

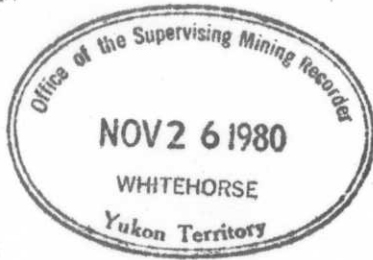
DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES (1975) LTD.

CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL & MINING ENGINEERS

1000-1055 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
VANCOUVER, CANADA V6E 2E9

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of \$

BRX Mining & Petroleum Corp.



Report on the

TAWA PROPERTY

Mount Nansen Area, Yukon Territory

15 October, 1980

090692

C.R. Saunders

Consultant

Vancouver, Canada

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of

\$ for info only.

Resident Geologist or  
Resident Mining Engineer

Considered as representation work under  
Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

Commissioner of Yukon Territory



TAWA PROPERTY

Mount Hansen Area, Yukon Territory

15 October, 1980

090092

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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.

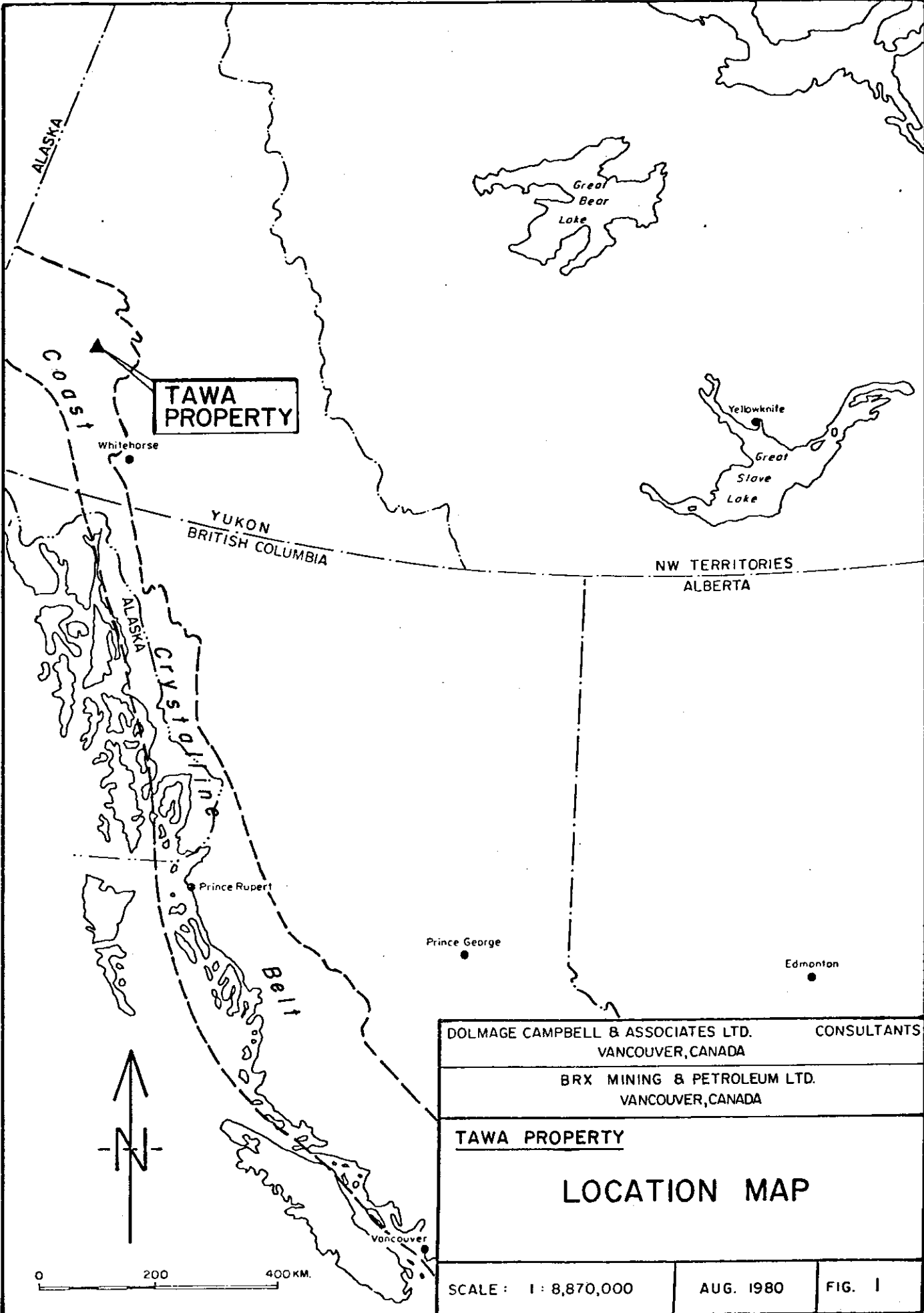
LOCATION

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.



**TAWA  
PROPERTY**

Whitehorse

YUKON  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

NW TERRITORIES  
ALBERTA

ALASKA

CRYSTALINE  
BELT

Prince Rupert

Prince George

Edmonton

Vancouver

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BRX MINING & PETROLEUM LTD.  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

**TAWA PROPERTY**

**LOCATION MAP**

0 200 400 KM.

SCALE : 1 : 8,870,000

AUG. 1980

FIG. 1

Climate in the area is classified as sub-arctic. Summers are warm to occasionally 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.

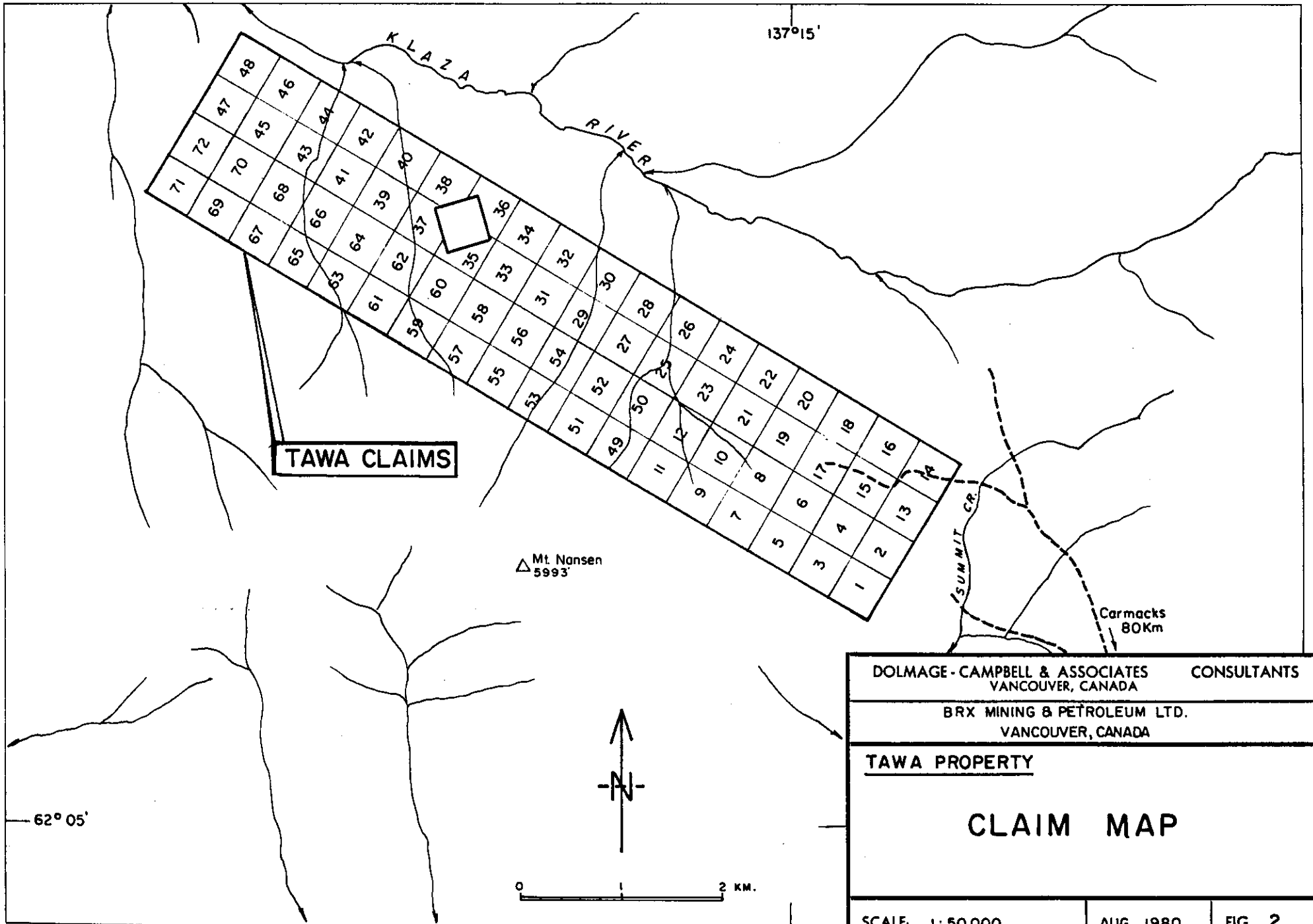
The claim names and corresponding tag numbers are:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tag Number</u>
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 &



**TAWA CLAIMS**

△ Mt. Nansen  
5993'

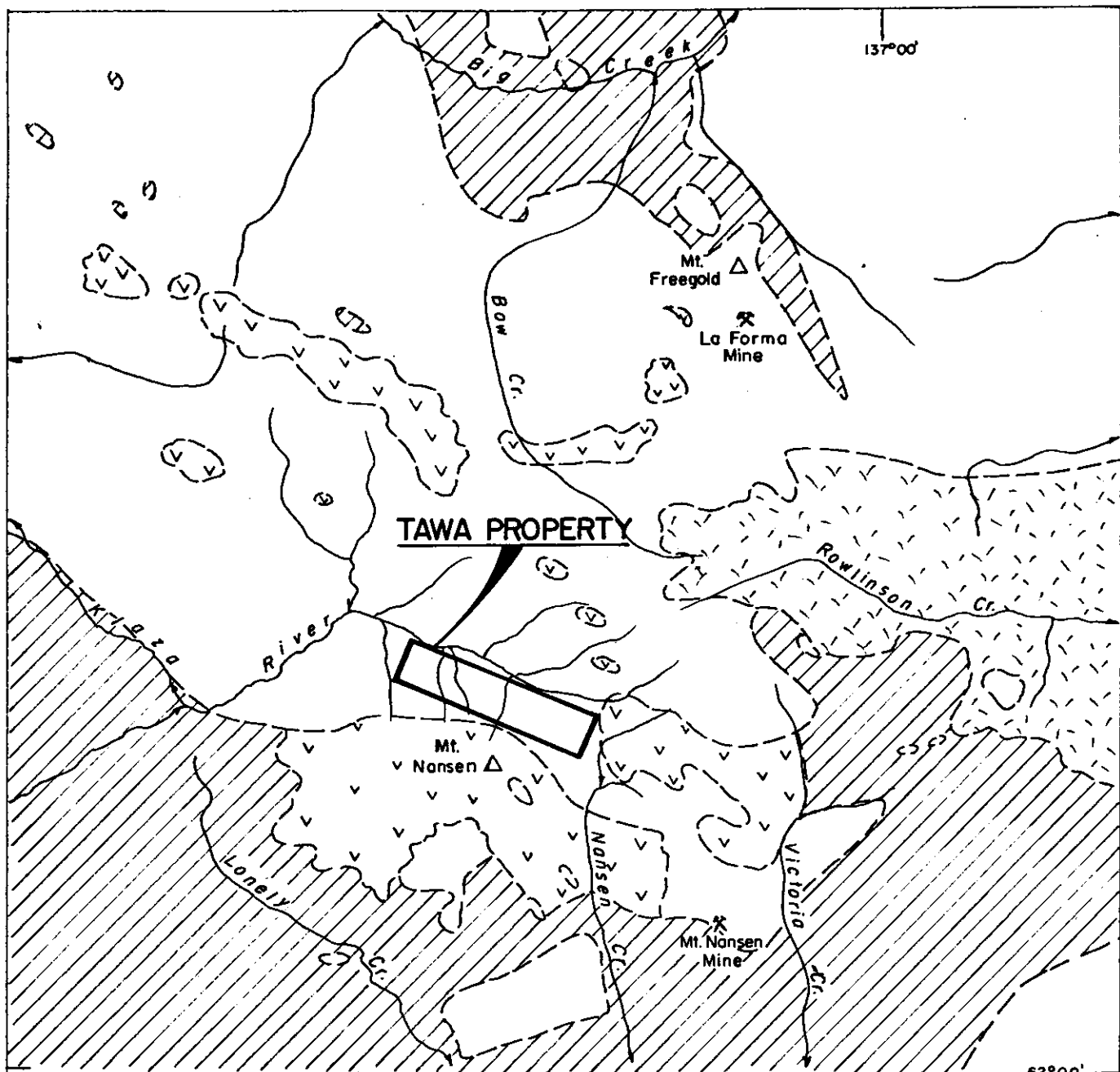
Carmacks  
80Km

DOLMAGE - CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES VANCOUVER, CANADA		CONSULTANTS
BRX MINING & PETROLEUM LTD. VANCOUVER, CANADA		
<u>TAWA PROPERTY</u>		
<b>CLAIM MAP</b>		
SCALE: 1:50,000	AUG. 1980	FIG. 2

62° 05'



137° 15'

0 1 2 KM.



**LEGEND**

**TERTIARY**

-  Cormacks Group: basalt and andesite flows
-  Mt. Nansen Group: acidic to intermediate massive tuff and tuff breccia.

**MESOZOIC**

-  Intrusives: granodiorite, quartz monzonite, syenite, minor alaskites

**PALEOZOIC - PROTEROZOIC**

-  Schists and Gneisses



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VANCOUVER, CANADA

**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 north-westerly 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.

<u>Samples</u>	<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Width (m)</u>	<u>Gold (oz./ton)</u>	<u>Silver (oz./ton)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Trench No. 1</u>					
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.
<u>Trench No. 2</u>					
L.S.T.	96176	0.76	0.104	0.14	Decomposed vein.
L.S.T.	96177	0.91	0.176	1.58	Fault gouge.
<u>Trench No. 3</u>					
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)			Assay (oz./t)		Remarks
	From	To	Width	Au	Ag	
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. Silicified alteration zone.
	34.4	39.0	4.6	Very Low		
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 (?). Vein @ 80° in unaltered granite.
	39.6	39.7	0.1	.012	.963	
80-5	3.7	3.8	0.1	.004	.905	Quartz, pyrite. Vein-fault zone. Vein @ 60°; pyrite, galena. Altered fault zone.
	11.6	12.2	0.6	Very Low		
	36.9	37.3	0.4	0.27	1.898	
	57.0	64.6	7.6	Very Low		
80-6	8.2	14.2	6.0	.252	.749	Vein-fault zone. High grade section.) Altered granite; quartz, pyrite.
	(12.2	13.7	1.5	.715	1.460	
	33.8	34.1	0.3	.263	.070	
80-7	18.6	19.5	0.9	.017	.350	Vein zone; quartz, sulphides. Silicified alteration zone. Fault gouge. Altered granite; sulphides. Fault gouge. Vein; sulphides.
	42.1	42.7	0.6	.011	.686	
	45.5	45.7	0.2	--	--	
	45.7	46.0	0.3	.123	1.752	
	45.9	46.5	0.6	--	--	
	71.0	71.2	0.2	.009	1.752	

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 considerable 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	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	<u>4,000.</u>	<u>11,000.</u>	<u>20,000.</u>
Total estimated cost	<u>\$50,000.</u>	<u>\$100,000.</u>	<u>\$225,000.</u>
Cost for complete program		<u>\$375,000.</u>	

Respectfully submitted,

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C.R. Saunders, P.Eng.

DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES (1975) LTD.

CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL & MINING ENGINEERS

1000-1055 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
VANCOUVER, CANADA V6E 2E9

15 October, 1980

CERTIFICATE

I, C.R. Saunders of 666 St. Ives Crescent, North Vancouver, Canada, do hereby certify that:

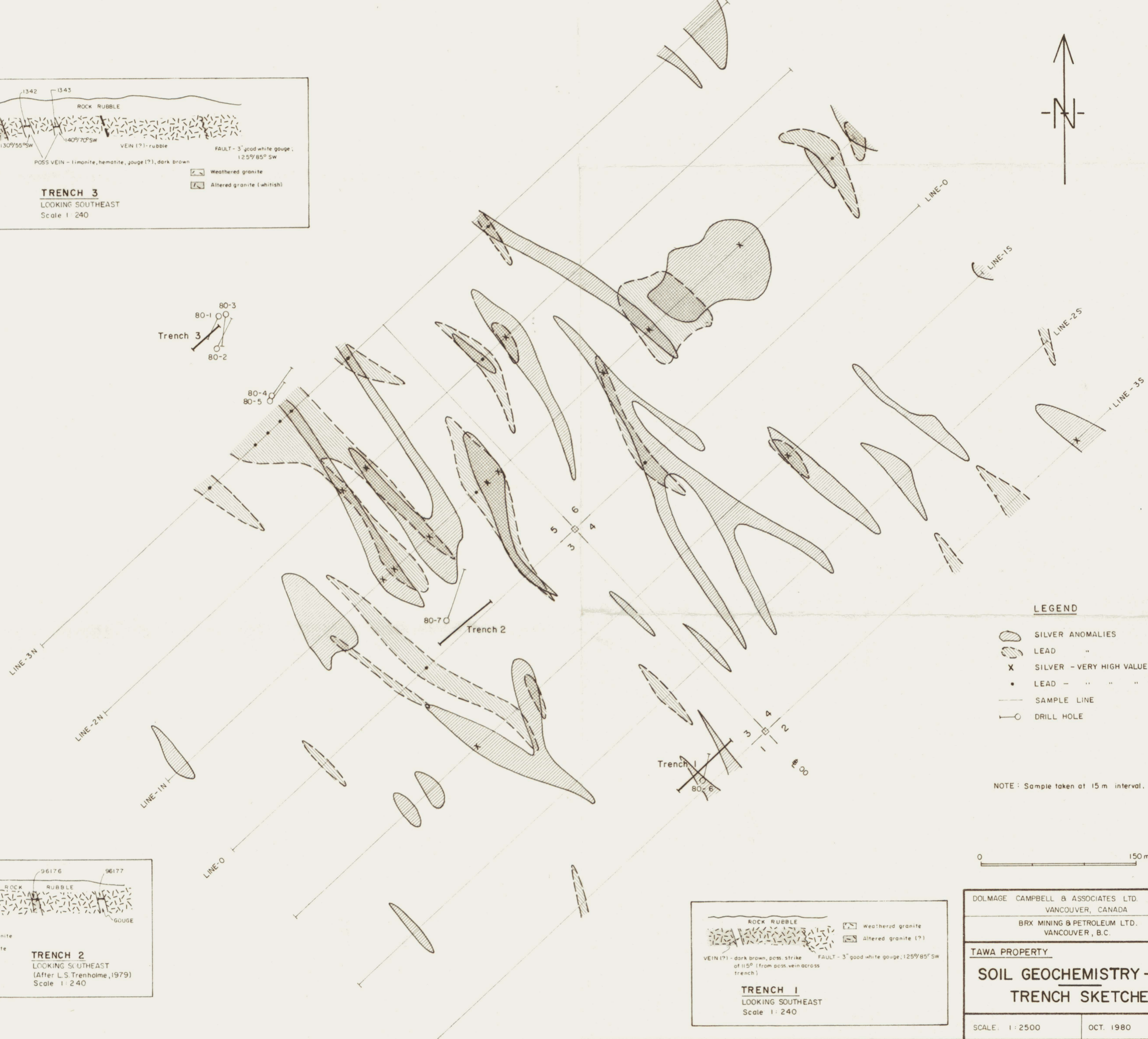
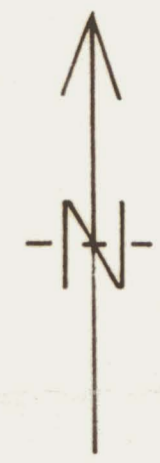
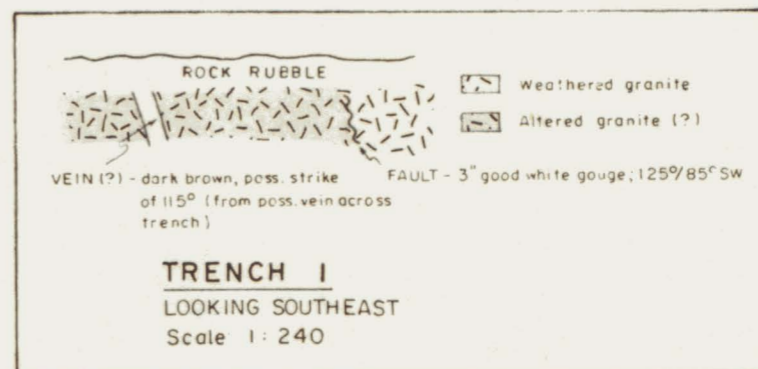
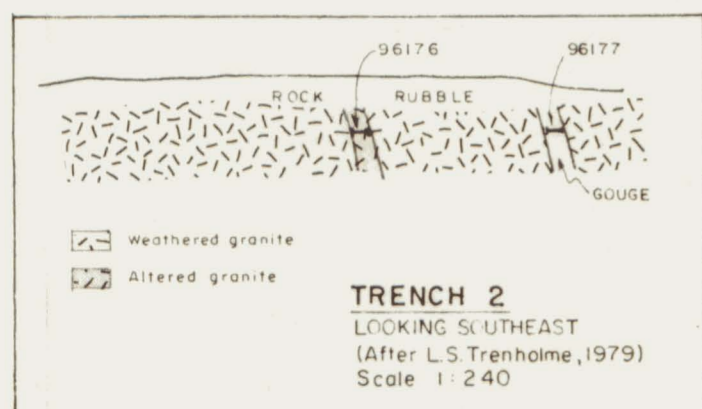
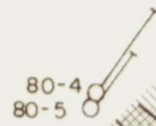
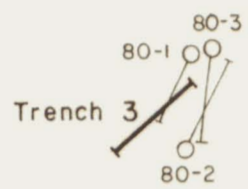
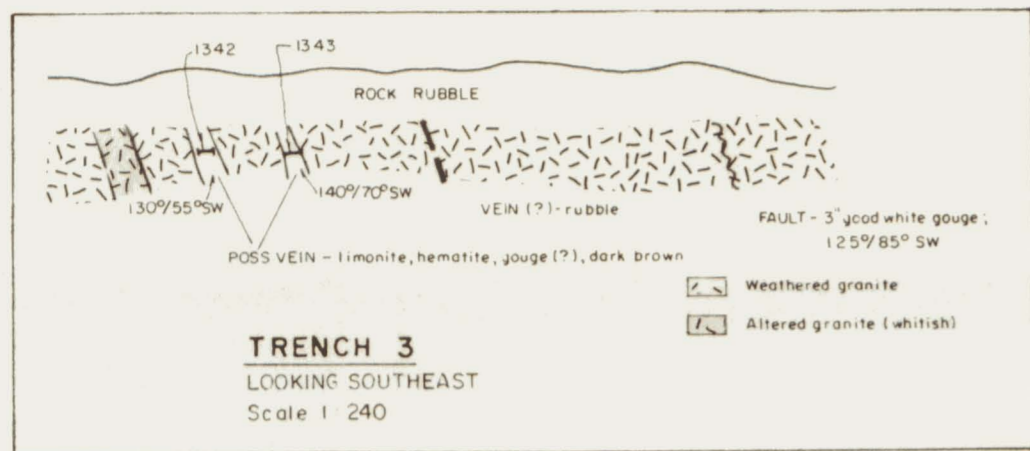
1. I am a consulting geological engineer.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, (B.A.Sc., Geological Engineering, 1956).
3. I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia.
4. From 1956 until 1967 I was engaged in mining and mining exploration in Canada for a number of companies. I was Chief Geologist for Western Mines Ltd., when I left in 1967 to begin practice as a consulting geological engineer.
5. This report is based on the results of a personal examination of the Tawa property made on 25-26 June and 21 July, 1980, and on the use of all available government and private reports, maps and records.
6. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest directly or indirectly in the property of BRX Mining & Petroleum Corp. or any affiliate, nor do I beneficially own any securities directly or indirectly in BRX Mining & Petroleum Corp. or any affiliate.

Respectfully submitted,



C. Raymond Saunders, P.Eng.

Vancouver,  
Canada



- LEGEND**
- SILVER ANOMALIES
  - LEAD "
  - SILVER - VERY HIGH VALUE
  - LEAD - " " "
  - SAMPLE LINE
  - DRILL HOLE

NOTE: Sample taken at 15 m interval.







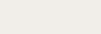
DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD. CONSULTANTS VANCOUVER, CANADA		
BRX MINING & PETROLEUM LTD. VANCOUVER, B.C.		
TAWA PROPERTY		
<b>SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY - 1980</b> <b>TRENCH SKETCHES</b>		
SCALE: 1:2500	OCT. 1980	FIG. 4

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**LEGEND**

-  SILVER ANOMALIES
-  LEAD "
-  ARSENIC "
-  CONDUCTOR AXIS
-  SAMPLE LINE



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VANCOUVER, B.C.

TAWA PROPERTY  
**SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY &  
EM ANOMALIES  
1967-68**

SCALE: 1 : 2500      OCT. 1980      FIG. 5

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APPENDIX

DRILL HOLE PLOTS

AND

CORE LOGS

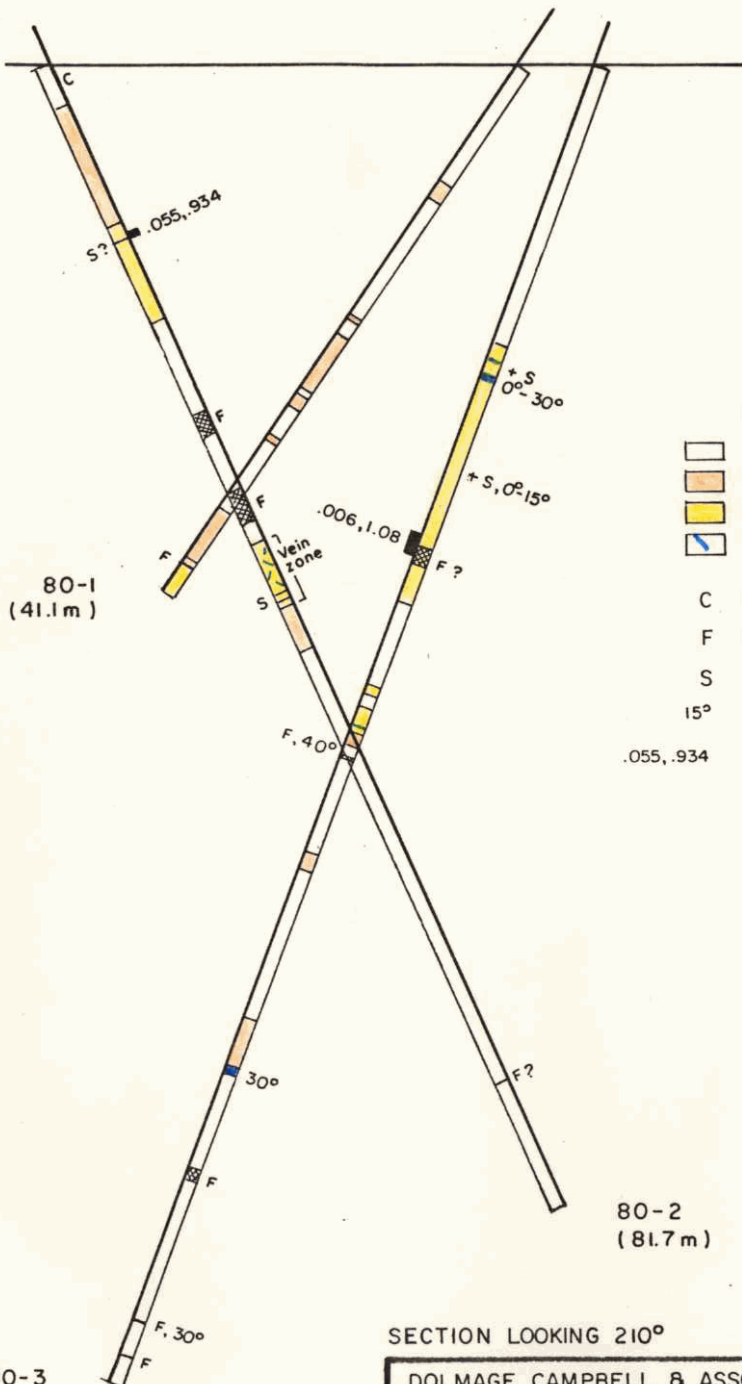
El. 1400m

1380 m

1360 m

1340 m

1320 m



**LEGEND**

- Granite
- Moderately altered granite
- Intensely " "
- Silica, quartz veining
- C Casing
- F Fault
- S Sulphide
- 15° Angle to core axis
- .055, .934 Au, Ag (oz/ton)

80-1  
(41.1m)

80-2  
(81.7m)

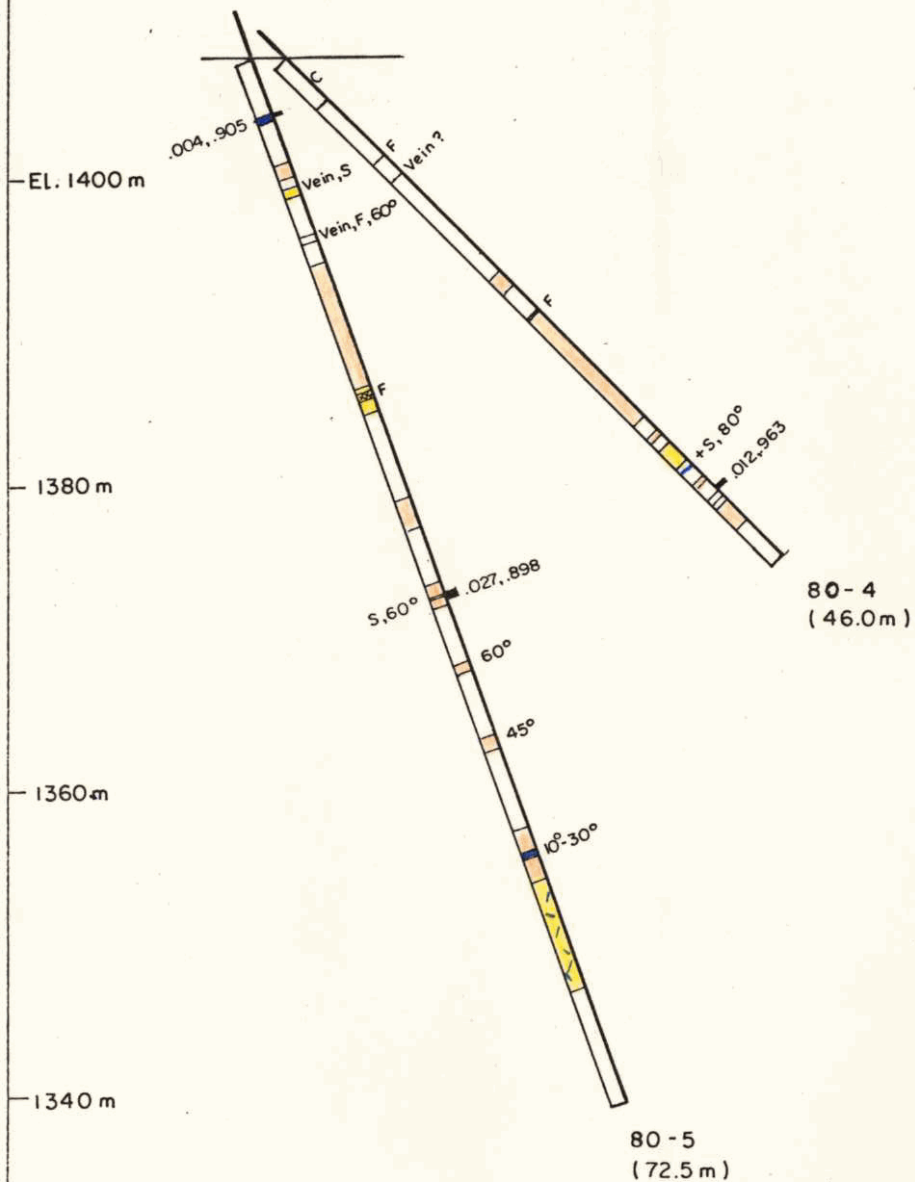
80-3  
(91.4m)

**SECTION LOOKING 210°**

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BRX MINING & PETROLEUM LTD.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

**TAWA PROPERTY**  
  
**DRILL HOLES 80-1, -2, -3**



SECTION LOOKING 216°

DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD. CONSULTANTS  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

BRX MINING & PETROLEUM LTD.  
VANCOUVER, B.C..

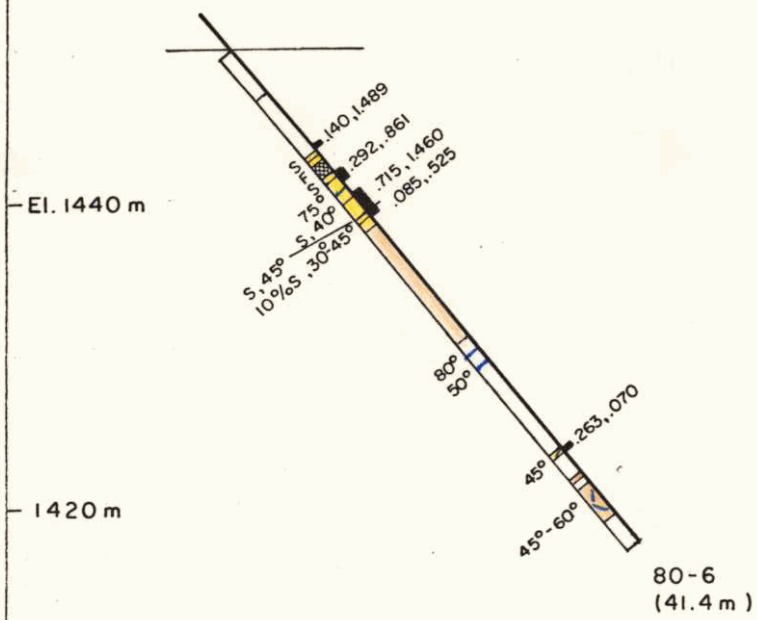
TAWA PROPERTY

DRILL HOLES 80-4,-5

SCALE : 1 : 500

OCT. 1980

FIG. 7



SECTION LOOKING 196°

DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD. CONSULTANTS VANCOUVER, CANADA	
BRX MINING & PETROLEUM LTD. VANCOUVER, B.C	
TAWA PROPERTY	
DRILL HOLE 80-6	
SCALE : 1 : 500	OCT. 1980
	FIG. 8



SECTION LOOKING 199°

DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD. CONSULTANTS  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

BRX MINING & PETROLEUM LTD.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

TAWA PROPERTY

DRILL HOLE 80-7

SCALE : 1 : 500

OCT. 1980

FIG. 9

BRX MINING & PETROLEUM LTD.

DRILL RECORD — DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord.

Length: 41.1 m

Project : TAWA

Hole No.: 80-1

Azimuth: 210°

Location:

Date: 25 June, 1980

Elev.

Dip: -56°

Purpose: Exploration

Logged By: CRS

Core Size BQ

DEPTH (metres)		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS																																																				
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST																																																		
0	38.9	GRANITE	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>																																																					
38.9	41.1	ALTERED GRANITE	<p>Pale yellowish green, incompetent (crumbles rather than fractures). Essentially the granite described above but highly altered (kaolinized?).</p> <p>(39.0-39.3) Rotten (crumbly), possible fault.</p> <p>40.2 10 cm rubble with some limonite stain; fault.</p>																																																					
	41.1	END OF HOLE																																																						
			<p>ASSAYS</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>From</th> <th>To</th> <th>Width</th> <th>Au (oz./ton)</th> <th>Ag (oz./ton)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>21.3</td> <td>24.4</td> <td>3.1</td> <td>N/D</td> <td>.032</td> </tr> <tr> <td>26.2</td> <td>26.7</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>.003</td> <td>.029</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30.8</td> <td>32.0</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>.002</td> <td>.160</td> </tr> <tr> <td>32.0</td> <td>33.5</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>.006</td> <td>.084</td> </tr> <tr> <td>33.5</td> <td>35.0</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>.003</td> <td>.146</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35.0</td> <td>36.6</td> <td>1.6</td> <td>.011</td> <td>.219</td> </tr> <tr> <td>36.6</td> <td>38.1</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>.002</td> <td>.081</td> </tr> <tr> <td>38.1</td> <td>39.0</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>.001</td> <td>.116</td> </tr> <tr> <td>39.0</td> <td>41.1</td> <td>2.1</td> <td>N/D</td> <td>.029</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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			
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																																																				
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38.1	39.0	0.9	.001	.116																																																				
39.0	41.1	2.1	N/D	.029																																																				

Project

TAWA

Hole No.

80-1

## BRX MINING &amp; PETROLEUM LTD.

## DRILL RECORD — DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL &amp; ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord.

Length: 81.7 m

Project : TAWA

Hole No.: 80-2

Elev.

Azimuth: 26°

Location:

Date: 26 June, 1980

Core Size BQ

Dip: -65°

Purpose: Exploration

Logged By: CRS

DEPTH (metres)		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			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

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
34.4	39.0	VEIN ZONE (SILICIFIED) (cont.)	<p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(35.7-35.8) Veining by coarse white calcite with 8 cm vein @ 60° @ 35.8.</p> <p>(36.3-36.9) Basically a maroon color due to hematite but with patchy grey-white spots of un-hematized silica.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(37.2-37.8) More green in color.</p>			
39.0	42.1	ALTERED GRANITE	<p>Strongly altered at 39.0 but becoming weaker towards 42.1.</p> <p>(39.1-39.9) Pale greenish-whitish grey with no biotite but still coarse grained.</p> <p>(39.9-41.8) Pale greenish or whitish grey but with biotite and some grey colors giving somewhat darker color than previous section.</p> <p>(41.8-42.1) Rubbly - fault?</p>			
42.1	81.7	GRANITE	<p>Typical, see 80.1.</p> <p>Occasional epidote veining, usually with minor hematite such as at 56.1-56.7 @ 0°, 5 mm thick with local swells.</p> <p>42.4 12 cm silica and limonite @ 50°.</p> <p>(72.8-75.6) Core broken, blocky, locally rubbly, probable fault area; mushy @ 72.8 (fault?).</p> <p>(75.3-75.6) Hematite staining on fracture faces.</p> <p>(75.6-81.7) Granite appears to have been weakly altered (kaolinized).</p>			
	81.7	END OF HOLE				

Project TAMA Hole No. 80-2 Page 2



## BRX MINING AND PETROLEUM LTD.

## DRILL RECORD — DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL &amp; ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord.

Length: 91.4 m

Project : TAWA

Hole No.: 80-3

Elev.

Azimuth: 190°

Location:

Date: 25 June, 1980

Core Size 8Q

Dip: -70°

Purpose: Exploration

Logged By: CRS

DEPTH (metres)		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
0	91.4	GRANITE	<p>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.</p> <p>11.6 Limonite stained fracture zone @ 30°, weak alteration (essentially no biotite) to 11.9.</p> <p>(19.4 - 37.3) Large alteration zone which is generally pale greenish grey with local pale pink (K-spar).</p> <p>21.6 2 cm chalcedonic quartz vein with some dark grey, very f.g. mineralization that may be sulphides.</p> <p>(22.3 - 22.5) As 21.6, pinches and swells at angles of 0°-30°.</p> <p>(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°.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(30.8 - 31.4) The feldspars are chalky white; crumbly @ 30.8-30.9.</p> <p>(32.8 - 34.1) Possible fault zone; broken, some rubble, some limonite stain.</p> <p>(42.7 - 43.3) Altered to a generally darker brownish grey, pitted, somewhat like an old rusted iron pipe.</p> <p>(44.2 - 45.0) As 42.7-43.3.</p> <p>(45.0 - 45.4) Vein(?), cherty, light greyish with green and pink tones, no visible mineralization.</p> <p>(45.4 - 45.9) Highly altered or leached granite, crumbly; may be a fault zone in the first few cms. @ 35°.</p> <p>(45.9 - 46.9) Kaolinized granite; possible veining at 30° @ 46.6; contact at 46.9 is granite rubble.</p> <p>(47.7 - 47.8) Fault in granite @ 40°, little alteration.</p>			

Project

TAWA

Hole No.

80-3

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS					
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	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		

Project TAMA Hole No. 80-3 Page 2

BRX MINING & PETROLEUM LTD.

Coord.

DRILL RECORD — DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Hole No.: 80-4

Elev.

Length: 46.0 m

Project : TAWA

Date: July, 1980

Core Size BQ

Azimuth: 36°

Location:

Logged By: CRS

Dip: -45°

Purpose: Vein exploration

DEPTH (metres)		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
0	3.6	CASING				
3.6	23.2	GRANITE	<p>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.</p> <p>8.8 5 cm gouge in 15 cm rubble; limonite staining at 8.5-9.0.</p> <p>10.5 Vein(?), darker and fine grained, some limonite in preceeding 10 cm, 1 cm of orange feldspar at 2 cm on either side.</p> <p>(19.5 - 20.6) Somewhat altered granite; still solid and competent, biotite destroyed, slight greenish tinge.</p>			
23.2	33.1	ALTERED AND LEACHED GRANITE	<p>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.</p> <p>(23.3 - 23.5) Fault gouge, preceeded by limonite stained rubble.</p> <p>(23.8 - 24.4) Orthoclase is white and clayey, biotite (15%) still visible, core weak (looks rotten).</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(26.5 - 27.1) Pinkish, some biotite present, more competent core.</p> <p>(27.1 - 27.4) Dirty grey rubbly granite, leached.</p> <p>(27.4 - 32.0) Generally dark grey, granitic looking but somewhat leached, broken and rubbly, could contain some small faults.</p> <p>(32.0 - 33.1) Altered granite, greenish, competent, no biotite, some addition of cherty silica (buff coloured); veining @ 70° &amp; 85° @ 32.8-33.1, may contain v.f.g. steel grey sulphides.</p>			

Project

TAWA

Hole No.

80-4

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
33.1	42.7	MIXED GRANITE AND LEACHED/ALTERED GRANITE	<p>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.</p> <p>(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?).</p> <p>(35.8 - 37.2) Like previous subsection but whiter; may have contained less biotite originally; very rotten and rubbly @ 35.8-36.0; contacts sharp.</p> <p>(38.6-38.7) (38.9-39.1) As 34.4-34.9.</p> <p>(39.3 - 39.5) Vein @ 80°, 10 cm, buff quartz (vugs), some pyrite, a tight-looking vein in unaltered granite.</p> <p>(40.1 - 40.4) As 35.8-37.2; mostly rubble.</p> <p>(40.7 - 41.1) Altered granite; greenish, finer grained with original texture mostly destroyed; very minor buff veining @ 75° @ 41.1.</p> <p>(41.1 - 42.7) Weakly leached, altered granite; very pale buff-greens, minor veining by fine dark grey and buff veins @ 80°.</p>			
42.7	46.0	GRANITE	<p>Med. grained, med. to dark grey, 'dirty looking' because of chlorite on fracture faces, core broken but only along fractures.</p> <p>(43.7 - 43.9) Fine grained, dark green, hard dike.</p>			
	46.0	END OF HOLE				
			<u>ASSAYS</u>			
			From      To      Width	<u>Au (oz./ton)</u>	<u>Ag (oz./ton)</u>	
			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	

Project TAMA Hole No. 80-4 Page 2

BRX MINING AND PETROLEUM LTD.

DRILL RECORD — DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

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)		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			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 destroyed 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		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
13.7	24.2	LEACHED AND ALTERED GRANITE	<p>Generally pale greenish greys, locally coarsely speckled buffs and white, minor black (biotite). Contacts, including internal ones, are somewhat arbitrary over 2-15 cm.</p> <p>(13.7 - 14.3) Pale creamy green with granitic texture visible, no biotite, minor pyrite and very light grey to white quartz @ 14.0.</p> <p>(14.3 - 15.8) White speckling of clay altered feldspar in creamy grey background, moderatley hard, some biotite present, also chlorite.</p> <p>(15.8 - 16.8) As 14.3-15.8. Possible fault gouge @ 16.8.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(20.9 - 22.4) As 13.7-14.3.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(23.8 - 24.2) As 13.7-14.3.</p>			
24.2	30.0	GRANITE	<p>Typical to very weakly altered except as noted.</p> <p>(26.2 - 26.8) Pale greenish with some narrow (5 mm) quartz filled fractures @ 70°; alteration most intense within 8-10 cm of fractures.</p> <p>(28.0 - 28.5) Broken and rubbly; pale creamy green.</p> <p>30.0 About 1.2 m lost core.</p>			
30.0	32.2	ALTERED GRANITE	<p>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.</p>			
32.2	36.1	GRANITE	<p>Typical m. grained biotite granite.</p>			
36.1	37.5	ALTERED GRANITE	<p>Typical pale creamy green with original m. grained texture visible, hard, not leached, fracturing and veining @ 50°-60°.</p> <p>(37.0 - 37.2) Strong vein @ 60° containing considerable pyrite, obvious galena (f.g.) and quartz-healed breccia,</p>			

Project TAMA Hole No. 80-5 Page 2

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	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 TAMA Hole No. 80-5 Page 3

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS																																																																																																																																						
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	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	<p>Typical, as 53.3-57.0; some white calcite veining @ 67.7-68.3 @ 0°; other minor buff veining @ 60°.</p> <p>(69.5 - 69.6) Coarse crystalline calcite vein @ 15°, some vugs.</p> <p>(70.4 - 71.9) Leached, weakly altered granite, or possibly just weakly altered granite.</p> <p>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.</p>																																																																																																																																							
	72.5	END OF HOLE	<p style="text-align: center;">ASSAYS</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>From</th> <th>To</th> <th>Width</th> <th>Au (oz./ton)</th> <th>Ag (oz./ton)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>3.7</td><td>3.8</td><td>0.1</td><td>.004</td><td>.905</td></tr> <tr><td>3.8</td><td>5.5</td><td>1.7</td><td>.001</td><td>.055</td></tr> <tr><td>8.5</td><td>9.1</td><td>0.6</td><td>.001</td><td>.037</td></tr> <tr><td>11.6</td><td>12.2</td><td>0.6</td><td>.001</td><td>.233</td></tr> <tr><td>13.7</td><td>14.3</td><td>0.6</td><td>.003</td><td>.032</td></tr> <tr><td>15.8</td><td>16.8</td><td>1.0</td><td>.001</td><td>.040</td></tr> <tr><td>20.7</td><td>22.4</td><td>1.7</td><td>Tr</td><td>.017</td></tr> <tr><td>22.4</td><td>23.8</td><td>1.4</td><td>Tr</td><td>.029</td></tr> <tr><td>26.5</td><td>27.0</td><td>0.5</td><td>.001</td><td>.052</td></tr> <tr><td>28.0</td><td>28.5</td><td>0.5</td><td>.001</td><td>.046</td></tr> <tr><td>30.2</td><td>32.2</td><td>2.0</td><td>Tr</td><td>.023</td></tr> <tr><td>36.1</td><td>36.9</td><td>0.8</td><td>.001</td><td>.061</td></tr> <tr><td>36.9</td><td>37.3</td><td>0.4</td><td>.027</td><td>1.898</td></tr> <tr><td>37.3</td><td>37.6</td><td>0.3</td><td>.002</td><td>.204</td></tr> <tr><td>42.1</td><td>42.5</td><td>0.4</td><td>.001</td><td>.055</td></tr> <tr><td>54.4</td><td>57.0</td><td>2.6</td><td>.001</td><td>.012</td></tr> <tr><td>57.0</td><td>58.2</td><td>1.2</td><td>.001</td><td>.020</td></tr> <tr><td>58.2</td><td>59.7</td><td>1.5</td><td>N/D</td><td>.011</td></tr> <tr><td>59.7</td><td>61.0</td><td>1.3</td><td>Tr</td><td>.008</td></tr> <tr><td>61.0</td><td>62.5</td><td>1.5</td><td>.001</td><td>.017</td></tr> <tr><td>62.5</td><td>64.0</td><td>1.5</td><td>.001</td><td>.040</td></tr> <tr><td>64.0</td><td>64.6</td><td>0.6</td><td>N/D</td><td>.011</td></tr> <tr><td>64.6</td><td>67.1</td><td>2.5</td><td>.001</td><td>.023</td></tr> <tr><td>69.5</td><td>69.8</td><td>0.3</td><td>.002</td><td>.035</td></tr> <tr><td>7.2</td><td>7.9</td><td>0.7</td><td>Tr</td><td>.055</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			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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Project TAMA

Hole No. 80-5 Page 4

BRX MINING AND PETROLEUM LTD.

Coord. DRILL RECORD — DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.  
 Elev. Length: 41.4 Project : TAWA  
 Core Size BQ Azimuth: 16° Location:  
 Dip: -50° Purpose: Vein exploration

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

DEPTH (metres)		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			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 arbitrary.			
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 arbitrary.			
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

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS					
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	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		

Project TAMA  
 Hole No. 80-6  
 Page 2

BRX MINING AND PETROLEUM LTD.

Coord. DRILL RECORD — DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.  
 Elev. Length: 73.2 m Project : TAWA  
 Core Size BQ Azimuth: 19° Location:  
 Dip: -45° Purpose: Vein exploration

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

DEPTH (metres)		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			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 moderately 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		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
31.2	40.8	MIXED GRANITE & ALTERED GRANITE (cont.)	<p>and veining @ 60°-70°, minor pyrite.</p> <p>(39.2 - 39.5) Altered granite.</p> <p>(39.6 - 40.2) Vein @ 70° in altered granite, some fine sulphides, steel grey, minor pyrite, buff quartz(?).</p>			
40.8	46.5	ALTERATION & VEIN ZONE	<p>Limonite browns, watery quartz greys, original texture rarely discernable, contact @ 40.8 somewhat arbitrary.</p> <p>(40.8 - 42.1) Altered granite, local weak veining in hard rock @ 60°.</p> <p>(42.1 - 42.7) Silicified, some veining, some sulphide, core angles difficult to discern, some @ 30° but may not be predominant angle.</p> <p>(42.7 - 43.9) 0.6 m recovered, limonite stained.</p> <p>43.9 White quartz vein with minor pyrite, mostly chunks but appears to be more than 2 cm wide @ 60°.</p> <p>(43.9 - 44.2) Silicified blocky core chunks with some pyrite, recovery probably about 50%.</p> <p>(44.2 - 44.5) Limonite stained.</p> <p>(44.5 - 45.4) Dike(?), light brownish, aphanitic groundmass with 20% fine (2 mm) phenocrysts.</p> <p>(45.5 - 45.7) Fault gouge, creamy brown.</p> <p>(45.7 - 45.9) Sulphides; sphalerite, pyrite, minor galena.</p> <p>(45.9 - 46.5) Fault gouge and rubble; light grey.</p>			
46.5	73.2	MIXED GRANITE & ALTERED GRANITE	<p>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.</p> <p>(50.6 - 52.7) More intensely altered, some veining and sulphides @ 45°-60°; may be some silicification.</p> <p>(54.9 - 57.9) As 50.6-52.7, vein angles @ 50°-70°.</p> <p>(63.1 - 65.2) Some pyrite scattered throughout; banding by alteration @ 45°.</p> <p>64.9 8 cm grey gouge, fault; contacts @ 50° with competent rock.</p> <p>71.2 1 cm medium crystalline sphalerite, pyrite, galena</p>			

Project \_\_\_\_\_ TAMA \_\_\_\_\_ Hole No. 80-7 Page 2

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS			
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	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

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