GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY, 1986

of the

LEN 1-45 CLAIMS

TINTINA GOLD PROJECT

Whitehorse Mining District

N.T.S. 105 L/8

Latitude 62°24'N

Longitude 134°05'W

Author: C.J.R. Hart

Owner: Noranda Exploration Company, Limited
(No Personal Liability)

Date: November, 1986

091902

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act and is allowed as representation work in the amount of $ 6,400.00 .

D J Emond

for Regional Manager, Exploration and Geological Services for Commissioner of Yukon Territory.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1-1: INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

The LEN 1-45 claims are located 35 kilometres northwest of Faro, Yukon. The claims are wholly owned by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (No Personal Liability). They were staked on June 6, 1985 to cover an area considered to be geologically favourable for bulk tonnage epithermal gold occurrences. The rocks are Tertiary in age and are similar to those of the Grew Creek showing which has been optioned by Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting.

1-2: LOCATION AND ACCESS

The LEN 1-45 claims are situated at 62°24' north latitude and 134°05' west longitude on N.T.S. mapsheet 105 L/8 (Figure 1). They are 35 kilometres northwest of Faro along the Pelly River valley (Figure 2).

A camp was established 200 metres north of a lake located in the southwest portion of the claim block. Access to the property was with a Bell 206B helicopter based in Ross River, out of Faro.

A road from the property could be constructed to the south, intersecting the Robert Campbell Highway at the MacGundy airstrip, however the rolling terrain could make construction difficult. An alternate route would be to use the Pelly River.

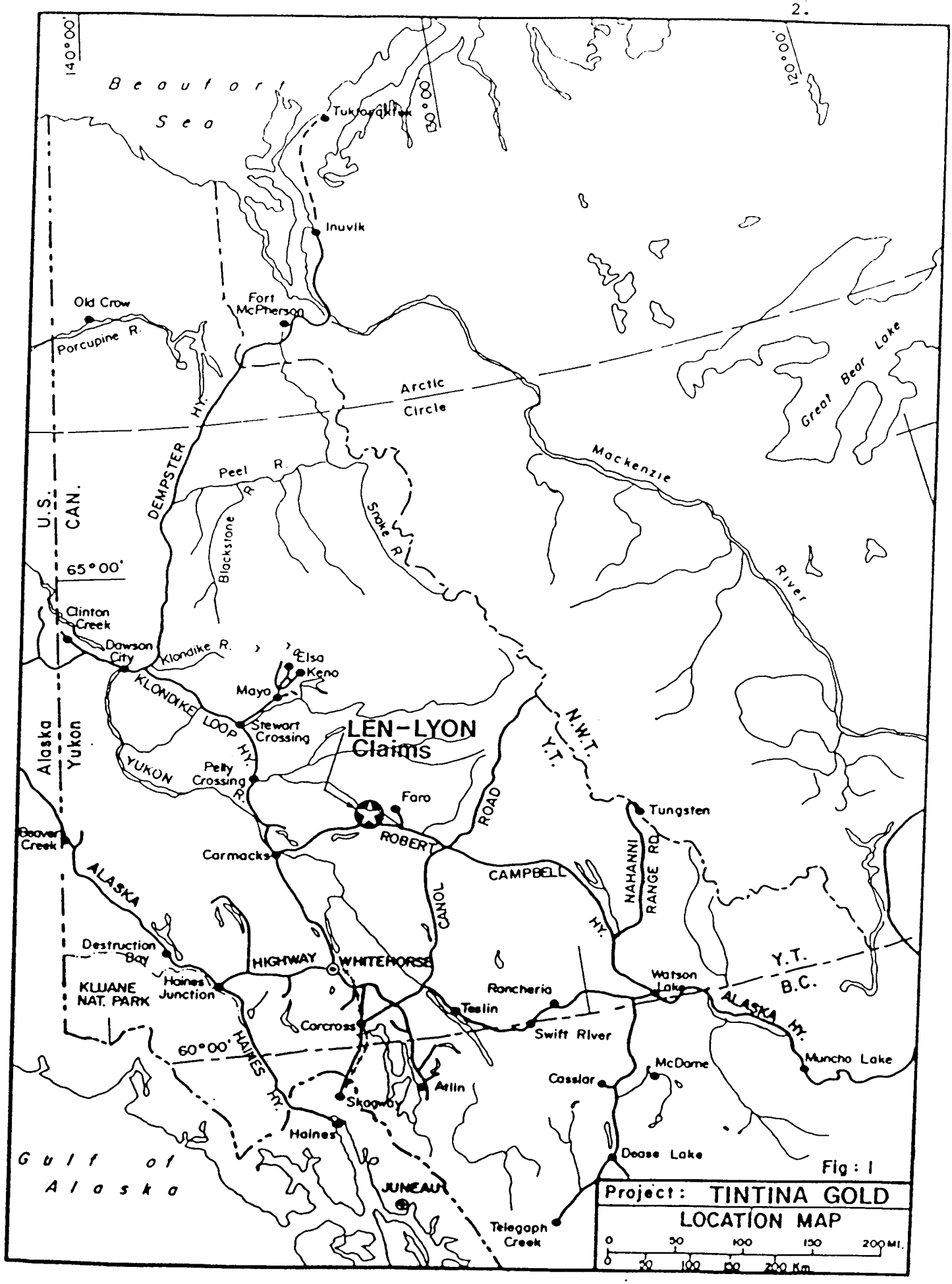


Fig : 1

Project: TINTINA GOLD

LOCATION MAP

0 50 100 150 200 MI.

0 50 100 150 200 Km

VANCAL 11826

VANCAL 11828

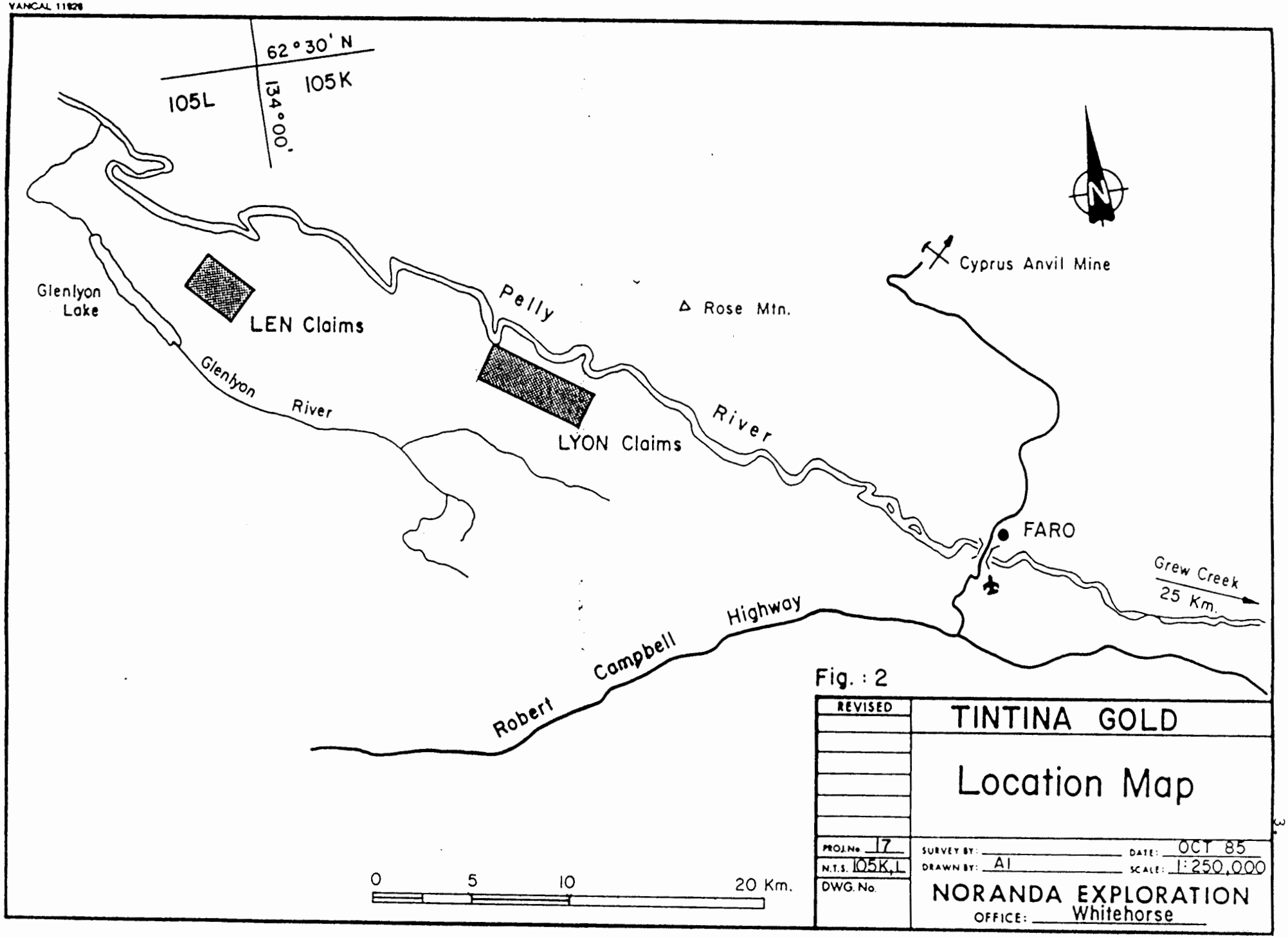


Fig. : 2

REVISED	TINTINA GOLD
	Location Map
PROJ.No. 17	SURVEY BY: _____ DATE: OCT 85
N.T.S. 105K,L	DRAWN BY: AI SCALE: 1:250,000
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE: Whitehorse

1-3: PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The LEN claims are located within the Glenlyon Range of the Pelly Mountains (Bostock, 1948). The property ranges in elevation from 3,500 to 4,600 feet and the terrain consists of swampy uplands and knobby hummocks with steep cliff faces.

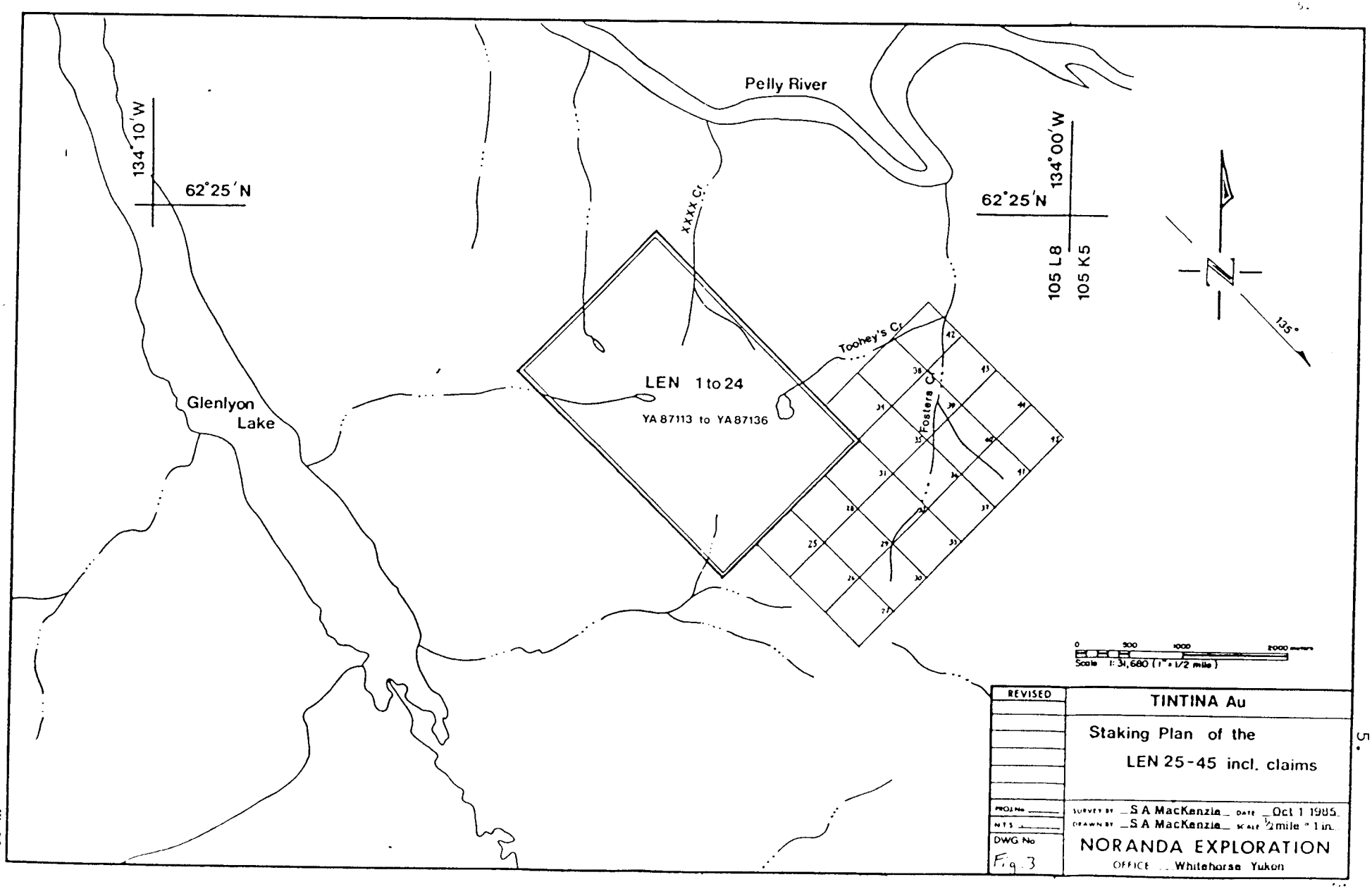
Vegetation consists of swampy alder patches, mature forest with a thick moss carpet and intermediate areas of intergrown forest and alder.

1-4: HISTORY OF THE CLAIMS

In 1983, veteran Yukon prospector, Al Carlos, discovered the Grew Creek disseminated gold occurrence in Tertiary tuffs around a rhyolite plug within the Tintina Trench. A review of Noranda archives discovered a geological map of the area (Belik, 1971) produced during a regional uranium reconnaissance program. This map reveled two rhyolite bodies in similar geological settings. They were subsequently staked as the LEN and LYON claims. Upon acceptance of this report, the LEN 1-45 claims will be in good standing until November 13, 1987.

During the 1985 field season, two phases of exploration were conducted on the LEN 1-45 claims (S.A. MacKenzie, 1985). Eight mandays were spent on the property. The work consisted of rock, silt and soil sampling, collecting pan concentrates, prospecting and geological mapping.

A total of 68 soil samples, 9 silt samples, 4 pan concentrates and 13 rocks were taken for analyses.


Pelly River
134°10'W
62°25'N
XXXX Cr.
62°25'N
134°00'W
105 L8
105 K5
135°
Toohey's Cr.
Foster's Cr.
LEN 1 to 24
YA 87113 to YA 87136
Glenlyon Lake
0 500 1000 2000 meters
Scale 1: 31,680 (1" = 1/2 mile)
REVISED
TINTINA Au
Staking Plan of the
LEN 25-45 incl. claims
PROJ No
NTS
DWG No
Fig 3
SURVEY BY S A MacKenzie DATE Oct 1 1985
DRAWN BY S A MacKenzie SCALE 1/2 mile = 1 in.
NORANDA EXPLORATION
OFFICE Whitehorse Yukon

1-5: 1986 WORK PROGRAM

During June 1986, a party of four spent seven days working on the property. The crew consisted of:

M.P. Webster	Party Chief
C.J.R. Hart	Geologist
E. Huggard	Prospector
F. Hasselberg	Prospector

Initial work included the installation of a 2.5 km baseline along which vegetation was slashed to allow easier access to the extremities of the claim block. Further work included grid soil sampling, rock, silt and pan concentrate sampling, geological mapping and prospecting. In terms of mandays, the work program went as follows:

4 mandays	- installation of baseline
13 mandays	- grid soil sampling
2 mandays	- silt sampling
1 manday	- pan concentrates
8 mandays	- prospecting, geological mapping
28 mandays	

A total of 167 soil samples, 13 silt samples, 4 pan concentrates and 29 rock samples were taken.

CHAPTER TWO: GEOLOGY

2-1: REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property lies within the Cassiar Belt adjacent to the Tintina Trench. This province primarily consists of shale and carbonate rocks (Tempelman-Kluit, 1977). A Tertiary bimodal volcanic suite consisting of basic to intermediate flows intruded by quartz-feldspar porphyry or intercalated with rhyolitic flows, dykes and acid tuffs unconformably overlie the sediments. It is believed that these rocks are similar to those hosting the Grew Creek gold property.

The favourable Grew Creek rocks form an elliptical basin 40 km long which has been bisected into two halves by the Tintina Fault. The faulted off western portion of the basin is thought to have been transported approximately 50 kilometres northwest by the strike slip motion of the Tintina Fault since the Tertiary.

A large area of Tertiary volcanic rocks, adjacent to the fault and lying between the Pelly and Glenlyon Rivers, is thought to be the displaced western portion of the basin and is the target area of Noranda's exploration program.

2-2: PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The claims were mapped at a scale of 1:10,000 during prospecting and mapping traverses. Outcrops are exposed over much of the property on ridge

tops and cliff faces, but the flanks and dales are covered in forest, bush and swamp. The geology is plotted on Figure 4.

Four lithologies exist on the property and range in age from Mississippian, or older, to Tertiary (Table 1).

The oldest rocks are best exposed on the LEN 25-45 claims in the southeast of the claim block and in the lower reaches of Toohey Creek. They are predominantly dark grey to black phyllites and sheared greenstone with minor slate. These rocks fit Campbell's (1967) description for Mississippian Anvil Range Group and indeed they appear similar, however those rocks are only found north of the Tintina Fault. Possibly they belong to the Harvey Group (Campbell, 1967) which could make these rocks as old as Cambrian.

A Cretaceous intrusion north of the claims (Campbell, 1967) was not encountered during traverses, however it is suspected that a small portion of this unit outcrops in the southern area of the claims.

The youngest rocks on the claims are a coeval volcanic suite of Tertiary andesites and rhyolites. The andesites are brown, grey and dark green with plagioclase laths aligned to show a fluidal trachytic texture. The matrix is aphanitic and often contains amygdules of calcite, chlorite and less often, epidote. Flow tops and bottoms could not be identified and breccias were not encountered. As a result, no structural or depositional information can be related.

The rhyolites on the property occur as three small, light orange to pale green intrusions(?) of quartz-feldspar porphyry. The quartz-eyes are clear to grey and generally rounded. The feldspars form good laths and are

TABLE 1

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

UNIT	AGE	LITHOLOGY
4	Tertiary	Green, grey, and dark purple basalt with massive trachytic texture with 2 cm long plagioclase laths in an aphanitic groundmass; minor conglomerate
3	Tertiary	a) Chalky to pale green coloured, iron stained, aphanitic rhyolite with clear or grey quartz eyes (<2 mm) b) Chalky coloured, quartz-feldspar porphyry with an aphanitic groundmass and occasional areas of intense alteration of the plagioclase feldspars to clay
2	Jurassic and/or Cretaceous	Biotite granodiorite and quartz monzonite (not seen on the property)
1	Mississippian and/or earlier	Grey to black phyllite, greenstone, tuff, cherty argillite and minor hornfels

up to 1.0 mm long. Commonly, the feldspars are altered to clay minerals giving the rock a chalky white appearance. Often these quartz-feldspar porphyries will have a bright orange, red oxidation surface.

These felsic rocks, found east of the north trending fault on the property, typically have a silicified(?) pale green matrix. It appears as if fluids, possibly fluorite-rich, have found their way into the porous clay altered matrix and silicified or fluorified the rock, giving it a greenish hue. The contact relations between the quartz-feldspar porphyry and the andesites are not understood, however it is likely that the felsic rocks are intrusive in nature with respect to the more basic ones. Such relations are part of a study and mapping project currently being undertaken by Monica Pride for D.I.A.N.D. as part of an EDA contract.

Green and white fluorite veins are exposed in at least five locations on the property. In all cases, they are cross-cutting the felsic rocks and appear to be associated with fractures or breccia zones. Most often, the veins are less than 5 cm wide, however one vein at the south end of the southern most felsic intrusion is up to 50 cm wide. Open space crystal growth was discovered just northwest of the baseline near where euhedral crystals are up to 2.5 cm across. One location, slightly southeast of the aforementioned locality, contains dark purple fluorite veins.

No additional mineralization was found on the property.

CHAPTER THREE: GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 213 samples were taken for geochemical analysis. Soil samples were taken along grid soil lines designed to cover most of the property. Thirteen silt, 4 pan concentrate and 29 rock samples were taken during prospecting and mapping traverses. The soil and silt samples were analyzed by the Noranda Vancouver laboratory using perchloric-nitric acid decomposition and Atomic Absorption analyses.

3-1: STREAM SAMPLING PROGRAM

Thirteen silt samples were taken either at stream crossings during traverses or in conjunction with pan concentrate samples. Two samples (72603 and 90029) returned anomalous zinc values of 400 and 680 ppm respectively. Sample 90029 also had a silver value of 1.4 ppm and sample 72602 returned the only anomalous copper value of 38 ppm. A sole gold value of 20 ppb was found in sample 72601.

Four pan concentrates returned only slightly anomalous Zn values and one sample (H72610) gave the only anomalous gold value of 160 ppb.

All anomalous samples, save one (90029), came from Fosters Creek at the eastern portion of the claims. Fosters Creek drains the metamorphosed basement with very little Tertiary volcanics. This area has not been prospected or mapped thoroughly and deserves more attention.

The results for other samples are plotted on Figure 5 and listed in Appendix 3.

3-2: ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Considering the pervasive alteration of the felsic rocks and the presence of fluorite veins, rock geochemistry results were disappointing. Of the twenty-nine samples taken, seven contained values >5 ppb Au, but the highest value was only 50 ppb. Samples with the two highest Au values also contained the highest, though slightly anomalous, Ag and As values and the lowest Zn values.

	Au	Ag	As	Zn
90065	50	0.6	48	8
97578	40	0.4	52	12

The rocks anomalous in gold are white (possibly bleached or with clay altered feldspars) quartz-feldspar porphyries or quartz-eye rhyolites, often with silica filled stringers and 1-2% disseminated sulphides. The sample population is too small to determine if samples with fluorite and/or altered by fluorite-rich fluids tend to carry higher gold values.

Analysis for the trace metals As, Sb and Hg have not yet proven to be useful in discovering mineralized areas.

Results have been listed in Appendix 4 and sample locations plotted on Figure 5.

3-3: SOIL GRID

A soil sampling grid consisted of 7.5 km of 7 cross-lines spaced at 500 metre intervals along a 2.5 km baseline. Sample spacings were 50 metres, but shallow permafrost and deep A horizons often prevented sample collection. Approximately 167 soil sample were collected on the grid.

None of the samples collected contained gold values. The only soil anomalies were six soils with zinc values from between 220 and 760 ppm which may result from high background Zn values typical of the phyllite and greenstone basement.

Overall, soil results were very disappointing, however thick A horizon development and glacial drift coverage would make anomalous values difficult to obtain. Locations and results of soils are plotted on Figure 6.

Two additional, more detailed, soil lines were put in at geologically interesting areas but failed to return any anomalous values. The same poor results were obtained with a recce line put in on the eastern portion of the claims.

CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Felsic Tertiary intrusive rocks with pervasive, though slight, argillic alteration, crosscut by fluorite veins and adjacent to the Tintina Fault provide an excellent geological target. An extensive soil sampling program has failed to locate potential gold mineralization. Results from rock analyses are not encouraging but several did return anomalous gold values which maintains some optimism in the property. As well, the presence of fluorite, both in veins and as an enriching fluid, suggests that mobilizing fluids are indeed present.

Recent geological mapping has delineated the areas of felsic rock exposures.

Additional prospecting and rock geochemistry should be carried out on all occurrences of felsic rocks. Detailed mapping of the felsic rocks (1:50,000 with 100' contours) could aid in understanding the types, extent and intensity of alteration. This work would require 6 to 8 mandays. In addition, a compilation of anomalous results from both the 1985 and 1986 programs may add some insight as to the location(s) of potential mineralization.

Respectfully submitted,

Craig J.R. Hart
Geologist

REFERENCES

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Pelly River

Tintina Fault

62° 25'

Noranda LEN 1-45 Claims

Glenlyon Lake

134° 05'

2500
3000
3500
4000
4500
2500E
2000E
1500E
1000E
500E
00E
500S
7500N
BL-00
SI.003

0 100 200 400 800 metres

Legend

TERTIARY

4 Mafic to intrusive volcanic Andesite – Basalt flows. (a.) Trachyte

3 Felsic volcanics (a.) Grey to buff massive rhyolite (b.) Quartz feldspar porphyry

JURASSIC / CRETACEOUS

2 Granitic rocks

MISSISSIPPIAN or EARLIER

1 Sediments / Siltstone argillite minor limestone.

Fig. : 4

REVISED	TINTINA GOLD (LEN Claims)
	Geology 091902
PROJ. No. 17	SURVEY BY: MW DATE: OCT 86
N.T.S. 105 L 8	DRAWN BY: AI SCALE: 1 : 10,000
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE: Whitehorse

Pelly River
Glenlyon Lake
62° 25'
134° 05'
Noranda LEN 1-45 Claims
2500
3000
3500
4000
4500
LEGEND
x Rock (R)
• Silt (S)
▪ Pan Conc (H)
▫ Talus fines (TF)
0 100 200 400 800 metres
Fig. : 5
TINTINA GOLD (LEN Claims)
Geochem Sample Location Map
091902
REVISED
PROJ. No. 17
N.T.S. 105 L 8
DWG. No.
SURVEY BY: MW
DRAWN BY: AI
DATE: OCT 86
SCALE: 1:10,000
NORANDA EXPLORATION
OFFICE Whitehorse

Noranda LEN 1-45 Claims

To Pelly River

4X Creek

Toohey's Creek

Inset "X"

000-BL

2500E

2000E

14/82/6/0.2/1/1/10 — 14/72/32/0.4/1/2/10 — 10/58/50/0.2/10/1/10 — 14/42/8/0.2/1/2/10 — 16/48/4/0.2/1/1/10 — 16/68/14/0.2/1/1/10

22/44/4/0.2/6/1/10 — 14/130/34/0.2/1/2/10 — 12/66/12/0.2/1/1/10 — N.S. — 18/110/14/0.2/1/1/10

Inset "Y"

1000E — 850E — 500E

000-BL

18/178/8/0.2/1/1/10 — 16/64/1/0.2/1/1/10 — 18/100/6/0.2/1/4/10

8/126/2/0.2/1/1/10 — 8/22/1/0.2/1/1/10

2500E — 2000E — 1500E — 1000E — 850E — 500E — 000E

750N
700N
600N
500N
400N
300N
200N
100N
000 - BL
100S
200S
300S
400S
500S

2500E	2000E	1500E	1000E	850E	500E	000E
	6/28/1/0.2/2/1/10	12/84/6/0.2/12/1/10	20/110/16/0.2/1/2/10		12/390/40/0.6/1/1/10	16/110/14/0.2/1/1/10
	16/52/4/0.2/6/1/10	18/38/4/0.2/12/2/10	24/86/10/0.2/8/4/10			30/56/6/0.2/10/1/10
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				16/62/6/0.2/8/1/10		
				14/42/8/0.2/4/2/10		
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20/68/8/0.4/24/1/10		22/110/6/0.2/10/1/10	18/44/1/0.2/1/2/10		28/48/1/0.2/10/1-S./10	24/70/4/0.2/1/1/10
10/14/1/0.2/14/1/10		24/140/1/0.2/6/1/10	14/90/1/0.2/1/1/10		12/52/4/0.2/1/1/10	28/84/10/0.2/1/1/10
		18/68/2/0.2/10/1/10	20/110/1/0.2/1/1/10		32/76/6/0.2/1/1/10	12/24/1/0.2/1/1/10
		4/12/1/0.2/1/1/10			20/30/1/0.2/1/1-S./10	
		16/74/6/0.2/10/6/10			26/76/4/0.2/1/1/10	16/44/1/0.2/1/1/10

See Inset "X"

See Inset "Y"

Cu/Zn/Pb/Ag/As/Sb/Au — in ppb / in ppm

0 100 200 300 metres

Fig. : 6

REVISED	TINTINA GOLD (LEN Claims)
	Soil Geochem Results (Cu/Zn/Pb/Ag/As/Sb/Au)
	091902
PROJ. No. 17	SURVEY BY: DATE:
N.T.S. 105 L 8	DRAWN BY: AI SCALE: 1 : 5,000
DWG. No.	**NORANDA EXPLORATION**
	OFFICE: Whitehorse

VANCAL - 8323

APPENDIX 1

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Craig J.R. Hart of Whitehorse, Yukon, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist presently employed by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (No Personal Liability) in Whitehorse, Y.T.

2. I am a graduate of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario with a Major B.Sc. in Geology (1986).

3. I have practiced my profession in the Yukon for the previous seven field seasons.

4. I am an Associate of the Geological Association of Canada, a member of the C.I.M.M., the B.C. and Yukon Chamber of Mines and the Prospectors and Developers Association.

5. I was a geologist on the crew which conducted the work described in this report.

Craig J.R. Hart
Geologist

APPENDIX 2

STATEMENT OF COSTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS

PROJECT: LEN 1-45 Claims - Tintina Gold

Labour:		
28 mandays @120 per day		3360.00
Helicopter:		1781.95
Groceries:		420.00
Camp Supplies:		139.50
Vehicle Rental and Gas:		204.00
Analyses Costs:		2489.20
Sample Shipment:		53.00
Report Writing, Typing, Drafting, etc.:		600.00
	TOTAL	9047.65

DETAILS OF ANALYSES COSTS

PROJECT: Tintina Gold - LEN 1-45 Claims

Element	No. of Determinations	Cost per Determination	Total
Soils:			
Prep	167	.50	83.50
Cu	167	1.60	267.20
Zn	167	.60	100.20
Pb	167	.60	100.20
Ag	167	.60	100.20
As	167	1.50	250.50
Sb	167	3.00	501.00
Au	167	3.50	584.50
			1987.30
Silts:			
Prep	13	.50	6.50
Cu	13	1.60	20.80
Zn	13	.60	7.80
Pb	13	.60	7.80
Ag	13	.60	7.80
As	13	1.50	19.50
Au	13	3.50	45.50
			115.70
Pan Concentrates:			
Prep	4	2.50	10.00
Cu	4	1.60	6.40
Zn	4	.60	2.40
Pb	4	.60	2.40
Ag	4	.60	2.40
Au	4	3.50	14.00
			37.60
Rocks:			
Prep	29	2.00	58.00
Cu	29	1.60	46.40
Zn	29	.60	17.40
Pb	29	.60	17.40
Ag	29	.60	17.40
Sb	29	3.00	87.00
Au	29	3.50	101.50
Hg	1	4.50	4.50
			349.60

Total Analyses Costs:		
	Soils	1987.30
	Silts	115.70
	Pans	36.60
	Rocks	349.60
	TOTAL	2489.20

APPENDIX 3

STREAM GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED
STREAM GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

PROJECT: LEN CLAIMS

SAMPLE NO.	ppm Cu	ppm Zn	ppm Pb	ppm Ag	ppm As	ppb Au	
SILTS:							
72601	2	12	4	.4	32	20	
72602	38	130	8	.4	24	10	
72603	28	400	12	.4	28	10	
72605	26	190	14	.2	16	10	
72606	20	150	10	.2	24	10	
72608	22	100	8	.2	20	10	
72609	18	130	14	.2	16	10	
72611	20	120	10	.2	16	10	
72613	20	120	12	.2	10	10	
72614	20	110	10	.2	16	10	
90026	22	180	30	.4	8	10	
90029	24	680	18	1.4	10	10	
PANS:							
72604	14	120	6	.2		10	17.1 wt/g
72607	18	150	10	.2		10	50.0 wt/g
72610	26	220	22	.4		160	73.3 wt/g
72612	22	110	8	.4		10	122.8 wt/g

APPENDIX 4

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

AND

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED
ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

PROJECT: TINTINA - LEN CLAIMS N.T.S. 105 L/8

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION & DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH	ASSAYS ppm Cu	ppm Ag	ppm Zn	ppm Pb	ppb Au	ppm Sb	ppm As
	Rhyolite ridges up from swamp and baseline (approx. 25+00), 600 m east of camp									
72597	Fluorite bearing, silicified qtz-feldspar porphyry. Fluorite in vugs and veins (3 cm. Euhedral and green fluorite with chalcedony.	O/C	20 m	4	.2	62	10	5	4	48
72598	Silicified qtz-feldspar-porphyry with chalcedony and fluorite veins approx. 1 cm wide. Continues for 10's of metres in shear veins (sub-parallel fractures). Red staining.	O/C	10 m	2	.2	50	2	5	6	12
72599	Angular rhyolite breccia (fragments up to 15 cm) cemented by chalcedony near fault zone.	O/C	30 m	4	.2	58	8	5	22	22
72600	Light green qtz-feldspar-porphyry, fine-gr. with orange (not rusty) powdery surfaces.	O/C	30 m	2	.2	18	6	5	4	36
72615	Bleached rhyolite porphyry, light buff, minor manganese stain and slight iron stain on fractures - red possibly Hg; cubic grey to subangular silica grains (0.25 cm dia. No sulphides, fluorite - minute or possible.	Grab		2	.2	8	24	10	1	2
72616	Bleached rhyolite porphyry, white-buff, 20% fractures containing manganese lining, avg. 1 mm wide, dendritic when cleaved, iron stain, pink blotches (0.5 cm diam. of dissem red mineral (Hg?) (5%, cubic to subhedral qtz grains, iron oxides from py, fl grains up to 5%, (0.5 cm wide.	Grab		2	.2	78	10	5	4	18
72618	Massive beige silica, green fluorite crystals 4 cm diam., black alt. halo 1/2 cm around crystals, weath. rind 1-2 mm manganese stain on fracture (5%, vein 10 cm wide.	Grab		2	.2	46	8	5	10	8
72619	South rhyolite cliffs above swamps, east of previous locations (ie 72597-600). Grey, silicified and brecciated qtz-feldspar-porphry zone with qtz stringers along fault(?) contact. Extremely resistant.	O/C	20 m	4	.5	32	4	5	4	12
72620	White silicified qtz-feldspar-porphyry approx 0.75 m away from previous sample, less silicification, but still resistant.	O/C	20 m	6	.2	10	2	5	4	8
90027	Chloritic andesite, carbonate white coating on surface and fractures, weathers 2 mm deep to brown, fine gr. hornblende grains. Uneven fracture, no visible sulphides.			14	.4	82	2	5	2	8

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION & DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH	ppm Cu	ppm Ag	ppm Zn	ppm Pb	ppb Au	ppm Sb	ppm As
90028	Sheared clay altered granite? Intense shearing white clay alt. of grains, med. grained green, white, beige-pink remnant silica stringers, uneven weath. surface.			2	.2	104	34	5	2	6
90061	Light green rhyolite - light grey, v.f.g.; minor f.g. silver cubic pyrite ((5%), minor manganese stain, hematite and clays.	Grab		8	.2	18	2	5	4	8
90063	As 90061 with purple fluorite veinlets fracture filling (1 cm wide), sericite in massive light green silicate, remnant fluorite casts, no visible sulphides, multiple fractures.	Grab		6	.4	16	6	5	2	6
90065	As 90061 with 20% red (Hg?), bright red fracture coatings, v.f.g., opaque, angular to subangular silica grains 1-2 mm diam. Dark green to black irregular fracture fillings.	Float		10	.6	8	16	50	4	48
90066	Rhyolite - white with pale green crystals, subhedral fluorite (1 cm wide, clay alt. on margins, massive with minor clay, white brown f.g. incohesive fragments within silica. No visible sulphides.	Grab		4	.2	32	14	10	6	14
90067	Similar to 72618 - Massive beige silica with large green fluorite crystals, lamian texture alt'n, white-green lamellae, incomplete euhedral crystal habit, no visible sulphides, black alt. hale to crystals 1-2 mm wide.			4	.2	26	6	5	8	4
90070	Deeply weathered, clay altered rhyolite, altn rind up to 2 cm deep, 100% clay altn of remnant feldspars, py and other minerals centre yellow-white, iron stained, up to 10% dissem and weath. out py.			6	.2	64	18	5	4	36
90071	As 070 with massive fluorite green crystals up to 2 cm wide, white on surface.			4	.2	30	8	10	2	12
90072	As 070 with fluorite crystals up to 1 cm wide along fract. plane (1 cm wide, intergrown, lamellae in crystal form subhedral.			6	.2	124	6	5	1	22
90073	Fluorite vein, white to light green crystals, multi-filling, lamellae, 1% py, 5% iron oxides chlorite alt'n on sides, in host volc?	Grab	8 cm	14	.2	118	2	5	2	22
90074	Host chl altered volc to 90073, white carbonate coating on weath. surface, iron oxides fill fractures, silica (possibly containing minor fluorite) veinlets 1-2 mm wide, irregular throughout rock.			4	.2	120	32	10	1	8
90076	Altered intrusive or med. gr. rhyolite similar to 90028, intense shearing, clay alt, manganese and iron stain.			2	.2	46	8	5	1	2

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION & DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH	ppm Cu	ppm Ag	ppm Zn	ppm Pb	ppb Au	ppm Sb	ppm As
90079	Rhyolite, massive, siliceous, clay alt 60% in vugs, irregular straight fracture, minor red dissem. Hg? Clay rind.			8	.2	18	8	5	18	8
90081	Fluorite vein, free growth, massive (lamellae) green crystals 5-10 cm, massive fluorite, euhedral qtz crystals 3-4 mm long x 1-2 m wide Host siliceous beige rhyolite containing clay alt'n, no visible sulphides.			2	.2	46	6	10	4	12
97578	Silica-rhyolite breccia, angular box fragments of light beige to yellow rhyolite fractured and intruded by blue-grey translucent silica, frags. mostly (1 cm. Coating of silica crystals, f.g. euhedral, 0.25 cm thick fuzzy closely grown silica crystal rug over whole. Py (5%			28	.4	12	4	40	2	52