

Diamond drill core observations:

SG-92-2 Top of hole: pyrite with gold, some sections grade 15 g/t Au in polymictic breccia.

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@ 50 m: 1:1 Cu: Au

@ 100 m: biotite zone with qtz-cpy veins (remobilized metals)--strong correlation btwn biotite alt zone and Cu grades; biotite alt peripheral to monzonite dykes? (sills?).

SG-92-10 Displayed Upper plate to Lower plate section

@ 80 m: chlorite altered volcanics--bottom part of upper plate

Contact: clay gouge with volc and quartz fragments

@ 88 m: albite and carbonate altered, bleached volcanics--top part of lower plate

SG-92-8 Bottom of hole: "disseminated" tourmaline rosettes and tourmaline-rich planar replacement layers in propylitically altered intrusive?

The host rocks in part are andesitic-looking volcanics, dust tuffs (similar in appearance to those at Equity Silver), and silicified monzonitic intrusives. Sedimentary rocks including fine grained sandstones and/or siltstones (tuffaceous?) also occur. They provide fairly obvious "tops" info and definite stratigraphic horizon.

The 1992 budget for the Sulphurets project was \$1.3 million: 22 ddh were drilled and assays are pending, but my impression is that the results will be quite encouraging. The drilling went very well and recovery was excellent. It was a completely different storey up at the Kerr-- the budget was also \$1.3 million, but only 10 holes were drilled. One aim of the program was to increase core recovery (originally about 50%), but recovery was still poor, some holes had marginally better recoveries and other swere actually worse. This may put a lid on the Kerr for some time.

CHILLIWACK LAKE GRANITE (C & S Cermic Tile Distributors) no minfile#

On August 24th Tom Schroeter, Rick Conte and I visited the Chilliwack Granite property located near the north end of Chilliwack Lake. Sante Iacutone of C & S Cermic Tile Distributors (associated with Margranite Industries Ltd.) was our host. Numerous members of the Regional District of Fraser-Cheam and municipal politicians were also present for the tour. The development site is a 5 minute walk north of the main haulage road actively being used by the forest industry. South of the main road are a Provincial Park and an adjacent seasonal home area. Concerns are that noise and activity will disturb the recreation in the area--hard to imagine in light of the considerable logging activity.

The rock being quarried is an equigranular, mostly evenly textured and ~~colored~~ pale white granite to quartz monzonite. Five percent disseminated black biotite gives the granite a speckled look. Included within the rock are irregular concentrations of biotite (alt. to chlorite?) and xenoliths of fine-grained (micro) diorite which provide some character to an otherwise plain appearance. Fracture spacing in the rock is wide enough to permit blocks 5 feet on a side and 10 feet

^{be} long to quarried--the block size required by the cutting machinery. The quarry is not currently active, but development in the spring established a two sided L-shaped cut about 12 - 14 feet high at it's tallest point.

This operation looks promising, assuming a market for the material exists. Hopefully the local municipal officials won't prevent it from getting off the ground.



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