

87-210-16024

REPORT ON THE ADAMS PLATEAU

Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.

NTS: 82M/4E

51°04.4' 119°37.2'

By: P. Holbek/
P. Thiersch

FILMED

For ESSO MINERALS CANADA (Operator)

Owner: Adams Silver Resources Inc.

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

16,024

APRIL 16, 1987

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
(i) SUMMARY	(i)
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Objectives	1
1.2 Location and Access	1
1.3 History	1
1.4 Current Program	2
2. GEOLOGY	4
2.1 Regional Setting	4
2.2 Property Geology	6
2.2.1 Stratigraphy	6
2.2.2 Structure	10
3. MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION	13
3.1 Mineralization	13
3.2 Alteration	14
4. GEOCHEMISTRY	16
4.1 Litho geochemistry	16
4.2 Soil Geochemistry	17
5. STATEMENT OF COSTS	19
6. CONCLUSIONS	20
APPENDIX I	Geochemistry Data Statistical Plots
APPENDIX II	Drill Logs Plates I and II

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Location Map
Figure 2.1	Regional Geology
Figure 2.2	Stratigraphic Column
Figure 2.3	Stereonet
Figure 2.4	Geological Map
Figure 2.5	Cross Section
Figure 3.1 - 3.4	Long and Cross Sections

SUMMARY

Stratiform, massive sulphide occurrences are exposed intermittently over a 2.5 km strike length within a volcanic-sedimentary rock sequence on Adams Plateau. The volcanic-sedimentary rock package has been mapped as part of the Paleozoic Eagle Bay Formation (Schiarizza and Preto, 1985) although recent lead isotope work suggest a Triassic age (Goutier, 1986). Rocks have been isoclinally folded into a gently north-northwest plunging synform. Most of the sulphide occurrences are on the western limb of the synform.

Apart from an airborne EM survey, most of the exploration to date has concentrated on finding and evaluating surface showings. EM geophysical surveys are of limited use to exploration, due to the extensive distribution of graphitic argillites within the stratigraphic sequence. Surface showings and shallow diamond drilling indicate that sulphides are laterally extensive but thin (less than 2 m) and of moderate grade (10% Pb + Zn; 100 gm Ag).

Sulphides occur near the contact between argillaceous limestone in the stratigraphic footwall and sericite-chlorite phyllite in the hanging wall. Sulphides are generally enclosed by a moderately well-developed alteration halo consisting of sericitization and local carbonatization and silicification. Characteristics of mineralization, alteration and host rock stratigraphy suggest distal volcanogenic mineralization deposited in a back-arc setting. Potentially, economic sized deposits may have formed, and be preserved, in paleo-topographic depressions. Tendency of tight fold hinges to form in zones of low competency, such as sulphide deposits, encourages drill testing of the sulphide horizon in a down-plunge, rather than down-dip, direction. Gravity surveys may contribute to defining favourable drill targets.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objectives

The Adams Plateau area has been explored intermittently for the last sixty years. Limited production has come from small surface operations on stratiform lead, zinc, silver and gold deposits. Recent exploration by Adams Silver Resources and regional geological studies by the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources has shown that mineralization extends discontinuously for a 2500 m strike length along the westerly limb of the Nikwikaia Syncline.

This study was initiated to evaluate the remaining exploration potential of the area and to propose drill targets in favourable areas. Present mineralization and associated alteration was examined to determine if a characteristic mineralogical or geochemical expression could be used to guide drilling towards the center of hydrothermal activity. Soil geochemistry was used to test for continuity of the mineralized horizon in areas of overburden and limited or no drilling. Detailed mapping was performed to establish the orientation of structural controls on localization of mineralization.

1.2 Location and Access

The Adams Plateau property is located 64 km northeast of Kamloops, B.C., on the east side of Adams Lake, at an elevation of 1700 m (Fig. 1). Access is provided by a system of logging roads that extend from various points along the northeast side of the Adams River. The most direct route is a 17 km gravel road that leads from paved highway at the south end of Adams Lake.

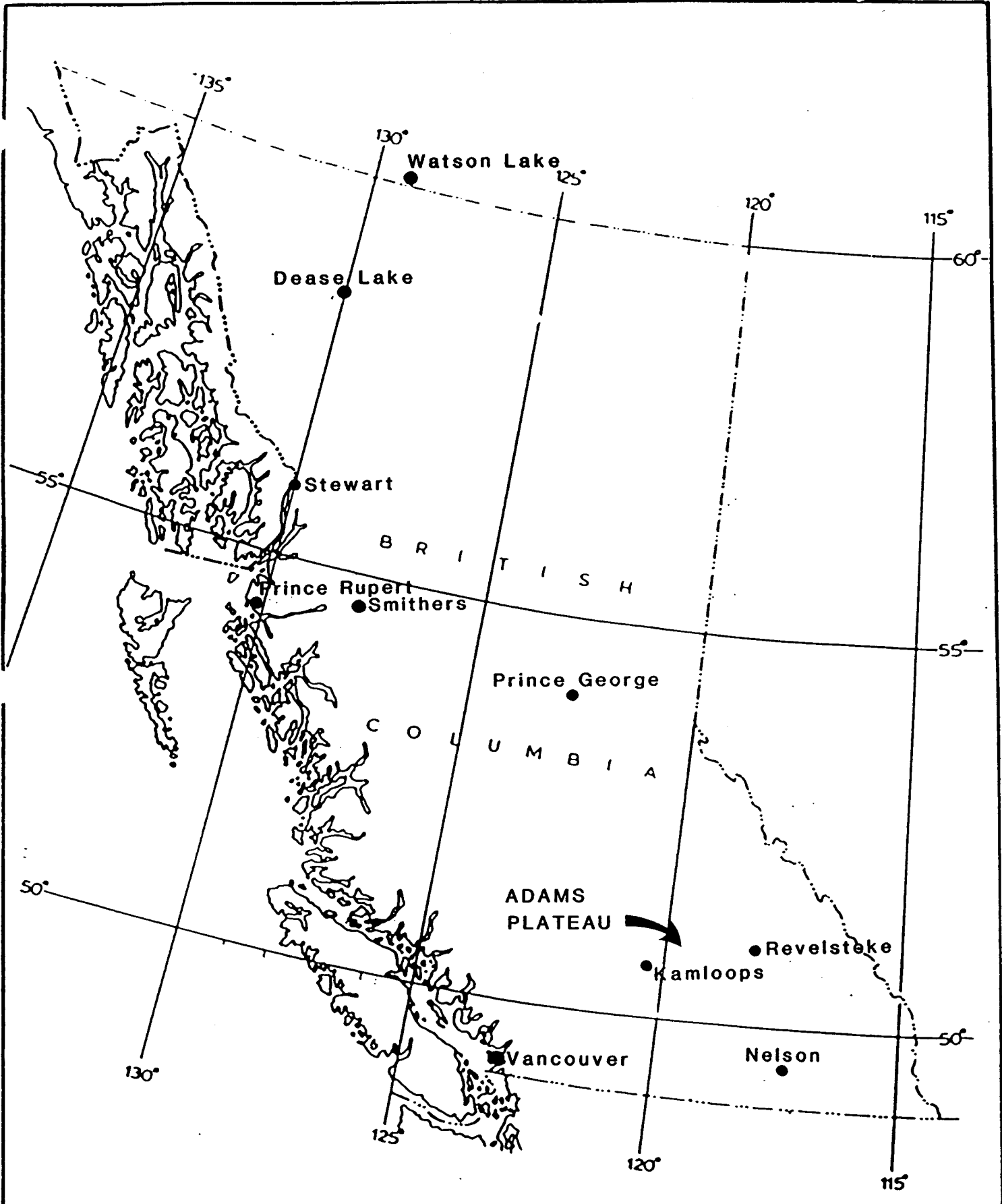
1.3 History

The property has been explored and worked intermittently since 1927, when the initial crown grants were established. In 1977, two pits were mined and 1,360 tons of mineralization were shipped to Trail (Spencer,

1985). A program of mapping, soil geochemistry and diamond drilling by Adams Silver Resources, in 1981, focussed on testing near-surface extensions of exposed mineralization. Additional drilling by the same group in 1984 tested for a shallow down-dip extension to the southern open pit area and tested an 800 m length of stratigraphy on strike but southwest of the pit area. Results of this work suggest that mineralization pinches out down dip and along strike, although some mineralization does occur in other horizons that continue to the southwest.

1.4 Current Work

A 1125 hectare area of the property was mapped at a 1:5,000 scale between July 8 and July 31, 1986. A 1:5,000 scale orthophoto was commissioned to assist in structural mapping. 900 m of drill core was relogged to characterize alteration and to sample for geochemical analyses. 127 soil samples collected from depths of 30 to 100 cm with hand augers established guides for sample and line spacing.



ESSO MINERALS CANADA

Figure 1 Location Map

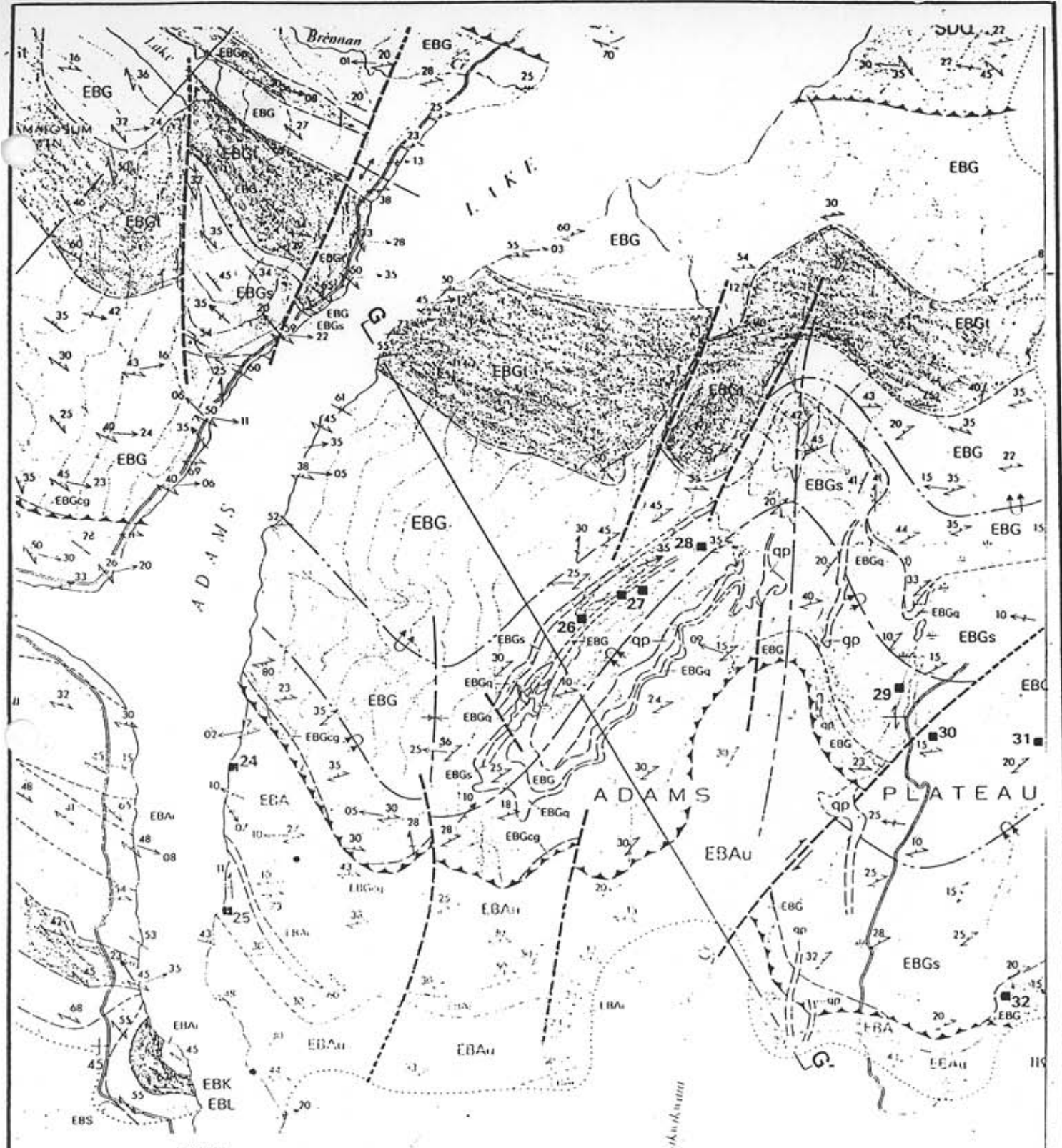
2.0 GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Setting

Rocks of the Adams Plateau area are part of the Eagle Bay Formation, a multiply deformed sequence of low grade volcanics and associated sediments, that extends from Clearwater in the northeast, to Sicamous in the southwest (Fig. 2.1). The Eagle Bay Formation ranges in age from Cambrian to Permian (Schiarizza and Preto, 1984); although recent work by Goutier (1986) indicates that part of the Formation may be Upper Triassic in age. Internal stratigraphy of the Formation is complicated by multiple phases of folding and extensive thrust faulting. Stratigraphy is described by Preto and Schiarizza (1985) who recognize four intricate slices separated by southwesterly directed thrust faults.

The Eagle Bay Formation is bounded to the northeast by a low angle detachment fault which separates it from the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex (Goutier, 1986), and to the west by oceanic rocks of the Fennell Formation. Contact between the Eagle Bay and Fennell Formations is believed to be an easterly directed thrust fault (Schiarizza and Preto, 1984).

Numerous mineral deposits are hosted by the Eagle Bay Formation, most notably the Rea Gold and Homestake deposits. These stratiform sulphide deposits occur within altered felsic volcanoclastics and are considered volcanogenic in origin (Hoy and Goutier, 1986; Pirie, pers. comm. 1986). Stratiform sulphide deposits on the Adams Plateau exhibit both similarities and differences with the Homestake and Rea Gold deposits. The main differences include host rock lithologies, which on Adams Plateau are predominately sedimentary in character, and mineralogy where the copper and barite mineralization of the Rea and Homestake deposits is absent on the Plateau. Recent lead isotope work on showings and deposits of the Eagle Bay Formation by Goutier (1986) indicates a Devonian syngenetic origin for the Homestake and Rea deposits, and an Upper Triassic syngenetic origin for the Plateau deposits.



LEGEND

- EBA** sericite-chlorite-quartz
phyllite derived from felsic
to intermediate volcanics.

- EBG** calcareous chlorite schist
derived from mafic to
intermediate volcanics.

- EBGt** Tshinakin limestone.

- EBGs** siliceous graphitic
phyllite; calc-silicate;
cherty quartzite.

ESSO MINERALS CANADA

Figure 2.1 Regional Geology

2.2 Property Geology

The property area is underlain by a sequence of intermixed sedimentary and volcanoclastic to volcanic rocks. This sequence has been folded into a well defined synformal structure referred to as the Nikikwia Syncline (Schraizza and Preto, 1984; Olford, 1985). Most of the past work as well as this study were focussed on the western limb of the synform where outcrop is more abundant. No indications of younging were observed and the sequence is assumed to be overturned along the western limb, although minor folds may locally turn stratigraphy rightside up.

2.2.1 Stratigraphy

A schematic stratigraphic column which assumes that rocks young towards the core of the synform and illustrates facies relationships is given in Fig. 2.2. Brief lithological descriptions are as follows:

Greenstone:

Massive to foliated, fine to medium grained, dark green chloritic rock. This unit likely represents massive basaltic flow units with interbedded mafic ash tuffs. Diagnostic textures such as pillows are not preserved but in some locations thin to thick laminae are preserved, suggestive of ash layers. Predominate mineralogy consists of variable proportions of chlorite, epidote, albite and magnetite. On the extreme western edge of the map area, light grey to cream colored recrystallized limestone outcrops are observed. It is uncertain whether these were originally interbedded with the mafic rocks or represent fold keels of a mostly eroded overlying limestone.

Chert:

This unit has been referred to as a quartzite by many of the past workers and is a major marker for defining the Nikikwia

synform. The unit consists of massive to laminated, aphanitic, black to white quartz. The unit thickens towards the hinge area of the syncline and is often intensely fractured in this area, giving it a granular appearance. Interbeds of graphitic argillite or argillaceous greywacke are common, particularly on the west side of Nikikwia Lake. It is seldom foliated but laminations run parallel to the general foliation trend.

The origin of this unit is not of particular significance to exploration but a chert is more in keeping with the depositional environment of the argillites and limestones.

Limestone-Argillite Unit:

The limestone-argillite unit forms the core of the Nikikwaia synform and consists of a number of interbedded and/or interfolded lithologies including: light grey laminated crystalline limestone; black and white banded graphitic limestone; dark grey-brown to black argillaceous graphitic phyllites; and green phyllitic mafic ash tuffs. Rare outcrops of felsic lapilli tuffs were observed within the phyllitic rocks, but their stratigraphic significance is unknown. Contacts between the various lithologies can be either sharp or gradational. Limited outcrop, structural complexity and discontinuity of lithologies prevents mapping the sub-divided rock types with the exception of the green phyllites and calc-silicates which are discussed below. In general, the unit is more limestone-rich near the base (outer portion of the synform) and becomes progressively more argillaceous towards the top. True thickness of this unit is approximately 500 m (including green phyllites). The mineralized horizon(s) occurs near the center of the unit on the northwest side of the synform, usually near a limestone-argillite or a limestone-green phyllite contact.

The mineralized horizon has not been clearly recognized on the southeastern limb of the synform; possibly due to intrusion of granitic dykes or sills and lack of exposure.

Green Phyllites:

Green phyllites and associated lithologies occur as layers or pods throughout the limestone-argillite unit but are most prominent along the southern part of the northwest limb of the synform. Three sub-types, based on mineralogy, were recognized during mapping and drill core logging. They are green phyllite, yellow to yellow-green phyllite, and grey-green phyllite. Colour changes reflect dominant mineralogy which ranges from chlorite through chlorite-muscovite to chlorite-graphite. This rock is interpreted to have been derived from mafic ash tuffs, lithic wackes, and tuffaceous shales. Presence of muscovite appears to be an alteration effect which is spatially related to mineralization. Weathering of iron-carbonates within the sericitic phyllites often gives them a red-brown earthy appearance. Changes between phyllite sub-types and enclosing rocks are invariably gradational. Occasionally fine fragmental textures within the green phyllites can be observed in drill core, supporting a pyroclastic/epiclastic origin for this unit.

Calc-Silicate:

This unit forms distinctive, resistive outcrops of laminated to banded epidote, quartz and carbonate. Disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and pale brown garnets occur erratically. Just below the old damsite (Figure 3), an irregular band of massive pyrrhotite and magnetite with a black manganese coating occurs within the

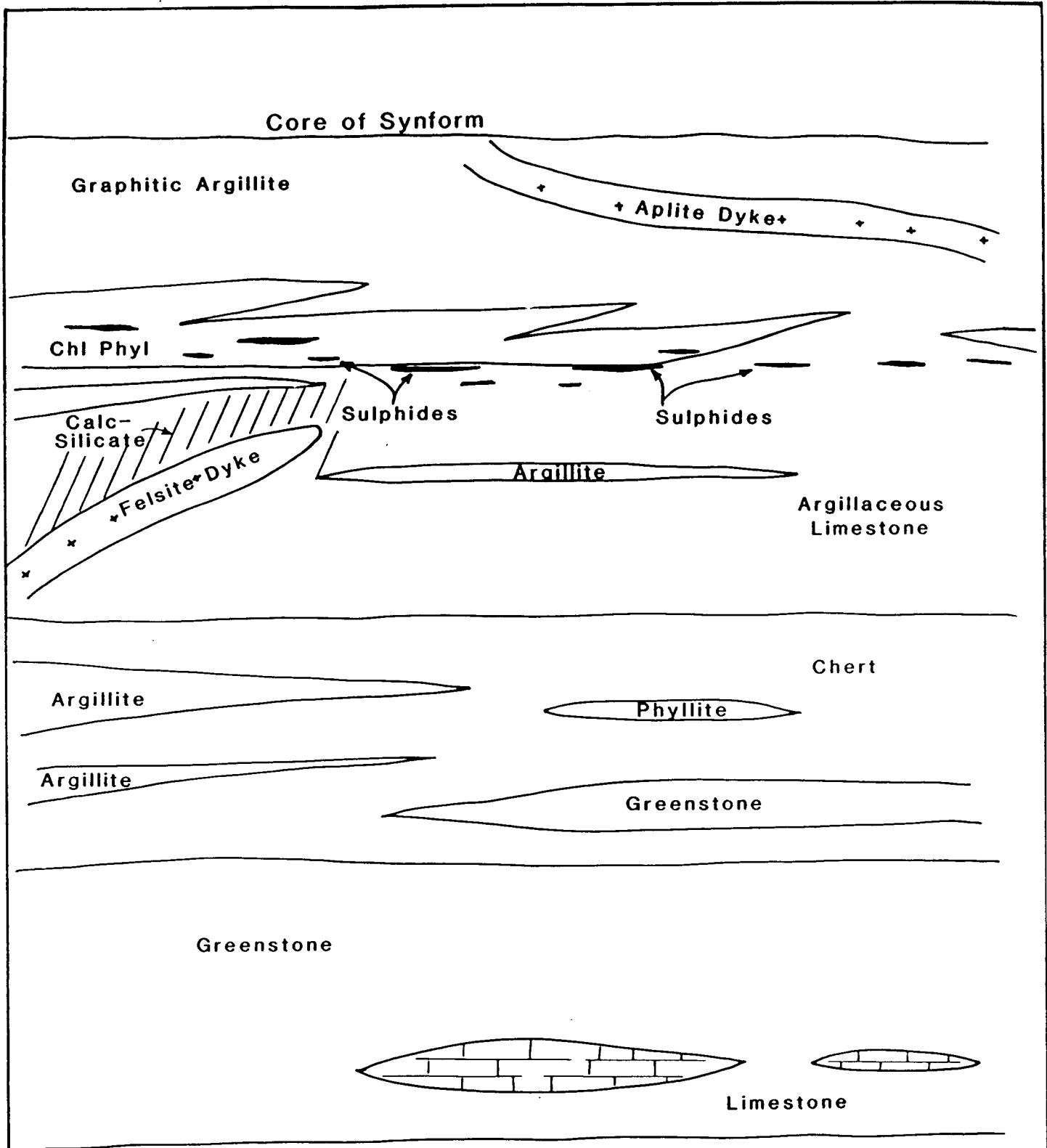


Figure 2.2 Schematic diagram illustrating facies relationships of lithologies within the Nikwikaia Synform. Stratigraphic thicknesses not to scale. Diagram based mostly on data from the western limb of the synform.

calc-silicates. Contacts of the calc-silicate unit are irregular. This unit is interpreted to be a zone of contact metamorphism (skarnification), indicating proximity to a sub-surface granitic dyke or sill.

Granitic Dykes:

Granitic rocks on the property occur as dykes or sills which are generally conformable, but locally crosscutting. Lithologies range from aplites and felsites to medium grained quartz or feldspar porphyries. All varieties are leucocratic. Minor hornfelsing is observed near intrusive contacts on the northeast side of the map area. Outcrop patterns suggest two elongate bodies (Figure 3) that may be connected. Textural and mineralogical characteristics between the two bodies are different and indicate that two phases of intrusion are more likely.

2.2.2 Structure

Rocks of the Adams Plateau area have been deformed by at least three phases of folding, which have produced a northeasterly trending isoclinal inclined synform. At the property scale it is only the first phase that has significance for exploration.

The first phase of folding (F1) produced the Nikwikwaia synform during tight to isoclinal folding of regional scale. A penetrative axial planar foliation (S1) accompanied this phase. A subsidiary phase of folding coaxial to F1 may have produced the crenulation cleavage observed at two locations in drill core, however, clear evidence of a significant second phase of isoclinal folding was not observed. Definition of the Nikwikwaia synform by the chert unit indicates that thrusting, commonly associated with attenuated fold hinges, is minimal.

Second phase of folding (F2) is represented by a large north-trending antiform which runs along Nikwikaia Creek, immediately east of the map area. F2 folding likely caused significant flattening of earlier structures, producing F1 fold limbs with little sense of vergence. Open to tight upright westerly trending folds and warps with limited amplitude are termed F3; although clear chronological relationships between F2 and F3 were not observed. Minor folds of the second and third phase structures are rare, but are easily recognized by orientation and folded S1 foliation. Neither phase significantly alters contact geometry within the map area.

Stereonets of field data (Figure 2.3) show a single cluster of poles to foliation typical of flattened isoclinal folds. Some scatter of points may have been introduced by second and third phases of deformation, but no clear trends are indicated. Fold axes demonstrate considerably more scatter, but cluster at 020/20 which is the average orientation of F1 fold axes. F3 folds plot along the western edge of the diagram. Observation of folds in the field is difficult due to the shallow plunge of the structures and limited outcrop. Previous mapping (Forster, 1981; Stewart, 19??) indicated closure of the Nikwikaia synform, but complete closure was not determined during this program.

Metamorphism of lower greenschist facies occurred during the early phase of deformation, as indicated by growth of chlorite and muscovite parallel to S1. Recrystallization of sulphides may have taken place during metamorphism. Significant accumulations of sulphides can be localized in fold axes during deformation due to competency contrast, and therefore drilling down the plunge direction is often more rewarding than drilling down-dip.

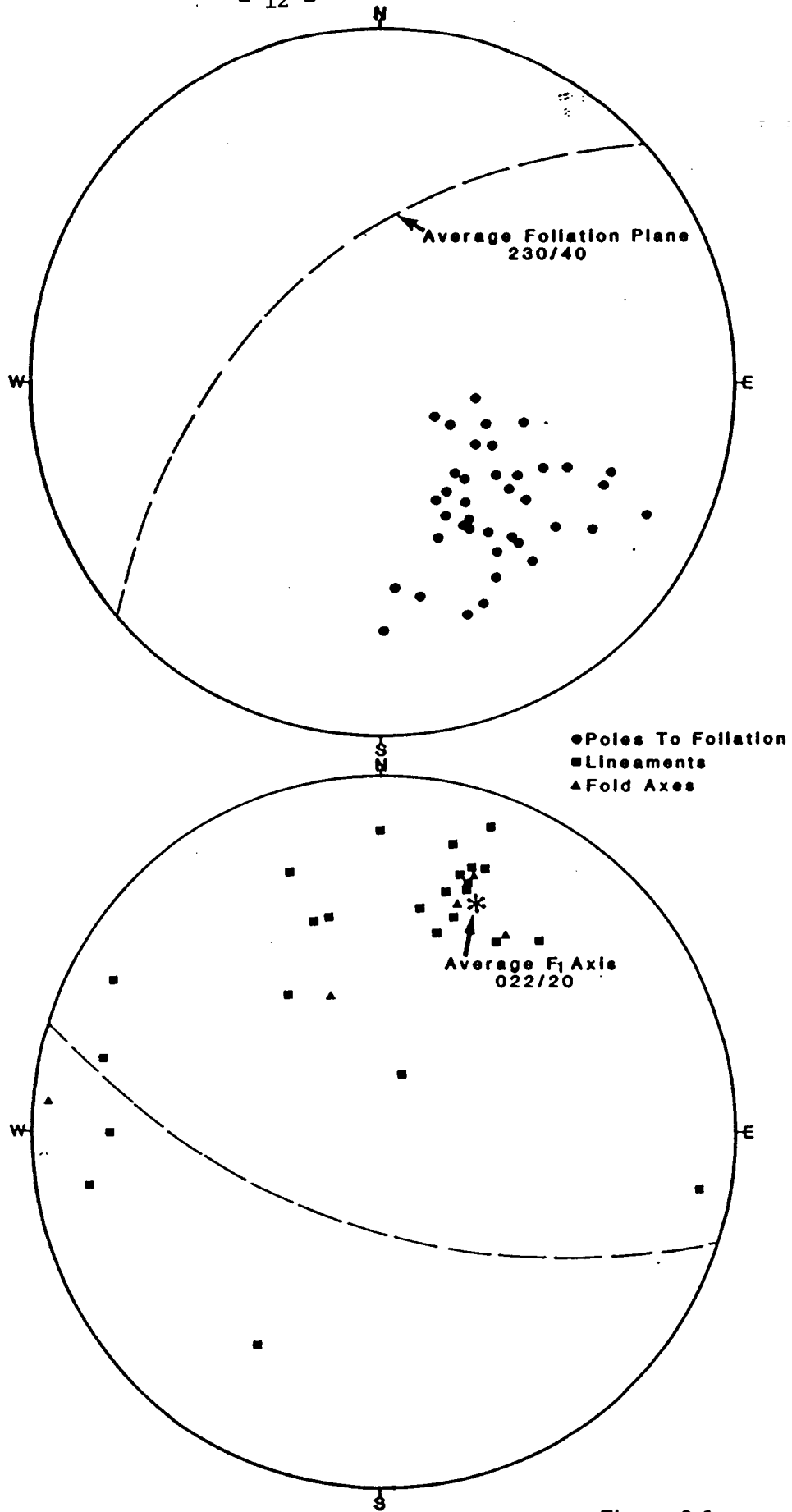


Figure 2.3

STEREONETS FOR ADAMS PLATEAU STRUCTURAL DATA

3.0 MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION

3.1 Mineralization

Mineralization is exposed in trenches, open cuts and shallow drill holes along a 2500 m strike length. Massive to semi-massive base metal sulphides occur within a gangue of quartz and carbonate. Best exposures are in the open cuts or pit area of the Lucky Coon showing (Fig. 3.1). Here, sulphides can be seen to be finely laminated and up to 1.5 m thick. A maximum sulphide thickness of 2.8 m was cut by a 1981 drill hole just below the pit area (Tough, 1981).

Sulphides in the southwestern part of the property occur at the interface between laminated argillaceous limestones (footwall) and structurally underlying sericite-chlorite phyllites. Irregular, pale yellow coloured carbonate lenses are commonly associated with the sulphides. Immediately north of the Lucky Coon pits the chlorite phyllite unit pinches out and the sulphide horizon is difficult to trace. Sulphides and phyllites reappear about 2 km further north at the King Tut showing.

Immediately southeast of the main Lucky Coon pit a small cat trench exposes a narrow band of sulphides within a reversed hanging wall-footwall sequence, indicating that either a small fold or subordinate sulphide lenses occur within hanging wall stratigraphy.

Stratigraphy surrounding the sulphides becomes more complex towards the southwestern end of the property with phyllitic rocks becoming much more prominent. Longitudinal and cross-sections (Figs. 3.x - 3.y) illustrate the poor correlation of rock types hosting the mineralization. Sulphides can occur at three or more intervals, but are generally narrow zones (2 - 20 cm) of weak grades (2 - 5% combined Pb and Zn). Manganiferous dolomite associated with one sulphide horizon is exposed in surface trenches but does not appear in any of the drill core. A small trench exposes a narrow massive pyrite-arsenopyrite pod or lens 20m east of the main sulphide horizon near DDH-28. This mineralization, which is reminiscent of that at Rea Gold, was not intersected in any of the drill holes.

3.2 Alteration

Mineralization on Adams Plateau is frequently enclosed by a modest halo of hydrothermally altered rock. Such alteration is usually more extensive than the actual mineralization, and therefore can serve as a useful exploration guide. Three mineral assemblages characterize the alteration and include silicification, sericitization and carbonate alteration.

Intensity of sericite is largely controlled by wall rock composition and permeability; forming readily within the phyllites, less so within the argillites and not at all within the limestones.

Sericite alteration is spatially associated with mineralization and extends for significant distances both laterally and horizontally away from sulphides although the geometry of the alteration zone is complicated by lithological changes. Within phyllitic rocks, sericite alteration commonly extends for 5 to 15 m into both hanging and footwalls.

Carbonate alteration consists of spots (porphyroblasts), laminations and fine sheets along foliation planes of orange to brown weathering iron and manganese rich dolomite. Carbonate alteration is best developed within the chlorite phyllites, but is also observed within the argillaceous rocks where it is distinguished from "primary" carbonate by texture and its orange brown weathering colour. Carbonate alteration is strongly spatially associated with sulphides and less widespread than the sericite alteration.

Silicification is closely related to sulphides both spatially and temporally. It occurs as gangue, lamination, pervasive flooding and as fine stockworks peripheral to the sulphide horizon. Extensive quartz veining both above and below the sulphide horizon may be related to post-mineralization events. Only a few of the drill holes (Adams 28 and 29) had siliceous horizons (cherty tuffs) that suggest siliceous exhalatives.

Alteration appears to be best developed within drill holes near the Elsie showing, but this may be due to an increased thickness of phyllites in this area. Characteristics of the alteration and mineralization suggest a distal volcanogenic origin rather than a sedimentary exhalative ore.

Weak to moderate sericite and carbonate alteration was observed in outcrop immediately south of the old mine huts (Fig. 3.1). This alteration trends along strike towards the Nikwikaia lakes but has never been tested.

4.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

4.1 Lithogeochemistry

Published studies of lithogeochemical exploration techniques applied to volcanogenic and sedimentary exhalative massive sulphide deposits have concentrated on chemical indicators of alteration and distal mineralization. Widely recognized trends include enrichment of MgO, Fe₂O₃ and SiO₂ in chloritized footwall rocks close to stringer zones, and K₂O enrichment accompanied by Na₂O and CaO depletion in sericitized rocks (Ashley, 1983; Riverin and Hodgson, 1980; Vrabe, et al, 1983 Zzawa, et al, 1978 and Goodfellow, 1984). Trace element studies detail a host of elements that are enriched or depleted within altered zones. The most significant of these are F (Lavery, 1979 and Lalonde, 1976), As, Co, Mn and base metals (Ashley, 1983).

Objectives of lithogeochemical sampling of Adams Plateau drill core were to determine if there was a characteristic geochemical signature associated with mineralization, and whether this signature could be used to guide future drilling towards improving alteration and mineralization. Three drill holes with well developed alteration in both the hanging wall and footwall, composed predominately of chlorite phyllite, were selected for sampling. Drill core samples consisted of 4 to 6 cm lengths of core taken every 50 cm over the sample interval. Sample intervals ranged from 3 to 10 m depending on lithological and alteration homogeneity. Massive or semi-massive sulphide mineralization was deliberately avoided during sampling. Samples were analyzed for Cu, Zn, Mo, Ag, Cd, Co, Mn, Fe, As, Bl, Al, Ca, K, Mg, Na and Sr by D.C. plasma methods following multi-acid total digestion. F was analyzed by specific ion method following a potassium hydroxide fusion. All analyses were performed by Bondar Clegg Labs of North Vancouver, B.C.

Lithogeochemical results are contained within Appendix I and selected elements are plotted as drill hole histograms in Figures 4.1 to 4.3.

The drill hole histograms do not show well-defined chemical trends related to mineralization. Sporadic highs in elements such as Sr, Mn, Mg and Fe appear to be controlled by lithology rather than alteration. Na/Na+K, Zn, Cu, As and F display definitive but irregular signatures related to alteration and mineralization. The geochemistry correlates better with visibly observed alteration rather than with actual sulphide occurrences, suggesting that the sulphides may be minor distal depositions of a much larger hydrothermal system. Geochemistry of the sampled holes does not significantly improve on visibly observed alteration in terms of target size or definition. Other drill holes have added problems of intermixed lithologies within both the hanging and the footwall. Geochemistry of alteration haloes may however improve with increasing proximity to the hydrothermal source area.

4.2 Soil Geochemistry

Soil samples were collected from depths of 20 to 110 cm with hand augers and mattocks at 25 m spacings along six lines over the projected surface trace of the mineralized horizons. Sample location and method of collection are shown on Figures 4.4 and 4.5. The purpose of these lines was to establish the correct sampling density and to determine if there was any structural offset along the mineralized horizon between the Lucky Coon showing and the westernmost drill holes. Soils were analyzed for Ag, Pb, Zn, As and Mn by Atomic Absorption methods by Eco-Tech Labs Ltd. of Kamloops. Analytical results and statistical plots are located in Appendix I. Threshold values were determined from histograms and cumulative probability plots after the method of Sinclair (1976). Threshold values are similar to those reported by Spencer (1985) for a previous survey.

A well-developed soil profile overlies a clay rich glacial till on the property. Till depths range from 0 to 3 m. Boulder lithologies within the till indicate a local derivation. Glacial direction is unknown. Fragments of massive sulphide within the till, observed 200 m northeast of the mine huts, indicate potential for transported anomalies. Background and mean values are 30 - 50% higher for the auger samples than for the mattock samples (Appendix I) suggesting that till may be a better sampling medium. Threshold values for the two sampling techniques are similar.

Most of the anomalous areas are multi-element and occur in two or more adjacent stations, indicating that 25 m spacing is appropriate. Lead, zinc and arsenic have log-normal distributions with small but distinct anomalous populations. Silver is normally distributed with minor deviations that may reflect lithological controls. Arsenic tends to show better dispersion and have broader anomalies than the other elements. Basal till samples would likely give higher contrast and better geographic control, but are extremely difficult to obtain with hand augers.

5.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Mapping, Core Logging and Geochemistry:

LABOUR:

P. Holbek, Project Geologist	- 20 days @ 245	\$ 4,900.
P. Theirsch, Geologist	- 20 days @ 140	\$ 2,800.

LOGISTICS:

Road and Accommodation	- 40 mandays @ 40/man/day	\$ 1,600.
Truck Rental	- 20 days @ 45/day	\$ 900.
Gas		\$ 170.
Equipment and Supplies		\$ 200.

GEOLOGY:

Orthophoto 1:5000		\$ 3,300.
-------------------	--	-----------

GEOCHEMISTRY:

26 Rock and Drill Core	- 21 element @ 17.50	\$ 455.
127 Soil samples	@ 6.00	\$ 762.

REPORT WRITING

\$ 1,600.

TOTAL \$16,687.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Regional geological setting, local stratigraphy and the nature of alteration suggest that the stratiform massive sulphide mineralization on Adams Plateau is volcanogenic. Mineralization is thin but laterally extensive, and hosted by an interbedded sequence of ash tuffs, argillites and argillaceous limestones typical of a back-arc depositional environment. A significantly sized massive sulphide deposit could have formed and been preserved in a paleo-topographic depression. Locations of such depressions are difficult to determine, but may be indicated by rapid facies changes. Tendency of fold hinges to form in low competency zones encourages drilling the mineralized horizon in a down-plunge rather than a down-dip direction.

Alteration around the presently exposed mineralization indicates that a large sulphide deposit should have an extensive geochemical and mineralogical expression. Litho-geochemistry may be able to guide drill holes towards improving alteration when drilling a blind deposit.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I certify that:

- 1) I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1980 with a B.Sc. (Honors) Degree in Geological Sciences;
- 2) I have completed three years of post-graduate work in preparation for an M.Sc. Degree in Geology at the University of British Columbia;
- 3) I have practiced my profession in British Columbia for the last five years, and
- 4) The work described herein was done under my direct supervision.

Peter M. Holbek, B.Sc.

APPENDIX I

GEOCHEMISTRY DATA, STATISTICAL PLOTS

SAMPLE #	NORTHING M	EASTING M	SILVER ppm	LEAD ppm	ZINC ppm	ARSENIC ppm
D6TAP-A01	6300.0	0.0	0.9	23	84	2
D6TAP-A02	6300.0	25.0	0.8	21	86	4
D6TAP-A03	6300.0	50.0	0.6	23	109	4
D6TAP-A04	6300.0	75.0	0.5	22	100	4
D6TAP-A05	6300.0	100.0	0.6	21	87	6
D6TAP-A06	6300.0	125.0	0.9	19	89	2
D6TAP-A07	6300.0	150.0	1.0	35	174	4
D6TAP-A08	6300.0	175.0	0.9	45	148	62
D6TAP-A09	6300.0	200.0	1.6	109	186	23
D6TAP-A10	6300.0	225.0	1.9	216	564	10
D6TAP-A11	6300.0	250.0	0.9	27	101	4
D6TAP-A12	6300.0	275.0	0.6	30	118	6
D6TAP-A13	6300.0	300.0	0.8	35	498	19
D6TAP-A14	6300.0	325.0	0.6	30	130	14
D6TAP-A15	6300.0	350.0	0.7	32	110	12
D6TAP-A16	6300.0	375.0	1.1	25	95	10
D6TAP-A17	6300.0	400.0	0.7	24	111	11
D6TAP-A18	6300.0	425.0	0.5	60	103	32
D6TAP-A19	6300.0	450.0	0.7	53	147	11
D6TAP-A20	6300.0	475.0	1.0	97	341	11
D6TAP-A21	6300.0	500.0	1.0	155	257	20
D6TAP-B01	6500.0	0.0	0.8	24	96	10
D6TAP-B02	6500.0	25.0	0.7	28	117	10
D6TAP-B03	6500.0	50.0	0.7	22	102	11
D6TAP-B04	6500.0	75.0	0.9	38	180	12
D6TAP-B05	6500.0	100.0	1.1	38	164	16
D6TAP-B06	6500.0	125.0	0.9	42	145	20
D6TAP-B07	6500.0	150.0	0.9	58	184	9
D6TAP-B08	6500.0	175.0	0.8	25	107	12
D6TAP-B09	6500.0	200.0	0.7	21	96	7
D6TAP-B10	6500.0	225.0	0.9	44	425	29
D6TAP-B11	6500.0	250.0	1.3	122	780	37
D6TAP-B12	6500.0	275.0	0.8	29	118	14
D6TAP-B13	6500.0	300.0	0.4	34	104	15
D6TAP-B14	6500.0	325.0	0.5	28	98	10
D6TAP-B15	6500.0	350.0	0.6	30	93	16
D6TAP-B16	6500.0	375.0	0.9	104	109	7
D6TAP-B17	6500.0	400.0	0.5	366	250	6
D6TAP-B18	6500.0	425.0	0.4	25	90	6
D6TAP-B19	6500.0	450.0	0.5	40	75	8
D6TAP-B20	6500.0	475.0	0.6	22	86	17
D6TAP-B21	6500.0	500.0	0.5	53	134	8
D6TAP-C01	7525.0	175.0	0.3	17	33	6
D6TAP-C02	7525.0	225.0	0.5	28	89	13
D6TAP-C03	7525.0	275.0	0.8	41	94	19
D6TAP-C04	7525.0	325.0	0.2	16	35	9
D6TAP-C05	7525.0	375.0	0.5	19	26	7
D6TAP-C06	7525.0	425.0	0.3	18	25	8
D6TAP-C07	7525.0	475.0	0.3	14	14	3
D6TAP-C08	7525.0	525.0	0.4	16	25	3

SAMPLE #	NORTHING M	EASTING M	SILVER ppm	LEAD ppm	ZINC ppm	ARSENIC ppm
D6TAP-C09	7525.0	575.0	0.2	12	18	18
D6TAP-C10	7525.0	625.0	0.4	35	59	6
D6TAP-C11	7525.0	675.0	0.7	16	53	4
D6TAP-D01	7725.0	175.0	0.1	16	17	3
D6TAP-D02	7725.0	200.0	0.8	30	231	4
D6TAP-D03	7725.0	225.0	0.8	20	88	4
D6TAP-D04	7725.0	250.0	0.4	22	119	1
D6TAP-D05	7725.0	275.0	0.2	13	30	1
D6TAP-D06	7725.0	300.0	0.6	21	110	1
D6TAP-D07	7725.0	325.0	0.3	15	50	1
D6TAP-D08	7725.0	350.0	0.9	94	175	2
D6TAP-D09	7725.0	375.0	0.7	54	93	2
D6TAP-D10	7725.0	400.0	0.5	21	77	1
D6TAP-D11	7725.0	425.0	0.3	15	29	1
D6TAP-D12	7725.0	450.0	0.7	22	94	3
D6TAP-D13	7725.0	475.0	0.5	20	65	3
D6TAP-D14	7725.0	500.0	1.3	269	254	17
D6TAP-D15	7725.0	525.0	0.7	34	74	2
D6TAP-D16	7725.0	550.0	0.7	33	162	8
D6TAP-D17	7725.0	575.0	0.3	15	20	2
D6TAP-D18	7725.0	600.0	0.5	29	104	2
D6TAP-D19	7725.0	625.0	0.5	16	25	1
D6TAP-D20	7725.0	650.0	0.8	43	153	7
D6TAP-D21	7725.0	675.0	0.8	23	67	3
D6TAP-E01	7925.0	175.0	0.4	14	36	3
D6TAP-E02	7925.0	200.0	0.4	21	114	9
D6TAP-E03	7925.0	225.0	0.8	16	139	4
D6TAP-E04	7925.0	250.0	0.7	21	325	33
D6TAP-E05	7925.0	275.0	0.5	16	70	8
D6TAP-E06	7925.0	300.0	0.8	23	98	3
D6TAP-E07	7925.0	325.0	2.1	125	170	13
D6TAP-E08	7925.0	350.0	4.0	207	246	15
D6TAP-E09	7925.0	375.0	0.8	20	30	4
D6TAP-E10	7925.0	400.0	1.1	38	201	26
D6TAP-E11	7925.0	425.0	1.8	138	114	12
D6TAP-E12	7925.0	450.0	0.7	31	115	6
D6TAP-E13	7925.0	475.0	1.2	115	236	17
D6TAP-E14	7925.0	500.0	0.7	35	111	21
D6TAP-E15	7925.0	525.0	0.7	68	61	15
D6TAP-E16	7925.0	550.0	0.9	41	165	9
D6TAP-E17	7925.0	575.0	0.8	22	99	5
D6TAP-E18	7925.0	600.0	0.7	38	185	17
D6TAP-E19	7925.0	625.0	0.6	20	50	12
D6TAP-E20	7925.0	650.0	0.8	210	225	31
D6TAP-E21	7925.0	675.0	0.9	31	108	1
D6TAP-F01	8125.0	175.0	0.3	17	38	5
D6TAP-F02	8125.0	200.0	0.6	23	95	6
D6TAP-F03	8125.0	225.0	0.2	12	14	4
D6TAP-F04	8125.0	250.0	0.4	19	68	4
D6TAP-F05	8125.0	275.0	0.4	16	49	3

SAMPLE #	NORTHING M	EASTING M	SILVER ppm	LEAD ppm	ZINC ppm	ARSENIC ppm
D6TAP-F06	8125.0	300.0	0.6	24	121	4
D6TAP-F07	8125.0	325.0	0.8	17	51	2
D6TAP-F08	8125.0	350.0	0.7	43	152	5
D6TAP-F09	8125.0	375.0	0.5	22	50	3
D6TAP-F10	8125.0	400.0	0.6	35	134	19
D6TAP-F11	8125.0	425.0	0.4	20	50	9
D6TAP-F12	8125.0	450.0	0.5	48	138	53
D6TAP-F13	8125.0	475.0	0.4	28	89	11
D6TAP-F14	8125.0	500.0	1.8	150	556	69
D6TAP-F15	8125.0	525.0	0.5	58	63	20
D6TAP-F16	8125.0	550.0	1.7	63	208	19
D6TAP-F17	8125.0	575.0	0.6	59	73	9
D6TAP-F18	8125.0	600.0	0.9	36	138	14
D6TAP-F19	8125.0	625.0	0.3	15	28	9
D6TAP-F20	8125.0	650.0	0.8	25	142	19
D6TAP-F21	8125.0	675.0	0.5	24	53	9

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7P 2R5
Phone: (604) 985-0681
Telex: 04-352667



Geochemical
Lab Report

SEPT 18. 86

VANCOUVER

ESSO MINERALS CANADA
MR. PETER HOLBEK
1600-409 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1T2

ADAMS PLATEAU

DRILL HOLE 15, 35, 38.

+ + + + +

REPORT: 126-4023 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: ESSO MINERALS CANADA
 PROJECT: MA12

SUBMITTED BY: P HOLBEK
 DATE PRINTED: 17-SEP-86

ORDER	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Cu Copper	25	1 PPM	MULTI ACID TOT DIG	D.C. Plasma
2	Zn Zinc	25	1 PPM	MULTI ACID TOT DIG	D.C. Plasma
3	Mo Molybdenum	25	1 PPM	MULTI ACID TOT DIG	D.C. Plasma
4	Ag Silver	25	0.5 PPM	MULTI ACID TOT DIG	D.C. Plasma
5	Cd Cadmium	25	1 PPM	MULTI ACID TOT DIG	D.C. Plasma
6	Co Cobalt	25	1 PPM	MULTI ACID TOT DIG	D.C. Plasma
7	Mn Manganese	25	1 PPM	MULTI ACID TOT DIG	D.C. Plasma
8	Fe Iron	25	0.05 PCT	MULTI ACID TOT DIG	D.C. Plasma
9	As Arsenic	25	5 PPM	MULTI ACID TOT DIG	D.C. Plasma
10	Bi Bismuth	25	2 PPM	MULTI ACID TOT DIG	D.C. Plasma
11	Al Aluminum	25	0.05 PCT	MULTI ACID TOT DIG	D.C. Plasma
12	Ca Calcium	25	0.05 PCT	MULTI ACID TOT DIG	D.C. Plasma
13	K Potassium	25	0.05 PCT	MULTI ACID TOT DIG	D.C. Plasma
14	Mg Magnesium	25	0.05 PCT	MULTI ACID TOT DIG	D.C. Plasma
15	Na Sodium	25	0.05 PCT	MULTI ACID TOT DIG	D.C. Plasma
16	Sr Strontium	25	5 PPM	MULTI ACID TOT DIG	D.C. Plasma
17	Ca Calcium	1	0.05 PCT	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. Plasma
18	Fe Iron	1	0.05 PCT	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. Plasma
19	Mg Magnesium	1	0.05 PCT	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. Plasma
20	Mn Manganese	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. Plasma
21	Sr Strontium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. Plasma

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	1	2 -150	26	CRUSH, PULVERIZE -150	26
D DRILL CORE	25				

REPORT COPIES TO: MR. PETER HOLBEK
 MR. PETER HOLBEK

INVOICE TO: MR. PETER HOLBEK

REPORT: 126-4023

PROJECT: MA12

PAGE 1A

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM	Zn PPM	Mo PPM	Ag PPM	Cd PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe PCT	As PPM	Pb PPM	Al PCT
D2 R86-PT22												
D2 AD1501		126	88	<1	<0.5	<1	36	971	6.17	38	<2	6.17
D2 AD1502		190	129	3	1.1	2	19	1142	7.08	41	<2	6.19
D2 AD1503		193	635	3	0.6	2	55	2548	>10.00	27	22	7.65
D2 AD1504		60	269	2	<0.5	1	60	1966	>10.00	45	<2	8.66
D2 AD1505		61	2560	1	1.2	8	42	2074	7.31	53	<2	7.06
D2 AD1506		71	174	2	2.2	1	55	1236	>10.00	16	<2	7.62
D2 AD1507		80	134	1	2.3	<1	44	1042	8.23	14	<2	7.80
D2 AD1508		68	606	3	2.8	<1	22	3141	4.57	16	<2	6.12
D2 AD1509		129	137	<1	2.4	<1	35	1745	8.23	25	<2	6.53
D2 AD3501		14	1435	<1	2.4	1	9	1442	2.40	20	<2	6.77
D2 AD3502		48	134	<1	2.6	<1	25	754	3.66	12	<2	4.51
D2 AD3503		79	960	3	1.2	5	31	463	3.66	37	4	6.43
D2 AD3504		41	222	<1	<0.5	<1	17	549	3.20	19	4	5.02
D2 AD3505		22	99	12	2.5	<1	19	600	2.97	<5	<2	6.33
D2 AD3506		87	859	3	1.3	1	20	1536	5.26	31	<2	4.19
D2 AD3507		53	119	1	<0.5	<1	37	1469	7.08	25	<2	4.81
D2 AD3801		33	86	3	<0.5	<1	28	659	3.88	11	7	5.15
D2 AD3802		55	121	<1	<0.5	2	27	1252	7.77	28	15	4.65
D2 AD3803		22	68	<1	<0.5	<1	18	702	3.43	14	6	6.41
D2 AD3804		27	122	11	1.8	2	30	1017	3.43	6	<2	4.47
D2 AD3805		130	2765	13	1.5	6	37	3002	6.74	43	13	4.48
D2 AD3806		240	7081	<1	3.5	10	17	1951	4.11	>2000	8	4.28
D2 AD3807		628	743	<1	1.9	2	10	1998	3.08	113	<2	5.13
D2 AD3808		188	157	8	0.8	<1	21	2230	3.31	15	<2	3.84
D2 AD3809		176	716	<1	2.0	<1	20	2121	4.69	30	12	6.68



REPORT: 126-4023

PROJECT: MA12

PAGE 1B

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ca PCT	K PCT	Mg PCT	Na PCT	Sr PPM	Ca PCT	Fe PCT	Mg PCT	Mn PPM	Sr PPM
R2 R86-PT22							>10.00	0.75	0.46	3500	150
D2 AD1501		5.99	0.71	2.29	1.11	395					
D2 AD1502		5.54	0.83	2.12	1.33	303					
D2 AD1503		5.40	0.77	3.01	1.59	298					
D2 AD1504		5.11	0.76	2.20	2.35	323					
D2 AD1505		4.45	0.67	2.06	2.78	235					
D2 AD1506		4.43	0.24	3.34	2.68	308					
D2 AD1507		4.69	0.25	2.66	3.54	355					
D2 AD1508		6.55	1.14	1.23	0.51	394					
D2 AD1509		5.85	0.83	2.46	2.09	298					
D2 AD3501		5.03	1.03	1.61	0.61	116					
D2 AD3502		3.16	0.89	1.52	0.63	98					
D2 AD3503		3.75	1.10	1.90	1.34	120					
D2 AD3504		2.96	1.22	1.43	1.18	95					
D2 AD3505		5.71	1.08	1.33	0.58	323					
D2 AD3506		5.78	1.13	1.93	0.80	240					
D2 AD3507		>10.00	0.32	1.76	1.97	694					
D2 AD3801		3.64	1.19	1.61	0.66	197					
D2 AD3802		>10.00	0.38	2.07	1.59	524					
D2 AD3803		4.85	1.04	2.09	0.94	229					
D2 AD3804		4.12	1.06	1.26	0.63	185					
D2 AD3805		>10.00	1.55	1.63	0.93	402					
D2 AD3806		3.01	1.25	1.06	0.61	142					
D2 AD3807		4.94	1.26	0.88	0.37	141					
D2 AD3808		4.33	1.21	1.13	1.26	168					
D2 AD3809		2.68	1.48	1.23	0.52	114					

Comp Pct

Peter

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7P 2R5
Phone: (604) 985-0681
Telex: 04-352667



Geochemical
Lab Report

SEPT 30 86

REPORT: 226-4023 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: ESSO MINERALS CANADA
PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

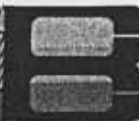
SUBMITTED BY: P HOLBEK
DATE PRINTED: 29-SEP-86

ORDER	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1 F	Fluorine	25	20 PPM	POT HYDROXIDE FUSION	Specific Ion

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
D DRILL CORE	25	2 -150	25	AS RECEIVED, NO SP	25

REPORT COPIES TO: ESSO MINERALS CANADA
MR. PETER HOLBEK

INVOICE TO: ESSO MINERALS CANADA



REPORT: 226-4023

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	F PPM
------------------	------------------	----------

D2 AD1501		550
D2 AD1502		460
D2 AD1503		480
D2 AD1504		500
D2 AD1505		570

D2 AD1506		460
D2 AD1507		430
D2 AD1508		970
D2 AD1509		480
D2 AD3501		730

D2 AD3502		650
D2 AD3503		900
D2 AD3504		1300
D2 AD3505		730
D2 AD3506		820

D2 AD3507		570
D2 AD3801		760
D2 AD3802		450
D2 AD3803		700
D2 AD3804		900

D2 AD3805		900
D2 AD3806		650
D2 AD3807		730
D2 AD3808		700
D2 AD3809		930

GENERAL PROJECT
PLATEAU SOILS

Elementary Statistics

Sat Feb 21, 1987

Variable: ARSENIC ppm

Number of Samples Selected:	116
Number of Missing or Null Values:	0
Minimum:	1.000
Maximum:	69.000
Range:	68.000
Mean:	11.000
Median:	8.000
Variance:	125.828
Standard Deviation:	11.217
Standard Error:	1.041
Coefficient of Variation (%):	101.975
Coefficient of Skewness:	2.689
Coefficient of Kurtosis:	12.355
Log 10 Transformed Mean:	7.212
Log 10 Variance:	4.751
Log 10 Standard Deviation:	2.180

GENERAL PROJECT
PLATEAU SOILS

Elementary Statistics

Sat Feb 21, 1987

Variable: ZINC ppm

Number of Samples Selected:	116
Number of Missing or Null Values:	0
Minimum:	14.000
Maximum:	780.000
Range:	766.000
Mean:	128.509
Median:	101.000
Variance:	13245.888
Standard Deviation:	115.091
Standard Error:	10.686
Coefficient of Variation (%):	89.559
Coefficient of Skewness:	2.927
Coefficient of Kurtosis:	13.915
Log 10 Transformed Mean:	96.163
Log 10 Variance:	3.102
Log 10 Standard Deviation:	1.761

GENERAL PROJECT
PLATEAU SOILS

Elementary Statistics

Sat Feb 21, 1987

Variable: LEAD ppm

Number of Samples Selected:	116
Number of Missing or Null Values:	0
Minimum:	12.000
Maximum:	366.000
Range:	354.000
Mean:	46.172
Median:	28.000
Variance:	2941.194
Standard Deviation:	54.233
Standard Error:	5.035
Coefficient of Variation (%):	117.457
Coefficient of Skewness:	3.306
Coefficient of Kurtosis:	15.589
Log 10 Transformed Mean:	32.771
Log 10 Variance:	2.986
Log 10 Standard Deviation:	1.728

GENERAL PROJECT
PLATEAU SOILS

Elementary Statistics

Sat Feb 21, 1987

Variable: SILVER ppm

Number of Samples Selected:	116
Number of Missing or Null Values:	0
Minimum:	0.100
Maximum:	4.000
Range:	3.900
Mean:	0.738
Median:	0.700
Variance:	0.217
Standard Deviation:	0.466
Standard Error:	0.043
Coefficient of Variation (%):	63.153
Coefficient of Skewness:	3.510
Coefficient of Kurtosis:	22.621
Log 10 Transformed Mean:	0.641
Log 10 Variance:	2.192
Log 10 Standard Deviation:	1.481

MAP PLOT LEGEND FOR SILVER ppm

Range

0.1	1.4	Circle Radius	=	2
1.4	2.7	Circle Radius	=	4
2.7	4.0	Circle Radius	=	6

MAP PLOT LEGEND FOR LEAD ppm

Range

12	83	Circle Radius	=	2
83	154	Circle Radius	=	4
154	224	Circle Radius	=	6
224	295	Circle Radius	=	8
295	366	Circle Radius	=	10

MAP PLOT LEGEND FOR ZINC ppm

Range

14	167	Circle Radius	=	2
167	320	Circle Radius	=	4
320	474	Circle Radius	=	6
474	627	Circle Radius	=	8
627	780	Circle Radius	=	10

MAP PLOT LEGEND FOR ARSENIC ppm

Range

1	15	Circle Radius	=	2
15	28	Circle Radius	=	4
28	42	Circle Radius	=	6
42	55	Circle Radius	=	8
55	69	Circle Radius	=	10

MAP PLOT LEGEND FOR SILVER ppm

Range

0.1	0.9	Circle Radius	=	2
0.9	1.7	Circle Radius	=	4
1.7	2.4	Circle Radius	=	6
2.4	3.2	Circle Radius	=	8
3.2	4.0	Circle Radius	=	10

GENERAL PROJECT
PLATEAU SOILS

Correlation Coefficients

Sat Feb 21, 1987

Page 1 of 1

	NORTHING	EASTING	SILVER	LEAD	ZINC	ARSENIC
NORTHING	1.000 (116)	0.470 (116)	-0.071 (116)	-0.096 (116)	-0.239 (116)	-0.084 (116)
EASTING		1.000 (116)	-0.038 (116)	0.128 (116)	-0.076 (116)	0.061 (116)
SILVER			1.000 (116)	0.554 (116)	0.523 (116)	0.299 (116)
LEAD				1.000 (116)	0.543 (116)	0.302 (116)
ZINC					1.000 (116)	0.535 (116)
ARSENIC						1.000 (116)

ARSENIC

SILVER

EASTING

8130

n = 116

7764

7398

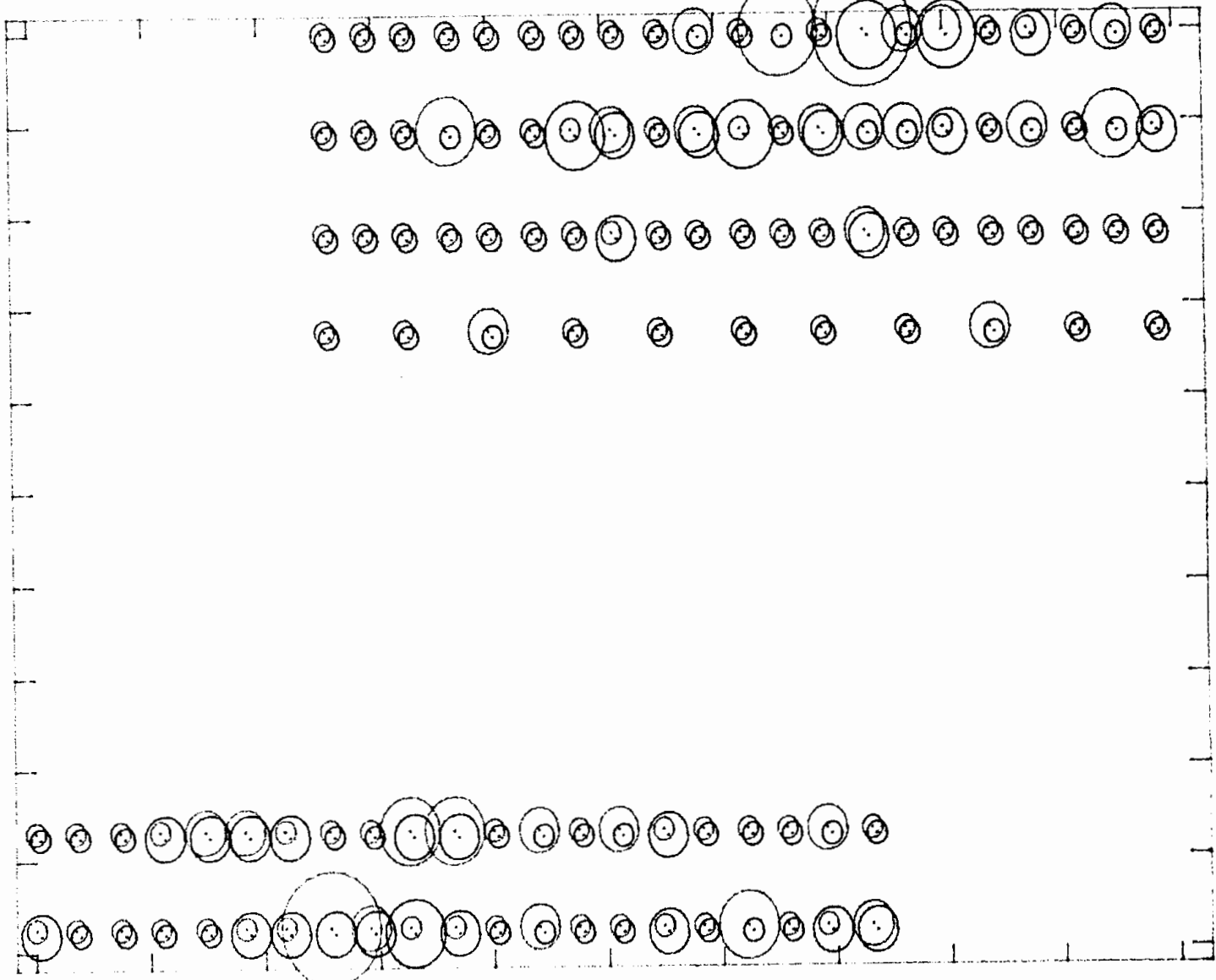
7032

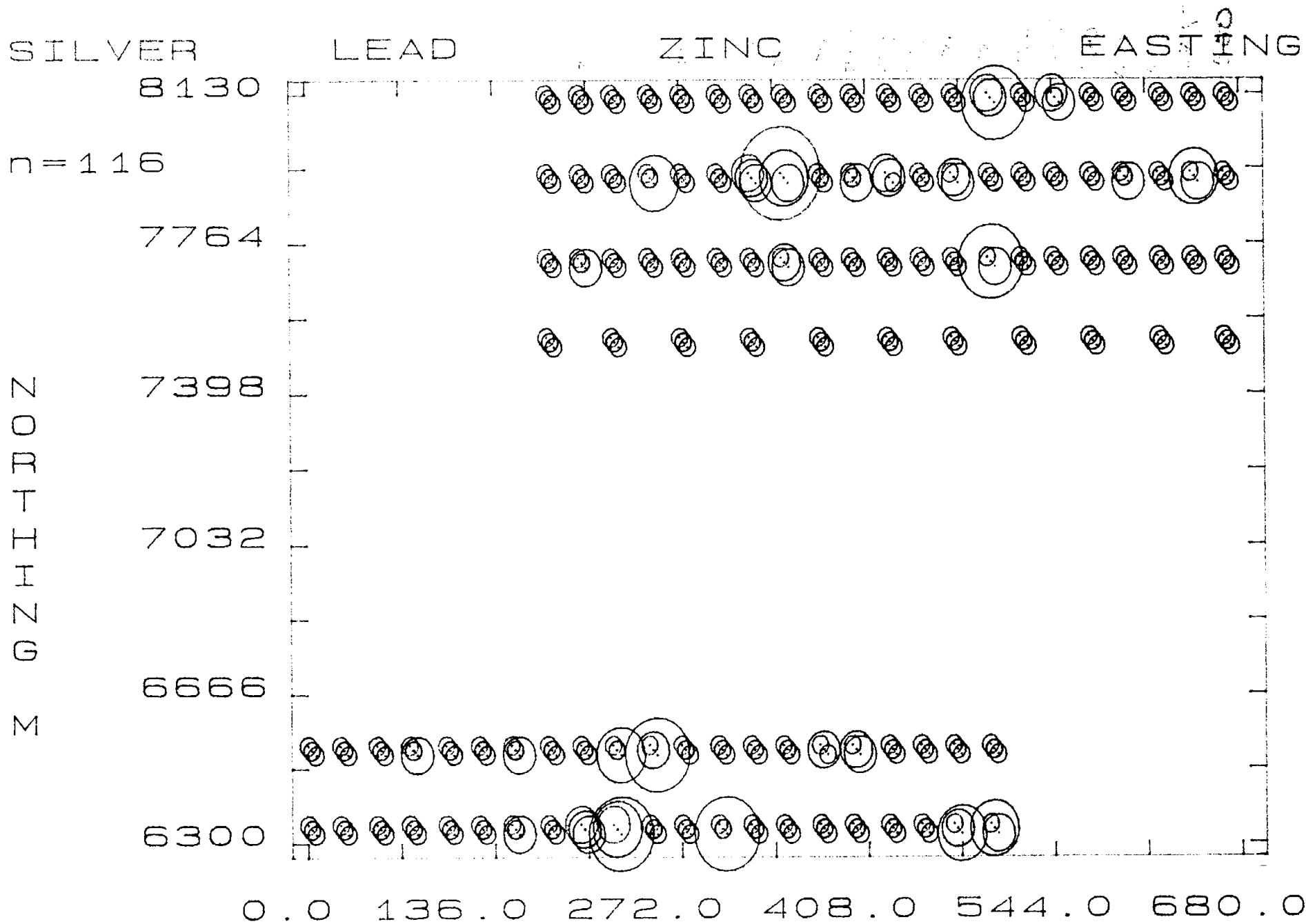
6666

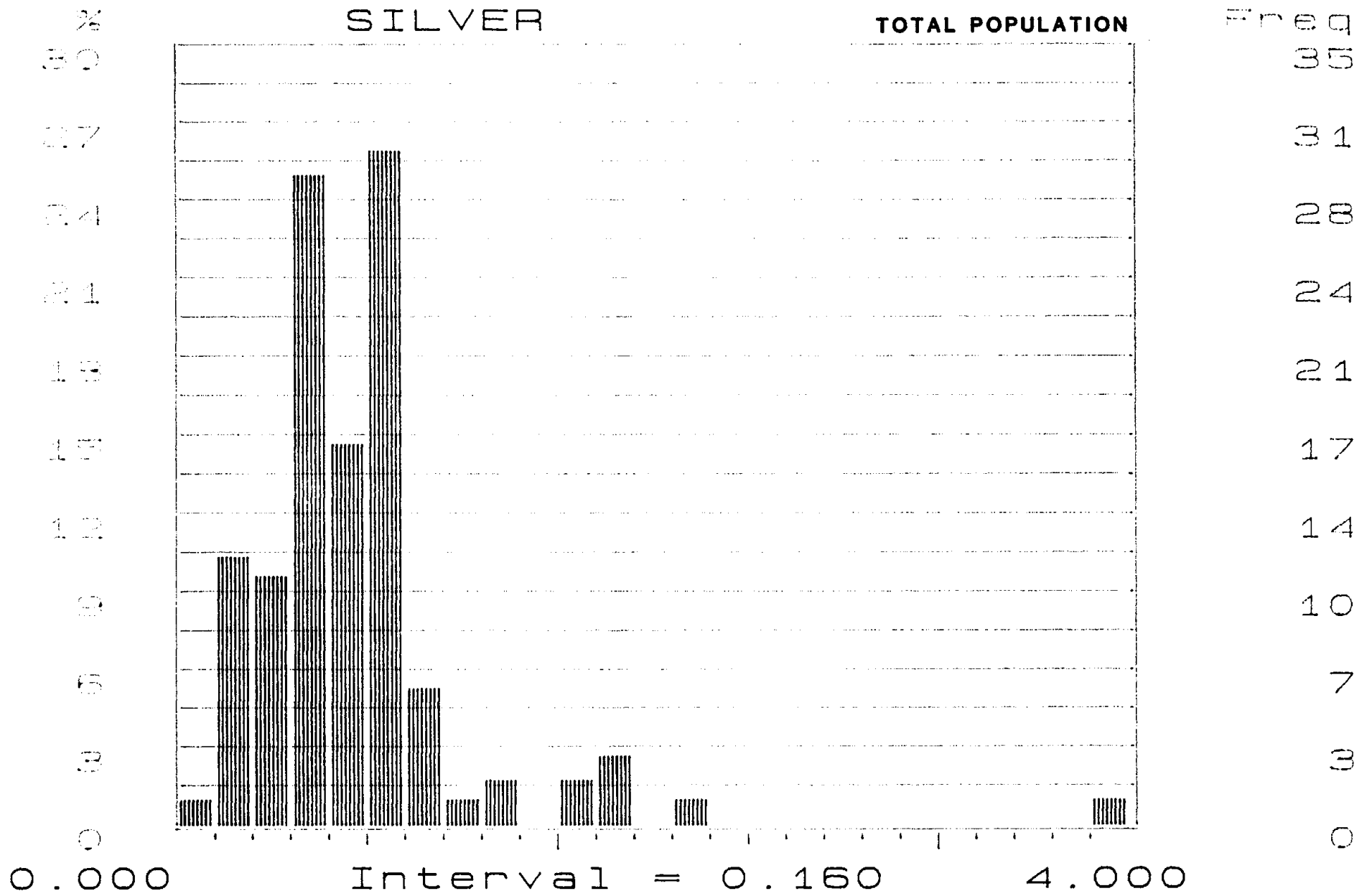
6300

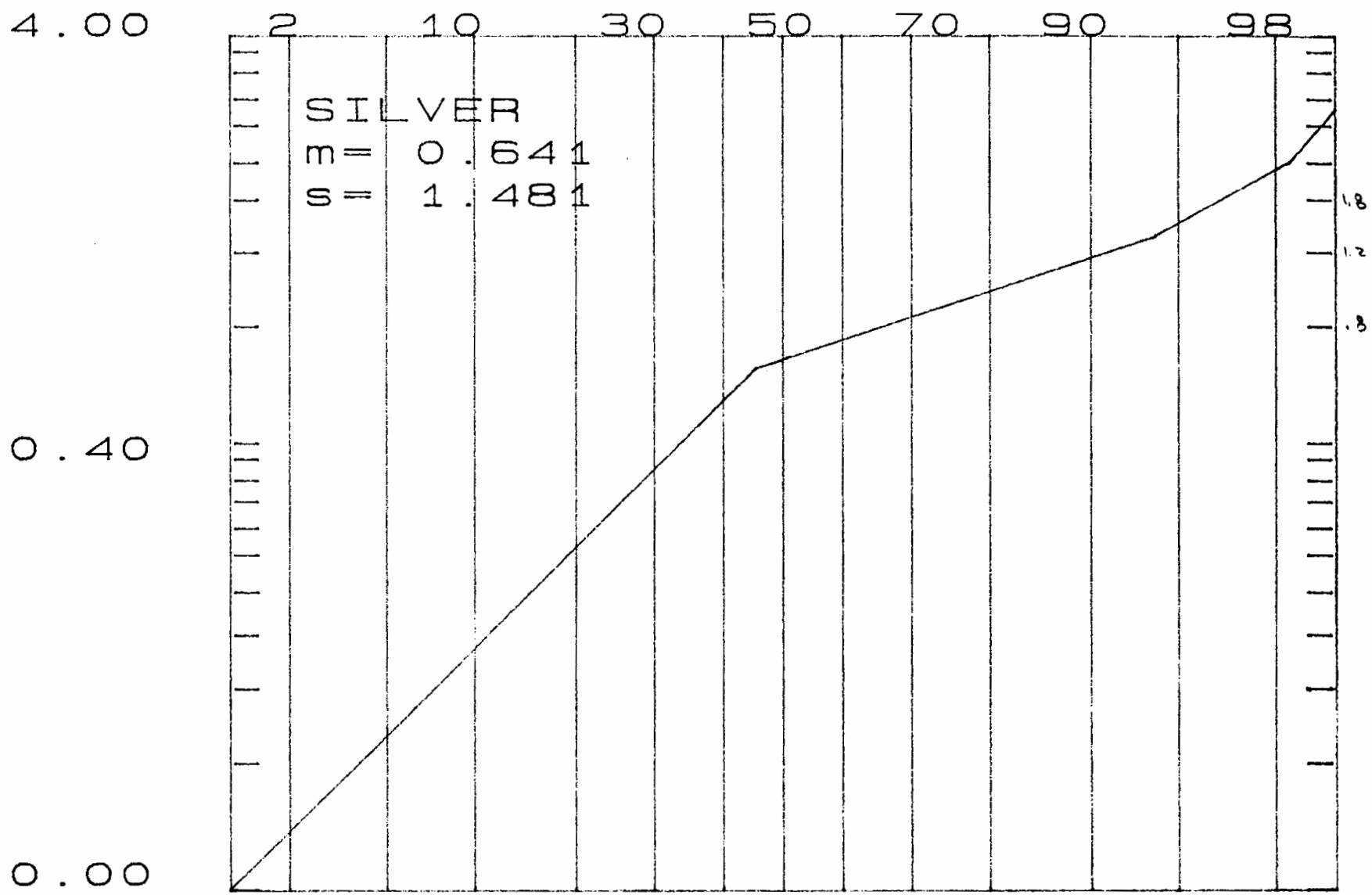
N
O
R
T
H
I
N
G

0.0 136.0 272.0 408.0 544.0 680.0

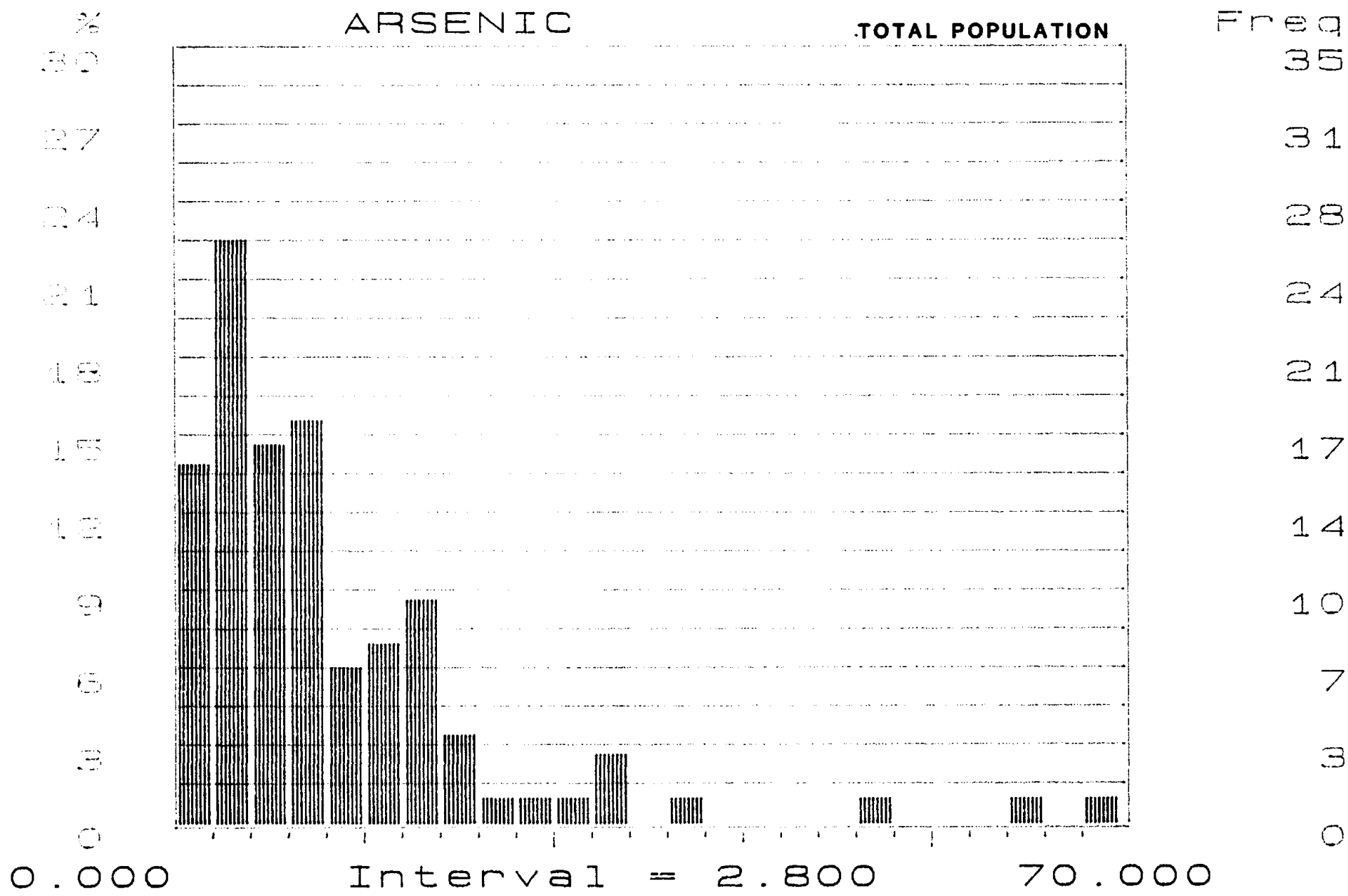


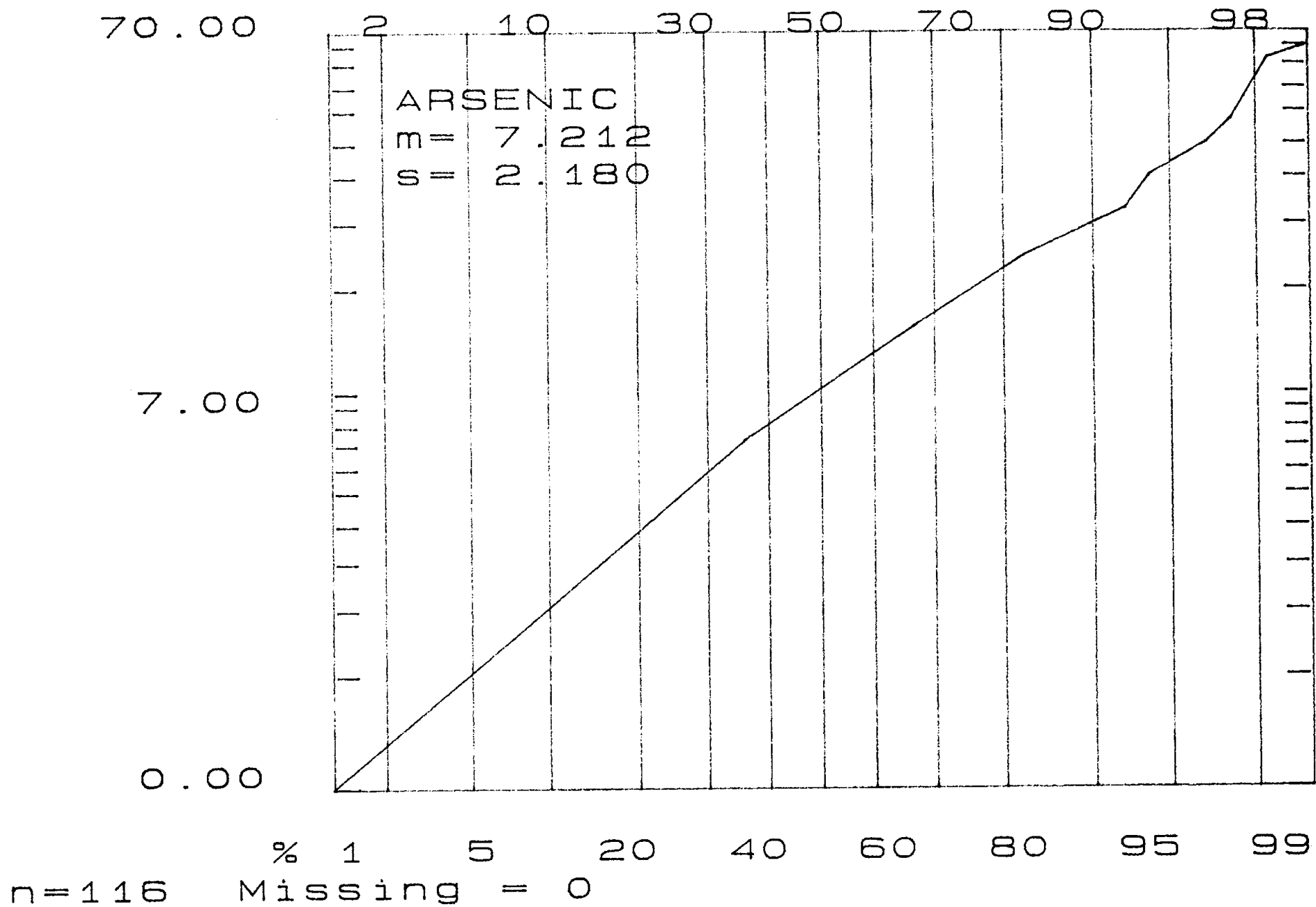


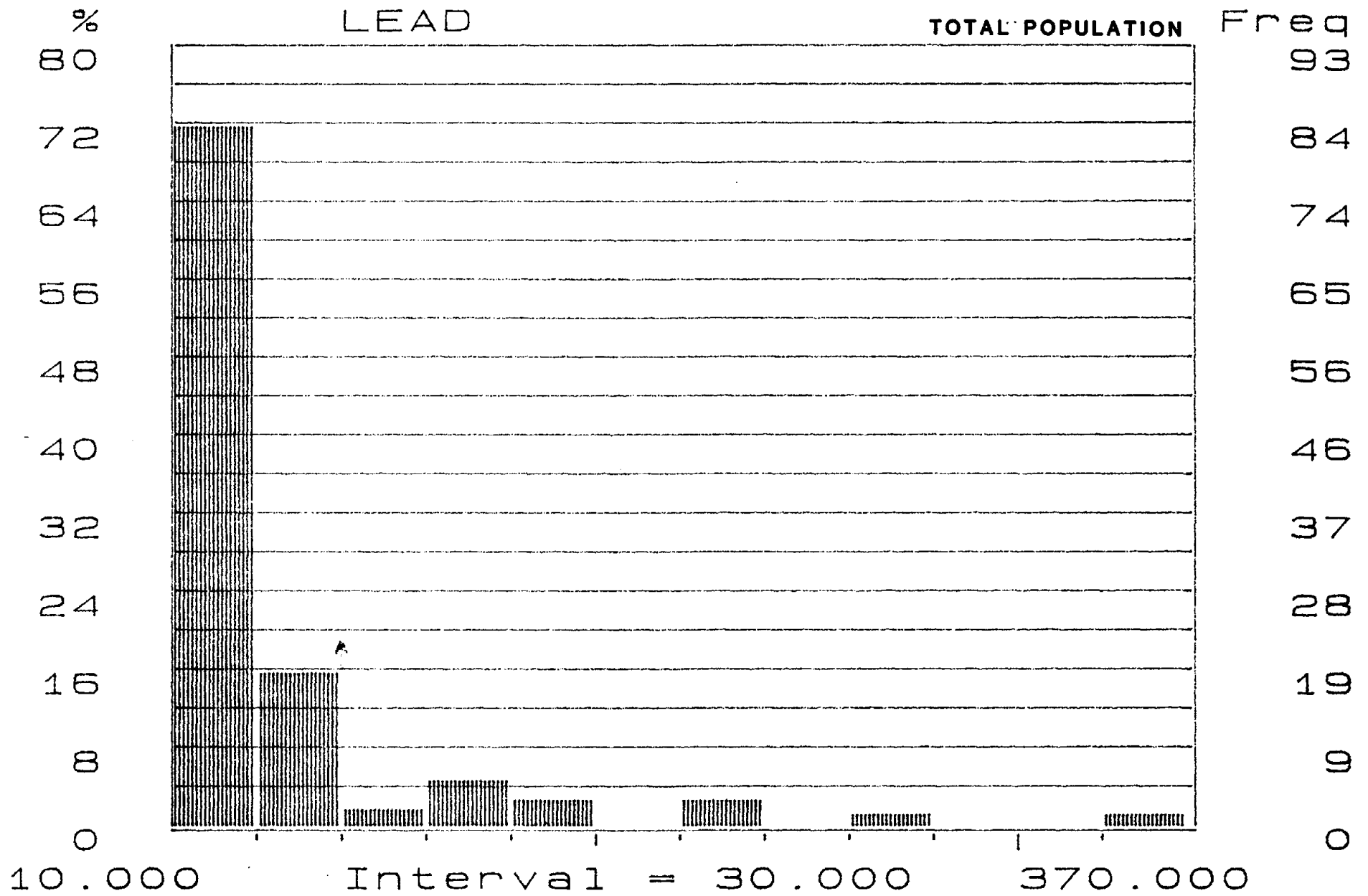


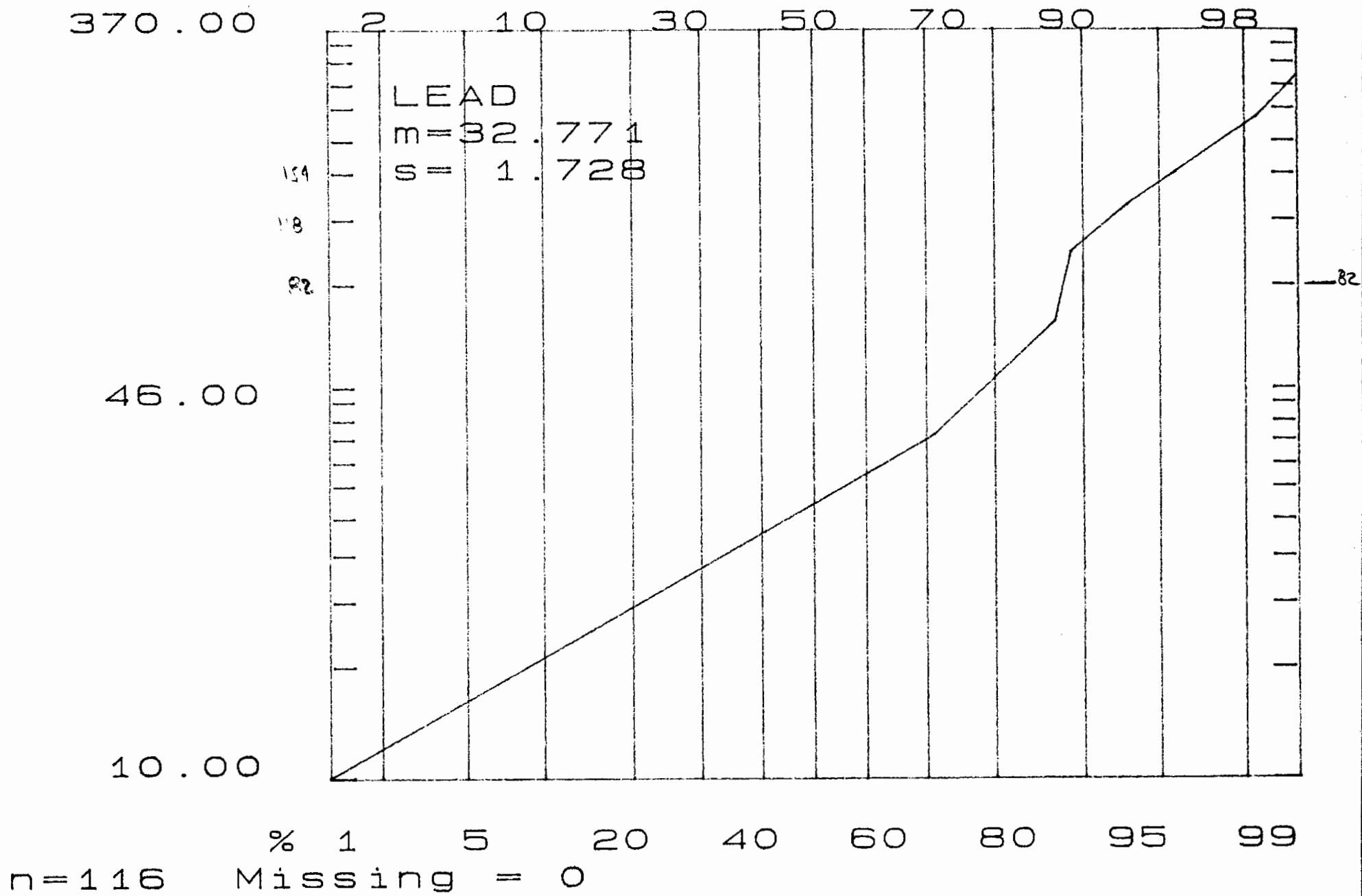


n=116 % 1 5 20 40 60 80 95 99
 Missing = 0





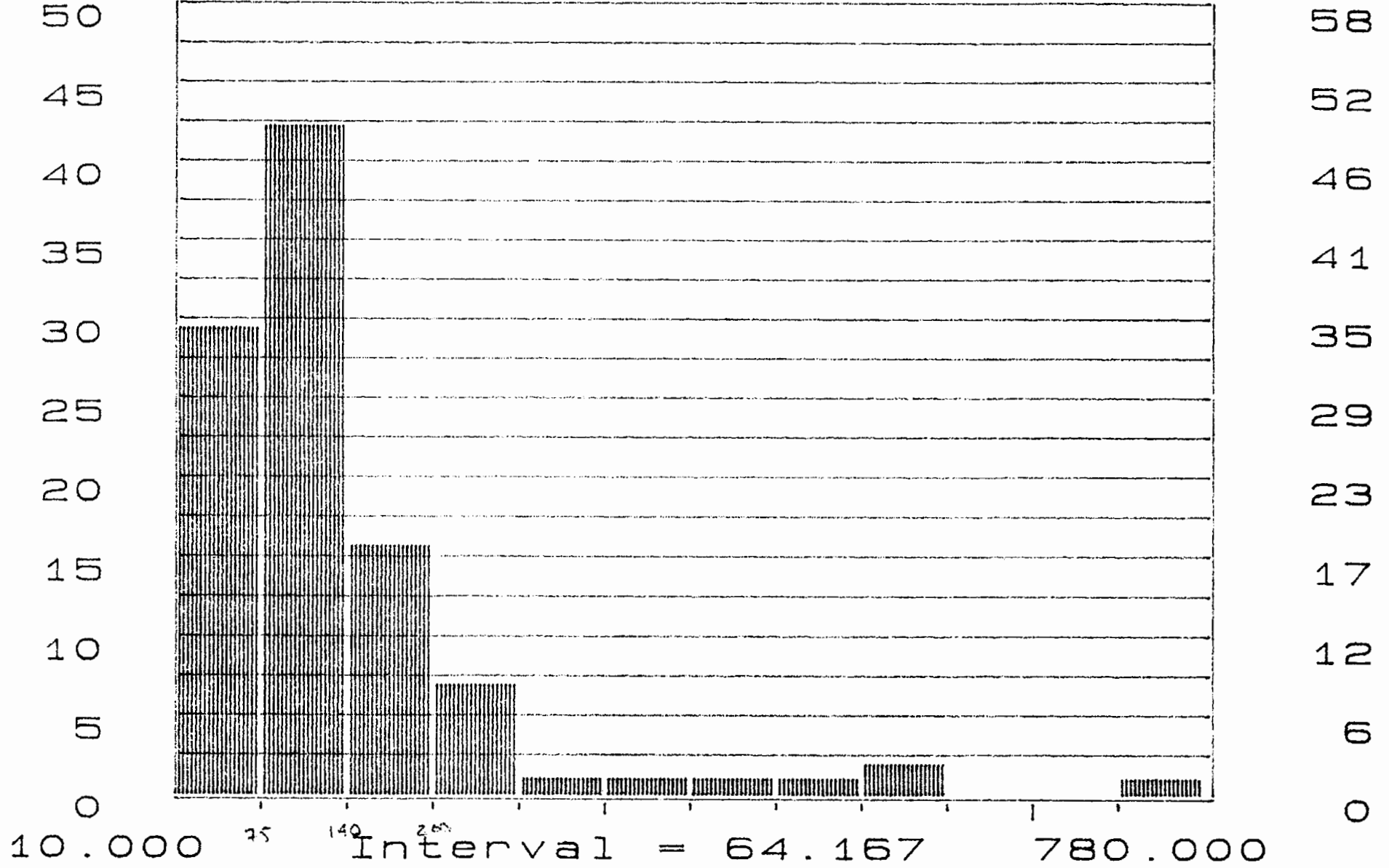


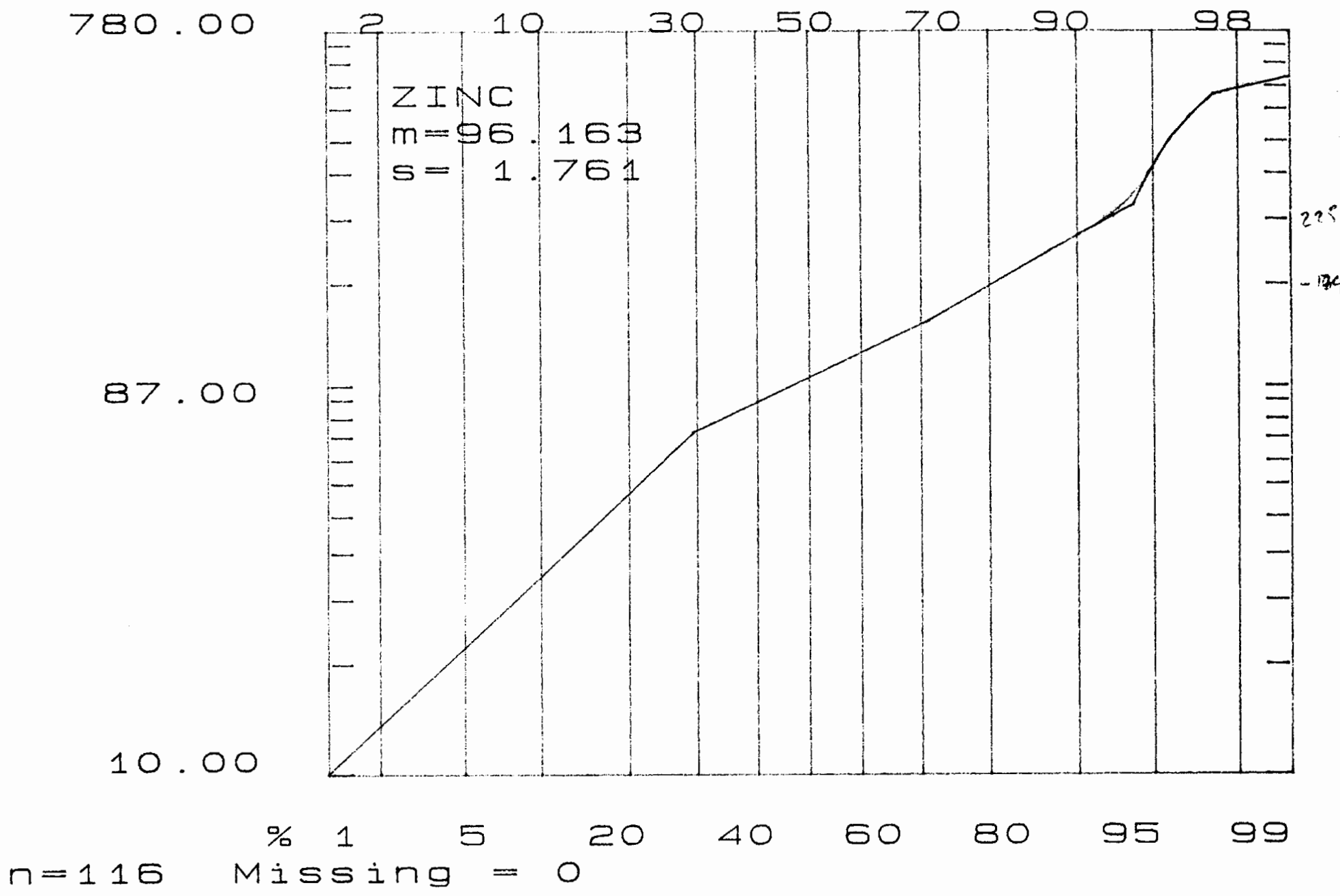


ZINC

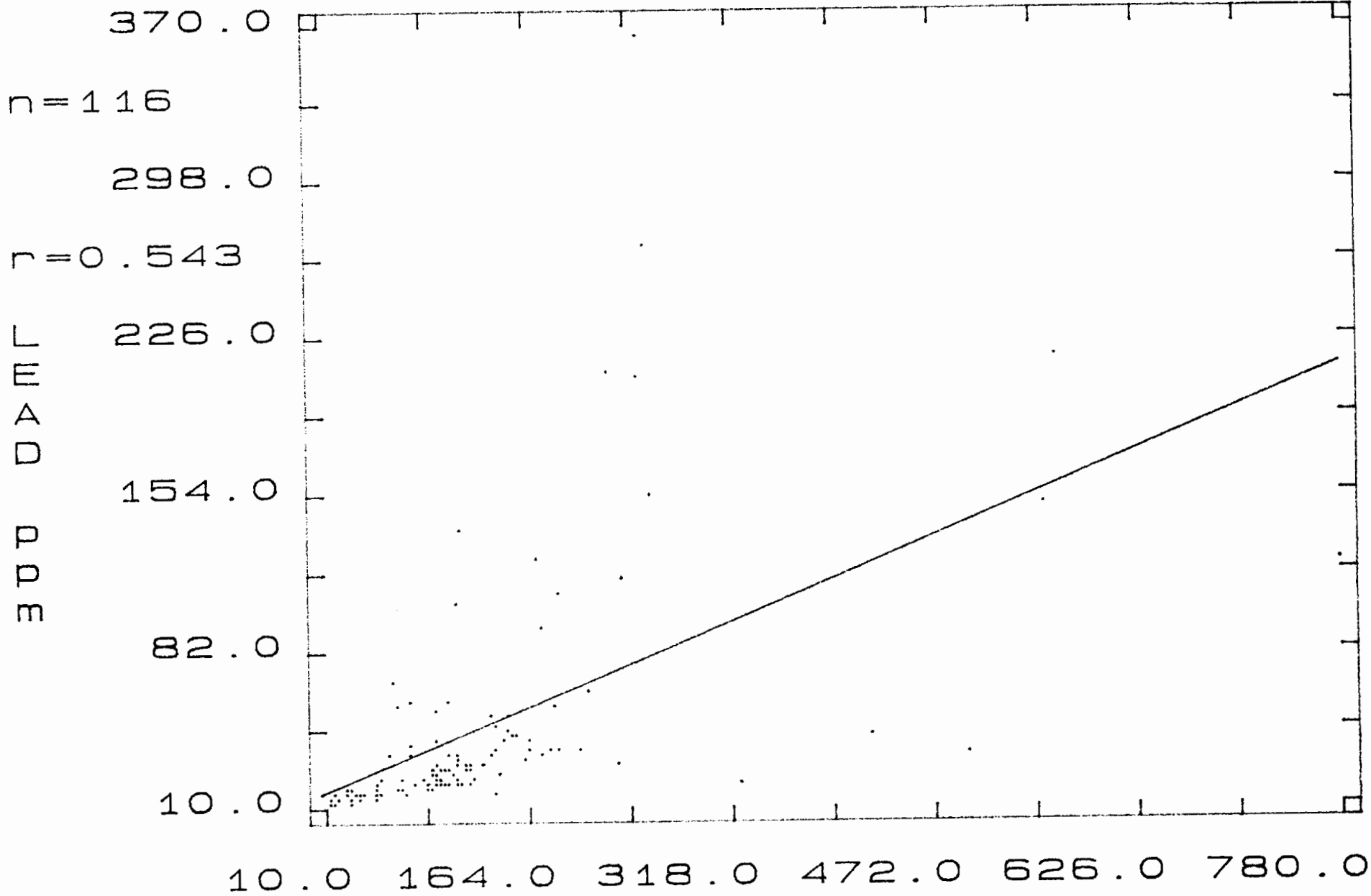
TOTAL POPULATION

Freq





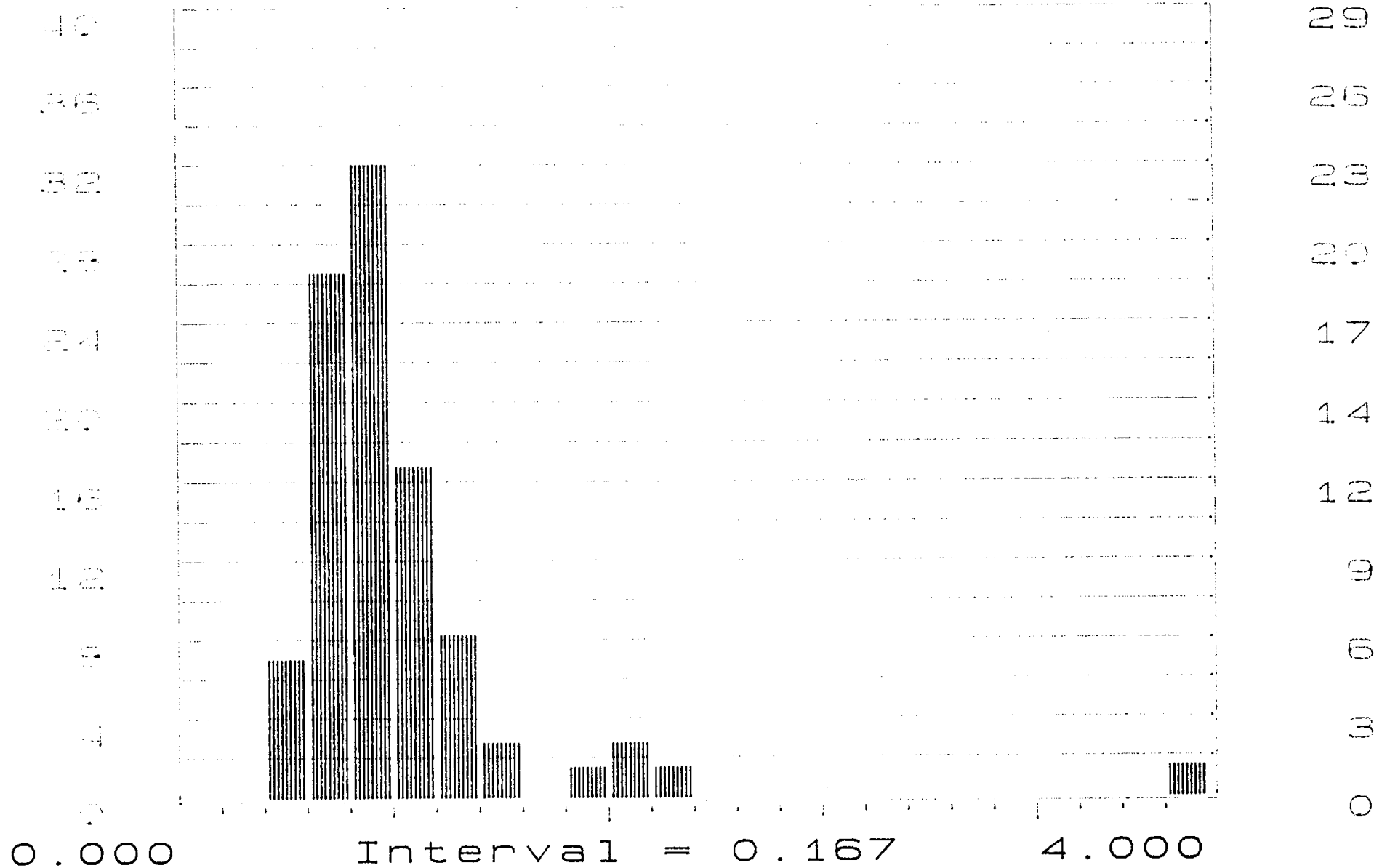
ZINC ppm

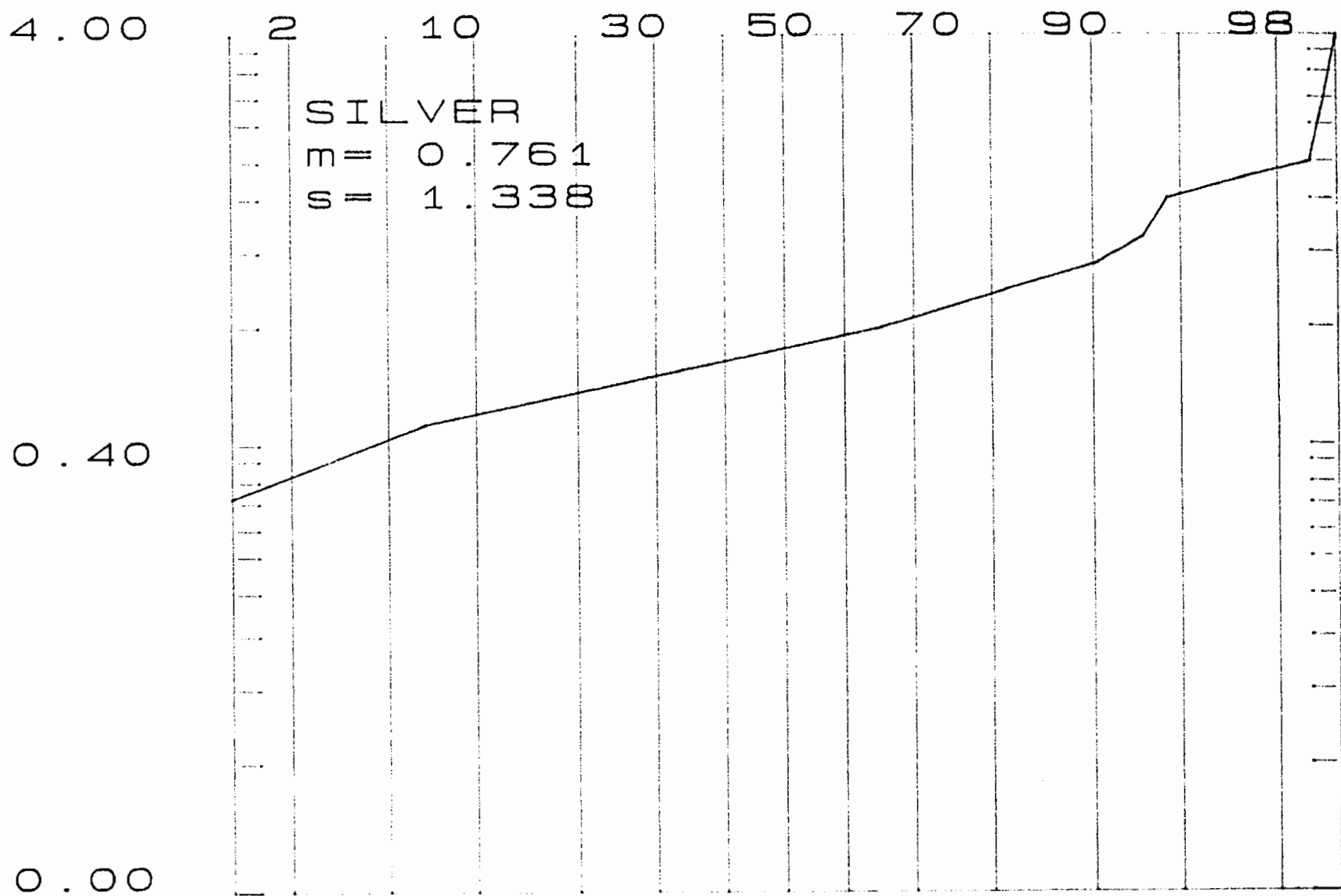


SILVER

AUGER SAMPLES

Freq



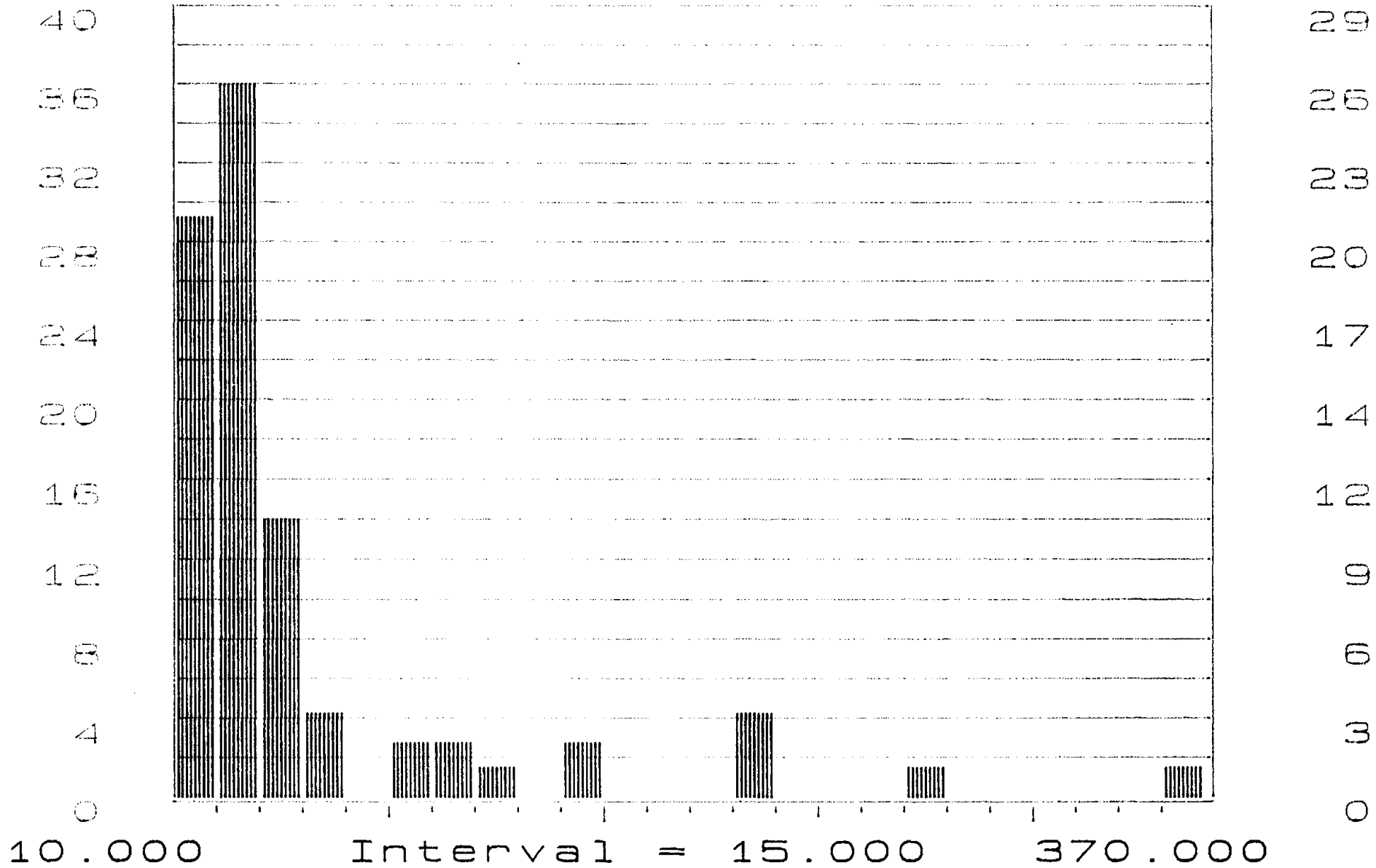


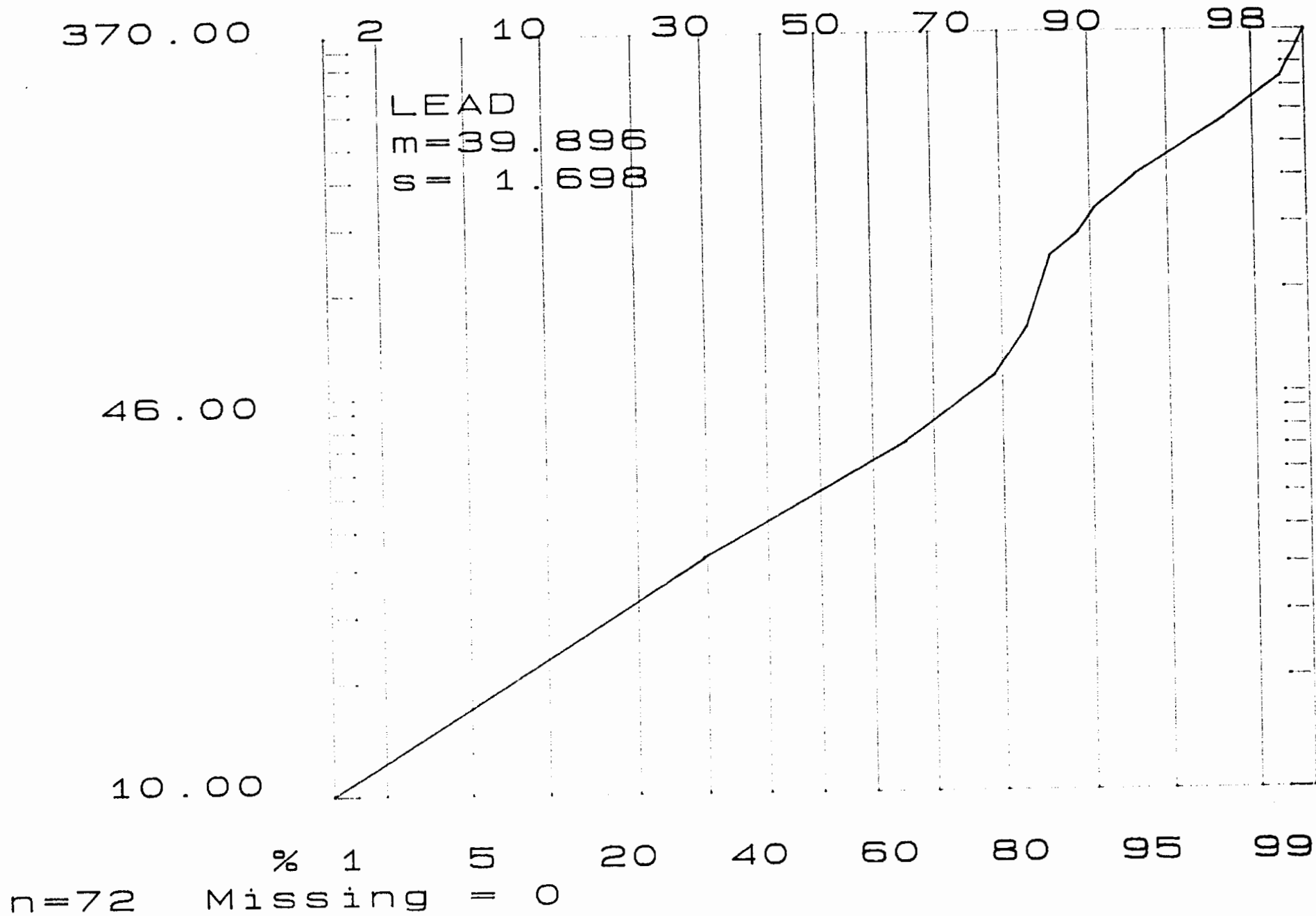
n=72 % 1 5 20 40 60 80 95 99
 Missing = 0

LEAD

AUGER SAMPLES

Freq

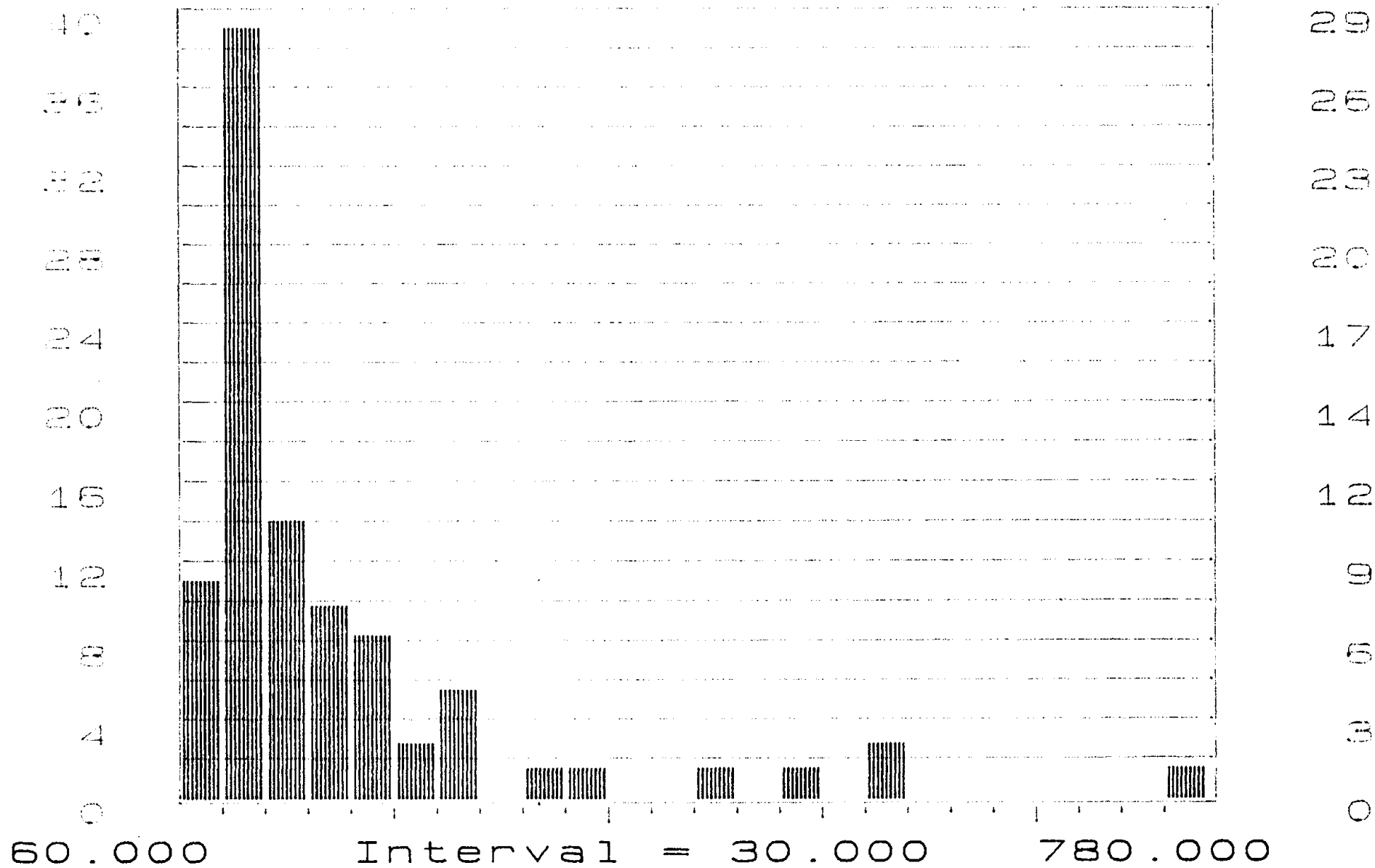


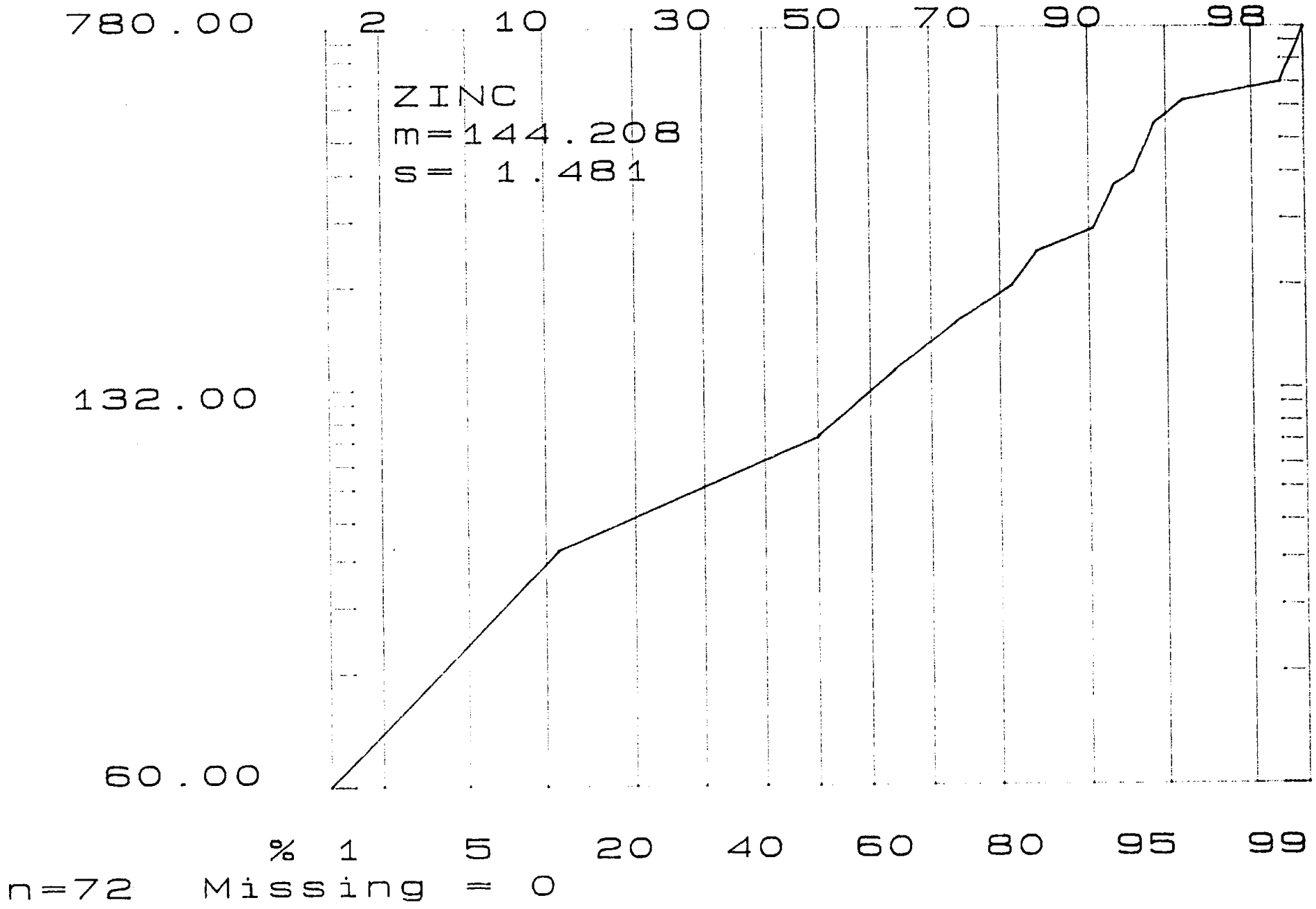


ZINC

AUGER SAMPLES

Freq

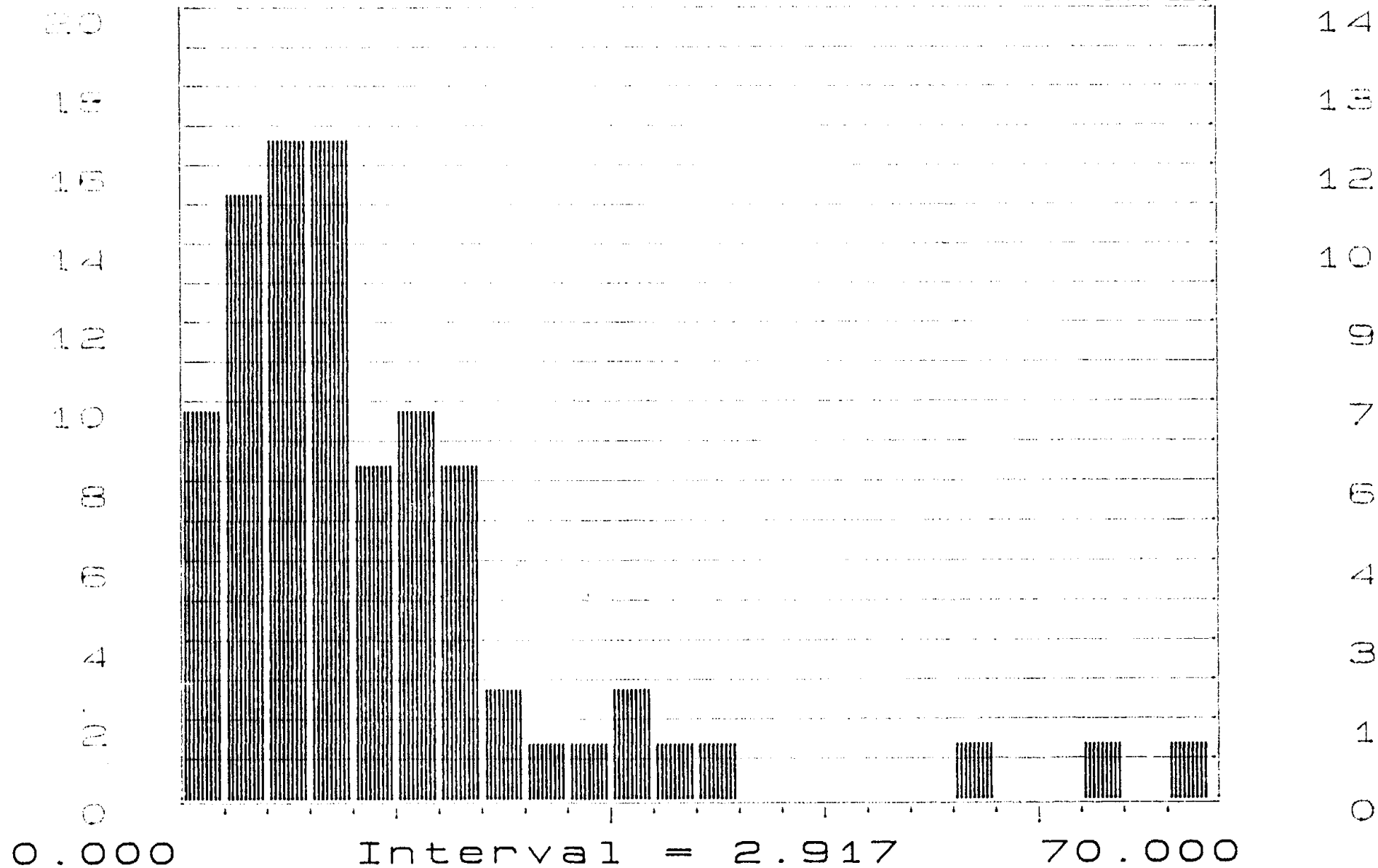


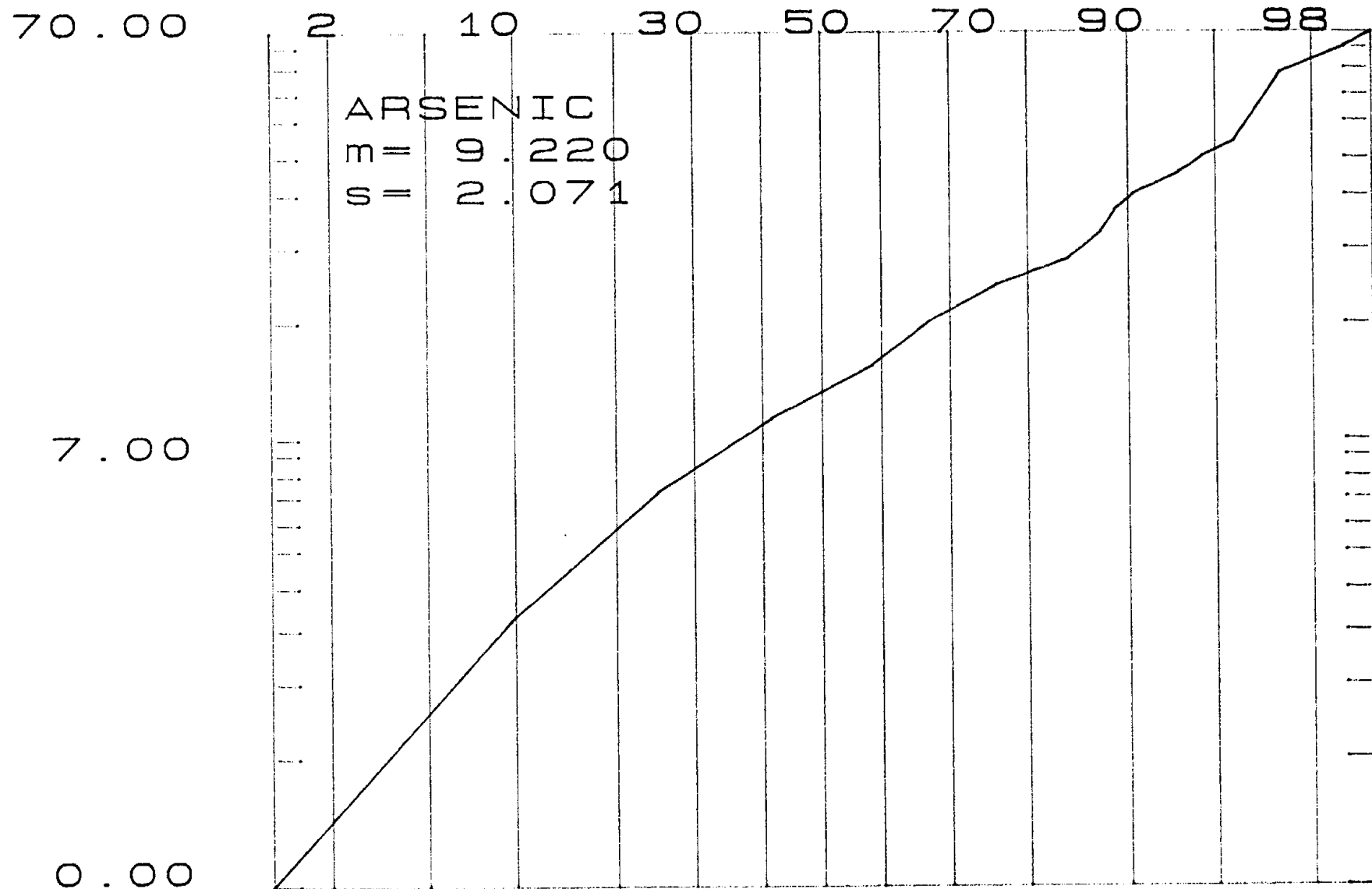


ARSENIC

AUGER SAMPLES

Freq



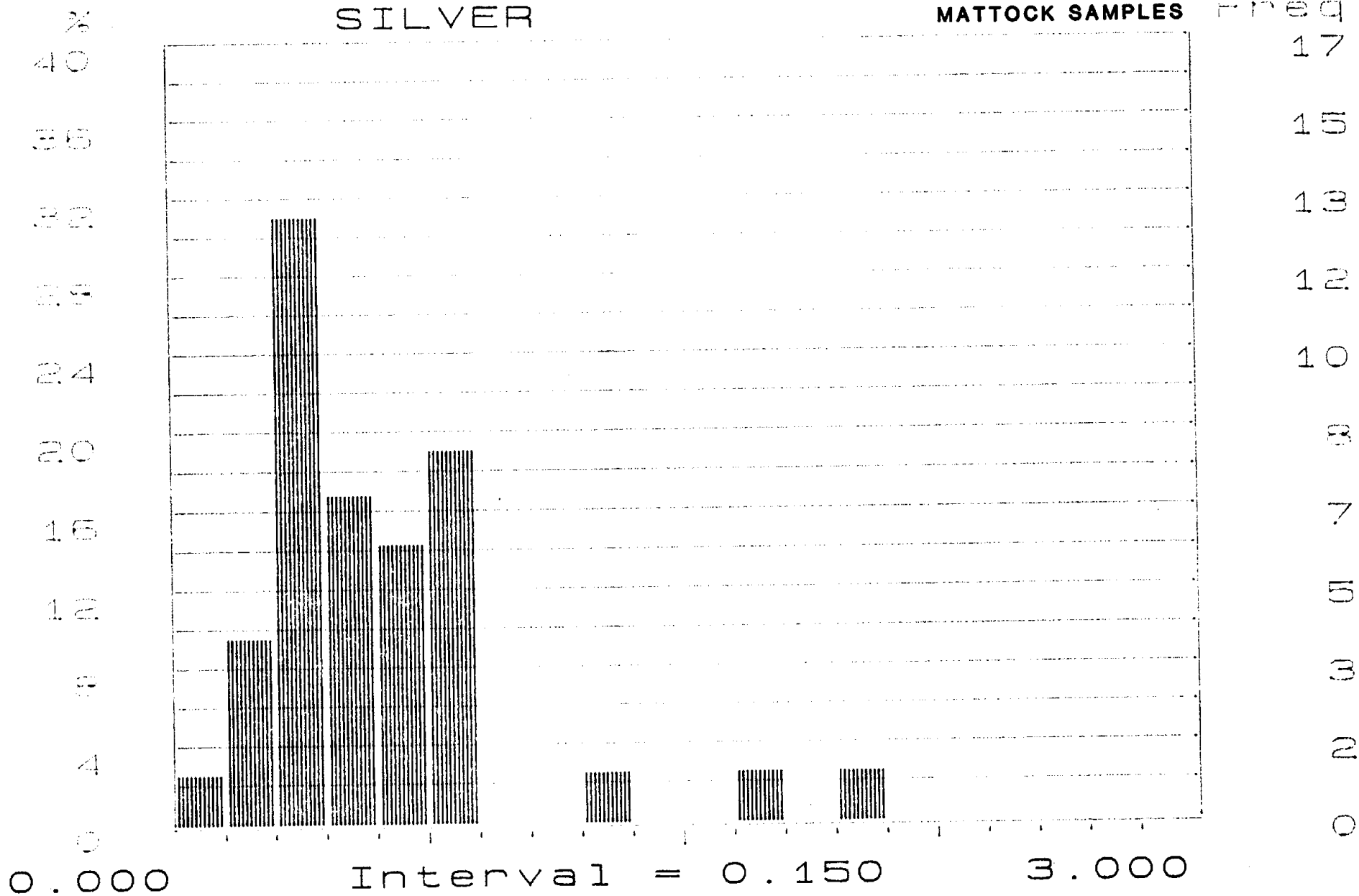


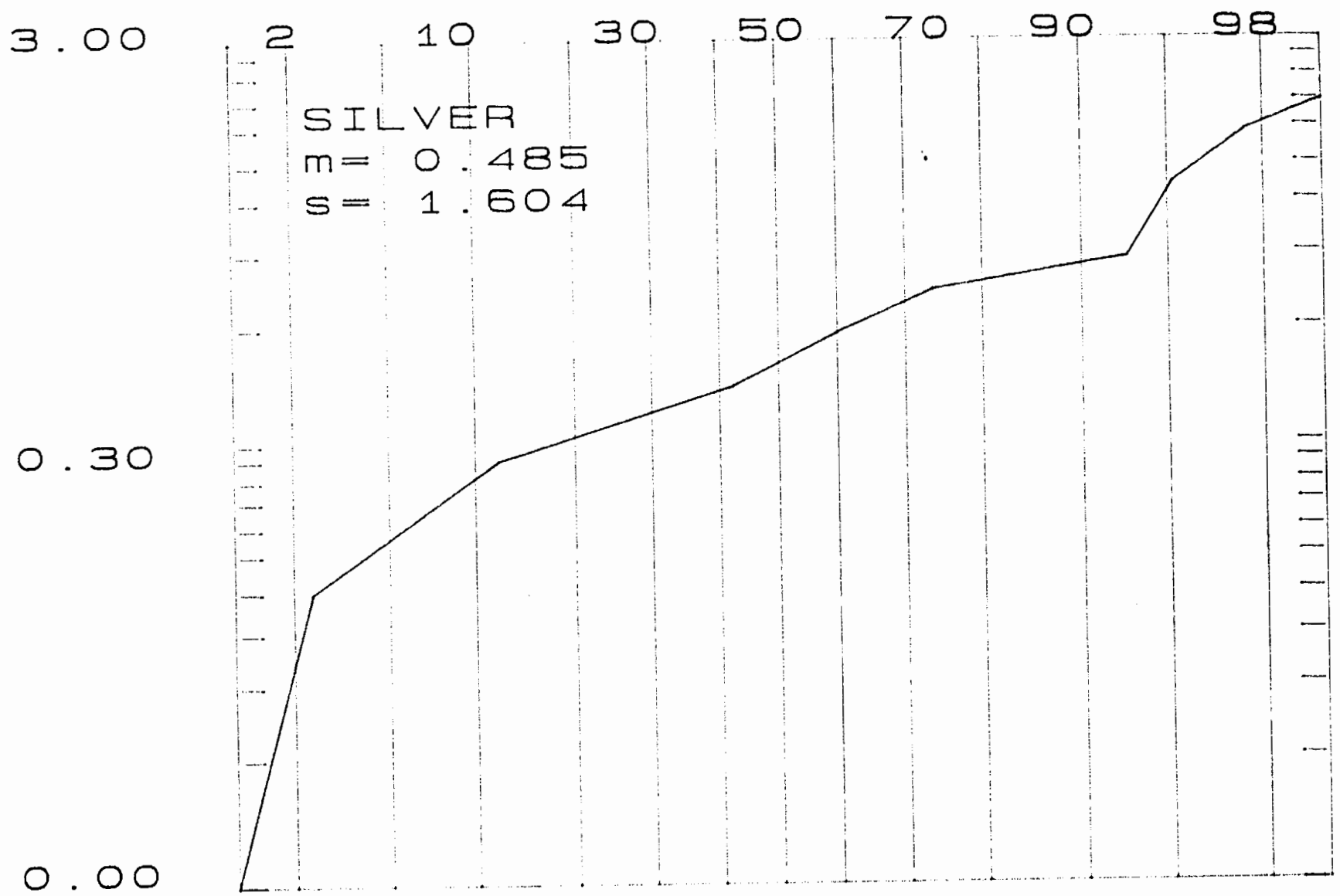
n=72 % 1 5 20 40 60 80 95 99
 Missing = 0

SILVER

MATTOCK SAMPLES

Freq





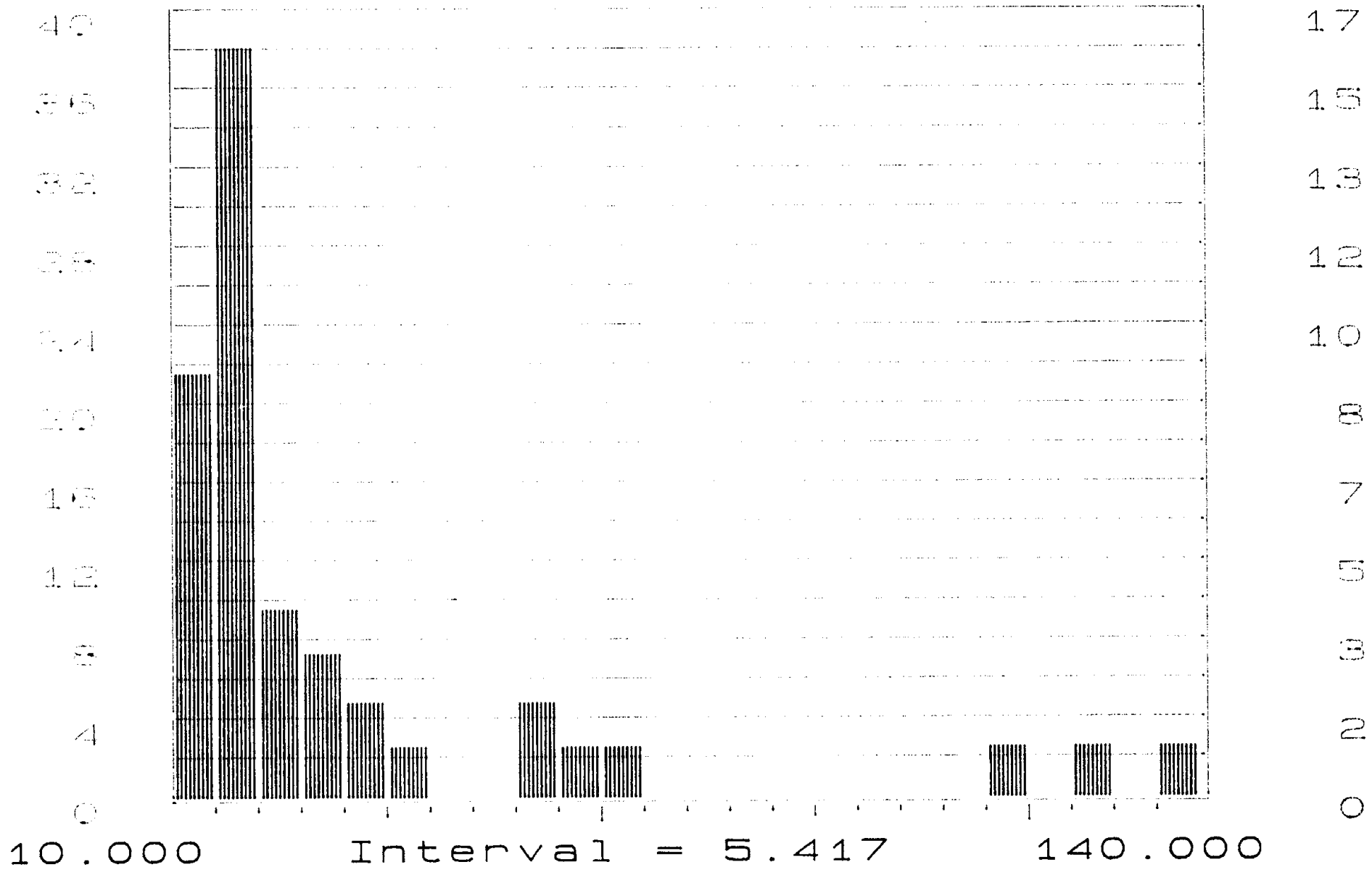
SILVER
 SE = 0.485
 S = 1.604

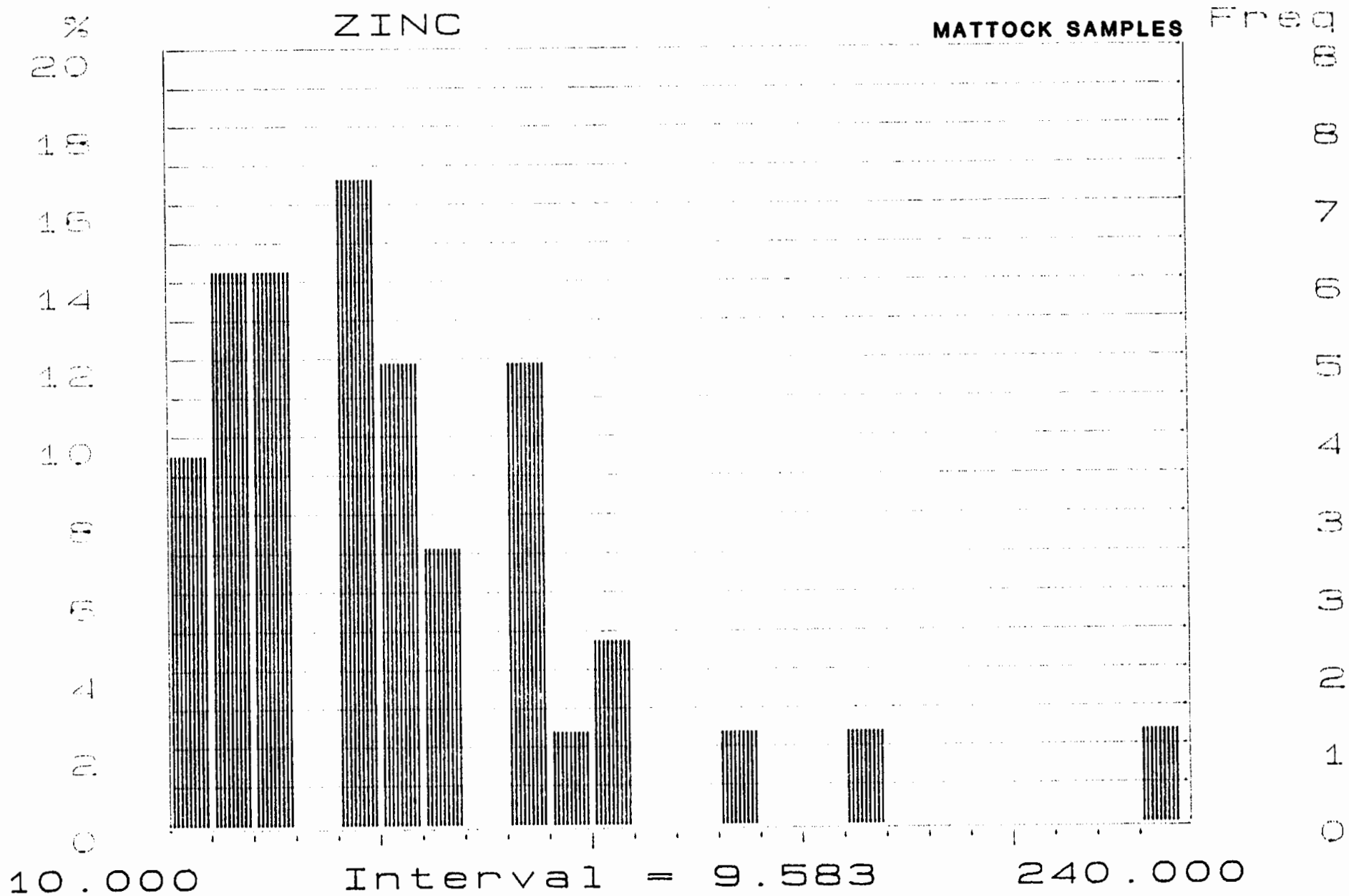
n=42 % 1 5 20 40 60 80 95 99
 Missing = 0

LEAD

MATTOCK SAMPLES

Freq

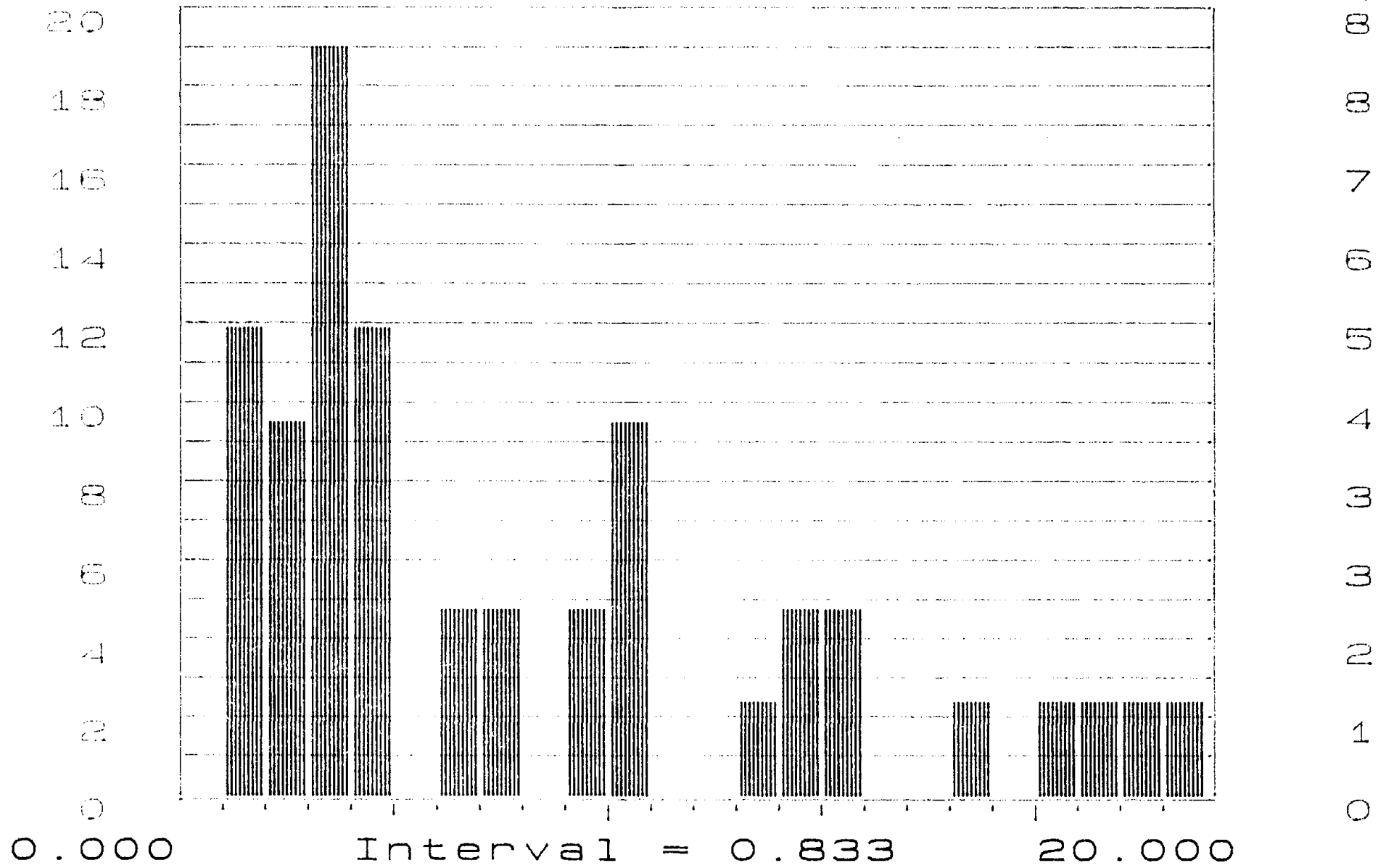




ARSENIC

MATTOCK SAMPLES

Freq



APPENDIX II

DRILL LOGS
PLATES I, II

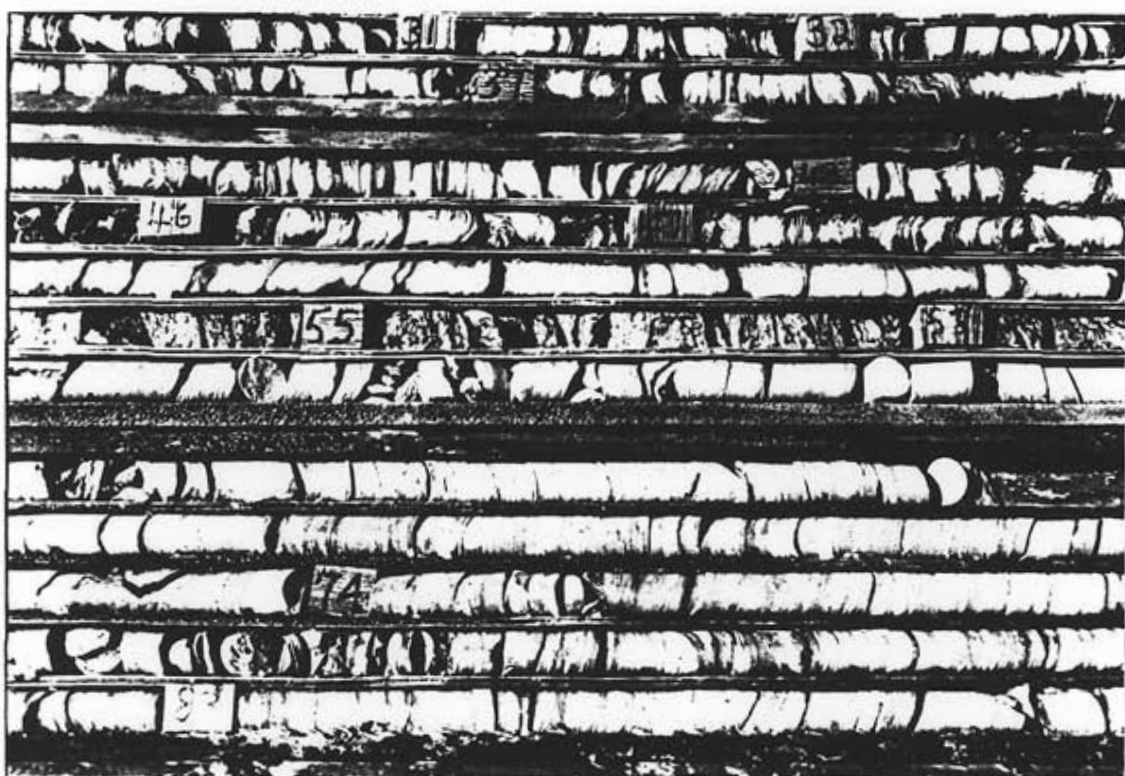
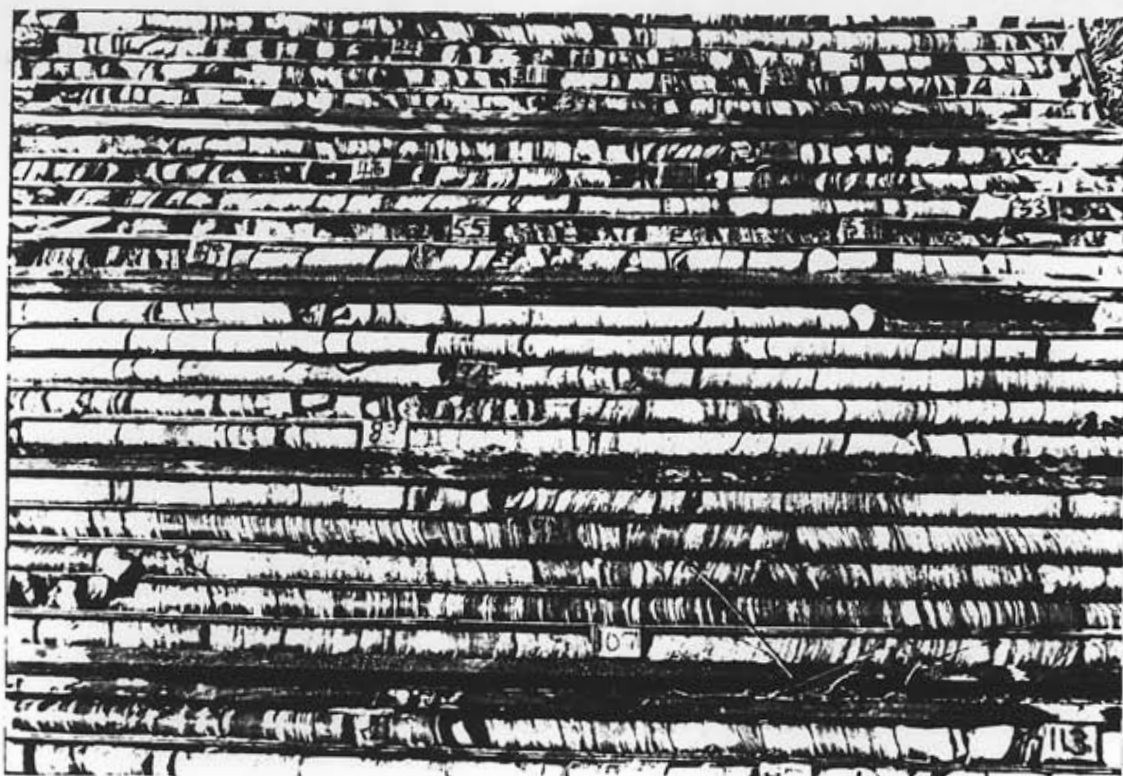


PLATE I

Drill core from ADAMS-15 showing massive sulphides at 55 ft. Upper unit is limey graphitic argillite. Lower unit is chloritic phyllite (mafic ash tuff). Note carbonate alteration below sulphide horizon to approximately 88 ft.



PLATE II Typical sulphide intersection of semi-massive pyrite, galena and sphalerite at contact between argillaceous limestone and carbonate altered chloritic phyllite.

ESSO Minerals Canada
ADAMS

DRILLHOLE/TRVERSE : ADAMS-15

PROJECT IDEN : ADAMS
COLLAR NORTHING: 60768.00

START DATE : 86/ 7/30
COLLAR EASTING : 16194.00
TOTAL LENGTH : 69.50

COMPLETION DATE :
COLLAR ELEVATION: 1608.00
CORE/HOLE SIZE : 8C

GEOLOGGED BY : PMH +
GRID AZIMUTH : 0.00

K E Y	INTERVAL - (UNITS = FT)		CORE RECOV- ERY (FT.1)	Z M I X TYPE	TYPI- M 1	GAL TM 2	TEX- MAT 1	GRAIN TX 2	FRAC- F C P	STRUCTUR-1 ID 1	ALTERATION STK RT	MINS DIP RT	MINS A A A A A BI CY CB MS XX PY CP GL YY	ORE-TYPE MIN MIN	MINS H H H H H ANY H H H ANY	SUMMARY		
	FROM	TO																
P	0.00	3.66															OVER	
P	3.66	16.46																ARGL CL CA2 LM DR EV LN RW PY GP2 BN GC
R	3.66	16.46																Limey graphitic argillite. Black and white banded/thinly laminated. Minor porphyroblastic pyrite. Last 2 m of the interval become chloritic and strongly Fe-carb altered.
R	3.66	16.46																
R	3.66	16.46																
P	16.46	17.68																MSSF SP PY GA6 FG LM EX QZ SP2
L	16.46	17.68																Fine grained massive sulphides in a siliceous matrix.
P	17.68	62.80																PHYL CB MS CL2 LM FG VC IN ST PY CA1
L	17.68	62.80																
R	17.68	62.80																Thinly bedded to laminated intermediate ash tuff. Top 4 m are strongly musc. and Fe-carb altered. Chlorite increases down the interval. Calcite is abundant (10%) throughout the section. Clusters of laminated py occur sporadically to 35a.
R	17.68	62.80																
R	17.68	62.80																
R	17.68	62.80																
P	62.80	69.50																ARGL PV GP2 LM
L	62.80	69.50																
R	62.80	69.50																Limey, weakly pyritic, graphitic argillite. Rusty weathering looks to be Fe-carb (some as clasts).
R	62.80	69.50																

SUMMARY REMARKS

This is one of the better holes for sulphide bearing stratigraphy. The hanging wall tuffs are much thicker here than in the other holes and moderately altered. The footwall may also be less limey than normal. This hole suggests a possible correlation between thickness of tuffs and sulphide horizon.

ESSO Minerals Canada
ADAMS

DRILLHOLE/TRVERSE : ADAMS-20 (CONTINUED)

SUMMARY REMARKS

This hole has very poor recovery of suspected mineralized zones. Hanging wall is black and white banded limey argillite. Footwall is pale green and black banded tuffaceous argillite. Pyrite occurs throughout. Quartz carbonate alteration around the zone of poor recovery.

ESSO Minerals Canada
ADAMS

DRILLHOLE/TRVERSE : ADAMS-21

PROJECT IDEN : ADAMS
COLLAR NORTHING: 61150.00

START DATE : 86/ 7/16
COLLAR EASTING : 17210.00
TOTAL LENGTH : 36.30

COMPLETION DATE :
COLLAR ELEVATION: 1795.00
CORE/HOLE SIZE : BG

GEOLOGGED BY : PMH +
GRID AZIMUTH :

K L E A Y G	- I N T E R V A L - (UNITS = FT)		CORE RECOV- ERY (FT.1)	%	TYPI- M ROCK I X TYPE	QAL TM 1	TEX- FYING TM 2	GRAIN MIN Q M 1	FRAC- TURES TX 1	CHARACS F C X M 2 F F C P	# TK	STRUCTUR-1		ALTERATION MINS					ORE-TYPE MINS					SUMMARY	
	T ID	STK										DIP	A	A	A	A	A	MIN	A	A	A	MIN	A		A
Y G	F R O M	T O										1	AZM	RT	QZ	BI	CY	CB	MG	XX	PY	CP	GL	YY	
P	0.00	4.42			OVER							P													
P	4.42	4.90			DYKE					MX= PP		P													
P	4.90	11.00	80.0		ALST PY					CA6 LB FD 3 0		P	FD	50											
L					EC 3A					GP1 RX		6													
P	11.00	14.80	110.0	LY	ARGL PY LF					BP1 LM FR 3 5 1 L		P	FD	50										N)	
L					EC 2A					CA2 LB		5													
R	11.00	14.80			Limy argillite with fine lenticular dolomitic fragments.																				
P	14.80	16.76	95.0	GP	PHYL QZ PY					GP2 LM LB 3 0		P												P=	
L					EC 3A					MS CA3 RX		5													P+
R	14.80	16.76			Rusty section of core. Basically a limy argillite with minor silicification.																				
R	14.80	16.76																							D(+
P	16.76	36.27			BY					PHYL QZ MS LF2 LB IB 3 6 2 M		P	FD	50	31										N+
L					EC 3A					GP CA2 LM E O 3		LM	50	P=											
R	16.76	36.27			Pretty much like everything else. Mixed argillite, tuff and limestone. Coarse lenticular limy tuff fragments within a black argillite. Abundant quartz veining. Weak muscovite development.																				
R	16.76	36.27																							
R	16.76	36.27																							
R	16.76	36.27																							
N	16.76	36.27	100.0		3 LMST					CA7		N													
L					EC 7A					GP=															

S U M M A R Y R E M A R K S

Hole is entirely composed of mixed and /or interbedded argillite, limestone and minor chloritic tuff. Local fragmental textures. Core is split between 14.8-16.8m. Differences between units in this hole are relatively minor.

ESSO Minerals Canada
ADAMS

DRILLHOLE/TRVERSE : ADAMS-22

PROJECT IDEN : ADAMS
COLLAR NORTHING: 61250.00

START DATE : 86/ 7/16
COLLAR EASTING : 17210.00
TOTAL LENGTH : 24.70

COMPLETION DATE :
COLLAR ELEVATION: 1770.00
CORE/HOLE SIZE : 80

GEOLOGGED BY : PCT +
GRID AZIMUTH :

K L E A Y G	F - I N T E R V A L - (UNITS = FT)		CORE RECOV- ERY (FT.1)	Z M I X	TYP1- GAL M ROCK TM TYPE	QAL FYING TM Q	TEX- MIN MAT 2	GRAIN TX TX 1	FRAC- CHARACS F C % M F F C P # TK	STRUCTUR-1 T ID 1	ALTERATION STK RT	MINS DIP GZ	H H H H H A A A A A	ANY H H ANY A A A A A	MINS MIN MIN	ORE-TYPE H H H A A A	MINS GL YY	SUMMARY	
	FROM	TO																	
P	0.00	4.87			OVER					P									
P L R R R N	4.87 4.87 4.87 12.08 12.08	14.02 14.02 14.02 13.41 13.41	100.0	GP	ARGL BZ 2A CA2	GP4 LM LB CA2				P B		70							
					Banded black and white limy argillite with high graphite content leading to high fissility. Lower meter of unit contains increased quartz as irregular lenses.														
					Dark grey fine grained with 20% mafic specks: Lamprophyre dyke.														
P L R R R	14.02 14.02 14.02 14.02 14.02	17.37 17.37 17.37 17.37 17.37	100.0	YL	PHYL PY BZ MS3 YA CA2					P 5		70							N)
					Yellow grey phyllite becoming more siliceous and sericitic down section. Pyrite occurs finely disseminated and as nodules up to 0.5cm, again increasing down section.														
P L R R R R	17.37 17.37 17.37 17.37 17.37 17.37	18.20 18.20 18.20 18.20 18.20 18.20	100.0		MSSF FY GA CA1 BN SP BP2					P 7		70							M4 D/ M2 AS D= D=
					Mineralized zone consists of banded massive and porphyroblastic pyrite, galena, significant arsenopyrite, wispy sphalerite and trace chalcopyrite. Graphite laminations increase down section, calcite layers occur throughout.														
F L R R R	18.20 18.20 18.20 18.20 18.20	24.38 24.38 24.38 24.38 24.38	100.0	GA	PHYL PY BZ GP3 BN CA1					P 9		70							N+
					Black and pale green banded phyllite. Graphitic and fissile, contains pyrite cubes up to 1cm in size. Upper .3m section is altered- iron stained and highly graphitic.														
P L P	24.38 24.38 24.38	24.68 24.68 24.68	100.0	A	SILT PY GZ GA2 BN 4A					P 6		70							N)
					Siliceous grey siltstone with finely laminated graphite and minor pyrite.														

S U M M A R Y R E M A R K S

This hole intersects .3m of massive sulphide: predominantly pyrite, galena, lesser sphalerite, arsenopyrite, and trace chalcopyrite. Upper section is highly graphitic banded limy

ESSO Minerals Canada
ADAMS

DRILLHOLE/TRVERSE : ADAMS-22 (CONTINUED)

SUMMARY REMARKS

argillite. Immediate hanging wall is strongly sericitic and pyritized. The footwall is banded green and black graphitic phyllite grading into siliceous siltstone, both containing porphyroblastic pyrite.

ESSD Minerals Canada
ADAMS

DRILLHOLE/TRVERSE : ADAMS-23

PROJECT IDEN : ADAMS
COLLAR NORTHING: 61131.00

START DATE : 86/ 7/16
COLLAR EASTING : 17000.00
TOTAL LENGTH : 35.40

COMPLETION DATE :
COLLAR ELEVATION: 1794.00
CORE/HOLE SIZE : BC

GEOLOGGED BY : PMH +
GRID AZIMUTH :

K L E A Y G	F - I N T E R V A L - (UNITS = FT)		CORE RECOV- ERY (FT.1)	%	M	TYPI- M ROCK X TYPE	QAL TYING 1 2 QM1	TEX- MIN TX TX	GRAIN TURES 1 2 F F C P	FRAC- CHARACS X M	# TK	STRUCTUR-1 ALTERATION MINS										DRE-TYPE MINS	SUMMARY			
	FROM	TO										T ID	STK	DIP	A	A	A	A	A	MIN	A			A	A	MIN
P L R R	0.00	6.70				OVER						P														
P L R R	6.70	25.30	100.0			LMST PY SA		CAS BN LB GP1 FD				P	FG		80											N)
	6.70	25.30				Light to dark grey banded limestone. Very fine laminations to irregular mottled zones. Intensely folded.																				
P L R R R	25.30	29.60	100.0	YL	PHYL PY SP MS2	FD FR 3 5 1 M						P	FG		80	33		31							D1	B(L)
	25.30	29.60				VC IN YG GA QZ3 LB																				
	25.30	29.60				Yellow-green siliceous phyllite with sulphides. This is one of the better looking sections in this series of holes. Minor mineralization with associated alteration in what looks like it was a volcanoclastic rock.																				
P L	29.60	32.60	80.0			ARGL CB PY SP2 LB BX 3 6 2 N						P	FG		80	34		D=								D+
						EC BW QZ4 FR																				
P L R	32.60	34.75	90.0	YL	PHYL PY CB QZ3 LM VN							P	FG		75	33		3+								D1
	32.60	34.75				VC YT MS2 BX																				
	32.60	34.75				As above but more silicified and fewer sulphides.																				
P L R R	34.75	35.36	100.0			ARGL		GP4				P														
						EC NN CA2																				
	34.75	35.36				Fine grained black sooty graphitic argillite with limy sections.																				

S U M M A R Y R E M A R K S

Banded light and dark grey argillaceous limestone is underlain by muscovite altered, silicified and weakly mineralized yellow volcanoclastic. This material probably weathers to a rusty paper sericite schist. Underlain by graphitic argillite. Once again they probably stopped the hole too soon, as stacked mineralization zones are quite likely.

ESSO Minerals Canada
ADAMS

DRILLHOLE/TRVERSE : ADAMS-24

PROJECT IDEN : ADAMS
COLLAR NORTHING: 61118.00

START DATE : 86/ 7/16
COLLAR EASTING : 16944.00
TOTAL LENGTH : 41.20

COMPLETION DATE :
COLLAR ELEVATION: 1789.00
CORE/HOLE SIZE : RQ

GEOLOGGED BY : PMH +
GRID AZIMUTH :

K L E A Y G	F - I N T E R V A L - (UNITS = FT)		CORE RECOV- ERY (FT.1)	Z M ROCK I X TYPE	TYPI- GAL FYING MIN TM TM MAT 1 2 QM1 1 2	TEX- TURES TX TX F F C P	GRAIN FRAC- CHARACS TURE % M # TK	STRUCTUR-1 T ID STK 1	ALTERATION DIP A A A A RT QZ BI CY CS	MINS H H H H H A A A A A MIN A A A MIN	DRE-TYPE H H H H A A A A A MIN	SUMMARY
	FROM	TO										
P	0.00	3.00										
				OVER								
P	3.00	3.70	100.0	LNST		CAS BN LM						
L				5A								
R	3.00	3.70				Dark to light grey banded limestone. Less graphite than the						
R	3.00	3.70				argillaceous limestone. I suspect this would weather a light						
P	3.00	3.70				grey colour.						
P	3.70	13.41		GN	PHYL MS QZ CL2 FG	3 0		P	FO	60 3+	31	
L					76 CA1							D*
R	3.70	13.41				Pale green chlorite-muscovite phyllite. Patches and						
R	3.70	13.41				segregations of calcite and chlorite.						
P	13.41	41.15			ALST QZ PY CA6 L8 LM			P	FO	70		N)
L					3A GP1 BX RX							
R	13.41	41.15				Lensoid banded interbedded limestone and graphitic argillite.						
R	13.41	41.15				Carbonate predominates, but places with enough graphite to be						
R	13.41	41.15				conductive do occur.						
R	15.00	41.15				Layers are frequently folded and crenulated. Pyrite forms						
R	15.00	41.15				porphyroblasts to 1cm. Bedding or laminations are everywhere						
R	15.00	41.15				parallel to foliation.						
N	15.00	41.15			3 ARGL QZ	GP3 IB						
L					NN	CA2						

S U M M A R Y R E M A R K S

Hole is predominantly intermixed limestone and graphitic argillite. Some layers may have enough graphite and thickness to act as airborne conductors. Hole did not go far enough to intersect mineralization.

ESSD Minerals Canada
ADAMS

DRILLHOLE/TRVERSE : ADAMS-27

PROJECT IDEN : ADAMS
COLLAR NORTHING: 60714.00

START DATE : 86/ 7/31
COLLAR EASTING : 16076.00
TOTAL LENGTH : 47.90

COMPLETION DATE :
COLLAR ELEVATION: 1813.00
CORE/HOLE SIZE : BQ

GEOLOGGED BY : PCT +
GRID AZIMUTH :

F K L E A Y G	- I N T E R V A L - (UNITS = FT)		CORE RECOV- ERY (FT.1)	%	TYP1- M ROCK X TYPE	GAL FYING 1 2	TEX- TX TX 1 2	GRAIN FRAC- CHARACS F C Z M # TK	STRUCTUR-1 T ID 1	ALTERATION DIP RT	MINS				ORE-TYPE MINS				SUMMARY		
	FROM	TO									AZM	STK	DIP	QZ	BI	CY	CB	MG		XX	PV
P	0.00	4.57			OVER				P												
P	4.57	5.49	100.0	GN	PHYL MS CL CB2 LM FG				P	90			B2								
L					AG				6				L2 L1								
R	4.57	5.49			Finely laminated pale grey-green phyllite with minor grey carbonate bands and interbedded limestone.																
R	4.57	5.49																			
P	5.49	18.29	100.0	GA	PHYL QZ CB GP2 LB				P	70	V2									U)	
L					76 PY CL2				4				P2								
R	5.49	18.29			Dark grey laminated, graphitic, chloritic phyllite. Abundant white quartz veins and bands. Unit is only slightly limy.																
R	5.49	18.29			Graphite and chlorite increase with pyrite which occurs locally to 3%. Upper contact with green phyllite is gradational. Lower contact is faulted, with 15cm of gouge.																
R	5.49	18.29																			
R	5.49	18.29																			
R	5.49	18.29																			
P	18.29	21.95	100.0	AG	PHYL QZ MU LB LM				P	70	B3										
L					AG CL FG				9				L2 X2								
R	18.29	21.95			Dark grey-green chlorite rich phyllite. Pale green muscovite laminations are characteristic, chlorite increases with quartz and may be secondary. Zone is extensively faulted and fractured, breccia recemented with quartz. Seven zones of gouge for a total of 25cm. Upper contact faulted; lower contact gradational.																
R	18.29	21.95																			
R	18.29	21.95																			
R	18.29	21.95																			
R	18.29	21.95																			
R	18.29	21.95																			
P	21.95	31.70	100.0	AG	PHYL QZ CL LB FG				P	70										N+	</
L					76 GP LM				6												
R	21.95	31.70			Dark grey-green phyllite, slightly limy, abundant quartz bands, porphyroblastic pyrite to 1cm, 3%, Graphite laminations, trace ankerite. Lower contact gradational, with increasing ankerite, quartz and pyrite to 5%. Also wispy sphalerite to 1%.																
R	21.95	31.70																			
R	21.95	31.70																			
R	21.95	31.70																			
P	31.70	40.45	100.0	YS	PHYL QZ MU LB LM				P	80	31									D/	
L					36 CL FG				4				L3 P2								</
R	31.70	40.45			Fine grained yellow ankeritic phyllite. Local quartz flooding with trace pyrite and sphalerite.																
R	31.70	40.45																			
P	40.45	47.85	100.0	AG	PHYL QZ CB GP LB LM				P	70											
L					CL FG				5												
R	40.45	47.85			Unit of interbedded grey phyllite 40%, grey limestone 40%.																

ESSO Minerals Canada
ADAMS

DRILLHOLE/TRVERSE : ADAMS-28

PROJECT IDEN : ADAMS
COLLAR NORTHING: 60508.00

START DATE : 86/ 7/25
COLLAR EASTING : 16080.00
TOTAL LENGTH : 35.70

COMPLETION DATE :
COLLAR ELEVATION: 1837.00
CORE/HOLE SIZE : BQ

GEOLOGGED BY : PMH +
GRID AZIMUTH :

F K E Y	INTERVAL - (UNITS = FT)		CORE RECDV- ERY (FT.1)	Z M I X	TYPI- M TM	QAL FYING TM	TEX- MIN MAT	GRAIN TURES TX	FRAC- CHARACS FC	STRUCTUR-1 ID	ALTERATION STK DIP	MINS A A A A A	ORE-TYPE MIN A A A A A	MINS H H H H H	ANY A A A A A	SUMMARY	
	FROM	TO															
P	0.00	3.50															
P	3.50	4.50	100.0	YG	PHYL	CA	QZ	CL	LM	VN							
L					VC	5L	PY	MS									
R	3.50	4.50			Not chlorite altered. Chloritic phyllite with carbonate and muscovite alteration.												
R	3.50	4.50															
P	4.50	6.70	105.0		LNST			CAX	LM								
L					EC	7A											
P	6.70	19.50			CHTF	CL	CA	QZ	LM	FD							
L					EC	PD	MS1	GC	RX								
R	6.70	19.50			Tuffaceous chert but could be silicified phyllite. Most chlorite is converted to muscovite.												
R	6.70	19.50															
N	11.30	15.30	100.0	4	LNST			CAX	LM	FD							
L					EC	7A											
P	19.50	25.50	100.0	YL	PHYL	CL	CA	QZ	MT	VD							
L					EC	7L	MS2	RX									
R	19.50	25.50			Interval begins with muscovite phyllite. This becomes progressively more siliceous, but is more mottled than laminated and therefore looks silicified rather than primary.												
R	19.50	25.50			But, could be recrystallization. Towards the bottom of the interval rock becomes a mottled mess of quartz-chlorite veins.												
R	19.50	25.50															
R	19.50	25.50															
P	25.50	27.40	100.0		MINZ	DO	CA	CL3	MT	BN							
L					SF	MS3	BX										
R	25.50	27.40			Very difficult to put a name to this rock. Banded to brecciated chlorite, muscovite, dolomite (pink and brown), calcite and sulphide.												
R	25.50	27.40															
R	25.50	27.40															
P	27.40	31.70	100.0		CSBX	QZ	CA	EP3	BX	MT							
L					SF	CL2	GC										
R	27.40	31.70			The middle of this interval is sulphide poor, and was not split.												
R	27.40	31.70															
P	31.70	35.70			GN	PHYL	CA	QZ	CL4	LM							
L					VC	3G	MS1										
R	31.70	35.70			Dark green laminated fine chlorite phyllite.												

ESSO Minerals Canada
ADAMS

DRILLHOLE/TRVERSE : ADAMS-28 (CONTINUED)

SUMMARY REMARKS

Upper portion of hole is interbedded phyllites and limestone. Overlying the mineralization is a highly silicified phyllite or a tuffaceous chert. Mineralized zone shows unusual alteration with the lower calc-silicate breccia suggestive of skarn affinities. The chlorite phyllite below the mineralization does not appear to be altered.

ESSO Minerals Canada
ADAMS

DRILLHOLE/TRVERSE : ADAMS-29 (CONTINUED)

K E Y	- I N T E R V A L - (UNITS = FT)		CORE RECOV- ERY (FT.1)	Z M I X T Y P E	TYPI- M T M 1 2	QAL R O C K G M 1	TEX- M I N T X 1 2	GRAIN F R A C - C H A R A C S F C % M F C P % T K	STRUCTUR-1 T I D 1	ALTERATION D I P R T	M I N S A A A A B I C Y C B M G X X	O R E - T Y P E M I N S A A A A P Y C P G L Y Y	S U M M A R Y
	F R O M	T O											
L					5A	GP2							
R	36.30	36.80			Chert or silicified grey green tuff. Upper section is split, shows breccia texture and carries about 10% pyrite								
R	36.30	36.80											
N	36.30	36.90			X UNKN	CA	PY	Q25	BX				D1
L							GP	D02					
P	36.80	40.50	100.0		LMST		CAX	LM	RX				
L							7A						
P	40.50	44.70	100.0		CHTF	CL	SF	Q29	LM	RX			
L							9A	MS1	MT	AP		P8	D1
R	40.50	44.70			Aphanitic light grey quartz with microveins of chlorite, laminations of muscovite and disseminated sulphides. Could be at least partly exhalative in origin.								
R	40.50	44.70											B/
R	40.50	44.70											D*
P	44.70	45.30			LMST	CL		CA9	LM				
L							5A	GP1					
P	45.30	45.60	100.0		SMSF	QZ	PD	GA2	BN				
L								PY	SL1				D1
R	45.30	45.60			About a 20-30cm interval of 40-50% sulphides with galena > sphalerite. Host rock appears to be a graphitic dolomite breccia.								
R	45.30	45.60											M2
R	45.30	45.60											M1
P	45.60	50.40	100.0		CHTF	MS	D0	Q27	LM	RX			
L							9B	CL1	MT			P7	D+
R	45.60	50.40			Same question: is quartz primary or secondary, biogenic or hydrothermal. Sulphides and then limestone horizons in the lower part of the interval.								
R	45.60	50.40											
R	45.60	50.40											
R	49.10	49.30			Thin interval - note sphalerite is a yellow grey and very difficult to recognize.								
R	49.10	49.30											
N	49.10	49.30			X SMSF	PY	QZ	SL2	LM	MX			D1
L								GA1					M1
P	50.40	59.70	100.0		LM	ARGL	QZ	MS	GP3	BN	LM		
L							EC	BW	CL	CA3	LB	BX	
R	50.40	59.70			Limey argillite, banded black and white. Some areas with minor chlorite and muscovite.								
R	50.40	59.70											
R	51.10	51.70			Split interval about 3-5% pyrite with a trace of sphalerite and galena.								
L	51.10	51.70											
N	51.10	51.70			LM X	ARGL	GP	CA	PY=				D=
L							EC	QZ	SL)				D)

ESSO Minerals Canada
ADAMS

DRILLHOLE/TRVERSE : ADAMS-29 (CONTINUED)

SUMMARY REMARKS

This hole appears to be upside down relative to the Lucky Coon, where the hanging wall is argillaceous limestone and the footwall is yellow-green phyllite. The mineralization is impressive in tenor but is so thin as to border on insignificance.

ESSO Minerals Canada
ADAMS

DRILLHOLE/TRVERSE : ADAMS-30 (CONTINUED)

SUMMARY REMARKS

20cm zone of semi-massive pyrite and trace sphalerite is intersected at 13.4m. Hanging wall and footwall are both limestone. Next unit down section is green phyllite with interbedded limestone, then grey argillite/limestone, highly deformed, graphitic and pyrite rich.

ESSO Minerals Canada
ADAMS

DRILLHOLE/TRVERSE : ADAMS-35

PROJECT IDEN : ADAMS
COLLAR NORTHING: 60160.00

START DATE : 86/ 7/23
COLLAR EASTING : 15600.00
TOTAL LENGTH : 84.50

COMPLETION DATE :
COLLAR ELEVATION: 1855.00
CORE/HOLE SIZE : 80

GEOLOGGED BY : PMH + PMH
GRID AZIMUTH : 0.00

F - I N T E R V A L - K L (UNITS = FT)			CORE RECOV- ERY (FT.1)	Z M ROCK I X TYPE	TYP1- FYING TM	QAL MIN QMI	TEX- TURES TX	GRAIN CHARACS F C Z M	FRAC- TURE # TK	STRUCTUR-1 T ID 1	ALTERATION DIP RT	MINS A A A A QZ BI CY CB	ORE-TYPE ANY H H H MG XX PY CP	MINS A A A A GL YY	SUMMARY	
Y G	F R O M	T O	ROCK QUAL DESIG	FOR MEM AGE	EN V COL	RT Q LC- 3	TM 3	QMI 3	TX 4	TX 0	S N	S H	D /	DIP SML I	F I	STRUCTUR-2 A A A A A A A A
P	0.00	5.20														
P	5.20	39.60	95.0	GG	PHYL	CA QZ	CL2	LM	FD 3 5 = L	P	FD	70 31		P2		N)
L					EC	AG	GP2	CR		D	2	LM	70			
R	5.20	39.60														
R	5.20	39.60														
R	5.20	39.60														
P	39.60	39.70														
L																
R	39.60	39.70														
R	39.60	39.70														
P	39.70	40.80	100.0	BY	PHYL	SP PY	GP2	LM		P						
L					EC	2A	CA	CL1			5					
R	39.70	40.80														
P	40.80	45.90	100.0	GG	PHYL	CA QZ	GP2	LM	LB	P	FD	70 31		31		N*
L					EC	AG	CL2			4	LM	70				
P	45.90	50.30	100.0	BY	PHYL	CA CL	GP2	LM	CR	P	FD	65 32		31		N(
L					EC	3A	QZ2			4						
P	50.30	62.00	100.0	YG	PHYL	QZ CA	MS2	LM		P	LM	80 32		P1		D= D/
L					VC	8G	PY	CL1		3	FD	80	P2 0+			D*
R	50.30	62.00														
R	50.30	62.00														
N	51.80	53.30														
L																
N	58.60	60.60														
L																
P	62.00	64.90														
L																
R	62.00	64.90														
R	62.00	64.90														
P	64.90	68.60														
L																

Appears to be a tectonically brecciated footwall alteration zone (eg: QZ + CL > MS).

ESSO Minerals Canada
ADAMS

DRILLHOLE/TRVERSE : ADAMS-35 (CONTINUED)

K E Y	INTERVAL - (UNITS = FT)		CORE RECOV- ERY (FT.1)	Z M I X	TYPI- FYING		QAL MIN		TEX- TURES		GRAIN CHARACS		FRAC- TURE		STRUCTUR-1		ALTERATION MINS					ORE-TYPE MINS							
	FROM	TO			TYPE	1	2	QMI	1	2	F	C	Z	M	#	TK	1	AZM	RT	QZ	BI	CY	CB	MG	XX	PY	CP	GL	YY
R	64.90	68.60																											Intermediate tuff/wacke with high chlorite content. Graphite increases towards the bottom of the interval.
P	68.60	70.80		YG	PHYL	QZ	CA	CL2	LM	VD	3	5	+L	P	FD	80	32			L1								D)	
R	68.60	70.80																											An altered tuff/wacke - becomes more sedimentary in character going down the interval (eg: up section.)
P	70.80	82.90	100.0	GN	PHYL	CA		CL4	LM	IB	2	4	2	5	P	U	FD											D) D*	
R	70.80	82.90																											Rock is interbedded chlorite phyllite (Fe rich silt) and grey limestone. Channels, loadcasts and graded bedding suggest that tops are up, although this data is not without ambiguity.
R	70.80	82.90																											Sphalerite and galena occur sporadically, usually along limestone - phyllite contacts.
P	82.90	84.40																											4 LMST CAX LM IB N
R	82.90	84.40																											EC 7A
R	82.90	84.40																											CLST CL7 MX LB P
R	82.90	84.40																											VC 3G CA1
R	82.90	84.40																											Could also be called a greenstone, but textures and depositional environment indicate a mafic ash/wacke as opposed to a flow.

SUMMARY REMARKS

This is the southernmost hole and displays the best clastic or sedimentary textures. Fairly intense muscovite alteration and more tuffaceous material above (footwall) the mineralization (normally its mostly argillite). Possibly a different horizon or a facies change?.

ESSO Minerals Canada
ADAMS

DRILLHOLE/TRVERSE : ADAMS-36 (CONTINUED)

K E Y	INTERVAL - (UNITS = FT)		CORE RECOV- ERY (FT.1)	X TYPE	Z M I	TYPI- M ROCK	GAL FYING TM	TEX- MIN TX	GRAIN TURES TX	FRAC- CHARACS F C Z M	STRUCTUR-1 T ID	ALTERATION STK DIP	MINS A A A A A	ORE-TYPE MIN A A A	MINS H H H H H	SUMMARY	
	FROM	TO															
P L	31.39	33.83				ARRX											
							QZS	MT	LB								
							GP1										
P L R R	33.83	37.49		Y6		PHYL MS CB SF=	MT	LB	4		P	FD	75			L)	
							QZ	LM		3	LM	75				L)	D(
						Yellow grey, finely laminated QZ-CB-MS rock. Resembles the ASHT + CBEX units of Kutcho.											
P L R	37.49	38.86				QZBX CL	QZB	BX	RX		P					D=	D(AS D) D)
							SF1										
						Possible vein.											
P L R R R R R R N N L R N	38.86	89.00	98.0			LATF LF MS CLZ FR LM 3 K 1 L					P		33	P1		D+	
						VC DC SG EP QZ6 WS CR				0	2			\$1 P2 L1		D)	D*
						Minor compositional and textural variations throughout this interval. In places this rock could be called a banded calc-silicate. Rock is strongly deformed and sheared. Sulphides are scattered throughout but concentrated locally. Some sections of argillaceous phyllite with gradational contacts but an overall uniformity to the interval.											
						X LATF					N						Q2
						YL 5 PHYL					N						
						Appears to be a tectonic breccia - possible fault zone.											
			90.0			X QZBX					N						
P L R R	89.00	90.53				MARB					P						
						5A											
						Limestone unit recrystallized to marble. (makes sense in light of calc-silicate rocks further up the hole).											

SUMMARY REMARKS

Fine grained epiclastic rocks with volcanic parentage predominate in this hole. Deformation has overprinted many of the primary textures giving most of the core a fuzzy mottled look. Rock nomenclature is a bit misleading as most units are made up of a combination of lithologies. Fine grained, disseminated sulphides are ubiquitous with rare localized concentrations. Alteration is difficult to discern from metamorphic effects (both regional and contact). Increase in skarn type minerals (EP, PO, DO etc.) down the hole indicate proximity to an intrusive rock.

ESSO Minerals Canada
ADAMS

DRILLHOLE/TRVERSE : ADAMS-39 (CONTINUED)

K E Y	F - I N T E R V A L - L (UNITS = FT) G F R O M - T O	CORE RECOV- ERY (FT.1)	Z M ROCK I X TYPE	TYPI- FYING TM TM	QAL MAT	TEX- TX TX	GRAIN F C X M	FRAC- TURE # TK	STRUCTUR-1 ALTERATION MINS								ORE-TYPE MINS				SUMMARY										
									ID	STK	DIP	A	A	A	A	A	MIN	A	A	A		MIN	H	H	H	H	ANY	H	H	H	ANY
K F		ROCK	FOR	EN	RT	TM	Q2	TX	TX	S	R	S	O	DIP	F	T	ID	STK	DIP	KF	MU	CL	EP	HE	HA	PR	MO	SL	HA		
E L		QUAL	MEM	V	Q	LC-3		3	4	D	NH	/	SML	I	2	AZM	RT														
Y G		DESIG	AGE		COL											STRUCTUR-2															

N	57.00	58.27		X	MINZ	PY	SP	Q2B								N																D=	AS		
L								AS	SF1							5																	3+	D+	
P	61.57	72.29		GN	PHYL	MS	CB	Q22	LM	BX					P	FO		65	#2															D+	
L					EC	96	PY	CL1	FO						3						\$1	#1												D1	
R	61.57	72.29																																	
R	61.57	72.29																																	

Trending towards a yellow phyllite. About 10 % of this interval is a QZ fill breccia with bright green chlorite.

S U M M A R Y R E M A R K S

Hole is almost entirely composed of graphitic and chlorite phyllites. Deformation of QZ/CA rich layers produces a boudinage or lensoid banded texture. Mineralization consists of sulphide enrichment within siliceous zones. There is a minor increase in carb and musc peripheral to the siliceous zones. The patchy nature of the mineralization, lack of intense alteration, and presence of chlorite and breccia textures suggest that this area has more affinity to a stockwork-feeder zone than the overlying massive sulphides.

ESSO Minerals Canada
ADAMS

DRILLHOLE/TRVERSE : ADAMS-39 (CONTINUED)

F - INTERVAL -			CORE	Z	TYPI-	QAL	TEX-	GRAIN	FRAC-	STRUCTUR-1 ALTERATION MINS										ORE-TYPE MINS											
K L (UNITS = FT)			RECOV-	M	ROCK	FYING	MIN	TURES	CHARACS	TURE	H H H H H ANY H H H ANY										H H H ANY										
E A			ERY	I	TM	TM	MAT	TX	TX	F	C	Z	M	T	ID	STK	DIP	A	A	A	A	A	MIN	A	A	A	MIN				
Y G FROM - TO			(FT.1)	X	TYPE	1	2	BM1	1	2	F	F	C	P	#	TK	1	AZM	RT	QZ	BI	CY	CB	MG	XX	PY	CP	GL	YY	SUMMARY	
K	F		ROCK	FOR	EN	RT	TM	Q2	TX	TX	S	R	S	D	DIP	F	T	ID	STK	DIP	KF	MU	CL	EP	HE	HA	PR	MD	SL	HA	
E	L		QUAL	MEM	V	Q	LC-	3	3	4	D	N	H	/	SML	I	2	AZM	RT			H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
Y	G		DESIG	AGE		COL									R	D	P	C													
L						ED	2A	CL1	FR	CR		Q	2		LM	45															
R		97.80	104.90	Grey-green, laminated siltstone, more grey(graphite) than green																											
R		97.80	104.90	(chlorite), and more siliceous than limey.																											

TABLE, FLAG

'ALT	0.0000,	'TOP QAF ALTERATION
'ANH	0.0000,	0, 'ANHYDRITE
'CEX	0.0000,	'CARBONATE EXHALITE
'CQE	0.0000,	0, 'CARBONATE, QUARTZ EXHALITE
'D1	0.0000,	0, 'ASSAY DATA 01
'F?	0.0000,	0, 'POSSIBLE FAULT
'FLT	0.0000,	0, 'FAULT
'FTZ	0.0000,	0, 'FAULT ZONE
'H01	0.0000,	0, 'ASSAY HEADER 01
'HED	0.0000,	0, 'HEADER REMARK
'MSF	0.0000,	0, 'MASSIVE SULPHIDE
'MTF	0.0000,	0, 'MAFIC TUFF HORIZON
'DXF	0.0000,	0, 'OXIDE FACIES
'PSN	6.7000,	'POLISHED THIN SECTION
'QCE	0.0000,	0, 'QUARTZ, CARBONATE EXHALITE
'QCT	0.0000,	0, 'TOP OF QZ-FX CRYSTAL TUFF
'QEX	0.0000,	'QUARTZ EXHALITE
'REF	0.0000,	0, 'REDUCED FACIES
'SER	0.0000,	'TOP OF SERICITIZATION
'SEX	0.0000,	0, 'SILICA EXHALITE
'SMS	0.0000,	0, 'SEMI MASSIVE SULPHIDE
'SUM		'SUMMARY REMARKS
'TSN	0.0000,	'THIN SECTION

TABLE, ROCK

'ALST		'ARGILLACEOUS LIMESTONE
'ANDS	0.0000,	275, 'ANDESITE FLOW
'ARBX		5050, 'BRECCIATED ARGILLITE
'ARGL	0.0000,	3036, 'ARGILLITE
'ASHT	0.0000,	3032, 'ASH TUFF (UNSPECIFIED)
'YTF	6.7000,	3032, 'ASH TUFF
'LARB	0.0000,	370, 'CARBONATE LAYER
'CASW		'CALCITE STOCKWORK
'CAVN		'CALCITE VEIN
'CBBX	6.7000,	1084, 'CARBONATE BRECCIA
'CBEX	6.7000,	375, 'CARBONATE EXHALITE
'CBSF	0.0000,	3034, 'CARBONITE SULFIDE
'CDBX		5010, 'CHALCEDONIC BRECCIA
'CHBX		5010, 'CHALCEDONIC BRECCIA
'CHRT	0.0000,	3038, 'CHERT
'CHTF	0.0000,	3080, 'TUFFACEOUS CHERT
'CNGL		5030, 'CONGLOMERATE
'CQEX	0.0000,	3030, 'CARBONATE QUARTZ EXHALITE
'CQSW		'CALCITE QUARTZ STOCKWORK
'CSBX		'CALC-SILICATE BRECCIA
'DIOR		5080, 'DIORITE
'DYKE		5071, 'LATE ANDESITE DYKE
'FLTZ	0.0000,	3035, 'FAULT ZONE
'FQXT	0.0000,	721, 'FELDSPAR QUARTZ CRYSTAL TUFF
'FXLT		'FELDSPAR CRYSTAL LITHIC TUFF
'FXTF	0.0000,	3045, 'FELDSPAR CRYSTAL TUFF
'FXXT	0.0000,	3045, 'FELDSPAR CRYSTAL TUFF
'GABR	0.0000,	618, 'GABBRO
'GBBR	0.0000,	618, 'GABBRO
'GQUG	0.0000,	3035, 'FAULT GOUGE
'GRWK	0.0000,	3037, 'GREYWACKE/EPIVOLCANICLASTICS
'LHR	0.0000,	3031, 'LAHAR
'LATF	0.0000,	2055, 'LITHIC ASH TUFF
'LLAT	0.0000,	2057, 'LAPILLI ASH TUFF
'LLTF	0.0000,	1214, 'LAPILLI TUFF
'LLXT	0.0000,	1403, 'LAPILLI-CRYSTAL TUFF
'LMST	1.0000,	5065, 'LIMESTONE
'LTWK		5060, 'LITHIC WACKE

'LXTF	0.0000,	1386,	'LITHIC CRYSTAL TUFF
'MATF	0.0000,	3033,	'MAFIC ASH TUFF
'MINZ	10.0000,	1404,	'MINERALIZATION (TYPE UNKNOWN)
'MISN	0.0000,	0,	'MISSING CORE
'MLAT	0.0000,	2056,	'MAFIC LITHIC ASH TUFF
'MLLT	0.0000,	631,	'MAFIC LITHIC LAPILLI TUFF
'MLTF	0.0000,	631,	'MAFIC LITHIC TUFF
'LXT	0.0000,	631,	'MAFIC LITHIC CRYSTAL TUFF
'MSBX	6.7000,	3060,	'MASSIVE SULPHIDE BRECCIA
'MSPC	0.0000,	3064,	'MASSIVE PYRITE+CHALCOPYRITE
'MSPS	6.7000,	3066,	'MASSIVE SPHALERITE+PYRITE
'MSPY	6.7000,	3062,	'MASSIVE PYRITE
'MSSC	0.0000,	3070,	'MASSIVE PY,SP AND CP.
'MSSF	0.0000,	1405,	'MASSIVE SULPHIDE
'MSSL	6.7000,	3068,	'MASSIVE SPHALERITE
'MTFW	0.0000,	631,	'MAFIC TUFF/WACKE
'MTGB	0.0000,	618,	'METAGABBRO
'MXLT	62.2000,	2056,	'MAFIC CRYSTAL LITHIC TUFF
'MXTF	6.7000,	1381,	'MAFIC CRYSTAL TUFF
'MZTF	,	5020,	'MINERALIZED TUFF
'NXTF	6.7000,	1381,	'MAFIC CRYSTAL TUFF
'OVER	0.0000,	1452,	'OVERBURDEN
'PHYL	1.0000,	5067,	'PHYLLITE
'QBSW	,	5071,	'QUARTZ BARITE STOCK WORK
'QCEX	0.0000,	3029,	'QUARTZ CARB. EXHALITE
'QCMS	0.0000,	1325,	'QTZ-CARB-MUSC SCHIST
'QCSH	0.0000,	1325,	'QTZ CARBONATE SERICITE SCHIST
'QCSW	,	,	'QUARTZ-CALCITE STOCKWORK
'QFXT	0.0000,	721,	'QUARTZ FELDSPAR CRYSTAL TUFF
'QMCS	0.0000,	1325,	'QTZ-MUSC-CARB SCHIST
'QXAT	0.0000,	3040,	'QUARTZ CRYSTAL ASH TUFF
'QXLT	0.0000,	1386,	'QUARTZ CRYSTAL LITHIC TUFF
'XTB	0.0000,	3039,	'QTZ CRYSTAL TUFF - BRECCIA PHA
'QXTF	0.0000,	3044,	'QUARTZ CRYSTAL TUFF
'QZBX	,	,	'QUARTZ BRECCIA
'QZSW	,	,	'QUARTZ STOCKWORK
'QZVN	0.0000,	1486,	'QUARTZ VEIN
'RHYL	0.0000,	3082,	'RHYOLITE
'SEXL	0.0000,	1349,	'SILICA EXHALITE
'SILT	,	5037,	'SILTSTONE
'SILZ	,	,	'SILICIFIED ZONE
'SMBC	0.0000,	3072,	'SEMI-MASSIVE BO,CP AND PY
'SMCS	0.0000,	3070,	'SEMI-MASSIVE CP,SL AND PY
'SMPB	0.0000,	3072,	'SEMI-MASSIVE PY+BO
'SMPY	0.0000,	3062,	'SEMI-MASSIVE PYRITE
'SMSC	0.0000,	3070,	'SEMI-MASSIVE SL,CP AND PY
'SMSP	0.0000,	1404,	'SEMI-MASSIVE SULPHIDE
'SMZN	,	,	'STOCKWORK ZONE
'SWZN	,	,	'STOCKWORK ZONE
'TFBR	0.0000,	3031,	'TUFF BRECCIA
'TFWK	0.0000,	3084,	'TUFF WACKE
'UNEN	0.0000,	2032,	'UNKNOWN
'VOBX	,	5040,	'VOLCANIC BRECCIA (UNDEFINED)
'VEIN	0.0000,	1486,	'VEIN
'XATF	0.0000,	898,	'CRYSTAL-ASH TUFF
'XLAT	0.0000,	909,	'CRYSTAL-LITHIC ASH TUFF
'XLTF	0.0000,	917,	'CRYSTAL-LITHIC TUFF

TABLE, MINERAL

'H	0.0000,	,	'ANHYDRITE
'AK	0.0000,	,	'ANKERITE
'AR	,	,	'ARGILLITE
'AS	,	,	'ARSENOPYRITE
'AX	0.0000,	,	'AMPHIBOLE CRYSTALS
'BA	,	,	'BARITE
'BI	0.0000,	,	'BIOTITE

'C		0.0000	0, 'O
'C/		0.0000	0, 'CHLORITE, NO MUSC.
'C<		0.0000	0, 'CHLORITE < MUSC.
'C>		0.0000	0, 'CHLORITE >> MUSC.
'CA		0.0000	, 'CALCITE
'CB		0.0000	0, 'CARBONATES, GENERAL
'CC		0.0000	, 'CALCOHITE
'C		0.0000	0, 'CHLORITE
'CP		0.0000	0, 'CHALCOPYRITE
'CY			, 'CLAY GENERAL
'DD		0.0000	, 'DOLOMITE
'EP		0.0000	0, 'EPIDOTE
'FC		0.0000	, 'FUSCHITE
'FL		0.0000	, 'FLUORITE
'FS		0.0000	0, 'FELDSPAR, GENERAL
'FU		0.0000	0, 'FUCHSITE
'FX		0.0000	0, 'FELDSPARS, GENERAL
'GA			, 'GALENA
'GF			, 'GRAPHITE
'GR		0.0000	, 'GRAPHITE
'GY		0.0000	, 'GYPSUM
'HB		0.0000	, 'HORNBLLENDE
'HE		0.0000	, 'HEMATITE
'KF			, 'POTASSIUM FELDSPAR
'LF		0.0000	0, 'LITHIC FRAGMENT
'LI		0.0000	, 'LIMONITE
'LL		0.0000	, 'LITHIC LAPILLI
'M			0, 'O
'M/		0.0000	0, 'MUSC., NO CHLORITE
'M<		0.0000	0, 'CHLORITE > MUSC.
'MC		0.0000	, 'MALACHITE
'MF		0.0000	0, 'MAFICS, GENERAL
'M		0.0000	, 'MAGNETITE
'MH		0.0000	, 'MAGHEMETITE
'MN		0.0000	, 'MANGANSE
'MS		0.0000	, 'MUSCOVITE
'MU		0.0000	0, 'MUSCOVITE
'MX			, 'MAFIC CRYSTALS GENERAL
'PF		0.0000	0, 'PUMICE FRAGMENT
'PO		0.0000	, 'PYHRROTITE
'PX		0.0000	0, 'PORPHYROBLAST (IC)
'PY		0.0000	0, 'PYRITE
'QX		0.0000	, 'QUARTZ CRYSTALS
'QZ		0.0000	0, 'QUARTZ, GENERAL
'RC		0.0000	, 'RHODOCROSITE
'RY		0.0000	0, 'RHYOLIT (IC)
'SF		0.0000	, 'SULPHIDE
'SL		0.0000	, 'SPHALERITE
'SP			, 'SPHALERITE
'TT			, 'TETRAHEDRITE-TENANTITE
'VF		0.0000	0, 'VOLCANIC FRAGMENT
'XF		0.0000	0, 'CRYSTAL FRAGMENT
'ZG		0.0000	, 'ZOISITE
TABLE, TEXTURE			
'#T		0.0000	0, 'SHEETED
'AF		0.0000	, 'ANGULAR FRAGMENTS
'AH		0.0000	0, 'APHANITIC
'AL		0.0000	0, 'ALIGNED PHENOCRYSTS
'A		0.0000	, 'APHANITIC
'BD		0.0000	0, 'BEDDED
'BL		0.0000	0, 'BLADED
'BN		0.0000	0, 'BANDED
'BR		0.0000	, 'BRECCIATED
'BX		0.0000	0, 'BRECCIATED
'CB			, 'CHALCEDONY BANDING

'CL	0.0000	'CLASTIC
'CO	0.0000	0,'COLLOFORM BANDED
'CR	0.0000	'CROWDED PHENOCRYSTS
'DC	0.0000	'DENSELY PACKED XTAL FRAGM
'EL	0.0000	'ELLIPTICAL
'EU	0.0000	'EUHEDRAL
'F	0.0000	0,'FISSILE
'J	0.0000	0,'FLOW BANDED
'FD	0.0000	'FOLDED
'FE	0.0000	0,'FELTED
'FG	0.0000	0,'FINE GRAINED
'FI	0.0000	'FISSILE
'FM	0.0000	0,'FRAMBOIDAL
'FO	0.0000	0,'FOLIATED
'FR	0.0000	0,'FRAGMENTAL
'FT	0.0000	0,'FLATTENED
'GB	0.0000	0,'GRADED BEDDING
'GC	0.0000	'GRADATIONAL CONTACT
'GR	0.0000	'GRANULAR
'HG	0.0000	0,'HYPIDIO. GRANULAR
'IB	0.0000	0,'INTERBEDDED
'IN	0.0000	'INTERGROWN
'IR	0.0000	0,'IRREGULAR
'KB	0.0000	0,'KINK BANDED
'LB	0.0000	0,'LENSOID BANDED
'LE	0.0000	0,'LENTICULAR
'LM	0.0000	0,'LAMINATED
'LN	0.0000	'LENTICULAR
'MS	0.0000	0,'MATRIX SUPPORTED
'MT	0.0000	0,'MOTTLED
'MX	0.0000	0,'MASSIVE
'PA	0.0000	0,'PATCHY
'P	0.0000	0,'PORPHYROBLASTIC
'PF	0.0000	0,'PTYGMATIC FOLDED
'PG	0.0000	'POLYGGONIZED
'PM	0.0000	0,'POLYMICTIC
'PO	0.0000	0,'PORCELANEOUS
'PP	0.0000	0,'PORPHYRITIC
'PS	0.0000	0,'POORLY SORTED
'RG	0.0000	0,'RAGGED
'RO	0.0000	0,'ROUNDED
'RT	0.0000	0,'RETICULATE
'RX	0.0000	0,'RECRYSTALIZED
'SA	0.0000	0,'SUB-APHANITIC
'SE	0.0000	0,'SERIATE
'SG	0.0000	0,'SUGARY
'SH	0.0000	0,'SHEARED
'SL	0.0000	'SLUMP FOLDED
'ST	0.0000	0,'SPOTTED
'SU	0.0000	'SUBHEDRAL
'SW		'STOCKWORK
'SZ	0.0000	0,'STRINGER ZONE
'TJ	0.0000	'TABULAR
'TF	0.0000	0,'TUFFACEOUS
'UA	0.0000	'SUBANGULAR
'US	0.0000	0,'UNSORTED
'VG	0.0000	0,'VUGGY
'VN	0.0000	0,'VEINED
'B	0.0000	0,'WEAKLY BEDDED
'WD	0.0000	'WELDED
'WF	0.0000	0,'WEAKLY FOLIATED
'WL	0.0000	0,'WELDED
'WS	0.0000	0,'WISPY

TABLE, STRUCTURE
TABLE, FORMATION

'KE	0.0000,	'KUTCHO FM:EXHALITIVE HORI
'KL	0.0000,	'KUTCHO FM:LAPILLI TUFFS
'KO	0.0000,	'KUTCHO FM:ORE HORIZON
'KX	0.0000,	'KUTCHO FM:CRYSTAL TUFFS
'MG	0.0000,	'METAGABBRO UNIT
'TA	0.0000,	0,'TUFF ARGILLITE UNIT
TABLE,QMIN		
'R	0.0000,	'ANKERITE
'AN		'ANKERITE
'BA		'BARITE
'BI	0.0000,	'BIOTITE
'CA	0.0000,	'CALCITE
'CB	0.0000,	'CARBONATE
'CC	6.7000,	'CALCOCCITE
'CF	0.0000,	'CARBONATE FRAGMENTS
'CL	0.0000,	0,'CHLORITE
'CP	6.7000,	'CALCOPYRITE
'DO	0.0000,	0,'DOLomite
'EP	0.0000,	0,'EPIDOTE
'FL	0.0000,	'FLUORITE
'FS	0.0000,	0,'FELDSPAR, GENERAL
'FX	0.0000,	0,'FELDSPAR CRYSTALS
'GA		'GALENA
'GP		'GRAPHITE
'HB	0.0000,	'HORNBLLENDE
'HE	0.0000,	'HEMATITE
'KF		'POTASSIUM FELDSPAR
'LF	0.0000,	0,'LITHIC FRAGMENT
'LI	0.0000,	'LIMONITE
'LL	0.0000,	'LITHIC LAPILLI
'MF	0.0000,	0,'MAFICS, GENERAL
'MN	0.0000,	'MANGENESE
'S	0.0000,	'MUSCOVITE/SERICITE
'MX		'MAFIC CRYSTALS-GENERAL
'PF	0.0000,	0,'PUMICE FRAGMENT
'PX	0.0000,	0,'PORPHYROBLAST(IC)
'PY	0.0000,	0,'PYRITE
'QI	0.0000,	'QUARTZ EYES
'QV	0.0000,	0,'QUARTZ VEIN
'QX	0.0000,	0,'QUARTZ CRYSTALS
'QZ	0.0000,	0,'QUARTZ, GENERAL
'SF	0.0000,	'SULPHIDE
'SL	0.0000,	'SPHALERITE
'SX	0.0000,	'SILICA EXHALITE
'VF	0.0000,	0,'VOLCANIC FRAGMENT
'XF	0.0000,	0,'CRYSTAL FRAGMENT
TABLE,HOW-SCALE		
'1	0.0000,	'OVERGROWTHS
'#	0.0000,	37,'BRECCIA FILLINGS
'\$	0.0000,	3112,'SHEETING
'.)	0.0000,	41,'CL/MG REPLACES MF
'*	0.0000,	38,'CLASTS
'+	0.0000,	0,'WITHIN QUARTZ VEIN
'0	0.0000,	27,'FRESH, PRIMARY ROCK
'1	0.0000,	28,'A, MINOR > AND/OR SCAT. C
'2	0.0000,	29,'MACROVEINS AND VEINS
'3	0.0000,	3120,'VEINS, SPOTS OR PATCHES
'4	0.0000,	0,'VEINS, AND/OR OCCAS. ENV.
'.)	0.0000,	32,'VEINS, AND/OR ABUNDANT EN
'6	0.0000,	0,'P OR D LESS THAN V,<,S &
'7	0.0000,	0,'P OR D EQUAL TO V,<,S & E
'8	0.0000,	35,'P OR D GREATER THAN < & S
'9	0.0000,	36,'P OR D, V, <, S & E
'<	0.0000,	49,'MICROVEINS, FRACTURE FILL
'='	0.0000,	3116,'MS/CY REPLACES FS XTALS

'A	0.0000,	1, 'A, CAVITY FILLINGS
'B	0.0000,	2, 'BLEBS
'C	0.0000,	3, 'COATINGS & ENCRUSTATIONS
'D	0.0000,	5090, 'DISSEMINATED, SCATTERED XTALS
'E	0.0000,	5, 'ENVELOPES
'F	0.0000,	6, 'FRAMEWORK CRYSTALS
'G	0.0000,	7, 'GANGUE
'H	0.0000,	3116, 'REPLACED PHENOCRYSTS
'I	0.0000,	3118, 'EYES, AUGEN
'J	0.0000,	10, 'INTERSTITIAL
'K	0.0000,	11, 'STOCKWORK
'L	0.0000,	3102, 'LAMINATIONS/BEDDED
'M	0.0000,	13, 'MASSIVE
'N	0.0000,	14, 'NODULES
'O	0.0000,	3110, 'SPOTS
'P	0.0000,	3122, 'PERVASIVE
'Q	0.0000,	3124, 'PATCHES, AS IN QUILTS
'R	0.0000,	18, 'RIMMING
'S	0.0000,	19, 'SELVAGES
'T	0.0000,	20, 'STAININGS, AS IN TARNISH
'U	0.0000,	3118, 'EU-HEDRAL CRYSTALS
'V	0.0000,	22, 'VEINS
'W	0.0000,	23, 'BOXWORK
'X	0.0000,	24, 'MASSIVE, LAM.-SHEETED TO DISS.
'Z	0.0000,	, 'LMNTD-MSSVE FRAM/CLSTS

TABLE, SIZE-SCALE

'0	0.0030,	27,	<	.004	MM	
'1	0.0080,	28,	.004	TO	.016	MM
'2	0.0320,	29,	.016	TO	.06	MM
'3	0.1280,	30,	.06	TO	.25	MM
'4	0.5120,	31,	.25	TO	1	MM
'5	2.0000,	32,	1	TO	4	MM
'6	8.0000,	33,	4	TO	16	MM
'7	32.0000,	34,	16	TO	64	MM
'8	128.0000,	35,	64	TO	256	MM
'9	512.0000,	36,	256	TO	1	M

'A	0.0030,	1,	<	.004	MM	
'B	0.0060,	2,	.004	TO	.008	MM
'C	0.0110,	3,	.008	TO	.016	MM
'D	0.0220,	4,	.016	TO	.03	MM
'E	0.0440,	5,	.032	TO	.06	MM
'F	0.0880,	6,	.06	TO	.12	MM
'G	0.1770,	7,	.128	TO	.25	MM
'H	0.3540,	8,	.25	TO	.5	MM
'I	0.7070,	9,	.5	TO	1	MM
'J	1.4100,	10,	1	TO	2	MM
'K	2.8300,	11,	2	TO	4	MM
'L	5.6600,	12,	4	TO	8	MM
'M	11.3000,	13,	8	TO	16	MM
'N	22.6000,	14,	16	TO	32	MM
'O	45.1000,	15,	32	TO	64	MM
'P	90.5000,	16,	64	TO	128	MM
'Q	181.0000,	17,	128	TO	256	MM
'R	362.0000,	18,	256	TO	.5	M
'S	724.0000,	19,	.5	TO	1	M
'T	1450.0001,	20,	1	TO	2	M
'U	2900.0002,	21,	2	TO	4	M
'X	2000.0001,	24,	1	TO	4	M

TABLE, G-SCALE

'(0.1000,	2036,	.05	TO	<.2
')	1.0000,	2038,	.5	TO	< 2
'*	0.3000,	2037,	.2	TO	<.5
'+	2.5000,	2039,	2	TO	< 3
'-	0.0300,	2035,	.02	TO	<.05
'.	0.0100,	2033,	TRACE	=	<.02

0	0.0000	2031, NIL, ABSENT
1	10.0000	2041, 7 TO <15
2	20.0000	2042, 15 TO <25
3	30.0000	2043, 25 TO <35
4	40.0000	2044, 35 TO <45
5	50.0000	2045, 45 TO <55
6	60.0000	2046, 55 TO <65
7	70.0000	2047, 65 TO <75
8	80.0000	2048, 75 TO <85
9	90.0000	2049, 85 TO 99
=	5.0000	2040, 3 TO <7
?	0.0000	2032, POSS. PRESENT
F	0.0700	2032, EST. IMPOSSIBLE
X	100.0000	2050, ESSENTIALLY 100%

TABLE, L-SCALE

TABLE, N-SCALE

TABLE, N001-SCALE

0	5.0000	2040, 3 TO < 7
(0.1000	2036, .05 TO <.2
)	1.0000	2038, .5 TO < 2
*	0.3000	2037, .2 TO <.5
+	2.5000	2039, 2 TO < 3
-	0.0300	2035, .02 TO <.05
.	0.0100	2033, TRACE = <.02
0	0.0000	2031, NIL, ABSENT
1	10.0000	2041, 7 TO <15
2	20.0000	2042, 15 TO <25
3	30.0000	2043, 25 TO <35
4	40.0000	2044, 35 TO <45
5	50.0000	2045, 45 TO <55
6	60.0000	2046, 55 TO <65
7	70.0000	2047, 65 TO <75
8	80.0000	2048, 75 TO <85
9	90.0000	2049, 85 TO 99
?	0.0000	2032, POSS. PRESENT
F	0.0700	2032, EST. IMPOSSIBLE
X	100.0000	2050, ESSENTIALLY 100%

TABLE, N002-SCALE

0	5.0000	2040, 3 TO < 7
(0.1000	2036, .05 TO <.2
)	1.0000	2038, .5 TO < 2
*	0.3000	2037, .2 TO <.5
+	2.5000	2039, 2 TO < 3
-	0.0300	2035, .02 TO <.05
.	0.0100	2033, TRACE = <.02
0	0.0000	2031, NIL, ABSENT
1	10.0000	2041, 7 TO <15
2	20.0000	2042, 15 TO <25
3	30.0000	2043, 25 TO <35
4	40.0000	2044, 35 TO <45
5	50.0000	2045, 45 TO <55
6	60.0000	2046, 55 TO <65
7	70.0000	2047, 65 TO <75
8	80.0000	2048, 75 TO <85
9	90.0000	2049, 85 TO 99
?	0.0000	2032, POSS. PRESENT
F	0.0700	2032, EST. IMPOSSIBLE
X	100.0000	2050, ESSENTIALLY 100

TABLE, N003-SCALE

1	0.0000	0, ANKERITE
2	0.0000	0, ANKERITE > DOLOMITE
3	0.0000	0, DOLOMITE > ANKERITE
4	0.0000	0, DOLOMITE
5	0.0000	0, DOLOMITE + CALCITE
6	0.0000	0, ANKERITE + CALCITE

'B	0.0000,	0,	'METAMORPHIC
'9	0.0000,	0,	'LATE VEINS
'A	0.0000,	0,	'10 TO 20 % DISS PY
'B	0.0000,	0,	'20 TO 50 % PY
'C	0.0000,	0,	'>50 % PY
'D	0.0000,	0,	'SP > CU SULPHIDES
'E	0.0000,	0,	'CP +-SL, <.1% BO+CC
	0.0000,	0,	'CP + BO (+-CC,SL)
'G	0.0000,	0,	'BO + CC > CP
'H	0.0000,	0,	'MASSIVE PYRITE, MINOR CP,
'I	5.0000,	3025,	'INTENSE
'M	3.0000,	3015,	'MODERATE
'W	1.0000,	3005,	'WEAK
'X	0.0000,	0,	'NOT DISTINGUISHABLE

TABLE, N004-SCALE

'0	0.0000,	27,	0	UNFRACTURED
'1	1.0000,	28,	1	SLIGHTLY FRACTURED
'2	3.0000,	29,	3	VERY LIGHTLY FRACTURED
'3	6.0000,	30,	6	LIGHTLY FRACTURED
'4	10.0000,	31,	10	FAIRLY LIGHTLY FRACTURE
'5	15.0000,	32,	15	MODERATELY FRACTURED
'6	21.0000,	33,	21	FAIRLY WELL FRACTURED
'7	28.0000,	34,	28	WELL FRACTURED
'8	36.0000,	35,	36	VERY WELL FRACTURED
'9	45.0000,	36,	45	EXTR. WELL FRACTURED
'X	55.0000,	24,	55+	SHATTERED

TABLE, ENVIRON

'EC				'EPICLASTIC
'EP	0.0000,	0,		' EPICLASTIC
'EV	0.0000,	0,		' EPIVOLCANICLASTIC
'EX	6.7100,			'EXHALATIVE
'FC	0.0000,	0,		' PYROCLASTIC
'C				'VOLCANICLASTIC
'VD	0.0000,	0,		' VOLCANIC-DISTAL
'VP	0.0000,	0,		' VOLCANIC-PROXIMAL

TABLE, ROCKQUAL

'AN	0.0000,	0,		' ANDESITIC
'BS	0.0000,	0,		' BASALTIC
'C	0.0000,			'CLOSED-CLAST SUPPORTED
'DA	0.0000,	0,		' DACI-ANDESITE
'DC	0.0000,	0,		' DACITIC
'FS	0.0000,	0,		' FELSIC
'IN	0.0000,	0,		' INTERMEDIATE
'MF	0.0000,	0,		' MAFIC
'U	0.0000,			'OPEN-MATRIX SUPPORTED
'RD	0.0000,	0,		' RHYODACITE
'RY	0.0000,	0,		' RHYOLITIC

TABLE, C-SCALE

TABLE, COLOR2

TABLE, SHAPE-SCALE

'C	0.0000,	0,		'COARSE
'E	14.8000,			'ELONGATE
'F	0.0000,	0,		'FINE
'M	0.0000,	0,		'MEDIUM

TABLE, T-SCALE

'0	0.0010,	27,		< 2 MM THINLY LAMINAR
'1	0.0035,	28,		2 TO < 5 MM LAMINATED
'2	0.0100,	29,		.5 TO < 2 CM VERY THIN
'3	0.0350,	30,		2 TO < 5 CM THIN BEDDED
'4	0.1200,	31,		5 TO < 20 CM MEDIUM-THIN BED
'5	0.3500,	32,		20 TO < 50 CM MEDIUM BEDDED
'6	1.2000,	33,		.5 TO < 2 M MEDIUM THICK BE
'7	3.5000,	34,		2 TO < 5 M THICK BEDDED
'8	12.0000,	35,		5 TO < 20 M VERY THICK BEDD
'9	30.0000,	36,		> 20Mm EXTR. THICK BED

TABLE, P-SCALE
 TABLE, I-SCALE
 TABLE, FILTAB
 TABLE, PHISCALE
 TABLE, WETNESS
 TABLE, HOWDET
 TABLE, FID
 TABLE, ENDTAB
 TABLE, TRTYPE

'DH	,	0.0000,	0,	'DRILLHOLE
'TR	,	0.0000,	0,	'TRAVERSE
TABLE, LC-SCALE				
'1A	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARKEST GREY
'1B	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARKEST BLUE
'1G	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARKEST GREEN
'1O	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARKEST ORANGE
'1R	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARKEST RED
'1T	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARKEST TAN
'1U	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARKEST BROWN
'2A	,	0.0000,	0,	'VERY DARK GREY
'2B	,	0.0000,	0,	'VERY DARK BLUE
'2G	,	0.0000,	0,	'VERY DARK GREEN
'2O	,	0.0000,	0,	'VERY DARK ORANG
'2R	,	0.0000,	0,	'VERY DARK RED
'2T	,	0.0000,	0,	'VERY DARK TAN
'2U	,	0.0000,	0,	'VERY DARK BROWN
'2Y	,	0.0000,	0,	'VERY DARK YELLO
'3A	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARKER GREY
'3B	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARKER BLUE
'3G	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARKER GREEN
'3O	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARKER ORANGE
'3R	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARKER RED
'3T	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARKER TAN
'3U	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARKER BROWN
'3Y	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARKER YELLOW
'4A	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARK GREY
'4B	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARK BLUE
'4G	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARK GREEN
'4O	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARK ORANGE
'4R	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARK RED
'4T	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARK TAN
'4U	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARK BROWN
'4Y	,	0.0000,	0,	'DARK YELLOW
'5A	,	0.0000,	0,	'MEDIUM GREY
'5B	,	0.0000,	0,	'MEDIUM BLUE
'5G	,	0.0000,	0,	'MEDIUM GREEN
'5O	,	0.0000,	0,	'MEDIUM ORANGE
'5R	,	0.0000,	0,	'MEDIUM RED
'5T	,	0.0000,	0,	'MEDIUM TAN
'5U	,	0.0000,	0,	'MEDIUM BROWN
'5Y	,	0.0000,	0,	'MEDIUM YELLOW
'6A	,	0.0000,	0,	'LIGHTER GREY
'6B	,	0.0000,	0,	'LIGHTER BLUE
'6G	,	0.0000,	0,	'LIGHTER GREEN
'6O	,	0.0000,	0,	'LIGHTER ORANGE
'6R	,	0.0000,	0,	'LIGHTER RED
'6T	,	0.0000,	0,	'LIGHTER TAN
'6U	,	0.0000,	0,	'LIGHTER BROWN
'6Y	,	0.0000,	0,	'LIGHTER YELLOW
'7A	,	0.0000,	0,	'LIGHT GREY
'7B	,	0.0000,	0,	'LIGHT BLUE
'7G	,	0.0000,	0,	'LIGHT GREEN
'7O	,	0.0000,	0,	'LIGHT ORANGE
'7R	,	0.0000,	0,	'LIGHT RED
'7T	,	0.0000,	0,	'LIGHT TAN

'7Y	0.0000,	0, 'LIGHT YELLOW
'8A	0.0000,	0, 'PALE GREY
'8B	0.0000,	0, 'PALE BLUE
'8G	0.0000,	0, 'PALE GREEN
'8L	0.0000,	0, 'PALE LIME
'8O	0.0000,	0, 'PALE ORANGE
'7R	0.0000,	0, 'PALE RED
'8T	0.0000,	0, 'PALE TAN
'8U	0.0000,	0, 'PALE BROWN
'8Y	0.0000,	0, 'PALE YELLOW
'9A	0.0000,	0, 'PALEST GREY
'9B	0.0000,	0, 'PALEST BLUE
'9G	0.0000,	0, 'PALEST GREEN
'9O	0.0000,	0, 'PALEST ORANGE
'9R	0.0000,	0, 'PALEST RED
'9T	0.0000,	0, 'PALEST TAN
'9U	0.0000,	0, 'PALEST BROWN
'9Y	0.0000,	0, 'PALEST YELLOW
'AG	0.0000,	0, 'GREY GREEN
'AO	7.0000,	, 'GREY-ORANGE
'AT	0.0000,	0, 'GREY TAN
'BW	25.3000,	, 'BLACK AND WHITE
'NN	0.0000,	0, 'BLACK
'O#	0.0000,	0, 'ORANGE TINTED
'OA	0.0000,	, 'ORANGE-GREY
'OG	21.5000,	, 'ORANGE GREEN
'OR		, 'ORANGE RED
'OU	0.0000,	, 'ORANGE-BROWN
'OW	32.3000,	, 'ORANGE WHITE
'RG		, 'RED AND GREEN
'RP	0.0000,	, 'MAROON
'RU	38.7000,	, 'RED BROWN
'A	0.0000,	, 'TANNED-GREY
'UB	0.0000,	, 'BUFF-GREY
'VD	0.0000,	, 'VARIED
'WG		, 'WHITE GREEN
'WW	0.0000,	0, 'WHITE
'YA	0.0000,	, 'YELLOW-GREY
'YG		, 'YELLOW-GREEN
'YT	25.3000,	, 'YELLOW-TAN
TABLE, M1-SCALE		
'1	0.0000,	0, 'CARBONATE (ONLY)
'2	0.0000,	0, 'CARBONATE > MUSCOVITE
'3	0.0000,	0, 'MUSCOVITE > CARBONATE
'4	0.0000,	0, 'MUSCOVITE (ONLY)
'5	5.0000,	0, 'MUSCOVITE > CHLORITE > CARB
'6	6.0000,	0, 'CHLORITE > MUSCOVITE
'7	7.0000,	0, 'CHLORITE (ONLY)
'8	8.0000,	0, 'SEXEL
'9	9.0000,	0, 'CBEX
'X	0.0000,	0, '+/-CB +/-MS +/-CL +/-SEXL
TABLE, M2-SCALE		
'A	0.0000,	0, 'SULPHATE FACIES
'C	0.0000,	0, 'DOLOMITE FACIES
'F	0.0000,	0, 'PYRITE/SULPHIDES
'S	0.0000,	3001, 'SEXL FACIES
'X	0.0000,	0, 'NOT APPLICABLE
TABLE, M3-SCALE		
'I	5.0000,	3022, 'INTENSE
'M	3.0000,	3012, 'MODERATE
'W	1.0000,	3002, 'WEAK
TABLE, M4-SCALE		
'I	5.0000,	3023, 'INTENSE
'M	3.0000,	3013, 'MODERATE
'W	1.0000,	3003, 'WEAK

'0	0.0000,	0, ' 0 UNFRACTURED
'1	1.0000,	0, ' 1 SLIGHT FRACTURED
'2	3.0000,	0, ' 3 V LIGHTLY FRACTURED
'3	6.0000,	0, ' 6 LIGHTLY FRACTURED
'4	10.0000,	0, '10 FAIRLY LIGHTLY FRAC
'5	15.0000,	0, '15 MOD FRACTURED
'6	21.0000,	0, '21 FAIRLY WELL FRAC
'7	28.0000,	0, '28 WELL FRACTURED
'8	36.0000,	0, '36 VERY WELL FRACTURED
'9	45.0000,	0, '45 EXT WELL FRACTURED
'X	55.0000,	0, '55+ SHATTERED

TABLE, SID

'BD	0.0000,	0, ' BEDDING
'BN	0.0000,	, ' BANDING
'CN	0.0000,	, ' CONTACT
'CV	70.1000,	, ' CALCITE VEIN
'FD	0.0000,	0, ' FOLIATION
'FR	0.0000,	, ' FRACTURE
'LM	0.0000,	, ' LAMINATED
'PG	0.0000,	, ' POLYGONIZED
'QV	70.1000,	, ' QUARTZ VEIN
'VN	0.0000,	0, ' VEIN, GEN
'VD	0.0000,	0, ' QUARTZ VEIN

TABLE, ROCKA

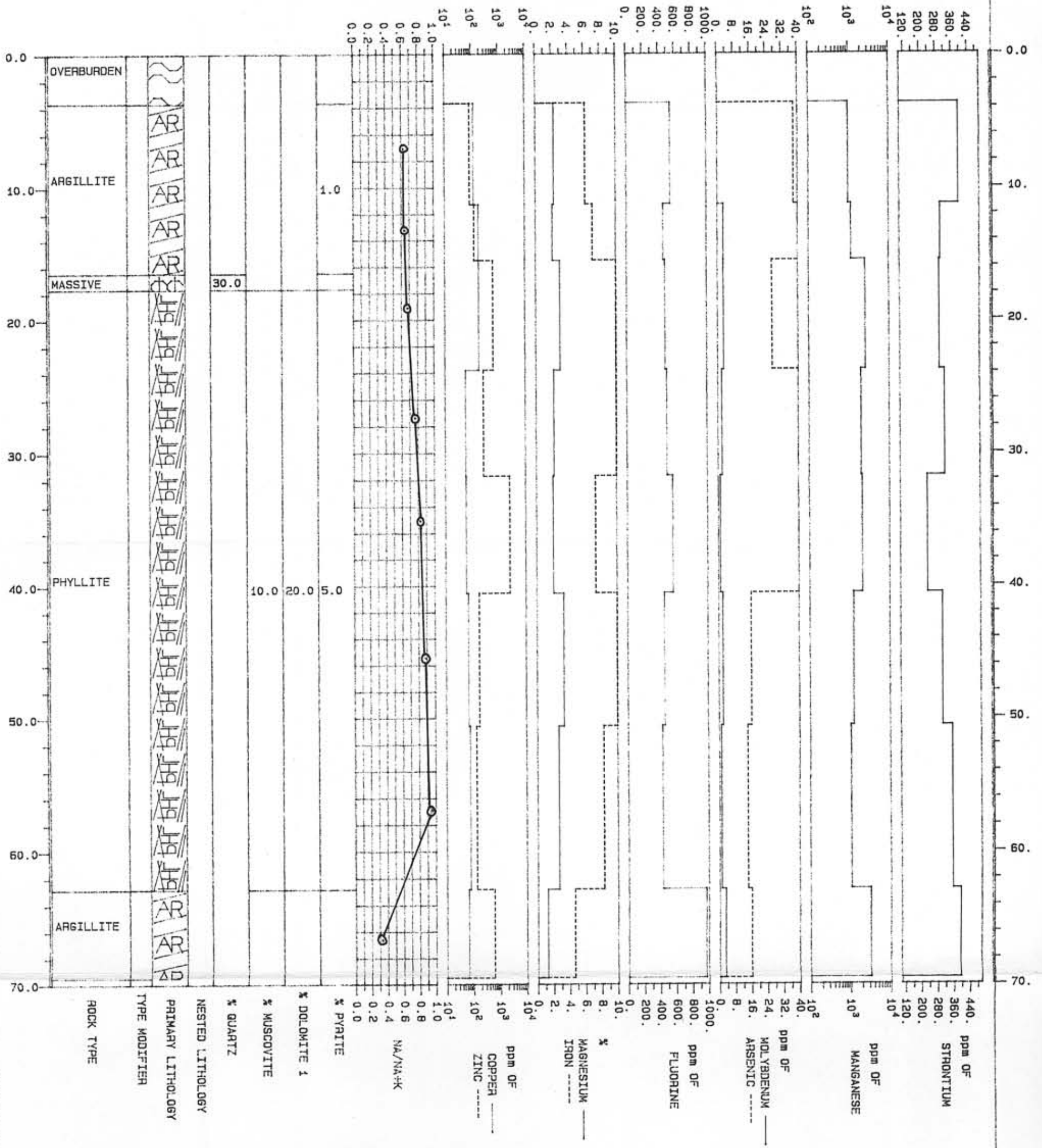
TABLE, TEXTUREA

TABLE, INSTR

ESSO MINERALS CANADA
STRATIFORM MASSIVE SULPHIDE
LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY: TOTAL ROCK
PROJECT ID : ADAMS

HOLE / TRAVERSE ID : ADAMS-15
 CORE HOLE SIZE : BQ
 DATE STARTED : 86/ 7/23
 DATE COMPLETED :
 GEOLOGGED BY : PMH
 PLOT DATE : 87/FEB/25
 PROJECT LEADER : PETER HOLBEK
 LOCATION : ADAMS PLATEA

COLLAR AZIMUTH : 170.00
 COLLAR DIP : -45.00
 COLLAR ELEVATION : 1808.00
 COLLAR NORTHING : 60768.00
 COLLAR EASTING : 16194.00
 COLLAR OFFSET :
 COLLAR STATION :
 TOTAL LENGTH : 69.5

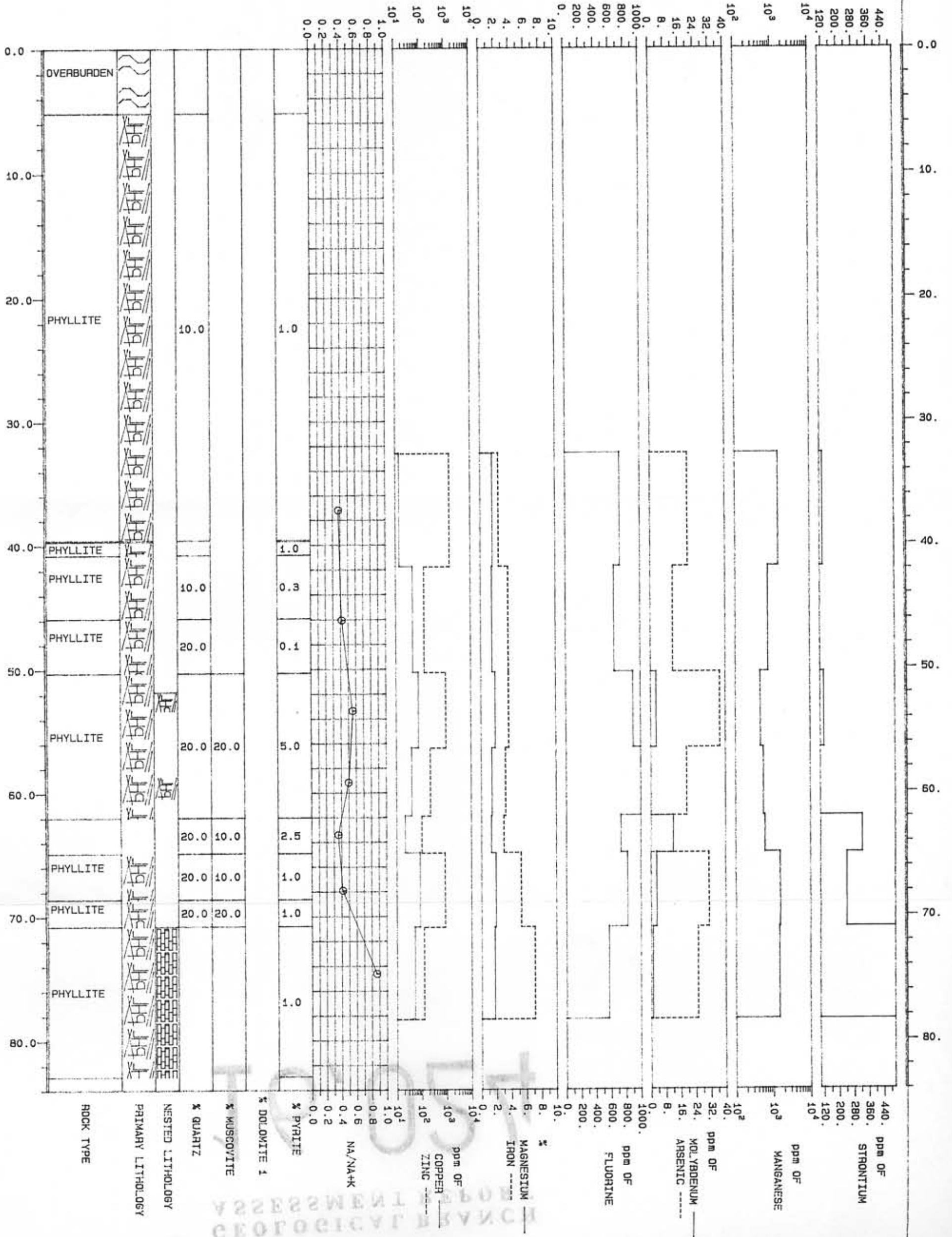


16,024

ESSO MINERALS CANADA
 STRATIFORM MASSIVE SULPHIDE
 LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY: TOTAL ROCK
 PROJECT ID : ADAMS

HOLE / TRAVERSE ID : ADAMS-035
 CORE HOLE SIZE : 8Q
 DATE STARTED : 86/ 7/23
 DATE COMPLETED :
 GEOLOGGED BY : PMH
 PLOT DATE : 87/FEB/23
 PROJECT LEADER : PETER HOLBEK
 LOCATION : ADAMS PLATEA

COLLAR AZIMUTH : 135.00
 COLLAR DIP : -45.00
 COLLAR ELEVATION : 1851.00
 COLLAR NORTHING : 60178.00
 COLLAR EASTING : 15636.00
 COLLAR OFFSET :
 COLLAR STATION :
 TOTAL LENGTH : 84.4

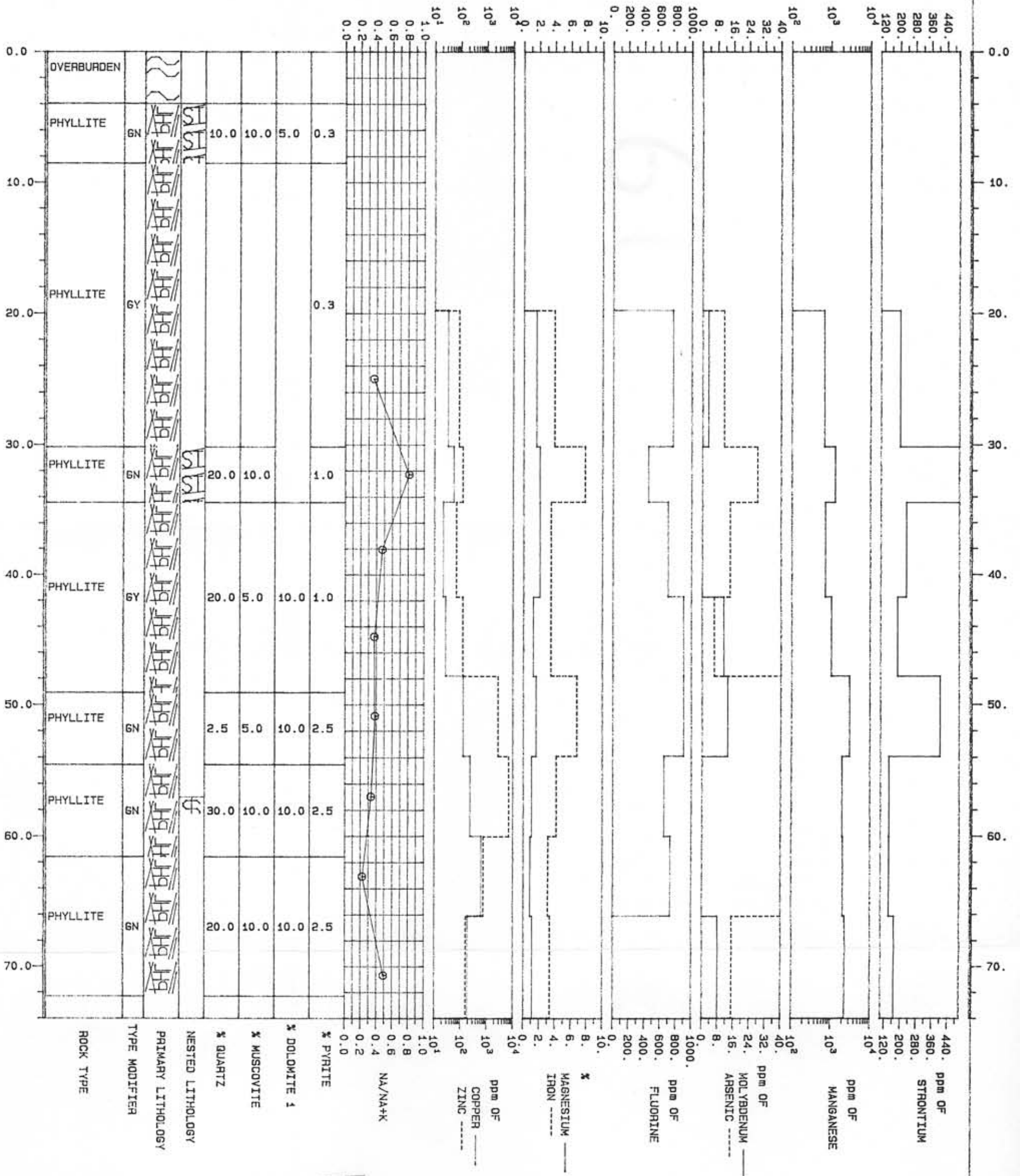


ASSESSMENT BRANCH
 GEOLOGICAL BRANCH

ESSO MINERALS CANADA
STRATIFORM MASSIVE SULPHIDE
LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY: TOTAL ROCK
PROJECT ID : ADAMS

HOLE / TRAVERSE ID : ADAMS-038
 CORE HOLE SIZE : BQ
 DATE STARTED : 86/ 7/11
 DATE COMPLETED :
 GEOLOGGED BY : P&P
 PLOT DATE : 87/FEB/23
 PROJECT LEADER : PETER HOLBEK
 LOCATION : ADAMS PLATEA

COLLAR AZIMUTH : 0.00
 COLLAR DIP : -90.00
 COLLAR ELEVATION : 1852.00
 COLLAR NORTHING : 60232.50
 COLLAR EASTING : 15624.50
 COLLAR OFFSET :
 COLLAR STATION :
 TOTAL LENGTH : 75.3



16,024

ADAMS-39

ADAMS-29

ADAMS-28

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,024

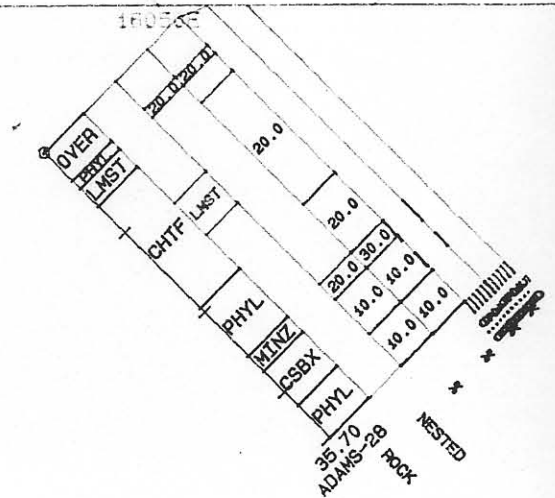
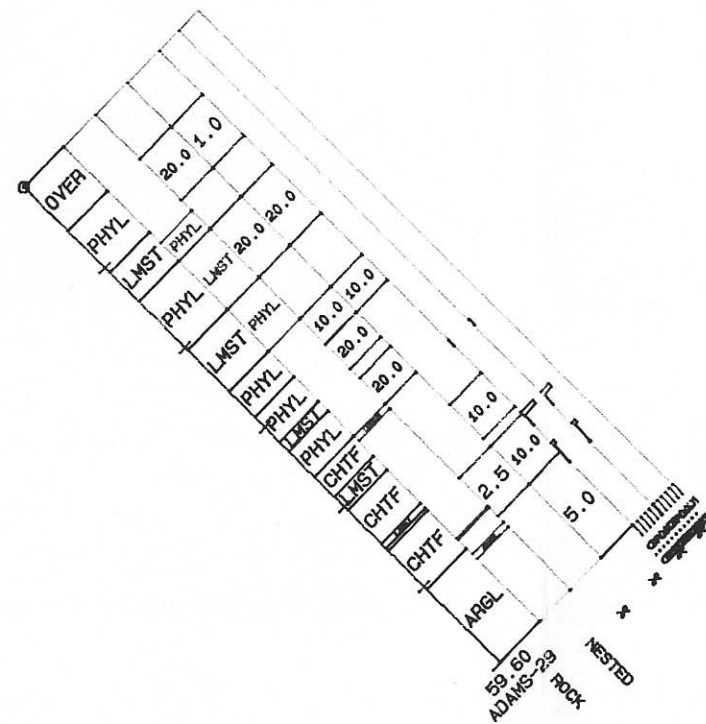
15400E

15450E

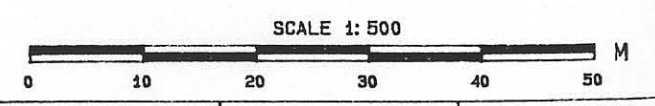
16000E

16050E

OVER		
ARGL	20.0	
PHYL LMST	10.0	
LMST		
PHYL LMST	30.0	2.5
LMST PHYL	20.0	
UNKN	20.0	20.0
PHYL	10.0	
ARCH UNKN	5.0	
LMST		
ADAMS-39	LMST	ARGL



ESSO Minerals Canada
 Stratiform Ag-Pb-Zn Massive Sulphide
 Vertical Cross Section



INTERNATIONAL GEOSYSTEMS CORPORATION

60N

61210N

61160N

61110N

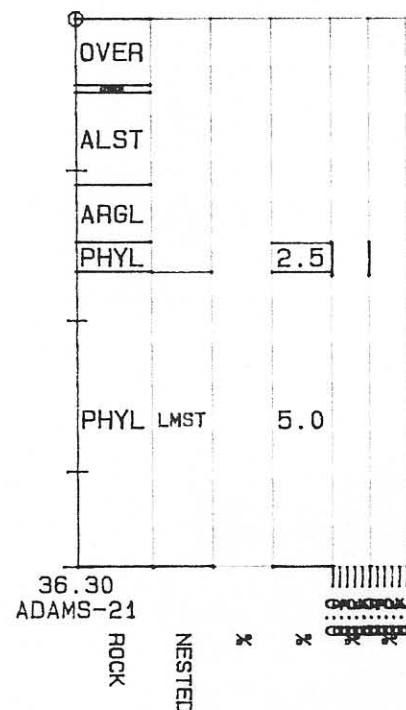
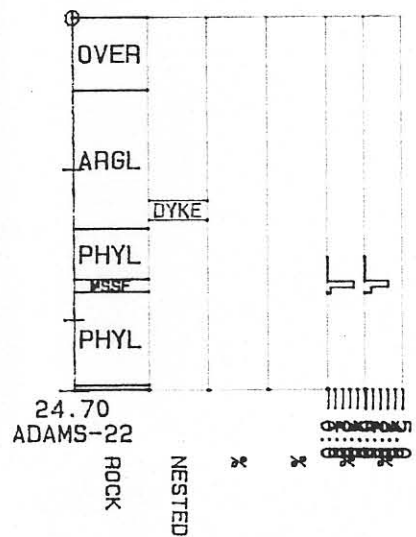
1800

1775

1750

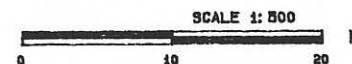
1725

1700



ESSO Minerals Canada

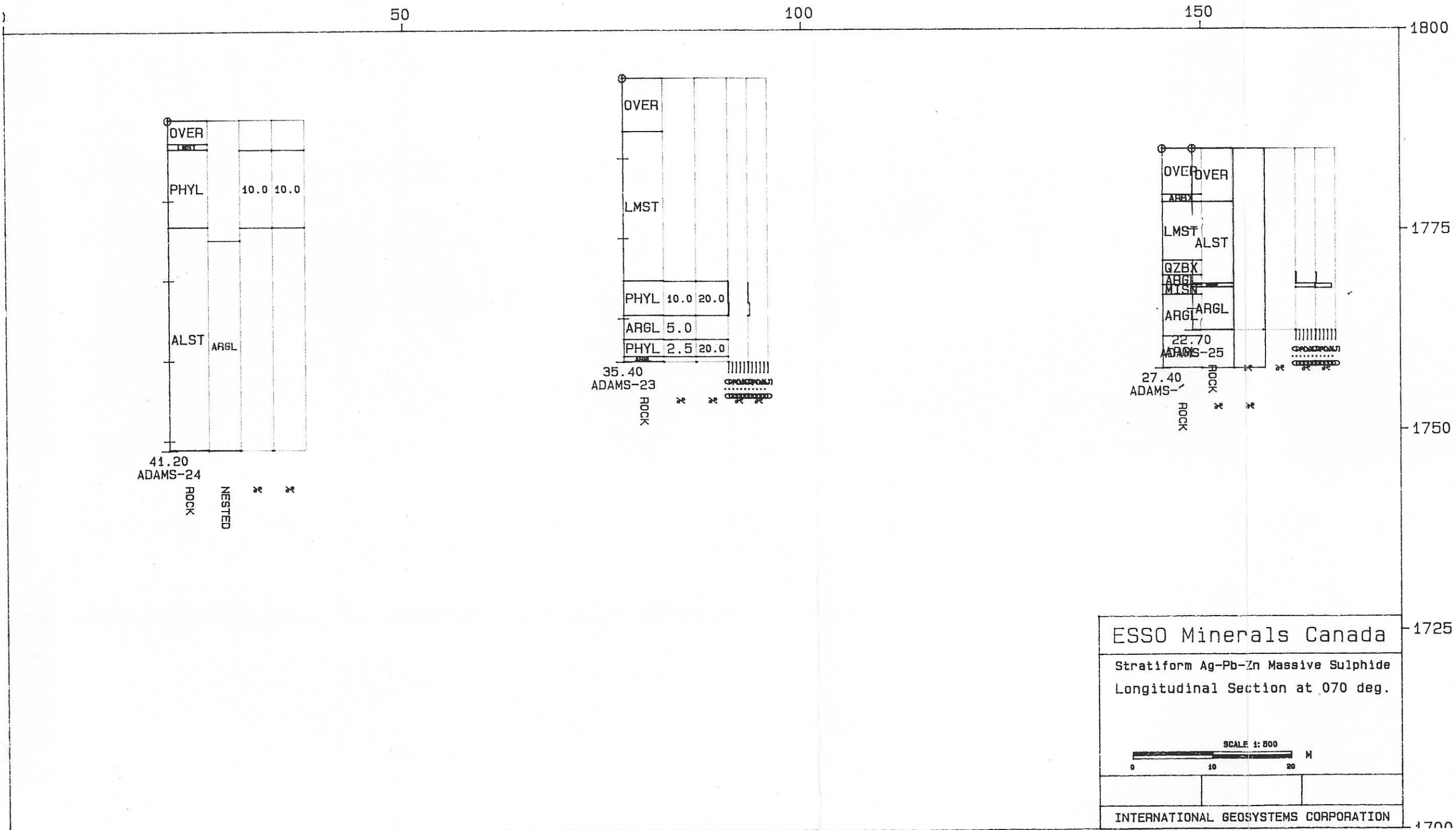
Stratiform Ag-Pb-Zn Massive Sulphide
Vertical Cross Section



INTERNATIONAL GEOSYSTEMS CORPORATION

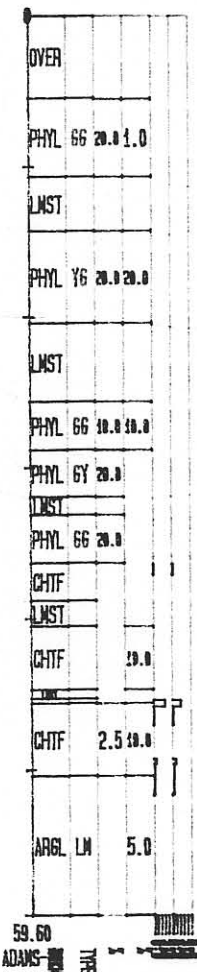
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

16,024



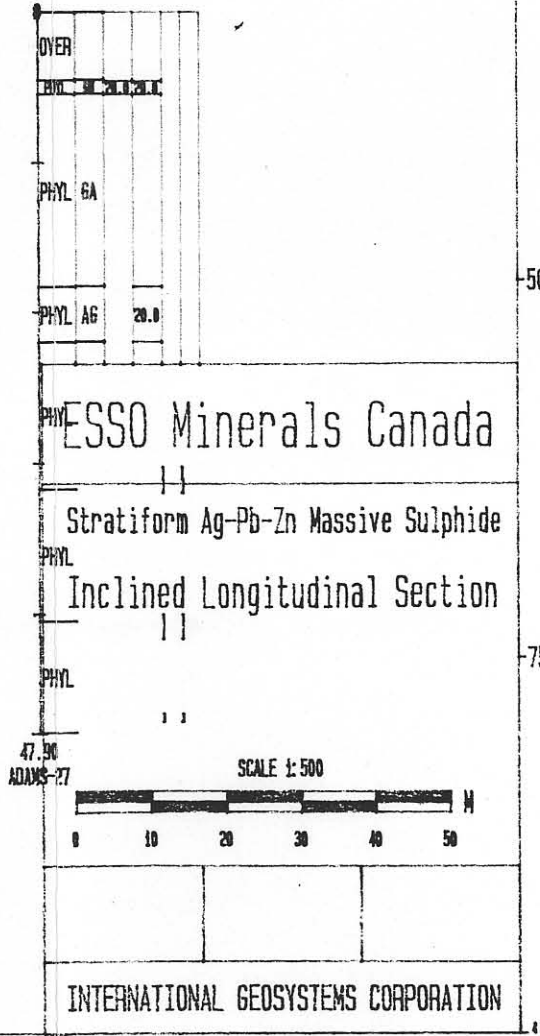
16,024

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

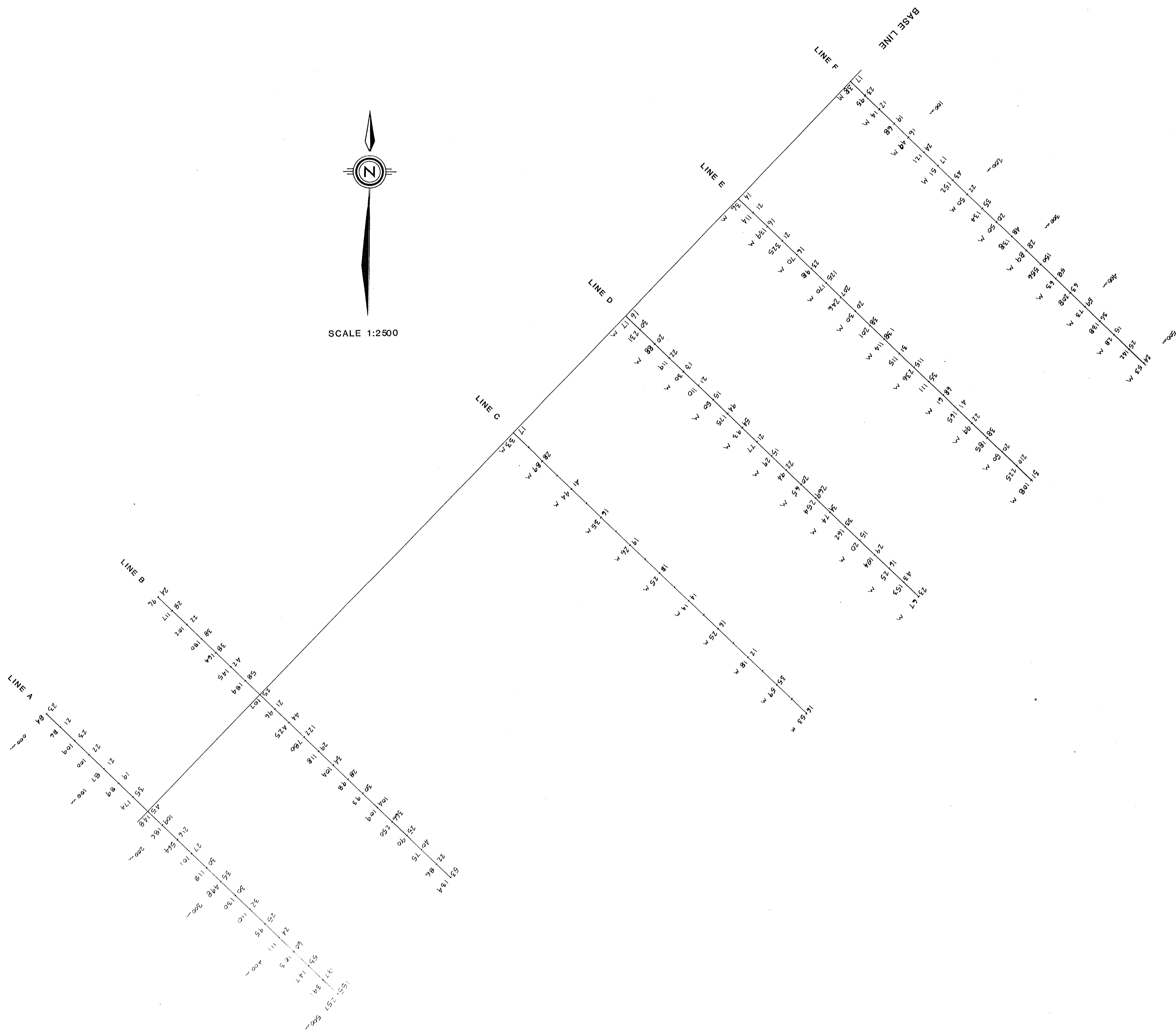


16,024

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT



0
25
50
75
100



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

16,024

ESSO MINERALS CANADA

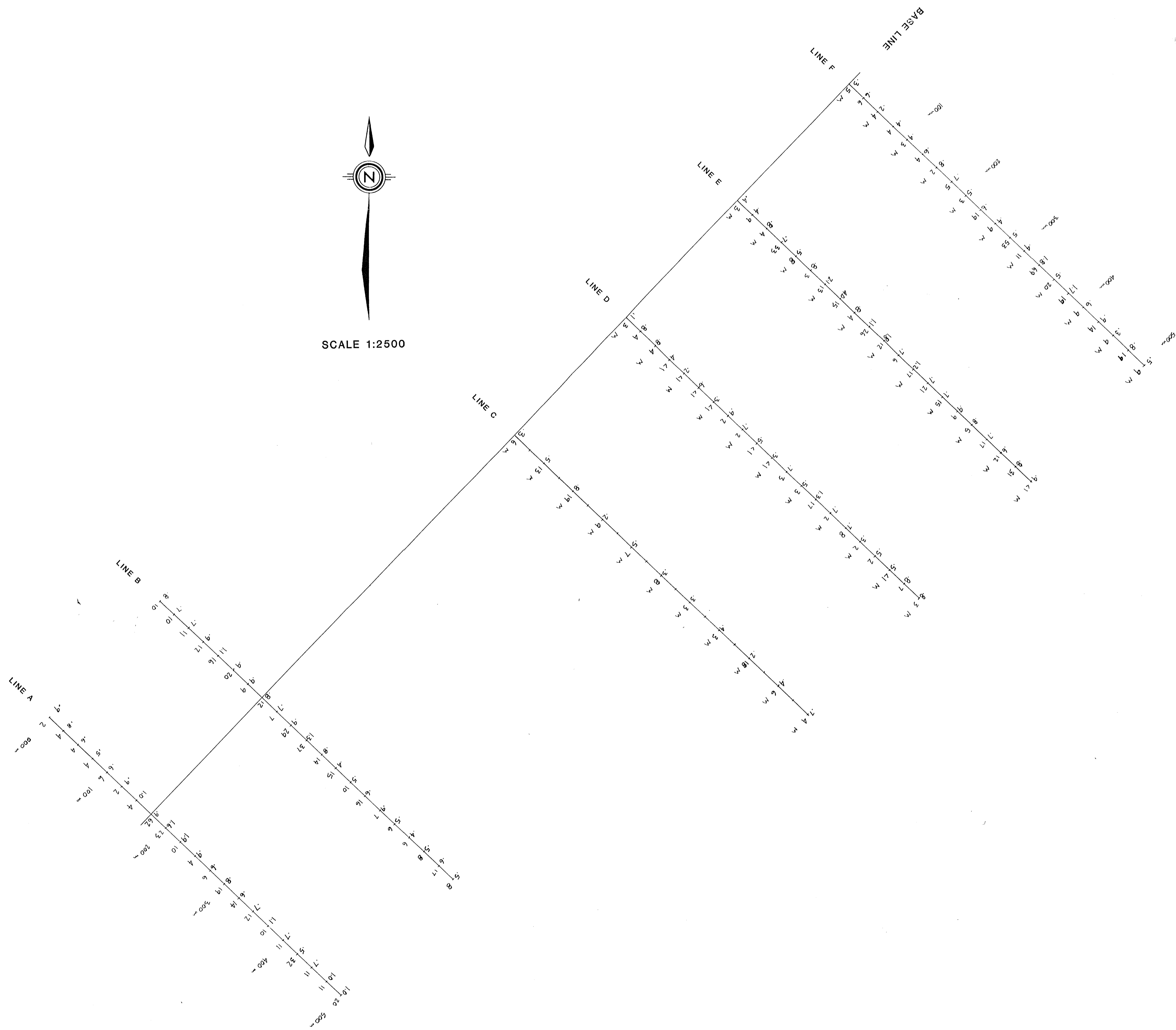
**ADAMS PLATEAU
GEOCHEMISTRY GRID**

Lead / Zinc
ppm

REVISIONS

By	Date	Approv. By

To accompany a report by P. HOLBEK	
Project No: 112	Report No:
Mining Div: Kamloops	NTS: 82M/4E
Survey By: PMH PCT	Drafted By: PCT
Date: April 87	Map No:



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

16,024

ESSO MINERALS CANADA

**ADAMS PLATEAU
GEOCHEMISTRY GRID**

Silver / Arsenic
ppm

To accompany a report by P. HOLBEK	
Project No: 112	Report No:
Mining Div: Kamloops	NTS: 82M/4E
Survey By: PMH PCT	Drafted By: PCT
Date: April 87	Map No:

REVISIONS		
By	Date	Approv. By