

for replacement by the sulfides.

Detailed prospecting in the immediate area turned up no other sulfide mineralization, either in place, or as float.

A chip sample (Y-1517) was taken across the widest part of the showing (6" chips across 10'). The results are not yet known.

Soil Sampling

The small grid in the showing area consists of six N-S lines, each 600' long, with 100' line spacing. This grid was soil sampled at 25' sample intervals. The results are not yet known.

Magnetometer Survey

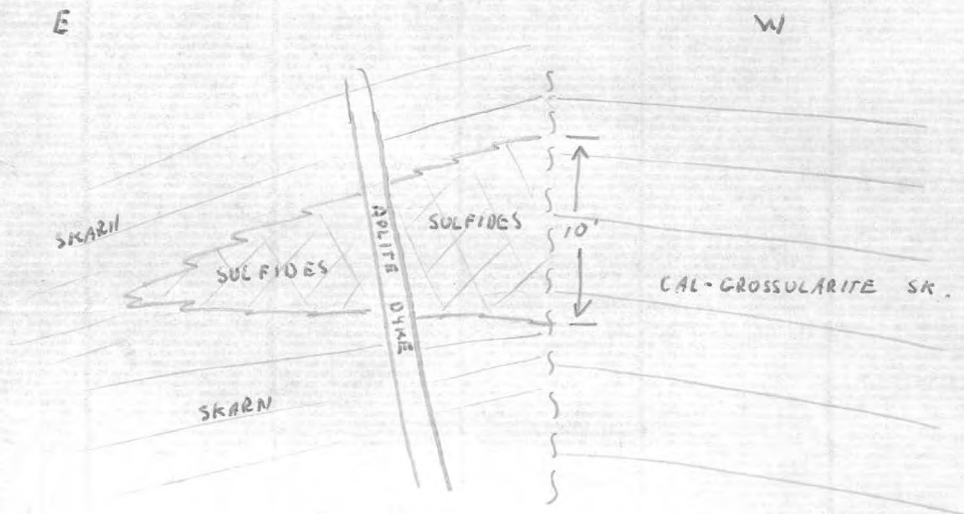
A magnetometer survey was run over the above grid. The sulfide zone was not detectable by this method.

The mag. high NW of the sulfide zone reflects a remnant inclusion of highly altered + granitized gneiss + schist with a high magnetite content (up to 3%)

diopside scharn. This lens, or large inclusion seems to be surrounded on all sides by the granite intrusive.

The sulfide zone, a stratiform replacement body, has a maximum thickness of about 10' on the western margin, where it passes abruptly into barren calcite-grossularite scharn across a small N-S vertical shear. The direction of movement along this shear could not be determined. The sulfides pinch out into barren scharn 25' to the east of the shear.

X-sec. (looking roughly along strike)



It is not known whether the sulfide zone has been cut off by the N-S shear, or whether the fault occurred first, giving access to mineralizing solutions, and only the scharn to the east of the fault was chemically favourable.