092B 037
Anita

FAX COVERSHEET PAGE 1 OF 1,

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MEMO:

INFORMATION FOR ANITA HORIZON PER YOUR REQUEST OF SEPT. 20

Mineralization commonly is in steeply dipping pyritic felsic tuffs and flows that occur along a 14km strike length across two claim blocks. IP is an effective tool for outlining these altered and pyritic felsic volcanics. Mineralized localities on the property include the Anita Area, the Sharon Area, the Powerline/Randy Trend and Silver Creek.

Drilling in 1987 and 1988 discovered polymetallic sulphide mineralization at or near a felsic-mafic contact (Anita Horizon) in the Anita area within altered, pyritic, barium-rich felsic tuffs. The best intersections are in holes CH87-37, CH88-49, and CH88-76 which tested a strike length of 300m. Assay results of true widths are as follows:

Hole	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
87-37	2.5	2.37	0.73	2.73	46.0	0.72
88-49	4.9	2.30	0.49	3.66	73.9	1.90
88-76	4.8	0.93	0.10	3.81	20.5	0.37

SENT BY: R. Stewart

ANITA OCCURRENCE

Mineralization is hosted by a barium and base metal enriched, pyritic and sericitic quartz phyric felsic ash and lapilli tuff known locally as the "Anita Active Tuff". Mineralization includes sparse veinlets, stringers and banded polymetallic sulphide mineralization that occurs within 10 metres of a contact with mafic volcanics that lay to the south. Banded sulphides most commonly occur adjacent this mafic-felsic contact which is locally referred to as the Anita Horizon. Initially discovered in 1986 by Kidd Creek Mines through drilling and trenching, the Anita Horizon has been traced discontinuously by drilling over a 3.5 km strike length. The western extent of the Coronation Deposit occurs about 1.5 km southeasterly along strike (120 degrees) from the eastern end of the Anita Horizon.

Anita Active Tuff occurs along the southern edge of sericitic felsic tuffs that have an outcropping exposure width of 400 to 1300 metres. Folding, faulting, alteration and penetrative deformation render estimates of tops, unit thicknesses and detailed stratigraphic correlation meaningless. A major thrust fault that is probably a splay off the Fulford Fault occurs immediately north of the Anita Active Tuff.

Robert Stewart
Senior Project Geologist
August 13, 1990

The Anita occurrence lies within the Cowichan uplift, in which the Paleozoic Sicker and Buttle Lake groups are exposed. The occurrence is underlain by felsic and mafic volcanics of the Upper Devonian McLaughlin Ridge Formation, of the Sicker Group, that trend northwest and dip steeply. The volcanic rocks are flanked on the north side by the Mississippian to Pennsylvanian Fourth Lake Formation, Buttle Lake Group (formerly the Sediment-Sill Unit of Muller). These rocks are intruded by gabbro bodies, varying from 1 to ~~100~~ 300 metres thick, that are coeval with the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation. To the south, the Sicker Group rocks are unconformably overlain by the Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group sediments

The "Anita Active Tuff" is a pyritic and quartz phyric felsic ash and lapilli tuff that occurs along the southern edge of a sericitic felsic tuff package that has an outcropping exposure width of 400 to 1300 metres. A major thrust fault that is probably a splay off of the Fulford fault occurs immediately north of the Anita Active Tuff. Drilling in 1987 ~~and 1988~~ to 1990 revealed polymetallic sulphide mineralization within 10 metres of a felsic-mafic contact within the Anita Active Tuff ~~and it has been called the "Anita Horizon"~~. The Anita Horizon has been traced discontinuously by drilling over a length of 3.5 kilometres. From its western end, where it is terminated by a fault, the horizon trends southeast for 1.4 kilometres after which the remaining 2.1 kilometres is occupied by the "Anita Gabbro". This gabbro is a sill to dyke-like body that is also present to the west ~~but does not occupy the Anita Horizon, where it is rather occurring~~ adjacent to ~~the~~ a 1.4 kilometre ~~section~~ length of the horizon. The western end of the Coronation zone of the Lara deposit (092B 129) occurs about 1.5 kilometres southeasterly ~~along strike~~ (120 degrees) from the eastern end of the Anita Horizon.

The southern contact of the Active Active Tuff with mafic tuffs is called the "Anita Horizon".

The two deposits are almost along strike from each other but significant differences in their settings suggest the horizons are not identical.

~~The~~ Mineralization consists of pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite occurring as sparse veinlets, stringers and as polymetallic bands. The best drill intersections to date tested a strike length of 300 metres. Assay results of true widths are as follows (Stewart, 1990):

Hole	Length (metres)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)	Silver (g/t)	Gold (g/t)
87-37	2.5	2.37	0.73	2.73	46.0	0.72
88-49	4.9	2.30	0.49	3.66	73.9	1.90 ✓
88-76	4.8	0.93	0.10	3.81	20.5	0.37 ✓

The original Anita showing, which occurs along the edge of the Anita Gabbro ~~Horizon~~, consists of quartz lenses with sulphides ~~in solid traceable for at least 60 metres in an easterly direction~~. The "vein" is up to 4.5 metre wide and carries chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and ~~iron~~ pyrite. A sample assayed 10.28 grams per tonne silver and 3.3 per cent copper (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1017, page 270).

To Gary

Changes better reflect the geology.

BG.

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