

DIAMOND DRILL REPORT
ON THE
JACKPOT PROPERTY
HOLES JP83-1 to JP83-23
SOUTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA
NELSON MINING DIVISION

NTS 82F 3E/6E

LATITUDE 49° 15' 20"
LONGITUDE 117° 19' 20"

part 1
of 2

by

J. R. FOSTER

NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION CO. (CANADA) LTD.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,450

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

INTRODUCCIÓN	1
DESCRIPTION OF CLAIMS	1
PHYSIOGRAPHY	1
PROPERTY HISTORY	6
GEOLOGY	6
Regional Setting	6
Local Geology	6
DIAMOND DRILLING	7
Introduction	7
Drill Hole JP83-1	9
Drill Hole JP83-2	9
Drill Hole JP83-3	11
Drill Hole JP83-4	14
Drill Hole JP83-5	16
Drill Hole JP83-6	16
Drill Hole JP83-7	18
Drill Hole JP83-8	20
Drill Hole JP83-9	24
Drill Hole JP83-10	26
Drill Hole JP83-11	28
Drill Hole JP83-12	30
Drill Hole JP83-13	30
Drill Hole JP83-14	33

	<u>Page</u>
Drill Hole JP83-15	35
Drill Hole JP83-16	35
Drill Hole JP83-17	38
Drill Hole JP83-18	40
Drill Hole JP83-19	42
Drill Hole JP83-20	44
Drill Hole JP83-21	44
Drill Hole JP83-22	47
Drill Hole JP83-23	47
ASSESSMENT DETAILS	52
STATEMENT OF COSTS	53
APPENDIX	

Code to Logs

Drill Logs

JP83-1
JP83-2
JP83-3
JP83-4
JP83-5
JP83-6
JP83-7
JP83-8
JP83-9
JP83-10
JP83-11
JP83-12

JP83-13

JP83-14

JP83-15

JP83-16

JP83-17

JP83-18

JP83-19

JP83-20

JP83-21

JP83-22

JP83-23

1. INTRODUCTION

A diamond drill program was carried out on the Jackpot Property by New Jersey Zinc Exploration Co. (Canada) Ltd. The Jackpot Property is situated within the Salmo (lead-zinc) "Mine Belt" in the Nelson Mining Division of Southeastern British Columbia. (Figure 1)

The center of the claim group is located 6.4 km (4 miles) south-southeast of Ymir, immediately south of the junction of Porcupine and Active Creeks (Figure 2). Ymir is located on an all-weather paved highway, midway between the cities of Nelson and Trail. A bush road situated about 3 km south of Ymir leads eastward along Porcupine Creek about 8 km to the property. The Jackpot "switchback" road leads south off the Porcupine Creek road to the top of the property.

II. DESCRIPTION OF CLAIMS

Table I indicates the currently held claims on the Jackpot Property; there are 33 contiguous claims including 6 crown granted and 27 recorded claims. These claims are owned by New Jersey Zinc Exploration Co. (Canada) Ltd. Their location is given in Figure 3.

III. PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Jackpot property straddles a high east-west striking ridge on the southside of Porcupine Creek, elevation approximately 2500 feet (762 m), and extends north to Jubilee Mountain and south of Hidden Creek (Figure 2).

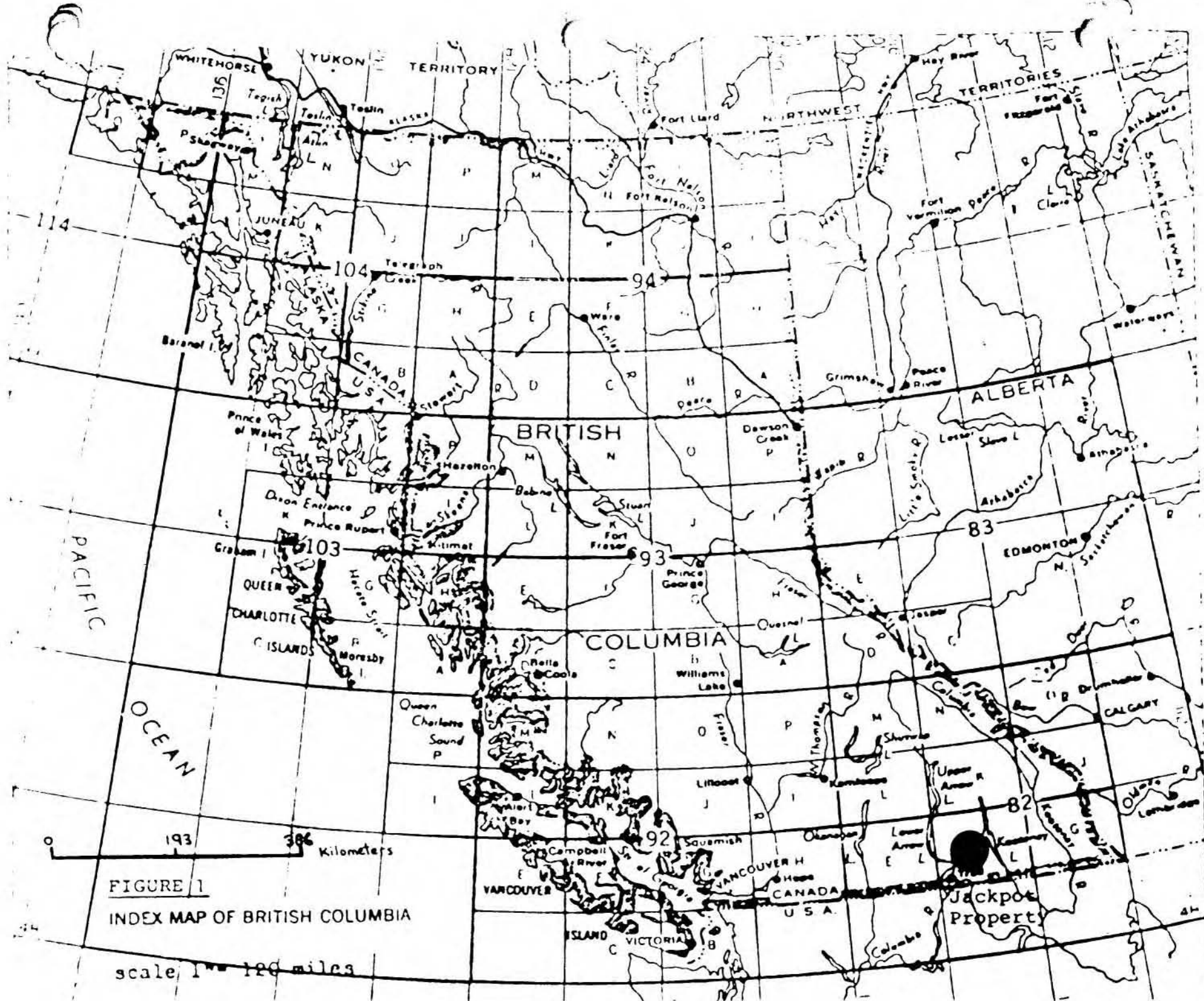


FIGURE 1
INDEX MAP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

scale 1" = 120 miles

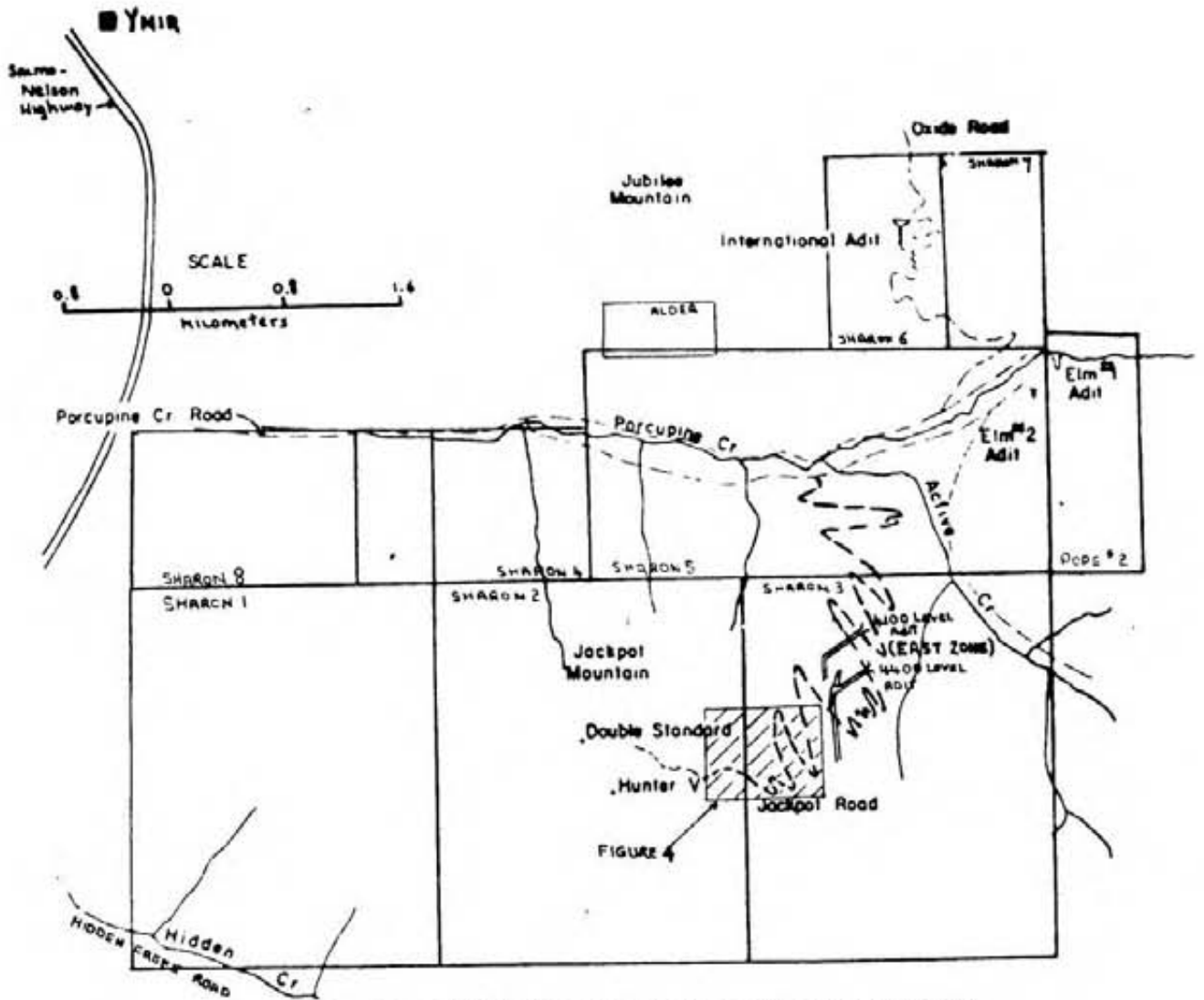


FIGURE 2. TOPOGRAPHIC NOMENCLATURE (JACKPOT PROPERTY)

TABLE I: JACKPOT PROPERTY LAND HOLDINGS

JACKPOT GROUP¹

PREVIOUS STAKING

CROWN GRANTED CLAIMS

<u>NAME (No. of Units)</u> ²	<u>REC/LOT NUMBER</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATES</u>
Hunter V	Lot 2212	Paid 1982*
Double Standard	Lot 2213	Paid 1982*
Mercia Fraction	Lot 2224	Paid 1982*
Eldorado	Lot 5198	Paid 1982*
Chihuahua	Lot 5199	Paid 1982*
Charmencita	Lot 5201	Paid 1982*

RECORDED CLAIMS

Ink Spot	Record 1356	June 9, 1989
Jackpot	Record 1357	June 9, 1990
Ace	Record 1361	June 21, 1989
Jamesonite	Record 1362	June 21, 1989
Elm #5 Fraction	Record 3042	June 6, 1989
Canadian Boy	Record 1370	July 2, 1989
Canadian Girl	Record 1371	July 2, 1990
Two Spot	Record 1375	July 8, 1990
Spot Fraction	Record 1384	Aug. 2, 1989
Rush #1 Fraction	Record 15357	Nov. 20, 1989
Chief	Record 1394	Aug. 10, 1989
Jay	Record 1395	Aug. 10, 1989
Chief Fraction	Record 1396	Aug. 10, 1989
Jay Fraction	Record 1397	Aug. 10, 1989
Jamesonite Fraction	Record 1484	Oct. 16, 1989

1981 STAKING

Sharon 1 (20) ³	Record 2373	July 14, 1987**
Sharon 2 (20)	Record 2374	July 14, 1987**
Sharon 3 (20)	Record 2375	July 14, 1987**
Sharon 4 (6)	Record 2376	July 14, 1987**
Sharon 5 (18)	Record 2377	July 14, 1987**
Sharon 6 (6)	Record 2378	July 14, 1987**
Sharon 7 (2)	Record 2452	Sept. 6, 1987**

1982 STAKING

Jen #2 (1)	Record 2686	July 19, 1987**
Mitch #3 (1)	Record 2685	July 14, 1987**
Pope 2 (3)	Record 2684	July 13, 1987**
Sharon 8 (12) ³	Record 2687	Aug. 20, 1987**
Alder (2)	Record 2735	Oct. 4, 1984

OXIDE GROUP

Neb Girl	Lot 4636	Paid 1982*
Bonanza	Lot 4638	Paid 1982*

TOTAL 8 crown granted claims)
 27 recorded claims (126 units) 134 units

* Taxes due July 2nd, annually

1. Notice to group # 2590 and supplemental notice filed; all claims except Sharon 1 and 8 are in the "Jackpot Group" proper.
2. Pertaining to modified grid claims
3. Notice to group filed December 1982; Sharon 1 and 2 are in the Jackpot (West) Group

** Date pending approval of previously filed assessment

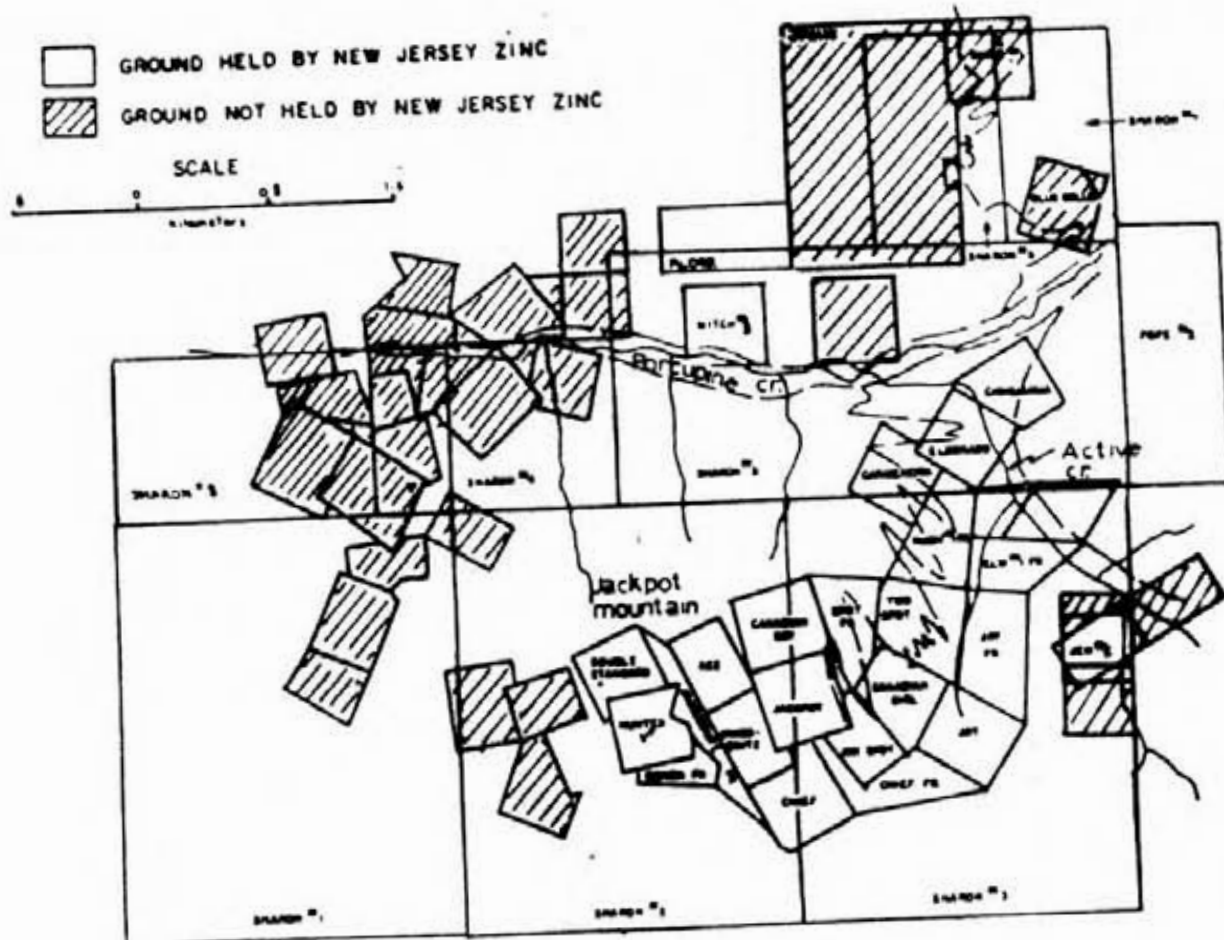


FIGURE 3: JACKPOT PROPERTY CLAIM GROUP

The highest elevation occurs in the southeast part of the claim group at 6340 feet (1930 m).

IV. PROPERTY HISTORY

The history of the property dates back to about the turn of the century when early exploration endeavours focused on the silver potential in the center part of the property. Between 1902 and 1929, the Double Standard and Hunter V glory holes were excavated and mined for their silver and gold by various syndicates. From 1949 to present, the property has been owned by New Jersey Zinc Exploration Co. (Canada) Ltd. The work by New Jersey Zinc Exploration Co. (Canada) Ltd. has concentrated on the evaluation of several base metal (Pb-Zn) deposits as described by Fyles and Hewlett (1959, p121-124).

V. GEOLOGY

A) Regional Setting

Regional geology of the area has been documented by Drysdale (1917), Walker (1934), Little (1960, 1965) and Fyles and Hewlett (1959). The Jackpot Property is situated within the critical Lower Cambrian carbonate stratigraphy that hosts a major lead-zinc province extending from the Coeur d'Alene (Washington, U.S.A.) area to the Kootenay Area (B.C.).

B) Local Geology

The olderst rocks underlying the Jackpot property are comprised of pure and impure quartzite of the Quartzite Range Formation. These are succeeded by

impure quartzites and metasediments (Reno Member), impure carbonate metasediments (Truman Member) and by limestone, marble and dolomite that constitute the Reeves member; all of these are part of the Laib Formation. Siltstone and sandstone clastic metasediments that in part are penecontemporaneous and in part post date the above sequences form major constituents. All of this supracrustal sequence is intruded by mafic to felsic plutonic rocks of Mesozoic Age.

Two types of mineralization are present on the Jackpot property:

- i) silver-gold with attendant lead-zinc mineralization is associated with limestone on the central part of the property;

- ii) lead-zinc mineralization is associated with dolomite in the central and east parts of the property. Five main base metal zones have been outlined including the Jamesonite, West, Main, Lerwick, and East Zones (Fyles and Hewlett, 1959).

VI. DIMAOND DRILLING

INTRODUCTION

The twenty-three drill holes described in this report were all drilled during the period July 3 to July 29, 1983:

<u>HOLE</u>	<u>START</u>	<u>FINISH</u>	<u>DEPTH METERS</u>	<u>FEET</u>
JP83-1	July 3	July 4	29.3	(96.0)
JP83-2	July 4	July 5	122.0	(400.0)
JP83-3	July 6	July 6	18.3	(60.0)
JP83-4	July 6	July 6	649.7	(163.0)
JP83-5	July 6	July 7	46.6	(153.0)
JP83-6	July 7	July 7	46.6	(153.0)
JP83-7	July 7	July 8	49.7	(163.0)
JP83-8	July 8	July 9	144.0	(472.0)
JP83-9	July 10	July 10	100.0	(328.0)
JP83-10	July 11	July 11	32.0	(105.0)
JP83-11	July 12	July 14	73.8	(242.0)
JP83-12	July 14	July 14	31.4	(103.0)
JP83-13	July 15	July 16	52.2	(171.0)
JP83-14	July 16	July 16	45.8	(150.0)
JP83-15	July 17	July 18	51.2	(168.0)
JP83-16	July 18	July 19	64.7	(212.0)
JP83-17	July 19	July 20	77.2	(253.0)
JP83-18	July 20	July 21	106.1	(348.0)
JP83-19	July 21	July 23	131.5	(431.0)
JP83-20	July 23	July 24	30.5	(100.0)
JP83-21	July 24	July 24	63.4	(208.0)
JP83-22	July 25	July 26	91.5	(300.0)
JP83-23	July 26	July 29	275.4	(903.0)
		TOTAL	1732.9	(5682.0)

The drilling produced a 3.6 cm (1-7/16 inches) or BQ diameter core. The drill hole locations are shown on Figures 4 to 26; detailed logs are presented in the Appendix. In the logs, the Reeves Formation has been subdivided into well banded and locally silicified limestone (unit 4a), dolomitic limestone (unit 4b) and coarse-grained marble (unit 4c).

The core is stored in a core shack located at the end of a small road leading off the sixth switchback of the Jackpot switchback road near the 4100 level adit (see figure 2).

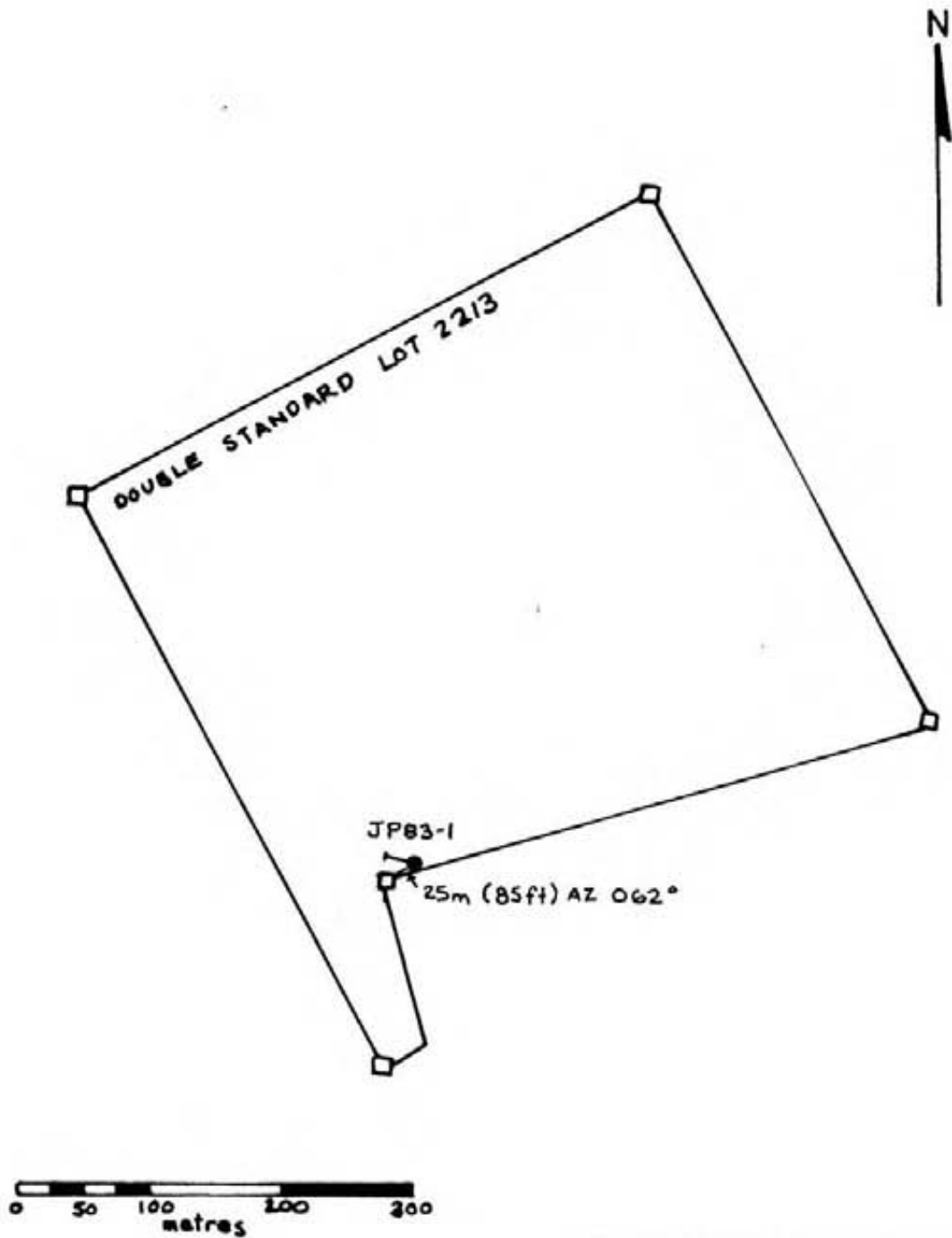
DRILL HOLE JP83-1

Drill hole JP83-1 was collared 25m (85 feet) east (Azimuth 062°) of the northwest corner post of the Hunter V claim (Lot 2212) within the Double Standard Claim (Lot 2213, see Figure 4). The hole was planned to test the downdip continuity of precious metal mineralization exposed in the Double Standard glory hole. It was drilled at an azimuth of 038° and a dip of -43°. Ultimate depth was 29.3m (96.0 feet).

The hole intersected the mixed limestone/dolomitic limestone/wollastonite unit (unit 4a) of the Reeves Formation. Rare galena and pyrite, probably accompanied by unidentified argentiferous minerals, occur at 10.0-10.2m (32.7-33.5 feet), thus confirming the downdip extension of surface mineralization in the glory hole.

DRILL HOLE JP83-2

Drill hole JP83-2 was collared 128m (420 feet) southwest (Azimuth 240°) of the northwest corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212), within the Sepo 2 claim located by Post 2N2W (see Figure 5). The hole was planned to see if carbonate units of the Reeves Formation occurred at depth to the southwest of the Double Standard glory hole. It was drilled at an azimuth of 061° and a dip of -80°. Dip tests (see sheet no 1 of the diamond drill log for hole JP83-2 in the accompanying appendix) indicate the hole steepened to -82° at 45.8m (150 feet), then flattened to -79° at 122.0m (400.0 feet). Ultimate depth was 122.0m (400.0 feet).



NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.

FIGURE 4
DRILL HOLE LOCATION
JP83-1

SCALE 1" : 400' DATE SEP 1983

TR. BY

SOURCE

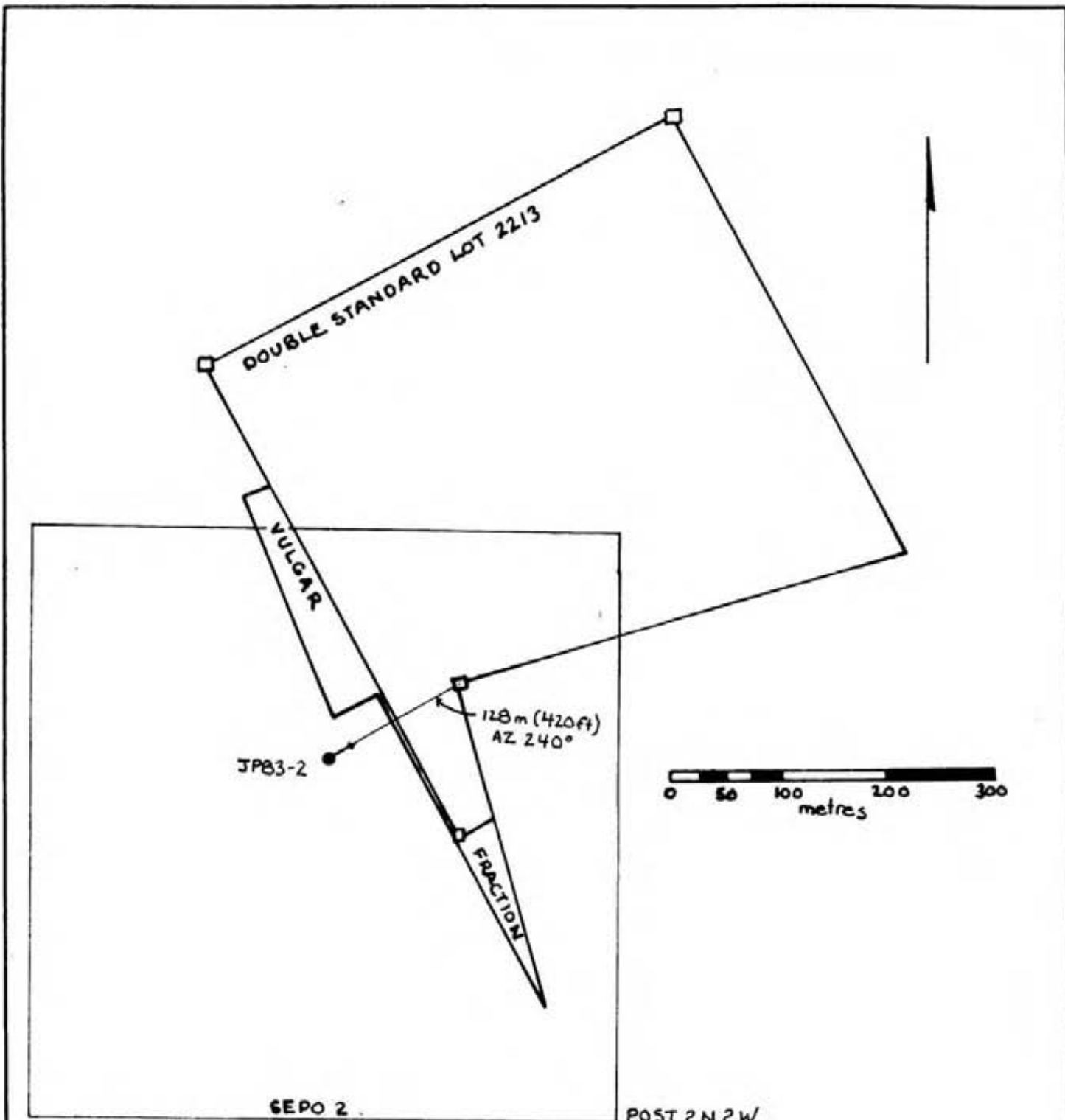
SCALE IN MILES

The hole encountered intermediate to felsic intrusives, mafic intrusives, calc-silicate skarns and biotite-rich metasediments of the Truman Formation, and carbonate rocks belonging to the Reeves Formation. The latter are mostly dolomites and dolomitic limestones. Little or no wollastonite or silicification was observed in the core, suggesting that the carbonate unit is Unit 4b of the Reeves Formation, or that it has not undergone the pervasive silicification which typifies Unit 4a. Mineralization in the carbonates is generally confined to local concentrations of sulphides (mostly pyrrhotite and pyrite) over short core intervals (see the diamond drill log for hole JP83-2 in the accompanying appendix). Rare disseminated molybdenite grains occur in the Reeves Formation at 98.8-105.4m (324.0-345.5 feet). No significant argentiferous mineralization was observed in the core.

Hole JP83-2 was successful in tracing the Reeves Formation to the south of the Double Standard glory hole.

DRILL HOLE JP83-3

Drill hole JP83-3 was collared 326m (1070 feet) southwest (Azimuth 195°) of the northeast corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212, see Figure 6) 23.5m (77.0 feet) behind the Hunter V glory hole. The Hole was planned to intersect the strike extension of argentiferous mineralization exposed on surface in the Hunter V glory hole. It was drilled at an azimuth of 338° and a dip of -75°. Ultimate depth was 18.3m (60.0 feet).



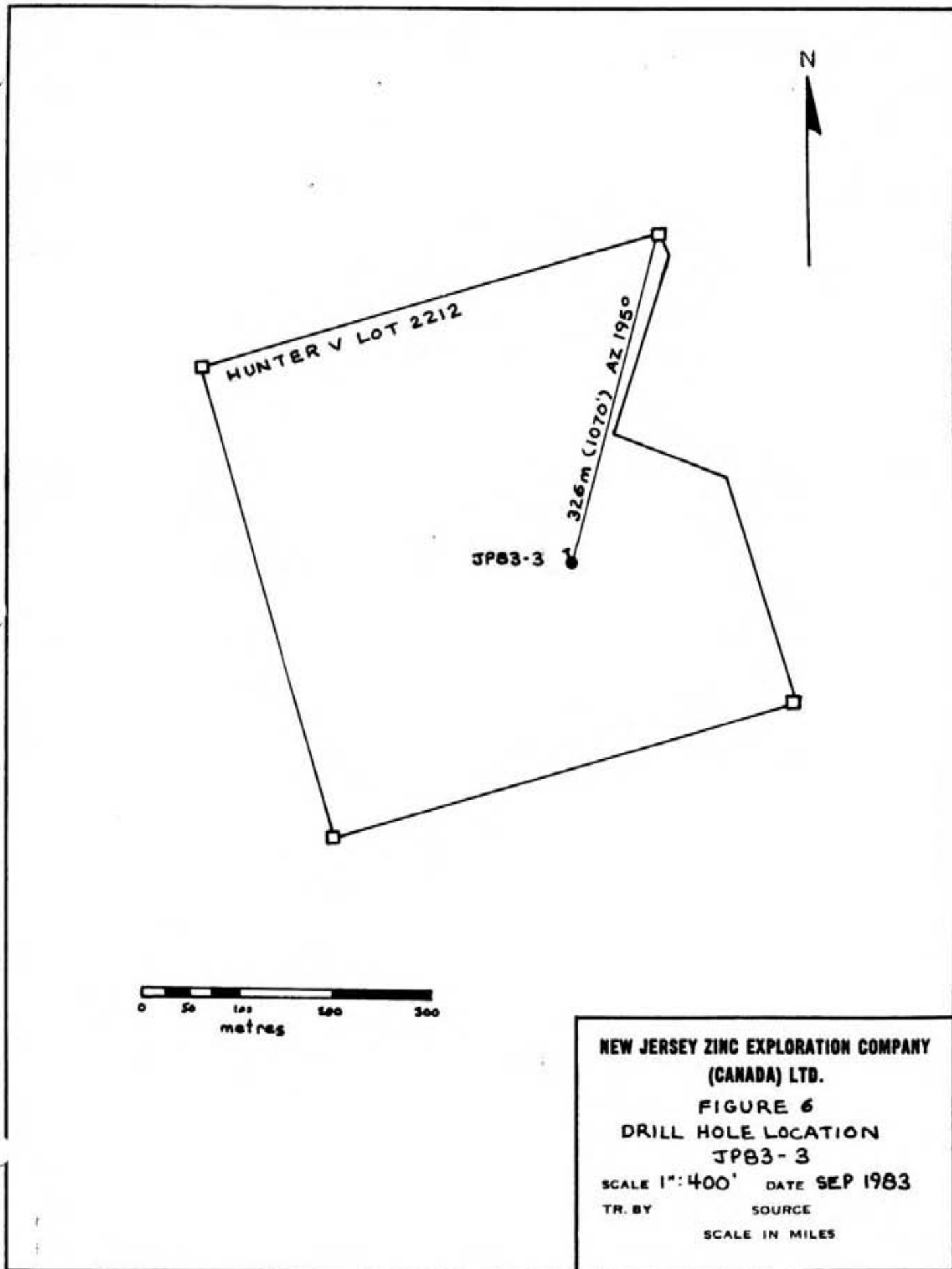
**NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.**

**FIGURE 5
DRILL HOLE LOCATION
JP83-2**

SCALE 1"=400' DATE SEP 1983

TR. BY SOURCE

SCALE IN MILES



**NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.**

**FIGURE 6
DRILL HOLE LOCATION
JP83-3**

SCALE 1" : 400' DATE SEP 1983

TR. BY SOURCE

SCALE IN MILES

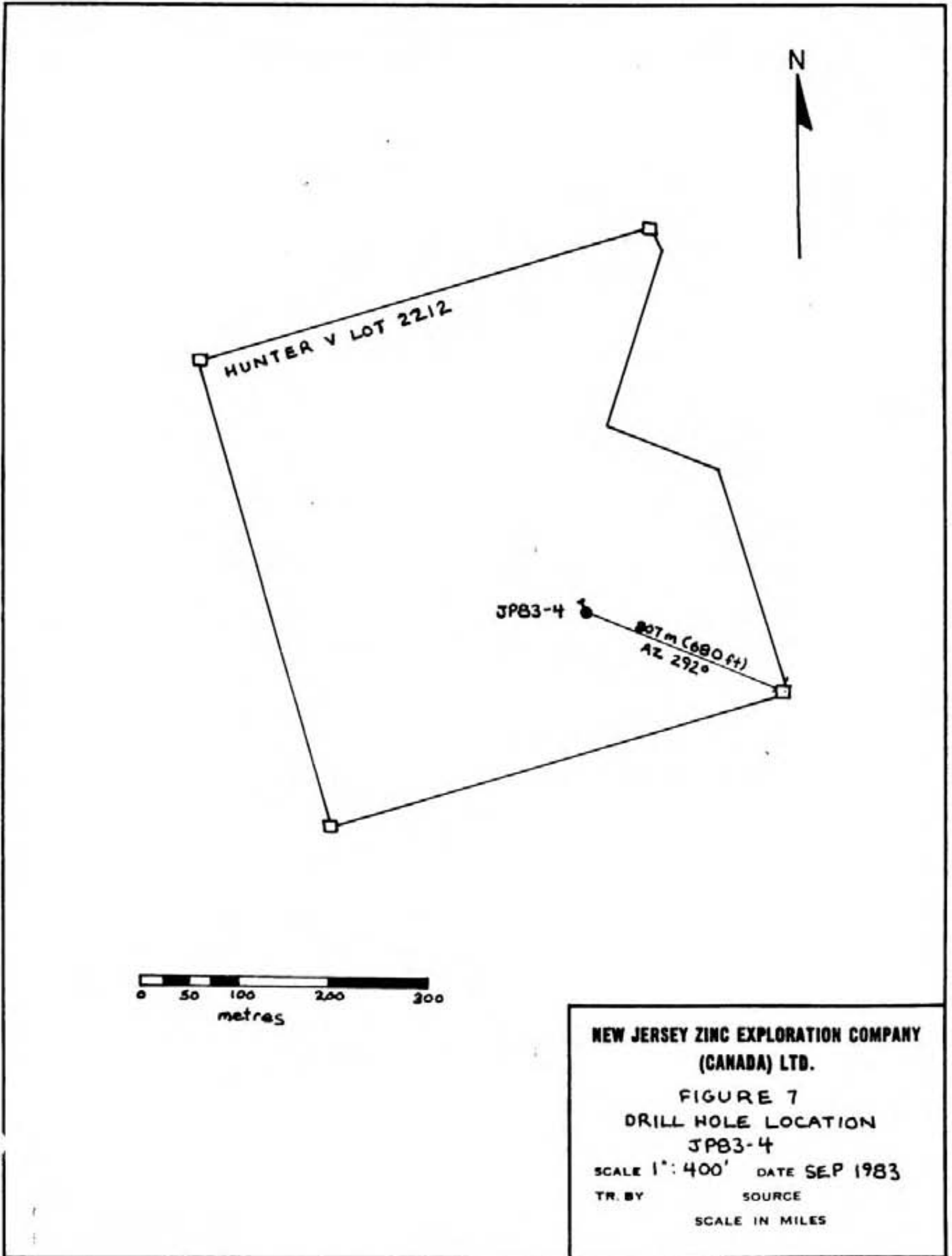
The hole encountered previously unknown underground chamber at 18.3m (60.0 feet). As this was assumed to be the result of past mining operations, drill hole JP83-3 was considered to be successful in extending the Hunter V mineralization at depth to the south of the glory hole.

DRILL HOLE JP83-4

Drill hole JP83-4 was collared 207m (680 feet) northwest (Azimuth 292°) from the southeast corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212, see Figure 7). This hole, located 54m (177 feet) south of the glory hole, was planned to test the southern strike extension of the argentiferous mineralization exposed in the Hunter V glory hole and considered to be intersected by JP83-3. It was drilled at an azimuth of 337° and a dip of -75°. Ultimate depth was 49.7m (163.0 feet).

The hole encountered marble, dolomite and mixed limestone/wollastonite units of the Reeves Formation. The favourable silicified carbonate unit (Unit 4a) occurred at 23.0-49.7m (75.5-163.0 feet). A 6.3m (20.7-foot) zone of argentiferous mineralization consisting of rare disseminations of tetrahedrite, argentite and galena was identified at 30.0-36.3m (98.3-119.0 feet); locally, silver mineral concentrations were observed at 30.0m (98.3-98.4 feet), 30.7-31.7m (100.8-104.0 feet), 32.3-32.4m (105.8-106.1 feet), 33.2-33.7m (109.0-110.5 feet), 34.6-35.1m (113.5-115.0 feet) and 36.1-36.3m (118.3-119.0 feet). Further downhole, the appearance of rare argentiferous minerals at 45.7m (149.9 feet) suggests the beginning of a second silver zone, or a repetition of the first zone by tigh folding.

Hole JP83-4 successfully traced the Hunter V mineralization at depth to the south of the glory hole.



**NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.**

**FIGURE 7
DRILL HOLE LOCATION
JP83-4**

SCALE 1" : 400' DATE SEP 1983

TR. BY SOURCE

SCALE IN MILES

DRILL HOLE JP83-5

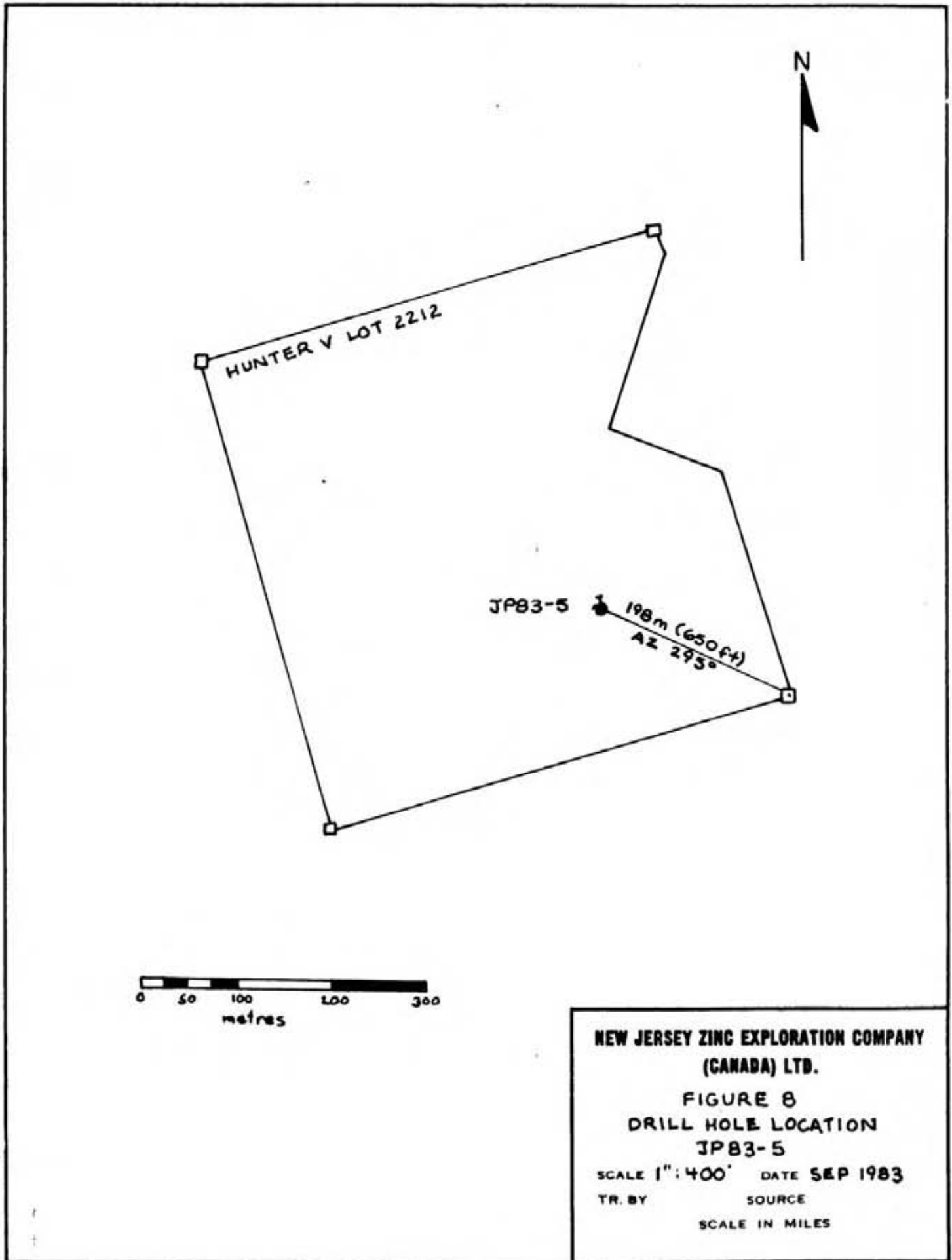
Drill hole JP83-5 was located 198m (650 feet) at Azimuth 295° from the southeast corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212, see Figure 8). This hole was planned to define the eastern limit of the ore shoot intersected by Hole JP83-4; consequently it was collared 7.6m (25.0 feet) east of JP83-4. Hole JP83-5 was drilled at an azimuth of 348.5° and a dip of -75°. Ultimate depth was 46.6m (153.0 feet).

The hole encountered carbonate rocks of the Reeves Formation. The silicified unit (Unit4a) occurred at 19.8-46.6m (64.8-153.0 feet). Within this unit, isolated grains of tetrahedrite were observed at 21.9-22.0m (71.7-72.0 feet) and 25.7m (84.3-84.4 feet). The lack of good silver mineralization suggested hole JP83-5 intersected the eastern margin of the ore shoot encountered by hole JP83-4.

Because no significant mineralization was found in the core, hole JP83-5 was considered to have located the limit of the Hunter V mineralization east of hole JP83-4.

DRILL JP83-6

Drill hole JP83-6 was located 214m (700 feet) at Azimuth 290° from the southeast corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212, see Figure 9). This hole was planned to define the western limit of the ore shoot intersected by hole JP83-4; consequently, it was collared 7.6m (25.0 feet) west of hole JP83-4. Hole HP83-6 was drilled at an azimuth of 337° and a dip of -75°. Ultimate depth was 46.6m (153.0 feet).

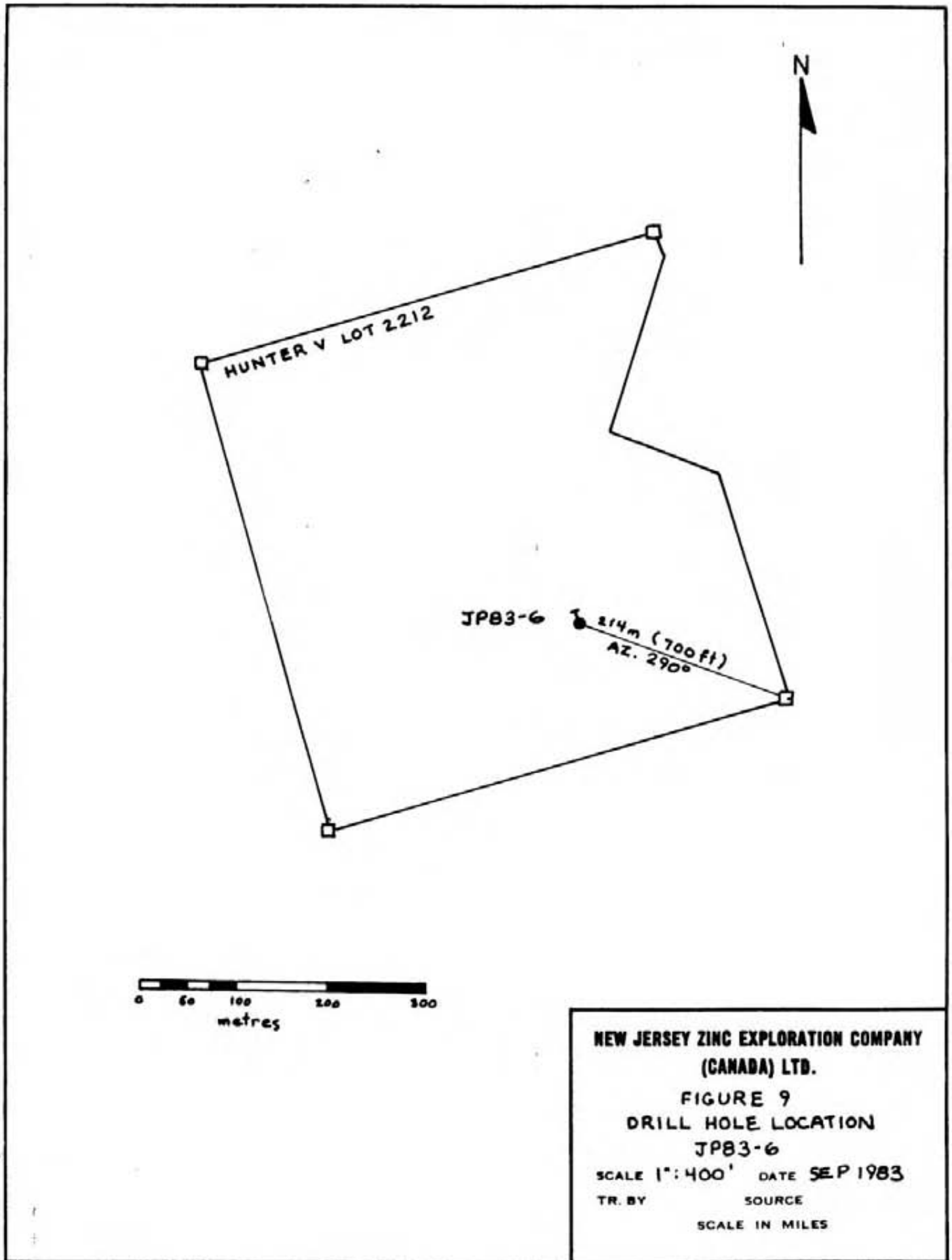


The hole encountered carbonate units of the Reeves Formation. The silicified unit (Unit 4a) was found at 29.2-46.7m (95.7-153.0 feet). Within this interval patches and disseminations of silver minerals were identified in a 6.2m (20.3 feet) zone at 30.2-36.4m (99.1-119.4 feet); local concentrates occur at 30.2-30.3m (99.1-99.5 feet), 30.7-31.1m (100-101.9 feet), 33.3-33.6m (109.1-110.2 feet), 34.0m (111.4 feet), 35.5m (116.5 feet) and 36.2-36.4m (118.6-119.4 feet). A second zone of 1-2% silver minerals (argentite+tetrahedrite) pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena was observed at 40.2-41.1m (131.8-134.8 feet). Some very rare specks of an unknown argentiferous mineral occur at 46.6m (152.8 feet), suggesting either a third zone of mineralization or repetition of the above zones due to folding.

Because of the presence of good silver mineralization, hole JP83-6 was considered to be within the Hunter V ore shoot, thus extending its width to at least 7.6m (25.0 feet) west of hole JP83-4 at depth.

DRILL HOLE JP83-7

Drill hole JP83-7 was located 220m (720 feet) at Azimuth 289° from the southeast claim post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212, see Figure 10). This hole was planned to locate the western limit of the silver mineralization encountered in holes JP83-4 and JP83-6; consequently it was collared 15.3m (50 feet) west of hole JP83-4 and drilled at an azimuth of 337° with a dip of -75°. Ultimate depth was 49.7m (163.0 feet).



NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.

FIGURE 9
DRILL HOLE LOCATION
JP83-6

SCALE 1" : 400' DATE SEP 1983

TR. BY SOURCE

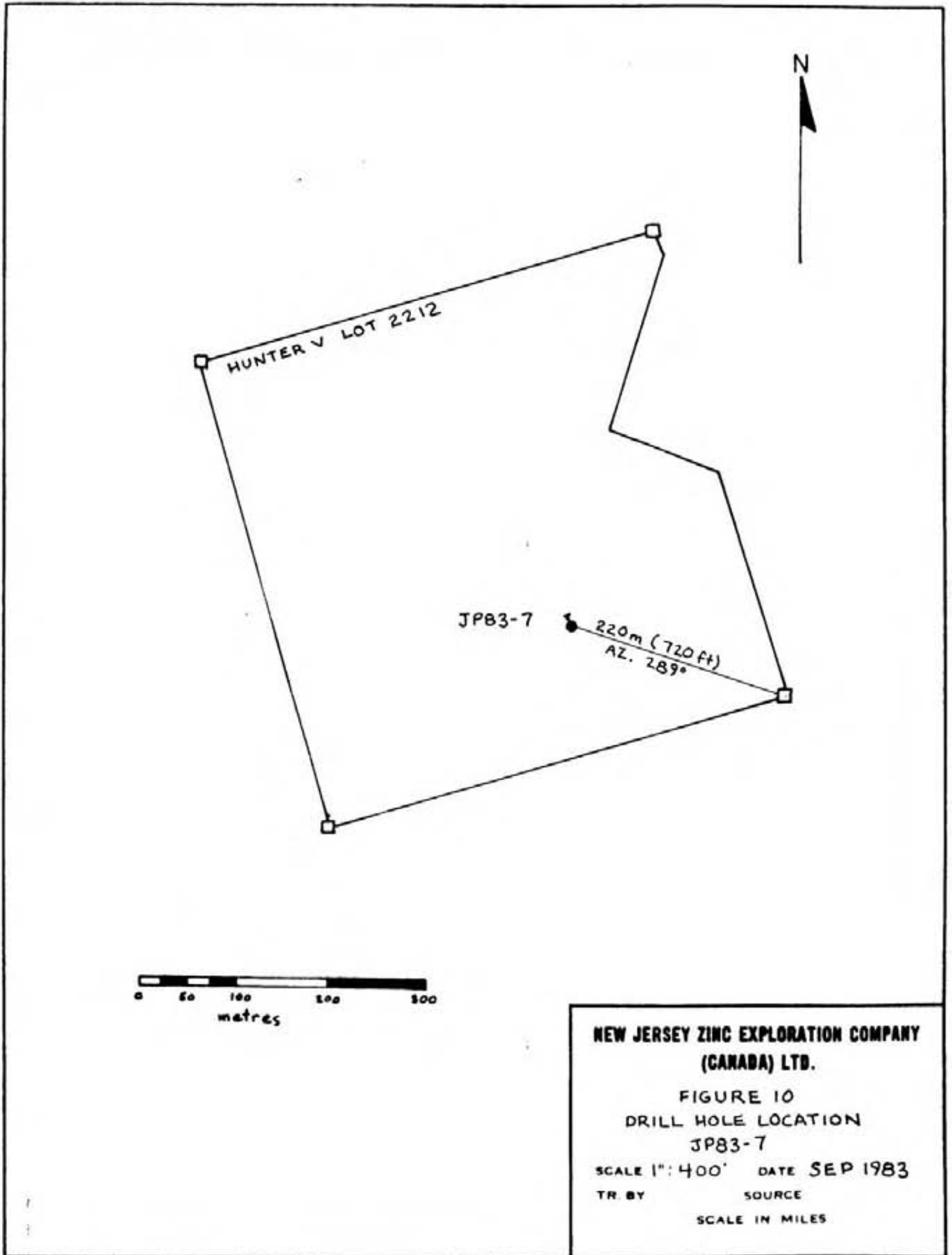
SCALE IN MILES

The hole was drilled through carbonate rocks, as intersected in holes JP83-4, 5 and 6. The silicified unit (Unit 4a) of the Reeves Formation occurred at 26.8-49.7m (88.0-163.0 feet). The main zone of silver mineralization is found over a 3.1m (10.0 foot) core interval, from 31.1m (102.0 feet) to 34.2m (112.0 feet). In addition, rare argentiferous minerals were observed at 37.5m (123.0 feet) and 45.9-47.3m (150.5-155.0 feet). The main zone of mineralization represents the western extension of the Hunter V ore shoot seen in holes JP83-4 and JP83-6. Because the amount of visible argentiferous minerals has decreased in comparison to that seen in holes JP83-4 and JP83-6, hole JP83-7 was considered to have intersected the ore shoot close to its western extremity. The second zone at 45.9-47.3m (150.5-155.0 feet) apparently corresponds with similar mineralization located below the main zone in both holes JP83-4 and JP83-6.

Hole JP83-7 was successful in locating the Hunter V ore shoot to the west of hole JP83-4, bringing its total width at depth to a minimum of 22.9m (75.0 feet).

DRILL HOLE JP83-8

Drill hole JP83-8 was collared 156m (510 feet) at Azimuth 249° from the southeast corner of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212), within the Mercia Fraction (Lot 2214, see Figure 11). This hole was planned to locate the extension of the Hunter V ore shoot 197m (645 feet) south of the glory hole. It was drilled at an azimuth of 339.5° and a dip of -67°. Dip tests (see sheet no. 1 of the diamond drill log for Hole JP83-8 in the accompanying



**NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.**

**FIGURE 10
DRILL HOLE LOCATION
JP83-7**

SCALE 1" : 400' DATE SEP 1983

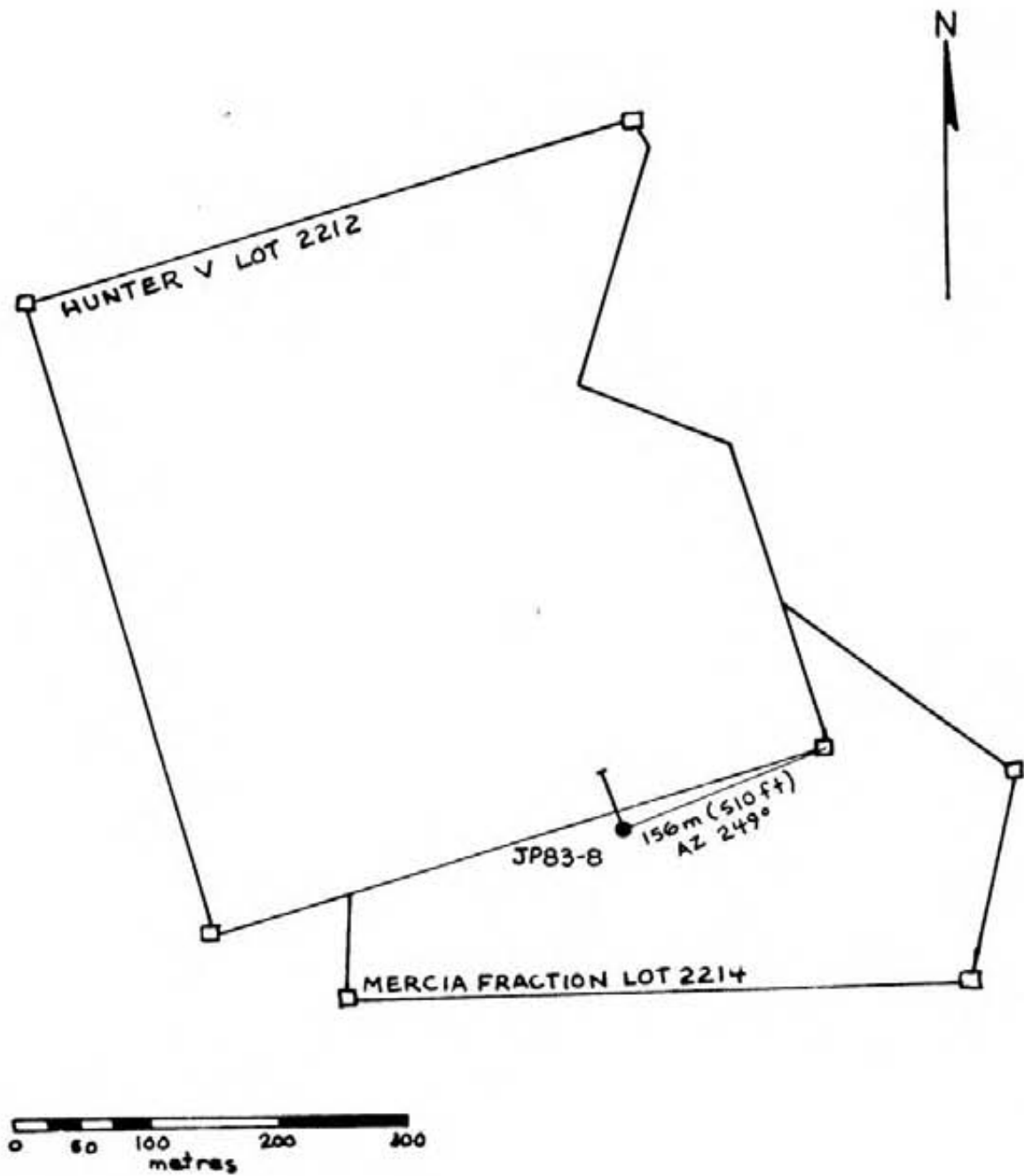
TR. BY SOURCE

SCALE IN MILES

appendix) indicate the hole gradually steepened to -69° at 140.3m (460.0 feet). Ultimate depth was 144.0m (472.0 feet).

Hole JP83-8 was drilled through mafic and felsic intrusives, argillaceous metasediments and calc-silicate skarns of the Truman Formation, and all three carbonate units of the Reeves Formation. The wollastonite bearing silicified unit (Unit 4a) was intersected at 96.1-114.1m (315.1-374.0 feet). No silver minerals were identified in the core. Base metal mineralization was observed in the dolomitic unit (Unit 4b) of the Reeves Formation from 114.1m (374.0 feet) to 140.8m (461.7 feet). Concentrations of pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite and rare galena occur at 118.2-118.5m (387.5-388.5 feet), 126.1-126.4m (413.5-414.4 feet, estimated Zn content is 6%), 128.3-128.8m (420.7-422.2 feet, estimated less than 1% Zn), 133.1-134.3m (436.5-440.3 feet, estimated 3% Zn), and 136.6-137.2m (447.8-449.8 feet, estimated 6% Zn). This base metal mineralization is similar to that exposed on the Jamesonite Fraction (Record 1484), northeast of the Hunter V glory hole.

Hole JP83-8 was not successful in locating the Hunter V ore shoot. However, it did intersect the host silicified limestone unit (Unit 4a) of the Reeves Formation; thus verifying the potential of finding the argentiferous mineralization further south behind the glory hole.



NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.

FIGURE 11
DRILL HOLE LOCATION
JP83-8

SCALE 1" : 400' DATE SEP 1983

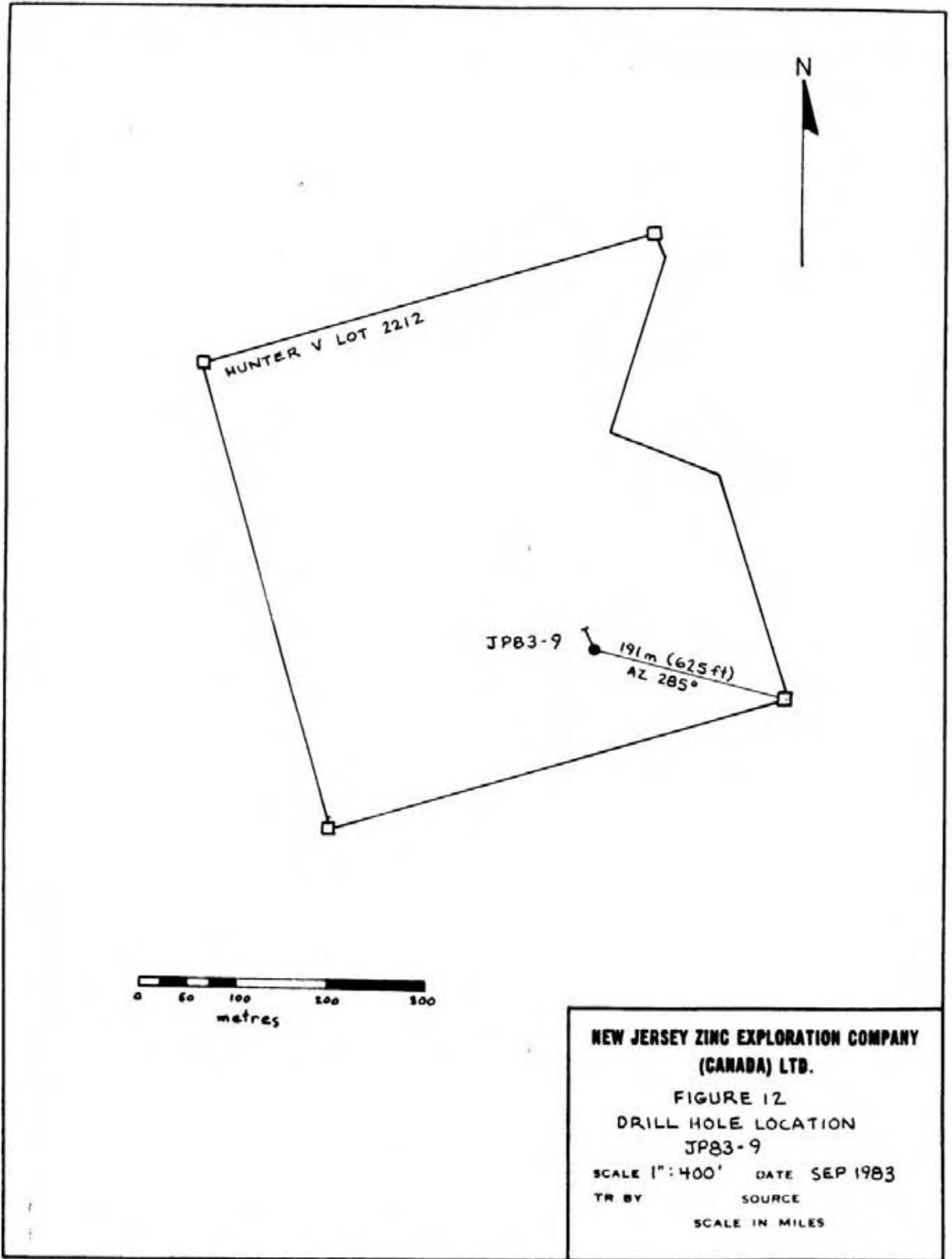
TR BY SOURCE

SCALE IN MILES

DRILL HOLE JP83-9

Because Hole JP93-8 did not intersect the Hunter V ore shoot, Hole JP83-9 was drill nearer to the glory hole. It was collared 191m (625 feet) at Azimuth 285° from the southeast corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212, see Figure 12), 84.5m (277 feet) south of the glory hole. The purpose of this hole was to locate the Hunter V ore shoot at depth behind the successful intersections obtained in Holes JP83-4, 5, 6 and 7. It was drilled at an azimuth of 337° and a dip of -75°. Dip tests (see sheet no.1 of the diamond drill log for Hole JP83-9 in the accompanying appendix) show the hole shallowed to -70° at its ultimate depth of 100.0m (328.0 feet).

The hole encountered all three carbonate units of the Reeves Formation; repetition of the units indicates recumbent anticlinal or synclinal folding. The wollastonite bearing silicified limestone occurs at 37.7-74.1m (123.5-242.9 feet). Within this unit are three zones of argentiferous mineralization at 37.7-42.2m (123.5-138.5 feet), 43.9-47.6m (143.8-156.0 feet), and 54.3-54.6m (178.0-179.0 feet). Mineralization usually occurs as fine disseminations, semi-continuous laminations and fracture fillings and occasional coarse pods of argentite, tetrahedrite, galena and possibly other unidentified argentiferous minerals; one bleb of native silver was observed at 44.2-44.5m (145.0-146.0 feet). Sulphide mineralization consisting of pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite and very rare galena was found within the dolomitic (4b) unit of the Reeves Formation at 74.1-95.4m (242.0-312.8 feet);



**NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.**

**FIGURE 12
DRILL HOLE LOCATION
JP83-9**

SCALE 1" : 400' DATE SEP 1983

TR BY SOURCE

SCALE IN MILES

sulphide concentrations occur at 86.2-86.4m (282.6-283.4 feet, estimated 5% py, po and sph), 88.7-92.0m (290.8-301.5 feet, estimated 3% Zn), 93.6-93.8m (307.0-307.7 feet, estimated 8% Zn) and 94.6-95.4m (310.3-312.8 feet, estimated 4% Zn). This base metal mineralization is similar to that encountered in hole JP83-8.

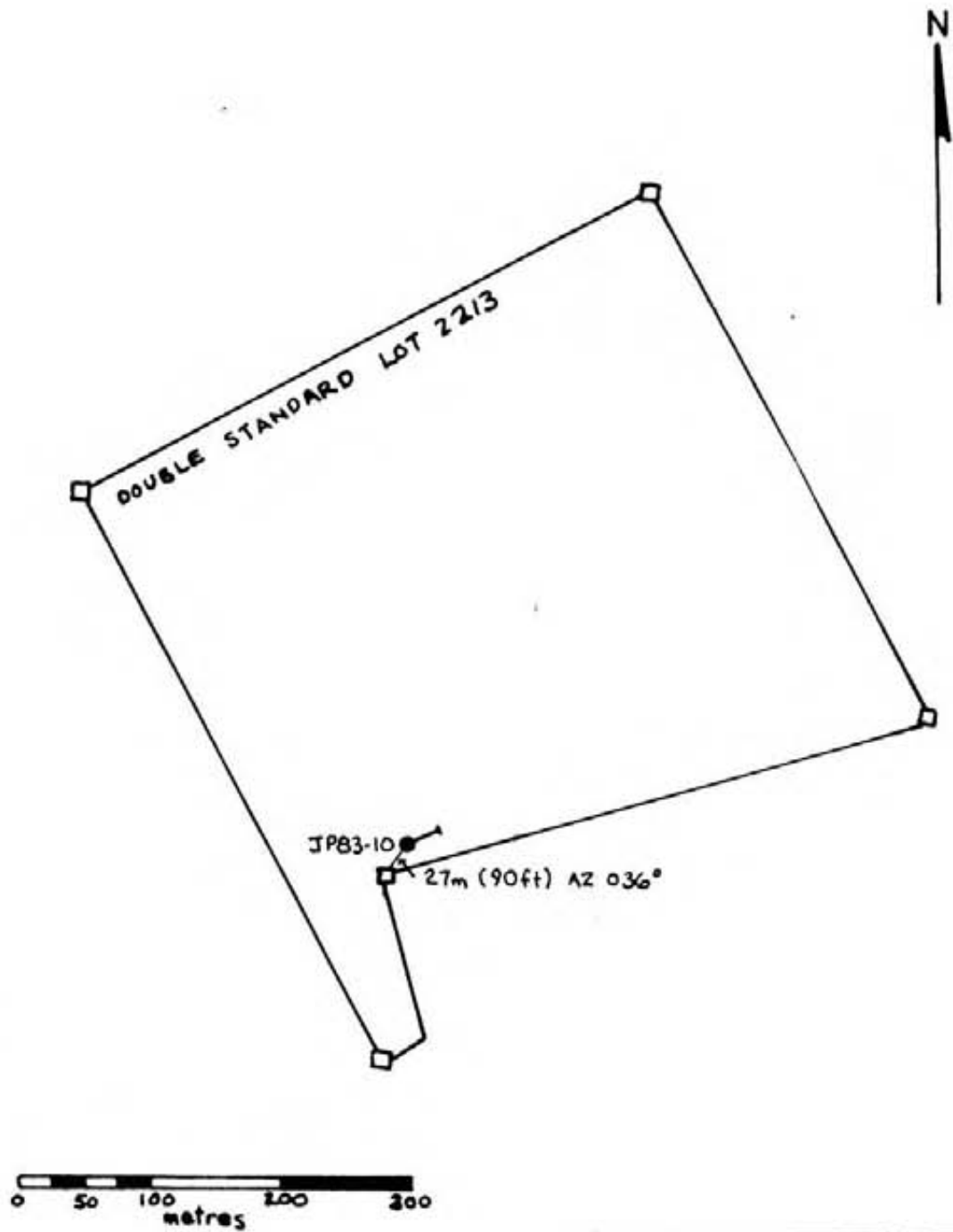
Hole JP83-9 was successful in extending the Hunter V ore shoot to the south of the intersections obtained in holes JP83-4, 5, 6 and 7. The ore shoot was shown to be veering slightly to the east, which indicated a steepening of the plunge of the mineralization.

DRILL HOLE JP83-10

Drill Hole JP83-10 was located 27m (90 feet) at Azimuth 036° from the northwest corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212) within the Double Standard Claim (Lot 2213, see Figure 13). This hole was planned to intersect the precious metal mineralization exposed in the Double Standard glory hole at depth. It was drilled at an azimuth of 066.5° and a dip of -35°. Ultimate depth was 32.0m (105.0 feet).

The hole encountered the silicified unit (Unit 4a) of the Reeves Formation. A very finely disseminated silver mineral (argentite?) was observed from 6.2m (20.3 feet) to 7.0m (23.0 feet), and may be present to 7.6 m (25.0 feet). This mineralization is difficult to detect hence it is similar to that seen in Hole JP83-1. No other mineralization was apparent in the core.

Hole JP83-10 was successful in locating the Double Standard precious metal mineralization beneath the glory hole.



**NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.**

FIGURE 13

DRILL HOLE LOCATION

JP83-10

SCALE 1" : 400' DATE SEP 1983

TR BY

SOURCE

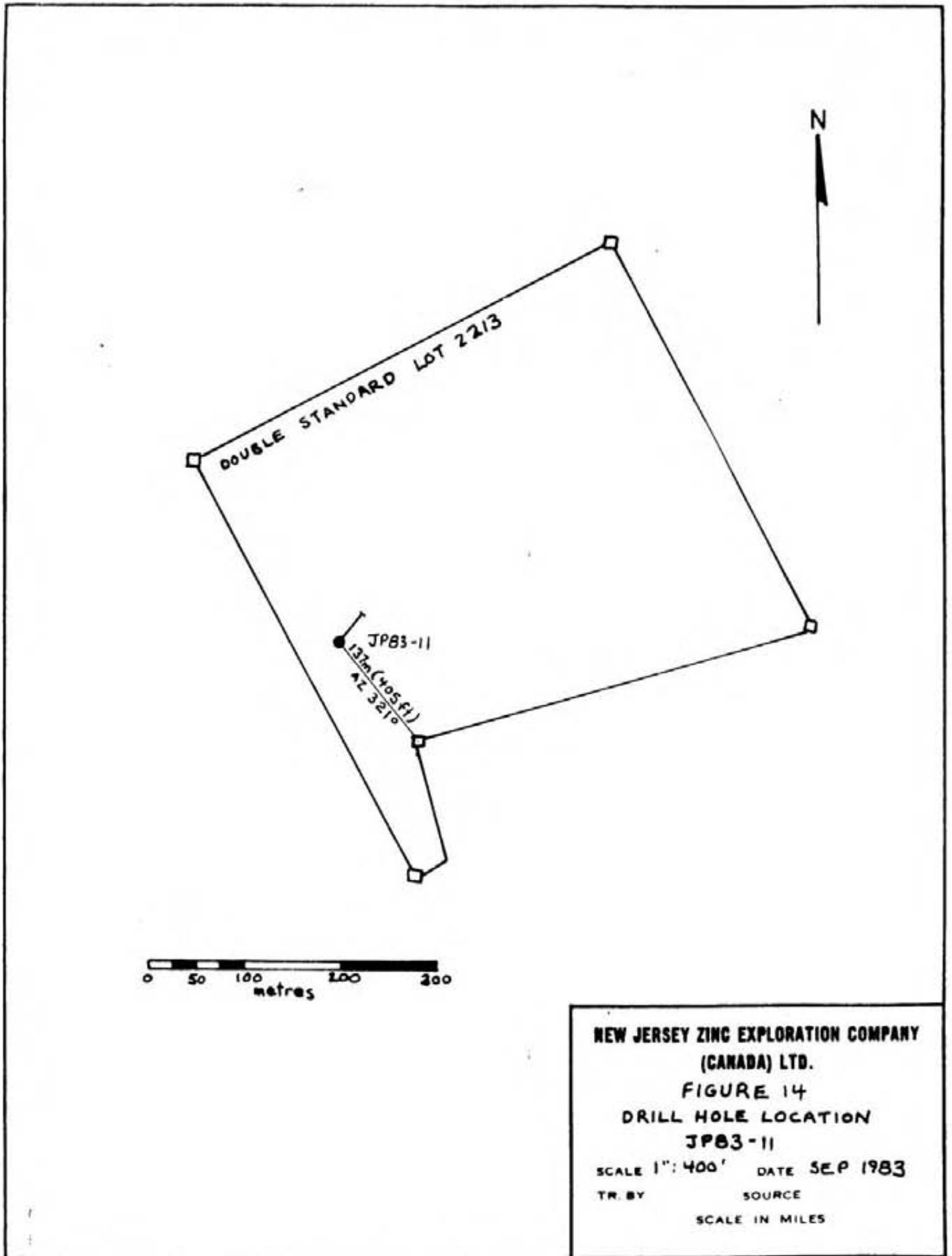
SCALE IN MILES

DRILL HOLE JP83-11

Drill hole JP83-11 was collared 137m (405 feet) at Azimuth 321° from the northwest corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212) within the Double Standard Claim (Lot 2213, see Figure 14). The purpose of this hole was to test a mineralized felsic feldspar porphyritic intrusive previously intersected by Hole JP82-7 (see Diamond Drill Report on the Jackpot Property by W. D. Bond and J. R. Foster, submitted for assessment work credits in 1982). The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 039° and a dip of -61°. Ultimate depth was 73.8m (242.0 feet).

Main lithologies in the recovered core for this hole were mafic and felsic intrusives, clastic metasediments of the Reno Formation, and a fractured subvolcanic felsic feldspar porphyritic intrusive. The latter was encountered at 49.4-52.4m (162.0-171.8 feet), 54.0-59.1m (177.0-193.7 feet), and 60.1-65.6m (197.2-215.2 feet). Mineralization consists mainly of 2-3% pyrite occurring as discrete disseminated grains and as coarse coatings on fracture surfaces; the frequency of fractures controls the percentage of pyrite present. Sphalerite and rare galena are confined to the feldspar porphyry at the lower two intervals. Overall sulphide content for these two intersections is 2-5%, but nowhere does the sphalerite+galena content exceed 2% combined.

Hole JP83-11 was successful in penetrating the targeted feldspar porphyry. However, no economic concentrations of sulphide mineralization were observed.



NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.

FIGURE 14

DRILL HOLE LOCATION

JP83-11

SCALE 1" = 400' DATE SEP 1983

TR. BY SOURCE

SCALE IN MILES

DRILL HOLE JP83-12

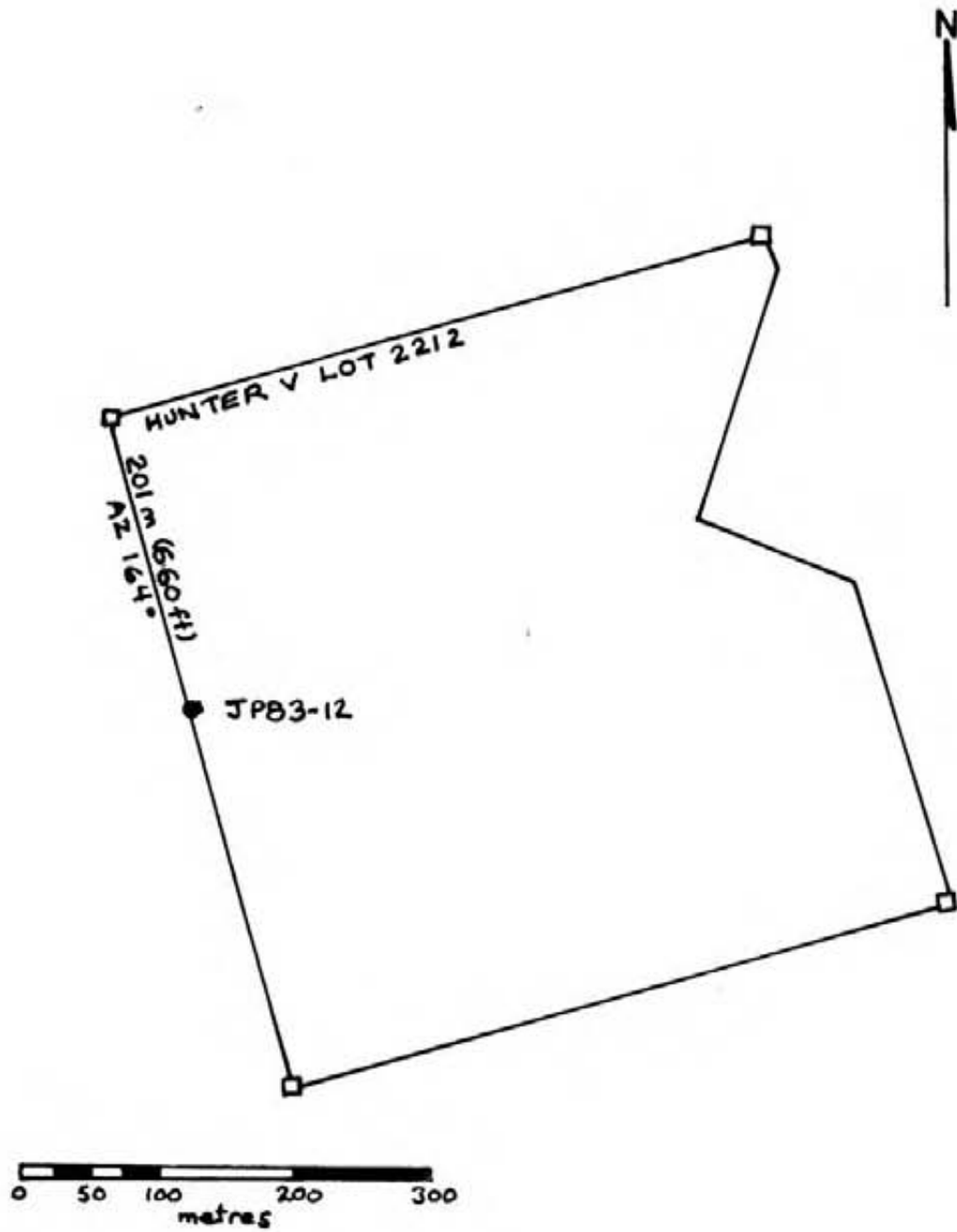
Drill hole JP83-12 was collared 201m (660 feet) southeast (Azimuth 164°) of the northwest corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212, see Figure 15). This hole was planned to test the bedrock underlying the strongest part of a silver geochemical anomalous trend (Anomaly 45) detected by soil sampling southeast of the Double Standard glory hole. A VLF anomaly is also coincident with this trend. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 101° and a dip of -88.5°. Ultimate depth was 31.4m (103.0 feet).

The hole encountered felsic intrusives, mafic lamprophyre dykes, and argillaceous metasediments of the Truman Formation. No silver mineralization was observed in the core. Weak shearing associated with intrusion of the mafic lamprophyre dykes appears to account for the VLF anomaly.

Based on visual examination, Hole JP83-12 did not find a bedrock-related cause for the silver geochemical anomaly.

DRILL HOLE JP83-13

Drill hole JP83-13 was collared at 116m (380 feet) at Azimuth 165° from the northwest corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212) within the Double Standard Claim (Lot 2213, see Figure 16). Its purpose was to test the bedrock underlying the southern extension of the silver geochemical anomaly (Anomaly 45) drilled by hole JP83-12. Hole JP83-13 was drilled at an azimuth of 079° and a dip of -50°. Ultimate depth was 52.2m (171.0 feet)



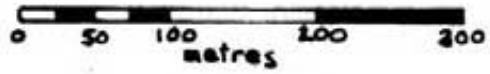
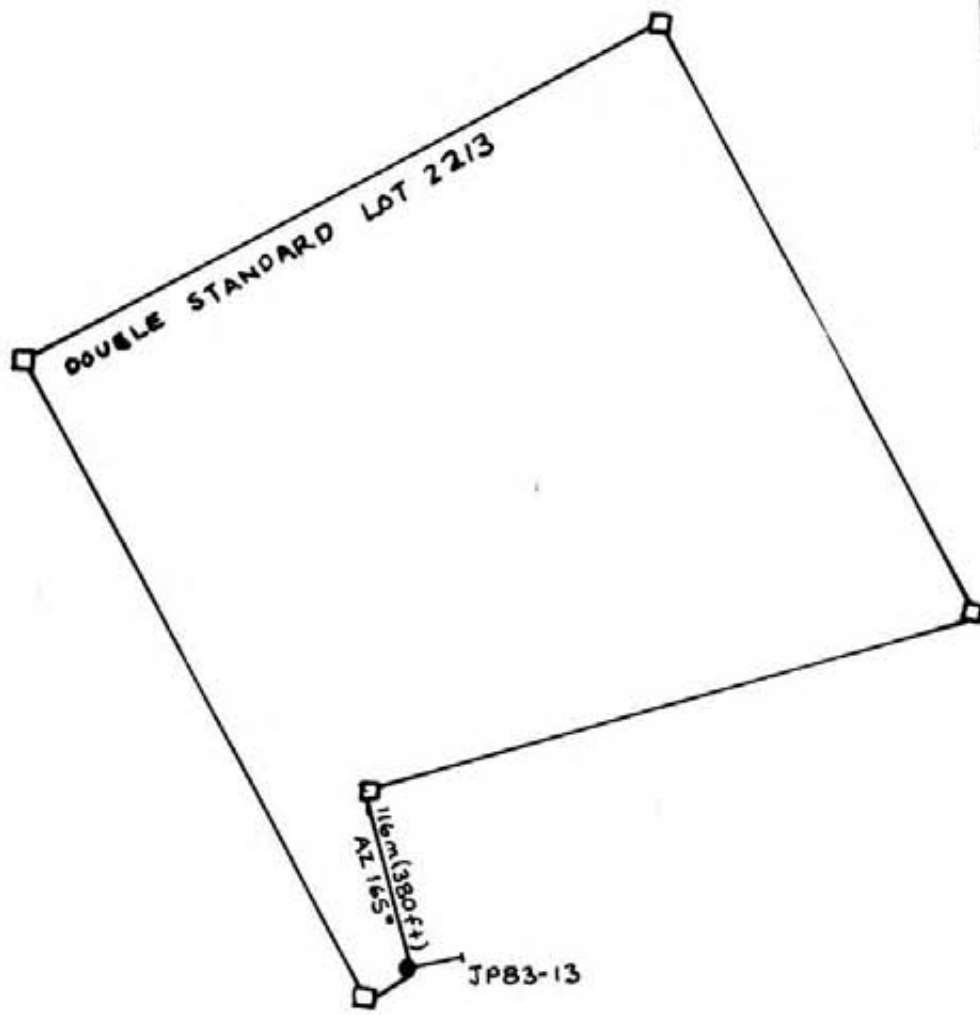
NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.

FIGURE 15
DRILL HOLE LOCATION
JP83-12

SCALE 1":400' DATE SEP 1983

TR. BY SOURCE

SCALE IN MILES



**NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.**
FIGURE 16
DRILL HOLE LOCATION
JP83-13
SCALE 1" : 400' DATE SEP 1983
TR. BY SOURCE
SCALE IN MILES

Main lithologies encountered were the dolomitic and marble units (4b and 4c) of the Reeves Formation, intermediate to felsic plutonic intrusives, and an inclusion-rich subvolcanic felsic feldspar porphyritic intrusive. No silver mineralization was observed in the core.

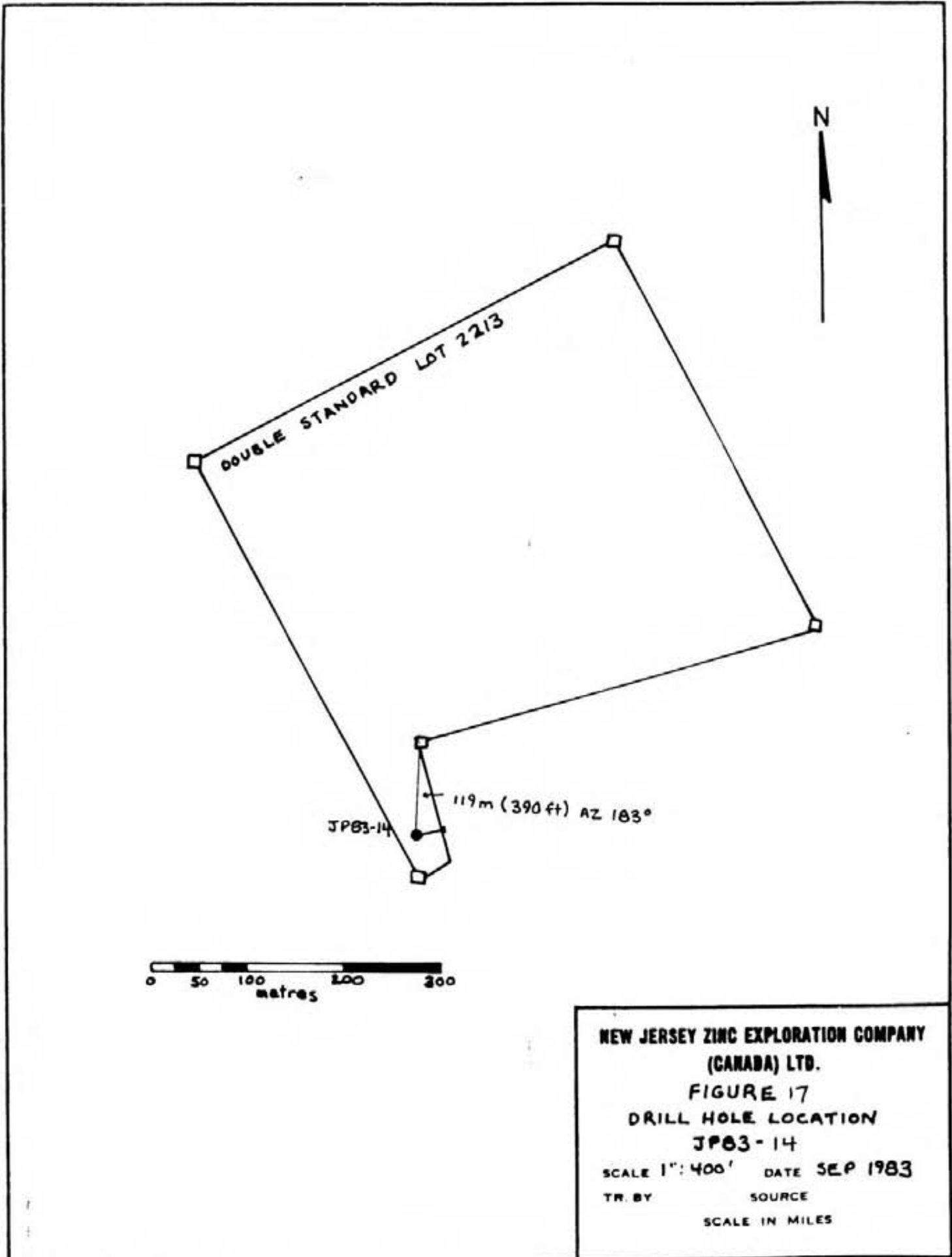
Hole JP83-13 did not identify a bedrock-related cause for the silver geochemical anomaly.

DRILL HOLE JP83-14

Drill hole JP83-14 was collared on the Double Standard Claim (Lot 2213), 119m (390 feet) at Azimuth 183° from the northwest corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212, see Figure 17). This hole was also planned to test the bedrock beneath the silver geochemical anomaly previously drilled by hole JP83-13. It was drilled at an azimuth of 079° and a dip of -50°. Ultimate depth was 45.8m (150.0 feet).

The hole intersected the dolomitic unit (4b) of the Reeves Formation, felsic and mafic plutonic intrusives, calc-silicate skarns of the Truman Formation, and an inclusion-rich subvolcanic feldspar porphyritic intrusive. No silver mineralization was observed in any of the above lithologies.

Based on visual mineralization, hole JP83-14 did not intersect bedrock-related cause for the silver geochemical anomaly.



DRILL HOLE JP83-15

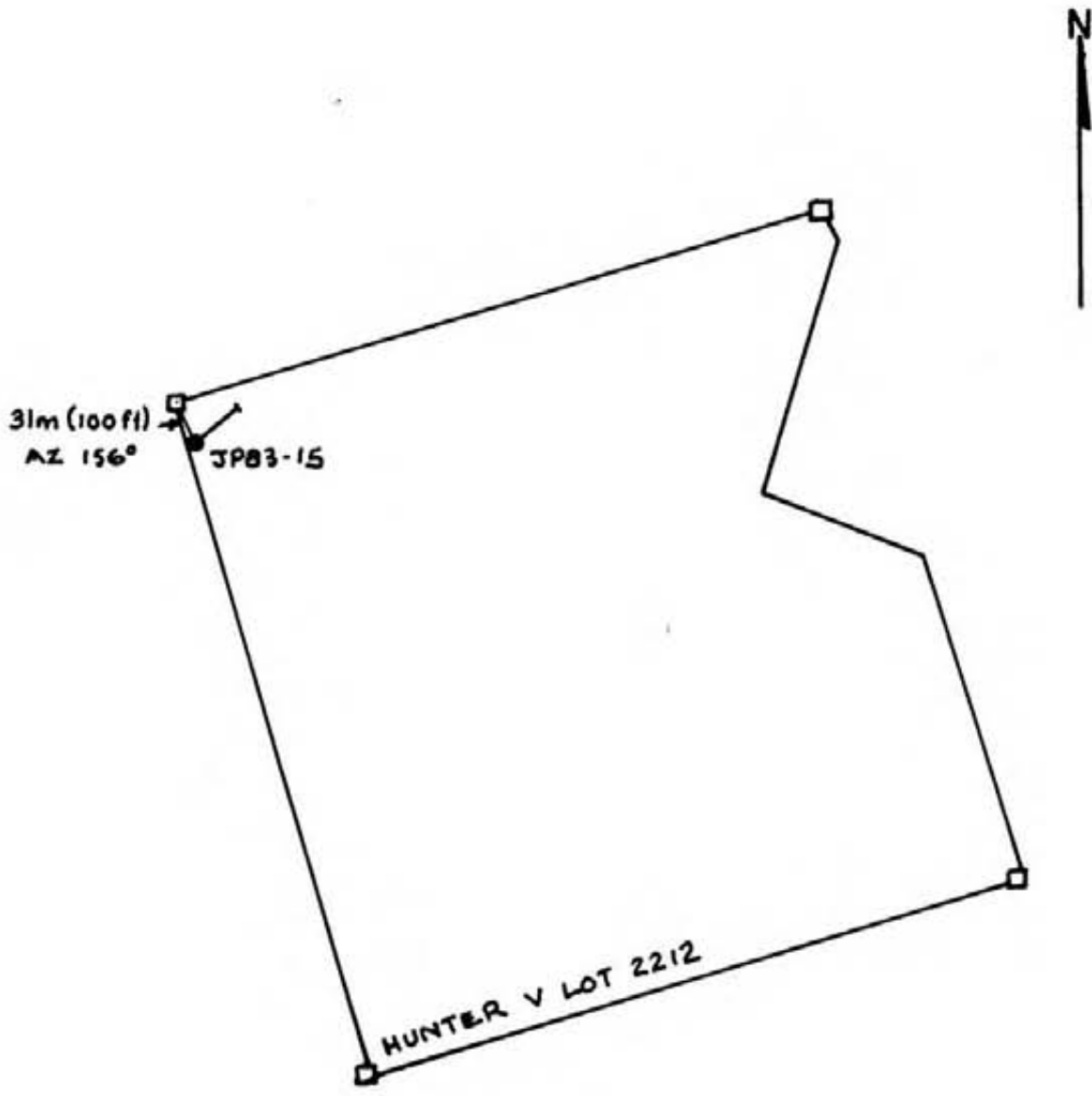
Drill hole JP83-15 was located 31m (100 feet) at Azimuth 156° from the northwest corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212, see Figure 18). It was planned to determine if a bedrock-related cause existed for the silver geochemical trend previously drilled by holes HP83-13 and JP83-14. It was drilled at an azimuth of 051° and a dip of -42.5°. Ultimate depth was 51.2m (168.0 feet).

The hole was collared in a gabbro intrusion, and passed into a biotite-rich metasediment belonging to the Truman Formation and the marble unit (4c) of the Reeves Formation. No silver mineralization was observed in any of the above lithologies.

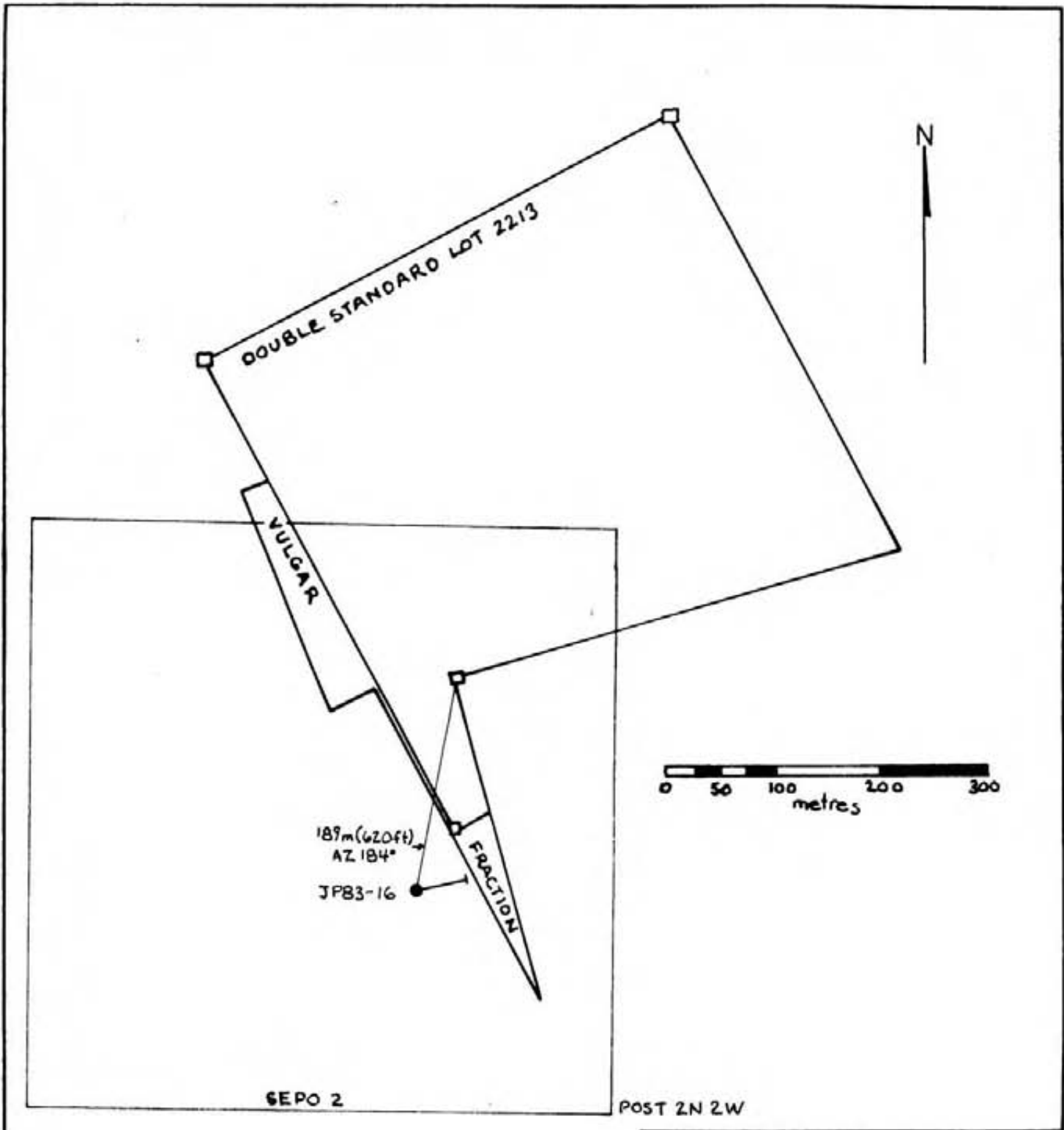
Based on visual determination of mineralization in the recovered drill core, hole JP83-15 did not encounter a bedrock-related cause for the silver geochemical anomaly.

DRILL HOLE JP83-16

Drill hole JP83-16 was collared 189m (620 feet) at Azimuth 184° from the northwest corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212), within the unit located by Post 2N2W of the Sepo 2 Claim (see Figure 19). It was planned to test at a greater depth the bedrock beneath the strongest part of the silver geochemical anomaly previously drilled by hole JP83-12. Hole JP83-16 was drilled at an azimuth of 078° and a dip of -55°. Ultimate depth was 64.7m (212.0 feet).



NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.
FIGURE 1B
DRILL HOLE LOCATION
JP83-15
SCALE 1" : 400' DATE SEP 1983
TR. BY SOURCE
SCALE IN MILES



**NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.**

**FIGURE 19
DRILL HOLE LOCATION
JP83-16**

SCALE 1"=400' DATE SEP 1983

TR. BY SOURCE

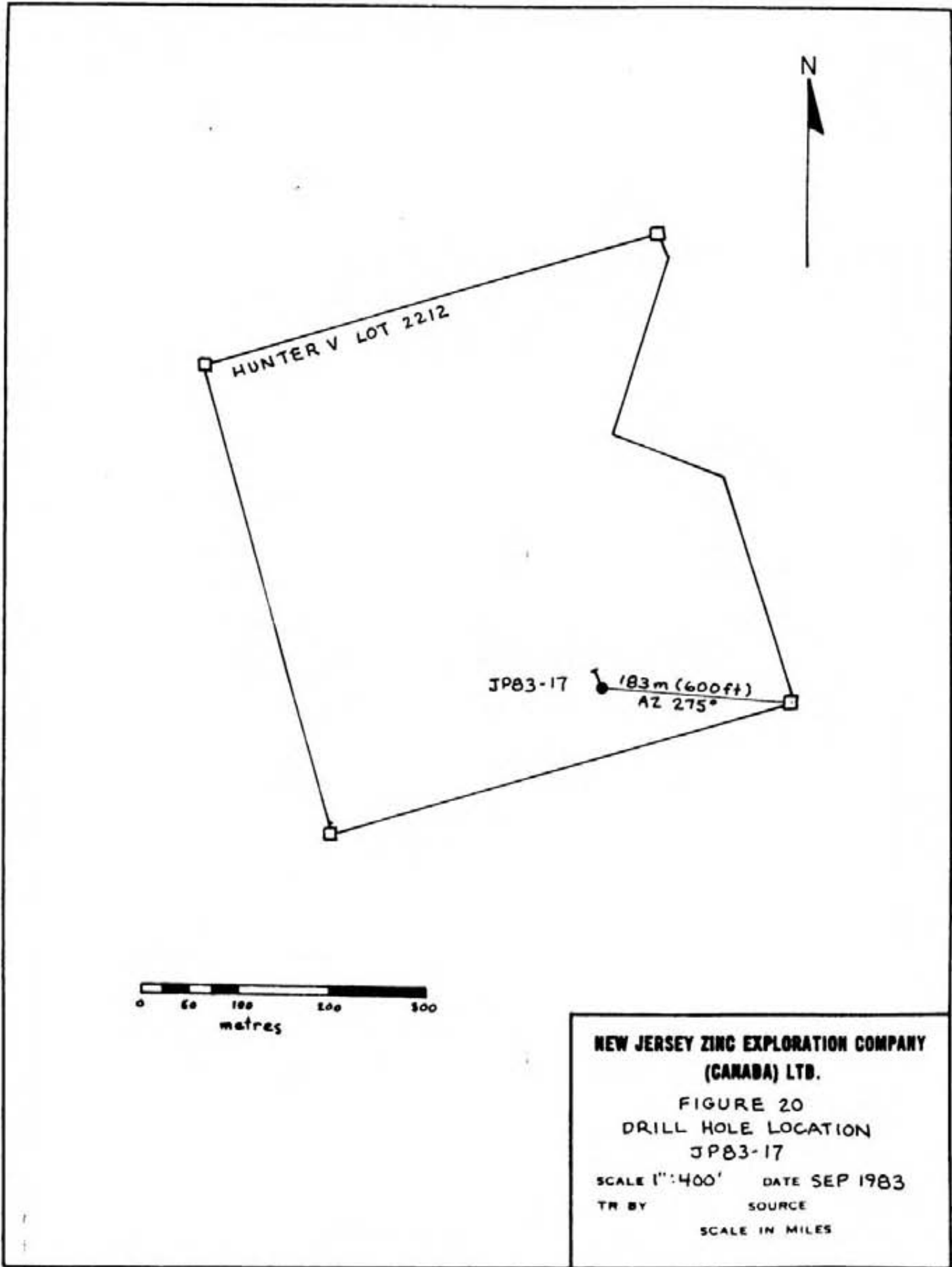
SCALE IN MILES

The hole intersected the dolomitic and wollastonite-bearing units (4b and 4a) of the Reeves Formation, felsic plutonic intrusives, calc-silicate skarn (Truman Formation), and a clastic metasedimentary rock, possibly belonging to the Reno Formation. Unit 4a occurred in the 36.7-44.5m (120.2-146.0 feet) interval. Very rare silver minerals were observed at 43.9-44.2m (144.0-145.0 feet). The silver geochemical anomaly at the surface is likely due to weathering of this mineralization situated updip at the bedrock-soil interface.

Hole JP83-16 was successful in finding a bedrock-related cause for the silver geochemical anomaly, as well as tracing the silicified wollastonite-bearing unit of the Reeves Formation to the south of the Double Standard glory hole.

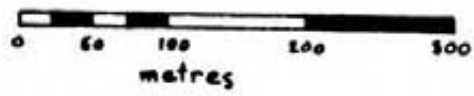
DRILL HOLE JP83-17

In order to gain an additional intersection of the Hunter V ore shoot, drill hole JP83-17 was located 118m (388 feet) south of the glory hole. It was collared 183m (600 feet) at Azimuth 275° from the southeast corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212, see Figure 20). This hole was drilled at an azimuth of 337° and a dip of -75°. A dip test at 77.2m (253.0 feet) indicated the hole flattened to -74° (see sheet no. 1 of the diamond drill log for hole JP83-17 in the accompanying appendix). Ultimate depth was 77.2m (253.0 feet).



HUNTER V LOT 2212

JP83-17 183m (600ft)
AZ 275°



**NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.**

FIGURE 20
DRILL HOLE LOCATION
JP83-17

SCALE 1" : 400' DATE SEP 1983

TR BY SOURCE

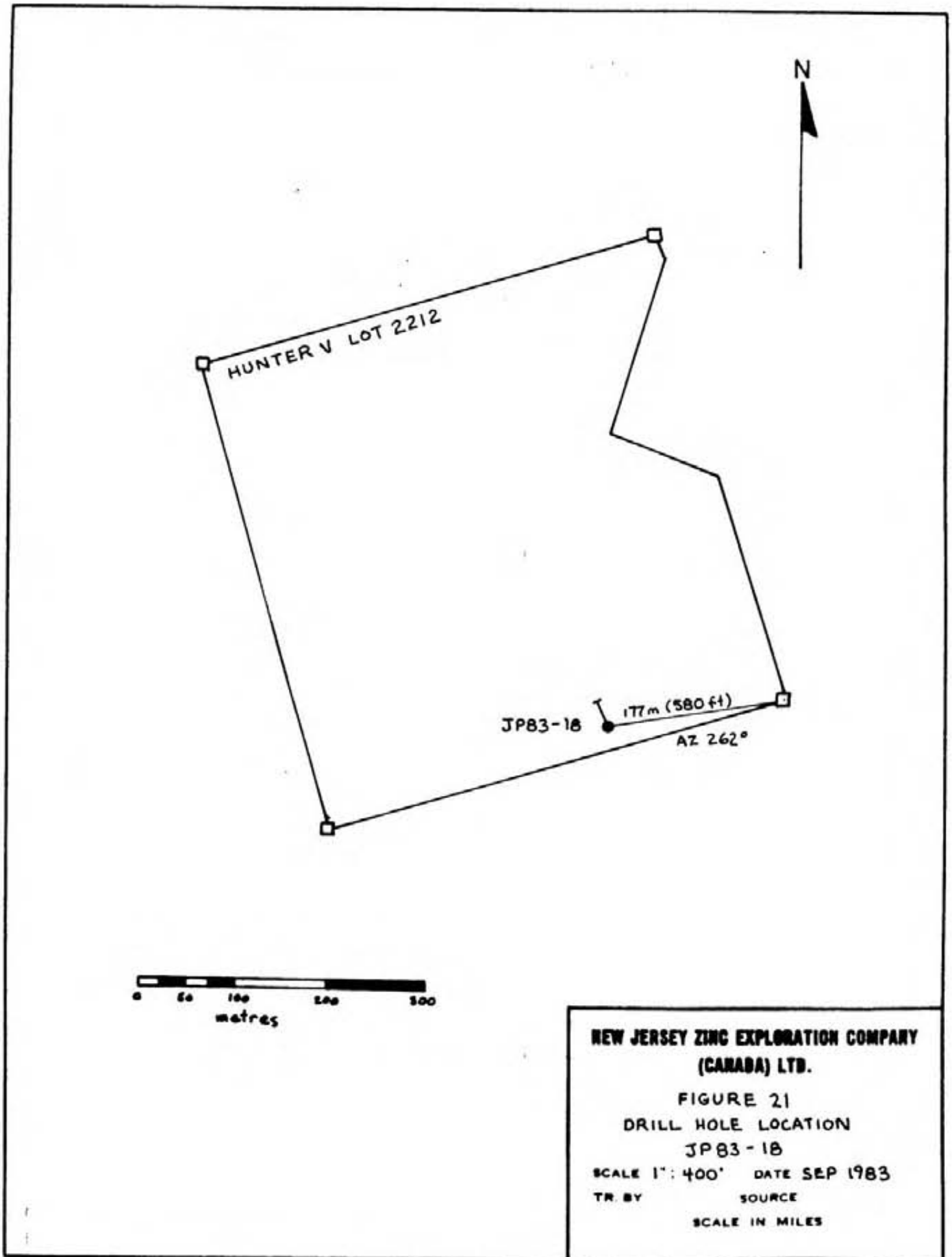
SCALE IN MILES

The hole encountered all three units of the Reeves Formation. Unit 4a occurred at 45.7-77.2m (149.8-253.0 feet). Silver mineralization consisting of argentite, tetrahedrite and native silver with galena and pyrite were observed at 45.8-48.6m (150.0-159.5 feet), 52.0-52.6m (170.5-172.5 feet), and 55.5m (181.9 feet). Thus hole JP83-17 was successful in locating the Hunter V ore shoot at depth.

DRILL HOLE JP83-18

Drill hole JP83-18 was collared 177m (580 feet) at Azimuth 262° from the southeast corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212, see Figure 21). Its purpose was to intersect the predicted position of the Hunter V ore shoot further to the south of Hole JP83-17; consequently it was positioned 159m (520 feet) south of the Hunter V glory hole. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 337° and a dip of -75°; a dip test at 100m (328.0 feet) showed the hole had flattened to -74° (see sheet no.1 of the diamond drill log for hole JP83-18 in the accompanying appendix). Ultimate depth was 106.1m (348.0 feet).

The hole encountered a calc-silicate skarn of the Truman Formation and the three carbonate units of the Reeves Formation. A granodiorite dyke was cored from 71.0, (232.7 feet) to 87.4m (286.5 feet). The silicified unit of the Reeves Formation (unit 4a) occurred at 59.7-71.0m (195.6-232.7 feet) and 96.0-97.6m (314.6-320.0 feet). The carbonate sequence is repeated, possibly by faulting related to the intrusion of the granodiorite dyke. No silver minerals were seen in the silicified carbonate unit, but a base metal zone of 10-15%



**NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.**

FIGURE 21
DRILL HOLE LOCATION
JP83-18

SCALE 1" : 400' DATE SEP 1983

TR. BY SOURCE
SCALE IN MILES

sphalerite, galena, rare chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite and possibly some silver minerals does occur at 7.6-7.7m (25.0-25.3 feet) in the coarse marble (4c) unit.

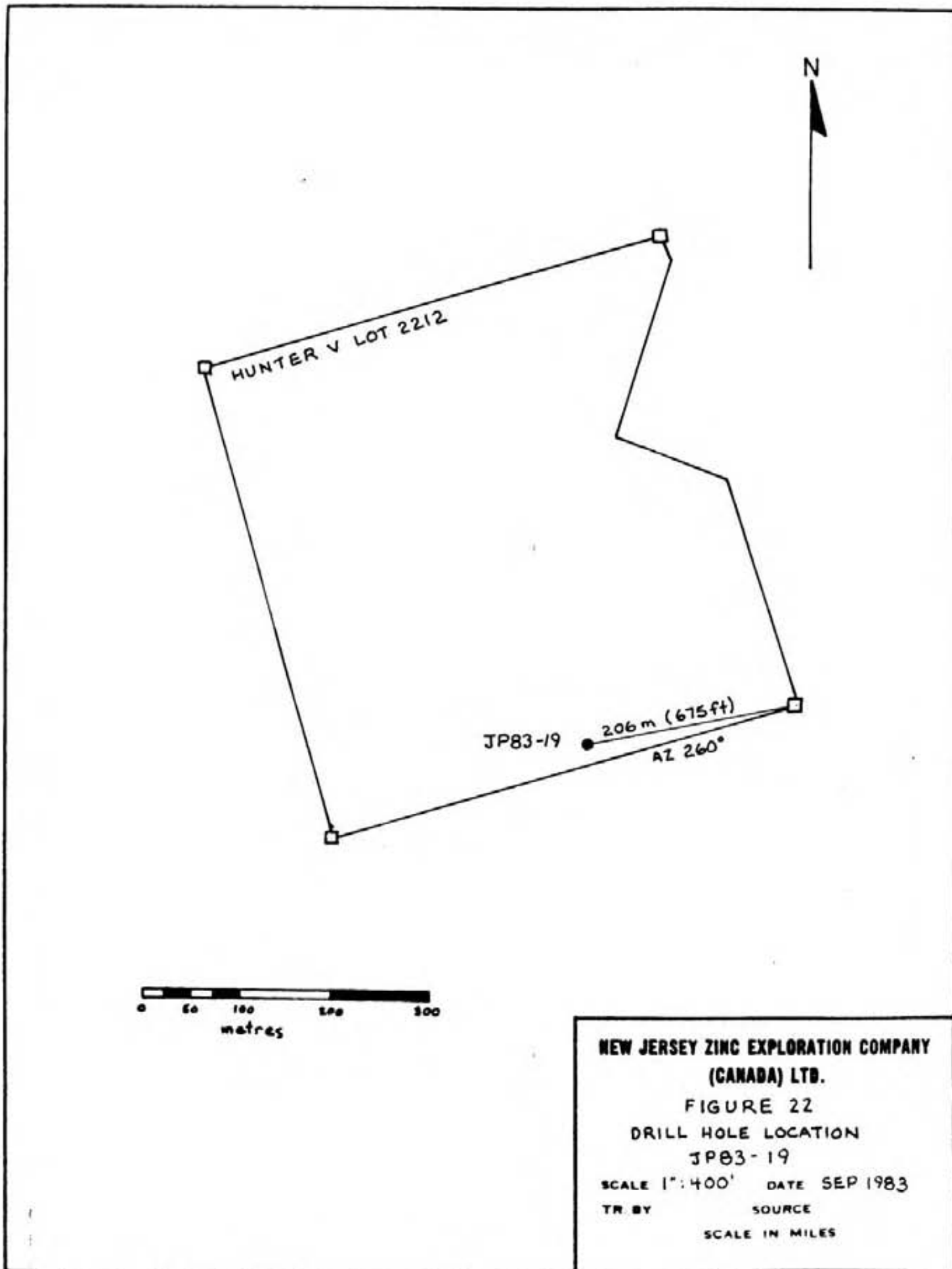
As hole JP83-18 did not intersect any argentiferous mineralization, it indicated either the Hunter V ore shoot had been offset by faulting, or interference by some other structural disturbance which influenced the trend of the mineralization.

DRILL HOLE JP83-19

Drill hole JP83-19 was spotted 31m (100 feet) west of hole JP83-18; its collar was 206m (675 feet) at Azimuth 260° from the southeast corner post of the Hunter V Claim (lot 2212, see Figure 22). The hole was drilled in this location to determine if the Hunter V ore shoot had been offset to the west of hole JP83-18. It was a vertical hole; dip tests (see sheet no. 1 of the diamond drill log for hole JP83-19 in the accompanying appendix) show the hole flattened in an unknown direction to -87° at 106.1m (348.0 feet). Ultimate depth was 131.5m (431.0 feet).

This hole cored Truman Formation wacke, mafic and intermediate to felsic intrusives, and all three units of the Reeves Formation. Unit 4a of the Reeves Formation at 66.6-128.5m (218.3-421.2 feet) was particularly well silicified in comparison to intersections of this unit in previous drill holes. However, no silver mineralization was observed in the core from this hole.

Hole JP83-19 did not intersect the Hunter V ore shoot west of hole JP83-18.



DRILL HOLE JP3-20

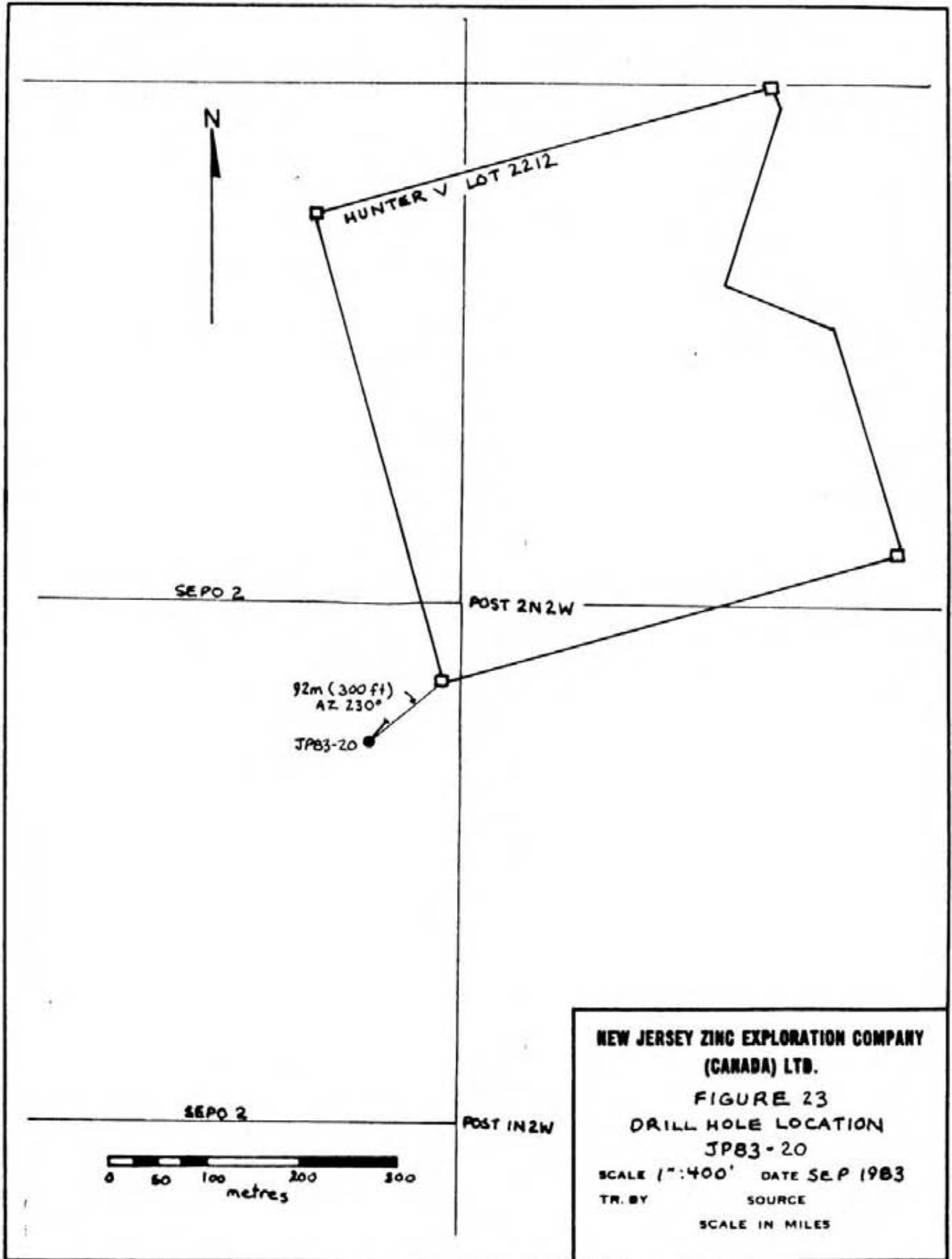
Drill hole JP83-20 was collared 92m (300 feet) at Azimuth 230° from the southwest corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212), within the unit located by Post N2W of the Sepo 2 Claim (see Figure 23). It was planned to test the bedrock beneath the best portion of a silver geochemical anomaly (Anomaly #53) detected by soil sampling. It was drilled at an azimuth of 038.5° and a dip of -36°. Ultimate depth was 30.5m (100.0 feet).

The hole intersected granodiorite intruded by a mafic lamprophyre dyke. No silver mineralization was observed in the core.

Hole JP83-20 did not find a bedrock-related cause for the silver geochemical anomaly.

DRILL HOLE JP83-21

In order to further test the bedrock beneath the silver geochemical anomaly drilled by hole JP83-20, hole JP83-21 was backed up 22.9m (75.0 feet) to the southwest. Its collar was located 116m (380 feet) at Azimuth 227° from the southwest corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212), within the unit located by Post 1N2W of the Sepo 2 Claim (see Figure 24). The hole was also drilled at an azimuth of 038.5° and a dip of -36°. Ultimate depth was 63.4m (208.0 feet).



NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.

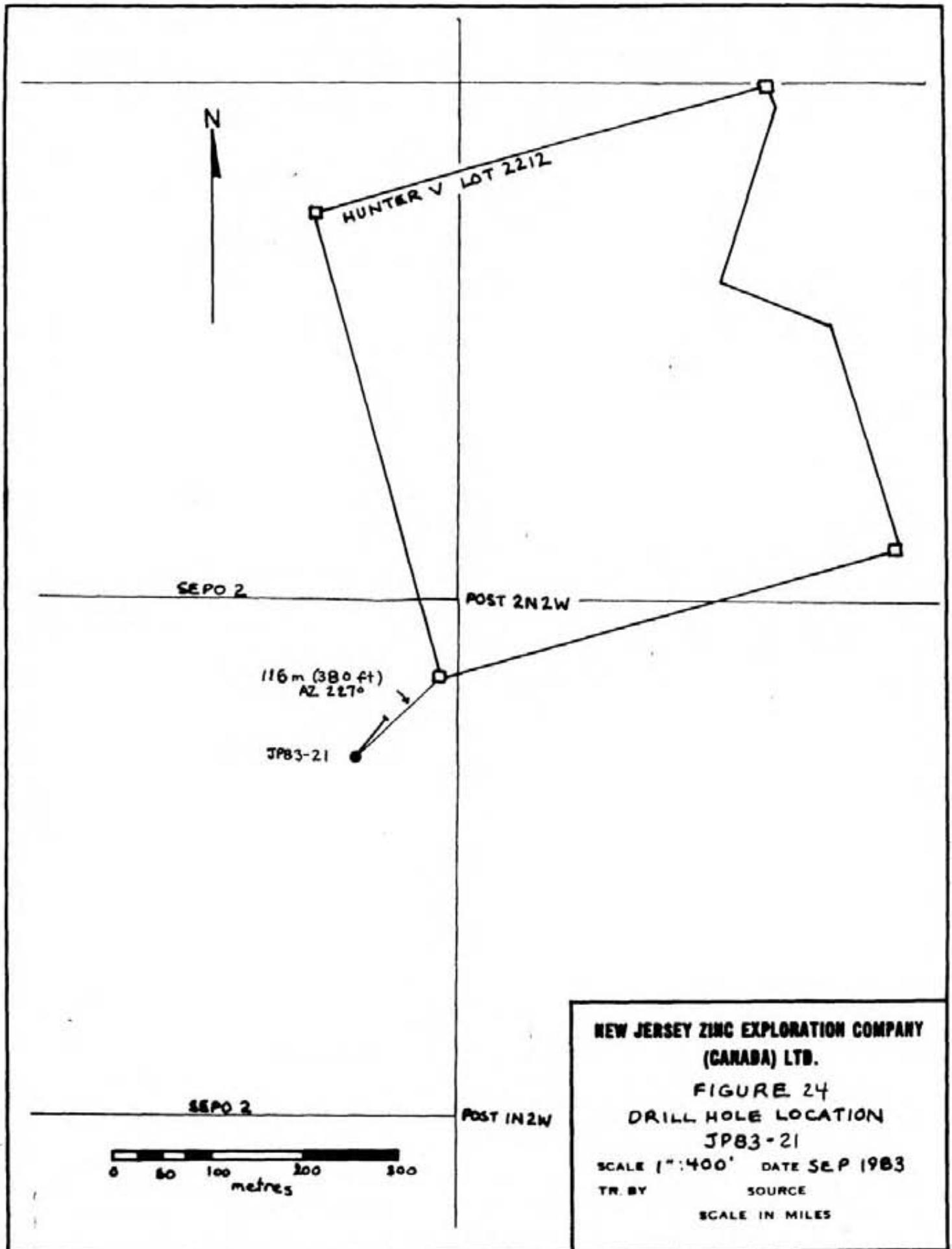
FIGURE 23
DRILL HOLE LOCATION
JP83-20

SCALE 1" : 400' DATE SEP 1983

TR. BY

SOURCE

SCALE IN MILES



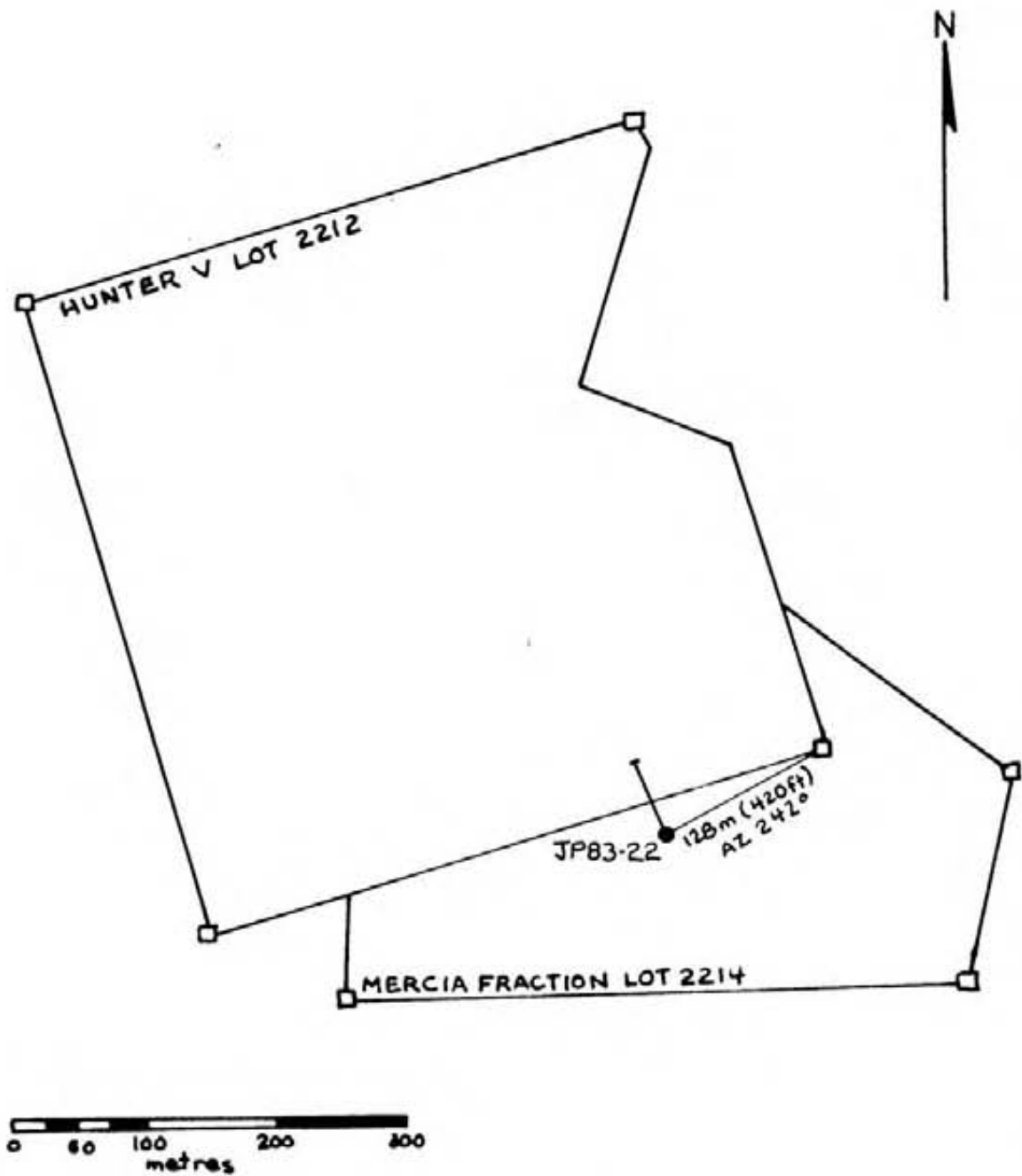
Hole JP83-21 was entirely drilled in granodiorite. No silver mineralization was observed in the core: however a zone of tight fracturing occurred at 38.0-42.1m (124.5-138.0 feet).

Because no argentiferous mineralization was seen in the recovered core, hole JP83-21 did not explain the silver geochemical response in the overlying soil.

DRILL HOLE JP83-22

Drill hole JP83-22 was collared 128m (420 feet) at Azimuth 242° from the southeast corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212), within the Mercia Fraction (Lot 2214, see Figure 25). This location is 212m (695 feet) south of the Hunter V glory hole; it was chosen to obtain an intersection of the Hunter V ore shoot which apparently had been offset to the east of hole JP83-18. The hole was drilled at Azimuth 337°, dipping -50°. A dip test (see sheet no. 1 for the diamond drill log for hole JP83-22 in the accompanying appendix) showed the hole steepened to -51° at its ultimate depth of 91.5m (300.0 feet).

The hole cored mafic intrusives including lamprophyre dykes, Truman Formation metasedimentary rocks, and all three units of the Reeves Formation. The silicified 4a unit was logged from 72.3m (237.2 feet) to 92.1m (302.0 feet). Argentiferous minerals were observed in a 3.2m (10.5 feet) interval at 75.6-78.8m (247.8-258.6 feet); mineralization consists of tetrahedrite, galena, argentite (?), sphalerite and chalcocopyrite, weakly concentrated as bands of disseminated grains over short core lengths.



**NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.**

**FIGURE 25
DRILL HOLE LOCATION
JP83-22**

SCALE 1" : 400' DATE SEP 1983
TR. BY SOURCE
SCALE IN MILES

This drill hole was successful in locating the Hunter V ore shoot east of hole JP83-18. It indicated the trend of mineralization had been offset to the east of the position predicted by the results of holes JP83-3 to JP83-17.

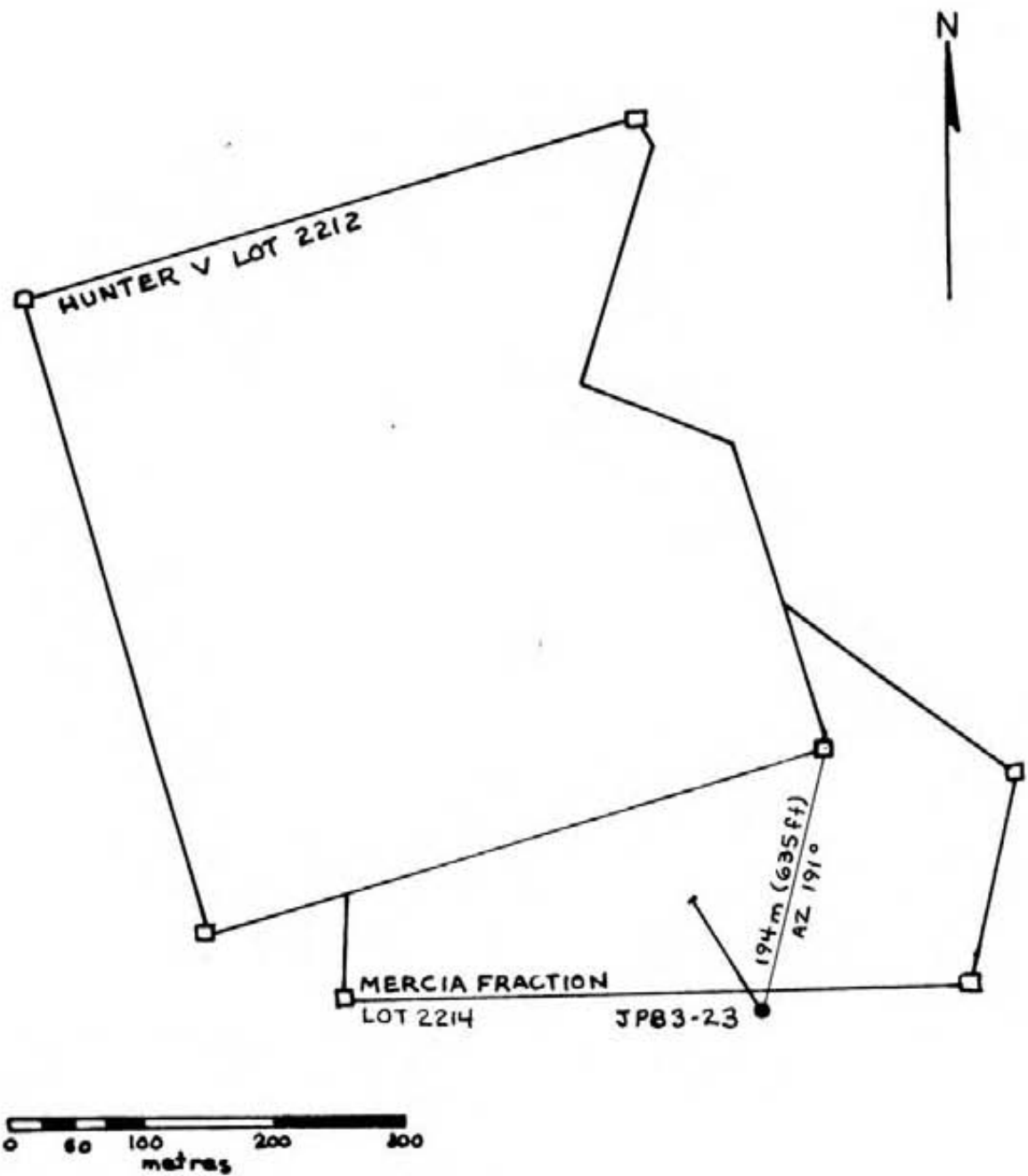
DRILL HOLE JP83-23

Drill hole JP83-23 was collared 194m (635 feet) at Azimuth 191° from the southeast corner post of the Hunter V Claim (Lot 2212, see Figure 26). This set-up placed the hole 363m (1190 feet) south of the Hunter V glory hole. The purpose of this hole was to intersect the Hunter V ore shoot in the position predicted by previous drilling. It was drilled at an azimuth of 328° and a dip of -70°. Dip tests (see sheet no.1 of the diamond drill log for hole JP83-23 in the accompanying appendix) indicate the hole flattened to -64° at 61.0m (200.0 feet) before steepening to -73° at its ultimate depth of 275.4m (903.0 feet).

Much of the hole was drilled through a large felsic plutonic intrusive; other lithologies present are Truman Formation skarns, the coarse marble (4c) and dolomitic (4b) units of the Reeves Formation, and a mafic lamprophyre. No silicified wollastonite-bearing carbonate unit (4a) was present in the recovered core and no silver mineralization comparable to the Hunter V ore shoot was logged. However, mineralization consisting of galena, chalcopyrite, argentite and/or tetrahedrite, sphalerite, pyrite and pyrrhotite was observed over several short core intervals from 157.6m

(516.8 feet) to 165.0m (541.0 feet) within the coarse marble unit (Unit 4c) of the Reeves Formation. This is similar to the base metal mineralization encountered at 7.6-7.7m (25.0-25.3 feet) in hole JP83-18.

Although hole JP83-23 did not intersect the Hunter V ore shoot, it did indicate the Reeves Formation is continuous under the large felsic intrusion to at least 336m (1100 feet) south of the Hunter V glory hole.



**NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION COMPANY
(CANADA) LTD.**

**FIGURE 26
DRILL HOLE LOCATION
JP83-23**

**SCALE 1" : 400' DATE SEP 1983
TR. BY SOURCE
SCALE IN MILES**

ASSESSMENT DETAILS

PROPERTY: Jackpot Property; Hunter V (Lot 2212),
Double Standard (Lot 2213),
Mercia Fraction (Lot 2214), Sepo 2 Claims

PROVINCE: British Columbia

MINING DIVISION: Nelson

LOCATION: Southeast of Ymir, NTS 82F.3E, 6E

OWNER/OPERATOR: New Jersey Zinc Exploration Co.(Canada) Ltd.

CORE SIZE: BQ (3.6cm or 1-7/16 inches)

NUMBER OF DRILL HOLES: 23

NUMBER OF FEET DRILLED: 1732.9m (5682.0 feet)

OPERATING DATES: July 3 to July 31,1983 (drill crew)
June 25 to August 5,1983 (NJZ crew)

CORE STORAGE: Core shack near entrance of 4100 level adit
(see Figure 2)

OPERATING MAN-DAYS: Drill Crew - July 2 - July 30
NJZ crew - 39 + 39 + 21

DRAFTING MAN-DAYS: 4

OFFICE MAN-DAYS: 7

TOTAL MAN-DAYS: 110

TOTAL EXPENDITURES: \$162,743.22

SUPERVISION: W.D.Bond, 137 Alfred Ave. Willowdale, Ontario

TEMPORARY STAFF: J.R.Foster, 203-41 Old Garden River Rd.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
T. Bittle , 2040 Valley Dr. Ottawa, Ontario

DRILLING CREW: Four persons from Frontier Drilling Ltd.
10 Moberly Rd. Winfield, British Columbia

STATEMENT OF COSTS

DRILLING COSTS

Footage Costs:	2676 feet at \$16.17/foot	\$ 91,780.92
Drill Man Hours:	167 at \$25/man/hour	4,175.00
Drill Hours:	60.5 hours at \$18.81	1,144.00
Travel Time:	109 man hours at \$25/hour	2,725.00
Truck Rental:	108 man hours at \$ 5/hour	540.00
Tractor Rental:	99 hours at \$58/hour	5,742.00
Equipment Consumed:	drill rods, drill bits, casing rods, casing shoes, oil, etc.	7,782.13
Dip Tests:	12 at \$64 each	768.00
Core Boxes:	246 at \$6.50/box	1,599.00
Road Building:	Local Tractor 72 hours x \$60.00	4,320.00
		<hr/>
	SUBTOTAL 1	\$ 120,576.05

FIELD COSTS (NJZ)

Accommodation:	2 kitchenette units at \$500/month x 1½ month	1,500.00
Meals:	3 persons (total 97 man days x \$20)	1,940.00
Truck Rental:	1 truck x \$42 x 45 days (all inclusive)	1,890.00
Equipment:	core storage, metal boxes, tags, microscope, sample bags, timbers	2,548.87
Assaying:		13,367.20
Shipping, telephone, postage, etc:		3,183.43
Wages:	geologist \$105.62 x 39 days	4,119.18
	assistant \$ 68.21 x 39 days	2,660.19
	supervisor \$142.07 x 21 days	2,983.47
		<hr/>
Environmental Reclamation Rehabilitation		6,870.00
		<hr/>
	SUBTOTAL 2	\$ 41,062.34

OFFICE COSTS

Typing services	\$60/day x 5 days	300.00
Report writing	\$100.69 x 7 days	704.83
miscellaneous (copying, equipment)		100.00
		<hr/>
	SUBTOTAL 3	\$ 1,104.83
		<hr/>
	GRAND TOTAL	\$ 162,743.22

CERTIFICATE

I, William D. Bond, of the City of North York, Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at 137 Alfred Avenue, City of North York, Ontario;
2. I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo (1970)- Hons. B.Sc., Degree and the University of Manitoba (1973) M.Sc., Degree;
3. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada;
4. I have been practising my profession for thirteen (13) years;
5. The statements made in this report are based on private unpublished and published reports. The diamond drill data is new data acquired by New Jersey Zinc Exploration Co. (Canada) Ltd. during the period July 3 to July 31, 1983.

Dated at Mississauga, Ontario this 25th day of October, 1983.



William D. Bond, B.Sc., M.Sc.

CERTIFICATE

I, James R. Foster, of the City of Sault Ste. Marie, Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at 203-41 Old Garden River Road, City of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario;
2. I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo, (1979) - Hons. B.Sc. Degree;
3. I am an Associate of the Geological Association of Canada;
4. I have been practicing my profession for nine (9) years;
5. The statements made in this report are based on private unpublished and published reports. The drilling data is new data collected by members of New Jersey Zinc Exploration Co. (Canada) Ltd. during the period June 25 to August 10, 1982.

Dated at Mississauga, Ontario this 27th day of October
1982.

James R. Foster

James R. Foster, B.Sc.

REFERENCES

- Drysdale, C.W.
1917: Ymir Mining Camp, British Columbia, Geological Survey Canada Mem. 94; Accompanied by Map 175A (Ymir, Kootenay District), scale 1:63, 360
- Cockfield, W.E.
1936: Lode Gold Deposits of Ymir - Nelson Area, British Columbia, Canada Department of Mines, Bureau of Economic Geology, Memoir 191, 78 p.
- Fyles, J.T. and Hewlett, C.G.
1959: Stratigraphy and Structure of the Salmo Lead-Zinc Area, B.C. Department of Mines Bulletin No. 41, 162 p.
- Levinson, A.A.
1974: Introduction to Exploration Geochemistry, 2nd Edition Applied Publishing Ltd. Wilmette (Illinois U.S.A.) 924p.
- Little, H.W.
1960: Nelson Map-area West Half, British Columbia G.S.C. Memoir 308 p Accompanied by Map 1090A (Nelson) Scale 1:253,440 (1 inch to 4 miles)
- Little, H.W.
1965: Salmo Map Area, British Columbia; G.S.C. map 1145 A, Scale 1:63, 360 (1 inch to 1 mile)
- Little, H.W. and McAllister, A.L.
1964: Ymir Map Area, British Columbia; G.S.C. Map 1144A, Scale 1:63, 360 (1 inch to 1 mile)
- Streckeisen, A.
1976: To Each Plutonic Rock its Proper Name. Earth - Science Reviews, Vol. 12, pl-33.
- Walker, J.F.
1934: Geology and Mineral Deposits of Salmo Map-area, British Columbia, Geological Survey Canada Mem. No. 172, Accompanied by Map 299A (Salmo Sheet) Scale 1 inch to 1 mile of 1:63,360.

CODE TO DRILL LOGS

C.A.	=	core axis
ft	=	feet
gal	=	galena
Pb	=	lead
po	=	pyrrhotite
py	=	pyrite
sph	=	sphalerite