S E R E M Limited

827142

MT. SICKER and MT. RICHARDS PROJECTS

VICTORIA MINING DIVISION (B.C. CANADA)

DIAMOND DRILLING

Location:	Mt. Richards	N.T.S. 92B/13E
		48°51' N. Latitude
		123°40' W. Longitude
	Mt. Sicker	N.T.S. 92B/13E & W
		48°52' N. Latitude
		123°46' W. Longitude

Claim Names: Croft 2
Tye
CF Group #7

OWNER/OPERATOR: SEREM Limited

REPORT BY: P. RONNING

DRILL CORE LOGGED BY: C.G. van HOUTEN

81-MON-26

DECEMBER 1980

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1. INTRODUCTION

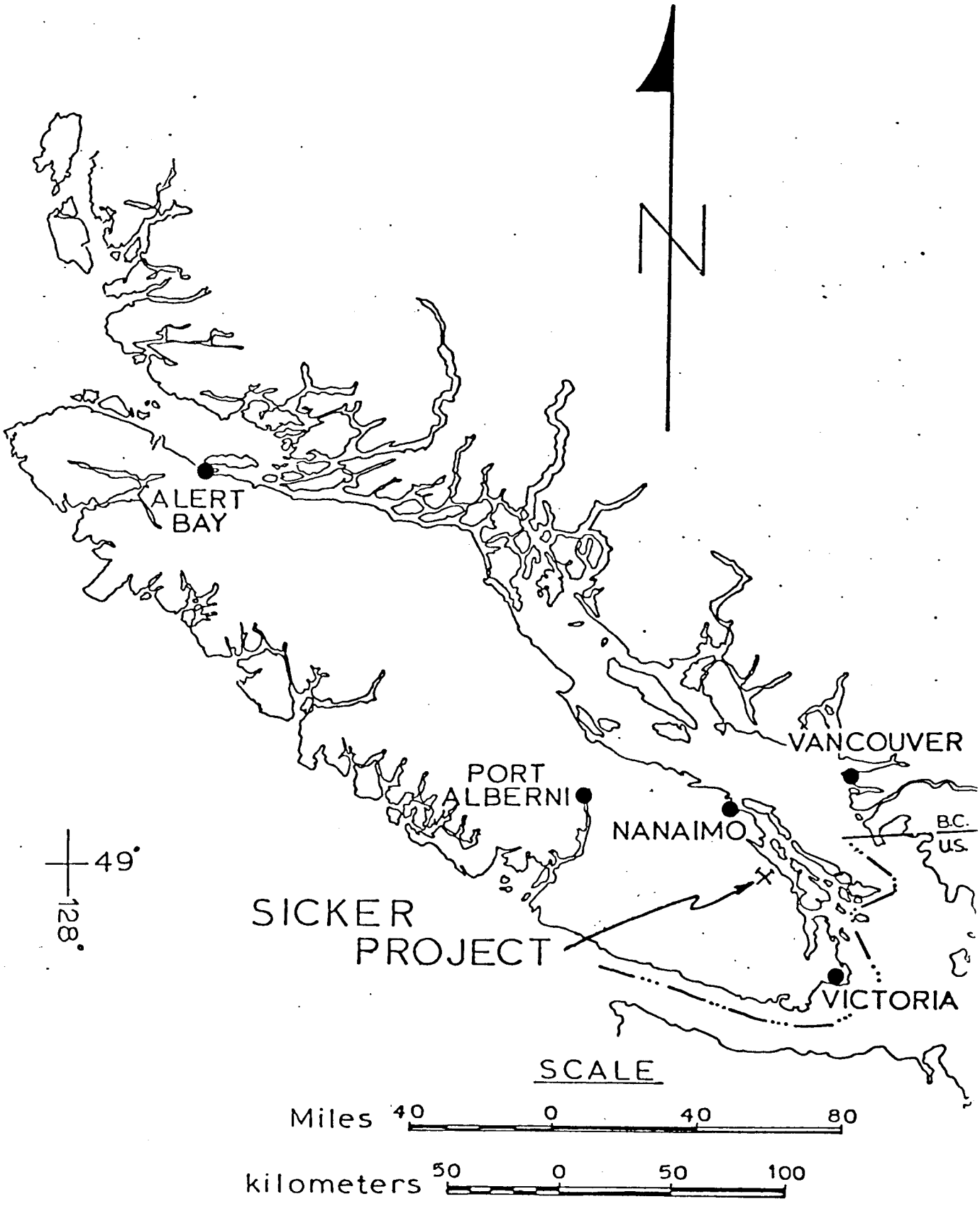
From October 23rd to December 6th, 1980, Serem Ltd. did 853.6 metres of diamond drilling, 187.5 metres in one hole on the Croft 2 claim, Mt. Richards, and the remainder in 3 holes on Mt. Sicker. Hole MR-80-1 tested geochemical and geophysical anomalies near the old Ironclad shaft on Mt. Richards. SRM-19 was drilled to look for reported mineralization and to examine the geology deep beneath the Tyee Shaft. Geochemical and geophysical anomalies, as well as reported mineralization, were the targets for SRM-20 and SRM-21.

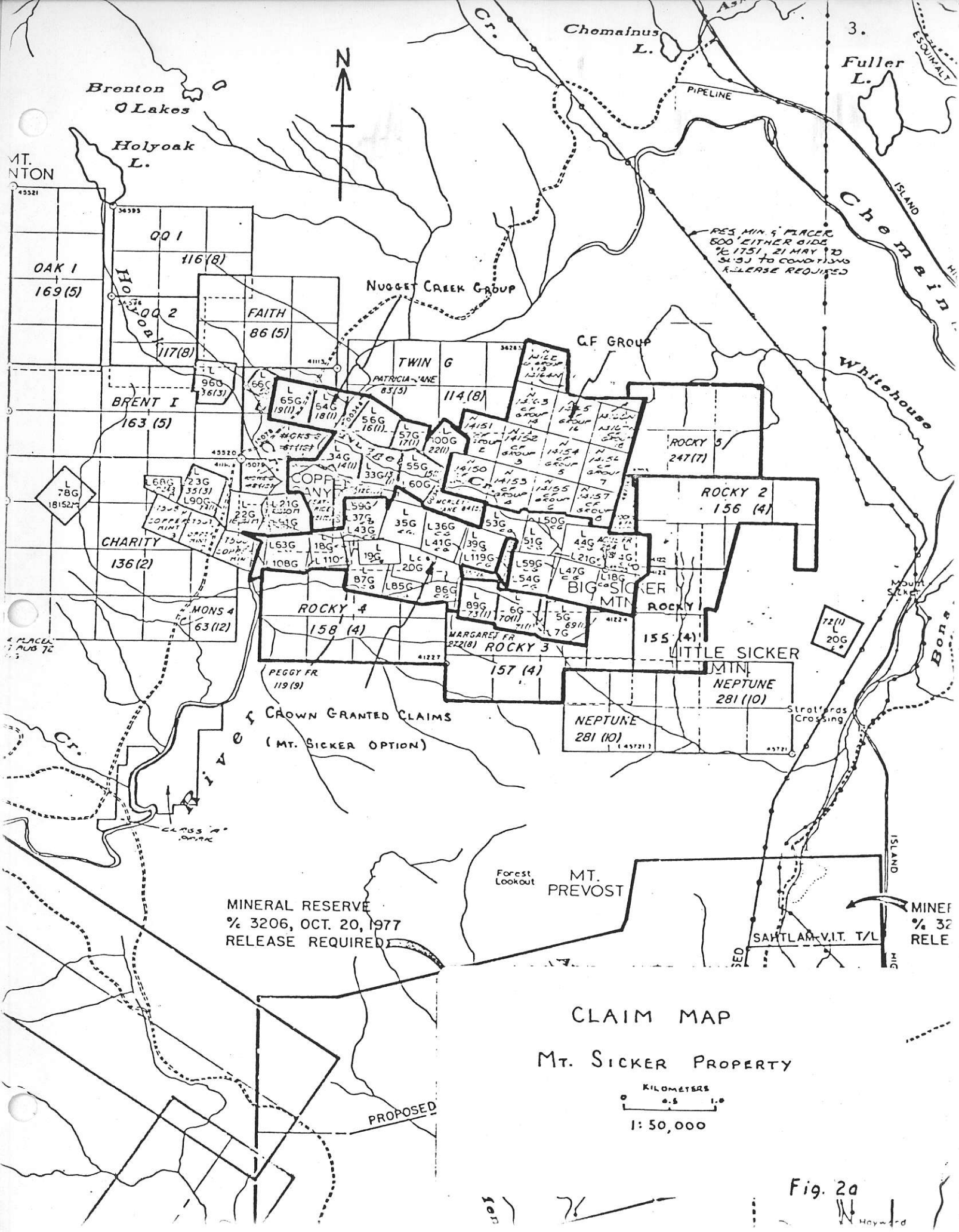
This report summarizes the results of the drilling. Brief written descriptions of the setting, purpose and result of each hole are provided, along with maps and "graphic logs" in the form of cross sections. An appendix contains assay results.

Holes MR-80-1 and SRM-21 found intensely pyritized meta-volcanic schists, sometimes oontaining small amounts of chalcopyrite. SRM-19 contains small amounts of pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite. However, none of the holes encountered mineralization in economic grades and quantities and none of them led to new drill targets.

Location Map

Fig. 1





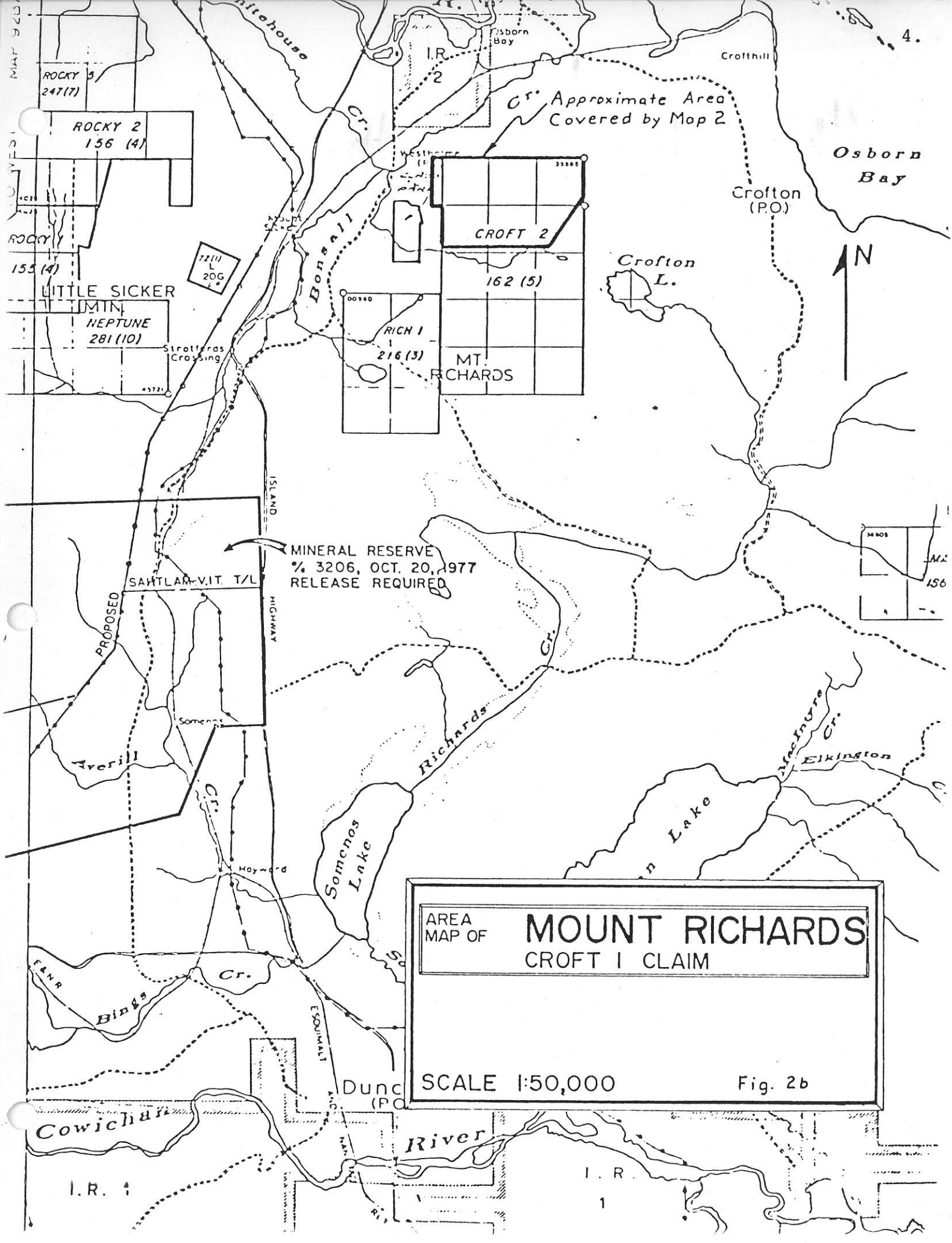
CLAIM MAP

Mt. Sicker Property

KILOMETERS
0 0.5 1.0

1: 50,000

Fig. 2a



AREA MAP OF **MOUNT RICHARDS**
CROFT 1 CLAIM

SCALE 1:50,000 Fig. 2b

2. MOUNT RICHARDS

2.1 DDH MR-80-1

Location: Mt. Richards
Grid Ref. 96+00W, 29+50N

Orientation: Bearing: 029° at collar, 032½° at bottom.
Plunge: -56° at collar, -52° at bottom.
Length: 615 feet, 187.5 metres.

2.1.1 Setting and Purpose

In 1979, Grette and Allen did a geological map and soil sampling survey of the northern part of the Croft 2 claim (Fig. 3). Their work outlined a band of felsic and andesitic meta-volcanic rocks from 300 to 500 metres wide trending northwest across the claim. This band is bounded on the north and south by large bodies of gabbro and it is believed to form the core of an antiform (Fig. 4).

Soil sampling revealed nearly coincident copper and zinc anomalies trending northwest in the central to southern part of the band of volcanics. A pulse EM survey and VLF survey showed weak but definite anomalies on lines 96, 100 and 104 W (see Fig. 3 for grid reference).

Near line 96 W are two old shafts, one of which is probably the Ironclad Shaft. Semi-massive pyrite, with some sphalerite was found on the dump of the southern-most shaft, an incline.

Drill hole MR-80-1 was designed to test the favourable lithologies and geochemical and geophysical anomalies on line 96 W, passing underneath the two old shafts (Fig. 4).

2.1.2 Results (Refer to Fig. 5)

For the first 135 metres, the hole passes through felsic meta-volcanics. These are light to medium grey and usually quite hard with a moderate to weak schistosity. They contain variable amounts of quartz augen or phenocrysts and plagioclase phenocrysts in a very fine grained groundmass which probably contains a mixture of feldspar, quartz and micas. The rocks sometimes have a streaky or banded aspect, usually marked by chlorite. Sericite and chlorite form the schistosity, where present. Feldspars are sometimes saussuritized or epidotized.

The felsic meta-volcanics probably originated as rhyodacites and dacites. Most of them were flows but occasional sections have some remnant tuff-like appearance.

A couple of small gabbro dikes, less than a metre wide, occur in the felsic rocks. There is also a third of a metre of andesite tuff.

There are some quartz veins and veinlets throughout the felsic rocks, often bearing pyrite near their margins or near inclusions of meta-volcanics. Quartz-calcite veinlets are fairly common.

The rocks are heavily pyritized with fine grained pyrite disseminated and concentrated in stringers which are usually parallel to the schistosity. Chalcopyrite

occasionally appears but is not a major part of the sulphides.

The first 38 metres of the hole are the most pyritiferous, running about 10% pyrite. From there to about 73 metres, pyrite forms 6% to 8% of the rock and thence to the end of the felsic section it would form about 5% on average. No semi-massive pyrite, as seen on the old dump of the inclined shaft, was seen in the drill hole, nor is there any sphalerite.

The next 30 metres of the hole pass through alternating cherty, sandy and schistose tuff. The cherty tuff is cryptocrystalline and very hard with a few percent specks of feldspar. It sometimes has a weak banded appearance.

Medium sized, densely packed crystals of quartz and feldspar, varying from angular to rounded, make up the sandy tuff. The schistose tuff is similar but contains much more sericite and chlorite, giving it a stronger schistosity. It frequently contains spots and streaks of calcite.

In the tuffs, pyrite is abundant forming 5% to 10% of the rock. Most often it is disseminated, with fewer stringers than in the upper part of the hole.

The last 30 metres of the hole contain andesite and schistose tuff. The andesite is greyish green containing plagioclase and hornblende phenocryst with spots and streaks of epidote in a fine groundmass. It is schistose and contains some compositional layering. Calcite is locally abundant.

Pyrite drops off rapidly in the end of the hole, averaging only about 1% over the last 20 metres.

The andesites and tuffs in the latter part of this hole probably correspond to the banded greenstone mapped on the surface by Grette.

The results of the drill hole correspond quite well with the expected geology, though one hole is insufficient to prove the structural interpretation of Fig. 4. The lack of copper or zinc mineralization is disappointing in view of the soil geochemical anomalies and no concentrations of sulphide rich enough to give a conductive EM response were seen.

The hole was tested with a down-hole EM probe but no anomalies were found.

Check assays were run for copper and zinc, usually on five foot samples every 20 feet or where chalcopyrite was visible. A few were also run for gold. Copper rarely exceeds 0.05% and the best interval is about 1 metre of 0.154% copper. Zinc hovers around 0.01% and gold is negligible.

3. MOUNT SICKER

3.1 DDH SRM-19

Location: Mt. Sicker
Grid Ref: 35.30 m west, 201.60 m south
(chain and transit survey;
Tyee Shaft = 0 E, 0 N)

Orientation: Bearing: 004° at collar, 005° at bottom.
Plunge: -65° at collar, -57° at bottom.
Length: 1491 feet, 454.5 metres.

3.1.1 Setting and Purpose

Prior to the drilling of this hole, a considerable amount of drilling had been done in recent years near the Tyee Shaft (holes MS-74-1, MS-74-2, SRM-1). All of these tested the vicinity of the known, exploited orebodies within about 200 metres of the surface. Workings below the Tyee Shaft, however, are about 440 metres deep and some "low grade mineralization" is shown on old mine drawings at a depth of about 354 metres. Also, some mineralized shear zones are found in the banks of the Chemainus River which, if projected horizontally to the plane of the Tyee Shaft, would fall near the 380 metre level.

It was decided to drill a deep hole under the Tyee Shaft, targeted specifically at the reported mineralization 354 metres down, with the main purpose being to see if any potentially favourable host rocks exist at that depth and to provide an opportunity for down-hole pulse EM near the mine.

Old mine drawings show a long drill hole, called "Drill Hole A", drilled under the Tyee Shaft from the south. If it actually exists, it is fairly close to SRM-19 and the lithologies shown in "Drill Hole A" can be compared with those in SRM-19, thereby providing a frame of reference for the lithological information on old drawings of the Tyee Shaft.

3.1.2 Results

Although intended to intersect "low grade mineralization" shown on old mine plans about 354 metres below surface, the hole missed the target area by about 4 metres. This was due to overestimating the amount that the hole would flatten during drilling. However, it achieved the purpose of obtaining information about the rocks deep under the Tyee Shaft.

The first 83 metres of the hole were drilled through medium to coarse grained gabbro. It is typical of gabbros on Mt. Sicker; usually quite fresh but with local chloritization of mafics and frequent "dusty" patches of epidote. Sometimes it is weakly foliated. Quartz-calcite veinlets are common but the rock contains only traces of pyrite. Fractures often are coated with earthy red hematite.

From 83 metres to 346.2 metres is a section containing primarily andesite with a few more felsic dacites and 10 metres of gabbro.

The andesite is usually porphyritic, containing plagioclase phenocrysts about 2 mm long and chloritized or occasionally fresh hornblende crystals of similar size. Typically plagioclase phenocrysts make up about 25% and

hornblende about 20% of the rock. The groundmass is fine and granular with feldspars, chlorite, hornblende and some quartz as constituents.

Much of the andesite is probably tuffaceous and in places tuffaceous layering of thin sandy, silty or muddy layers is very clear.

Saussuritization of plagioclase and chloritization of hornblende occur sporadically throughout the andesite. Nodules and dusty patches of epidote are frequent. Trace amounts of pyrite occur as disseminations with local concentrations in small fractures. Quartz-calcite veinlets are everywhere, as is earthy hematite coating fractures.

There is a weak, irregular schistosity in much of the andesite and there are a few short sections of cataclastic breccia.

The andesite and andesitic tuff can be correlated with andesites seen in the bottoms of drill holes on the south side of the Mine Fault near the Richard III Shaft (see 1979 Summary Report for Mt. Sicker Project, 80-MON-08). It also resembles the tuff mapped on the surface southwest of the Tyee Shaft.

Within the andesite are short intervals of light bluish green to light grey dacite. It contains 10% to 20% millimetric plagioclase phenocrysts in a moderately siliceous very fine grained groundmass. There are some patches and streaks of chlorite.

Also within the andesite is a short section of chlorite sericite quartz schist that looks like a silicified meta-andesite.

Below the andesite, from 346.2 metres to 378.4 metres, is a section of chlorite sericite quartz schist. It is light to medium grey and moderately siliceous with a few percent vague "ghosts" of feldspar phenocrysts. Pyrite increases from the trace amounts characteristic of the andesite to an average of slightly better than 1% that persists for the rest of the hole, occurring as disseminations and in fractures. Parts of the chlorite sericite quartz schist are strongly fractured and rubbly or soft, crumbly and gougy.

With this schist the hole approaches close to the target area and the Tyee Shaft.

Underneath the schist are 40 metres of dacite, to a depth of 418.4 metres. The dacite is greenish grey with a very fine grained to aphanitic groundmass containing scattered 2 mm plagioclase phenocrysts. There are some mottles and streaks of chlorite. It may be in part tuffaceous.

Much of the dacite is finely fractured and there are some crumbly gougy sections. The schistosity is erratic.

Below the dacite, separated from it by a 1-metre diabase sill (?) are 17 metres of brecciated chlorite sericite quartz schist. Round to angular fragments of the schist, a few millimetres to a few centimetres in size, are found in a dense greenish grey aphanitic matrix that is probably largely a mixture of chlorite and epidote. Sometimes chlorite appears to replace part of the rock. The chlorite contains very fine disseminations of pyrite.

The breccia is a tectonic one, probably formed in an early stage of movement along the Mine Fault and subsequently "healed" by hydrothermal fluids depositing chlorite and epidote.

After the brecciated schist comes 9 metres of andesite, to a depth of 436.7 metres. It also is strongly fractured, containing pockets of breccia, and has seen two episodes of alteration; silicification followed by chloritization. Some traces remain of a sandy, tuff-like texture.

Below the andesite, the hole ends with 15.3 metres of gabbro. It is medium to coarse grained, partly chloritized and schistose and contains coarse patches of magnetite.

The sulphide content of hole SRM-19 is not very high. Most of the andesite contains trace amounts of pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite are quite common. In the more felsic part of the hole, from 346.2 metres to 436.5 metres, pyrite increases slightly to about 1% and there are traces of chalcopyrite over most of this interval. However, no concentrations of sulphides were ever seen.

Check assays were run for copper, zinc and sometimes gold wherever there appeared to be a chance of finding any. Copper is characteristically less than 0.01%, zinc is characteristically about 0.02% and gold is usually less than 0.01 oz/ton. The best assays obtained were 0.16% copper over 1 metre (the only instance where copper exceeded 0.1%) and 0.29% zinc over 1.5 metres.

The interval of quartz schist and dacite from 346.2 metres to 436.5 metres probably represents the "mine zone" but

there are no geologic indications that an orebody might be nearby, except in the general sense that a transition from andesitic to felsic rocks represents a favourable area to look. There is no graphite schist, no soft white sericite schist, no talcose schist, no barite, no chert or concentrations of pyritiferous quartz and no coarse augen schists, all of which characterize the vicinity of the north and south orebodies.

The entire hole was tested using a down-hole pulse EM system, with several different locations of the transmitting loop. No EM conductors were found.

This hole has essentially eliminated the deep parts of the Tyee Shaft as a target for exploration.

3.2 DDH SRM-20 and
DDH SRM-21

SRM-20

Location: Mt. Sicker
Grid Ref: 62 E, 8+10 N

Orientation: Bearing: 005° at collar, 005° at bottom.
Plunge: -60° at collar, -59° at bottom.
Length: 160 feet, 48.8 metres.

SRM-21

Location: Mt. Sicker
Grid Ref: 59.3 E, 8+10 N

Orientation: Bearing: 011° at collar, 014° at bottom.
Plunge: -60° at collar, -60° at bottom.
Length: 534 feet, 162.8 metres.

3.2.1 Setting and Purpose

The Northeast Copper Zone has been of interest since the beginning of the Sicker Project. It came to the attention of earlier workers because of geochemical copper anomalies in the soil. An IP survey found a zone of high chargeability associated with the soil anomaly and later surface stripping revealed extremely pyritiferous chlorite schists and a concordant layer or band of chert-like rock consisting of very fine grained or cryptocrystalline quartz containing decimetric pods of semi-massive pyrite, disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Later geological mapping done by Serem showed that there are at least three such "layers" reaching surface.

Serem did new soil geochemical surveys, magnetometer, VLF EM, Pulse EM and dipole-dipole IP surveys over the Northeast Copper Zone. (See "Soil Geochemistry, Magnetometer Survey and VLF EM Survey, Mount Sicker Property, Northeast Side" by P. Ronning, June 1980; letters and Pulse EM profiles by Glen E. White dated April 23, 1980 and September 17, 1980; information from Phoenix Geophysics on IP survey.) All of these surveys served to define an area of interest extending from the original Northeast Copper Zone (vicinity lines 72 E, 76 E just south of the 26 N base line) northwest to the old Fortuna Adit near 9+00 N on line 60 E.

Strong soil anomalies, VLF anomalies, and frequency effect highs, along with a channel 1 Pulse EM anomaly occur near the Fortuna Adit and an old drill hole, S-72-3 on line 60 E (Fig. 8). None of the information suggests the presence of a near surface body of massive sulphides but with so many favourable indications there might be a possibility of one at considerable depth. It was decided to re-open the Fortuna Adit and to drill a hole from near 60 E, 8+10 N towards the north, cross-cutting the schistosity. The information obtained would be used, along with the log of S-72-3 to decide if it would be worthwhile to drill a deep hole in this area.

The first hole attempted, SRM-20, unexpectedly encountered badly broken up, rubbly gabbro that is very difficult to drill. This hole was abandoned after 48.8 metres and the drill moved to another location, SRM-21, in the hope of finding better drilling. Unfortunately, similar problems were encountered but this hole was eventually completed.

3.2.2 Results

This discussion applies to hole SRM-21. SRM-20 resembles the first 44.3 metres of SRM-21.

Core recovery in SRM-21 was very poor, averaging only 43.4%.

The first 44.3 metres of the hole contain medium grained gabbro. Clusters of plagioclase phenocrysts, partly epidotized, occur in a fine groundmass of hornblende, feldspar, some chlorite, etc. Magnetite, partly altered to hematite, makes up 5% to 10% of the rock. This gabbro is strongly jointed and fractured, and the joints are weathered so that the rock turns to blocky rubble when disturbed. This condition persists to depth and makes the rock very hard to drill.

From 44.3 metres to 46.9 metres is a yellowish green, epidotized chlorite schist marking the margin of the gabbro.

The next 37.8 metres, to a depth of 84.7 metres, are variably sericitic chlorite schist with a bit of chloritic sericite schist. Most of this interval is fine grained and medium to greenish grey. The mixed chlorite and sericite often have a streaky appearance. There are occasional scatterings of cloudy white relicts, probably of feldspar. Sometimes the rock is slightly siliceous.

Pyrite is very abundant, in the 5% to 10% range, occurring as fine disseminations, stringers, patches and fracture fillings. Small amounts of chalcopyrite, occasionally approaching 1%, are usually present.

Within this schist, from 54.9 to 56.4 metres, is a section of massive grey chert-like rock resembling that seen in the Northeast Copper Zone on surface. It contains disseminated pyrite but slightly less of it than the schist does.

Below 84.7 metres, to a depth of 122.2 metres, is greener, slightly coarser grained softer chlorite schist and sericitic chlorite schist. It, too, contains zones of fuzzy or cloudy white specks of relict feldspar. Some dark porphyroblasts, possibly of chloritoid, give a lumpiness to the schistosity.

This section contains 3 short "chert" intervals. Pyrite and chalcopyrite occur in similar amounts and ways as in the grey schist.

Next comes a 5.2 metre wide fault zone filled with muddy gouge and crumbs of quartz. This fault separates the chlorite schist from andesite that persists from 127.4 metres to the bottom of the hole at 162.8 metres. It is a medium grained hornblende plagioclase andesite with slight dusty epidote alteration. Locally it becomes chloritic and slightly schistose while elsewhere it may be hard and sometimes partly silicified. There are a few quartz veinlets.

From the fault through the andesite, only trace amounts of pyrite, and no chalcopyrite, are present.

The main rocks of interest in this hole are the greyish schist that occurs from 46.9 metres to 84.7 metres and the green schist that underlies it to a depth of 122.2 metres. These two main types of schist can be roughly

correlated to rocks logged in hole S-72-3 and they also correlate well to rocks seen underground in the Fortuna Adit. These correlations make it possible to roughly determine the strike and dip of the pyritized schist in the Fortuna area, as shown on Fig. 9. It appears to dip around 70^{o} southwards, striking about 110^{o}. This matches reasonably well the attitude of the schistosity as seen in the Fortuna Adit, though the schistosity in the drill hole does not always fit so well.

Bodies of "chert" seen in drill holes and the adit cannot be reliably correlated to determine strike and dip. Though as mapped on surface (unit 10 of the Geological Map of Mt. Sicker) the cherty layers seem quite continuous, in the Fortuna Adit they are pod-like, quite often being seen in upper parts of the walls or back but not continuing down the walls to the floor. Often in the adit the chert-schist contacts appear to be small shears and there is a possibility that the poddiness is caused by shearing.

As the sulphide log (Fig. 9) shows, pyrite and chalcopyrite are essentially restricted to the grey and the green chlorite schists. The "veins" of copper mineralization reported in old documents on the Fortuna Adit do not exist; chalcopyrite is a widespread but minor constituent of the sulphide mineralization in the schist.

While providing some structural information, drill hole SRM-21 and the Fortuna Adit have not given any indications that the mineralization might become more economically interesting with depth. While such a possibility still exists, it was decided that not enough indications are present to justify drilling a deep hole.

4. CONCLUSION

The four holes drilled in November and December of 1980, one on Mt. Richards and three on Mt. Sicker, have not led to the discovery of any mineralization with economic potential, nor have they led to the generation of any new ideas concerning such mineralization on Mt. Sicker. The results of these holes do not provide a basis for recommending any further work.

APPENDIX

ASSAYS

DDH MR 80-1

Feet	Metres	% Cu	% Zn	Oz/ton Au
5 10	1.52 3.04	.006	.01	.002
26 31	7.92 9.45	.011	.01	
46 51	14.02 15.54	.011	.01	
65 70	19.81 21.34	.017	.01	
86 91	26.21 27.74	.005	.01	
111.4 113.7	33.95 34.66	.077	.01	.003
126 131	38.40 39.93	.013	.01	
141.7 146	43.19 44.50	.014	.01	
156 161	47.55 49.07	.005	.01	
176 181	53.65 55.17	.010	.01	
186 191	56.69 58.22	.008	.01	.001
211.3 216	64.40 65.84	.030	.01	
226 231	68.88 70.41	.024	.01	
245 250	74.68 76.20	.006	.01	.001
265 270	80.77 82.30	.004	.01	
275 280	83.82 85.34	.015	.01	
298.2 301.5	90.89 91.90	.154	.01	
321 326	97.84 99.36	.006	.01	
334 339	101.80 103.33	.009	.02	

DDH MR 80-1 (Continued)

Feet	Metres	% Cu	% Zn	Oz/ton Au
355 360	108.20 109.73	.003	.01	.001
368.6 373	112.35 113.69	.001	.01	
390 395	118.87 120.40	.022	.01	
405 410	123.44 124.97	.041	.01	
426 431	129.85 131.37	.015	.03	
442.9 446 451	134.99 135.94 137.46	.014 .013	.02 .03	.001 .004
460 465	140.21 141.73	.007	.04	
481 486	146.61 148.13	.016	.03	
495 500	150.88 152.40	.014	.02	
515 520	156.97 158.50	.017	.01	
535 540	163.07 164.59	.010	.02	
547.5 556.2	166.88 169.53	.008	.02	.002
576 581	175.56 177.09	.013	.02	
595 600	181.36 182.88	.008	.02	

DDH SRM-19

Feet	Metres	% Cu	% Zn	Oz/ton Au	
491	149.66				
496	151.18	.022	.02		
576	175.56				
581	177.09	.007	.02		g/T Au
601	183.18				
606	184.71	.009	.02	.003	.10
725.5	221.13				
730.5	222.66	.008	.02		
796	242.62				
801	244.14	.005	.02		
871	265.48				
876	267.00	.006	.02	.012	.41
975	297.18				
980	298.70	.008	.01		
1036	315.77				
1041	317.30	.014	.02		
1076	327.96				
1081	329.49	.066	.29	.009	.31
1093	333.15				
1102	335.89	.012	.09		
1136	346.25	.008	.02		
1141	347.78	.010	.02		
1146	349.30	.014	.02	.014	.48
1151	350.82	.012	.02		
1156	352.35	.008	.02		
1161	353.87	.006	.02		
1166	355.40	.079	.02		
1171	356.92	.006	.01	.003	.10
1176	358.44	.021	.02		
1181	359.97	.005	.01		
1186	361.79	.004	.01		
1191	363.02				
1223.1	372.80				
1228.1	374.32	.006	.01		
1238	377.34				
1241.1	378.29	.016	.02	.002	.07
1256	382.83				
1261	384.35	.008	.01		
1278.5	389.69				
1282.5	390.91	.012	.01		

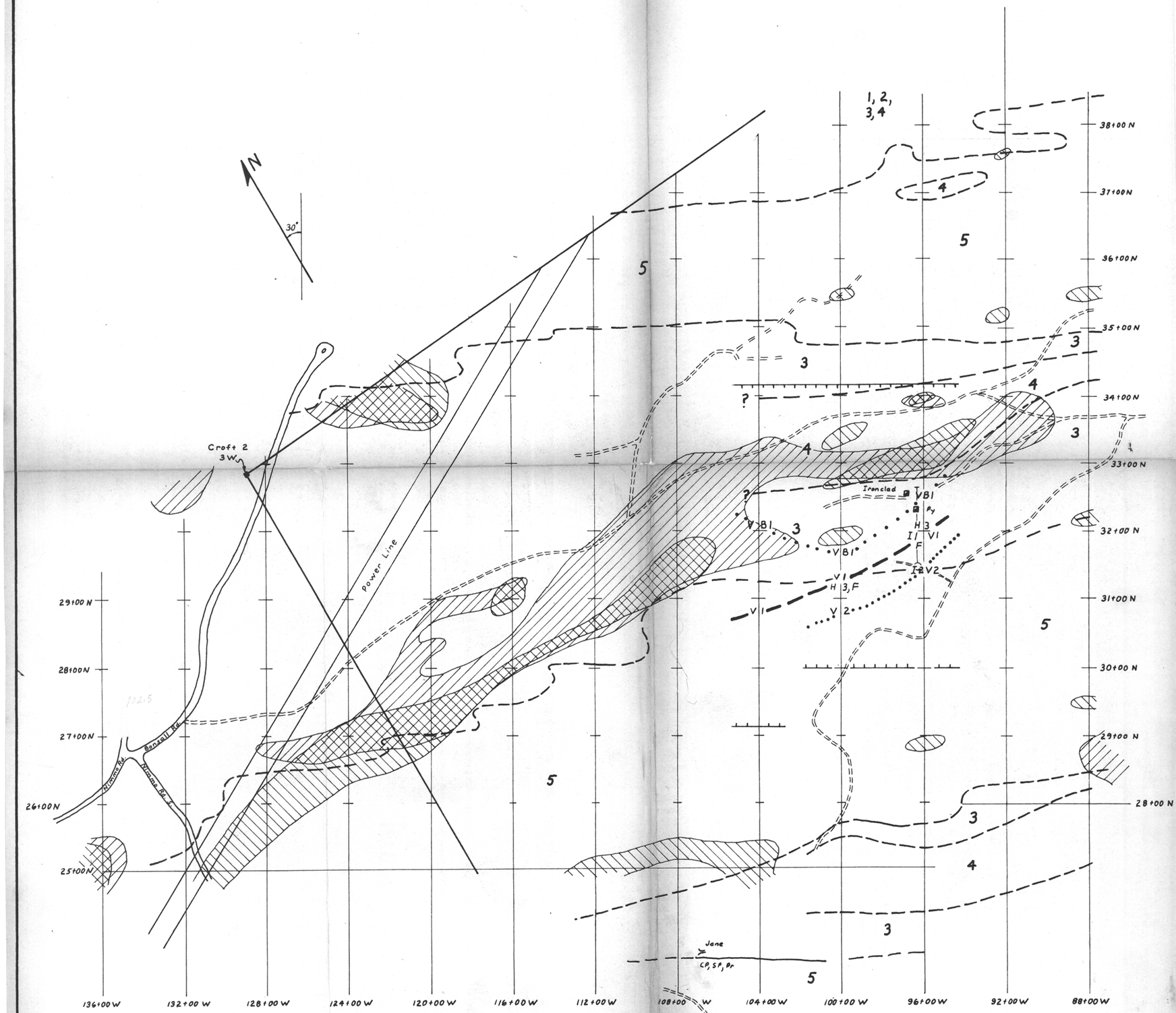
DDH SRM-19 (Continued)

Feet	Metres	% Cu	% Zn	Oz/ton Au	
1306	398.07	.006	.01		
1311	399.59				
1340.9	408.71	.013	.01	.010	.34
1343.1	409.38				
1347.2	410.63	.022	.02		
1352.2	412.15				
1357.2	413.67	.006	.01		
1362.2	415.20	.032	.01		
1364	415.75				
1366	416.36	.057	.02	.009	.31
1368.5	417.12				
1379	420.32	.011	.01		
1384	421.84				
1401	427.02	.014	.01		
1406	428.55				
1416	431.60	.006	.03		
1421	433.12				
1423.2	433.79	.005	.04	.002	.07
1424.03	434.04				
1436	437.70	.009	.04		
1441	439.22				

DDH SRM-21

Feet	Metres	% Cu	% Zn	Oz/ton Au
154 159	46.94 48.46	.255	.06	.002
286 291	87.17 88.70	.576	.05	.002
295 295.25	89.92 89.99	.176	.04	.001
313.5 316.5	95.55 96.47	.730	.04	.002
354 360	107.90 109.73	.141	.03	.048
385.5 387.1	117.50 117.99	.248	.04	.002
401 406	122.22 123.75	.062	.08	.003


LEGEND: MAP SYMBOLS
Geological boundary
Facies change
Fault
Schistosity
Bedding
Diamond drill hole
SEREM drill hole
Shaft
Adit
Trench
CP Chalcopyrite
Zn Positive Zinc test
Contour line (50 meter intervals)
Creek
Road
x R 194 Thin section.
SEREM LTD.
PROJECT: MOUNT SICKER
TITLE: GEOLOGY
REPORT No: 81-MON-26
NTS: 92B 13
SCALE:
DATA: FIELD
DRAWN: G.A., D.G.D.
DATE: DEC. 79
MAP 6
LITHOLOGY
QUARTZ SCHIST
SCHIST
CHLORITE SCHIST
GRAPHITIC SCHIST
FELDSPAR CRYSTAL TUFFS
META-QUARTZITE
SLATE / PHYLLITE
DACITE
RHYOLITE
CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE QUARTZ
QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
GRANITOID INTRUSION
ANDESITE
LATE RHYOLITE / LATITE
INTERMEDIATE TO FELSIC PORPHYRITIC INTRUSIVE
441,000E
442,000E
443,000E
444,000E
445,000E
5,414,000N
5,413,000N
5,412,000N
5,411,000N
SRM 13
SRM 14
D
D'
E
E'
BL



inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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LEGEND:

- Road
- Jeep Trail
- Geological Boundary
- Copper in Soils, 100 ppm.
- Zinc in Soils, 200 ppm.
- North and South Limits of Geophysical Surveys

GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES

H3	vector pulse, loop A, 3 channel horizontal component
V1	vector pulse, loop A, channel 1 vertical component
I1	vector pulse, loop A, channel 1 vector intersection
V2	vector pulse, loop A, channel 2 vertical component
I2	vector pulse, loop A, channel 2 vector intersection
VB1	vector pulse, loop B, vertical component
F	VLF anomaly

- Trend, loop A, channel 1 and VLF
- Trend, loop A, channel 2
- Trend, loop B, channel 1

1	Quartz Eye Porphyry
2	White Chert
3	Felsic Volcanic Rocks
4	Banded Greenstone
5	Gabbro-Diorite

Completed Drill Hole

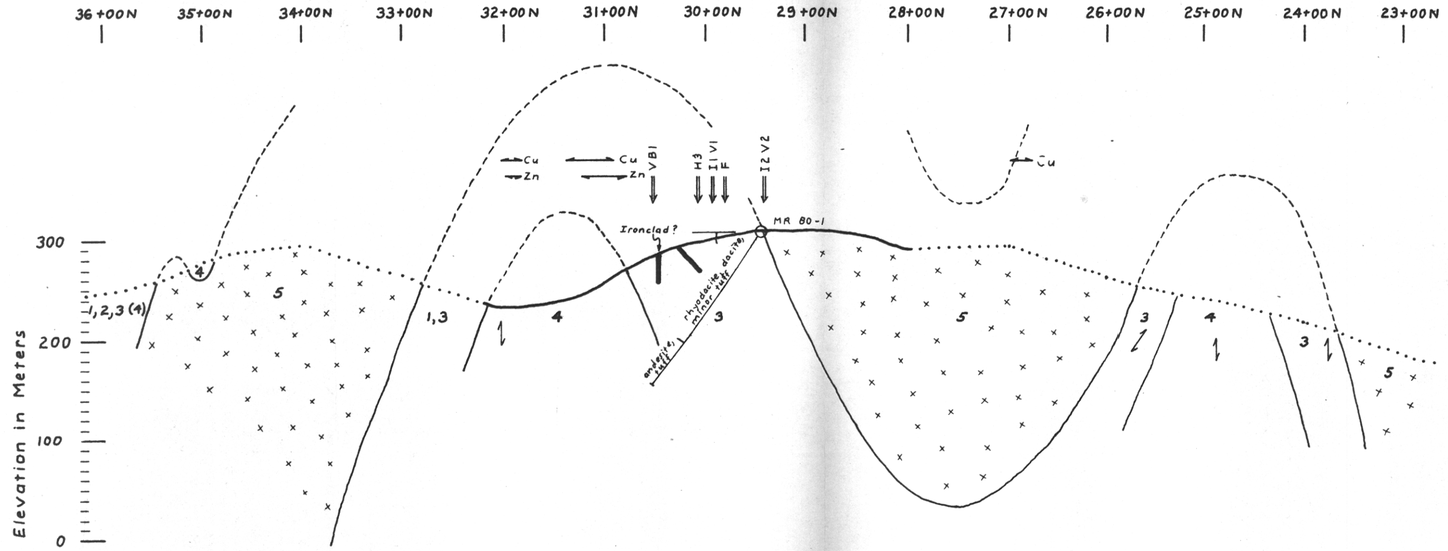
SEREM LTD.

PROJECT: MT. RICHARDS

TITLE: GENERALIZED GEOLOGY
GEOCHEMISTRY & GEOPHYSICS
WITH
COMPLETED DRILL HOLE

NTS: 92 B 13 E	SCALE: 1:4,000	DATA: J.C., P.R., G.A. DRAWN: P.A. DATE: SEPT. 1980	FIGURE 3

REPORT No: 81-MON-26



LEGEND:

- Topographic Surface; altimeter, estimated
- Geological Contact; below surface interpretation, above surface extrapolation
- Cu — Soil Geochemical Anomalies: Cu ≥ 100 ppm
- Zn — Zn ≥ 200 ppm

Geophysical Anomalies

- H3 — vector pulse, loop A, 3 channel horizontal component
- V1 — vector pulse, loop A, channel 1 vertical component
- I1 — vector pulse, loop A, channel 1 vector intersection
- V2 — vector pulse, loop A, channel 2 vertical component
- I2 — vector pulse, loop A, channel 2 vector intersection
- VB1 — vector pulse, loop B, channel 1 vertical component
- F — VLF anomaly

Mine Workings

Schistosity

1. Quartz Eye Porphyry
2. White Chert
3. Felsic Volcanic Rocks
4. Banded Greenstone
5. Gabbro-Diorite

Completed Drill Hole

inches 0 1 — centimetres 0 1 2

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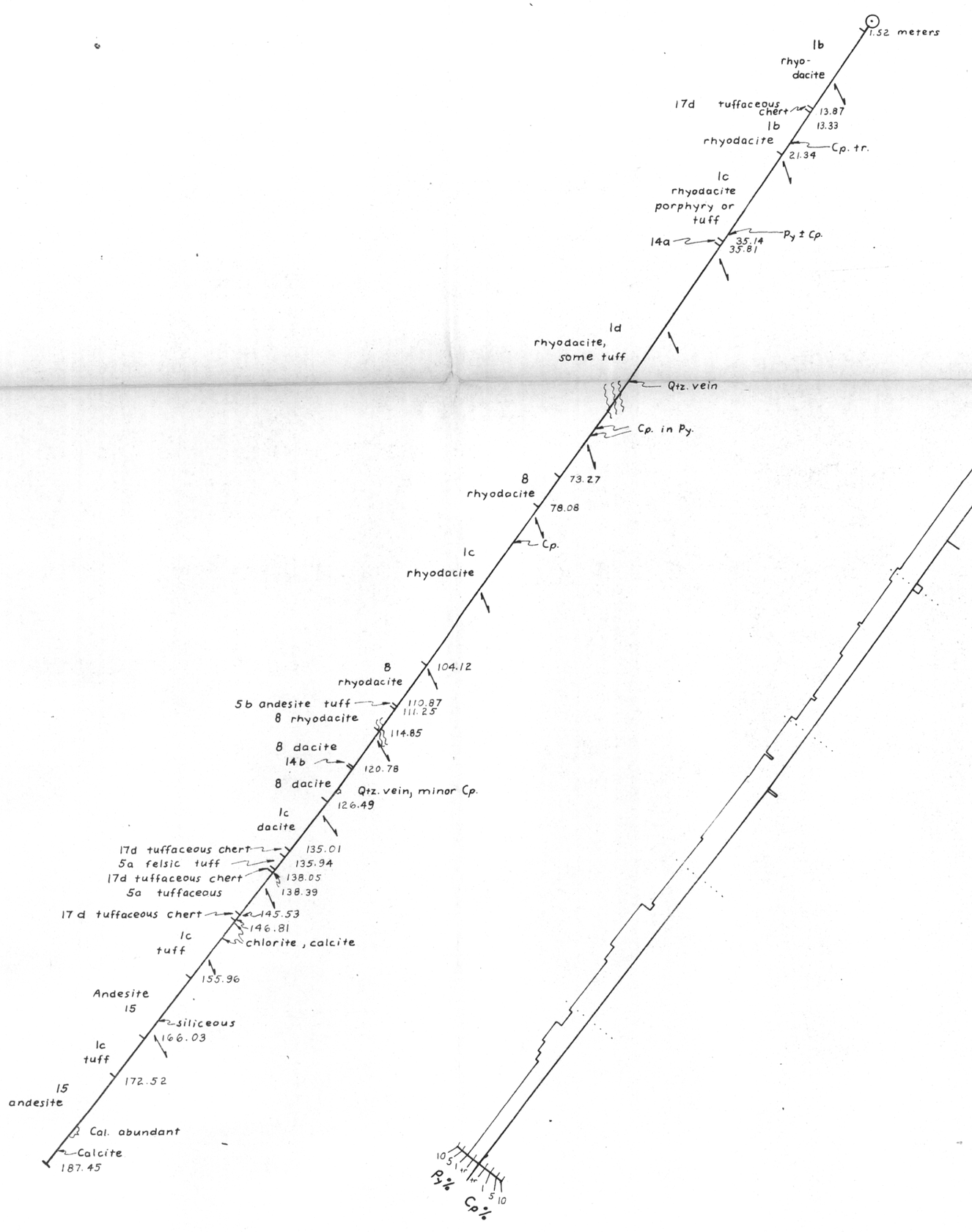
SEREM LTD.

PROJECT: MT. RICHARDS

TITLE: GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION WITH COMPLETED DRILL HOLE LINE 96+00 W

NTS:	SCALE:	DATA: J.C., G.A., P.R.	FIGURE
92 B 13 E	1:4,000	DRAWN: P.R.	4
		DATE: SEPT. 1980	

REPORT No: 81-MON-26



LEGEND:

Drill Hole

Schistosity

Fault

Numbers with rock names refer to legend for geological map of Mt. Sicker.

Sulphide Log based on visual estimates.

inches 0 1 0 1 2 centimetres

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SEREM LTD.

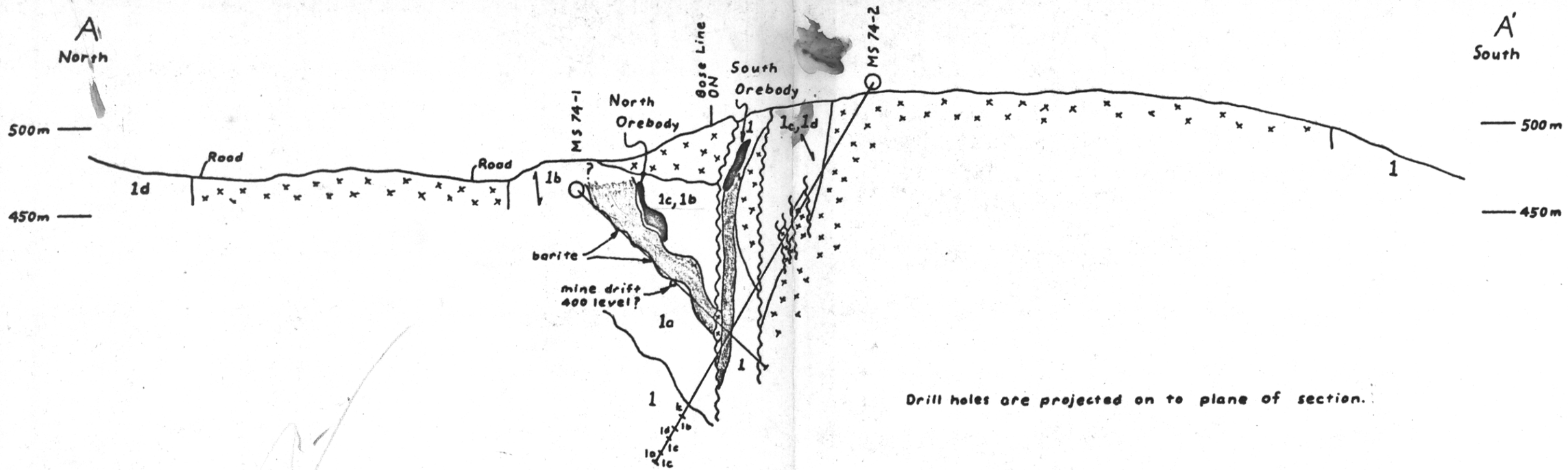
PROJECT: MOUNT RICHARDS

TITLE:

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
MR-80-1
GRAPHIC LOG, SULPHIDE LOG

NTS:	SCALE:	DATA: C v H	FIGURE
92 B 13 E	1 inch = 40 feet 1: 480	DRAWN: PAR DATE: Dec. /80	5

REPORT No: 81-MON-26



Drill holes are projected on to plane of section.

Mount Sicker
Section A-A'

Scale 1:2,500

- Gabbroic (Units 14 a,b,c)
- Graphitic Schists (Units 4a,b)
- Schists and Tuffs (Units 1a,b,c,d; 2a,c, 3b; 5)
- Orebodies
- Faults

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

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Figure 6

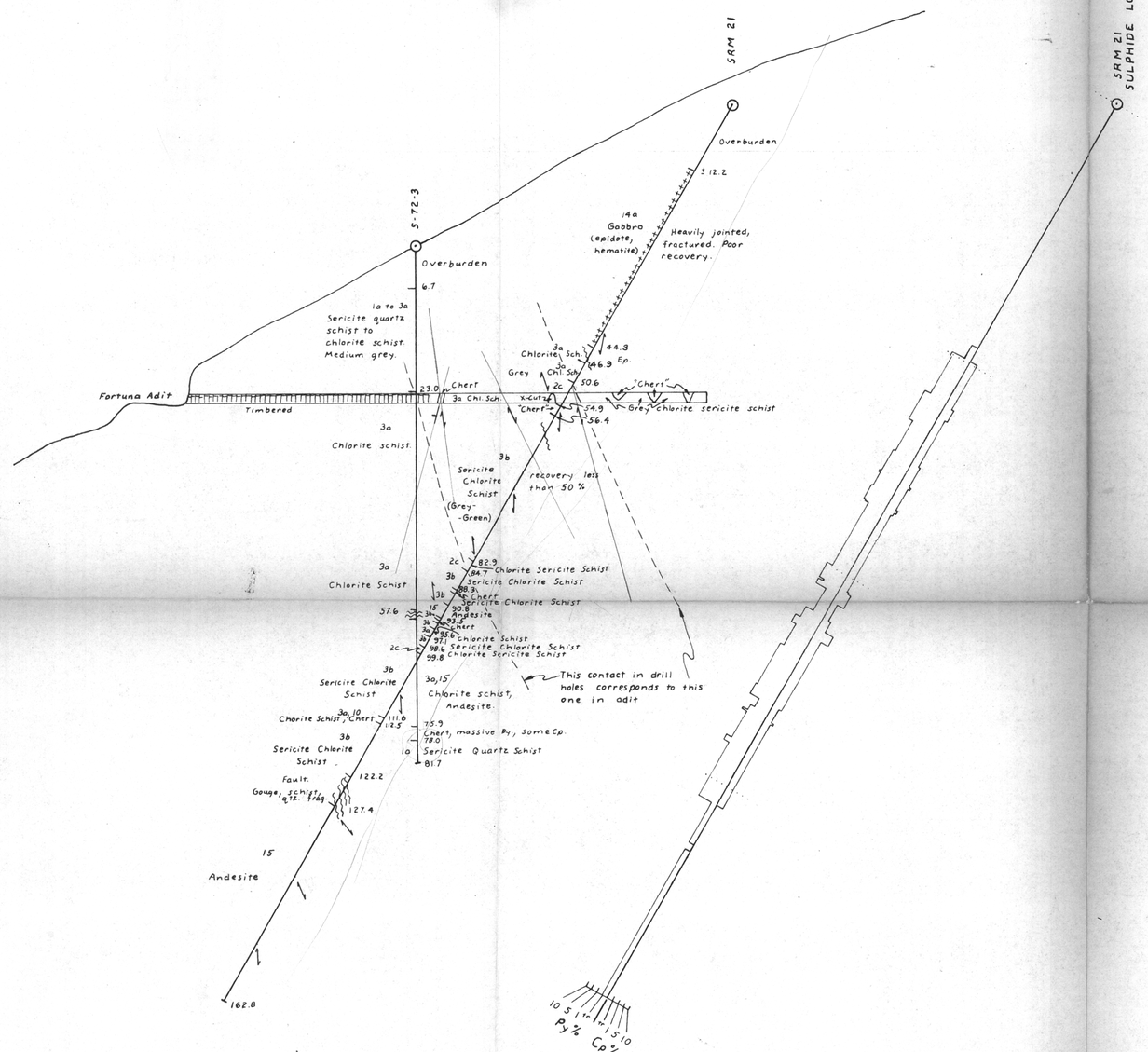
SEREM LTD.

PROJECT: MT. SICKER

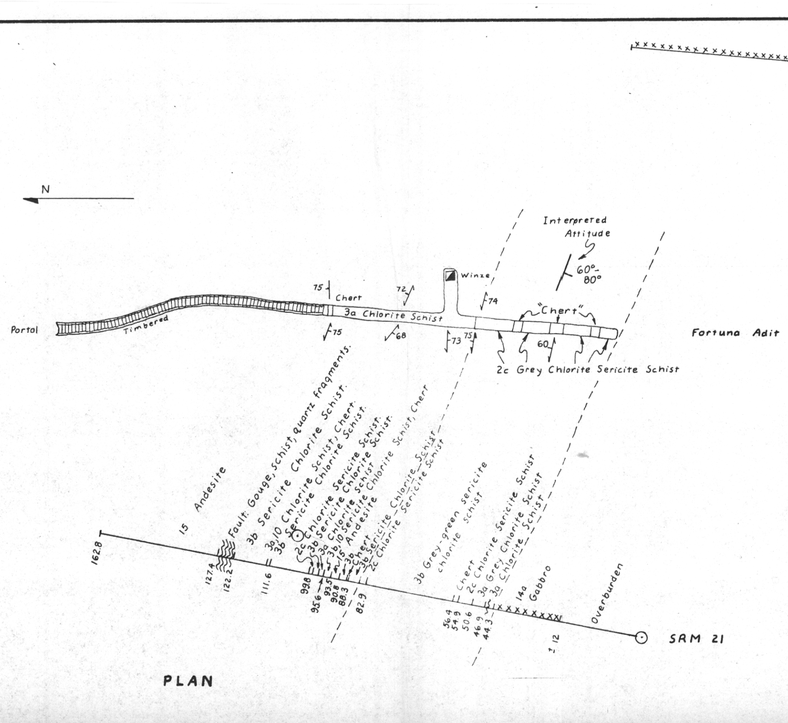
TITLE: GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL PROFILES LINE 60E

REPORT No: 81-MON-26

NTS:	SCALE:	DATA: project	FIGURE
92 B 13 W	1: 2,500	DRAWN: P.R.	8
		DATE: OCT., 1980	



SECTION



PLAN

LEGEND:

Diamond Drill Hole

Adit: section, plan

Fault (on drill holes, attitude shown does not imply true attitude).

Schistosity

Fracture Cleavage

Layering

Interpreted Contact.

Numbers with rock descriptions refer to legend for Geological Map of Mt. Sicker.

Chert is used to describe crypto-crystalline, very siliceous rocks. They may not be true chert.

Sulphide Log based on visual estimates.

inches 0 1 2

centimetres 0 1 2 3 4 5

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BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SEREM LTD.

PROJECT: MOUNT SICKER

TITLE:

FORTUNA AREA
ADIT AND DRILL HOLES
CROSS SECTION AND PLAN

NTS: 92 B 13 W	SCALE: 1 inch = 40 feet 1 : 480	DATA: CvH, PFT, PR DRAWN: PR DATE: Dec., 1980	FIGURE 9

REPORT No: 81-MON-26