

AUG 11 1989

MINNOVA

MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 23, 1989
TO: A.J. Davidson
COPIES TO: D.H. Watkins, I.D. Pirie
DE FROM: C. Burge
SUBJECT: International Maggie Drill Proposal

826209
926/10

Introduction

A 2000 metre drill program is proposed to follow-up 1988 drill intercepts and continue testing favourable stratigraphy in the Slumach area (see Figure 1). The target is a precious metal - rich volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit hosted within the Slumach rhyolite flow sequence. The Slumach rhyolite is underlain by the mar andesite which has undergone hydrothermal alteration and subsequent contact metamorphism producing a biotite - cordierite hornfels.

Geology and Targets

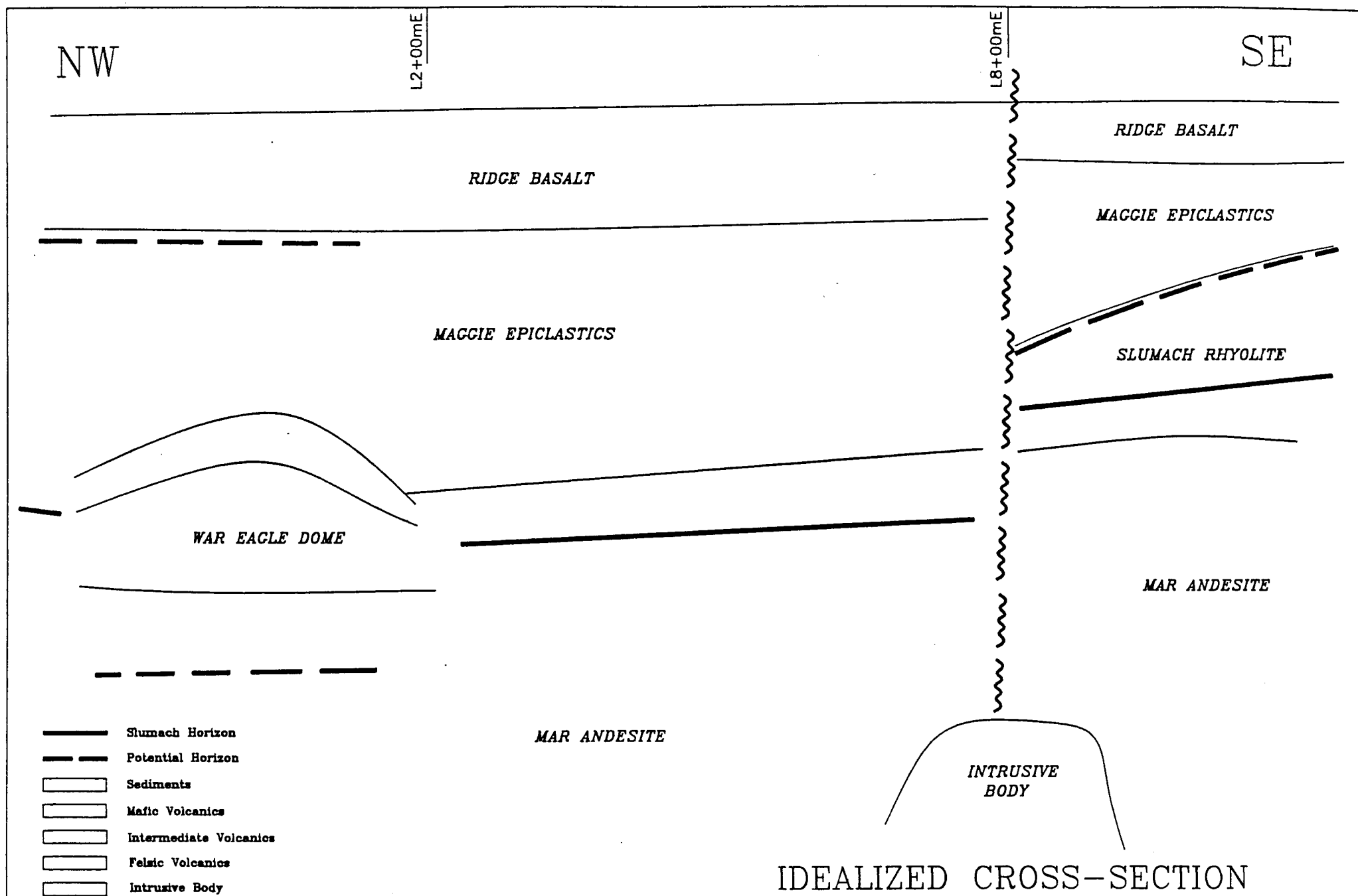
The Maggie property is underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Gambier group which form an upright southwest dipping panel. These units have been intruded by intrusive rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex and are interpreted to lie stratigraphically below the Britannia Mine Sequence, host rocks of the prolific Britannia orebodies.

The Slumach area has been the focus of exploration efforts since acquiring the property in 1987. Two drill programs totalling 3050 metres have established the following stratigraphic succession from youngest to oldest. (See Figure 2)

Ridge Basalt - basalt flows.

Maggie Epiclastics - argillite, wackes, felsic tuffs.

Slumach Rhyolite - felsic flow breccias and minor
andesite flows with cherty ashes.



IDEALIZED CROSS-SECTION
THROUGH THE MAGGIE PROPERTY

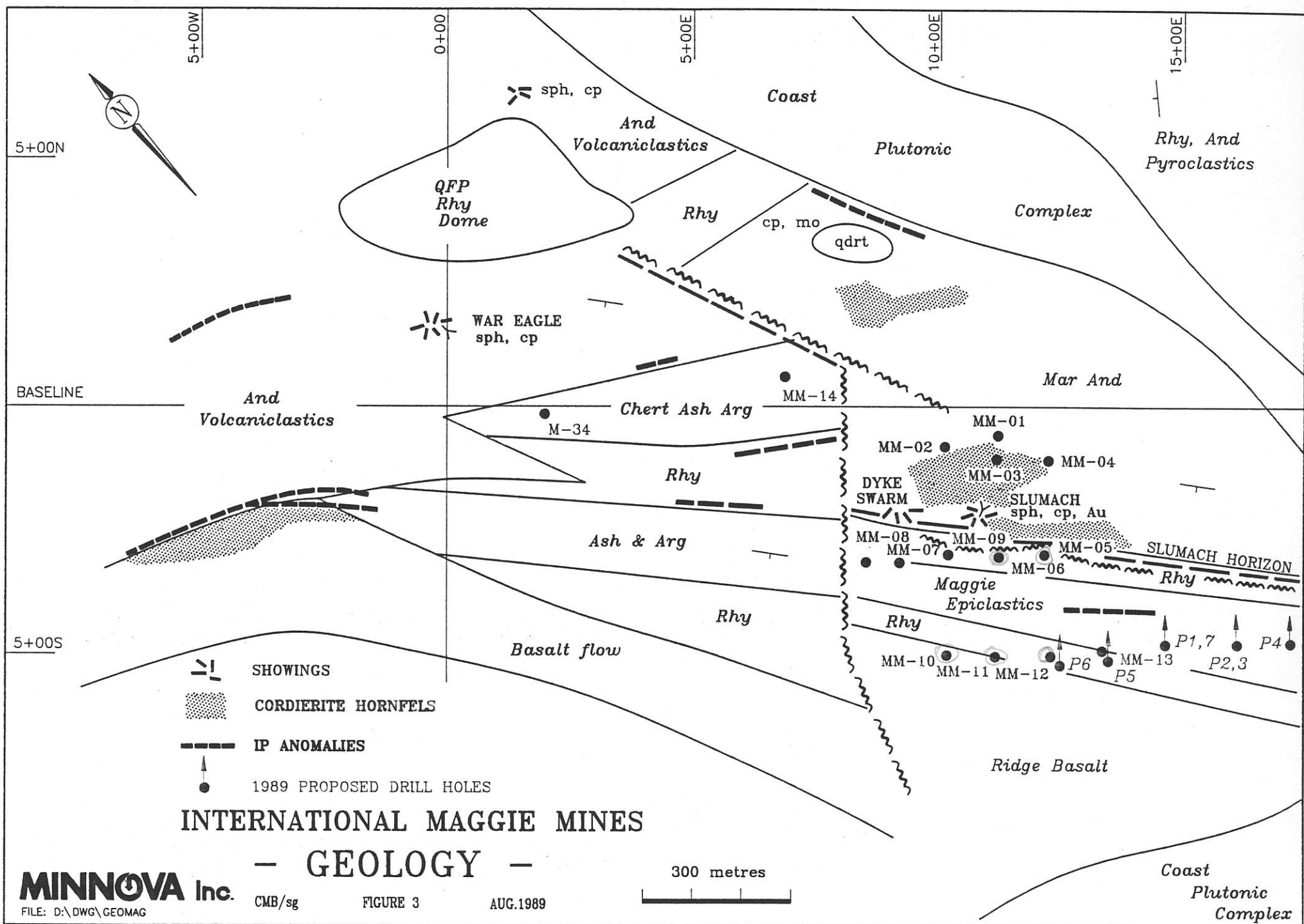
Mar Andesite - andesite to dacitic lapilli tuff and crystal tuff usually affected by biotite cordierite hornfels.

This assemblage dips moderately toward the southwest and has been traced along strike for over 1 km. (see Figure 3)

The Slumach rhyolite is known to be significantly enriched in barium, gold, zinc and lead over a strike length of 500 metres and down-dip for 250 metres. The footwall Mar andesite exhibits soda depletion and displays spectacular biotite - cordierite hornfels. Stringer type sulphide mineralization has been encountered in both units (usually quartz - sphalerite) and a number of potential horizons occur within the Slumach rhyolite each with potential to host volcanogenic massive sulphides. The top of the mineralized and altered portion of the Slumach rhyolite is marked by a bedding parallel fault which may have major implications with respect to location of orebodies. Hanging wall rocks do not display soda depletion and have been interpreted as post dating hydrothermal activity.

Each of the holes drilled in 1988 encountered significant mineralization within the Slumach rhyolite. The rhyolite is consistently cordierite altered and occasionally biotite - flooded. It is highly anomalous in zinc, barium and gold. MM-12 intersected more than 60 meters of zinc mineralization and a number of quartz - sulphide stringers within a biotite - flooded section of the Slumach rhyolite. These stringers average about 3.0% Zn and vary from .5 - 1.0 meters wide as well as being anomalous in gold. MM-13, located 100 meters southeast of MM-12, encountered similar alteration and zinc enrichment, but no quartz - sulphide stringers were intersected. MM-13 was abandoned within the mineralized zone due to technical difficulties and did not reach the footwall Mar andesite. This hole will be completed in the 1989 program.

The 1988 geological mapping program delineated a large



area between L13E and L14E of massive to semi-massive pyrite situated at the base of the Slumach rhyolite. The strike and downdip potential will be tested in the 1989 program. Structural data collected in 1988 suggests that syngenetic mineralization in the vicinity of the Slumach will have a horizontal or shallow southeasterly plunge.

The following table lists significant results obtained within the Slumach rhyolite sequence.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Hole</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Zn</u>	<u>Au g/t</u>	<u>/M</u>
10+00 E	MM-09	0.45	10.80	4.6	0.60
	MM-10	0.05	4.31	0.8	0.50
11+00 E	MM-06	0.05	3.43	.08	1.00
	MM-11	0.05	1.37	.02	0.50
12+00 E	MM-12	0.28	4.75	7.4	1.00

The 1989 drill program is designed to test the near surface shallow potential of semi-massive pyrite exposed in creeks between L13E and L14E as well as follow up encouraging results obtained in 1988. The possibility that orebodies could occur at any contact between the Slumach rhyolite/Mar andesite contact and the Slumach rhyolite/Maggie epiclastics contact has been taken into consideration in the planning of the holes. Table 1 provides the details of individual holes and costs.

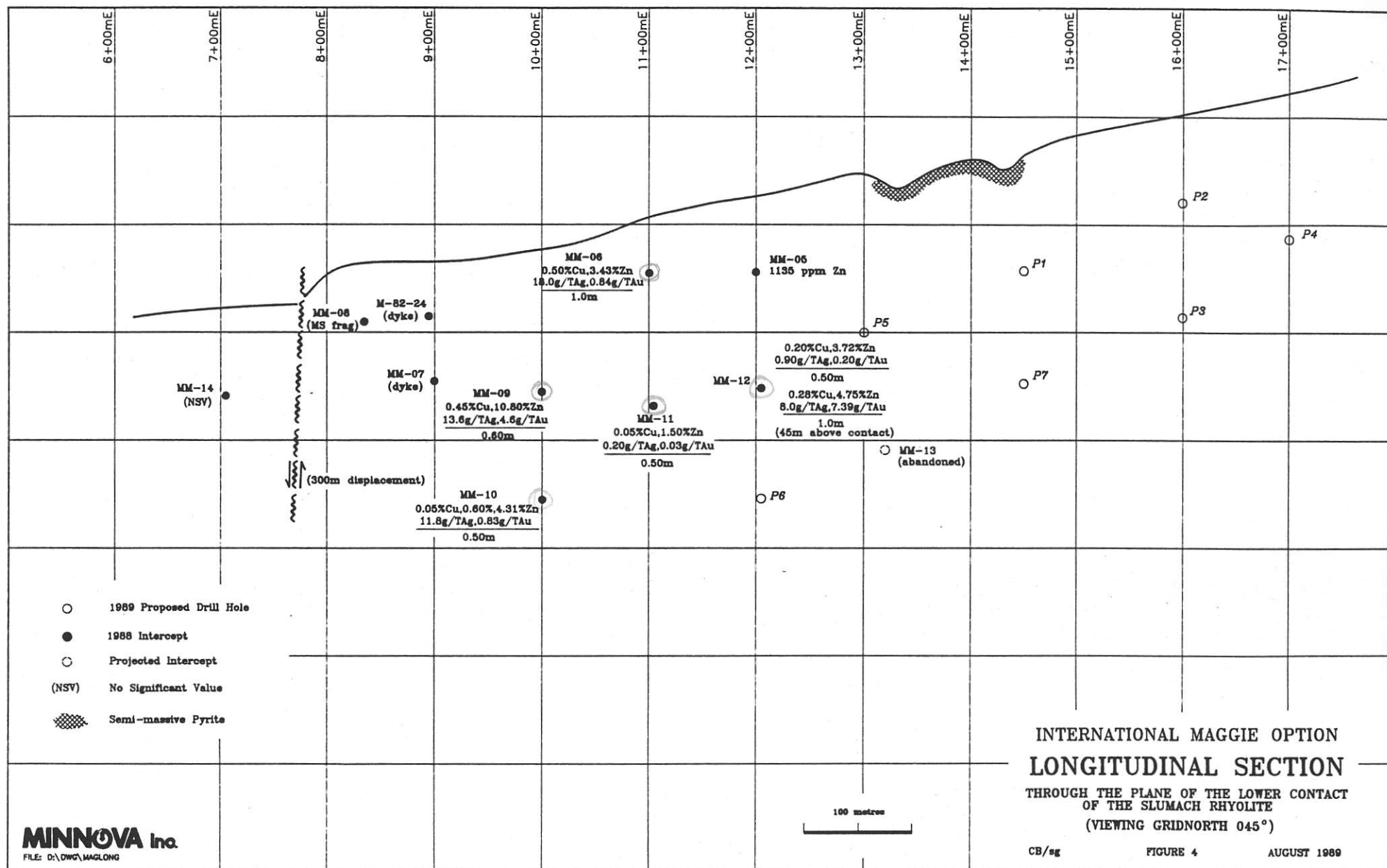
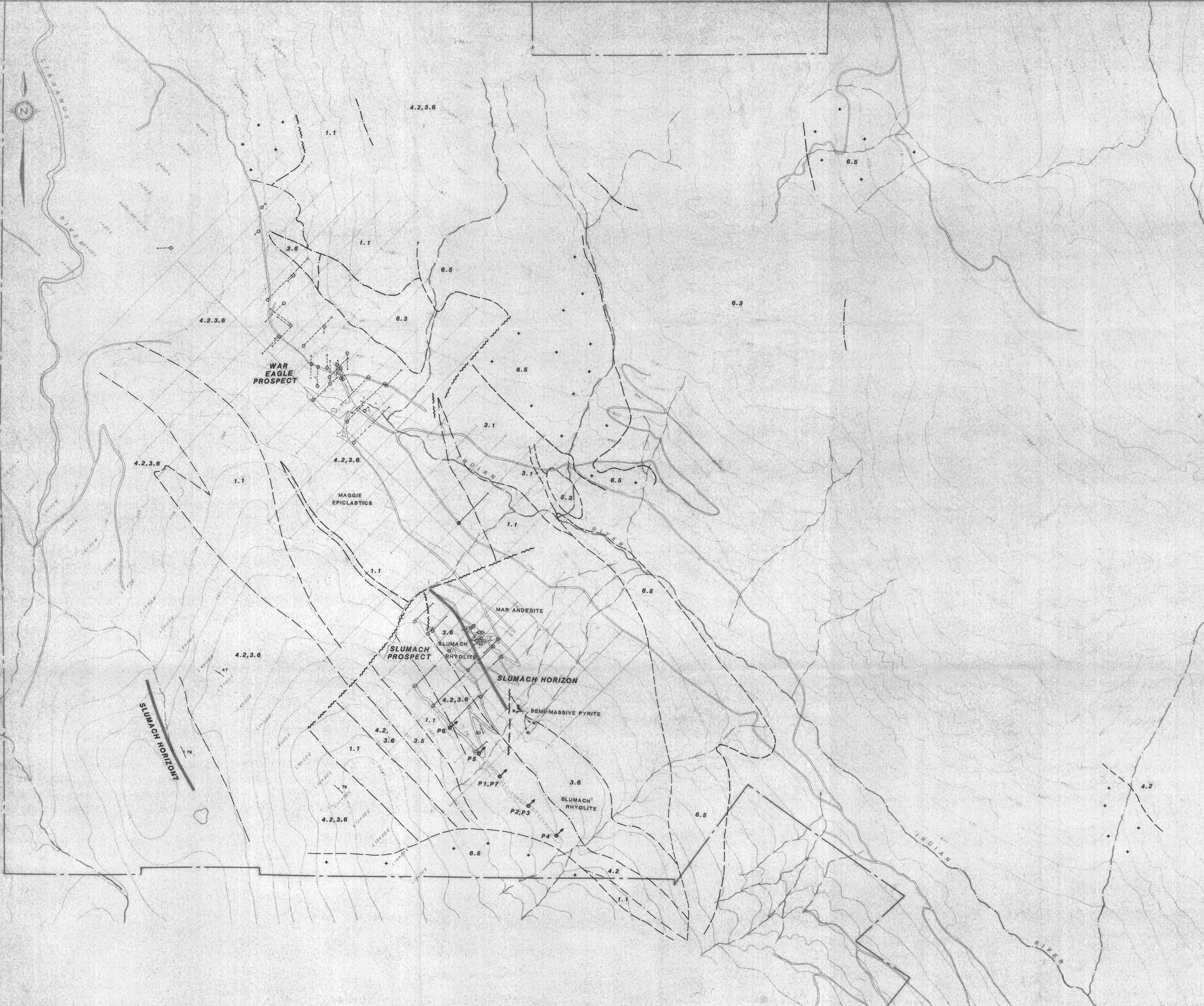


TABLE 1: 1989 SUMMER DRILL PROGRAM – MAGGIE OPTION

DDH #	NORTHING	EASTING	AZIMUTH	DIP	LENGTH	COST**	TARGET
P1*	5+00S	14+50E	045	-50	350m	\$38,500	P1 will test the shallow downdip potential of semi-massive sulphides exposed in the creek between L13 and L14.
P2*	5+00S	16+00E	045	-55	350m	\$32,000	P2 will test the postulated shallow easterly to horizontal plunge for semi-massive sulphides exposed in the creek just east of the Slumach.
P3*	5+00S	16+00E	045	-72	400m	\$44,000	P3 will test the Slumach stratigraphy for VMS type mineralization downdip of P2.
P4*	4+92S	17+25E	045	-55	350m	\$38,500	P4 will test the Slumach stratigraphy at L17E for VMS type mineralization.
P5*	4+92S	13+25E	045	-83	450m	\$38,500	P5 will test the shallow potential of the Slumach stratigraphy 100m east of MM-05.
P6*	4+96S	12+00E	045	-83	450m	\$49,500	P6 is designed to follow-up 60 metres of zinc mineralization encountered in MM-88-12 by testing Slumach horizon 100m downdip of the MM-88-12 intercept.
P7*	5+00S	14+50E	045	-75	400m	\$44,000	P7 will test the postulated shallow easterly plunge for stringer type mineralization intersected in MM-88-12.
TOTAL					2650m	\$291,500	

* Are high priority holes and must be drilled in 1989 for a total of 2250 metres at a cost of \$247,500

** Costs include direct drilling costs, assays and salaries at \$110/m – Roadbuilding not included.



- MESOZOIC CRETACEOUS
COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX
MOUNTAIN LAKE PLUTON
SQUAMISH PLUTON
FURNY PLUTON
- LOWER CRETACEOUS
MIDDLE GAMBIE GROUP-BITANNIA PENDANT
- LITHOLOGY
- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 FELIC INTRUSIONS | 10 Diabase part apophysis-flow?? | 11 Granodiorite |
| 2 Rhyodacite | 12 Rhyolite | 13 Granite |
| 4 MAFIC INTRUSIONS | 14 Basalt | 15 Gabbro |
| 5 Andesite | 16 Diorite-Quartz Diorite | 17 Diabase |
| 8 SCISSORS | 18 Quartzite, ash | 19 Argillite Tuff wacke |
| 9 Pellic volcanic | 20 Biotite | 21 Conglomerate |
| 10 INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS | 22 Mafic volcanic | 23 Crystal Tuff |
| 11 MAFIC VOLCANICS | 24 Massif flow | 25 Lapilli Tuff |
| 12 Pillow flow | 26 Pillow, flow Breccia | 27 Lapillite |
| 13 Breccia | 28 Lava-flow | 29 Tuff Breccia |
| 14 Lava-flow | 30 Tuff/ash | 31 Metavolcanic Breccia |
| 32 Monolithic Breccia | | |

- PLACER or MAGGIE MINES DRILL HOLE
○ MINNOVA DRILL HOLE
○ PROPOSED 1989 DRILL HOLE

MAP AREA

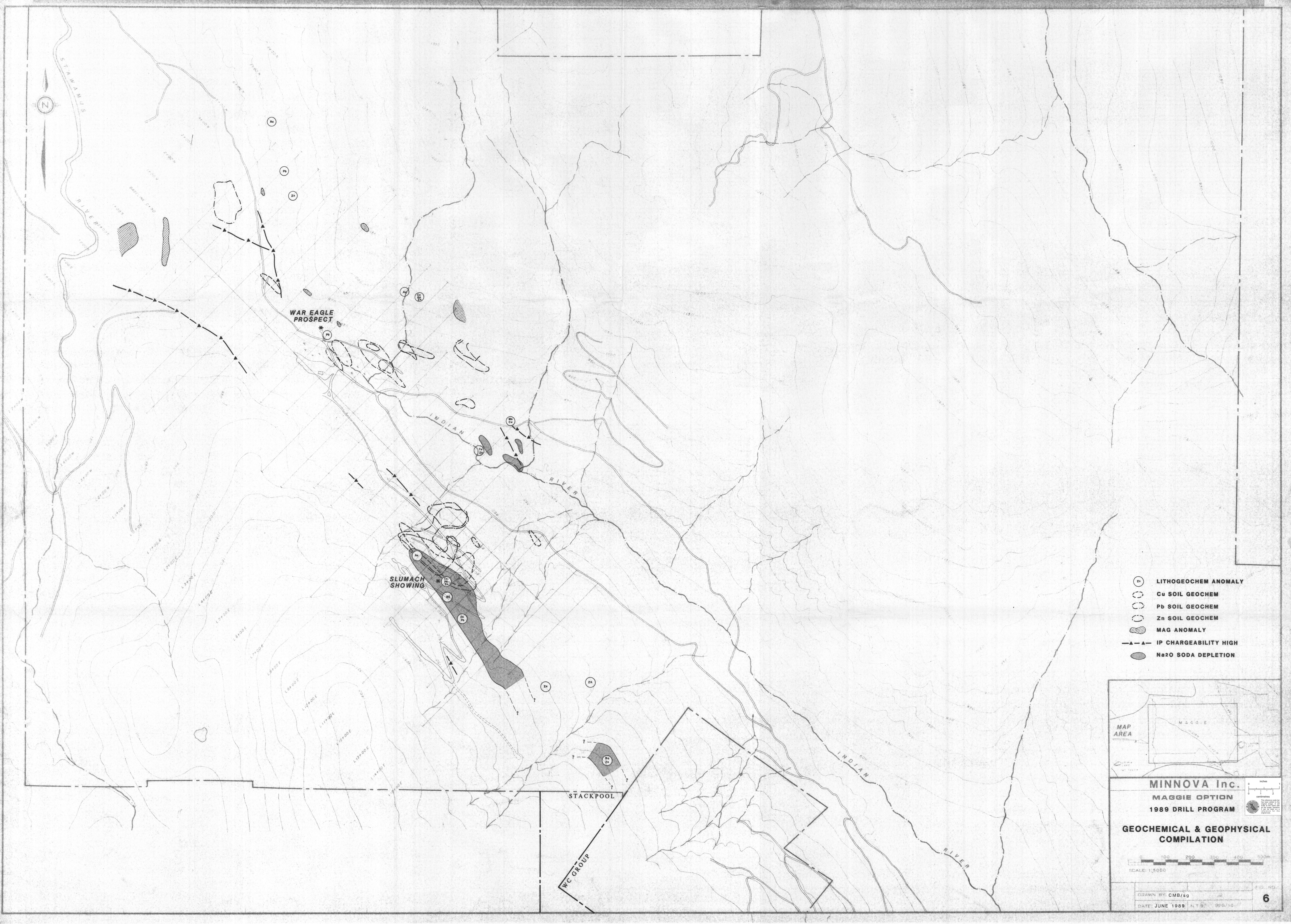
MINNOVA Inc.
MAGGIE OPTION
1989 DRILL PROPOSAL

GENERALIZED GEOLOGY & PROPOSED DRILL HOLES

0 100 200 300 400 500
SCALE: 1:5000

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- (Zn) LITHOGEOCHEM ANOMALY
- (Cu) SOIL GEOCHEM
- (Pb) SOIL GEOCHEM
- (Zn) SOIL GEOCHEM
- (MAG) MAG ANOMALY
- IP CHARGEABILITY HIGH
- (Na2O) Na2O SODA DEPLETION

MAP AREA

MINNOVA Inc.
MAGGIE OPTION
1989 DRILL PROGRAM

**GEOCHEMICAL & GEOPHYSICAL
COMPILATION**

0 100 200 300 400 500m
SCALE: 1:5000

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DATE: JUNE 1989	N.T.S. 99/6/10