MAP NO.:	ASSESSMENT REPORT	X	DOCUMENT NO: 092814
105 O 1	PROSPECTUS		MINING DISTRICT: Mayo
	CONFIDENTIAL	X	TYPE OF WORK: Diamond Drilling
	OPEN FILE		

REPORT FILED UNDER: Cominco Ltd.

DATE PERFORMED: Summer 1989 **DATE FILED:** February 14, 1990

LOCATION: **LAT.:** 63° 11'N **AREA:** Hess Mountains

LONG.: 130° 21'W **VALUE $:** 151 007.84

CLAIM NAME & NO.: NIDD group of 593 claims (numbers not given)

WORK DONE BY: D. Rhodes

WORK DONE FOR: Cominco Ltd.

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: # 20 NIDD Two diamond drillholes were drilled (NB89-13 and NB89-14) totalling 479.2 metres. A significant high grade stockwork of sphalerite occurs in basal volcanic rocks overlying the "vent" brecciated Road River Group mudstones in NB89-14. This stockwork assayed 28.3% Zn, 0.4% Pb, and 0.4 oz/ton Ag over 2.5 metres. An intense siderite breccia was encountered in NB89-13.

COMINCO LTD. WESTERN DISTRICT

EXPLORATION
NTS 105-0-1

1989 ASSESSMENT REPORT - DRILLING

NIDD PROPERTY

MAYO MINING DISTRICT,

YUKON TERRITORY

092814

LATITUDE: 63°11'N

LONGITUDE: 130°21'W

CLAIMS 100% OWNED BY COMINCO LTD.

OPERATOR: COMINCO LTD.

JANUARY, 1990

D. RHODES
SENIOR GEOLOGIST

ASSESSMENT REPORT - 1989
NIDD PROPERTY

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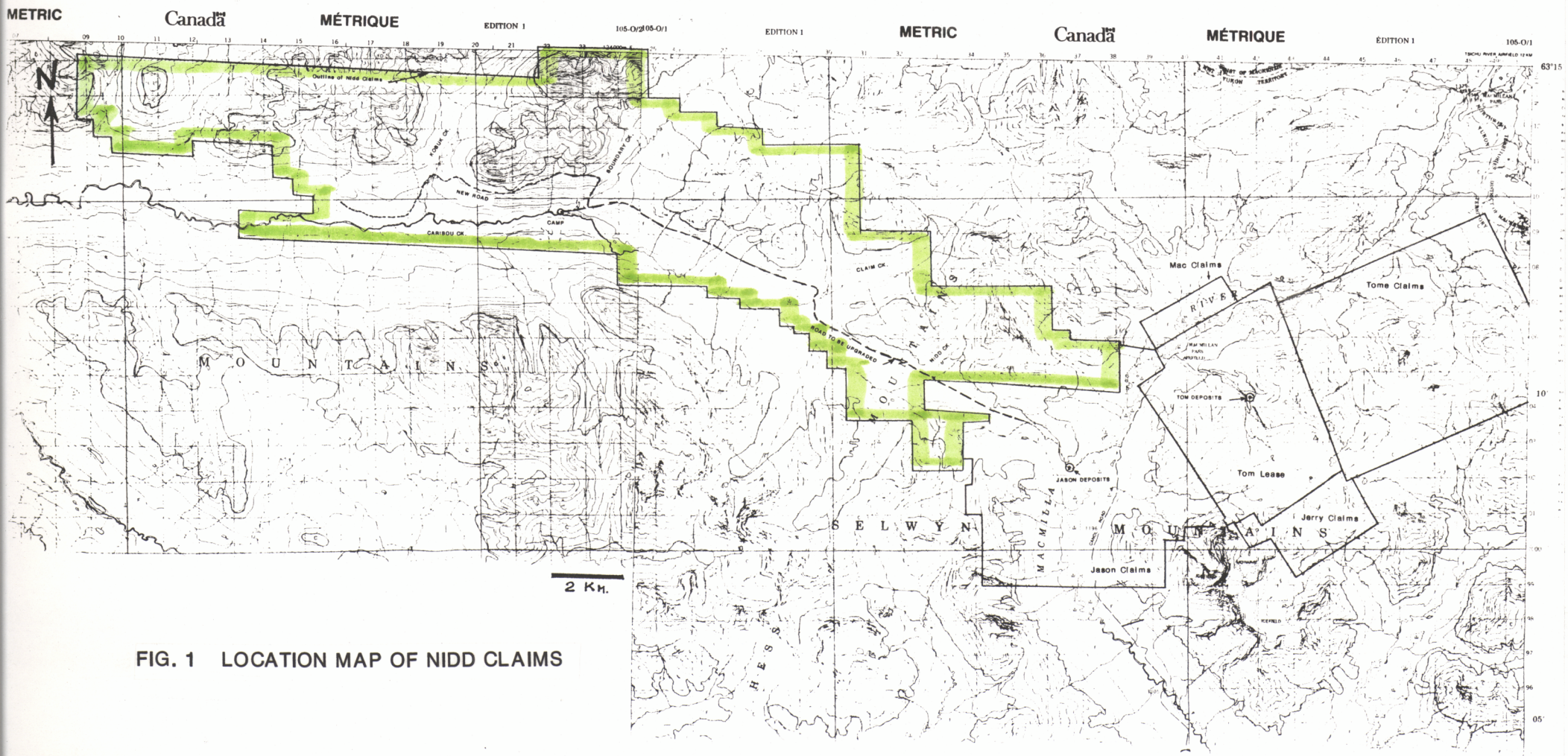

FIG. 1 LOCATION MAP OF NIDD CLAIMS

COMINCO LTD.

EXPLORATION
NTS: 10501

WESTERN DISTRICT
JANUARY, 1990

ASSESSMENT REPORT - 1989

NIDD PROPERTY

1. SUMMARY

The 1989 program consisted of drilling two holes, NB89-13 (188.4 metres) and NB89-14 (290.8 metres). The holes were drilled to further test the Target 1 area at Boundary Creek.

The drilling demonstrated a mineralized package of Lower Earn group rocks overlying siderite and sulphide veined Road River mudstones similar to that encountered in previous holes NB83-8, NB84-10. The sequence differed from these previous holes, only 140 metres to the west, in the following:

i) A very intense siderite breccia was encountered by NB89-13. This resembled footwall breccias in previous holes but was much stronger.

ii) The section was displaced northward in the NB89-13, 14 section.

iii) The Lower Earn Group rocks in NB89-14 while showing significant mineralization similar in type and zonation to that in NB83-8, NB84-10 were less intensely mineralized.

iv) A significant high grade sphalerite stockwork occurs in basal volcanic rocks overlying the "vent" brecciated Road River Group mudstones in NB89-14. This stockwork assayed 28.3% Zn, 0.4% Pb and 0.4 oz/T Ag over 2.5 metres.

v) The Lower Earn package in NB83-8 and NB84-10 hosts more diamictites and reworked volcanics and less sand striped mudstones and bedded volcanics than NB89-14.

It is concluded that a syndepositional growth fault lies between NB83-8 and NB89-14 that has both produced the offset demonstrated in the 1989 drilling and acted as a conduit for hydrothermal fluids that have deposited the mineralization encountered by the drill holes in this area.

It is recommended that:

i) A hole be drilled midway between the NB84-10 intersection and NB89-14.

ii) At least one deep hole eventually be drilled to test the #1 target area at a depth of 200 metres below existing mineralized intersections.

iii) Drill testing resume testing targets in the broader Boundary Creek area.

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Nidd property is located within the Mayo Mining District, Yukon Terriroty approximately 390 km northeast of Whitehorse. Access to the property is by road via the North Canol Road to MacMillan Pass and then onto a secondary road traversing the Jason property and extended by Cominco to the Boundary Creek camp in the centre of the property. The MacMillan Pass airstrip, 24 km west of the Boundary Creek base camp is the closest fixed wing access.

3. TENURE

The Nidd property comprises 593 contiguous claims 100% owned by Cominco Ltd. The drilling in 1989 allowed the addition of four years' assessment credit to 362 claims. With the exception of 67 units on the western edge of the property requiring work in 1990 all of the claims are in good standing until at least 1996. Most are in good standing until at least the year 2000.

4. HISTORY

The Nidd property was staked between 1976 and 1981 to cover the westerly strike extension of the stratigraphy which hosts the nearby Tom and Jason lead-zinc silver deposits. Since 1976 numerous development programs have been carried out. These programs have included some or all of the following: geology, soil and rock geochemistry, geophysics, diamond drilling, road building and trenching. Since 1982 detailed work has focussed on a mineralized area at about the midpoint of the claim group at Boundary Creek.

5. 1989 WORK

A. Objective

The objective of the 1989 work was to drill test the #1 target area at Boundary Creek. This target area lies 500 metres north of the Boundary Creek camp and between lines 1+00E and 4+00E. This target combined anomalous magnetic, resistivity, I.P. and soil geochemistry responses with a gossanous bog and anomalous geology with abundant volcanics and thick debris flow clastics (diamictites). Adjacent to this drill target very thick intersections of low grade lead-zinc-silver mineralization had been previously drilled.

B. Drilling

Two holes (NB89-13 and NB89-14) were drilled in 1989 to depths of 188.4 and 290.8 metres respectively. The drilling contracted to E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. commenced June 27 and was completed July 20. Both holes were collared at a 210° bearing, -50° dip, and were started with HQ and reduced to NQ (at 100 m depth in NB89-13 and 75.3 m depth in NB89-14). The holes were surveyed with a Sperry Sun single shot. Apart from a slight flattening, the holes stayed very straight. Very hard rock and broken ground at the bedrock surface in NB89-14 and in a very fractured leached zone between 31.1 and 82.5 metres in NB89-13 resulted in slow drilling, however, recoveries were excellent except in the above mentioned areas. Both holes were collared in an area covered by a surface layer of two to four feet of black organic soil hosting ice lenses and cut by numerous springs. Cat access was only made with difficulty and would probably not have been possible except for the exceptionally dry and warm summer.

6. GEOLOGY

A. General

Plate 1 shows the present interpretation of the geology in the drilled area. Thick overburden, paucity of outcrop and relatively broad spaced drill fences leave a substantial amount of conjecture in the present interpretation. The following facts are known:

i) An extensive mineralizing system occurs at Boundary Creek.

ii) Mineralization is hosted in a thick complex of Devonian Lower Earn Group clastic sediments including coarse diamictites, clastic striped mudstones and multiple chert pebble conglomerate horizons. Intercalated with these clastic sediments are carbonatized basaltic volcanic flows, pyroclastics and volcaniclastics.

iii) No syndepositional sulphides have been located to date. All of the mineralization occurs as epigenetic disseminations and/or veins within diamictites, chert pebble conglomerates and volcanics clearly introduced post deposition of these rocks. It is thought that these sulphides were superimposed early in the diagenesis of these rocks by a sub-sea floor hydrothermal system.

iv) The accumulation of coarse clastics in the Lower Earn Group rocks at Boundary Creek is anomalous and must mark active syndepositional tectonism with a localized basin(s) of deposition. Accompanying this tectonism at Boundary Creek was volcanic activity.

v) All of the mineralization located to date occurs in an ENE-WSW trending, faulted syncline or synclinorium.

vi) The southern limb of this syncline is defined in part by geophysical trends, in part by outcrop and to the greatest extent by its drill intersection in DDH's NB83-9, NB83-8, NB84-10, NB83-5, NB83-7, NB82-3 and NB82-4. Top indicators on this southern limb all indicate a continuously north facing steeply north dipping sequence. The base of this section wherever drilled is sulphide/iron carbonate veined and strongly silicifed Lower Devonian, Road River Group mudstones. The stockwork of veins and alteration suggests a hydrothermal feeder system. An apparent centre to this mineralization is indicated in the target area.

vii) The northern limb of the "syncline" is not as well defined but is suggested by some outcrops, and by drill holes NB82-1, NB82-2 and NB83-6 and some broad geochemical and geophysical trends extending to the ESE across the Boundary Creek valley. These trends tie in with the north limb of a syncline that is mappable on the ridge west of Boundary Creek. Stratigraphic tops in this sequence face south. Based on drill and limited outcrop data, the strata are probably slightly overturned and steeply north dipping.

viii) The apparent mineralized portion of the north limb appears offset eastward from the mineralized portion of the south limb. This may be the result of strike-slip fault offset of the hydrothermal system and localized basin or it may be the result of a east-north-east rake of the system across the fold.

ix) The exact stratigraphic position of the Boundary Creek mineralization is uncertain due to the several chert pebble conglomerate zones that form part of the local thick clastic succession. Regionally a single chert pebble conglomerate horizon forms the only distinct stratigraphic marker within the Lower Earn Group rocks. It is currently thought that the mineralization encompasses a thick package of coarse clastics from the footwall Road River Group contact up to stratigraphy as high as the top of the regionally extensive chert pebble conglomerate unit.

The Tom and Jason ore zones lie in carbonaceous mudstones of the Upper Lower Earn Group overlying this conglomerate. Similar carbonaceous mudstones are encountered in drill hole NB84-10 but they are in fault contact with the underlying mineralized package. To date therefore no hole has penetrated the precise Tom ore horizon at Boundary Creek. This stratigraphy is not preserved at Boundary Creek anywhere but to the northwest and far to the east. Both areas are removed from the apparent centre of hydrothermal activity.

B. Drill Hole Geology

The 1989 drilling was aimed at further exploring the target 1 area. Results of the 1989 drilling are discussed below:

NB89-13

The first 1989 drill hole was collared on line 3+00E at 0+75N to drill both along strike from the lower, and best grade portion, of the mineralized package encountered by DDH's NB83-8 and NB84-10 and to drill below the broad high chargeability I.P. zone defined in 1988. This hole drilled through 13.7 metres of overburden before collaring in a spectacular mudstone-siderite matrix breccia. This breccia (more fully described in the appended log) consisted of fragments of silicified and sideritized mudstone fragments sitting in a siderite matrix. Finely comminuted and rotated mudstone fragments in a siderite matrix at the top of the breccia gave way to a more crackled breccia at the base with veins of iron carbonate. Three generations of iron carbonate were evident in the breccia. Minor red-brown sphalerite with traces of galena occur throughout the interval with one distinct coarse pyrite-sphalerite vein at 16.7-17.4 metre depth assaying 9.2% Zn. No definite correlation of the host fragments of the mudstone can be made. Local light grey striping and occasional speckling with fine white wispy fragments, that may be skeletal debris, suggests the rock may be silicified calcareous turbidites of the upper Road River Group (Unit R5M).

The siderite breccia terminated at 31.1 metres and was succeeded by a zone of soft black porous carbonaceous mudstone cut by numerous intervals of highly fragmented mudstone with black sand and gravelly pebbles. This interval from 31.1 to 94.0 metres is interpreted to be a highly faulted and fractured mudstone that has been strongly leached by surface waters moving down fault and fracture zones. Material from the bedrock surface appears to have washed into and infiltrated some of these vuggy open zones. The mudstone is believed to be of Road River Group affinity but cannot be clearly identified. Following a brief transition interval the hole drilled a wispy laminated, olive-grey, dolomiticmudstone from 94.0-188.4 metres that is typical of the Silurian Siltstone (Unit R4). This unit with its orange weathering wispy laminated character is a very distinctive unit in the middle of Road River Group at Macmillan Pass and throughout the Selwyn Basin. Very fine (.1-1 mm) pyrite forms 3 to 5% of the Silurian Siltstone Unit as disseminations and occasional larger patches and aggregates. This pyrite would appear to be sufficient to account for the high chargeability zone indicated by the 1988 I.P.

The intersection of the siderite matrix breccia and succeeding Road River Group lithologies in NB89-13 came as a surprise since projections from DDH NB83-8 only 140 metres to the west suggested the top of the hole would encounter mineralized Lower Earn Group rocks. The hole therefore resulted in defining a structural displacement of the Road River contact. This displacement, associated as it is with such a strong siderite breccia and a very restricted locus of mineralization, is thought to probably mark a syndepositional "growth" fault along which hydrothermal fluids circulated.

NB89-13 failed to drill mineralized Lower Earn Group rocks but did encounter sideritic stockworked and replaced Road River rocks much stronger than that encountered in holes NB83-8, NB84-10 or NB83-5. This strong footwall "vent" breccia along with the apparent syndepositional fault structure provided additional encouragement to drill a hole upslope from NB89-13.

NB89-14

NB89-14 was collared at Line 4+00E at station 2+25N, upslope but on approximately the same bearing (030°/210°) as NB89-13. The hole encountered a thick mineralized package of Lower Earn Group sediments with interbedded volcanic rocks from the bedrock surface at 12.9 metres to 252.4 metres down hole. The geology encountered is portrayed on Plate 2. Strongly pyrite replaced diamictites, chert pebble conglomerates, volcanic tuffs and minor thin sand banded mudstones were encountered from 12.9 m to 81.5 m but with negligible sphalerite.

From 81.5 to 163.3 the succession is dominated by an upper and lower chert pebble conglomerate horizon sandwiching a thick sideritic volcanic tuff, lapilli tuff and volcanic diamictite sequence. This interval is mineralized with variable proportions of pyrite, siderite and sphalerite that occurs as interstitial disseminations in conglomerates, clast replacements and veins. The best mineralized rocks are the volcaniclastic diamictites that host disseminations, aggregates, patches and veins of sphalerite. In total 63.7 metres of rock assays 2.0% zinc and 17.3% iron with the volcanic rich section assaying 3.8% zinc, 24.3% iron over 12 metres. From 163.3 to 252.4 m the section is dominated by chert pebble conglomerate and sand striped mudstones in almost equal proportions. Siderite is common in the conglomerate, but pyrite and sphalerite are not very abundant except in occasional strongly veined intervals where the grade is locally enhanced.

At the base of the Earn Group sediments from 252.4 to 261.2 metres sideritic lapilli tuff and volcanic diamictite occur that are strongly veined with sphalerite/siderite veins accompanied by lesser pyrite and minor galena. Some of the sphalerite is spectacular and produces grades between 252.3 and 254.8 m of 28.3% zinc, 0.4% Pb, 0.4 oz/T Ag and 18.2% iron over 2.5 metres. These volcanic rocks are tentatively correlated with the volcanics commonly encountered at the Road River Group/Earn Group contact.

Below this volcanic interval between 261.2 and 269.8 metres strongly fractured mudstones occur that are variably silicified and show abundant veinlets of pyrite and siderite with minor but significant chalcopyrite being evident (the interval from 263.3-264.8 assays 0.4% copper). Within this interval a lapilli ash tuff bed at 267.8-269.0 is veined by siderite, sphalerite, galena veins producing an assay of 2.9% Pb, 6.7% Zn, 27.5 g/T Ag.

R. Turner of the G.S.C. in his study of this core believes he can see "two zones of cataclastic rock (261.5-262.5 m; 265.0-268.0 m) bounding and overlain structurally by veined and altered rock." He believes these intervals to mark the precise trace of the syndepositional fault. The writer is not entirely convinced that these textures mark the paleofaults, however, it is clear that these rocks must lie spatially close to an undeniable growth fault as demonstrated by the Road River contact offset. It is also clear that these stockworked and veined rocks represent some form of hydrothermal footwall or feeder-system similar to that encountered in holes 8, 10 and 5.

From 269.8-290.8 the hole encountered fractured weakly pyrite, siderite veined mudstones that are often banded with silt and sand beds. These rocks resemble Earn Group rocks but it is thought that they are likely silicified formely calcareous turbidite rocks of the Upper Road River Group (Unit R5M). No sphalerite or galena was detected in this interval and the hole was terminated at 290.8 metres.

The package of Lower Earn Group rocks intersected by hole NB89-14 is broadly similar to that encountered by all of the holes on the south limb of the syncline, consisting of a complex mix of mineralized chert pebble diamictites, chert pebble conglomerates, volcanic tuffs, volcanic diamictites and sand banded mudstones. In detail it is not possible to correlate any stratigraphic units between sections barring a broad zone in which volcanic rocks and rocks containing volcanic clasts are an important component. It is clear that hole NB89-14 involves much less diamictite in its section while preserving more normal Lower Earn Group sand striped mudstones and more distinct well preserved volcanic rocks than NB83-8 and NB84-10. In 8 and 10 the volcanics are more likely to occur as scattered clasts within conglomerate and diamictite. The broad mineralized pattern in NB89-13 mimics that in holes NB83-8 and NB84-10 but with considerably less sphalerite overall and much less galena in the lowermost sections.

It is believed that the difference in character between the NB89-13/14 section and the NB84-10, 83-8 section may be acribed to the former being on the upside of a syndepositional growth fault lying between the two sections while the latter section lies on the down thrown side showing consequently more reworked clastic rocks.

Both sections encounter a somewhat similar basal section involving volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks that are more intensely mineralized and sit above stockworked, sideritized and silicified mudstones thought to be of Road River Group affinity.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The 1989 drilling focussed entirely on the #1 target area, 500 metres north of the Boundary Creek camp. This work showed that:

i) There is a structural offset of the Road River/Lower Earn Group contact between drill hole NB89-14 and drill hole NB84-10.

ii) This offset coincides with very strong footwall siderite breccias encountered by DDH NB89-13. It also coincides with high soil geochemistry, a weak magnetic anomaly and very thick mineralized sequences in holes 8, 10 and 14 and lithologic variations between the holes 8 and 10 section and hole 14 section. All of these features suggest that the offset is probably a syndepositional fault that has controlled a hydrothermal vent introducing mineralization into the nearby rocks. The fault clearly lies between DDH NB89-13 and NB84-10.

iii) The maximum intensity of mineralization is likely to be in a 25 to 50 metre wide, along strike, zone adjacent to this structure and raking with it to depth.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

i) A hole be drilled midway between the NB84-10 intersection and NB89-14.

ii) At least one deep hole eventually be drilled to test the #1 target area at a depth of 200 metres below existing mineralized intersections.

iii) Drill testing resume testing targets in the broader Boundary Creek area.

Reported by: Derek Rhodes
D. Rhodes
Senior Geologist

Endorsed by: W. J. Wolfe
W.J. Wolfe
Manager, Exploration
- Western Canada

DR/jd

1989 ASSESSMENT REPORT
NIDD PROPERTY

APPENDIX "A"

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

JUNE 24 TO JULY 22, 1989

Staff Costs:		
D. Rhodes (Senior Geologist)	22 days @ $398.33	$ 8,763.26
E. Woolven (Field Technician)	10 days @ $188.88	1,888.88
T. MacRobbie (Junior Geologist)	4 days @ $188.88	2,644.32
Expense Accounts		$634.00
Geochemistry (core assays)		$1,288.75
Diamond Drilling Contract Charges		$126,449.21
Transportation:		
Helicopter		$2,884.00
Vehicle		$1,440.00
Camp Costs		$5,055.42
TOTAL		$151,007.84

APPENDIX "B"

AFFIDAVIT

I, Dereck Rhodes, of the District of North Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, make oath and say:

1. THAT I am employed as a Senior Geologist by Cominco Ltd., and as such have a personal knowledge of the facts to which I hereinafter depose;

2. THAT annexed hereto and marked as Appendix "A" to this my affidavit is a true copy of expenditures incurred in connection with a drilling program carried out on the Nidd mineral claims;

3. THAT said expenditures were incurred between June 24 and July 22, 1989 for the purpose of mineral exploration on the noted claims.

Dereck Rhodes

Dereck Rhodes
Senior Geologist

DR/jd

January, 1990

APPENDIX "C"

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Dereck Rhodes, of the District of North Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify:

1. THAT I am a geologist residing at 2514 Bronte Road, North Vancouver, British Columbia with a business address at 700-409 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. THAT I graduated with a B.Sc. in geology from McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario in 1969

3. THAT I have practised geology with Cominco Ltd. from June, 1969 to the present.

Dereck Rhodes
Senior Geologist

DR/jd

January, 1990

APPENDIX "D"

1989 DRILL LOGS

DRILL HOLE RECORD

COMINCO LTD.

Property:	NIDD	District:	Mayo M.D.	Hole No.	NB 89-13	Hor. Comp:	125 m
Commenced:	June 27, 1989	Location:	Boundary Creek	Tests at:	12.2,103.6,188.4 m	Vert. Comp:	143 m
Completed:	July 3, 1989	Core Size:	HQ-NQ	Corr. Dip:	50°, 49.5°, 47.2°	Logged by:	D. Rhodes
Co-ordinates:	line 3+00E; 0+75N	Claim:	Nidd 83	True Brg:	207°, 206°, 207°	Date:	July 6, 1989
Objective:	To test beneath coincident IP Mag, Geochem and Gossanous bog adjacent to NB 83-8 intersection.	Collar Dip:	-50° at 210° bearing	% Recov:	69.4%		
				Length:	188.4 m		

METERAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
0	13.7	CASING/OVERBURDEN 11.5-13.7 - Material recovered mix of exotic fragments and some bedrock siderite breccia as described below. Some sand and gravel at top. Couple of fragments. Siderite volcanicsl veined with sphalerite at very top.
13.7	31.1	SIDERITE - SILICIFIED MUDSTONE STOCKWORK - BRECCIA ZONE - R5M? - BRECCIATED Interval consists of dark grey mudstone fragments generally angular that show variable rotation and displacement and sit in a matrix of coarse yellow-white crystalline iron carbonate (probably siderite). Interval varies from very strongly fragmented and finer mudstone fragments 1 to 50 mm in 30 to 60% carbonate matrix to zones of merely shattered mudstone where 5-10% iron carbonate occurs as 1 to 30 mm veinlets cross-cutting shattered mudstone. In general strongest brecciation is at top of hole (down to 19.0 metres) and becomes more crackled further down with more localized zones of intense brecciation. Mudstone is medium to dark grey and very hard, presumably due to silification. Mudstones also exhibit diffuse and variable impregnation by light grey yellow 0.1 to 1 mm siderite crystals. Origin of mudstones is uncertain however locally i.e. at 20.4-20.6, 24.5-24.8 rock shows light grey striping and speckling with fine white wispy fragments that may have been skeletal fossil material and have look of rocks in lower part of Road River calcareous turbidite succession. Siderite and iron carbonate matrix and vein material seems to consist of at least 3 generations of carbonate. The earliest appears to be finely crystalline <0.1 mm grey siderite incorporating and forming remnant matrix locally for the breccia. This material is replaced and/or veined by at least 2 cycles of coarser 1-10 mm yellow to white iron carbonate generally in veinlets and seeming to show some growth in from the walls of the veins suggesting open space filling. Some coarse white quartz occurs locally in the breccia and seems to be a very late phase. Sulphides are common as a minor constituent with the siderite generally as 0.1 to 3 vol % brassy yellow pyrite (marcasite?) crystals and crystal aggregates but with minor coarsely

(in ppm unless % shown)

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe %	Cu
10388	13.7	15.2	26	2010	0.6	32.0	23
10389	15.2	16.7	27	3670	<0.4	36.4	35
10390	16.7	17.4	261	9.2%	10.7	33.0	465
10391	17.4	18.9	27	3630	0.9	36.6	49
10392	18.9	20.4	38	0.9%	1.5	34.4	35
10393	20.4	21.9	21	763	0.4	29.6	17
10394	21.9	23.4	40	912	1.6	35.1	113
10395	23.4	24.9	1000	785	3.9	37.9	72
10396	24.9	26.4	76	866	1.0	34.7	37
10397	26.4	27.9	38	890	<0.4	37.8	29
10398	27.9	29.4	37	1630	<0.4	41.4	115
10399	29.4	31.1	71	3650	1.5	32.7	182

D R I L L H O L E R E C O R D

COMINCO LTD.

Property: NIDD

NB 89-13
Page 2

METERAGE FROM - TO	DESCRIPTION
13.7 - 31.1 continued	crystalline red brown sphalerite grains and aggregates. Traces of galena occur and perhaps very minor sulphasalts and chalcopyrite may be present. Locally some patches and veins of more significant sulphides are present and described below. 13.7-16.9 - Fine breccia with subangular silicified and variably sideritized 1 to 40 mm mudstone fragments forming 40 to 60% of rock sitting in 10-15% remnant original grey siderite matrix with some very fine <0.1 mm. Pyrite and possibly other sulphides. Minor amounts <0.1 vol % overall of red brown sphalerite - coarsely crystalline - coarse patch - aggregate at 15.1. 25 to 50% of remainder of rock is coarser yellow white vein siderite and iron carbonate. Minor crystalline quartz is present except at 16.5 where 1.5 cm vein is occupied in centre by coarse white "bull" quartz with few small still open vugs. Rock is generally competent but is locally fractured and ground water along fractures has reduced rock to ochreous/limonitic material. 16.8-17.4 - Band or vein composed dominantly of brassy, partly fragmented fine to medium 0.1-1 mm crystalline pyrite with 10-15 vol % red brown coarsely crystalline sphalerite and 10-15% coarse yellow white siderite partly rimming and veining fractured pyrite. 17.6-19.0 - Moderately fragmented mudstone similar to 13.7-16.9 m with slightly larger average fragment. 19.0-27.8 - More crackled and veined mudstone with fragments insitu and only locally being more completely brecciated and displaced i.e. 19.7, 20.5, 24.7-25.0, 26.8, 27.0. Notable in interval is coarse red brown sphalerite aggregate patch 3 cm across at 19.95. Pyrite and silvery grey galena or sulphosalts in complexly zoned veins at 21.4. Galena crystals next to very limonitic oxidized band at 24.2-24.3. Brassy pyrite/marcasite is common as crystalline aggregates and crystals forming 2-3 vol % of veins in interval. Locally throughout fractures and zones peripheral to fractures are weathered and oxidized by surface waters to rusty limonitic intervals over 5 to 20 cm. 27.8-31.1 - Zone of strongly fractured and oxidized siderite breccia with poor recoveries at base. Rock is locally similar to previous descriptions but in much of interval is simply ochreous limonitic rock with vague fragmental textures. From 29.6 m down rock does not core well presumably due to strong fracturing and oxidation. Rock is very blocky in 2 to 5 cm pieces that have been somewhat ground.

ANALYSIS

SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ba	Fe

DRILL HOLE RECORD

COMINCO LTD.

Property: NIDD

METERAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
31.1	32.4	Zone of poor core recovery with few blocky, ground black carbonaceous mudstone fragments and at bottom some cobbles of coarsely crystalline white quartz with subhedral crystals and some remnant vugginess evident.
32.4	35.0	BLACK SAND AND SILT Looks like surface material or in wash that probably occupies large seams open to the bedrock surface.
35.0	36.6	VERY PEBBLY GRAVELLY MUDSTONE WITH SOME COARSE QUARTZ PEBBLES, SOME LIMONITIC PEBBLES This must also be zone of reworked rock occupying some seam or cavity perhaps along major fault zone and leached out by surface waters.
36.6	39.6	VERY SOFT, BLACK, VERY CARBONACEOUS MUDSTONES - RRM Massive black, very soft, indistinctly textured mudstones strongly fractured and blocky with 1-5 cm pieces of core. Seams of clay and possible fault gouge occur in rock.
39.6	40.8	BLACK MUDSTONE SAND AND SILT Looks like worked or surface material that is occupying fault seam.
40.8	43.3	No core or material recovered.
43.3	44.8	ZONE OF MIXED PEBBLY ROCK INCLUDING MUD CEMENTED GRAVEL Black mudstone fragments and some coarse quartz fragments with one piece showing mud cementing gravel - very poor recovery.
44.8	82.5	VERY FRACTURED, BLACK VERY CARBONACEOUS, VERY SOFT MUDSTONE - RRM Black very soft, very carbonaceous mudstone is very strongly fractured and appears strongly leached. Rock has broken along numerous fracture planes that are coated with rust and white material that might in part be hydrozincite. Mudstone is in general relatively featureless with bedding being very difficult to discern. Recoveries throughout zone are very poor, often only 50-60% and it is rare for core to be longer than 5 cm. Rock may have

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ba	Fe

METERAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
44.8 - 82.5		continued originally been pyritic however abundant rust on fractures indicates interval was within zone of surface leaching. At 61.0 m very fine wisps, bedding at 70° to core axis. At 66.6 m faint wispy laminae bedding at 45° to core axis. 80.5-82.5 - Pock marked soft mudstone with 0.1-2 mm vugs indicated leaching out of mineral, probably "buckshot" carbonate/pyrite noted in succeeding interval.
82.5 - 88.8		BLACK VERY CARBONACEOUS MUDSTONE LOCALLY VERY SOFT BUT WITH INTERVALS OF MODERATELY SILICEOUS ROCK WITH FINE WISPY PYRITE LAMINATIONS AND INTERVALS OF "BUCKSHOT" PYRITE AND CARBONATE - RRM Rock is not too dissimilar from preceding and differences may be predominantly due to less fracturing and severe leaching of rock with harder rock and more pyrite textures preserved. 30-60% of interval is harder, 10-20 cm pieces of cylindrical core while remainder is still very fragmented soft black mudstone. Fine wispily pyrite laminated rock at 82.5-82.6 m and 85.5-85.7 m gives bedding to core axis attitudes of 45° and 50° respectively. 82.7-82.9 and 87.2-88.8 - rock is speckled with 10 vol % 0.1 to 2 mm spherical forms that look to be carbonate with sometimes some pyrite although they do not effervesce with acid (need more positive ID) - sample taken for petrography.
88.8 - 90.0		PYRITE ROCK Bed composed of 70-80% fine grained pyrite with indistinct fine mudstone gangue. Very vague fine fragmental texture.
90.0 - 94.0		DARK GREY-GREEN SOFT MUDSTONE WITH DISCONTINUOUS PYRITE WISPS AND BANDS Somewhat lighter coloured less carbonaceous mudstone - slightly waxy texture hosts 1-5 mm pyrite laminae and bands approximately 3-5 vol % of rock. Bedding 45° to core axis.
94.0 - 188.4		SILURIAN SILTSTONE - WISPY LAMINATED LIGHT GREY "DOLOMITIC" MUDSTONE - R4 Very distinctive lithology that is almost certainly silurian siltstone marker. Rock consists of light olive grey very soft mudstone that hosts 3-15% black discontinuous wisps

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ba	Fe

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METERAGE FROM TO	DESCRIPTION
94.0 - 188.4 continued	that look like bioturbation. Rock is probably dolomitic (efferversces slightly when scratched). Pyrite is common in unit forming 2-5% of rock as scattered 1-10 mm aggregates. Areas of fine pyrite disseminations and very occasional batches and bands of 40-60% disseminated pyrite. Rock varies slightly in character with some intervals of more argillaceous (carbonaceous?) clays darkening rock and areas with less or more intense wisps. In general however rock is very homogeneous distinct unit over thick interval. Rock is probably explanation for resistive but strongly chargeable rock encountered by I.P. 94.0-95.7 - Dark olive grey wispily laminated mudstone with some large patches and aggregates of pyrite. Bedding at 45° to core axis. 95.7-100.0 - Light to medium olive grey, very strongly wispy laminated mudstone 3-4% fine pyrite disseminations. Bedding at 70° to core axis. End of HQ core at 100 m. 100.4-110.8 - Dark grey to black soft mudstone accented by fine lighter olive grey wisps and mottles in very fine texture forming 20-30% of rock. Rock is relatively strongly fractured with few pieces exceeding 10 cm in length. Rock is relatively carbonaceous with distinct graphitic lustre on slip planes at 014.0-104.2. Distinct fault gouge and clay 1-2 vol % pyrite occurs as 1-10 mm aggregates and patches at 103.3-103.4 mudstone is brecciated into angular fragments with some pyrite and carbonate matrix. Bedding is variable but over much as interval is at 5-15° to core axis. At 110.0-110.8, 60° to core axis. 110.8-112.4 - Very black carbonaceous mudstone fragmental "diamictite" with vague black angular mudstone fragments in black matrix. Occasional pyritic clasts emphasize fragmental character as does sporadic differential leaching out of clasts to create "angular" fragment-moldic porosity. 112.4-118.5 - Light olive grey soft mudstone with approximately 5% dark black fine wisps. Cleavage has played a role in redistributing wisps with cleavage throughout at 30° to core axis and of ten conforming bedding. Bedding at 113.8 is 50° to core axis;. 116.1 is 20° to core axis. 118.5-137.6 - Light grey relatively massive mudstone to siltstone with only slight 3-5% very diffuse medium grey wisps - not strongly patterned. Rock cores relatively well. Very

SAMPLE	FROM	TO	ANALYSIS Pb	Zn	Ag	Ba	Fe

METERAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
94.0 -	188.4	difficult to discern bedding from cleavage redistribution of argillaceous material at 30° to core axis which dominates the texture. Very fine <0.1 mm pyrite is disseminated in rock.
continued		137.6-188.4 - Medium olive grey mudstone/siltstone strongly patterned with 10-15% discontinuous black to dark grey lensoid to crescentic wisps, somewhat fractured. Bedding is again difficult to separate from cleavage but throughout most of interval appears consistent at 15° to core axis. Cleavage at 45° to core axis. Very fine pyrite disseminations occur in rock as do more scattered 1-30 mm pyrite aggregates. Very finely disseminated pyrite <0.1 mm is probably greater than 5 vol % but not easily identified. Larger patches and aggregates 1-5 cm are more coarsely crystalline and form 1-2% of rock. Note much of black material aligned along cleavage.
188.4		END OF HOLE

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ba	Fe

From - To	Recovered
0 - 13.7	Casing/OB
13.7 - 15.2	1.5 m
15.2 - 15.8	0.6
15.8 - 16.2	0.3
16.2 - 17.4	1.2
17.4 - 18.0	0.6
18.0 - 18.9	0.9
18.9 - 19.7	0.8
19.7 - 21.2	1.5
21.2 - 22.7	1.5
22.7 - 23.9	1.2
23.9 - 25.0	1.1
25.0 - 26.5	1.4
26.5 - 28.9	1.4
28.0 - 29.6	0.5
29.6 - 30.2	0.2
20.3 - 30.5	0.1
30.5 - 31.1	0.1
31.3 - 34.1	0.3
34.1 - 36.6	0.6
36.6 - 37.5	0.6
37.5 - 38.4	0.6
38.4 - 39.5	0.6
39.5 - 40.8	0.6
40.8 - 43.3	0.0
43.3 - 44.8	0.2
44.8 - 46.3	0.5
46.3 - 47.5	0.6
47.5 - 49.1	0.4

From - To	Recovered
49.1 - 49.7	0.2
49.7 - 51.2	0.4
51.2 - 52.4	0.5
52.4 - 55.2	0.4
55.2 - 56.4	0.8
56.4 - 58.5	0.8
58.5 - 59.4	0.8
59.4 - 60.5	0.7
60.5 - 61.1	0.6
61.1 - 61.6	0.5
61.6 - 62.5	0.4
62.5 - 63.0	0.4
63.0 - 64.6	0.3
64.6 - 64.9	0.2
64.9 - 65.5	0.5
65.5 - 67.1	0.5
67.1 - 67.8	0.5
67.8 - 68.6	0.8
68.6 - 69.0	0.4
69.0 - 69.8	0.6
69.8 - 70.4	0.4
70.4 - 71.0	0.2
71.0 - 71.5	0.4
71.5 - 72.2	0.3
72.2 - 73.8	0.2
73.8 - 74.4	0.3
74.4 - 74.8	0.3
74.8 - 77.3	0.5
77.3 - 77.7	0.3

From - To	Recovered
77.7 - 78.3	0.1
78.3 - 78.8	0.2
78.8 - 78.9	0.1
78.9 - 80.5	0.3
80.5 - 82.6	0.6
82.6 - 84.3	0.6
84.3 - 85.8	1.4
85.8 - 86.5	0.5
86.5 - 87.2	0.5
87.2 - 88.7	0.8
88.7 - 90.2	0.4
90.2 - 92.0	0.3
92.0 - 93.6	0.8
93.6 - 94.3	0.6
94.3 - 95.1	0.5
95.1 - 96.3	1.8
96.3 - 97.6	1.1
97.6 - 98.2	0.6
98.2 - 99.1	0.9
99.1 - 100.0	0.8
100.0 - 101.2	0.3
101.2 - 103.3	0.2
103.3 - 104.0	0.6
104.0 - 104.3	0.3
104.3 - 105.0	0.6
105.0 - 105.8	0.8
105.8 - 106.4	0.6
106.4 - 107.3	0.9
107.3 - 107.9	0.6

From - To	Recovered
107.9 - 109.6	1.2
109.6 - 109.9	0.3
109.9 - 110.8	0.9
110.8 - 112.5	1.1
112.5 - 112.7	0.2
112.7 - 114.3	1.4
114.3 - 114.9	0.3
114.9 - 115.5	0.6
115.5 - 116.1	0.6
116.1 - 117.7	1.6
117.7 - 118.6	0.6
118.6 - 118.9	0.3
118.9 - 119.5	0.4
119.5 - 120.1	0.3
120.1 - 120.7	0.5
120.7 - 121.3	0.6
121.3 - 122.6	1.3
122.6 - 124.1	1.0
124.1 - 125.6	1.4
125.6 - 126.2	0.5
126.2 - 127.3	1.1
127.3 - 127.7	0.4
127.7 - 129.0	1.3
129.0 - 130.2	1.2
130.2 - 131.1	0.5
131.1 - 132.6	0.6
132.6 - 134.1	1.3
134.1 - 135.4	0.6
135.4 - 136.1	0.6

From - To	Recovered
136.1 - 137.2	0.4
137.2 - 137.8	0.5
137.8 - 138.4	0.4
138.4 - 139.6	0.2
139.6 - 140.8	0.6
140.8 - 141.5	0.5
141.5 - 142.4	0.6
142.4 - 143.4	0.9
143.4 - 144.1	0.5
144.1 - 144.3	0.2
144.3 - 144.8	0.3
144.8 - 145.1	0.2
145.1 - 145.4	0.1
145.4 - 146.0	0.2
146.0 - 146.3	0.2
146.3 - 147.0	0.6
147.0 - 147.6	0.6
147.6 - 148.5	0.9
148.5 - 149.4	0.9
149.4 - 150.6	1.2
150.6 - 152.1	1.5
152.1 - 153.0	0.9
153.0 - 154.5	1.5
154.5 - 155.4	0.9
155.4 - 157.0	1.6
157.0 - 158.2	1.2
158.2 - 159.7	1.5
159.7 - 161.2	1.5
161.2 - 161.5	0.3

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From	To	Recovered
161.5	162.4	0.9
162.4	163.1	0.9
163.1	164.6	1.2
164.6	165.4	0.8
165.4	166.7	1.3
166.7	168.2	1.5
168.2	169.8	1.6
169.8	170.8	1.0
170.8	172.4	1.6
172.4	174.0	1.6
174.0	175.6	1.6
175.6	177.1	1.5
177.1	178.6	1.5
178.6	180.3	1.5
180.3	181.4	1.1
181.4	182.0	0.6
182.0	183.5	1.5
183.5	184.7	1.2
184.7	186.4	1.7
186.4	187.6	1.2
187.6	188.4	0.8
188.4	END OF HOLE	

From	To	Recovered

From	To	Recovered

From	To	Recovered

From	To	Recovered

DRILL HOLE RECORD

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Property:	NIDD-BOUNDARY CREEK	District:	Mayo M.D.	Hole No.	NB89-14		
Commenced:	July 6, 1989	Location:	Macmillan Pass, YT	Tests at:	76.2;106.7;167.6 m	Hor. Comp:	198 m
Completed:	July 20, 1989	Core Size:	NQ, NQ	Corr. Dip:	51°, 50.1°, 50.0°	Vert. Comp:	220 m
Co-ordinates:	L4+00E; 2+25N	Claim:	Nidd 83	True Brg:	-, 207°, 207.9	Logged by:	D. Rhodes/T. MacRobbie
	(not surveyed)	Collar Dip:	-50° @ 210° bearing		228.6, 289.6	Date:	July, 1989
Objective:	to test mineralized strata upsection from NB89-13 and on strike of NB83-8				48.5° 46.3		
					208° 210°		
				% Recovery:	91.5%		
				Length:	290.8 m		

METERAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
0	12.9	CASING/OVERBURDEN Exotic boulders enclosing felsic intrusives and mixed mudstones, diamictites from 6.0-10.0 m. From 10.0-12.9 grey black sand and grit.
12.9	28.0	PROBABLE BEDROCK - FINE CHERT PEBBLE DIAMICTITE WITH PYRITE - EDC Zone of very poor core recovery with broken blocky core of ten tumbled and rounded in drilling. All of rock consists of fine diamictite with 0.1-15 mm (average 3 mm) chert pebbles in black very siliceous mudstone matrix. 1-2% fine pyrite and pyrite grains occur in rock while locally substantial i.e. 2-8% vuggy, cellular porosity after leached out sulphides (probably pyrite) is evident. Bedding is not determinable.
28.0	30.5	GOOD BEDROCK - PYRITE TO PYRITE REPLACED DIAMICTITE - EDC Interval in which parts are chert pebble diamictite with 20-30%, 1-20 mm subrounded light grey to black chert pebbles floating in dark black siliceous mudstone matrix. Pyrite forms a few clasts and partly replaces some clasts in this diamictite (mainly in middle of interval). At top and bottom of interval rock is 60-80% pyrite that has clearly replaced both clasts and matrix such that rock is dominantly pyrite clasts in a pyrite matrix with much lesser chert pebbles and partially pyrite replaced chert pebbles with some vestigal black siliceous mud matrix.
30.5	30.8	PYRITE REPLACED MUDSTONE - EM Rock is 50-60% fine pyrite seeming to replace black Earn mudstone at top nea massive lower down fine mud like replacement with strong 1-3 mm mottles and patches and few fractures along which pyrite appears to have formed.
30.8	31.1	CHERT PEBBLE (FEW MUDSTONE CLAST) DIAMICTITE 10-15% PYRITIC - EDC Relatively coarse diamictite as 28.0-30.5 dominantly chert pebbles, some lithic with interstitial pyrite and minor pebble replacement.

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ba	Fe

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METERAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
31.1	32.0	SAND BANDED MUDSTONE WITH PYRITE BANDS Typical moderately soft black mudstone with 5-30 mm thick fine to medium grained sand bands planar to faintly ripple laminated. Some seem to have sharp lower contact and more irregular upper contact suggesting tops is uphole. Bedding is distinct slightly undulatory (depositional) at 15-20° to core axis. 80-90% brassy pyrite bands, finely crystalline and 2-3 cm thick cut across rock. They may replace sandy layers but seem to have character more similar to light grey diffuse "silt" bands seen in other areas of sand banded mudstone, i.e. Tom.
32.0	33.3	SAND BANDED MUDSTONE WITH PEBBLY DIAMICTITE LAYERS AND THICK PYRITE BANDS - EM2/EDC As above but with pebbly diamictite in top 30 cm and at 32.7 m. Several 8-15 cm coarse pyrite bands cut rock. One at base seems to in part replace sandstone and mimic some of discontinuous near ripple laminated textures in sandstone. Bedding at 25° to core axis.
33.3	36.0	PYRITE REPLACED DIAMICTITE - EDC Rock composed of 50-60% pyrite clearly replaces pebbles and matrix with 30-40% chert pebble and black siliceous mudstone clasts still being preserved. Block of black siliceous mudstone with 30% patches 0.1-2 mm "buckshot" pyrite at 34.3-34.5 may be bed or block within diamictite. 90% pyrite band in fine mottled texture at 34.6-34.8 may be replaced mudstone as well. No distinct bedding. Rock may approach chert pebble conglomerate in character with clast supported character (at best pyrite replaced) and chert pebbles.
36.0	37.0	PYRITE ROCK COMPOSED OF DIFFUSE VAGUE AGGREGATES AND HOSTING SCATTERED PALE GREEN SOFT WAXY "TALCOSE" PATCHES - EVT (?) Near massive looking pyrite rock but with vague 1-5 mm aggregates has 1-2 vol % 0.1-5 mm irregular patches of pale green soft material - most commonly seen with volcanic rocks elsewhere in mineralized package.
37.0	38.5	PYRITE REPLACED DIAMICTITE TO CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE/GRIT - EDC/EC Abundant chert pebbles and lesser black lithic clasts in black siliceous mudstone matrix. Toward base of interval some bands are more closely packed and become finer conglomerate and grit. Pyrite forms 20-40% of rock replacing matrix and pebbles. At 37.1-37.3 near massive fine pyrite bands reflect 0.5-2 cm planar bedding in near 100% replaced black

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ba	Fe

METERAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
37.0 - 38.5		mudstone. Bedding is at 80° to core axis.
continued		
38.5 - 39.2		PYRITE ROCK - REPLACED FINE DIAMICTITE? - EDC? PYRITE 90% fine pyrite rock, very sporadic preserved black mudstone clasts and vague ghosted clastic outlines pebble like in pyrite suggest rock is pyrite replaced diamictite.
39.2 - 40.8		VERY PYRITIC DIAMICTITE - EDC Locally distinct diamictite with 10-30% subangular to subrounded black mudstone clasts and rounded chert pebbles 0.1-3 cm in size in silt to mud matrix. In much of interval 30-70% pyrite replaces matrix and pebbles though sufficient pebbles are preserved and/or show ghosted outlines in pyrite to indicate diamictite origin.
40.8 - 46.6		PYRITIC CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE - MINOR CHERT GRIT - EC/ESS Rock somewhat transitional from diamictite but exhibiting more abundant clasts with higher proportion of chert pebbles in clast to clast contact except where there is extensive pyrite replacement. From 40.8-42.2 only 5-10% generally interstitial pyrite with minor pyrite replacing pebbles. 42.2-42.3 - 60% pyrite matrix for remnant clast. 42.3-42.6 - chert grit. Fine to coarse 1-2 cm thinly bedded chert grit hosting 15-20% interstitial and replacement pyrite. Bedding at 70-80° to core axis. 42.6-46.5 - coarse strongly pyrite replaced chert pebble conglomerate 0.1-4 cm chert pebbles and some large 1-8 cm mudstone clasts sit in matrix of 50-60% pyrite that in part replaces clasts and original matrix. Lower part of interval may be diamictite since some vestigal mudstone matrix seems preserved. Large amount of pyrite makes it difficult to determine exact nature of original rock. 46.3-46.5 - minor 0.5 vol % interstitial red brown sphalerite at 70° to core axis.
46.6 - 54.8		IRON CARBONATED (SIDERITE?) AND PYRITIC ASH TUFF AND LAPILLI - ASH TUFF - EVT Very distinctive and interestingly textured volcanic succession composed of light grey,

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ba	Fe

DRILL HOLE RECORD

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METERAGE FROM TO	DESCRIPTION
46.6 - 54.8 continued	fine grained iron carbonate with vaguely felted texture that is thought to be compressed volcanic ash. This ash hosts variable proportion of medium to dark grey subangular volcanic lapilli, occasional mudstone clasts and in some areas bright blue green soft forms that are clearly fragmental and have been previously identified as clay mica mix. These clasts are thought likely to be altered pumice lapilli. The ratios of lapilli to ash varies considerably and seem to form vague beds although there seems to have been near plastic squeezing of some of the ash material (syn-depositional?). Pyrite forms fine to coarsely crystalline bands, aggregates seemingly replacing portions of the volcanic rock. No readily identifiable bedding is evident in the section though abundant irregular laminations and "foliation" is evident in ash tuff probably due to syn-sedimentary compaction. From 50.2 down lapilli size fragments are rare and rock is dominantly dark grey ash tuff. At 54.3-54.4 abundant 0.3-2 cm irregularly ovoid, bright blue green, very soft fragments are evident that are thought to probably be altered pumice lapilli, now clays and micas.
54.8 - 55.5	TUFFACEOUS MUDSTONE WITH ANGULAR BLACK MUDSTONE CLASTS - VERY PYRITIC - EMT Darker grey black rock seeming to consist of tuffaceous mudstone incorporating some black angular mudstones being replaced by 80% pyrite in mid 70% of section. Pyrite in general is fine grained replacement of matrix and fragments but locally is coarser 0.1-5 mm aggregates and subhedral crystals. No reliable bedding planes are present.
55.5 - 62.1	CHERT PEBBLE DIAMICTITE - PYRITIC AND IN MUCH OF INTERVAL MASSIVELY REPLACED BY PYRITE - EDC Rock composed (where unreplaced) by 60-70% white, light grey and occasionally black chert pebbles and much less 5% black mudstone clasts in black siliceous mudstone matrix. Clasts are mud matrix supported otherwise rock resembles chert pebble conglomerate. From 55.5-59.0 rock is very crumbly with significantly vuggy porosity perhaps after leached pyrite, in this interval recovery is very poor. From 59.2-60.0 rock is 80-90% pyrite clearly replacing both matrix and pebbles of diamictite with ghosted outlines of pebbles in pyrite and occasional partially replaced chert pebbles. Most unreplaced clasts seem to be black siliceous mudstone clasts resulting in dominant clasts in pyrite being black. Minor amounts of red brown sphalerite at 59.6-59.8.

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ba	Fe

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METERAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
55.5 - 62.1 continued		60.0-60.15 - sand and gravel, perhaps marking fault zone. 60.15-61.6 - as 59.2-60.0, 80-90% pyrite replaced. 61.6-62.1 - only 5-10% pyrite, high proportion of chert pebble, lesser mudstone clasts in mud matrix, approaching chert pebble in character but still seeming to be matrix supported.
62.1 - 85.3		PYRITIC CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE - EC Typical conglomerate with 70-80% rounded to subrounded dominantly white to light grey occasionally black cherts with 5% generally subangular black to dark grey siliceous mudstone clasts. Conglomerate is in general clast supported with grey silica cement although some black mudstone matrix is occasionally present as matrix. Rock slightly transitional to diamictite. Pyrite is common throughout interval ranging from about 10-40%. The pyrite occurs both interstitially and replacing clasts. Rock cores well but bedding is not evident. 62.1-76.6 - coarse chert pebble conglomerate with clasts ranging from 1-40 mm in chert pebbles and some mudstone clasts being 5-6 cm. 70.9 - reworked diamictite clast 8 cm long is evident. From 62.1-67.8 rock is very pyritic with 40-50% pyrite. From 67.8-71.0 pyrite is less, 25-40% and from 71.0-76.6 pyrite is only 5-10% of rock. NOTE: Conversion from HQ to NQ core at 75.3 m. 76.6-76.9 - medium chert grit bed with band of near massive pyrite replacing grit at 76.75-76.8. 76.9-85.3 - medium clast sized chert pebble conglomerate with clasts generally 1-30 mm average 1 cm in size. Pyrite averages about 10% of rock equally distributed replacing pebbles and interstitially in matrix. From 82.3 down minor 0.1-0.5 vol % red brown sphalerite grains and fine 0.1-3 mm aggregates occur interstitially in the conglomerate.
85.3 - 86.6		FINE SILT AND SAND STRIPED MUDSTONE - PYRITE VEINED - EM1 Typical clastic dark grey Earn mudstone but relatively hard (silicified?) with fine sporadic 1-3 mm thick light grey fine sand laminae and finer 0.1-1.0 m silt laminae. Core is strongly fractured with blocky core and poor recoveries. Bedding in interval is at 15°

(ppm unless % shown)

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe %	Cu
11567	81.5	83.0	98	.46%	1.4	7.69	137
11568	83.0	84.5	57	3460	0.5	4.07	99
11569	84.5	85.4	127	3.9%	4.9	7.03	391
11570	85.4	86.6	179	3600	2.1	11.0	563
11571	87.5	89.0	491	4.4%	10.3	18.1	754

DRILL HOLE RECORD

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METERAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
85.3 - 86.6		to core axis. Pyrite occurs as 0.5-3 cm cross-cutting veins and local stockwork (i.e. 86.2). Pyrite is medium to coarsely crystalline 0.1-2 mm. Only traces of sphalerite are in section.
86.6 - 87.5		NO CORE RECOVERY
87.5 - 90.0		FINE SIZED CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE - PYRITIC WITH SPHALERITE - EC Fine 0.1-1 cm, average 5 mm chert pebble clasts, few black subrounded mudstone clasts. Some fracturing blocky core and poor recovery from 87.5-88.4, 89.0-89.8. 15-30% pyrite occurs in conglomerate most predominantly interstitially but also replacing pebbles. Pyrite is accompanied by 1-5 vol %, average 3 vol % red brown medium crystalline sphalerite in 1-10 mm patches and aggregates within pyrite.
90.0 - 94.0		VERY FINE, SOFT SILT STRIPED MUDSTONE - EM1 Very soft, dark grey to black mudstone striped with light grey 0.1-2 mm fine silt laminae. Rock is strongly fractured with much of interval in finely fragmental pieces with suggestions of minor fault gouge at 92.5 and 93.8. Bedding in interval is consistent at 85° to core axis.
94.0 - 97.9		SILICEOUS (SILICIFIED?) BLACK MUDSTONE VEINED BY PYRITE WITH LESSER SPHALERITE - EM Black siliceous mudstone is cut by veins of pyrite that form 30-40% of section and are composed of 0.1-1 mm crystalline pyrite accompanied by 1-3 vol % red brown sphalerite as mottles and patches within pyrite. Mudstone may not be significantly different from preceding barring siliceous content that could be related to silicification accompanying mineralization. No good silt laminations are evident however.
97.9 - 100.2		TUFFACEOUS MUDSTONE DIAMICTITE - PYRITE REPLACED - EDV Rock composed of black mudstone with variable tuffaceous content colouring rock variably grey that hosts 10-20% dominantly black mudstone clasts - subangular but also some grey volcanic clasts. Rock seems likely to be slump/debris flow of both volcanic and sedimentary origin. Rock is intensely pyrite replaced with 30-40% pyrite as commonly

(in ppm unles % shown)

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe %	Cu
11572	89.0	90.0	88	4.6%	3.7	3.7	1016
11573	90.0	91.5	69	392	0.6	5.6	62
11574	91.5	93.0	30	120	<0.4	0.9	21
11575	93.0	94.0	90	117	1.8	12.5	64
11576	94.0	95.0	69	3440	2.6	7.0	81
11577	95.0	97.2	232	2.0%	10.7	25.2	177
11578	97.2	97.9	29	1.3%	1.2	1.5	143
11579	97.9	99.4	169	4.6%	7.7	24.8	307
11557	99.4	100.2	213	6.6%	10.7	25.3	213

DRILL HOLE RECORD

COMINCO LTD.

Property: NIDD

METERAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
97.9	100.2 continued	subround framboidal to sheaf-like aggregates 1-20 mm in mudstone matrix. Red brown sphalerite is common as fine disseminations and aggregates in mudstone and variable size aggregates and patches in pyrite.
100.2	102.7	VOLCANIC ASH TUFF MATRIX - DIAMICTITE - EDV Rock of uncertain origin - perhaps volcanic mud flow or lahar composed of light grey sideritized volcanic ash with fine irregularly felted texture. This ash hosts 10-20 vol % 0.1-4 cm irregular subangular siliceous black mudstone fragments. 20 vol % pyrite occurs as irregular coarsely crystalline aggregates and patches with shear like crystal growth. Pale orange to red brown sphalerite forms about 6 vol % of rock as disseminated blebs and aggregates but locally i.e. 100.6-100.75, 101.0-101.2 forms 30-40 vol % of rock as irregularly distributed mottles and patches with pyrite.
102.7	106.5	COARSE "BOULDER"? TUFFACEOUS MUDSTONE MATRIX - DIAMICTITE - EDV Very complexly textured rock whose nature is uncertain. Rock seems to consist of light to dark grey variably tuffaceous and finely volcaniclastic mudstone in which quite large black mudstone and some silt and sand striped pebbles, cobbles and perhaps boulders occur. In lower half volcanic pebbles and clasts occur. Longer intervals of more homogeneous rock such as feldspar porphyritic igneous rock (flow or sill?) at 104.7-105.3 and medium grey siliceous mudstone at 105.6-106.1 are thought most likely to be large boulders but may be distinct beds. 10-15 vol % pyrite occurs in interval as aggregates and clasts often of radiating to shear like crystals (looking like marcasite) and less commonly as veinlets 0.5-4 vol %. Red brown sphalerite is also present as finely crystalline aggregates and patches intermixed with pyrite and accompanying pyrite and siderite in veinlets particularly in fractured grey siliceous mudstone at 105.6-106.2. Bedding is not identifiable in this complex fragmental rock.
106.5	108.9	BEDDED FINE LAPILLI TUFF WITH MUDSTONE CLAST COMPONENT - EVT Pale yellow grey rock consisting of abundant (50-60%) 0.5-5 mm sideritic volcanic lapilli along with 10% black siliceous subangular to subrounded to 30 mm (average 4 mm) mudstone clasts in finer sideritic ash matrix. Distinct fine beds are evident characterized by

(in ppm unless % shown)

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe %	Cu
11558	100.2	101.7	170	8.9%	9.3	23.3	137
11559	101.7	102.7	144	3.9%	6.4	21.9	69
11560	102.7	104.2	149	5070	3.7	19.3	48
11561	104.2	105.7	97	1.6%	2.7	29.5	46
11562	105.7	106.5	29	2.1%	2.3	35.9	47
11542	106.5	108.0	150	7.0%	8.1	30.7	113

DRILL HOLE RECORD

COMINCO LTD.

Property: NIDD

METERAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
106.5 - 108.9 continued		different average grain size. Beds range from 1-30 cm in thickness. Bedding is at 20° to core axis. Orange to red brown sphalerite occurs at 2-20 mm pinching and swelling irregular veinlets cutting across bedding and accompanied by much lesser pyrite. One vein runs subparallel to core from 107.2-107.9.
108.9-110.95		COARSE LAPILLI TUFF OR VOLCANIC DIAMICTITE - EVA/EDV Rock composed of 30% 0.1-5 cm volcanic clasts - subrounded to subangular and 2-5% mudstone clasts in a light yellow grey tuffaceous and finely pyroclastic matrix that is occasionally darker grey suggesting clastic clay component. It is uncertain whether rock is agglomerate incorporating few mudstone clasts as mud or debris flow. It may perhaps have some features of both. Few fine blebs and aggregates of sphalerite and only finely disseminated pyrite are present in rock.
110.95-112.5		FELDSPAR PORPHYRITIC VOLCANIC (FLOW, SILL, TUFF?) - EVF Distinctive homogeneous rock composed of now grey green felted sideritic mass (after fine feldspar and pyroxene/amphiboles) hosting 10-20% 0.1-3 mm, average 1 mm yellow white crystals with stubby subhedral habit that are almost certainly clay/carbonate altered plagioclase crystals. Rock has overall homogenity and fine groundmass texture that suggest it could have been a flow or sill. It lacks any distinctly clastic component. Faint laminations at upper content may be bedding at 70° to core axis. No sphalerite or pyrite is present in this interval.
112.5-113.8		COARSE LAPILLI TUFF OR POSSIBLY DIAMICTITE/LAHAR - EVA/EDV Rock similar to 108.9-110.93 composed predominantly of 1-50 mm subrounded to subangular/sideritized volcanic clasts - generally fine tuffs or lapilli/tuffs in yellow grey sideritic volcanic ash component. Some mudstone clasts 1-2% are present and minor wispy mudstone is sometimes present in the matrix. Again it is uncertain how much sedimentary reworking is involved in this unit 3-4 vol % red brown to orange sphalerite occurs in section as wispy stringers, veinlets and finer disseminated crystalline (approximately 0.1 mm).

(in ppm unles % shown)

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe %	Cu
11543	108.0	109.5	27	0.8%	0.5	29.3	22
11544	109.5	111.0	36	3070	2.2	28.7	35
11545	111.0	112.5	29	738	0.7	20.1	48
11546	112.5	114.0	37	3.5%	2.2	31.7	36
11547	114.0	115.4	44	5.4%	2.6	30.1	55

D R I L L H O L E R E C O R D

COMINCO LTD.

Property: NIDD

METERAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
113.8	119.2	SIDERITIC FINE LAPILLI TUFFS - EVT/EVA Succession of light greenish grey lapilli tuff beds composed of 0.1-10 mm volcanic clasts (siderite replaced fine felted or crystalline texture - flow or sills) in matrix of more coarsely crystalline yellow carbonate - siderite? probably replacing ash matrix. Horizons of coarse and finer lapilli are clearly evident but contacts are subtle and appear to be undulatory and irregular. They appear in general to be at about 30-40° to core axis but are not reliable bedding indicators. Between 116.3 and 117.2 volcanic diamictite occurs with coarse pebbles to cobbles of lapilli tuff in a matrix of black mudstone that is variably tuffaceous. Red brown sphalerite is common (i.e. 5-6 vol %) as finely crystalline irregular masses veinlet and blebs down to 116.5 and less abundant (1-2 vol %) from there to base of section. More coarsely crystalline pyrite veinlets and aggregates occur in similar mode to sphalerite but are less abundant. Core is very heavy suggesting that much of volcanic is siderite.
119.2	129.4	SIDERITIC CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE WITH COBBLES AND BOULDERS OF MUDSTONE - ECM/ECV Fine to medium pebble sized cherty pebble conglomerate 0.1-3 cm, average 0.5 cm but with sporadic 2-30 cm (?) generally subangular siliceous mudstone clasts. Chert pebble conglomerate is intensely sideritic with pale yellow siderite forming almost all of matrix and replacing some of pebbles. Mode of siderite is very much similar to that of pyrite higher in the hole. Between 119.5 and 120.0 veinlets of coarsely crystalline pyrite aggregates rimmed outward by finer red brown sphalerite form 30% of core and are accompanied by some quartz veining. Minor sphalerite veinlets and blebs are evident down to 122.2 and then are absent. As noted black siliceous mudstone and less commonly silt striped mudstones occur as large clasts in conglomerate. Particularly thick sand striped mudstone at 122.6-123.0 and a siliceous faint silt striped mudstone at 123.7-124.0 have irregular edges in core and are believed to be boulder sized clasts. Volcanic lapilli tuff clasts are evident at 124.9, 3 cm across and 126.4, 6 cm across.

(in ppm unless % shown)

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe %	Cu
11548	115.4	116.9	29	4.5%	3.0	29.6	71
11563	116.9	118.4	11	4.7%	<0.4	33.4	12
11564	118.4	119.2	21	1.1%	0.4	39.7	23
11565	119.2	120.0	74	4.6%	4.1	18.9	68
11566	120.0	121.5	31	2280	<0.4	15.6	16
11525	121.5	123.0	53	2.7%	1.3	18.5	60
11524	123.0	124.5	20	1080	0.4	15.8	15
11534	124.5	126.0	30	2710	0.7	11.1	18
11535	126.0	127.8	26	0.9%	<0.4	11.2	20
11536	127.8	129.3	37	0.7%	1.0	8.1	

D R I L L H O L E R E C O R D

COMINCO LTD.

Property: NIDD

METERAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
129.4	133.0	SILT AND SAND BANDED BLACK MUDSTONE, PYRITIC - EM2 Shallow core axis angles (10°) give good exposures of disturbed sand beds, possibly sideritized, with sedimentary structures such as cross-laminations. Pyrite occurs as nodules (2 cm at 131.4) and as veins and blebs in muds and silts.
133.0	147.4	SIDERITIC CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE WITH OCCASIONAL MUDSTONE INTERVALS AND OCCASIONAL MUD MATRIX - ED SIDERITIC Fine to medium sized chert pebble conglomerate (1 mm - 3 cm) average is 5 mm. Clasts are generally subangular to rounded and the rock is clast supported. Clasts are made up of white to black coloured pebbles, giving the rock light grey colour. Matrix is sideritic (pale yellow) and occasionally pebbles are being replaced by the siderite. Some clasts are pyritized but these are minor. Sphalerite occurs as infilling veinlets, replacing clasts and as blebs in matrix and with pyrite in massive (4 cm) wide veins as at 138.1. Mudstone intervals occur at 136.4 (3 cm) at 136.6-137.2, at 134.4 (3 cm). These intervals are not cherty. They contain minor amounts of clasts making it occasionally "mud matrix". They appear to mostly have uneven contacts with the conglomerate.
147.4	163.3	CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE WITH OCCASIONAL INTERVALS OF MUDSTONE AND OCCASIONAL INTERVALS OF MUD MATRIX - EC Similar to above interval (133.0-147.4) only without the presence of siderite as matrix (although siderite is seen replacing occasional pebbles and infilling veinlets). 147.8-148.0 - massive pyrite + sphalerite (60/40) possible vein material. Minor quartz veinlets. 149.6-150.0 - mudstone interval with some clasts. Contains 2-4 mm thick sand beds. Some distortion visible here. 153.4 - (2 cm) mud/silt bed, also at 153.8 (1 cm). 157.6-158.3 - minor siderite within matrix. 156.8-157.5 - core follows a sphalerite/pyrite vein 3 mm in thickness.
163.3	164.0	FINE CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE - EC Here pebbles are generally grit sized (2-4 mm) with occasional pebble sized clasts. Top

(in ppm unless % shown)

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe %	Cu
11926	133.1	134.6	35	362	<0.4	13.9	9
11537	134.6	136.1	38	2880	0.8	11.8	29
11538	136.1	137.7	51	2640	0.7	6.8	26
11539	137.7	139.2	164	4.4%	3.7	19.2	69
11540	139.2	140.7	478	7.0%	5.2	21.7	52
11541	140.7	142.2	43	0.7%	<0.4	17.4	16
11526	142.2	143.7	18	410	0.5	18.6	18
11527	143.7	145.0	33	3630	0.4	14.2	14
11528	145.0	146.5	79	1.3%	0.8	6.1	26
11529	146.5	147.8	62	0.9%	0.9	10.2	46
11550	147.8	148.2	1170	19.6%	127	21.8	321
11530	148.2	149.7	212	527	1.4	4.0	72
11531	155.2	156.7	34	276	<0.4	3.3	16
11532	156.7	158.2	152	3.9%	3.0	6.2	64
11533	158.2	159.7	22	347	<0.4	3.5	12

D R I L L H O L E R E C O R D

COMINCO LTD.

Property: NIDD

METERAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
163.3 - 164.0 continued		half of interval dotted with <1 mm blebs of siderite. Two "graded" sequences exist here, i.e. one 163.3-163.7, the other 163.7-164.0, each exhibiting coarser material at base.
164.0 - 167.1		SAND AND SILT STRIPED MUDSTONE WITH ABUNDANT CHERT PEBBLE CLAST/MUD MATRIX INTERVALS - EM2, EDM The sand and silt striped mudstone is fairly disturbed internally with inconsistent bedding to core axis, i.e. 10-45°. The rock is fairly soft. Clast-rich mudstone intervals occur frequently and possibly exhibit some direction (i.e. imbrication) consistent with the sand beds. Some pyrite occurs in veins as at 165.2.
167.1 - 184.0		SAND AND SILT BANDED MUDSTONE - EM2 Sand bands range in thickness from 1 mm to 20 cm. Bedding to core axis range from 10° at 172.0, to 40° at 183.5 and 38° at 179.9. This rock is soft and striped grey on black in colour. 177.1-177.5 - possible fault gouge and rubble 177.9-178.3 - possible fault gouge and rubble 174.7-175.0 - possible fault rubble 174.0-174.2 - minor quartz veining. Pyrite occurs in minor amounts as at 169.5 as a nodule. Pyrite is absent in sand or mud beds.
184.0 - 196.5		BLACK CARBONACEOUS MUDSTONE WITH MINOR SAND AND SILT BANDS AND FREQUENT YET SHORT INTERVALS OF CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE AND DIAMICTITE - EM2/lesser EC, EDC This interval is characterized mainly by black mudstone. Sand and silt bands are few and where they exist they are often distorted, forming fragments within the mudstone. Chert pebble conglomerate seams are present and are often pyritic and can contain up to 5% sphalerite. Diamictite intervals also are present - mud matrix with fragments of chert pebble conglomerate and other pebbles. Sphalerite is confined to the diamictite/chert pebble conglomerate layers occuring as vein, clast replacement and blebs in matrix. 184.0-185.1 - mud matrix with fragments 1-12 cm of chert pebble conglomerate, also lone clasts of siltstone and chert. Some pebbles being replaced by sphalerite and siderite and

(in ppm unless % shown)

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe %	Cu
11549	184.2	185.2	61	3.4%	2.1	6.5	119
11556	188.3	189.8	25	1.3%	1.2	2.5	40
11932	189.8	191.3	19	438	0.9	1.6	23
11927	191.3	193.0	40	203	0.8	4.3	24
11928	193.0	194.9	28	2.7%	2.2	4.9	34

D R I L L H O L E R E C O R D

COMINCO LTD.

Property: NIDD

(in ppm unless % shown)

METERAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
184.0 - 196.5		abundant pyrite. Matrix in chert pebble conglomerate fragments replaced by pyrite/siderite. 185.1-188.5 - black carbonaceous mudstone with few silt and sand bands. Some syn-sedimentary structures (slumping, folding with fragments of these beds floating in mud matrix). 188.5-188.6 - fine to medium chert pebble conglomerate with minor sphalerite. 188.6-188.7 - mudstone 188.7-190.6 - chert pebble conglomerate with some fragments of mudstone. Some sphalerite clast replacement. Mudstone fragments are very hard (siliceous). 190.6-191.3 - black mudstone. 191.3-191.6 - fine to medium chert pebble conglomerate with few mudstone fragments. Abundant pyrite replacement of pebbles and matrix (15%). 191.6-192.5 - black mudstone. 192.5-192.7 - mud matrix with chert and mud fragments. Mud fragments are not silicified, little mineralization. 192.7-193.0 - black mudstone. 193.0-193.6 - fine chert pebble conglomerate with 2-7 cm sized unsilicified mudstone fragments (subangular). Few larger (2-5 cm) chert pebbles, some replaced by pyrite also are present. 193.6-193.9 - mudstone contains 1 cm thick sphalerite vein. 193.9-194.8 - partially mud matrix with chert pebble conglomerate and sand band (10 cm). Sphalerite replacement of pebbles present (up to 7%). 194.8-196.5 - black carbonaceous mudstone with minor sand bands.
196.5 - 205.1		CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE - EC (ECV) Medium to coarse chert pebble conglomerate. Matrix is occasionally sideritic. Pebbles range from 2 mm to 5 cm with average around 1.5 cm. Clasts are subrounded to rounded. Clasts are made up of chert, silicified mudstone. Sphalerite is present (<3%) in matrix, vein (as at 199.4) blebs and some pebble replacement. Pyrite is present in abundance from 196.5-196.7 and relatively absent throughout the rest of the interval. Siderite is present in matrix and replacement of pebbles at 199.8-201.7.

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe %	Cu
11929	196.5	198.0	34	2.7%	1.6	3.5	35
11930	198.0	199.5	17	1.7%	2.3	5.0	28
11931	199.5	201.0	4	282	<0.4	19.4	9

(in ppm unless % shown)

METERAGE FROM	METERAGE TO	DESCRIPTION
196.5	205.1 continued	198.3 - mudstone and sand seam. 199.5-199.8 - silt banded mudstone, disrupted. 204.9-205.0 - volcanic (sideritic) clast? or horizon.
205.1	213.2	MATRIX SUPPORTED CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE - EC This interval is distinctive in that the matrix, a sand and gravel sized material contains angular to rounded chert clasts (of pebble size) which "float" in the matrix. Sphalerite is present in minor amounts replacing pebbles. Siderite is present in the matrix in many places.
213.2	225.0	CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE - EC Clast supported classic chert pebble conglomerate (medium to coarse). Abundant siderite in matrix although not pervasive. Sphalerite/siderite/pyrite veining abundant at 221.0-222.8, possibly 30% sphalerite. Above this vein there is some possible leach staining in colour of sphalerite. At 214.7-215.0, 215.4-215.8, 217.1-217.3 and 218.0 mudstone with some sand bands.
225.0	225.7	FINE CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE - EC Fine to medium chert pebble conglomerate. Minor siderite matrix.
225.7	227.6	CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE, SIDERITE MATRIX - EC Classic chert pebble conglomerate with siderite matrix. Some angular chert clasts. Little sphalerite.
227.6	229.6	MEDIUM CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE - EC Minor siderite matrix. Sphalerite present in blebs and vein at 228.9-229.2, also in matrix as at 229.3, 229.5. At location of vein (228.9-229.2) possibly a large clast of volcanic diamictite. Vein contains minor galena and some siderite.
229.6	236.2	SILT AND SAND BANDED MUDSTONE - EM2 Black carbonaceous mudstone with abundant silt and sand beds. These beds display cross

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe %	Cu
11551	219.5	2210	21	2280	1	4.1	8
11552	221.0	228	259	28.3%	400	4.6	308
11553	222.8	224.3	8	3950	0.5	7.7	11
11554	227.1	228.6	15	388	<0.4	4.9	8
11555	228.6	229.6	466	12.3%	12.8	20.2	115

(in ppm unless % shown)

METERAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
229.6 - 236.2		laminations and other syn-sedimentary structures. Average bedding to core axis = 72°. The rock is smooth (not gritty) and soft. The rock appears barren of mineralization (sulphide).
continued		
236.2 - 252.4		BLACK CARBONACEOUS MUDSTONE WITH MINOR SAND AND OCCASIONAL SILT BANDS - EM1 Similar rock as above, only silt and sand bands are much less frequently observed. Some disseminated pyrite (minor). 251.7 - mudstone is disrupted and few fractures are infilled by quartz which is being replaced by siderite. 252.3 - 7 cm wide vein cross-cuts core, composed of sphalerite, minor galena, siderite and pyrite. This displays excellent vein infilling structures. Minor fragments of surrounding rock are incorporated in vein. Pyrite is very coarse and appears not to "fit" into the vein infilling process, suggesting it is a later occurrence (?). Also near the vein, mudstone is more siliceous.
252.4 - 253.4		HIGH GRADE SPHALERITE + SIDERITE ± GALENA + PYRITE VEIN, MASSIVE Fine to coarse grained sphalerite (red brown)(where fine, it is pink) with siderite, pyrite and galena. Rock often displays fracture/vein infilling textures which resemble bedding. Structure is botryoidal in places. Galena occurs as blebs within massive sphalerite and as fine "layers" in the open space infilling. Rock is probably 60-70% sphalerite, 5% galena.
253.4 - 257.1		VOLCANIC - FELDSPAR(?) CRYSTAL ASH TUFF, MINOR LAPILLI TUFF (BLACK) - R7VT? This rock is black with a spotted texture due to the crystals of feldspars (?) (0.1-3 mm). The crystals are angular, creamy coloured. The rock is soft. This volcanic succession is not very uniform as the fine crystal content is equally pervasive throughout, but the coarse crystal content is sporadic and occasionally clustered. In places, black acicular and euhedral soft crystals are in evidence, along with the fine cream coloured felspars? Minor amounts of lapilli exist locally as at 254.1. 253.4-254.4 - continuance of previous sphalerite vein unit, not as massive as host rock is easily identified. Delicate vein infilling textures exist, with brown sphalerite, galena,

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe %	Cu
10843	250.2	251.7	98	193	0.8	4.1	34
10844	251.7	252.3	1140	143	4.8	26.4	322
10845	252.3	253.3	2030	48.6%	16.7	12.7	350
10846	253.3	254.8	0.6%	14.8%	13.7	21.9	251
10847	254.8	256.3	1140	1130	1.9	19.6	172
10848	256.3	257.0	95	757	<0.4	19.9	60

(in ppm unless % shown)

METERAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
253.4 - 257.1		continued siderite, pink sphalerite and minor pyrite. Vein is disrupted in places (20% sphalerite, 5% galena). 255.0 - 2 cm wide sphalerite + galena + siderite vein. 255.3-255.4 - zone of disruption and veining of siderite, galena (?) chlorite? (green). 255.4-255.5 - possible fault gouge.
257.1 - 257.7		VOLCANIC LAPILLI ASH TUFF/BRECCIA/DIAMICTITE - R7VT/RDV Interesting rock which has bedding features, which are disrupted with sections of lapilli ash tuff sandwiched between. On the whole, the rock is soft and dark grey in colour. Some pyrite blobs are floating in ash tuff. Some feldspar (?) crystals are present (<1%). In places, fine, black lapilli appear compressed and welded. Other black lapilli are not compressed and are angular. Coarser material appears to be at the base of the interval.
257.7 - 261.2		VOLCANIC - IRON CARBONATED (SIDERITE?) LAPILLI ASH TUFF WITH MAJOR SIDERITE/SPHALERITE AND PYRITE VEIN MATERIAL - R7VT Here volcanic material is similar to other sideritic lapilli/ash tuffs described earlier. Colour of volcanic is pinky grey due to sideritization of some lapilli. Lapilli are medium sized (1-4 mm) and occasionally are made of mudstone (?) (black) fragments, not compressed but angular. In places, tuff is pyritized. Also fragments of other finer volcanics exist. Vein material comprises 50% of rock and of that 50%, 25% is siderite, 10% sphalerite and 15% pyrite. Some infilling vein textures are visible. Sphalerite in places occurs as a "honeycombed" texture, in the centre of the vein, with considerable galena content. Minor amounts of the green "clay mica mix" is also present.
261.2 - 267.8		BLACK MUDSTONE - VARIABLY SILICEOUS - BRECCIATED, LAMINATED, VEINED - RRM/R5M silicified? brecciated This mudstone is black and contains delicate laminae of barite? or siderite and pyrite. These laminae are broken up and "float" in the mudstone, often forming a diamictite, but in other places they seem to be insitu. The rock is variably siliceous. At the top of the unit (261.2-266.5) the rock is veined with pyrite and coarse siderite and smaller (0.1-1 mm) fractures infilled with siderite forming a "mudstone breccia infilled with siderite" in places.

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe %	Cu
10849	257.0	257.8	131	201	<0.4	6.4	106
10850	257.8	259.3	1470	1.0%	3.7	35.1	252
10851	259.3	260.8	424	4.3%	6.6	30.8	642
10852	260.8	261.8	76	225	2.3	11.4	442
10853	261.8	263.3	sample lost - resample				
10854	263.3	264.8	645	248	20.0	31.5	4110
10855	264.8	266.3	496	1390	6.3	23.3	958
10856	266.3	267.8	214	307	0.9	10.8	76

METERAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
261.2	267.8 continued	The vein material is coarse with few patches of chalcopyrite and sphalerite visible within the pyrite.
267.8	269.0	LAPILLI ASH TUFF WITH SPHALERITE AND GALENA VEINS - R7VT? This interval is a coarse in homogeneous lapilli ash tuff with finer fragments at the top and coarser (up to 1 cm) near the bottom. Fragments appear both lithic (laminated mudstone) and volcanic. The rock is veined (parallel "bedding") with a 3 cm wide sphalerite and galena vein at 267.9, siderite and sphalerite 1 cm vein at 268.1 and sphalerite and galena 2 cm wide vein at 268.3. 268.4-268.8 - possible fault zone. Although rock appears intact it is soft and muddy. 268.8-269.0 - fault gouge and rubble.
269.0	269.8	MASSIVE PYRITE ZONE This zone is made up of 95% pyrite and 5% quartz infilling minor fractures. The pyrite is fine grained.
269.8	290.8	VERY SILICEOUS BLACK MUDSTONE WITH SILT BANDS AND OCCASIONAL SAND BANDS, PYRITIC - RRM/R5M? brecciated This rock is generally dark grey in colour, very siliceous (cherty!). Banded with 1 mm to 1 cm thick silt beds and lesser sand beds. Beds are often distorted and broken (syn-sedimentary). Occasional diamictite horizons as 278.0-278.2 - matrix siliceous. 280.5-280.7 - matrix is pyritic, fragments very angular, 1-10 mm. 289.8-290.0 - massive pyrite horizon occur at 272.6 (10 cm), 278.3 (7 cm), 279.7-279.9, 283.8 (7 cm). Here pyrite is fine grained and featureless. The rock contains abundant fractures infilled with siderite and pyrite. The veins are no more than 1 cm wide and although present locally, they are most abundant at 184.0-190.0. 190.0 - 3 cm quartz unit with associated siderite and pyrite. 190.0-190.6 - fault gouge and rubble, missing 0.5 m of core. 190.6 - <1 mm forms - sideritized, rounded, define beds. Some are pyritized.
290.8		END OF HOLE

(in ppm unless % shown)

			ANALYSIS				
SAMPLE	FROM	TO	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe %	Cu
10857	267.8	268.3	2.9%	6.7%	27.5	13.4	129
10858	268.3	269.0	513	7620	1.6	13.7	32
10859	269.0	270.0	655	201	3.2	24.4	39

DRILL HOLE RECORD

COMINCO LTD.

Property: NIDD

From - To	Recovered
0 - 13.1	O/B
13.1 - 29.8	*
13.1 - 13.7	0.2
13.7 - 14.6	0.2
14.6 - 14.9	0.2
14.9 - 15.5	0.2
15.5 - 16.2	0.5
16.2 - 16.5	0.1
16.5 - 16.8	0.2
16.8 - 17.1	0.2
17.1 - 17.4	0.2
17.4 - 18.9	0.2
18.9 - 19.5	0.1
19.5 - 20.7	0.1
20.7 - 23.2	0.1
23.2 - 26.2	0.2
26.2 - 27.4	0.1
27.4 - 28.0	0.2
28.0 - 29.8	0.2
29.8 - 30.5	0.2
30.5 - 32.2	1.6
32.2 - 33.8	1.5
33.8 - 35.2	1.4
35.2 - 36.7	1.5
36.7 - 38.3	1.5
38.3 - 39.6	1.3
39.6 - 41.1	1.5
41.1 - 42.1	1.0
42.1 - 43.3	1.2

From - To	Recovered
43.3 - 44.8	1.5
44.8 - 46.3	1.2
46.3 - 46.6	0.3
46.6 - 46.9	0.3
46.9 - 47.9	1.0
47.9 - 49.4	1.5
49.4 - 49.5	1.0
49.5 - 51.2	1.7
51.2 - 52.4	1.2
52.4 - 53.9	1.5
53.9 - 55.5	1.6
55.5 - 56.8	0.7
56.8 - 57.0	0.1
57.0 - 58.5	0.2
58.5 - 59.1	0.3
59.1 - 60.2	1.1
60.2 - 61.6	1.4
61.6 - 63.1	1.5
63.1 - 64.6	1.4
64.6 - 66.1	1.0
66.1 - 67.4	0.6
67.4 - 67.7	0.2
67.7 - 68.0	0.4
68.0 - 68.3	0.3
68.3 - 69.2	0.6
69.2 - 70.4	1.2
70.4 - 71.9	1.5
71.9 - 73.6	1.6
73.6 - 75.3	1.6

From - To	Recovered
75.3 - 76.4	0.8
76.4 - 76.8	0.4
76.8 - 78.3	1.5
78.3 - 78.8	0.5
78.8 - 80.8	2.0
80.8 - 81.7	0.9
81.7 - 82.6	0.9
82.6 - 83.8	1.2
83.8 - 85.0	1.2
85.0 - 85.8	0.8
85.8 - 86.0	0.1
86.0 - 86.3	0.3
86.3 - 86.6	0.2
86.6 - 87.5	0.0
87.5 - 88.4	0.9
88.4 - 89.0	0.6
89.0 - 89.9	0.3
89.9 - 90.5	0.3
90.5 - 91.4	0.9
91.4 - 92.7	1.0
92.7 - 93.9	0.7
93.9 - 95.1	1.2
95.1 - 97.2	1.0
97.2 - 97.7	0.3
97.7 - 98.6	0.9
98.6 - 100.0	1.4
100.0 - 101.2	1.2
101.2 - 102.7	1.5
102.7 - 104.2	1.5

From - To	Recovered
104.2 - 105.8	1.6
105.8 - 107.3	1.5
107.3 - 108.2	0.4
108.2 - 109.7	1.5
109.7 - 110.9	1.2
110.9 - 112.5	1.6
112.5 - 113.4	0.9
113.4 - 114.9	1.5
114.9 - 116.4	1.5
116.4 - 118.0	1.6
118.0 - 119.5	1.5
119.5 - 120.9	1.4
120.9 - 122.5	1.6
122.5 - 124.1	1.6
124.1 - 125.6	1.5
125.6 - 127.1	1.5
127.1 - 128.6	1.5
128.6 - 130.1	1.5
130.1 - 131.7	1.6
131.7 - 133.2	1.5
133.2 - 134.7	1.5
134.7 - 135.3	0.6
135.3 - 135.8	0.2
135.8 - 137.0	1.2
137.0 - 137.9	0.9
137.9 - 139.4	1.5
139.4 - 140.8	1.4
140.8 - 142.0	1.2
142.0 - 143.6	1.6

From - To	Recovered
143.6 - 145.1	1.5
145.1 - 146.0	0.8
146.0 - 146.9	0.9
146.9 - 147.5	0.6
147.5 - 147.8	0.2
147.8 - 148.4	0.6
148.4 - 149.0	0.6
149.0 - 150.0	1.0
150.0 - 151.5	1.5
151.5 - 153.0	1.5
153.0 - 154.5	1.5
154.5 - 155.4	0.7
155.4 - 155.8	0.2
155.8 - 156.1	0.3
156.1 - 156.8	0.7
156.8 - 158.3	1.5
158.3 - 159.7	1.4
159.7 - 160.9	1.2
160.9 - 162.2	1.3
162.2 - 163.7	1.5
163.7 - 165.2	1.5
165.2 - 166.7	1.5
166.7 - 168.2	1.5
168.2 - 169.8	1.6
169.8 - 171.0	1.2
171.0 - 172.5	1.5
172.5 - 174.0	1.5
174.0 - 175.0	1.0
175.0 - 175.9	0.6

* very blocky coring, fractured bedrock - leached, poor recoveries

D R I L L H O L E R E C O R D

COMINCO LTD.

Property: NIDD

From - To	Recovered
175.9 - 177.1	0.9
177.1 - 177.5	0.3
177.5 - 178.3	0.6
178.3 - 179.1	0.7
179.1 - 179.5	0.4
179.5 - 180.4	0.9
180.4 - 181.1	0.5
181.1 - 181.5	0.4
181.5 - 182.0	0.3
182.0 - 182.6	0.6
182.6 - 183.0	0.4
183.0 - 183.5	0.5
183.5 - 185.0	1.5
185.0 - 186.5	1.4
186.5 - 187.8	1.3
187.8 - 188.5	0.7
188.5 - 189.6	1.0
189.6 - 190.5	0.8
190.5 - 191.9	1.4
191.9 - 192.9	0.8
192.9 - 194.2	1.3
194.2 - 195.1	0.8
195.1 - 196.2	0.9
196.2 - 197.8	1.6
197.8 - 199.3	1.5
199.3 - 200.9	1.6
200.3 - 201.8	0.5
201.8 - 203.0	1.6
203.0 - 204.8	1.5

From - To	Recovered
204.8 - 206.0	1.2
206.0 - 207.6	1.6
207.6 - 209.1	1.5
209.1 - 210.6	1.5
210.6 - 212.0	1.0
212.0 - 213.5	1.5
213.5 - 214.9	1.4
214.9 - 216.4	1.4
216.4 - 217.3	0.9
217.3 - 218.8	1.5
218.8 - 220.1	1.3
220.1 - 221.6	1.5
221.6 - 223.1	1.5
223.1 - 224.6	1.5
224.6 - 226.2	1.6
226.2 - 227.7	1.5
227.7 - 229.2	1.5
229.2 - 230.7	1.5
230.7 - 232.3	1.6
232.3 - 233.8	1.5
233.8 - 235.3	1.5
235.3 - 236.4	0.9
236.4 - 237.4	1.0
237.4 - 238.2	0.8
238.2 - 239.9	1.6
239.9 - 241.4	1.6
241.4 - 242.3	0.5
242.3 - 243.5	0.9
243.5 - 244.8	1.3

From - To	Recovered
244.8 - 246.3	1.6
246.3 - 247.8	1.5
247.8 - 249.3	1.5
249.3 - 251.2	1.5
251.2 - 252.7	1.5
252.7 - 254.2	1.5
254.2 - 255.7	1.5
255.7 - 257.3	1.6
257.3 - 258.8	1.5
258.8 - 260.6	1.6
260.6 - 261.4	0.8
261.4 - 261.8	0.4
261.8 - 262.7	0.9
262.7 - 264.3	1.6
264.3 - 265.8	1.5
265.8 - 267.3	1.5
267.3 - 268.8	1.5
268.8 - 270.0	1.2
270.0 - 271.3	??
271.3 - 271.9	0.1
271.9 - 272.5	0.6
272.5 - 274.0	1.0
274.0 - 274.3	0.1
274.3 - 274.9	0.1
274.9 - 275.5	0.1
275.5 - 275.8	0.3
275.8 - 277.1	1.0
277.1 - 278.0	0.7
283.9 - 284.4	0.5

From - To	Recovered
284.4 - 284.7	0.3
284.7 - 285.1	0.4
285.1 - 285.4	0.3
285.4 - 285.8	0.2
285.8 - 286.2	0.4
286.2 - 286.7	0.3
286.7 - 287.1	0.3
287.1 - 287.9	0.8
287.9 - 288.5	0.4
288.5 - 289.1	0.6
289.1 - 289.7	0.6
289.7 - 290.8	0.7
290.8 - END OF HOLE	

From - To	Recovered

LEGEND

LOWER MIDDLE TO UPPER DEVONIAN

EARN GROUP

- EM1 — Dark grey to black mudstone with siltstone laminae, includes lesser EM2 mudstone with laminated to interbedded siltstone, EM black carbonaceous mudstone and EMG gritty mudstone, locally EM and EMG units belong to the upper Lower Earn Group (formerly unit 3b); EBA barite.
- EC — Fine to coarse chert pebble conglomerate, minor ESS chert grain sandstone to grit.
- EDC/EDP — Undivided dark grey to black diamictites consisting of chert and mudstone clasts within a mudstone matrix.
- EDV — Iron carbonate rich volcaniclastic diamictite with iron carbonated volcaniclastic clasts within a mudstone matrix.
- EVF — Sideritic, amygdaloidal, mafic flow with calcite/feldspar? amygdules within a weakly iron carbonated matrix; EVT light yellowish-brown to light grey iron carbonated lapilli tuff, related to EVF.

ORDOVICIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN

ROAD RIVER GROUP

- R7VT — Yellowish-brown to grey iron carbonated lapilli tuff; R7VC grey to yellowish-brown iron carbonated volcaniclastic conglomerate to diamictite, may be related to R7VT.
- RRM — Black, non-calcareous, locally siliceous mudstone; RRML black, locally siliceous, rarely calcareous mudstone with very faint siltstone laminae; RRLL dark grey, locally siliceous, rarely calcareous laminated siltstone; RRMT grey, tuffaceous RRM or RRML mudstone.
- R5M — Black calcareous mudstone to mudshale; also includes R5M1 black, calcareous, graphitic mudstone with faint siltstone laminae which locally may be strongly colour banded with well developed grey siltstone laminae to thin beds; R5MT minor grey to dark grey tuffaceous R5M mudstone; R5VT grey to light grey tuff to lapilli tuff, locally weakly iron carbonated.

Outcrops close to creek may be stratigraphically older than R5M unit or separated by a fault from the drill area.

Outcrop
Geologic Contact - Definite
" " - Probable
" " - Possible
Fault (normal)
Thrust Fault
Boulder (mineralized)
Bedding (strike and dip)
Cleavage (strike and dip)
Plunge
Anticline Axis
Syncline Axis

0 50 100 150 200 METRES

N.T.S. 105 O/2

NIDD PROPERTY

BOUNDARY CREEK AREA

GEOLOGY 092314

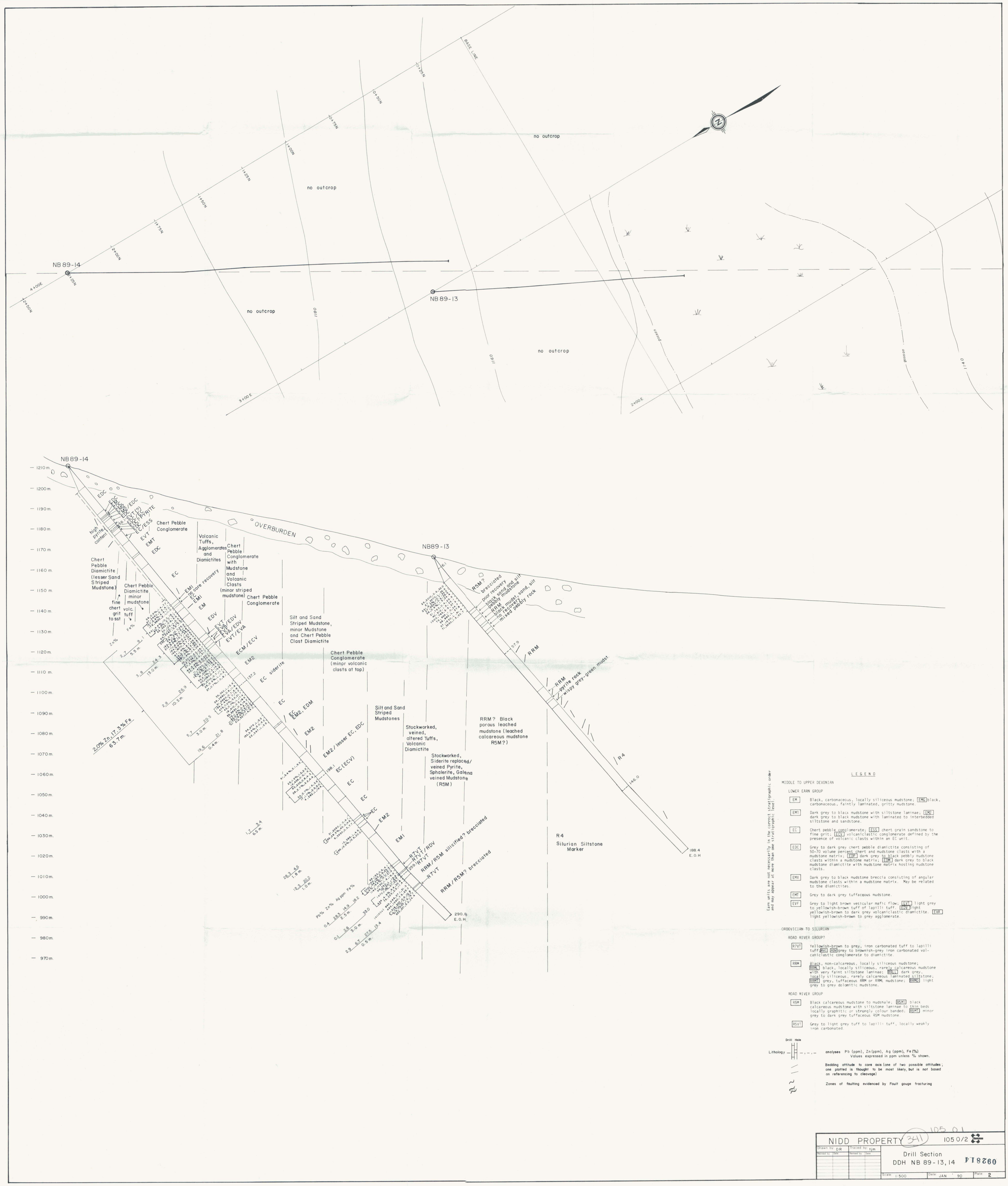
Drawn by:		Traced by: a. m. b.	
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date
D R	Jan '90	t j m	Jan '90

Scale: 1:2500 Date: 16-1-1984 Plate: I

(3410) 105 O/2

NCI-119-C.L.

Form 210-0680



Earn units are not necessarily in the correct stratigraphic order and may appear at more than one stratigraphic level.

LEGEND

MIDDLE TO UPPER DEVONIAN

LOWER EARN GROUP

- EM — Black, carbonaceous, locally siliceous mudstone; EMG black, carbonaceous, faintly laminated, gritty mudstone.
- EM1 — Dark grey to black mudstone with siltstone laminae; EM2 dark grey to black mudstone with laminated to interbedded siltstone and sandstone.
- EC — Chert pebble conglomerate; ESS chert grain sandstone to fine grit; ECV volcaniclastic conglomerate defined by the presence of volcanic clasts within an EC unit.
- EDC — Grey to dark grey chert pebble diamictite consisting of 50-70 volume percent chert and mudstone clasts with a mudstone matrix; EDP dark grey to black pebbly mudstone clasts within a mudstone matrix; EDM dark grey to black mudstone diamictite with mudstone matrix hosting mudstone clasts.
- EMX — Dark grey to black mudstone breccia consisting of angular mudstone clasts within a mudstone matrix. May be related to the diamictites.
- EMT — Grey to dark grey tuffaceous mudstone.
- EVF — Grey to light brown vesicular mafic flow; EVT light grey to yellowish-brown tuff of lapilli tuff. EDV light yellowish-brown to dark grey volcaniclastic diamictite. EVA light yellowish-brown to grey agglomerate.

ORDOVICIAN TO SILURIAN

ROAD RIVER GROUP?

- R7VT — Yellowish-brown to grey, iron carbonated tuff to lapilli tuff RVC RDV grey to brownish-grey iron carbonated volcaniclastic conglomerate to diamictite.
- RRM — Black, non-calcareous, locally siliceous mudstone; RRML black, locally siliceous, rarely calcareous mudstone with very faint siltstone laminae; RRLL dark grey, locally siliceous, rarely calcareous laminated siltstone; RRMT grey, tuffaceous RRM or RRML mudstone; RRMD light grey to grey dolomitic mudstone.

ROAD RIVER GROUP

- R5M — Black calcareous mudstone to mudshale; R5M1 black calcareous mudstone with siltstone laminae to thin beds locally graphitic or strongly colour banded; R5MT minor grey to dark grey tuffaceous R5M mudstone.
- R5VT — Grey to light grey tuff to lapilli tuff, locally weakly iron carbonated.

Drill Hole

Lithology — – , – , –

analyses Pb (ppm), Zn (ppm), Ag (ppm), Fe (%)
Values expressed in ppm unless % shown.

Bedding attitude to core axis (one of two possible attitudes; one plotted is thought to be most likely, but is not based on referencing to cleavage)

Zones of faulting evidenced by Fault gouge fracturing

NIDD PROPERTY 341 105 O/2

Drawn by: DR	Traced by: tjm		
Revised by: Date	Revised by: Date		
		Drill Section DDH NB 89-13, 14	092814
		Scale: 1:500	Date: JAN '90
			Plate: 2

8+00N
6+00N
4+00N
2+00N
BASE LINE 0+00
2+00S
4+00S
6+00S
107,000E
108,000E
101,000N
100,000N
1450
1400
1350
1300
1250
1200
1150
1100
1050
9+25
9+50
9+75
9+99
8+75
7+93
6+25
5+50
5+46
4+50
3+25
3+75
4+07
3+01.9
2+52.3
2+75
2+00
1+75
1+50
1+25
5+00
NB 83-9 -45°
NB 84-10 -45°
NB 83-6 -45°
NB 82-1 -45°
NB 83-8 -45°
NB 83-7 -45°
NB 82-2 -45°
NB 89-14 -50°
NB 83-5 -45°
NB 82-3 -48°
NB 89-13 -50°
NB 82-4 -47°
288.7m
342.4m
301.5m
364.9m
577.6m
289.6m
445.6m
301.8m
188.4m.
316.5m
361.2m
277.7m.
T82-25
T82-17
T82-18
T82-12
T82-19
T82-14
T82-5
T82-4
T82-6
T81-3
T82-15
T82-3
T82-2
T82-1
T81-1
T81-2
T82-9
T82-8
T82-7
T82-23
T82-27
BOUNDARY
Swampy
Core storage area
Camp
Drill Camp
TRIBUTARY TO SOUTH HESS RIVER
76
78
81
82
83
84
316
317
318
0 50 200
metres
092814
342
105 O 1
NIDD PROPERTY
N.T.S. 105 O/2
Drawn by:
Traced by: tjm JAN 90
BOUNDARY CREEK AREA
SHOWING DIAMOND DRILL HOLES
Scale: 1:2500
Date: Nov. 21, 1983
Plate: 3
NGI - 117 - G1.
FORM 210 - 0660