MISPEC
MISPEC RESOURCES INC.

AR97-039

REPORT OF WORK
ST. PAUL CLAIM GROUP,
PICTOU COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

EL 01494, 01494A,
01494B & 01494C

11-E-7-D

Mispec Resources Inc.
Suite 1400, 70 University Ave.,
Toronto, Ontario

L.D. Rankin
March 17,1997

SUMMARY

A total of 236.0 meters of diamond drilling was completed on the St. Paul property in January and February of 1997. The purpose of the 1997 drill program was to further access the potential for replacement-type base metal mineralization in the Lower Windsor carbonate units on the St. Paul property. Drill targets were selected on the basis of an earlier gravity survey and geological interpretations.

The first hole ,SP-97-1, encountered poor ground conditions and was stopped at a depth of 54 meters. A second drill hole , located 1.3 kilometers northwest of SP-97-1 reached the Silurian basement target after passing through a relatively thick Canso-Windsor sequence. A good width of basal Windsor Group carbonate was encountered in this hole but no evidence of base metal enrichment , replacement or alteration (dolomitization) was seen. The Bridgeville iron ore horizon which underlies the Lower Windsor Group Holmes Brook Formation was sampled as well as the upper part of the Silurian basement.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The mineral potential of the St. Paul claim group was assessed in part by Mispec Resources Inc. in 1995 - 1996. Work carried out at this time included soil and stream sediment analyses and prospecting.The southeast extension of the Bridgeville iron ore horizon was also tested at this time by.a series of three shallow diamond drill holes .

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II. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The St. Paul claim group is located in the south-central part of Pictou County, roughly 16 kilometers south-southeast of the town of Stellarton (Figure 1).

Access to the property is afforded by paved highways that follow along both sides of the East River of Pictou and originate at Stellarton. The Archibald and Centerdale Roads allow for good access to the west half of the claim group. Private woods roads and trails also allow for good access to most claims.

III. PROPERTY STATUS

The St. Paul property comprises 73 contiguous mineral exploration claims(four mineral exploration licenses) staked on Oct. 21, 1996.

License	Tracts	Claims	Ref. Map	Anniversary Date
01494	26 27	E EFGH KLM NOP	11-E-7-D	Oct. 21, 1996 (A. Hudgins)

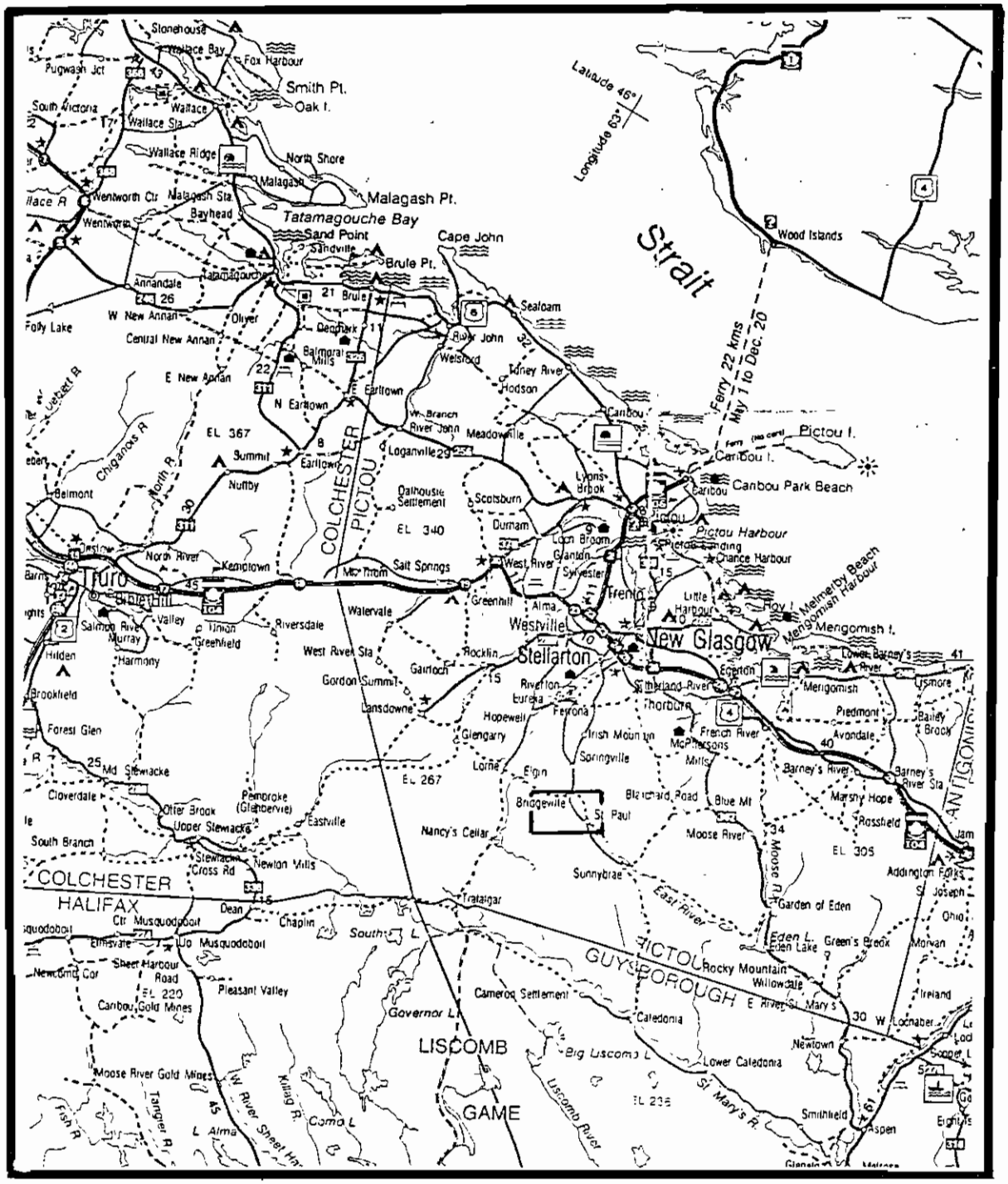


Fig. 1 General location of the St. Paul claim group, Pictou Co., N.S. (Scale: 1 inch to 10 miles)

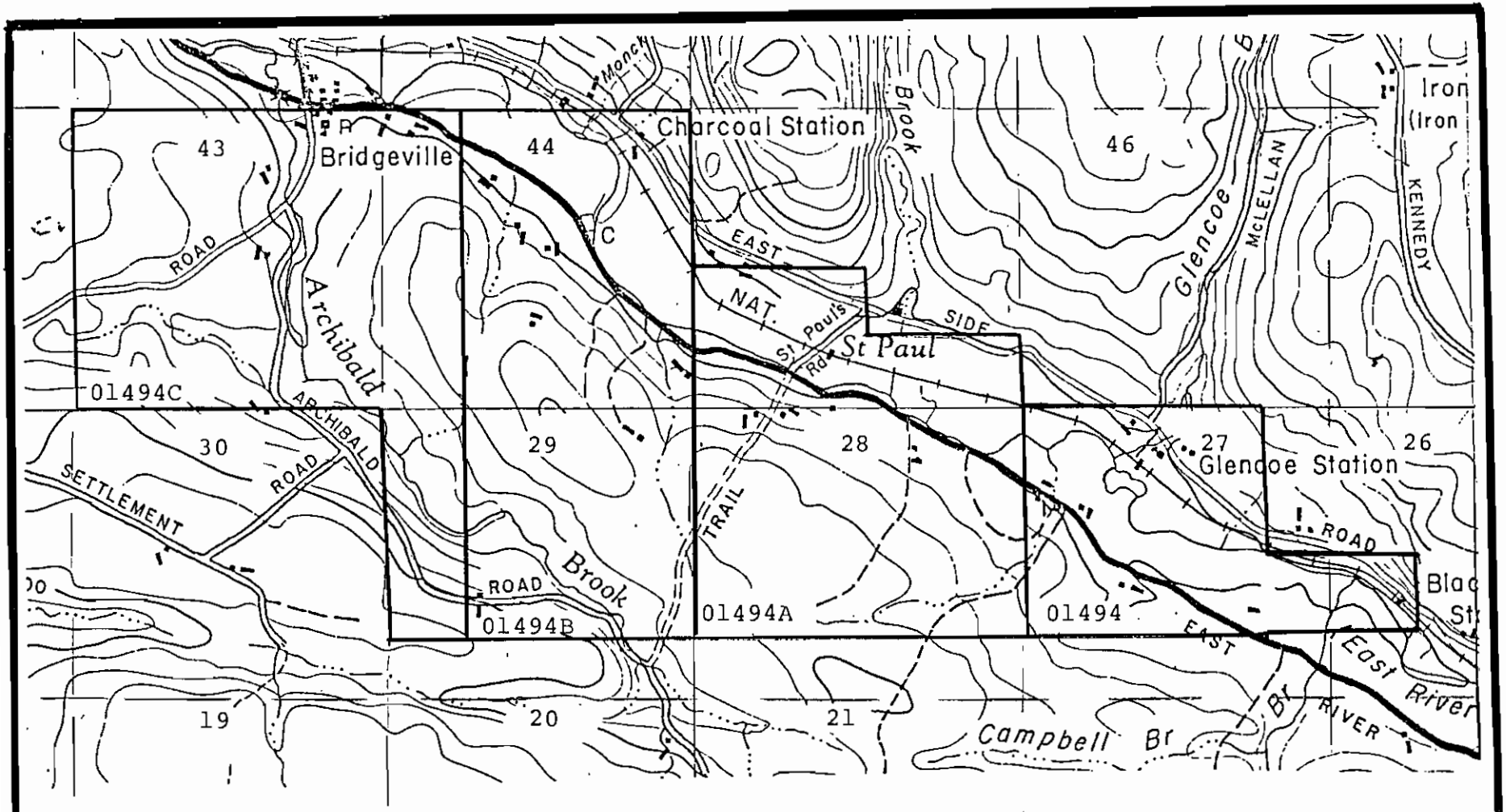


Fig. 2 Tracts and claims contained in the St. Paul Claim Group
EL 01494, EL 1494(A), EL 01494(B) & EL 01494(C)
REF. MAP 11-E-7-D ; SCALE 2 inches to 1 mile

01494A	28	EFGH JKLM NOPQ	11-E-7-D	Oct 21, 1996 (J. Hudgins)
	45	ABCD EF		
01494B	29	FGH JKL OPQ	11-E-7-D	Oct 21, 1996 (Don Black)
	44	ABC FGH JKL OPQ		
01494C	29 43 44	EMN all claims DEMN	11-E-7-D	Oct 21. 1996 (S. Chase)

IV. PREVIOUS WORK

The mining and smelting of iron ore at Bridgeville, Pictou County, was carried out intermittently from 1828 to 1903. Historical records suggest that roughly 188,000 tons of "good grade" limonite-goethite ore was removed from a number of shafts and open cuts along the Silurian - Carboniferous contact east of the village of Bridgeville. A fairly detailed account of the mining operations in the Bridgeville area are contained in Iron Deposits of Nova Scotia by J.D. Wright (1975).

A regional geochemical survey by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1957-58 outlined a number of base-metal stream sediment anomalies in the upper drainage basin of the East River of Pictou. Over the past 30 years a number of grassroots exploration programs have been carried out in the region. A brief summary of the exploration efforts by various companies and individuals in the Springdale-Centerdale-Sunnybrae area follows:

1960	McIntyre Porcupine Mines, regional stream sediment analyses
1962	Nova Scotia Dept. of Mines, diamond drilling (Springville Quarry)
1963	Noranda Exploration, soil geochemistry, EM and SP, trenching (Moore Option)
1965-69	Moore, J., induced polarization and diamond drilling
1969-71	Imperial Oil, regional stream sediment analyses
1977	Cheveron Canada Limited, geological mapping & regional stream sediment analyses

1978 N.L. Industries Ltd., geological mapping, airborne mag., geochemical survey
1983 Claymore Management Limited, geological mapping, soil geochemistry, VLF-EM
1984 Bluestack Resources Ltd., regional and detailed soil geochemistry, prospecting
1988 J.A. Leslie & Associates, silt and till geochemistry, gravity and trenching
1991-92 Scotia Prime Minerals, geology, prospecting, gravity, ground mag., VLF-EM, and diamond drilling
1995-96 Mispec Resources Inc., geological mapping, silt and soil geochemistry, prospecting, diamond drilling

V. GEOLOGY

(A) Regional Geology

The oldest rocks in the Bridgeville-Springville area are siltstones and mafic volcanics of the Silurian Arisaig Group. These rocks are locally exposed along the west flank of the Antigonish Highlands (Figure 3)

North of the Chedabucto-Cobequid Fault the Arisaig Group is unconformably overlain by Lower Carboniferous age limestones and evaporates (Holmes Brook & Bridgeville Formations resp.). The Holmes Brook Formation is the basal Windsor limestone member in the Stellarton Basin and is equated to the Gays River Fm. in the Shubenacadie Basin and the Macumber Fm. in the Minas Basin; both, were host to past producing lead-zinc-silver deposits. The Holmes Brook & Bridgeville Formations make up the lower part of the Windsor Group in the Stellarton Basin.

A disconformity or possibly a regional unconformity separates the Lower Windsor and Upper Windsor members. The Upper Windsor in the Stellarton Basin is made up of the Forbes Lake Fm. and the Churchville Fm.. The older, Forbes Lake Formation, comprises maroon to pale grey to red shale, mudstone and paraconglomerate (minor limestone) while the Churchville Formation is described as " typically maroon or reddish-brown sandstone, shale and mudstone in numerous small-scale fining-upward cycles intercalated locally with sheets of limestone and grey fossiliferous mudstone "(Giles, 1982).

Conformably overlying the Windsor Group in the south of the Stellarton Basin are Carboniferous clastic sediments that have been assigned to the Canso Group. These sedimentary rocks are described by Giles (1982) as reddish-brown sandstones and shales with intercalated grey banded shales.

South of the Chedabucto-Cobequid Fault is an older (Devonian to Early Carboniferous) sedimentary sequence mapped as Horton Group and described as interbedded grey shale, siltstone and fine sandstone.

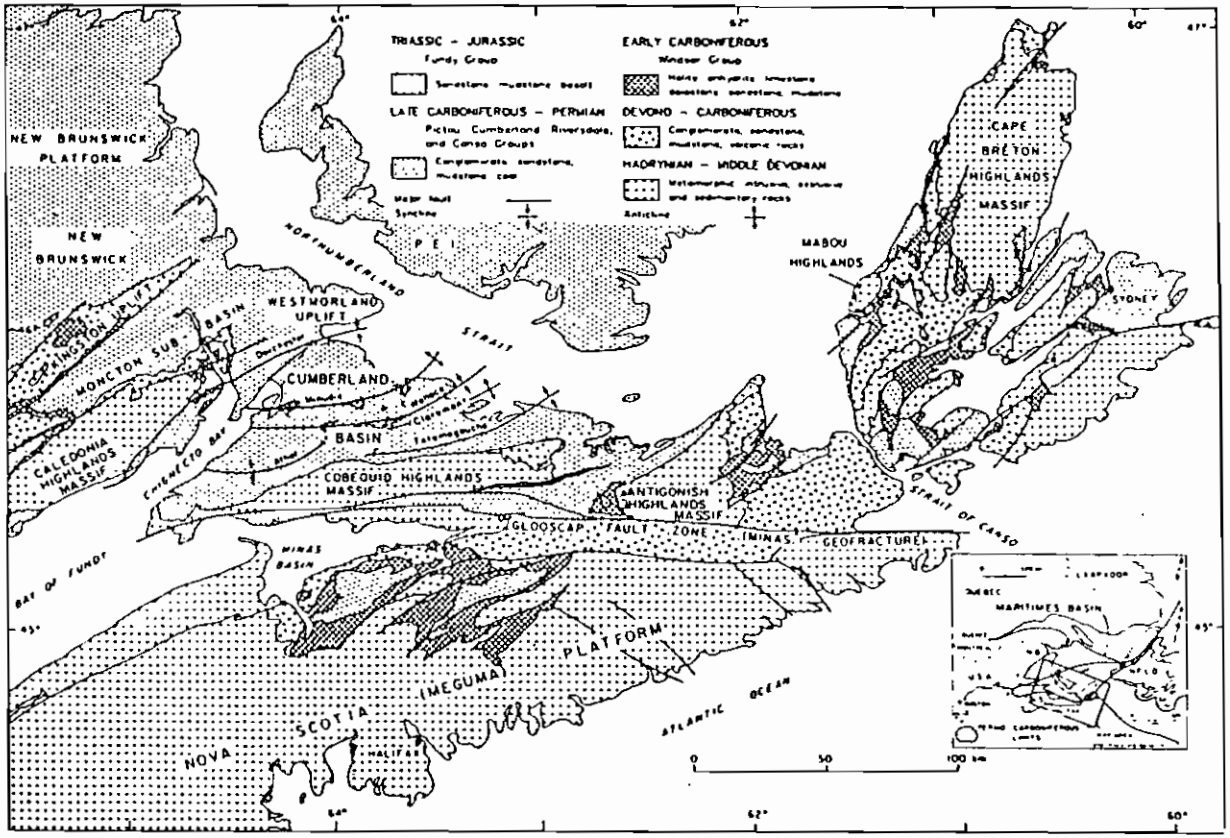


Fig. 3 Regional Geology; major structural features of northern Nova Scotia (Ryan et al. 1989)

The Chedabucto-Cobequid Fault System itself is an east-west series of faults which extend across the south-central part of the province. The effects of movement on parts of this major regional structure, through time, are not well understood. Nevertheless , its presence has undoubtly had a profound influence on the development of marginal sedimentary basins as well , it has also served as a conduit for assending igneous bodies and hydrothermal solutions .

The Siluro-Carboniferous strata north of the Cobequid-Chedabucto Fault has been folded about east-west to northeasterly axes and is cut by numerous northeast or northwest trending faults.

It is believed that the Stellarton Basin was formed by subsidence intersperced with periods of uplift along a series of deep seated faults during the waning stages of the Acadian Orogeny. The infilling of the basin with a mixture of marine and terrestrial lithologies indicates that the fault systems continued to be active throughout the basin's evolution

Local Geology

The St. Paul property is located near the most south boundary of the Carboniferous Stellarton Basin. Along the northeast margins of the claims the Windsor Group lies unconformably upon Precambrian basement rocks of the Antigonish Highlands. Lithologies found within this older basement sequence include fossiliferous green-grey siltstones, black shales, mafic volcanics and volcanic pyroclastics(Wright, 1962, Giles, 1982). The fossiliferous siltstones are Silurian in age and occur at or near the top of the basement sequence.

The lowermost member of the overlying Windsor Group sequence is the Holmes Brook Formation which is described by Giles (1982) as "generally a laminated , peloidal and oolitic thinly stratified limestone ". However local variations in the nature and thickness of the Holmes Brook Formation are not uncommon . Coral reef build-ups do occur and these present themselves as potential traps for replacement type lead-zinc mineralization. Information on the basal Windsor carbonate unit in the St. Paul area comes from a series of three holes drilled in the spring of 1996 as well as from a single hole completed in February of 1997.

The Holmes Brook Formation is conformably overlain by the Lower Windsor Bridgeville Formation. The Bridgeville Formation is mainly an evaporate sequence (gypsum-anhydrite) with numneous thin calcareous or limy horizons. Karst topography is developed in areas underlain by the Bridgeville Formation ; especially, where faulting of the Windsor sequence has occurred. The flat lying valley encompassed by the present claims is dotted with sink holes that frequently define linear trends or fault traces.

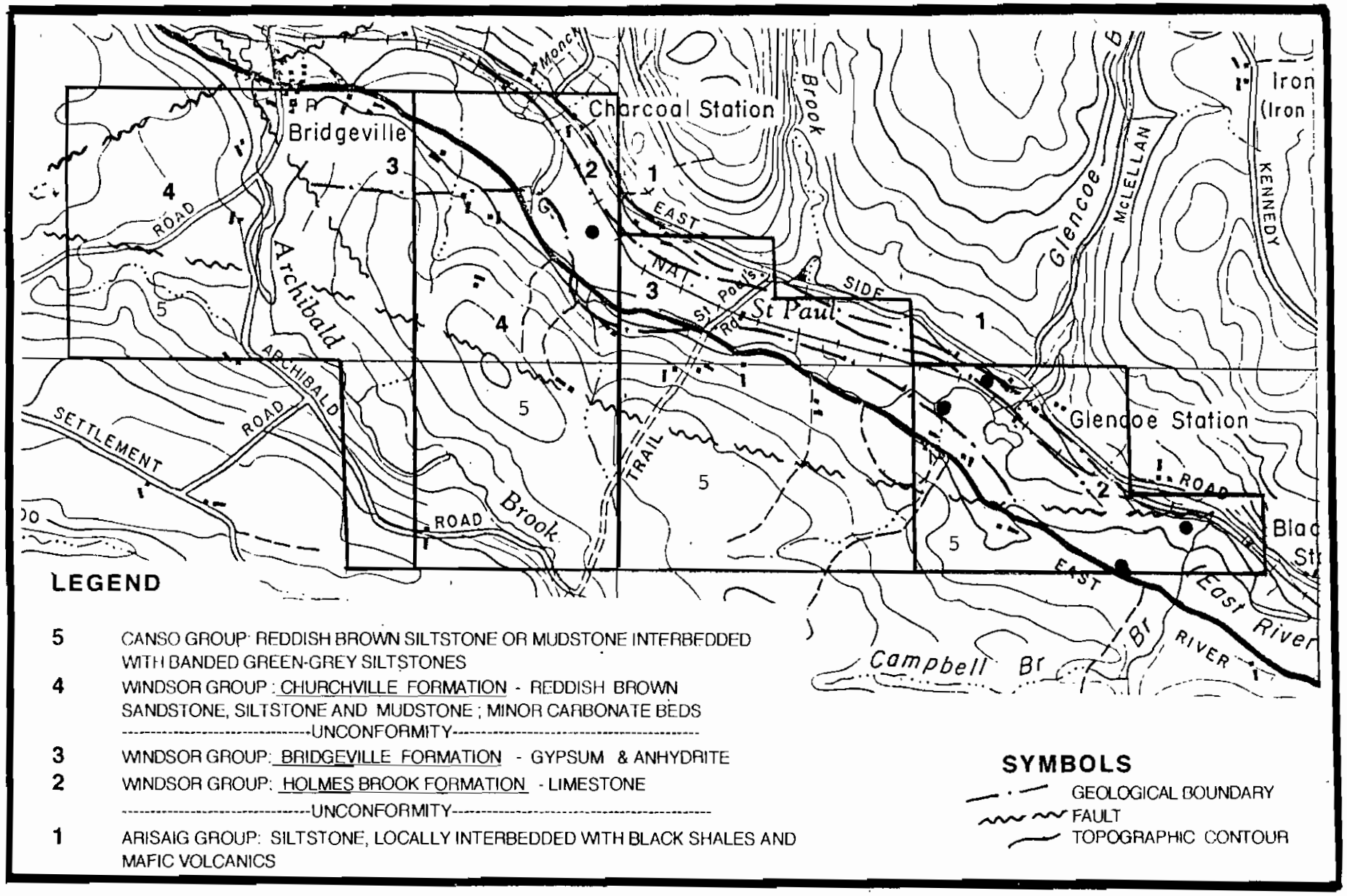


Figure 4. Local bedrock geology, St. Paul claim group (Scale 2 inches to 1 mile)

Unconformably overlying the evaporite member of the Lower Windsor Group are reddish-brown mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the Churchville Formation. Locally the Churchville Fm. also contains thin beds of limestone and grey fossiliferous shale.The Churchville Fm.which is locally regarded as the uppermost member of the Windsor Group is conformably overlain by the Canso Group . The Canso Group locally comprises " reddish brown sandstones and shale with intercalated grey banded siltstone and mudstone." (Giles 1982) As can be seen in Figure 4 , the southwest margin of the St. Paul claim group is underlain by the Canso Group.

Locally the above stratagraphic sequence is cut by regional faults; two of these faults , the west-northwest trending Centerdale Fault and the north-northwest trending Springville Fault are shown on Figure 4. Probably related to the original faulting that gave rise to the basin it is believed that many of these large faults were active throughout the entire Carboniferous period.

Iron ore was mined and smelted at Bridgeville between 1828 and 1903. The majority of the iron ore, at this time, came from a series of shafts and open cuts located along the Windsor -Silurian contact . This contact extends along the northeast margin of the present claims and while most of the iron ore mined came from the Bridgeville area small iron showings have also been found between Monck Brook and Sunnybrae. Wright (1962) describes the iron deposits as black to light brown limonite and goethite. Manganese as well as vein-type iron carbonate and barite are found in and about some of the old workings.

Many of the Bridgeville iron ore deposits would appear to be confined to erosional irregularities within the Silurian basement and it has been suggested that the iron ore depositrs are supergene deposits formed by the leaching of underlying iron carbonate stockworks by circulating groundwaters. Certainly remobilized iron is seen in the overlying Windsor limestones but no significant replacement of the limestone is recognized in drilling to date on the St. Paul property.

VI. WORK PROGRAM 1997

In January and February of 1997 a program of diamond drilling was carried out on the St. Paul property.The diamond drilling was contracted out to Logan Drilling Limited of Stewiacke, Nova Scotia. A total of 236 meters of drilling was completed in two separate holes. Diamond drill hole SP-97-1 (Figure 5) was drilled down dip of SP-96-2 and was designed to test a broad gravity feature. Unfortunately the drill hole encountered very poor ground conditions and had to be stopped . Debris or rubble recovered from the bottom of the hole indicated that intensely fractured limestone with stockworks calcite veining was present at a depth of 54 meters.

A second drill hole SP-97-2 was collared down dip of SP-96-1 and was designed to sample the basal Windsor carbonate unit in proximity to the Springville Fault. The hole which was drilled vertically (-90 degrees) provided a good, all be it strongly faulted ,section through this part of the basin. (Appendix D) A total of 28.3

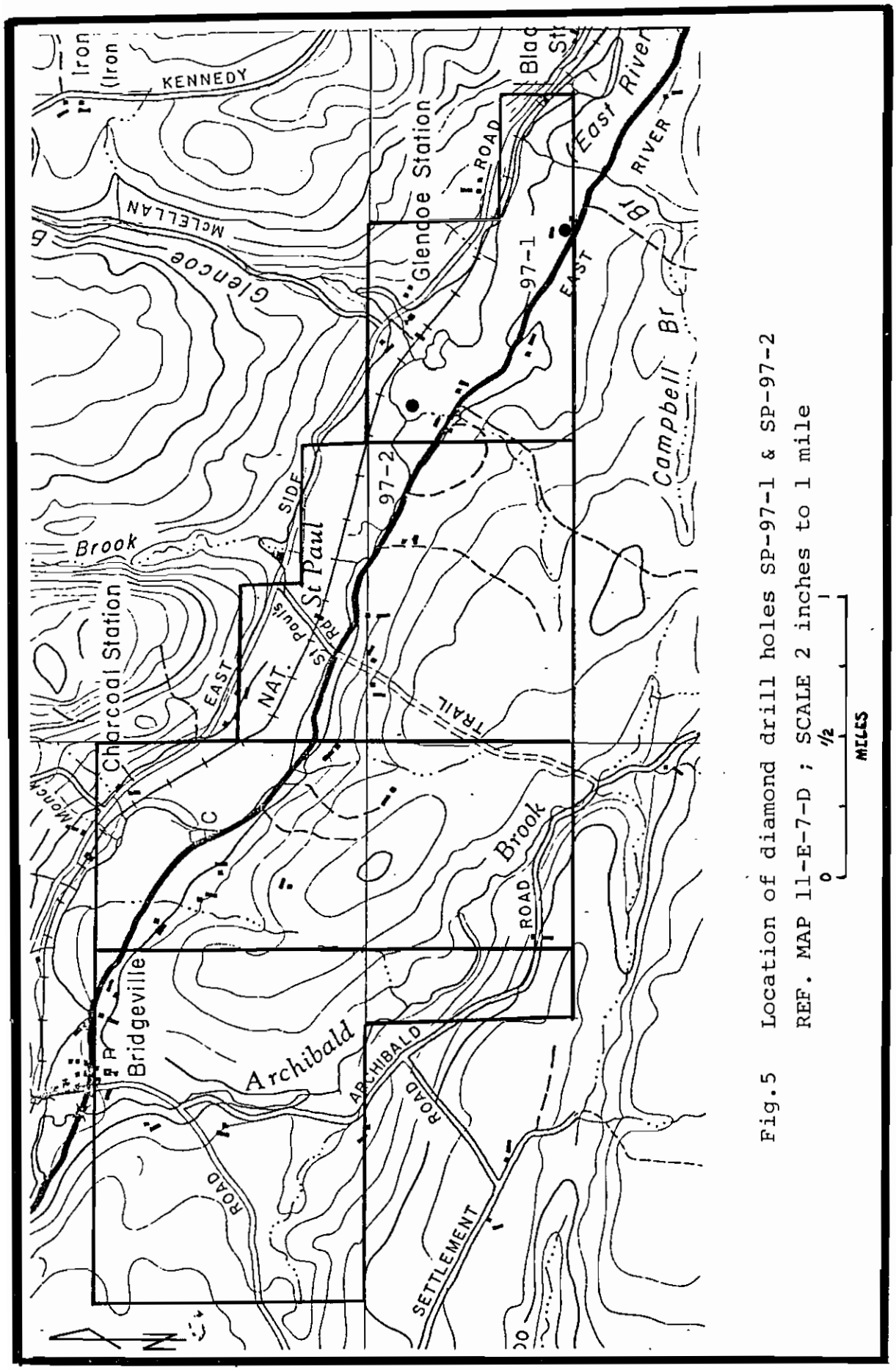


Fig.5 Location of diamond drill holes SP-97-1 & SP-97-2

REF. MAP 11-E-7-D ; SCALE 2 inches to 1 mile

meters of Lower Windsor limestone was intersected, the latter being underlain by 5.7 meters of Bridgeville-type iron formation (Fe-Mn enriched semi-consolidated fossil soil ?). The underlying Silurian siltstones in SP-97-2 are typically medium to dark greenish-grey, massive and non calcareous. Changes in the siltstone as one nears the unconformity include increased reddish-brown hematite staining (oxidation) , increase fine hematite veining (stockworks) and bleaching .

A total of seven one meter samples were taken from SP-97-2. Most of these samples were from the Lower Windsor carbonate unit . A single sample of the underlying iron-manganese zone was collected. All of the above core samples were shipped to Xral Laboratories, Don Mills , Ontario where a multi-element analyses (ICP-70 nitric aqua regia digestion) of the samples was carried out . The results of the analyses are presented in Appendix B with the sample intervals contained in the detailed diamond drill logs in Appendix C.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A total of 236.0 mefers of diamond drilling was completed on the St. Paul property in January and February of 1997. The first hole ,SP-97-1, encountered poor ground conditions and was stopped at a depth of 54 meters. A second drill hole , located 1.3 kilometers northwest of SP-97-1 reached the Silurian basement target after passing through a relatively thick Canso-Windsor sequence. A good width ot basal Windsor Group carbonate was encountered in this hole but no evidence of base metal enrichment , replacement or alteration (dolomitization) was seen. The Bridgeville iron ore horizon which underlies the Lower Windsor Group Holmes Brook Formation was sampled as well as the upper part of the Silurian basement. While the Bridgeville iron horizon is geochemically enriched in a variety of elements including Cu-Pb-Zn , the enrichment, is most likely attributed to the high manganese content of the zone and the scavenging nature of manganese minerals . It is recommended that no further work be carried out on the St. Paul property at this time.

Respectfully Submitted

L.D. Rankin
Project Geologist

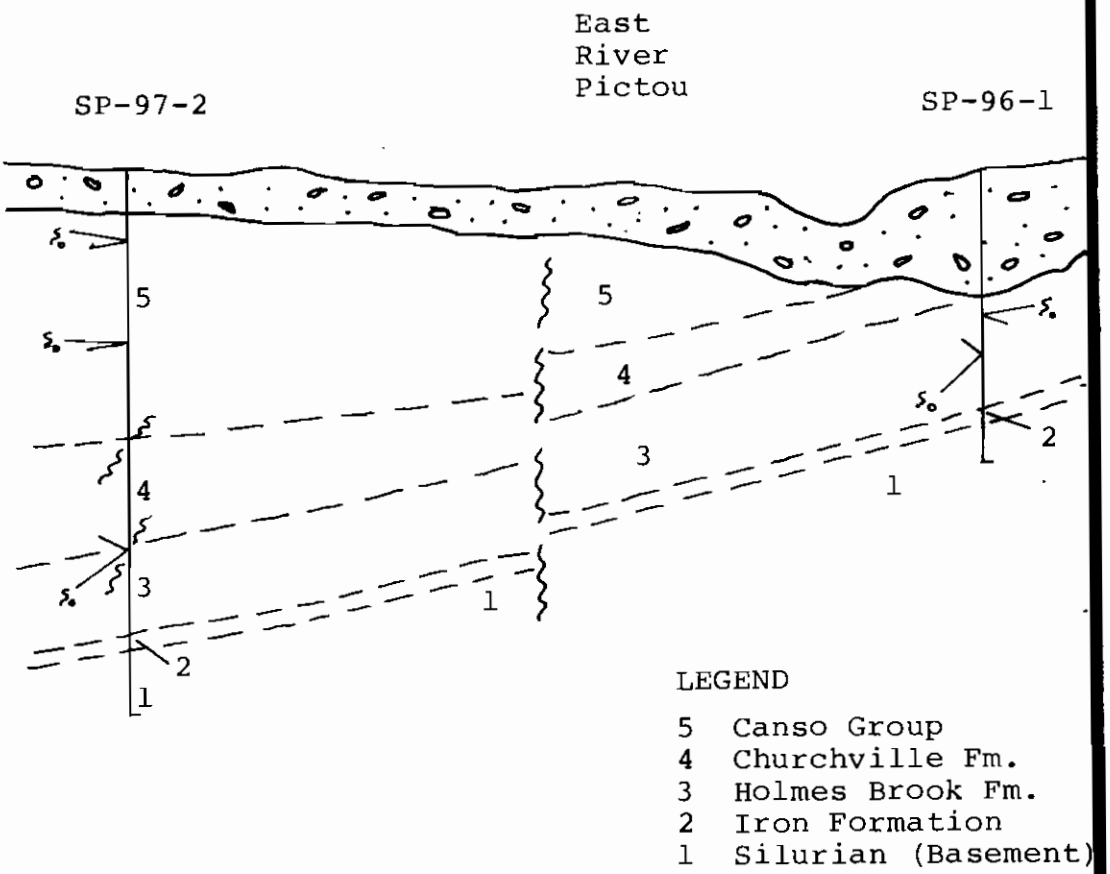


Fig. 6 Geological cross section - St. Paul claim group; east-west section looking north; Scale 1:2500

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

The author, Darrell Rankin, is an exploration geologist residing in Kentville, Kings County, Nova Scotia.

The author was educated at Acadia University (BSc, 1972) and the University of New Brunswick (MSc., 1980). Since 1973 the author has worked for the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and for numerous mining companies.

The report being submitted at this time is based on work (compilation of earlier work as well as supervision of recent work) carried out by the author between November 18, 1996 and February 28, 1997.

REFERENCES

Black, D., 1995, Report of Work Performed, East River of Pictou Claim Group, Pictou Co., N.S.; NSDM Report

Giles, P.S., 1978, Windsor Group Stratigraphy, p.77-80 in Mineral Resources Division, Rept. of Activities, 1978; NSDM Report 77-1

Giles, P.S., 1982, Geological Map of the Eureka Area, Central Nova Scotia, Paper 82-3

Murray, D.A., 1975, Limestones and dolomites of Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia Dept. of Mines; Bulletin no. 2, 155p

Nova Scotia Research Foundation, 1964, Bouger Gravity Map of the Bridgeville Area, OFM 64-045

Wright, J.D., 1975, Iron Deposits of Nova Scotia, Economic Geology Series 75-1, NSDM

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

MISPEC RESOURCES INC.

ST. PAUL PROPERTY
PICTOU COUNTY, N.S.
(NOVEMBER 18, 1996 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1997)

EXPLORATION LICENSE 01494

DIAMOND DRILLING	23396.25
TRANSPORTATION	730.56
WAGES	3183.25
PROPERTY DAMAGES	450.00
ASSAYS	110.25
MISCELLANEOUS (MAPS, ROOM & BOARD,SHIPPING CHARGES, PHONE ,ETC.)	407.75
TOTAL	28,278.06

APPENDIX B

DIAMOND DRILL CORE ANALYSES

XRAL Laboratories
A Division of SGS Canada Inc.

1885 Leslie Street
Don Mills, Ont.
Canada M3B 3J4
Telephone (416) 445-5755
Fax (416) 445-4152

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
REPORT 12597

TO: MISPEC RESOURCES INC.
ATTN: DARRELL RANKIN
C/O DON BLACK
P.O. BOX 4
GREAT VILLAGE
N.S. B0M 1L0

CUSTOMER No. 2284

DATE SUBMITTED
25-Feb-97

WORKORDER 13729-

TOTAL PAGES 4

14 PULPS

	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	METHOD CODE		METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	METHOD CODE
BE PPM	ICP	.5	ICP-70	ZN PPM	ICP	.5	ICP-70
NA %	ICP	.01	ICP-70	AS PPM	ICP	3.	ICP-70
MG %	ICP	.01	ICP-70	SR PPM	ICP	.5	ICP-70
AL %	ICP	.01	ICP-70	Y PPM	ICP	.5	ICP-70
P %	ICP	.01	ICP-70	ZR PPM	ICP	.5	ICP-70
K %	ICP	.01	ICP-70	MO PPM	ICP	1.	ICP-70
CA %	ICP	.01	ICP-70	AG PPM	ICP	.2	ICP-70
SC PPM	ICP	.5	ICP-70	CD PPM	ICP	1.	ICP-70
TI %	ICP	.01	ICP-70	SN PPM	ICP	10.	ICP-70
V PPM	ICP	2.	ICP-70	SB PPM	ICP	5.	ICP-70
CR PPM	ICP	1.	ICP-70	BA PPM	ICP	1.	ICP-70
MN PPM	ICP	2.	ICP-70	LA PPM	ICP	.5	ICP-70
FE %	ICP	.01	ICP-70	W PPM	ICP	10.	ICP-70
CO PPM	ICP	1.	ICP-70	HG PPM	ICP	1.	ICP-70
NI PPM	ICP	1.	ICP-70	PB PPM	ICP	2.	ICP-70
CU PPM	ICP	.5	ICP-70	BI PPM	ICP	5.	ICP-70

*** UNLESS INSTRUCTED OTHERWISE WE WILL DISCARD PULPS IN 90 DAYS ***
AND REJECTS IN 30 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THIS REPORT

DATE 09-MAR-97

CERTIFIED BY

Dr. Hugh de Souza, General Manager

XRAL

09-MAR-97 REPORT 12597 WORKORDER 13729-

SAMPLE	BE PPM ICP ICP-70	NA % ICP ICP-70	MG % ICP ICP-70	AL % ICP ICP-70	P % ICP ICP-70	K % ICP ICP-70	CA % ICP ICP-70	SC PPM ICP ICP-70
14198	<.5	.02	.04	.04	<.01	.05	>30	.7
14199	<.5	.03	.16	.02	<.01	.03	>30	<.5
14200	<.5	.03	.16	.02	<.01	.04	>30	.7
14201	.7	.02	.07	.09	.02	.04	>30	.8
14202	<.5	.02	.06	.06	.01	.03	>30	.8
14203	<.5	.02	.17	.09	<.01	.04	>30	.7
14204	4.8	.02	.08	.24	.11	.04	10.7	1.0

D - QUALITY CONTROL DUPLICATE
> - CONCENTRATION TOO HIGH FOR GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

XRAL

09-MAR-97 REPORT 12597 WORKORDER 13729-

SAMPLE	TI % ICP ICP-70	V PPM ICP ICP-70	CR PPM ICP ICP-70	MN PPM ICP ICP-70	FE % ICP ICP-70	CO PPM ICP ICP-70	NI PPM ICP ICP-70	CU PPM ICP ICP-70
14198	<.01	3	3	2090	.47	2	1	3.8
14199	<.01	3	3	4640	.46	4	2	3.0
14200	<.01	3	3	3050	.34	7	3	3.8
14201	<.01	5	5	3450	1.68	15	15	275
14202	<.01	5	4	3880	1.26	6	4	143
14203	<.01	3	4	2850	.40	8	5	4.1
14204	.03	23	14	>20000	11.6	188	273	300

D - QUALITY CONTROL DUPLICATE
> - CONCENTRATION TOO HIGH FOR GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

XRAL

09-MAR-97 REPORT 12597 WORKORDER 13729-

SAMPLE	ZN PPM ICP ICP-70	AS PPM ICP ICP-70	SR PPM ICP ICP-70	Y PPM ICP ICP-70	ZR PPM ICP ICP-70	MO PPM ICP ICP-70	AG PPM ICP ICP-70	CD PPM ICP ICP-70
14198	93.3	4	131	4.0	3.6	2	.5	1
14199	239	7	573	3.1	1.9	1	.5	7
14200	315	8	581	3.4	3.2	2	.4	1
14201	89.2	31	246	4.1	4.8	2	.4	<1
14202	56.6	12	272	5.8	4.2	1	.4	10
14203	75.2	<3	346	3.3	2.8	2	.4	2
14204	198	159	499	29.4	12.7	14	.4	<1

D - QUALITY CONTROL DUPLICATE

XRAL

09-MAR-97 REPORT 12597 WORKORDER 13729-

SAMPLE	SN PPM ICP ICP-70	SB PPM ICP ICP-70	BA PPM ICP ICP-70	LA PPM ICP ICP-70	W PPM ICP ICP-70	HG PPM ICP ICP-70	PB PPM ICP ICP-70	BI PPM ICP ICP-70
14198	<10	<5	780	4.1	<10	<1	13	<5
14199	<10	<5	1640	2.9	<10	<1	11	<5
14200	<10	<5	1210	3.8	<10	<1	15	<5
14201	<10	<5	1720	4.4	<10	<1	13	<5
14202	<10	<5	1710	4.7	<10	<1	12	<5
14203	<10	<5	1270	3.3	<10	<1	14	<5
14204	<10	6	3400	11.9	<10	<1	42	<5

D - QUALITY CONTROL DUPLICATE

XRAL Laboratories
A Division of SGS Canada Inc.

1885 Leslie Street
Don Mills, Ont.
Canada M3B 3J4
Telephone (416) 445-5755
Fax (416) 445-4152

UPPER CONCENTRATION LIMITS HAVE BEEN EXCEEDED

Some of the results in this report are outside the applicable analytical range. Please refer to the table below or the current Schedule of Fees and Services for our recommended upper concentration limits. Results greater than the upper concentration limit are reported for the convenience of our clients but are of poor precision and/or subject to interferences.

Please contact us for additional technical information or for an accurate determination by an appropriate technique.

Method Code	Instrument	Element	Upper Limit	Comments
ICP-70	ICP/AA	Ag	10ppm	See note below
ICP-70 ICP-80	ICP	32 elements	5,000 ppm	As, Sb, Bi, W, La may be affected for samples with >10% Cu, Zn or >25% Fe.
XRF-7	XRF	25 elements	4,000 ppm	Matrix dependent. Not suitable for concentrates or highly mineralized samples.
CHM-20	Cold Vapour	Hg	100 ppm	
AAH-3	AA-Hydride	Sb,As,Bi	200 ppm	
ES-4	DCP-Fusion	Be, B, Ge, V	2,000 ppm	
GFAA-10	GFAA	Cd,Se,Te	200 ppm	
CHM-13 CHM-10	Specific Ion	Cl F	5000ppm 1%	
ICPMS-10	ICPMS	In	4,000 ppm	

Note:

Method code ICP-70 utilizes a nitric aqua regia digestion. Silver may precipitate from solution as a chloride and may be underestimated. A fire assay determination for silver is recommended.

APPENDIX C

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOGS

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Started: 21/01/97 Completed 01/02/97

Azimuth ----
Dip -90

Mispec Resources Inc.
NAME OF PROPERTY St. Paul Claim Group
HOLE NO. SP-97-2 SHEET NO. 1

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE % SULPHIDES	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TOTAL	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS OZ/TON	ASSAYS OZ/TON
0.0	15.00	Overburden									
15.00	33.80	Siltstone (Canso Group ?) light to medium greenish-grey; finely laminated to thinly bedded; moderately calcareous; moderately well fractured down to 22.0 m; rare thin bed of silty sandstone (1.0 to 3.0 cm); between 23.0 and 31.0 m are numerous 1 to 3 mm dark grey to black carbonaceous laminae; narrow mud seams at 23.60 (1.0 cm); 19.70 (1.0 cm);29.50 (1.0 cm); 17.45 (1.0 cm) & 30.30 (1 to 2 cm) -bedding at 17.8 m is 80 degrees TCA -bedding at 24.5 m is 80 to 85 degrees TCA -bedding at 33.0 m is 80 to 90 degrees TCA									
33.80	47.15	Siltstone mottled greenish-grey & maroon; finely laminated to massive; blocky, moderately calcareous									
47.15	49.50	Siltstone greenish-grey, laminated to thinly bedded; simil ar to the section from 15.0 to 33.8 m; cross bedding in coarser sandy horizons; bedding at 80 to 90 degrees TCA; finely disseminated pyrite & pyritic laminae (1 to 3%) associated with coarser beds near the top of the section; also present near the top of the section several narrow white bands (cherty) similiar to those reported in ERP-97-3 (2 to 7 cm in width)									

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY. _____

HOLE NO. SP-97-2 SHEET NO. 2

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE % SULPHIDES	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TOTAL	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS OZ/TON	ASSAYS OZ/TON	
49.50	86.40	Siltstone maroon with narrow greenish-grey bands; locally mottled; massive to finely laminated to cross laminated -a 8.0 to 10.0 cm gouge at 53.0 m -strongly fractured below 58.0 m -bedding at 57.80 m is 85 to 90 degrees TCA -within greenish-grey banded siltstone are several narrow white(cherty) bands -from 60.0 to 86.4 m maroon colored siltstone - several mud seams at high angles TCA between 69.2 and 70.0 m -siltstone is generally weakly calcareous with some coarser beds of sandy siltstone cemented with carconate -at 61.82 m a 10.0 cm mud seam at high angles TCA -from 81.0 to 84.0 cavity (?), less than 5% CR										
86.40	89.70	Siltstone light to medium greenish-grey, laminated, occasional light grey to white laminae or bed; weak to moderately calcareous; strongly fractured; bedding at 87.0 m is 75 to 85 degrees TCA; minor fine calcite stringers										
89.70	92.85	Fault Zone medium greenish-grey with angular to subrounded clasts to 2.5 cm in diameter; polymitic; moderate to strongly calcareous; porous; much clay towards the base of the unit										
92.85	123.00	Siltstone (Upper Windsor ?) mottled reddish-brown and greenish-grey grading down into reddish-brown; weakly calcareous; moderate to strongly fractured with many narrow clay seams; poor core										

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY _____

HOLE NO. SP-97-2 SHEET NO. 3

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE % SULPHIDES	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TOTAL	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS OZ/TON	ASSAYS OZ/TON
		recovery(15 to 25%) -reduce to BQ at 96.0 m									
123.00	125.82	Fault Zone brown clay and dark grey gouge; core recovery 40 to 60%									
125.82	129.60	Limestone(Holmes Brook Formation) light grey algal limestone; thinly bedded; fine-grained; stockworks white and light pink calcite stringers are common; bedding at 65 degrees TCA									
129.60	137.15	Limestone as above, pervasive weak limonitic staining; for the most part massive to brecciated (tectonic); minor vugs lined with calcite; good core recovery (90 to 95%)	14198		135.0	136.0					
			14200		142.0	143.0					
137.15	147.50	Limestone light to medium bluish-grey, thinly bedded, algal, stockworks calcite veining and brecciation often gives rise to massive appearance; down to 145.0 m 5 to 15% vein-type material; minor iron-oxide staining near the top of the section; CR 90%	14203		147.5	148.5					
			14199		148.5	149.5					
			14201		154.0	155.0					
			14202		155.0	155.75					
			14204		158.5	159.5					
147.50	154.12	Limestone light grey to brown; iron-oxide staining over narrow widths (10 to 40 mm); pelletal or algal; blocky; faintly bedded; stockworks calcite veining with associated iron-oxide staining									

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY _____

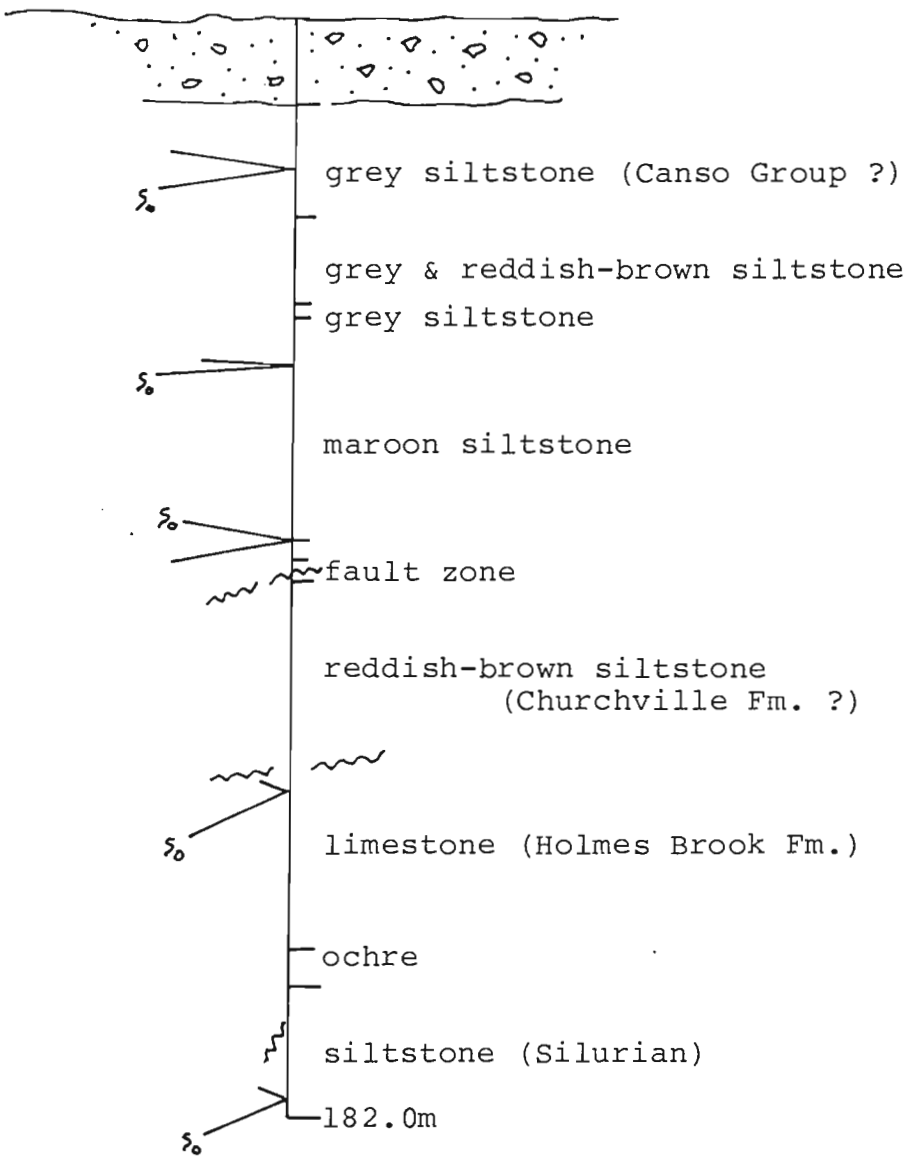
HOLE NO. SP-97-2 SHEET NO. 4

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE % SULPHIDES	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TOTAL	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS OZ/TON	ASSAYS OZ/TON	
154.12	159.80	Ochre Zone dark brown to reddish-brown to yellowish-brown; massive hematite plus limonite plus geothite replacing in part limestone; weak to moderate reaction with HCL										
159.80	174.21	Siltstone (Silurian Basement) mottled dark reddish-brown and brownish-grey; stockworks hematite veining giving brecciated appearance; non-calcareous; gradational with the underlying section; at 165.33 m a 1 to 2 cm gouge at 15 to 35 degrees TCA										
174.21	182.00	Siltstone as above, medium greenish-grey; massive; roughly 5% dark reddish-brown cross cutting hematite bands (alteration); banding at 179.0 m is 65 to 70 degrees TCA										
	182.00	E.O.H.										

APPENDIX D

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SECTIONS

SP-97-2



Diamond Drill Hole SP-97-2

Mispec Resources Inc.
St. Paul Property
Reference Map 11-E-7-D
Tract 27, Claim N
Total Depth 182.0 meters

Scale 1:1250

Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources

Form No. 10

MAP REFS. 11E7D

STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT WORK EXPENDITURES

(N.B. Complete as necessary to substantiate the total claimed)

RE: EXPLORATION LICENCE NO. 01494 DATE OF ISSUE Oct. 21 1996.

TYPE OF WORK			AMOUNT SPENT
1. Prospecting		days	
2. Geological mapping		days	
3. Trenching/Stripping/Refilling		m³	
4. Assaying & whole rock analysis		#	
5. Other laboratory		#	
6. Grid: a) Linecutting		km	
b) Picket setting		km	
c) Flagging		km	
7. Geophysical Surveys:			
Airborne: a) EM		km	
b) Mag or Grad		km	
c) Radiometric		km	
d) Combination		km	
e) Other		km	
8. Geophysical Surveys:			
Ground: a) EM		km	
b) Seismic Soundings		#	
c) Magnetic/telluric		km	
d) IP/Resistivity		km	
e) Gravity		km	
f) Other		km	
9. Geochemical Surveys:			
a) Lake, stream, spring (seds/water)		samples	
b) Rock/core/chips	14	samples	110.25
c) Soil/Overburden		samples	
d) Gas Method		samples	
e) Biogeochemistry		samples	
f) Sample Collection		days	
g) Other			
10. Drilling:			
a) Diamond (#holes/m)	2 / 236	m	23396.25
b) Percussion (#hole/m)	/	m	
c) Rotary (#hole/m)	/	m	
d) Auger (#holes/m)	/	m	
e) Reverse circulation (#holes/m)	/	m	
f) Logging, supervision etc.	/ 18	days	3183.25
g) Sealing (# holes)			
11. Other: (describe) Transportation			730.56
		SUBTOTAL	27420.31
OVERHEAD COSTS			
12. Secretarial Services			
13. Drafting Services			
14. Office Expenses (rent, heat, light etc.)			
15. Field Supplies			407.75
16. Compensation Paid to Landowners			450.00
17. Legal Fees			
18. Other (describe)			
		SUBTOTAL	857.75
		TOTAL	28278.06

I hereby certify that the above information is true and correct and that it has not before been submitted for assessment work credit.

As Agent. I am duly authorized to make this certification.
(Position in Company or Licensee)

DATED AT Truro in the Province of Nova Scotia

this 21st day of April 1997.

Name and Address of Licensee: A. D. Hudgins
85 Higgins St. Truro NS B2N2L6

Signature