

DIAMOND DRILLING

Claim No.

TOWNSHIP: SCHOLES REPORT NO: 17

WORK PERFORMED FOR: Noramco Mining Corp.

Same as Above [xx]
Other [] RECORDED HOLDER:

Hole No.

<u>Date</u> Note Footage

(1) Feb/88 506' ELK 88-08 S 482963

4971 Feb/88 (1) S 470270 ELK 88-09

1003

A DOUBLE

Notes: (1) #W8807.137, filed in Dec/88

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Property: Golden Rose Mine Coordinates: 180+00E, 9+00N Drill Company: MacKenzie Drilling

February 5, 1988 - 1 Township: Afton 0430 Date Started: Azimuth:

Date Completed: February 9, 1988 Location: Eastern Tailings Pond Dip: -45°

J. McAuley PAR Brim for Jane bully 506'

Length:

Core Location: Golden Rose Mine February 11, 1988 Date Logged: Casing: 0 - 15.0

Overburden: 0 - 15.0' Checked By: J. McAuley May 24 1988

Acid Dip Tests

1. Collar -490 -450

Purpose This hole was collared in the same location as ELK 88-07 and oriented 043° north in order to intersect the iron formation sequence at its magnetically highest signature.

Mineralization: 312.7 - 315.1: ● 770 ppb Conclusions 63662

Core Size: BQ

INTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ASSESSMENT FILES OFFICE

Logged By:

Hole No: ELK 88-08

JUL 5 - 1988

RECEIVED

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole No: ELK88-08

From To Summary Sample From To Width Au Au Pt Pd (ft) (ft)

0 15.0 OVERBURDEN

NIPISSING DIABASE (??) OR POSSIBLY MAFIC VOLCANICS WITH NUMEROUS XENOLITHS OF ALTERED FELDSPAR PORPHYRY

Same as from 14.0 - 156.0' in ELK 88-07 (this hole is collared in the same location as ELK 88-07), see the description from ELK 88-07.

176.8 433.1 IRON FORMATION

15.0 176.8

The iron formation can be roughly divided into 4 units (members) as follows:

- 1) 176.8 307.0' consists of magnetite-chert iron formation with fracture-fills of chlorite and/or grunerite and pyrite, pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite. Some bands of chlorite and grunerite may be original chlorite and/or grunerite rich beds. Well bedded iron formation occurs and from 176.8 184.5' is a very siliceous gradational zone. Some jasper beds are present from 296.0 307.0'.
- 2) 307.0 365.0' consists of brecciated magnetite chert iron formation with abundant anderadite garnets and stockwork quartz in-filling brecciated iron formation. Fracture fills are characterized by chlorite and grunerite surrounding and in-filling brecciated iron formation with pyrite, pyrrhotite and traces of chalcopyrite. Total sulphides 1 - 3%.
- 3) 365.0 409.0' consists of well bedded magnitiegrey chert iron formationwith minor jasper beds. Jasper beds occur from 368.0 - 371.0'. Pyrite is the predominant

Sample From To Width Au Au Ag Zn No. (ft) (ft) (ft) (ppb) (oz/t) (ppm) (ppm)

cont'd

sulphide and is 3 - 5%.

- 4) 409.0 433.1' chert-pyrite iron formation (sulphide facies I.F. ?) interbedded with some black graphitic mudstone with pyrite nodules and pyrrhotite. These nodules are common and reach 5 10%, but, average 1 3%.
- 433.1 441.5 BLACK GRAPHITIC MUDSTONE WITH PYRITE AND PYRRHOTITE NODULES AND LENSES

This unit is well bedded and pyrrhotite predominates over pyrite. A narrow band of felsic volcanics ?? is also present.

441.5 506.0 MAFIC VOLCANICS

Massive, pervasively chloritized, fine to medium grained volcanics are present. Minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite are present.

E.O.H.

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole No: ELK 88-08

From (ft)	To (ft)	Rock Type/Description	Sample No.	From (ft)	To (ft)	Width (ft)		Au (oz/t)	Ag (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
0	15.0	OVERBURDEN								
15.0	48.8	ALTERED (CHLORITIZED) QUARTZ PORPHYRY Very mottled dark green with pale yellow-green and orangish patches. Very blocky, broken core throughout. Composition: Predominantly pervasively choritized felsic porphyry which, where fresher, consists of a very fine grained to aphantic quartzo-feldspathic groundmass with 0.5mm to 3mm quartz 'eyes'. Patche of pale yellow-green sericitic alteration are also present. Fractures 30 - 60° CAX-very broken and blocky core throughout with lower contact 15° CAX. Veins: hairline to 5mm black chloritic fracture fills (CAX variable) make up 1 - 2% of unit. Alteration 1) Dark gray-green pervasive chloritization very strongly alters 50% of the porphyry an slightly to moderately alters the rest. 2) Pale yellowish green sericitic alteration also variably alters the porphyry. Sericite most frequently occurs as halos of alteration surroundin chlorite fracture fills. Mineralization: trace chalcopyrite. Magnetism: non-magnetic. - altered (chloritized and sericitized) quartz 'eye'porphyry. Pyrite approximately 1% in chloritic fracture fills	s d g 63651	45.7	48.0	2.3	<5			

Sample From To Width Au Au Ag Zn No. (ft) (ft) (ft) (ppb) (oz/t) (ppm) (ppm)

48.8 58.7 'BAKED' NIPISSING DIABASE OR MAFIC VOLCANICS

Mottled gray-black with gray-green and pale yellowish patches.

Composition: 1) very fine grained pyroxenes 70 - 75%.

2) tiny plagioclase and granules of epidote (?) 25 - 30% (very fine grained. There are a few contaminations or apophyses of porphyry in this unit.

Alteration: the mafic igneous unit has a very fine grained 'baked' appearance noted on the outer surface of the core but with little evidence in split core. Apophyses of porphyry are variably chloritized. Mineralization: Pyrrhotite (1%) occurs as very fine disseminations (slightly net textured) and trails and interstitial aggregates (primary igneous textures); also traces of pyrite are present.

Magnetism: weak.

Comments: It is difficult to determine if this is Nipissing diabase or mafic volcanics. The relative lack of pervasive chloritization and hence slight difference in coloration (ie mafic volcanics are dark gray-green to green and this unit is dark gray to locally greenish gray) possibly indicates this is Nipissing diabase. Also:

- 1) this unit tends to be very fine grained, holocrystalline and has an almost conchoidal break.
- 2) there is a total lack of quartz + pink carbonate veins
- 3) presence of pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite with igneous magmatic textures (eg. disseminated; slight net textures, late interstitial segregrations) were noted.

58.7 69.7 ALTERED PORPHYRY WITH MAFIC CONTAMINATIONS Similar to the main unit from 15 to 48.8' and quartz 'eyes' are locally replaced by chlorite.

From To Sample From To Width Au (ft) (ft) (ft) (ft) (ppb) No. (ft) (oz/t) (ppm) (ppm)cont'd altered (sericitized and chloritized) quartz 63652 68.2 69.7 1.5 'eye' porphyry with some mafic clots <(1% pyrrhotite). 69.7 176.8 NIPISSING DIABASE (OR MAFIC VOLCANICS) WITH XENOLITHS OF ALTERED QUARTZ PORPHYRY - Similar to main unit from 48.8 to 58.7', very mottled dark gray-black to gray-green with orangish to pale yellow-green patches. Composition: generally, 90:10 mafic unit:porphyry xenoliths and locally (123 - 144.5') 40:60 mafic unit: porphyry xenoliths. Fractures 40 - 45° CAX. Veins: rare friable, vuggy quartz + calcite + chlorite + pyrite + trace chalcopyrite fracture fills (CAX 65°) make up <<1%. Alteration: Mottled zones of pervasive-type chloritization and sericitization most notably occur in the zones of altered porphyry xenoliths and contaminations. The mafic unit also locally has a baked (slightly silicified) appearance. Mineralization: pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite all appear to be genetically related. Pyrrhotite (2-3% locally to 7%), pyrite (1-2% locally to 3%) and chalcopyrite (trace to 2%) are present. Sulphides appear to have textures indicative of magnetite segregation. (ie. fine disseminations, 'floating' blebs, interstitial late segregations and weakly developed net texture). Comments mentioned for the unit from 48.8 - 58.7' also apply here. Subunit 1): 123 - 144.5' a hybrid or very mixed zone of abundant contored porphyry xenoliths in the Nipissing diabase (or mafic volcanic) unit. - Nipissing diabase (?) very rich in pyrrhotite 63653 0.1 (as disseminations to net textured submassive

aggregates) pyrite as aggregates to cubes with

nodular appearance and

Sample From To Width Au Au Ag Zn No. (ft) (ft) (ft) (ppb) (oz/t) (ppm) (ppm)

cont'd

concentrically surrounded by black hornblende or augite and chalcopyrite (as disseminations closely associated with pyrrhotite). Pyrrhotite makes up 5%, pyrite 2 - 3%, and chalcopyrite 1 - 2%. Subunit 2) 145 - 176.8' consists of very fine grained to fine grained Nipissing diabase with rare porphyritic quartz crystals and is completely devoid of quartz 'eye' porphyry xenoliths. Sulphides are very rare (<<1%) through the subunit.

176.8 184.5

SILICIFIED AND CHLORTIZED GRADATIONAL CONTACT ZONE
Gray-white and light to dark gray with green patches.
Composition: This is a contaminated zone consisting
of silicified Nipissing diabase and recrystallized
(baked) siliceous (chert) iron formation with
patches and fracture fills of chlorite and grunerite
(?) and stringers with coarse (to 5mm) crystals of
calcite. The silicified zones are moderately
brecciated with in-filling chlorite and grunulite
(?).

Comments: This is the contact zone where the overlying diabase sill flowed overtop of the magnetite-chert iron formation 'baking' the brecciated top of the iron formation unit, remobilizing chlorite and gunerite into fracture fills and surrounding breccia fragments.

- recrystallized siliceous (cherty) iron formation with fracture fills of chlorite and grunerite (?).

184.5 296.9 MAGNETITE-GRAY CHERT IRON FORMATION WITH PATCHES OF CHLORITE AND GRUNERITE

Alternating light gray and gray-white with sub- 63654 178.3 181.0 2.7 185 0.6 metallic gray-black bands and bands and patches of green.

Sample From To Width Au Au Ag Zn No. (ft) (ft) (ft) (ppb) (oz/t) (ppm) (ppm)

cont'd

Composition: 1) very fine grained finely disseminated chert beds (some may have some argillaceous material). 1 - 10 cm thickness (average 3 - 4 cm) make up 40% of unit.

- 2) very fine grained and very magnetite-rich magnetite beds 1-2 mm to 8 cm (average 1-2 cm) make up 30% of unit.
- 3) bands/beds of medium grained chlorite and/or grunerite \pm pyrrhotite \pm pyrite \pm trace andradite (3 mm 40 cm, average 5 10 cm) make up 30% of unit.

 Bedding: well-bedded angle is quite consistent throughout, CAX 35 40°. Fractures 30 50° CAX, F/M 1 3 very weak.

 Veins: 1) fracture-fills of chlorite and/or grunerite \pm pyrrhotite \pm pyrite \pm rare chalcopyrite and traces of andradite garnet.

 CAX is variable; fractures fills

appear to be mobilized from chlorite/grunerite

rich bands/beds.

2) Rare hairline quartz stringers
are present (<<1% of unit) and up to 1 cm
veins are also noted in places.
Mineralization: Pyrrhotite (1-2%), pyrite (1-2%),
and chalcopyrite (trace to 1%) are present. Andradite
garnets are strongly associated with the chlorite
and/or grunerite bands and trace amounts are
notable below 220'. Pyrrhotite forms thin trails
paralleling bedding in chlorite and grunerite bands
or beds. (syngenetic or selective pyrrhotization?).
Pyrite occurs as disseminations and trails in fracture
fills and also as small (to 2 cm) aggregates;
generally pyrite becomes more abundant over pyrrhotite

	Sample No.	From (ft)	To (ft)	Width (ft)		Au (oz/t)	Ag (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
cont'd								
downhole; also within individual chlorite ± gruner rich bands/beds there is a transition from pyrite to pyrrhotite-rich zones. Chalcopyrite occurs as trace disseminations strongly associated with pyrand pyrrhotite. Subunits 1) 184.5 - 198.0 'abundant patches of	rare							
green chlorite and lesser grunerite in brecciated								
chert (magnetite-poor) iron formation.								
 247 - 257' small scale folding (soft sediment or tectonic deformation?) and finely laminated chert beds are parallel to subparallel to C.A. 	t							
- chlorite and grunerite bands with pyrrhotite	63655	198.7	200.5	1.8	50		0.7	13
4 - 5% and rare chacopyrite and pyrite in magnetit								. •
chert iron formation.	63656	213.0	215.2	2.2	15		0.6	7
 similar to 63655, pyrrhotite approximately 7-109 chalcopyrite <1%; pyrrhotite forms trails parallel bedding. 								
- grunerite-rich bands in magnetite-chert iron formation. This zone is pyrite-rich with much lesser pyrrhotite and rare chalcopyrite. Pyrite (3%), pyrrhotite (1%) and chalcopyrite	63657	229.0	232.8	3.8	15		0.6	7
(<1%) occur and rare andradite is present.								
- Chlorite-rich band/beds in magnetite-chert iron formation. Pyrite is replaced by pyrrhotite downhorace chalcopyrite, pyrite (3 - 5%) and pyrrhotite (3 - 5%) occur. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are finely disseminated and as thin trails.	nole;	245.0	247.0	2.0	30		0.7	8
- Similar to 63658 pyrite is replaced by predo-	63659	270.6	272.6	2.0	10			
minant pyrrhotite downhole. Bedding: CAX 35° € 240'; 0-50° € 249'; 70° € 267 60° € 280'; 0-45° € 295'.	";	2,0.0		2.0	10			
 2 small 2 cm patches of cream coloured ankerite with minor andradite in pyritic and pyrrhotitic magnetite-chert iron formation. 	63660	289.6	291.0	1.4	60		0.2	9

From (ft)

To (ft) From To (ft) (ft)

Sample From Width Au To (ft) (ppb) (oz/t) No. (ft) (ft) (mag) (mag)

305.8 2.3

296.9 307.0 MAGNETITE-CHERT IRON FORMATION WITH SOME JASPER BEDS Alternating light gray and gray-white beds with submetallic beds and lesser red-brown beds with creamy-tan and green patches. Composition: 1) Finely laminated very fine grained chert blebs 60%.

- 2) Magnetite beds very fine grained approximately 30%.
- 3) Jasper beds. 4) Creamy-tan coloured fine grained (5%) ankeritic (?) alteration (3-4)%Bedding: 30° and 50° CAX. Veins: Very minor stringer quartz + carbonate and a 1 cm quartz vein at 305.5' make up <1% of unit. CAX is variable: one quartz vein has andradite in it. 2) irregular millimetric chlorite + grunerite + pyrite alteration. In a few places selective pyritization of beds (2 - 4% of unit) occur. Ankerite alteration has affected some of the jasper beds. (1 - 2)% Mineralization: pyrite (approximately 1 - 2%) occurs as finely disseminated trails associated with the chloritic <u>+</u> gruneritic alteration; locally selective trails parallel thin beds. Andradite in trace amounts occurs in a quartz yein and also possibly finely disseminated in ankeritic alteration. Pyrrhotite (1 - 2%) is similar in occur-

63661

- several bands of selective ankeritization of jasper beds (?) and 1 cm quartz + chlorite vein (pyrite 1%, pyrrhotite 2 - 3%: chalcopyrite trace).

rence to pyrite and trace chalcopyrite.

Sample From To Width Au Au Ag Zn No. (ft) (ft) (ft) (ppb) (oz/t) (ppm) (ppm)

307.0 365.0 BRECCIATED MAGNETITE-GRAY CHERT IRON FORMATION WITH STOCKWORK QUARTZ AND ANDRADITE GARNETS

-Alternating gray and gray-white beds with submetallic gray-black beds and a criss-crossing
network of gray-white to buff-white stringers and
lesser green and brown patches.
Composition: 1) Very fine grained gray and graywhite chert beds; commonly finely laminated,
interbedded with detrital-bearing cherty beds
containing fine whitish detrital grains and
beds subparallel C.A.
Chert beds make up approximately 70 - 75% of this
unit.

- 2) Very fine grained magnetitebearing beds are few and <5 cm thickness; many sections have few magnetite beds and those present are not particularly rich in magnetite (10 - 15% unit).
- 3) stockwork network of stringer quartz: some sections have more abundant stringers (eg. approximately 320 - 365'). These make up approximately 10% of unit. Bedding: quite variable throughout this unit. several sections folded and subparallel C.A.: 50° CAX ● 312'; 30° CAX ● 325'; 0 - 20° CAX ● 342': 40 - 45° CAX ● 345 - 365'. Fractures: 45° CAX, F/M 1 - 3 very weak. Veins: 1) A complex stockwork network of hairline millmetric to 5 cm., small veins of buff-white quartz stringers. Stringer quartz surrounds brecciated iron formation fragments and 'flooding' of quartz has caused stoping (fragmentation) of iron formation beds and transport of iron formation fragments. CAX is completely variable and this network, makes up approximately 10% of unit.

Sample From To Width Au Au Ag Zn No. (ft) (ft) (ft) (ppb) (oz/t) (ppm) (ppm)

cont'd

- 2) Very fine grained magnetite-bearing beds are few and <5 cm thickness; many sections have few magnetite beds and those present are not particularly rich in magnetite; (10 15%).
- 3) Stockwork network of stringer quartz occurs. Some sections have more abundant stringers (eg. approximately 320 365') and make up approximately 10% of unit.

 Bedding: quite variable throughout this unit, several sections folded and subparallel C.A.; 50° CAX @ 312'; 40 45° CAX @ 345 365'; 0 20° CAX @ 332'; 20 25° CAX @ 345 365'. Fracture 45° CAX, F/M
- 1 3 very weak.

 Veins: 1) A complex stockwork of hairline
 millimetric to 5 cm veins of buff-white quartz
 stringers is present. Stringer quartz surrounds brecciated
 iron formation fragments and 'flooding' of quartz has
 caused stoping (fragmentation) of iron formation
 beds and transport of iron formation fragments.

 CAX is completly variable and makes up approximately
 10% of unit.
- 2) Grunerite ± chlorite + garnet (± ankerite) ± pyrite/pyrrhotite as irregular fracture fills and bands; locally 5 7% generally 2 4%; they appear to be genetically related to the stockwork quartz network.

 Alteration: Quartz flooding and grunerite ± chlorite + andradite + ankerite + pyrite/pyrrhotite injections as described above.

 Mineralization: Pyrite/pyrrhotite occur as disseminations in grunerite fracture-fills; pyrite and pyrrhotite are 1 3% and <<1% chalcopyrite is also present

							ı	page 10		
From (ft)	To (ft)		Sample No.	From (ft)	To (ft)	Width (ft)		Au (oz/t)	Ag (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
		cont'd								
		 Magnetite- gray chert iron formation with trails of pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite. 	63662	312.7	315.1	2.4	770		0.2	5
		 abundant grunerite fracture fills to pyrrhotite (5%) and chalcopyrite (<<1%) 	63663	319.4	324.0	4.6	30		.0.1	4
		 similar to 63663, with pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite. 	63664	357.0	361.0	4.0	15		0.1	1 4
365.0	409.0	WELL BEDDED MAGNETITE-GRAY CHERT IRON FORMATION WITH MINOR JASPER BEDS								
	•	Alternating grey and gray-white beds and submetall gray-black beds with some green patches and minor	ic							
		red-brown beds. Composition: 1) very fine grained gray chert								
		beds are well bedded, frequently are finely								
		laminated, and approximte 65% of unit. 2) Magnetite-rich beds aproximate								

Rare jasper beds noted from 368' to 371'(2-3%).

30%.

4) Chlorite + pyrite + grunerite andradite bands.

Bedding: Well bedded and bedding angle is quite consistent at 30 to 35° CAX.

Veins: 1) Quartz hairline stirngers to 1 cm veins are similar to the previous unit (307 - 365'), however, much less abundant (1-2%).

2) Chlorite + pyrite + grunerite + andradite bands and fracture fills. From 378 - 382.5' is a chlorite-rich zone rich in disseminated, granular pyrite and locally abundant andradite. Alteration: chlorite + pyrite + grunerite + andradite arnet in fracture fills and bands/beds as described above. Mineralization: Pyrite is common as small granular disseminations locally thoroughly disseminated in chlorite-rich bands and as selective sulphidation of iron formation beds. Pyrite (3 - 5% locally to

10%) pyrite is the prevalent sulphide in this unit.

From (ft)	To (ft)		Sample No.	From (ft)	To (ft)	Width (ft)		Au (oz/t)	Ag (ppm)	Zn (ppm))
	٠	<pre>cont'd Pyrite is closely associated with chlorite fracture fills and bands/beds. - highly pyritic chlorite-rich band (entire band)</pre>	63665	378.6	382.6	43	45		70.1	6	
	•	sampled) in magnetite-chert iron formation. Pyrite as fine disseminations to granules is thoroughly disseminated throughout the band and averages 10 to 15% and locally reaches 30%; garnet also is present and increases in abundance in bottom 1.5' where pyrite decreases somewhat. Andradite garnet reaches 7 to 10% in bottom 1.5 to 2' as large up to 1.5 to 2 cm equant grains to lensoidal aggregates.		370.0	302.0	4.3	45		₹0.1	ð	
		- highly pyritic, chlorite bands and fracture fills in magnetite-chert iron formation. Fine granular pyrite to fine disseminations and a 9 cm massive pyrite zone at 392' occur.	63666	391.2	394.0	2.8	15		<0.1	5	
		- Well bedded magnetite-chert iron formation with some vitreous milky quartz veins to 1.5 cm. Chlorite + pyrite + grunerite n (sulphidized iron formation) occurs as a few narrow fracture fills y		402.5	406	.2 3	.8	5	<0.	.1 5	5

409.0 433.1 SILICEOUS IRON FORMATION INTERBEDDED WITH GRAPHITIC MUDSTONE

quartz vein (pyrite 1 - 2%).

Alternating buff white and gray beds with flat black beds and brassy yellow and green patches and trails.

Composition: 1) Siliceous (cherty) iron formation). Six gray very fine grained chert beds some with blebs have breccia fragments of buff-white chert eg. 422' (30% of iron formation).

2) dull buff-white chert beds are fine grained with saccharoidal appearance (recrystallized chert?).

ankerite and some pyrite at outer margin of

Zn (ppm)

	No.	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)		(oz/t)	(bbw)
cont'd						, i	
3) rare magnetite beds and a few black argillaceou	ıs						
beds (excluding the 2 main argillite interbeds) 59							
4) chlorite bands/beds and pyrite (present mainly							•
from 409.0 - 422.0') approximate 5% of iron							-
formation.							
Graphitic black argillite (mudstone) interbeds							
1) graphitic black argillaceous material 85 - 90%.	•						
pyrite and rare pyrrhotite as fine squiggly							
trail and as some what vuggy fracture fills							
(5 - 10)%.							
Bedding: 40° CAX, contacts cherty iron formation							
with black argillite 40° CAX at 413'; 50° CAX at 414.1'? at 425'; 30° CAX at 427.3'.							
Veins: 1) Minor saccharoidal textured buff-white							
quartz veins: at around 430' chert or saccharoidal							
quartz vein.	•						
2) chlorite + pyrite/pyrrhotite bands and thin							
fracture fills present to 425'.							
Alteration: Chlorite + pyrite/pyrrhotite in						•	
fracture fills and patches.							
Mineralization: Pyrite and pyrrhotite are assoc-							
iated with chlorite bands and fracture fills to							
425'; below 422' pyrite occurs by itself in							
vuggy fracture fills and in irregular tectonized							
appearing trails and aggregates.	_						
pyrite to 425' 1 - 2% pyrite below 425' 5 -							
pyrhotite to 425' 3 - 4% pyrhotite below 425'	<<1%						
chalcopyrite to 425' trace chalcopyrite		•					
below 425' trace	60660	440.0	445 0			45	
- Smoky gray coloured chert iron formation with	63668	413.0	415.0	2.0		15	2
pyrite and pyrrhotite trails and interbedded graphitic black argillite with abundant trails		•				•	
paralleling bedding and lesser pyrrhotite (pyrite							
3 - 4%; pyrrhotite 1%).							
- Pyrrhotite-rich zone in chert iron formation.	63669	420.9	422.	9 2.0	÷	5	•
						•	

Sample From

From (ft)

To· (ft)

Sample From To Width Au Au Ag Zn No. (ft) (ft) (ft) (ppb) (oz/t) (ppm) (ppm)

433.0 5.7

cont'd

Pyrrhotite associated with chlorite fracture-fills (5%).

- Highly pyritic, cherty iron formation (smoky gray coloured) (some may be vein quartz??) pyrite 5%; some vuggy, fiable fracture fills have massive granular pyrite.

433.1 441.5 GRAPHITIC MUDSTONE WITH PYRITE AND PYRRHOTITE AND MINOR CHERT Flat black with some gray bands and at 441' cream and orangy-brown.

Composition: 1) Graphitic and pyrrhotitic argillite with pyrite 90%.

- 2) chert beds 5%.
- 3) orangy-brown sandstone and cream chert or felsic volcanic interbeds at 441', 5%.

63670

427.3

Bedding: sandstone at 441' 50° CAX bedding in argillites is highly contorted.

Contacts: 10 cm massive pyrrhotite zone in argillite with above chert at 433.1' 30° CAX.

Sandstone, 50° CAX at 440.5'; 30° CAX at 441.3' and chert or felsic volcanics at 441.5' CAX 30°.

Mineralization: The argillite is characterized by a greater abundance of pyrrhotite than pyrite. A 10 cm massive bed/band of pyrrhotite occurs at the upper contact. Pyrrhotite and pyrite occur as contorted irregular trails (frequently pitted to vuggy) and lenses and rare slightly contorted nodular aggregates.

Comments: A 20 cm bed of highly pyritic (coarse granular pyrite paralleling bedding) orangy-brown sandstone with siltstone unit occurs at 441'. Immediately below is a 9 cm

Sample From To Width Au Au Ag Zn No. (ft) (ft) (ft) (ppb) (oz/t) (ppm) (ppm)

cont'd

cream coloured bed of chert or possibly felsic volcanics.

- 10 cm massive pyrrhotite bed/band in argillite 63671 433.1 433.9 0.8 45 with highly pyritic argillite below - tarnished pyrites and trace chalcopyrite. 63672 439.0 441.5 2.5 15 - black argillite with pyrite (2 = 3%) pyrrhotite

- black argillite with pyrite (2 - 3%) pyrrhotite (2 - 3%) and chalcopyrite (trace) and orangy-brown pyritic sandstone/siltstone and creamy chert or felsic volcanics.

441.5 506.0 MAFIC VOLCANICS

Massive dark gray-green

Composition: 1) Pervasively chloritized pyroxenes approximately 65 - 70%.

2) Tiny pale green saussuritized plagioclase 25 - 30%.

Fine to medium grained volcanics.

Fractures: 75° CAX, F/M 1 - 3 very weak. Veins: Rare millimetric quartz + calcite

stringers.

Alteration: Pervasive chloritization of pyroxenes and saussuritization of plagioclase (greenschist

metamorphism).

Mineralization: Pyrrhotite occurs as trails and interstitial segregations throughout (generally 1%). Locally, at 448', a 20 cm wide band with approximately 30% pyrrhotite and at 446.5' segregations of chalcopyrite are present and locally reach 3 - 4%.

E.O.H.

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole No: ELK 88-09

Property: Golden Rose Mine Coordinates: 172+30E, 6+50N Drill Company: MacKenzie Drilling

Township: Afton Azimuth: 328° Date Started: February 10, 1988

Location: Eastern Tailings Pond Dip: -45° Date Completed: ↑ February 13, 1988

Core Size: BQ Length: 497' Logged By: J. McAuley

Casing: 0 - 12' Core Location: Golden Rose Mine Date Logged: February 18-23, 1988

Overburden: 0 - 13' Checked By: J. McAuley May 26, 1988

Acid Dip Tests

1. Collar -45° 497' -51°

Purpose This inclined (-45°) hole was drilled to the northwest (328°) in order to transect a zone characterized by an interfingering (?) signature of magnetically moderate high contours. A hole drilled in this zone would determine the present or absence of iron formation.

<u>Conclusions</u> No Significant Intersections

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DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole No: ELK 88-09

Ag Zn (ppm) (ppm)

From (ft)	To (ft)	Summary	Sample No.	From (ft)	To (ft)	Width (ft)	Au (ppb)	Au (oz/t)
С	13.0	OVERBURDEN						
13.0	385.0	NIPISSING DIABASE (OR POSSIBLY MAFIC VOLCANICS) WITH NUMEROUS XENOLITHS OF PORPHYRY This is a complex zone and appears to consist of Nipissing diabase with numerous xenoliths of usually strongly chloritized and locally 'baked' sections of porphyry having a very tightly crystal character with a purplish hue to the strongly chloritized xenoliths. Minor aggregates of pyrrho (approximately 1%) are present as well as traces chalcopyrite. From 292 - 343' the Nipissing diabatis devoid of xenoliths of porphyry.	otite of				·	
385.0	497.0	MAFIC VOLCANICS This section consists of pervasively chloritized mafic volcanics with some minor interbeds of chert or possibly felsic tuffaceous metavolcanics. Pyrrhotite locally makes up 1 - 2% of the unit.	ty					

E.O.H.

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole No: ELK 88-09

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From (ft)	To (ft)	Rock Type/Description	Sample No.	From (ft)	To (ft)	Width (ft)	Au (oz/t)	Ag Zn (ppm) (ppm)
0	13.0	OVERBURDEN Cased to 12'. Boulders at top of hole.						

NIPISSING DIABASE (OR MAFIC VOLCANICS) WITH XENOLITHS OF QUARTZ PORPHYRY

Dark gray black to gray-green with mottled patches of pale orange to orangy brown with pale green and apple green.

Composition: Diabase is very fine grained, holocrystalline consisting of an igneous interlocking texture and slightly porphyritic (porphyritic pyroxenes).

- 1) very fine grained pyroxenes approximately 70%
- 2) very fine grained plagioclase approximately 25%
- 3) interstitial segregrations of pyrrhotite and rare quartz.

Quartz 'eye' porphyry xenoliths

13.0 292.0

- 1) Variable altered quartz0-feldspartic groundmass 60 70%.
- 2) Quartz eyes 15 30% (quartz sometime completely replaced by chlorite).

Fractures: 40° to 50° CAX, F/M 3 - 6 weak.

- Veins: 1) rare millimetric quartz-calcite stringers
- (average width 1 2 mm, 30 50° CAX) make up <<1% of unit.

2) pyrite and pyrrhotite in places form thin fracture fills.

Alteration: 1) Chloritization of the pyroxenes in the diabase is variable and can be noted by increased green colouration on core, however, on fresh split core little can be noted. Of importance when comparing with the mafic volcanics, chloritization of the diabase

Sample From To Width Au Au Ag Zn No. (ft) (ft) (ft) (ppb) (oz/t) (ppm) (ppm)

cont'd

has not affected the igneous texture of the rock. The mafic volcanics have a weakly developed penetrative schistosity. Saussuritization of plagioclase is present in the diabase. The quartz 'eye' porphyry xenoliths are variably. slightly to strongly altered. Alteration consists of chloritization and/or sericitization and where the porphyry is orangy-brown, hematization of the quartzo-feldspastic groundmass has occurred. Mineralization: Pyrrhotite (1%) locally reaches 2 -3% as irregular interstitial disseminations (where pyrrhotite is more abundant it has a slight net texture). Also it occurs as thin irregular fracture fills and as segregations with pyrite and/or chalcopyrite. Pyrite (<<1%) as rare fracture fills also occurs as granular cubes in pyrrhotite segregations. Chalcopyrite occurs in trace amounts as segegrations to fine disseminations associated with pyrrhotite. - pyrrhotite disseminated in slightly porphyritic 63673 37.4 Nipissing diabase (pyrrhotite 2 - 3%). Comments: From 74 to 77' are several ophitic textures - large (to 2.0 cm) porphyritic augite crystals enclose interstitial saussuritized plagioclase and segregations of pyrrhotite. Subunit 1) 87.3 - 97.7' Variable chloritized quartz 'eye' porphyry xenolith in Nipissing diabase. Mottled orange and orangy-brown with dark green patches. Numerous small spots to large patches of dark green chloritic alteration. Fracture fills to veins of chlorite with broad alteration halos of chlorite are also present. Chloritization has pervasively affected about 20 - 25% of the quartz 'eye' porphyry xenolith. Where chloritization is strong chlorite replaces quartz eyes.

Width Au

To

From (ft)	To (ft)		Samp1
	•	- Mottled, chloritized quartz 'eye' porphyry. Subunit 2) 97.7 - 123.0' Intensely altered (chloritized) and 'baked' quartz 'eye' porphyry xenolith in Nipissing diabase. Extremely mottled dark green and dark brownish (to slightly orangish gray with pale orange patches. This section of porphyry xenolith is extremely chloritized though- out and sections have a 'baked' (very fine grained to aphanitic brownish gray sections) appearance. Alteration: Extreme chloritization and baking of the porphyry affects 90% of this subunit Extremely 'baked' (brownish to slightly purplish gray) altered quartz 'eye' porphyry. Subunit 3) 123.0 - 154.4' Nipissing diabase is contaminated with numerous xenoliths of variably chloritized quartz 'eye' porphyry. Very mottled dark gray-green with pale orange to dark orange- brown patches. Nipissing diabase: porphyry xenoliths, 50:50. Alteration: 1) chloritization of pyroxenes in diabase. 2) mottled chloritization of por-	63674 n)
		phyry xenoliths.	
		pale yellowish sericitization	
		of portions of the porphyry xenoliths.	

xenoliths).

4) orangy-brown hematization. (hematite coating in the very fine grain quartz feldspathic groundmass of some of the porphyry

(ft) (ft) (ppb) (oz/t) (ppm) (ppm) 92.2 110.5 112.7 <5

From

(ft)

Sample From To Width Au Au Ag Zn No. (ft) (ft) (ft) (ppb) (oz/t) (ppm) (ppm)

219.7

221.7 2.0

⟨5

cont'd

Subunit 4) 154.4 - 234.0' Nipissing diabase with contaminations and xenoliths of gray-green with mottled patches of lighter greenish-gray and orange. Nipissing diabase: porphyry xenoliths 60-70:30-40. Igneous layering at 174.5 to 175.5' (CAX 45°) and a slight trachytic alignment of plagioclase. Slightly coarser grained sections have a sub-ophitic texture (eg. 165 - 166'). Numerous sections of gray-green quartz porphyry

may be compositionally intermediate porphyry (dacite) or intensly altered orange quartz 'eye' porphyry. These gray zone are in many places difficult to differentiate from diabase. Alteration: intense pervasive chloritization of the porphyry. Chloritization makes the porphyry appear gray and intermediate in composition (dacitic) and also make differentiation with diabase difficult in places.

- Altered (dacitic) chloritized porphyry. 63676 Subunit 5) 234.0 - 269.0' Altered (gray-green with orange) and baked quartz 'eye' porphyry (similar to above subunit with very little Nipissing diabase). Mottled light to medium gray-green to orangish.

Composition: 1) Pervasively chloritized and baked quartz 'eye' porphyry 95%.

2) Chloritized narrow Nipissing dykes. (several to 3 cm wide from 264 - 269') with porphyry fragments. Dykes contact 30° CAX to 50° CAX and make up <5% of this subunit. Alteration: Intense pervasive chloritization gives the altered porphyry a gray-green coloration through-

Sample From To Width Au Au Ag Zn No. (ft) (ft) (ft) (ppb) (oz/t) (ppm) (ppm)

cont'd

out much of this subunit. Baking of the porphyry by the Nipissing diabase gives the porphyry a very indurated appearance (hardered crystocrystalline appearance). 262 - 269' is increasingly silicified. Subunit 6) 269 - 274.5' Chloritized Nipissing diabase with minor less than 5 cm xenoliths of porphyry and a 1 cm quartz vein pervasively chloritized massive diabase as per previous description. Subunit 7) 274.5 - 292' Silicified Nipissing diabase. Composition: Moderately to locally strongly silicified Nipissing diabase locally contaminated by porphyry. At 283.5' is a 15 cm band of pegmatite (granitized porphyry?). A 5 cm quartz vein (in silicified diabase) occurs at 278'. - Strongly silicified Nipissing diabase with 63677 280.2 283.0 <<1% pyrite.

292.0 342.9 NIPISSING DIABASE (SLIGHTLY PORPHYRITIC)

Dark gray to gray-green, massive.

Composition: 1) Slightly to moderately chloritized pyroxenes are slightly porphyritic (augite grains 2 - 3 mm size) and make up 60 - 65% of unit.

2) Fine specks and laths of saussuritzed plagioclase make up 30% of unit.
The combination of tiny laths of plagioclase surrounded by a mesostasis of augitic pyroxenes produces
a subophitic texture. Massive, monotonous, subophitic
textures of the fine rock and layering 0-5° CAX
299 - 301'; 40° CAX 2010') characterize the diabase.

Sample From To Width Au Au Ag Zn No. (ft) (ft) (ft) (ppb) (oz/t) (ppm) (ppm)

cont'd

Alteration: 1) Pervasive slight to moderate chloritization of pyroxenes.

2) Saussuritization of plagioclase.

Mineralization: Rare traces of disseminated pyrite occur.

342.9 385.0

NIPISSING DIABASE WITH MINOR MYLONITIZED (?) QUARTZ PORPHYRY Medium to dark gray to gray-green with narrow pale orange bands.

Composition: 1) Massive fine grained to very fine grained pyroxenes 60 - 70% (chloritized).

2) Very fine grained plagioclase (saussuritized) approximately 30%.
Porphyry xenoliths (<5% of unit) occur as narrow 5-10 cm bands most of which are mylonitized with ribbon quartz and finely laminated banding.
Some sections of the diabase are slightly silicified and xenoliths of porphyry are also silicified.
Mylonitic banding (60 - 65° CAX @ 343.4', 346', 360.3' 365') are present in porphyry xenoliths.
Alteration: 1) Pervasive moderate chloritization of pyroxenes.

2) Saussuritization of tiny plagioclase grains in diabase.

3) Slight to moderate silicification of sections of diabase and xenolithic bands of porphyry. Mineralization: <1% pyrrhotite occurs as up to 5 mm bands in the diabase (?) and as up to 1.5 cm segregations of pyrrhotite and also as disseminations. Pyrite: Traces of pyrite are associated with pyrrhotite as disseminations. Chalcopyrite: Rare traces of chalcopyrite are present as disseminations associated with pyrrhotite; several zones with sulphides close to porphyry xenoliths.

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Sample From To Width Au Au Ag Zn No. (ft) (ft) (ft) (ppb) (oz/t) (ppm) (ppm)

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Comments: very broken blocky core 371.5 - 373'.

385.0 437.6 MAFIC VOLCANICS (OR NIPISSING DIABASE)

Massive dark gray-green to dark green.

Composition: 1) chloritized (pervasively)

pyroxenes 60 - 70%.

2) pale green altered plagioclase (30%).

Vanolites occur at 401.9 - 411.6' and are made up of sporadic 2 - 3% variolites in this zone. Flow banding (?) 40° CAX.

Veins: 1) 411.6 - 419' abundant pinching and swelling quartz and pinkish carbonate (ferroan dolomite) stringers possibly parallel flow banding (in-filling of quenching fractures?). Quartz-carbonate stringers make up 5 to 7% of this section and elsewhere <<1% of this unit. Alteration: Pervasive chloritization of pyroxenes. Plagioclase are pervasively altered to saussurite. Mineralization: Rare segregations and disseminations of pyrrhotite and pyrite.

Comments: Pervasive chloritization megascopically obliterates pyroxene grains. The presence of quartz and pinkish carbonate (ferroan dolomite) stringers and more convincingly the local presence of variolites and flow banding all suggest that this unit is mafic volcanic and not Nipissing diabase.

Subunit 1) 401.9 - 411.6' Variolitic mafic volcanics (2 - 3% variolites) with roundish variolites 1 mm to 1 cm size (average 2 - 3 mm) sporadically distributed and locally slightly more concentrated.

Sample From To Width Au Au Ag Zn No. (ft) (ft) (ft) (ppb) (oz/t) (ppm) (ppm)

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Subunit 2) 411.6 - 419' Abundant pinching and swelling quartz and ferroan dolomite stringers in mafic volcanic (in-filling of quench(?) fractures) stringers (5-7%) most are subparallel to flow banding.

- 2 quartz and feroan dolomite veins in mafic 63678 415.0 415.8 0.8 volcanics (whole sample taken).

437.6 497.0

MAFIC VOLCANICS (PILLOWED?) WITH SEVERAL CHERTY INTERBEDS Massive to banded dark gray-green with cream to light orangish bands.

Composition: 1) very fine grained to fine to medium grained pervasively chloritized pyroxenes 60 - 70%.

2) very fine grained altered plagioclase approximately 30%.

Locally abundant well banded/bedded chert and/or felsic volcanic interbeds (approximately 5% of unit). Flow banding and chert bedding - 50° CAX @ 439'

35° CAX @ 449', 65° CAX @ 454', 55° CAX @ 483', 40° CAX @ 487'.

Fractures: 45 - 55° CAX, F/M 3 - 6 weak.

Veins: Rare millimetric quartz + carbonate stringers <<1%.

Alteration: 1) Pervasive chloritization of pyroxenes obliterate grains.

2) Saussuritization of plagioclase.
Mineralization: Pyrrhotite (1 - 2%) usually is cencenttated as irregular aggregates (up to 5 cm) and
lensoid bands (paralleling flow banding).
Traces of pyrite also locally associated with
pyrrhotite.

E.O.H.



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Recorded Holder

Prospector's Licence No.

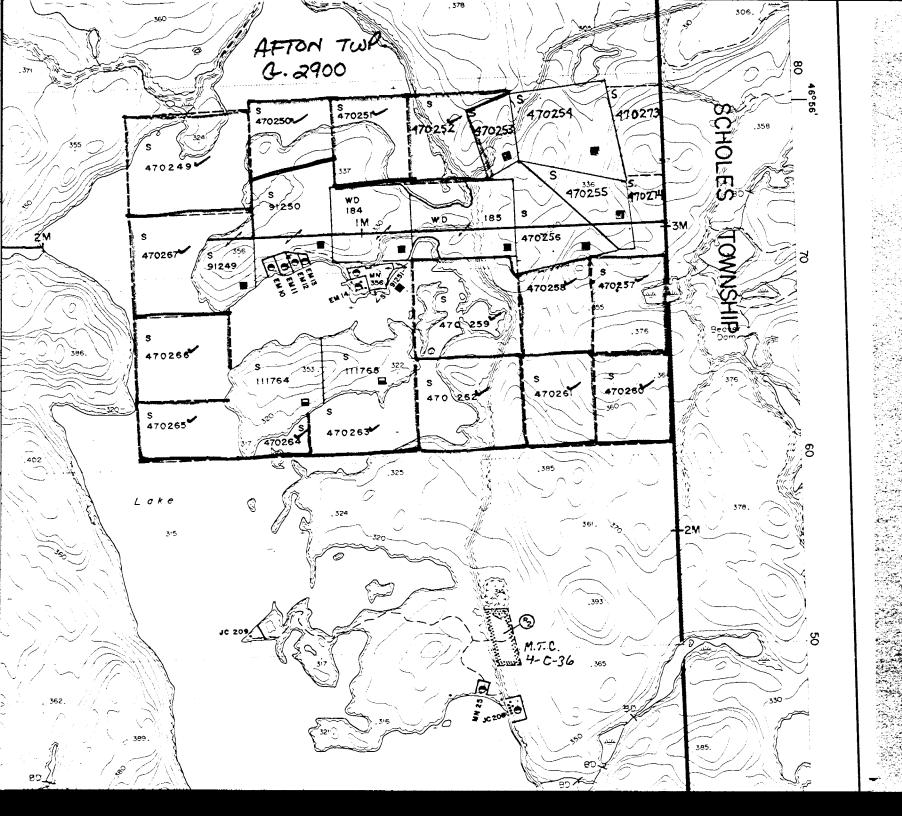
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Power Stripping	Type of equipment and amount expended. Note: Proof of actual cost must be submitted within 30 days of recording.	Names and addresses of owner or operator together with dates when drilling/stripping	nearest claim post.
Diamond or other core drilling	Signed core log showing; footage, diameter of core, number and angles of holes.	done.	Work Sketch (as above) in duplicate
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EMERALD LAKE CLAIMS

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Township, Meridian, Base Road allowance; surveyed. shoreline Lot/Concession; surveyed. Parcel; surveyed ... unsurveyed Right-of-way; road railway utility. Reservation Cliff, Pit, Pile Contour Interpolated Approximate Depression. Control point (horizontal) Flooded land Mine head frame Pipeline (above ground) Railway: single track. double track abandoned Road; highway, county, township access: trail, bush . Shoreline (original) Transmission line Wooded area

DISPOSITION O

