EXPLORATION REPORT - 1973
ON
CONSOLIDATED REXSPAR PROPERTY
BIRCH ISLAND, B. C.

John C. Lund

October 17, 1973

NOV 30 1973

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED

(FOR INTER-OFFICE USE ONLY)

oB
BC 4/1

To G. M. Hogg **From** W. M. Sirola

Subject CONSOLIDATED REXSPAR PROPERTY
EXPLORATION REPORT 1973 (BC-4) **Date** November 28, 1973

W.M.S.
P.M.K.
G.M.H. ✓
R.D.S.
B.C.B.
I.D.B.
M.D.R. ✓
J.H.F.
E.C.J.

Herewith John Lund's summary of the work we did on the Rexspar property last summer.

The report was actually begun in September but was held up when we re-reviewed the whole picture in October. This review did not change anything except that it indicated that additional fluorite zones might occur at depth near the argillite contact. This possibility can best be seen by looking at Figure 5 in the report. Figure 5 consists of one longitudinal section looking northwest and one cross section looking northeast.

The six holes we drilled last summer did not add to the calculated reserves on the property and there does not appear to be much hope for any additional near surface reserves.

We examined rather critically the area northeast of Clay Creek where there were some fluorine and molybdenum anomalies in the soils and while admitting that these remain to some extent untested, the nature of the mineralization encountered in the Denison drilling in the vicinity of the geochem anomalies was of the pyrite-mica type containing only minor amounts of fluorine.

Chip samples taken from underground and grab samples taken from the dumps did not show any significant values in gold or silver. These results check quite well with the Denison records. The presence of rare earths was confirmed by spectrographic analysis with cerium oxide (Ce_2O_3) and lanthanum oxide (La_2O_3) being the most abundant. There did not appear to be any point in having these checked by actual chemical analysis which would be quite expensive and would be of no great value at this time.

All of the Denison material was returned to the Kerr Addison offices in Toronto by railway express.

Report forwarded to Con Rexspar.
Another copy requested from Vancouver office.
Mod. Jan 3/74.

WMS/rb

Enclosure

W. M. Sirola

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B. C.

EXPLORATION REPORT - 1973

ON

CONSOLIDATED REXSPAR PROPERTY

BIRCH ISLAND, B. C.

BY

JOHN C. LUND, P. ENG.

OCTOBER 17, 1973

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MAPS AND FIGURES

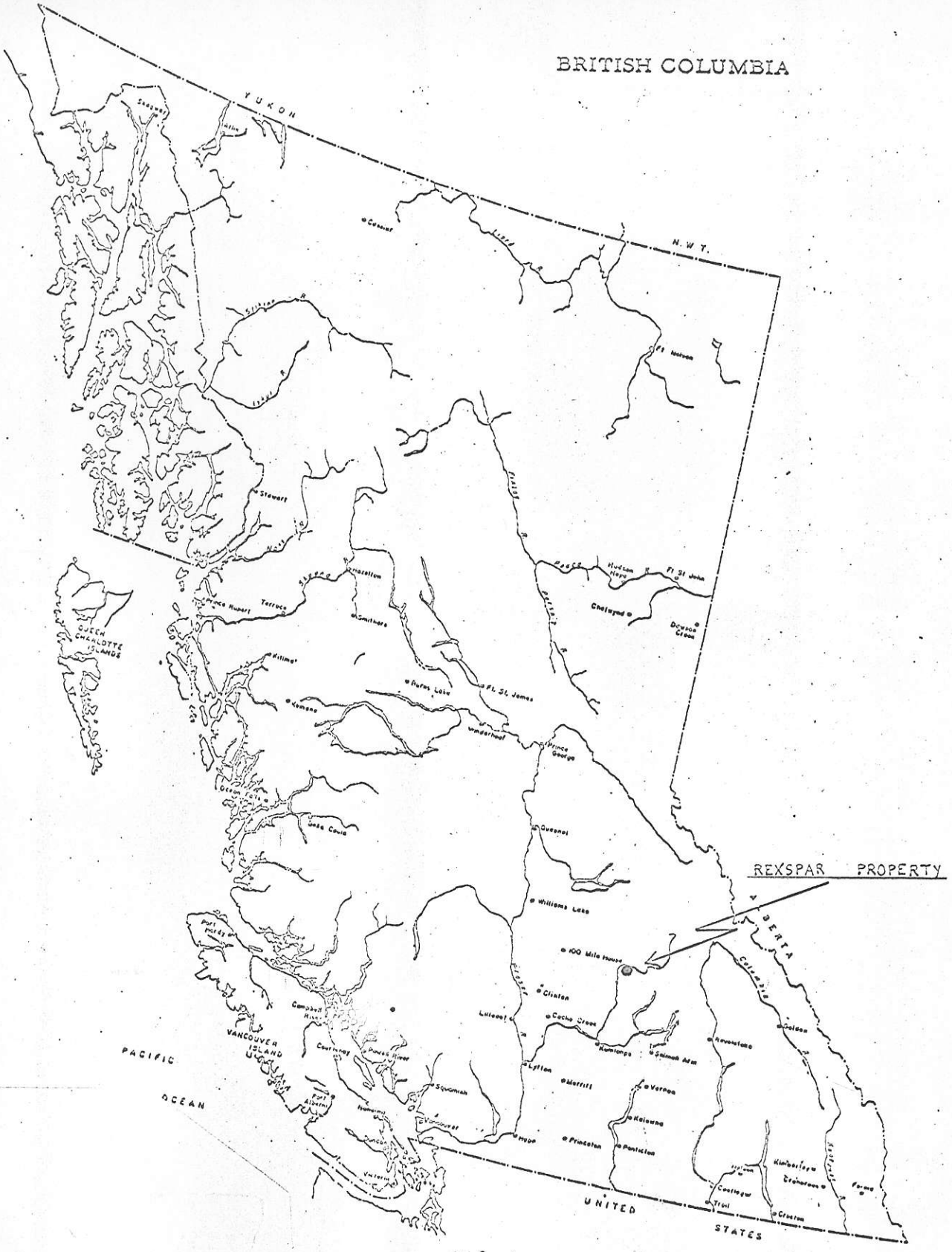


FIG. 1

LOCATION MAP

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED

REXSPAR PROPERTY

BIRCH ISLAND, B. C.

REXSPAR PROPERTY - BIRCH ISLAND, B. C.

FINAL REPORT ON DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

SEPTEMBER 20, 1973

INTRODUCTION

Six diamond drill holes were completed on the Rexspar property near Birch Island, B. C. in search of additional CaF_2 bearing zones. Three holes were designed to test high resistivity anomalies in quartz-sericite schist, two to test unexplored MoS_2 soil anomalies and the sixth hole was to test the F zone west of Foghorn Creek. Drill hole locations as designed by Toronto were modified slightly to take advantage of existing roads. Drill hole site 73-5 was relocated from L9+00N; 39+00E to L27+50S; 22+50W to test an MoS_2 soil anomaly. In addition to eliminating the need to build 1200 feet of road, the new site provided a possibility for U_3O_8 as well as CaF_2. Drill hole 73-6 originally designed to drill easterly under the F zone at -45° was changed and drilled at -70° bearing 230°. Outcrop examination indicated that this bearing and inclination would intersect known faults, major fractures and schistosity at an angle that would aid in achieving a more reasonable core recovery. The steep topography also made it impractical to drill at a shallow angle in an easterly direction.

Drilling was done by D. W. Coates Enterprises of Vancouver using a Longyear Model 36 wireline machine drilling BQW size core. In holes 5 and 6 NQW was used initially because of the highly fractured nature of the rock reducing to BQW after the more fractured zones were passed. Besides improving the core recovery the use of NQ initially ensured that the projected depth could be reached.

Work started on August 26, 1973 on a two-shift twenty-four hour basis and the 2000 foot program was completed on September 15, 1973.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Drill Hole Data

Hole No.	Approx. Elev.	Location	Inclination	Bearing	Depth
73-1	2920	L42N+8W	-90°	-	250'
73-2	3220	L24+50N; 4+00E	-90°	-	258'
73-3	3270	L23+00N; 13+00W	-90°	-	300'
73-4	3550	L8+40N; 8+60E	-90°	-	358'
73-5	3850	L27+50S; 22+50W	-70°	234°	328'
73-6	3925	L21+30S; 26+50W	-70°	230°	526'
					2020'

TABLE 1

Assay Data from Drill Core

DDH No.	Sample No.	Interval	Sample Length	CaF_2 %	MoS_2 %	U_3O_8 %	Cu %
73-4	737	98-106	8'	2.20	0.008		
	736	106-111	5'	2.18	0.004		
	738	185-190	5'	2.20	0.006		
	739	190-198	8'	1.11	0.008		
	740	198-205	7'	5.26	0.009		0.14
	741	205-210	5'	4.58	0.005	0.02	
	742	210-218	8'	6.82	0.014	0.01	
	743	218-228	10'	3.04	0.013		
	744	305.5-312	8.5'	2.77	0.008		
73-5	745	179-185	6'	6.77	0.058	0.03	
	746	185-190	5'	15.27	0.078	0.01	
	747	195-200	5'	4.16	0.052		
	748	200-205	5'	2.52	0.050		
	749	205-210	5'	3.70	0.042		
	750	220-226	6'	9.08	0.093		
	751	233-238	5'	7.38	0.083		
	752	238-248	10'	7.62	0.076		

GENERAL TESTING LABORATORIES
DIVISION: SUPERINTENDENCE COMPANY (CANADA) LTD.
1001 EAST PENDER STREET, VANCOUVER 6, B.C., CANADA
PHONE (604) 254-1647 TELEX 04-507514 CABLE SUPERVISE

TO:

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD.
#405 - 1112 West Pender St.
Vancouver, B.C.

ATTN: Mr. W.M. Sirola

SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES CERTIFICATE

No.: 7309-0553 | DATE: Sept. 10th/73

We hereby certify that the following are the results of spectrographic analyses made on: ORE

		1	2	3	4	5
Aluminum	Al	8.	8.			
Antimony	Sb	ND	ND			
Arsenic	As	ND	ND			
Barium	Ba	*	0.2			
Beryllium	Be	0.001	trace			
Bismuth	Bi	0.007	ND			
Boron	B	ND	ND			
Cadmium	Cd	ND	ND			
Calcium	Ca	major	major			
Chromium	Cr	0.01	0.003			
Cobalt	Co	ND	ND			
Copper	Cu	0.05	0.03			
Gallium	Ga	ND	ND			
Gold	Au	trace	trace			
Iron	Fe	3.	5.			
Lead	Pb	0.1	0.01			
Magnesium	Mg	1.	5.			
Manganese	Mn	0.07	0.07			
Molybdenum	Mo	0.07	0.01			
Niobium	Nb	0.01	0.01			
Nickel	Ni	ND	ND			
Potassium	K	5.	5.			
Silicon	Si	major	major			
Silver	Ag	trace	trace			
Sodium	Na	2.	2.			
Strontium	Sr	**	*			
Tantalum	Ta	ND	ND			
Thorium	Th	ND	ND			
Tin	Sn	ND	ND			
Titanium	Ti	0.5	0.5			
Tungsten	W	ND	ND			
Uranium	U	ND	ND			
Vanadium	V	0.03	0.03			
Zinc	Zn	trace	trace			

SAMPLE No.	DESCRIPTION:
1	#731
2	#734
3	
4	
5	

All results expressed as percentages

MATRIX — Major constituent
MAJOR — Above normal spectrographic range
TRACE — Detected but minor amounts
N.D. — Not detected
☆ — Suggest assay

	#731	#734
Caesium — Cs_2O_3	~	
Lanthanum — La_2O_3	~	(0.2 & 0.5 by high res spectro.)
ytterbium	~ 0.001	0.001
yttrium — Y_2O_3	0.1	0.1
Praseodymium — Pr_2O_3		
Neodymium — Nd_2O_3		
Samarium — Sm_2O_3		
Cerium	~ 0.2	0.1
Zirconium	~ 0.1	0.05
strontium	~ high	
Rubidium	~ 0.01	0.01

NOTES: Rejects retained one month.
Pulps retained three months.
On request pulps and rejects will be stored for a maximum of one year.

Copy sent to Sirola Sept 24/73

RECEIVED
SEP 12 1973
KERR ADDISON MINES LTD.
Per.....

H. Sharples
H. Sharples - Chief Assayer
SIGNATURE AND TITLE

HS/pm

Other Samples

Assay No.	Location	Type Sample	U_3O_8%	Au oz.	Ag oz.
730	Fluorite zone N. end	Random chip		0.006	0.03
731	Fluorite zone S. end	" "		0.006	0.05
732	Fluorite zone H.W. side	" "		0.008	Tr.
733	A zone N.W. dump	Grab	0.05	0.005	Tr.
734	A zone S.E. dump	Grab	0.04	0.008	Tr.
735	B zone	Random chip		0.005	Tr.

For spectrographic analysis on Samples 731 and 734 see attached assay sheet. No uranium showed on the spectrographic analysis and it has been suggested that radioactive K-spar may have given the higher scintillometer reading. Sample 734 was re-run chemically and gave 0.04% U_3O_8.

SCINTILLOMETER LOGS

Drill core from holes 73-4 and 73-5 were logged with a scintillometer and profiles plotted on drill sections. DDH 73-6 was scanned, however, values did not deviate from the 0.015 to 0.025 MR/HR range and the profile was not plotted.

DDH 73-4 had an average reading of 0.03 MR/HR with occasional isolated highs over a 6 foot section within the tuffaceous rocks. This dropped to 0.02 in underlying quartz-sericite-schists.

In DDH 73-5 the average is 0.018 MR/HR with a distinctly higher section (0.024) coinciding with a coarse lithic tuff unit between 175 feet and 260 feet. Within this section two isolated peaks occur, one greater than 0.10 MR/HR and one 0.08 MR/HR. These peaks are coincident with massive pyrite bands and are over intersections of less than 6 inches. The higher sections have been sampled and assayed for U_3O_8.

GEOLOGY OF DRILL HOLES

The term "trachyte" as applied to these rocks on the Rexspar property by other workers is somewhat misleading in the field as the

usual trachytic texture is not apparent megascopically. It would appear that the composition has been determined microscopically and the trachyte tag attached. The rocks intersected in DDH 73-4, 5 and 6 are tuffaceous and I have designated them so on the drill logs and drill sections. They can be equated with tuffaceous trachyte or trachytic tuff of earlier Rexspar reports.

Drill hole 73-1 intersected mainly quartz-sericite-schist with interbedded chloritic and carbonacous units. The carbonaceous units likely represent a metamorphic phase of a black argillite. Sulphide content is generally less than 3% with one short quartz-rich section which ran up to 7% pyrite plus 3% pyrrhotite and a trace of chalcopyrite. Pyrrhotite is more abundant than pyrite in the carbonaceous units. Chaloopyrite is sparsely distributed throughout the bottom half of the hole.

Drill hole 73-2 is in a sequence of quartz-sericite schists interbedded with phyllite and carbonaceous schist. The rock is very siliceous between 55 feet and 170 feet, apparently the result of quartz flooding. The average sulphide content is similar to hole 73-1 but with the addition of minor amounts of scattered galena. Chalcopyrite is most abundant in the last 50 feet of the hole in quartz veins and on schistose planes where it would average 0.1%.

Drill hole 73-3 is the least mineralized of all the drill holes. It is located on a high resistivity anomaly in the quartz-sericite-schist unit. Rocks intersected include quartz-sericite-schist, chlorite schist and carbonaceous schist. The last 150 feet is distinctly limey. Sulphide content (pyrite) is low, averaging less than 1% to 220 feet then rising sharply to 8-10% for the last 80 feet. Traces only of chalcopyrite were noted with no MoS_2 or CaF_2.

Drill hole 73-4 located on an MoS_2 soil anomaly cut a sequence of tuffs to 220 feet then intersected a siliceous quartz-sericite-schist to

the end of the hole at 358 feet. The tuffaceous rocks are mainly lithic tuffs with interbedded fine tuffs and trachyte units. Silicification is prevalent in all units. The rock is well fractured and cut by a series of moderately dipping faults. Visible CaF_2 purple in colour occurs sparsely throughout much of the hole commonly with quartz in veins. The CaF_2 bearing quartz veins are cut by later barren quartz veinlets - these are seen cutting both the CaF_2 and quartz. The better mineralized sections tend to occur with the siliceous tuffs. (See Table 1, page 2 for assays). Pyrite content is about 8% with only small amounts of pyrrhotite.

Drill hole 73-5 was designed to test an MoS_2 anomaly outlined west of Foghorn Creek centered on Line 30 south. Rocks here are intensely faulted and fractured tuffs underlain by carbonaceous schist and quartz sericite schists. From 0 to 260 feet rock encountered in the drill hole was a sequence of lithic tuffs, crystal tuffs with minor trachytic flows. These are in fault contact with underlying carbonaceous schists. The angle of contact is about 60° to core axis. Fault intersections of 50° to 60° to core axis were most prevalent in this hole. Fluorite occurs mainly in the coarse lithic tuffs. Sections with greatest visible purple CaF_2 were sampled and assayed, the results of which are shown on Table 1, page 2. Sulphide content is similar to hole 73-4 averaging about 8% but with sparse visible MoS_2. The MoS_2 content is distinctly greater here than in hole 73-4. Drill hole 73-5 ended in 45 feet of carbonaceous schist.

Drill hole 73-6 drilled at 230° and inclined at -70° was designed to test the in-hill extension of the F zone. Crystal and lithic tuffs with minor trachytic units were intersected to 162 feet. Below this the rocks are quartz-sericite schists with interbedded phyllites and carbonaceous schists. The tuffs and upper part of the schist sequence are in part siliceous.

Only scattered CaF_2 was seen and a visual estimate of grade did not justify sampling. The CaF_2 is confined to the tuffaceous units.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

For the most part the geology can be briefly described as consisting of a northeasterly trending belt of tuffs (trachyte) with interbedded trachytic flows overlying a series of Paleozoic or earlier quartz-sericite-schists with interbedded carbonaceous and phyllitic units. The tuffs consist of fine to coarse lithic tuffs with intercalated units of predominantly crystal tuffs. Silicification has affected mainly the tuffs but has also spilled, to a lesser extent, into the schistose units but all rocks have been cut by quartz veins or have had quartz injected along schistose planes.

Pyritization is widespread in all rock types but is most abundant in the tuffs. In hole 73-2 and 73-3 there is a distinct increase in pyrite in the bottom 80 to 100 feet of each. Fluorite is confined to the tuffaceous and trachytic rocks - none was seen in the schists. Chalcopyrite, galena and MoS_2 are minor constituents. Chalcopyrite is best developed in the schists, galena occurs in both schists and tuffs with quartz and visual MoS_2 confined to the tuffaceous or trachytic rocks.

Faulting is prevalent. Regional steeply dipping faults have been mapped striking northeasterly and northwesterly. The intersection of these features as mapped centers on the main mineralized area. It is possible that the concentration of silicification and mineralization is best developed here because fracturing has provided conduits for mineralizing solutions.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

Results of the drilling have not increased the ore reserves or potential of the Rexspar property. Hole 73-5 is on a steep slope (greater than 36^{o}) and would consequently not be amenable to open pit mining methods. In addition the grade is too low to consider underground. On the west side of Foghorn Creek the zone is cut off to the south by schists and on the east side of the creek the topography is extremely steep. In designing this hole it was hoped that some U_3O_8 might be encountered, however the U_3O_8

content proved to be exceptionally low (0.03%) Any extension northward is cut off by DDH 73-6, 69-22 and F2 which had only minor amounts of CaF_2.

The zone tested by drill hole 73-4 contained a 43 foot intersection with an average of 3.82% CaF_2 and 0.009% MoS_2. This is well below the minimum grade of 15% required to be of interest.

The Mo and F anomalous areas about 9000 feet east-northeast of the fluorite zone near Lute Creek provide the only geochem targets not adequately tested by drilling. These are a series of small coincident Mo and F soil anomalies occurring in an area of moderately northeast sloping topography. The largest of these is a low order Mo anomaly 500 to 600 feet long outlined by a 12 PPM Mo contour. This is coincident with an F feature 450 x 300 feet in size defined by the 2000 PPM F contour. Fluorine has a low mobility geochemically and would not be expected to have moved far from the source. Diamond drilling completed in 1969 and designed to test an I.P. anomaly here encountered only scattered CaF_2. An examination of the location of the holes with respect to anomalies (Figs. 3 and 4) indicates that none would have penetrated the possible source area of the fluorite which should lie immediately up slope from the highs. The probable source area is indicated on Figs. 3 and 4. These are small low order anomalies which could be (a) related to isolated bedrock occurrences of CaF_2 and MoS_2 or underlying each high, or (b) accumulation in the soils into pockets as a result of migration from a common source above the anomalies. Since F has a low mobility I would think that they reflect isolated subsurface occurrences which may or may not be related to a larger deposit at depth. The targets are relatively small with a low probability of reflecting mineralization in excess of 12% CaF_2. A minimum of two drill holes 500 feet deep would be required to test this zone.

Maps 3 and 4 show the location of drill holes 69-9, 11, 13 and 14 with respect to the recontoured geochem values for both fluorite and molybdenum. These holes were drilled on I. P. anomalies and none have tested the geochem anomalies.

RARE EARTH METALS

The Rare Earth (RE) elements associated with the Rexspar deposit are tabulated below. Assays shown are in terms of Rare Earth Oxides (REO). Assays on the left are from Rexspar Report F, those on the right from samples taken by Kerr Addison Mines.

REO	Rexspar	Kerr Addison Mines
Cerium oxide Ce_2O_3	0.50%	0.20%
Lanthanum oxide La_2O_3	0.30%	0.4% $\pm$
Praseodymium oxide Pr_2O_3	0.05%	nd.
Neodymium oxide Nd_2O_3	0.10%	nd.
Yttrium oxide Y_2O_3	0.01%	0.10%
Samarium oxide Sm_2O_3	0.004%	nd.
Ytterbium oxide Yb_2O_3	0.005%	0.001%

Because of chemical similarities between the Rare Earth elements the extractive process for making pure metal is costly and complex and impractical at a small deposit such as Rexspar. No metallurgical work to my knowledge has been done on the Rare Earths at Rexspar, however, I would suggest that the cost to extract the pure metal might well exceed the value therein and any consideration given to these metals at Rexspar should be directed toward making a mixed RE oxide or fluorite concentrate or a Ce_2O_3 concentrate and a mixed oxide concentrate. The cerium apparently can be readily separated from the other Rare Earth Oxides. The Rare Earth elements are chemically similar and consequently difficult to separate individually requiring costly reagents and complex processes to produce pure metal products.

The price for Rare Earths fluctuates widely with demand. Quoted prices for 1970 for pure metal, chlorides and oxides are listed below.

Mixed RE chlorides	$ 0.25/lb.
Mixed RE oxides and fluorides	1.00/lb.
High purity Ce_2O_3	5.50/lb.
High purity La_2O_3	9.00/lb.
Polishing grade Ce_2O_3	1.85/lb.
Technical grade La	12.50/lb.
Pure Ce	20.00/lb.

99.9% pure Ce ingots	$ 70.00/lb.
99.9% pure Nd ingots	115.00/lb.
99.9% pure Sm ingots	160.00/lb.

At present there is an oversupply of most of the Rare Earth metals and it would appear that the ability of producers to produce the metals exceeds the demand. The supplies and reserves in the U. S. are adequate to meet any increase in demand. The bastnaesite deposit of Molybdenum Corporation of America at Mountain Pass, San Bernardino County, California, the largest known single Rare Earth deposit in the world, produces most of the U. S. requirements. The remainder comes as a by-product from the Climax Mine and from titanium and zirconium mining in Florida and Georgia as well as from uranium mining.

Marketing could well be a problem. It would appear that income from the Rare Earths at Rexspar can only be regarded as "mânna from heaven" if and when it can be sold and not calculated into ore values for the purposes of evaluation. Any evaluation of Rexspar must be made on its CaF_2 and U_3O_8 content.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Six diamond drill holes totalling 2026 feet were drilled on the Rexspar property. Three were drilled on resistivity highs in the schists, two were drilled to test MoS_2 soil anomalies and the sixth was drilled to test the "F" zone west of Foghorn Creek. None of the holes encountered economic grade CaF_2 mineralization.

In conclusion:

1. No new zones of economic grade were encountered in the drilling and consequently no increase in potential reserves has been established.

2. Resistivity highs are not good drill targets unless supported by Mo and F geochem anomalies.

3. Because of widespread pyrite present in both trachyte (tuffs) and schists, the I. P. is not diagnostic of CaF_2 or MoS_2.

4. High Mo in the soils tested by drill holes 73-4 and 73-5 proved to have sub-commercial amounts of both CaF_2 and MoS_2. Mo soil anomalies coincident with fluorine soil anomalies make the best targets.

5. In the eastern zones near Lute Creek small geochem anomalies remain untested. These are small and regarded as low priority targets.

6. With the information available it would appear that the base of the trachyte below the fluorite zone remains untested. The fluorite encountered in DDH 73-5 and 73-4 as well as the B and BD zones all occur less than 100 feet from the schist-trachyte contact. If we are interested in possible underground mining of fluorite, this basal section of the trachyte may provide probable targets. A minimum of three holes 600 to 800 feet long would be required to penetrate the trachyte.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The drilling has not increased the ore reserves or provided potential targets. No further drilling is recommended unless some new factors as yet unexamined can establish a positive target.

Since Noranda's feasibility report dated December 10, 1971, the E.J.M. price for 90% effective CaF_2 has increased to $77.00 from $58.00. Noranda marketing should be contacted to: (a) determine the price presently offered, and (b) to check the possibility of a Japanese market. Freight costs would be considerably lower to Japan than Chicago.

John C Lund

J. C. Lund, P. Eng.

APPENDIX A - Drill Logs and Sections

R ADDISON MINES LIMITED
SUITE 402 - 1112 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY JOHN C. LUND

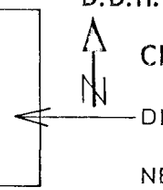
PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-1 PAGE 1

LATITUDE L42+00N BEARING OF HOLE -- STARTED Aug. 26, 1973

DEPARTURE 8+00W DIP OF HOLE -90° COMPLETED Aug. 28, 1973

ELEVATION 2920 (approx.) DIP TESTS DEPTH 250'



CLAIM No. SPAR 36 M. C.

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

DRILL HOLE SIZE: BQW

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
0	10	Overburden Casing driven to 26 ft. to ensure water return.					
10	28	Quartz-sericite-schist Rock is grey to pale green; 1-3% Fe oxide to 18 ft. very broken; finely speckled with chlorite 19-21', 21-28' is a finely porphyroblastic quartz-sericite-schist. Pyrite 18-28'~ 0.5% or less. Schistosity is at 80° to core axis. Recovery 60%.					
	36	Quartz-sericite-schist Darker green possibly chloritic; finely porphyroblastic to 35 ft; narrow band biotite at 35 ft. Sparse pyrite, Recovery 100%.					
	38	As above, increasingly chloritic.					
	59	Dark green-grey chloritic schist Sparse pyrite as cubes. Rock uniform; Schistosity at 59' is 80° to core axis. Recovery 100%.					
	83	Chloritic Schist. Dark green rock with scattered intercalated quartz-carbonate bands; bands up to 1 cm but generally < 3 mm, pyrite sparse. 75-78' orange-brown to reddish-brown Fe oxide; increased pyrite to 1% 75-78'; schistosity slightly crenulated about an irregular pod of quartz-carbonate at 77.5'. Trace chalcopyrite at 77'. Recovery 95%.					
	86	Quartz-sericite-schist < 1% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite. Last 2' darker green and contains ~ 1% magnetite as disseminated grains.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY _____

PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-1 PAGE 2

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
86	91	As above Less quartz, some sections chloritic magnetite ~ 1%; pyrite < 1%; trace chalcopyrite.					
	107	Quartz-sericite-schist Darker green, likely chloritic; intercalated bands quartz-carbonate, sparse pyrite, schistosity uniformly at ~ 80° to core axis.					
	129	Quartz-sericite-schist decrease chlorite; scattered quartz-carbonate bands; sparse pyrite.					
	134	Sericite schist decrease in quartz; some chlorite, sparse pyrite.					
	143	Sericite schist with about 40% intercalated bands argillite. Argillite is carbonaceous. Pyrrhotite dominant sulphide (~ 1%) pyrite < 0.5%, trace chalcopyrite. Schistosity ~ 75-78° to core axis, variable.					
	148	Quartzose rock with fine dense felsitic rock 144-145'; pyrite up to 15%, average ~ 7%, trace chalcopyrite; pyrrhotite 3%+, massive blebs pyrite-pyrrhotite at 147'; 6" quartz at 144'. Rock possibly siliceous sericite-schist.					
	158	Carbonaceous schist to 149.5' then siliceous sericite-schist. Only 3' core recovery - core tube did not lock.					
	213	Carbonaceous schist; in part graphitic; intercalated quartz-carbonate bands; irregular shaped quartz lenses at 163', 174', 192' and 200'. Finely disseminated					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY _____

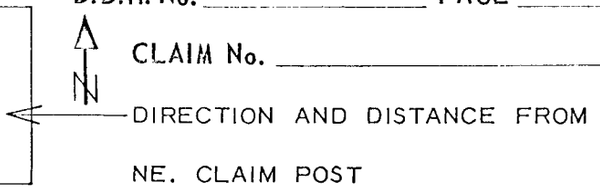
PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-1 PAGE 3

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____



CLAIM No. _____

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
		pyrrhotite throughout with larger blebs associated to pyrite in quartz; sulphide ~ 2%. Schistosity varies from 75-80° to core axis. Few flakes mariposite in quartz.					
	223	Quartz-sericite-schist Occasional thin band of pyrrhotite on schist planes. Finely disseminated pyrrhotite with occasional pyrite throughout. Sulphide < 0.5%.					
	226	As above with interbanded argillite.					
	232	Mainly carbonaceous schist with quartz bands. Pyrrhotite < 1%.					
	236	Quartz-sericite-schist 1-1½% Pyrite and pyrrhotite.					
	242	Porphyroblastic (?) quartz-sericite-schist; in part chloritic.					
	246	Fine-grained quartz-sericite-schist; 3" of quartz at 244' with pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. 1-3% sulphides.					
	250	Quartz-sericite-schist Intercalated argillaceous rock; quartz (2") with pyrrhotite and pyrite (1-3%).					
		END OF HOLE Recovery 92%					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY JOHN C. LUND

PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-2 PAGE 1

LATITUDE L24+50N BEARING OF HOLE -- STARTED Aug. 28, 1973

DEPARTURE 4+00E DIP OF HOLE -90° COMPLETED Aug. 30, 1973

ELEVATION 3220 (approx.) DIP TESTS DEPTH 258'

CLAIM No. REX 30 M. C.

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

DRILL HOLE SIZE: BQW

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
0	9	Overburden; casing to 10 ft.					
9	20	Phyllite; finely gneissic in texture, blue-grey colour. Broken rubble 12'-18' mainly sericite schist. Schistosity 35° to core axis at 11', 72° at 20', Sparse pyrite.					
	29	As above; sericite schist rubble 26'-27'; rock is intricately laced in limonite on fine fractures; 8" quartz at 26'; fault at 27', sparse pyrite.					
	31	29'-31' - brown biotite-quartz-sericite schists; veined by fine quartz stringer carrying sulphides, mainly pyrrhotite.					
	35	31-35' - quartz-sericite-schist; sparse scattered pyrite cubes. Limonite and manganese on fractures 32'-35'. Schistosity 70° to core axis.					
	36.5	Quartz-sericite-schist.					
	40	Blue-grey phyllite; finely gneissic texture due to quartz-feldspar. Sparse pyrite.					
	48	Carbonaceous schist; bands of brownish biotite; finely disseminated pyrrhotite on schist planes (2-3%) decrease pyrite; schistosity 70° to core axis. (Rock sample at 48')					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY _____

PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-2 PAGE 2

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
48	58	Phyllite ; decrease quartz last 6"; broken quartz-sericite-schist rubble at 58'.					
	64	Siliceous quartz-sericite-schist; broken with "rusty" limonite first 3 ft., sparse pyrite; considerable silica, rock is grey-green colour.					
	85	Quartz-sericite-schist; green-grey colour; increasing quartz for 6" then rock is predominantly quartz with sericitic bands becoming dominantly quartzite at 76'. Sericite and wispy bands biotite increase last 10". Scattered pyrite cubes ~ 1%.					
	NOTE	Clear to milky secondary quartz almost always accompanied by some carbonate.					
	86	Quartzite with sericite and biotite bands. Sparse pyrrhotite on schist planes.					
	95	Mainly blue-grey phyllite with interbanded greenish-grey sericitic quartzite. Sparse sulphides, schistosity ~70° to core axis.					
	105	Sericitic quartzite; (likely siliceous quartz-sericite-schist), intercalated brownish bands of biotite. 1-2% sulphides, mainly pyrite. Schistosity 85° to core axis at 100'.					
	109.5	Dark grey phyllite; sparse sulphides; schistosity 87° to core axis at 109'.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY _____

PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-2 PAGE 3

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
109.5	114	As above increasingly argillaceous.					
	133.5	Dark and light banded carbonaceous schist (argillite); white bands mainly quartz. Pyrite (3-10%) on schistose planes and in cross-cutting quartz veinlets; small amount pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite.					
	135	Siliceous quartz-sericite-schist; schistosity partly obscured by silicification. Rock is mainly quartz with sericite bands. Original schist is in part brecciated and rehealed by quartz. Some galena in small breccia zone at 134.5'.					
	155	Carbonaceous schist (argillite); 8" sericite and quartz with 1" pyrite and galena at 150', 3" section of hard feldspar-porphyry; pyrite 1%$^{+}_{-}$ is in small blebs and scattered grains.					
	159	Siliceous quartz-sericite-schist; massive white quartz - 4" at 156'; 1" at 158-159'. 158-159' is massive blebs pyrite with scattered chalcopyrite and few grains of galena. Sparse flakes of mariposite.					
	165	Rock mainly quartz with 30% or less of sericite. Some "monoclinal" folding at 162.5'. 161-162' quartz with massive blebs pyrite (up to 1½" long), scattered weak chalcopyrite. Quartz band - schist contacts brecciated. Brownish-green mineral not identified occurs with quartz as wispy bands. Pyrite averaging 10%, pyrrhotite 1% (Rock sample at 164'). Some chlorite (?).					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY _____

PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-2 PAGE 4

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
165	181	Rock as above; increasing pyrrhotite; occasional grain chalcopyrite and galena to 173'. Total sulphides 12-15%. From 173' increased quartz, decreased sericite.					
		Rock only slightly schistose. Scattered dark green blotches likely chlorite. Considerable brownish-green mineral. A little chalcopyrite, galena with quartz last foot.					
	190	As above Galena at 188.5'.					
	191	Black carbonaceous schist; interbanded quartz. Pyrite as cubes mainly on schist planes 6-8%.					
	193.5	Quartz-sericite-schist with much brownish-green mineral. 8-12% pyrite, some pyrrhotite; galena at 193½'.					
	198	Carbonaceous schist; intercalated quartz. Increase pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Schistosity 72% to core axis at 196'.					
	204	Carbonaceous schist as above; graphitic; decrease pyrite, increase pyrrhotite; interbanded quartz. 103-104' increase quartz-sericite.					
	207	Quartz-sericite-schist; pyrite 5-8%.					
	231	Carbonaceous schist; in part graphitic; folia crenulated; narrow intercalated quartz bands; sulphides ~15%, mainly pyrite, pyrrhotite; chalcopyrite ~0.1%.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY _____

PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-2 PAGE 5

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
		associated usually with pyrrhotite. Fault at 213' at 30° to core axis. Folding at 221'.					
	238	Quartz-sericite-schist; originally schistosity somewhat obscured by introduction of clear to white quartz. Sulphides pyrite and pyrrhotite, 8-10%. Brownish-green mineral, occasional green mariposite (?).					
	258	Carbonaceous schist (argillite) Folia contorted about quartz lenses; quartz-sericite-schist 244'-246' with considerable sulphide (8-12%), chalcopyrite ~ 0.2% ±					
		252-253' decrease pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite weak, quartzose band 253.5-255' with some sericite. Schistosity 72° to core axis at 258'.					
		END OF HOLE Recovery 93%.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY JOHN C. LUND .

PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-3 PAGE 1

LATITUDE L23+00N BEARING OF HOLE STARTED Sept. 3. 1973

DEPARTURE 13+00W DIP OF HOLE -90° COMPLETED Sept. 5, 1973

ELEVATION 3270 (approx.) DIP TESTS DEPTH 300'

CLAIM No. REX 25 M. C.

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

DRILL HOLE SIZE: BQW

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
0	5	Overburden - Casing.					
5	20	Quartz-sericite-schist; pale green to grey in color. Pyrite 1-3% in part oxidized.					
	30	Quartz-sericite-schist; grey color; occasional narrow quartz vein (< $\frac{1}{4}$"); 1-3% pyrite.					
	34	Quartz-sericite-schist; dark grey; increased quartz 30-31.5'. Schistosity 70° to core axis.					
	37	Quartz-sericite-schist; pale green otherwise same as above.					
	53	Quartz-sericite-schist; intercalated darker green bands possibly chloritic; increased quartz, pyrite < 1%.					
	78	Quartz-sericite-schist; decreased chlorite (?) 66-78'; sparse pyrite; schistosity 55° to core axis at 55'.					
	92	Quartz-sericite-schist; pale green; pyrite sparsely disseminated and as small masses on schistose planes with quartz "eyes". Schistosity 76° to core axis at 80°.					
	100.5	Quartz-sericite-schist; dark grey; cause of darker color not evident with hand lens.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY _____

PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-3 PAGE 2

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
100.5	106	Quartz-sericite-schist; as above; pyrite 1-2%, first sign of pyrrhotite; sulphides on schist planes and as hairline veinlets cross-cutting schistosity.					
	124	Quartz-sericite-schist; grey; increased quartz as lenses and bands, white quartz up to ½", schistosity (ave.) 75° to core axis.					
	139	Quartz-sericite-schist; pale green; sparse sulphides.					
	148	Quartz-sericite-schist; increased dark bands; scattered bands greenish-brown soft mineral; increased quartz; pyrrhotite 1%±; trace chalcopyrite.					
	171	Dark banded schistose argillite; effervesces vigorously with 10% dilute HCl; sparse sulphides.					
	194	Increased carbonaceous material; rock is limey carbonaceous schist; interbedded quartz; scattered pyrite as cubes; pyrrhotite 1% ±. Intercalated green-brown soft bands. Fault with breccia at 178', cuts core at 9° to axis.					
	213	As above; contorted and brecciated at 212-213'.					
	218	Quartz-sericite-schist; decrease dark material; decrease carbonate, pyrite 3-5%; schistosity 74° to core axis at 217'.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY _____

PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-3 PAGE 3

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
218	241	Quartz-sericite-schist; white to light grey; 8-10% pyrite on schistose plane with quartz gives rock a gneissic texture.					
	266	As above; increased sulphides to 10-12%; scattered sparse chalcopyrite; schistosity 85-90° to core axis.					
	300	Quartz-sericite-schist; sulphides 8-15% variable as near massive bands, blebs and disseminated grains.					
		END OF HOLE Recovery 98%					
		Rock specimen - 295'.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY JOHN C. LUND

PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-4 PAGE 1

LATITUDE L8+40N BEARING OF HOLE STARTED Aug. 31, 1973

DEPARTURE 8+60E DIP OF HOLE -90° COMPLETED Sept. 2, 1973

ELEVATION DIP TESTS DEPTH 338'

CLAIM No. REX 18 M. C.

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

DRILL HOLE SIZE: BQW

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY CaF_2	ASSAY MoS_2	ASSAY Ag	ASSAY Au
0	20	Casing; overburden. Mostly fractured bedrock.								
	28	Tuff; Distinctly fragmental, grey colour; very broken; "rusty" due to oxidation of pyrite; Recovery 50%.								
	50.5	Tuff; Coarsely fragmental (fragments up to 1½"); "rusty" on fractures; pyrite 8-10%; distinct lineation 70° to core axis. No visible fluorite. Recovery 60%.								
	66	Tuff; Very broken and rusty; micaceous 64-65', chalcopyrite at 63'; pyrite 8-10% as small irregular shaped masses and disseminated grains. Recovery 40%.								
	82.5	Tuff; As above, fragments up to 1½" in size, CaF_2 at 79', pyrite 3-5%, Recovery 78%.								
	92	Tuff; As above, white angular and rounded fragments with scattered darker angular fragments. Pyrite 5-8% variable. Recovery 70%.								
	93	Rubble; Fault at 93' - 55° to core axis.								
	98	Coarsely fragmental Tuff; Very siliceous; dark purple and pale green CaF_2 on occasional fracture (~1.2%). Pyrite in places massive up to 20%, ave. ~10%.		98	106	8'	2.20	0.008		
				106	111	5'	2.18	0.004		

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY _____

PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-4 PAGE 2

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
98	108	Coarse lithic tuff as above; fragments up to $2\frac{1}{4}$", very siliceous 106-107'; few hairline veinlets CaF_2 last foot. CaF_2 at 106'. Pyrite 8-10%; recovery ~ 90%.					
	113	As above; scattered CaF_2 on hairline fractures; biotite at 109'; pyrite 8-12%; fault 10° to core axis between 111' and 111.5'. Recovery good.					
	126	Coarse lithic tuff as above; fractures at 12° to core axis "rusty" 119-124.5'. Finely disseminated through rock is black metallic mineral too fine for identification with hand lens; chalcopyrite at 122', CaF_2 at 125', pyrite 8-12%.					
	136	Coarse lithic tuff.					
	138	Core stolen by hunter.					
	154	Coarse lithic tuff; siliceous; chalcopyrite at 149', CaF_2 at 150', pyrite 10-12% average, maximum up to 15%. Possible fault 154'.					
	168	As above; siliceous; scattered finely disseminated black mineral (not magnetic); main fracture direction 45° to core axis. Specimen at 155.5'. CaF_2 at 166', pyrite 10-12%.					
	178	Coarse lithic tuff; increased CaF_2 170-171.5', fault (?) at 171', pyrite 10-15% variable.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY _____

PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-4 PAGE 3

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY				
								CaF_2	MoS_2		U_3O_8
178	185	Coarse lithic tuff; more broken; tarnished pyrite at 178', crushed zone 180-183'; scattered carbonate; disseminated black mineral; CaF_2 not seen. Some small solution cavities.	738	185	190	5'		2.20	0.004		
			739	190	198	8'		1.11	0.008		
				~~198~~ 8	~~200~~	~~5'~~		~~5.26~~			
	207	As above to 187' then increasingly white and decreasing in fragmental texture; increased quartz 1-2% CaF_2 204-207' associated with quartz and carbonate; pyrite 12-15%. Fault at 189' at 50° to core axis.	740	198 200	205	7 5'		5.26 ~~4.58~~	0.009		
			741	205	210	5'		4.58 ~~4.82~~	0.005		0.02
			742	210	218	8'		6.82	0.019		0.01
	210	Banded fine siliceous tuff; banding 30° to core axis. 3" massive pyrite with some chalcopyrite at 210'. Pyrite average ~ 10%.	743	218	228	10'		3.04	0.013		
	218	Siliceous tuff; some coarse fragments; grey in colour. 1-5% CaF_2 as grains on fractures with quartz and pyrite. Massive pyrite 211.3'; traces MoS_2; pyrite 10-15'									
	228	Siliceous tuff as above, somewhat shattered, pyrite 8-12%; massive pyrite at 218, 223. Sparse CaF_2; trace chalcopyrite; approximately 0.5% of fine black mineral.									
	234	Siliceous tuff; more broken, finer grained; CaF_2 at 233', pyrite 8-15%.									
	236	6" tuffaceous rubble. 25% core recovery.									
	245	Grey siliceous tuff; sparsely scattered CaF_2; pyrite 10-12%; black biotite at 238', traces MoS_2.									

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY _____

PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-4 PAGE 4

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY CaF_2	ASSAY MoS_2			
245	250	As above; 2' core recovered (40%); pyrite 8-10%, massive at 246'; black mineral disseminated throughout; biotite-sericite last 6".									
	254	As above; 1' core recovered (25%). Specimen at 254'.									
	266.5	Grey mottled trachytic tuff; in places fragmental nature obscured by silicification; chalcopyrite with galena at 258'; galena at 255.5' with quartz; mica at 255'; 2" massive pyrite, purple tarnish on fracture at 262.5'; traces only of CaF_2; banding 60° to core axis. Recovery good.									
	291	Coarse fragmental tuff; decrease pyrite to 3-8%; pink feldspar laths up to 5 mm long visible; increase silicification 288'-290'; CaF_2 at 290'.									
	293.5	Tuff as above.									
	298	Fault zone; 1' core recovered as rubble; fault 55° to core axis marked by slickensides on gouge.									
	303.5	Tuff; badly broken; CaF_2 sparse; pyrite 8-10%.	749	305.5	312	6.5'	2.77	0.008			
	319	Coarse lithic tuff; occasional veinlet CaF_2, pyrite as disseminated grains and massive blebs.									
	338	Banded quartzose rock; mainly quartz with 5-8% sericite. Has a gneissic appearance. Contact with lithic tuff at 319' is marked by a 4" breccia zone. Pyrite 15-20%. Lineation or banding 71° to core axis.									

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY _____

PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-4 PAGE 5

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
		NOTE In texture this rock looks similar to quartz-sericite-schist near bottom of Hole 73-3 but with less sericite.					
		END OF HOLE Recovery 80%.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY JOHN C. LUND

PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-5 PAGE 1

LATITUDE L27+50S BEARING OF HOLE 234° STARTED Sept. 6, 1973

DEPARTURE 22+50W DIP OF HOLE -70° COMPLETED Sept. 10, 1973

ELEVATION 3850 (approx.) DIP TESTS DEPTH 328 ft.

CLAIM No. JANE 7 Fr.

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

DRILL HOLE SIZE: NQW 0-231'; BQW 231-328'

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
0	10	Overburden. NW casing to 70'.					
	23	Brecciated quartz-sericite-schist healed by "rusty" limonite; pyrite finely disseminated < 1%; white flakes up to 7 mm in size in limonite. Recovery 11%.					
	28	Altered trachyte; very porous pale grey rock with much yellow-brown limonite. Small clusters and disseminated grains of a black mineral (Metallic ?); dark bands caused by fine biotite; banding 65-70° to core axis at 24'. Recovery 4 ft. (12.5%)					
	38	Altered trachyte; brecciated 29-30'; minor pyrite, recovery 3.5' (35%).					
	43	Altered trachyte; rubble; very porous rock fragments, sparse pyrite. Recovery 1 ft. (20%).					
	48	Trachyte "flow" to 44' then altered trachyte as above, very porous; considerable yellow limonite; last 3" in dark grey tuff with 3% pyrite; fragment size 3-7 mm. Recovery 2 ft.					
	52	Lithic tuff; broken; laced by rusty limonite; pyrite 1-3% as disseminated grains and blebs up to 3/8". Recovery 1 ft. (25%).					
	55	Fine tuff; light grey; rusty fractures; pyrite 1-3%; broken rock. Recovery 8" (22%).					
	58	Coarse tuff; siliceous; "rusty" fractures; films of sericite; pyrite 8-10% (marked increase); recovery 1 ft. (30%).					
	61	Crystal tuff; distinct rock change; clear crystals and crystal fragments angular to rounded in fine siliceous matrix. Rock broken, recovery 8" (22%); pyrite 5-8%.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY _____

PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-5 PAGE 2

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
61	64	Crystal tuff; Pyrite < 5%; recovery 1 ft. (25%); Limonite on fractures.					
		NOTE Fine sparsely disseminated black mineral occurs in much of the core.					
	70	Very siliceous tuff (crystal ?); mainly rubble; pyrite 5-10%; disseminated black mineral; recovery 16% (1 ft.); limonite on fractures.					
	78	Very siliceous tuff; Pyrite 5-12%; limonite haloes around pyrite grains, recovery	90%.				
	82	Crystal tuff; dark grey; pyrite 3-8%; sparse galena; rock is very siliceous; disseminated black mineral. Recovery good.					
	88	Crystal tuff; pyrite 8-10%; fault at 84.6'; recovery 82-85 - 2 ft. (66%) Pale green wispy bands of sericite. 85-88 - 2.5ft. (80%)					
	94	Crystal tuff; siliceous; scattered quartz veins up to $\frac{1}{4}$" thick; pyrite 3-8%; light to dark brown "rust" on fractures. Fracture direction - 70° and 17° to core axis. Recovery 4.5 ft. (74%).					
	103	Crystal tuff; occasional thin band white mica; pyrite up to 12% variable. Recovery 90%. Fault at 103'.					
	104	Crystal tuff as above; darker colour; sparse galena; pyrite 12-15%; recovery 75%; Finely disseminated black metallic mineral.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOGGED BY _____

PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-5 PAGE 3

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
104	106	Crystal tuff; mud at 105', possibly fault. Recovery 90%.					
	110	Crystal tuff as above.					
	112	Tuff rubble and fault gouge. 3/4" vein pink feldspar(?)with some purple CaF_2 at 111'; rock is sericitic; pyrite 8-10%; trace galena. Recovery 90%.					
	112.5	Tuff rubble 4" recovered.					
	141	Crystal tuff; sericitic alteration weak; dark blotches likely biotite or chlorite; disseminated black mineral; galena and pyrite weak; quartz-carbonate(?) vein at end of run, likely fault zone. Recovery 18".					
	146.5	Limonitic tuff; 3-5% pyrite; trace galena; recovery 42%, manganese on fractures.					
	148	Siliceous tuff (possibly crystal); increased quartz veining; brownish-green bands (sericite(?)); galena 2%+; pyrite 8%; scattered CaF_2 (< 1%) with quartz; recovery 90%; manganese on fractures.					
	152	Tuff; siliceous; broken and veined by quartz. Manganese and limonite on fractures; cavities on fractures from leaching. Pyrite 8-12%; galena 1-1.5% to 149' then decreasing to <1%. Scattered sericitic bands. Fault at 149', 62° to core axis. Galena, chalcopyrite, azurite, pyrite in quartz veins at 150'. Veins at near right angles to each other cut core at 40-45° to core axis. Recovery 98%.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

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D.D.H. No. 73-5 PAGE 4

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

N

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY	CaF_2		U_3O_8
152	155	Tuff; broken first foot. Manganese on fractures; pyrite 15%; CaF_2 - 2-3%; sparse galena. Recovery 66%.								
	158	Dark grey tuff; siliceous; minor quartz veining; 1 - 1.5% CaF_2 on fractures and as veins; scattered galena; pyrite 12-15%. Recovery 2.5' (83%)								
	161	Tuff as above; increased lithic fragments; increased quartz last foot; pyrite 12-15%; galena 1-2%; sparse CaF_2. Recovery good.								
	162	Very hard fawn-grey siliceous rock, possibly acid flow. Sparse pyrite, CaF_2, recovery 100%.								
	164	Dark grey siliceous tuff; pyrite 15%, banding near 90° to core axis.								
	174	Fawn-grey siliceous rock for 1 ft. becoming increasingly schistose. 165.5-174' quartz-sericite-schist schistosity 75° to core axis.								
		Pyrite in siliceous rock - 15% Traces galena in schist - 8% Recovery 70%.								
	176.5	Tuff rubble, dark grey; pyrite 3-5%; no visible CaF_2. Recovery 60%.	745	179	185	6'		6.77%		0.03%
			746	185	190	5'		15.27%		0.01%
	185	Coarse lithic tuff; texture distinct; dark grey with greenish tinge. Pyrite 5-8%; fault at 179.5'. Below fault is marked increase in CaF_2 as veins and scattered grains of deep purple with some pale green CaF_2 to 182' then decrease.								
		CaF_2 176.5 - 179.5 - 0.5% 179.5 - 182 - 3-5% 182 - 185 - 1% or less.								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

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D.D.H. No. 73-5 PAGE 5

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY			
								CaF_2		U_3O_8
176.5	185	Occasional quartz vein, massive pyrite (4") at 179.5' gives high scintillometer reading. Recovery 90%.								
	195	Lithic tuff; siliceous; fragments aligned 60° to core axis at 193'; pyrite 12-15% as disseminated grains and massive blebs. CaF_2 - 2-3% to 189 then decrease to 1% or less, 2" vein CaF_2 at 186'; scattered galena. Fault at 188' cuts core axis at 10°; horizontal movement indicated. Recovery good.	747	195	200	5'		4.16		
			748	200	205	5'		2.52		
			749	205	210	5'		3.70		
	205.5	Lithic tuff; increase silicification toward 205.5', 196-197 increase quartz vein accompanied by increase in CaF_2 (3-5%); pyrite 8%. 197-205' CaF_2 - 1% or less; 205-205.5' CaF_2 - 3%. Recovery good.								
	211	Lithic tuff; increase in fine quartz veins; larger quartz veins cut core at 70-75° to core axis. Pyrite 12-15%; CaF_2 1-2%.								
	214	Lithic tuff; sparse CaF_2.								
	219.5	Lithic tuff; laced by quartz veinlets; light to dark grey rock fragments in fine white matrix. Clean fault at 217.5'. Pink mineral on fault. Very little CaF_2; pyrite 5-8%.	750	219.5	226	5.5'		9.03		
				226	231	5'				
	221.3	Mylonitic tuff; distinctly mylonitic texture cutting core axis at 50°; pyrite 8-12% CaF_2 increase.	751	231	238	7'		7.38		
			752	238	248	10'		7.62		
	231	Coarse lithic tuff; dark grey colour; pyrite 3-8%; CaF_2 1.3% with quartz 221-226', sparse at 226-231'.								
		START WITH BQ SIZE CORE.								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

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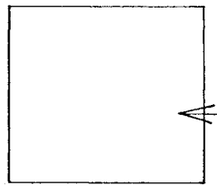
D.D.H. No. 73-5 PAGE 6

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____



CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
	238	Lithic tuff; slightly siliceous; laced with fine quartz veins; lineation 80° to core axis at 238'; pyrite 15-20%; MoS_2 traces. CaF_2 3-8% over section; 1-1.5% CaF_2 236-237'. Recovery good.					
	248	Lithic tuff as above; pyrite 15-20%; CaF_2 3-8% to 245' then decrease to 1% ±. Recovery good.					
	253	Lithic tuff; partly siliceous and laced by fine quartz vein; CaF_2 1-1.5% to 252' increasing to 3% last foot. Pyrite 12-15%.					
	258	Lithic tuff; increasing silicification; pyrite 15-18%, CaF_2 1-2%; brownish colour to rock in places, cause not evident.					
	260	Lithic tuff; as above; weak CaF_2.					
	268	Quartz-sericite-schist (almost like quartzite) yellow brown colour; hard; sparse pyrite. Recovery 25%.					
	278	As above; 10% recovery.					
	283	Grey siliceous tuff; core tube did not lock, only few inches rubble recovered.					
	288	One foot graphitic mud; 20% recovery; fault zone.					
	298	Graphitic schist for 3 ft. then carbonaceous schist with interbanded quartz. Schistosity 60° to core axis. Occasional massive bleb of pyrite. Good recovery.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

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D.D.H. No. 73-5 PAGE 7

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
	304	Carbonaceous schist; pyrite sparse; fault at 302' with 1" of sericite material on fault. Rock is limey.					
	310	Dark grey phyllite; cuts core at 60° to axis; fault at 309' cutting core axis at 50°.					
	323	Carbonaceous schist; with interbanded quartz and laced by fine quartz-carbonate veins; pyrite 3-5%; recovery good. Rock is limey.					
	328	Carbonaceous schist with interbanded limey quartz-sericite unit 323.5-325'. Rock is limey.					
		END OF HOLE Recovery approximately 60%.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

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PROPERTY REXSPAR

D.D.H. No. 73-6 PAGE 1

LATITUDE L21+30S BEARING OF HOLE 230° STARTED Sept. 12/73

DEPARTURE 26+50W DIP OF HOLE -70° COMPLETED Sept. 15/73

ELEVATION 3925 (approx.) DIP TESTS DEPTH 526'

CLAIM No. BD 2 M. C.

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

DRILL HOLE SIZE: NQW 0-220'; BQW 220-526'

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
0	6	Overburden. Casing NW to 60'.					
6	10	Grey Trachyte (tuff); white spotted (feldspar); considerable limonite coating leached cavities and fractures. Pyrite < 0.5% mostly oxidized. Core very broken. Recovery 37%. Lineation 50° to core axis.					
	18	Grey trachyte (tuff) as above; white spotted, spots more distinct, rounded, elongate 67°-72° to core axis. Pyrite < 0.5% mostly oxidized. Recovery 27%.					
	28	Crystal tuff (trachyte); large clear, angular to subrounded K-feldspar crystals and crystal fragments set in finer siliceous green ground mass; rock is finely fractured; occasional quartz vein 63° to core axis. Sparse pyrite cubes. Limonite on fractures. Recovery 50%.					
	38	Rock as above; fractures 30° and 65° to core axis. Recovery 30%.					
	40	Grey white spotted trachyte; Recovery 65%; siliceous.					
	48	Grey altered trachyte; light grey, very siliceous section 45-47', pyrite sparse. Recovery 50%.					
	57	Crystal tuff (trachyte); grey-green; crystal and crystal fragments altered. Pyrite 1%. Limonite on fractures. Recovery 67%.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

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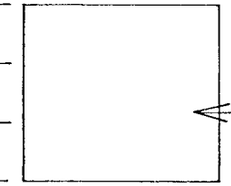
D.D.H. No. 73-6 PAGE 2

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____



CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
57	65	As above; Recovery 5' (62%) rubble.					
	68	As above; Recovery 1.5' (50%)					
	78	Fault zone possibly 50° to core axis; 1.4' of siliceous rubble recovered; 3" gougy mud.					
	88	Siliceous tuff (trachytic ?) to 81' then dark grey lithic tuff; marked increase pyrite (5-8%); less limonite; CaF_2 with quartz at 82'; fault 22° to core axis at 81'. Recovery 6.5 ft. (65%).					
	90	Siliceous tuff; 6" rubble only recovery (25%).					
	98	Very siliceous lithic tuff; fault zone 90'-91', 50-55° to core axis.					
	104.5	Grey siliceous lithic tuff; fragments up to 3/4" in size, average < ½"; pyrite 4-8%; pale green CaF_2 at 100'; Lineation 80° to core axis; increasing in feldspar crystals last 2 ft.					
	108	Grey Siliceous lithic tuff; fragments aligned 80-90° to core axis. Considerable leaching with limonite on main fractures. Fractures 50° and 17° to core axis; pyrite 8-10%; finely disseminated black mineral. Good recovery.					
	117	As above; shattered, light grey colour. Recovery 7'.					
	123	As above; fault zone 55° to core axis 117'-120'. Recovery 6'. Fractured 17° and 62°; pyrite 8-12%.					
	128	Altered siliceous tuff; pyrite 8-10%; rock broken. Recovery 1.5 ft.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

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D.D.H. No. 73-6 PAGE 3

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
128	138	Lithic tuff with high percentage clear crystals and crystal fragments up to 1 cm. in size; rock fragments 1.5 cm.; very light colour (bleached(?)) 132-133.5'.					
		Pyrite increase 12-15%; disseminated black mineral; CaF_2 129-131 ft. minor; prominent fractures 20° to core axis with solution cavities along fractures; limonite on fractures. Recovery ~90%.					
	146.5	Rock as above to 141'; 141-146.5' fragments less distinct with increased silicification. Sparse CaF_2 143-146.5'; pyrite 8-20%; sparse disseminated black mineral; trace chalcopyrite. Lineation 70° to core axis. Recovery 7.5 ft. (88%).					
	156.5	Grey siliceous lithic tuff; fragments not distinct; increase quartz veining, some carbonate; occasional CaF_2 with quartz veining. Pyrite 10-12%; quartz veins 50-60° to core axis; mylonitic alignment 70° at 149'; fractures 15° and 50° to core axis.					
	165.5	As above; very broken; clayey gouge at 165° (fault); recovery 5' (55%).					
	168	Sericitic quartzose schist; very siliceous; some fragments augen-like, resembles altered tuff. Pyrite 3-5%. Recovery 2.5'.					
	169.5	As above; less schistose; very fine grained pyrite < 0.5%. Rock slightly limey; schistosity 68° to core axis. Recovery 1.5'.					
	175.5	Sericitic schist with thin chloritic bands; pyrite sparse and as small scattered lenses. Schistosity 60° at 174', argillaceous last 1 ft. Recovery good.					
	181	Black carbonaceous schist; non limey; thin bands quartz; schistosity 75° to core axis at 178'; sparse pyrite.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

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D.D.H. No. 73-6 PAGE 4

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
181	190	As above; schistosity 75° at 190'; "rust" on fractures; pyrite < 1%. Rock increasingly phyllitic. Recovery good.					
	209	Dark grey phyllite; with thin wispy bands; carbonaceous material. Schistosity 70°. Recovery 95%; pyrite 1%; fault at 206' along plane of schistosity.					
	218	Phyllite; increased carbonaceous material last 6 ft. Recovery 9 ft.					
	221	Schist rubble and quartz-feldspar gouge. Fault zone (no angle). Recovery 8"(30%).					
	228	Siliceous quartz-sericite-schist; sparse pyrite. Recovery 2 ft.					
	236	Siliceous quartz-sericite-schist; less schistose; crushed appearance, rock broken; recovery 31%.					
	242	Siliceous quartz-sericite-schist; fault zone at 240'. Recovery 2.5'.					
	248	Siliceous quartz-sericite-schist; schistosity 68-72° to core axis. Pyrite 1-3%. Recovery 25%. Rock similar to that in hole 73-3.					
	252	One foot siliceous rubble and dark grey fault gouge. Fault angle 40-50° (?) Recovery 25%.					
	258	Quartz-sericite-schist; siliceous; schistosity 17° to core axis at 254', 30° at 257'; pyrite 1-3%. Recovery good.					
	262	Quartz-sericite-schist; schistosity 25% to core axis at 260'. Recovery 75%.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

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D.D.H. No. 73-6 PAGE 5

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
262	264	As above; increase quartz bands. Pyrite 1% ±.					
	267.5	Pale green quartz sericite schist (< 5% pyrite).					
	268.5	Fault zone consisting of quartz pebbles in a clay-like matrix (very soft) of quartz and sericite. Approximately 45° angle to the core.					
	273	Pale green fine-grained quartz-sericite schist (< 5% pyrite). Schistosity 30° to core.					
	277	Soft and crumbly quartz-sericite-schist (fault zone) - negligible pyrite content.					
	279	Section of highly fractured quartz-sericite-schist; fractures filled with pyrite, gypsum and some carbonate, most fall in the 45-60° range.					
	281.5	Very soft, crumbly brecciated quartz-sericite-schist; fragments vary from ½-¼" (smaller fragments in center of fault zone).					
	285	Massive pale green, fissile quartz-sericite-schist; pyrite < 1%.					
	287	Another section of quartz-sericite fault breccia; ≈ 45° to core.					
	300.5	Pale green very massive fine-grained quartz-sericite-schist; negligible pyrite content. Schistosity approximately 15-30° to core.					
	306.5	Fault zone quartz fragments vary from angular to rounded and in size from 1/16" to 3/4"; very soft and crumbly. Pale green fine-grained massive quartz-sericite schist. 307-308' pyrite, chalcopyrite fracture fillings in schist. (≈ 3% combined) 311' - 6" fault zone. Schistosity averages 45° to core. 326-327.5' section of					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

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D.D.H. No. 73-6 PAGE 6

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

DEPARTURE _____ DIP OF HOLE _____ COMPLETED _____

ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
		quartz sericite chlorite schist with ≈ 5% pyrite.					
	336.5	Quartz-sericite-schist with minor chlorite present.					
	338	Contorted streaky grey and white phyllite. Contact with above rocks is ≈ 40°.					
	345	Grey-green quartz-sericite-schist (< 5% pyrite).					
	351.5	Dark grey, fissile carbonaceous (?) phyllite, streaky appearance due to numerous quartz bands. Negligible pyrite content.					
	355	Dark green highly contorted quartz-sericite-schist.					
	361.5	Quartz-sericite-schist; pale green, ≈ 1% pyrite, schistosity approximately 75-80° to core axis.					
	367	Dark grey, streaky carbonaceous schist; folding is well exemplified by the white quartz bands.					
	390	Pale green quartz-sericite schist with an average pyrite content of approximately 1%. Schistosity averages 75-85° to core. Much of core has a talc-like feel to it.					
		Minor quartz carbonate stringers at 373 ft. Generally undeformed though a few small folds were observed in some of the laminae.					
	415	Dark gray, streaky (white quartz bands), fissile, fine-grained phyllite or schist. Schistosity is 70° to core at 391'; 50° at 398', 70° at 415'. Quartz bands					
		(conformable) and discordant quartz stringers are plentiful throughout the section with pyrrhotite becoming more abundant than before. Small scale faults (mica faults)					
		observed at 398.5' and 410.5' both of which have a 30-40° to the core. Pyrite, pyrrhotite content is generally under 2% though locally it may reach 5%.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

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D.D.H. No. 73-6 PAGE 7

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

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ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
		Deformation for the most part is mild - locally may become intense and then it is accompanied by abundant quartz veinlets.					
	420	A lighter colored more evenly laminated streaky rock (a sericite-quartz-schist). Laminae are approximately 85-75° to the core axis.					
	439	A dark gray, fissile, fine-grained sericite-quartz-schist or phyllite still showing a streakiness due to the presence of white quartz bands (conformable to laminae). Pyrite < 5%. At 422'- 1' section fault zone material. Numerous bands of impure quartzose material resembling an impure quartzite. Contact of these are sharp with the surrounding schist or phyllite and vary from 85-70° to the core. Deformation is from negligible to mild.					
	456.5	Dark gray, moderately fissile, fine-grained weakly to moderately deformed sericite-quartz-schist or phyllite. Quartz bands (1/16"-3/4") are still present with folds being well outlined by these bands. At 443' - some cross-cutting en echelon narrow quartz pyrite veinlets were observed. These also appear to accompany a displacement of about 1/3". Pyrite is unevenly distributed but is still ≪ 5%. Occasional 1' section of almost pure quartz material usually devoid of sulphide mineralization. 454-456.4 - same rock type - moderate to intense deformation.					
	462	Pale to dark green, uniformly laminated (streaky), fine-grained. Sericite-chlorite-quartz phyllite or schist. Quite variable in chlorite and quartz content. Pyrite content for the most part is negligible. Deformation is from weak to moderate. Laminae ≈ 65° to the core.					
	476.5	Dark gray fissile, streaky (talc-like feel). Sericite-quartz-phyllite. Deformation is weak. Pyrite content is very low < 1%. Pyrrhotite becoming even more prevalent (> pyrite). 471' - ¼" veinlet (crosscutting) of quartz-carbonate pyrite.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

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D.D.H. No. 73-6 PAGE 8

LATITUDE _____ BEARING OF HOLE _____ STARTED _____

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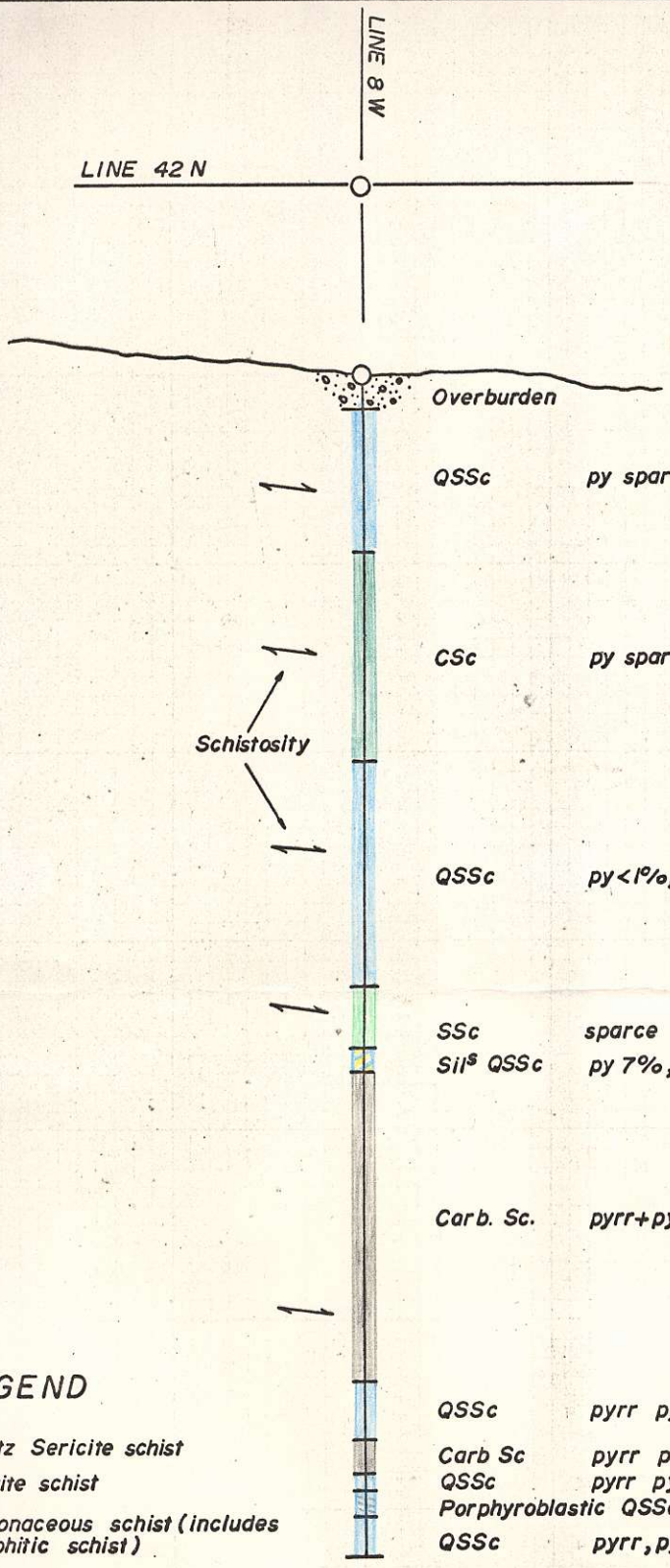
ELEVATION _____ DIP TESTS _____ DEPTH _____

CLAIM No. _____

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM NE. CLAIM POST

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAY
	479	Gray, more streaky quartz-sericite-phyllite showing no deformation of laminae which are at 70-80° to the core.					
	489.5	Gray, streaky, undeformed sericite-quartz-phyllite (<<5% pyrite). Cross-cutting quartz veinlets abundant from 481-489'. 483.5' en echelon microfaults (20° to core). Conformable chlorite rich bands ($\frac{1}{2}$"-1$\frac{1}{2}$") at 483.5', 484.5', 485' and 487'.					
	489	Light gray to greenish, streaky, fissile, weakly deformed; sericite-quartz-chlorite schist or phyllite. Laminae are at 75-85° to the core. Carbonate is widespread but in very small amounts.					
	501	Dark gray, streaky sericite-quartz-phyllite undeformed pyrite-pyrrhotite (combined they constitute ≈2% of the rock.)					
	515.5	Light gray to light green, streaky, fissile, undeformed sericite-quartz- ± chlorite phyllite. Small sections of dark gray phyllite are distributed as small (1"-6") conformable bands throughout the section. Contacts between these two rock types are always sharp and vary from 75-85° to the core. Cross-cutting veinlets seldom seen. En echelon microfaults at 510.5 - $\frac{1}{4}$" displacement.					
	526	Dark gray, fissile, streaky, weakly deformed, fine-grained sericite-quartz-phyllite. Pyrite-pyrrhotite << 5%. Laminae 75-80° to the core.					
		END OF HOLE. Recovery 211'-526' - 85%.					
		RECOVERY 65%.					



LEGEND

QSSc	740½	Quartz Sericite schist
CSc	739	Chlorite schist
Carb Sc	741½	Carbonaceous schist (includes graphitic schist)
SSc	751	Sericite schist
Ph	746	Phyllite
Bcc		Breccia
Sil^s	735½	Siliceous
pyrr		pyrrhotite
py		pyrite
chy		chalcopyrite
gal		galena
Xtal		crystal
M		minor
sp , tr		sparse, trace

REXSPAR PROPERTY
BIRCH ISLAND, B.C.

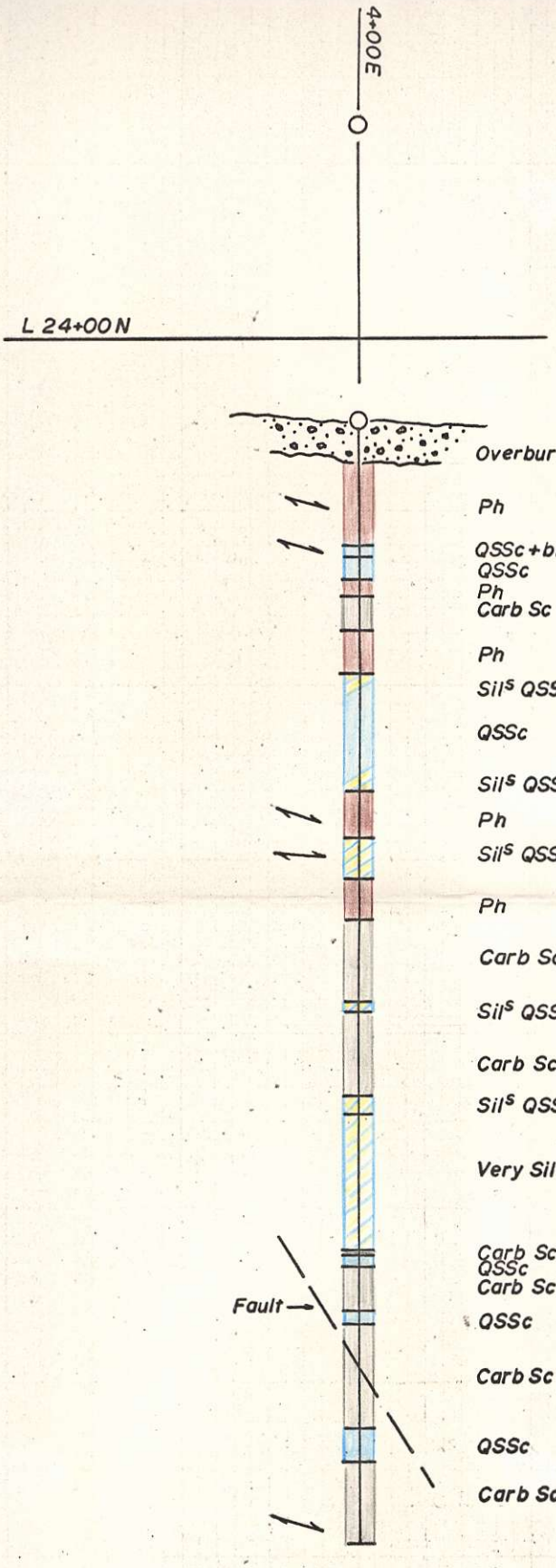
DDH 73-1

LOCATION 42N+8W

INCLINATION -90°

DEPTH 250'

SCALE 1"=40'



%opy	%opyrr	%chy	gal
sp	—	—	—
<0.5	<0.5	—	—
sp <1	— 2-3	—	—
sp	—	—	—
<1	—	—	—
sp	<0.5	—	—
sp	sp	—	—
1-2	<1	—	—
sp	sp	—	—
3-5	<0.5	tr	—
<1	—	—	M —
1	—	—	tr
1-3	0.2	—	tr
10	1	tr	—
6-8	—	—	M
8-12	<1	—	tr
3-8	3-5	<0.1	—
5-8	<0.5	—	—
8	7	0.1	—
5	4	—	—
5-6	5-6	0.2	—
3	1-2	<0.1	—

REXSPAR PROPERTY
BIRCH ISLAND, B.C.

DDH 73-2

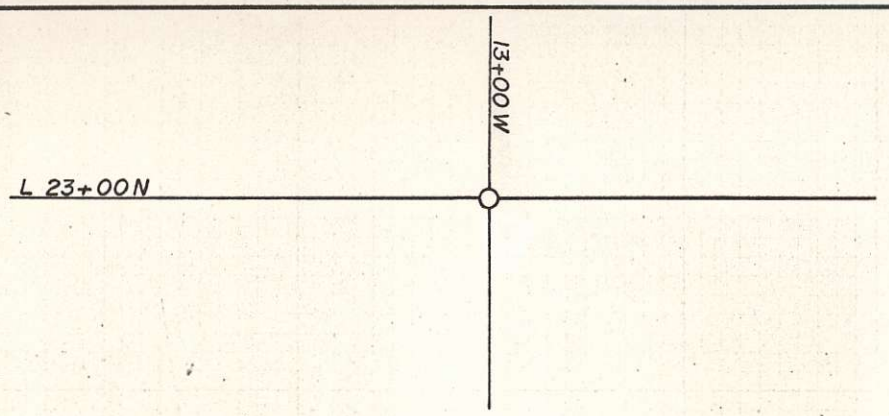
LOCATION L 24+50N ; 4 00E

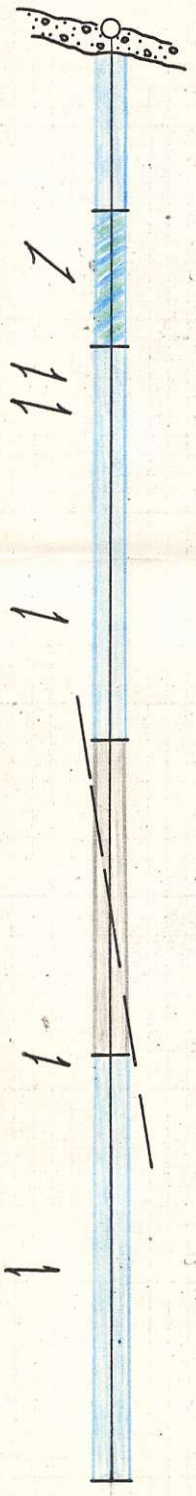
INCLINATION -90°

DEPTH 258'

SCALE 1"=40'

20/9/73





%CaF2	% py	%pyrr	%chy	other
	1-3			
		nil	nil	
	<1%			
	1-2	<0.5		
	sp	sp		
	<0.5	1	tr	
	3-5	<1		
	8-10	tr		
	10-12	<1	sp	

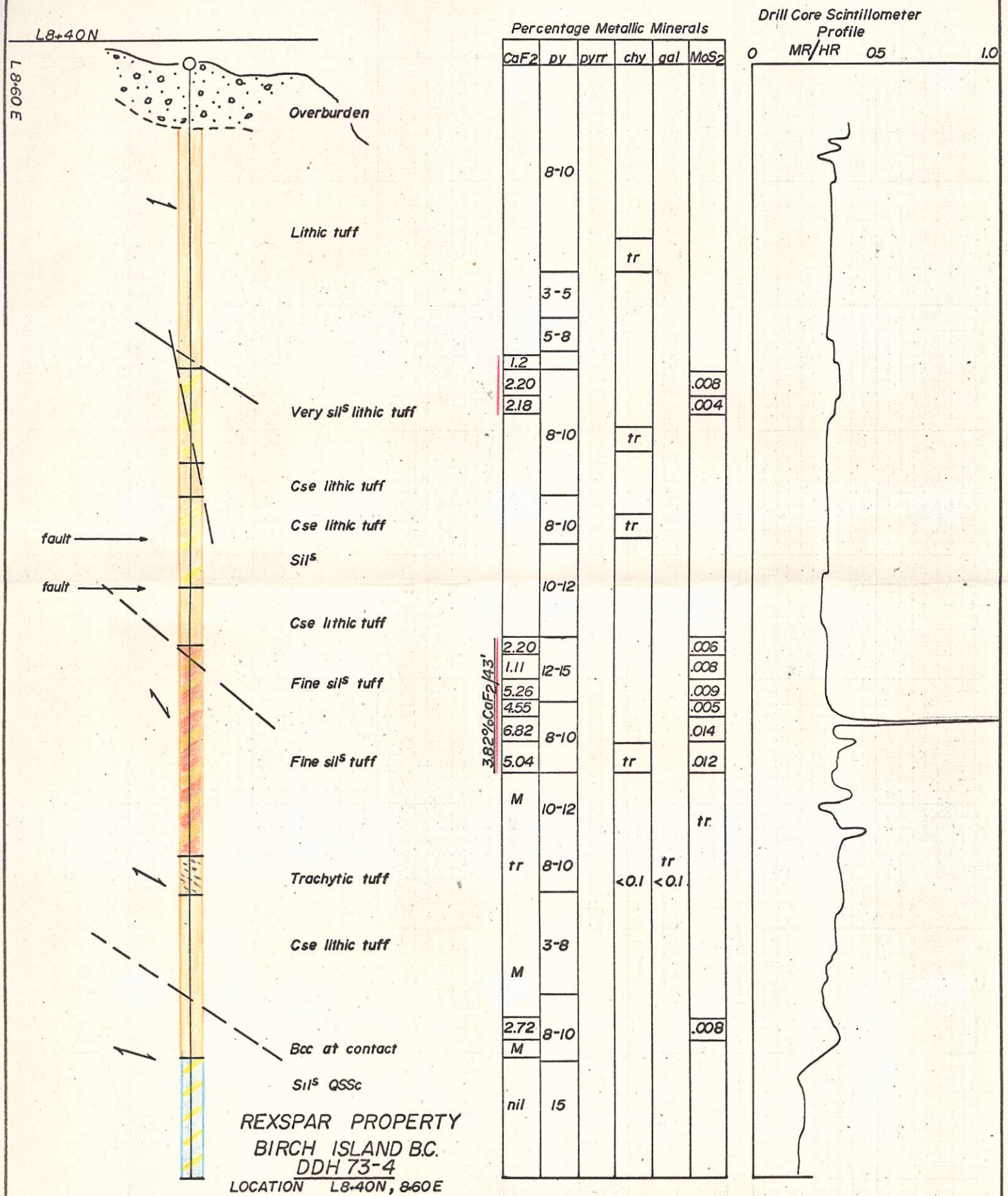
REXSPAR PROPERTY
BIRCH ISLAND, B.C.

DDH 73-3

LOCATION L 23+00 N ; 13+00W
INCLINATION -90
DEPTH 300'

SCALE 1"= 40'

20/9/73.

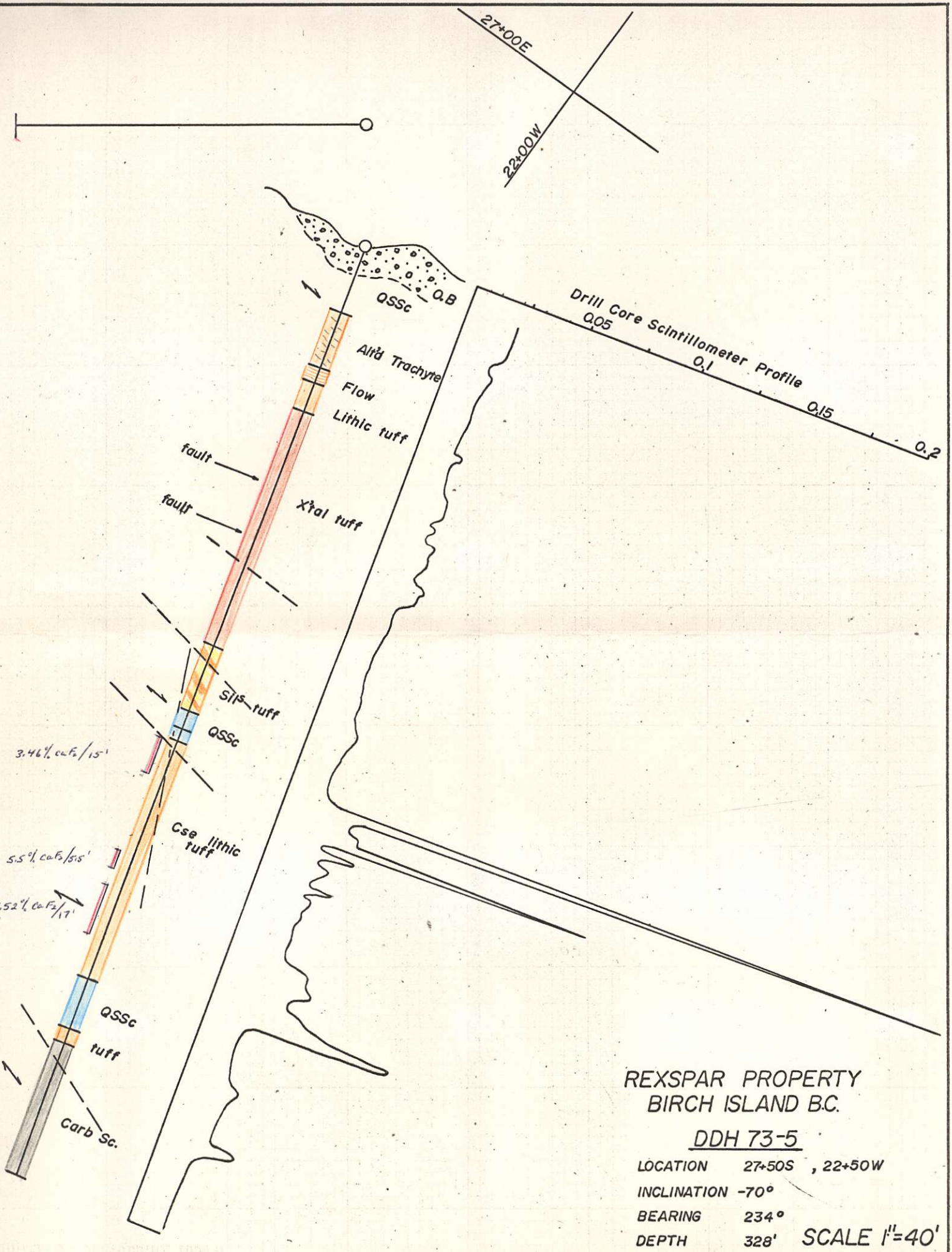


REXSPAR PROPERTY
BIRCH ISLAND B.C.
DDH 73-4

LOCATION L8+40N, 8+60E
INCLINATION -90
DEPTH 358'

SCALE 1"=40'

20/9/73



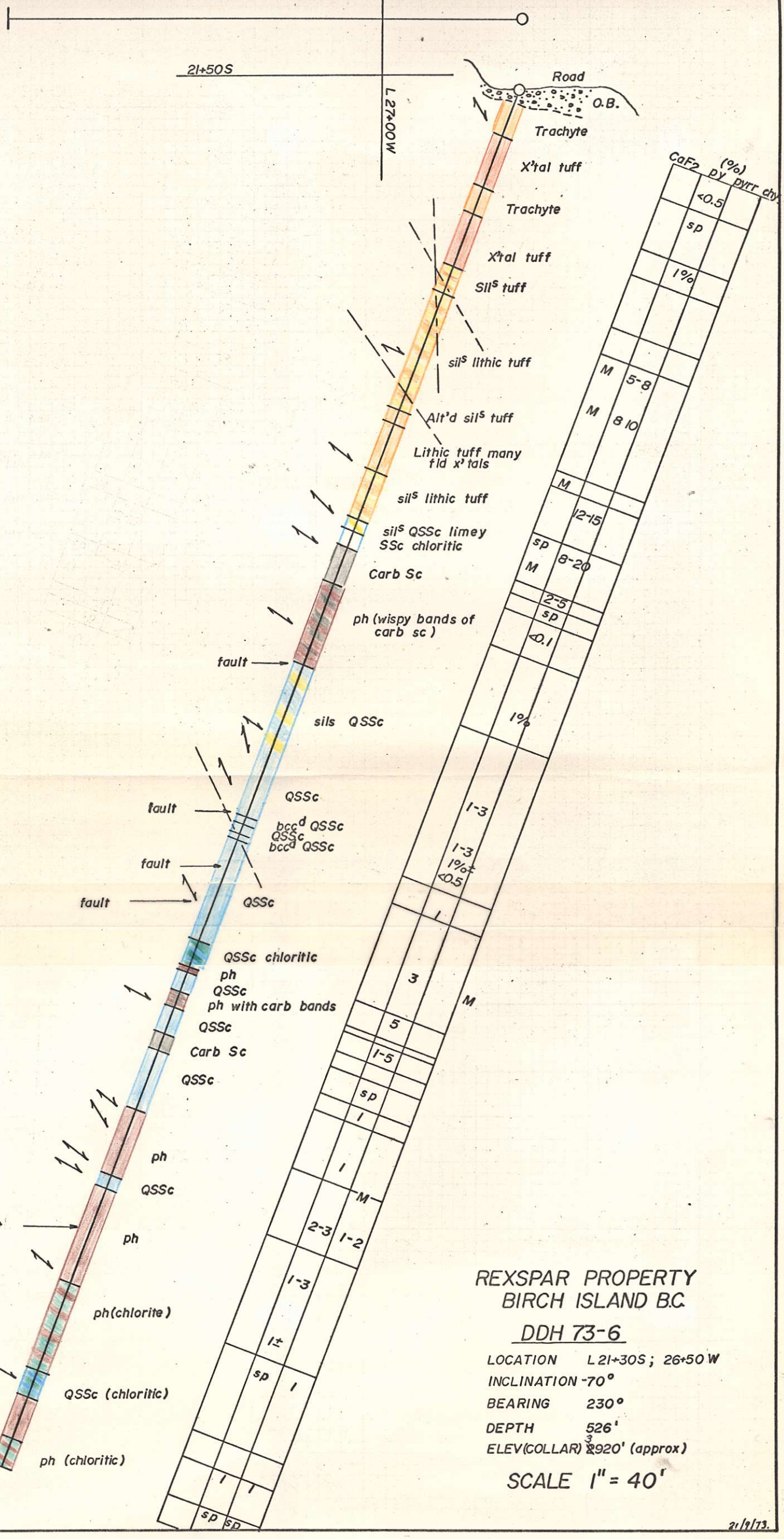
REXSPAR PROPERTY
BIRCH ISLAND B.C.

DDH 73-5

LOCATION	27+50S , 22+50W
INCLINATION	-70°
BEARING	234°
DEPTH	328'

SCALE 1"=40'

21/9/73.



REXSPAR PROPERTY
BIRCH ISLAND B.C.

DDH 73-6

LOCATION L 21+30S ; 26+50 W
INCLINATION -70°
BEARING 230°
DEPTH 526'
ELEV(COLLAR) 2920' (approx)

SCALE 1" = 40'

21/9/73.

FIG. 2 - Drill Hole Locations

ADDISON MINES LIMITED
SUITE 402 - 1112 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

FIG. 3 - Recontoured F Soil Survey Map

FIG. 4 - Recontoured Mo Soil Survey Map

FIG. 5 - Cross Section through DDH #73-5 and Fluorite Zone

R ADDISON MINES LIMITED
SUITE 402 - 1112 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

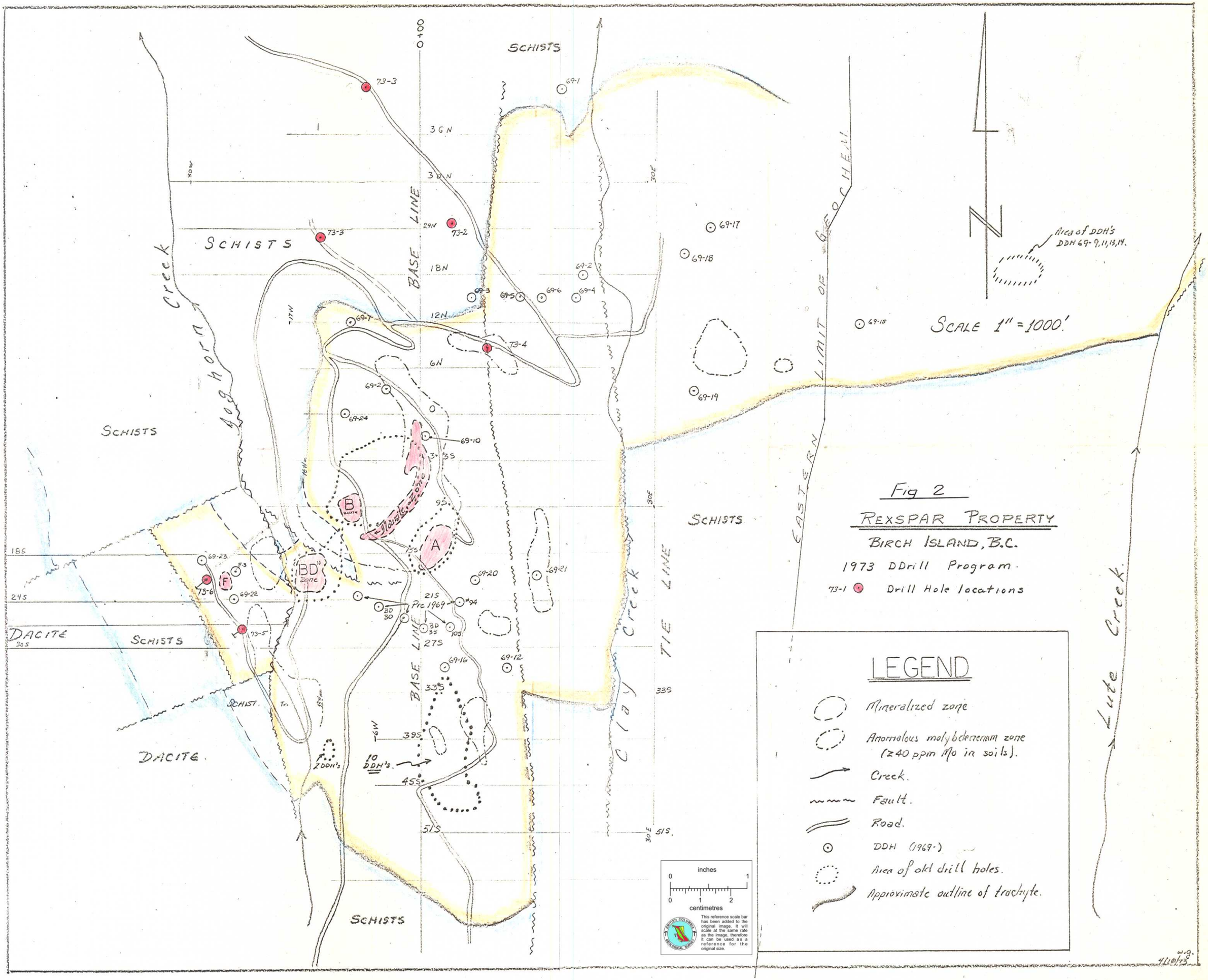


Fig 2

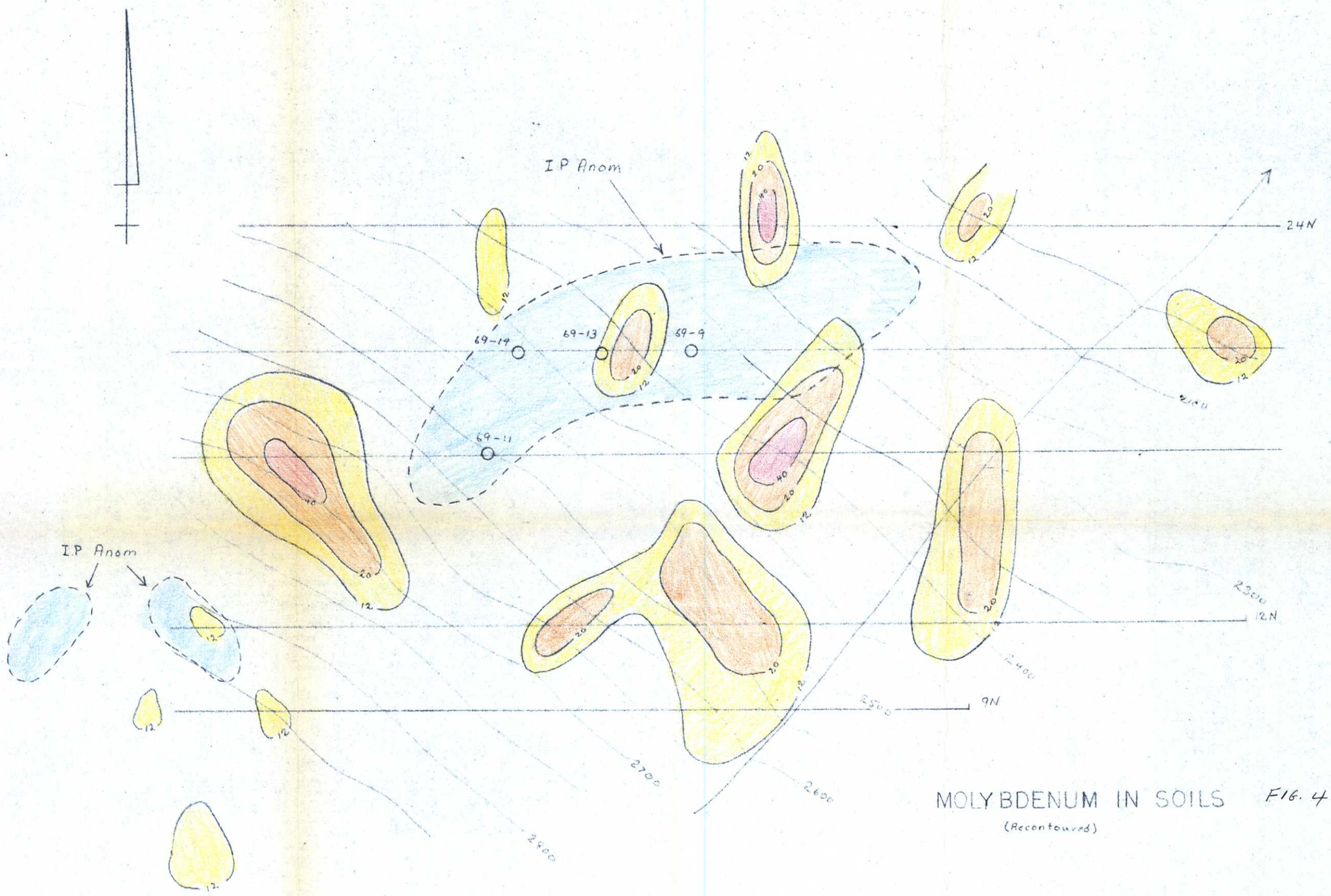
REXSPAR PROPERTY

BIRCH ISLAND, B.C.

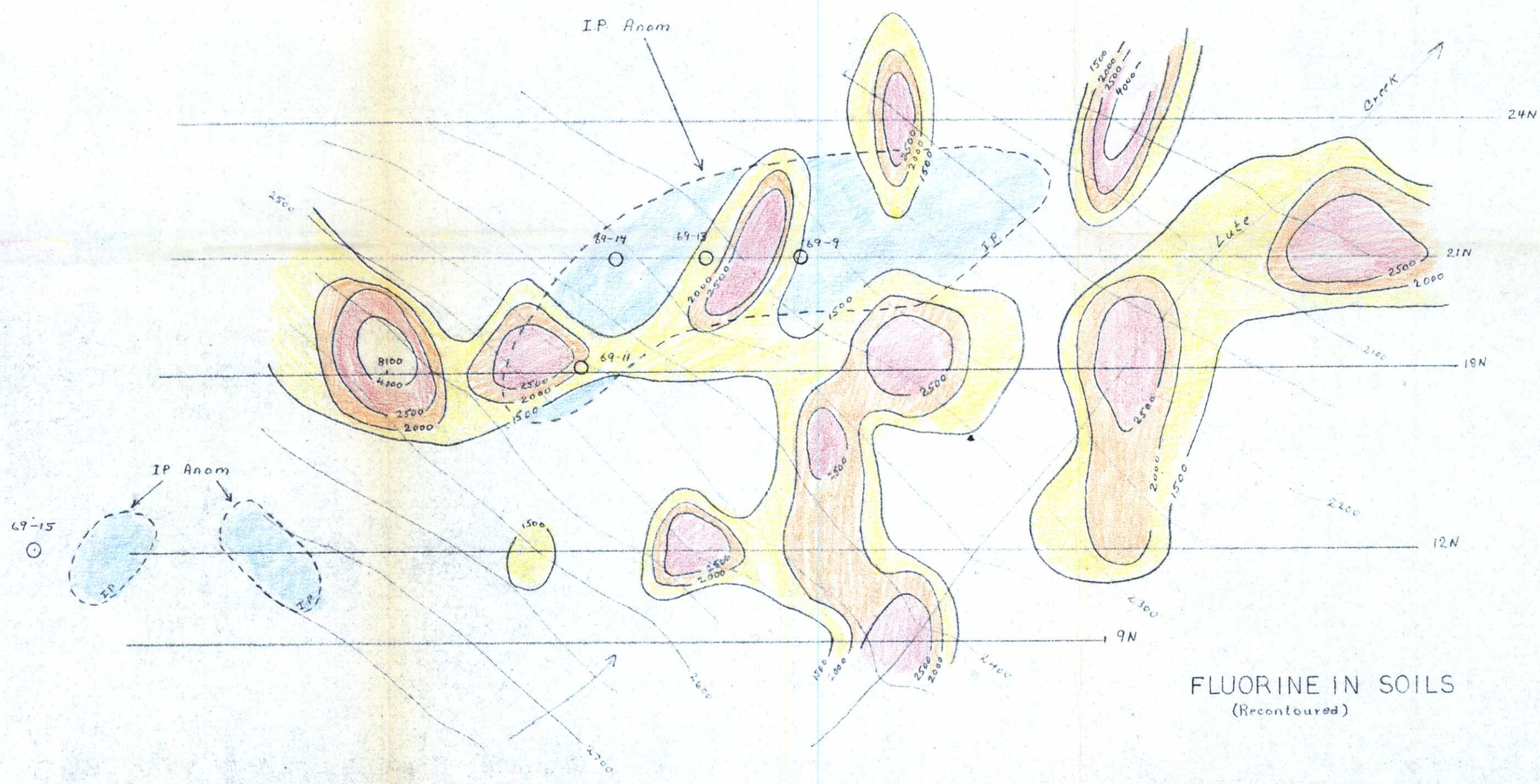
1973 DDrill Program.

73-1 ⊙ Drill Hole locations

W.G.
4/10/73



MOLYBDENUM IN SOILS F16. 4
(Recontoured)



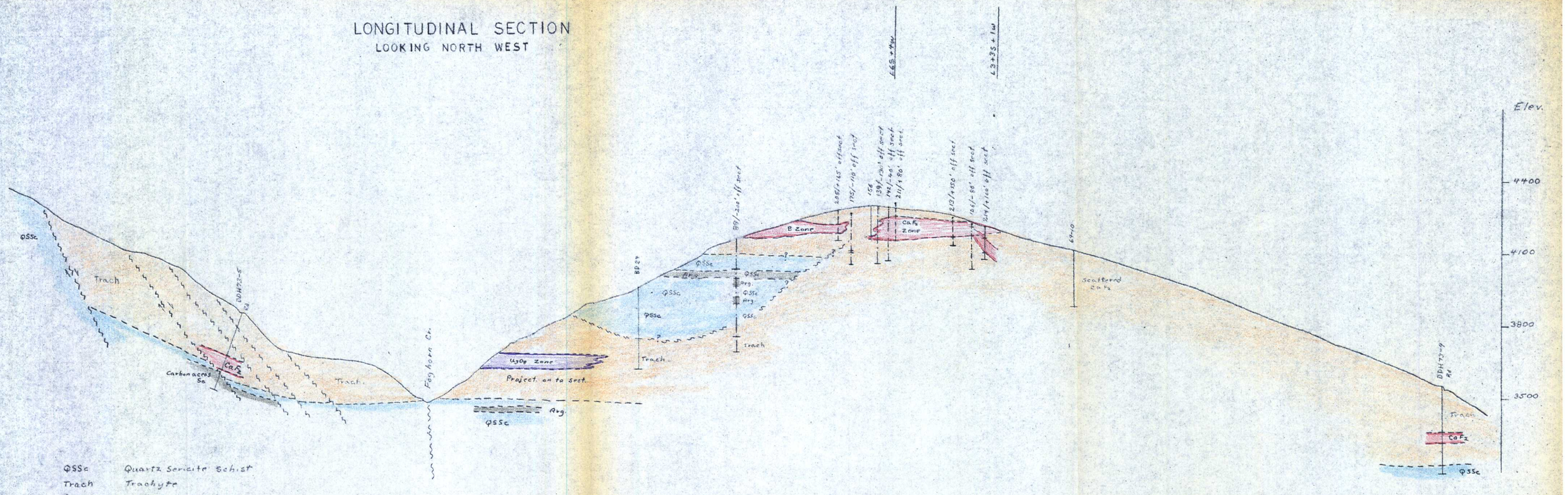
FLUORINE IN SOILS
(Recontoured)

Fig 3

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD
REXSPAR PROPERTY
Birch Island, BC.

Scale 1" = 300' Oct 1973

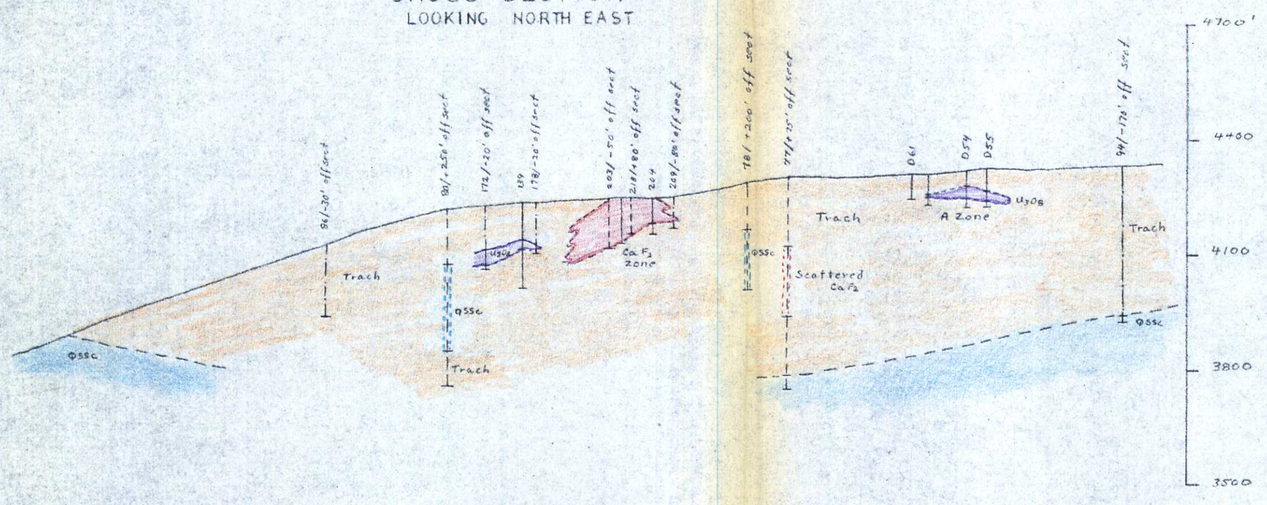
LONGITUDINAL SECTION
LOOKING NORTH WEST



QSSc Quartz Sericite Schist
Trach Trachyte
Carbonaceous Schist (Argillite)

Drill holes
on section
out of section
in to section

CROSS SECTION
LOOKING NORTH EAST



KERR ADDISON MINES LTD
REXSPAR PROPERTY
BIRCH ISLAND. BC

SCALE 1" = 300' OCT 1973

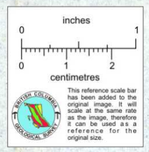


Fig 5