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HISLOP GOLD PROJECT
REPORT ON
1980-81 EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

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SUMMARY

This report presents and summarizes the exploration program which was carried out on the Hislop Gold Project. The program presented in this report commenced in September, 1980 and was terminated on May 31, 1981. The initial Paricontinental diamond drilling intersected several economic grade gold zones adjacent to a previously outlined area of mineralization. Post-drilling interpretation and synthesis has indicated that the intersections encountered are contiguous with the previously encountered zones. A second phase of diamond drilling is warranted to further test this occurrence for possible ore extensions in the southerly direction, as well as, at depth.



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PC-18-05-81	Section 955.8N	1:250
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PC-18-31-81	Section 978.7N	1:250
PC-18-30-81	Section 986.3N	1:250
PC-18-10-81	Section 993.9N	1:250
PC-18-11-81	Section 1010N	1:250
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objectives of Program

A diamond drilling program was initiated in September, 1980 to further evaluate the gold potential of land in Hislop township in the Province of Ontario. Accompanying this program, detailed geochemical sampling and geophysical surveying was carried out to locate other potentially mineralized zones and/or structures. The analysis of the 1980 results which included litho-geochemistry and petrology, eventually led to the recommendation of a follow-up diamond drilling program.

1.2 Location - Access (Fig. 1)

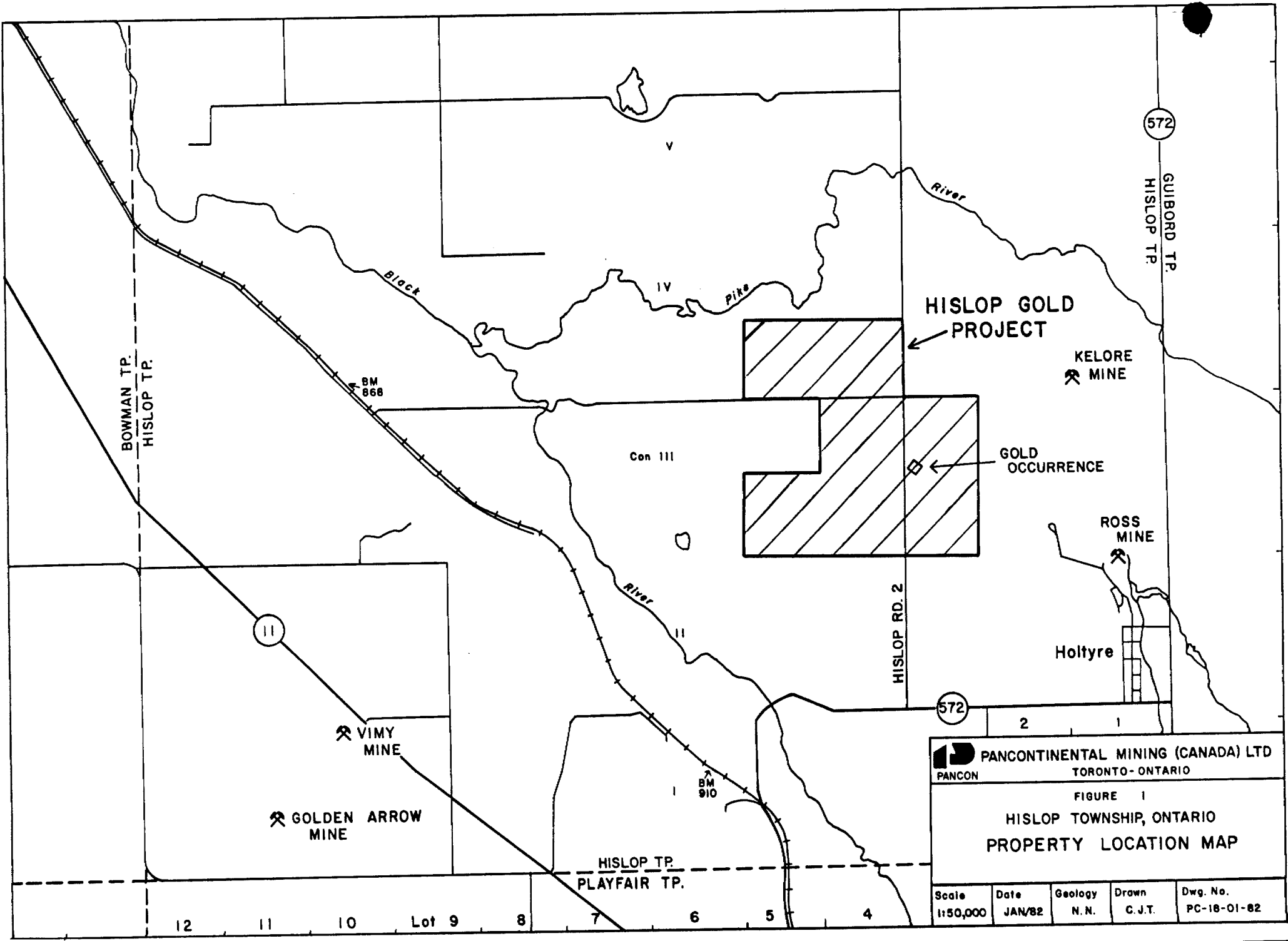
The Hislop gold project is located approximately 3 km. northwest of Holtyre, Ontario, in Lots 3, 4, and 5, concession III and IV of Hislop Twp. Hislop Twp. is midway between Kirkland Lake and Timmins along High No. 11.

Access to the property is gained by travelling along highway number 11 to Ramore, (junction of Highway No. 572 and 11) travelling 10.8 km east along 572 to Hislop Twp. Rd. #2, north along Rd. #2 for 1.6 km. This location is approximately the centre of the project area.

1.3 Land Status

Lots 3 and 4, Concession III of Hislop Twp. are registered as patent land held by Gunnex Ltd. The south half of Lot 5, Concession IV was acquired by staking during September 1980 and is included in the project area. The south half of Lot 4, Concession IV and the south half of Lot 5, Concession IV of Hislop Twp. were acquired through option agreements dated June 1, 1981.

Total property area involved in this project now stands at 456 hectares (4.56 km²).



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FIGURE 1
 HISLOP TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO
 PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Scale 1:150,000	Date JAN/82	Geology N. N.	Drawn C. J.T.	Dwg. No. PC-18-01-82
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1.4

Contractor Services

Heath and Sherwood Diamond Drilling, based in Kirkland Lake, Ontario provided equipment and personnel for the diamond drilling.

Scintrex Limited, based in Concord, Ontario, provided equipment and personnel to carry out an Induced Polarization test survey over the property.

Swastika Laboratories, based in Swastika, Ontario conducted fire assaying of all core samples submitted for routine gold analysis.

Barringer Magenta, based in Rexdale, Ontario was utilized for the litho-geochemical multi-element analysis of the core samples.

Thin section preparation and petrologic studies were carried out at the University of Western Ontario, under the supervision of Robert Valliant (Ph.D.), acting in a consulting capacity.

Raoul Poirier based in Amos, Quebec provided men for line cutting duties, in preparation for the start up of the next phase of exploration.

1.5

Personnel

The exploration program took place during the fall-winter of 1980. Personnel involved in this phase included Bill Dix, a geologist with Barymin (Gunnex Ltd.) and the writer, a geologist with Pancontinental. Four local men were hired for various field duties.

1.6

Brief History

Exploration drilling along the inferred strike of the host rocks for the Ross Mine, by Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited in 1940, resulted in the discovery of this gold project. Gunnar Gold Mines Limited, in 1946 acquired through option, three parcels of land comprising 480 acres within the Hollinger drilling area. Gunnar verified the gold occurrence by completing 7 additional holes in 1947 (holes C-1 to C-7).

Gunnex Limited (formerly wholly-owned exploration subsidiary of Gunnar) was acquired by Barymin Explorations Limited in 1973. In 1974 Gunnex opted to re-evaluate the gold prospect by drilling 32 holes for a total of 8428 feet (holes G-1 to G-32), to test tonnage and grade potential over a portion of the mineralized zone. " Tonnage and grade of 'possible' ore within a strike length of 150 feet of the gold zone, drilled at 50 foot and then 25 foot centres to a maximum depth of 300 feet is 61,000 tons averaging 0.21 oz Au/ton. This includes a provision for 10% dilution"... (Dix report, 1980).

Two geological models were presented in Dix's report to explain this particular gold occurrence.

1. Exhalative volcanogenic model would explain the lower chert band with subsequent emplacement of the upper chert breccias by a similar process, with later deformation by bedding plane faulting.
2. The lower chert could have been formed by fumarolic action in conjunction with the emplacement of the upper chert beds.

With these models in mind, plus the proven tonnage, Gunnex, in 1975-76 purchased an additional 160 acres of freehold land to provide additional exploration room along strike of the geological trend. The property then comprised all of lots 3 and 4, Conc. III, Hislop Twp.

Pancontinental Mining (Canada) Ltd., entered into a joint venture agreement with Gunnex in mid-1980.

2.0

EXPLORATION PROGRAM (1980)

2.1

Introductory Statement

The exploration program consisted of a diamond drilling program intended to test for any down-dip and/or northern extensions of the mineralized zone.

At the bedrock - overburden interface in the vicinity of the mineralized zone a geochemical halo could be traceable by an overburden sampling program.

A detailed till geochemistry survey was completed over the inferred mineralized zone to test this hypothesis, bearing in mind that if this method yielded positive results, a further regional till-geochemistry survey would be initiated to cover the entire property to aid in the regional evaluation of this area.

A reconnaissance magnetometer orientation survey over the northeastern portion of the property, was undertaken to geophysically map geological contacts and structures which might influence gold mineralization.

An I.P. test survey was carried out over the mineralized area to ascertain the I.P. response of the disseminated sulphides within the mineralized zone, and to determine the usefulness of this geophysical system in delineating other potentially mineralized areas, in this geologic setting.

With the knowledge gained from the first phase of exploration on this project, Pancon decided to re-assess the available data in an effort to develop a new working model to adequately explain the localization of gold in this environment.

A lithogeochemical analysis of the core from section 963mN accompanied by petrological and thin section analysis, was undertaken to aid in deciphering the volcanic history of the units within the mineralized environment.

This analysis enabled an excellent interpretation of the geology of the mineralized zone and ultimately led to recommending another diamond drilling program. ←

2.2 Data Presentation

2.2.1 Geophysics

The geophysical program during this phase of activity, consisted of two orientation surveys using electrical (I.P.) and magnetic methods to ascertain the geophysical responsiveness of this type of gold occurrence and to substantiate a detailed survey if favourable results were obtained.

2.2.1.1 Induced Polarization Survey (Appendix 1)

The gold mineralization in this area is thought to be related to the sulphide mineralization. These sulphides occur as euhedral crystals and local concentrations of finely disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite, which may occasionally approach concentrations of 1-2%, within certain interflow units. I.P. surveys can respond to concentrations in this range, if the zones maintain continuity.

Scintrex Limited was contracted to do this survey, the results of which are appended. Summarizing the conclusions of the survey, two zones of interest were located in this orientation survey.

Zone 1 represents a weak chargeability anomaly which is indicated coincidental with the base of the gold-pyrite zone on lines 960mN and 990mN, between 60 and 90m east. This zone is apparently at shallow depth (30m) and has a 30-60m strike length. It was noted that the response was quite low, and therefore probably not significant.

The second zone of interest is located on line 1080mN at 120mW. A high chargeability anomaly is located near the surface, correlating with an outcrop containing 1-2% sulphides in an intermediate volcanic unit.

This survey was generally inconclusive, in that the base of the ore zone has a very subtle I.P. response, and probably would not be noticed in a regional I.P. assessment of the property. The results of the survey do, however, suggest a lack of continuity of the mineralized zone within this geological setting.

2.2.1.2 Magnetic Survey (PC-18-14-81)

A feature common to many gold occurrences in the area is the presence of a rapidly changing acid-basic volcanic pile. Acidic (felsic) volcanics are typified by a general magnetic low, while more basic (mafic) volcanics tend to be expressed by magnetic highs.

A reconnaissance type magnetic survey was carried out over the north-eastern portion of the property in an attempt to magnetically map the overburden covered volcanic sequences, and to aid in unravelling any geological structures.

A noticeable magnetic low is evident parallelling the base line. This low is approximately 180 metres wide in the extreme SE, narrowing to approximately 60 metres wide to the NW. Complimentary high belts are noticeable on the north and south flanks of this low zone. This pattern seems to reflect a felsic-intermediate unit, flanked by more mafic units on either side. Diamond drilling and outcrop examination has confirmed the interpretation, indicating the usefulness of magnetics in this environment. A detailed magnetometer survey covering the entire property was recommended.

2.2.2 Geochemistry

The geochemical survey completed on this property was a basal till survey. Past work has indicated a gold-sulphide association in this area (Ross Mine). It was anticipated that the Cu, Pb, and Zn sulphides would produce a suitable geochemical halo indicative of a glacially weathered subcrop of the mineralized zone. Basal till samples were collected at or near the till-bedrock interface using a portable, hydraulic-powered, Holman flow-through till sampler which has been used by Barymin in other project areas.

An orientation survey was conducted over the known mineralized zone to test the effectiveness of this type of survey in this environment, before covering the entire favourable geological trend. The samples were procured at 15 metre intervals along 30 metre centres, and were analyzed for Cu, Pb, and Zn. The assays obtained were treated statistically to determine anomalous values.

Several second order anomalies were located within the surveyed area, when individual elemental analyses were plotted. Due to the anticipated Cu, Pb, and Zn association with the Au in this area, tri-elemental anomalies were expected as indicators of Au mineralization. Only one such anomaly exists within the survey area. This anomaly extends from line 930mN, 15mW to 960mN, Baseline. This zone being approximately 60m long and 10m wide with major axis parallel to the glacial transport direction of SSE.

This survey was terminated midway through the program due to a malfunction in the equipment. The results of the survey were inconclusive because of the inability of the sampler to penetrate the overburden and also due to the limited survey area tested.

2.2.3 Geology

2.2.3.1 Regional Geology - Table I

The Hislop gold project lies within the Abitibi orogenic belt within the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. This large east-west trending belt consists of mafic to felsic volcanic rocks (with coeval intrusions), volcanoclastic and chemical sediments, and several large granitic batholiths. (Goodwin and Ridler, 1970). The geology of Hislop township was described by the Ontario Department of Mines in an annual report by Prest (1955). The following is a compilation of Prest's early work, followed by Ploeger's (1978) interpretation and a glacial interpretation by Baker (1979).

Keewatin

Northern Keewatin metavolcanics consist of a series of folded and contorted NW striking, north-facing andesite pillowed and spheroidal lavas cut by dikes and irregular shaped diabase bodies. Conformably overlying this is a metasedimentary series of interbedded argillite, quartzite and greywackes.

Separating the northern rocks from the southern rocks is the Destor-Porcupine fault zone, trending 125° - 305° . Sub-parallel to this trending at 150° - 330° the Hislop fault subdivides the Southern Keewatin series. East of the Hislop fault rocks appear tightly folded and faulted. Geological trending is in a north-south direction. The metavolcanic rocks include felsic to mafic lavas, flow breccias and subvolcanics. The metasedimentary rocks include greywacke, argillite, quartzite, slate cherts and minor conglomerates.

West of the Hislop fault rocks are generally less folded and faulted. Overall geological trend is west to southwest with indications of south facing rock units.

Timiskaming

Timiskaming age metasediments are confined to a north-northwest trending wedge in the southeast corner of Hislop township. The sediments are predominantly conglomerates, agglomerates, greywackes, and quartzites intimately associated with trachyte and trachyte breccia.

Haileyburian

Older rocks throughout the entire township have been intruded by dikes sills and irregular bodies of mafic to ultramafic rocks. These rocks have been described as diabase, quartz diabase, diorite, quartz diorite, periodotite, and gabbro. Diabase rocks described in the Keewatin volcanic complex may, in fact, be Haileyburian in age.

TABLE 1

TABLE OF FORMATIONS: HISLOP TOWNSHIP

PHANEROZOIC

Cenozoic

Quaternary

Recent: Mine excavations, tailings, etc. Alluvial deposits: mainly sand, silt, gravel. Swamp deposits: mud, peat.

Pleistocene: Glaciolacustrine deep-water deposits: clay, varved clay, silt. Ice contact deposits: eskers, deltas, Bedrock - drift complex: local boulders resting on bedrock.

----- great unconformity-----

PRECAMBRIAN

Archean

Matatchewan: Mafic intrusive rocks: diabase, quartz diabase, porphyritic diabase.

----- intrusive contact-----

Algoman: Felsic intrusive rocks: granite, syenite (includes porphyritic phases) quartz and feldspar porphyries, lamprophyres.

----- intrusive contact-----

Haileyburian? Mafic to ultramafic intrusive rocks: dunite, gabbro, peridotite, diorite.

----- intrusive contact-----

Temiskaming: Metasedimentary and volcanic rocks: conglomerate, agglomerate, greywacke, quartzite, trachyte, trachyte breccia.

----- unconformity-----

Keewatin: Metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks.

Southern sediments; greywacke, argillite, quartzite, slate cherts, minor conglomerate.

Southern volcanics; intermediate-mafic volcanics:

andesite-dacite (lavas, flow breccias, subvolcanics).

basalt flows.

Felsic-intermediate volcanics:

rhyodacite (lavas, flow breccias, subvolcanics).

Northern sediments;

greywacke, quartzites and argillites.

Northern mafic-intermediate volcanics;

andesite (lavas, flow breccias) diabase.

after Prest (55), Ploeger (78), Baker (79).

Algoman

Algoman volcanics are represented by granites, syenites (porphyritic phases), quartz and feldspar porphyries and lamprophyre. The effect of the Algoman intrusions is seen in the intense alteration of the older rocks. Types of alteration associated with Algoman intrusions include syenitization, hematization, anhydritization, carbonatization, silicification, albitization and sericitization.

Matachewan

The Matachewan diabase dike swarm is represented in Hislop Township by north trending dikes. These dikes intersect all older rock units in the area with varying degrees of alteration of the wall rock.

Phanerozoic - Cenozoic

Hislop township is predominantly covered by glaciolacustrine deep-water deposits including thick sequences of clays, varved clays and silt. Other glacial deposits include various ice-contact deposits (eskers and deltas) as well as a bedrock-drift complex in the vicinity of bedrock exposures. Glacial striae have been observed at several locations indicating a glacial transport direction from the NNW. Shore bluffs and/or scarps have been recognized in the township. These are very weakly developed and are probably related to the shoreline of a small lobe of glacial lake Barlow and Ojibway.

2.2.3.2 Local Geology (Drg. PC-18-15-81)

Several elements of the regional geology are represented on this property at the local scale. The property is located in the Southern Keewatin volcanics and sediments, as described in Section 2.2.3.1. The interbedded volcanics and subvolcanics range in composition from mafic to felsic, with the majority of the rocks being of rhyodacite affinities. Algoman age felsic intrusions are thought to have been emplaced in this area as they were in the neighbouring Ross Mine situation. Matachewan age diabase dikes are exposed in a fairly large outcrop in the central portion of the property.

Prest (1955), followed by other authors have mapped this area and from their structural analysis of pillowed lavas and core observations, (have implied a complex history of tight recumbent folding and much faulting. The tight recumbent fold patterns in the vicinity of the Ross Mine as mapped by Ploeger (1978) have been extrapolated to the northwest and appear to pass through this particular project area. The noses of these folds exhibit high brecciation, resulting in high porosity. Auriferous sulphide fluids could flow into these brecciated zones and be emplaced as gold bearing veins and veinlets. This model suggests gold zones having a long cylindrical shape reflecting the plunge of the foldnose, as seen at the Ross Mine. The source for the gold in the Ross setting has been attributed to a deep-seated syenitic intrusion, with the syngenetic release of auriferous sulphide fluids into the most susceptible zones of the country rock.

The structure inferred by the 1940-1974 diamond drilling over the project area indicates a steeply dipping, (65° to the southwest) perhaps, slightly plunging (to the northwest) limb of a large fold. The mineralized zone of this limb is constituted by a continuous black cherty-quartz zone, and several discontinuous cherty lenses and brecciated quartz zones. Rhyodacite is the host rock for the chert zones.

The hypothesis presented by Dix (1980) to explain this occurrence is as follows. "The undersigned (Dix) considers the "A" zone chert band at the Barymin prospect to be exhalative volcanogenic in origin and the hanging wall chert breccias to have either a similar origin with later deformation by bedding plane faulting or to have formed by fumarolic action in conjunction with the emplacement of higher hanging wall chert beds".

The extension of these chert beds to depth (down dip) and along strike (to the northwest and southeast) was the primary objective of the 1980 drilling program.

2.2.4 Diamond Drilling (Drg. PC-18-13-81, Appendix III)

A total of 1714.2m was drilled in 14 holes, to test the along-strike and down dip potential of the gold bearing horizon located between 917.7mN and 1025mN. Previously inferred grade and tonnage in this area was 61,000 tons averaging 0.21 oz Au/ton (Dix; 1980).

Table II summarizes each hole, presenting individual highlights. The logs of the individual holes are appended, and the sectional plots are presented in the map portfolio.

The drilling results are presented on a sectional appraisal, which is followed by an overview of the drilling program.

2.2.4.1 Sectional Appraisal

Section 1010mN (Holes P-1, P-2, P-3) (Drg. PC-18-11-81)

These three holes were drilled to test a 15 metre extension, to the northwest of the previously inferred mineralized trend (1974 Gunnex drilling). The footwall zone was intersected in each hole. In holes P-1 and P-3 it was present as a silicified and highly brecciated intermediate-mafic tuff, while in hole P-2 it was present as the typical dark cherty-quartz breccia. Several thin, discontinuous mineralized lenses were encountered in the upper mineralized zone.

Section 1025mN (Holes P-4, P-5) (Drg. PC-18-12-81)

These two holes were drilled to test for a further 15 metre extension along the mineralized trend to the northwest. A few discontinuous, slightly mineralized zones were encountered, reflecting a continuity in the mineralizing environment, to at least this section. The low assays results obtained, discouraged any further drilling along this section and also to the northwest.

Section 994mN (Hole P-6) (Drg. PC-18-10-81)

Hole number P-6 was designed to test a down-dip, south extension of a mineralized lense encountered in P-2, and also to test for down dip extensions of lenses encountered in the Gunnex G-28 holes. Neither lense was intersected with this hole.

TABLE II

1980 DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS ... SUMMARY

DDH #	SECT.	STN.	ELEV.	DECLIN.	AZIM.	T.D.	Oz. Au/ton/Corr Length	Rock Type
P-1	1010	3.2E	0.6	-45	045	83.8	0.1/1.57m	sericitic sil. bx. int. tuff.
							0.08/6.0m	silicified bx. int. tuff
P-2	1010	3.2E	0.6	-60	045	97.4	0.21/2.97m	graphitic chert (upper zone)
							0.15/1.94m	chert breccia (lower zone)
							0.05/2.15m	int. tuff with qtz. vein
P-3	1010	3.2E	0.6	-75	045	112.8	0.14/2.2m	silicified, brecciated int.-maf. tuff
P-4	1025	5.0W	0.36	-45	045	84.8	0.06/0.98m	int. brecciated tuff
P-5	1025	5.0W	0.36	-66	045	107.3	0.05/3.17m	ser. int. brecciated tuff with qtz
							0.04/1.89m	brecciated dk cherty qtz. (upper?)
P-6	994	6.0W	0.34	-65	045	75.3	0.24/0.46m	sil. brecciated felsic tuff
P-7	986	13.5W	1.0	-65	045	127.1	0.21/0.92m	brecciated int. tuff
							0.13/3.79m	brecciated dk cherty qtz (lower)
P-8	979	21.5W	0.7	-62	045	90.2	0.4/4.8m	int. tuff and bx. with qtz. veining.
P-9	971	5.0E	0.21	-90	-	181.4	0.29/0.33m	felsic tuff and bx. with qtz. veining.
							0.15/2.03m	int. tuff and bx. with qtz. veining.
							0.1/0.45m	qtz. vein in int. brecciated tuff
P-10	963	5.0E	0.15	-90	-	138.4	0.09/0.9m	brecciated cherty qtz. (upper)
							0.14/1.62m	int. tuff with minor cherty qtz. (lower)
P-11	956	5.0E	0.08	-90	-	152.4	0.06/3.92m	brecciated cherty qtz. (upper)
P-12	948	64W	0.7	-65	045	24.7	abandoned	
P-13	948	90W	0.75	-55	045	184.8	0.07/2.17m	brecciated cherty qtz. (upper)
							0.13/2.13m	brecciated cherty qtz. with int. tuff (lower)
P-14	963	91.2W	0.78	-80	045	254.9	0.06/5.0m	feldspathized int. brecciated tuff with cherty qtz. (upper)

Section 986mN (Hole P-7) (Drg. PC-18-30-81)

This hole was designed to test down-dip extensions of the three lenses encountered in hole G-25. The main lower lense was encountered, and was found to contain significant mineralization. Three other weakly mineralized, and discontinuous lenses were encountered within the upper mineralized zone.

Section 979mN (Hole P-8) (Drg. PC-18-31-81)

This hole was designed to test for the down-dip extensions of several lenses previously encountered in hole G-21. One significant intersection of a brecciated intermediate tuff with quartz veining was encountered. This zone is thought to be a down-dip extension of the upper lense, making this a continuous mineralized unit from the G-21 intersection.

Section 971mN (Hole P-9) (Drg. PC-18-07-81)

This hole was designed to test for down-dip extensions of several lenses encountered in hole G-17. A few discontinuous, weakly mineralized lenses were encountered within the mineralized zone. The mineralization in this hole appears to be influenced by the intrusion of quartz vein material.

Section 963mN (Holes P-10, P-14) (Drg. PC-18-06-81)

These two holes were designed to test the down-dip continuation of three mineralized lenses encountered in hole G-5. The uppermost lense was intersected in P-10, although thinning and depletion of gold is evident. The middle lense appears to be discontinuous. The lower lense was intersected, and appears to maintain its grade.

Hole P-14 encountered only one small discontinuous lense with minor mineralization. This hole is however, very interesting in a geological sense, as it intersects an entire geological succession, through the mineralized zone. This information proved very useful in deciphering the geological history of this mineralizing environment.

Section 956mN (Hole P-11) (Drg. PC-18-05-81)

This hole tested the down-dip continuation of the mineralized lenses encountered in G-13. The brecciated cherty quartz intersected appears to be a continuation of the upper lense encountered in G-13, and G-12. This lense appears to pinch and loses its enrichment in gold. The lower lense was also intersected but yielded only low assay results.

Section 948mN (Holes P-12, P-13) (Drg. PC-18-04-81)

Hole P-12 was designed to test the down-dip extension of three lenses encountered in G-9. This hole was abandoned in overburden due to technical difficulties encountered in overburden penetration, and was relocated as P-13 further west.

Hole P-13 re-tested the target originally planned for P-12. This hole encountered the upper cherty lense as well as a significant lower lense intersection.

2.2.4.2 Diamond Drilling Overview

Although the 1980 diamond drilling program was not as successful as anticipated, geological information gained from the program was indeed significant. The mineralization zone appears to "grade out" in the north-westerly direction, but there are still definite indications of the existence of the mineralized environments in this direction (several intersections in 1940 Hollinger work). The continuation of the lower lense to depth was quite encouraging in that this zone was picked up in seven out of eleven attempts, although depletion of gold in the zone is evident as depth increases. Several intersections of the upper lense type of mineralization was encountered but they appear to "grade out" with depth. A factor which may prejudice the overview of the drilling program is the high drill hole density of the near surface (-15m to -75m level) compared with the relative paucity of information below the -75m level.

Further drilling is recommended at this time to test the deep, down-dip extensions and to assess the economic significance of the quartz-feldspar porphyry intersected in hole P-14.

2.5 Lithogeochemical Stratigraphy and Petrology (Fig. 2)

As an aid in understanding the mineralization controls in this area a lithogeochemical and petrologic study of a typical section through the ore zone was undertaken.

Pulp samples from section 963mN were selected for a semi-quantative, multi-element analysis. This would determine if any geochemical trends and/or relationships were detectable in this section which may reflect geological continuity of various lithologies as well as indicate alteration zones.

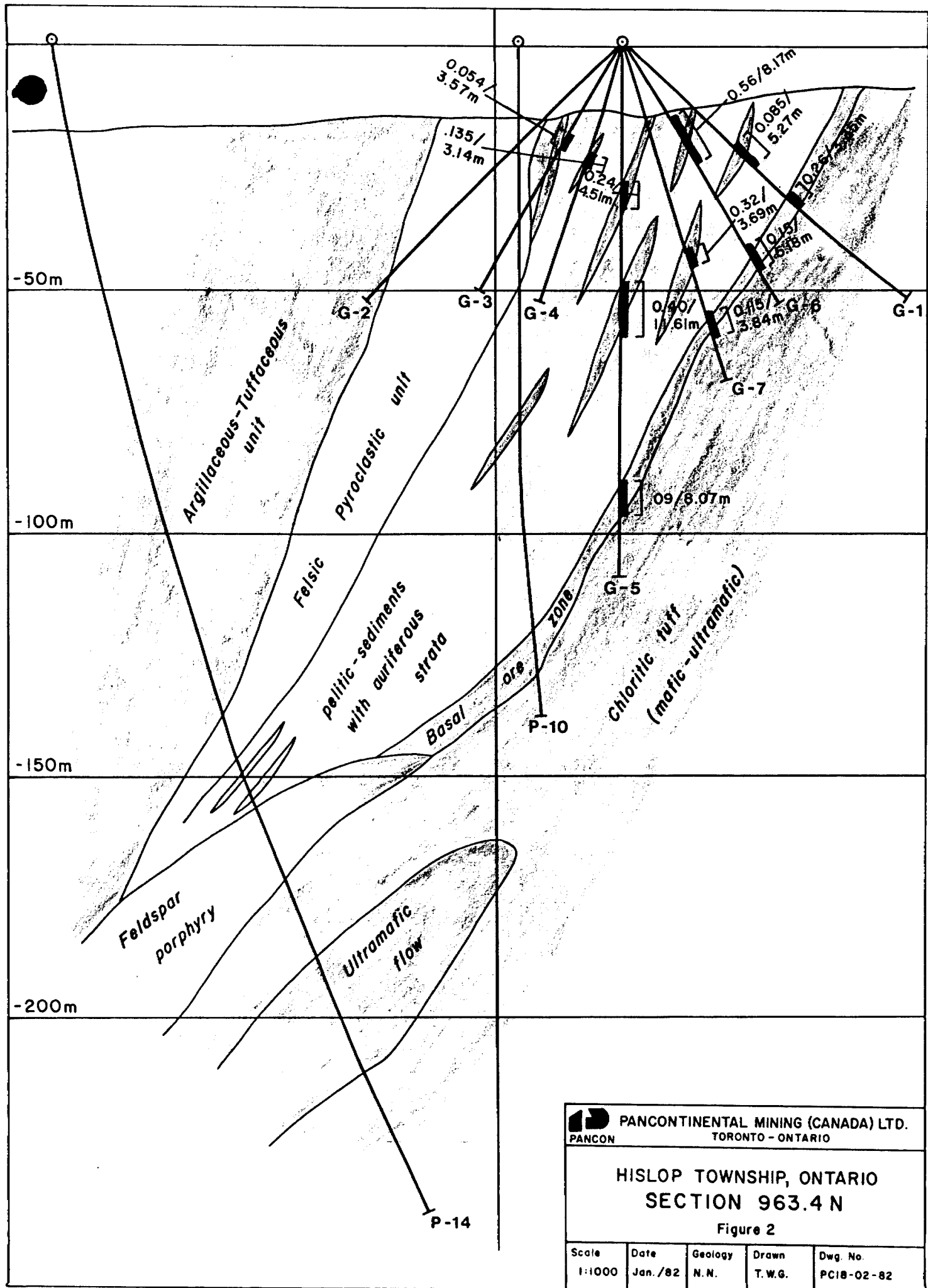
The following is a brief summary of the results of this investigation. The various lithologic units are presented and described in a chronological order, oldest first. The thin section descriptions and geochemical discussions are appended (Appendix II).

Chloritic Tuff; Ultramafic Flows

The basal unit is basically a chlorite-rich mafic to ultramafic suite of pyroclastic fragments within an ultrafine ash tuff matrix.

Geochemically, it was disclosed that this unit is enriched in Ca, Mg, Co, Ni, \pm Cr, \pm Zn. This analysis reflects the high chlorite content of the rock, indicating mafic to ultramafic affinities. Near surface (no reference to oxidizing environment intended or implied) sericitic alteration was observed in the hand specimen and thin section descriptions. Geochemically, there is a notable increase in Al and K, as well as P_2O_5 , Cu, \pm Be, \pm Zr. Associated with this enrichment was a striking depletion of CaO, MgO, MnO, \pm Fe₂O₃. This geochemical evidence indicates a pervasive sericitization of the rock unit at the near surface level, gradually decreasing with depth.

As depth increases the chloritic tuffaceous unit grades into what appears to be an ultramafic flow (located in 1980 drilling hole P-14). Three separate flows were traceable, in that, three flow top breccias were observed.



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**HISLOP TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO
 SECTION 963.4 N**

Figure 2

Scale	Date	Geology	Drawn	Dwg. No.
1:1000	Jan./82	N.N.	T.W.G.	PC18-02-82

Basal Ore Zone

This thin unit (3 metres) overlies the chloritic tuff unit. It is typically a very fine grained chert/carbonate rich brecciated horizon. Two distinct types of rock are present in this zone.

The first consists of white, carbonate-rich angular fragments surrounded by black (graphitic) chert containing up to 8% disseminated pyrite. The second rock type consists of finely laminated silicious chert-carbonate occurring as grey to black angular fragments reminiscent of previous bedding. The fragments are surrounded by quartz-carbonate veinlets and dusted with up to 5% fine disseminated pyrite. Numerous thin interbeds of light green fine volcano-sediments, and plagioclase rich chloritic tuff form the matrix.

Geochemically the basal ore zone shows an outstanding enrichment in Al_2O_3 , K_2O , P_2O_5 , Th, Zr, Mo, $\pm\text{Sr}$, $\pm\text{Be}$; with a notable decrease detected in Fe_2O_3 , CaO, MgO, TiO_2 , MnO, Co, V, Zn, $\pm\text{Ni}$; with respect to the adjacent rocks.

Pelitic Sedimentary Strata

Overlying the basal ore zone is a thick sequence (40m) of grey-green intermediate-mafic tuffs with minor flow rocks. Chlorite is a common constituent of this unit, occurring as ragged flakes in a very fine-grained matrix of muscovite, carbonate, quartz and feldspar. Numerous carbonate veinlets crosscut the pelitic strata.

This zone was tested geochemically, in conjunction with the upper auriferous strata contained within this zone.

Upper Auriferous Strata

Numerous discontinuous lenses of auriferous cherts are contained within the pelitic sedimentary strata. Two types of chert occur in this zone.

The first is a creamy-white coloured chert usually quite deficient in its gold content.

The second type constitutes the main auriferous units typical of this particular occurrence. The chert is finely banded and brecciated (once again reminiscent of previous bedding) surrounded by a very silicious matrix.

Both types of chert as well as the surrounding pelitic rocks are transected by white, occasionally auriferous quartz-carbonate veinlets.

Geochemically the upper gold bearing strata is quite different than the basal ore zone. It was recognized that this unit is enriched in Ag, \pm Mo, \pm Cu, \pm Pb and depleted in Al_2O_3 , K_2O , FeO, TiO_2 , MnO, MgO, CaO, Be, Co, Zr, Zn, V, Sr; when compared with the basal ore zone.

This low abundance of the major elements suggests a very silicious rock, which was apparent in the thin section and hand specimen examination. Perhaps the most distinguishing feature between this zone and the lower ore zone is the low phosphate and low molybdenum observed in the upper zone.

Felsic Pyroclastic Rock

Overlying the pelitic sedimentary unit \pm chert lenses is a discontinuous accumulation of creamy-white, lenticular, broken, quartz and feldspar porphyritic lithic fragments, set in a matrix of ultrafine quartz and feldspar grains. This unit has been termed a felsic lithic tuff.

No geochemical data is available for this unit.

Feldspar Porphyry

The "at depth" along strike equivalent of the felsic pyroclastic rock is a feldspar porphyry which is strongly hematized, fractured, veined and contains anhydrite.

Argillaceous-Tuffaceous Unit

Overlying this entire volcano-sedimentary pile is a discontinuous "valley filling" group of interbedded argillites (minor chert) and felsic tuffs.

GENERAL DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The 1980-81 exploration program on the Hislop Gold project was designed to thoroughly test the significance and nature of the gold mineralization in the Hislop occurrence, by evaluating the down-dip, as well as north and south extension of the Hislop gold occurrence. Several other exploration tests were carried out to assess the property in a regional sense.

The diamond drilling in September and October 1980 intersected several interesting and significant gold occurrences. The overall results however, indicated that the mineralization was weakening in all directions.

The geophysical portion of the 1980 program was primarily a number of orientation surveys to test for geophysical responsiveness of the known occurrence, and apply this knowledge to the property in the regional exploration sense. Magnetic methods provided a favourable response and were deemed useful in delineating the auriferous strata bearing pelitic sediments. A distinguishable airborne magnetic low extends from the Ross Mine site through the project area, indicating a continuity in the geologic units hosting the Ross and also the known Hislop occurrence. (This unit is traceable with ground magnetics and a detailed ground magnetic survey was substantiated).

Lithochemical stratigraphic mapping and petrology indicated that the gold zones are stratiform, and are products of specific geochemical environments related to the volcanic cycle. Geochemical and geological evidence resultant from this survey confirms continuity of various interflow units along sections, and also aided in deciphering the geological history of the occurrence.

CONCLUSIONS

The exploration methods utilized during this program have illustrated that an economic grade occurrence exists within the limits of the property area. This deposit has been sampled in detail and attempts have been made to locate its boundaries.

The occurrence is apparently bounded in the southern direction by a quartz feldspar porphyritic unit. This unit is locally mineralized with average grades of the upper surface being in the order of 0.05 oz Au/ton (sub-economic). The depth extension of the mineralized zone has been tested (with limited success) but the testing does not appear to be cost effective. The gold intersections at depth are lower grade and are quite erratic.

The northern extension of the deposit has also been tested, but the gold values appear to grade out. Much notable encouragement exists further on in this direction. Historical drilling (1940) has indicated erratic gold values along the entire strike of this environment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the conclusions presented in Section 4.0 (this report) further exploration work is warranted.

Further diamond drilling will continue the assessment of this gold occurrence at depth, as well as along strike.

A regional assessment of the property is, indeed warranted as much mineralization has been reported in the northerly direction.

A reverse circulation overburden sampling program would adequately test the regional potential of the property by determining if the gold horizon is geochemically traceable, and areas of similar geology exist along strike of the known occurrence.

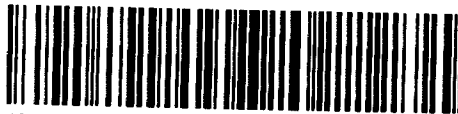
A detailed magnetic survey is also recommended, as the orientation survey indicated that the favourable horizon had a particular magnetic response.

 B.Sc.

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REPORT ON
AN INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
MATHESON AREA, ONTARIO



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PL/cc
November, 1980



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REPORT ON
AN INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
MATHESON AREA, ONTARIO

1. INTRODUCTION

In late October/early November 1980, Scintrex Limited conducted a time domain induced polarization survey in the Matheson Area of Northeastern Ontario, on behalf of Pancontinental Mining (Canada) Limited.

The survey area lies in Hislop Township and crosses Hislop Road Number 2. A total survey coverage of about 2.24 line km was carried out on 4 grid lines.

The object of the survey was to produce induced polarization and resistivity profiles over a pyrite gold occurrence to determine if the mineralized zone gives a recognizable geophysical response. Further lines were run over a zone of favorable geology in order to locate and map a suspected pyrite occurrence.

A dipole-dipole electrode array was used. Array parameters were $a = 30$ m with $n = 1,2,3,4,5,6$ and $a = 60$ m with $n = 1,2,3,4$.

At each station the primary voltage (V_p) and three slices of the IP effect (chargeability M) were measured and recorded. The apparent resistivity was calculated and is presented with chargeability as drafted pseudo sections. The pseudo sections are plotted at a scale of 1:1500. Also presented are contoured plan maps of the 30 m, $n = 2$ and $n = 4$ induced polarization and resistivity data.

The results are discussed in this report.

2. LOCATION OF THE SURVEY AREA

The survey area is located in Hislop Township, Northeastern Ontario. It is approximately 12 km east of the town of Matheson. The grid is cut across by Hislop Road Number 2.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE GRID

The grid consists of a base line striking 315° . Lines are cut perpendicular to the base line at 30 meters spacing in the area of interest and at 60 meters elsewhere. The lines extend to a maximum length of 240 meters east and west of the base line.

4. SURVEY PERSONNEL

The personnel directly involved with this survey included:
Paul LaFleche - party chief and geophysicist
Hermann Mueller - operator
Raymond Bouchard - field assistant.

5. EQUIPMENT

Equipment used in carrying out this survey included:

Scintrex IPR-8 Time Domain Receiver

Scintrex IPR-10 Time Domain Receiver

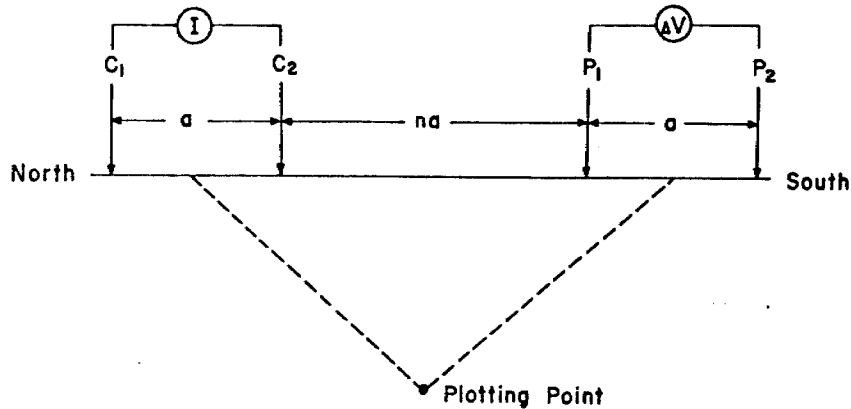
Scintrex IPC-7 2.5 kw Time Domain Transmitter

Specification sheets describing the above instrumentation are included in Appendix C.

6. SURVEY PROCEDURES

The electrode array chosen for this survey was the dipole-dipole array. This array consists of two electrode dipoles in line, as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: **DIPOLE - DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY**



Electrical current provided by the transmitter is introduced through the first dipole (C_1C_2). The potential field created by the current is measured across the second dipole (P_1P_2) using the IP receiver. The receiver also measures the over voltage effect.

The apparent resistivity of the ground is given by:

$$\rho_a = \pi a n (n+1) (n+2) \frac{\Delta V}{I} = \frac{K \Delta V}{I}$$

The factors to the left of $\Delta V/I$ are related to the geometry of the array and have been calculated in Table 1 for the two dipole spreads (60 and 30 meters).

TABLE 1
GEOMETRICAL CONSTANTS
FOR DIPOLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

n	K	
	30 n	60 n
1	.565	1.130
2	2.262	4.530
3	5.655	11.310
4	11.310	22.620
5	19.792	
6	31.667	

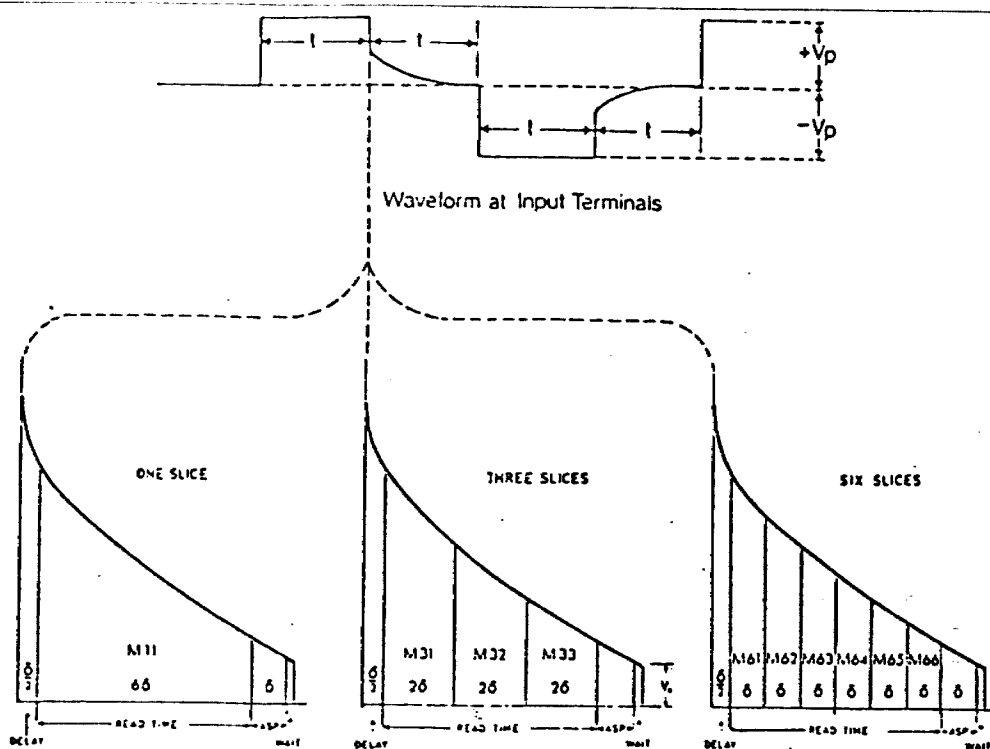
The IPR-8 measures the voltage (Vp) across the potential electrodes when the current is on. It also measures the decay voltage (Vc), created by the over voltage effect, after the current has been switched off. The parameter measured is known as the chargeability and is defined as:

$$M = \frac{V_s}{V_p \times 1000} \text{ in millivolts per volt}$$

$$\text{where } V_s = \frac{1}{T_r} \int_{T_1}^{T_2} V_s dt + V_x$$

- Tr = Integrating Period T₂-T₁
- T₁ = Time at beginning of slice
- T₂ = Time at end of slice
- Vx = Residual transient voltage at end of automatic self-potential correction

Figure 3 shows the shape of the decay curve and the slices measured. M232 was plotted on the chargeability pseudo sections.



Secondary Decay Curve Shapes as Applies to the Integrators

t sec	δ	delay time	waiting time	M 11		M 31		M 32		M 33		length					
				from	to	mean	length	from	to	mean	from		to	mean			
1	130	65	25	65	845	455	780	65	325	195	325	585	455	525	845	715	260
2	260	130	50	130	1690	910	1550	130	650	390	650	1170	910	1170	1690	1430	520

t sec	M 61			M 62			M 63			M 64			M 65			M 66			length
	from	to	mean	from	to	mean	from	to	mean	from	to	mean	from	to	mean	from	to	mean	
1	65	195	130	195	375	260	375	455	390	455	585	520	585	715	650	715	845	780	130
2	130	390	260	390	450	520	650	910	780	910	1170	1040	1170	1430	1300	1430	1690	1560	260

Figure 3 - Parameters measured with times of receiver program in milliseconds

The waveform of the primary field, as generated by the IPC-7, has a square wave form as illustrated in Figure 4.

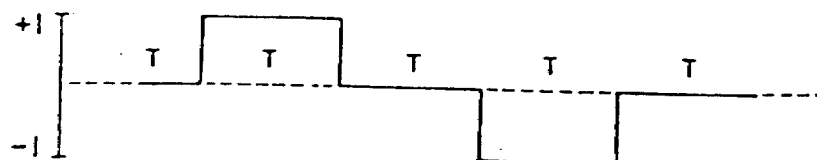


Figure 4 - Transmitter output waveform

A two second current on-off rate was used.

Chargeability readings were averaged over several cycles to ensure optimum noise rejection.

Porous pots containing a saturated copper sulphate solution were used to avoid spurious potentials at the input. Steel stakes were used as current electrodes. The following values were read on each line.

Line	a = 60m	a = 30m
	n Value	n Value
960N	1-4	1-5
990N	1-4	1-5
1020N	2-4	1-5
1080N	2-4	1-5

In addition line 960N was read a second time with the power in the roadside hydroline turned off to investigate the possible interference effect of this line.

7. DATA PRESENTATION

The data is presented in pseudo section form at a scale of 1:1500. Contoured resistivity and chargeability (n=2 and n=4) are presented at a scale of 1:1000.

TABLE 2

<u>Plate No.</u>	<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Parameter Measured</u>
1	960N	a Resistivity & Chargeability M ₂₃₂ a=30 m
2	960N (Hydro Power Off)	Resistivity & Chargeability M ₂₃₂ a=30 m
3	990N	Resistivity & Chargeability M ₂₃₂ a=30 m
4	1020N	Resistivity & Chargeability M ₂₃₂ a=30 m
5	1080N	Resistivity & Chargeability M ₂₃₂ a=30 m
6	960N	Resistivity & Chargeability M ₂₃₂ a=30 m
7	990N	Resistivity & Chargeability M ₂₃₂ a=60 m
8	1020N	Resistivity & Chargeability M ₂₃₂ a=60 m
9	1080N	Resistivity & Chargeability M ₂₃₂ a=60 m
10	Chargeability Contour	M ₂₃₂ n=2 a=30 m
11	Resistivity Contours	a n=2 a=30 m
12	Chargeability Contours	M ₂₃₂ n=4 a=30 m
13	Resistivity Contours	a n=4 a=30 m
14	960N+990N	Metal Factor a=30 m
15	1020N+1080N	Metal Factor a=30 m
16	960N+990N	Metal Factor a=60 m
17	1020N+1080N	Metal Factor a=60 m

8. TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The grid area is covered by a clay overburden varying between 0 to 30 m thick. There are several small outcrops in the center of the survey area. A diabase dike, approximately 30 m wide, cuts across the baseline and parallels the area bounded by lines 1050N and 1080N. It is exposed in outcrops on several locations west of the baseline. North of the dike the outcrops of intermediate-to-acid fragmental volcanics occur. Minor pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization is scattered throughout the outcrop.

A mineralized zone containing 1 to 2% pyrite has been delineated by drilling on the east side of the baseline between lines 960N and 1020N.

9. INTERPRETATION

Several observations can be made upon the examination of the pseudo sections and plan maps.

9.1 Resistivity

Apparent resistivity values are uniform to the east of the baseline on all lines. The apparent resistivities decrease to the east indicating a possible thickening of the conductive clay overburden east of the outcrop area. Apparent resistivities vary widely in the outcrop area. In general, a higher apparent resistivity value is expected in the area of outcrop due to the thinning or disappearance of the conductive overburden. An approximate apparent resistivity value of 70 ohm-m can be assigned to the overburden upon examination of the n=1 apparent resistivities east of the baseline.

Line 1080N shows the existence of a dome shaped resistivity low at depth. There is not a chargeability response associated with this feature on the 30 m dipole; however, a small (1.0 mV/V) chargeability anomaly was indicated by the 60 m dipole. The resistivity low is an interesting feature because it is bounded by extremely high resistivities. The low is not found on the adjoining line 1020N suggesting the source may be of short strike length (cylinder), or that it strikes sub-parallel to the grid lines.

9.2 Induced Polarization

Between lines 960N and 990N the chargeability backgrounds are slightly higher where the overburden thins reflecting the higher chargeability of the bedrock versus that of the clay.

Four zones of anomalous chargeability are indicated on the pseudosections.

Zone A (Auriferous Pyrite Zone) 960N (60E to 90E)

On the 30 m separation a small chargeability anomaly occurs coincident with the 1-2% pyrite occurrence found by drilling.

The anomaly was not located on the 60 m dipole pseudosection, however it was located on the two surveys of line 960N (hydro line test) on the a=30 m separation. The associated low apparent resistivities indicate the source of the chargeability anomaly subcrops below the highly conductive clay. Drilling of the auriferous pyrite zone indicated the mineralization subcrops.

Line 990B shows a similar chargeability anomaly; however the response is slightly lower.

Zone B Line 1080N (45W to 105W)

The anomaly shows a typical pantleg pattern with the largest chargeabilities being located near surface. It correlates with 1 to 2% pyrite in intermediate to acidic volcanics exposed in outcrops. A 1500 ohm-m resistivity high is also coincident to the anomaly.

Zone C Line 1080N (60W to 15W)

Zone C is a linear zone of chargeabilities located beneath Zone B. Poor porous pot contact at receiver station 120W/90W resulted in these erratic negative chargeabilities. Poor contact arises from the difficulty of placing the pots in an area of outcrop. Although the 30 m spacing indicates the zone extends to depth it is not detected on the 60 m dipole.

Zone D Line 1020N (225W to 150W)

This zone consists of high chargeability values. As these anomalous readings were all read from two receiver positions, the possibility exists that the chargeability high could be associated with high magnetics. An apparent resistivity high is coincident with this zone for both the 30 m and 60 m dipoles.

9.3 Metal Factors

Pseudosections with the readings calculated as metal factors have been provided on plates 14 to 17. The metal factor is calculated by dividing the chargeability at a point by its associated apparent resistivity and multiplying by a suitable scaling factor. In this case the scaling factor was one hundred. This in effect is a correction for the variation of chargeability with resistivity.

The metal factor pseudosection for L960N enhances anomaly A. The area of chargeability high west of the baseline has disappeared. A metal factor high exists between 30W and 30E at the n3 and n4 spacing for the 30 meter dipole. A similar structure exists on the 60 meter dipole pseudosection. The existence of Zone A on L990N is also outlined by the metal factor pseudosections.

A near surface anomalous area appears on line 1020N between 45E and 210E.

4

Plan Maps

Plan maps for $n = 2$ and $n = 4$ have been prepared on plates 10 to 13. Both chargeability and resistivity maps show the area east of the baseline to be relatively inactive. The northwest quadrant of the surveyed area shows the most anomalous activity. The abrupt change in the contour pattern between lines 1080N and 990N indicates a possible lithologic change. A near surface apparent resistivity high is associated with the outcrops; however, at depth this area exhibits a dome shaped resistivity low.

A weak resistivity low is associated with the mineralized zone on line 960N and 990N.

9.5 A magnetic plan map has been supplied by Pancontinental Mining (Canada) Ltd. Profiles have been drawn for the area of interest (L960N - L1080N). Several magnetic peaks are evident. Some of these can be correlated with known geologic structure or the induced polarization data.

A magnetic peak is coincident with the mineralized zone on line 960N. An 1800 gamma anomaly on line 990N is situated off the west side of the mineralized zone.

A wider peak on line 1080N is coincident with the outcrops on line 1080N. Hence it is also situated over the zone of resistivity low on the pseudosections.

A broad peak lies between 240W and 405W on line 20N this could possibly have caused the anomalous readings of Zone D. The width of the peak indicates a relatively deep source.

10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The induced polarization ($n = 1$ and 2) data indicated a weak chargeability anomaly coincident with the gold-pyrite zone or line 960 and 990N.

Additional work is recommended in the area of this zone to trace the possible strike extension of the deposit.

A second zone of interest was located at 120W on line 1080N in an area of rhyolite-dacite outcrops. The shallow resistivity data indicate "high resistivity" in the near surface strata. The resistivity decreases markedly with depth indicating a conductive zone at depth. Due to the low primary voltages associated with the resistivity low the chargeability data is unreliable. The feature correlates directly with a magnetic anomaly with an apparent depth of 70 meters.

Geochemical and geological data should be reviewed for this area. Additional I.P./Resistivity and/or electromagnetic surveys should be conducted to extend the geophysical features. In discussion with PANCON it has been suggested this feature may be associated with argillaceous sediments.

Geochemical and geological data should be reviewed for the survey area. Additional induced polarization and possibly an electromagnetic survey should be conducted to extend the two main geophysical responses to other areas of the property.

Respectfully submitted,



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Sr. Geophysicist



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Manager, Geophysical Surveys Division

APPENDIX A

Line by Line Discussion of Results

Line 960E Plates 1, 2, 6, 16

Chargeability:

$$a = 30 \text{ m}$$

A small chargeability response ($n = 1, 2, 3$), anomaly A, is associated with the gold-pyrite mineralization of 775E. West of 00 background chargeabilities increase to 2.0 mV/V and are steady. East of 00 chargeabilities are variable.

$$a = 60 \text{ m}$$

Chargeabilities are small varying between 0 and 1.5 mv/v to the east increasing to 33 to the west. The gold-pyrite zone was not detected.

Resistivity:

$$a = 30 \text{ m}$$

A horizontal layering of the resistivity contours is caused by the highly conductive clay overburden. Resistivities increase with depth and also increase west of 00.

The indicated resistivity of the clay overburden is 60 ohm-m.

$$a = 60 \text{ m}$$

Resistivities increase with depth and also increase to the west of the baseline.

Metal Factor:

$$a = 30 \text{ m}$$

The 1.0 contour is horizontal with anomaly A giving the main response, ($n = 1, 2$), correlating directly to the gold pyrite mineralization.

$$a = 60 \text{ m}$$

No anomalies present.

Line 990N Plates 3, 7, 14, 16

Chargeability:

$$a = 30 \text{ m}$$

A weak chargeability response, anomaly A, is associated with a gold/pyrite mineral occurrence. The chargeabilities increase to the west with a maximum of 3.4 mv/v occurring at 210W.

a - 60 m

The main chargeability response occurs between 120 and 180W.

Resistivity:

a = 30 m and a = 60 m

at 180W. A marked layering of the resistivities is observed in the area of thick clay overburden.

Metal Factor:

at 180W. A marked layering of the resistivities is observed in the area of thick

a = 30 m

A weak metal factor response is associated with anomaly A on the n = 1, 2 separations and correlates to the sulphide zone at 60E.

a = 60 m

No response is observed.

Line 1020 Plates 4, 8, 15, 17

Chargeability:

a = 30 m

A small shallow chargeability anomaly occurs at 172.5E on the n = 1, 2 separation. The anomaly is of a similar form as anomaly A on line 960N that correlates to the gold-pyrite zone.

depth.

Large erratic chargeabilities occur between 140W and 270W. The cause of these readings is poor pot contact on the outcrop.

depth.

a = 60 m

Large chargeabilities occur between 120W and 180W and are thought to be caused by poor pot contact.

Resistivity:

a = 30 m

cated resistivity of the clay is 75 ohm-m. West of the baseline the resistivity increases as the overburden thins.

cated resistivity of the clay is 75 ohm-m. West of the baseline the resistivity increases as the overburden thins.

a = 60 m

A marked increase of resistivities is noted over the 30 m data due to the increased depth penetration.

Metal Factors:

a = 30 m

Weak anomalies occur between 60 and 220E. Also a very weak metal factor anomaly occurs between 180W and 240W.

a = 60 m

Between 60W and 220W two anomalies occur, however the original data appears noisy therefore the reliability of the data is unknown.

Line 1080E

Chargeability:

a = 30 m

The chargeabilities are weak and erratic. Anomaly B occurs between 30W and 90W on the n = 1 data with support on the n = 2, 3, 4, and 5 values.

The chargeabilities again follow the resistivities.

Parallel small vertical dike model given similar results. A single dike model is given in Figure .

A small chargeability anomaly occurs between 210W and 270W. May be the northern extension of anomaly "D".

a = 60 m

A single chargeability response again correlates with anomaly sources B. Also a weak response is indicated on anomaly D at 210W.

Resistivity:

a = 30 m

Three shallow resistivity anomalies are indicated. The first and third occur from 00 to 120E and west of 240W respectively is caused by conductive clay overburden. The second has a source at 60W and correlates to an andesite breccia-decite breccia contact. This anomaly extends to depth.

A second deep resistivity anomaly occurs between 90 and 150W correlating to the decitic outcrops.

a = 60 m

A resistivity low occurs between 60 and 150W. In discussion with PANCON this feature may be caused by "Argillaceous" sediments.

Metal Factors:

The a = 30 m and 60 m data indicate a weak anomaly occurring at 120W.

APPENDIX B

Correlation of Induced polarization/resistivity results with magnetic anomalies.

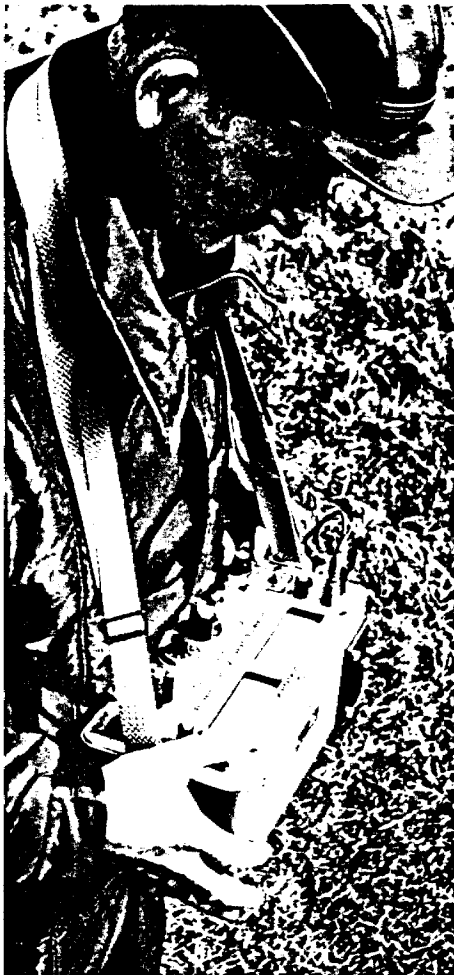
Table B1

Anomaly Location		Depth	Anomaly Amplitude	DIP	Remarks
Line	Station				
960N	15E- 90W	20 m	500	Vertical	Correlates to anomaly A and <u>gold/pyrite</u> zone.
960N	15E- 30W	18 m	700	Vertical	Correlates to 2.5 Mv/v chargeabilities and to a resistivity high.
960N	135E-165E	7.5 m	1300	Vertical	A one reading magnetic anomaly. Correlates to slightly higher chargeabilities and to a resistivity high.
960N	240W-270W	15 m	300	Vertical	Not covered.
990N	0- 60E	15 m	1800	Vertical	Correlates to weak chargeability anomaly which is coincident to the gold pyrite mineralized zone. Only a one reading magnetic anomaly.
990N	180W-240W	10 m	1000	Steeply Dipping to West	Correlates to broad I.P. high and resistivity high. Main geophysical feature on line.
990N	270W-330W	25 m	300	Dipping West (?)	On edge of coverage. Resistivity low maybe due to clay overburden.
1020N	00	15 m	700	Vertical	One reading magnetic anomaly - no I.P./ Resistivity anomalies correlate with this feature
1020N	210W-390W	?	900	Vertical	High chargeabilities with a resistivity low correlate to the magnetic anomaly. The data appears noisy.
1080N	0 - 90E	?	200	Steady Dipping to West	No I.P./Resistivity anomaly correlate to magnetic feature.
1080N	60W-165W	75 M	1800	Vertical	Both I.P. and resistivity surveys give anomalous response coincident to this magnetic anomaly. Note: This feature must be explained. It has been suggested this may be caused by argillaceous sediments.

SCINTREX

IPR-8

Induced Polarization Time Domain Receiver



Function

The IPR-8 Time Domain Induced Polarization receiver provides a maximum of transient curve shape information in a remarkably small and flexible format. Many calculations are automatically performed, including normalization for channel width, pulse number and standard decay curve form. The use of state-of-the-art COS/MOS circuitry permits long battery life using universally available D cells.

Features

Up to 20 standard selectable integration channels

1, 3 or 6 channels simultaneously integrated

Automatic memory register storage for up to 6 channels

Reads directly in V_s/V_p , normalized for channel width and number of pulses selected

Automatic programmer for averaging 2, 4 or 8 cycles

Multiple channel readouts normalized for standard decay curve shape, providing immediate field indication of anomalous curve shape

Synchronous gating to reduce mistriggering by noise

Automatic self-potential tracking

Calibrated manual S.P. bucking for S.P. measurements

Useable with any time domain transmitter

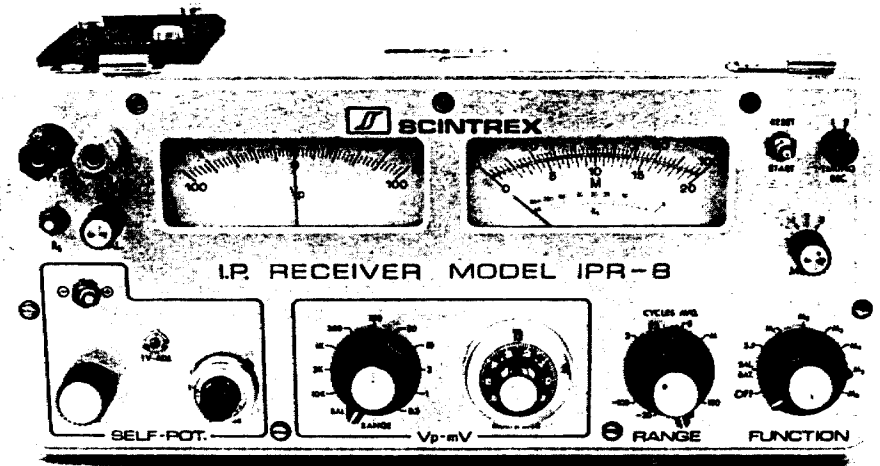
High input impedance

Built in external circuit tester

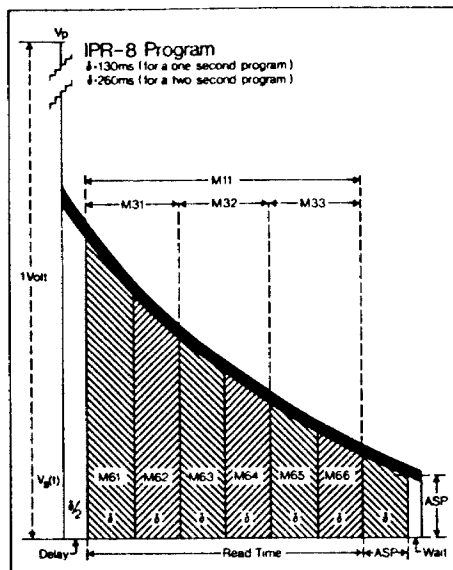
Excellent power line noise rejection

Latest COS/MOS circuitry permits long battery life using dry cells

Very lightweight



Technical Description of IPR-8 Receiver



Input Impedance	3.3 megohms
50 or 60 Hz Powerline Rejection	-50 db (300x)
Primary Voltage Range	300 microvolts to 40 volts in 10 ranges
Accuracy of Vp Measurement	± 3% of full scale
Vs/Vp Range	2% and 10% (20 and 100 per mil) full scale
Vs/Vp Accuracy	3% of full scale
SP Accuracy	3%
SP Resolution	1mv
Primary SP Buckout Range	± 1 volt
Automatic SP Tracking Range	6 x Vp, maximum ± 1 volt
Continuity Meter Reading	0 - 500 K ohms
Required Stability of Transmitter Timing	Need only exceed measuring program selected (1 second or 2 seconds)
Operating Temperature Range	-30 C to + 60 C
Dimensions	310 mm x 150 mm x 170 mm
Weight, Complete with Lid and Batteries	3.6 kg
Power Supply	4 D cells; estimated battery life 2 months intermittent duty at 25 C

Scintrex Limited
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 Telex: 06-964570
 Cable: Scintrex Toronto

Complete Geophysical
 Instrumentation
 and Services

SCINTREX IPR-10A Digital Time Domain Induced Polarization Receiver

Function

Scintrex has improved the successful IPR-10 Digital Time Domain Receiver to give new advantages to the explorationist and researcher alike. The new IPR-10A includes all the features of the IPR-10 plus: 1) an analogue output for recording on a chart recorder, 2) an expanded programme allowing for pulses of up to 8 seconds, twice as long as with the IPR-10 and 3) a longer integrating time for Vp, totalling 40 percent of the current on (pulse) time.

Packaged in a lightweight, portable format, this reliable receiver allows a new ease of operation due to the semi-automatic primary voltage (Vp) ranging, the digital display and the continuous averaging of Vp and IP transient values. An analogue meter has been retained so that the operator still has visual confirmation that signal levels are adequate and that the transmitter is operating properly.

The IPR-10A is principally used in electrical (EIP) and magnetic (MIP) induced polarization surveys for disseminated base metal occurrences such as porphyry copper in acidic intrusives and lead-zinc deposits in carbonate rocks. In addition, the IPR-10A receiver can be used in high accuracy resistivity surveying where its automatic commutated DC resistivity measurement, automatic SP buckout and digital read-out offer distinct advantages over other techniques. Also, it is often useful to measure induced polarization in addition to resistivity as a second physical parameter for interpretation. It often happens that geological materials have IP contrasts when resistivity contrasts are absent.

Advantages

Digital display. Battery voltage (V_{BAT}), self potential (SP), primary voltage (Vp) and chargeability (M) values are read out on a high legibility digital display in volts, millivolts, microvolts or millivolts/volt.

A low power consumption Liquid Crystal display is standard while a Light Emitting Diode display is optional for cold weather operation.

Continuous averaging. Vp and M values are continuously averaged and the display is automatically updated for each pulse pair.



Full operator control. Reading may be terminated at any time that the operator feels that the values have adequately converged. The instrument will then automatically bring the average to a pulse pair. It will automatically shut off at a pulse pair after a maximum of 31 cycles.

Multiple channel selection. Forty standard switch selectable IP integration channels with either 1, 3 or 6 channels integrated simultaneously.

Vp integration. The Vp is integrated for 40% of the current on time, enough to average out random noise but sufficiently removed from the on and off parts of the pulse which may be distorted by coupling or IP effects.

Analogue recorder output. While the digital convergence is usually sufficient to yield convergence to a noise free reading, in areas of very low signal or for research purposes, the entire curve form can be recorded on an analogue chart recorder for later analysis.

Reading recall. Any value can be called up repeatedly at any time after a reading has been completed simply by manipulating a function switch. The values are only erased when a new reading is begun or when the receiver is turned off.

Semi-automatic Vp ranging. The semi-automatic primary voltage ranging means that the operator need only select the appropriate one of twelve Vp ranges for inputs between 30 microvolts and 30 volts. There is no manual fine adjustment for Vp.

Normalized chargeability readout. M is read directly in Vs/Vp, normalized for the integration time. The multiple channel M readouts are normalized for standard decay curve shape, providing immediate field indication of anomalous curve shape.

Continuous Vp monitor. An analogue meter is used for continuous operator monitoring of transmitted signal as well as for the external circuit resistance.

Positive self triggering. Synchronous gating and a restriction on triggering to

IPR-10A

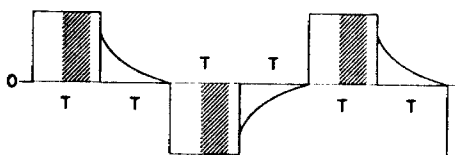
Digital Time Domain Induced Polarization Receiver

the final 2.5% of the current on time reduce the possibility of mistriggering by noise provided that the transmitter and receiver timings are equal.

Expanded self potential tracking. Automatic self potential tracking down to $30\mu\text{V}$ V_p with a range up to $20 \times V_p$.

Versatile. Useable with any time domain transmitter.

Plus. External circuit ohmmeter, high input impedance, excellent power line noise rejection, CMOS circuitry, long life from only four dry cells, lightweight, robust construction.



Time domain wave form. The shaded area represents the V_p integration time. For each current pulse, integration starts at $.45T$ and ends at $.85T$ so that 40% of the area of the pulse is averaged. The V_p values are normalized for time. T can be 1, 2, 4 or 8 seconds.

Operation

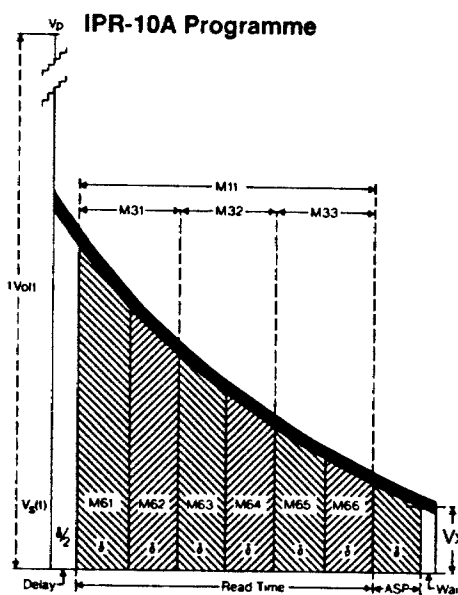
The IPR-10A is simple to operate. First, the operator selects the measuring programme desired, that is whether the area under the decay curve is to be integrated in one, three or six slices and whether the value of δ (shown in the IPR-10A programme diagram) is 130, 260, 520 or 1040 milliseconds. The potential circuit resistance may be checked using the built-in ohmmeter.

Both the Transmitter and Receiver are then turned on. The SP control and V_p range switch are adjusted for symmetrical deflection, within an indicated range on the analogue meter. The SP can then be read on the digital display in millivolts. The polarity depends on the position of a toggle switch.

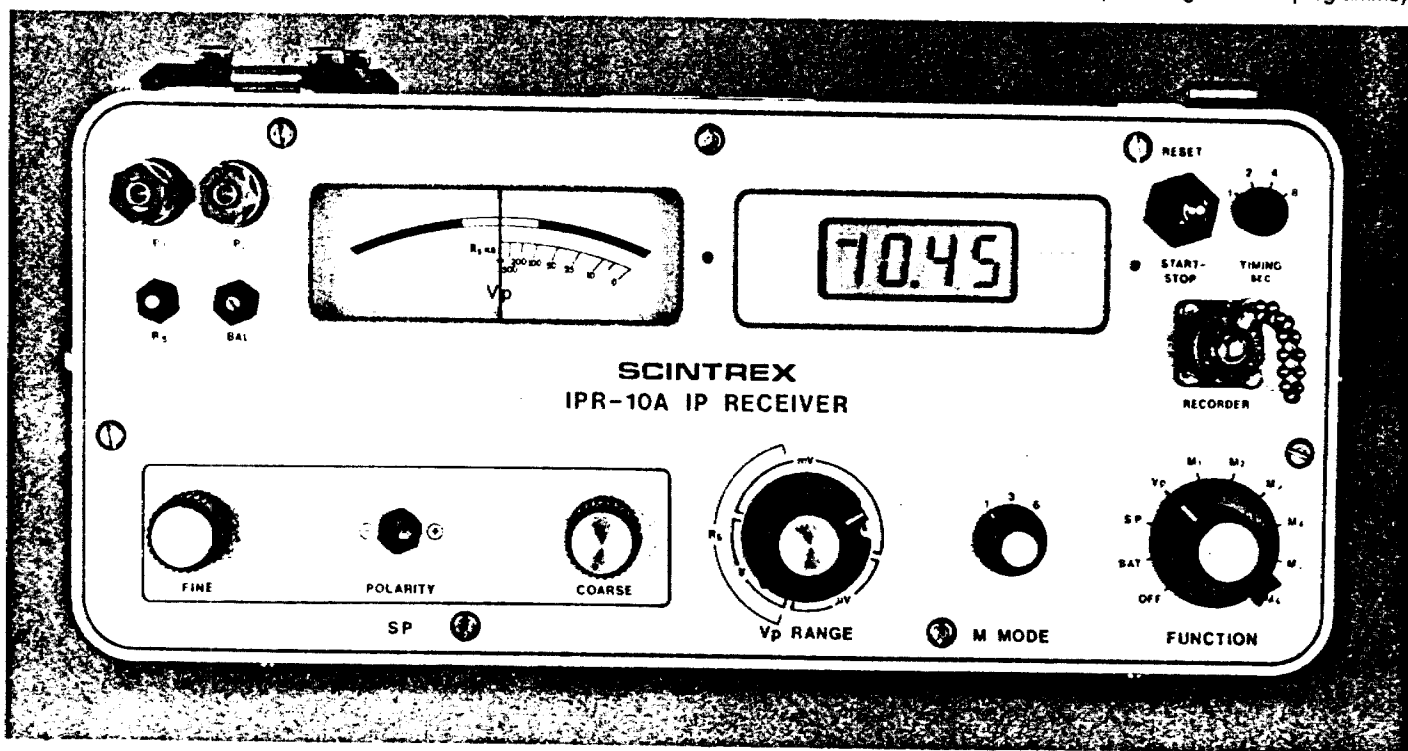
After the integration is initiated, the values of the primary voltage (V_p) and the chargeability (M) are averaged and updated after each pulse pair (i.e. cycle). Depending on the position of the Function Switch, the current average of: V_p , M_{11} , M_{31} , or M_{61} (see programme diagram), is displayed on the digital display, while the values of the additional M slices are stored in the memory for recall when the reading is complete. The M values are in millivolts/

volt, i.e. they are normalized for V_p , slice width, number of pulses and curve shape.

The curve shape normalization is to a standard decay form. All six channel outputs should be approximately equal provided that there is no electromagnetic



- $\delta = 130$ ms (for a one second programme)
- $\delta = 260$ ms (for a two second programme)
- $\delta = 520$ ms (for a four second programme)
- $\delta = 1040$ ms (for an eight second programme)



IPR-10A

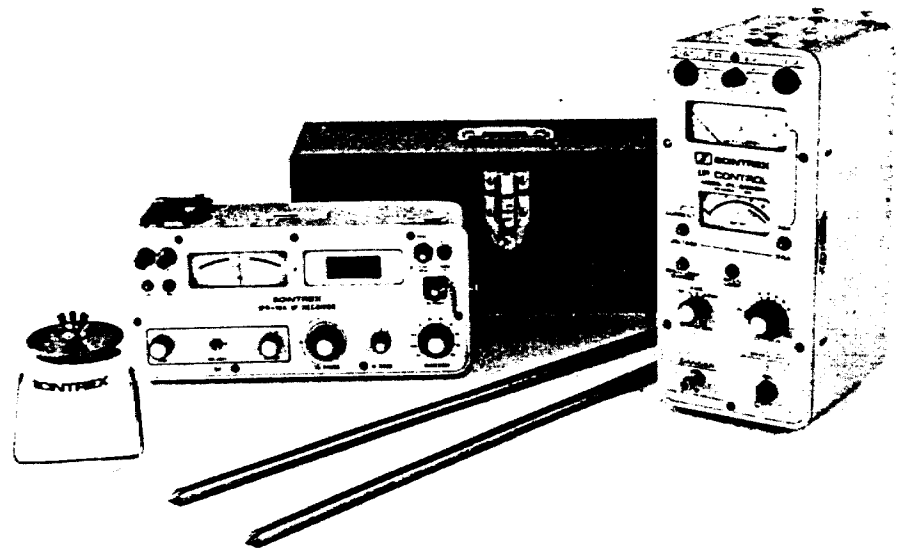
Digital Time Domain Induced Polarization Receiver

coupling or IP effects with anomalous decay time constants. This allows the operator to attack coupling problems immediately, for example, by changing the electrode array. The actual curve shape can be restored, if desired, using the normalizing constants given in the manual.

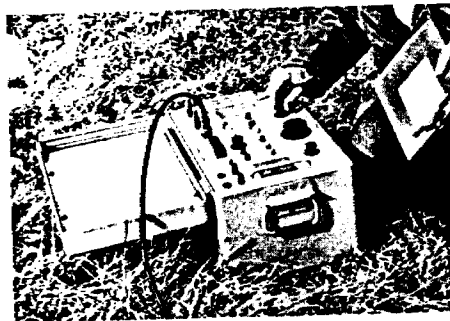
Digital Displays

The IPR-10A is available with either a standard Liquid Crystal (LCD) or an optional Light Emitting Diode (LED) display. The LCD display has much lower power consumption than the LED and far superior readability in high ambient light. This display has been programmed to continuously read out the V_{BAT} , Sp, Vp or M values according to the Function Switch setting. To conserve battery power, the LED option is programmed to display these values for .2 seconds per cycle during measurement and for 2 seconds during read-out. The display is then shut off until the Function Switch is moved to a new position.

Both displays offer good legibility, even in direct sunlight. While Scintrex employs the best available low-temperature specification LCD's, these displays become sluggish at temperatures below 0°C so that the use of this display is recommended down to -10°C only. For lower temperature operation, the LED option is recommended. If the standard LCD display is purchased initially, a conversion to LED's can be made at a later date, if it becomes desirable to use the IPR-10A in a sub-zero environment.

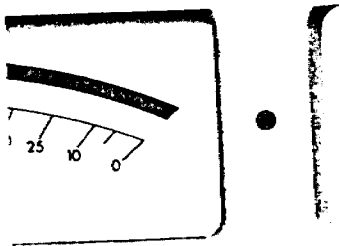


IPR-10A Time Domain Receiver and battery powered 250 watt IPC-8 / 250 Transmitter.

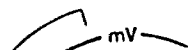


The TSQ-3 Time and Frequency Domain, 3000 W, IP and Resistivity Transmitter, one of five different Scintrex Transmitters compatible with the IPR-10A.

Actual size of LCD digital display.



SCINTREX
IPR-10A IP RECEIVER



A chargeability reading is defined by the following formula:

$$M = \frac{V_s \cdot 1000}{V_p} \text{ in mV/V}$$

$$V_s = \frac{1}{t_r} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} V_s dt + V_x$$

t_1 = time at beginning of slice.

t_2 = time at end of slice.

V_x = residual transient voltage at the end of the automatic self potential correction.

$t_r = t_2 - t_1$, i.e. the integrating period.

V_p = primary voltage.

Technical Description of the IPR-10A Digital Time Domain Induced Polarization Receiver

Input Impedance	3.0 megohms.
50 or 60 Hz Powerline Rejection	- 50 db (300x). Client should specify power line frequency in area of application so proper filter can be installed.
Primary Voltage Range	30 microvolts to 30 volts in 12 ranges.
Accuracy of Vp Measurement	±3% full scale; 0.1% resolution.
Vs/Vp Range	100 mV/V (100%) full scale.
Vs/Vp Accuracy	3% of full scale, 0.1 mV/V resolution.
SP Accuracy	1%.
SP Resolution	1 mV.
Primary SP Buckout Range	± 1 V.
Automatic SP Tracking Range	20 x Vp, maximum ± 1 V, minimum 30μV.
External Circuit Ohmmeter	0 to 500 K ohms.
Analogue Recorder Output	±4V Full Scale. 1 KΩ source resistance.
Digital Display	Liquid Crystal (LCD) is standard, Light Emitting Diode (LED) is optional. 3½ digits in both cases. LCD display stays on continuously. LED display displays for .2 seconds each cycle during measurement and for 2 seconds during readout then shuts off to conserve power. The LED display is recommended mainly for operation below -10°C.
Required Stability of Transmitter Timing	Need only exceed measuring programme selected (1, 2, 4 or 8 second programme, see diagram) however, deviation from nominal time may affect the accuracy of measurement.
Operating Temperature Range	For standard LCD model; -10° to +60 °C. For optional LED model; -30° to +60 °C.
Storage Temperature Range	For standard LCD model; -20° to +75°C. For optional LED model; -60° to +75°C.
Dimensions	310 mm x 150 mm x 170 mm.
Weight, Complete with Lid and Batteries	3.6 kg.
Power Supply	4 D cells; estimated battery life 1 month intermittent duty at 25°C with LCD display, 1 week with LED display plus 1 Alkaline cell, Eveready E91 or equivalent; estimated life, 1 year.

SCINTREX

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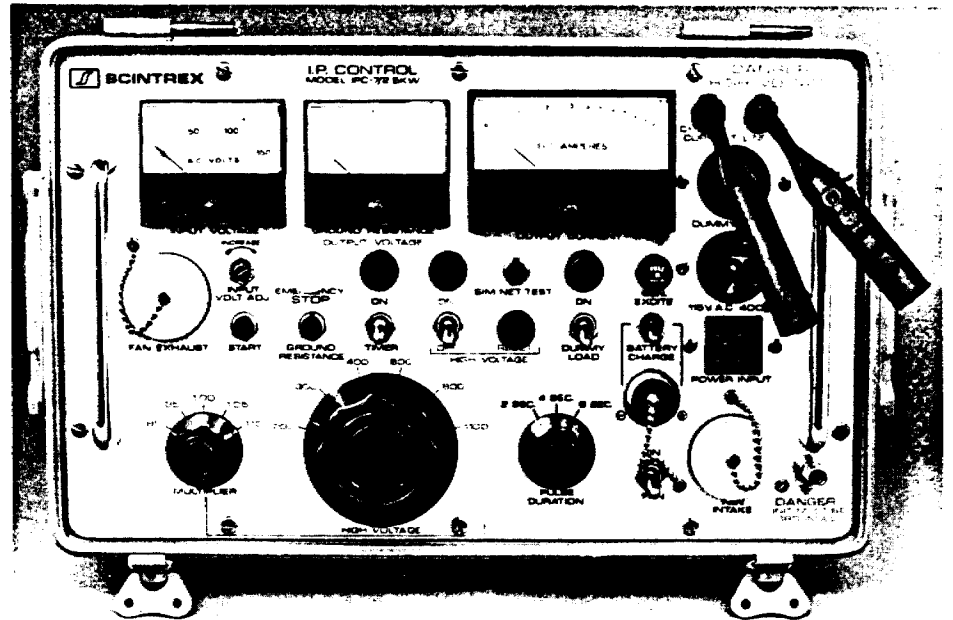
Geophysical and Geochemical
Instrumentation and Services

SCINTREX IPC-7/2.5kW Induced Polarization and Commutated DC Resistivity Transmitter System

Function

The IPC-7/2.5 kW is a medium power transmitter system designed for time domain induced polarization or commutated DC resistivity work. It is the standard power transmitting system used on most surveys under a wide variety of geophysical, topographical and climatic conditions.

The favourable power-weight ratio and compact design of this system make it portable and highly versatile for use with a wide variety of electrode arrays.



Features

Maximum power 2.5 kilowatts; maximum current output 10 amperes; Maximum voltage output 1210 volts DC.

System consists of two modules; Control unit with dummy load and motor generator set.

All circuits, including high voltage switching, are solid state.

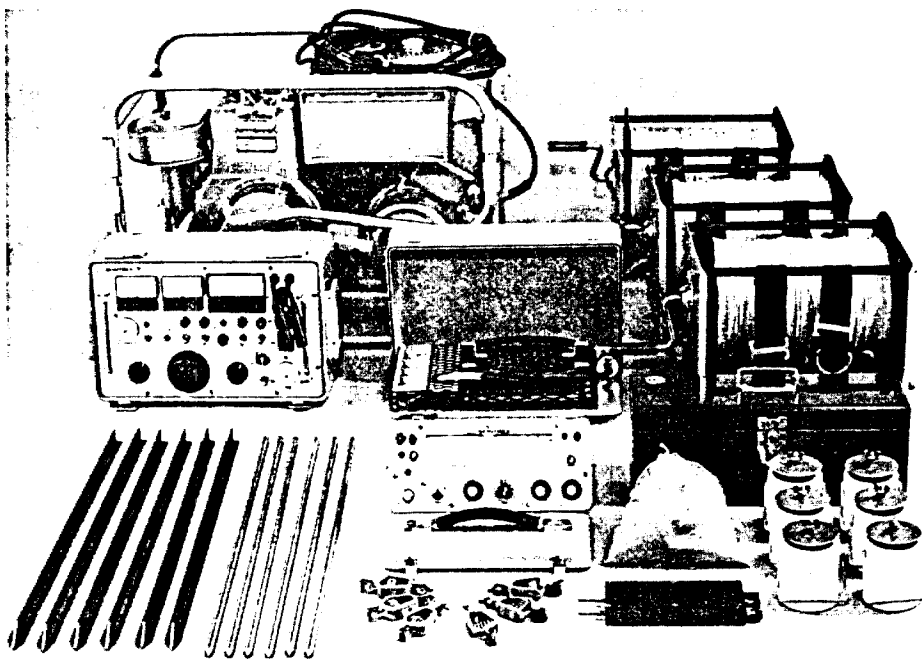
Removable circuit boards.

Automatic on-off and polarity cycling with selectable cycling rates.

Overload and underload protection circuits and other safety features.

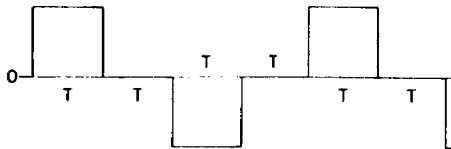
Primary and secondary of transformer are switch selectable for power matching to ground load.

Built-in ohm-meter for checking external circuit resistance.

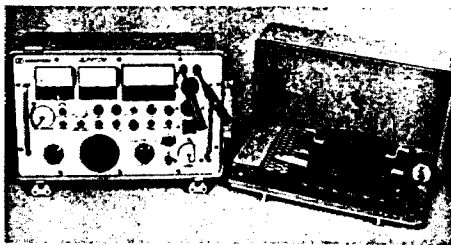


Complete 2.5kW induced polarization system including motor-generator, reels with wire, tool kit, porous pots, simulator circuit, copper sulphate, IPR-8 receiver, dummy load, transmitter, electrodes and clips.

Technical Description of IPC-7/2.5 kW Transmitter System



Time Domain Waveform



IPC-7/2.5kW transmitter console with lid and dummy load.

Control Unit	
Output Current	10 Amperes maximum
Output Voltage	Switch selectable up to 1210 volts DC
Automatic Cycle Timing	T:T:T:T; on: off: on: off
Automatic Polarity Change	Each 2T
Pulse Durations	Standard: T=2, 4 or 8 seconds, switch selectable Optional: T=1, 2 or 4 seconds, switch selectable Optional: T=4, 8 or 16 seconds, switch selectable
Voltage Meter	1500 volts full scale logarithmic
Current Meter	Standard: 10.0 A full scale logarithmic Optional: 0.3, 1.0, 3.0 or 10.0 A full scale linear, switch selectable
Dimensions	280 mm x 460 mm x 310 mm
Dummy Load	Mounted in control unit cover
Temperature Range	-30°C to +55°C
Weight	30 kg
Shipping Weight	41 kg includes reusable wooden crate
Motor Generator Set	
Maximum Output Power	2.5 kVA, single phase
Output Voltage	110 volts, AC
Output Frequency	400 Hz
Motor	4 stroke, 8 hp Briggs and Stratton
Weight	59 kg
Shipping Weight	90 kg includes reusable wooden crate

SCINTREX

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Geophysical and Geochemical
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NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

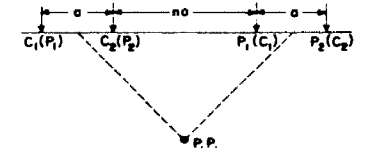
LINE No. 960 N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

$a = 30$ m, $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$
Pulse time : 2 sec.

IPR-10 I. P. RECEIVER
IPC-7 2.5kW TRANSMITTER

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY



SCALE : 1 : 1500
not to scale

LEGEND

- CHARGEABILITY (mV/V) Mezz
1, 2, 3, 7.5
5, 10
DEPRESSION
- RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)
100, 200, 300, 750
500, 1000
DEPRESSION

SURVEY BY
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OCT. - NOV. 1980

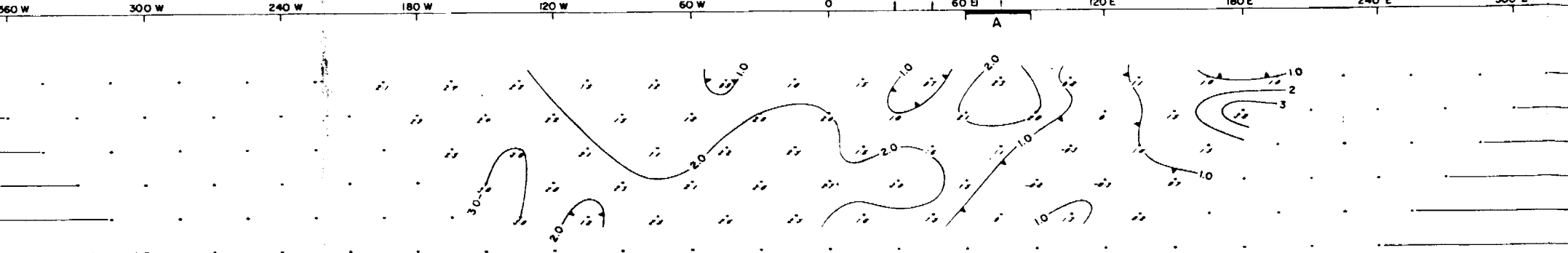


PLATE I

80-T 2080-01

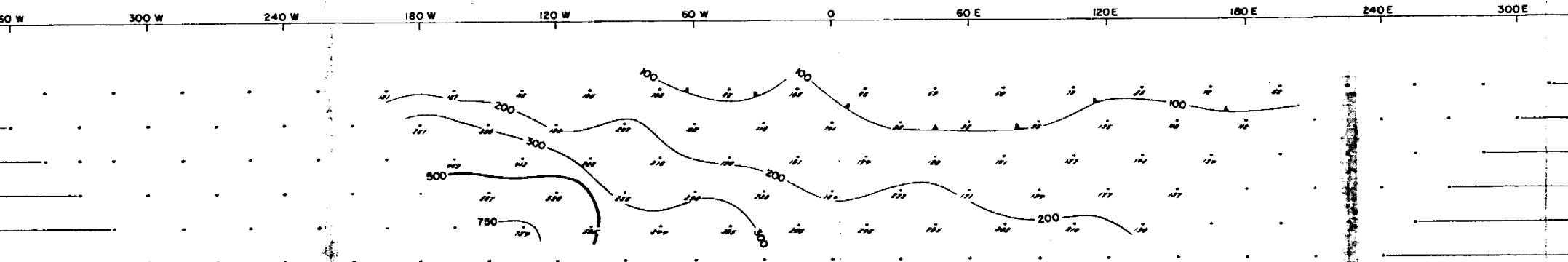
Y (mV/V)

CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)



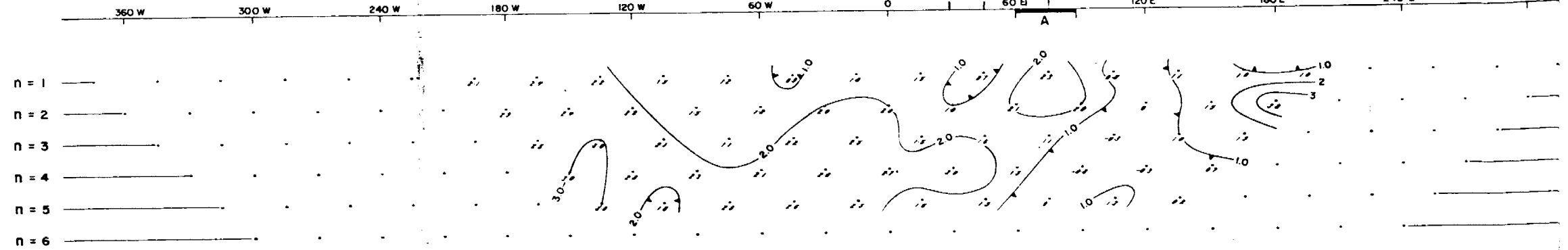
Ω -m

RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)



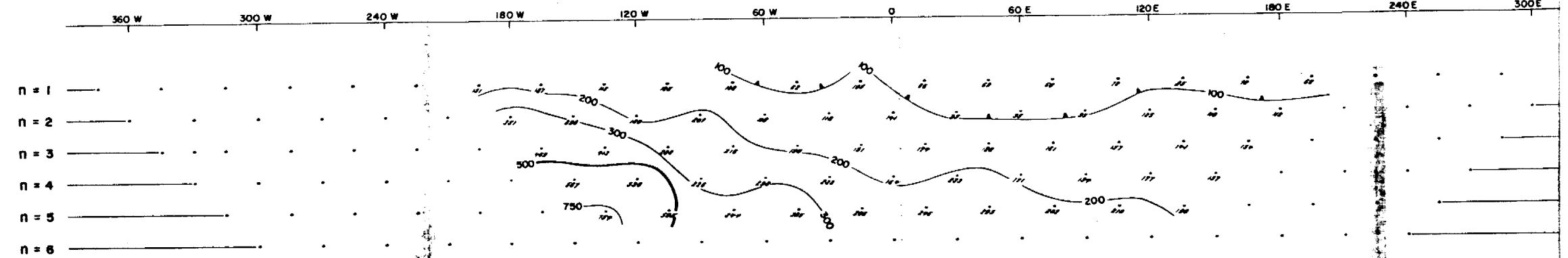
CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)

CHARGEABILITY



RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)

RESISTIVITY



(mV/V)

0 W 300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E

CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)

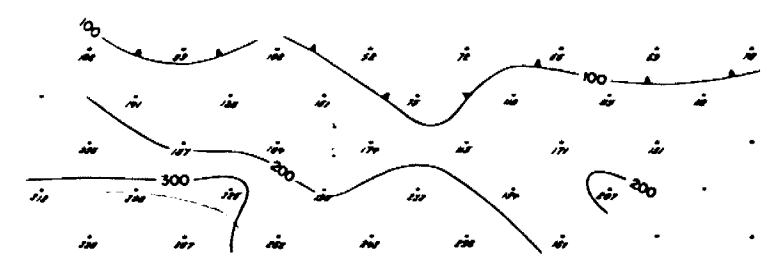


- n = 1
- n = 2
- n = 3
- n = 4
- n = 5
- n = 6

(Ω-m)

0 W 300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E

RESISTIVITY (Ω-m)



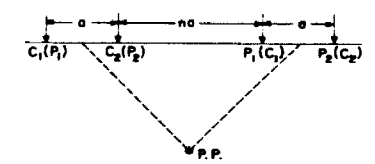
- n = 1
- n = 2
- n = 3
- n = 4
- n = 5
- n = 6

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 NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

LINE No. 960 N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
 a = 30 m, n = 1,2,3,4,5,6
 Pulse time : 2 sec.
 IPR-10 I.P. RECEIVER
 IPC-7 2.5 kW TRANSMITTER

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY



SCALE : 1 : 1500
not to scale

LEGEND

- CHARGEABILITY (mV/V) Mesz
 1, 2, 3, 7.5 —————
 5, 10 —————
 DEPRESSION —————
- RESISTIVITY (Ω-m)
 100, 200, 300, 750 —————
 500, 1000 —————
 DEPRESSION —————

SURVEY BY
 SCINTREX LIMITED
 OCT. - NOV. 1980

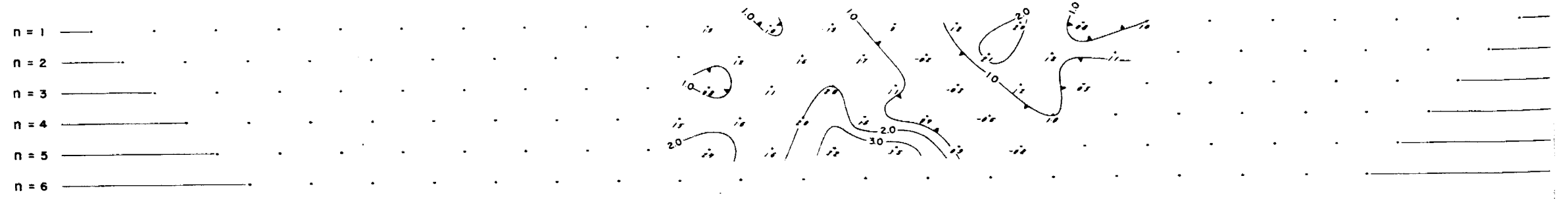


PLATE 2

CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)

CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)

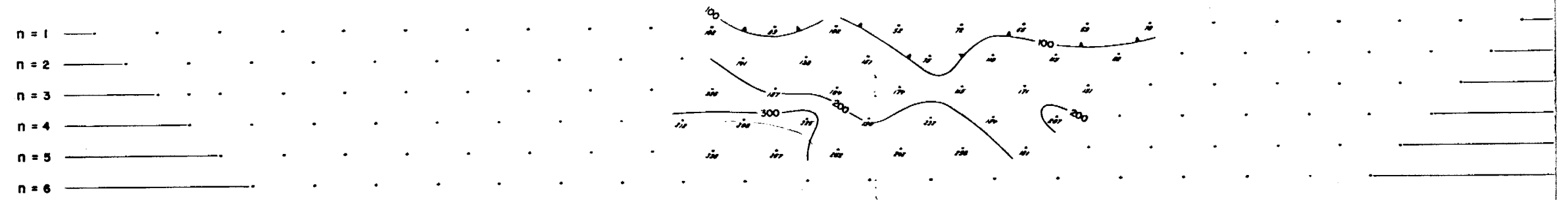
360 W 300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E



RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)

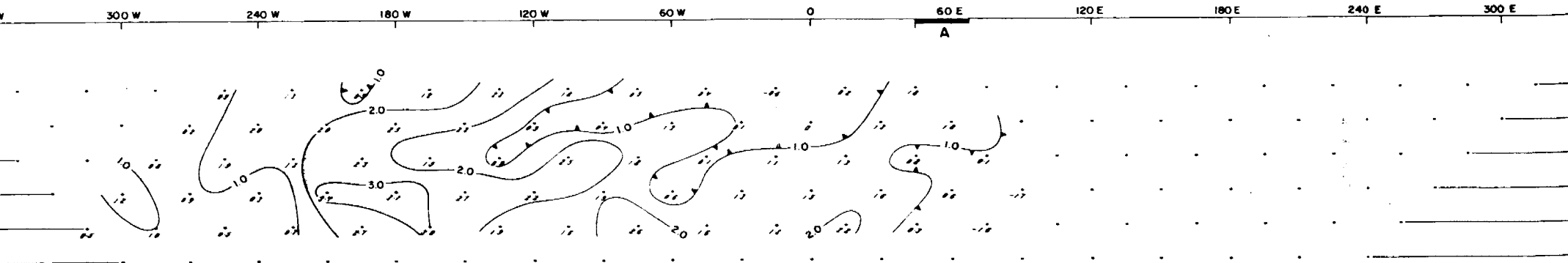
RESISTIVITY

360 W 300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E



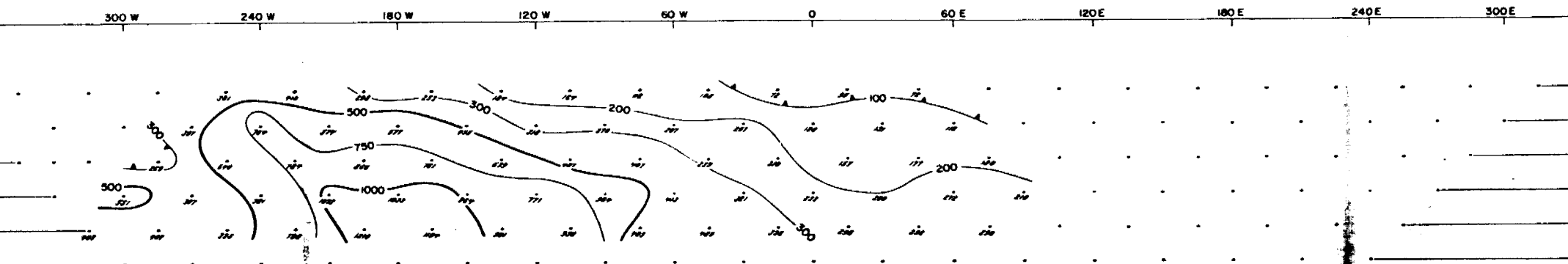
(mV/V)

CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)



m)

RESISTIVITY (Δ -m)



PANCONTINENTAL MINING CANADA LTD.

MATHESON AREA, HISLOP TOWNSHIP
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

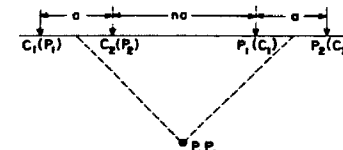
LINE No. 990 N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

$a = 30$ m, $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$
Pulse time : 2 sec.

IPR-10 I.P. RECEIVER
IPC-7 2.5 kW TRANSMITTER

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY



SCALE : 1 : 1500
not to scale

LEGEND

CHARGEABILITY (mV/V) MESSZ

1, 2, 3, 7.5 -----
 5, 10 -----
 DEPRESSION -----

RESISTIVITY (Δ -m)

100, 200, 300, 750 -----
 500, 1000 -----
 DEPRESSION -----

SURVEY BY
SCINTREX LIMITED
OCT. - NOV. 1980

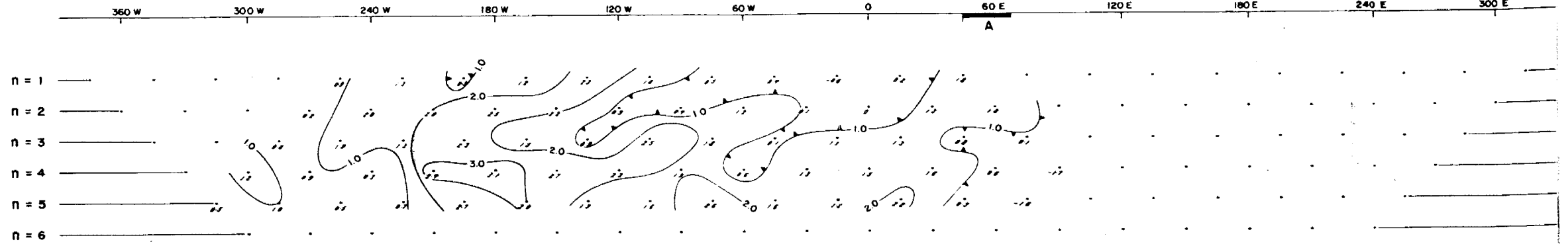


PLATE

80-T 24

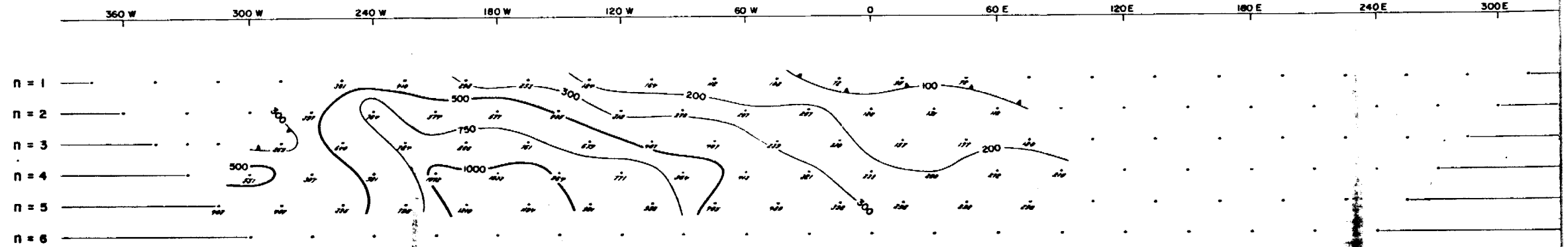
CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)

CHARGEABILITY (n)



RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)

RESISTIVITY



PANCONTINENTAL MINING CANADA LTD.

MATHESON AREA, HISLOP TOWNSHIP
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

LINE No. 1020 N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

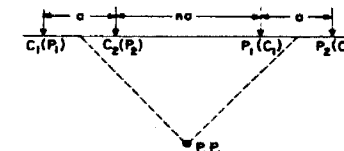
$a = 30$ m, $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$

Pulse time : 2 sec.

IPR-10 I.P. RECEIVER

IPC-7 2.5 kW TRANSMITTER

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY



SCALE : 1 : 1500

not to scale

LEGEND

CHARGEABILITY (mV/V) MESE

1, 2, 3, 7.5

5, 10

DEPRESSION

RESISTIVITY (Δ -m)

100, 200, 300, 750

500, 1000

DEPRESSION

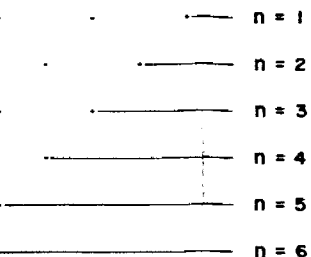
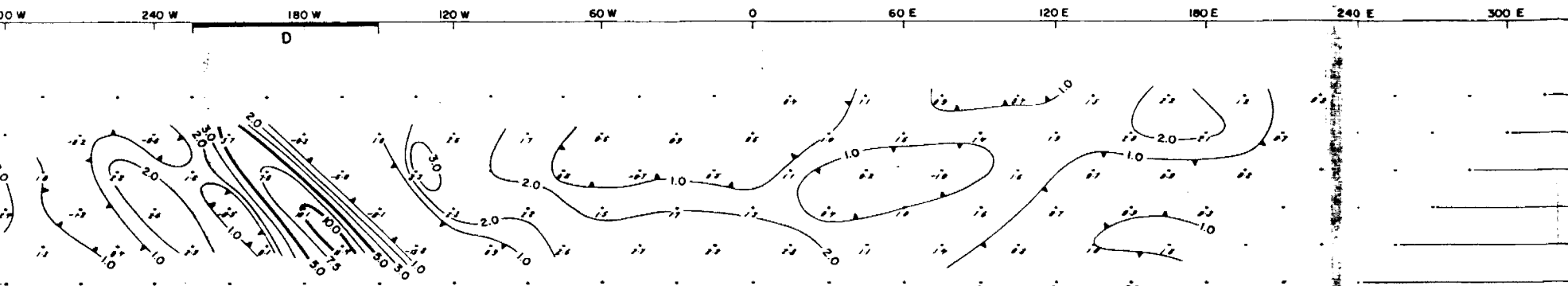
SURVEY BY
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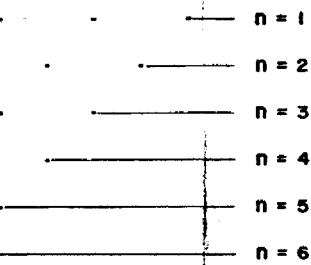
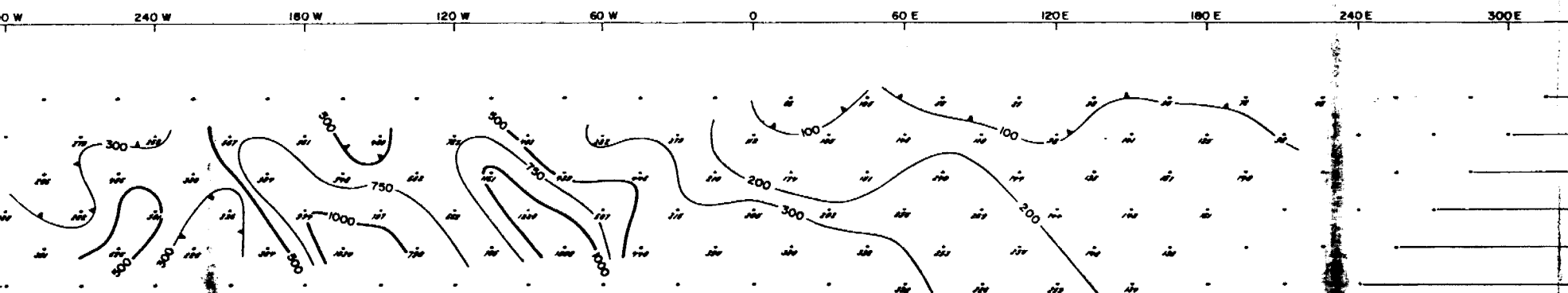
PLATE 4

80-T 2080-04

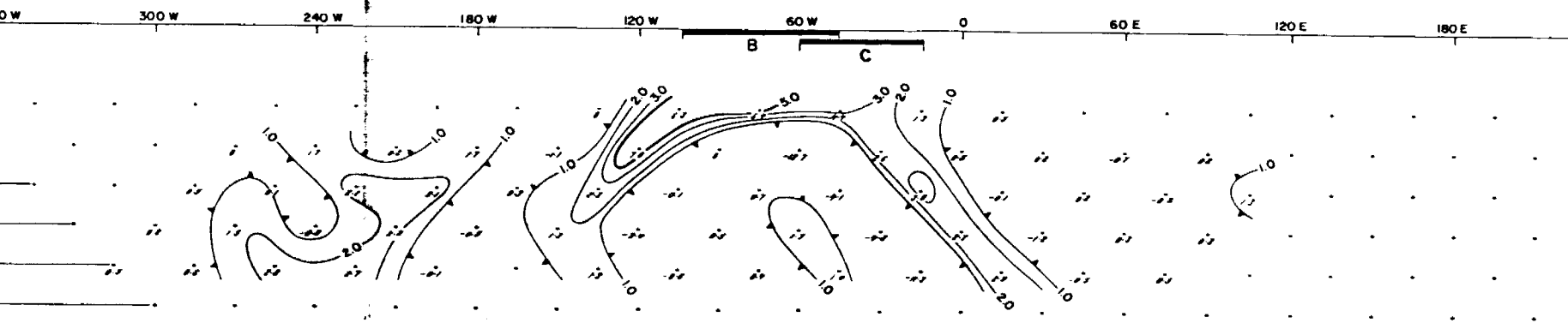
CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)



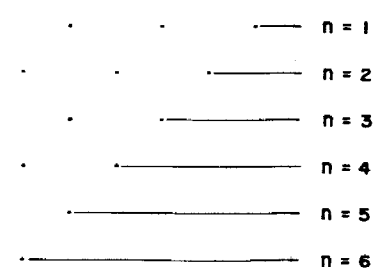
RESISTIVITY (Δ -m)



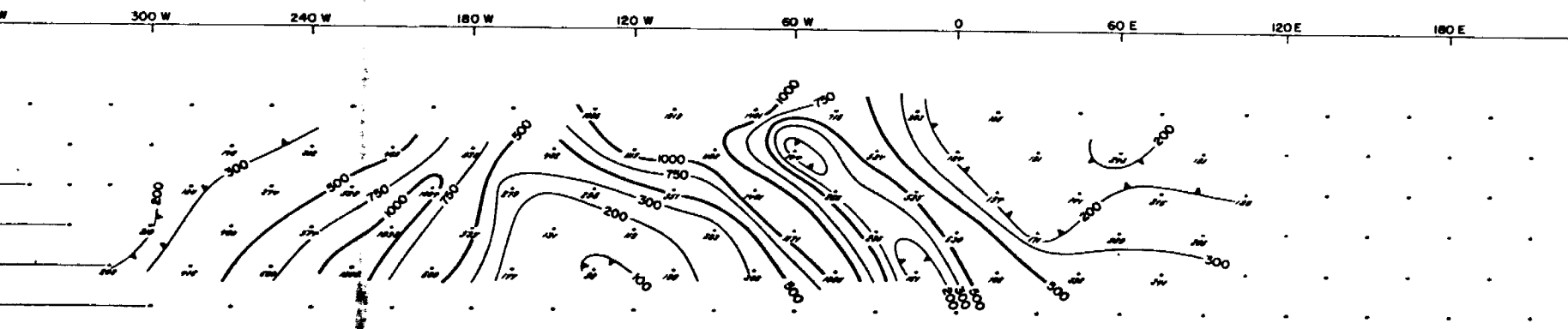
(mV/V)



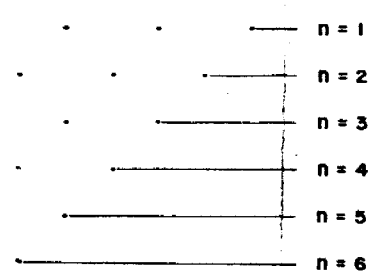
CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)



(Ω -m)



RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)



PANCONTINENTAL MINING CANADA LTD.
 MATHESON AREA, HISLOP TOWNSHIP
 NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

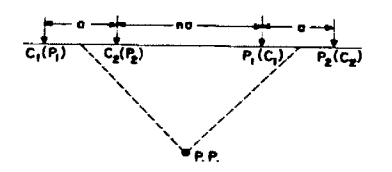
LINE No. 1080 N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

$a = 30$ m, $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$
 Pulse time : 2 sec.

IPR-10 I.P. RECEIVER
 IPC-7 2.5kW TRANSMITTER

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY



SCALE : 1 : 1500

not to scale

LEGEND

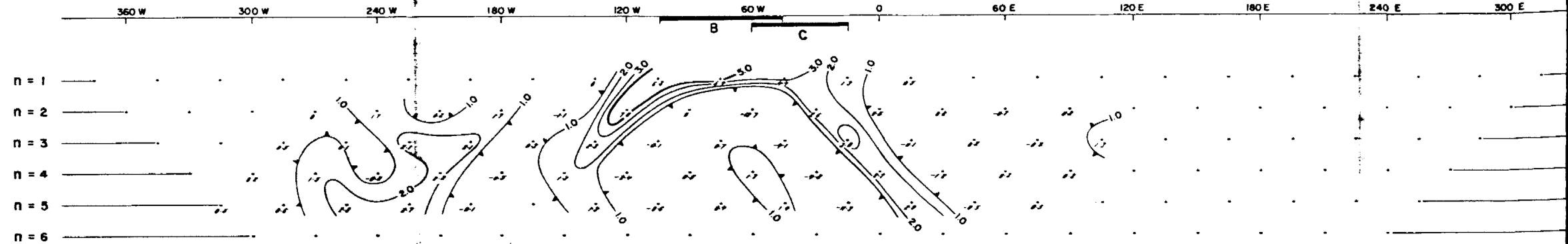
CHARGEABILITY (mV/V) Mass	_____
1, 2, 3, 7.5	_____
5, 10	_____
DEPRESSION	_____
RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)	_____
100, 200, 300, 750	_____
500, 1000	_____
DEPRESSION	_____

SURVEY BY
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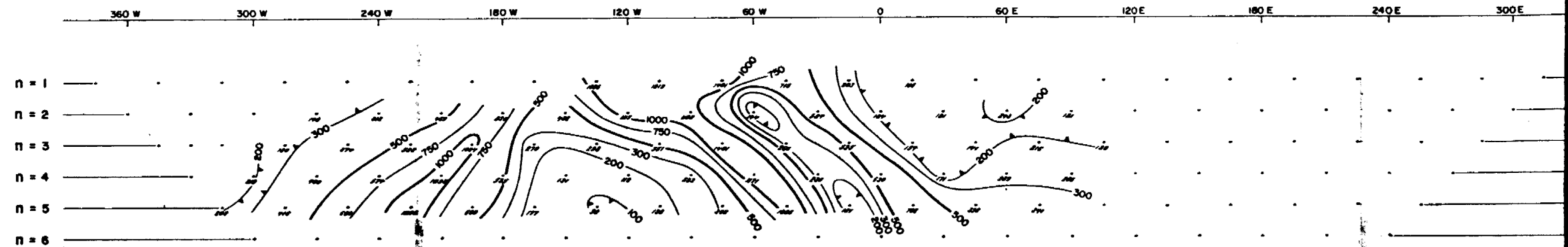
CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)

CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)



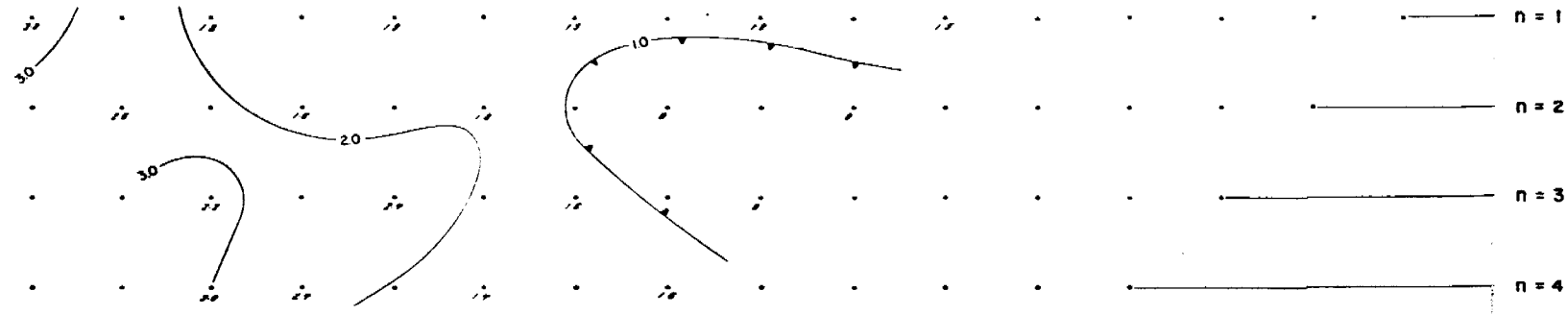
RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)

RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)



300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E

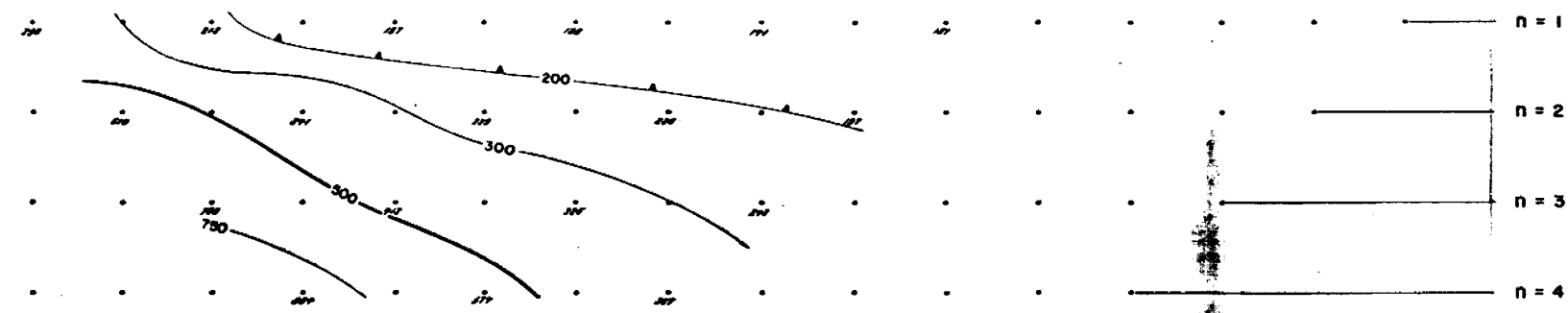
CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)



n = 1
n = 2
n = 3
n = 4

300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E

RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)



n = 1
n = 2
n = 3
n = 4

PANCONTINENTAL MINING CANADA LTD.

MATHESON AREA, HISLOP TOWNSHIP
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

LINE No. 960 N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

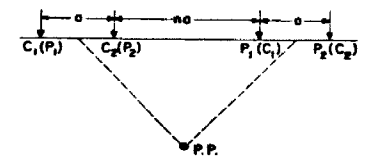
$a = 60$ m, $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$

Pulse time : 2 sec.

IPR-10 I.P. RECEIVER

IPC-7 2.5kW TRANSMITTER

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY



SCALE : 1 : 1500

not to scale

LEGEND

CHARGEABILITY (mV/V) MESH

1, 2, 3, 7.5

5, 10

DEPRESSION

RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)

100, 200, 300, 750

500, 1000

DEPRESSION

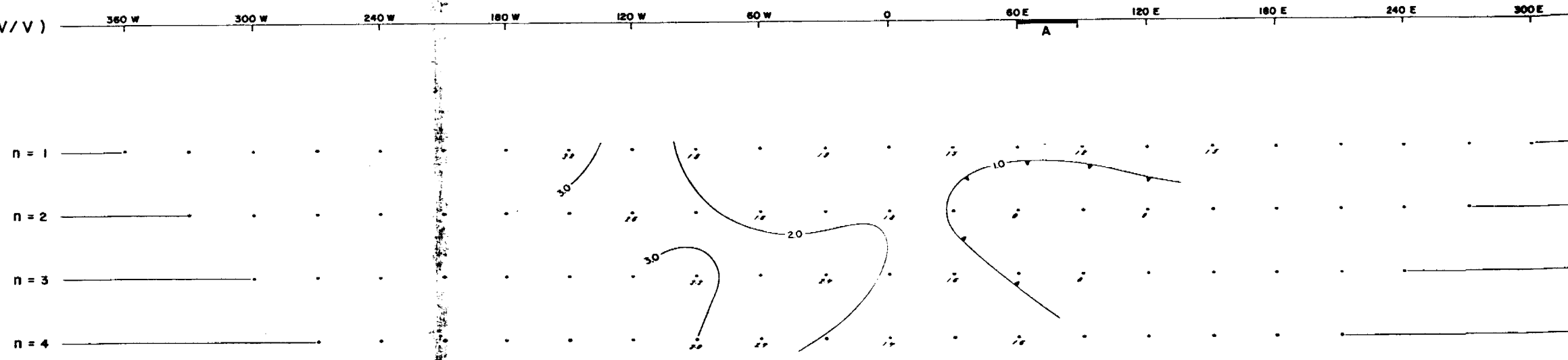
SURVEY BY
SCINTREX LIMITED
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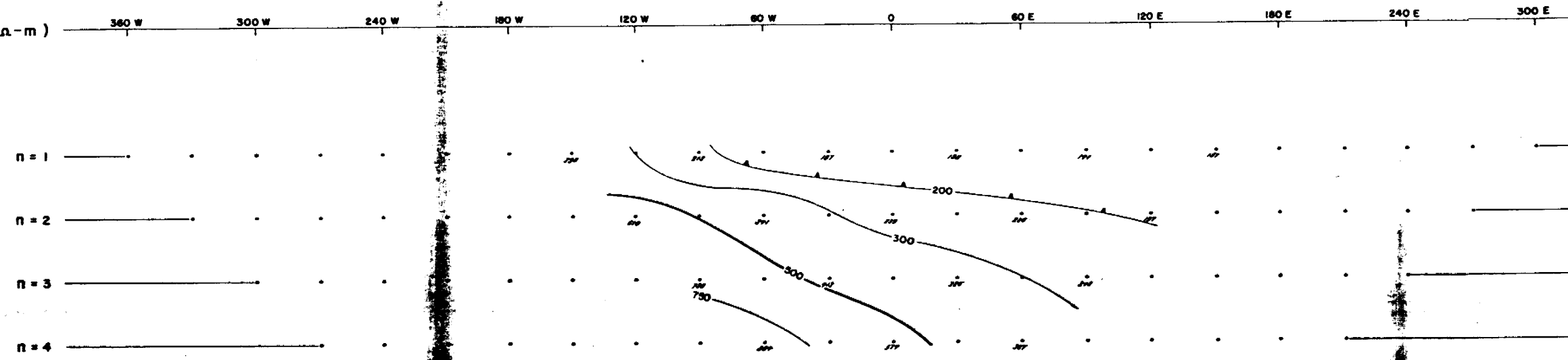
PLATE 6

80-T 2080-06

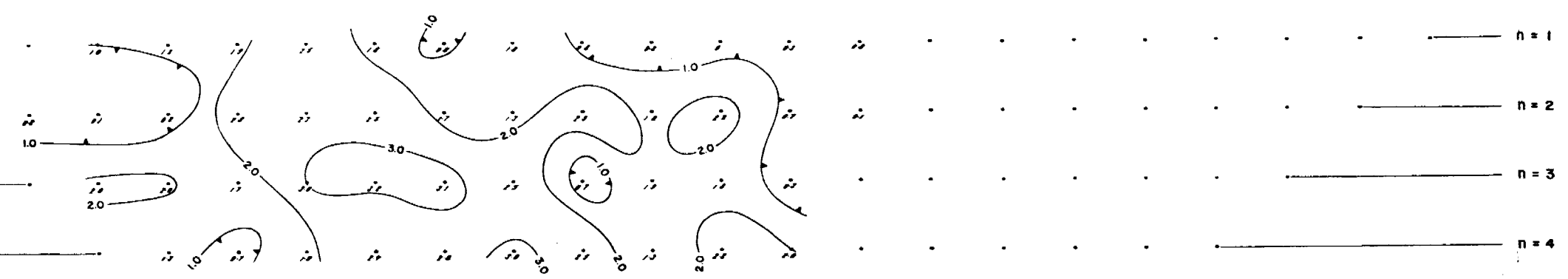
CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)



RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)

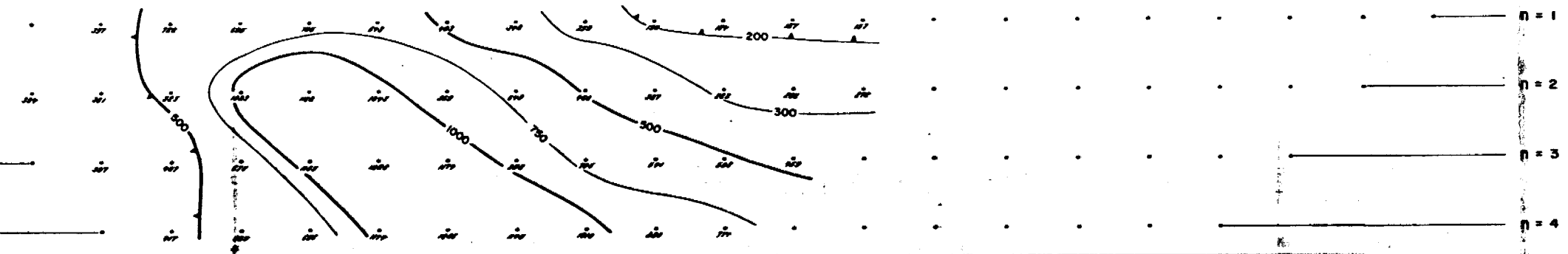


300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)



n = 1
n = 2
n = 3
n = 4

300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)



n = 1
n = 2
n = 3
n = 4

PANCONTINENTAL MINING CANADA LTD.

MATHESON AREA, HISLOP TOWNSHIP
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

LINE No. 990 N

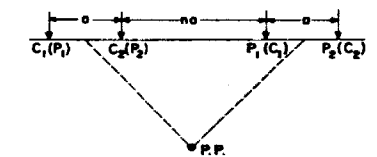
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

$\alpha = 60$ m, $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$

Pulse time : 2 sec.

IPR-10 I.P. RECEIVER
IPC-7 2.5kW TRANSMITTER

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY



SCALE : 1 : 1500

not to scale

LEGEND

- CHARGEABILITY (mV/V) M222
- 1, 2, 3, 75
- 5, 10
- DEPRESSION
- RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)
- 100, 200, 300, 750
- 500, 1000
- DEPRESSION

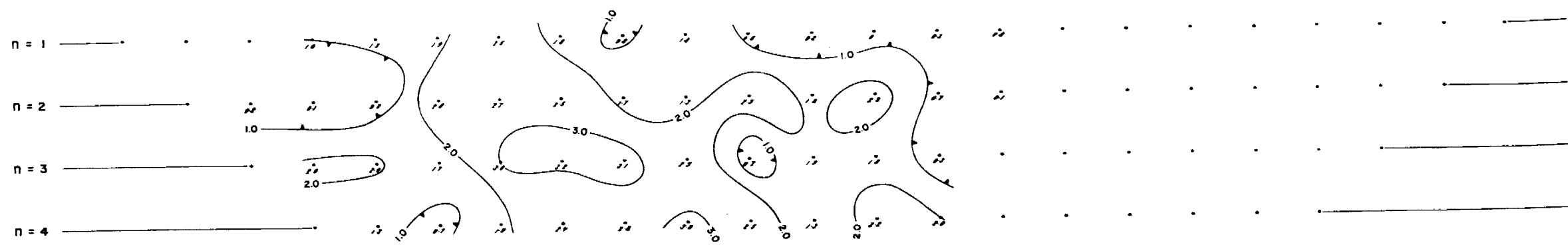
SURVEY BY
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PLATE 7

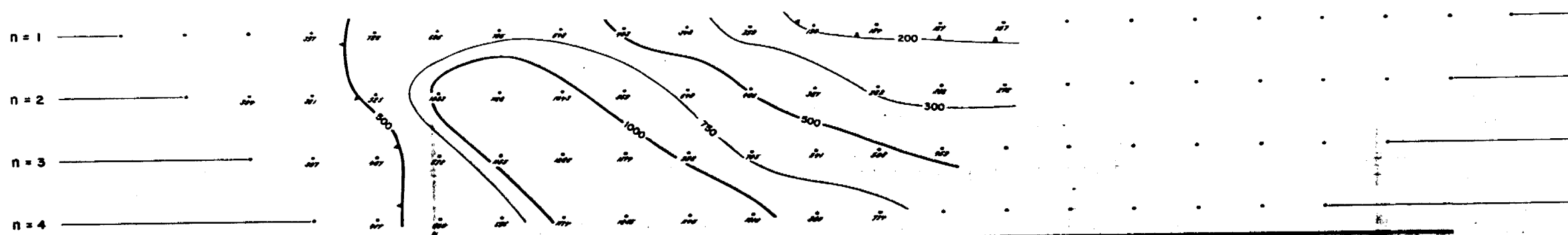
CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)

360 W 300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E

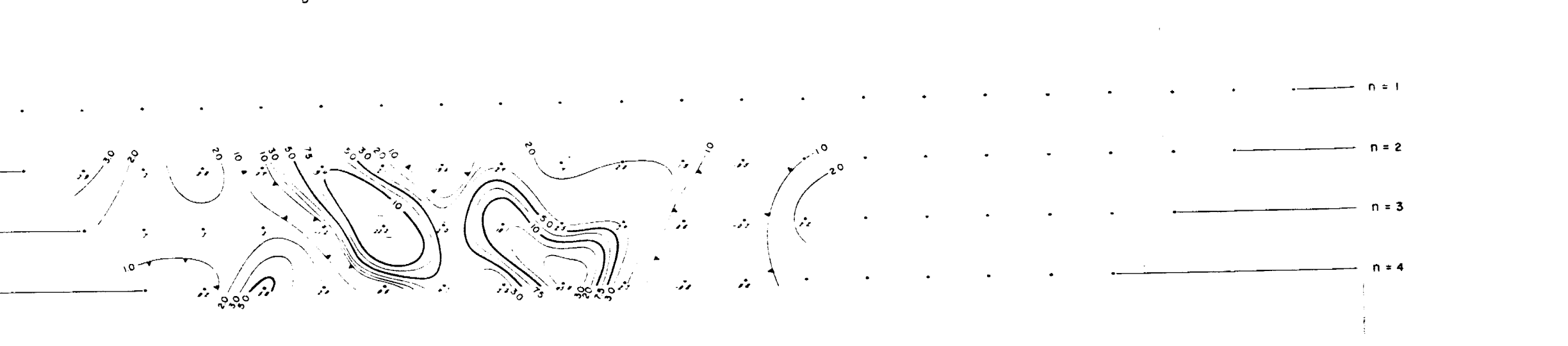


RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)

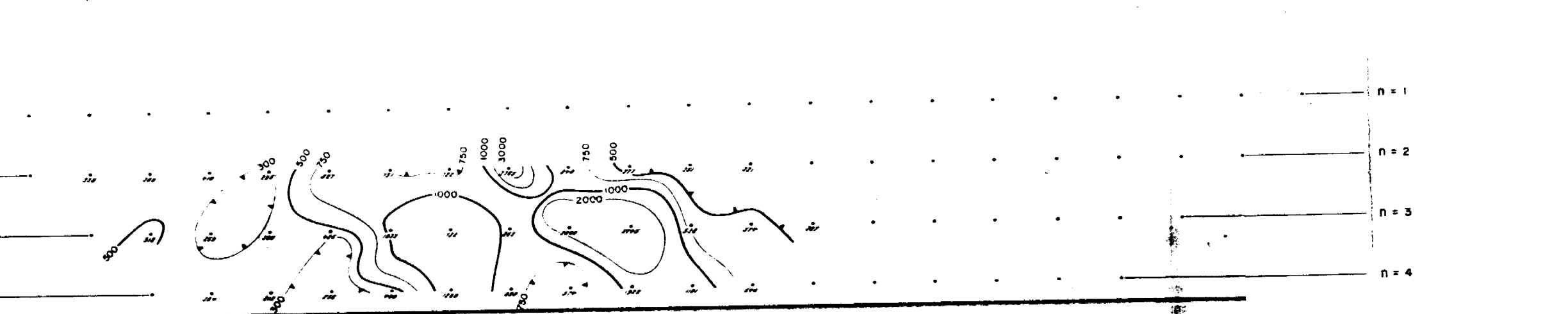
360 W 300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E



300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)



300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)



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MATHESON AREA, HISLOP TOWNSHIP
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

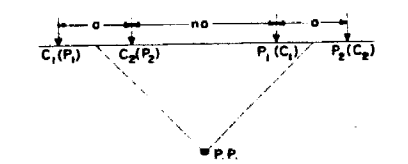
LINE No. 1020 N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

$a = 60$ m, $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$
Pulse time : 2 sec.

IPR-10 I.P. RECEIVER
IPC-7 2.5kW TRANSMITTER

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY



SCALE : 1 : 1500
not to scale

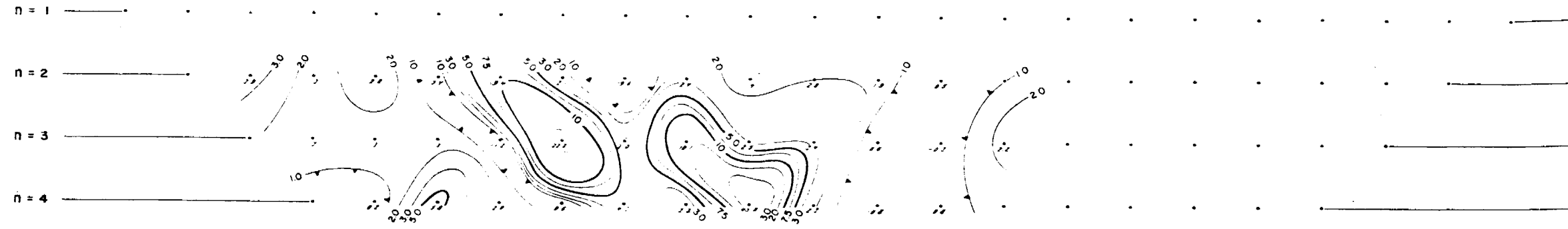
LEGEND

- CHARGEABILITY (mV/V) M_{332}
- 1, 2, 3, 75
 - 5, 10
- DEPRESSION
- RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)
- 100, 200, 300, 750
 - 500, 1000
- DEPRESSION

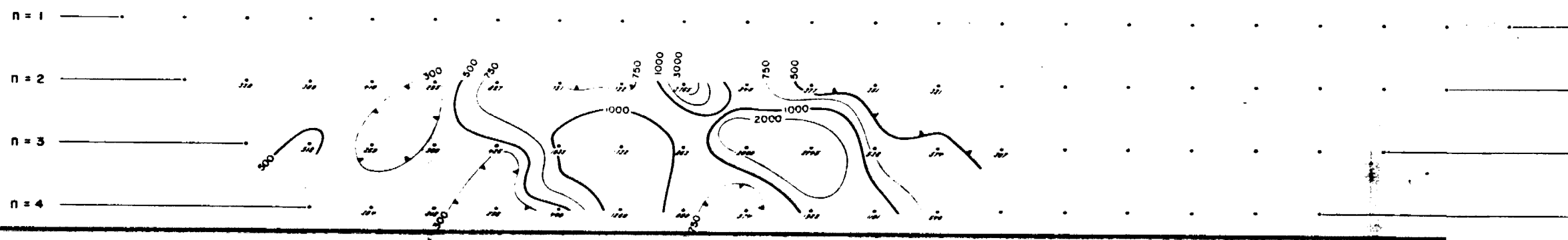
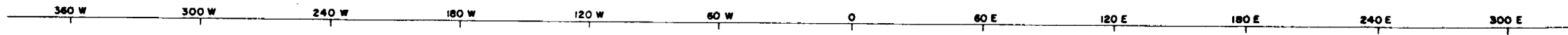
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CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)

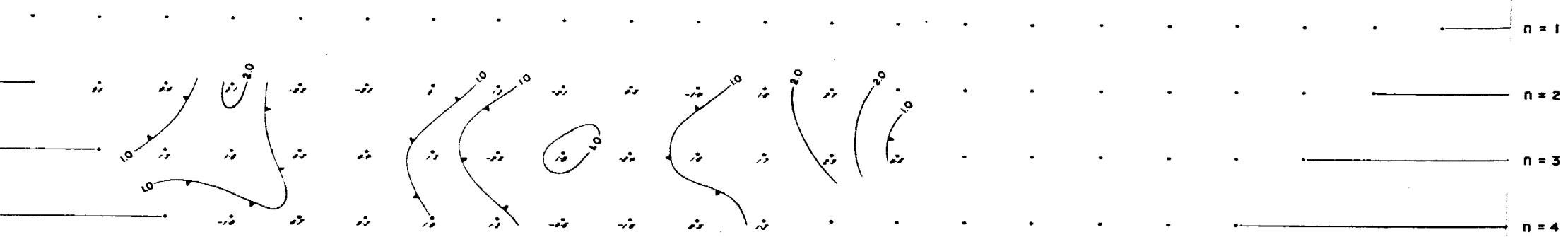


RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)



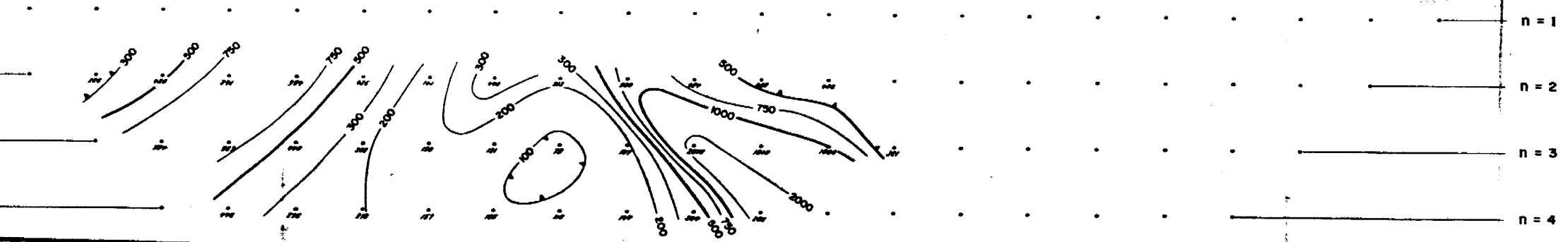
300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E

CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)



300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E

RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)



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NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

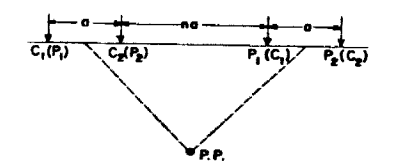
LINE No. 1080 N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

$a = 60$ m, $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$
Pulse time : 2 sec.

IPR-10 I.P. RECEIVER
IPC-7 2.5kW TRANSMITTER

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY



SCALE : 1 : 1500
not to scale

LEGEND

- CHARGEABILITY (mV/V) M_{2000}
- 1, 2, 3, 75 _____
- 5, 10 _____
- DEPRESSION _____

- RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)
- 100, 200, 300, 750 _____
- 500, 1000 _____
- DEPRESSION _____

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OCT. - NOV. 1980



CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)

360 W 300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E

B C

n = 1

n = 2

n = 3

n = 4

RESISTIVITY (Ω -m)

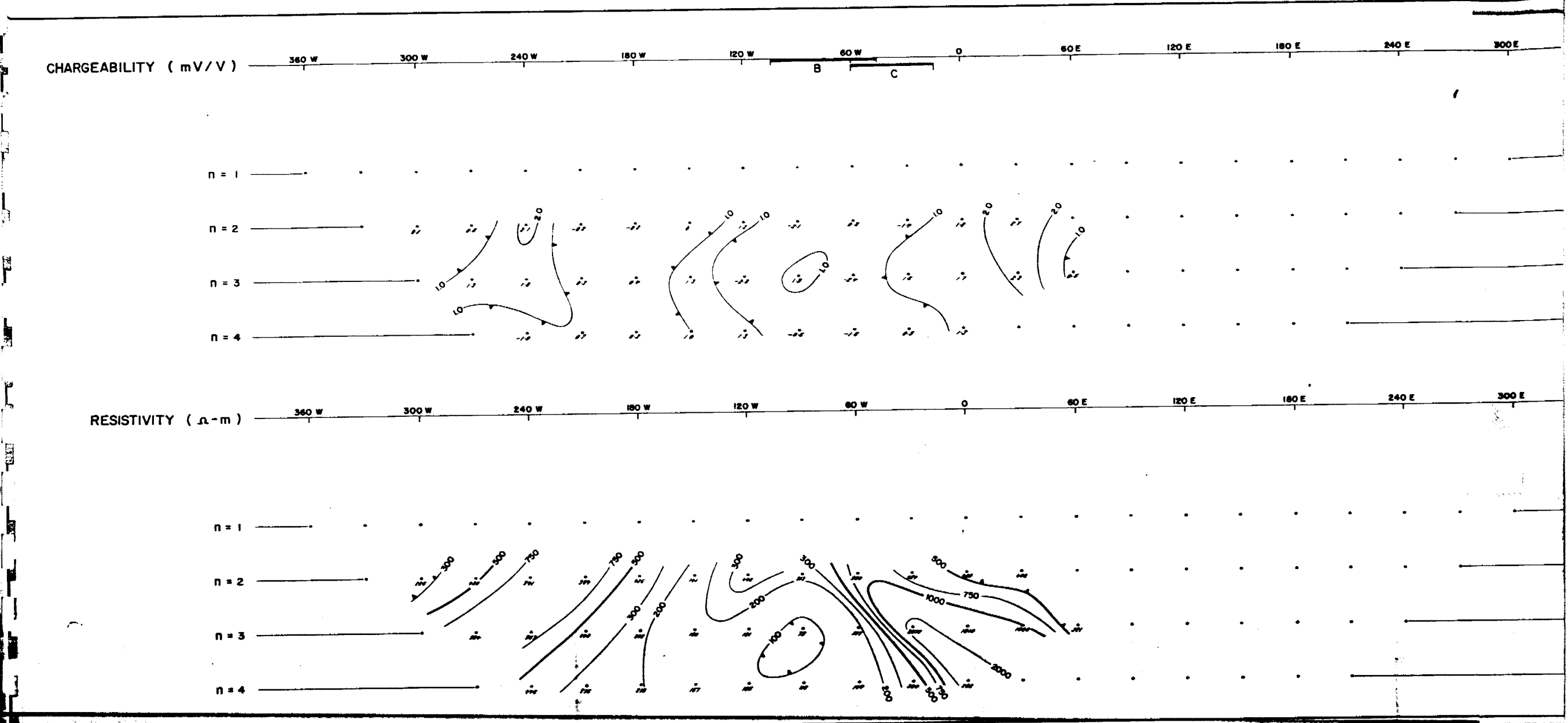
360 W 300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E

n = 1

n = 2

n = 3

n = 4



PLAN MAP

CHARGEABILITY
 $a = 30 \text{ m}, n = 2$

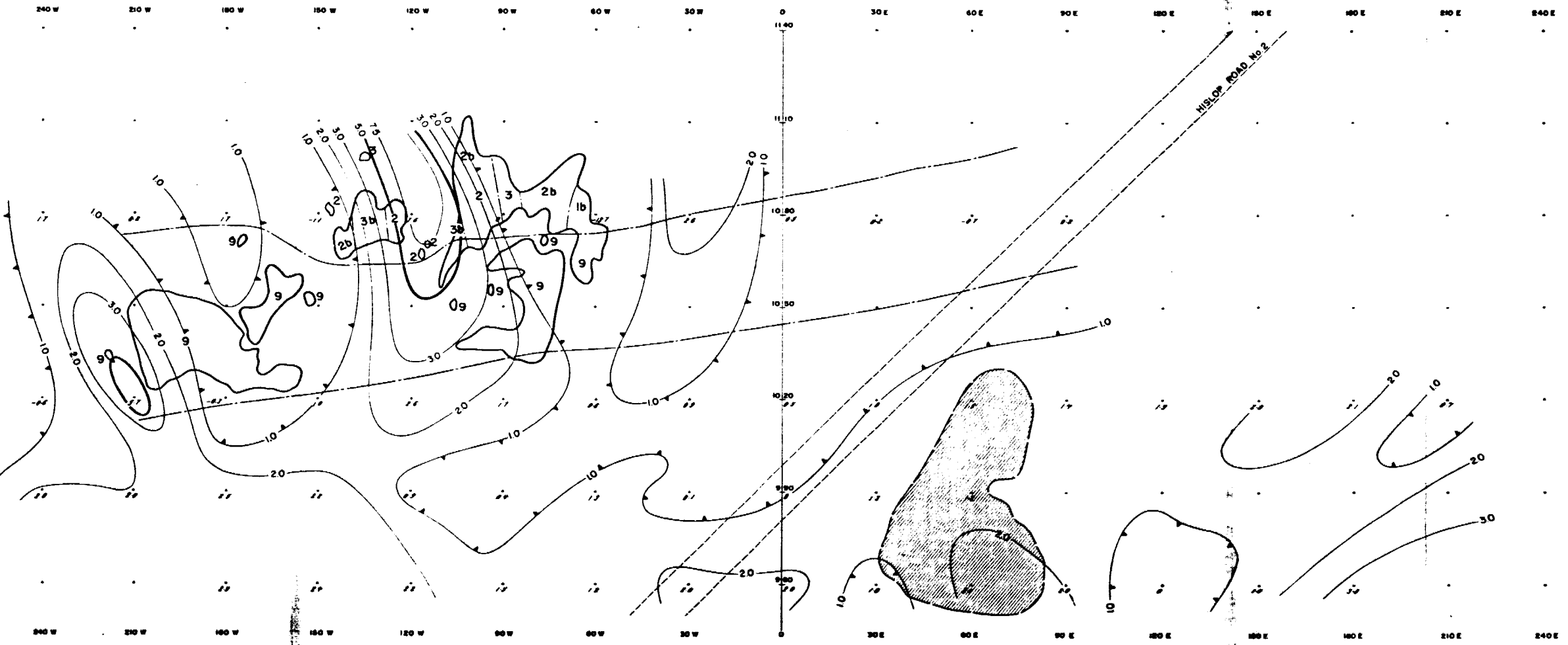
DIPOLE-DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY

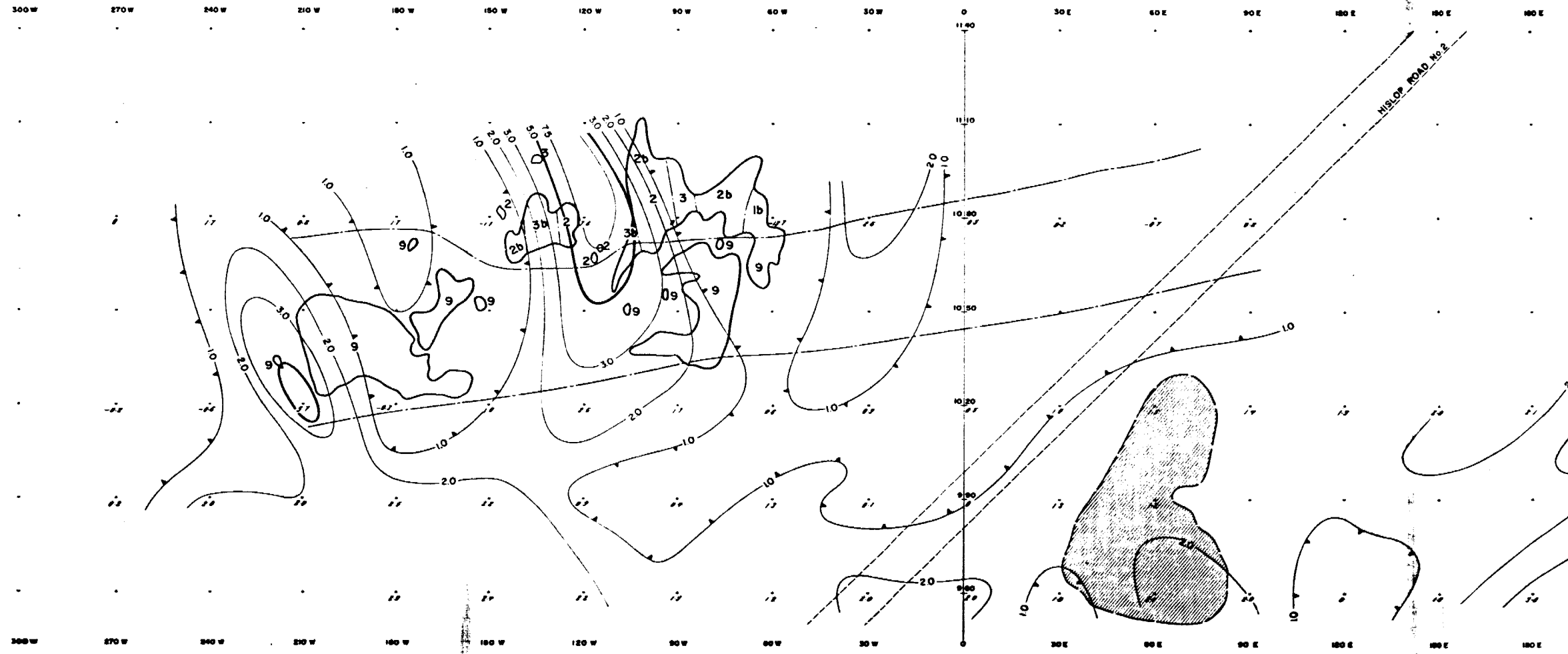
SCALE : 1 : 1000
not to scale

LEGEND

- CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)
- 1, 2, 3, 7.5 _____
 - 5, 10 _____
- OUTCROP
- 1 - ANDESITE
 - 2 - DACITE
 - 3 - RHYOLITE
 - 9 - DIABASE
- a - TUFF, b - BRECCIA
- MINERALIZED ZONE (1% - 2%) _____
- ROAD _____

SURVEY BY
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PLAN MAP

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

$a = 30 \text{ m}, n = 2$

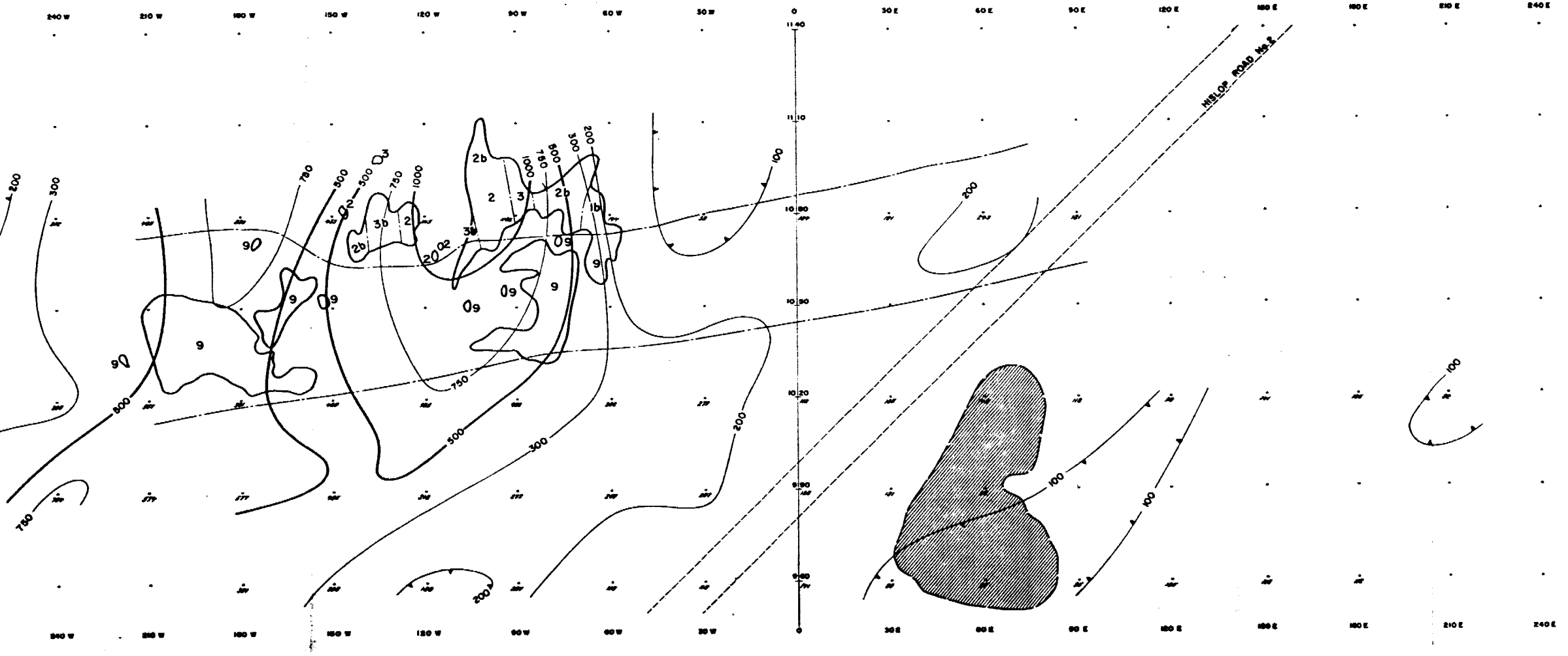
DIPOLE-DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY

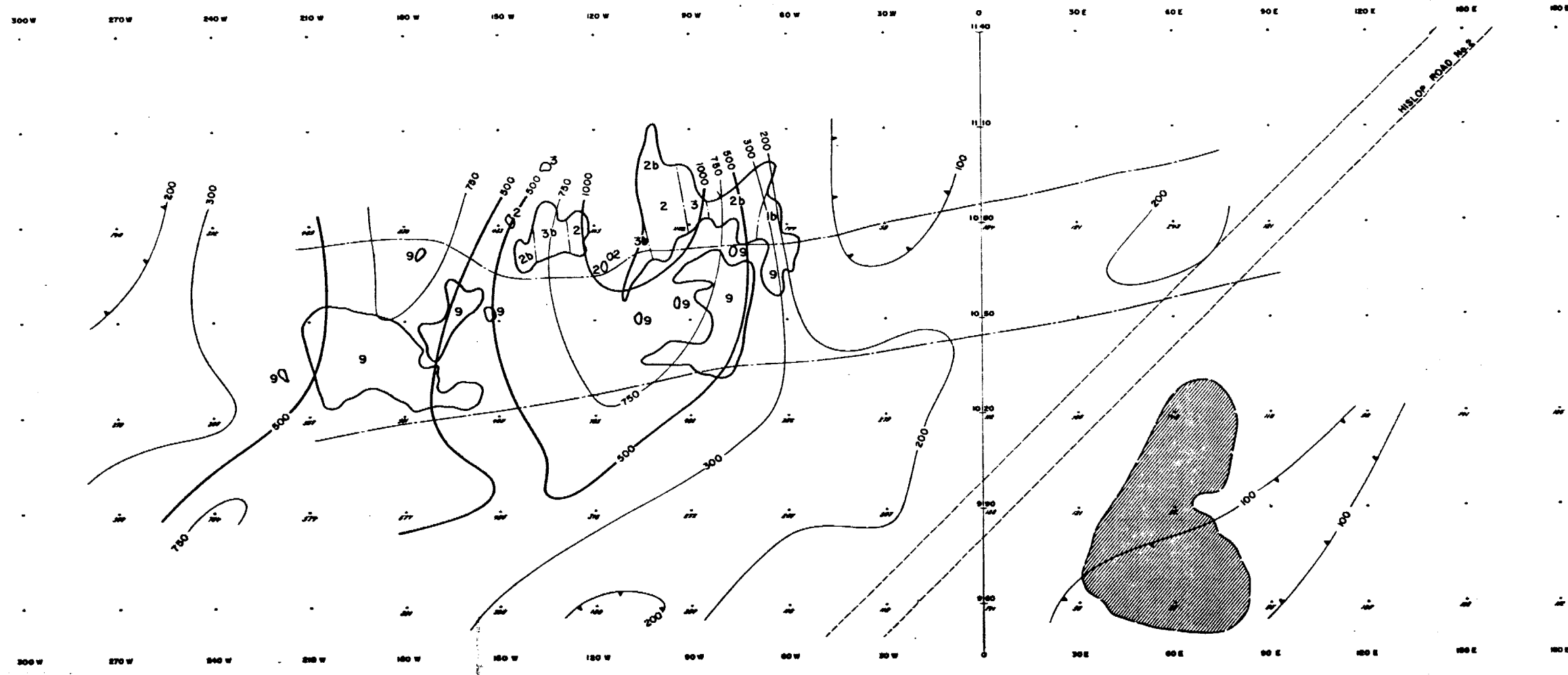
SCALE : 1 : 1000
not to scale

LEGEND

- RESISTIVITY (a-m)
 100, 200, 300, 750 _____
 500, 1000 _____
- OUTCROP _____
- 1 - ANDESITE
 2 - DACITE
 3 - RHYOLITE
 9 - DIABASE
- a - TUFF, b - BRECCIA
- MINERALIZED ZONE (1%-2%) _____
- ROAD _____

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PLAN MAP

CHARGEABILITY

$a = 30 \text{ m}, n = 4$

DIPOLE - DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY

SCALE : 1 : 1000

not to scale

LEGEND

CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)

1, 2, 3, 7.5

5, 10

OUTCROP

1 - ANDESITE

2 - DACITE

3 - RHYOLITE

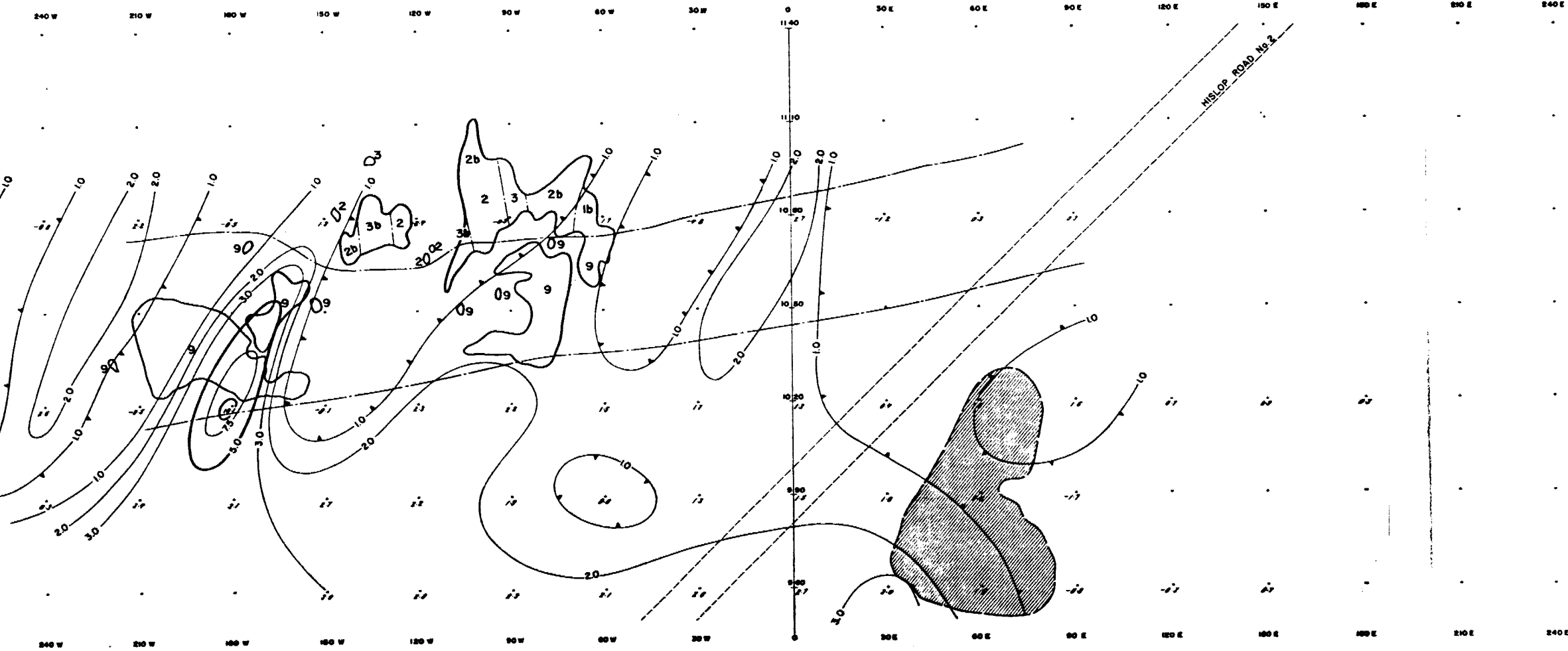
9 - DIABASE

a - TUFF, b - BRECCIA

MINERALIZED ZONE (1% - 2%)

ROAD

SURVEY BY
SCINTREX LIMITED
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PLAN MAP

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

$\alpha = 30 \text{ m}, n = 4$

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY

SCALE : 1 : 1000

not to scale

LEGEND

RESISTIVITY ($\Omega\text{-m}$)

100, 200, 300, 750

500, 1000

OUTCROP

1 - ANDESITE

2 - DACITE

3 - RHYOLITE

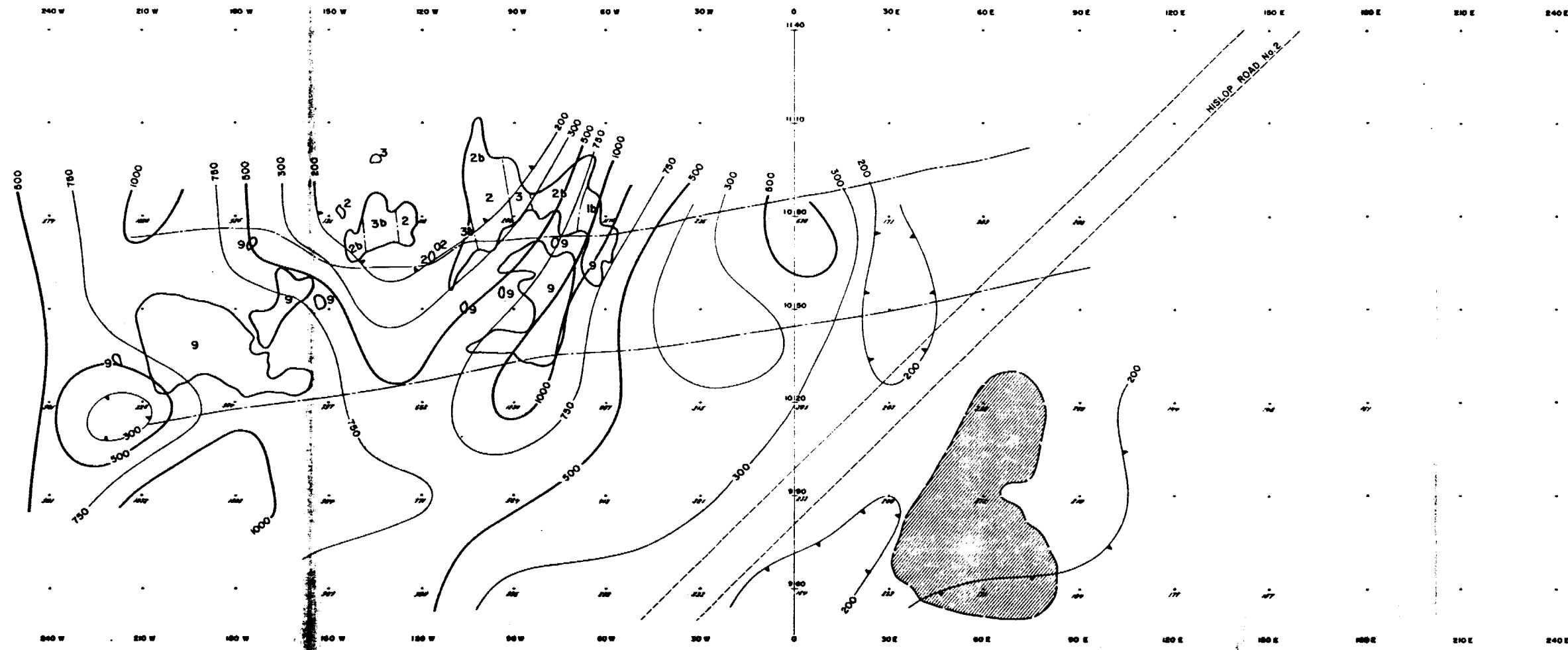
9 - DIABASE

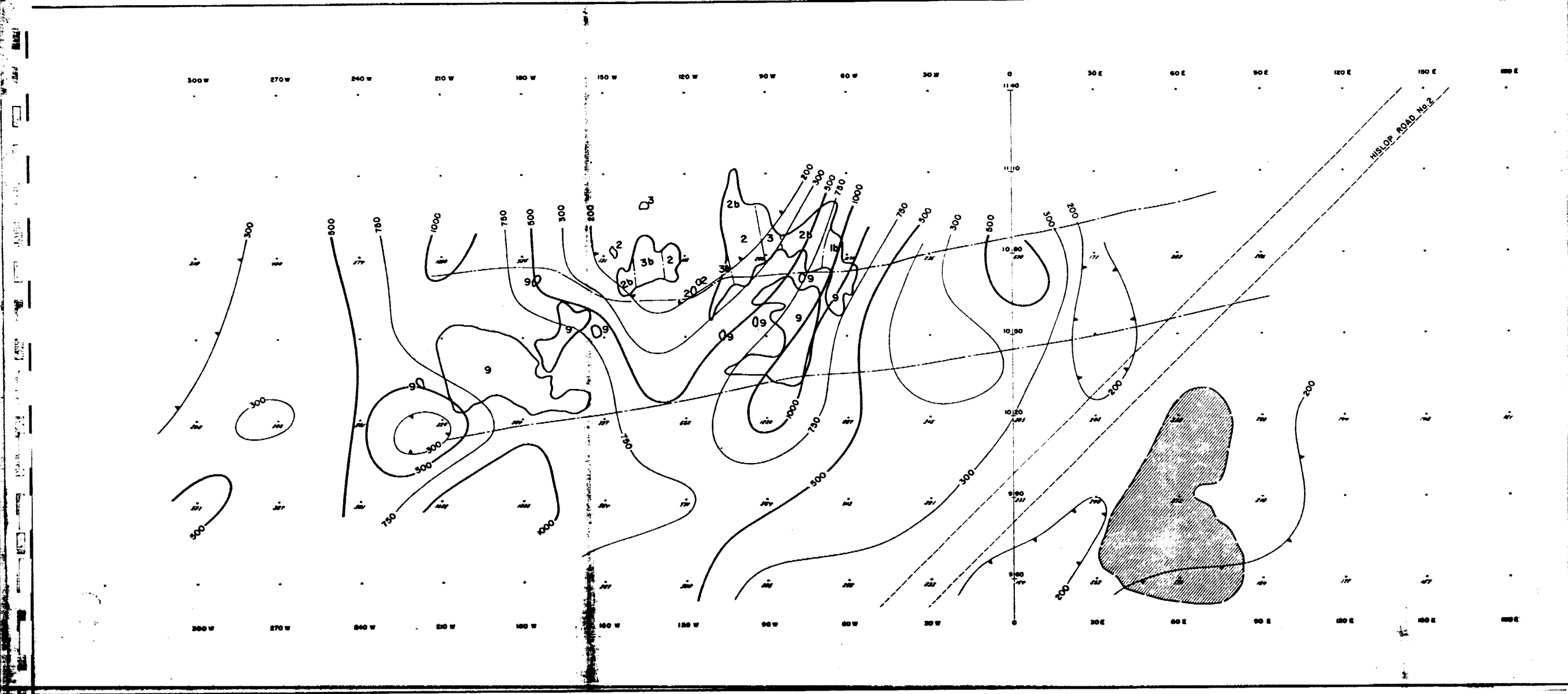
a - TUFF, b - BRECCIA

MINERALIZED ZONE (1%-2%)

ROAD

SURVEY BY
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OCT. - NOV. 1980





MATHESON AREA, HISLOP TOWNSHIP
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

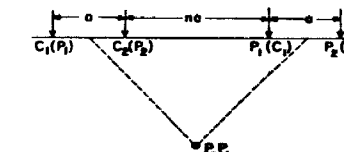
LINE Nos. : 960 N
990 N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

$\sigma = 30 \text{ m}$, $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$
Pulse time : 2 sec.

IPR-10 I.P. RECEIVER
IPC-7 2.5kW TRANSMITTER

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY



SCALE : 1 : 1500

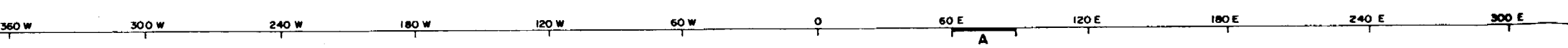
not to scale

LEGEND

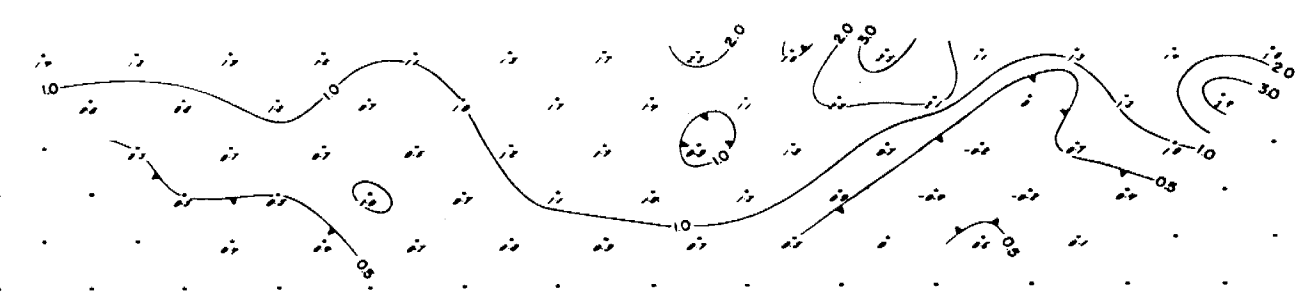
METAL FACTOR : $(\frac{\text{CHARGEABILITY}}{\text{RESISTIVITY}} \times 100)$

0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7.5

SURVEY BY
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OCT. - NOV. 1980



L. 960 N



- n = 1
- n = 2
- n = 3
- n = 4
- n = 5
- n = 6

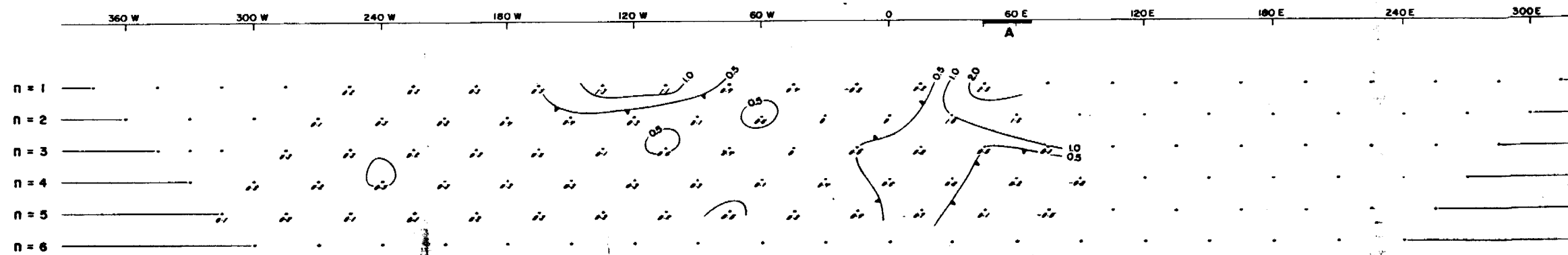
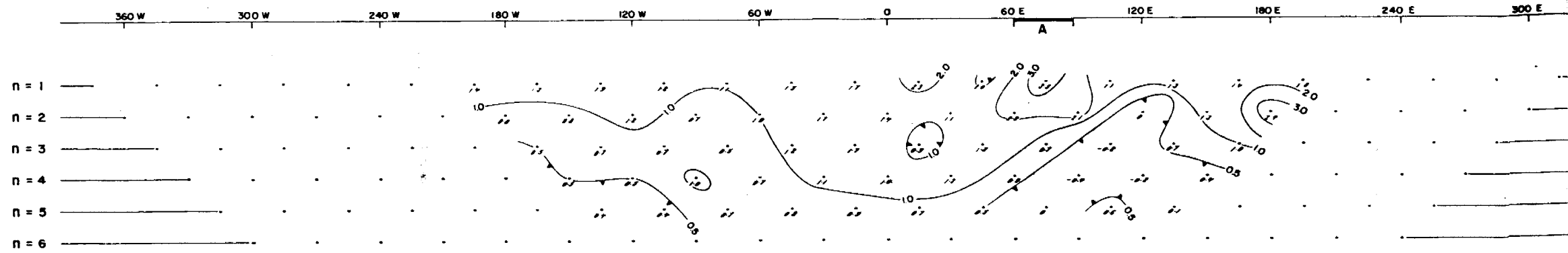


L. 990 N



- n = 1
- n = 2
- n = 3
- n = 4
- n = 5
- n = 6





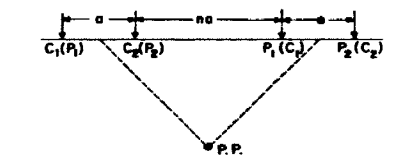
MATHESON AREA, HISLOP TOWNSHIP
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

LINE Nos. : 1080 N
1020 N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

$a = 30$ m, $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$
Pulse time : 2 sec.
IPR-10 I.P. RECEIVER
IPC-7 2.5kW TRANSMITTER

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY

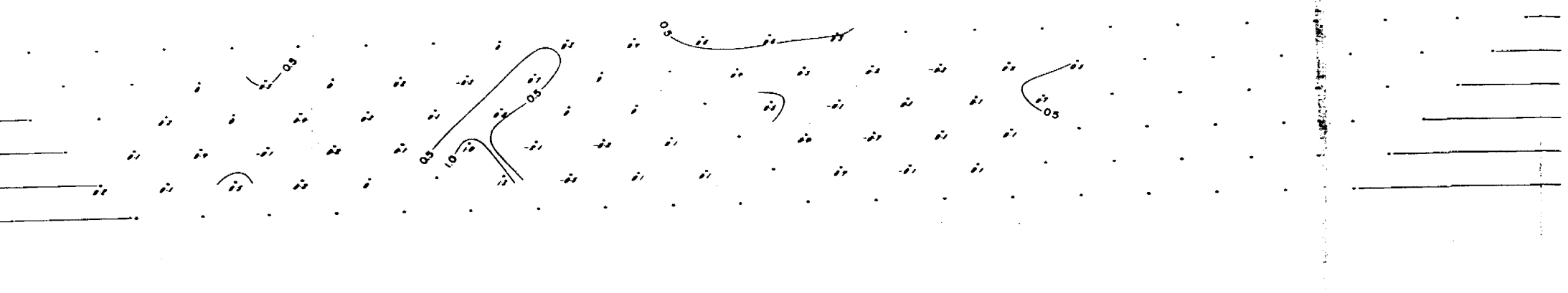
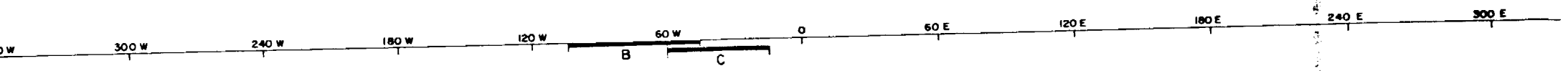


SCALE : 1 : 1500
not to scale

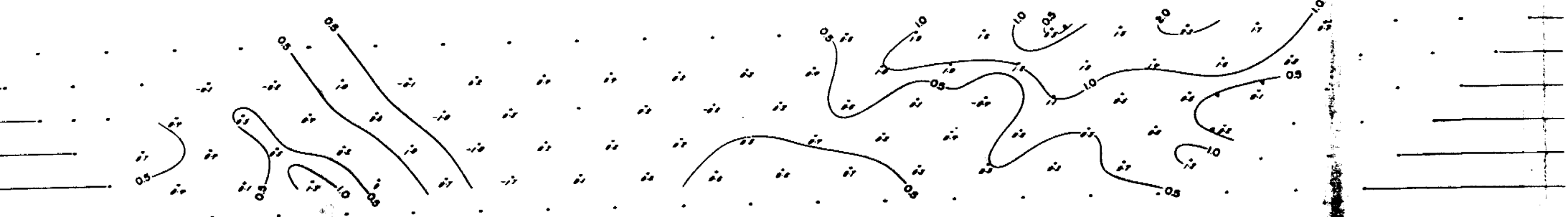
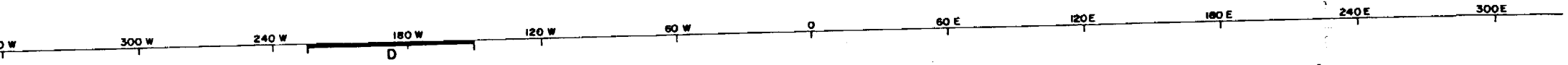
LEGEND

METAL FACTOR : $(\frac{\text{CHARGEABILITY}}{\text{RESISTIVITY}} \times 100)$
0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7.5

SURVEY BY
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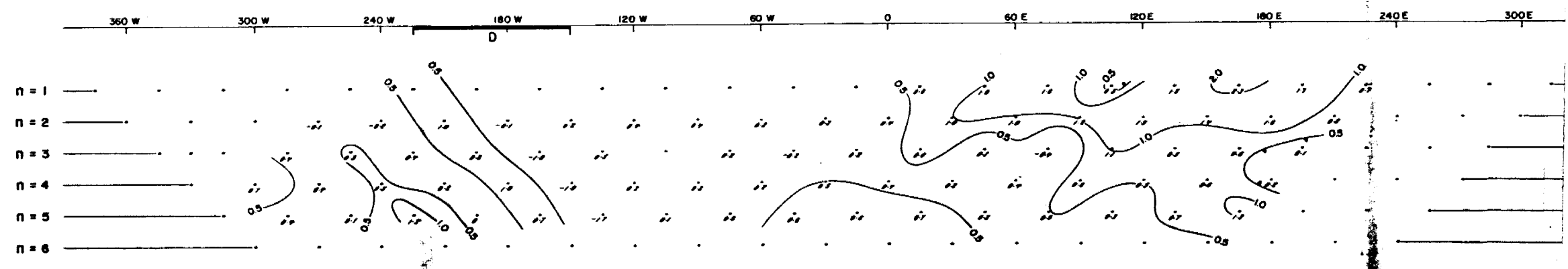
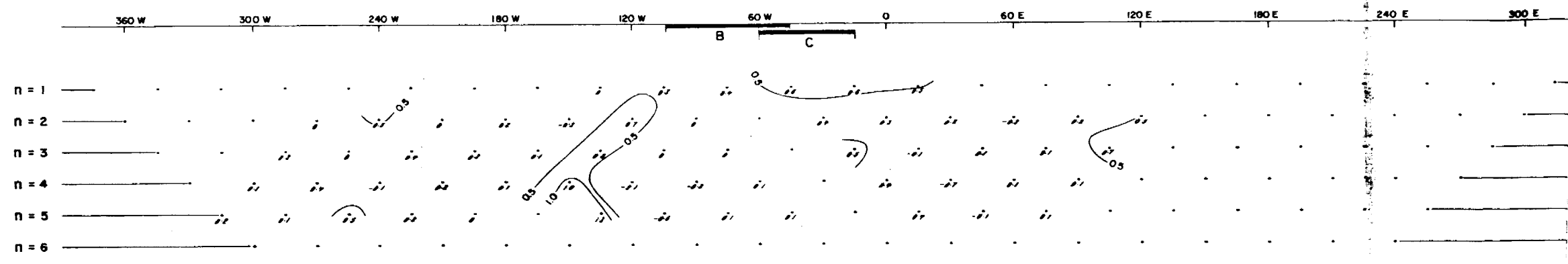


- n = 1
- n = 2
- n = 3
- n = 4
- n = 5
- n = 6



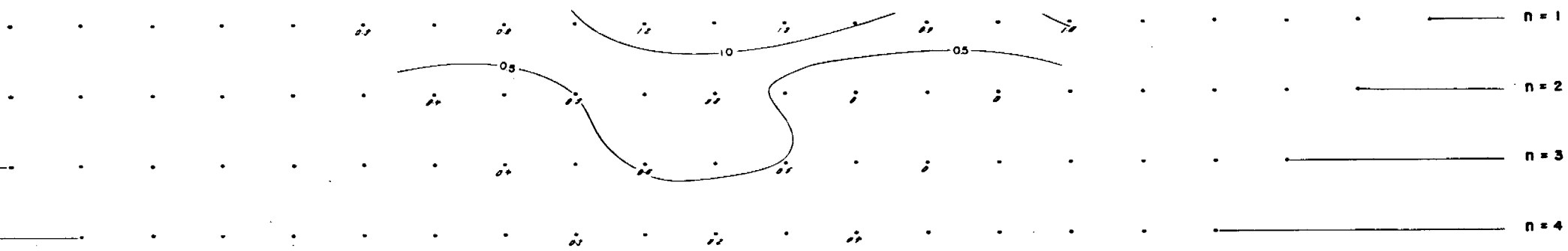
- n = 1
- n = 2
- n = 3
- n = 4
- n = 5
- n = 6

1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000



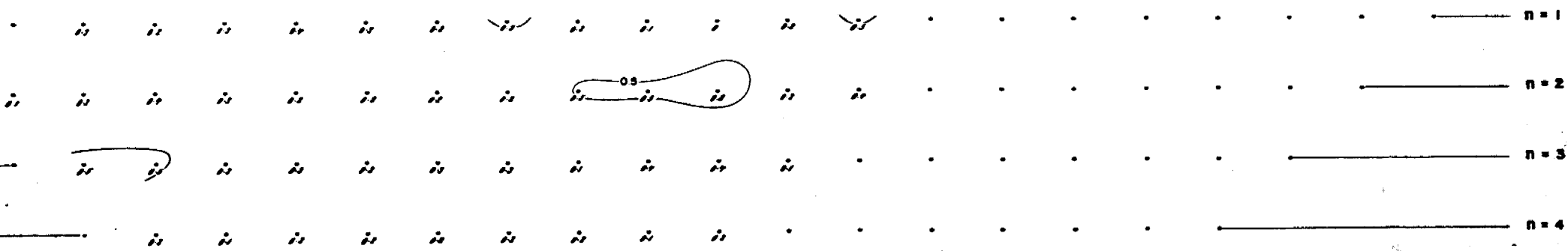
300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E

L. 960 N



300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E

L. 990 N



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MATHESON AREA, HISLOP TOWNSHIP
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

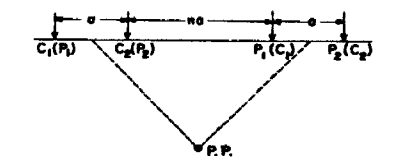
LINE Nos. : 960 N
990 N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

a = 60 m, n = 1, 2, 3, 4
Pulse time : 2 sec.

IPR-10 I.P. RECEIVER
IPC-7 2.5 kW TRANSMITTER

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY



SCALE : 1 : 1500

not to scale

LEGEND

METAL FACTOR : ($\frac{\text{CHARGEABILITY}}{\text{RESISTIVITY}} \times 100$)

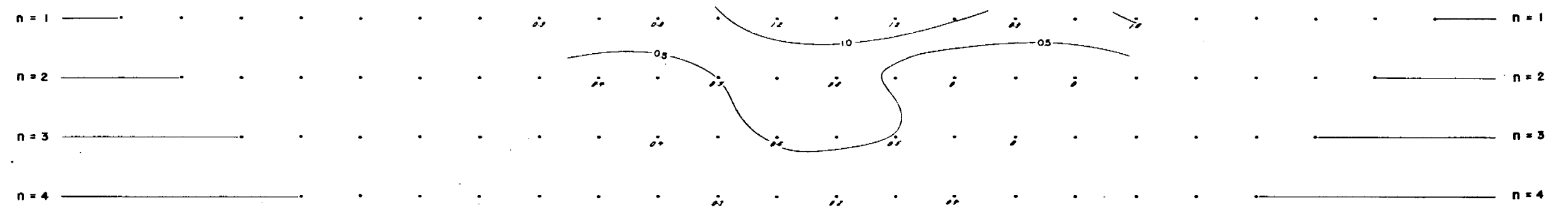
0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7.5

SURVEY BY
SCINTREX LIMITED
OCT. - NOV. 1980

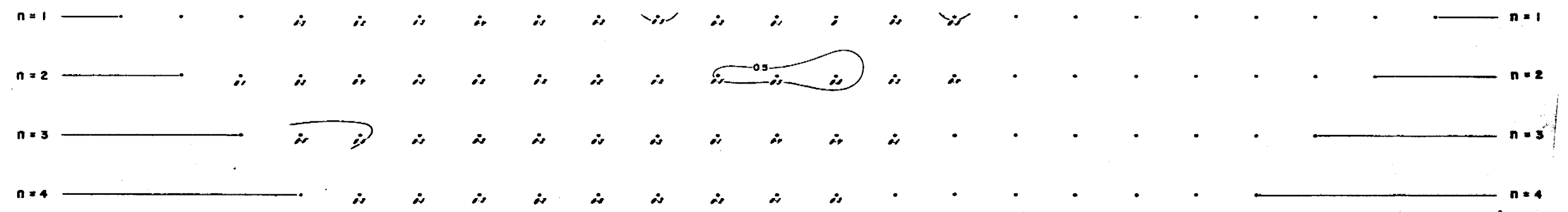


PLATE 16

360 W 300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E



360 W 300 W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E



W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E

L. 1080 N

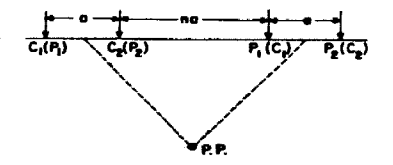
PANCONTINENTAL MINING CANADA LTD.

MATHESON AREA, HISLOP TOWNSHIP
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

LINE Nos. : 1080 N
1020 N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
a = 60 m, n = 1,2,3,4
Pulse time : 2 sec.
IPR-10 I.P. RECEIVER
IPC-7 2.5kW TRANSMITTER

DIPOLE - DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY



SCALE : 1 : 1500
not to scale

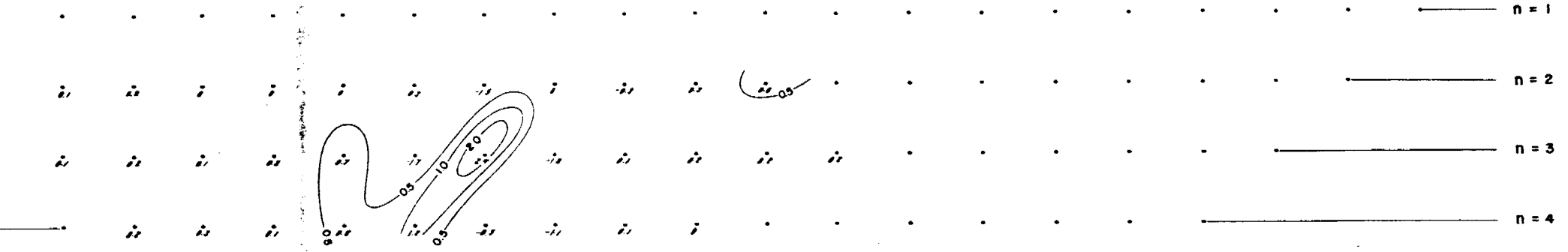
LEGEND

METAL FACTOR : ($\frac{\text{CHARGEABILITY}}{\text{RESISTIVITY}} \times 100$)
05, 1, 2, 3, 5, 75

SURVEY BY
SCINTREX LIMITED
OCT. - NOV. 1980

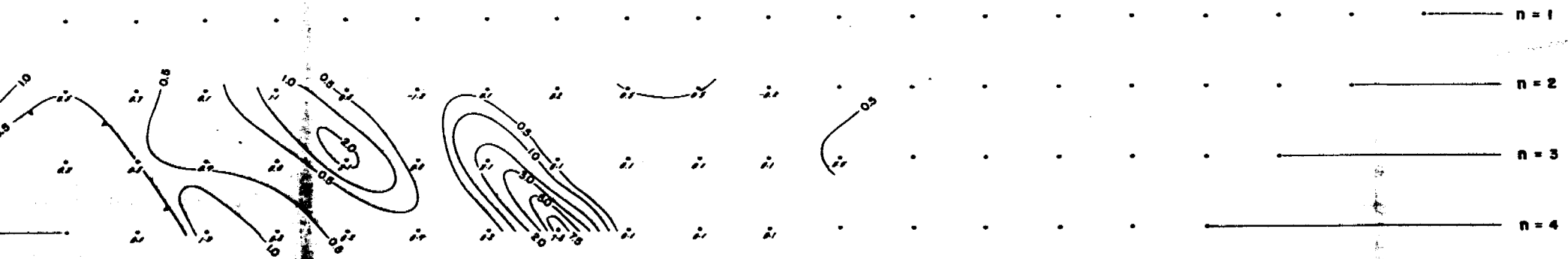


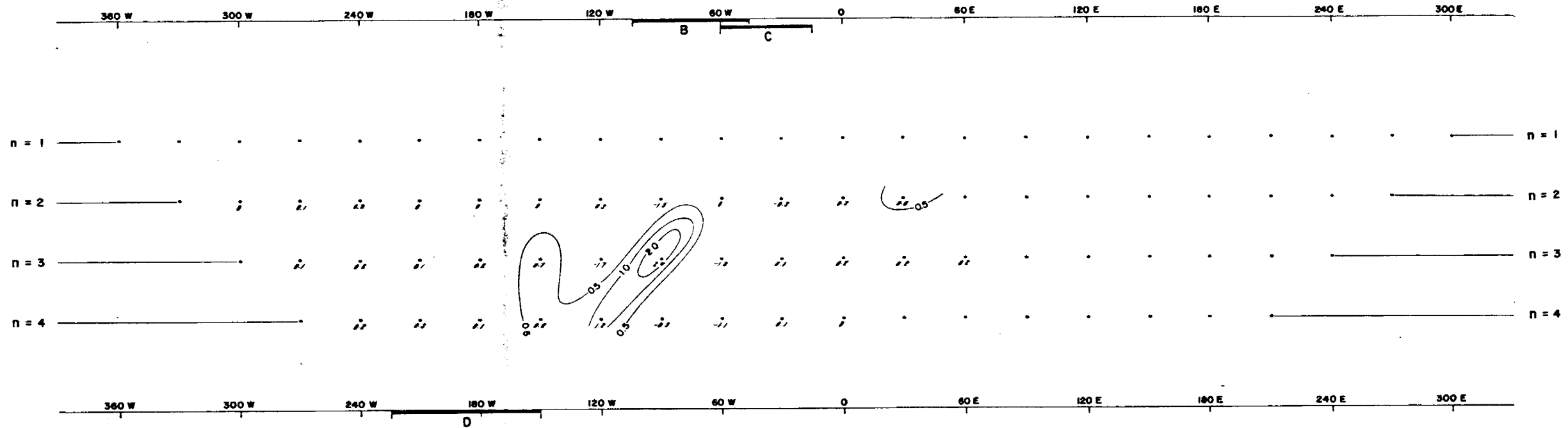
PLATE 17



W 240 W 180 W 120 W 60 W 0 60 E 120 E 180 E 240 E 300 E

L. 1020 N







42A06NW0062 63.3930 HISLOP

030

OM9-PE7-C-80

Appendix II
Pan Continental Mining Limited

REPORT ON HISLOP TOWNSHIP GOLD PROPERTY

Robert Valliant
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario

April 6, 1981

Pan Continental Mining Limited

Report Concerning the Hislop Township Gold PropertyIntroduction

This report states the results of a short study of the Hislop township gold property which was undertaken to aid in the correlation of lithostratigraphic units, to qualify some of the effects of rock alteration and to determine the nature of gold-bearing strata. The Hislop township property was visited on March 8th and 9th, 1981 where diamond drill core and available geological plans and sections were examined. Subsequently, 20 thin and polished thin sections of ore and country rock were examined at the University of Western Ontario.

Stratigraphy

Examination of diamond drill core from holes G-1, G-5, G-6, G-7, P-10 and P-14 in section 963.4 N permitted the following stratigraphic section to be compiled:

	<u>West</u>	<u>East</u>
Youngest	greywacke	greywacke
	felsic pyroclastic rocks	felsic pyroclastic rocks
	felsic, feldspar porphyry	interbedded pelite and ash tuff, -numerous auriferous cherts
		auriferous chert
	U.M. flows and flow breccias	chloritic tuff
Oldest		

These rock units strike approximately E-W and dip 60°SE. The units were delineated based on the relative abundance of a particular rock type within any stratigraphic section. This allows a general understanding of the stratigraphic sequence before attempting to map individual beds in detail. The rocks at the base of the sequence are relatively undeformed but pelite and greywacke in the southwest, near the top of the sequence are brecciated, faulted and exhibit numerous small scale folds indicative of synsedimentary slumping. The correlation of units in the upper part of the stratigraphic section is difficult due to this soft sediment deformation.

Rock Descriptions

A total of 35 hand samples, 11 thin sections and 7 polished thin sections were examined and the following is a summary of sample descriptions.

Chloritic tuff

(Thin sections G6-194, G6-196, G1-200, G1-248, G5-318, G7-223)

The rock is dark green and contains irregular, ragged, chloritic fragments from 0.4 to 4 mm long which constitute from 3 to 11 percent of the sample. Disseminated, pale-pink anhedral grains are 7 percent of the rock and average 0.5 mm in maximum dimension. Sample G1-248 contains 15 percent of brick red, anhedral grains which average 0.5 mm in diameter.

Light green laths of plagioclase comprise the majority of the matrix and in places fracture controlled hematite and chlorite alteration is 1 percent of the rock. In thin section the chloritic fragments are pale green, poikilitic, irregular flakes with red-brown or dark blue birefringence. Subrounded, broken and in places, prismatic quartz grains comprise 10 percent of the rock and are up to 200 μm in diameter. Randomly oriented, resorbed, lath-shaped grains of plagioclase comprise 50 percent of the rock and are up to 250 μm long. The plagioclase contains inclusions of muscovite, epidote and carbonate and in places, only relict lath-shaped aggregates of muscovite, epidote and carbonate dusted by opaque minerals (hematite?) occur. The hematite may be so abundant that it defines skeletal, feathery, pink-coloured grains. The matrix is very fine grained, inhomogeneous and consists of carbonate, epidote, chlorite, muscovite and quartz. Anhedral, poikilitic hematite grains are up to 3 percent of the rock and are the pink grains visible in hand sample.

Samples G1-200 and G6-194 are both from the chloritic tuff unit but have a bleached light green to cream colour. In hand sample the dark-green chloritic fragments and pale-pink grains are visible however in thin section the rock has been pervasively altered to muscovite, epidote, minor carbonate and anhedral quartzo-feldspathic aggregates. Sub-round and broken quartz grains are preserved as are the skeletal hematite grains.

Basal ore zone

(Thin sections G1-148, G1-153, G5-301, G6-172, G7-196)

Auriferous rock overlying the chloritic tuff is very fine grained, chert-/carbonate-rich and usually brecciated. Two varieties of this rock occur. The first contains white, carbonate-rich angular fragments up to 1.5 cm in maximum dimension surrounded by aphanitic, black (graphitic) chert which contains up to 8 percent disseminated pyrite. The second consists of finely laminated, dark grey to black, angular fragments which appear to be broken beds. These fragments are very siliceous and surrounded by quartz-/carbonate-veinlets and contain an average of 5 percent disseminated pyrite. In places, these chert-/carbonate rocks contain numerous thin interbeds of light-green pelite or form the matrix to plagioclase-rich tuffaceous rocks.

The quartz-carbonate rock consists of an interlocking matrix of up to 42 percent of recrystallized, irregular, quartz grains averaging 20 μm in maximum dimension and up to 33 percent of anhedral patches and grains of carbonate which are, in places distributed in subparallel layers. Muscovite is from 2 percent to 15 percent of the rock as very fine disseminated grains and anastomosing layers in the chert matrix. Black, opaque, carbonaceous material is from 3 to 20 percent of the rock as a fine dusting throughout the chert matrix or as thin layers within muscovite-rich layers. Disseminated, subhedral pyrite grains are from 3 to

18 percent of the matrix and range from 10 to 200 μm in maximum dimension. Epidote, apatite, sphene, chlorite and albite are accessory minerals.

Sample G7-196 is a feldspar porphyritic auriferous rock which contains 22 percent of subhedral and broken recrystallized albite grains up to 2 mm long which are surrounded by 33 percent of tabular grains and radiating sheaves of albite which average 150 μm in maximum dimension. This rock has a similar texture as unaltered chloritic tuff but the plagioclase is supported in a black, chert-/carbonate-matrix.

Upper gold-bearing rocks

(Thin sections G5-106, G5-191.5, G1-108)

Gold-bearing rocks in the pelitic sedimentary strata are predominately banded and brecciated black chert with less than 2 percent very fine grained, disseminated sulphide or cream-coloured chert with approximately 5 percent pyrite. Both types of chert as well as nearby pelite are transected by white, in places auriferous, quartz-/carbonate-veinlets.

In thin section the chert consists of 54 percent recrystallized, slightly elongated, strained, quartz grains from 10 to 60 μm in diameter, 19 percent anhedral, resorbed grains up to 600 μm in maximum dimension and 18 percent, anhedral carbonate grains up to 150 μm in diameter and veinlets up to 100 μm thick. Fine disseminated flakes

and wispy aggregates of muscovite comprise up to 5 percent of the rock. Epidote and apatite together form approximately 1 percent as 10 to 20 μm in diameter, subhedral grains.

Auriferous quartz veins which crosscut the chert layers are comprised of coarse, broken and resorbed quartz grains which are transected by anastomosing to subparallel shears. These shears grade inwards from unaffected quartz to a border zone of finely recrystallized subgrains which are elongated perpendicular to the boundary of the shear to a center zone of strained, recrystallized and elongated carbonate grains. In places, the orientation of the elongated grains suggests a sinistral movement on the shear. Where the quartz veins transect pelite, the pelite is chloritized and contains up to 3 percent pyrite.

Pelitic sedimentary rock

(Thin section G7-134)

This rock is massive, grey-green and contains up to 20 percent of ragged and fiamme-shaped, blue birefringent, chlorite flakes which are up to 50 μm long. The matrix consists of very fine grained muscovite and carbonate with isolated relict patches of ultrafine quartz and feldspar. Veinlets of carbonate up to 300 μm thick crosscut the pelite. These veinlets contain thin ladder veins of quartz. Narrow fractures which are bordered by muscovite crosscut the quartz veinlets and in places are offset by the quartz veinlets.

Feldspar porphyry

(Thin section P14-172)

Subhedral albite phenocrysts comprise approximately 65 percent of the sample and have a maximum length of 6 mm. These are well zoned, twinned, poikilitic grains containing numerous muscovite and carbonate inclusions. The matrix consists of equal proportions of anhedral carbonate grains and tabular flakes of muscovite which are up to 600 μm in maximum dimension. Epidote is a minor proportion of the rock as 30 μm long rhombic grains. Hematite occurs as ultrafine anhedral to subhedral, disseminated grains which impart a deep-red colour to the matrix as well as subhedral, disseminated grains up to 0.5 mm in diameter which comprise 2 percent of the rock. Randomly oriented muscovite-/and carbonate-filled fractures transect the rock.

Felsic pyroclastic rock

(Thin sections G2-131, P14-143)

Cream and white, lenticular and broken quartz and feldspar porphyritic lithic fragments from 50 μm to 1.3 cm in maximum dimension comprise up to 65 percent of the samples. The coarser-grained fragments have a thin pyrite-/chlorite-rich rim. In general, the fragments contain inclusions of muscovite and carbonate however in places only relict poikilitic fragments are recognizable which consist of aggregates of muscovite, carbonate and epidote. Lenticular quartz grains up to 1 mm in maximum dimension comprise

10 percent of the rock and Fe-oxide-/pyrite-bearing chert fragments are a minor component in most samples. The matrix consists of ultrafine quartz and feldspar grains within anastomosing, foliated layers of yellow muscovite. The foliation is most prominent in zones containing microscopic laminations of chlorite. Sample P14-143 contains 1 percent of anhedral patches of lime green (Cr-rich) muscovite which range up to 1.5 mm thick by 1.5 cm long as well as 1 percent of irregular, black fragments of similar dimensions.

Geochemistry

Semi-quantitative, multi-element geochemistry (Barringer document: S03, Pan Con Mining Ltd.) of samples from diamond drill holes G-1, G-5, G-6 and G-7 verifies and distinguishes the stratigraphic units identified during diamond drill core and sample examination. Both the chloritic tuff and basal ore zone exhibit distinct chemical changes along strike which relate to facies changes within the unit as well as effects of alteration. Gold-bearing rock in the top half of the stratigraphic sequence is clearly different in major and trace element geochemistry than adjacent pelitic rock. These upper auriferous zones are also significantly different than the basal ore zone. The pelitic sedimentary rock exhibits some variability in its chemistry and can probably be subdivided into useful stratigraphic marker horizons during detailed core logging.

Chloritic tuff

The chloritic tuff in D.D.H. G-5, which is petrographically the least altered of the drill core examined, is a relatively Ca-/Mg-/Co-/Ni-/(±Cr, ±Zn)-rich rock. The chemistry reflects the high chlorite content of the rock and suggests that it is mafic, or even ultramafic in composition. Samples from D.D.H. G-1 and G-6 are much more aluminous and potassic and in general contain a greater abundance of P_2O_5 , Cu, (±Be, ±Zr) and a lesser abundance of CaO, MgO, MnO, (± Fe_2O_3) than the chloritic tuff in D.D.H. G-5. These changes reflect a lower abundance of carbonate, chlorite and a pervasive sericitization of the rock. Rock samples from D.D.H. G-7 have intermediate chemical and mineralogical properties to G-1 and G-5.

Basal ore zone

Gold-bearing rock immediately overlying the chloritic tuff is distinguished by a relatively great abundance of Al_2O_3 , K_2O , P_2O_5 , Th, Zr, Mo, (±Sr, ±Be) and a low abundance of Fe_2O_3 , CaO, MgO, TiO_2 , MnO, Co, V, Zn, (±Ni) relative to adjacent rocks. The apatite and molybdenite content of these rocks distinguish them from gold-bearing rocks higher in the stratigraphic sequence. Samples from diamond drill hole G-6 are less aluminous and potassic and contain more CaO, MgO, Cr, Ni and Ag. These changes in major element concentration are due to a facies change along the strike of the ore zone to a muscovite-poor,

carbonate-rich rock. Petrographically these rocks are variable and contain mixtures of tuffaceous material and chemical sediment (sample G7-196) which grade into inhomogeneous aggregates of predominately chemical sedimentary material including chert, carbonate minerals, carbonaceous material, pyrite and minor amounts of muscovite. Although SiO_2 and Na_2O analyses are not available, these two elements would more readily indicate the relative abundances of the cherty and tuffaceous (plagioclase-rich) components of these rocks.

Upper auriferous strata

Most Au-bearing strata in the upper parts of the stratigraphic sequence are distinct in their geochemical signature from the basal ore zone. In general, they contain a low abundance of Al_2O_3 , K_2O , FeO , TiO_2 , MnO , MgO , CaO , Be , Co , Zr , Zn , V , Sr and a greater abundance of Ag ($\pm\text{Mo}$, $\pm\text{Cu}$, $\pm\text{Pb}$) relative to the basal ore zone. The Ag probably occurs within the sulphosalts pearceite and proustite which were not observed in the basal ore zone. Variations occur which may be due to admixture of a tuffaceous component to the auriferous rock or metal zoning during Au deposition. Also, samples were not taken according to lithologic type and therefore any sample interval may represent a contamination of two or more rock types. This makes correlation between the upper, narrow auriferous layers from drill hole to drill hole difficult.

The low abundance of major elements in the upper gold-bearing rocks suggests that the auriferous rock is very siliceous however sample collection was not rigorous enough to determine whether the Au was contained within quartz veins or chert beds. The relatively low TiO_2 and Zr suggests that these rocks are not siliceous felsic tuffs.

Discussion

The stratigraphic sequence exposed by diamond drilling at the Hislop property consists of a basal mafic tuff rich in hematite and iron-magnesium chlorite. This mafic tuff may be stratigraphically equivalent to the andesite tuff hosting gold mineralization at the Ross Mine (Akande, 1977) and hence its complete thickness should be tested by diamond drilling. The tuff is transected by a zone of pervasive sericite alteration which occurs at the upper part of the unit and is thickest near surface and thins progressively with depth. Sericite alteration is similarly associated with other gold deposits (Boyle, 1979, pg. 209; Bain, 1933) and is clearly a hydrothermal alteration associated with gold deposition. The formation of sericite, dissolution of carbonate and destruction of chlorite in this alteration zone implies that the hydrothermal fluids were heated and acidic whereas the hematite requires oxidizing conditions. Hematite alteration is also present at the Ross Mine, Hislop township and at many gold occurrences in the

Timmins area.

The basal gold-bearing zone overlying the chloritic tuff is a stratiform quartz-carbonate rock which has many similarities to the number 14 vein system at the Ross Mine (Akande, 1977). Assay values on section 963.4 North illustrate that the highest grade parts of the zone are near surface and overly the most intense and thickest sections of sericitized mafic tuff. Assay values decrease with depth and therefore this zone may not continue much deeper than -127 m where it was intersected by D.D.H. P-10.

Lenticular, discontinuous auriferous zones reoccur higher in the stratigraphic sequence within interbedded pelitic sedimentary rocks and ash tuffs. These stratiform zones have a higher Au and Ag content than the basal ore zone but they lack down-dip continuity. The possibility that these zones may continue as elongate "shoots" plunging to the N.W. or S.E. should be investigated through further drill core examination and geochemical work on other sections. The brecciated and slumped nature of the hosting pelitic sedimentary rock suggests that the auriferous rock may once have had a greater lateral extent but was also slumped and dismembered into isolated smaller auriferous accumulations. In this case closely spaced drilling is necessary to delineate ore-bearing units and large tonnage-low grade mining may be the only method to recover these reserves.

Felsic, lithic tuffs overly the gold-bearing strata.

These tuffs were not observed to contain Au-mineralization and may therefore serve as a useful hanging wall marker to the gold-bearing rocks during exploration drilling. The coarse grain size of these rocks indicate that they were deposited relatively proximal to an eruptive vent. Felsic volcanic and pyroclastic rocks have a close spatial association to other gold deposits and cap Au-bearing stratigraphic sequences at Timmins (Roberts, 1980), Bousquet township, Quebec (Valliant and Hutchinson, in press), Joutel, Quebec (Barnett, 1979) and the Uchi Lake volcanic belt (Thurston, 1979). The pyroclastic rocks are overlain by a thick sequence of parallel laminated, graded, cross-laminated and slumped greywackes indicative of a turbidity fan depositional environment (Bouma, 1962; Dimroth and Rocheleau, 1979).

The stratigraphic sequence transected by D.D.H. P-14 at the S.W. part of the section is significantly different than that to the N.E. The base of the section is mafic rock of the chloritic tuff unit. This is overlain by thin, ultramafic flows and flow breccias. The basal ore zone does not appear in this drill hole and it is not known whether it should occur at the base of the flow sequence or onlapping the flows. Feldspar porphyry overlies the ultramafic rock and is strongly hematized, fractured, veined and contains anhydrite. This rock is very similar to "syenite" described at the Ross mine (Akande, 1977) which hosts the

18 vein system. These are described as stockwork quartz veinlets with minor amounts of sericite, dolomite, calcite, anhydrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite, chalcocite, tennantite and gold as native metal and calaverite. Gold-bearing intermediate to felsic porphyritic intrusive rocks are common within the Abitibi greenstone belt (Latulippe, 1976; Abel, 1967) however more recent interpretation of some of these rocks suggests that they are hypabyssal or extrusive lava domes rather than late stocks or plugs intruded during regional deformation (Valliant and Hutchinson, in press; Roberts, 1980). Although seafloor, exhalative hydrothermal activity has been proposed as a genetic model to explain stratiform Au-deposits (Ridler, 1970, 1976; Fryer and Hutchinson, 1976; Karvinen, 1976; Barnett et al., in press) only minor mention has been made of the end of volcanic cycle felsic "domes". These felsic rocks appear to be genetically important and are common hosts for Au-mineralization as at the Ross mine, Camflo mine, Quebec and Schumaker mine, Timmins.

Felsic pyroclastic rocks which constitute the top part of the volcanic sequence correlate with the pyroclastic rocks at the N.E. part of section 963.4 N. These rocks contain felsic lithic fragments and in places, hematized fragments. This suggests that they are genetically related to the underlying feldspar porphyry and they may represent the extrusive pyroclastic equivalent to the "lava dome".

The interpretation is that ultramafic flows and associated mafic-ultramafic chloritic tuffs were erupted onto the seafloor and were overlain by a felsic lava dome. Hydrothermal activity related to the emplacement of the dome resulted in deposition of an auriferous chert bed which overlapped the edge of the dome. Volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks, probably derived from nearby volcanic topographic highs filled topographic depressions and abutted the dome. Intercalated auriferous cherts were deposited during short-lived periods of hydrothermal exhalative activity. The continuing growth of the dome during sedimentation resulted in slumping and brecciation of the sedimentary strata adjacent to the dome. Volcanism ended with a violent eruption of felsic pyroclastic material from the dome itself or from a nearby vent area.

Recommendations

1. Deep drilling to establish stratigraphy down-dip from the felsic porphyry and to determine whether auriferous sediments reoccur at deeper levels.
2. Drilling and assaying of the porphyritic rock to determine its gold content.
3. Re-evaluation of past drilling and further exploration drilling along strike to determine the extent and re-occurrences of the basal auriferous chert and auriferous cherts in the pelitic sedimentary rocks.

4. Deep stratigraphic drilling to probe the chloritic tuff which may be the host to the 14 vein system at the Ross mine as well as to test for the repetition of gold-bearing rocks below the chloritic tuff.

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OM9-PE7-C-80

HISLOP GOLD PROJECT
Diamond Drill Logs for
1980 Exploration Program.
Appendix III

Prepared by: Neil Novak
Project Geologist

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Neil Novak", is written below the typed name and title.

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT	PROPERTY	CASING LEFT	HOLE SURVEY			HOLE NO. <u>P.1</u>	SHEET NO. <u>3</u> of <u>5</u>
HOLE NO.	TOTAL DEPTH	Date Commenced	DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH	DRILLER	
LOCATION		Date Completed				GEOLOGICAL LOG	
Initial Azimuth	INITIAL DIP	CORE STORAGE				RADIOMETRIC LOG	
LATITUDE	DEPARTURE	ELEVATION				SAMPLED	
						ASSAYED	

Depth	LITHOLOGY						Rock Type	STRUCTURE		TEXTURE			ALTERATION MINERALIZATION %					RADIOMETRIC DATA				ASSAY				
	Graphic Log	Constituents %						Bedding	Schistosity	Foliation	Ign.	Met.	Sed.	Sphalerite	Pyrite	Chalcocopyrite	Galena	U ₃ O ₈	Inst. No.	Col.	In'	Out.	Sample Number	U ₃ O ₈ %	Fe	W/DIA
		Mica	Chlorite	Graphite	Carbon	Clay																				
0																										
1																										
2																										
3																										
4																										
5																										
6																										
7																										
8																										
9																										
10																										
11																										
12																										
13																										
14																										
15																										
16																										
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23																										
24																										
25																										
26																										
27																										
28																										
29																										
30																										

Additional Data

3500 446 15.2 07 0.07

3504 52.26 67.30 1.04 0.08

3505 57.3 50.9 1.60 0.02

3506 50.9 60.13 1.50 0.04

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT	PROPERTY	CASING LEFT	HOLE SURVEY			HOLE NO. <u>P-1</u>	SHEET NO. <u>4</u> of <u>5</u>
HOLE NO	TOTAL DEPTH	Date Commenced	DEPTH	DIP	AZMUTH	DRILLER	
LOCATION		Date Completed				GEOLOGICAL LOG	
Initial Azimuth	INITIAL DIP	CORE STORAGE				RADIOMETRIC LOG	
LATITUDE	DEPARTURE	ELEVATION				SAMPLED	
						ASSAYED	

DEPTH	LITHOLOGY	STRUCTURE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION %	RADIOMETRIC DATA				ASSAY
						Sample Number				
						U.S.G. %	K ₂ O %	SO	Wt. %	
60						3507	60.43	61.68	1.25	0.25
1						3508	61.68	62.20	0.52	0.04
2										
3										
4						3610	63.84	64.84	1.0	0.005
5						3609	64.86	64.96	0.40	0.13
6						3611	64.96	65.95	0.99	0.002
7						3510	66.45	67.40	0.65	0.03
8						3571	67.52	67.86	0.34	0.05
9						3512	68.51	68.67	0.12	0.005
10										
1						3513	70.24	71.02	0.78	0.01
2										
3										
4										
5						3514	74.80	75.04	0.24	0.01
6						3515	76.27	76.62	0.25	0.03
7						3516	76.30	77.16	0.86	0.01
8						3517	77.57	77.49	0.12	0.01
9										
50						3520				

Additional Data

GUNNEX LIMITED.

0M9-PE7-C-80

D. D-Hole No. P - 2

PROJECT HISLOP TWP. (PANCONTINENTAL - GUNNEX)

Sheet No. 1

LOCATION HISLOP TWP.

LOTS 3 & 4, CON. 3

HOLE STARTED OCTOBER 3, 1980

HOLE COMPLETED October 7, 1980

CORE RECOVERY _____ %

DRILLED BY HEATH & SHERWOOD

LOGGED BY W. F. DIX

COLLAR. LAT. 1010 N

DEP. 3.2 E

ELEV. 5000.6 m

AZIMUTH 045° T

DIP -60° 0'

LENGTH 97.4 m

HOR. PROJ. _____ VERT. PROJ. _____

SURVEY		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
COLLAR	-60° 0'	
12.2	-60° 0'	
61.0	46° 0'	

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION.	SAMPLING				Au.		
FROM m	TO m		NO	FROM	TO	FEET			
0	12.4	Casing							
12.4	16.95	dacite - grey green - sl. foliation at 50° to CA.							
		13.28 - 13.57 - fractured with white qtz -feld. infill. miner py. along foliation plane.	36.12	15.95	16.95	1.00	NIL		
16.95	19.96	Quartz bx - whitish fragments in dark grey cherty matrix with graphite - a few short sections with sericitic dacite carrying 40% white qtz. (30% sericite)	35.19	16.95	18.22	1.27	0.19		
		-disseminated 3% py in narrow seams & disseminations in the matrix.	35.20	18.22	19.70	1.48	0.20		
			35.21	19.70	19.92	0.22	0.35		
		18.5 - 20cm brown Fe. Carb.	35.22	19.92	20.72	0.80	0.01		
19.96	20.7	Rhyolite - felsic volcanic bx, grey, foliated at 50° to CA. siliceous pale grey rounded fragments, scattered fine py. - 2%							

0.206/2.97

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
50.3	51.0	Silicified shear (?) with thin streaks of sericite - probably dacite tuff. -40% whitish qtz. - 12cm Fe-carb. at lower contact.								
51.0	51.56	dacite - green-grey, amygdaloidal, foliated, scattered whitish qtz-feld veining parallel to foliation.	36.15	50.56	51.56	1.00	N11			
51.56	51.95	Mainly whitish qtz with 20% dark material. few fine seams diss. py.	35.27	51.56	51.95	0.39	0.13			
			36.16	51.95	52.95	1.00	0.002			
51.95	56.2	dacite - sections bx, amygdaloidal, grey-green, 30% siliceous blebs & streaks, foliated at 55° to CA.								
56.2	61.3	Andesite--dark grey-green, sl. foliation, numerous narrow veinlets qtz -feld with x-cutting nature.								
61.3	63.87	dacite tuff - light grey-green in inner andesite. fol. at 55° to CA.								
63.87	64.37	Quartz bx (50%) and sericitic schist, 2% py in streaks & disseminations in schist.	35.28	63.87	64.37	0.50	0.03			
			35.29	64.37	65.20	0.83	Tr.			
64.37	65.2	dacite bx with siliceous light grey-green frags or porphyroblasts in grey-green matrix. foliation at 65° to CA. sparse py.								
65.2	65.5	siliceous fine qtz bx. Both light and dark qtz. 3% diss py in streaks	35.30	65.2	65.5	0.3	0.11			
			35.31	65.50	66.93	1.43	0.03			
65.5	68.1	dacite bx - 40% siliceous fragments & porphyroblasts in grey-green matrix. Foliated at 65° to CA.								
		65.5 - 6.93 - scattered grains & streaks py.								
		66.93 - 3cm white qtz.								
68.1	73.27	dacite tuff & bx - grey-green with whitish siliceous frags. or porp. foliated at 65° to CA. short sections with diss py	35.33	71.86	72.76	0.90	0.07			
		71.0 - 5cm gouge	36.17	72.76	73.27	0.51	0.10			

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
73.27	73.8	dark grey cherty qtz with some white qtz in dacite. 2% py	35.34	73.27	73.80	0.53	0.35			
73.8	75.3	dacite bx, pale green to white sil. frags. foliated at 60° to CA. 74.7 4cm with dark qtz and diss. py 75.1 6cm with dk qtz & diss. py.								
75.3	79.4	dacite, possibly tuff, some bx frags. foliated	36.19	74.7	75.60	0.90	0.005			
			35.35	75.60	75.85	0.25	0.10			
		75.7 10cm with dark grey qtz & diss. py.	36.20	75.85	77.10	1.25	0.002			
		77.1 - 77.4 - stringers dark grey qtz & diss. py	35.36	77.10	77.75	0.65	0.14			
		77.53 - 77.73 - stringers dark grey qtz & diss py	36.21	77.75	78.75	1.00	0.005			
79.4	82.9	feldspathized dacite, pale buff with relict structures as above								
82.9	85.7	dacite tuff and bx								
		83.42 - 84.24 - 40% whitish qtz in sericitic dacite bx scattered seams 2% py.	35.37	83.42	84.24	0.82	0.02			
85.7	88.4	felsite on feldspathized dacite, massive, pale grey-green, soft. scattered narrow veinlets qtz.-feld. - becomes buff coloured in centre of section, sharp contacts. - odd grain of py.								
88.4	90.3	dacite- grey-green- non foliated, massive, veinlets qtz-feld. - minor py at upper contact.								
90.3	91.1	dacite tuff & bx, pale-green-grey 25% whitish sil. frags, foliated at 60° to CA. - 8cm of vein qtz at lower contact.								
91.1	97.38	dacite, slight bx in sections. poorly foliated.								
BOH		92.2 - 93.0 - scattered diss. py in silicified dacite (20% grey qtz - blebs)	35.38	92.2	93.0	0.8	0.04			
			36.27	96.25	97.25	1.00	0.002			
		97.25 - 97.38 - 60% qtz in dacite with 1% py	35.39	97.25	97.38	0.13	0.10			

GUNNEX LIMITED.

OM9-PE7-C-80

D. D-Hole No. P - 3

PROJECT HISLOP TWP. (PANCONTINENTAL-GUNNEX)

Sheet No. _____

LOCATION Hislop Twp.

Lots 3 & 4, Con. 3

HOLE STARTED Oct. 7/1980

HOLE COMPLETED Oct. 10/1980

CORE RECOVERY _____ %

DRILLED BY HEATH & SHERWOOD

LOGGED BY W. F. DIX

SURVEY		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
COLLAR	-75°	
12.5	-73.5°	
61.0	-63.5°	
110.0	-65°	

COLLAR. LAT. 1010 N

DEP. 3.2 E

ELEV. 5000.6 m

AZIMUTH 045° T

DIP -75°

LENGTH 112.8

HOR. PROJ. _____ VERT. PROJ. _____

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION.	SAMPLING				Au.		
FROM	TO		NO	FROM	TO	FEET			
0	12.5	Casing							
12.5	17.7	dacite - grey-green, foliated at 50° to CA. 15.0 - 16.7 - 3 narrow Fe-carb. zones.							
17.7	22.9	dacite - doliated, sections bx with sil. frags. 19.3 - 30cm Fe-carb. alteration 20.0 - 30cm Fe-carb. alteration							
22.9	25.5	dacite tuff - med-grain to c. grain, strongly fol. at 45° to CA. grey to grey-green.							
25.5	30.75	dacite, tuffaceous - with siliceous frags. fine grained grey-green 26.6 - 26cm Fe-carb. alteration 27.7 - 5cm Fe-carb. alteration.							

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
		28.8 - 8cm Fe-carb. alteration								
		29.5 - 4cm Fe-carb. alteration.								
		29.8 - 8cm Fe-carb.								
		30.3 - 10cm Fe-carb.								
30.75	31.6	dacite - massive, unfoliated, grey-green								
31.6	31.8	dacite - fine grained, foliated.								
31.8	32.0	andisite dike - fine grained, dark green, irregular qtz.-feld.veining								
32.0	34.4	dacite, tuff- (amygd.) and bx. amygdules in part angular & chlorite(?) filled and in part rimmed by zoned pinkish feld. - - - foliated at 50° to CA.	36.23	33.4	34.4	1.00	1.002			
34.4	35.06	Quartz and dark grey cherty qtz. (70%) in foliated sericitic dacite. Min 1% py.	35.42	34.4	35.06	0.66	0.14			
			36.24	35.06	36.06	1.00	0.002			
35.06	36.7	dacite - f.g. foliated, some dacite bx								
		35.4 - 10cm Fe-carb.								
		36.5 - 8cm Fe-carb.								
36.7	39.5	dacite tuff & bx - sections with sil. whitish frags. Foliated at 50° to CA.								
		38.7 - 38.82 - 50% qtz 2% py.	35.40	38.7	38.82	0.12	Tr.			
		38.82 - 39.5 - scatt-grains py	1	38.82	40.4	1.58	0.01			
39.5	47.0	dacite tuff - m.g., grey to grey green fol. at 50° to CA.								
		40.1 - 40.4 - scattered py 1%								
		40.5 - 8cm Fe-carb.								

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
47.0	47.7	dacite - c.grained, grey-green, reddish, toward lower contact. fol. at 55° to CA.								
47.7	49.0	dacite, tuff & bx, - 30% sil. white frags. foliated at 55° to CA. 49.0 - 18cm Fe-carb. 49.5 - 10cm Fe-carb.								
49.0	50.05	Andisite tuff. - e.g. foliated 55° to CA. dark grey-green								
50.05	51.2	Andisite bx - flow tap, whitish sil. frags. or porph. blasts.								
51.2	56.7	Andisite tuff- c.g. foliated at 55° to CA. - up to 10% whitish qtz. blebs & streaks 53 - 53.4 - 30% sericite along fol. planes 54.4 - 56.4 - 20% sericite 52.64 - 53.22 - 40% qtz 2% py 55.4 - 8cm 50% qtz 1% 56.1 - 12cm 60% qtz trace py 56.37 - 6cm 50% qtz 2% py	35.43	52.64	53.22	0.58	0.005			
			4	55.36	56/40	1.04	Tr.			
56.7	59.0	Andesite - sil. foliated, dark grey-green m.g. out by qtz-feld. veinlets to 1/8cm. 6% leucoxene in small grains.								
59.0	60.	dacite tuff & bx - fol. 45° to CA. 59.9 - 9cm Fe-carb. 59.5 - 60 - 50% qtz 1% py.	35.45	59.5	60.0	0.50	Tr.			
60	63.67	dacite - possibly tuff. grey-green, sl. foliated at 50° to CA.								

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
		62.5 - 63.0 - 60% white qtz with sericite. no py	36.25	63.40	63.67	.27	0.005			
63.67	64.06	Quartz - grey white, 70% in foliated dacite. 1% py	35.46	63.67	64.06	0.39	0.16			
			36.26	64.06	65.06	1.00	0.002			
64.06	66.6	dacite tuff & bx - fol. at 45% to CA. grey-green. 30% sil. frags scattered narrow veinlets qtz-feld.								
66.6	69.15	dacite - foliated. grey-green. sections poss. tuff & bx								
69.15	69.8	Andisite dike - f.g. massive. dk green, irregular qtz-feld veinlets.								
69.8	73.7	dacite - fol. grey-green, sections tuff & bx.								
		71.5 - 71.7 - 2% py in xls	35.47	71.5	71.7	0.2	Tr			
		72.9 - 73.1 - Fe-carb. alteration								
73.7	75.4	andesite dike - massive, f.g. grey-green. qtz-feld veinlets								
75.4	76.1	dacite bx - sil grey fragments, foliated 45° to core.								
76.1	79.44	andesite - dark green, foliated. sections tuff & bx								
		76.70 - 76.82 - 70% qtz 1% py	35.48	76.7	76.82	0.12	0.005			
79.44	79.96	Qtz-feld -(60%) in foliated dacite tuff, fol. 50° to CA. - 1% py. along fol. planes and as disseminations in qtz.	35.49	79.44	79.96	0.52	0.02			
79.96	84.1	Andesite - sl. foliated. dk green, sections amygd. possibly tuff. - numerous qtz-feld stringers to lcm.								
		83.4 - 84.1 - Tracers py	35.50	83.40	84.10	0.70	0.005			
84.1	86.3	andesite bx - fol. 50° to CA. 20% qtz-feld stringers & blebs parallel to foliation.								
		84.1 - 85.59 - trace py	35.51	84.1	85.59	1.49	Tr.			
		85.59 - 85.82 - 40% grey qtz-feld veining with 1% py.	2	85.59	85.82	0.23	0.06			

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING							
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
86.3	87.7	Andesite - foliated 45° to CA. green								
87/7	93.34	Andesite bx - green, foliated, 25% qtz-feld blebs								
		91.1 - 93.34 - 25% sericite								
		87.7 - 88.93 - tr py	35.53	87.70	88.95	1.23		0.005		
		89.37 - 90.94 - tr py	4	89.37	90.94	1.57		0.01		
		93.04 - 93.34 - tr py	5	93.04	93.34	0.30		0.02		
93.34	93.96	quartz bx - grey to dk grey in foliated sericite matrix - min. 3% py as disseminations and stringers in matrix	6	93.34	93.36	0.62		0.46		
			7	93.96	95.48	1.52		0.01		
93.36	99.08	Andesite bx - foliated, green 30% greyish quartz, fragments and streaks foliated 45° to CA. - intermittent traces py in qtz-rich siccious to 17cm thick								
		95.48 - 95.56 - 2% py	35.58	95.48	95.56	0.08		0.19		
		98.45 - 98.88 - 40% qtz 1% py	9	95.56	97.40	1.84		0.02		
		98.88 - 99.08 - sericitic alteration in dacite tuff.	35.62	98.45	98.88	0.43		0.09		
99.08	112.8	Andesite, dk. green, mass. narrow qtz-feld veinlets to 0.5 cm.								
		99.37 - 99.60 - bx with 30% qtz and tr. py	35.60	99.37	99.55	0.13		NIL		
		103.10 - 103.19 - bx 30% qtz tr py.	1	103.10	103.18	0.08		0.03		

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PANCONTINENTAL MINING (CANADA) LTD.

PROJECT	PROPERTY	CASING LEFT	HOLE SURVEY	HOLE NO. P-7	SHEET NO. 6	of 6
HOLE NO.	TOTAL DEPTH	Date commenced	DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH	
LOCATION	INITIAL DIP	Date completed				
Initial Azimuth	DEPARTURE	CORE STORAGE				
LATITUDE		ELEVATION				

Depth	Graphic Log	LITHOLOGY							Rock Type	STRUCTURE			TEXTURE										MINERALIZATION %					RADIOMETRIC DATA				ASSAY			
		Mica	Chlorite	Graphite	Carbon	Clay	Ch/Char	Carbonate		Bedding	Schistosity	Foliation	Fracture	Grain	Met.	Sed.	Mag.	Pyrite	Pyrrhotite	Chalcopyrite	Galena	U.P.G.	Inst. No.	Col. In'	Graph	Sample Number	U-508 %	L	W/L	A					
0																																			
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
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100																																			

Additional Data



GUNNEX LIMITED.

OM9-PE7-C-80

D. D-Hole No. P - 4

PROJECT HISLOP TWP. (PANCONTINENTAL - GUNNEX)

Sheet No. _____

LOCATION HISLOP TWP.

LOTS 3 & 4 Con 3

HOLE STARTED October 10/80

HOLE COMPLETED October 12/80

CORE RECOVERY _____ %

DRILLED BY HEATH & SHERWOOD

LOGGED BY W. F. DIX

SURVEY		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
COLLAR	-45°	
12.8	-44.8°	
61.0	-38.0°	

COLLAR. LAT. 1025 N

DEP. 5.0 W

ELEV. 5000.36

AZIMUTH _____

DIP -45°

LENGTH 84.8

HOR. PROJ. _____ VERT. PROJ. _____

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION.	SAMPLING				Au.		
FROM	TO		NO	FROM	TO	FEET			
0	13.1	Casing							
13.1	13.4	ciabase boulder							
13.4	16.65	dacite bx - grey-green, sl. foliated at 70° to CA. with narrow parallel qtz-feld stringers							
		13.4 - 13.5 - fe-carb alteration							
		13.8 - 14.9 - 40% qtz bx, trace py some sericite	35.63	13.8	14.9	1.1	0.01		
16.65	22.4	dacite tuff - pale grey green, miner bx, foliated at 50° CA. some irregular qtz veinlets							
		21.9 - 21.95 - qtz vein // foliation, no py							
		16.95 - 17.23 - Fe-carb alteration							
		17.35 - 3cm Fe-carb alteration							

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
		19.14 - 19.25 - 3cm Fe-carb alteration								
22.4	24.4	dacite tuff & bx - fol. at 50° CA. - silicified throughout								
		22.4 - 23.9 - 45% qtz, 5% sericite, 1% pyrite	35.64	22.4	23.9	1.5	Tr			
		24.17 - 24.4 - siliceous bx zone, 30% qtz, 5% sericite, 1% py	5	24.17	24.40	0.23	0.005			
24.4	26.9	dacite tuff - pale grey green, some bx qtz-rich zones; fol. at 55° CA.								
		24.51 - 24.78 - Fe-carb alteration								
		25.21 - 25.44 Fe-carb alteration								
26.9	30.67	dacite tuff & bx - fol. at 50° CA. qtz veins parallel fol. to 1 cm								
		27.66 - 29.0 - 40% qtz tr py	35.66	27.66	29.00	1.34	0.02			
		29.0 - 30.2 - 35% qtz, tr py.								
		29.03 - 29.16 - Fe-carb alteration	7	29.0	30.2	1.2	Tr			
30.67	31.37	dacite tuff - foliated. f.g. grey green								
31.37	32.0	dacite - non foliated, scattered fine qtz-feld, veinlets at 40 cm.								
32.0	32.7	dacite tuff bx - foliations disrupted by qtz frags or porphyroblasts								
		32.0 - 32.7 - 50% qtz & tr py	8	32.0	32.7	0.7	Tr			
32.7	34/34	dacite tuff - f.g. fol. at 55° CA. - minor bx								
34.34	35.43	dacite bx & tuff - greygreen qtz-feld. stringers parallel fol.								
		34.34 - 34.6 - 35% qtz, 1% py	35.69	34.33	34.60	0.27	NIL			
35.43	44.14	dacite tuff- short alctions bx, fol. at 60° CA. light grey green								

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING								
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET					
		35.85 - 36.33 - 40% qtz tr py	35.70	35.85	36.33	0.18		0.005			
		41.48 - 41.83 - 25% qtz, 1% py	1	41.48	41.83	0.35		0.01			
		37.37 - 37.69 - Fe-carb alteration									
44.19	52.1	dacite bx - light grey green, with qtz-feld veins to 10cm parallel to foliation at 60° CA. no py.									
		42.8 - 43.0 - Fe-carb alteration									
		43.9 - 44.1 - Fe-carb alteration									
		45.66 - 45.9 - Fe-carb alteration									
		46.63 - 46.75 - Fe-carb, alteration									
		46.08 - 46.37 - 30% qtz, tr py	35.72	46.08	46.37	0.29		0.005			
		48.88 - 49.5 - 30% qtz, tr py	3	48.88	49.50	0.62		0.01			
52.1	53.29	feldspathised dacite									
53.29	56.3	dacite tuff - light green-fol. at 65° CA. minor bx sections to 10cm wide - qtz-feld veins to 1cm // foliation									
56.3	61.6	dacite bx - short sections silicified, minor visible py.									
		56.3 - 56.50 - 50% qtz, 1% py	35.74	56.30	56.56	0.26		0.01			
		58.94 - 59.37 - 30% qtz, tr py	5	58.94	59.97	0.63		0.02			
		60.4 - 61.86 - 25% qtz, Tr py	6	60.40	61.86	1.46		0.04			
		60.1 - 60.6 - Fe;carb alteration									
61.6	65.55	dacite tuff - short sect bx fol. at 55° CA.									
		62.9 - 63.5 - 40% qtz, tr py	7	62.9	63.5	0.6		0.03			

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PANCONTINENTAL MINING (CANADA) LTD.

PROJECT	PROPERTY	CASING LEFT	HOLE SURVEY	HOLE NO. <i>D4</i>	SHEET NO. <i>3</i> of <i>5</i>
HOLE NO.	TOTAL DEPTH	Date commenced	DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
LOCATION	INITIAL DIP	Date completed			
Initial Azimuth	DEPARTURE	CORE STORAGE			
LATITUDE		ELEVATION			

DRILLER
 GEOLOGICAL LOG
 RADIO-METRIC LOG
 SAMPLED
 ASSAYED

Depth	LITHOLOGY	STRUCTURE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION %	RADIOMETRIC DATA				ASSAY									
						Graphic Log	Rock Type	Inst. No.	Col. In'	Sample Number	U-238	K	U-235	A ₁	A ₂				
																Meter	2	4	6
0																			
1	14 grey green																		
2	green																		
3																			
4																			
5	14 grey green																		
6																			
7																			
8																			
9																			
50																			
1																			
2	2																		
3	14d																		
4	14 green																		
5																			
6																			
7																			
8																			
9																			
60																			

Additional Data



GUNNEX LIMITED.

D. D-Hole No. P - 5

PROJECT HISLOP TWP. (PANCONTINENTAL - GUNNEX)

Sheet No. _____

LOCATION HISLOP TWP.

LOTS 3 & 4 Con 3

HOLE STARTED Oct. 12/80

HOLE COMPLETED Oct. 15/80

CORE RECOVERY _____ %

DRILLED BY HEATH & SHERWOOD

LOGGED BY W. F. DIX

SURVEY		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
COLLAR	-65.75°	
9.8 m	62.25°	
61.0 m	61.25°	
106.7 m	58.25°	

COLLAR. LAT. 1025 N

DEP. 5.0 W

ELEV. _____

AZIMUTH 045° T

DIP -65.75°

LENGTH 107.3

HOR. PROJ. _____ VERT. PROJ. _____

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION.	SAMPLING				Au.		
FROM	TO		NO	FROM	TO	FEET			
0	9.6	Casing							
9.6	17.1	dacite bx - grey green, fol. at 35° CA. 40% sil frags. or porph.							
		10.14 - 12.2 - sparse py with fleck of Jasper(?) & fine black veinlets	35.81	10.14	12.20	2.06	0.03	68% recovery	
			36.63	13.73	14.73	1.00	0.002		
		14.73 - 15.30 - sparse py	35.82	14.73	15.30	0.57	0.17		
		15.69 - 17.10 - sparse py in pale green yellow alt. (sericite ?)	35.83	15.69	17.10	1.41	0.01		
		12.1 - 6cm Fe-carb alteration							
		16.45 - 12cm Fe-carb alteration	36.65	17.10	17.78	0.68	NIL		
17.1	29.2	dacite - greygreen, sl. fol. 45° CA.							
		17.78 - 17.90 - 50% qtz bx, tr py	35.84	17.78	17.90	0.12	0.39		
		22.8 - 23.4 - occasional siliceous section and tr py	36.66	17.90	18.90	1.00	NIL		

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING							
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
67.7	68.74	Fe-carb. alteration of fol. andesite - possible tuff band								
68.74	73.2	andesite, green sections bx, sl. fol. narrow (1mm) black veinlets, closely spaced & oriented parallel core axis								
73.2	73.7	Fe-carb alterations								
73.7	78.3	dacite - greygreen, sl. fol. some bx, scattered narrow qtz-feld veins								
		74.65 - 75.26 - tr py with qtz-feld veinlets	35.90	74.65	75.26	0.61		0.005		
		75.9 - 76.37 - 40% qtz frags & sparse py.	1	75.90	76.37	0.47		0.05		
78.3	78.8	Fe-carb alterations								
78.8	79.76	dacite - with daciet bx, toward lower contact, sil light grey frags or porph. - narrow veinlets dk mineral parallel core axis. - sections 1% py	2	78.80	79.76	0.96		0.07		
79.76	81.9	andesite, dk. green, sl. foliation irregular narrow qtz-feld veinlets								
81.9	82.8	dacite bx, sil. frags								
		82.2 - 82.8 - 30% qtz, tr py	35.93	82.20	82.80	0.60		0.005		
82.8	88.56	dacite bx with sections to 1/2m of andesite bx, up to 30% qtz frags or porph. with tr py.								
		83.0 - 84.71 tr py.	35.94	83.0	84.71	1.71		0.02		
		86.15 - 86.43 - tr. py	5	86.15	86.43	0.28		0.002		
		87.52 - 88.56 Tr. py	6	87.52	88.56	1.04		0.002		
88.56	90.45	quartz bx - mixed dk. grey & white qtz totalling 80% - min 1% py diss. and along fol. planes	7	88.56	90.45	1.89		0.04		
90.45	92.0	daciet bx, grey green 30% sil frags fol. 50° CA. very sparse py.								

GUNNEX LIMITED.

D. D-Hole No. P - 6

PROJECT HISLOP TWP. (PANCONTINENTAL - GUNNEX)

Sheet No. _____

LOCATION HISLOP TWP.

COLLAR. LAT. 994 N

LOTS 3 & 4 Con. 3

DEP. 6.0 W

HOLE STARTED October 15/80

ELEV. 5000.34 m

HOLE COMPLETED Oct. 17/80

AZIMUTH 045° T

CORE RECOVERY _____ %

DIP -65.25°

DRILLED BY HEATH & SHERWOOD

LENGTH 75.3

LOGGED BY W F DIX

HOR. PROJ. _____ VERT. PROJ. _____

SURVEY		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
COLLAR	-65.25°	
13.4	62.0°	
61.0	60.5°	

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION.	SAMPLING				Au.		
FROM	TO		NO	FROM	TO	FEET			
0	13.1	Casing							
13.1	32.0	rhyolite bx - pale grey, whitish frags, in grey matrix, fol. at 40° to CA. - occasional py trace							
		15.4 - 15.7 - Fe-carb alteration	83.76	17.07	18.07	1.00	NIL		
		18.07 - 18.16 - qtz bx & 2% py	36.01	18.07	18.53	0.46	0.24		
		18.33 - 18.53 - qtz bx & 3% py - grey & white qtz	83.77	18.53	19.53	1.00	0.002		
		21.1 - 21.4 - Fe-carb alteration							
		25.4 - 7cm Fe-carb alteration							
		26.87 - 27.72 - Tr py	36.02	26.87	27.72	0.85	0.05		
		29.13 - 29.69 - Tr py	3	29.13	29.69	0.56	0.01		

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING							
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
32.0	35.4	dacite - grey green, fine grain, upper part unfoliated, lower part fol.								
35.4	37.3	rhyolite tuff - grey, strongly fol. at 50° CA. 36.7 - 36.8 white Qtz. no py								
37.3	44.0	dacite - sections bx with sil. whitish frags; fol. at 50° Ca. 41.5 - 41.97 bx - siliceous with tr py	36.04	41.50	41.97	0.47	0.002			
44.0	46.4	dacite - fol. grey-green, possible tuff								
96.4	47.6	mass. dacite - very slight fol. fine irregular Qtz.-feld. veinlets								
47.6	50.0	dacite, grey-green, foliated & possibly tuff. fol. at 50° CA.								
50.0	52.4	dacite bx - greenish to grey, whitish sil. frags or porphyroblasts 51.0 - very sparse py over 14cm.								
52.4	55.0	rhyolite bx, tuffaceous, grey, coarse texture, fol at 50° CA. 53.17 - 53.50 sparse py	36.05	53.17	53.50	0.33	0.005			
55.0	57.4	dacite bx - grey green up to 25% sil. frags, streaks etc. foliated								
57.4	59.8	dacite - grey-green, f.g. sl. foliation toward upper contact								
59.8	60.6	Fe-carb. alteration of dacite bx, with siliceous frags. or porph., some f.g. dacite at lower contact.								
60.6	62.5	dacite bx & tuff, grey-green, fol. 50° CA.								
62.5	62.9	grey-green, mass. dacite, sharp contacts								
62.9	63.9	dacite bx - fol. grey green								
63.9	65.5	andesite, green, foliation at 55° CA. numerous fine Qtz-feld veinlets at random angles.								

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING							
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
65.5	66.5	andesite bx, green with silicious pale frags, foliated, tuff. toward lower contact.								
66.5	75.3	andesite, slight foliation, green, amygd. numerous qtz.-feld veinlets to lcm. - becoming dacite toward lower section.								
		68.8 - 4cm white qtz								
		69.1 - 4cm white qtz								
		70.8 - 14cm Fe-carb								
		71.5 - 73.2 80% Fe-carb.								
		<u>NOTE:</u> This hole was drilled to test for a southerly extension of the uppermost intersection in hole P.2 as well as down dip extensions of mineralization in hole G-78.								

GUNNEX LIMITED.

0M9-PE7-C-80

D. D-Hole No. P - 7

PROJECT HISLOP TWP. (PANCONTINENTAL-GUNNEX)

Sheet No. _____

LOCATION HISLOP TWP.

LOTS 3 & 4 Con. 3

HOLE STARTED Oct. 18/80

HOLE COMPLETED Oct. 22/80

CORE RECOVERY _____ %

DRILLED BY HEATH & SHERWOOD

LOGGED BY W. F. DIX

SURVEY		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
COLLAR	-65.0°	
16.8	-67.5°	
76.2	-56.0°	
121.9	-43°	

COLLAR. LAT. 986 N

DEP. 13.5 W

ELEV. 5001.0 m

AZIMUTH 045° T

DIP -65.0°

LENGTH 127.1

HOR. PROJ. _____ VERT. PROJ. _____

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION.	SAMPLING				Au.		
FROM	TO		NO	FROM	TO	FEET			
0	16.5	Casing							
16.5	25.1	rhyolite bx - light grey, fol. at 45° CA., slightly sericite, - occasional sparse py.							80% recovery
		17.5 - gouge							
		20.6 - 20.9 - 25% grey qtz, short sections 1% py	36.27	20.6	20.9	0.3	0.002		
		20.4 - mud smear							
25.1	26.4	rhyolite tuff & bx - strong fol. at 40° CA., green-yellow sericite alteration, (some mariposite?) - scattered py 1%	8	25.1	26.4	1.3	0.005		
26.4	33.0	rhyolite bx - darker grey, pale grey sil. fragments in dark argillaceous matrix - 80% qtz frags. - diss. 1% on foliation planes but decreasing to lower contact.	9	26.40	27.85	1.45	0.002		
			36.30	27.85	29.52	1.67	0.04		

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
		27.88 - 28.3 - light grey and sl. sericite - 14cm Fe-carb. at lower contact	1	29.52	30.53	1.01	0.005			
			2	30.53	31.75	1.22	0.005			
33.0	36.02	rhyolite tuff - some bx, light grey, some sericitic alt. fol. at 50° to core.	3	31.75	33.00	1.25	0.005			
			4	33.00	34.53	1.53	0.03			
		33.0 - onward darker grey and 1% py	5	34.53	36.02	1.49	0.002			
36.02	44.0	rhyolite sericitic, pale greenish grey, fol. at 40° CA. sparse py	6	36.02	37.00	0.98	Nil			
		37.8 - 37.5 - Fe-carb. alt.								
		38.1 - 10cm Fe-carb alt.								
		41.6 - 42.1 - sparse py with streaks 20% grey qtz.								
44.0	46.0	rhyolite bx - streaks grey qtz, - occasional sparse py	7	44.0	44.6	0.6	0.005			
			8	44.60	46.03	1.43	0.005			
		44.5 - 46.0 - yellow sericitic alteration becoming greenish toward lower contact								
46.0	98.2	feldspathised rhyolite bx - 20% grey qtz in streaks, - traces py - visible graphite	36.39	46.03	47.17	1.14	0.03			
			36.40	47.17	48.21	1.04	0.002			
48.2	49.05	rhyolite bx - grey to dark grey qtz frags. - 1.5% py	1	48.21	49.06	0.85	0.05			
49.05	56.8	dacite bx - sericitic, pale grey-green, 25% qtz streaks, fol. at 50° CA.								
		54.82 - 55.28 - 30% grey qtz and py traces	2	54.82	55.28	0.46	0.03			
		50.2 - 50.7 - f.g. dacite dike								
56.8	58.8	dacite tuff - greenish grey fol. 45° CA. granular with some frags.								
58.8	60.1	andesite tuff - dark grey green, strongly fol. as above.								
60.1	63.0	dacite tuff - greyish, granular strong foliated, 15% small mafic xls. - 13cm white vein qtz at lower contact	83.78	60.88	61.88	1.00	NIL			

GUNNEX LIMITED.

D. D-Hole No. P - 8

PROJECT HISLOP TWP. (PANCONTINENTAL - GUNNEX)

Sheet No. _____

LOCATION HISLOP TWP.

LOTS 3 & 4 CON. 3

HOLE STARTED OCT. 23, 1980

HOLE COMPLETED OCT. 25, 1980

CORE RECOVERY _____ %

DRILLED BY HEATH & SHERWOOD

LOGGED BY W. F. DIX

COLLAR. LAT. 978.7 N

DEP. 21.5 W

ELEV. 5000.7 m

AZIMUTH 045° T

DIP -62.5°

LENGTH 90.2

HOR. PROJ. _____ VERT. PROJ. _____

SURVEY		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
COLLAR	-62.5°	
16.8	-65.0°	
61.0	-51.5°	

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION.	SAMPLING				Au.		
FROM	TO		NO	FROM	TO	FEET			
0	16.5	Casing							
16.5	18.0	dacite - grey green, mg. fol. 50° CA. - some bx toward lower contact							
18.0	28.17	rhyolite tuffe and bx - grey, strong fol. 40° CA.							
		21.8 - 72.3 - Fe-carb. alteration							
		22.3 - 23.7 - 25% sericite							
28.17	31.75	rhyolite bx - dark grey, fol. 40° CA., fine bx. 35% grey qtz, tr. py.	36.57	28.17	29.71	1.54	0.02		
			8	29.71	30.84	1.13	0.04		
31.75	32.91	rhyolite tuff and bx - grey, 10% sericite, foliated	9	30.84	31.75	0.91	0.005		
32.91	33.62	rhyolite bx - dark grey, foliated. tr py.	36.60	32.91	33.62	0.71	0.005		
33.62	34.87	rhyolite bx - pale yellowish-grey, fol. 45° CA. 30% yellowish ser.							
34.87	35.96	rhyolite bx - darker grey, whitish siliceous in dk. grey matrix tr py.	36.61	34.87	35.96	1.09	0.03		

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
35.96	36.34	rhyolite tuff and bx - greenish, 30% sericite with mariposite or chlorite strongly foliated.								
36.34	36.70	rhyolite bx - dk. grey, foliated - tr py.	36.62	36.34	36.70	0.36	0.005			
36.70	41.5	rhyolite tuff & bx - grey -yellow 25% sericite, foliated 50°CA. - sil. frags. in soft matrix								
	40.32 - 41.25	- Tr. py	36.63	40.32	41.25	0.93	0.002			
41.5	43.6	as above with greenish yellow alteration - 25% pale grey qtz frags. or porphyroblasts								
	41.71 - 43.0	- tr py with short sections to 1% py	36.64	41.71	43.00	1.29	0.002			
43.6	44.6	rhyolite bx - 25% sericite, 30% whitish qtz veins to 0.3 in wide no py								
44.6	45.3	rhyolite tuff & bx - fol. 55°CA. 15% sericite, grey buff								
45.3	46.1	rhyolite bx - 80% whitish quartz, no py some bx qtz at contacts								
46.1	48.5	rhyolite bx - grey buff, 25% siliceous frags.								
48.5	50.4	rhyolite tuff, sections with siliceous frags., foliated, grey buff, soft								
50.4	51.8	rhyolite bx, greenish grey, to 20% sericite, fol. 45°CA.								
	50.8 - 51.4	mainly qtz with minor sericitic bx.								
51.8	54.5	rhyolite bx - pale grey frags in dk. grey matrix, strongly bx, - tr py	36.71	51.80	53.07	.1.17	0.002			
			2	53.07	54.50	1.43	0.005			
	53.4 - 53.9	- mainly fract. qtz with sparse py. at lower contact								
54.4	56.7	rhyolite bx - whitish frags, in a greenish matrix, fol.45°CA. - -approaching silicious dacite bx.								

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
56.7	60.4	rhyolite bx - grey-buff, somewhat feldspathized in appearance with brownish patches, some sections with dark grey sil. frags, foliated 50°CA.								
		57.9 - 6cm dark grey to black - cherty qtz. minor py								
		57.50 - 57.94 - tr. py	36.73	57.50	57.94	0.44	0.02			
		58.42 - 59.50 - tr py	4	58.42	59.50	1.08	9.01			
60.4	61.3	sericitic rhyolite tuff & bx, pale yellow - grey. sil frags in f.g. matrix -20% sericite								
61.3	62.35	rhyolite tuff & bx - as above, but lacking sericite, foliated								
62.35	64.78	feldspathized rhyolite tuff & bx - buff poor foliation	5	62.43	63.70	1.27	0.005			
		62.83 - 64.78 - tr. py. -10cm white qtz at lower contact	36.74	63.70	64.78	1.08	0.33	.3564		
64.78	69.0	dacite tuff & bx - strong fol. 60°CA., qtz-rich in blebs, stringers - traces py at intervals	7	64.78	66.05	1.27	0.03	.0381	0.44/4.80m	
		66.05 - 66.45 - qtz-rich tr py,	8	66.05	67.00	0.95	1.63	1.5485		
		66.8 - 67.0 - qtz-rich bx, tr py	9	67.00	68.50	1.50	0.12	.1800		
		67.3 - 67.7 - Fe-carb	83.81	68.50	70.44	1.94		2.1230	0.44	
		67.95 - 68.50 - Fe-carb in dacite bx with qtz & tr py.						4.80		
69.0	69.8	andesite - green, foliated, amygd. qtz-feld stringers to 1cm; possible dike								
69.8	76.6	dacite tuff- sections bx, fol. 60°CA. - occasional tr py.								
		70.44 - 70.82 - 30% dk grey qtz and tr py	36.80	70.44	70.82	0.38	0.06			
		76.3 - 76.8 - Fe-carb								
		74.39 - 75.19 - Tr py	1	74.39	75.19	0.80	0.06			

GUNNEX LIMITED.

OM 9 - PE 7 - C - 80

D. D-Hole No. P - 9

PROJECT HISLOP TWP. (PANCONTINENTAL-GUNNEX)

Sheet No. _____

LOCATION HISLOP TWP.

LOTS 3 & 4 CON. 3

HOLE STARTED OCT. 26 1980

HOLE COMPLETED OCT. 30 1980

CORE RECOVERY 90%

DRILLED BY HEATH & SHERWOOD

LOGGED BY W. F. DIX

SURVEY		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
COLLAR	-90°	
12.2	-90°	
61.0	-90°	
122.0	-82.5°	
181.0	-80.0°	

COLLAR. LAT. 971.04 N

DEP. 5.0 E

ELEV. 5000.21

AZIMUTH 0°

DIP -90°

LENGTH 181.4

HOR. PROJ. _____ VERT. PROJ. _____

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION.	SAMPLING				Au.		
FROM	TO		NO	FROM	TO	FEET			
0	11.7	Casing							
11.7	32.5	rhyolite bx - pale grey, siliceous, slightly sericitic, 55% whitish qtz frags and streaks in greenish grey matrix, strong foliation 20° CA. -occasional fleck of mariposide. 15.4 - 17.8 - 30% sericite 11.7 - 17.1 - 15% lost core. 15.8 - 16.5 - Fe-carb alteration 28.4 - 29.3 - 90% whitish fractured qtz.							
32.5	41.4	rhyolite tuff & bx - sericite, yellowish grey, 20% sericite, foliated 30° CA. 40% grey qtz frags in f.g. matrix.							

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
41.4	43.2	rhyolite bx - sericitic, some rounded pebbles(?) dark grey qtz bx, strong foliation 20° CA.	83.82	43.03	44.03	1.00	NIL			
43.2	45.7	rhyolite tuff & bx - 30% sericite, yellow-grey, foliated, -occasional trace py.	83.83 36.82	44.36 44.03	45.70 44.36	1.34 0.33	NIL 0.29			
45.7	48.0	quartz - white -grey vein with black streaks and patches - contacts // foliation - no visible mineralization	3	45.7	48.0	2.3	0.005			
48.0	48.6	rhyolite tuff & bx - dark grey, foliated 25°CA., 40% qtz frags in grey f.g. tuffaceous, matrix								
48.6	49.0	quartz vein as above - no py								
49.0	57.8	rhyolite tuff & bx - dark grey foliated, 60% pale grey qtz frags & streaks								
		49.8 - 52.5 - tr py at intervals	36.84	49.8	51.3	1.5	0.04			
		52.5 - 53.17 - tr py	5	51.3	52.5	1.2	0.01			
		53.17 - 53.76 - tr py at intervals	6	52.50	53.17	0.67	0.01			
		56.9 - 57.6 - white-pale grey qtz conformable to foliation	7	53.17	53.76	0.59	0.005			
57.8	64.46	dacite bx - 30% sil frags in grey green matrix, fol. 20° CA. -very occasional tr py								
64.46	65.3	rhyolite, foliated, grey-buff f.g. possible dike								
65.3	65.9	dacite tuff & bx - grey green, fol.								
65.9	66.5	dacite - andesite, grey green, massive, amygd., sharp contacts								
66.5	67.1	dacite bx - grey green, foliated								
67.1	75.8	andesite, mass., green, f.g. short sections to 20cm of dacite, irregular veinlets qtz-feld to 4 cm								

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET	
75.8	80.5	68.3 - 10cm Fe-carb alteration					
		dacite tuff & bx - grey green, fol 20° CA.	83.84	75.87	76.87	1.00	0.002
		76.87 - 77.25 - tr to 1% py & 40% grey qtz	36.88	76.87	77.25	0.38	0.24
		77.5 - 78.2 - Fe-carb alterations	83.85	77.25	78.20	0.95	0.002
		78.2 78.93 - tr to 1% py and 30% grey qtz	36.89 83.86	78.2 78.90	78.9 79.90	0.70 1.00	0.31 0.005
80.5	88.6	andesite, green, fract. with qtz filling as veinlets to 2cm.					
		80.5 - 80.9 - mainly white qtz					
		81.8 - 82.6 - mainly white qtz and tr py	36.90	81.8	82.6	0.8	0.01
		83.25 - 83.66 - tr py	1	83.25	83.66	0.41	0.002
		83.43 - specks and smears chalcopyrite					
88.6	89.2	andesite bx - grey green frags, in dk. green matrix. 15% white qtz & trace py.	2	88.6	89.2	0.6	0.005
89.2	96.1	andesite - green, some bx, massive and unfoliated, narrow qtz-feld veinlets.					
96.1	107.5	andesite bx - green with paler green frags. some sections to 0.5m are massive with a few amygdaloids. - irregular qtz-feld visible to 1cm.					
		100.0 - 101.0 - purple alteration of bx frags. - possibly due to iron -rare to intermittent tr py.					
107.5	109.85	andesite, green. sl.fol., short sections bx, narrow irregular veinlets qtz-feld. -occasional tr py.	36.93	107.85	108.73	0.88	0.01
109.85	115.5	dacite bx, greenish grey, fol. 25° CA. pale grey sil. frags. in greenish f.g. bx matrix - tr py	4	109.85	111.48	1.63	NIL
			5	112.73	114.60	1.87	0.005

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
		156.5 - 160.5 - 20% sericite								
		153.4 - 155.93 - andesite, tr py	83.02	155.40	155.93	0.53	0.005			
		156.50 - 157.75 - 25% qtz, tr py	3	156.50	157.75	1.25	0.01			
		160.53 - 160.98 - 40% qtz, tr py	4	160.53	160.98	0.45	0.10			
161.7	168.6	andesite, massive, dk. green f.g. and becoming m.g. downhole. sl.fol at 30° CA. -qtz-feld veinlets to 1 cm.								
168.6	179.6	diabase, m.g., trachytic texture, contacts f.g. and // foliation. - qtz-feld feining to lcm.								
179.6	181.4	andesite, NE green, m.g. no foliation, some sericite at upper contact.								

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PANCONTINENTAL MINING (CANADA) LTD.

PROJECT P.C. 18 HISLOP Twp. PROPERTY LOTS 374 CAN. III CASING LEFT
 HOLE NO. P-9 TOTAL DEPTH 181.4 Date commenced Oct. 24
 LOCATION 971.04 5mE Date completed Oct. 29
 Initial Azimuth N/A INITIAL DIP -9.0° CORE STORAGE 20. SITS
 LATITUDE DEPARTURE ELEVATION 5090.2 m

HOLE SURVEY		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
Collar	-90	
17.7	-90	
11.0	-90	
182.0	-91.4	
181.4	-90	

HOLE NO. P-9 SHEET NO. 1 of 10
 DRILLER W.C.S. R.D. II
 DRILLER HEATH L. SHERWOOD
 GEOLOGICAL LOG
 RADIO-METRIC LOG
 SAMPLED V. N. 11
 ASSAYED SWASTIKA

Depth	Graphic Log	LITHOLOGY							Rock Type	STRUCTURE				TEXTURE										ALTERATION/MINERALIZATION %					RADIO-METRIC DATA				ASSAY				
		Mica	Chlorite	Graphite	Carbon	Clay	Qtz/Chrt	Carbonate		Bedding	Schistosity	Foliation	Chert nod.	Fracture	Grain size	Min.	Mat.	St.	Schistosity	Pyritization	Pyrite	Chalcopyrite	Galena	U238	U235	Inst. No.	Col. In'	Col. Out'	Meter	Graph	Sample Number	U-308 %	U-114	A-2			
0																																					
1																																					
2																																					
3																																					
4																																					
5																																					
6																																					
7																																					
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14																																					
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16																																					
17																																					
18																																					
19																																					
20																																					

Additional Data

17.7
11
17.2

dy
17.7
11
17.2

30

20°

Dark grey

8.5%
Biot. 2.5%

11

16.2

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PANCONTINENTAL-MINING (CANADA)-LTD.

PROJECT..... PROPERTY..... CASING LEFT..... HOLE SURVEY.....
 HOLE NO..... TOTAL DEPTH..... Date commenced..... DEPTH..... DIP..... AZIMUTH.....
 LOCATION..... Date completed..... DRILLER.....
 initial azimuth..... INITIAL DIP..... CORE STORAGE..... GEOLOGICAL LOG.....
 LATITUDE..... DEPARTURE..... ELEVATION..... RADIOMETRIC LOG.....
 SAMPLED.....
 ASSAYED.....

Depth	Graphic Log	LITHOLOGY						Rock Type	STRUCTURE			TEXTURE			ALTERATION		MINERALIZATION %			RADIOMETRIC DATA			ASSAY			
		Constituents %							Bedding	Solenchity	Fracturing	Inn.	Med.	Surf.	Sphalerite	Pyrite	Chalcopyrite	Galena	U3O8	msl. No.	Cal. in'	Sample Number	U3O8 %			
		Mica	Chlorite	Graphite	Carbon	Clay	Other																			
0																										
1							Andesite m.s. massive slightly porphyritic																			
2																										
3																										
4																										
5																										
6																										
7																										
8																										
9																										
10																										
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12																										
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14																										
15																										
16																										
17																										
18																										
19																										
20																										

Additional Data

GUNNEX LIMITED.

D. D-Hole No. P - 10

PROJECT HISLOP TWP. (PANCONTINENTAL - GUNNEX)

Sheet No. _____

LOCATION HISLOP TWP.

LOTS 3 & 4, CON 3

HOLE STARTED Oct. 30 1980

HOLE COMPLETED Nov. 1 1980

CORE RECOVERY _____ %

DRILLED BY HEATH & SHERWOOD

LOGGED BY W. F. DIX

SURVEY		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
COLLAR	-90°	
15.5	-90°	
61.0	-90°	
121.95	-85°	

COLLAR. LAT. 963.4 N

DEP. 5.0 E

ELEV. 5000.15

AZIMUTH _____

DIP -90°

LENGTH 138.40 m

HOR. PROJ. _____ VERT. PROJ. _____

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION.	SAMPLING				Au.		
FROM	TO		NO	FROM	TO	FEET			
0	14.9	Casing							
14.9	50.6	rhyolite tuff & bx - yellow grey; 30% sericite, 30 to 40% whitish qtz streaks, blebs, porphyroblasts, strong foliation 20° CA.							
		16.3 - 20cm white-grey qtz, no py							
		31.35 - 33.40 - 40% grey qtz, tr py	83.05	31.35	33.40	2.05	0.002		
		39.3 - 40.3 - tr py in patches of dark grey qtz	6	39.30	40.30	1.00	0.04		
		41.0 - foliation 20CA							
50.6	57.7	dacite tuff & bx - coarse grained, grey-green with 30% whitish sil frags in foliated greenish matrix. strong foliation at 20° CA.							
		52.5 - 52.7 - 60% grey & white qtz 1% py	7	52.5	52.7	0.2	0.01		

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
		56.1 - 56.5 - 50% white to grey qtz, no py								
		57.6 - tr py over 3cm								
57.7	74.5	andisite - massive, green, amygdaloidal with qtz fillings, unfoliated - qtz feld veinlets toward lower contact								
		63.7 - 63.86 - grey & white qtz 1% py	83.08	63.70	63.86	0.16	0.09			
		68.9 - 72.3 - some bx and possible tuff								
74.5	77.1	dacite bx and tuff - grey green, strong fol. 25° CA.								
		74.5 - 74.7 - 25% white-grey qtz & tr py	9	74.5	74.7	0.2	0.005			
		75.5 - 76.4 - includes 0.4m grey qtz with tr py in qtz & wallrod	83.10	75.5	76.4	0.9	0.09			
77.1	78.1	andesite dike- f.g. green, irregular qtz-feld veinlets								
78.1	78.9	mainly qtz - 90% white, 10% black tr py	83.11	78.1	78.9	0.8	0.005			
78.9	79.65	dacite bx - grey green fol 20° CA.								
79.65	80.05	qtz bx - 70% white, 30% dark grey tr py	2	79.65	80.05	0.40	0.03			
80.05	81.9	dacite - with sections bx, sl. amygd. grey green, foliated								
81.9	86.8	bo mixed core - dacite bx, 15% qtz-feld blebs and veinlets to 1cm, grey-green, parts tuff, no mineralization								
86.8	90.5	dacite - fol. sl. amygd.								
90.05	92.6	daicte bx - grey-green. fol. - 40% qtz, occassional tr py	83.13	90.05	92.20	2.15	0.01			
92.6		-box mixed core - dacite tuff & bx, 10% sericite, yellowish grey green, fol. 30%CA. no sulphides.								
		-boxed mixed core - dacite, grey-green, foliated, sl. amygd.								

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PANCONTINENTAL MINING (CANADA) LTD.

PROJECT *P.C. 18* PROPERTY *181.31.4 Cox III* CASING LEFT *-*
 HOLE NO. *P-10* TOTAL DEPTH *138.4 m* Date commenced *Oct 29 1980*
 LOCATION *963.41 m.N.* S.M.E. Date completed *Nov 1 1980*
 Initial azimuth *-* INITIAL DIP *-90°* CORE STORAGE *on site*
 LATITUDE DEPARTURE ELEVATION *5000.15 m*

HOLE SURVEY		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
COLLAR	-90	
15.5	-90	
61.0	-90	
131.95	-81	

HOLE NO. *P.10* SHEET NO. *1* of *7*
 DRILLER *H.S.S. P.10.2.11*
 GEOLOGICAL LOG *N.W. 5. W. 2. N.*
 RADIOMETRIC LOG
 SAMPLED *N.W. 5. W. 2. N.*
 ASSAYED *SWASTIKA LABORATORY*

Depth	Colour	Casing	Rock Type	LITHOLOGY						STRUCTURE			TEXTURE			ALTERATION MINERALIZATION %					RADIOMETRIC DATA				ASSAY		
				Constituents %						Bedding	Schistosity	Foliation	Grain	Mat.	Siz.	Silica	Alumina	Iron	Calcium	Potassium	U	Th	Sample Number	U308 %			
				Mica	Chertite	Graphite	Carbon	Clay	Other																Other	Other	Other
0																											
1																											
2																											
3																											
4																											
5																											
6																											
7																											
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17																											
18																											
19																											
20																											

Additional Data

CLAY

chylite tuff
 & bc
 quartz occur
 as streaks,
 blobs and
 porphyroblasts

yellow
 green

H-9

11.3

11.4

3.0

30

30

20

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PANCONTINENTAL-MINING (CANADA) LTD.

PROJECT PROPERTY CASING LEFT HOLE SURVEY HOLE NO. P10 SHEET NO. 2 of 7
 HOLE NO. TOTAL DEPTH Date Commenced DEPTH DIP AZIMUTH
 LOCATION Date Completed DRILLER
 Initial Azimuth INITIAL DIP GEOLOGICAL LOG
 LATITUDE DEPARTURE CORE STORAGE RADIOMETRIC LOG
 ELEVATION SAMPLED
 ASSAYED

Depth	Graphic Log	LITHOLOGY						Rock Type	STRUCTURE			TEXTURE			ALTERATION / MINERALIZATION %					RADIOMETRIC DATA			ASSAY		
		Mica	Chlorite	Graphite	Carbon	Clay	Qtz Chert		Carbonates	Bedding	Conchoidal	Fracturing	Qtz Vein	Int.	Med.	Ext.	Pyrite	Pyrrhotite	Chalcopyrite	Galena	U, Th	Inst. No.	Cal. in'	Sample Number	U 50g %
20																									
1																									
2																									
3																									
4																									
5																									
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7																									
8																									
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8																									
9																									
40																									

Additional Data

Handwritten signature or mark

GUNNEX LIMITED.

0M9-PE7-C-80

D. D-Hole No. P - 11

PROJECT HISLOP TWP. (PANCONTINENTAL-GUNNEX)

Sheet No. _____

LOCATION HISLOP TWP.

LOTS 3 & 4 CON 3

HOLE STARTED Nov. 2/80

HOLE COMPLETED Nov. 4/80

CORE RECOVERY _____ %

DRILLED BY HEATH & SHERWOOD

LOGGED BY W. F. DIX

SURVEY		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
COLLAR	-90°	
15.2	-86°	
61.0	-83°	
122.0	-79°	

COLLAR. LAT. 955.79 N

DEP. 5.0 E

ELEV. 5000.08

AZIMUTH _____

DIP -90°

LENGTH 152.4 m

HOR. PROJ. _____ VERT. PROJ. _____

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION.	SAMPLING				Au.		
FROM	TO		NO	FROM	TO	FEET			
	14.9	Casing							
14.9	20.5	Dacite - bright green chloritic (mariposite?) stron fol 20° CA. 17.5 - 17.65 - Fe-carb alt. 18.5 - 18.6 - Fe- carb alt. 19.9 - 20.5 - Fe-carb alt. 17.72 - 18.36 - tr py	83.20	17.22	18.36	1.14	0.002		
20.5	24.18	rhyolite tuff - sericitic with 1cm x 2cm bx inclusions. light green, strong fol. at 20° cm. 22.1 - 22.25 - Fe-carb alt.							

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
24.18	28.65	rhyolite bx - sericite, with light green bx frags, fol. 20°CA, 24.4 - 1cm Fe-carb alt. 27.5 - 27.8 - Fe-carb alt. 28.3 - 28.65 - Tr py.	83.21	28.30	28.65	0.35	0.002			
28.65	42.0	rhyolite tuff - sericitic, buff-green, fol. 20°CA. 31.46 - 31.48 - Fe-carb alt. 32.66 - 32.70 - Fe-carb alt. 37.7 - 37.73 - Fe-carb alt. 39.8 - 39.96 - Fe-carb alt. 41.1 - 41.2 - Fe-carb alt.								
42.0	46.25	rhyolite bx - sericitic, light green, fol. 25°CA. 44.6 - 44.9 - Fe-carb alt.								
46.25	47.5	quartz bx - minor py. 10% dark grey qtz, 90% whitish qtz.	83.22	46.25	47.50	1.25	0.002			
47.5	52.63	dacite bx - sl. fol., sericitic, sil. bx frags.								
52.63	53.22	dacite bx - qtz rich frags, 50% qtz - tr py	3	52.63	53.22	0.59	NIL			
53.22	57.8	dacite bx - foliated, minor qtz-feld veinlets, minor py. 53.8 - 55.2 - minor py	4	53.80	53.20	1.40	0.002			
57.8	60.2	rhyolite bx - foliated 20°CA.								
60.2	62.87	dacite bx - medium green, foliated								
62.87	63.34	quartz bx - with tr py.	83.25	62.87	63.34	0.47	0.02			

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING							
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
106.1	108.16	dacite - micro - bx, siliceous (rhyolite?)								
108.16	113.6	dacite - foliated, irregular qtz-feld veinlets								
113.6	114.45	dacite bx - 50% qtz frags or porph. sl. sericitic, tr py	83.31	113.60	114.45	0.75		0.002		
114.45	116.74	dacite bx - sericitic, - tr py	2	114.45	116.74	2.29		NIL		
116.74	119.56	dacite bx - sericitic, fol. 25°CA. amygdaloidal								
119.56	121.77	dacite tuff - silicified & feldspathised some by sections								
		119.56 - 120.84 - Tr py	3	119.56	120.84	1.28		0.002		
		120.84 - 121.77 - Tr py	4	120.84	121.77	0.93		0.002		
121.-7	125.1	dacite bx - yellow green, sericitic foliated 25°CA, numerous qtz-feld stringers to 2cm.								
125.1	126.66	dacite - grey-green, foliated, slight bx								
126.66	128.48	dacite tuff - fol. 20°CA., black pyritic bands // foliation, -less than 1% py.	83.35	126.66	128.48	1.82		0.005		
128.48	132.1	dacite bx - tuff sections, fol, - occasional tr py								
132.1	135.0	rhyolite tuff with bx sections occasional vein unit to 6 cm								
135.0	140.44	rhyolite - massive, occasional black pyritic veinlets (irregular)								
		135.1 - 135.74 tr py	6	135.10	135.74	0.64		0.002		
140.44	141.13	dacite bx - with 60% dark and white qtz bx, -tr to 1% py	7	140.44	141.13	0.69				
141.13	144.85	dacite bx - medium green, sl. fol. 20°CA. irregular qtz-feld veinlets, very occasional tr py.								
144.85	152.4	dacite - massive, occasional irregular qtz veinlet (Chicken Track?)								

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
		146.8 - 147.3 - several qtz veinlets tr py.	83.38	146.8	147.3	0.5	0.01			
		148.2 - 148.75 - qtz rich bx	9	148.20	148.75	0.55	0.01			

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT.....	PROPERTY.....	CASING LEFT.....	HOLE SURVEY.....	HOLE NO. P11	SHEET NO. 5 of 8
HOLE NO.....	TOTAL DEPTH.....	Date commenced.....	DEPTH	DIP	AZMUTH
LOCATION.....	INITIAL DIP.....	Date completed.....			
Initial azimuth.....	DEPARTURE.....	CORE STORAGE.....			
LATITUDE.....		ELEVATION.....			

DRILLER.....
 GEOLOGICAL LOG.....
 RADIO-METRIC LOG.....
 SAMPLED.....
 ASSAYED.....

Depth	Graphic Log	LITHOLOGY								Rock Type	STRUCTURE				TEXTURE			ALTERATION / MINERALIZATION %				RADIO-METRIC DATA			ASSAY						
		Constituents %									Bedding	Schistosity	Foliation	Fracturing	Igneous	Metamorphic	Sedimentary	Sulfide	Oxide	Carbonate	U, Th, K	Inst. No.	Col. In.	Sample Number	T ₂₀₀ %	Y	Wt. %	A ₄			
		Mica	Chlorite	Graphite	Carbon	Clay	Qtz	Ortho	Carbonyl																						
0																															
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Additional Data



GUNNEX LIMITED.

D. D-Hole No. P - 12

PROJECT HISLOP TWP. (PANCONTINENTAL-GUNNEX)

Sheet No. _____

LOCATION HISLOP TWP.

LOTS 3 & 4 CON 3

HOLE STARTED Nov. 5/80

HOLE COMPLETED Nov. 6/80

CORE RECOVERY _____ %

DRILLED BY HEATH & SHERWOOD

LOGGED BY W. F. DIX

SURVEY		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
COLLAR	-65°	

COLLAR. LAT. 948.2 N

DEP. 64.0 W

ELEV. _____

AZIMUTH _____

DIP -65°

LENGTH 24.7 m

HOR. PROJ. _____ VERT. PROJ. _____

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION.	SAMPLING				Au.		
FROM	TO		NO	FROM	TO	FEET			
0	24.7	Casing Hole abandoned since overburden depth precluded intersection of one target zone.							

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PANCONTINENTAL-MINING (CANADA) LTD.

PROJECT P.C. 10, 412108 Twp. PROPERTY L. 75. 34. 4 Con. III CASING LEFT -

HOLE NO. P-12 TOTAL DEPTH 24.7 Date Commenced 11/05/88

LOCATION 948.2 m N 64.0 m W Date Completed 11/06/88

Initial Azimuth 045 INITIAL DIP - 65 CORE STORAGE -

LATITUDE DEPARTURE ELEVATION

HOLE SURVEY		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
Collar	+15	045

HOLE NO. P-12 SHEET NO. 1 of 2

DRILLER H.C.S. B.L.D. II

GEOLOGICAL LOG 11/05/88

RADIOMETRIC LOG

SAMPLED

ASSAYED

Depth	Colour	Rock Type	LITHOLOGY								STRUCTURE				TEXTURE				ALTERATION				MINERALIZATION %				RADIOMETRIC DATA				ASSAY						
			Constituents %								Bedding	Schistosity	Foliation	Fracture	Grain Size	Grain Shape	Grain Orientation	Grain Boundaries	Sphalerite	Pyrite	Chalcopyrite	U3O8	msl. A ²³²	in'	Col. Out.	Sample Number	U3O8 %										
			Mica	Chertite	Graphite	Carbon	Clay	Oil	Chert	Car borates																											
0																																					
1																																					
2																																					
3																																					
4																																					
5																																					
6																																					
7																																					
8																																					
9																																					
0																																					

CLAY
and
TILL.

Additional Data

8

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PANCONTINENTAL MINING (CANADA) LTD.

PROJECT.....	PROPERTY.....	CASING LEFT.....	HOLE SURVEY	HOLE NO. <u>P12</u>	SHEET NO. <u>2</u> of <u>2</u>
HOLE NO.....	TOTAL DEPTH.....	Date Commenced.....	DEPS	DIP	AZIMUTH
LOCATION.....	INITIAL DIP.....	Date Completed.....			
Initial Azimuth.....	DEPARTURE.....	CORE STORAGE.....			
LATITUDE.....	ELEVATION.....				

DRILLER.....
 GEOLOGICAL LOG.....
 RADIO METRIC LOG.....
 SAMPLED.....
 ASSAYED.....

Depth	Graphic Log	LITHOLOGY						Rock Type	STRUCTURE				TEXTURE			MINERALIZATION %				RADIOMETRIC DATA				ASSAY	
		Constituents %							Bedding	Schistosity	Foliation	Cleavage	Grain	Mat.	Sed.	Al	Fe	Cu	Zn	Inst. No.	Col. Out.	Sample Number	U308 %		
		Mica	Chlorite	Graphite	Carbon	Clay	Quartz																	Pyrite	Chalcopyrite
0																									
1																									
2																									
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									
7																									
8																									
9																									
0																									

Additional Data BW casing jammed at 24.0 m, drilled to 24.7m and was still in till, abandoned hole set up 23m further west, full HD with 40m deep
overburden the upper forest would be missed.

GUNNEX LIMITED.

D. D-Hole No. P - 13

PROJECT HISLOP TWP. (PANCONTINENTAL - GUNNEX)

Sheet No. _____

LOCATION HISLOP TWP.

LOTS 3 & 4 CON 3

HOLE STARTED Nov. 7/80

HOLE COMPLETED Nov. 13/80

CORE RECOVERY _____ %

DRILLED BY HEATH & SHERWOOD

LOGGED BY W. F. DIX

SURVEY		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
COLLAR	-55.0°	
31.1	-51.0°	
61.0	-50.5°	
122.0	-42.75°	
182.9	-37.5°	

COLLAR. LAT. 948.2 N

DEP. 89.9 W

ELEV. 5000.75

AZIMUTH _____

DIP -55.0°

LENGTH 184.8

HOR. PROJ. _____ VERT. PROJ. _____

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION.	SAMPLING				Au.		
FROM m	TO m		NO	FROM	TO	FEET			
0	31.1	Casing							
31.1	36.27	Cherty tuff bx - 50% grey chert interbedded with green-yellow rhyolite tuff. Bx is fine grained, grey-white siliceous frags in the tuff, strongly foliate 40° CA.							
		32.7 - grain of py in 2mm x-cut veinlet	83.40	32.0	33.0	1.0	NIL		
36.27	36.37	rhyolite tuff & bx - light grey-white siliceous frags. in sericitic matrix.							
36.37	36.6	tuff - argillaceous sediment. f.g. bedding at 50°CA. 30% light green yellow tuff bands.							
		36.57 - x-bedding, tops up-hole							
37.6	39.0	ryholite tuff & bx - grey frag in green-yellow sericitic matrix with few small black frags. foliated							

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
77.0	83.5	argillite bx & rhyolite tuff - sections bx, contains up to 50% dark qtz, no py. foliated 40° CA.								
83.5	87.5	rhyolite - light green-grey, slightly sericitic, fol. 50° CA. - tr py foliation planes.	83.43	83.5	85.0	1.5	NIL			
			4	85.0	86.0	1.0	NIL			
			5	86.0	87.5	1.5	NIL			
87.5	88.5	rhyolite tuff with interbedded argillite - some bx.								
88.5	92.9	rhyolite tuff with some bx and sections argillite, slight sericite.								
		88.5 - 89.5 - tr py in tuff	6	88.5	89.5	1.0	NIL			
		90.9 - 91.9 - tr py in tuff	7	90.9	91.4	0.5	NIL			
92.9	102.5	rhyolite tuff & bx - with argillaceous sections. some dark grey cherty quartz								
		102.4 - 102.8 - mariposite with tr to 1% py	8	102.4	102.8	0.4	NIL			
102.5	105.8	rhyolite tuff - fol 55° CA. light green mariposite along fol. planes - tr py throughout	83.49	102.8	103.5	0.7	NIL			
			83.50	103.5	104.5	1.0	NIL			
			1	104.5	105.8	1.3	NIL			
105.8	106.25	rhyolite tuff - sericitic, qtz-filled amygdules, fol. 60° CA.	2	105.80	106.25	0.45	0.002			
		105.8 - 106.25 - tr. py								
106.25	107.66	rhyolite tuff & bx - slight sericite, some mariposite & grey qtz.	3	106.25	107.66	1.41	NIL			
		106.25 - 107.66 - tr py								
107.66	109.85	rhyolite tuff - minor bx, sericitic, yellow-green. -very occasional tr py								
109.85	110.83	rhyolite tuff - chloritic, fo. 55° CA. -very occasional tr py.								
110.83	114.0	quartz bx - foliated, 50-50 dark grey & white qtz, minor rhyolite bx-	83.54	110.83	111.83	1.0	0.02			
			5	111.83	112.83	1.0	0.04			
114.0	117.15	rhyo-dacite tuff & bx - fol 75° CA. - occasional tr py.	6	112.83	114.00	1.17	0.10			

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
117.15	120.8	dacite tuff & bx - fol. 65° CA. - tr py throughout	83,57	117.15	118.00	0.85	0.005			
			8	118.00	119.0	1.0	NIL			
120.8	125.2	massive dacite, short sections tuff & bx	9	119.0	120.0	1.0	NIL			
		121.18 - 121.40 - barren qtz veins								
125.3	126.6	dacite bx - greenish, chloritic -30% silicious frags & some grey qtz. foliated 55° CA. - occasional tr py.								
126.6	131.63	dacite bx - grey buff, 10% sericite, foliated.								
		127.74 - 129.34 - tr py	8360	127.74	129.34	1.60	0.002			
131.63	133.0	rhyolite bx - siliceous, grey fol. 90%, qtz & 10% black matrix, 1-2% py along fol. planes	1	131.63	133.00	1.37	0.02			
			2	133.00	134.97	1.97	0.002			
133.0	141.44	feldspathised rhyolite bx - buff-grey sections fine bx, rectangular frag. of pale grey chert to 1 cm. fol. 55° CA. & tr py throughout	3	134.97	136.45	1.48	0.01			
			4	136.45	137.77	1.32	0.005			
			5	137.77	139.28	1.51	0.002			
			6	139.28	140.50	1.22	0.005			
141.44	192.32	feldspathized rock (syenite) -red to brown, poor foliations, probably feld. bx, no py	83.67	140.50	141.44	0.94	0.005			
142.32	145.50	feldspathized bx, possibly rhyolite, sil. fragments, buff-grey, fol 60° - tr py throughout	83.68	142.32	143.60	1.28	0.005			
			9	143.60	145.50	1.90	0.005			
145.50	147.37	dacite bx, grey green, fol.								
147.37	149.0	dacite micro -bx - felsic fragments, greenish grey, fol. - some grey qtz at upper contact - red alteration over 25cm at lower contact. -1% py	83.70	147.37	149.00	1.63	0.02			
149.0	154.4	dacite tuff - greygreen, fol. 60°CA. -20% white qtz to 7cm in blebs & streaks								
154.4	154.53	qtz bx - grey & whitish qtz, sl. fol. -1% py	83.71	154.04	154.53	0.49	0.03			

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PANCONTINENTAL-MINING (CANADA) LTD.

PROJECT.....	PROPERTY.....	CASING LEFT.....	HOLE SURVEY.....	HOLE NO. <i>P.E.</i>	SHEET NO. <i>6</i>
HOLE NO.....	TOTAL DEPTH.....	Date Commenced.....	DEPTH.....	DIP.....	AZIMUTH.....
LOCATION.....	INITIAL DIP.....	Date completed.....			
Initial Azimuth.....	DEPARTURE.....	CORE STORAGE.....			
LATITUDE.....		ELEVATION.....			

DRILLER.....
 GEOLOGICAL LOG.....
 RADIO-METRIC LOG.....
 SAMPLED.....
 ASSAYED.....

Depth	Colour	Core	Graphic Log	LITHOLOGY							STRUCTURE			TEXTURE			MINERALIZATION %					RADIOMETRIC DATA			ASSAY					
				Constituents %							Bedding	Sondage	Fracturing	Ten.	Met.	Sed.	Sulphide	Pyrite	Chalcopyrite	U ₃₀₈	Inst. No.	In'	Cal. Out'	Sample Number	U ₃₀₈ %					
				Mica	Quartzite	Gneiss	Clay	Qtz/Chert	Carbonate	Rock Type																				
0																														
1	dk green																													
2																														
3																														
4																														
5																														
6																														
7																														
8																														
9																														
10																														
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12																														
13																														
14																														
15																														
16																														
17																														
18																														
19																														
20																														

Additional Data



FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
29.47	34.4	rhyolite tuff & bx - as above with several sections to 17 cm of cherty argillite								
34.4	41.2	cherty arg with 20% narrow bands to 0.5 cm of tuff - more cherty to lower contact.								
	34.8	- cross bedding with taps up-hole								
41.2	44.9	rhyolite tuff & bx - pale grey sil-frags. 20% sericite. Interbeds grey chert to 0.4 cm.								
44.9	46.5	interbedded arg. - chert & sericitic rhyolite tuff numerous hairline fractures at near rt. angles to bedding in the chert - probably due to solidification of chert gal.								
	45.0	- 10cm Fe staining, no carb.								
46.5	48.7	rhyolite bx & tuff - pale grey, sil frags in 20% sericite matrix. fol. - tops up-hole at lower contact where chert bed are truncated by tuff.								
48.7	49.8	argillaceous chert - fine bedding, hairline fractures at rt. angles to beddings - bedding 20° CA.								
49.8	50.2	tuffaceous rhyolite bx. foliated								
50.2	55.6	argillaceous chert - finely bedded sections bx, hairline fractures as above. - sections to 0.3 m tuff. 20% sericite								
55.6	59.2	rhyolite tuff & bx - 10% sericite, pale grey frags, foliated & possibly slumped sections to 0.4 in bedded arg. chert & chert bx.								
59.2	64.46	cherty argillite, black - fine bedding. contacted. close tract with offsets to 2 cm.								
	63.8	- fleck. py.								
64.46	65.6	rhyolite tuff & bx - pale grey sil frags in sericitic matrix. fol 35° CA.								

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
		65.0 - fleck py.								
65.6	69.8	argillaceous chert bx - fol. sections to 0.4 m sericite rhy. tuff & bx								
69.8	70.6	rhyolite tuff & bx - 25% sericite.								
70.6	78.8	argillaceous chert - finely bedded, sect. bx.								
		75.84 - 77.16 - arg. chert with traces fine py.	83.87	75.84	77.16	1.32	NIL			
78.8	81.75	rhyolite tuff & bx - pale grey sil frags in 20% sericitic matrix, odd fleck of mariposite, fol. 20° CA. some sections of arg. chert to-ward upper contact								
81.75	105.9	argillaceous chert, -sections to 20cm, in part contacted & with some bx. Fine fractures in chert beds at rt. angles to bedding.								
		82.3 - trace py.								
		83.3 - 83.63 - trace py.	83.88	83.30	83.63	0.33	NIL			
		After 90.4 becoming more argillaceous.								
105.9	106.9	rhyolite tuff & bx - 50% cherty argillite, foliated								
		106.6 - one grain py.								
106.9	116.8	cherty argillite - black to grey, finely bedded, sect. bx. -some tuff beds to 30 cm. - bedded 30° CA.								
		115.3 - 116.3 - trace py.	83.89	115.3	116.3	1.0	NIL			
116.8	118.5	argillite with 10 to 15% fine tuff beds to 0.5 cm. bedded 30° CA.								
118.5	121.3	rhyolite tuff & bx - 5% sericite, yellow-grey, foliated. 20% interbeds of argillite and cherty argillite to 4 cm. thick								
121.3	125.0	argillite, finely bedded 25° CA. black - minor grey tuff bands to 3mm thick								

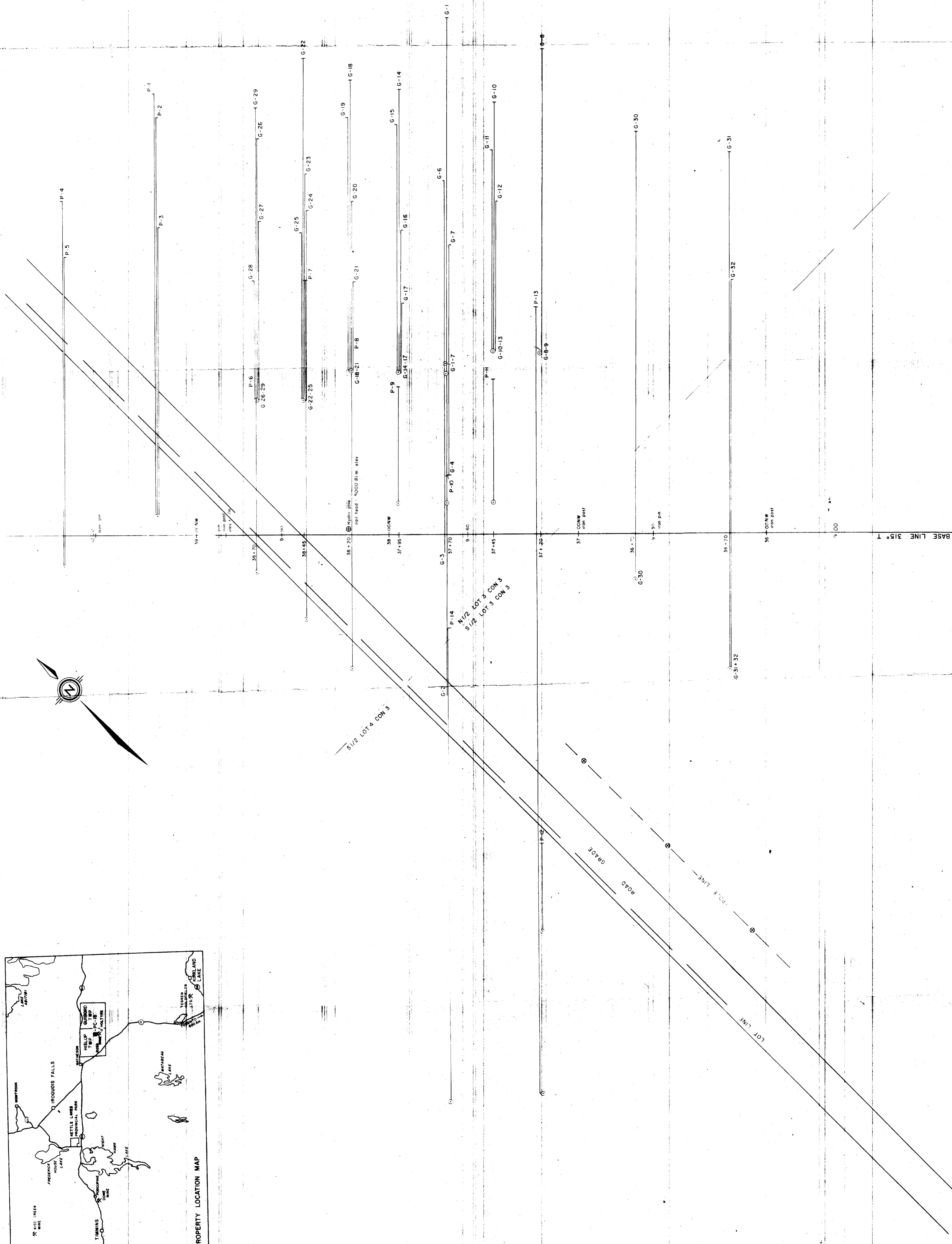
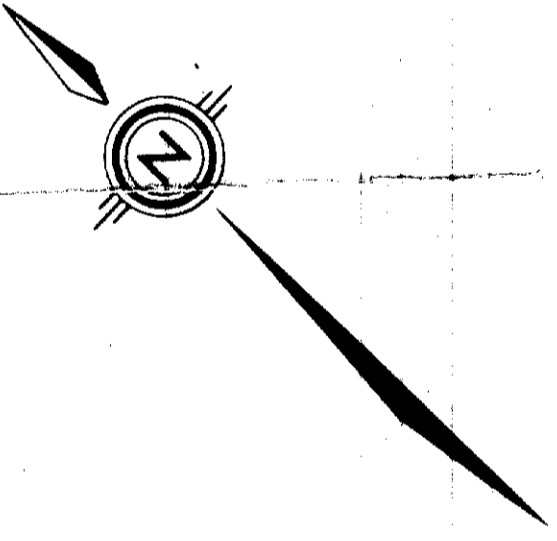
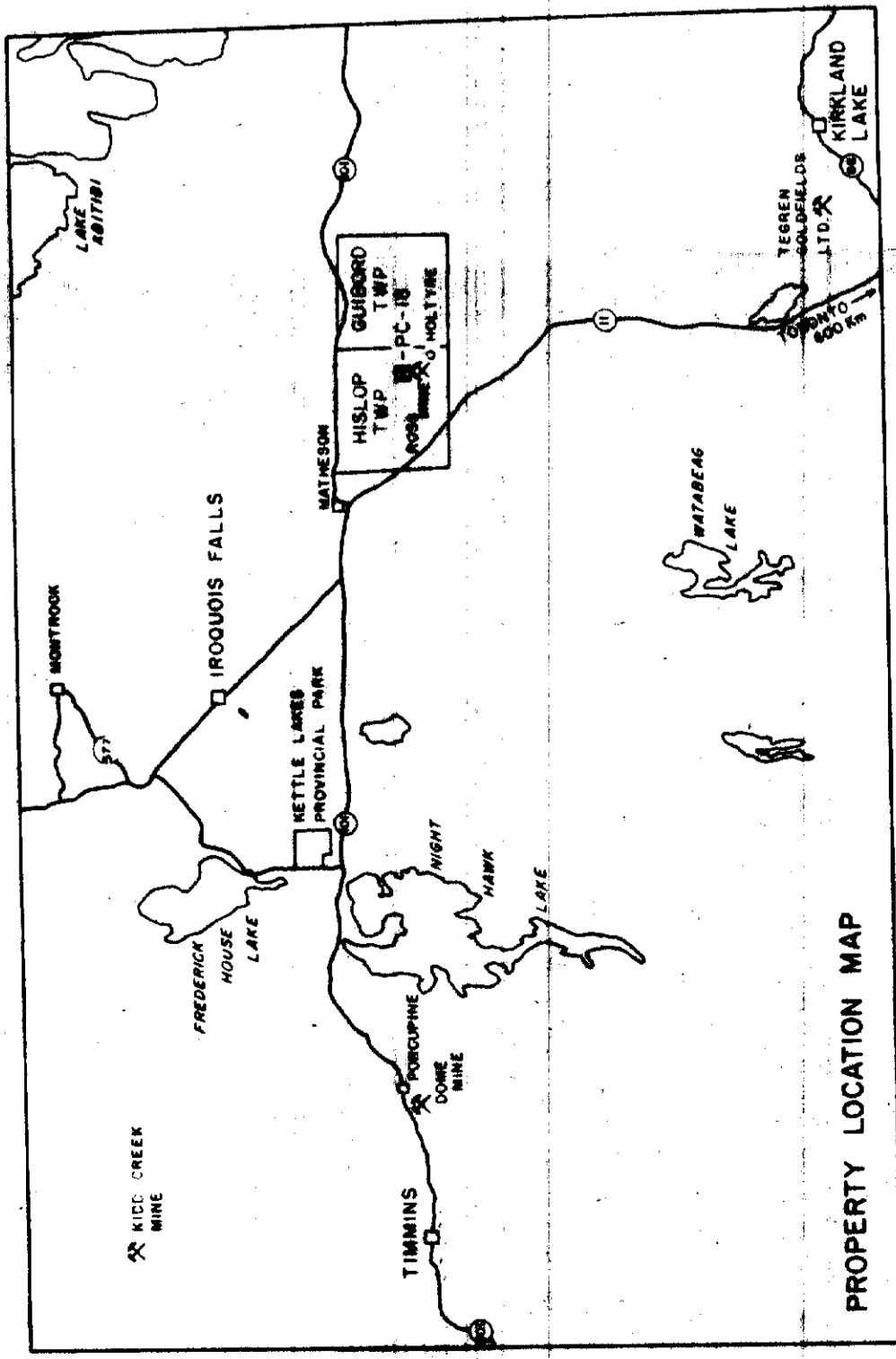
FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING				Au.			
FROM	TO		NO.	FROM	TO	FEET				
		196.4 - 205.0 - serpentine - green alteration of matrix								
		205.0 - brownish alteration of matrix								
		200.0 - 201.0 - sample taken for Au. - assay - no sulphide - some magnetic	84.03	200.0	201.0	1.0	NIL			
		202.0 - specimen collected								
211.0	213.1	ultramafic volcanic, dark green, sect-amyg. qtz-carb veining to 2cm. foliated - 40° CA.								
213.1	222.3	ultramafic fine bx - dark-green, olive green alteration of matrix (serpentine?) - some sections foliated at 50° CA. - narrow qtz carb. veining to 0.5 cm. parallel to foliation								
222.3	231.7	andesite, green, fol. amyg., few bx frags. - qtz-veining to 2 cm.								
		222.3 - 222.98 - tr to 1% py	84.04	222.3	222.98	0.68	0.002			
		228.1 - 231.3 - 40% qtz veining								
231.7	235.36	andesite bx - flow top, green fol. 40° CA. scattered qtz veins to 1 cm.								
		232.03 - 233.17 - tr py	5	232.03	233.17	1.14	0.005			
235.36	236.3	massive andesite, dark green								
		235.36 - 235.71 - black chert white qtz and tr py.	6	235.36	235.71	0.35	0.002			
236.3	237.16	white qtz 20% andesite frags. - few flecks py	84.07	236.30	237.16	0.86	0.002			
237.16	243.9	massive andesite, sl. fol., irregular qtz veining to 7 cm.								
243.9	246.0	andesite bx - sections andesite, green, fol. 50° CA. - 10 to 15% white qtz in patches in bx.								
246.0	252.5	andesite, fol., green, minor qtz patches in fractured sections								
252.5	254.9	andesite bx, grey green, 15% siliceous frags, fol. 45° CA. - odd fleck py.								

HISLOP GOLD PROJECT
MAP PORTFOLIO

PREPARED BY
NEIL NOVAK
PROJECT GEOLOGIST

MAP PORTFOLIO

<u>Drg. No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Scale</u>
PC-18-04-81	Section 948.2N	1:250
PC-18-05-81	Section 955.8N	1:250
PC-18-06-81	Section 963.4N	1:250
PC-18-07-81	Section 971.1N	1:250
PC-18-31-81	Section 978.7N	1:250
PC-18-30-81	Section 986.3N	1:250
PC-18-10-81	Section 993.9N	1:250
PC-18-11-81	Section 1010N	1:250
PC-18-12-81	Section 1025N	1:250
PC-18-14-81	Ground Magnetometer Survey	1:1500
PC-18-13-81	Diamond Drill Plan	1:250
PC-18-15-81	Regional Compilation Geology	1:5000



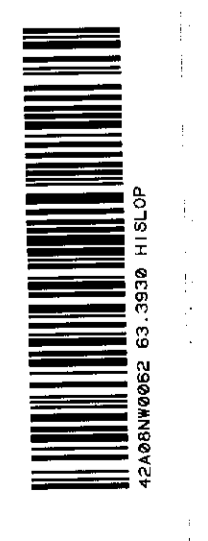
63-3730

PANCONTINENTAL MINING (CANADA) LTD.
TORONTO - ONTARIO

HISLOP TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

DIAMOND DRILL PLAN

Scale	1:200	Date	Nov. 21	Drawn by	J.M.S.
Checked by	J.M.S.	Country	Canada	Project No.	63-3730



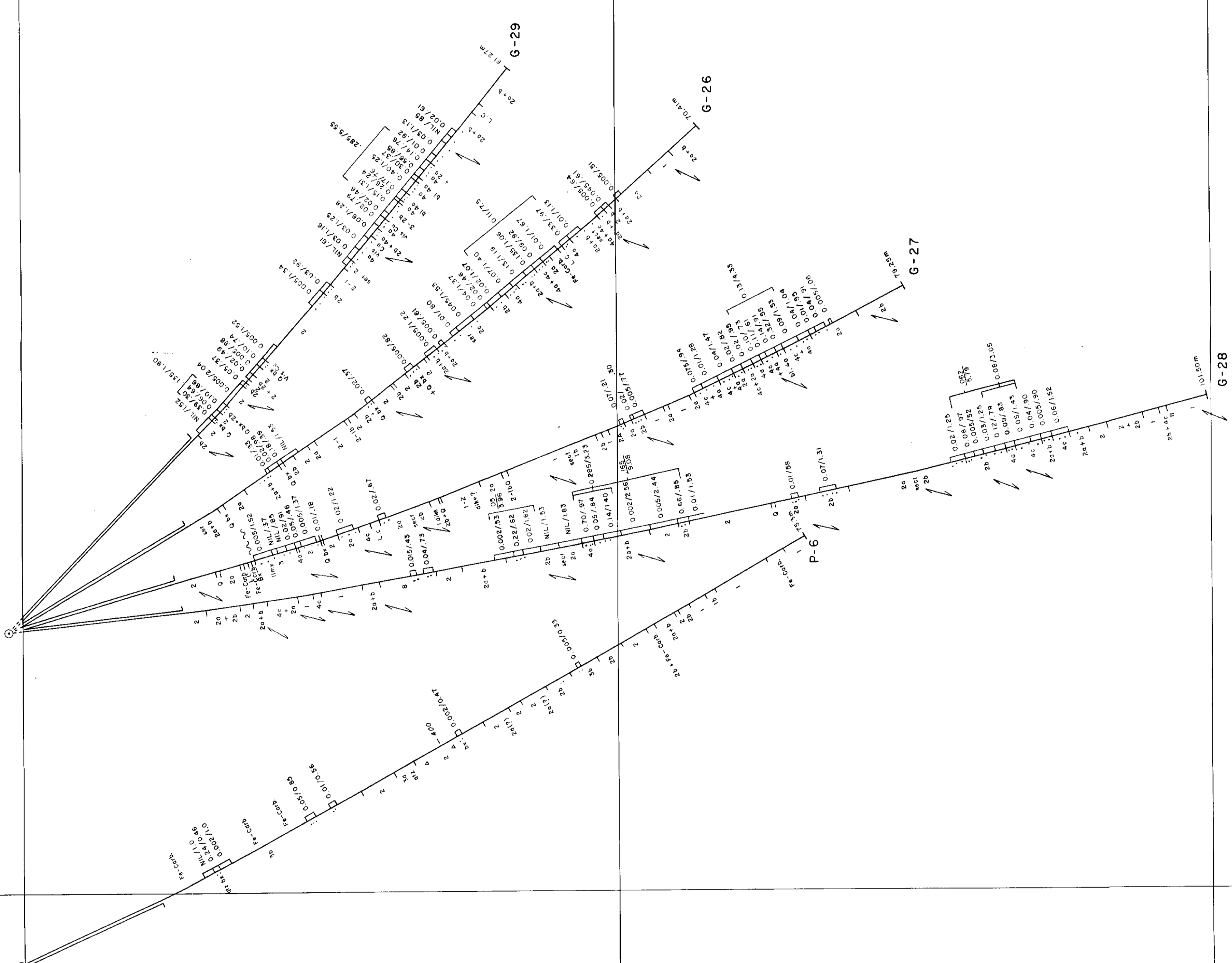
EGG

5000m

-50m

-150m

BASE LINE



LEGEND

- 10 Altered Ultramafic
- 9 Diabase
- 8 Symplectic Hybrid rock, Feldspathized rock
- 7 Asphite
- 6 Argillite, Mudstone (petite)
- 5 Chert, Chert Breccia, Banded Chert, 4a, 4b, 4c
- 4 Rhyolite, Rhyolite Tuff & Breccia, 3a & 3b
- 3 Dolomite, Dolomite Tuff & Breccia, 2a & 2b
- 2 Andesite, Andesite Tuff & Breccia, 1a & 1b

ROCK TYPES

- Pyrite Dissemination
- Foliation
- Au Assay/metre
- Quartz
- Sericite
- Chlorite
- Microfossils
- Siliceous
- Breccia
- Feldspathized
- Leil Core
- Graphitic
- Pyrite
- Iron-Carbonate Weathering
- Amygdaloidal
- Hematitic

63-3936

PANCONTINENTAL MINING (CANADA) LTD.
TORONTO - ONTARIO

HISLOP TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO
SECTION 9939 N
(38 + 70 N.W.)

Scale 1:250 Date Geology Completed Drawn
Jan/81 N.N.W.F.D. N.N.W.F.D. T.W.G. PC-18-10-B1



220

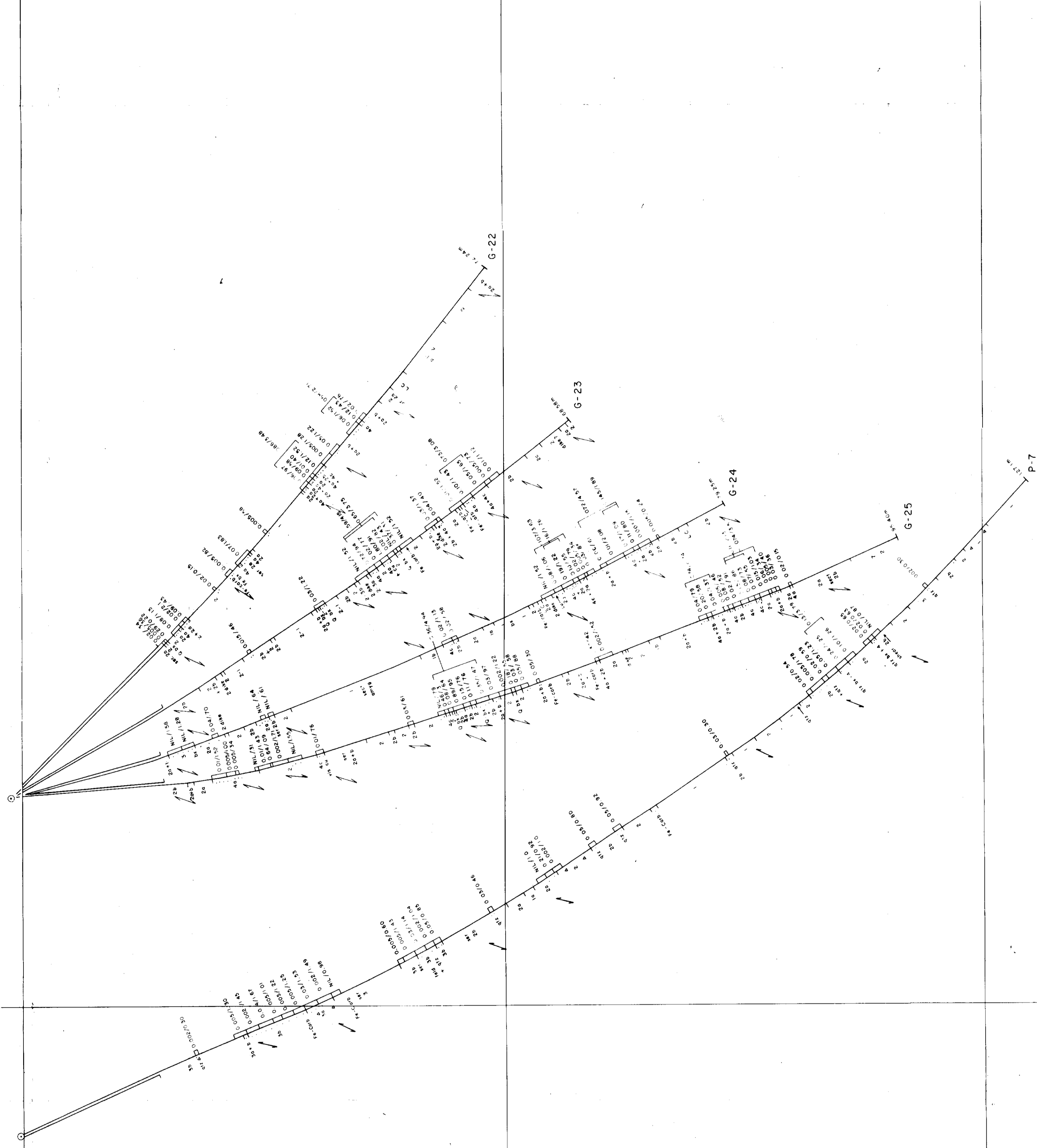
DWG. P.E.7 - E-80

5000m

-50m

-150m

BASE LINE



LEGEND

- 10 Altered Ultramafic
- 9 Diabase
- 8 Syenitic Hybrid rock, Feldspathized rock
- 7 Aplite
- 5 Aegirine, Micas (patite)
- 4 Chert, Chert Breccia, Banded Chert, 4a, 4b, 4c
- 3 Rhyolite, Rhyolite Tuff & Breccia, 3a & 3b
- 2 Dacite, Dacite Tuff & Breccia, 2a & 2b
- 1 Andesite, Andesite Tuff & Breccia, 1a & 1b

ROCK TYPES

- Pyrite Determination
- Foliation
- 100% Au Assay/metre
- Quartz
- Sericite
- Chertite
- Meripointe
- Silicified
- Breccia
- Feldspathized
- Leat Core
- Graphitic
- Pyrite
- Iron-Carbonate Weathering
- Amygdaloidal
- Hemphitic



2390

63-3930

PANCONTINENTAL MINING (CANADA) LTD.
 TORONTO - ONTARIO

HISLOP TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO
 SECTION 986.3 N

Scale	Date	Geology	Compiled	Drawn	Drawing No.
1:250	July 81	N.N.D.W.	N.N.D.W.	T.W.G.	PC-18-30-81

647-767-C-80

5000 m

-50m

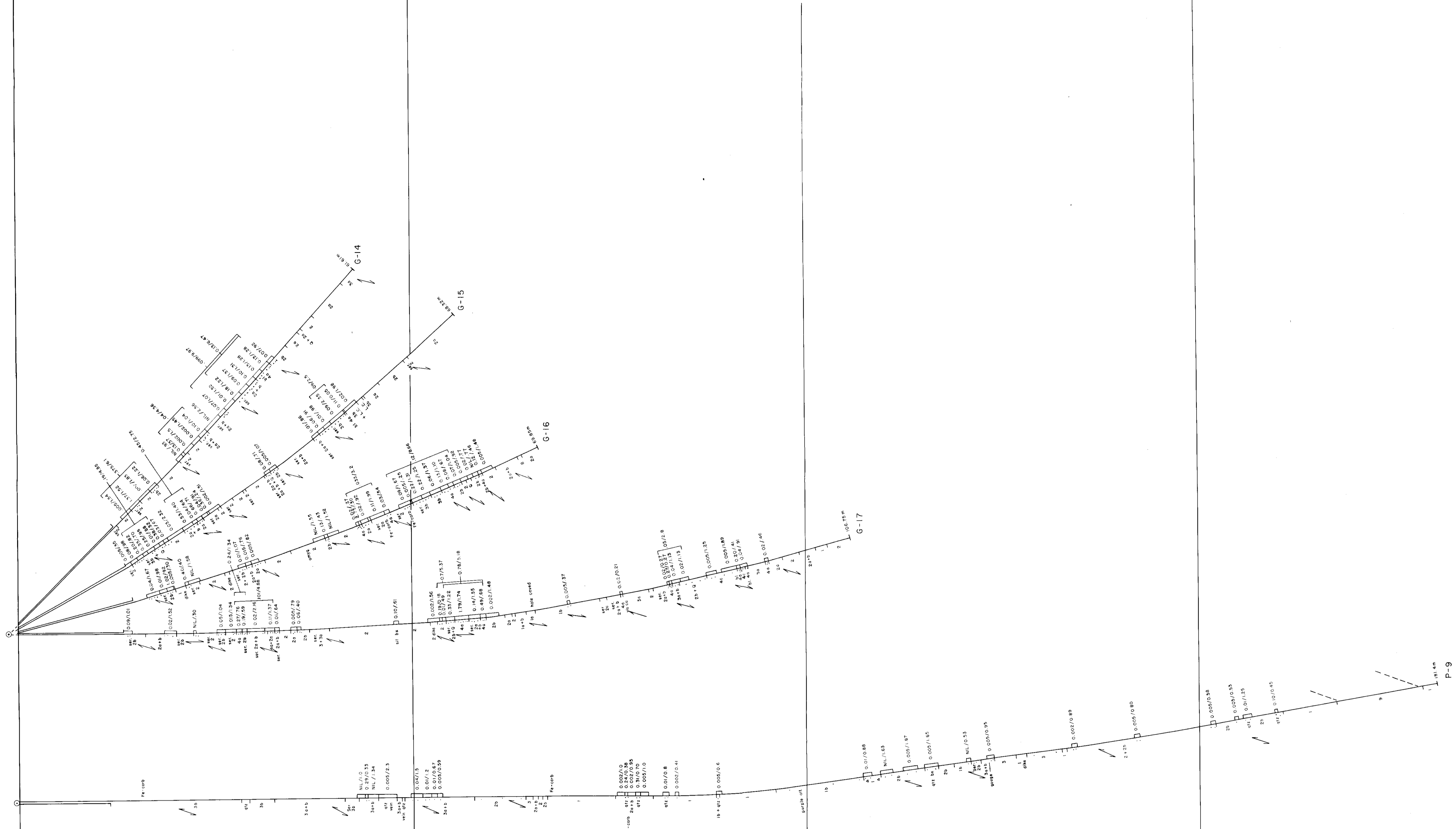
-150m

LEGEND

- 10 Altered Ultramafic
- 9 Diabase
- 8 Syenitic hybrid rock, Feispathized rock
- 7 Apilite
- 5 Argillite, Mudstone (pelite)
- 4 Chert, Chert Breccia, Banded Chert, 4a, 4b, 4c
- 3 Rhyolite, Rhyolite Tuff & Breccia, 3a & 3b
- 2 Dacite, Dacite Tuff & Breccia, 2a & 2b
- 1 Andesite, Andesite Tuff & Breccia, 1a & 1b

ROCK TYPES

- Pyrite Dissemination
- Foliation
- Au Assay/metre
- Quartz
- Sericite
- Chlorite
- Magnetite
- Siliceous
- Breccia
- Feispathized
- Lost Core
- Graphitic
- Pyrite
- Iron-Carbonate Weathering
- Amygdaloidal
- Hematitic



63-3930

PANCONTINENTAL MINING (CANADA) LTD.
TORONTO - ONTARIO

HISLOP TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO
SECTION 97.1 N
(37 + 95 N.W.)

Scale	Date	Geology	Compiled	Drawn	Drawing No.
1:250	Jan./81	N.N.W.F.D.	N.N.W.F.D.	T.W.G.	P.C.-18-07-81



2500

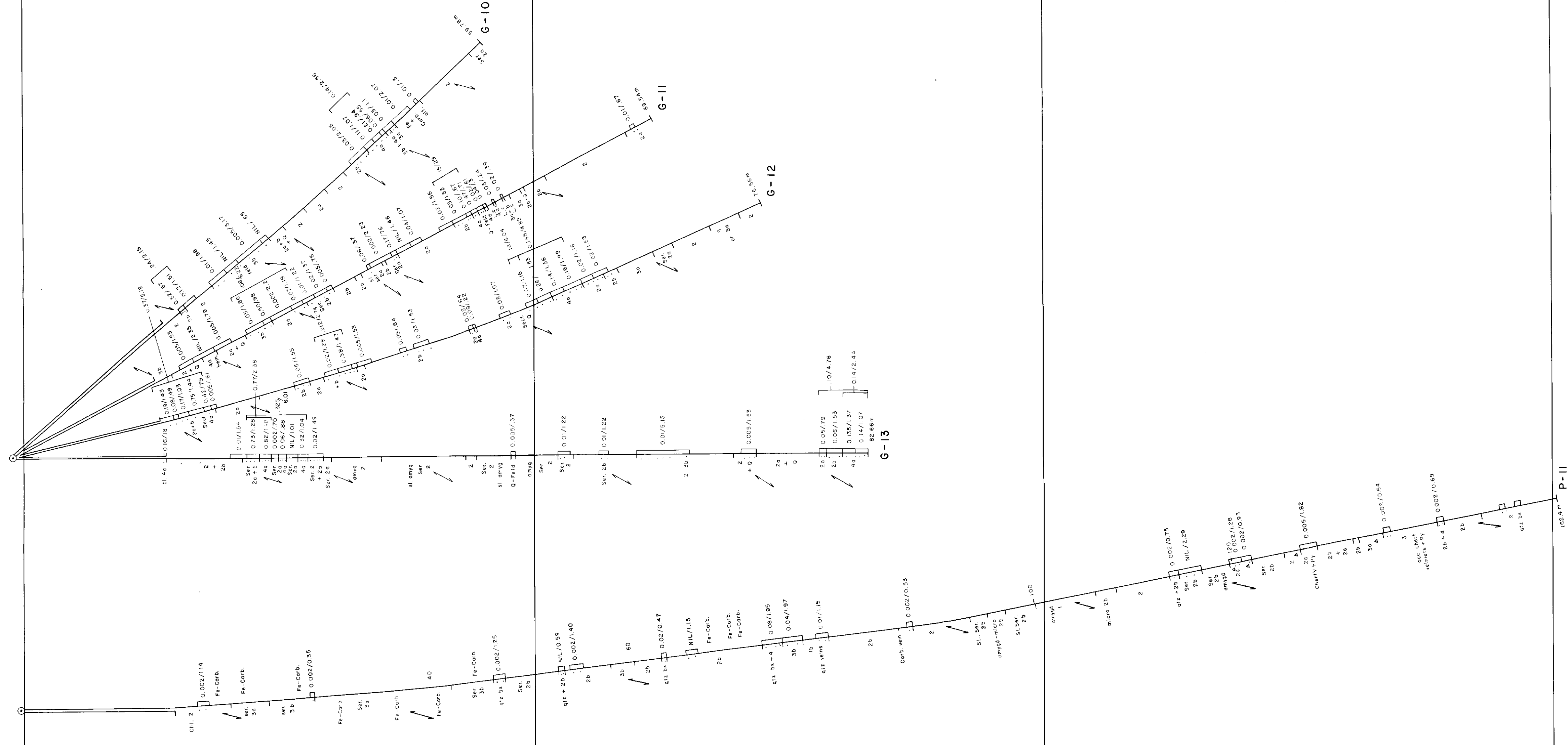
644 767 2-8

5000 m

-50 m

-150 m

BASE LINE



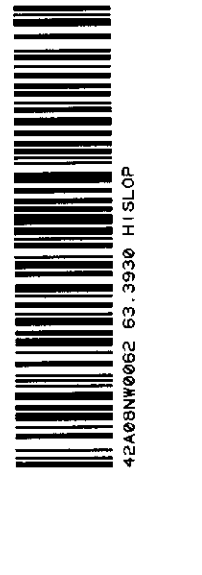
63.3930

PANCONTINENTAL MINING (CANADA) LTD.
TORONTO - ONTARIO

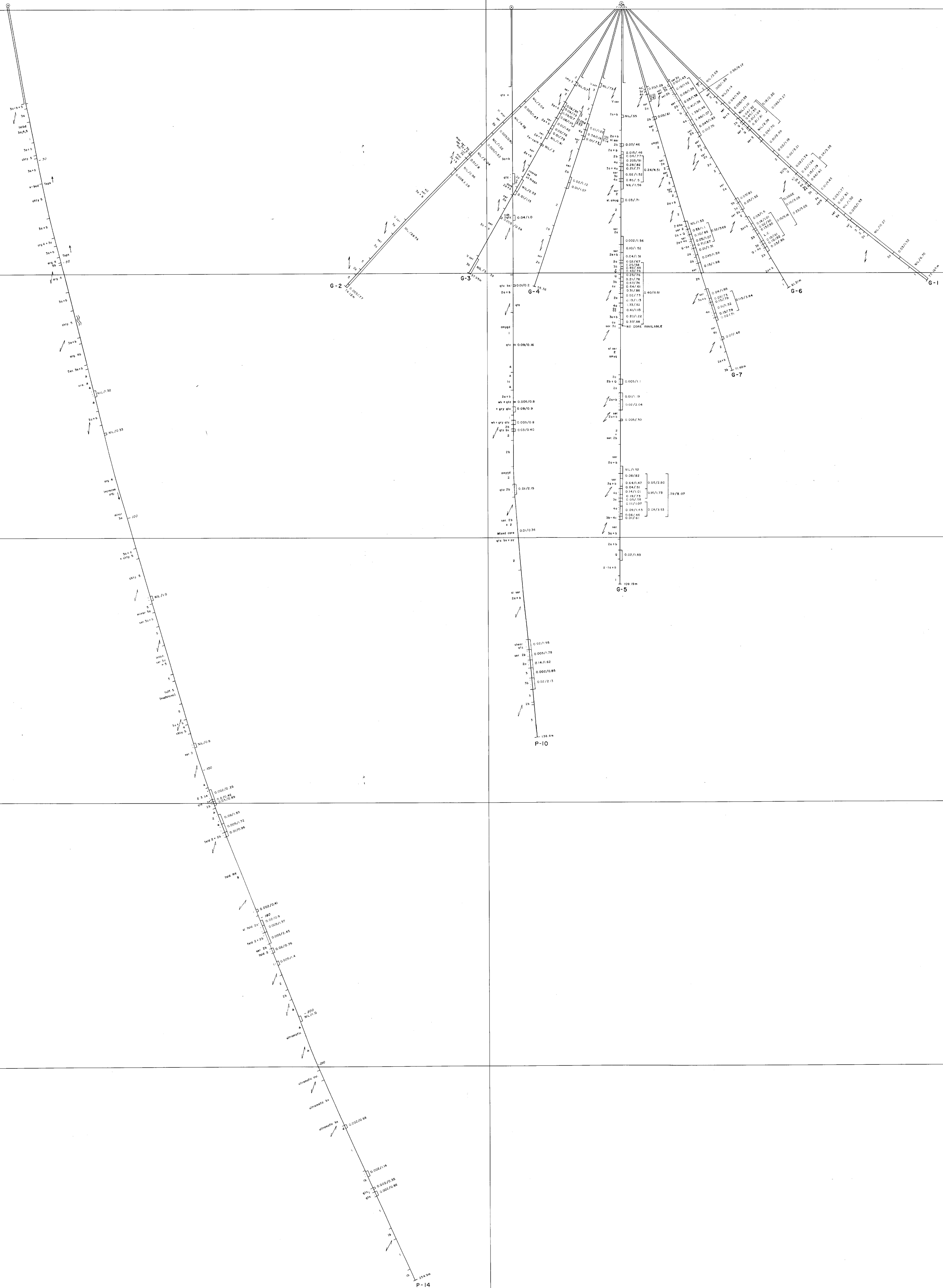
HISLOP TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO
SECTION 9558 N
(37 + 45 N.W.)

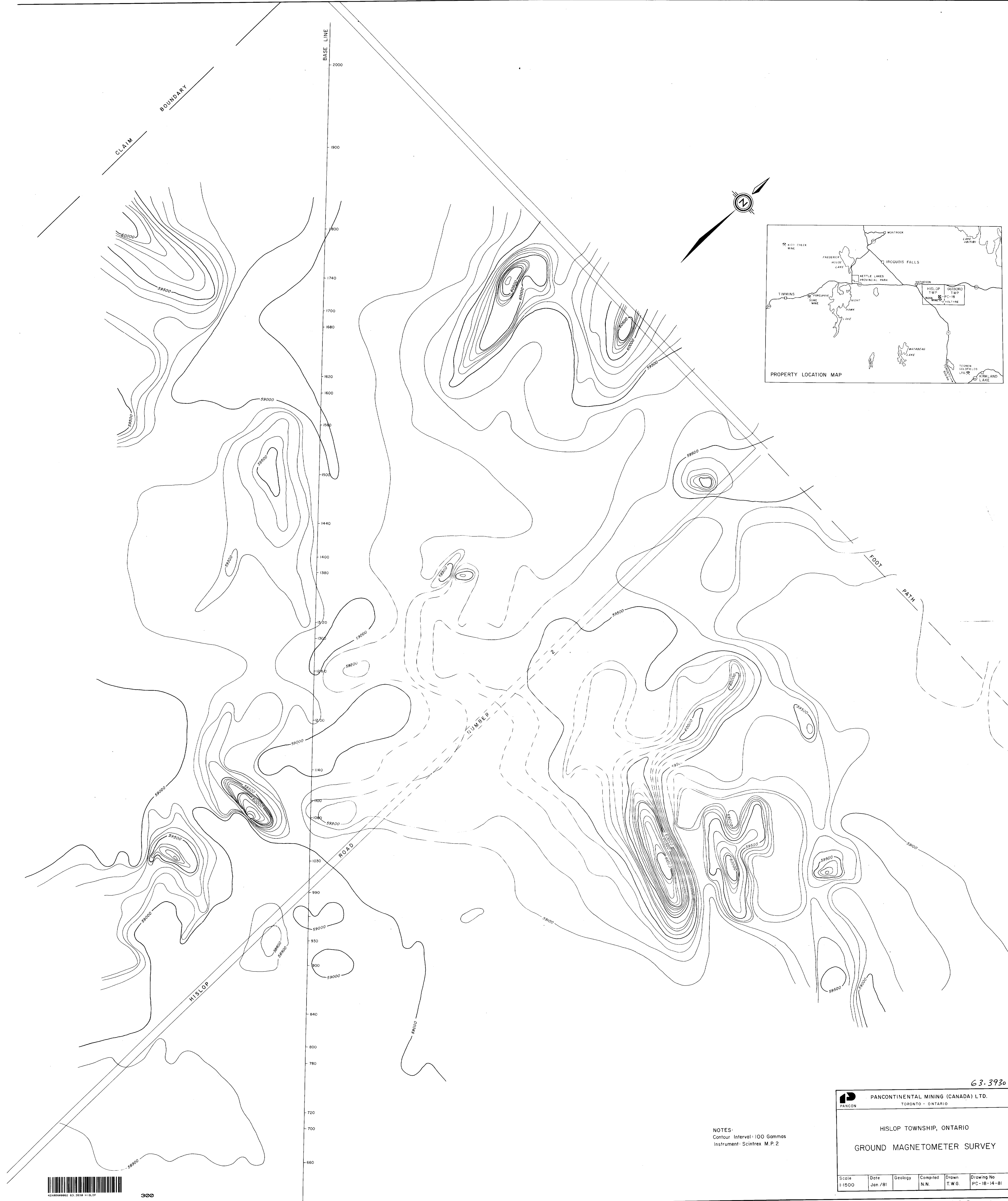
Scale	Date	Geology	Compiled	Drawn	Drawing No.
1:200	Jan/88	MM, WFD	MM, WFD	TWS	PC-18-02-01

DMR-PE7-C-80




EBO





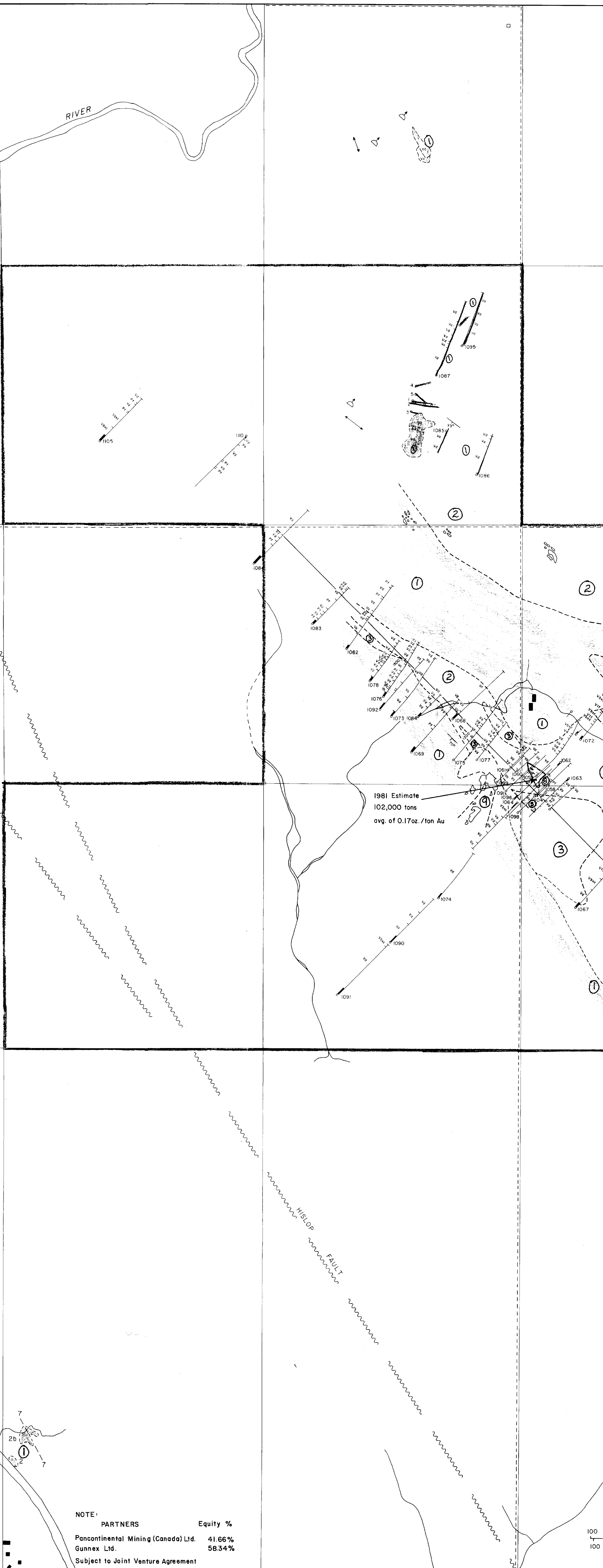
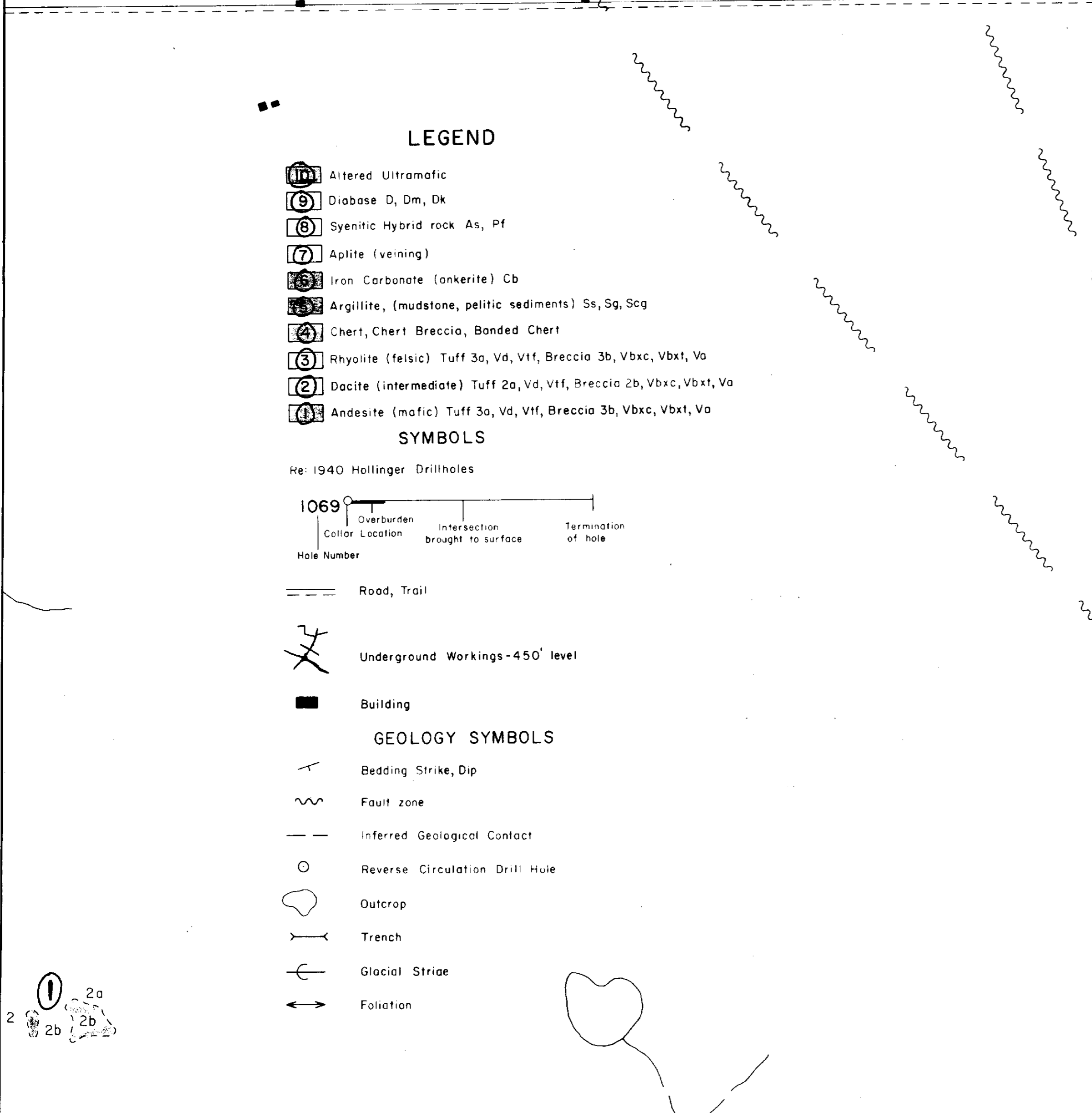
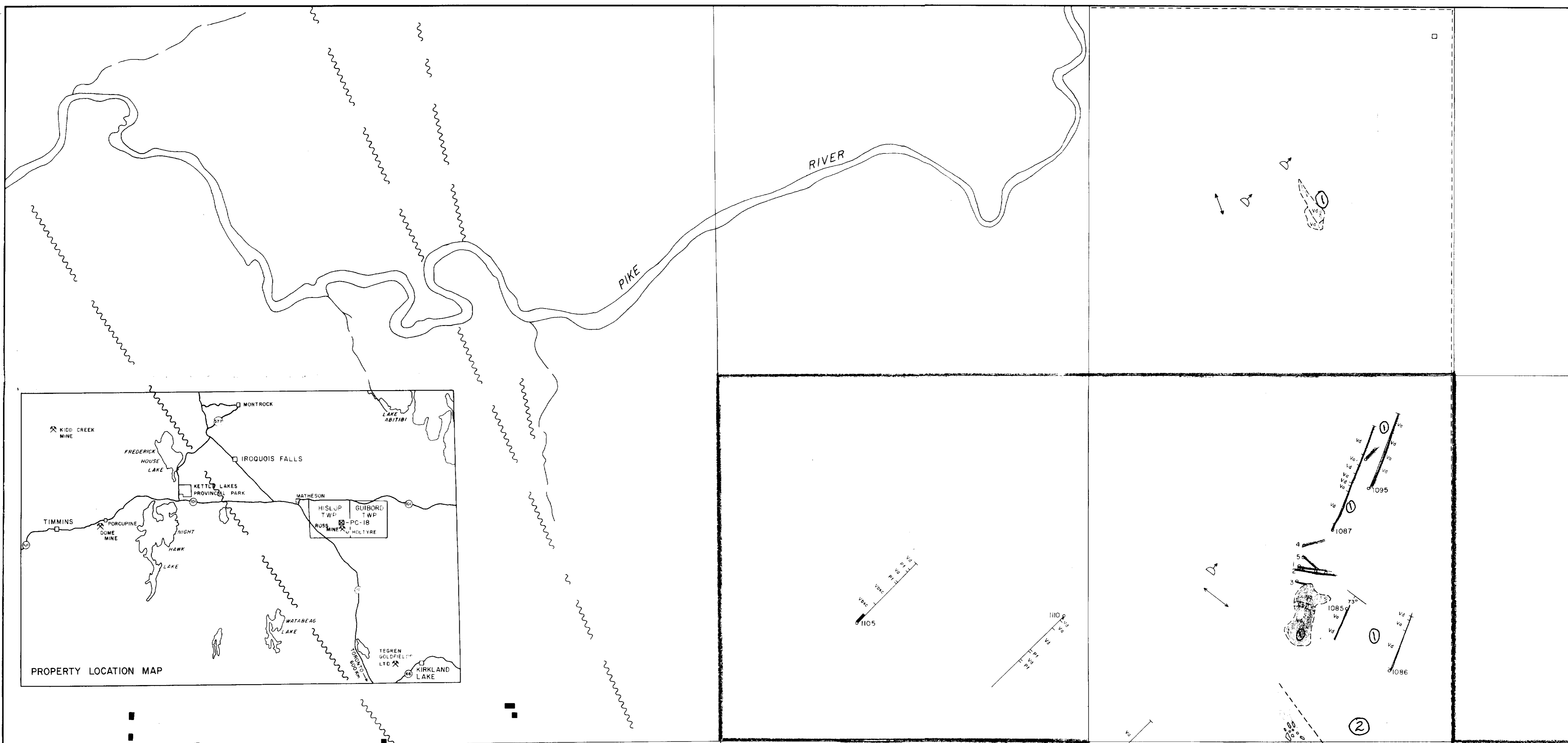
NOTES:
 Contour Interval - 100 Gammas
 Instrument: Scintrex M.P.2

63.3930

 PANCONTINENTAL MINING (CANADA) LTD. TORONTO - ONTARIO					
HISLOP TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY					
Scale	Date	Geology	Compiled	Drawn	Drawing No
1:1500	Jan/81		N.N.	T.W.G.	PC-18-14-81



300



- LEGEND**
- ① Altered Ultramafic
 - ② Diabase D, Dm, Dk
 - ③ Syenitic Hybrid rock As, Pf
 - ④ Aplite (veining)
 - ⑤ Iron Carbonate (ankerite) Cb
 - ⑥ Argillite, (mudstone, pelitic sediments) Ss, Sq, Scq
 - ⑦ Chert, Chert Breccia, Banded Chert
 - ⑧ Rhyolite (felsic) Tuff 3a, Va, V1f, Breccia 3b, Vbxc, Vbxt, Va
 - ⑨ Dacite (intermediate) Tuff 2a, Va, V1f, Breccia 2b, Vbxc, Vbxt, Va
 - ⑩ Andesite (mafic) Tuff 3a, Va, V1f, Breccia 3b, Vbxc, Vbxt, Va
- SYMBOLS**
- He: 1940 Hollinger Drillholes
- 1069 Overburden
 - Colloc Location
 - Intersection brought to surface
 - Termination of hole
 - Hole Number
- Road, Trail
 - X Underground Workings-450' level
 - Building
- GEOLOGY SYMBOLS**
- Bedding Strike, Dip
 - Fault zone
 - Inferred Geological Contact
 - Reverse Circulation Drill Hole
 - Outcrop
 - Trench
 - Glacial Striae
 - Foliation

NOTE:

PARTNERS	Equity %
Pancontinental Mining (Canada) Ltd.	41.66%
Gunnex Ltd.	58.34%

Subject to Joint Venture Agreement



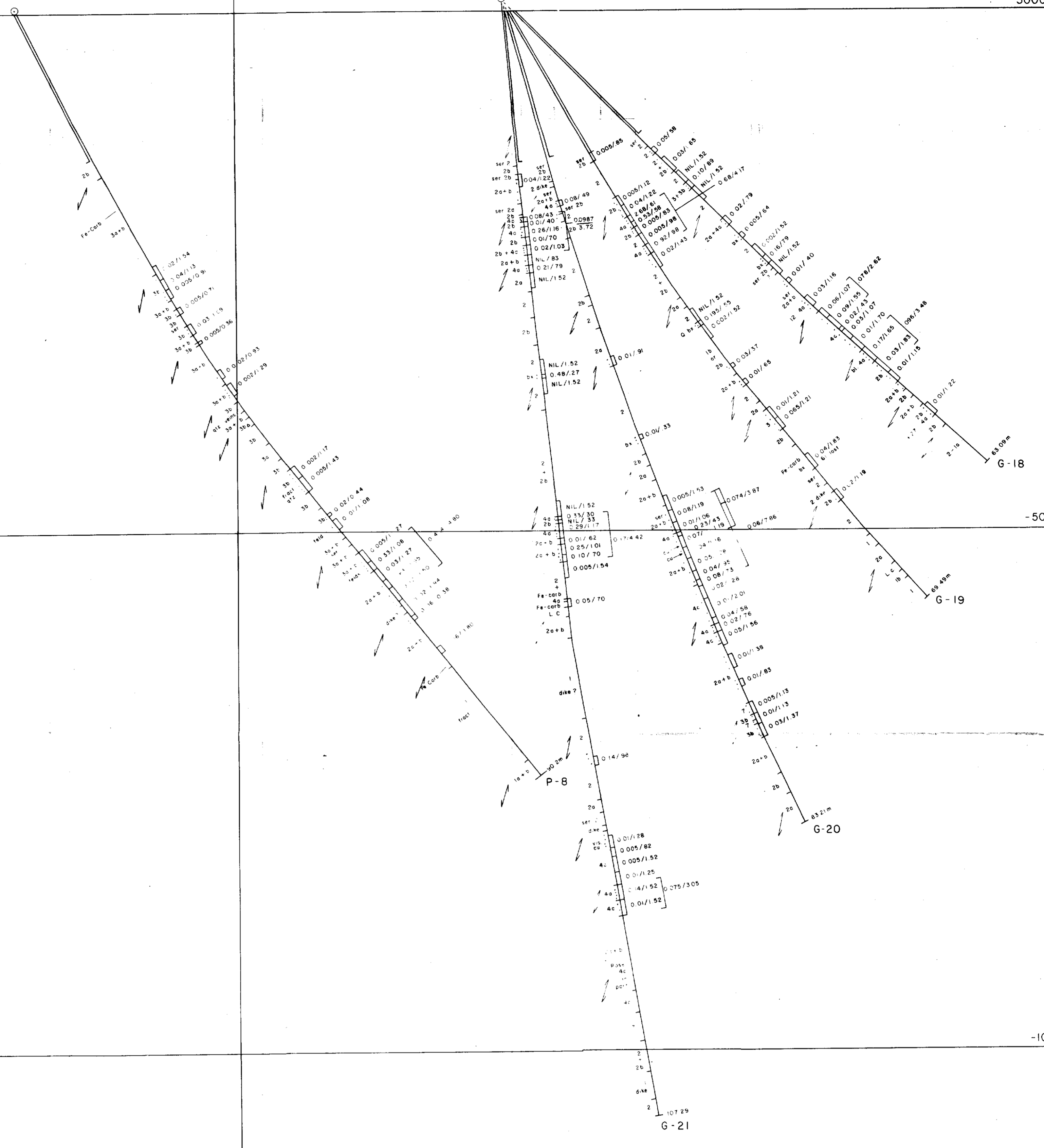
BASE LINE

5000m

-50m

-100m

-200m



LEGEND

- 10 Altered Ultramafic
- 9 Diabase
- 8 Syenitic Hybrid rock, Feldspathized rock
- 7 Aplite
- 5 Argillite, Mudstone (pelite)
- 4 Chert, Chert Breccia, Banded Chert, 4a, 4b, 4c
- 3 Rhyolite, Rhyolite Tuff & Breccia, 3a & 3b
- 2 Dacite, Dacite Tuff & Breccia, 2a & 2b
- 1 Andesite, Andesite Tuff & Breccia, 1a & 1b

ROCK TYPES

- Pyrite Dissemination
- Foliation
- Au Assay/metre
- Quartz
- Sericitic
- Chlorite
- Malpaisite
- Siliceous
- Breccia
- Feldspathized
- Lost Core
- Graphitic
- Pyrite
- Iron-Carbonate Weathering
- Amygdaloidal
- Hematitic

63-3930

PANCONTINENTAL MINING (CANADA) LTD.
TORONTO - ONTARIO

HISLOP TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO
SECTION 978.7 N

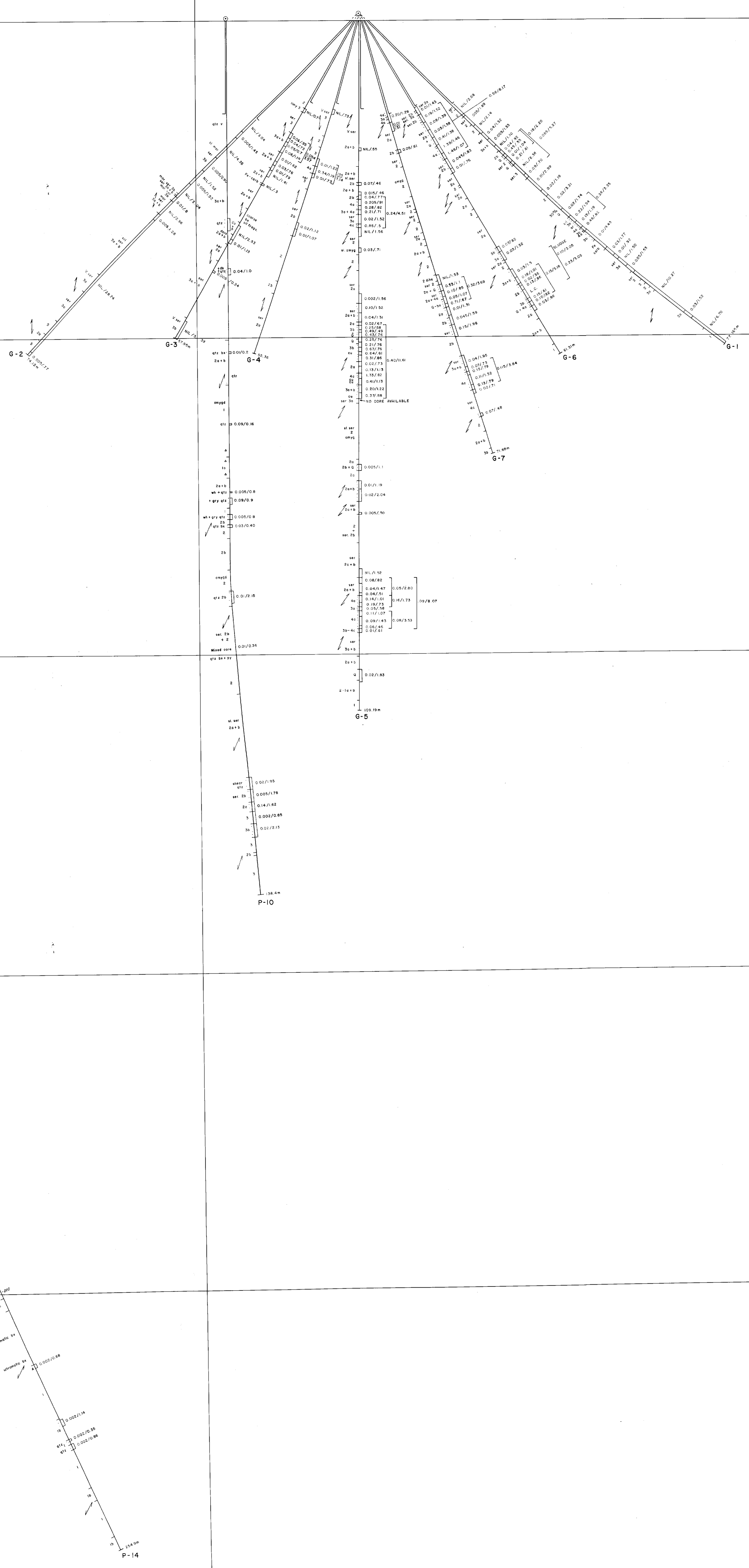
Scale	Date	Geology	Compiled	Drawn	Drawing No.
1:250	July/81	N.N.,D.W.	N.N.,D.W.	T.W.G.	PC-18-31-81

5000m

-50m

-100m

-200m



LEGEND

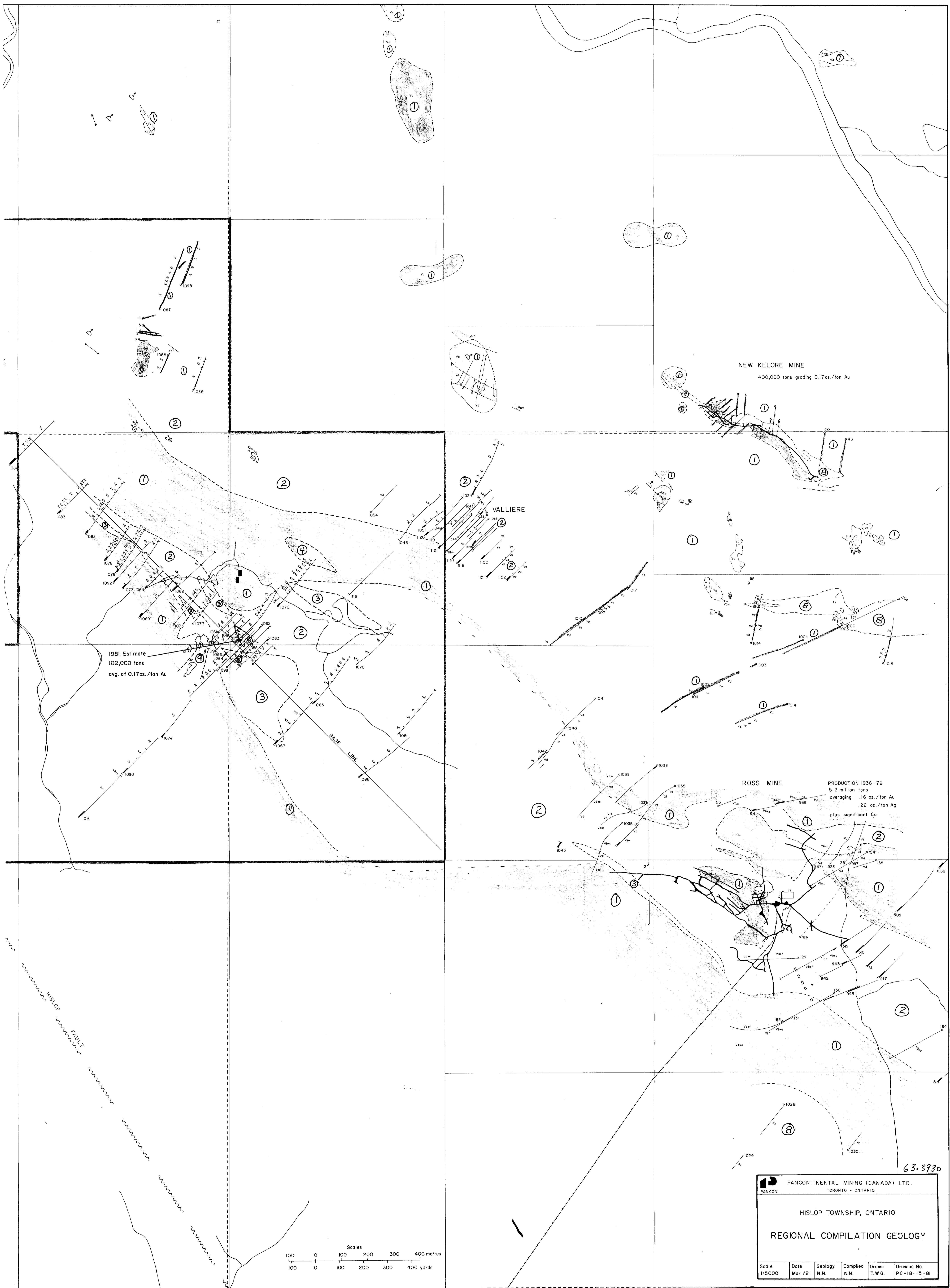
- 10 Altered Ultramafic
- 9 Diabase
- 8 Syenitic Hybrid rock, Feldspathized rock
- 7 Aplitite
- 5 Argillite, Mudstone (pelite)
- 4 Chert, Chert Breccia, Banded Chert, 4a, 4b, 4c
- 3 Rhyolite, Rhyolite Tuff & Breccia, 3a & 3b
- 2 Dacite, Dacite Tuff & Breccia, 2a & 2b
- 1 Andesite, Andesite Tuff & Breccia, 1a & 1b

ROCK TYPES

- Pyrite Dissemination
- Foliation
- 0.00/m Au Assay/metre
- Quartz
- Sericitic
- Chlorite
- Mariposite
- Siliceous
- Breccia
- Feldspathized
- Lost Core
- Graphitic
- Pyrite
- Iron-Carbonate Weathering
- Amygdaloidal
- Hematitic

63.3930

PANCONTINENTAL MINING (CANADA) LIMITED TORONTO - ONTARIO					
HISLOP TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO SECTION 963.4 N (37 + 70 N.W.)					
Scale	Date	Geology	Compiled	Drawn	Drawing No
1:250	Jan./81	NN, WFD.	NN, WFD.	T.W.G.	PC-18-06-81



63.3930

PANCONTINENTAL MINING (CANADA) LTD.
TORONTO - ONTARIO

HISLOP TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

REGIONAL COMPILATION GEOLOGY

Scale	Date	Geology	Compiled	Drawn	Drawing No.
1:5000	Mar./81	N.N.	N.N.	T.W.G.	PC-18-15-81

