093L/07 HD Claims



CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COPPER

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October 30, 1986

Mr. W. Moll P. O. Box Houston, B. C.

Dear Mr. Moll;

Thank you for your package of maps, reports and rocks (herewith returned) regarding your Hilltop/HD property located north of Houston, B. C. There appear to be some interesting showings on the property which deserve to be investigated.

Unfortunately Corporation Falconbridge Copper will not be able to make an offer to participate in the exploration of this property at this time. This is due both to other projects and priorities as well as to the grassroots nature of the HD property. Perhaps some trenching and/or further drilling would help to bring the property to a stage which would be of more interest to us.

Thank you again for the submission and I wish you best of luck with your exploration efforts.

Yours truly

A. J. Davidson Exploration Manager Western Canada

AJD/ik



ELDOR RESOURCES LIMITED 2115-11th Street West, SASKATOON, Saskatchewan

PROJECT 585 HD Claims (NTS-93L/7) 1985 Field Activities

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DECEMBER 1985

R.D. CRUICKSHANK



SUMMARY

The HD claims (total of 70 units) are located about 5 km north of the town of Houston, B.C. The area is underlain principally by felsic pyroclastic rocks of the Telkwa Formation (Hazelton Group, Jurassic). A number of copper-silver and zinc-lead showings are present. The copper-silver showings are small, fracture-controlled, and probably uneconomic. The zinc occurs principally as veins and disseminations, but in at least one place is in a chert horizon. Eldor Resources Limited decided to option the claims (commencing in 1984), in order to investigate the possibilty of locating a volcanic exhalative mineral deposit.

Work in the fall of 1984 consisted of a topographic survey, and sampling of all of the major zinc showings. This report discusses field work conducted in the summer of 1985, comprising a gravity survey, geological mapping, the completion of two short Winkie drill holes, and limited soil geochemistry, VLF-EM, and SP surveys.

Further evidence of volcanigenic deposits was not located. The principal alteration effects are silicification and carbonitization, rather than the necessary argillic type. Very little chert is present in the area, and only the one chert-related zinc showing has been located. The two most prominent gravity anomalies were checked by detailed soil geochemistry, VLF-EM, and SP; and one anomaly was tested by two shallow drill holes: it was determined that these phenomena are not related to zinc mineralization.

It is recommended that the property be relinquished, as the type of deposit being sought is unlikely to be present in the survey area.



ELDOR RESOURCES LIMITED 2115-11th Street West, SASKATOON, Saskatchewan

PROJECT 585 HD Claims (NTS 93L/7) 1985 Field Activities

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I. INTRODUCTION

The centre of the Hilltop-HD claim group is located on Mt. Harry Davis, about 5 km north of the town of Houston, B.C. (Figure 1). Access to the area is provided by a road which leads to radio towers and an M.O.T. facility on top of the mountain. The road is easily accessible to two-wheel drive vehicles. Elevations on the property range from about 670 metres to about 1280 metres. Northern and eastern slopes of the mountain are very steep, but elsewhere gentler slopes predominate. Most of the area is forested, and no part of the group extends above timberline.

The property consists of five modified grid claims, as shown on Figure 1 and listed in Table 1. The HD 1 to 4 claims were staked over the pre-existing Hilltop claim.

TABLE 1

MINERAL CLAIMS

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	Date Recorded	Record No.
Hilltop	4	17 Nov. 1977	856
HD-1	15	21 April 1982	4564
HD-2	20	21 April 1982	4565
HD-3	15	21 April 1982	4566
HD-4	20	21 April 1982	4567

Eldor Resources Limited is the registered owner of these claims, which are being explored under the terms of an option agreement with Mr. J.W. Moll, Mr. D. Merkley, and Mrs. G. Merkley, all of Houston, B.C.

Mt. Harry Davis has been prospected by many individuals and companies over a period of several decades. The Hilltop-HD property was formerly optioned by the Endako Mines Division of Placer Development Limited. Some of their results have been reported in Bulmer and Peters (1981), and Bulmer, Peters, and Buckley (1982). Tipper (1976) shows the claims area to be underlain by volcanic rocks of the Telkwa Formation





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(oldest part of the Jurassic Hazelton Group). The mountain is underlain principally by pyroclastic rocks of rhyolitic composition; lesser quantities of intermediate to mafic volcanics, and some related intrusive rocks also occur. Most previous exploration activity was attracted by fracturecontrolled copper-silver occurrences. Some zinc-lead showings are also present; the appearance of some of these suggested a stratabound, volcanogenic origin, and led to Eldor's interest in the property. The present Eldor grid was designed to cover only the area of known zinc occurrences.

Work in 1984 consisted of a property inspection, (Cruickshank, 1984a), а topographic survey (Cruickshank, of (Cruickshank, 1984b), and sampling known occurrences topographic survey was performed in order to 1985a). The provide control for a proposed gravity survey. Cruickshank (1985b) is a detailed analysis of the economic and gravity models, and the likely effectiveness of the gravity survey.

The 1985 field work consisted of a gravity survey (9.5 km at 10 m intervals); geological mapping at a scale of 1:2,000 (about 3.8 km²); follow-up of two gravity anomalies with SP, VLF-EM. and soil sample surveys; limited additional rock sampling; and the completion of two short, "Winkie", diamond drill holes (total 45.8 m). All activities except drilling were conducted in the period June 20 to July 16, 1985; drilling was undertaken from August 22 to 26, 1985. Eldor personnel on the job consisted of P. Gudjurgis (geophysicist), who conducted the gravity survey and all pertinent calculations; and R.D. Cruickshank (project geologist) who handled all other tasks (with geophysical advice from P.G.), including drill supervision. The diamond drilling was performed with a Winkie drill and two-man crew, contracted from Van Alphen Exploration Services of Smithers, B.C.

Geological mapping and gravity surveying were conducted on all four HD claims (HD1, 2, 3, 4). One drill hole was completed on each of HD3 and HD4.



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II. GEOLOGY

1. <u>Regional Geology</u>: Bedrock in the HD area is part of the Telkwa Formation (Lower Jurassic age), which is the lowest formation of the Hazelton Group. The Telkwa Formation consists of volcanic and sedimentary rocks related to island arc volcanism. Tipper and Richards (1976) assign rocks in the HD area to the "Babine Shelf Facies", which are transitional from nonmarine volcanic rocks that underlie the Telkwa Range, 40 km to the west, to thick deposits of marine rocks in the vicinity of Babine Lake, some 50 km to the northeast. Rocks of the Babine Shelf Facies are described as "calc-alkaline basalt to rhyolite; subaerial and subaqueous flow, breccia, and tuff; limestone, greywacke, siltstone, and shale" (Tipper and Richards, 1976).

2. Mineralization

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Two principal types of mineralization are present on copper-silver-arsenic, the property: and zinc-lead with enhanced (but uneconomic) gold-silver-moly. The coppersilver-arsenic showings have received almost all of the past exploration activities. At least one shaft was sunk on a copper occurrence in previous decades. Some copper showings have been plotted on the geology map (Figures 3 and 4); many more are present outside of the grid area. It is the author's conclusion that these Cu-Ag-As occurrences are small, fracture-controlled, and unlikely to be economic.

Zinc has several modes of occurrence. In the chert horizon exposed in the area known as the Hilltop Showings (Figure 4), Zn appears to be syngenetic. The chert is dark grey, finely crystalline (median grain size about 50 microns, as seen in thin section), and varies from massive to laminated. Brown, honey-coloured sphalerite occurs as large



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(to several mm) irregular patches, which conform to the lamination, if present. Largish (1 mm) fluorite inclusions occur within the sphalerite. Discordant quartz or calcite veinlets (both \pm sphalerite) are also present. Showings in the Hilltop area which are not hosted by chert are similar to the Switchback Showings (described below), but with more abundant fluorite.

At the Switchback area (Figure 4), zinc occurs in silicified pyroclastic rocks of rhyolitic affinities. In some of these rocks, faint outlines of pyroclasts are visible, and in others, the rock appears massive. Sphalerite occurs as disseminated ragged grains, usually less than 1 mm in diameter, and is usually rimmed by white mica. Rocks here contain a large number of very thin carbonate veinlets, which sometimes Secondary carbonate carry sphalerite. is also scattered through the matrix of these rocks. No thin sections of rocks from the Tower Showing (Figure 3) have been made, but in outcrop it appears similar to the Switchback area. Some rocks in the Tower area are a silicified tectonic breccia.

Zinc occurrences in the Baseline area (Figure 3) are clearly fracture controlled, and range from thin fracture coatings to a large calcite-sulphide vein several decimeters in width. A grab sample from a similar vein at 20+90E on line 32+00N (Figure 4) returned an analysis of about 28% Zn (Table II).

There is, therefore, a transition from apparently syngenetic zinc mineralization in a chert horizon, to clearly epigenetic zinc in quartz and carbonate veins. Disseminated sphalerite occurrences may be related to silicification of felsic pyroclastic and tectonic breccias.

3. Geological Mapping

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(a) Introduction

The grid area was mapped at a scale of 1:2000; results are presented in Figures 3 and 4; the legend is included separ-This map covers only that part of the ately as Figure 2. property known to have zinc showings. The designation of volcanic lithologies is based upon appearance in the field, upon petrography and whole rock analyses performed in the winter of 1984-85 (Cruickshank, 1985a), and upon whole rock analyses of a few rocks collected during the summer mapping program (Table The legend (Figure 2) is very complete and descriptive, II). so only a brief description of the various rock units will be The presence of numerous trenches put in by included here. previous explorationists facilitated mapping in poorly exposed areas on the southern part of the grid.

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(b) Lithologies

Most rocks exposed on Mt. Harry Davis belong to the Telkwa Formation of Lower Jurassic age. Virtually all are of volcanic origin.

Chert was found at only two locations, and the two are quite dissimilar. Chert at the Hilltop Showing (discussed previously) is dense, dark grey to almost black in colour, carries moderate to heavy sphalerite mineralization, and varies from massive to laminated. The other chert occurrence, near the east end of line 30+00N (Figure 4) is red, well laminated, contains laminations of felsic ash tuff, and is unmineralized. Chert therefore appears to be very restricted in occurrence. This lithology does not necessarily indicate submarine conditions; exhalative subaqueous cherts can also be present in a predominantly subaerial environment, as reported by Sillitoe, et. al. (1984) from a late Tertiary maar volcano in Papua-New Guinea. TABLE II

WHOLE ROCK (Major Oxide) Analyses

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C. FH: (604) 253-3158 COMPUTER LINE: 251-1011 DATE REPORTS MAILED July 24/85

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE TYPE : ROCK - CRUSHED AND PULVERIZED TO -100 KESH. WHOLE ROCK RESULTS ARE DETERMINED BY ICP FROM .100 GM ⁴ SAMPLE FUSED BY LIBO2 AND DISOLVED BY 50 ML 5% HN03.

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ASSAYER V. Launduy ... DEAN TOYE OF TOM SAUNDRY. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

ELDOR RESOURCES PROJECT 585 FILE# 85-1450

SAMPLE	SI02 %	AL203 %	lithology
22706	73.15	11.37	rhyolite lappill; tuff
22707	67.27	14.42	dacite por phyry
22708	71.91	10.76	rhyolite laniaated tuff
22709	70.66	13.02	rhyolite ash tuff
22710	61.44	14.77	andesitic tuff
22711	68.79	1.15	laminated chert
22713	66.56	14.14	dacite porphyry

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Jurassic basalt occurs only at the extreme southeast corner of the grid area (Figure 4). Basalt is more common outside of the grid to the south, where it contains other copper showings.

The hematitic tuff unit ("Ht" on the map) is a very distinctive lithology. It is usually noticeably red in colour, and displays bedding, lamination, and/or preferred orientation of pyroclasts. It commonly contains accretionary lapilli. Whole rock analyses indicate that this unit is very siliceous (over 70% silica), and therefore of rhyolitic composition. A11 outcrops of this unit are polymictic pyroclastic rocks; most are ash or lapilli tuffs. These characteristics generally Richards (1976) criteria for agree with Tipper and subaerially-erupted Hazelton rocks. The well-defined bedding and apparent chilling of the outer layers of individual accretionary lapilli may indicate deposition in a lake or shallow sea.

A few beds or lenses of andesitic tuff are present. These are dark green, polymictic rocks in which bedding is occasionally discernable; both ash and lapilli tuffs are present. One whole rock analysis yielded results of about 61% SiO₂ and 15% Al₂O₃ (Table II), indicating andesitic composition.

Pale rhyolites are the most abundant rocks in the grid area, and are host to most of the zinc showings. A wide variety of sub-units were recognized, as can be seen by reference to the map legend (Figure 2). With few exceptions, these sub-units were not mappable over very great distances. A mappable body of coarse tuff (lapilli tuff and agglomerate) occurs along the north end of the baseline (Figure 3), and aphanitic varieties are locally mappable. Most outcrops are clearly pyroclastic in origin. The massive, aphanitic rocks (Rf) are more problematical, and may include dust tuffs, highly

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silicified coarser pyroclastics, or sub-volcanic intrusives. Analyses of rocks from this unit always produce SiO₂ contents of greater than 70% (Table II).

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The dacite porphyry (Dp) is a very distinctive unit of uncertain origin. This rock has an aphanitic, dark grey matrix, with abundant euhedral white feldspar phenocrysts 1 to 2 mm in size. Close inspection of most outcrops also reveals the presence of angular, ash or lapilli-sized lithic fragments. The unit is therefore either a crystal-lithic tuff, or else a porphyry intrusion which contains a great many smallish inclusions. This rock is extremely uniform in appearance wherever found, and never displays bedding or preferred orientation of constituents; for these reasons, the author believes it to be an intrusive porphyry. The silica and alumina content of two rocks from this unit, from widely separated locations, are nearly identical: about 67% SiO₂ and 14% Al₂O₃ (Table II).

Dark green basalt or andesite dykes (unit Bd) are abundant but volumetrically insignificant. They probably belong to the Endako Group of Tertiary age.

Till (unit Q) has been mapped where exposed in road cuts or trenches, and approximate thickness indicated. Overburden is usually thin, being 1 m or less, but attains a maximum of greater than 5 m in a road cut at the extreme south end of the map area. Till in excess of 1 m thick only occurs on lower slopes of the mountain. An unstable slope of continually slumping glacio-fluvial material is present a few hundred metres east of the southern end of the grid.

c) Alteration

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Silicification, and carbonitization (the later accompanied by numerous carbonate veinlets) were observed or inferred to occur at several locations, especially where zinc



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mineralization was present. However, argillic alteration or chloritization, such as might be expected to accompany volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits, was nowhere observed. Units mapped as chert are believed to be primary, and not due to silicification.

(d) Structural Geology

Folding is not believed to be important on a property scale. The steep dip of most bedding may have resulted from much larger, regional scale folds. However, minor folding has never been observed in outcrop, and none of the mappable units, when traced along strike, appear to be folded. A stereo plot of poles to bedding, and to preferred clast orientation (Figure 5), does not show the arcuate pattern that would result from concentric folding. Instead, most poles are scattered in an area indicating north to northwest strike, and steep, usually easterly dips. The observed scatter is best explained by relative rotation on faults. A few poles in the centre of the stereonet represent relatively flat-lying beds.

Faults on all scales are the most characteristic structural features on Mt. Harry Davis. Smaller faults observed in outcrop most commonly trend northerly, and dip steeply either east or west (Figure 6). Several such faults are indicated on the map. Fractures in this set are the most common sites for copper or zinc mineralization and carbonate veins.

Two major faults trending about 55° to 60° have been identified. The first crosses the access road at about 23+00N; it is marked by a prominent gully on both sides of the mountain, and is inferred to cut off several mapped lithological units (Figure 4). Drill hole 85HD-1 was drilled in this structure, revealing it to consist of breccia and several generations of quartz veins. The fault zone is several







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tens of metres wide. This structure parallels a pronounced deflection in gravity contours (compare Figure 24). No slickensides were observed on any fault surfaces. This is interpreted to be a normal fault. The northern fault, with nearly identical strike, cuts the baseline at about 39+00N (Figure 3). The presence of this northern fault is indicated by the outcrop pattern of the dacite porphyry, and by local Movement on this fault must have been largely topography. vertical, as the dacite porphyry is much wider on the south side than on the north. The presence of two major normal faults in this area must have regional significance.

An extensive area of rocks displaying closely-spaced north-south shear fractures occurs west of the diorite porphyry contact between lines 38+00N and 46+00N.

(e) Rock Sampling

A number of rock samples were collected during the mapping program. Their locations are indicated on the geology maps, Figures 3 and 4. Most of the known showings had been sampled previously (Cruickshank, 1985a) so that these newer samples were principally collected in order to check on the tenor of mineralization in smaller showings. Results of the 30 element ICP + Au by fire assay - AA analyses are presented in Table III. Most of these samples were composite grab samples; all are from outcrop. Seven rocks were also analyzed for SiO, content, aid and A1,0, as an in determining lithology; these are listed in Table II.

The three highest zinc values shown in the Table (samples 22701, 22704, and 22719), ranging from about 1.5% Zn to about 28% Zn, are all high grade grab samples from carbonate-sphalerite veins. Numbers 22703 (0.5% Zn) and 22705 (0.8% Zn) are rhyolite tuffs from the Baseline Showings 852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6

PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

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GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

TABLE III Rock Sample Analyses

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HN03-H2D AT 95 DEG. C FDR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM. - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK CHIPS AU** ANALYSIS BY FA+AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE. , HG ANALYSIS BY FLAMLESS AA.

Aug 30/85

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 28 1985 DATE REPORT MAILED:

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

ELDOR RESOURCES FROJECT - 585 FILE # 85-2092

SAMPLE Ħо Cu Pb Zn Aa Ni C۵ Mn 1.6 As U Th Sr Cď Sb 81 V. Ca Ρ La Cr Ma Ba Ti Na K ¥ Au** Au B Al PPM PPM PPM PPH PPM PPM PPM PPN PPN PPM PPN PPN PPM 1 PPH PPN PPN PPM PPM PPM ĭ z PPM ž z PPN z z Z PPH PPB 22701 301 868 21182 263229 58.9 6 1131 .69 3 2.75 .02 15 .04 .01 2 .11 .01 .08 3 -5 ND 16 1803 59 40 1 7 1 140 41 191 3526 1 1297 1.05 5 13 .23 .03 2 .12 22702 4 .1 1 5 ND 3 4 2 5 5 18 10 .01 2.18 . 09 . 02 1 3 22703 48 734 5243 .7 3 10 4650 4.04 26 5 ND 6 19 2 3 25 .11 .06 7 . 69 102 .01 2 1.22 9 1 4 .01 .14 1 -11 2 5.2 22704 16 16 1728 15848 1 2 44827 .65 5 5 ND 2 58 45 2 17 25.28 .01 2 1.30 25 .01 2.17 .01 .01 1 18 8526 5 2962 1.93 2 24 . 56 22705 8 44 93 .3 5 5 ND 20 2 7 23 . 61 .04 4 6 49 .12 2 .99 . 06 . 06 1 1 10 22706 2 5 37 1543. .1 3 3396 1.55 2 2 10 1.30 .04 13 4 .38 196 2 .72 .06 - 1 5. ND 1 9 5 2 .01 . 09 1 2 3 1568 1.93 22707 1 1 24 169 .1 3 2 5 ND 1 2 3 11 .70 .04 15 .19 58 .01 2 .53 .04 1 4 4 .16 1 1 22708 5 391 210 388 1.1 3 3 1705 . 69 225 5 ND 1 19 1 2 2 2 2.08 .03 15 3.15 2 .21 .01 .14 224 .01 1 7 83 1494 22709 9 1281 .3 1 4 2245 1.52 11 5 ND 1 8 3 2 3 8 .71 .03 17 1 .16 126 .01 2 .54 .02 .21 1 -5 22710 14 297 17 10 3296 3.36 8 ND 45 .04 43 1.01 1 2 .1 5 1 1 2 2 46 1.42 8 61 .05 3 1.51 .05 .14 1 21 22711 2 3 27 134 .1 5 2893 2.62 13 ND 50 31 6.66 .03 4 1.35 12 .01 6 5 3 1 1 2 2 .01 2 .06 .02 18 22712 2 1 106 .2 2 5 2416 3.07 14 5 ND 2 49 33 6.41 .02 2 3 1.39 28 .01 2 .05 1 7 2 .01 . 02 1 1 22713 2 1 13 118 .1 4 3 1609 1.84 2 5 ND 1 7 1 2 4 12 1.17 .04 11 4 .19 67 .01 2 .38 .02 .12 1 2 36 3 471 .93 20 ND 22714 6 9 11 .1 1 5 1 3 1 2 4 1 .06 .02 8 1 .02 118 .01 2 .19 .01 .18 1 1 22715 1 1 2 83 .1 3 2 828 1.14 5 5 ND 2 2 1 2 2 5 .11 .02 14 3.18 39 .01 2 .44 .04 .12 1 2 . 38 22716 7 52 21 17 . 26 1 1 .1 1 4 475 1.68 3 5 ND 1 1 2 - 3 .03 - 5 4 23 . 10 2.54 .06 .06 1 1 97 22717 2 1 6 .1 2 3 1685 1.26 4 5 ND 1 6 1 2 3 6 . 60 .04 18 3.15 43 .01 2.37 .06 .04 1 1 28 38 471 10 4758 3.59 11 ND 21 2 22718 3 .1 8 5 1 1 2 45 3.27 .05 1 12 .69 246 .02 4 .38 .05 .11 1 1 22719 16 468 3484 20342 5.3 16 17 6077 4.84 89 5 ND 1 18 98 - 2 3 62 3.79 .06 7 18 1.32 66 .01 4 .49 .05 .10 2 23 22725 22 49 1702 7051 .5 2 4 1836 .86 19 5 ND 2 15 18 5 2 7 3.27 .03 1 .16 344 .01 2 1.37 .04 1.11 1 10 230 7 22726 325 148 6371 18921 9.9 13 1089 1.22 2 58 ND 7 92 10 .17 .06 2 .27 .02 .16 680 5 1 28 2 13 3 .05 199 .01 1 14



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(Figure 3) with disseminated sphalerite. Besides containing 28% Zn. sample 22701 produced values of 2% Pb. 59 g/tonne Ag. 0.18% Cd. 59 ppm Sb. 40 ppm Bi, and 0.14 g/tonne Au; unfortunately, this sample is from a very narrow vein at 32+00N. 20+85E (Figure 4).

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III. GRAVITY SURVEY

1. <u>Rationale</u>

The reasons for choosing the gravity method, calculation of mathematical models, and estimation of errors for this survey have all been discussed at length in a previous report (Cruickshank 1985b). That report concluded as follows:

"It is concluded that further target definition by geophysical methods is desireable. Gravity is preferable to I.P. or E.M. methods because : (a) the target sphalerite mineralization may not be conductive, and (b) scattered, unrelated, fracture-controlled Cu showings would probably produce spurious anomalies. SP surveys may also be of value.

It is further concluded that the proposed gravity survey has a good chance of discovering an economic zinc orebody if one is present. In fact, the survey as presently envisaged may be somewhat "over-specified", because the station spacing and terrain corrections may be more rigorous than required.

The proposed station spacing is 10 m on profiles that are 200 m apart. This very close interval was selected so that a response from narrow orebodies (10 m or so) could be detected. The 200 m line spacing is reasonable since any orebody that may be present would be of variable width, grade, and depth below surface; therefore this interval increases the chance of discovery. The maximum number of gravity stations would be 2,050; this would be reduced if profiles in the north-east corner of the grid are eliminated because of extreme topography. It is hoped to have all latitude, terrain, free air, and Bouger corrections calculated prior to the field season, in order to expedite the daily data reductions.



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It may be argued that calculating the terrain effect of the outer Hammer zones is unnecessary. The effect of these zones on individual profiles would certainly be negligible. However, the grid is large enough (3.8 km long in a north-south direction) that there would be some effect over the area as a whole. The principal reason for calculating the effect of all of the Hammer zones would be to improve the quality of a gravity map of the entire grid. This is admittedly a secondary priority, but as all calculations will be performed by computer, the additional cost would probably not be significant.

Finally, it should be emphasized that the chances of discovering an orebody with gravity methods increase in proportion to the economic value of the deposit. If a near-surface economic orebody occurs in the grid area, it should be detectable."

2. Method

All gravity surveying and correction was done by an Eldor Resources Limited geophysicist, P. Gudjurgis. Calculaterrain corrections was contracted to Geoterrex tion of Terrain corrections were based Limited, of Ottawa, Ontario. upon the topographic survey conducted by Eldor Resources in October, 1984 (Cruickshank, 1984b), and upon a 1:5000 scale topographic map taken from Peters, Bulmer, and Buckley (1982); without such good topographic control, the gravity survey would have been meaningless. Tidal corrections were obtained from the Gravity Division of the Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources in Ottawa.

A gravity base station was established on a rock outcrop near the road junction at about 11+95E, 31+30N. This station was read at the beginning and end of each day. Field procedure was to walk quickly down the line to be surveyed,



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collecting 5 or 6 readings en route; this established a few points that would have little drift effect among them, and that could be repeated during routine surveying on the return trip. When returning back along the line, stations were read at 10 m intervals. All readings were corrected for scale constant, tripod height, drift, tidal effect, elevation, latitude, Bouger gravity, and terrain. Readings taken on different days were normalized according to base station readings on the respective The specific gravity employed in calculation of the days. Bouger and terrain corrections was 2.60, a value considered representative of unmineralized rhyolite from this area, based on specific gravity determinations conducted the preceding winter (Cruickshank, 1985b). Gravity profiles were hand-plotted in the field.

₩. . A LaCoste and Romberg model "G" gravity meter (serial number 333), rented from Enertec Geophysical Services Limited, was employed in this survey. This was a replacement for a similar instrument, rented from a different firm, that was found to create repeatability problems. All data presented here were acquired with number 333.

A total of about 950 gravity stations were read, some of them several times. Repeats were generaly less than .05 mgal. Nails placed in the ground during the elevation survey were nearly always still present; if a nail was missing, then the station was missed. Missing stations on the profiles may be due to this cause, or else because an obviously spurious reading was obtained. Most of these rare spurious values are probably attributable to erroneous terrain corrections. Time was insufficient to survey all grid lines. The southern part of the grid was emphasized because of the presence of more zinc showings, and gentler topography.

.19.

3. <u>Results</u>

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Gravity profiles are presented in Figures 7 to 19; Figure 20 is a stacked profile of all surveyed lines. All gravity values have had 4920 mgal subtracted; ie. a value of 7.90 was 4927.90 mgal in the field calculation. In general, the data are very smooth, indicating that potential sources of error have been controlled properly. All profiles show a gravity gradient trending to lower values to the east, regardless of topography. This reflects a regional trend of lower values to the southeast (Figure 20). Corrected gravity data are included as Appendix I of this report.

This survey was seeking short wave-length anomalies (Cruickshank 1985b). A number of these were detected, and are listed in Table IV. The chert occurrence with Zn mineralization occurs between lines 30+00N and 32+00N; unfortunately neither of these lines showed a related anomaly. Gravity anomalies in proximity to zinc showings are present only on lines 20+00N and 48+00N. The two "definite" anomalies listed in Table IV were selected for further investigation.

Figure 24 is a contour map of gravity data from line 16+00N to line 38+00N. The data from 48+00N and 50+00N were not included because they are rather distant from the rest of the surveyed lines. The contour interval on Figure 24 is 0.20 mgal, which is too broad to show the anomalies that were identified on the profiles (except for the anomaly on line 38+00N). The locations of anomalies listed in Table IV are shown on Figure 24.



.20.

TABLE IV HD - POSITIVE GRAVITY ANOMALIES

Definite Anomalies

	LINE	FROM	то	PEAK	PEAK AMPLITUDE	COMMENTS
1					(mgals)	
	24N 38N	16+20E 14+20E	17+30E 14+90E	16+80 - 17+00E 14+40 - 14+60E	.20 mgal .15 mgal	near fault poss. b/r high?

Possible Anomalies

	LINE	FRO M	то	PEAK	PEAK AMPLITUDE (mgals)	COMMENTS
	18N	18+50E	19+20E	18+80E	.10 mgal	
	20N	15+40E	16+50E	16+10E	.10 mgal	switchback Shwg
-	22N	14+10E	14+70E	14+50E	.10 mgal	near fault
_	22N	17+00E	17+30E	17+10E	.10 mgal	weak
	28N	16+60E	17+10E	16+90E	.10 mgal	very weak
	30N	11+50E	11+90E?	11+70E	.15 mgal	2 bad readings
S. States						on flank
	48N	18+90E	19+80E	19+30E	.10 mgal	near Zn Shwg.
	48N	24+00E	25+10E	24+50E	.10 mgal	very weak



.21.

There is a marked regional gravity gradient trending to the east-southeast (Figure 24). This gradient is apparently independent of effects from bedrock strike (Figures 3 and 4) and topography (Figure 23). Whether it represents a genuine regional trend is unknown (it could, for instance, be due to the effect of topography outside of the area considered by the terrain correction).

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The few deviations from this regional trend are discussed below:

(1) A marked low on the eastern end of line 32N is flanked by a pair of higher peaks (compare also Figure 15). The line at this location crosses an area of dacite porphyry outcrop (Figure 4). Topography here is very steep; the line runs in a sidehill direction across a south-facing, cliffy hillside. The local terrain effect at this location would be very large, and difficult to account for in the correction procedure. The validity of the data here is therefore somewhat doubtful, and this anomaly could result from a terrain effect.

(2) A small local high is present at the west end of line 24N. Its appearance on the map is due to the arbitrary choice of contours, and its peak amplitude is only 0.09 mgal. This anomaly occurs on a steep hillside which has no outcrop exposures. It could be caused by improper terrain corrections, or by a thinning of the overburden.

(3) A high in the centre of line 24N corresponds to an anomaly identified from the profile (Figure 11), and which is discussed in more detail in Section IV of this report. This anomaly was



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tested by shallow drilling, but remains unexplained. The change in trend of contour lines in this area appears to coincide with a major fault recognized by the geological mapping (compare Figures 4 and 24). There is an apparent right-lateral displacement of gravity contours across this fault.

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(4) The inflection of the 8.80 to 9.40 contours on line 36N coincides with the assumed location of another major northeasterly-trending fault (compare to Figure 3).

(5) A pronounced high occurs at the eastern end of line 18N. There are number of outcrops in this local area, in a part of the grid that generally is very poorly exposed. It is possible therefore, that this high could result from contrasts in overburden thickness.



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IV. ANOMALY FOLLOW-UP

1. Introduction

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Two of the gravity anomalies were selected for further investigation. This consisted of prospecting and sampling adjacent outcrops, soil sampling, SP surveys, VLF-EM surveys, and in one instance, diamond drilling.

2. Anomaly on Line 38+00N

This anomaly occurs between about 14+20E and 14+90E. This occurs between an outcrop of quartz-rich rhyolite ash tuff to the west, and hematitic lapilli tuff to the east. Neither outcrop displays noticeable alteration, mineralizaton. or and rock samples (numbers 22715 and 22716 structure. on Table III) failed to produce interesting analyses. Soil sample (Figure 21 and Table V) and VLF-EM surveys were also negative, but a weak SP low is present between about 14+10E and 14+70E (Figure 22). In light of these results, it was concluded that no further investigation was justified, and the gravity result remains unexplained.

3. Anomaly on Line 24+00N

This anomaly was investigated in a similar manner. Zinc in soil results and soil sample locations are shown in Figure 21, and other analytical results listed in Table V. Results of SP and VLF-EM surveys are shown on Figure 22.

This anomaly, between about 16+30 and 17+20E, occurs in proximity to a major fault zone (Figures 4 and 11), and a smaller anomaly is also present on line 22+00N where crossed by the fault (Figure 10). A zinc showing is present where the fault zone crosses the access road (samples 22718 and 22719, Figure 4 and Table III), and Cu stain was noted on an outcrop immediately to the west of the anomaly (Figure 4).

			S	TABLE V	LE	De esc. 1		.24	•	
A B P	CME ANALYTI 52 E.HASTIN HONE 253-315	CAL LABORATORIES 55 ST.VANCOUVER 58 DATA LINE	5 LTD. B.C. 251-1	V6A 1R6 011	Df	DATE RECEI	VED: PORT	JULY 18 1985	July 24/85	
		GEOCHEM	11CA	AL I	CP	ANAL	-75	SIS	0 /	
	.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS THIS LEACH IS PARTS - SAMPLE TYPE: PS	5 DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 IAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.B 1-2 -BO MESH SOILS B3-RGC	HCL-HNO3-H A.TI.B.AL. KS AU¥ A	20 AT 95 DEG Na.k.w.si.zr Nalysis by A	. C FDR .CE.SN.Y A FROM :	DNE HOUR AND I (.NB AND TA	S DILUTI U DETEC	ED TO 10 ML WIT Tion limit by I	H WATER. CP IS 3_PPN	
	ASSA	AYER: Virkunder	DEAN	TOYE OR	TOM	SAUNDRY.	CER	TIFIED B.	C. ASSAYER	
		ELDOR RESOU	RCES	FROJE	CT -	585 FIL	E # 8	85-1450	PAGE	1
		SAMPLE#	Cu FFM	РЬ FFM	Zn PFM	Ag FFM	Cd F'FM	Au¥ PPB		
		585-408-1 585-408-2 585-408-3 585-408-4 585-408-5	15 16 11 15 13	26 19 13 10 12	339 222 266 192 111	.1 .1 .1 .2	1 1 2 1 1	1 1 1 2 2		
		585-408-6 585-408-7 585-408-8 585-408-9 585-408-9 585-408-10	10 11 9 11 7	16 11 10 13 5	162 92 95 115 102	.1 .2 .1 .1	1 1 1 1	6 4 3 3		
		585-408-11 585-408-12 585-408-13 585-408-14 585-408-15	23 27 32 67 15	27 30 14 18 16	331 304 252 494 220	.3 .2 .1 .2	2 1 1 2 1	2 2 1 2 2		
		585-408-14 585-408-17 585-408-18 585-408-19 585-408-20	22 54 22 121 14	19 26 21 39 10	733 1540 439 480 248	.1 .3 .1 .2 .1	1 6 1 2 1	2 1 1 2 1		
		585-408-21 585-408-22 585-408-23 585-408-24 585-408-25	87 42 9 11 11	22 9 14 11 13	226 93 167 153 179	. 1 . 1 . 1 . 1	1 1 1 1	23652		
		585-408-26 585-408-27 585-408-28 585-408-29 585-408-30	67 11 39 17 14	14 11 22 16 15	344 189 266 336 289	. 1 . 1 . 1 . 1	1 1 2 1	3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
		585-408-31 585-408-32 585-408-33 585-408-34 585-408-35	12 14 11 11 16	12 12 10 10 8	100 184 52 62 111	. 1 . 1 . 1 . 1	1 1 1 1	2 3 1 2 2		
		585-408-36 STD C/AU 0.5	11 58	10 41	99 135	.1 7.2	1 17	2 485		

TABLE V SOIL SAMPLE Analyses

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Page 2

ELDOR RESOU	FROJE	ЕСТ — 1	585 FI	LE #	85-1450	
SAMFLE#	Cu FFM	Fb FFM	Zn FFM	Ag FFM	Cd FFM	Au¥ FFB
585-408-37 585-408-38 585-408-39 585-408-40 585-408-41	13 17 10 10 16	15 15 20 14 15	87 113 91 117 150	.2 .3 .1 .2	1 1 1 1	1 1 2 1 1
585-408-42 585-408-43 585-408-44 585-408-45 585-408-45 585-408-46	8 10 15 17 8	10 15 13 17 15	52 102 108 101 62	.2 .2 .1 .1 .1	1 1 1 1	2 1 1 2 3
STD C/AU 0.5	60	44	132	7.2	19	480

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SP and VLF-EM both failed to produce coincident anomalies (Figure 22), but there is a partially coincident Zn in soil response (Figure 21). Because of the apparent coincidence of interesting structure and soil geochemistry with the gravity anomaly, it was decided to test this area with two shallow "Winkie" diamond drill holes. This work is discussed in the next section of this report.

4. Diamond Drilling

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Two diamond drill holes were completed in order to test the gravity anomaly on line 24+00N, discussed in section IV.3. above. The drill and two-man crew were contracted from Van Alphen Exploration Services of Smithers, B.C. Figure 23 is a section through both drill holes; analytical results are tabulated in Table VI, and drill logs comprise Appendix II of this report. Hole 85HD-1 was collared at 24+00N, 17+15E; and hole 85HD-2 on the same line at 16+60E. Both holes were drilled at a vertical angle of -45° and an azimuth of 270° .

The first hole was completed at 29.2 m after being entirely drilled in the major fault zone. Core recovery was poor. Recovered rocks consisted mainly of siliceous tectonic breccia with several generations of quartz veins, and much clay gouge. The hole was unmineralized, except for traces of pyrite, and analytical results were all negative (Table VI). Two intervals of intermediate dykes were also intersected.

Hole 85HD-2, completed to 16.6 m, encountered fractured rhyolite, with numerous veinlets of white, grey, rose, and amethystine quartz, and calcite. the few sulphides present were mainly pyrite in quartz veinlets. A chloritized mafic dyke was also encountered. The entire drill hole was submitted for analysis, with negative results (Table VI).

This gravity anomaly remains unexplained.

TABLE VI DRILL CORE Analyses

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE 253-3158

DATA LINE 251-1011

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HN03-H20 AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. This leach is partial for MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.

- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK CHIPS AU++ ANALYSIS BY FA+AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE. HG ANALYSIS BY FLAMLESS AA.

DATE RECEIVED:	AUG 28 1985	DATE REPORT	MAILED:	Aug 30/85	ASSAYER.	Ly DEAN	TOYE OR	TOM SAUNDRY.	CERTIFIED	B.C.	ASSA	YER
				ELDOR RESOURCES	PROJECT - 585	FILE # 8	35-2092			F'A	AGE	1

SAMPLE	Ko	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	· Cd	Sb	Bi	v	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	A1	Na	K	W	Au##	Ho
	PPN	PPN	PPN	PPN	PPN	PPH	PPN	PPM	1	PPN	PPM	PPM	PPN	PPH	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	1	2	PPN	PPN	ž	PPM	z	PPM	1	1	1	PPM	PPB	PPB

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22728	3	154	39	252	.3	2	9	2507	1.31	34	5	ND	1	19	1	2	2	2	1.66	.04	10	1	.23	47	.01	2	.26	.01	.16	1	2	50
22729	1	79	11	29	.1	2	6	2082	.98	22	5	ND	1	19	1	2	2	i	1.42	.04	11	2	.27	58	.01	2	.22	.02	.14	1	1	30
22730	1	6	5	29	.1	1	2	2802	1.29	6	5	ND	1	37	1	2	2	2	2.07	.03	14	1	. 38	682	.01	3	. 25	.02	.14	1	1	20
22731	2	. 3	8	29	.1	4	5	4590	1.87	6	5	ND	2	64	1	2	2	9	6.46	.08	1	1	. 30	1081	.01	3	.44	.01	.12	1	2	20
22732	1	3	15	59	.1	4	5	4958	2.46	5	5	ND	1	.40	1	2	2	15	6.16	.09	9	1	.30	91	.01	2	.40	.01	.11	1	1	30
22733	2	6	8	46	.1	9	6	5104	2.36	2	5	ND	2	48	1	2	2	9	4.01	.10	8	4	.78	65	.01	2	. 33	.03	.13	1	1	20
22734	2	6	20	234	. 2	42	17	7271	5.25	4	5	ND	1	81	1	2	3	43	5.83	.10	6	43	1.86	67	.01	3	.64	.01	.17	1	1	20
22735	5	3	4	28	.1	2	3	3460	1.51	6	5	ND	1	29	1	2	2	2	3.37	.03	3	3	. 49	24	.01	2	.22	.04	.07	1	2	30
22736	5	3	19	100	.2	3	9	12947	4.85	2	5	ND	2	115	1	2	5	3	9.43	.01	4	i	1.72	11	.01	2	.07	.01	.04	1	2	20
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22741	2	8	12	49	.1	1	3	891	1.50	23	5	ND	1	8	1	2	2	3	.52	.03	15	2	.16	38	.01	2	.21	.05	.08	1	2	40
22742	-			57		;	-		1 64			NR	:		-	5	-		76				20	10	A1	-	20	45	11	i	1	20

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22743	1	27	5	37	.1	3	2 106	5.99	2	5	ND	1	10	1	2	2	1	.91	.02	13	1	.27	29	.01	2	.22	.03	.10	25	1	30
22744	1	9	3	64	.2	3	4 156	1.50	2	5	ND	1	19	1	2	2	2	1.33	.02	9	1	.53	40	.01	2	.24	.04	.10	1	1	30
22745	2	10	20	642	.2	102	23 494	6.86	2	5	ND	1	37	I	2	5	79	3.84	.03	7	111	2.18	22	.01	2	1.95	.02	.09	2	1	40

CONCLUSIONS

It is unlikely that a large, near-surface, massive zinc deposit is present on that part of the claims covered by the gravity survey. Results of the gravity survey are largely negative, especially considering that the two best anomalies were investigated and found wanting. The zinc in chert occurrence at the Hilltop Showings is very interesting, but no other similar occurrence has been located, and no gravity anomalies are present on the adjacent grid lines. Argillic or chloritic alteration that should accompany the volcanogenic type of deposit do not appear to be present in this area. The vast majority of zinc showings are clearly epigenetic in origin.

.28.

To obtain a clearer picture of zinc mineralization in this area, the coincident Zn showings - gravity anomalies on lines 20+00N and 48+00N, and the Hilltop chert-zinc occurrence would have to be tested by drilling.

There are many mineral showings on this property. It is possible that it may attract the attention of explorationists interested in some other deposit model. However, the specific type of deposit sought by Eldor is unlikely to occur in the area covered by our grid.

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VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

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It is recommended that no further work be undertaken on this property, primarily because further indications of massive sulphide mineralization were not located by this field program.

Respectfully submitted,

Rlouglas Cruickshark.

R. Douglas Cruickshank

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APPENDIX I HD CLAIMS 1985 GRAVITY RESULTS

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APPENDIX I

HD Claims 1985 Gravity Results

North	East	Elev. meters	Corrected Grav. Mgal
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APPENDIX II DRILL LOGS HD CLAIMS

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ND DRILL HOLE	LITHOLOGIC RECORD			Eldorado Resources Limited Eldor Resources Limited				· · · ·	
rion_HD								PROJECT NO	585
OGRAM 1985 - 1	Winkie		CORE SIZE	EW				HOLE NO. 85	D-1
NAME HD			CONTRACTOR	Van Alphen Exploration	- (COLLAR SURVEY CO	-ORDINATES		
LE CO-ORDINATES	24+00N, 17+15E		DATE START	ED 1985 August 22	- (RID			
		<u> </u>	DATE COMPLE		- '	OWN HOLE SURVEY	1	CORRECTED	CORRECTE
DSE OF HOLE to	est gravity and soil		CEMENTED			METHOD	DEPTH	ANGLE	AZIMUI
(Zn) anomalie	es		CEODUVETON	Lab and Saskatoon	-				
ATION 11/2.5 m			GEOPHISICAL	Lucos <u>none</u>	-				
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OGY BY <u>R.D.</u>	Cruickshank		**************************************		L			1	<u></u>
4.3-25.9 m 25.9-26.8 m 26.8-27.2 m 27.2-27.7 m 27.7-29.2 m	Casing. Siliceous tectonic b Intermediate dyke. Siliceous breccia. Intermediate dyke. Siliceous tectonic b	reccia. S Plagioclas Relict pyr preccia.	everal gener e and hornbl coclasts visi	ations of quartz veins; clay go ende microphenocrysts. No bree ble (silicified rhyolite tuff).) Duge. Ccia; quar	tz veinlets pre	sent.		
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NO DRILL HOLE LITHOLOGIC RECORD

Hole No. <u>85 HD-1</u>

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Date Drilled August 22 to 24, 1985

	RES	Description	S	TRUCTURE	AND FAL	BRIC	SAMPLE	ş -		1		
From	То	Description	Depth	Angle toCore	Fault- ing	Bedd- ing	Gneiss- osity	No.	· From	То	Width	م ب ا
0	4.3	Casing.						22727	4.3	9.8	5.5	
	25.9	FORMATION:						22728	13.1	16.3	3.2	
		Siliceous tectonic breccia; major fault zone. Includes vein quartz and probably some silicified rhyolite tuff.	•					22730 22731	16.3 19.1	19.1 21.6	2.8	-
		COLOUR: Generally pale grey-green.						22732 22733 22734	21.6 24.4 25.9	24.4 25.9 27.7	2.8 1.5 1.8	
		TEXTURE AND COMPOSITION: - usually aphanitic and highly brecciated - possibly nearly 100% quartz - traces of pyrite, native copper (?), calcite.						22735 22736	27.7 29.0	29.0	1.3	
		<pre>STRUCTURE: - entire interval highly fractured, brecciated - evidence for several periods of fracturing and quartz veining - abundant thin veinlets of grey quartz-pyrite and white quartz- calcite; in every possible orientation - drillers report many seams of clay gouge (not recovered) - recovered core is generally completely full of fractures and veinlets on a millimetric scale</pre>										
		ALTERATION: Probable silicification of entire interval. Green colour may be due to traces of chlorite or sericite.										
		MINERALIZATION: Traces disseminated pyrite common from 4.3 to 17.0 m. For other details see below.										
		CORE RECOVERY: Very poor. From 4.3 to 16.8 m is about 15%; from 16.8 to 25.9, about 32%										
		FURTHER COMMENTS: - 3 mm sphalerite crystal at about 6 m.										5.

AMOND DRILL HOLE LITHOLOGIC RECORD

Hole No. <u>85 HD-1</u> Page <u>3</u> of <u>4</u>

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Date Drilled August 22 to 24, 1985

MET	ies 1		s	TRUCTURI	AND FA	BRIC	SAMPLES				•	· -
From	То	Description	Depth	Angle toCore	Fault- ing	Bedd- ing	Gneiss- osity	No.	From	То	Width	
		 very minute flecks of pyrite and (?) native copper from ll.1- ll.6 m very minute pyrite flecks from ll.6-l3.1 m; pyrite more abundant in grey quartz veinlets tiny flecks of (?) native copper l3.7-l5.1 m green (epidote or chlorite) matrix and flecks of native copper from 16.8-l7.1 m brecciated grey quartz is predominant in recovered material from 21.0-22.7 m veinlets of dark green mineral (epidote or chlorite) from 24.4 to about 25.0 m 	a									
25.9	26.8	FORMATION: Intermediate dyke. COLOUR: Dark grey-green.								ر ۰.		
		<pre>TEXTURE AND COMPOSITION: - fine to medium crystalline; micro-phenocrysts to 2 mm long; generally less than 1 mm - generally unoriented or radiating plagioclase microlites (50% of rock) and a mafic mineral (hornhlerde?) (5% of rock) in an aphanitic matrix - from 26.1 to 26.3, is about 30% hornhlerde</pre>										
		<pre>STRUCTURE: - no breccia as such - randomly oriented quartz-calcite veins are less than 5% of rock; various orientations. ALTERATION : Soft, easily scratched by steel; probable sericitic or chloritic alteration.</pre>										
		MINERALIZATION: None visible.										

IAMOND DRILL HOLE LITHOLOGIC RECORD

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Date Drilled August 22 to 24, 1985

Hole No. 85 HD-1

STRUCTURE AND FABRIC SAMPLES -METRES Description Width Depth Angle No. From То Dyke To toCore Contact CORE RECOVERY; About 93%. FORMATION: 27.2 Siliceous tectonic breccia as from 4.3-25.9. COMMENTS: - contains indistinct pink, grey, and whitish angular clasts from 1 to 15 mm in size - these are probable relict pyroclasts - rock still appears silicified 7.2 27.7 FORMATION: 27.78 Intermediate dyke as at 25.9 to 26.8. COMMENT: At 27.78, the unit is about 2 cm wide and has contacts at about 45° to core axis. 27.7 29.2 FORMATION: 27.78 45⁰ Siliceous breccia as from 4.3-25.9. COMMENTS: - more cohesive here; core recovery is about 67% - intervals 27.9-28.0 and 29.0-29.2 are dark grey quartz with ubiquitous disseminated pyrite (less than 5%), some red quartz, and many white quartz and quartz-calcite veinlets. 29.2 End of Hole. Rouglas Cruichshank. 0

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ELDORADO Eldorado Resources Limited Eldor Resources Limited DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LITHOLOGIC RECORD TION HD Claims PROJECT NO. 585 CORE SIZE EW HOLE NO. 85 HD-2 1985 CONTRACTOR Van Alphen Exploration Services COLLAR SURVEY CO-ORDINATES HD GRID NAME 00-ORDINATES 24+00N, 16+60E DATE STARTED August 25, 1985 GRID DATE COMPLETED August 26, 1985 * DOWN HOLE SURVEY CORRECTED CORRECTED no POSE OF HOLE test gravity/soil Zn CEMENTED METHOD DEPTH ANGLE AZIMUTH anomaly CORE STORAGE all sampled GEOPHYSICAL LOGS none ELEVATION 1190.2 m MJTH 270° · ANGLE -45° AL DEPTH 16.6 m CASING none GEOLOGY BY R.D. Cruickshank IMARY OF RESULTS . 0-4.3 Casing. 4.3-16.0 Rhyolite intrusive or flow. 3.0-16.6 Mafic dyke. STRUCTURE: - entire interval highly fractured (many different orientations) - clay gouge at 12.2 m and 16.6 m

ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION:

- fractures filled with stringers of white and grey quartz, rose quartz-amethystine quartz, calcite

- pyrite commonly in quartz veinlets

- rhyolite possibly silicified

- mafic dyke entirely chloritized

Hole No. 85 HD-2

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DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LITHOLOGIC RECORD

Date Drilled August 25-26, 1985

To											
		Depth	Angle toCore	Fault- ing	Bedd- ing	Gneiss- osity	No.	· From	То	Width	l
	CIEDE						22741	4.3	7.8		Ι
•							227 42	.7.8	10.8		
16.0	PORMATION:						22743	10.8	13.1		
	Rhyolite flow or intrusive.						22744	13.1	16.0		
1							22745	16.0	16.6		
	COLOUR:										
	Purple when dry; reddish-brownish-orange when wet										
	COMPOSITION:										
	- 4.3 to 12.0 m, is about 10% pale grey quartz microphenocrysts										
	about 5% vein material (mainly quartz, some calcite); remainder							·			
N	or rock aphanitic								1		
	- 12.0 to 16.0 m, as above except no phenocrysts										
	•										
	TEXTURE:										
	- perphyritic from 4.3 to 12.0 m; phenocrysts form wormy,										
	a otherwise massive										
			• .								
	STRUCTURE:					1					
	- rock highly fractured, but not brecciated										
	- fractures in many different orientations; no attempt at										
	measurement made.	· ·									•
	- no slickensides on fractures; therefore most are probably tension										ì
	gashes							•			I
	- thin quartz (sometimes calcite) stringers on most fractures								1.		!
	- pale buff clay gouge encountered after 12.2 m (8 cm of gouge in										
	box)										
	•										
	ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION:		1				l				i
	- white or grey quartz veinlets ubiquitous										
	- quartz-pyrite stringers common										
	- rose quartz-amethystine quartz + pyrite stringers are common from										
	9.0-16.0 m										
	- rhyolite is very hard, possibly silicified										
					· ·		1.				

NOND DRILL HOLE LITHOLOGIC RECORD

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Hole No.____

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ال ا	Date Drilled August 25-26, 1985										
	s	TRUCTURI	E AND FA	BRIC	SAMPLES	•			•		
Description	Depth	Angle toCore	Fault- ing	Bedd- ing	Gneiss- osity	No.	From	То	Width	U(ppm.)	
DRE RECOVERY:											
- 4.3 to 7.8 m: 26%											
- 7.8 to 10.8 m: 57%											
- 10.8 to 14.0 m: 30%											
- 14.0 to 15.8 m: 6%											
DIMENTS:											
- at 5.0 thin dark grey quartz stringers parallel core axis	1						•				
- 4.3 6.4 very broken, much limonite stain											
- 8.0 speck (2mm) of sphalerite											
- 9.7-10.0 heavy limonite stain		1									
- 10.4, 10.9 specks of sphalerite (1-3 mm)											
- 15.8-15.85 highly fractized, much amethystine quartz in verniets; white quartz veinlets often vuggy						·				. •	
OFFATION:											
Finely-crystalline mafic dyke.											
XILOUR:	·										
Medium and dark green											
XMPOSITION:											
- no primary minerals visible											
- rock soft, green, probably mostly chlorite											
- about 10% vein material (quartz > calcite)										-	
malternating natches of modium groon (008) and dork groon (108)											
- area is any farmer or mental dream (200) and rark dream (100)									1		
- dark green patches often hounded by fractures and vainlate have											
angular or fibrous outlines, millimetric in scale.											
STRUCTURE:											
- highly fractured with many narrow veinlets in may orientations								ļ			
- high fracture density on millimetric scale								!	1		
- no slickensides seen							·	i	1		
5	 rock soft, green, probably mostly chlorite about 10% vein material (quartz > calcite) ECTURE: alternating patches of medium green (90%) and dark green (10%) rock dark green patches often bounded by fractures and veinlets, have angular or fibrous outlines, millimetric in scale. INUCTURE: highly fractured with many narrow veinlets in may orientations high fracture density on millimetric scale ro slickensides seen 	 rock soft, green, probably mostly chlorite about 10% vein material (quartz > calcite) ECTURE: alternating patches of medium green (90%) and dark green (10%) rock dark green patches often bounded by fractures and veinlets, have angular or fibrous outlines, millimetric in scale. INUCTURE: highly fractured with many narrow veinlets in may orientations high fracture density on millimetric scale ro slickensides seen 	 rock soft, green, probably mostly chlorite about 10% vein material (quartz > calcite) ECTURE: alternating patches of medium green (90%) and dark green (10%) rock dark green patches often bounded by fractures and veinlets, have angular or fibrous outlines, millimetric in scale. INUCTURE: highly fractured with many narrow veinlets in may orientations high fracture density on millimetric scale ro slickensides seen 	 rock soft, green, probably mostly chlorite about 10% vein material (quartz > calcite) ECTURE: alternating patches of medium green (90%) and dark green (10%) rock dark green patches often bounded by fractures and veinlets, have angular or fibrous outlines, millimetric in scale. INUCTURE: highly fractured with many narrow veinlets in may orientations high fracture density on millimetric scale ro slickensides seen 	 rock soft, green, probably mostly chlorite about 10% vein material (quartz > calcite) ECTURE: alternating patches of medium green (90%) and dark green (10%) rock dark green patches often bounded by fractures and veinlets, have angular or fibrous outlines, millimetric in scale. INUCTURE: highly fractured with many narrow veinlets in may orientations high fracture density on millimetric scale ro slickensides seen 	 rock soft, green, probably mostly chlorite about 10% vein material (quartz > calcite) ECTURE: alternating patches of medium green (90%) and dark green (10%) rock dark green patches often bounded by fractures and veinlets, have angular or fibrous outlines, millimetric in scale. INUCTURE: highly fractured with many narrow veinlets in may orientations high fracture density on millimetric scale ro slickensides seen 	 rock soft, green, probably mostly chlorite about 10% vein material (quartz > calcite) ECTURE: alternating patches of medium green (90%) and dark green (10%) rock dark green patches often bounded by fractures and veinlets, have angular or fibrous outlines, millimetric in scale. INUCTURE: highly fractured with many narrow veinlets in may orientations high fracture density on millimetric scale ro slickensides seen 	 rock soft, green, probably mostly chlorite about 10% vein material (quartz > calcite) ECTURE: alternating patches of medium green (90%) and dark green (10%) rock dark green patches often bounded by fractures and veinlets, have angular or fibrous outlines, millimetric in scale. INUCTURE: highly fractured with many narrow veinlets in may orientations high fracture density on millimetric scale ro slickensides seen 	 rock soft, green, probably mostly chlorite about 10% vein material (quartz > calcite) ECTURE: alternating patches of medium green (90%) and dark green (10%) rock dark green patches often bounded by fractures and veinlets, have angular or fibrous outlines, millimetric in scale. INUCTURE: highly fractured with many narrow veinlets in may orientations high fracture density on millimetric scale ro slickensides seen 	<pre>- rock soft, green, probably mostly chlorite - about 10% vein material (quartz > calcite) ECTURE: - alternating patches of medium green (90%) and dark green (10%) rock - dark green patches often bounded by fractures and veinlets, have angular or fibrous outlines, millimetric in scale. TRUCTURE: - highly fractured with many narrow veinlets in may orientations - high fracture density on millimetric scale - ro slickensides seen</pre>	

OND DRILL HOLE LITHOLOGIC RECORD

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ELDORADO RESOURCES LIMITED

Hole No. 85 HD-2

Date Drilled August 25-26, 1985

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	100		s	TRUCTUR	E AND FA	BRIC	SAMPLES	5 -				
From	To	Description	Depth	Angle toCore	Fault- ing	Bedd- ing	Gneiss- osity	No.	· From	То	Width	U(PF
		and the analysis is 150 to one avia										
		"figures" of this rock extend 1 to 2 cm into the rhyolite	4									
		- hole stopped in clay gouge zone							• .			
4												
		ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION:										
		- fractures have veinlets of white quartz, rose quartz, and					·					
		calcite										
		- no sulphides seen; some flecks native copper in quartz veinlets										
		- chlorite is probably secondary										
		CODE RECOVERY:										
		From 15.8 to 16.6 is 698										
		COMENT:										
		- 8 mm wide calcite vein at 16.3 m										
											-	
16.6		Ind of Hole.	1	Í	1		1					
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