AMERICAN BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION LTD.

An Annual Report on Exploration Activity for the Year 1985

on the

Newmex Option

R. Brian Alexander
A.W. Workman

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1981 DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

839-24-2
839-24-3
839-24-4
839-24-5
839-24-6
839-24-7
839-24-9
839-24-10
839-24-11
839-24-14
839-24-15
839-24-16
839-24-17
839-24-18
839-24-19

1985 DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

Mc.85-242
Mc.85-243
Mc.85-244

INTRODUCTION

The NEWMEX Option is located in Harker Township, Ontario, approximately midway between Holtyre, Ontario and Duparquet, Quebec. The optioned property is approximately 4.2 km. west, along strike, from the McDermott Deposit of Barrick Resources.

Access to the property is by gravel road, 1.6 km. south, from highway 101.

HISTORY

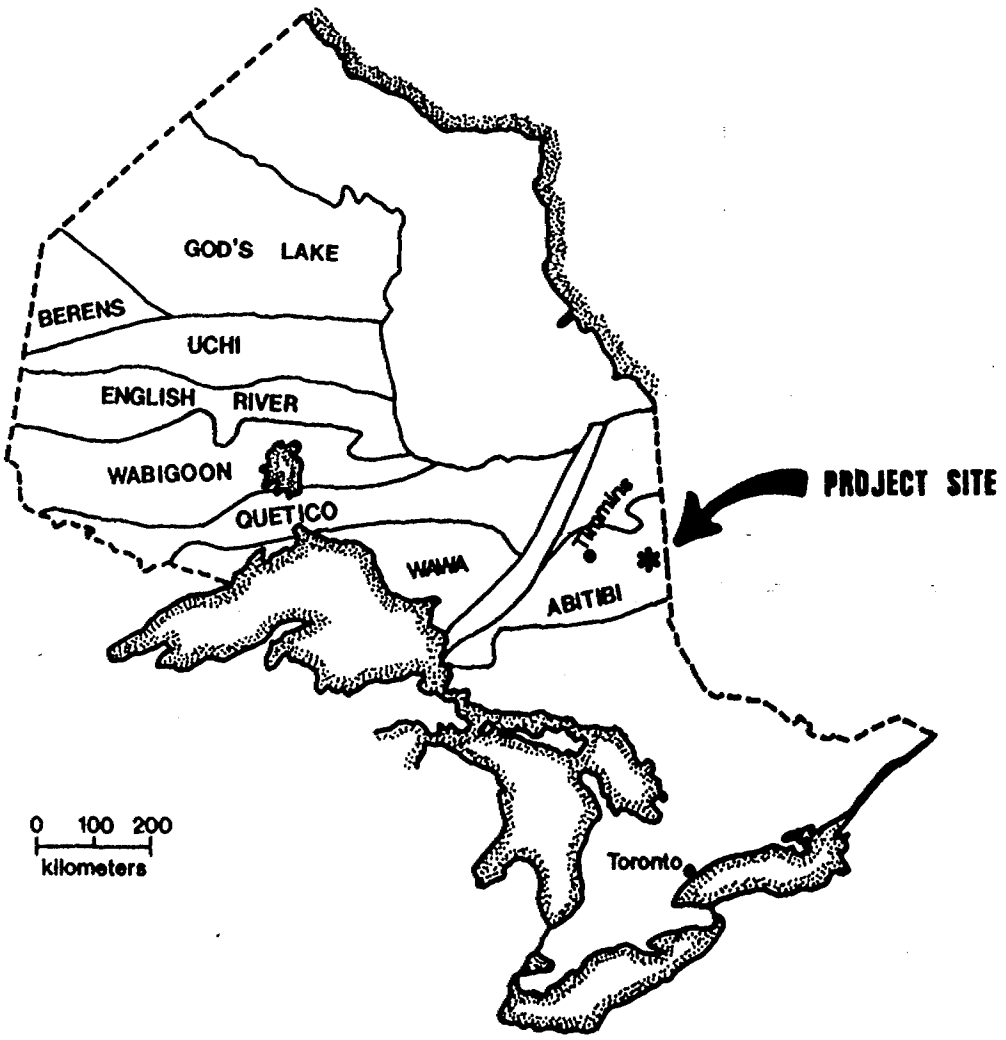
In 1936, Toronto Harker Mines Ltd. reported one diamond drill hole intersecting some schist and greenstone under considerable esker cover. This was carried out in the north-wester corner of the claim block. This claim block is composed of claims L31732 to L31736, and L31740.

In 1942, surface work and a diamond drilling program of four holes was carried out, by Imperial Reserves Mines Ltd., in the north-eastern corner of the claim block.

In 1947, surface grab samples were taken by F.R. Joubin and returned .01 to .17 ounces of gold per tonne from pyritized sediments on claim L27600. Joubin also reported previous trenching and diamond drilling on claim L113407, which showed two mineralized zones, 8 and 10 ft. wide, with average gold assays of .06 oz./tonne.

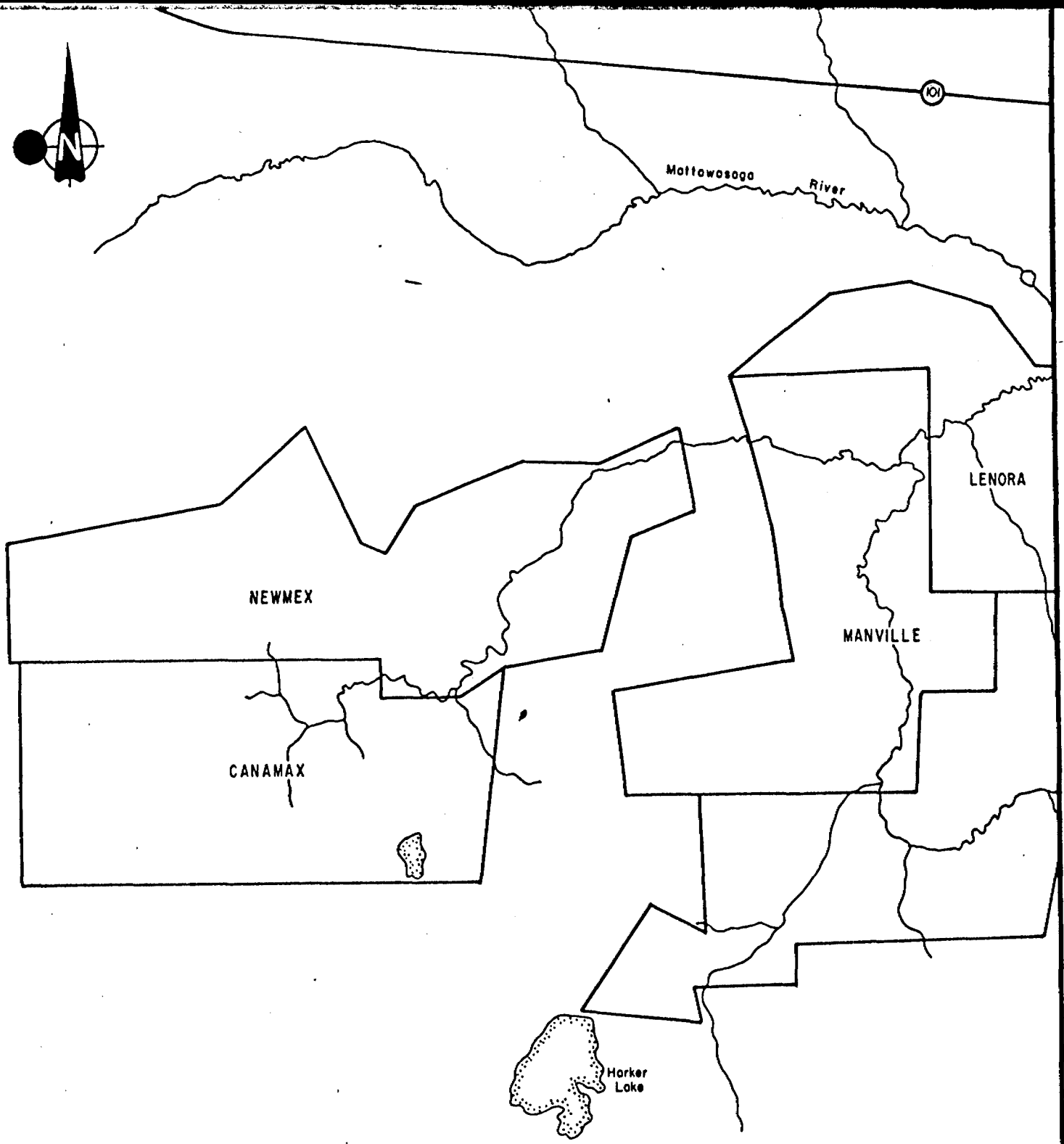
Consolidated Mining and Smelting held the ground during the late 1950's, followed by Valhalla Mines in the period from 1961 to 1965.

In 1975, Newmex Gold Resources acquired the land. The company drilled five diamond drill holes, NX-1 to 5, on the claims designated al L430919, L430918, and L4414447. The total cumulative depth of the drill program was 453.5 metres of AQ size drill



MAJOR STRUCTURAL SUB-PROVINCES
OF THE SUPERIOR PROVINCE IN ONTARIO

BW



BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION

NEWMEX PROPERTY

1000 0 1000 2000 3000

FEET

FIG. 1

core.

In 1978, Amax Potash Ltd. staked claims, L525472 to L525474 around Imperial Lake, based upon input airborn EM survey results.

In 1979, Amax Potash Ltd. conducted a geological and prospecting survey on the above mentioned claims, followed by a geophysical survey in 1980. In 1981, Amax conducted an exploration program on the claim block, which included the eleven claims held under option from Newmex Gold Resources Ltd. The program included nineteen diamond drill holes totalling 1498.8 meters. The option was later dropped.

In 1983, Camflo Mines Ltd. acquired the option, established a grid, conducted ground geophysical surveys and a geological mapping program.

LINE-CUTTING

In order to establish ground control for the purpose of geological mapping during 1985, a portion of the 1983 Camflo grid system was re-established. The grid was recut from line 2800 to 3600 west, with a 50 meter line spacing and 25 meter stations. The lines were orientated at 344 degrees and were approximately 575 meters in length. (Refer to Table 1)

SURVEYING

For the purpose of geological correlation, 1981 diamond drill collars are in the process of being surveyed. The three 1985 drill hole collars, as well as the perimeter of the claim block were surveyed. (Refer to Table 1)

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

The contract was awarded to Geophysical Surveys Inc., of St. Foie, Quebec. The survey was flown in July, 1985, using a helicopter-born gradiometer. Two cesium vapour magnetometers, of 0.005 gamma resolution and vertically separated by 2 meters, were towed under a helicopter at an average height of 45 meters above ground. The average traverse spacing was 200 meters and the flight path recovery was effected using a video tape, recorded by a vertically mounted camera inside the helicopter.

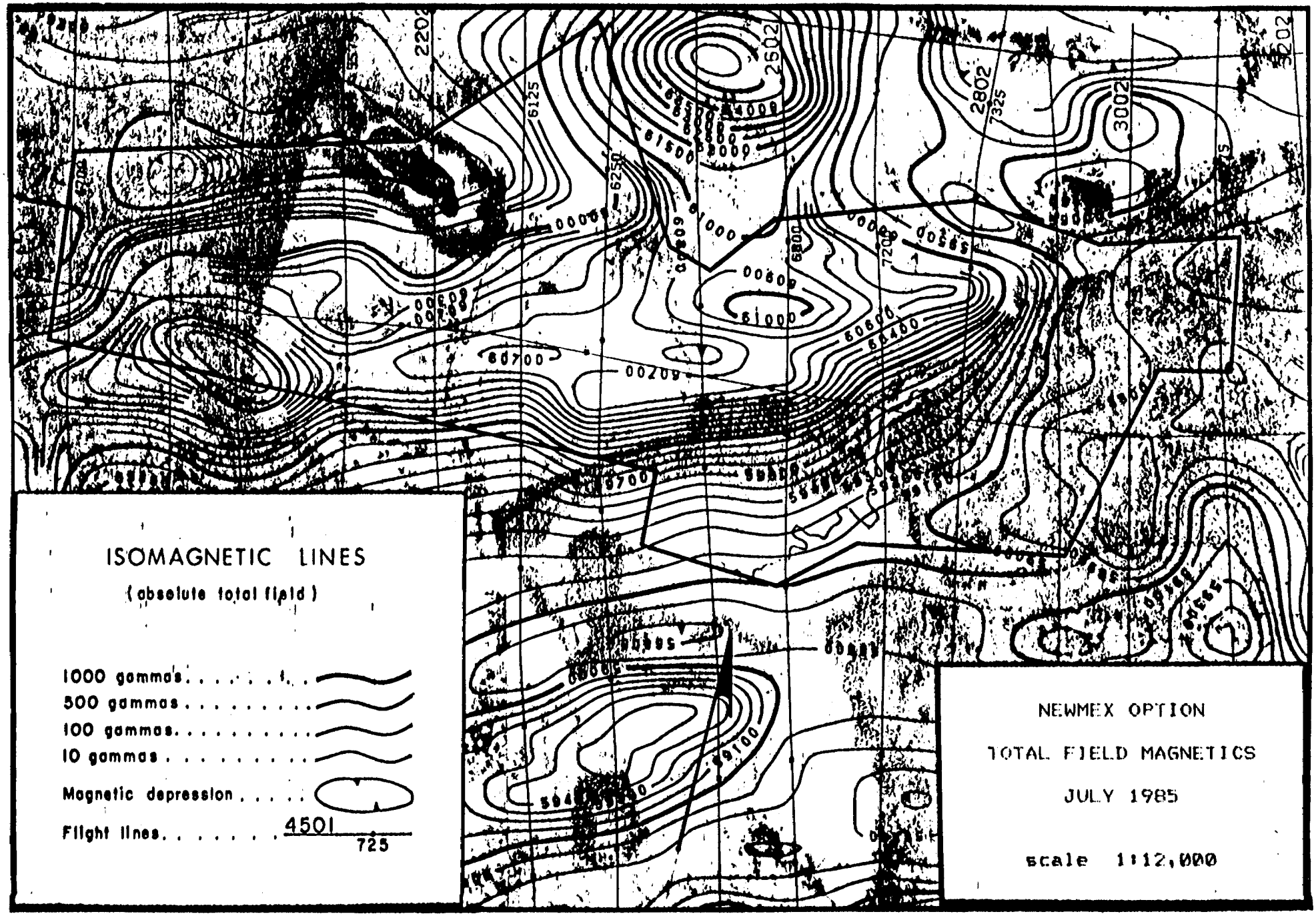
The accessory equipment consisted of:

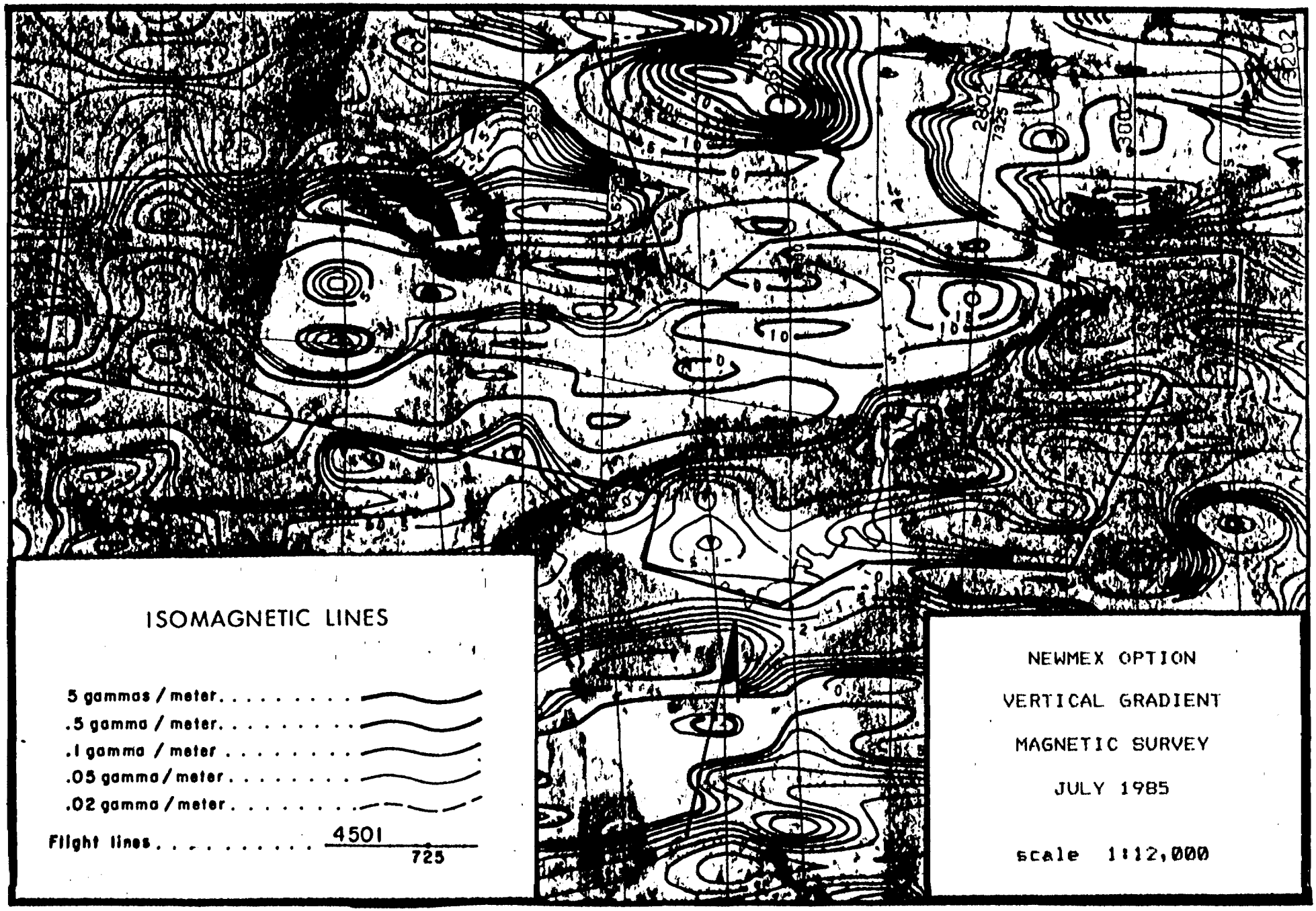
1) a VLF-em from Herz Industries, the TOTEM-2A, measuring the total field and quadrature component of the electromagnetic field at two frequencies.
2) a Sonotek SDS-1200 digital data acquisition system.
3) a radar altimeter, King KRA-10.

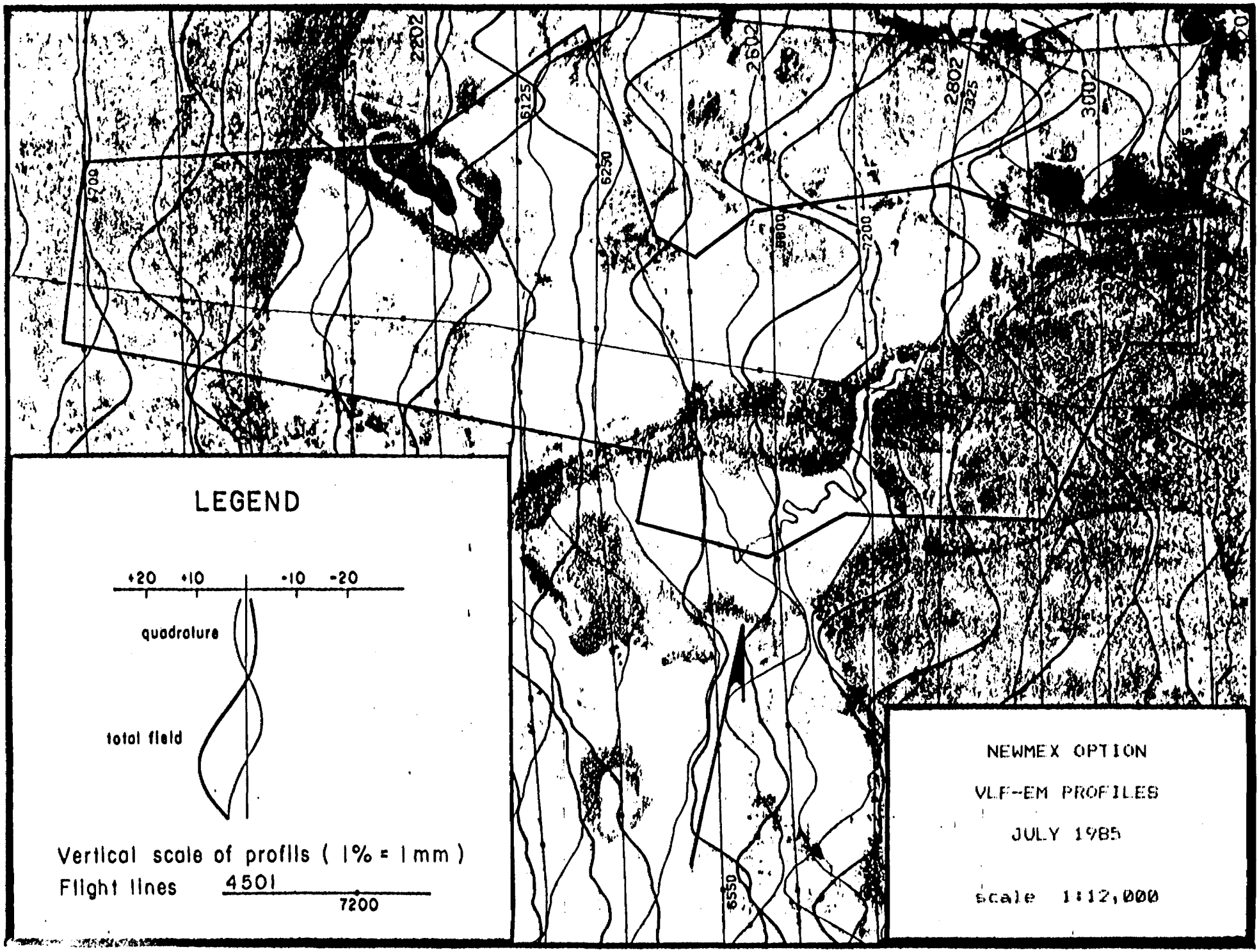
The Newmex option was covered by 8940 meters of flight line.

Total Field Magnetics

The total field magnetometer survey indicates a high magnetic profile of greater than 60,000 gammas over much of the Newmex Option. This is undoubtably due to intrusive activity, a fact confirmed by reference to Satterly's Harker Township geological map (1951). A discontinuity is apparent near the eastern margin of the property. It strikes


ISOMAGNETIC LINES
(absolute total field)
1000 gammas
500 gammas
100 gammas
10 gammas
Magnetic depression
Flight lines
4501
725
NEWMEX OPTION
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS
JULY 1985
scale 1:12,000


ISOMAGNETIC LINES
5 gammas / meter
.5 gamma / meter
.1 gamma / meter
.05 gamma / meter
.02 gamma / meter
Flight lines
4501
725
NEWMEX OPTION
VERTICAL GRADIENT
MAGNETIC SURVEY
JULY 1985
scale 1:12,000


2202
6125
6250
2602
7325
2802
3002
6700
6800
7200
6550
LEGEND
+20 +10 -10 -20
quadrature
total field
Vertical scale of profils (1% = 1mm)
Flight lines 4501 7200
NEWMEX OPTION
VLF-EM PROFILES
JULY 1985
scale 1:12,000

195-200 degrees. This is apparently the position of the Teddy Bear Creek Fault.

Gradient Survey

Two striking features are noticeable from this survey: the first is a break in the magnetics which trends 055 degrees from the south central boundary areas to the northeast corner of the property. West of this break might be dominantly intrusive terrain. A similar break, described under "Total Field Magnetics" is confirmed near the eastern property margin.

VLF Survey

A number of relatively strong electro-magnetic cross-overs are noted on this property. They have an apparent strike of about 100 degrees, and probably have a structural affinity. However, their discontinuity is somewhat disturbing, possibly the result of cross-faulting in a north-south direction. These features have been noted on other Barrick properties in the immediate vicinity and remain unexplained. It is unlikely that mineralization will be associated with structures in this direction.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Aquarius Flight Inc. have completed a series of flight lines over the Newmex option for Barrick Resources. Air photos were produced on two scales, 1:10,000 and 1:20,000. These photos were used to facilitate ground control for the geological mapping program, and to prepare a photo mosaic for the helicopter-born gradiometer survey.

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

The topographic survey was done in conjunction with the interpretation of the air photos by Northway Map Technology Ltd. The area was mapped digitally and the final cronaflex sheets were plotted at a scale of 1:5000. The map provides 10 meter index

contours, with a 2 meter contour interval. Contours in areas of heavy relief were limited to a 5 mm spacing.

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The volcanic rocks of Harker and Holloway Townships are of Archean age and belong to the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. This particular region is referred to as the Lightning River Area of the Abitibi Belt. The stratigraphy has been sub-divided as follows (Jensen, 1982):

UPPER SUPERGROUP	(Timiskaming Group
	(Blake River Group
	(Kinojevis Group
	(Stoughton-Roquemaure Group
LOWER SUPERGROUP	(Porcupine Group
	(Hunter Mine Group
	(Wakewada Group

The two supergroups represent successive volcanic cycles from ultrabasic komatiitic volcanism to acid calcalkalic volcanism. Each cycle is topped by a dominantly sedimentary (tuffaceous), sequence which reflects relative quiescence in extrusive activity.

The tectonic regime in which the majority of these rocks are located is one of regional subsidence. The formation of a broad, east-west trending synclinal basin is attributable to this subsidence. The Destor-Porcupine Complex forms the north boundary of this basin, and the south side is marked by the Larder Lake Complex.

A few later instrusives have been emplaced into the volcanic succession. Compositionally, these rocks range from pyroxenite, diabase and lamprophyre, to diorite, granite and syenite. The mafic and ultramafic varieties tend to be found as

narrow dykes whereas the intermediate and felsic varieties are more common as larger, more rounded bodies.

The Destor-Porcupine Complex strikes approximately 075 degrees across Harker and Holloway Townships in the same approximate position as highway 101. Rocks to the south of this complex, or zone of dislocation, have approximately the same strike and dip 75 to 85 degrees south. All units top south - there has been no reported evidence of overturning in this area.

The zone of interest which hosts gold mineralization is of tectonic origin. It cross-cuts volcanic stratigraphy at a shallow angle. Present studies indicate that volcanic rocks cut by this zone are iron-rich and magnesium-rich basalts of the Kinojevis Group.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Surface geology was mapped on a scale of 1:2,500, utilising the surface grid and air photos for control.

The claim block was found to be underlain by tholeiitic basalts and sediments of the Kinojevis Group (Satterly, 1951). The sediments are striking north 70 to 75 degrees east, and are generally dipping steeply to the south.

The area mapped was between line 2800 west and line 3600 west, and north of the baseline as far as tieline 575 north. Particular interest was paid to the east/west trending Imperial fault, located slightly south of the tie line. Anomalous gold assays have been associated with this trend.

The Imperial Fault has been interpreted as a normal, steep southerly dipping fault. Generally, the footwall has been noted to contain chlorite-carbonate schist. Tholeiitic basalts are found further to the north. The hanging wall was composed of strongly magnetic, iron-rich tholeiitic basalts containing an alteration package, directly overlying the Imperial fault.

The host rock to gold mineralization is best described, on a general basis, as a silicified, annealed breccia. The east/west trend of the annealed breccia appears to be slightly disjointed, or possibly displaced across the north/south trending Teddy Bear Creek Fault. The geological characteristics of the alteration and breccia also change abruptly across this fault zone.

The Teddy Bear Creek Fault Zone was noted in the field mapping program to consist of predominantly north/south faulting post dating earlier east/west faulting. This interpreted pattern of block faulting became evident when considering the topography and the stream pattern followed by the Teddy Bear Creek, in conjunction with the structural geological data gathered in the field.

Further characteristics of the local geology are discussed under the section entitled "STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY".

GENERAL LITHOLOGIES

The following broad generalizations can be made with respect to the major rock types.

a) Hanging wall basalts are strongly magnetic, tholeiitic massive and pillowed flows. Compositionally, they are iron-rich. They vary in colour from dark grey to dark green-grey to black, and are very fine to medium grained. Generally, these basalts have a greater inherent hardness than the non-magnetic footwall basalts.

b) Footwall basalts are tholeiitic, massive and pillowed flows, which are generally non-magnetic to locally weakly magnetic. These rocks are less iron-rich than the magnetic varieties. They vary in colour from dark green to dark grey, and are usually moderately to strongly chloritized. The transition from magnetic to non-magnetic basalt occurs across the chlorite-carbonate schist horizon, underlying the Imperial fault.

c) Chlorite-carbonate schist has also been called a foliated basalt, and generally occurs in the footwall directly under the Imperial fault. The rock varies in colour from dark green to pale green, and, according to Allen (1985), it is composed of alternating bands of highly chloritized and sheared basalt and/or quartz - diorite, and carbonate veinlets that are elongated in the plane of shearing. Generally the amount of carbonate and the intensity of the foliation decreases down section. This probably reflects a transition from an intrusive (dioritic), lithology to less deformed and altered basalt (greenschist). The lower contact with massive, non-magnetic basalt, is locally sheared in the plane of the foliation; but, it is gradational in its overall appearance.

d) The Main Mineralized Zone (MMZ) has been used as the name for the complete alteration package, including its three subdivisions or members. The three members are: the Upper Transitionally Silicified Zone (UTSZ), the Main Silicified Zone (MSZ), and the Lower Transitionally Silicified Zone (LTSZ). The MMZ consists of varying amounts of silicified breccia with fragments of variable size and composition. Alteration makes the recognition of original lithologies impossible without detailed petrographic investigation. These fragments may be composed of basalt, diorite, syenitic intrusive, cherty laminated sediments, or possibly tuffaceous sediments. The most highly altered sections are dioritic

according to Allen (1985). Due to the intensely altered and brecciated nature of the MMZ, it is characterized on a predominantly descriptive basis. The MMZ is subdivided by the amount of silicification present. The TSZ would characteristically contain between 5 and 95 per cent silicification, and the MSZ would be greater than 95 per cent. The MMZ has undergone several phases of alteration, imposed upon a zone of multi-stage brecciation. The alteration and its relationship to the structural geology is further described under the sections entitled "Silicification and Pyritization", "ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION OF THE NEWMEX OPTION", and "STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY".

e) Sediments in the area have been described as dark to pale grey in colour, aphanitic to very fine grained, and weakly foliated or laminated with alternating cherty and argillaceous bands. These 1-2 mm laminations may be locally contorted and may indicate soft sediment deformation. Locally, some thicker horizons of greywacke have been noted. One horizon in particular is greater than 100 meters in thickness and has formational-style continuity.

NOTE: The following intrusive lithologies have been tentatively identified by the visually observed characteristics. These field terms may not be mineralogically correct.

f) Syenitic intrusives have been described with a pink to reddish- brown, aphanitic to very fine grained, siliceous groundmass, and with up to 50% euhedral to subhedral feldspar phenocrysts. The phenocrysts are usually white to pink in colour and range in size up to 5 mm.

g) Monzonitic intrusives are generally described as pinkish-grey colour, with an aphanitic to very fine grained, massive, crystalline texture. Quite often the intrusive is pervasively carbonatized and may have a variable magnetic character.

h) Dioritic intrusives are generally a dark green-grey colour, fine to medium grained and locally magnetic. Pervasive carbonatization may also be present. The diorite is identified in the field by the presence of laths of feldspar in a mafic groundmass, forming a sub-ophitic texture. Occasionally, sections of the diorite may contain a decussate texture, formed by randomly orientated chlorite in a finer grained, massive groundmass.

GENERAL ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

Varieties of Alteration

Silicification and carbonatization are the most prevalent forms of alteration in the rocks making up the mineralized zone. Albitization, hematization and pyrite formation are also pronounced. All forms of alteration overlap and boundaries are entirely gradational.

The alteration sequence of events is as follows:

1) chloritization and the release of iron as magnetite into intergranular spaces;
2) replacement of magnetite by bladed hematite;
3) silicification as an ongoing multi-stage process coupled with each brecciation event, sulphidation of hematite to pyrite (with probable introduction of gold), albitization; and,
4) carbonatization - ferroan dolomite near ore and calcite in more distal areas (with leaching and re-distribution of gold).

Mechanism of Alteration

The development of alteration was dependent upon two factors: firstly, the permeability afforded by brecciation; and secondly, the ability of altering fluids to penetrate radially away from micro-conduits into non-brecciated rocks. It is the former of these two that is critical. Without fine brecciation on a maximum scale of 1 cm., complete alteration is retarded and penetrative fragment rim alteration is the result. Spatially, the higher levels of alteration in stages 3 and 4 are proximal to the actual plane(s), of brecciation and movement within this altered zone. Stages 1 and 2, as well as albitization are found beyond the limitations of extreme brecciation.

Enhanced permeability through multi-stage, brittle deformation, allowed altering hydrothermal fluids better access within diorite than they were afforded in the quartz-diorites. At least 3 early stages of brecciation have been inferred through the examination of breccia fragments. Each stage has been accompanied by silicification, pyritization, and albitization, to form an aphanitic highly siliceous rock.

Silicification and Pyritization

Silicification and pyritization are thought to be the critical elements of alteration with respect to gold content. Hence, for correlation purposes, the alteration zone was sub-divided on the basis of silicification into the Main Silicified Zone with quantitatively greater than 95% silicification, and flanking Transitionally Silicified Zones with lower amounts of silicified rock. These zones are collectively referred to as the Main Mineralized Zone. A well developed Main Silicified Zone is a necessary feature for good mineralization.

Pyritized rock is found throughout the Main Mineralized Zone. Pyrite contents can locally reach 30%. These highs are associated with silica flooding in the most highly silicified sections. Within the Main Silicified Zone, pyrite commonly averages 3-5%. It is found as a very fine dissemination, as 1-2 mm. cubes and as 1-3 mm. blebs, often forming aggregates in the siliceous matrix to breccia. Coarse, 1-3 cm. clots are noted which may encompass breccia fragments. Pyrite is common as a filling in healed fractures of various ages. Pyrite was initially deposited throughout the rock as indicated by very finely disseminated grains within early breccia clasts. Later stages of pyrite, including some grains which were subsequently brecciated, were confined largely to the matrix between individual breccia fragments. To some degree, pyrite was probably in a constant state of re-distribution during the brecciation - silicification events.

Albitization

Albitization is evident in thin section as euhedral, twinned plagioclase laths. These crystals could not have survived the stress imparted on this sequence of rocks. Albite has often been partially or completely replaced by carbonate.

Carbonatization

Carbonatization was the final alteration process. Proximal to the relatively higher grade gold mineralization, this event formed dolomite, while in more distal altered sections, calcite was deposited. The availability of iron, which was probably mobile throughout progressive alteration, aided in the formation of ferroan dolomite or ankerite. This carbonate can be easily seen on the weathered bedrock surface as an alteration invading a late brecciation event. In drill core, dolomite is frequently seen as a buff alteration penetrating dark purple-grey silicified breccia in the main silicified zone.

ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION ON THE NEWMEX OPTION

Locally, the upper transitionally silicified zone and the main silicified zone are contained within the hanging wall of the east/west trending Imperial Fault. The Imperial Fault plane directly underlies the main silicified zone. The lower transitionally silicified zone is generally narrow and contained within the footwall chlorite-carbonate schist horizon, directly under the Imperial Fault plane.

The main mineralized zone is exposed on surface, between line 3250 west and 3300 west, at approximately 560 meters north of the base line. At this locality, the main silicified zone appears to have another east/west trending shear forming the upper boundary within the hanging wall of the Imperial Fault.

On a larger scale, the western portion of the Imperial Fault was found to contain a considerably wider alteration package between lines 3200 west and 3450 west. Silicification and pyrite content also increased significantly to the west. Carbonatization is also noted to be a major component of the alteration process in this immediate area.

The eastern portion of the alteration zone, associated with the Imperial Fault, from lines 2800 west to 3000 west, was noted to be very narrow, and poorly developed on surface. Some of the alteration was postulated to be, at least in part, due to the close proximity of a feldspar porphyry intrusive. This east/west trending dike was identified in the field, on a visual basis, to be of syenitic composition. The contacts of the intrusive with its host rock and the associated alteration, may provide a site for locally improved gold mineralization. This may explain the isolated occurences of anomalous gold assays associated with syenitic intrusive contacts in this area.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Faulting in the area has been classified by Satterly, (1951), as: a) strike faults trending east/west; and, b) cross faults striking to the east or west of north, which offset the rock formations and strike faults. Recent diamond drill results in the area have shown the east/west striking faults to be crosscutting the stratigraphy at a very small, acute angle. Therefore they can not be termed strike faults in the classical sense.

The Imperial Fault is marked by a gritty, clay fault gouge and represents the latest stage of movement in the earlier, east/west trending annealed tectonic breccia. This earlier stage of brecciation is postulated to be initially caused by brittle shattering or dislocation due to subsidence of the regional volcanic basin. The Imperial Fault may be composed of more than one subparallel fault plane containing gritty, clay gouge.

Locally, the Imperial Fault trend was measured as striking North 68 degrees West, with an 82 degree south-westerly dip. Within close proximity to the south, the shearing or fracture trend, separating the upper transitionally silicified zone and the main silicified zone, was measured as striking North 80 degrees West, with an 84 degree northerly dip. Therefore, the main silicified zone appears to be narrowing with depth and along strike to the east. It must be emphasized at this point that these trends are measured in only one locality on surface and must be considered hypothetical even on a local scale.

A north-easterly trending fault, with a steep north-westerly dip, was noted between lines 3000 west and 2950 west at approximately 465 meters north of the base line. This normal fault offsets the youngest, feldspar porphyry dike of syenitic composition. The hanging wall shows some degree of right lateral movement.

Northerly trending cross faults, such as the Teddy Bear Creek Fault, have been postulated to postdate alteration, mineralization, and all previously mentioned fault trends. Although the movement on individual fault planes may be small, the total displacement on a whole series of closely spaced, parallel faults is probably cumulative and quite large. Therefore geological correlation along strike becomes complicated and disjointed.

DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

Prior to the start of Barrick's 1985 diamond drilling, the following 1981 drill holes were relogged at the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Core Library, Kirkland Lake, Ontario:

839-24-2 to 7, 839-24-9 to 11, and 839-24-14 to 19.

These diamond drill logs are included in the appendix of this report, as well as in a table summarizing the 1981 diamond drilling results and significant assays.

Significant assay results could not be correlated from drill hole to drill hole or from section to section. Therefore, the estimated ore grade of 3.58 grams per tonne over 2.3 meters; and the probable and inferred tonnage of 150,000 tonnes suggested in the earlier report by Amax Minerals cannot be confirmed.

Anomalous gold assays were generally obtained from the following:

a) Silicified and annealed breccia in the Main Mineralized Zone west of the Teddy Bear Creek Fault.

b) Contacts between intrusives of syenitic composition and the intruded basalts.

c) Sheared contacts between the TSZ and the MSZ, or basalt and the TSZ.

d) Silicified and annealed breccias resulting from initial brecciation and secondary mineral enrichment due to hydrothermal fluid injection; in the magnetic hanging wall basalts.

e) Late stage, carbonate/quartz veining cross-cutting the MMZ.

Due to the lack of continuity, in the correlation of anomalous assays, emphasis should be placed upon the silicified and annealed breccia of the Main Mineralized Zone. This zone is correlatable over an extended strike length and can be shown to yield anomalous gold assays on a consistant basis. These characteristics provide a larger exploration target.

Thin section petrography (Allen, 1985), has shown relic igneous textures existing, in the least deformed and brecciated patches or pockets, within the Main Mineralized Zone. The original intrusive is thought to be of dioritic composition. Progressive stages of brecciation, silicification and albitization, has left a rock termed an annealed, breccia in the Main Mineralized Zone. Sections of this breccia have a vague 'syenitic' appearance.

The following generalized observations were noted from the relogging of the 1981 diamond drill core:

1) A foliated zone, FOZ, was noted in drill holes 839-24-7, 16, and 19 on section 470 East of the Canamax grid system. This foliated zone is correlatable on section and has been tentatively equated with a silicified, brecciated diorite that has been albitized to a "syenitic" composition. No visible basalt characteristics were noted in the drill core.

2) The MMZ was also noted to contain interflow sediments. The sediments are generally brecciated and silicified, but what appear to be relic bedding laminations are visible locally. These rocks have been tentatively identified as argillaceous sediments intercolated with cherty, siliceous beds. Anomalous assays may be, in part, associated with increasing sulfide content, due to pyrite replacement of smaller, siliceous (cherty) beds or fragments within the MMZ.

3) The basalt flows contain vesicular flow tops and flow breccia textures that indicate the basalt stratigraphy to be younging to the south.

4) A high degree of dolomitization or carbonatization has been observed within the MMZ in both the diamond drill logs and the thin section petrology. This late stage alteration post dates most of the silicification and brecciation, and has been postulated (Workman, 1985), to leach out the gold into migrating hydrothermal solutions.

5) A feldspar porphyry intrusive of syenitic to monzonitic composition has cut the MMZ. This intrusive is the youngest lithology noted on the property. At the time of intrusion, the tectonic zone (represented by the annealed breccia) was still active, but the intrusive is only fractured by late stage faulting rather than an earlier brecciation event.

6) Diamond drill holes 839-24-10, 4, and 9, were drilled east of the Teddy Bear Creek Fault. Diamond drill core has shown the MMZ continues east of the fault but is composed of transitionally silicified rock and appears to be a much narrower sequence to the east. This silicification occurs in the chlorite-carbonate schist and the silicified, annealed breccia is not present east of the fault.

The 1985 diamond drill program consisted of three holes for a total cumulative depth of 652.1 meters. The three holes were designated Mc.85-242 to 244, and were drilled at an azimuth of 360 degrees, with a dip of minus 50 degrees.

Mc.85-242 and 244 were drilled 50 and 100 meters (respectively) south of Canamax's drill hole 839-24-11. Both holes encountered a single alteration zone, located predominantly in the hanging wall of the east/west trending Imperial Fault. Mc.85-242 intersected a syenitic intrusive with the lower margin assaying 5.14 gm/tonne of gold over 1 meter. Mc.85-244 intersected the same intrusive at depth, but no significant mineralization was associated with the contacts.

Mc.85-243 was drilled 50 meters south of Canamax's drill hole 839-24-6. The core shows several alteration zones, as well as two minor laminated cherty sediment horizons within the above alteration zones. Therefore correlation in an east/west direction between 1985 drill holes was not possible with the information presently available.

The diamond drill core was sampled, split and assayed for gold. A total of 136 samples were sent to Assayers Limited in Rouyn, Quebec, for analysis by the fire assay method.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Anomalous gold assays have been predominantly found in the silicified and annealed breccia of the MMZ, and the contact aureoles of the feldspar porphyry intrusive of syenitic composition.

The higher gold assays could not be correlated from drill hole to drill hole, or from section to section. Therefore, previously estimated grade and tonnage figures could not be reproduced or confirmed. Due to the lack of continuity in the correlation of anomalous assays from diamond drilling results, emphasis during further exploration should be placed upon the larger exploration target provided by the annealed breccia of the MMZ. This zone can be shown to be correlateable over an extended strike length and has produced consistantly anomalous gold assays.

The east/west trend of the MMZ appears to be disjointed, or possibly displaced in a north/south sense across the Teddy Bear Creek Fault zone.

The Teddy Bear Creek Fault was noted, in the process of geological mapping of outcropping bedrock, to consist predominantly of a north/south series of parallel fault planes. This series of fault planes offset earlier, east/west structures. This interpreted fault block pattern is further supported by the course taken by Teddy Bear Creek, local topography, and the measurement of fracture directions that are shown on the 1:2500 scale geology map. The Teddy Bear Creek Fault trend was previously recognized as being northeast/southwest.

In spite of structural complications, diamond drilling data and outcrop data suggest that the MMZ narrows with depth and is generally narrower to the east of Teddy Bear Creek. This fluctuation in the width of the MMZ has been postulated to represent the pinch and swell of the brecciation and alteration, in both the vertical and horizontal planes.

It has been observed that the degree of alteration and brecciation, within the MMZ, proves the area to be appropriate for gold mineralization. The style of mineralization is in accordance with the model provided by the McDermott Project, of Barrick Resources Corp., in Holloway Township.

The MMZ is a zone of multi-stage brecciation which has had several phases of silicification, pyritization, albitization, and carbonatization imposed upon it. The carbonatization was shown to be the latest stage of alteration, penetrating along fractures, in both the diamond drill core and the bedrock geology. It has been suggested (Workman, 1985), that the carbonatization was active in leaching out some of the gold. This may account for the local absence of correlatable, ore grade gold mineralization. Therefore, further core logging or geological mapping should pay particular attention to the limits of this alteration.

The MMZ was locally noted to contain what seem to be interflow sediments, generally brecciated and silicified, but occasionally containing features which resemble relic bedding laminations. Anomalous assays may be, in part, associated with increasing sulfide content, due to pyrite replacement of smaller, siliceous (cherty) beds or fragments within the MMZ.

Locally, the UTSZ and the MSZ are contained within the hanging wall of the Imperial Fault. The LTSZ is generally narrower and contained within the footwall of the Imperial Fault, which directly underlies the MSZ.

The Imperial Fault is represented by gritty, clay fault-gouge, representing the latest stage of movement in the earlier, east/west trending annealed breccia of the MMZ.

Between lines 32+50 and 33+00 west, limited outcrop data has suggested that the MSZ is bounded by shear planes. The intersection of these shear planes may have some significant relationship to the regional southwesterly plunge of gold mineralization. Further data should be sought in future geological mapping, to either confirm or deny this postulation.

The western portion of the Imperial Fault Zone was shown to contain a wider alteration package, between lines 32+00 and 34+50 west. Silicification and pyrite content increase to the west as well.

It is recommended that further trenching and detailed geological mapping should take place in the early spring of 1986, since the geological interpretation of structural data would greatly facilitate the proper placement of any future diamond drill holes.

One area where limited overburden exists is along the Imperial Fault trend, between lines 32+00 and 34+50 west. This area would be ideal for further detailed structural analysis, as a significant section across the MMZ could be stripped with minimal trenching.

Future diamond drilling should be designed to further delineate the western extension of the MMZ trend, and also the down dip extension. Short step out drilling along strike is recommended, with fences of drill holes orientated at 360 degrees and collar spacing of approximately 50 meters. To facilitate geological correlation, the angle of the diamond drill holes should remain constant at minus 50 degrees.

Prior to any further work, it is strongly recommended that a new grid system be established for ground control. This grid should be orientated at 360 degrees, with 50 meter line spacing and 25 meter stations. This orientation would be parallel to the previous Canamax grid, and would be close to being perpendicular to the geological strike of the MMZ in this area. This orientation would also be coincident with the azimuths of the 1981 and 1985 diamond drill holes. The new grid should cover the entire property.

Evidence from the airborne geophysical survey suggests that, at present, there is no distinctive geophysical signature to the mineralized zone. It is unlikely that this zone can be traced using conventional methods. However, a custom tailored EM-16 survey utilizing a portable transmitter might prove useful in tracing the zone.

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APPENDIX

TABLE 2 - BEDROCK GEOLOGY SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AND ASSAYS

Sample No.	Location	Sample Description	AU Assay gm/tonne
20101	32+94 West at 562 North	Small grab samples taken over 1 meter from LTSZ. CCS is approximately 5 to 15% silicified and brecciated, with pyrite content estimated to be 1%.	0.17
20102	32+94 West at 5+62 North	Small grab samples taken over 1.5 to 2.0 meters from the MSZ. Silicified breccia with estimated pyrite content 3 to 5%.	0.17
20103	32+94 West at 5+62 North	Small grab samples taken over 0.5 meters from the UTSZ. Silicified breccia is approximately 50 to 70% silicified with 2% pyrite content.	trace
20104	33+42 West at 5+72 North	Small grab samples over 1.5 meters from the MSZ. Taken north of hematized shear zone. Pyrite 3%.	trace
20105	33+42 West at 5+72 North	Small grab samples over 1 meter from the MSZ. Taken from the hematized shear zone. Pyrite content 3 to 5%.	1.71
20106	33+42 West at 5+72 North	Small grabs over 1.5 meters from TSZ south of the hematized shear zone with 60 to 70% silicification and 2% pyrite.	trace
20107	33+42 West at 5+72 North	Small grab samples taken over 1.5 meters from TSZ (1.5 to 3.0 m. south of hematized shear) with 40 to 60% silicification and 2% pyrite.	0.17
20108	33+94 West at 5+95 North	Grab sample taken from north side of pit on TL 575 North with 60 to 70% silicification and 5 to 10% pyrite.	0.69
20109	33+94 West at 5+95 North	Grab sample taken from south side pit on TL 575 North with 60 to 70% silicification and 3 to 5% pyrite. Sample taken at qtz. vein contact.	1.03

TABLE 3 - SUMMARY OF 1981 DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS AND SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS

DDH No.	Section	Interval	Assay (gm/tonne)	Rock Description	Altn*	Pyrite
839-24-6	1+85 E	59.0-49.45	2.68	Brecciated V7m in hanging wall	sin,cbn	tr
		59.45-60.0	2.68	MMZ upper contact	cbn,sin	1-5%
839-24-2	2+80 E	23.0-24.0	2.36	TSZ: cherty fragments in chld matrix.	cbn,sin	1-2%
		24.0-25.0	1.71	TSZ: cherty fragments in quartz, carbonate matrix	sin,cbn	2-3%
		25.0-26.0	1.28	TSZ (same as above) and TSB	sin	2-3%
		28.0-29.0	1.81	TSZ	sin	tr-1%
839-24-3	2+80 E	51.0-51.35	2.40	TSZ: red massive chert locally brecciated	sin,cbn	1-2%
		51.35-52.0	2.40	Carbonate vein in V7m (Fault block)		tr-1%
		56.0-57.0	1.57	Brecciated V7m (Fault block)	cbn	tr-1%
839-24-11	3+32 E	15.0-16.0	2.07	Brecciated V7M	sin	5-10%
		16.0-17.0	1.29	Brecciated V7m at intrusive contact	cbn,sin	5-10%
839-24-5	3+75 E	36.0-37.0	1.92	Brecciated V7m and interflow chert	sin	tr-1%
		37.0-38.0	4.80	TSB: magnetic with carbonate/quartz vein	sin,cbn	1-2%
839-24-14	4+38 E	51.0-52.0	2.12	CCS: upper contact with V7m in the hanging wall	cbn	tr-2%
		55.0-56.0	2.55	Contact between upper CCS and TS7	sin,chld	1-2%
839-24-7	4+70 E	5.70-7.0	2.95	TSZ: pyritic syenitic breccia	sin,albn	3-5%
		7.0-8.0	6.70	Same as above	sin,albn	3-5%
		13.0-14.0	4.49	Syenitic breccia with chld fragments in martix	sin,albn	tr

TABLE 3 - SUMMARY OF 1981 DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS AND SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS

DDH No.	Section	Interval	Assay (gm/tonne)	Rock Description	Altn*	Pyrite
839-24-16	4+70 E	21.0-22.0	4.65	Brecciated V7m in hanging wall	cbn	1-3%
839-24-19	4+70 E	81.05-82.0	1.22	TSZ	cbn,sin	tr
839-24-17	4+95 E	64.0-65.0	3.70	MSZ	sin,cbn	5-10%
839-24-15	5+20 E	55.0-56.0	3.91	Contact between upper TSZ and MSZ	sin	1-4%
		56.0-57.0	3.84	MSZ	sin	1-4%
		57.0-58.0	5.83	MSZ	sin	1-4%
839-24-18	5+65 E	28.5-29.5	0.36	Contact between TSZ and syenitic intrusive	sin,albn	tr-2%
		38.0-39.0	0.23	TSZ: chld fragments in matrix	sin,chld	tr-1%
839-24-10	6+25 E	31.0-32.0	1.05	Pyritic quartz/ carbonate vein in V7m (Hanging wall)	cbn	2-3%
		68.0-69.05	1.32	Contact upper TSZ and MSZ (quartz/carbonate breccia and laminated interflow sed.	sin,cbn	tr-2%
839-24-4	7+33 E	16.0-17.5	1.92	TSZ: sin of CCS	sin,cbn, chld	tr-1%
		33.0-34.0	2.30	TSZ: sin of CCS	sin,cbn chld	tr-1%
		34.0-39.0	1.43/ 4.0 m	TSZ: same as above	sin,cbn chld	tr
839-24-9	8+75 E	51.0-52.0	3.27	TSZ: sin of CCS, 30% lost core, minor quartz carbonate vein	sin,cbn chld	tr-1%

* sin = silicification
cbn = carbonatization
chld = chloritization
albn = albitization

BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Co-ords: 10384.4 5632.2
Azimuth: 356.7 Deg.
Dip: -50.0 Deg.
Elevation: 5012.4
Length: 163.4
Measurement: Metric
Comments: Casing left in hole

Section: 3375W
Core Size: BQ

HOLE NO.: MC.85-242
Property: Newmex
Location: 3316BW 3184N

Date Started: Aug. 7, 1985
Date Completed: Aug. 12, 1985
Logged by: D. S. Riddell

Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
60.96		-47.5	125.58	372.5	-48.0	160.93		-47.0

----------Log Summary----------

0.00 4.88 OVERBURDEN.

4.88 53.45 HIGH MAG BASALT.

53.45 68.78 BASALT.

68.78 80.06 SYENITE.

80.06 95.50 HIGH MAG BASALT.

95.50 112.00 MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE.

95.50 96.08 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED BASALT.

96.08 110.03 MAIN SILICIFIED ZONE.

110.03 112.00 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

112.00 117.97 FOLIATED BASALT.

117.97 163.35 BASALT.

163.35 END OF HOLE.

From	To	Description
0.00	4.88	OVERBURDEN
4.88	53.45	HIGH MAG BASALT
		Highly magnetic massive and pillowed flows.
	4.88 44.40	Pillowed flow : green to grey to dark purple, very fine grained pillowed flow. 1 To 5 cm thick, chloritic and carbonate rich selvages are locally weathered out, causing blocky, highly fractured core, locally ground core. Pillow margins are locally vesicular and cut by numerous white carbonate filled shrinkage fractures. The grey to purple colour of the pillows is attributed to weak to moderate silicification and hematization, increasing in intensity down section. Local brecciated zones are highly silicified and hematized with pyrite concentrations up to 2 to 3%. The core is strongly magnetic throughout. Pillows becomes less distinct down section however weathered carbonate rich seams persist. The core becomes locally pervasively carbonatized down section, taking on a grey hue. The flow grades down section to a fine grained massive flow, the contact is marked by a 5 cm wide epidotized and siliceous, foliated zone.
	44.40 53.00	Massive flow : dark green to grey to dark purple coloured, fine grained, variably moderately to strongly magnetic massive flow. Weakly to moderately silicified and weakly hematized throughout, cut by numerous epidote and carbonate filled fractures, 1 to 2% disseminated and euhedral pyrite throughout. Local, dark purple coloured, brecciated and pyritic zones are noted, generally less than 5 cm thick. The flow coarsens towards the flow centre, coarser varieties are generally less magnetic.
	53.00 53.45	Flow contact zone, possibly with minor interflow sediment in the lower 15 cm of the zone. Dark purple coloured and weakly brecciated with carbonate filled fractures. The lower 15 cm is pervasively carbonatized with 20 to 30% disseminated pyrite and is non-magnetic.
53.45	68.78	BASALT

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
19387	15.50	16.20	.70	2-3	.17	.12
19388	16.20	17.28	1.08	1	.17	.18
19389	17.28	18.11	.83	1	tr	tr
19390	18.11	19.50	1.39	1-2	tr	tr
19391	27.98	29.10	1.12	1-2	tr	tr
19392	29.10	30.12	1.02	1-2	tr	tr
19393	30.12	31.00	.88	1-2	tr	tr
19394	52.00	53.00	1.00	1	tr	tr
19395	53.00	53.45	.45	15-20	.34	.15

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
			19396	53.45	54.45	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
		Flow top breccia : dark green, very fine grained flow top breccia, possibly a flow brecciated pillowed flow. Medium to dark green, rounded to subrounded basaltic fragments generally with dark green to dark purple coloured reaction rims. Very fine grained, dark green to locally dark purple coloured matrix. Fragments are commonly variolitic, larger fragments are finely fractured. The unit is non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite generally along fractures. Local weak silicification and hematitic streak are noted, non-carbonatized. Below 61.0 meters the degree of brecciation drops off, becoming a very fine grained massive flow with weak flow brecciation. The flow is cut by numerous brown carbonate and euhedral pyrite filled voids. These voids have distinct pale green, silicified alteration halos 0.5 to 1.5 cm thick. 68.78 meters : sharp contact with the underlying syenite.							
68.78	80.06	SYENITE							
			19397	68.78	69.78	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
			19398	69.78	70.78	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
			19399	78.09	79.06	.97	TR-1	.17	.16
			19400	79.06	80.06	1.00	TR-1	5.14	5.14
		Pink to red-brown, medium grained to porphyritic syenitic intrusive. Approximately 50% euhedral to subhedral, 1 to 3 mm diameter, white feldspar phenocrysts in a red-brown to pink, very fine grained, very hard matrix. Blocky, highly fractured core, locally ground core, cut by numerous carbonate filled fractures. Non-magnetic with trace disseminated pyrite throughout. The intrusive contacts are sharp however no chilled margins are noted.							
80.06	95.50	HIGH MAG BASALT							
			18701	93.60	94.50	.90	1-2	tr	tr
			18702	94.50	95.50	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
		Massive flow : dark green to locally grey, fine to very fine grained, highly magnetic massive flow. Cut by numerous carbonate filled fractures and minor carbonate, epidote filled fractures. Local highly carbonatized as halos to vuggy carbonate veins and breccia zones. Highly magnetic throughout with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. Locally weakly to moderately silicified associated with fractured, grey hued patches. Below 90.8 meters approximately the core takes on a grey hue due to pervasive carbonatization, and becomes increasingly fractured with 1 to 2% pyrite concentrated along fractures.							
		95.40 95.50 Shear zone : dark purple, very fine grained, faintly lineated strongly pervasively carbonatized material. The upper and lower contacts are very sharp at 35 degrees to the core axis. The shear zone is weakly to moderately magnetic, a sharp decrease in							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		magnetism is noted across the contact with the overlying carbonatized meters.							
		MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE : 95.50 112.00 meters.							
		The zone is based upon amount and degree of silicification and it is composed of three members. All zones are well developed but relatively thin, however this may be normal for the Newmex property. Pyrite values range from 1 to 2% up to 15 to 20% locally, generally as fine disseminations. The McKenna Fault is found at the base of the zone.							
		111.68 IMPERIAL FAULT PLANE.							
95.50	96.08	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED BASALT							
			18703	95.50	96.08	.58	1-2	.17	.10
		Dark purple coloured, highly brecciated basalt with minor dark red, highly silicified fragments. Strongly hematized, moderately silicified and pervasively carbonatized throughout. Weakly to moderately magnetic with 1 to 2% disseminated pyrite. A sharp increase in degree of silicification is noted below 96.08 meters however the colour and texture of the underlying rock remains the same.							
96.08	110.03	MAIN SILICIFIED ZONE							
			18704	96.08	96.80	.72	3-5	.34	.24
			18705	96.80	97.70	.90	TR-1	.17	.15
			18706	97.70	98.11	.41	5-7	.34	.14
			18707	98.11	99.11	1.00	2-4	.17	.17
			18708	99.11	100.11	1.00	2-4	tr	tr
			18709	100.11	101.11	1.00	2-4	tr	tr
			18710	101.11	102.11	1.00	2-4	tr	tr
			18711	102.11	103.01	.90	2-4	tr	tr
			18712	103.01	103.80	.79	2-4	tr	tr
			18713	103.80	104.23	.43	15-20	.17	.07
			18714	104.23	105.12	.89	3-5	tr	tr
			18715	105.12	106.14	1.02	2-3	.17	.17
			18716	106.14	107.07	.93	2-3	.17	.16
			18717	107.07	108.07	1.00	10	.17	.17
			18718	108.07	109.16	1.09	5-8	.17	.19
			18719	109.16	110.03	.87	5-6	.17	.15
		Dark purple coloured, highly silicified, very finely brecciated material with numerous white, indistinct, subangular, mm scale fragments, possibly crystal fragments.							
		The zone is based on intense silicification however is made up of several distinct lithologies. The upper 2.03 meters is made up of dark purple coloured, weakly to moderately magnetic, brecciated basalt which is locally pervasively carbonatized. A monzonitic intrusive is also found within this zone. This unit lacks the white fragments common to much of the zone. Below 98.10 a sudden change is noted and the rock is as described above : a dark purple, highly silicified breccia with abundant white fragments. This unit may be intrusive in origin. This unit is non-magnetic, non-carbonatized and very uniformly textured. Minor patchy yellow to buff coloured alteration is noted with associated pyrite values up to 20%. Pyrite is highly variable from 2 to 20% generally as fine disseminations. Below 103.6 meters the rock becomes less uniformly textured and weakly to moderately magnetic, however no abrubt contact is noted.							
		96.08 96.80 Dark purple, very fine grained, hematized							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		and highly silicified, weakly to moderately magnetic basalt. Locally weakly pervasively carbonatized with 3 to 5% disseminated pyrite							
	96.80	97.70 Felsic intrusive - monzonitic ; red-brown with indistinct dark green mafics, pervasively carbonatized and weakly to moderately magnetic. Fractured and weakly brecciated with foliated margins. Upper contact at 50 degrees to the core axis, lower contact at 70 degrees to the core axis.							
	97.70	98.11 As described above from 96.08 to 96.80 meters with 5 to 7% disseminated pyrite and minor brown coloured alteration.							
	98.11	103.80 Dark purple, highly silicified breccia with abundant indistinct white fragments throughout, possibly crystal fragments. Non-carbonatized and non-magnetic with 2 to 4% disseminated pyrite throughout. Below 102.6 meters approximately the breccia becomes less uniformly textured and white fragments are less abundant.							
	103.80	105.12 As described above from 96.08 to 96.80 meters and 97.70 to 98.11 meters. Highly brecciated and silicified with pyrite values up to 15 to 20%. Variably magnetic from non-magnetic to strongly magnetic, non-carbonatized.							
	105.12	107.07 Approximately 95% highly silicified, grey to purple breccia with minor red coloured highly silicified fragments. Locally cut by 1 to 5 cm thick, white to red quartz veinlets. 5% dark green, relatively unaltered material, possibly basaltic, locally poorly foliated. Generally non-magnetic, locally very weakly magnetic. Pyrite generally 2 to 3% locally up to 5% as fine disseminations.							
	107.07	110.03 Dark purple coloured, aphanitic, highly silicified and hematized breccia. Minor brown coloured, patchy alteration with pyrite values up to 15 to 20%, generally 5 to 8% as fine disseminations. Non-magnetic and cut by minor white carbonate filled fractures. The lower 85 cm of the zone is disturbed by 15% late stage quartz veining.							
110.03	112.00	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE	18720	110.03	110.63	.60	3-5	.17	.10
			18721	110.63	111.69	1.06	2-3	.17	.18
		Highly variable unit made up of foliated material, possibly basaltic, pale yellow to pink breccia and pink silicified fragments in a chloritic matrix and pink to red, highly silicified zones which are possibly	18722	111.69	112.00	.31	5-7	.34	.11

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	Ag
		intrusive in nature. The foliated units are highly contorted and deformed with weakly silicified patches and fragments. Generally non-magnetic and moderately to strongly pervasively carbonatized throughout. 1 To 2% disseminated pyrite with concentrations up to 5% in thin silicified horizons. Approximately 30% of the core is missing due to grinding, making contacts impossible to determine.							
		110.03 110.63 40% pale yellow to white to pink, silicified fragments and bands within a green, chloritic matrix. Highly foliated however foliation is brecciated and highly disturbed. Non-magnetic with 3 to 5% disseminated pyrite.							
		110.63 111.66 Very weakly silicified, pale yellow to pink breccia. Strongly pervasively carbonatized with minor dark green chlorite along fractures and between breccia fragments. Approximately 40% of core is lost due to grinding.							
		111.66 111.69 McKenna Fault : green clay-grit seam - ground core makes orientation on the fault impossible.							
		111.69 112.00 70% red brown, aphanitic, highly siliceous material, possibly intrusive, and 30% green to brown, foliated material. Foliated at 70 degrees to the core axis approximately. Pervasively carbonatized with 5 to 7% disseminated pyrite. 112.00 meters : sharp contact at 60 degrees to the core axis with underlying foliated basalt.							
112.00	117.97	FOLIATED BASALT	18723	112.00	113.00	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			18724	113.00	114.00	1.00	1-2	.17	.17
			18725	114.00	115.00	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			18726	115.00	116.00	1.00	1-2	.17	.17
			18727	116.00	117.00	1.00	1-2	.17	.17
			18728	117.00	117.97	.97	TR-1	tr	tr
		Green, fine grained, highly foliated basalt, generally moderately magnetic, locally highly magnetic along magnetite rich bands - seams. Approximately 30 to 40% of the core is wispy white to pink carbonate growth highlighting the foliation, foliation is locally weakly contorted. Amount of carbonate and intensity of foliation decreases down section. Less than 1% silicification of carbonate laminations is noted. Below 116.80 meters the magnetism drops off and the foliation is poorly developed. Generally 1 to 2% disseminated pyrite throughout. Foliation : 112.10 meters at 60 degrees to the core axis, 115.2 meters at 70 degrees to the core axis and 116.75 meters at 60 degrees to the core axis.							
117.97	163.35	BASALT							

From	To	Description
		Fine to very fine grained, locally carbonatized and epidotized massive flows.
117.97	119.50	Brecciated massive flow, possibly a flow top breccia. Dark green to grey hued, very fine grained to aphanitic, highly fractured and locally brecciated massive flow. Local 2 to 3 cm thick seams of foliated material with minor silicification, magnetite and 3 to 5% pyrite are noted, possibly interflow sediment. Abundant carbonate filled fractures and minor wispy carbonate growth. Generally non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.
119.50	126.80	Highly weathered blocky, highly fractured core, locally ground core. Green, very fine grained, massive flow to possibly pillowed flow with 50% pale green, altered patches around brown vuggy carbonate and weathered zones. Abundant late stage white carbonate filled fractures, numerous epidote foliated fractures. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.
126.80	143.82	Massive flow to porphyritic flow : green, fine to medium grained, non-magnetic massive flow. Patchy carbonatization and epidotization tapers off down section. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. Cut by numerous epidote and carbonate filled fractures. The flow is porphyritic from 133.6 to 141.1 meters with 2 mm to 2 cm diameter euhedral feldspar phenocrysts.
143.82	143.87	Flow contact zone : very fine grained, sheared flow contact zone, foliated at 50 degrees to the core axis.
143.87	158.84	Massive flow : dark green, fine grained, relatively unaltered, non-magnetic massive flow. Minor epidote and carbonate filled fractures, trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.
158.84	162.96	Flow top breccia : green to pale green, aphanitic, weakly to moderately silicified, angular to rounded basaltic fragments in a grey carbonate matrix.
162.96	163.35	Massive flow to pillowed flow : medium green, very fine grained basalt.
163.35		END OF HOLE.

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
18729	117.97	119.00	1.03	1-2	tr	tr

BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Co-ords:	10407.5 5484.7	HOLE NO.:	MC.85-243
Azimuth:	358.4 Deg.	Section:	35+15W
Dip:	-50.0 Deg.	Property:	Newmex
Elevation:	5008.3	Core Size:	BQ
Length:	258.0	Location:	35+15W 4+07N
Measurement:	Metric	Date Started:	Aug. 8, 1985
Comments:	Casing left in hole	Date Completed:	Aug. 16, 1985
		Logged by:	N. Downey

Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
61.00		-50.0	195.70	380.5	-48.0			
123.10	377.0	-50.0	252.10		-46.0			

Log Summary

0.00 12.19 OVERBURDEN.

12.19 26.58 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

26.58 74.96 HIGH MAG BASALT.

74.96 79.65 SYENITE.

79.65 89.50 HIGH MAG BASALT.

89.50 107.63 UPPER MINERALIZED ZONE.

89.50 93.36 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

93.36 99.32 UPPER SILICIFIED ZONE.

99.32 107.63 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

107.63 131.70 HIGH MAG BASALT.

131.70 148.38 MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE.

131.70 148.38 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

148.38 152.54 FOLIATED BASALT.

152.54 258.04 BASALT.

258.04 END OF HOLE.

From	To	Description
0.00	12.19	OVERBURDEN
12.19	26.58	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE
		Pink - green silicified zone. Locally laminated 'cherty' rock. Alteration breccia along fractures with carbonate. Silicification is pervasive not breccia related. Strongly magnetic.
12.19	14.10	Green - pink massive silicified rock. Carbonate alteration along fractures with chlorite.
14.10	15.20	Very fine grained green - pink laminated silicified zone. Extensive alteration breccia. Alteration invades rock from fractures. Contorted laminations locally. Laminated 60 degrees to the core axis. 1 to 3% pyrite as disseminations and bands along fractures.
15.20	17.08	Pink - green very fine grained massive silicified zone. Carbonate alteration along fractures. Local alteration breccia. 1 to 2% pyrite.
17.08	18.58	Grey - grey-green fine grained silicified porphyritic rock. May be syenite. Up to 10% white feldspars phenocrysts to 1.5 mm.
18.58	21.18	Very fine grained massive pink - grey-green rock with narrow zones of pink - grey-green silicified porphyritic rock 2 to 4% pyrite as fracture fillings and disseminations.
21.18	26.58	Very fine grained green - pink silicified rock. Locally intense alteration breccia. Carbonate along fractures with chlorite and epidote. Alteration decreases at base. Buff alteration along fractures.
26.58	74.96	HIGH MAG BASALT
		Dark green to pale grey; fine grained with both coarse and very fine grained to aphanitic phases. Flow rocks are massive with well zoned coarser centres and chilled, brecciated tops. Brecciated vesicular flow top. Grain size increases down section. Strongly magnetic. Rare carbonate - quartz stringers. Trace pyrite. 27.43 To 29.12 meters : zone of carbonate alteration and epidotization. Up to to 2% pyrite as fracture fillings.
54.50	58.67	Grey weathered zone, most intense along fractures. Ground core at top.

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
19967	12.19	13.19	1.00	1-2	.07	.07
19968	13.19	14.10	.91	1	nil	nil
19969	14.10	15.20	1.10	1-3	nil	nil
19970	15.20	16.20	1.00	1-2	.07	.07
19971	16.20	17.08	.88	1-2	nil	nil
19972	17.08	18.08	1.00	1-2	nil	nil
19973	18.08	18.58	.50	1-2	nil	nil
19974	18.58	19.58	1.00	2-4	.07	.07
19975	19.58	20.58	1.00	2-3	nil	nil
19976	20.58	21.18	.60	2-3	nil	nil
19977	21.18	22.18	1.00	3-5	nil	nil
19978	22.18	23.28	1.10	2-4	nil	nil
19979	23.28	24.38	1.10	1	nil	nil
19980	24.38	25.48	1.10	TR-1	nil	nil
19981	25.48	26.58	1.10	1-3	nil	nil
19982	26.58	27.58	1.00	TR-2	nil	nil
19983	27.58	29.12	1.54	TR-2	nil	nil
19984	29.12	30.12	1.00	TR-1	.43	.43

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
74.96	79.65	SYENITE							
		Syenite. White feldspar phenocrysts to 4 mm form up to 30% of rock. Sharp contacts. Weakly magnetic. No pyrite.							
79.65	89.50	HIGH MAG BASALT							
			19985	88.50	89.50	1.00	1	.17	.17
		Medium grained dark purple-grey massive flow. Continuation of overlying unit. Strongly magnetic. Fines at base to very fine grained. Sharp contact with underlying alteration zone.							
		UPPER MINERALIZED ZONE : 89.50 - 107.63 meters.							
		Zone is centered on a poorly laminated 'chert'. Silicification is pervasive with minor alteration breccia often accompanied by carbonate alteration overprinting. 3 Zones noted on basis of silicification. Up to 10% pyrite in brecciated, laminated zones.							
89.50	93.36	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
			19986	89.50	90.50	1.00	1-2	nil	nil
		75% silicified, grey-green locally pink silicified rock. Green unaltered phases resemble very fine grained basalt. Strongly magnetic. Carbonate alteration overprinting silicification. A 7 cm zone at 90.0 meters resembles silicified variolites. Possible flow breccia. Base gradational to underlying zone. 1 to 10% pyrite as fine grained disseminations and fracture fillings.	19987	90.50	91.50	1.00	1-2	.51	.51
			19988	91.50	92.50	1.00	2-5	.07	.07
			19989	92.50	93.36	.86	5-10	.07	.06
93.36	99.32	UPPER SILICIFIED ZONE							
			19990	93.36	94.36	1.00	1	nil	nil
		100% silicified. Pink - grey very fine grained massive to laminated 'cherty' zone. Dark pink zones are slightly softer. Contorted laminations are noted. Carbonate alteration overprinting silicification in brecciated zones. Weakly magnetic. 1 to 10% pyrite as disseminations, bands, and fracture fillings.	19991	94.36	95.36	1.00	2-3	.51	.51
			19992	95.36	96.36	1.00	2-3	.51	.51
			19993	96.36	97.36	1.00	5-10	.07	.07
			19994	97.36	98.36	1.00	5-10	.07	.07
			19995	98.36	99.32	.96	2-5	nil	nil
99.32	107.63	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
			19996	99.32	100.32	1.00	2-3	nil	nil
		85% silicified. Grey - pink very fine grained massive silicified zone. Minor brecciation. Strongly magnetic.	19997	100.32	101.32	1.00	1-2	nil	nil
			19998	101.32	102.32	1.00	1	nil	nil

From	To	Description
		Carbonate alteration overprinting silicification. White feldspar phenocrysts noted at 120.50 meters. Relatively unaltered zones are very fine grained green basalt. Contacts are gradational. 1 to 3% pyrite as disseminations.
107.63	131.70	HIGH MAG BASALT
		Dark green massive flow. Strongly magnetic. Fine grained foliated top grades down section to medium grained massive flow. Rare carbonate epidote stringers. Carbonate alteration occurs locally adjacent to fractures. Pervasive carbonate alteration at base. Trace to 1% pyrite. 110.92 meters : narrow shear parallel to core axis.
		131.70 148.38 MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE.
		The zone, based on development of silicification, is composed of only transitional-type alteration. The Main Silicified Zone is not present; individual pockets of silicification seldom exceed 50cm. Average pyrite content is thus much less than normal. Minor increases noted in silicified rock. 146.11 IMPERIAL FAULT PLANE.
131.70	148.38	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE
		Strongly magnetic pink - green brecciated rock with up to 55% silicification.
131.70	133.41	45% grey - pink silicification of fine grained green basalt, gradational from overlying unit. Rock is coarse breccia with chloritic carbonate matrix. Pink zones may be syenitic. Late stage carbonate fracture fillings. Chlorite fracture fillings. 1 to 2% pyrite.
133.41	135.44	10% grey - pink silicification green - purple foliated rock. Wispy carbonate alteration along foliation. Foliated 40 degrees to the core axis. Crenulation cleavage noted with flat dip to the SW. 1 to 2% pyrite.
135.44	137.32	20% purple silicified zones in a pink - purple-grey non-foliated rock. Brecciated with chloritic matrix. Pervasive carbonate alteration. Massive zones contain chloritic laths, possibly diorite. 136.56 Meters : 4 mm clay-grit seam 50 degrees to the core axis. 10 mm yellow pyrite rich

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	Au
19999	102.32	103.32	1.00	1	.17	.17
20000	103.32	104.32	1.00	1	nil	nil
20001	104.32	105.32	1.00	1-2	nil	nil
20002	105.32	106.32	1.00	1-2	.17	.17
20003	106.32	107.00	.68	2-3	.07	.05
20004	107.00	107.63	.63	1-2	.43	.27
20005	107.63	108.63	1.00	TR-1	.07	.07
20006	129.70	130.70	1.00	TR-1	.07	.07
20007	130.70	131.70	1.00	TR	nil	nil
20008	131.70	132.70	1.00	1-2	.07	.07
20009	132.70	133.41	.71	1-2	.17	.12
20010	133.41	134.41	1.00	1	.17	.17
20011	134.41	135.44	1.03	1-2	.07	.07
20012	135.44	136.44	1.00	1-2	.17	.17
20013	136.44	137.32	.88	1-2	1.54	1.36
20014	137.32	138.32	1.00	2-3	.17	.17
20015	138.32	139.32	1.00	1-2	.07	.07
20016	139.32	140.32	1.00	1	.07	.07
20017	140.32	141.40	1.08	1-2	.07	.08
20018	141.40	142.40	1.00	1-2	.07	.07
20019	142.40	143.40	1.00	2-3	.34	.34
20020	143.40	144.35	.95	2-3	.34	.32
20021	144.35	145.35	1.00	TR-1	.34	.34
20022	145.35	146.11	.76	TR-1	.07	.05
20023	146.11	147.21	1.10	1-2	.64	.70
20024	147.21	148.38	1.17	1-2	.17	.20

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		zone adjacent to fault zone, 1 to 2% pyrite							
	137.32 141.40	45% silicification in purple foliated to massive brecciated rock. Pervasive carbonate alteration. Rock is finely brecciated chloritic fragments and matrix. Rare yellow-brown alteration zones. Fractures parallel foliation often contain clay. Foliation 40 - 50 degrees to the core axis. 1 to 2% pyrite. 138.25 To 139.29 meters : 0.80 meters core recovered.							
	141.40 144.35	10% silicification. Purple - grey with pink syenitic fragments. Silicified fragments in chloritic matrix. Extensive shearing. Silicified breccia fragments at base. Pervasive carbonate alteration. Magnetite fracture fillings. 1 To 3% pyrite in fragments and matrix adjacent to fault zone. 141.51 meters : 10 mm clay-grit seam 60 degrees to the core axis. 143.24 meters : clay-grit seam 60 degrees to the core axis. 143.70 to 144.00 meters : quartz vein.							
	144.35 146.11	15% silicified intensely foliated breccia. Carbonate and silicified fragments in chloritic shear zone matrix. Fragments stretched. Foliation often contorted. Numerous clay-grit seams. Fault zone at 144.42 meters as a clay ball. 145.30 to 146.11 meters : blocky, highly fractured core; 0.70 meters core recovery. Trace to 1% pyrite.							
	146.11 148.38	55% silicified purple - grey fragments in a green chloritic matrix. Fragments are brecciated foliation bands. Non-magnetic. Pervasive carbonate alteration. Intensely foliated. Foliation is highly contorted; locally forms circular structures. 1 to 2% pyrite as disseminations in fragments and matrix. 146.11 To 146.45 meters : honey yellow brecciated foliated zone within a purple matrix.							
148.38	152.54	FOLIATED BASALT	20025	148.38	149.38	1.00	1	.17	.17
		Fine grained dark green foliated rock with white carbonate alteration along foliation. Wispy to complete carbonate replacement of foliation. Rare silicification of carbonate alteration noted. Non-magnetic. Foliation 60 degrees to the core axis; locally contorted. Foliation decreases down section. Grades to massive basalt.	20026	149.38	150.38	1.00	TR-1	.07	.07
			20027	150.38	151.38	1.00	TR-1	nil	nil
			20028	151.38	152.54	1.16	TR-1	.07	.08

From	To	Description
152.54	258.04	BASALT

Pale green to medium grey-green with few dark green phases and usually fine to very fine grained. Finer grained pillowed flows and relatively coarser grained massive flows are found in the section. Flows are well structured with vesicular, often angularly brecciated tops and less broken interiors. Vesicular pillowed zones are occasionally found as the uppermost section in otherwise massive flows. These rocks exhibit weak shrinkage-type fracturing locally. The breaks are white carbonate filled. Rocks are non-magnetic with a trace locally.

152.54	169.45	Green fine grained massive flow. Poorly developed isolated foliated zones. Fines at base. Minor leucoxene noted. Non-magnetic. Trace to 1% pyrite. 155.97 To 156.66 meters : carbonate - quartz veining with carbonate leached. Blocky, highly fractured core. 159.72 meters : limonite coated fractures with minor clay. 168.41 to 168.80 meters : carbonate veining with euhedral quartz.
169.45	173.47	Flow contact zone. Flow breccia with angular fragments. No reaction rims. Local gas breccia with epidote - carbonate - quartz matrix. Non-magnetic.
173.47	179.30	Very fine grained - medium grained massive flow. Non-magnetic.
179.30	184.85	Porphyritic massive flow. Continuation of overlying unit. Feldspar phenocrysts to 30 mm form 1 to 2% of core.
184.85	194.79	Green fine - medium grained massive flow continuation of overlying unit. Epidote - carbonate fracture filling common. Increase in carbonate veinlets towards base
194.79	198.13	Dark green, very fine - fine grained flow contact zone. Non-magnetic. Chlorite and specular hematite fracture fillings. Pink - white carbonate veinlets with chalcopyrite common.
198.13	211.21	Dark green fine grained massive flow. Minor local flow breccia. Epidote fracture filling. Non-magnetic.
211.21	258.04	Dark green very fine grained - aphanitic pillowed flow. Brecciated flow top. Buff silicification of pillows noted. Chlorite and specular hematite fracture fillings. Pillowed flows exhibit well developed glassy selvages and interiors with well developed vesicles. Rare carbonate - quartz stringers with pyrite.

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
20029	152.54	153.54	1.00	TR	.07	.07

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
	258.04	END OF HOLE.							

BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Co-ords: 10338.3 5613.7
Azimuth: 361.0 Deg.
Dip: -50.0 Deg.
Elevation: 5010.5
Length: 230.7
Measurement: Metric
Comments: Casing left in hole

HOLE NO.: MC.85-244
Property: Newmex
Location: 33+86W 3+38N

Date Started: Aug. 12, 1985
Date Completed: Aug. 16, 1985
Logged by: R.B. Alexander

Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
61.00		-45.5	146.60		-46.0	230.70		-43.0
76.50	378.5	-47.0	182.90		-43.5			
121.90		-45.5	214.00	378.0	-45.0			

Log Summary

0.00 6.40 OVERBURDEN.

6.40 140.56 HIGH MAG BASALT.

140.56 144.19 SYENITE.

144.19 147.55 MONZONITE.

147.55 151.33 MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE.

147.55 151.33 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

151.33 163.75 CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST.

163.75 230.73 BASALT.

230.73 END OF HOLE.

From	To	Description
0.00	6.40	OVERBURDEN
6.40	140.56	HIGH MAG BASALT

Strongly magnetic, locally silicified and brecciated basalt containing massive flows and pillowed flows. The flows are dark green to grey, very fine grained to coarse grained at the base of the unit.

6.40 35.25 Massive flow : basalt is dark green - grey, very fine grained to fine grained, strongly magnetic, moderately chloritized, and weakly to moderately silicified. White to pale green coloured carbonate filled fractures are noted. Minor pyrite is noted in fracture filling and very fine grained disseminated form.

35.25 39.43 Silicified breccia : 60 to 65% silicification. Pyrite 1%, locally up to 3%. Basalt is a pale to dark grey, very fine grained, strongly magnetic, locally brecciated and silicified massive flow. Locally increasing brecciation contains carbonatization and increasing pyrite content. Carbonate filled fractures are noted. Brecciation has a shattered appearance

39.43 64.06 Pillowed flow : basalt is dark grey - green, very fine grained, strongly magnetic, with narrow weakly developed selvages. Abundant epidote, carbonate, magnetite, and pyrite are contained in veinlets. Carbonate filled fractures are noted. Interval from 62.66 to 63.56 meters contains silicified breccia, with shattered appearance and abundant epidote and pyrite veinlets.

64.06 87.70 Massive flow : basalt is dark green - grey, very fine grained, strongly magnetic, locally carbonatized, and contains magnetite, pyrite, and carbonate in veinlets. Abundant carbonate filled fractures are noted.

87.70 88.45 Monzonitic intrusive : rock is green - grey, fine grained, and chloritized, with a decussate texture formed by dark green, strongly chloritized hornblende. Pink, anhedral feldspar phenocrysts are noted, up to 3 mm. Minor veinlets containing pyrite, carbonate, and epidote are noted. Contacts are sharp and irregular.

88.45 89.39 Massive flow : dark green - grey, very fine grained, strongly magnetic.

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
18661	34.50	35.25	.75	1	tr	tr
18662	35.25	36.00	.75	2-3	tr	tr
18663	36.00	37.00	1.00	1	tr	tr
18664	37.00	38.00	1.00	1	tr	tr
18665	38.00	39.00	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
18666	39.00	39.43	.43	1	tr	tr
18667	39.43	40.00	.57	TR-1	tr	tr
18668	62.66	63.56	.90	3-4	tr	tr
18669	90.91	91.82	.91	TR-1	tr	tr
18670	139.60	140.56	.96	TR-1	tr	tr

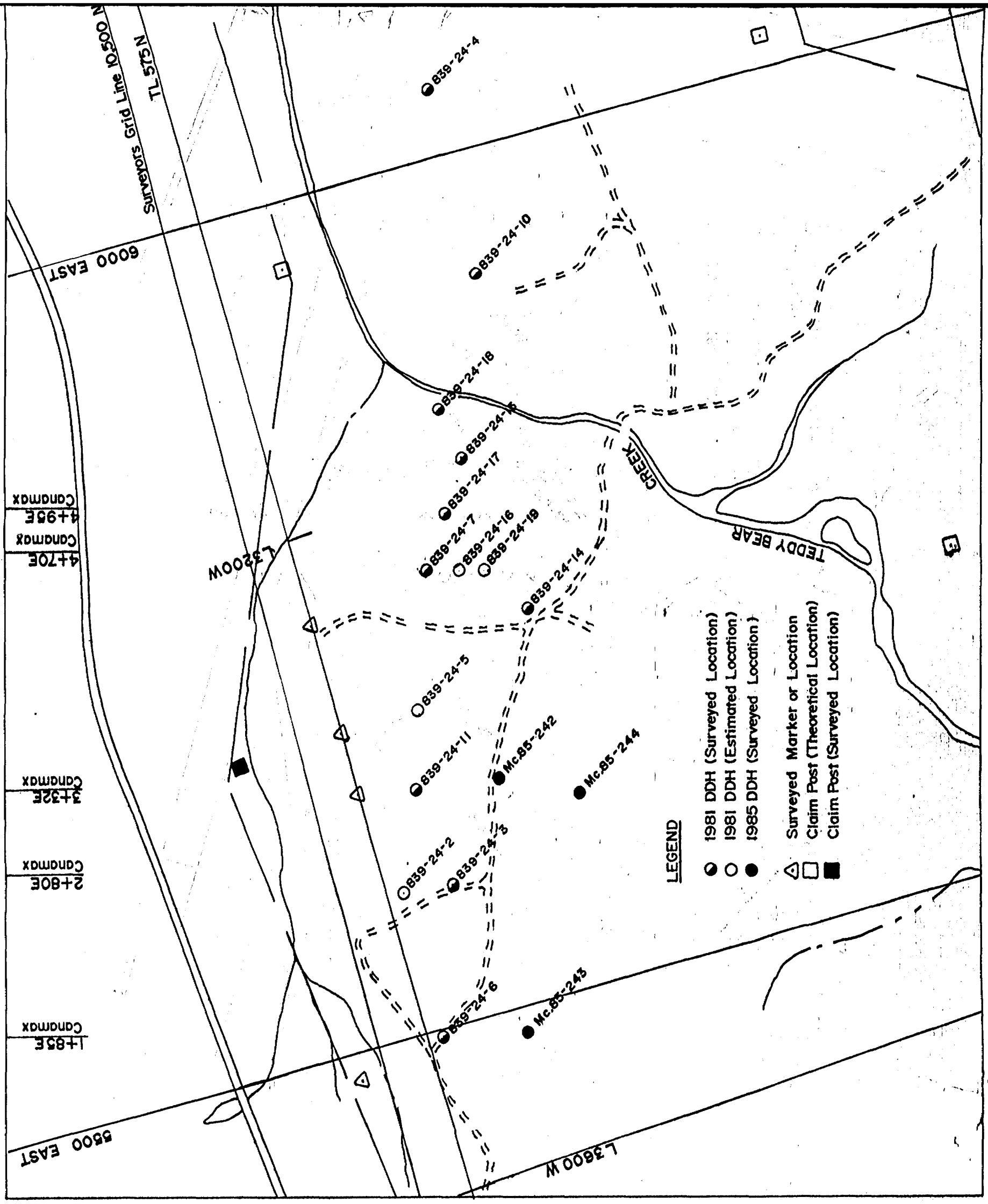
From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		89.39 90.22 Interflow sediment : sediments are dark grey to black, very fine grained, and foliated at 59 degrees to the core axis. Pyrite replacement is noted in cherty laminations. Lower contact is sheared at 54 degrees to the core axis.							
		90.22 140.56 Massive flow : flow is dark green - grey, very fine grained to medium grained, and strongly magnetic. Gradual coarsening trend down-hole. Interval from 90.91 to 91.82 meters contains silicified breccia with abundant overprinting dolomite alteration. Disseminated pyrite is noted, locally up to 1%. Breccia contains yellow brown to pale grey, angular, dolomitized fragments in a dark green - grey, basalt matrix. Locally a vuggy texture is noted.							
140.56	144.19	SYENITE							
		Red-brown, fine grained syenitic intrusive with white euhedral feldspar phenocrysts up to 3 mm. Upper and lower contacts are sharp and irregular.	18671 18672	140.56 143.19	141.50 144.19	.94 1.00	NIL NIL	.17 tr	.16 tr
144.19	147.55	MONZONITE							
		Dark grey to dark green - grey, very fine grained to fine grained, strongly magnetic, weakly chloritized and pervasively carbonatized intrusives. Abundant white to red-brown carbonate filled fractures are noted. Pyrite trace to 1%, in disseminated and fracture filling form. Lower contact is chilled, hematized, and silicified. Lower contact is sheared at 65 degrees to the core axis. Intrusive is probably of mafic composition and contains reddish-pink, fine grained, silicified and hematized, pyritic assimilated fragments. Pyrite trace to 2% in disseminated form.	18673 18674	144.19 146.59	145.19 147.55	1.00 .96	1-2 TR-1	.17 tr	.17 tr
		MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE : 147.55 - 151.33 meters.							
		The zone is thin at 3.78 meters, and is made up of highly silicified transitional silicified material. Generally 2 to 3% disseminated pyrite throughout.							
147.55	151.33	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
		Dark green, very fine grained with selective silicification in carbonatized laminations and clasts.	18675 18676 18677	147.55 148.16 149.00	148.16 149.00 149.99	.61 .84 .99	2-3 1-2 1-2	tr tr .17	tr tr .17

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		Carbonatization is indicated by a cream colouration whereas silicification has a greyer hue. Hematization accompanies silicification as a purple tint in more highly altered rock. Pyrite content averages 1-2% with up to 3% locally in silicified sections.	18678	149.99	150.60	.61	TR-1	.17	.10
			18679	150.60	151.33	.73	TR-1	tr	tr
	148.16	Breccia : 5 to 10% silicification and 2 to 3% pyrite in disseminated form are noted. Matrix is dark green - grey, fine grained, strongly magnetic, chloritized and pervasively carbonatized with both purple grey, very fine grained, silicified, rounded fragments and reddish-pink, very fine grained, silicified, subrounded fragments. Breccia is locally weakly foliated at 66 degrees to the core axis.							
148.16	149.99	Breccia : 90% silicification and 1 to 2% pyrite in disseminated and fracture filling form are noted. The degree of silicification may be descibed as variable. Breccia is dark grey to purple grey in colour, silicified and pervasively carbonatized, and is locally magnetic. Breccia contains dark grey, angular, silicified fragments, up to 0.5 cm, in a pale grey, very fine grained to aphanitic, dolomitized and silicified matrix. Locally the breccia contains red-brown to pink, aphanitic, angular to subangular fragments, up to 0.3 cm, which may be fragments of brecciated syenitic intrusive. A weakly developed foliation is noted at 47 degrees to the core axis.							
149.99	151.33	Breccia : 40% silicification and pyrite trace to 1% in disseminated and fracture filling form are noted. Breccia is dark grey to dark green - grey to pale grey in colour, variably silicified, locally magnetic and moderately to strongly foliated at 57 degrees to the core axis. Abundant white to pink carbonate veinlets and carbonate filled fractures are noted. Breccia contains dark grey, very fine grained to aphanitic, weakly silicified, angular fragments in a pale grey, aphanitic, variably silicified matrix.							
151.33	163.75	CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST							
			18680	151.33	152.10	.77	TR-1	tr	tr
		Dark purple - grey highly foliated zone containing siliceous fragments of possible syenitic composition. Pyrite contents average trace to 1%, locally up to 3%.	18681	152.10	152.85	.75	1	tr	tr
			18682	152.85	153.85	1.00	TR	tr	tr
			18683	153.85	154.85	1.00	TR	tr	tr
		159.88 MCKENNA FAULT PLANE.	18684	154.85	155.85	1.00	TR	nil	nil
			18685	155.85	156.85	1.00	TR	tr	tr

From	To	Description
	151.33 152.85	Zone contains dark to purple - grey, 2 to 3 mm alternating bands forming a moderately developed foliation at 62 degrees to the core axis. Foliation is convolute and indicates plastic deformation. Zone contains red-brown to pink, siliceous, subangular to subrounded fragments of possibly brecciated syenitic intrusive. The rock is pervasively carbonatized, and moderately to strongly chloritized. Hematite alteration is noted in dark grey to purple - grey coloured bands. Locally brecciated sections contain increasing dolomite alteration and pyrite content. Pyrite trace to 1%, locally up to 3%.
	152.85 158.85	Zone contains dark grey to dark green - grey to pale green coloured bands, up to 3 mm, forming a strongly developed, convolute foliation. The rock is generally chloritized, with weakly silicified and hematized bands. Pervasive carbonatization and carbonate filled fractures are noted. The zone is foliated at 32 degrees to the core axis at 155.13 meters, 44 degrees to the core axis at 156.34 meters, and 35 degrees to the core axis at 157.45 meters. The lower contact is a mylonitic shear at 62 degrees to the core axis.
	158.85 159.34	Breccia is foliated at 60 degrees to the core axis and contains red-brown to pink, angular, lenticular syenitic fragments in a dark green to pale green, chloritized matrix. Zone contains hematite alteration, chlorite alteration, and pervasive carbonatization. Pyrite trace to 1% in very fine grained, disseminated form. Zone is similar to the interval from 151.33 to 152.85 meters.
	159.34 163.75	Zone is strongly foliated at 57 degrees to the core axis and contains alternating 2 to 3 mm bands of chlorite and white to red-brown carbonate. The rock is locally brecciated and pervasively carbonatized with increasing pyrite content associated. Pyrite trace to 1%, locally up to 3% in very fine grained disseminated and fracture filling form. McKenna Fault : clay-grit seam is noted at 159.88 meters at 70 degrees to the core axis. Minor shears are noted at 161.97 meters at 70 degrees to the core axis, at 162.95 meters at 66 degrees to the core axis and at 163.75 meters at 62 degrees to the core

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
18686	156.85	157.85	1.00	TR	tr	tr
18687	157.85	158.85	1.00	TR	tr	tr
18688	158.85	159.34	.49	TR-2	.17	.08
18689	159.34	159.88	.54	TR	.34	.18
18690	159.88	160.90	1.02	TR-1	tr	tr
18691	160.90	161.97	1.07	TR-1	tr	tr
18692	161.97	162.95	.98	TR-1	nil	nil
18693	162.95	163.75	.80	TR-1	tr	tr

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		axis.							
163.75	230.73	BASALT	18694	163.75	164.75	1.00	TR	nil	nil
		Rocks are dark green - grey, very fine grained to fine grained, chloritized, non-magnetic massive basalts. Abundant carbonate filled fractures and carbonate filled veinlets are noted. Locally hydrothermal injection is present with epidote and chlorite alteration associated. Locally leucoxene overprinting is noted.							
		166.54 167.04 Foliated basalt : pale green, aphanitic to very fine grained, angular fragments, up to 2 mm, are contained in a dark green, chloritized, aphanitic matrix. Rocks are foliated at 44 degrees to the core axis. Upper contact is sheared at 53 degrees to the core axis. Lower contact is sheared at 25 degrees to the core axis.							
		207.00 214.50 Dark grey - green, fine grained to medium grained, chloritized massive basalt, containing leucoxene overprinting.							
		215.70 216.70 Dark grey - green, very fine grained, chloritized basalt containing possible remnant hyaloclastite, with abundant epidote and chlorite filling fractures. Leucoxene overprinting is noted.							
		229.05 230.73 Pillowed flow : dark green - grey, very fine grained to aphanitic, chloritized basalt containing moderately developed, epidotized and chloritized pillow selvages, up to 1.5 cm. Carbonate filled fractures are noted.							
		230.73 END OF HOLE.							


Surveyors Grid Line 10,500 N
TL 575 N
6000 EAST
5500 EAST
L3200W
L3600W
CREEK
TEDDY BEAR
839-24-4
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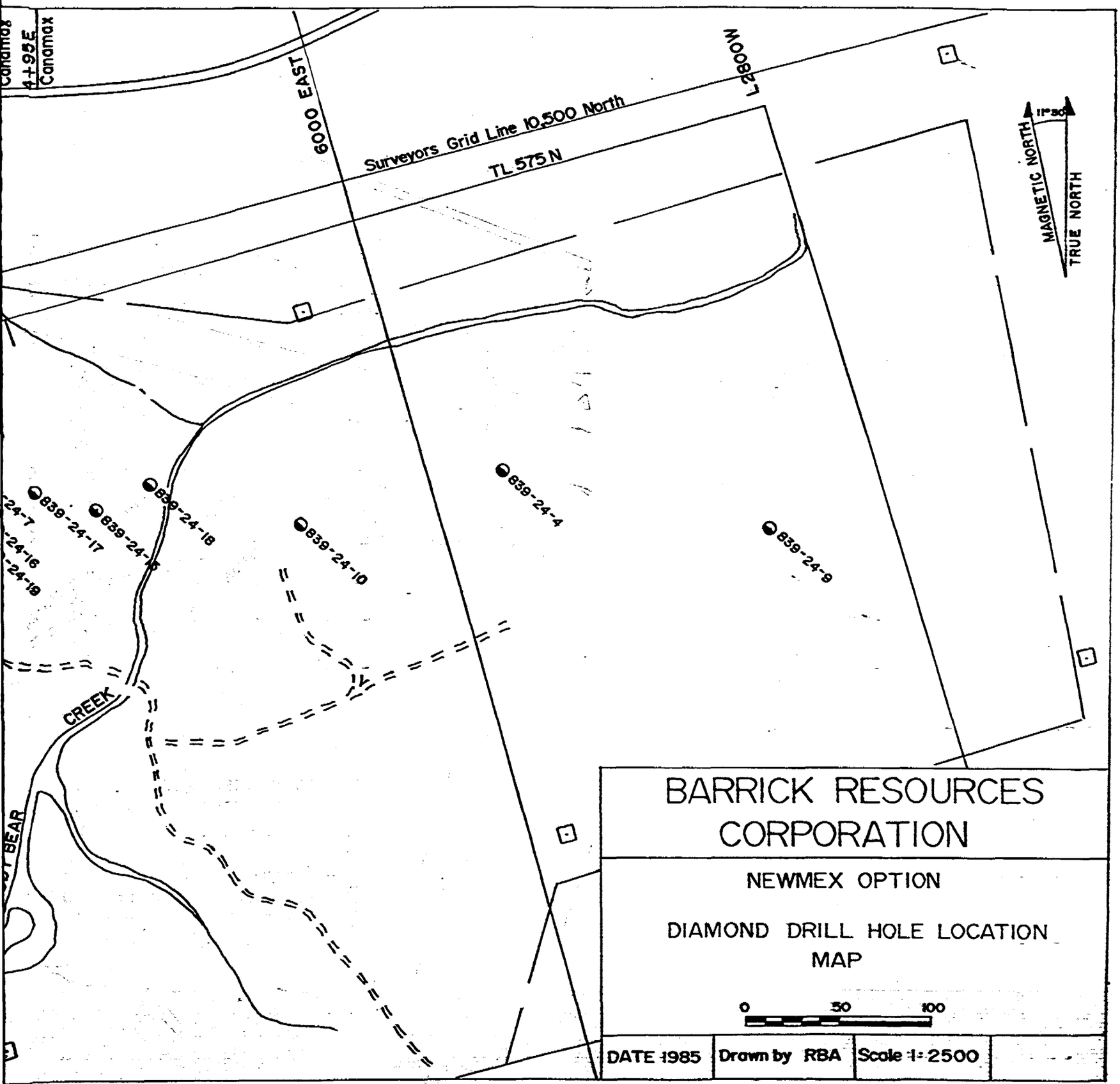
839-24-18
839-24-15
839-24-17
839-24-7
839-24-16
839-24-19
839-24-14
839-24-5
839-24-11
839-24-2
839-24-3
839-24-6
Mc.85-242
Mc.85-244
Mc.85-243
4+70E Canamax
4+95E Canamax
3+32E Canamax
2+80E Canamax
1+85E Canamax
LEGEND
1981 DDH (Surveyed Location)
1981 DDH (Estimated Location)
1985 DDH (Surveyed Location)
Surveyed Marker or Location
Claim Post (Theoretical Location)
Claim Post (Surveyed Location)



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AMERICAN BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION LTD.

An Annual Report on Exploration Activity for the Year 1985

on the

Canamax Option

(in part of Harker Township, Ontario)

N.E. Downey
A.W. Workman

November 15, 1985

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INTRODUCTION

THE CANAMAX OPTION is a 8 claim block located in Harker Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, District of Cochrane, Ontario. The property is about 50 km. east of the town of Matheson. Access is gained by logging road for 2.5 km. south of highway 101.

Barrick Resources' 1985 exploration program included helicopter-borne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys, aerial photography, diamond drilling and boundary surveys. This report will describe these programs.

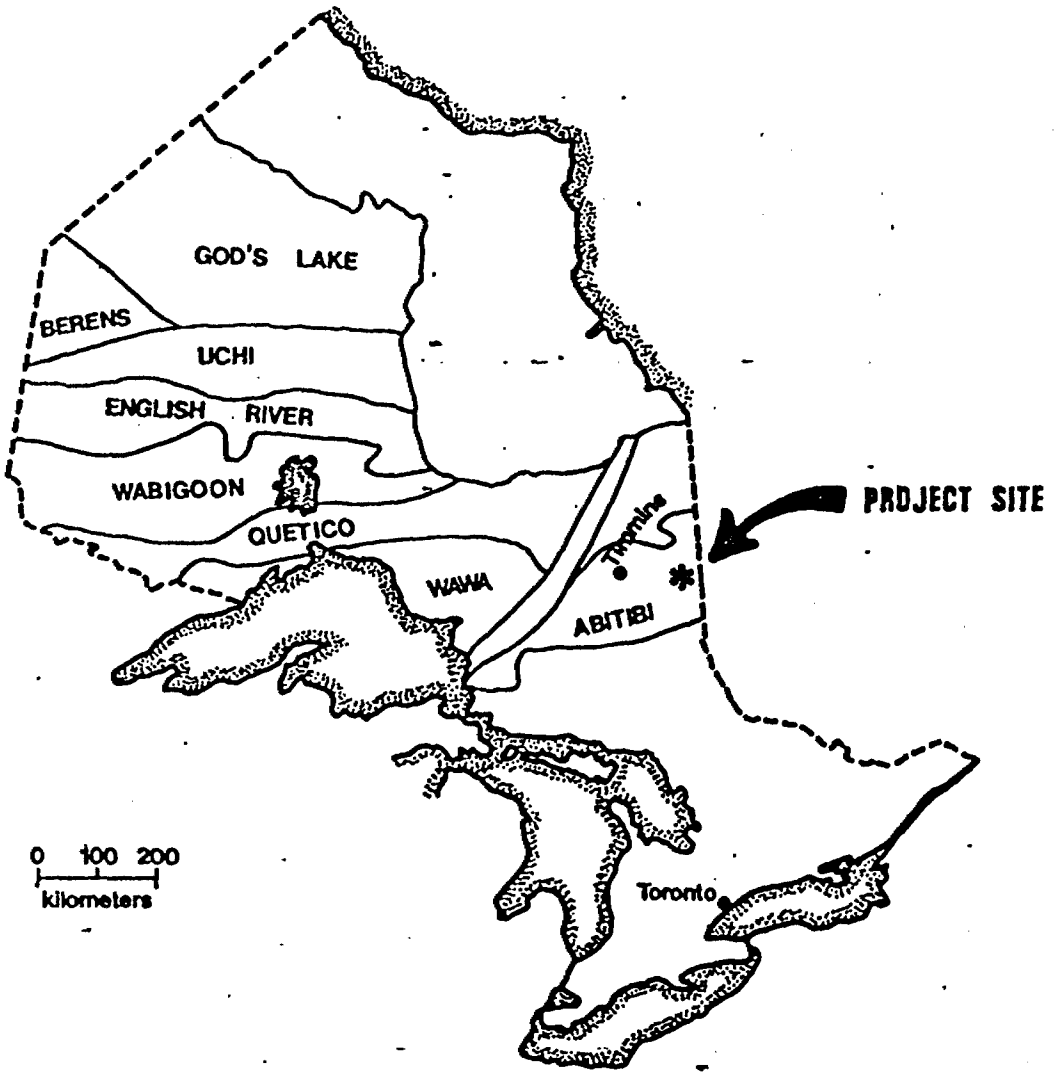
HISTORY

The claim group was staked in the name of Amax Potash Ltd. in December, 1978. Extensive gold exploration activity has taken place in the general area of the property since that late 1930's. Of greatest importance is the activity since the acquisition by Amax. In July of 1979, Amax carried out a geological mapping and prospecting program. This work reported the presence of a 50 metre thick flow breccia or mafic tuff horizon on the southwest corner of the property. In November of 1980, Amax conducted a ground magnetometer survey over the property.

In 1983, Camflo Mines (now Barrick Resources), optioned the property under a joint venture agreement with Lenora Explorations. In 1983, Barrick conducted linecutting, geological, VLF-EM, and magnetic surveys over the property.

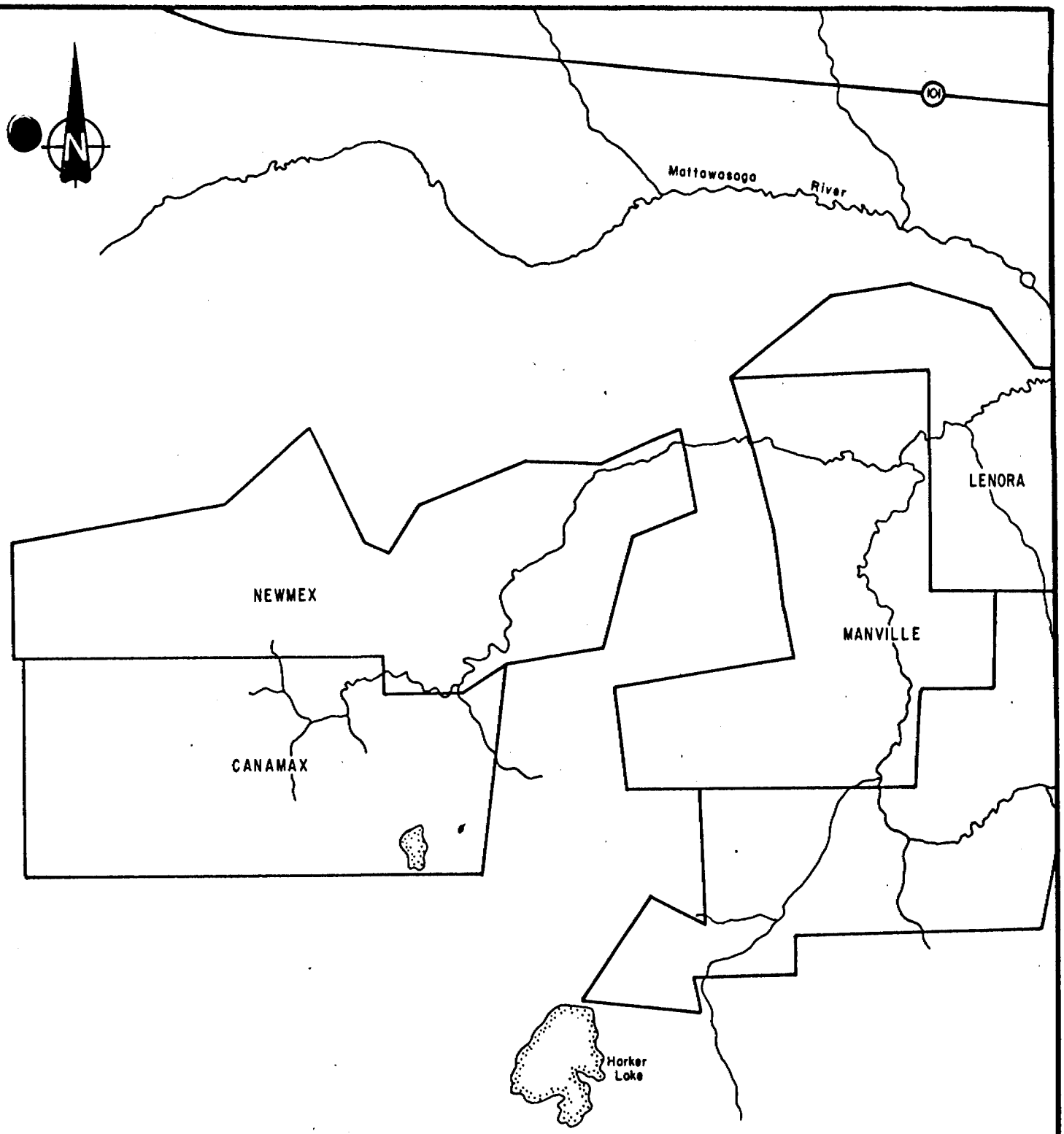
REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The volcanic rocks of Harker and Holloway Townships are of Archean age and belong to the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. This particular region is referred to



MAJOR STRUCTURAL SUB-PROVINCES
OF THE SUPERIOR PROVINCE IN ONTARIO

BW



BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION

CANAMAX PROPERTY

1000 0 1000 2000 3000

FEET

FIG. 1

as the Lightning River District. The stratigraphy of the Abitibi Belt has been subdivided as follows (Jensen, 1980):

UPPER SUPERGROUP	(Timiskaming Group
	(Blake River Group
	(Kinojevis Group
	(Stoughton-Roquemaure Group
LOWER SUPERGROUP	(Porcupine Group
	(Hunter Mine Group
	(Wakewada Group

The two supergroups represent successive volcanic cycles from ultrabasic komatiitic volcanism to acid calcalkalic volcanism. Each cycle is topped by a dominantly sedimentary (tuffaceous), sequence which reflects relative quiescence is extrusive activity.

The tectonic regime in which the majority of these rocks are located is one of regional subsidence. The formation of a broad, east-west trending synclinal basin is attributable to this subsidence. The Destor-Porcupine Complex forms the north boundary of this basin, and the south side is marked by the Larder Lake Complex.

A few later intrusives have been emplaced into the volcanic succession. Compositionally, these rocks range from pyroxenite, diabase and lamprophyre, to diorite, granite and syenite. The mafic and ultramafic varieties tend to be found as narrow dykes whereas the intermediate and felsic varieties are more common as larger, more rounded bodies.

The Destor-Porcupine Complex strikes approximately 075 degrees across Harker and Holloway Townships in the same approximate position as highway 101. Rocks to the south of this complex, or zone of dislocation, have approximately the same strike and dip 75 to 85 degrees south. All units top south - there has been no reported evidence of overturning in this area.

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS

Geophysical Surveys Inc. of Quebec City, P.Q., carried out a helicopter-borne magnetic and VLF-EM survey of 4.3 line kilometres over the property in July 1985. Survey lines were spaced approximately 200 metres apart.

Instrumentation installed in the Astra helicopter was a vertical magnetic gradiometer, a VLF-EM system, a graphic recorder, a radar altimeter, and a video-tape recording system for flight path recovery. The magnetic and EM senors were towed 30 metres below the helicopter at an average height of 45 metres above ground. The total field and quadrature components of the VLF electromagnetic field were recorded simultaneously from NAA, Cutler, Main, and NSS, Annapolis, Maryland.

The following maps, at a scale of 1:12,000, were prepared from the data:

- Isomagnetic contours of total field
- Isomagnetic contours of the vertical magnetic gradient
- The total field and quadrature profiles of the VLF-EM.

Total Field Magnetics

The Canamax Option is characterized by a generally high magnetic field. In the northern part of the property, contours above 59,500 grams reflect south-westerly striking magnetic basalts. These are very iron-rich tholeiites. An elongated, highly magnetic body in the south-central portion of the property is probably of intrusive origin. Composition is presently unknown.

Gradient Survey

The gradient survey reveals some irregularity in the contacts between highly magnetic rocks and rocks with relatively lower magnetic properties. This irregularity may be due to north-south faulting. One such example strikes approximately 195 degrees and crosses the baseline at about 38+00W. This structure may be on extension of the Teddy Bear Creek Fault.

VLF Survey

In general, the VLF survey offers a confusing picture. Some strong cross-overs and near cross-overs indicate the possibility of conductors striking more east-westerly than north-southerly. Indeed, north-westerly trending conductors have been noted on other Barrick Options and claim blocks. However, these features remain unexplained. Diamond drilling on other properties held by Barrick has failed to adequately explain their affinity. Despite this, these conductors are almost assuredly of structural rather than formational or lithological relation.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

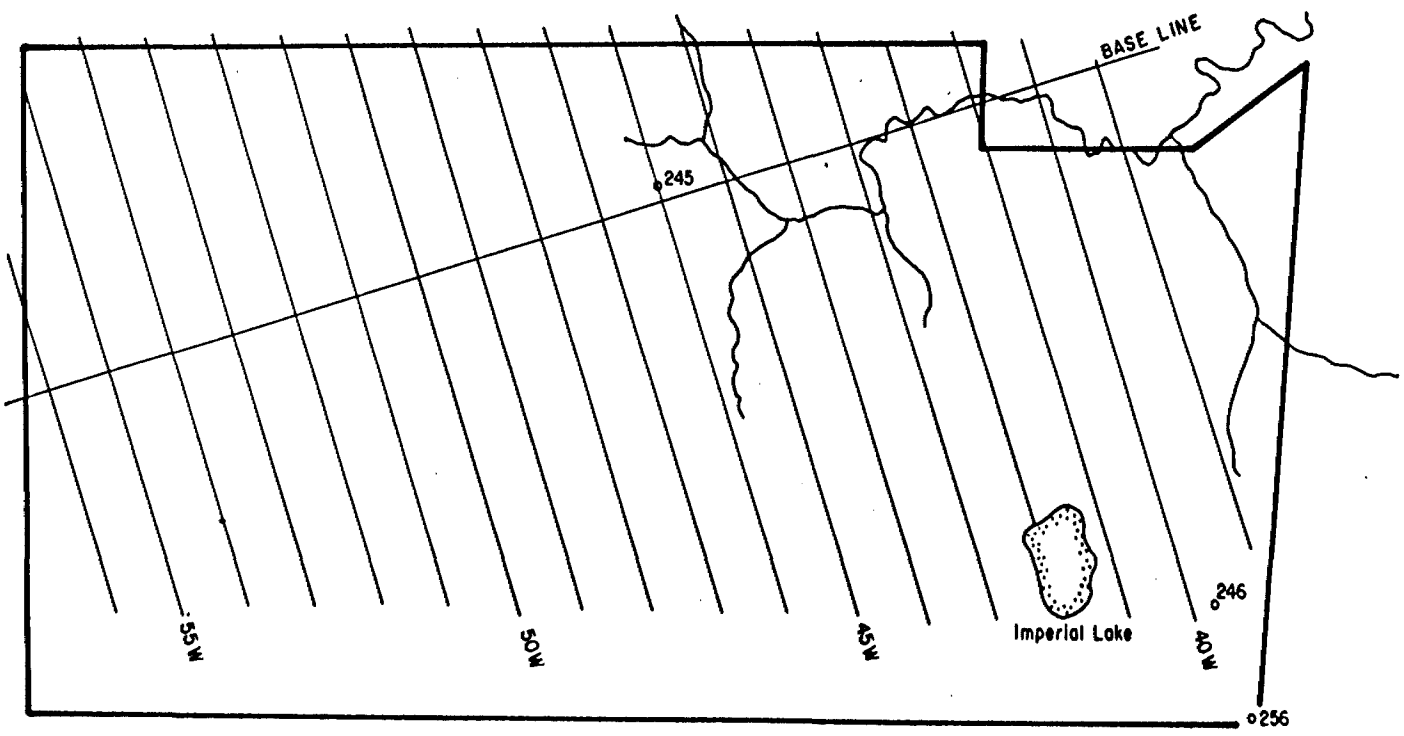
In May of 1985, Aquarius Flight Inc. conducted an airborne photographic survey of the property. The purpose of this program was to develop detailed topographic maps and provide photographs for accurate field control. Air photos at scales of 1:10,000 and 1:20,000 were produced. Mosaics were constructed as a base for the airborne geophysical program. A topographic map at a scale of 1:5,000 was produced by Golder Associates in June of 1985.

DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAMME

A total of 3 diamond drill holes was completed by Barrick Resources in 1985, for a total of 794.37 meters of drilling. The purpose of the program was to evaluate areas of low magnetics and establish stratigraphic control in an area lacking outcrop. All drilling was conducted by Philippon Diamond Drilling Inc. of Rouyn, P.Q., using BQ wireline equipment.

DDH Mc.85-245 collared at 46+00W., 1+25N., and was drilled to a final depth of 260.36 metres. This hole was collared in a weak magnetic low to evaluate an area of abundant intrusive activity. The hole encountered a series of massive, locally glomeroprophyritic, and pillowed basaltic flows. these were cut by numerous dioritic and granitic intrusives. No significant alteration was encountered. A total of 23 samples were assayed. One sample returned a value of 0.34 gms./ton.

Mc.85-256 was collared at 39+64W., 10+25S., on the southeast corner of the property of evaluate a magnetic low and intersect a suspected sedimentary horizon. the hole was drilled to a final depth of 422.45 metres. The drill hole intersected a series of massive and pillowed basaltic flows, dioritic and monzonitic intrusives. Narrow sections of interflow sediments were encountered above 91.89 metres. Alteration zones were encountered from 62.89 to 65.31 metres and 82.71 to 92.23 metres. These zones were marked by brecciation and silicification with increased pyrite concentrations. A 0.48 metre wide sample taken at 91.41 assayed 4.80 gms/ton. A 1.08 metre sample with quartz veining taken from 238.26 metres gave a value of 2.15 gms./ton. All other samples were less than 0.69 gms. A total of 72 samples were assayed for gold.



BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION

CANAMAX DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

200 100 0 200 400

METRES

DDH Mc. 85-246 was collared at 39+63W., 8+45S. to over cut hole Mc.85-256 and extend the stratigraphic section. The hole was drilled to a final depth of 111.56 metres. The hole encountered a series of massive basaltic flows cut by dioritic intrusives. A narrow breccia horizon was encountered from 100.05 to 110.47 metres. No significant alteration was encountered. One 1.08 metre sample was taken for assay. It returned a gold assay of 0.34 gms/ton.

SURVEYING

To accurately define the location of the claim block Barrick personnel undertook to cut and survey the perimeter of the property. In addition to this surveying, several leveled points were established to provide ground control for the aerial photography.

CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

An alteration zone was detected by drilling near the south boundary of the property. This zone dips onto adjoining property to the south. Its depth potential on this property is thus limited. Nevertheless, its strike extend is uncertain.

The northern portion of the property overlies the down dip extension of the alteration zone detected on the adjacent property to the north. Additional drilling is required to determine the nature of the alteration zone underlying the northern portion of the property and to determine its gold content.

The location and extension of the zone on the southern boundary can best be determined by surface geological methods.

REFERENCES

Conquer S. and Workman A., Summary Report on the Lenora Exploration Ltd. Harker Township Property, 1985.

Jensen L.S. and Langford F.F., Geology and Petrogenesis of the Archean Abitibi Belt in the Kirkland Lake Area, Ontario; O.G.S. Open File Report 5455, 1983.

Workman A.W., The McDermott Gold Deposit, C.I.M. Distribution, 1985.

BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Co-ords: 9840.1 4451.2
Azimuth: 357.7 Deg.
Dip: -55.0 Deg.
Elevation: 5000.7
Length: 260.4
Measurement: Metric
Comments: Casing left in hole

HOLE NO.: MC.85-245
Property: Canamax
Section: 4600W
Core Size: BQ
Location: 4549W 1460S
Date Started: Aug. 19, 1985
Date Completed: Aug. 29, 1985
Logged by: D. S. Riddell

Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
61.00		-54.0	182.90		-54.0	243.80		-48.5
83.20	360.0	-54.0	239.00	363.0	-50.0	260.36		-48.5

----------Log Summary----------

0.00 40.35 OVERBURDEN.
40.35 71.98 BASALT.
71.98 80.52 GRANITE.
80.52 82.28 BASALT.
82.28 84.62 GRANITE.
84.62 89.60 BASALT.
89.60 94.98 GRANITE.
94.98 99.11 BASALT.
99.11 102.45 GRANITE.
102.45 133.10 BASALT.
133.10 139.27 DIORITE.
139.27 144.23 BASALT.
144.23 152.23 GRANITE.
152.23 173.45 BASALT.
173.45 201.52 HIGH MAG BASALT.
201.52 260.36 BASALT.
260.36 END OF HOLE.

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
0.00	40.35	OVERBURDEN							
40.35	71.98	BASALT Massive flow possibly basaltic composition intrusive or sub-volcanic intrusive : dark green, fine to medium grained, euhedral to subhedral granular, subophitic texture of dark green mafics and fine white interstial feldspar. The granular texture is lost along 1 to 5 cm thick halos to carbonate and epidote filled fractures and along numerous 0.1 to 20 cm thick granitic, felsic intrusives. Felsic intrusives are pink to red, very fine grained to coarse grained and magnetic with sharp contacts, carbonatized halos and trace to 3% disseminated pyrite. Generally non-magnetic throughout with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. The core is blocky, highly fractured and locally ground with little core loss. Gradual coarsening trend down-hole. 69.11 to 69.78 meters granitic intrusive at 65 to 75 degrees to the core axis.	18730	70.98	71.98	1.00	TR-1	.09	.09
71.98	80.52	GRANITE Granitic composition intrusive : pink to red, aphanitic to locally pegmatitic, siliceous intrusive. Abundant muscovite as subhedral masses and blebs and fine disseminations with associated minor carbonate and quartz noted throughout. Locally larger masses of felted muscovite are invaded by cm scale feldspar crystals - pegmatitic. Flourite and magnetite are noted as accessory minerals, 0 to trace pyrite. Numerous chlorite coated slip faces resulting in blocky, highly fractured core. The interior of the intrusive becomes pale yellow coloured and highly siliceous with a fine white overgrowth - possibly albite. Variably magnetic from non-magnetic to highly magnetic associated with growth of acicular magnetite crystals. Intrusive contacts are sharp and well developed, chilled margins are noted. Upper contact at 70 degrees to the core axis, lower contact at 40 degrees to the core axis approximately.	18731 18732 18733 18734	71.98 72.98 78.52 79.52	72.98 73.97 79.52 80.52	1.00 .99 1.00 1.00	TR-1 TR-1 TR-1 TR-1	nil nil nil nil	nil nil nil nil
80.52	82.28	BASALT Dark green, medium grained, sub-ophitic textured massive flow - basaltic composition intrusive as described above							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW

from 40.35 to 71.98 meters. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.

82.28 84.62 GRANITE

Pink to red, medium grained, granitic intrusive as described above from 71.98 to 80.52 meters. Unlike the above intrusive no pale yellow coloured, altered centre is noted, the intrusive is relatively uniformly textured throughout. Generally strongly magnetic with magnetite crystals throughout, 0 to trace pyrite. Upper contact at 45 degrees to the core axis, lower contact at 40 degrees to the core axis. 82.43 to 82.60 meters : soft, dark green to black, biotite rich, non-magnetic mafic intrusive.

84.62 89.60 BASALT

Medium grained to locally coarse grained, massive flow to basaltic composition intrusive as described above from 40.35 to 71.98 meters. Several thin granitic intrusives are noted including a 45 cm thick intrusive from 88.51 to 88.96 meters at 45 degrees to the core axis approximately.

89.60 94.98 GRANITE

As described above from 71.98 to 80.52 meters including a pale yellow green, altered centre and local weakly epidotized zones. Locally pegmatitic with feldspar crystals up to 1.5 cm long. The intrusive centre is indistinctly color banded. Upper contact at 55 degrees to the core axis, lower contact at 50 degrees to the core axis.

94.98 99.11 BASALT

Dark green to black, fine to very fine grained, glomeroporphyritic massive flow. Clusters of white to pale orange, euhedral to anhedral, 1 mm to 1 cm diameter feldspar phenocrysts noted throughout. Relatively unaltered with minor carbonatization along contacts with granitic intrusives and local carbonate filled fractures. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.

From	To	Description
99.11	102.45	GRANITE As described above from 71.98 to 80.52 meters. Generally non-magnetic with 0 to trace pyrite. Blocky, highly fractured core and locally ground core obscuring contacts
102.45	133.10	BASALT Dark green to black, fine to very fine grained, massive flow becoming porphyritic to glomeroporphyritic down section as described above from 94.98 to 99.11 meters. Patches of biotite rich material with included basaltic fragments noted throughout. Indistinct feldspar phenocrysts are noted below 104.2 meters approximately, increasing in size and frequency down section, tapering off again below 113.5 meters. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite associated with biotite rich zones. Minor carbonate filled fractures and locally weakly carbonate brecciated. Numerous cm scale, granitic intrusives cut the core. 126.33 to 127.31 and 130.79 to 131.18 meters : granitic intrusives.
133.10	139.27	DIORITE Hornblende diorite with approximately 70 to 80% mafics, predominantly hornblende - appinite. Dark green to black, fine grained with sharp intrusive contacts and poorly developed chilled margins. The upper and lower 50 to 60 cm of the intrusive exhibit distinct, rounded, mm to cm scale, vesicular like bodies filled with granitic material. These are carbonatized and magnetic with acicular magnetite crystals. Numerous 0.5 to 4 cm diameter subrounded basaltic fragments are included throughout the intrusive. Pervasively carbonatized throughout, non-magnetic becoming weakly magnetic below 137.8 meters approximately. Trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.
139.27	144.23	BASALT Very fine grained, glomeroporphyritic massive flow as described above from 102.45 to 133.10 meters. Non-magnetic and relatively unaltered with trace disseminated pyrite throughout.
144.23	152.23	GRANITE

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
18735	133.10	134.10	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
18736	134.10	135.10	1.00	TR-1	nil	nil
18737	137.27	138.27	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
18738	138.27	139.27	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		Granitic intrusive as described above from 71.98 to 80.52 meters. Highly variable in grain size from fine grained to locally pegmatitic with 1 to 2 cm long feldspar crystals. Sudden and frequent changes in grain size suggest the possibility of multiple phases of intrusion. Upper contact at 60 degrees to the core axis and lower contact at 55 degrees to the core axis.							
152.23	173.45	BASALT							
		Continuation of the above glomeroporphyritic flow as described above from 139.27 144.23 meters. Numerous intrusives cut this unit.	18739	158.36	159.36	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
		159.36 160.67 Mafic to intermediate composition intrusive ; dark green, fine to medium grained intrusive with indistinct contacts. Relatively unaltered, moderately to strongly magnetic with 2 to 3% pyrite & crystalline blebs.	18740	159.36	160.67	1.31	2-3	tr	tr
		163.66 164.41 Granitic intrusive ; moderately magnetic with 0 to trace pyrite. Upper contact at 90 degrees to the core axis, lower contact at 70 degrees to the core axis.	18741	160.67	161.67	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
		164.41 166.39 Intermediate composition intrusive - Diorite ; green to locally pink hued, fine to medium grained, moderately magnetic intrusive with a well chloritized lower contact. 2, up to 5% disseminated pyrite throughout. Lower contact at 35 degrees to the core axis.	18742	163.66	164.41	.75	TR-1	.51	.38
		166.39 169.66 Fine grained glomeroporphyritic flow.	18743	164.41	165.41	1.00	2-4	tr	tr
		169.66 170.58 Intermediate composition intrusive - diorite ; as described above from 164.41 to 166.39 meters however highly silicified, locally buff to cream coloured with 2% disseminated pyrite. Upper contact at 30 degrees to the core axis, lower contact at 20 degrees to the core axis.	18744	165.41	166.39	.98	2-4	tr	tr
		170.58 172.69 Fine grained, highly glomeroporphyritic massive flow, 20 to 30% clustered feldspar porhyroblasts.	18745	169.66	170.58	.92	2	tr	tr
		172.69 173.45 Granitic intrusive ; as described above from 163.66 to 164.41 meters at 80 to 90 degrees to the core axis. Strongly fractured with carbonate filled fractures, 1 to 2% pyrite along intrusive margins.							
173.45	201.52	HIGH MAG BASALT							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		Dark green to black, fine grained becoming medium grained down section, magnetic massive flow. Locally 1 to 5 mm diameter white feldspar phenocrysts are noted. Fine grained chilled margins several meters thick, no flow top or flow bottom brecciation is noted. Variably weakly to strongly magnetic throughout. Relatively unaltered and virtually non-fractured with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. Several 2 to 30 cm thick granitic intrusives cut the unit.							
		201.35 201.52 Interflow sediment to 'cherty' sediments. Purple-grey, very fine grained to aphanitic, highly silicified or siliceous, non-foliated interflow sediment. Relatively unaltered, non-magnetic with 3 to 5% pyrite as crystalline lenses and disseminations. Sharp lower contact with underlying pillowed flow at 30 degrees to the core axis.							
201.52	260.36	BASALT							
		Green, fine to very fine grained, pillowed, massive and glomeroporphyritic flows. Cut by several granitic intrusives.	18746	203.97	204.97	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
		201.52 216.71 Pillowed flow : green to dark green, very fine grained pillowed flow with thin, generally less than 1 cm thick, epidotic selvages and moderately to highly silicified pillow cores. Minor carbonate filled fractures and epidotic patches, generally non-carbonatized and non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. 204.97 To 205.75 meters : granitic intrusive at 60 to 65 degrees to the core axis with 5 to 10 cm thick, carbonatized and pyritized halos in the surrounding basalts. 206.30 To 207.83 meters : highly sheared, fractured and carbonatized basalt with a thin granitic intrusive from 206.83 to 206.95 meters at 85 degrees to the core axis. This zone has a distinct grey hue due to strong carbonatization. Carbonate filled fractures are sub-parallel at 70 degrees to the core axis approximately. 1% specular hematite, moderately magnetic with 2 to 3% disseminated pyrite throughout. Several cm scale granitic intrusives are noted between 212.10 and 213.50 meters. Below 213.50 meters, approximately, the degree of carbonate fracturing increases and pillows are highly disturbed. The bottom 15 cm is a	18747	204.97	205.75	.78	TR-1	.17	.13
			18748	205.75	206.30	.55	TR-1	.17	.09
			18749	206.30	206.95	.65	2-3	.34	.22
			18750	206.95	207.83	.88	2-3	.17	.15
			18751	207.83	208.83	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
			18752	219.82	220.45	.63	3-4	nil	nil

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		brecciated and foliated basal flow in sharp contact with the underlying flow at 25 degrees to the core axis.							
216.71	219.92	Massive flow : green, fine grained, relatively unaltered and non-magnetic massive flow with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.							
219.92	220.45	Interflow sediment : purple-grey, fine grained, moderately well foliated and strongly magnetic interflow sediment. Strongly pervasively carbonatized with 3 to 4% disseminated pyrite. Foliated at 80 degrees to the core axis approximately. The lost core is ground core with approximately 10 cm lost.							
220.45	235.30	Massive flow as described above from 216.71 to 219.92 meters. Gradual coarsening trend down-hole becoming medium grained down section. Trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. Cut by several granitic intrusives eg. 220.90 to 221.30 meters and 223.38 to 224.80 meters. Below 233.5 meters gradual fining trend down-hole to a very fine grained flow bottom.							
235.30	236.86	Glomeroporphyritic flow as described above from 102.45 to 133.10 meters. Locally brecciated of flow brecciated, generally highly siliceous throughout.							
236.86	238.64	Granitic intrusive as described above from 71.98 to 80.52 meters. Upper contact at 35 degrees to the core axis and lower contact at 50 degrees to the core axis.							
238.64	250.25	Continuation of the above glomeroporphyritic flow from 235.30 to 236.86 meters. Locally fractured with intense patchy pale green, epidotization. Several cm scale granitic intrusives noted throughout. No feldspar porphyroblasts are noted in the lower 2.0 meters of the flow.							
250.25	250.57	Pale green, epidotic flow contact zone, predominantly flow top breccia.							
250.57	260.36	Massive flow : dark green, very fine grained, relatively unaltered and non-magnetic massive flow. Cut by several granitic intrusives up to 30 cm thick. Trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.							
260.36		END OF HOLE.							

NOTE: between the 789 and 806 footage markers 3.24 m of core is missing due to mis-marked core..

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW

The hole ends at 260.36 m however approximately 2 feet of highly ground core is noted below this point..

BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Co-ords: 9154.5 5046.6
Azimuth: 364.5 Deg.
Dip: -60.0 Deg.
Elevation: 5004.2
Length: 111.6
Measurement: Metric
Comments: Casing left in hole

HOLE NO.: MC.85-246
Property: Canamax Option
Section: 3975W
Core Size: BQ
Location: 39+63W 8+44S

Date Started: 17 Sept., 1985
Date Completed: 20 Sept., 1985
Logged by: N.Downey

Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
61.00		-51.0	88.70	358.0	-53.0			

Log Summary

0.00 36.56 OVERBURDEN.

36.56 48.31 DIORITE.

48.31 53.85 BASALT.

53.85 77.54 DIORITE.

77.54 90.15 BASALT.

90.15 100.05 DIORITE.

100.05 111.56 BASALT.

111.56 Meters END OF HOLE.

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
0.00	36.56	OVERBURDEN							
36.56	48.31	DIORITE Medium to coarse grained, dark grey-green - black massive intrusive rock. Chloritized mafics up to 4 mm in felsic matrix. Base is black hornblendite. Sharp contact with underlying basalt. Chilling not evident. Epidote fracture fillings. Locally magnetic. Fines at base. Blocky, highly fractured core.							
48.31	53.85	BASALT Fine to very fine grained, dark green massive basalt. Blocky, highly fractured core, grease and mud covered core. Locally weakly magnetic. Quartz and epidote fracture fillings. Foliation noted locally. 50.28 50.95 Diorite. Epidotized matrix. Sharp intrusive contacts. Strongly magnetic.							
53.85	77.54	DIORITE Fine to medium grained, dark grey-green massive intrusive rock. Rocks are non-magnetic with a trace locally. Felsic matrix locally epidotized. Rare quartz epidote fracture fillings. As much as 0.61 meters of ground core at 62.79 meters.							
77.54	90.15	BASALT Green fine grained massive basalt. Abundant epidote quartz fracture fillings. Local epidotized zones. Locally magnetic. Minor local foliated zones. Possible selvages.	15937	79.85	80.93	1.08	0.5	.34	.37
90.15	100.05	DIORITE Grey-green fine grained massive intrusive rock. Non-magnetic. Felsic matrix. Rare carbonate - quartz stringers. Top contact is quartz - carbonate veinlet. Fines at base.							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
100.05	111.56	BASALT							
		Pale green to medium grey-green with few dark green phases and usually fine to very fine grained. Flow rocks are massive with well zoned coarser centres and chilled, brecciated tops. Lavas are non-magnetic, locally weakly to moderately magnetic (flow margins, selvages, etc.).							
	100.05	110.47 Flow top breccia. Dark green fragments to 6 cm. Matrix is dark green chloritic, often with epidote and carbonate. Upper section contains fractured glassy fragments. Fragments develop reaction rims down section and become indistinct at base. Pale epidotized and silicified zone noted. Non-magnetic. Quartz epidote carbonate stringers.							
	110.47	111.56 Green fine grained massive flow. Gradational to overlying unit. Locally magnetic. Quartz carbonate epidote stringers.							
		111.56 END OF HOLE.							

BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Co-ords: 8975.5 5036.2
Azimuth: 359.7 Deg.
Dip: -60.0 Deg.
Elevation: 5008.8
Length: 422.5
Measurement: Metric

Section: 3975W
Core Size: BQ

HOLE NO.: MC.85-256
Property: Canamax Option
Location: 39+64W 10+25S

Date Started: 29 Aug., 1985
Date Completed: 17 Sept., 1985
Logged by: N. Downey

Comments: Misplaced and grease covered core throughout hole

Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
61.00		-52.5	201.50	364.0	-52.0	420.90		-48.0
121.90		-51.5	339.20	361.5	-50.0			
182.90		-51.0	381.30	363.0	-49.0			

----------Log Summary----------

0.00 41.15 OVERBURDEN.
41.15 62.89 BASALT.
62.89 65.31 UPPER MINERALIZED ZONE.
62.89 64.37 UPPER SILICIFIED ZONE.
64.37 65.31 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED BASALT.
65.31 75.80 BASALT.
75.80 82.71 CHERTY SEDIMENTS.
82.71 92.23 UPPER MINERALIZED ZONE.
82.71 91.89 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.
91.89 92.23 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED BASALT.
92.23 99.20 BASALT.
99.20 100.63 MONZONITE.
100.63 129.24 BASALT.
129.24 151.17 DIORITE.
151.17 292.93 BASALT.
292.93 296.00 LAMPROPHYRE.
296.00 307.34 DIORITE.
307.34 315.09 BASALT.
315.09 317.05 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.
317.05 319.45 MONZONITE.
319.45 353.95 BASALT.
353.95 365.19 DIORITE.
365.19 371.50 BASALT.
371.50 393.37 DIORITE.
393.37 422.45 HIGH MAG BASALT.
422.45 END OF HOLE.

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
0.00	41.15	OVERBURDEN							
41.15	62.89	BASALT Pale green to medium grey-green with few dark green phases and usually fine to very fine grained. The section is dominantly pillowed flows with few relatively coarser grained massive varieties. Pillowed flows exhibit well developed glassy selvages and interiors with well developed vesicles. Lavas are non-magnetic, locally weakly to moderately magnetic (flow margins, selvages, etc.). Pillowed flow is moderately to strongly silicified, becoming paler coloured with silicification. 44.45 44.75 Mafic intrusive. Contains biotite and chloritized mafics. Pervasive carbonate alteration. Non-magnetic. 53.89 55.72 Zone of pervasive carbonatization centered on a brecciated section from 54.29 to 54.71 meters, at 30 degrees to the core axis. Brown dolomitization and rare purple silicification of fragments noted. Less than 1% pyrite in matrix.	20030	53.89	54.81	.92	0.5	tr	tr
			20031	54.81	55.72	.91	0.5	tr	tr
			20032	61.89	62.89	1.00	TR	tr	tr
		62.89 65.31 UPPER MINERALIZED ZONE. Narrow purple zone of intense silicification. Brown dolomitization adjacent to fractures. Abundant pyrite.							
62.89	64.37	UPPER SILICIFIED ZONE Purple silicified breccia. Angular silicified fragments in silicified matrix. Brown dolomitization zone adjacent to fractures decreasing down section. Minor sericite noted in dolomite zones. Silica dumping decreases down section. Specular hematite on fractures. 2 To 5% pyrite in matrix, highest in dolomitized zones near top. Strongly magnetic.	20033	62.89	63.63	.74	5	nil	nil
			20034	63.63	64.37	.74	2-3	nil	nil
64.37	65.31	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED BASALT 10% grey silicified zones in very fine grained green pillowed flow. Silicification occurs along fractures, often with quartz - carbonate veinlets. Reactive to HCl. Strongly magnetic. 1% pyrite.	20035	64.37	65.31	.94	1-2	nil	nil

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
65.31	75.80	BASALT							
		Pale green to medium grey-green with few dark green phases and usually fine to very fine grained. The section is dominantly pillowed flows with few relatively coarser grained massive varieties. Pillowed flows exhibit well developed glassy selvages and interiors with well developed vesicles. Lavas are non-magnetic, locally weakly to moderately magnetic (flow margins, selvages, etc.). Pillowed flow is moderately to strongly silicified, becoming paler coloured with silicification. Aphanitic foliated flow bottom with 2 to 5% pyrite as laminations and fracture fillings. Sharp contact with underlying sediments. Rare carbonate - quartz stringers.	20036	65.31	66.31	1.00	TR	tr	tr
			20037	74.80	75.80	1.00	1-3	nil	nil
75.80	82.71	CHERTY SEDIMENTS							
		Dark grey - grey-green with minor black bands. Narrow green ash beds are noted. Narrow buff bleached carbonate alteration zones occur adjacent to fractures. Laminated 50 degrees to the core axis. Zone does not appear to be silicified. Graded bedding not present. Trace to 3% pyrite concentrated along laminations. Minor carbonate - quartz filled fractures.	20038	75.80	76.80	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			20039	76.80	77.80	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			20040	77.80	78.80	1.00	0.5	nil	nil
			20041	78.80	79.80	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			20042	79.80	80.80	1.00	0.5	nil	nil
			20043	80.80	81.65	.85	0.5	tr	tr
			20044	81.65	82.71	1.06	0.5	tr	tr
		81.65 82.71 Dark green very fine grained - fine grained massive flow. Vesicular flow top. Epidote fracture fillings. Sharp base with UPPER MINERALIZED ZONE. Non-magnetic. Trace pyrite.							
		82.71 92.23 UPPER MINERALIZED ZONE.							
		Zone is dominantly composed of silicified 'cherty' sediments. Pyrite is generally low, but alteration is well developed. Section is non-magnetic. Zone extends into underlying pillowed flow.							
82.71	91.89	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
		Grey - dark green foliated 'cherty' rock. Amount of silicification is unknown because of the original 'cherty' nature of the rock, zone is also grease coated.	20045	82.71	83.71	1.00	1	tr	tr
			20046	83.71	84.71	1.00	2-4	.34	.34
			20047	84.71	85.71	1.00	2-3	.17	.17
			20048	85.71	86.41	.70	2-3	.69	.48
		82.71 86.41 Possibly 80 to 90% silicification in grey laminated 'cherty' rock. Lamination generally well perserved at 48 degrees to the core axis. Silica dumping common. Only local brecciation. Brown dolomitization	20049	86.41	87.41	1.00	1-2	.34	.34
			20050	87.41	88.41	1.00	1	tr	tr
			20051	88.41	89.41	1.00	1-2	.69	.69
			20052	89.41	90.41	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			20053	90.41	91.41	1.00	2-4	.17	.17

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		noted adjacent to fractures as an alteration halo. Non-reactive to HCl, except in narrow buff carbonate alteration zones. 1 to 4% pyrite as disseminations and lamination replacements.	20054	91.41	91.89	.48	2-4	4.80	2.30
	86.41 91.89	Possibly 45% silicification in dark green foliated rock. Silicified breccia zones are fracture controlled. Alteration increases at base. Purple breccia fragments with occasional dolomitized rims. Minor sericite noted. Silica dumping occurs near base. Carbonate overprinting of silicification noted. 1 To 5% pyrite as blebs and disseminations in matrix of brecciated zones.							
91.89	92.23	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED BASALT	20055	91.89	92.23	.34	1-2	.34	.12
		40% silicification in very fine grained grey-green variolitic flow top. Continuation of overlying silicification. Grey breccia fragments. Brown dolomitized rims noted. Silica dumping noted. Variolites at top of zone. 1 to 2% pyrite in matrix.							
92.23	99.20	BASALT							
		Very fine grained - aphanitic dark green pillowed flow. Pillowed flows exhibit well developed glassy selvages and interiors with well developed vesicles. Selvages are variolitic. Pillowed flow is moderately to strongly silicified, becoming paler coloured with silicification. Narrow buff carbonate alteration zones are noted adjacent to fractures. Non-magnetic. Non-reactive to HCl.							
99.20	100.63	MONZONITE							
		Mafic intrusive. Fine grained grey-green. 30% dark green chloritized mafic laths up to 5 mm. Sharp chilled contacts. Non-magnetic. Non-reactive to HCl.							
100.63	129.24	BASALT							
		Fine grained - aphanitic dark green pillowed flow, continuation of overlying unit. Selvages are generally variolitic. Pillowed flow is moderately to strongly silicified, becoming paler coloured with silicification. Rocks are non-magnetic. Minor quartz veinlets.							
		107.00 118.43 Selvages are indistinct.							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
	118.43	118.67 Flow breccia. Fragments are rounded with reaction rims.							
129.24	151.17	DIORITE							
		Fine grained - medium grained grey-green massive rock. Grain size increases down section. Chloritized mafic laths up to 5 mm in white feldspar matrix. Minor epidote fracture filling. Rare carbonate - quartz veinlets. Non-magnetic.							
		133.39 135.28 Very fine grained - aphanitic green pillowed flow inclusion. Sharp intrusive contacts. Non-magnetic.							
151.17	292.93	BASALT							
		Pale green to medium grey-green with few dark green phases and usually fine to very fine grained. Finer grained pillowed flows and relatively coarser grained massive flows are found in the section. Flows are well structured with vesicular, often angularly brecciated tops and less broken interiors. Pillowed flows exhibit well developed glassy selvages and interiors with well developed vesicles. Massive flows are occasionally flow brecciated with rounded, reaction rimmed fragments. These fragments reveal a variety of alteration styles (chiefly silicification) and textures. Flow top breccia is characterized by highly angular clasts and relative uniformity of alteration. Lavas are non-magnetic, locally weakly to moderately magnetic (flow margins, selvages, etc.). Pillowed flow is moderately to strongly silicified, becoming paler coloured with silicification.	20056	155.37	156.37	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
			20057	156.37	157.37	1.00	1-2	.17	.17
			20058	157.37	158.37	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			20059	158.37	159.10	.73	0.5	tr	tr
			20060	167.90	168.90	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			20061	168.90	169.90	1.00	TR	.17	.17
			20062	169.90	171.03	1.13	TR	.07	.08
			20063	171.03	172.10	1.07	0.5	.07	.07
			20064	227.32	228.32	1.00	TR	.07	.07
			20065	228.32	229.32	1.00	0.5	.51	.51
			15901	237.26	238.26	1.00	TR	.07	.07
			15902	238.26	239.34	1.08	1-2	2.15	2.32
			15903	253.90	254.90	1.00	1-2	.17	.17
			15904	262.76	263.09	.33	2-3	nil	nil
			15905	286.85	287.85	1.00	3-5	.07	.07
			15906	287.85	288.85	1.00	2-3	nil	nil
			15907	288.85	289.85	1.00	1-2	nil	nil
			15908	289.85	290.85	1.00	0.5	nil	nil
			15909	290.85	291.85	1.00	1-2	nil	nil
			15910	291.85	292.93	1.08	0.5	.07	.08
		151.17 155.37 Dark green aphanitic - very fine grained pillowed flow. Selvages contain flow breccia, non-magnetic. Rock is siliceous. Carbonate alteration at base.							
		155.37 159.10 Fault zone, George-type. Intense pervasive carbonate alteration at base. Ground core common with 65% core recovery. Numerous clay-grit seams at 30 to 40 degrees to the core axis. From 155.62 to 156.00 meters is brecciated quartz - carbonate veining with chloritic matrix. Minor pyrite. An often brecciated foliation is noted at 60 degrees to the core axis below 158.55 meters - pale green in colour.							
		159.10 167.52 Pale green very fine grained - aphanitic pillowed flow. Pillows are often silicified. Buff silicified zones common. Non-magnetic. Quartz - carbonate veinlets							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		and carbonate - quartz veinlets common. Pervasive carbonate alteration at base. Grades down section to foliated basalt.							
167.52	168.90	Foliated basalt. Khaki green, strongly foliated at 38 degrees to the core axis. Intense pervasive carbonate alteration. Minor sericite noted. Contacts gradational to pillowed flow.							
168.90	171.03	Khaki green pillowed flow. Carbonate alteration along fractures. Non-magnetic. Trace pyrite.							
171.03	172.10	Carbonate - quartz veining parallel to core axis. Trace to 1% pyrite.							
172.10	177.81	Dark green very fine grained - aphanitic pillowed flow. Epidotized adjacent to fractures. Minor quartz - carbonate stringers. Pillows often silicified. Non-magnetic.							
177.81	178.82	MONZONITE. Dark green porphyritic. White feldspars up to 2 mm. Dark green chloritized mafics to 2 mm. Biotite noted. Sharp chill contacts.							
178.82	185.60	Green very fine grained - aphanitic pillowed flow. Selvages are poorly developed and epidotized. Non-magnetic.							
185.60	189.40	Increased epidotization of selvages. Pillows are silicified.							
189.40	197.68	Selvages poorly developed and widely spaced. Selvages epidotized.							
197.68	203.15	Flow breccia. Angular - rounded fragments. Larger fragments have reaction rims. Grades down section to massive flow. Zone at 200.40 - 200.87 meters fault gouge, ground core. Limonite on fractures. Approximately 35 degrees to the core axis. 10 cm core recovered.							
203.15	204.84	Green fine grained massive flow. Non-magnetic. Epidote fracture filling.							
204.84	206.75	Glomeroporphyritic massive flow. Scattered white feldspar crystals to 20 mm. Non-magnetic.							
206.75	207.28	Basal breccia. Top contains feldspar phenocrysts. Rounded fragments.							
207.28	207.70	Flow top breccia. Rounded fragments with chilled margins. Vesicular fragments noted.							
207.70	214.90	Fine grained green massive flow. Rare feldspar phenocrysts to 4 mm. Non-magnetic. Minor epidote fracture filling. Gradational to underlying unit.							
214.90	226.80	Pale - dark green, very fine grained - aphanitic pillowed flow. Selvages well developed with epidote and quartz. Non-magnetic. 218.42 To 218.90 meters : carbonate weathered from fractures. Limonite on fractures.							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
	226.80	228.32 Mafic intrusive, greenish-pink fine grained. White feldspar phenocrysts to 5 mm. Abundant basalt fragments. Non-reactive to HCl.							
	228.32	237.26 Fine grained - aphanitic green pillowed flow. Selvages well developed. Continuation of overlying unit. Top contains abundant carbonate - quartz veinlets with pyrite.							
	237.26	239.34 Pillowed flow with brown dolomitization adjacent to quartz - carbonate stringers. White quartz filled tension fractures. 238.66 To 239.00 meters : brecciated foliated zone of quartz - carbonate veining. 60% of rock is basalt. Trace to 1% pyrite.							
	239.34	288.85 Fine grained - aphanitic pillowed flow continuation of overlying unit. Rare narrow bands of carbonate alteration with pyrite. Carbonate - quartz stringers contain pyrite and chalcopyrite. Epidotized selvages. 254.15 to 254.35 meters : carbonate alteration breccia. Minor sericite. 2% pyrite. 262.76 To 263.09 meters : fine grained pinkish-green felsic intrusive. Indistinct white - pink feldspar phenocrysts to 1.5 mm. 2 to 3% pyrite. 267.91 To 268.08 meters : monzonite. Pink feldspar phenocrysts to 2 mm. Chloritic matrix. Biotite noted. Pervasive carbonate alteration. Non-magnetic. Trace pyrite. 268.85 To 288.85 meters : zone of intense epidotization. Epidotized spheres at base resembles vesicles. Flow contact not noted. Locally strongly magnetic. 2 to 5% pyrite.							
	288.85	292.93 Dark green fine grained massive basalt. Section is oil covered. Local strongly epidotized foliated zones. Quartz - carbonate stringers contain abundant pyrite. Locally magnetic.							
292.93	296.00	LAMPROPHYRE							
			15911	292.93	293.93	1.00	0.5	nil	nil
		Medium - fine grained dark green intrusive. Abundant chlorite and biotite. Chloritized mafics to 3 mm in felsic matrix - biotite wraped buff green spheres to 6 mm. Pervasive carbonate alteration. Non-magnetic.	15912	293.93	295.13	1.20	0.5	.04	.05
296.00	307.34	DIORITE							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
			15913	306.34	307.34	1.00	0.5	nil	nil
		Grey-green fine - medium grained rock. Chloritized mafics to 5 mm in felsic matrix. Narrow bands of lamprophyre occurs near top of unit. Sharp intrusive contacts. Locally foliated. Locally strongly magnetic. Trace to 1% pyrite as disseminations.							
307.34	315.09	BASALT							
			15914	307.34	308.34	1.00	1-2	.07	.07
		Fine grained green massive flow. Locally weakly magnetic. Numerous quartz carbonate epidote veinlets with up to 2% pyrite. Carbonate filled tension fractures becoming numerous at base.	15915	308.34	309.34	1.00	1-2	nil	nil
			15916	309.34	310.34	1.00	0.5	nil	nil
			15917	310.34	311.34	1.00	0.5	nil	nil
			15918	311.34	312.34	1.00	1-2	.07	.07
			15919	312.34	313.34	1.00	0.5	.07	.07
			15920	313.34	314.37	1.03	1	nil	nil
			15921	314.37	315.09	.72	0.5	nil	nil
314.37	315.09	Syenite - white to pink feldspar phenocrysts to 2 mm form bulk of rock. Non-magnetic.							
315.09	317.05	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
			15922	315.09	316.09	1.00	2-4	.07	.07
		20% grey - purple-grey silicification in fine grained green foliated rock. Pervasive carbonate alteration, often wispy replacements along foliation. Carbonate alteration breccia is often silicified. Brown dolomitization noted locally. Rare yellow sericite in highly foliated zones. Foliation is 75 to 80 degrees to the core axis. Strongly magnetic. 1 to 4% pyrite, decreasing down section.	15923	316.09	317.05	.96	1-3	.07	.07
317.05	319.45	MONZONITE							
			15924	317.05	318.05	1.00	1-2	.07	.07
		Dark grey-green fine grained intrusive rock. Chloritized mafics to 3 mm in felsic matrix. Locally magnetic. 1 To 2% pyrite. Contains narrow syenitic intrusive bands.	15925	318.05	318.68	.63	1-2	nil	nil
			15926	318.68	319.45	.77	TR	nil	nil
318.68	319.45	Syenite. Feldspar phenocrysts to 3 mm form 80% of rock. Strongly magnetic.							
319.45	353.95	BASALT							
			15927	319.45	320.45	1.00	0.5	.07	.07
		Dark green to pale grey, fine grained with both coarse and very fine grained to aphanitic phases. Finer grained pillowed flows and relatively coarser grained massive flows are found in the section. Lavas are non-magnetic, locally weakly to moderately magnetic (flow margins, selvages, etc.). Apart from weak to moderate pervasive chloritization, the rocks are essentially unaltered.	15928	320.45	321.45	1.00	1-2	nil	nil
			15929	324.75	325.75	1.00	1-2	.17	.17
			15930	325.75	326.50	.75	0.5	nil	nil
			15931	351.44	352.44	1.00	1-2	nil	nil
			15932	352.44	352.95	.51	1-2	nil	nil
			15933	352.95	353.95	1.00	0.5	nil	nil
319.45	324.75	Very fine grained - aphanitic green pillowed flow. Selvages are poorly							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		developed, often with quartz epidote carbonate veinlets. Narrow bands of overlying intrusive occur near top. Carbonate stringers carry specular hematite. Selvages carry pyrite and chalcopyrite.							
	324.75 326.50	Green fine grained foliated basalt with foliation at 60 degrees to the core axis. Carbonate - quartz stringers with pyrite and chalcopyrite. Numerous narrow syenitic intrusives occur near top, carrying feldspar phenocrysts up to 3 mm in size.							
	326.50 351.44	Fine - medium grained green massive basalt. Cut by fine grained basaltic intrusives. Magnetic. Chloritized mafic laths in felsic matrix.							
	351.44 353.95	Zone of pervasive carbonate alteration. Quartz vein at 352.49 to 352.75 meters. Strongly magnetic adjacent to quartz veining. Zone carries 1 to 2% pyrite as fine disseminations.							
353.95	365.19	DIORITE							
		Fine grained grey-green intrusive rock. Chloritized mafics to 1.5 mm in a felsic matrix. Non-magnetic. Non-reactive to HCl. Rare carbonate - quartz filled fractures.							
365.19	371.50	BASALT							
		Aphanitic - very fine grained dark green pillowed flow. Well developed magnetic selvages. Rare carbonate - quartz stringers.							
371.50	393.37	DIORITE							
		Dark grey-green fine grained massive rock. Very homogeneous. Locally magnetic, increasing down section. Trace to 1% pyrite as disseminations, up to 2% in quartz stringers.	15934	389.20	390.20	1.00	0.5	nil	nil
			15935	390.20	391.20	1.00	0.5	nil	nil
			15936	391.20	392.40	1.20	1-2	nil	nil
393.37	2.45	HIGH MAG BASALT							
		Very dark green pillowed flow. Pillowed flows exhibit well developed glassy selvages and interiors with well							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		developed vesicles. Strongly magnetic. Selvages contain abundant pyrite. Red-brown carbonate occurs in selvages and epidote quartz veinlets.							
		422.45 END OF HOLE.							

030

AMERICAN BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION LTD.

An Annual Report on Exploration Activity for the Year 1985

on the

Manville Option

A.W. Workman
Senior Geologist

November 15, 1985

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INTRODUCTION

Location of Property

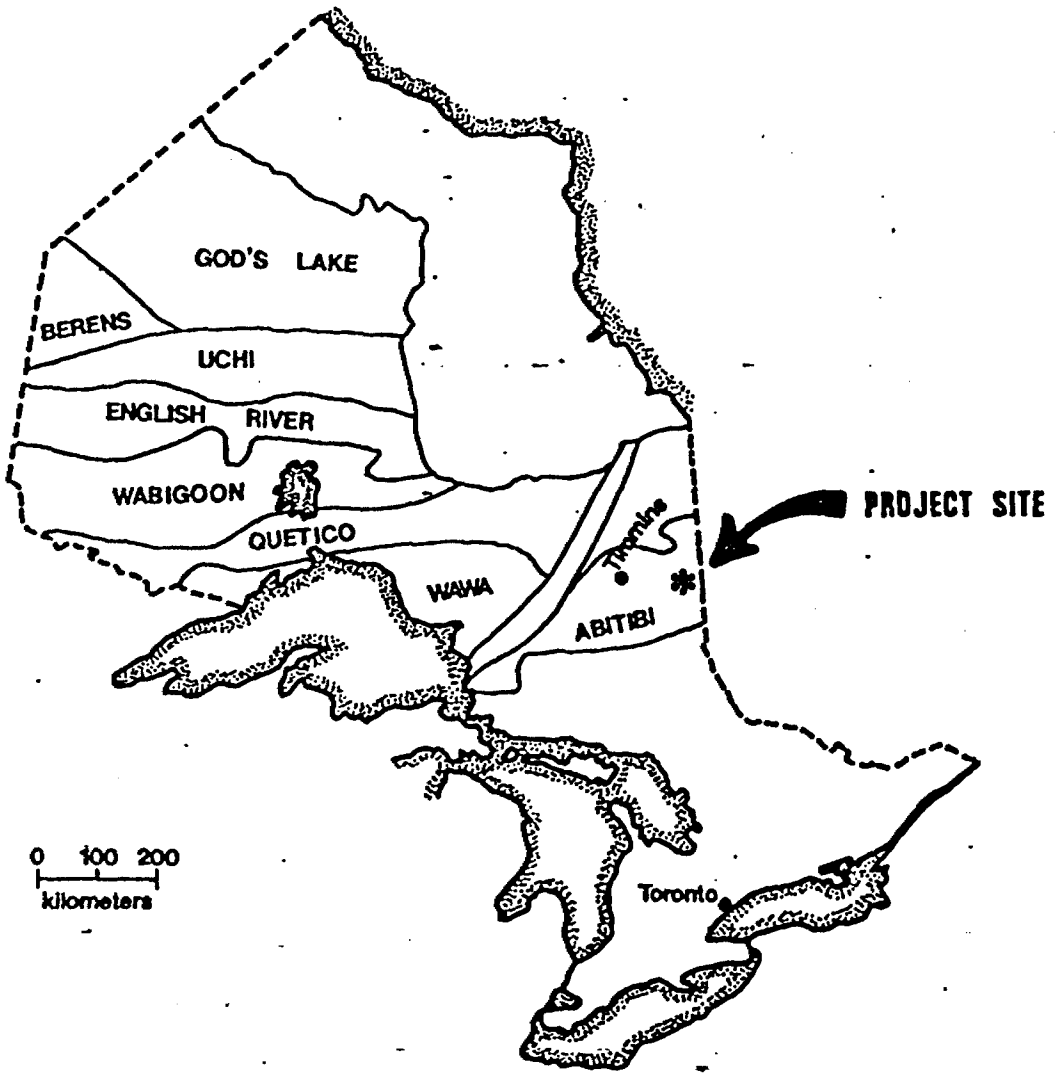
THE MANVILLE OPTION is located approximately 50 kilometers east of Matheson, Ontario. It is found in Harker Township about 1.3 kilometers south of Highway 101. The property is composed of nine claims. Access to the property can be gained by a 1.8 kilometer bush trail from the highway. This trail crosses the adjoining Lenora property to the east. Alternately, access can be made across the Newmex and Demers properties, again by bush trail, from the Imperial Lake-Harker Lake haulage road.

The property is crossed by the Mattawasaga river, and is mostly clay covered.

Summary of Work

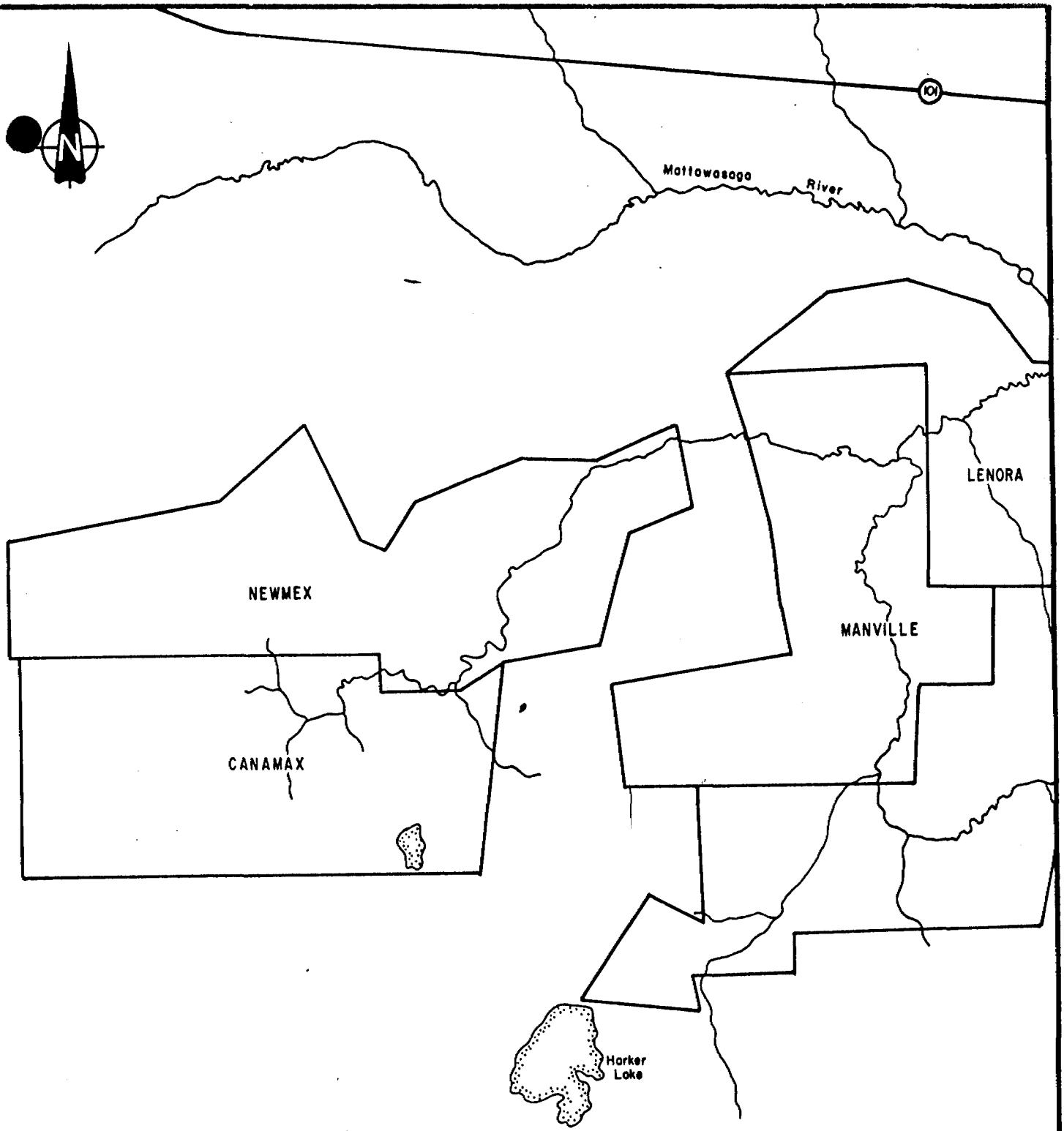
During the 1985 exploration programme, three holes were drilled on the Manville Option. A total of 777.66 meters (2,551.38 feet) of BQ diameter drilling was completed. The technical data on each drill hole is listed in Table 1. The purpose of this drilling was to explore for the extension of an altered and mineralized zone previously detected on the adjoining optioned properties.

In addition to this work, an airborne geophysical survey was carried out over the Manville, and other, Barrick Options. The purpose of this survey was to provide information with regards to the extension of the zone of interest and to explore the possibility of other mineralized horizons on the property. This information would be utilized in the planning of future diamond drilling. Approximately 7.4 kilometers were completed over the Manville property.



MAJOR STRUCTURAL SUB-PROVINCES
OF THE SUPERIOR PROVINCE IN ONTARIO

BW



BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION

MANVILLE PROPERTY

1000 0 1000 2000 3000

FEET

1000' = .34 "

1851.85' = 1"

FIG. 1

TABLE 1

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE DATA

D.D.H.	Location	Bearing	Dip	Length	Date Started	Date Completed
Mc.85-253	21+00W 1+00N	339.2	-55	247.19	16-08-85	22-08-85
Mc.85-254	21+00W 0+50N	336.2	-60	270.38	22-08-85	28-08-85
Mc.85-255	20+00W 0+55N	341.6	-60	260.09	28-08-85	04-09-85

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The volcanic rocks of Harker and Holloway Townships are of Archean age and belong to the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. This particular region is referred to as the Lightning River District. The stratigraphy of the Abitibi Belt has been subdivided as follows (Jensen, 1983):

UPPER SUPERGROUP	(Timiskaming Group
	(Blake River Group
	(Kinojevis Group
	(Stoughton-Roquemaure Group
LOWER SUPERGROUP	(Porcupine Group
	(Hunter Mine Group
	(Wakewada Group

The two supergroups represent successive volcanic cycles from ultrabasic komatiitic volcanism to acid calcalkalic volcanism. Each cycle is topped by a dominantly sedimentary (tuffaceous), sequence which reflects relative quiescence is extrusive activity.

The tectonic regime in which the majority of these rocks are located is one of regional subsidence. The formation of a broad, east-west trending synclinal basin is attributable to this subsidence. The Destor-Porcupine Complex forms the north boundary of this basin, and the south side is marked by the Larder Lake Complex.

A few later intrusives have been emplaced into the volcanic succession. Compositionally, these rocks range from pyroxenite, diabase and lamprophyre, to diorite, granite and syenite. The mafic and ultramafic varieties tend to be found as narrow dykes whereas the intermediate and felsic varieties are more common as larger, more rounded bodies.

The Destor-Porcupine Complex strikes approximately 075 degrees across Harker and Holloway Townships in the same approximate position as highway 101. Rocks to the south of this complex, or zone of dislocation, have approximately the same strike and dip 75 to 85 degrees south. All units top south - there has been no reported evidence of overturning in this area.

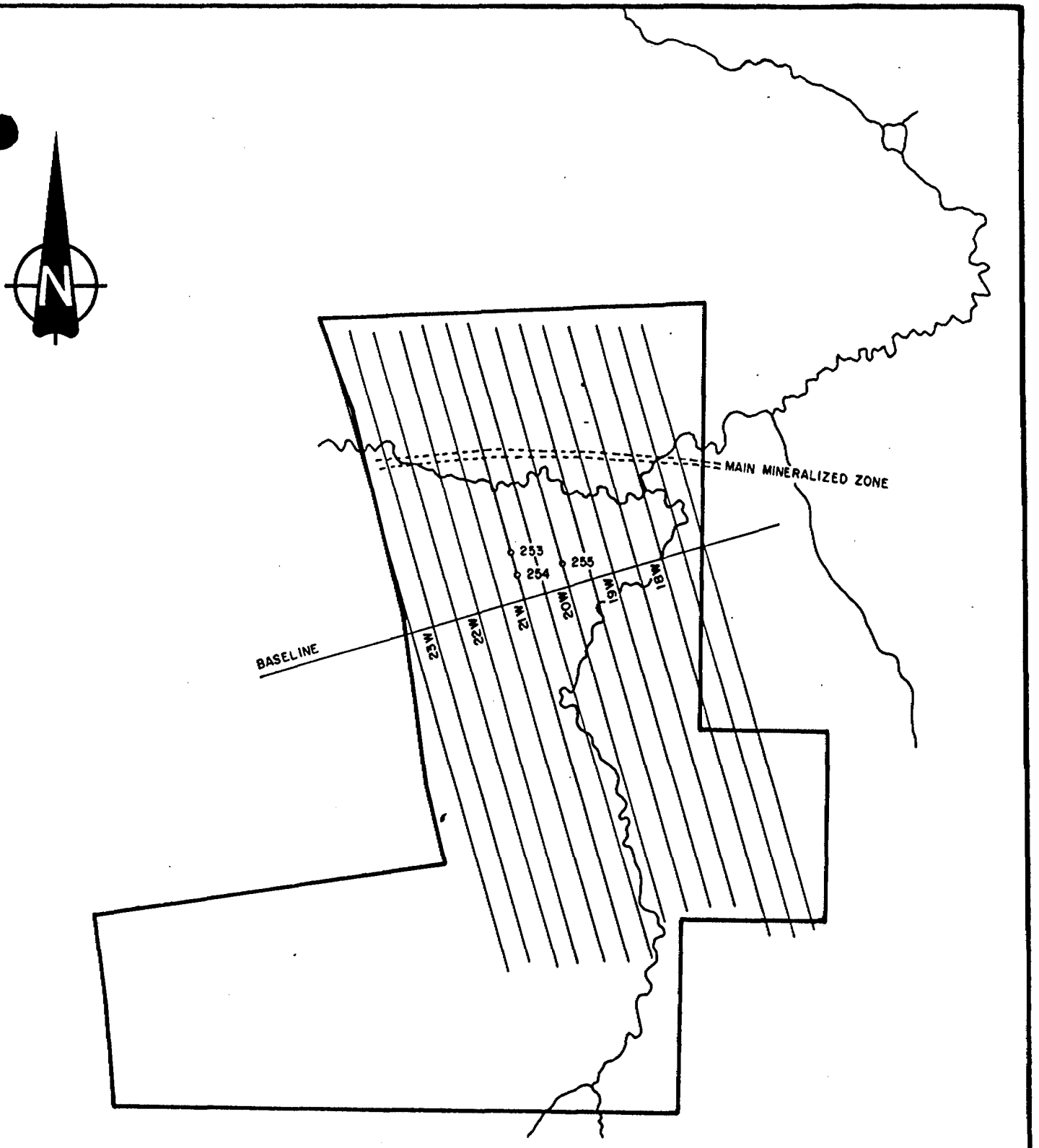
DIAMOND DRILLING

Summary

As previously given, a total of 777.66 metres were drilled in three BQ holes on the Manville Option. The holes were intended to explore along strike from an altered zone intersected on other properties during the 1984 drilling programme.

This 'favourable' geology consisted of well developed alteration, as well as geochemically anomalous gold values along strike from the McDermott Deposit.

Drill hole Mc.85-253 encountered low, and yet still highly anomalous gold values over narrow widths. Alteration in this hole was thin but encouraging. The following hole, Mc.85-254, intersected less alteration but slightly more anomalous gold values. The next hole to be drilled was Mc.85-255. This hole cut similar widths of alteration to the first hole but intersected lower gold mineralization. All holes intersected geochemically anomalous and encouraging gold values.



BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION

MANVILLE DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

0 1000 2000

FEET

Geology

Country rock bordering the mineralized zone is composed of iron-rich and magnesium-rich tholeiitic basalts. In the specific vicinity of the Manville Option, magnesian varieties are dominant. Very little alteration is noted in these rocks. The flows exhibit well developed and often pristine volcanic textures. It can be shown that "basaltic composition is coincidental to the location of the ore-bearing zones" (Workman, 1985).

The host rocks to mineralization are recognized to be of intrusive origin. They were emplaced into an active fault zone. Two intrusive lithologies are present. The earliest was composed of quartz-diorite and has been deformed in a highly ductile (or plastic), manner. This rock has been converted to chlorite-carbonate and chlorite-carbonate-muscovite schist. Little mineralization is found within this rock. Subsequent tectonism allowed a second intrusive, diorite, to be injected into this zone. This rock underwent brittle deformation. The resulting breccia, with its enhanced permeability was subjected to a long multi-phase history of fluid influx. These hydrothermal fluids altered and mineralized the brecciated, dioritic rock mass.

This brecciated and altered zone, as it crosses the Manville Property, strikes approximately 085 degrees and dips south at 80 to 85 degrees. The zone subcrops on line 21+00W at about 1+90N (McDermott Grid Co-Ordinates).

Following tectonism along the zone, a few narrow late stage intrusives were injected into the rocks of this area. In general, they have a random, cross-cutting relationship to mineralization. A typical example is the dioritic intrusive intersected in the footwall sequence in drill hole Mc.85-255.

Although not intersected on the Manville Option, all rocks are known to have undergone offset by very late, north to north-easterly trending fault systems. The maximum displacement presently recognized is less than 100 metres in the horizontal plane. It is important to note that these structures are in no way involved in the mineralization process, neither actively (in terms of genesis as a fluid conduit), or passively (as a broken host rock).

Alteration

The extreme alteration which is characteristic of the mineralized zone has prompted Barrick personnel to investigate the mechanism and chemistry of the gold-bearing system.

Silicification and carbonatization are the most prevalent forms of alteration in the rocks comprising the mineralized zone. Albitization, hematization and pyrite formation are also pronounced. All forms of alteration overlap and boundaries are entirely gradational.

The alteration sequence of events is as follows:

1) chloritization and the release of iron as magnetite into intergranular spaces;
2) oxidation of magnetite to hematite;
3) silicification as an ongoing multi-stage process coupled with each brecciation event, sulphidation of hematite to pyrite (with probable introduction of gold), albitization; and,
4) carbonatization - ferroan dolomite near ore and calcite in more distal areas (with leaching and re-distribution of gold)

Mechanism of Alteration

The development of alteration was dependant upon two factors: firstly, the permeability afforded by brecciation; and secondly, the ability of altering fluids to penetrate radially away from micro-conduits into non-brecciated rock. It is the former of these two that is critical. Without fine brecciation on a maximum scale of 1 cm., complete alteration is retarded and penetrative fragment rim alteration is the result. Spatially, the higher levels of alteration in stages 3 and 4 are proximal to the actual plane (s), of brecciation and movement within this altered zone. Stages 1 and 2, as well as albitization are found beyond the limitations of extreme brecciation.

Enhanced permeability through multi-stage, brittle deformation, allowed altering hydrothermal fluids better access in diorite than they were afforded in the quartz diorites. At least 3 early stages of brecciation have been inferred through the examination of breccia fragments. Each stage has been accompanied by silicification, pyritization, and albitization, to form an aphanitic highly siliceous rock.

Silicification and Pyritization

It is visually apparent when logging drill core, that silicification and pyritization are the critical elements of alteration with respect to gold content. Hence, for correlation purposes, the alteration zone was sub-divided on the basis of silicification into the Main Silicified Zone with quantitatively greater than 95% silicification, and flanking Transitionally Silicified Zones with lower amounts of silicified rock. These zones are collectively referred to as the Main Mineralized Zone. Irrespective of where the ore is located, a well developed Main Silicified Zone is a necessary feature for good mineralization. Individual zones of silicification have a pod-like morphology as do the ore-grade sections within these zones. The zones are all on the same datum, being adjacent to the McKenna Fault, and have a similar orientation. The silicified

pods or shoots range in maximum thickness from 8 to 25 meters. Length and width dimensions range from 250 meters by 150 meters to several times this size.

Pyritized rock is found throughout the Main Mineralized Zone. Pyrite contents can locally reach 30% although they are significantly lower on the Manville Property. Little in the way of silica flooding, commonly associated with the better mineralization is noted in the most highly silicified sections. Within the Main Silicified Zone, pyrite commonly averages 3-5% when well developed mineralization is present. It is found as a very fine dissemination, as 1-2 mm. cubes and as 1-3 mm. blebs, often forming aggregates in the siliceous matrix to breccia. Coarse, 1-3 cm. clots are noted which encompass breccia fragments. Pyrite is common as a filling in healed fractures of various ages. Pyrite was initially deposited throughout the rock as indicated by very finely disseminated grains within early breccia clasts. Later stages of pyrite, including some grains which were subsequently brecciated, were confined largely to the matrix between individual breccia fragments. To some degree, pyrite was probably in a constant state of re-distribution during the brecciation -silicification events.

Albitization

Albitization is evident in thin section as euhedral, twinned plagioclase laths. These crystals could not have survived the stress imparted on this sequence of rocks. Albite has often been partially or completely replaced by carbonate. The presence of albite alteration is indicated geochemically as a strong sodium anomaly over the altered zone(s).

Carbonatization

Carbonatization was the final alteration process. Proximal to ore, this event formed dolomite, while in more distal altered sections, calcite was deposited. The availibility of iron, which was probably mobile throughout progressive alteration, aided in the formation of ferroan dolomite or ankerite. This carbonate can be easily seen on the weathered bedrock surface as an alteration invading a late brecciation event. In drill core, dolomite is frequently seen as a buff alteration penetrating dark purple-grey silicified breccia in the main silicified zone. Spatially, the best dolomitization is often found adjacent to the McKenna fault or other shears of the same age as the fault. The last stage of brecciation was related to final reactivation of the McKenna Fault. This remobilization created a grit and clay filled seam up to 10 cm. in thickness. A tectonic regime composed of ripped up silicified clasts supported in a mylonitic groundmass is associated with the fault plane. Fragments of silicified rock carried in this zone bear 1-5 mm. dolomitized rims, thus indicating that minor carbonatization post-dated the last tectonic event.

Gold Mineralization

The following table lists the gold intersections from the 1985 drill programme.

D.D.H.	From -meters-	To	Length mtr	(ft)	Estimated True Width mtr	(ft)	Gold Content ppm.	(oz/ton)
85-253	135.75	136.85	1.10	(3.6)	0.73	(2.4)	6.35	(0.185)
85-254	184.71	185.38	0.67	(2.2)	0.45	(1.5)	4.80	(0.14)
also	213.76	216.66	2.90	(9.5)	1.93	(6.3)	1.86	(0.054)
85-255	165.49	166.34	0.85	(2.8)	0.57	(1.9)	3.43	(0.100)
also	172.60	173.66	1.06	(3.5)	0.71	(2.3)	2.23	(0.065)

AIRBORNE SURVEYS

Geophysics

An airborne geophysical survey was carried out during the summer of 1985. The purposes of this survey were:

1) to attempt to better delineate the trend of the McDermott mineralized zone;
2) to determine the presence of any faults which might cross-cut and displace the zone; and,
3) to investigate the potential for any additional mineralized zones.

The contract was awarded to Geophysical Surveys Inc. of St. Foe, Quebec. The survey was flown in July, 1985, using a helicopter-born gradiometer. Two cesium vapour magnetometers of 0.005 gamma resolution and vertically separated by 2 meters, were towed under a helicopter at an average elevation of 45 meters above ground level. The average traverse spacing was 200 meters. The flight path recovery was recorded on video tape by a vertically mounted camera inside the helicopter.

The accessory equipment consisted of:

1) a VLF-EM from Herz Industries, the TOTEM-2A, measuring the total field and quadrature component of the electromagnetic field at two frequencies;
2) a Sonotek SDS-1200 digital data acquisition system; and,
3) a King KRA-10 radar altimeter.

Aerial Photography

Aquarius Flight Inc. have completed a series of flight lines, over the property for Barrick Resources. Aerial photographs were produced on two scales - 1:10,000 and 1:20,000. These photos were used to facilitate ground control for the geological

mapping program and to prepare a photo mosaic for the helicopter-born geophysical survey.

Total Field Magnetics

The total field response varies from approximately 58,500 gammas for low magnetic (magnesium-rich), tholeiitic basalts, to greater than 58,900 gammas for the more highly magnetic (probably iron-rich), tholeiitic basalts.

In general, this survey has confirmed the existence of more highly magnetic rocks striking approximately east-west across the north margin of the property. It is presently unknown whether these rocks represent a repeat in the iron-rich volcanic stratigraphy from further south, or, whether these rocks are ultrabasic flows belonging to the Stoughton-Roquemaure Group. This is not completely an academic matter since flow composition might influence future exploration plans apart from the main mineralized zone. The total field survey also delineates more highly magnetic flows to the south. The mineralized zone lies in the intervening sequence of less magnetic rocks.

An off-set on the magnetic contours indicates the possible presence of a fault along the west boundary of the Manville property. If such a structure is present, it would strike approximately 010 degrees. Displacement seems to be sinistral and about 200 meters in magnitude.

Gradient Survey

The response of the gradiometer helps to highlight the position on surface of the contact between rock formation with different magnetic properties. The zero contour line is the definitive contour. Aside from generally supporting the notion of a fault

along the west margin of the property, it will remain for future diamond drilling to evaluate the usefullness of this survey technique in this geological environment. The accuracy with which contacts can be delineated is unknown at this time.

VLF Survey

Although few conductive responses are noted on the Manville Option, this survey (generally), was able to detect northwest - southeast striking conductors. However, these conductors frequently undergo radical changes in response over short distances, thus making correlation difficult. Furthermore, no explanation has been adequate to explain the existence of these features and their affiliation is presently unknown. It is extremely doubtful whether mineralization could be associated with these conductors.

GROUND SURVEYS

To accurately define the boundaries of the Manville property, and other Barrick options and claim blocks, Barrick has carried out a survey of the perimeter of this property. Also included in this surveying has been the locating of current diamond drilling into an idealized McDermott grid system. The present cut line grid with its picket stations is inadequate for relating one hole to another. Future drill holes will be spotted by Barrick's survey crew.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of our experience on the McDermott Properties, and the results from the exploration work carried out in 1985, the following conclusions are presented.

1) The McDermott mineralized zone crosses (on surface), the Manville Option and dips steeply south.

2) The altered and mineralized zone locally carries ore-grade gold mineralization over narrow widths with somewhat broader zones

containing geochemically anomalous gold.

3) The general style of alteration closely matches that observed within the McDermott Deposit.

4) Sufficient variation in the quantity of gold associated with particular intensities of alteration, makes the initial visual estimation of gold content more of an art than a science.

5) The gold-bearing zones warrant follow-up diamond drilling.

6) There is no single recognizeable geophysical feature or signature to the known mineralized zone on the Manville property although it is generally associated with a magnetic low. Hence, it is unlikely that any additional zones will be found purely through geophysical means. The best means will be to apply knowledge gained elsewhere to this property in an integrated exploration approach.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the 1985 exploration programme speak for themselves and the recommendations are obvious.

1) Future diamond drilling is imperative on roughly 100 meter centres to determine the attitude of the alteration zone, and, to determine whether any trend is present in gold mineralization.

2) This diamond drilling should be implemented in such a way as to probe the zone across the entire property (15+00W to 23+50W). This would require approximately 2,500 metres of drilling in nine additional holes.

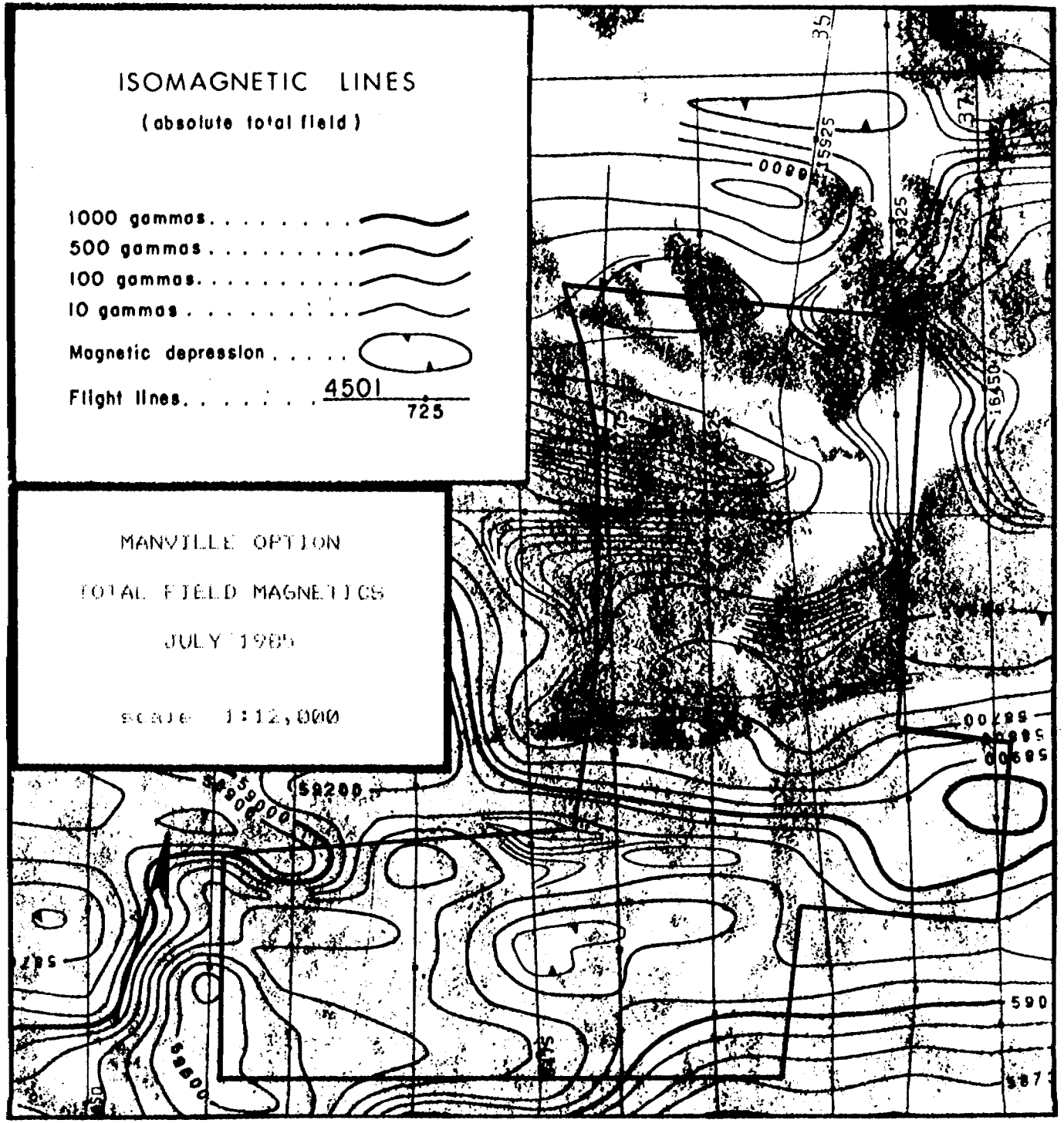
3) A minor amount of investigative work with regards to the trace element major oxide profile of the zone on the Manville Option is proposed to fully quantify the apparent similarity to other mineralized sections.

REFERENCES

Jensen L.S. and Langford F.F., Geology and Petrogenesis of the Archean Abitibi Belt in the Kirkland Lake Area, Ontario; O.G.S. Open File Report 5455, 1983.

Workman A.W., The McDermott Gold Deposit, C.I.M. Distribution, 1985.

APPENDIX


ISOMAGNETIC LINES
(absolute total field)
1000 gammas
500 gammas
100 gammas
10 gammas
Magnetic depression
Flight lines
4501
725
MANVILLE OPTION
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS
JULY 1985
scale 1:12,000
35
37
16325
16350
59200
59000
59600
590

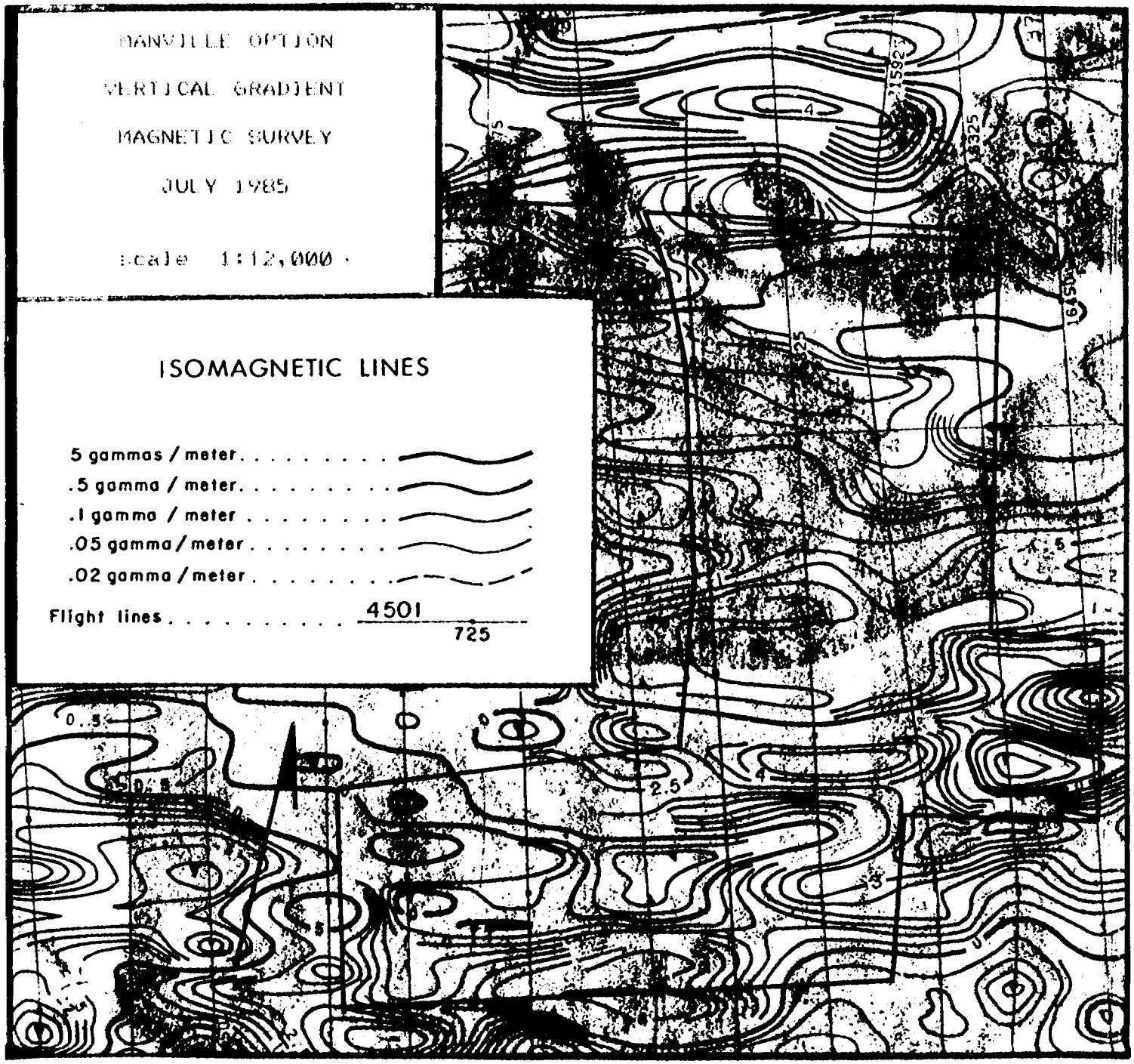
DANVILLE OPTION

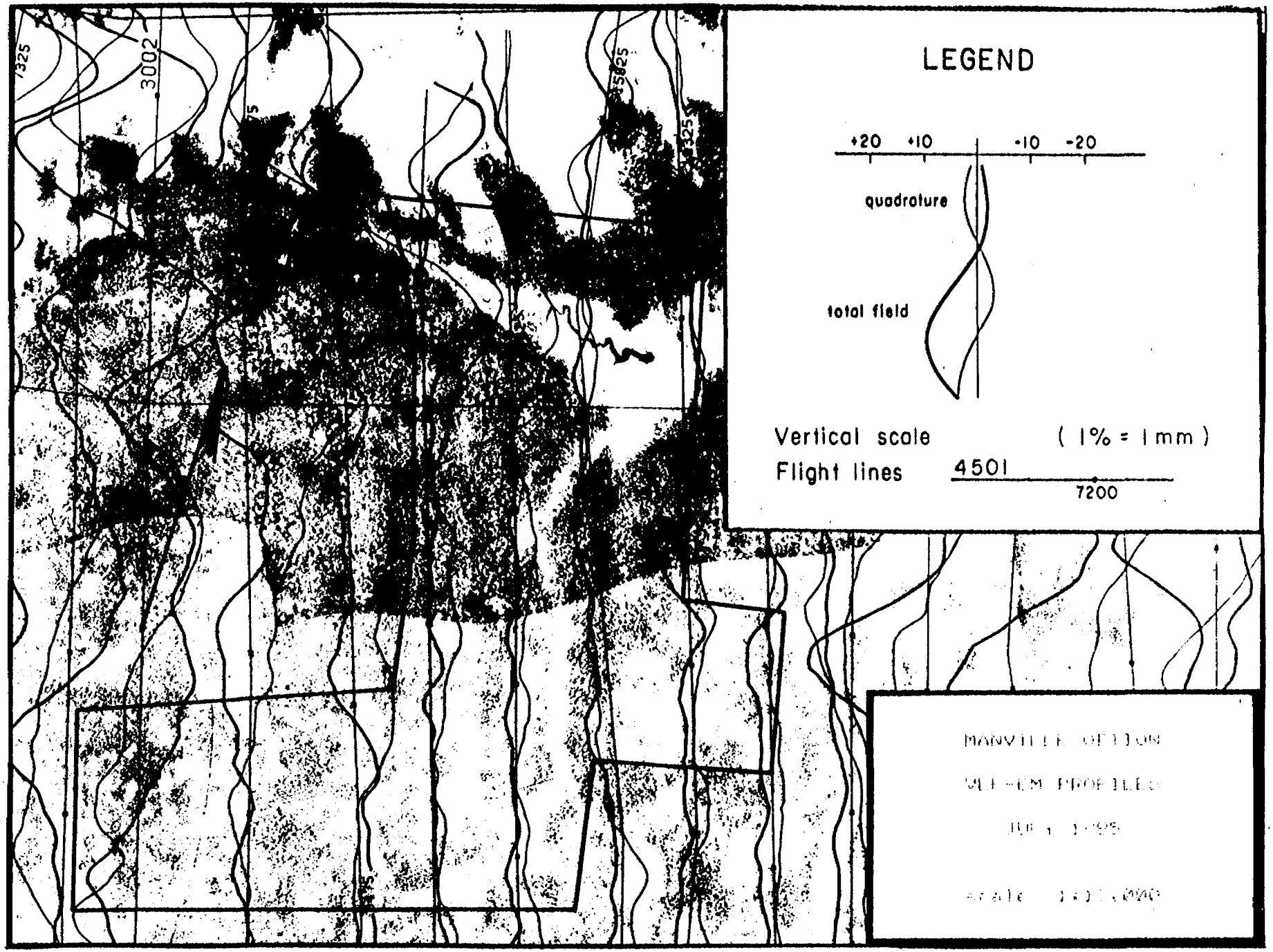
VERTICAL GRADIENT

MAGNETIC SURVEY

JULY 1985

Scale 1:12,000




LEGEND
+20 +10 -10 -20
quadrature
total field
Vertical scale (1% = 1mm)
Flight lines 4501
7200
3002
5825

BANKER RESOURCES CORPORATION

Co-ords: 10042.9 6929.9

Azimuth: 354.7 Deg.

Dip: -55.0 Deg.

Elevation: 4993.4

Length: 247.2

Measurement: Metric

Comments: Casing left in hole

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Section: 2100W

Core Size: BQ

HOLE NO.: MC.85-253

Property: Manville Option

Location: 2100W 1400N

Date Started: 16 August, 1985
Date Completed: 22 August, 1985
Logged by: A.W. Workman

Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
60.96		-51.0	121.92		-49.0	236.83		-45.0
113.08	358.0	-50.0	182.88		-45.5	244.15	357.5	-45.0

Log Summary

0.00 19.20 OVERBURDEN.

19.20 111.76 BASALT.

111.76 142.92 MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE.

111.76 130.31 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED BASALT.

130.31 134.71 MAIN SILICIFIED ZONE.

134.71 142.92 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

142.92 158.40 FOLIATED BASALT.

158.40 247.19 BASALT.

247.19 END OF HOLE.

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
0.00	19.20	OVERBURDEN							
19.20	111.76	BASALT	19776	110.79	111.76	.97	1	.97	.94

Pale green to medium grey-green with few dark green phases and usually fine to very fine grained. The rock in this section is composed of massive flow only. The rocks are not internally structured with the exception of locally vesicular flow tops. Flows are porphyritic locally. Zone is occasionally non-magnetic but are normally moderately to strongly magnetic. The rock carries an average of 0 to 1% pyrite as a fine grained dissemination.

19.20 45.78 Fine to medium grained massive flow - gradual coarsening trend down-hole. Abundant quartz - epidote - carbonate veining from 27.45 to 29.21 meters. Weakly magnetic locally. Core is highly fractured.

45.78 64.20 Dominantly fine grained, no flow contact noted in this section. A porphyritic zone is noted at 60.90 to 61.95 meters. Well developed feldspar phenocrysts up to 2 mm account for approximately 15% of the rock.

64.20 81.00 Zone becomes dominantly medium grained, non-magnetic with weakly developed magnetics locally.

81.00 109.15 Medium grained massive flow - weakly magnetic becoming strongly magnetic locally. Chloritized laths up to 2.5 mm noted. Fractures are often magnetite filled.

109.15 110.95 Fine grained basal flow - silicified and brecciated at base.

110.95 111.76 Hyaloclastite bearing flow top with well developed foliation at 40 degrees to the core axis. Zone is fine to very fine grained with a distinct purple hue due to interstitial hematite.

MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE : 111.76 - 142.92 meters.

The zone is based upon amount and degree of silicification and it is composed of three members. The zone is well developed for this section of the McDermott property (s). However, the McKenna Fault is found below the. Main Silicified Zone. The alteration is the mirror image of the normal sequence located on the McDermott and Three Star properties.

136.85 MCKENNA FAULT PLANE.

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
111.76	130.31	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED BASALT							
		Zone is dark green and very fine grained with purple-grey hematized and silicified patches. The degree and amount of silicification increases down section. Rock is highly variably magnetic - weakly to strongly. In general silicification and purple-grey hue are noted only in finely brecciated sections. Relic textures such as vesicles are noted locally. Brecciation is of a highly angular brittle-type, generally tensional as opposed to shearing. Initially zone is less than 50% brecciated increasing to 75% below 112.80 meters. Level of hematization is very high probably reflecting high degree of magnetics as altered magnetite. Breccia seams are rarely foliated at 55 degrees to the core axis on a 1 to 3 mm scale. Minor silica dumping is noted locally in voids and with 5 to 10 cm clots of pyrite grains. A few zones of Main Silicified Zone style alteration are noted in sections up to 60 cm in width. Most silicification carries patchy chloritization where silicifying fluids have not penetrated. The best silicification is noted adjacent to a granulated, highly brecciated section at 121.33 to 122.01 meters - has a red-brown hue in silicified fragments. May be a dioritic or syenitic intrusive zone. A similar although less silicified zone is noted at 119.70 to 120.24 meters. These zones are very weakly to moderately magnetic whereas the surrounding rock is moderately to strongly magnetic. Breccia fragments within these sections exhibit dolomitization of rims. A minor amount of green clay is noted on slickensided planes along the lower contact at 122.01 meters. This is possibly a fault zone at approximately 70 degrees to the core axis of the same age as the McKenna Fault. An immediate but spatially limited increase in silicification is noted below this point. Late stage fracturing with quartz filling has softer chloritized halos 1 to 3 mm in width.							
		125.84 126.77 Increased silicification to 80 to 90% level with higher pyrite contents (2-3%) as a very fine dissemination and 1 to 2 mm crystals.							
		126.77 127.26 Generally highly to intensely silicified with abundant silica dumping locally and averaging 2 to 4% pyrite and up to 10% locally. Zone is similar to section at 121.33 to 122.01 and 119.70 to 120.24 meters.							
		127.26 130.31 More highly silicified - nearly main silicified zone type.							
			19777	111.76	112.72	.96	1-2	.17	.16
			19778	112.72	113.72	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			19779	113.72	114.71	.99	1-2	tr	tr
			19780	114.71	115.74	1.03	1-2	tr	tr
			19781	115.74	116.74	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			19782	116.74	117.74	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			19783	117.74	118.74	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			19784	118.74	119.70	.96	2	tr	tr
			19785	119.70	120.24	.54	1-2	tr	tr
			19786	120.24	121.33	1.09	2-3	tr	tr
			19787	121.33	122.01	.68	2-4	.34	.23
			19788	122.01	123.01	1.00	2-3	tr	tr
			19789	123.01	124.01	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			19790	124.01	125.00	.99	2	tr	tr
			19791	125.00	125.84	.84	2	tr	tr
			19792	125.84	126.77	.93	2-3	tr	tr
			19793	126.77	127.26	.49	2-4	tr	tr
			19794	127.26	128.26	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			19795	128.26	129.26	1.00	1-2	.17	.17
			19796	129.26	130.31	1.05	2-3	tr	tr
130.31	134.71	MAIN SILICIFIED ZONE							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
			19797	130.31	131.32	1.01	2-3	tr	tr
			19798	131.32	132.30	.98	2-3	tr	tr
			19799	132.30	133.29	.99	2-3	tr	tr
			16800	133.29	134.30	1.01	2-3	tr	tr
			16801	134.30	134.71	.41	2-4	.34	.14
		Rock is dark purple-grey, aphanitic to very fine grained and very highly to intensely silicified. The purple hue reflects a strong degree of hematization throughout. In general the level of silicification increases down section. A relatively large amount (5%) of relic green chloritized rock is noted in this unit. These seams have a non-brecciated appearance. Zone is locally reactive to HCl due to localized pervasive carbonatization. Minor late stage dolomitization is noted locally as a buff coloured alteration in the most highly brecciated sections. The zone averages 2-3% pyrite as fine disseminations and as 1-3mm blebs. Pyrite also noted as blebs concentrated along healed fractures in breccia. Minor silica dumping is locally found in the most intensely silicified rock.							
134.71	142.92	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
			16802	134.71	135.75	1.04	1-2	.34	.35
			16803	135.75	136.85	1.10	2-4	6.35	6.99
			16804	136.85	137.85	1.00	2-3	.34	.34
			16805	137.85	138.82	.97	2-3	tr	tr
			16806	138.82	139.83	1.01	1-2	.69	.70
			16807	139.83	140.85	1.02	1-2	.17	.17
			16808	140.85	141.92	1.07	1-2	tr	tr
			16809	141.92	142.92	1.00	1	.17	.17
		Dark green, very fine grained with selective silicification in carbonatized laminations and clasts. Carbonatization is indicated by a cream colouration whereas silicification has a greyer hue. Hematization accompanies silicification as a purple tint in more highly altered rock. A minor amount of honey coloured alteration carrying elevated pyrite is found in silicified rock. This alteration is usually associated with moderate degrees of silica dumping. White silica is noted as a void filling in silicified breccia. The zone is dominantly of tectonic origin with abundant chloritized shears and ripped-up clasts of silicified rock supported in a granular chloritic matrix. This lithology is best noted below the McKenna Fault where it is much broader than previously observed. Localized sections of intensely silicified breccia are noted - eg. 135.75 to 138.00 meters. Green, chloritized, non-silicified rock is weakly hematized as a fine interstitial dissemination. Pyrite content averages 1% with up to 8% locally in silicified sections. The McKenna Fault is represented by a clay seam at 53 degrees to the core axis at 136.85 meters. 1 cm of grit and clay is noted in the plane. Several other minor clay-grit seams are noted below this point.							
		134.71 136.84 Patchy silicified breccia in dominantly chloritic rock.							
		136.84 136.85 McKenna Fault - 1 cm clay-grit seam at 53 degrees to the core axis.							
		136.85 141.92 Abundant cream, red-brown and purple-grey coloured angular to subangular silicified breccia clasts up to 3 cm in size. Matrix is chloritic granular and often mylonitic. The fragments are often foliated sub-parallel to the McKenna Fault.							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
	141.92	142.92 Well foliated dark green chloritized rock with selective silicification of cream coloured bands and seams up to 2 mm in width. Seams are brecciated and are moderately to strongly reactive to HCl. The rock is non-magnetic with a slight trace locally.							
142.92	158.40	FOLIATED BASALT Dark green, fine to very fine grained, chloritized and well foliated. Foliation is highlighted by selective carbonatization along 1 to 3 mm seams. Carbonatization is revealed by a cream to pale grey colouration in an otherwise green rock. Carbonatized laminations make up an average of 15% of the rock volume. Rare silicification is noted as a purple-grey hue within carbonatized seams. Silicified sections have a finely brecciated texture, often pink hued - possibly a different original lithology. This is noted at 151.54 to 151.73 meters and 152.20 to 152.30 meters. The rock is weakly to moderately well parted throughout. Crenulation cleavage, (f2), is also well developed with a steep easterly dip. A narrow fault zone is noted at 30 degrees to the core axis at 155.45 meters. The foliation decreases markedly in the lower 50 cm of zone. Foliation - 55 degrees to the core axis at 148.55 meters and 45 degrees to the core axis at 154.40 and 157.85 meters.	16810	142.92	143.85	.93	1	tr	tr
			16811	143.85	144.85	1.00	1	tr	tr
			16812	144.85	145.83	.98	0-1	tr	tr
			16813	145.83	146.85	1.02	0-1	tr	tr
			16814	146.85	147.85	1.00	0-1	tr	tr
			16815	147.85	148.88	1.03	0-1	tr	tr
			16816	148.88	149.85	.97	0-1	tr	tr
			16817	149.85	150.85	1.00	0-1	tr	tr
			16818	150.85	151.85	1.00	0-1	tr	tr
			16819	151.85	152.85	1.00	0-1	tr	tr
			16820	152.85	153.80	.95	0-1	.17	.16
			16821	153.80	154.81	1.01	0-1	tr	tr
			16822	154.81	155.86	1.05	0-1	tr	tr
			16823	155.86	156.87	1.01	0-1	.17	.17
			16824	156.87	157.87	1.00	0-1	tr	tr
158.40	247.19	BASALT Pale green to medium grey-green with few dark green phases and usually fine to very fine grained. Finer grained pillowed flows and relatively coarser grained massive flows are found in the section. Flows are well structured with vesicular, often angularly brecciated tops and less broken interiors. Vesicular pillowed zones are occasionally found as the uppermost section in otherwise massive flows. Flow top breccia is characterized by highly angular clasts and relative uniformity of alteration. Rocks are non-magnetic. A trace of pyrite is noted throughout. White carbonate stringers carry 1 to 5 mm blebs of chalcopyrite locally. A minor amount of flow breccia is noted locally in association with pillowed flows.							
		158.40 165.80 Fine to very fine grained massive flow - weakly brecciated throughout with carbonate filling fractures. Non-magnetic.							
		165.80 171.55 Fine grained massive flow - gradual coarsening trend down-hole.							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
171.55	173.35	Fine to medium grained massive flow.							
173.35	183.43	Fine to very fine grained massive flow - gradual fining trend down-hole; becoming increasingly brecciated (weakly), down section.							
183.43	184.43	Tensional brecciation with white carbonate fillings.							
184.43	191.40	Paler green, fine grained massive flow.							
191.40	193.12	Fine to very fine grained massive flow - gradual fining trend down-hole.							
193.12	193.20	Chilled flow top.							
193.20	193.65	Brecciated and weakly vesicular flow top.							
193.65	199.50	Irregularly developed flow breccia - rounded, vesicular fragments up to 5 cm. Section grades into underlying pillowed zone.							
199.50	212.27	Pillowed flow - selvages well developed, strongly chloritized - often carry hyaloclastite.							
212.27	213.48	Medium green to pinkish-green fine grained intrusive with feldspar phenocrysts up to 3 mm which are often clumped (glomero-porphyritic). Probably dioritic in composition. Non-magnetic. Abundant specular hematite at lower contact.							
213.48	227.75	Pillowed flow - becomes relatively coarser grained below 224.00 meters and pervasive carbonatization increases slightly. Pillows become less well developed.							
227.75	227.76	Flow contact.							
227.76	233.30	Irregularly brecciated flow top zone - localized epidotization with a few pillows between 229 and 232 meters. Non-magnetic.							
233.30	240.68	Dark green, fine grained massive flow.							
240.68	240.95	Basal flow and flow contact zone with foliation developed at 55 degrees to the core axis.							
240.95	247.19	Irregularly textured fine grained massive flow, non-magnetic, non-carbonatized.							
247.19		END OF HOLE.							

NOTE: Hanging wall basalts logged by N. Downey.

Co-ords: 9993.7 6932.9

Azimuth: 351.7 Deg.

Dip: -60.0 Deg.

Elevation: 4993.1

Length: 270.4

Measurement: Metric

Comments: Casing left in hole

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Section: 2100W

Core Size: BQ

HOLE NO.: NC.85-254

Property: *Manville Option*

Location: 21+00W 0+50N

Date Started: 22 August, 1985
Date Completed: 28 August, 1985
Logged by: A.W. Workman

Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
60.96		-60.5	121.92		-60.5	243.84		-55.5
116.43	365.5	-60.0	182.88		-58.5	267.31	366.3	-56.0

Log Summary

0.00 18.90 OVERBURDEN.

18.90 134.15 BASALT.

134.15 141.16 VARIABLY SILICIFIED BASALT.

141.16 165.31 DIORITE.

165.31 182.93 BASALT.

182.93 189.41 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED BASALT.

189.41 211.75 BASALT.

211.75 229.83 MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE.

211.75 224.73 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

224.73 225.91 MAIN SILICIFIED ZONE.

225.91 229.83 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

229.83 234.83 FOLIATED BASALT.

234.83 270.38 BASALT.

270.38 END OF HOLE.

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
0.00	18.90	OVERBURDEN							
18.90	134.15	BASALT							
		Pale green to medium grey-green with few dark green phases and usually fine to very fine grained. Finer grained pillowed flows and relatively coarser grained massive flows are found in the section. Flows are well structured with vesicular, often angularly brecciated tops and less broken interiors. Pillowed flows exhibit well developed glassy selvages and interiors with well developed vesicles. Massive flows are occasionally flow brecciated with rounded, reaction rimmed fragments. These fragments reveal a variety of alteration styles (chiefly silicification) and textures. Lavas are moderately to strongly magnetic throughout. A few weakly magnetic phases noted locally. Local shears due to late tectonic activity are noted and these zones are more strongly chloritized.	15832	119.82	120.82	1.00	TR-1	.34	.34
			15833	120.82	121.82	1.00	3-5	.17	.17
			15834	121.82	122.82	1.00	3-5	.17	.17
			15835	122.82	123.82	1.00	3-5	.17	.17
			15836	123.82	124.90	1.08	3-5	.69	.75
			15837	124.90	125.90	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
			15838	132.13	133.12	.99	1-2	.17	.17
			15839	133.12	134.15	1.03	1-2	tr	tr
		18.90 30.60 Dark green to black, fine to very fine grained pillowed flow. Selvages are highly epidotized and carbonatized.							
		30.60 41.27 Intrusive ? - fine to very fine grained grading down section to medium grained at 36.0 meters. Zone is weakly magnetic locally. Contacts are well defined.							
		41.27 84.80 Same as above at 18.90 to 30.60 meters - a brecciated zone is noted at 79.15 to 81.38 meters - resembles flow breccia.							
		84.80 105.77 Dark green to black, fine to very fine grained massive flow - moderately magnetic locally.							
		105.77 107.11 Fine to medium grained massive flow - flow contact zone in lower 6 cm. Moderately magnetic locally.							
		107.11 113.30 Fine to very fine grained massive flow - becoming paler hued down section. Centre of section becomes medium to coarse grained							
		113.30 114.22 Fine to very fine grained massive flow - moderately magnetic throughout.							
		114.22 120.82 Fine to medium grained massive flow - moderately to strongly magnetic.							
		120.82 124.90 Brecciated flow contact zone with subrounded to subangular fragments - pale green, grey and buff coloured, highly magnetic. Shear zone is noted parallel to core axis. Section is weakly silicified locally with 3 to 5% pyrite.							
		124.90 126.70 Fine to very fine grained massive flow - highly magnetic, moderately to strongly							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	Au
		epidotized locally.							
	126.70	128.00 Dioritic intrusive - strongly magnetic.							
	128.00	134.15 Same as above at 124.90 to 126.70 meters. Zone gradually develops a purple-grey hue down section with an increasing number of weakly to moderately silicified breccia sections up to 20 cm in width. A carbonate filled chloritic shear at 10 degrees to the core axis is noted at 134.15 meters. Localized clots of pyrite up to 1 cm in size are noted with silicification. Zone carries pink clasts near base - possibly phenocrysts.							
134.15	141.16	VARIABLY SILICIFIED BASALT							
		Extension of the overlying zone - rock is initially dark green and very fine grained massive flow with abundant purple-grey silicified seams. Silicified rock is weakly brecciated with network of tight fractures defining 1 to 2 cm breccia fragments. Degree of silicification is moderate to strong. Occasional sections of strong brecciation carry increased silicification. Increased pyrite contents are noted in silicified breccia with up to 5% locally. Pyrite content increases proportionally to degree of silicification. Zone exhibits strong pervasive carbonatization locally associated with silicification. Purple colouration is probably due to hematite. Rock remains moderately to strongly magnetic throughout.	15840	134.15	135.13	.98	1-2	tr	tr
			15841	135.13	136.12	.99	1-2	tr	tr
			15842	136.12	137.17	1.05	1-2	tr	tr
			15843	137.17	138.16	.99	1-2	.17	.17
			15844	138.16	139.14	.98	1-2	tr	tr
			15845	139.14	140.15	1.01	1-2	tr	tr
			15846	140.15	141.16	1.01	1-2	tr	tr
141.16	165.31	DIORITE							
		Dark green, fine to very fine grained, moderately to strongly magnetic with abundant specular hematite disseminated throughout. Zone is porphyritic locally. Rock is moderately chloritized with weak pervasive carbonatization.	15847	141.16	141.98	.82	0-1	tr	tr
	141.16	152.30 Fine to very fine grained.							
	152.30	152.80 Abundant 1 to 3 mm feldspar phenocrysts.							
	152.80	162.96 Fine grained, gradual coarsening trend down-hole - zone has a dioritic pinkish hue locally. Weakly magnetic becoming moderately magnetic down section. Abundant leucoxene.							
	162.96	163.38 Chilled zone - possibly between two phases of intrusive activity. Also noted are abundant gritty carbonate filled shears at 30 degrees to the core axis.							
	163.38	164.80 Fine grained massive zone - as described above at 152.80 to 162.96 meters.							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		Irregularly developed magnetics.							
	164.80 165.31	Sheared contact zone - well developed chilled base.							
165.31 182.93		BASALT							
			15848	181.94	182.93	.99	0-1	.17	.17
		Section is composed of fine to very fine grained massive flow and very fine grained zones with epidotized seams which are possibly pillowed. Variolitic flow is noted locally. Minor silicification is noted locally. Magnetics are variably developed throughout.							
	165.31 166.80	Aphanitic to very fine grained, massive flow with abundant hyaloclastite and 0.5 mm variolites. Numerous strongly epidotized and silicified seams are noted.							
	166.80 169.40	Silicified flow top - strongly brecciated becoming more weakly developed down section. Vesicular fragments are noted throughout. Weakly magnetic throughout.							
	169.40 177.95	Very fine grained massive flow, abundant epidotized seams - possible pillow selvages. Moderately to strongly magnetic throughout.							
	177.95 182.93	Very fine grained massive flow, occasional purple-grey silicified breccia seams up to 20 cm in width. Rock is very hard although does not seem to be silicified. Weakly to moderately magnetic throughout.							
182.93 189.41		TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED BASALT							
			15849	182.93	183.92	.99	1	.17	.17
			15850	183.92	184.71	.79	1	tr	tr
			15851	184.71	185.38	.67	2-3	4.80	3.22
			15852	185.38	186.35	.97	1	.69	.67
			15853	186.35	187.38	1.03	1	.17	.18
			15854	187.38	188.39	1.01	1	tr	tr
			15855	188.39	189.41	1.02	1	.17	.17
		Greenish-grey, very fine grained chloritized rock with abundant purple-grey to reddish-pink coloured aphanitic sections of silicification up to 60 cm in width. Silicification is controlled by brecciation - angular fragments up to 1.5 cm are intensely silicified and are surrounded by siliceous material which is often mylonitic. Minor buff coloured sections noted - due to late stage dolomitization. Larger purple-grey fragments often exhibit hairline rims of dolomitization. Breccia is both fragment and matrix supported. A large amount of matrix in some sections indicates that brecciation has been brittle due to tension. Increased pyrite contents are noted in intensely silicified sections as a fine dissemination, 1 to 3 mm grains and as clots up to 1 cm in size. Zone is generally non-magnetic to weakly magnetic locally with increasing magnetics near base of section.							
	182.93 184.71	Increasing amounts of tightly controlled silicified breccia.							
	184.71 185.38	Well developed strongly to intensely							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		silicified breccia.							
	185.38 187.70	Intensely silicified breccia fragments up to 1 cm are re-brecciated and are surrounded by chloritic fracture networks. Rock appears to be soft wet carries 50% intensely silicified breccia fragments.							
	187.70 189.41	Grey, very fine grained zone with abundant patchy silicification in seams up to 5 cm. Some indication of relic volcanic textures are noted down section. Increasing magnetics down section.							
189.41	211.75	BASALT							
		Dark green to greenish-grey, very fine grained flow. Section is initially pillowed becoming massive flow below 194.20 meters. Selvages are weakly brecciated and highly silicified locally but relic vesicles are noted through alteration. The massive section is locally brecciated and weakly silicified in zones up to 15 cm. A few sections of transitional quality silicification are noted locally, eg. 208.00 to 208.34 meters. All rock is moderately to strongly magnetic but magnetics decrease sharply in lower 75 cm of zone. Unit is moderately to strongly hematized throughout. A white carbonate filled shear is noted from 192.65 to 193.37 meters at 20 to 30 degrees to the core axis. Contact with underlying section is weakly slickensided.	15856	189.41	190.43	1.02	0-1	tr	tr
			15857	196.80	197.80	1.00	0-1	tr	tr
			15858	207.92	208.83	.91	1-2	.17	.15
			15859	210.80	211.75	.95	0-1	tr	tr
		MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE : 211.75 - 229.83 meters.							
		The zone is based upon amount and degree of silicification and it is composed of three members. Each member of the zone is relatively thin and the degree of alteration is not particularly strong. Pyrite contents are lower than normal, most noticeably in the Main Silicified Zone.							
		226.70 MCKENNA FAULT PLANE.							
211.75	224.73	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
		Dark green and fine grained with aphanitic, purple-grey silicified breccia zones up to 60cm wide. Upper 4.5 meters of the zone is dominantly silicified breccia (90%). Green rock is chloritized and strongly hematized. Zone is moderately pervasively carbonatized throughout. Silicification is indicated by a dark greyish colouration but is strongest where purple hued. The site of silicification is almost entirely controlled by prior	15860	211.75	212.76	1.01	2-3	tr	tr
			15861	212.76	213.76	1.00	2-3	.34	.34
			15862	213.76	214.75	.99	2-3	2.74	2.71
			15863	214.75	215.75	1.00	2-3	2.06	2.06
			15864	215.75	216.66	.91	2-3	.69	.63
			15865	216.66	217.64	.98	1-2	.17	.17
			15866	217.64	218.64	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			15867	218.64	219.65	1.01	1-2	.34	.34
			15868	219.65	220.65	1.00	1-2	tr	tr

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		breccia. Silicified breccia is occasionally honey coloured. This colouring may reflect increased dolomitization. Breccia fragments often have a pink or syenitic hue. A pale coloured sheared section at 212.64 to 212.76 meters may be same age as the McKenna Fault. Sheared rock is healed with subsequent alteration. Shearing is at 40 degrees to the core axis. Pyrite content is noted up to 5% locally as blebs in matrix to breccia fragments along healed fractures in breccia. A trace of chalcopyrite is noted as a late stage vein filling in 1 to 3 mm blebs. Zone is non-magnetic throughout. Breccia exhibits a foliation locally at 45 to 50 degrees to the core axis. Possible crenulation cleavage is noted dipping approximately 30 degrees westerly.	15869	220.65	221.65	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			15870	221.65	222.65	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			15871	222.65	223.65	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			15872	223.65	224.73	1.08	1-2	tr	tr
		211.75 216.66 90% silicified breccia - degree of silicification is strong but seldom intense. Zone often resembles an upper silicified zone.							
		216.66 224.73 30 To 40% silicification - moderately to strongly developed but rarely Main Silicified Zone type.							
224.73	225.91	MAIN SILICIFIED ZONE							
			15873	224.73	225.30	.57	2-3	tr	tr
		Purple-grey to honey or cream coloured, aphanitic, intensely silicified breccia. A minor amount (less than 5%) of green, relic chloritized seams are noted within this section. These seams have a non-brecciated appearance. Grey silicified rock has a purple hue due to a variable degree of hematization. This hematite is reduced to pyrite in the buff to honey coloured alteration patches and zones. Lower amounts of pyrite are noted throughout. A degree of hematization is found, and is more readily identified by streak, in chloritized rock. The zone is moderately reactive to HCl due to carbonatization throughout. Buff colour is limited to late stage brecciation locally seen to cut core in seams up to 2 cm in width. Zone is non-magnetic throughout. Several narrow clay-grit seams are noted which represent fault planes of same age as the McKenna Fault. These are noted at 40 degrees to the core axis at 225.46 and 225.81 meters. Lower contact of zone is marked by a 2 mm clay seam.	15874	225.30	225.91	.61	2-3	tr	tr
225.91	229.83	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
			15875	225.91	226.70	.79	2	.34	.27
		Dark green and purple-grey, very fine grained to aphanitic rock. Green sections are chloritized, well foliated, strongly hematized and weakly carbonatized. Grey coloured zones are weakly to strongly silicified	15876	226.70	227.70	1.00	1-3	.69	.69
			15877	227.70	228.42	.72	1-2	.34	.24
			15878	228.42	229.13	.71	1-2	.17	.12
			15879	229.13	229.83	.70	1-2	.17	.12

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		and exhibit higher degrees of carbonatization. The site of silicification is almost entirely controlled by prior brecciation. Seams/patches of silicification are oriented parallel to foliation but cross cut locally. A minor amount of honey coloured alteration carrying elevated pyrite is found in silicified rock. Silicified breccia fragments are often ripped from major sections of silicification and are rafted into the chloritic matrix. The foliation is occasionally deformed along or across fractures which represent micro-faults. This deformation in the form of drag foldins indicates that the south side of these microfaults has been displaced downwards. The McKenna Fault is represented by a clay seam at 58 degrees to the core axis at 226.70 meters. The zone above this fault has a brecciated tectonic appearance, more so than the section below. Zone averages 2% pyrite throughout as a very fine grained dissemination in association with silicified seams and breccia. A weakly developed crenulation cleavage is noted - seems to be flat lying.							
229.83	234.83	FOLIATED BASALT							
		Dark green, fine to very fine grained and variably foliated. The rock is weakly chloritized pervasively - perhaps due to regional metamorphism. The foliation is highlighted by selective carbonatization of individual laminations. Bodies of carbonate alteration swell to cross-cut and feather out along the foliation. Carbonatization is revealed by a cream to pale grey colouration in an otherwise green rock. Rare silicification is noted as a purple-grey hue within carbonatized seams. The rock is weakly to moderately well parted throughout. Hematite is found as a very fine interstitial dissemination within the chloritized groundmass. Rocks are non-magnetic. Pyrite is noted as a fine dissemination in amounts up to 1%. The foliation is noted at 55 degrees to the core axis at 230.75 meters and 40 degrees to the core axis at 232.50 meters. Foliation is lost somewhat abruptly at base of zone.	15880	229.83	230.83	1.00	0-1	.34	.34
			15881	230.83	231.84	1.01	0-1	.17	.17
			15882	231.84	232.83	.99	0-1	tr	tr
			15883	232.83	233.86	1.03	0-1	.17	.18
			15884	233.86	234.83	.97	0-1	tr	tr
234.83	270.38	BASALT							
		Zone is composed of medium green, fine grained massive flow and relatively finer grained pillowed flow. A few mafic intrusives are noted locally.	15885	234.83	235.83	1.00	0-1	tr	tr
			15886	255.99	256.57	.58	1	tr	tr
		234.83 246.60 Fine to very fine grained massive flow with dioritic texture - equigranular, non-magnetic, weakly fractured. Gradual coarsening trend down-hole. Weak pervasive carbonatization.							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
246.60	251.00	Same as above - gradual fining trend down-hole.							
251.00	251.25	Chilled and brecciated basal flow.							
251.25	251.50	Brecciated and hyaloclastite - bearing flow top zone.							
251.50	252.80	Very fine grained to aphanitic, vesicular flow top - brecciated pillows weakly developed.							
252.80	270.38	Very fine grained to aphanitic, strongly brecciated, moderately to intensely silicified and epidotized massive flow. A mafic intrusive of dioritic composition is noted from 255.56 to 255.99 meters with well developed chills. Zone is non-magnetic. Section below intrusive to a depth of 256.40 meters has undergone several stages of brecciation with injection of siliceous material to matrix. This zone is probably pillow breccia or brecciated pillows - few features locally resembles selvages. It becomes more evident down section that most pillows have ruptured with abundant hyaloclastite locally.							

270.38 Meters END OF HOLE.

NOTE: Portions of the hansing wall logged by S. Conquer.

Co-ords: 9998.4 7032.9

Azimuth: 357.1 Deg.

Dip: -60.0 Deg.

Elevation: 4997.0

Length: 260.1

Measurement: Metric

Comments: Casing left in ground

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Section: 2000W

Core Size: BQ

HOLE NO.: MC.85-255

Property: *Manville Option*

Location: 20+00W 00+55N

Date Started: 28 Aug., 1985
Date Completed: 4 Sept., 1985
Logged by: A.W. Workman

Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
60.96		-56.0	182.88		-52.0			
122.53	359.5	-56.0	257.47	359.8	-52.0			

Log Summary

0.00 28.65 OVERBURDEN.

28.65 165.49 BASALT.

165.49 178.00 MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE.

165.49 171.56 VARIABLY SILICIFIED ZONE (undetermined).

171.56 174.68 MAIN SILICIFIED ZONE.

174.68 178.00 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

178.00 190.90 FOLIATED BASALT.

190.90 193.91 DIORITE.

193.91 260.09 BASALT.

260.09 END OF HOLE.

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
0.00	28.65	OVERBURDEN							
28.65	165.49	BASALT							
			18695	103.26	104.26	1.00	1	.34	.34
			18696	104.26	105.26	1.00	1-2	.34	.34
			18697	105.26	106.26	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			18698	163.80	164.73	.93	0.5	tr	tr
			18699	164.73	165.49	.76	0.5	tr	tr

Medium to dark green and fine grained with aphanitic flow margins and medium grained flow centres. Finer grained pillowed flows and relatively coarser grained massive flows are found in the section. Flows are well structured with vesicular, often angularly brecciated tops and less broken interiors. Vesicular pillowed zones are occasionally found as the uppermost section in otherwise massive flows. Pillowed flows exhibit well developed glassy selvages and interiors with well developed vesicles. Massive flows are occasionally flow brecciated with rounded, reaction rimmed fragments. These fragments reveal a variety of alteration styles (chiefly silicification) and textures. Flow top breccia is characterized by highly angular clasts and relative uniformity of alteration. Flow tops are variolitic locally with round to oblong variolites up to 5mm in size. Rocks are non-magnetic with a trace locally. A few mafic intrusives are noted locally. In addition to weak general chloritization, pervasive weak carbonatization is noted.

28.65 33.45 Fine grained glomero-porphyritic basalt with feldspar phenocrysts up to 2.5 cm. Non-magnetic.

33.45 56.75 Becomes medium grained massive flow, porphyritic locally with feldspars up to 1 cm. Normal amounts of quartz, carbonate, epidote veining. A section of ground and broken core noted at 42.78 to 43.65 meters.

56.75 66.20 Very fine grained to aphanitic pillowed flow with well developed selvages and vesicular margins. Selvages become poorly developed down section. A carbonate altered section is noted at 58.36 to 59.13 meters with 2% pyrite and a trace of chalcopyrite.

66.20 73.30 Medium grained mafic intrusive with green chloritized laths up to 5 mm. Section is gradational into underlying pillowed flow - may be a lava tube.

73.30 102.05 Continuation of overlying pillowed flow - well developed selvages often carry clots of pyrite. Vesicles are less common than above. Magnetics are weakly developed but increase down section.

102.05 121.96 No epidotization in this zone - section becomes fine grained and massive. A rapid increase in pervasive carbonatization is

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		noted, particularly in breccia which may have a purple-grey colour locally. Zone is variably magnetic. Minor carbonate - quartz stringers with specular hematite are noted near base of unit.							
121.96	128.40	Flow breccia and flow top breccia - angular to rounded fragments. Rounded to subrounded fragments exhibit reaction rims and a few vesicular fragments are noted locally.							
128.40	135.50	Grey-green, fine grained massive flow - pervasive carbonatization increasing down section. Weakly magnetic locally.							
135.50	139.29	Fault zone - narrow seam of fault gouge parallel to core axis accompanied by carbonate - quartz stringers carrying hematite and chalcopyrite. There may be several parallel slippage planes. Carbonatization is strong in surrounding rocks. Zone is very highly chloritized.							
139.29	144.04	Continuation of overlying zone from 128.40 to 135.50 meters. Pervasively carbonatized medium grained massive flow. Gradual fining trend down-hole. Section is weakly magnetic.							
144.04	145.97	Flow top breccia - dark green to purple, with rounded to angular fragments. Upper section of zone carries hyaloclastite foliated at 43 degrees to the core axis. Variolites are locally developed. Rock is weakly magnetic locally and the matrix to fragments is carbonatized. Zone grades down section to massive flow.							
145.97	150.84	Fine to very fine grained massive flow - specular hematite noted in fractures. Gradual fining trend down-hole.							
150.84	151.42	Flow top breccia - as described above at 144.04 to 145.97 meters.							
151.42	154.78	Green to locally purple coloured, fine grained massive flow. Pervasive carbonatization increases down section.							
154.78	165.49	Grey-green massive flow - strongly pervasively carbonatized becoming purple hued locally. Irregularly developed weak to moderate magnetics are noted.							
165.49	178.00	MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE.							
		The zone is based upon amount and degree of silicification and it is composed of three members. Each member of the zone is relatively thin and the degree of alteration is not particularly strong. Silicification is poorly developed in the Main Silicified Zone. Pyrite							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		contents are lower than normal, most noticeably in the Main Silicified Zone. Pyrite content averages 2% in the Main Silicified Zone with up to 4% locally. The McKenna Fault is represented by a clay seam at 40 degrees to the core axis at 174.75 meters. This seam is 8 cm in width. 174.75 MCKENNA FAULT PLANE.							
165.49	171.56	VARIABLY SILICIFIED ZONE (UNDETERMINED)							
		The zone is composed of a mixture of purple-grey silicified breccia and green chloritized fine grained rock which is generally non-brecciated. Hematization accompanies silicification as a purple tint in more highly altered rock. Chloritic section are strongly hematized as a very fine grained interstitial dissemination. The degree of silicification is moderate to strong. Silicified breccia carries elevated pyrite contents with up to 5% locally, and an average of 1 to 3% as a fine dissemination and clots up to 1 cm of finer grains. Silicified rock is reactive to HCl. Abundant carbonate filled fractures are also noted throughout. Breccia is often foliated at 35 to 40 degrees to the core axis. Brecciation has been multi-stage as indicated by late stage chloritized fractures and chlorite filled voids within silicified breccia. Silicification is somewhat evenly distributed throughout section unlike normal transitional zone rock with more localized silicification of breccia. Some silicified breccia clasts have been pulled apart and mixed with less silicified, chloritized matrix material. Zone is non-magnetic throughout.	18700	165.49	166.34	.85	1-3	3.43	2.92
			15887	166.34	167.30	.96	1-3	.17	.16
			15888	167.30	168.31	1.01	1-3	.17	.17
			15889	168.31	169.29	.98	1-3	.34	.33
			15890	169.29	170.31	1.02	2-3	tr	tr
			15891	170.31	170.94	.63	2-3	tr	tr
			15892	170.94	171.56	.62	1-2	.34	.21
171.56	174.68	MAIN SILICIFIED ZONE							
		The section is a dominantly grey to purple-grey moderately to strongly silicified breccia with minor buff colour locally. A relatively large amount (10%) of relic green chloritized rock is noted in this unit. Chloritic material was introduced along late stage fracturing and brecciation and post-dates most alteration. Some of this tectonism is of the same age as the McKenna Fault, noted at the base of the unit. Grey silicified rock has a purple hue due to a variable degree of hematization. A degree of hematization is found, and is more readily identified by streak, in chloritized rock. Buff colour is associated with late stage breccia seams up to 15 cm in width. Most of these breccia fragments are finely brecciated internally due to previous brecciation. The zone is moderately reactive to HCl due to carbonatization throughout. The zone averages 2% pyrite as fine disseminations and as 1-3mm	15893	171.56	172.60	1.04	2	.34	.35
			15894	172.60	173.66	1.06	2	2.23	2.36
			15895	173.66	174.68	1.02	2	tr	tr

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		blebs. Pyrite is also noted along healed fractures in breccia. A trace of chalcopyrite is noted with late chloritized fractures. The rock is non-magnetic - a trace is noted locally. Very little sulphide is found in breccia fragments - almost exclusively contained in matrix.							
	171.56	172.60 Dominantly purple-grey hued.							
	172.60	173.66 Approximately 50% of section is buff coloured brecciation which has been imposed upon purple-grey silicification. Minor late stage chloritic shearing is noted locally parallel to McKenna Fault.							
	173.66	174.68 Same as above at 171.56 to 172.60 meters with minor chloritic fractures and shears.							
174.68	178.00	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
		Dark green, very fine grained chloritized granular (ized) rock with abundant purple-grey silicified fragments derrived through late stage re-brecciation of the silicified breccia in the overlying main silicified zone. All silicified rock is reactive to HCl. Hematization accompanies silicification as a purple tint in more highly altered rock. Silicified fragments are set in a chloritized matrix of tectonic origin. Green, chloritized, non-silicified rock is weakly hematized as a fine interstitial dissemination. The McKenna Fault is represented by an 8 cm clay-grit seam at 45 degrees to the core axis at 174.69 to 174.77 meters. Other clay-grit seams are noted locally.	15896	174.68	175.35	.67	1	.17	.11
			15897	175.35	176.22	.87	1	tr	tr
			15898	176.22	177.08	.86	1	tr	tr
			15899	177.08	178.00	.92	1	tr	tr
	174.68	175.35 McKenna Fault zone - abundant clay-grit seams up to 8 cm in width with widest seam localized at 174.75 meters. Section is composed of abundant angular silicified fragments in a chloritic matrix with several sections of highly fractured silicified rock. Fractures are all chlorite filled with occasional white carbonate. Shearing is noted at 45 degrees to the core axis.							
	175.35	178.00 Generally dark green, very fine grained foliated rock with purple-grey silicified breccia clasts up to 1 cm and rare purple-grey seams of silicified breccia up to 3 cm. A clay-grit seam is noted at 177.33 to 177.36 meters of same age as the McKenna Fault.							
178.00	190.90	FOLIATED BASALT							
		Dark green, fine to very fine grained and variably	15900	178.00	178.90	.90	0.5	tr	tr
			16825	178.90	179.90	1.00	0.5	tr	tr

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		foliated. Foliation is noted at 45 to 50 degrees to the core axis. Rock is moderately to strongly chloritized. The foliation is highlighted by selective carbonatization of individual laminations. Bodies of carbonate alteration swell to cross-cut and feather out along the foliation. Carbonatization is revealed by a cream to pale grey colouration in an otherwise green rock. Rare silicification is noted as a purple-grey hue within carbonatized seams. Hematite is found as a very fine interstitial dissemination within the chloritized groundmass. The zone is essentially non-magnetic with a trace of magnetism locally. A trace of pyrite is noted throughout. A clay-grit seam representing a fault zone of same age as the McKenna Fault is noted at 178.28 meters, parallel to foliation. Below 178.90 meters, the foliation is weaker and not well exhibited except on a localized basis.	16826	179.90	180.92	1.02	0.5	tr	tr
			16827	180.92	181.90	.98	0.5	tr	tr
			16828	184.20	185.17	.97	0.5	tr	tr
			16829	189.90	190.90	1.00	0.5	nil	nil
		178.00 178.90 Moderately developed foliation, becoming strong locally.							
		178.90 190.90 Section exhibits very weak foliation with rare silicification in localized brecciation. Breccia is moderately to strongly carbonatized and is reactive to HCl. Minor epidotization is noted in localized section which resemble volcanic style auto-brecciation. No other volcanic textures are noted.							
190.90	193.91	DIORITE							
			16830	190.90	191.86	.96	1	nil	nil
		Pinkish-green to pink, aphanitic to very fine grained zone with well developed brecciation throughout. Brecciated rock is variably silicified becoming intense locally. Contacts are weakly sheared, the upper at 25 degrees to the core axis, the lower exhibiting more brecciation than shearing. Zone exhibits strong pervasive carbonatization. Magnetics are variably developed throughout becoming moderate locally. Zone carries up to 2% pyrite but averages 1% as blebs up to 2 mm.	16831	191.86	192.93	1.07	1	nil	nil
			16832	192.93	193.91	.98	1	nil	nil
193.91	260.09	BASALT							
		Pale green to medium grey-green with few dark green phases and usually fine to very fine grained. Finer grained pillowed flows and relatively coarser grained massive flows are found in the section. Flows are well structured with vesicular, often angularly brecciated tops and less broken interiors. Pillowed flows exhibit well developed glassy selvages and interiors with well developed vesicles. Rocks are non-magnetic with a trace							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW

locally. The rocks in the upper section are often carbonatized but carbonatization is not observed in pillowed flows.

193.91 207.40 Fine grained non-magnetic massive flow - moderately chloritized and pervasively carbonatized with decreasing carbonatization down section. A weakly porphyritic intrusive of dioritic composition with 1 to 2 mm pink feldspar phenocrysts is noted between 198.70 and 199.52 meters. This zone is moderately to strongly carbonatized and is weakly magnetic.

207.40 210.34 Fine to very fine grained massive flow - gradual fining trend down-hole.

210.34 211.07 Sheared and brecciated flow contact zone in basal flow - abundant hematite filled fractures. A minor trace of magnetics suggests that the hematite carries some magnetite.

211.07 211.45 Aphanitic, angularly brecciated flow top.

211.45 260.09 Very fine grained to aphanitic non-magnetic pillowed flow. Well developed selvages are exhibited except for a section between 232.00 and 233.70 meters where few pillow rims are noted.

260.09 Meters END OF HOLE.

Note : Hanging wall logged by N. Downey.

BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION LTD.

An Annual Report on Exploration Activity for the Year 1985

on the

Barrick West Block Property

R. Brian Alexander
A.W. Workman

December, 1985

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INTRODUCTION

The West Block Property is located in the western portion of Harker Township, Ontario, Larder Lake Mining Division.

The property is approximately 5 km. west of the McDermott Project and 51.5 km. east of Matheson, Ontario via highway 101.

Access to the property is by secondary gravel road, 3.2 km. south, from highway 101.

The West Block includes 37 contiguous, unpatented claims. The claims numbered L641387 to 406, and L641410 to 416 were staked by Camflo Mines Ltd. which merged with Barrick in 1984. Certificates of record were issued to Barrick Resources Corp. in March, 1985. Claims numbered L802656 to 659, L802668 to 669, and L802671 to 674 were staked in May, 1985.

PREVIOUS WORK

In 1982, Camflo Mines Ltd. staked claims numbered L641382 to 641416, inclusive.

In 1983, Camflo Mines Ltd. established a surface grid for the purpose of ground control. The grid consisted of 30 km. of cut line, with 100 m. line spacing and 25 m. stations. Camflo conducted an EM-16 and a magnetometer survey over the above mentioned grid system. The equipment used was a Scintrex MP-2 proton magnetometer with a compatible base station for diurnal corrections, and the Geonics EM-16 using the transmitter at Cutler, Maine at 17.8 KHz. The survey was conducted over claims L641395 to L641416.

In 1984, Camflo Mines Ltd. drilled one diamond drill hole on claim L641406. The drill hole was designated Mc.84-70 and was drilled to a depth of 240.6 m. along the hole. The BQ drilling was orientated at 360 degrees, with a minus 50 degree dip. The drill collar was located approximately 80 to 100 m. east of claim post #3 of L641406. No significant assays were obtained.

In 1984, claims L641407 to L641409 were cancelled by the recorders office due to overstaking.

Barrick and Camflo were amalgamated in July, 1984, as Barrick Resources Corporation.

Barrick Resources Corporation Ltd. became American Barrick Resources Corporation as a result of a corporate re-organization.

In 1985, Barrick Resources re-established a surface grid, for the purpose of ground control, since a forest fire destroyed a major portion of the 1983 surface grid. An airborne magnetometer survey, with 23,700 meters of flight line and 200 meter line spacing, was flown over the property. Simultaneously, 1:10,000 and 1:20,000 air photos were produced. A topographic survey was done in conjunction with the interpretation of the air photos, and a 1:5,000 scale map with 2 meter contour spacing was produced. Bedrock geology was mapped on a 1:5,000 scale on claims L641387 to 398, L802671 to 674, L802658 to 659 and the northern portion of L802657.

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The volcanic rocks of Harker and Holloway Townships are of Archean age and belong to the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. This particular region is referred to as the Lightning River Area of the Abitibi Belt. The stratigraphy of the Abitibi Belt has been sub-divided as follows (Jensen, 1982):

Upper Supergroup	(Timiskaming Group (Blake River Group (Kinojevis Group (Stoughton-Roquemaure Group
Lower Supergroup	(Porcupine Group (Hunter Mine Group (Wakewada Group

The two supergroups represent successive volcanic cycles from ultrabasic komatiitic volcanism to acid calcalkalic volcanism. Each cycle is topped by a dominantly sedimentary (tuffaceous), sequence which reflects relative quiescence in extrusive activity.

The tectonic regime in which the majority of these rocks are located is one of regional subsidence. The formation of a broad, east-west trending synclinal basin is attributable to this subsidence. The Destor-Porcupine Complex forms the north boundary of this basin, and the south side is marked by the Larder Lake-Cadillac break.

A few later intrusives have been emplaced into the volcanic succession. Compositionally, these rocks range from pyroxenite, diabase and lamprophyre, to diorite, granite and syenite. The mafic and ultramafic varieties tend to be found as narrow dykes whereas the intermediate and felsic varieties are more common as larger, more rounded bodies.

The Destor-Porcupine Complex strikes approximately 075 degrees across Harker and Holloway Townships in the same approximate position as highway 101. Rocks to the south of this complex, or zone of dislocation, have approximately the same strike and dip 75 to 85 degrees south. All units top south - there has been no reported evidence of overturning in this area.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Bedrock geology was mapped on a scale of 1:5,000, utilizing the surface grid and air photos for control on claims L641387 to 398, L802671 to 674, L802658 to 659 and the northern portion of L802657.

The claim block was found to be underlain by tholeiitic basalts and interflow sediments of the Kinojevis Group (Satterly, 1951).

Generally the units are striking east-west (between 076 and 100 degrees) and dip to the south (between 60 and 74 degrees). The basalts are right side up, younging to the south, as indicated by vesicular and pillowed flow tops in massive flows.

Specific descriptions of the individual lithological units have been provided in the previous report on exploration activities; dated December, 1985.

The 1984 diamond drilling intersected a wide band of sediments in claim L641406, with a true thickness of at least 100 meters. The sediments are striking roughly 060 degrees and probably dip approximately 75 degrees south. Massive beds occasionally contain graded bedding which indicate the sediments are right side up, younging to the south. This band of greywacke and argillite sediments was not reported in outcrop,but

is apparently reflected in the form of an east-west trending magnetic low (less than 500 gamma contour interval).

The 1986 diamond drilling has tested east-west trending geophysical anomalies and the results will be discussed in the section of this report entitled "Diamond Drilling".

Seven major fracture directions were previously determined in the geological mapping program. Four of these seven interpretted fault directions are reflected in both the bedrock geology and the contoured geophysical data. The strike directions are listed as follows: 1) 004 degrees, 2) 024 degrees, 3) 068 degrees, and 4) 339 degrees.

It has been generally observed that north-south faulting post dates east-west faulting. Locally shearing and fracturing has been observed in outcrop, although no visible east-west displacement was observed in the contoured magnetic data.

GEOPHYSICS

A VLF ground geophysical survey was completed over 59.3 kilometers of surface grid, with 100 meter line spacing and 25 meter stations. The instrument used was a Geonics EM-16, and the transmitter station used was Cutler, Maine with a frequency of 17.8 KHz. All in phase and quadrature reading were taken facing north, and presented in profile form as well as the contoured Fraser filter data.

There were 20 VLF anomalies, which are numbered on the accompanying map. They are generally weak anomalies, predominantly reflecting conductive overburden rather than bedrock conductors. The long axes of the anomalies are in an east-west orientation with three interpretted northeast-southwest trending breaks or faults.

Anomalies 10, 11, 17 and 20 are probably associated with the intrusive contact (Satterly, 1951) in the northeast corner of the property. The intrusive has been tentatively assigned a syenitic composition.

Anomalies 12 and 16 are correlatible with a northeast trending break in the east-west VLF anomaly axes and coincident change in the contoured magnetic data.

An evaluation of the anomalies was done to prioritize which if any anomaly warranted testing with a diamond drill hole. Any diamond drilling in this area should be based on coincident VLF and magnetic anomalies, unless a more sophisticated geophysical survey gives more reliable anomalies. The following criteria was used to evaluate the EM-16 data: A) negative quadrature response indicating that the conductor is probably at depth and not associated with conductive overburden. B) strong in-phase response indicating the amplitude of response and the intensity of the contoured Fraser filter anomaly. C) good lateral extent of the contoured Fraser filter anomaly.

The following is a description of the individual anomalies:

ANOMALY 1 Location: Line 7+00 West between 7+70 and 8+40 North

- associated with a weak, east-west trending magnetic low.
- negative quadrature response.
- depth interpretted as 50 to 70 meters.
- partially associated with a topographic low.
- strong in-phase response with a good lateral extent.

ANOMALY 2 Location: Line 9+00 West between 2+20 and 2+75 North

- positive quadrature response.
- associated with a topographic low and swampy ground.
- correlated to the east with Anomaly 15.
- strong in-phase response and good lateral extent.

ANOMALY 3 Location: Line 9+00 West between 0+35 and 0+85 North

- positive quadrature response.
- strong in-phrase response with good lateral extent.
- associated with swampy ground and topographic low.
- associated with a weak, east-west trending magnetic low.

ANOMALY 4 Location: Line 11+00 West between 2+50 and 3+25 South

- positive quadrature response.
- associated with swampy ground.
- moderate in-phase response and poor lateral extent.

ANOMALY 5 Location: Line 11+00 West between 4+50 and 5+10 South

- positive quadrature response.
- associated with swampy ground.
- moderate in-phase response and poor lateral extent.

ANOMALY 6 Location: Line 14+00 West between 6+75 and 7+55 South

- positive quadrature response.
- strong in-phase response and moderate lateral extent.
- only partially defined due to the proximity to the western boundary.

ANOMALY 7 Location: Line 6+00 West between 8+30 and 9+35 South

- negative quadrature response.
- depth interpretted as 50 meters.
- associated with a topographic low.
- moderate in-phase response and lateral extent.

ANOMALY 8 Location: Line 12+00 West between 11+15 and 12+20 South

- negative quadrature response.
- depth interpretted as 55 meters.
- strong in-phase response and poor lateral extent.

ANOMALY 9 Location: Line 2+00 East between 9+40 and 9+70 North

- positive quadrature response.
- poorly defined due to the proximity to the property boundary.

ANOMALY 10 Location: Line 1+00 West between 7+60 and 7+85 North

- positive quadrature response.
- in proximity to intrusive contact.
- moderate in-phase response and poor lateral extent.

ANOMALY 11 Location: Line 1+00 East between 8+15 and 8+70 North

- negative quadrature response.
- depth interpretted as 70 meters.
- in proximity to the intrusive contact.
- moderate in-phase response and lateral extent.

ANOMALY 12 Location: Line 4+00 East between 7+60 and 8+15 North

- negative quadrature response.
- moderate in-phase response and good lateral extent.
- depth interpretted as 100 meters.
- correlated with Anomaly 16, trending northeast-southwest.
- appears to cross-cut intrusive.

ANOMALY 13 Location: Line 0+00 between 5+40 and 5+95 North

- positive quadrature response.
- weak in-phase response and poor lateral extent.

ANOMALY 14 Location: Line 2+00 West between 4+20 and 5+10 North

- negative quadrature response.
- depth interpretted between 15 and 20 meters.
- correlated with a syenitic intrusive from recent drill results.
- moderate in-phase response and good lateral extent.
- associated with the north side of a topographic low.

ANOMALY 15 Location: Line 2+00 West between 1+20 and 1+70 North

- positive quadrature response.
- correlated to the west with Anomaly 2 and a topographic low.
- strong in-phase response and good lateral extent.

ANOMALY 16 Location: Line 1+00 West between 0+60 and 1+30 South

- negative quadrature response.
- depth interpretted as 60 meters.
- moderate in-phase response with good lateral extent.
- correlated with Anomaly 12, trending northeast-southwest.

ANOMALY 17 Location: Line 6+00 East between 4+35 and 5+40 North

- negative quadrature response.
- depth interpretted as 70 meters.
- associated with intrusive contact.

ANOMALY 18 Location: Line 9+00 East between 4+80 and 5+15 North

- positive in-phase response.
- poorly defined due to the proximity to the property boundary.

ANOMALY 19 Location: Line 4+00 East between 1+70 and 2+30 North

- negative quadrature response.
- depth interpretted as 25 meters.
- strong in-phase response with good lateral extent.
- correlated to the west with Anomalies 2 and 15.

ANOMALY 20 Location: Line 12+00 East between 2+00 and 2+65 North

- negative quadrature response.
- depth interpretted as 50 to 75 meters.
- associated with the intrusive contact.
- poorly defined due to the proximity to the property boundary.

A magnetometer ground geophysical survey was completed over 59.3 kilometers of surface grid, with 100 meter line spacing and 25 meter stations. The instrument used was a Scintrex, Model MP-2, portable proton precession magnetometer. The diurnal variation was corrected by the use of a compatible base station and the total magnetic field data was plotted and contoured on a 1:5,000 scale map.

Magnetic lows of less than 750 gammas, were shown in the northeast corner of the property and in a narrow band across the southwest corner of the property.

Government geological mapping (Satterly, 1951) has shown a felsic intrusive contact to be coincident with the magnetic low in the northeast corner of the property.

The low across the southwest corner has been shown by 1984 diamond drilling to represent a sedimentary horizon, consisting of greywacke and argillite.

Two smaller east-west trending lows are expressed in the northwest corner of the map sheet, coincident with VLF Fraser filter anomaly 1 and at the western limit of the baseline, coincident with VLF Fraser filter anomaly 3.

The highly magnetic contours are interpretted to be magnetic basalt flows, of the iron rich tholeiitic variety, common to the Lightning River Area.

Northeast-southwest trending breaks in the contoured magnetic pattern have been interpretted as faulting which probably post dates the felsic intrusive.

Four fracture trends at 024 degrees, 004 degrees, 068 degrees, and 339 degrees appear predominant, as exhibited by the interpretted linear breaks in the contoured magnetic data. These four interpretted fault directions are also reflected in the bedrock geology.

DIAMOND DRILLING

The 1986 diamond drill program consisted of two holes for a total cumulative depth of 465.56 meters. The two holes were designated Mc.86-259 and 260. They were drilled at an azimuth of 360 degrees, with a dip of minus 50 degrees.

Mc.86-259 was collared on Line 2+00 West at 4+00 North, and was designed to test a coincident VLF (EM-16) and magnetic anomaly. The VLF (EM-16) Fraser filter Anomaly #14 proved to be an east-west trending felsic dike of a tentatively syenitic composition. The intrusive locally exhibited a pegmatitic texture and was generally hematized to an orangy-brown to reddish-pink colour. The coincident magnetic low appears to be the transition of strongly magnetic basaltic flows at the top of the hole to weakly magnetic basaltic flows at depth.

Mc.86-260 was collared on Line 2+00 West at 0+75 North, and was designed to test the VLF Fraser filter Anomaly #15 and to initiate a stratigraphic diamond drilling cross section along Line 2+00 West. The stratigraphic section would be to test for McDermott style mineralization in areas of poor bedrock exposure, coincident with east-west trending geophysical anomalies. The VLF Fraser filter anomaly is associated with a fault zone and a felsic dike in the upper portions of the hole.

The drill hole locations are plotted on the geology map, included with this report.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

VLF Fraser filter Anomalies 1 and 14 have been postulated to have a lateral continuity between them. Anomaly 14 has been tested by Mc.86-259. Examination of the drill core has indicated the VLF anomaly to be the expression of an intrusive at depth and the coincident magnetic low is explained by the presence of weakly magnetic basalts. The lack of anomalous assays suggests, that should a diamond drill hole be designed to test the more promising Anomaly 1, it would probably yield similar results.

It is recommended that should future diamond drilling be designed to test Anomaly 1 on Line 1300 West or Anomaly 3 on Line 1500 West, that it should take place in the summer months. This is due to the lack of a sufficient water supply in the immediate area during the winter months.

Anomalies 2, 15, and 19 have been tentatively assumed to be laterally contiguous. Anomaly 15 has been tested by diamond drill hole Mc.86-260.

Examination of the drill core indicates the anomaly is related to a Fault Zone and a felsic intrusive located near the top of the drill hole. A silicified zone at the base of the hole is not responsible for the geophysical anomaly.

The lack of McDermott style mineralization suggests that similar results may be expected if future diamond drilling is designed to test Anomalies 2 and 19, although Anomaly 19 has the most attractive geophysical characteristics.

The position of future diamond drill holes should be determined by the simultaneous examination of available bedrock geology exposed in outcrop and the quality of the geophysical anomalies described within this report.

The proximity of diamond drill holes Mc.84-70, Mc.86-259 and 260 to Line 2+00 West, is advantageous to establishing a north-south fence of diamond drill holes. This pattern for future drilling would be designed to establish the presence of east-west trending McDermott style mineralization on the West Block Property.

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NOTE: Internal report for Camflo Mines Ltd.

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Larder Lake Mining Division
NOTE: Internal report for Barrick Resources Corporation Ltd.

APPENDIX

BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Co-ords: 10400.0 9800.0

Azimuth: 375.5

Dip: -50.0

Elevation: 5000.0

Length: 256.3

Measurement: Metric

Comments: Casing left in hole

Section: 2+00W West Block

Core Size: BQ

HOLE NO.: MC.86-[illegible]9

Property: West Block

Location: 2+00W [illegible]+00N

Date Started: Jan. 27, 1986
Date Completed: Feb. 4, 1986
Logged by: R. B. Alexander

Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
45.70		-48.0	137.20		-46.0	228.60		-47.0
91.40		-47.0	182.90		-47.0	256.00		-47.0

----------Log Summary----------

0.00	19.40	OVERBURDEN.
19.40	33.18	HIGH MAG BASALT.
33.18	35.05	SYENITE.
35.05	71.25	HIGH MAG BASALT.
71.25	72.95	SYENITE.
72.95	75.70	HIGH MAG BASALT.
75.70	78.75	SYENITE.
78.75	108.05	HIGH MAG BASALT.
108.05	125.66	SYENITE.
125.66	136.92	HIGH MAG BASALT.
136.92	137.85	SYENITE.
137.85	181.50	HIGH MAG BASALT.
181.50	183.60	SYENITE.
183.60	205.50	HIGH MAG BASALT.
205.50	210.27	SYENITE.
210.27	226.80	HIGH MAG BASALT.
226.80	232.00	SYENITE.
232.00	256.30	HIGH MAG BASALT.
256.30		END OF HOLE.

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
0.00	19.40	OVERBURDEN							
19.40	33.18	HIGH MAG BASALT Dark green to grey, very fine grained to medium grained, weakly to moderately chloritized massive basalt. Decussate texture formed by chloritized lathes in a quartzo-feldspathic matrix. 23.50 28.00 Massive flow : dark green, medium grained, chloritized basalt with gradational upper contact.	20301	32.18	33.18	1.00	TR	.34	.34
33.18	35.05	SYENITE Reddish brown to pink coloured, porphyritic, intermediate intrusive. Feldspar phenocrysts are up to 2 mm. Upper contact is sharp at 25 degrees to the core axis. Lower contact is sharp at 30 degrees to the core axis. Intrusive contains several basalt xenoliths. Contacts are strongly chloritized and epidotized.	20302 20303	33.18 34.18	34.18 35.05	1.00 .87	TR TR	.34 .34	.34 .30
35.05	71.25	HIGH MAG BASALT Dark green grey to grey, very fine grained to fine grained, weakly chloritized, strongly magnetic massive flow. Minor carbonate filled fractures are noted with fracture filling pyrite.	20304 20305	35.05 70.25	36.00 71.25	.95 1.00	TR TR	.34 .34	.32 .34
71.25	72.95	SYENITE Reddish brown to pale grey, phaneritic, sericitized, intermediate intrusive. Upper contact is sharp at 40 degrees to the core axis with associated carbonatization in the basalt. Lower contact is sharp at 45 degrees to the core axis.	20306 20307	71.25 72.00	72.00 72.95	.75 .95	TR TR	.34 .34	.25 .32
72.95	75.70	HIGH MAG BASALT Same as above interval from 35.05 to 71.25 meters.	20308 20309 20310	72.95 74.00 75.00	74.00 75.00 75.70	1.05 1.00 .70	TR TR TR	tr tr tr	tr tr tr

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
75.70	78.75	SYENITE							
		Reddish brown to pale grey, phaneritic, sericitized, intermediate intrusive. Upper contact is sharp at 40 degrees to the core axis. Lower contact is at 45 degrees to the core axis. Carbonatization is associated with the upper contact.	20311	75.70	76.70	1.00	TR	.34	.34
			20312	76.70	77.25	.55	TR	.34	.19
			20313	77.25	77.85	.60	TR	.34	.20
			20314	77.85	78.75	.90	TR	.34	.31
		77.25 77.85 Xenolith of basalt.							
78.75	108.05	HIGH MAG BASALT							
		Greenish grey, very fine grained to medium grained, weakly to moderately magnetic, massive basalt. .	20315	78.75	79.75	1.00	2-3	.34	.34
			20316	107.05	108.05	1.00	TR	tr	tr
		78.75 81.60 Massive flow : green grey, medium grained, chloritized basalt with gradational lower contact.							
		79.50 79.60 Quartz - carbonate veining with 5 to 10% pyrite in fracture filling form.							
108.05	125.66	SYENITE							
		Mottled orange brown to pale grey coloured, hematized, pegmatitic intrusive. Rock composition is 80% quartz and feldspar, and 20% mafic mineral, possibly hornblende. Upper and lower contacts are weakly chilled and irregular	20317	108.05	109.05	1.00	TR	tr	tr
			20318	109.05	110.05	1.00	TR	tr	tr
			20319	114.05	115.05	1.00	TR	tr	tr
			20320	119.05	120.05	1.00	TR	tr	tr
			20321	123.70	124.70	1.00	TR	tr	tr
			20322	124.70	125.66	.96	TR	tr	tr
125.66	136.92	HIGH MAG BASALT							
		Dark green grey, very fine grained to fine grained, chloritized, weakly to moderately magnetic, massive flow. Carbonate filled vesicles are noted locally. Magnetism is decreasing down section.	20323	125.66	126.60	.94	TR	tr	tr
			20324	135.94	136.92	.98	TR	tr	tr
136.92	137.85	SYENITE							
		Same as above interval from 108.05 to 125.66 meters.	20325	136.92	137.85	.93	TR	tr	tr
137.85	181.50	HIGH MAG BASALT							
		Same as above interval from 125.66 to 136.92 meters.	20326	137.85	138.80	.95	TR	tr	tr
			20327	159.60	160.60	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			20328	160.60	161.60	1.00	2-4	tr	tr
		159.60 161.60 Pyrite 1 to 4% in fracture filling form associated with weak carbonatization.	20329	180.50	181.50	1.00	TR	tr	tr

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	BW
		178.35 178.43 Fault goupe at 40 degrees to tne core axis is strongly cnloritized.							
181.50	183.60	SYENITE							
		Same as above interval from 108.05 to 125.66 meters. Locally a phaneritic, equigranular texture is noted to equivalent to upper syenitic intrusive.	20330	181.50	182.50	1.00	TR	tr	tr
			20331	182.50	183.60	1.10	TR	tr	tr
183.60	205.50	HIGH MAG BASALT							
		Same as above interval from 125.66 to 136.92 meters. Minor orange brown, pegmatitic veins are noted up to 0.5 meters in width.	20332	183.60	184.40	.80	TR	tr	tr
			20333	195.70	196.70	1.00	TR	tr	tr
			20334	196.70	197.35	.65	TR	tr	tr
			20335	197.35	198.35	1.00	TR	tr	tr
			20336	204.50	205.50	1.00	TR	tr	tr
		196.70 197.35 Pegmatitic intrusive with 1% pyrite.							
205.50	210.27	SYENITE							
		Same as above interval from 108.05 to 125.66 meters. Upper contact is sharp at 55 degrees to the core axis. Lower contact is sharp at 40 degrees to tne core axis.	20337	205.50	206.50	1.00	TR	tr	tr
			20338	209.20	210.27	1.07	TR	tr	tr
210.27	226.80	BASALT							
		Dark green grey, very fine grained to medium grained, cnloritized massive flow. Locally an oolitic texture is formed by white feldspar in a cnloritized matrix.	20339	210.27	211.23	.96	TR	tr	tr
			20340	225.80	226.80	1.00	TR	tr	tr
226.80	232.00	SYENITE							
		Same as above interval from 108.05 to 125.66 meters. Pegmatitic texture is patchy. Lower contact is sharp at 70 degrees to the core axis. Upper contact is at 50 degrees to the core axis. Weakly chilled margins are noted.	20341	226.80	227.80	1.00	TR	tr	tr
			20342	231.00	232.00	1.00	TR	tr	tr

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
232.00	256.30	BASALT Dark green grey, fine grained to medium grained, weakly chloritized, massive rock. Sub-ophitic texture is becoming better developed. No good volcanic textures are noted.	20343	232.00	233.00	1.00	TR	tr	tr
	256.30	END OF HOLE.							

BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Co-ords: 10075.0 9800.0
Azimuth: 375.5
Dip: -50.0
Elevation: 5000.0
Length: 209.3
Measurement: Metric
Comments: Casing left in hole

Section: 2+00W West Block
Core Size: BQ

HOLE NO.: MC.86-260
Property: West Blo
Location: 2+00W 0+75N

Date Started: Feb. 10, 1986
Date Completed: Feb. 13, 1986
Logged by: R. B. Alexander

Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
91.40		-46.0	137.20		-46.0			

Log Summary

0.00	19.55	OVERBURDEN.
19.55	66.12	BASALT.
66.12	69.45	SYENITE.
69.45	109.32	HIGH MAG BASALT.
109.32	180.74	DIORITE.
180.74	190.65	VARIABLY SILICIFIED BASALT.
190.65	209.26	DIORITE.
209.26		END OF HOLE.

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	X Sul	Au	GW
0.00	19.55	OVERBURDEN							
19.55	66.12	BASALT							
		Dark green grey, very fine grained to fine grained chloritized massive and pillowed flows. Locally quartz-carbonate filled fractures are noted with associated epidotized and minor pyrite.	20344	43.00	44.00	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
		27.45 27.55 Tectonically foliated at 60 degrees to the core axis associated with minor pyrite.	20345	44.00	45.00	1.00	3-5	tr	tr
		34.35 Weakly sheared at 40 degrees to the core axis with syenitic veinlet associated.	20346	45.00	46.00	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
		44.00 48.35 Fault zone. Upper 3 cm foliated 60 degrees to the core axis with flow top filling pyrite up to 5% locally. Strongly foliated and weakly sheared at 45.1 meters at 55 degrees to the core axis. Locally pale grey silica dumping is noted with increasing pyrite content associated. 48.15 shearing at 60 degrees to the core axis.	20347	46.00	47.00	1.00	2-3	tr	tr
			20348	47.00	48.00	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			20349	48.00	49.00	1.00	TR	tr	tr
			20350	65.10	66.12	1.02	TR	tr	tr
		49.75 63.90 Pillowed flow. Dark green grey, very fine grained to fine grained chloritized basalt with weakly to moderately developed selvages up to 3 cm wide. Selvages are chloritized and epidotized.							
		63.90 64.23 Is. Orange brown, phaneritic sericitized intermediate intrusive. Orange brown colouring is due to hematite alteration.							
66.12	69.45	SYENITE							
		Pale to orange brown, locally Pegmatitic, weakly sericitized intermediate intrusive. Rock composition is 80 to 90% quartz and feldspar with 10 to 20% mafic mineral. Upper contact is sheared at 60 degrees to the core axis. Lower contact is sheared and weakly chloritized.	20351	66.12	67.12	1.00	TR	tr	tr
			20352	68.50	69.45	.95	TR	tr	tr
69.45	109.32	HIGH MAG BASALT							
		Very fine grained to fine grained dark green grey weakly chloritized pillowed flow. Narrow selvages are weakly developed chloritized and epidotized. Vesicle noted locally. Strongly magnetic increasing down section.	20353	69.45	70.45	1.00	TR	tr	tr
			20354	92.32	93.24	.92	TR	tr	tr
			20355	93.24	94.04	.80	1-2	tr	tr
			20356	94.04	94.80	.76	TR	tr	tr
		93.24 94.04 Dark green zone of with silicification and carbonate alteration adjacent fractures.							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		1 to 2% pyrite. Purple colour is developed locally.							
	105.05 105.45	Strongly epidotized selvage with carbonate-quartz filling. 1 to 2% pyrite.							
	108.73 108.77	Pink syenite intense. Reactive to HCl.							
109.32 180.74		DIORITE							
		Dark green fine grained to medium grained massive intense. Chloritized mafic laths to 4 mm in a felsic matrix. Moderate to strongly magnetic. Top contact is indistinct appears to grade to a vesicular zone. Fines at base.	20357	115.35	116.09	.74	TR-1	tr	tr
		Numerous stringers and veinlets of pink pegmatitic felsic intrusives with hematite stain are noted at -.	20358	116.09	116.71	.62	TR-1	tr	tr
			20359	179.84	180.74	.90	TR-1	tr	tr
	111.73 111.79	White mica to 5 mm.							
	112.60 112.93	White mica and feldspar to 5 mm.							
	114.39 114.43	White mica to 12 mm.							
	114.77 115.24	White mica to 2 mm.							
	116.20 116.52	Strongly magnetic.							
	138.57 138.72	White mica to 5 mm.							
	138.93 139.02	White mica to 5 mm.							
	152.25 152.33	White mica to 4 mm.							
	152.45 152.53	White mica to 5 mm.							
	152.68 153.16	Felospar to 8 mm.							
	156.82 157.10	White mica to 3 mm.							
	162.70 162.79	0.							
	164.63 164.72	0.							
	167.14 1167.53	Feldspar to 20 mm.							
180.74 190.65		VARIABLY SILICIFIED BASALT							
		70% silicified. Very fine grained grey to pale green massive rock. Often 'cherty'. Non-magnetic. Possibly a basalt. Alteration along fractures gives a banded look. Includes fine grained feldspar porphyritic zones.	20360	180.74	181.90	1.16	1-2	1.03	1.19
			20361	181.90	183.14	1.24	1-2	.34	.42
			20362	183.14	184.05	.91	TR-1	.34	.31
			20363	184.05	184.94	.89	TR-1	.34	.30
			20364	184.94	185.70	.76	1-2	tr	tr
			20365	185.70	186.35	.65	1-2	tr	tr
			20366	186.35	187.45	1.10	1	tr	tr
			20367	187.45	188.59	1.14	2	tr	tr
			20368	188.59	189.67	1.08	1-2	tr	tr
			20369	189.67	190.65	.98	1	tr	tr
	183.14 184.94	60% silicified. Grey to buff grey-green. 30% feldspar phenocrysts.							
	184.94 186.35	90% silicified. Very fine grained grey basalt. 1 to 2% pyrite.							
	186.35 187.45	50% silicified. Grey fine grained intense. Feldspar phenocrysts to 2 mm. Trace to 1% pyrite.							
	187.45 190.65	90% silicified grey to grey-green basalt. 1 to 2% pyrite. Section at 188.74 to 188.83 meters is pink porphyritic SYENITE. 1% pyrite.							

From	To	Description
190.65	209.26	DIORITE

Dark grey green fine to medium grained mafic intrusive. Fines at top contact. Silicification invades rock from overlying unit. Chloritic laths to 4 mm in felsic matrix. Top non-magnetic, becomes strongly magnetic down section. Minor quartz-carbonate stringers. Cut by pink pegmatitic felsic intrusive bands at. 192.39 To 192.55, 201.60 to 202.16 with 3 to 5% pyrite, 201.97 to 202.16, 202.48 to 202.65 meters.

209.26 END OF HOLE.

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
20370	190.65	191.59	.94	1	tr	tr
20371	201.52	202.72	1.20	1-2	tr	tr
20372	202.72	203.55	.83	TR-1	.34	.28

050

AMERICAN BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION LTD.

An Annual Report on Exploration Activity for the Year 1985

on the

Worvest Option

(in parts of Harker and Holloway Townships, Ontario)

A.W. Workman
Senior Geologist

October 31, 1985

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INTRODUCTION

Location of Property

THE WORVEST OPTION is located approximately 50 kilometers east of Matheson, Ontario. It straddles the Harker-Holloway Township boundary about one kilometer south of Highway 101. Eleven claims make up the property - six in Harker and five in Holloway Township.

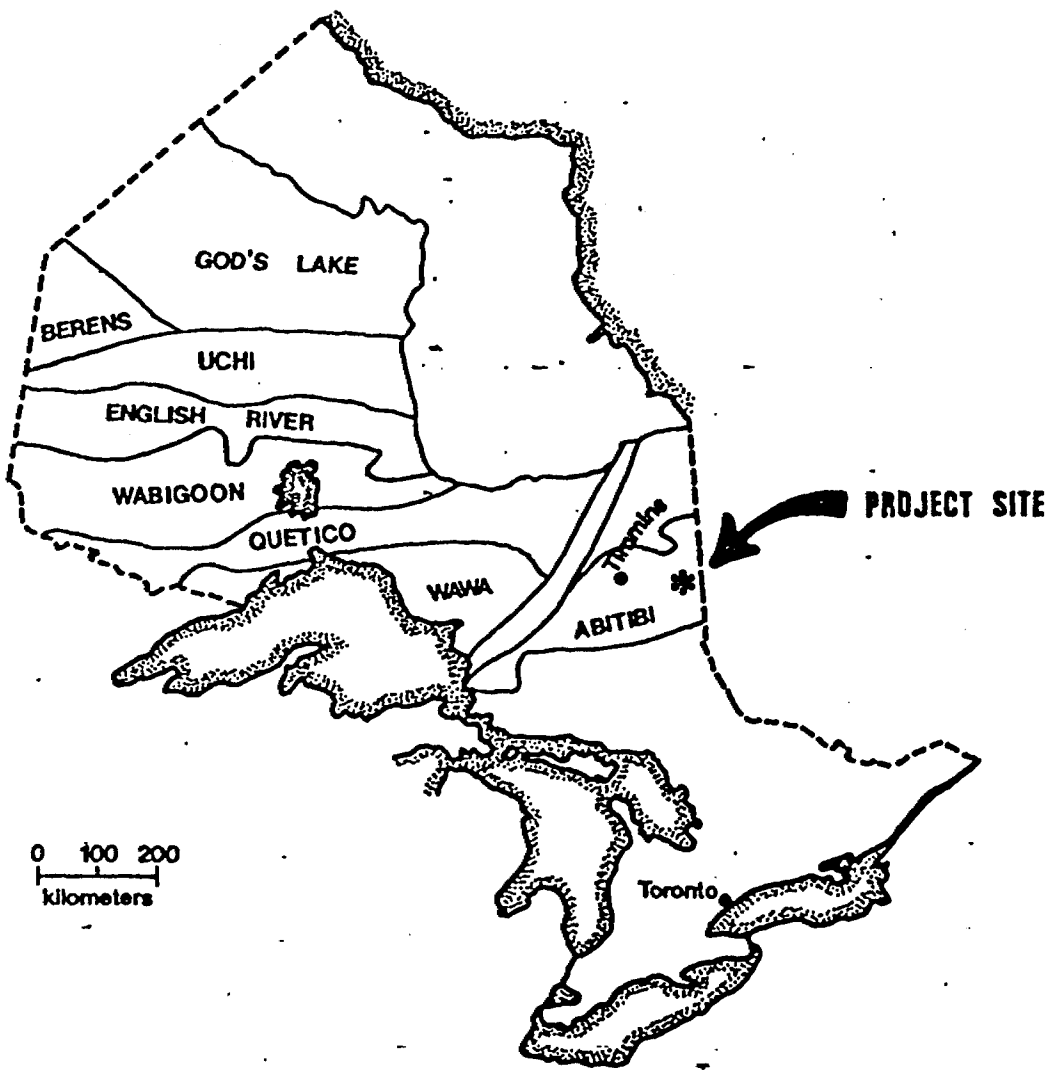
For a complete description of the property including claim numbers, road access, physiography and access to hydro, refer to the previous report:

Summary Report of a Diamond Drilling Programme
on the Lost Treasure (Worvest) Option
Workman, Conquer, 1984.

Summary of Work

During the 1985 exploration programme, five holes were drilled on the Worvest Option. A total of 1,625.3 meters (5332.35 feet) of BQ diameter drilling was completed. The technical data on each drill hole is listed in Table 1. The purpose of this drilling was to follow-up on the favourable geology intersected during the period from June 15 to September 18, 1984. It was believed at the time that the area around lines 1+00E to 2+00W required further work (see previous report - Workman/Conquer, 1984).

In addition to this work, an airborne geophysical survey was carried out over the Worvest, and other, Barrick Options. The purpose of this survey was to provide information with regards to the possibility of other mineralized horizons on the property. This information would be utilized in the planning of future diamond drilling. Approximately 6.9 kilometers were completed over the Worvest property.



MAJOR STRUCTURAL SUB-PROVINCES
OF THE SUPERIOR PROVINCE IN ONTARIO

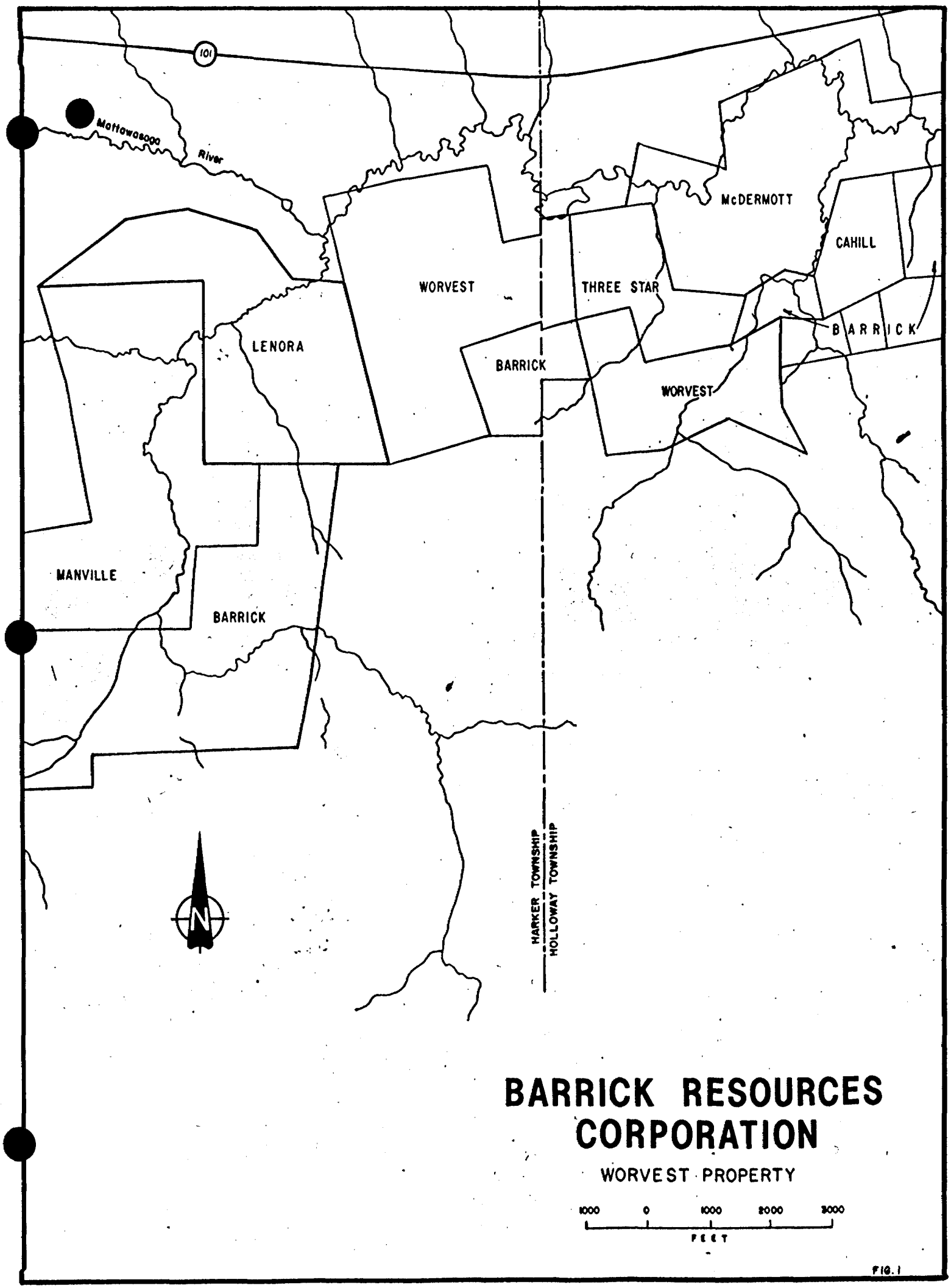

101
Mattawasaga River
McDERMOTT
CAHILL
WORVEST
THREE STAR
BARRICK
LENORA
BARRICK
WORVEST
MANVILLE
BARRICK
N
HARKER TOWNSHIP
HOLLOWAY TOWNSHIP
BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION
WORVEST PROPERTY
1000 0 1000 2000 3000
FEET

FIG. 1

TABLE 1

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE DATA

D.D.H.	Location	Bearing	Dip	Length	Date Started	Date Completed
Mc.85-192	1+00E 1+22S	342.4	-65	251.65 ~~342.40~~	21-05-85	24-05-85
Mc.85-250	1+00E 2+10S	344.5	-70	386.18	8-08-85	16-08-85
Mc.85-251	1+50E 1+73S	349.2	-70	355.70	13-09-85	20-09-85
Mc.85-252	0+00 1+22S	342.2	-65	321.50	27-09-85	4-10-85
Mc.85-258	1+50E 1+20S	350.6	-70	310.27	20-09-85	26-09-85

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The volcanic rocks of Harker and Holloway Townships are of Archean age and belong to the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The stratigraphy has been subdivided as follows (Jensen, 1980):

UPPER SUPERGROUP	(Timiskaming Group
	(Blake River Group
	(Kinojevis Group
	(Stoughton-Roquemaure Group
LOWER SUPERGROUP	(Porcupine Group
	(Hunter Mine Group
	(Wakewada Group

The two supergroups represent sucessive volcanic cycles from ultrabasic komatiitic volcanism to acid calcalkalic volcanism. Each cycle is topped by a dominantly sedimentary (tuffaceous), sequence which reflects relative quiescence is extrusive activity.

The tectonic regime in which the majority of these rocks are located is one of regional subsidence. The formation of a broad, east-west trending synclinal basin is attributable to this subsidence. The Destor-Porcupine Complex forms the north boundary of this basin, and the south side is marked by the Larder Lake Complex.

A few later intrusives have been emplaced into the volcanic succession. Compositionally, these rocks range from pyroxenite, diabase and lamprophyre, to diorite, granite and syenite. The mafic and ultramafic varieties tend to be found as narrow dykes whereas the intermediate and felsic varieties are more common as larger, more rounded bodies.

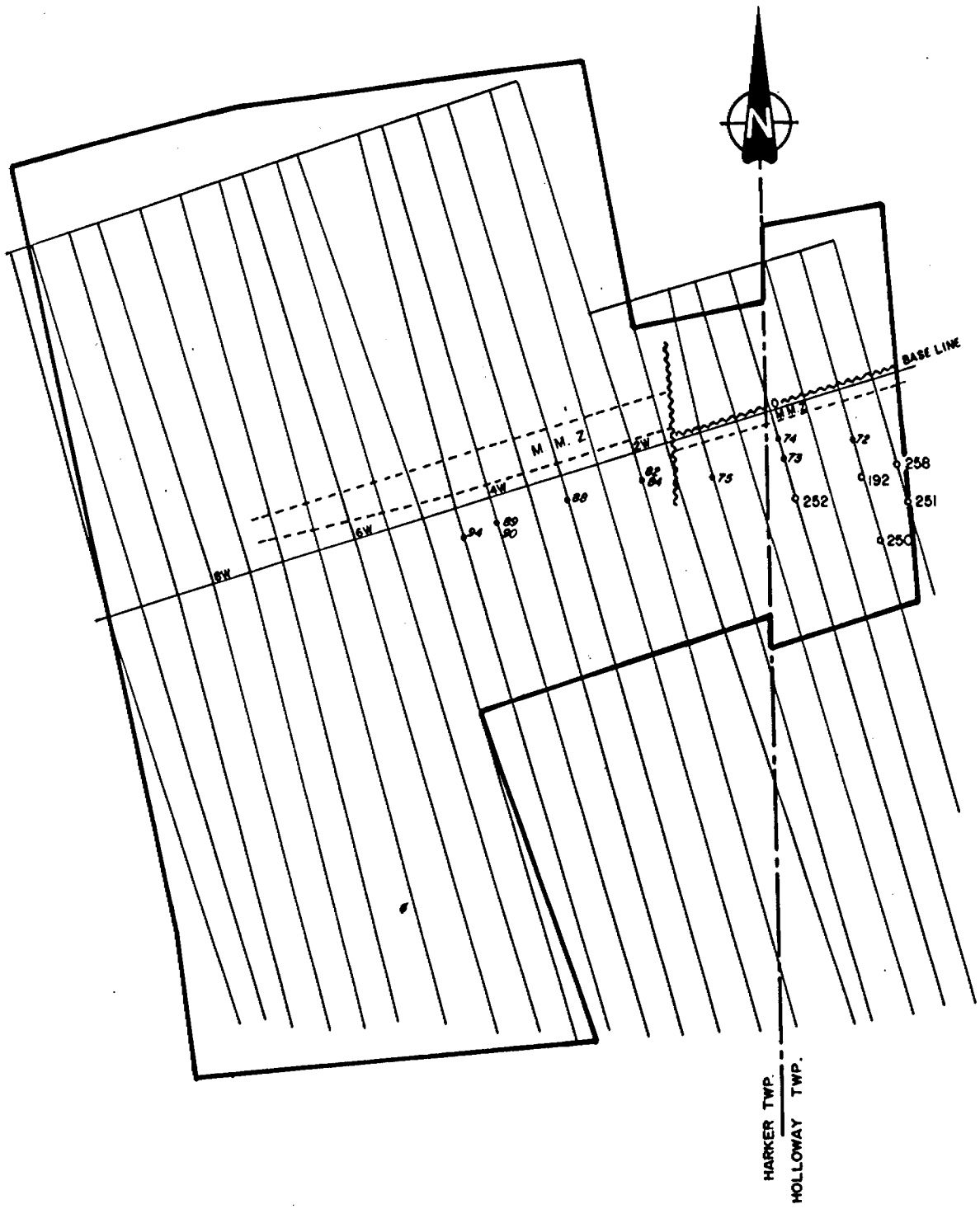
The Destor-Porcupine Complex strikes approximately 075 degrees across Harker and Holloway Townships in the same approximate position as highway 101. Rocks to the south of this complex, or zone of dislocation, have approximately this same strike and dip 75 to 85 degrees south. All units top south - there has been no reported evidence of overturning in this area.

The zone of interest which hosts gold mineralization is of tectonic origin. It cross-cuts volcanic stratigraphy at a shallow angle. Present studies indicate that volcanic rocks cut by this zone are iron-rich and magnesium-rich basalts of the Kinojevis Group.

DIAMOND DRILLING

Summary

As previously given, a total of 1,625.3 metres were drilled in five BQ holes on the Worvest Option. The holes were intended to explore down dip and along strike from an encouraging zone intersected during the 1984 drilling programme. This 'favourable' geology consisted of well developed alteration, as well as geochemically anomalous gold values along strike from the McDermott Deposit.



•75	1984 DRILLING
○250	1985 DRILLING
MMZ	MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE

BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION

WORVEST DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

100 80 0 100 200 300
METRES

Drill hole Mc.85-192 encountered low, and yet still highly anomalous gold values over narrow widths. Alteration in this hole was thin but encouraging. The following hole, Mc.85-250, intersected increasing alteration and higher gold values. The next two holes to be drilled were Mc.85-251 and 258. These holes cut good widths of alteration and ore-grade gold values across highly favourable widths. The final hole, Mc.85-252 was drilled into a separate zone of alteration approximately 150 metres west of the section with holes 251 and 258. This hole intersected well developed alteration, although it was narrower than the two overlying intersections (drilled in 1984 - Mc.85-73 and 74). Gold values were low to moderate in this hole although a narrow section did carry ore-grade mineralization.

Geology

As stated in the 1984 report on diamond drilling of the Worvest Option, further revisions of the geology along the McDermott zone were considered likely. In fact, major revisions have been made. these changes are due to:

1) a substantial increase in the amount of diamond drill data from a total drilled footage on the project of 79,117' at year end, 1984, to 199,547' as of October 4, 1985;
2) more extensive drilling along strike encountering more variety in style of mineralization; and,
3) detailed petrographic and scanning electron microscope work on gold mineralization along the McDermott zone.

Country rock bordering the mineralized zone is composed of iron-rich and magnesium-rich tholeiitic basalts. In the specific vicinity of the Worvest Option, magnesian varieties are dominant. Very little alteration is noted in these rocks. The flows

exhibit well developed and often pristine volcanic textures. It can be shown that "basaltic composition is coincidental to the location of the ore-bearing zones" (Workman, 1985).

The host rocks to mineralization are recognized to be of intrusive origin. They were emplaced into an active fault zone. Two intrusive lithologies are present. The earliest was composed of quartz-diorite and has been deformed in a highly ductile (or plastic), manner. This rock has been converted to chlorite-carbonate and chlorite-carbonate-muscovite schist. Little mineralization is found within this rock. Subsequent tectonism allowed a second intrusive, diorite, to be injected into this zone. This rock underwent brittle deformation. The resulting breccia, with its enhanced permeability was subjected to a long multi-phase history of fluid influx. These hydrothermal fluids altered and mineralized the brecciated, dioritic rock mass.

This brecciated and altered zone, as it crosses the Worvest Property, strikes approximately 074 degrees and dips south at 65 degrees. It comes to surface along the baseline.

Following tectonism along the zone, a few narrow late stage intrusives were injected into the rocks of this area. In general, they have a random, cross-cutting relationship to mineralization.

All rocks are offset by very late, north to north-easterly trending fault systems. The maximum displacement presently recognized is less than 100 metres in the horizontal plane. Several of these fault-types with lesser amounts of dislocation are noted on the Worvest Option cutting the base-line near 1+75E. and 1+50W. It is important to note that these structures are in no way involved in the mineralization process, neither

actively (in terms of genesis as a fluid conduit), nor passively (as a broken host rock).

Alteration

Silicification and carbonatization are the most prevalent forms of alteration in the rocks comprising the mineralized zone. Albitization, hematization and pyrite formation are also pronounced. All forms of alteration overlap and boundaries are entirely gradational.

The alteration sequence of events is as follows:

1) chloritization and the release of iron as magnetite into intergranular spaces;
2) oxidation of magnetite to hematite;
3) silicification as an ongoing multi-stage process coupled with each brecciation event, sulphidation of hematite to pyrite (with probable introduction of gold), albitization; and,
4) carbonatization - ferroan dolomite near ore and calcite in more distal areas (with leaching and re-distribution of gold)

Mechanism of Alteration

The development of alteration was dependant upon two factors: firstly, the permeability afforded by brecciation; and secondly, the ability of altering fluids to penetrate radially away from micro-conduits into non-brecciated rock. It is the former of these two that is critical. Without fine brecciation on a maximum scale of 1 cm., complete alteration is retarded and penetrative fragment rim alteration is the result. Spatially, the higher levels of alteration in stages 3 and 4 are proximal to the actual plane (s), of brecciation and movement within this altered zone. Stages 1 and 2, as well as albitization are found beyond the limitations of extreme brecciation.

Enhanced permeability through multi-stage, brittle deformation, allowed altering hydrothermal fluids better access than they were afforded in the quartz diorites. At least 3 early stages of brecciation have been inferred through the examination of breccia fragments. Each stage has been accompanied by silicification, pyritization, and albitization, to form an aphanitic highly siliceous rock.

Silicification and Pyritization

It is visually apparent when logging drill core, that silicification and pyritization are the critical elements of alteration with respect to gold content. Hence, for correlation purposes, the alteration zone was sub-divided on the basis of silicification into the Main Silicified Zone with quantitatively greater than 95% silicification, and flanking Transitionally Silicified Zones with lower amounts of silicified rock. These zones are collectively referred to as the Main Mineralized Zone. Irrespective of where the ore is located, a well developed Main Silicified Zone is a necessary feature for good mineralization. Individual zones of silicification have a pod-like morphology as do the ore-grade sections within these zones. The zones are all on the same datum, being adjacent to the McKenna Fault, and have the same orientation. The silicified pods or shoots range in maximum thickness from 8 to 25 meters. Length and width dimensions range from 250 meters by 150 meters to several times this size.

Pyritized rock is found throughout the Main Mineralized Zone. Pyrite contents can locally reach 30%. These highs are associated with silica flooding in the most highly silicified sections. Within the Main Silicified Zone, pyrite commonly averages 3-5%. It is found as a very fine dissemination, as 1-2 mm. cubes and as 1-3 mm.

blebs, often forming aggregates in the siliceous matrix to breccia. Coarse, 1-3 cm. clots are noted which encompass breccia fragments. Pyrite is common as a filling in healed fractures of various ages. Pyrite was initially deposited throughout the rock as indicated by very finely disseminated grains within early breccia clasts. Later stages of pyrite, including some grains which were subsequently brecciated, were confined largely to the matrix between individual breccia fragments. To some degree, pyrite was probably in a constant state of re-distribution during the brecciation -silicification events.

Albitization

Albitization is evident in thin section as euhedral, twinned plagioclase laths. These crystals could not have survived the stress imparted on this sequence of rocks. Albite has often been partially or completely replaced by carbonate.

Carbonatization

Carbonatization was the final alteration process. Proximal to ore, this event formed dolomite, while in more distal altered sections, calcite was deposited. The availability of iron, which was probably mobile throughout progressive alteration, aided in the formation of ferroan dolomite or ankerite. This carbonate can be easily seen on the weathered bedrock surface as an alteration invading a late brecciation event. In drill core, dolomite is frequently seen as a buff alteration penetrating dark purple-grey silicified breccia in the main silicified zone. Spatially, the best dolomitization is often found adjacent to the McKenna fault or other shears of the same age as the fault. The last stage of brecciation was related to final reactivation of the McKenna Fault. This remobilization created a grit and clay filled seam up to 10 cm. in thickness. A tectonic regime composed of ripped up silicified clasts supported in a mylonitic

groundmass is associated with the fault plane. Fragments of silicified rock carried in this zone bear 1-5 mm. dolomitized rims, thus indicating that minor carbonatization post-dated the last tectonic event.

Gold Mineralization

The following table lists the gold intersections from the 1985 drill programme.

D.D.H.	From -meters-	To	Length mtr	(ft)	Estimated True Width mtr	(ft)	Gold Content ppm.	(oz/ton)
85-192	141.98	145.71	3.73	(12.2)	2.50	(8.2)	1.93	(0.056)
	177.25	180.25	3.00	(9.8)	2.00	(6.6)	1.83	(0.053)
85-250	272.30	277.47	5.17	(17.0)	4.00	(13.1)	3.32	(0.097)
	includes		2.49	(8.2)	1.93	(6.3)	4.60	(0.134)
85-251	218.44	230.22	11.78	(38.6)	9.65	(31.7)	8.02	(0.234)
	includes		5.09	(16.7)	4.17	(13.7)	10.73	(0.313)
85-252	171.00	174.20	3.20	(10.5)	2.50	(8.2)	3.26	(0.095)
	includes		1.16	(3.8)	0.91	(3.0)	4.69	(0.137)
85-258	152.28	161.03	8.75	(28.7)	7.50	(24.6)	7.52	(0.219)
	includes		4.20	(13.8)	3.60	(11.8)	13.23	(0.386)

AIRBORNE SURVEYS

Geophysics

An airborne geophysical survey was carried out during the summer of 1985. The purposes of this survey were:

1) to attempt to better delineate the trend of the McDermott mineralized zone;

2) to determine the presence of any faults which might cross-cut and displace the zone; and,

3) to investigate the potential for any additional mineralized zones.

The contract was awarded to Geophysical Surveys Inc. of St. Foe, Quebec. The survey was flown in July, 1985, using a helicopter-born gradiometer. Two cesium vapour magnetometers of 0.005 gamma resolution and vertically separated by 2 meters, were towed under a helicopter at an average elevation of 45 meters above ground level. The average traverse spacing was 200 meters. The flight path recovery was recorded on video tape by a vertically mounted camera inside the helicopter.

The accessory equipment consisted of:

1) a VLF-EM from Herz Industries, the TOTEM-2A, measuring the total field and quadrature component of the electro-magnetic field at two frequencies;
2) a Sonotek SDS-1200 digital data acquisition system; and,
3) a King KRA-10 radar altimeter.

Aerial Photography

Aquarius Flight Inc. have completed a series of flight lines, over the property for Barrick Resources. Aerial photographs were produced on two scales - 1:10,000 and 1:20,000. These photos were used to facilitate ground control for the geological mapping program and to prepare a photo mosaic for the helicopter-born geophysical survey.

Total Field Magnetics

The total field response varies from approximately 58,500 gammas for low magnetic (magnesium-rich), tholeiitic basalts, to greater than 58,900 gammas for the more highly magnetic (probably iron-rich), tholeiitic basalts. A pyroxenitic intrusive, in the centre of the west block of claims, has a response of from 59,000 to greater than 60,000 gammas.

In general, this survey has confirmed the existence of more highly magnetic rocks striking approximately east-west across the north margin of the property. It is presently unknown whether these rocks represent a repeat in the iron-rich volcanic stratigraphy from further south, or, whether these rocks are ultrabasic flows belonging to the Stoughton-Roquemaure Group. This is not completely an academic matter since flow composition might influence future exploration plans apart from the main mineralized zone. The total field survey also delineates more highly magnetic flows to the south. The mineralized zone lies in the intervening sequence of less magnetic rocks.

An off-set on the magnetic contours indicates the possible presence of a fault along the vicinity of the Harker-Holloway Township line. Strike is approximately north-south. Displacement seems to be sinistral and about 100 meters in magnitude.

Gradient Survey

The response of the gradiometer helps to highlight the position on surface of the contact between rock formation with different magnetic properties. The zero contour line is the definitive contour. Aside from generally supporting the notion of a fault along the township line, it will remain for future diamond drilling to evaluate the usefulness of this survey technique in this geological environment.

VLF Survey

Although few conductive responses are noted on the Worvest Option, this survey (generally), was able to detect northwest - southeast striking conductors. However, these conductors frequently undergo radical changes in response over short distances, thus making correlation difficult. Furthermore, no explanation has been adequate to explain the existence of these features and their affiliation is presently unknown. It is extremely doubtful whether mineralization could be associated with these conductors.

GROUND SURVEYS

To accurately define the boundaries of the Worvest property, and the boundaries of other Barrick claims and options, Barrick personnel carried out a survey to locate internal and perimeter borders. Included in this job, has been the surveying of individual drill holes into an idealized McDermott Grid System so that any drill hole can be accurately located with respect to any other drill hole. The existing cut grid lines and their picket stations were inaccurate for this purpose.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of our experience on the McDermott Properties, and the results from the exploration work carried out in 1985, the following conclusions are presented.

1) The McDermott mineralized zone crosses (on surface), the Worvest Option and dips steeply south.

2) The altered and mineralized zone locally carries ore-grade gold mineralization over moderate to broad widths.

3) The general style of alteration closely matches that observed within the McDermott Deposit.

4) Sufficient variation in the quantity of gold associated with particular intensities of alteration, makes the initial visual estimation of gold content more of an art than a science.

5) Because of (4) above, there is no present size (tonnage) estimation of how large these altered, and/or ore-bearing zones might be.

6) The alteration zones seem to have a westerly plunge, generally similar to other mineralized zones, and ore-grade mineralization likely has a similar attitude.

7) The gold-bearing zones warrant considerable follow-up diamond drilling.

8) There is no single recognizable geophysical feature or signature to the known mineralized zone on the Worvest property although it is generally associated with a magnetic low. Hence, it is unlikely that any additional zones will be found purely through geophysical means. The best means will be to apply knowledge gained elsewhere to this property in an integrated exploration approach.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the 1985 exploration programme speak for themselves and the recommendations are obvious.

1) Future diamond drilling is imperative to increase the drill hole density around the existing zones and to trace their down-dip extensions. The planning of this drilling should take into account the apparent westerly plunge but should also remain open to variations in attitude.

2) This diamond drilling should concentrate in the area south of the base-line between lines 1+50 west and 1+50 east.

3) A minor amount of investigative work with regards to the trace element major oxide profile of the zone on the Worvest Option is proposed to fully quantify the apparent similarity to other mineralized sections, on the McDermott Property.

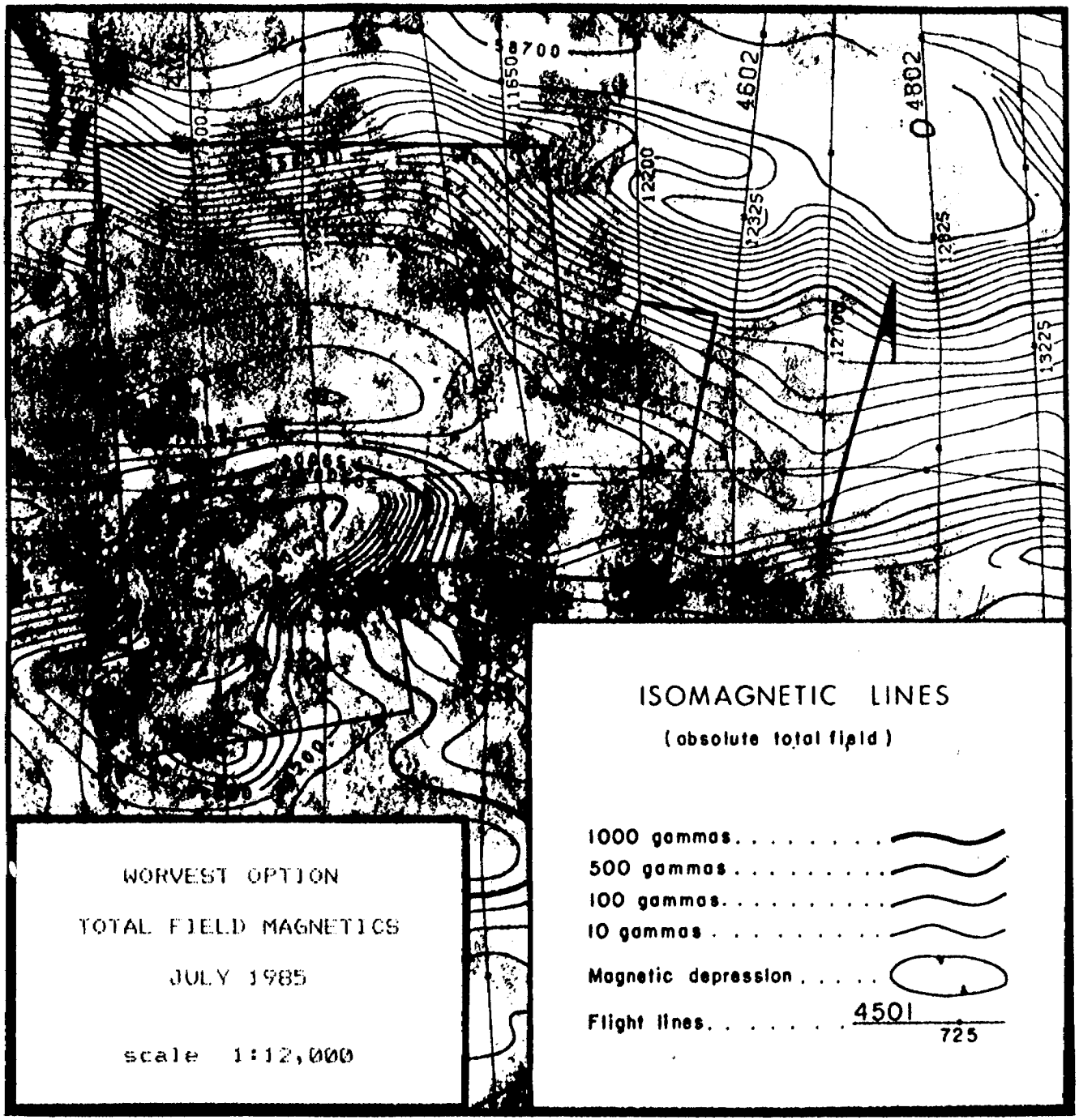
REFERENCES

Conquer S. and Workman A., Summary Report on the Lenora Exploration Ltd. Harker Township Property, 1985.

Jensen L.S. and Langford F.F., Geology and Petrogenesis of the Archean Abitibi Belt in the Kirkland Lake Area, Ontario; O.G.S. Open File Report 5455, 1983.

Workman A.W., The McDermott Gold Deposit, C.I.M. Distribution, 1985.

APPENDIX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WORVEST OPTION
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JULY 1985
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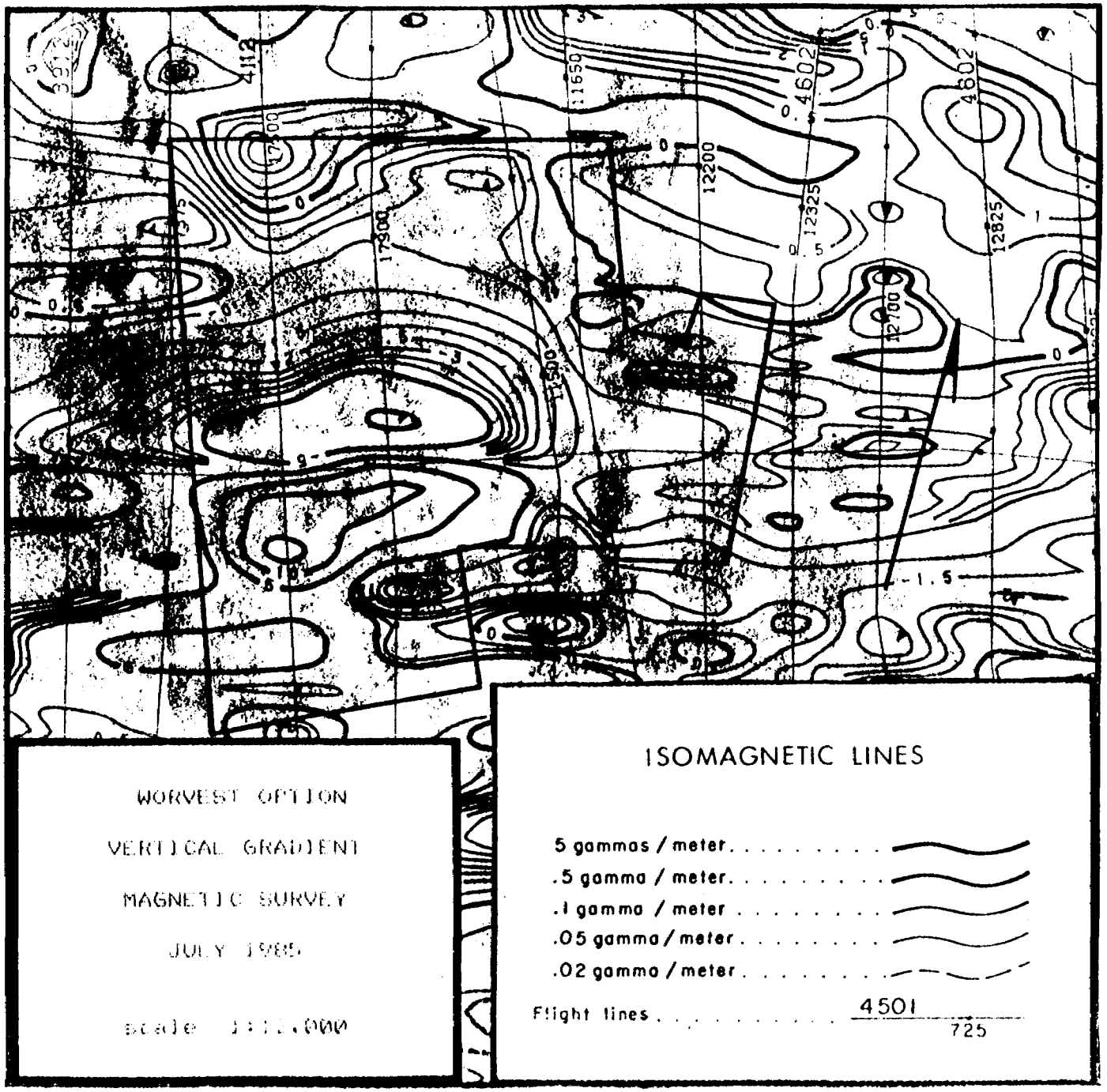
ISOMAGNETIC LINES
(absolute total field)
1000 gammas
500 gammas
100 gammas
10 gammas
Magnetic depression
Flight lines
4501
725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JULY 1985
Scale 1:12,000
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Flight lines
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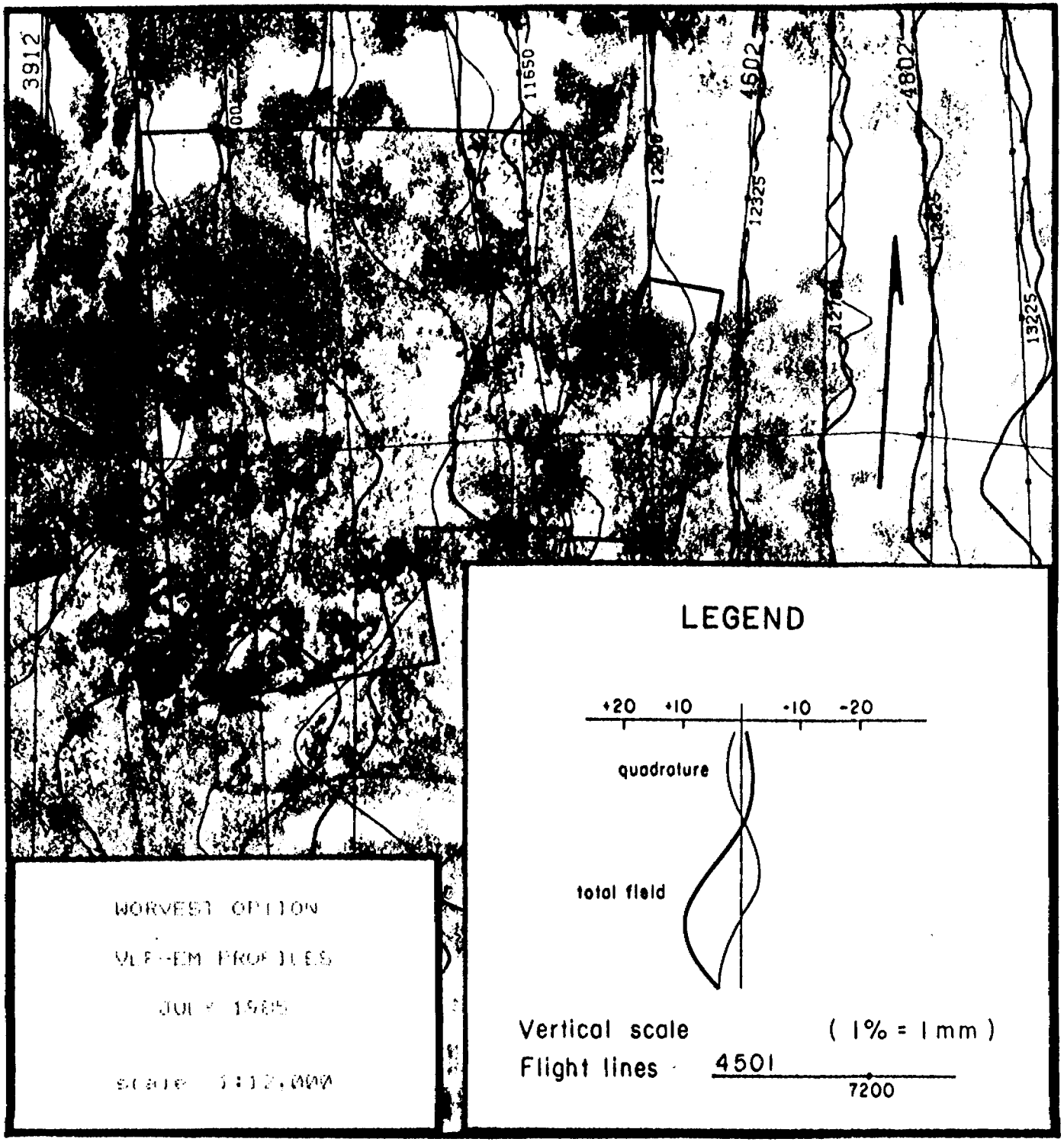
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LEGEND
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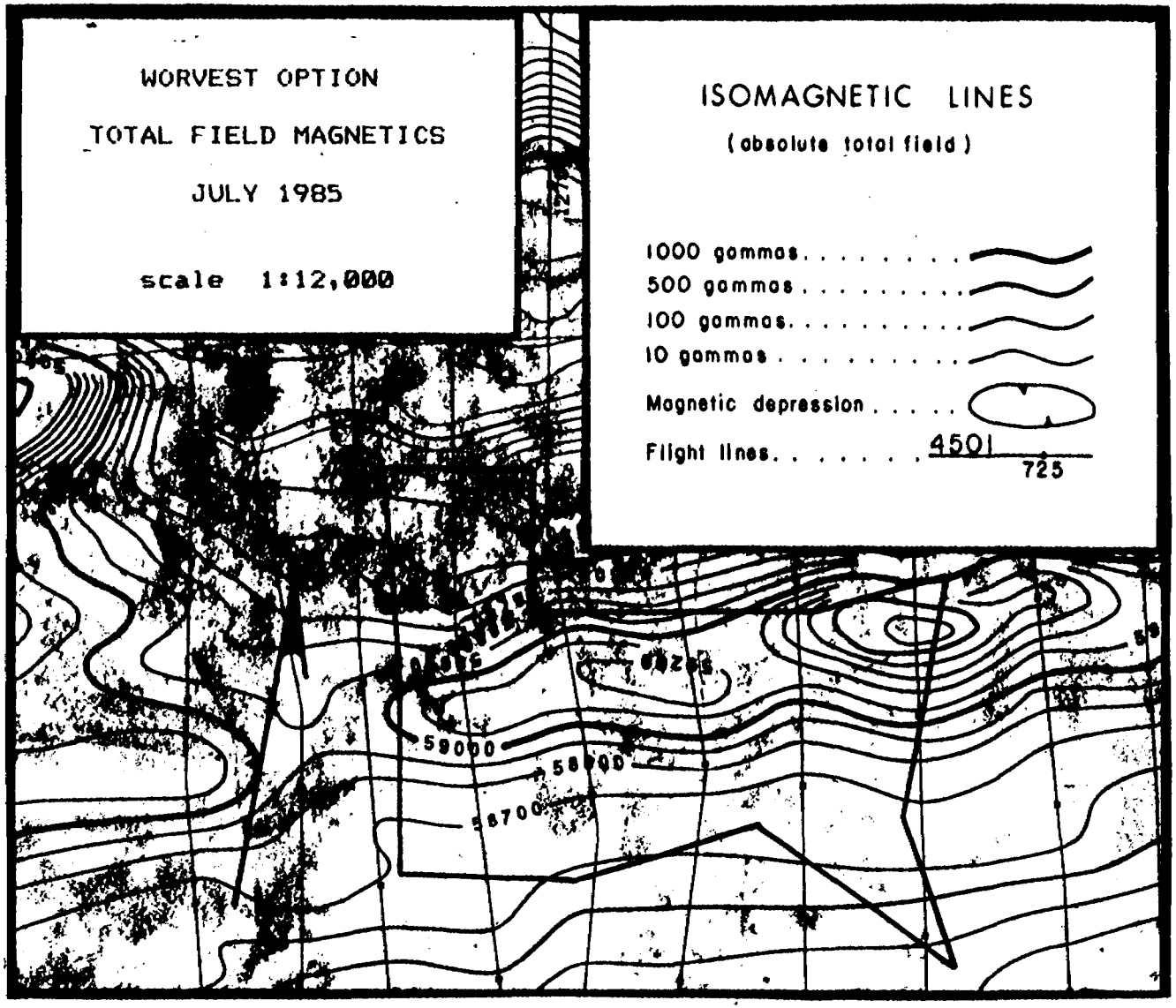
quadrature
total field
Vertical scale (1% = 1 mm)
Flight lines 4501
7200
HORVEST OPTION
VLF-EM PROFILES
JULY 1985
SCALE 1:12,000


WORVEST OPTION
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS
JULY 1985
scale 1:12,000
ISOMAGNETIC LINES
(absolute total field)
1000 gammas
500 gammas
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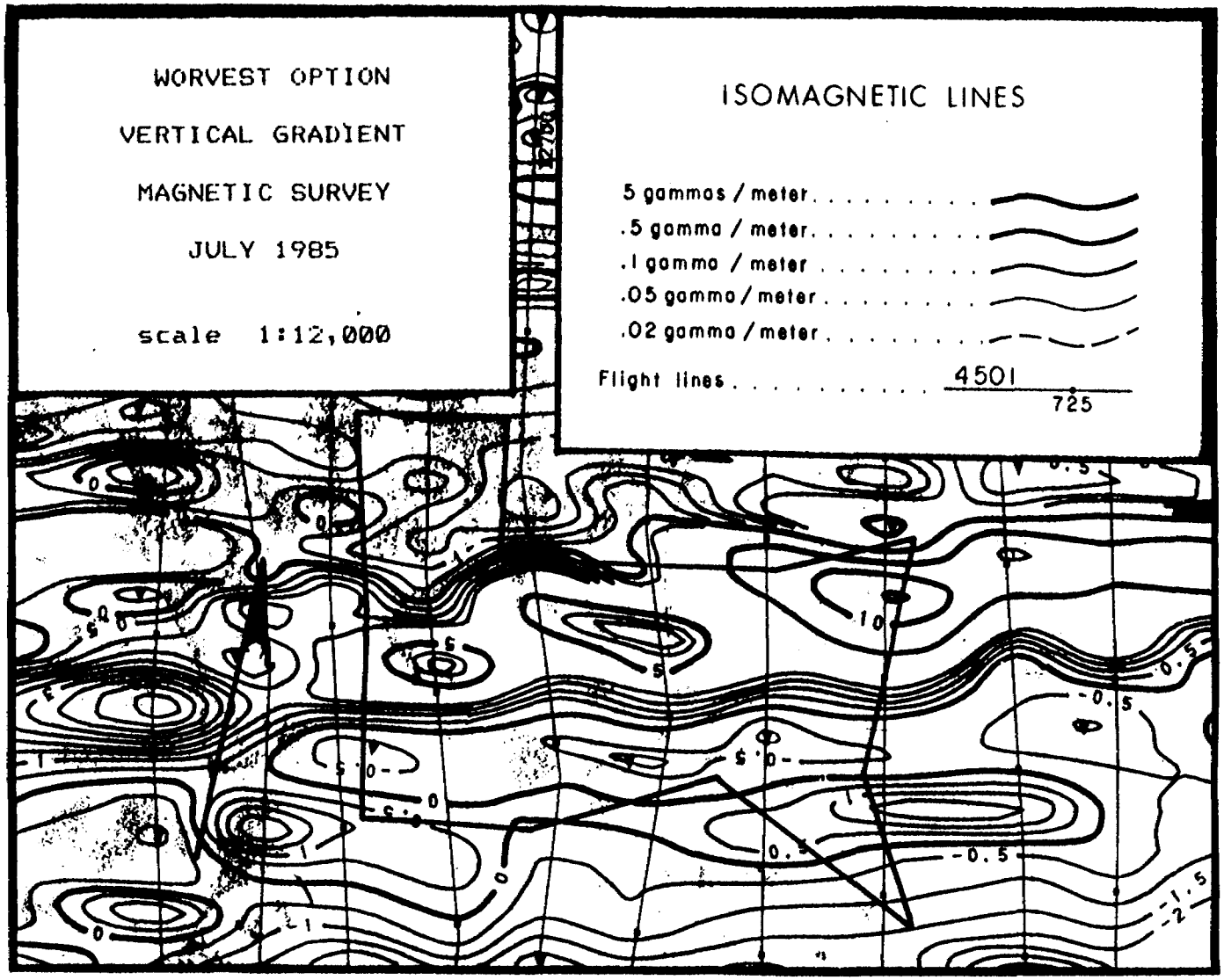
10 gammas
Magnetic depression
Flight lines
4501
725
59000
58700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Flight lines
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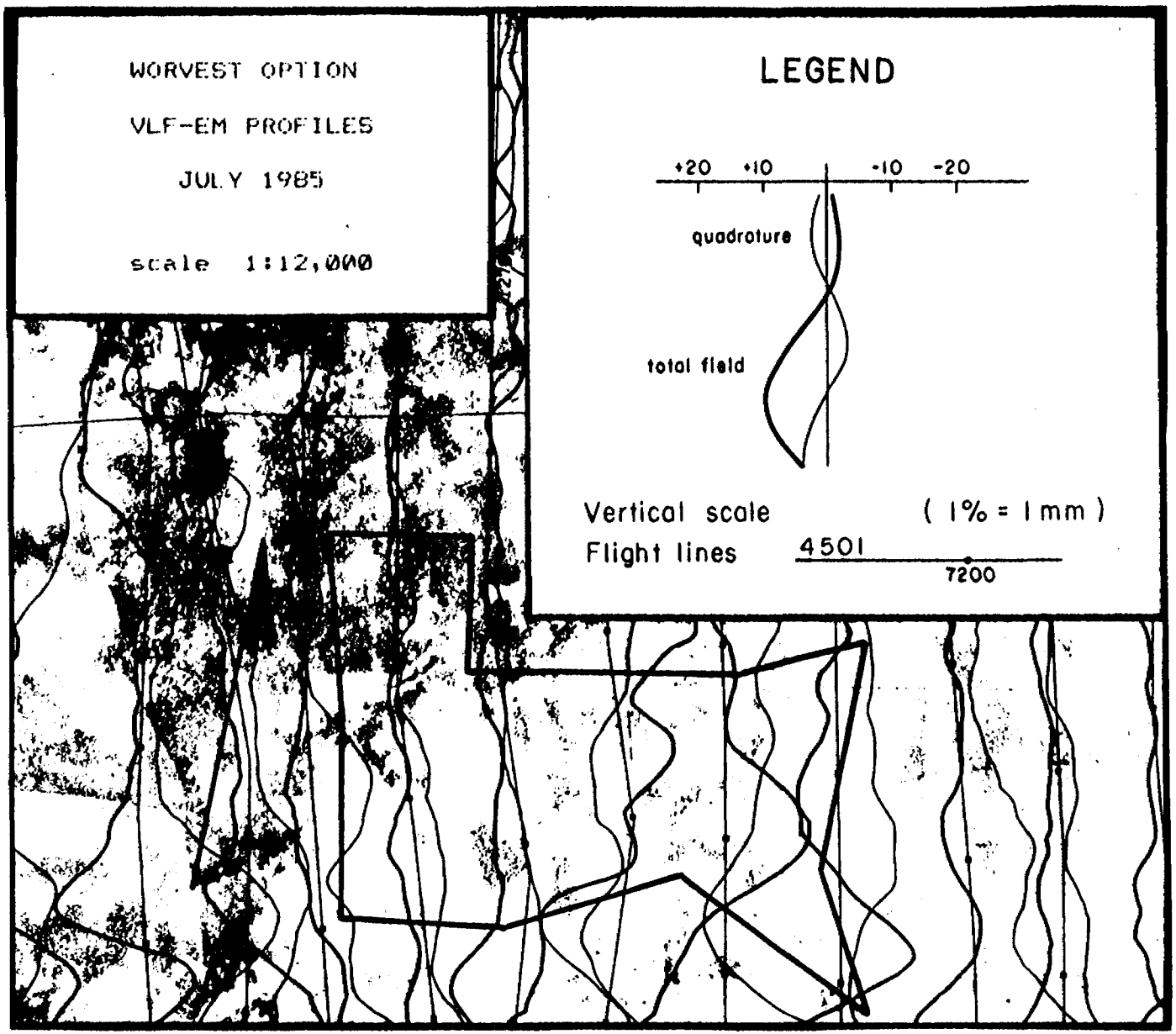
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VLF-EM PROFILES
JULY 1985
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+20 +10 -10 -20
quadrature
total field
Vertical scale (1% = 1mm)
Flight lines 4501
7200

Co-ords: 9877.9 9099.9

Azimuth: 342.5 Deg.

Dip: -61.0 Deg.

Elevation: 4998.3

Length: 251.6

Measurement: Metric

Comments: Casing left in ground

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Section: 100E

Core Size: BQ

HOLE NO.: MC.85-192

Property: Worvest

Location: 1+00E [redacted]S

Date Started: May 21, 1985
Date Completed: May 24, 1985
Logged by: S. Conquer

Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
61.00		-60.5	182.90		-55.0	243.80		-50.5
121.90		-59.0	204.80	353.5	-55.0	249.90	352.0	-51.0

Log Summary

0.00 28.04 OVERBURDEN.

28.04 134.84 BASALT.

134.84 141.40 CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST.

141.40 199.26 MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE.

141.40 141.98 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

141.98 145.71 MAIN SILICIFIED ZONE.

145.71 180.73 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

180.73 181.61 LOWER SILICIFIED ZONE.

181.61 186.42 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

186.42 187.13 LOWER SILICIFIED ZONE.

187.13 199.26 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

199.26 215.72 CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST.

215.72 251.65 BASALT.

251.65 END OF HOLE.

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
0.00	28.04	OVERBURDEN							
28.04	134.84	BASALT							
		Dark green to pale grey; fine grained with both coarse and very fine grained to aphanitic phases. Finer grained pillowed flows and relatively coarser grained massive flows are found in the section. Flows are well structured with vesicular, often angularly brecciated tops and less broken interiors. Flow top breccia is characterized by highly angular clasts and relative uniformity of alteration. Lavas are non-magnetic, locally weakly to moderately magnetic (flow margins, selvages, etc.). Localized epidotization and silicification of breccia in flow tops is observed. Pillow selvages have devitrified to chlorite-epidote, whereas interiors are strongly silicified.							
		28.04 48.04 Fine to very fine grained pillowed flow.							
		48.04 48.74 Flow contact.							
		48.74 56.39 Fine to very fine grained massive flow.							
		56.39 59.13 Fine to very fine grained pillowed flow.							
		59.13 71.94 Medium to coarse grained flow centre. 66.94 to 67.18 meters : intermediate composition intrusive. 60.36 to 61.88 meters : lost and ground core.							
		71.94 73.08 Fine to very fine grained massive flow.							
		73.08 79.30 Brecciated flow top - angular fragments.							
		79.30 87.12 Fine to very fine grained massive flow.							
		87.12 89.83 Intermediate composition intrusive, carbonatized and weakly magnetic. 88.46 To 89.30 meters : fault zone - pale green, very soft unit with angular basaltic fragments in a chloritic and locally carbonatized matrix. 89.22 To 89.29 meters : mylonitic section with small, up to 4 mm diameter fragments. 89.29 meters : 1 cm thick clay seam.							
		89.83 92.01 Flow top breccia.							
		92.01 95.08 Fine to very fine grained massive flow.							
		95.08 99.90 Fine to medium grained massive flow.							
		99.90 127.07 Medium to coarse grained flow centre.							
		127.07 133.19 Fine to very fine grained massive flow.							
		133.19 134.84 Basal flow.							
134.84	141.40	CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST							
			15230	135.00	136.00	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
		Dark green, fine to very fine grained and variably foliated. A minor amount of the sequence has a distinct tuffaceous appearance with clasts up to 4mm. The rock is	15231	136.00	137.00	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
			15232	137.00	138.00	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			15233	138.00	139.00	1.00	0.5	.17	.17

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		weakly chloritized pervasively - perhaps due to regional metamorphism. The foliation is highlighted by selective carbonatization of individual laminations. Bodies of carbonate alteration swell to cross-cut and feather out along the foliation. Carbonatization is revealed by a cream to pale grey colouration in an otherwise green rock. Carbonatized laminations make up an average of 10% of the rock volume. The zone is weakly magnetic becoming moderately magnetic locally. Pyrite contents are up to 1% as a very fine grained dissemination and as blebs up to 1mm. 138.90 meters : foliated at 50 degrees to the core axis.	15234	139.00	140.00	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			15235	140.00	141.00	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			15236	141.00	141.40	.40	0.5	.17	.07
		MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE 141.40 - 199.26 meters.							
		The zone is based upon amount and degree of silicification and it is composed of three members, of which the upper two are thinner than normal. Pyrite contents are lower than normal, most noticeably in the Main Silicified Zone. Pyrite content averages 5-7% in the Main Silicified Zone with up to 30% locally. The McKenna Fault Plane is not found in this hole. It is likely in sheared rock at 141.98-142.17 meters.							
		142.08 MCKENNA FAULT PLANE.							
141.40	141.98	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
			15237	141.40	141.98	.58	0.5	tr	tr
		Well foliated, dark green chloritic unit. 25% silicified as purple to honey brown coloured alteration. Pervasive and selective carbonatization along foliation planes is noted throughout. Trace to 1% pyrite, locally up to 3%.							
141.98	145.71	MAIN SILICIFIED ZONE							
			15238	141.98	142.67	.69	5-7	3.09	2.13
			15239	142.67	143.07	.40	1-2	2.06	.82
			15240	143.07	143.84	.77	30	.69	.53
			15241	143.84	144.79	.95	5-7	2.57	2.44
			15242	144.79	145.71	.92	5-7	1.37	1.26
		Intensely (95-100%) silicified with local seams of shear or McKenna Fault related chloritic material. The McKenna Fault is not present in this hole, but is probably represented by the chloritic zone from 141.98 to 142.17 meters. Along with silicification, this section has been hematized and shows 40 - 45% dolomitization and minor pervasive carbonatization. The alteration is controlled by fracturing and the moderately to well developed brecciation. Pyrite content averages 5 - 7%, with up to 30% in the dolomitized sections.							
		141.98 142.17 Late shear developed chloritic zone, represents McKenna Fault.							
		142.17 142.68 Dolomitized section, 5 - 7% pyrite, with 8 cm of McKenna Fault chloritic material at 142.50 meters.							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
	142.68	143.07 Hematized section, 1 - 2% very finely disseminated pyrite.							
	143.07	143.84 Dolomitized section, 30% pyrite.							
	143.84	145.71 Hematized section with 10 - 15% dolomitization, pyrite 5 - 7%.							
145.71	180.73	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
			15243	145.71	146.71	1.00	0.5	.69	.69
		Dark green and fine grained with aphanitic, purple-grey silicified breccia zones up to 20cm wide. Silicification is indicated by a dark greyish colouration but is strongest where purple hued. The site of silicification is almost entirely controlled by prior brecciation. Silicified breccia is occasionally honey coloured. Cream to honey coloured, pyrite rich alteration is noted as halos bordering fractures. Silicified rock carries 2-3% pyrite with up to 30% in paler varieties. Chloritized rock carries TR-1% pyrite. The amount and general degree of silicification in breccia decreases downhole. Zones of localized brecciation have provided sites for intensified silicification and pyritization. This unit generally lacks definitive sedimentary or flow features. The only exception being the vesicular and selvage like structures noted at 157.45 meters.	15244	146.71	147.45	.74	0.5	.34	.25
			15245	147.45	148.45	1.00	3-5	.51	.51
			15246	148.45	149.45	1.00	3-5	.69	.69
			15247	149.45	150.45	1.00	3-5	.69	.69
			15248	150.45	151.45	1.00	3-5	.69	.69
			15249	151.45	152.45	1.00	3-5	tr	tr
			15250	152.45	153.45	1.00	3-5	tr	tr
			15251	153.45	154.45	1.00	3-5	.34	.34
			15252	154.45	155.45	1.00	3-5	.69	.69
			15253	155.45	156.45	1.00	3-5	.69	.69
			15254	156.45	157.45	1.00	3-5	.17	.17
			15255	157.45	158.45	1.00	3-5	.69	.69
			15256	158.45	159.45	1.00	3-5	1.03	1.03
			15257	159.45	160.44	.99	3-5	.17	.17
			15258	160.44	161.44	1.00	2-3	.17	.17
			15259	161.44	162.44	1.00	2-3	tr	tr
			15260	162.44	163.44	1.00	2-3	.86	.86
			15261	163.44	164.44	1.00	2-3	.69	.69
			15262	164.44	165.44	1.00	2-3	.69	.69
			15263	165.44	166.44	1.00	2-3	tr	tr
			15264	166.44	167.44	1.00	2-3	tr	tr
			15265	167.44	168.44	1.00	1-2	.34	.34
			15266	168.44	169.44	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			15267	169.44	170.44	1.00	1-2	.17	.17
			15268	170.44	171.44	1.00	1-2	.17	.17
			15269	171.44	172.44	1.00	1-2	.17	.17
			15270	172.44	173.44	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			15271	173.44	174.44	1.00	1-2	.34	.34
			15272	174.44	175.44	1.00	1-2	.69	.69
			15273	175.44	176.25	.81	1-2	.26	.21
			15274	176.25	177.25	1.00	2-3	.69	.69
			15275	177.25	178.25	1.00	2-3	3.09	3.09
			15276	178.25	179.25	1.00	2-3	1.37	1.37
			15277	179.25	180.25	1.00	2-3	1.03	1.03
			15278	180.25	180.73	.48	2-3	.69	.33
	147.45	25 - 30% silicification, with silicified hematized and dolomitized fragments noted within shear related chloritic material.							
	160.44	147.45 - 35 - 40% silicification, decreasing down section. Locally hematized and dolomitized. The alteration is fracture and breccia controlled. Vesicular and selvage like features noted at 157.45 meters. Trace to 1% disseminated pyrite within chloritic sections, up to 3 to 5% in altered rock.							
	167.44	160.44 - As described above from 147.45 to 160.44 meters. 20 to 25% silicified with brecciation and alteration decreasing down section. 2 to 3% pyrite.							
	176.25	167.44 - As described above from 147.45 to 160.44 meters - 10 to 15% silicified, 1 to 2% disseminated pyrite.							
	180.73	176.25 - As described above from 147.45 to 160.44 meters - 40 to 45% silicified, 2 to 3% pyrite, locally up to 7%.							
180.73	181.61	LOWER SILICIFIED ZONE							
			15279	180.73	181.61	.88	5-7	tr	tr
		Main Silicified Zone style alteration, 95 to 100% intensely silicified breccia. This section shows a dominant purple colour from hematization, and							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	BW
		approximately 40% dolomitized fragments. Average pyrite content is 5-7%.							
181.61	186.42	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
		As described above from 145.71 to 180.73 meters, silicification 40 to 45%, pyrite averages 2 to 3%, locally up to 7%. 182.87 To 183.68 meters : syenite dike - dark red and highly siliceous with relic feldspar phenocrysts.	15280	181.61	182.21	.60	2-3	.17	.10
			15281	182.21	182.87	.66	2-3	tr	tr
			15282	182.87	183.68	.81	TR	.17	.14
			15283	183.68	184.68	1.00	2-3	.17	.17
			15284	184.68	185.68	1.00	2-3	.17	.17
			15285	185.68	186.42	.74	2-3	tr	tr
186.42	187.13	LOWER SILICIFIED ZONE							
		As described above from 180.73 to 181.61 meters except pyrite averages 3 to 5%, locally up to 20% in dolomitized sections.	15286	186.42	187.13	.71	2-3	tr	tr
187.13	199.26	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
		As described above from 145.71 to 180.73 meters.	15287	187.13	187.75	.62	0.5	.17	.11
		187.13 187.75 40 To 45% silicification, pyrite averages 2 to 3%, locally up to 7%.	15288	187.75	188.75	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			15289	188.75	189.75	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
			15290	189.75	190.75	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
		187.75 196.76 15 To 20% silicified with purple-grey coloured, weakly silicified halos along fracturing. Locally intensely silicified, hematized and dolomitized sections are noted. Pyrite averages 1 to 2% in chloritic rock and 1 to 3% in altered material. 190.60 meters : foliation at 55 degrees to the core axis, highlighted by wispy yellow-green, micaceous material and selective carbonatization.	15291	190.75	191.75	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			15292	191.75	192.75	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			15293	192.75	193.75	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
			15294	193.75	194.75	1.00	1-2	.17	.17
			15295	194.75	195.75	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
			15296	195.75	196.76	1.01	0.5	.34	.34
			15297	196.76	197.76	1.00	1-2	.26	.26
			15298	197.76	198.76	1.00	1-2	.69	.69
			15299	198.76	199.26	.50	1-2	.17	.08
		196.76 199.26 As described above from 187.75 to 196.76 meters, 50 silicification and 1 to 2% disseminated pyrite.							
199.26	215.72	CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST							
		Dark green, fine to very fine grained and variably foliated. The rock is weakly chloritized pervasively - perhaps due to regional metamorphism. The foliation is highlighted by selective carbonatization of individual laminations. Bodies of carbonate alteration swell to cross-cut and feather out along the foliation. Rare silicification is noted as a purple-grey hue within carbonatized seams. The foliation is occasionally highlighted by thin (mm scale), parallel carbonatized	15300	199.26	200.26	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
			15301	200.26	201.26	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			15302	201.26	202.26	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			15303	202.26	203.26	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			15304	203.26	204.26	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			15305	204.26	205.26	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
			15306	205.26	206.26	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
			15307	207.26	207.26	0.00	0.5	tr	tr
			15308	207.26	208.26	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			15309	208.26	209.26	1.00	0.5	tr	tr

From	To	Description
		seams. The zone is essentially non-magnetic with a trace of magnetism locally.
	199.26 207.51	Similar to the transitional silicified unit above however non-silicified. Thin sections of aphanitic dark green chloritic material are noted within green, flow to very fine grained, massive to weakly foliated rock. Pyrite contents are up to 1% as a very fine grained dissemination and as blebs up to 1mm.
	207.51 215.72	The rock becomes well foliated with trace to 1%, locally up to 2% disseminated pyrite. 210.43 Meters : foliation at 60 degrees to the core axis. 210.50 Meters : minor brecciation, weakly silicified, hematized. 214.60 Meters : minor brecciation, weakly silicified, hematized.
215.72	251.65	BASALT
		Pale green to medium grey-green with few dark green phases and usually fine to very fine grained. Vesicular pillowed zones are occasionally found as the uppermost section in otherwise massive flows. Flow tops are variolitic locally with round to oblong variolites up to 5mm in size.
	215.72 225.07	Poorly structured flow that shows foliation or shear planes, at 60 degrees to the core axis at 217.30 meters. Foliation - shear planes are highlighted by selective carbonatization and yellow-green micaceous material. Variolitic sections are noted at 220.05 and 220.70 meters, associated with aphanitic, dark green, chloritic horizons - flow contact zones. 221.51 to 221.71 meters : hyaloclastite - variolitic section
	225.07 245.10	Fine to very fine grained pillowed flow. Silicified and epidotized selvages are locally variolitic and exhibit minor hyaloclastite. 242.63 To 243.25 meters : angular fragments bleached to a yellow-green colour in a chlorite - carbonate matrix, possibly a hydrothermal breccia zone.
	245.10 251.65	Fine to very fine grained massive flow, vesicular down to 248.05 meters.
	251.65	END OF HOLE.

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
15310	209.26	210.26	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
15311	210.26	211.26	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
15312	211.26	212.26	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
15313	212.26	213.26	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
15314	213.26	214.26	1.00	0.5	.34	.34
15315	214.26	215.26	1.00	0.5	.34	.34
15316	215.26	215.72	.46	0.5	1.03	.47

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Co-ords: 9790.6 9098.7
Azimuth: 344.5 Deg.
Dip: -70.0 Deg.
Elevation: 4998.8
Length: 386.2
Measurement: Metric
Comments: Casing left in hole

Section: 100E
Core Size: BQ

HOLE NO.: MC.85-250
Property: Harvest
Location: 0+99E 2+[illegible]S

Date Started: Aug. 8, 1985
Date Completed: Aug. 16, 1985
Logged by: S. Conquer

Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
60.96		-70.0	243.84		-66.0	348.08	333.0	-61.0
113.39	332.0	-70.0	277.67	334.0	-66.0	381.61	334.5	-54.0
186.54	332.5	-68.0	304.80		-63.5			

Log Summary

0.00 41.15 OVERBURDEN.

41.15 235.90 BASALT.

235.90 254.43 VARIABLY SILICIFIED BASALT.

254.43 336.60 MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE.

254.43 269.37 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

269.37 280.83 MAIN SILICIFIED ZONE.

280.83 336.60 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

336.60 347.95 CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST.

347.95 386.18 BASALT.

386.18 END OF HOLE.

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
0.00	41.15	OVERBURDEN							
41.15	235.90	BASALT							
		Pale green to medium grey-green with few dark green phases and usually fine to very fine grained. Finer grained pillowed flows and relatively coarser grained massive flows are found in the section. Vesicular pillowed zones are occasionally found as the uppermost section in otherwise massive flows. Lavas are non-magnetic, locally weakly to moderately magnetic (flow margins, selvages, etc.). Apart from weak to moderate pervasive chloritization, the rocks are essentially unaltered. Pillow selvages have devitrified to chlorite-epidote, whereas interiors are strongly silicified. Cream to pale grey 0.5-2.0mm speckling of the core is noted locally due to leucoxenitic overgrowths. Deeply weathered and fractured bedrock surface down to 51.50 meters.	15680	233.25	234.25	1.00	IR-1	tr	tr
		41.15 47.16 Fine to very fine grained massive flow.	15681	234.25	234.93	.68	IR-1	.12	.12
		47.16 51.00 Fine to medium grained massive flow.	15682	234.93	235.90	.97	1-2	.17	.16
		51.00 87.19 Medium to coarse grained flow centre, sharp lower contact - possible lava tube margin.							
		87.19 94.22 Fine to very fine grained massive flow, weakly magnetic.							
		94.22 98.25 Fine to medium grained massive flow, weakly magnetic.							
		98.25 161.27 Medium to coarse grained flow centre, weakly to strongly magnetic locally down to 110 meters approximately. 102.44 to 103.00 meters : mafic intrusive.							
		161.27 169.75 Fine to medium grained massive flow.							
		169.75 177.35 Fine to very fine grained massive flow, with poorly developed basal section.							
		177.35 191.12 Vesicular and variolitic flow to breccia, weak minor hyaloclastite.							
		191.12 221.91 Fine to very fine grained pillowed flow.							
		221.91 234.93 Weakly to moderately magnetic, core becomes pervasively carbonatized below 233.25 meters approximately.							
		234.93 235.90 Fine to very fine grained massive flow, non-magnetic and locally pervasively carbonatized.							
235.90	254.43	VARIABLY SILICIFIED BASALT							
		Silicification as fracture halos and discrete breccia	15683	235.90	236.93	1.03	1-2	.34	.35
			15684	236.93	237.93	1.00	1-2	.17	.17

From	To	Description
		seams up to 2 cm wide is noted throughout. Down section the fracture controlled alteration locally coalleces into purple-grey, hematized, weakly silicified and carbonatized zones that are weakly to moderately magnetic. These fractures may be intensely silicified, showing grey - cream - pink colour. The silicification only averages 1 - 2%, being generally weakly developed, but locally may attain concentrations of 3 - 5%. Pyrite contents average 1%, but may be up to 7%. A preferred orientation to the fracturing of 40 - 55 degrees to the core axis is noted. This alteration is found to occur in fine grained - very fine grained basalts that locally show flow top features.
	235.90 247.30	Fine to very fine grained massive flow. Weakly developed alteration as described above with silicification up to 3%. Pyrite averages 1 to 2%, locally up to 6% associated with best silicification. 246.37 To 247.30 meters : basal flow.
	247.30 252.80	Brecciated flow top : pale green subangular to subrounded, locally vesicular fragments in a chloritic matrix. Weakly developed silicification as described above is noted. 248.40 Meters : shearing at 50 degrees to the core axis.
	252.08 254.43	Fine to very fine grained massive flow. Dark green with purple to purple-grey hematized and weakly silicified seams. Vesicular and weakly to moderately magnetic throughout.
		MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE : 254.43 - 336.60 meters.
		The zone is based upon amount and degree of silicification and it is composed of three members. Both the upper and lower transitional zones are broader than normal, with the alteration being well developed throughout. Pyrite content is normal, finely disseminated throughout and as coarser clots in silicified rock. Pyrite content averages 3-5% in the Main Silicified Zone with up to 15% locally.
		269.53 MCKENNA FAULT PLANE.
254.43	269.37	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE
		This zone is variably altered associated with fracturing and brecciation. Alteration is initially fracture controlled as purple-grey coloured, mm scale silicified, hematized and carbonatized fracture halos. These locally coallesce into broader sections of alteration where silicification becomes more apparent. Fracturing and brecciation increase in intensity down section with

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
15685	237.93	238.93	1.00	1-2	.69	.69
15686	238.93	239.93	1.00	1-2	.17	.17
15687	239.93	240.93	1.00	5-7	.34	.34
15688	240.93	241.93	1.00	1-2	.34	.34
15689	241.93	242.93	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
15690	242.93	243.93	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
15691	243.93	244.93	1.00	1-2	tr	tr
15692	244.93	245.93	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
15693	245.93	246.37	.44	TR-1	.69	.30
15694	246.37	247.30	.93	1-3	1.03	.96
15695	247.30	248.30	1.00	TR-1	1.37	1.37
15696	248.30	249.30	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
15697	249.30	249.96	.66	TR-1	tr	tr
15698	249.96	250.96	1.00	1-3	.34	.34
15699	250.96	252.08	1.12	TR-1	.17	.19
15700	252.08	253.08	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
15701	253.08	254.08	1.00	TR-1	.34	.34
15702	254.08	254.43	.35	TR-1	.17	.06
15703	254.43	255.43	1.00	2-3	2.40	2.40
15704	255.43	256.43	1.00	2-3	.17	.17
15705	256.43	257.43	1.00	2-3	.17	.17
15706	257.43	258.43	1.00	2-3	.34	.34
15707	258.43	259.43	1.00	2-3	.34	.34
15708	259.43	260.43	1.00	2-3	tr	tr
15709	260.43	261.43	1.00	2-3	.69	.69
15710	261.43	262.43	1.00	2-3	.17	.17

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GM
		an associated increase in amount of silicification, hematization and minor buff coloured dolomitization. The pervasive carbonatization noted in more weakly altered zones is not evident in most intensely silicified material. Carbonate filled fractures are noted throughout. Where relatively unaltered the rock is fine to very fine grained, pale to dark green and non-magnetic, possibly basaltic material. Silicification averages 55%, while pyrite content averages 2 - 3%, with local concentrations up to 5% in altered sections. Fracturing and related deformational features show a dominant orientation of 50 - 60 degrees to the core axis. A second set of late offsetting fractures are noted at 135 degrees to the core axis.	15711	262.43	263.43	1.00	2-3	.34	.34
			15712	263.43	264.43	1.00	2-3	.34	.34
			15713	264.43	265.43	1.00	2-3	1.03	1.03
			15714	265.43	266.43	1.00	2-3	.34	.34
			15715	266.43	267.43	1.00	2-3	.17	.17
			15716	267.43	268.43	1.00	2-3	.17	.17
			15717	268.43	269.37	.94	2-3	2.74	2.58
269.37	280.83	MAIN SILICIFIED ZONE							
			15718	269.37	270.37	1.00	5-7	1.71	1.71
			15719	270.37	271.06	.69	5-7	2.40	1.66
			15720	271.06	271.71	.65	5-7	2.06	1.34
			15721	271.71	272.30	.59	TR	.69	.41
			15722	272.30	272.79	.49	10-15	3.77	1.85
			15723	272.79	273.79	1.00	5	7.54	7.54
			15724	273.79	274.79	1.00	5	2.06	2.06
			15725	274.79	275.47	.68	5	1.37	.93
			15726	275.47	276.47	1.00	3-5	1.03	1.03
			15727	276.47	277.47	1.00	3-5	3.77	3.77
			15728	277.47	278.47	1.00	3-5	1.37	1.37
			15729	278.47	279.47	1.00	3-5	1.03	1.03
			15730	279.47	280.23	.76	3-5	2.57	1.95
			15731	280.23	280.83	.60	3-5	2.06	1.24
		Purple-grey to honey or cream coloured, aphanitic, intensely silicified breccia. Grey silicified rock has a purple hue due to a variable degree of hematization. This hematite is reduced to pyrite in the buff to honey coloured alteration patches and zones. Weak reaction to HCl is locally noted throughout this zone. The zone averages 3-5% pyrite as very fine disseminations and as clots filling voids in breccia. In honey coloured rock, pyrite content may locally reach 10-15%, mostly as coarser clots. The rock is weakly to moderately magnetic. The McKenna Fault is represented by a clay seam at 55 degrees to the core axis at 269.48-269.58 meters.							
		269.37 271.71 Purple to purple-grey with buff coloured dolomitized patches. 5 to 7% pyrite in hematized sections up to 10 to 15% in white to buff coloured zones. Meters : weakly foliated at 45 degrees to the core axis. 271.06 to 271.26 meters : dark purple to dark red, siliceous intrusive - possibly syenitic. 271.53 To 271.71 meters : core has a translucent, siliceous appearance.							
		271.71 272.30 Intermediate intrusive : pale pink to pale green, moderately magnetic intrusive with a sharp upper contact and a gradational lower contact. 272.30 272.79 Purple to buff to pink coloured, very fine grained material, translucent siliceous appearance throughout. 10 to 15% pyrite, locally higher in buff coloured patches. 272.79 275.47 As described above from 269.37 to 271.71 meters. Purple hematized colour is dominant with buff to cream and white dolomitization overprinting. 5 to 7% pyrite up to 15% in dolomitized sections.							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
	275.47 280.83	As described above from 269.37 to 271.71 meters ; dominantly purple-grey coloured with minor green chloritic patches. 3 to 5% pyrite throughout.							
280.83	336.60	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
		Pale to dark green, fine to very fine grained rock with purple to purple-grey and buff coloured alteration of brecciated zones, the rock is possibly basaltic. Locally the core is weakly foliated. The alteration - breccia zones are of variable width and approximately parallel the foliation planes, pyrite content shows an increase within these zones. Late fractures are carbonate filled, and foliation planes are selectively carbonatized. This alteration becomes better developed down section.							
	280.83 282.40	75 To 80% silicified, purple-grey to white, fracture controlled alteration. 2 to 3% disseminated pyrite. Weakly foliated at 45 degrees to the core axis.							
	282.40 302.08	25 To 30% silicified, dominantly purple-grey coloured with buff coloured fragments in breccia zones up to 20 cm in width. Breccia seams parallel the foliation at 55 to 60 degrees to the core axis. Pyrite generally 2 to 3%, locally up to 7%. Late 2 - 3 cm wide breccia zone approximately parallel to core axis with margins highlighted by yellow - green micaceous material.							
	302.08 316.92	5 to 10% purple-grey to buff coloured silicified breccia and purple-grey silicified fracture halos. Locally well foliated at 50 degrees to the core axis. Trace to 1% pyrite, locally up to 2%. Abundant late stage carbonate filled fracturing and carbonatized foliation planes. A possible flow contact is noted at 316.30 meters.							
	316.92 325.92	35 to 40% altered as described above from 302.08 to 316.92 meters. 2 to 3% pyrite, locally up to 7%. Carbonatized foliation planes and carbonate filled fractures are locally silicified. Foliated at 60 degrees to the core axis.							
	325.92 336.60	5% silicification, only marginally transitional material. Alteration is restricted to thin breccia zones and fracture halos. Foliated at 60 degrees to the core axis.							
			15732	280.83	281.83	1.00	2-3	2.06	2.06
			15733	281.83	282.40	.57	2-3	.69	.39
			15734	282.40	283.40	1.00	2-3	.17	.17
			15735	283.40	284.40	1.00	2-3	tr	tr
			15736	284.40	285.40	1.00	2-3	tr	tr
			15737	285.40	286.40	1.00	2-3	.17	.17
			15738	286.40	287.40	1.00	2-3	.69	.69
			15739	287.40	288.40	1.00	2-3	tr	tr
			15740	288.40	289.40	1.00	2-3	.17	.17
			15741	289.40	290.40	1.00	2-3	.69	.69
			15742	290.40	291.40	1.00	2-3	.69	.69
			15743	291.40	292.40	1.00	2-3	.34	.34
			15744	292.40	293.40	1.00	1-2	.17	.17
			15745	293.40	294.40	1.00	1-2	.69	.69
			15746	294.40	295.40	1.00	1-2	.34	.34
			15747	295.40	296.40	1.00	1-2	.17	.17
			15748	296.40	297.40	1.00	1-2	.34	.34
			15749	297.40	298.40	1.00	1-2	.69	.69
			A515	298.40	299.40	1.00	1-2	.69	.69
			15750	299.40	300.40	1.00	1-2	1.03	1.03
			15751	300.40	301.40	1.00	1-2	.34	.34
			15752	301.40	302.08	.68	1-2	.69	.47
			15753	302.08	303.08	1.00	TR-1	.17	.17
			15754	303.08	304.08	1.00	TR-1	.69	.69
			15755	304.08	305.08	1.00	TR-1	1.03	1.03
			15756	305.08	306.08	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
			15757	306.08	307.08	1.00	TR-1	.34	.34
			15758	307.08	308.08	1.00	TR-1	.69	.69
			15759	308.08	309.08	1.00	TR-1	.17	.17
			15760	309.08	310.08	1.00	TR-1	.17	.17
			15761	310.08	311.08	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
			15762	311.08	312.08	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
			15763	312.08	313.08	1.00	TR-1	.69	.69
			15764	313.08	314.08	1.00	TR-1	.34	.34
			15765	314.08	315.08	1.00	TR-1	.17	.17
			15766	315.08	316.08	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
			15767	316.08	316.92	.84	TR-1	.17	.14
			15768	316.92	317.92	1.00	2-3	tr	tr
			15769	317.92	318.92	1.00	2-3	1.03	1.03
			15770	318.92	319.92	1.00	2-3	1.37	1.37
			15771	319.92	320.92	1.00	2-3	1.03	1.03
			15772	320.92	321.92	1.00	2-3	1.03	1.03
			15773	321.92	322.92	1.00	2-3	tr	tr
			15774	322.92	323.92	1.00	2-3	tr	tr
			15775	323.92	324.92	1.00	2-3	.34	.34
			15776	324.92	325.92	1.00	2-3	.17	.17
			15777	325.92	326.92	1.00	TR-1	.17	.17

From	To	Description
336.60	347.95	CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST Dark green, fine to very fine grained, massive to locally well foliated rock. The foliation is highlighted by selective and penetrative carbonatization, numerous carbonate filled fractures noted throughout. 338.30 To 338.72 meters : syenitic intrusive.
347.95	386.18	BASALT Pale green to medium grey-green with few dark green phases and usually fine to very fine grained. Finer grained pillowed flows and relatively coarser grained massive flows are found in the section. Vesicular pillowed zones are occasionally found as the uppermost section in otherwise massive flows. Rocks are non-magnetic. 347.95 358.49 Fine to very fine grained massive flow. 358.49 362.50 Fine to very fine grained pillowed flow. Vesicular with chlorite and epidote rich selvages and minor brecciastite 362.50 386.18 Fine to very fine grained massive flow. 386.18 END OF HOLE.

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	Au
15778	326.92	327.92	1.00	TR-1	.69	.69
15779	327.92	328.92	1.00	TR-1	.34	.34
15780	328.92	329.92	1.00	TR-1	.17	.17
15781	329.92	330.92	1.00	TR-1	.17	.17
15782	330.92	331.92	1.00	TR-1	.69	.69
15783	331.92	332.92	1.00	TR-1	.17	.17
15784	332.92	333.92	1.00	TR-1	.17	.17
15785	333.92	334.92	1.00	TR-1	.17	.17
15786	334.92	335.92	1.00	TR-1	.17	.17
15787	335.92	336.60	.68	TR-1	.17	.17
15788	336.60	337.60	1.00	TR	.17	.17
15789	337.60	338.30	.70	TR	.69	.48
15790	338.30	338.72	.42	TR	.17	.07
15791	338.72	339.72	1.00	TR	.17	.17
15792	339.72	340.72	1.00	TR	.34	.34
15793	340.72	341.72	1.00	TR	tr	tr
15794	341.72	342.72	1.00	TR	.17	.17
15795	342.72	343.72	1.00	TR	.17	.17

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Co-ords: 9826.5 9149.9
Azimuth: 349.2 Deg.
Dip: -70.0 Deg.
Elevation: 4997.2
Length: 355.7
Measurement: Metric
Comments: Casing left in hole

HOLE NO.: MC.85-251
Property: Norvest
Location: 1450E 1475S
Section: 150E
Core Size: BQ

Date Started: Sept. 13, 1985
Date Completed: Sept. 20, 1985
Logged by: D. S. Riddell

Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
60.96		-70.0	217.90	351.0	-68.0	354.18	343.5	-61.0
114.30		-69.0	243.84		-66.0			
182.88		-67.5	304.80		-58.0			

Log Summary

0.00 33.41 OVERBURDEN.

33.41 213.77 BASALT.

213.77 217.70 CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST.

217.70 266.26 MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE.

217.70 218.44 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

218.44 231.84 MAIN SILICIFIED ZONE.

231.84 238.90 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

238.90 251.89 LOWER SILICIFIED ZONE.

251.89 266.26 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

266.26 269.49 CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST.

269.49 271.15 SYENITE.

271.15 313.03 CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST.

313.03 326.83 FOLIATED BASALT.

326.83 355.70 BASALT.

355.70 END OF HOLE.

From	To	Description
0.00	33.41	OVERBURDEN
33.41	213.77	BASALT
		Dark green to pale grey; fine grained with both coarse and very fine grained to aphanitic phases. Finer grained pillowed flows and relatively coarser grained massive flows are found in the section. These rocks exhibit weak shrinkage-type fracturing locally. The breaks are white carbonate filled. Flow tops are variolitic locally with round to oblong variolites up to 5mm in size. Flows are generally non-magnetic however the upper massive flow - intrusive is moderately to strongly magnetic. Trace to 1% pyrite throughout.
33.41	54.70	Massive flow to dolerite : dark green, variably fine up to locally coarse grained, massive flow to basaltic composition intrusive. Subophitic texture of locally distinct, acicular mafic minerals with abundant white, interstitial feldspar. Relatively unaltered with minor carbonate filled fractures and veinlets and minor patchy epidotization. Variably magnetic, generally non-magnetic down to 30.0 meters, becoming weakly to strongly magnetic down section. Trace to 1% disseminated pyrite throughout. The lower 0.5 meters of the unit is fine grained and weakly magnetic approaching the contact zone below.
54.70	54.76	Contact zone : grey-green and very fine grained weak mm scale variolites along the bottom cm of the zone. The upper contact is sharp at 25 degrees to the core axis and the lower contact is at 10 degrees to the core axis.
54.76	68.25	Massive flow : dark green, medium to coarse grained massive flow, similar in composition to the overlying material however lacking the subophitic texture and magnetic properties. Relatively unaltered and non-magnetic with trace to 1% pyrite. 64.82 To 64.95 and 65.45 to 65.88 meters : olive green to pink hued, very fine grained, pervasively carbonatized felsic intrusives, possibly monzonitic.
68.25	68.59	Flow bottom : grey coloured, epidotized and strongly carbonatized, carbonate veined and strongly magnetic flow bottom with 5 to 7% finely crystalline pyrite. 30% white to

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
18753	68.25	68.80	.55	3-5	.34	.19
18754	68.80	69.38	.58	0-1	tr	tr
18755	69.38	70.25	.87	1-2	tr	tr
18756	70.25	70.98	.73	2-3	tr	tr
18757	70.98	71.77	.79	1-2	tr	tr
18758	71.77	72.26	.49	0-1	tr	tr
18759	72.26	73.52	1.26	0-1	.17	.21
18760	73.52	74.52	1.00	0-1	tr	tr
18761	111.00	112.00	1.00	0-1	nil	nil
18762	112.00	112.80	.80	1-2	tr	tr
18763	112.80	113.80	1.00	0-1	nil	nil
18764	212.77	213.77	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		cream coloured carbonate veining; the contact with the underlying sediments is marked by a 5 cm thick orange carbonate veinlet. 68.59 meters : contact at 70 degrees to the core axis.							
68.59	68.80	Interflow sediment : purple coloured, very fine grained, poorly bedded, highly magnetic and strongly carbonatized interflow sediment. Bedding at 50 to 60 degrees to the core axis approximately. 1 to 2% disseminated pyrite throughout.							
68.80	73.37	Massive flow and monzonitic intrusives : purple to grey coloured, generally very fine grained massive flow cut by several very fine grained, pink hued monzonitic intrusives. Basaltic material is strongly magnetic, locally carbonatized and very weakly silicified with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite throughout. Monzonitic intrusives are strongly carbonatized, magnetic and weakly silicified with trace to up to 3% disseminated pyrite, well developed chilled margins are noted. Monzonitic intrusives : 69.38 to 69.83, 70.25 to 70.98 and 71.25 to 71.77 meters. Below 72.28 meters the flow is medium grained, relatively unaltered and strongly magnetic.							
73.37	73.52	Flow contact zone : epidotized and brecciated flow contact zone.							
73.52	112.00	Pillowed flow : grey-green, very fine grained pillowed flow with 1 to 2 cm thick chloritic and epidotic selvages and fractured, weakly carbonatized and silicified pillow cores. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. The upper 5.2 meters is an aphanitic massive flow top. The first pillow selvage is noted below 78.70 meters and pillows becomes better developed down section. Below 98.8 meters approximately, fracturing and silicification increases, pillows are grey and siliceous down section.							
112.00	112.80	Tectonic breccia zone : highly broken and ground core, cut by abundant quartz veining, carbonate filled fractures and several green clay-grit seams. Dark green, highly silicified, weakly epidotized basaltic fragments in a quartz vein matrix. Due to the ground nature of the core orientation of the fault plane is impossible to determine.							
112.80	152.05	Massive flow : grey-green, fine to medium grained, non-magnetic relatively unaltered massive flow. The upper 2.0 meters is a very fine grained, fractured and							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		moderately to highly silicified flow top. Gradual coarsening trend down-hole below 114.80 meters approximately. Trace to 1% pyrite as finely crystalline clots. 152.05 meters : sharp contact with the underlying foliated material at 55 degrees to the core axis.							
152.05	153.08	Foliated flow contact zone, possibly interflow sediment with an intrusive component : dark green and fine grained with coarser grained patches and minor highly carbonatized, brown material, possibly intrusive in nature. Moderately to weakly carbonatized throughout with minor wispy carbonate along the foliation. The material above and below is identical medium to coarse grained massive flow, suggesting this unit may be a sheared intrusive. lower contact with the underlying coarse grained flow is sharp at 80 degrees to the core axis.							
153.08	160.57	Continuation of the massive flow above from 112.80 to 152.05 meters. Generally coarse grained with a gradual fining trend down-hole. 160.57 meters : No flow bottom is noted and the contact with the underlying flow top breccia is ground.							
160.57	163.18	Flow top breccia : subangular to subrounded, very fine grained basaltic fragments with well developed reaction rims in a chloritic, epidotic matrix. Fragments increase in size and becomes rounded down section towards the underlying massive flow.							
163.18	190.58	Massive flow : grey-green, fine grained, non-magnetic, locally vesicular massive flow. Gradual coarsening trend down-hole. The upper several meters of the flow is fractured and locally vesicular with minor flow brecciated seams or patches. Trace to 1% disseminated pyrite and trace chalcopyrite is associated with carbonate veinlets and minor carbonatized, chloritized shears. Note: 15 cm of core is missing from 163.68 to 163.82 meters, the loss cannot be rationalized. Below 181.5 meters approximately, chlorite filled vesicles and minor feldspar porphyroblasts are noted.							
190.58	190.63	Foliated, epidotic flow contact zone, foliated at 65 to 70 degrees to the core axis, sharp lower contact at 65 to 70 degrees to the core axis. A distinct grain size difference is noted across this contact suggesting the underlying							

From	To	Description
		material may be a sub-volcanic intrusive or lava tube.
190.63	213.77	Massive flow : fine to medium grained massive flow with a gradual coarsening trend down-hole. Non-magnetic and relatively unaltered with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. Abundant carbonate and minor epidote filled fracturing, patchy epidotization is common. Carbonate filled fracturing and wispy carbonatization increases down section approaching the underlying foliated zone. The flow is weakly foliated with abundant leucoxene overgrowth below 210.9 meters approximately. The basal 2.0 meters is highly carbonatized (30% wispy carbonate) and weakly foliated. The contact with the underlying foliated zone is marked by a distinct decrease in grain size, development of a contorted foliation and the lack of leucoxene overgrowth.
213.77	217.70	CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST Green to olive green, fine to very fine grained, well foliated and carbonatized, chloritic material. The foliation is highlighted by lensitic and wispy carbonate growth which is commonly contorted with the foliation. Approximately 30% of the core is white to pink carbonate with larger lenses displaying white to grey quartz cores however generally less than 2% silicification is noted. Locally purple coloured, strongly carbonatized patches are noted, exhibiting a distinct hematitic streak. Weakly magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite throughout. Foliation : 214.55 meters at 50 degrees to the core axis, 215.90 meters at 55 degrees to the core axis, 216.80 meters at 60 degrees to the core axis.
		MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE : 217.70 - 266.26 meters. The zone is based upon degree of silicification and is made up of 5 units. Generally the zone is thick and alteration is very well developed. The main silicified zone is moderately thick and a seperate thick, lower silicified zone of Main Silicified Zone intensity alteration is noted. Pyrite values are generally higher than normal, ranging from 1 up to 20%. 218.37 MCKENNA FAULT PLANE.
217.70	218.44	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GM
18765	213.77	214.77	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
18766	214.77	215.77	1.00	TR-1	.17	.17
18767	215.77	216.76	.99	TR-1	.17	.17
18768	216.76	217.70	.94	TR-1	.17	.16

From	To	Description
		Foliated and tectonically brecciated, chloritic and highly carbonatized rock. Generally 5 to 10% quartz cores are noted within lensitic carbonate growths. These lenses probably represent boudinaged quartz-carbonate veinlets. 2 to 10 cm thick zones of Main Silicified Zone intensity altered breccia are noted within the lower 25 cm of the unit. Quartz-carbonate filled veinlets and the foliation are increasingly disturbed down section approaching the McKenna Fault. Non-magnetic to very weakly magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite up to 5 to 10% within Main Silicified Zone intensity alteration. 218.37 to 218.44 meters : McKenna Fault represented by a 0.5 cm thick clay-grit seam and 6.5 cm of brecciated quartz-carbonate fragments in a ground chloritic matrix, strongly carbonatized throughout. The clay-grit seam is at 60 degrees to the core axis.
218.44	231.84	MAIN SILICIFIED ZONE
		Purple to grey and commonly buff honey coloured, aphanitic, intensely silicified breccia. Finely brecciated with abundant generally non-rotated angular silicified, hematized and dolomitized fragments. Breccia is cut by several stages of later white quartz filled fracturing itself commonly displaced and offset by later fracturing and micro-faulting. Most intensely silicified sections display grey, amorphous silica dumping in voids between breccia fragments.
		Mm to cm scale chloritic shears and tectonic breccia seams are noted throughout. These represent late stage faulting. 5 to 20% finely disseminated pyrite is noted throughout, generally highest values are noted within honey coloured zones. Coarser pyrite clots are noted associated along margins of late stage white quartz filled fractures. Generally non-magnetic however the upper 1.5 meters is weakly to moderately magnetic and minor, green chloritic patches are very weakly magnetic.
		Carbonatization is generally restricted to late stage carbonate filled fractures and less intensely silicified and chloritic patches.
218.44	218.89	Grey, purple-grey and buff coloured, intensely silicified and strongly pervasively carbonatized breccia. The upper 20 cm is pale purple-grey breccia and is moderately magnetic, the lower 25 cm is buff coloured, non-magnetic breccia. 3 To 5% pyrite is noted in the purple-grey breccia, increasing to 8 to 10% in the buff coloured material.
218.89	221.76	Dark purple red, aphanitic intensely silicified, fractured and locally

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
18769	217.70	218.44	.74	1-3	1.03	.76
18770	218.44	218.89	.45	5-8	14.06	6.33
18771	218.89	219.78	.89	5-8	7.20	6.41
18772	219.78	220.21	.43	7-9	24.17	10.39
18773	220.21	221.23	1.02	2-3	4.46	4.55
18774	221.23	221.76	.53	8-10	20.57	10.90
18775	221.76	222.61	.85	4-5	5.14	4.37
18776	222.61	223.53	.92	5-7	12.69	11.67
18777	223.53	224.04	.51	6-8	6.51	3.32
18778	224.04	224.64	.60	15-20	5.14	3.08
18779	224.64	225.64	1.00	15-20	3.09	3.09
18780	225.64	226.24	.60	15-20	4.11	2.47
18781	226.24	227.09	.85	10-15	9.60	8.16
18782	227.09	227.93	.84	8-10	6.17	5.18
18783	227.93	228.75	.82	8-10	4.80	3.94
18784	228.75	229.50	.75	8-10	4.11	3.08
18785	229.50	230.22	.72	10	10.29	7.41
18786	230.22	230.80	.58	2-3	1.71	.99
18787	230.80	231.84	1.04	3-5	2.40	2.50

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GM
		brecciated material, probably an intrusive - syenitic. Where strongly brecciated the rock is altered a buff honey colour and contains 5 to 10% finely disseminated pyrite. Dark purple red, relatively unaltered material is weakly fractured with trace to 1% pyrite. The upper 1.3 meters of the zone is highly brecciated, 60 to 70% buff honey coloured and pyritic, moderately to strongly magnetic. Below 219.95 meters the core is non-magnetic. The upper and lower contacts of this intrusive are obliterated by buff honey coloured alteration with numerous red and dark purple coloured intrusive fragments. 221.76 Meters : a 3 cm thick zone of white fragments within a soft green chloritic matrix represents a tectonic breccia zone at approximately 35 degrees to the core axis.							
221.76	224.04	Pervasively dark purple coloured and intensely silicified cut by numerous late stage white quartz filled fractures. Approximately 5% white to grey, angular, highly siliceous fragments and 10% pyritic, buff to red coloured overprinting alteration is noted. Moderately to strongly pervasively carbonatized throughout, non magnetic. 5 to 7% pyrite as a fine disseminations and crystalline clots concentrated in buff coloured alteration. 222.41 Meters : 0.5 cm thick tectonic breccia - shear zone at 20 degrees to the core axis.							
224.04	226.24	Intensely silicified, buff coloured breccia with abundant white to grey silica dumping and minor grey to purple coloured, less altered material. 10 Up to 30% pyrite as fine disseminations and finely crystalline clots. Non-magnetic and non-reactive to HCl throughout. This zone represents the most intense silicification and the highest pyrite values in the hole.							
226.24	227.09	Approximately 50% buff honey coloured, highly pyritic breccia and 50% dark purple coloured material. Cut by abundant white late stage quartz filled fractures. Non-magnetic and non-reactive to HCl with 10 to 15% disseminated pyrite throughout.							
227.09	230.22	Dark purple coloured breccia with minor patchy buff brown overprinting and abundant white quartz filled fractures. Intensely silicified, non-carbonatized and non-magnetic with 2 to 10% pyrite. 230.13 meters : 0.5 cm thick purple coloured,							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GM
		foliated zone - shear zone at 40 degrees to the core axis.							
	230.22 231.84	As described above however locally weakly to moderately pervasively carbonatized with minor carbonate filled fractures noted throughout. Minor dark green, chloritic, patches and zones, generally less than 2% of the core. 2 to 5% disseminated pyrite.							
231.84	238.90	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
		Fine grained, dark green, chloritic material cut by purple coloured breccia seams and white, pink, grey, cream and red coloured quartz and quartz-carbonate filled fractures. These fractures are contorted, deformed and commonly offset along micro-faulting and later fracturing. Veining exhibits distinct purple to red coloured, mm scale silicification halos and the majority of silicification is fracture controlled. Where most intensely brecciated and fractured, purple to buff brown, Main Silicified Zone intensity alteration is noted. Approximately 70% moderately to intensely silicified material and 20 to 30% dark green, chloritic, relatively unaltered rock. Minor carbonate filled fractures and locally weakly carbonatized, non-magnetic, generally with 1 to 2 locally up to 5% disseminated pyrite.	18788	231.84	232.82	.98	1-2	1.37	1.34
			18789	232.82	233.82	1.00	1-2	.34	.34
			18790	233.82	234.84	1.02	1-2	.51	.52
			18791	234.84	235.82	.98	3-4	1.03	1.01
			18792	235.82	236.83	1.01	1-2	.34	.34
			18793	236.83	237.80	.97	1-2	.34	.33
			18794	237.80	238.90	1.10	2-4	.69	.76
238.90	251.89	LOWER SILICIFIED ZONE							
		Purple to grey, locally buff brown, intensely silicified breccia cut by several episodes of white quartz filled fracturing. Most intensely silicified zones are buff brown coloured and exhibit abundant quartz filled fracturing and silica dumping. Silicification and alteration is breccia and fracture controlled unlike the predominant breccia control on alteration of the Main Silicified Zone, and pyrite values are generally lower. Generally non-magnetic and locally weakly carbonatized, generally 1 to 5% pyrite, locally up to 10% in buff zones. Locally minor patches of relatively unaltered, dark green chloritic material are noted.	18795	238.90	239.85	.95	1-2	1.03	.98
			18796	239.85	240.81	.96	1-2	.69	.66
			18797	240.81	241.83	1.02	4-6	.69	.70
			18798	241.83	242.90	1.07	7-5	.34	.36
			18799	242.90	243.79	.89	4-5	1.37	1.22
			18800	243.79	244.36	.57	2-3	.69	.39
			18801	244.36	245.30	.94	7-10	5.14	4.83
			18802	245.30	246.06	.76	2-3	1.71	1.30
			18803	246.06	246.97	.91	2-3	2.40	2.18
			18804	246.97	247.80	.83	2-3	.51	.42
			18805	247.80	248.89	1.09	1-2	.17	.19
			18806	248.89	249.80	.91	3-5	1.20	1.09
			18807	249.80	250.58	.78	3-5	.69	.54
			18808	250.58	251.27	.69	2-4	.34	.23
			18809	251.27	251.89	.62	2-4	.69	.43
	247.80	Grey to purple and locally buff brown, intensely silicified breccia cut by a network of white quartz filled fractures. Minor, less than 2% green, relatively unaltered material is noted. Generally non-carbonatized and non-magnetic with 3 to 5 up to 10% finely crystalline disseminated pyrite.							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
	247.80	248.89 As described above however 15 to 20% relic green chloritic patches noted, 1 to 2% disseminated pyrite.							
	248.89	251.89 Dark purple coloured, intensely silicified breccia with minor white quartz filled fractures and silica dumpings. Moderately pervasively carbonatized with approximately 5% pyrite as euhedral crystals and finely crystalline clots.							
251.89	266.26	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
		Green, fine grained massive rock cut by a randomly oriented network of white, pink, buff and cream coloured quartz filled fractures and patches of purple-grey to buff brown silicified breccia. Generally moderately foliated, highlighted by wispy white to pink quartz-carbonate along foliation planes and quartz veining sub-parallel to the foliation. Generally, brecciation, fracturing and alteration intensity decrease down section and foliation becomes better developed. Silicification becomes increasingly fracture controlled down section with white to cream coloured quartz filled fractures exhibiting mm scale purple to buff coloured silicified halos. Numerous late stage carbonate filled fractures and local pervasive carbonatization is noted in the upper portion of the zone. Carbonatization as wispy growths along the foliation, locally with pink quartz cores becomes more prevalent down section. Generally non-magnetic with trace to 2% pyrite locally up to 3 to 5% in Main Silicified Zone intensity breccia seams.							
	257.93	70 To 80% silicified as Main Silicified Zone intensity breccia zones and randomly oriented network of quartz filled fractures and veinlets, 20 to 30% dark green, relatively unaltered material. Breccia is locally moderately pervasively carbonatized. Non-magnetic with 2 up to 5% pyrite concentrated in silicified breccia patches. 256.78 meters : 1 cm thick brecciated seam - fault zone at 50 degrees to the core axis.							
	261.40	As described above from 251.89 to 257.93 meters however approximately 50% silicified material and 50% relic material. Increased carbonatization generally as carbonate filled fractures, non-magnetic, 1 to 3% disseminated pyrite. 260.60 meters : foliated - veined at 35 degrees to the core axis.							
	266.26	Moderately to well foliated material with abundant quartz, quartz-carbonate and	18810	251.89	252.78	.89	1-2	.34	.30
			18811	252.78	253.69	.91	1-2	.34	.31
			18812	253.69	254.80	1.11	1-2	.34	.38
			18813	254.80	255.71	.91	2-3	.17	.15
			18814	255.71	256.84	1.13	1-2	1.03	1.16
			18815	256.84	257.93	1.09	2-4	.69	.75
			18816	257.93	258.89	.96	1	tr	tr
			18817	258.89	259.88	.99	1-2	tr	tr
			18818	259.88	260.81	.93	1-2	.17	.16
			18819	260.81	261.40	.59	2-3	.34	.90
			18820	261.40	262.46	1.06	1	tr	tr
			18821	262.46	263.49	1.03	1	.69	.71
			18822	263.49	264.44	.95	1-2	.69	.66
			18823	264.44	265.44	1.00	1	.34	.34
			18824	265.44	266.26	.82	1	.34	.28

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	Cu
		carbonate filled fractures, wispy carbonatization and numerous highly silicified breccia seams. Approximately 10 to 20% silicified and 80 to 90% green, foliated and carbonatized material. Carbonatization is restricted to fractures and wispy white to pink carbonate growths along foliation. No pervasive carbonatization is noted. Non-magnetic with trace up to 2% disseminated pyrite. Foliation = veining : 261.80 meters at 50 degrees to the core axis, 263.80 meters at 55 degrees to the core axis and 265.90 meters at 65 degrees to the core axis.							
266.26	269.49	CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST							
		Green, fine grained, non-magnetic, moderately to weakly foliated zone. Foliation is highlighted by lensitic and wispy carbonate growth along foliation planes and mm scale selective carbonate replacement of laminations. The foliation is commonly contorted. Locally massive, relatively unaltered sections are noted. Carbonatization is restricted to wispy growths and carbonate filled fractures, green material is non-carbonatized. Locally carbonate lenses exhibit pink to red coloured quartz cores, these are probably boudinaged quartz-carbonate veinlets. Amount of carbonatization and degree of foliation decrease down section. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. 268.90 meters : foliated at 60 degrees to the core axis.	18825	266.26	267.19	.93	TR-1	tr	tr
			18826	267.19	268.24	1.05	TR-1	tr	tr
			18827	268.24	269.49	1.25	TR-1	nil	nil
269.49	271.15	SYENITE							
		Dark red to pink, aphanitic, highly siliceous, felsic intrusive with white, indistinct relic feldspar phenocrysts. Minor late stage carbonate filled fractures, non-magnetic, trace to nil pyrite. Contacts are sharp at 60 degrees to the core axis.	18828	269.49	270.40	.91	TR-1	tr	tr
			18829	270.40	271.15	.75	TR-1	nil	nil
271.15	313.03	CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST							
		Continuation of the above unit from 266.26 to 269.49 meters. Generally foliation is less well developed down section. Locally the core has a mottled texture with indistinct dark green, chloritic clots within fine grained, moderately foliated rock. Foliation : 271.90 meters at 60 degrees to the core axis, 274.75 meters at 50 degrees to the core axis, 282.40 meters at 60	18830	271.15	272.09	.94	TR-1	tr	tr
			18831	272.09	273.08	.99	TR-1	tr	tr
			18832	273.08	274.07	.99	TR-1	tr	tr
			18833	274.07	275.19	1.12	TR-1	tr	tr
			18834	275.19	276.10	.91	TR-1	tr	tr
			18835	276.10	277.11	1.01	TR-1	tr	tr
			18836	277.11	278.12	1.01	TR-1	tr	tr
			18837	278.12	278.95	.83	TR-1	tr	tr

From	To	Description
		degrees to the core axis, 295.80 meters at 55 degrees to the core axis, 300.70 meters at 30 degrees to the core axis and 308.10 meters at 40 degrees to the core axis.
313.03	326.83	FOLIATED BASALT
		Green to dark green, fine to very fine grained foliated and carbonatized unit as described above however distinct pillow selvages are noted. A poorly developed foliation is noted locally however much of the white carbonate filled fracturing is randomly oriented. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.
313.03	313.17	Foliated flow contact zone, possibly a flow bottom with minor flow bottom breccia, suggesting the overlying unit may be foliated massive flow. Foliated at 70 degrees to the core axis.
313.17	320.90	Foliated and carbonatized pillowed flow as described above. Pillow selvages are poorly developed, chloritic seams 1 to 3 cm wide. Minor grey to white quartz-carbonate veining and fracturing is noted. Trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.
320.90	321.74	Monzonitic intrusive : grey, fine grained, pervasively carbonatized intrusive with minor indistinct relic pink phenocryst cores. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. Upper contact at 50 degrees to the core axis, lower contact at 55 degrees to the core axis.
321.74	326.83	Foliated and carbonatized pillowed flow as described above from 313.17 to 320.90 meters. 326.83 meters : sharp contact with the underlying flow to breccia at 55

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	Au
18838	278.95	279.94	.99	TR-1	.17	.17
18839	279.94	280.97	1.03	TR-1	.17	.18
18840	280.97	282.04	1.07	TR-1	.17	.18
18841	282.04	283.05	1.01	TR-1	tr	tr
18842	283.05	284.12	1.07	TR-1	.17	.18
18843	284.12	285.24	1.12	TR-1	.17	.19
18844	285.24	286.25	1.01	TR-1	.17	.17
18845	286.25	287.23	.98	1	.69	.68
18846	287.23	288.27	1.04	TR-1	3.26	3.39
18847	288.27	289.28	1.01	TR-1	.17	.17
18848	289.28	290.15	.87	TR-1	tr	tr
18849	290.15	291.13	.98	TR-1	tr	tr
18850	291.13	292.08	.95	TR-1	tr	tr
18851	292.94	293.97	1.01	TR-1	nil	nil
18852	294.95	295.94	.99	TR-1	tr	tr
18853	296.96	297.94	.98	TR-1	tr	tr
18854	299.01	299.95	.94	TR-1	nil	nil
18855	300.96	301.99	1.03	TR-1	tr	tr
18856	303.08	304.02	.94	TR-1	nil	nil
18857	305.03	306.01	.98	TR-1	.17	.17
18858	306.94	307.96	1.02	TR-1	.17	.17
18859	309.02	310.03	1.01	TR-1	.17	.17
18860	311.06	312.04	.98	TR-1	tr	tr
18861	313.03	314.03	1.00	TR-1	tr	tr
18862	315.03	315.99	.96	TR-1	tr	tr
18863	317.01	318.00	.99	TR-1	.17	.17
18864	319.05	320.02	.97	TR-1	.17	.16
18865	320.02	320.90	.88	TR-1	tr	tr
18866	320.90	321.74	.84	TR-1	tr	tr
18867	321.74	322.76	1.02	TR-1	tr	tr
18868	323.92	324.89	.96	TR-1	tr	tr
18869	325.86	326.83	.97	TR-1	.17	.16

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		degrees to the core axis.							
326.83	355.70	BASALT							
			18870	326.83	327.89	1.06	TR-1	tr	tr
		Fine to very fine grained massive and pillowed flows, relatively unaltered and generally non-magnetic.							
	326.83 339.62	Massive flow : pale to medium green, very fine grained becoming fine grained below 334.4 meters approximately. The upper 5 to 6 meters of the flow is very fine grained and highly fractured with numerous epidote filled fractures, patchy epidotization, abundant carbonate stringers and local weak silicification. Several poorly developed pillow selvages are also noted. The flow becomes less fractured down section however minor wispy carbonatization and carbonate stringers persist. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite throughout. The flow grades down section to a pillowed flow, the first selvage is noted at 339.62 meters							
	339.62 355.70	Pillowed flow : pale to medium green, fine to very fine grained pillowed flow. Locally highly fractured to brecciated with epidote filled fracturing and patchy epidotization throughout. Numerous carbonate filled fractures and carbonate veinlets, locally pervasively carbonatized. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. The flow becomes increasingly fractured and distorted down section, pillow selvages are less distinct.							
	355.70	END OF HOLE.							

BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION

Co-ords: 9877.4 9000.0

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NO.: MC.85-252

Azimuth: 342.2 Deg.

Section: 000

Property: Norvest Option

Dip: -65.0 Deg.

Core Size: BQ

Location: 0400E 1400S

Elevation: 5000.2

Length: 321.5

Date Started: 27 Sept., 1985
Date Completed: 4 Oct., 1985
Logged by: A.W. Workman

Measurement: Metric

Comments: Casing Left In Ground

Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
60.96		-61.5	182.88		-59.5	304.80		-49.0
121.92		-61.0	243.84		-53.5			
140.82	346.0	-62.0	296.27	341.0	-52.0			

Log Summary

0.00 24.99 OVERBURDEN.

24.99 159.13 BASALT.

159.13 159.65 CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST.

159.65 209.44 MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE.

159.65 160.34 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

160.34 171.00 MAIN SILICIFIED ZONE.

171.00 209.44 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

209.44 269.04 CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST.

269.04 321.50 BASALT.

321.50 END OF HOLE.

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
0.00	24.99	OVERBURDEN							
24.99	159.13	BASALT							

Pale green to medium grey-green with few dark green phases and usually fine to very fine grained. Finer grained pillowed flows and relatively coarser grained massive flows are found in the section. Pillowed flow has been auto-brecciated to form a rock resembling flow breccia - relic selvages are noted locally. Flows are well structured with vesicular, often angularly brecciated tops and less broken interiors. Flow top breccia is characterized by highly angular clasts and relative uniformity of alteration. Flow breccia is characterized by rounded, reaction rimmed fragments up to 5 cm in size. These fragments reveal a variety of alteration styles (chiefly silicification) and textures. Lavas are non-magnetic, locally weakly to moderately magnetic (flow margins, selvages, etc.). These rocks exhibit weak shrinkage-type fracturing locally. The breaks are white carbonate filled. In addition to weak general chloritization, pervasive weak carbonatization is noted. This is most prominent above the underlying unit. Localized epidotization and silicification of breccia in flow tops is observed. Intrusives of dioritic composition are noted within large sections up to 50 meters in width. These rocks are characteristically equigranular, fine grained, and exhibit little alteration.

24.99 35.50 Fine to very fine grained massive flow - highly fractured with abundant hematite coating of fracture planes, probably due to late stage tectonic activity. Non-magnetic, becoming weakly to moderately magnetic locally.

35.50 53.27 Very fine grained massive flow - weakly to moderately vesicular throughout becoming less vesicular below 44.5 meters. Zone is weakly brecciated and is moderately silicified. Magnetics are weak locally. Carries occasional hematized and silty shears.

53.27 105.73 Silicified and epidotized breccia seam at top of zone represents the upper contact of a fine grained equigranular section - probably intrusive of dioritic composition. Mafics have a lath-like texture. A few narrow very fine grained mafic intrusives are noted to cut this zone. Dioritic rock

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		is non-magnetic and carries a trace of chalcopyrite locally. Fractures are often surrounded by 1 cm epidotized halos.							
105.73	105.95	Hyaloclastite - probably in flow top zone - cut off at approximately 55 degrees to the core axis by overlying intrusive.							
105.95	134.30	Minor flow top breccia with abundant more rounded flow breccia fragments up to 4 cm in size. Fragments are often vesicular with undeformed round vesicles up to 3 mm in size. Matrix to fragments is often strongly epidotized. Minor amounts of rock resembling hyaloclastite are noted in matrix locally. A few primary, arcuate structures are noted locally - possibly brecciated pillow rims.							
134.30	142.80	Continuation of overlying section with weakly developed vesicles throughout - trace of flow breccia locally. Zone is often silicified weakly to moderately. Section becomes more massive down section.							
142.80	143.80	Weakly foliated massive flow.							
143.80	144.00	Section is highly foliated at 40 - 45 degrees to the core axis.							
144.00	145.60	Weakly foliated massive flow and basal flow							
145.60	146.00	Highly foliated and carbonatized section with minor recumbant folding of foliation - possibly interflow sediment.							
146.00	146.38	Quartz vein - carries abundant dark green debris from wall rock. Abundant carbonate in upper section of vein.							
146.38	147.70	Strongly epidotized and silicified, brecciated glassy flow top section becomes less altered down section. Breccia fragments are of a highly angular flow top variety.							
147.70	148.25	Flow breccia - vesicular locally.							
148.25	153.00	Moderately brecciated very fine grained massive flow with abundant saussuritized feldspar phenocrysts up to 3 mm clumped between 148.55 and 148.80 meters.							
153.00	156.60	Increasingly brecciated, and flow becomes moderately pervasively carbonatized.							
156.60	159.13	Vaguely outlined breccia fragments (possibly auto-breccia), are strongly pervasively carbonatized. Minor foliation developed locally at 50 degrees to the core axis - probably tectonic in origin.							
159.13	159.65	CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST	16834	159.13	159.65	.52	0.5	tr	tr
		Dark green, fine to very fine grained, highly foliated rock. The rock is weakly chloritized pervasively -							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		perhaps due to regional metamorphism. The foliation is highlighted by selective carbonatization of individual laminations. Bodies of carbonate alteration swell to cross-cut and feather out along the foliation. Carbonatization is revealed by a cream to pale grey colouration in an otherwise green rock. Carbonatized laminations make up an average of 15% of the rock volume. Rare silicification is noted as a purple-grey hue within carbonatized seams. The purple hue is due to hematite. Hematite is found as a very fine interstitial dissemination within the chloritized groundmass. The rock is weakly to moderately well veined throughout. A trace of pyrite is noted throughout.							
		MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE 159.65 - 209.44 meters.							
		The zone is based upon amount and degree of silicification and it is composed of three members. The members are of normal thickness; the alteration is well developed and typical for each member. Pyrite contents are higher than normal, particularly in the Main Silicified Zone. Pyrite content averages 8-10% in the Main Silicified Zone with up to 15% locally.							
		160.34 MCKENNA FAULT PLANE.							
159.65	160.34	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
		Dark green, very fine grained with selective silicification in carbonatized laminations and clasts. Carbonatization is indicated by a cream colouration whereas silicification has a greyer hue. Hematization accompanies silicification as a purple tint in more highly altered rock. A minor amount of honey coloured alteration carrying elevated pyrite is found in silicified rock. Green, chloritized, non-silicified rock is weakly hematized as a fine interstitial dissemination. Pyrite content averages 1% with up to 2% locally in silicified sections. The zone is moderately reactive to HCl due to carbonatization throughout. The rock is non-magnetic with a slight trace locally. The rock is moderately to locally strongly fractured with quartz and carbonate filling fractures. The Mckenna Fault is represented by a clay seam at 60 degrees to the core axis at 160.34 meters.	16835	159.65	160.34	.69	1	tr	tr
160.34	171.00	MAIN SILICIFIED ZONE							
		Purple-grey to honey or cream coloured, aphanitic, intensely silicified breccia. This rock is often well foliated at 50 degrees to the core axis. This foliation	16836	160.34	161.08	.74	2-3	1.03	.76
			16837	161.08	161.81	.73	2-4	.51	.37
			16838	161.81	162.84	1.03	1-3	.69	.71
			16839	162.84	163.87	1.03	1	.17	.18

From	To	Description
		is of tectonic origin. Grey silicified rock has a purple hue due to a variable degree of hematization. This hematite is reduced to pyrite in the buff to honey coloured alteration patches and zones. Weak reactiveness to HCl, due to carbonatization, is noted near the margins of this zone. Pyrite is found as very fine disseminations; 1mm cubes and blebs; and as clots up to 2cm in size. Pyrite is mostly concentrated in the matrix (voids) between angular breccia fragments. Average pyrite content is 8-10%. In honey coloured rock, pyrite content may locally reach 15%, mostly as coarser clots. Associated with coarse clots of pyrite in the paler rock, is an increased amount of silica dumping. This silica generally carries lower pyrite contents - less than 3%. Rocks are non-magnetic.
160.34	161.81	Medium to dark purple-grey, intensely silicified breccia with few buff coloured patches. A pink hue is noted locally. Brecciation is often on a 1 mm scale with fragments exhibiting various alteration styles set in a intensely silicified, aphanitic and melanitic matrix. Zone is weakly reactive to HCl.
161.81	163.87	Dark purple-grey with pink hue throughout; aphanitic intensely silicified zone - probably monzonitic intrusive. Rock is moderately to strongly brecciated locally. Where brecciated, rock carries up to 5% pyrite in matrix and fractures. This is especially apparent near the contacts. Pale coloured grains, up to 1 mm in size, exhibit strongly developed alteration - may have been feldspar phenocrysts. Zone is non-reactive to HCl.
163.87	166.11	Purple-grey, aphanitic, intensely silicified breccia with coarse clots of pyrite up to 3 cm in size. Pyrite often highlights a weakly developed foliation at 57 degrees to the core axis. Minor pyrite is noted within plane of crenulation cleavage at 5° degrees to the core axis (flat-lying) and at approximately 70 degrees to S1 foliation. A few pinkish hued zones up to 5 cm in width are noted locally - usually carrying lower pyrite contents.
166.11	167.02	Late stage tectonic zone - intensely silicified breccia fragments up to 5 cm are bounded by chloritic fractures and chloritized silty material. Purple-grey silicified fragments often exhibit buff coloured dolomitized rims. Some of the shearing in this section is silicified but late stage shearing is chloritized. Tectonic fabric is noted at approximately

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	OW
16840	163.87	164.61	.74	8-10	1.03	.76
16841	164.61	165.36	.75	8-10	.69	.52
16842	165.36	166.11	.75	8-10	.69	.52
16843	166.11	167.02	.91	2-4	1.03	.94
16844	167.02	167.88	.86	8-10	.34	.29
16845	167.88	168.74	.86	8-10	.69	.59
16846	168.74	169.69	.95	3-5	.34	.32
16847	169.69	170.35	.66	10-12	.34	.22
16848	170.35	171.00	.65	10-12	.69	.45

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	Au
		50 degrees to the core axis. Foliation planes are often slickensided - plunge west at 70 degrees. Whether this has developed parallel to the McKenna Fault is unknown. Minor pinkish hued, purple-grey silicified rock is noted - possibly of monzonitic composition.							
167.02	168.74	Same as above at 163.87 to 166.11 meters. A small fault plane at 168.26 meters cuts the core axis at 35 degrees. This is roughly parallel to foliation. Displacement is normal with south side down and slickensides plunge 75 to 80 degrees west.							
168.74	169.10	Late stage tectonic zone with 40% very fine grained foliated chloritic and brittle shears at approximately 45 degrees to the core axis. Remainder of the section is intensely silicified breccia. Silicification often has a waxy green colour.							
169.10	169.69	Continuation of overlying tectonic regime with well developed silicification along a moderate to strong foliation at 45 to 55 degrees to the core axis. Abundant microfaults subparallel to the core axis are noted with offsets up to 2 cm. Sense of movement is south side down.							
169.69	171.00	Intensely silicified and brecciated often carrying mm-scale reddish-pink laminations of probable tectonic origin. Section is generally pale pinkish-grey to buff coloured with abundant white quartz filling of tension fractures at right angles to the foliation. Section carries 10 - 12% pyrite, mostly as a very fine, disseminated and as powder filling up to 1 mm in size - very few coarse clots greater than 5 mm are noted. Minor 1 cm chloritic shears are noted near the base of the zone.							
171.00	209.44	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
		Dark green and fine grained with arbitrarily purple-grey silicified breccia zones up to 120cm wide. Greenish rock is chloritized and locally hematized but is generally not silicified. Silicification is indicated by a dark brownish colouration but a strong foliation can be noted. The amount and general degree of silicification in breccia decreases downhole. The style of silicification is almost entirely controlled by prior brecciation. Silicified breccia is occasionally banded coloured as	16849	171.00	171.53	.53	2-4	4.20	3.54
			16850	171.53	172.06	.53	2-3	2.34	1.93
			16851	172.06	173.04	.98	1-2	1.33	1.91
			16852	173.01	173.64	.63	2-3	3.24	2.36
			16853	173.64	174.20	.56	3-7	5.59	3.07
			16854	174.20	175.15	.95	2-3	.17	.1
			16855	175.15	176.06	.91	1-2	.24	.1
			16856	176.06	176.96	.90	1-2	tr	tr
			16857	176.96	177.80	.84	1-2	tr	tr
			16858	177.80	178.76	.96	1-2	tr	tr

From	To	Description
		cream hued. Cream to honey coloured, pyrite rich alteration is noted as halos bordering fractures. Silicified rock carries 1-3% pyrite with up to 5% in paler varieties. Chloritized rock carries 0.5% pyrite. Seams/patches of silicification are oriented parallel to foliation but cross cut locally. Zones of localized brecciation have provided sites for intensified silicification and pyritization. These sites may carry up to 10% pyrite locally. These seams were probably major fluid conduits during alteration.
171.00	171.51	Dominantly silicified with 25% chloritized, very fine grained seams. Silicification noted as pale grey to buff coloured sections up to 9 cm in width carrying up to 5% pyrite locally.
171.51	171.91	90% intensely silicified breccia as described above.
171.91	172.06	15 - 20% silicified breccia.
172.06	173.04	75 - 85% intensely silicified breccia in seams up to 15 cm in width carrying up to 3% pyrite as 1 mm grains.
173.04	174.20	Intensely silicified breccia - usually purple-grey in colour with sections of buff coloured, dolomitized rock up to 27 cm in width related to late stage chloritic shearing. Buff hue is mostly confined to the upper half of the section.
174.20	175.15	50 - 60% silicified breccia abundant intergranular hematite is noted in chloritized sections. Degree of silicification is very high to intense.
175.15	179.59	25% purple-grey silicified breccia with minor buff coloured alteration and abundant cream coloured silicified halos around fractures.
179.59	182.13	Continuation of overlying section with 15% silicified breccia in seams up to 7 cm in width. Zone is dominantly chloritized and very fine grained foliated rock - strongly hematized locally as a very fine grained intergranular dissemination.
182.13	188.10	50 - 55% purple-grey, pinkish and buff coloured, intensely silicified breccia in sections up to 35 cm in width. Breccia seams are often foliated at 35 to 40 degrees to the core axis. Most silicified breccia in this zone is moderately reactive to HCl. A number of thin, pale grey fine grained intrusives are noted locally. [illegible] 184.2 - 184.33 meters contains chloritized mafic phenocrysts up to 1 cm possible biotites. These intrusives are weakly to moderately [illegible] and closely resemble other mafic intrusives on the

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	Au
16859	178.70	179.59	.89	1-2	tr	tr
16860	179.59	180.54	.95	1	.17	.16
16861	180.54	181.54	1.00	1	.17	.17
16862	181.54	182.13	.59	1	tr	tr
16863	182.13	183.10	.97	1-3	tr	tr
16864	183.10	184.10	1.00	1-3	tr	tr
16865	184.10	185.10	1.00	1-3	tr	tr
16866	185.10	186.10	1.00	1-3	.34	.34
16867	186.10	187.12	1.02	1-3	.17	.17
16868	187.12	188.10	.98	1-3	.17	.17
16869	188.10	188.88	.78	1-2	tr	tr
16870	188.88	189.70	.82	1-2	tr	tr
16871	189.70	190.48	.78	1-2	tr	tr
16872	190.48	191.30	.82	1-2	.17	.14
16873	191.30	192.19	.89	1-2	.17	.15
16874	192.19	193.14	.95	1	.17	.16
16875	193.14	194.12	.98	1	.17	.17
16876	194.12	195.07	.95	1	tr	tr
16877	195.07	196.00	.93	1	.17	.16
16878	196.00	196.71	.71	1	.34	.24
16879	196.71	197.46	.75	1	tr	tr
16880	197.46	198.21	.75	1	.17	.13
16881	198.21	198.96	.75	1	.69	.52
16882	198.96	199.76	.80	1-3	1.03	.82
16883	199.76	200.74	.98	1	tr	tr
16884	200.74	201.72	.98	1	.34	.33
16885	201.72	202.70	.98	1	.17	.17
16886	202.70	203.68	.98	1	.17	.17
16887	203.68	204.67	.99	1-2	.17	.17
16888	204.67	205.66	.99	1-2	.17	.17
16889	205.66	206.65	.99	1-2	.34	.34
16890	206.65	207.60	.95	0-1	.17	.16
16891	207.60	208.52	.92	0-1	.17	.16
16892	208.52	209.44	.92	0-1	.69	.63

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		Henessy and McDermott properties which have undergone intense dolomitization.							
188.10	189.70	5% silicified breccia - zone is dominantly composed of well foliated chloritized rock. This section does not exhibit much hematization. The foliation is at 55 degrees to the core axis throughout.							
189.70	192.19	30 - 35% silicified breccia in seams up to 23 cm in width. These seams may carry 1 to 3% pyrite locally. Most of the pyrite is found as a late stage fracture filling. Intervening chloritized rock exhibits moderate hematization. Content of silicification decreases to approximately 15% at base of zone.							
192.19	196.71	10% silicified breccia as described above at 188.10 to 189.70 meters.							
196.71	198.96	Less than 5% silicification. Zones of localized brecciation have provided sites for intensified silicification and pyritization.							
198.96	199.76	30 - 35% silicification as narrow breccia seams along foliation with up to 3% pyrite as grains up to 1 mm. A strong association between pyrite and silicification is noted. Foliation is well developed at 40 degrees to the core axis.							
199.76	203.68	5 - 10% silicified breccia in seams up to 3 cm. Strong foliation at 40 degrees to the core axis.							
203.68	206.65	Approximately 45% silicified breccia in sections up to 25 cm in width. Silicification is exhibited as a pale waxy green and purple-grey colour carrying up to 2% pyrite locally.							
206.65	209.44	5% silicification in narrow breccia seams up to 3 cm in width. A weakly developed crenulation cleavage is noted locally at 70 degrees to foliation. This cleavage dips shallowly north. The foliation (S1) is well developed at 55 to 60 degrees to the core axis. The foliation is highlighted by selective carbonatization of individual laminations.							
209.44	269.04	CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST							
		Dark green, fine to very fine grained and generally well laminated/foliated. A few fine grained massive sections up to several meters in width are noted locally - eg. 223.10 to 224.20 meters. The rock is weakly chloritized pervasively - perhaps due to regional metamorphism. The foliation is highlighted by selective carbonatization of	16893	209.44	210.44	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			16894	210.44	211.42	.98	0.5	.17	.17
			16895	211.42	212.42	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			16896	212.42	213.40	.98	0.5	tr	tr
			16897	213.40	214.40	1.00	1	.17	.17
			16898	214.40	215.40	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			16899	216.40	217.40	1.00	0.5	.17	.17

From	To	Description
		individual laminations. Bodies of carbonate alteration swell to cross-cut and feather out along the foliation. Carbonatization is revealed by a cream to pale grey colouration in an otherwise green rock. Carbonatized laminations make up an average of 20% of the rock volume. Rare silicification is noted as a purple-grey hue within carbonatized seams. Chloritic rock is weakly carbonatized throughout. The rock is weakly to moderately well parted throughout. A minor amount of moderately to strongly silicified breccia is noted locally as a pale olive green to pink to purple-grey hue. These sections, up to 10 cm in width, are moderately reactive to HCl (eg. 213.87-213.99 m.) and carry up to 2% very finely disseminated pyrite. A few pinkish siliceous breccia seams are noted - possibly brecciated quartz vein. The seams are sharply truncated by foliation developed during late stage movement or shearing along foliation.
209.44	229.23	Typical foliated rock with 15 to 20% carbonatized seams up to 5 mm in width and few massive to weakly foliated sections. Foliation ranges between 45 and 50 degrees to the core axis.
229.23	234.01	Increased carbonatization and minor silicification along narrow brecciated seams up to 2 cm in width parallel to a well developed foliation at 45 degrees to the core axis. Broader altered seams up to 10 cm in width are rare. Highly altered sections carry up to 2% very finely disseminated pyrite.
234.01	234.95	Same as described above at 209.44 to 229.23 meters.
234.95	236.46	Transitional style silicification with 20% silicified breccia as purple-grey, buff and pink hued seams up to 10 cm in width. Silicified rock carries up to 5% pyrite locally.
236.46	237.00	Same as described above at 209.44 to 229.23 meters.
237.00	237.44	Mafic intrusive - dark green with slight pink hue near upper contact. Section is fine grained with chloritized mafic laths up to 1 mm in size, possibly altered biotites which have been foliated parallel to contacts. Foliation is moderately well developed at 55 degrees to the core axis. Unit is weakly to moderately magnetic throughout. Carbonatization is strong and pervasively developed.
237.44	243.03	Same as described above at 209.44 to 229.23 meters with rare pale waxy green coloured silicified breccia.
243.03	243.56	Moderately to strongly silicified and brecciated section around a mylonite zone

Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
16900	218.40	219.40	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
18569	220.40	221.38	.98	0.5	.17	.17
18570	222.40	223.40	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
18571	224.40	225.40	1.00	0.5	.34	.34
18572	226.40	227.40	1.00	0.5	.34	.34
18573	228.40	229.40	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
18574	229.40	230.43	1.03	1	.17	.18
18575	230.43	231.40	.97	1	.34	.33
18576	231.40	232.40	1.00	1	tr	tr
18577	232.40	233.40	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
18578	233.40	234.40	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
18579	234.40	234.95	.55	0.5	.17	.09
18580	234.95	235.72	.77	1-2	.17	.13
18581	235.72	236.46	.74	1-2	.17	.13
18582	236.46	237.00	.54	0.5	.17	.09
18583	237.00	237.44	.44	1	.17	.07
18584	237.44	238.40	.96	0.5	nil	nil
18585	238.40	239.40	1.00	0.5	nil	nil
18586	239.40	240.40	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
18587	240.40	241.40	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
18588	241.40	242.39	.99	0.5	nil	nil
18589	242.39	243.03	.64	0.5	.17	.11
18590	243.03	243.56	.53	1	.17	.09
18591	243.56	244.40	.84	0.5	nil	nil
18592	244.40	245.50	1.10	0.5	.17	.19
18593	245.50	246.52	1.02	0.5	.17	.17
18594	246.52	247.52	1.00	0.5	nil	nil
18595	248.50	249.50	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
18596	250.48	251.51	1.03	0.5	.17	.18
18597	253.00	254.00	1.00	0.5	nil	nil
18598	256.00	257.00	1.00	0.5	nil	nil
18599	258.00	259.00	1.00	0.5	nil	nil
18600	260.00	261.00	1.00	0.5	nil	nil
16901	262.00	263.00	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
16902	264.00	265.00	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
16903	266.00	267.00	1.00	0.5	.34	.34
16904	268.00	269.04	1.04	0.5	.17	.18

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		from 243.40 to 243.53 meters. Foliation in mylonitic material is well developed at 55 to 60 degrees to the core axis. Mylonite carries 1 to 5 mm silicified fragments. Surrounding silicified breccia is concentrated on upper margin of mylonite, possibly due to displacement of lower side. Degree of silicification is moderate to intense.							
	243.56 250.00	Well foliated and carbonatized section similar to zone from 209.44 to 229.23 meters but with 1 to 2% pinkish silicified seams along breccia channels. Foliation is strongly crenulated locally with resulting increase in carbonatization. Below 224.50 meters, zone carries rare 1 to 2 cm patches which resembles hyaloclastite. Carbonate stringers often carry 1 to 2% very finely disseminated chalcopyrite.							
	250.00 263.75	Dark green, weakly to moderately foliated section which has a distinct texture previously identified petrographically as a cataclastic diorite. Level of carbonatization is moderate to strong. Strongest carbonatization is noted along late stage structural features normal to foliation and subparallel to core axis.							
	263.75 269.04	Alternating sections of well foliated dark green chloritized material, and very highly foliated sections with selective carbonatization up to 1 cm in width. Foliation is developed at 55 to 60 degrees to the core axis. Silicification of moderate strength is noted along the foliation between 267.10 and 267.40 meters.							
269.04	321.50	BASALT							
		Pale green to medium grey-green with few dark green phases and usually fine to very fine grained. Flow rocks are massive with well zoned coarser centres and chilled, brecciated tops. A few pillowed phases are noted locally. The flows are not particularly well structured with the exception of vesicular flow tops. Flow rocks are non-magnetic throughout although rare weakly developed magnetics can be detected on a highly localized basis. Basalt is non-carbonatized generally, but exhibits weak pervasive chloritization in the upper sections.							
	269.04 277.00	Very fine grained massive flow with weakly developed 1 mm vesicles throughout and moderate vesicle development locally.							
			16905	269.04	270.00	.96	0.5	tr	tr
			16906	299.75	300.75	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
			16907	303.75	304.75	1.00	1	.17	.17
			16908	314.59	315.34	.75	1-2	.17	.13
			16909	315.34	316.22	.88	1-3	.17	.15

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		Section contains angular flow top breccia in 5 to 10 cm zones throughout. This unit grades into the underlying section.							
277.00	279.70	Pillowed section as part of a thicker flow.							
279.70	287.97	Fine to very fine grained massive flow. Non-magnetic, non-carbonatized.							
287.97	288.37	Very fine grained foliated zone with selective carbonatization along foliation and up to 2% pyrite locally.							
288.37	292.50	Fine to very fine grained massive flow - abundant epidotized seams and patches.							
292.50	295.00	Mottled fine to medium grained massive flow - weakly epidotized throughout.							
295.00	310.50	Fine to very fine grained massive flow similar to overlying section - zone is pervasively carbonatized throughout with 1 to 2% very finely disseminated pyrite locally and up to 3% in locally carbonatized breccia. Mottling highlights a foliation at 55 to 60 degrees to the core axis.							
310.50	311.17	Continuation of overlying section - gradual fining trend down-hole.							
311.17	311.26	Very fine grained zone.							
311.26	312.99	Fine to very fine grained, massive intrusive with 1 to 10 mm pink feldspar phenocrysts. Non-magnetic. Lower contact is highly foliated at 80 degrees to the core axis. This intrusive may have been emplaced into a zone of active tectonism within the basalt.							
312.99	314.04	Foliated section - possibly basalt.							
314.04	315.34	Same as described above at 311.26 to 312.99 meters. Intrusive is highly foliated locally at 50 degrees to the core axis. This foliation is developed parallel to the lower contact.							
315.34	317.30	Highly foliated basalt - strong pyritization near the upper contact.							
317.30	318.77	Same as described above at 314.04 to 315.34 meters.							
318.77	319.28	Very fine grained to aphanitic, locally foliated basal flow.							
319.28	319.32	Flow contact zone.							
319.32	321.50	Abundant tensional brecciation with angular vesicular fragments in flow top zone - probably grading to pillowed flow below end of hole.							
321.50	Meters	END OF HOLE.							

BARRICK RESOURCES CORPORATION

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Co-ords: 9879.1 9149.1
Azimuth: 350.6 Deg.
Dip: -70.0 Deg.
Elevation: 4996.9
Length: 310.2
Measurement: Metric
Comments:

HOLE NO.: MC.85-258
Property: Worvest
Location: 1+50E 1+20S
Date Started: 20 Sept., 1985
Date Completed: 26 Sept., 1985
Logged by: D.S. Riddell

Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
60.96		-67.5	182.88		-63.5	304.80		-52.0
101.19	344.0	-66.0	243.84		-57.5			
121.92		-65.0	262.74	337.5	-58.0			

Log Summary

0.00 31.08 OVERBURDEN.

31.08 147.16 BASALT.

147.16 151.40 CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST.

151.40 193.35 MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE.

151.40 161.03 MAIN SILICIFIED ZONE.

161.03 193.35 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE.

193.35 218.91 VARIABLY SILICIFIED ZONE (undetermined).

218.91 224.94 CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST.

224.94 233.91 FOLIATED BASALT.

233.91 242.02 VARIABLY SILICIFIED BASALT.

242.02 278.58 FOLIATED BASALT.

278.58 287.87 TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED BASALT.

287.87 306.00 CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST.

306.00 310.21 BASALT.

310.21 END OF HOLE.

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
0.00	31.08	OVERBURDEN							
31.08	147.16	BASALT							
		Medium to dark green and fine grained with aphanitic flow margins and medium grained flow centres. Finer grained pillowed flows and relatively coarser grained massive flows are found in the section. Massive flows are occasionally flow brecciated with rounded, reaction rimmed fragments. These rocks exhibit weak shrinkage-type fracturing locally, the breaks are white carbonate filled. Rocks are non-magnetic with a trace locally. Localized epidotization and silicification of breccia in flow tops is observed.	18871	130.33	131.34	1.01	1-2	.34	.34
			18872	131.34	132.20	.86	1-2	tr	tr
			18873	146.27	147.16	.89	0.5	tr	tr
	31.08 56.85	Pillowed flow : green to dark green, fine to very fine grained, well developed pillowed flow. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite throughout. Blocky, highly fractured core and locally ground core is noted down to 55.30 meters approximately. Deeply weathered and fractured bedrock surface with carbonate rich selvages weathered out. Minor carbonate and limonite coated fracture planes noted throughout.							
	56.85 60.57	Massive flow : green, fine to medium grained, non-magnetic massive flow, Cut by numerous epidotized fractures and minor quartz-carbonate veinlets. Local epidotization is common. The upper 10 to 15 cm is a highly brecciated, epidotized and weakly silicified flow contact zone. The lower 5 cm is a poorly foliated epidotized and carbonatized flow base - foliated at 55 to 60 degrees to the [illegible]							
	60.57 90.50	Flow breccia to flow brecciated pillowed flow : green, very fine grained relatively non-brecciated material separated by flow brecciated zones. Locally these flow brecciated zones exhibit relic hyaloclastite, variolitic and vesicular fragments suggesting pillow margin material. Flow breccia is made up of rounded to subrounded, mm up to several cm sized, very fine grained basaltic fragments with well developed reaction rims in a chloritic and locally epidotic matrix. Non-magnetic, trace to 1% disseminated pyrite, epidote and carbonate filled fractures common							

From	To	Description	Sample From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	AW
		throughout. The lower contact of this unit is indistinct and gradational. 61.40 to 61.57 meters : pervasively carbonatized, intermediate composition intrusive - possibly monzonitic. 78.97 to 90.50 meters approximately the rock is highly flow brecciated and exhibits thick sections of highly epidotized hyaloclastite. 85.85 to 86.59 meters : mafic to intermediate composition, pervasively carbonatized intrusive at 65 to 70 degrees to the core axis.						
90.50	108.00	Massive flow : green, very fine grained, relatively unaltered and non-magnetic massive flow. Locally fractured with quartz-carbonate filled fracture and veinlets and fine epidote filled fractures. Minor patchy epidotization : noted, decreasing in intensity below 93.5 meters approximately. Locally moderately carbonatized breccia is noted, generally with 1 to 2% finely disseminated pyrite.						
108.00	110.80	Flow breccia to brecciated flow top : medium green, fine grained rounded to subrounded basaltic fragments in minor dark green chloritic, epidotic matrix. Weak thin reaction rims are noted on some fragments. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% pyrite within the chloritic matrix.						
110.80	130.33	Massive flow : medium green, relatively unaltered, non-magnetic massive flow. A very fine grained flow top grades down section to fine grained, becoming medium grained below 120.0 meters approximately. Medium grained portions of the flow exhibit a distinct dioritic texture of weakly epidotized feldspar surrounded by dark green, chloritized mafics. Minor carbonate filled fractures and carbonate veinlets, trace to 1% disseminated pyrite noted throughout. Below 129.80 meters the flow fines down section becoming weakly foliated and carbonatized basal flow - foliated at 70 to 75 degrees to the core axis.						
130.33	132.20	Brecciated, veined and intruded contact zone. Very fine grained, locally sheared and brecciated basaltic material cut by abundant white quartz veining with minor orange carbonate and several pervasively carbonatized, intermediate composition intrusives. Moderately silicified and strongly carbonatized flow intrusive and vein margins with up to 5 to 10% euhedral pyrite. Intrusive : 130.80 to 131.04 and						

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	Au
		131.75 to 132.07 meters. The bottom 10 cm of this zone is probably pyritic flow top breccia.							
	132.20 133.61	Flow top breccia to flow breccia ; green, rounded to subrounded, cm scale basaltic fragments in a pervasively chloritic matrix with local epidotization. Non-magnetic, cut by numerous carbonate filled fractures, trace to 1% pyrite.							
	133.61 147.16	Massive flow, locally glomeroporphyritic flow. Green, very fine grained, non-magnetic massive flow, the upper 3.5 meters of the flow is glomeroporphyritic, exhibiting clusters of mm scale euhedral feldspar phenocrysts. Trace to 1% disseminated pyrite, numerous carbonate filled fractures increasing in number down section. The bottom 80 cm of this unit is weakly brecciated and cut by numerous quartz-carbonate filled fractures and carbonate-quartz veinlets, weakly foliated, approaching the underlying foliated zone.							
147.16	151.40	CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST							
		Green, fine grained, foliated rock with white to pink wispy carbonate highlighting the foliation. The rock becomes increasingly carbonatized, locally intensely pervasively carbonatized, better foliated and more thinly laminated down section. Generally non-magnetic with trace up to 2% very finely disseminated pyrite. Below 148.58 meters the rock becomes very thinly laminated and abundant hematization is noted, locally minor silicification is noted as silicified hematized bands and minor quartz-carbonate veinlets generally however less than 2% of the core is silicified. The base of this unit is marked by the Mckenna Fault zone.	18874	147.16	148.58	1.42	0.5	tr	tr
		151.30 MCKENNA FAULT PLANE.	18875	148.58	149.68	1.10	1	.69	.76
	147.16 148.58	Green, fine grained, moderately foliated material with the foliation highlighted by pale pink wispy and lensitic carbonate growth. Carbonatization is restricted to these growths, the green chloritic material is non-carbonatized. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. Foliation : 147.50 meters at 65 degrees to the core axis and 148.40 meters at 50 degrees to the core axis.	18876	149.68	150.75	1.07	1	tr	tr
	148.58 150.75	A distinct change in the unit is noted, the rock becomes very well foliated and thinly laminated. Alternating mm scale green, chlorite - carbonate bands and purple coloured, pervasively carbonatized	18877	150.75	151.40	.65	0.5	tr	tr

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		and highly hematitic bands. Generally 1 to 2% weak to moderate silicification of the hematized material is noted. Non-magnetic with trace to 2% finely disseminated pyrite. The foliation exhibits minor contortion. Foliation : 149.10 meters at 50 degrees to the core axis and 150.40 meters at 50 degrees to the core axis.							
150.75	151.40	McKenna Fault zone : green, fine grained fragments within a strongly pervasively carbonatized, fine grained, green chlty matrix with several clay-grit seams and clay coated fault planes noted. The actual McKenna Fault plane is represented by the lower 15 to 20 cm of the zone - green calcareous clay with abundant included fragments. The core is blocky fractured and highly ground making orientation of the fault plane impossible to determine. The McKenna Fault marks the base of the foliated zone and the top of the underlying main silicified zone.							
		MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE : 151.40 - 193.35 meters.							
		The zone is based upon degree of silicification and is composed of two members, no upper transitional zone is noted. The main silicified zone is of normal thickness, the lower transitional zone is thick and well developed. A lower variably silicified zone has not been included in the main mineralized zone. The top of the zone is marked by sudden intense brecciation and silicification below the McKenna Fault plane. Silicification is generally breccia controlled becoming increasingly fracture controlled down section in the lower transitional zone. Pyrite values range from 1 up to 20% associated with most intense brecciation and silicification. Generally non-magnetic, locally moderately magnetic in the upper portions of the zone.							
151.40	161.03	MAIN SILICIFIED ZONE							
		100% intensely silicified breccia however 3 distinct rock types may be distinguished. 1. Dark purple, locally magnetic, intensely silicified breccia with overprinting of buff coloured dolomitization as halos to later stage fracturing and brecciation. 2. Red to dark purple, intensely silicified, weakly (to moderately brecciated material with trace to 1% pyrite later fracturing. This unit is probably a relatively intrusive and is unique in its low pyrite values. 3.	18878	151.40	152.26	.88	1-3	.34	.30
			18879	152.28	152.82	.54	4-5	4.44	2.41
			18880	152.82	153.76	.94	0.5	2.74	2.58
			18881	153.76	154.53	.77	10-20	21.93	16.89
			18882	154.53	155.39	.85	10-20	15.69	12.93
			18883	155.38	156.41	1.03	10-20	12.68	1.86
			18884	156.45	157.05	.60	15-20	12.34	7.69
			18885	157.05	157.96	.91	3-4	4.17	3.61
			18886	157.96	159.05	1.09	4-5	1.32	1.49
			18887	159.05	160.05	1.00	4-5	1.32	1.32

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		Pale grey to buff coloured, intensely silicified and finely, intensely brecciated material. This unit is virtually shattered and only the largest fragments exhibit indistinct, dark purple coloured cores. This zone displays the highest pyrite values - up to 20 to 25% locally as fine disseminations and finely crystalline clots. Generally brecciation decreases in intensity down section and silicification - alteration becomes increasingly fracture controlled. Quartz filled fractures and veinlets are white, grey, pink, cream and orange red coloured however highly silicified breccia is generally dark purple coloured and hematitic.	18888	160.05	161.03	.98	2-3	2.40	2.35
151.40	152.28	Type 1. Material - dark purple coloured, highly silicified and moderately magnetic breccia. The upper 35 cm of this zone exhibits 10% green chloritic material and is weakly foliated associated with the overlying Hebenne Fault - foliated at 45 degrees to the core axis approximately. Moderately pervasively carbonatized however pervasive carbonatization decreases down section, dropping off below 152.1 meters approximately. 1 to 2% fine pyrite, generally restricted to the lower portion of the zone.							
152.28	152.82	Contact zone between type 1. And type 2. Material. The upper half of this zone is buff coloured, highly brecciated and intensely silicified with 5 to 10% very finely disseminated pyrite and represents intensely altered type 1. Material. The lower half of the zone is made up of minor buff coloured breccia and predominantly red orange coloured intensely silicified breccia. Largest fragments exhibit dark red purple coloured cores. This material is probably altered type 2. Material and has much less pyrite generally 1 to 3%. Blocky, highly fractured core throughout, locally ground core.							
152.82	153.76	Type 2. Material : dark purple coloured, intensely silicified intrusive. Highly fractured with an orange to pink coloured overprinting along fracture margins. Where most intensely fractured to brecciated minor buff coloured, pyritic breccia is noted , this may be included material from above or below the intrusive. Non-magnetic and non-carbonatized with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. Sharp lower contact at 35 degrees to the core axis.							
153.76	157.05	Type 3. Material : pale grey to buff coloured, intensely silicified, shattered breccia. Minor relic, dark purple cores							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	Au
		noted in largest fragments. Non-magnetic and non-carbonatized with 10 up to 2% disseminated pyrite throughout. Locally blocky highly fractured core.							
157.05	161.03	Dark purple coloured, highly silicified breccia cut by numerous white, grey pink, orange and cream coloured, quartz filled fractures and veinlets. Generally non-magnetic and non-carbonatized however minor late stage carbonate filled fractures and local weak patchy pervasive carbonatization is noted. Minor grey to buff coloured, patchy alteration is noted associated with abundant brecciation. These patches are generally less than 5 cm thick and contain 5 to 15% pyrite 2 to 5% up to 15% disseminated pyrite throughout concentrated along breccia seams and along fracture margins. 157.96 to 158.93 meters : fault gouge - green, greasy, clayey material with included rimmed or silicified fragments - 40 to 50 degrees to the core axis. A similar fault gouge is noted from 159.05 to 159.07 meters at 40 degrees to the core axis.							
161.03	193.35	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED ZONE							
		A highly variable unit composed of highly brecciated and fractured green, fine grained, chloritic material. Abundant dark purple coloured highly silicified breccias commonly overprinted by patchy buff to pink to grey white coloured silicification and carbonatization. Cut throughout by an intense randomly oriented fracturing network filled with white, grey pink, orange, purple and cream coloured quartz and quartz-carbonate. Alteration is both breccia and alteration fracture controlled however brecciation decreases in importance down section and alteration becomes restricted to halos along randomly oriented quartz filled fractures. The overall intensity of fracturing and brecciation decreases down section. Non-magnetic and locally pervasively carbonatized with 1 up to 5% pyrite as fine dissemination associated with most intense alteration and as fine grained clots throughout. This material is probably predominantly volcanic in origin.							
	164.34	85 To 90% highly silicified material with 10 to 15% relatively unaltered, green material. Non-magnetic and locally non-carbonatized. Distinct hematitic streak common throughout. 2 to 3 up to 5% disseminated pyrite throughout.							
164.34	171.12	20 To 80% silicified material and 20 to	18889	161.03	161.98	.95	2-3	1.03	.98
			18890	161.98	163.05	1.07	1-2	.34	.36
			18891	163.05	164.34	1.29	2-3	.34	.44
			18892	164.34	165.09	.75	2-3	[illegible]	[illegible]
			18893	165.09	166.14	1.05	2-3	.34	.36
			18894	166.14	167.09	.95	1-2	[illegible]	[illegible]
			18895	167.09	168.04	.95	1-2	.69	.66
			18896	168.04	169.06	1.02	2-3	.34	.35
			18897	169.06	170.10	1.04	2-3	1.07	1.07
			18898	170.10	171.12	1.02	3-5	2.06	2.10
			18899	171.12	171.47	.35	10-15	3.77	1.32
			18900	171.47	172.34	.87	1-2	2.06	1.79
			18901	172.34	173.41	1.07	1-2	.34	.36
			18902	173.41	174.47	1.06	2-3	1.03	1.09
			18903	174.47	175.24	.77	3-4	1.03	.79
			18904	175.24	175.93	.69	2-3	.86	.59
			18905	175.93	177.00	1.07	1-2	2.40	2.57
			18906	177.00	177.96	.96	2-3	1.37	1.32
			18907	177.96	178.98	1.02	0.5	.34	.35
			18908	178.98	180.00	1.02	1-2	.17	.17
			18909	180.00	180.92	.92	2-3	.34	.31
			18910	180.92	181.73	.81	[illegible]	.34	.28
			18911	181.73	182.79	1.06	1-2	.34	.36
			18912	182.79	183.67	.88	1	.47	.41
			18913	183.67	184.59	.92	1-2	1.03	.95
			18914	184.59	185.41	.82	2-3	.34	.28

From	To	Description
		30% green chloritic material. Non-magnetic and generally non-carbonatized however the lower several meters exhibits white patches of strong carbonatization. 2 to 3% locally up to 5% disseminated pyrite.
171.12	171.47	Interflow sediment : grey to dark grey, fine grained, intensely pervasively carbonatized and very strongly magnetic with distinct magnetite bands. Locally well bedded at 30 to 35 degrees to the core axis however generally the bedding has been disturbed by late stage fracturing and veinlets. 10 to 15% fine pyrite in discrete beds and lenses.
171.47	175.93	60% generally fracture controlled silicification and 40% relatively unaltered green material. Abundant pink to white coloured, subrounded, intensely carbonatized fragments noted throughout. Non-magnetic with abundant moderate pervasive carbonatization and numerous late stage carbonate filled fractures throughout. Trace up to 3% disseminated pyrite.
175.93	177.96	90 To 95% purple silicified breccia with 5 to 10% relic, green rock. Non-magnetic with a distinct hematitic streak and 1 to 3% disseminated pyrite throughout. Cut by several pale pink to green, dioritic intrusives. These intrusives are relatively unaltered, non-carbonatized and exhibit distinct acicular, chloritized mafic grains in a feldspar matrix with trace to 1% pyrite. Dioritic intrusives : 176.24 to 176.38 meters, 176.63 to 176.73 meters at 40 degrees to the core axis and 177.03 to 177.15 meters at 50 degrees to the core axis.
177.96	181.73	70 To 75% purple to grey silicified and hematized breccia with 25 to 30% relatively unaltered green rock. Carbonatization is restricted to white to pink, commonly contorted veinlets and carbonate filled fractures. Trace to 3% disseminated pyrite throughout. Generally non-magnetic however chloritic material is locally moderately magnetic.
181.73	186.43	30 To 40% silicified as patches of purple breccia and along abundant white to pink and cream coloured randomly oriented quartz and quartz-carbonate filled fracturings. Variably non-magnetic to locally moderately magnetic within relic green, chloritic rock. Trace up to 3%

Sample	From	To	length	% Sul	Au	GW
18915	185.41	186.43	1.02	2	.17	.17
18916	186.43	187.43	1.00	1	5.83	5.83
18917	187.43	188.34	.91	1-2	.34	.31
18918	188.34	189.33	.99	2-3	.17	.17
18919	189.33	190.29	.96	1-2	.17	.16
18920	190.29	191.22	.93	1	.17	.16
18921	191.22	192.43	1.21	1-2	.34	.41
18922	192.43	193.35	.92	1-2	.17	.16

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		disseminated pyrite, locally moderately pervasively carbonatized, abundant late stage carbonate filled fractures.							
186.43	193.35	Approximately 15 to 20% moderately silicified material as indistinct purple hued hematized patches, pink quartz and quartz-carbonate filled, contorted veinlets and minor randomly oriented quartz filled fractures. 80 To 85% green, relatively unaltered rock, locally poorly foliated and non-magnetic to locally weakly magnetic. Trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. Abundant late stage carbonate filled fractures are noted throughout. Foliated material is generally pervasively carbonatized with the foliation highlighted by mm scale carbonate lenses and carbonatized foliation planes. 191.69 Meters : foliated at 40 degrees to the core axis. No distinct lower contact is noted however below 193.35 meters approximately the purple hued, hematized breccia is rare and silicification drops off below 5 to 10% of the core.							
193.35	218.91	VARIABLY SILICIFIED ZONE (UNDETERMINED)							
		Transitional from the zone above, marked by variable silicification, however generally less than 5% of the core is silicified. Green, fine grained, moderately to locally well foliated massive rock - probably basaltic. Fractured throughout with abundant white to pink carbonate filled fractures and carbonate veinlets. Carbonatization is restricted to wispy carbonate bodies along the foliation and minor carbonate filled fractures, green chloritic material is non-carbonatized. Locally thin grey to purple-grey coloured breccia seams exhibit weak to moderate silicification and weak hematization. Silicification is generally found as pink to red contorted quartz veinlets and carbonate-quartz veinlets and quartz fragments within lensitic carbonate bodies, likely boudins. Quartz-carbonate veinlets are generally finely cross fractured, these fractures are filled with white carbonate. Rare zones of moderate brecciation up to 80 cm thick are generally pervasively carbonatized and weakly to moderately silicified with included grey to brown coloured, strongly silicified fragments. Generally non-magnetic however locally very weakly magnetic, chloritic material is noted. Trace to 1% disseminated pyrite throughout.	18923	193.35	194.30	.95	0.5	.17	.16
			18924	194.30	195.33	1.03	0.5	.17	.18
			18925	195.33	196.22	.89	0.5	tr	tr
			18926	196.22	197.20	.98	0.5	.17	.17
			18927	197.20	198.29	1.09	0.5	.17	.19
			18928	198.29	199.02	.73	NIL	.17	.12
			18929	199.02	199.85	.83	NIL	tr	tr
			18930	199.85	200.81	.96	0.5	.34	.33
			18931	200.81	201.91	1.10	0.5	.34	.37
			18932	201.91	203.01	1.10	0.5	tr	tr
			18933	203.01	203.98	.97	0.5	.17	.16
			18934	203.98	205.00	1.02	0.5	.17	.17
			18935	205.00	206.02	1.02	0.5	.17	.17
			18936	206.02	207.00	.98	0.5	tr	tr
			18937	207.00	208.02	1.02	0.5	.34	.35
			18938	208.02	209.01	.99	0.5	.69	.68
			18939	209.01	210.01	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
			18940	210.01	210.90	.89	0.5	.17	.15
			18941	210.90	211.78	.88	1-2	.51	.45
			18942	211.78	212.57	.79	0.5	tr	tr
			18943	212.57	213.38	.81	1	.69	.56
			18944	213.38	214.31	.93	0.5	tr	tr
			18945	214.31	215.21	.90	0.5	.17	.15
			18946	215.21	216.07	.86	0.5	tr	tr
			18947	216.07	217.06	.99	0.5	.17	.17
			18948	217.06	217.67	.61	1-2	.69	.42
			18949	217.67	218.44	.77	0.5	.17	.13
193.35	198.29	As described above, generally less than 5% silicification restricted to quartz-carbonate filled fractures and							

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	Au
		quartz fragment cores to carbonate lenses or boudins. Trace to 1% disseminated pyrite, non-magnetic. 197.00 meters : foliated at 50 degrees to the core axis.	18950	218.44	218.91	.47	0.5	.34	.16
198.29	199.85	Syenitic intrusive : dark red, aphanitic, siliceous intrusive with 20% white, euhedral, feldspar phenocrysts up to 5 mm in size. Non-magnetic with trace to nil pyrite. Contacts are sharp at 60 degrees to the core axis, margins are not chilled.							
199.85	210.90	As described above from 193.35 to 198.29 meters. Foliation : 202.15 meters at 69 degrees to the core axis, 206.60 meters at 45 degrees to the core axis and 209.80 meters at 50 degrees to the core axis.							
210.90	213.35	10 To 20% silicified & quartz-carbonate filled fractures, quartz-carbonate growths along foliation and indistinct purple hued weakly to moderately silicified and hematized breccia seams. Moderately to strongly foliated with abundant carbonatization, locally pervasively carbonatized. Generally non-magnetic with trace to 2% disseminated pyrite. 211.60 meters : foliated at 50 degrees to the core axis.							
213.35	217.06	As described above from 193.35 to 198.79 meters. Less than 2% silicification as pink quartz fragments within thicker carbonate veinlets and growths. Non-magnetic, trace to 1% disseminated pyrite and locally strongly pervasively carbonatized. 214.10 meters : foliated at 50 degrees to the core axis.							
217.06	217.67	80 To 90% purple grey, weakly to moderately silicified and strongly pervasively carbonatized breccia. Abundant yellow brown angular to subangular silicified fragments up to 2 cm in diameter. Non-magnetic with 1 to 2% disseminated pyrite.							
217.67	218.91	5 To 10% week to moderate silicification as quartz cores to carbonate veinlets and thin grey breccia zones. Strongly pervasively carbonatized throughout, non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. 218.50 Meters : foliated at 50 degrees to the core axis. Below 218.91 the rock is still strongly foliated and carbonatized however non-silicified.							
218.91	224.94	CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST	18951	218.91	220.20	1.29	0.5	tr	tr

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	Au
		Green, fine grained, chloritic and well foliated material similar to the variably silicified zone described above, however silicification is rare and weak. Foliation is highlighted by wispy carbonate growth and sub-parallel carbonate veining along the foliation. Generally 20 to 30% white to pale pink carbonate, locally pervasively carbonatized. Rare thin, strongly carbonatized and weakly silicified breccia seams and minor quartz fragments within carbonate veinlets noted. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. 220.22 to 220.65 meters : grey, strongly pervasively carbonatized, massive material, possibly an intrusive however contacts are indistinct. Foliation : 219.40 meters at 55 degrees to the core axis and 224.50 meters at 60 degrees to the core axis. Contact with the underlying foliated basalt is indistinct and gradational, foliation is less distinct down section and volcanic structures become visible.	18952	220.20	220.65	.45	0.5	tr	tr
			18953	220.65	221.78	1.13	0.5	tr	tr
			18954	221.78	222.78	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			18955	222.78	223.85	1.07	0.5	.17	.18
			18956	223.85	224.94	1.09	0.5	tr	tr
224.94	233.91	FOLIATED BASALT							
		Green, fine to very fine grained, locally weakly to moderately well foliated basalt. The foliation is highlighted by wispy carbonatization, however the unit is cut by numerous randomly oriented carbonate filled fractures and is locally pervasively carbonatized. Dark green, chloritic and locally epidotic, 1 to 3 thick seams probably represent relic pillow selvages, eg. 229.22 meters. Locally poorly brecciated, weakly silicified and strongly carbonatized zones are noted up to 20 cm wide eg. 229.52 to 229.72 meters. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite, locally up to 2% in brecciated, carbonatized and weakly silicified zones. 228.40 meters : foliated at 50 degrees to the core axis.	18957	224.94	225.93	.99	0.5	tr	tr
			18958	226.93	227.92	.99	0.5	tr	tr
			18959	228.99	229.98	.99	0.5	.17	.17
			18960	231.02	232.01	.99	0.5	tr	tr
			18961	233.03	233.91	.88	0.5	tr	tr
233.91	242.02	VARIABLY SILICIFIED BASALT							
		Medium green, fine grained, locally poorly foliated pillowed flow. Cut by abundant carbonate and quartz-carbonate filled fractures, generally randomly oriented however locally sub-parallelism of veining, wispy carbonatization and thin breccia seams highlight a moderate foliation. Pillow selvages are indistinct zones up to 20 cm thick of dark green chlorite, carbonate and quartz with 1 to 5% disseminated pyrite. 5 To 20% of the core is grey to pale buff coloured, strongly carbonatized and moderately silicified breccia with 1 to 3% disseminated pyrite. Non-magnetic. Degree of brecciation and alteration decreases down section and pillow selvages become more distinct, the transition to the underlying foliated basalt is gradational.	18962	233.91	234.96	1.05	0.5	tr	tr
			18963	234.96	236.03	1.07	1	tr	tr
			18964	236.03	237.03	1.00	0.5	.17	.17
			18965	237.03	238.04	1.01	0.5	.17	.17
			18966	238.04	239.02	.98	1-2	tr	tr
			18967	239.02	240.03	1.01	0.5	tr	tr
			18968	240.03	241.08	1.05	1	tr	tr
			18969	241.08	242.02	.94	0.5	tr	tr

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
242.02	278.58	FOLIATED BASALT							
		Continuation of the overlying unit however pillows are better preserved and degree of silicification decreases. Randomly oriented carbonate and carbonate-quartz filled fractures and quartz veinlets persist and locally grey coloured, weakly silicified and strongly carbonatized breccia zones are noted. Generally less than 2% of the core is silicified. Pillows commonly exhibit vesicles and selvages locally contain hyaloclastite. Locally the flow is weakly to moderately foliated, generally highlighted by carbonatization along the foliation. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. Foliation : 249.50 meters at 50 degrees to the core axis, 258.60 meters at 45 degrees to the core axis and 275.20 meters at 60 degrees to the core axis.	18970	242.02	243.00	.98	0.5	nil	nil
			18971	244.00	244.98	.98	0.5	tr	tr
			18972	246.02	247.02	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			18973	248.03	249.00	.97	0.5	.34	.33
			18974	250.02	251.00	.98	0.5	.69	.68
			18975	252.02	253.04	1.02	0.5	.34	.35
			18976	254.02	255.03	1.01	0.5	.17	.17
			18977	256.02	257.01	.99	0.5	tr	tr
			18978	258.00	258.99	.99	0.5	.17	.17
			18979	260.07	261.10	1.03	0.5	tr	tr
			18980	262.02	263.03	1.01	0.5	tr	tr
			18981	263.98	265.08	1.10	0.5	tr	tr
			18982	266.05	266.99	.94	0.5	tr	tr
			18983	267.97	269.02	1.05	0.5	tr	tr
			18984	270.01	271.03	1.02	1	.17	.17
			18985	272.07	273.05	.98	0.5	tr	tr
			18986	274.34	275.44	1.10	0.5	tr	tr
			18987	276.45	277.54	1.09	0.5	tr	tr
			18988	277.54	278.58	1.04	0.5	tr	tr
	242.02	265.50 Locally foliated pillowed flow : carbonate fractured and brecciated, locally foliated, pillowed flow as described above. Pillows become less distinct down section, grading to a massive flow below 265.5 meters approximately.							
	265.50	278.58 Locally foliated massive flow : gradational from the pillowed flows above. Green to grey green, fine grained, locally poorly foliated massive flow. Like the pillowed flows above, the flow is cut by abundant carbonate and minor quartz-carbonate filled fractures and veinlets. Locally poorly foliated, highlighted by wispy carbonatization. Rare poorly silicified breccia seams are noted. The grey hue is generally due to local strong pervasive carbonatization. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. Below 270 meters approximately minor grey to yellow brown coloured, pervasively carbonatized and weakly silicified breccia seams from 1 up to 20 cm thick are noted.							
278.58	287.87	TRANSITIONALLY SILICIFIED BASALT							
		Continuation of the overlying massive flow however a marked increase in brecciation, with associated carbonatization and weak to moderate silicification is noted. Approximately 20 to 40% of the rock is grey to pale yellow, purple and pink coloured breccia as indistinct patches and seams. White to grey carbonate filled fractures and carbonate-quartz veinlets are noted	18989	278.58	279.08	.50	1	.17	.08
			18990	279.08	279.96	.88	0.5	tr	tr
			18991	279.96	280.78	.82	0.5	.17	.14
			18992	280.78	281.42	.64	1-2	.34	.22
			18993	281.42	282.58	1.16	0.5	.69	.80
			18994	282.58	283.63	1.05	1	.69	.72
			18995	283.63	284.57	.94	1	tr	tr
			18996	284.57	285.34	.77	1-2	.34	.26

From	To	Description	Sample	From	To	Length	% Sul	Au	GW
		throughout however the majority of carbonatization is pervasive. Breccia is weakly to moderately silicified with highly silicified, pale yellow brown fragments. Locally a poorly developed foliation is observed. Generally non-magnetic with trace up to 2 to 3% pyrite within brecciated material. Below 287.87 meters the brecciation, silicification and carbonatization drops off becoming a poorly foliated to massive rock down section.	18997	285.34	286.03	.69	1-2	.34	.23
			18998	286.03	287.03	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			18999	287.03	287.87	.84	0.5	.17	.14
287.87	306.00	CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST							
		Continuation of the above unit however brecciation and associated alteration are very rare. Green to dark green, fine to medium fine grained massive to locally poorly foliated rock, possibly basaltic. Carbonatization persists as irregular carbonate filled fractures and veinlets, wispy carbonate growths highlighting the foliation and local moderate pervasive carbonatization. Rare patches of grey, pervasively carbonatized and weakly silicified breccia are noted as in the overlying unit. Cream to pale grey 0.5-2.0mm speckling of the core is noted locally due to leucoxenitic overgrowths. Generally non-magnetic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. Below 294.3 meters approximately the material is coarser grained with abundant indistinct chloritic clots poorly aligned along the foliation. A zone of grey to yellow brown coloured weakly silicified brecciation is noted from 302.69 to 305.11 meters - transitional silicified basalt. Below 305.11 meters approximately the foliation becomes very indistinct and grades down section to the underlying, lighter green massive flow. Foliation : 293.00 meters at 45 degrees to the core axis, 297.25 meters at 45 degrees to the core axis and 303.70 meters at 45 degrees to the core axis.	19000	287.87	288.94	1.07	0.5	tr	tr
			20084	290.17	291.10	.93	0.5	tr	tr
			20085	292.07	293.07	1.00	1	tr	tr
			20086	294.05	295.05	1.00	0.5	tr	tr
			20087	296.05	297.02	.97	0.5	tr	tr
			20088	298.01	299.04	1.03	0.5	tr	tr
			20089	300.06	301.11	1.05	0.5	tr	tr
			20090	302.05	302.69	.64	0.5	tr	tr
			20091	302.69	303.51	.82	0.5	.17	.14
			20092	303.51	304.39	.88	1-2	.34	.30
			20093	304.39	305.11	.72	0.5	.69	.50
			20094	305.11	306.00	.89	1	.69	.61
306.00	310.21	BASALT							
		Medium green, medium grained, massive flow. Dark green mafics surrounded by a pale green, epidotic matrix. Non-foliated and non-carbonatized with minor white carbonate-quartz veinlets. Gradational from the overlying material. Non-magnetic with trace to 1% euhedral pyrite.	20095	306.00	307.01	1.01	0.5	tr	tr
			20096	307.01	308.11	1.10	0.5	tr	tr
			20097	308.11	309.20	1.09	0.5	tr	tr
			20098	309.20	310.21	1.01	0.5	tr	tr
		310.21 END OF HOLE.							

0m85-200

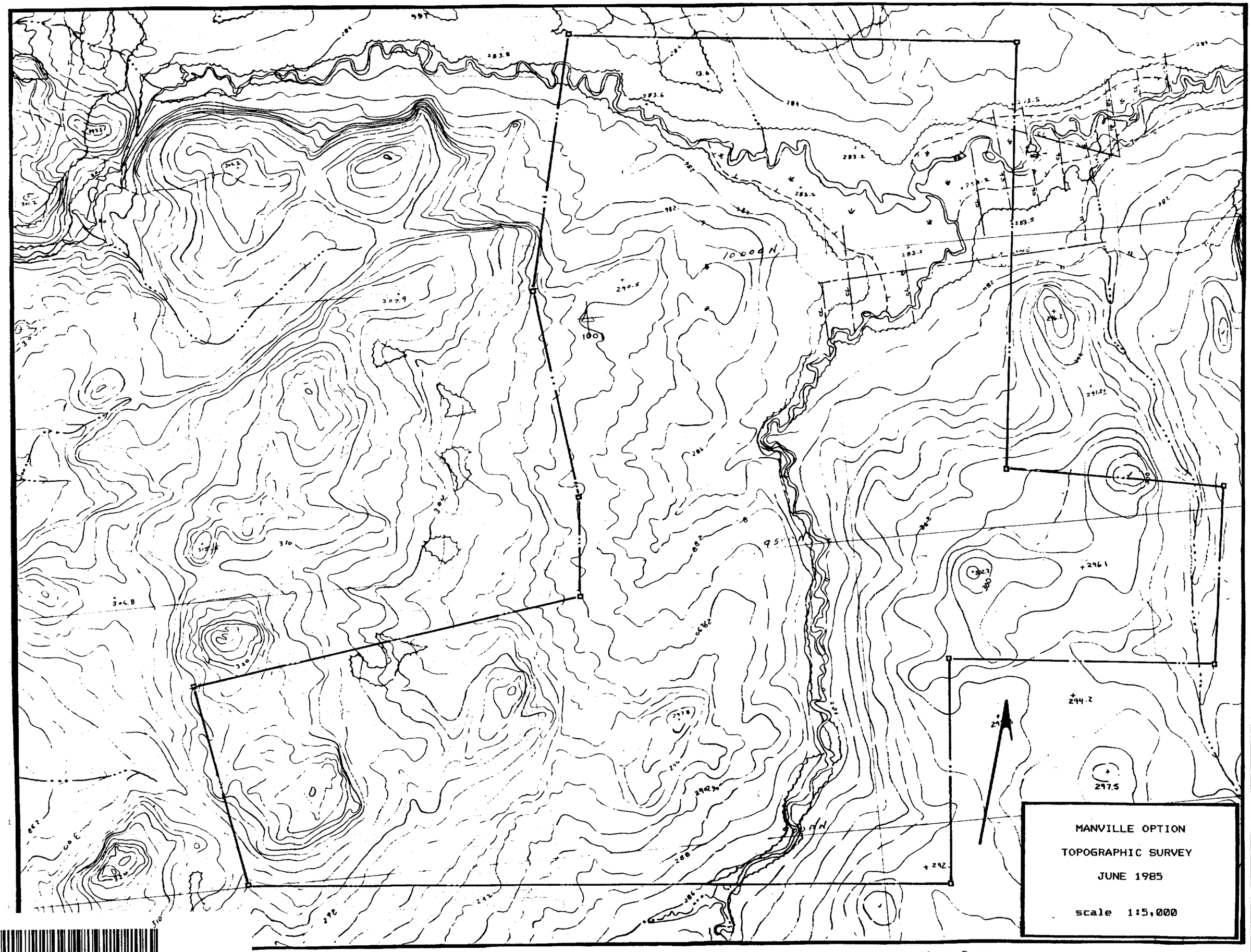
63.4972

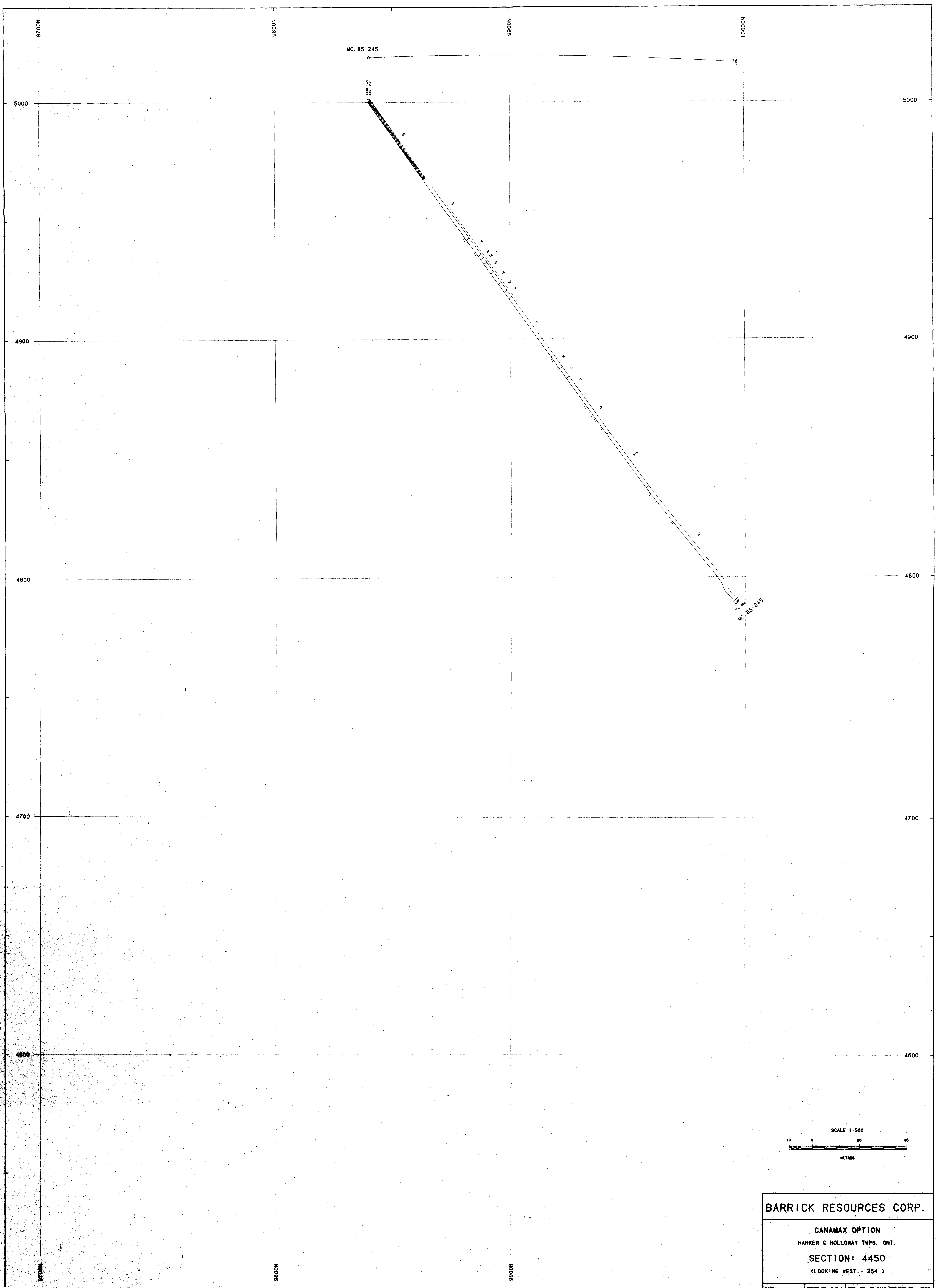
CANAMAX OPTION

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

JUNE 1985

scale 1:5,000





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CANAMAX OPTION

HARKER & HOLLOWAY TWPS. ONT.

SECTION: 4450

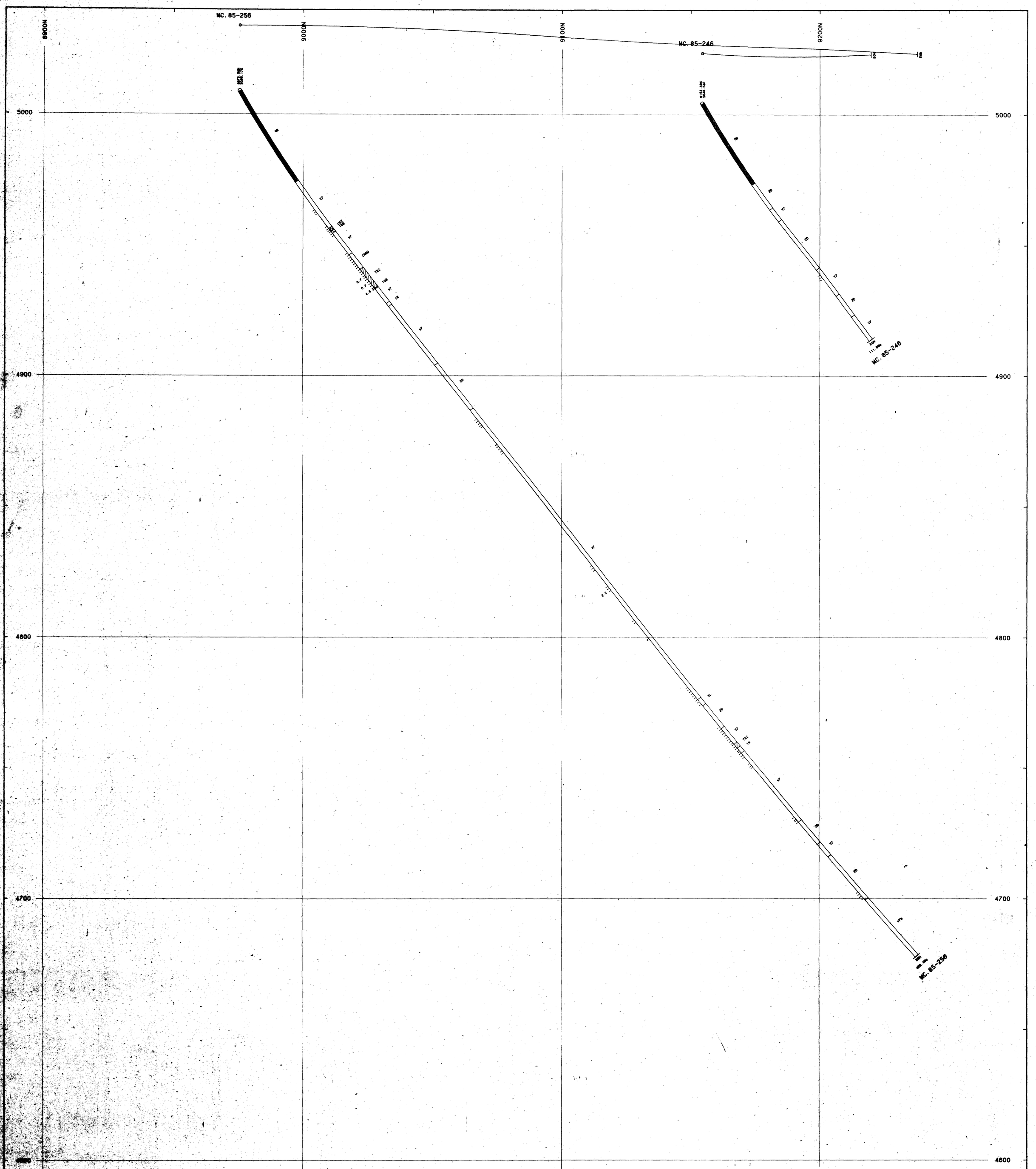
(LOOKING WEST.- 254)

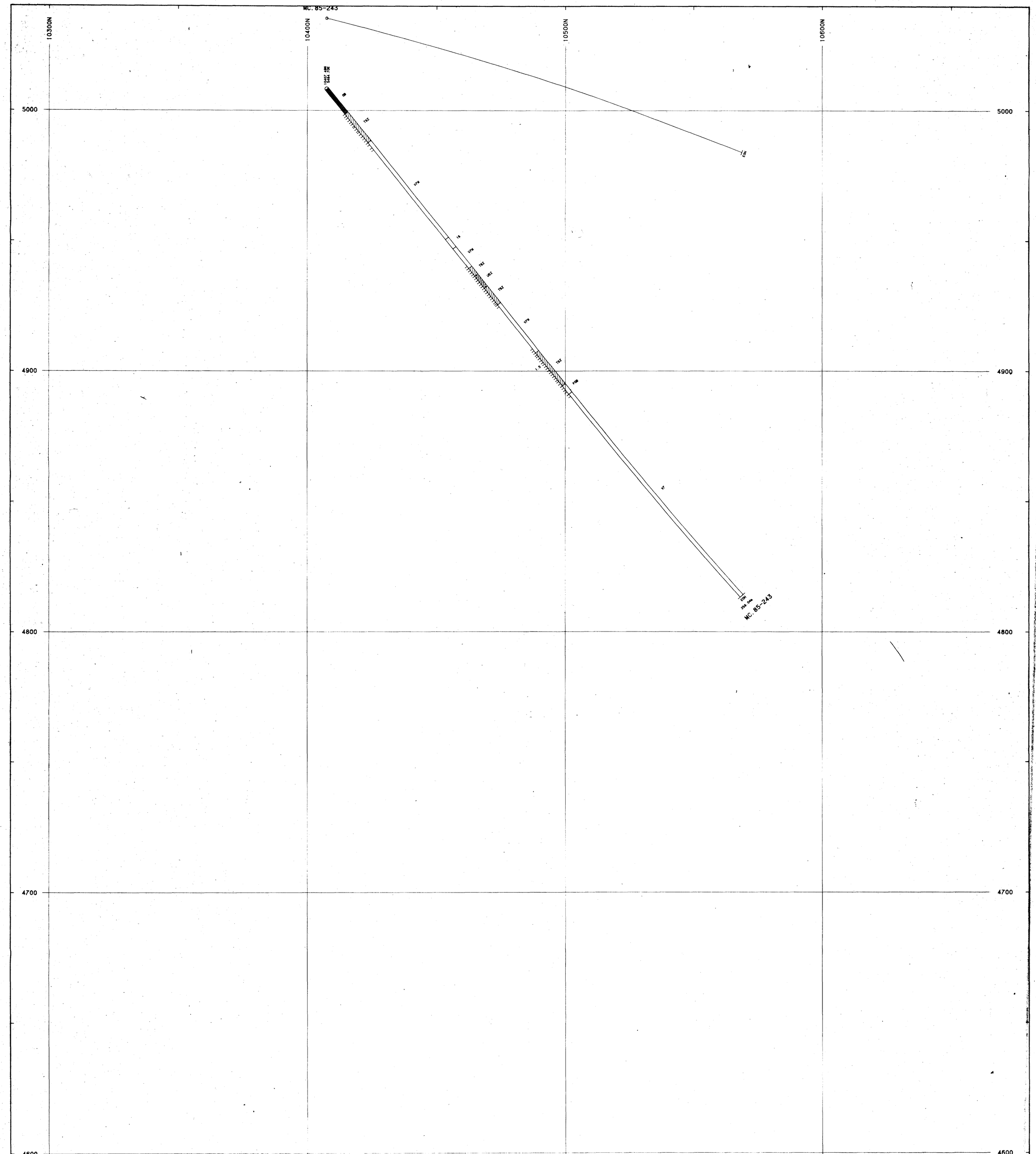
DATE:	DRAWN BY: N.B.I.	NTS. NO. 32 D/12	PROJECT NO. P158

om85-200

63-4972

220

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4900
4800
4700
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SCALE 1:500
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METRES
BARRICK RESOURCES CORP.
NEWMEX OPTION
HARKER & HOLLOWAY TWPS. ONT.
SECTION: 5500
(LOOKING WEST - 254)
DATE:
DRAWN BY: N.D.I.
NTS. NO. 32 D/12
PROJECT NO. P880
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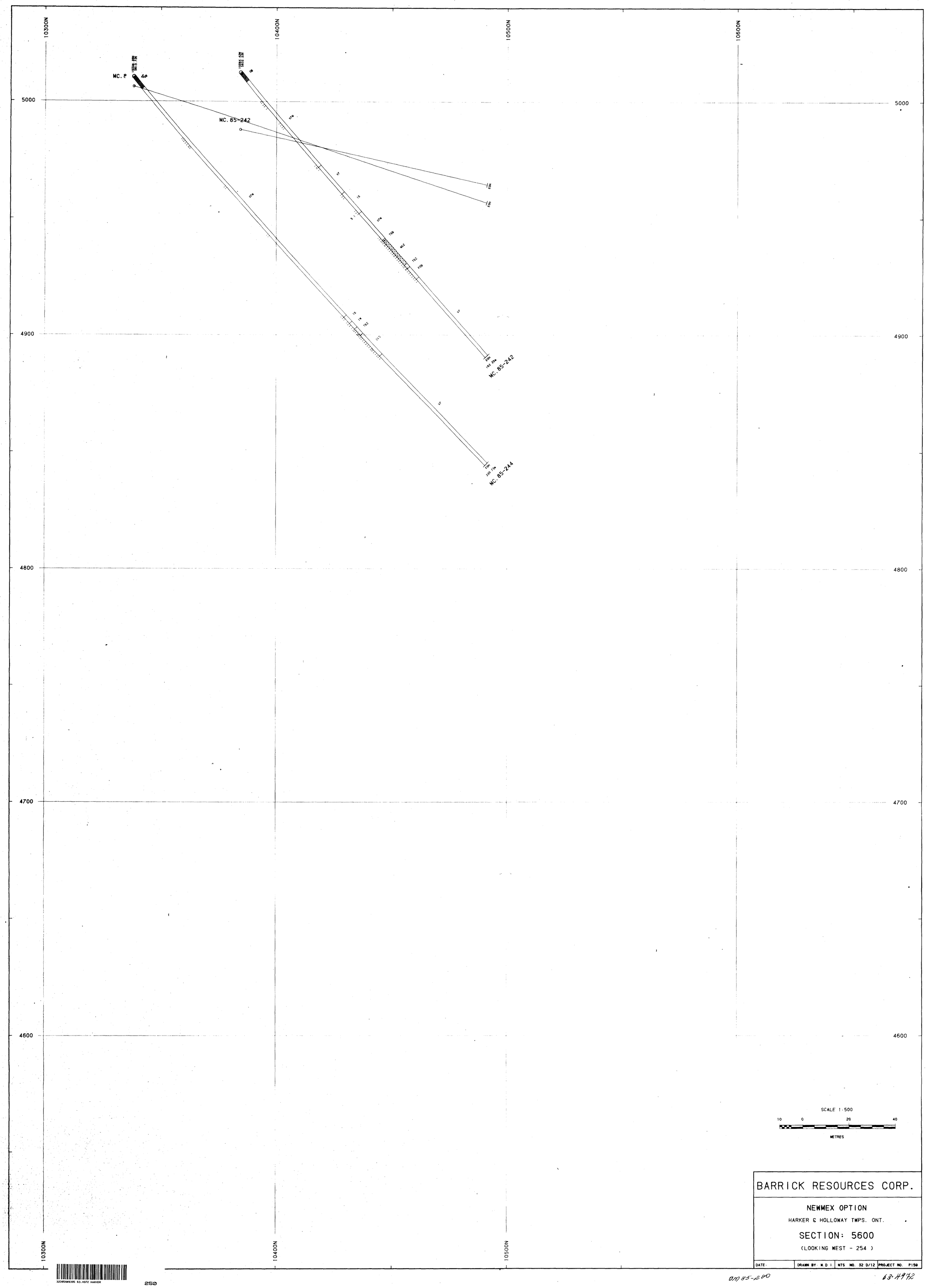
OM 85-200



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NEWMEX OPTION

HARKER & HOLLOWAY TWPS. ONT.

SECTION: 5600

(LOOKING WEST - 254)

DATE:	DRAWN BY: M.D.I.	NTS NO. 32 D/12	PROJECT NO. P159

250

OM85-280

63.4972

9900N
10000N
10100N
10200N
5000
4900
4800
4700
4600

MC. 85-253
MC. 85-254

SCALE 1:500
10 0 20 40
METRES

BARRICK RESOURCES CORP.

MANVILLE OPTION

HARKER & HOLLOWAY TWPS. ONT.

SECTION: 6900

(LOOKING WEST - 254)

DATE	DRAWN BY: M.D.I.	NTS. NO. 32 D/12	PROJECT NO. P160

9900N
10000N
10100N
10200N

5000
4900
4800
4700
4600

MC. 85-255

SCALE 1:500
10 0 20 40
METRES

BARRICK RESOURCES CORP.

MANVILLE OPTION

HARKER & HOLLOWAY TWPS. ONT.

SECTION: 7000

(LOOKING WEST - 254)

DATE | DRAWN BY: N.D.I. | NTS. NO. 32 D/12 | PROJECT NO. P160

0M85-280

63.4972

9800N

9900N

10000N

MC. 85-252

MC. 84-73

MC. 84-74

MC. 84-70

MC. 84-73

MC. 85-252

5000

4900

4800

4700

4600

9700N

9800N

9900N

SCALE 1:500

10 0 20 40

METRES

BARRICK RESOURCES CORP.

WORVEST OPTION

HARKER & HOLLOWAY TWPS. ONT.

SECTION: 9000

(LOOKING WEST - 254°)

DATE	DRAWN BY M.D.I	NTS NO 32 D/12	PROJECT NO. P157

OM85-200

63.4972

9800N

9900N

10000N

MC. 85-250

MC. 85-192

MC. 84-72

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4600

4500

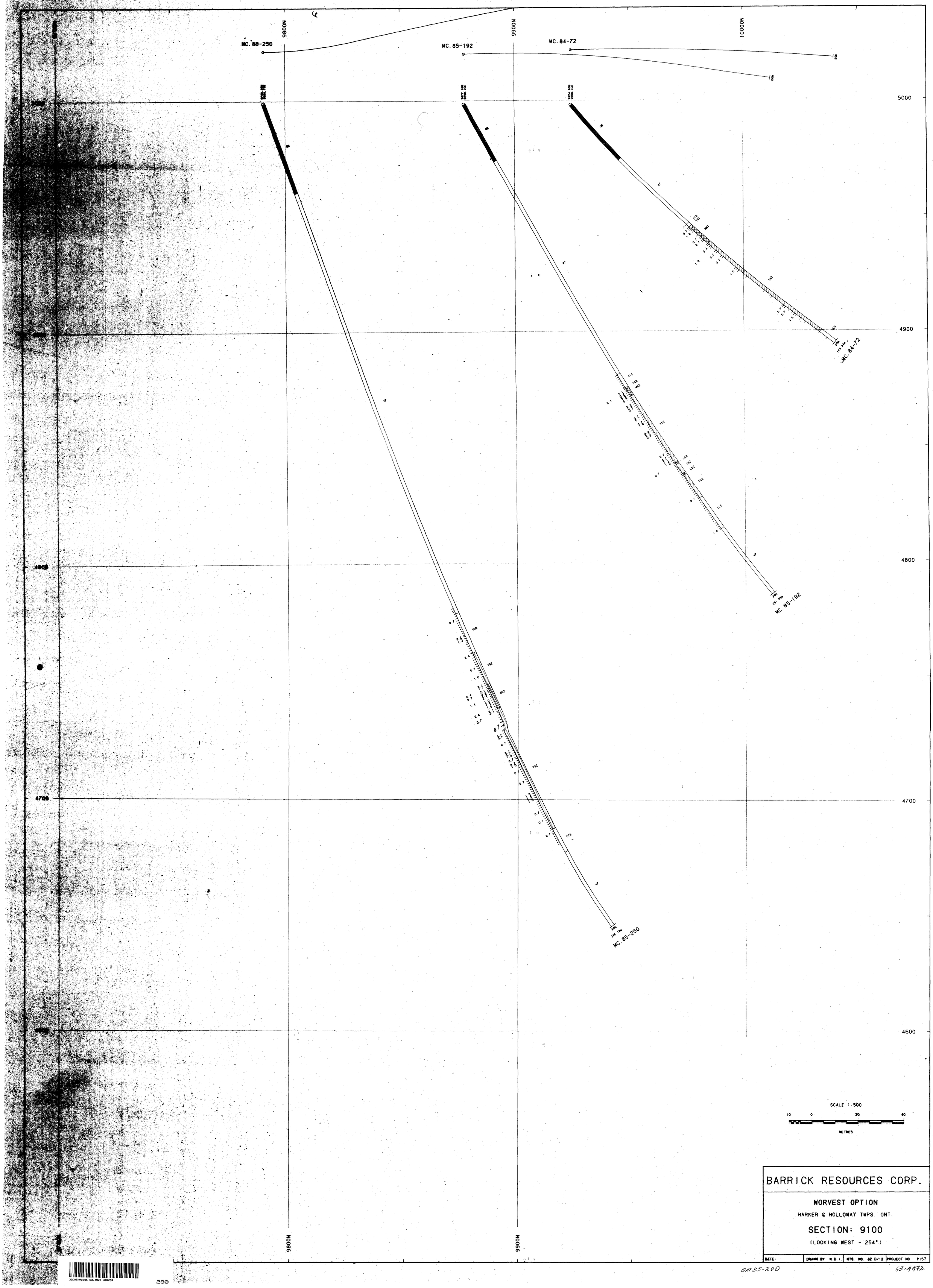
4400

4300

4200

9600N

9900N



SCALE 1:500

10 0 20 40

METRES

BARRICK RESOURCES CORP.

WORVEST OPTION

HARKER & HOLLOWAY TWPS. ONT.

SECTION: 9100

(LOOKING WEST - 254°)

DATE	DRAWN BY N. D. I.	NTS. NO. 32 D/12	PROJECT NO. P157

OM85-290

63.4972

9700N
9800N
9900N
10000N
5000
4900
4800
4700
4600

MC. 85-251
MC. 85-258
EOH
VT
CCS
TSZ
MSZ
LSZ
VSZ
FOB
TSB
EOH
555.70m
310.21m

SCALE 1:500
10 0 20 40
METRES

OM85-200
63.4972

BARRICK RESOURCES CORP.

WORVEST OPTION

HARKER & HOLLOWAY TWPS. ONT.

SECTION: 9150

(LOOKING WEST - 254°)

DATE:	DRAWN BY: N.D.I.	NTS. NO. 32 D/12	PROJECT NO. P152

32D85NW0395 63.4972 HARKER