DIAMOND DRILLING

TOWNSHIP: Noseworthy REPORT NO.: 18

WORK PERFORMED BY: Newmont Ltd.

CLAIM NO.	HOLE NO.	FOOTAGE	DATE	NOTE
L 633564	260-83-3	850	Feb/83	(1)
L 633355	260-83-4	627	Mar/83	(1)
L 633367	260-83-5	517	Mar/83	(1)
L 624982	260-83-6	507	Mar/83	(1)
L 624982	260-83-7	537	Mar/83	(1)
		3038		

NOTES: (1) #263-83

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

PROJECT Mikwam - 260

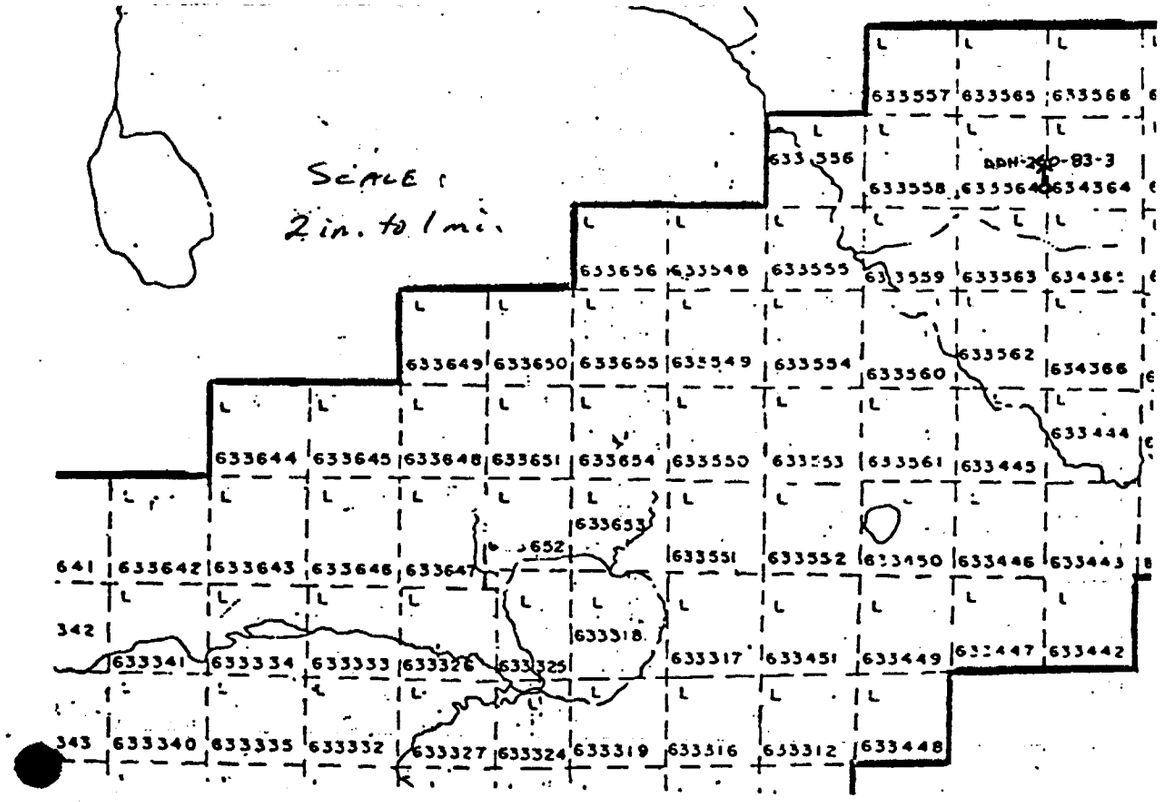
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE RECORD

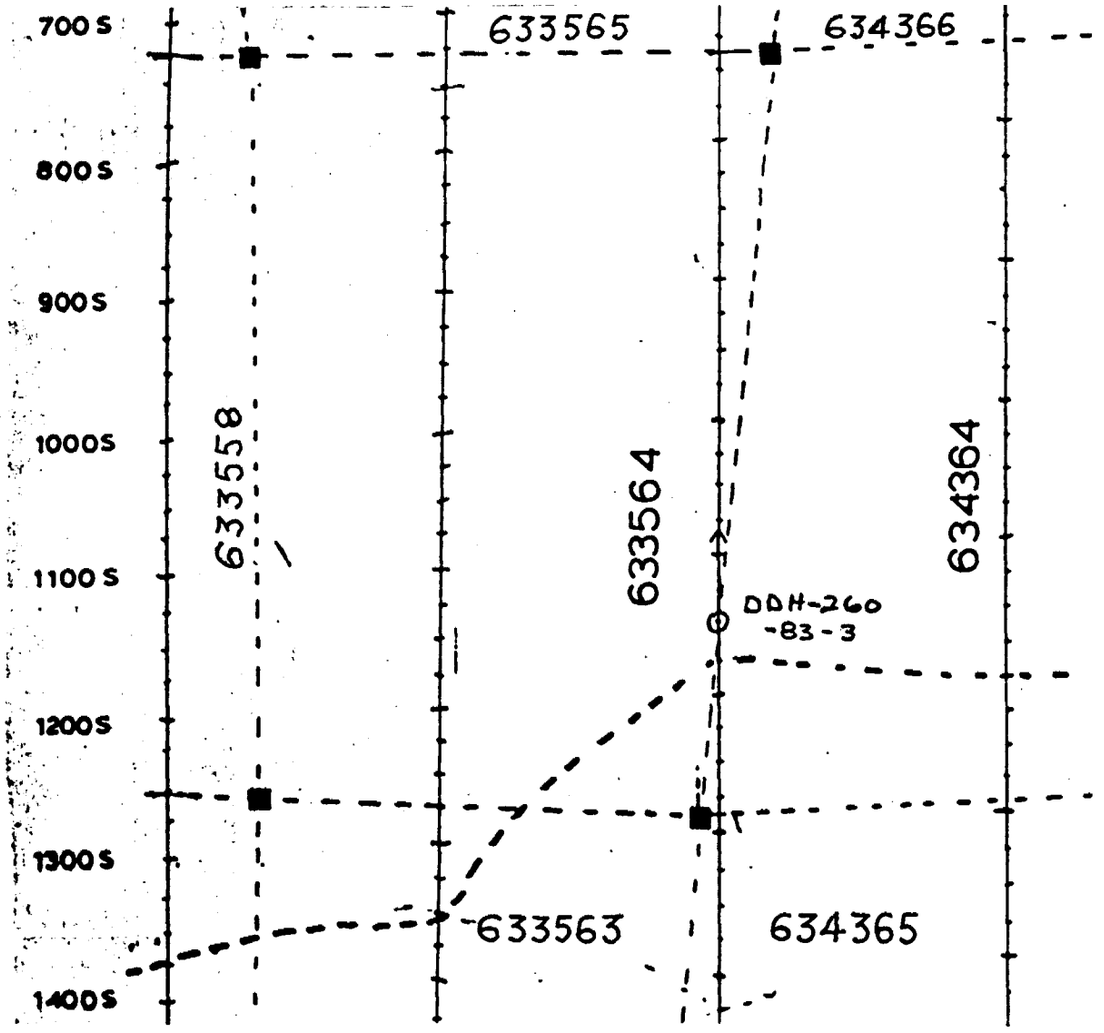
HOLE No. 260-83-3

LOCATION	DIP TEST			LEVEL	HORIZONTAL COMPONENT 625 feet	DATE STARTED Feb. 26, 1983
AREA or TWP. Noseworthy Twp. Ont.	FOOTAGE	ANGLE RECORDING	ANGLE CORRECTED		VERTICAL COMPONENT 573 feet	DATE FINISHED March 2, 1983
CLAIM No. 633564	0	50°	50°	ELEVATION	BEARING True North	LOGGED BY R.A. Archer
	450	51°	42.25°			
NTS 32E12 UTM	850	43°	34.75°	LATITUDE 11+50S	LENGTH 850 feet	PURPOSE To test IP Anomaly
				DEPARTURE 20+00E	CORE LOCATION Timmins	TOT. RECOVERY 99.5%

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION SKETCH

SCALE: 1:5,000





NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT Mikwam - 260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-3 Page 1 of 9

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	As ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Co_2 %	Jensen Cation Plot
0	95	-overburden - casing												
95	101	-casing in bedrock												
		Basalt - General Description -relatively unaltered for the most part. Crystals of hornblende (up to 3mm long) are partially altered to chlorite and define a lineation/foliation that varies from 65° to 0° to C.A. The rock is fairly homogeneous with 35% hornblende/chlorite, 60% fine grained quartz-feldspar - (carbonate) and about 5% sericite. The most prominent structural feature is a system of thin (<3mm) calcite-hematite-filled fractures that have a parallel strike and perpendicular dip to the foliation/ lineation of the rock. (ie about 25° to C.A. in opposite direction). The basalt ranges from massive to pillowed to coarse pillow breccia to flow top breccia (hyaloclastite). Individual units are as follows:												
101	125.7	Massive to Pillowed Basalt -mostly massive, homogeneous. Few small pillows (about 3 in. thick) with thin selvages. Irregular quartz veining from 124.7'-125.7'. No mineralization	65°		14823	118.3	119.0	0.7'	1	5	38	37	0.5	Calc-alkaline basalt
125.7	129.5	Pillow Breccia -grey silicified fragments in a green chloritic matrix Fragments are locally fractured and bleached. From 127.4-128.0' the matrix contains 3% disseminated pyrite	45°		14801	124.7	131.0	6.3	8	5				
129.5	142.0	Massive Basalt -Few small, irregular, non-mineralized quartz veins. Dip changes gradually to 15° to C.A. by 142'.												

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT Mikwam - 260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-3 Page 2 of 9

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	As ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm		Jensen Cation Plot
142.0	145.4	Pillow Breccia	15°	1%										
		-matrix contains 2% chalcopyrite from 142-143'			14802	142	145.4	3.4'	15	5	350	41		
145.4	150.4	Massive Basalt	40°	0%										
		-coarse at base and fining upwards (down hole). Small (3in) zone of hematization at 149.3' then two-inch vein of brecciated, vuggy quartz and pink calcite near contact, at 150.2'.												
150.4	180.0	Pillow Breccia grading into flow-top Breccia	45°	<1%										
		-coarse grained, homogeneous matrix with silicified fragments that appear porphyritic, having abundant subhedral phenocrysts of white feldspar. Few small non-mineralized quartz stringers. The rock is vesicular (weathered out cavities now) from 167-168.5'. Minor pyrite. Breccia fines upwards-fragments become smaller and less abundant. Foliation at 30° to C.A. at 175' Chloritic matrix is locally garnetiferous.												
180.0	272.5	Pillow Breccia	25°	at basal contact but varies from 0° to 45° to C.A.										
		-some fragments are more siliceous and massive while others are more porphyitic. At 187.0' the matrix becomes very coarse grained and highly chloritic. Foliation varies considerably. Quartz-calcite-feldspar segregations are common and are probably a result. of metamorphism. These locally also contain hematite.												
272.5	279.4	Rhyolite Porphry												
		-15% subhedral phenocrysts of white feldspar in a grey matrix of fine grained quartz, feldspar, biotite and chlorite. Slightly magnetic			14824	273.3	274.0	0.7'	1	4	14	110	0.7	Tholeiitic Rhyolite
279.4	295.5	Flow-Top Breccia		<1%										
		-small stretched fragments in a coarse, chloritic matrix. Minor pyrite. Locally slightly magnetic.												

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT Mikwam-260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-3 Page 3 of 9

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppbb	Analytical Result: As ppm
295.5	301.0	Rhyolite								
		-as above Highly fractured and broken up but core recovery is still good.								
301.0	311.0	Flow-Top Breccia	25°							
		-as above, Not as broken up as porphyry								
311.0	333.0	Rhyolite								
		-very hard, siliceous, extremely broken up. Minor pyrite, usually in fractures.			14803	326.0	327.0	1.0'	3	5
		Small, pyritic quartz vein at 326', perpendicular to C.A. Bleached to a brownish-grey colour.								
333.0	341.0	Silicified, Carbonatized Basalt	25°	2%						
		-may have been hyaloclastite but now it is bleached with pervasive calcite-filled fractures. 2% disseminated pyrite			14804	333.0	337.0	4.0'	5	5
					14805	337.0	341.0	4.0'	4	8
				1-2%						
341.0	346.5	Rhyolite								
		-highly bleached, fractured, Small, brecciated quartz-calcite vein at 343.5'.			14806	341.0	346.5	5.5'	14	5
		Few fractures filled by black chlorite and calcite.								
		1-2% disseminated pyrite								
346.5	360.3	Fault Breccia	~20°							
		-fragments of porphyry up to 2 inches across in matrix of serpentine and calcite. Volume of fragments > that		<1%	14807	346.5	353.6	7.1	2	3
		of matrix, ie. clast supported until 353.6' where the			14808	353.6	355.6	2.0	5	5
		matrix predominates. From 353.8' to 355.6' the previous								
		matrix of serpentine and calcite is brecciated itself			14809	355.6	360.3	4.7	4	3
		and lies in a soft pale green matrix of chlorite and								
		clay minerals. This indicates a second period of								
		movement along the fault. From 355.6' the fragments								
		are larger again, possibly of hyaloclastite origin,								
		and lie within a serpentine - calcite matrix								

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT Mikwam - 260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-3 Page 4 of 9

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	As ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	CO_2 %	Jensen Cation Plot
360.3	381.0	Altered Basalt	30°	<1%										
		(Pbx for first 1.5' then f.t.bx) bleached, silicified with several calcite-chlorite stringers. Locally epidotized.			14825	372.3	373.0	0.7'	9	1	13	88	0.1	Mg-Tholeiite
		3" wide (true width) section of fault breccia at 20° to C.A. at 368.0'												
		Note: the lower contact with the previous fault breccia (ie at 360.3') strikes almost perpendicular to the strike of the foliation of the basalt. Assuming on east-west strike for the latter, the fault contact is striking roughly N20°W with a steep SW dip.												
		Another 1.5' section of breccia cuts the basalt from 369.7-371.2'.												
		2% pyrite, locally.												
		Core angles at 40° to C.A. at 379'.	40°											
		Multiple quartz-carbonate veinlets at 380.5'.			14810	380.0	381.0	1.0'	14	3				
381.0	472.2	Flow-top breccia (unaltered)	40°	<1%										
		-mostly coarse to fine grained chloritic matrix with small stretched fragments. Where biotite is present in the matrix the rock takes on a brownish colour. 1% disseminated pyrite is found locally. Foliation is usually about 40° to C.A. but is also found parallel to it in places, indicating small scale folding. A small vuggy calcite vein at 424.5' contains ¼" calcite crystals and many 1/16" pyrite crystals. Locally, the siliceous fragments become larger such that the rock could be termed a pillow breccia but for the most part they are small and the matrix predominates.												
		Quartz veining starts at 437'. These are roughly conformable to the foliation and do not exceed 2" in width. They are non-mineralized and are less common			14811	436.7	442.0	5.3'	5	5				
					14812	442.0	447.0	5.0'	2	30				
					14813	447.0	452.0	5.0'	2	50				

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT Mikwam - 260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-3 Page 5 of 9

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	Analytical Result: As ppm
		after 456'.			14814	452.0	456.0	4.0	15	25
		Rock becomes increasingly Fe-rich and at 460.5' garnets are seen within a dark green, coarse grained chloritic matrix. These reach widths of ½" and some have retained several crystal faces. From 462.8 to 463.8 the garnets are largest and are found with 5% coarse disseminated pyrite. Garnets are less common past this point in the core.								
		Core angles are 45° at 470'	45°							
		Past 469' the rock becomes increasingly richer in biotite and is finer grained. Contact with argillite is somewhat gradational.								
472.2	486.2	Argillite	40°	2-3%	14815	472.3	477.0	4.8	5	15
		-moderately graphitic, finely laminated, locally brecciated			14816	477.0	482.0	5.0	4	3
		with calcite-pyrite matrix. Quartz veining common			14817	482.0	486.2	4.2	3	3
486.2	500.0	Altered, undifferentiated Basalt	40°	<1%						
		-carbonatized (ankeritic), massive flow with abundant			14818	486.2	491.0	4.8	2	40
		quartz-carbonate stringers, 1% pyrrhotite locally.			14819	491.0	496.0	5.0	3	15
		Alteration decreases down hole and rock regains the			14820	496.0	500.0	4.0	3	45
		"striped" appearance of a pillow breccia - flow-top breccia.								
500.0	525.0	Flow-Top Breccia-Pillow Breccia	40°							
		-repetitive units of pillow breccia and hyaloclasti te			14821	507.3	508.3	1.0	4	3
		with the latter being more prevalent. Small quartz								
		(+ carbonate) veins occur periodically but are typically non-mineralized.								
525.0	529.0	Tectonic Breccia								
		-core is broken up and pieces contain chloritic slips.								
		Breccia textures are obvious in whole sections of core.								
		Core recovery is still reasonably good.								

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT Mikwam - 260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-3 Page 6 of 9

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result:
529.0	569.0	Coarse-grained Flow Basalt -flow-banded matrix of coarse chlorite and fine grained quartz-feldspar-calcite. Mineral segregations are common as are quartz-calcite veinlets. Foliation varies considerably. Small pillows are observed in places but these are usually isolated and stretched so that they are less than 2" thick.	0°-45°						
569.0	569.4	Lamprophyre Dyke -porphyritic texture having a fine grained matrix (weathers dark brown) and 7% needles of hornblende. Chilled margin against basalt is about ¼" thick. Contains 2-3% disseminated pyrite. Cuts core at 40° to C.A. but at different strike than basalt. Appears to strike in a northeasterly direction with a moderate to steep dip to the southeast.	40°	2%					
569.4	581.0	Flow Basalt -as above	45°						
581.0	601.5	Pillow Breccia -contorted, silicified pillow fragments in a highly chloritic matrix. A ¼" veinlet of quartz-calcite-chlorite cuts core at 583-584.5' at 5° to C.A. 1% pyrite in wallrock.	40°						
601.5	633.2	Flow-Top Breccia -small siliceous fragments in flow-banded Chloritic matrix.	25°						
633.2	635.6	Lamprophyre Dyke -texture is same as above but this unit appears to strike in a northwesterly direction (cuts core at 30° to C.A.) with a fairly steep southwesterly dip. The rock is brecciated from 634.4' to 635.6' and	30°						

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT Mikwam - 260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-3 Page 7 of 9

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	As ppm
		calcite has filled in between the fragments.								
635.6	675.2	Flow-Top Breccia -as above. Vuggy calcite vein at 644.8' 1" quartz vein at 671'.	35°							
675.2	678.3	Lamprophyre Dyke -massive, aphanitic except for needles of hornblende randomly oriented throughout. Appears to strike north-west with a moderate southwesterly dip.	*35°							
678.3	680.2	Flow-Top Breccia	30°							
680.2	681.7	Lamprophyre Dyke -as above; both of these dykes are cut by thin calcite stringers	*35°							
681.7	778.6	Flow Basalt -coarse grained chlorite and fine grained quartz-feldspar-calcite. Occasional pillow fragments and quartz-calcite veinlets. Minor pyrite. Brecciated quartz-calcite-tourmaline veins from 745'-750'. Smaller vein at 745.5' is at 80° to C.A. but larger vein (747'-750') trends almost parallel to C.A. No sulphides	40°		14822	745.0	750.0	5.0	5	N.D.
778.6	786.2	Pillow Breccia -fine grained, stretched pillow fragments in chloritic matrix.	40°							
786.2	851.0	Flow-Top Breccia -small, contorted, siliceous fragments in a coarse-grained chloritic matrix. Few small quartz veins (non-mineralized) At 846' the foliation starts to change and by 851' it is at 10° to C.A. - rapid change, probably small fold	35°							
		851' - End of Hole.								

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT Mikwam - 260

HOLE No. DDN-260-83-3 Page 8 of 9

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb
		Sludge Samples			14411	101	117	16'	7
					14412	117	127	10'	7
					14413	127	137	10'	4
					14414	137	147	10'	11
					14415	147	157	10'	15
					14416	157	167	10'	10
					14417	167	177	10'	7
					14418	177	187	10'	8
					14419	187	197	10'	4
					14420	197	207	10'	14
					14421	207	217	10'	5
					14422	217	227	10'	14
					14423	227	237	10'	12
					14424	237	247	10'	8
					14425	247	257	10'	5
					14426	317	327	10'	5
					14427	327	337	10'	4
					14428	337	347	10'	8
					14429	357	367	10'	5
					14430	367	377	10'	5
					14431	377	387	10'	5
					14432	387	397	10'	10
					14433	397	407	10'	5
					14434	407	417	10'	8
					14435	417	427	10'	12
					14436	427	477	50	12
					14437	477	497	20'	11
					14438	497	517	20'	4
					14439	527	537	10'	3
					14440	537	547	10'	3
					14441	547	557	10'	5
					14442	557	567	10'	8
					14443	567	577	10'	7
					14444	577	587	10'	5
					14445	587	597	10'	7

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT Mikwam - 260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-3 Page 9 of 9

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb
		Sludge Samples cont'd			14446	597	607	10'	8
					14447	607	617	10'	3
					14448	617	627	10'	2
					14449	627	637	10'	5
					14450	637	647	10'	7
					14451	647	657	10'	12
					14452	657	677	10'	5
					14453	677	717	40'	10
					14454	717	737	20'	8
					14455	737	747	10'	5
					14456	747	757	10'	7
					14457	757	767	10'	4
					14458	767	777	10'	5
					14459	777	787	10'	10
					14460	787	797	10'	8
					14461	797	807	10'	10

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

PROJECT Mikwam (260)

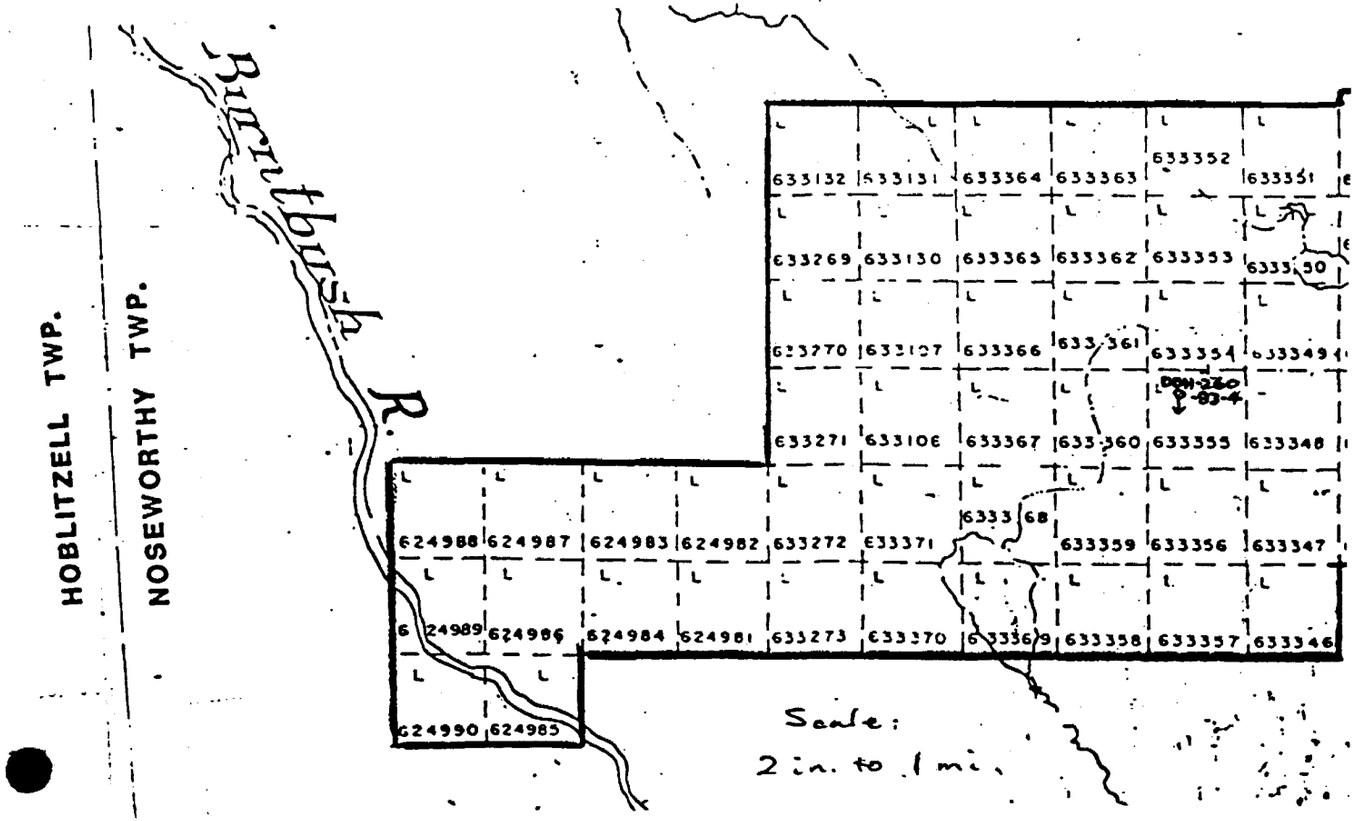
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE RECORD

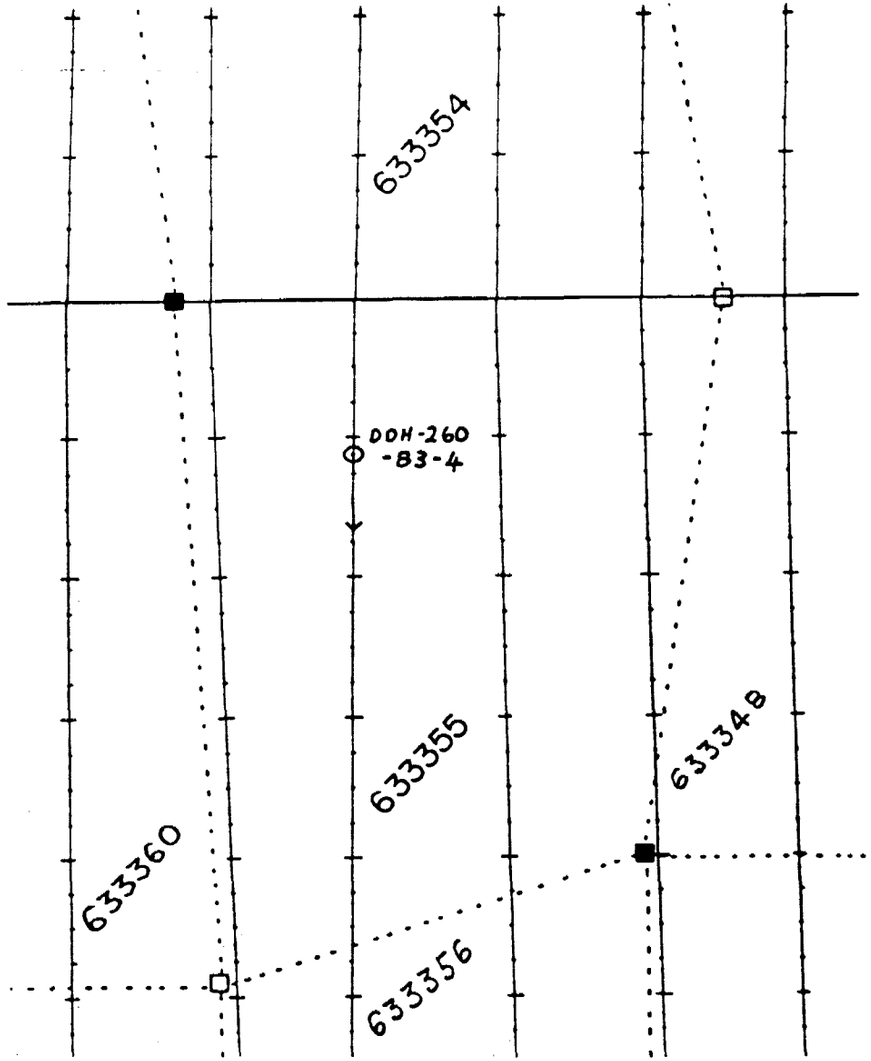
HOLE No. 260-83-4

LOCATION	DIP TEST			LEVEL		HORIZONTAL COMPONENT		DATE STARTED	March 5, 1983
AREA or TWP. Noseworthy Twp.	FOOTAGE	ANGLE RECORDING	ANGLE CORRECTED			VERTICAL COMPONENT		DATE FINISHED	March 7, 1983
CLAIM No. 633355	0	50°	50°	ELEVATION		BEARING	South	LOGGED BY	R.A. Archer
	300	45.75°	37.5°	LATITUDE	37+12.5S	LENGTH	627 feet	PURPOSE	Test EM & Mag
NTS 32/E12 UTM	625	38.2°	30.5°	DEPARTURE	30+00 W	CORE LOCATION	Timmins	TOT. RECOVERY	100%

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION SKETCH

SCALE: 1:5,000





NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT Mikwam - 260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-4 Page 1 of 8

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	As ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm
0	89	-casing in overburden										
89	218	Dacitic Volcaniclastic Breccia	50°	5%								
		-elongated irregularly - shaped, siliceous fragments			14734	89.0	94.0	5.0	11	N.D.		
		(usually greyish colour) in a fine grained chloritic,										
		often tuffaceous matrix. Thin units (up to 1-2 ft) of			14735	94.0	100.0	6.0	4	N.D.		
		fine grained, well-bedded ash tuffs are locally inter-										
		calated with the breccia. Fine sulphides, predominantly			14736	100.0	105.0	5.0	3	N.D.		
		pyrrhotite in matrix only. Where pyrite occurs, it is			14737	105.0	110.0	5.0	8	N.D.		
		usually enclosed by pyrrhotite . Up to 107' there is			14738	110.0	112.0	2.0	7	5		
		abundant quartz veining accompanied by local silicification			14739	138.3	143.0	4.7	7	40		
		and remobilization of chlorite, sericite and carbonate			14740	148.0	154.0	6.0	5	30		
		into coarse 'clots'. Sulphides are also coarse within										
		the veins.			14741	154.0	159.0	5.0	7	20		
		Some fragments show remnant porphy ritic textures. Pyrite										
		becomes predominant sulphide at about 138'. Small			14742	159.0	165.0	6.0	3	5		
		quartz vein at 174.5'.			14743	174.0	175.0	1.0	26	N.D.		
		Milky quartz-carbonate vein at 183.5(4" true width but										
		at 35° to CA)			14744	183.2	184.0	0.8	2	5		
218	231.6	Bleached Dacite Breccia	50°	5%								
		-bleaching is minor at first but becomes more intense										
		down the hole. Rock becomes light grey to brown in			14745	222.6	227.0	4.4	3	5		
		colour and very little chloritic material is left.										
		Probably rhyolitic in composition now.			14746	227.0	231.6	4.6	4	10		
		Sulphides increase in abundance downhole from 1%										
		disseminated pyrrhotite at 222' to 10% stringer										
		pyrite and pyrrhotite at 231'. Small quartz-										
		carbonate vein at 230.5'										
231.6	238.1	Sulphidic Tuff	45°	75%								
		-75% granular/crystalline to massive pyrite and										
		pyrrhotite with small siliceous fragments in a finely			14747	231.6	238.1	6.5	7	80	32	308
		laminated, dull green to dark grey chloritic matrix.										

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT Mikwam - 260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-4 Page 2 of 8

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	Analytical Result: As ppm
		Sulphides appear to be of a tuffaceous nature (not replacement) as pyrite is also found as whole and broken nodules and as banded fragments. Pyrrhotite content increases in a downhole direction								
238.1	249.0	Stringer Zone	45°	7%						
		-sulphides decrease rather abruptly to about 20% at 238.1' then gradually to 2% by 247'. Matrix grades from laminated tuff into more clastic siliceous breccia again, still bleached at first but this dies off by about 247' also. Sulphides are predominantly pyrrhotite.			14748	238.1	243.0	4.9'	4	5
					14749	243.0	248.0	5.0'	3	5
249.0	273.8	Rhyolitic Volcaniclastic Breccia	40°	2%						
		-very siliceous, clast supported with disseminated pyrrhotite in matrix 2" quartz-carbonate vein at 263.5'			14750	263.0	264.0	1.0'	22	N.D.
273.8	281.2	Ash-lapilli Tuff	50°	1%						
		-fragments are mostly small, highly flattened and stretched in a chloritic matrix giving the rock a laminated appearance. Occasional larger siliceous fragments show less distortion. Sulphides occur as disseminations and stringers and are also stretched. Sharp contact at 281.2'								
281.2	283.3	Quartz-sulphide Rich tuff	50°	15%						
		-ash tuff, locally silicified, with one 3" and several smaller quartz veins and 15% sulphides. The latter are locally massive but granular and consist of pyrite and pyrrhotite in roughly equal proportions. Possibly Minor sphalerite at edge of quartz vein at 288'.			14751	281.2	283.3	2.1'	10	18

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT Mikwam - 260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-4 Page 3 of 8

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	As ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm
283.3	288.7	Sulphidic Tuff	55°	70%								
		-pyrite with minor pyrrhotite in a chloritic and siliceous matrix. Pyrite is typically of a granular/crystalline variety but nodules do occur. Possibly at least two ages of pyrite as larger fragments and nodules are duller and may be from a primary sedimentary deposition while finer grained pyrite is brighter and may be a secondary phase recrystallized during and/or after brecciation and re-deposition.			14752	283.2	288.7	5.5	14	160	20	368
288.7	293.5	Bleached zone		10%								
		-light brown siliceous 'breccia' (fragments highly contorted, very little matrix) with 10% stringer and disseminated sulphides, mostly pyrrhotite			14753	288.7	293.5	4.8	4	N.D.		
293.5	312.5	Rhyolitic Volcaniclastic Breccia	45°	7%								
		-clast supported, very little matrix as this is mostly 'replaced'(?) by sulphides. Bleaching is minor at first but becomes more intense from about 300'-313' Few quartz veinlets (<1 inch). 25% sulphides from 305'-306' and 310'-311'.			14754	293.5	297.5	4.0	4	5		
					14755	297.5	302.5	5.0	5	10		
					14756	302.5	307.5	5.0	3	3		
					14757	307.5	312.5	5.0	7	8		
312.5	317.6	Transition zone	50°	2%								
		-transition from volcanic- breccia-tuff to bedded greywacke. Rock changes from light brown (bleached) and fragmental to dark grey, equigranular and laminated to bedded. This zone has been injected with several irregular quartz veins up to about six inches wide. Sulphides, mostly pyrrhotite are disseminated in host rock and, to a lesser extent, in the veins			14758	312.5	317.6	5.1	2	5		
317.6	337.2	Argillaceous Greywacke	45°	1-2%								
		-well-bedded, locally laminated sediment with 3% disseminated sulphides in the first 6 feet, then 1%. In this first section several quartz-carbonate			14759	317.6	324.0	6.4	3	5		

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT Mikwam-260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-4 Page 4 of 8

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	As ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm
		veinlets (maximum width 1") occur parallel to and cross-cutting the bedding. Calcite is the predominant carbonate now and is pervasive throughout the rock.										
337.2	350.4	Bleached Rhyolite Breccia - Tuff	45°	10%								
		-grey-green to light brown siliceous fragments (coarse to fine) in a largely sulphidic matrix. Contact at 337.2' is quite sharp but more gradational at 350.4'			14760	337.2	342.0	4.8'	4	N.D.		
					14761	342.0	347.0	5.0	4	N.D.		
					14762	347.0	350.4	3.4	3	N.D.		
350.4	355.5	Transition Zone	55°	2%								
		-graduation from Lapilli to ash tuff to bedded greywacke			14763	350.4	351.4	1.0	4	N.D.		
		Sulphides decrease from 5% to 1%. 4" wide, mottled quartz-carbonate-chlorite-sericite "vein" at 351'.										
355.5	384.9	Siliceous Greywacke	55°	1%								
		-dark grey, fine grained, equigranular, well bedded with pervasive calcite and local disseminations and stringers of pyrrhotite. Few quartz veinlets with 5% pyrrhotite from 380'-382.5'		5%	14764	380.0	382.5	2.5	3	N.D.		
384.9	402.0	Bleached Rhyolite Breccia		15%	14765	387.0	392.0	5.0	5	28		
		-Fairly sharp contact at 384.9'. Bleaching starts here also and sulphides gradually increase to 75-80% at 401-402'.			14766	392.0	397.0	5.0	10	20		
					14767	397.0	402.0	5.0	4	60		
402.0	426.2	Sulphidic Lapilli Tuff	55°	60%								
		-small siliceous fragments in a highly schistose sericitic, chloritic matrix. Sulphides, mostly pyrite, are locally massive and pyrite nodules are fairly common			14768	402.0	404.9	2.9'	5	5		
					14769	404.9	408.0	3.1'	10	105	42	326
		Quartz vein with 35% massive pyrite from 408'-409.3' at 10° to C.A.			14770	408.0	409.3	1.3'	5	180	8	166

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT Mikwam-260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-4 Page 5 of 8

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	As ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm
		Zones of massive sulphides alternate with zones of			14771	409.3	414.5	5.2	7	160	24	294
		few sulphides (3-5%). The greater the amount of										
		total sulphides, the higher the ratio of pyrite to			14772	414.5	419.5	5.0	14	200	14	262
		pyrrhotite, indicating that the latter is likely an			14773	421.6	423.4	1.8	3	5		
		alteration product of primary volcano-sedimentary										
		pyrite. Quartz-sulphide zone at 422'.										
426.2	527.9	Rhyolitic Volcaniclastic Breccia	55°	5%								
		-locally bleached, fragments quite rounded. Clast			14774	426.2	432.0	5.8	3	5		
		supported. 5% pyrrhotite and pyrite in matrix.			14775	432.0	437.0	5.0	4	N.D.		
		Few quartz veinlets. Pyrite is locally nodular. Larger			14776	437.0	442.0	5.0	4	15		
		fragments are often pale grey-brown and contain 5%			14777	442.0	447.0	5.0	4	10		
		disseminated pyrrhotite. Wide range in size and amount			14778	447.0	452.0	5.0	7	10		
		of fragments present - 1mm to 10 cm wide and some			14779	452.0	457.0	5.0	11	13		
		areas contain 95% fragments while others contain bedded			147780	457.0	462.0	5.0	12	15		
		ash material and sediment. One of the latter zones,			147781	462.0	467.0	5.0	12	25		
		at 487-489', contains abundant white disseminated			14782	467.0	472.0	5.0	5	15		
		grains that could be ankerite. Good bedding here.	50°		14783	472.0	477.0	5.0	4	3		
		Sulphides increase to 15% (locally 100%) by 497'		15%	14784	477.0	482.0	5.0	5	3		
		then decrease to 5% again. Six inch section of			14785	482.0	487.0	5.0	7	40		
		massive pyrite at 521'.			14786	487.0	492.0	5.0	16	25		
					14787	492.0	497.0	5.0	7	15		
					14788	497.0	502.0	5.0	10	10		
					14789	502.0	507.0	5.0	11	N.D.		
527.9	532.8	Transition Sediment	50°	15%	14790	507.0	512.0	5.0	5	5		
		-fine grained, bedded, argillaceous greywacke or ash			14791	512.0	517.0	5.0	7	3		
		tuff. 15% disseminated and nodular pyrite. Calcite			14792	517.0	522.0	5.0	30	100		
		is pervasive			14793	522.0	527.9	5.9	11	15		
					14794	527.9	532.8	4.9	90	90	24	87
532.8	549.2	Graphitic Argillite	65°	10%								
		-finely laminated to bedded; quartz-calcite segregations			14795	532.8	537.0	4.2	34	100		
		common, often contorted. Pyrite is mostly disseminated			14796	537.0	542.0	5.0	5	15		

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT Mikwam-260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-4 Page 6 of 8

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Au ppb	As ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm		Jensen Cation Plot
					14797	542.0	547.0	5.0	16	15				
		Poorly developed graded bedding indicates tops to the south			14798	547.0	549.2	2.2	7	50				
549.2	581.6	Argillite	55°	1%										
		-laminated to well bedded with occasional cherty interbeds (non-mineralized). Carbonate is pervasive, first as granular ankerite (1mm disseminated) to about 565' then as very fine grained and stringer calcite; 1½" quartz carbonate vein with 3% sulphides at 554.3'. about one foot of alteration is evident prior to the sharp contact with the porphyry. The altered argillite is greenish - greyish brown in colour			14799	554.0	554.5	0.5	5	300				
581.6	627.0	Quartz- Feldspar Porphyry	45°	1%										
		-30% white feldspar and blue quartz phenocrysts (Up to 1/8" across) in a fine to medium grained matrix of quartz, feldspar, chlorite, biotite, tuffaceous material (ash ?) and occasionally, pyrrhotite. Matrix varies from light grey to light brown in colour. Quartz veinlets are common but are non-mineralized			147800	586.4	587.0	0.6	5	18	72	120	3.2	Calc-alkaline andesite
		627.0' - End of hole												
		Sludge Samples			14539	88	97	9'	4					
					14540	97	107	10'	5					
					14541	107	127	20'	4					
					14542	127	147	20'	5					
					14543	147	157	10'	7					
					14544	157	167	10'	5					
					14545	167	177	10'	2					
					14546	177	187	10'	5					
					14547	197	207	10'	5					
					14548	202	217	10	2					

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT Mikwam-260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-4 Page 7 of 8

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb
		Sludge Samples cond't			14549	217	227	10'	8
					14550	227	237	10'	11
					14551	237	247	10'	8
					14552	247	257	10'	2
					14553	257	267	10'	11
					14554	267	277	10'	5
					14555	277	282	10	7
					14556	287	297	10'	4
					14557	297	307	10'	7
					14558	307	317	10'	3
					14559	317	327	10'	3
					14560	337	347	10'	3
					14561	347	357	10'	4
					14562	357	367	10'	3
					14563	367	377	10'	4
					14564	377	387	10'	3
					14565	387	407	20'	4
					14566	407	417	10'	10
					14567	417	427	10'	5
					14568	427	437	10'	5
					14569	437	447	10'	5
					14570	447	467	20'	8
					14571	467	477	10'	16
					14572	477	487	10'	8
					14573	487	497	10'	5
					14574	497	517	20'	25
					14575	517	527	10'	19
					14576	527	537	10'	36
					14577	537	547	10'	14
					14578	547	557	10'	8
					14579	557	567	10'	8
					14580	567	577	10'	11
					14581	577	587	10'	4
					14582	587	597	10'	4

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

PROJECT Mikwam (260)

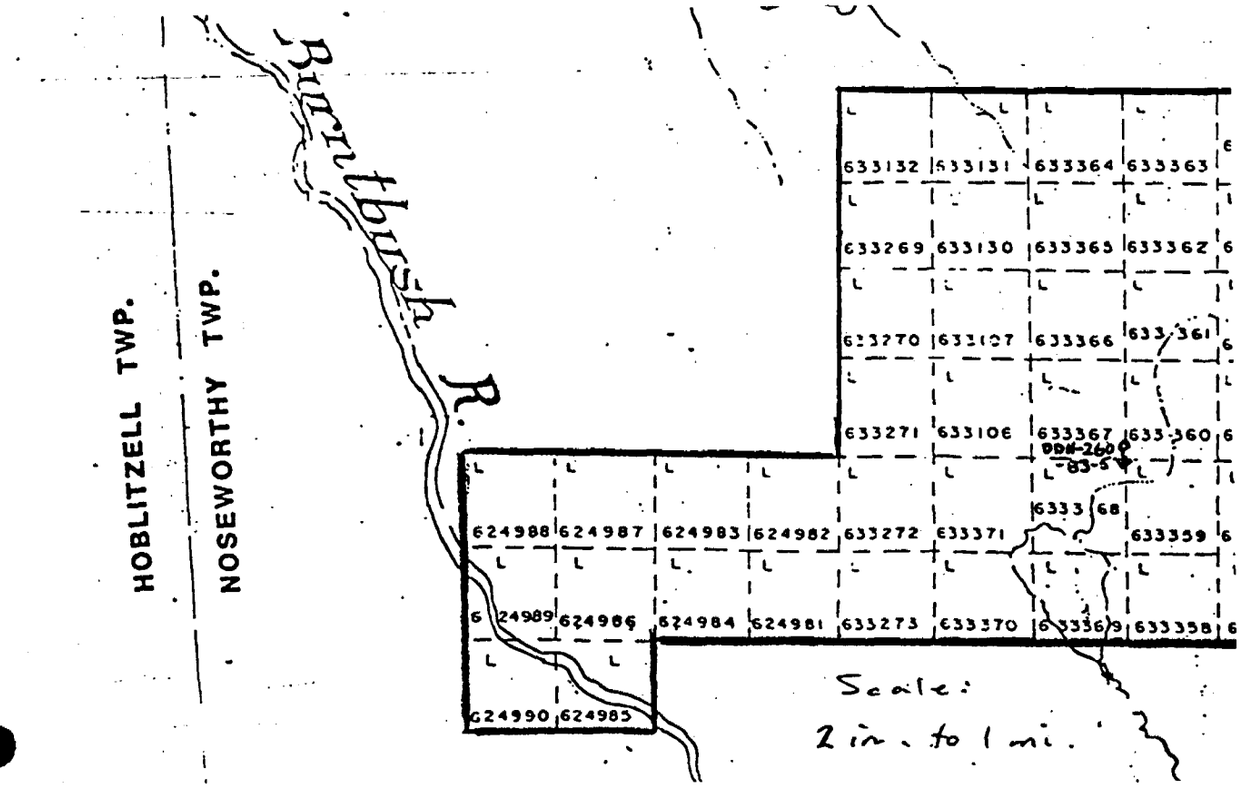
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE RECORD

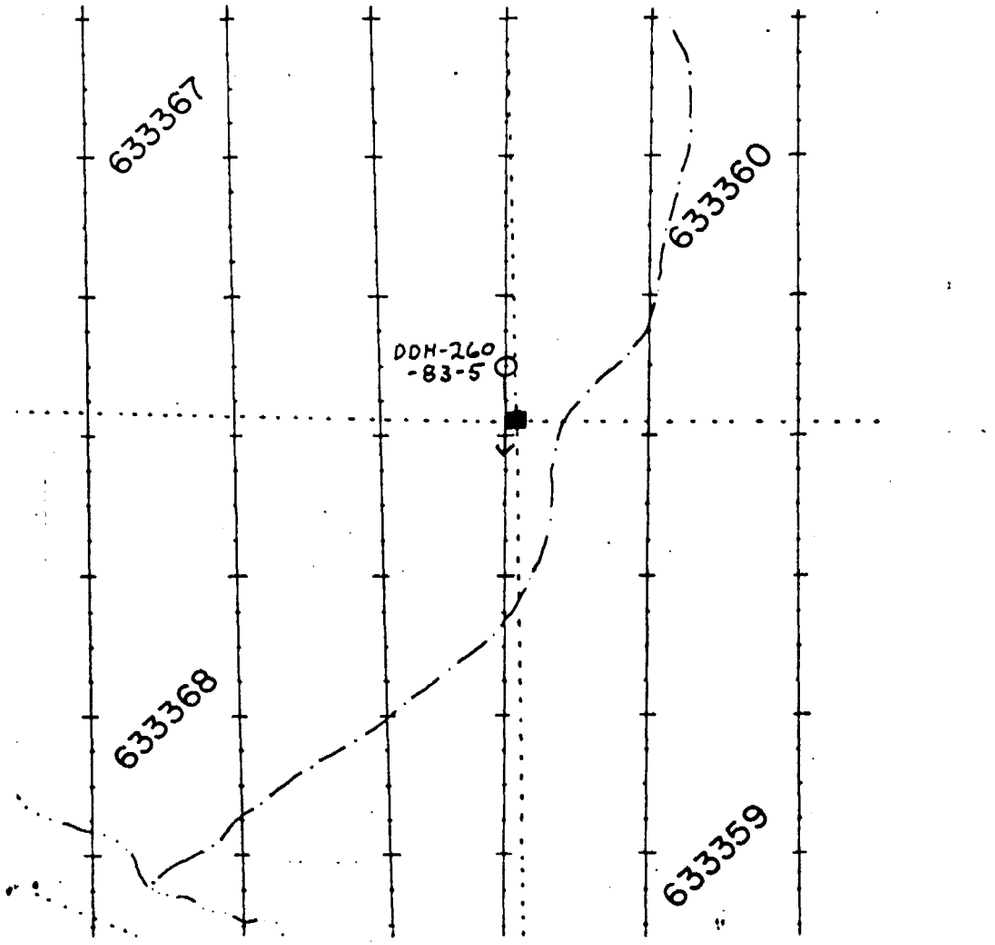
HOLE No. 260-83-5

LOCATION	DIP TEST			LEVEL	HORIZONTAL COMPONENT	DATE STARTED March 9, 1983
AREA or TWP. Noseworthy Twp. Ont.	FOOTAGE	ANGLE RECORDING	ANGLE CORRECTED		VERTICAL COMPONENT	DATE FINISHED March 11, 1983
	0	50°	50°	ELEVATION	BEARING South	LOGGED BY R.A. Archer
CLAIM No. 633367	250	56.5°	47.75°			
	510	52.3°	43.50°	LATITUDE 40+50S	LENGTH 517 Feet	PURPOSE Geology/Geophysics
NTS 32E/12 UTM				DEPARTURE 36+00W	CORE LOCATION Timmins	TOT. RECOVERY 100%

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION SKETCH

SCALE: 1:5,000





NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT Mikwam-260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-4 Page 8 of 8

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb
		Sludge Samples Cont'd			14583	597	607	10'	3
					14584	607	617	10'	81
					14585	617	627	10'	36
					14586	327	337	10'	11

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT 260-Mikwam

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-5 Page 1 of 6

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	Analytical Result: As ppm
0	237	overburden - casing								
237	251	-casing in bedrock								
251	317.5	Argillite with greywacke interbeds	60°	5%						
		-argillite is black, mostly graphitic, finely laminated with 5% pyrite. Quartz and calcite occur throughout as fine disseminations and as irregular stringers parallel to bedding. These stringers contain the pyrite which occurs as small nodules fine disseminations, and semi-massive granular patches. Interbedded greywacke, is light grey in colour quartzose (arenaceous greywacke) and granular (grains < 1/16" in size). Wide range in thickness from 1/8" to about 6 inches. Contacts with the argillite are usually sharp and graded bedding is not obvious.	45°	at 300'						
		4" wide quartz-carbonate vein at 314.5'			14698	314.0	315.0	1.0'	7	50
317.5	324.8	Greywacke								
		-fine grained, finely bedded to laminated with thin argillaceous material. Poorly developed graded bedding indicates tops to the south (down the Hole). Stretched "fragments" of black graphitic material are common and give the rock a tuffaceous appearance. Pyrite is present as disseminations and subhedral cubes up to 1/8" across Pyrrhotite is present within a thick bed from 322.8'-324.0' and occurs as disseminated grains which are elongated perpendicular to bedding. Both pyrite and pyrrhotite grains are seen cross-cutting fine laminations and are probably of post-sedimentary origin.		2%						

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT 260-Mikwam

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-5 Page 2 of 6

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	Analytical Result: As ppm
		A 4" quartz carbonate vein cuts this unit near the contact								
		with argillite at 324.2'-324.5'			14699	324.0	325.0	1.0'	8	75
324.8	364.5	Interbedded Greywacke - Argillite								
		-finely bedded greywacke interlayered with finely laminated								
		argillite. Sulphides tend to occur mostly within the	45°	2%	14700	334.5	335.0	0.5'	5	5
		greywacke and in quartz-carbonate seems interrelated								
		with the argillite. Within the greywacke pyrrhotite			14701	337.0	338.0	1.0'	8	225
		often occurs as pseudomorphs after cubic pyrite.								
		Bedding within the argillite is locally quite			14702	346.0	347.8	1.8'	10	40
		irregular due to the injection of quartz-carbonate								
		veining and veinlets. Some greywacke beds are full			14703	356.5	357.1	0.6'	11	60
		of small holes as if weathered and appear soft and								
		porous. These probably have a higher carbonate content								
		than other, more competent units.								
		Few inches of breccia (slumping ?) at 363.7' is followed								
		by 9" of medium grained quartz-carbonate arenite or								
		ash tuff.								
		At the top of this bed are several stringers of								
		massive pyrrhotite.								
364.5	391.5	Carbonate - rich Argillite - Greywacke								
		-finely laminated argillaceous and carbonate - rich sandy								
		layers. Small quartz-carbonate veins are, common and	45°	<1%	14704	376.5	377.5	1.0	5	50
		contain minor pyrrhotite. The carbonate is often quite								
		coarse within the veins and is a light brown colour,			14705	378.3	379.5	1.2	4	35
		probably ankerite or siderite. If typically occurs								
		along edges of the veins and in fractures and was			14706	388,9	391.5	2.6	7	50
		probably introduced after the quartz veins as a								
		pervasive alteration.								

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT 260-Mikwam

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-5 Page 3 of 6

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	Analytical Result: As ppm
391.5	404.2	Quartz-carbonate Rich Mudstone	55°	<1%	14707	391.5	396.3	4.8	8	200
		-contact is gradational over about ten feet but mudstone first appears at 391.5'. This rock type is very fine grained, grey to green to brown in colour and may be finely laminated or massive and bedded. The bedding within this unit is highly contorted due to the injection of quartz veins. Again, brown, iron-rich carbonate is pervasive throughout the host rock and along edges and fractures of quartz veins. Quartz veins average about ½" in width and each foot of core contains two to three veins and or veinlets. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are not common but a few stringers are present in places. Coarse sericite and chlorite often occur adjacent to quartz veins. Veins are for the most part. conformable to bedding but locally are seen to cross-cut it and often contain inclusions of wall-rock material.			14708	397.0	401.3	4.3	7	30
					14709	403.3	404.2	0.9	4	10
404.2	444.1	Laminated Iron Formation	45°	<1%	14710	404.2	405.7	1.5	5	5
		-oxide facies iron formation with laminations of magnetite mudstone and minor chert. The chert layers are blue to pink in colour and well-bedded in contract with conformable quartz veins which are blue to milky-white (more commonly the latter) have irregular broundaries and are usually accompanied by brown carbonate along the edges of the veins and in fractures. Due to the nature of the occurrence of carbonate. -as fracture fillings, along contacts, and pervassive through the more porous beds it appears that carbonatization has occurred as a late process and that it does not represent sedimentary carbonate. Sulphide minerals are not found within the iron formation itself but			14711	405.7	410.0	4.3	4	5
					14712	410.0	414.7	4.7	22	13
					14713	414.7	417.0	2.3	11	10
					14714	417.0	421.2	4.2	7	10
					14715	421.2	424.0	2.8	5	20

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT 260-Mikwam

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-5 Page 4 of 6

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	Analytical Result: As ppm
		do occur in small amounts along fracture planes and associated with quartz veining. A silvery mineral in quartz may be arsenopyrite but is probably sericite. The greenish mudstone intruded by quartz veins has been silicified and changed to a light greenish-brown colour and is often difficult to distinguish from naturally siliceous chert layers. Small scale faulting shows displacement of layers in a sinistral sense. Some layers of mudrock are highly chloritic, dark green and appear relatively unaltered. One such layer occurs at 424' then is capped (assuming tops to the south) by a 6" layer of pinkish-brown chert which is in turn overlain by a sandy unit, The latter appears to have a high carbonate content, presumably because of its higher porosity. Minor pyrite does occur within the cherty layers sandy layer continues to 428.6 then mudstone to 429.0 and more chert with magnetite. This sequence is not consistent but all three types continues to be interelated to the top to the top of the iron formation (is last occurrence of magnetite) at 444.1			14716	424.7	425.4	0.7'	12	30
					14717	429.0	431.5	2.5'	5	75
					14718	432.8	433.6	0.8'	4	45
					14719	436.1	440.1	4.0'	5	10
					14720	440.1	444.1	4.0'	10	15
444.1	447.0	Mudstone -dull green, finely laminated with a few thin layers of chert and minor magnetite (transition from LIF is somewhat gradational). Similarly, the transition from mudstone into argillite is gradational and the contact has been determined somewhat arbitrarily.	60°	<1%	14721	445.2	447.0	1.8'	7	40

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT 260-Mikwam

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-5 Page 5 of 6

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	Analytical Result: As ppm
447.0	481.0	Argillite								
		-dark grey to black, finely laminated.	50°	<1%	14722	448.1	448.9	0.8'	7	15
		Brown carbonate occurs as thin seams parallel to lamin-			14723	450.3	451.2	0.9'	4	70
		ations but is most abundant next to quartz veins where			14724	453.4	454.2	0.8'	5	70
		it has turned the wall rock a light rusty brown colour.			14725	455.0	456.6	1.6'	5	45
		pyrite ; and occasionally pyrrhotite are minor and occur								
		only in quartz veins, except in vein at 459.8' where								
		sulphides are coarse and constitute about 3-4% of vein.		3-4%	14726	459.5	461.3	1.8'	7	50
		At 468' a thin calcite seam indicates the start of a								
		transition from Fe - to Ca-rich carbonate over the ten								
		feet of core.								
		The argillite changes from brown and black to grey and								
		black and calcite stringers become more prevalent.								
		Quartz veiningstops at 466'.								
474.5	493.3	Ash Tuff	55°	5%	14727	481.0	483.9	2.9'	7	20
		-light grey-brown, locally very fine grained with								
		argillaceous laminations.			14728	483.9	489.1	5.2'	7	40
		Fragments are<½" long, alongated and sub-rounded.								
		As a whole the unit is siliceous and sericitic and								
		contains 5%pyrite and pyrrhotite as disseminations								
		and stringers parallel to bedding. Contacts are								
		transitional over 4-5 feet from and to argillites								
		above and below.								
493.3	517.0	Volcaniclastic Sediments	55°	3%	14729	493.3	499.0	5.7'	8	40
		-fragments range from light grey siliceous material to								
		black graphite. They are typically alongated and			14730	499.0	504.0	5.0'	5	20
		usually less than 1 inch wide. Calcite is pervasive								
		as pods, seams and disseminations. Pyrrhotite is			14731	504.0	509.7	5.7'	3	50
		the most common sulphide and occurs as elongated blebs								
		and small seams. No Porphyritic fragments were observed			14732	509.7	510.7	1.0'	5	5
					14733	510.7	517.0	6.3'	7	120

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT 260-Mikwam

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-5 Page 6 of 6

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb
		Quartz-carbonate veinlets cross-cut the bedding at 90° to C.A. A 10" quartz -carbonate vein occurs at 510'.							
		End of Hole - 517'							
		Sludge Samples			14587	251	257	6'	8
					14588	257	267	10'	8
					14589	267	277	10'	7
					14590	277	287	10'	8
					14591	287	297	10'	10
					14592	297	307	10'	11
					14593	307	317	10'	15
					14594	317	327	10'	5
					14595	327	337	10'	10
					14596	337	347	10'	7
					14597	347	357	10'	8
					14598	357	367	10'	5
					14599	367	377	10'	4
					14600	377	387	10'	3
					14601	387	397	10'	5
					14602	397	407	10'	4
					14603	407	417	10'	3
					14604	417	427	10'	3
					14605	427	437	10'	5
					14606	437	447	10'	7
					14607	447	457	10'	3
					14608	457	467	10'	4
					14609	467	477	10'	4
					14610	477	487	10'	7
					14611	487	497	10'	7
					14612	497	507	10'	5
					14613	507	517	10'	5

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

PROJECT Mikwam-262

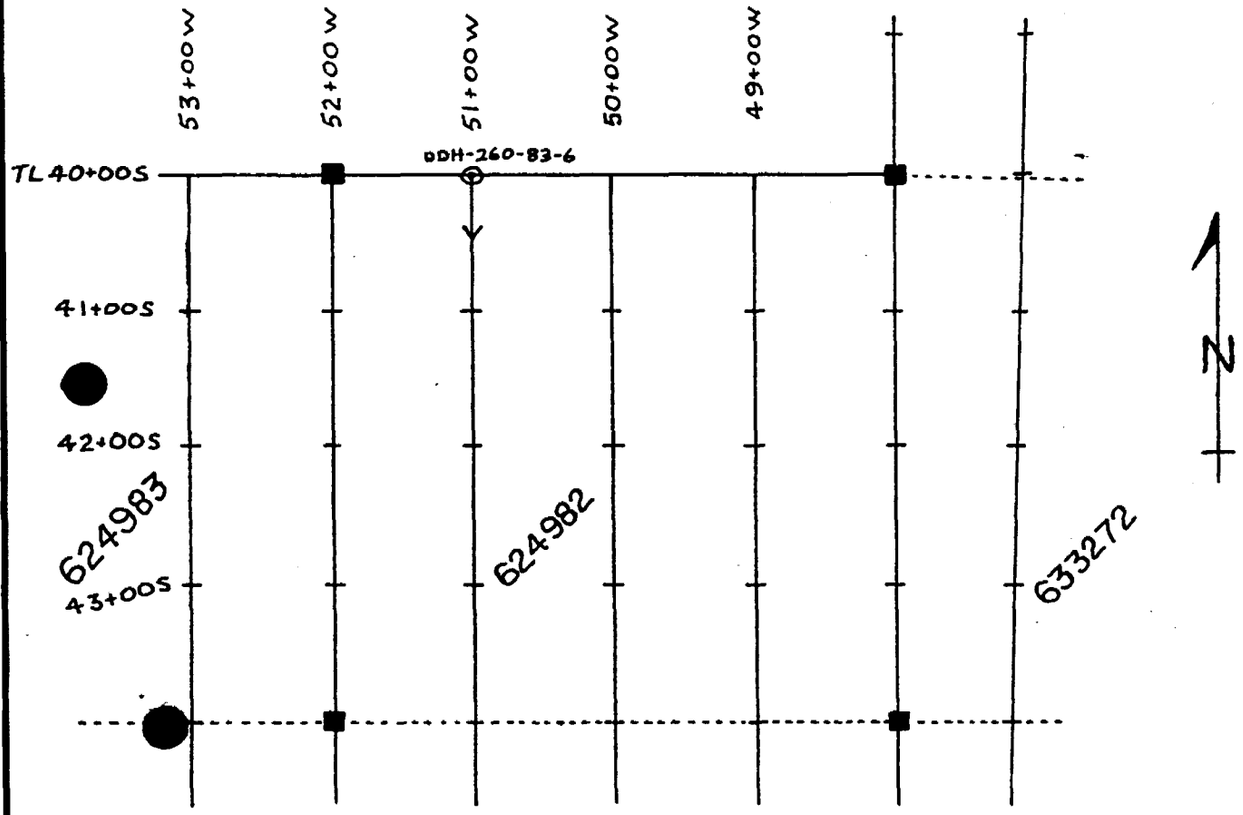
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE RECORD

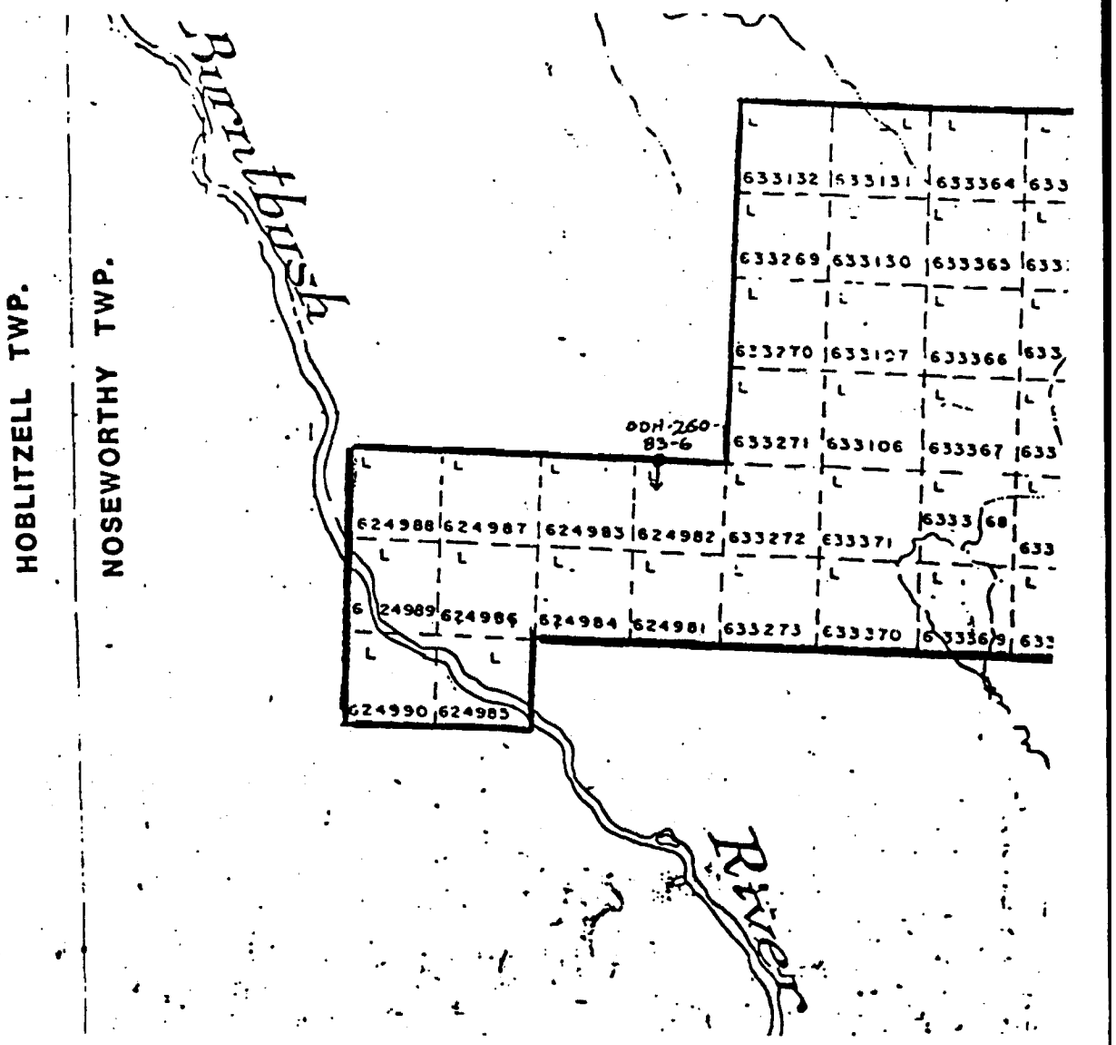
HOLE No. 260-83-6

LOCATION	DIP TEST					
AREA or TWP. Noseworthy Twp, Ontario	FOOTAGE	ANGLE RECORDING	ANGLE CORRECTED	LEVEL	HORIZONTAL COMPONENT 362 feet	DATE STARTED March 12, 1983
CLAIM No. 624982	0	50°	50°		VERTICAL COMPONENT 348 feet	DATE FINISHED March 14, 1983
NTS 32E/12 UTM	250	52.75°	43.75°	ELEVATION	BEARING South	LOGGED BY R.A. Archer
	500	46.85°	38.25°	LATITUDE 40+00S	LENGTH 507 feet	PURPOSE Geology/Geophysics
				DEPARTURE 51+00W	CORE LOCATION Timmins	TOT. RECOVERY 100%

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION SKETCH

SCALE: 1:5000 0 50 100 150 m





NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT 260 - Mikwam

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-6 Page 1 of 5

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	Analytical Result: As ppm
0	35	-overburden - clay, till and boulders								
35	42	-casing in bedrock								
42	315	Dacitic volcaniclastic breccia	0°-	3-5%						
		-angular, irregularly-shaped fragments up to several	45°		14616	42.0	44.0	2.0'	8	N.D.
		inches across within a matrix of finer fragments,			14617	44.0	48.0	4.0'	7	N.D.
		chlorite, sericite, quartz, carbonate and magnetite.			14618	48.5	54.0	5.5'	5	N.D.
		The fragments are typically light grey in colour and			14619	54.0	59.0	5.0'	5	N.D.
		may be silicified and fine grained or carbonatized			14620	59.0	64.0	5.0'	4	N.D.
		and porphyritic. The latter contains remnant phenocrysts			14621	64.0	69.0	5.0'	4	N.D.
		of quartz and/or feldspar that have been mostly			14622	69.0	74.0	5.0'	10	N.D.
		replaced by calcite and ankerite in a fine grained			14623	74.0	79.0	5.0'	5	15
		matrix of quartz, carbonate, sericite, devitrified			14624	79.0	84.0	5.0'	4	5
		volcanic glass and minor sulphides. The silicified			14625	84.0	89.0	5.0'	5	N.D.
		fragments are typically smaller, aphanitic and			14626	89.0	95.0	6.0'	4	N.D.
		non-mineralized.			14627	95.0	100.8	5.8'	5	5
		Magnetite in the matrix appears to have a direct			14628	100.8	102.6	1.8'	3	N.D.
		correlation with the chlorite content and more chloritic			14629	102.6	104.6	2.0'	5	5
		patches contain up to 5% coarse magnetite crystals.			14630	104.6	110.0	5.4'	5	5
		Disseminated pyrite is the most predominant sulphide			14631	110.0	115.0	5.0'	7	5
		mineral and minor pyrrhotite is present locally.			14632	115.0	120.0	5.0'	14	5
		Foliation varies considerably depending on the			14633	120.0	125.0	5.0'	5	N.D.
		abundance and size of the fragments present.			14634	125.0	130.0	5.0'	7	N.D.
		2" quartz vein at 43".8'			14635	130.0	135.0	5.0'	7	5
		9" quartz vein at 102' and 6" vein at 103'. Both			14636	135.0	140.0	5.0'	4	10
		have coarse sericite-chlorite alteration in the wall			14637	140.0	145.0	5.0'	3	10
		rock and coarse ankerite within the vein.			14638	145.0	150.0	5.0'	4	5
		Locally, bleaching turns the rock a greenish-brownish-			14639	150.0	155.0	5.0'	4	5
		grey but texture is unchanged			14640	155.0	160.0	5.0'	3	5
		Possible sphalerite at 119'			14641	160.0	165.0	5.0'	7	5
		1/2" calcite veinlet at 135'			14642	165.0	170.0	5.0'	4	5
		Foliation at 70° to C.A. at 175' but parallel to it at			14643	170.0	175.0	5.0'	41	N.D.
		185'			14644	175.0	180.0	5.0'	7	10
		Starting at 187.4' chlorite and sericite became			14645	180.0	184.0	4.0'	23	10
		increasingly altered to a cream colour - probably clay			14646	184.0	187.4	3.4'	4	N.D.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	As ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm
		minerals, then at 192.6', these are selectively replaced			14647	187.4	192.6	5.2'	4	10		
		by massive pyrite. Pyrrhotite is also present but in		40%	14648	192.6	197.7	5.1'	19	80	34	664
		minor amounts. Siliceous fragments are not replaced										
		but are further contorted by the introduction of the										
		sulphides. 193'-194' contains 85% pyrite. At 197.7' the			14649	197.7	203.1	5.4'	4	N.D.		
		sulphide content drops off to 3% and the pyrrhotite:			14650	203.1	205.5	2.4'	10	5		
		pyrite ratio increases. Past 197.7', there is still										
		some alteration of the chlorite, however, sericitization										
		and silicification are more prevalent here. Bleaching										
		to a light brown colour occurs from 203.1' to 210.0'.			14651	205.5	210.0	4.5'	5	N.D.		
		Sulphides are finely disseminated to 205.5' where they		5%								
		increase to 5% and occur as patches and irregular										
		stringers. Small, irregular quartz veinlets and pods										
		start occurring in this "stringer zone". Alteration			14652	210.0	215.0	5.0'	3	N.D.		
		dies off by 210' and sulphides grade back into 4%		4%								
		disseminations with occasional stringers. Quartz			14653	215.0	220.0	5.0'	12	N.D.		
		veinlets are still present but are less common.			14654	220.0	225.0	5.0'	5	N.D.		
		Foliation is locally crenulated and rock is often			14655	225.0	230.0	5.0'	7	N.D.		
		bleached near fractures. 2% coarse magnetite occurs			14656	230.0	235.0	5.0'	5	N.D.		
		from 221.0'-221.7'. After 237', quartz veins and			14657	237.0	242.0	5.0'	78	5		
		veinlets are abundant again. These may be conformable			14658	247.6	250.3	2.7'	19	N.D.		
		to or cross-cutting the foliation and show associated										
		carbonate, sericite and sulphides. 253.8' to 257' is			14659	253.8	257.0	3.2'	16	N.D.		
		quite highly bleached but contains no quartz veins and										
		only minor sulphides. 2" wide quartz-carbonate veins at			14660	257.0	258.7	1.7'	14	N.D.		
		257.5', 267.6', 273.3' and 273.5'. Smaller veinlets		3%	14661	260.3	265.0	4.7'	5	N.D.		
		are common throughout this zone. Sericite is becoming			14662	265.0	271.0	6.0'	34	N.D.		
		more prevalent than chlorite and the rock is becoming			14663	272.6	277.5	4.9'	60	N.D.		
		less fragmental and more flow-banded with some fine-			14664	277.5	283.0	5.5'	29	5		
		grained zones which are trending towards interflow			14665	284.3	287.6	3.3'	40	N.D.		
		sediments. Quartz veinlet at 287.0' contains coarse										
		tourmaline. Starting at 290.5' quartz veins show associated			14666	290.3	293.8	3.5'	19	N.D.		
		coarse chlorite sericite and carbonate. These veins										
		are irregular in shape and are roughly conformable										
		with the foliation although the latter is usually			14667	297.4	302.0	4.6'	3	N.D.		

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT 260-Mikwam

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-6 Page 3 of 5

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	As ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm
		quite contorted near the veins. Veinlets often show small scale boudinage structures. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are disseminated throughout the wallrock and are locally concentrated along vein edges but are rarely seen within the veins.		3%								
		Two parallel, 3" quartz veins 308'-309'.			14668	305.5	309.0	3.5'	4	N.D.		
		Quartz vein with tourmaline from 313.2'-314.8' is parallel to foliation (about 20° to C.A.)	20°	3%	14669	309.0	313.0	4.0'	8	N.D.		
					14670	313.0	315.0	2.0'	12	N.D.		
315.0	326.5	Flow-banded Dacite										
		stringer quartz and sulphide (2%) in crenulated, flow-banded dacite. Some stretched fragments are still visible and the rock appears to be locally tuffaceous but a fine grained, schistose banding prevails			14671	315.0	319.5	4.5'	8	N.D.		
					14672	322.3	324.5	2.2'	7	N.D.		
324.5	377.0	Pyritized Dacite Fragmental	20°	60%								
		-siliceous fragments range in size from 1/16" to about 1.5 feet. Chloritic matrix is mostly replaced by massive pyrite and pyrrhotite. In less mineralized areas, sulphides occur as stringers between rock fragments. Pyrrhotite may be later phase as it cuts & surrounds pyrite. 346'-351.7 is tuffaceous, sericitic with			14673	327.0	331.0	4.0'	22	15		
					14674	331.0	322.0	1.0'	63	60	114	56
					14675	333.6	336.4	2.8'	84	80	78	84
					14676	340.0	346.0	6.0'	69	50	72	139
				3%								
		with 3% disseminated sulphides. 351.7'-355 is bleached and brecciated with stringer quartz and 4% pyrite, and			14677	352.7	355.0	2.3'	5	N.D.		
		pyrrhotite. Fold in foliation at 352' changes core angles from 20° to C.A. to 35° to C.A. in opposite direction within one foot of core afterwhich foliation is highly contorted and irregular. 361.1' to 362.7' contains 50% pyrrhotite and some pyrite surrounding contorted fragments.		4%	14678	355.0	361.1	6.1'	8	5		
					14679	361.1	362.7	1.6'	25	5	142	110
		Rock appears porphyritic or tuffaceous in places due to coarse carbonate grains disseminated throughout the matrix. Quartz-carbonate veinlets are common and 3% sulphides are disseminated throughout. Irregular quartz			14680	362.7	367.0	4.3'	7	N.D.		
					14681	367.0	370.1	3.1'	14	5		

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT 260-Mikwam

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-6 Page 4 of 5

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	As ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm
		vein at 370.5' contains coarse sulphides and tourmaline			14682	370.1	371.1	1.0'	10	N.D.		
					14683	372.5	374.5	2.0'	4	N.D.		
377.0	453.5	Transition Zone	25°	3%								
		-core is becoming increasingly ser icitic and finer grained			14684	377.0	382.0	5.0'	21	5		
		foliation grades from flow-banded to finely laminated.			14685	382.0	387.0	5.0'	5	N.D.		
		Quartz veins and veinlets are common and pyrrhotite and			14686	387.0	392.0	5.0'	5	N.D.		
		pyrite are present as 3% disseminations and, locally,			14687	392.0	397.0	5.0'	2	N.D.		
		5-10% stringers. Carbonate occurs with quartz or by itself			14688	397.0	402.0	5.0'	7	N.D.		
		as veinlets and as open-space fillings in host rock. Rock			14689	402.0	407.0	5.0'	7	N.D.		
		is locally fractured and bleached. Quartz-rich zone from			14690	407.0	412.0	5.0'	4	N.D.		
		409' to 410' then highly fractured and bleached to 414'.			14691	412.0	417.0	5.0'	3	N.D.		
		Another quartz-carbonate rich zone from 428'-429' then			14692	425.0	427.0	2.0'	10	N.D.		
		quartz veinlets are less common, 1" quartz vein at			14693	428.0	429.0	1.0'	5	N.D.		
		437.8 contains 50% massive pyrrhotite. Rocks			14694	437.5	438.0	0.5'	30	N.D.		
		become increasingly granular, almost massive to 453.5'										
		where they become laminated and siliceous.										
453.5	462	Transition sediments	40°	1%								
		-laminated, siliceous sediments interbedded with more										
		massive granular wackes. Both types are virtually										
		nonmineralized but contain occasional thin quartz										
		veinlets										
462	477.5	Siliceous greywacke	20°	1%								
		-dark grey, fine grained, bedded to massive wackeconsisting										
		essentially of quartz and sericitic micas. Appears										
		almost cherty in places. Start to get some interbedded										
		argillite at 475'.										
477.5	488.6	Argillite	15°	5%								
		-finely laminated, locally graphitic contains up to 10%										
		stringer pyrite locally. Mineralized dextral fault			14695	479.0	484.0	5.0'	14	N.D.	126	304

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT 260-Mikwam

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-6 Page 5 of 5

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS.	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	As ppm
		offsets 3" quartz vein at 482'. Quartz-rich zone from	0°	1%	14696	485.0	488.6	3.6'	5	5
		485'-487' but core angles are almost parallel with C.A.								
		here (drilling down-dip). Host rock in this zone is highly								
		altered but contains only 1% sulphides								
488.6	507	Transition zone	25°	1%						
		-transition back into volcanics or may be a chloritized			14697	496.5	499.0	2.5'	19	10
		greywacke. Core is dark green, granular with well-defined								
		but regular foliation/bedding. Quartz-carbonate								
		stringers and veins are common but mineralization is								
		poor.								
		End of Hole - 507'								
		Note: No sludge samples taken								

R. A. Archer

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

PROJECT MIKWAM (260)

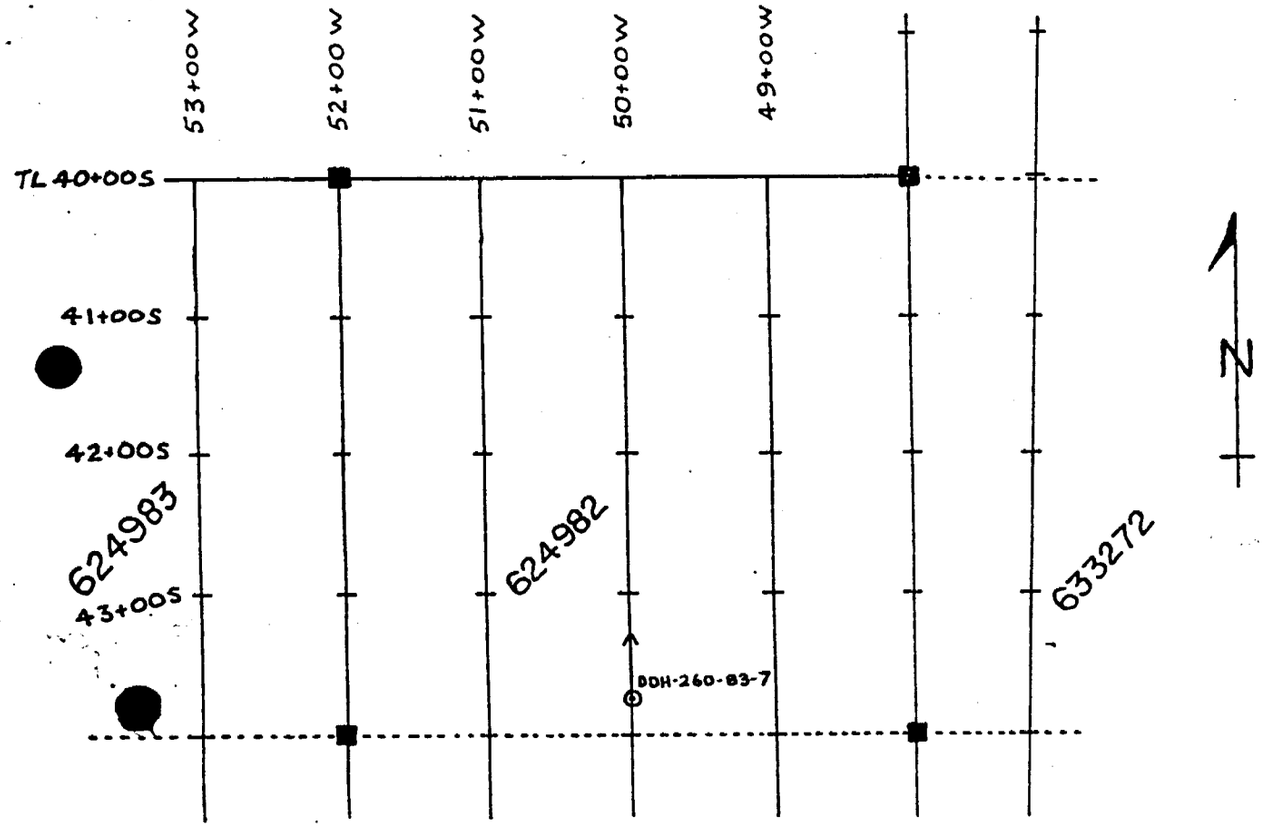
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE RECORD

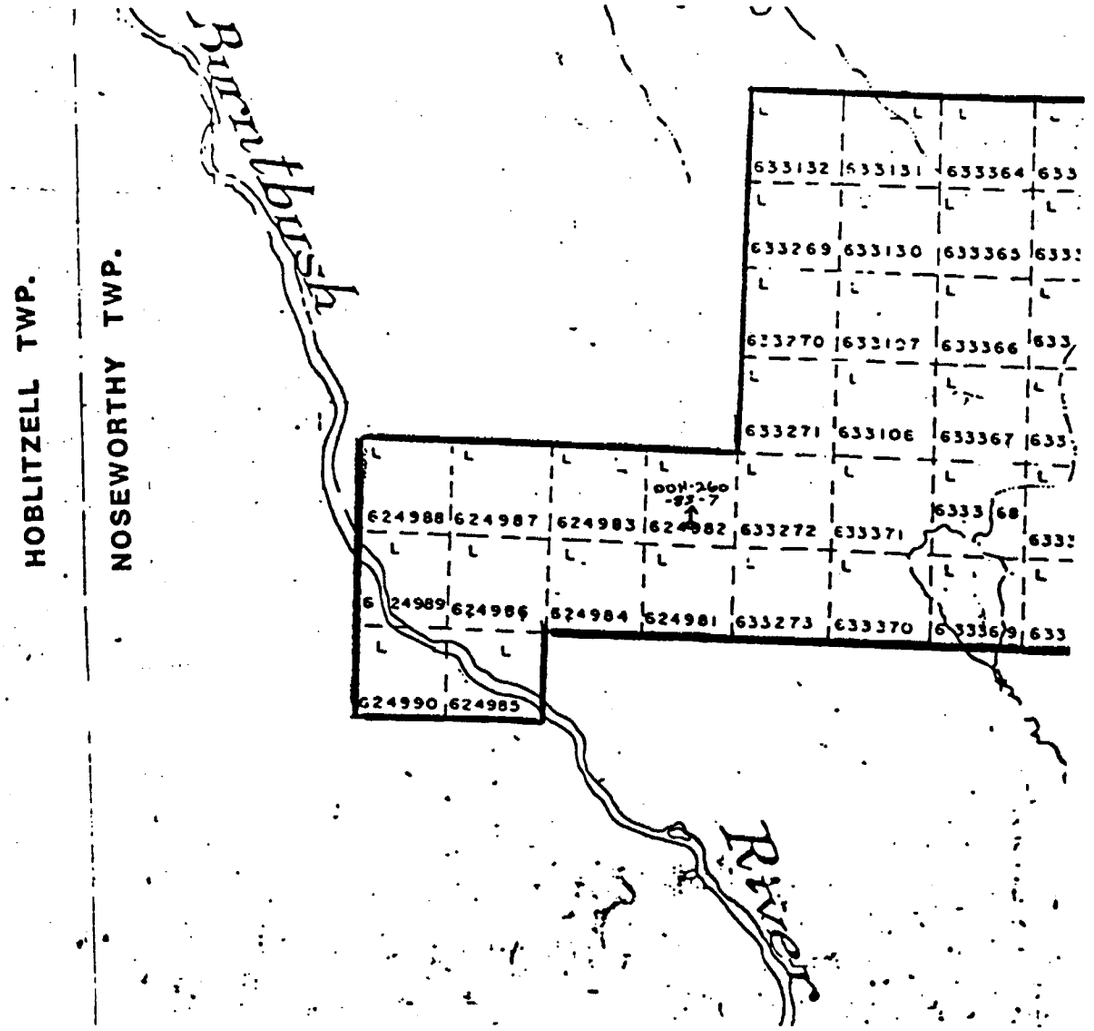
HOLE No. 260-83-7

LOCATION	DIP TEST					
AREA or TWP. Noseworthy Twp.	FOOTAGE	ANGLE		LEVEL	HORIZONTAL COMPONENT 375 ft	DATE STARTED March 15, 1983
		RECORDING	CORRECTED		VERTICAL COMPONENT 370 ft.	DATE FINISHED March 17, 1983
CLAIM No. 624982	0'	50.00°	50.00°	ELEVATION	BEARING N astro.	LOGGED BY R.A. Archer
	250'	51.75°	42.75°	LATITUDE 43+75S	LENGTH 537 feet	PURPOSE Geological/Geophysical
NTS 32E/12 UTM	530'	51.00°	42.25°	DEPARTURE L50+00W	CORE LOCATION TIMMINS	TOT. RECOVERY 100%

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION SKETCH

SCALE: 1:5000 0 50 100 150 m





NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT MIKWAM - 260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-7 Page 1 of 9

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	Analytical Result: As ppm
0	41	-overburden - clay, till and boulders								
41	49	-casing in bedrock								
49	67.5	Dacitic lapilli tuff -light grey, siliceous fragments in a sericitic, well-foliated matrix. Fragments range in size from <1mm to 5 cm in width and are typically stretched parallel to the foliation. Ankerite is pervasive throughout the matrix and with quartz in small veinlets and gashes. Ankerite-quartz intergrowths form clots in the matrix around which the micaceous material (predominantly sericite with some chlorite) "flows". Foliation is wavy and core angles often change by several tens of degrees in 10 or 20cm. Overall, core angles are predominantly about 40° to core axis. Sulphides are minor and where present, occur as disseminations and 'clots' within the matrix. Larger clots tend to follow the foliation. Pyrrhotite is more common than pyrite.	40°	<1%						
67.5	72.3	Flow-banded dacite -fragments less common now. Matrix is well foliated & made up of alternating bands of green chlorite and dark grey sericite. Quartz-ankerite veinlets are abundant and are semi-conformable to the foliation. They are often irregular in shape and vary in width from 2mm to several cm. Within the matrix ankerite is associated more with the chloritic bands than with the sericite. Core angles are variable. Pyrite is more common than pyrrhotite now.		2%	14369	67.5	72.3	4.8'	10	N.D.
72.3	75.5	Dacite -still foliated but appears more competent- fine grained	35°		14370	72.3	75.5	3.2'	5	N.D.

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT MIKWAM - 260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-7 Page 2 of 9

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	Analytical Result: As ppm
		with regular foliation at 35° to CA								
75.5	154.8	Lapilli tuff								
		-light grey siliceous fragments in a matrix of green		3%	14371	75.5	80.5	5.0'	3	N.D.
		chlorite, dark grey sericite and fine grained quartz			14372	80.5	85.5	5.0'	5	N.D.
		and ankerite. Quartz-ankerite veinlets make up 5%;			14373	85.5	90.5	5.0'	4	N.D.
		very fine, disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite is present			14374	90.5	95.5	5.0'	4	N.D.
		throughout the matrix and along borders of veinlets.			14375	95.5	99.0	3.5'	2	N.D.
		Foliation is very irregular. Rusty brown staining at 79'			14376	99.0	105.0	6.0'	4	5
		and 85.5' is due to the oxidation of ankerite as con-			14377	105.0	110.0	5.0'	4	N.D.
		firmed by a positive KCN test. Pyrite and pyrrhotite			14378	110.0	115.0	5.0'	5	N.D.
		often occur together, probably having been formed by			14379	115.0	120.0	5.0'	3	5
		exsolution, eg. at 89.2'. 1½" wide quartz vein at 98.5'			14380	120.0	125.0	5.0'	3	5
		with 1% sheared pyrite in fractures. Small irregular			14381	125.00	130.00	5.0'	4	5
		quartz vein with 2% pyrite at 122.5'. From 125'-140'			14382	130.00	135.00	5.0'	3	5
		fragments gradually get smaller until they are about			14383	135.00	140.00	5.0'	3	5
		1/8" in width. Ankerite is still pervasive but comprises			14384	140.00	145.0	5.4'	7	5
		only about 5% of matrix. Pyrite is still present as 2%	45°	22						
		disseminations. Quartz veinlets in this section contains								
		20-50% coarse ankerite.								
		Tuff coarses slightly at 145.4' and contains abundant			14385	145.4	151.5	6.1	5	10
		ankerite, sericite and 5% fine grained pyrite with		5%						
		pyrrhotite following the foliation. At 151.5' the			14386	151.5	154.8	3.3	7	5
		chlorite content increases and the matrix is more								
		greenish in colour than previously. Sulphide content		10%						
		in this section increases to 10% and ankerite is								
		pervasive throughout the matrix								
154.8	157.6	Rhyodacite								
		-dense, poorly foliated, fine grained rock with 3%		2%	14387	154.8	157.6	2.8	12	5
		magnetite crystals. Normally a dark greenish grey but								
		bleaching to a pale brownish grey has occurred								
		adjacent to fractures that are roughly conformable								
		to the foliation. Rock is highly carbonatized and both								

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT MIKWAM - 260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-7 Page 3 of 9

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	As ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm
		calcite and ankerite are present in abundance. Very										
		fine disseminated pyrite is present locally										
157.6	186.0	Dacite										
		-flow-banded, highly carbonatized (calcite and ankerite).	40°	3%	14388	157.6	162.0	4.4'	7	10		
		Carbonate occurs as pods and stringers within the matrix			14389	162.0	167.0	5.0'	3	5		
		and with quartz in veinlets. Matrix is predominantly			14390	167.0	172.0	5.0'	27	5		
		sericite with fine grained quartz-carbonate and some			14391	172.0	177.0	5.0'	5	10		
		chlorite. Very fine pyrite is disseminated throughout			14392	177.0	182.0	5.0'	10	5		
		and is most abundant next to quartz carbonate veinlets			14393	182.0	186.0	4.0'	5	5		
		2% disseminated magnetite crystals are present locally										
		1" quartz-carbonate vein at 168.9'										
		½" quartz-carbonate vein at 170.5'										
		½"quartz-carbonate vein at 176.5'										
186.0	187.7	Rhyodacite										
		-dense, poorly foliated, green-grey with 1% magnetite	40°	1%	14394	186.0	187.7	1.7'	4	3	95	150
		crystals, 1% fine pyrite										
187.7	190.6	Altered dacite with quartz										
		-25% irregular quartz-carbonate veins/sweats with		3%	14395	187.7	190.4	2.7'	3	4	86	110
		coarse sericitic alteration in adjacent wall rock.										
		Latter is flow banded dacite as above with 'pods' of										
		of carbonate and 3% disseminated pyrite. Quartz itself										
		is typically barren of sulphides except for a single										
		grain, 1 mm across, of chalcopyrite in a small quartz										
		veinlet at 190.3'.										
190.4	207.0	Dacite										
		-flow-banded, sericitic and highly carbonatized with 4%	40°	4%	14396	190.4	194.4	4.0'	8	5	76	
		fine, disseminated pyrite; 2% chalcopyrite in quartz										
		veinlet at 196.7'. Bleaching occurs next to fractures			14397	194.4	197.5	3.1'	8	5	86	
		at 197.8' and 201.0'. At 202' the sulphide content										
		increases to 5% until 207'.			14398	197.5	202.0	2.5'	10	8	74	
				5%	14399	202.0	207.0	5.0'	29	10		

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT MIKWAM - 260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-7 Page 4 of 9

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	Analytical Result: As ppm
207.0	289.1	Rhyodacite								
		-very little chlorite now, rock in composed of sericite	40°	<1%	14400	207.0	212.0	5.0'	14	10
		and fine quartz-carbonate. Pods of carbonate are common.			14401	212.0	217.0	5.0'	10	15
		Bleaching at 209' and 210'. Quartz-carbonate veinlets			14402	217.0	222.0	5.0'	11	20
		are small (less than 1" wide) but fairly common.			14403	222.0	226.6	4.6'	25	10
		Sulphides are minor and occur as fine disseminations			14404	226.6	229.4	2.8'	27	15
		adjacent to quartz veinlets. Veinlets at 214.7' and			14405	229.4	231.0	1.6'	5	40
		219.5' are 90° to C.A. Start to get some bleaching at			14406	231.0	236.0	5.0'	8	15
		226.6' and rock is highly bleached from 229.4' - 231.0'			14407	236.0	240.8	4.8'	16	40
		Rock is parti ally fractured and bleached from 242'-			14408	240.8	246.4	5.6'	10	20
		245'. At 246.4' to 248.5' rock contains 8% pyrrhotite		8%	14409	246.4	248.5	2.1'	11	N.D.
		with pyrite. Highly sericitic (coarse with contorted			14410	248.5	251.1	2.6'	26	10
		foliation) with irregular quartz-carbonate veins from			14462	251.1	256.0	4.9'	8	20
		251.1' to 258.0'. A fracture trending subparallel to		2%	14463	256.0	258.1	2.1'	5	20
		C.A. from 253.8'-255.3' is mineralized with 20% pyrite,			14464	258.1	261.8	3.7'	22	5
		druzy calcite, green chlorite and a few grains of			14465	261.8	266.3	4.5'	11	5
		arsenopyrite.			14466	266.3	271.1	4.8'	10	10
					14467	271.1	274.3	3.2'	8	10
		At 271.1' the rock becomes light grey,								
		bleached until 272.6', then a zone of quartz-carbonate								
		to 273.0' , then coarse sericite with irregular quartz								
		veinlets to 274.3. Bleached zone and quartz vein are								
		non-mineralized but sericitized zone contains 1% pyrite-								
		pyrrhotite. Coarse green chlorite is also found								
		adjacent to quartz veinlets in the sericitized zone.								
		From 274.3' to 285.4' rock contains only 1% sulphides			14468	274.3	274.8	5.5'	5	N.D.
		locally, shows varying degrees of foliation (ie. some								
		areas more granular while others are schistose) and is			14469	279.8	285.4	5.6'	3	10
		locally fractured and slightly bleached. At 285.4' rock								
		becomes more schistose with a wavy foliation; thin,			14470	285.4	289.1	3.7'	4	5
		irregular quartz veinlets are common; sulphide content								
		is 2% pyrite/pyrrhotite								

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT MIKWAM - 260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-7 Page 5 of 9

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	As ppm	Zn ppm
289.1	294.0	Quartz-ankerite vein									
		-coarse milky quartz with 15% patches of coarse ankerite		5%	14471	289.1	294.0	4.9'	12	N.D.	141
		5% pyrrhotite and pyrite (~3:1 ratio) and minor brown									
		sphalerite at 293.8. Coarse dark grey sericite is									
		present throughout the vein and the adjacent wall rock.									
		Contacts irregular.									
294.0	296.5	Quartz-ankerite veins in wall rock									
		-quartz-ankerite - sulphide - sericite veins and veinlets		4%	14472	294.0	296.5	2.5'	15	N.D.	
		in a highly contorted, brown and grey altered wallrock									
		Sectionaverages 4% sulphides (predominantly pyrrhotite)									
296.5	314.8	Rhyodacite - altered									
		-highly sericitized to 297.0' (light brownish colour)	40°	20%	14473	296.5	301.0	4.5'	64	N.D.	
		then becomes highly schistose with quartz-carbonate			14474	301.0	306.1	5.1'	11	N.D.	
		matrix and 20% stringer sulphide parallel to foliation									
		and usually associated with irregular quartz veinlets			14475	306.1	310.5	4.4'	8	NOD.	
		or sweats (these are also parallel to foliation and									
		usually less than ½" wide). This zone may represent			14476	310.5	314.8	4.3'	18	N.D.	
		orginal bedded sulphides and chert that has been									
		recrystallized and re mobilized due to metamorphism.									
		Foliation is crenulated to 307' then becomes more									
		regular. Brownish colour varies in intensity but continues									
		to 314.8' - appears to be mostly silica and sericite,									
		little carbonate here.									
314.8	331.6	Rhyodacite									
		-well-foliated with quartz-carbonate veinlets and 3%		3%	14477	314.8	319.9	5.1'	5	N.D.	
		sulphides until 317' then rock becomes more granular,			14478	319.9	325.9	6.0'	2	5	
		poorly foliated and non-mineralized until 319.9'. From									
		here the host rock remains the same but it is riddled			14479	325.9	330.4	4.5'	5	N.D.	
		with quartz "sweats" (1/8" to 4" across) with associated			14480	330.4	331.6	1.2'	19	N.D.	
		coarse sericite, chlorite, carbonate and 3% pyrrhotite									
		and pyrite. Quartz vein (4") at 331' contains 5% massive									

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT MIKWAM - 260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-7 Page 6 of 9

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	As ppm	Zn ppm
		pyrite and pyrrhotite with associated coarse sericite and chlorite.									
331.6	362.5	Interflow sediments									
		-appear similar to rhyodacites in colour and composition and are probably derived from them, however these rocks	40°	1-2%	14481	331.6	334.2	2.6'	8	5	
		are granular, siliceous and poorly foliated, Sericite, chlorite and carbonate are still present but are fine grained within the matrix. 1-2% sulphides (mostly pyrite) are present as very fine disseminations spread evenly throughout the matrix and as occasional fine stringers parallel to the foliation. Quartz-carbonate veinlets (up to 1.5 wide still occur but are non-mineralized			14482	339.8	343.0	3.2'	14	20	
		Six-inch, irregular quartz vein at 352.5' contains fragments of wall-rock —coarse sericite, chlorite and biotite as well as some ankerite and minor sulphides. From this vein to 355.5' the rocks contain increasing amounts of white calcite giving the core a speckled appearance and increasing amounts of pyrite (disseminated and stringers types) up to 8% from 354.5' to 355.6'		8%	14483	352.0	355.6	3.6'	4	N.D.	
		From 355.6' to 362.5' the rocks are moderately schistose and locally, quite chloritic. 3% finely disseminated pyrrhotite from 357.5' to 359.4'. ½" quartz-carbonate vein at 358'.			14484	355.6	359.4	3.8'	7	N.D.	
362.5	366.4	Ash tuff									
		-well-foliated, highly carbonatized (ankerite), medium grained tuff. 1-2% pyrrhotite disseminated throughout as well as in few thin (1/16") stringers with reddish brown sphalerite at 365'		1-2%	14485	362.5	366.4	3.9'	3	N.D.	154

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT MIKWAM
HOLE No. DDH-260-83-7 Page 7 of 9

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	As ppm	Zn ppm
366.4	399.7	Rhyodacite									
		-well-foliated but in a more regular fashion than the previous flow banding ie. more like bedding or laminations now. Locally granular or argillaceous, may be transitional into sediments. thin quartz veinlets parallel to foliation have bluish tint and may be recrystallized chert. Quartz veins at 367.5', 371.3' and 372' cross-cut foliation slightly (about 70-80° to CA) and show associated sericite-chlorite-carbonate-sulphide mineralization. Sulphides are predominantly pyrrhotite with some pyrite and occur as disseminations and fine stringers. Becomes increasingly siliceous towards 400'	35°	1-2%	14486	367.0	368.0	1.0'	4	N.D.	
					14487	371.0	373.5	2.5'	11	N.D.	
					14488	376.2	381.0	4.8'	23	N.D.	
					14489	381.0	387.0	6.0'	19	5	
					14490	387.0	390.0	3.0'	8	N.D.	
					14491	392.4	395.0	2.6'	7	5	
					14492	396.7	399.7	3.0'	12	N.D.	
399.7	408.6	Cherty mudstone									
		-finely laminated, light grey, composed of very fine grained quartz, sericite and locally, green chlorite. Adjacent to quartz veins sericite and chlorite are recrystallized into coarse clots, with 2% pyrrhotite and pyrite and minor biotite	35°	2%	14493	399.7	404.0	4.3'	7	N.D.	
					14494	404.0	408.4	4.4'	7	N.D.	
408.6	413.2	Interflow sediments									
		-granular, bedded, volcanic-derived grey wacke. Few quartz veinlets, minor sulphides	40°	<1%							
413.2	419.6	Mudstone									
		-finely laminated, chlorite and sericite - rich, highly contorted due to "intrusion" of quartz veins. The latter are sub-parallel to the laminations, are light grey to milky-white in colour and have coarse sericite-chlorite-biotite clots within the vein and along borders. May be minor tourmaline. Pyrite is minor. Rock is light green to light brown (possibly due to partial kaolinization of sericite). Coarse ankerite is also present in the veins		<1%	14495	413.2	419.6	6.4'	5	N.D.	

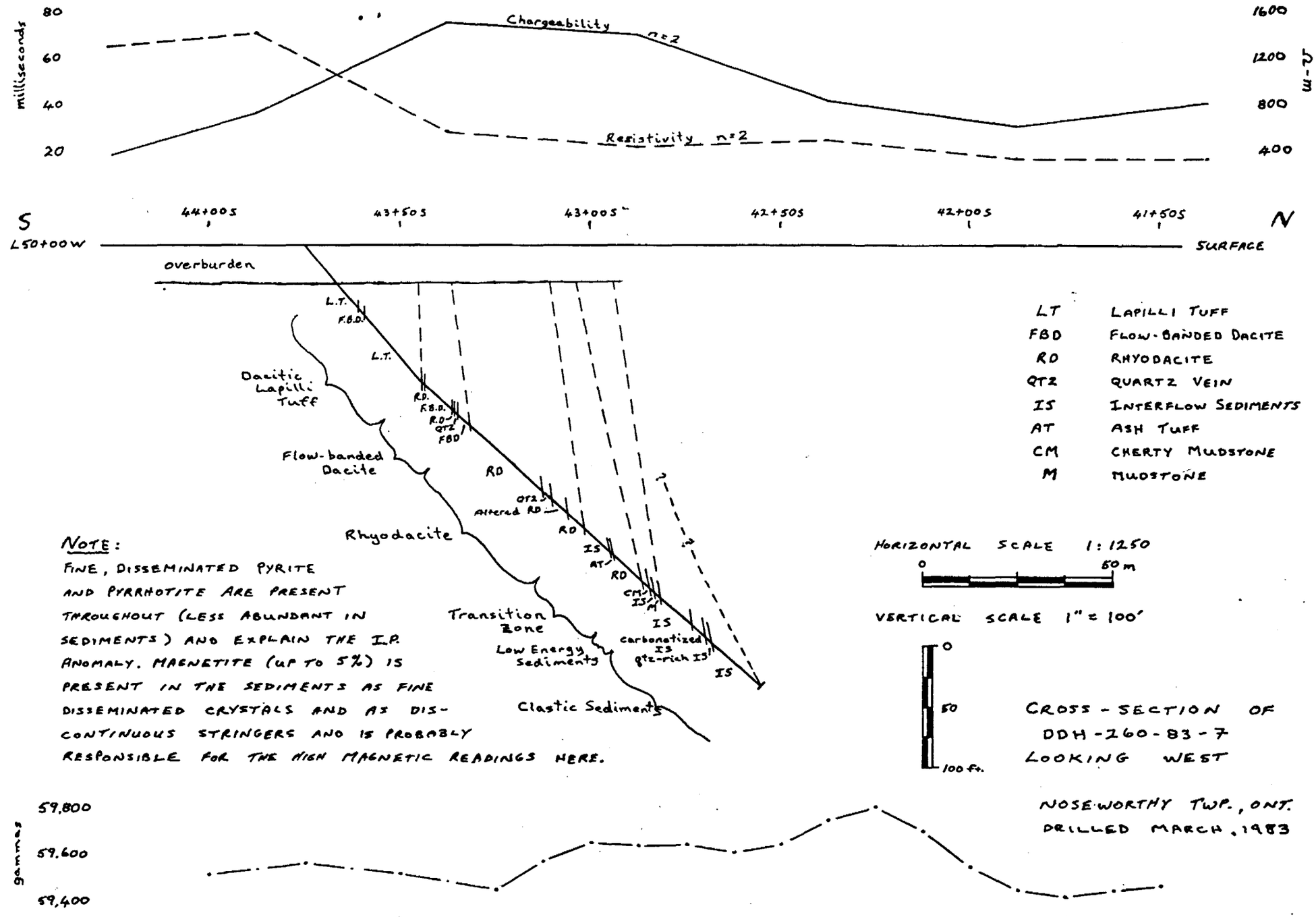
NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT Mikwam - 260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-7 Page 8 of 9

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	Analytical Result: As ppm
419.6	454.0	Interflow sediments								
		-transitional over a few feet from mud stone into a granular, more massive grey wacke-type sediment. Quartz	40°	<1%	14496	419.6	424.4	4.8'	3	10
		-ankerite veining is common, however, sulphide mineralization is minor. Rock is locally cherty, very fine			14497	424.4	429.2	4.8'	4	N.D.
		grained and contains abundant calcite in fractures, in			14498	436.0	437.0	1.0'	5	N.D.
		the matrix and with quartz (+ ankerite) in veinlets.			14499	442.0	443.0	1.0'	10	N.D.
		Tourmaline is present in two small quartz veins at 436.7'			14500	450.0	451.0	1.0'	4	N.D.
		and 442.5' (minor pyrite also). One inch wide quartz vein at 450.6' has 4% associated pyrite in adjacent wall rock. Start to get 3% magnetite crystals at 449.2'								
454.0	469.1	Highly carbonatized sediment								
		-finely laminated but medium grained and 25% ankerite crystals (average 1 mm in size) give the rock a tuffaceous appearance. Matrix is made up of chlorite, sericite and magnetite which give the rock a well-defined foliation. Calcite alteration begins at 466' and ankerite decreases some what and becomes finer grained.	45°	<1%						
469.1	474.1	Quartz rich sediment								
		-zone of patchy quartz with coarse chlorite, sericite and 3% pyrite in the wallrock. The wall rock itself also appears somewhat silicified. Discontinuous stringers of magnetite are also found throughout this zone (about 5%) and give the rock a strong magnetic signature		2%	14614	469.1	474.5	5.4	5	N.D.
474.1	537.0	Interflow sediments								
		-still strong carbonatization (calcite and arkerite). 3% disseminated magnetite crystals are present to 480'. Pyrite occurs locally, parallel to foliation/bedding and may be recrystallized bedded pyrite. Rock appears	35°	1%						


80
60
40
20
milliseconds
Chargeability n=2
Resistivity n=2
1600
1200
800
400
Ω-m
S
N
44+00S
43+50S
43+00S
42+50S
42+00S
41+50S
L50+00W
SURFACE
overburden
L.T.
F.B.D.
L.T.
Dacitic Lapilli Tuff
R.D.
F.B.D.
R.D.
QTZ
FBD
Flow-banded Dacite
RD
QTZ
Altered RD
RD
Rhyodacite
IS
AT
RD
CM
IS
M
IS
carbonatized IS
qtz-rich IS
IS
Transition Zone
Low Energy Sediments
Clastic Sediments
LT LAPILLI TUFF
FBD FLOW-BANDED DACITE
RD RHYODACITE
QTZ QUARTZ VEIN
IS INTERFLOW SEDIMENTS
AT ASH TUFF
CM CHERTY MUDSTONE
M MUDSTONE
NOTE:
FINE, DISSEMINATED PYRITE AND PYRRHOTITE ARE PRESENT THROUGHOUT (LESS ABUNDANT IN SEDIMENTS) AND EXPLAIN THE I.P. ANOMALY. MAGNETITE (UP TO 5%) IS PRESENT IN THE SEDIMENTS AS FINE DISSEMINATED CRYSTALS AND AS DISCONTINUOUS STRINGERS AND IS PROBABLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HIGH MAGNETIC READINGS HERE.
HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:1250
0
50 m
VERTICAL SCALE 1" = 100'
0
50
100 ft.
CROSS-SECTION OF DDH-260-83-7 LOOKING WEST
NOSEWORTHY TWP., ONT.
DRILLED MARCH, 1983
gammas
59,800
59,600
59,400

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT MIKWAM - 260

HOLE No. DDH-260-83-7 Page 9 of 9

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE AND DESCRIPTION (alteration, structure, mineralization)	CORE ANGLES TO AXIS	% SULPHIDES	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Analytical Result: Au ppb	As ppm
		tuffaceous, locally, where carbonate (calcite and ankerite) becomes coarse grained. Quartz carbonate veinlets are thin but occur fairly often and at 20-25° to C.A. Set of fine fractures, parallel to these veinlets occurs from 504' to 505.5'. At 509' the foliation shallows drastically and is highly contorted to 513' then again from 515' to 516'. Irregular quartz vein/sweat at 514.5'-515.5' contains the usual coarse chlorite and sericite as well as 2% magnetite crystals and 2% pyrrhotite and pyrite. Host rock is non-mineralized. Foliation shallows down hole such that it is 20° to C.A. at 537'.	20°		14615	514.5	515.5	1.0'	7	N.D.
		End of hole - 537'								

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Report of Work

32E12SE0088 18 NOSEWORTHY

900

#263

d date on a separate form for each to be recorded (see table below).
ical work use form no. 1362 "Report ogical, Geophysical, Geochemical and

Name and Postal Address of Recorded Holder

Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd.

33 Yonge St., Suite 370, TORONTO, Ontario. M5E 1T2

Inspector's Licence No.

A-37767

Summary of Work Performance and Distribution of Credits

Total Work Days Cr. claimed: 3160

for Performance of the following work. (Check one only)

- ☐ Manual Work
- ☐ Shaft Sinking Drifting or other Lateral Work.
- ☐ Compressed Air, other Power driven or mechanical equip.
- ☐ Power Stripping
- ☒ Diamond or other Core drilling
- ☐ Land Survey

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Work Days Cr.	Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Work Days Cr.	Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Work Days Cr.
L.	624981	20	L.	624989	20	L.	633270	20
[redacted]	624982	20	[redacted]	624990	20	[redacted]	633271	20
	624983	20		633106	20		633272	20
	624984	20		633107	20		633273	20
	624985	20		633130	20		633312	20
	624986	20		633131	20		633313	20
	624987	20		633132	20		633330	20
	624988	20		633269	20		633331	20

Required Information eg: type of equipment, Names, Addresses, etc. (See Table below)

Hole No.	Claim No.	Depth	No. of Samples	Date Drilled	No. of Days of Credit
260-83-3	L.633564	850'	36	Feb. 26-March 3, 1983	886
260-83-4	L.633355	627'	25	March 5-7, 1983	652
260-83-5	L.633367	517'	20	March 9-11, 1983	537
260-83-6	L.624982	507'	20	March 12-14, 1983	527
260-83-7	L.624982	537'	21	March 15-17, 1983	558
		3038			3160

Drilling contracted to:

Dominik Drilling Inc.
P.O. Box 247
VAL D'OR, Quebec
J9P 4P3

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
ASSESSMENT FILES
RESEARCH OFFICE
SEP 30 1983
RECEIVED

LARDER LAKE MINING DIV.
RECEIVED
SEP 14 1983
AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

RECORDED SEP 14 1983
REC. No.

Date of Report: Aug 24, 1983

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature): R.A. Archer

Certification Verifying Report of Work

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the Report of Work annexed hereto, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and the annexed report is true.

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying

R.A. Archer, P.O. Box 1430, TIMMINS, Ontario. P4N 7N2

Date Certified: Aug 24, 1983

Certified by (Signature): R.A. Archer

Table of Information/Attachments Required by the Mining Recorder

Type of Work	Specific information per type	Other information (Common to 2 or more types)	Attachments
Manual Work Shaft Sinking, Drifting or other Lateral Work	Nil	Names and addresses of men who performed manual work/operated equipment, together with dates and hours of employment.	Work Sketch: these are required to show the location and extent of work in relation to the nearest claim post.
Compressed air, other power driven or mechanical equip.	Type of equipment		
Power Stripping	Type of equipment and amount expended. Note: Proof of actual cost must be submitted within 30 days of recording.	Names and addresses of owner or operator together with dates when drilling/stripping	

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
L.	633332	20
	633334	20
	633335	20
	633336	20
	633337	20
	633338	40
	633339	40
	633340	40
	633341	40
	633342	40
	633343	40
	633344	40
	633345	40
	633346	40
	633347	40
	633348	40
	633349	40
	633350	40
	633351	40
	633352	40
	633353	40
	633354	40
	633355	40

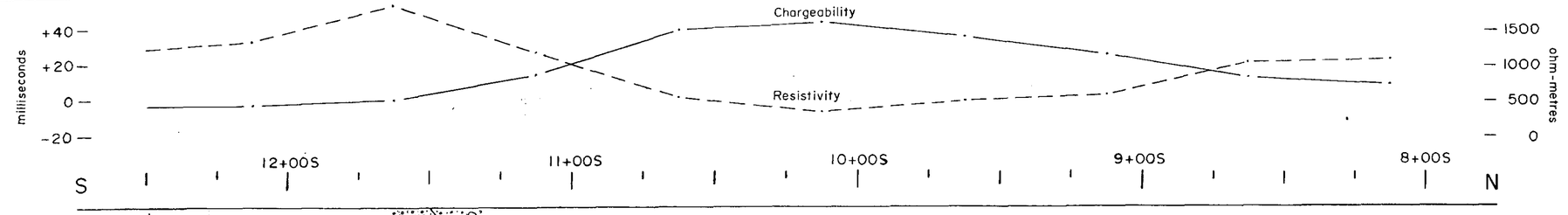
Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
L.	633356	40
	633357	40
	633358	40
	633359	40
	633360	40
	633361	40
	633362	40
	633363	40
	633364	40
	633365	40
	633366	40
	633367	40
	633368	40
	633369	40
	633370	20
	633371	20
	633439	20
	633440	20
	633441	20
	633442	20
	633443	20
	633444	20
	633445	20

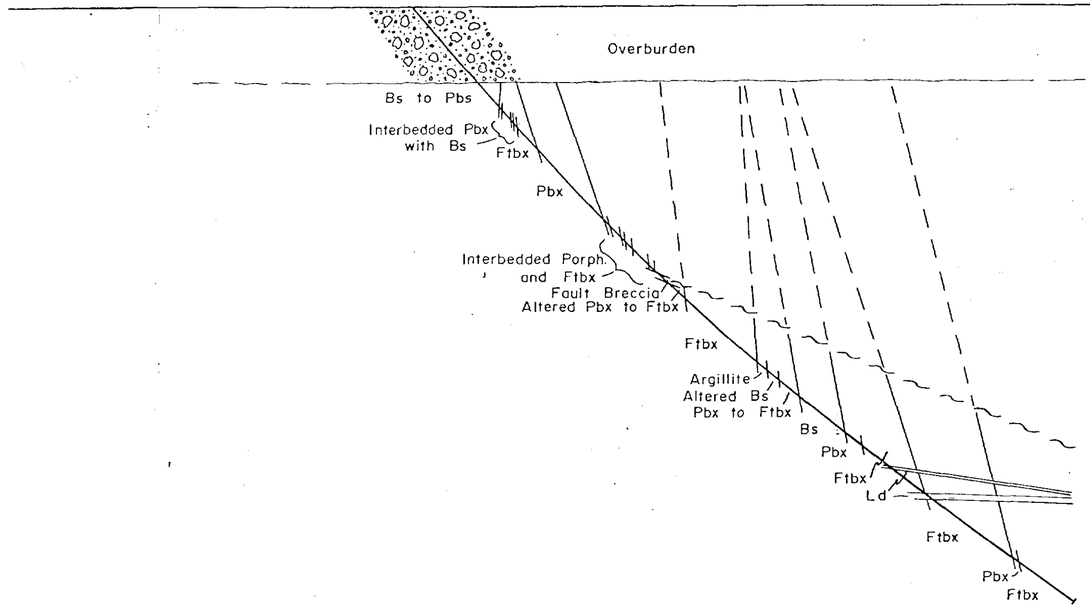
Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
L.	633446	20
	633447	20
	633448	20
	633449	20
	633450	20
	633451	20
	633548	20
	633549	20
	633550	20
	633551	20
	633552	40
	633553	20
	633554	40
	633555	20
	633556	20
	633557	20
	633558	20
	633559	20
	633560	20
	633561	40
	633562	20
	633563	20
	633564	20

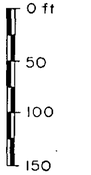
Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
L.	633565	20
	633566	20
	633641	60
	633642	60
	633643	20
	633644	20
	633645	20
	633646	20
	633647	20
	633648	20
	633649	20
	633650	20
	633651	20
	633652	20
	633653	20
	633654	20
	633655	20
	633656	20
	634364	20
	634365	20
	634366	40
	634367	40
	634368	20
	634369	20

TWO HOLE PUNCH FOR DRILL LOG FORMAT... AND TRIM TO THIS LINE





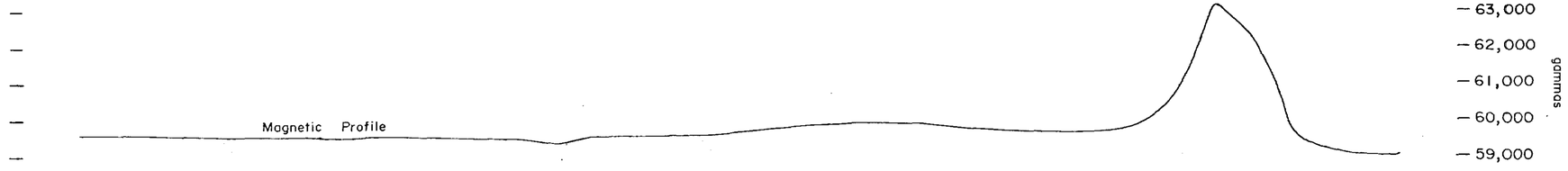
Vertical Scale



Note: Both the fault and the lamprophyre dykes appear to strike in a northwesterly direction and have a steep southwesterly dip.

LEGEND

Ld	Lamprophyre dyke
Porph.	Rhyolite Porphyry
Ftbx	Flow-top Breccia
Pbx	Pillow Breccia
Pbs	Pillow Basalt
Bs	Massive or Flow Basalt
	Lithological contact – observed, assumed
	Fault



NEWMONT EXPLORATION

DRILL HOLE SECTION

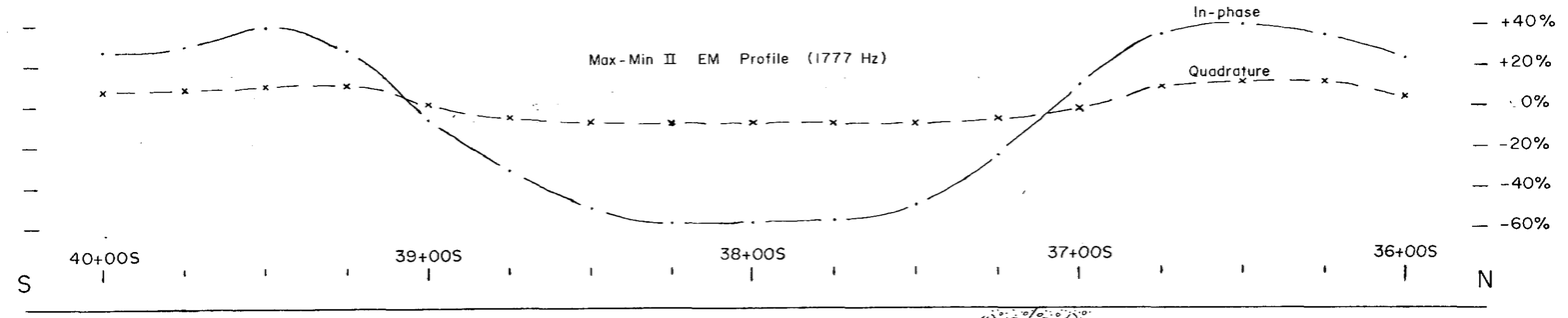
Hole no: DDH-260-83-3	
Property: MtKWAM-260	
Horizontal scale: 1:1250	
Vertical scale: 1"=100'	
Line: 20+00 E	**Station:** 11+ 0 S
Azimuth: 000°	**Angle:** -50° **Depth:** 850'
Twp/Area: Noseworthy Twp.	**Province:** Ontario
NTS: 32 E/12	**Drilled by:** DOMINIK
Drawn by: RAA	**Date:** May, 1983

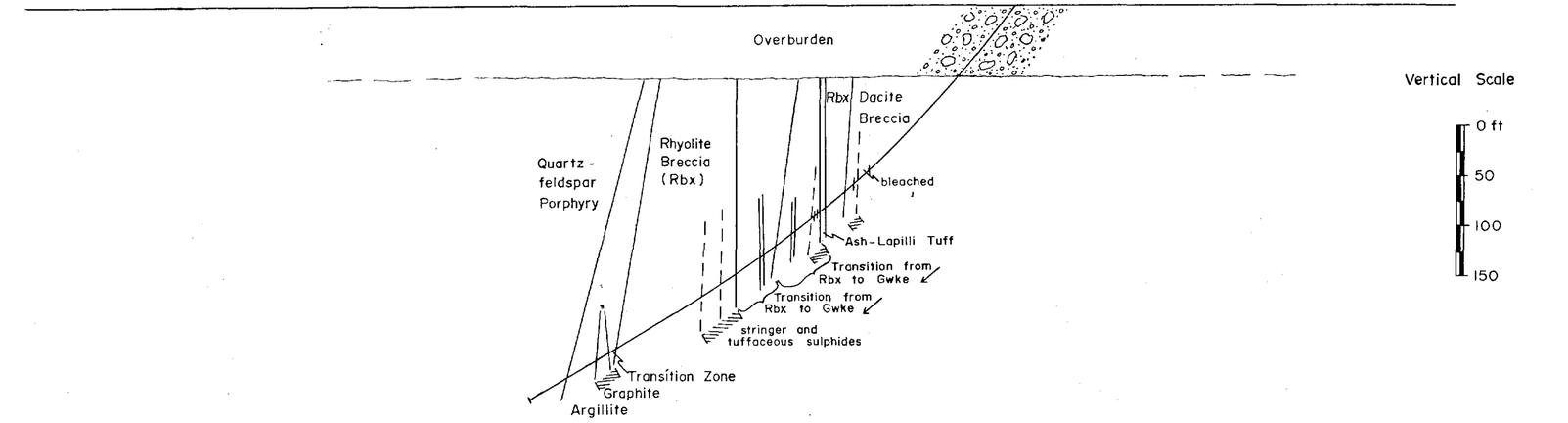
Underlying geology: Archean basalt, relatively unaltered and poorly mineralized, with interbedded graphitic argillite and cross-cutting fault and lamprophyre dykes

Purpose of drill hole: To test broad IP anomaly adjacent to magnetic high

RPB

TWO HOLE PUNCH FOR DRILL LOG FORMAT AND TRIM TO THIS LINE

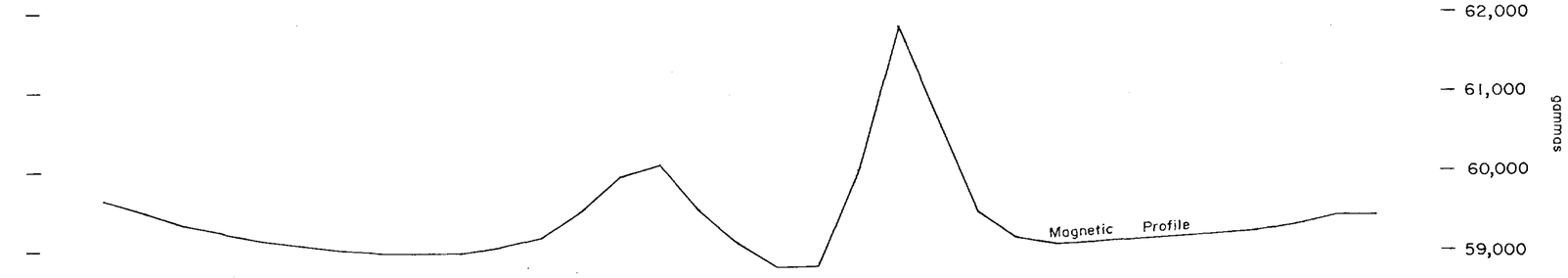




Vertical Scale

LEGEND

Gwke	Greywacke
Rbx	Rhyolite breccia
	Lithological contact
	Contact of sulphidic tuff/breccia
	Zone of heavy sulphides (>5%)



NEWMONT EXPLORATION

DRILL HOLE SECTION

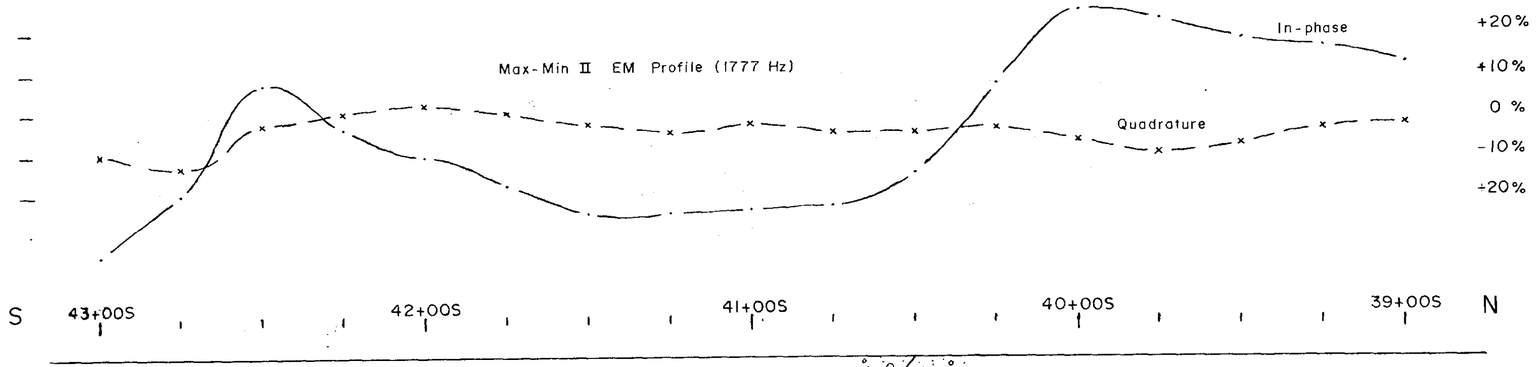
Hole no: DDH-260-83-4	
Property: MIKWAM - 260	
Horizontal scale: 1:1250	
Vertical scale: 1" = 100'	
Line: 30+00W	**Station:** 37+12.5 S
Azimuth: 180°	**Angle:** -50° **Depth:** 627'
Twp/Area: Noseworthy Twp.	**Province:** Ontario
NTS: 32E/12	**Drilled by:** DOMINIK
Drawn by: RAA	**Date:** May, 1983

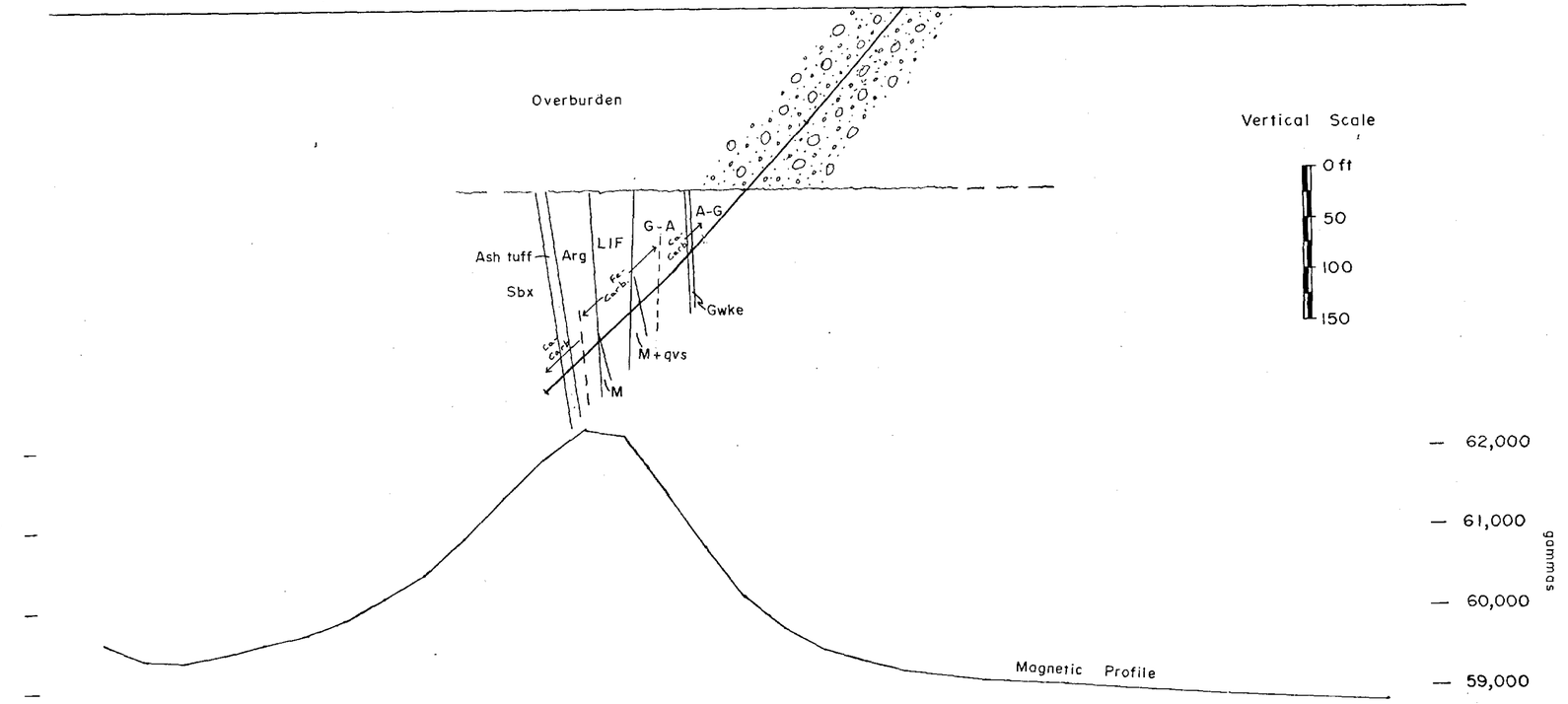
Underlying geology: Archean felsic, sulphidic volcaniclastic breccia overlain by argillite (locally graphitic) and quartz-feldspar porphyry

Purpose of drill hole: To test broad EM conductor and double magnetic peak

RPB

TWO HOLE PUNCH FOR DRILL LOG FORMAT AND TRIM TO THIS LINE





Vertical Scale

LEGEND

A-G	Argillite with interbedded greywacke
Gwke	Bedded greywacke
G-A	Greywacke with interbedded argillite
M(+qvs)	Mudstone (with quartz veins)
LIF	Laminated Iron Formation
Arg	Argillite
Sbx	Volcaniclastic sediments
\	Lithological contact
\ \	Limit of Fe-carbonate alteration

NEWMONT EXPLORATION

DRILL HOLE SECTION

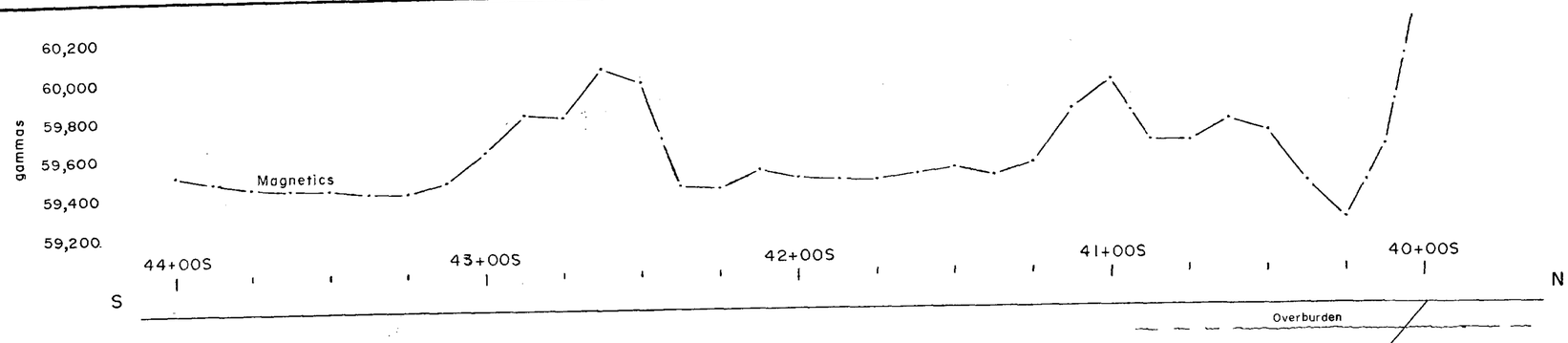
Hole no: DDH-260-83-5	
Property: MIKWAM-260	
Horizontal scale: 1:1250	
Vertical scale: 1" = 100'	
Line: 36+00W	**Station:** 40+50S
Azimuth: 180°	**Angle:** -50° **Depth:** 517'
Twp/Area: Noseworthy Twp.	**Province:** Ontario
NTS: 32E/12	**Drilled by:** DOMINIK
Drawn by: RAA	**Date:** May, 1983

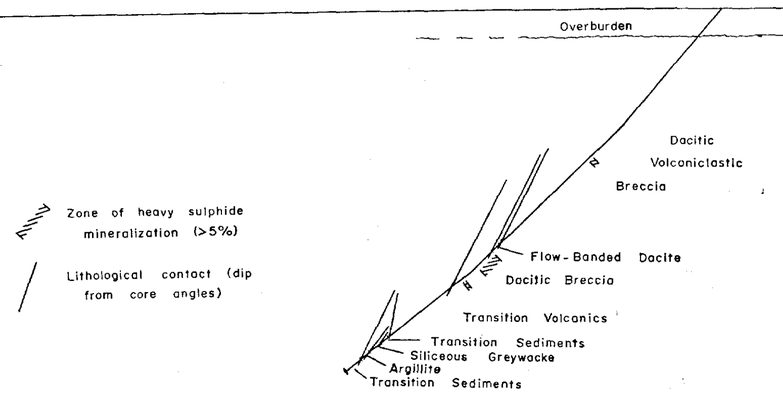
Underlying geology: Archean laminated iron formation within argillaceous to graphitic sediments

Purpose of drill hole: To test broad EM conductor and magnetic high

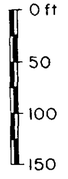
RPB

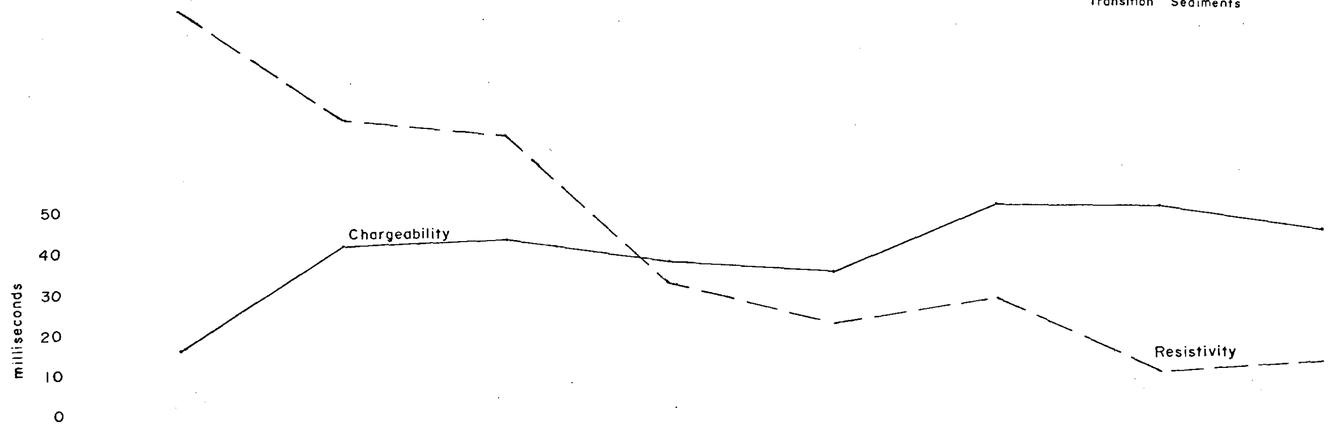
VO HOLE PUNCH FOR DRILL LOG FORMAT AND TRIM TO THIS LINE →

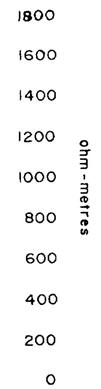




Vertical Scale







Underlying geology:	Archean dacitic volcaniclastic breccia with disseminated to massive sulphide mineralization
Purpose of drill hole:	To test broad IP anomaly and double-peaked magnetic high

RPB

NEWMONT EXPLORATION

DRILL HOLE SECTION

Hole no: DDH-260-83-6		
Property: MIKWAM - 260		
Horizontal scale: 1:1250		
Vertical scale: *1" = 100'*		
Line: 51+00W	**Station:** 40+00S	
Azimuth: 180°	**Angle:** -50°	**Depth:** 507'
Twp/Area: Noseworthy Twp.	**Province:** Ontario	
NTS: 32E/12	**Drilled by:** DOMINIK	
Drawn by: RAA	**Date:** May, 1983	