

DIAMOND DRILL



42A06NW0223 21 OGDEN

010

TOWNSHIP: Ogden

REPORT No.: 21

WORK PERFORMED BY: Amax Minerals Exploration

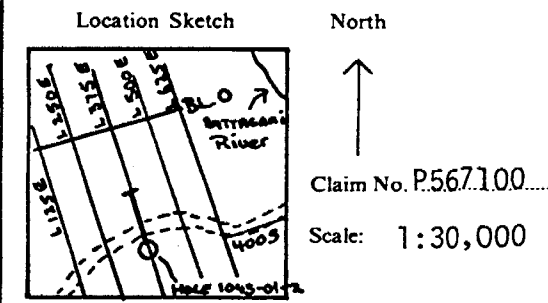
<u>CLAIM No.</u>	<u>HOLE No.</u>	<u>FOOTAGE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>NOTE</u>
P 567100	1043-01-2	204.0 m	Aug/81	(1)
P 567102	1043-01-3	195.0 m	Aug/81	(1)
P 549066	1043-02-2	201.0 m	Sept/81	(1)
P 549063	1043-02-3	219.0 m	Sept/81	(1)

NOTES: (1) #512-81

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DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. 1043-01-2

Hole No. 1043-01-2 Sheet	Length 204.0 metres	Commenced August 14, 1981	Dip: Collar -45° @ 344°
Property 1043-01, Ogden-1	Bearing 344°	Completed August 21, 1981	Etch Test Depth Rdg. True
Township Ogden	Dip -45°	Drilling Co. St. Lambert	1 150.0m 53° 45°
Location L375E, 400S	Objective Stratigraphy information	Core Size BQ	2 200.0m 48° 40°
Logged By J. MacPherson		Casing Left/ Lost in Hole 20 metres	
Core Location Timmins Office		- casing	



Remarks

Footage/ Metres		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
0	37.0	OVERBURDEN
37.0	40.7	UNDIFFERENTIATED SEDIMENTS
40.7	43.25	ULTRAMAFIC FLOW
43.25	58.50	MUDSTONE - SILTSTONE
58.50	66.0	SILICIFIED SEDIMENTS
66.0	70.3	SILICEOUS FLOW TOP BRECCIA
70.3	87.7	RHYOLITE - RHYODACITE FLOWS
87.7	90.1	ARGILLITE (INTERFLOW SEDIMENT)
90.1	91.8	RHYODACITE
91.8	93.0	INTERMEDIATE TUFF
93.0	94.6	DACITE
94.6	98.8	RHYODACITE
98.8	99.7	INTERMEDIATE TUFF

J. MacPherson

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Hole No. 1043-01-2
Sheet No. 3

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
0	37.0	OVERBURDEN sand, clay, then clay + boulders
37.0	40.7	UNDIFFERENTIATED SEDIMENTS Broken core. Quartz vein intruding sediments. Vein carries <1% tourmaline and no sulphides. It contains inclusions of sediments which appear to be a siltstone - mudstone poorly bedded, with the occasional quartz eye. Contacts are sharp and sediment is altered for about 5cm into host (mainly chlorite). No carbonate present.
40.7	43.25	ULTRAMAFIC FLOW talcose, soft. No mineralization
43.25	58.50	MUDSTONE - SILTSTONE siltstone, as above. Chlorite alteration very apparent. A number of barren narrow quartz veinlets visible. There are also quartz carbonate blebs in sections of the rock. 41.3 - 41.5 Quartz veinlet 44.8 - 45.3 Quartz carbonate blebs in mudstone. About 10% carbonate Note: from 46.5 to 48.2 the mudstone/siltstone is pervasively carbonated up to 15%. Amount of quartz - carbonate eyes has also increased, as has the intensity of the alteration around the quartz carbonate tourmaline veins. 49.4 - 49.6 Narrow quartz carbonate veinlet. No mineralization. 50.25 - 50.85 Quartz carbonate tourmaline vein. White bull quartz with up to 15% tourmaline locally and pervasive carbonatization up to 20%. Alteration haloes extended about 10cm into host sediment. No sulphide mineralization. 52.8 - 53.5 Quartz - carbonate vein, as per 50.25 - 50.85. A few more inclusion of host sediment here. Contacts are also a little more gradual.

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Hole No. 1043-01-2
Sheet No. 4

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
		@ 54.3 - Angle of core to faint bedding is 61°
		Note: that from 52.5 - 55.0 the mudstone is much more altered than earlier. Numerous quartz - carbonate veinlets cut the rock here at various angles.
		54.4 - 54.9 Highly altered region. Siliceous, carbonatized up to 50%.
		54.6 - 57.0 Mudstone is slightly coarser grained.
		@ 57.6 Contact between fine + coarser - grained material is at 58° to core axis.
58.5	66.0	SILICIFIED SEDIMENT
		Rock is much more siliceous but still a sediment. Amount of pervasive carbonatization and veining lessens downhole. Rock is alternately clean and cherty altered.
		58.5 - 59.8 Silicified mudstone - argillite. Local alteration and quartz - carbonate veining apparent. No sulphides.
		59.8 - 66.0 More mafic argillite, which shows higher degree of alteration and silicification. About 20% carbonate in units.
66.0	70.3	SILICEOUS FLOW TOP BRECCIA
		Flow top breccia is present, as well as up to 1% po, py. Carbonatization no longer pervasive instead, present as narrow veinlets in flows. Minor amount of pervasive carbonatization in and around breccia sections. This is where po and py is also. Breccia sections show high degree of alteration. They are well rounded and matrix of breccia is less siliceous than clasts.
70.3	87.7	RHYOLITE - RHYODACITE FLOWS
		These start out very siliceous and then grade slowly into more mafic. Contact between section of flow top breccia and true flow material is very sharp. Rock is light greenish grey. S ₁ O ₂ = 70%, other = 10%. Silica content decreases downhole. There are a number of flows, each topped by breccia about 5cm thick.
		Carbonatization occurs in veinlets in the more siliceous flows and in veinlets as well as pervasively. In general pervasive carbonatization is a good indicator of the less siliceous flows.

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Hole No. 1043-01-2
Sheet No. 5

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
		Rock is cut by a few quartz - carbonate veins and veinlets. Pyrite is present, usually in the more siliceous flows or at flow contacts disseminated in amounts up to 3%.
		70.3 - 73.0 Rhyolite flow. Pyrite in bands up to 1cm wide.
		73.0 - 73.05 Flow top breccia
		73.05 - 77.4 Rhyodacite flow
		75.70 - 75.80 Quartz carbonate veinlet
		77.4 - 77.45 Flow top breccia
		Alternating rhyolite and rhyodacite flows from this point
		77.8: quartz carbonate vein
		80.0 - 80.3 quartz ankerite vein
		81.0 - 81.7 quartz ankerite vein with minor tourmaline. Contacts with volcanics are very sharp but there is much ankerite alteration in the wall rock.
		From 82.5 - 87.7 the flows show a high degree of alteration and are pervasively carbonatized. Alteration haloes are present around all quartz carbonate veins and veinlets, as well as seams.
87.7	90.1	ARGILLITE (INTERFLOW SEDIMENT)
		Interflow sediment, probably argillite. It is well bedded and contains pyrite and pyrrhotite in amounts up to 4%. The sulphides are banded and occur in narrow beds. Argillite is pervasively carbonatized up to 50%.
		Angle of bedding to core at 88.0 metres is 81° 89.5 metres is 90°
90.1	91.8	RHYODACITE
		Rhyodacite flow bordering on a tuff. Carbonate = 40%. There is an occasional pyrite or pyrrhotite bleb but these are rare.
		91.3 to 91.7 quartz carbonate veinlet. Sharp contacts with wall rocks. Very little alteration evident.

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Hole No. 1043-01-2
Sheet No. 6

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
91.8	93.0	INTERMEDIATE TUFF
		Fragments are siliceous and are flattened and form an 80° angle with core axis. Matrix is dacitic and is fine to medium grained. Carbonatization is much less here and is confined to a few narrow veinlets of quartz carbonate. No visible sulphide mineralization.
93.0	94.6	DACITE
		Very clean with very minor sulphides. It is a light greenish grey and fine to medium grained. Pervasive carbonatization is local. It is cut by the occasional quartz carbonate veinlet.
94.6	98.8	RHYODACITE
		More siliceous flow (rhyodacite). Pervasively carbonatized throughout. It is locally highly altered. Many quartz carbonate stringers and veinlets are present. No visible mineralization present.
98.8	99.7	INTERMEDIATE TUFF
		Fragments are all altered to carbonate. They are moderately well rounded. Very little quartz - carbonate veinlets are visible.
99.7	100.1	DACITE
		Massive medium grained, greenish grey in colour. Minor carbonatization. No sulphide mineralization.
100.1	100.3	ARGILLITE
		Narrow interflow sediment (argillaceous). Minor pyrite associated. Highly altered by quartz - carbonate veining.
100.3	104.4	RHYOLITE/RHYODACITE
		Rhyolite - rhyodacite flows, with interflow and flow top breccia. Strong silicification and carbonatization present locally in flows, generally in the breccia and or rhyodacite. Minor pyrite mineralization rarely visible.

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Hole No. 1043-01-2
Sheet No. 7

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
104.4	107.0	RHYOLITE Numerous clear quartz eyes are visible. Quartz - carbonate veinlets are visible. No pervasive carbonatization, no sulphide mineralization.
107.0	111.8	INTERMEDIATE TUFF Well banded. Fragments are small (<3mm), flattened and siliceous. Rock is highly carbonatized. Angle of bedding to core at 108.0 metres is 84°. 110.0 metres is 80°.
111.8	118.8	RHYODACITE/DACITE FLOWS Alternating rhyodacite and dacite flows. Quartz - carbonate veining is rare. No visible mineralization.
118.8	122.6	INTERMEDIATE TUFF/DACITE FLOWS 118.8 - 119.0 Dacitic matrix, felsic fragments. Fragments only are carbonatized. 119.0 - 121.5 Alternating intermediate tuff and dacite flow rock generally quite clean, cut by a few quartz carbonate stringers. 121.3 - 121.5 - Quartz carbonbonate tourmaline vein. 121.5 - 121.5 - Dacite flow
122.6	125.8	RHYOLITE FLOW, FLOW TOP BRECCIA Rhyolite flow and flow top breccia. Cut by numerous Q.C. seams and veinlets. Minor pyrite present. 125.0 to 125.8 Rhyolite breccia. Fragments are mafic, matrix is felsic. Matrix is heavily carbonatized, fragments are clean. Fragment size varies from a few mm to 2cm. No gradation of size is apparent.
125.8	128.2	DACITE-ANDESITE Dacite grading to andesite flow. Rock is massive, medium grained, and

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Hole No. 1043-01-2

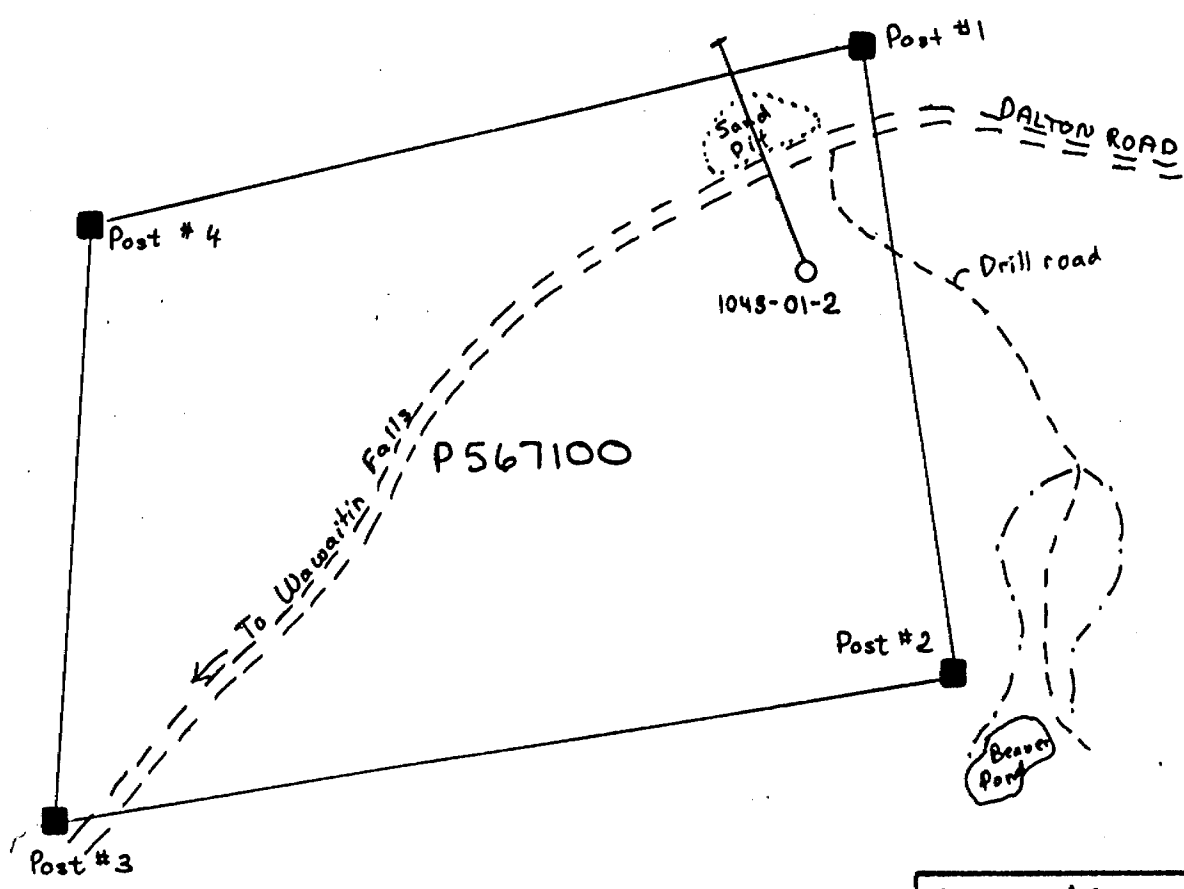
Sheet No. 8

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
		greenish-grey in colour. It is cut by the occasional quartz ankerite vein, less than 5cm wide. No visible sulphide mineralization.
128.2	131.8	ANDESITE-BASALT
		Medium grained, green and massive, very little carbonate present, except the occasional filled - in seam. Very minor sulphide mineralization visible.
		129.6 - 129.9: Quartz carbonate tourmaline vein. 1% ankerite. No sulphides. Cut at very shallow angle to core.
		130.1 - 130.2: Quartz vein, carbonated only at contact with basalt. Alteration halo present around basalt. Up to 2% pyrite, mostly at contact with basalt.
		130.9 - 131.6: Wide quartz carbonate vein with tourmaline and ankerite. Appears to have a series of quartz cores surrounded by quartz carbonate material. 3cm alteration halo present in basalt. Minor (1%) pyrite present.
131.8	137.8	INTERBEDDED BASALT FLOWS AND INTERMEDIATE TUFF
		131.8 - 132.2 Intermediate tuff. Fragments are about 1mm in size and are stretched at 90° to core axis. About 20% CO ₂ present. Quartz eyes. Little quartz veining present, and no sulphides.
		132.2 - 133.2 Basalt with a few felsic tuff fragments as per 131.8 - 133.2. Noticeably less CO ₂ than tuff. No quartz vein sulphides.
		133.2 - 137.8 Intermediate tuff, as per 131.8 - 132.2.
		134.5 - 134.7: Narrow Q.V. with carbonate running nearly parallel with core axis. Tuff fragments noticeably less in the area of the Q.V.
		135.5 - 135.9: Q.V. with carbonate tourmaline. No sulphide alteration. Quartz and carbonate are spread evenly throughout vein. This vein appears to have some association with more mafic sections of the core, very fine grained and greenish-black.
		136.0 - 136.1: Quartz carbonate, as per vein at 135.5 - 135.9
		136.5 - 136.9: Quartz carbonate vein, containing pure quartz clasts in a heavily carbonated quartz matrix. Mafic section of tuff again associated with this vein. Contact with tuff is fairly sharp. Very minor pyrite mineralization only.

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Hole No. 1043-01-2
Sheet No. 9

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
		137.3 - 137.9: Quartz carbonate vein, highly fragmented with quartz clasts, basalt clasts and tourmaline. A new pink quartz section is present. No sulphide mineralization visible.
137.8	151.05	BASALT FLOW
		137.8 - 141.0 Basalt flows, highly altered, with up to 3% massive pyrite in quartz carbonate veinlets. Carbonatization is pervasive and in veinlets up to 30%. Small amount of serpentine is noted in fracture plane. Most quartz - carbonate stringers are at 80° to the core axis.
		141.0 - 144.8 Basalt flows, pervasively carbonatized and cut by a few stringers of quartz carbonate. No sulphide mineralization.
		141.3 - 141.8 Quartz carbonate ankerite vein. No sulphides.
		144.8 - 145.2 Intermediate tuff, pervasively carbonatized, cut by numerous stringers at 75° to core axis. No sulphide mineralization.
		145.2 - 148.2 Basalt flow 147.4 - 147.55: Quartz carbonate ankerite vein.
		148.2 - 150.5 Intermediate tuff. Up to 60% felsic fragments with highly carbonatized stringers running at 70° to core axis. Up to 5% pyrite in this section.
		150.5 - 151.05 Basalt flow, very clean. No carbonatization, silicification present.
151.05	204.0	CARBONATIZED MAFIC TUFFACEOUS SEDIMENTS AND TUFFS
		Highly carbonatized tuffaceous beds with bedding at 65° to core axis. Minor associated pyrite present. Narrow bands are also present, highly carbonatized, with a few narrow quartz veins and fragments. Sulphides rare
		165.0 - 166.0 - Zone of quartz vein and higher carbonate. Some pyrite associated (up to 5% as cubes and also disseminated)
		170.6 - 171.0 - Zone of quartz vein and carbonate, up to 5% pyrite.
		From 172.0 pyrite cubes in amounts up to 7%, size from 1mm to 1cm
		From 174.5 there is much less carbonate mineralization as stringers
		Fragments are small and siliceous and laminae are less than ½cm wide, pyrite cubes may or may not be present, associated with quartz vein, but also in sediment only.
		This unit may indicate the end of the cycle.

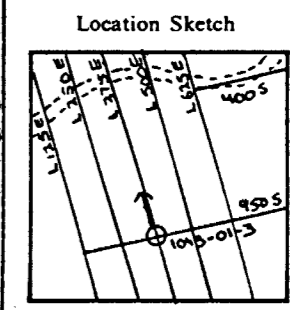


AMAX MINERALS EXPLORATION
Drill Hole Location Map
HOLE 1043-01-2
Scale: 1:5,000 ●
OGDEN TOWNSHIP
J.M.P. Timmins

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Hole No. 1043-01-3

Hole No. 1043-01-3 Sheet 1	Length 195.0 metres	Commenced August 22, 1981	Dip: Collar -45°
Property 1043-01, Ogden-1	Bearing 344°	Completed August 28, 1981	Etch Test Depth Rdg. True
Township Ogden	Dip -45°	Drilling Co. St. Lambert	1 125.0m 53.5° 45.0°
Location L375E, 950S	Objective Stratigraphic testing	Core Size BQ	2 195.0m 53.0° 44.5°
Logged By J. MacPherson		Casing Left/Lost in Hole none	
Core Location Timmins Office			
Remarks			



North ↑
Claim No. P-567102
Scale: 1:30,000

Footage/Metres		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
0	12.00	OVERBURDEN
12.0	29.65	INTERBEDDED ARGILLITE AND TUFFACEOUS SEDIMENTS
29.65	32.40	FELSIC DYKE
32.40	39.90	MAFIC TUFFACEOUS SEDIMENTS
39.90	67.80	INTERBEDDED MUDSTONE - SILTSTONE AND TUFFACEOUS SEDIMENTS
67.80	88.80	FELSIC CRYSTAL TUFF
88.80	129.00	INTERBEDDED ARGILLITE AND TUFFACEOUS SEDIMENTS
129.00	144.05	INTERMEDIATE TO MAFIC FLOWS AND TUFFS
144.05	146.60	FELSIC CRYSTAL TUFF
146.60	169.50	INTERBEDDED ARGILLITE AND INTERMEDIATE TUFF
169.50	178.80	INTERBEDDED SILICEOUS ARGILLITE AND INTERMEDIATE TUFF
178.80	191.00	INTERBEDDED TUFFACEOUS SEDIMENT
191.00	195.00	ANDESITE FLOW
	195.00	END OF HOLE

J. MacPherson

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Hole No. 1043-01-3
Sheet No. 3

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
0	12.00	OVERBURDEN
12.00	23.45	INTERBEDDED ARGILLITE AND TUFFACEOUS MAFIC SEDIMENT.
		Rock consists of 70% tuff and 30% argillite.
		Tuff is well laminated, and laminae are often crenulated. Local slumping of laminae is also visible. Rock is highly carbonated up to 60% in the felsic bands of the tuff. Fragments are less than 5mm in size, and are well rounded and highly carbonated. The tuff sections may be up to 10-15cm wide, but are more commonly less than 5cm in width.
		Argillite is very fine grained and black. It may show faint signs of bedding. Pyrite is present in amounts of up to 10%, usually conformable with the bedding.
		19.3 - 19.6: Zone of greenish alteration, about 80% carbonate.
		14.1 - 14.6: Quartz carbonate vein, with 5% tourmaline. Carbonate generally fills fractures in vein. Host (both sediment and tuff) is contorted and brecciated at the contacts with the quartz vein.
		16.5 - 16.9: Quartz carbonate vein, with tourmaline, as per 14.1 - 14.6.
		17.35 - 17.45: Quartz carbonate vein, as per 16.5 - 16.9.
		Note: From about 20 metres to 23.45 metres the tuff dominates, and has become more mafic. It is well fractured, but less carbonated than the tuff before 20.0 metres.
		Angle of bedding with core at 12.7 metres is 75°
		" " " " " at 18.2 metres is 45° (tuff)
		" " " " " at 19.5 metres is 60°
23.45	24.00	ARGILLITE
		Argillite, greenish black, quite soft. No pervasive carbonatization present. Little seam carbonatization present as well. No visible mineralization.

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Hole No. 1043-01-3
Sheet No. 4

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
24.00	29.65	UNDIFFERENTIATED MAFIC SEDIMENT
		Well to moderately bedded, black and fine grained. Up to 2% pyrite. Rock is quite soft, and has a soapy feel. It is cut by a few narrow quartz carbonate stringers and veinlets.
		Angle of core to bedding: at 24.3 metres is 60°.
		" " " " " at 26.3 metres is 63°.
		" " " " " at 27.5 metres is 67°.
29.65	32.40	FELSIC DYKE
		Granodiorite dyke, moderately foliated, fine-grained. Porphyritic in spots. Shows pink calcite veins (2). Contacts with wall rock are gradational and dyke contains wall rock fragments. Up to 2% pyrite in dyke.
		Foliation at 45° to core axis.
		at 32.40: Q. C. V. at contact between granodiorite and wallrock.
		Up to 20% carbonate, 5% tourmaline.
32.40	39.90	MAFIC TUFFACEOUS SEDIMENTS
		Fragments less than 2mm and are carbonated. Pervasive carbonatization also present. Moderately bedded, with few crenulations. Thin black laminae define bedding <1% pyrite.
		Angle of bedding to core axis at 33.5 metres is 54°.
39.90	57.80	MUDSTONE - SILTSTONE
		Greenish - grey, moderately bedded. May be up to 5% pyrite locally (cubes mainly). Beds show crenulations and local slumping, pyrite also disseminated throughout the core. Lighter beds in rock are highly carbonated, more mafic beds less so. No quartz veining present.
		Angle of core to bedding: at 40.5 metres is 64°.
		" " " " " at 42.5 metres is 67°.

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Hole No. 1043-01-3
Sheet No. 5

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
		Angle of core to bedding at 45.0 metres is 69° " " " " " at 47.0 metres is 76°.
		Amount of pyrite increases downhole. Up to 10% locally at 58.0 metres. Rock generally homogeneous, but is locally silicified. Pyrite less common in silicified areas.
		Angle of core axis to bedding: 49.5 metres is 47° " " " " " 54.5 metres is 58° " " " " " 55.5 metres is 60°.
57.80	67.80	INTERBEDDED MUDSTONE - INTERMEDIATE SEDIMENT
		Stretched carbonated clasts up to 1cm long present in amounts up to 15%.
		From 62.5 to 67.8, core is mainly greenish - black argillite, with 3-4cm wide pods of massive pyrite, which conduct anywhere from 40-90%. Pyrite is a dull brassy colour. Lesser amounts of cubic pyrite also present. Pervasive quartz carbonate alteration present up to 30% of the rock.
67.80	88.80	FELSIC CRYSTAL TUFF
		Slightly foliated, quite siliceous. Quartz eyes very common. Rock is medium grained and may contain up to 10% disseminated pyrite. It is carbonated up to 5% (pervasive). There are a few carbonate stringers, all aligned parallel to foliation. Colour of rock is light greenish grey.
		Angle of foliation to bedding: at 69.0 metres is 60°.
		From 79.7 - 81.0 - K-spar richer section (purple colour)
		Faint bedding is visible, parallel to the bedding of the argillaceous sediment above and below this unit. Narrow beds (<1cm) of argillite are present in the tuff, conformable to bedding also.

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Hole No. 1043-01-3
 Sheet No. 6

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
88.80	129.00	INTERBEDDED ARGILLITE AND TUFFACEOUS SEDIMENTS
		The argillite is medium green, very fine grained and may contain up to 1% pyrite. It also usually shows faint bedding patterns. There is about 15% carbonate in the rock.
		The intermediate tuff is green also and contains felsic fragments (now highly carbonatized) up to 5mm in diameter. It is well laminated, and some of the laminae show crenulations and signs of slumping.
		Rock is ~60% tuffaceous sediments, 40% argillite.
		Angle of bedding to core is at 89.0 metres is 63°.
		" " " " " " at 90.0 metres is 60°.
		" " " " " " at 93.0 metres is 42°.
		After 95.0 metres the argillite bands are much wider, as are the tuffaceous sediments. The bands in the latter are now much more contorted and there is minor offset in some of the beds. Remobilization is quite common. The tuffs are highly carbonated.
		From 104.1 - 104.6 the argillite is altered more than normal, there is up to 10% pyrite in carbonatized argillite beds.
		Note here that the tuff fragments downhole are larger and more altered (especially from 105.0 - 129.0)
		97.0 - 101.9 - one large tuff band, highly altered and contorted. Slumping and crenulations very common. Pervasive carbonatization present up to 60%. This is unlain by the pyrite bearing argillite, followed by the tuff with fragments <5mm and <1cm in size. Pyrite present in this rock in amounts up to 3%.
		Further downhole the I/B argillite and tuff contains thin andesite flows. These are light to medium green, fine to medium grained and contain little mineralization. These start at around 115.5 metres.
		Bedding in tuffs and argillite not contorted as earlier. Narrow pyrite beds present in argillite. Rock carbonated up to 25%. (Pervasive)

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Hole No. 1043-01-3

Sheet No. 7

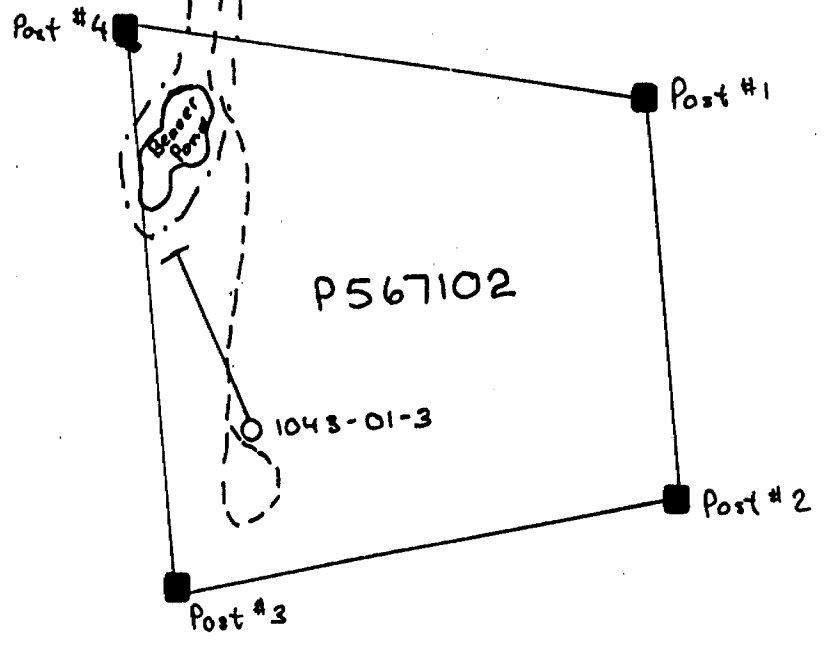
Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
		Quartz carbonate vein at 111.4, 112 and 114.2 metres. All less than 10cm wide, with 40% carbonate and accompanied by an orange mineral. There is another type of vein present with a light green mineral (epidote). These are all <5cm wide, and are up-hole from the previous set.
		Angle of core to bedding: at 120.0 metres is 61° " " " " " at 126.0 metres is 63°
		123.1 - 123.8: Slightly more mafic tuff (matrix), more carbonated, well bedded, 1% pyrite.
		124.0 - 124.05: Quartz veinlet, carbonatized at contact with argillite. No other visible mineralization.
		124.25 - 124.35: Quartz carbonate - tourmaline vein with 1% pyrite.
		130.0 - 130.05: Silicified and carbonatized section of argillite/tuff.
129.00	142.30	From this area on the argillaceous sections disappear and the rock consists mainly of intermediate to mafic flows and tuffs. The flows are medium to dark green, and often contain fragments less than 5% abundance. The tuffs are moderately to well laminated and these show signs of slumping. Contacts between flows and tuffs are very gradational. Up to 5% sulphides in flows <2% in tuffs.
		135.2 - 135.5 carbonatized intermediate tuff
		136.3 - 138.0 carbonatized intermediate tuff, well laminated
		139.8 - 140.6: Area of intense alteration associated with a 10cm wide quartz carbonate tourmaline vein. Up to 10% sulphides present. Matrix is basalt flow. Wall rock inclusions common. Quartz is dark and appears to have been remobilized more than once. Carbonate is fracture filling and present in amounts up to 35%.
142.30	144.05	INTERMEDIATE TO MAFIC FLOWS AND TUFFS
		Mafic tuff, well laminated, highly carbonatized. Fragments are small and felsic and make up <10% of rock. Pyrite in beds (<5mm wide) is common (up to 5% sulphides). Cut by the occasional quartz carbonate vein. Carbonate is pervasive and present up to 15% of rock. Sections of core are granular and are highly carbonatized, silicified and pyritized. (Up to 30% pyrite locally - disseminated).

AMAX MINERALS EXPLORATION
(A Division of Amax of Canada Limited)
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. 1043-01-3
Sheet No. 8

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
144.05	146.60	FELSIC CRYSTAL TUFF
		Felsic crystal tuff, with feldspar quartz clasts up to 5mm in size. These are subhedral and are contained in a greyish matrix of quartz, feldspar and mafic minerals. Up to 3% finely disseminated pyrite present. Carbonated up to 25%. Contains inclusions of argillite / tuff with thin pyrite bands. Pyritized sections also occur at each contact of the unit. (Note argillite section at 145.6 metres)
146.60	169.50	INTERBEDDED ARGILLITE AND INTERMEDIATE TUFF
		"Argillite" has a high chert content (50%) and contains up to 5% finely disseminate pyrite. Tuff is well bedded more so than the argillite. Local areas of intense carbonate and silica are present. Much the same character as earlier I/B argillite and tuff, except more siliceous.
		Angle of core axis to bedding: at 141.0 metres is 60° " " " " " " at 148.0 metres is 64° " " " " " " at 162.0 metres is 61°
169.50	178.80	INTERBEDDED SILICEOUS ARGILLITE AND INTERMEDIATE TUFF
		Grading to intermediate volcanic tuff. Tuff fragments are about 2mm in size and often occur as "beds" of up to 3cm wide. Matrix is light green and very fine grained carbonate veins and veinlets present in amounts up to 15%, with carbonate grading away from vein into host ankerite. 5% sulphides associated with highly carbonated sections. Pyrite present as cubes and also massive to finely disseminated.
		Angle of core axis to bedding: at 168.0 metres is 90° " " " " " " at 171.0 metres is 62° " " " " " " at 176.5 metres is 50°
178.80	191.00	INTERBEDDED TUFFACEOUS SEDIMENT
		as per 146.6 - 169.5 pyrite present in amounts up to 5%. Quartz carbonate veins present, and may contain pyrite at margins.
		185.5 - 185.6: Zone of weakness - shear zone.

DALTON ROAD
To Wawatik Falls

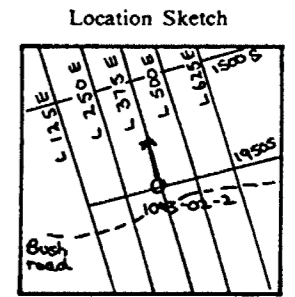


AMAX MINERALS EXPLORATION
Drill Hole Location Map
HOLE 1043-01-3
Scale: 1:5,000
OGDEN TOWNSHIP
J.M.P. Timmins

AMAX MINERALS EXPLORATION
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DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. 1043-02-2

Hole No. 1043-02-2 Sheet 1	Length 201.0 metres	Commenced September 2, 1981	Dip: Collar -45°
Property 1043-02, Ogden-2	Bearing 346°	Completed September 7, 1981	Etch Test Depth Rdg. True
Township Ogden	Dip -45°	Drilling Co. St. Lambert	
Location Line 375E 1950S	Objective Stratigraphic testing	Core Size BQ	2 201.0m 53.5° 45°
Logged By S. Davies		Casing Left/ Lost in Hole	
Core Location Timmins Office			



North
↑
Claim No. P549066
Scale: 1:30,000

Remarks _____

Footage/ Metres		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
0	20.0	OVERBURDEN
20.0	22.9	ALTERED CRYSTAL TUFF
22.9	25.0	INTERMEDIATE TUFF
25.0	28.5	CRYSTAL TUFF
28.5	29.3	INTERMEDIATE TUFF
29.3	33.0	HIGHLY ALTERED INTERMEDIATE TUFF
33.0	38.1	GREYWACKE
38.1	55.5	CRYSTAL TO INTERMEDIATE TUFF
55.5	57.5	FLOW TOP BRECCIA
57.5	63.35	INTERMEDIATE TUFF / BRECCIA
63.35	103.05	SERICITE CARBONATE ROCK (MAFIC-ULTRAMAFIC FLOW SERIES)
103.05	104.12	CHERT
104.12	105.0	GRAPHITE
105.0	108.8	ARGILLACEOUS SEDIMENT

J. MacPherson

AMAX MINERALS EXPLORATION
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DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. 1043-02-2
Sheet No. 3

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
0	20.0	OVERBURDEN
20.0	22.9	ALTERED CRYSTAL TUFF (FAULT ZONE?) Originally grey in colour but appears rusty due to weathering. Moderately bedded, crystals less than 3mm and some stretched parallel to bedding. ≈5-10% sulphides, <5% carbonate (locally). Rock cut by numerous quartz stringers up to 10cm but usually <5cm, rarely accompanied by carbonate alteration. 20.2 metres: bedding angle 30° to core axis (indicates preferred angle of orientation of fragments) 22.7 metres: possible shear zone 5cm in width.
22.9	25.0	INTERMEDIATE TUFF Uniform with chloritic blebs. Some sections are more mafic. Massive with no indication of bedding. The odd section may contain quartz and feldspar crystals. No carbonate, <2% sulphides.
25.0	28.5	CRYSTAL TUFF Above unit grades into a crystal tuff. Subhedral to euhedral crystals - uniform in size up to 2mm and appear to be mainly feldspar matrix - mafic, very fine grained and mafic. Cut by numerous quartz stringers between 1 and 3cm - contorted and brecciates the tuff in places. Pyrite present in amounts up to 5%.
28.5	29.3	INTERMEDIATE TUFF Grading back into intermediate tuff as per the other section.
29.3	33.0	HIGHLY ALTERED INTERMEDIATE TUFF Highly altered intermediate tuff as per 28.5 to 29.3, cut by numerous quartz carbonate veins and well brecciated. Some remnants of bedding. Locally pervasively carbonatized. Up to 5% ankerite restricted to veins. Alteration is mainly to fuchsite - up to 50%, pyrite present, <2%.

AMAX MINERALS EXPLORATION
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DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. 1043-02-2
Sheet No. 4

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
33.0	38.1	GREYWACKE
		Fine to medium grained, no carbonates. Cut by numerous grey quartz veinlets up to 2cm in width. 5% fuchsite present, associated with the veinlets.
		37.0 - 37.3 quartz vein - appears to have brecciated an earlier vein
38.1	55.5	CRYSTAL TO INTERMEDIATE TUFF
		as per 29.3 to 33.0 - some interbedded greywacke
		39.4 to 39.5 rusty sections
		40.2 to 40.3 rusty sections
		From 41.1 to 41.7 - highly altered to fuchsite - 50% early quartz veins fragmented by later quartz veins, no carbonate present
		From 43.4 to 44.2 highly altered to fuchsite (50%) cut by numerous quartz veins up to 5cm in width which brecciated earlier veining. As above no carbonate is present. Up to 5% ankerite restricted to the veins.
		From 45.9 to 47.4 as above but fuchsite alteration up to about 40%. Larger quartz vein (about .2 metres) at 46.0 metres brecciates a brown unidentifiable mineral
		From 48.3 to 48.8 as above
		From 52.4 to 53.4 shear zone concentrated at 52.7 metres where there is extensive rusting
		at 46.6 preferred orientation is 35° to the core axis.
		at 51.9 preferred orientation is 30° to the core axis.
55.5	57.5	FLOW TOP BRECCIA
		Medium to dark grey fragments up to 4cm in size. Reaction rims occur around most of the fragments and numerous milky grey quartz veins cut the rock.

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DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. 1043-02-2
Sheet No. 5

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
57.5	63.35	INTERMEDIATE TUFF / BRECCIA
		Small anhedral fragments less than 3mm in size. Breccia fragments up to 5cm show a higher degree of alteration than the matrix.
		Cut by numerous smokey quartz veins making up to 30% of rock accompanied by fuchsite.
		Minor pyrite and carbonate alteration is ankerite at 57.5, shear zone with rusty alteration
63.35	103.05	SERICITE CARBONATE ROCK (MAFIC-ULTRAMAFIC FLOW SERIES)
		High degree of alteration - carbonate/chlorite/sericite cut by numerous grey quartz carbonate stringers. Carbonate is dolomite and ankerite. This may be accompanied by fuchsite. These veins cut randomly and minor offsets are noted. The smokey quartz stringers have halos up to .5cm wide, <1% pyrite present (disseminated)
		Later quartz veins cut the core at 70-90° and may contain small amounts of ankerite.
		Note: fuchsite associates mainly with the more mafic rock.
		Contacts between individual flows are sharp e.g. 68.3 metres.
		Flows occasionally appear to be porphyritic. Interflow mafic tuff is also present.
		Note: rock is made up of 60% tuff and 40% flow
		From 73.0 to 74.6 the core is relatively barren of smokey quartz veins.
		From 74.1 to 74.5 slightly more coarse grained tuff and contacts sharp.
		From 78.5 to 78.75 shear zone with rusty weathering generally the core is quite siliceous
		At 84.2 smokey quartz vein contains angular inclusions of the matrix.
		From 93.0 to 96.5 more mafic to ultramafic flow. This section is cut by numerous quartz veins which brecciate the rock - up to 4cm in width.
		From 96.5 to 96.9 large quartz vein which brecciates the flow into fragments up to 2cm in size.
		From 98.6 to 99.4, 100.6 to 100.8 much more fuchsite present up to 50% of the rock. Also disseminated pyrite up to 5-7%.
		96.5 shear zone with some rusting.

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DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

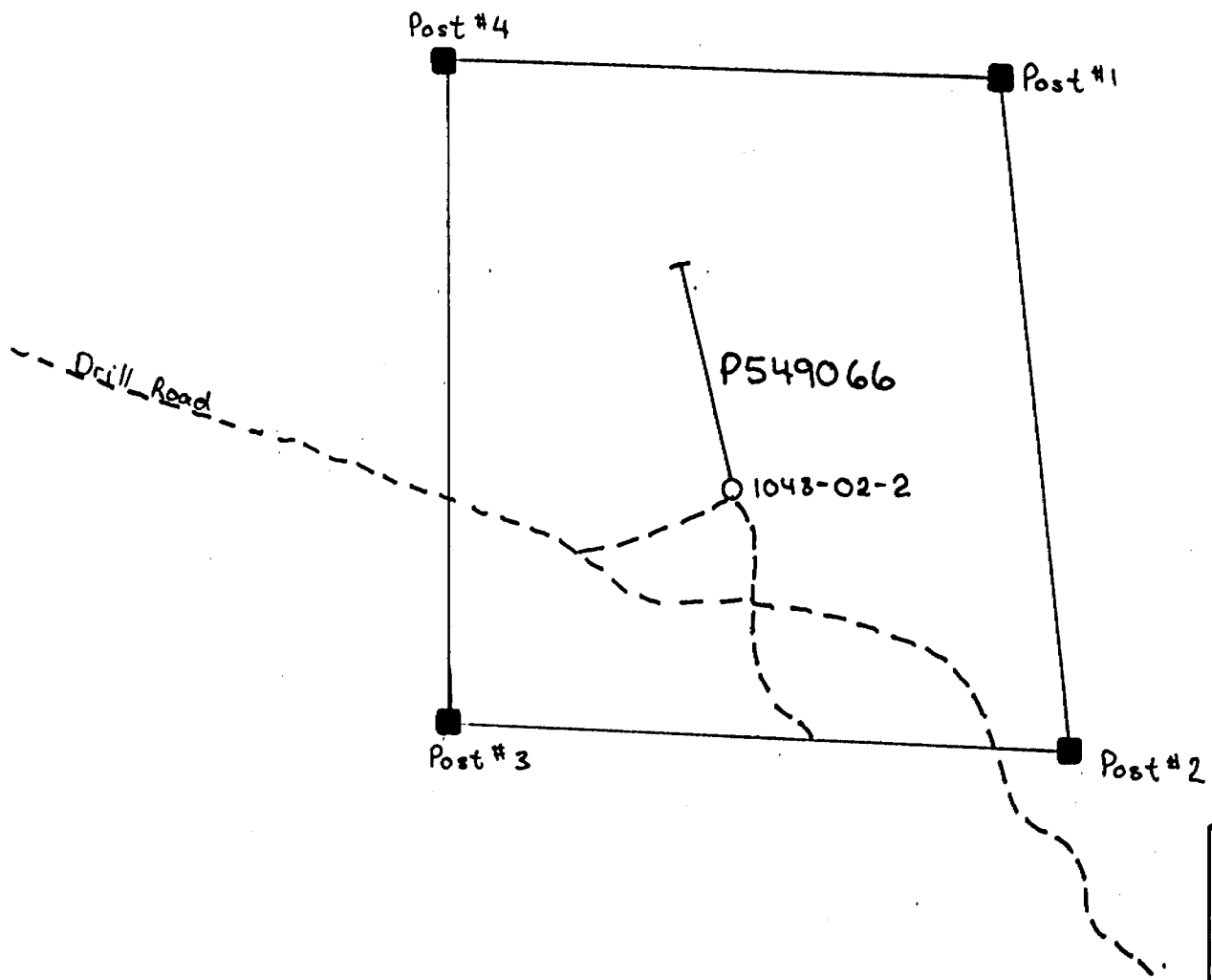
Hole No. 1043-02-2
Sheet No. 6

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
103.05	104.12	CHERT Black in colour and very hard. The section is cut by numerous white quartz veinlets and quartz stringers up to .5cm in width. The larger veinlets cut the core regularly at 30° to the core axis. Quartz stringers are crenulated and minor offsets occur. Pyrite present in localized bands from 5-10%. It occurs as disseminated pyrite throughout.
104.12	105.0	GRAPHITE Very soft and black. Conductive massive sulphides mainly pyrite, up to 30% also disseminated. Quartz veinlets and stringers up to .5cm cut the core randomly. One large quartz vein 5cm occurs at 104.4 metres. Some sulphides run through fractures in the vein.
105.0	108.8	ARGILLACEOUS SEDIMENT Graphite grades into argillaceous sediment. Light to dark grey in colour and harder than the graphite. White quartz eyes up to 2mm occur in localized bands! Some graphite occurs in fragments up to 2cm in size and also in bands throughout the section. At 105.3 orientation of the bands is 30° to the core axis. Disseminated and cubic pyrite occurs - 10%. Contacts are sharp. The argillite becomes more felsic down hole.
108.8	122.4	SERICITE CARBONATE ROCK as per 63.35 to 103.05 smokey quartz veins are not as numerous as the previous section and the rock is much more tuffaceous. From 116.1 to 116.8 fracture (shear) zone
122.4	129.0	ALTERED ULTRAMAFIC TUFF Highly altered to talc causing the rock to be very soft. Dark green blebs of chlorite are abundant throughout the core up to 2mm in size. Numerous, random quartz veinlets occur with evidence of small scale folding. Some sericite in places. Most of the quartz is smokey grey in veinlets up to 1cm to size. There is little to no

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DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. 1043-02-2
Sheet No. 7

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
		carbonate or sulphides. Preferred orientation of the grains is the same as the core axis.
129.0	141.0	INTERBEDDED MAFIC FLOW AND TUFF
		Contacts above and below are gradational and it is much harder than the previous units. Some fragments are present up to 2cm in size. The majority of quartz is smokey grey in veinlets up to 1cm in size which cut the core at various angles. This comprises about 30% of the rock. Dolomite occurs in the veins.
141.0	190.0	SERIES OF ULTRAMAFIC FLOWS
		Individual flows range from massive to spinifex texture. Quartz veining is generally abundant throughout the section.
		144.2 - 160.6 - intercalated massive and spinifex flow. Quartz carbonate veinlets comprise about 20% of the rock. They cut the core at various angles and brecciate the spinifex in fragments up to 2cm in size.
		146.8 - preferred orientation 35° to the core axis at 146.9 metres the quartz veining is concentrated, comprising up to 60% of the rock.
		156.0 - 156.4 - white quartz vein relatively bare of mineralization. The quartz veins are crenulated and show evidence of small scale folding.
		160.6 - 168.4 - Massive ultramafic flow relatively barren of quartz veining
		168.4 - 176.2 - flow top breccia with some sections of spinifex texture. Angular fragments up to 3cm in size, and some white quartz veining.
		at 170.0 metres - preferred orientation is 30° to the core axis.
		176.2 - 190.0 metres spinifex flow
		Quartz carbonate veins brecciate the spinifex in fragments up to 3cm. Also find occurrences of accumulative zones.
		from 187.2 - 187.8 - quartz veining highly brecciates the rock
		5% quartz
190.0	194.40	SILICEOUS FLOW
		About 8% quartz veining which occurs mainly from 191.8 to 192.7. In this section the flow is highly brecciated by the quartz. Two quartz

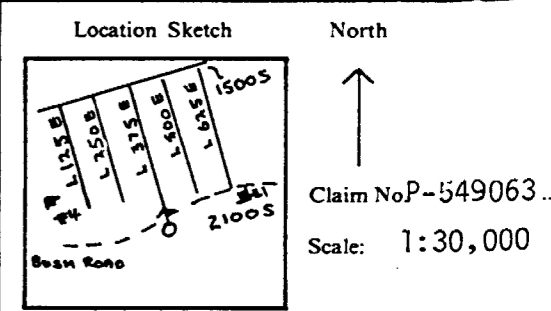


AMAX MINERALS EXPLORATION
Drill Hole Location Map
HOLE 1043-02-2
Scale: 1:5,000
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DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. 1043-02-3

Hole No. 1043-02-3 Sheet 1	Length 219.0 metres	Commenced September 6, 1981	Dip: Collar -50°
Property 1043-02, Ogden	Bearing 348°	Completed September 8, 1981	Etch Test Depth Rdg. True
Township Ogden	Dip -50°	Drilling Co. St. Lambert	1 125.0m 59° 50°
Location 375E 2100S	Objective Stratigraphic information	Core Size BQ	2 201.0m 56° 47°
Logged By S. Davies		Casing Left/ Lost in Hole none	
Core Location Timmins Office			



Remarks

Footage/Metres		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
0	30.50	OVERBURDEN
30.50	42.80	SILTSTONE/MUDSTONE
42.80	53.50	WELL BEDDED SILICEOUS SEDIMENT (VOLCANOCLASTICS)
53.5	92.15	INTERBEDDED INTERMEDIATE LAPILLI TUFF & VOLCANOCLASTIC
92.15	103.50	MAFIC TUFF
103.50	115.10	UNDIFFERENTIATED SEDIMENTS (GREYWACKE)
115.10	116.00	MAFIC FLOW
116.00	131.90	UNDIFFERENTIATED SEDIMENTS
131.90	166.30	INTERBEDDED GRAPHITE AND CHERT
166.30	170.75	CALCARGILLITE
170.75	219.00	CHLORITIC CARBONATE ROCK ALTERED TO TALC
	219.00	END OF HOLE

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AMAX MINERALS EXPLORATION
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DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. 1043-02-3
Sheet No. 3

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
0	30.5	OVERBURDEN
30.5	42.8	SILTSTONE/MUDSTONE
		Light to dark grey in colour and very fine grained. About 20% carbonate throughout and in stringers, that are at 60° to the core axis. Angle of bedding: 50° to the core axis. There is also some evidence of slumping in the beds.
		39.2 to 39.5 cherty section At 42.0 metres angle of bedding is 50° to the core axis.
42.8	53.5	WELL BEDDED SILICEOUS SEDIMENT (VOLCANOCLASTICS)
		Core exhibits well defined banding with some argillite. Throughout the core fragments (up to 3cm in size) are found following the bedding. Some of the fragments are cherty. Approximately 10% carbonate in bands. From 43.3 to 43.6 cherty layer. The pinkish colour could indicate jasper. From 44.8 to 45.8 as above About 5% (or less) quartz stringers cut the core at various angles at 48.2 angle of bedding is 40° to the core axis. at 50.1 angle of bedding is 40° to the core axis. From 50.1 to 50.5 core is highly fractured and very chloritic along the fracture planes. From 50.7 to 53.1 cherty section. Numerous quartz veins brecciate the chert at random angles. From 53.1 to 53.5 quartz vein About 3% sulphides disseminated and associated with the veins.
53.5	92.15	INTERBEDDED INTERMEDIATE LAPILLI TUFF & VOLCANOCLASTIC
		Laminae are well defined and often crenulated. About 15-20% carbonate in the laminae and in the fragments. The fragments range in size from 1mm to 2cm and have a preferred orientation in the direction of the laminae. The fragments are often stretched and the surrounding sediments form a tear drop shape. They are also a variety of compositions with the majority being calcite. From 64.5 to 64.9 quartz vein with some pyrite present. Minor quartz/carbonate veinlets and stringers intersect the core at random angles.

AMAX MINERALS EXPLORATION
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DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. 1043-02-3
Sheet No. 4

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
		Angles of bedding to the core axis: at 66.2 metres is 50°.
		" " " " " " " " at 70.0 metres is 40°.
		" " " " " " " " at 70.3 metres is 35°.
		Evidence of slumping in the beds. About 2-5% sulphides (disseminated cubic) present between the laminae. Some sections contain no fragments i.e. 88.4 to 89.5 whereas other sections contain fragments up to 2cm in size. Downhole, the fragments become smaller and the tuff more fine grained. The lower contact is sharp. The core is broken in numerous spots along definite fracture planes where it is chloritic. From 82.1 to 83.5 highly altered to talc.
92.15	103.50	MAFIC TUFF
		Light to dark grey in colour with little evidence of bedding. About 20% carbonate in the matrix and in quartz carbonate veinlets/stringers. The veinlets are up to 1cm in width with crenulated borders and cut the core at various angles. Subhedral to euhedral fragments are 1-2mm in size. Minor amounts, <2% sulphides - disseminated pyrite.
103.0	115.1	UNDIFFERENTIATED SEDIMENTS (POSSIBLY A GREYWACKE)
		Light grey, becoming more mafic downhole. Fine grained and reasonably soft. About 15% carbonate.
		Quartz/carbonate veinlets ≈5% cut at random angles. Evidence of slumping.
		At 104.8, bedding is 40° to the core axis.
		At 108.6 quartz/carbonate vein ≈3cm wide cuts the core at ≈20°.
		Chloritic along fracture planes. Upper contact is gradational.
		Many of the veinlets cut the core at 40° to the core axis.
		Core is highly fractured from 108.0 to 109.6 metres.
		From 109.5 to 110.7 the core is cut by numerous quartz/carbonate veinlets at random angles. The veinlets are highly crenulated and constitute about 60% of this section. There is about 5-10% sulphides both cubic and disseminated pyrite.
		Minor offsets are seen in the veinlets.
115.1	116.0	MAFIC FLOW
		The upper and lower contacts are very sharp and the percentage of carbonates has decreased to about 2%. About 5% quartz veinlets that are

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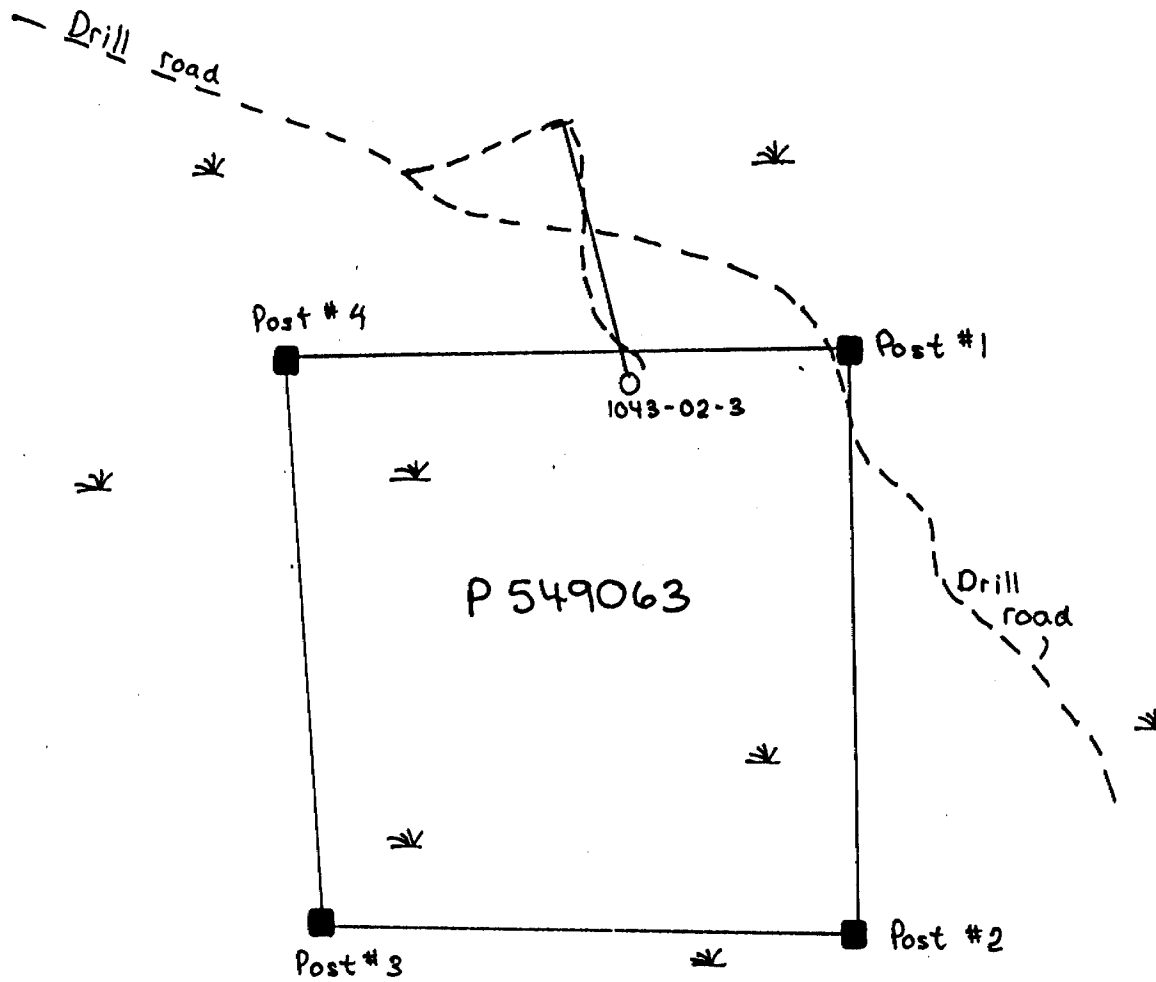
Hole No. 1043-02-3
Sheet No. 5

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
		highly crenulated. The sulphide composition is about 2-3%, mainly cubic pyrite. At 115.3 metres angle of preferred orientation is 30° to the core axis. Ultra mafic bands occur at 60° to the core axis.
116.0	131.9	UNDIFFERENTIATED SEDIMENTS as per 103.5 to 115.1
131.9	166.3	INTERBEDDED GRAPHITE AND CHERT The graphite is black, very soft and highly conductive. It may also be slightly magnetic. There is a high degree of mineralization, with the sulphides constituting about 20% to 30%. It is found as disseminated, cubic and massive pyrite. A good example is found at 135.6 where there is massive pyrite (80%) over 9cm. At 138.3 angle of bedding is 75° to the core axis. At the top of this section the chert is found in bands up to 5cm in width. It is also found in stringer - like structures cutting the core at random angles. Downhole the chert becomes brecciated into fragments up to 3cm in size. These are angular fragments and diminish in frequency downhole. The fragments have been brecciated more than once and their preferred angle of orientation is 70° to the core axis (taken at 160.5 metres). The upper contact is sharp whereas the lower contact is gradational.
166.3	170.75	CALCARGILLITE Calcareous argillite with about 25% calcite. Dark green to black in colour with bands of argillite. At 168.0 metres angle of bedding is 60° to the core axis. At 170.0 metres angle of bedding is 50° to the core axis. Bedding is well defined. Minor amount of fragments up to .5cm in size. Relatively barren of quartz veinlets and mineralization. Lower contact is sharp.
170.75	219.0	CHLORITIC CARBONATE ROCK HIGHLY ALTERED TO TALC Dark green in colour and cut by numerous quartz carbonate veinlets at random angles. Numerous shear zones are highly altered to talc and chlorite.

AMAX MINERALS EXPLORATION
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DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. 1043-02-3
Sheet No. 6

Footage		DESCRIPTION
From	To	
		Fracture planes are also altered. The quartz veins are both primary smokey quartz and white secondary quartz. Cubic pyrite <2%.
		170.75 - 171.25 brecciated zone - angular fragments up to 2cm in size. Quartz/carbonate is found as infilling between the fragments as a primary stage. It was further brecciated by both fuchsite and ankerite and minor amounts of sulphides.
		171.9 - 173.5 shear zone - highly altered to talc. Some areas contain up to 3mm in size.
		175.6 - 176.3 shear zone
		The original rock was a mafic to ultra mafic flow/tuff. Many of the quartz/carbonate veins contain fuchsite.
		179.6 - 180.5 shear zone - as per 171.9 - 173.5.
		181.0 - 183.0 shear zone - as per 171.9 - 173.5.
		185.1 - 186.2 shear zone - fuchsite amounts to about 10%.
		186.3 - 189.8 rubble zone - angular, brownish fragments up to 3cm in size, brecciated by quartz/carbonate veins. Fuchsite constitutes about 10% and carbonates about 25%. Very minor amounts of sulphides.
		189.8 - 190.2 highly silicified zone barren of quartz.
		190.2 - 190.6 shear zone
		191.8 - 193.3 shear zone contains some cubic pyrite.
		At 194.7 quartz carbonate vein 3cm in width. Contains fuchsite and is offset in two places
		At 45° to the core axis.
		Downhole the amount of quartz/carbonate/fuchsite veins increases to about 30%. These veinlets are of random size and distribution. This increase occurs at about 195.0 metres. At 201.3 - 5cm quartz/carbonate/fuchsite vein at 60° to core axis. Pyrite cubes are scattered throughout the section i.e. at 211.5.
		204.3 - 208.0 shear zone
		From 213.0 - 216.0 metres the amount of quartz increases to about 60% in veins that have been brecciated many times.
		214.5 - 127.0 shear zone
219.0		END OF HOLE



AMAX MINERALS EXPLORATION
Drill Hole Location Map
HOLE 1043-02-3
Scale: 1:5,000
OGDEN TOWNSHIP
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