105 B 7

CMC claims

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Examination Notes

(7th June 84, further to those of 18th June)

S2 Area

Both cross-cutting and (in the broad sense) bedding controlled sulphides were observed. At one location on the cliff face south of S2 galena stringers were seen extending subparallel to bedding within a limestone skarn. Close by a 20°/vertical fracture, coated with Mn, showed minor galena. The impression was that sulphide mineralisation (Pb, Zn) extended our more or less equally along bedding and along the fracture.

Aside from the local erraticness of Pb-Zn mineralisation in the vicinity of S2, major tonnages would be precluded by the probable shallowness of the main intrusive granite. The outcrop distribution and the presence of granite in the near-surface core of the lower drill hole strongly imply such shallowness.

Granite in the core showed strong sericite and minor silica alteration. Sparse quartz veinlets contain traces of chalcopyrite and molybdenite

Drilled Mn zone

Mn rich float on the lake-facing hillside below the S2 area appears to emanate from a 150° trending zone (topographic lineament). The intersection of minor manganiferous material in the upper drill hole below this zone suggests that it is steeply dipping and pinches out with depth, disappearing possibly 40m below surface.

FM zone

The siliceous zones are multiple with very diffuse boundaries grading into a sericitic-siliceous altered medium grained granitic intrusive host. Continuity of the trenched zone over 80m of subcrop was confirmed, with presumed extension beyond this under overburden at both ends.

The down dip extension of the FM zone may or may not be offset by what is probably a northerly trending fault zone through the small central lake.

Option is recommended, subject to:

1) a small preliminary exploration program including trenching and prospecting for other FM type zones.
2) clarification of option terms.

D. A.