

Stop #1

High Moly, low Copper zone at West end of pit. Copper grade
<.05% Cu.

Dominant joint set 60/120 or N30E with Moly mineralization ranging
from smears along joint surfaces to Quartz - Moly smears several
inches wide.

Rocks are very fresh. Some greenish sericite/clays/carbonate
alteration of Feldspars.

Fracture controlled chloritic alteration quite visible.

Stop #2

6 foot wide Quartz Moly vein with some chalcopryrite.

Relatively competent in centre of vein, but gougy borders
(selvage of sericite/clays or just black mud).

Wall rock alteration for \pm 2' then fresh Quartz diorite.

Stop #3

6 inch wide Quartz Moly shear with intense argillic alteration
zone 6" wide.

Small scale fractures \pm 5' east with sericite, chalcopryrite.

Stop #4

Watch your step along the berm.

Pink aplite zone

Medium grained Quartz and K-spar

Diamond drill core indicates aplite predates hydrothermal alteration
and Sulphide deposition.

Stop #5

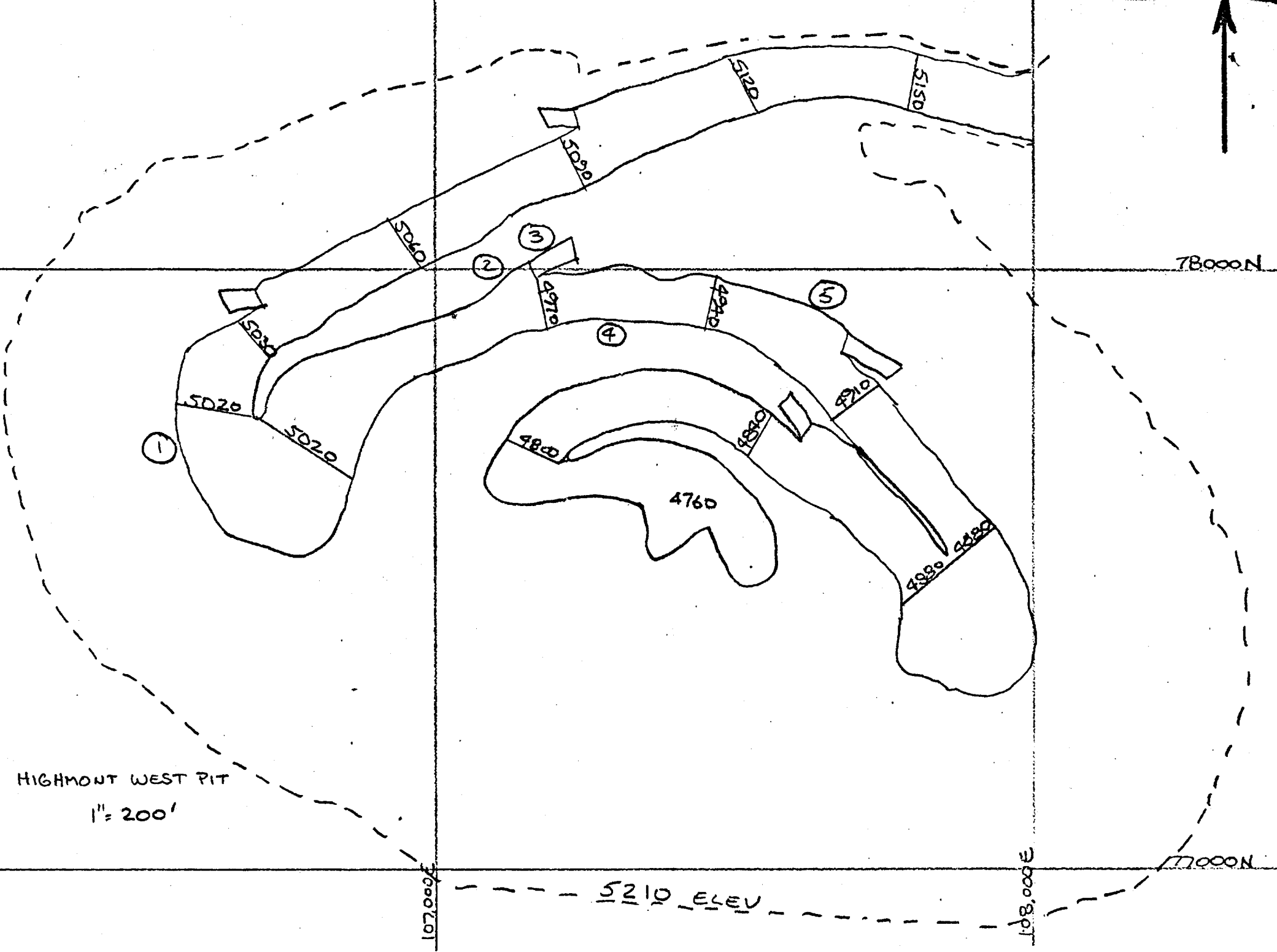
Just before run off ramp.

Note chlorite fracture alteration, especially noticable where
ground is more fractured.

Small, 1 foot wide near vertical aplite dyke also.

Overview of Pit from Southwall

Notice strong N30E trend and how alterations generally parallel
the structural trend.



HIGHMONT EAST PIT

STOP 1 - OVERVIEW OF EAST PIT

Porphyry dyke to south west, generally more oxidized area.

Skeena quartz diorite on south wall. Note overall lack of alteration except along dominant structures.

Waterhole Fault - zone of general weakness near south east corner (covered with sloughing overburden). Skeena, intensely altered with montmorillonite, chlorite, sericite and minor calcite.

STOP 2 - Contact zone between Skeena and Bethsaida quartz porphyry. Interfingers of both rock types plus true Bethsaida.

STOP 3 - North easterly trending dark green chloritic dyke, probably feeder to Tertiary flows. Note tourmalinized quartz porphyry breccia in this area.

STOP 4 - Interfingered Skeena and quartz porphyry. Quartz porphyry characterized by epidote, chlorite and calcite alterations with later quartz, hematite and calcite veinlets. Skeena characterized by montmorillonite, chlorite, epidote and biotite alterations, with K-spar and minor calcite veinings. Some magnetite along fractures.

STOP 5 - Somewhere within Pit. Note the fresh, unaltered nature of most of Skeena rocks, and sparse disseminations of mineralization along fracture surfaces. Outwardly, rock may appear to be altered, but this is predominately a surface effect. On broken surface rock will appear fresh.

GNAWED LAKE

77,000N

TO CRUSHER AND DUMPS

①

5310

60

TO DUMPS

5350

SKEENA

CONTACT ZONE 2

5350

5270

76000N

SKEENA

BETHSAIDA

②

5310

SKEENA ?

⑤?

5310

SKEENA

③

④

BETHSAIDA

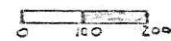
5540

60

WATERHOLE FAULT 60/300

HIGHWAY EAST PIT

1" = 200'



110000E



111000E

SKEENA

112000E