

ASTRO PROJECT
CASAU EXPLORATION LTD.

SUMMARY REPORT

672471

J.C.STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

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SUMMARY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Epithermal gold potential of the Okanagan Tertiary volcanic basins has been demonstrated by production at the Dusty Mac gold, silver mine, by substantial gold values in drill intersections obtained by Inco Gold west of Skaha Lake, by exploration results on the Huntington Brett claims west of Vernon and by documentation of mineral occurrences in the general area. Somewhat offset from this region but similar in overall context are the deposits being put into production by Echo Bay in the Republic District in Washington State.

Casau negotiated an option on 262 claim units held by Petro Canada Resources in the White Lake basin area and on 64 additional claim units held by Brad Pearson south of the Tertiary volcanics but adjoining the Fairview gold camp.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The White Lake Tertiary volcanic basin which was to be explored under this project lies west of Penticton and extends south to the contact with older rocks near Keremeos and extending east through the Fairview camp north west of Oliver.

Access to the area is excellent from paved highways 3A and 97. Local access by roads, ranging from paved to rough 4 wheel drive, reaches well into all claim groups.

Elevations range from 1107' at Skaha Lake to 5220' southwest of Orofino Mountain. A major power line crosses the area in a northwesterly direction from the Oliver area.

1981-882 (R0)

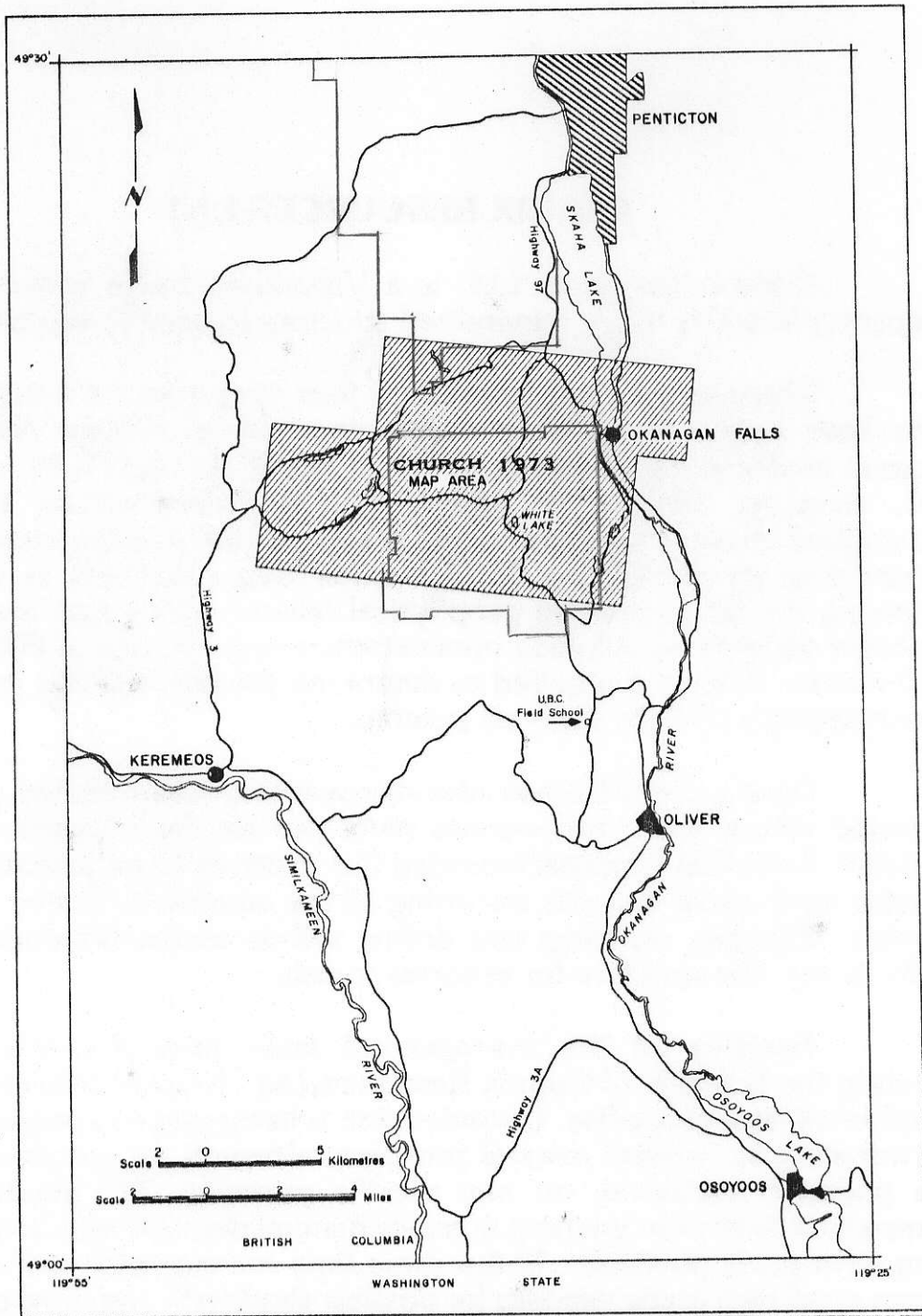


FIGURE 1 LOCATION MAP

PROPERTY

The claims to be included in this project were as follows:

Petro Canada claims

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Record Numbers</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
ASTRO 10	4	222	Nov. 30, 1988
11	6	223	"
12	12	224	"
13	20	225	"
14	15	226	"
16	20	228	"
17	20	229	"
18	20	230	"
19	10	1014	"
22	9	1015	"
26	18	238	"
27	18	239	"
32	20	244	"
33	20	245	"
34	20	246	"
35	3	247	"
36	3	1016	"
38	6	250	"
53	<u>18</u>	617	"
Total	262		

Brad Pearson's Claims

Allie	20	161	Nov. 30, 1988
Micki	20	162	"
Cat	12	163	"
Mouse	<u>12</u>	164	"
Total	64		

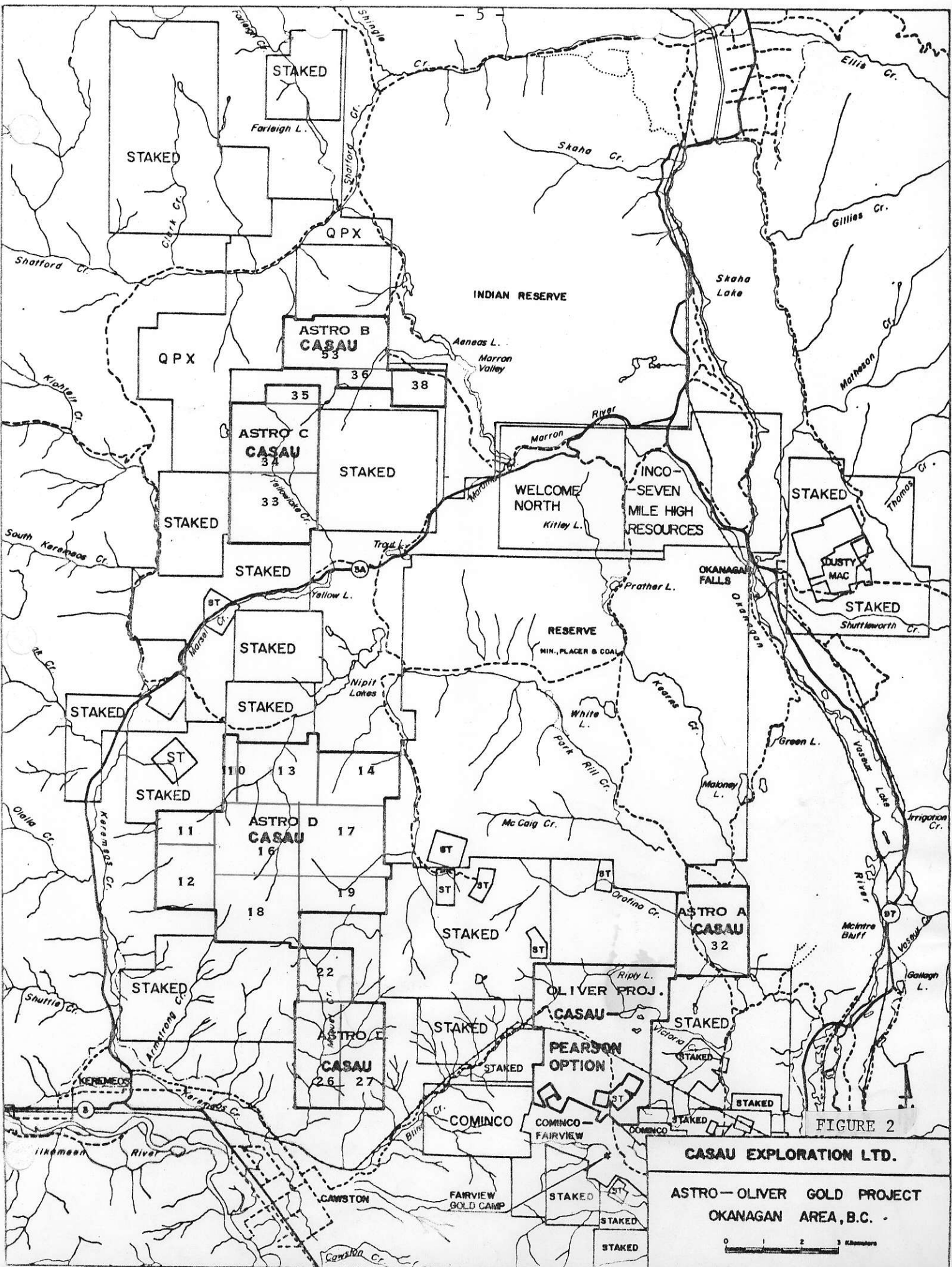
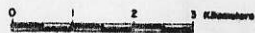


FIGURE 2

CASAU EXPLORATION LTD.

ASTRO-OLIVER GOLD PROJECT
OKANAGAN AREA, B.C.



The Allie, Cat, Micki, Mouse Claims were staked by Brad Pearson and optioned to Pacific 66 Petroleum in 1976. Pacific 66 in agreement with Pearson staked much of the White Lake Basin as the Astro claims and conducted a search for uranium. Pacific 66 was taken over by Petro Canada in 1978 and the exploration program continued through 1979. In 1980 the British Columbia government imposed a moratorium on uranium exploration and mining which lasted until February 1988. The expiry dates for all claims were extended to November 30, 1988 after which time the regular expiry dates came into effect again.

As a result of the uranium moratorium, work to be conducted on these claims falls under "Exploration Regulation- Uranium and Thorium" as the claims are considered a "designated area" listed in Schedule A of the regulation.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The following descriptions of bedrock geology are taken from "Geology of the White Lake Basin" by B.N. Church, 1973.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

"The distribution of Early Tertiary bedded deposits of southwestern British Columbia and northern Washington State is shown on Figure 13. These deposits occur as scattered erosional remnants of what was probably a once continuous belt composed mainly of volcanic rocks extending from at least central Washington through the interior to central British Columbia."

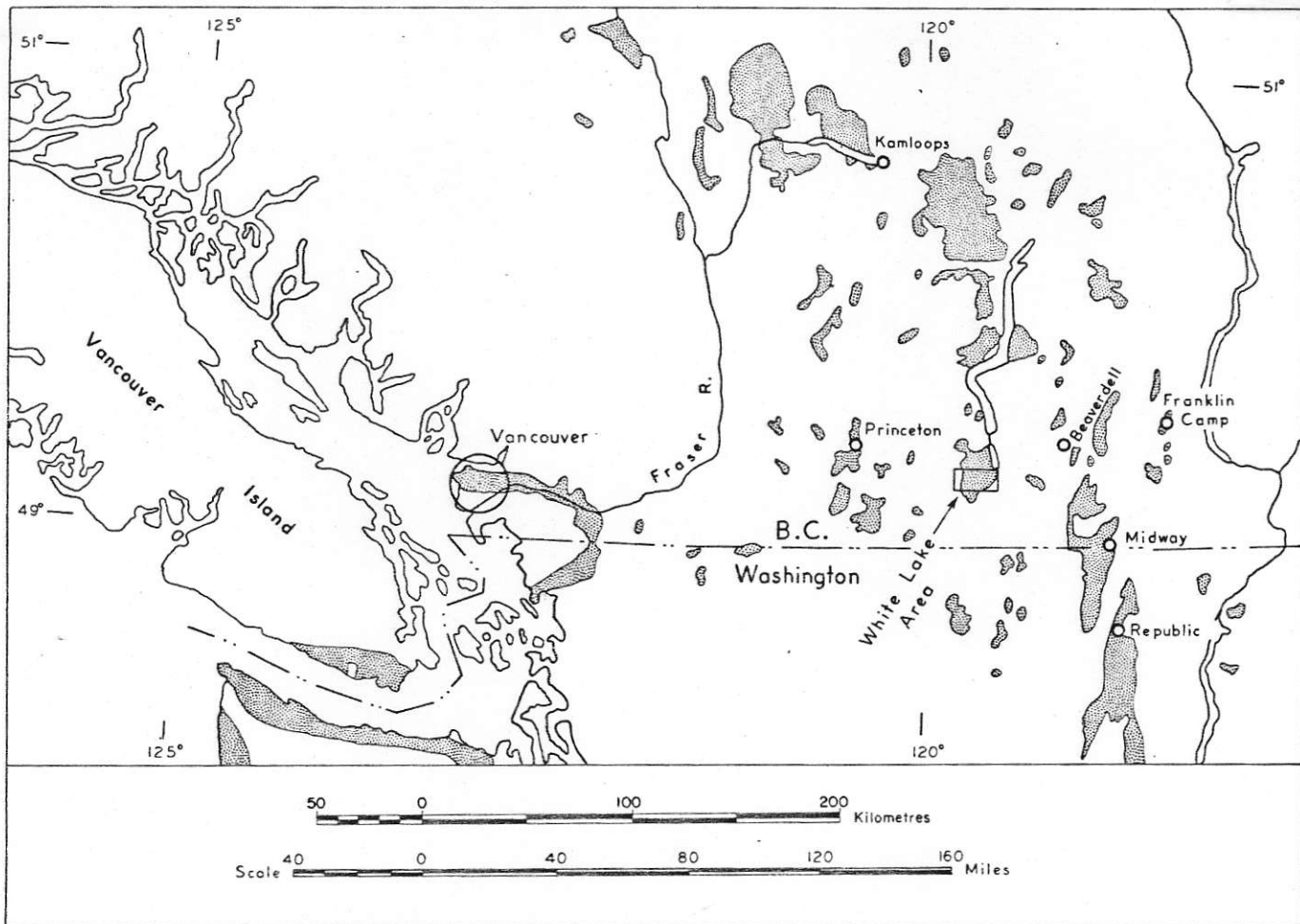


FIGURE 3. Location of Early Tertiary bedded rocks.

"Basal Tertiary rocks are typically coarse breccias and conglomerates. In many places these are overlain by volcanic beds with local interdigitated fluvial and lacustrine sedimentary rocks. In the Princeton and Kamloops areas, Early Tertiary volcanic rocks are commonly dark coloured, probably of andesitic or basaltic composition, whereas, in the southern Okanagan area and near Midway these rocks are generally light coloured having varied composition of acid or intermediate character. Detailed data are scarce but regional studies show that these strata are rarely more than a few thousand feet thick. In contrast to the younger Tertiary units which are almost everywhere flat lying, the older Tertiary strata are commonly tilted and, in places, folded. Mathews (1964) gives ages 10, 12, and 13 million years for some of these younger rocks northwest of Kamloops.

Carr (1962) emphasizes the tensional character of structures in southwestern British Columbia and northern Washington State. Figure 4,

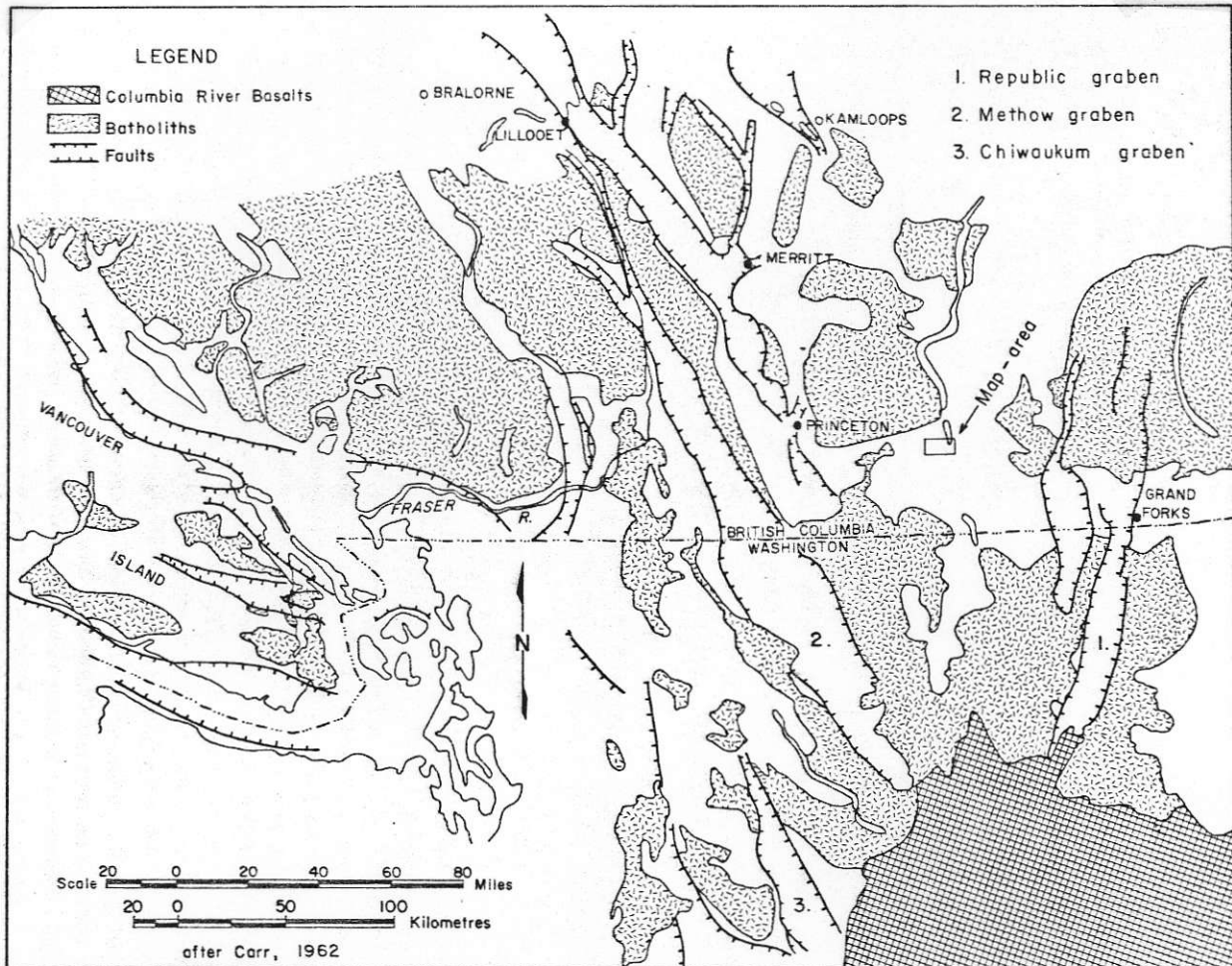


FIGURE 4. Grabens of southwestern British Columbia and northern Washington State, after Carr, 1962.

taken from Carr's report, shows a fan-like system of grabens radiating from an area covered by Columbia River basalts in central Washington. The White Lake area lies between the northerly trending Republic graben, to the southeast, and the northwesterly trending Methow and Chiwaukum grabens, to the west and southwest. Extensive areas of Tertiary rock are downfaulted in Republic and Chiwaukum grabens; however, Methow and other grabens to the north contain little Tertiary rock and are possibly Mesozoic structures. Carr also outlines the position of northwesterly trending Tertiary grabens, not previously shown on Government survey maps, in areas near Princeton and Kamloops."

"The following discussion deals principally with the distribution, thickness, lithology, local and regional structural relations and correlation of the main Tertiary rock units; only brief reference is made to pre-Tertiary rocks.

PRE-TERTIARY ROCKS

Pre-Tertiary rocks are exposed in several places mainly at the margins of the map-area. According to Bostock (1941), these are Triassic or older metasedimentary and metalvolcanic rocks. South of the map-area they are extensively intruded by Cretaceous and some Jurassic granites, granodiorites, and syenites (Cannon, 1966). Also, in places, they are cut by pulaskite dykes, probably Tertiary age.

The Shoemaker Formation, mainly dark grey chert, and Old Tom Formation, mainly greenstone, are interlayered units well exposed in area about a mile west of Yellow Lake and south along Highway 3A, and in the area south of Dorfler Ranch. Old Tom rocks are also exposed on the west wall of Okanagan Valley about 1 mile north of Green Lake. A small window of Shoemaker Formation, showing through Tertiary rocks, is located about three-quarters of a mile northwest of Mahoney Lake.

The Vaseaux Formation is exposed in the southeast corner of the map-area near Mahoney Lake and immediately west of Highway 97, one and one-half miles south of Okanagan Falls. These rocks are probably older than the Old Tom and Shoemaker rocks and consist mainly of siliceous and pyllitic gneiss and some schist.

TERTIARY ROCKS

The present study leads to several important modifications of Bostock's (1941) seven-fold division of Tertiary rocks (Map 627A, Geol. Surv., Canada). Bostock's scheme from the top downward is as follows:

- 7- Unnamed conglomerate.
- 6- Unnamed agglomerate, conglomerate.
- 5- Unnamed andasitic breccia, tuff, and agglomerate
- 4- White Lake Formation: conglomerate, sandstone, and shale; coal; tuff, agglomerate, breccia.
- 3- Marron Formation; mainly basalt and andesite; more feldspathic lavas in northern part of the map-area; related breccia, agglomerate, and tuff; conglomerate.
- 2- Unnamed coarse granite porphyry, coarse feldspar porphyry
- 1- Springbrook Formation; mainly conglomerate; shale, sandstone, tuff, talus deposits.

Table 2.1 shows a revised scheme based on a five-fold division of rocks. Bostock's Springbrook Formation '1' and White Lake Formation '4' are retained with only minor changes in description. Unit '2' is not observed in the map-area and, therefore, is dropped from the Table of Formations. The name Marama Formation is newly applied to rocks, mainly ryodacite and rhyolite, equivalent to the upper part of Bostock's Marron Formation '3' but found to be unconformable on the older succession. The Marron Formation, as now defined, consists of five conformable volcanic members bounded below by the Springbrook Formation and above by the Marama Formation. The name Skaha Formation is newly applied to conglomerate and volcanic rocks, units '6' and '7' of Bostock's scheme, and interbedded slide breccia not recognized by Bostock."

TABLE 2.1. TERTIARY FORMATIONS

	Thickness Range in Feet
SKAHA FORMATION	
UPPER MEMBER	0 to 600
Essentially a fanglomerate with large boulders and blocks of Tertiary and pre-Tertiary rock.	
LOWER MEMBER	0 to 300
Mainly slide breccia with some intercalated conglomerate and tephrite (augite porphyry).	
WHITE LAKE FORMATION	
UPPER MEMBER	0 to 300
Mainly light-coloured pyroclastic rocks, volcanic breccia (Indian Head breccia) with some sedimentary rocks and tephrite (augite porphyry).	
MIDDLE AND LOWER MEMBERS	0 to 3,500
Interdigitated sedimentary and volcanic rocks; White Lake sedimentary rocks consist of volcanic sandstone and conglomerate with some coal; White Lake volcanic rocks consist of feldspar porphyry lavas, lahars, and pyroclastic rocks.	
MARAMA FORMATION	
NOT SUBDIVIDED	0 to 1,000
Predominantly rhyolite and rhyodacite fava with some pyroclastic rocks and local basal conglomerate.	
MARRON FORMATION	
PARK RILL MEMBER	200 to 1,500
Mainly merocrystalline and glassy andesite lava.	
NIMPIT LAKE MEMBER	400 to 1,000
Mainly trachyte and trachyandesite lava.	
KEARNS CREEK MEMBER	0 to 400
Mainly pyroxene-rich vesicular basaltic andesite lava.	
KITLEY LAKE MEMBER	1,000
Mainly trachyte and trachyandesite lava.	
YELLOW LAKE MEMBER	500 to 1,800
Mainly anorthoclase lava, augite porphyry lavas (phonolites), and pyroclastic rocks.	
SPRINGBROOK FORMATION	
NOT SUBDIVIDED	0 to 700
Mainly boulder conglomerate overlying valley talus with fragments of underlying pre-Tertiary rocks,	

Basal Tertiary Surface:

"The surface is generally tilted in an easterly direction. Its regularity is broken by an east-trending syncline in the east-central part, and a southeast-trending anticline in the north part of the map-area. Also, near the east and southeast margins of the map-area, the surface is truncated abruptly by gravity faults of the Okanagan system which generally show westerly or northerly downthrow. Where faults pass subparallel to structure contours, the general slope of the surface is locally increased or decreased depending on the direction of downthrow.

The base of Tertiary strata northeast of White Lake and east of Skaha Lake is estimated to be near 5,500 feet below mean sea level and the maximum thickness to be about 8,000 feet. In comparison, Shaw (1952) shows that rocks of similar age in a basin-like structure near Princeton have a base about 400 feet below mean sea level and a thickness about 3,000 feet."

DISTRICT MINERALIZATION

Approximately thirty two mineral occurrences are recorded in the general area of the Astro Project claims. These fall into several groups on the basis of deposit type, associated minerals or geographic location. The following list segregates several of these occurrences under one or more of these groups.

Group I - Epithermal gold, silver mineralization in Tertiary age volcanics.

(1) Dusty Mac Min File #78

"The Dusty Mac prospect is located about 1 mile east of Okanagan Falls. The deposit consists of a lens-like zone of silicified Eocene volcanic rocks and sedimentary debris containing minor disseminated pyrite and native silver. Also, some quartz veins on the property carry minor bornite and chalcopyrite.

The host rocks belong to the White Lake Formation of the upper part of the local Tertiary section. These beds consist of light-coloured pyroclastic rocks, thick lahar deposits of feldspathic andesite, minor andesitic lavas, and some sandstones and carbonaceous shales. The older rocks in the immediate area belong to the Marama Formation comprising mainly massive ryodacite laval.

These units are on the south limb of a southeasterly trending syncline.

In addition these rocks are cut by an important system of reverse faults. The system trends generally southeasterly, with interwoven easterly and southerly striking segments and splays.

At Dusty Mac, mineralization appears to be largely controlled by the fault system. Quartz veins and gossans are present in or adjacent to most of the main faults.

The main mineralized zone, located in the east central part of the property, is a gently dipping lens of quartz breccia (Plate XVI) with varying admixtures of crushed andesite. The body is exposed over a length of about 700 feet striking roughly 140 degrees with a central cross-section width of about 160 feet and a

maximum thickness of 30 feet. A published statement by Dusty Mac Mines Ltd. indicates 67,790 tons of ore averaging 0.23 ounce per ton gold and 4.97 ounces per ton silver, according to calculations based on exploration up to December 1969."

(2) Inco-7 Mile High Min File #

Data is quoted from company News Releases.

Thu 4 Feb 88

"Diamond drilling to date has outlined a large epithermal gold system over an area of 900 m (east-west) by 500m (north-south). The system is open to the east and the south.

Some of the better intersections were:

Bore-Hole	Intersection (m)		Width (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm
38898	373.10	347.80	1.70	7.4	5.0
	384.20	385.70	1.50	6.7	3.8
72401	270.00	271.30	1.30	22.1	45.9
72408	329.00	337.36	8.36	10.8	20.9
72414	408.90	411.30	2.40	3.0	8.9
72415	379.05	380.45	1.40	15.6	30.7

Wed 17 Feb 88

A two phase, 14,000 m diamond drill program estimated to cost \$1.4 million is proposed for 1988. The best values and the widest values occur where the vein cut a 60 to 100m thick pyroclastic unit (the lower Marama formation). The highest gold values occur in multi-stage, banded quartz veins where repetitive gold deposition has increased the grades.

Mon 28 Mar 88

DH72421

Intersection (feet)	Width (feet)	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
648.95 - 651.24	2.5	0.774	0.94

DH72422

905.77 - 916.56	11.28	0.187	0.638
1040.87-1086.99	44.12	0.298	0.374
incl.			
1040.87-1023.36	28.97	0.438	0.52

Tue 5 Apr 88

Borehole 72423 cut the main zone at 1,017.11 feet and intersected 1.25 feet assaying 0.49 oz/ton. Borehole 72424 was drilled on the northern structure; the best intersection assayed .094 oz over 4.76 feet at 386.5 feet.

Tue 17 May 88

Borehole 72433 was drilled on the main structure and produced the following results:

Depth (ft)	Width (ft)	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
935.5 - 945.5	9.6	.24	.43
935.9 - 958.0	22.1	.14	.31

June 10 88

All holes were drilled from north to south to test the main structure where gold values are present in quartz veins cutting silicified pyroclastics of the Eocene Lower Marama formation.

Hole	Depth (feet)	Width (feet)	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T
72414	1208.8	1217.0	8.2	0.12
	1284.8	1298.4	13.6	0.28
	1327.6	1394.3	66.7	0.18
	1414.5	1429.9	15.4	0.13
	1563.0	1570.5	7.5	0.09

Boreholes 72435 and 72447 were undercuts of holes 72422 and 72433 respectively. They cut the underlying unit and failed to encounter significant gold values.

Boreholes 72434, 72436 and 72439 intersected the silicified and quartz veined pyroclastic unit several times as they went through a series of down faulted blocks.

Borehole 72439 returned the following intersection.

Depth (feet)	Width (feet)	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T
1099.2 - 1126.8	27.6	0.08	0.17
1178.5 - 1191.6	13.1	0.08	0.11
1352.8 - 1359.6	6.8	0.09	0.12 "

Group II Gold Bearing Quartz Veins.

(1) Fairview Camp

This camp consists of the following main occurrences:

<u>Minfile number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
06	Morning Star	Two parallel quartz veins with pyrite, galena sphalerite. Veins occur in argillites and schists of the Anarchist Series which have been intruded by the Oliver and Fairview granites.
07	Stemwinder	Three quartz veins strike N50 W, Dip 60 NE and carry free gold, galena, pyrite and sphalerite. Ore bodies lie along the east contact of the granite and are associated with aplite and dacite porphyry dykes.
08	Fairview	Three quartz veins conformable with schist lying between Oliver granodiorite to the NE and Fairview diorite to the SW. Veins contain pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and free gold.

Production:

Property	Tons Mined	Ounces Gold	Ounces Silver
06 Morning Star	121,550	13947	152407
07 Stemwinder	30,490	3093	17090
08 Fairview	10	11	39
97 Queen Mary	80	22	39
89 Smuggler	150	84	120

90 Susie North of Fairview camp, quartz veins in Nelson granite carry pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Mined for silica flux and produced 7860 ton containing 2639 ounces gold and 48,822 ounces silver.

(2) Orofino Mountain

<u>Minfile Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
10	Orofino, Independence	Biotite schist is intruded by granite and quartz porphyry dykes. Main veins are conformable while stringers cut the formation. Veins contain pyrite, galena, sphalerite and free gold.
Tons mined 13,250 containing 11,200 ounces gold 3,977 ounces silver.		
11	Twin Lakes	Lenticular quartz veins strike NE and carry pyrite, galena and free gold. Main vein at low angle, others steep. Area is underlain by east trending belts of greenstone, sediments and altered diorite, granodiorite and granite. Tertiary volcanics overlie these rocks to the west.
Tons mined 10,600 containing 4,869 ounces gold, 1,176 ounces silver		

Group III Gold Silver Copper Molybdenum Bearing Quartz Veins and Shears associated with Altered Basic Intrusives.

Olalla Area

<u>Minfile Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>					
12	Dolphin	Tons <u>Mined</u> 150	Au <u>Ounces</u> 0	Ag <u>Ounces</u> 203	Cu <u>pounds</u> 15.928		
13	Bullion	Saddle shaped skarn zone in Shoemaker Fm. Intruded by gabbro and diorite on northside of Olalla pyroxenite stock.					
14	Gold Valley, Something Good	Carbonate shear and breccia in argillaceous and cherty sediments near contact of pyroxenite. Contains calcite, quartz, pyrite					
15	Sunrise Hedley Monarch	Narrow quartz veins near apophyses of synite and in pyroxenite. Narrow silicified shear zone.					
16	Golconda	Five foot wide shear zone bounded by fault planes. Strikes S 56 E. Quartz veining with pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite.					
		<u>Tons Mined</u> 60	<u>Ounces Gold</u> 7	<u>Ounces Silver</u> 970	<u>Pounds Copper</u> 83,167	<u>Pounds Lead</u> 1,686	<u>Pounds Molybdenum</u> ,9804
74	Opulence	Copper oxides in shale, often siliceous and cherty- near diorite intrusive.					

Group IV Chert, Jasper- Manganese, gold, silver

<u>Minfile Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	
96	Olalla Dief	Manganese occurs in jasper rock in Shoemaker Fm. Jasper includes a bed of conglomerate with pebbles and matrix replaced by chert.	
<u>Tons Mined</u>	<u>Ounces Gold</u>	<u>Ounces Silver</u>	<u>Pounds Manganese</u>
10	16	45	14515
9	Mo	Banded chert with rhodonite	
137	Mo	Rhodonite with quartz as irregular lens in quartzite	
162	Marron flat	Rhodonite in a window of Shoemaker Fm	

PROPERTY RECONNAISSANCE

Astro 32 Outcrops along the road and on the south face of the "Chert Mountain" in the northwest corner of ASTRO 32 were examined. Six samples were collected, one of which returned 85 ppb gold, 300 ppm As, 222 ppm Cu. Further rock geochemical sampling appears to be warranted.

Adit Dump Approx 2 km south of Astro 32.

A fairly large dump of quartz rich material lies just west of the road north from Oliver to ASTRO 32. An adit extends at 250 into the hillside in coarse grained granite. A sample of quartz fragments from the dump returned 6870 ppb Au, 116 ppm Ag.

Allie, Cat, Micki, Mouse

Outcrops on roads were examined and samples were taken from outcrops and from a pit assumed to be on a Crown granted claim east of the road and north of the Fairview camp area. No values of significance were obtained.

Highway 3A Switchback on Welcome North property.

Steeply dipping quartz carbonate veins cut massive Tertiary volcanics in the road cut. A sample of fragments from several veins returned 125 ppb Au 0.6 ppm Ag.

ASTRO 33, 34, 35

Approximately six kilometres of the Sheep Creek Road (Yellowlake Creek) were examined for rock outcrops and rubble. No rock of immediate interest was located but the deep valley and stream bed of Yellowlake Creek were not examined.

ASTRO 36, 38, 53

The Marron Valley Road lies largely within Indian Reserve 1 of the Penticton Indian Band and only a small portion of the road cuts the northeast corner of Astro 38 and the east boundary of Astro 53. No traverses were made on the claim group.

ASTRO 10-14; 16-19, 22, 26, 27

New road construction has taken place south west of Twin Lakes (Nipit Lakes) and access is available up that route through Astro 13, 10, 16 and 11 to the new main power line. Access roads follow the trend of the power line southeast through Astro 12 and 18 to Astro 22 where this road system joins up with access from the Taylor Lake road north of Orofino Mtn.

No indications of epithermal alteration were noted on these road traverses.

Drill core for holes 78-1, 78-2 and 78-6 was examined in part at its storage site. Sections of core for holes 78-1, 78-2 were removed to Vancouver for more detailed examination and sampling. More detailed logs for those sections are included in this report. Samples assayed from 78-1 indicated no gold content and no trace elements which might suggest nearby mineralization.

TERMINATION OF PROJECT

Casau was forced to give up this project due to its inability to raise financing. Funding was originally available from Mintax and NIM flow through share funding but that was dependent on the Casau stock price being raised to \$0.50/share which was not achieved.

Respectfully submitted

J.C.STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

J.C.Stephen, President

ASTRO PROJECT
COST STATEMENT

FEES, SALARIES, ETC

J.C. Stephen - 6 field days, 38.5 hours office	\$2,764.62
C. Sayer, Geologist	500.00
A. Anczykowski, Drafting	272.00
J.C.S. Expl'n's Services, July	112.50

VEHICLE OPERATION

Redhawk Rentals, August	359.26
Gas	87.00
J.C.S. Explns vehicle, Sept.	358.20

ANALYSIS

Chemex Labs	296.42
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MISCELLANEOUS

Dominion Blueprint	171.23
Telephone	61.51

TOTAL	<hr/> \$4,982.74
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APPENDIX I

ROCK SAMPLE RECORDS ASTRO 32

PARTIAL DRILL RECORDS DDHs 78-1, 78-2

Drill Hole Record

Sheet P. 01
S. 0. 08

Property	ASTRO PROJECT CASAU EXPL.	District	Keremeos Area	Hole No.	78-1	Claim	
Commenced		Location		Tests at		Hor. Comp.	
Completed		Core Size	NQ	Corr. Dip		Vert. Comp.	
Co-ordinates		Elev.		True Brg.		Logged by	
Objective	Re-examination of Petro-Can core		Length	% Recov.		Date	Sept. 1988

Footage		Description	Sample No.	Length	Analysis			
From	To				Au	Ag	As	Mn
466.5	503.0	Brecciated quartzite, core in small fragments. Core may have been split and sampled, fresh orange flagging occurs at frequent intervals but with no markings. Rock is black with graphite and fine disseminated pyrite in very small quantity.			ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
467.5	472.0	Fragments of chloritic and graphitic sheared quartzite. Small carbonate blebs and stringers.	66621A		30	-0.2	5	600
472.0	477.0	Badly broken core previously sampled. Siliceous quartzite, graphite on fractures. Rare, very fine pyrite mineralization	66622A		5	-0.2	-5	1150
477	479	Brecciated quartzite with carbonate stringers						
479	480	Granite dyke						
480.0	480.5	Brownish fine grained massive dyke? Fine pyrite	66623A		-5	-0.2	10	2050
480.5	481.0	Quartzite, graphite on fractures						
481.0	482.0	Brownish fine grained massive dyke? fine pyrite						
482.0	483.5	Very siliceous quartzite, no visible mineral						
483.5	485.2	Quartzite with considerable graphite, minor pyrite						
485.2	485.5	Quartz carbonate veining.						
485.5	490.0	Greenish brown fine grained dyke? Carbonate veinlets and disseminated pyrite. Considerable graphite in places. Appears to be thin bedded quartzite with interlayered green grey tuff in graphitic sections.	66624A		-5	-0.2	-5	1245
490.0	491.3	Brecciated quartzite, very shiny graphite on many irregular fractures. Possible very fine pyrite.						
491.3	496.0	Brecciated quartzite with sections of greenish brown tuff? Fine Pyrite and pyrite near stringers.	66625A		5	-0.2	-5	1345
496	497	Granite dyke						
497	503	Approx. 2.5 feet broken core. Brecciated quartzite, much graphite, minor pyrite. Py on fractures.						

Drill Hole Record

Property	ASTRO PROJECT CASAU EXPLN	District	Keremeos Area	Hole No.	78-2	Claim	
Commenced		Location		Tests at		Hor. Comp.	
Completed		Core Size	NQ	Corr. Dip		Vert. Comp.	
Co-ordinates		Elev.		True Brg.		Logged by	
Objective	Re-examination of Petro-Can core length			% Recov.		Date	Sept 1988

Footage		Description	Sample No.	Length	Analysis				
From	To								
564	565	Light grey brecciated quartzite. Indistinct blue grey fragments or disrupted quartz veining. Very quartz rich overall. Fine pyrite cubes on numerous small fractures, often accompanied by fine dark grey to black graphite? in small quantity.							
565	568.5	Fault zone. Black muddy material with fragments of quartzite. More or less graphite with minor very fine pyrite. Slickensided in many directions.							
568.5	570	1.2' core. Grey brecciated quartzite. Minor pyrite on fractures and fine black graphite. Core broken and sheared at 569.7'.							
570	575	Badly sheared and broken quartzite with some sections representing granular fault gouge. Much muddy graphitic material. Fine pyrite cubes on fractures. Local large fragments of lighter colored quartz up to 2.5 inches - may be disrupted vein.							
575	576.3	Solid core. Creamy pink coarse grained, quartz rich granite. Contacts at 60°. Very minor weak fracturing with minor fine pyrite and disseminated spots of pyrite.							
576.3	577	Brecciated quartzite with apparent minor folding at start of section. Platy graphitic wafers at end of section. Minor pyrite.							
577	577.4	Solid granite dyke. Graphitic material on contact at 45°, second contact uncertain at 90°.							
577.4	581	Thin bedded quartzite, sericitic on bedding planes plus chlorite? and graphite in more sheared sections. Little very fine pyrite.							
581	582.5	Granite dyke							
582.5	583.5	Brecciated very siliceous quartzite. Minor pyrite and graphite. So quartz rich as to appear silicified.							
583.5	584	Granite dyke. Contacts about 60°							
584	586	Thin bedded quartzite, minor pyrite, graphite.							
586	589.5	Very broken core, latter portion mainly graphitic material with very fine pyrite. Strong shearing in wavy pattern along core. Polished, slickensided surfaces.							
589.5	613	Thin bedded impure quartzite. Bedding at 60° to core. Bedding planes sericitic.							
		593-594 Black siltstone, finely bedded.							
		Minor crenulated folding over short sections							

