

## 1980 Diamond Drilling Assessment Report

TITLE ERIE CREEK PROPERTY

CLAIMS June, Rosa, Belle, Florence, Bully Boy, Rockford, Ontario, Maude S, Ben Hassen, Arnold, St. Louis, Westminster Fr., Eddie, Louise, Monte Carlo, Homestake, Dora, Copper King, Good Enough, Drum Lummon, Gordon and Nelson

COMMODITY Mo, Cu, W

LOCATED 11 km northwest of Salmo, B.C.  
Latitude 49°45'N Longitude 117°20'W  
Nelson Mining Division 82 F/6

BY S.E. Parry

FOR AMAX of Canada Limited

WORK PERIOD May 7 to May 19, 1980

AMAX Vancouver Office

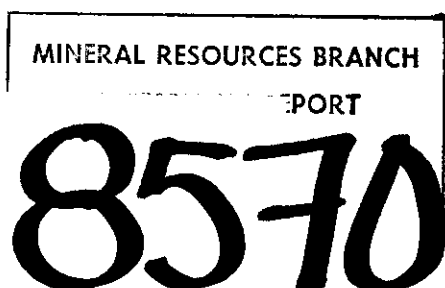


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SUMMARY

This assessment report presents results of drill hole EC-80-2, drilled on the Erie Creek property by Amax of Canada Limited between May 7 and May 19, 1980.

This wholly Amax owned property is located 11 km northwest of Salmo in southeastern British Columbia, and consists of June 1-7 claims and 21 reverted crown granted claims, acquired over the period 1976 to 1979.

Diamond drill hole EC-80-2, drilled to a depth of 331 meters at azimuth  $295^{\circ}$  and  $-45$  dip encountered Eocene dykes of the Erie Creek dyke swarm. Molybdenite, scheelite and chalcopyrite occur as thin films or fractures and as vein fillings within the dykes. The best mineralized section was 32 metres of 0.032%  $\text{MoS}_2$ .

A total cost of \$33,903.87 was applied as assessment on the following claims:

5 years: Rosa, Belle, Florence, Bully Boy,  
Eddie, Louise, Homestake, Dora,  
Drum Lummon

4 years: June 6, June 7

1 year: Ben Hassen, June 4, June 5

## INTRODUCTION

### General Statement

This report presents results of a 331 metre diamond drill program conducted during May, 1980 on this wholly AMAX owned property near Salmo, southeastern British Columbia.

### Location and Access

The property is located 11 km northwest of Salmo, British Columbia at 49°25'N latitude, 117°20'W longitude, in the Nelson Mining Division (NTS 82 F/6). The property is reached by a well maintained logging road which meets provincial highway 3A, 3 km west of Salmo, adjacent to the Selkirk Motel.

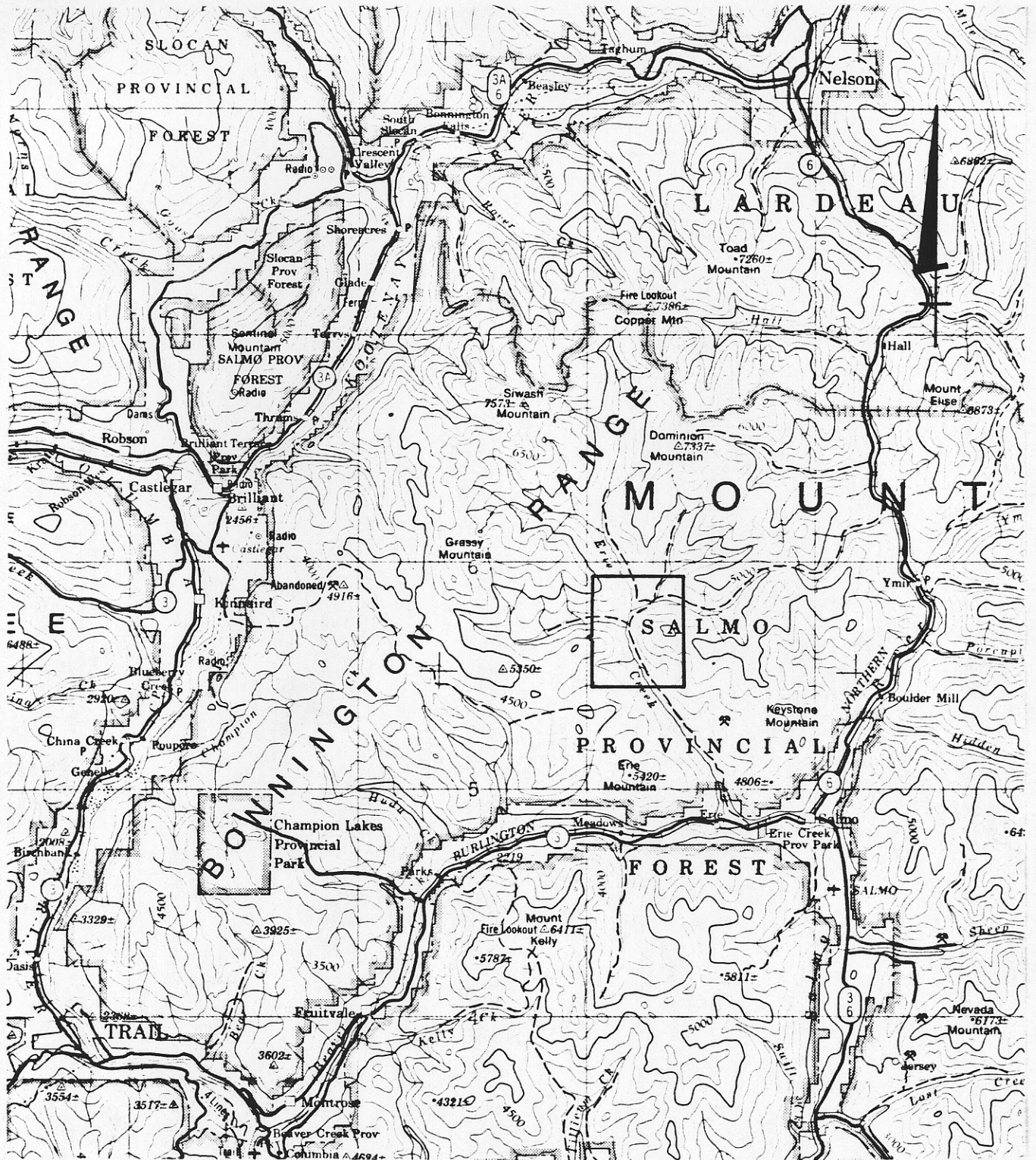
### Claims Data

The property consists of June 1-7 claims staked on behalf of AMAX of Canada Limited, and 21 reverted crown granted claims. Data is summarized in Table I.

### Physiography

The claims cover the slopes and valley of Erie Creek between 915 metres and 1400 metres. Topography is steep but not rugged. Outcrop is abundant above alluvium and till that cover the lower slopes and valley of Erie Creek.

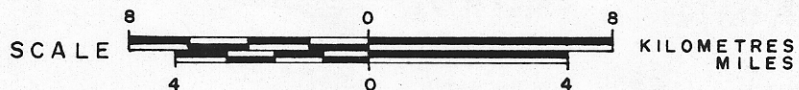
Mixed conifer and deciduous forest covers the property. Locally, thick patches of slide alder cover the slopes.



AMAX OF CANADA LIMITED

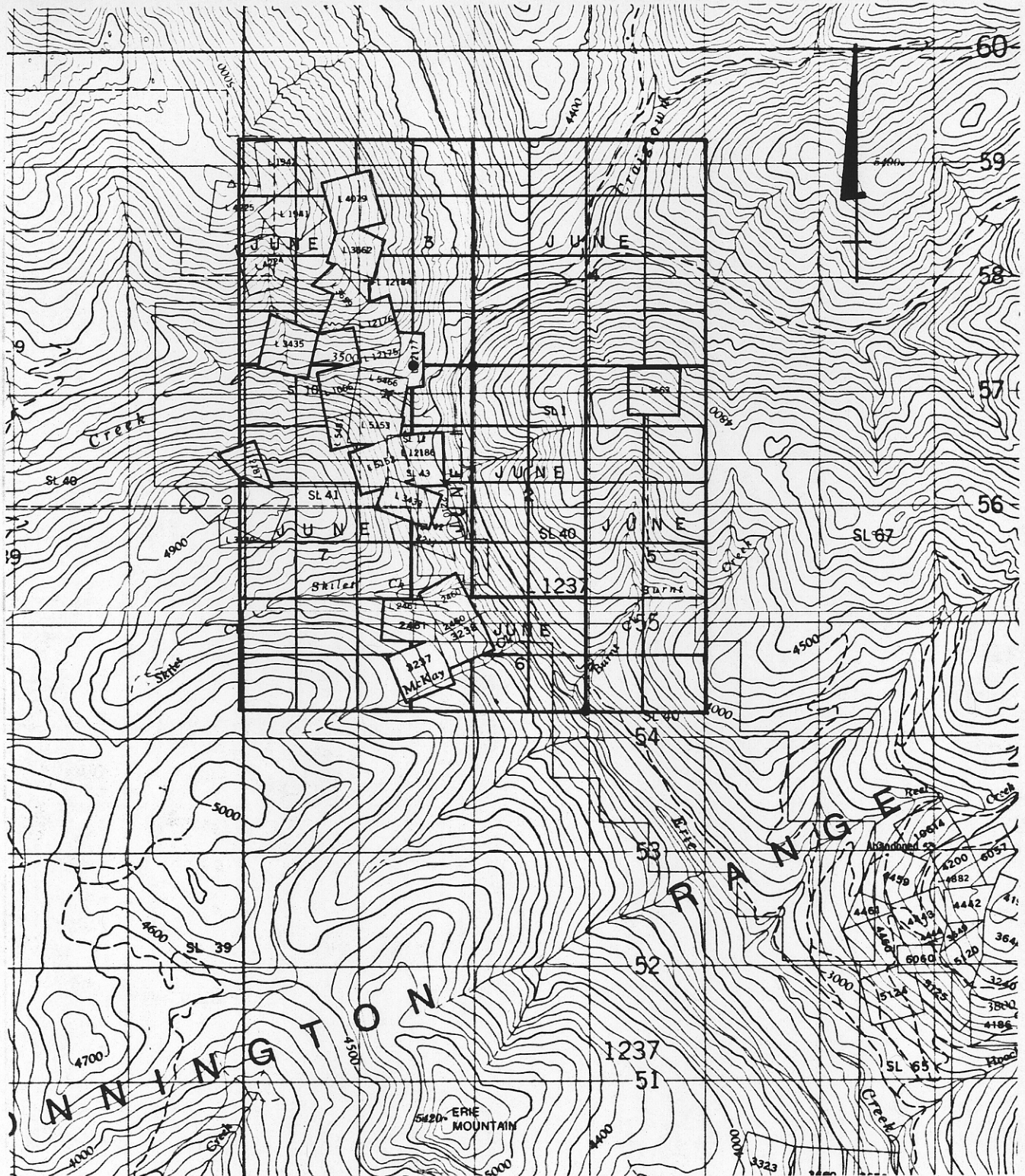
ERIE CREEK PROPERTY  
NELSON M. D. — B. C.

LOCATION MAP



1:250,000

FIG. 1  
N. T. S. Ref. 82 F386  
SP. NOV. 20/80



AMAX OF CANADA LIMITED

ERIE CREEK PROPERTY  
NELSON M. D. - B. C.

CLAIM MAP

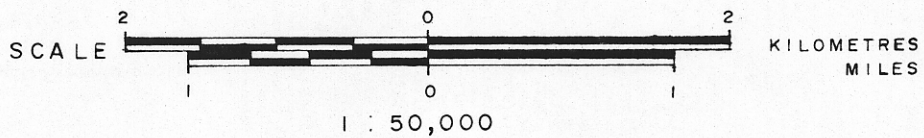


FIG. 2  
N. T. S. Ref. 82F386

S.P. Nov. 20/90

TABLE I

<u>Claims</u>	<u>Record or Lot No.</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
June 1	223	4	June 21/85
June 2	224	8	June 21/85
Rosa	859	1	Nov. 23/80
Belle	860	1	Nov. 23/80
Florence	861	1	Nov. 23/80
Bully Boy	862	1	Nov. 23/80
Rockford	863	1	Nov. 23/85
Ontario	864	1	Nov. 23/85
Maude S	865	1	Nov. 23/85
Ben Hassen	866	1	Nov. 23/84
Arnold	867	1	Nov. 23/85
St. Louis	868	1	Nov. 23/85
Westminster FR.	869	1	Nov. 23/85
Eddie	870	1	Nov. 23/80
Louise	871	1	Nov. 23/80
Monte Carlo	907	1	Dec. 15/85
Homestake	908	1	Dec. 15/80
Dora	909	1	Dec. 15/80
Copper King	910	1	Dec. 15/85
Good Enough	911	1	Dec. 15/85
Drum Lummon	912	1	Dec. 15/80
Gordon	913	1	Dec. 15/85
Nelson	914	1	Dec. 15/85
June 3	1017	16	April 18/85
June 4	1018	16	April 18/84
June 5	1019	12	April 18/84
June 6	1020	6	April 18/81
June 7	1021	18	April 18/81

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 Prior to application of diamond drilling covered by this report

1980 DRILL PROGRAMGeneral Statement

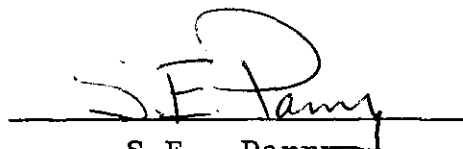
A 331 metre NQ-BQ hole was drilled between May 7 and May 19, 1980. Location of the hole is shown on Figure 3. Contractor for this program was Phil's Diamond Drilling of Lac La Hache, B.C., using a Longyear Super 38 diamond drill.

Drill core was split in 4 metre intervals, and submitted to Rossbacher Laboratories Ltd., for assay preparation and geochemical analysis. Results are presented in Appendix III.

EC-80-2

This hole was drilled for 331 m at 295° azimuth, -45° dip (Figure 4) to test for Mo mineralization under the alluvium-covered Erie Creek valley. The hole intersected numerous felsic and mafic dykes of the Eocene Erie Creek dyke swarm. Stockwork molybdenite mineralization was encountered in early biotite quartz monzonite dykes, cut by younger feldspar porphyry (FP) and quartz feldspar biotite porphyry (QFBP) dykes. Chalcopyrite, scheelite, pyrite and pyrrhotite were present as thin films and fractures in all three rock types. Short sections of hydrothermal crackle breccia, up to 15 metres in length were also encountered, characterized by a chlorite, actinolite and/or biotite matrix encompassing bleached, sericitized fragments, and fragment margins.

Best assay results indicate 32 metres of 0.032% MoS<sub>2</sub> in the interval 250 to 282 metres.

  
S.E. Parry  
November 20/80





APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF COSTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS

APPENDIX I

Summary of Work

Diamond Drilling - Erie Creek

Period of Work

May 7 - May 19, 1980

Drilling

Phil's Diamond Drilling, Lac La Hache, B.C.

Invoice #1, for hole EC-80-2

\$33,903.87

Total      \$33,903.87

This work is to be applied to the following claims, to keep them in good standing until 1985:

Rosa	2 years @ \$100/year, 3 years @ \$200/year	800.00
Belle	2 years @ \$100/year, 3 years @ \$200/year	800.00
Florence	2 years @ \$100/year, 3 years @ \$200/year	800.00
Bully Boy	2 years @ \$100/year, 3 years @ \$200/year	800.00
Eddie	2 years @ \$100/year, 3 years @ \$200/year	800.00
Louise	2 years @ \$100/year, 3 years @ \$200/year	800.00
Homestake	2 years @ \$100/year, 3 years @ \$200/year	800.00
Dora	2 years @ \$100/year, 3 years @ \$200/year	800.00
Drum Lummon	2 years @ \$100/year, 3 years @ \$200/year	800.00
June 6 (6 units)	1 year @ \$100/yr., 3 yrs. @ \$200/yr.	4,200.00
June 7 (18 units)	1 year @ \$100/yr., 3 yrs. @ \$200/yr.	12,600.00
Ben Hassen	1 year @ \$200/year	200.00
June 4 (16 units)	1 year @ \$200/year	3,200.00
June 5 (12 units)	1 year @ \$200/year	2,400.00
		29,800.00

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

NAME	S.E. PARRY
EDUCATION	4 year BSc. (Hons. Geological Sciences) Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario MSc. (Geology) University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario
EXPERIENCE	Geological Assistant - Cominco Ltd. - 1975 Geological Assistant - Shell Canada Resources - 1976 Geologist - Falconbridge Copper Ltd. - 1977, 1978 Geologist - AMAX of Canada Limited - 1979-

APPENDIX III

DIAMOND DRILL LOG EC-80-2

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY ERIE CREEK Project Number 794  
 Hole No. EC-80-2 Co-ordinates L 1 + 94N Bearing at Collar 295  
1 + 93W Dip at Collar -45  
 Collar Elevation 939m Commenced Drilling May 7, 1980  
 Total Depth 331m Completed Drilling May 19, 1980  
 Logged By: S.E. Parry  
 Core Size NQ-BQ Coring Method \_\_\_\_\_ Drilling Contractor Phil's Drilling Co. Ltd.

*S.P. NOV. 20/80*

<u>Survey Summary</u>				<u>Pertinent Assay Data</u>		<u>Pertinent Geology</u>	
Depth	Dip	Bearing	Method	Interval	% MoS <sub>2</sub>	Interval	Rock Type
330	-38 <sup>0</sup>	-	Acid Test	250-282	0.032%	0-29.3m 29.3-226.2 226.2-244.8 244.8-331	Overburden BQM, QFBP, FP dykes Intrusive breccia BQM, QFBP, FP dykes

Footage (meters)	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION					ASSAYS				Remarks	
			Mo	Py	Po	Cpy	Sch	Mo	Cu	W	Sample		
0												0-29.3	Coarse overburden with lenses of calcrete
-28													
-30							0						
	bx	broken					3	132	104			65101	
-32	QFBP	core	90	.1%	.1%		1						29.3-32.2 Quartz Feldspar Biotite Porphyry (QFBP) Breccia
	FP			Py			3						- locally megaporphyrite with 20% .1-2cm feldspar phenos
	QFBP						30						often broken. 10% "pop-out" quartz eyes (they can be
-34				.5%	.5%		30	54	174			65102	removed from the rock intact) and 7% biotite phenos matr
	FP		100	<.1%	<.1%		3						light grey, siliceous, aphanitic to fine graind. Most
-36							2						phenos. broken, giving rock a breccia appearance.
		blocky	80				2						-poorly veined, no appreciable mineral.
-38						tr	Sch						32.2-32.9 Sparse Feldspar Porphyry (FP)
			100				4	15	244			65103	-dark grey black with 5% corroded 1cm feldspar phenos.
-40						tr							-cuts across QFBP but also present in QFBP as inclusions
	QFBP			.5%	Cpy	tr	Sch						N.B.- FP & QFBP are dark and light phases of composite
-42				Py			1						dykes from report '79.
							13	51	196			65104	32.9-34.7 QFBP - Similar to 29.3-32.2 but feldspar smaller, usuall
-44			85				3						unbroken. Matrix aphanitic. Well developed quartz vein
							3						stockwork QVs .1-2mm wide, randomly oriented
-46							1						No alteration around veins, which are barren.
	FP			.1%									
-48		Ground					1						34.7-26.2 FP - contains QFBP inclusions.
							15	54	314			65105	36.2-46.6 QFBP - Similar to 29.3-32.2 but feldspars smaller, less
							7						broken, altered yellowish - white (clay or sericite?)
-50							11						to 2% Py + Po as disseminated and fracture coatings.
	QFBP						9	13	128			65106	Trace Cpy. Matrix of rock very hard, core massive, only
-52				.5%			10						weakly fractured, veined. QVS up to .2mm wide.
			100				10						46.6-47.2 FP - brecciated contact with QFBP.
-54		blocky					2						47.2-63.1 QFBP - more fractured, finer grained than above QFBP dyk
						tr-	4	11	102			65107	Above QFBP dyke.
-56				.05%			3						48.1-48.3 - intensely bleached, (silicified)
				Cpy			5						porphyritic, texture gradually obliterated
-58							11						1 fracture/cm with white 1mm alteration selvage,
							2	14	162			65108	with trace chalcopyrite Sphalerite, Pyrite
-60							7						- numerous black partially resorbed FP fragments.
-61													- trace Mo in 0.75 mm QV at 62.3 with Pyrrhotite, Cpy
													- suggests this is an early QFBP dyke.



Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION					ASSAY DATA				Remarks		
			Mo	Py	Po	Cpy	Scheel	Frac vein	Mo	Cu	W		SAMPLE	
62	QFBP							5					63.1-64.6	FP Numerous QFBP inclusions
				tr	Mo			tr	6					- trace scheelite in veins along dyke contacts.
64	FP							1	296	224		65109	64.6-70.1	BQM - dark to medium gray with local subporphyritic sections. Numerous hornfels inclusions
								4						- up to 10% .05-.5mm biotite grains
66	Blocky							2						
								.1-5.05%	24					well fractured with strong quartz veins stock, veins up to 1cm, dark grey sugary quartz. Veins much wider than those in quartz vein stock mapped in BQM on surface.
68	BQM							tr	>30	760	200	65110		
								.05%	>30					
70	Ground	83						PoPy	>30					Nb- QFBP dykelet truncates quartz-molybdenite vein in one place, but a second dykelet contains quartz-molybdenite veins. Quartz-clinopyroxenite-pyrrhotite veins frequent
									5					
72									13	32	176	65111		
								.01%	2					crosscut quartz-molybdenite veins.
74	FP								3					- Clinopyroxenite most common in QFBP and BQM-up to .05 very fragmented.
	Blocky								0					
76									9	146	174	65112	70.1-103.5	FP-QFBP Composite dyke. As mapped on surface, the dark and light phases show both sharp and gradational contact
		100							4					- dykes contain numerous PQM fragments up to 0.5m in thickness, equigranular 10% biotite
78	BX	CHL- ACT						tr	10					
	FP							.02%	.01%					
	BX	BX							>30	140	130	65113		QFBP usually contains 1-2cm megacrysts of feldspars similar to these in FP, but uncorroded.
80	FP	Mod.							7					- veining weak, occasional tracescheelite
82	Broken								11					
									4					93.4 white rhyolite fragment, trace molybdenite
84	QFBP							.1-5	7	30	86	65114	77.9-78.2 & 79.2-79.8	- breccia-pink, anphantic fragments, matrix chlorite (up to 15% matrix) trace disseminated molybdenite
	FP								tr					96.0-100.0 - trace scheelite in dry fractures and veins up to 1mm wide in QFBP and FP @ 45° to C.A.
86									7					
88	QFBP								5					
		100						.01%	5	7	232	65115		Nb This series of dykes shows local chlorite-actinolite fracture zones (breccia zones) - each contains weak molybdenite mineral, along fractures and in grey quartz veins - associated with clinopyroxenite in a few locations. Best zone 98.0-99.5.
90	FP	Masse							5					
		Sive							1					
92									1	92	38	65116		
									9					
94									tr					
95									25					

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION				ASSAY DATA				Remarks	
			Mo	Py	Cpy	Sch	Fract vein	Mo	Cu	W		SAMPLE
96	FP		tr				16				103.5-107.6 BQM-subporphyritic to equigranular, 10% biotite	
			tr		.05%	tr	16	272	274	65117		
							28				-103.5-105.8 -poor core recovery, possible fault	
98	CHL-Act Bx	Massive				tr	tr	29			-drillers hit high pressure water seam	
100	QFBP	to 100				tr	>30	100	640	65118	- buff - yellow alteration of feldspars, chlorite-actinolite along fractures at lower contact.	
		Blocky					29					
102	FP			.5%	.05%	tr	10				- intense quartz vein stwk. - up to 15% of rock composed of quartz veins up to 1cm in width, molybdenite as wall coatings in veins.	
							>30					
104	?	Ground					>30	66	274	65119		
							>30					
106	BQM	Core	63%	tr	.1%	tr	20				107.6-109.5 FP-massive, poorly fractured, pyrrhotite mainly on fractures.	
				Mo			17					
108	FP						tr	17	59	1220	65120	109.5-111.9 BQM-weak quartz vein stock, mainly single ton veinlet weak alteration of feldspars (yellow-buff), chlorite actinolite along fractures, biotites purple-brown.
					.5%	.05%		11				
110	BQM	Massive		tr	<0.1%	tr	tr	13				111.9-112.9 FP, moderately fractured, strong purplish hornfelsing of matrix
				Mo				30	180	560	65121	
112	FP				.5%		tr	7				-trace scheelite along fractures at 60°-45° to C.A., to 1mm wide slight yellowish fluorescence.
114	BQM		100					9				112.9-115.6 BQM-subporphyritic-identified as BQM on basis of fract and biotite content
					.1%			13				
116	QFBP					.05%		25	122	660	65122	115.6-128.6 FP-QFBP composite dyke - alternates between two rock types frequently.
								19				
118	FP				.5%			6				-weak yellow (argillic?) alternates of feldspar phen in QFBP sections.
	QFBP							10				
120								9	7	600	65123	-127.7-128.6 -QFBP(?) with moderate quartz vein stwk., trace molybdenite with trace molybdenite in FP immediately overlying it.
								9				
122	FP							8				Nb - this section could be porphyritic BQM

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION					ASSAY DATA				Remarks			
			Mo	Py+Rd	Cpy	Sch	vein	Mo	Cu	W	SAMPLE				
122	QFBP												128.6-130.1	BQM-a few aplitic dykelets crosscut the BQM,	
124	FP												30 248	65124	is greyish white with up to 1% biotite with 1 grey scheelite quartz vein/cm. -BQM looks very similar to QFBP, have doubts as to how accurately the two rocks
126		100		.5%	.05%										be differentiated.
128	QFBP												85 292	65125	130.1-135.5 FP-Chlorite-actinolite breccia at 130.3-130.5. No rotation of fragments - FP separated by chlorite-actinolite selvages along fractures.
130	BQM														-dyke generally massive, strong purplish hornfels color
132	FP														-contacts with BQM sharp but brecciated at ~90° to C.
134															-fragments of BQM in FP matrix
136	QFBP												18 390	65127	*-trace scheelite at 127.3 in 1mm quartz-scheelite vein @ 45° to C.A.
138		100		1%											135.5-138.6 QFBP Gradational contact with overlying FP - feldspar partially resorbed, up to 2cm, yellow weak argillic alternates - less than 2% biotite, weak fracturing with weak chlorite slips
140	FP			.5%	.05%								11 236	65128	138.6-142.2 FP Numerous clasts of QFBP
142															142.2-144.9 QFBP-1 chlorite-actinolite fracture/5cm, 5% biotite, moderate fracturing, scheelite on dry faces @ 60° to C.A. cut by chlorite actinolite fractures
144	QFBP												5 266	65129	144.9-145.9 FP Massive, weak chlorite alternates
146	FP														145.9-147.1 QFBP Gradational with FP, numerous FP fragments
148	QFBP														147.1-162.7 Chlorite-actinolite breccia
150	FP														Dark galena chlorite with medium galena actinolite needles along fractures and as matrix to QFBP BQM
152	CHL ACT BX												22 252	65130	and aplite fragments and host rock. Clearly postdate QFBP
154		very broken		tr.05	.2%										chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite in matrix and along fractures altering matrix and fragments.
156		90													-Bleached white alteration selvage along some fractures especially where breccia appears to die out. Molybdenum in veinlets mainly in thin aplitic fragments of breccia
158		100		0.5%									48 820	65131	Numerous pyrrhotite and pyrite gobs within chlorite matrix - possible trace sericitic alteration along margins of some QFBP and BQM fragments. Feldspar phenos weakly altered - matrix constitutes 30% of rock, veins up to 0.5cm wide
160				.05									27 1160	65132	

Sheet 10

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION					ASSAY DATA				Remarks		
			Mo	Py	Po	Cpy	Sch	Frac vein	Mo	Cu	W		SAMPLE	
156							tr	12						Chorite-actinolite breccia (cont'd)
158	Mas-sive	100		0.5%			sch	26						-breccia in gradational contact with FP at 162.7
160	CHL ACT BX							>30	9	458		65133		-1 chlorite/actinolite every 0.5m throughout following dyke section, but rock not a true breccia
162				0.05%	1%		tr	>30						*-Chlorite-actinolite breccia clearly later than FP dyke
164							sch	>30						159.8-162.7 -fragments mainly a bleached grey/white
166	Mas-sive			0.5%				23	53	1180		65134		could be altered BQM or QFBP - 0.05% Mo trace scheel
168	FP	100						13						in Pyrrhotite veins in this section <sup>and</sup> in dry fractures
170	QFBP							18						and occasional veins within the fragments
172								7						-vein counts misleading - at least 4 chlorite-actinolite
174								1	36	426		65135		"veins" every m up to 15cm wide, comprising up to 15% rock, and carrying up to 10% pyrrhotite locally, 1% chalcopyrite
176								15						FP fragments contain carbonized hornfels fragments.
178								2						162.7-169.8 FP - Numerous QFBP inclusions, one chlorite/actinolite zone every 0.5m - have irregular to subparallel walls
180								5	5	96		65136		with pyrite, pyrrhotite, -up to 1% carbonized clasts of hornfels(?) -irregular shapes
182								16						-most fractures are biotite-pyrrhotite fractures, some with trace chlorite
184								5						169.8-187.3 QFBP-generally massive, strongly porphyritic 3-5% biotite as 1mm to 0.5mm phenos.
186								7	4	494		65137		-local patches of yellowish alteration of feldspar phenos
188	CHL ACT BX							23						185.1-185.5 -Biotite breccia-up to 20% black biotite matrix to rotated, angular QFBP fragments up to 3cm long-contacts at 55° to C.A.
190								12						183.9 -trace molybdenite in zone of bleached QFBP st
192								5						ly altered, yellowish feldspar phenos - yellow=sericitic molybdenite clearly related to sericitic alteration of QFBP, but only present in singleton veinlets in these areas
194								4	78	200		65138		-scheelite also proximal to same altered zones, and as a filling along pyrite bearing fractures at 175
196								14						-Pyrite content equals pyrrhotite content in this dyke up to contact with breccia
198								8						-several hornfelsed fragments present.
200								3						
202								7	29	242	25	65139		
204								tr						
206								tr						
208								11						
210								tr						
212								>30	24	288	30	65140		

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION				ASSAY DATA				Remarks			
			Mo	Py+R	Cpy	Sch	Frac vein	Mo	Cu	W		SAMPLE		
188				0.2%			13					187.3-194.2	Chlorite-actinolite breccia	Weakly developed over a QFBP
190	CHL ACT Bx	100				tr	28							dyke. Chlorite-actinolite matrix comprises 5% of rock
192	Mas-sive weakly fractured		.03%	1%	.3%		30	18	820	15	65141			phenos in "fragments," scheelite and chalcopyrite sent in matrix with up to 25% pyrrhotite locally
194							30							no foreign fragments in matrix, minor hornfels fragments in QFBP fragments.
196	QFBP			0.2%	.05%		4	4	228	15	65142			Strong series of parallel fractures @20 <sup>0</sup> -45 <sup>0</sup> to C.A., to 1cm thick, surrounded by sericitized QFBP (sericitized
198							9							mainly in phenos).
200	BQM	100					15	22	500	70	65143			189.4-193.1 Intense sericitic and chlorite-actinolite
202	QFBP						17							terations. Up to 0.3% chalcopyrite, .03% molybdenite trace scheelite-molybdenite mainly along dry faces but occasional disseminated grains in sericitized rock, scheelite & chalcopyrite disseminated in pyrrhotite-chl
204	Fault? Ground QFBP Core			0.5			?	10	200	35	65144			ite-actinolite sections
206	QFBP BX				.05%		?							Nb This is most intense yellow-buff alteration encountered in any drill hole logged, including MacIntyre core
208	BQM	100					30	303	154	20	65145			194.2-199.6 QFBP-Feldspars up to 2cm, sericitic alteration along fractures 1/m, chlorite-actinolite along fractures 1/m
210							30							Numerous FP inclusion
212	FP			0.08			30							199.6-200.0 BQM-Medium grained, subporphyritic 10-20% biotite, weakly chloritized trace sericite in phenos.
214	BQM						30							200.0-207.1 QFBP-highly variable section, numerous FP inclusion
216	Mas-sive						30							201.0-205-Highly sheared with 1-2cm stringers of biotite and chlorite @ 80 <sup>0</sup> to C.A. -up to 20% of rock.
218	QFBP	100					23							Matrix bleached feldspar phenos locally obliterated
220							23	25	188	20	65148			Fault zone 204-206 Abundant chlorite, sericite, biotite (actinolite ?)
														207.1-210.6 BQM-2 phases, with local assimilated contacts
														207.1-208.0-Medium grained subporphyritic BQM-20% biotite
														Intensely fractured, predominately quartz veins
														with biotite-chlorite fractures.
														208.0-210.6-Feldspar porphyritic QM-aphanitic to aplitic matrix, 10% euhedral feldspar phenos, less than 2% biotite. Up to 0.1% molybdenite in quartz

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION					ASSAY DATA				Remarks	
			Mo	Pb	Po	Cpy	Sch	Vein frac	Mo	Cu	W		SAMPLE
220							7						veins and along biotitic fractures. Very similar in appearance to
222	QFBP	Mas-sive				.02	13						some QFBP dykes, but lacks quartz eyes and has the strong quartz vein stockwork
224		weakly frac.	90%				11	14	136	45	65149		
226	FP						2						210.6-212.1 FP Strong hornfels locally, strong chloritic-actinolite alteration of matrix
228	Intrusive BX			.05	.2%		>30	170	216	70	65150		212.1-217.9 BQM-medium grained, 10% biotite. Moderate quartz vein stock-most veins 0.5-2mm wide, of grey sugary quartz.
230							19						- trace-0.05% molybdenite in 1mm quartz veins.
232							>30						-several small FP dykelets brecciate and crosscut BQM
234							13	156	160	55	65151		215.9-217.9-BQM highly brecciated, section composed of 50% FP dykelets
236							18						-trace molybdenite in equigranular BQM only
238					.2		>30						
240	short		100				>30	140	152	70	65152		217.9-224.5 QFBP Very complex section-includes sharp fragments of BQM, dissipated fragments of darker QFBP, FP
242	broken sections						3						219.3-219.7 bleached white/grey aphanitic fragments, possibly white rhyolite
244				tr-.02			16						-chlorite-actinolite fracture 1/m, very weak alteration of feldspars.
246	QFBP (horn blende)				.02		22	90	80	35	65153		
248	Porph						14						
250	BQM (aplitic)						>30						224.5-226.2 FP Weakly fractured, matrix strongly chloritized at lower contact. Trace scheelite in veins @ 90° to C.A.
252			100				4	135	90	65	65154		
254					<.1%		6						
256							1						226.2-244.8 Intrusive Breccia Much more heterogenous than chlorite actinolite breccia, mixed fragments from 1cm to 50cm
258							13						of QFBP, FP, BQM, Aplite, QFBP predominates-50-60%
260							>30	32	76	35	65155		-up to .02% molybdenite mainly in aplitic BQM fragment
262							tr						but also as vein in weakly hornfelsed dark black matrix at 227.8
264							>30						-matrix appears to contain appreciable biotite-too fine grained to estimate-similar to FP matrix
266							>30	192	136	65	65156		-fragments angular, usually equ
268													contacts, comprise 60-75% of rock
270													-matrix contains 5% feldspar phenos up to 2cm, may be FP intrusive material.

Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION					ASSAY DATA				Remarks	
			Mo	Py	Pg	Cpy	Sch	vein frac	Mo	Cu	W		SAMPLE
254	BOM (Aplitic)							>30	138	220	85		Intrusive Breccia (cont'd) Up to 10% chlorite locally in matrix and
256		100	0.05	.2%	tr	tr	>30				65157		crosscutting veinlets. Scheelite in veinlets up to 1mm wide.
258	QFBP						>30						244.8-248.8 QFBP Numerous FP fragments, 10% of fragments moderate chloritic (up to 10% judging by colour)
260	BOM (Aplitic)	Short broken sections	0.05		tr			178	212	45	65158		248.2-248.4 dyke hornblende porphyritic-Up to 1% euhedral .5-1.5mm hornblende laths, randomly oriented
262					to								chlorite fragments indicate this is a very late dyke, post-breccia. NB lack of pyrite and Pyrrhotite, <sup>QFBP</sup>
264	QFBP			.2-5			9	5	69	228	65	65159	, hornblende laths, large (2cm zoned feldspars. Possible new dyke type)
266		100					>30						248.8-261.8 BOM-less than 3% biotite in an aphanitic, aplitic matrix -subporphyritic, up to 1% 0.5cm ghosty, yellow buff alteration feldspar phenos.
268	BOM (Aplitic)		0.05		tr	"tr" Mo		200	278	85	65160		-rock intensely fractured - 1/cm -pyrrhotite-pyrite-biotite-chlorite slips. veins-1/3cm of grey sugary quartz
270			0.1%		to								up to 3 mm wide
272				.2-5.02				218	220	200	65161		-Molybdenite mainly in quartz veins but occasionally along dry fractures.
274		95%				.02 "Mo"							-1 singleton pyrrhotite vein/m with abundant Cpy -Scheelite in veinlets up to 1mm wide at 45° to C.A.
276						Sch		152	172	75	65162		258.1-258.3 QFBP dykelet
278	FP												261.8-266.6 QFBP Well developed FP margins, gradational with QFBP, with chloritic patches
280	BIOT BX	100	Q05	.2-5	tr			156	296	55	65163		Numerous FP fragments also, rock weakly fractured -contains 1 large molybdenite bearing BOM fragment.
282					tr to								266.6-276.8 BOM-aplitic matrix, locally subporphyritic less than 2% biotite -1 chlorite fracture up to 1cm wide every 20cm - largest fractures have white to yellow alterations selvage Molybdenite in quartz veins and on dry fractures 1/10cm
284	QFBP		trMo				25	29	63	352	140	65164	estimate 0.05 to 0.1% molybdenite, best mineral. section seen so far
286						tr Sch		18					-Pyrrhotite and biotite bearing fractures with minor
288		100		.2-5				22					chalcopyrite, scheelite crosscut molybdenite veinlets, fractures
290					tr			21	14	160	15	65165	271- Yellow fluorescing molyscheelite ("Mo" Sch) 1 vein up to 1mm wide/20cm as grains up to 2mm in length-best section so far -same veins contain molybdenite, brown biotite, occasional quartz

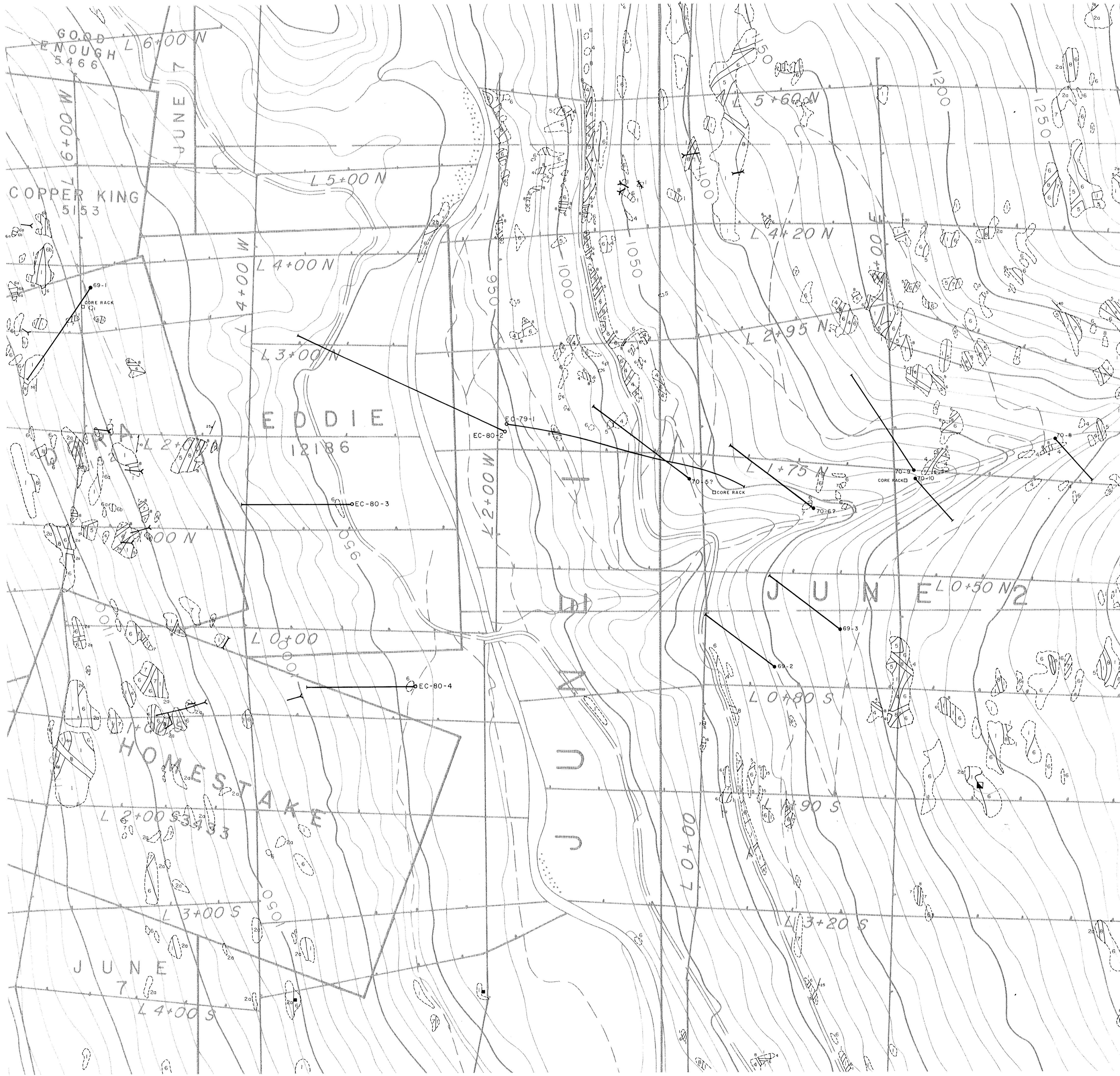
Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION					ASSAY DATA				Remarks		
			Mo	Py	Po	Cpy	Sch	vein Frag	Mo	Cu	W		SAMPLE	
290														BQM (cont'd) -Scheelite varies between blue and yellow fluorescenc
292	QFBP	100		.2% to .5%		tr			7	9	124	15	65166	yellow accounts for 60-70% of the grains present. Both colours s
294				Py=Po	.02	tr			8					
	Mas-sive						Sch		21					276.8-277.3 FP lower contact gradational with breccia
296	CHLACT-BIOT								29	16	212	35	65167	
				tr		.05	tr	>30						277.3-282.1 Chlorite-actinolite-(biotite) breccia Similar to abo
298	BX			to .02%			Sch	>30						sections with black patches of matrix indicating biot.
						tr	to	29						-weakly developed breccia, little or no rotation of f
300				.2% to .5%		.02		10	6	148	55	65168		ments
								15						-QFBP and FP bleached white, porphyritic texture obli
302	QFBP	100						22						ated up to 1m from end of actual breccia
								5						-bleaching appears mottled at margins, gives rock
304	Mas-sive							6	14	152	60	65169		appearance of aplite
				tr				12						-Molybdenite present in 1mm grey quartz veins, 1/20cm
306						tr		>30						estimate 0.05% molybdenite
				0.2 to .5%		to		13						282.1-295.0 QFBP
308						.02	blue	27	31	168	110	65170		-upper and lower contact gradationally altered into
							Sch	>30						chloritic-actinolite-(biotite) breccia with patchy bl
310	BQM	100	.02%			.02	>30							ched white areas
							yel-low Mo Sch							-rock weakly veined predominately near contacts
														-numerous FP inclusions, dykelets also present near co
														tacts. Trace blue fluorescing Scheelite in 1mm quartz
														vein.
														284.0-287.0 Weak bleaching, trace molybdenite in 0.5mm
														grey quartz veins.
														295.0-298.5 -Chlorite-actinolite-(biotite) breccia
														-biotite comprises up to 5% of matrix
														-fragments vary from pure white, silicified to QFBP w
														only weakly bleached (silicified) patches
														-trace to 0.02% molybdenite in quartz veins 2/m
														-FP fragment or dyke 296.5-297.5
														-clinopyroxenite up to .05% in breccia
														-trace blue fluorescing scheelite in FP fragment/inclus
														at 297.5
														Nb -probably similar in origin, but more intense than
														section 187.3-194.2-molybdenite grade similar in
														295.0-298.5 also

Sheet 301



Footage	Core Rec	% Rec	MINERALIZATION				ASSAY DATA				Remarks		
			Mo	Py+R	Cpy	Sch	Vein frac	Mo	Cu	W		SAMPLE	
310	BQM		.02%				>30						298.5-308.8 QFBP-highly variable texture, subporphyritic to megaporphyr
312	QFBP	100		.2%			>30	92	208	300	65171		phyritic, up to 25 ragged-edged FP inclusions
314	BQM	Masive	tr		tr	02%	>30						-local minor bleached patches, bleached white selvages along fractures, some with chlorite-actinolite
316	QFBP				to	"Mo"	20						305.1-305.8 chlorite-actinolite-(biotite) breccia-only chloritic fractures, rest of zone is bleached white. QF
318	QFBP		tr			.02	Sch	>30	145	232	85	65172	trace molybdenite -upper and lower contacts of dyke have 1m of FP
320	BQM		.02				>30						-1% BQM fragments in dyke also, up to 20cm wide -Pyrrhotite-Chalcopyrite veins, fractures 1/50cm
322	CHL-Act-Bx				tr		>30	168	232	150	65173		308.8-321.4 Mixed BQM and QFBP-Numerous dykelets of FP bearing, irregularly megaporphyritic QFBP crosscut breccia
324	FP	100		1%	to		>30						Nb-up to .02 Some BQM may be fragments within larger QFBP units BQ
326	BQM		.02		.05		>30						sections contain less than 5% biotite, have aphanitic, elite in white sal-
328	CHL-Act-Bx			.2%			6						equigranular or subporphyritic texture, and are intensely fractured-1 biotite-chlorite-pyrrhotite (clinopyroxenite) vein (grey
330	QFBP						26	59	.00	75	65174		fracture/2cm and ore quartz-(molybdenite) vein (grey bearing sugary quartz) up to 2mm wide/10cm. Biotites weakly fractured &
332	CHL-Act-Bx		.02	to	tr	Sch	4						quartz-molybdenite vein
334	QFBP		.05%	.2%	.02		16	36	312	20	65175		Chloritized, feldspars in QFBP section yellow-buff moderately sericitized.
336	CHL-Act-Bx	100					>30						10% of scheelite fluorescing blue.
338	BQM						>30						319.3-321.4 Chlorite-actinolite-biotite breccia with 0 molybdenite in quartz veins section alterations of feldspars-10% of rock locally
340	END OF HOLE						>30						
342													321.4-330.2 Chlorite-actinolite-(biotite) breccia with QFBP section -unit mainly marked by bleached white moderately fractured rock with up to 10% chlorite-actinolite along breccia-like fracture zones. Alterations symmetrically extends away from these zones, apparently altering QFBP -sections marked QFBP on log appear later than breccia, with only weak fracturing, no alterations and sharp contacts with breccia-dykes weakly flow aligned (?) as denoted by feldspar phenos
344													330.2-331.0 (END OF HOLE) BQM Weakly chloritized along fractures, bleached adjacent to fractures. Subporphyritic, up to 5% biotite

REEL FOOT 3



**LEGEND**

- E O C E N E**  
**ERIE CREEK COMPLEX**
- 10 Hydrothermal crackle breccia.
  - 8 Dark gray feldspar quartz porphyry dykes.
  - 7 White quartz porphyry dykes.
  - 6 Composite feldspar quartz biotite porphyry dykes. 6a Dark gray sparse quartz feldspar biotite porphyry. 6b Light gray crowded quartz feldspar biotite porphyry. 6c Dark gray intrusive breccia, sparse quartz feldspar biotite porphyry matrix.
  - 5 White rhyolite dykes.
  - 4 Quartz monzonite. 4a Leucocratic quartz monzonite. 4b Biotite quartz monzonite. 4c Porphyritic quartz monzonite. 4d Aplite (dykes and stock).
- J U R A S S I C**  
**ROSSLAND FORMATION**
- 2 2a Augite porphyritic basalt and breccia. 2b Polymictic volcanic breccia.
- HALL FORMATION**
- 1 Light brown phyllite, shale and hornfelsed equivalents.

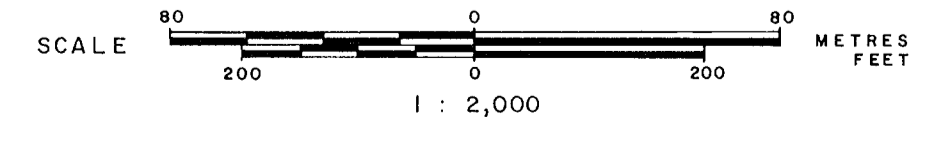
**S Y M B O L S**

- Outcrop.
- /// Geological contact (defined approximate assumed)
- ° Bedding attitude (inclined, vertical).
- ↘ Schistosity attitude (inclined).
- ↗ Jointing attitude (inclined).
- EC-79-1 Diamond drill hole (AMAX 1979, 1980).
- 70-10 Diamond drill hole (McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. 1969, 1970).
- Shaft, adit.
- ⊥ Trench, pit.
- Claim boundary, crown grant claim boundary.
- - - Claim unit boundary.
- Grid picket line.
- Road.
- Stream.
- 950 Topographic contour (contour interval 10 metres)

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH  
 ASSESSMENT REPORT  
**8570**  
 NO. \_\_\_\_\_

AMAX OF CANADA LIMITED  
 ERIE CREEK PROPERTY  
 NELSON MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

**GEOLOGICAL MAP**  
**DRILL HOLE LOCATION**



To accompany 1980 Report by: S.E. Parry.