

DOUGLAS D. CAMPBELL
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
1119 MARINE BUILDING
VANCOUVER I. B. C.

Peso Silver Mines Ltd.

Interim Report #1

MT. NANSEN MINES LTD.

Carmacks, Y. T.

Douglas D. Campbell
Consultant

Vancouver, Canada

August 10, 1964

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DOUGLAS D. CAMPBELL

CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

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INTRODUCTION

On July 16, 1964, the writer examined the Webber Creek Vein exposures and the trenches in the vicinity of the Brown-McDade Mine on the Mt. Nansen Mines property. Messrs. Gordon Dickson and L. White accompanied the writer throughout the examination. In addition, the core from two drill holes drilled last year was briefly checked against the logs provided in the report by K. Rose, December, 1963.

As additional background, in 1958 the writer mapped the block of claims to the northeast belonging to Silver Standard Mines Ltd. and at that time also mapped and examined the underground workings of the Brown-McDade mine. Early in 1959 the writer also made a detailed analysis of all the plans of Brown-McDade mine and also made an interpretation of an extensive E-M geophysical survey of the Silver Standard and Brown-McDade claims done by McPhar. The preparation of these reports for Silver Standard Mines Ltd. has served to familiarize the writer rather well with the geology of this entire area and to facilitate his interpretation of the exposures seen in Mr. Dickson's trenches and of the mass of data made available from last year's work on the property as summarized in Mr. Rose's report.

The writer wishes to extend his thanks to Gordon Dickson for making available to the writer a full set of all maps and reports prepared on the work done last year by the syndicate for which Mr. K. Rose was geologist-in-charge.

This first report by the writer does not attempt to analyse in detail the syndicate's mass of data, but rather it summarizes all the information on the area as known to the writer and presents his recommendations pertinent to the present exploration program.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The geological setting of the Mt. Nansen Mines group of claims is complex where the rock formations and their interrelations are concerned; however, of primary economic interest is the existence on the property of five vein-fault zones all striking northwest-to-north and dipping steeply to the west. The easternmost zone is the Brown-McDade Zone which has been traced for a distance of about 12,000 feet, at the south end of which is the Brown-McDade mine. These workings have indicated the existence of ore grading 0.40 oz. Au and 3 oz. Ag per ton across average widths of at least 5 feet, and possibly 15 feet, in discontinuous blocks for a length of about 1000 feet at a depth of 100 feet below the surface cuts which exposed similar ore dimensions and grade. The writer feels after mapping the mine in a cursory manner that more careful mapping and possibly a few slashes and stub crosscuts added to the existing workings will serve to better define the continuity of the Brown-McDade ore shoot. Three drill holes intersected higher than average grade ore, across average widths, at depths of 160, 260 and 500 feet below the surface, directly under the ore in the workings.

About 7000 feet west of the Brown-McDade Zone is the parallel Webber Vein on which stripping, sampling and drilling have indicated a probable ore shoot 220 feet in length with an average width of 5 feet and a grade of 0.57 Au and 38.5 Ag per ton. An indicated depth of about 100 feet seems reasonably assured by limited drilling and the topography. A rough calculation of the tonnage for these dimensions indicates a tonnage of 10,000 tons in this block with gross value, at present metal prices, of approximately \$750,000. The vein crops out along a hillside and can be easily reached underground by a crosscut about 200 -300 feet in length at a depth of 100 - 150 feet below outcrop, from which the surface ore shoot could be explored by drifting.

Of the other structures on the property the Dome Fault, between the Brown-McDade Zone and the Webber Vein, has not been explored; the Cabin Creek Vein, west of the Webber Vein, has been stripped to a limited extent to reveal a short low grade ore section that should be further explored by trenching. The same applies to the Huestis Vein, 4500 feet southeast of the Webber Vein.

The writer is not familiar with the metallurgical characteristics of either the Brown-McDade ore or the Webber ore, therefore there is no estimate made in this report of the possible net worth of the ores; nonetheless, the gross values indicated in the structures, together with the strength and persistence of the structures, are favourable enough that the writer strongly suggests that further development of both

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CONCLUSIONS (cont' d): - 3 -

zones be pursued underground. Vertical drilling down the ore-bearing portions of the zones by the overburden drill is recommended as a supplementary exploration of the ore blocks to endeavour to help define the limits of values.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BROWN-McDADE:

- (1) The mine should be rehabilitated, washed and remapped.
- (2) Slashes and stub-crosscuts, etc., be added to the existing workings in places indicated by the mapping.
- (3) The fully disclosed ore-bearing structure in the wide Brown-McDade Zone should then be completely resampled in bulk.
- (4) Metallurgical tests should be made on selected bulk samples of the ore.
- (5) On review of the above results new drifts, raises and drill holes should be laid out for the next stage of development of the mine.

WEBBER VEIN:

- (1) Surface stripping and sampling of the vein should be continued to the south.
- (2) The area of the cuts should be remapped geologically with special attention paid to wall rock alterations etc. along the vein zone.
- (3) The available core from last year's drilling should be carefully relogged and intervals of core loss noted.
- (4) Immediate underground exploration of the ore shoot portion of the vein should be seriously considered and consist of a cross-cut adit from the west at an elevation of about 100 - 150 feet below the surface cuts, followed by 200 - 300 feet of drifting.
- (5) All drift rounds in the above development must be muck sampled.
- (6) The drift must be thoroughly bulk sampled and metallurgical tests run on a typical sample of ore.
- (7) On completion of the above program the results should be reviewed and assessed to govern further development.

OTHER VEINS:

- (1) Stripping, mapping and sampling should be continued south on the Cabin Creek Vein and to a limited degree on the Huestis Vein.
- (2) As soon as feasible, (1965?), a general topographic and geological map of the entire property be compiled.

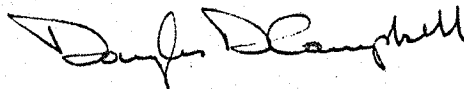
DRILLING:

- (1) The surface overburden drill presently being moved to the property should be tested first by drilling holes straight down the ore section of the Webber Vein, remembering that the vein dips about 70° to the west. If results are good to depth the entire shoot should be drilled off in that fashion at intervals that the season permits.
- (2) Similar exploration can be made of the Brown-McDade zone.

GENERAL:

- (1) All of the above work be done from one trailer-camp established at the discretion of Messrs. Dickson and White.
- (2) Brown-McDade and the Webber should be able to be worked simultaneously in the winter.
- (3) Bulldozer work to prepare camp, adit site, access roads etc. be started immediately to prepare for winter.
- (4) A tentative goal for the present program should be that of developing a number of orebodies on as many structures as possible on the property in order to provide feed for a single, centrally located mill.

Respectfully submitted,



D. D. Campbell, P. Eng., PhD.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

OVERBURDEN: None of the area has been glaciated, therefore firm bedrock lies beneath a mantle of soil, rock-soil and frost-heaved rock. The depth of this mantle ranges from a few feet on the ridges to over 50 feet near the valley bottoms. Outcrops are common only along ridges and peaks as protuberances not yet reduced by erosion.

The bottoms of some valleys are covered with sand or soil to depths of tens of feet and no rock float is available; however, most of the claim area is covered with rocky soil possessing abundant fragments of rock derived from the underlying formations, thus general geologic mapping by examination of rock fragments is very dependable. For the claim area west of the Brown-McDade claims mapping is made even more reliable because of the abundance of bulldozer cuts that presently lace the hill slopes and ridges in that area.

In the area of Webber Creek extensive bulldozer stripping has indicated an average depth to hard bedrock of about five feet, increasing downslope toward the creeks.

BEDROCK:

In general, the Mt. Nansen and Victoria Mountain area is underlain by bodies of volcanic, dioritic, granitic and rhyolitic rocks occurring in complex patterns, indicating an intricate structural history.

The oldest rocks in the area are gneisses, schists and quartzites of the Yukon Group, believed to be of Precambrian-to-Cambrian age. These rocks underlie the southern and western portions of the property and are exposed as alternating bands of schist, quartzite and amphibolitic rocks. The formations in the Yukon Group generally strike northward and dip to the west.

Unconformably overlying the Yukon Group formations is an extensive thickness of Jurassic volcanic rocks termed the Mount Nansen Group. This group includes andesite flows, breccias and agglomerates, basalt flows and related dioritic intrusives. The diorite is exposed on the Silver Standard claims as intrusive into or contemporaneous with basalt and in turn is intruded by later granitic rocks. Extensive rhyolite intrusive bodies may be contemporaneous with the Mount Nansen Group rocks but are more probably later than them and are themselves intruded by later granitic intrusives. The Mount Nansen Group of volcanic rocks generally strike east-west

across the ridge that forms the topographic backbone of the property. The dome at the south end of the ridge is comprised of rhyolite, the smaller but more rugged knob 1500 feet north of the dome is comprised of a basalt-andesite breccia that appears to be a plug intruding the surrounding basalt.

Intrusive into all the preceding rocks are two types of intrusive granitic rocks, granodiorite and porphyritic granite. The former rock is believed by some geologists to be of Jura-Cretaceous age while the latter is assumed to be Tertiary in age. The two rocks occur side-by-side in the Brown-McDade adit but are separated by a fault 3 feet in width.

The mineralized structures in the area of Mt. Nansen are comprised of complex fault-shear-alteration zones that cut all of the above-described rocks and are known to be persistent for thousands of feet in length and at least 500 feet in depth. All of these zones strike northwest to northnorthwest and dip steeply to the west. These zones are characterized in most places by a gouge plane, generally on the footwall, adjacent to which is intensely sheared and altered rock which is locally host to lenses and veins of quartz, carbonate and ore minerals. It is graphically illustrated on the Silver Standard claims that the Brown-McDade zone, over 100 feet in width in the mine, pinches to the north to a foot or two in width. The cause of this pinching is a change in wallrock from granodiorite at the mine to Mt. Nansen Group basalt and diorite north of the mine. Where it passes back into granitic rocks in the north half of the Silver Standard property the vein zone widens again to nearly 100 feet and is well mineralized. This attribute of the vein zones to pinch and swell with different wall rocks is an important factor in ore control and it is therefore vital that all exposures be accurately and closely mapped to establish a complete geological map of the entire property.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Underground and surface work have disclosed five major fault zones on the Mt. Nansen property. The principal zone is the Brown-McDade zone which strikes N25W and dips 65 degrees to the southwest. It extends north from the Brown-McDade mine along the east side of the central ridge to Shaw Creek, a distance of about four miles. About 4000 feet to the west of the Brown-McDade zone is another fault zone parallel to the Brown-McDade zone and extending northward from Dome Creek along the western side of the central ridge. This has been called the Dome Fault by Mr. Rose. A third parallel zone is located 3000 feet west of the Dome Fault on the lower western slopes of the ridge. This zone is the Webber Vein. The fourth zone is the Cabin Creek Vein which lies 1200 feet west of the Webber Vein, further downhill, and which appears to be converging with the Webber Vein to the south. The fifth zone is the Huestis Vein which strikes N60W from Dome Creek, across a low saddle in the ridge. This vein zone converges with the Dome Fault at Dome Creek and with the Webber Vein 4500 feet to the northwest and thus probably represents a cross tension member between two main shears in the fault system.

MINERALIZATION: Generally speaking; the Brown-McDade zone, where exposed, contains medium to high values in gold and low values in silver; the Dome Fault has no mineralization exposed on it but it has hardly been explored; the Webber, Cabin and Huestis Veins contain local shoots of relatively high grade gold and medium to high grade silver values.

(1) BROWN-McDADE ZONE

Geologic Setting: The entire Brown-McDade workings lie within granitic rocks, the most predominant of which is granodiorite. Porphyritic granite occurs near the portal. The granitic rocks are cut by two major faults or shear zones which trend about NNW and dip 60° - 70° to the southwest. The rocks adjacent to these zones have been fractured, sheared, altered and mineralized to varying degrees.

The east fault in the mine, 150 feet from the portal, is a zone about three feet in width comprised predominantly of gray-green fine grained gouge. The fault is flanked by subsidiary fractures for about ten feet on the hanging wall. Visible vein material on this fault, where it is exposed in the adit, consists only of narrow quartz and carbonate veinlets. Between this fault and the west fault, a distance of 500 feet, the country rock is granodiorite that has been fractured and silicified to a degree appreciably more than normal for the area.

Ore Zone: The west fault in the mine is the ore-bearing structure and has been exposed by drifting for a distance of about 1300 feet, 560 feet north of the cross-cut and 750 feet south. The drift backs are clean near the crosscut but generally dust-covered along most of their lengths; however, enough clean exposures are available to provide a dependable representation of the general features of the ore zone.

The most dominant structure of the Brown-McDade zone is the fault plane that forms the footwall of the zone. The footwall plane is straight and smooth and is plastered on its hanging wall side with several inches of gouge. Adjacent to the footwall fault, on the hanging wall side, is a zone, about fifteen feet in width, of shears and fault planes which cut a soft mass of fault gouge and mylonite (pulverized rock). This zone has been locally mineralized by hematite and quartz. From observation it appears that this footwall fault zone is barren of ore.

Adjacent to the hanging wall of the fault zone is a zone about 30 feet in horizontal width which is termed here the "Ore Zone". This zone is comprised of harder material than the fault zone and is cut by considerably fewer faults. The principal components of this zone are: quartz, kaolin, gouge, hematite, mylonite and superimposed vein and ore minerals. In quartz lenses throughout this zone the minerals pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and arsenopyrite occur. Grab samples of this metalliferous vein material generally carry gold.

In the hanging wall of the Ore Zone is an alteration zone which is about 75 feet in horizontal width. It is a replacement zone of fractured, maroon-tinged rock comprised principally of feldspar, hematite and quartz. Remnants of granodiorite are generally common. This zone is presumably barren but it does supply very easily recognized rocks in surface float.

For a distance of at least 70 feet from the hanging wall of the alteration zone the granodiorite country rock is sheared and hematized.

Extension: Bulldozer cuts on the surface directly above the mine expose the Brown-McDade zone extensively and well, although the rock is fractured to rubble. The predominant rock types are: rusty and silicified granodiorite, rusty quartz, maroon hematite and feldspar, pieces of clay (gouge), limonite and/or black sulphides in rusty quartz generally with rather ubiquitous green and yellow secondary minerals. Southeastward from these cuts the zone disappears under the alluvium covering the slopes of Dome Creek and eventually passes into Precambrian terrane.

Northwestward from the mine the zone disappears under the alluvial mantle of the Pony Creek valley and for a distance of about 4500 feet is evidenced only as scattered float. The numerous cuts along the flanks of the "Dome" are off the zone, but one cut, located 600 feet east of YU 4 M.C., has exposed identical vein material as did those above the mine. The zone in this trench is 150 feet in width with the east side open. Gold can be panned from most of the vein-zone material in the trench. This exposure is only slightly west of where a straight line projection of the zone from the mine would pass.

Northwestward from the above cut the hillside is covered by a mantle of basalt-diorite soil and float and no vein material was found for a distance of 5500 ft; however, immediately north of the band of basic rocks, on the crest of the ridge near the pass into Shaw Creek, about 10,000 ft. north of the mine, there is a large amount of float of vein zone material. Northwestward from this exposure the vein is wide and easily followed by partial exposures, vein float and gold panning for another mile to Shaw Creek.

An E-M survey accurately traced the Brown-McDade zone throughout the length of the Silver Standard claims and even recorded the pronounced weakening of the structure through the basalt-diorite rocks.

Development of the Mine: The wanderings of the drifts in the mine, plus the haphazard location and distribution of stub crosscuts, suggest that the operators were not clear about what constituted the ore zone. Much drifting and sampling was done in both the fault zone and the alteration zone, neither of which are ore bearing.

The gold and silver values occur in a zone that lies in the footwall of the main Brown-McDade shear zone. The shear zone is about 15 feet in width and is comprised principally of hematized fault gouge, sericite and mylonite. The adjacent ore zone is 20 to 30 feet in width, of which about five is good ore. The zone is comprised principally of sheared hematitic and limonitic silica-sericite rock which has been formed by hydrothermal alteration of the granodiorite country rock. (From observations underground I feel that this ore zone can be mapped with considerably more definity that is depicted on the Brown-McDade plans). The precious metals are apparently associated with arsenopyrite and other sulphides which occur in siliceous lenses in the ore zone.

Much of the drifting in the mine barely skirted and in places veered completely off the ore zone, probably because of the difficulty of distinguishing the productive zone from the adjacent similar but barren zones.

Grade: The channel sampling at Brown-McDade appears to have been well done and the assay plans are probably dependable. Interestingly, the assays of samples from the surface pits, from drill core and from drift channels all fall more or less within the same range despite very intense surface oxidation and very high core loss in the ore zone. The overall average assay is 0.40 oz. gold across an average width of five feet.

Silver content ranges from 100 ounces to nil within the sampled area but seems to average about three ounces across five feet throughout most of the ore-body.

It is of further interest to note that much samples taken in the crosscut across a width of 25 feet of ore zone averaged 0.38 oz. Au and 3 oz. Ag.

It thus appears that an average value of the Brown-McDade ore, as sampled in the workings and drill holes, is about $\frac{20}{3}$ ton, assuming 0.40 oz. Au and 3 oz. Ag.

Ore Exposures: Five surface pits above the Brown-McDade mine expose ore of average grade (0.40 oz. Au) and much greater than average 5 foot width for a length of 1000 feet.

Underground drifts expose discontinuous blocks of ore for a total length of 750 feet at a depth of 100 feet below the surface. The assay plans and the geology strongly indicate that this is actually a continuous block of ore.

Ten diamond drill holes intersected ore of average grade and width along a length of 1000 feet at an average depth of about 140 feet below the surface. One other hole in this series was blank. The length of ore indicated by the drilling corresponds in position to that exposed in the drifts above.

Three diamond drill holes intersected ore of slightly higher than average grade across average widths directly under the crosscut at depths of 160, 260, and 500 feet below the surface. (The deepest hole ended in the ore zone).

Extrapolations: The southernmost exposure of ore, according to the available records, is in a surface pit (#4); the northernmost exposure is in the drift underground, the distance between the two is 1400 feet. Surface pits, drifts and drill holes indicate a proven depth of ore of 140 feet and three additional holes suggest a possible depth of 500 feet.

Channel samples underground have been averaged to a width of about five feet. Much of the drifting only includes part of the ore zone and the zone in the surface pits is nearly ten feet in average width so it appears that a width of five feet is reliable and possibly conservative.

From the foregoing data it is fairly safe to assume that the Brown-McDade workings have indicated an orebody 1000 feet in length, 5 feet in width and 200 feet in depth below the surface. Using a factor of 13 cu/ft/ton, the tonnage proven is 80,000 tons. Drilling and one surface pit beyond the above dimensions indicate a possible tonnage of about 300,000 tons.

Value: Assuming 80,000 proven tons at 20/ton[#], the Brown-McDade orebody is worth \$1,600,000 (gross). A possible orebody of 300,000 tons would be worth \$6,000,000.

The metallurgy of the ore may make extraction difficult and costly, thus cutting the margin of profit but the preceding figures are nonetheless considered conservative.

(II) WEBBER VEIN

In 1963 the Mr. Nansen Syndicate did an excellent job of stripping and sampling the mineralized shear zone termed the Webber Vein. The zone was exposed southward from the valley of Webber Creek for a distance of 1200 feet over a vertical rise of 100 feet. The zone is a complex shear-fault zone that has been irregularly mineralized with quartz, galena and andorite and intruded by an aphanitic light-coloured dike. The wall rocks consist of Yukon Group gneisses and schists as well as younger rhyolitic intrusives. Wall rock alteration has been locally intensive and extensive, consisting largely of silicification, bleaching and hematization. Mr. Rose mapped the zone as a series of en echelon discontinuous veins. It would be better depicted as a continuous, complex mineralized shear zone along which the dike and the vein minerals pinch and swell and turn irregularly.

The zone is open to the south and the writer recommended at the time of his visit that stripping be continued on it in that direction as soon as possible.

Grade: The Syndicate did a very comprehensive job of sampling the south half of the vein zone even though their mapping of it had something to be desired. This part of the zone contains gold values from 0.30 to 1.30 oz/ton and silver values from 20 to 120 oz/ton fairly consistently in a shoot that begins about 500 feet south of Webber Creek and extends for about 300 feet to the end of the sampling.

Mr. Rose, in making his grade calculations, cut the gold values to one ounce and the silver values to 100 ounces. This would be valid practice if values above these grades were erratic in the deposit; however, in the Webber Vein such is not the case, the high values occur together in definite zones and not as erratic; therefore it is an error to cut them so drastically. The cut grades resulted in the following ore shoots by Mr. Rose.

North (1) 0.44 Au, 56.58 Ag, 3.8 ft. width, 34 ft. length.
 (2) 0.65 Au, 60.92 Ag, 4.5 ft. width, 70 ft. length.
 South (3) 0.47 Au, 19.68 Ag, 4.2 ft. width, 81 ft. length.

In these shoots a 45 ft. gap between (1) and (2) carries sufficient values to permit joining them, similarly a 40 ft. gap between (2) and (3) was not exposed or sampled but values are good up to it so it is reasonable to assume that it is of average grade. By thus combining (2) and (3) shoots and cutting only the erratic high values, (one of 4 oz. gold), the writer derives the following grade of the ore shoot from the Syndicate's assay results:

0.57 Au, 38.5 Ag, 5 ft. width, 220 ft. length.

Combined with this should be 80 feet of lower grade to the west, shoot (1).

At present metal prices the major shoot has a gross value of approximately \$75 per ton or \$6800 per vertical foot. The ore shoot extends over a vertical distance of about 70 feet, therefore there is a good chance that ore with a gross value of \$476,000 is now blocked out by the surface sampling alone.

Drill Results: Four diamond drill holes were drilled into the ore section of the vein by Gordon Dickson and the Syndicate. Hole W-3 was at the south end of the shoot, W-2 at the north end, and W-1 and W-4 in the centre. Holes W1, W2 and W3 intersected the zone at depths of 100-150 feet below surface while W4 intersected at 300 feet below surface.

The following intersections were obtained from the holes:

	<u>AU</u>	<u>AG</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	
W1	.23	7.6	6.5	
	1.34	46.0	1	
W2	.09	.2	3.4	
W3	.01	18.0	0.2	These two intersections separated by 30 feet of no value.
	1.10	189.6	0.3	
W4	.03	0.88	16.8	

At first glance these values appear to be discouraging compared to the surface sampling, and very probably that is the reason the Syndicate dropped the property; however, the writer examined the core of holes W1 and W2 and found that core loss in the vein zone was excessively high, so much so that it would be inaccurate to claim that the zone has been properly tested at all by these holes. Considering the very meagre core recovery obtained from the vein zone in these holes it is the writer's opinion that the intersections obtained in W1 and W3 very probably represent ore of essentially the same character and grade as exposed on the surface.

If it is assumed that W1 and W3 are in ore then the block of ore indicated by the surface sampling is more or less confirmed and to a depth of at least 100 feet. This would suggest a possible gross value of \$680,000 in the block indicated by the two drill holes and the surface sampling. This is by no means well proven ore but it is a general indication of the magnitude of the ore bodies so far indicated on this vein.

Because barren sections are common in all high grade type vein zones the drilling of such zones is a gamble as far as interpretation of results is concerned even if core recovery is 100%. With recoveries as low as those obtained on the Webber Vein the drill results are little more than very general indications. It is doubtful if the results will warrant further surface diamond drilling unless a great number of closely-spaced holes are drilled and core recovery is raised to at least 80 percent. It is the writer's recommendation that further testing of the Webber Vein be by underground development rather than by drilling.

Possible Development: The position of the vein outcrop on the side of a hill presents a convenient situation for exploration of the vein by drifting. Drifting directly, onto the vein from the north end at Webber Creek is hampered by the lack of dumping room; however, a short crosscut can be driven from the hillside to the west and be located to intersect the vein near the north end of the ore projected from the surface. Exploration should be by drift, not drive, at the early stages. The writer strongly suggests that the adit be no deeper than 150 feet below the main ore zone on the surface. Drifting in from a deeper level on unknown structures imposes an added burden on subsequent exploration through excessively long raises to the surface plus the confusion of opening up structures possibly quite different from those explored at the surface. This problem of an excessive vertical interval between the known and the unknown was encountered at Peso and is proving an added burden to the ease of assessment of the deposit.

(III) CABIN CREEK VEIN

Approximately 1500 feet southwest of the Webber Vein are two trenches excavated along a vein zone that ranges from two to seven feet in width. These cuts were not examined by the writer but maps from the Syndicate reports indicate that a length of about 800 feet of vein zone had been indicated by the two trenches, one at either end of a 300 ft. untrenched gap. The vein trends northwestward and is apparently steeply dipping.

Close sampling of the 300 ft. length of vein in the northwest trench has revealed low grade, (\$5 - \$10/ton), gold-silver values across an average width of about three feet for a length of 160 feet; The stripping of 220 feet of vein in the southeast trench revealed fair grade ore, (0.23 AU, 25.6 Ag), across an average width of 6.1 ft. for a length of 110 feet. This portion of the vein is open to the southeast.

The above work has indicated the existence of at least a small ore shoot on the Cabin Creek Vein which suggests that the structure has good potential for further exploration. Stripping and possibly drilling of this vein should be continued in conjunction with work on the Webber Vein. The writer emphasizes the importance of the geological mapping of the rocks in this area because it well may be that the thin and barren portions of the vein are in unfavourable rocks, thus exploration can be directed to more favourable portions of the vein depending on the geology.

(IV) HUESTIS VEIN

About 3000 feet southeast of the Webber Vein, in the saddle of the ridge at the headwaters of Dome Creek twelve trenches have partially exposed a narrow vein trending northwestward. No comprehensive sampling has been done on this structure nor has the writer examined the area; however, ten samples, of which two were grabs, taken by various people from seven of the trenches returned 1 - 2 oz. Au/ton and 20 - 70 oz. Ag/ton across 1.5-2 ft. widths along a strike distance of about 600 feet. These values are indication that further surface stripping, mapping and sampling should also be done on this structure in conjunction with the above-recommended programs.