Prospectus.
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DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES (1975) LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL & MINING ENGINEERS
1000-1055 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, CANADA V6E 2E9

BRX Mining & Petroleum Corp.

Report on the

TAWA PROPERTY

Mount Nansen Area, Yukon Territory

15 October, 1980

C.R. Saunders Consultant Vancouver, Canada

CONTENTS

ILLUSTRATIONS

DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES (1975) LTD.
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SUMMARY

The Tawa property of BRX Mining and Petroleum Corp., comprising 72 recorded mineral claims (approx. 1800 ha), is located about 250 kilometres north-northeast of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory. It was originally explored in 1967-68 but then lay dormant until 1980 when BRX did soil sampling, some trenching and drilled seven core holes (447.3 m).

The property lies within the Mt. Nansen gold-silver district which is in the eastern half of the Coast Crystalline Belt. It is underlain by intrusive rocks of granitic to granodioritic composition which are host to steeply dipping mineralized faults striking northwest, similar to those in the nearby Mount Nansen deposit. Leaching and alteration is associated with these faults (or 'vein-faults').

Geochemical soil surveys indicate the trend of the mineralized zones and trenching has exposed faults and vein-faults which contain significant silver values. Diamond drill holes intersected the type geology, alteration and some mineralization typical of the Mt. Nansen area.

All of the evidence indicates that the Tawa property encompasses gold-silver bearing vein-faults or zones of vein-faults having potentially good continuity. The property is considered to have sufficient merit to warrant thorough and extensive exploration. The recommended three part program of soil sampling, trenching and drilling is estimated to cost a total of $375,000.

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INTRODUCTION

This report is based on visits to the Tawa property on 25-26 June, 1980 and 21 July, 1980, and on familiarity with the nearby Mount Nansen property and mine. In addition, all available reports, maps and publications have been employed in compilation of the included data and resulting discussion. During the property visits, the local geology was briefly examined and the core from seven recently drilled holes was geologically logged and sampled.

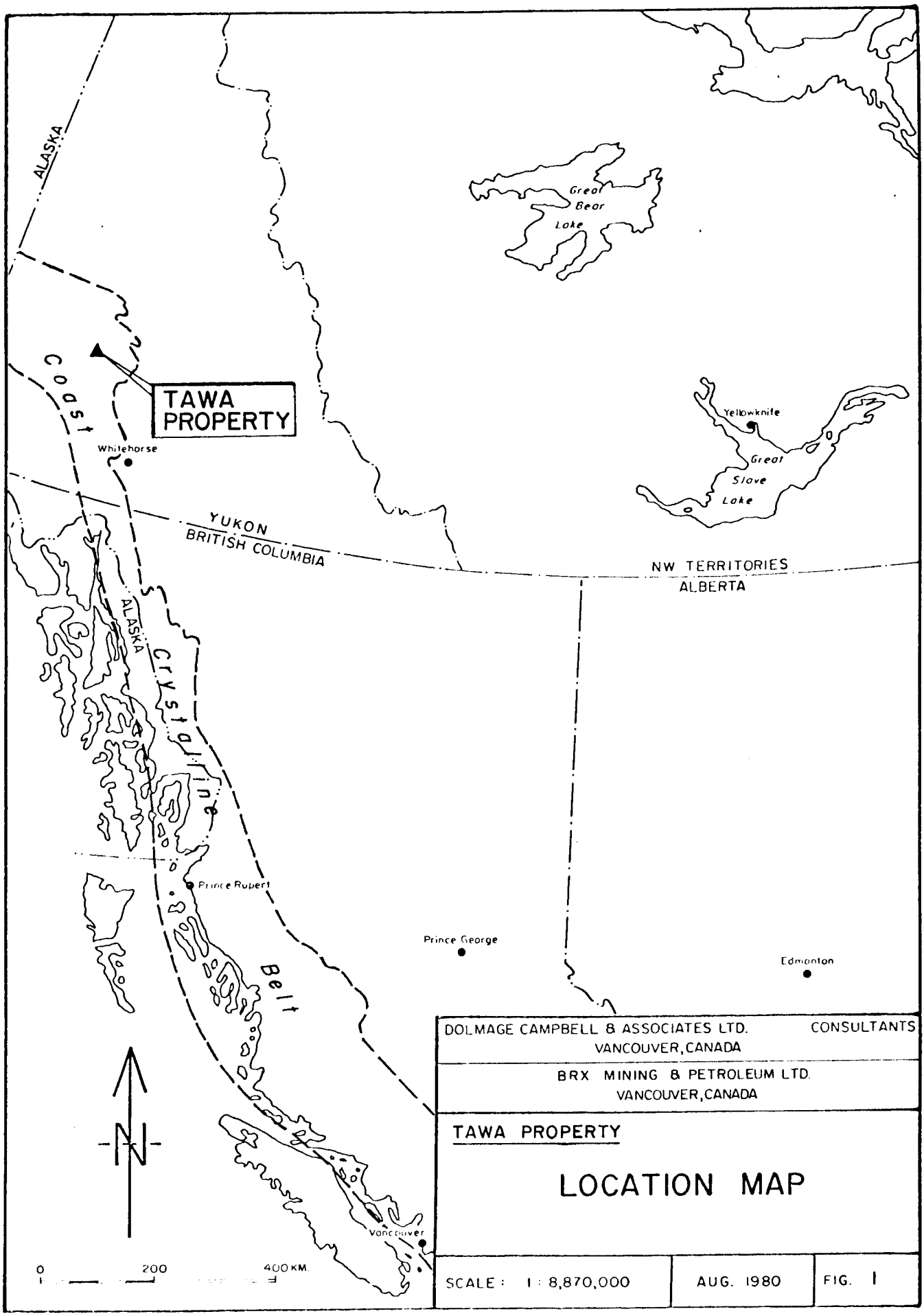
LOCATION

The Tawa property is located approximately 250 kilometres north-northwest of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory, (Fig. 1). An access road, via the dormant Mount Nansen Mine, some 75 km in length connects with the Klondike Highway at the community of Carmacks, 174 km north of Whitehorse. The Klondike Highway is paved for approximately 90 km with the remainder being good all-weather gravel road. The access road is presently in some disrepair but can be made into an all-weather gravel road without difficulty.

From Whitehorse, travel to southern Canada is by regular airline service to Vancouver, B.C. and Edmonton, Alberta; by railway to Skagway on the Alaskan coast and thence by ship to Vancouver; and by motor-vehicle via the Alaska Highway and connecting highways to Vancouver and Edmonton. Whitehorse, the capital of Yukon Territory, has a population of about 16,000; it is the service and supply centre for most of the Yukon.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Topography consists of rounded hills and subdued relief. The slopes are generally covered by grass and buck-brush and tend to be somewhat soggy except in the driest of seasons. The crests and some south slopes are generally rocky and have firm, dry surfaces. Patches of small trees grow on south-facing slopes in moist areas that are protected from winds. Creeks are abundant. None of the area has been glaciated and firm bedrock lies beneath a cover of soil, rock-soil and broken rock that ranges in thickness from 1-2 metres on ridges to over 10 metres in valley bottoms. Outcrops are not common.



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TAWA PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1 : 8,870,000	AUG. 1980	FIG. 1

Map 13

Climate in the area is classified as sub-arctic. Summers are warm to occassionally quite hot and winters are lengthy and cold. Average number of frost-free days is 50. Temperature extremes are summer highs of 30°C and winter lows of -45°C. Precipitation is light, averaging 30 cm per year; about 50 percent occurs as winter snowfall. Maximum snow depth is in the order of 50 cm.

PROPERTY

The property comprises 72 recorded mineral claims in one contiguous group approximately 2 km wide and 9 km long (approximately 1800 ha). The long axis of the group lies in a northwest-southeast direction, (Fig. 2). Much of the property is above timberline and consequently the posts are plainly visible.

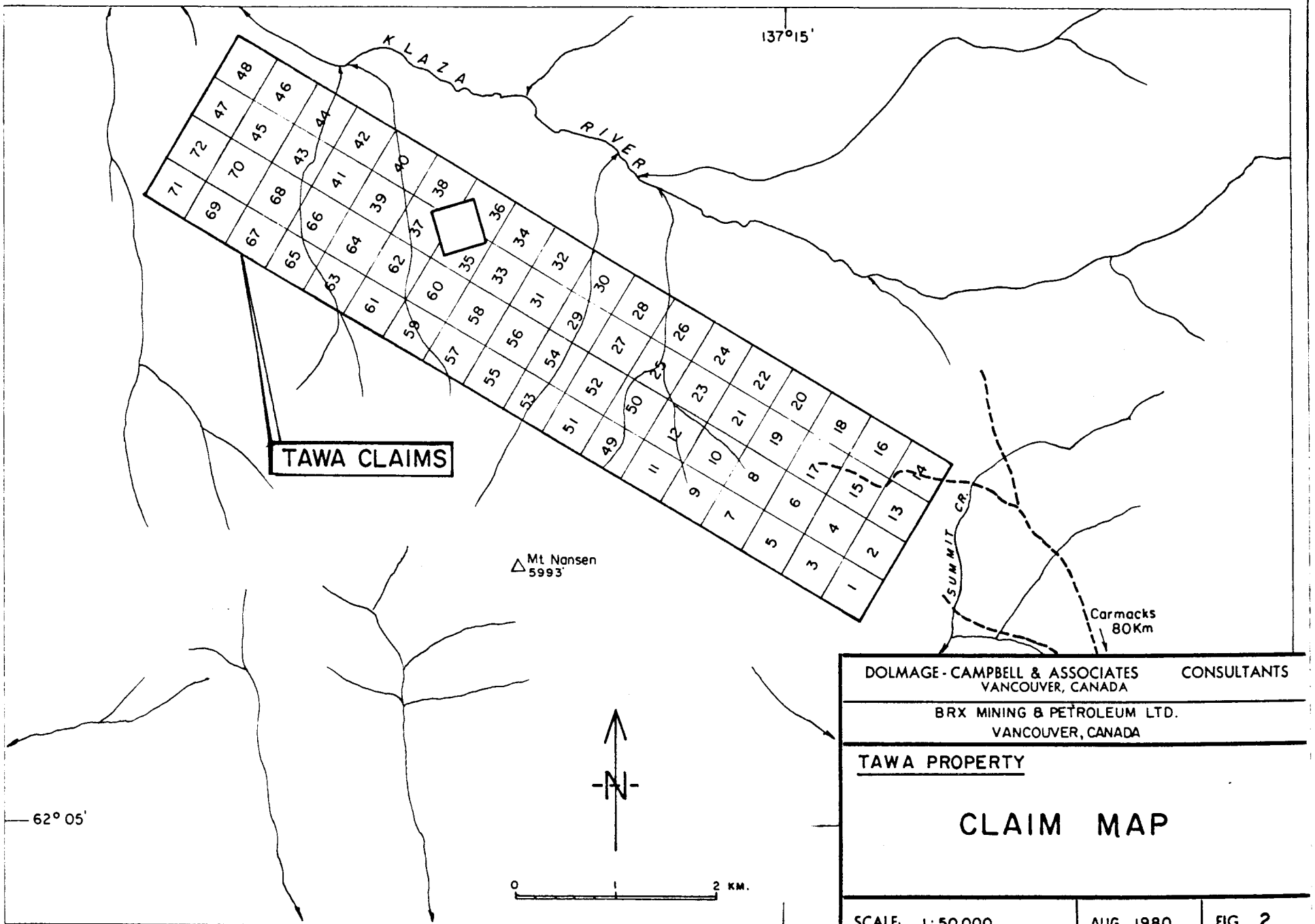
The claim names and corresponding tag numbers are:

Claim Name	Tag Number
Tawa 1 - 24	YA 48051 - YA 48074
Tawa 25 - 32	YA 51370 - YA 51377
Tawa 33 - 48	YA 50952 - YA 50967
Tawa 49 - 72	YA 51378 - YA 51401

HISTORY

Following the Klondike gold rush of 1898, placer mining spread through the Yukon, and by 1910 most of the creeks in the Dawson Range, wherein the Tawa property lies, were staked for gold. One or two of these placer claims were worked intermittently on the creeks in the general Mt. Nansen area and although some coarse gold was produced, essentially none of the operations proved consistently economic. In 1930, gold was found in place on Mt. Freegold (Fig. 3) and subsequently, after considerable exploration, the La Forma Mine was brought into production. Lode gold-silver deposits were discovered southeast of Mt. Nansen in 1943 and after exploration by a number of companies, were brought into production in 1968. Both of these mines operated for short periods only, being shut down for economic reasons relating to metal prices, metallurgy, grade and other factors.

Silver-lead mineralization in rock float was initially discovered by K. Paulson on the present Tawa property in 1937. However, apparently little work was done until the late 1960's. Soil sampling and trenching were carried out in 1967 by J. Smith of Whitehorse. In 1968 and 1969, Esanser Explorations Ltd. did geochemical and geophysical surveys, mapping, sampling and some trenching. They also constructed 14 km of road from the Mount Nansen Mines campsite. No further work was done until BRX Mining &



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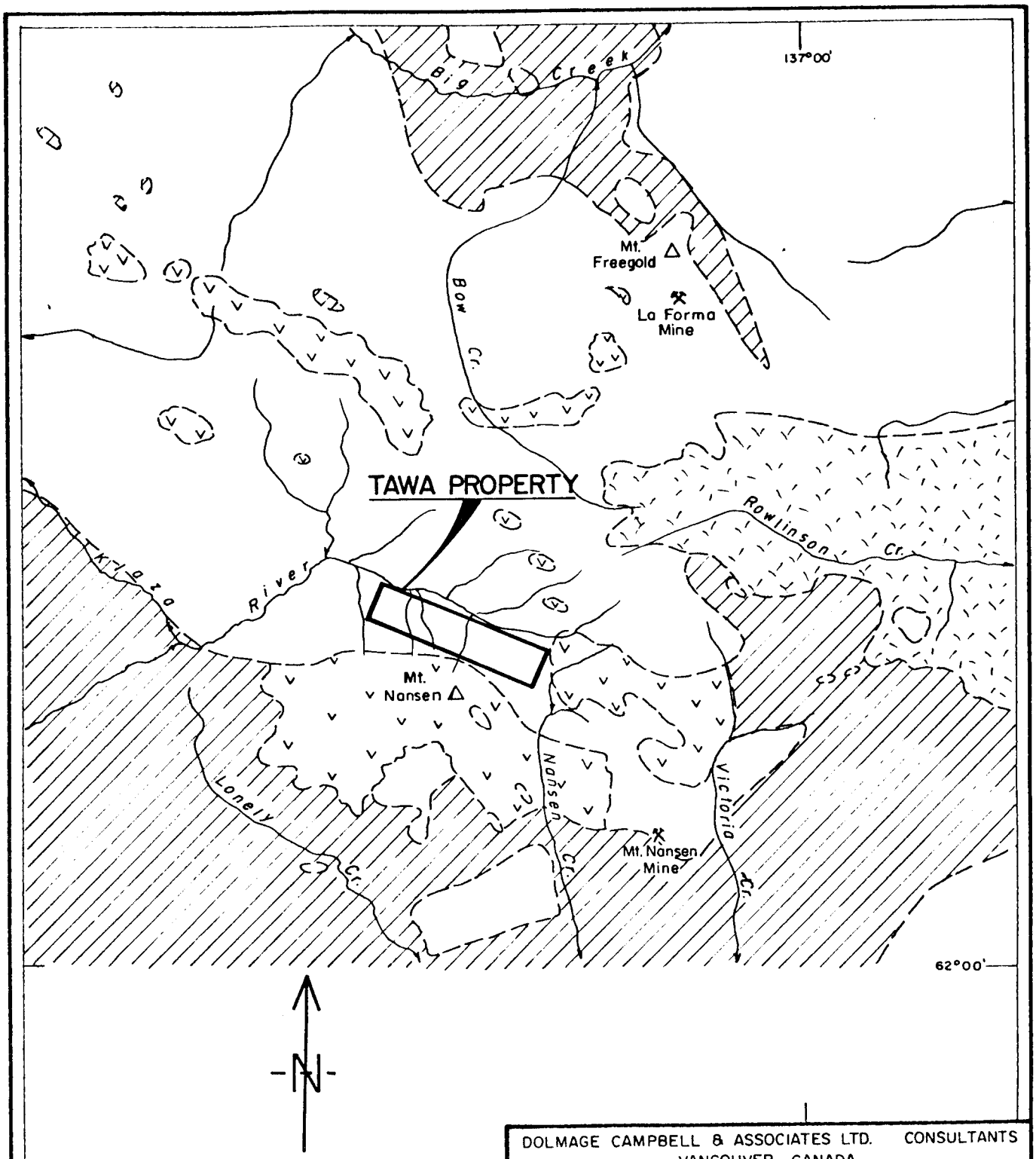
CLAIM MAP

SCALE: 1:50,000	AUG. 1980	FIG. 2



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TAWA PROPERTY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

SCALE: 1:250,000	AUG. 1980	FIG. 3

Petroleum Corp. undertook renewed exploration during the summer of 1980. This work consisted of three short bulldozer trenches, a geochemical survey, seven diamond drill holes totalling 447.3 metres, and a survey of the locations of the drill holes, trenches, and two claim posts in relation to geodetic stations in the area.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Mt. Nansen area, within which the Tawa property lies, is situated within the eastern half of the Coast Crystalline Belt that trends northwesterly across the Yukon, (Fig. 1). The belt comprises extensive acidic to intermediate intrusive bodies of post-Triassic age.

In the property area, the oldest rocks are schists and gneisses of Cambrian to Precambrian age that form an extensive belt to the south of the property, a large mass to the north near Mt. Freegold, and a few scattered remnants to the northwest, (Fig. 3). The most extensive rock units in the area are intrusives of mostly Jura-Triassic age although some Tertiary age stocks are thought to be present. The major intrusive units are granodiorite, quartz monzonite and syenite, but other acidic varieties such as granite, quartz diorite and diorite are also present. Overlying the metamorphic and intrusive rocks are two units of Tertiary volcanics. The older unit is the Mount Nansen Group consisting of black-weathering, acidic to intermediate, massive tuff and tuff breccia. It occurs as several large masses and a number of small bodies around the Tawa property. The younger volcanics are brown-weathering basalt and andesite flows and flow breccias of the Carmacks Group. They are present as a blanketing mass to the east of the Tawa property.

There are no faults of regional magnitude in the Mt. Nansen area. The geological fabric trends northwesterly.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

There is no detailed geological mapping available of the Tawa property other than limited trench mapping and logging of drill core. (Outcrop areas are sparse and poorly exposed.) However, from this information and from the regional geological mapping, it appears that the entire property is underlain by intrusive rocks of granite to granodioritic composition.

In the Mt. Nansen area, the gold-silver deposits are related to zones of faulting, principally in the intrusive rocks. This setting is present on the Tawa property. Vein-fault zones trending northwest have been exposed by trenching and intersected by diamond drilling. They occur in altered and/or leached granite. The trend of the zones is indicated by the geochemical and geophysical response as well as by limited exposures in at least two trenches, (Figs. 4 & 5).

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Soil geochemical surveys done in 1968 and 1980 produced somewhat linear anomalies trending northwest-southeast. This trend is similar to the strike of the vein-fault zones exposed in the trenches. On Figure 4, only the results of the 1980 survey are shown because of difficulties in accurately relating the 1968 grid to the 1980 grid (the former of which cannot now be located in the field). However, the 1968 anomalies are shown on Figure 5 along with the electro-magnetic conductors in order to relate the geophysical and geochemical trends. The location of the 1968 surveys, although not precise, are known within a few hundred feet.

The geochemical results are also significant because of the local very high values that were obtained. The two sets of soil samples, (1968, 1980), returned slightly different background and anomalous ranges, but in both cases some individual values are appreciably higher than the general anomalous values and thus are considered to be highly anomalous. The linearity of the zones is suggestive of vein-type mineralization.

An electromagnetic survey done in 1968 located a number of conductors which, although not necessarily coincident with the linear geochemical anomalies, certainly trend parallel to them, (Fig. 5). The conductors may represent the water-filled vein-fault zones exposed in the trenches. Locally they could be indicating sulphide mineralization but generally the amount of sulphides in the veins is insufficient to act as a conductor.

TRENCHES

Two sets of bulldozer trenches have been dug on the property, the first set in 1967 and the second in 1980. The latter, for the most part, reopened the earlier trenches. Because the region in which the property is located was not glaciated, it is not a simple matter to obtain fresh rock by trenching. At best, somewhat decomposed (oxidized) rock is exposed in which structures and rock types may be observable; mineralization is mostly in the oxide form, although some of the original sulphides usually can be located. Sketches of the trenches are shown on Figure 4.

The trenches reveal the host rock to be granite that is locally shattered and/or altered, and that has been cut by faults and vein-faults. The strike of the structures is 110°-140° and the dips are steep to the northeast. The granite is medium to coarse grained and equigranular. It is usually rusty stained due to weathering, and somewhat crumbly. Where altered, the feldspars have been kaolinized and the rock, even in its weathered state, has taken on a whiter color. Faults are apparent by the white gouge that has formed; vein-faults by the rusty browns formed by the limonite-hematite oxidation products of original sulphides.

Results of the few samples taken in the trenches are shown on Figure 4, (where locations are known), and are listed below.

Samples	Sample No.	Width (m)	Gold (oz./ton)	Silver (oz./ton)	Remarks
			Trench No. 1		
L.S.T.	96178	0.30	0.962	17.72	Exact location unknown.
L.S.T.	96179	0.63	0.340	145.42	Loose galena block.
			Trench No. 2		
L.S.T.	96176	0.76	0.104	0.14	Decomposed vein.
L.S.T.	96177	0.91	0.176	1.58	Fault gouge.
			Trench No. 3		
L.S.T.	96180	0.06	0.052	2.27	Pyrite and quartz specimen.
C.R.S.	1342	0.61	0.042	0.52	Decomposed vein.
C.R.S.	1343	0.61	0.186	1.06	Decomposed vein.

L.S.T. - L.S. Trenholme (sampling in old trenches only).
C.R.S. - C.R. Saunders (sampling in new Trench No. 3).

DIAMOND DRILLING

In June and July, 1980, BRX Mining and Petroleum Corp. drilled seven holes totalling 447.3 metres of BQ core. Locations are shown on Figure 4. Five holes were drilled at or near Trench 3, and one each at Trenches 4 and 5. The geological logs, sample results, and plots of each hole are appended.

All of the holes intersected granite and altered granite similar to that exposed in the trenches. They also intersected faults, alteration zones and vein-fault zones.

The alteration zones and the amount of gouge associated with the faults and vein-faults attest to the strength of these structures, a factor of considerable importance in establishing continuity for mineralized zones. Sample results are not spectacular but do indicate the presence of gold and silver in vein zones. The following table lists some of the possibly significant veins, faults and assays obtained for each hole.

Drill Hole	Intersection (m) From	To	Width	Assay (oz./t) Au	Ag	Remarks
80-1	39.0	39.3	0.3	Very Low		Possible fault in altered granite.
80-2	12.2	12.5	0.3	0.55	.934	Fault; possible sulphides.
	34.4	39.0	4.6	Very Low		Silicified alteration zone.
80-3	32.6	34.1	1.5	.006	1.08	Vein-fault zone (?).
80-4	10.5	10.7	0.2	.001	.467	Leached vein (?).
	39.6	39.7	0.1	.012	.963	Vein @ 80° in unaltered granite.
80-5	3.7	3.8	0.1	.004	.905	Quartz, pyrite.
	11.6	12.2	0.6	Very Low		Vein-fault zone.
	36.9	37.3	0.4	0.27	1.898	Vein @ 60°; pyrite, galena.
	57.0	64.6	7.6	Very Low		Altered fault zone.
80-6	8.2	14.2	6.0	.252	.749	Vein-fault zone.
	(12.2	13.7	1.5	.715	1.460	High grade section.)
	33.8	34.1	0.3	.263	.070	Altered granite; quartz, pyrite.
80-7	18.6	19.5	0.9	.017	.350	Vein zone; quartz, sulphides.
	42.1	42.7	0.6	.011	.686	Silicified alteration zone.
	45.5	45.7	0.2	--	--	Fault gouge.
	45.7	46.0	0.3	.123	1.752	Altered granite; sulphides.
	45.9	46.5	0.6	--	--	Fault gouge.
	71.0	71.2	0.2	.009	1.752	Vein; sulphides.

Considering the inherent difficulties of coring and recovering soft, broken material from within generally harder rock (granite), and the usual distribution vagaries of gold and silver mineralization, these are favourable results for an initial, somewhat blind drilling program. They indicate the presence of gold and silver in a geological environment similar to that found in the nearby Mt. Nansen mine.

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CONCLUSIONS

All of the evidence, ie. geological setting, geochemical and geophysical survey results, trenching and drilling results, indicate that the Tawa property encompasses a zone of gold-silver bearing vein-faults that has considerble similarity to the nearby Mt. Nansen deposit. And, although Mt. Nansen apparently was uneconomic after it was developed in the late 1960's, the prices of gold and silver were relatively much lower than at the present time. Of key importance to a vein type deposit is the magnitude and continuity of the veins or mineralized structures. Strong evidence for significant magnitude and good continuity of veins on the Tawa property exists in the presence of fault gouge zones, intense alteration (kaolinization) due to hydrothermal solutions and/or meteoric waters circulating through conduits (fault zones), and the presence of widespread, albeit generally low grade, gold-silver mineralization.

Based on evidence to date, and taking into account its present state of exploration, the Tawa property is considered to have sufficient merit to warrant thorough and extensive exploration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All work in 1980 was done on a few claims in the southwest corner of the property (the 'old property'); the remainder and by far the largest portion of the property is unexplored (the 'new property'). It requires geochemical soil sampling and geological mapping (even though mappable rock exposures are sparse). The 1980 trenching was very limited in extent and, consequently, more trenching is required in this area. In addition, some trenching almost certainly will be required in the large area of the new property that is still to be soil sampled. Diamond drilling is warranted on the basis of present information, and is expected to be required as new geochemical and trenching information become available. The amount proposed is nominal. The recommended work and its estimated cost is listed below. It is divided into two parts and the second part into two stages.

	New Property	Old Property Stage 1	Old Property Stage 2
Geochemical soil sampling (total of 170 line km and assaying)	$35,000.	$ 5,000.	$ --
Trenching (5000 m total)	3,000.	12,000.	--
Diamond drilling (500 m + 1500 m of BQ @ $110./m)	--	55,000.	165,000.
Assaying (trench, core)	1,000.	2,000.	7,000.
Camp, maintenance, general exploration expense	5,000.	10,000.	20,000.
Consulting and Engineering	2,000.	5,000.	13,000.
Contingency	4,000.	11,000.	20,000.
Total estimated cost	$50,000.	$100,000.	$225,000.
Cost for complete program		$375,000.	

Respectfully submitted,

DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES (1975) LTD.

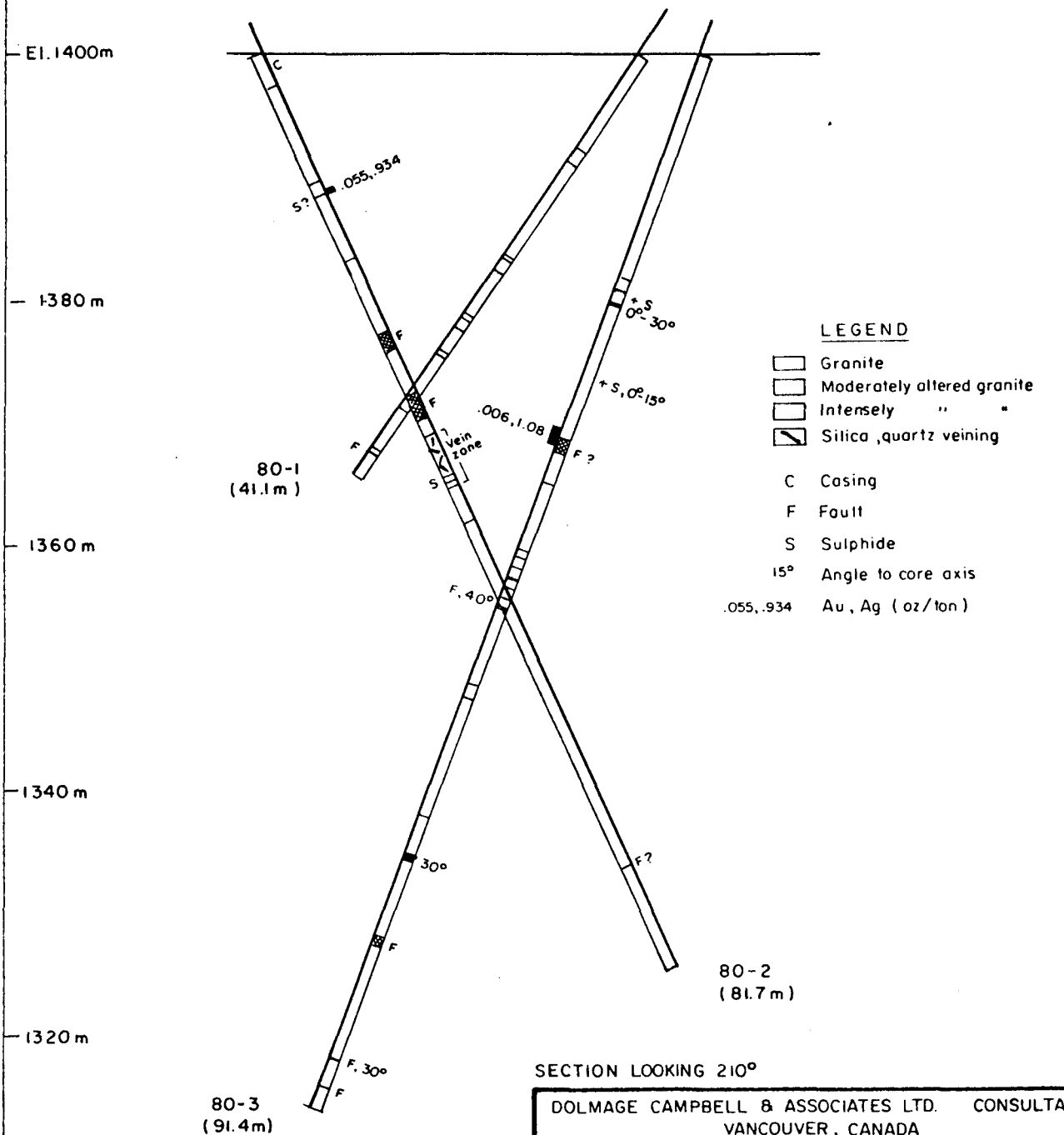
C.R. Saunders, P.Eng.

APPENDIX

DRILL HOLE PLOTS

AND

CORE LOGS



SECTION LOOKING 210°

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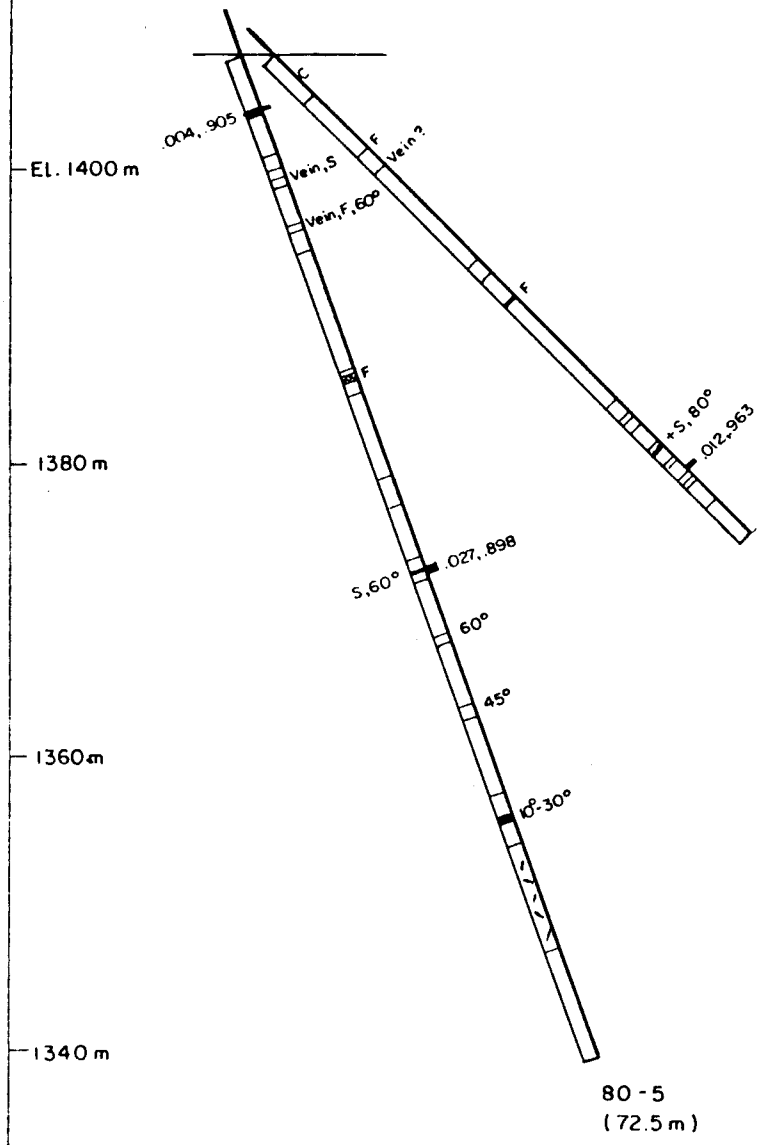
TAWA PROPERTY

DRILL HOLES 80-1, -2, -3

SCALE: 1:500	OCT. 1980	FIG. 6



SECTION LOOKING 216°

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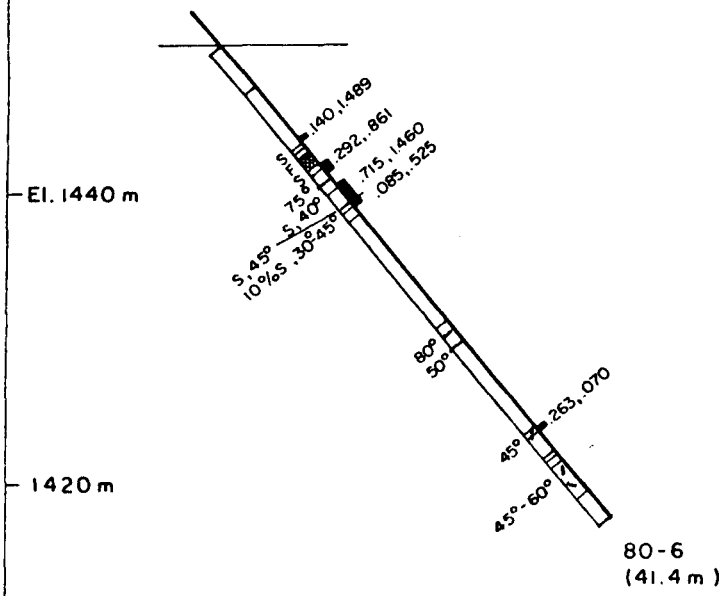
DRILL HOLES 80-4,-5

SCALE: 1:500	OCT. 1980	FIG. 7



El. 1440 m

1420 m

1400 m

SECTION LOOKING 196°

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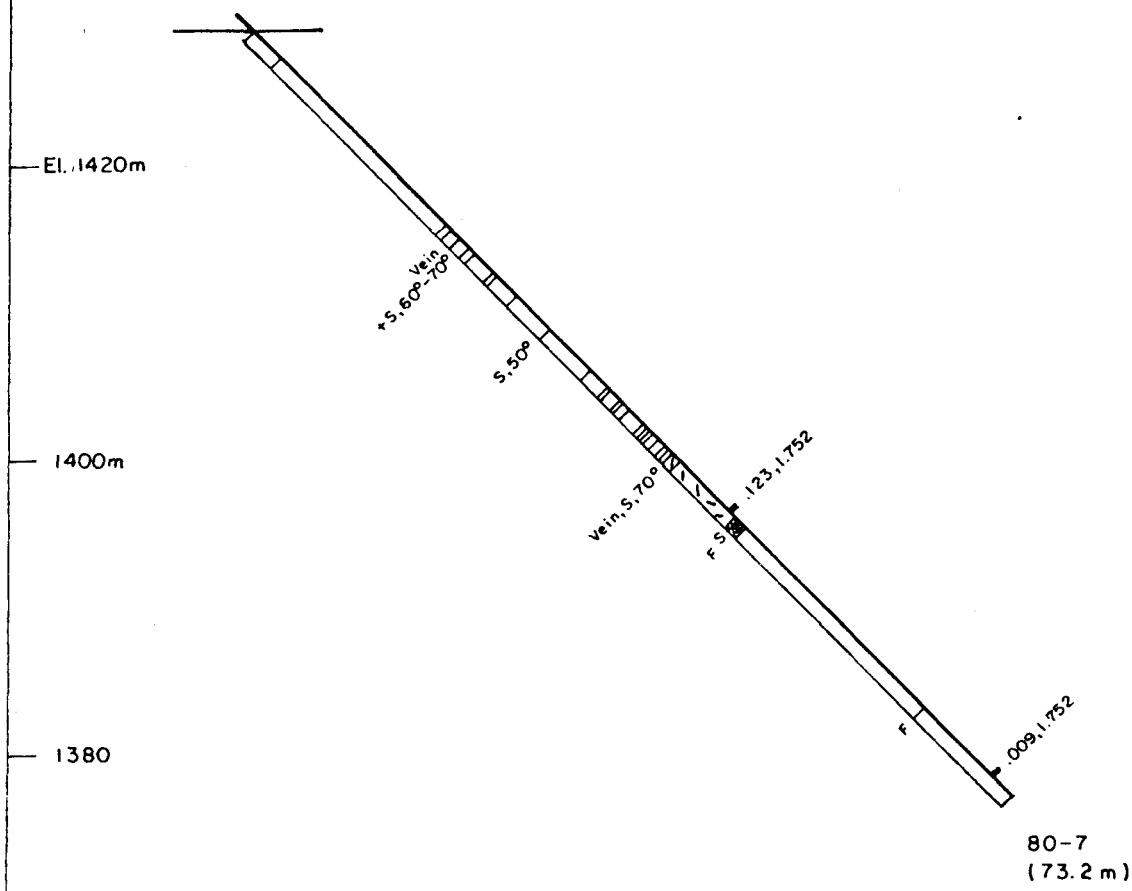
TAWA PROPERTY

DRILL HOLE 80-6

SCALE : 1 : 500	OCT. 1980	FIG. 8



SECTION LOOKING 199°

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TAWA PROPERTY

DRILL HOLE 80-7

SCALE: 1:500	OCT. 1980	FIG. 9

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DRILL RECORD — DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord.
Elev.
Core Size BQ

Length: 41.1 m
Azimuth: 210°
Dip: -56°

Project : TAWA
Location:
Purpose: Exploration

Hole No.: 80-1
Date: 25 June, 1980
Logged By: CRS

DEPTH (metres) FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	TO	LOST
0	38.9	GRANITE	Med. to coarse grained and generally homogeneous granular appearance, color ranges from spotted (black) light grey to pale greenish grey, quite competent. Composition is approx. 50% plag., 20% K-spar, 20% quartz, and 10% biotite. Joints at 40° and 80° occur at about 0.1-0.3 m intervals. The pale greenish grey areas are altered, the biotite having been destroyed. They locally are weakly mineralized with pyrite as tiny blebs or in fractures; pyrite becomes more intense down-hole. (9.1-10.4) (19.8-20.1) (21.3-25.6) (26.1-27.0) (29.3-29.6) (30.5-38.9) these are altered zones. (35.0-38.9) Alteration more intense; about 20% pyrite scattered throughout except for some concentrations along fractures @ 36.0-36.3 and 38.4-38.7.			
38.9	41.1	ALTERED GRANITE	Pale yellowish green, incompetent (crumbles rather than fractures). Essentially the granite described above but highly altered (kaolinized?). (39.0-39.3) Rotten (crumbly), possible fault. 40.2 10 cm rubble with some limonite stain; fault.			
	41.1	END OF HOLE				

ASSAYS

From	To	Width	Au (oz./ton)	Ag (oz./ton)
21.3	24.4	3.1	N/D	.032
26.2	26.7	0.5	.003	.029
30.8	32.0	1.2	.002	.160
32.0	33.5	1.5	.006	.084
33.5	35.0	1.5	.003	.146
35.0	36.6	1.6	.011	.219
36.6	38.1	1.5	.002	.081
38.1	39.0	0.9	.001	.116
39.0	41.1	2.1	N/D	.029

Project

Hole No.

DCA-1b(8/77)

BRX MINING & PETROLEUM LTD.

DRILL RECORD — DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord.
Elev.
Core Size BQ

Length: 81.7 m
Azimuth: 26°
Dip: -65°

Project : TAWA
Location:
Purpose: Exploration

Hole No.: 80-2
Date: 26 June, 1980
Logged By: CRS

DEPTH (metres) FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	TO	LOST
0	3.0	NO CORE	Overburden.			
3.0	11.3	LEACHED, ALTERED GRANITE	C.g., moderately hard to soft and crumbly, basic color is pale greenish grey and somewhat mottled; limonite staining in varying degrees as a result of differential leaching; pyrite locally present, particularly along fractures @ 60°; also some fine quartz veining with the same attitude. Difficult to determine if sulphides (other than pyrite) are present because of the leaching (near-surface weathering). Contact at 11.3 m is somewhat arbitrary.			
11.3	18.1	STRONGLY ALTERED GRANITE	Same as 3.0-11.3 but with no limonite; kaolinization is generally intense and consequently the core is incompetent and about 40% of section is mush and rubble. Color is shades of light grey with overtones of pale green and light cream. 12.5 - 5-8 cm of dark steely grey, possibly sulphides, no attitude available, mush.			
18.1	30.6	GRANITE	Local weak alteration (biotite destroyed). Typical as noted in hole 80-1. Contact at 30.6 is abrupt from solid granite to rubble. (25.2-26.8) Fault zone in granite; rubbly granitic material, some kaolinization of feldspar such that they appear as individual white spots. Contact at 25.2 may be at 40° but difficult to discern.			
30.6	32.9	FAULT ZONE(?)	Granite that is rubble or mush; rare occurrences of epidote and hematite; biotite not entirely destroyed.			
32.9	34.4	GRANITE	Weakly altered and impregnated with silica; biotite is present but the rock has a general whitish grey appearance. Contact at 34.4 is somewhat arbitrary.			
34.4	39.0	VEIN ZONE (SILICIFIED)	A somewhat heterogeneous-looking silicified zone. Contact at 39.0 is arbitrary.			

Project TAWA Hole No. 80-2

CA-1b(8/77)

DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
34.4	39.0	VEIN ZONE (SILICIFIED) (cont.)	(34.4-35.7) Broken, silicified granite with granitic composition and texture barely discernable; some light brown limonite staining on fracture faces; general color is light brown. (35.7-37.2) Light bluish grey silica with some maroon hematite, somewhat blotchy appearance possibly from differential silicification of host rock; silica somewhat chert-like. Contact @ 37.2 arbitrary. (35.7-35.8) Veining by coarse white calcite with 8 cm vein @ 60° @ 35.8. (36.3-36.9) Basically a maroon color due to hematite but with patchy grey-white spots of un-hematized silica. (37.2-39.0) Very pale greenish grey with original granitic texture apparent but not predominant. Veining parallel to core or at 0°-10° throughout, mostly thin (2-5 mm), mostly quartz but form only 20% of core in section; has dark, v.f.g. sulphide appearance in vein at 38.1-38.7. (37.2-37.8) More green in color.			
39.0	42.1	ALTERED GRANITE	Strongly altered at 39.0 but becoming weaker towards 42.1. (39.1-39.9) Pale greenish-whitish grey with no biotite but still coarse grained. (39.9-41.8) Pale greenish or whitish grey but with biotite and some grey colors giving somewhat darker color than previous section. (41.8-42.1) Rubbly - fault?			
42.1	81.7	GRANITE	Typical, see 80.1. Occasional epidote veining, usually with minor hematite such as at 56.1-56.7 @ 0°, 5 mm thick with local swells. 42.4 12 cm silica and limonite @ 50°. (72.8-75.6) Core broken, blocky, locally rubbly, probable fault area; mushy @ 72.8 (fault?). (75.3-75.6) Hematite staining on fracture faces. (75.6-81.7) Granite appears to have been weakly altered (kaolinized).			
	81.7	END OF HOLE				

Project TAWA Hole No. 80-2 Page 2

DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST

ASSAYS

From	To	Width	Au (oz./ton)	Ag (oz./ton)
3.0	6.1	3.1	.009	.248
6.1	9.1	3.0	.002	.175
9.1	12.2	3.1	.001	.052
12.2	12.5	0.3	.055	.934
12.5	15.2	2.7	.001	.049
15.2	18.0	2.8	.003	.029
30.5	32.0	1.5	N/D	.012
32.0	34.4	2.4	N/D	.026
34.4	35.7	1.3	N/D	.026
35.7	37.2	1.5	N/D	.029
75.3	75.6	0.3	N/D	.008

Project TAWA Hole No. 80-2 Page 3

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DRILL RECORD — DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord.
Elev.
Core Size BQ

Length: 91.4 m
Azimuth: 190°
Dip: -70°

Project : TAWA
Location:
Purpose: Exploration

Hole No.: 80-3
Date: 25 June, 1980
Logged By: CRS

DEPTH (metres) FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	TO	LOST
0	91.4	GRANITE	The basic rock type is the biotite granite described for hole number 80-1. This unit has been locally altered and contains some quartz veining and mineralization. In the following description, the sections not described are unaltered granite. 11.6 Limonite stained fracture zone @ 30°, weak alteration (essentially no biotite) to 11.9. (19.4 - 37.3) Large alteration zone which is generally pale greenish grey with local pale pink (K-spar). 21.6 2 cm chalcedonic quartz vein with some dark grey, very f.g. mineralization that may be sulphides. (22.3 - 22.5) As 21.6, pinches and swells at angles of 0°-30°. (27.7 - 28.3) Best example of crypto-crystalline (chalcedonic) whitish quartz plus some watery quartz and v.f.g. sulphides(?), vein at 0°-15°. (28.7 - 28.8) 2 cm vein at very low angle; pale cream chalcedonic quartz with growth lines and containing watery quartz as tight vug filling in centre. (30.8 - 31.4) The feldspars are chalky white; crumbly @ 30.8-30.9. (32.8 - 34.1) Possible fault zone; broken, some rubble, some limonite stain. (42.7 - 43.3) Altered to a generally darker brownish grey, pitted, somewhat like an old rusted iron pipe. (44.2 - 45.0) As 42.7-43.3. (45.0 - 45.4) Vein(?), cherty, light greyish with green and pink tones, no visible mineralization. (45.4 - 45.9) Highly altered or leached granite, crumbly; may be a fault zone in the first few cms. @ 35°. (45.9 - 46.9) Kaolinized granite; possible veining at 30° @ 46.6; contact at 46.9 is granite rubble. (47.7 - 47.8) Fault in granite @ 40°, little alteration.			

Project TAWA Hole No 80-3

DCA-1b(8/77)

DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
0	91.4	GRANITE (cont.)	(54.4 - 55.5) Kaolinized granite as @ 45.9-46.9. (66.1 - 69.5) Pale greenish hydrothermal alteration of granite with granitic texture generally remaining visible. (69.5 - 70.1) Pale greyish (almost watery) v.f.g. quartz vein at 30°(?); some greenish (epidote-like) material with quartz in first half of section; minor maroon hematite veining @ 30° @ 70.0. (76.6 - 77.6) Fault in granite; some brick-red hematite staining; soft and rubbly in part, otherwise well-broken. 87.2 2 cm fault @ 30°, minor quartz. 89.6 5 cm fault in granite, granular mush.			
	91.4	END OF HOLE				

ASSAYS

From	To	Width	Au (oz./ton)	Ag (oz./ton)
21.6	23.2	1.6	N/D	.020
27.6	28.8	1.2	.001	.046
28.8	29.9	1.1	Tr	.026
32.6	34.1	1.5	.006	1.08
34.1	36.1	2.0	.003	.043
36.1	36.6	0.5	.004	.037
42.5	43.3	0.8	.001	.020
45.0	45.4	0.4	N/D	.026
45.4	46.0	0.6	Tr	.017
66.0	67.8	1.8	.001	.023
76.2	77.7	1.5	.001	.032

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DRILL RECORD — DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord.
Elev.
Core Size BQ

Length: 46.0 m
Azimuth: 36°
Dip: -45°

Project : TAWA
Location:
Purpose: Vein exploration

Hole No.: 80-4
Date: July, 1980
Logged By: CRS

DEPTH (metres) FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	TO	LOST
0	3.6	CASING				
3.6	23.2	GRANITE	Overall light greyish, speckled with black biotite, minor orangey pinks of K-spar. About 10% biotite, 25-40% quartz, massive, medium grained. Limonite staining (weathering) quite strong @ 3.6 but decreasing towards 8.0 m; core broken in this section. Contact @ 23.2 quite sharp. 8.8 5 cm gouge in 15 cm rubble; limonite staining at 8.5-9.0. 10.5 Vein(?), darker and fine grained, some limonite in preceeding 10 cm, 1 cm of orange feldspar at 2 cm on either side. (19.5 - 20.6) Somewhat altered granite; still solid and competent, biotite destroyed, slight greenish tinge.			
23.2	33.1	ALTERED AND LEACHED GRANITE	Sections of light, medium and dark grey, some pinks, minor greens, locally black spotted where biotite still present. Some leaching of feldspar and some kaolinization. Original rock was med. grained granite. (23.3 - 23.5) Fault gouge, preceeded by limonite stained rubble. (23.8 - 24.4) Orthoclase is white and clayey, biotite (15%) still visible, core weak (looks rotten). (24.4 - 26.5) Pale greenish grey, med. hard, med. grained (originally); probably some hydrothermal alteration, no biotite, contacts somewhat indistinct; possible gouge @ 24.7. (26.5 - 27.1) Pinkish, some biotite present, more competent core. (27.1 - 27.4) Dirty grey rubbly granite, leached. (27.4 - 32.0) Generally dark grey, granitic looking but somewhat leached, broken and rubbly, could contain some small faults. (32.0 - 33.1) Altered granite, greenish, competent, no biotite, some addition of cherty silica (buff coloured); veining @ 70° & 85° @ 32.8-33.1, may contain v.f.g. steel grey sulphides.			

Project TAWA Hole No. 80-4

DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
33.1	42.7	MIXED GRANITE AND LEACHED/ALTERED GRANITE	Sections of granite exhibiting little or no alteration or leaching, mixed with sections of predominantly leached but locally altered granite. The unaltered granite is medium grey with black biotite speckling, m.g., hard, competent. Contact @ 42.7 moderately abrupt. (34.4-34.9) (35.5-35.7) Leached granite; feldspars are white clay but overall texture quite granular; rubble @ 34.7-34.9 and @ 35.5-35.7. Biotite still present but exhibiting some alteration (to chlorite?). (35.8 - 37.2) Like previous subsection but whiter; may have contained less bioitite originally; very rotten and rubbly @ 35.8-36.0; contacts sharp. (38.6-38.7) (38.9-39.1) As 34.4-34.9. (39.3 - 39.5) Vein @ 80°, 10 cm, buff quartz (vugs), some pyrite, a tight-looking vein in unaltered granite. (40.1 - 40.4) As 35.8-37.2; mostly rubble. (40.7 - 41.1) Altered granite; greenish, finer grained with original texture mostly destroyed; very minor buff veining @ 75° @ 41.1. (41.1 - 42.7) Weakly leached, altered granite; very pale buff-greens, minor veining by fine dark grey and buff veins @ 80°.			
42.7	46.0	GRANITE	Med. grained, med. to dark grey, 'dirty looking' because of chlorite on fracture faces, core broken but only along fractures. (43.7 - 43.9) Fine grained, dark green, hard dike.			
	46.0	END OF HOLE				

ASSAYS

From	To	Width	Au (oz./ton)	Ag (oz./ton)
10.5	10.7	0.2	.001	.467
19.8	20.7	0.9	N/D	.090
24.5	26.5	2.0	.002	.026
32.5	32.8	0.3	.011	.175
39.6	39.7	0.1	.012	.963
40.7	41.0	0.3	.002	.613
41.6	42.4	0.8	.003	.032

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Coord.
Elev.
Core Size BQ

Length: 72.5 m
Azimuth: 36°
Dip: -70°

Project : TAWA
Location:
Purpose: Vein exploration

Hole No.: 80-5
Date: 23 July, 1980
Logged By: CRS

DEPTH (metres) FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	TO	LOST
0	3.6	CASING				
3.6	3.8	QUARTZ VEIN	Rubble only. White quartz with pyrite and possibly other sulphides.			
3.8	6.8	GRANITE	Mostly rubble. Fresh rock is typical medium grained biotite granite; considerable limonite stain due to near-surface weathering. (3.8 - 6.1) only 0.9 m of rubble recovered. (3.8 - 5.5) sampled because possibility that sulphides are present.			
6.8	7.8	ALTERED GRANITE	Pale greenish grey, moderately hard; some veining by pyrite and quartz(?) at angles of 40° and 80°. Biotite destoryed except in first .2 m. Core broken. Contacts somewhat arbitrary over a few cms.			
7.8	8.5	GRANITE	Typical m. grained granite; some hematite staining along fractures.			
8.5	9.1	VEIN IN ALTERED GRANITE	Original rock was m. grained granite that has been altered (no biotite). Fracturing and veining at 40°-45°. Limonite staining and broken nature of core mask veining mineralization - possibly some quartz, definitely some pyrite, some steel grey sulphides.			
9.1	11.6	GRANITE	Typical m. grained biotite granite; only very minor limonite staining.			
11.6	12.2	VEIN-FAULT ZONE	First 35 cm are greenish grey altered granite with two or three narrow (3 mm) veins @ 60°. Veins are very dark grey or orangey brown. Last 25 cm are fault gouge and granular rubble; appears to be leached granite.			
12.2	13.7	GRANITE	Typical m. grained biotite granite.			

Project — TAWA — Hole No. — 80-5

DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
13.7	24.2	LEACHED AND ALTERED GRANITE	Generally pale greenish greys, locally coarsely speckled buffs and white, minor black (biotite). Contacts, including internal ones, are somewhat arbitrary over 2-15 cm. (13.7 - 14.3) Pale creamy green with granitic texture visible, no biotite, minor pyrite and very light grey to white quartz @ 14.0. (14.3 - 15.8) White speckling of clay altered feldspar in creamy grey background, moderatley hard, some biotite present, also chlorite. (15.8 - 16.8) As 14.3-15.8. Possible fault gouge @ 16.8. (16.8 - 20.9) Somewhat like 14.3-15.8 but has pinkish tone and altered feldspars not white but are more of a very pale green; core competent except granular rubble @ 17.2-17.5. (20.9 - 22.4) As 13.7-14.3. (22.4 - 23.8) Strongly altered granite with fault @ 0°-20° @ 22.6-23.2; contains fault gouge and some fine dark mineral; rock is med. hard to med. soft; colors are pale green, pale cream, buff-grey. (23.8 - 24.2) As 13.7-14.3.			
24.2	30.0	GRANITE	Typical to very weakly altered except as noted. (26.2 - 26.8) Pale greenish with some narrow (5 mm) quartz filled fractures @ 70°; alteration most intense within 8-10 cm of fractures. (28.0 - 28.5) Broken and rubbly; pale creamy green. 30.0 About 1.2 m lost core.			
30.0	32.2	ALTERED GRANITE	Pale creamy green with original m.g. texture visible, no biotite; minor buff quartz, partly as veining (very sparse) @ 40° and 70°; local fine crystalline pyrite; contacts only slightly arbitrary.			
32.2	36.1	GRANITE	Typical m. grained biotite granite.			
36.1	37.5	ALTERED GRANITE	Typical pale creamy green with original m. grained texture visible, hard, not leached, fracturing and veining @ 50°-60°. (37.0 - 37.2) Strong vein @ 60° containing considerable pyrite, obvious galena (f.g.) and quartz-healed breccia,			

Project TAWA Hole No. 80-5 Page 2

DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
36.1	37.5	ALTERED GRANITE (cont.)	also minor gouge but no leaching. This is a very distinct vein.			
37.5	41.9	GRANITE	Typical; contacts quite sharp.			
41.9	42.5	ALTERED GRANITE	As 30.0-32.2. 42.2 2 cm vein @ 60° comprising buff quartz and fine crystalline pyrite.			
42.5	46.9	GRANITE	Typical, except as noted. (44.2 - 44.5) Broken, leached, feldspars produce white speckled effect. (44.5 - 44.8) Altered granite - as 30.0-32.2. (44.8 - 45.1) Fault gouge and rubbly core, local leaching associated with fault.			
46.9	47.8	MODERATELY ALTERED GRANITE	Alteration less intense and more variable than typical altered granite (such as @ 30.0-32.2). Some weak veining @ 45°.			
47.8	53.3	GRANITE	Typical to very weakly altered; contact @ 53.3 is broken. (48.5 - 50.3) Broken rubble and granular rubble but not due to leaching, fault(?), no gouge. (49.7 - 50.6) Very weakly altered; biotite destroyed or indistinct. One buff vein with vugs @ 50.3, but tight and of little significance.			
53.3	57.0	ALTERED GRANITE	Typical strongly altered granite with original texture visible, core generally competent, local buff veining, contact @ 57.0 somewhat arbitrary. (53.9 - 54.5) Slightly leached and altered granite; more of a speckled appearance. (55.0 - 55.3) Veining @ 10°-30° (one vein) by buff quartz, white crystalline calcite and some watery quartz.			
57.0	64.6	ALTERATION ZONE	Intense alteration that has destroyed much of the original granitic texture; pale creamy grey, hardness ranges from moderately hard to quite soft (5-1). Watery quartz locally present throughout as is buff quartz(?); fine open fractures and vugs common; some			

Project TAWA Hole No. 80-5 Page 3

DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
57.0	64.6	ALTERATION ZONE	areas very gouge-like; contact @ 64.6 very arbitrary. A very rotten-looking zone that probably represents a mineralized fault zone. No apparent sulphides.			
64.6	72.5	ALTERED GRANITE	Typical, as 53.3-57.0; some white calcite veining @ 67.7-68.3 @ 0°; other minor buff veining @ 60°. (69.5 - 69.6) Coarse crystalline calcite vein @ 15°, some vugs. (70.4 - 71.9) Leached, weakly altered granite, or possibly just weakly altered granite. It may be that more than one phase of alteration has affected the host granite where it is strongly altered; if only one phase of alteration has taken place, the rock may look like the speckled material of this and other similar sections.			
	72.5	END OF HOLE				

ASSAYS

From	To	Width	Au (oz./ton)	Ag (oz./ton)
3.7	3.8	0.1	.004	.905
3.8	5.5	1.7	.001	.055
8.5	9.1	0.6	.001	.037
11.6	12.2	0.6	.001	.233
13.7	14.3	0.6	.003	.032
15.8	16.8	1.0	.001	.040
20.7	22.4	1.7	Tr	.017
22.4	23.8	1.4	Tr	.029
26.5	27.0	0.5	.001	.052
28.0	28.5	0.5	.001	.046
30.2	32.2	2.0	Tr	.023
36.1	36.9	0.8	.001	.061
36.9	37.3	0.4	.027	1.898
37.3	37.6	0.3	.002	.204
42.1	42.5	0.4	.001	.055
54.4	57.0	2.6	.001	.012
57.0	58.2	1.2	.001	.020
58.2	59.7	1.5	N/D	.011
59.7	61.0	1.3	Tr	.008
61.0	62.5	1.5	.001	.017
62.5	64.0	1.5	.001	.040
64.0	64.6	0.6	N/D	.011
64.6	67.1	2.5	.001	.023
69.5	69.8	0.3	.002	.035
7.2	7.9	0.7	Tr	.055

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DRILL RECORD — DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord.
Elev.
Core Size BQ

Length: 41.4
Azimuth: 16°
Dip: -50°

Project : TAWA
Location:
Purpose: Vein exploration

Hole No.: 80-6
Date: 23 July, 1980
Logged By: CRS

DEPTH (metres) FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	TO	LOST
0	3.4	CASING				
3.4	8.2	WEATHERED GRANITE	Small broken core pieces, heavily limonite stained, hard, m. grained where texture visible; may be partially altered but cannot discern; contact @ 8.2 somewhat arbitary.			
8.2	14.3	VEIN-FAULT ZONE	Surface weathering (limonite staining) makes identification difficult; core somewhat broken and locally quite pitted due to leaching. Some good sulphide mineralization. 8.4 Some sphalerite. (8.8 - 10.0) Heavily pitted, possibly fault (rock gouge). 10.4 Possible sulphide in breccia. (11.0 - 11.3) Watery quartz veining @ 75°(?) preceded by sphalerite (at least 2 cm). Considerable lost core in this area. (11.3 - 12.2) Probably alteration zone as described in 80-5; somewhat pitted. 12.2 Galena and possibly sphalerite in narrow (3 mm) vein @ 40° in competent altered granite. 13.4 Fine sulphide veining at 45°. (13.9 - 14.3) Sphalerite and minor galena form 10% of section as veins @ 30°-45°.			
14.3	20.1	ALTERED GRANITE	Typical pale creamy green except for some rusty limonite staining; texture visible, core broken but rock quite hard. 17.4 Possible fault.			
20.1	24.1	ALTERED GRANITE	Basically like 14.3-20.1 but alteration may be less intense and limonite staining more pervasive. Looks like a weathering granite although quite competent and hard. Contact at 20.1 is very arbitary.			
24.1	41.4	GRANITE	Typical m. grained biotite granite; overall medium grey but color due to light grey background and blackish speckling, minor pale			

Project TAWA Hole No. 80-6

DCA-1b(8/77)

DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
24.1	41.4	GRANITE (cont.)	green tones speckled throughout. Some local alteration and limonite staining. (25.0 - 25.9) Limonite staining. Tight white quartz and pyrite vein (1 cm) @ 80° @ 25.3. (26.2 - 26.5) Altered granite with 5 mm quartz-pyrite vein @ 26.4 @ 50°, contains minor sphalerite. (28.3 - 29.0) Limonite, broken. (33.7 - 34.0) Altered, some quartz veining @ 45°; quartz is watery, pyrite also present. (35.7 - 36.0) Altered granite. (36.6 - 39.3) Weakly to strongly altered granite with some veining @ 45° and 60°. Veins are narrow (3 mm) and composed of pyrite, buff quartz, white quartz.			
	41.4	END OF HOLE				

ASSAYS

From	To	Width	Au (oz./ton)	Ag (oz./ton)
8.2	8.5	0.3	.140	1.489
8.5	10.4	1.9	.036	.292
10.4	11.3	0.9	.292	.861
11.3	12.2	0.9	.035	.292
12.2	13.7	1.5	.715	1.460
13.7	14.2	0.5	.085	.525
14.2	17.1	2.9	.037	.146
17.1	18.9	1.8	.001	.017
25.1	25.4	0.3	.006	.084
26.4	26.5	0.1	.003	.070
33.8	34.1	0.3	.263	.070
36.6	39.2	2.6	.002	.078

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DRILL RECORD — DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord.
Elev.
Core Size BQ

Length: 73.2 m
Azimuth: 19°
Dip: -45°

Project : TAWA
Location:
Purpose: Vein exploration

Hole No.: 80-7
Date: 23 July, 1980
Logged By: CRS

DEPTH (metres) FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	TO	LOST
0	2.3	CASING				
2.3	18.3	GRANITE	Typical unaltered, m. grained, hard, competent granite; medium (blue)-grey peppered with black biotite (15%); no weathering.			
18.3	25.0	ALTERED, LEACHED GRANITE	Typical pale creamy green where no limonite (rare), otherwise rusty brown; core blocky to broken, minor rubble. (18.6 - 19.5) Vein zone. (18.6 - 18.7) Sphalerite and galena in breccia zone @ 60°. 18.9 Sulphides. 19.5 3 mm pyrite vein @ 70°. 19.8 5 mm quartz-pyrite vein @ 60°. (20.4 - 20.7) Unaltered granite. (20.7 - 21.0) Leached, mostly granular rubble. (21.0 - 22.6) Leached, pitted. (22.6 - 22.9) Unaltered granite. (23.2 - 23.9) Leached(?), f.g., porphyritic dike, homogenous pale brown with 5% orangy spots (2 mm).			
25.0	31.2	GRANITE	Typical except as noted. (26.4 - 27.4) Some alteration (local) and veining. 26.7 Vein @ 85°, 2 mm, pyrite. 27.4 Vein @ 50°, sphalerite, galena, pyrite, 5 mm.			
31.2	40.8	MIXED GRANITE & ALTERED GRANITE	Granite sections are typical; sections not mentioned are granite. (31.2 - 32.9) Weakly to moderatley altered granite; texture still quite visible, some biotite present. 33.2 Granular rubble; possible minor fault. (33.2 - 34.1) Altered and partly leached, limonite stained. (34.3 - 35.0) Altered granite, competent. (36.6 - 36.9) Altered granite, possible veining @ 45°. (37.2 - 37.5) Altered granite, possible veining (fracturing) @ 60°. (38.1 - 38.7) Weakly altered granite associated with fracturing			

Project TAWA Hole No. 80-7

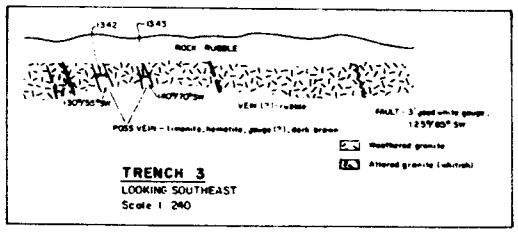
DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
31.2	40.8	MIXED GRANITE & ALTERED GRANITE (cont.)	and veining @ 60°-70°, minor pyrite. (39.2 - 39.5) Altered granite. (39.6 - 40.2) Vein @ 70° in altered granite, some fine sulphides, steel grey, minor pyrite, buff quartz(?).			
40.8	46.5	ALTERATION & VEIN ZONE	Limonite browns, watery quartz greys, original texture rarely discernable, contact @ 40.8 somewhat arbitrary. (40.8 - 42.1) Altered granite, local weak veining in hard rock @ 60°. (42.1 - 42.7) Silicified, some veining, some sulphide, core angles difficult to discern, some @ 30° but may not be predominant angle. (42.7 - 43.9) 0.6 m recovered, limonite stained. 43.9 White quartz vein with minor pyrite, mostly chunks but appears to be more than 2 cm wide @ 60°. (43.9 - 44.2) Silicified blocky core chunks with some pyrite, recovery probably about 50%. (44.2 - 44.5) Limonite stained. (44.5 - 45.4) Dike(?), light brownish, aphanitic groundmass with 20% fine (2 mm) phenocrysts. (45.5 - 45.7) Fault gouge, creamy brown. (45.7 - 45.9) Sulphides; sphalerite, pyrite, minor galena. (45.9 - 46.5) Fault gouge and rubble; light grey.			
46.5	73.2	MIXED GRANITE & ALTERED GRANITE	Typical medium grey, m. grained, biotite granite with scattered zones of local alteration. Altered sections are pale buff-green with original granitic texture visible; in most places the biotite is destroyed. The following are altered sections: 46.5-47.5, 48.2-48.9, 49.1-49.7, 50.3-54.2, 54.9-57.9, 58.1-58.2, 59.6-60.4, 61.0-61.4, 61.6-61.9, 62.8-68.6, 68.9-69.2, 69.5-70.2, 70.4-71.3. (50.6 - 52.7) More intensely altered, some veining and sulphides @ 45°-60°; may be some silicification. (54.9 - 57.9) As 50.6-52.7, vein angles @ 50°-70°. (63.1 - 65.2) Some pyrite scattered throughout; banding by alteration @ 45°. 64.9 8 cm grey gouge, fault; contacts @ 50° with competent rock. 71.2 1 cm medium crystalline sphalerite, pyrite, galena			

Project TAWA Hole No. 80-7 Page 2

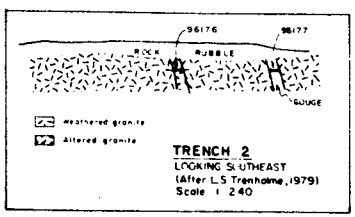
DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
46.5	73.2	MIXED GRANITE & ALTERED GRANITE (cont.)	in distinct vein @ 60°.			
	73.2	END OF HOLE				

ASSAYS

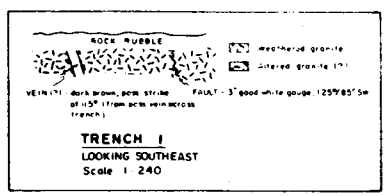
From	To	Width	Au (oz./ton)	Ag (oz./ton)
18.6	19.5	0.9	.017	.350
19.5	19.8	0.3	.002	.029
26.5	27.1	0.6	.009	.175
38.1	38.6	0.5	.002	.262
39.9	40.2	0.3	.006	.146
42.1	42.7	0.6	.011	.686
42.7	43.9	1.2	.003	.233
43.9	44.2	0.3	.010	.379
44.2	45.7	1.5	.013	.262
45.7	46.0	0.3	.123	1.752
46.0	46.5	0.5	.005	.204
50.6	52.7	2.1	.002	.233
54.9	56.4	1.5	.005	.175
56.4	57.9	1.5	.014	.233
63.1	64.9	1.8	.002	.175
64.9	65.1	0.2	.005	.219
71.0	71.2	0.2	.009	1.752



TRENCH 3
LOOKING SOUTHEAST
Scale 1 240



TRENCH 2
LOOKING SOUTHEAST
(After L.S. Trenholme, 1979)
Scale 1 240



TRENCH 1
LOOKING SOUTHEAST
Scale 1 240

LEGEND

- SILVER ANOMALIES
- LEAD –
- X SILVER – VERY HIGH VALUE
- LEAD – " " "
- SAMPLE LINE
- DRILL HOLE

NOTE : Sample taken at 15 m interval.

0 150 metres

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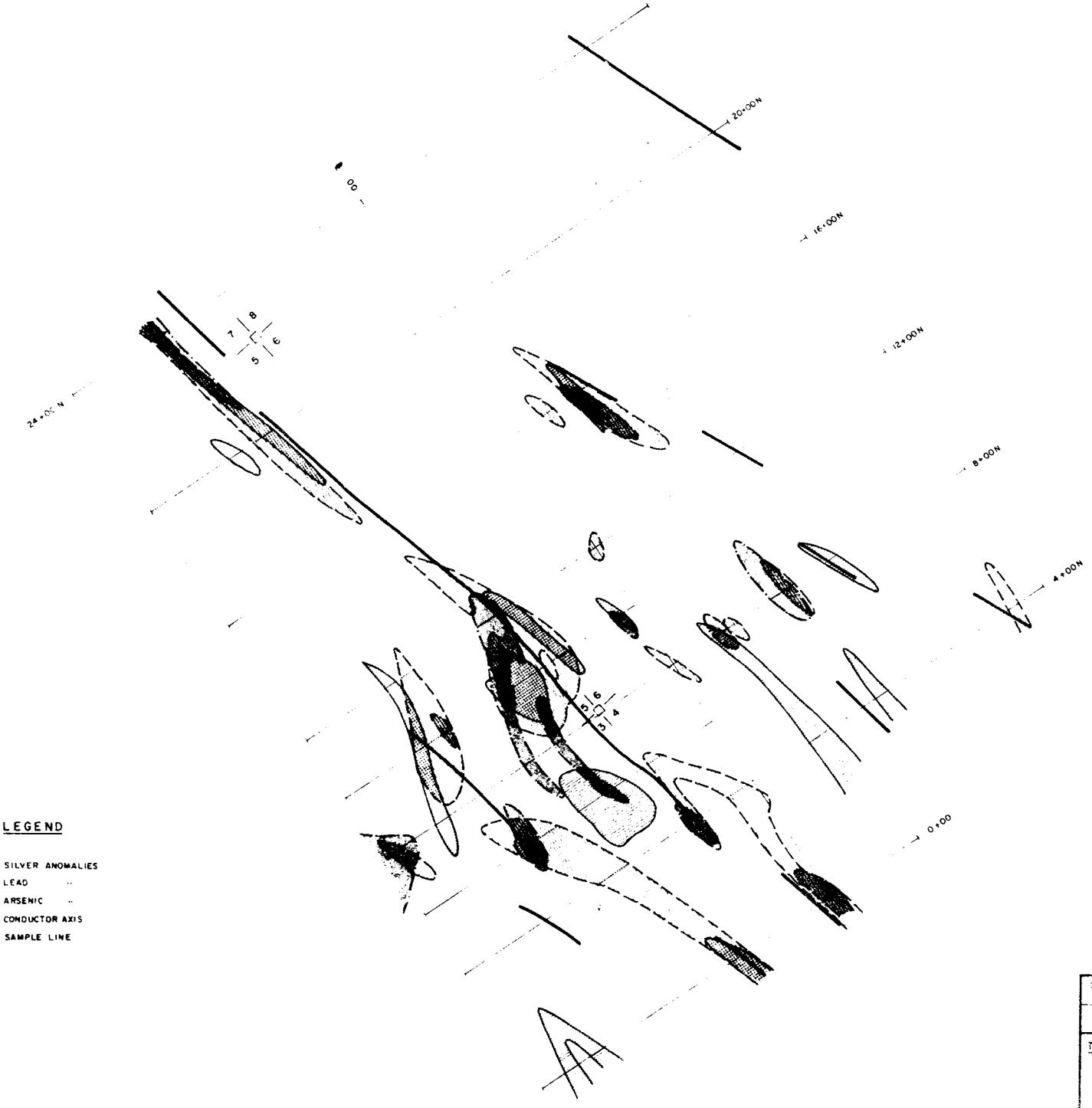
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY - 1980
TRENCH SKETCHES

SCALE 1 2500	OCT. 1980	FIG. 4



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SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY & E.M. ANOMALIES 1967 - 68

SCALE 1:2500 OCT 68 FIG 5