

DDH MD 35 : A less resistive zone of 10 ohm m at 105 m on the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m spacings shows up on the 10 m and 20 m spacings as an internal polarization source. A magnetite-fluorite  $\pm$  garnet  $\pm$  chlorite skarn containing 1 - 5% pyrrhotite was intersected from 101.4 m to 107.0 m. Assays from this interval average 1000 ppm Sn and approximately 900 ppm W.

DDH MD 38 : The most significant features observed were low resistivity zones of 10 ohm m at 67 m and 105 m. Massive limestone with minor black shale bands are recorded for the zone 56.90 m to 68.6 m. From 68.8 m to 69.8 m a brecciated zone healed by quartz-calcite cement is recorded. No obvious explanation for the low resistivity is apparent at 67 m. From 105.6 m to 107.3 m a black-brown muddy limestone with minor pyrite was intersected in a section of massive limestone. No cave fill was intersected in this section.

DDH MD 39 : The most significant feature observed was a zone of low resistivity (40 ohm m) and high conductivity (110 m volts/volt) at 167.5 m which coincides with a narrow zone of chlorite - diopside - magnetite - pyrite (to 10%) skarn. Another low resistivity zone (30 ohm m) with moderate chargeability (50 m volts/volt) is associated with magnetite - chlorite skarn at 197.5 m.

Mise a la Mass/Applied Potential surveys were carried out on SMD 9 and MD 39. Reports by Scintrex are included in Appendix 3.

DDH SMD 9 : The applied potential survey indicated that the pyrrhotite mineralization was not very continuous. It appears to dip to the north towards a possible NW trending fault. The mineralization appears to be restricted to the vicinity of the borehole, as is verified by drill holes SMD 21 and MD 35.