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Tom Schroets
July '87

SUMMARY REPORT

- visited July 27/87

- on the -

BRETT PROPERTY

Vernon Mining Division

British Columbia

- for -

HUNTINGTON RESOURCES INC.

#2002 - 1055 West Georgia Street

Vancouver, B. C. V6E 3P5

Prepared by:

GEOQUEST CONSULTING LTD.

#94 - 137 McGill Road
Kamloops, B. C. V2C 1L9

W. GRUENWALD, B. Sc.

January 25, 1987

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	3
LOCATION AND ACCESS	3
TERRAIN	3
PROPERTY	4
HISTORY	4
OUTLINE OF EXPLORATION WORK	5
GEOLOGY	7
MINERALIZATION	8
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	12

FIGURES

Fig. No. 1	Location Map	(1:200,000)
Fig. No. 2	Geochemistry and Mineralized Zones and General Geology	(1:20,000)
Fig. No. 3	Drill Hole Location Plan Showing Geology and Assays	(1:2,000)
Fig. No. 4	Surface Plan - DDH Locations	(1:2,000)

TABLE

Table 1	1986 Drill Programme Results
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APPENDIX

Appendix A	References
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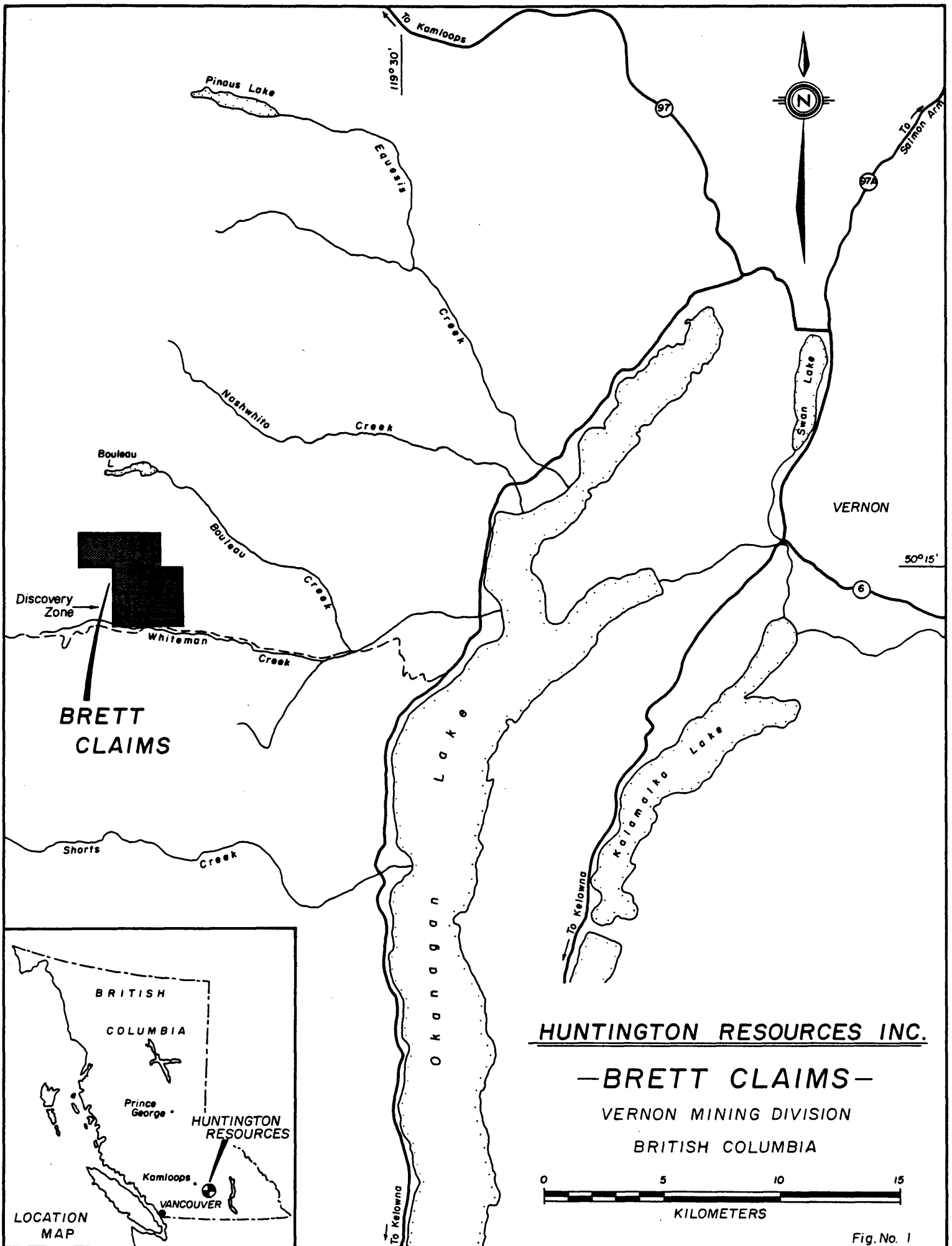
SUMMARY

- (1) The Brett property, consisting of four contiguous claims totalling 51 metric units (1275 hectares) is situated in south central British Columbia approximately 25 km west of Vernon. The property is readily accessible by road.
- (2) The district has seen minor placer activity since the early 1900's, however, there has been virtually no exploration for lode gold deposits. The recent discovery of precious metal occurrences on the Brett claims has demonstrated that the regional geology is definitely favourable.
- (3) The property is underlain by Jurassic or Cretaceous granitic rocks overlain in part by a thick, undeformed assemblage of volcanic rocks of Tertiary age. Intruding the area near the southeastern portion of the property is a small syenitic intrusion also of Tertiary age. Numerous dykes thought to be related to this intrusion cut the Tertiary volcanics. A north-northwesterly trending linear (fault zone) is inferred to project through the western portion of the property. This major trend parallels the dykes, as well as the structures hosting newly discovered gold/silver mineralization.
- (4) Within the Brett property, precious metal mineralization is found associated with (1) granitic hosted, base metal bearing quartz veins and (2) "epithermal type" shear, vein and silicified zones cutting the Tertiary volcanic assemblage. It is the latter type of mineralization that has been the focus of intensive exploration by Huntington Resources Inc. since 1984.
- (5) Two main zones of interest have been identified to date and are referred to as the **Gossan and Discovery Zones**. The Gossan Zone is a large northerly trending feature (50 m x 350 m) found near the contact between the granitic and Tertiary volcanic terrains. Although only sporadic gold and silver values have been obtained to date, evidence suggests that this zone outcrops at the upper levels of an epithermal system in what is referred to as

a "barren cap". Vertical zonation of such systems is relatively common, with the precious metal zone generally situated below the barren cap. Should significant mineralization occur at depth, this zone could potentially host large reserves.

The Discovery Zone, measuring 350 m x 300 m (N-S) contains several mineralized epithermal structures. Two structures, namely the **"RW" Vein** and **Main Shear Zone**, have been traced over a strike length of 350 m (1150') and a vertical range of 90 m (300'). Spectacular concentrations of gold, electrum and argentite have been identified in several areas.

- (6) In 1986, 795 m (2600') of drilling completed primarily on these structures revealed their continuity at depth. In addition, mineralization of favourable host rocks was found indicating the potential for developing substantial tonnage.
- (7) Based on the results to date, the Brett claims offer excellent exploration potential. Additional potential exists for the discovery of other mineralized zones, and therefore an aggressive exploration programme is strongly recommended.



**BRETT
CLAIMS**

HUNTINGTON RESOURCES INC.

—BRETT CLAIMS—
 VERNON MINING DIVISION
 BRITISH COLUMBIA



LOCATION
MAP

Fig. No. 1

INTRODUCTION

Since 1984, Huntington Resources Inc. has carried out intensive exploration for precious metal deposits on its Brett property near Vernon, B. C. Recent work has resulted in the discovery of several "epithermal type" gold/silver bearing zones in volcanic rocks of Tertiary age. This report discusses the geological setting, past work programmes and exploration potential of the Brett property.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is favourably located in south central British Columbia approximately 25 kilometers west of the city of Vernon (fig. no. 1.). Geographic co-ordinates for the claims are 50°14' North latitude and 119°39.0' West longitude on N.T.S. Map No. 82L/4E. The claims and exploration targets are readily accessible by road. Total driving distance from Vernon, B. C. is approximately 55 kilometers.

TERRAIN

The entire property is situated along the south facing slope of Whiteman Creek, a major creek that flows easterly into the northern part of Okanagan Lake. Several creeks transect the claims and are capable of supplying water for drilling programmes. Present exploration activity is well removed from all drainages in the area and thus no environmental problems are anticipated in this regard.

The areas currently under investigation on the Brett property are situated between the 4000' and 4600' elevations (a.s.l.). Lower and possibly higher elevation target areas are anticipated for future exploration programmes. Areas located above the 4500' elevation are relatively gentle while those below 4500' slope quite steeply to the south. This favourable southern exposure results in a more rapid spring snow melt, allowing access into the property by early May. In general, work can be carried out into November.

The entire property is forested with moderate to thick stands of fir

and pine. Areas such as those currently under investigation contain well spaced mature timber. Annual precipitation is light and summers are relatively dry.

PROPERTY

The Brett property consists of four contiguous Modified Grid System claims totalling 51 metric units or 1275 hectares. All claims are located on Crown land with no private land or other encumbrances indicated within 8 kilometers of the area of present exploration activity.

Assessment work credits for the Brett 1 and 2 claims put these claims in good standing until July 19, 1994. The Brett 3 and 4 claims are in good standing until October 24, 1991. Huntington Resources Inc. holds a 100% ownership in the Brett property.

HISTORY

Placer gold has been documented in the Whiteman Creek area since the turn of the century, however, no significant lode sources have ever been located. In 1939, two narrow gold/silver bearing quartz veins were discovered in the area and were intermittently explored into the 1970's (fig. no. 2).

In 1983, heavy mineral sampling of stream sediments (C. Brett/C.F. Mineral Research Ltd.) revealed highly anomalous gold values in several creeks within what are now the Brett 1 and 2 claims. In the same year the claims were vended into Huntington Resources Inc. A qualifying report by J.M. Dawson, P. Eng (Dec 13, 1983) recommended that further work be carried out on the Brett property. In October 1984, Huntington Resources Inc. was listed for trading on The Vancouver Stock Exchange.

Since 1983, a series of systematic exploration programmes have been carried out on the Brett property. All have met with excellent success and have served to enhance the property. A brief account of these programmes and results follow.

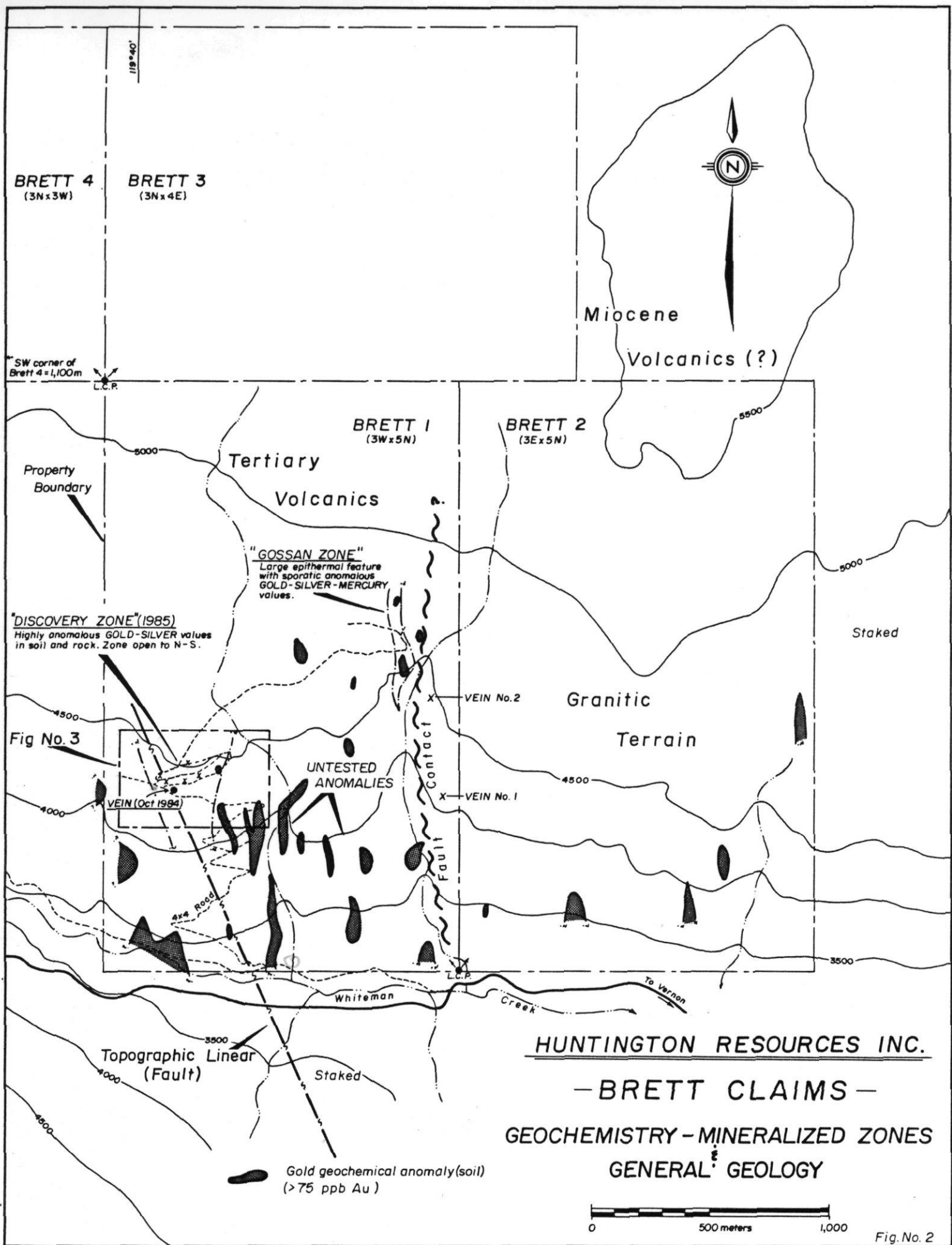


Fig. No. 2

OUTLINE OF EXPLORATION WORK

on the

BRETT CLAIMS

(JUNE, 1984 TO PRESENT)

JUNE, 1984 PROGRAMME:

- detailed geochemical sampling over "GOSSAN ZONE" as per Dawson recommendations.
- sporadic gold/silver anomalies encountered along with elevated arsenic and mercury, suggestive of a high level "epithermal" system.

OCTOBER, 1984 PROGRAMME:

- geochemical sampling directed toward western drainage known from heavy mineral sampling to be highly anomalous in gold.
- numerous gold anomalies encountered in soils and silt samples.
- distinct "cut-off" in values in soil and silts suggested local source.
- mapping encountered narrow gold/silver bearing epithermal quartz vein in Tertiary volcanic rocks west of anomalous drainage (fig. no. 2).
- reconnaissance grid established over eastern portion of property revealed scattered gold anomalies.

JUNE, 1985 PROGRAMME:

- detailed grid established over new vein occurrence.
- results indicated anomalous values in soils up to 2190 parts per billion (ppb) gold (fig. no. 3).
- scattered angular quartz float returned values up to 1.58 oz/t Au; 1.4 oz/t Ag.
- 4 x 4 road constructed to access and test anomalous areas.
- road cuts revealed shear zones, quartz veining and altered zones across an area of 350 m. (1150') east-west.

JULY - SEPTEMBER, 1985 PROGRAMME:

- found arsenic outlined gold anomalous areas very well and thus useful as "pathfinder element" on Brett property.
- several arsenic anomalies indicated for future follow-up.
- examination uphill of 2190 ppb anomaly revealed even higher gold values.
- panning of soil showed presence of fine, angular gold particles suggestive of a local source.

OCTOBER, 1985 PROGRAMME:

- carried out additional road building and trenching.
- trenching 15 m. (50') uphill of 2190 ppb soil revealed an epithermal type quartz vein containing **visible gold and silver.**
- vein referred to as "RW" is 0.30 m. (1') wide, strikes north-northwest-erly and dips steeply to the west.
- three samples across 0.30 m. averaged 7.19 oz/t Au, 12.18 oz/t Ag.

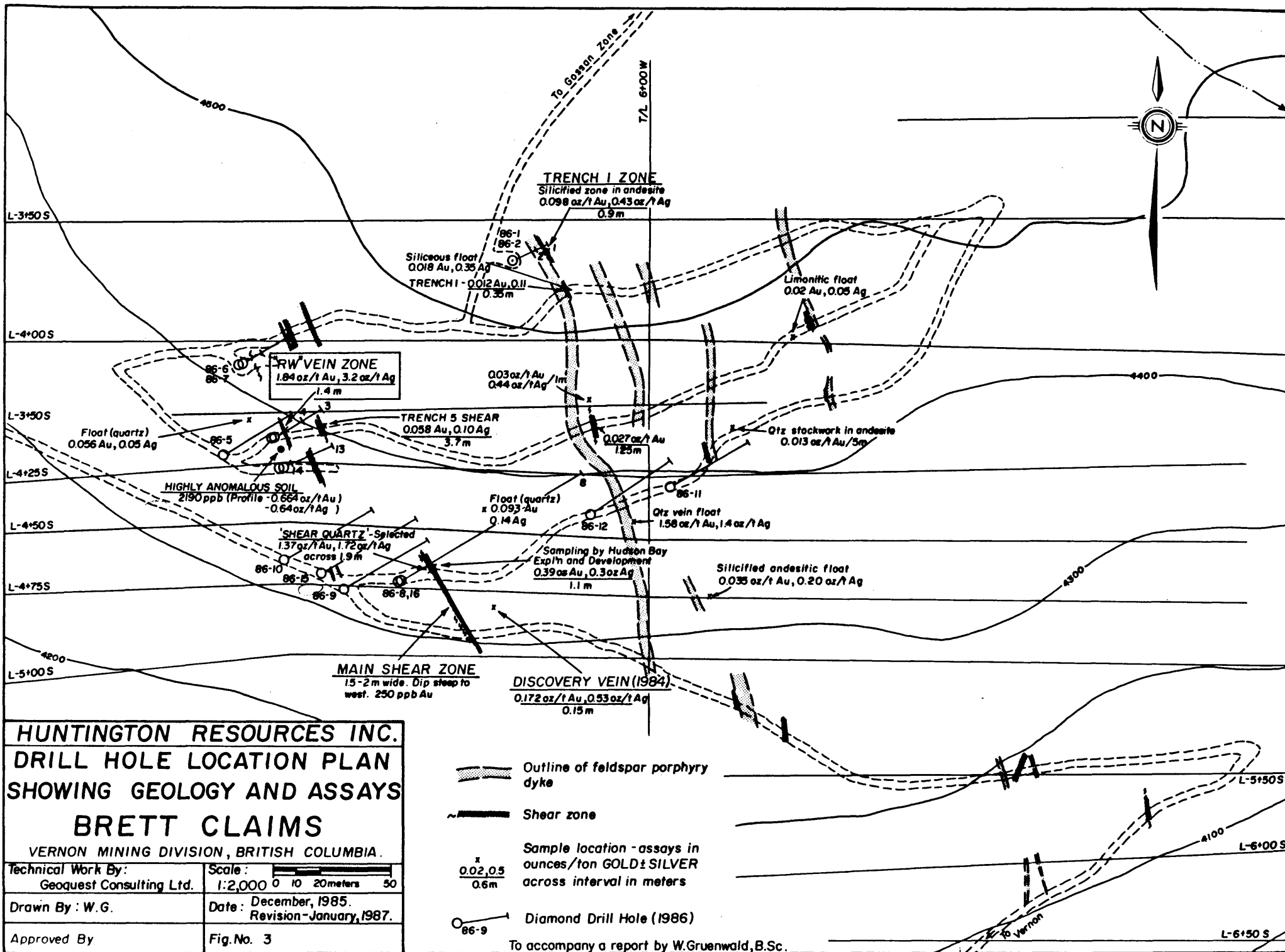
- vein combined with mineralized wallrock averaged 1.84 oz/t Au, 3.20 oz/t Ag across 1.4 m. (4.6').
- shear zone found 15 m. (50') east of RW Vein, assayed 0.058 oz/t Au, 0.10 oz/t Ag across 3.7 m. (12.1').
- this zone, known as the "**MAIN SHEAR ZONE**" found in three other road cuts over strike length of 150 m., trends north-northwesterly.
- best exposure on main road to south-southeast.
- sampling across 1.9 m. assayed only 250 ppb gold, however, selective sampling of angular quartz fragments indicated values of 1.37 oz/t Au, 1.72 oz/t Ag. (fig. no. 3).
- anomalous gold values in rock east of shear for approximately 20 m. (70').
- values of 0.39 oz/t Au across 1.1 m. (4') from altered andesite on the east contact of Main Shear Zone, obtained by Ed Yarrow (Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Ltd.).
- found 130 m. (425') east-northeast of RW Vein is another zone referred to as **TRENCH 1 ZONE**. (fig. no. 3).
- this zone, exposed in four cuts, trends north-northwesterly and is associated with eastern contact of a feldspar porphyry dyke.
- ranges from 1 to 2 m. wide, and consists of highly silicified finely pyritic and brecciated material.
- this zone is thought to be source of original anomalous quartz float discovery.
- area containing RW Vein, Main Shear Zone and Trench 1 Zone became known collectively as the **DISCOVERY ZONE**.
- qualifying report by G. Belik (Jan 20, 1986), recommended 1986 programme include testing of mineralized structures at depth and along strike.

JUNE, 1986 PROGRAMME:

- detailed soil geochemical survey north of Discovery Zone.
- sporadic gold/arsenic values obtained.
- road constructed to Gossan Zone, trenching and test pitting carried out on Gossan Zone and new road.
- Trench 1 Zone intersected to north-northwest along new road.

JULY, AUGUST 1986 PROGRAMME:

- completed a 795 m. (2600') diamond drilling programme on the Discovery Zone.
- 12 of the 16 holes tested RW/Main Shear Zones, remainder drilled on Trench 1, stockwork zones.
- targeted structures intersected in most cases.
- visible gold observed in one RW Vein intercept (86-4).
- gold/silver values encountered in structures and certain favourable host rocks.
- Table 1 indicates significant intersections and lithologies.
- RW Vein appears to be offshoot of Main Shear Zone.
- both structures tested over length of 100 m.+ and depth of 60m.



HUNTINGTON RESOURCES INC.
DRILL HOLE LOCATION PLAN
SHOWING GEOLOGY AND ASSAYS
BRETT CLAIMS

VERNON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Technical Work By: Gequest Consulting Ltd.	Scale: 1:2,000
Drawn By: W.G.	Date: December, 1985. Revision: January, 1987.
Approved By	Fig.No. 3

- Outline of feldspar porphyry dyke
- Shear zone
- Sample location - assays in ounces/ton GOLD & SILVER across interval in meters
x 0.02, 0.5 / 0.6m
- Diamond Drill Hole (1986)
86-9

To accompany a report by W.Gruenwald, B.Sc.

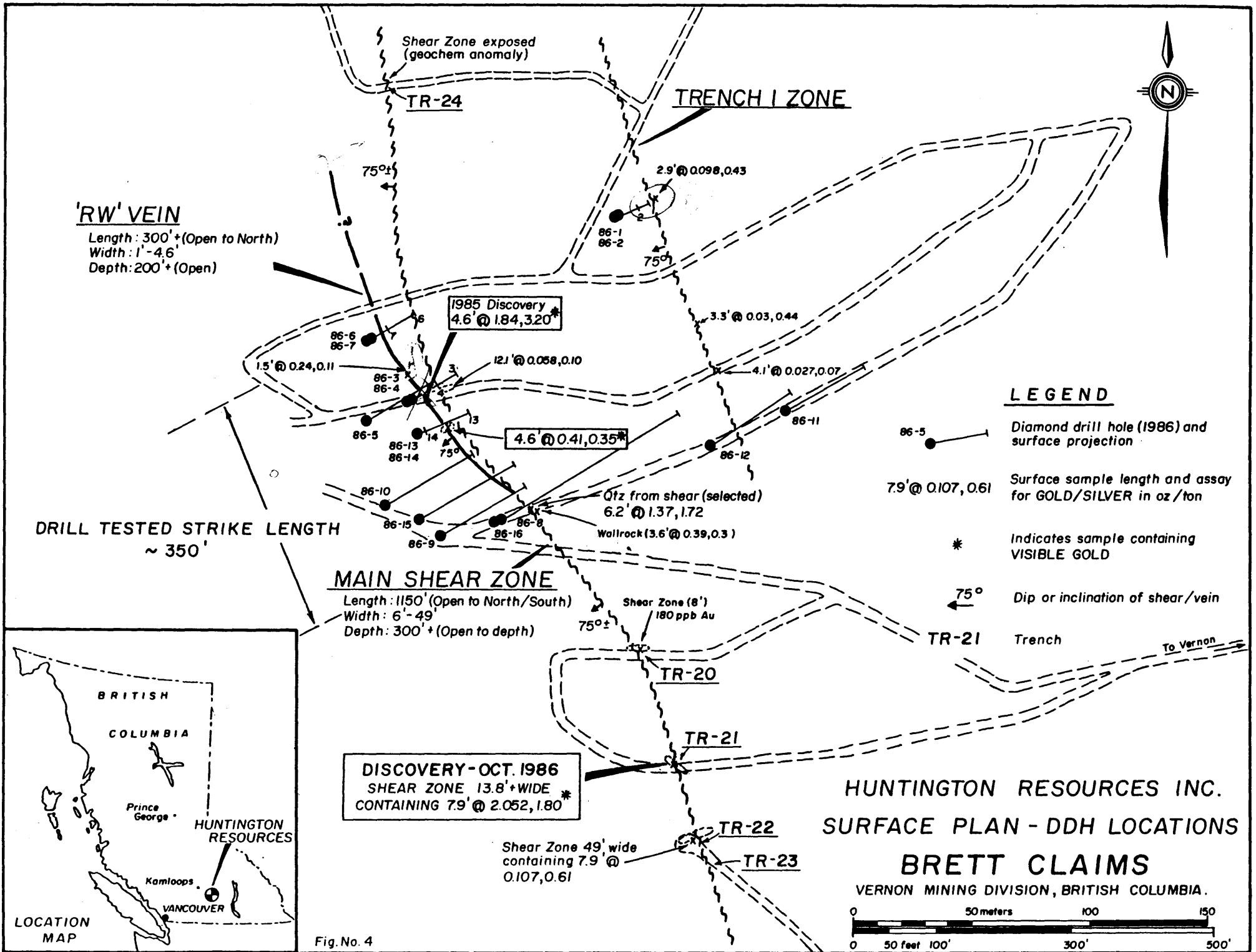


Fig. No. 4

OCTOBER, 1986 PROGRAMME:

- carried out trenching, road building programme to test extensions of RW Vein/Main Shear Zone.
- tripled strike length of zones to 350 m. (1150'), still open to north and south. (fig. no. 4).
- overall vertical range now at least 90 m. (300').
- southernmost exposure of Main Shear Zone at least 15 m. (49') wide.
- **new discovery** found approximately 180 m. (600') south-southeast of RW Vein, revealed spectacular visible gold and electrum in quartz fragments within the Main Shear Zone. (fig. no. 4).
- assays of 2.052 oz/t Au and 1.80 oz/t Ag reported across a true width of 2.4 m. (7.9') of a 4.2 m (13.8') wide shear zone.

GEOLOGY

Geologically, the Brett property can be divided into two major rock types. One type, represented by granitic rocks of Jurassic or Cretaceous age, is found immediately east of the Gossan Zone. These rocks host the two vein occurrences described earlier.

The second type, found from the Gossan Zone and west is represented by a thick (>500 m.), relatively flat lying sequence of volcanic rocks of Tertiary age. These rocks consist of a series of interbedded basaltic and andesitic flows and pyroclastic (tuffaceous) rocks. Surface mapping and drilling has outlined at least four distinct pyroclastic horizons ranging from 3m. (10') to 25 m. (80') in thickness. These rocks range from very coarse through to finer grained distinctly bedded variations. The pyroclastic rocks are of particular interest in that drilling has revealed significant gold values near mineralized structures.

Situated both east and south of the Brett property is a small syenitic intrusion of Tertiary age. This intrusion cuts the granitic rocks and is unique to the area since no other representatives are present in the region.

A series of north-northwesterly trending feldspar porphyry dykes found associated with the Discovery and Gossan Zones are considered to be directly related to the syenitic intrusion. In many cases these dykes are associated with shear zones that likely provided the planes of weakness for their emplacement. Although postdating the known mineralization, the close association of these dykes with the mineralized zones is considered significant. ✓

Overlying the volcanic and granitic rocks in the northern portion of the claim block are "plateau type" basaltic flows and tuffs that are part of the Kamloops Group of Miocene age.

MINERALIZATION

To date, two types of mineralization have been identified on the Brett property. The earliest recognized type is represented by two quartz veins hosted by granitic rocks (see fig. no. 2). Though carrying gold and silver values these veins are considered too narrow (<0.5 m.) and of unfavourable attitude (dip) for extensive exploration.

The second and most intensely explored type of mineralization is found in what are described as "epithermal type" zones. These zones, formed at relatively shallow depth and low pressures are represented by the Gossan and Discovery Zones. Both zones are hosted by Tertiary volcanic rocks. Structures within these zones are generally tabular, strike north to north-north-westerly and dip steeply to the west. Commonly associated with these zones are north-northwesterly trending feldspar porphyry dykes.

GOSSAN ZONE:

The Gossan Zone, situated along the western flank of a creek and north-west of the vein occurrences has been recognized as a "geological anomaly" for some time. This zone measuring 350 m. (1150') in length (north-south) and up to 50 m. (165') wide consists of pale yellow to rusty, brecciated, altered, silicified and pyritized volcanics. Weathering of the fine grained pyrite has produced the distinctive rusty or gossanous appearance. Being situated between the granitic and volcanic terrains, the Gossan Zone is inferred to lie along a fault contact.

Past exploration has revealed sporatically anomalous gold and silver values in soils and rocks. In addition, anomalous arsenic and mercury values are indicated suggesting that this zone may be situated in the "barren cap" of an epithermal system.

DISCOVERY ZONE:

The Discovery Zone first identified in 1985, consists of a series of north-northwesterly trending, gold/silver bearing shear and vein zones in Tertiary volcanic rocks. This zone measures approximately 300 meters (1000') across (east-west) by at least 350 meters long (1150') in a north-south direction. At present this zone is open to the north and south. Several mineralized structures have been identified and are referred to as the "RW" Vein, Main Shear Zone, Trench 1 Zone and Quartz Stockwork Zone.

Visible gold was first identified in what is referred to as the "RW" Vein in October 1985. Gold, electrum and argentite were found associated with limonitic fractures and cavities in a 0.30 m (1') wide quartz vein. Values reported across 1.4 m (4.6') of vein and mineralized wallrock were 1.84 oz/t Au and 3.20 oz/t Ag. Trenching and drilling have tested this vein along a 90 m (300') length and over a vertical range of 60 m (200'). Widths range from 0.3 to 0.5 m (1' to 1.5'), however, when combined with mineralized wallrock this vein zone is often considerably wider (Table 1).

Silver to gold ratios for surface and drill intercepts vary from 1.43 to 1.68 respectively. Base metals, arsenic and mercury values were found to be extremely low. Iron sulphide content is also very low. Based on these findings, a position relatively high within the precious metal zone of a typified epithermal system is inferred.

The "RW" Vein is as yet open to the north, however, drill data indicates that it merges with and is a "splay" off the Main Shear Zone to the south (fig. no. 4).

The Main Shear Zone is the largest mineralized structure presently recognized within the Discovery Zone. Ranging from 2 to 15 m (6'-49') wide, this zone has been traced in eight separate exposures along strike for 350 m (1150'). The vertical range tested by trenching and drilling exceeds 90 m (300'). Both strike length and depth are open. The potential for expansion of these dimensions are considered excellent. Should this zone extend north and south, a potential strike length of 1500 to 1700 m (4900' to 5600') within the property boundaries could be anticipated.

The Main Shear Zone is typically buff to yellowish-brown in color and

quite soft due to the high degree of alteration. Fragments of angular quartz and altered wallrock are locally common. The contacts with the host rocks are often sharp, dip steeply west and sometimes display evidence of shearing (faulting). Drilling has revealed that "normal" fault displacements (down-drops) of up to 20 m (65') have occurred along this and other structural features such as the "RW" Vein and feldspar porphyry dykes. Interestingly, the northerly projection of a prominent topographic linear (fault) south of the property intersects the Discovery Zone area of the Brett property (fig. no. 2).

Alteration of the host rocks, as a result of hydrothermal activity is a common feature near the Main Shear Zone. The effects range from nearly negligible to varying degrees of bleaching, limonitic alteration, propylitization (chlorite, epidote, carbonate, \pm pyrite) and silicification. The rocks generally most affected are the andesites (especially amygdaloidal) and the pyroclastic rocks (tuffs). Some or all of these effects have been observed several meters on either side of the Main Shear Zone.

Precious metal mineralization was first recognized in the Main Shear Zone where it was exposed by road construction in 1985. The first exposure, found just 15 m (50') west of the October 1984 quartz vein discovery returned geochemical values of 250 ppb gold and 1.8 ppm silver. Analysis of angular quartz fragments selected from across the same shear returned gold/silver assays of 1.37 and 1.72 oz/t respectively. The source of these fragments is inferred to have been pre-existing mineralized veins shattered by renewed shearing.

The host rocks adjacent to the Main Shear Zone both on surface and at depth are often mineralized. In some instances a "halo" several times the width of the shear itself has been identified. Results from the drilling programme indicated that some of the highest gold values were associated with wallrock mineralization (Table 1). Andesitic and pyroclastic rocks (tuffs) were the most favourable hosts to mineralization (and often most altered) while basalts were less likely to be mineralized.

Analysis of various size fractions of a mineralized tuff unit adjacent to the Main Shear Zone in DDH 86-9 revealed that the majority of the gold was found in the -325 mesh fraction, indicating very fine dissemination. The pyroclastic rocks with their higher than average permeability and relative

abundance and thickness offer significant exploration potential. Intersection of these units near the Main Shear Zone should therefore be given a high priority.

During the course of surface trenching in October, 1986 a new gold/silver occurrence was discovered. Located approximately 180 m (600') south-southeast of the original "RW" Vein discovery is a strike extension of the Main Shear Zone. The zone was found to be at least 4.2 m (13.8') wide and contained a 2.4 m (7.9') section (true width) assaying 2.052 oz/t Au and 1.80 oz/t Ag. Contained within this section were locally numerous fragments of shattered, drusy quartz vein material. Some fragments contained spectacular amounts of gold and electrum. The gold/electrum observed consists of an intricate lacework throughout finely shattered quartz. Grains and clusters of gold/electrum measuring 1 mm and larger were not uncommon.

This new occurrence represents the first visible gold found in the Main Shear Zone and more importantly, demonstrates the significant horizontal and vertical range of precious metals in this structure. The discovery of this occurrence and other recent exposures of the Main Shear Zone have greatly increased the exploration potential of the Discovery Zone.

The Trench 1 Zone, found 130 m (425') easterly of the "RW" Vein, represents another en echelon epithermal feature in the Discovery Zone. This zone is represented by a highly silicified and pyritized breccia and is found along the eastern contact of a feldspar porphyry dyke. Widths range from 1 to 2 m (3'-6') and the strike length is nearly 100 m (330'). The Trench 1 Zone is most strongly open to the north.

Locally distinct quartz veining is present. One surface sample across 0.9 m assayed 0.098 oz/t Au and 0.42 oz/t Ag. Quartz float discovered in June 1985 is inferred to have emanated from this zone. Though differing considerably in appearance and pyrite content, this zone is still classed as an epithermal feature though probably of a slightly different age and/or genesis.

Located east of the Trench 1 Zone is an area of locally intense quartz stockwork in andesitic volcanics. Values of up to 0.013 oz/t Au have been encountered in surface sampling and drilling.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration work carried out to date on the Brett property has revealed the presence of significant precious metal mineralization associated with strongly structurally controlled vein, shear and silicified zones. The showings display many of the features characteristic of epithermal deposits. Examples of this type of deposit are Blackdome near Clinton, B. C. and the Toodogone camp in north central B. C. Numerous such deposits are also found in the western United States and Mexico.

The showings examined, especially within the Discovery Zone indicate the potential for both high grade mineralization as well as replacement/dis-seminated mineralization in favourable lithologies adjacent to the mineralized structures. These structures based on both surface work and drilling appear open along strike and down dip, and thus offer excellent potential.

Additional potential exists in other areas containing genetically related features such as the Gossan Zone. If significant mineralization occurs at depth the Gossan Zone could potentially host large reserves.

Based on the results to date it is the view of the writer that further work is definitely warranted on the Brett claims. Additional work (trenching and drilling) designed to extend the strike length of the shear/vein zone in the Discovery area is definitely warranted. To test the concept of the Gossan Zone being near the uppermost level of an epithermal system a programme of deep drilling with holes of 200-300 m depth would be necessary. Prior to this, trenching and sampling of this zone and any favourable host rock (tuffs) near its lower and western extremities would be warranted.

Further geochemical sampling and mapping of unexplored areas of this property as well as those containing known anomalies should also be carried out concurrently with advanced exploration programmes.

Respectfully submitted by
GEOQUEST CONSULTING LTD.

Kamloops, B. C.
January 25, 1987

W. Gruenwald, B. Sc.
Geologist

TABLE 1

1986 DRILL PROGRAMME RESULTS

Table 1

1986 DRILL PROGRAMME RESULTS

<u>HOLE NO.</u>	<u>INTERSECTION</u> (meters)	<u>WIDTH</u> (meters)	<u>GOLD</u> (oz/ton)	<u>LITHOLOGY</u>
86-1	No significant assays.			Feldspar porphyry dyke and Trench 1 Zone
86-2	No significant assays.			Feldspar porphyry dyke and Trench 1 Zone
86-3	6.25-8.38	2.13	.034	RW Vein/Shear and altered andesite.
	11.43-11.73	.30	.123	Quartz vein in pyritic coarse tuff.
86-4	10.52-11.89	1.37	.253*	RW Vein with visible gold @ 11.28 m.
	36.58-37.49	.91	.163*	Quartz vein in Main Shear Zone.
86-5	26.82-28.96	2.13	.049	RW Vein and siliceous andesite footwall.
86-6	8.05-8.59	.54	.056*	RW Vein/Shear Zone.
86-7	12.50-14.48	1.98	.047	RW Vein/Shear Zone.
86-8	15.62-22.40	6.78	.018	Main Shear Zone and wallrock.
includes	(16.84-17.86)	1.02	.032	
"	(19.25-20.12)	.87	.021	
"	(20.88-22.40)	1.52	.029	Altered, silicified andesite footwall.
	32.92-33.53	.61	.076*	Andesite, epidote present.
86-9	31.39-32.31	.92	.089	Altered, weakly silicified andesite.
	45.42-46.02	.60	.034	Coarse, polymictic tuff, pyritic.
	47.24-48.77	1.53	.290	Weakly bedded, fine grained tuff.
86-10	40.84-41.76	.92	.026	Silicified footwall andesite.
	44.50-46.02	1.52	.125	Massive andesitic volcanic.
(sludge)	49.68-50.60	.92	.125	Small Shear zone in andesitic volcanics.
86-11	6.10-9.14	3.02	.011*	Fine grained andesitic volcanic.
86-12	No significant assays.			Andesites, tuffs and dyke.
86-13	6.10-6.71	.61	.047	Coarse, polymictic tuff (highly pyritic).
86-14	0-4.57	4.57	.021*	Veining/shearing +pyritic, coarse tuff.

* Indicates intervals containing coarse gold in screen analysis.

Table 1
(cont'd)

1986 DRILL PROGRAMME RESULTS

<u>HOLE NO.</u>	<u>INTERSECTION</u> (meters)	<u>WIDTH</u> (meters)	<u>GOLD</u> (oz/ton)	<u>LITHOLOGY</u>
86-15	34.59-36.27	1.68	.028	RW Vein. (sludge)
	41.15-42.98	1.83	.284*	Hanging wall andesite.
(sludge)	41.15-45.72	4.57	.265*	Hanging wall andesite +Main Shear Zone.
	50.29-51.82	1.53	.022	Coarsely amygdaloidal andesite.
86-16	9.45-10.52	1.07	.045	Intensely limonitic altered andesite.
	38.10-39.62	1.52	.024	Limonitic, epidotized amygdaloidal andesite.
	56.69-60.05	3.36	.175	Bleached altered and silicified ande-
includes	(58.52-60.05)	1.53	.300	sitic footwall adjacent to Main Shear Zone.

* Indicates intervals containing coarse gold in screen analysis

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

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- (8) Gruenwald, W. (1986) Diamond Drilling Report on the Brett Claims, Vernon Mining Division, B. C. Filed as assessment report.