

NOTES  
CMC CLAIMS  
EXAMINATION

22 June 84

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Only the 2 main showings were visited. The older one, the 'S', is not promising in itself. Small lenses and veinlets of galena-rich, pyrite-poor mineralization (samples VC-DR1 and 2) lie sub-parallel to near-horizontally dipping beds in granular limestone near the top of a broad knoll. The width is small, (though the footwall is masked by the shallowness of the trenching) and the position on the knoll clearly restricts the overall possible tonnage.

The more newly discovered zone, the 'FM', is more impressive. Its character varies from generally siliceous to quartz vein stockwork over a hundred m. or more, disappearing beneath overburden at each end. The width is of the order of 1m. or greater. Dark mineralization (stephanite?) in the yellow-green stained siliceous zone is peripheral to narrow but rich galena mineralization (20cm?). It is not clear if the mineralization is parallel to an intermediate dip bedding or to jointing at this location (Marshall Smith refers to the host here as being a "grey porphyry").

Depth on the FM zone may or may not be limited by the Cassiar Batholith contact which appears - to judge by the distribution of outcrops - to lie

at relatively shallow depth\* beneath the FM showing.

The property is appealing because of:

1. The continuity of the FM zone
2. The unusual character of the FM zone. The rock "smells good"
3. The high relative abundance of precious metals.
4. The widespread abundance of Mn-rich float which has to represent other, unexamined zones. Work to date has been little better than hen-scratching. (overburden is light however, suboutcrop common, and the area easy to work. Mapping and geochemistry would be cheap and rapid)
5. The good access potential. The Meister deposit road is some 25km away, but the ground between looks favourable for road building.

So the overall impression is favourable. I think much would be gained from a more detailed examination (3 persons, 2 days or so) later in the summer. The owners find this acceptable, especially as they require assessment by September.

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\* one of the (poorly oriented) BRX drill holes penetrated the intrusive only a hundred feet or so below collar.

The current owners (Wally Hyde, 60%, McRory 40%) are not happy with United Greenwood which is having difficulty fulfilling its (generously promised) obligations. Hyde and McRory would like to see United Greenwood diluted or replaced. Hyde, who has the controlling say, has assured me that his requirements for re-negotiation and further option would be reasonable. He recognizes that United Greenwood offered too much and realizes the difficulty of the property-vending market. McRory talks a little more grandly, but may be more realistic than he first appears. At any rate they are both tired of Mickey-mouse optioning (my words), on the part of United Greenwood and BRX.

D.A.

SAMPLES

- YC- DR1 Grab, select, from S2 trench  
5mm lenses of massive gal.  
in limestone
- YC- DR2 Garnet-actinolite skarn from  
float 10m S.? of trench S2.  
Not chosen for obvious mineral  
content.
- YC- DR3 High Mn, rusty, surficial, float.  
Chosen for weight alone
- YC- DR4 Rough chip over 36cm in FM2  
trench. Rusty, silicified, material  
with scoroditic stain.
- YC- DR5 ~~Rough chip over~~  
Grab from FM1 trench. Includes  
siliceous, scoroditic, material and  
a chunk of massive galena (10%  
of sample)
- YC- DR6 Grab, not necessarily best, of yellow  
stained, rusty and/or siliceous  
material from FM zone some  
60m S. of trench FM1. Suboutcrop,  
on trend with FM1 & FM2. Includes  
about 10% quartz vein material bearing  
silvery black mineral (stephanite?)
- YC- DR7 Grab, select, of suboutcrop, 8m  
N of trench FM2. Grey, siliceous,  
weakly pyritic, yellow stained.
- YC- DR8 Grab of rusty Mn rich surface of  
outcrop 35m N of small central  
lake.
- YC- DR9 Fairly typical FM zone specimen.  
~~DR10 @ 2 vein or lens, 1.5cm x 1cm~~