in width. One highly mineralized zone, about 0.3 meters wide, is exposed in the pit at 2+15N, 8W. The wall rocks are barren (visible inspection). The area is mostly masked by overburden. The area may prove to contain enough mineralized veinlets over sufficient widths to make ore but because of the relatively large amounts of barren wall rock exposed, the writer views this area as less promising than the disseminated zones to the southwest.

Massive, stratagraphically controlled sulphides have not been found on the property, but it appears, at this time, that the mineralization on the "D" - "F" claims is a type of volcanogenic deposit.

NED

Additional prospecting on the Ned claim disclosed several very obscure outcrops of quartz monzonite near 8W, 2S. The quartz monzonite was cut by silicious zones up to 0.25 meters thick. Molybdenite occurs as blebs up to 1 centimeter across in the silicious zones and was particularly conspicuous along the contacts. Molybdenite was also observed sporadically disseminated through the quartz monzonite in blebs up to 0.5 centimeters long. Minute amounts of chalcopyrite were observed in the quartz monzonite. Pyrite is present primarily concentrated along fractures or lineations and constitutes up to 4% of some hand specimens. The best assay from this area was on a chip smaple across 5 meters which returned 0.046% MoS₂ and 0.03% copper. Other assays from this showing ranged from 0.002 to 0.017% MoS₂ and 0.02 to 0.05% copper with neglegible values in gold and silver. The showing is considered to be of great interest in as much as strong copper and molybdenum soil anomalies and interesting induced polarization anomalies occur nearby and the area is entirely overburden covered except for the showing.

ALTERATION

On the "D" - "F" claims, mapping alteration was primarily a matter of visually estimating the intensity of silicification and pyritization as indicated by the amount of limonite present.