



300 - 1055 West Hastings Street  
Vancouver, BC V6E 2E9  
Phone: 604-879-9776  
Fax: 604-628-5246  
E-Mail: [info@corebox.net](mailto:info@corebox.net)  
Web: [www.corebox.net](http://www.corebox.net)

# Corebox Displays

## Data Requirements



## Data Required for Corebox Displays

Corebox is the leader in providing easy-to-use interactive 3D models that help investors visualize drill results.

In order to create a Corebox display such as the 3D model, Corebox requires the following Microsoft Excel files:

- **Collar file**—Lists where each drill hole is located, the direction in which it was drilled, and its depth.
- **Intercept file**—Lists the composite intercepts that have been approved by a Qualified Person. As a complimentary service, Corebox can calculate composite intercepts from raw assay data.
- **Downhole survey file**—Describes the bending of the hole. This file is required only if drill holes deviate significantly from the original direction.

Note: Corebox uses topography or Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data from a number of sources. At present, our database includes coverage of more than 80% of the land on the earth's surface.

### Collar file

The collar file provides drill hole location, direction, and depth. For each drill hole, we require:

- Easting and northing coordinates—Use a known grid format (UTM, Gauss Kruger, etc.)
- Elevation—Metres above sea level; do not use metres from surface.
- Azimuth—The direction the hole was drilled, where 0 degrees points true north.
- Dip—The angle of the drill hole, where minus 90 degrees is a vertical hole drilled straight down.
- Ending Depth—The measurement along the drill stem from surface to the bottom of the hole.

To maintain the accuracy and integrity of Corebox displays and to ensure that results are not misleading or selectively disclosed, the collar details of all significant drill holes, including those with no mineralization, must be provided.

### Example of a collar file

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Ending Depth (m)
DDH-49	778514	9583344	1471.7	90	-45	213
DDH-50	778256	9583286	1454	90	-45	307.5
DDH-52	778164	9583197	1494	90	-70	340.2



## Intercept file

The intercept file describes results from drill holes. Provide an intercept file that contains:

- Composite intercept data that has been approved by a Qualified Person and publicly reported.
- Composite intercepts which have not been publicly reported but are economically significant and have been approved by a Qualified Person for release.
- Historical intercepts that a Qualified Person has approved for release.

Corebox can display sub-intercepts that illustrate the location of higher-grade intercepts within a longer, lower-grade intercept. High-grade intercepts become visible as investors raise the Corebox cut-off control.

Corebox does *not* accept composite intercepts that are calculated based on length alone, regardless of grade. Such composites are not acceptable because an intercept would be provided for each segment of the drill hole regardless of whether there is economic mineralization present or not. Corebox reserves the right to refuse to display composite intercepts which in its sole opinion are misleading or where the grade of mineralization could not possibly support economic extraction.

For historical results where composites may not be available, Corebox has developed a software application that calculates composite intercepts from raw assay data. For assistance with composite calculations, contact your Corebox representative.

### Example of a composite intercept file with a sub-intercept

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
DDH-49	74	90	16	1.2	1.1
DDH-50	77.8	102	24.2	1.55	18.8
DDH-50	174.2	174.5	0.3	6.08	4.3
DDH-51	192.4	204.1	11.7	1.46	2.9
DDH-53	62	90	28	4.2	3.8
including	77.8	88	10.2	8.59	15.5

### Benefits of Illustrating Composites

A composite intercept is a weighted average of one or more raw assays above a specific cut-off grade.

Corebox uses composite intercepts instead of raw assay data for the following reasons:

- Composite intercepts summarize results for the investor and produce more meaningful intercepts than raw assays which are often too detailed for presentation purposes.
- Composite intercepts reduce the amount of data that is downloaded and manipulated using our tools. If Corebox used raw assay data, models would take longer to load and rotate.
- Unlike raw assays, composite intercepts can match a client's published intercepts, eliminating investor concern about discrepancies.



### Example of a raw assay data intercept file

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
DDH-51	223.9	224.9	1.85	7
DDH-51	224.9	225.9	1.36	6.2
DDH-51	225.9	226.9	1.51	12.7
DDH-51	226.9	227.9	5.16	26.1
DDH-51	227.9	228.9	7.94	17.8
DDH-51	228.9	229.9	2.55	7.5
DDH-51	229.9	230.9	2.4	6.5
DDH-51	230.9	231.9	5.05	6.4
DDH-51	231.9	232.9	2.11	8.3
DDH-51	232.9	233.9	2.96	10.5
DDH-51	233.9	234.9	2.66	16.8
DDH-51	234.9	235.9	8.03	25.6
DDH-51	235.9	236.9	1.12	6.3

### Downhole survey file

The downhole survey file must be provided if drill holes deviate or bend significantly. The downhole survey data includes a measure of the drill hole's azimuth and dip at various depths down the hole.

### Example of a downhole survey file

Hole	Survey Depth (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)
DDH-49	30	89	-43
DDH-49	90	88	-41
DDH-49	150	87	-40
DDH-49	200	86	-40
DDH-52	30	89	-72
DDH-52	90	88	-73
DDH-52	150	87	-74
DDH-52	200	86	-76
DDH-52	230	87	-75