



42A06NW8499 2.10188 BRISTOL

010

COMINCO LTD.

EXPLORATION

EASTERN DISTRICT

SUMMARY REPORT

BRISTOL PROPERTY

NTS: 42-A-5

MARCH 1987

D.W. MOORE

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MINING LANDS SECTION

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42A06NW8499 2.10188 BRISTOL

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page

1. SUMMARY	1
2. PROPERTY	2
3. OWNERSHIP	2
TABLE 1 - CLAIM HOLDINGS	3
4. LOCATION	4
5. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT	4
TABLE 2 - SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK	5
6. GEOLOGY	6
A. Regional	6
B. Rock Types	6
C. Structure	7
D. Alteration	7
E. Mineralization/Drilling Results	8
7. GEOPHYSICS	9
8. GEOCHEMISTRY	9
9. ORE POSSIBILITIES	9
10. CONCLUSIONS	10
11. RECOMMENDATIONS	10
12. REFERENCES	11
13. ATTACHMENTS	11

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1. SUMMARY

The Allerston option consists of 123 unpatented claims and eight leased mining claims located in Bristol Twp. 10km west of Timmins. The property is under option to Lico Resources who can earn a 100% interest in the property (subject to a buy-back by Cominco to 60% interest) by expending \$750,000.

Prior gold exploration on the property has focussed on a major N70°E trending carbonatized shear zone cutting mafic volcanics although the best gold value to date (RIO DDH-7 1.13 oz/t Au/0.5m) has come from quartz veined rhyolite on the north side of the shear. Work in the current program consisted of: 117.7km VLF-EM and 146.7km total field magnetic surveying; geological mapping; 223 linear m of outcrop stripping; 984m of diamond drilling in six holes; and a boundary survey (for leasing) of 24 claims. Total expenditures on the program to February 28, 1987 are \$253,531, of which Lico Resources is responsible for \$220,638.

Geologically, the Bristol property consists of a thick pile of felsic volcanics to the northwest, followed by Tisdale Group mafic volcanics with minor felsic volcanic units, and Porcupine Group greywacke, argillite intruded by a sodic quartz-feldspar porphyry at the southeastern limit of the claims. A major, stratigraphy parallel (N70°E) carbonatized shear zone occurs within mafic volcanics near this contact with felsic volcanics to the north. Small quartz-carbonate-tourmaline + sulphide veins occur within this major carbonate shear as well as in felsic volcanic units bounding the shear and in the quartz-feldspar porphyry unit on the south boundary of the property.

Two of the drill holes in the current program tested extensions of the main carbonate shear and encountered sporadic moderately anomalous gold values in quartz-tourmaline-sulphide veined, highly altered and sheared basalt. Two other holes tested targets in rhyolites just to the north and south of the main shear zone. DDH BR-87-3 encountered a 26m zone of quartz-tourmaline sulphide veined rhyolite in subcrop with the first sample interval assaying 0.025 oz/t Au over 1.4m. This hole is 100m east of a 1.13 oz/t Au/0.5m intercept located by Riocanex on a claim owned by G. Leleiver. DDH BR-87-5 encountered moderately anomalous gold values in quartz-tourmaline-sulphide veined rhyolite on the south side of the main shear. It is concluded that brittle fracturing in the rhyolites may make them a more favourable host for auriferous quartz veins than the main (ductile) shear zone.

DDH-BR-87-1 located in the southeast corner of the property intersected three 1.5m intervals assaying between 0.026 and 0.10 oz/t Au in moderately altered and sheared mafic volcanics near a contact with clastic sediments. Although the values were not repeated in quartered core, the intervals are near the top of the southward directed hole hence additional untested potential may exist to the north. DDH-BR-87-6 located a quartz-tourmaline veined sodic quartz-feldspar porphyry at the south limit of the property. The porphyry presumably dips to the north and its north contact could represent a favourable locus for gold mineralization.

Seven diamond drill holes totalling 1400m and a limited amount of infill geophysics is recommended to follow-up targets generated by the winter 1986-87 program. The cost of the proposed program is \$195,000. It should be carried out well in advance of some tenure deadlines (option payments, possible survey costs) coming up in August and September 1987.

2. PROPERTY

The property consists of 123 unpatented mining claims totalling approximately 4920 acres and eight leased mining claims totalling approximately 320 acres. Twenty-four of the unpatented claims were surveyed for lease in the course of the recent program. Twenty-five claims were abandoned March 16-20, 1987 and a further two isolated claims north of the main claim block are proposed for abandonment. For a complete listing of claims see the Table 1. Assessment due dates are shown on the claim map (Plate 2).

3. OWNERSHIP

The property is owned by R.A. Allerston of Timmins. Cominco Ltd. has an option to earn a 100% interest in the property.

TABLE 1BRISTOL PROPERTY
CLAIM HOLDINGS
BRISTOL TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

P.480308 to P.480313
P.480318
P.516144 to P.516151
P.517082 to P.517087
P.522040 to P.522043
P.525966 to P.525969
P.699056, P.699057
P.699059 to 699068
P.781395 to P.781400
P.783001 to P.783008
P.792790 to P.792792
P.792832
P.880865 & P.880866

P.792836 to P.792841
P.792847
P.806243 to P.806245
P.848194 to P.848196
P.848498
P.848504 to P.848506
P.835909 to P.835916
P.871660, P.871661
P.921756 to P.921758
P.946299
P.938307
P.948867 & P.948868
P.949635 to P.949638

Also 8 leased claims.

Lease Applied For

P.451531 to P.451533
P.451541 to P.451548
P.453399
P.453400

P.479503 to P.479508
P.479715
P.525965
P.480315 to P.480317

Claims Abandoned

P.699069 to P.699077
P.699055
P.699058
P.699080
P.792830

P.792831
P.792833 to P.792835
P.792842 to P.792846
P.792848, P.792849
P.792793

4. LOCATION

Lat. 48°20'N Long. 81°35'W

The property is located in Bristol Twp., District of Cochrane, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario. Timmins lies 10 km east of the property and Hwy. 101 passes just to the south of the claims (See Plate 1).

5. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

The exploration history of the property dates back to the initial prospecting in the period 1911-27. Three holes were drilled on the main carbonate shear zone near the center of the property in 1926 by Foley-O'Brien Ltd. (Ferguson 1957).

A summary of modern day exploration on the property is shown in Table 2. Work prior to 1974 and Cominco's 1979 HLEM survey was directed largely towards massive sulphide exploration in felsic volcanics occurring on the northern half of the claim group. From 1974 onwards exploration was focussed in and around the large carbonatized shear zone which crosses the central part of the property.

In 1977 Canico carried out a thorough, property wide program of geological mapping, mag and IP; no holes were drilled.

In 1979 Kidd Creek carried out a substantial program of overburden drilling and located numerous highly anomalous gold values (see Plates 4,5). Follow-up diamond drilling was unable to locate the source of the gold and they concluded that the overburden gold values were from transported outwash gravels rather than locally derived till. Riocanex covered the central strip of the property between 30W and 26E with IP and mag. Eleven IP anomalies were tested with one diamond drill hole each. A hole in the carbonate shear just west of the "main zone" (R10-1) returned 0.19 oz/t Au over 0.2m. DDH R10-7 drilled on patented claim 8439 (owned by G. Leliever and not optioned by Cominco) returned 1.13 oz/t Au over 0.5m from a quartz vein carrying VG cutting rhyolite. Westfield Minerals stripped and sampled several large areas around 11W on the main carbonate shear zone and some rhyolite outcrops south of McDonnell Lake in 1985.

With the exception of a small portion of the geophysics, all field work on Bristol in the current program was carried out between October 26, 1986 and February 6, 1987. Cominco personnel surveyed 19.1 km of VLF-EM September 9-15, 1986 to cover assessment requirements on 24 claims in the northeastern corner of the claim group. In November, December JVX Ltd. and Mid Canada Expl. Ltd. surveyed 98.6 km VLF-EM and 146.7 km total field magnetics on 200m spaced lines. Approximately 70 km of this geophysical coverage was done on the rehabilitated Riocanex grid.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK - ALLERSTON PROPERTY

<u>Company</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Work</u>
Westfield Minerals	Sep. '85, Dec. '84	Mag, VLF, humus geochem, trenching.
Riocanex	Feb. '84	Geology, IP, 11 diamond drillholes (1509m)
Tagalder Resources/ Cdn. Gold & Metals	Jan. '82, Oct. '80	Airborne mag, VLF, 152 Wacker overburden holes.
Kidd Creek Mines	May '81, Oct. '81, Nov. '81, Apr. '83, Oct. '79 Sep. '79, July '79	Airborne EM, Mag. 9 diamond drillholes (1035m) 79 Reverse Circulation over burden holes
Cominco Ltd.	Sep. '79	HLEM
Canico	Oct. '77, Feb. '77	Geology, rock sampling, Mag., IP
Allerston (Geoex)	Oct. '75	4 diamond drillholes (338m)
Ducanex	Nov. '74	2 diamond drillholes (290m)
Hollinger	Jan. '71	1 diamond drillhole (177m)
Wolfram Kuehne	Jan. '70	1 diamond drillhole (75m)
Mespi Mines	Dec. '66	3 diamond drillholes (607m)
Wolfram Kuehne	June '65	4 diamond drillholes (250m)

Geological mapping and grab rock sampling was carried out on available outcrops along the main carbonate shear zone. This work was terminated in early November by the onset of winter. A total of 223 meters of outcrop stripping in six trenches was done by Northland Exploration Ltd. using a muskeg-mounted backhoe. Three of these trenches were channel sampled using a rotary saw. Between January 21 and February 6, 1987 Bradley Bros. drilled 984m BQ core in 6 holes.

In addition to the exploration work, 24 claims were surveyed for lease by H. Sutcliffe Ltd.

6. GEOLOGY

A. Regional

The Bristol property straddles the contacts between U. Deloro felsic volcanics to the north, L. Tisdale tholeiitic mafic volcanics in the center and Porcupine group sediments to the south. A quartz-feldspar porphyry sill intrudes the sediments at the southern limit of the property. All units strike generally east-northeasterly. A broad zone of shearing, carbonatization, quartz-tourmaline veining and sporadic gold mineralization referred to as main carbonate shear occurs at or near the felsic-mafic volcanic contact. The Destor-Porcupine Fault is postulated to pass a short distance to the south of the Bristol property although its actual position is uncertain because the Matagami River fault, a major NNW crosscutting structure passes between Bristol Twp. and the Timmins Au camp. Rock exposure is quite good on the north and central parts of the property, although to the south, overburden thickens up to 25-30m and outcrops are rare. The overburden is mostly sand or gravel although a boulder till is believed to be present locally at the bedrock surface.

B. Rock Types

The north-western half of the Bristol property is underlain by a thick succession of massive to locally fragmental textured rhyolite. The rocks are generally white weathering, light green on fresh surface, highly siliceous and quartz + feldspar phytic. Large outcrops of rhyolite tuff have been mapped on the south side of McConnel Lake (Plate 5) and a thin cherty tuffite horizon with semi-massive pyrite occurs near the Bristol-Godfrey Twp. boundary. A narrower band (up to 150m wide at 12-14W) of rhyolitic volcanics occurs on the south side of the main carbonate shear zone. The rhyolitic units bounding the main shear zone are important hosts for mineralization as will be discussed below.

The dominant lithology in the southern half of the claim group is dark green tholeiitic pillow basalt. Pillow breccia is present locally and mafic agglomerate has been mapped along the southwest boundary of the claim group. The sheared and carbonatized basalt of the main shear zone commonly contains highly flattened light coloured "fragments". These fragments may in fact be altered varioles. Bands of dacite and tuff have been encountered by drilling within the mafic pile.

A 100-200m wide band of greenish greywacke with intercalated, pyritic, locally graphitic, dark argillite bands occurs at the south contact of the mafic volcanics (Plates 3 & 4). Numerous black argillite bands with nodular pyrite often intercalated with felsic tuff have also been encountered in drilling on the north side of the main carbonate shear.

DDH BR-87-6 drilled at the southeastern limit of the claim group located a "crowded" quartz feldspar-porphyry unit at least 100m wide. Quartz-feldspar phenocrysts 3-15mm across occur in a fine grained, variably pink or grey (depending on Fe oxidation state) matrix. Although the rock plots as a calc-alkaline rhyolite on a Jensen Plot (Fig. 1), the porphyry is quite sodic (6.6% Na₂O) and it bears a remarkable chemical similarity to the Pearl Lake porphyry. Drilling by Dome Mines and Utah to the south indicates that the porphyry may be quite large (Plates 3,4,5). The Utah hole intersected a broad zone of silica flooding and quartz tourmaline veining carrying very low gold values near the north contact of the intrusive. Dome hole 246-9 intersected 1.5 g/t Au/0.56m in veined porphyry (Plate 3).

C. Structure

Lithologies strike fairly consistently N70°E and dips are variable: steeply to the south in the central and western parts of the property; steeply to the north in the eastern and southern parts of the property. Shear zone related foliation generally parallels stratigraphy. The main structure is a 100 to 300m wide, N70°E striking, composite shear zone cutting mafic volcanics. Strain intensity in the shear is variable with variable flattening of only 2 or 3:1 to locally laminated "paper schist". Rocks within the shear are described below under Alteration heading. Sense of motion within the shear is often contradictory, although most folded quartz veins show "Z" symmetry suggesting some component of dextral movement. Most small scale structures plunge shallowly west-south-west. The fact that generally only one planar fabric is observed in outcrops and the presence of occasional, steep stretch lineation suggests that dominant movement in the shear may be vertical (ie. reverse fault).

Numerous smaller shears occur outside of the main zone and even the quartz-feldspar porphyry is cut by narrow shear bands. The latest structure is a north south crenulation cleavage associated with kink bands.

D. Alteration

Schistose, carbonatized mafic volcanics within the main shear have been described in terms of metamorphic terminology. As noted previously by Kidd Creek these rocks can be subdivided into light and dark schists. The dark schists (M chl of this report) are chlorite-calcite-actinolite(?) rocks locally containing porphyroblastic iron carbonate. The light schists (M ser of this report) are brown weathering, light tan coloured sericite-iron carbonate rocks. The lighter coloured schists are generally strongly foliated. Tourmaline needles are common on schistosity planes and ottrelite was tentatively identified in DDH BR-87-4. Chemically the alteration involved decrease in MgO+Fe₂O₃ with respect to

Al_2O_3 (see Fig. 1) increase in CaO CO_2 (reversed in most highly altered rocks) and a gradual increase in K_2O . Rhyolites lying north and south of the main shear have also been carbonatized (eg. DDH BR-87-3, BR-87-4 and TBR-86-1).

E. Mineralization/Drilling Results

The quartz-feldspar porphyry, main carbonate shear zone and to a greater extent, the felsic volcanics bounding the main shear, are cut by milky to smoky quartz-carbonate + rare feldspar veins often containing tourmaline rich selvages. The veins in the porphyry and sheared mafic volcanics are generally narrow (<5cm) and widely spaced, whereas they may form stockworks up to several meters in width in rhyolite (eg. top of DDH BR-87-3).

Presumably, the felsic volcanics fractured more brittly than the mafic volcanics and hence are more strongly veined. Trace to 1 or 2% pyrite is associated with the veining in mafic volcanics whereas in the rhyolites it may reach up to 10% (eg. BR-87-3) although some of the nodular pyrite in the felsic volcanics is undoubtedly diagenetic (ie. pre-veining). Pyrrhotite is common in the felsic volcanics. Minor chalcopyrite and very rare sphalerite and arsenopyrite have also been noted. (eg. DDH BR-87-3).

Much of the previous drilling on the Bristol property has concentrated on the main carbonate shear zone between 2E and 4E 100 to 500m south of the baseline (see Plate 5). The best values obtained from this drilling were 0.07 oz/t Au over 1.5m in Kidd DDH 79-5 and 0.19 oz/t Au over 0.2m in RIO DDH-1. Values up to 11,000 ppb Au in grab samples were obtained in the course of the current program from this central zone. Very fine grained visible gold was reported from RIO-1 and at surface above Kidd 79-5. The gold mineralization seems to be related to small quartz-tourmaline veins carrying trace arsenopyrite.

Drill sections for the current program are shown in Plates 12-17 and detailed logs are attached in Appendix 1. Two of the recently completed holes (DDH BR-87-2, 87-4) were targeted on extensions of the main carbonate shear east and west respectively from the main zone. DDH-BR-87-2 (Plate 13) intersected a 40m wide zone of sheared and carbonatized basalts although the only significant gold value was 353 ppb Au (0.01 oz/t) over 3m in quartz-sulphide veined rhyolite from 81-84m. DDH-BR-87-4 (Plate 14) intersected a broad zone of variably sheared and altered mafic volcanics (Mser, Mchl) in the vicinity of surface gold values (up to 4500 ppb Au over 0.3m). The best value, 284ppb Au (0.008 oz/t) over 2m was obtained in quartz-carbonate tourmaline-pyrite veined sericite-iron carbonate schist.

Two of the current holes (DDH BR-87-3, 87-5) tested targets in rhyolite units north and south respectively of the main carbonate shear. DDH BR-87-3 (Plate 14) tested the strike extension to the east of RIO-7 which intersected 1.13 oz/t Au over 0.5m on cl. 8479 (owned by G. Leliever). Immediately below the overburden, the hole intersected a 26m zone of quartz-tourmaline-pyrite veined rhyolite. The best gold value 860 ppb Au (0.025 oz/t) over 1.4m was obtained in the first sample interval; this was followed after a 1.5m gap by 351 ppb

Au (0.01 oz/t) over 3m. A two meter interval of pyritic rhyolite near the end of the hole yielded 383 ppb Au (0.01 oz/t) over 2m. DDH BR-87-5 (Plate 16) was drilled beneath trench T-BR-86-1 which returned 300 ppb Au over 4.9m. A 3.1 m section of quartz veined pyritic rhyolite in the drill hole averaged 183 ppb Au and probably represents the down dip continuation of surface mineralization.

DDH BR-87-1 (Plate 12) tested the volcanic-sedimentary contact in the southeast corner of the claim group and the extension of an EM conductor on the Dome property to the east. The following 1.5m intervals of moderately carbonatized and sheared mafic volcanics returned significant gold values: 48.8-50.3m, 900 ppb Au (0.026 oz/t); 53.1-54.6, 3480 ppb Au (0.10 oz/t); 58.5-60.0, 2200 ppb Au (.064 oz/t). The same intervals were quartered however and returned very low values (see drill log). Two bands of pyritic and locally graphitic argillite were also intersected but returned low gold values.

The final hole of the program DDH BR-87-6 (Plate 17) tested a magnetic low on the south boundary of the property for the possible existence of a porphyry body. The hole intersected pink and grey quartz-feldspar porphyry cut by narrow quartz-carbonate-tourmaline veins. Several weakly anomalous gold values were encountered in the last half of the hole.

7. GEOPHYSICS

Results of the geophysical surveys have been reported on previously by B. Lum September 1986 and J. Klein January 1987 (2 reports). Basically, the total field magnetics was only useful in locating diabase dykes and not in mapping magnetic variation between dykes (as had been hoped).

As suggested by Klein VLF conductors located may be partly attributable to pyrite concentrations on the north and south sides of the main shear zone or locally to pyritic argillite horizons. The failure of VLF to pick up the pyritic argillite horizon intersected in BR-87-1 may be due to an unfavourable transmitting station location with respect to conductor axis orientation.

8. GEOCHEMISTRY

The results of lithology-geochemistry are discussed under the Mineralization heading and plotted on Plates 3-11.

9. ORE POSSIBILITIES

Discussed under Mineralization/Drilling Results.

10. CONCLUSIONS

The geology of the Bristol property consists of the following N70°E trending units listed from northwest to southeast: a broad band of massive and fragmental textured rhyolites, with minor sedimentary interbands; tholeiitic basaltic flows with minor felsic volcanic units; a relatively narrow band of greywacke and argillite; a sodic quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusive at the southeastern extremity of the property. A broad zone of carbonatization and shearing occurs within the mafic volcanics near the contact with felsic volcanics to the north. This altered zone contains numerous quartz-tourmaline + pyrite veins, locally anomalous gold values and has been the focus of much of the previous exploration.

Two of the holes in the current drill program tested the main carbonatized shear zone and encountered sporadic moderately anomalous gold values. Two other holes tested targets in rhyolites just to the north and south of the main carbonate shear. The better of the two holes intersected up to 0.025 oz/t Au/1.4m at the top of a broad zone of quartz-tourmaline-sulphide veining in rhyolite... The best value obtained in previous drilling lies 100m west of this hole (on a claim not currently optioned). It is concluded that brittle fracturing in rhyolites bounding the main shear may make them a more attractive target than the main carbonate shear zone in the mafic volcanics.

Drilling in the southeast corner of the property located up to 0.10 oz/t Au/1.5m (although repeat assaying did not confirm this value) in moderately altered and sheared mafic volcanics near the contact with greywacke. Since the intercept and altered rocks are near the top of the hole (drilled to the south), further potential exists to the north. The last hole of the program intersected a sodic quartz-feldspar porphyry (chemically similar to Pearl Lake porphyry of the Hollinger-McIntyre Mine) containing quartz-tourmaline veins. The north contact of this intrusive could represent a favourable locus for gold mineralization.

11. RECOMMENDATIONS

Fourteen hundred meters of drilling is recommended in seven holes to follow up targets generated in the recent program. Two holes (one undercut, and a second hole 100m to the east) are recommended to follow up the mineralization encountered in DDH BR-87-3. One hole is recommended 100m west of DDH-BR-87-5 to test a VLF anomaly, reverse circulation gold anomaly and test for extensions/improvements in the mineralization encountered in BR-87-5. Three or four holes are recommended to test the contact zones of the quartz feldspar porphyry encountered in DDH BR-87-6 and to follow-up gold mineralization intersected in DDH BR-87-1. Prior to drilling the southeast corner of the property 100m spaced magnetics and horizontal loop EM (HLEM) should be completed to map the pyritic argillite bands located near volcanic sedimentary contact and the north contact of the quartz-feldspar porphyry.

This work should be completed well before August 15, 1987 when the next cash payment is due. A further consideration is that seven more claims will either have to be leased (ie. surveyed for approximately \$14,000) or restaked by November 23, 1987. A 60 day notice would have to be given to the owner regarding our intentions.

12. REFERENCES

- Ferguson, S.A., 1957: Geology of Bristol Twp. ODM Vo. 66, pt. 7.
- Klein, J., 1987: Bristol property, 1986 Geophysics Assessment Report, on claims P.835909-835916, P.871660 and p.871661.
- Klein, J., 1987: Addendum to Bristol property 1986 Geophysical Assessment Report on claims P.835909-835916, P.871660 and P.871661.
- Lum, B., 1986: Bristol Property 1986 Geophysical Assessment Report.

13. ATTACHMENTS

Figure 1 - Jensen Cation Plot - Bristol Wholerock Composition
Diamond Drill Logs BR-87-1 to 6

	<u>Scale</u>
Plate 1 - Location Map	1:253,440
Plate 2 - Claim Map	1:20,000
Plate 3 - Geology Compilation Map East Sheet	1:5,000
Plate 4 - Geology Compilation Map Central Sheet	1:5,000
Plate 5 - Geology Compilation Map West Sheet	1:5,000
Plate 6 - Trench TBR-86-1	1:100
Plate 7 - Trench TBR-86-2	1:200
Plate 8 - Trench TBR-86-3	1:200
Plate 9 - Trench TBR-86-4	1:250
Plate 10 - Trench TRB-86-5	1:200
Plate 11 - Trench TBR-86-6	1:100
Plate 12 - BR-87-1 Section 28+00E	1:500
Plate 13 - BR-87-2 Section 26+00E	1:500
Plate 14 - BR-87-3 Section 3+00E	1:500
Plate 15 - BR-87-4 Section 4+50W	1:500
Plate 16 - BR-87-5 Section 13+00E	1:500
Plate 17 - BR-87-6 Section 26+00E	1:500

Submitted by:

David W. Moore
David W. Moore
Project Geologist
Exploration, E.D.

Endorsed by:

R.B. Cook
R.B. Cook
Assistant Manager
Exploration, E.D.

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Toronto Files
Vancouver Admin.

SAMPLE DATA SHEET

DO BE ILLED IN IELD	SAMPLE TYPE: SILT (A) WATER (E) SOIL (B) BIOCHEM (F) ROCK (C) OTHER (O) HEAVY (D)	DATE: <u>Apr 5/86</u> NTS: _____ PROJECT CODE: <u>Drustel</u> UTM ZONE: _____	00 - NO COORDINATES -1 - FOR GRID -2 - FOR DRILLHOLE _____ -3 - FOR OTHER	<u>Drustel</u> SAMPLER'S INITIALS IF CONST (-1) IF INITIALS NOT CONST _____ STARTING NUMBER IF IN SE _____ (-1) IF NOT IN SERIES.
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B GROUP NO: <u>780-218</u>	NO. OF ENTRIES PER SAMPLE: _____	DETERMINATIONS REQUIRED:
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FIELD NO.	TORONTO LAB NO.	TYPE:	COORDINATES OR DRILL FOOTAGES	METHOD CODES:					
69715		C		<u>Am 06</u>					
716				<u>96^W</u>					
717				<u>300</u>					
718				<u>520</u>					
719				<u>73</u>					
720				<u>60</u>					
721				<u>45</u>					
722				<u>200</u>					
723				<u>40</u>					
724				<u>160</u>					
725				<u>46</u>					
726			<u>TBR-86-3#1 2.2 m</u>	<u>14</u>					
727				<u>10</u>					
728			<u>TBR-86-3#9 1.8 m</u>	<u>18</u>					
729			<u>#10 2.3 m</u>	<u>18</u>					
69730			<u>#11 1.4 m</u>	<u>610</u>					
				<u>610</u>					

INSTRUCTIONS AND NOTES:
 FREE MAT INFO:

SAMPLE DATA SHEET

BE LLED V LD	SAMPLE TYPE: SILT (A) WATER (E) SOIL (B) BIOCHEM (F) ROCK (C) OTHER (O) HEAVY (D)	DATE: <u>14.11.86</u> NTS: _____ PROJECT CODE: _____ <u>BRISTOL</u>	UTM ZONE _____	00 - NO COORDINATES -1 - FOR GRID -2 - FOR DRILLHOLE _____ -3 - FOR OTHER	_____ SAMPLER'S INITIALS IF CON (-1) IF INITIALS NOT CON _____ STARTING NUMBER IF IN _____ (-1) IF NOT IN SERIES. <u>DAVE MOORE</u>
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GROUP NO: <u>786-220</u>	NO. OF ENTRIES PER SAMPLE:	DETERMINATIONS REQUIRED:
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FIELD NO.	TORONTO LAB NO.	TYPE:	COORDINATES OR DRILL FOOTAGES	METHOD CODES:					
69731		C	TBR-86-3 #3 3.0m	12					
732			" #3 1.1m	14					
733			" #4 1.3m	L10					
734			" #5 1.2m	L10					
735			" #6 2.1m	10					
736			" #7 3.2m	12					
737			" #8 2.1m	10					
69738*		C	TBR-86-2 #3 2.3m	12					
739			" #4 2.7m	16					
740*			" #5 2.7m	28					
741			" #6 2.6m	18					
742			" #7 2.6m	20					
743			" #8 1.5m	18					
744			" #9 2.3m	34					
745			" #10 2.3m	75					
746			" #11 2.0m	28					
747			" #12 1.7m	28					
748			" #13 1.0m	130					

INSTRUCTIONS AND NOTES: * 2 BAGS
 FREE FORMAT INFO:

FIGURE 1

K·E TRIANGULAR CO-ORDINATE
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.

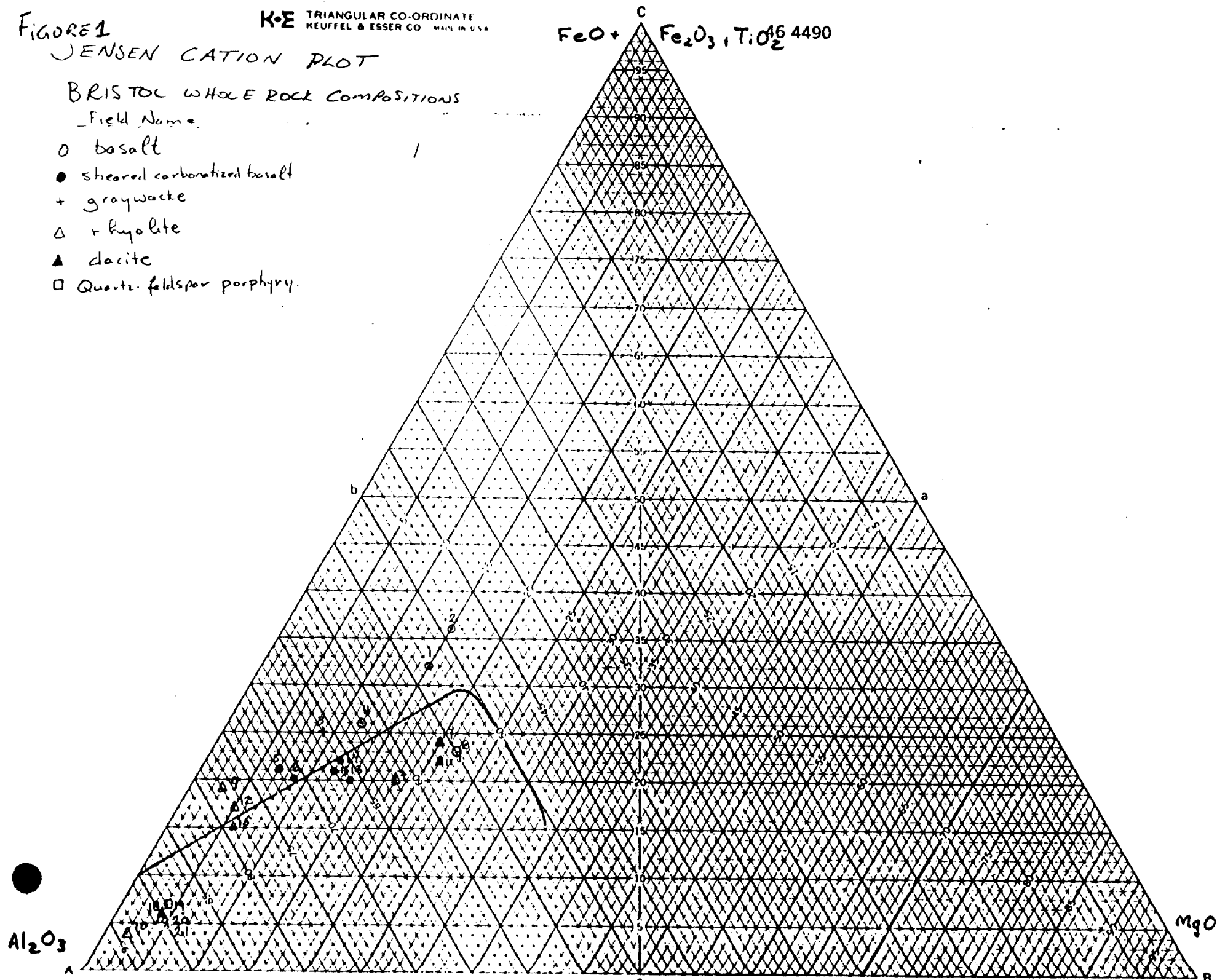
C
FeO + Fe₂O₃ + TiO₂ 46 4490

JENSEN CATION PLOT

BRISTOL WHOLE ROCK COMPOSITIONS

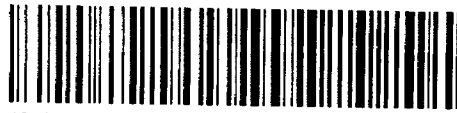
Field Name

- basalt
- sheared carbonized basalt
- + graywacke
- △ rhyolite
- ▲ dacite
- Quartz-feldspar porphyry





Ontario



42A06NW8499 2.10188 BRISTOL

900

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

August 14, 1987

Your File: 101
Our File: 2.10188

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
60 Wilson Avenue
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 2S7

Dear Sir:

RE: Notice of Intent dated July 29, 1987
Data for Assaying on Mining Claim
P 480311 in Bristol Township

The assessment work credits, as listed with the above-mentioned
Notice of Intent, have been approved as of the above date.

Please inform the recorded holder of this mining claim and so
indicate on your records.

Yours sincerely,

R.M. Charnesky
R.M. Charnesky (Mrs.)
Acting Manager

Mining Lands Section
Mineral Development and Lands Branch
Mines and Minerals Division

Whitney Block, Room 6610
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

Telephone: (416) 965-4888

AB/mc
cc: Cominco Ltd
Suite 2200
120 Adelaide Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 1T1
Attention: R.C. LaRoche

Mr. G.H. Ferguson
Mining & Lands Commissioner
Toronto, Ontario

Resident Geologist
Timmins, Ontario

Encl.



Recorded Holder
COMINCO LTD

Township or Area
BRISTOL TOWNSHIP

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical Electromagnetic _____ days Magnetometer _____ days Radiometric _____ days Induced polarization _____ days Other _____ days Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column Geological _____ days Geochemical _____ days Man days <input type="checkbox"/> Airborne <input type="checkbox"/> Special provision <input type="checkbox"/> Ground <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims. <input type="checkbox"/> Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant.	<p>\$154.00 SPENT ON ANALYSES OF SAMPLES TAKEN FROM MINING CLAIM: P 480311</p> <p>10.27 ASSESSMENT WORK DAYS ARE ALLOWED WHICH MAY BE GROUPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 76(6) OF THE MINING ACT.</p>

Special credits under section 77 (16) for the following mining claims

[Empty box for special credits]

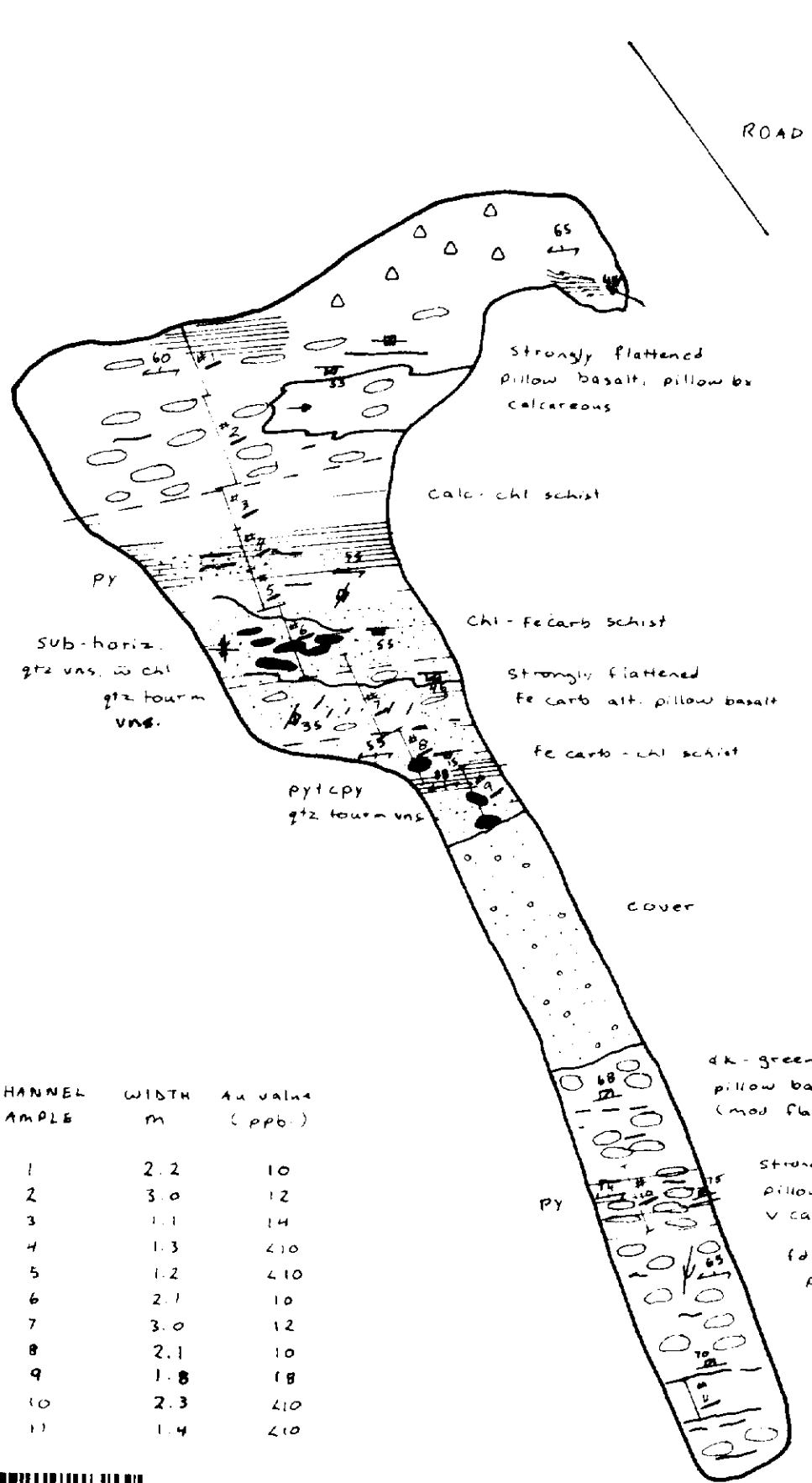
No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

not sufficiently covered by the survey insufficient technical data filed

NO GEOLOGICAL MAPPING CREDITS ALLOWED ON

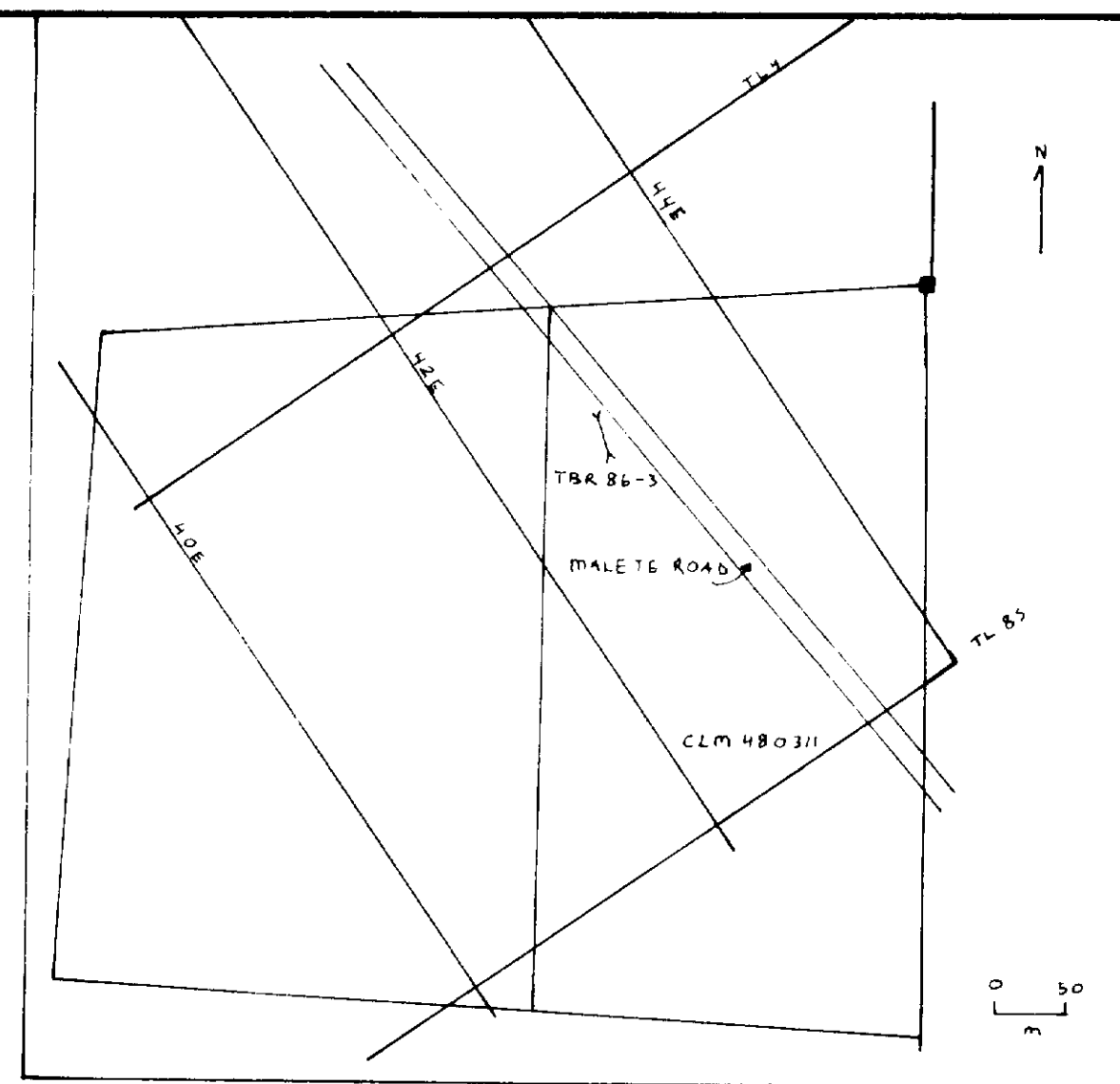
P 949635
949638

The Mining Recorder may reduce the above credits if necessary in order that the total number of approved assessment days recorded on each claim does not exceed the maximum allowed as follows: Geophysical - 80; Geological - 40; Geochemical - 40; Section 77(19) - 60.



CHANNEL SAMPLE	WIDTH m	Au value (ppb)
1	2.2	10
2	3.0	12
3	1.1	14
4	1.3	410
5	1.2	410
6	2.1	10
7	3.0	12
8	2.1	10
9	1.8	18
10	2.3	410
11	1.4	410

dk-green pillow basalt (mod flattened)
 Strongly flattened pillow basalt v calcareous
 fd phytic med. green pillow basalt
 grey dolomitic basalt
 fd phytic med. green pillow basalt (mod flattened)



LEGEND

- 300 CHANNEL SAMPLE (Au ppb)
- QUARTZ VEINS, PODS
- ▨ STRONGLY FOLIATED
- ▧ WEAKLY FOLIATED
- OVERBURDEN: WATER (unmappable)
- ▤ Fe CARBONATE ALTERATION
- ○ FRAGMENTAL UNIT
- COVER
- mschl CHLORITE-CARBONATE SCHIST
- mscr SERICITE-CARBONATE SCHIST
- ↗ FOLIATION ATTITUDE



42A06NW8499 2.10188 BRISTOL

210

LEGEND

- ↗ QUARTZ VEIN ATTITUDE
- PILLWS MODERATELY FLATTENED
- PILLWS HIGHLY FLATTENED
- GRAB SAMPLE ppb AU
- △ PILLOW BRECCIA

ALLERSTON OPTION

BRISTOL TWP



Drawn by: D.W.M. Traced by:

Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

TRENCH TBR-86-3

Scale: 1:200

Date: NOV 86

Plate: 8