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082G/02E

HOWELL PROJECT, FERNIE, B. C.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For

EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

By

Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.

March, 2000

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INTRODUCTION

The Howell Project comprises an alkaline intrusive related gold prospect in southeastern British Columbia that is analogous to gold deposits such as Golden Sunlight in Montana and Cripple Creek, Colorado. The property is easily accessed by paved and logging haul roads from the town of Fernie, B. C., a distance of 73 road kilometers.

Claims were first staked in the area in 1969, but the gold potential was not recognized until 1983. Several years of exploration activity resulted in outlining a major regional scale complex of syenitic intrusions with associated gold mineralization. The intrusions are spatially coincident with Tertiary extensional faulting and occur as dykes, large sills, diatremes and stocks that cut Pre Cambrian to Paleozoic and possibly Cretaceous sediments. Several large areas show anomalous gold in soils at greater than 20 ppb gold, with individual anomalies being up to 2 kilometers in length. Drilling in a portion of one large gold anomaly resulted in an intercept of 190 ft. grading 1.23 g/t gold (hole HRC-25); this intersection was in silicified, pyritic altered limestone/dolomite that may have been carbonaceous. Geophysics (IP) has been undertaken on one small area resulting in the partial definition of three anomalies which have been only partly tested.

Mineralization on the property has been found to be associated with pyritization and/or silicification in both intrusives and their sedimentary host rocks. Soil gold anomalies generally show coincident Ag, Zn, Pb, Sb, As, and occasionally Mo anomalies. Quartz-fluorite veining has been observed and Bi levels in rocks are often enhanced. Large areas of quartz stockwork have been mapped and pyritic alteration is widespread.

A number of questions relating to the character of large scale faults and the age of the mineralizing event need to be answered. The intrusions are believed to be Cretaceous in age but evidence exists to suggest that a Tertiary intrusive/mineralizing event may have occurred. If the latter is true, a number of important bounding faults between the Cretaceous rocks and the older stratigraphy would be considered significant exploration targets as possible feeders for mineralization.

The large volume of mineralized carbonate in the vicinity of drill hole HRC-25 is considered to be open ended in at least three directions. The source of the mineralizing fluids to this mineralization and the possible structures which may form feeders to it are not understood, though further exploration of this concept should produce new drill targets with the potential for higher grades.

The Howell property has good potential for hosting large bulk tonnage deposits as well as high-grade structurally controlled deposits. Large areas of the property are under-explored and areas where significant, large volume mineralization has been encountered have not been fully pursued.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Howell property lies in NTS 82G/2E at latitude 49°13'W and longitude 114°38'W in the Fort Steele Mining Division, B.C. The claims are near the headwaters of Howell and Twentynine Mile Creeks, some 30 kilometers southeast of the town of Fernie, B.C. and 10 kilometers west of the Flathead River. Elevations on the property range from 1490 meters to 2400 meters with most of the property being below tree-line. Twentynine Mile Creek flows east-southeasterly through the central portion of the claims forming a u-shaped, linear, glaciated valley. Prominent rock headwalls bound the valley on the south and west.

Access to the claims departs from Morrissey, which is on Highway 3 some 13 kilometers south of Fernie, and then approximately 60 kilometers southerly along the Morrissey, Lodgepole and Harvey Forest Access Roads to secondary logging roads that lead to most parts of the property. Access is seasonal, June through November, depending on winter logging activity during December through May.

Logging is the primary activity in the area and much of the property area has been logged. Portions of the forest cover have been removed by forest fires and have yet to fully re-seed. Overburden cover varies from thin residual soils in the upper slopes to local talus and soil cover in intermediate elevations, to thick glacial till and fluvial gravel cover in the valley bottom. Outcrop exposure is reasonable, being most abundant in the elevations above 1600 meters where abundant subcrop can be found.

LAND STATUS

The Howell 1 through 5 claims are under option from Placer Dome (CLA) Limited and Cominco Ltd., each of whom own 50%. Eastfield may earn a 100% interest in the property by undertaking \$1,000,000 in exploration expenditures by August 31, 2004, issuing 200,000 shares to each of Placer and Cominco by August 31, 2002 and paying \$100,000 to each of Placer and Cominco by August 31, 2004. A 1.5% net smelter royalty is reserved to each of Placer and Cominco of which 0.5% of each may be purchased by Eastfield after a production decision has been made. Certain cash payments to Placer and Cominco are required upon a production decision being made.

The 18 unit Ysoo claim is 100% owned by Eastfield Resources Ltd., and is not subject to the Placer/Cominco agreement.

Howell Property: Fort Steele Mining Division, NTS 82G/2E, British Columbia, Canada.

Claims	Units	Record No.	Expiry Date
Howell 1	20	209981	July 14, 2003
Howell 2	20	209982	July 14, 2003
Howell 3	20	209983	July 14, 2003
Howell 4	20	210011	October 31, 2003
Howell 5	8	210012	October 31, 2003
Ysoo	18	366755	November 2, 2001
Total:	106 units (approximately 2650 hectares or 6548 acres)		

EXPLORATION HISTORY

1969-1970: N. C. Lenard: staked claims and undertook stream sediment sampling.

1971: Canarctic Resources Ltd.: (Williams and Jones) geochemical and geological work; concluded no gold or uranium potential but possibilities for Cu, Pb, Zn in the syenitic intrusions.

1972: Canarctic Resources Ltd.: (R. Netolitzky) geological, geochemical and geophysical work; outlined Pb/Zn anomalies in soils and rocks.

1972: Cominco Ltd.: (G. L. Webber) prospecting, soil and stream geochemical sampling around known Pb/Zn anomalies found to be related to mineralized quartz veins within and adjacent to syenite and trachyte plugs.

1983: Cominco Ltd.: staked Howell 1 to 5 claims after prospecting, geological mapping and silt and heavy mineral geochemical sampling program indicated anomalous gold, and noted intense silicic, calc-silicate and pyritic alteration in intrusives and sediments; completed additional prospecting and mapping and contour soil sampling which outlined three gold/silver anomalous areas.

1984-1986: Cominco Ltd.: follow-up contour soil sampling, mapping and rock sampling; outlined five anomalous areas all showing some association to intrusions; follow-up recommended.

1984: Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited: silt sampling of Howell, 29 Mile Creeks.

1985: Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited: Howe 1 claim staked adjacent to Cominco's Howell property; silt, soil and rock sampling; identified gold anomalies in what is now the eastern end of the A grid.

1986: Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited: geological mapping, rock and soil sampling; Howe 1 claim grid soil sampling outlined Au/As anomaly partly associated with a clay altered trachyte stock and brecciated quartz arenite; eastern end of Grid A; anomalies open onto Cominco Howell claims to the west; staked Howe 2 to 7 claims.

1987: Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited: geological mapping, soil and rock sampling and excavator trenching; grids extended south of Twentynine Mile Creek onto present Ysoo claim; gold and multi-element anomalies defined; trenching in this area returned significant gold and Pb/Zn/Ag values.

1988: Placer Dome Inc agreement made with Cominco to option Howell Claims; 25 reverse circulation drill holes totaling 8,762 feet (2,670.6 m) on Grid A (10 holes/3651 ft. on Howe (Ysoo); 15 holes/5111 ft. on Howell); hole 25 returned 190 feet (57.9 m) of 1.23 g/tn gold in a pyritic, carbonaceous limestone; soil sampling extending Grids A and E on the Howell claims; rock sampling on the Howe grid.

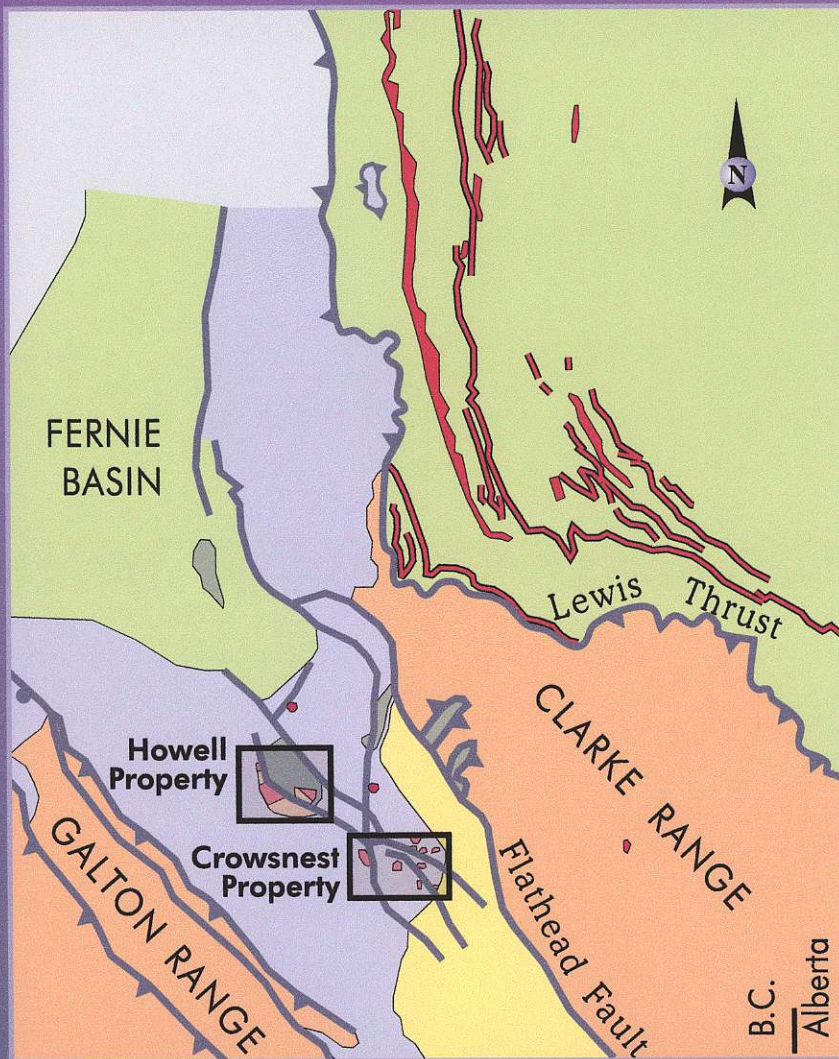
1989: Placer Dome Inc.: diamond drilling – 3 holes /495 m on A grid, 4 holes /600.7 m on E grid; 17 line-km magnetic/EM survey on E grid; soil grid extension on E grid; drilling confirmed the extensively anomalous gold intersects from the previous RC drilling on the A grid and on the E grid showed anomalous gold occurring over a large area; Placer Dome discontinued work late in 1989.

1992-1993: Phelps Dodge Canada Limited: optioned the property from Placer Dome/Cominco; rock sampling rock chip sampling along a syenite intrusive contact east of the drill area returned 340 ppb gold over 186 m; 10.1 km IP survey and 8.4 km magnetic survey on eastern A grid outlined three large, moderate to strong chargeability anomalies.


1993: Phelps Dodge Canada Limited: drilled six core holes/890.9 m in the eastern A grid in 1993, further confirming the large volume of anomalous gold in this area; five holes failed to reach target depths.

1998: Eastfield Resources Ltd.: staked the 18 unit YSOO claim to cover gold anomalies on the Howe grid (south of A grid).

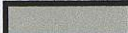
1999: Eastfield Resources Ltd.: Eastfield optioned the Howell claims from Placer Dome (CLA) Limited and Cominco Ltd.; carried out prospecting and rock sampling on various gold soil anomalies on the A and E grids; completed data compilation of previous work.



Oligocene


 Kishenehn Formation


Upper cretaceous

 Alberta Group

Mesozoic




 Crowsnest volcanics

 Howell intrusives

Paleozoic



Proterozoic

 Purcell group

 Thrust fault

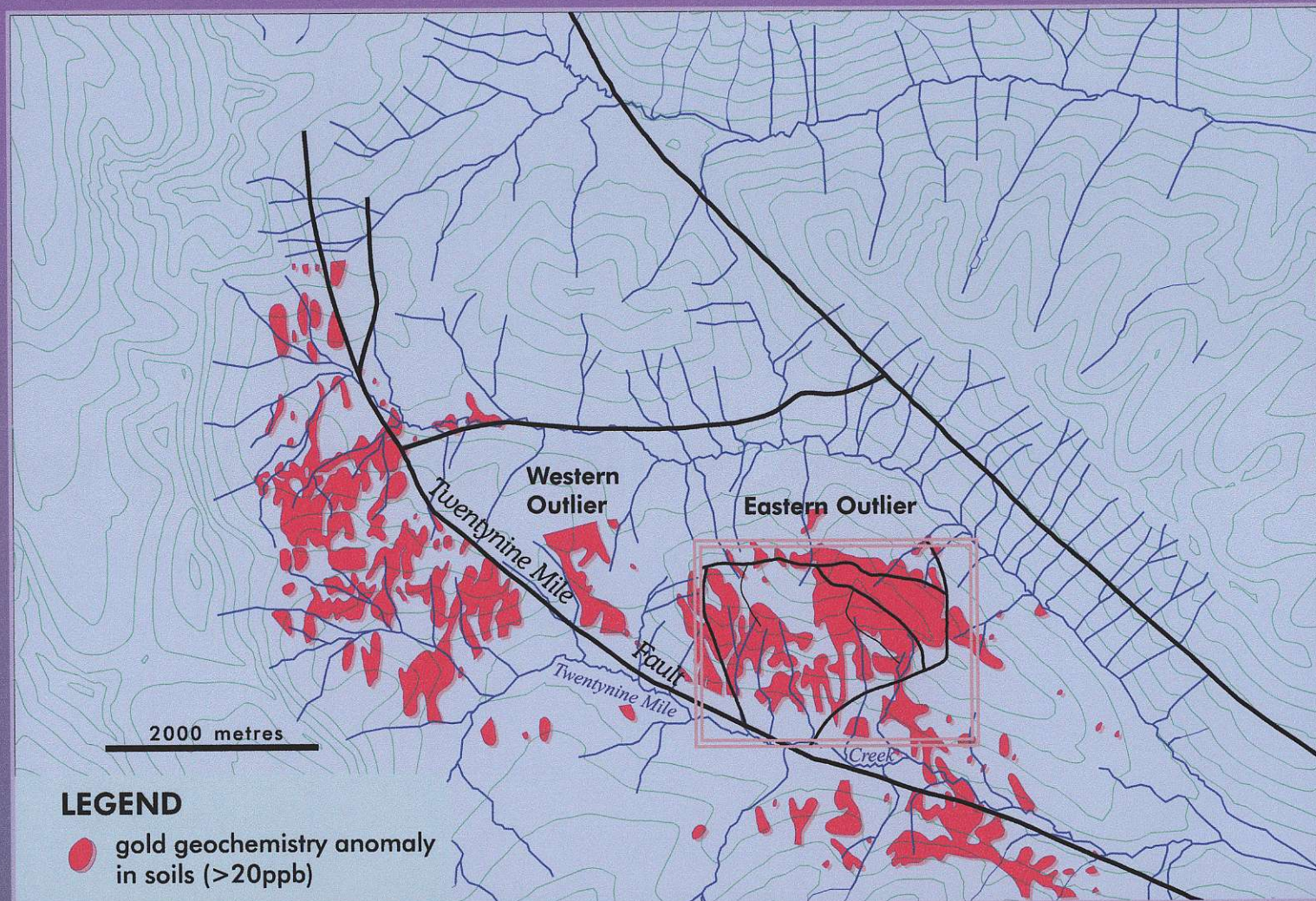
 Normal fault

20 kilometres

Howell & Crowsnest

REGIONAL GEOLOGY


Eastfield Resources Ltd.



Howell Project

GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY


Eastfield Resources Ltd.

CRETACEOUS

- Belly River Formation
- Alberta Group
- Flathead Intrusions

TRIASSIC

- Spray River Formation

PERMIAN/PENNSYLVANIAN

- Rocky Mountain Group

MISSISSIPPIAN

- Rundle Group

DEVONIAN

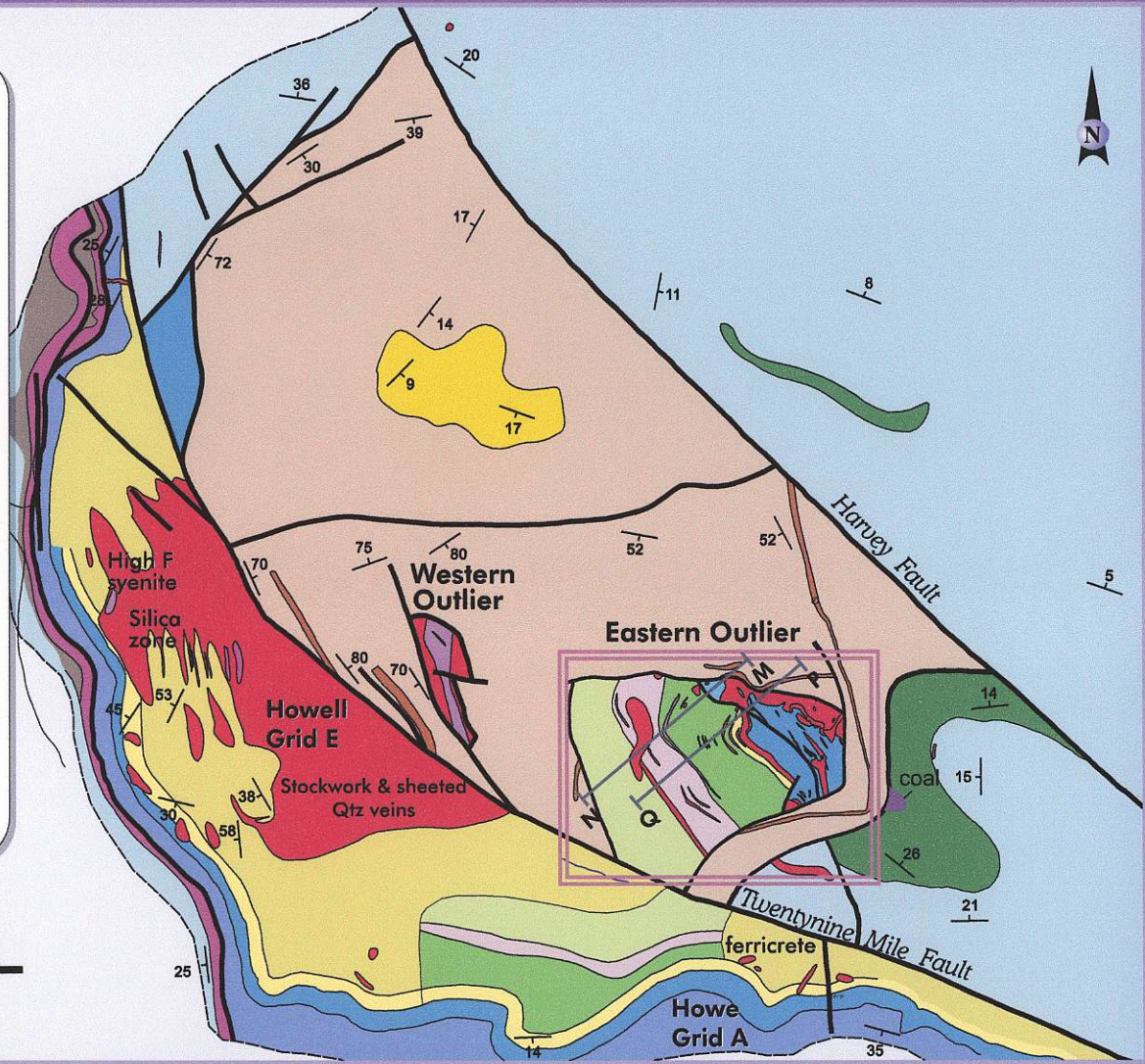
- Palliser Formation
- Fairholme Group

CAMBRIAN

- Elko Formation
- Flathead Formation

PROTROZOIAC

- Purcell Supergroup
- Roosville Formation
- Phillips Formation
- Gateway Formation



Howell Project

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Eastfield Resources Ltd.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology is excerpted from a summary in a paper written by Brown and Cameron (1999): “ The geology of the Flathead area is characterized by Laramide structures, comprising thrust faults and open folds that have been modified by Tertiary normal faults. Strata exposed in the Flathead area include Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup clastics, Paleozoic carbonate and clastic rocks, Mesozoic clastic sequences and coal beds and Tertiary fault scarp units related to normal faults. Cretaceous alkalic intrusions comprising stocks, dikes and sills [and diatremes] intrude layered rocks, and are generally restricted to areas of Tertiary faults.

“ The sediment-hosted gold occurrences in the region lie within the HCS [Howell Creek Structure], an enigmatic feature of the southern Rocky Mountain fold and thrust belt (Figure 1). The HCS is located southeast of the Fernie Basin in a zone of northwest-trending normal faults. The HCS described by Price (1965), Oswald (1964) and others is a feature in which Upper Cretaceous marine sedimentary rocks of the Alberta Group occur within a fault-bounded window surrounded by Proterozoic to Mesozoic strata that have been intruded by bodies of Lower Cretaceous syenite. The structural position of the Upper Cretaceous Alberta Group strata with respect to the regional Lewis Thrust fault is the subject of many studies and structural interpretations. The nature of the HCS is further complicated by the presence of two outliers of Proterozoic to Mesozoic rocks that structurally overlie the Alberta Group within the window.”

Mapping by Cominco geologists (Casselman, 1986) and the authors has identified syenite intrusion into Alberta Group sediments, suggesting that a second phase of intrusive activity is likely related to the Tertiary extensional event which appears to coincide with their localities. This issue needs further work to prove this relationship.

SUMMARY OF PAST EXPLORATION RESULTS

An area of approximately 19 square kilometers, measuring 7 kilometers east-west, has been gridded and soil sampled. The gridded area can be divided into three sub-areas for discussion purposes and these generally define separated geochemical anomalies: 1. A Grid: in the eastern portion of the property, north of Twentynine Mile Creek; 2. Grid E: western portion of the property, north and west of Twentynine Mile Creek; 3. Ysoo Grid, in the eastern portion of the property, south of Twentynine Mile Creek. These anomalies are based on values ≥ 20 ppb gold and usually show coincidence with other metals (Ag, Sb, Zn, Pb, \pm Mo).

A Grid:

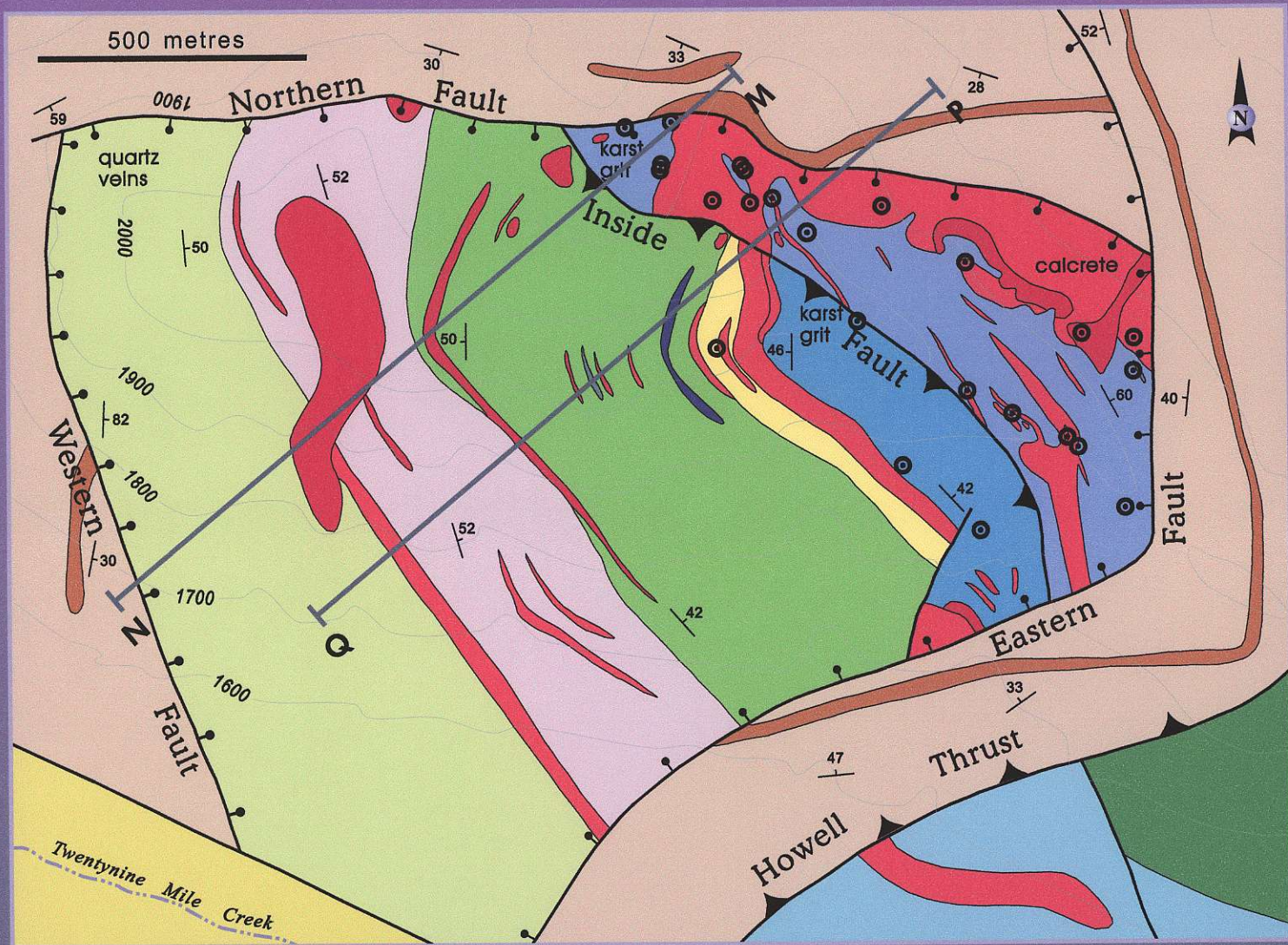
The northeastern portion of the A Grid area has received the most attention in past work. Approximately 11 kilometers of I.P. survey, 9 core drill holes, 25 reverse circulation drill holes and extensive outcrop sampling have been completed in this area. This area is underlain by Paleozoic carbonates and clastics which have been intruded by large volumes of syenite sills, dykes and breccia bodies. The western portion of the A grid has received little attention and is generally underlain by Proterozoic clastic rocks intruded by syenite sills, dykes and breccia bodies.

The northeastern portion of A grid is underlain by a 900 m by 1800 m southeasterly trending gold geochemical anomaly. This anomaly lies mostly on the northeast slope of the ridge and within the Paleozoic strata but a portion of the anomaly lies within the Proterozoic rocks southwest of the mapped thrust contact with the Paleozoic section. The northeastern part of A grid was covered by an I.P survey which showed high background chargeability (5-12 mV) but defined two moderate to strong chargeability anomalies: a northwest trending 50 m by 650 m zone on the northeast flank of the ridge; and a 350 m by 800 m north-northwesterly trending zone that conforms generally with the western flank of the gold geochemical anomaly in this area.

All 34 drill holes placed in the A grid were in this northeastern portion of the A Grid; all but four were collared northeast of the thrust contact with the Proterozoic section and were drilled in Paleozoic strata that are dominantly carbonates with large volumes of syenite intrusions. The best results from the drilling were in the vicinity of hole HRC-25 which returned 190 feet of 1.23 g/t gold hosted in pyritic partly silicified carbonate rocks. The highlights of the A Grid drill results are compiled in the following table:

A Grid: Drill Result Summary

Hole No.	From/To (m)	Interval(m.)	Au (ppb)	Comments
HA-1	40.5-64.5	24	133	Syenite;limestone;Incl. 1m x 3600 ppb Au;entire hole is anomalous.
	112.5-117.5	5	236	
	124-140	16	409	
HA-2	0-221 TD	221	213	Syenite,limestn., bx; min open at end of hole.
	87-124	37	419	
	3.5-18.5	15	557	
HA-3	3-187.5	184.5	246	Mostly limestone; some fldsp. Porph.
	3-43	40	568	
HA-4	7.9-158.5	150.6	198	Int. bx.;syen ;limestone; calc-siltstn.
	63-89	26	407	
HA-5			Gen.<100	Marble, int.bx, syenite;peak 199 ppb Au
HA-6	3.6-198.7	195.1	93	3m sampling; peak 543 ppb Au; qtz. arenite, arg., ss, syenite dykes,gabbro dyke
	177-193	18	263	



Howell Project

"A" GRID GEOLOGY






Eastfield Resources Ltd.

CRETACEOUS

 Belly River Formation

 Alberta Group

Howell Intrusions:

 gabbro
 intrusive breccia
 syenite

TRIASSIC

 Spray River Formation

PERMIAN/PENNSYLVANIAN

 Rocky Mountain Group

MISSISSIPPIAN

 Rundle Group

DEVONIAN

 Palliser Formation


 Fairholme Group

CAMBRIAN

 Elko Formation

 Flathead Formation

PROTROIIC

 Purcell Supergroup

 Roosville Formation

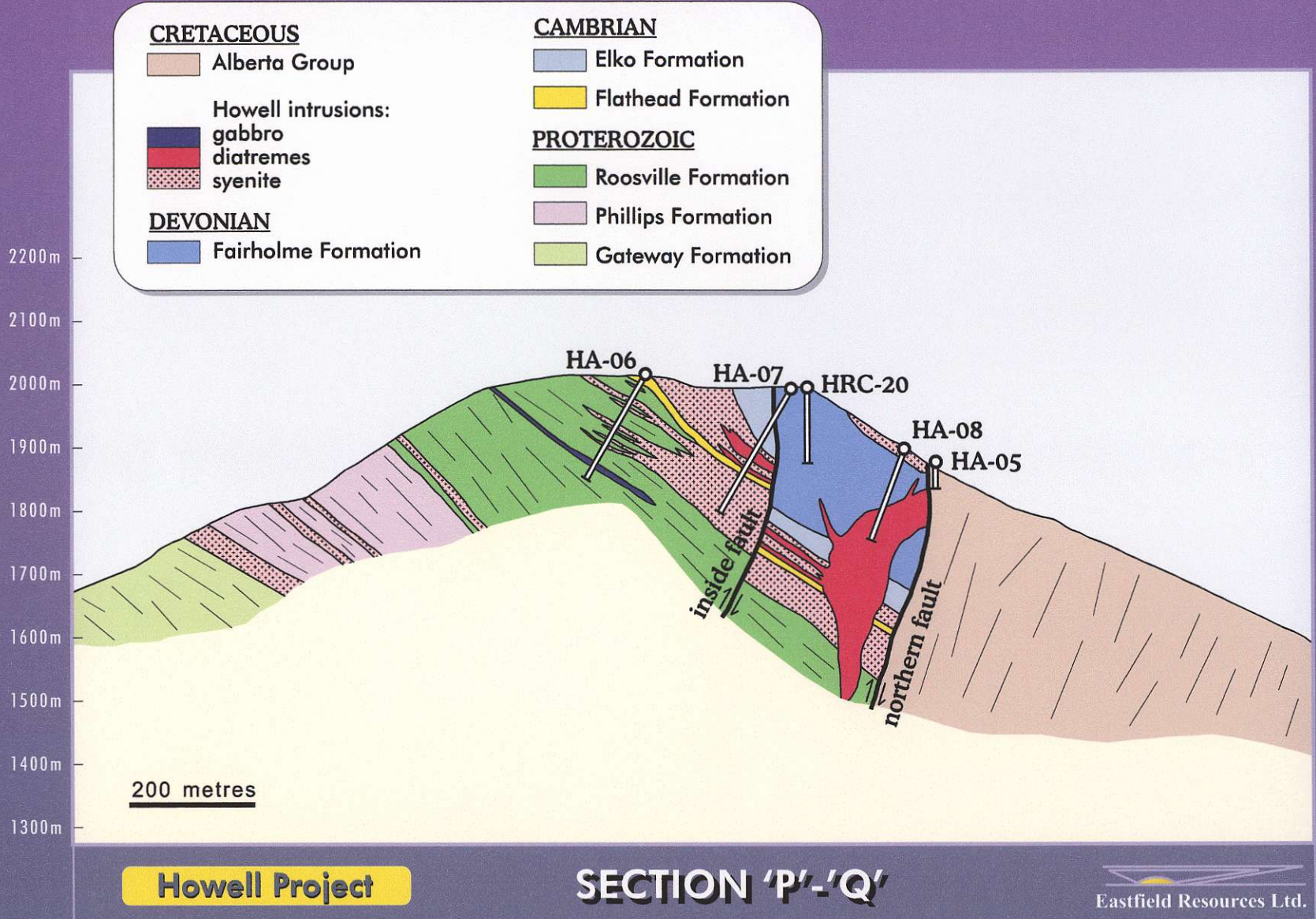
 Phillips Formation

 Gateway Formation

Howell Project

"A" GRID GEOLOGY





CRETACEOUS

Alberta Group

Howell intrusions:

gabbro
diatremes
syenite

DEVONIAN

Fairholme Formation

CAMBRIAN

Elko Formation

Flathead Formation

PROTEROZOIC

Roosville Formation

Phillips Formation

Gateway Formation

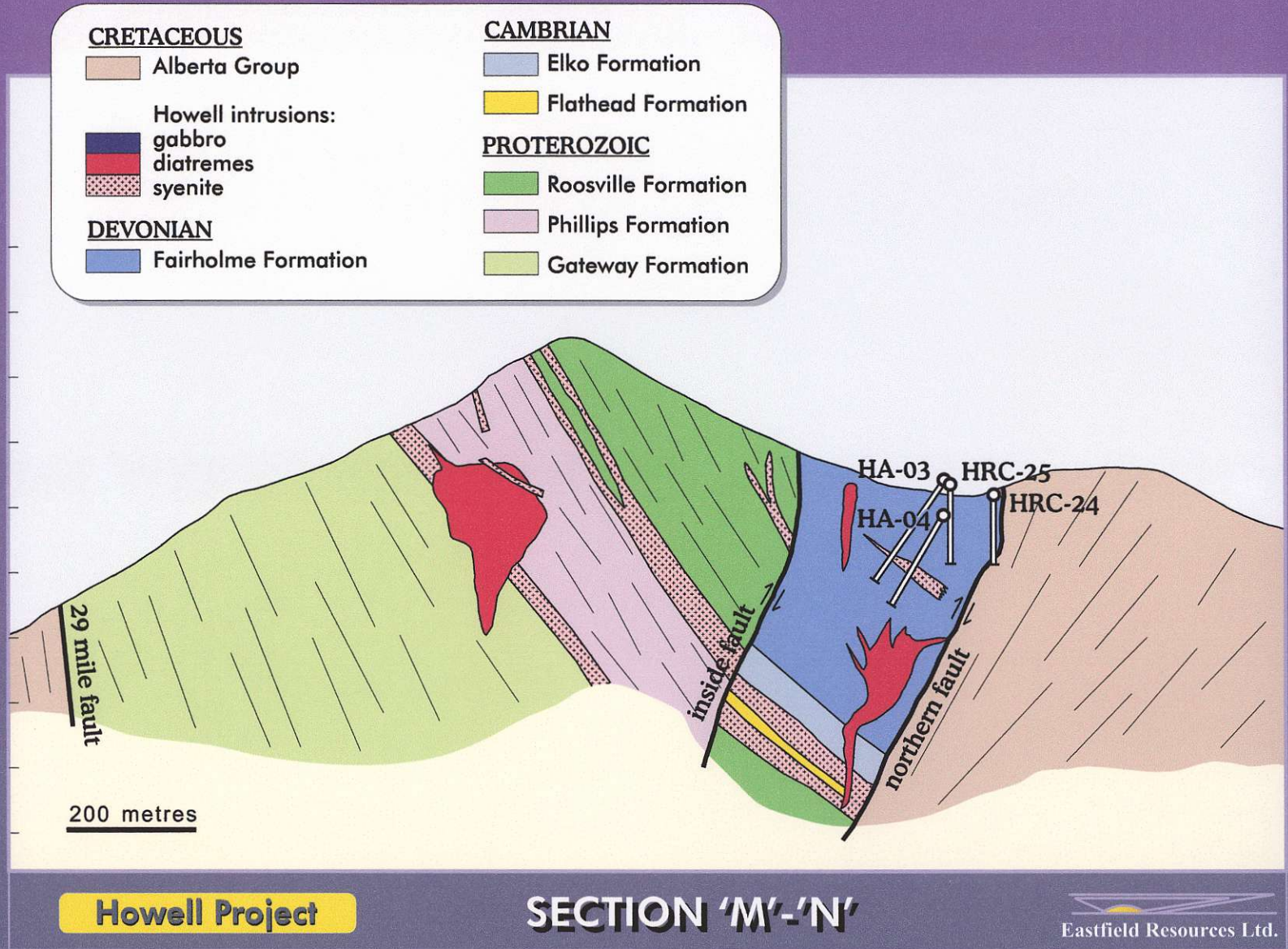
2200m
2100m
2000m
1900m
1800m
1700m
1600m
1500m
1400m
1300m

200 metres

Howell Project

SECTION 'M'-'N'

Eastfield Resources Ltd.



Hole No.	From/To (m)	Interval(m.)	Au (ppb)	Comments
HA-7	71-76.5	5.5	166	Dolom., sh, syenite, diat bx, qtzaren; background gold >@117m with diat bx; up to 4%py
	107-114	7	117	
	138-156	18	355	
HA-8	130-145	15	338	Marble; diat bx; syenite; ended in diat bx with 234ppb; 41-276 ppb to end of hole @160.3 m
	154-160.3	6.3	210	
HA-9	35-47	11	177	Diat bx; syenite; sh; <15 ppb in sh; 30-250 ppb, gen.<100 ppb
HRC-11	44.19-59.43	15.24	136	Lmstn/dolo; sh; ss; most of hole weakly anomalous
HRC-12	19.81-28.95	9.14	260	Dolo/lmstn; syenite; lost hole 30.48
HRC-13			<66ppb in lmstn; <23ppb in Alb Gp	Dolo/lmstn to 22.8m; Alb Gp sh/sltn to 123.4mTD;
HRC-14	0-1.5	1.5	205	Lmstn; dolom; m.syen; gen<50 ppb
HRC-15	53.3-60.9	7.6	15794 Pb 19442 Zn 53.2ppmAg 347ppbAu	Limonitic dolomite
HRC-16	73-146.3	97.9	74	Limestone
	122.5-146.3 TD	23.8	181	
HRC-17	10.67-16.76	6.09	205	Syenite; minor sh, dolomite
	36.5-135.9TD	99.4	128	
HRC-18	7.6-12.2	4.6	337	1.5-10.6=syenite; 10.6-92.9= Alb Gp shale, sltn.
HRC-19	3.05-7.62	4.57	83	Lmstn to 8m; Alb Gp to 92.9m
HRC-20	42.5-84.5	42	50	Mix dolom/syenite Syenite
	84.5-123.4 TD	38.9	129	
HRC-21	10-48	38	73	Limestone/dolomite Syenite-limestn contact Syenite
	48-121.9 TD	73.9	238	
	48-64.5	16.5	391	

Hole No.	From/To (m)	Interval(m.)	Au (ppb)	Comments
HRC-22	0-22.5	22.5	166	Limestone Syenite; minor lmstn. Massive f.g. py to 50% in limestone at syenite contact
	51-123.4 TD	72.4	480	
	51-62.5	11.5	1006	
HRC-23	0-62.5 TD	62.5	436	Syenite; syenite/lmstn mix
HRC-24	0-34	34	239	Limestone/siltstone
	56.5-95.5	39	328	
HRC-25	0-123.4 TD	123.4	708	Limestone; pyritic, silicic, in part carbonaceous.
	0-57.9	57.9	1230	
	48.8-57.9	9.1	2987	

The western portion of the A Grid is underlain by a series of irregular gold geochemical anomalies that roughly form a northwesterly trend over an area of 600 m by 1200 m. In detail these anomalies generally trend northerly. Little work has been done in this area which is underlain by a sequence of Proterozoic sandstone, siltstone and argillite. Limited rock sampling indicates anomalous gold with a peak value of 741 ppb gold in a pyritic, silicified siltstone obtained from outcrop in the central portion of the westernmost anomaly. This area hosts numerous syenite intrusions including a large diatreme breccia.

At the very western end of the A Grid, or the eastern end of the E Grid, an anomalous gold in soil area measuring 200 to 300 meters is open to the west. Sampling by Cominco (Casselman, 1986) returned anomalous gold in the southern portion of a soil anomaly that overlaps the Placer Dome anomaly and also noted a syenite intrusive into Alberta Group rocks in this vicinity.

E Grid:

The E Grid is underlain by several irregular gold in soil geochemical anomalies within an area of approximately 1500 m by 2500 m, with other small anomalies beyond this. These anomalies can generally be separated into three areas: 1. A 400 m by 500 m anomaly on the eastern slope south of Wutluck Creek at the southern end of the grid area; 2. A 600 m by 1000 m anomaly on the south facing slope at the southeastern end of the grid area; and 3. A 1100 m by 1300 m area flanking, to the north and south, the east-west trending ridge at the western end of the grid. Small geochemical anomalies also occur at the northern end of the grid area with rock samples up to 608 ppb gold.

Area 1 had two rock samples taken at the western edge of the anomaly that carried 740 and 708 ppb gold from silicified sandstone; no other work was noted in this area. This anomaly is unique on the property in that other trace elements do not appear to be anomalous. Area 2 lies above a large boulder talus field that comprises syenite with intense quartz stockwork development. Limited rock sampling in this area has returned anomalous gold values up to 141 ppb. Area 3 may have several individual sources for

the wide spread geochemistry but the general configuration of the anomalies flanking the east-west ridge suggests the possibility of a central intrusive core. The area has only been mapped at a very preliminary level and has had minimal rock sampling except on the north slope of the ridge area where most of the sampling shows anomalous gold, up to 1120 ppb.

Two pairs of drill holes were completed in the northernmost portion of the anomaly area and were approximately 400 m apart with 150 m between each of the holes. These holes all returned anomalous gold top to bottom and a summary of these results follows:

Hole No.	From/To (m)	Interval(m.)	Au (ppb)	Comments
HE-1	45-58	13	318	Qtzite/siltite;syen,bx; most of the hole is anomalous
	46-49	3	710	
HE-2	28-35	7	299	Entire hole is anomalous; 45-125=80m x 209ppb; qtzite/siltite;syenite;bx
	45-72	27	388	
	72-85	13	177	
	85-125	40	100	
	125-142.5td	17.5	21-83	
HE-3		4	264	Qtzite/siltite;syenite,bx; generally 10-30ppb with occ. 60-100 ppb
HE-4				Almost all syenite, dominantly int.bx; some qtzite/siltite; entire hole anomalous with 20-50ppb; occ. 60-170 ppb; 293 ppb peak value.

Ysoo Grid:

The Ysoo grid area has previously been referred to as the southern portion of the Howe grid, which was placed prior to the Placer/Cominco joint venture. Soil sampling outlined a 1550 m by 50 to 450 m gold geochemical anomaly that is largely coincident with a zinc anomaly. The area is underlain by a sequence of Devonian and Cambrian carbonates and clastics which overly Proterozoic clastic rocks. The geochemical anomaly generally parallels and coincides with the southeasterly trend of the Cambrian clastic units.

Ten reverse circulation drill holes have tested a portion of the anomaly: 7 holes at the western end of the main anomaly; and 3 holes in an isolated anomaly west of the main anomaly. Rock sampling of road cuts and two trenches has been completed as well as limited rock sampling off the roads. A large portion of the anomaly has not been adequately tested partly due to overburden cover. A number of syenite intrusions have been mapped or intersected in drilling and carry anomalous gold. Holes HRC-8, 9, and 10 outline two anomalous gold zones that generally parallel the stratigraphy and are open

ended. The other seven holes returned narrow intervals of anomalous gold and interesting zinc/silver values in Cambrian shales. The following table summarizes the highlights of the drilling in this area:

Ysoo Grid: Drill Result Summary

Hole No.	From/To (m)	Int.(m.)	Au (ppb)	Comments
HRC-1			Max 79	Generally < 20 ppb Au
HRC-2		6		1.6% Zn, 0.33% Pb, 9 ppm Ag
HRC-3	64-72approx	6	567	In Camb shale,below carbonates
HRC-4	3.5-6.5	3	260	In carbonates
HRC-5,6,7				Spotty values; 6 had ~ 7-8 m x 250 ppb; 7 had 1-2 m 1% Zn
HRC-8	5-19 80-114	14 34	201 273	Quartz arenite Siltstone-shale
HRC-9	6-27 82.5-123.4 last 7-8m	21 41	219 306 608	Quartz arenite Syenite, siltstn, shale Siltstone-shale
HRC-10	6-43	37	327	Incl. 1m x 1560 ppb; qtz. arenite
HRC-8,9,10 Summary		~100 m strike		Upper zone:24m x 271 ppb(3 holes) Lower zone:37.5m x 291 ppb(2 holes)

During a prospecting program in the fall of 1999, a sample of a northeast striking, 10 meter wide, argillically altered syenite dyke returned 1.75 g/t gold (sample 10980). This occurrence is north and downslope from the drill area and appears not to have been sampled before.

1999 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

A program of prospecting and rock sampling follow-up of gold in soil anomalies outlined by previous workers was carried out between October 11 and November 10, 1999. Compilation of past exploration work was undertaken prior to and after the field program. The focus of this initial program was to identify areas of anomalous character that had not been adequately followed up. Several areas were identified and some were traversed and sampled during the 1999 program. Areas of the Howell property requiring follow-up are:

A Grid:

- West half of grid; several irregular gold anomalies with limited rock sampling showing up to 741 ppb gold; large scale faults and several syenite intrusions, including diatremes, had been mapped; one line I.P. survey indicates moderate to strong chargeability for 500 m westward from contact area of diatreme breccia.

- South slopes of east portion of A Grid; float samples of pyritic, silicic rocks had returned up to 235 ppb gold; portions of the anomalies have no noted sampling; a large zinc anomaly, with minor gold coincidence and an upper boundary coincident with the upper contact of the carbonate section was unexplained.
- Western edge of grid; open ended gold anomaly associated with a syenite body intrusive into Alberta Group rocks (Casselman, 1986) but may be Proterozoic rocks (Placer maps, 1988).

Ysoo Grid:

- The untested 1.2 km eastern portion of the gold soil geochemical anomaly.

E Grid:

- The gold anomaly on the east slope, south of Wutluck Creek where a silicified sandstone was reported to carry 740 ppb gold.
- Soil gold anomalies along the south facing slopes of Wutluck Creek; little previous sampling reported; soil values up to 660 ppb gold.
- The gold-molybdenum soil anomaly where a large area of quartz-stockwork in syenite is noted; east end of east-west ridge, on south slopes.
- The east-west ridge and north slopes; previous samples up to 645 ppb gold on the north slope; a 705 ppb soil on the ridge.
- Several other small gold in soil anomalies at the northernmost (rock samples to 608 ppb gold) and southernmost ends of the E Grid.

A Grid Follow-up:

Three areas were traversed on the A grid. Sampling by an Inmet geologist during a property inspection in the fall of 1999, to the west of hole HRC-25, returned up to 1520 ppb gold from weakly altered carbonate. This sampling suggests that the large volume of mineralized carbonate section indicated by several drill holes is likely open ended. Surface sampling by Placer Dome in the vicinity of hole HRC-25 returned gold values of 198 ppb/46 m and 360 ppb/55 m. Near hole HRC-23 Placer Dome surface sampling returned 245 ppb gold over 96 meters. These holes had intercepts of 436 ppb gold over 62.5 m and 708 ppb gold over 123.4 m (incl. 1230 ppb gold/ 57.9 m), respectively, significantly higher values than indicated by surface sampling. Samples 10-23-1, 2, 3 and 10-22-1 through 11 were taken from the area west of these drill holes. Samples of altered limestone returned up to 830.6 ppb gold (10-22-6) and extended the occurrence of mineralized limestone to 400 meters west of HRC-25 (sample 10-22-7; 122.3 ppb Au). Two samples of limestone breccia, 10-22-2,3, returned 239.7 and 367.9 ppb gold and a sample of diatreme breccia returned 485.9 ppb gold from this area.

The western A grid contains a 900 meter by 500 meter gold in soil geochemical anomaly, largely on the south facing slope. This area is underlain by Proterozoic siliclastics and

numerous syenite intrusions. A Placer Dome sample of pyritic, silicified siltstone from the central portion of this anomaly returned 741 ppb gold, and a large intrusive heterolithic breccia (diatreme) trends northerly through the anomaly. Samples 1023-4 through 12 were taken from the ridge top and north slopes, to the north of the main anomaly, and samples HG-99-1 through 7 and 1013-1 through 7 were taken from the western and central portions of the gold anomaly. The Cretaceous Alberta Group/Proterozoic northerly trending fault, which follows the western limit of the gold anomaly, was traversed. The fault is marked by a broad zone of high angle shear fabric and extensive silicification. Samples HG-99-1 and 3 returned weakly anomalous gold values (33, 25 ppb) from silicified siltstone/sandstone in the vicinity of the fault. Alteration in the Alberta Group rocks immediately west of the fault suggests that silicification may have been controlled by the fault and that this event must be post Cretaceous, possibly related to the Tertiary extensional event. Sample HG-99-5, a silicified siltstone/sandstone from the central portion of the anomaly returned 215 ppb gold. Sample 1013-5, upslope from HG-99-5, returned 153 ppb gold from the contact of a syenite intrusion. Samples 1013-6 and 7 returned 192 and 71 ppb from silicic siltstone/sandstone in the northwest portion of the anomaly. It is evident that silicic alteration associated with anomalous gold values is widespread through this area.

Four samples of heterolithic breccia, 1023-4, 8, 11 and 12, returned 62.7 to 242.5 ppb gold and extend from the ridge top 400 meters downslope to the north. This sampling suggests that the diatreme intrusion may be more extensive and anomalous in gold than previously believed. Three samples of altered siliclastics displaying silicification (1023-5, 6, 7) returned 242.5, 225.9 and 137.9 ppb gold, respectively, indicating that the broad gold bearing silicification event noted above extends several hundred meters to the north as well.

Samples 1024-1 through 10 were taken from the eastern portion of the A Grid, an area underlain by Paleozoic limestone and quartzite. No significant gold results were obtained in this area, although some fluorite occurrences were noted. Sample 1024-8 returned 141.8 ppm As and 6.1 ppm Sb from a nondescript limestone in an area where the Paleozoic limestones exhibit a strong carbonaceous (bituminous) character.

E Grid Follow-up:

Three areas of the E Grid were traversed: the south facing slope of western Wutluk Creek; the east facing slope at the southwest end of the grid area; and the east end of the grid area, west of the access saddle to the Twentynine Mile Creek valley.

The south facing slope of Wutluk Creek has nearly 700 meters of anomalous gold in soils that has had almost no follow-up. A sample by Cominco returned 1200 ppb gold, 8800 ppm lead and 30 ppm silver in a tributary in the eastern portion of the anomalous area. Sampling in this tributary of a bluff of gossanous strongly silicified syenite and sediments returned weakly anomalous values of 37 to 116 ppb gold (HG-99-14 to 16; JR1015-2 to 4). The rocks at this site show intense, locally texture destructive, alteration

dominated by silicification, quartz veinlets and pyrite as disseminations and veinlets. The rocks are shattered and exposure is limited to the incised creek, although the surrounding area was not prospected. Further to the west, samples HG-99-17 and 18 were taken before snow and waning daylight curtailed the traverse. These samples were both 1-1.5 foot very angular boulders of local derivation and returned 314 and 425 ppb gold, respectively. Sample HG-99-17 was a feldspar porphyry with a silicic groundmass and abundant iron oxide staining. Sample HG-99-18 is a gabbro showing propylitic alteration with disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite and cut by a number of 1-2 mm quartz-pyrite veinlets. This is an uncommon rock type in the area and is likely related to the major syenitic intrusive event. These are the first samples from this geochemical anomaly and warrant further prospecting and mapping.

The east facing slope gold anomaly measures approximately 350 m by 450 m in an area underlain by Proterozoic Kinta Formation. Only three rock samples had previously been gathered from this anomaly, two of which returned 708 and 740 ppb gold from silicified siltstone/sandstone. Sample JR-1014-7 was a syenite from upslope of the above samples and returned 415 ppb gold. Four samples exceeded 100 ppb gold (HG-99-11, JR1014-4, 5 and 6), and these were all altered siltstone/sandstone with variable degrees of silicification and pyritization. Syenite dykes are common through this area and further work is required to determine the focus within this large alteration area.

At the eastern side of the E Grid, to the west of the main access road to the valley, a large northwest trending gold geochemical anomaly partly coincident with a syenite intrusion has seen only limited work. The intrusion is mapped as being fault bound within Cretaceous Alberta Group rocks by Placer Dome, whereas Cominco mapped the syenite as intrusive into the Alberta Group. An outcrop at the northeastern edge of the anomaly displays angular, fissile shale clasts in syenite, expressing an intrusive contact with the Alberta Group. While the sediments adjacent to the intrusion have been mapped as Alberta Group by all workers, a sliver of rocks in the central portion of the area have been mapped as Proterozoic Kinta Formation sediments by Placer Dome and as Cambrian Flathead Formation by Cominco. The definition of the age of the enclosing rocks that contact the intrusion is important in understanding whether the mineralizing events are Cretaceous or perhaps Tertiary.

Cominco focused their work on this anomaly at the southern end where values up to 780 ppb gold, 41,200 ppm lead and 427 ppm silver were returned. Two contiguous sample series in this area yielded 92 ppb gold across 108 meters and 79 ppb gold across 72 meters, indicating widespread low level gold mineralization. The 1999 sampling in this area generally confirmed and expanded this tenor of mineralization to the north with sample 1025-2 returning 281.2 ppb gold near the northern end of the traverse from a silicified limonitic siltstone. The highest value from the traverse came from sample 1025-10, a dark, porphyritic syenite intruding Alberta Group shales, and yielded 431.9 ppb gold.

DISCUSSION

The Howell property encloses several large scale gold in soil anomalies that have been shown to relate to the presence of alkaline intrusions and are associated with broad areas of strong alteration in both the intrusions and the surrounding host rocks. The focus of exploration to date has been on the carbonate hosted mineralization epitomized by hole HRC-25 which shows the potential for discovering a large open pit style deposit. The host rocks in this area are carbonaceous limestone/dolomite, reminiscent of the Roberts Mountain Formation in Nevada, host to the prolific gold deposits of the Carlin trend. Several holes in this area (northeast part of Grid A) have intersected broad zones of anomalous gold, indicating the bulk tonnage potential. This mineralization is open-ended.

The structural geology of this area, and its implication to the controls on mineralization and the localization of higher grade "feeder zones", is poorly understood. A review of the existing geologic data indicates some specific questions in this regard. The northwest trending thrust fault dividing Cambrian and Devonian carbonates, is reinterpreted in cross section (A-A'; B-B') as a reverse fault, similar to the Northern fault which separates the Paleozoic rocks from the Cretaceous Alberta Group. If it could be shown that a Tertiary hydrothermal event took place, then these faults would be important targets. It is also evident in cross section that a large body of mineralized heterolithic (diatreme) breccia probably occurs in the subsurface and has not been adequately tested. A number of drill holes were stopped short of target in this area. The potential to substantially upgrade this target through further geologic mapping and drilling is considered to be excellent.

The western portion of the A Grid has received little detailed work. Sampling and prospecting in this area has revealed that broad areas have been exposed to silicification and intrusion, resulting in widespread low-level gold mineralization. Diatreme breccias are gold bearing in this area and are thought to be much more extensive than previous mapping has shown. Regional scale faulting in this area displays silicic alteration and some intrusions appear to be paralleling these structures, indicating the possibility for developing new exploration targets in this area.

The E Grid area is very under-explored. Several areas of extensive soil gold anomalies and associated rock alteration and gold mineralization have been noted, all of which require further prospecting and mapping. The great extent of the anomalous condition of this area should yield several drill targets with further exploration work. Resolving the issue of the age of the syenite intrusions might enhance the importance of the Tertiary structural event, should a Tertiary intrusive event be defined.

The Ysoo Grid, similarly, displays 1 kilometer of untested soil geochemical anomaly where further exploration should develop drill targets. The 1.75 g/t gold value from a previously unsampled syenite dyke in this area indicates the potential for new discoveries.

The most important feature of alkaline intrusive related gold systems, structural control on mineralization, has largely been underplayed on the Howell property. It is evident that several regional scale faults are well expressed on the property. The role of these faults and their subsets on the emplacement of the alkaline intrusions and the mineralizing events has not been adequately defined. The extent of intrusion, alteration and gold mineralization on the property expresses a "district scale" dimension. Further exploration of the Howell property will undoubtedly result in further discovery.