

MAP NO.: ASSESSMENT REPORT X
106 D 2,3 PROSPECTUS
CONFIDENTIAL X
OPEN FILE

DOCUMENT NO: 092669
MINING DISTRICT: Mayo
TYPE OF WORK: Diamond Drilling

REPORT FILED UNDER: NDU Resources Ltd

DATE PERFORMED: June 1988

DATE FILED: Dec 16,1988

LOCATION: LAT.: 64° 07' N

AREA: Mt. Cameron

LONG.: 134° 59' W

VALUE \$: 45 483.29

CLAIM NAME & NO.:	CLARK 32	Y 26591	ESS 1-8 YA 77444-YA 77451
CLARK 13-16 Y 26572-Y 26575	CLARK 36-37	Y 26595-Y 26596	
CLARK 27-28 Y 26586-Y 26587	LARK 1-44	YA 83452-YA 83495	
CLARK 30 Y 26589	LARK 43-113	YA 83566-YA 83636	

WORK DONE BY: R. Cathro

WORK DONE FOR: NDU Resources Ltd

DATE TO GOOD STANDING: | REMARKS: #5 CLARK

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ARCHER, CATHRO

• ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

092669

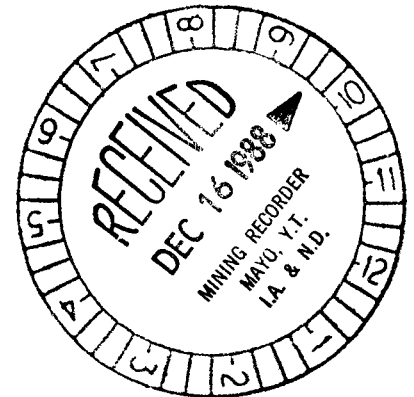
1016-510 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C. V6B 1L8

(604) 688-2568

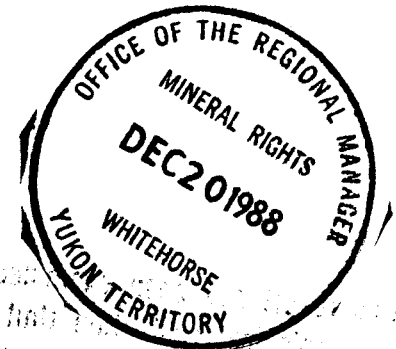
Report On
1988 DIAMOND DRILLING

CLARK PROPERTY

NDU RESOURCES LTD.



Clark 13-16	Y26572-Y26575
Clark 27-28	Y26586-Y26587
Clark 30	Y26589
Clark 32	Y26591
Clark 36-37	Y26595-Y26596
Ess 1-8	YA77444-YA77451
Lark 1-44	YA83452-YA83495
Lark 43-113	YA83566-YA83636



NTS 106D/2 and 3

Latitude 64° 07'; Longitude 134° 59'

Mayo Mining District

DATE DUE

R.J. Cathro, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

October, 1988

Work done between June 1 and July 30, 1988

This report has been examined by
the Geological Evaluation Unit
under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz
Mining Act and is allowed as
representation work in the amount
of \$ 45,483.29.

W. B. Barge
Regional Manager, Exploration and
Geological Services for Commissioner
of Yukon Territory.

*Approved for diamond
drilling costs.*

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INTRODUCTION

NDU Resources Ltd. holds an option from W. Ramage and Van Bibber Placer Development Company on the 133 claim Clark Property under an agreement dated May 7, 1987. NDU explored the property with geological mapping, geochemical sampling and six diamond drill holes (448.2 m) and enlarged the claim block during 1987. The results of that program were summarized in a February, 1988 report by W.D. Eaton of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.

This report describes the results of three additional diamond drill holes (256.3 m) drilled during June, 1988. The 1988 drilling was supervised by geologist Ian Talbot under the writer's direction. Talbot also supervised the 1987 drilling.

Figure 1

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LOCATION MAP

CLARK PROPERTY

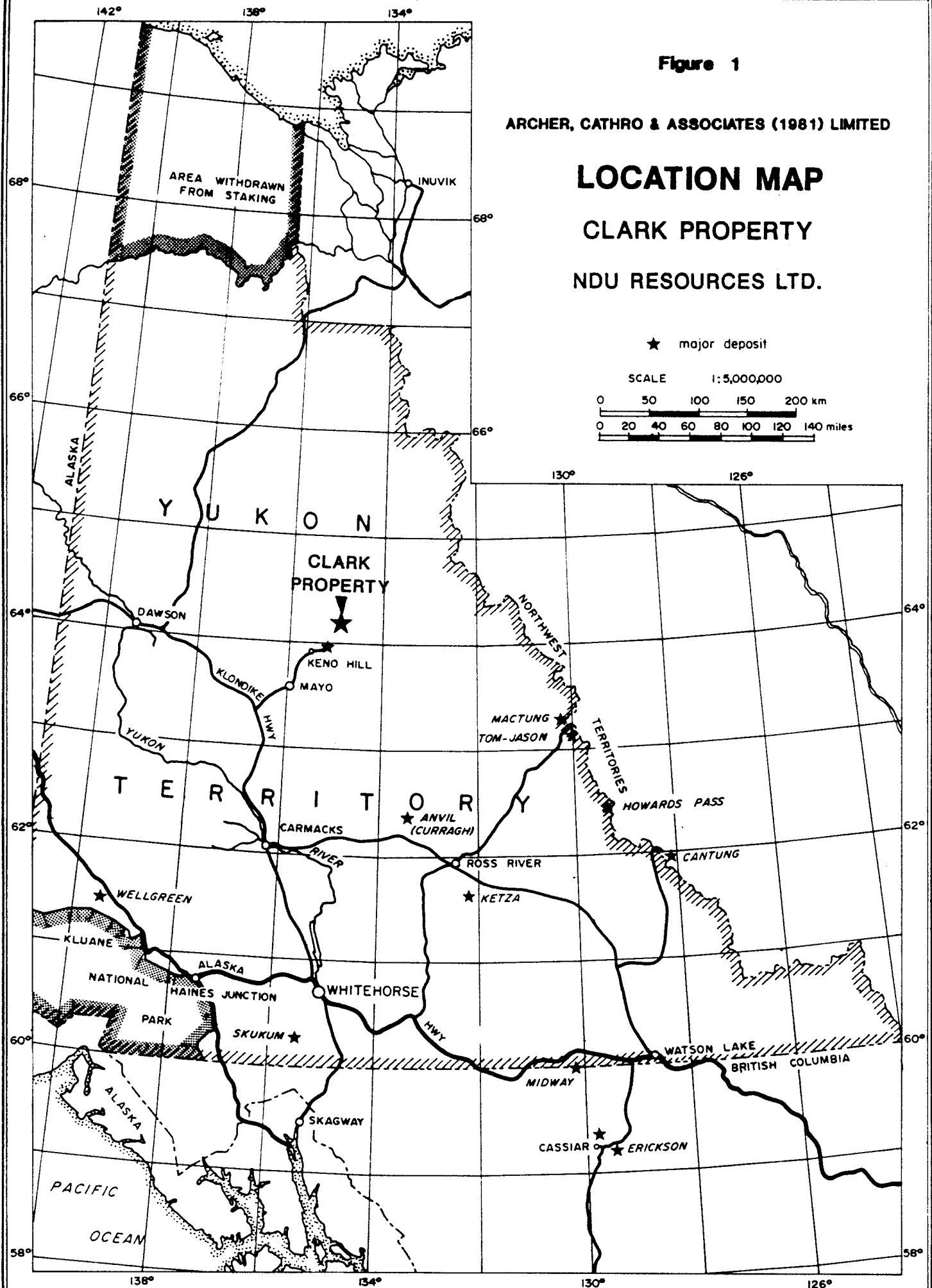
NDU RESOURCES LTD.

★ major deposit

SCALE 1:5,000,000

0 50 100 150 200 km

0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 miles



PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

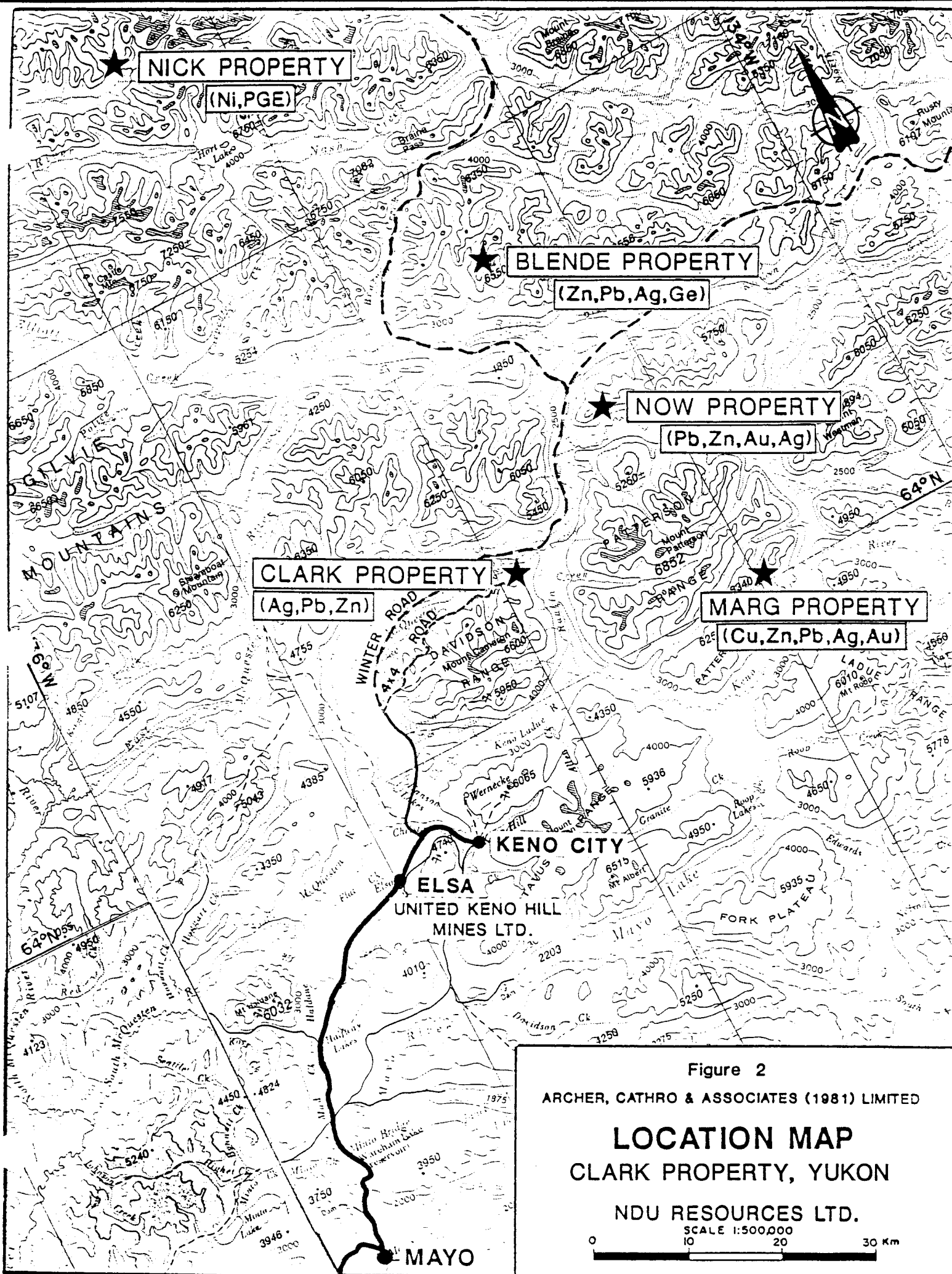
The Clark property is located at latitude 64°07'N and longitude 134°59'W on NTS map sheets 106D/2 and 3, some 32 km northeast of the United Keno Hill Ltd. Mine at Elsa (as shown on Figure 2 on the following page). It consists of 133 contiguous mineral claims registered with the Mayo Mining Recorder as follows.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Clark 13-16	Y26572-Y26575	January 1, 1992
Clark 27-28	Y26586-Y26587	January 1, 1992
Clark 30	Y26589	January 1, 1992
Clark 32	Y26591	January 1, 1992
Clark 36-37	Y26595-Y26596	January 1, 1992
Ess 1-8	YA77444-YA77451	January 1, 1992
Lark 1-44	YA83452-YA83495	January 1, 1993
Lark 43-113	YA83566-YA83636	August 7, 1988

Due to a numbering error made during staking, there are two sets of Lark 43 and 44 claims.

The Clark property totally surrounds eight mineral leases owned by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. that cover the Cameron deposit.

Access and drill support in 1988 were provided by a Bell 206B helicopter based at the Clark Property. The closest road access is an all-weather gravel road which ends at McQuesten Lakes, 19 km to the southwest. The property is linked to the McQuesten Lake Road by an abandoned and overgrown 4x4 truck road that roughly parallels a 24 km long winter road extending up the McQuesten River Valley.



HISTORY

The Clark deposit was first staked in September, 1967 by L. Elliott, who discovered a strong gossan while following up a weak lead anomaly outlined by a reconnaissance stream sediment geochemical program (Operation Keno) conducted by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) in 1964. Elliott staked additional claims in April, 1968 and explored with prospecting, soil sampling, road construction and bulldozer trenching in 1968 and 1969.

The property was optioned in July 1970 by Bullion Mountain Mining Limited, which conducted additional claim staking, grid soil geochemical and geophysical surveys, bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling from 1970 to 1972. During 1972, other junior mining companies staked a large number of fringe claims around the Bullion Mountain property. Scurry-Rainbow Oil Limited optioned the property from Bullion Mountain in 1972 and performed additional surface drilling, as well as driving a 457 m adit and drilling underground. The Scurry-Rainbow option was dropped in 1974. Drilling between 1968 and 1974 totalled 88 holes on surface (6830.3 m) and 7 holes underground (333.1 m).

Bullion Mountain changed its name to Northern Bullion (Keno) Limited in 1976 and to Jubilee Exploration Limited in 1978 before transferring the remaining claims to W. Ramage in 1985. Part of the showing came open in 1984 and was staked by Van Bibber Placer Development Limited. No further exploration was carried out on the Clark Property until NDU's option in 1987.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The claims straddle a broad ridge that projects north from Mt. Cameron, a minor peak on the southern flank of the Ogilvie Mountains. Topography is gentle except for a steep slope below the showing where the north end of the ridge is truncated by a 3 km wide, U-shaped glacial valley. Local elevations range from 700 m on the valley floor to 2,000 m at the top of Mt. Cameron. Outcrop is rare, except on the steep north-facing slope, while vegetation consists of stunted black spruce, slide alder and moss on the valley floor and lower slopes, giving way to scattered buckbrush and lichens at higher elevations.

The Clark deposit is located at the north end of the ridge on a narrow east-west trending, lightly vegetated terrace that lies 1,050 m above sea level. The slopes above and below the terrace are mantled by a thick layer of coarse blocky talus that is overgrown with slide alder. Soil development is negligible and glacially scoured outcrops are common. A small creek cuts across the terrace and provides a good water supply throughout the summer months.

GEOLOGY

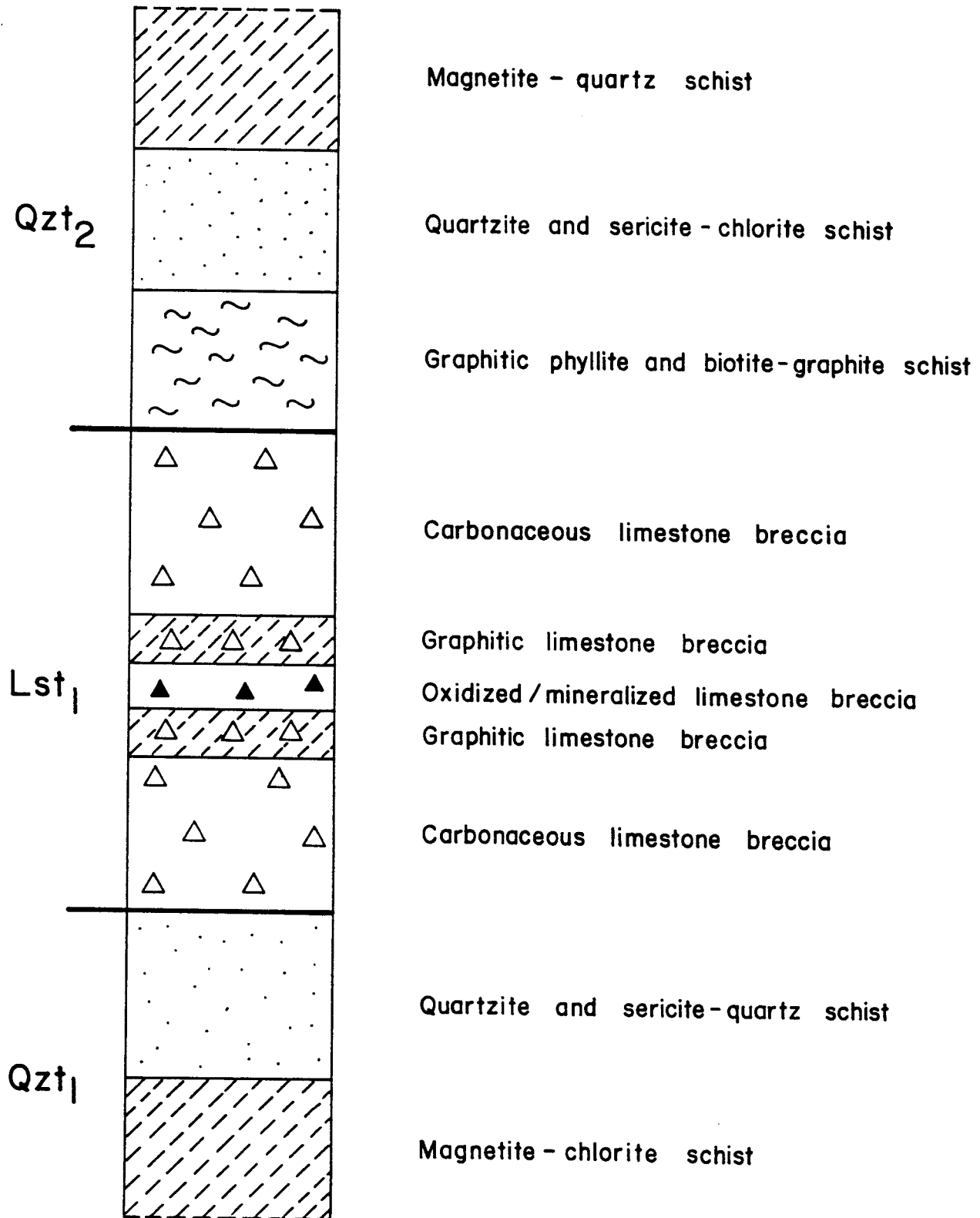
The geology of the property is illustrated on Figures 4, 5 and 6 of Eaton's February, 1988 report and is discussed in detail in that report. Only a brief summary is included here.

The Clark property is situated in one of several thrust panels on the south side of the regional scale Dawson Fault. The rocks have traditionally been assigned to the Cambrian or Late Pre-Cambrian "Grit Unit" and consist of sheared quartzites, variously coloured phyllites and schists, and occasional dirty limestone horizons and lenses. Some of the earlier workers, including geologists for Scurry-Rainbow, suggested that the rocks are folded into a series of west-trending, south-dipping anticlines and synclines. Recent remapping by J.G. Abbott of DIAND suggests that the beds strike west and dip moderately to the south, forming a broad homocline, and concluded that the stratigraphic section is right side up and is likely a conformable package ranging from Proterozoic to Permian in age. For mapping purposes, the Clark limestone has been designated Unit Lst 1, while the quartzites and schists below the Clark limestone are called Unit Qtz 1 and those above it Unit Qtz 2.

Lithologies in the vicinity of the Clark Deposit are summarized in the idealized stratigraphic column on the following page. The lithologic descriptions below are copies from Eaton's report.

Quartzite is characteristically massive to slightly schistose and includes three varieties: micaceous quartzite, gritty quartzite and chloritic quartzite. The micaceous quartzites account for 40 to 50% of the quartzite unit and is white to light gray on weathered and fresh surfaces. It is comprised of 90 to 95% fine-grained welded quartz grains with 5 to 10% fine- to medium-grained,

Table I: Idealized stratigraphic column in immediate vicinity of Clark deposit



intergranular sericite and traces of intergranular pyrite and pyrrhotite. Gritty quartzites form about 25% of the total and are also light gray to white on weathered to fresh surfaces. They contain 95% quartz, of which 70% is equigranular welded, white to gray and fine-grained and 30% anhedral, white to faintly bluish, and medium-grained. The rest of the rock consists of 5% fine-grained intergranular biotite, chlorite, and sericite, plus traces of disseminated subhedral pyrite. The chloritic quartzite is medium green to gray on weathered and fresh surfaces and consists of 80 to 90% fine-grained to white to clear quartz, 10 to 20% fine-grained, uniformly distributed chlorite and traces of disseminated subhedral pyrite.

Sericite-quartz schist closely resembles the micaceous quartzite in colour and composition, but exhibits slightly greater schistosity.

Biotite-chlorite schist is dark green to gray on weathered and fresh surfaces, fine- to medium-grained and well foliated. Its general appearance and composition are similar to the graphitic phyllite (described below) except that the metamorphic grade is slightly higher and the rock contains 3 to 5% fine-grained biotite.

Magnetite-chlorite schist is light to medium green weathering and medium green on fresh surfaces. It is comprised of 70% fine-grained white to clear welded quartz, 20 to 30% fine-grained intergranular chlorite and sericite, and 2 to 3% disseminated, medium-grained, subhedral to euhedral magnetite. Variations in abundance of chlorite give the rock a strongly banded appearance.

Graphitic phyllite is medium to dark gray on weathered and fresh surfaces and exhibits well developed phyllitic texture, commonly with a secondary crenulation cleavage at 40° to the main foliation. The rocks consist predominantly of a fine-grained quartz, plagioclase and graphite matrix with up to 1% medium-grained biotite booklets and traces of extremely fine-grained disseminated euhedral pyrite.

Limestone in the vicinity of the Clark deposit is of two basic types: carbonaceous limestone breccia which comprises about 80% of the total and graphitic limestone which makes up the remainder. Both are medium- to coarse-grained and dark gray to black on fresh surfaces.

Carbonaceous limestone breccia weathers light to medium gray and consists of angular sand to cobble sized clasts of dark calcite with minor fine-grained, subhedral graphitic booklets and euhedral pyrite cubes in a matrix of white, fine-grained calcite with minor quartz and traces of pyrite and pyrrhotite. The breccias are clast supported and exhibit at least two episodes of brecciation. Matrix averages about 20% of the rock but ranges from 5 to 90%. Most of the quartz is contained in later veins and veinlets.

Graphitic limestone breccia generally occurs near the centre of the limestone unit and is texturally similar to the carbonaceous limestone breccia. The principal difference is that its clasts contain only 80 to 90% calcite with 10 to 20% fine-grained graphite and minor pyrrhotite and pyrite. Some fragments also exhibit relic bedding, a feature not observed in the carbonaceous limestone.

The limestone unit appears to thicken to the west and pinch to the east, imparting the impression of a closure on an east-plunging anticlinal axis. However, there is no structural data to support this hypothesis and none of the drilling has intersected rocks that would appear to be in the core of the anticline. Some of the drill holes at the east end of the deposit intersected limy horizons in the quartzites, suggesting that, instead, the limestone may be lensing out through a facies change.

Although airphotos show several strong linears trending into the main area of interest, their exact location and relative offsets are difficult to ascertain and information concerning them is largely interpreted from scattered drill data. Faults and their relative importance to the deposit are discussed in more detail in the Diamond Drilling section.

MINERALIZATION

Previous work has shown that the Clark deposit consists of sulphide and carbonate replacement of brecciated limestone. According to Eaton's February, 1988 report, surface exposure is limited to two bulldozer trenches and, although diamond drilling and the underground workings intersected the mineralization in several places, descriptions of the mineralization and wallrocks are sketchy. Exploration to date has traced the mineralization over a length of 200 m and to a depth of 125 m below surface and has shown that it is relatively flat lying at the eastern end but dips steeply at the west end.

The mineralization occurs as disseminations, concentrations along clast rims and in narrow veinlets within the breccia matrix. The principal sulphides are galena and sphalerite with minor pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and bornite. Siderite plus minor quartz and calcite are the common gangue minerals. At surface, all sulphides, except anglesite-coated galena, have been weathered from the rock leaving limonite, smithsonite and up to 50% open space. Intense oxidation extends at least 100 m below surface.

Following the 1987 drilling, a synthesis of all prior work was carried out. This resulted in a reinterpretation of the geometry and genesis of the deposit, which was described in Eaton's report. That interpretation is discussed later in this report under 1988 Drilling.

1988 DIAMOND DRILLING

General

The 1988 diamond drilling was contracted to E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse and was done with a wireline-equipped BBS-15 drill and HQ equipment between June 9 and 14. The program totalled 256.3 m in three holes. Drill mobilization and support utilized a Trans North Air Bell 206B helicopter based at the property. The drill crew was housed in the old 1972 tent frame camp.

Core recovery averaged better than 95% in unmineralized rocks and 90% in mineralized intervals. All core was logged by Ian Talbot. Mineralized intervals were split and sent to Chemex Labs in North Vancouver where they were dried, crushed in two stages using jaw and core crushers, subsampled, pulverized using a rotary grinder, and screened to -140 mesh. The screens were then checked for metallics and a one-assay ton split was assayed for silver, lead, zinc and gold. The core is stored on the property and the core logs are appended to this report.

Purpose

The purpose of the drilling was to test the new interpretation of the Clark Deposit described in the February, 1988 report, which was based on a detailed analysis of all prior drill, trench and adit information. That analysis suggested that the Clark mineralized system consists of a steeply-dipping vein fault connected to a gently-dipping, semi-conformable, wing-like manto zone within the limestone member.

The interpreted vein fault feeder zone was intersected in several pre-1987 holes and was the main target of the underground exploration. It strikes 050°, subparallel to the major cross faults, and dips 80° east. While intersected widths range up to 27.9 m, true widths appear to be between 2.5 and 10.0 m.

The interpreted manto mineralization is exposed in two of the surface trenches and has been intersected in a total of fifteen drill holes. It is sandwiched between two graphitic limestone breccia horizons and forms a series of lenses and pods that pinch and swell but are locally up to 5.0 m thick. Although the grade and thickness are irregular and occasional holes are unmineralized, the zone appeared to be open downdip and along strike to the east. All intersections obtained to date lie on the east side of the feeder zone. Silver and lead grades tend to be slightly lower in the manto than in the feeder zone but zinc grades are often higher.

Two major cross faults offset the mineralization. Both strike approximately 050° , dip 85° east and appear to deflect slightly as they pass from quartzite to limestone. Offsets are primarily dipslip with the west side downdropped. Although both exhibit abundant open space and are strong aquifers, neither is mineralized. Limestone in the fault zones is slightly bleached and weakly dolomitized over widths of 1 to 2 m.

Only a few holes that could have intersected either the interpreted manto or feeder zone returned negative results. This continuity is encouraging as manto-type mineralization is characteristically erratic and often forms irregular, elongated zones that require close spaced drilling for definition.

Results

The 1988 holes were drilled to test the feeder zone/manto zone interpretation and explore undrilled portions of the model. The locations are plotted on revised Figures 6, 15, 17 and 18 from the February, 1988 report and are summarized with significant intersections in the following table.

TABLE II

Summary of 1988 Drill Hole Locations

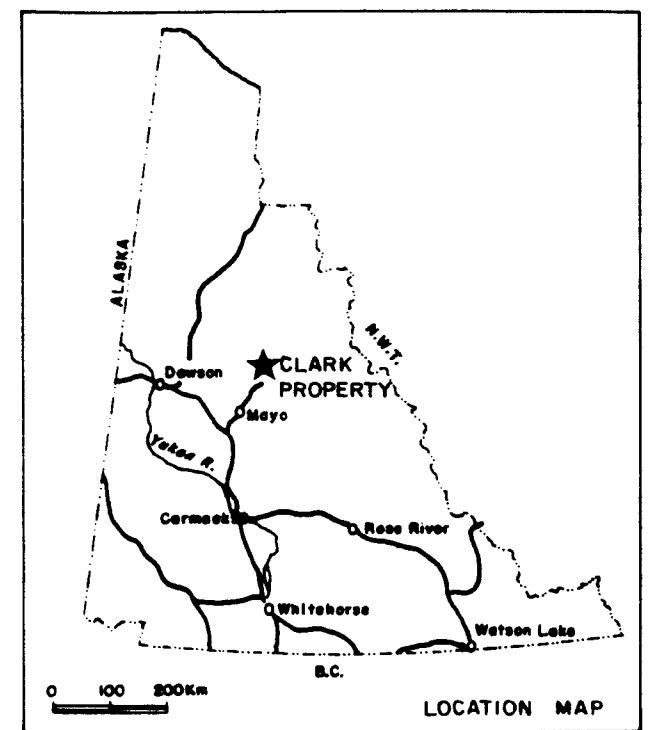
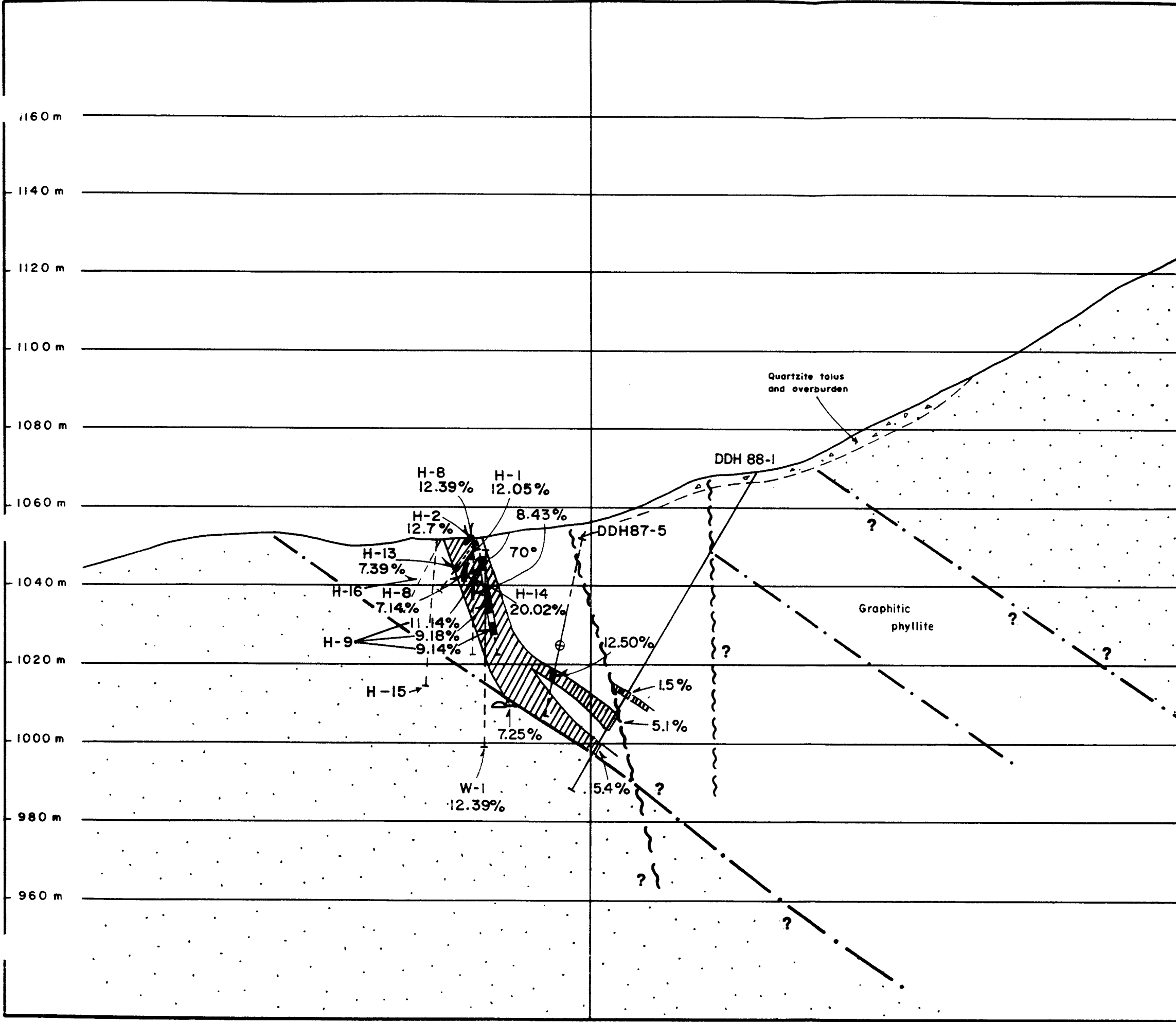
<u>Hole No.</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Depth (m)</u>	<u>Azimuth</u>	<u>Dip</u>
88-1	80E	93.6	323°	-60°
88-2	140E	127.0	323°	-70°
88-3	120E	<u>35.7</u>	323°	-50°
	Total	<u>256.3</u>		

Hole 88-1 was drilled on Section 80E to test for the presence of a faulted, southeasterly extension of the interpreted manto and was continued to intersect an untested portion of the feeder zone. Four weakly mineralized intervals were encountered, as shown below:

<u>From (m)</u>	<u>To (m)</u>	<u>Intercept (m)</u>	<u>Ag (oz/ton)</u>	<u>Pb (%)</u>	<u>Zn (%)</u>
65.5	65.8	0.3	0.52	0.65	0.39
66.1	66.4	0.3	0.19	0.31	1.68
71.5	76.8	5.3	0.29	0.40	4.25
79.9	82.9	3.0	0.41	0.51	4.92

These intercepts occur near the junction between the two zones, as shown on Figure 15R on the following page. No substantial manto extension was intersected and this hole showed that the limestone contacts are a little higher in elevation on this section and the unit dips a little flatter than previously thought.

Hole 88-2 tested on section 140E for the possible downdip projection of an interpreted manto intersection in Hole W-4. The limestone unit is present where expected but no mineralization was intersected. The hole is plotted on Figure 18R on the following page.



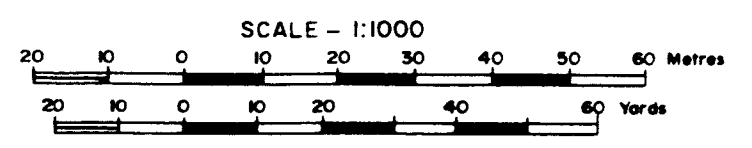
- Quartzite & schist
- Limestone
- Fault
- Geological contact
- Projected mineralized zone
- Mineralized interval > 7% combined lead and zinc
- Mineralized interval < 7% combined lead and zinc
- Drill hole piercement point

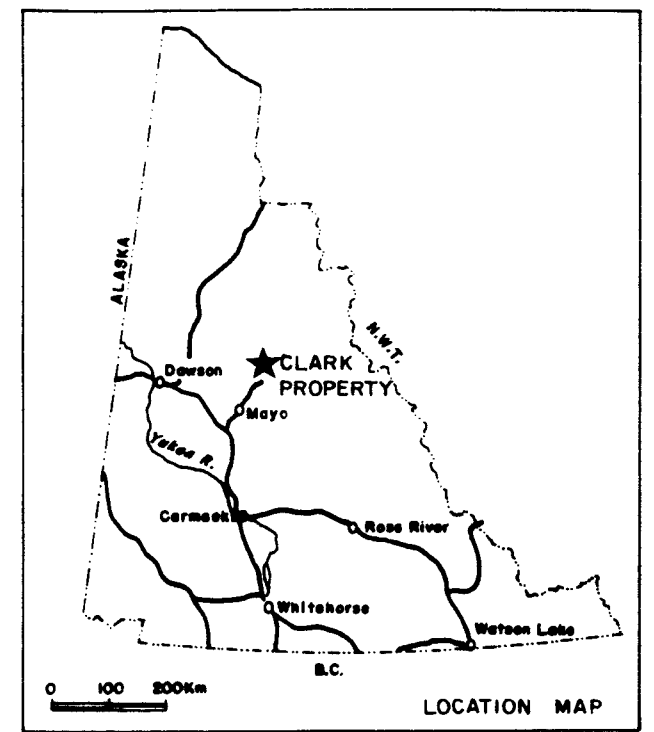
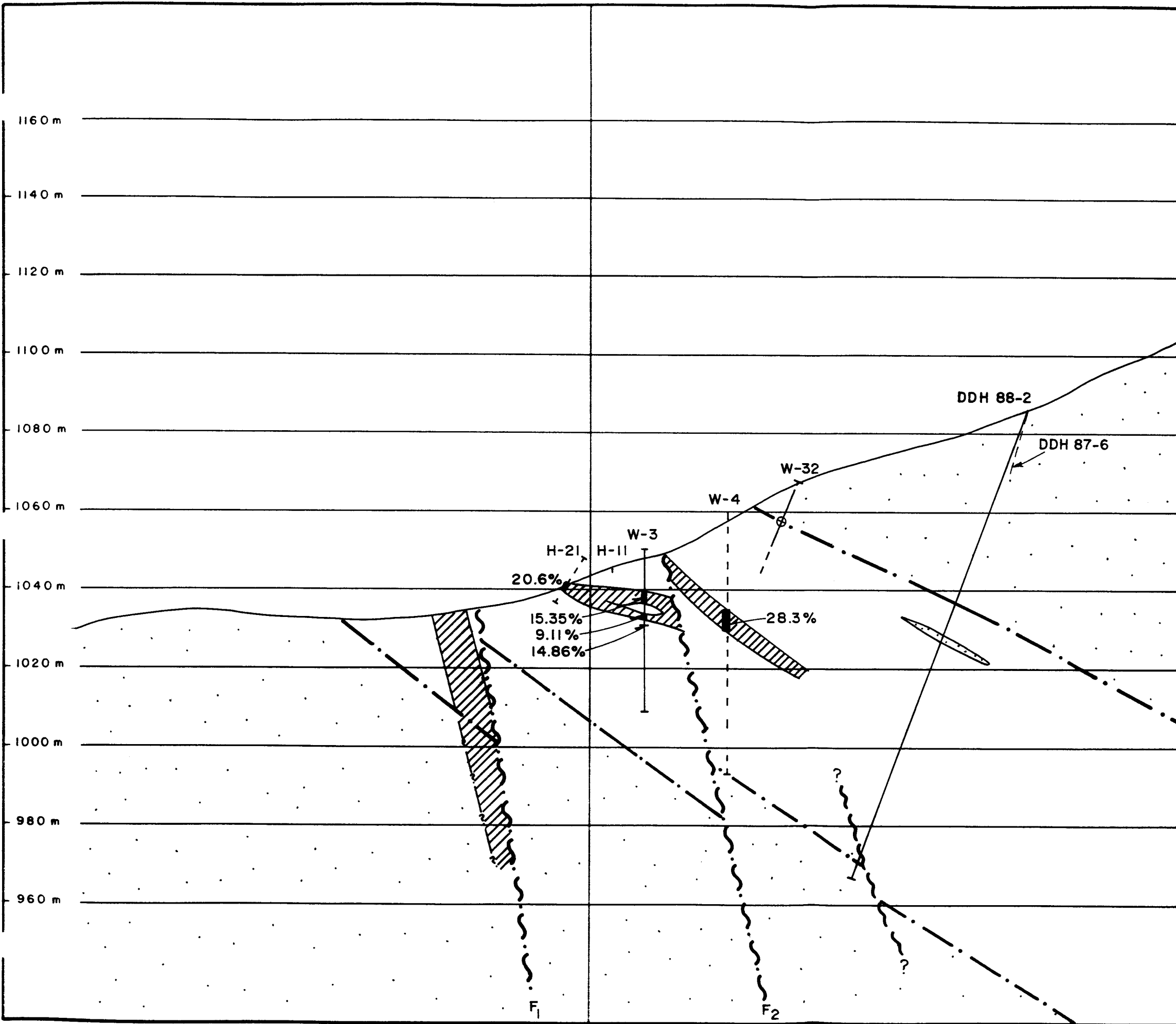
Figure 15 R

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
SECTION LOOKING EAST

80 E

CLARK PROPERTY
NDU RESOURCES LTD.








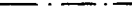




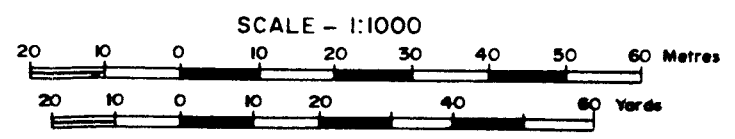
-  Quartzite & schist
-  Limestone
-  Fault
-  Geological contact
-  Projected mineralized zone
-  Mineralized interval > 7% combined lead and zinc
-  Mineralized interval < 7% combined lead and zinc
-  Drill hole piercement point

Figure 18 R

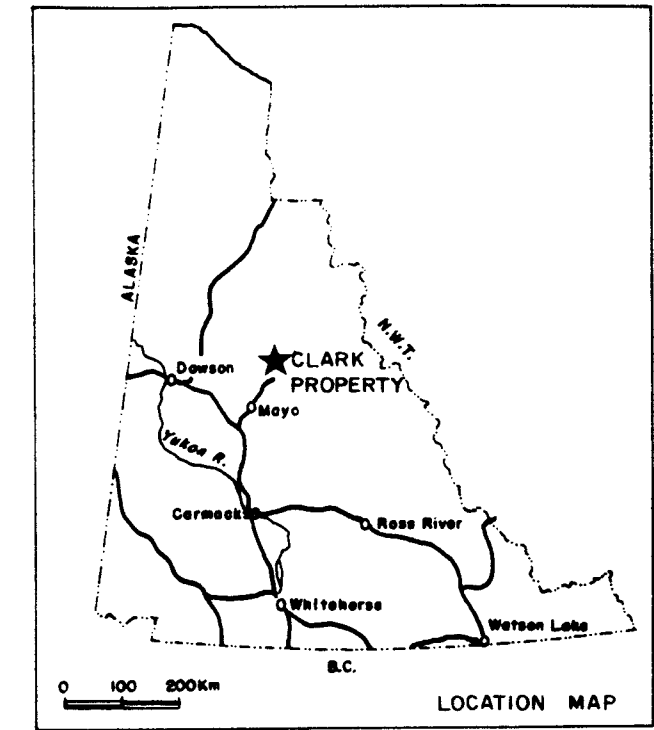
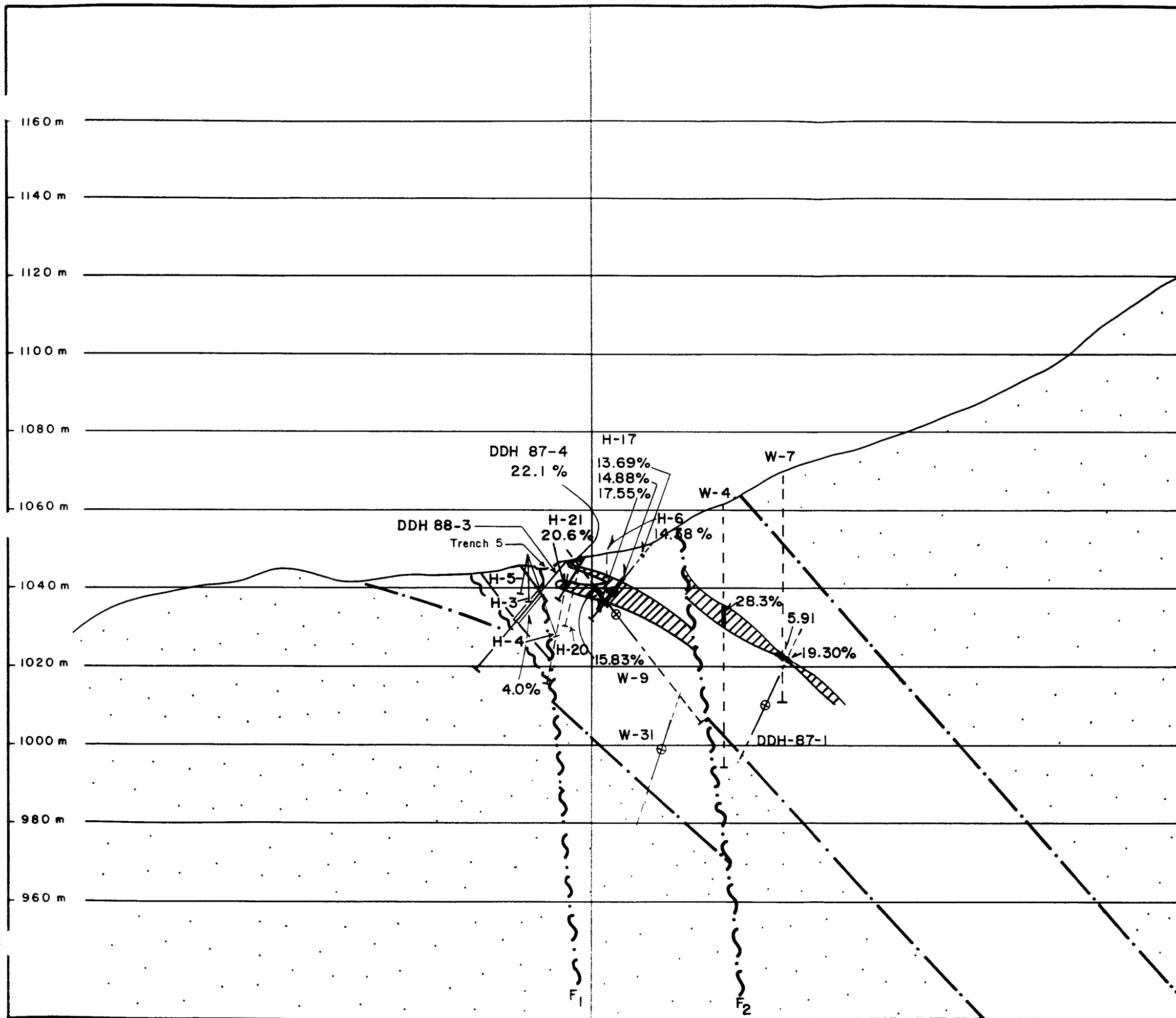
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
SECTION LOOKING EAST

140 E

CLARK PROPERTY
NDU RESOURCES LTD.



Hole 88-3 was drilled on Section 120E to determine if the manto zone present in the Discovery trenches continued to the northwest of a fault, where it might intersect an extension of the feeder zone vein fault. It encountered a low grade zone beyond the fault which could be either the manto or feeder zone but intersected the footwall quartzite contact sooner than anticipated. A 10.3 m wide mineralized interval between 10.1 and 20.4 averaged 1.2 oz/ton Ag, 1.5% Pb and 2.5% Zn, as shown on Figure 17R on the following page. The upper 4.6 m averaged 2.2 oz/ton Ag, 2.8% Pb and 1.8% Zn.



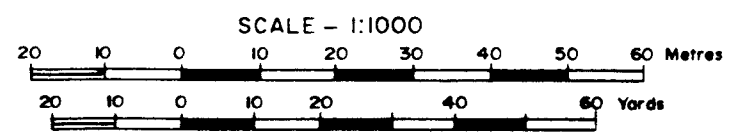
- Quartzite & schist
- Limestone
- Fault
- Geological contact
- Projected mineralized zone
- Mineralized interval > 7% combined lead and zinc
- Mineralized interval < 7% combined lead and zinc
- Drill hole piercement point

Figure 17 R

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
SECTION LOOKING EAST

120 E

CLARK PROPERTY
NDU RESOURCES LTD.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The detailed synthesis and analysis of previous data conducted by Archer, Cathro personnel following the 1987 drill program led to a reinterpretation of the Clark Deposit as a combined steeply-dipping feeder vein fault and gently-dipping, semi-conformable manto zone within the limestone member. Partial testing with three diamond drill holes in 1988 gave inconclusive results as far as model confirmation is concerned but failed to encounter any significant extensions of the known mineralization.

A 1975 calculation of the drill indicated and inferred mineral inventory by Consulting Engineer L.S. Trenholme, based on a different geological model from the manto model explored in 1988, totalled about 325,000 tonnes averaging 7.4 oz/ton Ag, 5.6% Pb and 4.6% Zn. That calculation assumed a 1.5 m minimum mining width and 15% dilution. The 1987 and 1988 drilling has not significantly increased that inventory and has, rather, eliminated much of the potential for lateral extensions from the known deposit. Most of the remaining exploration potential lies below the deposit, which becomes increasingly expensive to explore as deeper holes must be collared at higher elevations on a steep mountainside.

The present mineral inventory of the Clark Deposit is clearly too small to support development, particularly since a large portion of the deposit near surface is strongly oxidized. Since the deposit has not responded well to drilling in 1987 and 1988, finding a substantial extension will likely be difficult and costly. The limited potential of the property does not justify such a high risk at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED



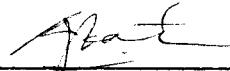
R.J. Cathro, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

/mc

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert J. Cathro, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia, and residential address in West Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby declare:

1. I am a 1959 graduate of the University of British Columbia in geological engineering.
2. I have been engaged in geological engineering for over 25 years, of which the past 20 have been as a consultant.
3. I am a registered professional engineer in British Columbia and in Yukon Territory.
4. I have supervised the work described in this report.



Robert J. Cathro, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

APPENDIX I
1988 DRILL LOGS

Elevation
Coordinates
Dip
Azimuth

Drill Contractor
Hole started
Target:

Logged by
completed

Total depth
Core size

Depth (Ft)	Depth (m)	% Recov	Visual Log	Struct	Lithology	Alteration	Vein and Alteration Mineralogy										Sample Number	Assay interval	Assay Results							
																					Ag (oz/t)	Au (oz/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)		
			Δ		<p>CALCAREOUS LIMESTONE IS BRSS W/LL BEDDED AND SLIGHTLY BRECCIATED IN TEXTURE ≈ 80% OF INTERSECTION IS GRANITIC UNIT. MINOR (<10%) FINE GRAINED DISSEM. Py + Po</p>																					
262-272	78.9-82.9	95	▲		<p>HIGHLY OXIDIZED, HIGHLY LIMONATE STAINED LIMESTONE. ZONE IS SIMILAR TO ZONE AT 238-252. MINERALIZATION IN NOT WELL DEVELOPED. NO VISIBLE STRINGS OF GALENA, ONLY TRACE <1% OF FINE GRAINED DISSEM. PATTERNS OF UNSTRUCTURED GRANITIC LIMESTONE COMPOSE ≈ 30% OF SECTION.</p>												S09943	262-267	0.58	<	0.58	5.40				
			Δ														S09944	267-272	0.23	<	0.43	4.43				
272-277	82.9-84.4	95	~		<p>LIGHT TO MED GRAY, INTERBEDDED GRANITIC PHYLLITE AND QUARTZITE. PHYLLITE IS SIMILAR TO PHYLLITES SEEN IN UPPER SECTIONS OF HOLE. QUARTZITES ARE COMPACT, MOD. W/LL BEDDED LIGHT GRAY TO WHITE, FINE TO MED GRAINED. MINOR (<10%) AMOUNTS OF FINE GRAINED DISSEM Py + Po IN BOTH ROCK TYPES. MINOR AMOUNTS OF Fe STAIN ON FRACTURES (<1%), MINOR (<5%) STAINERS (<1cm) OF WHITE QTZ-CARB MATERIAL. BEDDING IN UNITS IS MOD DEFORMED AND TRENDS 25° TO CORE.</p>																					

Elevation
Coordinates
Dip
Azimuth

Drill Contractor
Hole started
completed
Target:

Logged by

Total depth
Core size

Depth (Ft)	Depth (m)	% Recov	Visual Log	Struct	Lithology	Alteration	Vein and Alteration Mineralogy								Sample Number	Assay Interval	Assay Results				
																			Ag (oz/t)	Au (oz/t)	Pb (%)
56-60	15.8	+95			MASSIVE LIGHT-GRAY QUARTZITE CONTINUES. QUARTZITE STRAININGS ARE MOD DEFORMED AND DISPLAY PTYGMATIC FOLDING. MINOR (< 5cm) WIDE GRAPHITIC ZONES AT 16.1 AND 16.5 m MINOR < 1% SULPHIDES PY + PO THROUGHOUT																
	18.3																				
60-77	18.3	+95%			MRD - FINE GRAINED, LIGHT GRAY, MASSIVE, XENOCLASTIC MOSAIC QUARTZITE CONTINUES MINOR (< 5%) GRAPHITIC ZONES (< 5cm WIDE).																
	23.5																				
77-85.5	23.5	+95%			MRD - DARK GRAY, MASSIVE, MRD - FINE GRAINED GRITTY QUARTZITE. TYPICAL OF THE CAT UNIT IN REGION. COMPOSED OF LIGHT GRAY - BLUE, CLEAR, XENOCLASTIC QUARTZ GRAINS. COMPOSE ~ 60-70% OF SECTION. 30-40% CONSISTS OF FINE GRAINED WHITE QUARTZ, BIOTITE/CHLORITE, TRACE (< 1%) PY + PO. Fe STAIN ON FRACTURES. MINOR, MASSIVE, FINE GRAINED QTZ STRAININGS. RANDOM ORIENTATION. MINOR (< 1%) NARROW < 5cm BIRDS OF FINE GRAINED GRAPHITIC MATERIAL.																
	26.0																				

Elevation
Coordinates
Dip
Azimuth

Drill Contractor
Hole started
Target:

completed

Logged by

Total depth
Core size

DEPTH (Ft)	Depth (m)	% Recov	Visual Log	Struct	Lithology	Alteration	Vein and Alteration Mineralogy								Sample Number	Assay Interval	Assay Results			
																			Ag(oz/t)	Au(oz/t)
					QUARTZ STRIERS. THESE ZONES PARALLEL RILIC BEDDING. AND ARE DEFORMED (PTOLUETIC FOLDING) IN SOME AREAS															
160-173	48.8 52.7	95%			BRECCIATED, LIGHT GRAY FINE GRAINED QUARTZITE. IN A DARK GRAY-BLACK FINE GRAINED GRANITIC RICH MATRIX MATRIAL QUARTZITE CLASTS ARE SUB-ANGULAR TO SUB-ROUNDED AND COMPOSE ~60-70% OF ROCK UNIT. MATRIX MATRIAL IS SIMILAR TO THE GRANITIC PHYLLITE, CONTAINS VERY LITTLE QUARTZ. <u>NOT</u> A GRANITIC QUARTZITE EQUIVALENT. VERY MINOR (<1%) FINE GRAINED SULPHIDES DISSEM THROUGHOUT MATRIX. MINOR (3-5%) OF QUARTZ CLASTS REPLACED, INFILLED BY WHITE, FINE GRAINED CALCITE. VERY LITTLE Fe STAINING															
173-189	52.7 57.6	95%	Δ		BRECCIATED ROCK UNIT CHANGES COMPOSITION TO A LIMESTONE BRECCIA. TEXTURES AND STRUCTURE IS VERY SIMILAR TO OVERLYING UNIT, BUT CLAST NOW COMPOSED OF LIGHT-MED GRAY FINE GRAINED, CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE. 3-5%															

Elevation 1050m (3445') Drill contractor CAISON

Logged by I. TALBOT

Total depth 117' (35.7m)

Coordinates SECTION 120E

Hole started JUNE 14

completed JUNE 14

Core size NQ

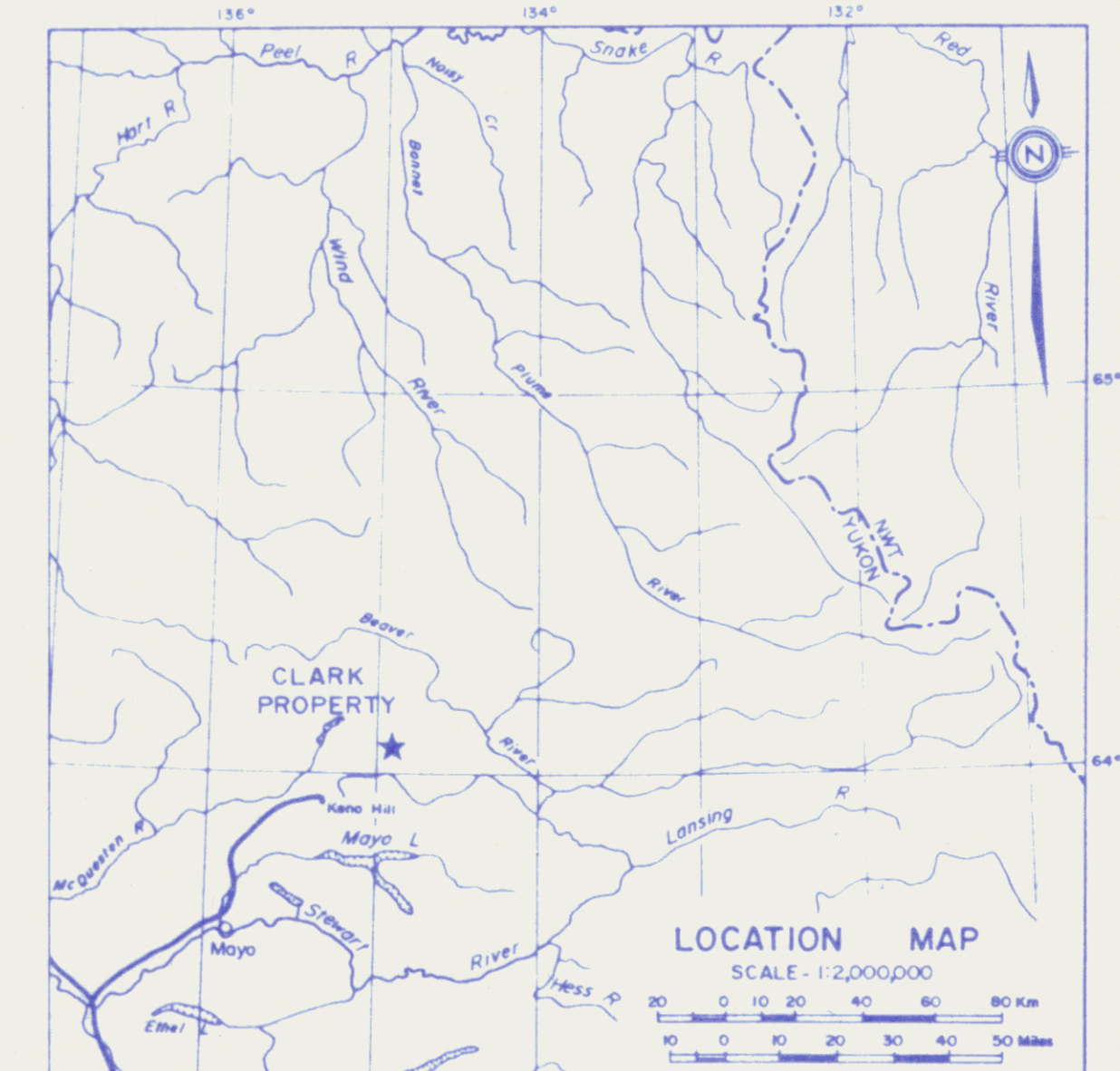
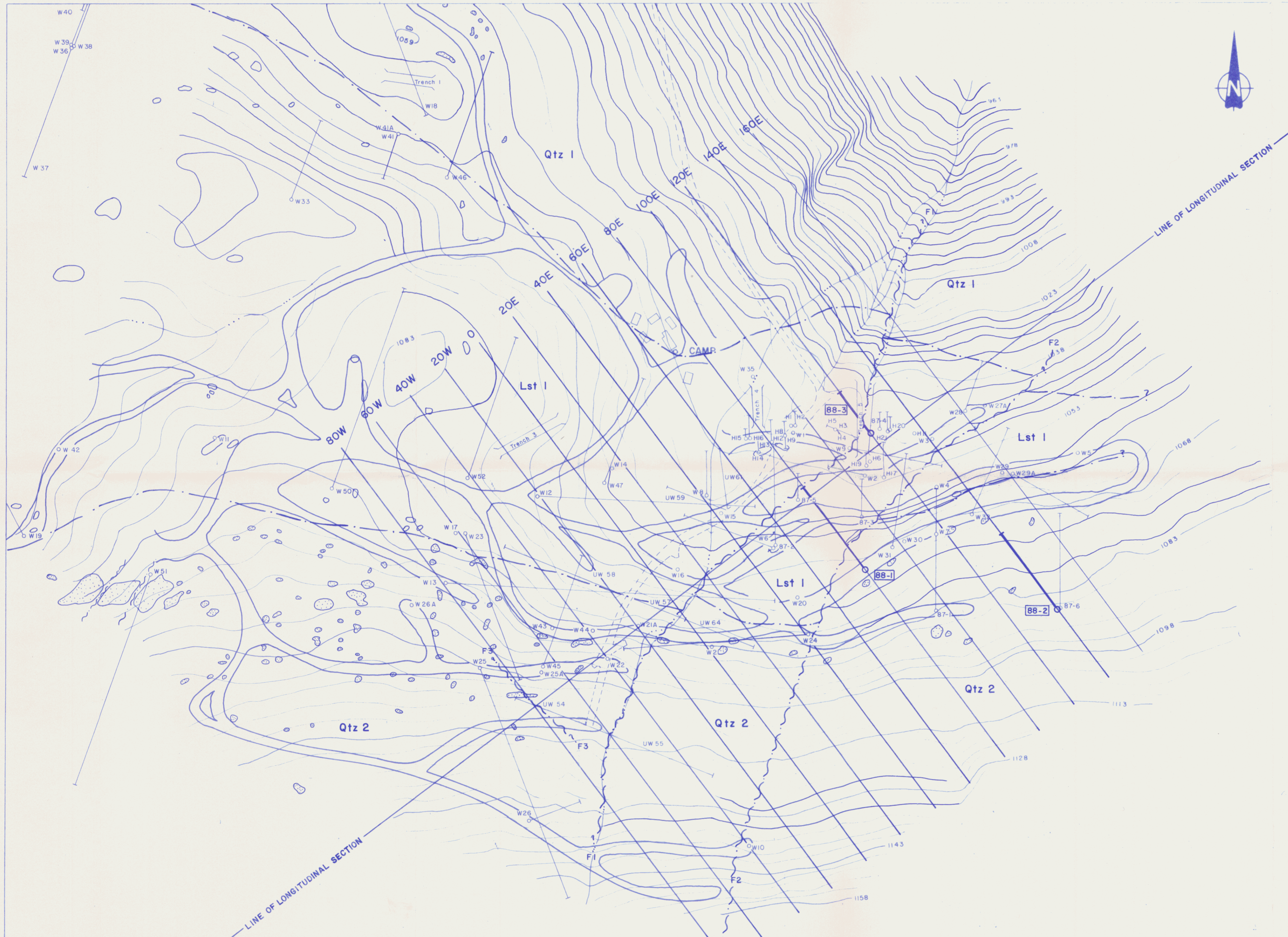
Dip - 50°

Target Ag-Pb-Zn

Azimuth 323°

MANITO DEPOSIT

Depth (Ft)	Depth (m)	% Recov	Visual Log	Struct	Lithology	Alteration	Sulphide & Alteration Mineralogy										Sample Number	Assay Interval	Assay Results			
																					Ag(%)	Au(%)
0-10	0-3.1	0	0.5 0.0		OVERBURDEN - NO RECOVERY																	
10-33	3.1-10.1	70	Δ Δ Δ		HIGHLY FRACTURED, DARK-GRAY - BLACK, FINE GRAINED BRECCIATED CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE. ≈ 5-10% BANDS OF BLACK, GRAPHITIC PHYLLITE. MATRIX IN BRECCIA IS FINE GRAINED QTZ-CARB.																	
			Δ		COMPOSES ≈ 5-10% OF UNIT TRACE <1% Py + Pb NO RELIC BRIDGING VISIBLE	<1% Fe STAIN ON FRACTURES. ≈ 25% OF SULPHIDES ALTERED TO LIMONITE																
33-38	10.1-11.6	70	▲ ▲		OXIDIZED LIMESTONE BRECCIA. RECOVERY IS POOR AND CORE IS EXTREMELY BROKEN AND DISCONTINUOUS TRACE AMOUNTS OF VISIBLE Py + Ga ≈ 1% THROUGHOUT.	MODERATELY LIMONITIC STAINING, HIGHLY FRACTURED AND OXIDIZED BLACK LIMESTONE BRECCIA										509945	33-38	2.22	<	0.002	2.06	3.84
38-42	11.6-12.8	80	Δ ▲		HIGHLY OXIDIZED, HIGHLY LIMONITIC STAINING LIMESTONE BRECCIA GRAY-BLACK LIMESTONE CLASTS. ≈ 55-60% OF UNIT. QTZ-CARB MATRIX ≈ 40%. SULPHIDES AND LIMONITE ≈ 2-3%											09946	38-42	1.79	<	0.002	2.45	0.98
42-44	12.8-13.4	75	▲ ▲		OXIDIZED LIMESTONE BRECCIA AS ABOVE CONTAINS ABUNDANT MED-COARSE GRAINED SUBHEDRAL Ga AS IRREGULARLY SHAPED STRINGERS. COMPOSE ≈ 20% OF UNIT NO SPHERULITE POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED.											09947	43-48	2.70	<	0.002	3.80	0.70
44-50	13.4-15.2	80	Δ~ ~Δ Δ~		BRECCIATED LIMESTONE CONTINUES. ≈ 10% OF UNIT COMPOSES OF GRAPHITIC PHYLLITE BANDS. OCCUR AS NARROW BANDS <10cm WIDE, RANDOMLY THROUGH UNIT.	Fe STAINING PRESENT THROUGHOUT SECTION BUT ONLY MINOR AMOUNTS <2%										09948	48-52	0.60	<	0.002	0.91	2.50

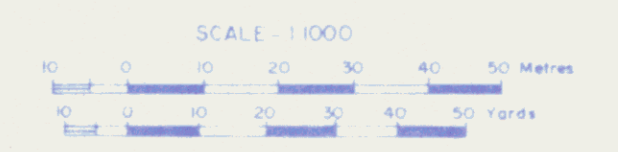


- Qtz 2 quartzite, quartz-chlorite schist, phyllite
- Lst 1 dark grey limestone, often brecciated with minor phyllite bands
- Qtz 1 quartzite, quartz-chlorite schist, phyllite
- Diamond drill hole and number
- Bulldozer trench
- Underground workings
- Claim post
- Lst 1 outcrop
- Qtz 1 or 2 outcrop
- Fault
- Geological contact

Figure 6R
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

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