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HILL PROPERTY DRILLING PROGRAM - COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS

The writer visited the HILL property December 19 and 20 during which time drill cores from the first two holes were examined and discussions re the current program were held with Dave Dunn.

The first two holes were drilled from the same set-up near the southwest shore of the small lake in the north-central part of the claim. Hole 89-HL-1 (-45° @ 225°) was drilled to a depth of 291 metres (956 ft) beneath a zone of anomalous copper values (+200 ppm) in soils and within the zone of high chargeability as defined by previous IP surveys. This hole was entirely within Hazelton volcanics, which according to D. Dunn, featured K-feldspar flooding over 50 metre sections. Up to 2% pyrite, on fractures and as replacements of mafic clots or fragments is associated with this alteration. One 15 metre section with up to 30% sulfides (pyrite-pyrrhotite) between 79 and 93 metres is undoubtedly the cause of the high chargeability readings in this area. - *HV & Z.*

Hole 89-HL-2 (-60° @ 045°) was being drilled under the small lake and was at a depth of 192 metres (630 ft) the morning of Dec. 20. To 162 metres (530') predominant rock types include andesite and basalt flows and lapilli tuffs. Pyrrhotite and lesser pyrite occur as fine disseminations, replacements of lapilli-size fragments and as seams in which the total sulfide content may be as much as 10% over short intervals. From 162 to 183 metres (601') the rock type is cream to buff coloured rhyolite tuff-breccia featuring closely spaced 1-2 cm angular rhyolite fragments in a highly siliceous matrix. Overall sulfide content does not exceed 2% except for a 0.3 metre section at 167 metres where 1 cm seams of pyrrhotite were seen to contain some very fine grained chalcopyrite.

A 0.3 metre gouge zone at 183 metres is roughly coincident with a north-northwest lineament reflected by the drainage between the small lake and Hill-Tout Lake. The gouge zone marks the contact between the rhyolite tuff-breccia and what appears to be a cream coloured fine grained leucocratic intrusive rock with 1 mm quartz eyes, feldspar phenocrysts and minor biotite. Extent of this unit will probably be established prior to projected hole depth at about 300 m.

An additional two holes have been spotted 275 metres northwest of the first location. These will be drilled from the same set-up on azimuths similar to the first two holes. The hole drilled to the northeast will test the intersection of two prominent linear features including the aforementioned NNW lineament and one which trends ENE. Both holes are on the edge of the chargeability high and corresponding resistivity low. Completion of these two holes should bring total footage to approximately 4,000 ft. by December 31.

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The generally low overall sulfide content seen in cores recovered to date and the fact that it consists principally of pyrite-pyrrhotite suggests that if any economic mineralization is present, it will be as gold-silver associated with the sulfides. Base metal values are expected to be very low.

A program of further drilling on the HILL property beyond December 31 must be predicated on analytical results of samples from the first two holes. It is possible that results from the first hole might be available next week.

Should additional funds be available, and assuming at least some encouragement from analytical results, additional drilling could be carried out along existing roads to further test the zone of high chargeabilities west of the small lake.

Swift Minerals may also wish to drill test targets on other properties in the same general area.



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