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WE-WIT DRILLING PROGRAM

Diamond drilling got underway the evening of December 3 following some delays in constructing an access road down to the creek on line 3600E to set up the drill water supply pump.

The first hole (HC-90-1), collared near the location of my proposed hole 2 and drilled to a depth of 800 ft., was completed in the early evening of December 5. The drill was then moved to a location near the drill supply pump to drill my proposed first hole (HC-90-2) and was at a depth of 260 ft. late yesterday morning. Projected hole depth was 600 ft. and this hole should have been completed earlier today. Hole HC-90-3 will be my proposed hole 3 at 4375N 3400E.

Hole HC-90-1

This hole was collared at 4590N on 3600E or within 10 metres of my proposed second hole and drilled at -60 on a 330 degree azimuth. The slightly steeper hole inclination was designed to intersect the core of higher chargeability and resistivity values.

Overburden depth was 280 ft. Much of this hole consisted of fragmental volcanic rocks, the principal host rock for mineralization elsewhere in the district. Some banded tuffs were also noted and intrusive rocks, in the form of dykes of hornblende feldspar porphyry and younger augite porphyries, cut the volcanic sequence between 430 and 465 ft. and between 550 and 586 ft. Post mineral dykes are a feature of the last section.

The volcanic rocks contain 1-2% finely disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite with some sections containing 5%+. No significant alteration was noted nor was any chalcopyrite. The section between 610 and 650 ft. features numerous shear zones with quartz and pyrite. These latter features may in part explain the IP anomalies.

37 samples, each representing a 10 ft. core length, were collected between 310 and 740 ft. All but 4 or 5 of these samples were shipped to Min-En Labs by air yesterday and

will be analyzed by ICP for 31 elements. Gold will be determined by geochemical methods.

#### Hole HC-90-2

This hole was collared at 4725N 3750E, a short distance from the originally proposed site due to proximity of the creek and difficult terrain. Bedrock exposed nearby is rusty fragmental volcanic but the upper part of this hole consisted of black, graphitic shale which is probably the cause of the high chargeability reading in this area and indicates the presence of faulting parallel to the creek in this area. To 260 ft., fragmental volcanics, similar to the first hole, were intersected.

#### Future Holes

The third hole, planned for 4375N 3400E, should not present problems in terms of bad terrain. This hole will test the margins of the chargeability high and hopefully will provide more encouragement than the first two holes. Proposed hole 4, on line 3800E, was designed to test the northeast part of the IP anomaly - the location will have to be changed because of a serious topographic problem. We can achieve the same objective by drilling from 4650N on this line with possibly an additional hole from 4850N. Proposed hole 5 will be scrapped, partly because of terrain difficulties but mainly because of the results from holes 1 and 2. Depending on results of hole 3, we may want to drill another hole on 3400E, bringing the possible number of holes in this area to 6 or a total of about 3,800 ft. of drilling. In my opinion, this would more than adequately test this anomaly.

Because of present snow conditions, it will not be possible to test the secondary target near the north end of lines 2000 and 2200E. Another target area which may be accessible off the Noranda road extension is near the north end of line 3800E. This chargeability high, which appears to extend to the southwest, is close to the area of higher magnetic intensity and may possibly be an extension of the geophysical anomaly currently being drill tested by Noranda.

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