

003515

EASTFIELD HOME

EASTFIELD GROUP HOME

PF 08205E070



1999 Exploration Programs

Active Projects	1999 Exploration Budget (est.)	Major Activity	Estimated Start-up
<u>Porcupine, Alaska</u>	\$100,000	geochem, geophys., prospecting	summer, 1999
<u>Tonopah, Nevada</u>	on hold	program is under review	under review
<u>Fort, British Columbia</u>	\$200,000	drilling proposed - seeking option financing	summer, 1999
<u>Crowsnest, British Columbia</u>	\$250,000	geophysics, geochem, prospecting and drilling	late spring, 1999

08205E070

- [Click here to see map of Porcupine Property/Pogo area, Alaska](#)

Porcupine Project, Alaska

The company has recently acquired 4 state claims (¼ mile by ¼ mile) and 66 Prospecting Sites (½ mile by ½ mile) covering 16.5 square miles (4,274 hectares) in the Goodpaster District, east-central Alaska. The property is 10 miles (16 km) northeast of the Pogo project of Teck Corp. and Sumitomo Metal Mining where in November, 1998 Teck announced a resource of 9.98 million tons grading 0.52 ounces of gold per ton in the Pogo deposit.

Eastfield's Porcupine property covers a prospective area with geological and geophysical characteristics similar to those found on the Teck/ Sumitomo property. The Pogo deposit and related mineralized zones lie along the Pogo Trend, a linear trend of magnetic low anomalies that coincide with the contacts between intrusive and metamorphic rocks. The Porcupine property lies along a secondary trend of magnetic lows and a contact between intrusive and metamorphic rocks parallel to the Pogo Trend.

The Porcupine property was acquired for staking and related costs subject to a small finders fee. All of the claims and prospecting sites have been staked on Alaskan State lands and as such clear title will not be confirmed until 90 days after the last day of staking.

Eastfield is reviewing the Porcupine project with other companies for an exploration joint venture.

● [Click here to see map of Babine Lake \(Fort\) Property, British Columbia](#)

Fort Project, British Columbia

The Fort Project comprises 632 mineral claim units totaling 39,000 acres, located 100 kilometres west-northwest of Fort St. James, B.C. Main line logging roads offer excellent access to the property. The property was optioned from local prospectors in the late fall of 1997 after they had discovered widespread copper and molybdenum mineralization during the construction of a new logging road. In the spring of 1998, Eastfield allowed Ascot Resources Ltd. the right to earn a 50% interest in the property. Ascot immediately funded a large staking program and subsequently funded a \$210,000 exploration program that was operated by Eastfield. In October, 1998, Ascot withdrew from the option.

The exploration program was completed in August, 1998 and comprised approximately 27 kilometres of Induced Polarization and magnetic surveying, soil geochemical sampling and grid and regional geologic mapping. This work defined a large I.P. chargeability anomaly with coincident Cu-Mo geochemistry over a 1.5 kilometre by 0.5 to 1.1 kilometre area. The discovery mineral showings lie within this area.

Within the broad target area, the I.P. results show two stronger chargeability targets that will require drill testing.

Geology:

The property lies along a major terrane boundary dividing Permo-Triassic Sitlika Assemblage of bi-modal volcanics (Kutcho Fmtn. equivalent) on the east, for Lower Permian Asitka Group metasediments and probable Lower Triassic Takla Group related mafic intrusions, to the west.

The Elden Grid area is predominantly underlain by Asitka metasediments and is intruded by a regional scale pyroxenite to gabbro intrusion along the eastern portion of the grid. The regional north-northwesterly structural trends are reflected in the mafic intrusion orientation. These rocks are intruded by probable Eocoen Babine Intrusive Suite dykes and small stocks of granodiorite, diorite, latite and monzonite composition. The main showing comprises a hydrothermal breccia zone comprised of fragments of country rock healed by a quartz-siderite-sulphide matrix. Strong to intense alteration in these rocks is expressed by the development of secondary K-feldspar and biotite.

Geophysical and Geochemical Anomalies:

A plus 10mV/V chargeability anomaly was defined from line 2N to line 16S, where it is open-ended, a distance of 1.5 kilometres. This anomaly ranges from 500 m to 1100 m wide and trends generally north-south. Within this broad anomaly, the 12.5 mV/V contour defines **two stronger zones** of chargeability, at the northwestern and southeastern portions of the broader anomaly. The **northwestern anomaly** trends north to north-northeasterly, is **250 to 450 metres wide** and can be traced for at **least 900 metres along strike**. The **southeastern anomaly** trends north to north-northwesterly, is **250 to 350 metres wide and can be traced for 600 metres to line 16S where it is open-ended**. The two anomalies are approximately 400 metres apart and the intervening area is underlain by a resistivity high defined by the greater than 2000 ohm-m contour.

The peak chargeability values are generally 25-30 mV/V but reach over 40mV/V at depth on line 16S. It is believed that these anomalies represent sulphides in the underlying bedrock. From line 0N to the north there is a vague sense that the anomaly continues, but that the depth of overburden, as suggested by the flat resistivity contours, is masking the response. This same feature occurs to the west as well and the break to background chargeability levels also coincides with a major break in slope to low relief glacial till cover. This feature is also represented in the magnetic data which shows the pattern of a magnetic high continuing northward but much diminished in strength.

The pseudosections for lines 14 and 16S indicate a possible third chargeability anomaly developing at the east end of the grid. Lines to the north similarly suggest this to be the case but the features are broader and not as strong. Further surveying to the east would be required to define this possibility.

The **magnetic survey** used 25 m stations with occasional infill at 12.5 m spacing where the gradient was steep. The survey indicates a magnetic high underlies the central portion of the chargeability anomaly from about line 6S to line 16S. A magnetic low along the east side of this feature suggests a strong northerly trending fault zone. To the east of the interpreted fault, along the eastern edge of the grid, another magnetic high trends north to north-northwest, continuing with minor discontinuity to at least line 4N. Another interpreted fault follows a magnetic low east-northeasterly in the vicinity of the spur road and is generally coincident with the northern limits of the I.P. anomaly and the break in slope. The eastern magnetic high is believed to be due to the mass of the mafic/ultramafic intrusion. The central magnetic high is interpreted to be due in part to the mafic body or dyke equivalents, but may also be reflecting magnetite bearing latite to monzonitic or diorite intrusions that are expressed at surface as dykes.

As least **two significant copper anomalies** have been outlined. A **1200 metre by 400 metre anomaly** roughly coincides with the northwestern I.P. chargeability anomaly, trending north-northeasterly. This anomaly ends at the Specularite Lake spur road, coinciding with a major break in slope and transition to glacial till over to the north. Some down slope dispersion or contamination is evident below the road to the north, partly due to the large volume of rock debris sloughed off during road construction but more likely derived from run-off seeps and seasonal drainage off the hillside. The second anomaly is coincident with the southeastern I.P. chargeability anomaly and is approximately **600 by 350 metres** in dimension. Some glacial smearing may be evidenced by the narrowing trains of the anomalies to the south, and in the area of the spur road where glacial striae indicate an easterly movement, there may be some dispersion in that direction in that area. The peak copper value in soil is 3423 ppm, occurring within the area of the hydrothermal breccia. The soils are much more orange at this locale, probably reflecting thinner cover and a proximity to siderite alteration, as has been observed in the outcrop showing along the road to the north, in association with mineralized breccia.

A small reconnaissance grid was established to the east of the southern end of the Elden Grid to determine the possible extent of chalcopyrite mineralization in altered metavolcanics. The sample results indicate an area in the northwestern portion of the grid with anomalous copper to 371 ppm Cu and 108 ppm Mo, the highest molybdenum value in the sampling to date. In the southeastern corner of the grid, anomalous copper and molybdenum may be a continuation of the northern anomaly as the samples appear to follow the ridge crest.

Recommended Program:

While further I.P. surveying to fully delineate the known anomalies and evaluate the Recce Grid would be recommended prior to drilling, a test drilling program prior to further delineation work could prove useful. A program of at least six holes, totaling 3500 feet would give an adequate first pass test of the two chargeability anomalies. Another hole should be contemplated for the faulted area to the north of the spur road to determine if the system does continue northward. This hole would likely encounter at least 100 metres of overburden. An expenditure of \$200,000 would accomplish the drilling program.

Tonopah, Nevada

● [Click here to see map of *Three Hills*](#)

Summary

The Tonopah project consists of the Three Hills gold deposit located near the town of Tonopah, Nevada. The project covers an area of approximately 2,000 acres, a large part of which is highly prospective. Eastfield and Prism resources hold the Three Hills property under an equal joint venture.

Resources

Mine Development Associates (Reno-Nevada), were contracted to complete resource inventory for the deposit. The data set included 243 drill holes, and block modeling resulted in the following kriged resource: 6,286,000 tons grading 0.023 oz gold/ton.

The Three Hills deposit is essentially drilled off but will require further engineering studies, including mine planning, and pit stability studies, to determine a mineable reserve.

[\(back to the summary table\)](#)

Crowsnest Project

The claims, which constitute the Crowsnest project, are located in the Flathead River valley of southeastern B.C. approximately 20 kilometres north of the Montana border and 25 kilometres west of the Alberta border. Access into the area of the claims is good and is provided by a major logging road and by recent seismic lines established by the oil and gas industry.

The initial 15 claim units were acquired in September 1998 from an individual for a small cash consideration. Following this acquisition the company staked a further 86 units to cover additional undeveloped targets that have been developed within the prospective package.

The geology of the claims is dominated by Paleozoic carbonates, which have been host to Cretaceous aged alkalic intrusive activity. These alkalic rocks are believed to be correlative with the Crowsnest volcanics that outcrop a further 28 kilometres to the east in southwestern Alberta.

Several styles of mineralization are present on the property including intrusive related gold (syenite and intrusive breccia), skarn and auriferous quartz veins. The most comprehensive work to date has been completed on the "B" grid. On this grid soil sampling has outlined a greater than 50-ppb gold anomaly covering an area of 1400 metres by 250 metres and prospecting has returned numerous high grade mineralized intrusive breccia cobbles.

Of particular interest are the angular cobbles (to 20 cm) of mineralized magnetite rich syenite and syenite breccia. In some places the incidence of these cobbles is reported to be approximately 5%

of the soil volume. Many of these cobbles contain extremely rich concentrations of gold with assays up to 630 g/t Au - approximately 18 oz/t. The protolith for the soil parent material is interpreted to be alpine till or alternately locally derived colluvium. The company believes that a program of diligent prospecting, mechanical trenching and induced polarization surveying will be successful in locating the source of these cobbles.

[\(back to the summary table\)](#)

EASTFIELD E-MAIL

Toll-free: 1-888-656-6611

FOR MORE INFORMATION