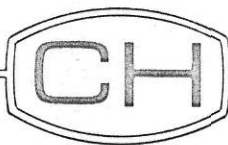


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REPORT
ON THE
GEOLOGICAL MAPPING & ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
CONDUCTED ON THE
MORICE LAKE PROPERTY
OF
AGGRESSIVE MINING LTD.
BY
R. W. PHENDLER, B. SC., P. ENG.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AUGUST 30, 1971.

PROPERTY FILE



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PART "A"

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

In June, 1971, the writer examined the Morice Lake property of Aggressive Mining Ltd., which is located at an elevation of 7000' about 50 miles southwest of Smithers in central B.C.

At that time the writer was impressed with the width and strength of the quartz veining that had been positively traced for 600' with indications along strike extending for an additional 1600', with somewhat less assurance. Although strong leaching has taken place on surface sampling by personnel of Phelps Dodge Corporation in 1968 and the writer indicated a grade of 5% Pb., 9% Zn. and 2.0 zo. Ag. across 15.0', recommendations were that detailed geological mapping and an electromagnetic survey be carried out. Diamond drilling was to follow if results were favourable. Between Aug. 18 and 21, the above work was carried out and results showed that a 50' wide westerly-dipping conductor existed on only one of the cross lines, which were spaced at 200'. This gives a possible length to the zone of 200'.

It appears that the mineralization is confined to a small portion of the structure, where it crosses the south part of a quartz porphyry intrusive.

In view of the results of the electro-magnetic survey, on which a report will follow in a few days, diamond drilling is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. Phendler
for R. W. PHENDLER, B.SC., P.ENG.

PART "B"INTRODUCTION:

Between August 18 and August 21, 1971, the writer carried out detailed geological mapping in the vicinity of the lead-zinc silver vein on the Morice Lake property of Aggressive Mining Ltd. During this period, an electromagnetic survey was conducted by Mr. P.P. Neilson, B.Sc., of Atled Exploration Management Ltd. of Vancouver. A Crone J.E.M. two frequency electromagnetic instrument was used.

The work carried out was part of the recommendations made by the writer in his report of June 30, 1971 following an examination of the property on June 23.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The property is located at an elevation of 7000' about 50 miles southwest of Smithers in the Omineca Mining Division of central British Columbia. It is accessible by helicopter from Smithers or Houston in about 35 minutes. Access by land would be difficult, although a good gravel road from Houston reaches the north end of Morice Lake, a few miles from the claims. They are located at the headwaters of an unnamed creek which flows into the south side of Atna Bay.

Heavy equipment can be brought by road to Morice Lake, then by boat to a beach on Atna Bay. A helicopter would be required for the lift from the beach at 3000' up to the showings at 7000'.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP:

The property consists of twenty full size mineral claims, five claims by four claims, the long dimension striking N 80° W.

The claims were staked on September 30, 1970 by P. Dunsford as agent for Mr. F. H. Jowsey and were recorded in Vancouver on Oct. 2, 1970. Mr. Jowsey later transferred the claims to Aggressive Mining Ltd.

HISTORY:

In 1967-68, claims held by Phelps-Dodge Corporation, covered the Morice Lake showings. Geological mapping, trenching and sampling was carried out. The work was done by a crew headed by Peter Curtis under the direction of Mr. R. Cunningham.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION:

The area in which the Morice Lake showings of Aggressive Mining Ltd. are located is underlain by Lower and Middle Jurassic volcanics of the Hazelton Group. These are predominantly grey and green andesitic to rhyolitic tuffs, breccias and flows with minor intercalated sediments and some reddish basalt. Minor granitic intrusives of Jurassic and Cretaceous age are also present.

Geological mapping by personnel of Phelps-Dodge Corporation showed undifferentiated tuffs and volcanics intruded by

quartz and feldspar porphyry plugs and dykes. Recent mapping by the writer showed the volcanics to be gently-dipping rhyolite and andesite with thin basaltic flows.

The mineralized zone is composed of a network of quartz stringers across an average width of 80 feet in quartz porphyry close to a contact with tuffaceous rhyolite. Although the four trenches which showed lead-zinc-silver mineralization are in a host rock of quartz porphyry, strong quartz veining continues northward into mixed andesite and rhyolite. General strike of the mineralized zone is N 30° E and obscured dip is 60° to the east.

Galena, pyrite and sphalerite mineralization is scattered across the mineral zone but in most trenches appears to be concentrated in 10 - 20 foot wide richer zones. Some leaching has taken place.

The structure has been explored by four trenches (#1,3,4 and 5) along a strike length of 500'. To the north the quartz veining is present for 700' where a trench (#7) shows 15' of pyritic material. Eight hundred feet south of the trenches a malachite-stained pyrite zone exists (trench #8). It may be related to the principal structure although the direct extension of this structure along strike is talus covered.

The following table shows samples taken by the writer on June 23, 1971 and those taken by Phelps Dodge personnel

at the same locations. Widths of samples could not be measured by the writer due to slumpage of trench walls.

SAMPLES BY R. W. PHENDLER

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>	<u>Oz. Ag</u>	<u>Location</u>
1	--	5.60	13.0	0.50	200' S of Trench 1 - flat
2	--	3.35	11.0	0.35	300' S of Trench 1 - flat
3	0.72	--	--	0.32	Trench #8
4		2.68	2.50	0.41	Trench #1
5		37.0	5.40	3.65	Trench #4
6		0.85	11.5	0.93	Trench #5
-		Snow-covered			Trench #3

Composite of Samples - 0.038 oz. Au. per ton

SAMPLES BY PHELPS-DODGE

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>% Cu.</u>	<u>% Pb.</u>	<u>% Zn.</u>	<u>Oz. Ag.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Width</u>
91	0.41	--	--	0.20	Trench #8	10.0'
41.42	0.26	7.25	0.98	2.00	Trench #1	20.0'
71	0.29	5.75	--	1.52	Trench #4	8.0'
77	0.07	8.15	--	1.18	Trench #5	10.0'
56	0.18	2.55	4.00	1.72	Trench #3	20.0'
59	0.22	2.72	--	9.80	Trench #3A	10.0'
50	0.47	11.50	6.00	0.23	Trench #2	20.0'

Trench #2 lies 1200' southeast of trench #8 and appears to lie along strike. This is difficult to ascertain as the area is drift covered.

Samples taken by the writer were assayed by Chemex Labs Ltd., North Vancouver on June 29, 1971.

GEOPHYSICAL:

Poor weather conditions (continuous wet snow, rain and strong gusty wind) made the EM survey difficult. However, six lines across the mineral zone were completed. A conductor was found to exist on one line only (Line Zero) across trench #1. Anomalous conditions were found at a depth of 100' and 150' indicating a 50' wide metallic conductor, dipping 60° to the west. Leaching was found to extend to a depth of about 40 - 50'.

All other lines (2 + 00 S, 2 + 00 N, 4 + 00 N, 8 + 00 N, 10 + 00 N) were found to have no metallic conductors.

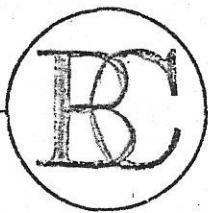
All lines were carried for 400' on either side of the structure except line 10. On this line, the west side could be carried only to the glacier at 3 + 00 W.

CONCLUSIONS:

It appears that the mineralized structure is confined to the intrusive quartz porphyry and only the quartz veining continues in both directions into the enclosing volcanic rocks.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. Phendler
for R. W. PHENDLER, B.S.C., P. ENG.



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1720-1055 West Hastings Street
Vancouver 1, B. C.

REPORT

on the

DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

MORICE LAKE PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

for

AGGRESSIVE MINING LIMITED

by

D.W. BURNS, B.Sc., P.Eng.

Vancouver, B.C.

August 11th, 1972.

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INTRODUCTION

Bacon & Crowhurst Ltd. were retained by Aggressive Mining Limited to supervise a 1000-foot diamond drill program on Aggressive's mineral showings near Morice Lake in the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia.

The writer, who was in charge of the work, left Vancouver July 18th, accompanied by Mr. Frank Polkosnik of Mid-West Diamond Drilling Ltd. In order to check the water availability (Dr. Bacon had previously checked snow conditions), a small helicopter was obtained that evening and, after a 55-minute flight from Houston, B.C., landed on the showings. Water was found in ample supply and, after a short reconnaissance of the exploration trenches, we returned to Houston. The diamond drill equipment arrived the following day and was trucked to the head of Morice Lake to a landing some 22 miles from the showings. The equipment and 6 men were airlifted in 14 hours by a Jet Ranger helicopter. Drilling started on the afternoon of July 21st and was completed July 31st.

In the following report, in addition to the drill results, the writer has included information on the location and access to the property. The isolated location and the climatic conditions are items that would definitely require consideration in any future plans for the property.

LOCATION

The property is located on a narrow plateau at an elevation of approximately 6500 feet, some 4000 feet above Morice Lake. This plateau, about 1000 feet wide by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is located in the central core of a very rugged mountain complex, some 8 miles in diameter, that borders a portion of the westerly side of Morice Lake. The northerly side of the plateau contains several small glaciers and snowfields whereas the south and east sides are bordered by a narrow, deeply incised valley. This valley is the main access fly-route to the plateau. It is occupied by a stream that flows east at the base of the plateau, then swings to a near-north direction, discharging on the south side of Atna Bay. The precipitous nature of the plateau area is demonstrated by the fact that the writer could find only one small area, just south of the trenches, in which he could safely descend to the valley floor some 800 feet below.

ACCESS

Access to the property, other than by helicopter, is from Houston, B.C., where a good Forestry road some 50 miles in length terminates at the discharge end of Morice Lake. A boat would be required to travel 15 miles down-lake and to the south side of Atna Bay. The access valley, previously mentioned, leads directly to the showings. This particular valley is timbered for about three miles with the remaining 6 miles being precipitous rock slopes and steep talus adjoining the creek bottom.

WEATHER

The Forestry Department informed the writer that a normal five feet of snow is found at the 2600 foot elevation around Morice Lake. The snowpack will obviously increase at the higher elevations towards the property. In the opinion of the writer, the untimbered slopes of the access valley will be one continuous snow-slide belt for approximately six miles.

SHOWINGS

The surface geology and pertinent details regarding the trenches have been covered by previous reports. To recap, a northerly-striking, fracture-filled quartz zone containing lead, zinc and copper mineralization has been traced by a series of trenches across a plateau. The width of fracturing is about 40-50 feet and has been traced definitely for 550 feet. The main trenches are numbered 1, 4, 5 and 3 with #3 being the most northerly trench. A snowfield obscures the continuation of the fracture zone north of #3, but a caved trench some 600 feet north of #3 and at the edge of the plateau is said to show a fractured pyritic zone. South of #1 trench, the ground drops steeply into the valley below. One trench, about 200 feet south of #1 and presently covered, showed noticeable copper stain on the dump rock.

The dip of the fractured zone is not clear. A narrow shear in trench #1 and also the general surface vein trace indicate a possible easterly dip whereas the E.M. survey suggested a westerly dip.

DIAMOND DRILLING

Five 1-5/16 inch 'BQ' drill holes, having a combined length of 1025 feet, were placed along a 450-foot length of the mineralized fracture zone. They varied in length from 163 to 287 feet. One hole was collared to the west of the trenches, while the remaining four were located to the east. The easterly holes all intersected the principal fracture zone.

E.M. MISINTERPRETED

No. 1 hole was collared to the west of Trench No. 1 and was drilled to test the westerly dip interpretation of the E.M. survey. The core was barren of mineralization and showed no evidence of the quartz network found in the exploration trenches.

The remaining four holes intersected the principal fractured zone and confirmed its easterly dip. They also indicated that the main structure is confined to a volcanic member that has been fractured and filled with varying amounts of quartz and calcite to produce a network structure.

There are no definite walls to the network. The main silicified zone would appear to be about 25-30 feet wide; however, scattered mineralization is found in isolated quartz veinlets up to 100 feet into the hangingwall.

Hole No. 2 intersected 17 feet of mineralized quartz veinlets in the hangingwall zone. This footage was sampled and assayed to illustrate the character of mineralization that does occur outside the main zone.

Holes 4 and 5 were the most interesting ones of the program. They were drilled from the same setup to intersect the network below No. 3 Trench. No. 4 was drilled at -45° while No. 5 was at -60° , to intersect the central portion of the network at 90 and 140 feet respectively, below the outcrop. Both holes intersected strong quartz-veining with galena and sphalerite occurring in veinlets and patches. Several sections showed 2-4 inch patches of solid lead and zinc mineralization.

SAMPLING

Mineralized core from Holes 2 and 3 was sampled on the property. The core was split - one half being returned to the core box. The ore sections from Holes 4 and 5 were sealed in their boxes and shipped to Vancouver for the inspection of Dr. W.R. Bacon. In consultation with him, the writer marked out the sections and removed the entire mineralized core for assay.

ASSAYS

The assays were performed by Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver, B. C.

Hole No. 2 indicated a weighted average assay value of 6.3% Zn., less than 1% Pb. and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. silver to the ton, over a true width of 25 feet. An isolated mineralized network was assayed from the hanging wall area in Hole 2 and averaged 2.2% Zn. and less than 1% Pb., over 17 feet.

Hole No. 3 indicated an average assay of 4.9% Zn. and 1% Pb. over a probable width of 25 feet. Again the silver values were less than 0.5 oz. to the ton.

Hole No. 4 intersected 38 feet of mineralized core; however, the quartz zone steepens in this area so that the true width is between 30-35 feet. This hole averaged 3.3% Zn., 1.5% Pb. and less than 0.5 oz. silver to the ton. One eight foot section at the footwall assayed 10.1% Zn., 3.9% Pb. and 0.84 oz. silver per ton.

Hole No. 5 indicated an assay of 6.5% Zn., 2.9% Pb. and less than 1 oz. silver per ton, over a core length of 54.5 feet (true width 30-35 feet). A 31.5 foot section of this core (true width 20 feet) had a weighted average of 9.4% Zn., 4.1% Pb. and 0.77 oz. silver to the ton.

Gold assays run mainly trace to low with four samples out of 27 assaying 0.5 - 0.13 oz. per ton. Copper is a minor accessory metal and averages less than 0.20%.

SUMMARY

During the period July 18 - 31, 1972 the writer supervised a diamond drill program for Aggressive Mining Ltd. on their Morice Lake property in the Omineca Mining Division.

The purpose of the drilling was to investigate a mineralized quartz network that had been explored, in part, over a length of some 1,000 feet. The drilling was restricted to a portion of the vein that had been previously explored by four deep trenches.

Five holes were drilled for a combined total of 1,025 feet. Four of the holes intersected the easterly dipping principal zone of fracturing and indicated a width of mineralization varying from 25 - 35 feet.

Mineralization consists of sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite. These minerals occur as blebs, disseminations and veinlets within the quartz. Occasionally there are solid patches of 2 - 4 inches of lead and zinc mineralization.

The calculated weighted average of the drill core assays indicate values of between 5-6.5% Zn., less than 1 to 2.9% Pb. and silver less than one oz. per ton. Copper values average less than 0.20% while gold is mainly in the trace to low range.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The writer, in no way, believes that the four shallow exploration holes have told the full story on the lead-zinc mineralization on this property. These stockwork structures are good exploration targets and have provided pleasant surprises in a number of developments. The one characteristic that is disappointing at Morice Lake, however, is the consistently low silver values regardless of the lead or zinc content. In our opinion this property must have higher values in the precious metals to compensate for its difficult location, because this prospect appears to be a low-grade base metal deposit carrying insignificant values in the precious metals.

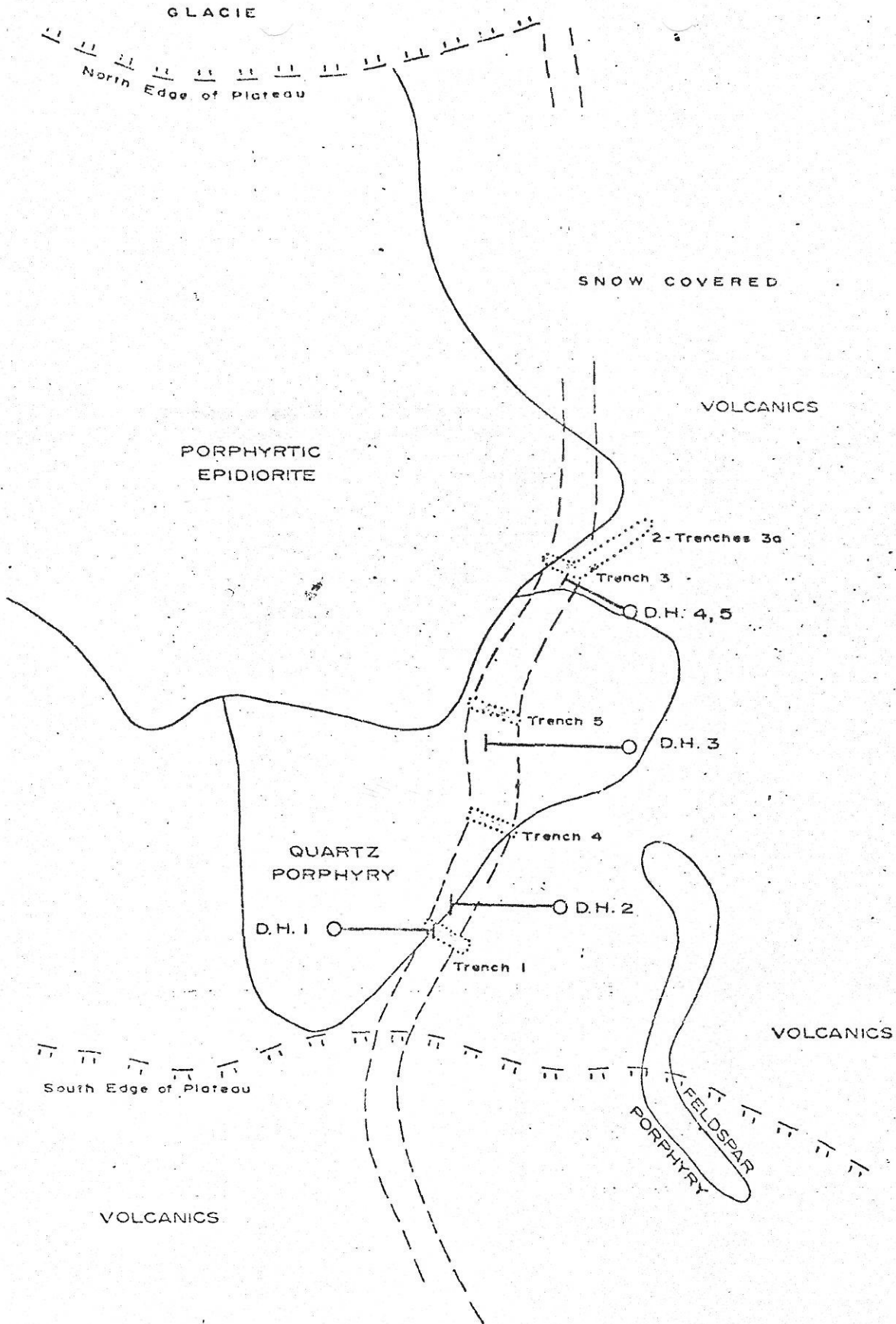
No further work is recommended at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

BACON & CROWHURST LTD.

David W Burns

David W. Burns, B.Sc., P. Eng.



NOTE: Geology by Phelps Dodge Corporation

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DRILL-HOLE PLAN

OMINECA M.D.B.C.
SCALE

FEET 200 0 200 FEET

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE #1

Location	- 140' west of Trench #1	Depth	- 252.0'
Strike	- East	Recovery	- 90%
Dip	- -40°		
Start	- July 21/72		
Complete	- July 23/72		

- 0 - 7' Overburden - talus rock.
- ✓ 7 - 40 Quartz porphyry.
- 40 - 68 Volcanic breccia.
- 68 - 73 Fine-grained dyke.
- 73 - 89 Volcanic breccia.
- 89 - 93 Tuff - red coloured and banded.
- 93 - 116 Volcanic breccia - red groundmass and green fragments.
- 116 - 140 Volcanic breccia - greenish groundmass, red fragments.
- 140 - 170 Purple basalt - tuffaceous 163-170
- 170 - 185.5 Volcanic breccia - green groundmass, red fragments.
- 185.5-193 Volcanic breccia - red groundmass, green fragments.
- 193 - 198 Fine-grained tuffaceous rock.
- 198 - 210 Volcanic breccia - red groundmass, red fragments.
- 210 - 230 Green to red volcanic breccia.
- ✓ 230 - 242 Quartz porphyry.
- 242 - 252 Red volcanic breccia.

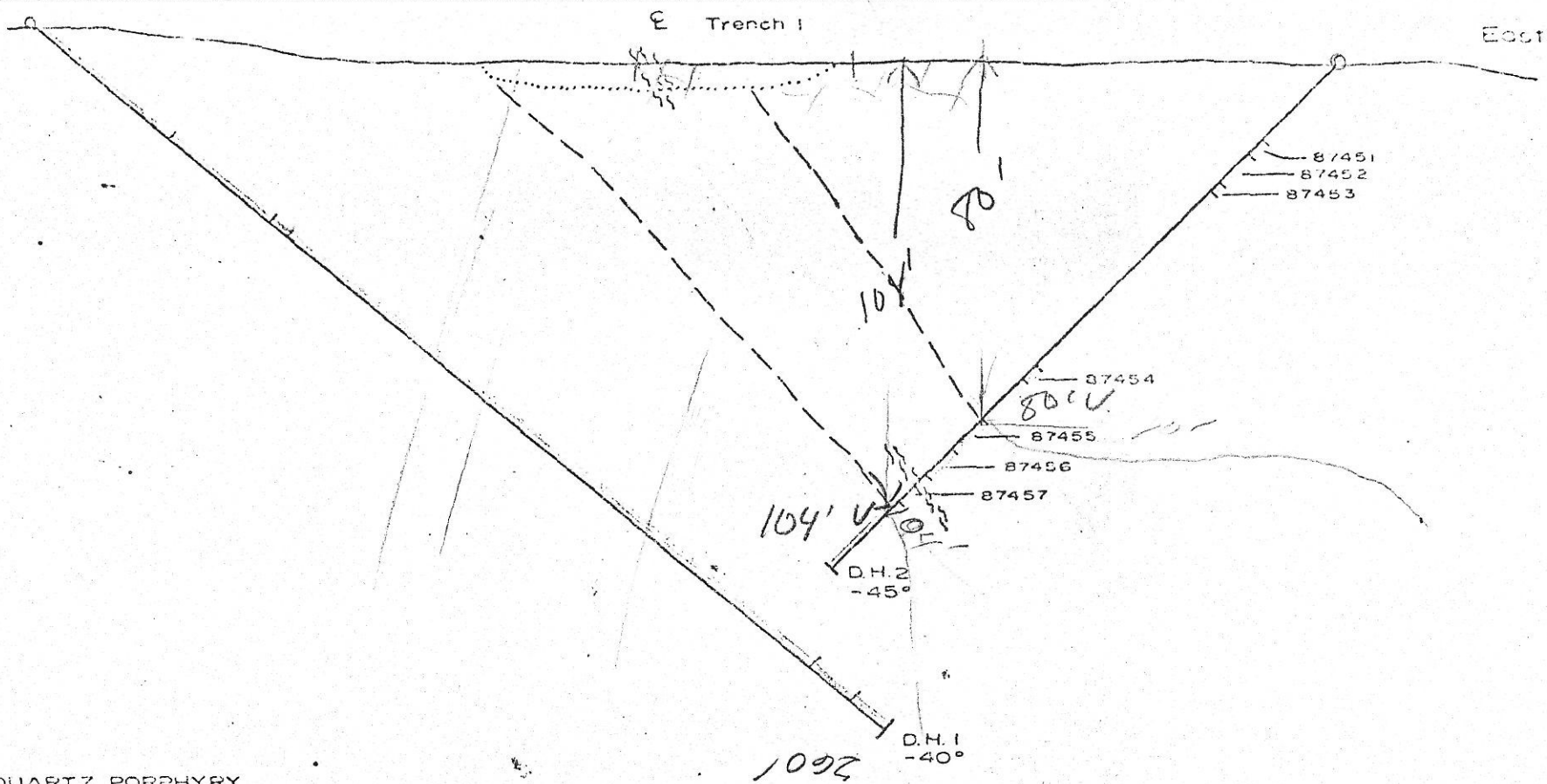
END OF HOLE

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE #2

Location - 50' north - 155' west of #1 Trench Depth - 163.0'
Strike - west Recovery - +90%
Dip - 45°
Start - July 24/72
Complete - July 26/72

- 0 - 3' Casing.
- 3 - 12 Purple basalt.
- 12 - 23 Light green volcanics - probably tuff - small ½" stringer of ZnS at 14'.
- 23 - 29 Brecciated volcanics with much quartz filling - core partly oxidized - sparse mineralization in narrow stringers PbS, ZnS.
- 29 - 37 Same - much quartz - sparse mineralization.
- 37 - 40 Same - several patches of PbS and ZnS - partly oxidized core.
- 40 - 47 Core solid showing some fracturing - one 4" patch of mineral at 43.0' and at 45' - one small veinlet of ZnS.
- 47 - 72 Massive volcanics - minor fracturing with quartz filling - mineralization sparse in the fracturing.
- 72 - 97 Solid volcanics - minor fracturing - one 4" patch of ZnS and chalco in quartz vein.
- 97 - 100 Some oxidation of the volcanics with visible mineralization - chalco, PbS and ZnS - one 2" patch of ZnS at 97.0'.
- 100 - 114½ Fractured volcanics - fine veinlets of quartz - mineralization sparse.
- 114½ - 124 Well fractured - chalco notable this section - PbS and ZnS scattered but weak.
- 124 - 133 Brecciated and quartz-filled patches and disseminations of PbS and ZnS (no veining 128-130).
- 133 - 140 Bleached and oxidized volcanics - medium amounts of PbS and ZnS - gouge at 137.0'.
- 140 - 145 Fractured volcanics - quartz-filled but sparse mineralization.
- 145 - 163 Definite colour change from grey fractured volcanics to red and green brecciated volcanics.

END OF HOLE



QUARTZ PORPHYRY

VOLCANICS

NOTE D.D.H. 2 - 50 FEET NORTH OF D.D.H. 1

BACON & CROWHURST LTD.
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DRILL HOLE SECTION
1 & 2
 QUINECA M.D., B.C.
 SCALE
 FEET 40 0 40 FEET
 Aug. / 72

ASSAYS - D.D.H. #3

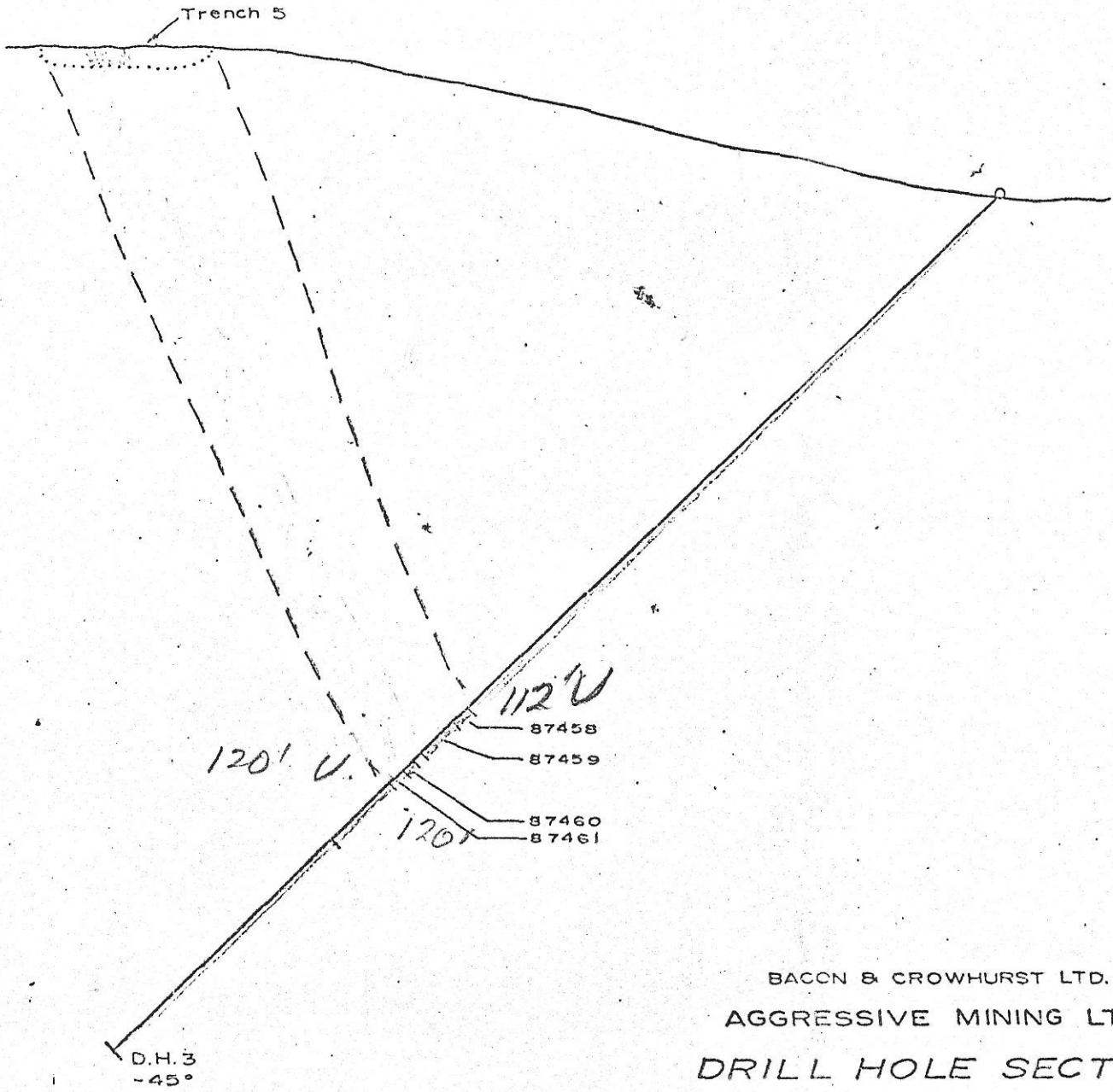
<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Feet</u>	<u>Cu %</u>	<u>Pb %</u>	<u>Zn %</u>	<u>Au Oz./ton</u>	<u>Ag Oz./ton</u>
87458	170-175	0.11	0.43	4.40	* 0.003	0.23
87459	175-185	0.07	0.66	2.71	* 0.003	0.22
87460	187-191	0.16	1.00	5.31	* 0.003	0.39
87461	191-195.5	0.26	3.35	12.30	0.033	0.82
Total	23.5'					

* Less than

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

West

East



- QUARTZ PORPHYRY
- VOLCANICS

BACON & CROWHURST LTD.
 AGGRESSIVE MINING LTD.
DRILL HOLE SECTION
 3
 OMINECA M.D., B.C.
 SCALE
 FEET 40 0 40 FEET

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE #4

Location	- 115' east of #3 Trench, 200' north of D.D.H. #3	Depth	- 135.0'
Strike	- N65°W	Recovery	- +90%
Dip	- -45°		
Start	- July 29/72		
Complete	- July 30/72		

0 - 45.5	Mainly banded grey to red tuff.
45.5-93	Fine-grained tuff, grey, much fractured, quartz-calcite filled - mineral sparse - few blebs of PbS noted.
93 - 98	Fractured volcanics - quartz veining increasing - scattered PbS and ZnS, considered minor.
98 - 103	Medium amount of quartz and calcite stringers - typical thin bandings of PbS and ZnS (up to 1/8" thickness).
103 - 109	Much quartz and notable calcite - similar mineralization as last section.
109 - 114	Much quartz (over 80% of core), fine blebs and thin veinlets of PbS and ZnS.
114 - 119	Same.
119 - 127	Much quartz - several 2 to 3" patches of solid PbS and ZnS.
127 - 131	Some mineralization - decreasing amount of quartz, slip at 131', bleached.
131 - 135	Much less fracturing, tuff darker and barren.

END OF HOLE

ASSAYS - D.D.H. #4

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Feet</u>	<u>Cu %</u>	<u>Pb %</u>	<u>Zn %</u>	<u>Au Oz./ton</u>	<u>Ag Oz./ton</u>
87462	93-98	.01	0.14	1.00	* 0.003	0.11
87463	98-103	.03	0.29	0.98	* 0.003	0.16
87464	103-109	.04	0.36	1.40	* 0.003	0.22
87465	109-114	.01	0.31	1.06	* 0.003	0.11
87466	114-119 5	.39	0.54	1.62	* 0.003	2.66
87467	119-127 3	.07	3.90	10.10	0.061	0.84
87468	127-131 4	.04	1.22	3.20	0.026	0.32
Total	38.0' 17					

* Less than

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE #5

Location	- (at #4) 200' north D.D.H. #3.	Depth	- 188.0'
Strike	- N65°W	Recovery	- 90%
Dip	- -60°		
Start	- July 30/72		
Complete	- July 31/72		

0 - 30.5 Partly banded tuff.

30.5-80 Light-coloured tuff - minor network of quartz veinlets.

80 - 106 Same.

106 - 116.5 Fine-grained tuff, some brecciated volcanics.

116.5-124 Mainly grey tuff - several small quartz sections 2" to 3".

124 - 131 Much quartz (80% of core) with patches and blebs of PbS and ZnS. Also fine banding of PbS.

131 - 136 Same.

136 - 142 Same.

142 - 147 Same - some oxidation of seams - PbS and ZnS - fresh appearance and fine-grained.

147 - 153 Much quartz - several solid patches of PbS. General appearance is fair mineral.

153 - 161 Mainly broken and fractured volcanics - few 1" quartz sections - considered poorly mineralized.

161 - 166 Heavy quartz section - typical blebs, patches and veinlets of mineralization.

166 - 171 Same, core little more broken, oxidized along seams.

171 - 178.5 Core solid but rusty appearance, quartz vuggy - typical mineralization - possible footwall shearing at 178.5.

178.5 - 188 Quartz veining minor - change in colour to reddish basaltic colouring, no mineral. Considered footwall rock.

END OF HOLE

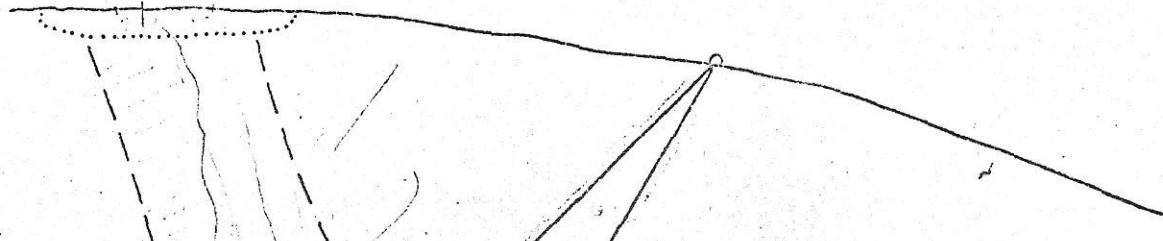
ASSAYS - D.D.H. #5

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Feet</u>	<u>Cu %</u>	<u>Pb %</u>	<u>Zn %</u>	<u>Au Oz./ton</u>	<u>Ag Oz./ton</u>
87469	124-131	0.05	2.15	4.48	* 0.003	1.02
87470	131-136	0.06	0.92	1.78	0.011	0.93
87471	136-142	0.11	0.96	3.44	* 0.003	0.34
87472	142-147	0.02	0.40	1.82	* 0.003	0.09
87473	147-153	0.21	11.00	14.00	0.078	1.60
87474	153-161	0.10	2.44	6.16	0.015	0.63
87475	161-166	0.14	4.64	7.28	0.11	0.55
87476	166-171	0.35	1.68	10.70	0.024	0.54
87477	171-178.5	0.31	1.97	9.68	0.016	0.57
Total	54.5'					

* Less than

East

Trench 3



87462
87463
87464
87465
87466
87467
87468

DH.4
-45°

DH.5
-60°

	FT	Pb	Zn	AU	Ag	Total \$ \$ ¹⁰⁰
87469	7	2.15	4.48	TK	1.02	
87470	5'	.92	1.78	.01	.93	
87471	6'	.96	3.44	TK	.34	
87472	5'	.40	1.82	TK	.09	
87473	6'	11.00	14.00	.078	1.60	89.81 526.86
87474	8'	2.44	6.16	.015	.63	31.53 252.24
87475	5'	4.67	7.28	.11	.55	48.20 241.00
87476	5'	1.68	10.70	.024	.54	45.20 226.00
87477	7.5	1.97	9.68	.016	.57	42.25 316.87
						39.85

BACON & CROWHURST LTD.

AGGRESSIVE MINING LTD.

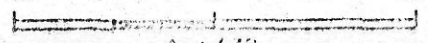
DRILL HOLE SECTION

485

OVINECA M.D., BC.

SCALE

FEET 40 0 40 FEET



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Holes 4 and 5 were the most interesting ones of the program. They were drilled from the same setup to intersect the network below No. 3 Trench. No. 4 was drilled at -45° while No. 5 was at -60° , to intersect the central portion of the network at 90 and 140 feet respectively, below the outcrop. Both holes intersected strong quartz-veining with galena and sphalerite occurring in veinlets and patches. Several sections showed 2-4 inch patches of solid lead and zinc mineralization.

SAMPLING

Mineralized core from Holes 2 and 3 was sampled on the property. The core was split - one half being returned to the core box. The ore sections from Holes 4 and 5 were sealed in their boxes and shipped to Vancouver for the inspection of Dr. W.R. Bacon. In consultation with him, the writer marked out the sections and removed the entire mineralized core for assay.