861317

COPPER PASS MINES LTD.
EDMONTON, CANADA

SUMMARY REPORT

STIKINE PLATEAU PROPERTY

NORTH CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

December 20, 1963

R.S. Adamson, P. Eng.
H. Naylor, B.Sc.

Dolmage, Campbell & Associates,
Vancouver, Canada.

DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL & MINING ENGINEERS
808 BANK OF CANADA BUILDING
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS
808 BANK OF CANADA BUILDING
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

INTRODUCTION

In September, 1968 Copper Pass Mines Ltd. initiated a diamond drill program on its Stikine Plateau property in north central British Columbia.

Dolmage, Campbell and Associates Ltd., consulting geologists, supplied the field direction and supervision. Field work was carried out by H. Naylor, B.Sc. under the supervision of R.S. Adamson, P.Eng.

Diamond drilling was contracted to A. Graham and Sons of Edmonton, Alberta.

Geological mapping and a magnetometer survey was initiated in conjunction with the diamond drill program.

PROPERTY:

The Stikine Plateau property is comprised of 64 full sized mineral claims and 7 fractional claims acquired by location and 13 crown granted claims optioned from J.B. Clearihue of Victoria, B.C. The eastern periphery of the property abuts the Cassiar-Stewart road approximately 12 miles north of the Stikine River Crossing. Access to the property is gained by the highway. A tote road from the highway to the heart of the property serviced the drill sites.

A broad, high, north-trending glacial valley along which the highway is routed bisects the rugged Hotailah Mountain Range. The property is located on the west flank of the valley and on the eastern slope of Thenatlodi Mountain. Elevations on the property range from 3500 feet at the highway and valley bottom to 5500 feet.

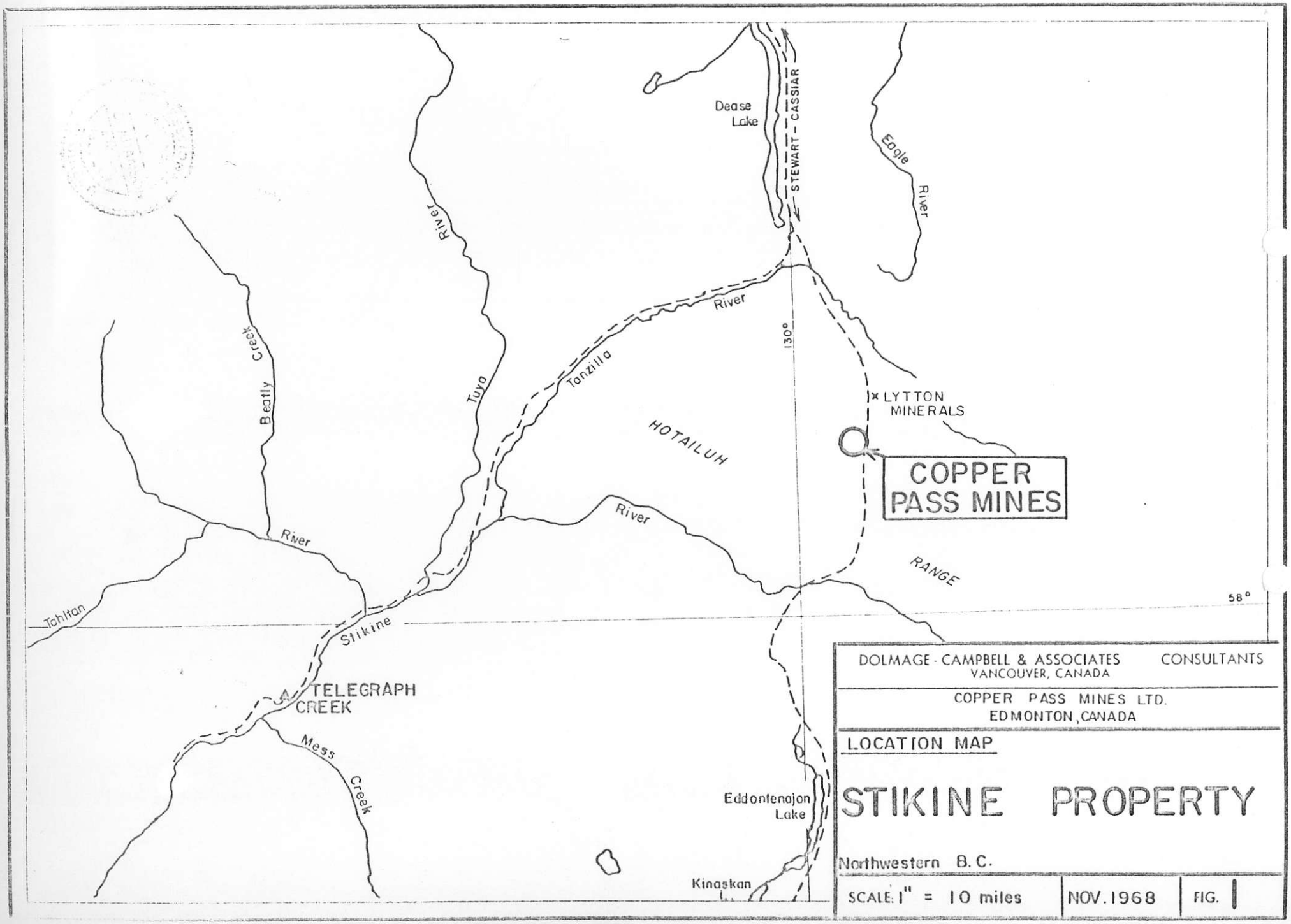
HISTORY:

The crown grants which form the heart of the property were first staked in 1899 at the time of the Dease Lake gold rush. Known for years as the Delvania property, the claims were subsequently abandoned and restaked several times. Work done on the property during this lengthy period until 1966 consisted largely of hand trenching of the known copper showings.

In 1966, the property was obtained by Copper Pass Mines Ltd. M.A. Reed Geological Explorations Ltd. of Edmonton, Alberta carried out a program of trenching, geological mapping, geochemical sampling, induced polarization surveys, in conjunction with a few short X-ray drill holes.

REFERENCES:

1) Geology of the Cry Lake Map Area by H. Gabrielse, Canadian Geological Survey, 1963


Dease Lake
STEWART – CASSIAR
Eagle River
River
Beatly Creek
Tuya
Tanzilla River
130°
LYTTON MINERALS
HOTAILUH
COPPER PASS MINES
River
RANGE
58°
Tahltan
Stikine
TELEGRAPH CREEK
Mess Creek
Eddontenajon Lake
Kinaskan
DOLMAGE - CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES CONSULTANTS
VANCOUVER, CANADA
COPPER PASS MINES LTD.
EDMONTON, CANADA
LOCATION MAP
STIKINE PROPERTY
Northwestern B. C.
SCALE: 1" = 10 miles
NOV. 1968
FIG. 1

2) Geological Report No. 1, August 9, 1966
Geological Report No. 2, February 16, 1967 by
M.A. Reed Geological Explorations Ltd.,
Edmonton, Alberta

3) Geochemical Report No. 1, January, 1967
Induced Polarization Survey, September 6, 1966 by
Geosurvey Exploration Ltd.,
Edmonton, Alberta

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The following analysis of the geological environment of the Stikine Plateau property has been derived from the literature and mapping done during the current drill program.

REGIONAL:

The Stikine Plateau property lies within Upper Triassic rocks consisting largely of intermediate volcanic flows and pyroclastics, related hypabyssal rocks, and lesser interbedded sedimentary rocks.

Invading the Upper Triassic terrain is a rudely circular composite stock, 15 miles in diameter, of differentiated granitic rocks. This Cretaceous stock is called the Hotailah Batholith. A prominent apophyse of the batholith crops out on the eastern slope of Thenatlodi Mountain and the western boundary of the property to form a distinctive embayment in the batholith, approximately 2 miles wide and 4 miles long in a north-south direction. The property lies within the embayment.

The Triassic formations are generally broadly folded along northwest axes. Fault structures generally strike northerly and dip steeply. The valley embracing the highway and the property probably represents the surface expression of a strongly sheared fault zone.

PROPERTY:

The property is underlain by Triassic extrusive and intrusive, intermediate to basic rocks with interbedded sedimentary rocks. The volcanic rocks consist of dark, aphanitic andesite and fine grained tuffs. Massive, dark green, augite porphyries and coarse grained pyroxenite are the intrusive equivalent of the volcanics.

The sedimentary rocks are comprised of dark, frequently fissile argillites and grey-white pyritic chert.

The tongue of Hotailah granodiorite which creates the Upper Triassic embayment in the batholith occurs on the southwest corner of the property.

Several prominent north striking topographic depressions reflect strong faulting which is probably related to the major structure in the valley. Lesser faults, probably imbricate structures related to the main faults on the property, strike northeasterly and northwesterly.

The sedimentary and volcanic formations on the property generally dip southwestward but exhibit considerable local variations in attitude.

Fine grained diabase dykes, ranging in width from one to ten feet are usually emplaced along fault zones.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stikine Plateau property of Copper Pass Mines Ltd. consists of 64 full sized claims, 4 fractional claims and 13 crown granted claims. The property lies in north central British Columbia on the Cassiar-Stewart road 12 miles north of the Stikine River.

The property lies in Upper Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks within a marked embayment in the Metaliah Batholith.

Pyrite and chalcopyrite occur with quartz and calcite in a sheared fault zone which can be readily defined by a distinctive topographic linear depression on the property.

Induced polarization surveys done in 1967 defined three anomalous zones which were diamond drilled in 1968. Seven holes totalling 1901 feet tested the zones for economic copper mineralization.

The results of the diamond drilling revealed the copper mineralization exposed in the trenches to have neither the grade nor continuity to be of economic interest and that most of the induced polarization anomalies were caused by pyrite.

Further work on the property should consist of locating potential high grade ore shoots along the sheared fault zones on the property by geochemical techniques, followed by trenching and drilling as results warrant.

Recommendations:

Geochemical Surveys	$ 7,500.00
Mapping and Sampling	2,500.00
Trenching	10,000.00
Assaying	1,000.00
Engineering and Air Photos	1,000.00
Office Overhead, Travel etc.	3,000.00
Contingencies	3,000.00
	$ 28,000.00

Respectfully submitted by,

R. S. Adamson

R.S. Adamson, P.Eng.

H. N. Naylor

H.N. Naylor, B.Sc.

for

Dolmage, Campbell & Associates Ltd.
Vancouver, Canada.

ORE OCCURRENCES:

Copper mineralization occurs intermittently for approximately 3000 feet along a distinct topographic depression which is the surface expression of a mineralized fault or shear zone. The structure strikes north 17° east and dips 70° west. Mineralization consists of pyrite and chalcopyrite with minor amounts of bornite, chalcocite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and magnetite in a gangue of quartz, calcite and a little siderite.

ZONE 1

Zone 1 has been defined by an extensive induced polarization anomaly located on the northern section of the topographic lineament. Several trenches at the south end of the anomaly have exposed mineralization containing appreciable amounts of arsenopyrite.

Two specimen samples taken from the trenches returned an average assay value of 0.31 ounces of gold and 1.1% copper.

ZONE 2

The principal mineralized structure, designated Zone 2, has been traced intermittently by trenching along the lineament from its south end for approximately 3200 feet north (Figure 3). Sampling of the principal trench located at the south end of the lineament, returned 1.08% copper across a true width of 37 feet.

ZONE 3

An induced polarization anomaly was defined on a single line downhill and about 3500 feet east of the Zone 1 and 2 topographic lineament. This anomaly, which was designated Zone 3, coincided with a very prominent topographic depression which parallels the principal mineralized structure. No visible mineralization occurs at or near the anomaly.

ZONE 2

ZONE 1

BASELINE

43

12 N

12 S

outline of IP grid

DDH 68-1

68 N

ZONE 3

Topographic

outline of magnetometer grid

2000 γ

2000 γ

5000 γ

5000 γ

2000 γ

DDH 68-2

5000 γ

5000 γ

Access road

CLAIMBOUNDARY
(approximate)

Highway

5000 γ

BASELINE

anomaly

lineament

STEWART

CASSIAR

LEGEND

MAFIC and ULTRA MAFIC INTRUSIVES and EXTRUSIVES

ARGILLITE, TUFF

COPPER SHOWINGS

OUTLINE OF IP ANOMALY

5000γ MAGNETOMETER CONTOUR

68-1 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE

FAULT

NOTE: Refer to Fig.3 for details of ZONE 2

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
R. G. ADAMSON

DOLMAGE-CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES CONSULTANTS
VANCOUVER, CANADA

COPPER PASS MINES LTD.
EDMONTON, CANADA

STIKINE PROPERTY

COMPILATION PLAN

Dease Lake Area, B.C.

SCALE approx. 1" = 850' | NOV. 1968 | FIG. 2

DIAMOND DRILLING

Seven holes totalling 1901 feet were drilled on the property in 1968. A. Graham and Sons of Edmonton, Alberta, drilling contractors used B.Q. wireline equipment. Figures 2 and 3 show the locations of the various diamond drill holes in each of the three zones.

ZONE 1:

A single diamond drill hole, 68-1, intersected the heart of the induced polarization anomaly upon which the Zone was predicated. The core revealed that appreciable very fine pyrite and pyrrhotite occurring on bedding planes and fractures in the volcanic and sedimentary rocks account for the anomalous induced polarization values. Close examination of the well exposed outcrop underlying the extensive Zone 1 anomaly showed the rock was generally rusty, thereby reflecting the finely disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. In that the induced polarization anomaly was well explained no further holes were drilled on the anomaly.

ZONE 2:

Four diamond drill holes were drilled at 400 foot intervals to test the mineralized structure along strike for 1200 feet and to a depth of 150 feet. A fifth hole, 68-11, was drilled beneath the best surface exposure, a trench which assayed 1.03% Copper across 41 feet (37 feet true width).

In all five drill holes copper mineralization was intersected, but none of the copper mineralized sections returned sufficient grade and continuity to be of economic interest. Weakly mineralized diabase dykes emplaced along the sheared fault zone which localized the mineralizing solutions, tended to downgrade the mineralization.

ZONE 3:

A diamond drill hole, 68-8, was spotted on the edge of the swampy lineament that coincided with the "downhill" induced polarization anomaly (Figure 2). In order to optimize the probability of intersecting copper mineralization the hole was located at the point where the 2000 gamma magnetic contour crossed the lineament in order to test the contact between the pyroxenite intrusive and the intruded volcanic rocks.

The drill hole intersected a strongly sheared fault zone as evidenced by gouge, intensive alteration, pyritization, shearing, and a change of rock type. Apparently the induced polarization anomaly located on the lineament several hundred feet east of the drill hole was caused by pyritization and possibly water within the sheared rock.

GEOPHYSICS

In 1966 Geosurvey Explorations Ltd. carried out the induced polarization survey on the property. Dolmage, Campbell and Associates Ltd., in 1967 undertook a limited magnetic survey near the "downhill" induced polarization anomaly on the basis of aeromagnetic survey results.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

The induced polarization survey covered an area that extended north along the mineralized structure north for 6400 feet. Two induced polarization anomalies were defined; one at the south end of the structure that embraced most of the exposed mineralization and subsequently designated Zone 1, and the other, a very extensive anomaly near the north end of the structure included the exposed mineralization at its south end and designated Zone 2.

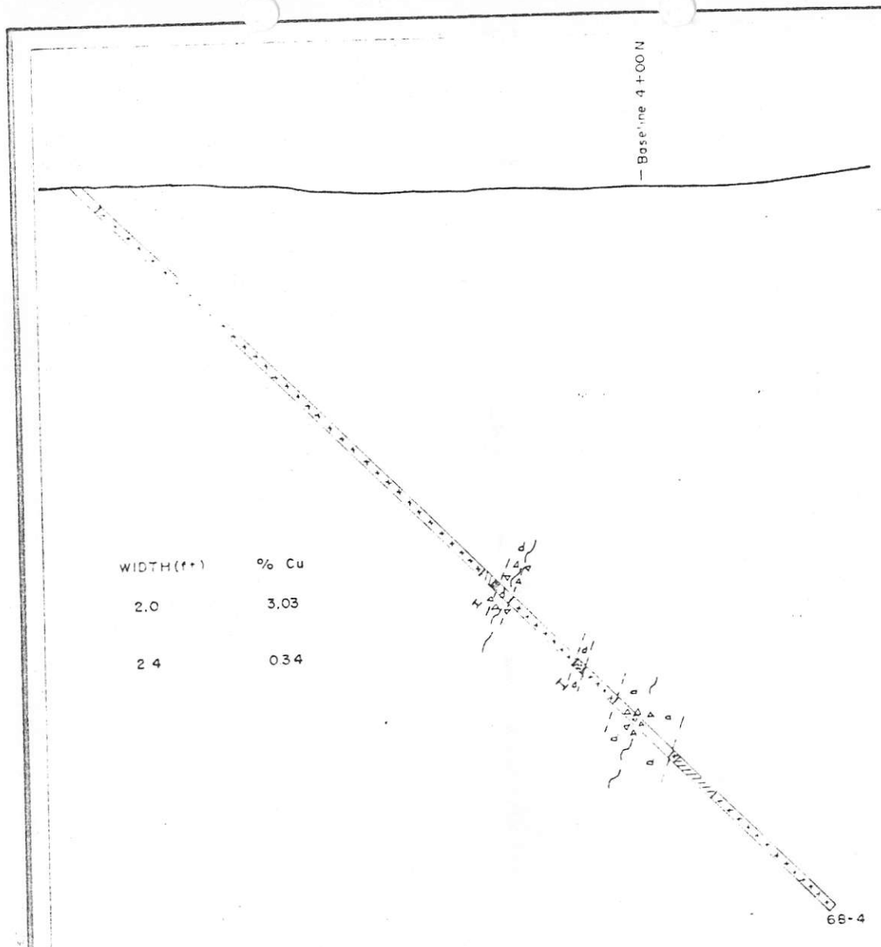
In addition "the "downhill" line, which was a single line running for 3450 feet east of the baseline defined an anomaly on strike and coincident with a very distinctive topographic linear depression. This anomaly and the indicated structure were designated Zone 3.

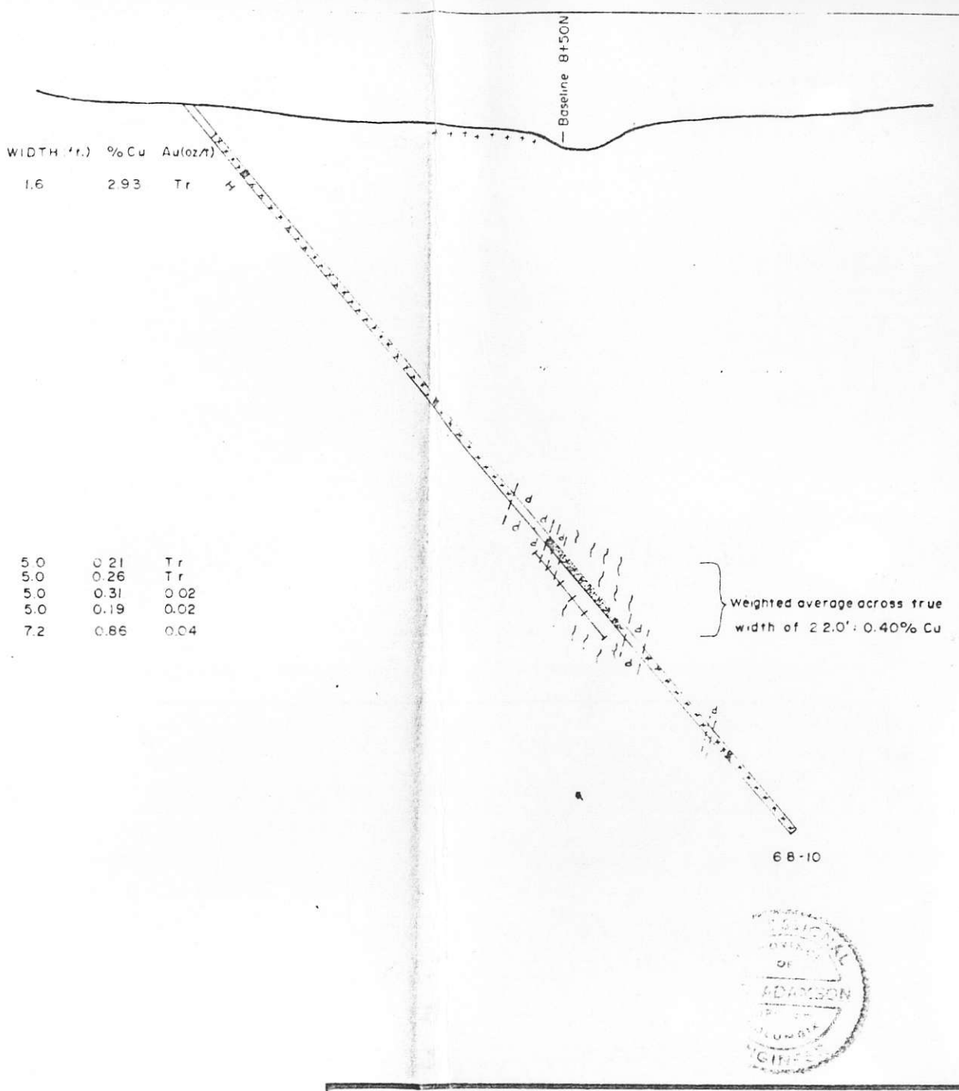
In 1968 a diamond drill program was initiated to test the induced polarization anomalies for their possible economic metal content.

MAGNETIC SURVEY

Because a strong aeromagnetic anomaly was located at the indicated structure and very near the "downhill" induced polarization anomaly and because the known mineralization in Zone 1 on the hill above contained appreciable amounts of magnetite a ground magnetometer survey was initiated to firmly locate the anomaly on the ground. (See Figure 2).

Ground prospecting and geological mapping of the area underlain by the magnetic anomaly revealed numerous outcrops of dark green, coarse grained pyroxenite containing appreciable indigenous magnetite; thereby accounting, apparently, for the aeromagnetic anomaly.





LEGEND

- Overburden
- Pyroxenite, pyroxenite porphyry
- Argillite, andesite
- Fine grained diabase dyke
- Copper mineralization - strong
- weak
- Breccia
- Bedding
- Faulting
- Assayed sections

VERTICAL SECTION LOOKING 17° AZIMUTH

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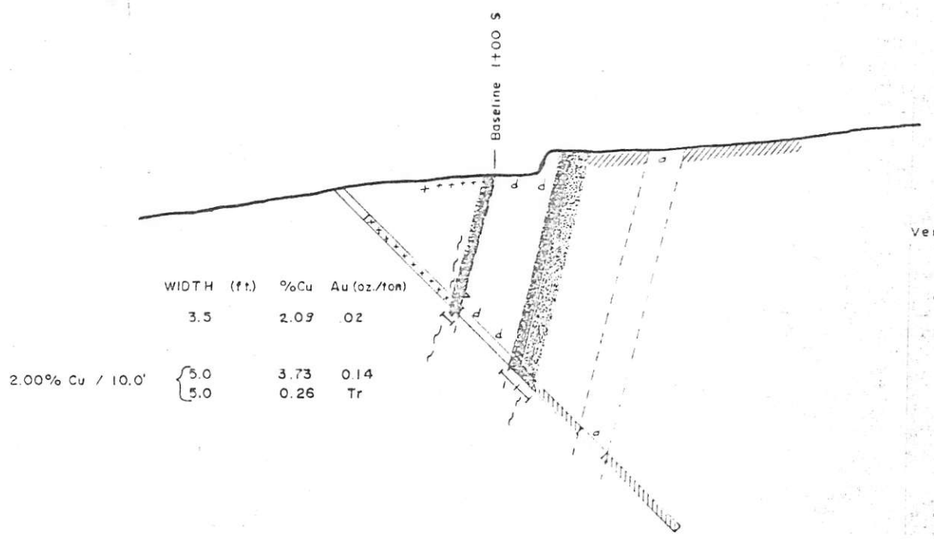
VANCOUVER, CANADA

COPPER PASS MINES LTD.
EDMONTON, CANADA

STIKINE PROPERTY - ZONE 2

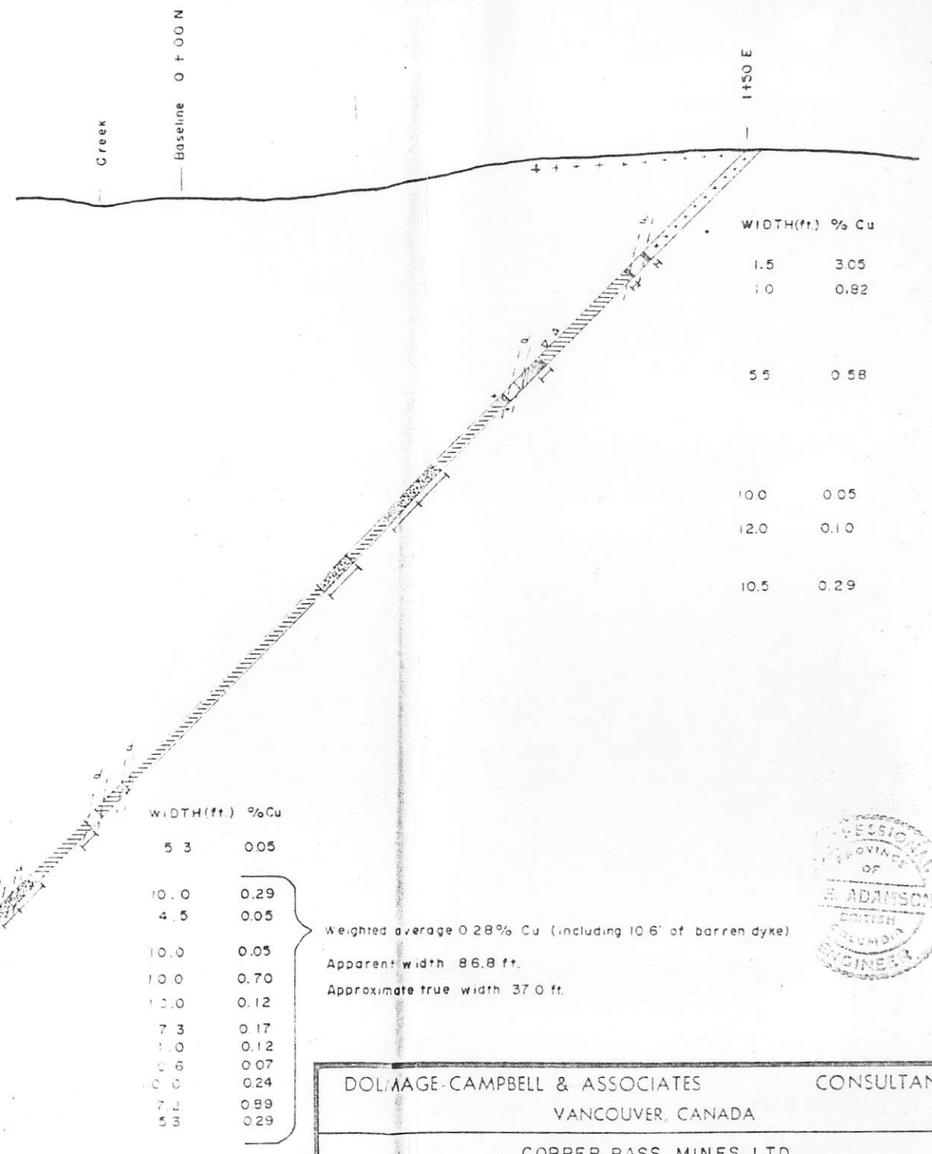
DIAMOND DRILL HOLES 68-4, 68-10

SCALE 1" = 40' | December, 1968 | FIG 5



68-11

Vertical ... ions looking 17° azimuth



68-3

LEGEND

- Overburden
- Pyroxenite, pyroxenite porphyry
- Argillite, andesite
- Fine grained diabase dyke
- Medium grained diorite
- Copper mineralization - strong
- -weak
- Breccia
- Bedding
- Faulting
- Assayed sections

DOLMAGE-CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES CONSULTANTS
VANCOUVER, CANADA

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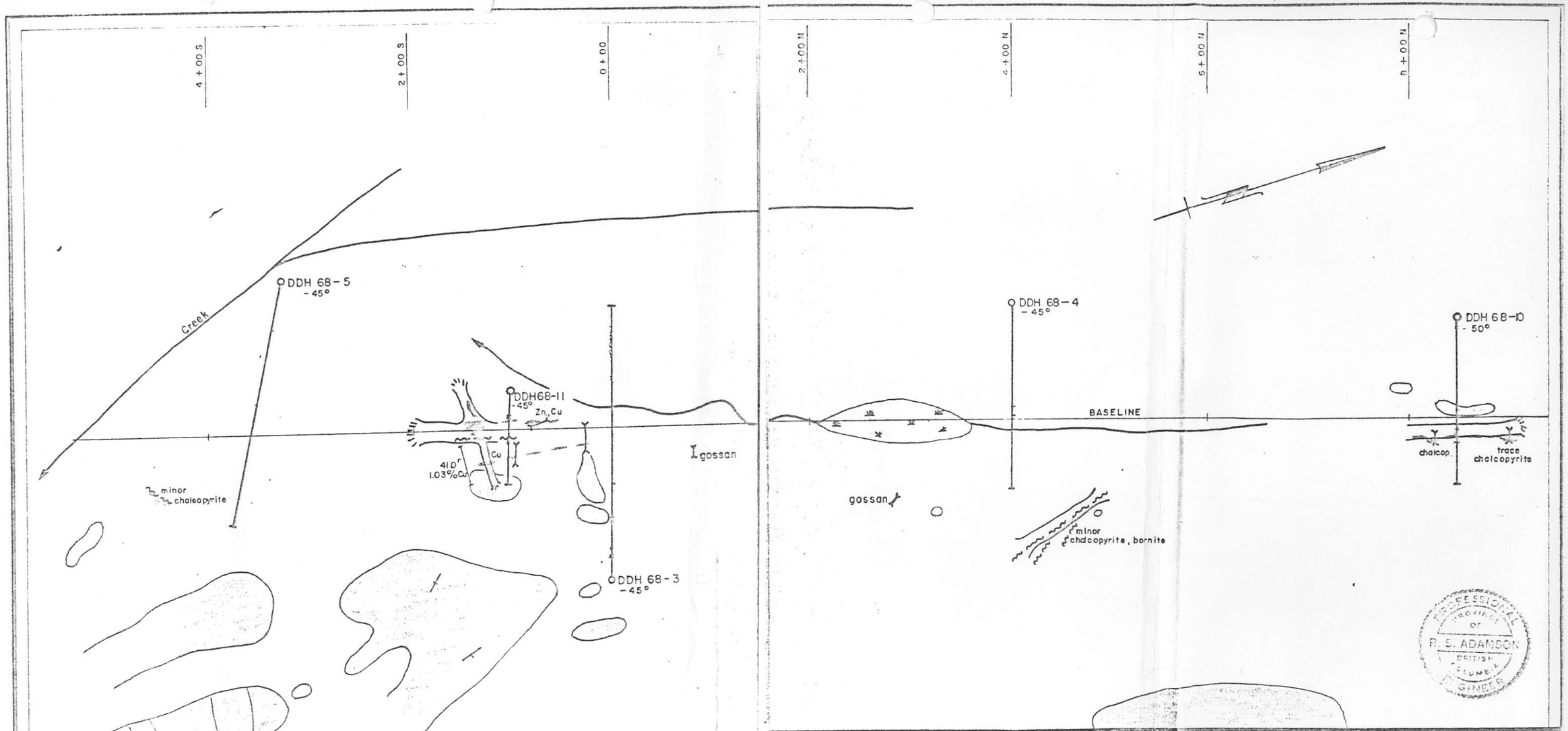
EDMONTON, CANADA

STIKINE PROPERTY - ZONE 2

DIAMOND DRILL HOLES 68-3, 68-11

SCALE 1" = 40' | December, 1968 | FIG. 6



LEGEND

- AUGITE PORPHYRY
- ARGILLITES . TUFFS
- DIABASE . DYKE
- COPPER MINERALIZATION
- SWAMP
- OLD TRENCHING (HAND)
- NEW TRENCHING

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA R. S. ADAMSON

DOLMAGE-CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES CONSULTANTS
VANCOUVER, CANADA

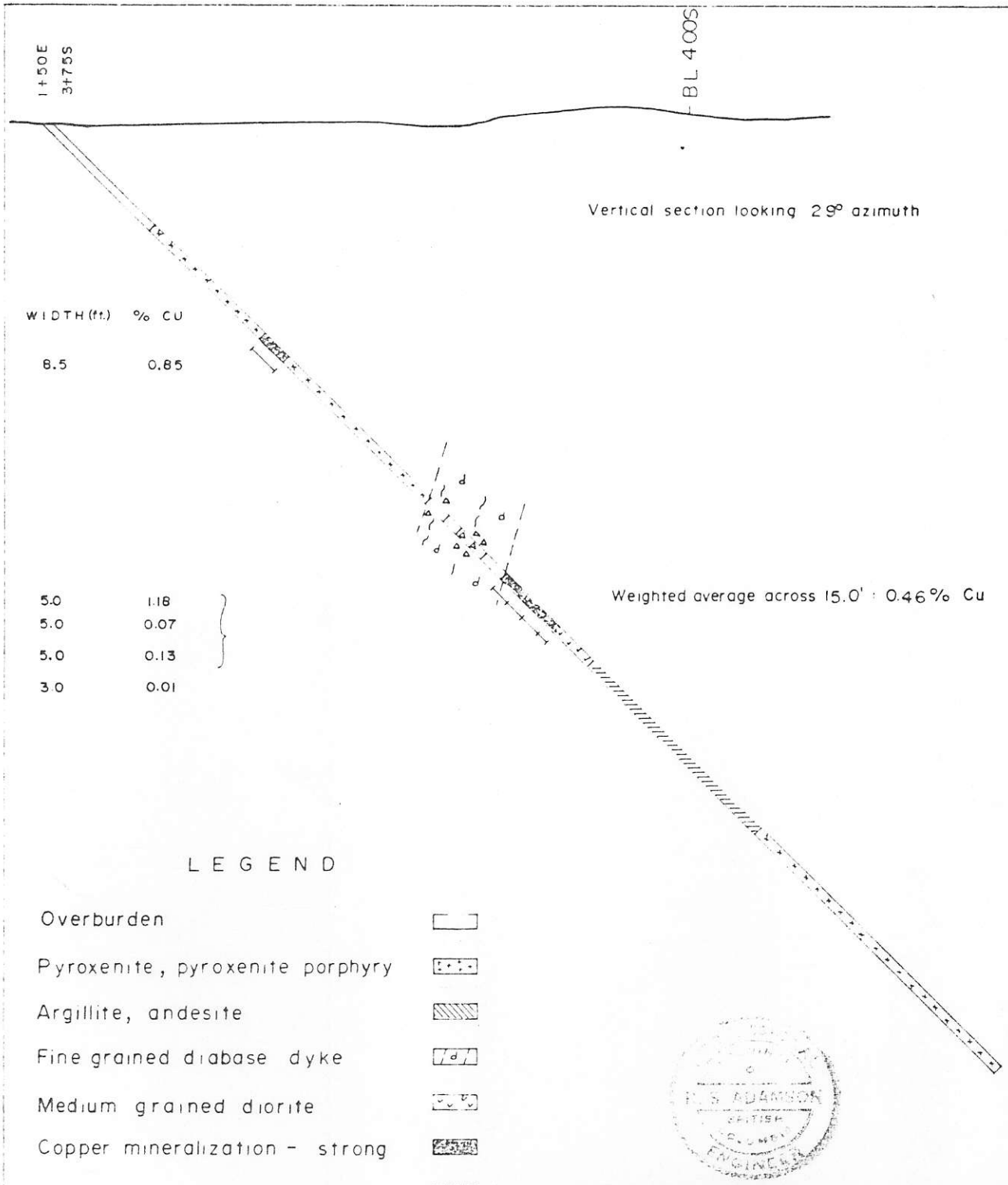
COPPER PASS MINES LTD.
EDMONTON, CANADA

ZONE 2; STIKINE PROPERTY

GEOLOGY, DIAMOND DRILLING

Dease Lake Area, B.C.

SCALE 1" = 100'	NOV. 1968	FIG. 3



LEGEND

- Overburden
- Pyroxenite, pyroxenite porphyry
- Argillite, andesite
- Fine grained diabase dyke
- Medium grained diorite
- Copper mineralization - strong
- weak
- Breccia
- Bedding
- Faulting
- Assayed sections

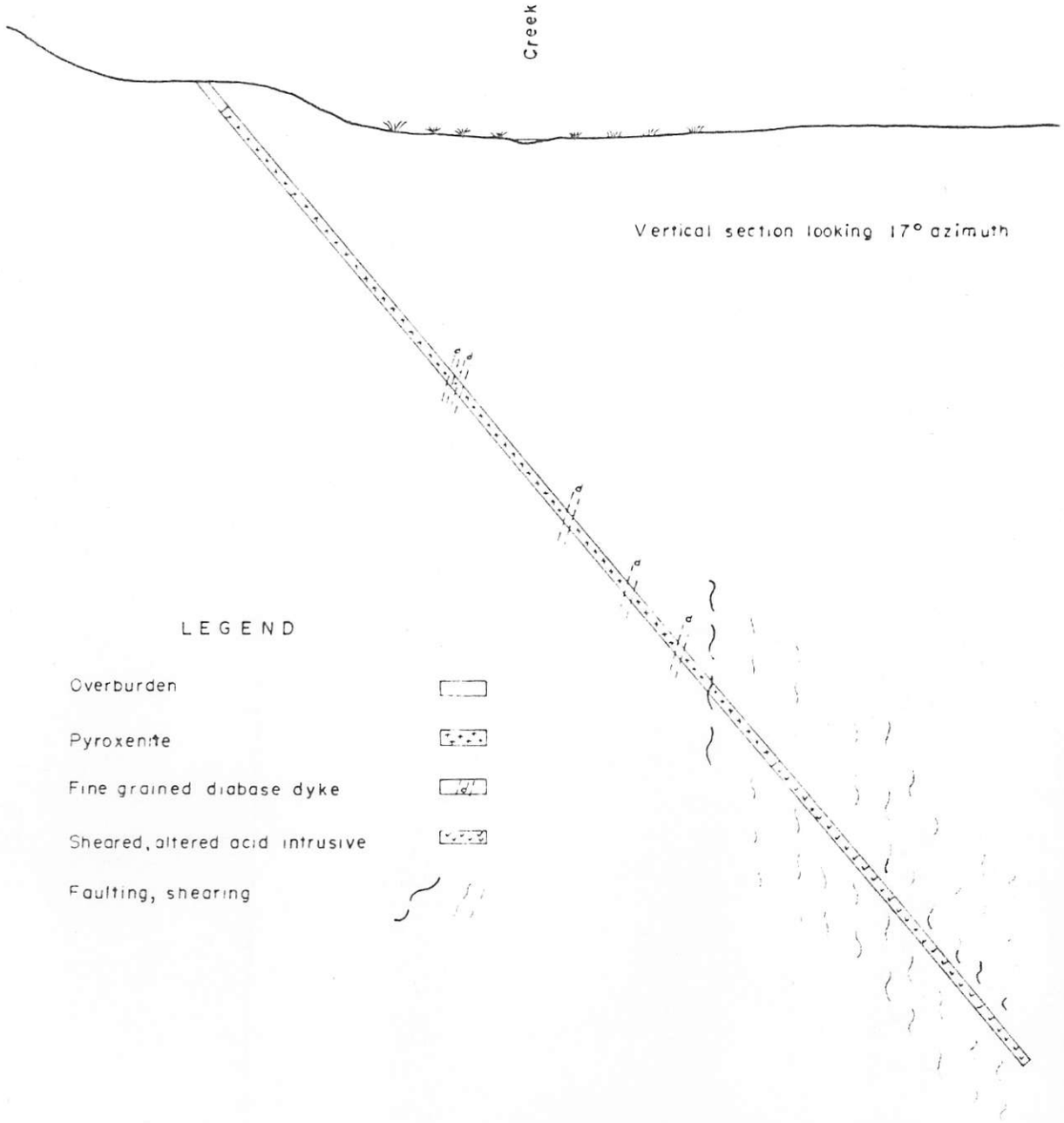
DOLMAGE-CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES CONSULTANTS
VANCOUVER, CANADA

COPPER PASS MINES LTD.
EDMONTON, CANADA

STIKINE PROPERTY - Zone 2

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE 68-5

SCALE 1" = 40' | December, 1968 | FIG 7



DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES CONSULTAN
VANCOUVER CANADA

COPPER PASS MINES LTD.
EDMONTON, CANADA

STIKINE PROPERTY - Zone 3

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE 68-8

SCALE 1" = 40' | December, 1968 | FIG

CONCLUSIONS

It is evident that the induced polarization anomaly upon which Zone 1 drilling was based can be attributed to widespread pyrite and pyrrhotite in the underlying rock. Therefore the probability of finding a large tonnage copper deposit on the Stikine Plateau property has been appreciably diminished. Because of this, further exploration work on the property should be concentrated on looking for high grade copper deposits that form replacement bodies within sheared fault zones.

Diamond drilling of Zone 2 which is such a replacement body proved to be too low grade to be of economic interest. However, it remains that future work on the property should consist of firmly defining the sheared fault zones necessary for high grade ore localization. Two such structures have been tested to some extent during the present drill program. Therefore the following recommendations are made with a view to initially locating copper concentrations along the presently known structures as well as along other north striking, steeply dipping structures that may be located.

Recommendations:

An air photo study of the Stikine Plateau claim block should be carried out initially to locate sheared fault structures, and to aid in extending the two known ones north and south. Once firmly located base lines should be laid out along each structure and soil samples taken at 50 foot intervals along lines established perpendicular to the structure at 400 foot intervals. Any geochemical anomalies located as a result of this program should be exposed to bedrock by hand or bulldozer trenching. In the event, where overburden is too deep for trenching, diamond drilling should be undertaken.

With regard to Zone 1 the high gold values encountered in the trenches at its south end justify additional work. The trenches should be cleaned out and extended to the limits of mineralization. Geological mapping and surface sampling should follow after trenching. Should continuity and grade of the mineralization respond satisfactorily then the zone can be diamond drilled.

No further drilling is recommended on Zone 2 at this time in view of the low grade and lack of continuity of copper mineralization encountered during the present drill program. However, the structure which controls the mineralization should be extended north and south by mapping and the overburden thoroughly soil sampled in order to locate other mineralized shoots along it which may be higher grade.

The topographic lineament which bisects Zone 3 could have localized copper bearing solutions as the upper lineament has done. Therefore, it should be intensively prospected along strike both north and south

using geochemical means; in particular, concentrating on those areas where the rock type changes.

The estimated cost of the above program which includes air photo studies, additional geochemical surveys, additional geological mapping and sampling, and additional trenching is as follows:

Geochemical Surveys	$ 7,500.00
Mapping and Sampling	2,500.00
Trenching	10,000.00
Assaying	1,000.00
Engineering and Air Photos	1,000.00
Office Overhead, Travel, etc.	3,000.00
Contingencies	3,000.00
	$ 28,000.00

Respectfully submitted by,

R. S. Adamson

R. S. Adamson, P. Eng.

H. N. Naylor

H. N. Naylor, D. Sc.

for

Dolmage, Campbell & Associates Ltd.
Vancouver, Canada.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
R. S. ADAMSON

DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL & MINING ENGINEERS
808 BANK OF CANADA BUILDING
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

CERTIFICATE

I, Robert S. Adamson, with business and residential addresses in Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geological engineer.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, (B.A.Sc., in Geological Engineering, 1957).

3. I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia.

4. From 1957 to 1967 I was engaged in mineral exploration in Canada as a geologist for a number of companies. I was Chief of Exploration for Anvil Mining Corp. Ltd. when I retired in 1967 to join the firm of Dolmage, Campbell & Associates Ltd. as a consulting geologist.

5. I personally examined the Stikine Plateau property of Copper Pass Mines Ltd. and the diamond drill core on September 12-16th, 1968 and have since reviewed all the recent data and drill results.

6. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest directly or indirectly in the properties or securities of Copper Pass Mines Ltd.

Respectfully submitted,

R. S. Adamson

R.S. Adamson, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

APPENDIX

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

and

FIELD LOGS OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLES

COPPER PASS

CREST LABORATORIES LTD.

7911 Argyll Road • EDMONTON, ALBERTA • Phone 469-2391

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Dolmage, Campbell & Associates Ltd.,
Suite 808, Bank of Canada Building,
900 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, 1, B.C. Attention: Mr. R.S. Adamson.

Lab No. 903 - "Copper Pass Mines"
October 9, 1968.
c.c. Mr. H. Naylor, Watson Lake, Y.T.
c.c. Mr. Beecher Linton, Fort Nelson, B.C.

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described samples.

MARKED		GOLD		SILVER	COPPER							TOTAL VALUE PER TON (2000 LBS.)
		Ounces per Ton	Value per Ton	Ounces per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
	Ftge											
7976	76.0-79.5	trace	----	0.4	0.58							
7977	116.0-126.0	trace	----	0.1	0.05							
7978	126.0-132.0	trace	----	0.1	0.10							
7979	150.0-160.5	0.02	$0.70	0.1	0.29							
7980	249.5-255.0	trace	----	trace	0.05							
7981	269.5-279.5	trace	----	0.1	0.29							
7982	279.5-284.0	trace	----	trace	0.05							
7983	288.5-298.5	trace	----	trace	0.05							
7984	45.8-46.8	0.03	$1.05	trace	0.82							
7985	35.0-36.5	0.04	$1.40	0.9	3.05							
7986	298.5-308.5	trace	----	0.3	0.70							
7987	308.5-318.5	trace	----	trace	0.12							
7988	325.8-318.5	0.02	$0.70	trace	0.17							
7989	327.0-328.0	trace	----	trace	0.12							
7990	329.0-330.0	trace	----	trace	0.07							
7991	333.5-342.5	trace	----	trace	0.24							
7992	343.5-350.7	0.10	$3.50	0.2	0.89							
7993	350.7-356.0	trace	----	trace	0.29							

NOTE:
Rejects retained one month.
Pulps retained three months unless otherwise arranged.

Gold calculated at $35.00 per ounce

F.E. Burgess
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

CREST LABORATORIES LTD.

7911 Argyll Road • EDMONTON, ALBERTA • Phone 469-2391

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Dolmage, Campbell & Associates Ltd.,
Suite 505 - Bank of Canada Bldg.,
900 West Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER 1, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Lab. No. 986
November 12, 1968.
c.c. Mr. Hugh Naylor, P.O.Box 130, Watson Lk., Y.T.
c.c. Mr. Beecher Linton, P.O.Box 565, Ft. Nelson, B.C.

RE: COPPER PASS HILLS.

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described samples.

MARKED		GOLD		SILVER	COPPER							TOTAL VALUE PER TON (2000 LBS.)
		Ounces per Ton	Value per Ton	Ounces per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
DDH.	Ftge											
7996	80.0 - 88.5	trace		0.2	0.85							
7997	169.0 - 174.0	trace		0.3	1.18							
68-5 7998	174.0 - 179.0	trace		trace	0.07							
7999	179.0 - 184.0	trace		trace	0.13							
8000	184.0 - 187.0	trace		trace	0.01							
68-4 13901	151.0 - 153.0	trace		0.8	3.03							
13902	181.8 - 184.2	trace		0.2	0.34							

NOTE:
Rejects retained one month.
Pulps retained three months unless otherwise arranged.

Gold calculated at $..... per ounce

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

CREST LABORATORIES LTD.

7911 Argyll Road • EDMONTON, ALBERTA • Phone 469-2391

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Dolmage Campbell & Associates Ltd., Lab No. 4 - November 27, 1968.

Suite 808 - Bank of Canada Building, c.c. Mr. Hugh Naylor, P.O. Box 130, Watson Lake, Y.T.

900 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 1, B.C. c.c. Mr. Beecher Linton, P.O. Box 565, Fort Nelson, B.C.

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described samples. Re: Copper Pass Mines.

MARKED		GOLD		SILVER	COPPER	NICKEL	ZINC					TOTAL VAL PER TON (2000 LBS.)
	Ftge.	Ounces per Ton	Value per Ton	Ounces per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
13906	22.9 - 24.5	trace	----	0.2	2.93	----	trace					
13907	149.8 - 154.8	trace	----	0.3	0.21	----	----					
13908	154.8 - 159.8	trace	----	0.3	0.26	----	----					
13909	159.8 - 164.8	0.02	$0.70	0.1	0.31	----	----					
13910	164.8 - 169.8	0.02	$0.70	0.2	0.19	----	----					
13911	169.8 - 174.8	0.04	$1.40	0.3	0.86	----	----					
13912	174.8 - 182.0	trace	----	0.2	0.41	trace	----					
13913	40.5 - 44.0	0.02	$0.70	0.6	2.09	----	----					
13914	63.3 - 68.3	0.14	$4.90	0.9	3.73	----	trace					
13915	68.3 - 73.3	trace	----	0.2	0.26	----	----					

NOTE:
Rejects retained one month.
Pulps retained three months unless otherwise arranged.

Gold calculated at $35.00 per ounce

C. F. Dawson
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Hole No. 1
Project [illegible]
Sheet No. 1

Hole No. [illegible]
Coord. N. [illegible]
E. [illegible]
Elevation

Size BQ
Length [illegible]
Dip [illegible]
Azimuth [illegible]

Site [illegible]
Purpose
Date Sept. 1968
Logged by [illegible]

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
[illegible]	5	Casing				
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dyke	Medium grained [illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tuff	Fine grained fragmentary, irregular bedding at 40° to core axis, [illegible] & 30° at 30? Coarse-grained pyrite & [illegible] on fracture [illegible]. Calcite occurs [illegible] Rock [illegible] [illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rhyolite flow	Pale, hard, massive			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] porphyry	Hornblende phenocrysts			
[illegible]	86.0	Tuff	Typical with frequent carbonate & occasional pyrite on fractures. [illegible] flow near 860			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Breccia	Badly fractured with a breccia texture			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Andesite	Typical, aphanitic texture			

Project [illegible] DH 1 SHEET 1

DH 1 SHEET 2

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tuff?	Mainly massive but some bedding visible. Pyrite fracturing throughout			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tuff?	[illegible] grain. Irregular bedding. Very fine grained			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tuff?	Same but an increase in grain size.			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Black to purple. Weird? flow structures. Specular? pyrite on fractures, increasing toward 180. Brecciated? ! Calcite common on fract.			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Andesite?	Typical but flow structures become more prominent parallel to, or at [illegible] to core axis. Pyrite & Calcite increases. Near 240 a few [illegible] fragments of [illegible].			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Variable grain size.			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tuff?	Very fine grained. Pyrite decreases.			
[illegible]	235?	End of Hole.				

Project [illegible] DH 1 SHEET 2

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Hole No. 3
Project Copper Ross
Sheet No. 1 of 1

Hole No. 3
Coord. N. 0 + 00
E. 1 + 50
Elevation

Size BG
Length 395'
Dip 45° SW
Azimuth 287°

Site Zone No. 2
Purpose
Date Sept. '68
Logged by A. Naylor

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
0	2	Casing				
2	36	Contact zone Pyroxenites & banded andesites. Tuffs, rhyolites &	Mainly pyroxenite, locally an dyke, probably inclusion. Moderate pyrite in fractures & rare grains of replacement chalcopyrite. Occasional cloudy quartz veining.			
36	36.5	Vein	About 20% combined pyrite, chalcopyrite			
36.5	38	Andesites	Dark, very fine grained, faintly banded.			
38	45	Dyke	Gabbroic (diabase?). Medium grained, felspar grains frequently epidotized. Contact gradational.			
45.7	46.0	Andesites	Usual, thin smear of chalcopyrite on fracture at 45.7			
46.0	46.4	Vein	About 50% combined pyrite, chalcopyrite, mainly pyrite, in quartz.			
46.4	62	Andesite porphyry	Augite phenocrysts in andesite matrix. Weak pyrit			

Project Copper Ross DH 3 SHEET 1

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Hole No. 3
Project Copper Pass
Sheet No. 2

Hole No. 3
Coord. N.
E.
Elevation

Size
Length
Dip
Azimuth

Site
Purpose
Date
Logged by

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
7.6	76.5	Andesite	Typical dark andesites, local feldspar porphyry, traces of pyrite.			
76.5	76.6	Andesite breccia	Large (typically 1 - 2") fragments of andesite in a flow textured matrix.			
76.6	79.5	Tuffs (quartzites)	Fractured brown cherty rock. Epidote, pyrite common. Moderate chalcopyrite			
79.5	85.5	Tuffs (quartzites)	Same as above, not mineralized.			
85.5	92.0	Dyke	Typical			
92.0	91.0	Andesite	Typical			
91.0	92.0	Pyroxenite	Typical			
92.0	116.0	Tuffs (quartzites)	Typical massive rock. Minor fine grained pyrite. Rare chalcopyrite specks			
116.0	~~136.5~~ 136.5	Tuffs (quartzites) - Mineralized	Same as above with slight increase in chalcopyrite proportion. Faint bedding appears at 130.2 - 1" of brown carbonate, chalcopyrite			

Project Copper Pass DH 3 SHEET 2

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Hole No. 3
Project Copper Mac
Sheet No. 3

Hole No. 3
Coord. N.
E.
Elevation

Size
Length
Dip
Azimuth

Site
Purpose
Date
Logged by

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
116.0	136.5	Tuffs (quartzites) Mineralized	132.0 - 136.5' Change from aphanitic to very fine grained texture.			
136.5	150.0	Tuffs (quartzites)	Typical aphanitic rock 140 - 141 Good bedding at 20° to core axis			
150.0	162.5	Vein breccia	Siliceous breccia. Massive sporadic pyrite, some chalcopyrite near 150.0			
162.5	236	Andesites	, Brittle rock, broken core 163.0 onwards at 185 - 186.5 flow breccia at 174.2 1/2" quartz, chalcopyrite Rare traces chalcopyrite general, also minor pyrite at 196.6 3" calcite, chalcopyrite.			
236.0	237.0	Dyke	Typical			
237.0	241.5	Andesites	Black banded andesites, bedding at 65° to core axis. Rare traces of chalcopyrite throughout. at 239.6 1/2" quartz, chalcopyrite			
241.5	249.7	Dyke	Typical			

Project Copper Mac DH 3 SHEET 3

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Hole No. 3
Project Copper Rose
Sheet No. 4

Hole No. 3
Coord. N.
E.
Elevation

Size
Length
Dip
Azimuth

Site
Purpose
Date
Logged by

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
49.7	255.6	Andesites	Vein bedded at 45° to core axes. Sporadically weakly mineralized to 255.4 with chalcopyrite & pyrite.			
255.6	263.0	Andesites	Typical bedded rock, minor pyrite			
263.0	267.5	Argillites	Soft, slightly lime massive sediments.			
267.5	279.0	Argillites & Andesite	Alternating rock types. Sporadic pyrite & chalcopyrite in fractures. 6" @ 30° sulphides, mainly pyrite, at 271.8'			
279.0	282.2	Dyke (?)	Amygdaloidal texture. Bleached 1" contact. Nil sulphides.			
282.2	284.0	Andesite porphyry	Epidotized feldspar grains, some replaced by pyrite			
284.0	285.5	Dyke	Typical			
285.5	288.5	Argillites	Typical, weakly mineralized			
288.5	303.0	Vein	Quartz, pyrite, chalcopyrite, mainly pyrite. Chlorite alteration associated with chalcopyrite			

Project Copper Rose — DH 3 — SHEET 4

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Hole No. 3 Project Copper Ross Sheet No. 5

Hole No. 3 Size Site
Coord. N. Length Purpose
E. Dip Date
Elevation Azimuth Logged by

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
308.3	308.6	Vein	Same as before with much pinkish carbonate			
308.6	311.0	Argillites	Weak to moderate chalcopyrite on fractures, weakening towards 311.0			
311.0	313.0	Dyke	Typical with some indigenous magnetite.			
313.0	315.5	Argillites	Fractured, very weak chalcopyrite.			
315.5	325.8	Vein	Chlorite alteration, quartz. Weak pyrite, chalcopyrite			
325.8	327.0	Dyke	Typical			
327.0	328.0	Vein	Well mineralized fractured grey quartz			
328.0	329.4	Dyke	Typical			
329.4	330	Vein	Weakly mineralized grey, green quartz			
330.0	333.5	Dyke	Typical			
333.5	340.2	Vein	White - grey quartz & carbonate, sporadically			

Project Copper Ross DH 3 SHEET 5

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Hole No. 3
Project Copper Bar
Sheet No. 6

Hole No. 3
Coord. N.
E.
Elevation

Size
Length
Dip
Azimuth

Site
Purpose
Date
Logged by

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
			mineralized			
340.2	355.5	Vein	Same as above but stronger mineralization			
355.5	352.6	Argillites	Typical, trace mineralization, some pink carbonate.			
352.6	355.8	Argillites	Same as above but rock becomes softer.			
355.8	356.2	Vein	Typical, pink carbonate with chalcopyrite			
356.2	356.8	Dyke	Typical			
356.8	376.0	Dyke & Altered Argillite	Strong argillic alteration, crumbly soft core. Remnant pink carbonate blebs no sulphides			
376.0	382.6	Andesite	Poor solid core. Typical andesite with trace Apyrite & rare traces of chalcopyrite.			
382.6	395.10	Andesite	Same but strongly fractured, almost to a breccia.			

Project Copper Bar DH 7 SHEET 6

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Hole No. 68-4
Project Copper Lake
Sheet No. 1

Hole No. 68-4
Coord. N. 4+00
E.W. 1+50
Elevation

Size BG
Length 225'
Dip -45°
Azimuth 62°

Site Zone 2
Purpose
Date Dec 1/68
Logged by

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
0	5.0	overburden				
5.0	147.0	pyroxenite	generally equigranular but some porphyry 22.5 - 29.6 fractured almost to a breccia, silicified 30.0 - 32.0 crumbly core at 35.0 sand seam at 42.5 one inch strong pyrite moderate serpentine alteration throughout 72.0 - 87.0 increase in grain size, some weak disseminated pyrite at 129.0 6 inches quartz, pyrite at 45° to core 130.0 - 147.0 increase in serpentine alteration & carbonate filled fracturing			
147.0	151.0	andesite	dark, fine grained, pyrite common as fine disseminations probably a dyke rock			
151.0	153.0	fault breccia (vein structure)	silicified fragments, a few inches of massive chalcopyrite at approximately 152.0	151.0	153.0	2.0'
153.0	153.5	brecciated dyke	diabase dyke fragments with siliceous cement, some disseminated pyrite blebs			

Project Copper Lake — DH 68-4 — SHEET 1

DH 61-4 SHEET 2

Project Copper Lake DH 61-4 SHEET 2

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
157.5	181.8	pyroxenite	some porphyritic texture; generally broken or crumbly core; minor chalcopyrite at 158.0 & 166.0; some andesite inclusions; minor chalcopyrite on fracture at 175.0			
181.2	184.2	diabase dyke	typical. 181.8 - 183.0 variable chalcopyrite in quartz stringers 183.0-190.0 trace chalcopyrite in quartz stringers			
184.2	193.6	pyroxenite porphyry	very definate porphyritic texture			
193.6	201.0	diabase dyke	(fragmented contact with above), epidote frequently replaces feldspar grains.			
201	206.8	fault gouge	quartz-serpentine gouge at 206.0 clay seam. at 206.8 2 inches of quartz gouge			
206.8	213.5	diabase dyke	typical			
213.5	216.5	pyroxenite porphyry	fractured, serpentinized			
216.5	232.6	andesite	aphanitic to fine grained textures; some hornblende & feldspar porphyries.			
232.6	275.0	pyroxenite porphyry	typical 236.0-239.0 slightly silicified matrix at 248.0 1 inch quartz with chalcopyrite at 25° to c.a.			

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Hole No. 68-5
Project Copper Bass
Sheet No. 1

Hole No. 68-5
Coord. N. S 3+25
E.W 1+50
Elevation

Size BQ
Length 355'
Dip -45°
Azimuth 119°

Site Zone 2
Purpose
Date Nov. 1 /68
Logged by H.R.

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
0	38.0	overburden				
38.0	50.0	pyroxene porphyry	pyroxene crystals to 3/8" in pyroxenite matrix, minor carbonate in fractures. Broken oxidized core to 45.0			
			at 50.0	48.5'	51.0	3.5'
			51-52.5 strong talcy serpentine alteration			
			60.0 1 inch of disseminated chalcopyrite			
50.0	88.5	vein structure	erratic chalcopyrite in fractured brittle siliceous pyroxenite, with two high grade quartz veinlets at 86.2 and 88.0. Moderate serpentine alteration throughout. Some pyrite but more chalcopyrite.			
			87.0 8 inches talcy gouge			
88.5	142.0	pyroxene porphyry	usual composition, some gabbroic matrix; rare traces of disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite -			
			129-142 Texture becomes more varied with patches of equigranular gabbro & pyroxenite; less CaCO3 on fractures			
			at 139' serpentine gouge.			
142.0	148.8	breccia	siliceous fault breccia zone, narrow graphitic shears at 148.7 and 145.4; trace very weak chalcopyrite at 148.0 and 145.0. Some pyrite at 145.3, 146.2 & 147.4 White grey bleached rock.			

Project Copper Bass DH 68-5 SHEET 1

DH 65-5 SHEET 2

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
149.8	153.0	Diabase dyke	The usual fine to medium grained dyke rock.			
153.0	167.0	Fault breccia	Black siliceous fragments, thought to be dyke rock; traces pyrite chalcopyrite			
167.0	169.0	Diabase dyke	Typical			
169.0	173.0	Intrusive diorite	Medium grained diorite, serpentine & epidote alteration, well mineralized with chalcopyrite & pyrite with traces of sphalerite in disseminated masses.			
173.0	202.5	Intrusive diorite	Rock becomes harder, fresher. Rare carbonate, very fine grained disseminated chalcopyrite & pyrite, becoming more mafic & siliceous in composition & finer grained in texture from 184.0 to 190.0 Chalcopyrite decreases gradually & ends at 187.0, thereafter only pyrite			
202.5	219.0	Andesite	Fresh rock; pyrite, carbonate common on fractures			
219.0	225.0	Andesite	Changes from aphanitic to very fine grained texture, occasional amygdules			
225.0	265.0	Andesite	Typical aphanitic dark rock 232.0 - 241.0 Badly fractured, some vuggy pyrite 6 inches quartz, pyrite at 233.5			

Project Copper Hill DH 65-5 SHEET 2

DH 68-5 SHEET 3

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
235.0	265.5	Andesite	241.0 – 265.5' flow banding, irregular dip but averaging 50 to 60° to core axis; v/c carbonate & pyrite on fractures.			
265.5	355.0	Pyroxene porphyry	Typical. at 323.0 serpentine gouge epidote alteration towards end of section at 355.0 End of hole.			

Project Copper Lion DH 68-5 SHEET 3

Hole No. [illegible]-8
Project [illegible]
Sheet No. 1

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Hole No. [illegible]
Coord. N. 3+00
E. 24+00
Elevation

Size BQ
Length 93[illegible]
Dip -50°
Azimuth 1?7°

Site [illegible] 3
Purpose
Date [illegible]/88
Logged by [illegible]

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
0	11.0	casing [illegible]				
11.0	93.5	syenite	11.0 – 33.8 broken, [illegible] core, minor			
			disseminated pyrite, sporadic calcite			
			at 34.0 & 74.8 sand seams			
			34.8 – 75.5 texture becomes coarser, to 1 cm grains			
			strong serpentine alteration, disseminated			
			magnetite throughout			
			44.0 – 57.0 moderate to strong pyrite			
			at 56.0 epidote			
			59.5 – 60.0 calcite filled breccia matrix, minor			
			epidote			
			at 61.5 serpentine gouge			
			at 63.2 minor pyrite veinlets			
			at 66.0 – 69.5 serpentine gouge			
			84.0 – 85.0 quartz, epidote			
			8[illegible] – 93.5 very coarse grained euhedral			
			texture, the usual calcite streaks			
			& blebs & sporadic serpentinized			
			shearing.			
93.5	94.5	dyke	fine grained, probably [illegible] basic composition.			

Project [illegible] DH [illegible]-8 SHEET 2

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Hole No. 85-16
Project [illegible]
Sheet No. 1

Hole No. [illegible]
Coord. N. [illegible]
E. 1+15
Elevation

Size BQ
Length 2.01
Dip -90
Azimuth 127°

Site [illegible]
Purpose
Date [illegible] 85
Logged by [illegible]

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
		[illegible]				
1'	[illegible]	[illegible]	Typical [illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			[illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Typical [illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			149.0 - 496 [illegible]			
			52.0 [illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			95.2 Zinc [illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			[illegible]			

Project [illegible] DH 85-16 SHEET 1

DH [illegible] SHEET 2

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Typical [illegible]			
			[illegible] gradually [illegible]			
			[illegible] - [illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] of diabase, typical calcite [illegible]			
			at 1?5.0 [illegible] fragment of [illegible] in [illegible];			
			well defined contact at 40° to core axis			
[illegible]	1?2.0	[illegible]	typical [illegible]			
		[illegible]	[illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			1?7.0 - 1?2.0 [illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Typical appearance			
163.0	179.5	[illegible]	163.0 - 170.0 [illegible] & weakly silicified, [illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			174.0 - 175.0 quartz, pyrite, gouge			
[illegible]	[illegible]	wallrock	fractured & [illegible]			
			182.5 - 189.1 [illegible] fractures [illegible]			

Project Copper [illegible] DH [illegible] SHEET 2

DH 68-8 SHEET 3

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], pyrite, [illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			[illegible] - [illegible] gray [illegible] gouge			
			[illegible] - [illegible] [illegible] gouge [illegible]			
			[illegible]			
			[illegible] - 2160 [illegible], pyritized contact rock,			
			[illegible] hornblende, [illegible]			
			[illegible] texture			
			[illegible] - [illegible] pale gray [illegible] gouge			
			[illegible] - [illegible] [illegible] gouge			
			at [illegible] [illegible] pyrite			
			[illegible] - 2295 pyritized contact rock, hornblende			
			[illegible]			
			2295 - 2310 [illegible] gouge, [illegible]			
			at 2310 severe caving forced termination of hole.			

Project [illegible] DH 68-8 SHEET 3

DH [illegible] SHEET [illegible]

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] } [illegible]			
		[illegible]	[illegible] } [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]				
			[illegible] } [illegible]			
			148.8 – 149.2 } patch of [illegible] (with [illegible] acid [illegible])			
			[illegible] } [illegible]			
			175.0 – 177.5 [illegible]			
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
			[illegible]			

Project [illegible] DH [illegible] SHEET 2

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Hole No. 68-11
Project Copper Pass
Sheet No. 1

Hole No. 68 - 11
Coord. N. [illegible]
E. [illegible]
Elevation

Size BQ
Length 125
Dip -45°
Azimuth 157°

Site [illegible]
Purpose
Date 19/11/68
Logged by [illegible]

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
0	9.0	overburden				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.0-14.0 iron minerals oxidized to rust otherwise typical rock, epidote common			
16.5	44.0	Vein Structure	16.5 - 40.5' fractured, bleached, pyritized rock			
			40.5 - 44.0 calcareous breccia; rock type of fragments not discernable, may be dyke or volcanic rock or possibly altered diorite (as intersected in DDH 68-5) very strong pyrite, minor chalcopyrite			
			43.7 - 44.0 strong chalcopyrite, minor sphalerite			
44	[illegible]	altered dyke	highly thermally altered, becoming fresher towards 63.0			
[illegible]	89.0	Vein Structure (with 4 inches bad black contact rock)	63.0 - 63.9 massive chalcopyrite			
			63.9 - 66.2 fault breccia, well defined fragmental outlines (to 1 inch size)			
			66.2 - 89.0 grey bleached rock; moderate pyrite on fractures throughout; minor chalcopyrite increases to trace past 73.0			

Project Copper Pass DH 68-11 SHEET 1

DH [illegible]-11 SHEET 2

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
85.0	95.0	dyke	with prominent white [illegible] phenocrysts			
			at 85.8 1" of chalcopyrite			
[illegible]	[illegible]	argillite	fractured, partially bleached white to grey argillite.			
			116.8 – 117.2 Traces pyrite, chalcopyrite			
			most fractures at 45° to core axis			
[illegible]	[illegible]	andesite	hard, dense, dark andesite			
			at 125.0 End of hole.			

Project [illegible] DH [illegible]-11 SHEET 2

DH [illegible] SHEET [illegible]

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS FROM	CORE LOSS TO	CORE LOSS LOST
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] dike				
			246.0 - 248.8 minor pyrite & chalcopyrite in calcite seam at 55° to core axis			
			At 250.0 & 250.5 Trace pyrite & chalcopyrite			
			at 250.0 End of Hole			

Project [illegible] DH 68-11 SHEET 3