MEMORANDUM

TO:

J. F. White

FROM:

T. P. Ryan

RE: Slide Project

DATE:

April 7, 1983

The Slide property was acquired for two reasons: firstly, for its proximity to Dome's QR gold occurrence, and, secondly, for the magnetic signatures occurring on the property which suggested the presence of intrusive stocks underlying portions of the group.

The target criteria used to establish the direction of the 1982 exploration program was fourfold. The program used Dome's QR prospect as a model and was directed to the recognition and detection of:

- (1) Syeno-diorite-monzonite complex stocks
- (2) Carbonate (limestone) rocks and/or carbonatized volcanics
- (3) Pyrite-epidote-carbonate alteration
- (4) Copper mineralization.

The geological mapping carried out in 1982 did not detect any of the above except for the previously known existance of the copper bearing limestone, sequences located in the southern portion of the property. The magnetic highs located in the northern and in part in the southern portion of the property appear to be caused by magnetically anomalous volcanic rocks and not by instrusive plugs or stocks.

Subsequent exploration on the Slide property becomes a two fold problem. One, do we continue our exploration efforts using the QR and/or Maud occurrences as models, or, two, do we search for another type of gold deposit.

Problem ONE

The results of the geological mapping, todate, do not encourage the use of QR or Maud modeling. However, if an intrusive plug or stock exists at depth how do we find it. The strength of the magnetics in the northeastern portion of the property would tend to mask any magnetic signature the stock may have practicularly in the so called "trend" area. The hornblende porphyry and other dykes outcropping on the property may be genetically related to the subsurface stocks but, again, how are they to be discovered?

Assuming that all the grid lines were mapped in the northern part of the property the probability of a stock existing in this area is low. It is academic to argue whether or not a stock exists at depth if it can't be detected by standard, relatively low cost geophysical survey methods.

Of the four target criteria outlined above only two have been recognized; numbers 2 and 4. Why then is there a preoccupation with continuing the exploration efforts in the northern part of the claim group where none of the criteriam have been detected? The answer may be that we are not looking for a QR or maud type occurrence but are searching for a gold occurrence of different character.

Problem TWO

If we are looking for another type of gold deposit what type are we looking for. It has been suggested that we search for a deposit in permeable rocks or structures having a porosity conducive to hydro thermal fluid flow. The rock unit 2 (basalt beccia) and the contact between this unit and unit 3 (basalts and basalt breccia) has been suggested as favourable gold deposition sites.

We could expect these deposits to be associated with the following features:

- (1) quartz and/or quartz-carbonate veining
- (2) sulphides (pyrite)
- (3) alteration silicification and/or carbonatization and/or sericitization and/or biotite alteration and/or clay alteration
- (4) structurally controlled.

If the above statement is relatively accurate then the program submitted for 1983 would detect some of those features. Subsequent exploration based on the results of the 1983 program would require additional geophysical survey methods (i.e. IP) and diamond drilling.

In my opinion we should not forget about searching for a QR or maud "type" gold deposit but we should downgrade this model in favour of the alternative discussed under the heading Problem 2.

T. P. Ryan

