

REPORT ON
CORN CREEK AREA, YUKON TERRITORY
106C 10 and 11

for

BOW RIVER RESOURCES LTD.

and

HIGHHAWK MINES LTD.

BY

DON PEEL B. Sc.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
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061319

NMEAP
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Jan 23, 1976.

ILLUSTRATIONS

	<u>SCALE</u>
LOCATION MAP	1" = 50 miles
GENERAL GEOLOGY & LOCATION MAP	1:50,000
PLAN - DRILL HOLES	1" = 100'
DRILL HOLE SECTIONS	1" = 50'
PLAN - ZONE 1	1" = 10'
PLAN - ZONE 2	1" = 10'

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INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

APPENDIX II

DRILL LOGS

APPENDIX III

EXPENDITURES

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(1)

PING, PONG, BAT, & BALLS CLAIMS
CORN CREEK AREA, Y.T.

BOW RIVER RESOURCES LTD.

and

HIGHHAWK MINES LTD.

INTRODUCTION

The discovery of lead-zinc mineralization on the Ping Group, plus the geochemical anomalies, all located in the summer of 1974, initiated the field work of 1975. Crews hired by Bow River Resources Ltd. worked the property as well as other surrounding properties from the period starting May 23 and finishing August 3, 1975. It is the results of this field work that will be included in the report.

SUMMARY

The program started with trenching and detailed geological mapping, somewhat hindered by deep snow on the north slopes for the first two weeks, on the Ping Group. Trenching was used to determine the nature and attitude of the mineralized showings, and the source of mineralized

SUMMARY CONT'D

float. Geophysics combined with the existing geochemical survey was used as a tool to aid in locating diamond drill targets. Diamond drilling commenced July 19, 1975 and significant mineralized intersections were obtained.

Work on other properties included a geochemical survey and geological mapping on the Pong Group, and prospecting on the Balls Claims located mineralization and the subsequent staking of the Sam Claims to adjoin followed.

The results of this work require a follow up program, including 4000 feet of diamond drilling, and further geological mapping and geochemical surveying on the Balls & Sam Claims.

The total expenditure of \$160,000 is required for this program.

HISTORY

The Ping, Pong, Bat and later the Balls Claims were staked on the basis of favourable lead-zinc horizons, as mapped by the G.S.C. in the Corn Creek Area. Work done by Harman Management crews, under the direction of C. Ikona, justified this premise, by the discovery of lead-zinc showings and geochemical anomalies on the Ping Claims. In addition to approximately 4 miles of this horizon held by Bow River Resources and Highhawk, mineral occurrences were also located on the same horizon by Canwex (Cominco option), Spectroair (Cominco option), and Consolidated Coast Silver.

PROPERTY

The property under consideration is made up of the following groups totaling 114 claims.

By location:

CLAIMS	RECORD NUMBERS	DATE OF RECORD	WORK ASSESSMENT
Ping 1-24	Y86146-Y86169	Jan. 18, 1974	
Ping 25-26	Y97027-Y97028	Sept. 24, 1974	
Pong 1-40	Y86170-Y86209	Jan. 18, 1974	
Bat 1-24	Y86210-Y86233	Jan. 18, 1974	
Balls 1-10	Y97279-Y97288	Mar. 7, 1975	

ADDITIONAL CLAIMS STAKED

Sam 1-8	Y98102-Y98109	July 29, 1975	
Sam 9-14	Y98229-Y98234	Aug. 6, 1975	

BY OPTION

HW 1-40	Y87798-Y87837	Apr. 1, 1974	
Can 1-24	Y87838-Y87861	Apr. 1, 1974	

To keep option in good standing the issue of 25,000 shares each of Bow River Resources and Highhawk Mines Ltd. by March 29, 1976, to the vendor is required.

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LOCATION

The Corn Creek area is located along Corn Creek, a small tributary of the Bonnett Plume River in the North-eastern part of the Yukon, 110 miles North of Mayo.

Coordinates of the property are $64^{\circ}40'$ North and $133^{\circ}00'$ west. The claims are shown on NTS sheets 106 C 10 and 106 C11 in the Mayo Mining District.

GENERAL

The claims are located in an area of rugged topography with elevations ranging from 3500-6000 feet. The tree line is approximately at the 4000 feet level and above this outcrop is extensive.

Although a temperature range from -51° to $+27^{\circ}\text{C}$ can be expected at this latitude, such temperatures are not uncommon to a number of Canadian mining communities.

Annual precipitation approximates 50-65cm.

The mineral occurrence located to date on the Ping Group are found on a saddle between two small creeks which provide ample water for the drilling program. Year around water is available from Black Canyon Creek 1500 feet to the north, with a maximum lift of 500 feet.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The results of regional mapping of this area by the G.S.C. are available in Paper 53-7, Report of Activities 70-1 Part A, and Open Files 205 and 206.

The general area is underlain by sedimentary rocks ranging in age from Precambrian to Triassic. Of particular interest within this thick sequence are three carbonate horizons which are known to host strata bound lead-zinc deposits, these are the Lower Cambrian, Sekwi and Backbone Range Formations and the Keele dolomite horizon near the top of the Hadrynian. The Cambrian and Hadrynian carbonate, are separated by a recessive black slate known as the Sheep-bed Formation.

In general, the formations strike north to northeast and dip to the east at 10 to 40 degrees. In the vicinity of Corn Creek there is a swing to the east with the suggestion of a synclinal axis trending northwest. This area is interrupted by a number of northwest trending faults with considerable displacement.

PING GROUP GEOLOGY

Detailed mapping of the area of known mineralization revealed a continuous strata sequence that strike north-east and dip 28-43° southeast. A continuous sequence was exposed along Avalanche Creek (Ping 7, 9) illustrated in Plate I. The age of the unit is Upper Hadryian and the Upper portion is referred to as the Keele Formation.

PING GROUP GEOPHYSICS

See Glen White Geophysical Services Ltd., report for details of survey. Thin shale beds and fair amounts of graphite and pyrite found in the drill core cast doubt on the anomalous areas found by the induced polarization method.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization occurs on the Ping Claims in three distinct areas designated as Zone 1, the main zone, Zone 2, an area of high grade float and mineralized stringers, and Zone 3, an area of highgrade float.

Trenching commenced in Zone 1 where three trenches were excavated, one in the center and one at either end of the cone. Zone 1 is confined to a single horizon of Microcrystalline Dolomite, in which the mineral outcrops for 125 feet along a steep slope. The mineralization occurs in and is haloed by a yellowish white secondary dolomite. The mineralized body is irregular, 10' thick in Trench 1 at the southern extremity pinching out into stringers in Trench 2, the center of the zone, and widening to its maximum true thickness of 20' in Trench 3, at the northern end of the zone. The body strikes north and dips east at 25° somewhat shallower dipping than the bedding. Assay values of the trenches respectively are as follows:

11 feet	15.47% Pb.	2.67% Zn.	3.0 oz. Aglton
17 feet	1.59% Pb.	1.65% Zn.	0.17oz. Aglton
27 feet	13.85% Pb.	13.18% Zn.	2.94oz. Aglton

The host rock, Microcrystalline Dolomite, that surrounds the mineralization is extremely shattered and blocky

MINERALIZATION CONT'D

compared to the same horizon outcropping in other areas where it appears as a competent bed. The south and north limits are linear features that abruptly terminates both ends of the mineralization. Two minor drainage systems accentuate the fissures, along which seemingly little vertical offset has taken place. In the northerly drainage channel high grade float was found up to 25' above the exposed upper contact of Trench 3 and two additional trenches, Trench 8 and 9, were added to determine the source. No additional mineralization was found. The origin maybe from either of the two overlying mineralized horizons approximately 290' and 370 feet stratagraphically higher than Zone 1. The 290 foot horizon is believed to contain Zone 2 and possibly Zone 3 has its origin in the 370' horizon.

Trenching in Zone 2 encountered a thin black shaly horizon underlain by 2 feet of grey gummy clay underlain by alimonitic earthy weathered material that contains chunks of highgrade. A channel sample of 16' in Trench 4 assayed 8.40%Pb. and 20.04%Zn. Trench 4A carried on downslope

MINERALIZATION CONT'D

uncovering a microcrystalline tan colored dolomite that contained stringers of replacement dolomite with associated mineralization.

Trenching done in Zone 3 attributed very little information as overburden was too excessive to reach bedrock. These include Trenches 5, 6, 7, and 10. Highgrade float was found in all except for Trench 7. Trench 6 encountered 3 feet of similar gummy clay as Trench 4.

DIAMOND DRILLING

Seven holes were drilled. Diamond drill holes 1 and 2 were drilled to test an IP anomaly in Zone 3, also to test the horizons of Zone 2 and possibly Zone 1, approximately 800 feet down dip from the lead zinc mineralization exposed on surface of Zone 1. Hole No. 1 did encounter scattered mineralization with the best intersection being 4 ft. from 169 to 173 ft. grading 6.17%Pb., 5.76%Zn.

The hole was lost due to mechanical failure before reaching the Zone 2 horizon.

Hole 3 and 3A were drilled to test Zone 2 and returned subcommercial values.

Holes 4, 5, and 6 were drilled to test Zone 1. Hole 4 did not intersect the zone and may have under shot the structure. Holes 5 and 6 were drilled from the same location but at different angles and they were projected to intersect the bedded mineralized dolomite at 70 feet and 140 feet down dip from the surface outcrop. The holes therefore indicate mineralization over a 140 foot dip length from the outcrops. The assays from the intersections are:

DIAMOND DRILLING CONT'D

HOLE#	ANGLE	INTERSECTION	LENGTH	SILVER OZ/TON	LEAD %	ZINC %
5	-55°	179.5 to 186.5'	7'	1.00	5.90	13.28
		209 to 242'	33'	1.75	7.90	14.70
6	-75°	199 to 217'	18'	2.44	13.62	1.25

All the above intersections are approximately true width.

PONG CLAIMS

A geological and geochemical survey was done on the Pong Claims. The geology of the area indicated that it was not in the favourable horizon as that of the Ping Claims.

One good geochemical anomaly appears on Pong 60. It is confined to the end line showing high zinc kicks but low lead values.

BALLS CLAIMS

Prospecting found mineralized float on these claims and reconnaissance geology proved it was in a similar environment as the Ping Claims. The Sam Claims were staked as a result. Detailed prospecting tracked down the source of the mineralized float, a half exposed hillside, the unexposed covered by talus. Two geochemical lines were run on Balls 4 and Sam 10. High values are confined along L-1, the highest coinciding with the showing but showing a strong anomaly further east.

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Drilling is required on the Ping Group to test for extensions of the intercepts on Zone 1 and also further explore the possibilities of Zones 2 and 3.

The Balls and Sam Claims require a geochemical and geological survey with some possible trenching to test the potential of the claims.

HW and Can Claims should be fully examined by mapping and prospecting.

The geochemical anomalies located on the Pong Claims, should be checked.

Respectfully submitted,

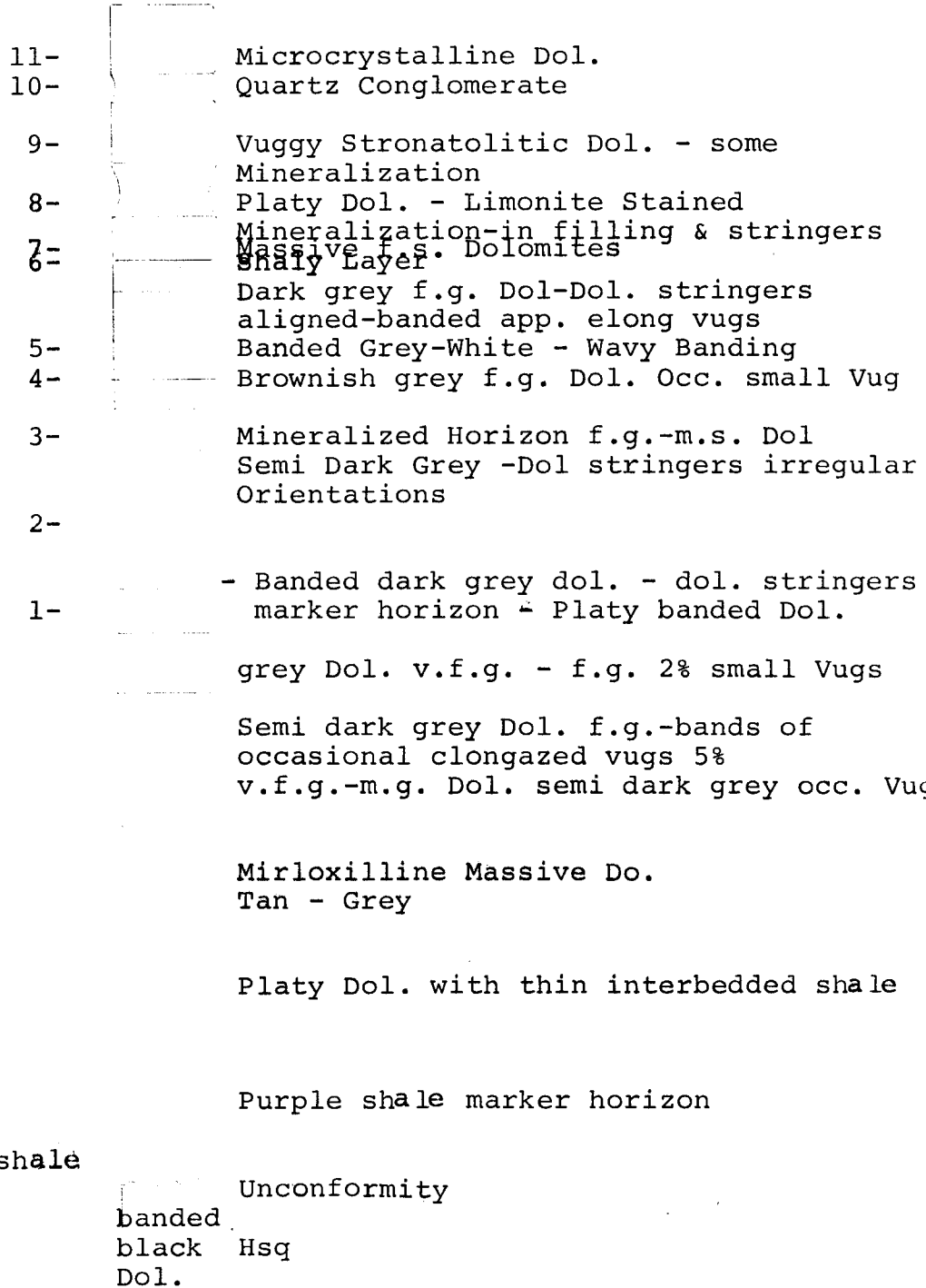
Vancouver, B.C.
December 15, 1975

D. Peel, B.Sc.

Section of Horizon Hd'

Thicknesses only relative

Mapped along Avalanche Creek, Ping 7 & 8
 Corresponding Map
 Sequence No.



APPENDIX I

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

July 7th, 1975.

Mr: George Bleiler, President,
Bow River Resources Ltd.,
333 - 885 Dunsmuir Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear George;

Pursuant to your request, Glen E. White Geophysical Consulting & Services Ltd., has completed a limited amount of test induced polarization surveying on the Ping Mineral Claims, Corn Creek, area Yukon Territory.

PURPOSE The purpose of the survey was to examine an area of very strong lead-zinc geochemical anomalies to see if the induced polarization method could aid in locating diamond drill targets.

EQUIPMENT The equipment used for the survey consisted of a Hunttec 70 Ltd., induced polarization system consisting of a Lopo pulse-type transmitter and Mark III receiver. Test cell work during the spring of 1975 on sampling of galena-sphalerite from the property indicated that a time delay of 60 milliseconds, with a period of 20 milliseconds, a 2.2 duty ratio on a 4 second cycle, gave a maximum response of some 5 milliseconds. For this test purpose the equipment was deployed in a 200 foot Wenner array and a traverse interval of 100 feet.

THE RESULTS The survey area is located on a large steeply dipping topographic nose, which is formed by the North West flowing creek in the Northeast of the survey area and the Northerly flowing creek located just to the West of the test survey grid. The mineral showings appear to be dipping at a flat angle into the mountain and thus in places would appear to parallel the topographic contours.

The survey located a chargeability high of 7.0 milliseconds at 0-6E which coincides directly with a strong lead and zinc geochemical anomaly in a zone of low apparent resistivity. The apparent resistivity survey shows a band of high values which geologically appear to coincide with a unit of banded dolomites which follow the topography around the topographic nose. Thus the induced polarization survey on line 2W would appear to parallel the mineral showings of zone 1.

Cont'd/

Page 2.

July 7th, 1975.

Mr. George Bleiler,
Bow River Resources Ltd.,

THE RESULTS (continued)

Thus geologically the chargeability data could possibly be reflecting several stratigraphically controlled mineral bands. Excellent mineralized float was found by the author downslope of the high chargeability anomaly on line 6E. This anomaly would appear to be offset Northward and is open to the West, East and the North East.

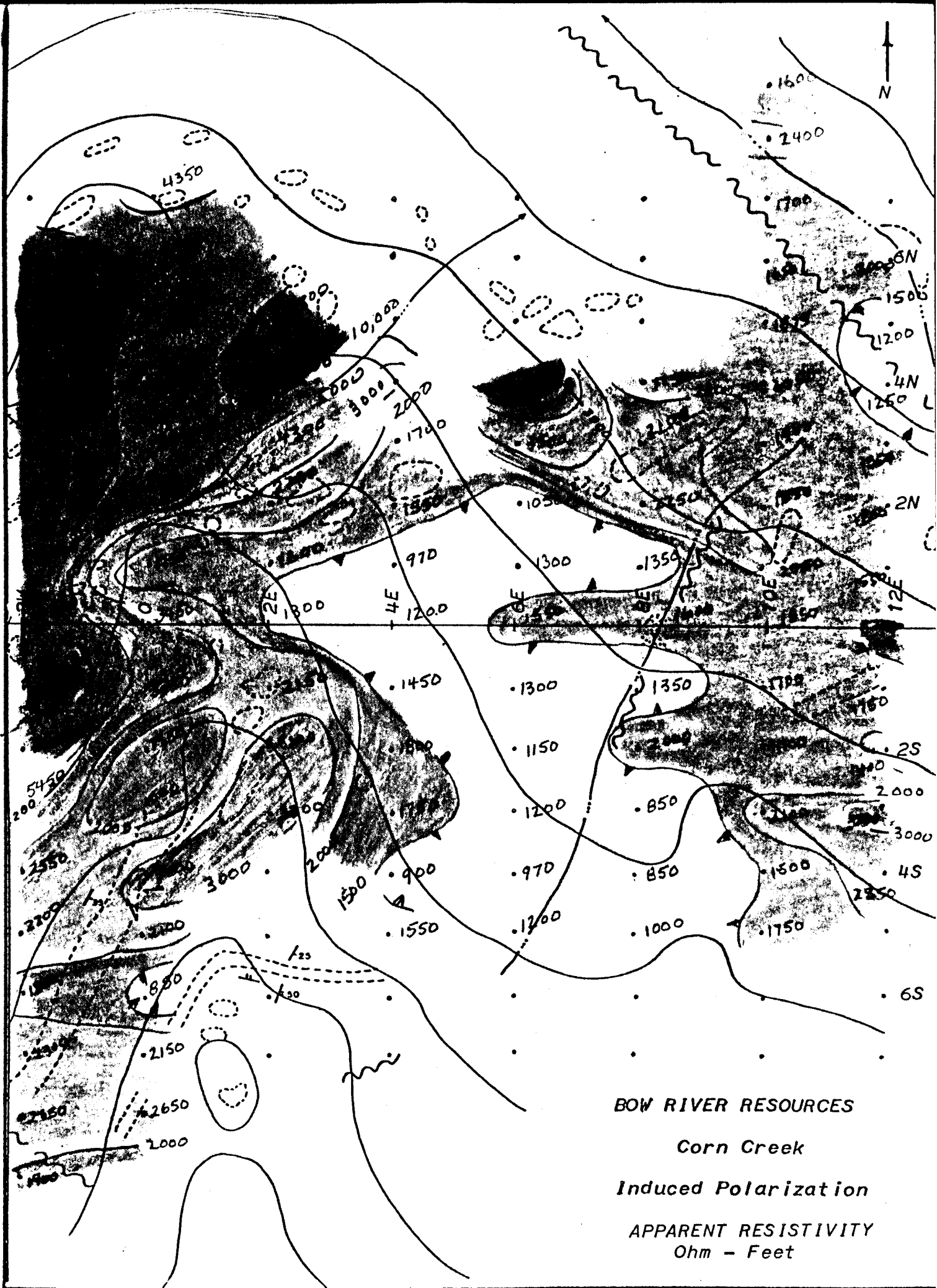
CONCLUSION The chargeability data is of low order, some 3-4 times background. However high chargeabilities cannot be expected since sphalerite is none chargeable and galena gives a low chargeable response. Interfering sulphides of marcasite and pyrite do not appear to contribute to the anomaly as they have been detected in only minimal amounts away from the areas of interesting chargeability.

The chargeability anomalies are associated with coincident geochemical anomalies of lead and zinc and would thus appear to be excellent exploration targets. It is recommended that the chargeability anomaly at o-6E and it's Easterly and Westerly extensions be tested by diamond drilling.

Respectfully Submitted.



Glen E. White B.Sc.
Geophysicist

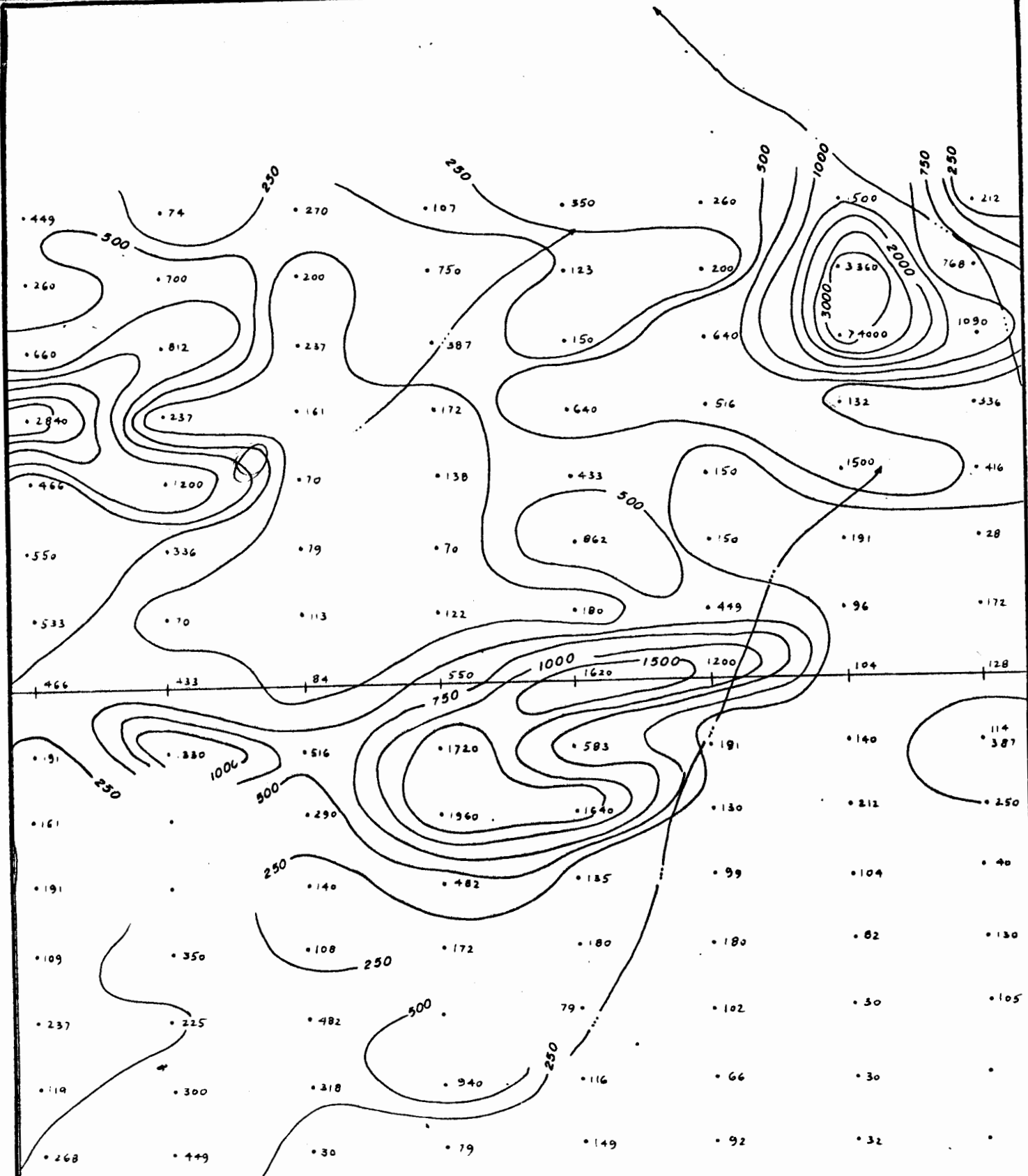


BOW RIVER RESOURCES

Corn Creek

Induced Polarization

APPARENT RESISTIVITY
Ohm - Feet



BOW RIVER RESOURCES
 Corn Creek
 Geochemistry - Lead

APPENDIX II

DRILL LOGS

Scale

Colour Plot
& Dips

Drill Hole Record



Property	PING	District	MAYO	Hole No.	1
Commenced	July 19/75	Location	South edge of Claim 9	Tests at	Hor. Comp.
Completed	July 21/75	Core Size	AQ	Corr. Dip	-59°
Co-ordinates	BL; 6 + 00E			True Brg.	257°
Objective	DRILLING I.P. Anomaly			% Recov.	80%
				Date	August 1/75

Claim PING 9

T Brg.

257°

Collar Dip -59°

Elev. 4130 ft.

Length

351 ft.

Hole No. Sheet 106C/11

Footage From To	Description	Sample No.	Length	Analysis		
				%Pb	%Zn	
7 - 47	Coarsely crystalline medium grey well recrystallized dolomite with light yellow-grey to yellow white dolospar forming poor interbanded laminations and irregular patches within the rock. Minor veinlets 3 mm to 8 mm in width of coarse white dolospar. Small zones of dolomite-cemented fault gouge at 18 to 21 and 27 to 28. Minor graphite in fault zones. Section from 28 to 30 has little yellow-white dolospar replacement. Minor vugs lined with coarse crystals of dolospar. Frequent iron oxide on fractures and joints. Minor pyrite disseminations in dolomite and along carbonaceous stringers near faults.					
47 - 71.5	Dark grey medium grained sucrosic dolarenite with occasional weak line laminations. Patches of sandy carbon cemented dolomite. Frequent stylolitic stringers of carbon and pyrite. Disseminations of pyrite in rock. Rare veins of vuggy coarse dolospar between 15 mm and 20 mm. Disseminations and veinlets of sphalerite and galena from 58 to 60 with minor disseminations of sphalerite and galena in white dolospar fillings from 52 to 62. Indistinct stromatactoid textures from 68 to 71.5 with black sandy dolomite filling open spaces. Thin argillaceous stringers more prevalent near 71.5.		51- 53.5 53.5- 57.5 57.5- 62.5 62.5- 66	.04 .13 1.20 .01	1.06 .07 4.02 .01	
71.5 - 88	Fine grained silty dark grey to black dolomite with minor white dolospar veinlets and argillaceous stringers. Disseminated pyrite in argillaceous sections. Dark orange to brownish red iron oxides on fractures and joints. Minor patches of sphalerite in white dolospar and disseminations of galena from 76 to 88. Argillaceous bed from 80 to 81.5. 10% recovery 82 to 85		76- 80 85- 88.5	.09 .49	.31 .01	

Drill Hole Record



Property	PING	District	Hole No.	1
Commenced		Location	Tests at	Hor. Comp.
Completed		Core Size	Corr. Dip	Vert. Comp.
Co-ordinates			True Brg.	Logged by
Objective			% Recov.	Date

Claim	T Brg.	Collar Dip	Elev.	Length	Hole No.	Sheet
						2

Footage From To	Description	Sample No.	Length	Analysis	
				%Pb	%Zn
	in small dolomitic shale beds within the argillite from 88.5 to 95. Finely disseminated pyrite abundant throughout section.	88.5-95		.85	.37
123-199	Medium grey, fine grained dololutite with rare argillaceous laminae near 127. Extensive bedded disseminated pyrite and frequent sphalerite-galena blebs in white veinlets and patches of dolospar. Veinlets are barren of pyrite. Shale lens from 147 to 149. Intensely recrystallized and mineralized from 171-173	128-131 131-135 146.5-147 151.5-153		.07 .08 .22 .19	.34 .27 1.34 .15
199 - 235.5	Black argillite with minor medium grey dololutite lenses at 201.5, 205 to 215 and 222. Interbedded black finely laminated dolomitic shale. Galena-sphalerite stringer at 208.5. Finely disseminated pyrite in most of section.	159.5-161 164.5-169 169-173 190-192 208-209	60% recovery	.19 .30 6.17 .07 .30	4.32 .23 5.76 .07 .06
235.5-294.5	Medium grey medium to coarsely crystalline dolomite with small sections (less than 6" in length) of very coarse white dolospar and quartz containing coarse galena and less frequently sphalerite and pyrobitumen. Minor pyritic black shale lenses and finely disseminated pyrite in most of section. Open spaces occasionally filled with sand or grey and white dolomite crystals and black shale or carbon particles. Rock becomes increasingly brecciated after 258 with intensely recrystallized areas from 284 to 294. Slickensides at 288.	236.5-239.5 240.5-245 254-255		4.73 1.28 2.08	.01 .65 .01
294.5-351	Silty pyritic carbonaceous shale beds from 294.5 to 295, 295.5 to 297.5, 299.5 to 303, 304.5 to 305. Interbedded with shale is above dololutite. Shale from 294.5 to 305 is very sheared				

From 295 to end of hole is approximately half

Drill Hole Record



Plot
tips

Property	PING	District	MAYO	Hole No.	D.D.H. # 2
Commenced	July 21/75	Location	South edge of Claim 9	Tests at	Hor. Comp.
Completed	July 23/75	Core Size	AQ	Corr. Dip	-56°
Co-ordinates	6 E + 00			True Brg.	350°
Objective	To test I.P. anomaly in vicinity of Zone 3.			% Recov.	80%
				Date	August 6/75

Claim PING 10
T Brg. 350°
Collar Dip -56°
Elev. 4130
Length 250 ft.
Hole No. DDH 2
Sheet 106C/11

Footage From To	Description	Sample No.	Length	Analysis		
				%Pb	%Zn	
0 - 12	Overburden					
12 - 67	Medium to dark grey medium grained well recrystallized dolomite. Interlaminated with white to yellow dolospar in thin wavy laminations. Laminations are frequently separated by stylolitic carbonaceous fractures. Minor interbedded light grey sucrosic beds. Sucrosic sandy beds are dark grey from 41 to 67. Stromatactoid textures from 54 to 56.5. Minor sphalerite as stringers from 41 to 67 with galena starting at 60.		41-42 44-46.5 46.5-51 61-67	.03 .27 20% recovery 5% recovery	.24 .36 .65 .95	
67 - 75	Dark grey to black silty finely laminated dolomite. Minor argillaceous laminae and rarely more massive medium grey dolomitic laminae interbedded with the black silty dolomite. Minor carbonaceous stylolitic stringer crosscutting the laminations.					
75 - 109	Medium grey very fine grained finely laminated dolomitic shale. Minor random ^{pyrite} blebs along lamination planes.					
109 - 111	Black pyritic finely laminated dolomitic shale. Pyrite laminae parallel to bedding.					
111 - 204.5	Massive fine grained medium grey dololomite with rare dolospar veinlet and galena and sphalerite filling stringer from 111 to 112.5. Rare blebs of disseminated pyrite throughout section. Fault gouge from 138 to 142. Trace sphalerite smeared on stringers at 132, 134.5 and 154 to 156. Rock is fractured more after 152 and healed with veinlets and irregular patches of white		111-112.5 154-156	.12 .24	1.26 .16	

Scale

Color Plot
& Dips

Drill Hole Record



Property PING District Mayo Hole No. D.D.H. # 3A
 Commenced July 24/75 Location SW corner of Claim 9 Tests at Hor. Comp.
 Completed July 26/75 Core Size AQ Corr. Dip -55° Vert. Comp.
 Co-ordinates 1 + 35N; 00 + 70E True Brg. 350° Logged by M.S. Travis
 Objective Test depth extension of Zone Number Two mineralization % Recov. 75% Date August 7/75

Claim PING 9

T Brg. 350°

Collar Dip -55°

Elev. 4275 ft.

Length 250 ft.

Footage From To	Description	Sample No.	Length	Analysis		
				%Pb	%Zn	
0 - 13	Overburden					
13 - 50	Medium grey fine grained dololomite. Poorly laminated and spotted with light grey dololomite. Minor veinlets and patches of white dolospar. Occasional section of disseminated pyrite with iron oxides of fractures in these areas. Minor slickenside at 45. Stylolitic stringers filled with argillaceous material from 45 to 50.					
50 - 109	Black argillite interbedded with silty finely laminated medium grey dolarenite. Frequent veinlets of white dolospar crosscutting the laminations. Pyrite finely disseminated throughout section. Well brecciated from 104 to 109.					
109 - 134	Medium grey to yellow grey medium to coarsely crystalline massive dolomite. Frequent patches of tiny vugs. Rare hairline stringers of sphalerite and galena at 112.5, 117.5-121, 125-127 and trace amounts of sphalerite in vugs scattered randomly throughout the section. Disseminated pyrite as crystals in vugs and as blebs in rock is common.		112-113 117.5-121 125-127	.09 .17 .49	.06 .25 .03	
134 - 250	Medium grey and white medium crystalline algal laminated dolomite with occasional stromatolite texture. Crosscutting veinlets of white dolospar and a few vugs containing coarse euhedral crystals of pyrite. Irregular patches of brown sandy dolomite. From 188 to 212 rock is extremely recrystallized but was at one time brecciated with light grey to yellow white dolomite surrounding darker rounded fragments of algal dolomite. From 212 to 216 the rock is mostly massive with occasional grey or white dolospar veinlets. Fault gouge from 216 - 218.					

Drill Hole Record



Property	PING	District	Hole No.	DDH 4
Commenced		Location	Tests at	Hor. Comp.
Completed		Core Size	Corr. Dip	Vert. Comp.
Co-ordinates			True Brg.	Logged by
Objective			% Recov.	Date

Claim	T Brg.	Collar Dip	Elev.	Length	Hole No.	Sheet 2
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Footage From To	Description	Sample No.	Length	Analysis			
				%Pb	%Zn		
	it is a dark grey dolomitic sandstone. The rock is extremely carbonaceous and friable from 130 to 131.						
131 - 141	Poorly laminated fine grained, medium and light grey vuggy dololomite, pisolitic in part (at 137) Small bleb of sphalerite and galena in light grey dolospar at 133.						
141 - 178	Light grey medium crystalline dolarenite with irregular patches of black sandy dolomite. Large areas of intense recrystallization with coarse white dolospar surrounding vuggy areas. Rock is generally silty with minor carbon from 150.5 to 154. Sandy patches disappear after 154. Styrolitic stringers common throughout section.						
178 - 179	Dark grey pyritic argillite with rare white lamination of sandy dolomite. Pyrite occurs as fine bedded disseminations.						
179 - 250.5	Fine grained medium grey massive dololomite slightly dismicritic in places and frequently replaced by yellowish-white dolomite. Minor fault gouge from 191 to 191.5. Galena occurs as fracture fillings and disseminations at 191.5 to 193. Faint laminations visible from 231.5 to 243.		191.5-198	.93	.06		
250.5 - 252	Black argillite						
252 - 270	Dark grey to black silty finely laminated dolarenite. Large dolospar veins up to 2" wide cross-						

Scale

Colour Plot
& Dips

Drill Hole Record



Property	PING	District	Mayo	Hole No.	PING 75-5
Commenced	July 28/75	Location	NE corner of Claim 8	Tests at	Hor. Comp.
Completed	July 30/75	Core Size	AQ	Corr. Dip	-55°
Co-ordinates	1 + 60W; 00 + 75S		True Brg.	280°	Logged by M.S. Travis
Objective	Test depth extension of Zone No. One mineralization		% Recov.	90%	Date August 8/75

Claim
PING 8T Brg.
280Collar Dip
-55°Elev.
4190 ft.Length
265.5

Footage From To	Description	Sample No.	Length	Analysis		
				%Pb	%Zn	Ag
0 - 10	Overburden					
10 - 47	Dark and light grey fine to medium grained algal laminated dolomite. Stromatactoid sections with vuggy white dolospar filling spaces between laminae. Pisolitic from 36 - 38.					
47 - 74	Intensely recrystallized zone with faint stromatactoid laminae visible in a few places. Quite vuggy and coarsely crystalline with minor coarse sandy patches of dolomite. Dismicritic throughout most of section. Gradually becomes finer grained until at 62 it is medium crystalline. Stylolitic stringers common from 47 to 57.					
74 - 111.5	Light grey, white and rarely tan interlaminated algal dololomite. Intensely recrystallized areas of coarse white dolospar with many crystal-lined vugs. Slightly dismicritic in places. Small beds (less than 3" thick) of small rounded vugs (less than 4 mm wide). The vugs are possibly recrystallized pisolites.					
111.5 - 139	Dark grey and light grey interlaminated stromatactoid medium grained dolarenite. Probably recrystallized equivalent of above rock type. Minor dark grey 3" sandy intervals between 126 and 135. 25% recovery from 128 - 130.					
139 - 160	Light grey medium crystalline dolarenite with irregular patches and laminae of coarse dark grey sandy dolomite. Intense recrystallization from 146 to 154.5. Silty patches in rock from 147					

Drill Hole Record



Plot
Dips

Property	PING	District		Hole No.	PING 75-5
Commenced		Location		Tests at	Hor. Comp.
Completed		Core Size		Corr. Dip	Vert. Comp.
Co-ordinates				True Brg.	Logged by
Objective				% Recov.	Date

Claim	T Brg.	Collar Dip	Elev.	Length	Hole No.
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Footage From To	Description	Sample No.	Length	Analysis			
				%Pb	%Zn	Ag	%Cu
160 - 242	Microcrystalline white to light grey dololomite, dismicritic in places. Minor slickensides from 178 to 179. Complete recrystallization to coarse yellowish white dolospar from 180 to 186.5, 200 to 200.5, 201 to 240. Coarse grained galena and sphalerite as open space fillings with galena also filling hairline stringers from 209 to 216.5, 217 to 222.5, 223-232. Minor blebs of pyrite in most of mineralized section but after 232 mineralization is mostly pyrite with only subordinate amounts of galena and sphalerite. At 240 to 242 is a very sandy white dolomite with a large percentage of grains being pyrite. Blebs of sphalerite and galena common in this section. One unrecrystallized section of rock from 216.5 to 217. After sandy section at 240 - 242 rock is unrecrystallized microcrystalline light to medium, grey dololomite again.		176-179.5	.05	.13		
			179.5-183	5.18	8.47	.74	
			183-186.5	6.71	18.10	1.29	
			186.5-190	.07	.19		
			205-209	.08	.03		
			209-212.5	15.83	18.00	3.33	
			212.5-216.5	4.01	20.62	2.56	
			217-219	18.36	12.91	4.62	
			219-220.5	2.78	22.46	.65	
			220.5-222.5	18.29	39.61	4.85	
242 - 251	Black medium to coarsely crystalline slightly laminated dolomitic siltstone. 30% recovery.		222.5-225	.50	9.65	.29	
			225-228	2.23	6.67	.47	
251 - 266.5	Dark and light grey medium crystalline algal laminated dolomite with frequent dark grey sucrosic sandy beds throughout section. Frequent stromatolite textures. Well fractured and brecciated from 265 to end of hole and healed with coarse white dolospar. Minor disseminations of pyrite in this section.		228-232	8.21	18.69	1.84	
			232-236	.55	.93		
			236-238	2.43	5.28	.50	
			238-242	6.03	18.09	1.38	
266.5	END OF HOLE.						

Scale

Colour Plot
& Dips

Drill Hole Record



Property	PING	District	Mayo	Hole No.	PING 75-6
Commenced	July 30/75	Location	NE corner of Claim 8	Tests at	Hor.Comp.
Completed	August 1/75	Core Size	AQ	Corr. Dip	-75°
Co-ordinates	1 + 60W; 00 + 75S		True Brg.	280	Logged by M.S. Travis
Objective	Test depth extension of Number One Zone mineralization		% Recov.	90%	Date August 8/75

Claim PING 8

T Brg. 280°

Collar Dip -75°

Elev. 4190 ft.

Length 273

Hole No. PING 75-6
Sheet 106C/11

Footage		Description	Sample No.	Length	Analysis				
From	To								
0	7	Overburden							
7	49	Dark and light grey fine to medium grained algal laminated dolomite. Stromatactoid sections with rare vugs. Pisolitic from 39 to 40.							
49	54	Recrystallized zone with faint stromatactoid laminations (2-5 mm wide) and frequent vugs. Occasional stylolitic stringer running parallel to laminae.							
54	82	Coarsely crystalline well recrystallized medium grey diamicritic dolomite with frequent light grey rounded sandy patches. Decreases in grain-size from 74 to 81.							
82	114	Light to medium grey microcrystalline dololomite (possibly algal in places). Minor veinlets of white dolospar and frequent vuggy areas.							
114	134	Dark grey and white laminated stromatactoid medium grained dolarenite, probably recrystallized equivalent of above rock type. Minor sucrosic sandy sections up to 121. Rock is generally silty from 121 to 134.							
134	136	Sandy dolomite with thin black argillite beds from 134 to 135. Very sucrosic white dolomitic sandstone cemented by black argillaceous material from 135 to 136.							
136	138.5	Light to medium grey medium grained dolarenite with irregular patches and laminae of coarse							

Drill Hole Record

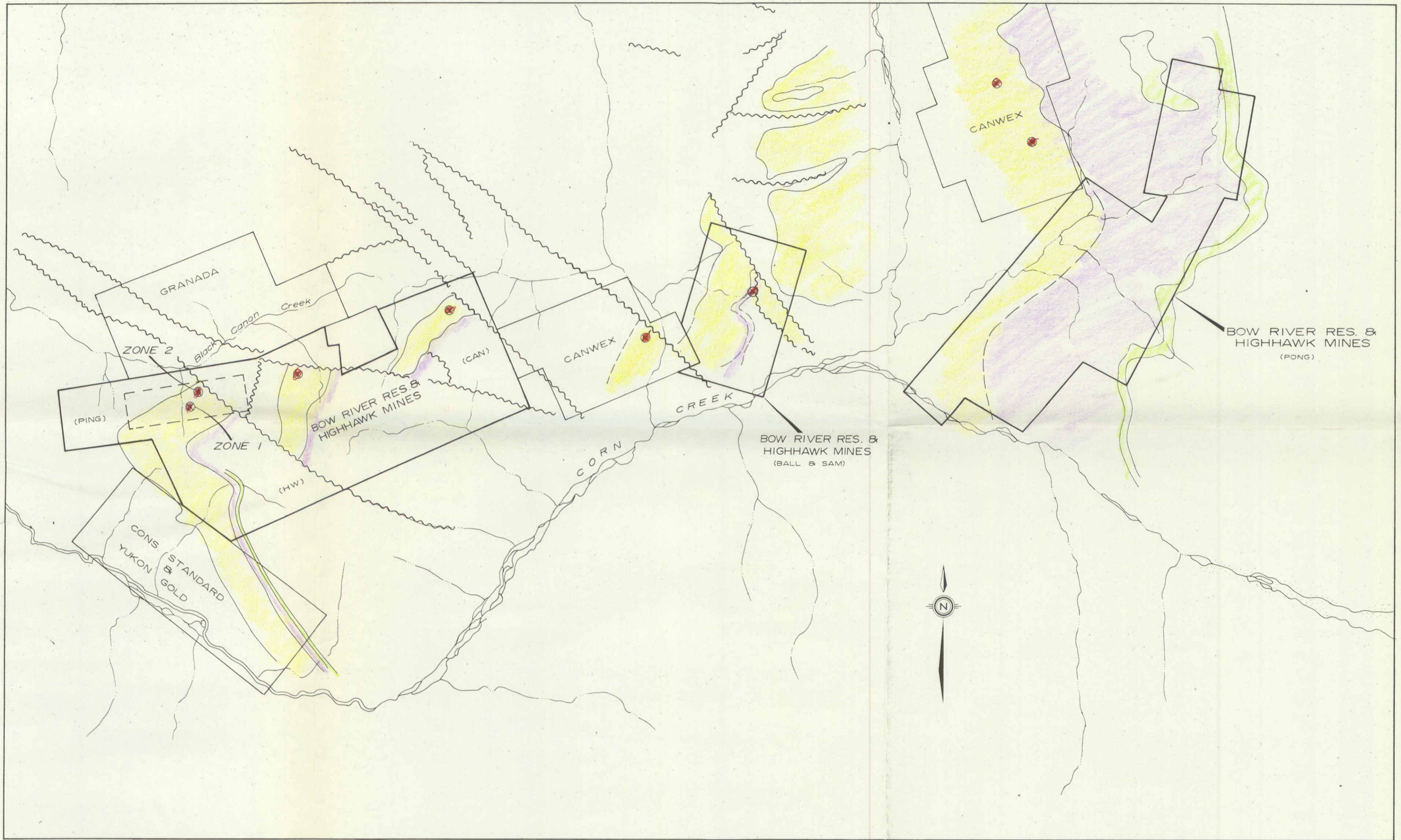


Property	PING	District	Hole No.	PING 75-6
Commenced		Location	Tests at	Hor. Comp.
Completed		Core Size	Corr. Dip	Vert. Comp.
Co-ordinates			True Brg.	Logged by
Objective			% Recov.	Date

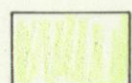
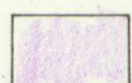
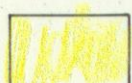

Claim	T Brg.	Collar Dip	Elev.	Length	Hole No.
					2

Footage From	To	Description	Sample No.	Length	Analysis					
					%Pb	%Zn	Ag	%Cd		
		dark grey sandy dolomite. Pisolitic from 142.5 to 143 (only 50% recovery of pisolite section). Minor dismicritic section from 152 to 155. Rock is generally silty from 151 to 178.5.								
178.5-188.5		Medium grey fine grained massive dololutite with random dolospar-lined vugs (less than 5 mm wide) and minor dolospar veinlets.								
188.5-189		Black argillite lens about 2" wide.								
189 - 258		Same as 178.5 to 188.5 with large areas of white dolospar recrystallization. At 212 massive dololutite is again unrecrystallized but with minor veinlets of unmineralized white dolospar. Intense galena and minor sphalerite mineralization occurs as open space fillings reaching in places near massive mineralization over a few inches from 199 to 201, 204 to 212 and 216 to 217. The mineralization occurs as irregular blebs within white dolospar and very rarely as small disseminations or hairline stringers in the unrecrystallized dololutite wall rock adjacent to the areas of white dolospar. Dololutite occurs from 217 to 258 becoming slightly silty from 235 to 258 and faintly laminated. Minor stringer of dolomitic shale at about 228 (10% recovery from 227 to 229, mislatch).								
			191-196		.04	.03				
			199-201		14.04	6.32		2.47	.0	
			201-203		.07	.01				
			203-209		17.15	1.42		3.18	.0	
			209-212		31.08	.19		5.74	tr	
			215-217		12.59	.42		1.38	tr	
			217-220		.05	.02				
258 - 263		Black silty finely laminate dolarenite with random argillaceous laminae (40% recovery)								
263 - 273		Dark grey and white stromatactoid silty laminated dolomite with minor veinlets of white dolospar.								

END OF HOLE



LEGEND

-  DOLOMITE - (BACKBONE RANGES Fm.)
-  SHALE - (SHEEPBED Fm.)
-  DOLOMITE - (UPPER HADRYNIAN)
-  MINERALIZED SHOWING

MAP 2

BOW RIVER RESOURCES LTD.
&
HIGHHAWK MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

GENERAL GEOLOGY

06 1319

DRAWN BY : J.W.M.

SCALE: 1 : 50,000

DATE: JANUARY, 1975

N.T.S.: 106 C 10 & 11



LEGEND

- 11 Dolomite, microcrystalline, white to buff weathering
- 10 'Grit Unit', Fine grained quartz pebble conglomerate; brown siltite and shale, frequently dolomitic
- 9 Dolomite, stromatoloid, yellow-grey and black interbanded, medium to coarsely crystalline, sandy near base.
- 8 Shaly dolomite, orange weathering, platy, colour varies from light grey to black, pyritic.
- 7 Dolomite, finely crystalline, algal and stromatolite laminations, light grey colour
- 6 Interbedded argillite and dolomite, dark grey to black, very pyritic.
- 5 Dolomite, dark and light grey laminations, possibly algal. Stromatoloid in places with frequent vugs. Minor pisolite beds.
- 4 Dolomite, medium grained with many sandy sections, carbonaceous.
- 3 Dolomite, microcrystalline, light grey, intensely recrystallized to coarsely crystalline white dolospar in places; minor dark shale beds.
- 2 Dolomite, medium crystalline, black, finely laminated with minor argillite laminae.
- 1 Dolomite, black and white, interbanded, coarsely crystalline.

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop
- Mineralized outcrop
- Mineralized float
- Fault (observed, inferred)
- Geological contact (observed, inferred)
- Bedding (inclined)
- Trench
- Diamond drill hole

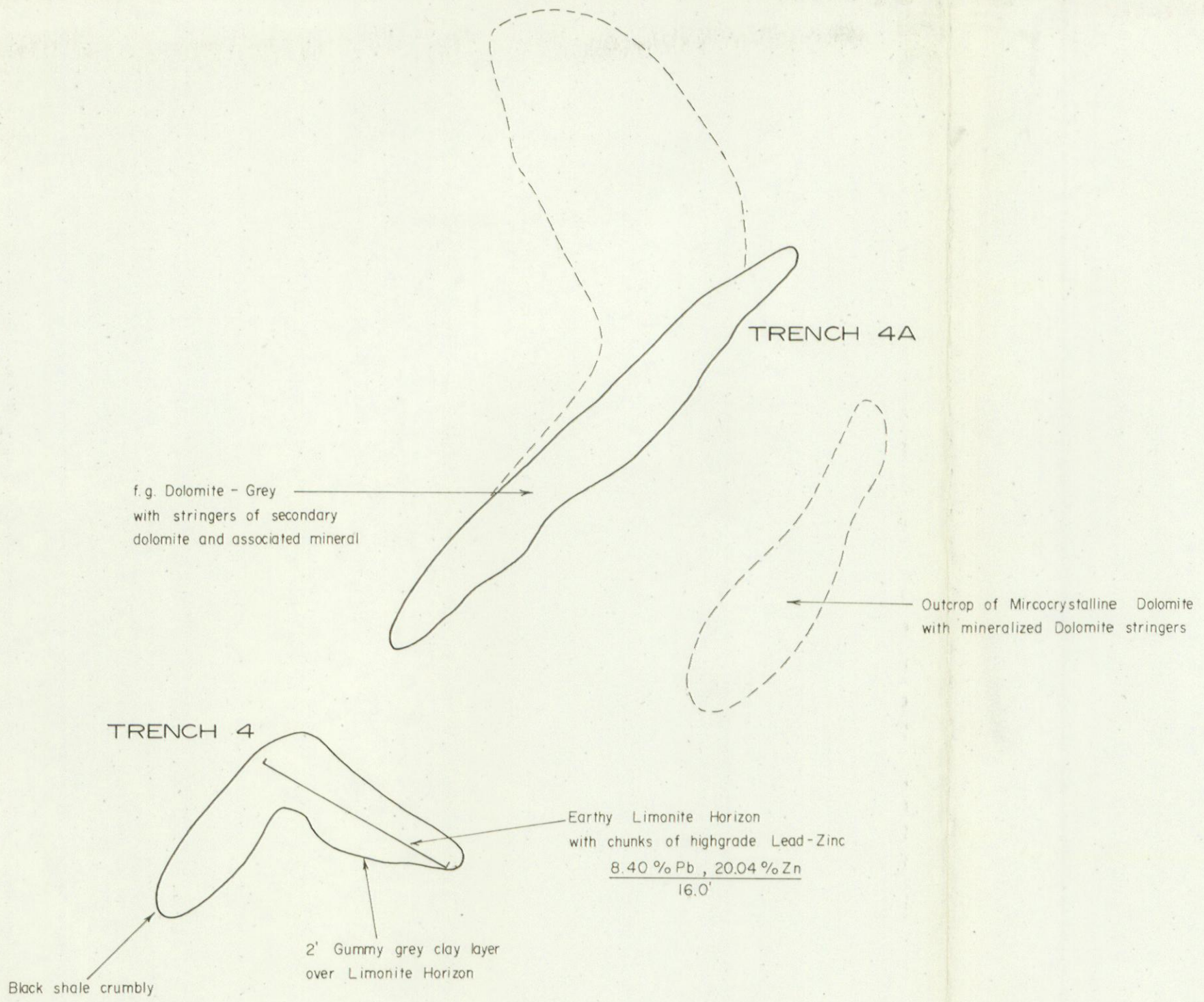
061319

BOW RIVER RESOURCES LTD. & HIGHHAWK MINES LTD.	
PING GROUP GEOLOGICAL PLAN	
DRAWN BY: Altair	SCALE: 1" = 100'
DATE: DECEMBER, 1975	N.T.S.



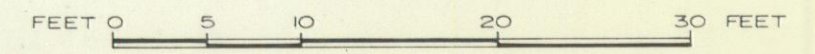
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BOW RIVER RESOURCES LTD. & HIGHHAWK MINES LTD.	
PING GROUP	
PLAN SHOWING TRENCHING	
ZONE 1	
DRAWN BY : Altair	SCALE : 1" = 10'
DATE : DECEMBER, 1975	N.T.S.



06 1319.

BOW RIVER RESOURCES LTD. & HIGHHAWK MINES LTD.
 PING GROUP
 PLAN SHOWING TRENCHING
 ZONE 2



2E.
 1N.