

DATE: November 17, 1991

TO: I. PIRIE, D. HEBERLEIN

FROM: Cam Clayton

RE: DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

824155

Tam O'Shanter/  
W.H. Rose

DRILL HOLE: TM 91-23      START DATE: ~~Nov 19~~ END DATE: Nov

NORTHING: 8+65N    EASTING: 20+75E    ELEVATION:      m

AZIMUTH: 030    DIP: -60    LENGTH: 148.44m

PURPOSE: This hole was added to the original program to test underneath a gossan zone exposed in a road cut on the property. This zone is strongly altered to clay minerals, and one 6" to 12" chalcopryrite vein was discovered during sampling which ran approximately 27% Cu. The hole was drilled perpendicular to the supposed strike and dip of the vein with the idea a stockwork zone might be present at depth.

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<u>INTERVAL</u>		<u>DESCRIPTION OF INTERVAL</u>
<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	
0.00	6.10	CASING.
6.10	10.68	CHERT BRECCIA. This interval consists of angular to subrounded fragments of crystalline chert fragments. Banded silicification is seen in areas, and yellow sericite is commonly seen along fractures. Pyrite occurs in trace amounts.
10.68	22.66	ANDESITE FLOW. This flow is fine grained to aphanitic with gas vesicles filled by quartz. Chlorite, silica, and sericite are the common alteration assemblage. A very fine grained black semi-hard mineral with hexagonal and trigonal cross section is seen in the interval and is thought to be tourmaline(?) although its presence is curious. Pyrite occurs only in trace amounts throughout with higher concentrations (10-15%) associated with silicification.
22.66	23.4	DIORITE DYKE. This is a medium grained

Trace amounts of pyrite occur in the interval.

- 23.4 25.9 ANDESITE FLOW. Again this is a fine grained to aphanitic flow with what appear to be quartz filled vesicles. Sericite and chlorite alteration are common.
- 25.9 27.2 SERICITE ALTERATION ZONE. The protolith is indeterminate and has undergone strong sericite alteration.
- 27.2 39.64 CHERT. This is a fine grained cherty interval with local strong fracturing. Various alteration types are associated with the fracturing; sericite, chlorite, and silicification. A number of hydrothermal breccias cross cut the interval, and in one area chalcedonic veining is seen. Trace amounts of pyrite are seen, generally as fracture coatings.
- 39.64 56.39 ANDESITE. This medium to fine grained flow alternates between strong chloritic alteration and strong argillic alteration. Sulphide content is relatively non-existent with only one interval from 42.00 to 46.8 containing 2% disseminated pyrite.
- 56.39 60.90 SHEAR BRECCIA. This broad brecciated and faulted shear zone is strongly clay altered. The interval alternates between gouge and breccia with a strong shear fabric.
- 60.90 93.51 ALTERED FELDSPAR PORPHYRY. This strongly altered feldspar porphyry contains only 5-10% feldspar phenocrysts in a fine grained matrix. The feldspars are euhedral to subhedral and altered to a green talc, while the fine grained matrix is strongly altered to clay. From 78.5 to 93.51 the interval is strongly faulted.
- 93.51 94.19 SHEAR/BRECCIA ZONE. This zone is chloriticly and sericiticly altered with some silicification of fragments. Fragments are up to 6 cm. Trace amounts of pyrite are associated with these fragments.

