

GRID: 22+600W

HOLE: NO 1

COORDINATES: 10+120N

BEARING: 210°

ANGLE: -80°

DEPTH: 213 FEET

FROM

TO

DESCRIPTIONS

0'

11'

OVBN

11'

55'

VARIABLY CARBONACEOUS CLAY RICH BRECCIA

Section is hosted most likely within an altered graben shale-siltstone sequence: Brecciated throughout in varying intensity, resulting in a fine to coarse grained quartz breccia comprised of sub-rounded to angular quartz fragments together with similar clasts composed of pyrite and/or of a unit not identified, most likely sedimentary.

11' -23½': 25% core recovery. A clay rich, black-gray sand sized quartz material with occasional to 5cm. clasts of granitoid. At 16'-scattered accumulation of pyrite with sub-angular forms to those with crystal faces which may have grown in place. Quartz grains become coarser near end of this section.

23½'-29': Somewhat less carbonaceous, coarser clast material comprising sub-rounded quartz and black-gray fragments to 1cm. At 29'-fining of clasts occurs together with observable fluid-flow features. Sulphide growth rims are common around clast grains and sulphide accumulations as apparent clasts also occur.

29'-31½': Prominent fluid flow features comprised of angular quartz fragments.

31½'- 38': Variably carbonaceous angular to sub-rounded clasts within a matrix of sand size quartz.

38'-39': Sections of fine, granular pyrite clasts.

39'-45': A gray - fine grained quartz breccia.

45'-47½': Very carbonaceous, clay rich sandy breccia within which occur angular to ½cm. pyrite clasts. At 46½' occurs approx. a ½mm. hexagonal, yellow transparent crystal. Very distinct under a glass. Perhaps a Beryl. They have been noted occasionally throughout the length of this drill hole.

47½'- 50': Clast supported, well rounded quartz fragments.

50'-53': Gray, fine grained quartz crackle breccia.

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>DESCRIPTIONS</u>
55'	94½'	<u>STRONGLY CARBONACEOUS CLAY RICH BRECCIA</u>
<p>A higher degree of carbonaceous matter relative to section previous, together with abundant, well rounded larger clasts, varying from ½-10cm; All within a carbonaceous sandy quartz-clay mud. Three separate 1 foot sections of fine pyrite within breccia matrix noted.</p> <p>61': Pyrite grains prominent within rounded clay balls.</p> <p>74'-76': Volcanic tuff: Dense black matrix with gray-tan, ragged edged pyroclasts. Core angle with breccia = 40°.</p> <p>79'-80': As above. These 2 sections are very likely larger clast material within the breccia zone.</p>		
99½'	104'	<u>BRECCIATED QUARTZ EYE RHYOLITE PORPHYRY</u>
<p>Grounded up to < 1mm. quartz grains within a clay matrix. To 1cm. rounded porphyry clasts throughout.</p>		
104'	108½'	<u>CARBONACEOUS CLAY RICH BRECCIA (FAULT)?</u>
<p>As above.</p>		
108½'	112½'	<u>BRECCIATED PORPHYRY</u>
<p>As 99½'-104'.</p>		
112½'	116'	<u>QUARTZ SAND BRECCIA (HYDROCARBONS)?</u>
<p>Section photo included conveying evidence for hydrocarbon invasion. Quartz sand breccia is probably the result of greater attrition of feldspar pphy. Evidence here may support my belief that there occurred a general "introduction of hydrocarbon" event.</p>		
116'	123½'	<u>CALCAREOUS SILTSTONE?</u>
<p>45° fracture plane to core angle. Randomly oriented thin calcite veinlets throughout.</p>		

123½'

204'

STRONGLY CARBONACEOUS BRECCIA

Generally as 55'-99½'. The major difference involves the presence of identifiable pyrobitumen from 135'-156', becoming very concentrated from 154'-156'.

158'-159': Several fine grained, rounded pyrite clasts. Some of these clasts have been disrupted and strung out as grains of pyrite. The core is in places swollen to 1½ times its original diameter (expanding clay).

183½'-193½': 60% core recovery.

206'

213'

CLAY ALTERED RHYOLITE

Very clay altered. When wet it has a gray-green alteration tint. Upon drying, mud cracks develop.

E.O.H.

HOLE Km 410- 01 ASSAY INTERVAL NUMBERS

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	
11'	15'	479176
15'	20'	479177
20'	25'	479178
25'	29'	479179
29'	31½'	479180
31½'	36'	479181
36'	39½'	479182
39½'	44½'	479183
44½'	49½'	479184
49½'	54½'	479185