

895177

1980 PROPERTY REPORT

TITLE	Erie Creek Property - Diamond Drilling
AUTHOR	S.E. Parry, M.Sc.
DATE	December, 1980
COMMODITY	Mo, Cu, W
LOCATION-Area	11 km northwest of Salmo, B.C.
-Mining Division	Nelson
-Coordinates	Latitude 49°25'N Longitude 117°20'W
-NTS	82 F/6

AMAX VANCOUVER OFFICE

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SUMMARY

This report presents results of a three hole diamond drill program conducted in May and June, 1980 on AMAX's Erie Creek Mo-W-Cu property. This claim group, located 10 km northwest of Salmo, B.C. in Nelson Mining Division (82 F/6), consists of June 1-7 claims and 21 reverted crown grants.

Drill hole EC-80-2, inclined westerly from a site on the east side of Erie Creek was drilled to a depth of 331 metres to test for Mo mineralization underneath Erie Creek. It intersected interdigitated felsic and mafic dykes of the Eocene Erie Creek dyke swarm. A weak molybdenite bearing quartz vein stockwork was encountered in early biotite quartz monzonite dykes. The best mineralized section was 32 metres between 250 and 282 metres grading .03% MoS₂. Copper tungsten, lead and zinc were weakly anomalous throughout the core.

Hole EC-80-3, inclined westerly from the west side of Erie Creek was drilled to a depth of 166 m to test for W-Cu mineralization beneath similar mineralization exposed in adits in this area. The hole intersected the same dyke assemblage as in EC-80-2. Scheelite and molybdenite were identified on fracture surfaces. Tungsten analyses ranged from 50 to 1000 ppm W. The best section was eight metres of 380 ppm W (0.05% WO₃) from 36 to 48 metres. A two metre sample of hydrothermal crackle breccia at 118 metre depth contained 0.48 oz/ton Ag, but was unsupported by adjacent samples.

Hole EC-80-4, a westerly inclined hole drilled to a depth of 115 m, was spotted to test for tungsten mineralization south of EC-80-3. The hole encountered hornfelsed argillite cut by felsic and mafic dykes. As well, calc-silicate bands were intersected between 5 and 22 metres depth. This section averaged 0.06% WO₃ with the scheelite, minor molybdenite and chalcopyrite present along fractures. Peak analyses of the latter were 0.05% MoS₂ and 0.09% Cu.

Reanalysis of MacIntyre split drill core failed to corroborate their assays of 280 feet of 0.115% MoS₂ and 60 feet of 0.150% MoS₂ in holes 69-5 and 70-6 respectively. Our analyses indicate grades of 0.05% MoS₂ for the former, and 0.07% MoS₂ for the latter.

Cost of the 1980 program was \$77,840.00 of which \$33,903.87 has been applied as assessment to bring all claims up to a common expiry year of 1985.

CONCLUSIONS

All high priority drill targets have been adequately tested. A zoned Mo-W-Cu system has been defined in bedrock, with discontinuous sections averaging 0.05% MoS₂, 0.04% WO₃, and 0.05% Cu. Trace silver occurs in discontinuous breccias post-dating other mineralization.

Low priority targets remaining are:

1) a possible blind stockwork deposit more than 1,000 feet below the valley floor, with higher grade (>.4% MoS₂ equivalent) Mo-W-Cu mineralization.

2) low grade W in calc-silicate hornfels on the west side of Erie Creek.

3) silver-bearing hydrothermal breccia beneath Erie Creek.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend no further work be done at Erie Creek at the present time. The property is currently in a low cost holding position, but the possibility of joint venture participation by one or more of our competitors currently active in the Salmo-Nelson area should be considered.

INTRODUCTION

General Statement

This report presents results of a 1980 diamond drill program on AMAX's Erie Creek property near Salmo, southeastern British Columbia.

The 1980 program was the culmination of work begun in 1976 on Erie Creek property. Geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys (Allen, 1976; Hodgson, Parry and LeBel, 1979) and one 452 metre diamond drill hole (Kyba 1979) succeeded in outlining a concentrically zoned Mo-W-Cu-Pb-Zn porphyry system, centered on the Erie Creek dyke swarm of Eocene age. The 1980 diamond drill program was designed to test this porphyry system beneath Erie Creek valley and along the west side of the valley.

Project supervision was by S.E. Parry, assisted by G. Lelyk. Results of the first hole, EC-80-2 were submitted as assessment on the claim group.

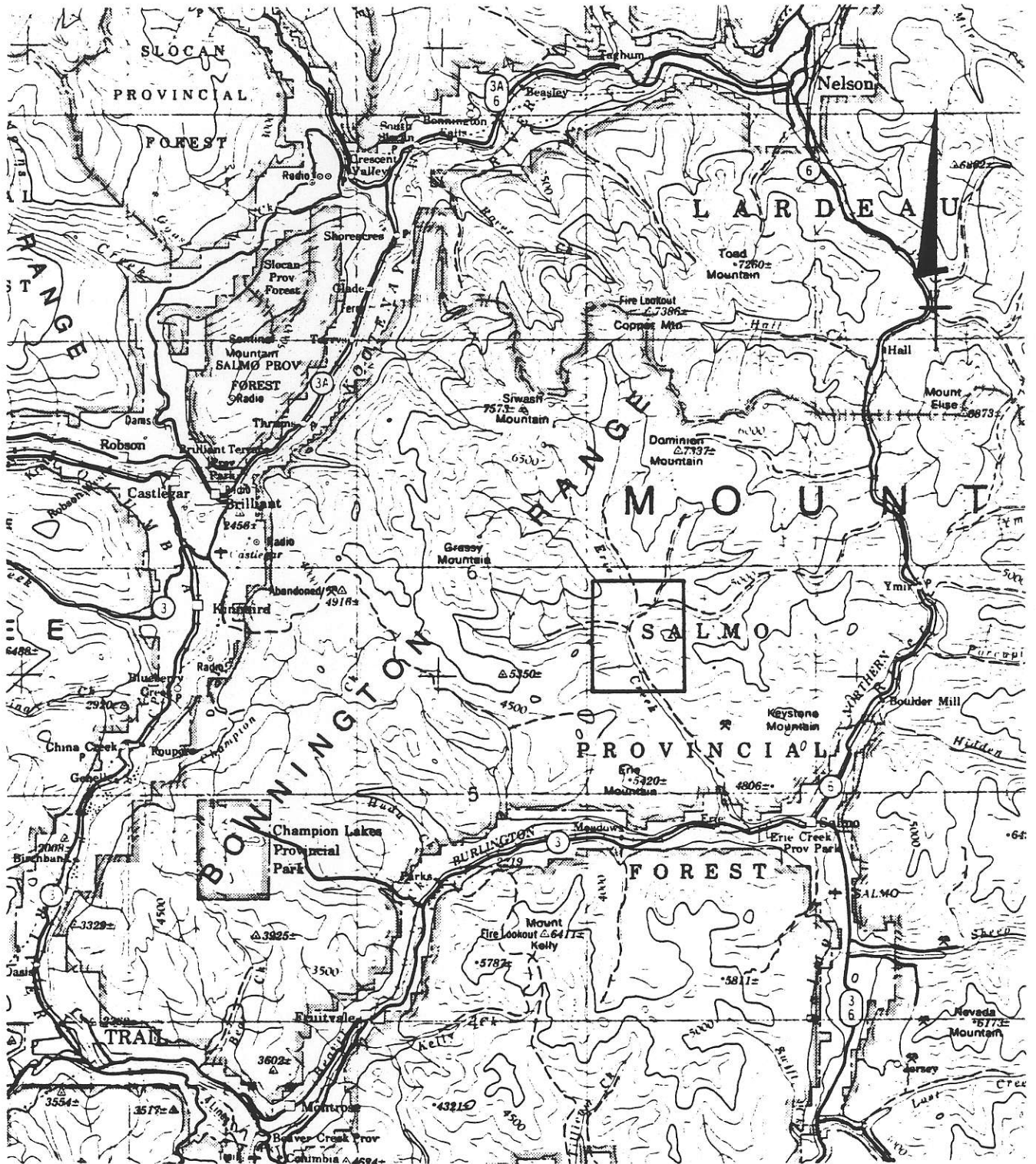
Location and Access

The property is located 11 km northwest of Salmo, British Columbia at 49°25'N latitude, 117°20'W longitude, in the Nelson Mining Division (NTS 82 F/6). The property is reached by a well maintained logging road which meets provincial highway 3A, 3 km west of Salmo, adjacent to the Selkirk Motel.

Claims Data

The property consists of June 1-7 claims staked on behalf of AMAX of Canada Limited, and 21 reverted crown granted claims. Data is summarized in Table I.

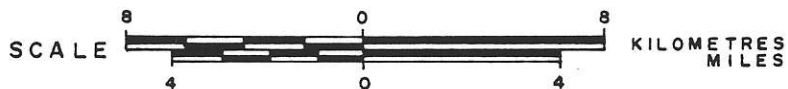
The property has recently been fringe staked on the west and east sides by prospector Stu Barkley. Some of these



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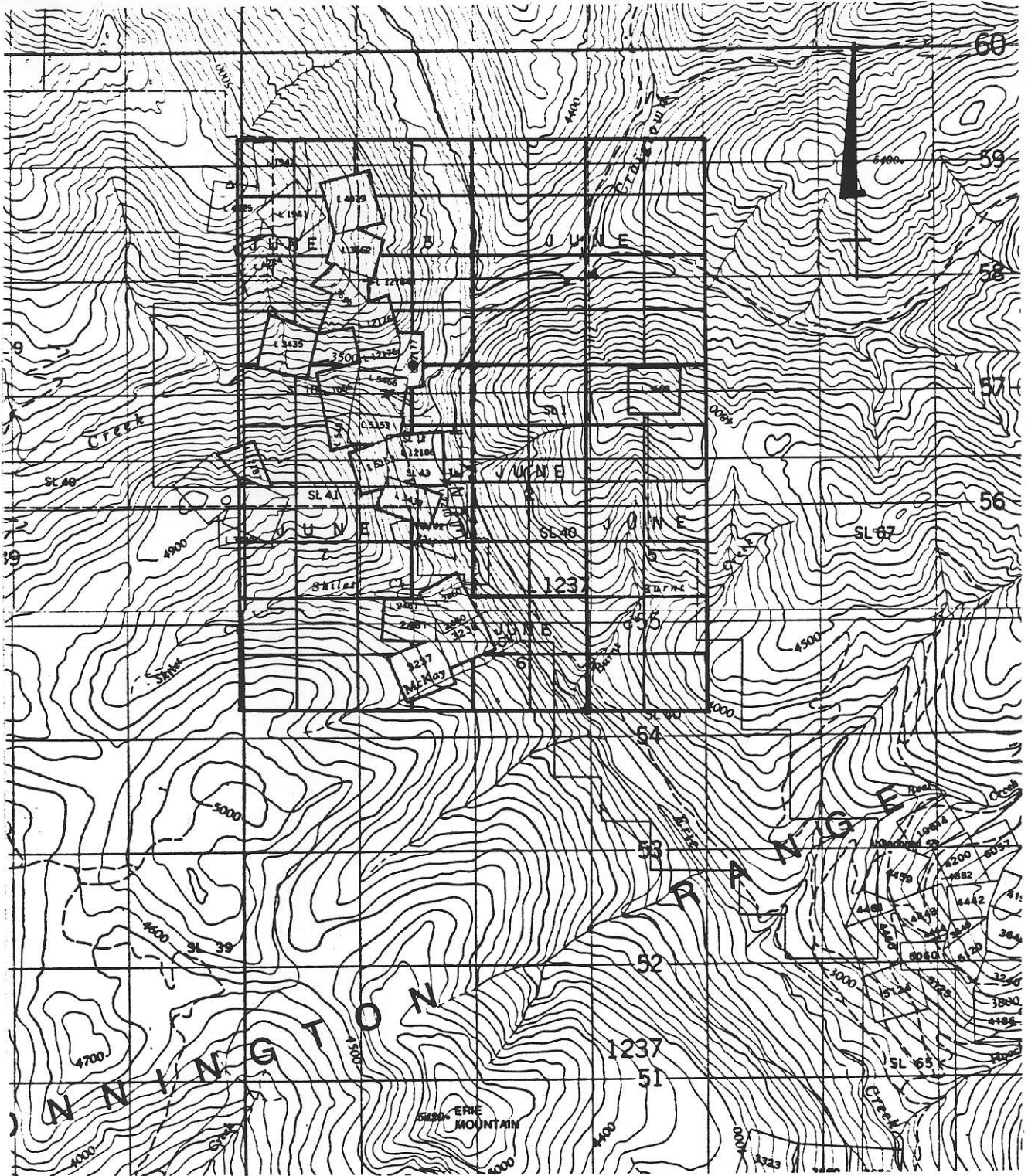
ERIE CREEK PROPERTY
NELSON M. D. - B. C.

LOCATION MAP



1:250,000

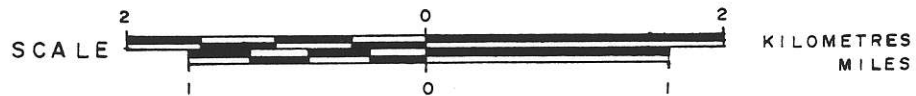
FIG. 1
N. T. S. Ref. 82 F386



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ERIE CREEK PROPERTY
NELSON M. D. - B. C.

CLAIM MAP



1 : 50,000

FIG. 2
N. T. S. Ref. 82F386

claims, and others within the general vicinity of the property are being explored by Cominco, Shell and Asarco. A large claim block extending from the eastern property boundary to the town of Ymir on the Salmo-Nelson highway is rumoured to be the subject of a Cominco-Shell joint venture at the present time. Finally, a large block of claims has been staked this year south of the property to cover old Pb-Zn showings. The claims extend along highway 3A from Salmo to the Selkirk Motel, and extend to within 2 km of our southern property boundary. The Erie Creek property is at the geographic center of the currently staked area.

Physiography

The claims cover the slopes and valley of Erie Creek between 915 metres and 1,400 metres. Topography is steep but not rugged. Outcrop is abundant above alluvium and till that cover the lower slopes and valley of Erie Creek.

Mixed conifer and deciduous forest covers the property. Locally, thick patches of slide alder cover the slopes.

Property History

An account of exploration conducted during 1979 by AMAX and in previous years by AMAX and others, is provided in an AMAX report by Hodgson, Parry and LeBel (1979).

Based on information from programs described in this 1979 report a 452 metre NQ-BQ drill hole (EC-79-1) was completed in the fall of 1979, located at 1+90N, 1+80W. This hole intersected quartz-molybdenite veining in biotite quartz monzonite dykes. The best assay results were 36 meters of .07 % MoS₂ from 164 to 200 meters.

TABLE I

Claims	Record or Lot No.	No. of Units	Expiry Date
June 1	223	4	June 21/85
June 2	224	8	June 21/85
Rosa	859	1	Nov. 23/85
Belle	860	1	Nov. 23/85
Florence	861	1	Nov. 23/85
Bully Boy	862	1	Nov. 23/85
Rockford	863	1	Nov. 23/85
Ontario	864	1	Nov. 23/85
Maude S	865	1	Nov. 23/85
Ben Hassen	866	1	Nov. 23/85
Arnold	867	1	Nov. 23/85
St. Louis	868	1	Nov. 23/85
Westminster FR.	869	1	Nov. 23/85
Eddie	870	1	Nov. 23/85
Louise	871	1	Nov. 23/85
Monte Carlo	907	1	Dec. 15/85
Homestake	908	1	Dec. 15/85
Dora	909	1	Dec. 15/85
Copper King	910	1	Dec. 15/85
Good Enough	911	1	Dec. 15/85
Drum Lummon	912	1	Dec. 15/85
Gordon	913	1	Dec. 15/85
Nelson	914	1	Dec. 15/85
June 3	1017	16	April 18/85
June 4	1018	16	April 18/85
June 5	1019	12	April 18/85
June 6	1020	6	April 18/85
June 7	1021	18	April 18/85

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Finally, relogging of the MacIntyre drill core in 1979 indicated similar concentrations of molybdenite to that seen in our drilling. Doubt was cast on the validity of the +.1% MoS₂ intersections quoted in their reports.

-1980 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

General Statement

Three NQ-BQ holes were drilled between May 7th and June 18th, 1980 for a total of 612 metres (figure 3). The purposes of the drilling were to a) test for molybdenite mineralization underneath the overburden covered Erie Creek valley, and b) to test for scheelite-molybdenite mineralization underneath the previously untested west side of the valley, where soil samples analyzed in 1979 returned values up to 50 ppm W.

Hole EC-80-2 was continuously split and sampled in four meter sections. Holes EC-80-3 and 4 were split and sampled in two meter intervals over mineralized sections of core. An additional two meter sample was taken every ten meters throughout the remainder of these holes.

All samples were submitted to Rossbacher Laboratories for assay preparation and geochemical analysis for W, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag and one in 10 samples was submitted for Au analysis. Samples anomalous in Ag were later resubmitted for assay analysis.

As a final check on the MacIntyre assays from 1969 and 1970 drilling, the remaining split core from holes 69-5 and 70-6 were submitted for assay, to corroborate previous drill intercepts of +0.1% MoS₂ as reported by MacIntyre.

The drill contract was awarded to Phil's Drilling of Lac La Hache, B.C., who used a Longyear Super 38 drill. Core recovery was better than 98%. However, daily footage averaged less than 50 feet per day due to the hard, blocky nature of the rock and the inability of the contractor to maintain two complete shifts on the drill.

Diamond drilling costs from the contractors invoices were \$62,622.33, or \$31.20/foot including mobilization, demobilization and drill moves.

EC-80-2

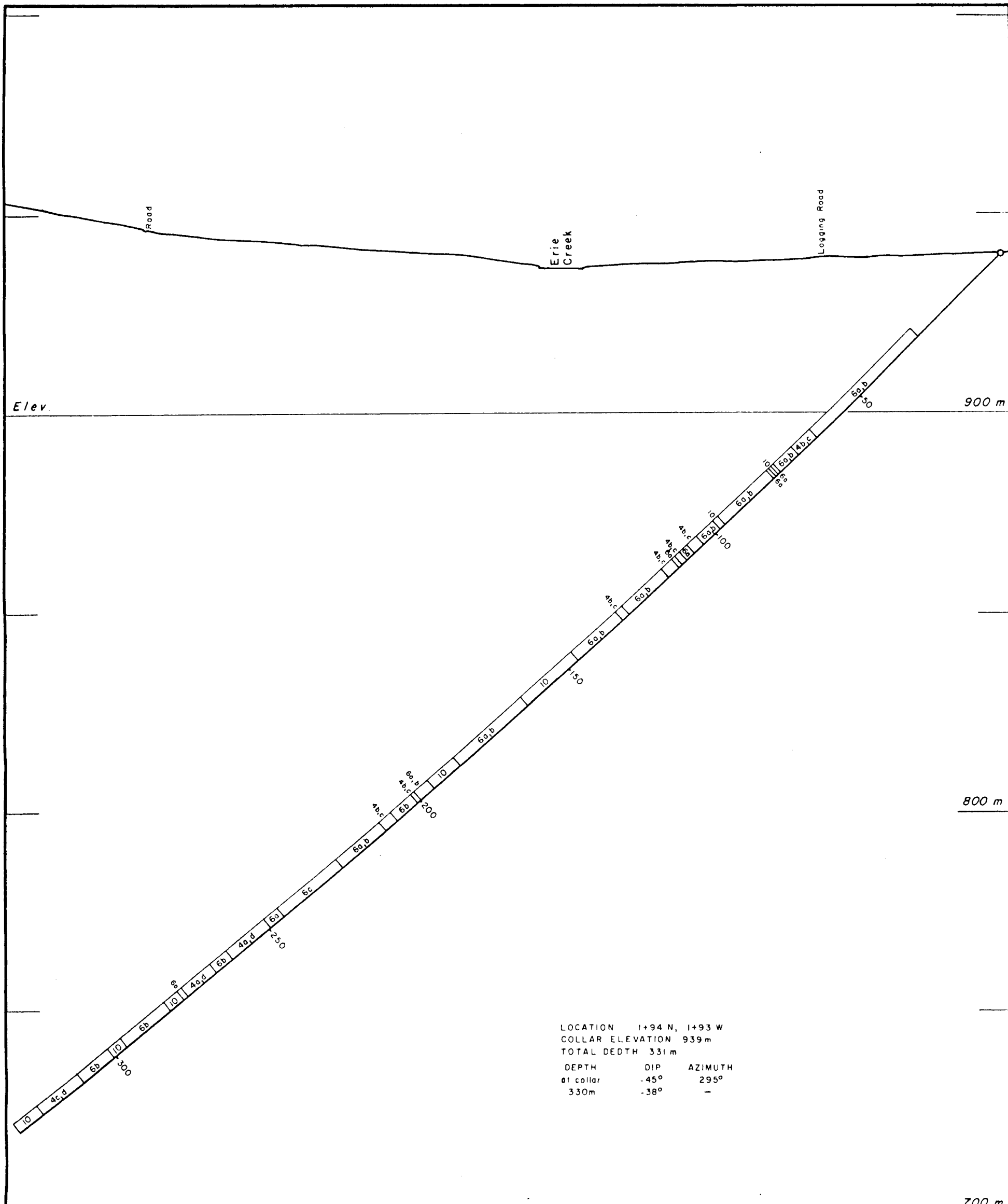
This hole was drilled for 331 meters at 295° azimuth, -45° dip (figure 4) to test for Mo mineralization under the alluvium-covered Erie Creek valley. The hole intersected complexly interdigitated felsic and mafic dykes of the Eocene Erie Creek dyke swarm. Stockwork molybdenite mineralization was encountered in early biotite quartz monzonite (BQM, Unit 4) dykes, cut by younger composite dykes of feldspar porphyry (FP, Unit 6a) and quartz-feldspar-biotite porphyry (QFBP).

Chalcopyrite, scheelite, pyrite and pyrrhotite were present as thin films on fractures in both ages of dykes. Short, discontinuous sections of hydrothermal crackle breccia, characterized by a chlorite-actinolite and/or biotite matrix encompassing sericitized fragments were intersected cross-cutting the dykes. Minor chalcopyrite, weakly argentiferous galena and sphalerite occur in the breccia matrix.

Analytical results indicate the best mineralized section was 32 metres of 0.032% MoS₂ from 250 to 282 meters. The highest single values for copper and tungsten were 1,180 ppm and 300 ppm respectively. Trace silver was detected in isolated two metre analyses of crackle breccia.

EC-80-3

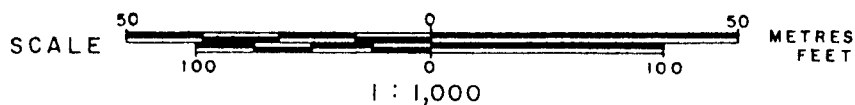
This hole was drilled at azimuth 270°, dip -45° to a depth of 166.4 meters (figure 5). It was designed to test for tungsten-bearing stockwork mineralization under the west side of the Erie Creek valley (figure 3).



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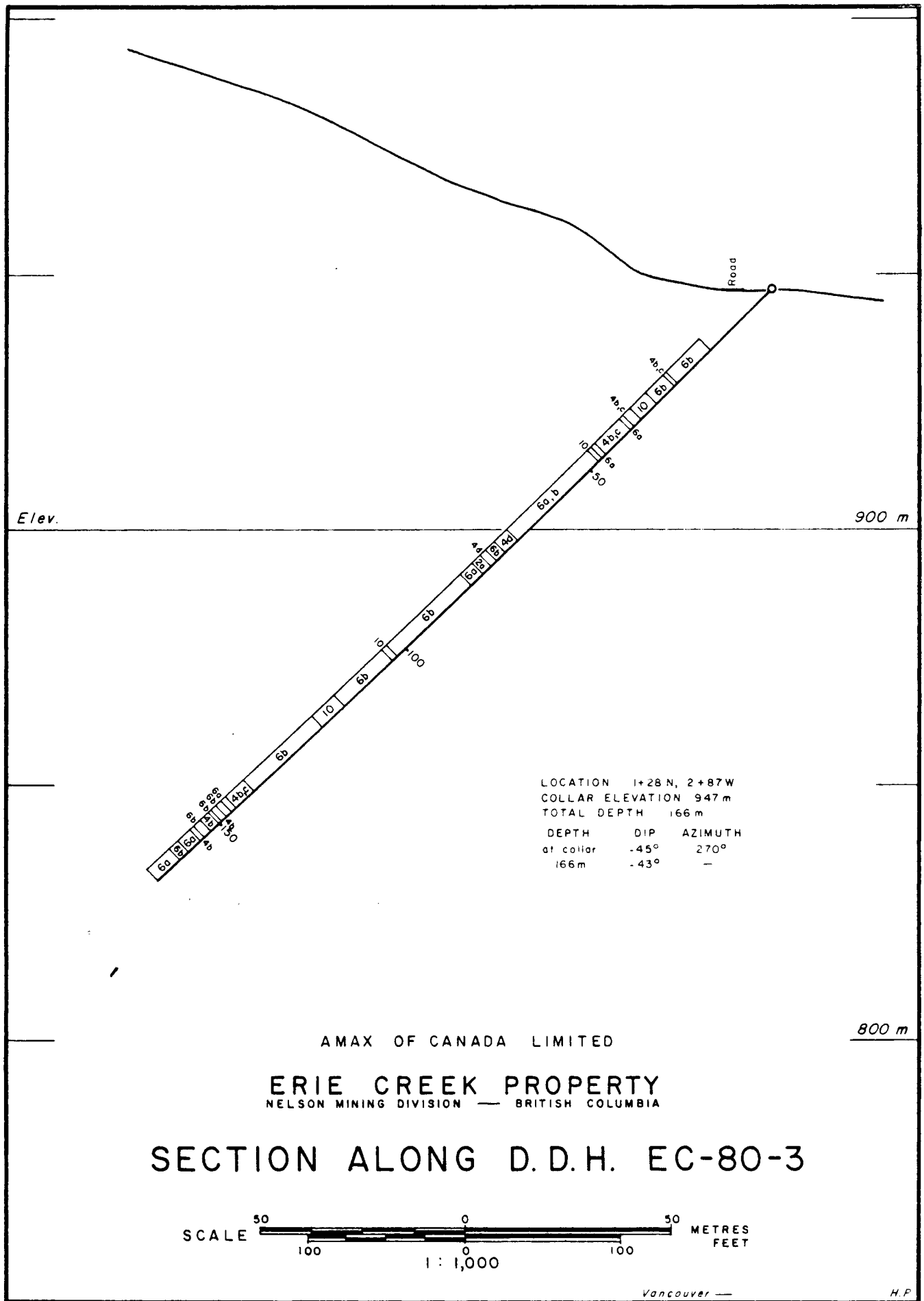
ERIE CREEK PROPERTY
NELSON MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

SECTION ALONG D.D.H. EC-80-2



Vancouver —

H.P.



Elev.

900 m

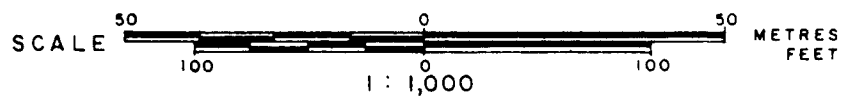
LOCATION 1+28 N, 2+87 W
 COLLAR ELEVATION 947 m
 TOTAL DEPTH 166 m

DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
at collar	-45°	270°
166 m	-43°	-

800 m

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 ERIE CREEK PROPERTY
 NELSON MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

SECTION ALONG D.D.H. EC-80-3



Vancouver — H.P.

The hole intersected the same dyke assemblage as EC-80-2, but encountered only trace amounts of molybdenite in the early biotite quartz monzonite dykes. No two consecutive samples assayed greater than 0.02% MoS₂. Tungsten values ranged from 50 ppm W to 1,000 ppm W, with the best continuous section being eight meters of 0.05% WO₃ from 38 to 46 meters, in biotite quartz monzonite dykes. Copper was generally enhanced relative to EC-80-2, but was very erratic. The highest two meter assay was 0.28% Cu, with the average value being about 0.05% Cu.

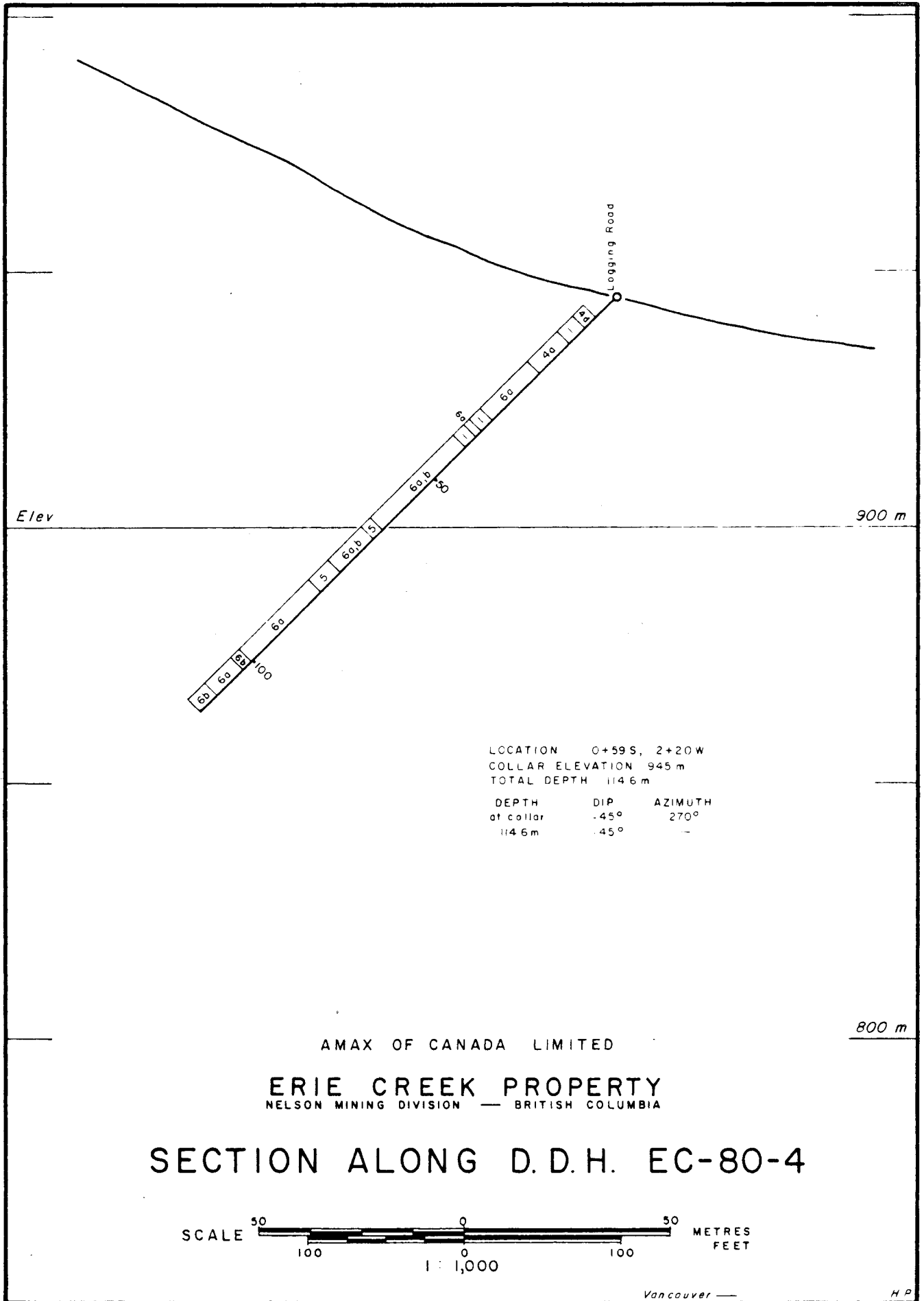
A single two meter assay of crackle breccia at 118 meters assayed 0.48 oz/ton Ag.

EC-80-4

This hole was drilled at azimuth 270°, -45° dip, to a depth of 116.4 meters (figure 6). It was spotted to test for tungsten mineralization on the west side of the valley, south of EC-80-3 (figure 3).

The hole appeared to intersect a zone of less complex dyking, possibly approaching the western boundary of the dyke swarm. BQM, FP and QFP dykes were encountered cross-cutting siliceous to argillaceous dark purple hornfels, part of the Jurassic Hall Formation (Unit 1). From 5 to 22 meters, light pink to green bands of calc-silicate hornfels were interbanded with the purple hornfels, and were cross-cut by biotite quartz monzonite dykelets. From 22 meters to the bottom of the hole only rare remnants of hornfels remain, as slivers between quartz feldspar biotite porphyry, feldspar porphyry and minor biotite quartz monzonite dykes.

Molybdenum was present in trace amounts in the sections analyzed. A two meter sample at six meter depth

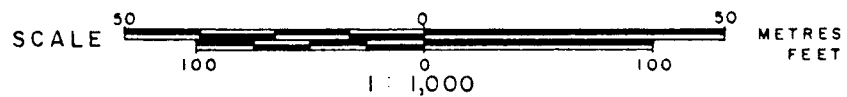


LOCATION 0+59 S, 2+20 W
 COLLAR ELEVATION 945 m
 TOTAL DEPTH 114.6 m
 DEPTH DIP AZIMUTH
 at collar .45° 270°
 114.6 m .45° -

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ERIE CREEK PROPERTY
 NELSON MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

SECTION ALONG D. D.H. EC-80-4



Vancouver —

H.P.

N. T. S. Ref. 82 K 3 and 6

FIG. 6

contained 0.05 % MoS_2 . Copper values were similar to those in EC-80-3, the highest single analysis being 0.09% Cu. Individual Mo and Cu analyses were not supported by adjacent analyses.

Tungsten in the form of blue and yellow fluorescing scheelite was present along fractures in the calc-silicate hornfels and biotite quartz monzonite dykes from 5 to 22 meters. This 17 meter section contained 0.06% WO_3 .

MacIntyre Re-Assay Program

Results of our re-analysis of MacIntyre holes 69-5 and 70-6 failed to corroborate their results (Appendix II). Although the exact length of our samples could not be determined due to the deteriorated state of the core, an average of nine core boxes (about 225 feet) of hole 69-5 analyzed averaged 0.05 % MoS_2 , versus 280 feet of .115% quoted by the MacIntyre report. Similarly an average of three core boxes (about 75 feet) of hole 70-6 analyzed averaged 0.07 % MoS_2 , versus the MacIntyre intercept of 60 feet of 0.150% MoS_2 . MacIntyre also reported that a 100 foot composite sample in 69-5 assayed 1.2 oz/ton Ag. Our silver analyses of this interval were all less than 0.1 oz/ton Ag.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Diamond drilling by MacIntyre (Appendix III) and AMAX has defined a zone of molybdenite mineralization centered on Sandy Creek, which contains sporadic sections of 0.05% MoS₂ associated with early biotite quartz monzonite dykes. Higher grade sections within this Sandy Creek Zone were not confirmed by re-analysis of MacIntyre drill core. The zone apparently ends to the west near the EC-80-2 drill hole collar.

The zoning of mineralization suggested by the 1979 soil sampling program was confirmed in bedrock by diamond drilling, and apparently centers on the Sandy Creek zone. Tungsten and copper are present in a surrounding zone, and appear to be similar in grade to the molybdenum. Unlike the other metals, tungsten as scheelite may be partly concentrated in calc-silicate hornfels as well as in Eocene dykes.

Silver-bearing galena and sphalerite may in part or in whole post-date zoned Mo-W-Cu mineralization, since the hydrothermal crackle breccia in which they occur cross-cuts all other mineralization and rock types. The actinolitic matrix to the breccia is identical to some dump samples from numerous adits on the west side of Erie Creek valley suggesting by their large areal extent a possible exploration target for Ag in a large unexposed breccia zone. However, all our previous assay samples from adit dumps in the area of interest west of Erie Creek returned less than .75 oz/ton Ag.

APPENDIX I
1980 DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY ERIE CREEK Project Number 794
 Hole No. EC-80-2 Co-ordinates L 1 + 94N Bearing at Collar 295
1 + 93W Dip at Collar -45
 Collar Elevation 939m Commenced Drilling May 7, 1980
 Total Depth 331m Completed Drilling May 19, 1980
 Logged By: S.E. Parry
 Core Size NQ-BQ Coring Method _____ Drilling Contractor Phil's Drilling Co. Ltd.

<u>Survey Summary</u>				<u>Pertinent Assay Data</u>		<u>Pertinent Geology</u>	
Depth	Dip	Bearing	Method	Interval	% MoS ₂	Interval	Rock Type
330	-38 ⁰	-	Acid Test	250-282	0.032%	0-29.3m 29.3-226.2 226.2-244.8 244.8-331	Overburden BQM, QFBP, FP dykes Intrusive breccia BQM, QFBP, FP dykes

Footage (meters)	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION					ASSAYS				Remarks		
			Mo	Py	Po	Cpy	Sch	Mo	Cu	W	Sample			
0													0-29.3	Coarse overburden with lenses of calcrete
28														
30							0							
30	bx	broken					3	132	104				65101	
32	QFBP	core	90	.1%	.1%		1							29.3-32.2 Quartz Feldspar Biotite Porphyry (QFBP) Breccia
	FP			Py			3							- locally megaporphyrite with 20% .1-2cm feldspar phenos
	QFBP						30							often broken. 10% "pop-out" quartz eyes (they can be
34				.5%	.5%		30	54	174				65102	removed from the rock intact) and 7% biotite phenos mat
36	FP		100	<.1%	<.1%		3							light grey, siliceous, aphanitic to fine graind. Most
							2							phenos. broken, giving rock a breccia appearance.
38		blocky	80				2							-poorly veined, no appreciable mineral.
							2							32.2-32.9 Sparse Feldspar Porphyry (FP)
40			100				4	15	244				65103	-dark grey black with 5% corroded 1cm feldspar phenos.
					tr		4							-cuts across QFBP but also present in QFBP as inclusion
42	QFBP			.5%	Cpy	tr	1							N.B.- FP & QFBP are dark and light phases of composite
				Py			1							dykes from report '79.
44			85				13	51	196				65104	32.9-34.7 QFBP - Similar to 29.3-32.2 but feldspar smaller, usual
							3							unbroken. Matrix aphanitic. Well developed quartz vein
46							3							stockwork QVs .1-2mm wide, randomly oriente
	FP			.1%			1							No alteration around veins, which are barren.
48		Ground					1							34.7-26.2 FP - contains QFBP inclusions.
							15	54	314				65105	36.2-46.6 QFBP - Similar to 29.3-32.2 but feldspars smaller, less
50							7							broken, altered yellowish - white (clay or sericite?)
							11							to 2% Py + Po as disseminated and fracture coatings.
52	QFBP			.5%			9	13	128				65106	Trace Cpy. Matrix of rock very hard, core massive, only
							10							weakly fractured, veined. QVS up to .2mm wide.
54			100				10							46.6-47.2 FP - brecciated contact with QFBP.
		blocky					2							47.2-63.1 QFBP - more fractured, finer grained than above QFBP dy
56					tr-		4	11	102				65107	Above QFBP dyke.
					05%		3							48.1-48.3 - intensely bleached, (silicified)
					Cpy		5							porphyritic, texture gradually obliterated
58							11							1 fracture/cm with white 1mm alteration selvage,
							2	14	162				65108	with trace Zn-sphalerite. Sphalerite, Pyrite
60							7							- numerous black partially resorbed FP fragments.
61														- trace Mo in 0.75 mm QV at 62.3 with Pyrrhotite, Cpy
														- suggests this is an early QFBP dyke.

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION					ASSAY DATA				Remarks		
			Mo	Py	Po	Cpy	Scheel	Frag vein	Mo	Cu	W		SAMPLE	
62	QFBP						5						63.1-64.6	FP Numerous QFBP inclusions
			tr	Mo			tr	6						- trace scheelite in veins along dyke contacts.
64	FP						1	29%	224			65109	64.6-70.1	BQM - dark to medium gray with local subporphyritic sections. Numerous hornfels inclusions
							4							- up to 10% .05-.5mm biotite grains
66	Blocky						2							
					.1-5	.05%	24							well fractured with strong quartz veins stock, veins u
68	BQM		tr				>30	760	200			65110		to lcm, dark grey sugary quartz. Veins much wider than
			.05%				>30							those in quartz vein stock mapped in BQM on surface.
70	Ground	83		Po	Py		>30							Nb- QFBP dykelet truncates quartz-molybdenite vein in one
							5							place, but a second dykelet contains quartz-molybdenit
72							13	32	176			65111		veins. Quartz-clinopyroxenite-pyrrhotite veins frequen
					.01%		2							crosscut quartz-molybdenite veins.
74	FP						3							- Clinopyroxenite most common in QFBP and BQM-up to .0
	Blocky						0							very fragmented.
76							9	14%	174			65112	70.1-103.5	FP-QFBP Composite dyke. As mapped on surface, the dark
		100					4							and light phases show both sharp and gradational conta
			tr				10							- dykes contain numerous PQM fragments up to 0.5m in
78	BX	CHL- ACT	tr		.01%		15							thickness, equigranular 10% biotite
	FP	BX	.02%				>30	140	130			65113		QFBP usually contains 1-2cm megacrysts of feldspars si
80	fp	Mod.					7							ilar to these in FP, but uncorroded.
82	Broken						11							- veining weak, occasional tracescheelite
							4							93.4 white rhyolite fragment, trace molybdenite
84	QFBP			.1-5			7	30	86			65114	77.9-78.2 & 79.2-79.8	- breccia-pink, anphantic fragments, matrix
	FP						tr	7						chlorite (up to 15% matrix) trace disseminated molybde
86							7							96.0-100.0 - trace scheelite in dry fractures and vei
	QFBP						5							up to 1mm wide in QFBP and FP @ 45° to C.A.
88			100		.01%		5	7	232			65115		Nb This series of dykes shows local chlorite-actinolite
							9							fracture zones (breccia zones) - each contains weak
90	FP	Masse Sive					5							molybdenite mineral, along fractures and in grey quartz
							1							veins - associated with clinopyroxenite in a few
92							1	92	78			65116		locations. Best zone 98.0-99.5.
							9							
94							tr	9						
95							25							

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION					ASSAY DATA				Remarks	
			Mo	Py	B	Cpy	Sch	frac vein	Mo	Cu	W		SAMPLE
96	FP			tr				16					103.5-107.6 BQM-subporphyritic to equigranular, 10% biotite
				tr		.05%	tr	16	272	274		65117	
98								28					-103.5-105.8 -poor core recovery, possible fault
	Chl-Act Bx	Massive					tr	tr	29				-drillers hit high pressure water seam
100	QFBP	to	100					tr	>30	100	640	65118	- buff - yellow alteration of feldspars, chlorite-actinolite along fractures at lower contact.
		Blocky							29				
102	FP				.5%	.05%	tr	10					- intense quartz vein stwk. - up to 15% of rock composed of grey quartz veins up to 1cm in width, molybdenite as
									>30				wall coatings in veins.
104	?	Ground							tr	>30	66	274	65119
									>30				107.6-109.5 FP-massive, poorly fractured, pyrrhotite mainly on fractures.
106	BQM	Core	63%	tr	.1%	tr		20					
				Mo				17					109.5-111.9 BQM-weak quartz vein stock, mainly single ton veinlets
108	FP				.5%	.05%		11				65120	weak alteration of feldspars (yellow-buff), chlorite-actinolite along fractures, biotites purple-brown.
													111.9-112.9 FP, moderately fractured, strong purplish hornfelsing of matrix
110	BQM	Massive		tr	<.01%	tr	tr	3					
				Mo				30	180	560		65121	-trace scheelite along fractures at 60 ⁰ -45 ⁰ to C.A., up to 1mm wide slight yellowish fluorescence.
112	FP				.5%		tr	7					112.9-115.6 BQM-subporphyritic-identified as BQM on basis of fracture and biotite content
114	BQM		100		.1%			9					
								13					115.6-128.6 FP-QFBP composite dyke - alternates between two rock types frequently.
116	QFBP					.05%		25	122	660		65122	
								19					
118	FP				.5%			6					-weak yellow (argillic?) alternates of feldspar phenos in QFBP sections.
	QFBP							10					
120								9	7	600		65123	-127.7-128.6 -QFBP(?) with moderate quartz vein stwk., trace molybdenite with trace molybdenite in FP
								9					immediately overlying it.
122	FP							8					Nb - this section could be porphyritic BQM

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION					ASSAY DATA				Remarks			
			Mo	Py+Rd	Cpy	Sch	vein	Mo	Cu	W	SAMPLE				
t22	QFBP						13						128.6-130.1	BQM-a few aplitic dykelets crosscut the BQM,	
t24	FP						10	30	248			65124		is greyish white with up to 1% biotite with 1 grey	
	Mas-					tr	18							scheelite quartz vein/cm. -BQM looks very similar to	
	to	100		.5%	.05%		2							QFBP, have doubts as to how accurately the two rocks can	
t26	weakly					tr	2							be differentiated.	
	broken						10	85	292			65125	130.1-135.5	FP-Chlorite-actinolite breccia at 130.3-130.5. No rota-	
t28	QFBP						19							tion of fragments - FP separated by chlorite-actinolite	
	BQM		tr	.1%	.01%		25							selvages along fractures.	
t30	FP						3							-dyke generally massive, strong purplish hornfels color.	
							5	37	180				65126	-contacts with BQM sharp but brecciated at $\approx 90^\circ$ to C.A.	
t32						tr	13							-fragments of BQM in FP matrix	
							2							*-trace scheelite at 127.3 in 1mm quartz-scheelite vein	
t34							6							@ 45° to C.A.	
							6	18	390				65127	135.5-138.6	QFBP Gradational contact with overlying FP - feldspars
t36	QFBP						6							partially resorbed, up to 2cm, yellow weak argillic	
							11							alternates - less than 2% biotite, weak fracturing with	
t38		100		1%			20							weak chlorite slips	
							2	11	236				65128	138.6-142.2 FP Numerous clasts of QFBP	
				.5%	.05%		2							QFBP-1 chlorite-actinolite fracture/5cm, 5% biotite,	
t40	FP						2							moderate fracturing, scheelite on dry faces @ 60° to	
							1							C.A. cut by chlorite actinolite fractures	
t42							23							144.9-145.9	FP Massive, weak chlorite alternates
	QFBP					tr	25	5	260				65129	145.9-147.1	QFBP Gradational with FP, numerous FP fragments
							14							147.1-162.7	Chlorite-actinolite breccia
	FP						2								Dark galena chlorite with medium galena actinolite
t46	QFBP						7								needles along fractures and as matrix to QFBP BQM
	CHL ACT						30	22	252				65130		and aplite fragments and host rock. Clearly postdates
	BX	very	tr.05	.2%			30								QFBP
	broken	90					30								chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite in matrix and along
t50						tr	30								fractures altering matrix and fragments.
							30	48	820				65131		-Bleached white alteration selvage along some fractures
t52				0.5%			20								especially where breccia appears to die out. Molybdenite
		100		.05			7								in veinlets mainly in thin aplitic fragments of
t54							25								breccia
							27	1160					65132		-Numerous pyrrhotite and pyrite gobs within chlorite
t56															matrix - possible trace sericitic alteration along
															margins of some QFBP and BQM fragments. Feldspar
															phenos weakly altered -matrix constitutes 30% of
															rock veins up to 0.5cm wide

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION					ASSAY DATA				Remarks	
			Mo	Py	R	Cpy	Sch	frac vein	Mo	Cu	W		SAMPLE
t56						tr	12						Chorite-actinolite breccia (cont'd)
				0.5%		sch	26						-breccia in gradational contact with FP at 162.7
t58	Massive	100					24						-1 chlorite/actinolite every 0.5m throughout following
t60	CHI ACT BX				0.05%		>30	9	458		65133		dyke section, but rock not a true breccia
							>30						*-Chlorite-actinolite breccia clearly later than FP dykes
t62			0.05%	1%		tr	>30						159.8-162.7 -fragments mainly a bleached grey/white
						sch	>30						could be altered BOM or QFBP - 0.05% Mo trace scheelite
t64							23	53	1120		65134		in Pyrrhotite veins in this section ^{and} in dry fractures,
							13						and occasional veins within the fragments
t66	Massive FP			0.5%			18						-vein counts misleading - at least 4 chlorite-actinolite
							7						"veins" every m up to 15cm wide, comprising up to 15% of
t68		100			0.05%		1	36	426		65135		rock, and carrying up to 10% pyrrhotite locally, 1%
							15						chalcopyrite. FP fragments contain carbonized
							2						hornfels fragments.
t70	QFBP					tr	5						162.7-169.8 FP - Numerous QFBP inclusions, one chlorite/actinolite
							15	5	90		65136		zone every 0.5m - have irregular to subparallel walls
t72							16						with pyrite, pyrrhotite, -up to 1% carbonized clasts of
t74				0.01%		tr	5						hornfels(?) -irregular shapes
							4						-most fractures are biotite-pyrrhotite fractures, some
t76				0.2%			7	4	494		65137		with trace chlorite
							23						169.8-187.3 QFBP-generally massive, strongly porphyritic 3-5% bio-
t78				Py+Po			12						tite as 1mm to 0.5mm phenos.
							5						-local patches of yellowish alteration of feldspar pheno
t80							4	78	200		65138		185.1-185.5 -Biotite breccia-up to 20% black biotite as
							14						matrix to rotated, angular QFBP fragments up to 3cm
t83		100			0.01%		8						long-contacts at 55° to C.A.
	QFBP						3						183.9 -trace molybdenite in zone of bleached QFBP strong
t84			tr				7	29	242	25	65139		ly altered, yellowish feldspar phenos - yellow=sericite?
						tr	12						molybdenite clearly related to sericitic alteration of
t86						tr	11						QFBP, but only present in singleton veinlets in these
							19						areas
t88	CHI ACT BX						>30	24	288	30	65140		-scheelite also proximal to same altered zones, and
													as a filling along pyrite bearing fractures at 175
													-Pyrite content equals pyrrhotite content in this
													dyke up to contact with breccia
													-several hornfelsed fragments present.

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Sheets of

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION				ASSAY DATA				Remarks		
			Mo	Py+R	Cpy	Sch	Frac Vein	Mo	Cu	W		SAMPLE	
18				0.2%								187.3-194.2	Chlorite-actinolite breccia Weakly developed over a QFBP
	CHL												dyke. Chlorite-actinolite matrix comprises 5% of rock
	ACT												Molybdenite, scheelite with sericitic action of feldspar
	Bx	100				tr							
	Mas-			.03%	1%	.3%							
	sive												
22	weakly					tr	30	18	820	15	65141		phenos in "fragments," scheelite and chalcocopyrite present in matrix with up to 25% pyrrhotite locally
	fractured						30						
							25						
				0.2%	.05%		4						
							9	4	228	15	65142		Strong series of parallel fractures @20 ⁰ -45 ⁰ to C.A., up to 1cm thick, surrounded by sericitized QFBP (sericite
26	QFBP						6						mainly in phenos).
						tr	10						
							15						
28	BQM	100					15	22	500	70	65143		189.4-193.1 Intense sericitic and chlorite-actinolite alterations. Up to 0.3% chalcocopyrite, .03% molybdenite, trace scheelite-molybdenite mainly along dry faces but occasional disseminated grains in sericitized rock, scheelite & chalcocopyrite disseminated in pyrrhotite-chlorite-actinolite sections
							18						
	QFBP						17						
22							15						
	Fault?	Ground		0.5			?	10	206	35	65144		
	QFBP	Core			.05%		?						
							2						Nb This is most intense yellow-buff alteration encountered in any drill hole logged, including MacIntyre core
26	QFBP						3						194.2-199.6 QFBP-Feldspars up to 2cm, sericitic alteration along
	Bx			Py>Po		tr	30	303	154	20	65145		fractures 1/m, chlorite-actinolite along fractures 1/m
							30						Numerous FP inclusion
28	BQM	100					30						
				0.08			30						
20						tr	30						199.6-200.0 BQM-Medium grained, subporphyritic 10-20% biotite, weakly
							12						chloritized trace sericite in phenos.
22	FP			0	1%	.05%	12	222	134	30	65146	200.0-207.1	QFBP-highly variable section, numerous FP inclusion
							13						201.0-205-Highly sheared with 1-2cm stringers of biotite and chlorite @ 80 ⁰ to C.A. -up to 20% of rock.
24	BQM			0.05	0.2%		30						
							30						
26	Mas-						30	470	164	160	65147		Matrix bleached feldspar phenos locally obliterated
	sive				.02		30						Fault zone 204-206 Abundant chlorite, sericite, biotite (actinolite ?)
						tr	25						
28							23						
	QFBP	100					8						207.1-210.6 BQM-2 phases, with local assimilated contacts
							23	25	188	20	65148		207.1-208.0-Medium grained subporphyritic BQM-20% biotite
20													Intensely fractured, predominately quartz veins
													with biotite-chlorite fractures.
													208.0-210.6-Feldspar porphyritic QM-aphanitic to
													aplitic matrix, 10% euhedral feldspar phenos, less
													than 2% biotite. Up to 0.1% molybdenite in quartz

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION					ASSAY DATA				Remarks		
			Mo	ByPo	Cpy	Sch	Vein frac	Mo	Cu	W	SAMPLE			
220														veins and along biotitic fractures. Very similar in appearance to some QFBP dykes, but lacks quartz eyes and has the strong quartz vein stockwork
222	QFBP	Mas-sive			.02									
224		weakly frac.	90%				tr		14	136	45	65149		210.6-212.1 FP Strong hornfels locally, strong chloritic-actinolitic alteration of matrix
226	FP													
228	Intrusive BX			.05	.2%				>30	170	216	70	65150	212.1-217.9 BQM-medium grained, 10% biotite Moderate quartz vein stock-most veins 0.5-2mm wide, of grey sugary quartz.
230							tr							- trace-0.05% molybdenite in 1mm quartz veins.
232				tr>.02	.02									-several small FP dykelets brecciate and crosscut BQM
234														215.9-217.9-BQM highly brecciated, section composed of 50% FP dykelets
236			100		.2									-trace molybdenite in equigranular BQM only
238		Mas-sive							>30	140	152	70	65152	217.9-224.5 QFBP Very complex section-includes sharp fragments of BQM, dissipated fragments of darker QFBP, FP
240		short		tr-.02						90	80	35	65153	219.3-219.7 bleached white/grey aphanitic fragments, possibly white rhyolite
242		broken sections			.02									-chlorite-actinolite fracture l/m, very weak alterations of feldspars.
244			100		<.1%									224.5-226.2 FP Weakly fractured, matrix strongly chloritized at lower contact. Trace scheelite in veins @ 90° to C.A.
246	QFBP (horn blende)						tr							226.2-244.8 Intrusive Breccia Much more heterogenous than chlorite-actinolite breccia, mixed fragments from 1cm to 50cm
248	Porph									32	76	35	65155	of QFBP, FP, BQM, Aplite, QFBP predominates-50-60%
250	BQM (aplitic)			0.05	.2%	tr								-up to .02% molybdenite mainly in aplitic BQM fragments but also as vein in weakly hornfelsed dark black matrix at 227.8
252			100							192	136	65	65156	-matrix appears to contain appreciable biotite-too fine grained to estimate-similar to FP matrix
254														-fragments angular, usually equ contacts, comprise 60-75% of rock
														-matrix contains 5% feldsparphenos up to 2cm, may be FP intrusive material

Hole No 80-
Sheet 7 of 8

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION					ASSAY DATA				Remarks	
			Mo	Py	Cpy	Sch	vein frac	Mo	Cu	W	SAMPLE		
254	BQM						>30	138	220	85		Intrusive Breccia (cont'd) Up to 10% chlorite locally in matrix and	
256	(Aplitic)		0.05	.2%	tr	tr	>30				65157	crosscutting veinlets. Scheelite in veinlets up to 1mm wide.	
		100					>30						
258	QFBP						>30					244.8-248.8 QFBP Numerous FP fragments, 10% of fragments moderately chloritic (up to 10% judging by colour)	
260	BQM (Aplitic)	Short broken sections	0.05		tr			178	212	45	65158	248.2-248.4 dyke hornblende porphyritic-Up to 1% euhedral .5-1.5mm hornblende laths, randomly oriented chlorite fragments indicate this is a very late dyke, post-breccia. NB lack of pyrite and Pyrrhotite,	
262					to								
264	QFBP			.2-5		Q02	9		69	228	65	65159	, hornblende laths, large (2cm zoned feldspars. Possible new dyke type)
266		100					5						248.8-261.8 BQM-less than 3% biotite in an aphanitic, aplitic matrix -subporphyritic, up to 1% 0.5cm ghosty, yellow buff alteration feldspar phenos.
268	BQM (Aplitic)		0.05		tr	tr		200	278	85	65160	-rock intensely fractured - 1/cm -pyrrhotite-pyrite-bio-	
270			to		tr	to							tite-chlorite slips. veins-1/3cm of grey sugary quartz, up to 3 mm wide
272				.2-5	.02			218	220	200	65161	-Molybdenite mainly in quartz veins but occasionally along dry fractures.	
274		95%				.02							-1 singleton pyrrhotite vein/m with abundant Cpy
276						"Mo"							-Scheelite in veinlets up to 1mm wide at 45° to C.A.
278	CHLACT					Sch		152	172	75	65162	258.1-258.3 QFBP dykelet	
280	BIOT BX	100	Q05	.2-5		tr		156	296	55	65163	261.8-266.6 QFBP Well developed FP margins, gradational with QFBP, with chloritic patches Numerous FP fragments also, rock weakly fractured	
282					tr	to							-contains 1 large molybdenite bearing BQM fragment.
284	QFBP		tr	Mo			25	29	63	352	140	65164	266.6-276.8 BQM-aplitic matrix, locally subporphyritic less than 2% biotite -1 chlorite fracture up to 1cm wide every 20cm - largest fractures have white to yellow alterations salvage Molybdenite in quartz veins and on dry fractures 1/10cm estimate 0.05 to 0.1% molybdenite, best mineral. section seen so far
286					tr	to							-Pyrrhotite and biotite bearing fractures with minor
288		100		.2-5			22						chalcopyrite, scheelite crosscut molybdenite vein-
290					tr	to	8	21	14	160	15	65165	lets, fractures
					.02		15						271- Yellow fluorescing molyscheelite ("Mo" Sch) 1 vein up to 1mm wide/20cm as grains up to 2mm in length best section so far
													-same veins contain molybdenite. brown biotite.

Hole NO90-
Sheet 8 of 11

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION					ASSAY DATA				Remarks	
			Mo	Py+Po	Cpy	Sch	vein frag	Mo	Cu	W	SAMPLE		
290													BQM (cont'd) -Scheelite varies between blue and yellow fluorescence,
292	QFBP	100		.2% to .5%	tr			7	9	124	15	65166	yellow accounts for 60-70% of the grains present. Both colours some-
294				Py-Po .02	tr			8					times visible in same vein
	Mas-					Sch		21					276.8-277.3 FP lower contact gradational with breccia
296	CHLACT-							29	16	212	35	65167	
	BIOT			tr	.05	tr		>30					277.3-282.1 Chlorite-actinolite-(biotite) breccia Similar to above
298	BX			to .02%		Sch		>30					sections with black patches of matrix indicating biotite
								29					-weakly developed breccia, little or no rotation of frag-
300				.2% to .5%	.02			10	6	148	55	65168	ments
	QFBP	100						15					-QFBP and FP bleached white, porphyritic texture obliterated up to 1m from end of actual breccia
302								22					-bleaching appears mottled at margins, gives rock
	Mas-							5					appearance of aplite
304				tr				6	14	152	60	65169	-Molybdenite present in 1mm grey quartz veins, 1/20cm, estimate 0.05% molybdenite
306					tr			>30					
308				0.2 to 0.5%	.02			13					282.1-295.0 QFBP
						blue		27	31	168	110	65170	-upper and lower contact gradationally altered into
310	BQM	100	.02%					>30					chloritic-actinolite-(biotite) breccia with patchy bleached white areas
						low							-rock weakly veined predominately near contacts
						Sch							-numerous FP inclusions, dykelets also present near contacts. Trace blue fluorescing Scheelite in 1mm quartz veins
													284.0-287.0 Weak bleaching, trace molybdenite in 0.5mm grey quartz veins.
													295.0-298.5 Chlorite-actinolite-(biotite) breccia -biotite comprises up to 5% of matrix
													-fragments vary from pure white, silicified to QFBP with only weakly bleached (silicified) patches
													-trace to 0.02% molybdenite in quartz veins 2/m
													-FP fragment or dyke 296.5-297.5
													-clinopyroxenite up to .05% in breccia
													-trace blue fluorescing scheelite in FP fragment/inclusion at 297.5
													Nb -probably similar in origin, but more intense than section 187.3-194.2-molybdenite grade similar in 295.0-298.5 also

Hole No 80-
Sheet 90Fk

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION					ASSAY DATA				Remarks	
			Mo	Py	R	Cpy	Sch	vein frac	Mo	Cu	W		SAMPLE
310	BQM		.02%				>30						298.5-308.8 QFBP-highly variable texture, subporphyritic to megaporphyritic, up to 25 ragged-edged FP inclusions
312	QFBP	100		.2%			>30	92	208	300	65171		-local minor bleached patches, bleached white selvages along fractures, some with chlorite-actinolite
314	BQM	Masive	tr			tr	02% >30						305.1-305.8 chlorite-actinolite-(biotite) breccia-only 2 chloritic fractures, rest of zone is bleached white. QFBP-
316	QFBP					to "Mo"	>30	145	232	85	65172		trace molybdenite -upper and lower contacts of dyke have 1m of FP
318	BQM		tr to				>30						-1% BQM fragments in dyke also, up to 20cm wide -Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite veins, fractures 1/50cm
320	CHL-Act-Bx FP					tr	>30	168	232	150	65173		308.8-321.4 Mixed BQM and QFBP-Numerous dykelets of FP bearing, irreg. megaporphyritic QFBP crosscut breccia
322	BQM	100	.02	1% ^R		to	>30						Nb-up to .02 Some BQM may be fragments within larger QFBP units BQM sections contain less than 5% biotite, have aphanitic, equigranular or subporphyritic texture, and are intensely fractured-1 biotite-chlorite-pyrrhotite (clinopyroxenite)
324	CHL-Act-Bx BX			.2%			6	26	59	.00	75	65174	elite in white selvage-bearing fractures
326	QFBP		.02 to			tr to sch	4						Pyrrhotite-bearing fractures & sugary quartz) up to 2mm wide/10cm. Biotites weakly chloritized, feldspars in QFBP section yellow-buff moderately sericitized.
328	CHL-Act-Bx BX	100	.05%	.2%	.02		16	36	312	20	65175		10% of scheelite fluorescing blue.
330	BQM						>30						319.3-321.4 Chlorite-actinolite-biotite breccia with 002% molybdenite in quartz veins section alterations of feldspars-10% of rock locally
332	END OF HOLE						>30						321.4-330.2 Chlorite-actinolite-(biotite) breccia with QFBP sections -unit mainly marked by bleached white moderately fractured rock with up to 10% chlorite-actinolite along breccia-like fracture zones. Alterations symmetrically extends away from these zones, apparently altering QFBP sections marked QFBP on log appear later than breccia, with only weak fracturing, no alterations and sharp contacts with breccia-dykes weakly flow aligned (?) as denoted by feldspar phenos
													330.2-331.0 (END OF HOLE) BQM Weakly chloritized along fractures bleached adjacent to fractures. Subporphyritic, up to 5% biotite

Hole No. 80-
Sheet 100E

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY ERIE CREEK Project Number 794
 Hole No. EC-80-3 Co-ordinates L1+28N Bearing at Collar 270°
2+87W Dip at Collar -45°
 Collar Elevation 947 m Commenced Drilling _____
 Total Depth 166.4 m Completed Drilling _____
 Logged By: S.E. Parry
 Core Size NQ-BQ Coring Method _____ Drilling Contractor Phils Drilling Co.

<u>Survey Summary</u>				<u>Pertinent Assay Data</u>		<u>Pertinent Geology</u>	
Depth	Dip	Bearing	Method	Interval	%	Interval	Rock Type
				118-120 m	0.48 oz-ton Ag	16.5-166.4	Alternating BQM and composite QFBP-FP dykes

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	Mineralization											Sample	Remarks
			Mo	Py	Pb	Cpy	Sch	veins Fracs	Mo	Cu	W				
16														0-16.5	overburden
	Ground						3								16.5-25.0 quartz feldspar biotite porphyry (QFBP) [composite dyke]
18	QFBP	100		0.1%	Tr		10	33	232	50	65176				-medium grey amphibolite matrix with up to 5% biotite phenos (1 mm) up to 10% feldspar phenos (up to 1.5 cm), euhedral to partially resorbed euhedral 2% round glassy quartz eyes (1-4 mm).
20	Massive to mod. broken				.01		15								-generally massive weakly fractured
22						Tr, Sch	6								-5% inclusions and/or dykelets of sparse feldspar porph (FP), dark black 1% euhedral feldspar phenos to 1.5 cm
24					Tr, Mo	Sch	15								-(border phase to composite dyke)
26	BQM						14								-up to 1% actinolized 5 mm clots locally, may be relict plagioclase phenos.
28	QFBP	100		0.1%	to	Tr	9	45	232	55	65180				-feldspar in QFBP locally weakly altered to yellow-buff colour
30							8								-1 oxidized fracture/50 cm
32	Alt'd						18	106	320	90	65182				-trace molybdenum in grey QVS at 15° to core axis (C 23.7-23.8 3 cm wide quartz vein with trace -05% molybdenum
34	Breccia				Tr-1%	0.2	Tr	Mo	30						-mineralized structures include: 1) chlorite-biotite-actinolite fractures with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite (1/3)
36	BQM					Sph	30	58	320	150	65184				2) QVS @ 0-15% to C.A. with trace molybdenum, tungsten (1/m) 3) QVS @ random orientations into pyrrhotite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite.
38	Alr Bx broken	100	.02%	.2	to	to	19	72	380	70	65185				tungsten, molybdenum only in local trace amounts, chalcopyrite up to .01%. Nb - sulfide content definitely lower than in hole 80-2.
			.05%												25.0-26.8 biotite quartz monzonite (BQM)
															-medium and porphyritic to equigranular, dark grey
															-up to 15% 5 mm grains of biotite phenos of feldspar up to 1 cm comprise up to 0.5% of rock.
															-biotite weakly chloritized.
															-tungsten, molybdenum in QVS at 0-15% to C.A.-possible sheeted vein system which cross-cuts BQM & QFBP - tungsten as molybdo scheelite in 80% of veins (yellow fluorite)
															-chalcopyrite on chlorite-biotite bearing fractures with pyrrhotite, pyrite

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	Mineralization				Assay Data				Remarks	
			Mo	Pv	Po	Cpy	Sch	veins	fracs	Mo		Cu
38			↑		↑		>30	154	230	280	65186	31.9-35.2 Altered Breccia (Alt'd Bx)
40		100	.02		.02		>30					-zoned alteration bleached white silic zone 31.9-33.2
42	BQM		to .05	.2	to .05	Sch	>30	52	360	140	65187	-sericitic yellow-mottled alteration and fract selvages 33.2-34.8
44				.5			>30	97	348	120	65188	-bleached silic zone 34.8-35.2
46	FP						>30	60	256	1000	65189	-sharp upper contact a) 20° to core axis between two alterations. gradational lower contact silicic alteration gradational outward into unaltered rock
48	BQM		↓			Tr	20					-brecciation only developed in sericitic zone with one fracture /5 cm, no rotation of fragments.
50	Alt bx		.05		*		22	92	760	70	65190	-sericite alteration may be restricted to feldspar porphyry host rock
52			*	.5	*	to	>30					-chalcopyrite-sphalerite present in veins up to 0.5 cm wide with 10% carbonate, 5-20% chlorite ± actinolite(?)
54	QFBP	100	↑	to 0.1%	.02%	Sch	21	170	252	150	65191	trace molybdenum in some veins and in dry fractures, gre sugary quartz veins
56			*		*		15	26	400	45	65192	-estimate 0.2% chalcopyrite in breccia with sericitic alteration
58							4					-trace scheelite (yellow fluorescing) in dry and pyrrhotite(?) bearing fractures, and along fractured margins
60	QFBP						4					35.2-46.6 BQM
							5					-dark grey to medium grey, medium grained subporphyritic equigranular
				.2	.02		13					-up to 15% weakly hornfelsed, chloritized biotite grain
				to	to		21					-strong quartz vein stock quartz grey, sugary, preferentially oriented at 20-30° to core axis.
				.5%	Tr		12					36.5-37.5 feldspar porphyry dyke, moderately fractured with one pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite fracture /5 cm.
							13					37.5-37.9 altered breccia, similar to 31.9-35.2, zoned also
							27					-trace sphalerite, chalcopyrite
				1%	.2%		>30					45-45.6 feldspar porphyry, moderate fracture quartz vein stock in BQM-up to .05 molybdenum
												-trace scheelite on fractures which crosscut feldspar porphyry, yellow fluorescing

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec											Remarks		
															69.9-71.5 BOM-aplitic, 1% biotite, weakly fractured
															-trace scheelite in QVS at 70° to core axis
															-QVS barren of molybdenum
															71.5-74.1 QFBP-megaporphyry weakly breccia
															-trace molybdenum, tungsten in QVS 1/m at 5-10° to core
															axis up to 1 cm wide
															-numerous hornfels inclusions tungsten as white coloured
															yellow fluorite scheelite
															74.1-76.1 BQM - aplitic possibly silicified
															-strongly veined with grey QVS at 10-20° to core axis
															-up to .05 molybdenum, .1 chalcopyrite in veins and also
															fractures
															-veins constitute up to 20% of rock, late carbonate
															fractures cross-cutting molybdenum veins @60° to core a
															-.1% hornfelsed metasedimentary inclusions
															76.1-77.8 Augite Porphyry (Aug. P.)
															-up to 25% actinolized augite phenos 2 mm in diameter
															-matrix massive to weakly foliated @80° to core axis, d.
															green (chloritic) in colour. becomes increasingly dilated
															by QFBP towards base, finally represents fragments in a
															QFBP dyke trace scheelite as disseminated grains and on
															fractures
															77.8-80.9 feldspar porphyry, numerous augite porphyry inclusions,
															matrix veins locally to QFBP. sharp lower contact. local
															quartz porphyritic
															80.9-100.0 QFBP-massive, weakly fractured, up to 3% biotite, unalte
															trace yellow-buff sericitic alteration of feldspar phenos
															adjacent to fractures, alteration increasing with depth
															-2% feldspar porphyry dykelets or fragments-matrix 20%
															chlorite-actinolite alteration
															-weak epidote alteration of phenos also
															-trace molybdenum, tungsten in sugary grey QVS 1 cm wide
															at 0-10° to core axis 1/2 m
															-up to .02% chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite up to 2,
															0.5 in feldspar porphyry inclusions
															-tungsten as blue fluorite scheelite in quartz veins
															and on dry fractures
															-80% of fractures in QFBP have cream coloured carbonate
															up to 2 mm wide

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	Mineralization					Assay Data				Remarks
			Mo	Py	Po	Cpy	Sch	veins fracs	Mo	Cu	W	
82												102.8-116.5 QFBP-varies from subporphyry to megaporphyry up to 2% inclusions dykelets of feldspar porphyry 0.5%-1% round
84	massive	100		.2%	Tr	16						rose tinged quartz eyes. up to 8% biotite
86	QFBP				.02	5						-trace molybdenum tungsten in quartz veins, fractures at 0 to 15° to core axis - grey sugary quartz veins up to 1 cm wide
88						8						
						TrSch	6					-weak yellow buff alteration of feldspar strong chloritization of feldspar porphyry material-up to 20
			TrMo			4						of matrix appears to be chlorite with up to 3%
90						12						
						6	8	400	45	65197		pyrrhotite as blebs and along fractures
92						7						-106.2-110.4-weak to moderate quartz vein stock simil
	massive		.2%	TrSch	<1							to that in BOM-molybdenum seems restricted to veins
94		100				10						parallel core axis
						11						-112.9-116.5-weak to strong quartz vein stock, molybde
96						7						in 0-15° QVS still
						11						Nb - shallow angle quartz veins cut the earlier quartz vein stock
98					Tr	7						-blue fluorite scheelite present along dry fractures
					to	2						pyrrhotite veins to 104.0
100				.02		5						-yellow fluorite molybdenum-scheelite in quartz vein
						TrSch	17	5	192	65	65198	stock and 5-15° veins 110 to 116.6
102	Alt'd Bx		.5%			>30						116.5-120.3 altered breccia-progressively silicified QFBP
						23						117.3-5 cm of light green clay, then sharp contact
104	QFBP?	100	.2%	TrSch		17						@60° to core axis with intensely silic. rock, no
						18						original texture
106						25						-rock brecciated with 15-35% vuggy coarsely line
						25						QVS and earlier (?) grey QVS, rest is silic. host rock
108			TrMo	Tr		>30						~90% quartz
				to		>30						-up to 10% yellow buff sericite along fractures, in
110			.02			>30						crystalline and possibly pseudomorphing feldspar phen
			TrMo			18						with clear fluorite quartz and topaz?
112	massive					>30						-molybdenum in QVS at 5° to core axis, in dry, fractur
						Trto	25					at 60° to core axis-associated in 5° veins in the
114			TrMo		.02	>30						pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite
						Mo	>30					-chalcopyrite mainly in pyrrhotite bearing fractures
						Sch	>30					@60° to core axis also in chlorite fractures along
116		100				>30	178	356	35	65199		contact of hornfelsed feldspar porphyry fragments
118	Alt'd Bx		.05			>30						at 181.2
												=Nb=no tungsten seen in breccia

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	Mineralization					Assay Data				Remarks	
			Mo	Hy	Po	Cpy	Sch	veins	fracs	Mo	Cu		W
118	Alt'd		↑			Tr	Gal	>30	125	2440	15	65200	120.5-139.1 QFBP-highly variable section from subporphyry to megaporphry with moderate quartz vein stock, ± trace molybdenum in megaporphry sections
120	Bx	massive	100	.05	.2	Tr		>30	0.48	oz/t	Ag		
		to		↓		to		>30	36	720	70	64901	-weakly altered feldspar pheno-yellow-buff sericite alteration
122		broken				.02		12					
	QFBP							8					120.5-121.5 mostly megaporphry, one grey quartz vein/ 20 cm 5% feldspar porphyry
124								10					
								Tr Mo	22				121.5-123.8-subporphyry, massive to weakly fracture w/
126								Sch	22				pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite on fractures
						Tr		>30					123.8-130.1-megaporphry with 2% BQM inclusions trace
128						Mo		↓	>30				molybdenum on fractures at 30-40° to core axis and in grey quartz veins, 1/10 cm, up to 1 cm wide
								17					
130			100					21					-local patches of weak silic. both contacts sharp
						Tr		19	7	500	150	64902	130.1-139.1 porphyry with 1% pink quartz eyes, massive
132						to		6					with one quartz vein/m, trace sericite along fracture
						.02	Tr	13					with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, 1 cm of feldspar
134		massive						Sch	14				porphyry at upper contact 0.5 m at lower contact
		to						12					-biotite moderately hornfelses to brown-purple colour
136		broken						17					in entire section
								↑	24				139.1-144.1 BQM-equigranular, fine grained with 5-10% brown, horn-
138								Tr	14				felses biotite, weakly foliated, weakly to medium
								Sch	24				fracture
140			100	Tr		Tr		27					-trace scheelite in fractures at 30-60° to core axis
	BQM			Mo	.2	to		12	364	500	30	64903	-trace molybdenum, tungsten in quartz veins, 1/m trace
142					to	.02		16					.02% to .05% chalcopyrite in fractures @45° to core ax
					.5%	to		19					144.1-145.0 feldspar porphyry-massive in inclusions of BQM
144				↓		.05	Tr	Sch	23				145.0-147.3 QFBP-megaporphry; moderate quartz vein stock
	FP						Tr	8					147.3-148.2 BQM-could be inclusion in dyke
146	QFBP		100		.2	to	.02	↓	24				-up to 12% biotite 5% along fractures
													-trace molybdenum quartz veins

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	Mineralization				Assay Data				Remarks	
			Mo	By&Po	Cpy	Sch	veins Fracs	Mo	Cu	W		Sample
146	QFBP											148.2-148.8 QFBP-megaporphry, one quartz vein/30 cm, barren of molybdenum
148	BQM		TrMo	.1	Tr	↑	26					-trace chalcopyrite along fractures, trace scheelite
	QFBP massive	100		to		Tr	>30					along chlorite bearing fractures
150	BQM			.2	to	Sch	>30					148.8-150.5 BQM-equigranular to subporphyry with aplitic groundmass very weak quartz veins biotitic and late carbonate fractures, possible chlorite on a few fractures
						↓	28	48	308	20	64904	
152	QFBP			.02			24					-trace scheelite along chlorite bearing fractures
	BQM		TrMo				23					
154							12					150.5-152.0 QFBP-megaporphry, up to 8% biotite weakly chlorite hornfelsed
	FP						12					
156							10					152.0-153.2 BQM-equigranular, medium grained up to 10% biotite
		100					23					-very weak quartz veins less than 1/m with trace molybdenum
158	QFBP		TrMo				17					
160							12					153.2-156.8 feldspar porphyry-weakly chlorite matrix less than 5% QFBP inclusions-indistinct outlines
			↓			Tr	23					
162	FP		TrMo	.1	to		25					156.8-159.5 QFBP-megaporphry weak fracturing trace molybdenum in .75 cm quartz vein at 158.4 @68° to core axis 0-15° to core axis-trace molybdenum in quartz veins 1/2m-1% chlorite-actinolite in patches up to 2 cm long
	massive			.2			9					
164					.02		11					
							10	58	348	20	64905	159.5-166.4 feldspar porphyry up to 10% inclusions of QFBP, 1% BQM fragments multiple feldspar porphyry dykes here-chilled contacts
166							25					
		100					17					-trace molybdenum in BQM fragments at 161.1
168	END OF HOLE											Nb - pyrrhotite/pyrite content lower in bottom of this hole than in 80-2.

APPENDIX II
ANALYTICAL RE-ASSAY RESULTS OF
MACINTYRE DRILL CORE SAMPLES

MACINTYRE DRILL CORE - RE-ASSAY

69-5

<u>Sample No.</u>	(parts per million)			
	<u>Mo</u>	<u>Cu</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>Ag</u>
64924	89	880	55	1.0
64925	130	920	60	1.0
64926	208	580	140	0.8
64927	102	580	85	0.6
64928	578	460	90	0.2
64929	127	480	300	0.6
64930	442	410	200	0.2
64931	114	380	45	0.4
64932	476	440	200	0.4
64933	49	308	50	0.4
64934	680	640	200	0.6
64935	300	340	150	0.2
64936	18	480	65	0.2
64937	38	370	20	0.2
64938	77	260	55	0.2
64939	754	308	70	0.2
64940	592	352	190	0.4
64941	218	480	300	0.6
64942	100	312	65	0.2

70-6

64943	420	620	200	0.4
64944	500	400	80	0.2
64945	372	1,580	150	1.4
64946	46	960	70	0.6
64947	57	1,060	70	1.0
64948	85	840	55	0.8
64949	370	760	150	1.0
64950	238	660	40	0.8

APPENDIX III
DRILL HOLE SECTIONS

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY ERIE CREEK Project Number 794
 Hole No. EC-80-4 Co-ordinates L0+60S Bearing at Collar 270°
2+20W Dip at Collar -45°
 Collar Elevation 945 m Commenced Drilling _____
 Total Depth 114.6 m Completed Drilling _____
 Logged By: S.E. Parry
 Core Size NQ-BQ Coring Method _____ Drilling Contractor Phil's Drilling Co.

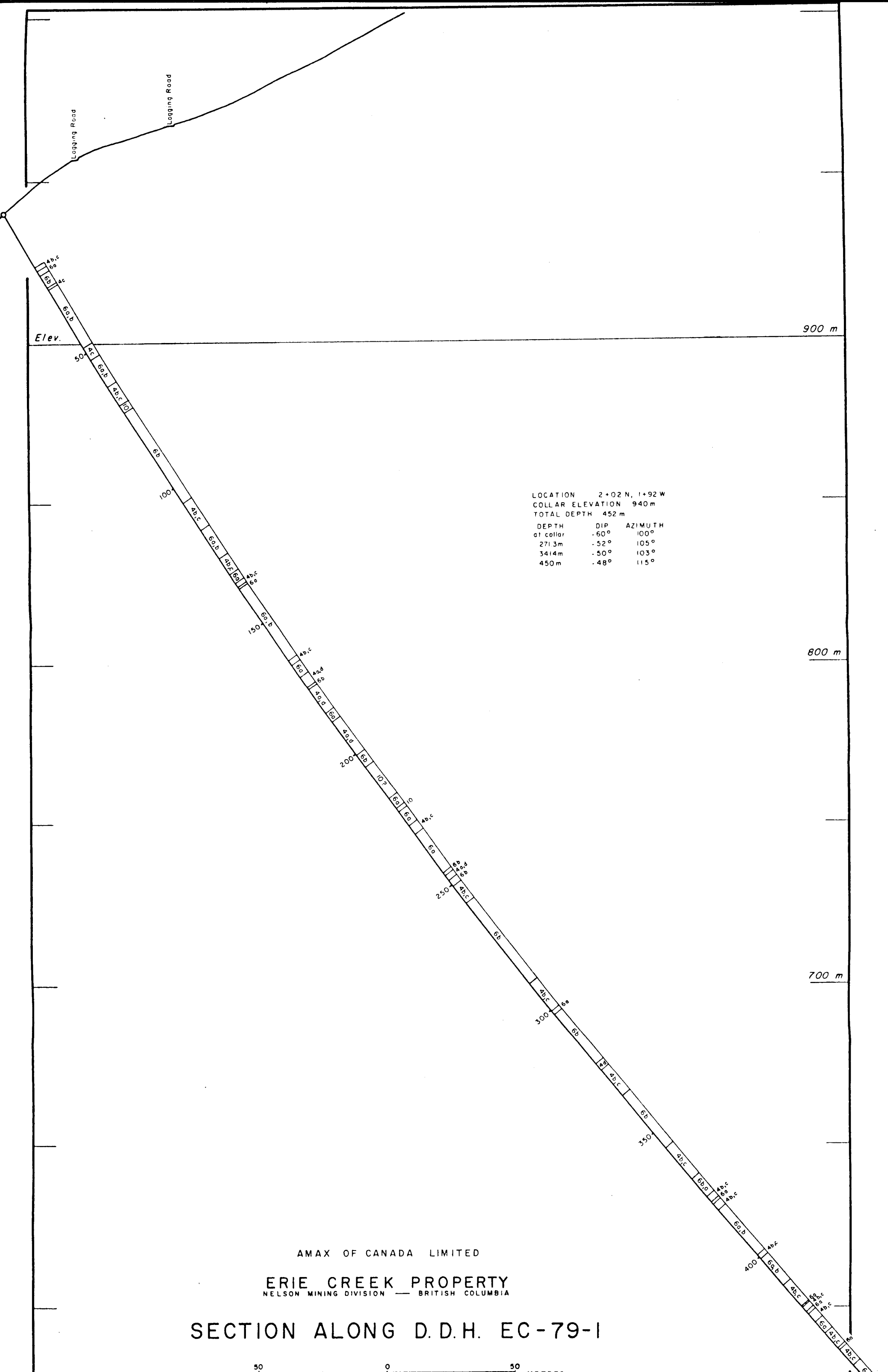
<u>Survey Summary</u>				<u>Pertinent Assay Data</u>		<u>Pertinent Geology</u>	
Depth	Dip	Bearing	Method	Interval	% WO ₃	Interval	Rock Type
				5.0-22.0 m	0.063	5.0-22.0	Alternating calc-silicate hornfels or skarn, and BQM dykes
						22.0-114.6	Composite QFBP-FP dyke with minor BQM dykes

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	Mineralization				Assay Data				Sample	Remarks		
			Mo	Py	&Pd	Cpy	Sch	Fracs	Mc	Cu			W	
5												0-5	Overburden	
6	BQM (aplite)	↑ 90% ↓	↑				16	50	360	300	64906	5-8.2	"Aplitic Biotite Quartz Monzonite"	
	broken		.05%	.2	.02		>30	410	370	1200	64907		-locally subporphyry, usually very fine grained, slight sugary texture	
8			↓				>30							
							B ⁺ Sch	29	28	540	300	64908		-highly fractured with molybdenum along dry and pyrrhot bearing fractures B ⁺ Sch = blue fluorescing scheelite
10	Hfels skarn			.5			Tr	26						
				to			to	>30	46	920	300	64909		-0.5% pegmatite patches with irregular contacts, quartz grains up to 1 cm long
12				1%	.02	.02	>30							
		100		Po	Py		>30	64	400	400	64910		-lower contact highly irregular, almost parallel core a	
14	BQM (aplite)		Tr				Tr	>30				8.2-12.7	Hornfelsed and Skarned Metasediments (HFEL, SKARN)	
			to	.2%			Sch	>30	70	400	300	64911		-first core of this unit
16	massive to		.02%	Py	.02			>30						-two alterations of the argillaceous sediments
	broken						Tr	15						1) hornfels-dark purple brown colouration, more strongly developed along fractures
18							Mo	>30	92	780	1400	64913		-up to 0.5% pyrrhotite
20		100					Sch	>30						2) skarn-varying dark green and light pink bands, apparently zoned around chlorite-actinolite bearing fractures, veins. no calcite found
							Sch	23	22	308	150	64914		
22			↓					>30						
24	FP						Tr	8						-up to 0.5% pyrrhotite, .02% chalcopyrite along fracture at acute angle to veins
				.2	.02		Sch	23						
26								11						pink may be garnet, green appears to be intervening chlorite-actinolite bands
								3						
28							Tr	10						10-4-strong chalcopyrite along contact of BQM fragments and in tension gashes at 90° to core axis
							Sch	10						
30	FP	100						9						-foliation at about 50° to core axis
								11						
								12	7	400	130	64915		-trace to .02% scheelite as blue fluorescing grains along veins and pyrrhotite bearing fractures
32							Tr	9						12.7-22.0 BQM (Aplitic)
							Sch							-up to 1% coarse grained pegmatite patches 1% hornfels and early feldspar porphyry fragments (?)
														-rock fine grained at 12.7 medium grained at 17.3
														-molybdenum in quartz veins at 15° to core axis, also on random, lensy fractures
														-weak yellow-green sericite along one fracture/metre
														19.3-20.0 inclusion of dark green/pink banded skarn, hornfels, weakly fractured trace calcite present, not in fractures but in banding

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	Mineralization					Assay Data				Remarks				
			Mo	Py&Po	Cpy	Sch	Veins Fracs	Mo	Cu	W	Sample					
32		massive	100	Py>Po		Tr	>30					22.0-34.0 feldspar porphyry with numerous QFBP inclusions, dykelet (composite dyke) 23.0-BOM inclusion				
34	FP	ground		.2%	Tr	Sch	>30					23.2-23.8-hornfels with weakly skarned sections trace calcite				
36	HF & (skarn)	massive			to		>30					24.0-2 cm wide pyrrhotite-pyrite actinolite vein at 20° core axis				
38	FP				.02		23					11	-matrix to feldspar porphyry weakly chloritic, hornfels where chlorite absent			
40	HF & (skarn)				Tr	Tr	11					23	-Nb-chlorite may be actinolite in matrix			
42	FP		100	*	*	*	22					86	800	130	64916	-QFBP inclusions have fuzzy, partially resorbed contacts
44	QFBP			<.1			3									-33.3-strongly hornfelsed with at least 20% chlorite-actinolite
46	NO BO				Tr		2									-QFBP comprises up to 25% of dyke rarely in sections longer than 30 cm
48				Py>Po			1									-feldspar porphyry sections contain 1% actinolized clots up to 1.5 mm diameter, probable relict biotite phenos
50				TrMo			2									34.0-42.0 hornfels with weak Skarn Beds
52			100				3									-less than 10% actinolite-garnet skarn (?)
54	QFBP						0									beds-strong fractures with bleached white selvages seen
56							1	20	348	15	64917					restricted to white rhyolite dykelets, 2/m. and to green actinolite bands in skarn like sections
58							2									-fractures contain actinolite, pyrrhotite
60							3									37.5-38.2-feldspar porphyry dykelet, 2% actinolized clots up to 0.75 cm in diameter
62					Tr		2									39.9-40.2-altered breccia-intensely fractured in actinolite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite along fractures trace galena
64			100				3									-rock bleached away from fractured zone, trace yellow-green sericite along fractures
66	White Rhy						4									42.0-42.9-feldspar porphyry composite dyke
							5									-weak yellow-green alteration of feldspar phenos in QFBP sections
					Tr		6									-trace molybdenum in quartz vein with pyrrhotite at 20°
				.1%			3									to core axis at
							16									42.0-42.9-feldspar porphyry, low phenocryst content (<1%)
				Py>Po												42.9-57.3-QFBP weakly altered feldspar locally mega-porphyry 1% feldspar fragments
																57.3-58.0-feldspar porphyry

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Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	Mineralization					Assay Data				Remarks	
			Mo	Py	Cpy	Sph	Veins Traces	Mo	Cu	W	Sample		
66	QFBP					Tr	16						65.0-66.0-white rhyolite fragments moderate barren quartz vein stock
68	FP	Broken	100	.1	Tr	Sch	9						66.0-69.4-feldspar porphyry, weakly fractured to 10% actinolite in matrix, dyke locally hornfelsed
				Py>Po			3						69.4-71.8-QFBP-megaporphyry with dark grey matrix
70	QFBP						13						-very weakly fractured
				*			3						-trace chalcopyrite in actinolite-bearing veins, fractures
72							2						71.8-77.0-feldspar porphyry, medium grey, a transition
74	FP			.2	Tr		3						phase between ^{QFBP and} feldspar porphyry 80% of phenos are up to 2 cm, partially resorbed feldspars
				Py>Po	to		7						
76					.02	tr	4						77.0-80.7-White Rhyolite-pure white colour, up to 0.5% biotite cut
				*		Mo	4						numerous 2-20 cm wide feldspar porphyry/QFBP dykelets,
78	white rhyo.			Tr	*	Sch	>30						less than 1% 2 mm quartz eyes
				.2-5			24						-intensely fractured, with one grey, 1 mm quartz vein/
80				Py>Po			>30						3 cm
			100	Tr	*	Tr	>30	38	272	75	64920		-trace molybdenum, up to .05% chalcopyrite along the vein
82	FP					Sch	12						and along dry fractures (chalcopyrite only on fractures)
							11						-fractures contain pyrrhotite, actinolite, chlorite?
84							13						-one 1 cm wide pyrrhotite-actinolite vein /50 cm
							11						80.7-114.6(end of hole) QFBP/feldspar porphyry composite dyke
86				.2			8						80.7-100.9 feldspar porphyry, 3% feldspar phenos, 86.0-
					Tr		4						86.2 weak actinolite alteration of matrix
88				Py>Po	to		7						-up to 1% dark black fragments, probable feldspar porphyry
					.02		7						material
90							7						-one carbonate fracture/30 cm, up to 1 mm wide
							20	4	240	15	64921		
92			100				11						
							5						
94	FP						12						
							10						
96						Tr	11						
						Sch	6						
98							7						



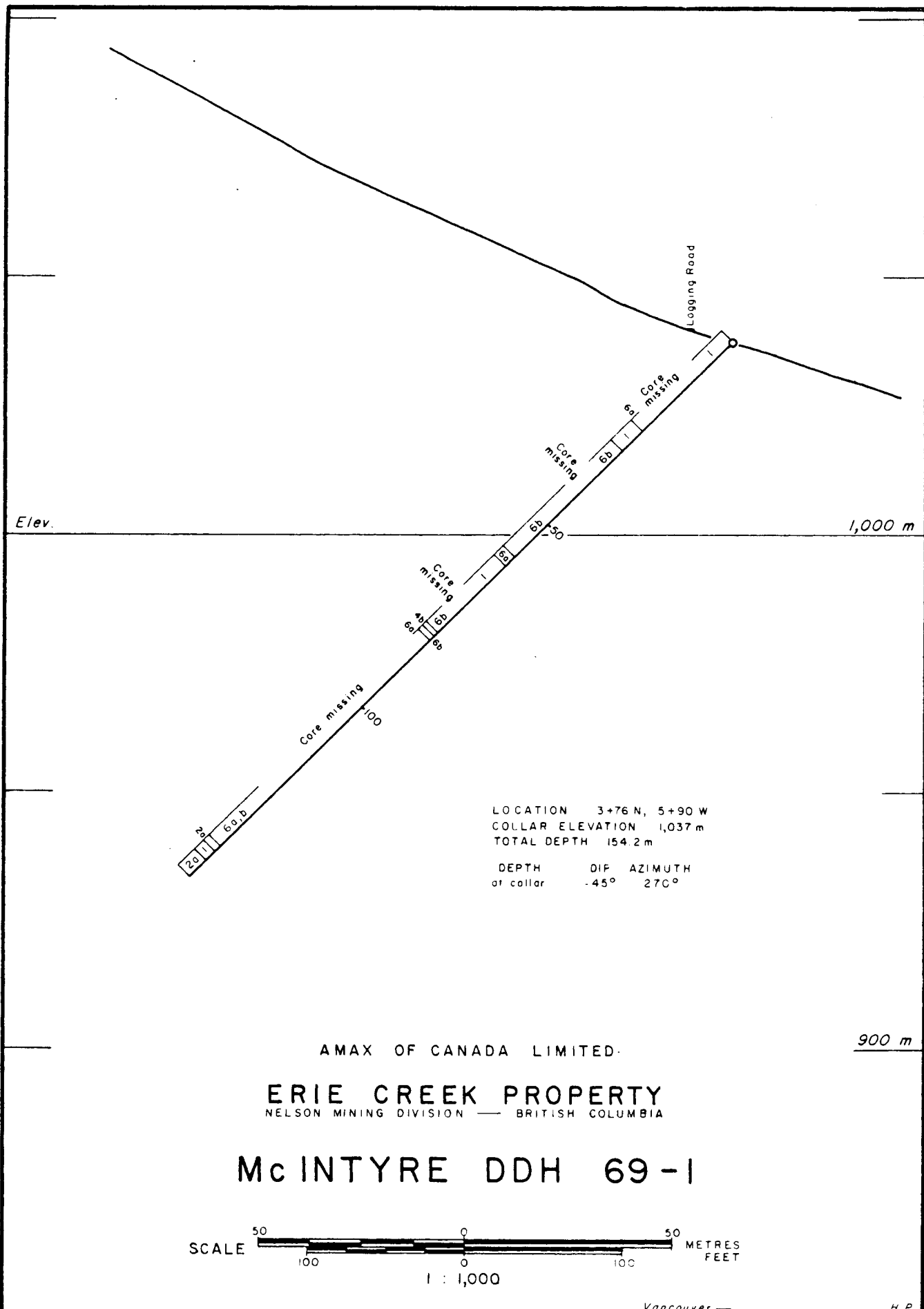
LOCATION 2+02 N, 1+92 W
 COLLAR ELEVATION 940 m
 TOTAL DEPTH 452 m

DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
at collar	-60°	100°
271.3m	-52°	105°
341.4m	-50°	103°
450m	-48°	115°

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 ERIE CREEK PROPERTY
 NELSON MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

SECTION ALONG D.D.H. EC-79-1

50 0 50



Elev.

1,000 m

Logging Road

LOCATION 3+76 N, 5+90 W
 COLLAR ELEVATION 1,037 m
 TOTAL DEPTH 154.2 m

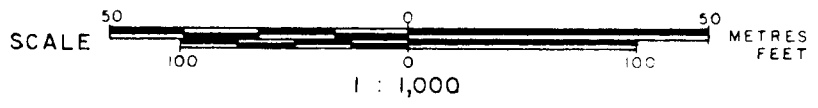
DEPTH DIP AZIMUTH
 of collar -45° 270°

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900 m

ERIE CREEK PROPERTY
 NELSON MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

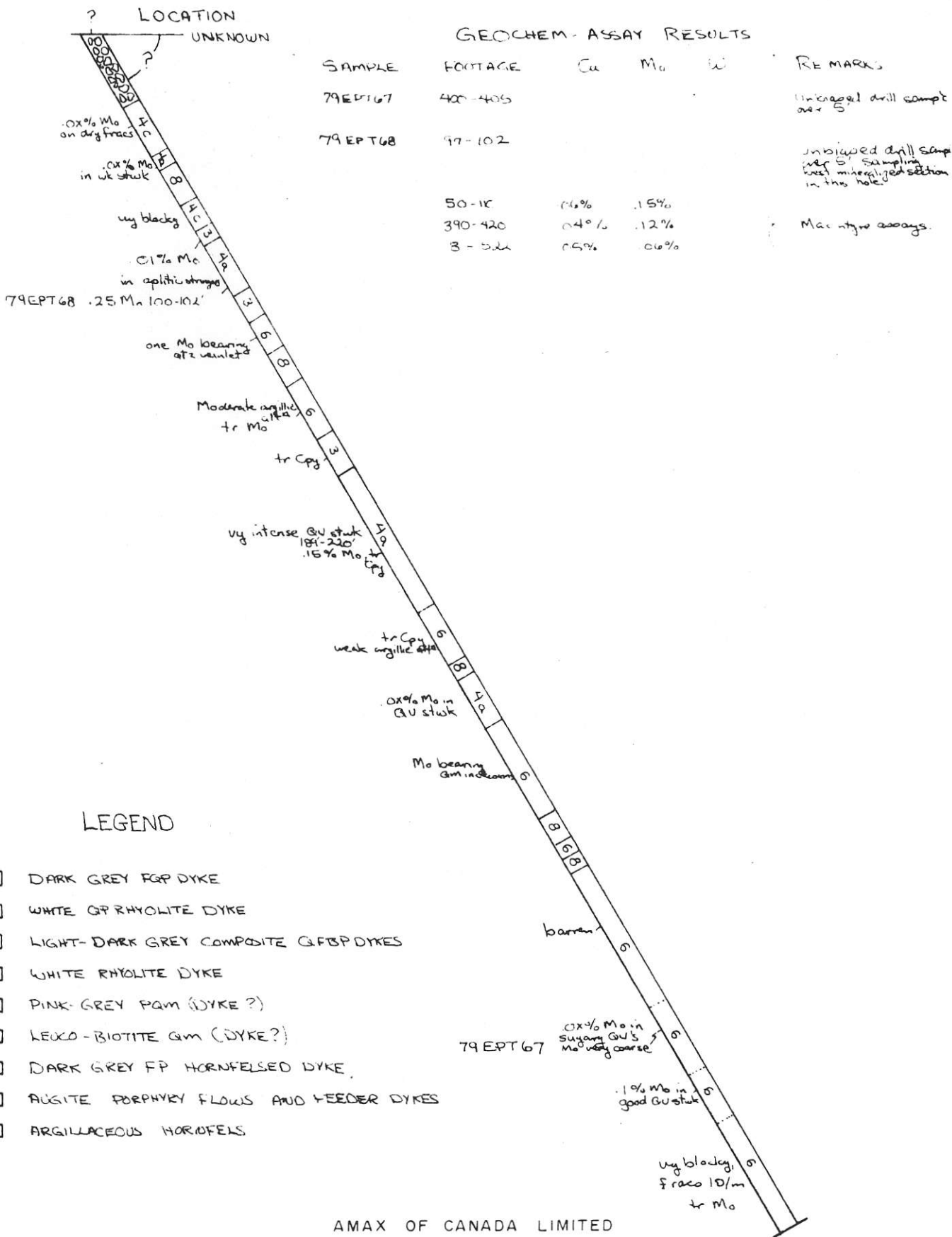
McINTYRE DDH 69-1



Vancouver —

H.P.

N.T.S. Ref. 82 K 3 and 6
 APPENDIX III b

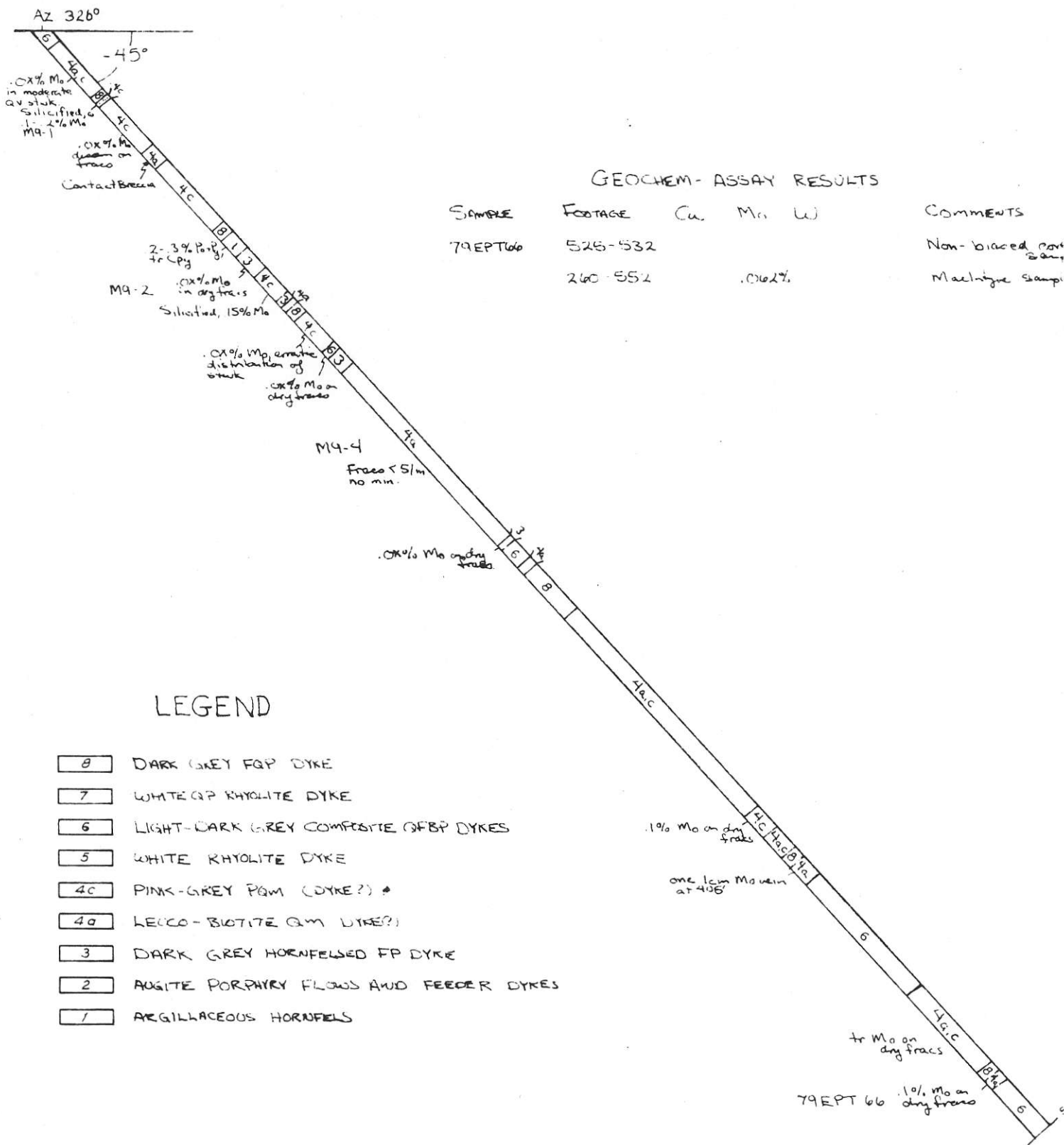


LEGEND

- 8 DARK GREY FGP DYKE
- 7 WHITE GP RHYOLITE DYKE
- 6 LIGHT-DARK GREY COMPOSITE GF/FP DYKES
- 5 WHITE RHYOLITE DYKE
- 4c PINK-GREY PQM (DYKE?)
- 4a LEUCO-BIOTITE QM (DYKE?)
- 3 DARK GREY FP HORNFELSED DYKE
- 2 AUGITE PORPHYRY FLOWS AND FEEDER DYKES
- 1 ARGILLACEOUS HOROFELS

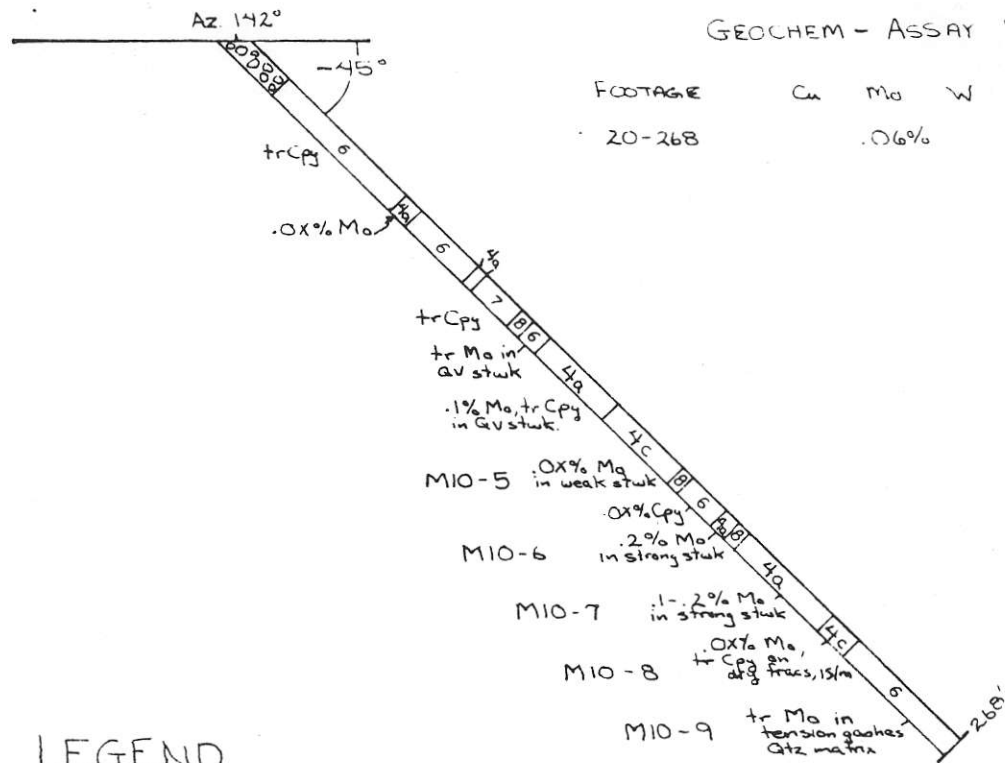
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McINTYRE DDH 70-6





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 ERIE CREEK PROPERTY
McINTYRE DDH 70-9





LEGEND

- 8 DARK GREY FQP DYKE
- 7 WHITE QP RHYOLITE DYKE
- 6 LIGHT GREY - DARK GREY COMPOSITE QFBP DYKES
- 5 WHITE RHYOLITE
- 4c PINK GREY PQM
- 4a LEUCO TO BIOTITE CLM
- 3 DARK GREY HORNFEISED FP DYKE
- 2 AUGITE PORPHYRY FLOWS AND FEEDER DYKES
- 1 ARGILLACEOUS HORNFELS

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 ERIE CREEK PROPERTY
McINTYRE DDH 70-10

