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MAPLETREE EXPLORATION CORPORATION

A REPORT ON GEOLOGY AND
PERCUSSION DRILLING, 1973

GREENWOOD PROPERTY - PROJECT #441

BY

R. A. DICKINSON, B.Sc.

AND

J. G. SIMPSON, P. Eng.

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INTRODUCTION

On April 8, 1973, Mapletree Exploration Corporation began work on the Greenwood Property, Project #441. The field program was terminated May 28, 1973. This report is a compilation of data obtained from the work program.

Exploration on the Greenwood Property appeared valid for several reasons, the first of which being the presence of at least four copper mineralized zones, exposed but only partially tested by earlier exploratory drilling. Diamond drilling on the Buckhorn tactite zone, the most significant of the four, had proved copper grades of 0.2% to 0.6% with some gold values over significant sections. Induced polarization data, available to Mapletree, outlined northwest extensions of the Buckhorn tactite zone which had not been tested by drilling.

Secondly, the claims lie in the prolific copper-gold Boundary Copper District where high grade skarn deposits have been the basis for mining since 1900. Granby Mining Company's Phoenix Mine, 5 miles to the east of the Property, is presently milling at a rate of 2,500 tpd. The Motherlode and Greyhound Mines, both previous producers situated immediately north of the Property, were shut down primarily because of irreparable bad management.

Finally, the ground was presented as an areally extensive claim group; combining several holdings, while in prior years the ground was fractionated and not amenable to effective exploration.

The work program on the Greenwood Property consisted of three phases. The first phase, geological mapping, was undertaken by R. A. Dickinson from April 8 to May 6, 1973. All available data on the Property and adjoining areas, was compiled in conjunction with field mapping; old drill holes, grids and claim posts being relocated in the field. Data collected was transferred to a common base on a new contoured topographic map prepared from air photographs at a scale of 1" to 400'.

The last phase of the 1973 work program was percussion drilling of selected targets. Percussion drilling began May 6, 1973 and ended May 28, 1973. In all, 12 holes were drilled for a total footage of 4,094 feet.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The 81 claim Property is located immediately west of Greenwood, British Columbia, and centred at longitude 118°43', latitude 49°06' (see Figure 1). Greenwood is 28 road miles west of Grand Forks and 6 miles due north of the 49th parallel. Granby Mining Company's Phoenix Mine is situated some 5 miles due east while the old Motherlode, Sunset and Greyhound Pits lie immediately north of the Property.

The claims lie on a north facing, step-like slope. Maximum elevation is some 4,700 feet above sea level in the south and altitude decreases by a series of benches to the north. Deadwood Flats, a large open alfalfa field at the north end of the Property, at 2,700 feet, is the area of lowest elevation. Deadwood Creek passes through the Flats with its northeast flowing tributary, Buckhorn Creek, cutting diagonally across the claim area.

Access to the claim group is by good secondary gravel road leading west from Greenwood. Two dirt roads branching south off the gravel road provide access through the central portion of the Property. Many logging skid tracks avail access throughout the claims. A 4x4 vehicle is required only in early spring. The Property is readily accessible to the Canadian Pacific Railway's Kettle Valley Line and the No. 3 Trans-Provincial Highway both of which pass through Greenwood.

CLAIMS

The Property, referred to as the Greenwood Property in this report, comprises 81 claims, which include Crown Grants, Mineral Leases, Mineral Claims and Fractional Claims. A plot of the claims (Map No. 1) is included in this report. Recently staked mineral claims were located in the field but none of the old Crown Grant corner posts could be found. When not located, claims were plotted as accurately as possible from old surveys and maps. Four fractional mineral claims, Bob 1, 2, 3 and 4 were staked by Mapletree Exploration Corporation employees as agents for Fury Explorations Ltd.

All claims are recorded in the Greenwood Mining District and located on map sheet 82E/2E. One year's assessment work was filed by Mapletree Exploration Corporation as agent for Fury Explorations Ltd. on all claims comprising the Greenwood Property. In addition one year's rental and one year's taxes were filed for Mineral Leases and Crown Grants respectively. The claims were put into two groups called the Jacinto and Bombini Groups. Three Crown Grants were not grouped. The present status of Greenwood Property claims is as follows:

A. JACINTO GROUP

Claim Name	Record or Lot No.	Work Applied To	Rental or Taxes Due
M. L. 389, No. 9	L882S	23 June, 1974	22 Feb., 1975
Salamanca Fr	L2902	23 June, 1974	22 Feb., 1975
Viceroy Fr	L1722	23 June, 1974	22 Feb., 1975
Arlington Fr	L1110	23 June, 1974	22 Feb., 1975
Iva Lenora	L1262	23 June, 1974	22 Feb., 1975
M. L. 388, Tam			
O'Shanter	L2405	23 June, 1974	23 June, 1974
C.G. Moreen Fr	L1709	N/A	2 July, 1974

Claim Name	Record or Lot No.	Work Applied To	Rental or Taxes Due
Gotcha 1	33005	29 June, 1974	
Gotcha 2	33006	29 June, 1974	
Gotcha 3	33007	29 June, 1974	
Gotcha 4	33008	29 June, 1974	
Gotcha 5	33009	29 June, 1974	
Gotcha 6	33010	29 June, 1974	
Gotcha 7	33011	29 June, 1974	
Gotcha 8	33012	29 June, 1974	
Gotcha 9	33013	29 June, 1974	
Gotcha 10	33014	29 June, 1974	
Gotcha 11 Fr	33015	29 June, 1974	
Gotcha 18	34580	11 Dec., 1974	
Gotcha 19	34581	11 Dec., 1974	
Gotcha 20	34582	11 Dec., 1974	
Gotcha 21 Fr	34583	11 Dec., 1974	
P.K.K. 1	34870	28 May, 1974	
P.K.K. 2	34871	28 May, 1974	
P.K.K. 3	34872	28 May, 1974	
P.K.K. 4	34873	28 May, 1974	
P.K.K. 5	34874	28 May, 1974	
P.K.K. 6	34875	28 May, 1974	
P.K.K. 7	34876	28 May, 1974	
P.K.K. 8	34877	28 May, 1974	
P.K.K. 9	34910	8 June, 1974	
P.K.K. 10	34911	8 June, 1974	
P.K.K. 11	34912	8 June, 1974	
P.K.K. 12	34913	8 June, 1974	
Jim McRae 1 Fr	19131	20 June, 1976	
Jim McRae 2 Fr	19132	20 June, 1976	
Bob 3 Fr	Tag 385607M	18 May, 1975	
Bob 4 Fr	Tag 385606M	18 May, 1975	

B. BOMBINI GROUP

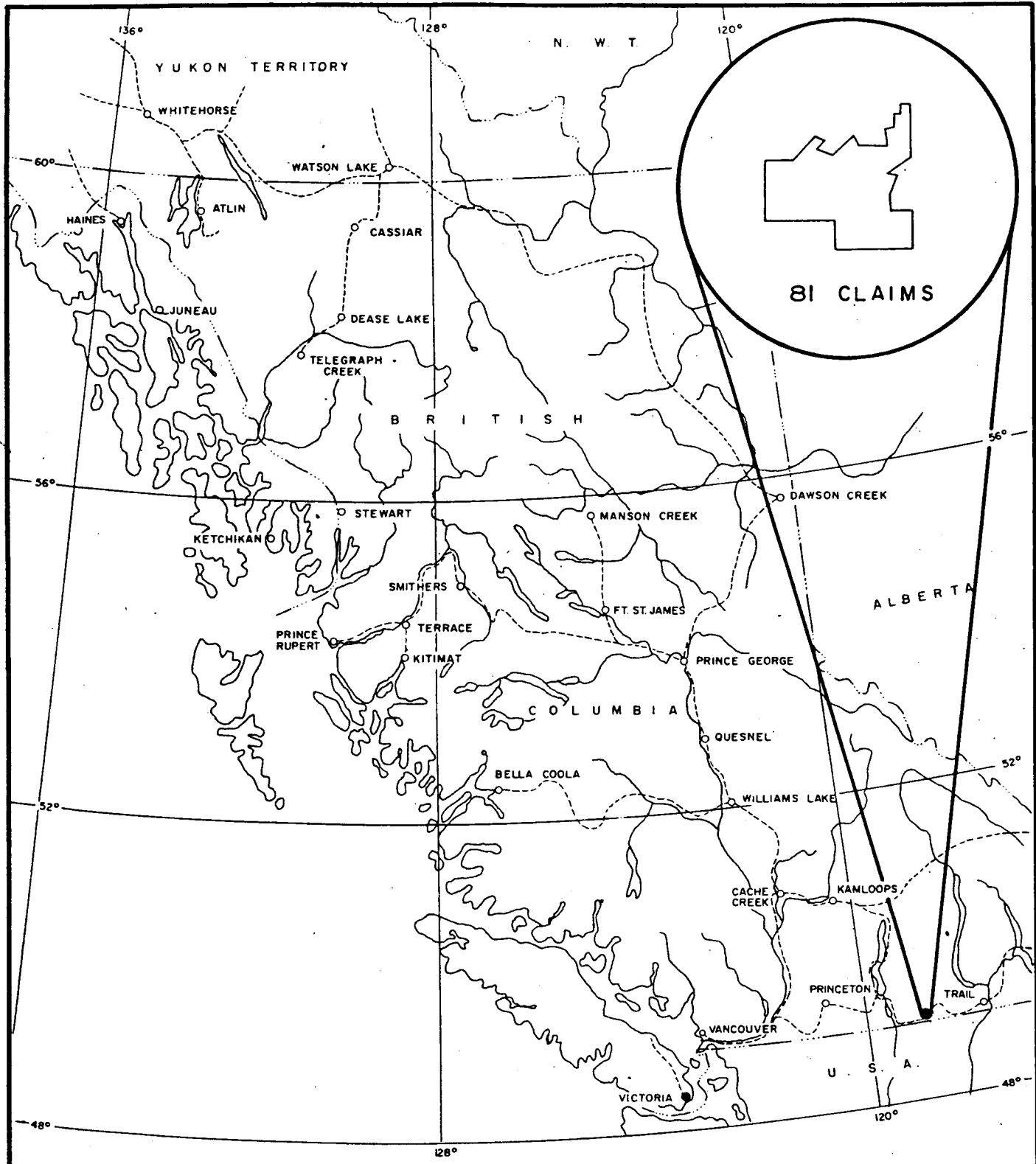
M. L. 427, Great Hesper	L1887	29 Aug., 1974	9 Aug., 1974
M. L. 428, Eureka Fr	L3259	29 Aug., 1974	23 Aug., 1974
M. L. 226, Tintac	L1461	22 Feb., 1976	22 Feb., 1975
M. L. 226, Red Metal Fr	L1568S	22 Feb., 1976	22 Feb., 1975
M. L. 227, Little Ruth	L881S	25 Feb., 1976	25 Feb., 1975
C.G. Toney Fr	L1907S	N/A	2 July, 1974
C.G. Syd M. Johnson	L1961	N/A	2 July, 1974
C.G. Buckhorn	L1107	N/A	2 July, 1974

Claim Name	Record or Lot No.	Work Applied To	Rental or Taxes Due
Gotcha 16 Fr	36258	23 Oct., 1974	
Gotcha 17 Fr	36259	23 Oct., 1974	
Hound 1	22640	11 Feb., 1976	
Hound 2	22641	11 Feb., 1976	
Hound 3	22642	11 Feb., 1976	
Hound 2 Fr	22644	11 Feb., 1976	
Frantic Fr	24762	7 Nov., 1976	
Bob 1 Fr	Tag 385601M	Apr., 1975	
Bob 2 Fr	Tag 385602M	Apr., 1975	
Ven 1	35575	19 Nov., 1974	
Ven 2	35576	19 Nov., 1974	
Ven 3	35577	19 Nov., 1974	
Ven 4	35578	19 Nov., 1974	
Vendela 5	31687	20 Mar., 1975	
Vendela 6	31688	20 Mar., 1975	
Vend 7	36043	20 July, 1974	
Vend 8	36044	20 July, 1974	
Vend 9	36045	20 July, 1974	
Anton 3	34578	9 Dec., 1974	
Anton 4	34579	9 Dec., 1974	
Anton 5	31685	20 Mar., 1975	
Anton 6	31686	20 Mar., 1975	
Serf 1	31939	13 Apr., 1975	
Serf 2 Fr	31940	13 Apr., 1975	
Vicki	25133	12 Apr., 1975	
Arn 1	35738	10 Apr., 1975	
Arn 2	35739	10 Apr., 1975	
Arn 3 Fr	35740	10 Apr., 1975	
Gotcha 12	34275	23 Oct., 1974	
Gotcha 13	34276	23 Oct., 1974	
Gotcha 14	34278	23 Oct., 1974	
Gotcha 15	34279	23 Oct., 1974	

NOT GROUPED

C.G. E.C.B.	L827	N/A	2 July, 1974
C.G. Montrose Fr	L2654	N/A	2 July, 1974
C.G. X.L.C.R.	L1556S	N/A	2 July, 1974

TOTAL: 81 CLAIMS



GREENWOOD PROSPECT

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

BRITISH COLUMBIA
SCALE : 1" = 125 MILES

FIG. 1

HISTORY

The Greenwood Property is situated in the historic Boundary Copper District where high-grade, copper-gold rich skarn deposits have provided the basis for mining operations since 1890. Mining peaked in 1913 and continued at a high level until 1919 when operations were largely suspended. During this period the camp supported three smelters and claimed to be the largest copper-producing camp in the world (Hicks, 1957). Although there were a number of high-grade shippers, the two principal mines were the Motherlode, adjacent to the Greenwood Property, and the Phoenix. Camp grade is reported as being slightly in excess of 1% copper with gold from 0.02 to 0.04 oz. /ton and about 0.5 oz. /ton silver (Hicks, 1957).

As a result of rising metal prices, serious production began again at the Phoenix in 1957 and is presently being operated by Granby Mining Company Ltd. on a 2,500 t.p.d. basis. Concentrates were shipped from the Motherlode in 1957 and during the period 1959-1962. In all, more than 4,500,000 tons of ore have been mined from the Motherlode producing over 75,000,000 lbs. of copper, 650,000 oz. of silver and 180,000 oz. of gold (Allen, 1967). The smaller Greyhound Mine, one mile east of the Motherlode, produced for several months in late 1970. According to Allen (1967) present ore reserves are estimated at over 2,000,000 tons averaging 0.65% copper and 400,000 tons averaging 0.79% copper at the Motherlode and Greyhound respectively. Bad management, probably irreparable, is thought to have brought mining to a close on these deposits.

Various parts of the present Greenwood Property have been explored by Salamet Mines Ltd., Silver Dome Mines Ltd., Utah Mining and Construction Company Ltd., San Jacinto Exploration Ltd., Siniloops Syndicate and Perry Knox & Kaufmann representing Sun Oil.

In 1956 Salamet Mines Ltd. drilled at least 9 widely-spaced diamond drill holes labelled S71, S73, S75, and S78-S83 on the Greenwood Property (Hicks & Cormie, 1957). These holes are plotted on Map No. 2. Appendix I is a summary of results and logs. Of these 9 holes, S80 located on the Buckhorn Crown Grant was the only hole reported to have intersected significant copper mineralization (see Appendix I). Mention should be made of DDH V6 located 600 feet southwest of the Greyhound pit and 250 feet north of the Montrose Fraction. This hole is just off the property and did intersect skarn although no mention is made of mineralization.

During 1966-67, Utah Mining & Construction Co. Ltd. undertook geological, induced polarization, ground magnetic, and geochemical surveys over the southwestern end of the present claim area. Seven diamond drill holes were spotted, apparently testing chargeability anomalies. The results of these holes are not known. Data from the I.P. and geochemical surveys was replotted on 1" = 400' base maps and are included in this report as Map No. 3 - Resistivity, Map No. 4 - Chargeability, and Map No. 5 - Soil Survey, Copper.

In 1967, Silver Dome Mines Ltd. carried out a 26 hole diamond drill program on the southwestern end of the Greenwood Property. The holes were spotted on three separate mineral zones. These holes have been plotted and labelled C1-C26 on Map No. 2. The core is stored in a shack located on the Tam O'Shanter Crown Grant. Drill logs and assay results for C1-C26 were available to Mapletree Exploration Corporation. The logs correspond with the core, but the validity of assay results is questionable. Sections from diamond drill hole C-10 testing a native copper zone were re-assayed and gave the following results:

Section	Silver Dome Assay % Cu	Mapletree Assay % Cu
100-110	0.20	
110-120	0.40	0.08
120-130	0.37	
130-140	0.30	0.08
140-150	0.35	
150-160	0.40	
160-170	0.36	0.10
170-180	0.20	
180-190	0.17	
190-200	0.17	0.11
200-210	0.18	
210-220	0.30	0.11
220-230	0.32	

A short description of diamond drill holes C1-C26 is included in this report as Appendix 2.

In 1966, Huntec Ltd. performed induced polarization and ground magnetic surveys for San Jacinto Explorations Ltd. on their Crown Grants situated in the north central portion of the Greenwood Property. The surveys have been re-plotted on 1" = 400' base maps and included in this report as Map No. 6 - Apparent Resistivity, Map No. 7 - Apparent Chargeability, and Map No. 8 - Magnetometer Survey.

San Jacinto drilled 8 diamond holes in 1967, testing I.P. anomalies. The holes are labelled SJ 1-8 and plotted on Map No. 2. Seven holes were drilled on the Buckhorn tactite zone and the 8th on Deadwood Flats to the north. Holes SJ 1, 2 and 3 intersected significant grades of copper sulphides. SJ 8 is reported to have cut strongly pyritized rock (H. Shear, pers. comm. 1973). Available data from SJ 1 and SJ 2 is attached as Appendix 3. The core is stored at Mr. Peter Malettas' home in Greenwood.

Siniloops Syndicate (Nippon) drilled three holes in the area of the Buckhorn tactite zone in 1969. SS 1 to 3 are plotted on Map No. 2 and graphic logs made available to Mapletree are included as Appendix 4. Hole SS 2 intersected some copper mineralization.

Finally, in 1971, Perry Knox and Kaufmann representing Sun Oil drilled at least 10 percussion holes and reportedly 2 diamond holes (H. Shear, op. cit.). The holes are labelled PH, A to K on Map 2. Targets were in overburden covered areas south of the Buckhorn tactite zone near outcroppings of diorite containing disseminated chalcopyrite. Sludge was collected from around most of the drill sites. Assay results of the sludge are included as Appendix 5.

All data was used as an aid for Mapletree's exploration program, in particular Utah's and San Jacinto's I. P. data. Chargeability results indicated a probable northwest extension of the Buckhorn tactite zone.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The oldest rocks in the Greenwood area constitute an assemblage of volcanic and sedimentary origin (McNaughton, 1945). The volcanic rocks are mainly tuffs and fine pyroclastic rocks which have been partially or wholly replaced by silica, producing a series of cherts and jasperoids over wide areas (LeRoy, 1913). Locally silicified andesite and latite, believed by McNaughton (1945) to be flows are included in this formation. The cherty volcanics are of Paleozoic Age and are called the Knob Hill Formation.

The sedimentary rocks include the Sharpstone Conglomerate, argillite and crystalline limestone. These sediments have been in part silicified in similar fashion to the volcanic rocks of the Knob Hill Formation, and partly replaced by lime silicates in zones of contact metamorphism. These altered contact zones or skarns contain the important high-grade copper-gold orebodies of the region. The sedimentary rocks are of Paleozoic age, at least in part Carboniferous (Daly, 1912). LeRoy (1913) considers the silicified Brooklyn Formation sedimentary rock types to be slightly younger than the silicified volcanic rocks.

The Greenwood area is underlain at shallow depth by a batholith of granodiorite and closely associated rock types which crop out within the district as bosses, irregular masses and dykes. The granodiorite is intrusive into the sedimentary and volcanic rocks aforementioned. Little (1957) has correlated the granitic intrusives of the Greenwood area with the lower Cretaceous, Nelson Intrusion Series. Associated with the batholithic rocks are small bodies of serpentine, pyroxenite diorite and gabbro. These mafic rich rocks are regarded by McNaughton (1945) as being probable early phases of the batholithic intrusion.

The silicification of the Knob Hill and Brooklyn Formation rock types probably took place during the general advance of the Mesozoic intrusives (McNaughton, 1945). However, the volcanic and sedimentary rocks have undergone locally varying intensities of silicification; from negligible amounts to complete replacement. Silicification intensities show no consistent spatial relationships to known intrusive bodies, as presently mapped and presumably represent a general front ahead of an intrusive complex.

Contemporaneous with, or shortly after the consolidation of the granodiorite, unsilicified and partially silicified remnants within the intruded rocks, and particularly Brooklyn Limestone remnants, were replaced by lime silicate minerals forming skarn and tactite zones. In places the lime silicate minerals are accompanied by sufficient sulphides to produce copper ore. Principal sulphides are pyrite and chalcopyrite. Gold and silver values commonly accompany the sulphides.

The intruding batholithic rocks have also been altered to some extent. Propylitization of the granodioritic rocks is widespread. Chlorite, epidote, calcite and magnetite are usually found replacing mafic minerals; commonly

hornblende and biotite. Silicification of the granitic rocks is not common, occurring only locally at contacts. Lime silicate minerals in addition to being derived from limestone are also known to be derived from granodioritic rocks. This type of alteration of the granodiorite intrusives is confined to the margins of the various stocks outcropping in the Greenwood region (McNaughton, 1945).

Unconformably, overlying the Cretaceous and older rocks is a unit of possibly flood plain deposited Eocene sedimentary rocks (Monger, 1967). Common lithologies which make up this Kettle River Formation are feldspathic and lithic volcanic sandstone and shale with subordinate conglomerate, pyroclastic rocks and dacite. The thickness of this formation ranges from a few hundred to 4,000 feet (Monger, 1967).

The Kettle River Formation is conformably overlain by the younger Eocene, Marron Formation. This comprises volcanic extrusive rocks, mainly flows, ranging from 300 to 6,000 feet in thickness and consists of a lower division of sodic trachyte, an intermediate division of andesite, and an upper division of andesite tending towards dacite (Monger, 1967).

All of the earlier mentioned rock types are cut by dykes, sills and small bosses thought to be intrusive equivalents of the Marron flows. Porphyry dykes intrude the Eocene flows and are the youngest rocks of the Greenwood area (McNaughton, 1945). Rock types are commonly porphyritic and include syenite porphyry, pulaskite porphyry, augite porphyry, hornblende porphyry and lesser amounts of olivine basalt.

The structure of the Greenwood area has been poorly recorded due to lack of outcrop and metamorphic alteration of Paleozoic rocks. Little (1957) states that all the formations of the Greenwood region have been folded to some extent. Tertiary sediments form large anticlines by arching over intrusions of the Marron Formation (Monger, 1967). The area has been segmented by numerous fault blocks, bounded by normal faults. Tertiary rocks are preserved in structurally low fault blocks. Vertical displacements have been recorded by Monger (1967) of up to 6,000 feet. Faulting, fracturing and shearing are important ore controls in all of the Greenwood skarn deposits.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

A geological map of the Greenwood Property has been included in this report as Map No. 2.

A. LITHOLOGIES

KNOB HILL-BROOKLYN FORMATIONS

Rock types mapped on the Greenwood Property are representative of those found regionally. The oldest rocks are the volcanic and sedimentary lithologies of the Paleozoic Knob Hill and Brooklyn Formations. Due to scarcity of outcrop it was impossible to differentiate rocks of these two formations into smaller meaningful units within the area mapped. Most of the six rock units mapped as Knob Hill-Brooklyn Formation rocks, probably belong to the Knob Hill Formation. The six rock units are, undifferentiated cherts-tuffs-argillites, massive chert, andesite-gabbro, silicified andesite, chloritic chert and calcareous greenstones with minor skarn. No relative age relationships were established.

Undifferentiated cherts-tuffs and argillites form a convenient map unit. They are found at the extreme north and at the south-southwestern end of the property. Cherts and tuffs predominate in this unit. The cherts are typically greenish grey to white, often limonite stained, dense siliceous rocks and are generally massive. Tuffs are fine grained, dense compact rocks usually greenish grey in colour. The tuffs can be massive or finely banded in alternating yellow-green and green tones with chards commonly aligned parallel to banding. The tuffs in this unit are generally partly silicified. Weathered tuffs are a rusty green colour and have a finely white-spotted surface. Greenish-grey argillites looking very similar to the tuffs, but without a spotted weathered surface are interbedded with the cherts and tuffs. The argillites, like the tuffs, are partly silicified.

Massive chert is the predominant rock type found at the south end of the Property. It is a greyish-white, dense rock consisting wholly of silica with the appearance of a massive quartzite. Massive chert commonly has a brecciated appearance and is usually limonite stained. No iron sulphides were observed where staining was strongest. Brecciation in part is probably due to multiple fracture and introduction of silica.

Andesite, gabbro and amphibolite although noted as such are included as one unit on the map sheet. Gabbro and amphibolite have been included in this unit as they appear to grade rapidly into andesite and probably represent material of a common origin. This unit is found at the south end of the property cropping out among chert exposures, but are themselves very rarely siliceous. The andesite is dense to fine grained, greenish black and commonly flecked with biotite. As mentioned, andesite appears to rapidly grade into gabbro and amphibolite. The gabbro is a mesocratic, medium grained, roughly

equigranular rock composed of feldspar, biotite and pyroboles. Clots of gabbro occur rarely within the andesite. The amphibolite of this unit is a medium grained, melanocratic, granular rock composed primarily of biotite and pyroboles.

Siliceous andesite is mapped separately from the non-siliceous andesite described above as it appears to be an important host rock for copper mineralization within the area. The main outcropping of this rock type is centrally located on the map sheet on the Buckhorn Crown Grant where it constitutes a mineralized tactite. Three small, silicified andesite outcrops occur to the northwest suggesting the andesite unit trends in that direction. The andesite is commonly dense, dark green to black and when wet has a mottled green appearance. In places individual biotite flecks were observed. This rock unit is calcareous in patches. Pyrite and magnetite in varying amounts are always present.

A fifth rock unit included in the Knob Hill-Brooklyn Formation is chloritic chert. The main exposures of this rock type occur in a narrow northwesterly trending band parallel to and south of the siliceous andesite. The contact between these two units appears to be gradational. The chlorite chert is a light to bright green massive rock composed megascopically of carbonates, chlorite and quartz, and is almost always calcareous.

A final rock unit mapped as a member of the Knob Hill-Brooklyn Formation is calcareous greenstone and includes minor lime silicate skarn. Calcareous greenstone is a catch-all for light green, calcareous, chlorite rich always schistose rocks, which have been locally serpentized. They have possibly been derived from altering diorites, limy argillites, tuff andesites or limestones or more likely, a combination of these rock types. Only two very small outcrops of true lime silicate skarn, whose extent appears limited, were located on the Greenwood Property. (The two exposures are located on the south-central portion of the map sheet.) The Greyhound Pit just north of the property has exposed a large mineralized skarn zone with pyrite and chalcopyrite. Skarn exists beneath the overburden covered Deadwood Flats. Percussion holes 441-0973 which was spotted in the flats to explore for a possible extension of the Greyhound zone did intersect skarn. The skarns are clearly limestones that have been replaced by lime silicate minerals and sulphides. Diopside garnet, epidote, calcite and quartz are the common rock forming minerals of the skarns, with hematite, pyrite and chalcopyrite making up the metallic elements.

NELSON INTRUSIONS

One rock unit was mapped as a member of the Cretaceous, Nelson Intrusions on the Greenwood Property. It is a large body of diorite grading to quartz diorite which intrudes the Knob Hill and Brooklyn Formation rocks. The diorite-quartz diorite outcrops on the northeastern claims of the property and appears to swing east-west into the central claims area. Quartz diorite is more common in the centre of the map sheet than to the northeast. The

diorite-quartz diorite is a mesocratic, fine to medium grained, equigranular rock. Medium grained diorite with traces of biotite is common to the east while fine grained diorite without visible amounts of biotite crops out in the centre of the Property.

The intrusive is everywhere propylitized with hornblende altered to chlorite, epidote carbonates and magnetite. The diorite unit is slightly magnetic. Near the contact with siliceous andesite on the Buckhorn claim, the quartz content of the quartz diorite increases.

Locally, particularly along the southern contact with the older cherts, the diorite body has been altered to a light green, chlorite-carbonate rich rock. Only a relic igneous texture distinguishes it from the greenstones of the Knob Hill-Brooklyn Formations. In these areas the diorite is usually strongly sheared. Minor amounts of native copper, chalcopyrite and pyrite are associated with this type of alteration.

KETTLE RIVER FORMATION

The sedimentary, Eocene, Kettle River Formation crops out on the western edge of the property and the north central region immediately north of the Buckhorn Crown Grant. Three diamond holes, S71, S73, S75 drilled in the latter area also intersected Kettle River rocks.

On the Greenwood Property the main rock type of the Kettle River Formation is bedded feldspathic arkose. Minor black shale, and lithic volcanic sandstone are found interbedded with the arkose. The arkose is light cream to buff and composed of sand size grains of feldspar and subordinate quartz. The lithic volcanic sandstone is grey-green in colour and is composed of small volcanic fragments, feldspar, chlorite and minor quartz. North of the Buckhorn, the Kettle River Formation strikes 145° and dips 42° to the east. On the western border of the map area the Formation commonly strikes northwest and dips moderately to the west.

MARRON FORMATION

Three volcanic rock units were mapped on the Greenwood Property as members of the Eocene, Marron Formation. They were trachy-andesite, pyroxene porphyry and pulaskite porphyry.

Trachy-andesite flow rocks overly the Kettle River Formation at the western margin of the property. Minor olivine basalt and agglomerate are also included in this unit. The trachy-andesite is a pinkish-grey porphyritic rock. It is composed of a pinkish-grey microcrystalline groundmass with large white to pink plagioclase phenocrysts and minor alkali feldspar phenocrysts. The phenocrysts commonly make up 10-20% of the rock and often are arranged as radiating clots.

The pyroxene porphyry and pulaskite porphyry are the youngest rocks on the property. They occur as steeply dipping narrow dykes commonly striking at 100 and 190 degrees. The dykes are probably feeders to the Marron flows.

The pyroxene porphyry is an undersaturated greenish grey rock composed of acicular pyroxene and feldspar phenocrysts with lesser amounts of biotite. The porphyritic texture is usually not readily evident unless viewed with a glass. The matrix is predominantly white feldspar. Included in this unit are two narrow gabbro dykes which are exposed in trenches near the Buckhorn tuffite zone. The gabbro dykes appear to cut the Mesozoic diorite, but it is possible that the gabbro is a phase of the Nelson Intrusion series.

Pulaskite porphyry dykes are more common than pyroxene porphyry. Pulaskite is a pinkish grey rock consisting of a dense felsitic matrix with creamy grey orthoclase phenocrysts. The feldspar phenocrysts are commonly arranged in rosettes and make up 10-15% of the rock.

STRUCTURE

The Paleozoic rocks outcropping on the Greenwood Property are folded. Style was not discernable, however, due to lack of outcrop and the intense textural and mineralogical changes the rocks have undergone.

At least three strong lineament directions observed from air photo study are common on the Property. These are north, northeast and northwest. In most instances the lineaments probably represent normal block faulting, a style common to the Greenwood area. Kettle River sediments have been preserved in the central portion of the Property indicating a vertical downthrown displacement of up to 800 feet. This vertical displacement may be exaggerated as according to Monger (1967) blocks are often eastward tilting. A definite fault also occurs at the headwaters of Buckhorn Creek. Here Paleozoic cherts are in fault contact with Eocene trachy-andesite flows.

The oldest lineament directions are possibly those trending northwest and northeast and may have occurred contemporaneously with the intrusion of the Mesozoic dioritic rocks. The stock located in the centre of the Property trends east-west. The Motherlode and Greyhound orebodies are located along the same northwest trending, major lineament passing through Deadwood Flats. If this lineament represents a fault, there has probably been little displacement. Skarn similar to that exposed in the Greyhound pit was intersected by Mapletree's percussion drilling to the south of the pit. Utah Construction's geochemical pattern (Map No. 5) shows strong northwest trends along postulated faults. It seems possible from this evidence that late stage ore-bearing solutions from the consolidating batholithic rocks followed northwest trending faults and fractures.

North-south lineament trends were possibly initiated during Tertiary volcanic activity. Eocene volcanic flows are in fault contact with Paleozoic cherts at the headwaters of Buckhorn Creek. Tertiary porphyry dykes trend north, northwest and northeast apparently following these three directions of structural weakness. However, it is possible that movement occurred along these postulated faults during all periods of tectonic activity.

MINERALIZATION

Minor chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization occurs as disseminations in all of the Paleozoic, Knob Hill-Brooklyn rocks and in the Mesozoic, diorite intrusive, throughout the area mapped. There is at least four known zones where copper mineralization has concentrated enough to be of significance. Three zones are clustered at the southwest corner of the Property while the fourth mineralized zone which was considered the most significant is centrally located on the Buckhorn Crown Grant.

Silver Dome Mines Ltd. in 1967 diamond drilled the three known zones to the southwest (see Appendix 2). The three showings occur near the diorite stock and overlying chert-andesite contact. The contact appears to be almost flat lying in this region. Sparse chalcopyrite, pyrite and copper carbonates occur mainly in highly sheared and altered diorite, but also in adjacent cherts and cherty argillites. Mineralization is primarily along shear planes where diorite is locally altered to a chlorite-carbonate, and in places, hematite rich rock. Only vestiges of an igneous texture remain. Both McNaughton (1945) and LeRoy (1913) described similarly altered diorite, although more intense, near mines within the Greenwood area.

Unmineralized rock outcrops between these three zones. Mineralization appears to be restricted and erratically distributed in the chlorite-carbonate altered diorite. Maximum exposure at surface of the erratic mineralization at each showing is in the order of 100-200 feet.

The most westerly of the three zones is slightly different in that mineralization here is native copper. Only traces of pyrite and chalcopyrite occur. A 100 foot east-west trending pendant of what appears to be a highly altered sharpstone conglomerate (a unit of the Brooklyn Formation) abutts on the north and south to siliceous, chlorite-carbonate-magnetite, altered diorite. Traces of native copper are disseminated in the matrix and also occur along shear planes in the diorite on both sides of the conglomerate. Trenching has shown that native copper mineralization fades out rapidly to the east, north and south. Unfortunately, a possible eastern, upgraded extension to the exposed native copper is overlain by Tertiary sediments. Of the three Silver Dome diamond holes drilled on this zone, C8 and C10 intersected sections of native copper. Check assays were run on sections of mineralized core with discouraging results (see Page 7).

Two other mineralized localities exposed in the general area of these southwest showings deserve mention. A 300 foot east-west trench at E66,000, N31,600 (see Geology Map No. 2) has exposed a 150 foot section of mineralized quartz diorite. The siliceous diorite is highly fractured and propylitized. Fractures are stained with copper carbonate and limonite. The now oxidized sulphide mineralization was emplaced primarily along fracture planes. Only traces of chalcopyrite and pyrite are disseminated within the altered diorite.

At E64,400, N29,900, south of headwaters of Buckhorn Creek a hand dug trench has exposed over 30 feet of strongly pyritized quartz diorite. Surrounding this diorite dyke or sill are several old diggings which have exposed pyrite, minor chalcopyrite-mineralized cherts and siliceous andesites. This showing was not covered by I. P. or geochemical testing.

No percussion holes were drilled on the three southwest showings. Available data indicates copper mineralization is restricted and of uneconomic grade. Two percussion holes 441-01-73 and 441-02-73, were drilled by Maple-tree into the mineralized andesite tactite zone on the Buckhorn Crown Grant. A detailed Geology map of the Buckhorn tactite zone is included in this report as Figure 2. The Buckhorn tactite zone consists of a 700' x 300' northwest trending siliceous andesite pendant surrounded by quartz diorite. Drill holes SS1, SS2 (Appendix 4) and S78, S80 (Appendix 1) along with surface geology and ground magnetic data (Map No. 8) suggest that the andesite represents a narrow pendant which dips steeply to the northeast. The andesite is horn-felsed and in places carbonate altered. Where the andesite is calcareous high-grade pockets of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and traces of bornite occur.

Quartz diorite to the south of the pendant is mineralized over a wide area with finely disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. Traces of molybdenite also occur in the diorite near the contact with the pendant. The diorite is not intensively fractured or altered. Chlorite, epidote and magnetite, a propylitic alteration mineral assemblage, is common. Locally the quartz diorite is strongly siliceous. Perry, Knox and Kaufman drilled 10 wide-spaced percussion holes across the mineralized diorite (see Appendix 5). Copper mineralization within the quartz diorite is very low grade but increases up to 0.2% near the pendant contact (see Results 441-01-73).

At least two narrow Tertiary pulaskite dykes trend along the southern andesite-diorite contact. The dykes are fresh and barren.

Although diamond holes have intersected up to 200 feet of 0.3% copper, economic grades are restricted to the small andesite pendant and then only when locally associated with carbonate alteration.

Utah's geological mapping and I. P. data (Map No. 4) indicate a northwest trend to the siliceous andesite rock unit. Percussion holes 441-03-73, 441-06-73 and 441-07-73, spotted on the overburden covered area to the

northwest of the Buckhorn tactite zone, intersected strongly pyritized siliceous andesite and chlorite chert. South of the andesite belt a parallel northwest trending unit of calcareous chlorite-chert crops out. The chlorite chert is locally mineralized with blebby chalcopyrite and pyrite.

CORRELATION

The most likely sequence of major geological events that have taken place on the Greenwood Property is as follows:

1. Deposition of pyroclastic tuffs with intercalated andesite flows and argillites? in Paleozoic time.
2. Deposition of limestone and possibly limy argillites in Paleozoic time and probable folding.
3. Multiple phase silicification of the sediments and volcanics forming cherts during batholithic advance (various silicification intensities occur and this may be the result of silica following an unknown fracture system).
4. Intrusion of a large quartz-diorite to diorite stock in the Cretaceous.
5. Regional fracturing and faulting possibly along northwest and northeast trends coincident with intrusion and consolidation of diorite magma.
6. Late stage copper-bearing volatiles following above fracture trends, altering consolidated margins of the stock and affecting volcanic and sedimentary rocks contemporaneously.
7. Attendant dumping of chalcopyrite, pyrite, hematite and native copper.
8. Widespread propylitization of the diorite intrusive during very late stage cooling.
9. Period of erosion.
10. Deposition of sandstones and arkoses in Eocene time, possibly on a flood plain.
11. Followed closely by Tertiary volcanic flows and associated intrusive porphyry feeder dykes.
12. Normal block faulting along northwest, northeast and north trends coincident with Tertiary volcanism.

13. Volcanic feeder dykes following these directions of structural weakness.
14. Glaciation and erosion.

PERCUSSION DRILLING

INTRODUCTION

Twelve percussion holes were drilled on the Greenwood Property by Mapletree Exploration Corporation during the period May 6 - May 28, 1973. The drilling contractor was H. N. Horning Percussion Drilling Ltd. of Kamloops, B. C. Total footage for the program was 4,094 feet. Appendix 6 is a chart of the percussion hole logistics.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE AND ANALYSIS

A one-eighth portion of sludge was collected from each 10 foot run, in large galvanized buckets supplied by Horning. A centrifugal splitter was used to obtain a representative sample of the run. Separan, a settling agent was added to settle fines. Water was decanted from the buckets and sludge placed in 18" x 24", ten ounce canvas bags. The samples were hung to dry and then shipped to Bondar-Clegg & Co. Ltd. in Vancouver for analysis. Treatment of the sludge samples was as follows:

- (1) All samples were dried, split, pulverized to -100 mesh and weighed, using 0.5 grams of sample.
- (2) Copper was extracted from the sample using LeFort Aqua Regia. The samples were bulked to 20% acid concentration, homogenized, and analysed by atomic absorption in comparison with both synthetic and matrix standards. Analysis consisted of screening all the samples by geochemical analyses to locate those running greater than or equal to 0.1% Cu. Quantitative assays were run on those running greater than 0.1%.

Accuracy on the semi-quantitative work can be considered as $\pm 20\%$ of the value reported.

DISCUSSION OF PERCUSSION HOLES

441-01-73

This percussion hole was spotted on the margin of the Buckhorn tactite zone to test for a western extension of significant chalcopyrite mineralization proved by SJ 1 and SJ 2. No assay results were available for diamond hole SJ 3, but the hole was reported to have intersected continuous chalcopyrite mineralization assaying up to 0.4% copper before being lost at 150 feet.

The Buckhorn tactite zone is comprised of a 700 x 300 foot northwest trending, hornfelsed andesite pendant in contact with diorite. Chalcopyrite, pyrite and minor bornite occur in high grade pockets within the altered

andesite. Where there is mineralization, the andesite is calcareous. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite-pyrite occur disseminated throughout the contacting diorite.

The hole intersected quartz diorite from bedrock at 25 feet to the bottom of the hole at 400 feet. The quartz diorite was altered to a propylitic facies. Chlorite, epidote, magnetite and carbonate were common. Hematite, probably a product from altered magnetite, occurred disseminated throughout the sludge. Several strong hematitic zones were cut near the bottom of the hole, and are possibly indicative of faulting. Traces of chalcopyrite could be seen in the sludge.

Some interesting mineralization was intersected by 441-01-73. From 50-130 feet, copper content averaged 0.26%. Mineralization, however, appears to fade out, to the west.

The following assay results were obtained from samples showing greater than 0.1% Cu after screening all samples by semi quantitative methods.

<u>Section in Feet</u>	<u>Assay Cu %</u>	<u>Assay Au oz. /ton</u>
40-50	0.40	0.005
50-60	0.27	
60-70	0.17	
70-80	0.19	
80-90	0.39	
90-100	0.23	
100-110	0.19	0.005
110-120	0.27	
120-130	0.23	
230-240	0.21	
240-250	0.17	
250-260	0.19	
260-270	0.14	
300-310	0.15	
310-320	0.07	
340-350	0.15	0.005

441-02-73

This hole was spotted on the eastern margin of the Buckhorn tactite zone between diamond holes SS 3 and SS 1-2, to test for an extension of the economic grade mineralization intersected by SJ 1, 2 and 3.

The hole intersected quartz diorite from bedrock at one foot to the bottom of the hole at 270 feet. A broken coupling forced an early closure of

the hole. The quartz diorite was propylitized, chlorite, epidote, carbonate being the alteration assemblage. Traces of chalcopyrite were seen in the sludge.

Percussion holes 441-01-73 and 441-02-73 effectively cut off any local extensions of the Buckhorn mineralization.

Assay results from samples greater than 0.1% Cu are as follows.

<u>Section in Feet</u>	<u>Assay Cu %</u>
10-20	0.05
40-50	0.13
60-70	0.10

441-03-73

This hole was spotted 1,600 feet northwest of the Buckhorn showing. Geology and induced polarization data indicated a northwest trend to the hornfelsed, siliceous andesite unit located on the Buckhorn. Siliceous andesite is apparently a good host rock for copper mineralization.

The hole intersected mildly pyritized quartz diorite from bedrock at 23 feet to a depth of 370 feet. From 370-400 feet strongly pyritized andesite was cut. Sulphides were visually estimated at 5-10%. Results indicate the quartz diorite was sparsely mineralized with chalcopyrite similar to diorite cropping out west of the Buckhorn. The pyritized andesite was not copper bearing.

Geochemical results on the hole were not encouraging and subsequent assay results are as follows:

<u>Section in Feet</u>	<u>Assay Cu %</u>	<u>Assay Au oz. /ton</u>
23-30	0.14	
30-40	0.12	0.005
60-70	0.11	
70-80	0.12	0.005
90-100	0.12	
120-130	0.11	
150-160	0.12	
160-170	0.10	
170-180	0.11	
210-220	0.11	
220-230	0.14	
230-240	0.10	
370-380	0.08	
380-390	0.03	
390-400	0.02	

441-04-73

This hole was spotted on the Toney Fraction, some 2,000 feet southeast of the Buckhorn zone. The hole tested a copper geochemical anomaly near an overburden covered topographic basin. A trench, the closest rock exposure, 600 feet south of the hole had uncovered shattered diorite with finely disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. Strong northwest and north trending lineaments intersect locally.

Rock types intersected were probably chloritic chert from bedrock at 50 feet to 210 feet, then quartz diorite to 350 feet at the bottom of the hole. Pyrite, magnetite and hematite occurred in both rock types. The results from this hole were not encouraging and the copper anomaly is probably derived from surface movement of copper ions, transported down Buckhorn Creek. Semi quantitative analysis indicated that all samples were significantly less than 0.1% Cu and further assays were not carried out on any of the sections in this hole.

441-05-73

This hole was spotted on Deadwood Flats, 3,000 feet southeast of the Greyhound Pit. The purpose of the hole was to test for extensions of skarnified Brooklyn limestone exposed at the Greyhound, near a strong northwest and north trending lineament intersection.

Calcite, quartz and minor chlorite were the primary rock forming minerals identified in the sludge. Pyrite was rare. The rock type intersected could be a mylonite derived from quartz diorite, but more likely is a cream coloured siliceous tuff of the Knob Hill Formation.

Semi quantitative results from the hole were not encouraging all being less than 0.1% Cu and no further assays were done on these samples.

441-06-73

This percussion hole was spotted 550 feet northeast of hole 441-03-73 in an overburden covered area characterized by anomalous I. P. results.

Like 441-03-73, siliceous andesite was encountered over the length of the hole. Pyrite content was highest (10-15%) from bedrock at 25 feet to 40 feet. Pyrite graded out with depth. No chalcopyrite was seen in the sludge. All samples returned less than 0.1% Cu on semi quantitative analysis.

441-07-73

Percussion hole 441-07-73 was spotted some 500 feet northwest of 441-03-73 and 500 feet west of 441-06-73. The purpose of the hole was to test an overburden covered area, suggested by geology and induced polarization data to be similar to the Buckhorn showing.

Rock types encountered were siliceous andesite and chlorite chert. Both rock types were moderately pyritized. No chalcopyrite was observed in the sludge. The hole was abandoned at 330 feet when a coupling broke. Results were not encouraging and assay checks on semi quantitative results greater than 0.1% Cu are as follows.

<u>Section in Feet</u>	<u>Assay Cu %</u>
30-40	0.11
40-50	0.15
50-60	0.10
60-70	0.10
70-80	0.11
150-160	0.10
160-170	0.11

441-08-73

This hole was spotted in the centre of Deadwood Flats, 1,500 feet south of the Greyhound Pit. The purpose of the hole was to test for a southerly extension of skarnified limestone from the Greyhound orebody. San Jacinto's I.P. data suggests a southerly trend to the lithologies. The hole lies near a strong northwesterly trending lineament thought to represent a fault. Both the Greyhound and Motherlode orebodies are located along this lineament.

The rock type intersected below 110 feet of overburden was a moderately pyritized and strongly epidote-chlorite altered dark green to black, moderately siliceous and probably is altered (skarnified) andesite. A hematite rich seam was cut between 180 to 190 feet which may indicate faulting or shearing. Results were not encouraging and assay checks returned the following results.

<u>Section in Feet</u>	<u>Assay Cu %</u>
250-260	0.08
200-270	0.08
270-280	0.10
280-290	0.08
290-300	0.11
300-310	0.11

441-09-73

Percussion hole 441-09-73 was spotted on Deadwood Flats 500 feet northwest of 441-8-73, again testing for a southern trend to the skarnified limestone found at the Greyhound Pit.

Rocks of the Knob Hill-Brooklyn Formation were intersected by this hole. A dark green, epidote rich, siliceous rock was intersected from bed-rock at 85 feet to 170 feet. This rock type carried minor pyrite. Hematite-epidote skarn was cut from 170 to 310 feet. Sludge was bright red-orange. Minor pyrite was observed in the skarn. It is possible that the skarn in this hole was not derived from limestone but similar to the Buckhorn tactite zone is a highly altered (skarnified) rock type such as andesite. Dark green, epidote-rich siliceous rock was cut from 310 to 380 feet, the bottom of the hole.

Geologically, the hole was extremely interesting, however, no copper grades above 0.1% were returned on semi quantitative analysis.

<u>Section in Feet</u>	<u>Assay Au oz. /ton</u>
230-240	0.005
300-310	Trace

441-10-73

This hole was spotted in Deadwood Flats, 500 feet south of 441-09-73 to test for a mineralized section of the unmineralized skarn intersected in 441-09-73.

Rock type intersected was epidote-pyrite-silica altered, dark green andesite similar to the rock type cut by 441-08-73. The hole reached bed-rock at 43 feet and was closed at 400 feet. Again no interesting semi quantitative results were obtained.

441-11-73

This percussion hole was spotted in overburden covered Deadwood Flats, approximately 1,000 feet southeast of hole 441-08-73 to test a strong north and northwest trending lineament intersection. A diorite and Knob Hill-Brooklyn Formation contact probably occurs near this hole.

Bedrock was reached at 95 feet and quartz diorite intersected to the bottom of the hole at 200 feet. The hole was closed at 200 feet as the diorite was relatively unaltered and contained only minor pyrite, with no significant copper values reported.

441-12-73

This hole was spotted some 300 feet southwest of 441-09-73 to test for a possible mineralized section of the skarn intersected by 441-09-73. The log from diamond hole S81 drilled 20 feet to the west indicated hematitic mud from 145 to 164 feet where the hole was closed. There was apparently no core recovery for this section.

441-12-73 reached bedrock at 42 feet. From 42 to 92 feet a dark green epidote-chlorite-silica rich rock was cut, probably andesite. The hole cut hematite skarn from 92-100 feet and epidote altered andesite and chlorite chert to the bottom at 300 feet. All rock types were moderately pyritized, but without significant copper mineralization.

SUMMARY

Although the overall program results were disappointing the three potential target areas comprising, (a) the Buckhorn continuation zone outlined by high I. P. and apparently resulting from excess sulphides in siliceous andesite, in which the chalcopyrite to pyrite ratio is too low to provide ore grade material, (b) the mineralized granodiorite intrusive which in all cases was too poorly mineralized to provide ore grade and (c) any possible continuation of the Greyhound mineralized skarn zone were all adequately tested within the limits of the percussion drilling program.

The compilation of previous work, much of which, particularly in the case of drilling data, was not available to Mapletree prior to the commencement of field work, and the percussion drilling carried out by Mapletree would appear to have eliminated all but the small or deeply buried orebody potential on the San Jacinto ground. It was a source of some satisfaction that the Deadwood Flats area, previously a bogey for diamond drilling, proved amenable to percussion techniques and the ghost of a Motherlode-Greyhound extension was laid to rest at least insofar as a near surface orebody is concerned.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is concluded that the three potential target areas made available by the amalgamation of the Jacinto, Bombini and McLean properties have now been adequately tested as to large low-grade open-pit potential and that any mineralized skarn continuations beneath the Deadwood Flats can only be at depths exceeding 400 feet or of limited size. Further work on the properties could only be justified by joint ownership of the Motherlode-Greyhound and San Jacinto properties where a case could be made for exhaustion drilling of the skarn extensions in an effort to provide additional reserves to the existing Motherlode and Greyhound deposits.

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CERTIFICATION

I, John Glenn Simpson, of 720 Anderson Crescent, West Vancouver, British Columbia, do certify that:

1. I graduated from King's College, London University, with a B.Sc. (Hons.) Geology in 1958, and was awarded a Ph. D. (External) from London University in 1969.
2. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia and have practiced my profession in Africa, Europe and Canada for the past 15 years.
3. The work described in this report was carried out under my direction and supervision between the dates shown.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia,

this 21st day of June, 1973.

J. G. Simpson, B.Sc., Ph.D., P.Eng.

APPENDIX 1

Summary of Salamet Mines Diamond Drill Hole Data

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF SALAMET MINES DIAMOND DRILL HOLE DATA
(From a Report by Hicks & Cormie, 1957)

A. Holes Collared on Greenwood Property

<u>Hole No.</u>	<u>Claim</u>	<u>Footage</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
S 71	Jim McRae 2 FR	328	intersected white to tan arkose and sandstone
S 73	Jim McRae 2 FR	265	intersected white to tan arkose and sandstone
S 75	Jim McRae 2 FR	551	intersected white to tan arkose, intersected sharpstone of Brooklyn Form. (probably at bottom?)
S 78	Buckhorn	518	intersected diorite
S 79	Jim McRae 2 FR	112	did not reach bedrock
S 80	Buckhorn	511	166'-1751 assayed 1.03 Cu, 0.07 Au, intersected andesite and diorite
S 81	Jim McRae 2 FR	164	intersected sharpstone of Brooklyn Form.
S 82	Jim McRae 2 FR	464	intersected Brooklyn rocks, not limestone
S 83	Syd H. Johnson	100	did not reach bedrock

B. Holes not Collared on Greenwood Property but Applicable to Local Geology

<u>Hole No.</u>	<u>Claim</u>	<u>Footage</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
A 33-A	Peacock	72	did not reach bedrock
A 33	Pluto	134	intersected cherty andesite
DW 4	Pluto		drilled by Granby, did not get significant intersection
DW 5	Greyhound	?	drilled by Granby, did not get significant intersection
V 5	Pluto	130	intersected white to tan arkose and sandstone

APPENDIX 1 cont'd

<u>Hole No.</u>	<u>Claim</u>	<u>Footage</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
V 6	Pluto	346	did intersect skarn