

W. J. J. J.
Feb/82

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Project WJV (IGOR) Grid Coordinates 38+50 N 0+50 E Azimuth 315°
Hole No. 821024 Elevation 1086 m Total Depth 168.0 m (551') Incl. -50°
Date Started 14 June, 1982 Date Completed 18 June, 1982 Logged by D. Heberlein

Sample No.	% Cu	ppm U	ppm Co	CPS	Core Recovery	Depth (feet)	Geology
						10	Overburden
						20	
						30	
				60	95%	40	Homoclast Breccia - pale grey-green, with angular to rounded fragments of pink-brown quartzite up to 10 cm across. Strong foliation dipping between 75° and 90°.
				62		50	Fault Zone - characterized by pervasive carbonate alteration. Carbonate occurs as tan to brown patches and euhedral crystals. Chlorite occurs in microveins. Magnetite is disseminated through matrix.
				60		60	Fault Zone - disseminated pyrite more abundant, otherwise similar to other fault zone. Py <1%, Mg <1%, CB up to 30%, Ba 2-5% Homoclast Breccia - as above.

Project WJV

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Hole 821024

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Sample No.	% Cu	ppm U	ppm Co	CPS	Core Recovery	Depth (feet)	Geology
				60	95%	70	Homoclast Breccia - as previously described.
				64	90%	80	Clast-Deficient Breccia - with up to 40% pyrite and 20% chalcopyrite locally. Pyrite banded parallel to foliation. Carbonate occurs as interstitial grains. Chalcopyrite occurs in veins and as disseminations. Py 20%, Cp 3%, CB 20%
85.0							
MOI329 90.0	0.40	42.0	285				
MOI330 95.0	1.04	3.7	260		93%	90	Homoclast Breccia - as previously described except for disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite. These occur in microveins with white carbonate and barite. Magnetite is partially replaced by pyrite and chalcopyrite. Py 2%, Cp tr, CB 20%, Mg 2%
MOI331 100.0	0.74	5.1	365	61			
MOI332 104.0	0.79	2.6	145			100	
MOI333 109.0	0.74	4.8	140				
MOI334 113.0	1.35	13.5	138	60	85%	110	
MOI335 120.0	0.06	20.0	250				
						120	
				60	83%	130	

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Sample No.	% Cu	ppm U	ppm Co	CPS	Core Recovery	Depth (feet)	Geology
				67	83%	140	Homoclast Breccia - as previously described except quartzite being replaced by tan carbonate.
				68		150	
156.0							
MO1336	0.05	0.5	102		100%	160	Clast-Deficient Breccia - with up to 10% disseminated magnetite in a carbonate matrix. Pyrite is disseminated and chalcopyrite occurs as blebs and disseminations. Chalcopyrite replaced magnetite. Py 5%, Cp 2%, Mg < 10%, CB 60%, Ba 1%
161.0				65			
					95%	170	
				80			Homoclast Breccia - as above.
					95%	180	
				62			
						190	
					97%	200	
				60			
					95%		
						210	

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Sample No.	% Cu	ppm U	ppm Co	CPS	Core Recovery	Depth (feet)	Geology
				62	95%	220	Homoclast Breccia - as previously described, except matrix generally altered to carbonate and chlorite in various proportions. Barite is widespread and occurs as pink to tan patches and veins that are discordant with foliation. Barite veins cut quartzite fragments and not matrix in some places.
				64		230	
					93%	240	Magnetite-carbonate veins cutting foliation at 238' resemble small channelway breccias.
				60		250	
				61	100%	260	Fault
				62		270	
				60	100%	280	

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Sample No.	% Cu	ppm U	ppm Co	CPS	Core Recovery	Depth (feet)	Geology
				60		280	Homoclast Breccia - as previously described, except hematite increases toward the bottom of the interval and often replaces magnetite.
					100%	290	
				60		300	
				60		310	
					97%	320	
				64		330	
				61		340	
				62		350	
				60		360	
					87%		
				60			
				56			

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Sample No.	% Cu	ppm U	ppm Co	CPS	Core Recovery	Depth (feet)	Geology
						360	Homoclast Breccia - as previously described, except that magnetite decreases and hematite increases. The hematite occurs as specularite and forms interstitial felted masses. Hematite gives rock a steel-grey colour. Sulphides, mainly pyrite and chalcopyrite, occur in trace amounts.
				56	87%		
						370	
				45	91%	380	
						390	
					95%		
				63		400	
						410	
				60	97%	420	
				61		430	

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Sample No.	% Cu	ppm U	ppm Co	CPS	Core Recovery	Depth (feet)	Geology
				63	93 %	440	<p><u>Heteroclast Breccia</u> - with fragments of quartzite (red, brown, grey), shale (black) and carbonate (tan) which is probably an intense alteration not primary lithology. Rock is dark-grey to green colour due to chlorite-hematite alteration of matrix. Carbonate-barite veins are common and usually exhibit large euhedral chlorites. Veins have pyritic selvages. Chalcopyrite is associated with highly chloritic areas. Py <1%, Cp tr, CB <20%, Mg <2%, Hm <10%</p>
				60		450	
				45			
				60	99 %	460	
				62		470	<p><u>Clast-Deficient Breccia</u> - with intense chloritic alteration. Carbonate/barite veins contain chalcopyrite and pyrite. These minerals also occur disseminated in chloritic matrix. Py 5-10%, Cp tr, CB 10%, Mg 5%, Ba 5%</p>
				45		480	
					100 %		<p><u>Heteroclast Breccia</u> - as previously described, except that chalcopyrite and pyrite occur sporadically to the end of the hole.</p>
				54	100 %		
						490	
				61	100 %	500	
				60	100 %		

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Sample No.	% Cu	ppm U	ppm Co	CPS	Core Recovery	Depth (feet)	Geology
						510	Δ
				60			Δ
					100%		Δ
				72		520	Δ
				80			Δ
							Δ
						530	Δ
							Δ
				45			Δ
					100%	540	Δ
							Δ
							Δ
						550	Δ
						551	Δ
							End of hole.

Heteroclast Breccia - as previously described.