Bliation

CROWFOOT MOUNTAIN:

Also known as: Fluke, Saul Minfile number: 082M-104, 105

Map number: 032; Lat. 51.060N Long. 119.250W

70.0 g/t Ag 0.1 % Cu

5.0 % Pb

8.0 % Zn

0.18 % Sn

Location: The Fluke claims are on the Crowfoot Mountain approximatively 16km north of Magma Bay on the north shore of Shuswap Lake; are accessible by forestry roads.

of pure

Host Rock: The host to the mineralization is phyllitic marble and altered limestone associated with phyllites, quartzites and greenstones (similar to those found on the other deposits on the V) Plateau) (EBG). These rocks are strongly foliated and lineated. The area is intruded by an enormous himbers of dykes, sills and small irregular bodies of granitic and diabasic rocks. Silicification is extensive in the vicinity of the sulphide rich zones.

Structure: Intense drag folding and disruption of limy horizons, and the greenschist facies in the meta-volcanic rocks are indications that the area has the same deformational characteristics as the rest of the Adams Plateau. Structural details of the deformation in the vicinity of the deposit are not known.

Mineralization: The mineralization has been described as sulphide replacement in bands of limestone and marble. On a large scale the sulphides are confined to horizons within the limestone, but the distribution of the sulphides is highly erratic. Galena and sphalerite occur in pods as well as in disseminations throughout the rock. Sulphides are also found in veins cutting chloritic schist. These veins strike in the same direction as the main foliation (striking NAOON) and dipping Sulkanian maderately northwestwards but dip in the opposite direction and are unevenly mineralized with galena, pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

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Sample description: Blebs of calcite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite plus minor quartz in laminated but contorted and discontinuous limestone lenseswere sampled on the property.

References: BCDM ASS RFT 609, 3821, 4031, 6230, 6857.