

GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY, 1986

of the

LYON 1-52 CLAIMS

TINTINA GOLD PROJECT

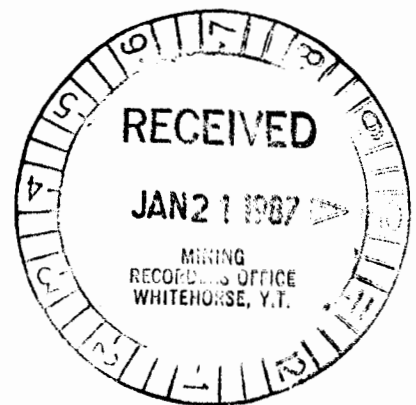


Whitehorse Mining District

N.T.S. 105 K/5

Latitude 62°20'N

Longitude 133°46'W



Author: C.J.R. Hart

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

Date: November, 1986

091903

This report has been examined by  
the Geological Evaluation Unit  
under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz  
Mining Act as allowed as  
representative work in the amount  
of \$ 7,800.00.

*R. D. Emery*

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

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## SUMMARY

The LYON claims consist of 52 Yukon Quartz claims located on a ridge adjacent to the Pelly River, 20 km northwest of Faro. The property is underlain by Tertiary basic and felsic volcanic rocks. It is geologically similar to the Grew Creek gold property 50 km to the southwest and provides an excellent target area for similar deposits. A work program including rock and silt sampling, grid soil sampling, geological mapping and prospecting was conducted in June, 1986.

Results from the extensive soil grid were poor and failed to return any anomalous gold values although two silver values of 5.6 ppm were uncovered. In general, follow-up of soil and silt anomalies located in 1985 was not successful.

The only anomalous gold value on the property was 80 ppb from a rhyolite with silica stringers.

The results suggest that additional work on the property should be a low priority and restricted to prospecting.

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1-1: INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

The LYON 1-52 claims are located 20 kilometres northwest of Faro, Yukon (Figure 1). The claims are wholly owned by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited. They were staked on June 5, 1985 to cover an area considered to have good geological potential for a bulk tonnage epithermal gold occurrence. The rocks are Tertiary in age and are similar to those on Hudson's Bay's Grew Creek gold property, 50 kilometres to the southeast.

### 1-2: LOCATION AND ACCESS

The LYON 1-52 claims are situated at 62°20' north latitude and 133°46' west longitude on N.T.S. mapsheet 105 K/5 (Figure 2). They are 20 kilometres northwest of Faro, along the Pelly River valley.

Access to the property was with a Bell 206B Jet Ranger helicopter from Ross River, out of Faro. A camp was established on a small lake at the headwaters of Kulan Creek, just south of the claim block.

### 1-3: PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The LYON claims are located within the Glen Lyon Range of the Pelly Mountains and range in elevation from 2,050 feet to 3,600 feet. The terrain

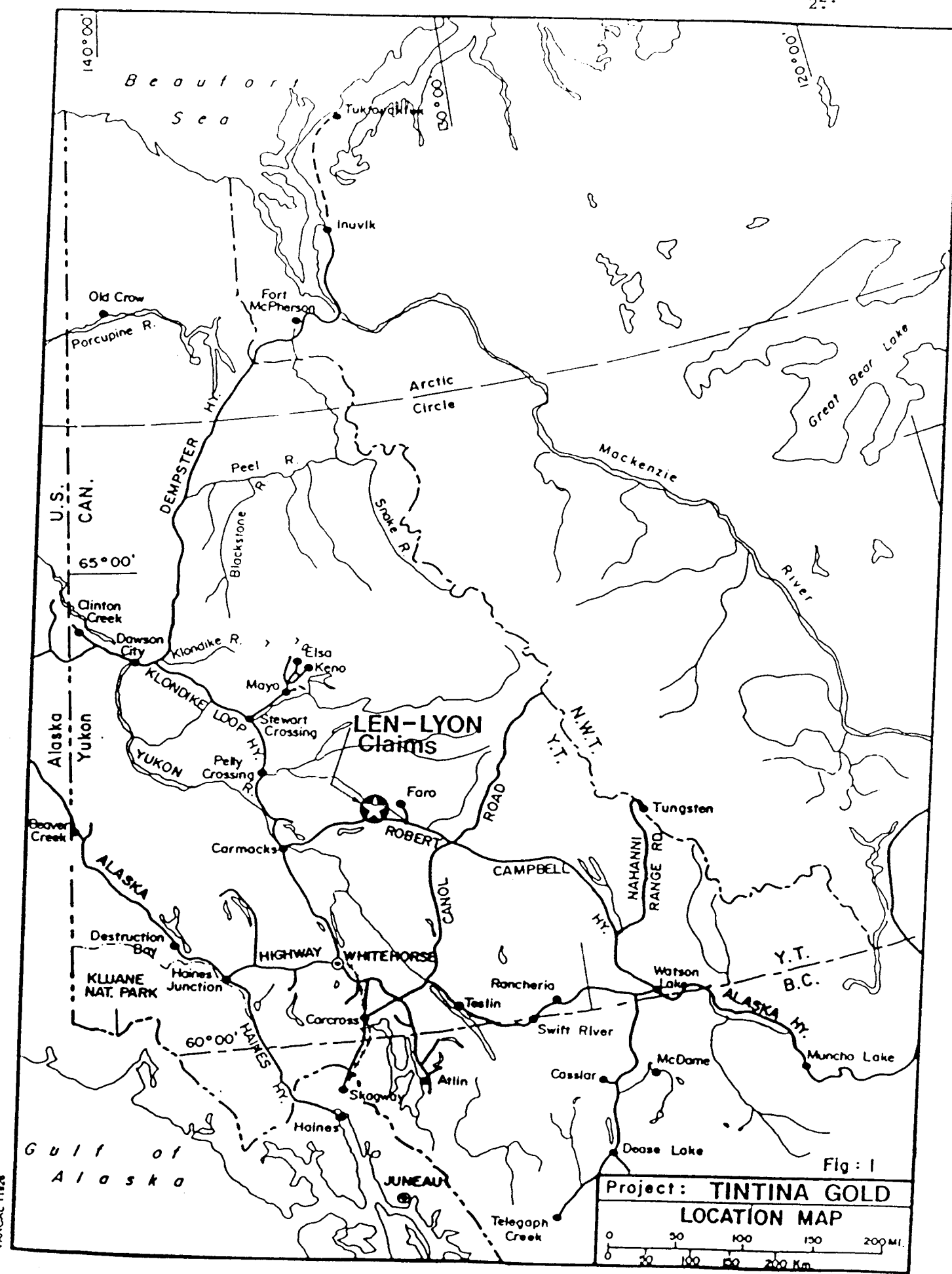
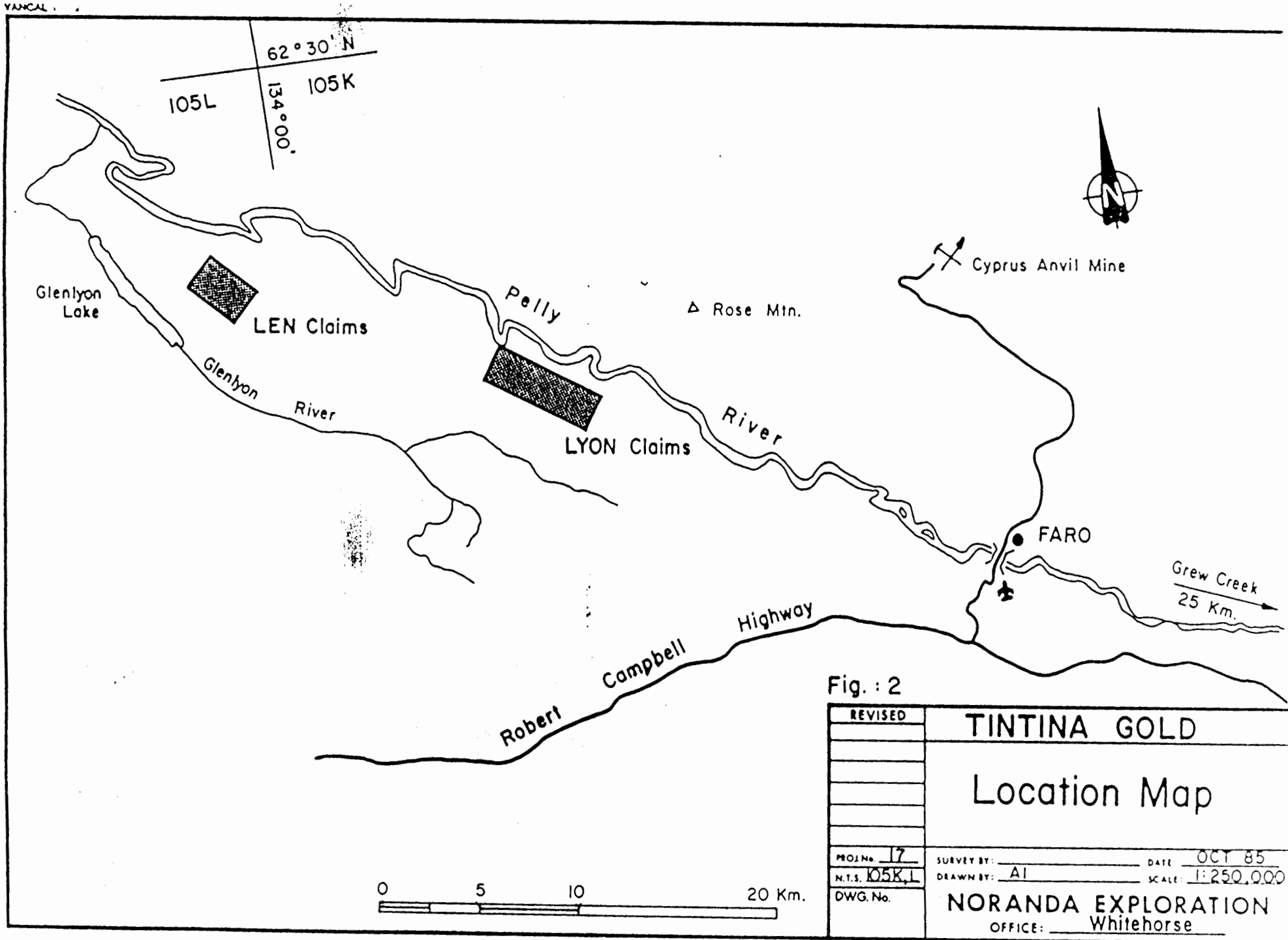


Fig: 1  
 Project: TINTINA GOLD  
 LOCATION MAP  
 0 50 100 150 200 MI.  
 0 50 100 150 200 Km.

YANCAL 11278



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	

changes from terraces in the north, to steep hills and knobby uplands in the southern portion of the claims.

In the northwest half of the property, as well as the ridge tops, the vegetation consists of mature forest with a thick moss cover on the ground. The southeast and central portion of the claims consist of a 20-25 year old burn area with deadfall overgrown by thick accumulation of alder and buckbrush. Line cutting should be implemented if further grid work is planned.

#### 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 revealed two rhyolite bodies in similar geological settings. They were subsequently staked as the LEN and LYON claims.

During the 1985 field season, two phases of exploration were conducted on the LYON 1-52 claims (S.A. MacKenzie, (1985)). Twelve mandays were spent on the property. The work consisted of rock, silt and soil sampling, collecting pan concentrates, prospecting and geological mapping.

The LYON 1-52 claims were staked on June 5, 1985 (Figure 3). They were recorded on June 13, 1985, and were given the grant numbers YA-87061 to YA-87112. Upon acceptance of this report, the claims will be in good standing

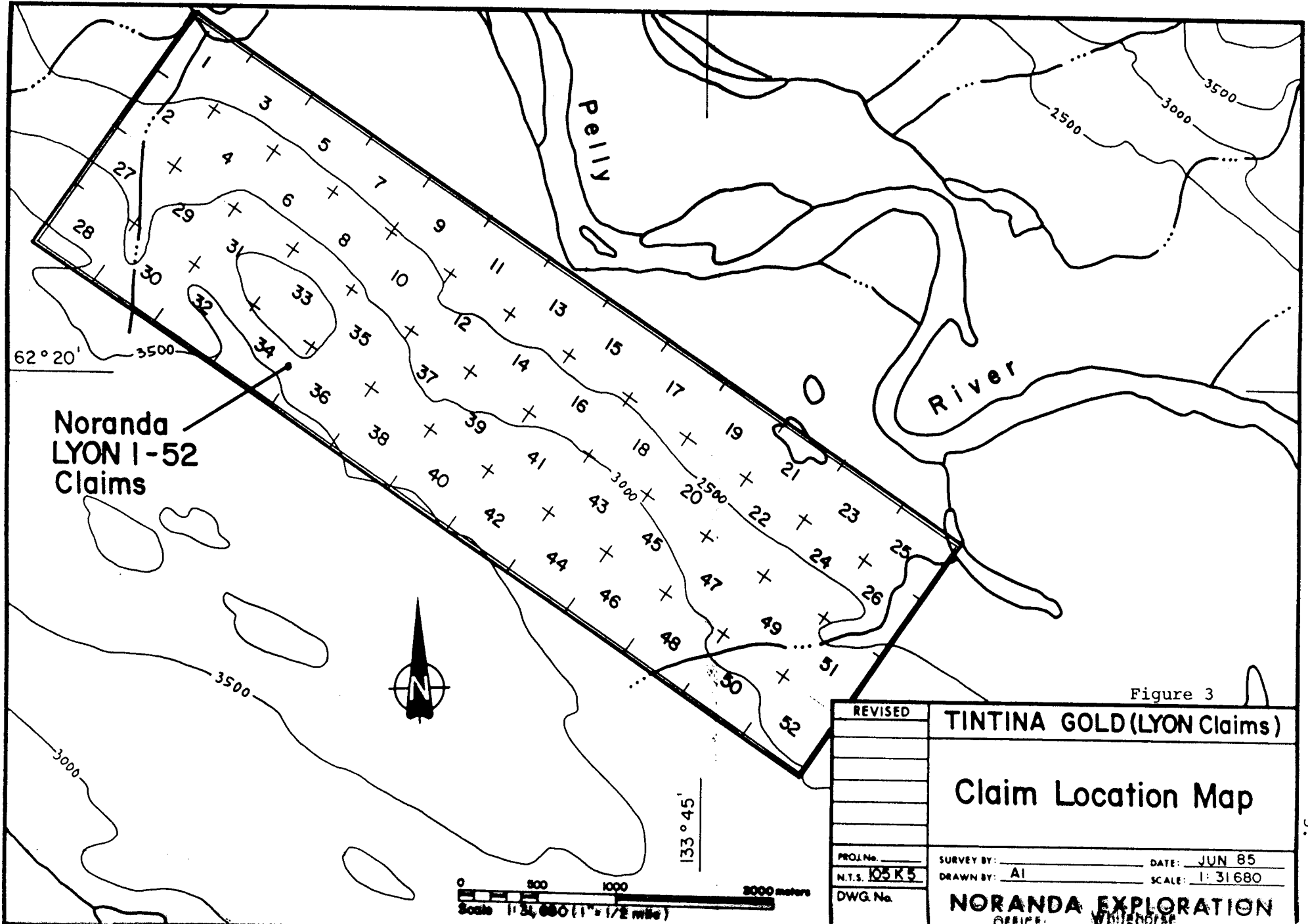


Figure 3

REVISED	TINTINA GOLD (LYON Claims)	
	Claim Location Map	
PROJ. No.	SURVEY BY:	DATE: JUN 85
N.T.S. 105 K 5	DRAWN BY: AI	SCALE: 1:31680
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE: Whitehorse	

until June 13, 1987.

1-5: WORK PROGRAM

During June 1986, a party of four spent 7 days working on the property.

The crew consisted of:

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

Initial work included the installation of a 5.5 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 and silt sampling, geological mapping and prospecting.

In terms of mandays the work program went as follows:

4 mandays	- installation and slashing of baseline
14 mandays	- grid soil sampling
2 mandays	- silt sampling
8 mandays	- prospecting and geological mapping
28	

A total of 250 soil samples, 8 silt samples, and 26 rock samples were taken.

A short follow-up program was undertaken in September, 1986 and 3 mandays were used to do detailed soil sampling around anomalous areas. C. Hart, H. Copland and R. Copland carried out this work.

## 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 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 are underlain by Mississippian (?) sediments which are the oldest rocks on the property (Figure 4). They consist primarily of silvery

black siltstones and argillites with beds of black recrystallized limestone and resistant, light grey quartzites with minor conglomerates. The limestone beds are up to 2 metres thick, while the quartzites, although up to 5 metres thick, are generally less than 0.5 metres. These rocks strike easterly and dip up to 70° to both the north and the south. Exposures of these rocks are best seen in the deeply incised walls of Belik Creek.

Unconformably overlying the sediments are Tertiary basic to intermediate volcanic rocks. These are often fine-grained, dark green vesicular basalts with hematite staining but less often are andesitic in composition with porphyritic feldspar laths up to 1 cm long.

Felsic volcanic rocks may occur as flows with the more basic rocks, but certainly some are intrusive in nature as seen in Belik Creek where a felsic intrusive is in contact with the older sediments. The felsic rocks are typically fine-grained buff weathering, creamy yellow-orange, with occasional quartz eyes and less often as a quartz-feldspar porphyry. Flow textures are rarely seen, although a brecciated outcrop (auto-brecciated?), has recently been found. Tempelman-Kluit (1972) cites laminated crystalline acid tuffs as being present on the northern portions of the claims. Almost certainly these rocks are genetically related.

Several outcrops of felsic rocks were seen to host chalcedony veins and stringers. They are typically banded and creamy in colour and rarely exceed 3 cm in width.

Alteration of the felsic rocks is slight. Occasional feldspar phenocrysts have been altered to a chalky white clay mineral.

Most exposures of felsic rocks have steep cliff-like faces and appear

to have been faulted upwards by aplaya originating from the Tintina Fault. This may suggest that the felsic rocks are under the mafic rocks and the mafic rocks have been faulted and eroded off the top of the fault block.

At the northern portion of Belik Creek, a weakly sheared, medium to light grey, equigranular Tertiary (?) granite is exposed (Tempelman-Kluit 1972).

The property is traversed by many northwest trending linear features which are interpreted as fault aplays from the Tintina Fault located just north of the claim group. These faults possibly provide the contact relationships between the acid and basic volcanic suite.

Glacial overburden is thin (~1 m) in the area of the claims above the baseline but thickens downslope until fluvial terrace gravels and clays dominate near the banks of the Pelly River.

Economic mineralization was not encountered on the property.

TABLE 1  
TABLE OF FORMATIONS

UNIT	AGE	LITHOLOGY
4	Quaternary	Unconsolidated glaciofluvial sand and clay on the river terrace.
3	Tertiary	<p>a) Green and dark grey, massive basalt often with vesicles and/or hematite staining</p> <p>b) Dark green andesite with feldspar phenocrysts</p> <p>c) Buff rhyolite with or without quartz eyes and/or feldspar crystals</p>
2	Tertiary	Medium to light grey, iron stained, slightly foliated, medium-grained, equigranular granite, and medium to light grey, iron stained, quartz-feldspar porphyry (plutonic equivalent to 3?)
1	Mississippian(?)	Black, finely laminated siltstone; dark grey limestone; medium-grained, green-grey, equigranular, well bedded quartzite limestone breccia and minor chert pebble conglomerate

### CHAPTER THREE: GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 285 samples were taken for geochemical analyses. Soil samples were taken along grid soil lines designed to cover most of the property. Eight silt and 26 rock samples were taken during prospecting and mapping traverses. The soil and silt samples were analysed in Noranda's Vancouver laboratory using perchloric-nitric acid decomposition and atomic absorption analysis.

#### 3-1: SILT SAMPLING

Eight silt samples were collected at points where traverses crossed streams. None contained anomalous metal values. The locations are plotted on Figure 5 and the results are listed in Appendix 3.

#### 3-2: ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Twenty-six rock samples were collected. Most are of a felsic nature, commonly containing white chalcedony vein and/or fine-grained disseminated sulphides. Their locations are plotted on Figure 5, while their descriptions and analysed results are listed in Appendix 5.

Only one sample returned an anomalous gold value. Sample R90011 contained 80 ppb Au with excellent antimony and arsenic values (62 and 1680 ppm respectively). This sample is a rusty weathering white rhyolite with

minor silica stringers and no sulphides, taken from the rhyolite cliffs in the southwest. Three other samples (R90010, 90053, 72590), all rhyolites, also contained high antimony and arsenic values (>2056, >450 ppm As), but unfortunately no gold.

Only one sample returned anomalous base metal values. Sample R72593, a silicified shale with minor quartz veining taken near the contact with the felsic intrusive, ran 64 ppm Cu, 850 ppm Zn and 0.6 ppm Ag.

### 3-3: SOIL GRID

A soil sampling grid consisted of 12.25 km of 12 cross-lines spaced at 500 metre intervals along a 5.5 km baseline. Sample spacings were 50 metres but shallow permafrost and deep A horizons often prevented sample collection. Approximately 245 soil samples were collected on the grid while an additional six samples were collected at random.

None of the collected samples contained gold values although two soil hosted silver values of 5.6 ppm with supportive zinc and copper values. Anomalous zinc values are sparsely disseminated throughout the grid and may reflect high background zinc associated with the Mississippian sediments.

Overall soil results are 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.

CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

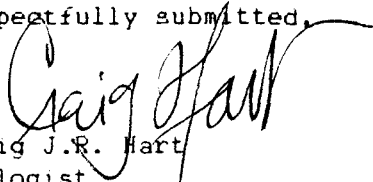
The presence of a bimodal coeval Tertiary volcanic suite with intrusive and faulted contacts adjacent to the Tintina Fault is an excellent geological target. An extensive soil sampling program has failed to locate potential gold mineralization although two reasonable Ag values have been located. The wide spacing of cross-lines or overburden cover may account for the generally poor values. Recent silt samples do not suggest the presence of mineralization in the drainages while previous silt samples do suggest potential base metal mineralization. The only encouragement, as far as gold potential is concerned, exists with one rock sample containing 80 ppb Au and significant antimony and arsenic. Two other rocks without gold also contain reasonable antimony and arsenic values. Recent geological mapping has determined the positions of the felsic volcanic rocks.

All factors considered it is recommended that:

- 1) the silver anomalies in soils be followed up with detailed soil grids;
- 2) that further rock sampling and prospecting of felsic rocks at the "Hump" be undertaken; and
- 3) a similar program be undertaken at the rhyolite cliffs in the southwest of the property.

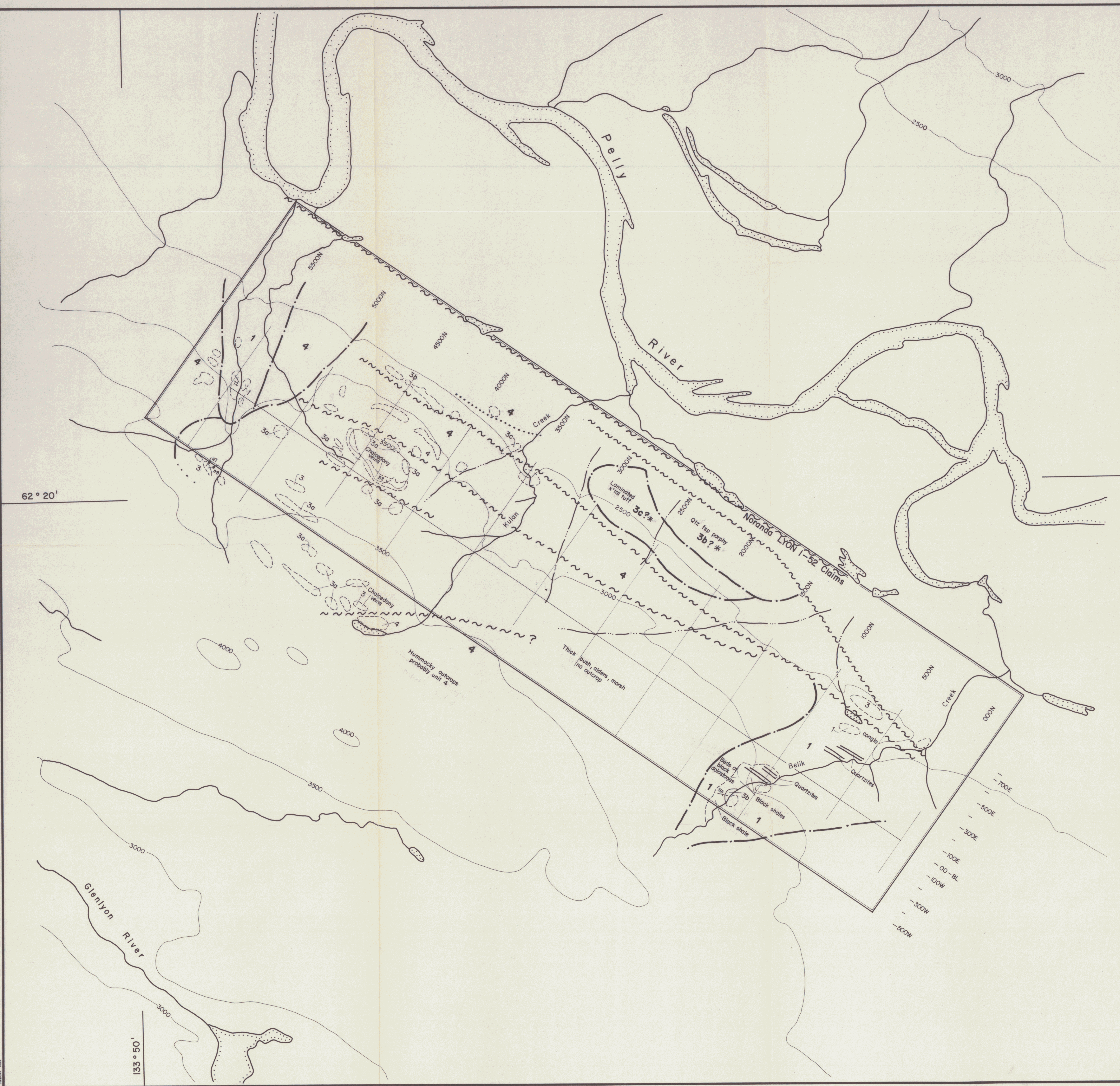
These recommendations would require approximately 4 mandays of helicopter assisted operation and should only be undertaken when convenient.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Craig J.R. Hart  
Geologist

## REFERENCES

- Belik, Gary, 1971. Report on Exploration on the Tintina Program, Noranda internal company report.
- Biczok, John, 1985. Tintina Gold Project Proposal, Noranda internal company report.
- Mackenzie, S.A., 1985. Geology and Geochemistry, 1985 of the LYON 1-52 Claims, Tintina Gold Project. Assessment Report, Noranda Exploration Company, Limited.
- Roddick, J.A. and Green, L.H., 1961. Geology of Tay River Map Area. G.S.C. Map 13-1961.
- Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1972. Geology and Origin of the Faro, Vangorda, and Swin Concordant Zinc-Lead Deposits, Central Yukon Territory. G.S.C. Bulletin 208.
- Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1977. Stratigraphic and Structural Relations between the Selwyn Basin, Pelly-Cassiar Platform and Yukon Crystalline Terrane in the Pelly Mountains, Yukon. Report of Activities, Part A, G.S.C. Paper 77-1A.
- Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1979. Transported Cataclastic, Ophiolite, and Granodiorite in Yukon: Evidence of Arc-Continent Collision. G.S.C. Paper 79-14.



**Legend**

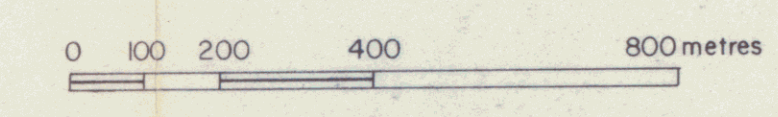
- TERTIARY**
- 4 Mafic to intermediate volcanic rock. Andesite-basalt flows and trachyte, minor rhyolite shale and conglomerate.
  - 3 Felsic volcanics and related rocks. (3a) grey to buff massive rhyolite and quartzite rhyolite. (3b) Quartz-feldspar porphyry C.D.T-K 14a (B208) □. (3c) Rhyolite breccia (14b?)  
\* from Tempelman-Kluit, D.J. (1972)
- JURASSIC and/or CRETACEOUS**
- 2 Granitic rocks: Granodiorite, monzonite feldspar porphyry.
- MISSISSIPPIAN (?) or EARLIER**
- 1 Grey-black siltstone, shale and greenstone. Lesser conglomerate, quartzite and dolostone. Roddick & Green, unit 9 (?)

**Symbols**

- Outcrop
- Geological contact
- ~ Fault

Fig. 4

REVISED	TINTINA GOLD ( LYON Claims )	
	<b>Geology</b>	
		091903
PROJ. No. 17	SURVEY BY: AI	DATE: 11/10/00
N.T.S. 105 L 8	DRAWN BY: AI	SCALE: 1:10,000
DWG No.	<b>NORANDA EXPLORATION</b>	
	OFFICE: Whitehorse	



62° 20'

133° 50'



62° 20'

133° 50'



**LEGEND**

- x Rock (R)
- Silt (S)
- ▲ Soil (P)

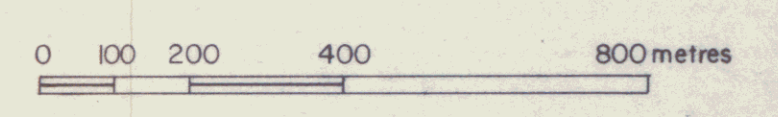
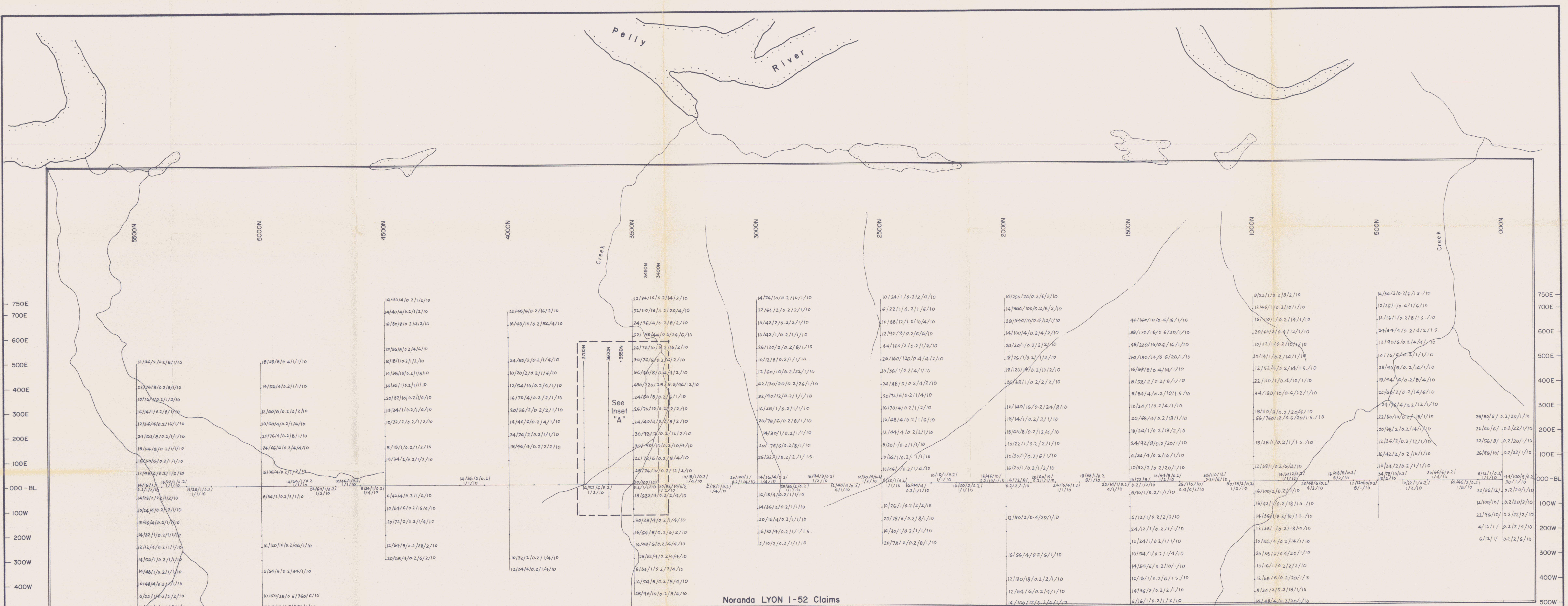
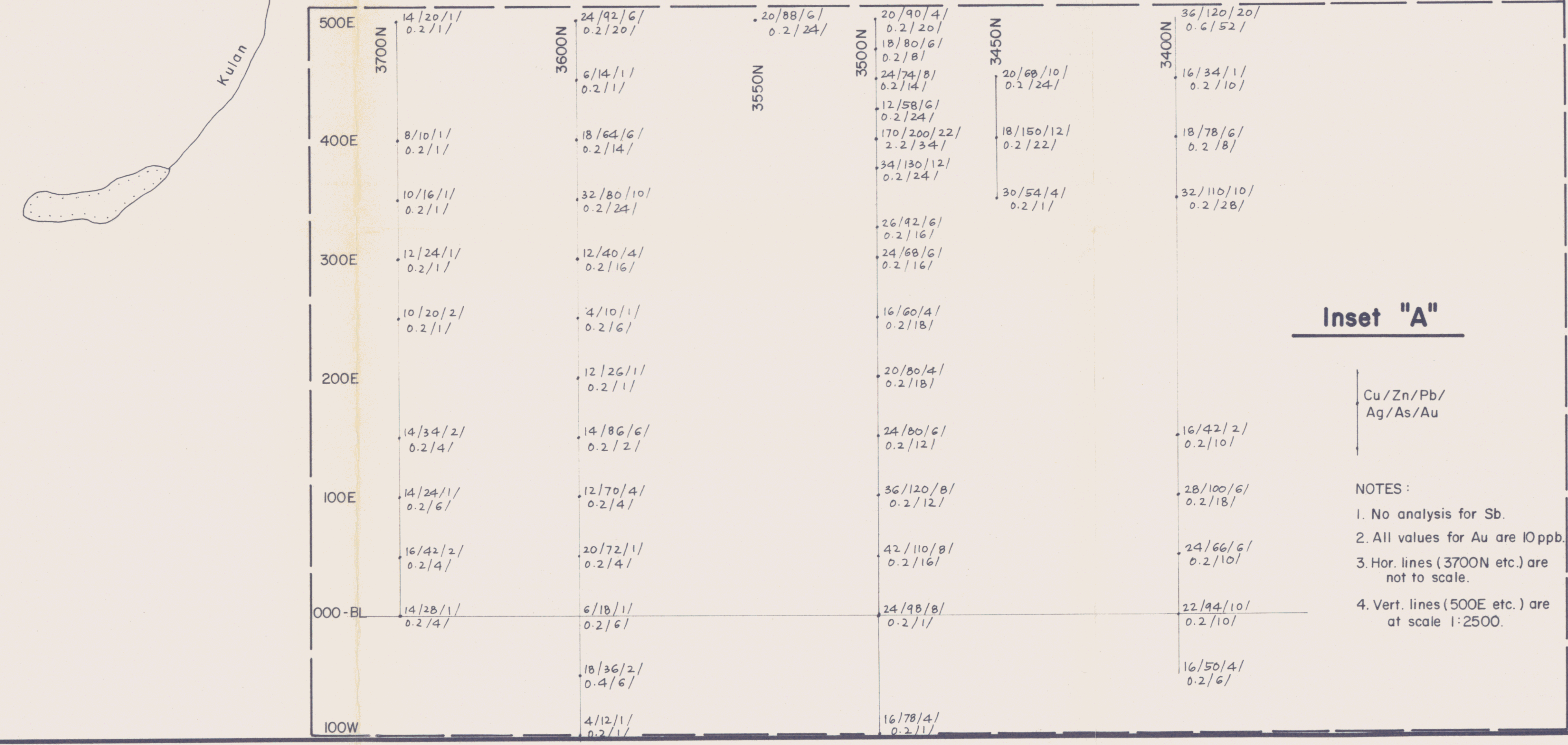


Fig. : 5

REVISED	TINTINA GOLD ( LYON Claims )	
	<b>Geochem Sample Location Map</b>	
		091903
PROJ. No. 17	SURVEY BY: AI	DATE: 11/10/00
N.T.S. 105 L.B	DRAWN BY: AI	SCALE: 1:10,000
DWG. No.	<b>NORANDA EXPLORATION</b>	
	Whitehorse	
	OFFICE:	



Noranda LYON I-52 Claims

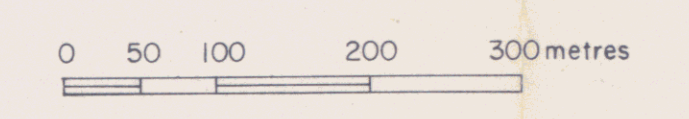


Inset "A"

Cu/Zn/Pb/  
Ag/As/Au

- NOTES:
- No analysis for Sb.
  - All values for Au are 10ppb.
  - Hor. lines (3700N etc.) are not to scale.
  - Vert. lines (500E etc.) are at scale 1:2500.

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



REVISED	TINTINA GOLD (LYON Claims)	
PROJ. No. 17	SURVEY BY: AI	DATE:
N.T.S. 1:05 K 5	DRAWN BY: AI	SCALE: 1:5 000
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE: Whitehorse	

Fig. 6

Soil Geochem Results  
(Cu/Zn/Pb/Ag/As/Sb/Au)  
091903

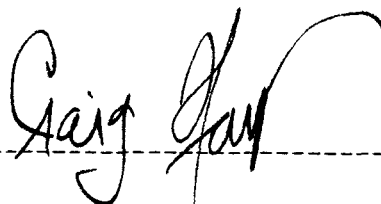
APPENDIX 1

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Craig Hart", written over a horizontal dashed line.

Craig J.R. Hart  
Geologist

APPENDIX 2

STATEMENT OF COSTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS

PROJECT: Tintina Gold - LYON Claims

Labour:	
31 mandays @ \$120 per day	3720.00
Helicopter:	1953.05
Groceries:	420.50
Camp Supplies:	74.00
Hotel Accommodation:	192.50
Vehicle Rental and Gas:	204.00
Analyses Costs:	3633.00
Sample Shipment:	64.00
Report Writing, Typing, Drafting, etc.:	600.00
	-----
TOTAL	\$10861.05

DETAILS OF ANALYSES COSTS

PROJECT: Tintina Gold - LYON Claims

Element	No. of Determinations	Cost per Determination	Total
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Soils:

Prep	251	.50	125.50
Cu	251	1.60	401.60
Zn	251	.60	150.60
Pb	251	.60	150.60
Ag	251	.60	150.60
As	251	1.50	376.50
Sb	251	3.00	753.00
Au	251	3.50	<u>878.50</u>
			2986.90

Silts:

Prep	8	.50	4.50
Cu	8	1.60	12.80
Zn	8	.60	4.80
Pb	8	.60	4.80
Ag	8	.60	4.80
As	8	1.50	12.00
Au	8	3.00	<u>24.00</u>
			67.70

Rocks:

Prep	26	2.00	52.00
Cu	26	1.60	41.60
Zn	26	.60	15.60
Pb	26	.60	15.60
Ag	26	.60	15.60
As	26	1.50	39.00
Au	26	3.50	78.00
Sb	16	3.00	48.00
Ba	16	3.00	48.00
Hg	16	4.50	72.00
W	16	3.00	48.00
Pt/Pd	7	15.00	<u>105.00</u>
			578.40

Total Analyses Costs:	Soils	2986.90
	Silts	67.70
	Rocks	<u>578.40</u>
	TOTAL	3633.00

APPENDIX 3

SILT GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED  
SILT GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

SAMPLE NO.	ppm Cu	ppm Zn	ppm Pb	ppm Ag	ppm As	ppm Au
72589	10	90	8	.4	50	10
72591	20	92	8	.2	20	10
90005	22	140	16	.2	120	10
90012	20	86	6	.2	110	10
90018	18	80	10	.2	6	10
90024	20	80	4	.2	44	10
90051	20	110	10	.2	32	10
90056	16	82	6	.2	14	10

APPENDIX 4

SOIL GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS (OFF GRID)

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED  
SOIL GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

SAMPLE NO.	ppm Cu	ppm Zn	ppm Pb	ppm Ag	ppm As	ppb Au
90006	22	140	14	.2	24	10
90013	10	290	72	.4	44	10
90014	120	600	20	1.2	24	10
90015	24	130	14	5.6	40	10
90019	18	68	6	.2	10	10
90054	18	170	16	.4	320	10

APPENDIX 5

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS  
AND  
ANALYTICAL RESULTS

NGRANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED  
ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

PROJECT: TINTINA - LYON CLAIMS

N.T.S. 105K/5

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION & DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH	ASSAYS												
				ppm Cu	ppm Zn	ppm Pb	ppm Ag	ppm Au	ppm As	ppm Hg	ppm Sb	ppm Ba	ppm W			
	Southeastern side of the HUMP near line 40+00N 200E															
72585	Chalcedonic milky qtz in brecciated rhyolite (2 cm vein)	Float	20 cm	6	94	6	.2	5	2				21			
72586	Chalcedonic milky qtz in brecciated rhyolite. No observable mineralization. Some rusty weathering surfaces. Traceable for 15 m. 30 m west of previous location	O/C	20 m	10	102	4	.2	5	2				21			
72587	Green, grey, blue silica-rich veins. Approx. 13 cm wide x 3 m long. Hosted in intermediate basic (andesite) pyroclastic?	O/C	6 m	18	66	2	.2	5	2				21			
72588	Creamy white qtz pop (rhyolite) with rusted out py blebs. Possibly a horizontal dyke cutting greenstone. Rhyolite cliff at head of westernmost creeks	O/C	3 m	2	224	2	.2	5	4				21			
72590	White rhyolite with rusty weathering surfaces and finely disseminated by +/- po. Belik Creek, near baseline	O/C	30 m	4	92	58	.2	5	470				201			
72592	Bleached and altered white granular(?) rhyo- lite with red and yellow weathering surfaces, clay alteration, soft near top of intrusion.	O/C	12 m	12	94	6	.2	5	2				21			
72593	Silicified country rock (shales) approx 20 cm from contact with intrusive. Some qtz vein- ing in shales. Northeastern/back side of HUMP	O/C	40 m	64	850	14	.6	5	32				41			
72594	Red stained (hematite), fine-grained, green volcanic with calcite filled amygdules and large (10 cm) calcite/hematite filled vugs. Small hills northwest of camp	O/C	10 m	20	94	2	.2	5	32				41			
72595	160/70 deg S - Chalcedonic qtz (carbonate) veins with bladed texture. Vein is up to 15 cm wide with carbonate (buff to rusty) sel- vages and continues for 10-15 m. Hosted in fine-grained volcanics.	O/C	30 m	4	56	4	.2	5	4				21			
72596	30 m west of previous side - Qtz float with rusty staining. Some qtz crystals are leuhedral.	Float	15 cm	4	90	2	.2	5	2				21			

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION & DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH	ppm										
				Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	Au	As	Hg	Sb	Ba	W	
90001	Rhyolite - med. fine-grained light brown to reddish weathering surface, Qtz-calcite veinlets (2 cm wide, blueish Qtz stringers, bx fragments within veinlets of rhyolite 268/74N	Chip	1 m	22	86	8	.2	5	2	10	2	2620	1	
90002	Qtz-carbonate vein in rhyolite up to 2 cm wide, limonite stain numerous 1 cm wide veinlets (see 90001) 151/30 deg S	Grab		10	62	6	.2	5	2	10	2	1200	1	
90003	Blue Qtz boulder 10 cm x 10 x 10 cm. Iron stained hairline fractures, uneven fracture taken on top of outcrop 90002.			10	18	2	.2	5	2	10	1	3250	1	
90004	Silicified, bx zone in (volcanic) andesite? Numerous Qtz-carbonate veinlets, hematite stain, selective weathering of vein, host int-basaltic pyroclastic. Slickensides 0/35 deg N, 52/30 deg N	Grab	10 cm	10	86	4	.2	5	2	20	1	400	1	
90009	"Upper" rhyolite, v.f.g., rusty weathering surface, highly fractured, all azimuths and dips light grey to white, siliceous, 2% weath iron py cubes, altered feldspar.			6	40	8	.2	5	100	10	4	80	1	
90010	Rhyolite, v.f.g., white to light grey, dark to rusted out disse. py, minor limonite and iron stain along uneven fracture planes.			6	140	36	.2	5	800	10	24	240	1	
90011	Rhyolite as 90010 containing minor silica stringers (0.5 cm wide, uneven fractures, limonite coating on planes, no visible sulfonides.			8	64	66	.2	80	1600	40	62	340	1	
90016	Dol. vein 0.8 m wide in black shales 06/58 E. Irregular contact which bifurcates strike irregular and traced 5 m?			4	12	6	.6	5	6	20	1	480	1	
90017	Silicified black shale cut by numerous dol. for Qtz-carbonate hairline stringers, no visible sulfonides.			6	34	6	.2	5	14	20	2	2080	1	
90020				20	22	58	.2	5	172	60	6	360	1	
90021				4	22	6	.2	5	8	10	1	40	1	
90022				4	18	4	.2	5	4	20	1	360	1	
90023				26	104	4	.2	5	6	10	1	1160	1	
90052	Light buff red, narrow Qtz calcite stringers, altered andesite adjacent to rhyolite outcrop 11-2% disse. py.			12	128	14	.2	5	2	40	1	760	1	
90053	Rhyolite, light grey-white, v.f.g., heavily fractured, rusty weath surface, 1% disse. py			6	52	32	.8	5	174	40	20	420	1	
90055	Altered andesite containing multiple narrow Qtz-calcite stringers adjacent to rhyolite bridge, Fe oxides abundant on weath surface, no absolute strike dip attainable, uneven fr.			12	70	14	.2	5	10	20	2	1160	1	