DISCUSSION ON ASSAY RESULTS FROM SAMPLES TAKEN FROM THE U P P E R SHOWINGS - CRONIN MINE, SEPTEMBER 1974

In general, the assays received were what I expected. Below I will briefly describe my opinions concerning the correlation between sample description and assay:

C- 1 Significant assays from black mud overlying rhyolite. - would aid in further soil sampling programs in the area.

C- 2 Weak assays in relatively barren looking rhyolite. Possible leaching.

C- 3 Surprised. Wrong specimen or sample number?

C- 4 Weak assays in relatively barren looking rhyolite. Possible leaching. Black mud overlying rhyolite- significant.

C- 5 Weak assays. No observable mineralization.

C- 6 Barren rhyolite.

C- 7 'High-grade' primary sulphide material plus leached sulphide material (in rhyolite) taken along strike of Wardell vein. Compare with sample C-24 taken across the vein.

C- 8 Barren rhyolite with minor quartz veining.

C- 9 Weak assays in relatively barren looking rhyolite with the exception of small mineralized quartz veins.

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DISCUSSION ON ASSAY RESULTS FROM SAMPLES TAKEN FROM THE UPPER SHOWINGS - CRONIN MINE, SEPTEMBER 1974.

C-12 Good assays from well mineralized (PbS-ZnS) quartz vein in rhyolite.

C-13 Good assays from rhyolite breccia zone consisting of numerous small mineralized (PbS-ZnS) quartz veins.

C-14 Barren rhyolite breccia zone with small quartz veins. Possible leaching.

C-15 Weak assays from chips taken over high-grade quartz vein (PbS-zNS) plus leached rhyolite. Leaching is significant.

C-16 Good assays from high-grade massive sulphide vein sampled 6 feet below surface (trench-dug-out). Silver content is lower than average. Gold content is interesting.

C-17 Barren rhyolite. No mineralization observed. Possible leaching.

C-18 Good lead assay from small quartz vein with galena. Very poor silver correlation. Therefore, silver-poor galena. Good correlation between lead and silver assays from other samples.

C-19 Barren (post mineral) diorite lamprophyry dyke.

C-20 Barren (post mineral) diorite lamprophyry dyke.

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DISCUSSION ON ASSAY RESULTS FROM SAMPLES TAKEN FROM THE UPPER SHOWINGS - CRONIN MINE, SEPTEMBER 1974.

C-21 Good assays from high-grade quartz vein in sericite schist. Gold assay interesting. This quartz vein was the only relatively flat-lying or slightly dipping vein observed. The vein was near the contact of sericite schist and foliated black argillite.

C-22 Weak assays from mineralized quartz vein in sericite schist.

C-23 Good assays from grab sample of mineralization outside a caved adit in the vicinity of the Eureka Showings. Illustrates strike continuity of mineralization.

C-24 Very high (above average) assays from high-grade massive sulphide sample (4 feet in width) containing galena, sphalerite and freibergite. Silver assay is particularly high. If lateral and vertical continuity existed for this Wardell vein, it would be very significant.

C-25 Not much sphalerite in UPPER Showings. Sample assayed was the best one I could find.

AVERAGE ASSAY VALUES

From the limited assays obtained from the UPPER Showings sampling program and those quoted previously in reports about the Cronin Mine, the following assays may by 'typical' for the mine:

	UNDERGROUND	SURFACE
Au (oz./ton)	0.01 to 0.10	0.03 to 0.11
Ag (oz./ton)	12 to 22	7 to 30

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DISCUSSION ON ASSAY RESULTS FROM SAMPLES TAKEN FROM THE UPPER SHOWINGS - CRONIN MINE, SEPTEMBER 1974.

	UNDERGROUND	SURFACE
Pb (%)	8 to 20	7 to 15
Zn (%)	9 to 15	0.5 to 2
Cd (%)	0.25	< 0.01

No underground copper assays are included. All copper assays for surface samples are insignificant with the exception of C-24 (0.88% Cu).

Significantly, zinc and consequently cadmium assays are low on surface compared to underground.

The expected average width which the above assay figures might represent would be in the order of 3 to 4 feet.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER SAMPLING

The location and trends of the major sulphide-bearing quartz veins is pretty well established. Perhaps more detailed sampling of these veins could be done to test their lateral continuity. However, I don't think this would be necessary.

The next question is: "What about the areas in between the quartz veins, including rhyolite breccia zones where galena and sphalerite fill fractures?" I think that leaching and oxidation on surface has been profound and thus the sampling of such may not be of true value. In order to test the possibility of a large tonnage, low-grade type situation, a diamond drilling program is required.

CONCLUSIONS

Sampling of the UPPER Showings has demonstrated the existence of several "high-grade" sulphide-bearing quartz veins. It has also shown that much of the host rhyolite rock has been leached and oxidized. There appears to be little doubt as to the need for a well planned intensive diamond drill program to test the vertical continuity of known veins and also

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the possibility of outlining an area of high tonnage, low-grade material.

Respectfully submitted,

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