

## INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO L.P. STARCK

DATE OCTOBER 26, 1979

FROM W.G. HAINSWORTH

COPIES TO F. HOLLAND

SUBJECT GIANT COPPER DRILLING

The writer visited the operation in Vancouver and Hope from October 22 - 25, 1979. The objective was examination of the core from the four holes diamond drilled on the Giant Copper-Hope property.

During the examination the drilling crew was dismantling and moving their camp out.

They had completed 4 holes for a total footage of 1,758 feet. I am disappointed in their performance due to:

- a) More than normal loss of core, particularly in the first few holes.
- b) An apparent lack of supervision.
- c) Inability to set-up on presumably good location sites.

I ran rough logs of the four holes and herewith summarize them:

Hole 79-1 (Mine Breccia) - It was obvious from assay results already received that the copper and molybdenum values are well distributed through this hole. In examination the moly does not stand out but does occur in the upper portion of the hole as thin stringers. In the lower areas of the hole, the molybdenite occurs as fine disseminated grains generally associated with chalcopyrite. Chalcopyrite occurs here as in the other holes generally finely disseminated in close relationship with the pyrite.

The hole blocked off at 120 feet and although it was cemented and redrilled, it did not get beyond 113 feet.

Hole 79-2 (Mine Breccia) - This hole passed out of the poorly defined sedimentary breccia around 380 feet into the intrusive rock and was completed at 434 feet.

The breccia mineralization was inconsistent with some sections being totally void of mineral. Other lengthy sections carried weak chalcopyrite tied in with the pyrite. Fine disseminated molybdenite is evident in the early portion of the hole.

Hole 79-3 (Mine Breccia) - This hole intersected repetitious sedimentary beds that were cut by numerous basic dykes. The beds are brecciated locally and may, in the whole, represent a large breccia. They are poorly bedded and well altered by chlorite, sericite and silicification.

The copper mineralization is erratically distributed while molybdenite is not visibly present.

This hole was completed at 408.5 feet.

Hole 79-4 (Invermay Breccia) This hole ended at 795.5 feet.

For the greater part of the hole, the quartz diorite breccia is in evidence. Fracturing tends to run parallel or at a slight angle with the core axis and is often the locus of copper and pyrite mineralization. Alteration, particularly chlorite, additionally acts as host to the sulphide deposition.

Narrow sand seams are prominent in this hole particularly at depth. Tourmaline-quartz sections are often associated with chalcopyrite. The copper mineralization is relatively weak through the hole, whereas the molybdenite is non-existent.

Concerning the mineralization:

Copper - Primarily chalcopyrite with a few instances of bornite observed.

The first three holes carried disseminated or veinlet copper normally associated with a darker variety of the sedimentary formation. The distribution is not homogenous and other than for the above color relationship has no clear-cut criterion as to its loci. The brecciation which is present but not obvious, apparently has no relationship to the copper mineralization, a fact that I find hard to believe.

The silver values appear to be tied into the chalcopyrite. I saw no silver minerals despite one or two high assays.

Molybdenum -

Relatively good values in isolated occurrences run in the first hole. As mentioned, the moly occurs as very thin veinlets and as fine grained mineralization.

The mineral occurs in all cases in areas of moderate copper.

Pyrite - As usual, this is the most obvious sulphide in the core. Its environment appears to be all phases of the Canam model (siltstone, mafic dykes, quartz diorite and the breccia systems). Its presence varies from a very fine-grained disseminated type to coarse, semi-massive sections of short dimensions. Chalcopyrite is closely associated with the pyrite. The gold values originate with the pyrite.

Other iron minerals noted, although in minor amounts included magnetite, specular hematite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'W.G. Hainsworth', with a stylized flourish at the end.

W.G. Hainsworth, P. Eng.

WGH:cm