November 2, 1988

TO: John Pattison, David Money and Mike Vande Guchte

FROM: Stan Clemmer

SUBJECT: 1988 Final Drill Report for the Chemainus Project

This memo outlines the format and general content of the final drill report. This memo is the third version of the final report. All of you should look this over and make additions and changes that you think may help the report. I have noted who is responsible for the various sections of the report.

The trenching report will be included as an appendix in the drill report. Mike will responsible for the writing of the text and production of all diagrams. The geology of the trenchs should be plotted on the drill sections and important conclusions and information noted in the appropriate sections of the main report.

The report is quite modular and in some cases the individual authors can write their sections independently and in others you will have to work together. To avoid repetition and widely differing formats I recommend that you exchange your manuscripts with one another for editting. This will allow you to keep track of the overall report and also speed the editting process.

The following are the major report headings,

1) SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS (Dave, John and Stan)

2) RECOMMENDATIONS (Dave, John and Stan)

3) INTRODUCTION (Stan)

4) LOCATION, ACCESS, TERRAIN (Stan)

5) CLAIM STATUS (Stan)

6) EXPLORATION HISTORY (Stan)

7) REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Stan)
   - Introduction
   - Stratigraphy of the Sicker Group

8) PROPERTY GEOLOGY (Stan)
   - Introduction
     - this section should be used to first give a brief overall summary of the property geology for the two claim groups in a regional setting
     - we will use Marty's two 1:10,000 geology base maps hopefully we can get a paper copy to work from as soon a possible
   - Stratigraphy and Structural Geology
     - general summary of overall stratigraphy and structure

of property
- overall stratigraphic succession, probably need a diagram
- antiform theory

9) DRILLING (Stan)

Introduction
- this section should summarize who drilled, how much, number of holes, sampling techniques, analytical methods, where core is stored, etc.
- the knocker system and Ishikawa index should be descibed here as it applies to all areas

10) ANITA AREA (John)

Introduction
- overall this section must give the reader the impression that this is currently our most important stratigraphic target
- exploration history

Geology
- location and extent on property; including the possible extent of this horizon across the whole Chip claim block
- the location of the Anita Horizon should be shown on the 1:10,000 geology map
- can we relate the Anita Horizon to the Lara???
- stratigraphy
    - succession of units
    - brief description of units
    - explanation of use of terms, the altered felsics are refered to as the Anita Active Tuff and the felsic-mafic contact is called the Anita Horizon
    - the Anita Active Tuff should be described in detail including it's thickness and extent
- structure
    - lies on south side of antiform, south of Fulford Fault Splay
    - the various structural blocks between the northerly trending faults should be discussed here, ie. Anita fault, changes in dip, etc.
    - I think we can use this section here to introduce the sub-divisions of the Anita Horizon that will be used to discuss the following areas in detail below,
        a) Anita Area proper from line 22E to 31E or so
        b) Anita Central
        The less explored area from line 32E through to about line 39E which appears to be a south dipping block where the Anita Horizon does not outcrop
        c) Anita East
        This area extends from about line 40E to 49E and onto Abermin's claim

Mineralization, Alteration and Lithogeochemistry
- a brief general dicussion of the lithogeochem and base metal enrichment of the Anita Active Tuff can be included here as an introduction
- this section divided into three sub-sections, Anita, Anita Central, and Anita East

-each of the three sections should discuss features unique to theses areas, be careful you do not repeat points already made in the sections above

Anita Area
- brief introduction giving location
- summary of mineralization
- the problem of the lack of intense alteration associated with the best mineralization should be discussed

Anita Central
- summarize results to date
- are there any other north-south faults located between line 32E and 40E ?

Anita East
- largely a discussion of the encouraging alteration and lithogeochem as we do not have an econmic intersection yet!

Barium Rich Cherts
- I would like to include a section that takes a close look at the barium-rich horizon that occurs south of the Anita Horizon
- it should include a table summarizing all intersections of this unit and some sort of composite of the barium contents; this will have to be worked out once all the data is compiled
- a longitudinal section showing the variation of barium content and possibly thickness of this unit along strike
- also I don't think anyone has really determined which rock type contains the most barium, a look at the core may be necessary

11) POWERLINE AREA (Dave)

Introduction
- exploration history
- note difference between northern and southern IP anomaly

Geology
- location and extent on property
- stratigraphy
  - succession of units
  - brief description of units
- structure

Mineralization, Alteration and Lithogeochemistry
- note alteration extent and possibility of correlation with Randy zone

12) HOLYOAK AREA (Dave)

Introduction
- exploration history

Geology
- location and extent on property
- stratigraphy
  - succession of units
  - brief description of units

-structure

Mineralization, Alteration and Lithogeochemistry

-note alteration extent and possibility of correlation with Randy zone

13) SILVER CREEK AREA (Dave)

Introduction

-exploration history

Geology

-location and extent on property

-stratigraphy

-succession of units

-brief description of units

-structure

Mineralization, Alteration and Lithogeochemistry

-note alteration zones, northern one that may correlate with Randy and Holyoak

-discuss zinc mineralization and mafic host rock

14) PEM MINERALIZAITON (Dave)

Introduction

-exploration history

Geology

-location

-stratigraphy

-succession of units

-brief description of units

-unit confined to a felsic within mafic tuffs

-structure

Mineralization, Alteration and Lithogeochemistry

-dimensions, grade and extent of mineralization

15) SHARON SHOWING AREA (Mike)

Introduction

-exploration history ✓

Geology

-location

-stratigraphy

-succession of units

-brief description of units

-structure

Mineralization, Alteration and Lithogeochemistry

-summarize the highlights of the trenching and any significant results of the core resampling program

16) WATSON CREEK AREA (Dave)

Introduction

-exploration history

Geology

-location

-stratigraphy

-succession of units

-brief description of units

-structure

Mineralization, Alteration and Lithogeochemistry

17) REFERENCES

IMPORTANT FIGURES FOR THE REPORT

1) 1:20,000 summary map.

2) 1:10,000 Summary figure to show location of all drill collars and location of any figure used in report; actually two figures one for Chip and one for Holyoak-Brent. Val is currently making this base.

3) Two 1:10,000 geology maps, one for Chip and on for Holyoak-Brent; maps will show major stratigraphic trends ie. Anita and Randy.

4) Two 1:10,000 IP summary maps, showing major anomalies.

APPENDICES OF THE REPORT

Appendix 1 : Trenching Report
-written by Mike all figures given numbers; numbered consequatively from last figure number in report

Appendix 2 : Section by Section Summary of Drilling
-I like John's format that he used in the interim report and this should be used
-remember this is a summary and not a a repetition of the log

Appendix 3 : Summary of 1988 Drilling
-this is our summary table and it should be editted and updated

Appendix 4 : Drill Logs and Analytical Results
-as in interim report

OTHER NOTES OF INTEREST ABOUT THE REPORT

1) A first rough draft of the report is due at the end November. I feel we should have the report completed by the second week of December.

2) No table shall exceed 132 characters in width. The format of all tables should be similar and I prefer the use of columns for analytical results.

3) I encourage you to use tables wherever possible to summarize analytical results. These allow the reader to quickly see and compare results instead of reading long verbal summaries.

4) All text submitted for editting should contain no control characters, contain no space for the left margin, and be a simple ASCII file.

5) Considerable time is spent by Pat trying to interpret sloppy manuscripts submitted for AutoCad. As this is

still our biggest bottle neck in report production I would ask that you make an effort to submit the neatest possible plans to Pat.

6) Several of the sections in the Interim Report do not show the surface geology of the trenchs which is now available. This should be added to the appropriate sections.

7) Another problem I noticed on the sections is the depth overburden, this is not always the depth of the casing. You should review some of the overburden depths, especially where trenching has occurred and show them as realistically as possible.

1988 FINAL REPORT

CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE

PROJECT 116

Situated 20 kilometres west of Chemainus, B.C.
in the Victoria Mining Division

48 53'N, 123 50'W
NTS 92B/13 and 92C/16

Falconbridge Ltd.
202-856 Homer Street
Vancouver, B.C.

December 1988

Vancouver, B.C.

Stan Clemmer
David Money
John Pattison
Mike Vande-Guchte

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Chemainus Joint Venture, a 50-50 Joint Venture between Esso Resources Canada Limited and Falconbridge Limited is located 10 to 25 kilometres west of Chemainus, British Columbia, on Vancouver Island. The property covers an area approximately 3 by 15 kilometres and is underlain by volcanics and sediments of the Devonian to Permian Sicker Group. The exploration target is a volcanogenic, polymetallic massive sulphide deposit. Sicker Group volcanics are host to volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits at three localities on Vancouver Island. On the adjacent Laramide property the Coronation zone has possible geological reserves listed as 583,000 tonnes of 1.0% Cu, 1.2% Pb, 2.8% Zn, 90.2 g/t Ag, and 4.4 g/t Au. The Mt. Sicker Mine which is located 3 kilometres east of the Chemainus Property produced 229,100 tonnes grading 3.8% Cu, 100.0 g/t Ag, and 4.8 g/t Au in the period 1898 to 1909. The Buttle Lake Mine located 180 kilometres northwest of Chemainus lists reserves at the end of 1987 as 12,521,500 tonnes of 2.40% Cu, 0.36% Pb, 5.28% Zn, 37.7 g/t Ag, and 2.4 g/t Au; production plus reserves now exceed 20 million tonnes.

The 1988 exploration program at Chemainus focused on diamond drilling and a total of 13,578 metres in 46 holes of NQ core was drilled. This brings the total amount of drilling completed at Chemainus to 23,988 metres in 82 holes. The 1988 program also saw the property re-mapped at a scale of 1:5,000, 2,270 metres of excavator trenching completed, mapped and sampled, 112 kilometres of fill-in VLF and MAG surveys, 65 kilometres of Gradient Array IP surveys, 112 kilometres of fill-in Schlumberger Array IP surveys, 34 drill holes (5,790 metres) probed using the BRGM downhole Remi EM system, the grid baseline was surveyed and a new 1:5000 base map drawn-up, all legal corner posts and all drill hole collars are now surveyed.

The 1988 surface geological mapping confirmed that the Sicker Group volcanics and sediments of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation occupy the core of an anticlinal structure that is at least 20 kilometres long and crosses the entire Chemainus Property. The top of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation is marked by a distinctive mafic tuff unit that encloses older intercalated felsic, mafic, lesser intermediate tuffs and minor flows. This Upper Mafic Unit is composed of mafic pyroclastic tuffs and lapilli tuffs, and rare pillowed flows; all of which locally display a purple coloured alteration. The McLaughlin Ridge Formation is apparently conformably overlain by sediments of the Cameron River Formation that outcrop on the north and south flanks of the anticline. The recent mapping suggests that the antiform plunges to the west and the felsic to mafic core appears to dissappear at the west edge of the property where it apparently plunges beneath the overlying mafic unit. The surface mapping also indicates that the McLaughlin Ridge rocks are isoclinally folded, with folds of a wavelength of 100 to 300 metres common within the 1 to 3 kilometre wide volcanic portion of the antiform. Therefore, some of the mafic units intercalated within felsic volcanics could be infolded parts of the Upper Mafic Unit.

The best results on the Chemainus Project continue to be obtained in the Anita Area. Mineralization is hosted by a barium-enriched, pyritic, sericitic, base metal enriched, quartz phyric felsic tuff and lapilli tuff referred to as the Anita Active Tuff. Stratigraphically it is located just below the mafic volcanic unit near the top of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation on the south side of the anticline. All economic mineralization found to date occurs in the Anita Active Tuff within 10 metres of the contact with the overlying mafics. The felsic-mafic contact is referred to as the Anita Horizon. The Anita Horizon has now been traced by drilling for 2.7 kilometres across the Chip 1 and 2 claims. The horizon is open to the west and down-dip, it extends onto the Laramide property to the east, and is on strike with the Lara deposit 1.5 kilometres to the east.

The best intersections from the Anita area are listed below. There appear to be two zones of mineralization located to date. Zone 1 occurs over an area approximately 300 metres in strike length from line 25W to line 28W, with a 50 metre dip extent. The limits of the mineralization within Zone 1 are relatively well defined and it is considered to have very limited tonnage potential. Zone 2 occurs east of line 30W and is open and untested to the east and downdip. Hydrothermal alteration as indicated by sodium depletion is erratic and often weak beneath Zones 1 and 2. This may indicate that this mineralization is not directly over the hydrothermal plumbing system and more intense mineralization could be present nearby. The stratiform nature of the alteration of the Anita Active Tuff, the stratigraphic confinement of mineralization just below the Anita Horizon, and the semi-banded nature of some of the economic sulphide mineralization all indicate that the Anita mineralization is related to a volcanogenic massive sulphide system. Zones 1 and 2 show that such a system was capable of producing small lenses of massive sulphide in a more distal environment, and the probability that larger bodies of massive sulphide occur elsewhere on this horizon is excellent.

ZONE	SECTION	HOLE #	INTERSECTION ACTUAL (m)	TRUE (m)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ba (%)
1	25+00E	CH88-76	4.8	3.0	0.93	0.10	3.81	20.5	0.37	1.53
	27+00E	CH88-49	4.9	4.8	2.30	0.49	3.66	73.9	1.90	2.11
	28+00E	CH87-37	5.0	4.8	1.64	0.06	1.42	28.8	0.70	0.93
	28+00E	CH86-18	5.0	4.8	1.60	<0.01	0.04	8.9	0.20	0.33
2	30+00E	CH88-50	2.0	0.6	0.44	0.05	3.94	29.1	2.10	2.05
	31+00E	CH87-24	3.4	0.6	0.05	0.05	0.32	5.9	0.54	0.48
	31+00E	CH88-56	6.8	1.2	0.45	0.14	1.55	18.4	0.80	1.63
	32+00E	CH88-83	5.4	4.5	0.13	0.04	0.93	7.6	0.16	0.96

The 1988 drilling and trenching program has outlined a significant zone of stratiform alteration near the northern limit of the felsic component of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation on the north limb of the property wide anticline. The zone is 40 to 200 metres wide and marked by sodium depletion (<1%) and hydrothermal alteration of felsic tuffs. The zone is located below the Upper Mafic Unit at the top of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation. The alteration zone is termed the Randy Active Tuff as it correlates with the Randy Zone on the Laramide Property. The Randy Active Tuff has been intersected by drilling at Watson Creek, the Powerline area, the Holyoak area, and Silver Creek. This indicates a minimum strike length of almost 11 kilometres. The Randy Active Tuff contains narrow intervals of geochemically anomalous zinc at Holyoak and the Powerline areas. Zinc values range form 1000 to 3600 ppm over .5 to 1.6 metres and one 50cm interval at Holyoak contains 2.0% zinc. Similar intervals have been obtained from the Randy zone on the Laramide property that lies between the Powerline and Holyoak areas. The good strike extent, stratabound nature of the alteration, minor stratiform zinc mineralization, and intercalated sediments all support the conclusion that the Randy Active Tuff is the product of a subaqueous hydrothermal system. Such a system would be capable of forming massive sulphide orebodies.

The similar stratigraphic position of the Randy Active Tuff and the Anita Active Tuff just below the Upper Mafic Unit at the top of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation suggests that they may correlate and represent a single hydrothermally altered stratabound zone on either limb of the anticline.

There is a gross similarity between the Chemainus stratigraphy and that seen at Buttle Lake. The Price-Myra deposits at Buttle Lake are hosted within felsic tuffs near the top of the Myra Formation (equivalent to the McLaughlin Ridge Formation) and are overlain by a mafic volcanic unit very similar to the one at the top of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation. The Myra Formation is overlain by the Thelwood Formation that appears to correlate with the Cameron River Formation. If this similarity is more than just coincidence then the Anita and Randy Horizons are equivalent to the Price-Myra Horizon at Buttle Lake. At present, stratigraphic equivalents to the HW Horizon at Buttle Lake have not been recognized at Chemainus, but may be present at depth.

Trenching and surface mapping in the Sharon Area on the Brent 1 claim has outlined extensive sodium depletion over an area at least 300 metres wide. Overall, the volcanics have shallow trends but variable dips, and the area may be in a fold nose or shallow northward dipping limb of a fold. The alteration occurs both in pyritic felsics and to a lesser extent in overlying mafic tuffs and flows. The overlying mafic volcanics may be part of the Upper Mafic Unit of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation, and the altered felsics would correlate with either the Anita Active Tuff or the Randy Active Tuff.

Drilling in 1985 in the Silver Creek area intersected 7.5 metres of 1.01% zinc. Drilling in 1988 was unable to extend this mineralization which is hosted by an unaltered andesitic basalt.

The strong gradient array IP chargeability anomaly just north of the baseline was drilled at Watson Creek. No economic sulphides were interesected. The anomaly is caused by a 7 metre wide pyritic-graphitic argillite which is not anomalous in barium or base metals.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) Downhole probing of all holes should continue, and holes must be lined with plastic pipe in order to do this.

2) Consideration should be given to performing a deep looking surface EM survey, such as UTEM, in an effort to locate significant conductive bodies in areas of favourable stratigraphy. Such a survey could be done in selected areas where the near surface geology is well understood and anomalies could be a evaluated from a geological point of view. One such recommended area is the Anita area from line 22E to 49E south of the baseline.

3) Further drilling is recommended west of the Anita area. The Anita Horizon should continue to be traced to the west of line 22E on sections 200 metres apart. It is recommended that two holes be drilled on each section to determine the dip of the Anita Horizon.

4) It is recommended that a hole be drilled on section 32E to test an off hole Remi EM anomaly detected in drill hole CH88-54 in the Anita Area. The hole should attempt to intersect the Anita Horizon at an elevation of 325 metres. In addition one hole is recommended on each of sections 34E, 36E, and 38E to test the Anita Horizon at the 200 to 250 metre elevation. All holes should be drilled from the south to the north.

5) Further borehole EM work is needed to properly determine the location of conductors detected in holes CH88-76, 78, 80, and 82 in the Anita area.

6) Further drilling work is recommended in the Powerline area. The sodium depleted pyritic felsic tuffs should be tested on sections 26+00 E, 32+00 E, and 34+00 E. The Randy Active Tuff should be intersected at about 200 metres below surface.

7) Further work is recommended in the Holyoak area. Drilling on section 50+00'W should be extended to the north to determine the north extent of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation felsic volcanics and this hole should test the Randy Active Tuff about 200 m below current drilling. Exploratory drilling should be conducted at 200 m section spacing to the east of section 50'+00W on lines 48', 46', 44', 42', 40', and 38'.

8) Further work in the Silver Creek area is contingent on results in the Holyoak area to the west. Future drilling should take place on sections 21+00 W, and 31+00 W, to test the far eastern and western extent of the deep IP anomaly that occurs from 1+00 N to 1+20 N on section 25+00 W and appears to be correlative with the Randy Active Tuff.

9) A hole should be drilled on section 29+50 W at Silver Creek to test the Remi downhole EM anomalies located in CH88-66 and 67, which may be the same anomaly situated on the edge of a gabbro intrusion. Defer until comparison of Remi/PEM and Wetherinton report.

10) The stratigraphic section at Watson Creek should be extended south to locate the Anita Active Tuff. The section should end in Cameron River Formation sediments at least 50 m above the McLaughlin Ridge Formation. In 1989 Proposal

11) Drilling is recommended in the Sharon area and two stratigraphic sections should be completed on lines 3+00W and 4+50W. In 1989 Proposal

LOCATION, ACCESS, TERRAIN

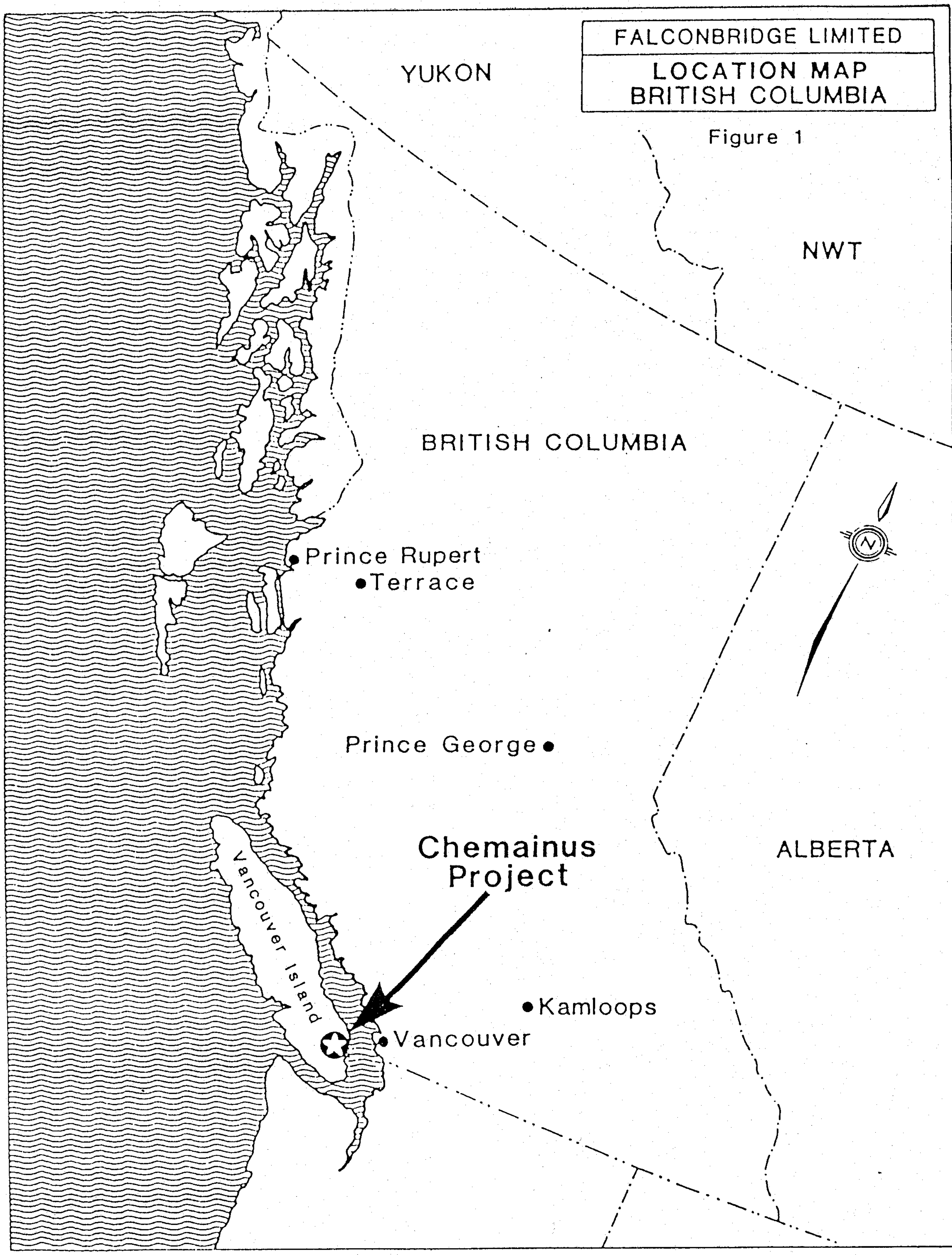
The Holyoak-Brent and Chip claim groups are located 10 to 25 kilometres west of Chemainus on southeast Vancouver Island, in southwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). Chemainus lies just east of the Trans-Canada Highway about 60 kilometres northwest of Victoria. Established deep water marine port facilites and infrastructure in Chemainus and vicinity would enhance the economics of any orebodies discovered.

Access to the claim group is by MacMillan Bloedel's main haul road known as the Copper Canyon Mainline which follows the Chemainus River. The claims may be accessed via 4X4 secondary dirt roads that leave the Copper Canyon road at mile 10, just beyond mile 12, and the C7 access road.

Timber and suface rights are owned by CIP, MacMillan Bloedel and the Crown. Access permits are required and damage to timber is subject to compensation charges.

The terrain is characterized by rolling topography and deeply incised creek valleys. All of the property has been logged and is in various stages of regrowth with fir, hemlock, balsam, and local pine. The vegetation varies from dense second growth to clear cut areas. Elevations range from 500 to 1100 metres.

A mild climate prevails with warm, dry summers and autumns, and short winters. Spring and late fall are usually very wet. Higher elevations (above 1000 metres) tend to have more severe winter temperatures and heavy snowfall but most areas are clear of snow by the end of May. Dry forest conditions and extreme fire hazard usually occur from mid-July to mid-September and forest closures during this period are common.


FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED
LOCATION MAP
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Figure 1
YUKON
NWT
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Prince Rupert
Terrace
Prince George
Chemainus Project
ALBERTA
Vancouver Island
Kamloops
Vancouver

CLAIM STATUS

The Chip188 and Chip288 claim groups consists of 16 claims with 123 units within the Victoria Mining Division. Four of the claims are fractions. The status of the claims is listed below and the location of the claims is shown on figure 2. The claims are jointly owned by Esso Resources Canada Limited and Falconbridge Ltd.

The claims in the Chip188 group are as follows.

CLAIM	RECORD NO.	UNITS	STAKING DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Chip 1	720	20	Nov 11, 1982	Dec 7, 1998
Chip 5	920	4	May 16, 1983	May 24, 1997
Chip 8	1424	4	Feb 22, 1985	Feb 27, 1998
Chip 11	1526	1	May 31, 1985	Jun 17, 1997
Chip 12 Fr	1608	1	Dec 11, 1985	Dec 12, 1998
		----		
		30 units		

The claims in the Chip288 group are as follows.

CLAIM	RECORD NO.	UNITS	STAKING DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Chip 2	721	20	Nov 13, 1982	Dec 7, 1998
Chip 3	722	16	Nov 13, 1982	Dec 7, 1998
Chip 4	723	16	Nov 15, 1982	Dec 7, 1998
Chip 6	921	4	May 17, 1983	May 24, 1998
Chip 7	922	6	May 18, 1983	May 24, 1998
Chip 13 Fr	1609	1	Dec 11, 1985	Dec 12, 1998
Chip 14	2092	16	Feb 16, 1988	Feb 29, 1998
Chip 15	2093	8	Feb 16, 1988	Feb 29, 1998
Chip 16 Fr	2185	1	Jul 5, 1988	Jul 13, 1998
Chip 17 Fr	2186	1	Jul 8, 1988	Jul 13, 1998
Chip 18	2230	4	Sep 28, 1988	Sep 28, 1998
		----		
		93 units		

Expiry dates are subject to approval by Gold Commissioner.

The Holyoak-Brent claim group consists of 4 claims with 46 units within the Victoria Mining Division. The status of the claims is listed below.

The claims have all been grouped into the Holy88 Group.

CLAIM	RECORD NO.	UNITS	STAKING DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Brent 1	163	10	May 5, 1978	May 11, 1998
Holyoak 1	1598	8	Oct 22, 1985	Oct 31, 1998
Holyoak 2	1599	16	Oct 23, 1985	Oct 31, 1998

Holyoak 3	1560	12	Oct 24, 1985	Oct 31, 1998

Expiry dates are subject to approval by Gold Commissioner.

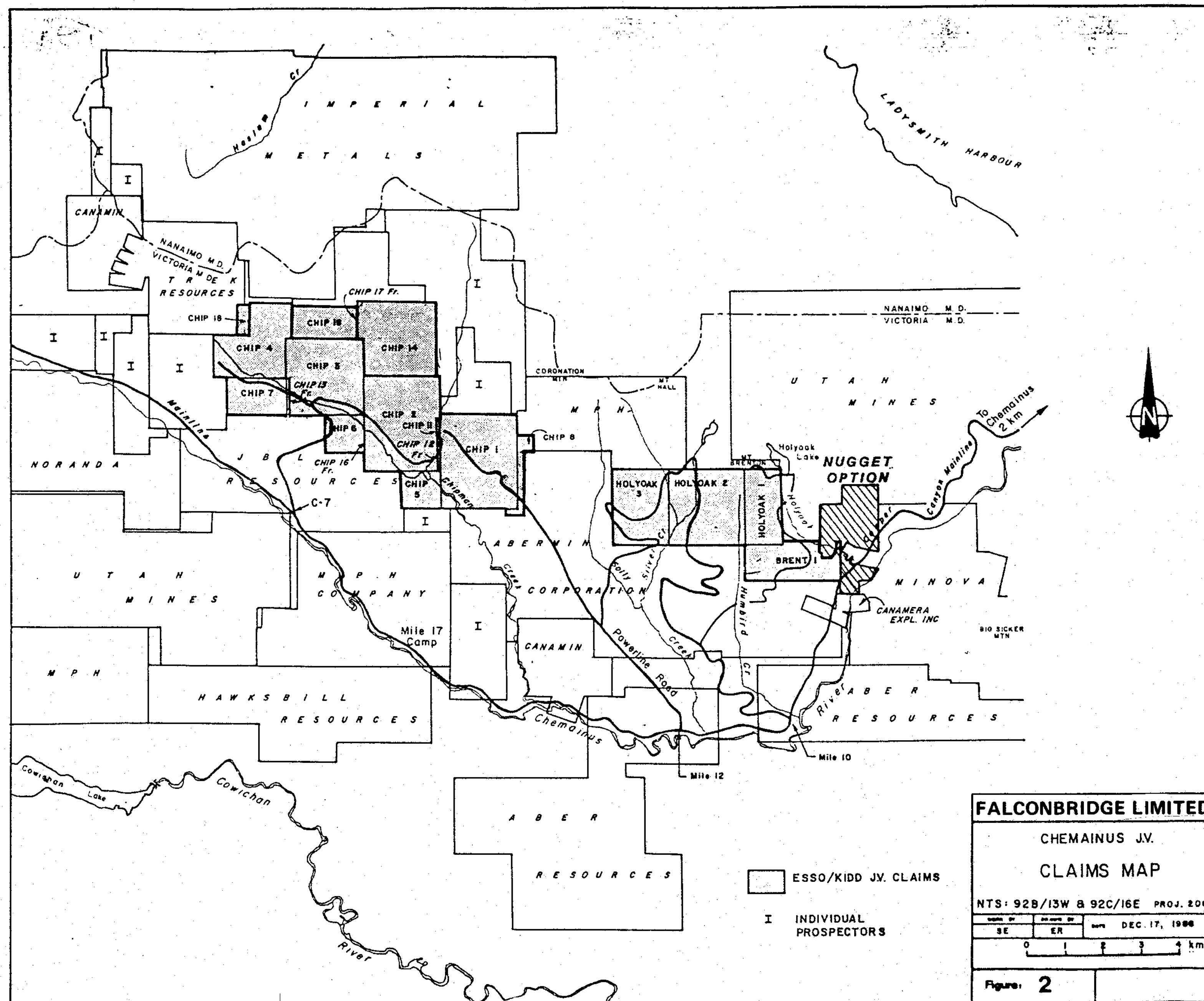
EXPLORATION HISTORY

Early property history on the Chip claims has been described by Everett and Cooper (1984):

> "The Chip claims have seen sporadic periods of exploration activity since the early 1900's. The oldest recorded work was in 1915 with the sinking of a 50 foot shaft on a weak chalcopyrite-bearing pyrrhotite vein (part of the Anita Showing). Interest in the Sicker Group schists intensified in 1944 with the development of the Twin J massive sulphide-precious metal deposit, 15km to the southeast. The volcanic belt has undergone several periods of staking and prospecting.
>
> In recent years, development of Westmin's deposit at Buttle Lake Uplift has renewed exploration interest in the Chemainus area. An induced polarization survey was completed by Cominco in the vicinity of the Chip 4 claim in 1966 and a soil survey was completed by UMEX in the vicinity of the Chip 1 in 1978."

Early property history on the Brent-Holyoak claims has been described by Britten (1984):

> "The Brent 1 mineral claim overlies what is believed to have been the Pauper C.G. claim (L31G) crown granted in 1903. The BCDM Annual reports for 1924 and 1927 report underground development of a pyritized schist belt 60 feet wide. An updated map by Sharon Copper Mines Limited shows three parallel adits.
>
> In 1966 and 1967 Cominco Ltd. carried out geological mapping, a geochemical soils survey and an induced polarization survey (Tikkanen 1966) on the Tot and Rum claims, for which the base metal rights were optioned from Canadian Pacific Oil and Gas Limited, who at that time controlled the E&N Railway Land grant.
>
> Imperial Oil Limited staked the Mons 4 mineral claim in 1976 and upon surrender of the E&N mineral rights to the Crown in 1978 this claim was abandoned and restaked as the Brent 1 claim. The Oak 1, 2 and 3



FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED

CHEMAINUS J.V.

CLAIMS MAP

NTS: 92B/13W & 92C/16E PROJ. 208

SE | ER | DEC. 17, 1986

0 1 2 3 4 km

Figure: 2

claims were staked at the same time to cover anomalies outlined by a Scintrex airborne EM and magnetic survey. Imperial Oil carried out minor geological mapping, a self potential survey and drilled four holes on this block of claims now known as the Oak Group. Traces of copper in pyritic quartz-sericite schists were noted in one drill hole (CH78-1) sited on the Brent claim (Sommerville 1979)."

In 1983, Esso conducted a field program on the Chip claim group. Their work include 2500 scale geologic mapping, soil and stream sampling, line cutting, HLEM and magnetometer surveys of the Chip 1 and 2 and part of the Chip 3 claims. Part of the favourable felsic volcanic lithology was defined by mapping and several weak, copper-zinc soil anomalies and two weak conductors were indentified on the Chip 1 claim. Several whole rock analyses suggest the presence of Na2O depletion on the Chip 1 claim. Esso conducted geological mapping in 1984 on the Oak Group and applied this work for assessment.

Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. entered into an option agreement for a joint venture with Esso Minerals in August 1984. The entire Chemainus property (Brent-Holyoak and Chip claims) was flown with Questor's Mark VI helicopter INPUT system in September 1984. The following year, ground follow-up of selected airborne anomalies was started using time domain IP (Schlumberger array), VLF and magnetometer surveys, in conjunction with soil sampling and mapping of the grid lines. Most of the work focused on the Brent 1 and Holyoak 1, 2 and 3 claims and resulted in drilling 1,534 metres in 6 holes. Two of the holes intersected significant sulphides. The geophysical surveys also covered selected parts of the Chip claims.

In 1985 the Oak 1,2 and 3 claims were abandoned and restaked as the Holyoak 1, 2 and 3 claims. Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. conducted ground follow-up of the 1984 airborne anomalies with induced polarization surveys, geological mapping, lithogeochem, and soil sampling. Limited backhoe trenching and 1,534 metres of NQ diamond drilling was completed in 7 holes. Minor zinc mineralization was noted in a trench and a drill hole just east of Silver Creek on the Holyoak 2 claim.

In 1986, exploration focused on the Chip claims. Work included 5,000 scale mapping of most of the claims and expansion of the grid to cover the entire Chip claim block on a 200 metre line spacing with IP, VLF and magnetometer surveys. Selected areas were covered with a deep penetrating IP survey using Gradient Array, results of which guided the late fall drilling program. A total of 1,854 metres was drilled in six widely spaced holes, four of which intersected significant sulphides (three on the Chip 1 claim). The Anita shaft area was trenched with an excavator, mapped in detail and the exposed pyrrhotite lens was chip sampled. Falconbridge Limited continued exploration in 1986 on the Holyoak-Brent claims with geological mapping, soil geochemistry and induced polarization, magnetic and VLF surveys.

In 1987, a drill program was carried out over the Chip 1 claim and 6,753.7 metres of NQ core was drilled in 18 inclined holes. Drilling traced a pyritic felsic tuff unit for 600 metres across the Chip 1 claim. One hole intersected ecomomic sulphides; hole CH87-37 intersected 2.5 metres of pyritic felsic tuff that contains 2.37% Cu, 0.73% Pb, 2.74% Zn, 41.8 g/t Ag, 0.7 g/t Au and 0.95% Ba. All holes were probed using the Crone Pulse EM system. Further Gadient Array induced polarization surveys were carried over the Chip claims. In 1987, additional magnetic, VLF and induced polarization surveys were carried out on the Holyoak-Brent claims.

Drilling prior to 1988 is summarized below by year.

YEAR	NO. OF HOLES	METRES DRILLED	HOLE NUMBERS
1978	4	275.9	CH78-1,3,4,6
1985	8	1,534.5	CH85-7 to 12,12A,13
1986	6	1,845.4	CH86-14 to 19
1987	18	6,753.7	CH87-20 to 37
	------	------------	
Total	36	10,409.5	

1988 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 1988 exploration program on the Chemainus project was divided into two phases; the first phase was carried out from mid-March to mid-July and the second phase was started mid-September and completed by mid-November. The following section summarizes the work done in 1988.

Drilling

The drilling was carried out both in phase I and phase II. The total amount of drilling on the Chemainus Joint Venture since 1978 now totals 23,988 metres in 82 holes. The 1988 drilling is summarized below.

Phase I :	10,193 metres	35 holes (includes 87-23)
Phase II :	3,385 metres	12 holes
Total	13,578 metres	46 holes

Average hole length .... 289.0 metres

Drilling cost per metre	$ 62.00
Salaries cost per metre	$ 12.00
Site cost per metre	$ 3.50
Field cost per metre	$ 9.00
Assay cost per metre	$ 7.50
Probe cost per metre	$ 6.67
Expense cost per metre	$ 0.18
Total cost per metre	$ 98.00

Drilling by area

1) Anita (62%)

Phase I	21 holes	6080.3 metres
Phase II	8 holes	2354.5 metres
Total	29	8434.8 metres

2) Holyoak (11%)

Phase I	5 holes	1421.0 metres

3) Silver Creek (18%)

Phase I	8 holes	2494.8 metres

4) Powerline (3%)

Phase I	1 hole	196.1 metres
Phase II	1 hole	238.0 metres
Total	2	434.1 metres

5) Watson Creek (6%)

Phase II 3 holes 792.4 metres

The contractor for the drilling was Burwash Enterprises Ltd. of Cobble Hill, B.C. who used a Longyear Super 38 drill equipped with air cooled diesel engines. A D-6H Caterpiller tractor was used to move the drill. Site preparation was completed by a John Deere 790 excavator contracted from Ellison Excavating Limited of Duncan, B.C.

All timber destroyed during pad construction was broken up, placed flat on the ground and often buried.

The location of all drill holes is shown on Figures 6 and 7 in the pocket at the back of this report. The drill logs and analytical results are listed in Appendix 4 and a summary table of all drilling is listed in Appendix 1. Each core run was converted to metric depth, and marked on pre-cut wooden blocks. The drill core was then sytematically photographed and logged. A dip test was taken using a single shot Sperry Sun instrument at the top of the hole, the bottom of the hole, and at intervals of approximately 100 metres. Due to equipment problems with the Sperry-Sun the 100 metre interval was not always achieved. The logging was conducted using Derry, Michener, Booth, and Wahl's LOG II computer system. Log data was entered directly into a Toshiba 1100 computer and then transfered into a Toshiba 3200 computer in the evening.

Generally, any volcanic rock containing greater than 2% pyrite was split in less than one to two metre intervals and submitted for geochemical analysis by Bondar-Clegg. Each individual volcanic unit was sampled for alteration by taking a 10cm split piece of core every 1 to 2 metres through the unit and submitting this composite sample for whole rock analysis. Individual alteration samples do not exceed 30 metres. Whole rock samples of 10 to 20 cm of split core were collected to characterize the volcanic rock types. A skeletal core record was routinely collected of all major rock units.

Bondar-Clegg of North Vancouver analysed the split core samples by geochemical methods for Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ag, Fe, Mn, Cd, Co, Ni, As, and Ba. An HNO3-HCl hot extraction and analysis by DC Plasma were used for all elements except Au and Ba. A fire assay preparation with AA finish was used for Au and X-ray Fluorescence was used to give a total analysis for Ba. If a sample contains more than 3000 ppm Zn, 30 ppm Ag, or 1000 ppb Au then the samples are re-analysed using standard assay techniques for the respective element.

X-Ray Assay Laboratories of Don Mills, Ontario analysed the lithogeochemistry samples. The analysis includes a major oxide x-ray fluorescence package plus Cu, Zn, Ni, and Ba. The major oxide package includes SiO_2, Al_2O_3, CaO, MgO, Na_2O, K_2O, Fe_2O_3, TiO_2, P_2O_5, MnO, LOI; and minor elements Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, and Nb. The alteration samples are not run for Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, P_2O_5, or MnO.

All drill core (including previous drilling) is stored on metal core racks at a farm just outside of Chemainus, at 3037 River Road.

Geology

The property was re-mapped at 1:5000 during both phase I and II. 1:10,000 geological maps for both the Chip claim block and the Brent- Holyoak claim block are included with this report (Figures 4 and 5). The complete results of this work are described in a separate report by M. Morrice (1988).

Trenching

Trenching was carried out in four areas as summarized below. The trenching was done with a John Deere 790 excavator. The results of the trenching are discussed in Appendix 3.

2270 metres in 4 areas ; Cost per metre $25.00

1)	Holyoak	760 m
2)	Silver Creek	440 m
3)	Sharon	670 m
4)	Watson Creek	400 m

Geophysics

The ground IP, VLF and MAG surveys were filled-in to 100 metre line spacing in 1988 and the entire grid has now been covered. The Gradient IP chargeability profiles are shown on Figures 8 and 9, the Schlumberger IP chargeability profiles are shown on Figures 10 and 11, the Fraser filtered VLF profiles are shown on Figures 12 and 13. and the total field magnetic profiles are shown on Figures 14 and 15. The 1988 geophysical work is summarized below. The downhole Remi EM survey results are discussed in Hendrikson (1988).

1) Fill-in	Gradient IP	65 km	Cost per km $ 678.00
	Schlumberger IP	112 km	Cost per km $ 600.00
	MAG/VLF	112 km	Cost per km $ 113.00

2) Max-min test Anita area
-limited survey; no response over mineralized zone

3) Down-hole Remi EM
   34 holes probed; 5790 metres; Cost per metre $ 6.67

Survey and Grid Tie-in

A new 1:5000 base map set was created in 1988. The existing baseline was surveyed in and the grid was tied in to this new base. All legal corner posts for all the Chemainus Joint Venture claims were surveyed and all drill hole collars were surveyed. The legal survey was carried out by Mark McGladrey of McGladrey & Associates, 1851 Appin Road, North Vancouver, B.C., 980-0992. Results of the surveying are listed the 1988 Chemainus Project Survey Data and Plans report.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Introduction

Vancouver Island is made up of two allochthonous terrains known as the Insular and Pacific Belts (Figure 3). The allochthonous Insular belt makes up most of Vancouver Island and is composed of a varied assortment of volcanic, sedimentary, metamorphic and plutonic rocks that range in age from early Paleozoic to Tertiary (Muller 1981). It is separated from the Mesozoic and Tertiay volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Pacific Belt by the San Juan and Leech River faults near the southern west coast of Vancouver Island.

The Chemainus property is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Sicker Group. Clapp(1912) mapped the southern half of Vancouver Island and noted a series of deformed volcanic and sedimentary rocks that extend from Saltspring Island to Port Alberni and named them the Sicker Series. The Sooke and Duncan area was mapped by Cooke (1917) who also recognized the Sicker Series. Fyles (1955) completed mapping in the Cowichan Lake area and was the first to refer these rocks as the Sicker Group.

The Sicker Group is exposed in five separate areas on Vancouver Island (Figure 3). The areas are the Buttle Lake Uplift, the Cowichan-Horne Lake Uplift, Nanoose area and two unamed areas northwest and southwest of Buttle Lake. The Chemainus Project is located at the southeast end of the Cowichan-Horne Lake Uplift. The Sicker Group is thought to be the oldest series of rocks exposed on Vancouver Island. They are unconformalbly overlain by the Vancouver Group volcanics and sediments. The bulk of the Vancouver Group is made up of up to 4500 metres of basaltic flows and pyroclastics of the Karmutsen Formation (Muller,1981). The Sicker and Vancouver Group rocks are intruded by Lower to Middle Jurassic intermediate to felsic intrusive rocks referred to as the Island Intrusions. Finally, the sequence is unconformably overlain by relatively undeformed shale, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, and locally coal of the Late Cretaceous Nanaimo Group.

Stratigraphy of the Sicker Group

Muller (1980) after extensive work on Vancouver Island proposed that the Sicker Group could be divided into four units as listed in Table 1. Previous work completed on the Chemainus Project has used the Myra and Sediment Sill unit divisions of Muller.

Table 1 : Muller (1980) Stratigraphy of the Sicker Group

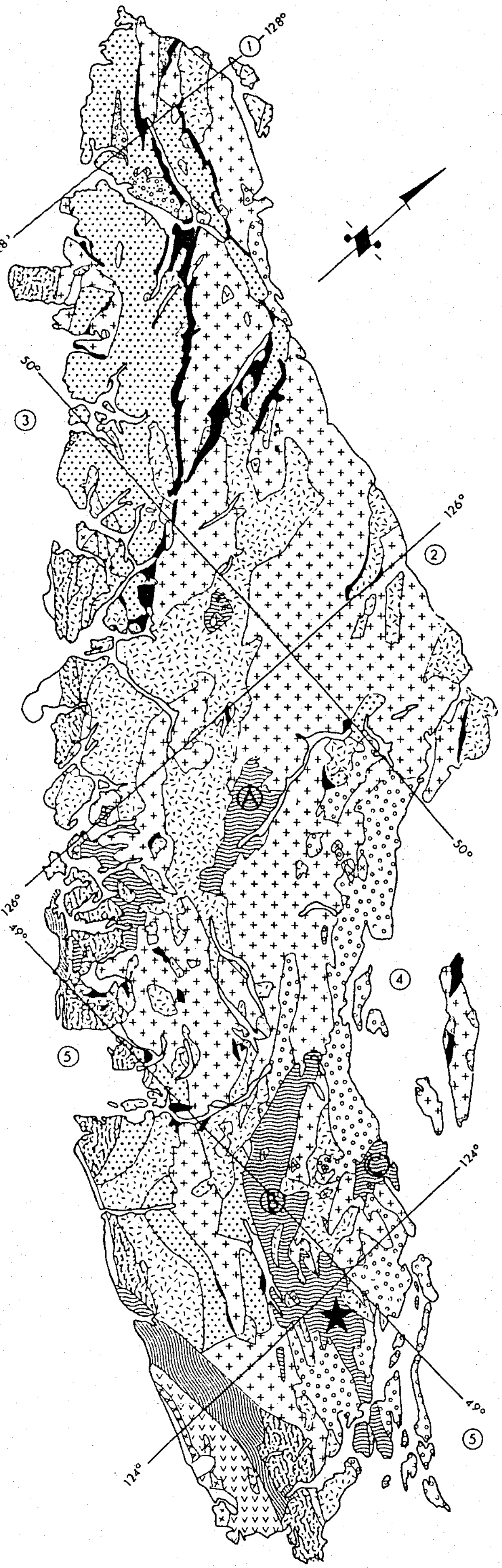


FIGURE 3 : Regional Geology (after Muller 1981)

Geological sketch map of Vancouver Island.

LEGEND

CARMANAH GROUP	MIDDLE TERTIARY
CATFACE INTRUSIONS	EARLY TO MIDDLE TERTIARY
METCHOSIN VOLCANICS	EARLY TERTIARY
NANAIMO GROUP	LATE CRETACEOUS
QUEEN CHARLOTTE GROUP KYUQUOT GROUP	LATE JURASSIC TO EARLY CRETACEOUS
LEECH RIVER FORMATION PACIFIC RIM COMPLEX	
ISLAND INTRUSIONS	EARLY AND (?) MIDDLE JURASSIC
BONANZA GROUP	EARLY JURASSIC
VANCOUVER GROUP	LATE AND (?) MIDDLE TRIASSIC
PARSON BAY FORMATION QUATSINO FORMATION	
KARMUTSEN FORMATION	
SICKER GROUP	PALEOZOIC
METAMORPHIC COMPLEXES	JURASSIC AND OLDER

★ HOLYOAK-BRENT CLAIM GROUP

① ALERT BAY – CAPE SCOTT, 92 L – 102 I (G.S.C. PAPER 74–8)

② BUTE INLET, 92 K (IN PREPARATION), O.P. MAP 345

③ NOOTKA SOUND, 92 E (IN PREPARATION)

④ ALBERNI 92 F (G.S.C. PAPER 68–50)

⑤ VICTORIA, 92 B, C (FIELD WORK IN PROGRESS: SEE G.S.C. PAPERS 75–1A, p. 21–26 : 76–1A, p. 107–111, 77–1A, p. 287–294.)

A — BUTTLE LAKE UPLIFT
B — COWICHAN – HORNE LAKE UPLIFT
C — NANOOSE UPLIFT

MILES
0 20 40

Buttle Lake Formation

Limestone, calcarenite, crinoidal, commonly recrystallized; interbedded with subordinate or equal thickness of calcareous siltstone and chert; some diabase sills. (thickness 400m ?) Age indicated by fossils is Pennsylvanian to Permian.

Sediment-Sill Unit (not a formational name)

Thinly bedded to massive argillite, siltstone and chert with interlayered sills of diabase. (no estimate of thickness given by Muller)

Myra Formation (new name)

Basic to rhyodacitic banded tuff, breccia and (?) lava; thinly bedded to massive argillite, siltstone, chert. (thickness estimated to be 1000m). Overlies Nitinat possibly with minor unconformity and the base of the Myra is defined by the first appearence of bedded volcaniclastic rocks. A few K-Ar age determinations indicate that an Early Jurassic thermal metamorphic event has affected the Myra Formation. Age dating by U-Pb technique indicates a late Silurian to Devonian age.

Nitinat Formation (new name)

Metabasaltic lavas, pillowed or aggolomeratic, commonly with large conspicuous uralized pyroxene phenocrysts and amygdules of quartz and dark green minerals; minor massive to banded tuff. (thickness estimated to be 2000m)

Massey (1986) after completing mapping on the Cowichan-Horne Lake Uplift area now proposes a new set of formations to sub-divide the Group. The new formation names are an improvement over Muller and have been adopted for the Chemainus Project. The units are listed in Table 2 and are briefly described below; oldest to youngest. The following descriptions are taken from Massey(1988).

Table 2 : Stratigraphy of the Duncan and Chemainus River Area. (Massey,1988)

Upper Cretaceous

Nanaimo Group

Cedar District Formation : argillite, shale, sandstone and siltstone

Extension-Protection Formation : conglomerate, sandstone

Haslam Formation : argillite, shale, sandstone and siltstone

Comox Formation : conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone

Upper Triassic

Vancouver Group

Karmutsen Formation : mafic flows and pyroclastics, minor sediments

?Middle Devonian to Lower Permian

Sicker Group

Mount Mark Formation : limestone, chert, siltstone

Cameron River Formation : chert,argillite,tuff, tuffaceous sandstone, sandstone, siltstone

McLaughlin Ridge Formation : mafic to felsic volcanics and volcaniclastics

Nitinat Formation : pyroxene-feldspar porphyritic basaltic andesites

Nitinat Formation

The oldest rocks of the Sicker Group are pyroxene-feldspar porphyritic basaltic andesites of the Nitinat Formation. The volcanics occur as agglomerates, breccias, lapilli tuffs and crystal tuffs. Flows, pillowed flows and minor bedded tuff and volcanic sandstone occur locally. This unit is equivalent to the Nitinat Formation of Muller(1980). There is no age dating currently available for the Nitinat but because is lies stratigraphically below the Mclaughlin Ridge Formation it must be Late Devonian or older.

Mclaughlin Ridge Formation

The intermediate to felsic, locally mafic volcanics and volcaniclastics of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation apparently conformably overlie the Nitinat Formation. In the Duncan area and the vicinity of the Chemainus property this Formation is dominantly made up of volcanic material with only minor tuffaceous sediments. Further to the south around Cowichan Lake this Formation is composed of massive to lithic tuffites with interbedded sediments. The volcanic rocks yield U/Pb ages of Late Silurian to Devonian (Muller, 1980).

The Saltspring Intrusions are a group of felsic intrusions that yield Early Devonian radiometric ages (Brandon et al., 1986) and for this reason are thought to be cogenetic with the McLaughlin Ridge volcanics. These rocks are exposed just north of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation towards the southeast end of the Cowichan-Horne Lake Uplift.

The top of the McLaughlin is marked by a distinctive purple or maroon schistose heterolithic breccia and lapilli tuff. Falconbridge geologists refer to this unit as the Purple Pyroclastic Unit or Upper Mafic Unit.

The Mclaughlin Ridge Formation is equivalent to the lower parts of the Myra Formation of Muller (1980).

Cameron River Formation

The Cameron River Formation is a dominantly epiclastic package that forms the upper portion of the Sicker Group. Contacts with the lower volcanic units are often faulted but where present the contact is unconformable. Work on the Chemiainus property suggestst the contact is conformable. The lower 200 metres of the unit is composed of ribbon cherts, laminated cherts and cherty tuffs. The bulk of the unit is composed of thinly bedded, turbiditic sandstone-siltstone- argillite intercalations. The Cameron River Formation is equivalent to the upper part of Muller's Myra Formation together with the sediments of the informal Sediment-Sill Unit.

Mount Mark Formation

Massey(1988) recognizes a Buttle Lake Formation equivalent south of the Cowichan River and these calcarenites are placed in a new formation called the Mount Mark Formation. Brandon et al.(1986) report an outcrop of interbedded limestone and chert in the Copper Canyon area adjacent to the Chemainus property that yields Early Permian conodonts.

Karmutsen Formation

A brief mention of the Karmutsen Formation of the Vancouver Group is necessary here. The Karmutsen basalts were deposited during an extensional event in the Late Triassic. The underlying Sicker Group rocks were dilated and intruded by numerous gabbro sills, dykes and irregular bodies at this time. The upper half of the Sicker Group, in particular the Cameron River Formation, contains more gabbroic material than the lower half. These gabbros are the 'sill' in Muller's Sediment Sill Unit.

Buttle Lake Uplift Stratigraphy

The Buttle Lake Uplift Sicker Group rocks host Westmin's Buttle Lake deposits and the current stratigraphic interpretations are summarized below. Juras(1987) proposes to divide the Sicker Group rocks at Buttle Lake into several formations as shown in Table 3. There is a broad similarity between the stratigraphy of the Cowichan-Horne Lake Uplift of Massey(1988) and that of Buttle Lake. Juras indicates that the Price Formation may correlate with the Nitinat Formation. There is at present no age dating or detailed chemical information to support this. The McLaughlin Ridge Formation of Massey(1987) correlates with the Myra Formation. The Thelwood Formation probably correlates with the lower chert-rich part of the Cameron River Formation in the Cowichan-Horne lake uplift. The mafic volcanics higher in the Cameron River Formation may correlate with the Flower Ridge Formation of Juras.

Table 3 : Buttle Lake Uplift Stratigraphy of the Sicker Group (Juras, 1987)

Early Permian	Henshaw Formation	5 - 100m	Conglomerate, epiclastic deposits, vitric tuff
(unconformity)			
Early Permian to Pennsylvanian	Buttle Lake Formation	300m	Crinoidal limestone and minor chert
Pennsylvanian or Mississippian	Flower Ridge Format	650 + m	Moderately to strongly amygduloidal lapilli-tuff, tuff-breccia, minor tuff and flows
Early Mississippian (?)	Thelwood Formation	270 to 500 m	Subaqueous pyroclastic deposits, siliceous tuffaceous sediments, mafic sills.
Late Devonian	Myra Formation	310 to 440 m	Intermediate to felsic volcanics, volcani-clastics, minor sediments, massive sulphide mineralization.
Late Devonian or older	Price Formation	300 + m	Feldspar-pyroxene porphyritic andesite flows, flow breccia, minor pyroclastic deposits.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geology of the Chip claim block is shown on Figure 4 and the geology of the Holyoak-Brent Claim group is shown on Figure 5; both at a scale of 1:10,000. The geology was mapped by M. Morrice during the 1988 field and he discusses this work in detail in a separate report (Morrice, 1988). Therefore, the following discussion is quite brief and the reader should refer to Morrice (1988) for more information. The local variations in geology are also discussed in this report in the areas of current drilling.

The Chip claims lie within the Cowichan-Horne Lake Uplift, in which lower Paleozoic Sicker Group rocks are exposed. The claims are underlain by felsic to mafic volcanic rocks of the Myra Formation that trend northwest and dip steeply. The volcanic rocks are conformably overlain by dark coloured pelitic and cherty sediments of the Cameron River Formation. These rocks are intruded by Karmutsen gabbro bodies that vary from less than one metre to over 100 metres in thickness. To the south the Sicker Group rocks are unconformably overlain by the Nanaimo Group sediments.

The volcanic rocks of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation are composed mostly of felsic to mafic tuffs and lesser lapilli tuffs; definite flow rocks appear to be rare. Intermediate composition rocks form perhaps 10% of the volcanics. More massive possible flow or sub-volcanic quartz phyric felsic volcanics outcrop in the Sharon area and the Anderson Creek area. Possible pillowed mafic flows are present in a trench at the Sharon Showing. The top of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation is marked by a thin to plus 100 metre thick, distinct mafic volcanic unit that is locally altered a light purple by minor hematite. The Upper Mafic Unit is composed of mafic pyroclastic tuff, lapilli tuff, and lesser mafic flows. Fragments within the Upper Mafic Unit are commonly pyroxene phyric.

Overall the structure of the claim area is dominated by an anticline that strikes west northwest across the entire property and appears to plunge at a shallow dip to the west. A sequence of dominantly McLaughlin Ridge Formation felsic volcanics, lesser mafic and intermediate volcanics, and minor sediments make up the core of the anticline. Cameron River Formation cherts, argillites and wackes outcrop on the north and south side of the anticline. The Nanaimo sediments are relatively undeformed.

The Sicker Group rocks are cut be a steep pervasive axial cleavage that strikes 110 degrees. Variations in rarely seen bedding dips and repetition, particularily of the mafic volcanics within the predominantly felsic core of the anticline suggest that the Sicker Group rocks are folded into numerous smaller antiforms and synforms. The repetition of units suggests the wave length of folding is less than 100 to 300 metres.

A major fault, termed the Fulford Fault Splay has been traced for 2.7 kilometres across the Chip 1 and 2 claims. It trends 110 degrees, dips 70 degrees to the north, and it is thought to be a splay off the regional Fulford thrust fault (see Massey 1988). It's offset is unknown. The Fulford Fault Splay cuts across the south limb of the property-wide anticline and separates a narrow belt of McLaughlin Ridge Formation volcanics (including the Anita stratigraphy) from the bulk of the McLaughlin Rigde Formation to the north. A younger and second orientation of faulting is present in the Anita area, has a strike of 030 to 050 degrees, and steep dips. Drilling in the Anita area indicates offsets of these faults are less than 100 metres where known.

There appear to be some striking similarities between the stratigraphy seen at Chemainus and that seen at Buttle Lake. The Price-Myra-Lynx mineralized horizon at Buttle Lake is hosted by a sequence of felsic tuffs of the Myra Formation These felsic tuffs are overlain by an up to 200 metre thick mafic pyroclastic tuff and flow unit that is very similar to the Upper Mafic Unit seen at Chemainus. The mafic unit at Buttle Lake is at or near the top of the Myra Formation and overlain by the sediments of the Thelwood Formation which correlate with the Cameron River Formation. This suggests that mineralization seen near the top of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation at Chemainus may be of a similar style as that seen along the Price-Myra-Lynx horizon at Buttle Lake.

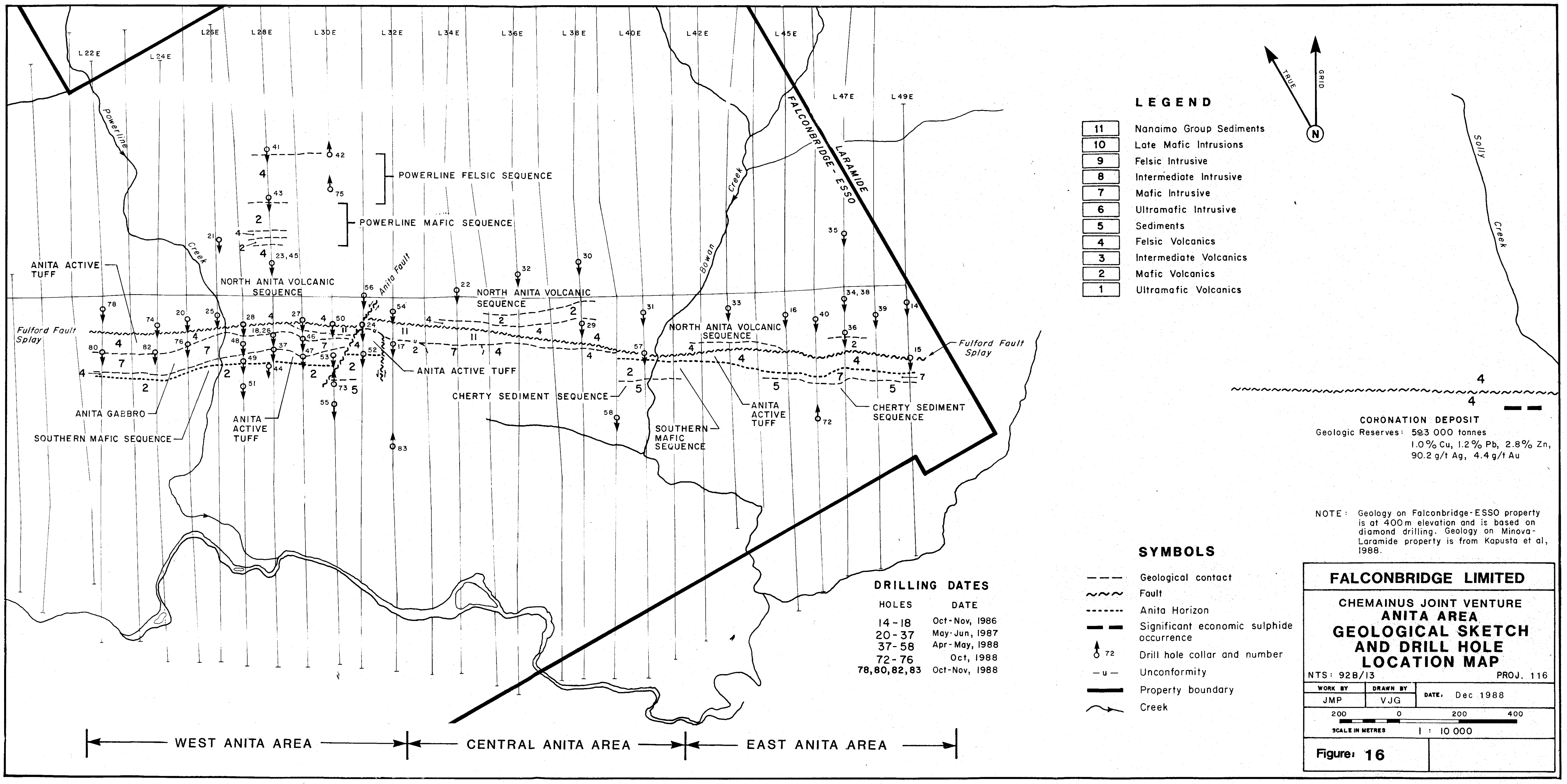
ANITA AREA DRILLING

INTRODUCTION

The Anita Area covers the most important stratigraphic target found to date on the Chemainus Joint Venture property. The target is a barium-enriched, hydrothermally altered, sulphide-bearing, felsic tuff sequence known as the Anita Active Tuff. It stretches from west of line 22+00 E, on the Chip 2 claim, across the middle of the Chip 1 claim and onto the Minnova-Laramide property. It strikes roughly parallel to the baseline (120 degrees), is centred at approximately 2+20 S and appears to lie along strike of the Coronation Deposit, located 1.9 km grid east of the eastern Chip 1 claim boundary (see figure 16).

The Anita Active Tuff was discovered through drilling and trenching on the Chip 1 claim in 1986 and 1987. It occurs along the southern edge of a 1 km wide belt of steeply dipping, west- northwest trending felsic tuffs with lesser amounts of mafic tuffs, flows and sediments. Tops appear to be to the south. Its northern boundary is gradational and is at, or near, a major grid east striking, steeply north dipping reverse fault known as the Fulford Fault Splay. The Anita Active Tuff is bounded to the south by a sequence of mafic volcanics. The mafic volcanics appear to mark the top of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation. The contact between the Anita Active Tuff and the mafic volcanics is an important stratigraphic marker and is termed the Anita Horizon. The Anita Active Tuff is poorly exposed, but was traced across the southern half of the claim by drilling in 1987. Significant base and precious metal mineralization (eg. 2.37 % Cu, 0.73 % Pb, 2.74 % Zn, 41.8 g/t Ag and 0.7 g/t Au over 2.5 m; CH87-37) was intersected within the Anita Active Tuff, immediately below the Anita Horizon on line 28+00 E (Enns, 1986 and Enns et al, 1987) and small lenses of massive sulphide were exposed in trenches on lines 27+00E (old Anita Showing) and 28+00E (Enns, 1988). Drilling in 1988 has traced the Anita Horizon from line 22+00 E, on the Chip 2 claim, to line 49+00 E on the Chip 1 claim. The true thickness of the Anita Active Tuff is unknown because it is truncated by the Fulford Fault Splay and intruded by numerous gabbro dykes, however, in places over 100 metres (true thickness) has been intersected.

For the purposes of discussion and presentation the Anita Area has been divided into 3 parts (see figure 16). The West Anita Area extends from line 22+00 E to 32+50 E and covers the original Anita Showing and shaft. The Central Anita Area extends from 32+50 E to 41+50 E and the East Anita Area extends from 41+50 to 49+50 E.



L22E
L24E
L26E
L28E
L30E
L32E
L34E
L36E
L38E
L40E
L42E
L45E
L47E
L49E
TRUE
GRID
N
Powerline
Creek
Bowan Creek
Solly Creek
FALCONBRIDGE - ESSO
LARAMIDE
POWERLINE FELSIC SEQUENCE
POWERLINE MAFIC SEQUENCE
ANITA ACTIVE TUFF
NORTH ANITA VOLCANIC SEQUENCE
Anita Fault
Fulford Fault Splay
ANITA GABBRO
SOUTHERN MAFIC SEQUENCE
CHERTY SEDIMENT SEQUENCE
LEGEND
11 Nanaimo Group Sediments
10 Late Mafic Intrusions
9 Felsic Intrusive
8 Intermediate Intrusive
7 Mafic Intrusive
6 Ultramafic Intrusive
5 Sediments
4 Felsic Volcanics
3 Intermediate Volcanics
2 Mafic Volcanics
1 Ultramafic Volcanics
CORONATION DEPOSIT
Geologic Reserves: 583 000 tonnes
1.0% Cu, 1.2% Pb, 2.8% Zn,
90.2 g/t Ag, 4.4 g/t Au
NOTE: Geology on Falconbridge-ESSO property is at 400m elevation and is based on diamond drilling. Geology on Minova-Laramide property is from Kapusta et al, 1988.
SYMBOLS
Geological contact
Fault
Anita Horizon
Significant economic sulphide occurrence
72 Drill hole collar and number
Unconformity
Property boundary
Creek
DRILLING DATES
HOLES DATE
14-18 Oct-Nov, 1986
20-37 May-Jun, 1987
37-58 Apr-May, 1988
72-76 Oct, 1988
78,80,82,83 Oct-Nov, 1988
WEST ANITA AREA
CENTRAL ANITA AREA
EAST ANITA AREA
FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED
CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE
ANITA AREA
GEOLOGICAL SKETCH
AND DRILL HOLE
LOCATION MAP
NTS: 92B/13
PROJ. 116
WORK BY JMP
DRAWN BY VJG
DATE: Dec 1988
200 0 200 400
SCALE IN METRES
1 : 10 000
Figure: 16

A total of 8,434.8 m of drilling in 29 holes was completed in two phases in 1988. Twenty-one holes totalling 6,080.3 m were drilled between April 11 and May 20, 1988. Another 8 holes totalling 2,354.5 m were drilled between October 3 and November 6, 1988. Figure 16 shows drill hole locations and geology. A total of 16,822.6 m of core in 52 holes has now been drilled in the Anita Area.

The first phase of the 1988 drill program in the West Anita Area was aimed at testing the Anita Active Tuff at 100 m intervals from lines 27+00 E to 32+00 E and at clarifying the structural geology. To accomplish this, fences of 2 to 8 holes were drilled on each line. The fence on line 28+00 E was extended north to the powerline (5+00 N) to provide a complete section through the McLaughlin Ridge Formation volcanics on the southern half of the Chip 1 claim. The fence on line 30+00 E was extended south to cover a 44 msec IP chargeability anomaly south of the Anita Active Tuff. All holes were drilled grid south and dipped 45 to 50.

During the first phase of drilling it became apparent that stratigraphy south of the Fulford Fault Splay dips 60-85 degrees to the south. Therefore, in the second phase north-bearing holes were drilled on lines 30+00 E and 32+00 E in order to evaluate the sections properly. The second phase of drilling also traced the Anita Active Tuff west of 27+00 E to 22+00 E.

Two holes (CH88-55 and 58) were drilled in the Central Anita Area in the first phase of drilling to test IP chargeability anomalies.

Four holes were drilled in the East Anita area. In the first phase of drilling, three holes tested a Crone PEM anomaly in volcanics north of the Anita Active Tuff which was detected from holes CH86-16, CH87-34 and 36. In the second phase of drilling, a fourth hole was drilled bearing grid-north to confirm the hypothesis that stratigraphy dips steeply south, south of the Fulford Fault Splay in the East Anita Area. The hole was also drilled to further explore the altered and base and precious metal-rich Anita Active tuff.

This year's drilling has revealed important features of the structure and stratigraphy of the Anita Area and has traced the polymetallic sulphide mineralization intersected by hole CH86-18 for 300 m along strike as well as locating other base and precious metal rich zones on the same horizon. Appendix 1 summarizes the location, target and result of each hole. Drill logs are included as Appendix 4 and the geology is discussed on a section by section basis in Appendix 2. The main observations are discussed under the appropriate headings below.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Figure 16 is a geological sketch map of the Anita Area at 400 m elevation. Level plans of the Anita Area are included in the back pocket as figures 26 to 34. Figure 17 is geological section along line 28E. Sections across the Anita Area at 100 to 300 m intervals are included in the back pocket as figures 35 to 55.

The Anita Area is underlain by the McLaughlin Ridge Formation, part of the Paleozoic Sicker Group composed of volcanics, volcaniclastics and cherty sediments which are intruded by Late Triassic mafic dykes and locally, unconformably overlain by Late Cretaceous Nanaimo Group sediments. A major break occurs in the McLaughlin Ridge Formation at the Fulford Fault Splay. The Fulford Fault Splay is an over-steepened reverse thrust fault along which McLaughlin Ridge volcanics to the north have been thrust over McLaughlin Ridge volcanics to the south and in some cases over Nanaimo Group sediments resting unconformably on McLaughlin Ridge volcanics further to the south. The amount of movement on the fault plane is unknown. Stratigraphy strikes grid east (120 degrees) and dips steeply north, north of the Fulford Fault Splay and near vertical to less than 55 degrees south, south of the fault. Top indicators are rare and contradictory north of the Fulford Fault Splay. South of the Fulford Fault Splay, graded bedding in the mafic volcaniclastics and cherty tuffaceous sediments indicate tops to the south.

McLaughlin Ridge Formation

The McLaughlin Ridge Formation in the Anita Area has been divided into six units which from south to north are...

SOUTH

ANITA CHERTY SEDIMENT SEQUENCE

ANITA SOUTHERN MAFIC SEQUENCE

-- ANITA HORIZON

ANITA ACTIVE TUFF

ᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛᴛ FULFORD FAULT SPLAY

NORTH ANITA VOLCANIC SEQUENCE

POWERLINE MAFIC SEQUENCE

POWERLINE FELSIC SEQUENCE

NORTH

Figures 18 to 20 are stratigraphic diagrams showing the relative thicknesses and composition of each of the units in the West, Central and East Anita Areas. The units are also labelled on the level plans and 1:10,000 geology map (figure 16). Figure 17 is a complete section through the Anita Area along line 28+00 E.

The stratigraphic diagrams and the table above imply that stratigraphy tops to the south. This is true for the three units south of the Fulford Fault Splay. However, it has not been determined whether or not the three units north of the fault also top to the south, north, or are isoclinally folded.

The two northern most units are tenuous as they are based on only 3 drill holes on sections 28+00 E and 30+00 E (West Anita Area). The units south of the Fulford Fault Splay have been intersected by drilling throughout the Anita Area and are much better understood.

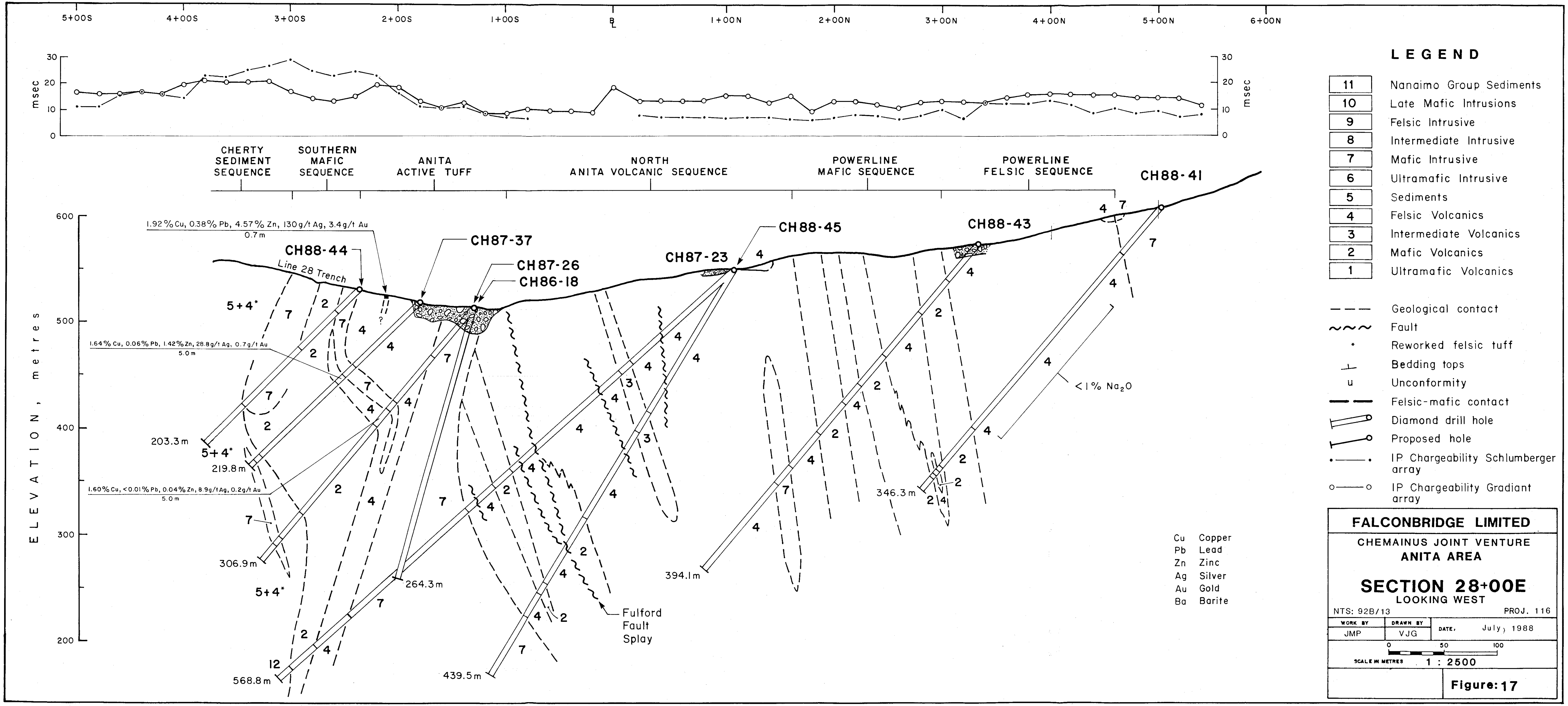
The Powerline Felsic Sequence is discussed in the section entitled Powerline Area. The other units are discussed in detail below.

Powerline Mafic Sequence

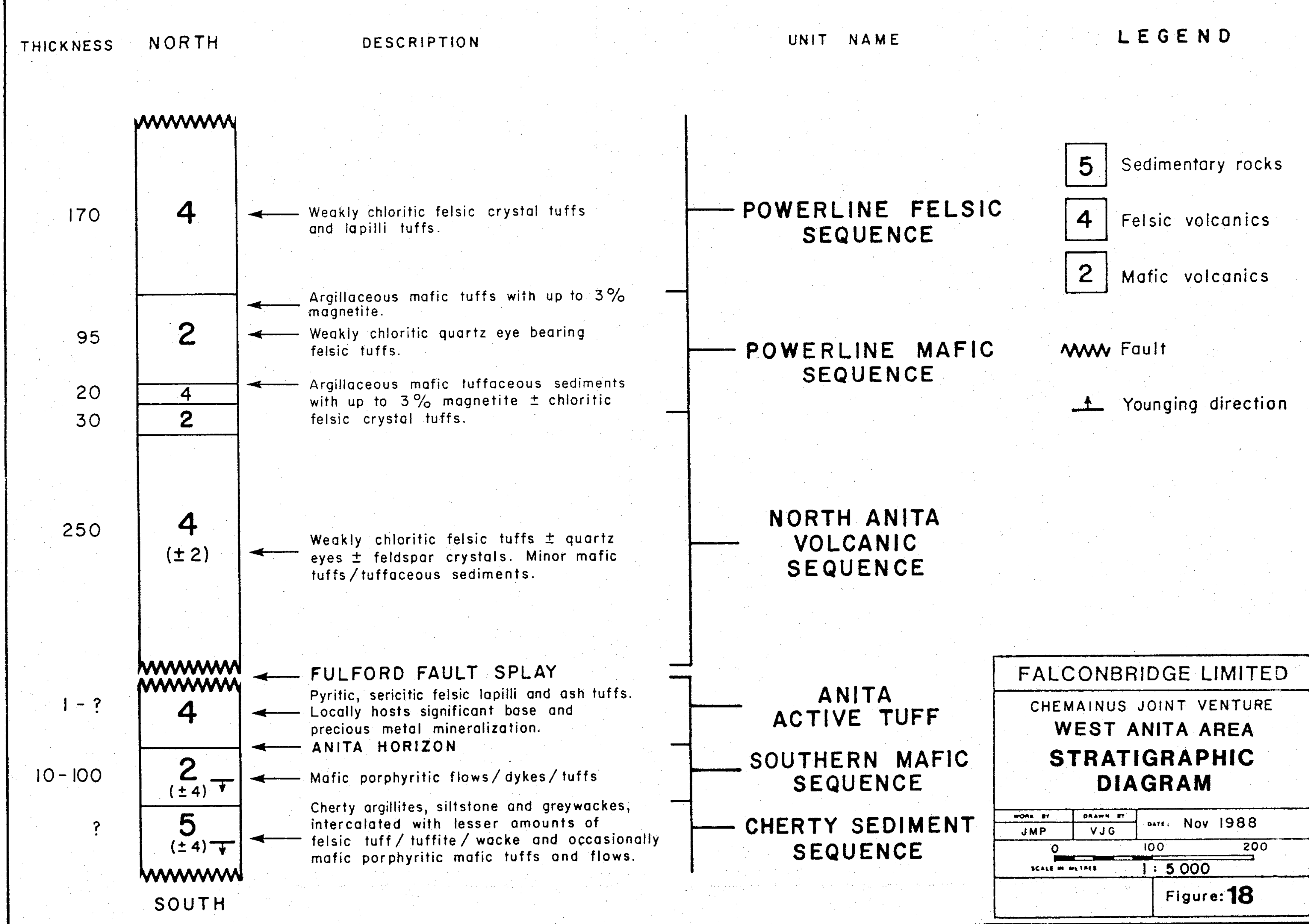
The Powerline Mafic Sequence was intersected by holes CH88-41 and 43 on line 28E. The unit is approximately 115 m thick and consists of moderately to intensely carbonatized (pervasive and fracture controlled) mafic tuffs with up to 3 % magnetite mixed with argillaceous sediments and intercalated with lesser amounts of felsic quartz eye tuff. The unit is approximately 125 m thick on line 28+00 E. The upper contact is conformable. The possibility exists that some or all of this mafic material could be infolded into the felsic volcanics and actually correlate with the mafic volcanic unit at the top of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation.

North Anita Volcanic Sequence

In the West Anita Area, the North Anita Volcanic Sequence is composed of light green, weakly chloritic felsic crystal tuffs with minor amounts of mafic tuff and tuffaceous



5+00S
4+00S
3+00S
2+00S
1+00S
BL
1+00N
2+00N
3+00N
4+00N
5+00N
6+00N
msec
30
20
10
0
CHERTY SEDIMENT SEQUENCE
SOUTHERN MAFIC SEQUENCE
ANITA ACTIVE TUFF
NORTH ANITA VOLCANIC SEQUENCE
POWERLINE MAFIC SEQUENCE
POWERLINE FELSIC SEQUENCE
ELEVATION, metres
600
500
400
300
200
1.92% Cu, 0.38% Pb, 4.57% Zn, 130g/t Ag, 3.4g/t Au
0.7m
1.64% Cu, 0.06% Pb, 1.42% Zn, 28.8g/t Ag, 0.7g/t Au
5.0m
1.60% Cu, <0.01% Pb, 0.04% Zn, 8.9g/t Ag, 0.2g/t Au
5.0m
CH88-44
Line 28 Trench
CH87-37
CH87-26
CH86-18
CH87-23
CH88-45
CH88-43
CH88-41
5+4*
203.3m
219.8m
306.9m
264.3m
568.8m
439.5m
394.1m
346.3m
<1% Na₂O
Fulford Fault Splay
Cu Copper
Pb Lead
Zn Zinc
Ag Silver
Au Gold
Ba Barite
LEGEND
11 Nanaimo Group Sediments
10 Late Mafic Intrusions
9 Felsic Intrusive
8 Intermediate Intrusive
7 Mafic Intrusive
6 Ultramafic Intrusive
5 Sediments
4 Felsic Volcanics
3 Intermediate Volcanics
2 Mafic Volcanics
1 Ultramafic Volcanics
Geological contact
Fault
* Reworked felsic tuff
Bedding tops
u Unconformity
Felsic-mafic contact
Diamond drill hole
Proposed hole
IP Chargeability Schlumberger array
IP Chargeability Gradiant array
FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED
CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE
ANITA AREA
SECTION 28+00E
LOOKING WEST
NTS: 92B/13
PROJ. 116
WORK BY JMP
DRAWN BY VJG
DATE, July, 1988
0 50 100
SCALE IN METRES 1 : 2500
Figure: 17



FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED

CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE

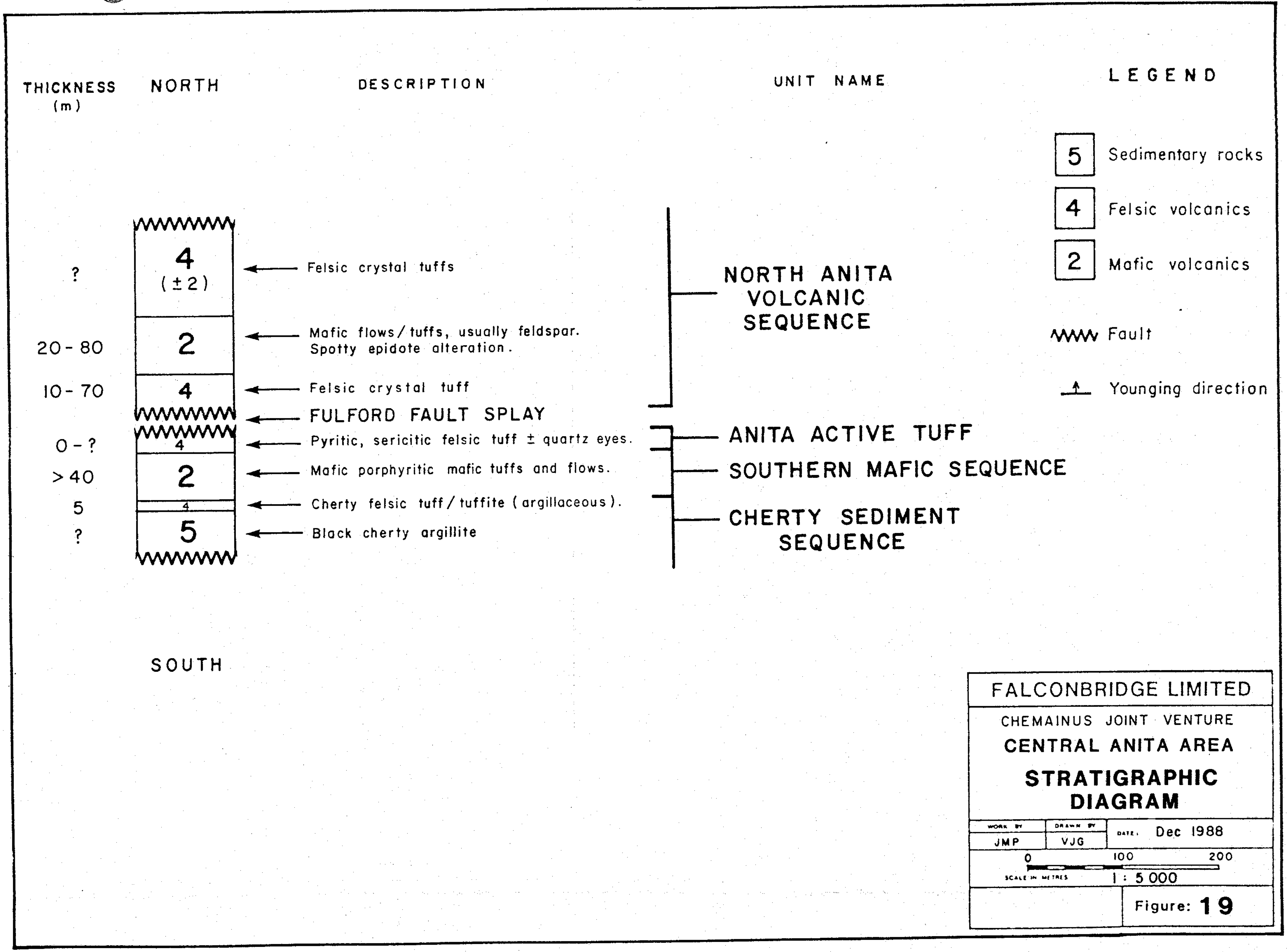
WEST ANITA AREA

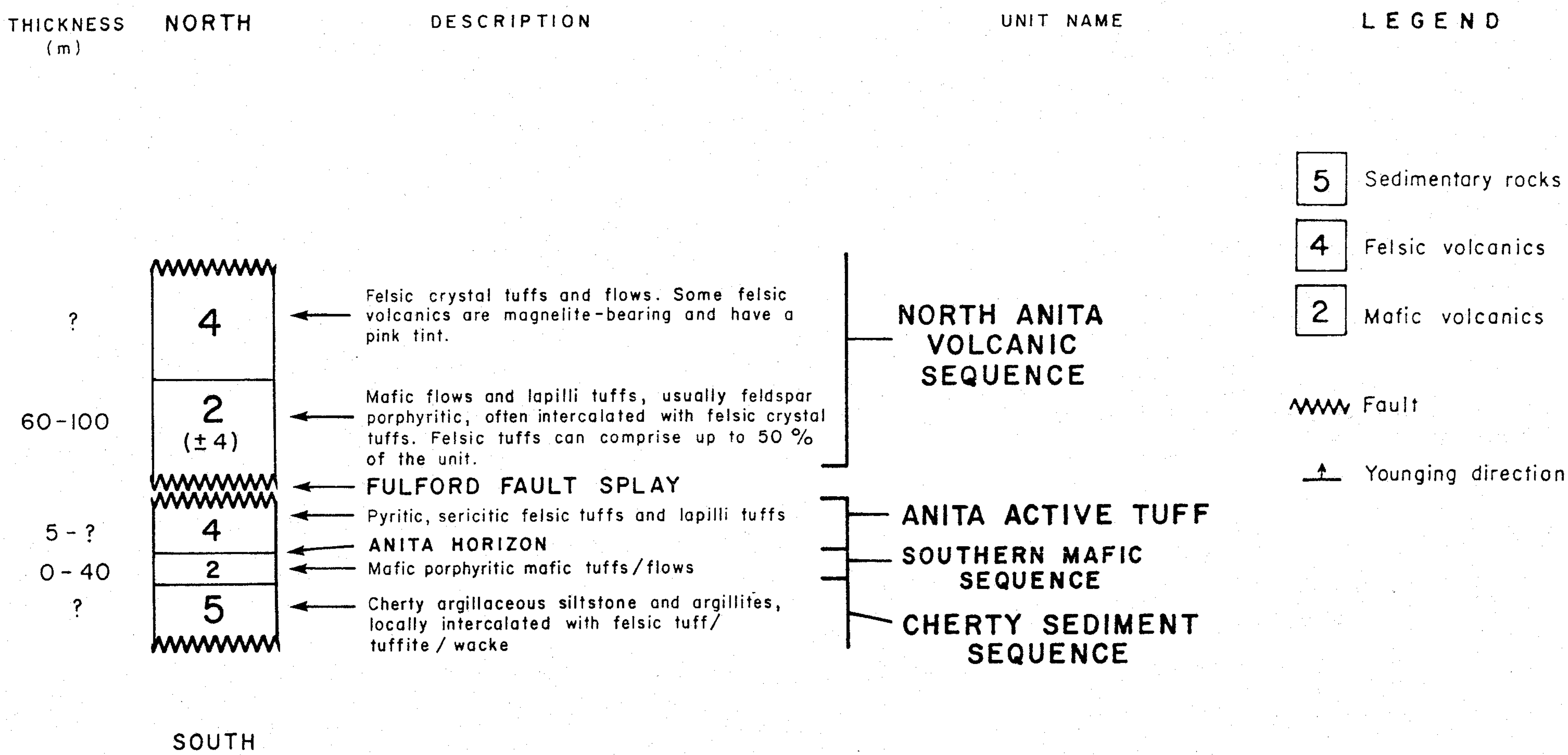
STRATIGRAPHIC DIAGRAM

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE:
JMP	VJG	Nov 1988

0 100 200
SCALE IN METRES 1 : 5 000

Figure: 18


THICKNESS (m)
NORTH
DESCRIPTION
UNIT NAME
LEGEND
5 Sedimentary rocks
4 Felsic volcanics
2 Mafic volcanics
Fault
Younging direction
?
4 (±2)
Felsic crystal tuffs
20-80
2
Mafic flows/tuffs, usually feldspar. Spotty epidote alteration.
10-70
4
Felsic crystal tuff
NORTH ANITA VOLCANIC SEQUENCE
FULFORD FAULT SPLAY
0-?
4
Pyritic, sericitic felsic tuff ± quartz eyes.
ANITA ACTIVE TUFF
>40
2
Mafic porphyritic mafic tuffs and flows.
SOUTHERN MAFIC SEQUENCE
5
4
Cherty felsic tuff/tuffite (argillaceous).
?
5
Black cherty argillite
CHERTY SEDIMENT SEQUENCE
SOUTH
FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED
CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE
CENTRAL ANITA AREA
STRATIGRAPHIC DIAGRAM
JMP
VJG
Dec 1988
0
100
200
1 : 5 000
Figure: 19



FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED

CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE

EAST ANITA AREA

STRATIGRAPHIC DIAGRAM

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE
JMP	VJG	Dec 1988

Scale in metres: 0 – 100 – 200; 1 : 5 000

Figure: **20**

sediment. The felsic tuffs usually contain less than 2 % disseminated pyrite.

In the Central and East Anita Areas the North Anita Volcanic Sequence includes a 2 metre to over 100 metre thick mafic volcanic package within the chloritic felsic tuffs. The package consists of feldspar porphyritic flows, tuffs and lapilli tuffs intercalated with felsic crystal tuffs. The felsic tuffs comprise < 5 to 50 % of the package and host the PEM mineralization (see PEM Anomaly Section, this report). Spotty epidote alteration is common in the mafic volcanics.

A distinctive, magnetite-bearing felsic flow or massive tuff approximately 50 m thick is present on line 47+00 E (CH87-35). The flow/tuff is massive and contains up to 5 % finely disseminated magnetite. Felsic lapilli tuff with clasts of pink-tinged flow material occurs immediately north and south of the flow/tuff. Pinkish tinged magnetite-bearing felsic tuffs also occur 300 m to the east on section 43+00 E (top of hole CH87-33).

The true thickness of the North Anita Volcanic Sequence is not known. The Fulford Fault Splay truncates it to the south and drilling outside the West Anita Area has not pierced its northern contact. However, assumming no structural repetition it is at least 250 m thick on section 28+00 E.

Anita Active Tuff

Nearly all significant sulphide mineralization in the Anita Area is hosted by the Anita Active Tuff. The Anita Active Tuff is a sequence of pyritic (2-50 %), moderately to strongly sericitic, Ba-enriched (>2000 ppm) felsic tuffs. Lapilli tuffs are more prevalent in the Anita Active Tuff (≈ 70 % by volume) than in the North Anita Volcanic Sequence (≈30% by volume). The lapilli tuffs consist of 10-70 % fine-grained sericitic felsic fragments up to 5.0 cm long, usually stretched parallel to foliation, in a light grey sericitic felsic matrix. Due to intense deformation and pervasive sericite alteration it is often difficult to distinguish the lapilli from the matrix of the tuff. Most tuffs contain some ash-sized feldspar crystals and trace-10%, 3-5 mm quartz eyes. The tuffs are often intruded by beige altered mafic dykes or sills less than 1.0 m thick. The dykes or sills are often foliated, unlike the gabbro dykes, and usually contain 5-10 % disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite. These dykes or sills have been referred to as "Early Mafic Sills" by Enns (1986).

The true thickness of the Anita Active Tuff is unknown because it is truncated to the north by the Fulford Fault Splay. Above 200 metres elevation it varies in thickness from less than 10 metres to more than 100 metres. The upper contact of the Anita Active Tuff is a sharp felsic-mafic contact and is referred to as the Anita Horizon. The Anita Horizon represents a major change in the volcanism and is an important stratigraphic marker. All economic mineralization discovered by drilling occurs less than 10 m below (north of) the Anita Horizon. Minor faults often occur along the horizon as do gabbro dykes up to 20 metres wide.

Southern Anita Mafic Sequence

The Southern Anita Mafic Sequence consists of mafic tuffs, tuffaceous sediments, flows and sills which are often mafic porphyritic (up to 10 %, 2-4 mm chloritized clinopyroxene phenocrysts). It is often difficult to distinguish between sills and flows because both are massive, dark green and fine-grained, however, distinct chill margins and sharp intrusive contacts are sometimes recognizable in the sills. The tuffs and tuffaceous sediments are often weakly to moderately biotized, contain thin (< 5 cm) beds of cherty siltstone and sometimes display graded bedding. Graded bedding usually fines to the south.

The unit is 10 to 100 metres thick. The upper contact with the cherty sediments to the south is usually gradational.

Cherty Sedimentary Sequence

Cherty argillites, siltstones, greywackes and felsic tuffs/tuffites +/- lithic fragments comprise the Cherty Sedimentary Sequence that occurs along the southern edge of the Anita Area. This unit is similar to the base of the Cameron River Formation as described by Massey (1987). The Cameron River Formation in this location conformably overlies the McLaughlin Ridge Formation.

Argillites are black, massive to laminated and contain 2 to 10 % fracture controlled, disseminated and occasionally bedded pyrite (less than 5 cm thick beds).

Siltstones are green to dark grey and greywackes are light brown due to biotite development. Both contain 2 to 10% fracture controlled and disseminated pyrite.

The felsic tuffs/tuffites are light grey, weakly sericitic, often have a reworked appearance and are barren of sulphides except for an occasional pyrite clast up to 1 cm in diameter.

Mafic Intrusives (Gabbro)

The Sicker Group volcanics and sediments are intruded by numerous gabbroic dykes (<1 to >100 m wide). In most cases they are conformable to foliation. The dykes are usually fine - grained and feldspar porphyritic with 1 to 5 % interstitial ilmenite which is often partially or completely altered to leucoxene. The centres of the larger intrusions are medium to coarse-grained and locally develop granophyric or leucocratic phases with up to 15 % coarse-grained ilmenite. The chemistry of the gabbro dykes is very similar to that of the Late Triassic Karmutsen Formation basalts (eg titanium-rich) suggesting that they are comagmatic intrusive equivalents of those basalts.

The Anita Gabbro is one of the largest mafic intrusions in the Anita Area. It is centred at 1+70 S, strikes grid-east and extends to the west beyond line 22+00 E and as far east as 29+50 E where it is truncated by the Anita Fault. Its contacts are irregular. East of 26+00 E its northern contact dips steeply north while its southern contact dips steeply south. But west of 26+00 E its northern contact is nearly vertical and the southern contact dips 65 degrees north so that it thickens and almost completely obliterates the Anita Active Tuff at elevations higher than 400 m on section 22+00 E.

Nanaimo Group Sediments

On sections east of 28+00 E, the Fulford Fault Splay has thrust Paleozoic Sicker Group felsic tuffs onto Late Cretaceous Nanaimo Group sediments which in turn rest unconformably on Sicker Group volcanics and mafic intrusive rocks further to the south (see fig. 16).

Nanaimo Group sediments consist of loosely consolidated brown to black argillites, pebble to cobble conglomerates and minor amounts of greywacke. In most cases the conglomerates occur at the base of the sequence and are of local provenance. In some places there has been shearing along the unconformity.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The structural geology of the Anita Area is complex. A major west-northwesterly trending, over steepened, north-dipping reverse fault traverses the centre of the Anita Area. Between 29+00 E and 38+00 E the fault has thrust McLaughlin Ridge Formation volcanics on top of Nanaimo Group Sediments, which in turn rest unconformably on Sicker Group volcanics and Karmutsen Formation gabbro dykes. The amount of displacement along the fault plane is not known. This fault has been named the Fulford Fault Splay because it is believed to be a splay off the Fulford Fault which is thought to run south of the Anita Area. The Fulford Fault is a north-dipping, high angle reverse fault with a west-northwest strike extending from Fulford Harbour, on Saltspring Island, along the entire Cowichan - Horne Lake Uplift. The age of the thrusting is believed to be Campanian (Massey et al, 1987).

The Fulford Fault Splay is a major structural break. Stratigraphy north of the fault dips 70 degrees north in the West Anita Area and 65 degrees north in the East Anita Area. Stratigraphic top indicators are extremely rare north of the Fulford Fault Splay and are contradictory. South of the fault stratigraphy dips 70 degrees south. Graded beds are relatively common in the Southern Mafic Sequence and the Cherty Sediment Sequence and more than 80 % fine to the south.

At least two cross-cutting faults occur in the West Anita Area. The first predates the Fulford Fault Splay and occurs between lines 31+00 E and 32+00 E. It is assumed to be near vertical and has an apparent left lateral displacement of about 50 m. This fault has not been seen in core or outcrop and is postulated to explain an offset in the Anita Horizon between sections 31+00 E and 32+00 E.

An east-west oriented V.L.F. and magnetometer survey, aimed at locating cross-cutting features in the West Anita Area, failed to detect any structures between 31+00 E and 32+00 E. Two other cross-cutting features were detected however. The first is an east-northeast striking, south dipping (45 degrees) fault known as the Anita Fault which was originally proposed by Hendrickson (1986). It occurs on lines 30E and 31E (figure 31). The Anita Fault postdates the Fulford Fault Splay and has a left lateral displacement of about 40 metres.

The east-west V.L.F. survey also outlined a structure trending along line 25+00 E which has been named the Powerline Creek Fault because of its proximity to that creek. The Powerline Creek Fault is not considered to be a major fault and is not shown on the plan maps because it does not appear to have seriously offset the stratigraphy. It should be kept in mind however, that the strong mineralization intersected on lines 28E, 27E and 25 E has not been located west of this structure.

MINERALIZATION

Table 4 lists the significant intersections made in the Anita Area. All the significant base and metal mineralization is hosted by the Anita Active Tuff. The cherty sediments of the Cherty Sediment Sequence nearly always have more than 2,000 ppm Ba but have never been found to contain significant amounts of economic metals. Chalcopyrite-bearing quartz veins up to 2.0 m wide are occasionally encountered in gabbro dykes.

Anita Active Tuff

All important base and precious metal mineralization occurs within 10 m of the top of the Anita Active Tuff, which is marked by a felsic-mafic contact known as the Anita Horizon. The Anita Horizon has been traced for 2,700 metres across the Anita Area and appears to lie along strike of the Coronation Deposit. Figure 21 is a vertical longitudinal sections along the Anita Horizon in the West Anita Area showing drill hole pierce points and significant intersections. Figures 23 to 25 list the average base and precious metal contents of the Anita Active Tuff for 10 m below the Anita Horizon across the entire Anita Area.

Drilling has outlined two zones of potentially economic polymetallic sulphide mineralization just below the Anita Horizon in the West Anita Area. The zones are outlined on the longitudinal section (Figure 21). Table 5 summarizes the grade, lithology, alteration and mineralization of the intersections.

The first zone has been intersected in four holes, two on line 28+00 E (CH86-18, CH87-37), one on line 27+00 E (CH88-49) and one on line 25+00 E (CH88-76). All four intersections occur between 400 and 445 metres elevation. The intersections are 2.9 to 4.8 metres thick (true) and grade 0.93 to 2.30 % Cu, <0.01 to 0.49 % Pb, 0.04 to 3.81 % Zn, 8.9 to 73.9 g/t Ag and 0.2 to 1.90 g/t Au. On sections 27+00 E and 28+00 E the mineralization appears to be restricted to a flexure in the stratigraphy which gives it a dip of 50 degrees to the north (figures 39 and 40). Insufficent drilling has been done to determine whether or not the flexure exists on section 25+00 E.

Mineralization consists of 10 to 25 % sulphides (pyrite +/- pyrrhotite + sphalerite + chalcopyrite +/- galena) hosted by a weakly to moderately pervasively silicified and locally, epidotized felsic lapilli tuff. Sulphide composition varies considerably from hole to hole, especially the relative amounts of pyrrhotite and pyrite (see table 5). Sulphides do

Table 4: SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS IN THE WEST ANITA AREA

ZONE	SECTION	HOLE #	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERSECTION ACTUAL (m)	INTERSECTION TRUE (m)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ba (%)	COORDINATES OF PIERCE POINT EAST	COORDINATES OF PIERCE POINT NORTH	ELEV-ATION (m)	DISTANCE BELOW ANITA HORIZON (m)
1	25+00 E	CH88-76	112.4	117.2	4.8	3.0	0.93	0.10	3.81	20.5	0.37	1.53	2508 E	243 S	413	7.7
	27+00 E	CH88-49	56.3	61.2	4.9	4.8	2.30	0.49	3.66	73.9	1.90	2.11	2698 E	259 S	445	1.3
	28+00 E	CH87-37	99.3	104.3	5.0	4.8	1.64	0.06	1.42	28.8	0.70	0.93	2798 E	259 S	435	2.5
	28+00 E	CH86-18	133.6	138.6	5.0	4.8	1.60	<0.01	0.04	8.9	0.20	0.33	2799 E	232 S	400	3.0
2	30+00 E	CH88-50	225.7	227.7	2.0	0.6	0.44	0.05	3.94	29.1	2.10	2.05	2993 E	245 S	264	5.0
	31+00 E	CH87-24	268.6	272.0	3.4	0.6	0.05	0.05	0.32	5.9	0.54	0.48	3084 E	242 S	309	1.8
	31+00 E	CH88-56	425.9	432.7	6.8	1.2	0.45	0.14	1.55	18.4	0.80	1.63	3082 E	282 S	217	0.0
	32+00 E	CH88-83	459.6	465.0	5.4	4.5	0.13	0.04	0.93	7.6	0.16	0.96	3171 E	271 S	193	10.0

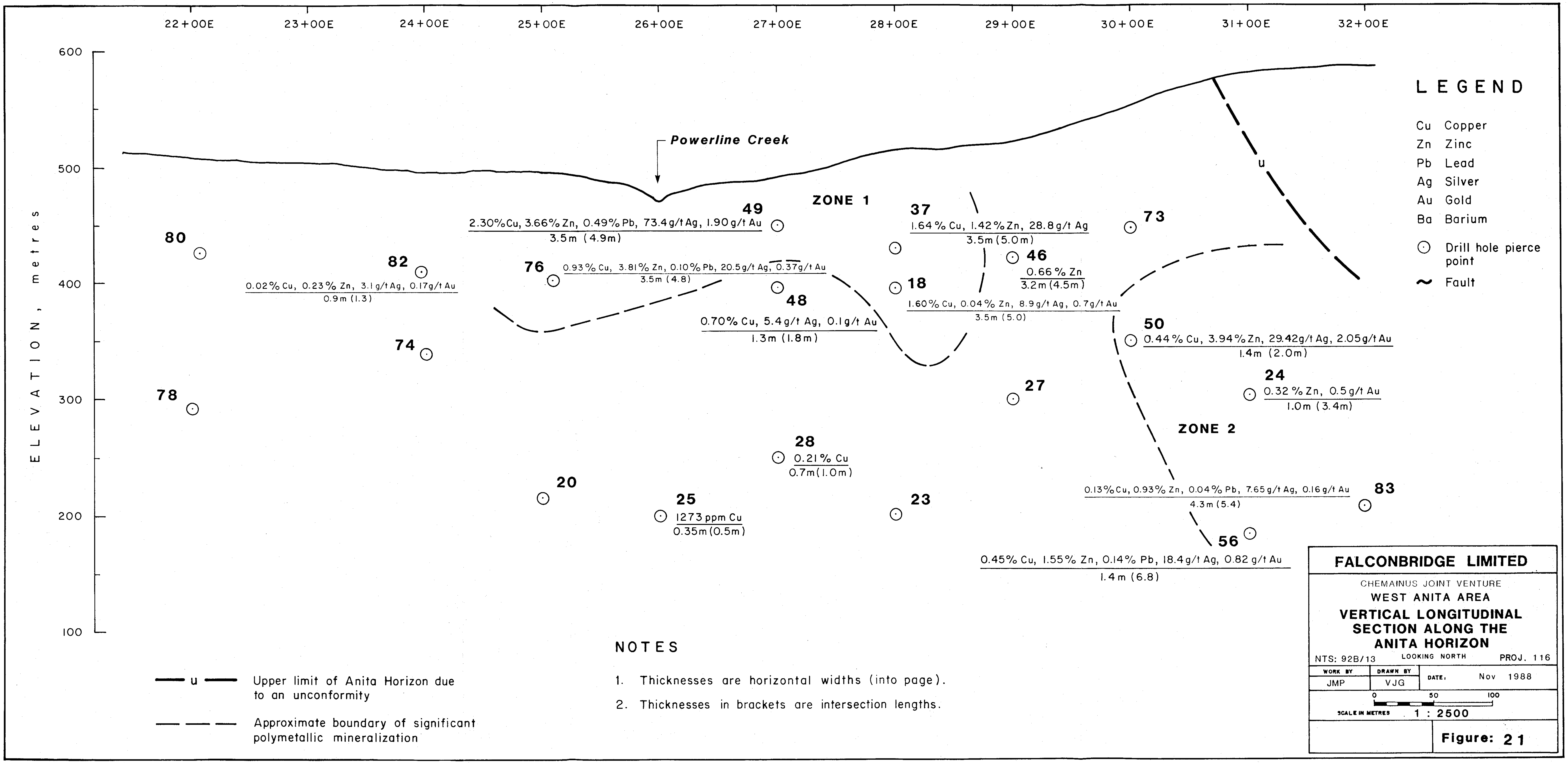

22+00E
23+00E
24+00E
25+00E
26+00E
27+00E
28+00E
29+00E
30+00E
31+00E
32+00E
600
500
400
300
200
100
ELEVATION, metres
Powerline Creek
ZONE 1
ZONE 2
u
80
82
0.02% Cu, 0.23% Zn, 3.1 g/t Ag, 0.17g/t Au
0.9 m (1.3)
74
78
76
0.93% Cu, 3.81% Zn, 0.10% Pb, 20.5g/t Ag, 0.37g/t Au
3.5m (4.8)
2.30% Cu, 3.66% Zn, 0.49% Pb, 73.4 g/t Ag, 1.90 g/t Au
3.5m (4.9m)
49
48
0.70% Cu, 5.4 g/t Ag, 0.1 g/t Au
1.3m (1.8m)
37
1.64% Cu, 1.42% Zn, 28.8 g/t Ag
3.5m (5.0m)
46
0.66% Zn
3.2m (4.5m)
18
1.60% Cu, 0.04% Zn, 8.9 g/t Ag, 0.7 g/t Au
3.5m (5.0)
73
50
0.44% Cu, 3.94% Zn, 29.42g/t Ag, 2.05g/t Au
1.4m (2.0m)
27
24
0.32% Zn, 0.5 g/t Au
1.0m (3.4m)
28
0.21% Cu
0.7m (1.0m)
20
25
1273 ppm Cu
0.35m (0.5m)
23
0.13% Cu, 0.93% Zn, 0.04% Pb, 7.65 g/t Ag, 0.16 g/t Au
4.3m (5.4)
83
56
0.45% Cu, 1.55% Zn, 0.14% Pb, 18.4 g/t Ag, 0.82 g/t Au
1.4m (6.8)
LEGEND
Cu Copper
Zn Zinc
Pb Lead
Ag Silver
Au Gold
Ba Barium
Drill hole pierce point
Fault
u Upper limit of Anita Horizon due to an unconformity
Approximate boundary of significant polymetallic mineralization
NOTES
1. Thicknesses are horizontal widths (into page).
2. Thicknesses in brackets are intersection lengths.
FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED
CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE
WEST ANITA AREA
VERTICAL LONGITUDINAL SECTION ALONG THE ANITA HORIZON
NTS: 92B/13
LOOKING NORTH
PROJ. 116
WORK BY
JMP
DRAWN BY
VJG
DATE: Nov 1988
0
50
100
SCALE IN METRES
1 : 2500
Figure: 21

Table 5: SUMMARY OF MINERALIZATION IN THE WEST ANITA AREA

HOLE #	SECTION	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	ASSAYS	HOST ROCK	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	DISTANCE BELOW ANITA HORIZON (m)	COORDINATES OF PIERCE POINT EAST	NORTH	ELEVATION (m)
CH88-76	25+00 E	112.4	117.2	4.8	Cu(%): 0.93 Pb(%): 0.10 Zn(%): 3.81 Ag(g/t): 20.5 Au(g/t): 0.37 Ba(%): 1.53	Felsic Lapilli Tuff -up to 10 % 0-2.0 cm felsic fragments and up to 5 %, <1 mm feldspar crystals	-Silicification -moderate, pervasive -Carbonatization -patchy, associated strongest Zn mineralization	-10% pyrite -7% sphalerite -2% chalcopyrite Sulphides are heavily disseminated to semi-massive. Sphalerite is massive over 0.2 m and is red-brown to yellow-brown. Chalcopyrite has a splashy, remobilized appearance.	7.7	2508 E	243 S	413
CH88-49	27+00 E	56.3	61.2	4.9	Cu(%): 2.30 Pb(%): 0.49 Zn(%): 3.66 Ag(g/t): 73.9 Au(g/t): 1.90 Ba(%): 2.11	Felsic tuff -may be a lapilli tuff but difficult to tell due to intense alteration.	-patchy epidote -silicification -pervasive and fracture controlled	-15% pyrite -5% sphalerite -4% pyrrhotite Sulphides are disseminated and and also occur as clots up to 12 mm in diameter. Locally, sulphides have a remobilized, fracture controlled appearance. Pyrrhotite is concentrated in a 0.7 m long interval. Locally, sulphides envelope felsic lapilli	1.3	2698 E	259 S	445
CH87-37	28+00 E	99.3	104.3	5.0	Cu(%): 1.64 Pb(%): 0.06 Zn(%): 1.42 Ag(g/t): 28.8 Au(g/t): 0.7 Ba(%): 0.93	Felsic Lapilli Tuff -30% cherty felsic lapilli, some with disseminated	-silicification -moderate, pervasive	-7% pyrrhotite -3% chalcopyrite -2% sphalerite -1% pyrite -tr galena Sulphides are massive over	2.5	2798 E	259 S	435

HOLE #	SECTION	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	ASSAYS	HOST ROCK	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	DISTANCE BELOW ANITA HORIZON (m)	COORDINATES OF PIERCE POINT EAST	NORTH	ELEVATION (m)
						sulphides. -up to 5 % ash-sized feldspar crystals		the first 0.2 m and appear bedded. Sulphides envelope lapilli forming a net texture. In most places sulphides have a re-mobilized appearance				
CH86-18	28+00 E	133.6	138.6	5.0	Cu(%): 1.60 Pb(%): <0.01 Zn(%): 0.04 Ag(g/t): 8.9 Au(g/t): 0.2 Ba(%): 0.33	Felsic Quartz Eye Tuff -up to 8 % 2-3 mm quartz eyes -locally, 2-3 cm felsic clasts occur	-sericitzation -pervasive, -moderate to strong	-10 % pyrite -3.5 % chalco-pyrite -3 % pyrrhotite Sulphides occur in seams and stringers 2 to 20 mm thick parallel to, and weakly cross-cutting the foliation. Locally, sulphides sur-round felsic lapilli. Pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and some pyrite dis-play a re-mobilized texture.	3.0	2799 E	232 S	400
CH88-50	30+00 E	225.7	227.7	2.0	Cu(%): 0.44 Pb(%): 0.05 Zn(%): 3.94 Ag(g/t): 29.4 Au(g/t): 2.1 Ba(%): 2.05	Felsic Lapilli Tuff -5-40 % quartz eyes and 5-10 % fine-grained felsic frag-ments up to 1.0 cm long in a fine-grained felsic	-Sericitzation -moderate, pervasive -Biotization -weak, pervasive	-7% sphalerite -4% pyrite -1% chalcopyrite Sulphides are finely and fairly evenly disseminated. Sphalerite is red-brown.	5.0	2993 E	245 S	364

HOLE #	SECTION	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	ASSAYS	HOST ROCK	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	DISTANCE BELOW ANITA HORIZON (m)	COORDINATES OF PIERCE POINT EAST	NORTH	ELEVATION (m)
						matrix.						
CH887-24	31+00 E	268.6	272.0	3.4	Cu(%): 0.05 Pb(%): 0.05 Zn(%): 0.32 Ag(g/t): 5.9 Au(g/t): 0.54 Ba(%): 0.48	Felsic Lapilli Tuff -5-10% lapilli to block-sized (most 0.5-1.0 cm) felsic fragments in a fine-grained felsic matrix.	-Sericitization -moderate, pervasive -rare spot of Mariposite/ Fuchsite	-3 % pyrite -1% sphalertite Sulphides are finely disseminated. Sphalerite is red-brown.	1.8	3084 E	242 S	309
CH88-56	31+00 E	425.9	432.7	6.8	Cu(%): 0.45 Pb(%): 0.14 Zn(%): 1.55 Ag(g/t): 18.4 Au(g/t): 0.8 Ba(%): 1.63	Felsic Quartz-Feldspar Crystal Tuff. -3%, 1-3 mm quartz eyes and 7-10 %, 1-2 mm feldspar crystals. -locally up to 5% fine-grained felsic lapilli	-Sericitization -moderate, pervasive -Silicification -weak, pervasive	-6% pyrite -4.5% sphalerite -1% chalcopyrite -0.5% galena Sphalerite is disseminated. Locally, chalcopyrite and and pyrite have a remobilized appearance. Galena is concentrated in 2 zones < 0.2 m wide. Sphalerite is honey yellow	0.0	3082 E	282 S	217
CH88-83	32+00 E	459.6	465.0	5.4	Cu(%): 0.13 Pb(%): 0.04 Zn(%): 0.93 Ag(g/t): 7.65 Au(g/t): 0.16 Ba(%): 0.96	Felsic feldspar Crystal Lapilli Tuff. -occasional quartz eye	-Sericitization -moderate, prevasive	-5-15% pyrite -tr.-3% sphalerite -nil-tr chalcopyrite Pyrite and sphalerite are finely disseminated and in < 2 mm stringers. Most of sphalerite is of the honey yellow variety.	10.0	3171 E	271 S	193

SUMMARY OF 1988 PHASE II CHEMAINUS DIAMOND DRILL HOLES

HOLE	LOCATION	DIRECTION	DEPTH	TARGET	RESULTS
CH88-72	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 46+00 E; 4+36 S Elev: 558 m UTM: 431518 E; 5415759 N	-50/030 Az	327.4 m	Test "Active Tuff" about 100 m downdip of CH88-40 and determine if it has a southerly dip.	Intersected "Active Tuff" from 239.4 to 246.4 m and from 266.3 to 277.5 m. The first interval contains 5 to 7 % pyrite and trace chalcopyrite and sphalerite and the other 5 % pyrite. The dips vary locally due to gabbro dykes dilating the stratigraphy, but appear to be between 70 degrees to the south and vertical.
CH88-73	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 30+00 E; 2+87 S Elev: 530 m UTM: 430175 E; 5416680 N	-45/030 Az	304.5 m	Test "Anita Horizon" 100 m updip of CH88-50 and 200 m east of CH87-37. Also determine true dip of stratigraphy on this section	Intersected the "Anita Horizon" at 450 m's elevation. Sericitic felsic lapilli tuff occurs immediately below the contact and hosts 4-7 % disseminated pyrite with trace chalcopyrite, sphalerite and an occasional band/bed/ stringer of massive pyrite over 18.4 m. The "Anita Horizon" dips 66 S. The hole ended at the Fulford Fault Splay which dips 80 N.
CH88-74	CHIP 2 Claim Grid: 24+00 E; 1+00 S Elev: 502 m UTM: 429155 E; 5417760 N	-45/210 Az	312.4 m	Test the "Anita Horizon" at 300 m elevation.	Intersected the "Anita Horizon" at 342 m's elevation. Sercitic felsic lapilli tuff hosting 2 - 8 % pyrite with trace chalcopyrite and sphalerite extends for 26.2 m below the contact. The felsic tuff hosts semi-massive banded pyrite for 0.9 m's from the "Anita Horizon". The hole ended in the mafic porphyritic mafic flow/intrusion/tuff sequence which typically occurs immediately south of the "Anita Horizon".
CH88-75	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 30+00 E; 3+70 N Elev: 582 m UTM: 430497 E; 5417258 N	-50/030 Az	238.0	Test the Powerline South IP chargeability anomaly.	Intersected predominantly felsic tuffs from 5.5 to 197.6 m. The tuffs contained trace to 5 % pyrite from 21 to 146 metres. The pyritic interval, which is the cause of the deep and shallow IP chargeability anomalies, also was locally chalcopyrite bearing with the best interval containing 1 % chalcopyrite from 140.3 to 140.9 m. The hole terminated in ilmenite rich gabbro, the cause of the Powerline North IP anomaly.
CH88-76	CHIP 2 Claim Grid: 25+07 E; 1+60 S Elev:492 m	-45/210 Az	180.4	Test the "Anita Horizon" 200 m east and 40 m below	Hole collared in the "Anita Gabbro" and intersected 19.1 m's of "Anita Active Tuff" on the southern flank of the gabbro.

HOLE	LOCATION	DIRECTION	DEPTH	TARGET	RESULTS
	UTM: 429820 E; 5417045 N			CH88-49.	The "Active Tuff" is cut by a gabbro dyke 4.3 m long in core. The "Active Tuff" south of the dyke contains 0.46 g/t Au, 33.2 g/t Ag, 1.44 % Cu, 6.84 % Zn and 4.58 % Ba over a 2.6 m interval. This includes a 0.2 m section of semi-massive sphalerite (29.8 % Zn). This mineralization is centred about 10 m from the "Anita Horizon" and is in the same stratigraphic position as the mineralization in hole CH88-49 on section 27+00 E.
CH88-77	CHIP 2 Claim Grid: 2+02 E; 3+26 N Elev: 661 m UTM : 428077 E; 5418596 N	-50/210 Az	242.6	Stratigraphic section along 2+00 E.	Collared in sericitic felsic tuffs with 1 % pyrite to 27.1 m. Dominantly felsic tuffs with minor intercalated mafic tuffs were intersected to 134.6 m. Mafic tuffs with minor felsic tuffs were intersected to the end of the hole. The mafics were predominantly chloritic with biotite and garnets from 170 to 200 m.
CH88-78	CHIP 2 Claim Grid: 22+00 E; 0+40 S Elev: 518 m UTM : 429627 E; 5417296 N	-45/210 Az	346.6	Locate "Fulford Fault Splay" and test the "Anita Horizon" at 300 m elevation.	The hole intersected the Fulford Fault Splay at 1+25 S. The Anita Horizon was pierced at an elevation of 290 m's. Almost 50 m's of Anita Active Tuff hosting 2-3% disseminated pyrite and nil-trace chalcopyrite and sphalerite was intersected north of the Anita Horizon. The hole ended in the Southern Anita Mafic Sequence.
CH88-79	CHIP 2 Claim Grid: 2+00 E; 1+95 N Elev: 642 m UTM : 428008 E; 5418485 N	-50/210 Az	328.3	Test deep I.P. chargeability anomaly and stratigraphic section along 2+00E.	Mafic tuffs with minor interbedded mafic lapilli tuffs and felsic tuffs were intersected to 177.6 m with localized garnets. Chloritic quartz crystal tuffs with minor mafic units dominate to the end the hole. Massive black argillite (< 10 % pyrite) with interbedded argillites and felsic volcanics extends from approx. 182.0 to 199.0 m and lies directly below the I.P. chargeability anomaly.
CH88-80	CHIP 2 Claim Grid: 22+07 E; 1+90 S Elev: 510 m UTM : 42955 E; 5417165 N	-45/210 Az	174.0	Test the "Anita Horizon" at 420 m's elevation.	The Anita Gabbro extended much further south than expected and nearly obliterated the Active Tuff. The hole collared in the Anita Gabbro and cored through 102.1 m's of it before reaching the Active Tuff. Only 1.1 m's of Active Tuff was intersected and it was barren of sulphides, even at the

HOLE	LOCATION	DIRECTION	DEPTH	TARGET	RESULTS
					Anita Horizon which was pierced at an elevation of 428 m's. The hole ended in the Suothern Anita Mafic Sequence.
CH88-81	CHIP 2 Claim Grid: 2+00 E; 0+25 N Elev: 621 m UTM : 427921 E; 5418332 N	-50/210 Az	221.5	Stratigraphic section.	Intersected mostly very weakly mineralized to unmineralized felsic volcaniclastics with minor interbedded mafic tuffs and cherty and argillaceous sediments.
CH88-82	CHIP 2 Claim Grid: 23+87 E; 1+90 S Elev: 502 m UTM : 429706 E; 5417080 N	-45/210 Az	180.4	Test the "Anita Horizon" at 400 m's elevation.	The hole collared in the "Anita Gabbro" and intersected gabbro over 116.4 m before reaching the "Active Tuff". A total of 11.8 m's of "Active Tuff" was intersected. It is intruded by a feldspar porphyritic gabbro dyke 3.3 m's long in core. The "Active Tuff" hosts 5 % pyrite and 3 % sphalerite over a 1.3 m interval immediately above the dyke. The sulphides are disseminated and in stringers 1-3 mm wide parallel to foliation. The hole ended in the Southern Anita Mafic Sequence.
CH88-83	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 30+00 E; 5+00 S Elev: 564 UTM :	-52/030 Az	528.8	Determine the dip of stratigraphy and locate the "Anita Horizon" on this section.	The "Anita Horizon" was pierced at an elevation of 208 m. The hole intersected 58.1 m's of "Anita Active Tuff" below the "Anita Horizon". The "Active Tuff" hosts 1 to 15 % disseminated and stringer stringer pyrite, nil to 3 % sphalerite, nil to 5 % pyrrhotite and nil to trace chalcopyrite. The sphalerite is honey yellow and is concentrated in a 1.2 m interval. Pyrrhotite occurs for 2.2 m's from a gabbro dyke in which the hole ended. A 5.4 m long section of Anita Active Tuff, 10.0 m's below the Anita Horizon assayed 0.13% Cu, 0.04% Pb, 0.93% Zn, 7.6 g/t Ag and 0.16 g/t Au. Strong sulphide mineralization was also intersected in the Cherty Sedimentary Sequence. The mineralization consists of 10-25 %pyrite over 1.0 m and is associated with quartz-flooding. The

not display any definite sedimentary features and have likely been remobilized to some extent. Pyrite and sphalerite sometimes occur in massive bands parallel to foliation. Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite always have a splashy, fracture controlled, remobilized appearance.

The present density of drilling is not sufficent to determine if the mineralization of zone 1 is continuous between the 4 holes that have intersected it. If it is continuous then the zone has a dip extent of between 43 m and 200 m on line 27E, less than 50 m on line 27E and up to 170 m on line 25E; the zone has a strike length of at least 300 m. Drilling west of CH88-76, on lines 24E and 22E, has not intersected any strong mineralization. To the east, on line 29E, only weak disseminated sphalerite mineralization was encountered at the top of the Anita Active Tuff.

The second zone was intersected below 400 metres elevation in four holes on lines 30E, 31E and 32 E. It is 0.6 to 4.5 m thick (true) and grades 0.45 to 0.02 % Cu, 0.14 to <0.01 % Pb, 3.94 to 0.32 % Zn, 29.4 to 5.9 g/t Ag, 2.1 to 0.16 g/t Au and 0.48 to 2.05 % Ba. The mineralization consists of 10 to 15 % disseminated sulphides (pyrite + sphalerite +/- chalcopyrite +/- galena). The best intersection occurs in CH88-83 which pierced the zone at an elevation of 197 m on line 32 E. The intersection is 4.5 m thick (true) and grades 0.02% Cu, 0.33 % Zn, 3.1 g/t Ag and 0.13 g/t Au which includes a 2.8 m thick (true) section grading 0.18 % Cu, 0.07 % Pb, 1.51 % Zn, 11.02 g/t Ag and 0.16 g/t Au.

This second zone is still open below 350 m elevation on line 30E, below 180 m elevation on lines 31E and 32E and to the east (Central Anita Area). The present density of drilling does not preclude the possibility that the two zones may be contiguous.

In the Central Anita Area only two holes, one on section 30+00 E and the other on 40+00 E have pierced the Anita Active Tuff. In both cases the Anita Horizon is dyked out. The only significant mineralization occurs in a xenolith of Anita Active Tuff which occurs over a 0.4 m interval in a gabbro dyke in hole CH87-31 on section 40+00 E (figure 49). The interval contains 14 % sulphides (pyrite + chalcopyrite + galena) and assayed 0.59% Cu, 1.35% Pb, 0.02 % Zn, 134 g/t Ag and 0.47 g/t Au. Hole CH88-57, drilled to test the Anita Active Tuff up dip of CH87-31 failed to intersect the Anita Active Tuff and showed that stratigraphy south of the Fulford Fault Splay dips less than 70 degrees south and that the Anita Active Tuff is truncated by the Fulford Fault Splay about 20 metres above CH87-31.

The Anita Active Tuff was intersected in 9 holes on 5 sections in the East Anita Area. Strong (2-15 %) pyrite mineralization occurs in all intersections, however base and precious metal mineralization is sparse. There are however several interesting geochemically anomalous intersections in this area and these are listed below.

DDH	Section	From	To	Thickness	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	Ba
CH86-16	45+00 E	236.0	271.8	35.8 m	184	125	564	31	0.5	1584
CH88-40	46+00 E	210.4	247.4	37.0 m*	225	138	596	92	2.2	1365
CH87-34	47+00 E	271.0	324.8	53.8 m*	180	40	382	29	0.5	989
CH87-36	47+00 E	150.7	156.8	6.1 m	166	73	1126	52	1.6	2318
CH88-38	47+00 E	346.4	358.8	12.4 m	49	118	205	46	0.5	1580
		391.4	394.3	2.9 m	110	158	646	77	1.0	2249
CH88-39	48+00 E	223.4	255.3	31.9 m	44	38	450	106	0.7	1882
CH86-14	49+00 E	294.0	328.0	34.0 m	130	55	517	39	1.1	1401

(all units except Au (ppb) in ppm, * = complete interval not sampled and zero metals assumed for unsampled interval)

Cherty Sediment Sequence

Sediments and tuffs of this unit usually contain more than 2,000 ppm Ba. The source of the barium is not known but it could be related to distal hydrothermal activity, a waning hydrothermal system, or normal chemical sedimentation. Table 6 summarizes the metal content statistics in samples taken from the Cherty Sediment Sequence. The highest barium is contained in the argillites which average 3894 ppm, followed by greywacke and felsics at 3135 and 3009 ppm respectively. Only one sample from the Cherty Sediment Sequence has an elevated precious or base metal content (hole CH88-53; VA03831 assayed 0.20 % Zn/0.5 metres). The sample comes from an epidote alteration patch with a trace of sphalerite associated with a 0.5 cm wide quartz-filled fracture in a quartz grain-rich felsic tuff.

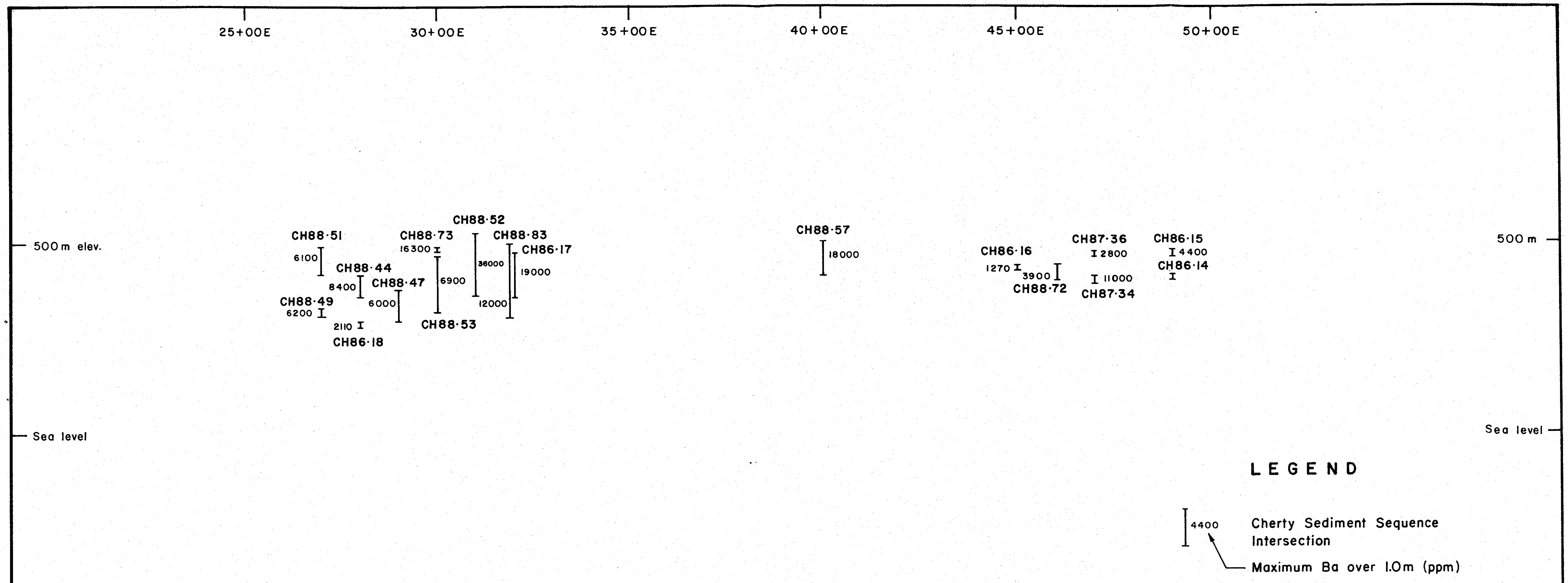
Figure 22 is a vertical longitudinal section along the barium-rich cherty sediments across the Anita area. Although the sampling density is sparse higher than average values cluster around lines 30E to 32E and interesting spot highs occur on lines 40E and 47E. If this barium is related to a waning hydrothermal system then it may be a useful guide to the localization of hydrothermal systems stratigraphically below the cherty sediments.

Mafic Intrusives (Gabbro)

A 1.1 m sample from a chalcopyrite bearing quartz vein in a gabbro dyke just south of the Anita Active Tuff in

Table 6: MINERALIZATION IN THE CHERTY SEDIMENTARY SEQUENCE; METAL STATISTICS

ROCK TYPE	ELEMENT	# SAMPLES	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	MEDIAN
Argillite	Cu	223	4.0	141.0	30.8	15.6	28.0
	Pb	223	2.5	59.0	15.8	11.5	10.0
	Zn	223	21.0	460.0	97.2	47.9	89.0
	Ag	223	0.25	3.2	0.47	0.33	0.25
	Au	223	2.5	144.0	5.3	11.6	2.5
	Ba	223	390.0	36000.0	3894.6	3865.3	3000.0
Greywacke	Cu	44	2.0	155.0	41.7	33.1	32.0
	Pb	43	2.5	40.0	10.8	10.6	7.0
	Zn	44	27.0	170.0	86.3	37.7	84.0
	Ag	43	0.25	0.8	0.39	0.25	0.25
	Au	43	2.5	39.0	4.5	7.7	2.5
	Ba	45	180.0	7000.0	3135.3	1450.0	3000.0
Felsic tuff/ tuffite	Cu	65	2.0	627.0	48.2	81.2	28.0
	Pb	42	2.5	37.0	7.9	8.3	5.0
	Zn	65	5.0	2000.0	128.3	250.1	74.0
	Ag	42	0.25	2.5	0.46	0.40	0.25
	Au	42	2.5	39.0	5.8	6.2	2.5
	Ba	65	90.0	16300.0	3008.7	2507.5	2570.0



Hole #	Total Length of Core Sample (Not necessarily continuous)	# Samples	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Ba (ppm)	Maximum Ba (ppm) over 1.0 m
CH88-51	71.5 m	18	15	14	42	<1	<5	1874	6100
CH88-49	30.9 m	22	28	27	72	<1	<5	3355	6200
CH88-44	48.5 m	44	26	9	101	1	<5	3017	8400
CH86-18	15.7 m	1	225	n/a	91	n/a	n/a	2110	2110
CH88-47	43.2 m	41	54	8	97	1	5	2462	6000
CH88-73	16.2 m	15	38	5	80	<1	6	5000	16300
CH88-53	64.5 m	42	28	8	16	<1	<5	3393	6900
CH88-52	102.9 m	54	32	10	111	<1	<5	4839	36000
CH86-17	15.8 m	16	37	5	75	0.5	<5	6931	19000
CH88-83	134.2 m	117	68	4	62	<1	10	2708	12000
CH88-57	95.2 m	62	28	17	84	<1	<5	2955	18000
CH86-16	11.7 m	1	130	n/a	49	n/a	n/a	1270	1270
CH88-72	21.5 m	16	19	9	91	<1	8	2633	3900
CH87-36	2.4 m	1	58	7	46	<1	<5	2800	2800
CH87-34	15.3 m	15	41	8	69	<1	<5	4577	11000
CH86-15	2.7 m	2	36	14	60	0.5	5	3150	4400
CH86-14		NOT	SAMPLED						

FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED

CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE

ANITA AREA

VERTICAL LONGITUDINAL SKETCH SHOWING DRILL HOLE INTERSECTIONS WITHIN THE CHERTY SEDIMENT SEQUENCE

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE: Dec 1988
JMP	VJG	

0 100 200

SCALE IN METRES 1 : 10 000

Figure: 22

CH88-72 on section 46+00 E assayed 5.11 g/t Au and 0.84 % Cu. Milky white, chalcopyrite bearing quartz +/- carbonate veins up to 2 metres wide are not uncommon in gabbro throughout the Anita Area. This is the first occurence that has contained more than a weakly anomalous amount of gold.

ALTERATION

Pervasive sericitization is the most common type of alteration associated with sulphide mineralization. Sericite alteration is ubiquitous in all the felsic tuffs in the Anita Area and although it is most intense in the Anita Active Tuff, it does not necessarily increase in intensity towards zones of stronger mineralization. Therefore, while sericite alteration may be useful in identifying potential sulphide-bearing horizons it cannot act as a guide in locating deposits within them.

Alteration within the most heavily mineralized zones on sections 25+00 E, 27+00 E and 28+00 E consists of moderate to strong pervasive and fracture controlled silicification, patchy, wispy epidote alteration and weak to strong sericitization.

Distinctly hydrothermal chlorite has not been observed. All mafic volcanics are weakly to moderately chloritic due to greenschist facies metamorphism. Most felsic tuffs north of the Fulford Fault Splay are weakly chloritic but this likely reflects their primary composition.

Mafic tuffs from the Powerline Mafic Sequence are strongly carbonatized. Alteration is both fracture-controlled and pervasive. Feldspar phyric mafic volcanics of the North Anita Volcanic Sequence often display weak to moderate spotty epidote alteration centred on the feldspar phenocrysts.

Finely disseminated biotite often occurs in the volcaniclastic rocks near gabbro dykes. Biotization tends to be more intense in rocks with higher sedimentary components and is common in mafic tuffaceous sediments of the Southern Mafic Sequence and in greywackes of the Cherty Sedimentary Sequence.

Weak fracture-controlled hematite alteration is common in the larger gabbro dykes and occasionally in the mafic volcanics.

Altered alteration samples from the Anita Area are listed in Table 7. The Ishikawa alteration index is also listed and is calculated using the following formula.

$$A.I. = \frac{100 * (MgO + K2O)}{(MgO + K2O + Na2O + CaO)}$$

In the West Anita Area, only 21 out of 94 samples from the Anita Active Tuff are sodium depleted or have Ishikawa alteration indexes >60 and none of these come from the

Table 7: CHEMISTRY OF ALTERED SAMPLES FROM THE ANITA AREA

HOLE #	SECTION#	SAMPLE#	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	SiO2 (%)	Al2O3 (%)	CaO (%)	MgO (%)	Na2O (%)	K2O (%)	Fe2O3 (%)	TiO2 (%)	LOI (%)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	AI
Anita Active Tuff																		
CH88-74	24+00E	VA04264	36.0	62.8	36.8	68.1	13.4	3.74	1.21	0.85	3.56	2.85	0.25	4.23	146	97	988	51
		VA04265	65.5	72.0	6.5	71.0	14.7	0.42	1.38	<0.01	4.07	3.52	0.31	3.00	115	177	1010	93
		VA04277	220.0	227.9	7.9	71.8	14.2	0.34	0.23	0.93	2.82	3.84	0.38	3.85	77	<10	2790	71
CH87-20	25+00E	VA08802	66.1	80.0	13.9	68.0	12.8	4.57	1.34	0.58	3.28	3.08	0.23	5.23	17	94	933	47
CH87-28	27+00E	VA08848	275.6	291.2	15.6	68.1	10.8	0.55	0.15	0.91	2.17	10.80	0.31	5.93	569	30	1171	61
CH88-48	27+00E	VA01062	70.0	80.0	10.0	71.2	13.8	0.85	0.80	1.36	3.20	3.79	0.32	3.70	52	42	1850	64
		VA01063	80.0	89.0	9.0	71.6	13.5	1.65	0.69	0.64	2.81	3.93	0.33	4.31	166	190	3700	60
		VA01064	103.0	109.0	6.0	75.2	10.9	0.28	0.32	0.72	2.29	5.41	0.33	3.62	366	134	3510	72
CH86-18	28+00E	VA08874	91.8	101.8	10.0	70.8	11.7	0.63	0.85	0.66	2.96	6.99	0.26	4.85	514	125	1650	75
		VA08875	101.8	116.8	15.0	72.9	14.4	0.85	0.91	0.97	3.28	3.08	0.32	3.16	65	37	2910	70
		VA08880	135.1	141.6	6.5	70.9	8.0	0.18	0.11	0.46	1.84	11.40	0.22	6.31	1140	26	5170	75
CH88-45	28+00E	VA01059	370.0	382.0	12.0	71.2	13.2	1.68	1.30	1.14	3.30	3.51	0.31	3.31	2290	507	2900	62
CH88-50	30+00E	VA02828	104.0	129.0	25.0	72.2	15.8	0.86	1.44	1.29	3.44	1.62	0.37	2.77	20	16	1610	69
		VA02831	147.0	177.0	30.0	69.5	14.3	1.60	1.12	1.16	3.16	3.48	0.32	3.62	46	<10	2460	61
		VA02832	177.0	194.0	17.0	64.3	16.9	0.54	0.72	0.66	4.30	5.34	0.42	5.08	146	629	3720	81
CH88-73	30+00E	VA04260	252.9	265.6	12.7	78.6	12.2	0.34	0.80	0.26	3.40	1.30	0.24	2.08	64	43	1610	88
		VA04262	275.0	279.5	4.5	69.2	15.0	0.84	1.75	0.67	3.40	4.84	0.35	2.77	619	140	1110	77
CH88-83	32+00E	VA04339	279.0	286.0	7.0	70.5	14.3	1.82	2.53	0.85	3.28	3.10	0.33	2.31	10	83	2630	69
		VA04351	447.0	457.0	10.0	75.7	11.6	0.18	0.21	0.81	2.36	4.79	0.32	3.70	108	24	1460	72
		VA04353	467.0	477.0	10.0	75.4	13.0	0.45	0.17	0.82	2.69	3.71	0.31	3.16	32	27	1700	69
		VA04354	477.0	487.0	10.0	76.2	13.0	0.35	0.36	0.67	3.09	3.07	0.29	2.85	44	24	1750	77
CH87-32	36+00E	AB21687	427.2	427.3	0.1	74.8	15.7	0.91	0.62	0.94	3.09	1.18	0.35	2.46	34	17	1210	67
CH86-16	45+00E	VA08897	236.0	245.0	9.0	70.2	14.0	0.86	1.25	0.42	3.89	3.64	0.35	3.77	119	1532	1967	80
		VA08898	245.0	255.0	10.0	70.6	14.9	1.06	1.39	0.65	3.20	3.69	0.36	3.85	103	409	1758	73
		VA08899	255.0	271.8	16.8	70.6	13.3	1.51	0.82	0.62	2.20	5.64	0.29	4.62	344	137	1389	59
CH88-40	46+00E	VA01030	230.0	245.0	15.0	72.4	13.1	1.29	1.24	0.29	2.98	4.02	0.28	4.00	232	496	1643	73
CH88-72	46+00E	VA09263	239.0	246.4	7.0	67.0	15.0	1.62	1.81	0.98	2.73	4.19	0.38	4.31	128	357	1686	64
		VA09265	266.3	277.5	11.2	72.0	13.5	0.99	1.33	0.16	4.05	2.84	0.29	3.16	94	441	2751	82
CH88-38	47+00E	VA01016	347.0	358.0	11.0	72.2	13.6	0.65	1.30	0.61	3.98	2.79	0.28	3.08	66	216	1570	81

HOLE #	SECTION#	SAMPLE#	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	SiO2 (%)	Al2O3 (%)	CaO (%)	MgO (%)	Na2O (%)	K2O (%)	Fe2O3 (%)	TiO2 (%)	LOI (%)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	AI
Anita Active Tuff (continued)																		
CH88-39	48+00E	VA02765	223.4	255.3	31.9	70.2	13.2	0.79	1.40	0.10	3.47	4.65	0.36	4.62	119	446	1882	85
CH86-14	49+00E	VA08913	294.0	305.0	11.0	71.6	15.0	0.35	2.06	0.58	2.90	3.55	0.33	3.70	75	65	1084	84
		VA08914	305.0	316.0	11.0	72.5	13.4	0.96	1.31	0.72	3.22	3.90	0.34	3.54	57	210	1427	73
		VA08915	316.0	327.8	11.8	73.5	9.9	0.96	0.97	0.24	2.65	6.72	0.27	4.47	324	1226	1732	75
North Anita Volcanic Sequence																		
CH88-40	46+00E	VA01026	156.4	170.0	13.6	52.3	18.10	5.93	3.53	0.85	3.06	10.30	0.68	3.39	394	83	1250	49
Southern Mafic Sequence																		
CH88-44	28+00E	VA02798	98.2	110.1	11.9	43.5	14.2	19.80	5.57	0.94	1.16	7.23	0.49	6.39	34	66	1080	25
CH88-56	31+00E	VA01134	375.0	400.0	25.0	69.9	15.4	0.83	1.00	0.87	3.70	3.41	0.38	3.39	238	134	3570	73
CH88-52	31+00E	VA01096	171.3	177.3	6.0	42.2	8.8	11.10	16.80	0.41	0.35	11.20	1.41	5.70	15	60	549	60
Cherty Sediment Sequence																		
CH88-51	27+00E	VA01088	105.0	115.0	10.0	69.4	13.9	1.98	3.50	0.61	2.37	3.61	0.42	3.00	<10	49	1620	69
CH88-47	29+00E	VA02821	247.1	260.0	12.9	70.9	13.4	2.17	2.35	1.27	3.17	2.92	0.34	3.00	13	99	2510	62
CH88-52	31+00E	VA01091	10.0	30.0	20.0	74.7	8.8	2.28	2.00	0.91	1.85	4.78	0.31	2.08	12	17	5900	55
Samples of Uncertain Stratigraphic Position																		
CH88-53	40+00E	VA02842	53.0	61.6	8.6	68.7	15.3	1.19	1.69	0.57	3.89	3.89	0.35	3.39	121	184	1602	76

richest sulphide zones. Three samples from CH88-48 on line 27+00 E are weakly to moderately altered. Two of them are sodium depleted, contain 190 - 434 ppm Zn, 166 - 1,602 ppm Cu and 60 to 96 ppb Au. None of the samples from hole CH88-49 (where the strongest mineralization occurs), 53 metres up dip from CH88-48, are altered. Several samples of Anita Active Tuff below the mineralization in CH88-50 on line 30+00 E are weakly altered as is a sample from hole CH88-56, 10 m below the mineralized zone on line 31+00 E. The lack of strong, consistent sodium depletion is puzzling. It may be that the mineralization in the Anita Area is distal to the hydrothermal system that produced it.

Only one hole tested the Anita Active Tuff in the Central Anita Area this year. Two alteration samples were taken and neither was sodium depleted. Holes were drilled on sections 36+00 E and 38+00 E in 1987 and six 0.1 m long whole rock samples of the Anita Active Tuff were taken. One sample, from CH87-32 on line 36E, was slightly sodium depleted (0.94% Na_2O).

In contrast to the West Anita Area, 11 samples from the Anita Active Tuff in the East Anita Area are altered. Sodium depleted Anita Tuff samples were taken on every line from 45+00 E to 49+00 E. Alteration is more intense in the Anita East Area than in the Anita West Area.

Three samples of felsic tuff from the Cherty Sediment Sequence are weakly to moderately altered. The tuffs do not have a particularly altered appearance, nor do they contain more than trace amounts of sulphide (pyrite). They are, however, anomalous in Ba (1,620 - 5,900 ppm) as are the sediments, particularly the argillites (up to 11,000 ppm).

PEM ANOMALY

INTRODUCTION

Three holes, CH88-38,39 and 40 totalling 1027.8 metres were drilled in this area (see Figure 16) in 1988 to test the Crone PEM anomaly, detected in drill holes CH86-16 and CH87-34 and 36. A downhole Crone Pulse EM survey carried out on late 1987 indicated that a significant conductive sheet-like body is present in this area. The mineralization intersected occurs north of the Fulford Fault Splay and is not associated with the Anita stratigraphy that occurs to the south.

GEOLOGY

The volcanic rocks intersected in this area are divided by the Fulford Fault Splay into a north sequence, which hosts the PEM anomaly, and a southern sequence which contains the Anita stratigraphy; including the Anita Active Tuff. The latter rocks are discussed in detail in the Anita section of the report above. The geology of the area is shown on the sections for lines 45E, 46E, 47E, 48E and 49E on figures 51 to 55 respectively.

The northern sequence is composed of barren felsic volcanics and volcaniclastics and intercalated felsic crystal tuffs and mafic tuffs. The intercalated tuffs contain more felsic tuffs in the north and dominantly mafic tuffs were intersected towards the south. Towards the south this tuffaceous assemblage contains a thin felsic tuffaceous layer with pyrrhotite - chalcopyrite +/- pyrite - (sphalerite) mineralization which is discussed in detail below. The tuffs are intruded by numerous gabbro bodies of variable thickness and orientation. About 50 metres south of the sulphide bearing horizon, the Fulford Fault Splay, truncates the intercalated tuffs from the southern sequence.

MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION

The PEM anomaly is caused by a sheet-like body of 5 to 45 % pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite mineralization that has a dip of about 65 degrees to the ~~south~~ north and strikes at 115 to 120 degrees. It has a minimum strike extent of 300 m from section 46+00 E to section 49+00 E. It has a dip extent of 150 metres on section 47+00E. The intersections of within the sheet are as follows :

DDH	Section	From	To	Thickness	% Cu	% Zn	Ag g/t	Au ppb
CH88-40	46+00 E	172.6	173.1	0.5 m	0.97	0.02	4.0	35
CH87-34	47+00 E	224.0	225.0	1.0 m	0.69	0.02	2.1	35
CH87-36	47+00 E	107.0	107.8	0.8 m	0.89	0.06	5.0	55
CH88-38	47+00 E	264.4	264.9	0.5 m	0.24	0.03	1.3	30
CH88-39	48+00 E	161.5	162.5	1.0 m	4.68	0.35	18.7	195
CH86-14	49+00 E	220.7	221.7	1.0 m	2.77	0.07	11.3	90

There is weak pyrrhotite - chalcopyrite mineralization in CH86-16 on section 45+00 E from 182.2 to 182.4, but it visually does not appear to be the same as it is associated with chlorite and carbonate alteration. Therefore, the sheet does not appear to extend west along strike.

The derivation of the mineralization is uncertain. It is hosted by felsic tuffs within a predominantly mafic tuffaceous package. The host felsic tuff is not hydrothermally altered or barium enriched; however, the zone does not appear to be a cross-cutting vein system either. It is however still considered very significant as it is the best mineralization intersected to date north of the Fulford Fault Splay.

WATSON CREEK AREA

INTRODUCTION

Location

The Watson Creek Area encompasses line 1+00 E to line 6+00 E on the eastern edge of the Chip 3 Claim through the Chip 16 Fraction into the western portion of the Chip 2 Claim. It derives its name from its location immediately to the east of Watson Creek.

Exploration History

Esso Minerals mapped the area in 1984 and it was remapped by Falconbridge in 1986 and 1988. Sclumberger Array (shallow) IP and soil geochemical surveys were conducted in 1986 and a Gradient Array (deep) IP survey was completed in 1987. VLF-magnetometer surveys were conducted in 1986 and 1987.

1988 Work Program and Objectives

The 1988 program consisted of 3 diamond drill holes (792.4 m, see Figure 56) and a excavator trench (400 m, see Appendix 1) along section 2+00 E. Program objectives were to:

1) Test deep IP chargeability anomaly at 0+80 N.
2) Develop a stratigraphic section.

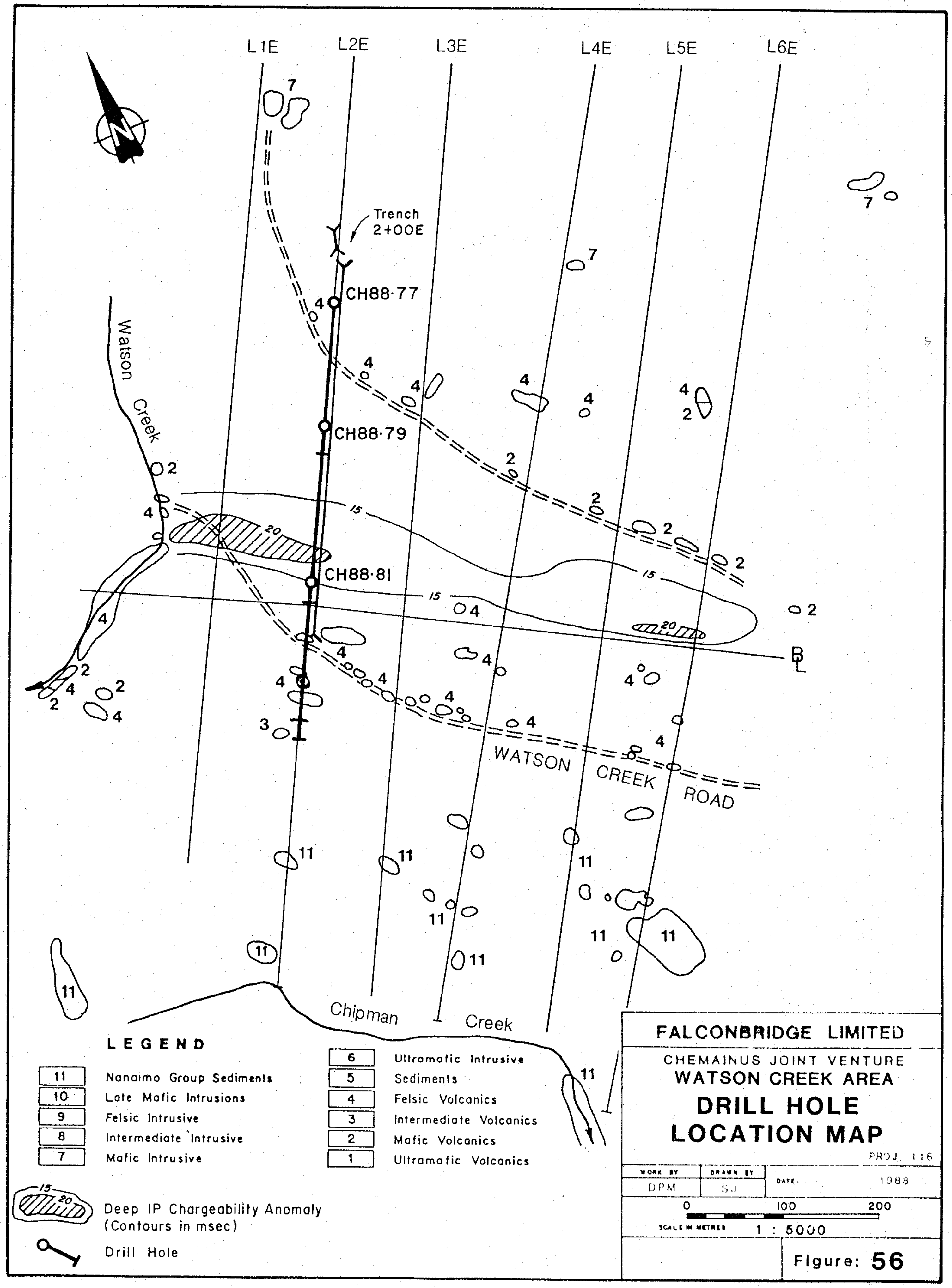
GEOLOGY

Introduction

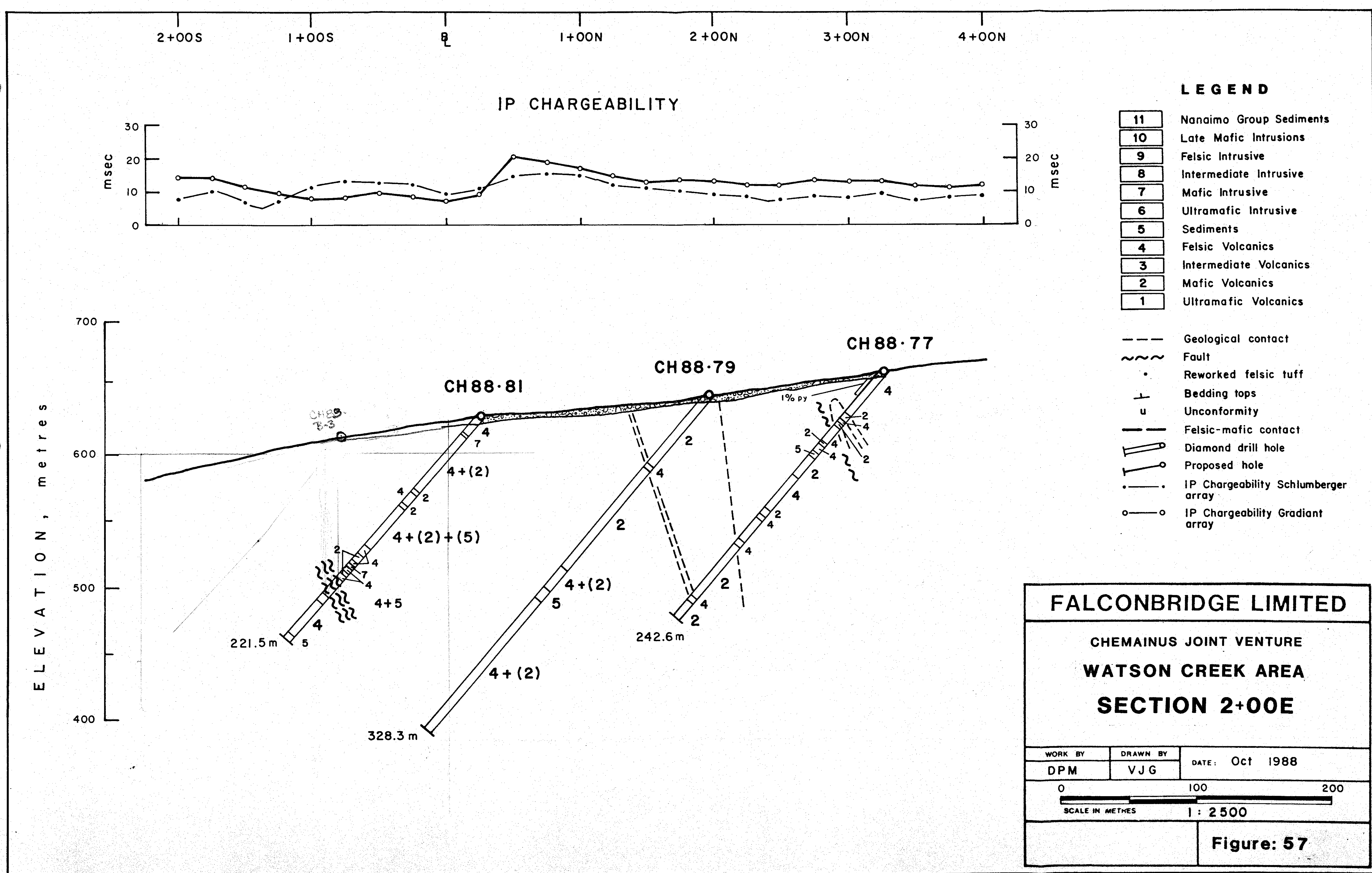
Drilling and trenching tested from 4+00 N to 1+20 S on Line 2+00E. The drilling was entirely within McLaughlin Ridge Formation volcaniclastics and sediments. Trenching located gabbro 55 metres north of the drill section.

Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy is shown in Figures 57 and 73. Trenching reveals that a gabbro body occurs north of 3+90 N. Predominantly felsic tuffs with minor mafic tuffs and sediments occur from 3+90 to 2+40 N. Within these felsic tuffs are weakly pyritic and sodium depleted felsic tuffs (3+10 to 3+50



L1E
L2E
L3E
L4E
L5E
L6E
Trench
2+00E
CH88·77
CH88·79
CH88·81
Watson Creek
WATSON CREEK ROAD
Chipman Creek
BL
LEGEND
11 Nanaimo Group Sediments
10 Late Mafic Intrusions
9 Felsic Intrusive
8 Intermediate Intrusive
7 Mafic Intrusive
6 Ultramafic Intrusive
5 Sediments
4 Felsic Volcanics
3 Intermediate Volcanics
2 Mafic Volcanics
1 Ultramafic Volcanics
Deep IP Chargeability Anomaly
(Contours in msec)
Drill Hole
FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED
CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE
WATSON CREEK AREA
DRILL HOLE
LOCATION MAP
PROJ. 116
WORK BY DPM
DRAWN BY SJ
DATE. 1988
0 100 200
SCALE IN METRES 1 : 5000
Figure: 56



2+00S
1+00S
BL
1+00N
2+00N
3+00N
4+00N
IP CHARGEABILITY
msec
30
20
10
0
ELEVATION, metres
700
600
500
400
CH88·81
CH88·79
CH88·77
4+(2)
4+(2)+(5)
4+5
4+(2)
4+(2)
1% py
221.5 m
328.3 m
242.6 m
LEGEND
11 Nanaimo Group Sediments
10 Late Mafic Intrusions
9 Felsic Intrusive
8 Intermediate Intrusive
7 Mafic Intrusive
6 Ultramafic Intrusive
5 Sediments
4 Felsic Volcanics
3 Intermediate Volcanics
2 Mafic Volcanics
1 Ultramafic Volcanics
Geological contact
Fault
Reworked felsic tuff
Bedding tops
Unconformity
Felsic-mafic contact
Diamond drill hole
Proposed hole
IP Chargeability Schlumberger array
IP Chargeability Gradiant array
FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED
CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE
WATSON CREEK AREA
SECTION 2+00E
WORK BY DPM
DRAWN BY VJG
DATE: Oct 1988
0
100
200
SCALE IN METRES
1 : 2500

Figure: 57

N). From 2+40 to 0+80 N mafic tuffs with thin felsic tuff beds were intersected. Predominantly felsic tuffs occur from 0+80 N to 1+20 S. A 6 m thick argillite (0+50 N) and several minor mafic tuffs and cherts are interbedded within the felsic tuffs.

Felsic tuffs vary from being strongly sericitic (3+10 to 3+50 N) to being chloritic. They are aphyric to strongly porphyritic with quartz and/or feldspar phenocrysts. Lapilli occur locally. Mafic tuffs are generally chloritic with trace to abundant epidotized feldspar crystals, local chloritized hornblende crystals and epidotized lapilli. The mafic from 1+80 to 2+10 N is a chlorite - biotite - calcite schist with local garnets and quartz augens. Trace disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite occurs throughout the felsic and mafic tuffs. Cherts are generally blocky and white to creamy in colour. Argillites are black, graphitic, contain up to 10 % pyrite and occasionally are interbedded with thin cherts.

Structure

Bedding and a strong subparallel foliation strikes 120 degrees and dips from 74 to 85 degrees to the north. Numerous faults occur and one small (10 metre) tight isoclinal fold was observed.

MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION

CH88-77 collared in sodium depleted (< 1.0 % Na_2O) felsic tuffs with 1 % disseminated pyrite and strong sericite alteration. The tuffs contain about 500 ppm Mn and 1000 ppm Ba with no anomalous base or precious metal values. This suggests that the altered felsic correlates with the Powerline area and is distal to the source of mineralization.

The graphitic argillite intersected in CH88-79 contains 10 % pyrite and was the cause of the IP chargeability anomaly. It did not contain significant levels of barium, base or precious metals.

POWERLINE AREA

INTRODUCTION

Location

The Powerline Area is situated in the middle of the Chip 1 Claim under the B.C. Hydro transmission lines between 3+50 N and 5+00 N from lines 26+00 E to 35+00 E.

Exploration History

Esso Minerals mapped the area in 1984 and it was subsequently remapped by Falconbridge in 1986 and 1988. The area was surveyed in 1986 and 1987 by Sclumberger Array (shallow) and Gradient Array (deep) IP surveys. The area was not covered by a VLF-Magnetometer survey due to powerline interference.

1988 Work Program and Objectives

In 1988, 3 holes (781.2 m, see Figure 59) were drilled on sections 28+00 E and 30+00 E within the Powerline Area. The holes were drilled to:

1) Test the "Powerline North" and "Powerline South" IP chargeability anomalies.
2) Test below altered tuffs exposed in road cuts along the powerline road.
3) Develop a stratigraphic section.

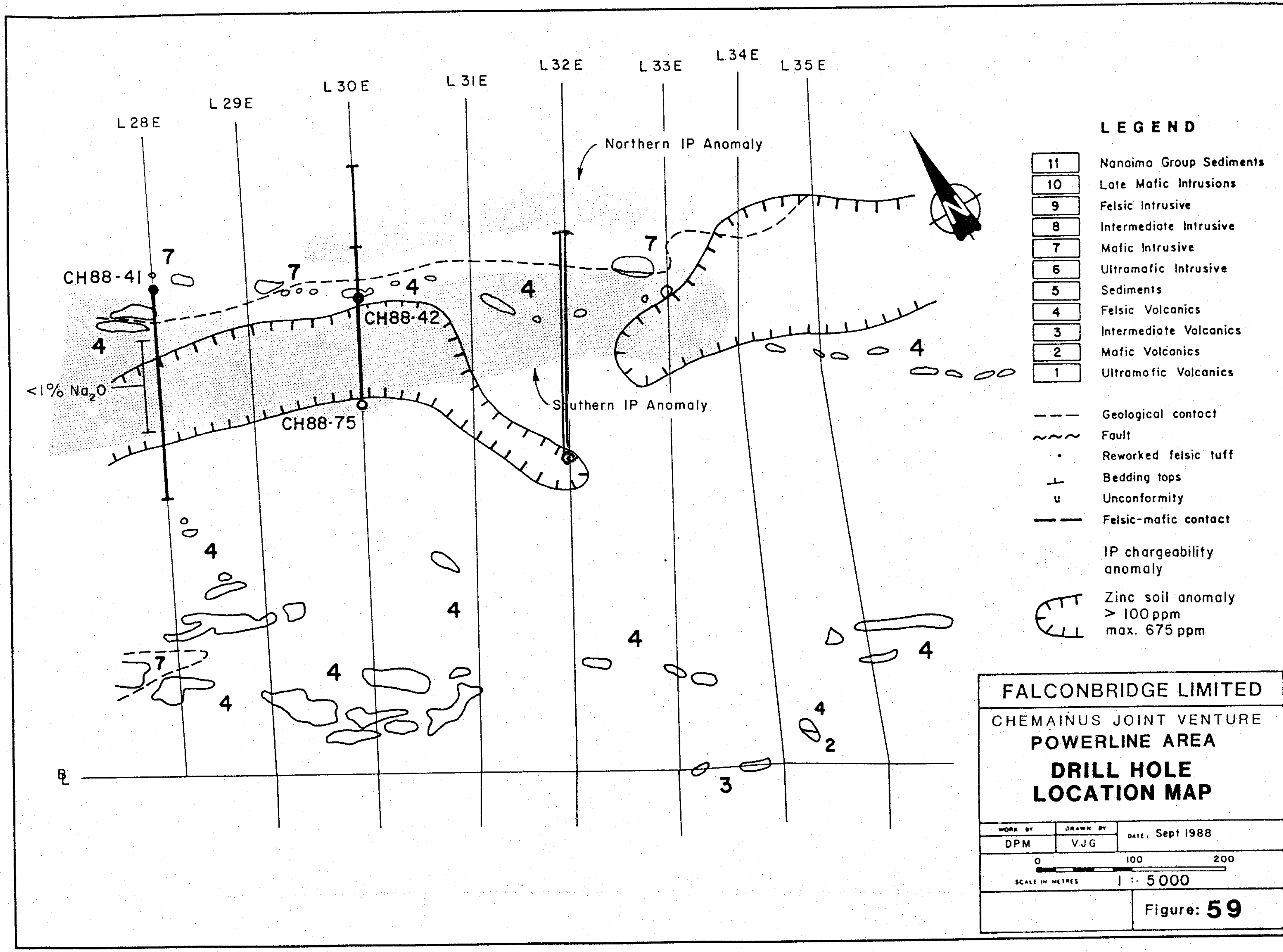
GEOLOGY

Introduction

The felsic tuffaceous package (Powerline Felsic Sequence) that was drill tested has a width of 120 to 170 m between lines 26+00 E to 35+00 E, and is part of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation. There is negligible surface exposure outside of this 900 metre strike length so the lateral continuity of the horizon is unknown.

Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy is fairly straightforward (see Figure 60). To the north is the "Powerline North Gabbro" and to the



L 28E
L 29E
L 30E
L 31E
L 32E
L 33E
L 34E
L 35E
Northern IP Anomaly
Southern IP Anomaly
CH88-41
CH88-42
CH88-75
<1% Na_2O
BL
LEGEND
11 Nanaimo Group Sediments
10 Late Mafic Intrusions
9 Felsic Intrusive
8 Intermediate Intrusive
7 Mafic Intrusive
6 Ultramafic Intrusive
5 Sediments
4 Felsic Volcanics
3 Intermediate Volcanics
2 Mafic Volcanics
1 Ultramafic Volcanics
Geological contact
Fault
Reworked felsic tuff
Bedding tops
Unconformity
Felsic-mafic contact
IP chargeability anomaly
Zinc soil anomaly > 100 ppm max. 675 ppm
FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED
CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE
POWERLINE AREA
DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP
WORK BY DPM
DRAWN BY VJG
DATE: Sept 1988
0 100 200
SCALE IN METRES
1 : 5000
Figure: 59

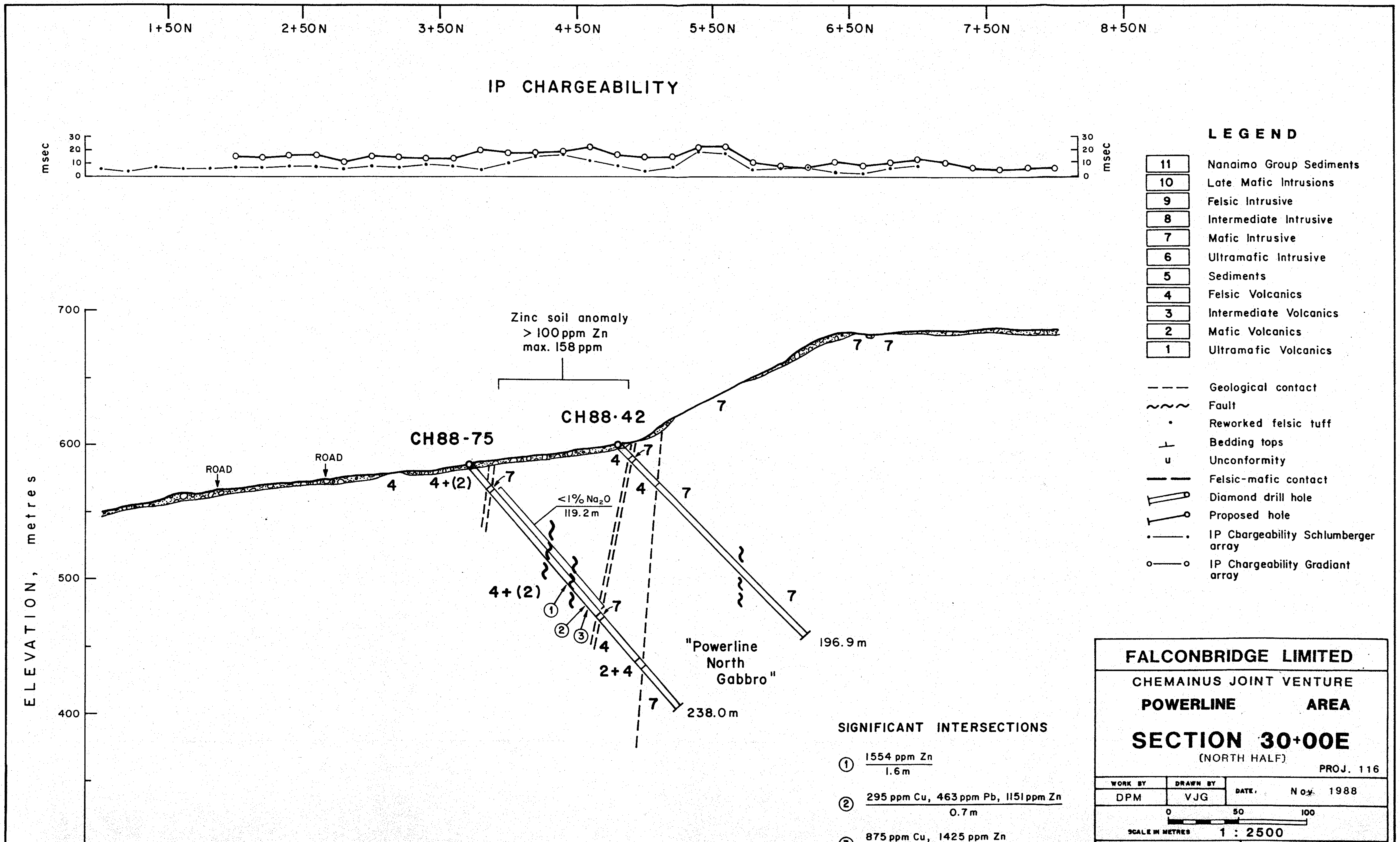

1+50N
2+50N
3+50N
4+50N
5+50N
6+50N
7+50N
8+50N
IP CHARGEABILITY
msec
30
20
10
0
LEGEND
11 Nanaimo Group Sediments
10 Late Mafic Intrusions
9 Felsic Intrusive
8 Intermediate Intrusive
7 Mafic Intrusive
6 Ultramafic Intrusive
5 Sediments
4 Felsic Volcanics
3 Intermediate Volcanics
2 Mafic Volcanics
1 Ultramafic Volcanics
Geological contact
Fault
Reworked felsic tuff
Bedding tops
Unconformity
Felsic-mafic contact
Diamond drill hole
Proposed hole
IP Chargeability Schlumberger array
IP Chargeability Gradiant array
ELEVATION, metres
700
600
500
400
300
Zinc soil anomaly
> 100 ppm Zn
max. 158 ppm
ROAD
ROAD
CH88-75
CH88·42
4+(2)
<1% Na2O
119.2 m
"Powerline North Gabbro"
196.9 m
238.0 m
2+4
SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS
① 1554 ppm Zn / 1.6 m
② 295 ppm Cu, 463 ppm Pb, 1151 ppm Zn / 0.7 m
③ 875 ppm Cu, 1425 ppm Zn / 0.6 m
FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED
CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE
POWERLINE AREA
SECTION 30+00E
(NORTH HALF)
PROJ. 116
WORK BY DPM
DRAWN BY VJG
DATE: Nov. 1988
SCALE IN METRES 0 50 100
1 : 2500

Figure: 60

south are variably chloritic to locally sericitic felsic tuffs with minor gabbro dykes or sills. Mafic tuffs and chlorite schists, which are probably sheared mafic tuffs, are interbedded with the felsic tuffs.

The gabbro is fine to coarse grained with feldspar phenocrysts dominant over chloritized mafic phenocrysts. Local zones are dominated by chloritized hornblende crystals. The gabbro appears to be more ilmenite-rich than the Anita Gabbro (3 to 5 % average, up to 18 %). The felsic tuffs are predominantly chloritic crystal tuffs with subordinate crystal - lapilli tuffs. Phenocryst contents vary but generally both quartz and feldspar are present (up to 20 %, < 3 mm long plagioclase crystals, and up to 10 %, < 4 mm, quartz crystals). Lapilli tuffs contain about 10 % grey felsic lapilli (4 cm). The interbedded mafic tuffs are mostly sheared and carbonatized with white calcite streaks, but occasionally are more massive and contain feldspar crystals.

Structure

Structure appears simple with gabbro sills (?) indicating dips of 84 degrees to the south and 87 degrees to the north. Bedding is parallel to sub-parallel to the thin gabbros. The "Powerline North Gabbro" contact appears to dip at 79 to 88 degrees to the north. Numerous shear zones occur within the gabbro and several fault slips occur within the Powerline Felsic Sequence. No significance has been attached to these faults and no offset is evident yet.

MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION

Sodium depleted (<1.0%) pyritic felsic tuffs were intersected over true thicknesses of 115 m (28+00 E) and 95 m (30+00 E) on two drill sections spaced 200 metres apart. The lateral extent of the pyritic sodium depleted felsic tuffs is probably best defined by the "Powerline South" shallow IP chargeability anomaly (3+40 N to 4+40 N on line 26+00 E to 4+80 N to 5+50 N on line 34+00 E). These altered tuffs, like the Randy Active Tuff, are chloritic with elevated Mn (average > 500 ppm, as opposed to an average of 161 ppm in the Anita Active Tuff), moderate Ba (generally 1000 to 1200 ppm) and sodium depleted over a wide interval with minor polymetallic and Zn geochemically anomalous intersections. The geochemical anomalies are as follows:

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Ba ppm
CH88-75	116.1	117.7	1.6	140	8	1554	10	0.4	980
CH88-75	131.5	132.0	0.5	758	22	346	29	1.0	1600
CH88-75	138.0	138.7	0.7	295	463	1151	50	1.3	1200
CH88-75	140.3	140.9	0.6	875	29	1425	40	0.6	1000
CH88-41	101.8	102.8	1.0	568	123	945	220	9.0	1230
CH88-41	108.0	108.7	0.7	633	118	507	104	3.1	5340
CH88-41	112.8	113.3	0.5	25	6	1335	24	0.8	1250
CH88-41	181.6	182.1	0.5	879	20	2213	140	2.8	1040
CH88-41	198.4	199.4	1.0	665	142	2902	55	1.5	1320
CH88-41	200.4	201.4	1.0	271	480	490	24	0.8	1200

The sodium depleted felsic tuff is bounded on the north and south by thin gabbroic dykes. On section 30+00 E, the anomalous mineralization occurs towards the north contact and on section 28+00 E it occurs towards the north contact and near the middle of the altered zone. Numerous weak polymetallic horizons in conjunction with the same geochemical signature to the Randy Active Tuff suggest correlation between the Powerline, Randy Zone and Holyoak areas. There is not a traceable physical or geophysical link established yet between the Powerline Area and the Randy Zone.

HOLYOAK AREA

INTRODUCTION

Location

The Holyoak Area is located across the north portion of the Holyoak 3 Claim grid between lines 50+00 W and 40+00 W.

Exploration History

The area was mapped by Falconbridge in 1985 and 1986. Between 1985 and 1988 the area was surveyed by Sclumberger Array (shallow) IP, gradient Array (deep) IP, VLF-Magnetometer and soil geochemical surveys. Interest in the area was aroused when in 1987 Abermin found several "weak polymetallic zones", one of which was termed the Randy Zone, within a thick felsic sequence, termed the Randy Rhyolite. Abermin drilled ten holes (1722 m) to test coincident humus geochemical anomalies and IP chargeability anomalies. Mineralization is weak. A typical Randy Zone intersection is: 0.37 m of 63 ppm Cu, 730 ppm Pb, 11500 ppm Zn, 11 ppm Ag and 220 ppb Au from 122.18 to 122.55 in hole 155.

1988 Work Program and Objectives

In 1988, 5 diamond drill holes (1421 m, see Figure 63) and 4 trenches (760 m, see Appendix 3). Program objectives were to:

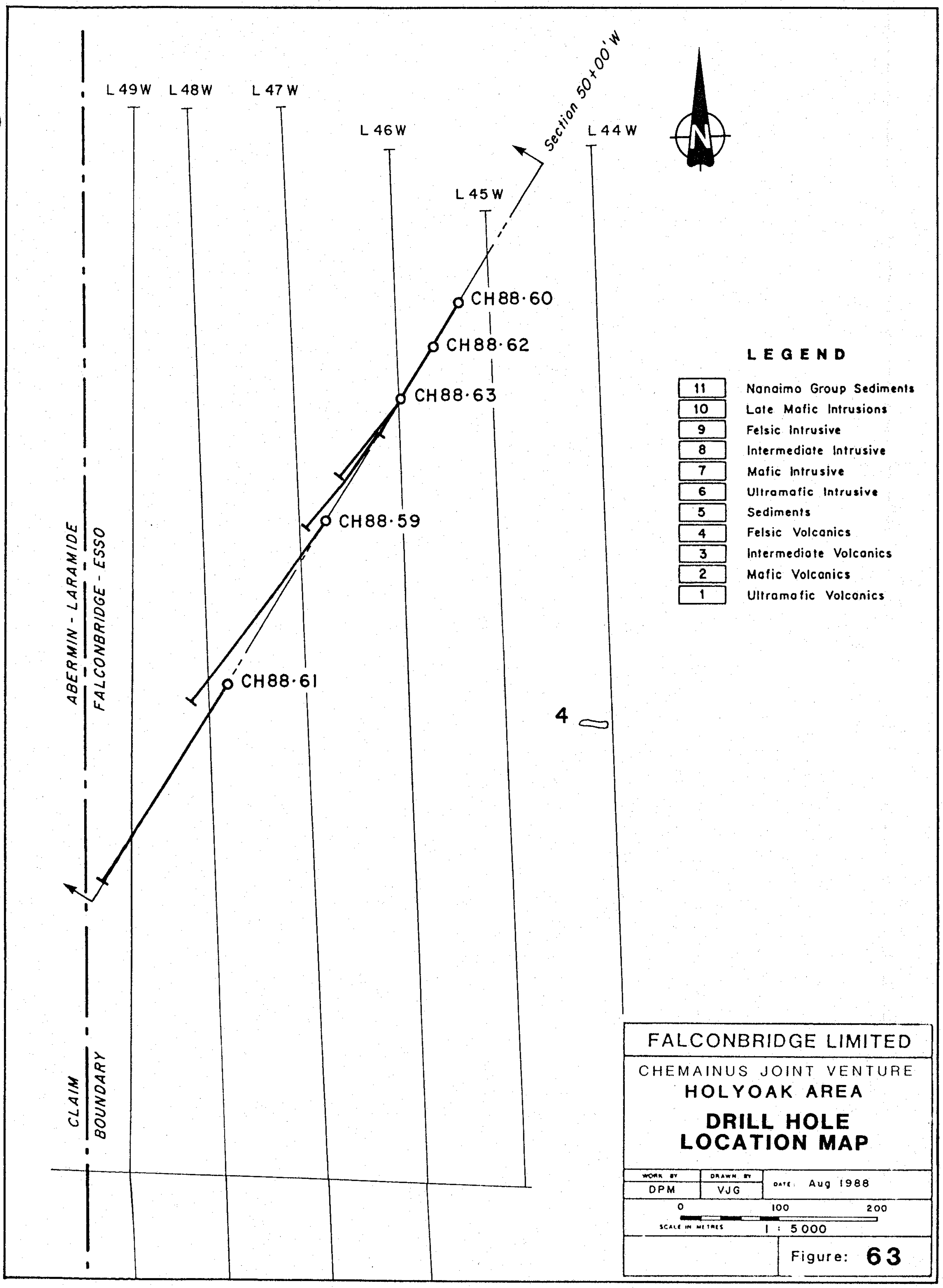
1) Test the strike extent of the Randy Zone defined by deep and shallow IP chargeability anomalies and minor soil geochemical anomalies.

2) Develop a stratigraphic section

GEOLOGY

Introduction

The most significant lithology in the Holyoak Area is a 200 m wide zone of pyritic and sodium depleted felsic tuffs, which is referred to as the Randy Active Tuff. The Randy Active Tuff strikes for at least 2 km on the Laramide property to the west, where it hosts the Randy Zone, and may continue into the Watson Creek and Silver Creek Areas. Drilling and trenching traced the Randy Active Tuff for 1200 metres in the Holyoak Area. Drilling intersected the altered felsics about



L 49W
L 48W
L 47 W
L 46W
L 45W
L 44W
Section 50+00'W
N
CH88·60
CH88·62
CH88·63
CH88·59
CH88·61
4
ABERMIN - LARAMIDE
FALCONBRIDGE - ESSO
CLAIM
BOUNDARY
LEGEND
11 Nanaimo Group Sediments
10 Late Mafic Intrusions
9 Felsic Intrusive
8 Intermediate Intrusive
7 Mafic Intrusive
6 Ultramafic Intrusive
5 Sediments
4 Felsic Volcanics
3 Intermediate Volcanics
2 Mafic Volcanics
1 Ultramafic Volcanics
FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED
CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE
HOLYOAK AREA
DRILL HOLE
LOCATION MAP
WORK BY DPM
DRAWN BY VJG
DATE: Aug 1988
0 100 200
SCALE IN METRES
1 : 5000
Figure: 63

200 m from the western Holyoak 3 claim boundary and the stratigraphic section (Figure 64) extends a further 400 metres south of the altered tuffs.

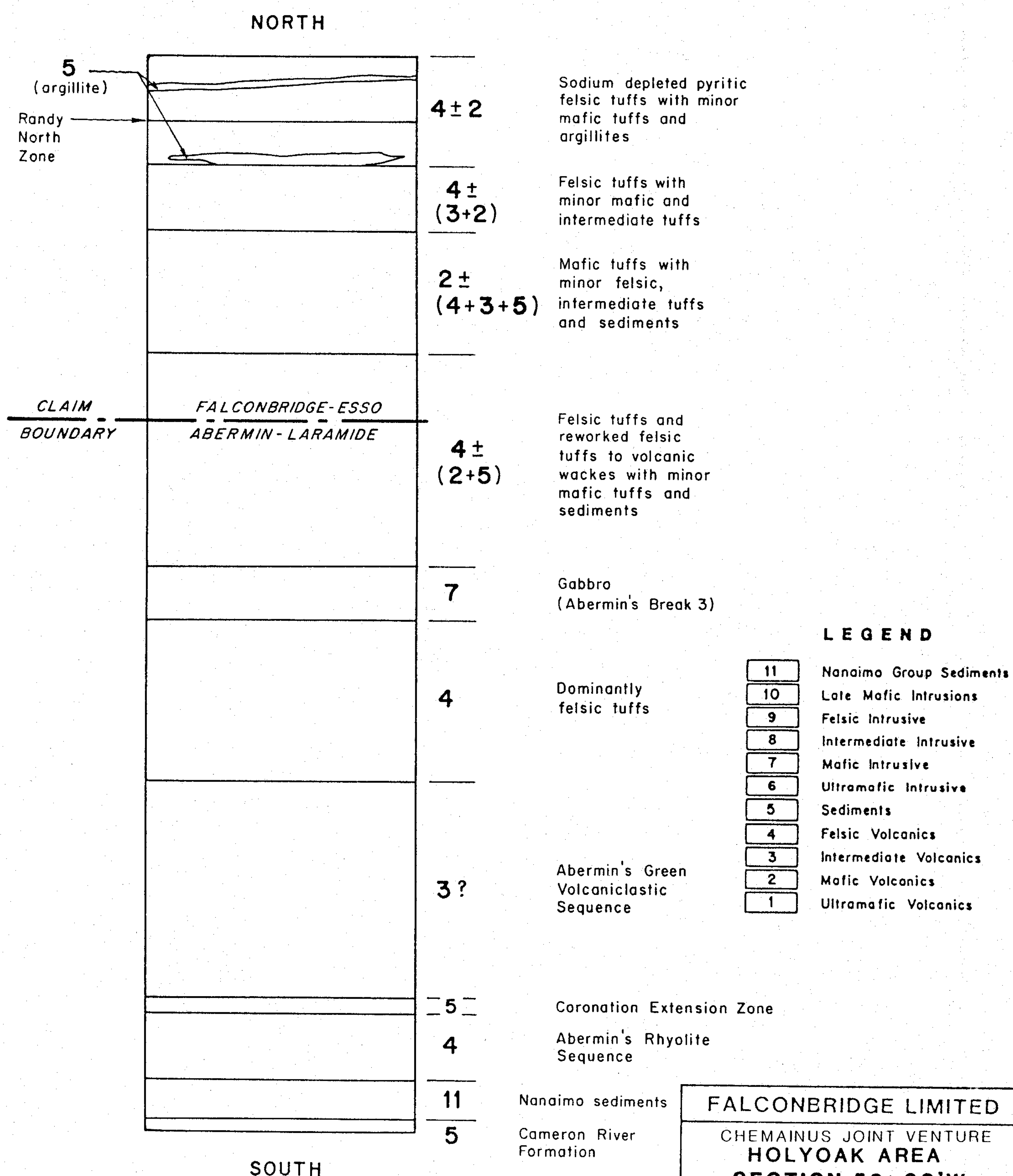
Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy is shown in Figures 64 and 65. To the north of the Randy Active Tuff are unaltered felsic tuffs. Further to the north there are mafic volcanics and to the north of the mafics, Cameron River Formation sediments occur intercalated with gabbroic sills. To the immediate south of the Randy Active Tuff there are argillites and argillaceous cherts, which cap the alteration, indicating that stratigraphic tops may be to the south or the Randy Active Tuff is repeated and thus thickened by folding. To the south of the sediments are intercalated felsic and mafic tuffs for about 100 m (see Figures 64 and 65). These tuffs are succeeded by about 200 m of mafic tuffs with intercalated felsic tuffs. The final 100 m of the stratigraphic section before the claim boundary, is felsic tuffs and reworked tuffs with minor argillite and mafic tuffs. Drilling by Abermin suggests the felsics continue a further 300 m to the south before a 80 to 100 m thick diorite intrusion was intersected. South of the diorite were 700 m of andesitic and chloritic felsic tuffs, which occur immediately north of the Coronation Extension Zone.

The volcanic units belong to the McLaughlin Ridge Formation. The Randy Active Tuff is very sericitic with streaks of green chlorite and locally orange to brown biotite resulting in a mottled appearance. It is quartz phyric with 2 to 15 % large (2 to 7 mm) quartz eyes. On average, there is 1 to 3 % fine grained disseminated pyrite. Locally, sphalerite occurs with quartz - carbonate veins or as disseminations. The Randy Active Tuff is cut by minor clinopyroxene phyric mafic dykes and chlorite schists of uncertain origin. Argillaceous sediments are intercalated with the Randy Active Tuff. Outside the Active Tuff the felsic tuffs are feldspar and/or quartz phyric with very weak to strong pervasive chloritization. The mafic tuffs vary from extremely sheared chlorite schists to massive units with trace to 20 % feldspar and chloritized mafic crystals. Locally the mafic tuffs contain epidotized lapilli and are weakly to strongly carbonatized. The argillites are often finely interbedded with cherts and generally have fracture controlled pyrite.

Structure

Structural geology is complex with dips varying from 64 degrees to the north to 85 degrees to the south. The



FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED

CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE

HOLYOAK AREA

SECTION 50+00'W

STRATIGRAPHIC DIAGRAM

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE
DPM	VJG	Aug 1988

Scale in metres: 0 100 200 300 400 — 1 : 10 000

Figure: 64

current stratigraphic interpretation suggests that the rocks in the Holyoak area lie on the north limb of a property wide anticline. There are no conclusive top indicators in the Holyoak Area to prove or disprove this interpretation. There is indirect evidence against the interpretation in that the alteration in CH88-62 and 63 terminates to the south against cherty argillites indicating that they capped the alteration and were stratigraphically above the Randy Active Tuff. Foliations are sub-parallel to bedding to about 25 degrees off parallel indicating that there could be numerous minor folds within the anticline's limb. It is possible that the Randy Active Tuff has been thickened by folding and may be a synform within the anticline.

MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION

No economic mineralization has been located to date.

The Randy Active Tuff, a sodium depleted pyritic felsic tuff, stretches for at least 2 km across the Laramide property and for about 1 km across the Holyoak 3 claim, and probably is continuous into the Watson Creek and Silver Creek Areas. Its location is defined by shallow IP chargeability anomalies on line 48+00 W from 9+00 N to 9+80 N, and it strikes easterly to line 40+00 W where it crosses the line from 4+00 N to 5+00 N. Surface rock geochemical sampling defines the Randy Active Tuff as extending from 7+75 N to 9+50 N on line 48+00 W, and from 4+25 N to 5+50 N on line 40+00 W. The true thickness of the sodium depleted zone appears to be about 200 metres.

The Randy Active Tuff was intersected (78.2 to 233.5 m) in CH88-60, (6.4 to 221.2 m) in CH88-62, and (3.0 to 171.6 m) in CH88-63. It has an average apparent thickness of about 200 metres and appears to narrow at depth. Alteration is solely characterized by Na_2O depletion. CaO and K_2O may be enriched but are near typical values for unaltered felsic tuffs. Na_2O values range from 0.13 to 0.58 % throughout the Randy Active Tuff. Mn is clearly enriched and Ba may be weakly enriched. Metal values for the Randy Active Tuff intersections are as follows:

	CH88-60 (78.2-233.5m)	CH88-62 (6.4-221.2m)	CH88-63 (3.0-171.6m)
Cu (ppm)	11	25	46
Pb (ppm)	2	5	18
Zn (ppm)	165	69	103
Mo (ppm)	4	3	2
Ag (ppm)	0.0	0.1	0.1
Mn (ppm)	481	744	676
As (ppm)	7	20	16
Au (ppb)	10	17	12
Ba (ppm)	1460	1270	1150

Within the Randy Active Tuff there are short intervals of anomalous Zn mineralization. These intervals appear to correlate with the Randy Zone as located by Abermin. The intersections are as follows:

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (%)	Pb (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Ba (ppm)
CH88-60	197.4	197.9	0.5	260	2.04	6	103	1.3	1200
CH88-62	117.0	118.0	1.0	150	0.33	129	45	0.9	460
CH88-63	50.0	51.5	1.5	3100	0.36	860	49	7.2	950

Outside the Randy Active Tuff all geochemically anomalous samples in the Holyoak Area were associated with veins.

SILVER CREEK AREA

INTRODUCTION

Location

The Silver Creek Area is located on the Holyoak 2 Claim in the Holyoak-Brent Block and lies to the east of Silver Creek from line 32+00 W in the west to line 21+00 W in the east.

Exploration History

Esso Minerals performed limited geological mapping in the area prior to Kidd Creek Mines becoming operator of the Joint Venture in 1985. Geophysical work in 1985 consisted of a Schlumberger Array (shallow) IP survey and VLF-Magnetometer survey. The geophysics was followed up by geologic mapping, soil geochemistry, a short trench on line 31+00 W and four drill holes with an aggregate length of 641.8 m. Stringer to semi-massive sulphide mineralization was found over 1.5 m in the trench and over 7.5 m in CH85-10. No work was done in the area in 1986 due to an evaluation of the Chip Claims. In 1987 grid lines were cut at 100 m spacing over the area, mapped and surveyed using Gradient Array (deep) IP surveys. In 1988 the new grid lines were surveyed using Schlumberger Array (shallow) IP and a drilling and trenching program was conducted.

1988 Work Program and Objectives

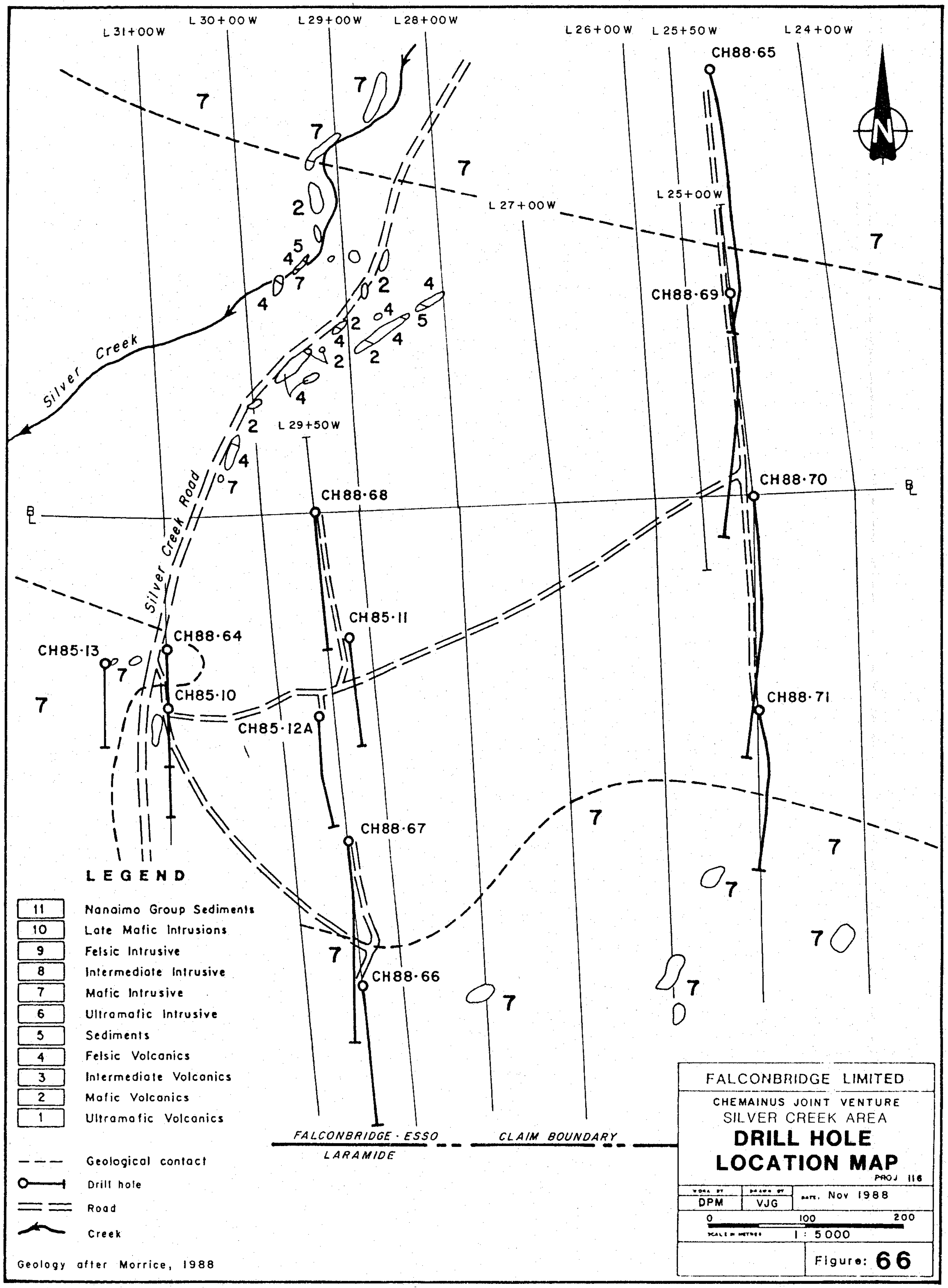
The 1988 program consisted of drilling eight holes with an aggregate length of 2495 metres (see Figure 66). Program objectives were to:

1) Follow up on the zinc showing found in 1985
2) Test deep IP anomalies on lines 29+50E and 25+00W
3) Develop stratigraphic sections on lines 29+50 W and 25+00 W
4) Backhoe trenching on sections 29+50E and 25+00E

GEOLOGY

Introduction

Drilling tested the area bounded by lines 32+00 W and lines 25+00 W and from 4+50 N to 6+50 S (see Figure 66). Drilling indicated that the area is primarily underlain by


L 31+00 W
L 30+00 W
L 29+00 W
L 28+00 W
L 26+00 W
L 25+50 W
L 24+00 W
L 27+00 W
L 25+00 W
L 29+50 W
CH88-65
CH88-69
CH88-70
CH88-71
CH88-68
CH85-11
CH88-64
CH85-13
CH85-10
CH85-12A
CH88-67
CH88-66
Silver Creek
Silver Creek Road
BL
FALCONBRIDGE - ESSO
LARAMIDE
CLAIM BOUNDARY
N
LEGEND
11 Nanaimo Group Sediments
10 Late Mafic Intrusions
9 Felsic Intrusive
8 Intermediate Intrusive
7 Mafic Intrusive
6 Ultramafic Intrusive
5 Sediments
4 Felsic Volcanics
3 Intermediate Volcanics
2 Mafic Volcanics
1 Ultramafic Volcanics
Geological contact
Drill hole
Road
Creek
Geology after Morrice, 1988
FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED
CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE
SILVER CREEK AREA
DRILL HOLE
LOCATION MAP
PROJ 116
DPM
VJG
DATE: Nov 1988
0
100
200
1 : 5000
Figure: 66

McLaughlin Ridge Formation volcaniclastics. A narrow section of sediments that may be part of the Cameron River Formation was intersected by the northernmost hole on line 25+00E. Sicker Group rocks are intruded by numerous gabbroic and rare dioritic dykes, sills and plutons that are thought to be intrusive equivalents to the Karmutsen Formation. The current structural interpretation is that the Silver Creek Area is on the north limb of a large anticline that trends east - southeast through the entire property.

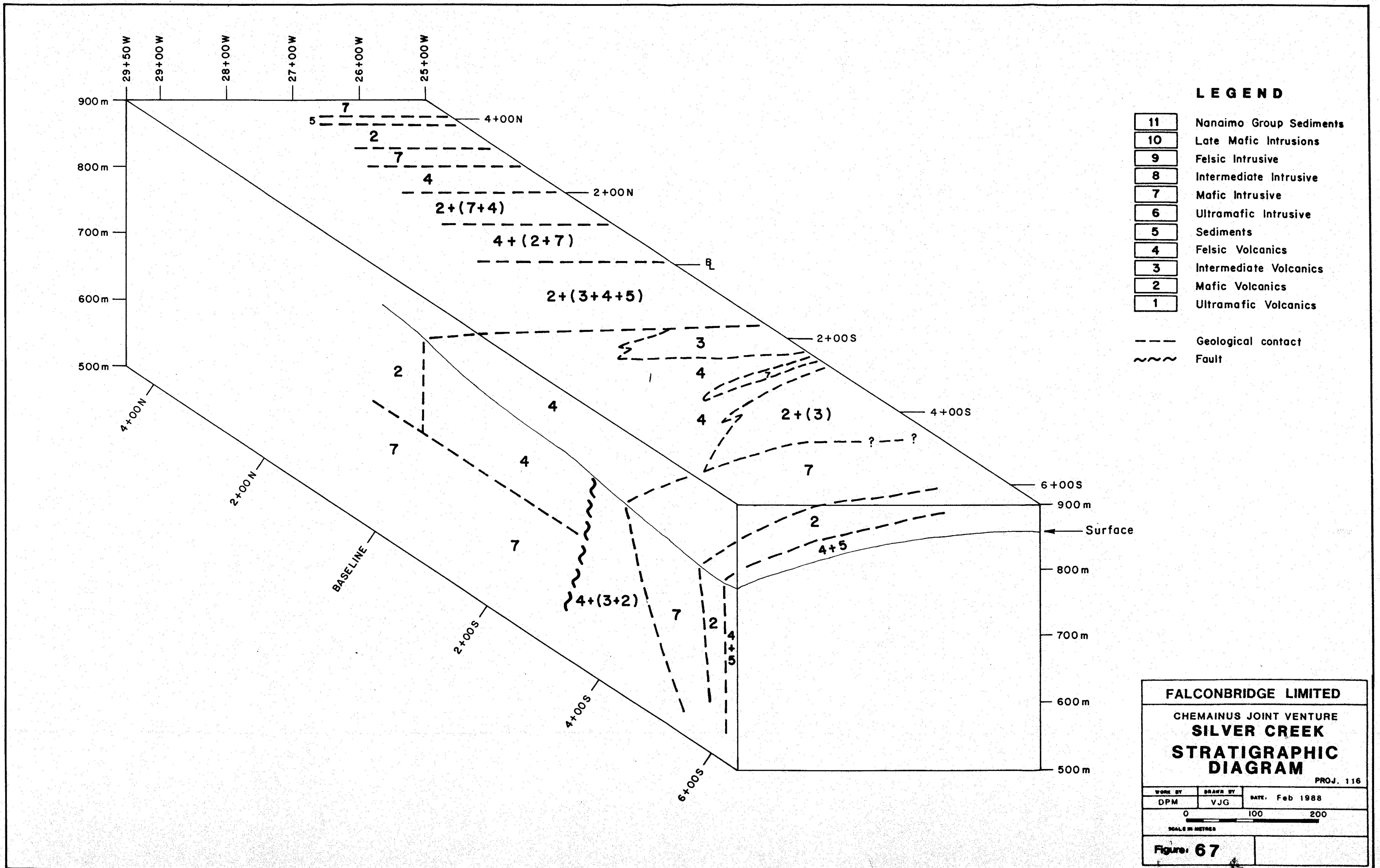
Stratigraphy

The stratigraphic sucession is shown in Figure 67. To the far north a diorite body was intersected. To the south of the diorite 10 metres of argillite and siltstone was intersected. The sediments may belong to the Cameron River Formation. However, except for the diorite, there is no outcrop or drill information immediately north of the sediments and therefore it not known if the McLaughlin Ridge Formation volcanics extend further north.

To the south of the sediments is a complex melange of felsic, intermediate and mafic tuffs, and to a much lesser extent, flows. In general, for 150 m south of the sediments, mafic tuffs intruded by gabbro predominate, followed by about 275 m of predominantly felsic tuffs and lastly 500 m of mostly mafic tuffs. There is poor correlation between the geology on sections 29+50 W and 25+00 W indicating numerous lateral facies changes or small folds may occur. On sections 29+50 W, 31+00 W and 32+00 W a apparently flat lying gabbro, termed the Silver Creek Gabbro, was intersected.

The mafics occur as strongly sheared to massive units with variable feldspar, mafic crystal, and epidotized lapilli contents. Felsic tuffs vary from sericitic crystal tuffs to chloritic crystal tuffs with trace to substantial quartz eyes and feldspar grains. Rare lapilli occur locally. Andesitic tuffs were only distinguishable from chloritic felsic and mafic tuffs by chemical composition, but they are occasionally biotitic or quartz phyric. Dacites were intersected on sections 29+50 W and 31+00 W and are massive quartz and feldspar rich units that may be welded tuffs or flows. They have a strong lineation with stretched quartz eyes, reaction rims on the feldspar crystals and minor collapsed pumice.

In many respects, the lithologies seen at Silver Creek are similar to those seen on the Chip claim block to the west, but the distribution of lithologies varies. Gabbros are identical to those intersected on the Chip drilling in occurring as fine grained plagiophyric dykes and chilled margins to coarse grained, locally ilmenite rich, cores. The McLaughlin



29+50W
29+00W
28+00W
27+00W
26+00W
25+00W
900 m
800 m
700 m
600 m
500 m
4+00N
2+00N
BASELINE
2+00S
4+00S
6+00S
4+OON
2+OON
℄
2+OOS
4+OOS
6+OOS
7
5
2
7
4
2+(7+4)
4+(2+7)
2+(3+4+5)
3
4
4
2+(3)
2
4
7
4
7
4+(3+2)
7
2
4+5
2
4+5
? ?
900 m
Surface
800 m
700 m
600 m
500 m
LEGEND
11 Nanaimo Group Sediments
10 Late Mafic Intrusions
9 Felsic Intrusive
8 Intermediate Intrusive
7 Mafic Intrusive
6 Ultramafic Intrusive
5 Sediments
4 Felsic Volcanics
3 Intermediate Volcanics
2 Mafic Volcanics
1 Ultramafic Volcanics
Geological contact
Fault
FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED
CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE
SILVER CREEK
STRATIGRAPHIC DIAGRAM
PROJ. 116
WORK BY DPM
DRAWN BY VJG
DATE: Feb 1988
0 100 200
SCALE IN METRES
Figure: 67

Ridge Formation units are all similar to the units intersected in the Chip drilling except for the dacites. The distribution of units in the Silver Creek Area is less bimodal than on the Chip claims, where no dacites and fewer andesites and rhyodacites occur.

Structure

Apparent attitudes of a few tuffaceous and sedimentary beds indicate a strike of about 110 degrees with dips between 75 degrees south and 80 degrees north. Foliations are steeply dipping and parallel to the strike of the units. Morrice (1988, in preparation) interprets that small tight folds are present and that the stratigraphy has a overall shallow dip. Numerous steeply-dipping faults and many gabbroic intrusions further complicate the structural geology.

MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION

The objective of the 1988 program was to follow up interesting results obtained on section 31+00 W in 1985. The results are as follows:

	From	To	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ba (%)
CH85-10	43.3m	50.8m	7.5	0.17	0.01	1.01	0.01	1.1	0.12
Trench*	2+30S	2+31.5S	1.5	1.01	0.89	2.40	0.50	19.5	0.17

(* = grab sample)

The 1985 trench showing could not be relocated this year and thus its mode of occurrence and host lithology could not be examined. Drill hole CH85-10 was relogged and the mineralized interval was sampled for lithogeochemistry. The host rock is a basaltic-andesite to andesitic lapilli tuff with approximately 10 to 15 % wispy pyrrhotite with sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite. The tuff may be sodium depleted (1.24 % Na_2O) but this level is within the normal range for mafic tuffs. The Ba level is elevated for mafic tuffs; however, Zn may interfere with the Ba analysis during X-Ray Fluoresence. This year's work has not determined whether these occurrences are remobilized by the Silver Creek Gabbro or are volcanogenic in nature.

An approximately 30 metre thick zone of altered felsic tuffs was intersected by CH88-65 and CH88-69 (see Figures 68, 69 and 73) and exposed by trenching on line 25+00 W 80 metres north of the baseline. The alteration is located near the top of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation and may correlate with the altered felsic tuffs of the Randy Active Tuff to the west on the Holyoak 3 claim. The correlation is supported by a similar stratigraphic position within the McLaughlin Ridge Formation and a similar chemical signature: Na2O < 1.0 %, moderate Ba with average 1200 to 1400, and elevated Mn with an average of greater than 500 ppm. The IP anomaly that corresponds to the 30 m of altered tuff is on strike with the Randy Active Tuff IP anomaly on the Holyoak 3 claim, but can only be traced from lines 20+00 W to 31+00 W. A few other thin altered felsic tuffs were intersected in CH88-67, 69 and 70 and some of these (see table) have local weak anomalous Zn mineralization. Altered intersections in CH88-70 (395.7 to 403.1) and CH88-65 (441.1 to 453.4) are of particular interest as the drill holes were shut down in altered felsic tuffs. The altered felsic intervals are as follows:

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Na2O (%)	SiO2 (%)	K2O (%)	CaO (%)	MgO (%)	Ba (ppm)	A.I.	
CH88-67	145.0	152.0	7.0	<0.01	66.9	5.20	4.05	1.17	1600	61	
CH88-67	209.0	219.9	10.9	0.93	68.3	3.75	3.55	1.57	905	54	
CH88-67	248.2	251.7	3.5	<0.01	64.4	5.71	1.22	1.25	3420	85	
CH88-65	430.7	441.1	10.4	0.96	61.3	3.07	3.36	1.83	1220	53	R
CH88-65	441.1	453.4	12.3	0.32	69.5	3.19	2.40	1.30	1210	62	R
CH88-69	97.6	102.7	5.1	0.54	68.4	2.64	3.85	1.51	1350	49	*
CH88-69	153.7	173.8	20.1	0.07	76.2	2.82	1.15	0.63	2070	74	R
CH88-69	179.9	193.0	13.1	0.23	68.1	2.57	4.16	1.42	997	48	R
CH88-70	82.7	90.2	7.5	0.92	68.1	3.23	3.47	1.15	1150	50	
CH88-70	272.0	275.7	3.7	sampled only for assay					1288	?	*
CH88-70	395.7	403.1	7.4	<0.01	73.7	4.11	1.46	1.28	2400	79	*

(* = interval contains anomalous Zn locally; R = Randy Active Tuff intersection)

The anomalous Zn intersections are as follows:

Hole #	From m	To m	Length m	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Ba ppm
CH88-69	99.0	99.5	0.5	71	2600	16	13	<0.5	960
CH88-70	272.0	275.7	3.7	113	1396	12	119	<0.5	1288
CH88-70	401.4	402.4	1.0	56	3000	<5	37	<0.5	2700

Trace chalcopyrite occurs locally in pyritic mafic tuffs in the Silver Creek Area. About 2 to 3 % pyrite with trace chalcopyrite occurred over the entire length of hole CH88-71. Copper levels were low with the highest being 475 ppm Cu from 138.0 to 141.0 m in CH88-71. Weakly anomalous levels in Zn, Au and As also occur locally. These mineralized mafics may correlate to those found at the Sharon Showing Area.

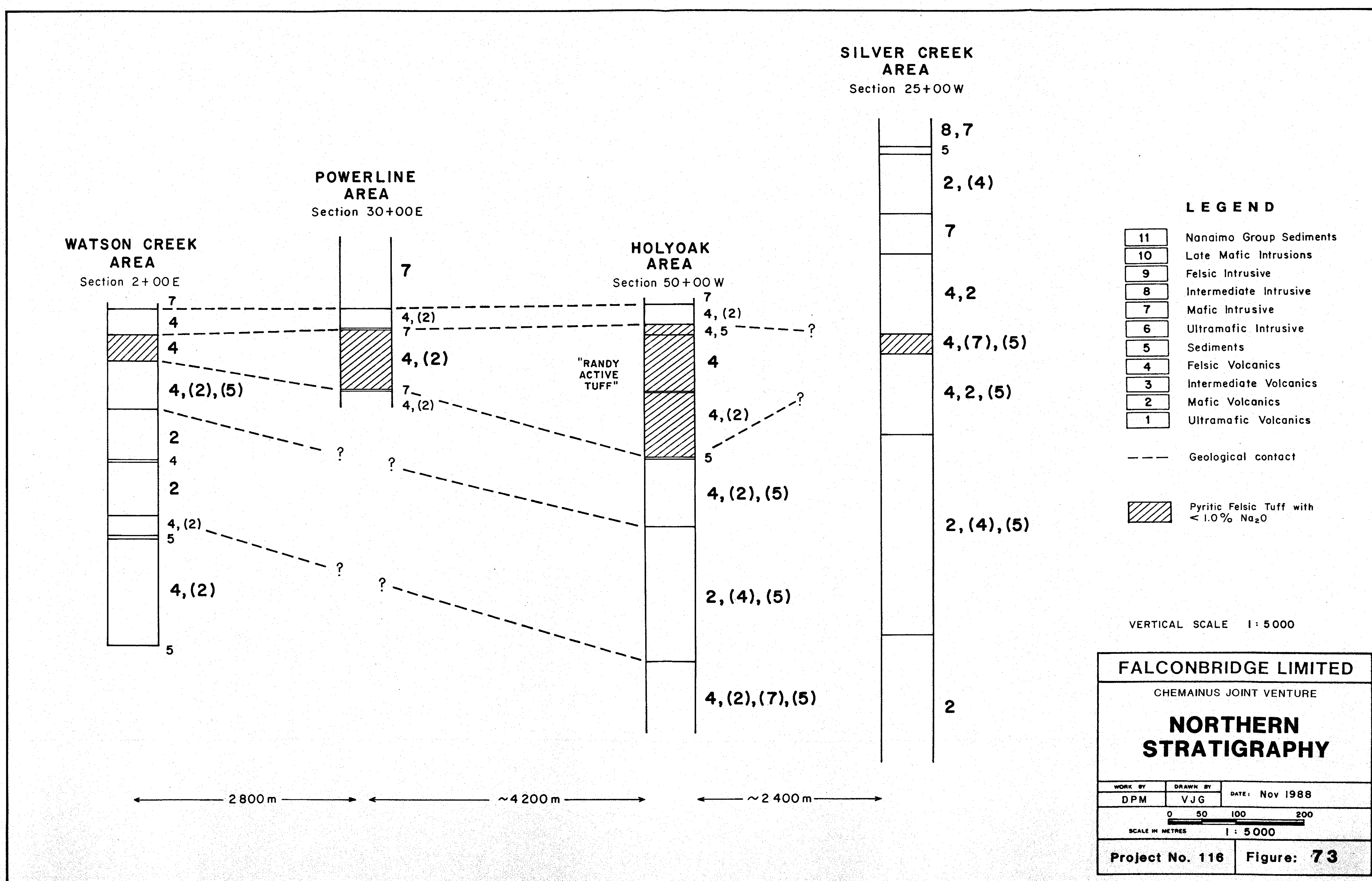
NORTHERN STRATIGRAPHY

Drilling in the Watson Creek, Powerline, Holyoak and Silver Creek Areas intersected a distinct zone of pyritic altered felsic tuffs and these intersections appear to correlate indicating a promising horizon with a minimum strike length of 10.9 km. The altered zone also appears to correlate with the Randy Zone on the adjacent Laramide property and consequently is referred to as the Randy Active Tuff. The correlation is based on similar stratigraphic location, geochemical signature of the felsic tuff, and the type of mineralization intersected.

The altered felsic tuffs were intersected in the same stratigraphic location near the northern limit of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation on the northern limb of the broad antiform that strikes through the property. The stratigraphic sucession from north to south is as follows: gabbroic to dioritic intrusions within Cameron River Formation sediments; about 100 m of mafic tuffs and flows; gabbroic intrusion; unaltered felsic tuffs; 30 to 200 m of pyritic altered felsic tuffs; unaltered felsic tuffs and lastly mafic tuffs. The stratigraphic columns for the areas are shown and correlated in Figure 73.

The altered felsic tuffs display strongly elevated Mn levels with an average of 500 to 600 ppm, this contrasts with the Anita Active Tuff that has an average of 161 ppm. The Ba levels are weakly elevated with most values being between 1000 and 1200 ppm as opposed to typically 600 ppm for unaltered felsic tuff samples and 2000 ppm for Anita Active Tuff samples. The altered tuffs are all sodium depleted with less than 1.0 % Na_2O. The sodium depletion is associated with variable strength K_2O enrichment. There is local CaO enrichment, which may be associated with the Na_2O depletion or a different alteration event.

Mineralized intersections were restricted to the Holyoak and Powerline Areas. The mineralization is weak over short intervals and displays either polymetallic or Zn rich signatures similar to Abermin's intersections through the Randy Zone. Some of the more anomalous intersections are as follows:


WATSON CREEK AREA
Section 2+00E
7
4
4
4,(2),(5)
2
4
2
4,(2)
5
4,(2)
5
POWERLINE AREA
Section 30+00E
7
4,(2)
7
4,(2)
7
4,(2)
?
?
?
?
"RANDY ACTIVE TUFF"
HOLYOAK AREA
Section 50+00W
7
4,(2)
4,5
?
4
4,(2)
?
5
4,(2),(5)
2,(4),(5)
4,(2),(7),(5)
SILVER CREEK AREA
Section 25+00W
8,7
5
2,(4)
7
4,2
4,(7),(5)
4,2,(5)
2,(4),(5)
2
2800 m
~4200 m
~2400 m
LEGEND
11 Nanaimo Group Sediments
10 Late Mafic Intrusions
9 Felsic Intrusive
8 Intermediate Intrusive
7 Mafic Intrusive
6 Ultramafic Intrusive
5 Sediments
4 Felsic Volcanics
3 Intermediate Volcanics
2 Mafic Volcanics
1 Ultramafic Volcanics
Geological contact
Pyritic Felsic Tuff with < 1.0% Na_2O
VERTICAL SCALE 1:5000
FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED
CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE
NORTHERN STRATIGRAPHY
WORK BY DPM
DRAWN BY VJG
DATE: Nov 1988
0 50 100 200
SCALE IN METRES 1 : 5000
Project No. 116
Figure: 73

Area	Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Ba (ppm)
H	CH88-60	197.4	197.9	0.5	0.03	2.04	6	103	1.3	1200
H	CH88-62	117.0	118.0	1.0	0.02	0.33	129	45	0.9	460
H	CH88-63	50.0	51.5	1.5	0.31	0.36	860	49	7.2	950
P	CH88-75	116.1	117.7	1.6	0.01	0.16	8	10	0.4	980
P	CH88-75	138.0	138.7	0.7	0.03	0.12	463	50	1.3	1200
P	CH88-75	140.3	140.9	0.6	0.09	0.14	29	40	0.6	1000
P	CH88-41	181.6	182.1	0.5	0.09	0.22	20	140	2.8	1040
P	CH88-41	198.4	199.4	1.0	0.07	0.29	142	55	1.5	1320

(H = Holyoak Area, P = Powerline Area)

The pyritic altered tuff, referred to as the Randy Active Tuff, displays considerable variation in thickness with a thickness of about 40 m on line 2+00 E in the Watson Creek Area, about 100 m in the Powerline Area, 200 m in the Holyoak Area, and 30 m in the Silver Creek Area. The felsic tuffaceous sequence, which hosts the Randy Active Tuff, also varies from area to area with thicknesses from 150 to 335 metres, the thickness of the unaltered felsics, which occur immediately north and south of the altered tuff, vary inversely with the thickness of the altered tuff. Kapusta et al. (1987) indicates that the felsic sequence (termed the Randy Rhyolite by Abermin) varies from 250 metres thick at their eastern boundary to 370 metres at the western boundary of the TL claim. The Randy Active Tuff cannot be correlated by outcrop or IP anomaly trend from the Watson Creek Area to the Silver Creek Area; however, the Randy Active Tuff appears to be continuous over at least that interval indicating a minimum strike length of 10.9 kilometres.

The occurrence of 100 to 200 m of altered felsic tuffs with encouraging geochemical anomalies in the Powerline and Holyoak Areas indicates that drilling should continue in these areas and along strike between these areas. The thickness of the felsic sequence indicates that the volcanic source is near the eastern boundary of the Chip claims and this area should be tested as it represents our best chance of intersecting economic sulphides along a very promising trend.

SHARON AREA

INTRODUCTION

The objective of the 1988 field program on the Brent 1 claim was to further evaluate the economic potential of the area. The field work concentrated on the Sharon showing area located within the east-central portion of the claim. Work consisted of geological mapping, approximately 680 m of trenching in 3 trenches, and relogging and alteration sampling of diamond drillholes CHEM85-7 and CHEM85-8. The pyritic nature of the underlying rock units and minor chalcopyrite occurrences in the area has encouraged exploration in the past. For further information on the exploration history of the Brent claim the reader is refered to the section on Property History.

GEOLOGY

The Brent 1 mineral claim is underlain predominantly by volcanics of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation that are intruded by gabbros of the Karmutsen Formation. The geology of the area is shown on the 1:10,000 geological map (Figure 5).

The Sharon area is comprised of a complex assemblage of predominantly pyroclastic volcanics, volcanic flows and lesser volcaniclastics. A thick sequence of mafic flows and pyroclastic volcanics dominates the central portion of the area. To the south lies a thick succession of felsic pyroclastics and lesser volcanic flows. The exact stratigraphic relationship between the felsics and mafics is currently not fully understood. Karmutsen gabbroic intrusives are exposed to the north, are intersected at depth in drill core, and presumably underlie the area. Lower greenschist facies metamorphism and a pervasive cleavage has converted the rock to schists, often obliterating original textures. Variable chlorite and sericite alteration strongly influences the colour of the rock making field mapping difficult.

The Mafic volcanic sequence is comprised of medium to dark green, massive flows and lithic and ash tuffs. Possible evidence of pillowed mafic flows occur in trench 1+50W (Figure 76). The pillows are poorly defined, up to 1 m thick, and elongated parallel to foliation. Poorly defined selvages range to several cm and are distinguised by medium to dark green chlorite alteration. Overall alteration consists primarily of variable chlorite and sericite alteration with ,disseminated to blebby, pyrite.

Medium to dark green, heterolithic tuff breccias, lapilli tuff, and crystal tuffs comprise the intermediate volcanics. These units are found primarily within the mafic succession, and along its southern border. Lithic clasts are predominantly intermediate to felsic ("cherty") in composition with lesser, indistinct (?), mafic clasts. Fragments show strong elongation parallel to foliation. Pyrite mineralization is prevalent throughout these variably chlorite - sericite altered intermediate volcanics.

The thick felsic volcanic sequence found to the south of the mafics include quartz phyric and quartz feldspar phyric varieties of ash and lapilli tuffs and massive felsic flows. Lithic fragments within the lapilli units consist of dark grey to medium green clasts, many of which contain disseminated pyrite, and up to 5% ash size feldspar crystals. The white to medium green felsic units are variably sericite and chlorite altered with weak silicified sections found locally. Massive mafic flows are still observed within the felsic succession suggesting a probable bi-modal sequence.

STRUCTURE

The structure of the Sharon area remains poorly understood. Widespread deformation has resulted in a well defined, steeply dipping, foliation direction of 120 to 130 degrees. The 1988 field work has delineated a broad regional N-NW trending anticlinal structure with the Sharon area lying within the northeast limb of the antiform. Evidence of internal folding (or flat lying volcanics ?) within the antiform limb is suggested by the shallow dipping beds found in drill core (CH85-7) and by the exposed mafics to the south (trench 1+50W) which are directly overlain by felsic volcanics in drill core. Further evidence is a minor fold axis at 11+50S in trench 1+50W. This probable parasitic fold has a moderate 66 degree plunge to the north-west. The presence of shallow eastern dipping mineral lineations, at approximately 110 degrees, suggests the rock units plunge to the east.

Faults, shears and kink bands show limited sinistral motion at variable azimuths ranging from 30-50 degrees. Gabbro to the north appears to have been faulted upwards by an E-W trending fault, however, the exact nature of this gabbroic body is unknown other than that it exists at depth as indicated in drillcore.

DRILL AND TRENCH RESULTS

Relogging and alteration sampling of the two 1985 diamond drillholes in the Sharon area revealed numerous strongly altered zones within both drill holes. The most significantly altered interval, with associated base and precious metal mineralization, is encountered in a mafic unit in CH85-7 from 96.0 to 156.7 meters. The interval shows strong Na_2O and CaO depletion with no concomitant K_2O enrichment. The 1985 geochemistry samples indicate anomalous Cu and Ag throughout this zone peaking at 1.14% Cu and 3.2 g/t Ag (see table on section 1+50 W, Figure ~~76~~)74) Elevated barium levels ranging from 1010 to 2210 ppm are encountered within the felsics directly above (39.4-88.4 m) and below (156.7-162.9) the strongly altered zone. A moderately altered felsic interval from 39.4 to 62.9 meters displays moderate (1%) Na_2O depletion and K_2O enrichment (>3%) along with strong CaO depletion (<1%) and elevated (1940-2210 ppm) barium.

Sampling of diamond drillhole CH85-8 encountered 3 strongly (<1%) Na_2O depleted zones at 13.6 - 39.0 m, 120.7 - 122.8, and 169.1 - 169.7 in felsic, intermediate, and mafic units, respectively. Strong K_2O enrichment (>4%) is encountered in the latter interval and strong CaO depletion in the initial two intervals. Barium levels are higher throughout CH85-8 with respect to CH85-7 with relatively sharp increases in barium, up to 2740 ppm, within the altered intervals. The most significant mineralization occurs in an unaltered mafic flow from 8.5 - 10.8 meters containing elevated Cu (799 ppm) and Zn (240 ppm) levels.

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APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF 1988 PHASE I AND II DRILLING

SUMMARY OF 1988 CHEMAINUS DIAMOND DRILL HOLES

HOLE	LOCATION	DIRECTION	DEPTH	TARGET	RESULTS
CH88-38	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 47+00 E; 0+38 S Elev: 651.4m UTM: 5416053.2N 431803.0E	-65/210 Az	438.0 m	Downdip extension of the PEM conductor in overlying holes CHEM87- 34 and 36.	Hole intersected a 13 m section of felsic tuffs with a 20 cm and a 30 cm zone of pyrrhotite - chalcopyrite mineralization. The best result was 50 cm of 2428 ppm Cu, 1.3 g/t Ag and 30 ppb Au. The hole also indicated the structural complexity of the area.
CH88-39	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 48+00 E; 1+00 S Elev: 647.6m UTM: 5415951.0N 431863.3E	-50/210 Az	308.8 m	Eastern edge of PEM conductor detected from holes CHEM87-34 and 36	Hole intersected a 1.0 m section of felsic lapilli tuff with 20 % pyrrhotite and 4 % chalcopyrite which assayed 4.68 % Cu 0.35 % Zn, 18.7 g/t Ag and 195 ppb Au. The sulphides appear to be syngenetic. The intersection occurs at 160.5 m, approxmately where the PEM data indicated it would occur.
CH88-40	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 46+00 E; 1+00 S Elev: 627.6m UTM: 5416049.6N 431685.9E	-50/210 Az	281.0 m	Western edge of PEM conductor in holes CHEM87-34 and 36.	Hole intersected 17 metres of felsic tuff with weak pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization. From 172.6 to 173.1 there is 15 % pyrrhotite and 2.5 % cpy which assayed 0.97 % Cu, 3.8 g/t Ag and 35 ppb Au. The best intersection terminated against a gabbro dyke The hole intersected 40 m of active tuff with on average 3 % pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. In the active tuff from 232 to 246 m there is anomalous Au (average is approximately 200 ppb) and Ag (average is approx. 3 g/t)
CH88-41	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 28+00 E; 4+97 N Elev: 593.3m UTM: 5417474.3N 430380.6E	-50/210 Az	346.3 m	Geology between the powerline and the "Fulford Fault Splay". A weak shallow I.P. chargeability anomaly between 3+40 N and 4+20 N	Intersected a long sequence of steeply north dipping, weakly chloritic felsic crystal tuffs. A 108 m long interval contains trace-2 % disseminated pyrite which explains the IP anomaly. Strongly carbonatized mafic tuffaceous sediments occur in the last 75 m's of the hole.
CH88-42	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 30+00 E; 4+80 N Elev: 592.6m UTM: 5417347.1N 430548.8E	-50/030 Az	196.9 m	"Powerline Anomaly", a coincident Cu and Zn soil anomaly and deep and shallow IP	Intersected felsic tuffs to 40.9 m and then remained in gabbro. The IP anomalies were caused by a zone of greater than 15 % disseminated ilmenite. The Cu soil anomaly

HOLE	LOCATION	DIRECTION	DEPTH	TARGET	RESULTS
				chargeability anomaly.	was caused by chalcopyrite in the gabbro and the Zn soil anomaly is not clearly explained.
CH88-43	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 28+00 E; 3+30 N Elev: 552.2m UTM: 5417328.7N 430301.5E	-50/210 Az	391.4 m	Geology between the powerline and the "Fulford Fault Splay".	Intersected weakly chloritic felsic tuffs and three intervals of carbonatized mafic tuffaceous sediments. One interval included an 8.9 m section of tuffaceous conglomerate containing pebbles of magnetite-rich mafic material and several cobbles a feldspar +/- quartz porphyritic felsic flow.
CH88-23	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 28+00 E; 1+10 N Elev: 525.9m UTM : 5417132.2N 430195.7E	-50/210 Az	568.8 m	Extend CHEM87-23 to locate the southern contact of the "Anita Gabbro".	The southern contact of the "Anita Gabbro" dips 72 S. The hole intersected "Active Tuff" with approximately 1 % disseminated pyrite and trace pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite immediately south of the gabbro. The hole ended in mafic porphyritic mafic flows and mafic tuffs intercalated with cherty argillites.
CH88-44	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 28+00 E; 2+40 S Elev: 495.3m UTM: 5416831.7N 430015.0E	-45/210 Az	203.3 m	To explain discrepencies between the dips measured in the trench and those indicated by holes CHEM86-18 and CHEM87-37.	The hole collared in gabbro and quickly passed into mafic volcanics/volcaniclastics which typically occur south of the "Active Tuff". The hole ended in cherty sediments (argillite--siltstone-greywacke). Numerous graded beds occur and the majority fine to the south. New information from this hole and CH88-23 indicates that stratigraphy south of the "Anita Gabbro" dips steeply south with a local flexure in the vicinity of CHEM86-18 and CHEM87-37 which creates an apparent dip of 55 N.
CH88-45	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 28+00 E; 1+10 N Elev: 525.9m UTM: 5417131.9N 430195.6E	-58/210 Az	439.5 m	"Active tuff" north of the "Anita Gabbro" and 80 m downdip of CHEM87-23.	Stratigraphy is identical to CHEM87-23. Dips are 75-85 N. Weak pyrite mineralization occurs in the "active tuff" just north of the "Anita Gabbro".
CH88-46	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 29+00 E; 1+48 S Elev: 499.8m UTM: 5416852.8N 430157.1E	-58/210 Az	257.9 m	"Active tuff" 100 m east along strike of holes CHEM86-18 and CHEM87-37 and 130 m updip of CHEM87-27	Stratigraphy is similiar to that in holes 18 and 37 but economic mineralization is much weaker. The flexure which occurs on 28+00 E does not appear to extend to this section. Three beds of massive pyrite up to 6 cm thick occur over a 1.9 m interval

HOLE	LOCATION	DIRECTION	DEPTH	TARGET	RESULTS
					in the "active tuff". A 3.8 m gabro dyke separates this interval from a 9.4 m thick sphalerite-chalcopyrite bearing felsic lapilli tuff. A 3.7 m section, at the "felsic-mafic" contact contains 0.15% Cu, 0.89% Zn and 198 ppb Au.
CH88-47	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 29+00 E; 2+10 S Elev: 505.0m UTM: 5416799.6N 430125.5E	-50/210 Az	294.4 m	Stratigraphy on section 29+00 E south of the "active tuff".	The hole collared in a sequence of mafic flows, tuffs and tuffaceous sediments that typically occurs south of the "Active Tuff". It then passed into cherty black argillites followed by felsic tuffaceous sediments and lithic tuffs.
CH88-48	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 27+00 E; 1+61 S Elev: 456.5m UTM : 5416951.4N 429985.6E	-45/210 Az	256.3 m	"Active tuff"140 m updip of CHEM87-28 and 100 m west along strike of holes CHEM86-18 and CHEM87-37.	The hole collared in the "Anita Gabbro" and intersected 60 m of "active tuff" south of the gabbro. Disseminated and locally massive pyrite occurs throughout the "active tuff". A 1.3 m interval, 6 m from the top of the "active tuff" (ie felsic-mafic contact), grades 0.70% Cu, 5.4 g/t Ag and 0.1 g/t Au. Mafic tuffs and mafic porphyritic flows with minor cherty sediments and occasional gabbro dykes occur south of (above) the "active tuff".
CH88-49	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 26+98 E; 2+18 S Elev: 470.7m UTM : 5416897.4N 429956.0E	-45/210 Az	252.1 m	"Active tuff" 100 m west along strike from holes CHEM86-18 and CHEM87-37 and up dip from CH88-48.	Hole collared in pyritic "active tuff" with 1 to 7 % disseminated and banded pyrite. A mafic porphyritic sill, identical to those that occur above the (south of) the "active tuff", intrudes the "active tuff" between 46.7 and 52.2 m. The "active tuff" hosts 4.9 m of strong mineraliztion which assayed 2.30% Cu, 3.66% Zn, 0.49 g/t Ag, 1.90 g/t Au and 2.11% Ba 1.3 m from the top of the "active tuff". The mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. A thin gabbro dyke has been intruded along the "felsic-mafic contact" at the top of the "active tuff". Mafic tuffs and mafic porphyritic flows with minor cherty, argillaceous sediments occur above the "felsic-mafic contact". mafic-felsic contact.
CH88-50	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 30+02 E; 0+95 S	-50/210 Az	300.5 m	"Active Tuff" on section 30+00 E.	Hole collared just north of the Fulford Fault Splay. The fault is very sharp and

HOLE	LOCATION	DIRECTION	DEPTH	TARGET	RESULTS
	Elev: 510.3m UTM : 5416854.9N 430278.4E				separates Sicker Group felsic tuffs to the north from almost 53 m of Nanaimo Group sediments which rest unconformably on Sicker Group felsic tuffs. A 6.1 m wedge of Sicker felsic volcanics has been thrust into the Nanaimo sediments. The felsic tuffs at the unconformity are weakly chloritic but become less chloritic with depth. A 6.0 m interval of felsic lapilli tuff contains over 10 % pyrite, which is disseminated throughout the matrix. A 2.4 m interval of felsic lapilli tuff contains up to 7% disseminated sphalerite, 5% pyrite and 1.5% chalcopyrite 5.0 m from the "felsic-mafic contact". The interval assayed 0.48% Cu, 3.51% Zn, 27.8 g/t Ag and 1.81 g/t Au.
CH88-51	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 26+92 E; 3+10 S Elev: 495.0m UTM : 5416817.7N 429904.4E	-45/210 Az	159.7 m	Shallow I.P. chargeability anomaly (31.5 msec) south of the "active tuff" be-ween 3+60 and 4+00 S and a V.L.F. conductor at 3+60 S.	Hole collared in gabbro and entered cherty black argillite with 4 % fracture filling pyrite, strongly carbonatized mafic lapilli tuffs with up to 2 % pyrite and biotite altered tuffs intercalated with cherts. The I.P. anomaly is caused pyritic and weakly graphitic argillite. The V.L.F. conductor can not been explained.
CH88-52	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 31+00 E; 1+90 S Elev: 524.6m UTM : 5416718.7N 430307.3E	-60/210 Az	203.3 m	"Active tuff" 100 m updip from CHEM87-24.	The hole collared south of the "active tuff" and intersected felsic tuffite/wacke intercalated with chert, argillite and minor ammounts of mafic tuff intruded by mafic porphyritic sills. The hole indicates that stratigraphy dips < 70 S.
CH88-53	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 30+02 E; 1+95 S Elev: 511.0m UTM : 5416761.1N 430229.8E	-50/210 Az	272.5 m	"Active tuff" 100 m updip from CH88-50 and stratigraphy along section 30+00 E.	Hole collared in mafic flows and tuffaceous sediments that typically occur south of (above) the "Active Tuff", indicating that stratigraphy dips <75 S. After passing through gabbro and cherty black argillites the hole intersected over 200 m of barren, reworked, coarse, quartz grain rich felsic tuff with lesser ammounts of felsic ash tuff. The tuffs are very massive and bedding is rare but where it is recognizable it is at an extremely low angle to the core axis.
CH88-54	CHIP 1 Claim	-45/210 Az	291.7 m	Stratigraphy north	Hole collared 90 m north of the "Fulford

HOLE	LOCATION	DIRECTION	DEPTH	TARGET	RESULTS
	Grid: 32+00 E: 0+49 S Elev: 529.0m UTM : 5416783.6N 430468.2E			of CHEM86-17, which intersected cherty, pyritic, Ba-rich argil- lites.	Fault Splay" in chloritic felsic tuffs. The "Fulford Fault Splay" separates Sicker Group tuffs from Nanaimo Group sediments which rest unconformably on Sicker volcanics further to the south. A minor fault occurs along the unconformity. A succession of mafic tuffs with minor ammounts of cherty, argillaceous sediments occurs below the unconformity. The cherty pyritic argillites were not intersected in this hole indicating that stratigraphy dips <55 S.
CH88-55	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 30+00 E; 3+60 S Elev: 527.7m UTM : 5416632.4N 430152.7E	-45/210 Az	215.5 m	Strong (44 msec) IP chargeability anomaly centred at 4+40 S	Hole intersected gabbro over its entire length. A coarse-grained, ilmenite-rich granophyric phase of the gabbro occurs roughly 50 m beneath the IP anomaly. A 2.5 m interval contains 3.5 % chalco- pyrite (_____% Cu). The steeply dipping cherty sediments, which outcrop between 4+50 S and 4+80 S are a pendant in the gabbro.
CH88-56	CHIP 1 Claim Grid:31+00 E: 0+01 N Elev: 525.9m UTM : 5416879.1N 430407.7E	-55/210 Az	486.8 m	"Active tuff" 100 m downdip of CHEM87-24.	Hole collared in chloritic felsic tuffs typical of those north of the "Fulford Fault Splay. The "Fulford Fault Splay" was intersected at a depth of 147.6 m and it dips 68 N. Nanaimo Group sediments occur below the fault and rest unconform- ably on a gabbro dyke at 186.6 m. The un- conformity dips 65 N. The hole inter- sected "active tuff" intruded by several gabbro dykes for 250 m below the uncon- formity. The "active tuff" is weakly pyritic throughout. A 6.8 m interval at the "felsic-mafic contact" contains 20 to 30 cm thick bands of semi-massive sphalerite +/- chalcopyrite +/- galena. The interval assayed 1.55% Zn, 0.14% Pb, 0.45% Cu, 18.4 g/t Ag and 0.82 g/t Au.
CH88-57	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 40+00 E: 1+90 S Elev: 536.5m UTM : 5416242.3N 431130.2E	-50/210 Az	313.3 m	Updip extent of a 0.4 m wide altered felsic tuff with 1.36 % Pb, 0.59 % Cu, 13.4 g/t Ag and 4.8 g/t Au in- tersected by CH87-31.	Hole interesected felsic to intermediate tuffs before reaching the Fulford Fault splay at a depth of 51 m. Nanaimo Sedi- ments occur below the fault and rest un- conformably on a gabbro body at a depth of 83.8 m. A 15.5 m wedge of Sicker Group felsic "Active Tuff" and mafic tuffaceous sediments have been faulted into the Nanaimo Group Sediments. The gabbro below the unconformity extends to a depth of 262.0 m and has cut off the mineralized

HOLE	LOCATION	DIRECTION	DEPTH	TARGET	RESULTS
					tuff in CH87-31. Reworked felsic tuffs and argillite occur below the gabbro.
CH88-58	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 39+00 E; 4+10 S Elev: 520.1m UTM : 5416090.1N 430933.8E	-50/210 Az	248.7 m	Coincident deep and shallow IP chargeability anomalies centred at 5+00 S. The anomalies are 57.0 and 49.3 msec respectively.	The hole intersected gabbro, felsic tuffite and reworked tuffs above 18.5 m. Below 18.5 m various phases of a large gabbro body were encountered including fine to medium grained feldspar porphyritic, medium to coase-grained ilmenite-rich, and leucocratic gabbro. The gabbro contains an average of 3 % ilmenite. The coarser, ilmenite-rich phases contain 10-12 % ilmenite and trace to 1 % chalcopyrite and are probably responsible for the chargeability anomalies.
CH88-59	HOLYOAK 3 Claim Grid: 50+00W; 7+72 N Elev: 919.0 m	-50/210 Az	340.5 m	Stratigraphic section	Hole collared into pyritic, variable chloritic quartz phyric felsic tuffs and quickly passed into intermediate to mafic tuffs and tuffaceous sediments, containing minor interbeds of interlaminated to intercalated argilite. Variable chloritic, quartz phyric felsic tuffs with interbedded mafic tuffs from 63.1 - 148.7 m, where mafic interbeds increase in frequency towards 148.7 m. A thick succesion of carbonitized mafic tuffs with minor interbeds of intermediate to felsic tuffs is followed to 288.7 m From 288.7 - 340.5 m consists primarily of variable chloritic tuffs with interbedded intermediate and mafic tuffs
CH88-60	HOLYOAK 3 Claim Grid: 50+00 W; 10+38 N Elev: 909.0 m	-50/210 Az	233.5 m	Weak shallow IP chargeability anomaly (18 msec) between 9+60 and 10+00 N. Also, part of stratigraphic section.	Hole collared in fine-grained gabbro but quickly passed into a thick succession of moderately sericitic, weakly chloritic felsic quartz eye tuffs. A 15.7 m interval of intercalated felsic tuffs and and argillaceous sediments occurs near the top of the hole and there are several carbonatized mafic tuffs less than 1.0 m thick near the bottom of the hole. The felsic tuffs contain an average of 2 % disseminated pyrite below the IP chargeability anomaly. The strongest mineralization (3-5% pyrite) occurs south of the IP anomaly, between 132.0 and 151.0 m in the hole. A 0.5 m interval at 197.4 m contains 8 % pyrite and 5 % pale

HOLE	LOCATION	DIRECTION	DEPTH	TARGET	RESULTS
					cream-brown sphalerite.
CH88-61	HOLYOAK 3 Claim Grid: 50+00' W; 5+77 N Elev: 876 m	-50/210 Az	363.0 m	Stratigraphic section	Hole collared in pyritic felsic tuffs from 6.4 to 14.2 m with 3 to 5 % disseminated pyrite and trace mariposite. From 14.2 to 242.4 there is dominantly mafic tuffs with numerous felsic to intermediate crystal tuffs constituting approximately 30 % of the interval. The mafic tuffs are strongly carbonatized with up to 40 % white calcite streaks parallel to the foliation, calcite averages 5 to 10 % in the mafic tuffs and is rarely present in the felsic tuffs. From 242.4 to 363.0, end of hole, there are mainly felsic crystal tuffs to volcanic wackes with variable weak chloritization and trace < 1 m mafic tuffs or sills. There was a 50 cm argillite bed from 335.5 to 336.0. The upper portion of the drill hole correlated with Ch88-59 indicating a northerly dip of 60 to 75 degrees.
CH88-62	HOLYOAK 3 Claim Grid: 50+00 W; 9+85 N Elev: 917 m	-50/210 Az	237.7 m	Stratigraphic information and coincident weak (14 to 16 msec) deep and shallow IP chargeablity anomalies at 8+80 N.	Hole intersected felsic quartz eye tuffs with occasional intervals of argillaceous sediments less than 10.0 m long in core. These sediments are not bedded and have a churned up appearance suggesting that they are slump deposits. Correlations with hole CH88-60 show that stratigraphy dips steeply to the north. The felsic tuffs contain an average of 2 % and locally up to 8 % disseminated pyrite. There is no particular build-up of sulphides beneath the anomaly. A 2.0 m interval of felsic tuff with 4 % pyrite and 0.5 % sphalerite occurs at 117.0 m.
CH88-63	HOLYOAK 3 Claim Grid: 50+00 W; 9+25 N Elev: 925 m	-50/210 Az	246.3 m	Stratigraphic information and test a deep IP anomaly.	Hole intersected chloritic quartz eye felsic volcanics, minor magnetic mafic tuff and interbedded felsic and argillite. Minor sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena in several quartz-carbonate veins occurs over an interval of 2 metres and 30cm 1% sphalerite 98.3 to 98.6 metres. Correlation with hole CH88-62 difficult but dips may be 60 degrees to north. IP caused by intervals of 2 to 3% pyrite.

HOLE	LOCATION	DIRECTION	DEPTH	TARGET	RESULTS
CH88-64	HOLYOAK 2 Claim Grid: 31+00 W; 1+30 S Elev: 797 m	-50/180 Az	195.1 m	Mineralization downdip from CH85-10 and coincident deep and shallow IP chargeability and VLF anomalies.	Hole collared in a gabbro dyke and entered variably chloritic felsic tuffs at 14.4 m. The felsic tuffs persisted to 47.3 m with thin gabbro dykes from 30.8 to 35.1 and 39.0 to 39.8 m. There is 3 to 5 % fracture controlled pyrrhotite from 23.0 to 25.2 m. From 47.3 to 195.1 the Silver Creek Gabbro was intersected. From 104.0 to 122.0 the gabbro was coarse grained and hosted trace to 0.5 % chalcopyrite interstially. The probable cause of the chargeability anomalies was the 9 m zone of 15 % ilmenite from 125 to 134 m. From 136.1 to 138.0 the gabbro hosted 5 to 7 % pyrite, 1 to 2 % pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite as fracture fillings. The VLF anomaly is likely associated with the pyrrhotite - sphalerite mineralization encountered in the 1985 trenching and drilling program.
CH88-65	HOLYOAK 2 Claim Grid: 25+00 W Elev: 899 m	-50/180 Az	458.7 m	Stratigraphy north of the IP chargeability anomalies between 1+80 N and 0+40 S.	Hole collared in gabbro and then passed into volcanic wackes, cherty siltstone and black argillite typical of the Cameron River Formation. A fault at 92.6 m separates the sediments from a 72 m thick (true thickness) sequence of mafic tuffs. Some of the tuffs are mafic porphyritic. The pyroxene crystals have been altered to chlorite which is smeared along foliation planes. A 47 m thick gabbro separates the mafic tuffs from a 110 m sequence of weakly to moderately chloritized felsic tuffs. The tuffs host weak stringer pyrite mineralization (up to 5 %) between 430.7 and 441.1 m. This mineralization is likely responsible for the deep I.P. chargeability anomaly between 1+20 N and 0+60 S. Weakly chloritic quartz eye bearing felsic tuff occurs below 441.1 m and becomes intercalated with mafic tuff below 453.4 m.
CH88-66	HOLYOAK 2 Claim Grid: 29+50 W; 5+01 S Elev: 806 m	-50/180 Az	228.0 m	Stratigraphic information.	Hole collared in the Silver Creek Gabbro at 7.9 m and entered mafic tuffs at 128.5 m. The mafic tuffs are variably epidote spotted and locally there is magnetite and chalcopyrite associated with fracture controlled calcite and chlorite in the epidotization. From 198.3 to 215.0 there

HOLE	LOCATION	DIRECTION	DEPTH	TARGET	RESULTS
					is a tuffaceous conglomerate. Well bedded cherty argillaceous sediments occur from 215.0 to 220.6. Mafic tuff occurs to 224.0 and the hole terminates in a chloritic felsic lapilli tuff at 228.0 at the property boundary with Abermin.
CH88-67	HOLYOAK 2 Claim Grid: 29+50 W; 3+50 S Elev: 816 m	-50/180 Az	317.0 m	Stratigraphic information.	Hole intersected 3 strong faults and interbedded chloritic felsic, mafic and sericitic felsic tuffs with a weakly pyritic felsic intrusive from 59.8 to 88.0 m. There is strong fracture controlled carbonatization, mostly in the mafics. Foliations and bedding averages 20 degrees to core axis with minor zones at 70 degrees. The anticipated intersection of the Silver Creek Gabbro did not occur. This may be due to the faults.
CH88-68	HOLYOAK 2 Claim Grid: 29+50 W; 0+05 S Elev: 836 m	-50/180 Az	214.9 m	Stratigraphic information.	Hole collared in mafic tuffs, which dominated the hole to 147.8 m. There were minor chloritic felsic tuff and argillaceous zones within the first 147.8 m. From 147.8 to 171.8 there were felsic crystal tuffs with very weak pyrrhotite mineralization. From 171.8 to 214.9, the hole intersected the Silver Creek Gabbro.
CH88-69	HOLYOAK 2 Claim Grid: 25+00 W; 2+20 N Elev: 905 m	-50/180 Az	423.4 m	Stratigraphic information and a deep IP chargeability anomaly between 1+00 and 1+20 N	Hole intersected a sequence of mafic tuffs and felsic flows and tuffs intruded occasionally by narrow gabbro dykes. The IP anomaly is due to a weakly mineralized (3-5 % disseminated pyrite) quartz-sericite schist between 153.7 and 162.4 m.
CH88-70	HOLYOAK 2 Claim Grid: 25+00 W; 0+04 S Elev : 901 m	-50/180 Az	403.1 m	Stratigraphic information.	Hole collared in mafic tuffs, which were the dominant lithology encountered. There was weak mineralization in chloritic felsic to andesitic tuffs from 267.0 to 279.8 m, there was up to 7 % pyrite and pyrrhotite with up to 2 % sphalerite and trace chalcopyrite over short intervals. Felsic component increases substantially downhole.

HOLE	LOCATION	DIRECTION	DEPTH	TARGET	RESULTS
CH88-71	HOLYOAK 2 Claim Grid: 25+00 W: 2+25 S Elev: 897 m	-50/180 Az	254.8 m	Stratigraphic information and a deep IP chargeability anomaly centred at 3+20 S.	Hole intersected mafic and intermediate tuffs. The intermediate tuffs contain 2 to 5 % disseminated pyrite. The pyrite is associated with chlorite alteration and sometimes contains traces of chalcopyrite. The intermediate tuffs may in fact be chloritized felsic crystal tuffs.

SUMMARY OF 1988 PHASE II CHEMAINUS DIAMOND DRILL HOLES

HOLE	LOCATION	DIRECTION	DEPTH	TARGET	RESULTS
CH88-72	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 46+00 E; 4+36 S Elev: 558 m UTM: 431518 E; 5415759 N	-50/030 Az	327.4 m	Test "Active Tuff" about 100 m downdip of CH88-40 and determine if it has a southerly dip.	Intersected "Active Tuff" from 239.4 to 246.4 m and from 266.3 to 277.5 m. The first interval contains 5 to 7 % pyrite and trace chalcopyrite and sphalerite and the other 5 % pyrite. The dips vary locally due to gabbro dykes dilating the stratigraphy, but appear to be between 70 degrees to the south and vertical.
CH88-73	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 30+00 E; 2+87 S Elev: 530 m UTM: 430175 E; 5416680 N	-45/030 Az	304.5 m	Test "Anita Horizon" 100 m updip of CH88-50 and 200 m east of CH87-37. Also determine true dip of stratigraphy on this section	Intersected the "Anita Horizon" at 450 m's elevation. Sericitic felsic lapilli tuff occurs immediately below the contact and hosts 4-7 % disseminated pyrite with trace chalcopyrite, sphalerite and an occasional band/bed/ stringer of massive pyrite over 18.4 m. The "Anita Horizon" dips 66 S. The hole ended at the Fulford Fault Splay which dips 80 N.
CH88-74	CHIP 2 Claim Grid: 24+00 E; 1+00 S Elev: 502 m UTM: 429155 E; 5417760 N	-45/210 Az	312.4 m	Test the "Anita Horizon" at 300 m elevation.	Intersected the "Anita Horizon" at 342 m's elevation. Sercitic felsic lapilli tuff hosting 2 - 8 % pyrite with trace chalcopyrite and sphalerite extends for 26.2 m below the contact. The felsic tuff hosts semi-massive banded pyrite for 0.9 m's from the "Anita Horizon". The hole ended in the mafic porphyritic mafic flow/intrusion/tuff sequence which typically occurs immediately south of the "Anita Horizon".
CH88-75	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 30+00 E; 3+70 N Elev: 582 m UTM: 430497 E; 5417258 N	-50/030 Az	238.0	Test the Powerline South IP chargeability anomaly.	Intersected predominantly felsic tuffs from 5.5 to 197.6 m. The tuffs contained trace to 5 % pyrite from 21 to 146 metres. The pyritic interval, which is the cause of the deep and shallow IP chargeability anomalies, also was locally chalcopyrite bearing with the best interval containing 1 % chalcopyrite from 140.3 to 140.9 m. The hole terminated in ilmenite rich gabbro, the cause of the Powerline North IP anomaly.
CH88-76	CHIP 2 Claim Grid: 25+07 E; 1+60 S Elev:492 m	-45/210 Az	180.4	Test the "Anita Horizon" 200 m east and 40 m below	Hole collared in the "Anita Gabbro" and intersected 19.1 m's of "Anita Active Tuff" on the southern flank of the gabbro.

HOLE	LOCATION	DIRECTION	DEPTH	TARGET	RESULTS
	UTM: 429820 E; 5417045 N			CH88-49.	The "Active Tuff" is cut by a gabbro dyke 4.3 m long in core. The "Active Tuff" south of the dyke contains 0.46 g/t Au, 33.2 g/t Ag, 1.44 % Cu, 6.84 % Zn and 4.58 % Ba over a 2.6 m interval. This includes a 0.2 m section of semi-massive sphalerite (29.8 % Zn). This mineralization is centred about 10 m from the "Anita Horizon" and is in the same stratigraphic position as the mineralization in hole CH88-49 on section 27+00 E.
CH88-77	CHIP 2 Claim Grid: 2+02 E; 3+26 N Elev: 661 m UTM : 428077 E; 5418596 N	-50/210 Az	242.6	Stratigraphic section along 2+00 E.	Collared in sericitic felsic tuffs with 1 % pyrite to 27.1 m. Dominantly felsic tuffs with minor intercalated mafic tuffs were intersected to 134.6 m. Mafic tuffs with minor felsic tuffs were intersected to the end of the hole. The mafics were predominantly chloritic with biotite and garnets from 170 to 200 m.
CH88-78	CHIP 2 Claim Grid: 22+00 E; 0+40 S Elev: 518 m UTM : 429627 E; 5417296 N	-45/210 Az	346.6	Locate "Fulford Fault Splay" and test the "Anita Horizon" at 300 m elevation.	The hole intersected the Fulford Fault Splay at 1+25 S. The Anita Horizon was pierced at an elevation of 290 m's. Almost 50 m's of Anita Active Tuff hosting 2-3% disseminated pyrite and nil-trace chalcopyrite and sphalerite was intersected north of the Anita Horizon. The hole ended in the Southern Anita Mafic Sequence.
CH88-79	CHIP 2 Claim Grid: 2+00 E; 1+95 N Elev: 642 m UTM : 428008 E; 5418485 N	-50/210 Az	328.3	Test deep I.P. chargeability anomaly and stratigraphic section along 2+00E.	Mafic tuffs with minor interbedded mafic lapilli tuffs and felsic tuffs were intersected to 177.6 m with localized garnets. Chloritic quartz crystal tuffs with minor mafic units dominate to the end the hole. Massive black argillite (< 10 % pyrite) with interbedded argillites and felsic volcanics extends from approx. 182.0 to 199.0 m and lies directly below the I.P. chargeability anomaly.
CH88-80	CHIP 2 Claim Grid: 22+07 E; 1+90 S Elev: 510 m UTM : 42955 E; 5417165 N	-45/210 Az	174.0	Test the "Anita Horizon" at 420 m's elevation.	The Anita Gabbro extended much further south than expected and nearly obliterated the Active Tuff. The hole collared in the Anita Gabbro and cored through 102.1 m's of it before reaching the Active Tuff. Only 1.1 m's of Active Tuff was intersected and it was barren of sulphides, even at the

HOLE	LOCATION	DIRECTION	DEPTH	TARGET	RESULTS
					Anita Horizon which was pierced at an elevation of 428 m's. The hole ended in the Suothern Anita Mafic Sequence.
CH88-81	CHIP 2 Claim Grid: 2+00 E; 0+25 N Elev: 621 m UTM : 427921 E; 5418332 N	-50/210 Az	221.5	Stratigraphic section.	Intersected mostly very weakly mineralized to unmineralized felsic volcaniclastics with minor interbedded mafic tuffs and cherty and argillaceous sediments.
CH88-82	CHIP 2 Claim Grid: 23+87 E; 1+90 S Elev: 502 m UTM : 429706 E; 5417080 N	-45/210 Az	180.4	Test the "Anita Horizon" at 400 m's elevation.	The hole collared in the "Anita Gabbro" and intersected gabbro over 116.4 m before reaching the "Active Tuff". A total of 11.8 m's of "Active Tuff" was intersected. It is intruded by a feldspar porphyritic gabbro dyke 3.3 m's long in core. The "Active Tuff" hosts 5 % pyrite and 3 % sphalerite over a 1.3 m interval immediately above the dyke. The sulphides are disseminated and in stringers 1-3 mm wide parallel to foliation. The hole ended in the Southern Anita Mafic Sequence.
CH88-83	CHIP 1 Claim Grid: 30+00 E; 5+00 S Elev: 564 UTM :	-52/030 Az	528.8	Determine the dip of stratigraphy and locate the "Anita Horizon" on this section.	The "Anita Horizon" was pierced at an elevation of 208 m. The hole intersected 58.1 m's of "Anita Active Tuff" below the "Anita Horizon". The "Active Tuff" hosts 1 to 15 % disseminated and stringer stringer pyrite, nil to 3 % sphalerite, nil to 5 % pyrrhotite and nil to trace chalcopyrite. The sphalerite is honey yellow and is concentrated in a 1.2 m interval. Pyrrhotite occurs for 2.2 m's from a gabbro dyke in which the hole ended. A 5.4 m long section of Anita Active Tuff, 10.0 m's below the Anita Horizon assayed 0.13% Cu, 0.04% Pb, 0.93% Zn, 7.6 g/t Ag and 0.16 g/t Au. Strong sulphide mineralization was also intersected in the Cherty Sedimentary Sequence. The mineralization consists of 10-25 %pyrite over 1.0 m and is associated with quartz-flooding. The

APPENDIX 2

SECTION BY SECTION SUMMARY OF

1988 DRILLING

SECTION 2+00E, Chip 2 Claim, Watson Creek Area (Figure 58):

Objectives/Targets:

1. Develop stratigraphic section.

2. Test deep IP chargeability anomaly (21 msec) at 0+80 N.

Holes Drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Objective
CH88-77	3+26 N	210	-50	242.6 m	1
CH88-79	1+95 N	210	-50	328.3 m	1,2
CH88-81	0+25 N	210	-50	221.5 m	1

Results:

CH88-77 collared in sodium depleted (< 1.0 % Na_2O) weakly pyritic felsic tuffs and the intersection ended at 27.1 m. The tuffs intersected were dominantly felsic to about 2+40 N. From 2+40 to 0+80 N hole CH88-77 and 79 intersected dominantly mafic tuffs, which were locally biotitic with garnets. Within the mafic tuffs were minor felsic tuffs, which act as marker horizons. South of the mafic tuffs are a package of mainly felsic tuffs with minor mafic to andesitic tuffs and sediments. At approximately 0+50 N a 6 m thick pyritic argillite was intersected, the argillite does not have anomalous base or precious metal contents. There is good correlation between units in the drill holes and the trench and they indicate that bedding varies from 74 to 85 degrees to the north. A small tight isoclinal fold was observed in CH88-77 and others may occur. Numerous fault zones occur, but the displacement appears to be minimal, with the probable exception of the large fault zone in CH88-81, which may be the Fulford Fault Splay.

Summary:

The IP chargeability anomaly appears to be caused by the 6 m thick pyritic argillite at 0+50 N. The sodium depleted pyritic felsic tuff may merit future investigation; however, it appears to be distal north side altered felsic tuff, correlative with the Randy Active Tuff, and does not merit a high priority follow up. The stratigraphic section should be extended to the south.

SECTION 22+00 E (Figure35):

Objectives/Targets:

1. The Anita Horizon at 300 and 420 metres elevation.

Holes drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Objective
CH88-78			-45	346.6	1
CH88-80			-45	346.6	1

Results:

CH88-78 collared in the Northern Anita Volcanic Sequence and intersected the Fulford Fault Splay at a depth of 119.0 metres. The felsic tuffs between the Fulford Fault Splay and the Anita Gabbro are moderately chloritic. The felsic lapilli tuffs on the southern flank of the Anita Gabbro are of the sericitic, pyritic variety typical of the Anita Active Tuff. Unfortunately, no significant economic mineralization was intersected. The Anita Horizon was pierced at an elevation of 290.0 m

CH88-80 collared in the Anita Gabbro which has "dyked out" most of the Anita Active Tuff in this hole. Only 1.1 m of barren felsic tuff was intersected before the hole reached the Southern Anita Mafic Sequence. The hole pierced the Anita Horizon at 427 m elevation.

Summary:

Fulford Fault Splay (400 m elev.)	1+20 S
North contact of the Anita Gabbro (400 m elev.)	1+80 S
Dip of the north contact of the Anita Gabbro	~90o S
South contact of the Anita Gabbro (400 m elev.)	2+56 S
Dip of south contact of the Anita Gabbro	68o N
Anita Horizon (400 m elev)	2+68 S
Dip of Anita Horizon	87o N

SECTION 24+00 E (Figure 36):

Objectives/Targets:

1. The Anita Horizon at 400 and 350 metres elevation.

Holes drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Objective
CH88-74	1+00 S	210	-45	312.4	1
CH88-82	1+90 S	210	-45	180.4	1

Results:

Hole CH88-74 collared in the Fulford Fault Splay and intersected 96 metres of felsic tuffs with lesser amounts of mafic flows and tuffaceous sediments before reaching the Anita Gabbro at a depth of 131.5 m. The hole cored through 26.2 m of Anita Active Tuff on the southern flank of the Anita Gabbro and pierced the Anita Horizon at an elevation of 340 m. Semi-massive, banded pyrite with trace chalcopyrite (0.13 % Cu) occurs over a 0.9 m interval immediately south of the Anita Horizon.

CH88-82 collared in the Anita Gabbro and reached the Anita Active Tuff at a depth of 116.4 m. A 2.5 m wide gabbro dyke has intruded along the Anita Horizon and the hole pierced the dyke at an elevation of 408 m. A 1.3 m interval of Active Tuff hosts 5 pyrite and trace - 3 % sphalerite in 1-4 mm stringers parallel to foliation. The interval grades 0.02 % Cu, 0.33 % Zn, 2 g/t Ag, 0.13 g/t Au and 0.25 % Ba. The interval occurs approximately 10 m below the top of the Anita Active Tuff.

Summary:

Fulford Fault Splay (400 m elev.)	1+15 S
North contact of the Anita Gabbro (400 m elev.)	1+90 S
Dip of the north contact of the Anita Gabbro	<90o S
South contact of the Anita Gabbro (400 m elev.)	2+62 S
Dip of south contact of the Anita Gabbro	65o N
Anita Horizon (400 m elev)	2+82 S
Dip of Anita Horizon	70o N

Significant Intersections

CH88-82 0.02% Cu, <0.01% Pb, 0.33% Zn, 2 g/t Ag, 0.13 g/t Au
1.3 m

SECTION 25+00 E (Figure 37):

Objectives/Targets:

1. The Anita Active tuff 180 m up dip of CH87-20

Holes drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Objective
CH88-76	1+60 S	210	-45	180.4	1
CH87-20	0+75 S	210	-55	434.6	

Results:

CH88-76 intersected 50.3 m's of overburden before collaring in an xenolith of felsic tuff within the Anita Gabbro. The hole cored through 50.5 m of gabbro and reached the Anita Active Tuff At a depth of 101.5 m. A total of 19.1 m of Anita Active Tuff was intersected.

The Anita Active Tuff is cut by a gabbro dyke, 4.3 m long in core. The Active Tuff south of the dyke contains 0.93 % Cu, 0.10 % Pb, 3.81 % An, 20.5 g/t 0.37 g/t Au and 1.57 % Ba. This includes a 0.2 m band of semi-massive sphalerite (29.8 % Zn). This mineralization is centred about 10 m below the Anita Horizon" and is in the same stratigraphic position as the mineralization in hole CH88-49 on section 27+00 E.

Hole CH87-20 tested the Anita Horizon 190 m downdip of CH88-76. No significant base or precious metal mineralization.

SUMMARY:

Fulford Fault Splay (400 m elev.)	1+10 S
North contact of the Anita Gabbro (400 m elev.)	1+55 S
South contact of the Anita Gabbro (400 m elev.)	2+35 S
Dip of south contact of the Anita Gabbro	83o S
Anita Horizon (400 m elev)	2+45 S
Dip of Anita Horizon	83o S

Significant Intersections

CH88-76 0.93% Cu, 0.10% Pb, 3.81% Zn, 20.5 g/t Ag, 0.37 g/t Au
4.8 m

SECTION 27+00 E (Figure 39):

Objectives/Targets:

1. The active tuff at 50-70 m intervals up dip of CH87-28.

2. Shallow I.P. chargeability anomaly centred at 2+80 S

3. Double peaked shallow I.P. chargeability anomaly (32 msec) in the sediments south of the active tuff.

4. V.L.F. conductor at 3+60 S.

Holes drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Objective
CH88-48	1+63 S	210	-45	256.3	1
CH88-49	2+18 S	210	-45	252.1	1
CH88-51	3+10 S	210	-45	159.7	3,4
CH87-28	1+00 S	210	-50	382.8	

Results:

Holes CH88-48 and 49 intersected the active tuff 140 and 190 m's up-dip of CH87-28. Correlations between the holes and outcrop show that contacts are wavy but that stratigraphy has an overall steep (60-90o) dip to the south. A flexure in the vicinity of CH88-48 and 49, however, creates an apparent dip of 60o N. The strongest mineralization (2.30 % Cu, 0.49 % Pb, 3.66 % Zn, 73.9 g/t Ag and 1.9 g/t Au over 4.9 m) encountered so far occurs in CH88-49 within the flexure. This mineralization occurs 1.8 m from the felsic-mafic contact. A 5 m gabbro dyke has intruded along this contact.

A mafic porphyritic sill, typical of those in the mafic volcanic sequence south of the active tuff, intrudes the active tuff, 10 m north of the mineralization in CH88-49. This is strong evidence that the mafic volcanics are younger than the active tuff.

At the bottom of CH88-49 the mafic tuffs, flows and sills south of the active tuff become intercalated with cherty, black argillite with 3,011 ppm Ba. The hole ended in a tuffaceous conglomerate.

CH88-51 collared in a gabbro dyke and then passed through the argillite and tuffaceous conglomerate similar to that at the bottom of CH88-49. A 30 m thick sequence of barren felsic tuffs occurs south of the tuffaceous conglomerate. The felsic tuffs are occasionally intercalated with thin (< 4 m) beds of pyritic argillite which are partly responsible for the I.P. anomaly. The I.P. anomaly is also partly due to strongly carbonatized mafic lapilli tuff with 2 % pyrite which occurs immediately south of the barren felsic crystal tuffs.

Summary:

Fulford Fault Splay (400 m elev.)	1+00 S
Dip of Fulford Fault Splay	™70o N
Dip of stratigraphy north of the Anita Gabbro	?
North contact of the Anita Gabbro (400 m elev.)	1+50 S
Dip of north contact of the Anita Gabbro	?
South contact of the Anita Gabbro (400 m elev.)	2+50 S
Dip of south contact of the Anita Gabbro	70 - 84o S
Felsic-mafic contact (400 m elev)	2+40 S
Dip of felsic-mafic contact	60o N - 67o S

Significant Intersections

CH88-48 0.49% Cu, <0.01% Pb, <0.01% Zn, 3.6 g/t Ag, 0.18 g/t Au
0.8 m

CH88-48 0.39% Cu, <0.01% Pb, <0.01% Zn, 2.9 g/t Ag, 0.12 g/t Au
2.9 m

Ch88-49 0.14% CU <0.01% Pb, 1.00% Zn, 4.9 g/t Ag, 0.44 g/t Au
1.0 m

CH88-49 2.30% Cu, 0.49% Pb, 3.66% Zn, 73.9 g/t Ag, 1.90 g/t Au
4.9 m

SECTION 28+00 E (Figures: 40 and 61):

Objectives/targets:

1. Extend the stratigraphic section north to 5+00 N.

2. Deepen hole CH87-23 to find the northern contact of the Anita Gabbro.

3. Active tuff along the northern flank of the Anita Gabbro below hole CH87-23.

4. Resolve the discrepancies between the surface exposures and drill holes.

Holes drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Objective
CH88-41	4+97 N	210	-50	346.3	1
CH88-43	3+30 N	210	-50	391.4	1
CH88-23	1+10 N	210	-50	568.8	2
CH88-45	1+10 N	210	-58	439.5	3
CH88-44	2+40 S	210	-45	203.3	4

Results:

Holes CH87-23, CH88-41, 43 and 45 show that the stratigraphy north of the Anita Gabbro is comprised dominantly of weakly chloritic felsic crystal tuffs which dip 80-85o N. The felsic tuffs between 3+90 N and 4+30 N are sodium depleted (<0.81% Na2O) and contain 1-2 % disseminated pyrite. Several 20-40 m thick units of mafic tuffaceous sediments occur between 1+50 N and 3+00 N and may be important marker horizons. Several other beds of mafic to intermediate tuffs < 1 to 20 m thick occur south of the baseline.

The Fulford Fault Splay occurs in holes CH87-23 and CH88-45 between 0+50 and 1+00 S and dips 75o N. Ch88-45 intersected only 1-5 % pyrite in the active tuff north of the Anita Gabbro over a 23.5 m interval between 1+10 and 1+26 S.

The north side of the Anita Gabbro dips 84o N and the extension of CH87-23 shows that the south side dips 72o S. This suggests that the Anita Gabbro may have been intruded along the axis of an anticlinal fold.

The active tuff is dyked out in CH88-44. The hole collared in gabbro and intersects mafic tuffs and flows which become intercalated with cherty argillite, felsic tuffite/tuff, siltstones and greywackes. The argillites and siltstones are consistently Ba-rich (>2,000 and up to 9,100 ppm). Two thin (< 5.0 cm) beds of mafic tuffaceous sediment fine downhole (i.e. south).

Summary:

Fulford Fault Splay (400 m elev.)	1+00 S
Dip of Fulford Fault Splay	75o N
Dip of stratigraphy north of the Anita Gabbro	78-85o N
North contact of the Anita Gabbro (400 m elev.)	1+35 S
Dip of north contact of the Anita Gabbro	85o N
South contact of the Anita Gabbro	1+95 S
Dip of south contact of the Anita Gabbro	72o S
Felsic-mafic contact (400 m elev.)	2+37 S
Dip of felsic-mafic contact	72o S - 52o N

Significant intersections:

CH86-18 1.60% Cu, <0.01% Pb, 0.04% Zn, 8.9 g/t Ag, 0.2 g/t Au
5.0 m

CH87-37 1.64% Cu, 0.06% Pb, 1.42% Zn, 28.8 g/t Ag, 0.7 g/t Au
5.0 m

SECTION 28+00 E, Chip 1 Claim, Powerline Area (Figure 61):

Objectives/Targets:

1. Test shallow IP chargeability anomaly (12 to 13 msec) from 4+20 to 3+40 N, while developing a stratigraphic section.

Hole Drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Objective
CH88-41	4+97 N	210	-50	346.3 m	1

Results:

The general stratigraphic sucession was the same as on section 30+00 E, with gabbro to the north, sodium depleted felsic tuffs lying within unaltered felsic tuffs and minor mafic tuffs. The northern boundary of the sodium depleted (< 1.0 % Na2O) felsic tuffs is at 101.8 m at a gabbro dyke and the southern contact is at 257.8 at a thin chlorite schist. The true thickness of this altered zone is about 115 metres. Within the altered felsic tuffs there are minor geochemically anomalous zones:

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Ba ppm
101.8	102.8	1.0	568	123	945	220	9.0	1230
108.0	108.7	0.7	633	118	507	104	3.1	5340
112.8	113.3	0.5	25	6	1335	24	0.8	1250
181.6	182.1	0.5	879	20	2213	140	2.8	1040
198.4	199.4	1.0	665	142	2902	55	1.5	1320
200.4	201.4	1.0	271	480	490	24	0.8	1200

Dips appear to vary from 87 to 79 degrees to the north.

Summary:

The IP chargeability zone is associated with pyritic felsic tuffs, which display the same signature, high Mn, moderate Ba and low Na20 with local geochemically anomalous short zones, as the Randy Active Tuff.

SECTION 29+00 E (Figure 41)

Objectives/targets:

1. Active tuff at 50-70 m intervals updip from CH87-27.

2. Extend stratigraphic section into the sediments south of the mafic volcanic package.

Holes:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Objective
CH88-46	1+48 S	210	-58	257.9	1
CH88-47	2+10 S	210	-50	294.4	2
CH87-27	0+85 S	210	-50	357.5	

Results:

Hole CH88-46 collared in Nanaimo Group sediments and, after piercing the unconformity at a depth of 33.2 m, intersected 89.3 m of active tuff before reaching the maficfelsic contact. Correlation with CH87-27 shows that the active tuff dips 72o S. A distinctive lapilli tuff, composed of dark green chloritic lapilli in a light grey, moderately sericitic felsic matrix occurs immediately below the unconformity. The active tuff hosts 3 beds of massive pyrite up to 6 cm thick. Weak disseminated pyrite (3-7%), sphalerite (trace-2%), chalcopyrite (trace-0.5%) grading 0.15% Cu, 0.89% Zn and 198 ppb Au occurs over a 3.7 m interval of felsic lapilli tuff, 4.5 m from the felsic-mafic contact. The active tuff is enriched in Ba (4,211 ppm) for 8.3 m from the felsic-mafic contact. Several graded beds of mafic tuffaceous sediments fine downhole (i.e. south) near the bottom of hole CH88-46.

Neither the flexure nor the strong mineralization encountered on sections 27+00 E and 28+00 E occur on this section.

CH88-47 collared in a gabbro dyke just south of the active tuff. The first half of the hole intersected mafic tuffs, flows/sills intruded by several gabbro dykes. The mafic volcanics become intercalated with cherty black argillite and felsic tuffite, all of which are enriched in Ba (>2,000 ppm). A barren felsic lithic tuff (up to 30 % 1- 3 mm cherty lithic fragments and epidotized feldspar crystals) occurs in the last 27.6 m of the hole. The tuff contains an average of 2,308 ppm Ba.

SUMMARY:

Fulford Fault Splay (400 m elev.)	0+98 S
Dip of Fulford Fault Splay	™50o N
Unconformity (400 m elev.)	0+95 S
Dip of unconformity	50o N
Dip of stratigraphy north of the Anita Gabbro	? N
South contact of the Anita Gabbro (400 m elev.)	™2+05 S
Dip of south contact of the Anita Gabbro	<68o S
Felsic-mafic contact (400 m elev.)	2+33 S
Dip of felsic-mafic contact	73o S

Significant intersections:

CH87-27 0.14% Cu, <0.01% Pb, 0.40% Zn, 1 g/t Ag, 0.04 g/t Au
1.0 m

CH88-46 0.26% Cu, <0.01% Pb, 0.04% Zn, 2 g/t Ag, 0.09 g/t Au
1.0 m

CH88-46 0.15% Cu, <0.03% Pb,).89% Zn, 4.6 g/t Ag, 0.2 g/t Au
3.7 m

SECTION 30+00 E (Figure 42):

Objectives/targets:

1. Active tuff at 400 m and 450 m elevation.

2. Deep I.P. anomaly (18 msec), possibly within the active tuff, between 2+40 S and 2+80 S.

3. Coincident shallow and deep I.P. chargeability anomalies (up to 43 msec) between 4+20 S and 4+40 S.

4. Determine dip of stratigraphy south of the Fulford Fault Splay.

Holes:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Objective
CH88-50	0+95 S	210	-50	300.5	1
CH88-53	1+95 S	210	-50	272.5	1,2
CH88-55	3+60 S	210	-45	215.5	3
CH88-73	2+87 S	210	-45	304.5	1,4

Results:

CH88-50 collared just north of the Fulford Fault Splay. The fault is extremely sharp. Fifty-three metres of Nanaimo Group sediments were intersected below the fault. The sediments rest unconformably on felsic tuffs further to the south. A 6.1 m wedge of weakly chloritic felsic tuff has been faulted into the Nanaimo sediments, possibly by the Anita Fault. There is minor shearing along the unconformity. A distinctive lapilli tuff composed of dark green lapilli in a light grey, sericitic, felsic matrix occurs 8.6 m below the unconformity and is identical to the lapilli tuff just below the unconformity in CH88-46, 100 m to the west.

The active tuff consists of felsic tuff, lapilli tuff and quartz-eye tuff. The matrix of a 1.5 m interval of lapilli tuff contains 25 % pyrite, approximately 115 m downdip of similar mineralization intersected by CH88-46 on section 29+00 E.

A 20 m wide gabbro dyke occurs along the felsic-mafic contact. A 2.4 m interval of quartz-grain rich felsic lapilli tuff, 7.1 m above the dyke, contains up to 7 % disseminated red-brown sphalerite, 5 % pyrite and 1.5 % chalcopyrite. The interval assayed 0.48 % Cu, 3.51 % Zn, 27.8 g/t Ag and 1.81

g/t Au. A 0.3 m wide mafic dyke intrudes the mineralized zone and was not included in the assays. The hole ended in the mafic volcanic package south of the active tuff.

CH88-53 collared just south of the active tuff in mafic volcanics which continued to a depth of 80 m. Below 80 m the hole intersected 45.2 m of cherty argillite, followed by 139.5 m of cherty siltstone, intercalated with argillite and mafic tuff near the bottom of the hole. The argillites contain an average of 3,400 ppm Ba.

CH88-55 intersected gabbro over its entire length. The I.P. anomaly corresponds to a medium to coarse-grained granophyric phase of the large gabbro intrusion that occurs just south of the Lower Anita Road. It contains 10-15 % coarse interstitial ilmenite and trace to 4 % chalcopyrite. A 6.7 m interval contains 2,535 ppm Cu but no appreciable amounts of Au, Pt or Pd.

CH88-73 intersected cherty argillaceous felsic tuff/tuffite and mafic tuffs intruded by several gabbro dykes up to 40 m wide before reaching the Anita Active Tuff at a depth of 117.6 m. The Anita Horizon is "dyked out" by a 20 m wide gabbro dyke. The Anita Active Tuff consists of sericitic felsic lapilli and ash tuffs +/- quartz eyes and was intersected to a depth of 279.5 m where it is truncated by the Fulford Fault Splay.

The Fulford Fault Splay occurs as a 21.6 m long zone of highly fractured core with numerous fault gouges. The hole ends in gabbro a few metres north of the fault.

The upper 18.4 metres of the Anita Active Tuff contains 4 to 7 % pyrite and nil to trace chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The best assay is 0.26% Cu, 0.02% Pb, 0.16% Zn, 4 g/t Ag and 0.45 g/t Au over 0.5 m.

Summary:

Fulford Fault Splay (400 m elev.)	0+85 S
Dip of Fulford Fault Splay	78o N
Unconformity (400 m elev.)	1+28 S
Dip of unconformity	~65o N

Anita Gabbro has not been intersected on this section
Anita Horizon has been "dyked out" on this section.

Dip of stratigraphy south of Fulford Fault Splay 67o S

Significant intersections:

CH88-50   0.44% Cu, 0.05% Pb, 3.94% Zn, 29.4 g/t Ag, 2.1 g/t Au
2.0 m

CH88-73   0.26% Cu, 0.02% Pb, 0.15% Zn, 4 g/t Ag, 0.45 g/t Au
0.5 m

SECTION 30+00 E, Chip 1 Claim, Powerline Area (Figure 62):

Objectives/Targets:

1. Test coincident deep (21 to 22 msec) and shallow (18 to 17 msec) IP chargeability anomalies from 5+40 to 5+60 N.

2. Test deep IP chargeability anomaly (22 msec) at 4+60 N, which is coincident with Zn (> 100 ppm) soil geochemical anomalies from 3+80 to 4+80 N.

Holes Drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Objective
CH88-42	4+80 N	030	-50	196.9 m	1
CH88-75	3+70 N	030	-50	238.0 m	2

Results:

CH88-42 collared in variably chloritic felsic tuffs with minor mafic tuffs and intersected the "Powerline North Gabbro" from 40.9 m to the end of hole at 196.9 m. CH88-75 intersected felsic tuffs with minor intercalated mafic tuffs from the collar to 197.6 m. From 197.6 to 238.0, end of hole, the gabbro was intersected. Correlation between a gabbro sill, logged as a mafic crystal tuff, in both holes indicates the bedding dips at 84 degrees to the south. The "Powerline North Gabbro" contact dips at 88 degrees to the north. CH88-75 contains pyritic, average 1 to 2 %, sodium depleted felsic tuffs from 27.2 to 146.4 m. Associated with this alteration are some geochemically anomalous zones:

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Ba ppm
116.1	117.7	1.6	140	8	1554	10	0.4	980
131.5	132.0	0.5	758	22	346	29	1.0	1600
138.0	138.7	0.7	295	463	1151	50	1.3	1200
140.3	140.9	0.6	875	29	1425	40	0.6	1000

Summary:

The "Powerline South" IP chargeability anomaly is associated with pyritic sodium depleted felsic tuffs. The felsic tuff is Mn rich, Na20 depleted, has moderate Ba, local weakly anomalous polymetallic mineralization and may correlate with the Randy Active Tuff. The "Powerline North" IP chargeability anomaly is most probably caused by disseminated ilmenite within the "Powerline North Gabbro".

SECTION 31+00 E (Figure: 43):

Objectives/Targets:

1. Active tuff 100 m updip of CH87-24.

2. Active tuff 100 m downdip of CH87-24.

Holes drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Objective
CH88-52	1+90 S	210	-60	203.3	1
CH88-56	0+01 N	210	-55	486.8	2
CH87-24	0+95 S	210	-60	364.2	

RESULTS:

Hole CH88-56 intersected the active tuff 100 m downdip of CH87-24. The Fulford Fault Splay dips 68o N and the unconformity dips 64o N. The Nanaimo sediments are approximately 30 m thick (true), consist of argillite, greywacke and conglomerate and rest unconformably on a gabbro dyke. A long sequence (>70 m true thickness) of felsic tuffs, crystal tuffs and lapilli tuffs occur beneath the gabbro dyke. They are moderately to strongly sericitic and contain 1-2 % disseminated pyrite, typical of the active tuff. The active tuff is more massive through most of hole CH87-24 and was originally logged as a flow but is now interpreted to be a tuff.

The mafic-felsic contact dips 65o S and was intersected by CH88-56 at 220 m elevation and by CH87-24 at 304 m elevation. Heavily disseminated sphalerite (1-20 %), pyrite (1-5 %), chalcopyrite (trace-2%) and galena (trace-3 %) occur over a 6.8 m (approximately 2 m true thickness) at the felsic-mafic contact and grade 0.45 % Cu, 0.14% Pb, 1.55 % Zn, 18.4 g/t Ag and 0.8 g/t Au. Two zones of weak disseminated sphalerite mineralization occur within 5 m of the felsic-mafic contact in CH87-24. The first is 4.5 m (1.5 m true thickness) grading 0.59 % Zn and the second is 3.4 m (1.0 m true thickness) grading 0.32 % Zn and 0.5 g/t Au.

Holes CH88-56 and CH87-24 ended in the mafic volcanic package south of the active tuff. CH88-52 collared in barren felsic tuff, typical of that which occurs within the dominantly sedimentary package. It is enriched in Ba (<5,900 ppm) and sodium depleted (0.91% Na_2O). The foliation is nearly parallel to the core axis so its thickness is unknown but it was intersected to a depth of 30 m. Below this, the hole intersected brown, green and red cherts and black argillites intercalated with mafic tuffaceous sediments and intruded by mafic porphyritic sills. The cherts contain an average of 13,384 ppm Ba and the argillites 3,808 ppm Ba.

Summary:

Fulford Fault Splay (400 m elev.)	0+83 S
Dip of Fulford Fault Splay	68o N
Unconformity (400 m elev.)	1+17 S
Dip of unconformity	65o N

Anita gabbro was not intersected on this section

Felsic-mafic contact (400 m elev.)	2+02 S
Dip of felsic-mafic contact	< 67o S

Significant intersections:

CH87-24 <0.01% Cu, <0.01% Pb, 0.59% Zn, 1 g/t Ag, 0.04 g/t Au
4.5 m

CH87-24 0.05% Cu, 0.05% Pb, 0.32% Zn, 5.9 g/t Ag, 0.5 g/t Au
3.4 m

CH88-56 0.45% Cu, 0.14% Pb, 1.55% Zn, 18.4 g/t Ag, 0.8 g/t Au
6.8 m

SECTION 32+00 E (Figure 44):

Objective/Targets:

1. Test stratigraphy north of cherty Ba-rich argillites in CH86-17.
2. Locate Anita Horizon on this section.

Holes Drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Objective
CH88-54	0+49 S	210	-45	291.7	1
CH88-83	5+00 S	030	-52	528.2	2
CH86-17	1+62 S	210	-50	249.0	

Results:

CH88-54 collared about 70 m north of the Fulford Fault Splay. Mafic tuffs, weakly chloritic felsic tuffs and possibly a felsic flow intruded by a 22 m wide gabbro dyke occur north of the Fulford Fault Splay. Foliation appears to dip steeply south to vertical.

The Fulford Fault Splay dips 65o N and separates Sicker Group volcanics to the north from 40 m of Nanaimo Group sediments below. The Nanaimo Group sediments consist of conglomerates and argillite which rest unconformably on mafic volcanics. A minor fault gouge occurs along the unconformity.

Hole CH88-54 intersected mafic volcanics and CH86-17 intersected gabbro dykes and cherty argillites, siltstones and greywackes immediately below the unconformity. Therefore, stratigraphy south of the unconformity dips less than 55o S and the active tuff must be located below 400 m elevation. CH88-83 located it by drilling from the south.

After piercing the thin cover of Nanaimo Group sediments, CH88-83 intersected 340 m of the Cherty Sedimentary Sequence. The sequence consists of cherty weakly chloritic felsic tuffaceous sediments, greywacke, argillites and cherty mafic to intermediate tuffaceous sediments intruded by several gabbro dykes up to 60 m thick. Locally, the tuffs contain 5 to 25% disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite. This mineralization is likely responsible for the moderate shallow IP chargeability anomalies between 4+00 and 4+60 S.

A 22 m wide gabbro dyke occurs at the contact between the Cherty Sedimentary Sequence and the Southern Anita Mafic Sequence. CH88-83 intersected about 75 m (true thickness) of mafic tuffaceous sediments and flows before reaching the Anita Horizon at a depth of 447.0 m (210 m elev.). Several well preserved, south-fining, graded beds occur in the mafic tuffaceous sediments.

The hole intersected 41.9 m of felsic feldspar crystal lapilli tuff below the Anita Horizon before reaching a gabbro dyke with several <1.0 m chalcopyrite-bearing quartz veins at a depth of 505.1 m's. The hole ended in this gabbro dyke at a depth of 528.8 m.

The Anita Active Tuff hosts 5-25% pyrite, nil to 3 % sphalerite and nil to trace chalcopyrite for 15.7 m below the Anita Horizon. The most of the sulphides are disseminated but occasional < 2 mm stringers subparallel to foliation do occur. A 5.4 m interval approximately 10 m stratagraphically below the Anita Horizon assayed 0.13 % Cu, 0.04 % Pb, 0.93 % Zn, 7.6 g/t Ag, 0.16 g/t Au and 0.96 % Ba. This includes a 3.2 m interval grading 0.19 % Cu, 0.07 % Pb, 1.51 % Zn, 11.02 g/t Ag and 1.09 % Ba.

Summary:

Fulford Fault Splay (400 m elev.)	0+90 S
Anita Gabbro was not intersected	
Dip of stratigraphy south of unconformity	™67o S

SECTION 39+00 E (Figure 48):

Objectives/Targets:

1. Strong (>40 msec) coincident deep and shallow IP chargeability anomaly centred at 5+00 S.

Holes drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Objective
CH88-58	4+10 S	210	-50	248.7	1

Results:

With the exception of a 7.3 m long pendant (?) of cherty, reworked felsic tuff, the hole remained in gabbro over its entire length. The gabbro is fine to coarse- grained. Coarse-grained intervals 1 to 21 metres long contain up to 15 % coarse interstitial ilmenite and traces of chalcopyrite which may be responsible for the IP anomalies. The ilmenite-rich intervals were analyzed for Pt and Pd and no significant amount of either element was detected. The cherty outcrop over the drill hole is interpreted to be a pendant.

Summary:

The IP anomalies appear to be caused by ilmenite in a large gabbro dyke.

Neither the Anita Horizon nor the Anita Active Tuff have been intersected on this section..

SECTION 40+00 E (Figure 49):

Objectives/Targets:

1. Shallow IP chargeability anomaly (>20 msec) at 2+60 S

2. Deep IP chargeability anomaly (>20 msec) between 2+80 and 3+20 S

3. Extension of the mineralization intersected in CH87-31 (0.4 m of 1.36% Pb, 0.59% Cu, 134 g/t Ag and 4.8 g/t Au) approximately 130 m updip.

Holes drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Objective
CH88-57	1+90 S	210	-50	313.3	1,2,3
CH87-31	0+60 S	210	-50	340.5	

Results:

CH88-57 failed to intersect the mineralized horizon discovered by CH87-31. It appears that the mineralization occurs in an xenolith of Anita Active Tuff within a gabbro dyke. The Anita Active Tuff is truncated by the Fulford Fault Splay less than 20 m above hole CH87-31.

Hole CH88-57 collared just north of the Fulford Fault Splay and pierced it at a depth of 51.0 m. Argillites and conglomerates of the Nanaimo Group occur south of the fault. A wedge of felsic and mafic volcanics, 15.5 m long in core, has been thrust into the Nanaimo Sediments. The Nanaimo Sediments rest unconformably on a gabbro dyke and the unconformity occurs at a depth of 83.8 metres. The dyke appears to be south-dipping and the hole drilled down it for 178.2 metres. The dyke contains an xenolith of felsic tuff/tuffite approximately 10 m wide (true). The tuff is cherty, Ba-rich (up to 8,700 ppm) and contains trace to 2% fracture controlled pyrite. A similar felsic tuff/tuffite occurs on the southern flank of the dyke. The hole ended in cherty black argillite immediately south of the felsic tuff/tuffite.

The shallow IP anomaly at 2+60 S is caused by the fault zone in the Nanaimo Group sediments. The deep IP anomaly from 2+80 S to 3+20 S is an expression of south-dipping, weakly graphitic argillites intersected at the bottom of CH88-57.

Summary:

Fulford Fault Splay (400 m elev.) 2+00 S
Dip of Fulford Fault Splay ™77o N

Anita Horizon is "dyked out" on this section

Dip of stratigraphy south of the Fulford Fault Splay ™65o S

Significant Intersections

CH87-31 0.59% Cu, 1.36% Pb, 0.02% Zn, 134.4 g/t Ag, 4.77 g/t Au
0.4 m

SECTION 46+00 E (Figure 52):

Objectives/Targets:

1. Crone PEM conductor detected in holes CH86-16, CH87-34 and 36.

2. The Anita Horizon at 350 and 450 m elevations.

3. Determine the dip of stratigraphy on this section.

Holes drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Objective
CH88-40	1+00 S	210	-50	281.0	1,2
CH88-72	4+36 S	030	-50	327.4	2,3

Results:

The PEM conductor was intersected between 172.6 and 173.1 m in CH88-40. It consists of 25 % pyrite, 15 % pyrrhotite and 3 % chalcopyrite. The sulphides have a remobilized appearance and are hosted by a felsic tuff within a sequence of interbedded mafic and felsic tuffs north of the Fulford Fault Splay. The Fulford Fault Splay was pierced at a depth of 202.3 m. The fault occurs as a 4.6 m long zone of crushed rock with many fault gouges up to 0.1 m long. Anita Active Tuff occurs immediately south of the fault. The Active Tuff contains trace to 2 % disseminated and banded pyrite and locally trace sphalerite (0.18 % Zn / 4.6 m).

CH88-72 was drilled from the south and intersected the Active Tuff 80 m down-dip of CH88-40. The Anita Horizon is dyked out in both holes. The Active Tuff in CH88-72 has been intruded by several gabbro dykes 10 to 20 m wide and contains 2 to 10 % disseminated fine-grained pyrite

The dip of stratigraphy south of the Fulford Fault Splay is difficult to determine because of the numerous dykes, however it appears to be about 80 o S.

Summary:

Fulford Fault Splay (400 m elev.) 2+30 S

Anita Horizon is "dyked out" on this section

Dip of stratigraphy south of the Fulford Fault Splay ™80o S

Significant Intersections

CH88-40 0.97% Cu, <0.01% Pb, 0.02% Zn, 3.8 g/t Ag, 0.04 g/t Au
0.5 m

CH88-48 0.02% Cu, 0.03% Pb, 0.18% Zn, 1 g/t Ag, 0.02 g/t Au
4.6 m

CH88-49 0.10% Cu 0.01% Pb, 0.11% Zn, 2.5 g/t Ag, 0.26 g/t Au
1.0 m

SECTION 47+00 E (Figure 53):

Objectives/Targets:

1. The PEM conductor detected from holes CH87-34, 35 and 36
2. The Anita Active Tuff 120 m downdip of CH87-34.

Holes drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Objective
CH88-38	0+38 N	210	-65	438.0	1,2
CH87-36	1+50 S	210	-45	257.6	
CH87-35	1+83 N	210	-50	359.1	
CH87-34	0+40 S	210	-50	391.1	

Results:

CH88-38 intersected two thin (<1.0 m) zones of pyrrhotite (trace-7%) + chalcopyrite (trace-2%) mineralization between 251.3 and 264.9 m. Only one zone contained a significant amount of chalcopyrite. It was 0.5 m long and contained 0.24 % Cu. The mineralization is hosted by a thin felsic ash tuff in a dominantly mafic volcanic package north of the Fulford Fault Splay. Similar mineralization was encountered in holes CH87-34 and 36 which are respectively 75 and 150 m up-dip of CH88-38. The mineralization appears to be stratabound and dips 67 degrees north.

CH88-38 pierced the Fulford Fault Splay at a depth of 314.5 m (385 m elev.) and it occurs as a 0.4 m long fault gouge. The Anita Active Tuff was intersected immediately south of the fault. It consists of pyritic quartz-sericite schist which is locally chloritic and quartz eye- bearing. No significant economic mineralization was encountered. CH88-38 pierced the Anita Horizon at a depth of 394.3 m (325 m elev.).

Summary:

Dip of stratigraphy north of Fulford Fault Splay	™67oN
Fulford Fault Splay (400 m elev.)	2+00 S
Dip of Fulford Fault Splay	68o N
Anita Horizon (400 m elev)	2+64 S

Significant Intersections

CH88-36 0.89% Cu, <0.01% Pb, 0.06% Zn, 5.0 g/t Ag, 0.06 g/t Au
0.8 m

CH87-34 0.69% Cu, <0.01% Pb, 0.02% Zn, 2.1 g/t Ag, 0.04 g/t Au
1.0 m

CH87-34 0.08% Cu 0.04% Pb, 0.34% Zn, 0.3 g/t Ag, 0.05 g/t Au
2.0 m

CH88-38 0.24% Cu, <0.01% Pb, 0.03% Zn, 1.3 g/t Ag, 0.03 g/t Au
0.5 m

SECTION 48+00 E (Figure 54):

Objectives/Targets:

1. The PEM conductor detected in holes CH87-34 and 36 on section 47+00 E.

2. The Anita Active Tuff at 465 m elevation.

Holes drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Objective
CH88-39	1+00 S	210	-50	308.8	1,2

Results:

The hole intersected the conductor at a depth of 161.5 m. The conductor is a 1.0 m wide (in core zone of pyrrhotite (15%) + chalcopyrite (4-10%) mineralization hosted by a weakly sericitic felsic feldspar crystal tuff which occurs in a sequence of interbedded mafic and felsic tuffs north of the Fulford Fault Splay. The 1.0 m interval grades 4.68 % Cu, <0.01 % Pb, 0.35 % Zn, 18.7 g/t Ag, 0.02 g/t Au and 0.13 % Ba.

The Fulford Fault Splay was pierced at a depth of 212.9 m (495 m elev.) and occurs in a 10 m wide gabbro dyke. Almost 39 m of Anita Active Tuff was intersected immediately below the dyke. The Active Tuff consists of sericitic felsic quartz-feldspar crystal lapilli tuff with 1 to 8 % pyrite and nil to trace sphalerite.

The Anita Horizon was pierced at a depth of 255.3 m (465 m elev.) and a 3.3 m long interval immediately below (stratagraphically) the horizon assayed 0.02 % Cu, 0.01 % Pb, 0.27 % Zn, 1.0 g/t Ag, 0.09 g/t Au and 0.24 % Ba.

Summary:

Fulford Fault Splay (400 m elev.)	2+30 S
Anita Horizon (400 m elev.)	2+75 S

Significant Intersections:

CH88-39 4.68% Cu, <0.01% Pb, 0.35% Zn, 18.7 g/t Ag, 0.02 g/t Au

1.0 m

CH88-39 0.02% Cu, 0.01% Pb, 0.27% Zn, 1.0 g/t Ag, 0.09 g/t Au
3.3 m

SECTION 50+00' W, Holyoak 3 Claim (Figure 65):

Objectives/Targets:

1. Test shallow IP chargeability anomaly (18 msec) from 9+60 to 9+80 N.

2. Test deep IP chargeability anomaly (14 msec) at 8+80 N.

3. Test shallow IP chargeability anomaly (16 msec) at 8+80 N.

4. Develop stratigraphic section across strike of Randy Zone that can be added to available Abermin drilling to the south for a 2 km stratigraphic drill section.

Holes Drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Objective
CH88-60	10+38 N	210	-50	233.5 m	1,4
CH88-62	9+85 N	210	-50	237.7 m	2,4
CH88-63	9+25 N*	210	-50	246.3 m	3,4
CH88-59	7+72 N	210	-50	340.5 m	4
CH88-61	5+77 N	210	-50	363.0 m	4

(* CH88-63 is collared on grid line 46+00 W at 8+10 N)

Results:

CH88-60, 62 and 63 intersected pyritic sodium depleted felsic tuffs (Randy Active Tuff) from 78.2 to 233.5 in CH88-60, 6.4 to 221.2 in CH88-62 and from 3.0 to 171.6 in CH88-63. This band of altered felsic tuffs is about 200 m wide and contains minor argillites and mafic dykes. Within these altered felsics there geochemically anomalous Zn occurrences, which are thought to be equivalent to the Randy Zone. They are as follows:

Hole #	From	To	Length (m)	Cu ppm	Zn %	Pb ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	As ppm
CH88-60	197.4	197.9	0.5	260	2.04	6	103	1.3	1200	120
CH88-62	116.0	119.0	3.0	63	0.19	123	37	0.6	583	30
CH88-62	117.0	118.0	1.0	150	0.33	129	45	0.9	460	55
CH88-63	50.0	51.5	1.5	3100	0.36	860	49	7.2	950	33

In the core of the zone hole CH88-62 also interected areas of anomalous Au and As:

From	To	Length (m)	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	As ppm
34.0	40.0	6.0	39	667	36	71	<0.5	867	137
74.0	85.0	11.0	22	59	<5	55	0.5	1018	16
196.0	202.0	6.0	21	110	9	63	1.6	838	85

To the south of the altered felsic tuffs approximately 150 m of unaltered felsic tuffs with minor mafic tuffs and sediments were intersected. These were followed by about 225 m of mafic tuffs with minor interbedded felsic tuffs and argillaceous and cherty sediments. The end of the stratigraphic section, at the claim boundary, was in 125 m of felsic volcanic wackes and reworked tuffs with minor mafic tuffs and sediments. Dips appear to vary between 64 degrees to the north and 85 to the south. The sodium depletion within the altered felsic tuffs is capped by argillites to the south indicating that stratigraphic tops is to the south or the Randy Active Tuff has been fold repeated.

Summary:

The IP chargeability anomalies tested were caused by pyritic and sodium depleted felsic tuffs which contained weakly anomalous base and precious metals locally with up to 2.04 % Zn over 50 cm. The altered felsic tuffs clearly merit further work. Drilling should take place on 300 m sections to explore this promising area using a downhole EM system to further test the horizon and a hole should be drilled 200 m under section 50+00' W to test the Randy Active Tuff at depth.

SECTION 32+00 W, Holyoak 2 Claim, Silver Creek Area (Figure 72):

Hole Drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length
CH85-13	1+60 S	180	-50	134.1 m

Summary and Results:

CH85-13 intersected the Silver Creek Gabbro over its 134.1 metre length. The IP anomaly was interpreted to be caused by ilmenite within the gabbro and possibly a chalcopyrite rich quartz vein, which assayed 2.82 % Cu from 81.4 to 81.7 m.

SECTION 31+00 W, Holyoak 2 Claim, Silver Creek Area (Figure 71):

Objectives/Targets:

1. Test downdip extent of mineralization intersected in CH85-10 from 43.3 to 50.8 m which assayed 1.01 % Zn over the 7.5 m interval.

2. Test deep IP chargeability anomaly (36 msec) centred at 2+20 S.

Holes Drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Objective
CH88-64	1+30 S	180	-50	195.1 m	1,2
CH85-10	1+90 S	180	-50	159.7 m	

Results:

CH88-64 did not intersect a Zn rich zone, the zone may be continued beneath the Silver Creek Gabbro, which was intersected from 47.3 to 195.1 m. The zone in CH85-10 consists of wispy pyrrhotite and sphalerite in a mafic lapilli tuff, that is probably not sodium depleted. The Na_2O content from 44.2 to 51.0 m is 1.24 % and this appears to be the normal or just slightly below normal for an unaltered mafic tuff. The source of the sulphides is uncertain and may be associated by remobilization by the gabbro. The area is structurally complex and appears to have subvertical dips. The main mode of volcaniclastic rocks present are dacitic felsic tuffs or possibly flows, which are lineated and possibly welded. They contain minor collapsed pumice fragments, feldspar crystals with alteration rims and stretched and/or welded quartz eyes.

Summary:

The deep IP chargeability anomaly tested by CH88-64 is probably caused by a zone of 15 % ilmenite within the Silver Creek Gabbro, which was intersected from 125 to 134 m. The mineralization intersected in CH85-10 was not intersected downdip by CH88-64, but may extend beneath the Silver Creek Gabbro and a drill hole should be drilled to test beneath the gabbro.

Intersections :

	From	To	Cu (%)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (%)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Ba (ppm)
CH85-10	43.3	50.8	0.17	58	1.01	6	1.1	1154
Trench (grab sample)	2+30S	2+31.5S	1.01	8900	2.40	500	19.5	1700

SECTION 29+50 W, Holyoak 2 Claim, Silver Creek Area (Figure 70):

Objectives/Targets:

1. Develop stratigraphic section utilizing CH85-11 and 12A, which tested coincident deep and shallow IP chargeability anomalies from 1+80 to 2+00 S (deep 26 msec and shallow 19 msec) and at 2+60 S (deep 36 msec and shallow 27 msec).

2. Test deep IP chargeability anomaly (17 msec) at 4+40 S

Holes Drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Objective
CH88-66	5+01 S	180	-50	228.0 m	1
CH88-67	3+50 S	180	-50	317.0 m	1,2
CH88-68	0+05 S	180	-50	214.9 m	1
CH85-11	1+40 S	180	-50	176.1 m	
CH85-12A	2+20 S	180	-50	171.9 m	

Results:

No significant mineralization or alteration was intersected. The structural geology is complex due to numerous faults and gabbroic intrusions. Dips appear to range from 75 degrees to the south to about 80 degrees to the north; however, Morrice (personal communication) has postulated that the dips may be shallow and numerous small amplitude folds may occur. Short zones of sodium depleted felsic tuffs with no anomalous base metal mineralization occur in CH88-67 from 145 to 152 m, 209.0 to 219.9 m and 248.2 to 251.7 m.

Summary:

A hole should be drilled to test the Remi downhole anomalies located in CH88-66 and CH88-67. CH85-12A should be relogged and hopefully will correlate better with the trench.

SECTION 25+00 W, Holyoak 2 Claim, Silver Creek Area (Figures 68 and 69):

Objectives/Targets:

1. Develop more northerly stratigraphic section than section 29+50 W in the Silver Creek Area.

2. Test deep IP chargeability anomaly from 1+20 to 1+00 N (32 to 33 msec).

3. Test coincident deep (29 to 22 msec) and shallow (25 to 27 msec) IP chargeability anomaly from 3+20 to 3+40 S.

Holes Drilled:

Hole #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Objective
CH88-65	4+50 N	180	-50	458.7 m	1
CH88-69	2+20 N	180	-50	423.4 m	1,2
CH88-70	0+05 S	180	-50	403.1 m	1
CH88-71	2+25 S	180	-50	254.8 m	1,3

Results:

It appears that drilling intersected numerous fault panels with some sedimentary beds and altered felsic tuff beds indicating dips from 85 degrees to the south to 75 degrees to the north. Several thin zones of sodium depleted felsic tuffs were intersected. Locally these altered felsics contained anomalous Zn and/or Au. The anomalous intersections are:

Hole #	From	To	Length (m)	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Ba ppm
CH88-65	434.0	436.0	2.0	13	41	<5	127	1.3	1300
CH88-69	99.0	99.5	0.5	71	2600	16	13	<0.5	960
CH88-70	272.0	275.7	3.7	113	1396	12	119	<0.5	1288
CH88-70	401.4	402.4	1.0	56	3000	<5	37	<0.5	2700

One of these thin altered felsic tuffs, which was intersected from 82.7 to 90.2 m in CH88-70, may correlate through a lateral facies change with a base metal enriched argillite that was intersected in CH88-69 from 337.5 to 340.7 m and contained 800 ppm Zn and 300 ppm Pb over 70 cm from 340.0 to 340.7 m.

A approximately 30 m thick altered felsic tuff was intersected from 430.7 to 453.4 m in CH88-65 and from 153.7 to 193.0 m in CH88-69. This tuff displays the same characteristics, moderate Ba, elevated Mn and Na_2O depletion, as the Randy Active Tuff and may correlate with it.

Summary:

The IP anomalies were caused by pyritic tuffs, the northern anomaly was due to pyritic altered felsic tuffs and the southern is associated with pyritic mafic tuffs, which did not have anomalous metal contents. Geological interpretation is difficult due to numerous fault panels and possibly a anticlinal structure. Drilling should test the possible extension of the Randy Active Tuff and if detailed structural interpretation is desired fill in drilling should be conducted.

APPENDIX 3

1988 TRENCHING PROGRAM RESULTS
ON THE
CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE

Project 116

Situated 14 km west of Chemainus, B.C.
in the
Victoria Mining Division
NTS 92B / 13W

December, 1988

Vancouver, B.C

M. Vande Guchte

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LIST OF FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the Summer (June, July) and Fall (October) of 1988 an extensive trenching program was conducted in 4 seperate areas of the Chemainus J.V. property. The overburden stripping succeeded in exposing 2270 meters of near continuous outcrop in 10 trenches. The primary purpose of the trenching program was twofold....

1. To provide continuous surface geology along sections in each area along which important stratigraphic holes have been drilled (S.Enns, 1985 and S. Clemmer et al.,1988)

2. Expose at surface possible causes of various geophysical anomalies

Trenching was accomplished by contracting an excavator (JD 790) from owner/operator B. Ellison of Duncan, B.C.. Mr. Ellison was accompanied by a swamper, B. Cochrane, who supervised the trenching operation. Trenches were mapped and sampled by the writer, M. Vande Guchte, and by M. Morrice who oversaw the entire trenching program. High pressure water pumps were used to clean the stripped surfaces which greatly aided in mapping.

1.1 SAMPLING METHOD

Three types of samples were collected and analyzed for major and minor elements and/or metals.

1. Alteration samples - 12 element and Ba, Cu, Ni, Zn
2. Whole rock samples - 17 element and Ba, Cu, Ni, Zn
3. Geochem/Assay samples - metals

Alteration samples consisted of grab sample chips taken at approximately 1m intervals over a specified length. Sample analysis was carried out by XRAL of Don Mills, Ontario.

Whole rock samples are single grab samples that typify the unit and were also analyzed by XRAL.

Geochemical/Assay samples represent channel sampling, varying from 0.5 to 2.0 meters, that were taken across sulphide mineralized areas and argillite units. Samples were analyzed by Bondar Clegg of N. Vancouver, B.C..

1.2 ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

Bondar-Clegg of North Vancouver analysed the channel samples by geochemical methods for Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ag, Fe, Mn, Cd, Co, Ni, As, and Ba. An HNO3-HCL hot extraction and analysis by DC plasma was used for all elements except Au and Ba. A fire assay preperation with AA finish was used for Au and X-ray Fluorescence was used to give a total analysis for Ba. Samples containing greater than 3000 ppm Zn, 30 ppm Ag, or 1000 ppb Au were re-analysed using standard assay techniques for the respective element.

X-Ray Assay Laboratories (XRAL) of Don Mills, Ontario analysed the lithogeochemistry samples. The analysis included a major oxide x-ray fluorescence package plus Cu, Zn, Ni, and Ba.

2.0 INTRODUCTION TO SHARON AREA

Trenching on the Brent 1 mineral claim concentrated on the Sharon showing area along lines 1+50W, 3+00W, and 6+00'W. The area is underlain by volcanics of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation that are intruded by gabbroic intrusives of the Karmutsen Formation. General trench geology and locations are given on the 1:5000 map (fig. 75) with detailed trench geology shown on the 1:500 maps (fig. 76 and 77).

2.1 GEOLOGY SHARON AREA

The McLaughlin Ridge Fm. underlying the Sharon area is comprised of a complex assemblage of volcanic flows and pyroclastics. A thick sequence of predominantly mafic flows dominates the north-central portion of the area. To the south lies a thick succession of felsic pyroclastics and lesser felsic volcanic flows. Current interpretation places the mafic sequence above the felsics within this highly folded area (see Morrice, 1988). Intermediate pyroclastics are found primarily between the two succesions occuring over a gradational change from the felsic to mafic sequence. Karmutsen gabbroic intrusives are exposed to the north of the mafic succession (trench 1+50W) and intersected at depth in drill core (CH85-7, CH85-8), presumably underlying the area.

Lower greenschist metamorphism and a pervasive cleavage has converted the rocks to schists, often obliterating original textures. Variable chlorite-sericite and sericite alteration strongly influences the color of the rock making field mapping difficult.

2.1a Lithology

The mafic volcanics are comprised of medium to dark green, massive flows and lesser lithic and ash tuffs. Alteration consists primarily of variable, but pervasive chlorite-sericite or sericite alteration with variable, disseminated to blebby, pyrite

The thick felsic volcanic sequence found to the south of the mafics include quartz phyric and quartz - feldspar phyric varieties of ash and lapilli tuffs and localized massive felsic flows (the latter two observed in drillcore). Lithic fragments within the lapilli tuffs consist of light grey to medium green clasts many of which contain disseminated pyrite and ash size feldspar crystals. The white to medium green felsics are variably sericitized and/or chloritized with local silicification observed in drill core. Presence of interbedded mafic flows and intermediate pyroclastic within the felsic succesion suggest a somewhat bi-modal sequence.

Sharon Grids

Esso				FL	
L6+00W	1+80S	✓	=	L 4+50 W	13+40S
L 5+00 W	0+20 N	✓	=	L 3+00 W	11+80S
L 4+00W	2+00~~S~~N	✓	=	L 1+50 W	10+40 S
L 3+00 W	1+10S		=	L 1+50 W	13+60S
L 2+00 W	1+00N	✓	=	L 0+00	12+00S

Baseline @ 4+95 W	✓	=	L 3+00W	12+00 S
" " @ 3+35W		=	L 1+50W	12+45 S
@ 1+65 W	✓	=	L 0+00	12+95 S

LINE 1+00 W	?	=	1+40 E	ON 1000 TIELINE (SOUTH)
L 2+00W	3+00N	=	0+70 E	" " " "
L 3+00 W	2+74 N	=	0+35 W	" " " "
L 4+00 W	2+40 N	=	1+38 W	" " " "

ESSO BASELINE ENDS AT 1+00 W & AT 6+00 W (6 lines)

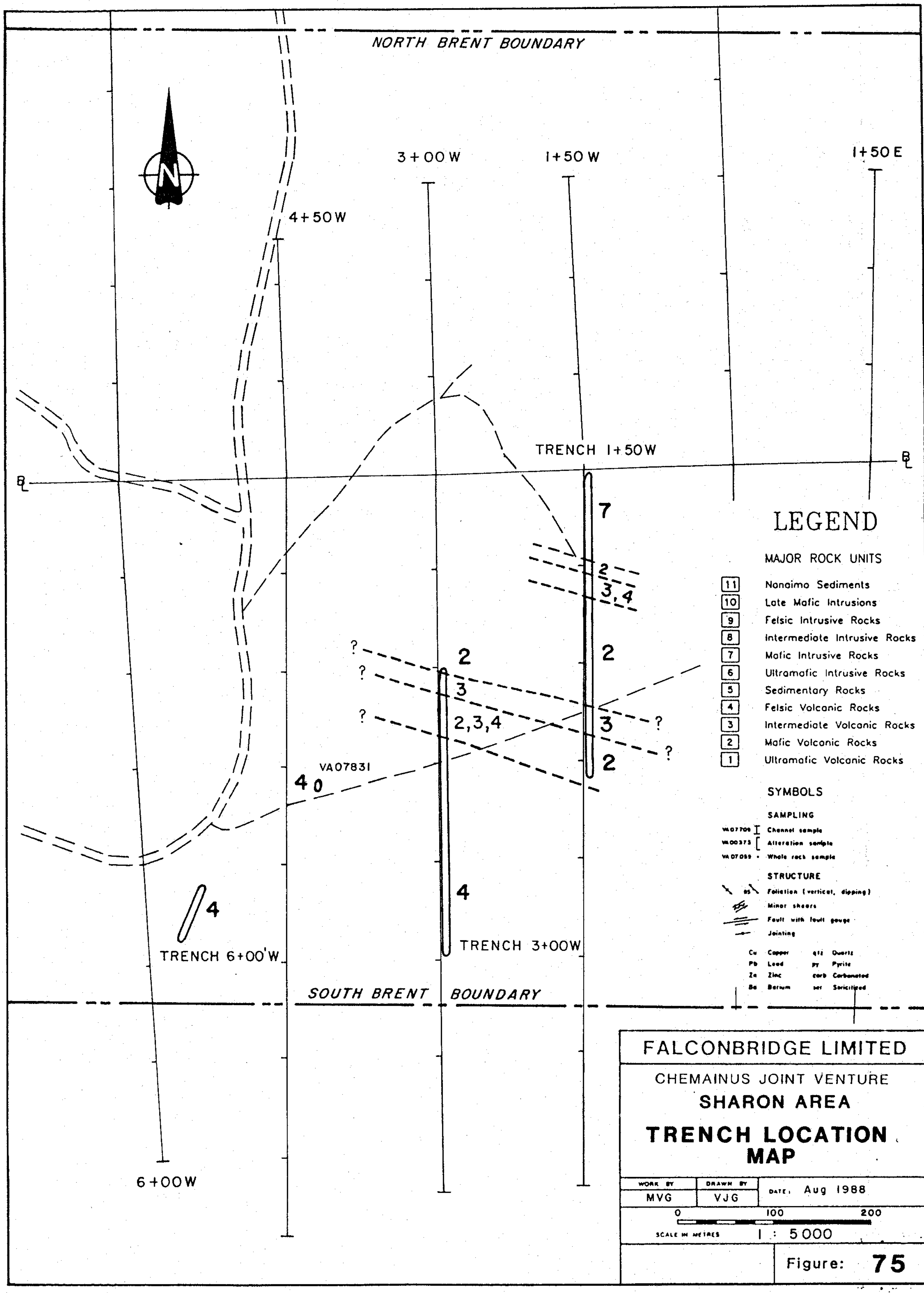
CHEM 78-1 : LOCATION : 500 W 175 S

AZIMUTH : 20° @ -45°

- MARKED WITH A YELLOW POST PUT UP THIS YEAR AS CHEM 79-01

Mike vande Guchte

Nov. 3/88


NORTH BRENT BOUNDARY
N
3+00W
1+50W
1+50E
4+50W
TRENCH 1+50W
7
2
3,4
2
2
3
2,3,4
3
2
VA07831
4 0
4
4
TRENCH 6+00'W
TRENCH 3+00W
SOUTH BRENT BOUNDARY
6+00W
LEGEND
MAJOR ROCK UNITS
11 Nanaimo Sediments
10 Late Mafic Intrusions
9 Felsic Intrusive Rocks
8 Intermediate Intrusive Rocks
7 Mafic Intrusive Rocks
6 Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks
5 Sedimentary Rocks
4 Felsic Volcanic Rocks
3 Intermediate Volcanic Rocks
2 Mafic Volcanic Rocks
1 Ultramafic Volcanic Rocks
SYMBOLS
SAMPLING
Channel sample
Alteration sample
Whole rock sample
STRUCTURE
Foliation (vertical, dipping)
Minor shears
Fault with fault gouge
Jointing
Cu Copper
Pb Lead
Zn Zinc
Ba Barium
qtz Quartz
py Pyrite
carb Carbonated
ser Sericitized
FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED
CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE
SHARON AREA
TRENCH LOCATION MAP
WORK BY MVG
DRAWN BY VJG
DATE: Aug 1988
0 100 200
SCALE IN METRES
1 : 5000
Figure: 75

The medium to dark green intermediate volcanics are comprised of heterolithic tuff breccias, lapilli tuffs and ash tuffs. Lithic clasts are predominantly intermediate to felsic "cherty" in composition with lesser, more obscured ?, mafic clasts. Pervasive chlorite-sericite alteration is prevalant throughout the intermediate volcanics.

2.1b Structure

The structure of the Sharon area remains poorly understood. Widespread deformation has resulted in a well defined, steeply dipping, foliation direction of 120 to 130 degrees. Correlation between trench 1+50W and 3+00W suggests the rock units strike at approximately 110 degrees. The 1988 field work has delineated a broad regional S-SE trending anticline with the Sharon area lying within the northeastern limb. The area is believed to be intensely folded (Morrice, 1988). Evidence of internal folding or flat lying volcanics is suggested by shallow dipping beds found in drill core (CH85-7) and by exposed mafic flows (trench 1+50W) which are directly underlain by felsic volcanics cut in drill core (CH85-8). The orientation of several mineral lineations suggests the folded volcanics plunge gently (<15 degrees) to the east.

Faults, shears, and kink bands show limited sinistral motion at variable azimuths ranging from 30-50 degrees. Gabbro's exposed to the north appears to have been faulted up by an E-W trending fault, however, the exact nature of this gabbroic body is unknown other than that it also exists at depth as indicated in drill core.

2.2 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

2.2a Trench 1+50W

Trenching along line 1+50W succeeded in exposing 315 m of near continuous outcrop from 10+00S to 13+15S. Massive mafic flows and minor mafic pyroclastic units compose the majority of the exposed surface with lesser interbedded intermediate and felsic pyroclastics. The northern most section, from 10+00S to 10+95S, exposes a feldspar phyric to aphyric gabbro.

The most notable lithological features are possible remnant evidence of a pillowed mafic flow from 12+01S to 12+13S and an intermediate heterolithic tuff breccia from 12+56S to 12+90S. The pillowed mafic flow is poorly defined, with pillow structures up to 1m thick, and elongated parallel to foliation. Selvages range to several cm and are distinguised by medium to dark green chlorite alteration. Alteration and whole rock geochemistry indicate the flow is strongly Na_2O and CaO depleted (<1%) with elevated Cu (631 ppm) and Zn (375 ppm). Results of channel sampling across the flow revealed an anomolous Cu value of 3800 ppm over 2 meters.

Alteration sampling delineated several other strongly altered zones the most notable extends from 10+95S to 11+50S. This section, composed of mafic, intermediate, and felsic volcanics, is strongly Na_2O and CaO depleted (<1%), contains elevated K_2O (2.32-3.48%) with respect to the rest of the trench, and anomalous Ba ranging from 1300-2420 ppm. Two other significantly altered areas (listed below) occur adjacent to a fault zone (sample VA00470) and within a mafic flow (sample VA00478). The latter of which contains elevated (546 ppm) Cu mineralization over 8 meters.

	From (m)	To (m)	Na_2O (%)	SiO_2 (%)	CaO (%)	K_2O (%)	Ba ---(ppm)----	Cu	Zn
VA00470	11+70	11+73	0.67	60.1	0.45	1.06	726	156	287
VA00478	12+39	12+47	0.99	52.6	0.67	0.55	499	546	204

The pyritic nature of the mafics, up to 10% locally, encouraged the collection of numerous channel samples. Anomalous Cu and Zn occur within both the altered and unaltered mafic volcanics. Unfortunately, no conclusive pattern can be established to link the metal mineralization with alteration.

Results indicate anomalous zinc from 11+40S to 12+40S. The highest Zn mineralization within this area occurs primarily within the unaltered mafic volcanics. Values range from 193-764 ppm Zn in the alteration samples with similar results indicated by channel and whole rock sampling. Anomalous Cu appears to occur more sporadically within several zones, the most notable of which occurs in an unaltered mafic flow from 12+30S to 12+39S. An alteration sample (VA00477) taken across the unit indicates elevated (1947 ppm) Cu with channel sampling revealing similar results of elevated Cu ranging from 345-1252 ppm.

Significant Mn values are recorded throughout the channel sampled areas. Values range from 651 ppm to 5658 ppm, the highest of which were encountered in the mafic volcanics. Allthough the channel sampling is discontinuos the Mn appears to decrease to the south.

2.2b Trench 3+00W

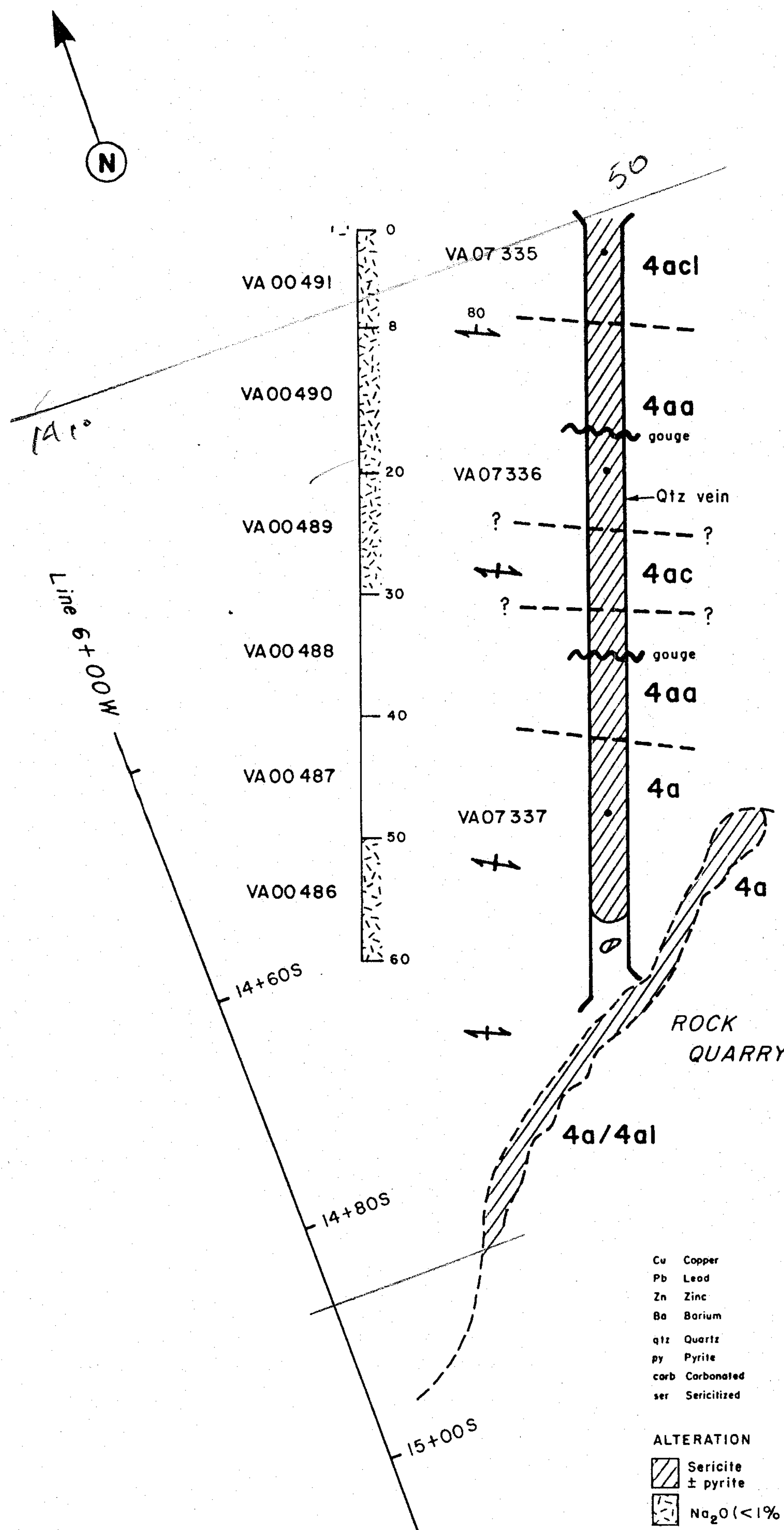
Trenching along line 3+00W from 12+00S to 14+88S succeeded in exposing 288 m of near continuous outcrop. The trench is dominated by variably sericitized felsic volcanics with variably chlorite - sericite altered intermediate, mafic, and felsic volcanics found in the northern 60 meters.

Alteration sampling indicate the majority of the rock units are strongly (<1%) Na2O and CaO depleted, contain 3-4% K2O, and elevated Ba (1170 - 3120 ppm). Two intermediate tuffs found between 13+37S and 13+44S remain unaltered.

Two anomalous metal occurences, both within altered felsics, are delineated within the trench. A narrow, discontinuos gossan zone at 14+77S contains anomalous Au (672 ppb), Cu (369 ppm), and Fe (>10%). The second is a probable quartz vein related anomalous Cu (1159 ppm) value from 12+76.5S to 12+77.5S. Despite strong alteration no other notable metal mineralization is evident. Mn values dropped dramatically, generally < 1000 ppm, with respect to trench 1+50W.

2.2c Trench 6+00'W

Moderate to strongly sericitized felsics are exposed in this 60 m trench. Alteration samples indicate strong to moderate (.25%-1.26%) Na2O depletion and strong (<1%) CaO depletion. K2O levels range from 2.83% to 4.06% and elevated, up to 1680 ppm, barium is found within this trench. No significant base metal mineralization is encountered despite strong alteration.



LEGEND

MAJOR ROCK UNITS

11	Nanaimo Sediments
10	Late Mafic Intrusions
9	Felsic Intrusive Rocks
8	Intermediate Intrusive Rocks
7	Mafic Intrusive Rocks
6	Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks
5	Sedimentary Rocks
4	Felsic Volcanic Rocks
3	Intermediate Volcanic Rocks
2	Mafic Volcanic Rocks
1	Ultramafic Volcanic Rocks

ROCK UNIT LETTER QUALIFIERS

The second letter indicates the type of rock; if omitted a dash should be inserted if a third letter is used.

a	Tuff	k	Wacke
b	Lapilli Tuff	l	Conglomerate
c	Tuff Breccia	m	Chert
d	Massive Flow	n	Iron Formation
e	Pillowed Flow	o	Limestone
f	Flow Breccia	p	Exhalite/Sulphides
g	Pillow Breccia	q	Tuffaceous Sediments
h	Intrusive	r	Fine Grained
i	Argillite	s	Medium Grained
j	Siltstone	t	Coarse Grained

The third and fourth letters are placed in alphabetical order; they are optional and further define the rock.

a	Quartz Phyric	j	Melanocratic
b	Feldspar Phyric	k	Bedded
c	Quartz-Felspar Phyric	l	Chloritic
d	Mafic Phyric	m	Graphitic
e	Mafic-Feldspar Phyric	n	Calcareous
f	Amygdaloidal	o	Argillaceous
g	Spherulitic	p	Siliceous/Cherty
h	Variolitic	q	Sheared
i	Leucocratic	r	Massive
		s	Lithic

SYMBOLS

SAMPLING

VA07709 Channel sample
VA00373 Alteration sample
VA07059 • Whole rock sample

STRUCTURE

85 Foliation (vertical, dipping)
Minor shears
Fault with fault gouge
Jointing

Cu Copper
Pb Lead
Zn Zinc
Ba Barium
qtz Quartz
py Pyrite
carb Carbonated
ser Sericitized

ALTERATION

Sericite ± pyrite
Na_2O (<1%)

FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED

CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE
BRENT 1 CLAIM
TRENCH 6+00'W
SHARON AREA

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE:
MVG	VJG	Aug 1988

0 10 20
SCALE IN METRES 1 : 500

Figure: **77**

3.0 INTRODUCTION TO SILVER CREEK

Trenching on the Holyoak 2 claim (Silver Creek Area) succeeded in exposing approximately 440m of near continuous outcrop along lines 25+00W and 29+50W. The area is underlain by volcanics of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation and intruded by gabbroic intrusive equivalents of the Karmutsen Formation. A general overview of trench geology and locations are given on the 1:5000 map (fig. 78) with detailed trench geology provided on the 1:500 maps (fig. 79 and 80).

3.1 GEOLOGY SILVER CREEK

The trenching exposes a highly interlayered sequence of chloritized and sericitized felsic volcanics, locally carbonatized mafic and intermediate volcanics, and minor argillites. Drilling and surface mapping has outlined numerous gabbro occurences at depth (fig. 70) and extensive surface exposures to the south. Only minor occurrences of gabbroic intrusives are encountered in the trenches.

3.1a Lithology

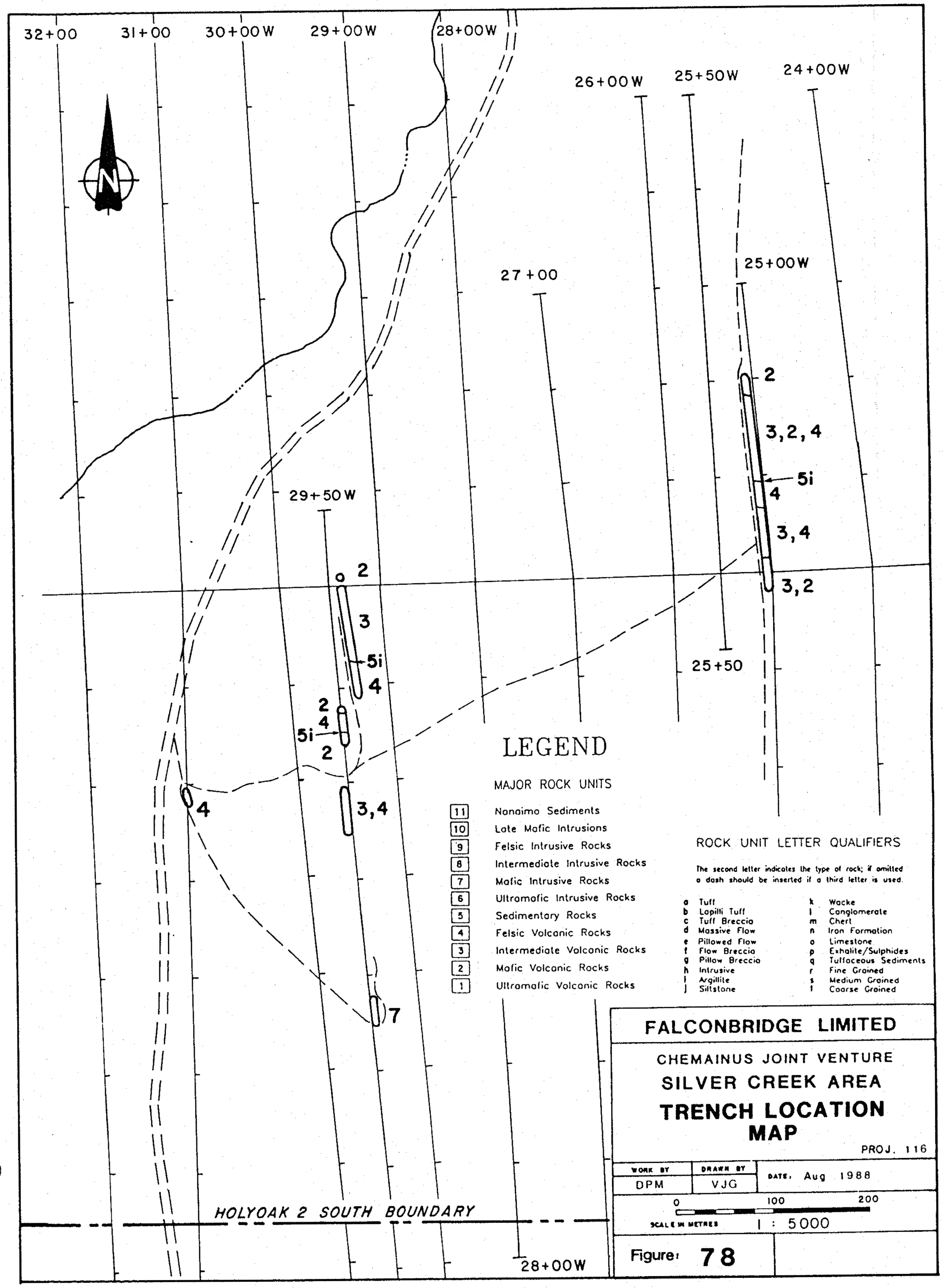
The mafics volcanics are comprised of medium to dark green ash tuffs and feldspar and/or mafic crystal tuffs. Mafic units are selectively carbonate altered and variably sheared.

The medium to dark green intermediate volcanics include feldspar and/or mafic phyric and aphyric varieties of ash tuffs, lapilli tuffs, and massive flows. Intermediate to mafic volcanic wackes are found primarily to the north in trench 25+00W and intermediate feldspar phyric lapilli tuffs to the south in trench 29+50W. Units are selectively carbonate altered and sheared.

Variably chloritic and sericitic felsics are comprised of quartz and/or feldspar crystal tuffs and aphyric ash tuffs. Chloritic quartz phyric felsic dykes are observed locally within the 25+00W trench.

3.1b Structure

Regionally, rock units are generally moderate to well foliated with strikes ranging from 290-310 degrees and near vertical dips. Faults, shears and kink bands have variable strike orientations ranging from approximately 50-130 degrees. Fault motion is visibly sinistral, however, orientations of minor shear zones suggest dextral-sinistral conjugate pairs. Results of the 1988 field program postulate the Silver Creek area to be more intensely folded than outlying areas (see


32+00
31+00
30+00W
29+00W
28+00W
26+00W
25+50W
24+00W
27+00
25+00W
2
3,2,4
5i
4
3,4
3,2
29+50W
2
3
5i
4
2
4
5i
2
25+50
4
3,4
7
HOLYOAK 2 SOUTH BOUNDARY
28+00W
LEGEND
MAJOR ROCK UNITS
11 Nanaimo Sediments
10 Late Mafic Intrusions
9 Felsic Intrusive Rocks
8 Intermediate Intrusive Rocks
7 Mafic Intrusive Rocks
6 Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks
5 Sedimentary Rocks
4 Felsic Volcanic Rocks
3 Intermediate Volcanic Rocks
2 Mafic Volcanic Rocks
1 Ultramafic Volcanic Rocks
ROCK UNIT LETTER QUALIFIERS
The second letter indicates the type of rock; if omitted a dash should be inserted if a third letter is used.
a Tuff
b Lapilli Tuff
c Tuff Breccia
d Massive Flow
e Pillowed Flow
f Flow Breccia
g Pillow Breccia
h Intrusive
i Argillite
j Siltstone
k Wacke
l Conglomerate
m Chert
n Iron Formation
o Limestone
p Exhalite/Sulphides
q Tuffaceous Sediments
r Fine Grained
s Medium Grained
t Coarse Grained
FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED
CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE
SILVER CREEK AREA
TRENCH LOCATION MAP
PROJ. 116
WORK BY DPM
DRAWN BY VJG
DATE: Aug 1988
0 100 200
SCALE IN METRES
1 : 5000
Figure: 78

Morrice, 1988). Orientations of several mineral lineations suggest sections of the folded rock units plunge gently (<5 degrees) to the east.

3.2 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

3.2a Trench 25+00W

The excavated area exposes a highly interlayered sequence of selectively altered mafic and intermediate pyroclastics, with lesser interbedded intermediate volcaniclastics, felsic pyroclastics, and minor argillites. The majority of the trench is characterized by low (<1%) CaO contents and only two significantly Na2O depleted intervals from 55.8-68.0 m and 75.6-105.6 m.

The latter interval consists primarily of a pyritic, sericitized felsic tuff, centrally cross-cut by an East-West trending shear zone. Results indicate strong (<1%) Na2O and CaO depletion with coincident Ba enrichment (1070-1150 ppm). Channel sampling reveals anomalous Zn (1378 ppm), Cu (183 ppm), Au (56 ppb), Pb (121 ppm) and Ba (4300 ppm) adjacent to the shear zone (sample VA07738) with metal values decreasing northward, away from the shear. Drill holes CH88-69 and CH88-65 intersected the same altered felsic at depth indicating the units dip steeply to the north. Allthough distant, it is suggested that this altered area is on strike and correlates with Abermin's Randy Zone. Bordering these altered felsics to the north is a pyritic argillite containing anomalous Zn (273 ppm) and elevated Mn (987 ppm).

The more southern altered zone, from 55.8-68.0m, is comprised of intermediate and felsic pyroclastics intruded by minor felsic and gabbroic dykes towards the intervals southern contact. Results indicate low (<1%) Na2O and CaO with concomitant K2O (3.7-4.71%) enrichment. No significant base metal values were detected.

Other salient features include a carbonitized argillaceous mafic tuff from 146-150 meters. Channel samples across this unaltered unit indicate anomalous, up to 1552 ppm Mn, and up to 160 ppm Zn (over 1m).

3.2b Trench 29+50W

Trench 29+50, comprised of 3 trenches, is underlain by a sequence of interlayered chloritic and sericitic felsic pyroclastics, intermediate flows and pyroclastics, mafic pyroclastics, and minor argillaceous horizons. Various cherty horizons are found locally within the mafics at 0+10S and as thin beds within the felsics near 0+94S. No conclusive bedding tops could be recognized. The most notable lithological feature, from 1+31S to 1+52S, is a massive unaltered felsic feldspar crystal tuff, with up to 35% subrounded feldspar crystals. No significantly altered zones were delineated, however, CaO and Ba contents appear to increase to the south.

Results indicate elevated Ba (1400-2600 ppm) in an argillaceous interval from 0+81S to 0+85S. A similar Ba enriched (1300ppm) argillceous unit is encountered directly south of the massive feldspar pyhric tuff at 1+52S. Both zones lack significant base metal mineralization.

The only significant base metal results occur within an unaltered argillaceous mafic tuff and adjacent unaltered, locally quartz veined, intermediate lapilli tuff. Several 1 to 1.5 m channel samples taken between 2+28S and 2+36.5S indicate anomalous base and precious metal mineralization across both units.

SAMPLE	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Ba	Cu	Zn	Pb	Mn	Au
			ppm					ppb
VA07756	2+36.5	2+35	1100	175	684	875	3942	<5
VA07757	2+35	2+33.5	1800	298	856	357	2539	21
VA07758	2+31.5	2+31	1200	26	182	10	1092	<5
VA07759	2+31	2+30	1400	129	980	22	1345	119
VA07760	2+30	2+29	1400	100	1210	14	1358	<5
VA07761	2+29	2+28	1000	19	173	23	1479	<5

The argillaceous mafic, represented by samples VA07756 and VA07757, contains significantly anomalous Pb and Mn. Elevated Au (119 ppb) in sample VA07759 is related to localized quartz veining in the intermediate lapilli tuff. Alteration sampling of the intermediate flows to the south of the argillaceous mafic indicate weakly elevated Zn levels of up to 384 ppm.

4.0 INTRODUCTION TO HOLYOAK AREA

Trenching on the Holyoak 3 mineral claim (Holyoak) succeeded in exposing approximately 760 m of near continuous outcrop in four trenches. McLaughlin Ridge Formation volcanics underlie the entire area with gabbroic intrusive equivalents of the Karmutsen Formation found in the North-West. A general overview of trench geology and locations is given on the 1:5000 map (fig. 81) with detailed trench geology provided on the 1:500 maps (fig. 83, 84, and 85).

4.1 GEOLOGY HOLYOAK AREA

The trenches, which trend across coincident shallow and deep IP anomalies, are underlain predominantly by variably pyritic-chlorite and sericite altered felsic volcanics with several interbedded argillite horizons. The geophysical anomalies appear to be caused by local concentrations of disseminated and stringer pyrite within both the felsic volcanics and the argillites. The felsic volcanics, which increase in thickness to the northwest, are bound to the north and south by intermediate volcanics and volcaniclastics with lesser interbedded mafic and felsic units. Gabbroic intrusives occur to the north in the 48+00W trench and as minor occurrences within all 4 trenches.

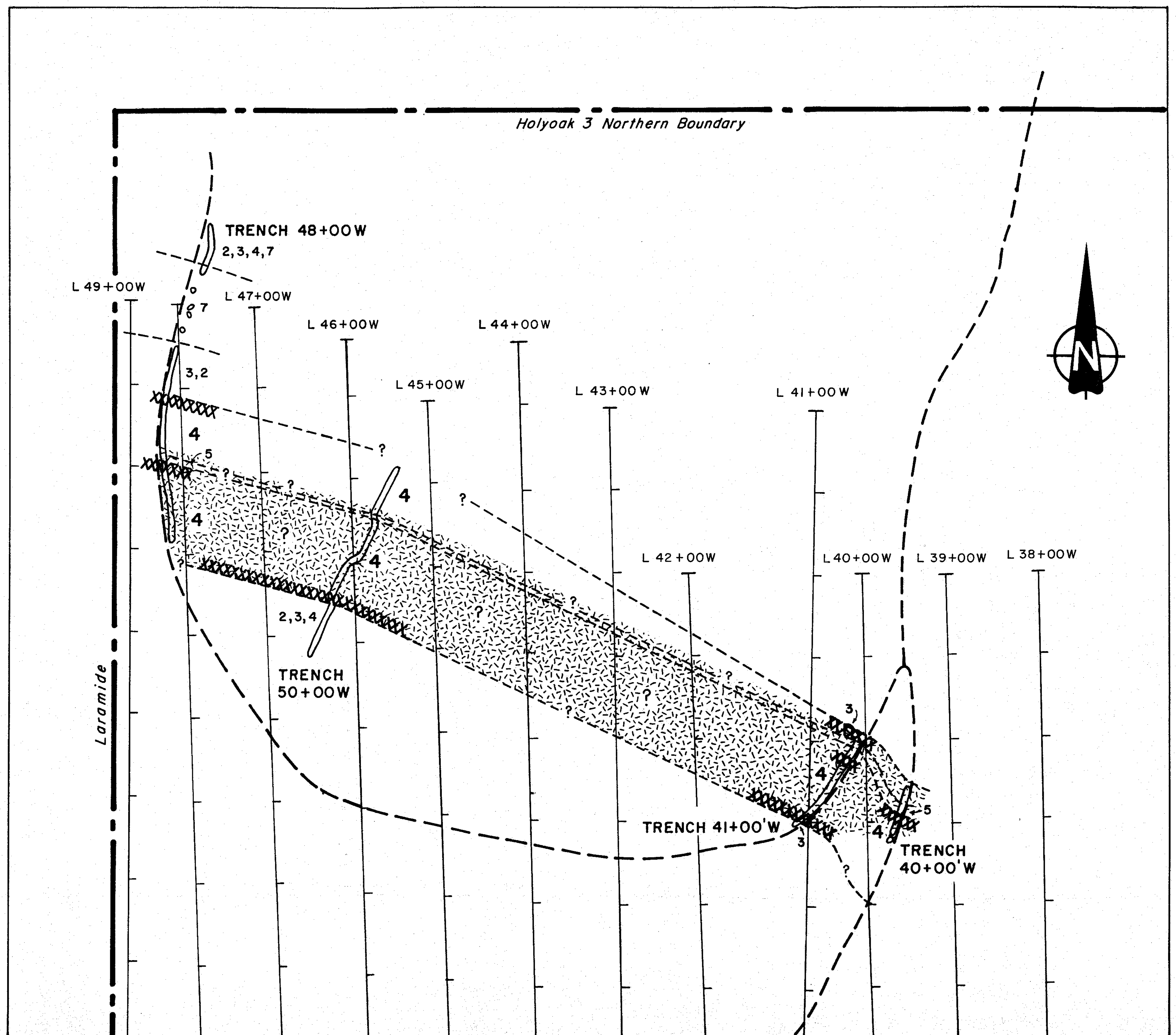
4.1a Lithology

The felsics volcanics are comprised of chloritic and/or sericitic varieties of quartz phyric and aphyric ash tuffs and lesser lapilli tuffs. Variable concentrations, up to 7 % locally, of disseminated to stringer pyrite occur throughout the felsics. Hence, the sericitized units are invariably rust stained and the chloritic varieties display a rusty brown discolouration. High SiO_2 contents (up to 90%) indicate that some of the felsics have been silicified. Trace amounts of chalcopyrite have been observed in these silicified areas (trench 41').

Medium to dark green intermediate volcanics are comprised of sheared ash tuffs, sheared volcaniclastics, and a massive flow (the latter 2 observed in the 48+00W trench). Alteration is poorly distinguisable in outcrop.

The mafic volcanics are the least common and comprised primarily of feldspar phyric and aphyric ash tuffs. Visible alteration is hard to discern, however, a significantly carbonate altered ash tuff is observed in the 50+00'W trench.

The interbedded argillites show good on strike con-



LEGEND

11	Nanaimo Group Sediments
10	Late Mafic Intrusions
9	Felsic Intrusive
8	Intermediate Intrusive
7	Mafic Intrusive
6	Ultramafic Intrusive
5	Sediments
4	Felsic Volcanics
3	Intermediate Volcanics
2	Mafic Volcanics
1	Ultramafic Volcanics

- ------ Geological contact
- XXXXXX Anomalous Ba (> 2000 ppm)
- Na_2O (<1%) depleted
- — — Road

FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED

CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE

HOLYOAK AREA

TRENCH LOCATION MAP

TRENCHES 40', 41', 50', 48W

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE: Dec 1988
MVG	VJG	

100 0 100 200

SCALE IN METRES 1 : 5000

Figure: 81

tinuity and can be classified as potential marker horizons. These argillites, unlike those found in the Anita area, are geochemically metal ~~depleted~~ with the exception of two, 2m wide, anomalous zinc intervals (444 ppm and 314 ppm) found in trench 48+00W and 41+00'W, respectively (fig. 85 and 83).

4.2 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Results of the 1988 trenching has delineated a broad (120m wide) regional trending altered zone within the felsic volcanics. The altered area is bound to the north by the argillite and by intermediate volcanics to the south (fig. 81). This zone of laterally continuous alteration displays strong (<1%) Na_2O and CaO depletion with Ba enriched horizons occuring along the north and southern boundaries. The on strike continuity of the alteration suggests a favourable correlation with Abermin's Randy Zone which lies approximately 1 km on strike to the northwest. Drilling along section 50'W has outlined this same altered felsic volcanic sequence directly below the altered surface exposure. These altered pyritic felsics contain a narrow (1-3 meter) steeply dipping, zinc-rich zone intersected in drillholes CH88-60, 62, and 63 (fig. 65). Projected to surface, this zone correlates with an anomalous quartz veined Ba (2.3% over 2m) horizon with no associated base metal mineralization. The highest on surface base metal results occur within the altered felsic zone in trench 41'W. Channel sampling across this altered silicified felsic tuff reveals anomalous Zn (1300 ppm) and Cu (661 ppm) over a 2 meter interval.

Alteration sampling has outlined 3 laterally continuous Ba enriched horizons (>2000 ppm) within the felsic volcanics. The zones range from 10 - 25 meters in width and are found consistantly within these 3 area....

1. Along the northern felsic to intermediate contact
2. Directly south of the interbedded argillites
3. Along the southern felsic to intermediate contact

The most significant anomalous Ba occurs along the southern felsic to intermediate contact in trench 41'W and 50'W. Results indicate 3200 - 8100 ppm Ba in a 14m wide interval in trench 41'W and 2890 ppm Ba over a 25 m interval in trench 50'W. The latter interval occurring adjacent to the elevated (2.3%) Ba horizon. Despite significant alteration, specifically within the latter two Ba enriched zones, base and precious metal mineralization does not correlate with elevated Ba contents.

Other salient features include a magnetite bearing mafic tuffaceous sediment (trench 48+00W) similar to those exposed to the north of this area. The relationship between these units suggest regional folding occurs in the area and further supports evidence of the mafic volcanics overlying the felsic volcanics (see Morrice, 1988). Magnetite bands (beds) indicate steep dips to the north with no discernable tops.

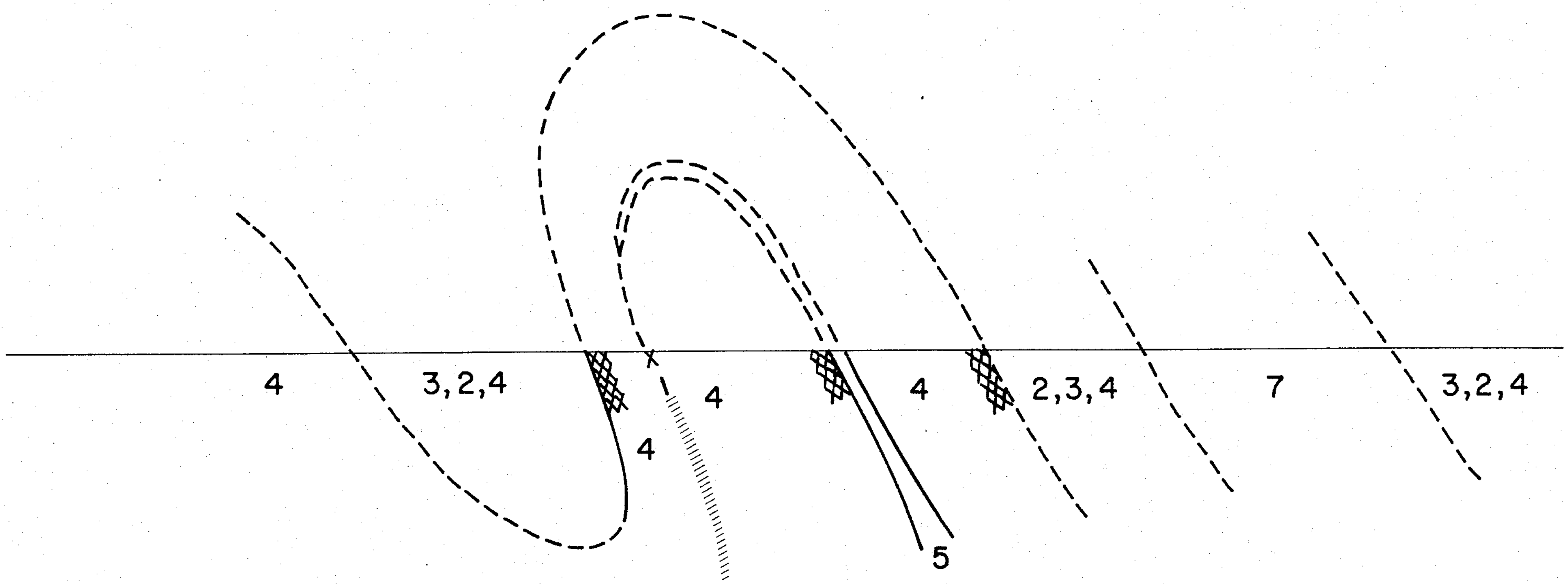
A thin, less than 3 meter, mafic intrusive cuts the felsic volcanics in both trench 48+00W and 50+00'W. This apparent laterally continuous unit is also intersected at depth in CH88-60, 62, and 63 on section 50+00'W. These gabbroic units are believed to have intruded their host rock prior to folding.

Anomalous Mn values occur sporadically throughout channel sampled areas. The most notable of 8700 ppm Mn over 2 meters occurs in a silicified felsic tuff exposed in trench 40+00'W. Since Mn is only analyzed for in channel samples and not in alteration samples its relative degree of overall enrichment remains unknown.

4.2a Structure

Regionally, rock units are generally moderate to well foliated with strikes ranging from 290 to 310 degrees and near vertical dips. The felsic volcanics show an increase in thickness to the northwest which may be indicative of regional folding in the area. A slightly overturned anticlinal structure, plunging gently (<5 degrees) to the south east, is postulated to lie across the felsic volcanics (fig. 82). The Ba enrichment along the north and south felsic to intermediate contacts are invariably the same. The Zn mineralization, observed in drill core and trench 41'W, linked to the Ba enriched horizon adjacent to the argillite.

Sinistral faults, shears and kink bands have localized orientations ranging from 60 to 110 degrees. Intrusive volcanics and quartz veins are commonly boudinaged parallel to the foliation direction (290 to 310 degrees).



LEGEND

7	Mafic Intrusive
6	Ultramafic Intrusive
5	Agillite
4	Felsic Volcanics
3	Intermediate Volcanics
2	Mafic Volcanics

XXXXX Ba

Zn-rich zone

FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED

CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE

HOLYOAK AREA

SCHEMATIC SECTION ALONG LINE 50+00'W

LOOKING WEST

PROJ. 116

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE: Dec 1988
MVG	VJG	

0 50 100

SCALE IN METRES 1 : 2500

Figure: 82

5.0 INTRODUCTION TO WATSON CREEK

Trenching in the Watson Creek area, along Line 2+00E, succeeded in exposing 400m of near continuous outcrop. The area is underlain by volcanics of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation and intruded, to the north, by gabbroic equivalents of the Karmutsen Formation. A drillhole and trench location map with local geology is given on a 1:5000 map (fig. 56) with detailed trench geology provided on the 1:500 map (fig. 86).

5.1 GEOLOGY WATSON CREEK

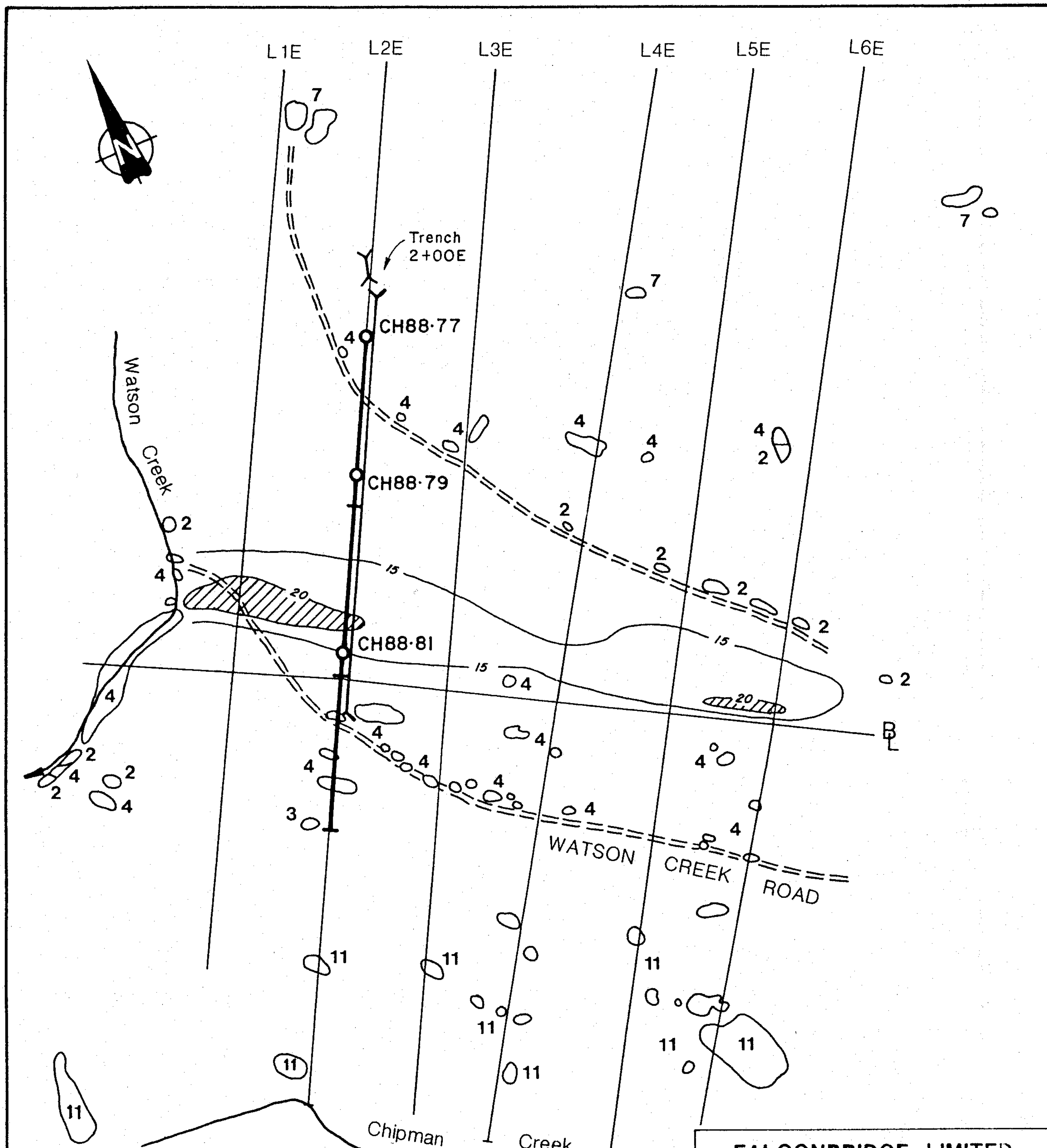
The central portion of the Watson Creek 2+00E trench is underlain by a mafic volcanic sequence with minor interbedded intermediate and felsic volcanics. Felsic volcanics are exposed to the north and south of this mafic sequence. The change from the mafic to felsic volcanics occurs over a gradational contact to the north and as a sharp contact to the south. The latter seperated from the mafics by a 5 metre wide Ba-rich (2700 ppm) argillite. Results of 3 drillholes (CH88-77, 79, and 81) along line 2+00E indicate that the rock units dip steeply to the north (fig 58). Unfortunatly, no base or precious metal contents were encountered on surface or in drillcore.

5.1a Lithology

The felsic volcanics are comprised of quartz and/or feldspar phyric to aphyric varieties of ash tuffs and minor lapilli tuffs. The latter occurs from 2+43S to 2+48S and contains chloritic "cherty" felsic fragments and lesser intermediate to mafic fragments. The felsic units are invariably sericitized and chloritized with local traces of disseminated pyrite.

The variably sheared to massive mafic volcanics occur as mafic and/or feldspar phyric to aphyric ash and minor lapilli tuffs. Intermediate to felsic lapilli fragments are significantly flattened parallel to foliation. Alteration is poorly discernable, however, feldspar crystals are weak to moderately sauseratized.

Intermediate volcanics are comprised of quartz and/or feldspar crystal tuffs, ash tuffs, and minor volcaniclastics. Units are variably sheared to massive with alteration similar to that observed in the mafic volcanics.



FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED

CHEMAINUS JOINT VENTURE

WATSON CREEK AREA

DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP

PROJ. 116

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE: 1988
DPM	SJ	

Scale in metres: 0 — 100 — 200; 1 : 5000

Figure: 56

LEGEND

11	Nanaimo Group Sediments	6	Ultramafic Intrusive
10	Late Mafic Intrusions	5	Sediments
9	Felsic Intrusive	4	Felsic Volcanics
8	Intermediate Intrusive	3	Intermediate Volcanics
7	Mafic Intrusive	2	Mafic Volcanics
		1	Ultramafic Volcanics

Deep IP Chargeability Anomaly (Contours in msec)

Drill Hole

5.2 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Results of alteration sampling indicate two strongly (<1%) Na2O and CaO depleted zones from 2+73N to 2+88N and from 3+10N to 3+52N (fig 86). The altered intervals are comprised of variably sericitized, rust stained felsic tuffs located to the north of the mafic sequence. Current interpretation places the altered felsics as a western extension of Abermin's Randy Zone. Despite significant alteration the units contain no base or precious metal contents.

Sampling has delineated two Ba-rich horizons within the 2+00E trench. The first, a previously mentioned argillite from 0+43N to 0+49N, contains elevated (2700 ppm) Ba over 6 meters. A second interval, from 2+68N to 2+71N, is composed of a sericitized felsic ash tuff with anomalous (4020 ppm) barium. The Ba-enriched interval lies directly south of the strongly Na2O depleted zone. Capping (or underlying ?) this second interval to the south (along 2+68N) is a thin (50 cm) pyritic felsic tuff, which contains anomalous (6580 ppm) Ba, but no base metals.

5.2a Structure

Regionally, the rock units are moderate to well foliated with strikes ranging from 280 to 300 degrees and near vertical dips. Evidence of tight, isoclinal folding is indicated in drill core, CH88-77 (fig 58). A regional east-west trending antiform is indicated along the northern felsic volcanics (see Morrice, 1988). The mafic volcanic sequence, found to the south, may lie within a similar east-west trending synform. Mineral lineations suggest that these folded units have gentle plunges (10 degrees) to the west.

APPENDIX 3a

WHOLE ROCK, ALTERATION, AND BONDAR SAMPLING

RESULTS FOR THE

1988 TRENCHING PROGRAM

LIST OF SAMPLES

SHARON AREA

Trench 1+50

Alteration :	VA00462 - VA00485	
Whole rock :	VA07286 - VA07313	
	VA07159 - VA07162	
	VA11016 - VA11025	
	VA07523	
Bondar :	VA07762 - VA07817	

Trench 3+00

Alteration :	VA00492 - VA00499	
	VA10501 - VA10508	
Whole rock :	VA07314 - VA07334	
	VA11029 - VA11034	
Bondar :	VA07818 - VA07831	(VA07831 - West of trench 3+00W, 35m at 060 degrees from 4+50W / 13+50S)
	VA07524 - VA07525	

Trench 6+00'

Alteration :	VA00486 - VA00491	
Whole rock :	VA07335 - VA07337	

SILVER CREEK AREA

Trench 25+00

Alteration :	VA00430 - VA00459	
Whole rock :	VA07270 - VA07282	
	VA11036 - VA11040	
Bondar :	VA07738 - VA07746	

Trench 29+50

Alteration :	VA00418 - VA00429	
	VA00460 - VA00461	
Whole rock :	VA07251 - VA07269	
	VA07283 - VA07285	
	VA11041 - VA11046	
Bondar :	VA07747 - VA07753	
	VA07756 - VA07761	

Trench 30+00

Alteration :	VA00091	

HOLYOAK AREA

Trench 50+00'

Alteration	:	VA10509	-	VA10529
Whole rock	:	VA07367	-	VA07386
Bondar	:	VA07832	-	VA07843
		VA07860	-	VA07868

Trench 48+00

Alteration	:	VA10531	-	VA10551
Whole rock	:	VA07351	-	VA07366
		VA07387	-	VA07390
Bondar	:	VA07844	-	VA07859

Trench 41+00'

Alteration	:	VA00367	-	VA00386
Whole rock	:	VA07055	-	VA07063
Bondar	:	VA07701	-	VA07725

Trench 40+00'

Alteration	:	VA00387	-	VA00392
		VA00400	-	VA00402
Bondar	:	VA07726	-	VA07737

WATSON CREEK

Trench 2+00

Alteration	:	VA10560	-	VA10597
Whole Rock	:	VA07391	-	VA07407
Bondar	:	VA07870		

WHOLE ROCK, ALTERATION, AND BONDAR SAMPLES OF THE SHARON AREA TRENCHES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA07286	1100.00	1100.10	44.50	17.80	1.25	7.54	0.15	2.97	14.40	1.43	0.34	0.24	7.62	98.24	TFAT*	PHM	DCP
VA07287	1110.00	1110.10	60.00	13.80	0.26	5.24	0.12	2.27	11.40	1.08	0.20	0.31	5.00	99.68	TIAT*	*	DCP
VA07161	1116.00	1116.10	43.40	21.20	0.87	6.77	0.20	3.95	12.90	1.65	0.71	0.35	6.85	98.85	VMA*	PSM	SDP
VA07305	1119.00	1119.10	66.70	14.60	0.16	4.14	0.22	3.21	5.12	0.54	0.16	0.16	4.23	99.24	TFA*	*	A-
VA07288	1125.00	1125.10	65.30	14.80	0.42	4.62	0.18	3.09	5.82	0.64	0.32	0.22	4.08	99.49	TFCT*	*	DBP
VA07306 •	1135.00	1135.10	74.20	14.30	0.11	2.03	0.21	3.73	1.84	0.28	0.07	0.07	3.08	99.92	TFAT*	PSW	A-
VA07162	1143.00	1143.10	40.60	18.90	1.00	8.40	0.16	2.89	16.40	1.06	0.15	0.94	8.54	99.04	VMA*	PHM	DCP
VA07289	1143.50	1143.60	49.00	18.90	0.32	4.83	0.17	4.02	13.80	1.05	0.23	0.59	7.00	99.91	TIAT*	*	DCP
VA07307	1147.00	1147.10	50.00	17.60	0.61	5.12	0.33	4.08	12.70	0.93	0.17	0.50	7.85	99.89	TFAT*	PHW	DCP
VA11025	1147.00	1147.10	44.30	20.00	0.83	4.78	0.33	5.05	14.20	1.04	0.15	0.45	8.85	99.98	VMA*	PSS	DCP
VA07290	1157.50	1157.60	44.60	18.40	1.88	10.80	1.43	0.82	13.60	1.01	0.14	0.83	6.31	99.82	TMAT*	*	DBP
VA07159	1157.80	1157.90	52.40	15.90	0.88	7.62	3.86	0.23	10.90	0.86	0.11	0.55	5.54	98.85	VMA*	PHS	DDP
VA07291	1162.00	1162.10	46.30	18.00	3.78	8.86	2.86	0.13	11.70	0.97	0.13	0.77	5.23	98.73	PMAF*	*	A-
VA07308 •	1173.00	1173.10	73.40	12.00	0.32	4.21	1.22	2.03	3.18	0.26	0.06	0.12	2.85	99.65	TFAT*	PSW	DBP
VA07292	1174.00	1174.10	42.40	18.90	2.34	11.30	1.37	0.67	13.80	1.05	0.14	0.66	6.70	99.33	TMAT*	*	A-
VA07309	1185.00	1185.10	60.40	16.60	5.43	2.75	4.51	0.40	6.53	0.40	0.33	0.18	2.08	99.61	TIAT*	PHW	0
VA07293	1189.00	1189.10	45.90	17.10	4.81	10.10	1.44	0.03	12.80	0.94	0.13	0.34	5.93	99.52	TIAT*	*	DBP
VA11024	1193.00	1193.10	46.00	18.10	7.18	8.74	1.95	0.03	12.00	0.92	0.13	0.31	4.70	100.06	VMAF*	PEW	
VA07310	1200.00	1200.10	47.20	17.60	7.49	8.19	1.22	0.08	12.00	0.93	0.13	0.50	4.85	100.19	TIAFT	PHM	0
VA11023	1210.50	1210.60	36.20	17.90	0.41	16.70	0.76	0.02	15.40	0.99	0.16	0.65	8.93	98.12	VMA*	PHS	
VA07294	1211.00	1211.10	47.00	16.90	0.64	12.10	2.49	0.03	11.80	1.00	0.11	0.49	6.77	99.33	TIAT*	*	DBP
VA07311 •	1217.00	1217.10	84.80	4.23	0.71	2.77	0.52	0.10	3.54	0.23	0.05	0.14	1.77	98.86	SH-*	PHW	0

Hole No. TRENCH 1+50W WHOLE ROCK SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA07286	1100.00	1100.10	<10.0	<10.0	1290.0	<10.0	26.0	<10.0	632.0	148.0	48.0	TFAT*	PHM	DCP
VA07287	1110.00	1110.10	57.0	<10.0	1410.0	27.0	38.0	<10.0	69.0	172.0	34.0	TIAT*	*	DCP
VA07161	1116.00	1116.10	58.0	37.0	1930.0	9.0	38.0	<10.0	185.0	205.0	14.0	VMA*	PSM	SDP
VA07305	1119.00	1119.10	57.0	16.0	2010.0	41.0	101.0	16.0	38.0	93.0	11.0	TFA*	*	A-
VA07288	1125.00	1125.10	53.0	18.0	1790.0	38.0	94.0	<10.0	43.0	178.0	10.0	TFCT*	*	DBP
VA07306	1135.00	1135.10	75.0	23.0	3670.0	28.0	118.0	15.0	77.0	53.0	19.0	TFAT*	PSW	A-
VA07162	1143.00	1143.10	49.0	20.0	1440.0	16.0	<10.0	25.0	8[illegible].0	653.0	20.0	VMA*	PHM	DCP
VA07289	1143.50	1143.60	66.0	28.0	1940.0	13.0	11.0	<10.0	99.0	407.0	35.0	TIAT*	*	DCP
VA07307	1147.00	1147.10	70.0	40.0	2050.0	31.0	<10.0	16.0	186.0	835.0	22.0	TFAT*	PHW	DCP
VA11025	1147.00	1147.10	97.0	40.0	2240.0	25.0	17.0	<10.0	193.0	704.0	26.0	VMA*	PSS	DCP
VA07290	1157.50	1157.60	29.0	224.0	581.0	20.0	17.0	<10.0	28.0	463.0	17.0	TMAT*	*	DBP
VA07159	1157.80	1157.90	<10.0	177.0	257.0	11.0	<10.0	15.0	55.0	567.0	13.0	VMA*	PHS	DDP
VA07291	1162.00	1162.10	<10.0	400.0	209.0	26.0	<10.0	14.0	96.0	857.0	54.0	PMAF*	*	A-
VA07308	1173.00	1173.10	44.0	42.0	1070.0	32.0	90.0	14.0	36.0	64.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSW	DBP
VA07292	1174.00	1174.10	15.0	248.0	531.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	76.0	750.0	30.0	TMAT*	*	A-
VA07309	1185.00	1185.10	<10.0	892.0	415.0	35.0	99.0	19.0	86.0	64.0	20.0	TIAT*	PHW	0
VA07293	1189.00	1189.10	22.0	464.0	130.0	13.0	<10.0	18.0	98.0	240.0	40.0	TIAT*	*	DBP
VA11024	1193.00	1193.10	18.0	813.0	84.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	133.0	237.0	28.0	VMAF*	PEW	
VA07310	1200.00	1200.10	11.0	772.0	143.0	<10.0	<10.0	11.0	94.0	376.0	13.0	TIAFT	PHM	0
VA11023	1210.50	1210.60	<10.0	<10.0	121.0	<10.0	21.0	24.0	183.0	442.0	28.0	VMA*	PHS	
VA07294	1211.00	1211.10	12.0	59.0	143.0	22.0	<10.0	<10.0	223.0	309.0	18.0	TIAT*	*	DBP
VA07311	1217.00	1217.10	26.0	54.0	249.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	149.0	293.0	13.0	SH-*	PHW	0

Hole No. TRENCH 1+50W WHOLE ROCK SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE																	CODES		
NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	ROCK	ALT	MIN		
VA11022	1217.50	1217.60	46.60	18.00	2.18	10.20	1.80	0.62	12.60	0.96	0.12	0.52	6.16	99.76	VMAF*	FHW			
VA07295	1219.00	1219.10	42.80	17.60	4.14	11.40	1.26	0.02	13.80	0.96	0.13	0.69	6.31	99.11	TIBFT*	*	DBP		
VA11021	1219.50	1219.60	45.00	17.50	4.24	10.90	1.43	0.03	13.10	0.90	0.12	0.67	5.77	99.66	VMA*				
VA07296	1227.00	1227.10	45.80	18.20	2.27	9.97	2.50	0.23	12.90	1.01	0.12	0.60	6.47	100.07	TIAFT*	*	DCP		
VA07297	1237.50	1237.60	45.50	17.30	0.67	12.00	1.59	0.53	12.90	0.98	0.13	0.60	7.16	99.36	TIAFT*	*	DBP		
VA07298	1243.00	1243.10	43.20	16.30	0.80	11.60	1.23	0.23	16.30	0.96	0.11	0.61	8.00	99.34	TIAT*	PHW	DDP		
• VA07312	1248.00	1248.10	70.80	12.00	1.63	4.70	0.76	1.64	4.60	0.27	0.07	0.28	3.39	100.14	TFAFT*	PSW	DBP		
VA07160	1255.00	1255.00	47.20	21.60	1.88	4.82	4.50	3.09	8.31	1.36	0.61	0.22	5.31	98.90	VMA*	SHW	DDP		
VA11016	1262.00	1262.10	59.20	16.70	0.95	6.51	4.80	0.34	6.30	0.55	0.17	0.33	3.85	99.70	TIC*				
VA07299	1265.50	1265.60	59.30	16.50	0.76	5.74	2.84	2.03	6.62	0.71	0.35	0.26	4.31	99.42	TICEL*	*	DBP		
VA07300	1273.50	1273.60	62.50	16.60	1.53	3.92	4.95	1.32	4.68	0.66	0.33	0.22	3.08	99.79	TFCEL*	*	DBP		
• VA07313	1277.50	1277.60	72.50	12.70	1.12	3.35	2.31	1.74	2.93	0.26	0.07	0.16	2.39	99.53	PFAF*	*	A-		
VA07301	1280.00	1280.10	47.10	20.80	0.76	6.40	4.19	2.30	8.79	1.34	0.34	0.36	5.62	98.00	TIAT*	PHW	DBP		
VA11017	1281.50	1281.60	49.30	20.50	1.09	6.10	4.97	1.73	8.65	1.25	0.34	0.35	5.00	99.28	TMA*	PHM	FCP		
VA07302	1288.00	1288.10	49.60	16.60	1.63	8.15	3.23	0.32	11.60	1.11	0.28	0.58	5.70	98.80	TIAT*	PHM	DBP		
VA11018	1288.00	1288.10	47.20	19.80	0.97	7.59	5.45	0.46	10.70	1.27	0.45	0.48	5.54	99.91	VMA*	FHW	FCP		
VA11019	1294.00	1294.10	51.00	16.90	2.03	7.86	3.66	0.12	10.30	1.06	0.29	0.57	4.85	98.64	VMA*				
VA11020	1299.00	1299.10	63.80	16.10	0.06	2.72	0.68	3.94	6.98	0.67	0.20	0.11	4.77	100.03	VMA*	PSS			
VA07303	1300.00	1300.10	48.30	17.70	0.39	8.09	3.42	0.67	11.40	1.18	0.38	0.49	6.93	98.95	TFAT*	PSW	DCP		
VA07304	1309.00	1309.10	47.90	21.10	0.57	4.62	4.75	2.39	10.20	1.42	0.51	0.27	6.00	99.73	TFAT*	PSW	DCP		

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA11022	1217.50	1217.60	20.0	96.0	518.0	<10.0	24.0	15.0	126.0	318.0	27.0	VMAF*	FHW	
VA07295	1219.00	1219.10	23.0	249.0	124.0	<10.0	<10.0	28.0	109.0	799.0	19.0	TIBFT*	*	DBP
VA11021	1219.50	1219.60	19.0	275.0	110.0	<10.0	<10.0	17.0	126.0	869.0	29.0	VMA*		
VA07296	1227.00	1227.10	12.0	152.0	239.0	<10.0	<10.0	28.0	215.0	464.0	31.0	TIAFT*	*	DCP
VA07297	1237.50	1237.60	17.0	22.0	426.0	16.0	<10.0	30.0	132.0	278.0	24.0	TIAFT*	*	DBP
VA07298	1243.00	1243.10	23.0	19.0	257.0	<10.0	<10.0	14.0	665.0	227.0	24.0	TIAT*	PHW	DDP
VA07312	1248.00	1248.10	45.0	109.0	1030.0	12.0	73.0	11.0	113.0	121.0	16.0	TFAFT*	PSW	DBP
VA07160	1255.00	1255.00	59.0	100.0	1160.0	34.0	61.0	<10.0	29.0	107.0	<10.0	VMA*	SHW	DDP
VA11016	1262.00	1262.10	11.0	105.0	250.0	23.0	121.0	15.0	57.0	177.0	<10.0	TIC*		
VA07299	1265.50	1265.60	45.0	55.0	1040.0	26.0	89.0	<10.0	167.0	123.0	5.0	TICEL*	*	DBP
VA07300	1273.50	1273.60	31.0	160.0	714.0	35.0	104.0	<10.0	25.0	108.0	2.0	TFCEL*	*	DBP
VA07313	1277.50	1277.60	23.0	93.0	983.0	29.0	89.0	17.0	33.0	95.0	2.0	PFAF*	*	A-
VA07301	1280.00	1280.10	52.0	80.0	951.0	30.0	74.0	11.0	34.0	193.0	9.0	TIAT*	PHW	DBP
VA11017	1281.50	1281.60	38.0	81.0	735.0	28.0	38.0	18.0	38.0	191.0	19.0	TMA*	PHM	FCP
VA07302	1288.00	1288.10	20.0	93.0	206.0	15.0	33.0	18.0	72.0	332.0	1.0	TIAT*	PHM	DBP
VA11018	1288.00	1288.10	<10.0	84.0	287.0	28.0	53.0	<10.0	63.0	283.0	15.0	VMA*	FHW	FCP
VA11019	1294.00	1294.10	<10.0	108.0	144.0	24.0	34.0	24.0	90.0	347.0	<10.0	VMA*		
VA11020	1299.00	1299.10	<10.0	15.0	1990.0	<10.0	94.0	16.0	124.0	82.0	<10.0	VMA*	PSS	
VA07303	1300.00	1300.10	22.0	<10.0	394.0	26.0	45.0	13.0	101.0	290.0	8.0	TFAT*	PSW	DCP
VA07304	1309.00	1309.10	66.0	119.0	1250.0	<10.0	63.0	21.0	45.0	124.0	12.0	TFAT*	PSW	DCP

Hole No. TRENCH 1+50W WHOLE ROCK SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA00462	1095.00	1105.00	47.80	17.90	0.95	7.63	0.24	2.99	13.00	1.52			7.00	99.03	TFAT*	PHW	DCP
VA00463	1105.00	1115.00	44.60	18.40	0.85	7.93	0.66	2.32	14.60	1.49			6.93	97.78	TIAT*	PHW	DCP
VA00464	1115.00	1130.00	68.50	12.90	0.24	4.66	0.12	2.39	5.78	0.62			3.62	98.83	TICT*	PHW	
VA00465	1130.00	1140.00	74.40	11.50	0.19	2.63	0.53	2.65	2.56	0.26			3.39	98.11	TFAT*	PHW	DBP
VA00466	1140.00	1146.00	47.70	18.40	0.72	6.46	0.98	3.11	13.30	1.03			6.70	98.40	TIAT*	SCM	DCP
VA00467	1146.00	1151.00	50.50	17.60	0.53	5.99	0.26	3.48	12.50	0.95			6.77	98.58	TFAT*	PSW	DCP
VA00468	1151.00	1164.00	51.90	16.00	2.49	8.78	1.77	0.44	11.40	0.86			5.16	98.80	TMAT*	PHM	DCP
VA00469	1164.00	1170.00	50.80	16.30	0.87	9.27	1.69	1.02	11.50	0.90			6.00	98.35	TMAT*	PHM	DDP
VA00470	1170.00	1173.00	60.10	12.70	0.45	7.99	0.67	1.06	9.11	0.61			5.31	98.00	TFAT*	PHW	DCP
VA00471	1173.00	1177.00	45.70	17.10	1.67	11.70	1.06	0.59	12.60	0.96			6.47	97.85	TMAT*	SCW	A-
VA00472	1177.00	1183.00	45.50	19.00	1.70	10.20	2.37	0.89	11.90	1.07			5.85	98.48	TIAT*	PHW	
VA00473	1183.00	1201.00	52.10	16.90	6.12	6.43	2.38	0.24	9.98	0.69			3.85	98.69	TIAFT*	PHM	DCP
VA00474	1201.00	1213.00	48.70	14.90	0.64	12.40	0.96	0.07	13.00	0.84			6.85	98.36	TIAT*	PHM	DCP
VA00475	1213.00	1219.00	59.40	12.10	1.24	9.31	1.09	0.03	9.41	0.64			5.08	98.30	TIAFT*	PHM	DCP
VA00476	1219.00	1230.00	43.60	17.10	0.97	12.40	1.77	0.13	13.90	0.96			7.85	98.68	TIAFT*	PHM	DCP
VA00477	1230.00	1239.00	46.50	15.80	1.44	11.00	1.20	0.43	13.30	0.87			7.16	97.70	TIAFT*		DBP
VA00478	1239.00	1247.00	52.60	13.70	0.67	9.49	0.99	0.55	13.10	0.74			7.39	99.23	TIAT*	PHW	DDP
VA00479	1247.00	1256.00	60.90	16.40	1.11	4.83	2.59	2.44	5.36	0.80			4.16	98.59	TIAT*	PSW	DCP
VA00480	1256.00	1269.00	65.60	13.50	1.55	5.13	1.59	1.77	5.00	0.47			4.16	98.77	TICEL*	PHW	DBP
VA00481	1269.00	1277.00	55.30	17.90	5.33	4.45	2.88	1.28	6.87	0.57			3.70	98.28	TICEL*	PHW	DBP
VA00482	1277.00	1283.00	53.80	20.00	0.96	4.20	4.15	2.65	6.81	1.19			5.08	98.84	TIAT*	PHW	DBP
VA00483	1283.00	1290.00	48.50	18.90	1.32	7.24	4.56	0.84	9.86	1.25			5.70	98.17	TIAT*	PHM	DBP
VA00484	1290.00	1306.00	58.50	16.10	0.28	4.91	1.62	2.56	8.86	0.81			5.47	99.11	TFAT*	PSW	DCP
VA00485	1306.00	1315.00	50.20	19.70	1.11	4.70	4.66	2.21	8.83	1.26			5.23	97.90	TFAT*	PSW	DCP

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA00462	1095.00	1105.00			1300.0				139.0	115.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PHW	DCP
VA00463	1105.00	1115.00			1360.0				156.0	263.0	<10.0	TIAT*	PHW	DCP
VA00464	1115.00	1130.00			1470.0				45.0	169.0	<10.0	TICT*	PHW	
VA00465	1130.00	1140.00			2420.0				20.0	100.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PHW	DBP
VA00466	1140.00	1146.00			1690.0				75.0	442.0	21.0	TIAT*	SCM	DCP
VA00467	1146.00	1151.00			1730.0				48.0	408.0	23.0	TFAT*	PSW	DCP
VA00468	1151.00	1164.00			336.0				33.0	499.0	16.0	TMAT*	PHM	DCP
VA00469	1164.00	1170.00			689.0				48.0	437.0	18.0	TMAT*	PHM	DDP
VA00470	1170.00	1173.00			726.0				156.0	287.0	9.0	TFAT*	PHW	DCP
VA00471	1173.00	1177.00			521.0				215.0	764.0	32.0	TMAT*	SCW	A-
VA00472	1177.00	1183.00			786.0				76.0	606.0	26.0	TIAT*	PHW	
VA00473	1183.00	1201.00			268.0				28.0	193.0	13.0	TIAFT*	PHM	DCP
VA00474	1201.00	1213.00			205.0				631.0	375.0	29.0	TIAT*	PHM	DCP
VA00475	1213.00	1219.00			141.0				48.0	502.0	20.0	TIAFT*	PHM	DCP
VA00476	1219.00	1230.00			211.0				243.0	640.0	25.0	TIAFT*	PHM	DCP
VA00477	1230.00	1239.00			433.0				1947.0	307.0	23.0	TIAFT*		DBP
VA00478	1239.00	1247.00			499.0				546.0	204.0	19.0	TIAT*	PHW	DDP
VA00479	1247.00	1256.00			1100.0				81.0	97.0	7.0	TIAT*	PSW	DCP
VA00480	1256.00	1269.00			889.0				88.0	116.0	<10.0	TICEL*	PHW	DBP
VA00481	1269.00	1277.00			644.0				31.0	135.0	<10.0	TICEL*	PHW	DBP
VA00482	1277.00	1283.00			1100.0				48.0	129.0	7.0	TIAT*	PHW	DBP
VA00483	1283.00	1290.00			432.0				77.0	280.0	4.0	TIAT*	PHM	DBP
VA00484	1290.00	1306.00			1320.0				253.0	150.0	9.0	TFAT*	PSW	DCP
VA00485	1306.00	1315.00			1040.0				59.0	133.0	14.0	TFAT*	PSW	DCP

Hole No. TREN1+50W ALTERATION SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	BA (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	AG (ppm)	AU (ppb)	CO (ppm)	NI (ppm)	PB (ppm)	AS (ppm)	CD (ppm)	MN (ppm)	ZFE	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA07775	1098.00	1100.00	1200.0	149.0	136.0	0.9	5.0	20.0	10.0	<5.0	47.0	<1.0	1479.0	8.77	TFAT	PHW	DCP
VA07776	1100.00	1102.00	800.0	44.0	62.0	1.1	7.0	12.0	3.0	9.0	<5.0	1.0	651.0	4.03	TFAT	PHM	DCP
VA07777	1102.00	1104.00	1400.0	147.0	103.0	1.0	6.0	15.0	7.0	<5.0	33.0	<1.0	1460.0	7.42	TFAT	PHM	DCP
VA07778	1104.00	1106.00	1500.0	452.0	137.0	1.0	13.0	11.0	5.0	<5.0	28.0	2.0	1846.0	8.32	TFAT	PHM	DCP
VA07779	1106.00	1108.00	1800.0	351.0	207.0	0.9	<5.0	11.0	3.0	<5.0	<5.0	<1.0	2120.0	7.84	TIAT	PHM	DCP
VA07780	1108.00	1110.00	1600.0	72.0	354.0	0.8	<5.0	7.0	1.0	<5.0	<5.0	<1.0	2580.0	8.53	TIAT	PHM	DCP
VA07781	1110.00	1112.00	1500.0	292.0	290.0	1.6	6.0	7.0	6.0	<5.0	27.0	1.0	3230.0	9.52	TIAT	PHM	DCP
VA07782	1112.00	1114.00	1500.0	559.0	307.0	1.4	17.0	7.0	6.0	<5.0	45.0	<1.0	3441.0	9.96	TIAT	PHW	DCP
VA07783	1114.00	1116.00	1800.0	333.0	259.0	1.0	<5.0	10.0	12.0	<5.0	14.0	1.0	2742.0	8.99	TFAT	PHW	DBP
VA07784	1116.00	1118.00	1600.0	115.0	231.0	0.7	5.0	5.0	7.0	<5.0	5.0	1.0	2604.0	7.96	TFAT	PHW	DBP
VA07762	1137.00	1139.00	2500.0	46.0	96.0	0.8	<5.0	5.0	6.0	48.0	<5.0	2.0	783.0	1.86	TFAT	PSW	DBP
VA07763	1139.00	1141.00	2100.0	51.0	319.0	0.9	<5.0	5.0	11.0	27.0	<5.0	3.0	2625.0	4.78	TFAT*	PSW	DBP
VA07764	1141.00	1143.00	1100.0	71.0	529.0	<0.5	<5.0	27.0	19.0	12.0	<5.0	<1.0	5658.0	6.18	TIAT	PHM	DCP
VA07765	1143.00	1145.00	1400.0	167.0	700.0	0.7	5.0	23.0	20.0	6.0	11.0	3.0	5222.0	7.41	TIAT	PHM	DCP
VA07766	1145.00	1147.00	1400.0	91.0	464.0	0.9	<5.0	10.0	17.0	17.0	30.0	2.0	3448.0	7.23	TFAT	PHW	DCP
VA07767	1147.00	1149.00	1700.0	105.0	441.0	0.6	<5.0	12.0	19.0	12.0	9.0	2.0	4052.0	7.27	TFAT	PHW	DCP
VA07768	1149.00	1151.00	1400.0	55.0	513.0	0.7	<5.0	10.0	14.0	<5.0	8.0	1.0	4753.0	7.38	TFAT	PHW	DCP
VA07769	1151.00	1153.00	1100.0	946.0	601.0	1.5	6.0	13.0	14.0	<5.0	<5.0	<1.0	5246.0	6.96	TMAT	PHW	DBP
VA07770	1159.00	1161.00	110.0	100.0	720.0	0.6	<5.0	13.0	12.0	<5.0	6.0	1.0	4166.0	6.57	TMAT	PHM	DBP
VA07771	1163.00	1164.00	810.0	56.0	512.0	<0.5	<5.0	6.0	13.0	<5.0	35.0	1.0	3827.0	6.73	TMAT	PHM	DCP
VA07772	1164.00	1166.00	760.0	55.0	560.0	0.8	6.0	8.0	18.0	<5.0	26.0	<1.0	3601.0	7.10	TMAT	PHM	DDP
VA07773	1166.00	1168.00	620.0	103.0	407.0	0.6	<5.0	7.0	18.0	<5.0	28.0	<1.0	3321.0	7.34	TMAT	PHM	DDP

Hole No. TRENCH 150W

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	BA (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	AG (ppm)	AU (ppb)	CO (ppm)	NI (ppm)	PB (ppm)	AS (ppm)	CD (ppm)	MN (ppm)	%FE	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA07774	1168.00	1170.00	550.0	75.0	369.0	<0.5	<5.0	10.0	13.0	<5.0	23.0	<1.0	3159.0	7.06	TMAT	PHM	DDP
VA07785	1170.00	1172.00	850.0	115.0	152.0	0.8	5.0	<1.0	7.0	<5.0	<5.0	<1.0	1308.0	3.59	TFAT	PSW	DBP
VA07786	1172.00	1174.00	570.0	171.0	626.0	0.7	6.0	7.0	18.0	<5.0	15.0	<1.0	3165.0	6.88	TFAT	PSW	DBP
VA07787	1174.00	1176.00	550.0	286.0	626.0	<0.5	7.0	16.0	19.0	<5.0	7.0	1.0	3500.0	7.28	TFAT*	PHW	DBP
VA07806	1182.00	1183.00	470.0	593.0	652.0	<0.5	8.0	32.0	19.0	<5.0	22.0	<1.0	3481.0	9.59	TIAT*	?	DCP
VA07788	1210.00	1212.00	<20.0	3800.0	313.0	1.6	9.0	16.0	15.0	<5.0	22.0	<1.0	3165.0	9.37	TIAT	PHM	DBP
VA07789	1212.00	1214.00	<20.0	390.0	432.0	0.6	<5.0	13.0	17.0	<5.0	<5.0	<1.0	3657.0	8.98	TIAT	PHM	DBP
VA07790	1214.00	1216.00	<20.0	198.0	761.0	0.7	<5.0	20.0	16.0	<5.0	31.0	<1.0	4400.0	8.42	TIAT*	PHW	DBP
VA07791	1216.00	1218.00	30.0	96.0	710.0	0.7	<5.0	23.0	18.0	8.0	37.0	<1.0	3873.0	7.26	TIAT*	PHM	DBP
VA07792	1223.50	1224.50	400.0	67.0	689.0	1.2	<5.0	24.0	18.0	10.0	27.0	<1.0	4249.0	7.06	TIAT	PHM	DBP
VA07793	1224.50	1225.50	160.0	229.0	547.0	1.5	6.0	20.0	13.0	<5.0	42.0	<1.0	4773.0	10.00	TIAT*	PHM	0
VA07794	1225.50	1226.50	400.0	110.0	635.0	0.9	5.0	17.0	20.0	<5.0	36.0	<1.0	3862.0	7.00	TIAT	PHW	DBP
VA07795	1230.00	1231.00	50.0	1252.0	338.0	<0.5	5.0	25.0	10.0	<5.0	19.0	<1.0	2902.0	7.20	TIAF*	PHM	DBP
VA07796	1231.00	1232.00	70.0	451.0	302.0	1.0	<5.0	16.0	17.0	<5.0	12.0	<1.0	2932.0	6.49	TIAF	PHM	DBP
VA07797	1232.00	1234.00	640.0	401.0	295.0	1.1	7.0	15.0	17.0	<5.0	<5.0	<1.0	2991.0	6.91	TIAF	PHM	DBP
VA07798	1234.00	1236.00	210.0	703.0	282.0	0.9	8.0	17.0	16.0	<5.0	<5.0	<1.0	3400.0	8.78	TIAT*	PHM	DCP
VA07799	1236.00	1238.00	510.0	462.0	296.0	0.6	<5.0	12.0	14.0	<5.0	20.0	<1.0	3555.0	7.74	TIAF	PHM	DBP
VA07800	1236.00	1238.00	380.0	345.0	331.0	<0.5	7.0	15.0	19.0	<5.0	18.0	<1.0	3731.0	7.83	TIAF*	PHM	DCP
VA07801	1240.00	1242.00	320.0	256.0	276.0	<0.5	<5.0	10.0	19.0	<5.0	6.0	<1.0	3566.0	9.05	TIAT	PHW	DDP
VA07802	1242.00	1244.00	310.0	96.0	299.0	0.8	7.0	21.0	17.0	<5.0	30.0	<1.0	3996.0	10.00	TIAT	PHW	DDP
VA07803	1244.00	1246.00	510.0	650.0	246.0	0.6	8.0	13.0	16.0	<5.0	17.0	<1.0	3635.0	8.99	TIAT	PHW	DDP
VA07804	1246.00	1248.00	1000.0	258.0	155.0	<0.5	7.0	5.0	10.0	<5.0	14.0	<1.0	2154.0	4.42	TFAFT	PSW	DBP

Hole No. TRENCH 150W

Page No.

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	BA (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	AG (ppm)	AU (ppb)	CO (ppm)	NI (ppm)	PB (ppm)	AS (ppm)	CD (ppm)	MN (ppm)	%FE.	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA07805	1250.00	1252.00	1400.0	31.0	90.0	<0.5	6.0	1.0	2.0	<5.0	<5.0	<1.0	1341.0	2.60	TIAT*	PHW	DCP
VA07807	1252.00	1254.00	1300.0	30.0	135.0	<0.5	<5.0	11.0	7.0	<5.0	27.0	<1.0	1710.0	6.28	TIAT	PHW	DCP
VA07808	1254.00	1256.00	640.0	32.0	155.0	<0.5	<5.0	4.0	5.0	<5.0	36.0	<1.0	1974.0	4.09	TIAT	PHW	DBP
VA07809	1256.00	1258.00	970.0	31.0	123.0	<0.5	5.0	2.0	<1.0	<5.0	<5.0	<1.0	1743.0	3.94	TICT	PHW	DBP
VA07810	1258.00	1260.00	860.0	42.0	141.0	<0.5	6.0	1.0	3.0	<5.0	10.0	<1.0	1736.0	3.76	TICT	PHW	DBP
VA07811	1309.00	1311.00	790.0	270.0	301.0	0.8	10.0	<1.0	4.0	<5.0	21.0	<1.0	2774.0	9.35	TFAT	PSW	DCP
VA07812	1311.00	1313.00	510.0	294.0	286.0	0.6	6.0	<1.0	<1.0	<5.0	23.0	<1.0	3242.0	10.00	TFAT	PSW	DCP
VA07813	1313.00	1315.00	720.0	111.0	241.0	<0.5	5.0	2.0	1.0	<5.0	31.0	<1.0	2757.0	8.02	TFAT	PSW	DCP
VA07814	1315.00	1317.00	1100.0	43.0	158.0	<0.5	<5.0	9.0	3.0	<5.0	<5.0	<1.0	1945.0	6.69	TFAT	PSW	DCP
VA07815	1317.00	1319.00	970.0	44.0	165.0	<0.5	<5.0	<1.0	4.0	<5.0	34.0	<1.0	2033.0	7.87	TFAT	PSW	DCP
VA07816	1319.00	1321.00	1300.0	22.0	148.0	<0.5	6.0	6.0	7.0	<5.0	9.0	<1.0	1816.0	7.22	TFAT*	PSW	DCP
VA07817	1321.00	1323.00	1300.0	18.0	154.0	<0.5	<5.0	1.0	3.0	<5.0	23.0	<1.0	1897.0	6.03	TFAT*	PSW	DCP

Hole No. TRENCH 150W

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA07334	1203.00	1203.10	45.00	16.70	0.21	11.80	0.70	1.06	14.60	0.91	0.13	0.52	7.54	99.17	TIAT*	PHM	DCP
VA07333	1220.00	1220.10	61.80	16.60	0.41	4.92	0.26	4.01	5.63	0.54	0.15	0.18	4.23	98.73	TIBT*	PHM	DBP
VA11032	1233.50	1233.60	71.40	12.10	1.37	4.58	0.97	1.59	4.12	0.26	0.08	0.19	3.08	99.74	TFBD*		
VA07332	1237.00	1237.10	69.80	12.80	1.19	4.69	0.94	2.01	4.13	0.29	0.16	0.17	3.54	99.72	TIAFT*	PHW	
VA11031	1244.00	1244.10	74.30	11.20	0.06	0.60	0.30	3.55	4.42	0.25	0.03		5.31	100.02	TFAQ*	PSS	DCP
VA07331	1254.00	1254.10	49.60	18.60	0.85	5.61	4.35	1.42	10.70	0.97	0.19	0.30	5.54	98.13	TFAT*	PHM	DBP
VA07330	1258.00	1258.10	57.70	18.90	0.26	1.16	0.17	6.05	9.27	1.04	0.19	0.03	4.85	99.62	TFAT*	PSM	DBP
VA11029	1261.30	1261.40	40.40	21.00	9.26	5.51	1.21	0.77	14.80	0.62	0.56	0.63	4.77	99.53	PMAU*		
VA11030	1262.00	1262.10	42.30	26.00	1.96	5.48	1.46	5.18	10.80	0.77	0.70	0.41	5.16	100.22	TMA*		
VA07329	1263.00	1263.10	41.30	20.80	11.60	5.00	0.28	0.72	14.40	0.62	0.51	0.65	4.39	100.27	PMAT*	?	O
VA07328	1275.00	1275.10	59.60	15.20	0.02	1.01	0.17	4.63	12.70	0.73	0.08	0.02	5.39	99.55	TFAT*	PSM	DCP
VA07327	1282.00	1282.10	74.40	13.00	0.02	0.77	0.11	4.23	3.80	0.28	0.04	0.02	2.62	99.29	TFAQ*	PSW	A-*
VA07326	1300.00	1300.10	78.90	10.90	0.04	0.64	0.32	3.33	2.47	0.24	0.05	0.01	2.08	98.98	TFAQ*	PSM	A-*
VA11033	1315.50	1315.60	74.70	13.40	0.53	1.25	2.04	2.99	2.23	0.26	0.06	0.07	2.16	99.69	TFAQ*	PSW	DCP
VA07324	1338.00	1338.10	58.50	17.80	3.51	2.91	4.25	1.10	7.43	0.52	0.33	0.23	3.54	100.12	TIAFT*	*	A-
VA07323	1360.00	1360.10	83.20	9.47	<0.01	0.64	0.10	3.04	0.66	0.20	0.02	0.01	1.62	98.96	TFAQ*	PSM	A-
VA07322	1363.00	1363.10	72.40	12.20	0.08	1.98	1.01	2.21	3.13	0.25	0.06	0.09	4.85	98.26	TFAQF*	*	A-
VA07321	1367.00	1367.10	76.60	11.20	0.04	0.81	1.05	2.75	4.66	0.25	0.05	0.03	2.93	100.37	TFAQF*	PSM	A-
VA07320	1378.50	1378.60	55.20	18.70	1.11	4.52	0.67	3.59	10.30	0.41	0.32	0.38	4.77	99.97	TIAT*	*	DBP
VA11034	1380.70	1380.80	81.40	10.90	0.02	0.55	0.13	3.26	0.62	0.20	0.02	0.01	2.85	99.96	TFAQ*	PSS	
VA07319	1410.00	1410.10	74.30	13.40	0.04	1.25	1.54	3.11	2.49	0.29	0.06	0.07	3.16	99.71	TFAQF*	PSM	A-
VA07318	1420.00	1420.10	77.40	12.40	0.02	0.88	0.16	4.10	1.47	0.26	0.02	0.03	2.08	98.82	TFAQ*	PSM	A-
VA07317	1457.00	1457.10	83.30	9.30	<0.01	0.44	0.11	2.85	1.40	0.22	0.03	<0.01	1.85	99.51	TFAT*	PSS	A-
VA07316	1465.00	1465.10	79.00	10.20	<0.01	0.52	0.10	3.09	3.38	0.23	0.02	<0.01	2.08	98.63	TFAQ*	PSS	A-
VA07315	1482.00	1482.10	74.50	14.20	0.09	1.31	0.29	4.12	2.27	0.29	0.04	0.04	2.93	99.98	TFAT*	PSW	DCP
VA07314	1486.00	1486.10	75.20	12.80	0.06	1.98	0.98	2.96	2.54	0.27	0.05	0.09	2.54	99.47	TFAFQ*	PSW	DBP

Hole No. TRENCH 3+00W   WHOLE ROCK SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA07334	1203.00	1203.10	25.0	<10.0	692.0	<10.0	16.0	12.0	73.0	235.0	28.0	TIAT*	PHM	DCP
VA07333	1220.00	1220.10	85.0	<10.0	2200.0	45.0	129.0	<10.0	28.0	95.0	<10.0	TIBT*	PHM	DBP
VA11032	1233.50	1233.60	39.0	139.0	1010.0	34.0	83.0	14.0	53.0	113.0	<10.0	TFBD*		
VA07332	1237.00	1237.10	45.0	129.0	1170.0	17.0	109.0	13.0	68.0	93.0	<10.0	TIAFT*	PHW	
VA11031	1244.00	1244.10	70.0	24.0	2560.0	<10.0	104.0	<10.0	37.0	13.0	2.0	TFAQ*	PSS	DCP
VA07331	1254.00	1254.10	<10.0	101.0	1160.0	<10.0	24.0	<10.0	759.0	118.0	15.0	TFAT*	PHM	DBP
VA07330	1258.00	1258.10	118.0	21.0	4690.0	<10.0	37.0	14.0	203.0	12.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSM	DBP
VA11029	1261.30	1261.40	29.0	578.0	385.0	36.0	124.0	32.0	40.0	242.0	<10.0	PMAU*		
VA11030	1262.00	1262.10	96.0	119.0	2640.0	41.0	150.0	16.0	35.0	230.0	<10.0	TMA*		
VA07329	1263.00	1263.10	25.0	721.0	291.0	35.0	123.0	15.0	29.0	195.0	<10.0	PMAT*	?	0
VA07328	1275.00	1275.10	86.0	<10.0	2960.0	<10.0	27.0	19.0	213.0	16.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSM	DCP
VA07327	1282.00	1282.10	95.0	<10.0	2700.0	<10.0	100.0	<10.0	90.0	17.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PSW	A-*
VA07326	1300.00	1300.10	76.0	15.0	2250.0	<10.0	88.0	<10.0	40.0	17.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PSM	A-*
VA11033	1315.50	1315.60	65.0	80.0	1710.0	18.0	85.0	15.0	25.0	53.0	11.0	TFAQ*	PSW	DCP
VA07324	1338.00	1338.10	24.0	461.0	816.0	13.0	134.0	19.0	63.0	195.0	<10.0	TIAFT*	*	A-
VA07323	1360.00	1360.10	59.0	<10.0	2490.0	<10.0	82.0	12.0	30.0	<10.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PSM	A-
VA07322	1363.00	1363.10	55.0	10.0	1250.0	<10.0	95.0	<10.0	73.0	150.0	<10.0	TFAQE*	*	A-
VA07321	1367.00	1367.10	52.0	<10.0	1400.0	<10.0	88.0	11.0	90.0	47.0	<10.0	TFAQE*	PSM	A-
VA07320	1378.50	1378.60	68.0	81.0	1630.0	41.0	145.0	30.0	59.0	417.0	<10.0	TIAT*	*	DBP
VA11034	1380.70	1380.80	65.0	<10.0	1590.0	<10.0	84.0	<10.0	40.0	10.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PSS	
VA07319	1410.00	1410.10	54.0	14.0	2160.0	12.0	104.0	16.0	94.0	103.0	<10.0	TFAQE*	PSM	A-
VA07318	1420.00	1420.10	59.0	<10.0	3650.0	<10.0	92.0	<10.0	33.0	33.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PSM	A-
VA07317	1457.00	1457.10	50.0	<10.0	1920.0	<10.0	81.0	14.0	34.0	<10.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSS	A-
VA07316	1465.00	1465.10	54.0	11.0	4080.0	<10.0	64.0	<10.0	64.0	<10.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	FSS	A-
VA07315	1482.00	1482.10	78.0	<10.0	1770.0	12.0	116.0	<10.0	150.0	56.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSW	DCP
VA07314	1486.00	1486.10	56.0	19.0	1370.0	19.0	87.0	21.0	35.0	107.0	<10.0	TFAFQ*	PSW	DBP

Hole No. TRENCH 3+00W   WHOLE ROCK SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA10508	1200.00	1220.00	57.40	15.50	1.79	7.51	0.64	2.34	7.29	0.61			5.31	98.39	TIAT*	PHW	
VA10507	1220.00	1240.00	71.40	10.80	0.60	4.23	0.34	1.86	5.84	0.35			3.77	99.19	TIAT*	PHM	DBP
VA10506	1240.00	1260.00	60.20	14.80	0.27	3.40	0.87	3.32	10.70	0.72			5.31	99.59	TFAT*	PSW	DBP
VA10505	1260.00	1277.00	60.00	14.60	0.45	2.64	1.26	3.03	11.30	0.68			5.54	99.50	TFAT*	PSW	DCP
VA10504	1277.00	1300.00	72.30	11.50	0.04	0.83	0.42	3.43	7.62	0.28			3.31	99.73	TFAQT*	PSW	DBP
VA10503	1300.00	1320.00	76.90	11.60	0.20	0.83	1.00	3.05	3.06	0.25			2.39	99.28	TFAQT*	PSM	DBP
VA10502	1320.00	1340.00	75.50	11.30	0.35	0.96	0.68	3.13	5.05	0.26			2.62	99.85	TFAQT*	PSM	
VA10501	1337.00	1344.00	57.20	18.20	3.51	3.27	2.60	2.16	8.03	0.48			4.08	99.53	TIAFT*	*	A-
VA00498	1360.00	1380.00	78.50	11.40	0.03	0.83	0.44	3.24	2.74	0.24			2.54	99.96	TFAQT*	PSM	DBP
VA00499	1360.00	1380.00	76.10	10.40	0.03	0.77	0.18	3.23	5.08	0.21			2.93	98.93	TFAQT*	PSM	DBP
VA00497	1380.00	1400.00	74.40	13.10	0.01	1.10	0.41	3.66	3.67	0.24			3.08	99.67	TFAQT*	PSM	DBP
VA00496	1400.00	1420.00	74.70	13.40	0.04	1.13	1.34	3.44	2.44	0.28			2.85	99.62	TFAQT*	PSM	DBP
VA00495	1420.00	1440.00	76.20	12.50	0.03	0.87	0.85	3.56	2.17	0.26			2.39	98.83	TFAQT*	PSM	0
VA00494	1440.00	1460.00	78.20	10.90	0.02	0.59	0.44	3.06	3.35	0.27			2.54	99.37	TFAQF*	PSM	DBP
VA00493	1460.00	1480.00	78.10	9.99	<0.01	0.48	0.14	3.10	4.64	0.22			2.39	99.06	TFAQT*	PSS	DBP
VA00492	1480.00	1488.00	75.20	13.50	0.01	1.10	0.38	3.74	3.12	0.30			2.77	100.12	TFAFQ*	PHW	DCP

Hole No. TREN3+00W ALTERATION SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA10508	1200.00	1220.00			1270.0				63.0	143.0	11.0	TIAT*	PHW	
VA10507	1220.00	1240.00			1170.0				92.0	90.0	<10.0	TIAT*	PHM	DBP
VA10506	1240.00	1260.00			2220.0				200.0	68.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSW	DBP
VA10505	1260.00	1277.00			1880.0				168.0	70.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSW	DCP
VA10504	1277.00	1300.00			2230.0				221.0	26.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSW	DBP
VA10503	1300.00	1320.00			2050.0				64.0	31.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSM	DBP
VA10502	1320.00	1340.00			1940.0				105.0	40.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSM	
VA10501	1337.00	1344.00			1420.0				86.0	166.0	<10.0	TIAFT*	*	A-
VA00498	1360.00	1380.00			1810.0				56.0	36.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSM	DBP
VA00499	1360.00	1380.00			2190.0				171.0	26.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSM	DBP
VA00497	1380.00	1400.00			1950.0				122.0	65.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSM	DBP
VA00496	1400.00	1420.00			2490.0				75.0	81.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSM	DBP
VA00495	1420.00	1440.00			3120.0				59.0	56.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSM	0
VA00494	1440.00	1460.00			2080.0				111.0	52.0	<10.0	TFAQF*	PSM	DBP
VA00493	1460.00	1480.00			2570.0				72.0	12.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSS	DBP
VA00492	1480.00	1488.00			1700.0				75.0	56.0	<10.0	TFAFQ*	PHW	DCP

Hole No. TREN3+00W ALTERATION SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	BA (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	AG (ppm)	AU (ppb)	CO (ppm)	NI (ppm)	PB (ppm)	AS (ppm)	CD (ppm)	MN (ppm)	%FEO	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA07831	0.00	0.00	1500.0	209.0	250.0	0.9	31.0	2.0	2.0	190.0	<5.0	<1.0	472.0	2.07	TFAQT*	PSM	DCP
VA07830	1231.00	1232.00	1300.0	30.0	145.0	<0.5	26.0	<1.0	<1.0	<5.0	<5.0	<1.0	1329.0	3.86	TIAT	PHM	DCP
VA07829	1232.00	1233.00	1400.0	38.0	73.0	<0.5	11.0	2.0	<1.0	5.0	<5.0	<1.0	637.0	3.88	TIAT	PHM	DCP
VA07824	1232.50	1232.60	1100.0	72.0	61.0	<0.5	45.0	20.0	<1.0	62.0	42.0	<1.0	539.0	10.00		*	
VA07828	1233.00	1234.00	1100.0	26.0	96.0	<0.5	7.0	2.0	<1.0	<5.0	<5.0	<1.0	724.0	1.78	TIAT*	PHM	DCP
VA07827	1267.50	1269.50	1900.0	245.0	86.0	0.9	42.0	1.0	<1.0	<5.0	31.0	<1.0	667.0	6.56	TFAT	PSW	DCP
VA07826	1269.50	1271.50	1500.0	229.0	5.0	2.5	130.0	<1.0	<1.0	8.0	38.0	<1.0	25.0	9.45	TFAT*	PSM	DCP
VA07824	1271.50	1273.50	2100.0	213.0	95.0	<0.5	60.0	<1.0	<1.0	8.0	56.0	<1.0	268.0	8.17	TFAT*	PSW	DCP
VA07823	1273.50	1275.50	1800.0	190.0	101.0	0.6	63.0	<1.0	<1.0	<5.0	41.0	<1.0	991.0	7.95	TFAT*	PSW	DCP
VA07822	1275.50	1276.50	1500.0	304.0	113.0	0.6	40.0	<1.0	<1.0	<5.0	<5.0	<1.0	1082.0	5.39	TFAT	PSM	DCP
VA07821	1276.50	1277.50	1400.0	1159.0	26.0	0.5	18.0	<1.0	<1.0	34.0	26.0	<1.0	116.0	10.00	TFAT*	PSS	DCP
VA07820	1277.50	1278.50	1500.0	219.0	40.0	<0.5	16.0	<1.0	<1.0	15.0	8.0	<1.0	277.0	4.99	TFAT	PSM	DCP
VA07819	1278.50	1280.50	2700.0	24.0	26.0	0.6	20.0	<1.0	7.0	6.0	33.0	<1.0	160.0	2.27	TFAT	PSM	DCP
VA07818	1476.00	1478.00	1400.0	241.0	22.0	0.8	164.0	<1.0	79.0	39.0	300.0	<1.0	60.0	6.86	TFAQT*	PSS	G
VA07825	1477.00	1477.10	680.0	269.0	24.0	<0.5	672.0	<1.0	<1.0	93.0	682.0	<1.0	46.0	10.00		*	

Hole No. TRENCH 3+00W

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA07335	2.00	2.10	67.30	16.00	0.17	2.79	0.87	3.93	3.44	0.33	0.07	0.17	3.23	98.30	TFAQF*	PHW	DCP
VA07336	20.00	20.10	58.60	16.90	0.02	2.72	0.17	4.52	9.99	0.73	0.15	0.12	5.31	99.23	TFAQT*	PSM	DCP
VA07337	48.50	48.60	70.20	14.30	0.04	2.61	1.15	3.05	3.88	0.35	0.04	0.06	3.39	99.07	TFAT*	PSM	DCP

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA07335	2.00	2.10	<10.0	17.0	1690.0	<10.0	103.0	16.0	62.0	96.0	13.0	TFAQF*	PHW	DCP
VA07336	20.00	20.10	84.0	<10.0	2100.0	<10.0	69.0	<10.0	432.0	161.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSM	DCP
VA07337	48.50	48.60	60.0	<10.0	1240.0	26.0	120.0	10.0	44.0	59.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSM	DCP

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA00491	0.00	8.00	65.40	16.30	0.05	3.16	0.38	4.06	5.55	0.50			4.16	99.56	TFAQF*	PSW	DBP
VA00490	8.00	20.00	72.60	14.20	0.02	1.62	0.25	4.04	3.02	0.36			3.23	99.34	TFAQT	PSM	DBP
VA00489	20.00	30.00	70.70	14.50	0.04	2.68	1.11	3.39	3.22	0.29			3.16	99.09	TFAQF*	PSM	DBP
VA00488	30.00	40.00	64.20	15.30	0.06	3.59	1.26	3.08	7.17	0.34			4.47	99.47	TFAQT*	PSM	DBP
VA00487	40.00	50.00	70.90	13.30	0.06	2.16	1.12	2.83	5.37	0.34			3.47	99.55	TFAT*	PSS	DBP
VA00486	50.00	60.00	72.40	12.10	0.06	1.54	0.27	3.21	6.19	0.32			3.39	99.48	TFAT*	PSS	DBP

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA00491	0.00	8.00			1660.0				78.0	116.0	<10.0	TFAQF*	PSW	DBP
VA00490	8.00	20.00			1680.0				51.0	66.0	<10.0	TFAQT	PSM	DBP
VA00489	20.00	30.00			1420.0				96.0	110.0	<10.0	TFAQF*	PSM	DBP
VA00488	30.00	40.00			1690.0				200.0	154.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSM	DBP
VA00487	40.00	50.00			1290.0				100.0	74.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSS	DBP
VA00486	50.00	60.00			1400.0				63.0	53.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSS	DBP

WHOLE ROCK, ALTERATION, AND BONDAR SAMPLES
OF THE SILVER CREEK AREA TRENCHES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA11040	5.00	5.10	46.20	16.20	5.84	6.73	2.49	1.99	11.20	0.81	0.36	0.20	7.39	99.41	TMAW*		
VA07270	7.00	7.10	63.10	17.80	0.58	2.42	4.39	3.26	5.14	0.43	0.33	0.10	2.62	100.17	TMAT*	PQM	DBP
VA07271	21.00	21.10	58.90	19.40	0.23	2.38	2.24	1.77	9.83	1.03	0.14	0.14	4.47	100.53	TMAT*	PCW	AA-
VA07272	27.60	27.70	53.40	20.60	0.24	2.13	2.11	2.24	12.40	0.97	0.16	0.22	5.16	99.63	TIAT*		AA-
VA07273	36.00	36.10	61.10	17.50	0.42	1.95	2.81	1.46	10.60	0.84	0.22	0.14	3.39	100.43	TFAT	PQW	AA-
VA07274	44.00	44.10	55.10	21.20	0.40	1.58	3.37	2.06	10.20	0.98	0.19	0.23	4.70	100.01	TFAT*	PQM	AA
VA07275	60.70	60.80	55.70	20.90	0.21	1.42	1.08	5.22	9.49	1.02	0.20	0.19	4.77	100.20	TFAT*	PQM	DCP
VA07276	69.80	69.90	58.90	17.90	0.16	1.43	1.52	1.78	11.90	0.90	0.10	0.30	5.00	99.89	TIAT		AA-
VA07277	81.10	81.20	74.90	14.40	0.32	0.75	0.33	2.99	2.59	0.30	0.08	0.10	2.77	99.53	TFAT*	PSM	DBP
VA11039	95.00	95.10	80.50	12.10	0.66	0.37	0.45	1.93	1.34	0.20	0.05	0.01	2.31	99.92	TFA*	PSS	DCP
VA11038	96.80	96.90	77.60	13.80	0.65	0.86	0.42	2.29	1.83	0.23	0.07	0.07	2.39	100.21	TFA*	PSS	
VA07278	104.00	104.10	57.20	18.50	0.67	1.75	1.53	1.17	11.60	1.00	0.15	0.38	6.47	100.42	TFAT*	*	A-
VA07279	109.50	109.60	49.70	21.20	0.45	3.68	1.09	1.29	15.60	1.29	0.17	0.23	5.70	100.40	TIAT*	*	A--
VA07280	129.60	129.70	55.20	22.30	0.23	2.11	1.75	3.06	9.69	1.07	0.17	0.14	4.39	100.11	TIAT	*	A-
VA07281	147.60	147.80	42.60	14.30	9.93	4.62	3.48	0.68	10.60	0.79	0.13	0.18	12.90	100.21	TIAT*	PCM	DCP
VA07282	177.00	177.10	55.10	18.10	0.44	4.58	1.75	0.91	12.80	0.82	0.16	0.21	4.77	99.64	TMAT*	PCW	A-
VA11037	199.50	199.60	52.90	22.30	0.60	3.29	3.72	1.57	10.30	1.00	0.19	0.15	4.16	100.18	VMA*		
VA11036	203.00	203.10	64.80	15.00	0.53	1.96	2.48	1.09	10.30	0.59	0.22	0.17	3.00	100.14	VIA*		

Hole No. TRENCH 25+00W   WHOLE ROCK SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	AG (ppm)	AU (ppb)	CO (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA11040	5.00	5.10	38.0	274.0	426.0	24.0	40.0	17.0	100.0	80.0	274.0				TMAW*		
VA07270	7.00	7.10	70.0	115.0	726.0	27.0	121.0	13.0	33.0	67.0	115.0				TMAT*	PQM	DBP
VA07271	21.00	21.10	49.0	178.0	295.0	18.0	48.0	12.0	79.0	75.0	178.0				TMAT*	PCW	AA-
VA07272	27.60	27.70	60.0	147.0	534.0	15.0	30.0	<10.0	160.0	84.0	147.0				TIAT*		AA-
VA07273	36.00	36.10	50.0	94.0	328.0	27.0	63.0	15.0	81.0	87.0	94.0				TFAT	PQW	AA-
VA07274	44.00	44.10	58.0	158.0	331.0	16.0	94.0	15.0	35.0	77.0	158.0				TFAT*	PQM	AA
VA07275	60.70	60.80	100.0	41.0	784.0	32.0	65.0	21.0	64.0	89.0	41.0				TFAT*	PQM	DCP
VA07276	69.80	69.90	57.0	132.0	423.0	21.0	14.0	28.0	100.0	82.0	132.0				TIAT		AA-
VA07277	81.10	81.20	72.0	63.0	1370.0	11.0	108.0	<10.0	62.0	263.0	63.0				TFAT*	PSM	DBP
VA11039	95.00	95.10	49.0	80.0	992.0	<10.0	91.0	15.0	36.0	19.0	80.0				TFA*	PSS	DCP
VA11038	96.80	96.90	58.0	62.0	1090.0	18.0	92.0	15.0	36.0	32.0	62.0				TFA*	PSS	
VA07278	104.00	104.10	45.0	277.0	451.0	18.0	26.0	<10.0	160.0	54.0	277.0				TFAT*	*	A-
VA07279	109.50	109.60	36.0	158.0	504.0	30.0	37.0	<10.0	44.0	110.0	158.0				TIAT*	*	A--
VA07280	129.60	129.70	81.0	82.0	824.0	24.0	54.0	<10.0	53.0	110.0	82.0				TIAT	*	A-
VA07281	147.60	147.80	17.0	81.0	93.0	21.0	<10.0	<10.0	57.0	64.0	81.0				TIAT*	PCM	DCP
VA07282	177.00	177.10	23.0	74.0	358.0	15.0	66.0	<10.0	87.0	96.0	74.0				TMAT*	PCW	A-
VA11037	199.50	199.60	42.0	250.0	421.0	25.0	57.0	22.0	14.0	104.0	250.0				VMA*		
VA11036	203.00	203.10	35.0	98.0	408.0	21.0	81.0	<10.0	17.0	90.0	98.0				VIA*		

Hole No. TRENCH 25+00W WHOLE ROCK SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA00430	0.00	10.50	51.60	18.30	1.22	5.66	2.82	2.69	10.90	0.90			4.85	98.94	TMAT*	PCW	A-
VA00431	10.50	23.00	54.10	19.60	0.44	4.12	2.59	1.50	11.10	1.01			4.62	99.08	TMAT*	PCW	A-
VA00432	10.50	23.00	61.40	18.20	0.31	2.04	2.24	2.19	8.33	0.81			3.62	99.14	TFAT*	PCW	A-
VA00433	23.00	25.80	67.30	15.50	0.16	1.39	1.64	2.74	6.28	0.59			3.23	98.83	TFAT*	*	DBP
VA00434	25.80	29.80	56.80	20.10	0.26	1.63	2.21	2.48	10.40	0.99			4.62	99.49	TIAT*	*	A-
VA00435	29.80	31.20	65.20	17.40	0.19	1.39	1.01	2.87	7.04	0.69			3.77	99.56	TFAT*	*	DBP
VA00436	31.20	33.30	55.50	20.10	0.36	2.15	2.01	2.36	11.00	1.01			4.85	99.34	TIAT*	*	A-
VA00437	33.30	38.00	59.30	19.50	0.44	1.42	3.36	1.87	9.41	0.93			3.93	100.16	TFAT*	*	A-
VA00438	38.00	40.00	58.10	19.70	0.31	1.78	2.69	1.59	10.40	0.96			4.70	100.23	TIAT*		
VA00439	40.00	48.00	57.50	19.60	0.44	1.82	3.39	1.66	10.60	0.95			4.08	100.04	TFAT*	*	A-
VA00440	48.00	53.50	64.70	17.80	0.21	0.73	2.39	2.79	6.76	0.66			3.70	99.74	TFAQT*	*	DBP
VA00441	53.50	55.80	52.90	20.40	0.47	1.97	1.49	4.90	11.50	1.01			4.85	99.49	TMAT*	PQW	A-
VA00442	55.80	60.00	76.60	13.20	0.14	0.47	0.68	3.70	2.26	0.19			2.54	99.78	TFAQT*	PSW	DBP
VA00443	60.00	65.00	57.70	19.00	0.19	1.25	0.77	4.71	10.00	0.97			4.93	99.52	TFAT*	PQW	DCP
VA00444	65.00	75.60	57.30	18.10	0.24	1.94	1.45	1.57	12.10	0.91			5.54	99.15	TMAT*	*	A-
VA00445	75.60	84.70	75.20	12.70	0.22	0.94	0.45	2.27	4.56	0.34			3.08	99.76	TFAT*	PSM	DBP
VA00446	88.00	98.90	74.60	13.40	0.46	0.46	0.38	2.59	3.24	0.23			3.16	98.52	TFAT*	PSS	DBP
VA00447	100.50	103.50	54.50	16.60	0.43	6.10	0.36	1.37	12.60	0.94			5.93	98.83	TMAT*	*	A-
VA00448	103.50	105.60	56.60	16.30	0.48	3.13	0.95	0.98	14.20	0.88			5.47	98.99	TFAT*	*	A
VA00449	105.60	112.30	54.70	19.30	0.42	3.02	1.00	1.55	13.10	1.13			5.00	99.22	TIAT*	*	A
VA00450	113.20	124.80	55.50	20.60	0.29	2.76	2.18	1.81	10.40	1.00			4.70	99.24	TMAT*	*	A
VA00451	124.80	127.30	58.70	19.40	0.18	1.52	1.79	2.93	9.38	0.91			4.77	99.58	TFAT*	*	A-

Hole No. TREN25+00   ALTERATION SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA00430	0.00	10.50			673.0				65.0	82.0	99.0	TMATA*	PCW	A-
VA00431	10.50	23.00			355.0				39.0	91.0	56.0	TMATA*	PCW	A-
VA00432	10.50	23.00			545.0				51.0	69.0	14.0	TFATA*	PCW	A-
VA00433	23.00	25.80			897.0				46.0	64.0	21.0	TFATA*	*	DBP
VA00434	25.80	29.80			530.0				84.0	90.0	15.0	TIATA*	*	A-
VA00435	29.80	31.20			779.0				39.0	50.0	17.0	TFATA*	*	DBP
VA00436	31.20	33.30			518.0				90.0	83.0	33.0	TIATA*	*	A-
VA00437	33.30	38.00			348.0				55.0	70.0	40.0	TFATA*	*	A-
VA00438	38.00	40.00			282.0				70.0	74.0	40.0	TIATA*		
VA00439	40.00	48.00			316.0				53.0	83.0	20.0	TFATA*	*	A-
VA00440	48.00	53.50			522.0				74.0	52.0	29.0	TFAQTA*	*	DBP
VA00441	53.50	55.80			918.0				57.0	95.0	17.0	TMATA*	PQW	A-
VA00442	55.80	60.00			640.0				14.0	35.0	<10.0	TFAQTA*	PSW	DBP
VA00443	60.00	65.00			760.0				53.0	76.0	17.0	TFATA*	PQW	DCP
VA00444	65.00	75.60			453.0				71.0	83.0	44.0	TMATA*	*	A-
VA00445	75.60	84.70			1070.0				52.0	331.0	<10.0	TFATA*	PSM	DBP
VA00446	88.00	98.80			1150.0				37.0	20.0	<10.0	TFATA*	PSS	DBP
VA00447	100.50	103.50			622.0				110.0	102.0	59.0	TMATA*	*	A-
VA00448	103.50	105.60			393.0				121.0	75.0	124.0	TFATA*	*	A
VA00449	105.60	112.30			594.0				41.0	96.0	11.0	TIATA*	*	A
VA00450	113.20	124.80			442.0				61.0	84.0	21.0	TMATA*	*	A
VA00451	124.80	127.30			653.0				43.0	76.0	18.0	TFATA*	*	A-

Hole No. TREN25+00   ALTERATION SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA00452	127.30	134.00	54.70	20.70	0.25	2.20	1.81	2.71	10.80	1.00			4.70	98.87	TIAI*	*	A-
VA00453	134.00	139.00	52.10	19.20	3.94	2.36	2.70	1.98	9.33	0.92			6.85	99.38	TFAQI*	*	A-
VA00454	139.00	146.00	55.50	19.40	0.32	3.08	2.85	1.66	11.10	1.05			4.47	99.43	TIAI*	*	A-
VA00455	146.00	150.00	43.50	14.80	9.83	4.01	3.30	0.75	10.90	0.83			12.00	99.92	TIAI	PCM	A-
VA00456	150.00	171.50	54.40	20.00	0.44	3.12	2.68	1.12	11.10	1.01			5.08	98.95	TMAI*	PCM	A-
VA00457	171.50	185.00	57.00	19.30	0.71	3.71	3.13	0.97	10.20	0.96			4.16	100.14	TMAI*	*	A-
VA00458	187.00	190.30	60.90	17.40	1.42	2.20	4.64	0.97	8.77	0.71			3.16	100.17	TFAI*	*	A-
VA00459	190.30	210.00	57.90	19.30	0.43	2.90	2.56	1.23	10.60	0.86			4.08	99.86	TMAI	*	A-

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA00452	127.30	134.00			700.0				71.0	100.0	<10.0	TIAT*	*	A-
VA00453	134.00	139.00			436.0				26.0	127.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	*	A-
VA00454	139.00	146.00			364.0				66.0	89.0	18.0	TIAT*	*	A-
VA00455	146.00	150.00			112.0				14.0	62.0	11.0	TIAT	PCM	A-
VA00456	150.00	171.50			313.0				62.0	86.0	40.0	TMAT*	PCM	A-
VA00457	171.50	185.00			392.0				52.0	105.0	37.0	TMAT*	*	A-
VA00458	187.00	190.30			345.0				71.0	39.0	18.0	TFAT*	*	A-
VA00459	190.30	210.00			387.0				61.0	90.0	11.0	TMAT	*	A-

Hole No. TREN25+00   ALTERATION SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	BA (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	AG (ppm)	AU (ppb)	CO (ppm)	NI (ppm)	PB (ppm)	AS (ppm)	CD (ppm)	MN (ppm)	%FE	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA07738	90.00	92.00	4300.0	183.0	1378.0	1.3	56.0	8.0	19.0	121.0	61.0	5.0	564.0	2.23	TFAT*	PSM	DBP
VA07739	92.00	94.00	2000.0	61.0	297.0	0.6	8.0	9.0	7.0	34.0	38.0	<1.0	437.0	1.84	TFAQT*	PSM	DBP
VA07740	94.00	96.00	1200.0	22.0	85.0	<0.5	<5.0	2.0	2.0	14.0	23.0	<1.0	100.0	1.45	TFAQT*	PSM	DCP
VA07741	96.00	98.00	1200.0	16.0	94.0	<0.5	<5.0	2.0	1.0	9.0	16.0	<1.0	438.0	1.34	TFAQT*	PSM	DBP
VA07742	98.00	99.00	1100.0	79.0	273.0	0.7	8.0	7.0	13.0	20.0	91.0	<1.0	987.0	4.35	SATLT*	PQW	DCP
VA07743	145.00	146.00	390.0	56.0	160.0	<0.5	<5.0	36.0	19.0	<5.0	40.0	<1.0	1552.0	8.01	TIAT*	PCW	A-
VA07744	146.00	148.00	200.0	23.0	123.0	0.8	12.0	24.0	9.0	<5.0	37.0	<1.0	1050.0	6.13	TIAT*	PCM	DCP
VA07745	148.00	150.00	50.0	26.0	93.0	<0.5	<5.0	23.0	5.0	<5.0	22.0	<1.0	805.0	6.18	TIAT*	PCM	DCP
VA07746	150.00	151.00	170.0	40.0	120.0	0.5	<5.0	31.0	11.0	<5.0	40.0	<1.0	991.0	7.83	TMAT*	*	O

Hole No. TREN25+00

Page No.

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA07261	7.50	7.60	75.00	12.80	2.08	1.72	2.17	0.76	1.76	0.19	0.04	0.05	2.77	99.34	TFAQ*	PSW	AA-
VA07260	15.20	15.30	73.10	14.10	0.29	2.19	2.98	1.28	2.86	0.24	0.07	0.04	2.31	99.46	TMAF*		AA-
VA07259	25.30	25.40	77.40	12.00	0.87	1.55	1.69	1.03	1.80	0.18	0.04	0.04	2.39	98.99	TFAD*	PSW	AA-
VA07258	38.00	38.10	66.40	15.90	0.86	1.65	4.96	1.28	5.84	0.64	0.25	0.15	2.16	100.09	TFA*	PSM	AA-
VA07257	42.10	42.20	62.10	18.20	0.48	2.64	3.21	2.29	6.66	0.71	0.23	0.11	2.93	99.56	TIA*	PQW	AA-
VA07256	45.40	45.50	57.50	18.80	2.05	2.33	4.10	2.12	7.74	0.88	0.88	0.19	3.16	99.75	TFA*	PSW	AA-
VA07255	50.80	50.90	64.80	17.60	0.48	1.31	2.48	3.16	6.03	0.26	0.22	0.17	2.93	99.44	TFA*	PSW	DBP
VA07254	66.00	66.10	62.90	17.90	0.46	1.40	2.75	3.67	7.15	0.35	0.31	0.22	3.16	100.27	TMA*	PCW	DBP
VA07253	75.50	75.60	63.00	17.90	0.42	1.30	3.81	3.51	6.59	0.30	0.27	0.18	2.62	99.90	TMA*	PCM	DBP
VA07252	87.50	87.60	61.50	17.80	0.48	1.40	3.48	3.44	7.93	0.35	0.30	0.25	3.16	100.09	TMA*	PCW	DBP
VA11044	102.00	102.10	62.10	18.10	0.49	1.49	4.64	3.20	6.77	0.30	0.26	0.17	2.54	100.06	TIA*		
VA07251	103.00	103.10	63.60	14.90	0.55	2.16	3.02	2.14	9.02	0.64	0.36	0.15	2.85	99.39	TMA	PQM	DBP
VA11043	106.00	106.10	89.00	4.73	0.22	0.27	0.60	1.25	1.19	0.17	0.06	0.06	1.00	98.55	SHT*		
VA11041	111.00	111.10	74.30	12.70	2.26	0.26	3.20	2.41	1.58	0.14	0.04	0.03	1.77	98.69	TFAQ*	PSS	DBP
VA11042	114.00	114.10	55.00	13.70	0.28	9.37	1.71	0.15	12.10	0.75	0.18	0.20	5.77	99.21	TMAWF*		

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA07262	127.00	127.10	40.40	15.10	14.30	2.92	2.29	2.33	8.62	0.75	0.19	0.20	13.20	100.30	TMA*	PCM	AA-
VA07263	131.00	131.10	49.00	18.60	9.27	4.01	2.40	0.51	11.30	0.87	0.38	0.19	3.16	99.69	TFAFMA*	SEW	AA-
VA07264	141.00	141.10	75.20	13.30	0.18	0.91	2.88	3.30	1.67	0.19	0.05	0.03	1.77	99.48	VFAQMA*	PSW	AA-
VA11045	147.00	147.10	74.00	14.00	0.22	0.98	3.46	3.33	1.78	0.21	0.06		1.77	99.81	VFAD*	PSM	
VA07283	151.00	151.10	50.00	21.80	1.33	4.65	1.92	3.30	10.10	1.12	0.31	0.11	5.77	100.41	TFAT*	PQM	A-
VA07284	154.00	154.10	51.30	17.40	7.60	7.06	0.53	0.05	10.70	0.87	0.16	0.16	4.47	100.30	TFAT*	PQM	A-
VA07285	155.30	155.40	49.40	18.70	1.57	7.65	4.52	0.07	11.70	1.00	0.20	0.19	5.16	100.16	TFAT*	PQM	A-

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA07262	127.00	127.10	75.0	189.0	315.0	21.0	11.0	12.0	62.0	90.0	40.0	TMA*	PCM	AA-
VA07263	131.00	131.10	26.0	984.0	214.0	27.0	35.0	17.0	60.0	70.0	14.0	TFAFMA*	SEW	AA-
VA07264	141.00	141.10	70.0	73.0	1160.0	<10.0	60.0	<10.0	18.0	23.0	<10.0	VFAQMA*	PSW	AA-
VA11045	147.00	147.10	64.0	80.0	1120.0	23.0	101.0	11.0	2.0	25.0	2.0	VFAD*	PSM	
VA07283	151.00	151.10	67.0	77.0	1340.0	47.0	30.0	<10.0	73.0	143.0	39.0	TFAT*	PQM	A-
VA07284	154.00	154.10	18.0	575.0	78.0	21.0	<10.0	<10.0	108.0	77.0	54.0	TFAT*	PQM	A-
VA07285	155.30	155.40	12.0	150.0	121.0	31.0	25.0	<10.0	140.0	86.0	58.0	TFAT*	PQM	A-

Hole No. TREN2950-2 WHOLE ROCK SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA07269	8.00	8.10	57.70	17.90	5.60	2.40	3.34	1.81	7.21	0.50	0.37	0.36	2.93	100.12	TFAM*	PQM	
VA11046	9.00	9.10	58.00	18.70	5.59	2.17	3.20	2.22	6.70	0.52	0.40		2.47	99.97	VIAF*	PEW	
VA07268	17.00	17.10	47.90	18.90	1.49	6.28	2.67	1.94	13.50	1.00	0.24	0.52	5.47	99.91	TMA*	PQM	AA-
VA07267	29.30	29.40	71.10	16.10	0.38	1.64	2.02	3.44	1.66	0.37	0.07	0.10	2.47	99.35	TFAQ*	PQM	DBP
VA07266	34.00	34.10	60.10	18.20	1.88	1.82	2.79	2.65	7.74	0.49	0.36	0.19	3.39	99.61	TFAM*	PQM	DBP
VA07265	41.50	41.60	60.70	18.00	1.70	2.01	4.20	2.71	7.28	0.48	0.35	0.20	2.54	100.17	TMA*	PQM	DBP

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA07269	8.00	8.10	36.0	425.0	953.0	13.0	106.0	<10.0	45.0	246.0	<10.0	TFAM*	PQM	
VA11046	9.00	9.10	50.0	418.0	1190.0	12.0	102.0	11.0	10.0	210.0	3.0	VIAF*	PEW	
VA07268	17.00	17.10	54.0	129.0	1040.0	14.0	<10.0	23.0	149.0	461.0	41.0	TMA*	PQM	AA-
VA07267	29.30	29.40	83.0	65.0	1280.0	13.0	116.0	12.0	22.0	49.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PQM	DBP
VA07266	34.00	34.10	85.0	325.0	1170.0	14.0	137.0	29.0	19.0	59.0	<10.0	TFAM*	PQM	DBP
VA07265	41.50	41.60	89.0	389.0	1340.0	15.0	129.0	<10.0	38.0	63.0	<10.0	TMA*	PQM	DBP

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA00423	0.00	30.00	76.40	12.60	0.84	1.56	2.36	0.97	1.76	0.21			2.16	98.86	TFAD*		
VA00422	30.00	50.00	56.90	19.10	1.08	3.29	2.55	2.60	8.37	0.88			4.08	98.85	TFA*	PQM	A
VA00421	50.00	70.00	63.00	18.00	0.53	1.39	3.10	3.27	7.04	0.34			3.00	99.67	TMA	PCW	A
VA00420	70.00	90.00	61.50	18.20	0.71	1.42	3.59	3.60	6.99	0.34			3.08	99.43	TMA*	PCW	A
VA00419	90.00	107.00	61.90	17.40	1.28	1.39	4.04	3.36	6.56	0.37			3.00	99.30	TMAB*	PQS	O
VA00418	107.00	110.00	64.40	17.30	1.31	1.46	3.17	3.46	4.51	0.38			2.85	98.84	TFAQ*	PCM	DCP

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA00423	0.00	30.00			852.0				31.0	36.0	<10.0	TFAD*		
VA00422	30.00	50.00			1250.0				16.0	100.0	10.0	TFA*	PQM	A
VA00421	50.00	70.00			1050.0				<10.0	87.0	<10.0	TMA	PCW	A
VA00420	70.00	90.00			1070.0				12.0	83.0	<10.0	TMA*	PCW	A
VA00419	90.00	107.00			1060.0				<10.0	80.0	<10.0	TMAB*	PQS	O
VA00418	107.00	110.00			1340.0				17.0	27.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PCM	DCP

Hole No. TREN2950-1 ALTERATION SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA00424	125.00	139.00	75.30	13.30	0.68	0.81	3.45	3.20	1.40	0.19			1.77	100.10	VFAQ*	PSW	A
VA00460	139.00	140.00	52.60	20.30	1.24	4.26	1.57	3.13	9.36	1.02			5.93	99.41	IFAT*	PQM	A-
VA00461	140.00	149.00	52.80	17.90	1.82	6.86	2.56	0.55	11.70	0.94			5.00	100.13	TIAT*	PQM	A-

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA00424	125.00	139.00			956.0				13.0	26.0	<10.0	VFAQ*	PSW	A
VA00460	139.00	140.00			1300.0				89.0	122.0	32.0	IFAT*	PQM	A-
VA00461	140.00	149.00			649.0				86.0	90.0	62.0	TIAT*	PQM	A-

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA00429	0.00	10.00	57.80	18.30	4.60	2.42	3.34	2.30	7.72	0.51			2.77	99.76	TFA*	PQM	DBP
VA00428	10.00	20.00	55.50	18.10	3.77	3.65	2.76	1.97	9.26	0.59			3.47	99.07	TFA*	PQW	
VA00427	20.00	30.00	57.80	18.40	3.76	2.22	3.43	2.10	8.19	0.54			2.93	99.37	TFAQ*	PSW	DBP
VA00426	30.00	40.00	62.20	17.90	1.78	1.90	2.72	2.70	6.51	0.46			3.08	99.25	TFAQ*	PSW	DBP
VA00425	40.00	44.00	59.20	18.10	1.48	2.49	4.27	2.42	7.71	0.50			3.08	99.25	TMA*	PSW	DBP

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA00429	0.00	10.00			1110.0				19.0	384.0	<10.0	TFA*	PQM	DBP
VA00428	10.00	20.00			1100.0				79.0	342.0	<10.0	TFA*	PQW	
VA00427	20.00	30.00			1090.0				41.0	142.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PSW	DBP
VA00426	30.00	40.00			1140.0				26.0	53.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PSW	DBP
VA00425	40.00	44.00			1150.0				17.0	67.0	<10.0	TMA*	PSW	DBP

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	BA (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	AG (ppm)	AU (ppb)	CO (ppm)	NI (ppm)	PB (ppm)	AS (ppm)	CD (ppm)	MN (ppm)	%FE	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA07756	16.00	17.50	1100.0	175.0	684.0	1.1	<5.0	23.0	15.0	875.0	82.0	<1.0	3942.0	8.38	TMAT*	*	
VA07757	17.50	19.00	1800.0	298.0	856.0	0.9	21.0	32.0	26.0	357.0	99.0	<1.0	2539.0	7.91	TMAT*	*	DBP
VA07758	21.00	21.50	1200.0	26.0	182.0	0.6	<5.0	14.0	<1.0	10.0	39.0	<1.0	1092.0	3.59	TFAT*	PQM	O
VA07759	21.50	22.50	1400.0	129.0	980.0	<0.5	119.0	11.0	4.0	22.0	22.0	5.0	1345.0	5.38	TFAT*	PQM	O
VA07760	22.50	23.50	1400.0	100.0	1210.0	<0.5	<5.0	13.0	2.0	14.0	23.0	8.0	1358.0	4.51	TFA	PQM	O
VA07761	23.50	24.50	1000.0	19.0	173.0	<0.5	<5.0	12.0	4.0	23.0	12.0	<1.0	1479.0	3.46	TFA	PQM	DBP
VA07747	31.50	33.00	1400.0	60.0	115.0	0.9	<5.0	20.0	24.0	<5.0	79.0	<1.0	1406.0	7.19	TFAT*	*	
VA07748	33.00	34.00	2500.0	69.0	120.0	0.7	9.0	25.0	25.0	<5.0	40.0	<1.0	945.0	8.76	TFAT*	*	
VA07749	34.00	35.00	2300.0	107.0	91.0	<0.5	<5.0	14.0	30.0	<5.0	58.0	<1.0	961.0	4.68	SAIL	?	
VA07750	35.00	35.00	2600.0	137.0	123.0	0.6	13.0	6.0	44.0	<5.0	55.0	<1.0	440.0	5.15	SAIL*		
VA07751	35.50	36.50	2000.0	60.0	112.0	0.6	<5.0	19.0	9.0	<5.0	52.0	<1.0	795.0	5.48	TFAT*		
VA07752	102.00	104.00	1100.0	15.0	86.0	<0.5	<5.0	5.0	1.0	<5.0	14.0	<1.0	1226.0	3.58	TMAT*	PQM	DBP
VA07753	104.00	106.00	1300.0	15.0	84.0	<0.5	<5.0	6.0	1.0	10.0	34.0	<1.0	1069.0	3.24	TMAT*	PQM	DBP

Hole No. TRENCH 29+50W

WHOLE ROCK, ALTERATION, AND BONDAR SAMPLES OF THE HOLYOAK TRENCHES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MN	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA07063	<12.20	<12.30	53.20	22.80	0.37	3.15	1.41	2.65	8.98	1.13	0.20	0.00	4.31	98.20	SAT*		
VA07062	2.00	2.10	83.30	4.33	0.45	1.41	0.05	0.35	6.24	0.24	0.31	0.00	1.93	98.61	SHT*		
VA07061	8.00	8.10	71.40	14.70	0.39	1.04	0.34	2.91	4.33	0.44	0.13	0.00	2.85	98.53	SAT*		
VA07060	31.00	31.10	44.50	13.60	8.15	8.49	0.15	1.36	9.06	0.87	0.58	0.00	13.20	99.96	IMA*		
VA07059	33.00	33.10	74.50	14.50	0.19	0.62	0.33	3.44	2.08	0.29	0.07	0.00	2.47	98.49	TFAQ*		
VA07058	48.00	48.10	81.00	11.00	0.07	0.19	0.41	2.67	1.72	0.15	0.03	0.00	2.23	99.47	TFAQ*	PSS	DDP
VA07057	52.50	52.60	90.10	3.34	0.05	0.10	0.13	0.81	2.22	0.17	0.05	0.00	1.47	98.44	TFA*	PSS	DDP
VA07056	70.50	70.60	46.10	20.00	1.24	8.96	0.22	1.31	12.80	1.40	0.66	0.00	6.39	99.08	VMA*		
VA07055	129.00	129.10	55.50	22.70	0.33	1.87	1.90	2.53	8.95	1.06	0.16	0.00	4.47	99.47	VMA*		

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	AG (ppm)	AU (ppb)	CO (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA07063	<12.20	<12.30	57.0	127.0	2270.0	23.0	53.0	11.0	34.0	146.0	127.0				SAT*		
VA07062	2.00	2.10	18.0	<10.0	242.0	<10.0	<10.0	33.0	62.0	103.0	<10.0				SHT*		
VA07061	8.00	8.10	62.0	27.0	1360.0	15.0	80.0	16.0	63.0	115.0	27.0				SAT*		
VA07060	31.00	31.10	46.0	73.0	1030.0	<10.0	90.0	25.0	38.0	387.0	73.0				IMA*		
VA07059	33.00	33.10	72.0	53.0	2260.0	21.0	105.0	23.0	30.0	85.0	53.0				TFAQ*		
VA07058	48.00	48.10	64.0	53.0	1320.0	<10.0	56.0	11.0	19.0	27.0	53.0				TFAQ*	PSS	DDP
VA07057	52.50	52.60	11.0	<10.0	691.0	<10.0	<10.0	17.0	213.0	2000.0	<10.0				TFA*	PSS	DDP
VA07056	70.50	70.60	32.0	79.0	593.0	24.0	117.0	45.0	39.0	301.0	79.0				VMA*		
VA07055	129.00	129.10	59.0	150.0	901.0	18.0	40.0	<10.0	45.0	180.0	150.0				VMA*		

Hole No. TRENCH 41 WHOLE ROCK SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL203	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA00367	<18.00	<28.00	66.50	17.60	0.28	1.70	1.10	2.76	4.53	0.51			3.31	98.29	TFAQ*		
VA00368	<10.00	<18.00	63.10	19.60	0.31	1.67	1.31	2.68	5.52	0.74			3.70	98.63	TFAQ*		
VA00369	0.00	<10.00	71.90	15.10	0.42	0.89	0.75	2.63	3.31	0.33			2.85	98.18	TFAQ*		
VA00370	0.40	10.40	72.40	12.40	0.48	1.17	0.34	1.94	6.40	0.42			3.00	98.55	SATB*		
VA00371	5.30	6.70	71.00	15.40	0.91	1.27	0.58	2.13	3.45	0.41			2.85	98.00	TFAQ*		
VA00372	10.40	20.00	76.20	12.90	0.78	0.62	0.37	2.83	2.32	0.16			2.39	98.57	TFAQ*		
VA00373	20.00	30.00	74.50	11.90	0.30	0.55	0.32	2.67	4.76	0.37			3.23	98.60	TFAQ*		
VA00374	30.00	38.00	71.30	14.00	0.18	0.68	0.33	3.22	5.54	0.38			3.54	99.17	TFAQ*		
VA00375	40.00	50.00	75.60	12.50	0.11	0.41	0.29	3.03	3.53	0.31			2.93	98.71	TFAQ*		
VA00376	50.00	55.50	79.50	9.47	0.21	0.32	0.23	2.18	3.69	0.24			2.62	98.46	TFAQ*		
VA00377	55.50	60.00	75.10	14.00	0.22	0.51	0.36	3.19	2.40	0.29			2.62	98.69	TFAQ*		
VA00378	60.00	70.00	75.40	14.20	0.22	0.54	0.37	3.34	2.33	0.27			2.39	99.06	TFAQ*		
VA00379	70.00	74.00	75.30	13.40	0.20	0.97	0.34	3.10	2.20	0.28			2.47	98.26	TFAQ*		
VA00380	74.00	76.70	75.90	13.50	0.32	0.54	0.38	3.21	2.28	0.28			2.31	98.72	TFAQ*		
VA00381	76.70	82.00	76.40	12.30	0.10	0.37	0.28	2.99	3.78	0.27			2.39	98.88	TFAQ*		
VA00382	82.00	90.00	74.00	13.50	1.18	0.68	0.30	2.99	3.00	0.28			2.54	98.47	TFAQ*		
VA00383	90.00	100.00	75.40	13.60	0.32	0.50	0.32	3.16	2.23	0.28			2.39	98.20	TFAQ*		
VA00384	100.00	108.00	76.10	14.10	0.28	0.50	0.38	3.23	2.32	0.27			2.39	99.57	TFAQ*		
VA00385	108.00	122.00	76.50	11.80	0.15	0.34	0.36	2.79	3.96	0.23			2.47	98.60	TFAQ*		
VA00386	122.00	130.00	56.00	20.60	0.48	2.03	1.55	2.28	11.00	1.01			4.70	99.65	TFAQ*		

Hole No. TRENCH 41 ALTERATION SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA00367	<18.00	<28.00			1430.0				30.0	84.0	<10.0	TFAQ*		
VA00368	<10.00	<18.00			1910.0				98.0	98.0	<10.0	TFAQ*		
VA00369	0.00	<10.00			2760.0				37.0	165.0	<10.0	TFAQ*		
VA00370	0.40	10.40			1100.0				57.0	85.0	16.0	SATB*		
VA00371	5.20	6.70			1640.0				57.0	150.0	<10.0	TFAQ*		
VA00372	10.40	20.00			1340.0				89.0	31.0	<10.0	TFAQ*		
VA00373	20.00	30.00			2140.0				41.0	69.0	<10.0	TFAQ*		
VA00374	30.00	38.00			2410.0				60.0	161.0	<10.0	TFAQ*		
VA00375	40.00	50.00			2130.0				36.0	202.0	<10.0	TFAQ*		
VA00376	50.00	55.50			1580.0				129.0	141.0	12.0	TFAQ*		
VA00377	55.50	60.00			1810.0				18.0	155.0	<10.0	TFAQ*		
VA00378	60.00	70.00			1630.0				24.0	111.0	<10.0	TFAQ*		
VA00379	70.00	74.00			1490.0				23.0	63.0	<10.0	TFAQ*		
VA00380	74.00	76.70			1730.0				22.0	94.0	<10.0	TFAQ*		
VA00381	76.70	82.00			1370.0				42.0	166.0	<10.0	TFAQ*		
VA00382	82.00	90.00			1350.0				23.0	73.0	<10.0	TFAQ*		
VA00383	90.00	100.00			1140.0				17.0	327.0	<10.0	TFAQ*		
VA00384	100.00	108.00			1710.0				15.0	46.0	<10.0	TFAQ*		
VA00385	108.00	122.00			4540.0				38.0	84.0	<10.0	TFAQ*		
VA00386	122.00	130.00			811.0				100.0	223.0	<10.0	TFAQ*		

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	BA (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	AG (ppm)	AU (ppb)	CO (ppm)	NI (ppm)	PB (ppm)	AS (ppm)	CD (ppm)	MN (ppm)	%FE	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA07701	0.40	2.00	950.0	42.0	78.0	<0.5	<5.0	8.0	12.0	5.0	12.0	<1.0	587.0	2.95	SATL*	PQW	DCP
VA07702	2.00	3.50	620.0	33.0	133.0	<0.5	<5.0	7.0	12.0	7.0	19.0	<1.0	559.0	3.20	SATL*	PQW	DCP
VA07703	3.50	5.00	850.0	43.0	102.0	<0.5	<5.0	9.0	10.0	8.0	22.0	<1.0	653.0	3.35	SATL*	PQW	DCP
VA07704	6.50	8.50	1100.0	43.0	150.0	<0.5	<5.0	8.0	14.0	7.0	20.0	<1.0	981.0	3.50	SATL*	PQW	DCP
VA07705	8.50	10.50	880.0	33.0	66.0	<0.5	5.0	7.0	10.0	8.0	35.0	<1.0	767.0	2.80	SATL*	PQW	DCP
VA07706	18.00	20.00	1100.0	9.0	79.0	<0.5	9.0	3.0	4.0	47.0	31.0	<1.0	40.0	1.40	TFAQ*	PSM	DCP
VA07707	24.50	26.00	2200.0	34.0	95.0	0.8	48.0	6.0	10.0	25.0	150.0	<1.0	47.0	3.20	TFAQ	PSM	DCP
VA07708	26.00	27.50	1400.0	58.0	270.0	1.2	33.0	9.0	18.0	20.0	140.0	1.0	166.0	4.50	TFAQ*	PSM	DCP
VA07709	40.00	42.00	2200.0	44.0	155.0	1.8	49.0	12.0	10.0	17.0	100.0	<1.0	161.0	4.50	TFAQ*	PSM	DDP
VA07710	46.00	48.00	1300.0	11.0	59.0	<0.5	25.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	11.0	<1.0	48.0	1.45	TFAQ*	PSM	DCP
VA07711	48.00	50.00	1300.0	8.0	26.0	<0.5	25.0	2.0	3.0	<5.0	18.0	<1.0	14.0	1.60	TFAQ*	PSM	DCP
VA07712	52.00	54.00	1000.0	668.0	1300.0	3.1	48.0	5.0	12.0	40.0	220.0	6.0	178.0	3.40	TFA*	PQM	DDP
VA07713	54.00	55.50	1600.0	182.0	310.0	0.7	22.0	5.0	6.0	13.0	180.0	2.0	88.0	2.10	TFA*	PQM	
VA07714	77.50	78.10	1300.0	42.0	80.0	0.6	55.0	3.0	2.0	23.0	40.0	<1.0	42.0	2.10	TFAQ*	PQM	DDP
VA07715	78.30	80.50	1100.0	22.0	115.0	<0.5	32.0	2.0	2.0	15.0	35.0	<1.0	196.0	2.30	TFAQ*	PQM	DDP
VA07716	80.50	82.00	1400.0	35.0	147.0	1.0	23.0	2.0	<1.0	44.0	32.0	<1.0	113.0	2.55	TFAQ*	PQM	DDP
VA07717	108.00	110.00	5300.0	54.0	50.0	0.6	19.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	45.0	<1.0	35.0	3.50	TFAQ*	PSS	DCP
VA07718	110.00	112.00	3800.0	34.0	50.0	<0.5	24.0	2.0	4.0	21.0	20.0	<1.0	30.0	2.10	TFAQ*	PSS	DCP
VA07719	112.00	114.00	3200.0	29.0	61.0	<0.5	14.0	2.0	6.0	11.0	29.0	<1.0	39.0	2.30	TFAQ*	PSS	DCP
VA07720	114.00	116.00	4600.0	19.0	50.0	<0.5	21.0	2.0	3.0	5.0	33.0	<1.0	41.0	1.55	TFAQ*	PSM	DCP
VA07721	116.00	118.00	3600.0	40.0	83.0	<0.5	40.0	1.0	4.0	41.0	35.0	<1.0	22.0	2.60	TFAQ*	PSS	DCP
VA07722	118.00	120.00	8100.0	29.0	50.0	<0.5	15.0	3.0	10.0	6.0	28.0	<1.0	37.0	2.60	TFAQ*	PSS	DCP
VA07723	120.00	122.30	4900.0	40.0	78.0	<0.5	30.0	3.0	4.0	10.0	16.0	<1.0	139.0	1.60	TFAQ*	PSS	DCP
VA07724	127.90	128.60	890.0	11.0	33.0	<0.5	<5.0	2.0	2.0	27.0	13.0	<1.0	55.0	1.20	TFAQ*	PSS	DCP
VA07725	128.60	129.40	760.0	13.0	58.0	<0.5	55.0	3.0	1.0	35.0	19.0	<1.0	112.0	1.50	TFAQ*	PSM	DCP

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA00387	0.00	10.00	70.50	15.90	0.32	0.88	0.95	2.66	4.52	0.43			3.16	99.32	TFAT*		
VA00388	10.00	23.30	68.10	15.10	1.25	1.38	0.73	2.29	5.94	0.47			3.31	98.57	TFAT*	PSM	DCP
VA00389	23.30	31.00	76.30	9.99	0.21	0.91	0.23	1.94	5.54	0.40			3.23	98.75	SATL*	PQM	DCP
VA00390	31.00	34.00	76.10	12.90	0.20	0.40	0.35	2.89	3.05	0.26			2.47	98.62	TFAQ*	PSM	DCP
VA00391	34.00	36.00	66.20	15.50	0.38	0.76	0.35	3.31	8.01	0.59			4.47	99.57	SATL*	PQM	DCP
VA00392	36.00	45.50	74.70	12.50	0.24	0.40	0.31	2.94	4.60	0.33			3.00	99.02	TFAQ*	PSM	DCP
VA00400	45.50	50.00	74.90	10.20	0.42	0.48	0.29	2.29	6.09	0.39			3.47	98.53	TFAT*	PQM	DDP
VA00401	50.00	60.00	74.90	13.60	0.16	0.49	0.34	3.20	2.75	0.26			2.70	98.40	TFAQT	PSS	DCP
VA00402	60.00	67.50	74.20	13.60	0.14	0.44	0.34	3.34	2.60	0.28			3.47	98.41	TFAQ*	PSS	DCP

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA00387	0.00	10.00			2280.0				38.0	78.0	<10.0	TFAT*		
VA00388	10.00	23.30			1320.0				35.0	125.0	13.0	TFAT*	PSM	DCP
VA00389	23.30	31.00			1170.0				79.0	94.0	<10.0	SATL*	PQM	DCP
VA00390	31.00	34.00			1950.0				55.0	44.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PSM	DCP
VA00391	34.00	36.00			2250.0				104.0	118.0	12.0	SATL*	PQM	DCP
VA00392	36.00	45.50			2100.0				26.0	99.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PSM	DCP
VA00400	45.50	50.00			1960.0				45.0	57.0	14.0	TFAT*	PQM	DDP
VA00401	50.00	60.00			1870.0				<10.0	54.0	<10.0	TFAQT	PSS	DCP
VA00402	60.00	67.50			1760.0				33.0	68.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PSS	DCP

Hole No. TRENCH 40 ALTERATION SAMPLES

Page No.

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	BA (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	AG (ppm)	AU (ppb)	CO (ppm)	NI (ppm)	PB (ppm)	AS (ppm)	CD (ppm)	MN (ppm)	%FE	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA07726	16.80	17.30	1200.0	75.0	235.0	2.4	17.0	18.0	19.0	109.0	61.0	<1.0	2000.0	5.07	TFAQ*	PQM	DCP
VA07727	18.00	18.30	850.0	68.0	214.0	2.4	88.0	13.0	8.0	142.0	171.0	<1.0	380.0	5.63	TFAQ*	PQM	DCP
VA07728	23.30	25.20	1300.0	28.0	87.0	2.4	<5.0	11.0	6.0	15.0	17.0	<1.0	1060.0	2.51	TFAQ*	PQM	DCP
VA07729	26.60	28.00	1200.0	49.0	83.0	<0.5	23.0	11.0	5.0	95.0	77.0	<1.0	720.0	3.81	TFAQ*	PQM	DCP
VA07730	28.00	29.50	890.0	48.0	124.0	<0.5	39.0	8.0	6.0	212.0	180.0	<1.0	100.0	5.54	TFAQ*	PQM	DCP
VA07731	29.50	31.00	1600.0	67.0	314.0	1.0	19.0	23.0	17.0	80.0	131.0	1.0	620.0	5.57	TFAQ*	PQM	DCP
VA07732	34.00	36.00	1700.0	61.0	140.0	<0.5	38.0	17.0	16.0	30.0	164.0	<1.0	640.0	5.09	TFAQ*	PQM	DCP
VA07733	44.00	44.50	1800.0	12.0	40.0	2.4	41.0	3.0	<1.0	29.0	45.0	<1.0	300.0	1.74	TFAQ*	PSM	DCP
VA07734	45.50	47.50	1600.0	148.0	29.0	3.4	64.0	6.0	4.0	55.0	525.0	<1.0	1100.0	2.63	TFAT	PQM	DDP
VA07735	47.50	50.00	1700.0	53.0	91.0	<0.5	26.0	14.0	14.0	32.0	367.0	<1.0	2400.0	3.98	TFAT*	PQM	DDP
VA07736	50.00	52.00	1900.0	18.0	75.0	<0.5	7.0	7.0	4.0	19.0	81.0	<1.0	8700.0	1.93	TFAQ*	PSM	DCP
VA07737	65.30	67.50	1700.0	19.0	44.0	<0.5	6.0	2.0	<1.0	16.0	13.0	<1.0	1200.0	1.36	TFAQ*	PSS	DCP

Hole No. TRENCH 40

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA07374	6.00	6.00	76.70	13.20	0.12	0.78	1.56	3.13	1.10	0.21	0.04	0.05	2.08	98.97	TFAQ*	PSS	A-
VA07375	6.00	6.00	69.90	15.90	0.25	1.52	1.92	1.00	4.98	0.48	0.15	0.10	3.23	99.43	TFAT*	PSS	A-
VA07376	14.00	14.50	81.90	10.90	0.18	0.21	3.55	0.92	0.44	0.16	0.04	0.02	1.08	99.40	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA07382	19.50	19.50	54.70	21.20	0.27	3.10	1.79	1.78	11.30	0.99	0.18	0.13	4.93	100.37	TMAT*	PSW	A-
VA07381	29.70	29.70	49.60	14.90	1.56	6.69	1.19	0.05	16.10	2.37	0.22	0.23	5.93	98.84	TMAT*	N*	A-
VA07373	32.00	32.00	57.90	18.80	0.17	2.81	1.59	1.17	11.60	0.86	0.15	0.18	4.23	99.46	TMAT*	PHM	A-
VA07380	50.50	50.50	38.50	14.20	14.80	2.32	0.99	1.13	11.60	0.84	0.17	0.32	15.50	100.37	TFAQ*	PCS	A-
VA07372	54.00	54.00	50.40	19.10	1.68	6.34	3.06	0.32	10.40	0.86	0.18	0.18	5.31	97.83	TMAMWT	N	DC&
VA07379	55.50	55.50	53.00	19.90	0.19	5.07	1.06	1.58	12.40	1.12	0.11	0.19	5.31	99.93	TMAT*	PSM	A-
VA07378	66.00	66.00	61.60	18.70	0.16	1.73	1.26	2.41	8.58	0.80	0.15	0.19	4.23	99.81	TIAT*	PSS	A-
VA07371	74.50	74.50	52.50	19.50	1.01	6.20	1.49	0.71	10.60	0.88	0.17	0.17	5.54	98.77	PMBET*	N	A-
VA07370	120.00	121.00	50.00	16.20	0.76	7.20	0.04	0.35	15.30	2.39	0.07	0.18	5.77	98.26	PMBWT*	PHM	A-
VA07369	176.00	177.00	83.10	8.20	0.14	0.19	0.16	1.91	2.43	0.35	0.11	<0.01	2.00	98.60	SATL*	*	DBP
VA07368	195.00	195.00	70.10	16.80	0.11	0.70	1.21	2.61	3.69	0.45	0.11	0.19	3.08	99.05	TFAT*	PSS	A-
VA07383	200.00	200.00	73.90	15.10	0.06	0.54	0.98	2.29	3.57	0.26	0.07	0.11	2.70	99.58	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA07384	214.70	214.70	71.10	16.50	0.34	1.17	1.25	2.00	3.51	0.46	0.10	0.05	3.16	99.64	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA07367	227.50	227.50	46.50	17.30	1.11	8.06	1.26	0.30	15.10	2.09	0.18	0.20	6.08	98.18	TMAT*	N	A-
VA07385	230.00	230.00	72.80	15.50	0.14	1.00	0.73	3.00	2.35	0.29	0.07	0.06	2.62	99.56	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA07386	232.50	232.50	71.90	15.30	0.23	1.22	1.55	1.08	5.22	0.48	0.13	0.08	2.62	99.81	TFAT*	PSS	DCP

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA07374	6.00	6.00	68.0	75.0	1080.0	<10.0	91.0	<10.0	39.0	25.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PSS	A-
VA07375	6.00	6.00	23.0	135.0	503.0	42.0	117.0	13.0	45.0	51.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSS	A-
VA07376	14.00	14.50	33.0	171.0	634.0	16.0	60.0	<10.0	28.0	12.0	11.0	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA07382	19.50	19.50	45.0	112.0	671.0	13.0	89.0	27.0	69.0	110.0	17.0	TMAT*	PSW	A-
VA07381	29.70	29.70	<10.0	100.0	108.0	20.0	132.0	19.0	108.0	150.0	88.0	TMAT*	N*	A-
VA07373	32.00	32.00	25.0	149.0	327.0	32.0	30.0	10.0	89.0	116.0	<10.0	TMAT*	PHM	A-
VA07380	50.50	50.50	29.0	67.0	441.0	<10.0	37.0	<10.0	106.0	94.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PCS	A-
VA07372	54.00	54.00	13.0	336.0	1970.0	19.0	25.0	<10.0	103.0	89.0	36.0	TMAMWT	N	DC&
VA07379	55.50	55.50	40.0	65.0	683.0	33.0	48.0	<10.0	66.0	108.0	21.0	TMAT*	PSM	A-
VA07378	66.00	66.00	60.0	119.0	911.0	30.0	229.0	12.0	56.0	203.0	<10.0	TIAT*	PSS	A-
VA07371	74.50	74.50	31.0	313.0	1410.0	<10.0	15.0	15.0	76.0	132.0	28.0	PMBET*	N	A-
VA07370	120.00	121.00	21.0	74.0	222.0	29.0	116.0	28.0	74.0	319.0	121.0	PMBWT*	PHM	A-
VA07369	176.00	177.00	33.0	21.0	878.0	15.0	28.0	19.0	48.0	24.0	<10.0	SATL*	*	DBP
VA07368	195.00	195.00	53.0	120.0	1530.0	42.0	115.0	<10.0	47.0	100.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSS	A-
VA07383	200.00	200.00	57.0	118.0	1060.0	148.0	480.0	61.0	16.0	157.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA07384	214.70	214.70	48.0	99.0	1070.0	31.0	117.0	<10.0	28.0	121.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA07367	227.50	227.50	17.0	71.0	296.0	23.0	110.0	31.0	256.0	169.0	154.0	TMAT*	N	A-
VA07385	230.00	230.00	70.0	66.0	1810.0	12.0	119.0	18.0	17.0	52.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA07386	232.50	232.50	23.0	153.0	987.0	43.0	114.0	<10.0	14.0	143.0	14.0	TFAT*	PSS	DCP

Hole No. TREN50+00W WHOLE ROCK SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA10509	9.00	14.00	79.20	11.90	0.17	0.90	2.42	1.59	1.07	0.17			1.70	99.12	TFAT*	PSM	DBP
VA10510	14.50	21.00	57.50	20.50	0.23	2.73	1.65	1.77	10.40	0.88			4.47	100.13	TMAT	PSM	A-
VA10511	22.70	37.00	57.10	19.20	0.65	3.06	1.62	1.52	10.80	0.87			4.85	99.67	TMAT	PSM	A-
VA10512	38.00	42.00	71.00	12.70	0.15	1.10	1.01	1.36	8.02	0.56			3.54	99.44	TFAET*	PSS	A-
VA10513	42.00	44.00	72.70	14.80	0.13	0.15	1.22	2.13	5.09	0.29			2.93	99.44	TFAQT*	PSS	A-
VA10514	44.00	47.00	67.70	16.20	0.65	1.18	1.01	1.73	6.31	0.71			3.31	98.80	TFAET*	PSS	A-
VA10515	47.00	49.00	76.70	14.20	0.23	0.23	1.21	1.24	2.60	0.35			2.85	99.61	TFAET*	PSS	DDP
VA10516	49.00	56.00	56.60	19.00	0.49	2.70	1.13	1.32	12.70	1.07			4.77	99.78	TFAET*	PCS	A-
VA10517	57.00	70.00	60.70	17.40	0.09	2.00	1.13	1.63	11.30	0.80			4.70	99.75	TFAT*	PSS	A-
VA10518	70.00	95.00	79.90	11.70	0.04	0.22	0.29	2.74	2.18	0.18			2.00	99.25	TFAQT*	PSS	DBP
VA10519	95.00	119.00	76.60	13.90	0.33	0.66	0.24	2.91	2.12	0.34			2.47	99.47	TFAQT*	PSS	A-
VA10520	123.00	138.00	75.20	13.70	0.17	0.77	0.24	3.06	2.55	0.28			2.70	98.67	TFAQT*	PSS	A-
VA10521	138.00	154.00	78.30	13.40	0.21	0.42	0.24	2.91	2.23	0.23			2.39	100.33	TFAQ*	PSS	A-
VA10522	156.00	174.00	75.50	12.70	0.22	0.80	0.24	2.75	3.15	0.36			2.85	98.57	TFAQT*	PSS	DBP
VA10523	174.00	181.00	78.40	12.00	0.17	0.11	0.34	2.28	3.48	0.15			2.54	99.47	TFAQT	PSS	DBP
VA10524	186.00	192.00	68.40	17.00	0.31	0.99	0.96	2.28	5.78	0.51			3.62	99.85	TFAET*	PSS	A-
VA10525	192.00	204.00	70.60	17.40	0.20	0.82	1.22	2.37	3.56	0.46			3.00	99.63	TFAT*	PSS	A-
VA10526	204.00	213.00	73.50	16.80	0.55	0.37	1.19	1.62	2.53	0.45			2.85	99.86	TFAQT*	PSS	A-
VA10527	213.00	221.00	72.10	16.30	0.38	0.97	1.01	2.15	3.29	0.41			2.85	99.46	TFAT*	PSS	A-
VA10528	225.00	231.00	72.20	15.00	0.63	1.76	1.43	2.12	3.39	0.33			2.54	99.40	TFAT*	PSS	A-
VA10529	231.00	235.00	70.10	17.00	0.28	0.95	1.69	1.44	4.87	0.52			3.31	100.16	TFAT*		

Hole No. TREN50+00W ALTERATION SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA10509	9.00	14.00			1100.0				39.0	20.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSM	DBP
VA10510	14.50	21.00			741.0				57.0	93.0	21.0	TMAT	PSM	A-
VA10511	22.70	37.00			455.0				77.0	88.0	22.0	TMAT	PSM	A-
VA10512	38.00	42.00			481.0				84.0	81.0	48.0	TFAET*	PSS	A-
VA10513	42.00	44.00			1350.0				129.0	195.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSS	A-
VA10514	44.00	47.00			1230.0				232.0	95.0	10.0	TFAET*	PSS	A-
VA10515	47.00	49.00			837.0				117.0	39.0	<10.0	TFAET*	PSS	DDP
VA10516	49.00	56.00			811.0				84.0	151.0	25.0	TFAET*	PCS	A-
VA10517	57.00	70.00			774.0				244.0	200.0	15.0	TFAT*	PSS	A-
VA10518	70.00	95.00			2890.0				62.0	51.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSS	DBP
VA10519	95.00	119.00			1400.0				51.0	214.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSS	A-
VA10520	123.00	138.00			1230.0				47.0	127.0	26.0	TFAQT*	PSS	A-
VA10521	138.00	154.00			1300.0				96.0	72.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PSS	A-
VA10522	156.00	174.00			2110.0				49.0	90.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSS	DBP
VA10523	174.00	181.00			1830.0				58.0	<10.0	<10.0	TFAQT	PSS	DBP
VA10524	186.00	192.00			1650.0				109.0	168.0	19.0	TFAET*	PSS	A-
VA10525	192.00	204.00			1390.0				40.0	129.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSS	A-
VA10526	204.00	213.00			1370.0				95.0	96.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSS	A-
VA10527	213.00	221.00			1210.0				79.0	136.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSS	A-
VA10528	225.00	231.00			1380.0				60.0	72.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSS	A-
VA10529	231.00	235.00			1470.0				88.0	208.0	<10.0	TFAT*		

Hole No. TREN50+00W ALTERATION SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	BA (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	AG (ppm)	AU (ppb)	CO (ppm)	NI (ppm)	PB (ppm)	AS (ppm)	CD (ppm)	MN (ppm)	%FEO	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA07832	38.00	40.00	510.0	59.0	110.0	1.6	5.0	33.0	21.0	<5.0	78.0	7.0	2157.0	7.52	TFAET	PSS	A-
VA07833	40.00	42.00	650.0	80.0	154.0	1.4	27.0	30.0	26.0	7.0	95.0	4.0	2264.0	5.94	TFAET	PSS	A-
VA07834	42.00	44.00	1200.0	41.0	128.0	0.9	50.0	13.0	11.0	<5.0	<5.0	<1.0	1101.0	3.57	TFAQT	PSS	A-
VA07835	44.00	46.00	1200.0	82.0	123.0	1.3	20.0	15.0	19.0	7.0	9.0	2.0	2092.0	4.24	TFAET	PSS	A-
VA07836	46.00	47.00	1000.0	26.0	96.0	1.1	5.0	11.0	6.0	<5.0	60.0	6.0	674.0	4.33	TFAET	PSS	N-
VA07837	46.00	47.00	820.0	29.0	64.0	<0.5	8.0	4.0	7.0	<5.0	56.0	2.0	208.0	2.25	TFAQT	PSS	DDP
VA07860	84.00	86.00	3700.0	15.0	34.0	0.8	37.0	<1.0	<1.0	32.0	33.0	<1.0	67.0	1.48	TFAQT	PSS	DBP
VA07861	86.00	88.00	2900.0	9.0	10.0	0.8	23.0	<1.0	1.0	8.0	17.0	<1.0	37.0	1.12	TFAQT	PSS	DBP
VA07862	88.00	90.00	2000.0	7.0	24.0	0.9	15.0	<1.0	<1.0	10.0	33.0	<1.0	138.0	1.01	TFAQT	PSS	DBP
VA07863	90.00	92.00	4600.0	10.0	62.0	0.8	10.0	2.0	<1.0	10.0	17.0	<1.0	190.0	1.27	TFAQT	PSS	DBP
VA07864	92.00	94.00	2000.0	14.0	77.0	0.5	24.0	3.0	5.0	8.0	48.0	<1.0	309.0	2.24	TFAQT	PSS	DBP
VA07865	94.00	96.00	23000.0	48.0	97.0	2.4	75.0	5.0	4.0	21.0	63.0	<1.0	925.0	2.27	TFAQT	PSS	DBP
VA07866	96.00	98.00	1700.0	38.0	105.0	<0.5	12.0	17.0	16.0	8.0	32.0	<1.0	966.0	2.31	TFAQT	PSS	DBP
VA07867	98.00	100.00	1000.0	11.0	83.0	0.5	17.0	7.0	1.0	9.0	20.0	<1.0	627.0	2.68	TFAQT	PSS	A-
VA07868	[illegible]	171.00	1500.0	11.0	15.0	<0.5	40.0	2.0	2.0	19.0	112.0	<1.0	38.0	1.99	TFAQT	PSS	A-
VA07838	171.00	172.50	2300.0	20.0	14.0	0.5	<5.0	<1.0	3.0	17.0	100.0	<1.0	31.0	2.17	TFAQT	PSS	DBP
VA07839	172.50	175.00	2700.0	36.0	21.0	1.1	22.0	<1.0	4.0	415.0	95.0	1.0	31.0	2.74	TFAQT	PSS	DBP
VA07840	175.00	176.00	1200.0	14.0	19.0	<0.5	15.0	<1.0	1.0	205.0	40.0	<1.0	24.0	1.50	SATL	N	DBP
VA07841	176.00	177.30	910.0	18.0	15.0	0.6	26.0	<1.0	3.0	92.0	130.0	1.0	21.0	2.15	SATL	N	DBP
VA07842	177.30	179.00	1100.0	8.0	5.0	<0.5	6.0	<1.0	3.0	38.0	40.0	<1.0	14.0	1.38	TFAQT	PSS	DBP
VA07843	179.00	181.00	1100.0	14.0	5.0	<0.5	<5.0	<1.0	2.0	5.0	30.0	1.0	16.0	2.25	TFAQT	PSS	DBP

Hole No. TREN50+00W

Page No.

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	MIN
VA07361	15.00	15.00	75.40	13.80	0.20	0.50	0.22	3.23	2.33	0.26	0.06	0.15	2.62	98.77	TFAQT*	PSS	DBP
VA07360	34.00	34.00	50.80	15.60	0.82	7.41	<0.01	0.22	15.90	2.29	0.15	0.20	5.85	99.25	PMBWI*	PHM	A-
VA07359	45.00	45.00	74.40	14.30	0.16	0.59	0.24	3.29	2.64	0.28	0.07	0.14	3.08	99.19	TFAQT*	PSM	A-
VA07390	53.80	53.90	49.60	17.50	0.87	10.00	0.18	0.45	12.80	1.27	0.53	0.20	7.08	100.49	TMAT*	PSW	A-
VA07358	83.50	83.50	58.50	14.90	0.72	6.57	0.07	1.42	9.21	0.89	0.53	0.23	5.31	98.35	TFAQT*	PSM	A-
VA07387	98.00	98.10	63.50	16.20	0.34	2.35	2.06	1.10	8.99	0.74	0.24	0.12	3.85	99.49	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA07357	110.00	110.00	73.10	15.00	0.32	0.66	0.96	2.38	3.29	0.42	0.14	0.11	2.70	99.08	TFA*	PSS	DBP
VA07389	116.80	116.90	61.50	18.50	1.00	1.29	2.92	2.44	7.76	0.81	0.25	0.13	2.93	99.53	TIAT	PSW	A-
VA07356	120.00	120.00	67.40	19.80	0.20	0.65	1.88	2.48	2.90	0.53	0.17	0.02	3.23	99.26	TFAQ*	PSS	DBP
VA07355	134.00	134.00	69.20	18.60	0.83	0.67	1.29	2.20	2.27	0.50	0.16	0.11	2.93	98.76	TFA*	PSS	A-
VA07354	152.00	152.00	52.80	16.90	0.28	6.84	0.33	1.32	12.70	1.59	0.16	0.22	5.31	98.45	TMAT*	PHM	A-
VA07353	164.50	164.50	70.40	16.40	0.24	0.98	0.84	2.61	3.81	0.45	0.14	0.05	2.93	98.85	TFA*	PSS	DBP
VA07352	181.00	181.00	66.80	16.20	0.27	1.53	3.85	1.71	5.67	0.45	0.14	0.13	2.70	99.45	TMAT*		DBP
VA07388	208.60	208.70	66.50	16.80	0.44	1.36	3.67	1.89	5.88	0.49	0.18	0.11	2.47	99.79	TIAT	PSW	A-
VA07351	222.00	222.00	70.00	16.90	0.28	2.17	2.07	0.85	3.46	0.46	0.12	0.05	3.16	99.52	TFAT*	PSM	DBP
VA07362	888.80	888.80	70.90	15.70	0.46	1.50	6.70	0.72	1.25	0.51	0.17	0.04	1.54	99.49	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA07363	888.80	888.80	60.10	15.40	1.47	2.73	3.83	1.11	10.20	1.36	0.36	0.15	3.00	99.71	TMAT*	PHM	A-
VA07364	888.80	888.80	52.20	16.70	5.11	2.78	4.79	0.20	14.20	0.83	0.12	0.11	2.16	99.20	TMAB*	N	BD&
VA07365	888.80	888.80	49.00	16.00	9.24	4.46	1.42	0.70	13.50	1.02	0.24	0.18	3.08	98.84	TMAT*	N	A-
VA07366	888.80	888.80	45.90	14.40	9.75	8.41	1.66	0.87	13.60	0.72	0.21	0.14	3.08	98.74	TMAF*	N	A-

Hole No. TREN48+00W   WHOLE ROCK SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA07361	15.00	15.00	78.0	21.0	1130.0	<10.0	101.0	<10.0	40.0	42.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSS	DBP
VA07360	34.00	34.00	21.0	91.0	144.0	27.0	121.0	22.0	54.0	173.0	118.0	PMBWT*	PHM	A-
VA07359	45.00	45.00	82.0	38.0	1240.0	<10.0	102.0	15.0	41.0	82.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSM	A-
VA07390	53.80	53.90	26.0	15.0	266.0	<10.0	97.0	49.0	25.0	368.0	147.0	TMAT*	PSW	A-
VA07358	83.50	83.50	55.0	50.0	1210.0	<10.0	88.0	43.0	68.0	504.0	204.0	TFAQT*	PSM	A-
VA07387	98.00	98.10	20.0	169.0	1160.0	23.0	71.0	16.0	67.0	100.0	16.0	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA07357	110.00	110.00	48.0	76.0	1240.0	14.0	97.0	14.0	36.0	51.0	<10.0	TFA*	PSS	DBP
VA07389	116.80	116.90	45.0	189.0	943.0	21.0	89.0	22.0	25.0	101.0	<10.0	TIAT	PSW	A-
VA07356	120.00	120.00	44.0	138.0	1300.0	31.0	138.0	18.0	32.0	37.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PSS	DBP
VA07355	134.00	134.00	43.0	124.0	1930.0	39.0	118.0	14.0	38.0	89.0	<10.0	TFA*	PSS	A-
VA07354	152.00	152.00	38.0	47.0	1500.0	28.0	89.0	24.0	120.0	105.0	91.0	TMAT*	PHM	A-
VA07353	164.50	164.50	41.0	103.0	3930.0	39.0	111.0	<10.0	47.0	67.0	<10.0	TFA*	PSS	DBP
VA07352	181.00	181.00	25.0	101.0	710.0	23.0	127.0	<10.0	54.0	132.0	<10.0	TMAT*		DBP
VA07388	208.60	208.70	45.0	97.0	770.0	31.0	122.0	<10.0	<10.0	74.0	<10.0	TIAT	PSW	A-
VA07351	222.00	222.00	13.0	451.0	1090.0	37.0	101.0	22.0	47.0	69.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSM	DBP
VA07362	888.80	888.80	29.0	172.0	246.0	40.0	109.0	18.0	37.0	17.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA07363	888.80	888.80	34.0	91.0	477.0	91.0	322.0	58.0	54.0	177.0	30.0	TMAT*	PHM	A-
VA07364	888.80	888.80	12.0	412.0	152.0	<10.0	14.0	13.0	31.0	29.0	39.0	TMAB*	N	BD&
VA07365	888.80	888.80	13.0	504.0	671.0	23.0	<10.0	<10.0	53.0	44.0	70.0	TMAT*	N	A-
VA07366	888.80	888.80	23.0	494.0	276.0	<10.0	<10.0	28.0	27.0	60.0	72.0	TMAF*	N	A-

Hole No. TREN48+00W   WHOLE ROCK SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA10531	0.00	9.00	77.70	13.40	0.09	0.41	0.30	3.20	1.99	0.23			2.31	99.63	TFA	PSM	A-
VA10532	10.00	25.00	74.90	15.00	0.47	0.59	0.30	3.18	1.98	0.26			2.47	99.15	TFAQT*	PSM	A-
VA10533	25.00	33.00	75.90	14.20	0.18	0.40	0.27	3.29	2.01	0.25			2.70	99.20	TFAQT*	PSM	A-
VA10534	35.00	54.00	76.00	13.80	0.16	0.49	0.27	3.23	2.14	0.26			2.47	98.82	TFAQT*	PSM	A-
VA10535	55.00	64.00	76.10	14.40	0.26	0.46	0.30	3.15	1.92	0.26			2.47	99.32	TFBQT*	PSM	A-
VA10536	64.00	83.00	76.00	12.90	0.22	0.40	0.23	2.88	3.15	0.28			2.93	98.99	TFAQ*	PSS	DCP
VA10537	84.00	92.50	71.00	13.90	0.25	1.11	0.21	2.87	5.92	0.41			3.54	99.21	TFAQ*	PSS	DBP
VA10538	92.54	98.00	72.30	13.70	0.43	0.32	0.30	3.02	5.09	0.43			3.62	99.21	SATL*	N	DBP
VA10539	98.00	101.50	68.90	15.50	0.64	0.62	0.51	2.41	6.20	0.40			4.77	99.95	TFAQT*	PSS	DBP
VA10540	104.00	119.00	68.90	17.10	0.45	0.85	1.21	2.28	4.33	0.47			3.31	98.90	TFAT*	PSS	A-
VA10541	121.00	127.00	70.10	17.40	0.51	0.84	1.55	2.11	3.81	0.45			2.70	99.47	TFBQT	PSM	A-
VA10542	128.50	141.00	71.80	16.00	0.43	0.99	1.00	2.00	3.74	0.43			2.93	99.32	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA10543	141.00	151.00	69.90	16.90	0.21	1.26	0.74	2.94	3.68	0.46			3.23	99.32	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA10544	154.00	161.00	72.50	13.70	0.20	1.74	0.73	1.94	4.80	0.38			2.77	98.76	TFAQT	PSS	A-
VA10545	161.00	169.00	70.80	16.10	0.20	0.88	1.48	2.30	4.13	0.44			2.93	99.26	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA10546	172.00	185.00	70.10	15.90	0.26	1.11	3.09	2.13	4.32	0.44			2.31	99.66	TMAT*	PSM	A-
VA10547	188.00	196.00	62.30	19.30	0.25	1.91	2.53	1.38	7.81	0.76			3.77	100.01	TFAT*	PSS	A-
VA10548	196.00	200.00	52.50	18.70	0.29	4.03	0.96	1.09	16.20	0.94			5.08	99.79	SATT*	N*	DBP
VA10549	200.00	210.00	67.90	18.20	0.29	1.50	2.71	1.40	4.18	0.54			2.77	99.49	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA10550	210.00	215.00	61.60	16.90	0.67	2.32	1.92	1.39	9.93	0.79			3.77	99.29	SATT*	N*	DBP
VA10551	215.00	220.00	59.50	19.70	0.81	1.80	2.86	2.04	8.65	0.86			3.47	99.69	TFAT*	PSM	A-

Hole No. TREN48+00W ALTERATION SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA10531	0.00	9.00			1800.0				45.0	42.0	<10.0	TFA	PSM	A-
VA10532	10.00	25.00			1320.0				42.0	40.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSM	A-
VA10533	25.00	33.00			1220.0				61.0	22.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSM	A-
VA10534	35.00	54.00			1230.0				70.0	58.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSM	A-
VA10535	55.00	64.00			1570.0				46.0	56.0	<10.0	TFBQT*	PSM	A-
VA10536	64.00	83.00			2230.0				69.0	297.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PSS	DCP
VA10537	84.00	92.50			2270.0				81.0	78.0	24.0	TFAQ*	PSS	DBP
VA10538	92.54	98.00			1490.0				83.0	82.0	<10.0	SATL*	N	DBP
VA10539	98.00	101.50			1300.0				95.0	45.0	21.0	TFAQT*	PSS	DBP
VA10540	104.00	119.00			1510.0				64.0	83.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSS	A-
VA10541	121.00	127.00			1380.0				49.0	89.0	10.0	TFBQT	PSM	A-
VA10542	128.50	141.00			1300.0				57.0	177.0	13.0	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA10543	141.00	151.00			1610.0				47.0	98.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA10544	154.00	161.00			1300.0				59.0	99.0	<10.0	TFAQT	PSS	A-
VA10545	161.00	169.00			2760.0				52.0	76.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA10546	172.00	185.00			761.0				58.0	74.0	<10.0	TMAT*	PSM	A-
VA10547	188.00	196.00			1130.0				121.0	80.0	27.0	TFAT*	PSS	A-
VA10548	196.00	200.00			1340.0				105.0	122.0	35.0	SATT*	N*	DBP
VA10549	200.00	210.00			1390.0				48.0	50.0	16.0	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA10550	210.00	215.00			1610.0				115.0	93.0	23.0	SATT*	N*	DBP
VA10551	215.00	220.00			1030.0				99.0	88.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSM	A-

Hole No. TREN48+00W ALTERATION SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	BA (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	AG (ppm)	AU (ppb)	CO (ppm)	NI (ppm)	PB (ppm)	AS (ppm)	CD (ppm)	MN (ppm)	%FEO	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA07844	92.50	94.50	1300.0	57.0	142.0	1.2	22.0	7.0	12.0	50.0	108.0	<1.0	383.0	4.80	SATL	N	DBP
VA07845	94.50	96.50	1000.0	81.0	444.0	1.3	41.0	8.0	12.0	153.0	145.0	<1.0	578.0	4.13	SATL	N	DBP
VA07846	96.50	98.00	1300.0	64.0	271.0	1.2	44.0	11.0	16.0	67.0	150.0	<1.0	251.0	4.44	SATL	N	DBP
VA07847	98.00	100.00	800.0	49.0	23.0	<0.5	<5.0	2.0	6.0	16.0	30.0	1.0	31.0	2.56	TFAQT	PSS	DBP
VA07848	100.00	101.50	1200.0	11.0	53.0	<0.5	<5.0	3.0	7.0	<5.0	27.0	2.0	427.0	1.55	TFAQT	PSS	DBP
VA07849	101.50	103.50	1400.0	63.0	165.0	0.9	<5.0	12.0	14.0	<5.0	56.0	5.0	1488.0	4.17	SATL	N	DBP
VA07851	195.00	196.00	960.0	54.0	131.0	1.7	<5.0	18.0	19.0	<5.0	63.0	11.0	1035.0	7.54	TFAT	PSS	A-
VA07852	196.00	198.00	810.0	60.0	89.0	2.0	<5.0	29.0	15.0	<5.0	60.0	12.0	1517.0	7.89	SATT	N	DBP
VA07853	198.00	200.00	830.0	12.0	61.0	1.2	<5.0	9.0	5.0	<5.0	28.0	7.0	693.0	3.95	SATT*	N	DBP
VA07854	200.00	202.00	1200.0	58.0	112.0	1.7	<5.0	17.0	18.0	<5.0	69.0	11.0	900.0	7.06	TFAT	PSM	A-
VA07855	202.00	204.00	1400.0	39.0	102.0	2.1	<5.0	39.0	27.0	<5.0	117.0	16.0	1435.0	9.61	TFAT	PSM	A-
VA07856	209.00	210.00	1200.0	62.0	84.0	1.4	5.0	20.0	18.0	<5.0	41.0	11.0	912.0	6.76	TFAT	PSM	A-
VA07857	210.00	212.00	1900.0	66.0	102.0	1.7	<5.0	19.0	23.0	<5.0	71.0	11.0	964.0	7.25	SATT	N	A-
VA07858	212.00	214.00	1200.0	22.0	70.0	0.5	<5.0	8.0	11.0	<5.0	55.0	7.0	559.0	3.42	SATT	N	A-
VA07859	214.00	216.00	1300.0	48.0	74.0	1.5	7.0	11.0	12.0	<5.0	65.0	7.0	539.0	4.47	TFAT*	PSM	A

Hole No. TPEN48+00W

Page No.

WHOLE ROCK, ALTERATION, AND BONDAR SAMPLES
OF THE WATSON CREEK AREA TRENCH

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA07407	11.00	11.30	69.40	17.00	0.41	1.36	4.24	2.60	2.95	0.30	0.07	0.07	1.93	100.33	TFADT*	PSM	A-
VA07406	43.50	43.40	59.70	18.00	1.42	2.41	2.55	2.78	8.25	0.81	0.26	0.09	3.62	99.89	TFA	PSW	DBP
VA07405	76.50	76.40	77.20	13.00	0.33	0.47	4.29	2.05	1.38	0.14	0.04	0.05	1.08	100.03	TFADT	PSM	A-
VA07404	120.10	120.00	60.80	17.60	3.14	2.32	6.01	0.95	6.29	0.39	0.29	0.16	1.85	99.80	TIAT*	SEW	A-
VA07403	191.20	191.00	56.80	20.30	0.46	2.92	3.27	1.80	8.80	0.91	0.24	0.16	4.47	100.13	TIAT	PSW	A-
VA07402	197.50	197.30	68.20	17.00	0.37	0.99	3.36	2.97	4.09	0.22	0.17	0.17	2.31	99.86	TIAQT	PSW	A-
VA07401	220.50	220.00	69.80	16.50	0.62	0.63	8.90	0.13	2.52	0.10	0.03	0.05	0.70	99.98	TFAT*	N	A-
VA07399	233.50	233.30	79.20	13.00	0.31	0.50	0.96	3.43	0.94	0.18	0.04	0.05	1.70	100.31	TFADT*	PSS	A-
VA07397	242.00	241.80	71.70	14.80	1.90	0.93	4.00	1.40	3.69	0.28	0.17	0.09	1.39	100.15	TFAT*	N*	A-
VA07396	246.00	245.60	72.20	13.20	1.99	2.25	2.91	1.08	4.56	0.32	0.24	0.06	1.77	100.48	TFBFT*	PSM	A-
VA07398	247.00	246.80	74.50	12.50	0.27	2.28	1.24	2.74	2.36	0.18	0.04	0.04	2.23	99.49	TFADT*	PSM	A-
VA07395	256.50	256.30	54.40	15.70	0.46	7.23	3.19	0.74	12.40	0.81	0.25	0.13	4.31	99.62	TMAT*	PFW	A-
VA07394	266.00	265.80	66.10	16.20	0.27	1.17	0.95	2.97	6.54	0.43	0.30	0.06	4.08	99.07	TFAQT*	PSS	DCP
VA07393	274.20	274.00	75.30	14.10	0.17	0.68	2.60	2.59	2.52	0.29	0.08	0.03	2.00	100.36	TFADT	PSM	A-
VA07392	280.00	279.90	77.10	12.70	0.10	0.66	1.75	2.80	1.92	0.24	0.06	0.05	1.93	99.21	TFAD*	PSM	A-
VA07391	292.00	291.80	73.00	14.40	0.48	1.63	7.16	0.12	1.92	0.30	0.07	0.04	1.08	100.20	TFAT*	N	A-

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA07407	11.00	11.30	58.0	253.0	1320.0	<10.0	129.0	14.0	23.0	59.0	<10.0	TEADT*	PSM	A-
VA07406	43.50	43.40	60.0	151.0	2240.0	16.0	63.0	<10.0	40.0	122.0	17.0	TFA	PSW	DBP
VA07405	76.50	76.40	59.0	181.0	835.0	12.0	49.0	<10.0	<10.0	28.0	<10.0	TEADT	PSM	A-
VA07404	120.10	120.00	41.0	684.0	556.0	25.0	126.0	23.0	30.0	78.0	<10.0	TIAT*	SEW	A-
VA07403	191.20	191.00	59.0	282.0	538.0	<10.0	59.0	15.0	70.0	97.0	18.0	TIAT	PSW	A-
VA07402	197.50	197.30	84.0	245.0	998.0	24.0	156.0	22.0	21.0	43.0	<10.0	TIAQT	PSW	A-
VA07401	220.50	220.00	14.0	255.0	147.0	144.0	416.0	47.0	72.0	66.0	<10.0	TFAT*	N	A-
VA07399	233.50	233.30	73.0	99.0	1650.0	<10.0	71.0	15.0	<10.0	33.0	<10.0	TFADT*	PSS	A-
VA07397	242.00	241.30	44.0	467.0	958.0	<10.0	98.0	20.0	35.0	59.0	<10.0	TEAT*	N*	A-
VA07396	246.00	245.60	47.0	354.0	567.0	<10.0	65.0	12.0	32.0	74.0	<10.0	TFBFT*	PSM	A-
VA07398	247.00	246.80	61.0	170.0	1170.0	<10.0	94.0	<10.0	<10.0	72.0	<10.0	TEADT*	PSM	A-
VA07395	256.50	256.30	36.0	22.0	546.0	28.0	29.0	<10.0	14.0	104.0	90.0	TMAT*	PFW	A-
VA07394	266.00	265.90	60.0	95.0	6580.0	26.0	112.0	<10.0	25.0	62.0	<10.0	TEAQT*	PSS	DCP
VA07393	274.20	274.00	57.0	39.0	1240.0	<10.0	92.0	11.0	15.0	44.0	<10.0	TFADT	PSM	A-
VA07392	280.00	279.90	71.0	29.0	1580.0	14.0	87.0	<10.0	10.0	57.0	<10.0	TEAD*	PSM	A-
VA07391	292.00	291.80	<10.0	176.0	172.0	<10.0	122.0	<10.0	16.0	52.0	<10.0	TFAT*	N	A-

Hole No. TREN 2+00E WHOLE ROCK SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA10596	5.00	20.00	75.60	13.20	0.46	1.19	3.50	2.03	2.17	0.24			1.93	100.32	TFADI*	PSM	A-
VA10597	20.00	33.00	73.70	13.70	0.96	1.03	2.44	2.96	2.25	0.24			1.93	99.21	TFADI*	PSM	A-
VA10595	22.00	11.00	74.60	13.80	0.57	0.97	3.14	2.34	2.12	0.25			1.77	99.56	TFAQ*	PSM	A-
VA10594	43.00	33.00	76.80	12.00	0.90	0.69	3.56	1.57	2.35	0.37			1.70	99.94	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA10593	49.00	43.00	62.40	17.80	0.43	1.97	2.19	2.96	6.34	0.73			3.47	99.69	TFA*	PSM	A-
VA10592	79.00	64.00	53.70	17.30	3.65	5.62	2.60	1.52	10.20	0.79			4.16	99.46	TMA*	N	A-
VA10591	84.00	79.00	57.70	17.30	4.76	2.32	3.72	1.69	7.26	0.51			2.93	99.19	TIAE*	N	A-
VA10590	88.00	85.00	56.90	19.00	1.91	3.24	5.70	1.74	8.07	0.47			2.62	99.65	TMAW	N	A-
VA10589	93.00	88.00	56.10	13.80	3.56	6.87	3.24	1.27	9.53	0.66			3.16	98.19	TMB	N	A-
VA10588	101.00	93.00	63.30	16.90	2.57	1.52	5.18	3.28	4.87	0.34			1.62	99.49	TMA*	N	A-
VA10587	119.50	113.00	53.80	17.10	3.99	5.55	3.14	1.35	9.94	0.84			3.62	99.22	TMAWE*	SEW	A-
VA10586	133.00	122.00	55.60	16.80	3.41	5.01	3.51	0.71	10.10	0.88			3.54	99.56	TMAWE*	SEW	A
VA10585	137.00	124.00	74.60	13.70	0.30	0.84	3.10	2.67	1.89	0.19			2.47	99.76	TFAQFT	PSW	A-
VA10584	143.00	137.00	54.80	15.30	3.49	6.21	2.07	0.51	11.10	0.84			4.47	98.79	TMAW*	N	A-
VA10583	160.00	143.00	57.30	18.10	0.70	4.39	2.35	1.88	9.28	0.69			4.31	99.00	TMA*	N	A
VA10582	180.00	160.00	56.60	19.00	0.79	3.86	3.48	1.48	9.77	0.87			2.93	99.78	TMA*	N	A
VA10581	190.00	180.00	58.80	20.30	0.65	2.38	2.62	2.03	8.01	0.86			3.85	99.40	TMA*	N	A
VA10579	196.00	192.00	54.70	17.80	0.92	3.13	3.47	1.63	11.60	1.43			4.00	98.68	TMA*	N	A-
VA10578	205.50	198.00	56.80	18.50	0.62	4.18	2.70	2.28	9.36	0.89			4.23	99.56	TMAT*	?	A
VA10577	211.00	205.50	54.40	19.10	2.00	3.61	4.32	2.12	9.04	0.63			3.23	98.45	TMAT*	N	A-
VA10576	218.00	211.00	59.70	16.30	1.71	2.27	2.58	2.56	8.29	0.81			2.93	99.65	TMAT*	N	A-
VA10575	222.50	218.00	47.20	16.60	6.68	6.81	1.76	0.05	13.10	1.77			4.47	98.44	TMAFT*	*	A-

Hole No. TRENCH 2+00E   ALTERATION SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA10596	5.00	20.00			944.0				16.0	47.0	<10.0	TFADT*	PSM	A-
VA10597	20.00	33.00			1090.0				11.0	48.0	<10.0	TFADT*	PSM	A-
VA10595	22.00	11.00			1180.0				13.0	49.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PSM	A-
VA10594	43.00	33.00			929.0				<10.0	60.0	<10.0	TFAT*	PSM	A-
VA10593	49.00	43.00			2750.0				41.0	93.0	23.0	TFA*	PSM	A-
VA10592	79.00	64.00			613.0				120.0	123.0	24.0	TMA*	N	A-
VA10591	84.00	79.00			1060.0				54.0	166.0	<10.0	TIAE*	N	A-
VA10590	98.00	85.00			980.0				76.0	157.0	<10.0	TMAW	N	A-
VA10589	93.00	88.00			491.0				108.0	96.0	25.0	TMB	N	A-
VA10588	101.00	93.00			1530.0				17.0	63.0	<10.0	TMA*	N	A-
VA10587	119.50	113.00			688.0				85.0	91.0	25.0	TMAWE*	SEW	A-
VA10586	133.00	122.00			347.0				86.0	98.0	37.0	TMAWE*	SEW	A
VA10585	137.00	124.00			1280.0				32.0	47.0	<10.0	TFAQET	PSW	A-
VA10584	143.00	137.00			342.0				84.0	95.0	41.0	TMAW*	N	A-
VA10583	160.00	143.00			868.0				56.0	105.0	22.0	TMA*	N	A
VA10582	180.00	160.00			621.0				52.0	93.0	25.0	TMA*	N	A
VA10581	190.00	180.00			877.0				63.0	88.0	13.0	TMA*	N	A
VA10579	196.00	192.00			511.0				83.0	121.0	31.0	TMA*	N	A-
VA10578	205.50	198.00			726.0				64.0	105.0	20.0	TMAT*	?	A
VA10577	211.00	205.50			908.0				50.0	98.0	14.0	TMAT*	N	A-
VA10576	218.00	211.00			727.0				231.0	90.0	13.0	TMAT*	N	A-
VA10575	222.50	218.00			87.0				99.0	189.0	92.0	TMAET*	*	A-

Hole No. TRENCH 2+00E ALTERATION SAMPLES

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MAJOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	%SIO2	%AL2O3	%CAO	%MGO	%NA2O	%K2O	%FE2O3	%TIO2	%P2O5	%MNO	%LOI	SUM	CODES ROCK	ALT	MIN
VA10574	224.80	222.50	55.10	20.30	1.49	3.37	3.42	2.35	8.59	0.86			3.85	99.33	TIAQT*	PSW	A-
VA10573	228.90	224.80	55.50	18.50	2.12	3.45	2.33	2.80	9.84	0.62			4.16	99.32	TMAFT*	*	A
VA10572	243.00	228.90	74.60	14.00	0.86	1.78	2.60	2.03	1.84	0.19			1.93	99.83	TFAQFT	PSM	A-
VA10571	252.00	242.00	69.80	14.50	1.76	1.98	2.68	1.93	3.94	0.33			2.31	99.23	TFAQFT	PSM	A-
VA10570	263.50	255.00	52.20	17.10	2.79	5.94	2.65	0.74	11.70	1.33			4.47	98.92	TMAFT*	*	A-
VA10569	267.00	263.50	62.40	17.20	0.39	3.02	2.69	1.57	8.24	0.86			3.62	99.99	TIAT*	PSM	A-
VA10568	271.00	268.00	70.40	15.70	0.99	1.17	2.17	2.49	3.24	0.38			2.85	99.39	TFAQT*	PSS	A-
VA10567	288.00	273.00	75.40	13.90	0.16	0.75	2.51	2.57	2.28	0.27			2.16	100.00	TFAQT*	PSM	A-
VA10566	296.00	288.00	48.90	15.80	5.36	6.92	2.14	0.20	13.90	1.95			4.42	99.69	TMAFT*	*	A-
VA10565	308.00	296.00	72.60	15.30	0.20	1.24	2.62	2.52	2.80	0.27			2.23	99.78	TFAQ*	PSM	A-
VA10564	310.00	308.00	74.70	14.20	0.12	1.15	0.64	3.02	3.06	0.29			2.31	99.49	TIAQT*	PSM	A-
VA10563	320.00	310.00	79.40	12.90	0.12	0.40	0.82	2.42	1.66	0.18			2.16	100.07	TFAQT	PSS	A-
VA10562	330.00	320.00	77.40	12.30	0.15	0.44	0.67	2.76	1.86	0.22			2.39	99.19	TFAQFT	PSS	A-
VA10561	340.00	330.00	77.40	13.60	0.15	0.59	0.64	2.80	2.22	0.24			2.39	100.03	TFAQT	PSS	A-
VA10560	352.00	340.00	76.90	12.80	0.11	0.57	0.60	2.09	2.30	0.24			2.39	100.00	TFAQFT	PSS	A-

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	RB (ppm)	SR (ppm)	BA (ppm)	Y (ppm)	ZR (ppm)	NB (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	NI (ppm)	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
VA10574	224.80	222.50			887.0				22.0	105.0	<10.0	TIAQT*	PSW	A-
VA10573	228.90	224.80			1060.0				71.0	120.0	36.0	TMAFT*	*	A
VA10572	242.00	228.90			1190.0				<10.0	48.0	<10.0	TFAQFT	PSM	A-
VA10571	252.00	242.00			964.0				31.0	68.0	<10.0	TFAQFT	PSM	A-
VA10570	263.50	255.00			379.0				147.0	127.0	82.0	TMAFT*	*	A-
VA10569	267.00	263.50			885.0				35.0	119.0	20.0	TIAT*	PSM	A-
VA10568	271.00	268.00			4020.0				31.0	62.0	<10.0	TFAQT*	PSS	A-
VA10567	288.00	271.00			1400.0				19.0	50.0	<10.0	TFAQT+	PSM	A-
VA10566	296.00	288.00			176.0				136.0	151.0	96.0	TMAFT*	*	A-
VA10565	308.00	296.00			1120.0				16.0	74.0	<10.0	TFAQ*	PSM	A-
VA10564	310.00	308.00			1230.0				20.0	111.0	<10.0	TIAQT*	PSM	A-
VA10563	320.00	310.00			955.0				17.0	50.0	<10.0	TFAQT	PSS	A-
VA10562	330.00	320.00			1230.0				16.0	46.0	<10.0	TFAQFT	PSS	A-
VA10561	340.00	330.00			1410.0				14.0	79.0	<10.0	TFAQT	PSS	A-
VA10560	352.00	340.00			1130.0				14.0	74.0	<10.0	TFAQFT	PSS	A-

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RECORD
(MINOR ELEMENTS)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	BA (ppm)	CU (ppm)	ZN (ppm)	AG (ppm)	AU (ppb)	CO (ppm)	NI (ppm)	PB (ppm)	AS (ppm)	CD (ppm)	MN (ppm)	%FEO	CODES ROCK	CODES ALT	CODES MIN
V407870	47.00	43.00	2700.0	72.0	29.0	<0.5	12.0	20.0	32.0	11.0	36.0	<1.0	616.0	3.65	SATLT*	N	DCP