896641 July 83

HIGHMONT

① Given that most ore fractures are ~140/80 NE or 045/45NW

then ore zones defined by swarms should be elongated NW or NE and plunge ~ 45° NWard

- check - measure width of fracture swarm with each ovenstn and compare to theory

- check grade destn on different levels (benches) to confirm plunge of ore zones

② To check in pit

a) Alteration and vein + fracture density + ovenstn relative to blast hole assays for Cu + Mo

b) Distribution of Cu relative to Mo

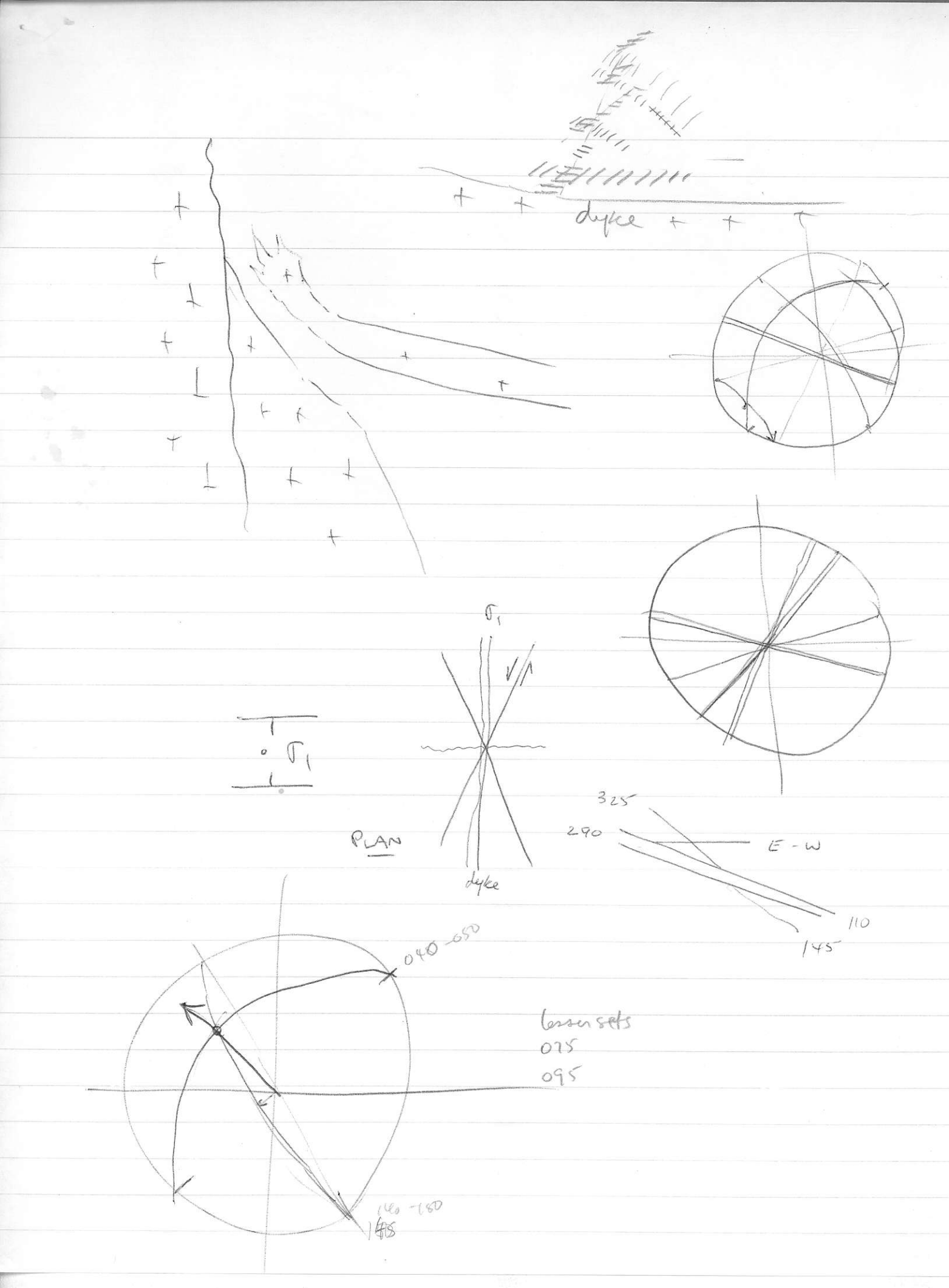
c) Ore variations and trends from blast hole data - on one level, from level to level, Cu vs Mo

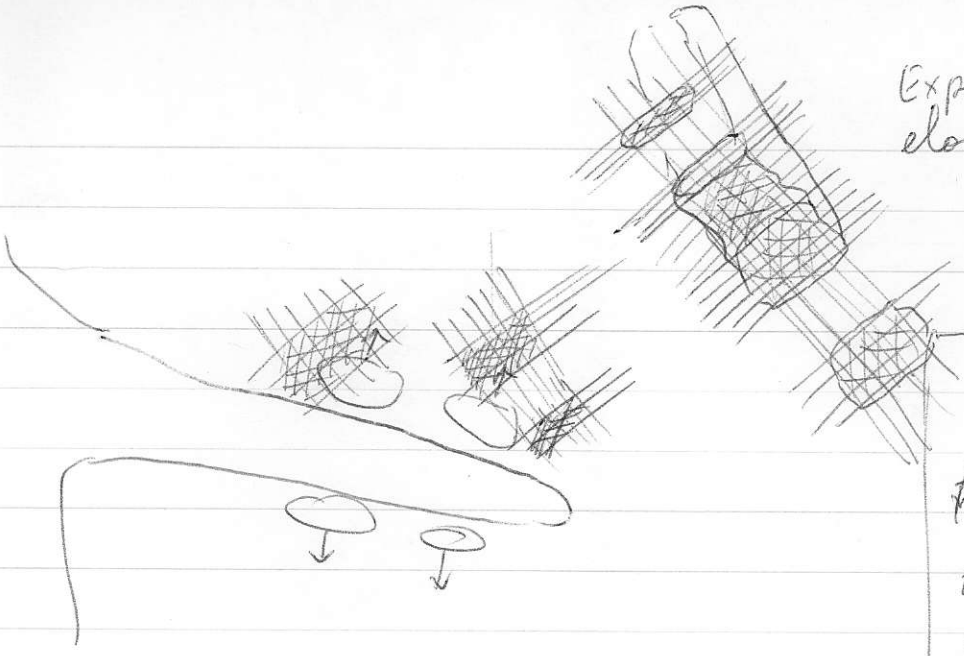
③ Other mineralized vein ovenstns? - low ∠, ∥ to dyke?

FACTORS 1. Overall altn propylitic, local biotite altn --- higher grades MAY occur in biotite zone

2. Phyllic altn with mineralized veins

3. Argillic altn fracture related + fault related


dyke
σ1
PLAN
dyke
325
290
E - W
110
145
040 - 050
160 - 180
145
lesser sets
075
095



Expected higher grade zone elongation NE or NW

F1/F2 intersection + plunge ~45 NW

Time in Pit

try to look at features that cause ore grade trends - why - how to predict?

Fits North strike dominant

waterhole N25E/60W

major fractures -

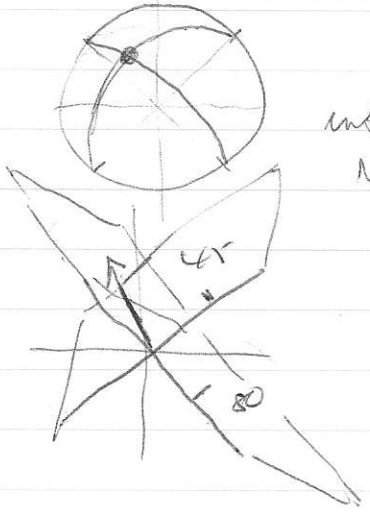
140-150/80 NE?

040-050/45 NW

lesser fractures

075/vert

095/vert



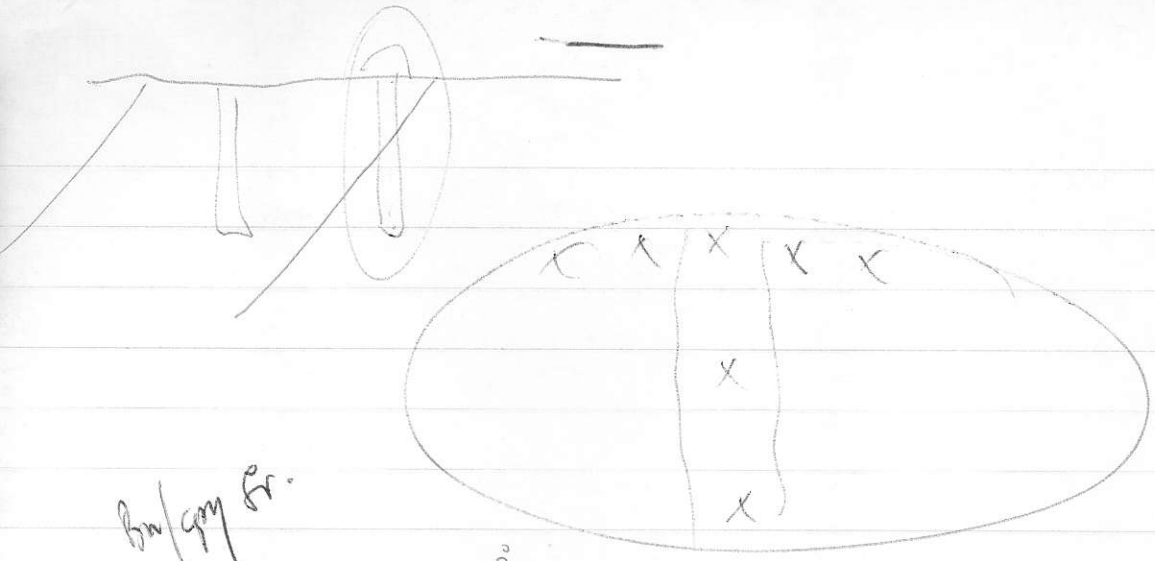
intersection NW/~45

Agron

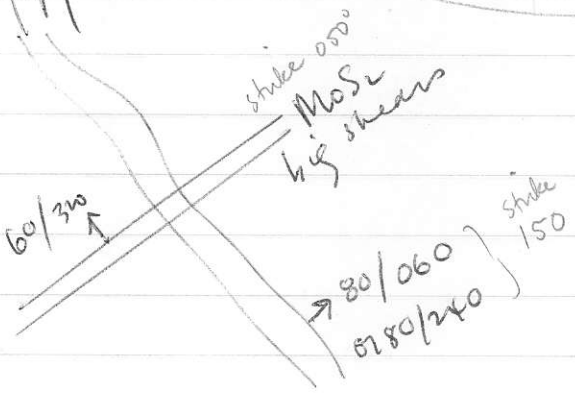
Trends from Blast holes vs fracts + veins / orientations / density / altn

Distn of Cu/+Mo grades on a given bench vs same features

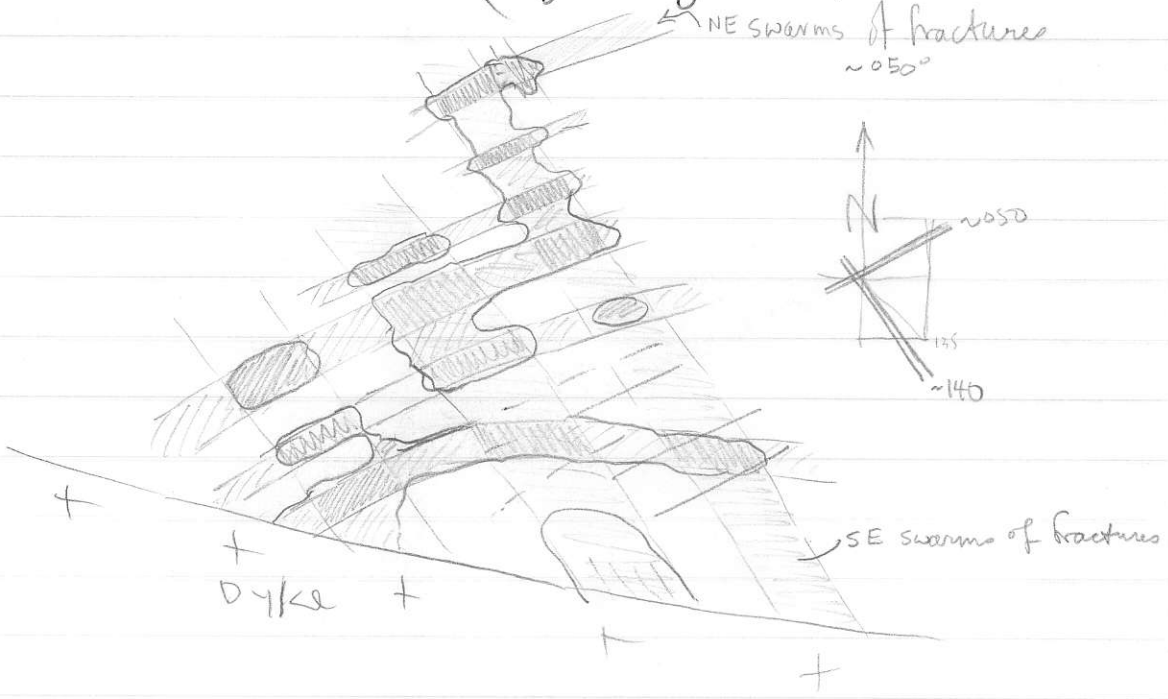
altn relative to metal grades (Cu + Mo)



Bx/gm Gr.



7800 N / 110450 → 11800 (higher grade)



Highmont

Production to end June 83 ___

Reserves @ end June 83 ___

Blast Hole Drill plan — no contours

West Pit — grade info needed to choose sample sites