

LOG NO: 0202	RD.
ACTION:	8/88
FILE NO:	

EMERSON OPTION

IP SURVEY AND DIAMOND DRILLING 1987

HOUSTON, B C

NTS: 93L/7

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

FILMED

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**16,980**

Latitude: 54<sup>0</sup>25'N  
Longitude: 126<sup>0</sup>54'W

Owner and Operator

Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd  
Box 10335 Pacific Centre  
1650, 609 Granville Street  
Vancouver B C  
V7Y 1G5

January 1988

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## SUMMARY

The Emerson claims are located 15km west-northwest of Houston in west-central British Columbia. Lornex optioned the property in 1986 from BP Resources Canada on the basis of a strong, well-defined Ag-Au-Pb-Zn soil anomaly and favourable geology.

Claims are underlain by poorly exposed Upper Cretaceous (?) andesitic to dacitic tuffs, breccias and minor flows which are intruded by a coeval, molybdenite-bearing porphyritic plug and related dykes. Both volcanic and intrusive rocks are widely and strongly altered to sericite-pyrite.

Limited backhoe trenching of the soil anomaly in 1986 exposed erratic galena-sphalerite-tetrahedrite veins within altered volcanic rocks which returned values up to 2400 g/t Ag and 1.4 g/t Au. In 1987, the up-ice (northeast) end of the soil anomaly was tested by 4.4km of IP surveying and by 327.1m of diamond drilling in five holes. IP outlined two features which were potential sources for the soil anomaly, namely:

- 1) a new untested chargeability feature, and
- 2) a linear resistivity-chargeability feature believed to reflect a major structure.

Diamond drilling to test the IP anomalies was hampered by deep overburden and resulted in only two holes reaching bedrock. DDH-2 tested the chargeability feature and intersected bleached, sericite-pyrite altered tuffs and breccias. DDH-4 tested the linear IP feature and intersected phyllic altered granodiorite and porphyritic dykes before entering a wide fault zone. Highest gold and silver values in drill core are 300ppb and 4.6ppm respectively.

Mineralization and alteration located by 1987 work appears to be part of a weak, high-level porphyry system. Soil geochemistry has not been unequivocally explained. The anomaly may simply reflect widespread weak precious metal values in bedrock or may originate from a still undetected blind source beneath extensive, thick overburden.

No further work by Lornex is presently recommended.

## EMERSON OPTION - 1987 IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY AND DIAMOND DRILLING

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 General

The Emerson Group was originally presented to Lornex by C M Rebagliati acting as an agent for BP Resources Canada Ltd and was subsequently optioned from BP under a letter agreement dated July 21 1986.

The property was optioned on the basis of a strong silver-lead-gold (-zinc) in soil anomaly and because of the strong geological similarities to nearby silver-gold-lead-zinc prospects at Bob Creek, Fenton Creek and Owen Lake. To evaluate the geochemical anomaly, in 1986 Lornex carried out a programme of chip sampling of the existing trenches and 238m of new backhoe trenching along the anomaly. Trenching located some erratic galena-sphalerite-tetrahedrite stringers in altered tuff but generally indicated the source of the geochemical soil anomaly to lie to the northeast (Cann, 1986).

This current programme was designed to locate the source of IP anomalies which might also be the source of soil geochemical anomalies.

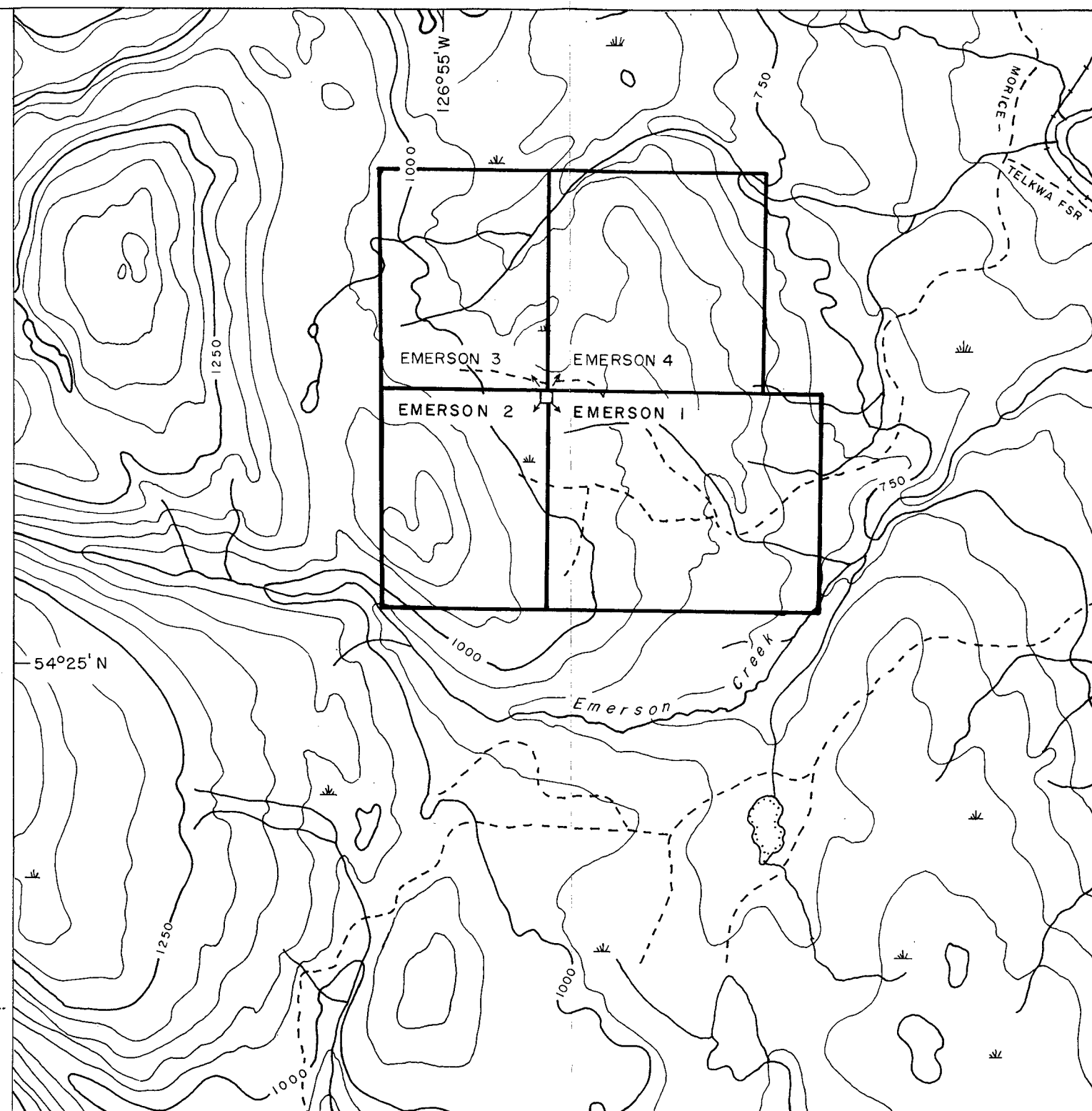
#### 1.2 Location, Access and Physiography

The Emerson claims are located in central British Columbia, 15km west-northwest of Houston (NTS: 93L/7). Access is via a four-wheel drive road which branches southwest from the Morice-Telkwa forest service road at the 15km marker (Figure 1).

Topography on the property is subdued consisting of flat to gentle northeast facing slopes. Elevations vary from 800m asl on the east edge of the claims to 1200m asl on the west side.



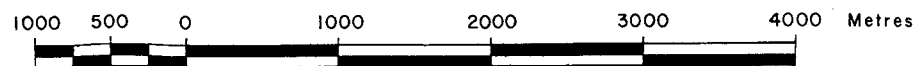
BRITISH COLUMBIA  
Scale 1:7,500,000



54°25' N



NTS 93 L / 7  
SCALE 1:50,000



LORNEX MINING CORPORATION

EMERSON OPTION

LOCATION AND CLAIM MAP

DATE	DRAWN BY	DWG.
NOV. 1986.	R.M.C. / J.S.	L FIG. 1



Much of the central portion of the claim block was clear-cut logged approximately 20 years ago and is now covered with immature pine. Unlogged areas are covered with mature fir and spruce.

### 1.3 Claim Status

The Emerson property consists of four contiguous modified grid claims (Figure 1), located within the Omineca Mining Division, as described below:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record No:</u>	<u>Recorded</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Emerson 1	20	7108	July 2 1985	1995
Emerson 2	12	7205	Aug 7 1985	1994
Emerson 3	12	8125	Jan 15 1987	1992
Emerson 4	16	8126	Jan 15 1987	1992

### 1.4 History

Mineralization was discovered in 1966 by W Smith of Telkwa, B C while fire-fighting in the area. Smith staked the Lybdenum 1-3 claims and optioned them to Amax who added the Barr 1-42 claims. From 1966-68 Amax conducted geological mapping, soil geochemical surveys, 11km of IP, 1220m of bulldozer trenching and 939m of diamond drilling in four holes. The property was subsequently returned to Smith because of the low molybdenum grades.

In 1977, K W Livingstone staked the Jailbird and Jailbird 2 claims to cover ground originally covered by the lapsed Barr and Lybdenum claims. Work conducted in 1977 consisted of rock geochemical sampling in Amax' trenches.

In 1982 the area was restaked as the Gooch 1-4 claims by the Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation who carried out soil, silt and rock sampling over much of the property to evaluate the precious metal potential. SMDC's work defined a zone of anomalous Au, Ag, As and Mo in soil within a broad area of advanced argillic alteration. No follow-up was conducted due to SMDC withdrawing from exploration in western Canada.

When the Gooch claims lapsed, BP Selco restaked the area as the Emerson Group. In 1985, BP collected 662 soil samples to further define soil anomalies located by SMDC. This work defined two interconnected anomalies - one in the area of Amax' trenching and a second anomaly to the southwest in an overburden covered area (Rebagliati and Gravel, 1985).

Lornex optioned the property in July 1986.

## 2 GEOLOGY

### 2.1 Regional Geology

Regionally, Emerson is underlain by the Babine Shelf Facies of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation in the lower part of the Hazelton Group. Tipper (1976) describes the facies as consisting of poorly exposed subaqueous and subaerial green to maroon pyroclastic rocks intercalated with marine and nonmarine sediments.

Unconformably (?) overlying the Hazelton Group rocks are Upper Cretaceous felsic volcanic rocks and Upper Cretaceous Tiptop Hill andesitic flows (Church, 1971a). The felsic volcanic rocks are commonly spatially associated with coeval porphyry plugs and dykes, as at Owen Lake and Bob Creek. Flat-lying Eocene to Miocene andesitic to basaltic flows are extensive southeast of Houston.

Gold-silver-lead-zinc mineralization in the Houston area is commonly associated with Upper Cretaceous plugs and dykes, as at Owen Lake, Bob Creek (Church, 1986) Tsalit Mountain (Church, 1971b) and possibly Fenton Creek.

### 2.2 Property Geology

Interpretation of geology is hampered by extensive, thick glacial till and by intense alteration over a large area. Geological relationships described below and shown on Figure 2 are synthesized from sparse outcrop and trench exposures, 1968 drill results, geophysical data and from 1987 diamond drill results.

### 2.2.1 Lithology

Oldest rocks exposed on the property are believed to be relatively fresh, massive maroon tuffs (Unit 1) exposed along a road cut in the southeast corner of the map area (Figure 2). Megascopically, the rock appears typical of the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group. Possible Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks are reported at a vertical depth of 185m in Amax' DDH-1.

Massive, well-fractured, brown argillite (Unit 2) exposed in a stream gully is probably part of the Lower Jurassic package. Argillite is also reported at the top of Amax' DDH-4.

Units 3 to 5 are interpreted as Upper Cretaceous volcanic tuffs, breccias and coeval porphyritic plugs and dykes. Church (pers. comm 1986) has confirmed that megascopically these rocks resemble Upper Cretaceous rocks at Bob Creek. Unit 3 consists of dacitic to andesitic ash tuff, crystal tuff, tuff breccia and andesitic feldspar porphyry flows. This unit is generally bleached to a pale grey or cream colour; however, fresher exposures on the south and northeast edges of the map-area are green to greenish-brown in colour. Breccia exposed in the south-central area contains distinctive clasts of porphyry consisting of 2-4mm feldspar plates in a grey-green matrix. DDH87-2 penetrated a sequence of tuffs and breccias assigned to this unit.

Unit 4 is believed to be a composite of feldspar-quartz-biotite porphyry dykes intruding compositionally similar medium- to coarse-grained granodiorite. This unit appears to form a stock which is elongate northwesterly. The northeastern margin of this stock was cut by DDH87-4.

Unit 5 is a distinctive feldspar-hornblende-biotite porphyry consisting of strongly sericitized 3-6mm feldspar, hornblende and biotite phenocrysts in a bleached aphanitic matrix. This unit is believed to be plug-like in form and apparently intrudes Unit 4.

### 2.2.2 Structure

Attitude of Upper Cretaceous rocks is not known. Poorly defined bedding in Unit 2 suggests a northwesterly strike and a dip of thirty degrees to the northeast. Mapping by SMDC in 1982 northwest of the present map-area located similar sediments with a northeast strike and gentle dips to the southeast.

Measured vein and fracture orientations are dominantly northeast striking and vertical to steeply north dipping.

A major northwest striking fault follows a linear valley located immediately east of the Amax trenches. Location of this fault is supported by 1987 IP results and by recent diamond drilling.

### 2.2.3 Mineralization and Alteration

Earlier exploration on Emerson was directed at weak molybdenite mineralization within granodiorite and porphyritic dykes (Units 4 and 5) exposed in Amax' Trenches A to K (Figure 2). Molybdenite is associated with glassy quartz veinlets which form a sporadic weak pyritic stockwork. Sampling by Amax indicated MoS<sub>2</sub> values are generally in the 0.00X% range.

Molybdenite mineralization occurs within a widespread zone of moderate to strong sericite-pyrite alteration which has bleached host volcanic and intrusive rocks to a pale grey or cream colour. Limits of alteration as presently inferred are indicated in Figure

2. Where pyritic, volcanic and intrusive rocks of Units 3 to 5 generally contain 30 to 100ppb Au. Locally, values to 300ppb occur in association with increased amounts of pyrite.

Trenching in 1986 by Lornex located Pb-Zn-Ag-Au mineralization peripheral to molybdenite mineralization within the sericite-pyrite alteration zone. Exposures in Trenches 86-2 and 86-4A contain 1-2mm wide drusy quartz stringers carrying galena-sphalerite and wider (4cm) banded veins consisting of galena-sphalerite-tetrahedrite-rich selvages and a quartz-pyrite rich core. Steeply dipping, 2cm wide pyrite-quartz veins and 10cm wide bands containing 40% granular pyrite in a sericite matrix are also common near sphalerite-galena mineralization. Assay results from a pyrite-rich sample and of galena-sphalerite-tetrahedrite mineralization are tabulated below:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Cu</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Pb</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Zn</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>g/t</u>	<u>Au</u> <u>g/t</u>
2658 Tr 86-2D: pyrite-rich block on bedrock	0.01	0.02	0.01	6.9	0.55
2659 Tr 86-24: altered tuff with galena-sphalerite stringer	1.51	8.74	7.31	2403	1.44

Identification of tetrahedrite has not been confirmed but is supported by high copper and antimony values.

Host volcanics are strongly altered to a white or mottled grey-white sericite-quartz-pyrite rock containing a 5-6% disseminated pyrite. Quartz occurs as hairline stringers, drusy 1-2cm wide replacement patches and as pervasive replacement around sericitized crystals and clasts.

### 3 IP SURVEY

#### 3.1 General

An IP/Resistivity survey was conducted over the "up-ice" end of the silver-lead-gold soil anomaly (Figures 7 to 9) to aid in locating drill targets which may be the source of the soil anomaly. This area is largely overburden covered and consequently the geology is poorly known.

#### 3.2 Instrumentation and Survey Procedures

Induced polarization and resistivity surveys were conducted over 4.38 line-km on the Emerson 1 claim (Figure 2). Work was conducted under contract by Scott Geophysics Ltd during the period May 27-30 1987. In preparation for the IP survey, 6.1km of grid were cut and picketed by Van Alphen Exploration Services Ltd of Smithers B C.

A Scintrex IPR11 time domain microprocessor based induced polarization receiver and a Scintrex 2.5 kw IPC7 transmitter were used for the survey. Readings were taken using a two second alternating square wave. The chargeability for the eighth slice (690 to 1050 milliseconds after shut off, midpoint at 870 milliseconds) is the value that has been plotted on the accompanying plans and pseudosections.

The survey data was archived, processed and plotted using a Sharp PC7000 microcomputer running Scintrex Soft II and proprietary software. All chargeability values were analyzed for their special characteristics using a curve matching procedure (Soft II).

The pole-dipole electrode array was used on the survey, with an "a" spacing of 20 metres and "n" separations of 1 to 5. The current electrode was to the west of the receiving electrodes on all survey lines.

### 3.3 Results

Contoured chargeability and resistivity data for n=1 is shown in Figures 3 and 4 respectively. Pseudosections are compiled in Appendix B.

Contoured resistivity data appears to mainly reflect thickness of overburden. The areas of high resistivity generally enclose the naturally occurring outcrops on the property and therefore reflect areas of thin cover. The linear resistivity-high lying along the west end of lines ON to 200N is coincident with a road. Resistivity lows are presumably areas of thick overburden.

Chargeability values outline two anomalies. Although not closed-off, a strong anomaly trends along the west side of the baseline and is centred near Amax' Trench H. This anomaly is spatially associated with pyritic porphyritic intrusive rocks of Unit 4. On the east side of the baseline and separated from the first anomaly by a linear chargeability-low is a moderate anomaly which is still open to the southeast. This anomaly was tested by DDH87-2 which intersected tuffs containing 2-5% pyrite.

The linear resistivity- and chargeability-low running sub-parallel to the baseline probably reflects a deep, drift-filled valley followed by the present stream. This valley, in turn, appears to follow a major fault which was partly cut by DDH87-4.



4 DIAMOND DRILLING

4.1 General

Diamond drilling was conducted between July 11 and July 31 by Beaupre Diamond Drilling Ltd of Princeton, B C. Drill holes 1 to 3 were located to test the southeast IP anomaly and DDH87-4 was located to test the major northwest structure. Both features were considered to be potentially mineralized zones from which the soil anomaly originated. Drill hole data is summarized below:

<u>Hole (EM87-)</u>	<u>Azimuth</u>	<u>Angle</u>	<u>T D (m)</u>	<u>North</u>	<u>East/West</u>
1*	2200	-45	34.1	0+84.0N	0+17.5E
2	0410	-50	105.5	0+85.0N	0+21.0E
3*	0500	-50	41.5	0+81.5N	0+63.5W
3A*	0300	-52	31.4	0+81.5N	0+63.5W
4	0400	-52	114.6	2+50.0N	0+62.0W
			<u>327.1</u>		

\* Hole did not reach bedrock.

Drilling of the southeast IP anomaly was hampered by loose overburden in excess of 40m thick. DDH87-2 was the only hole to reach bedrock in this area. DDH87-4 was not completed to the planned depth because of caving within the fault zone.

Mineralized and altered rock was split and sampled in 2m sections with half the core sent to CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd, Delta, B C for Au, Ag, Pb, Zn geochemical analysis. Core from DDH87-4 was geochemically analyzed for Cu and Mo in addition to the above elements. In weakly mineralized sections every second 2m interval was sampled.

Core is stored at the southeast end of Amax' Trench L (Figure 2).

#### 4.2 1987 Results

Drill logs and drill core analyses are compiled in Appendices C and D respectively and locations are shown on Figure 2. Drill holes 1, 3 and 3A were lost in overburden.

DDH87-2 penetrated a pyritic package of generally pale green lapilli, ash and crystal tuffs (Figure 5) which are interpreted to be part of Unit 3. Core is generally well fractured and commonly sheared, probably due to proximity of the drill hole to the major northwest trending fault zone. The pervasive sericitic alteration encountered at the top of the drill hole decreases in intensity with depth and chlorite + carbonate increase in abundance. Pyrite varies from 1 to 5% but decreases down the hole.

Precious and base metal values are low throughout the hole. Highest values are in a 1.1m sample running 140ppb Au, 1.8ppm Ag, 270ppm Pb and 1260 ppm Zn. In general, gold values are less than 50ppb and silver values less than 1 ppm.

DDH87-4 was sited to test the northwest trending structure (Figure 2). The hole intersected granodiorite and feldspar porphyry of Unit 4 (Figure 6) before entering a fault zone marked by strongly sheared and brecciated rock which continued to the end of the hole. Porphyritic phases are moderately phyllic-altered and mineralized with 3 to 7% disseminations and veinlets of pyrite. Equigranular granodiorite is more weakly mineralized with 3% pyrite. Gold values are apparently directly proportional to the abundance of pyrite with higher gold values (100 to 300ppb) associated with zones containing 7 to 10% pyrite. Base metal values are uniformly low, with highest values 102ppm Cu, 80ppm Pb, 1120ppm Zn and 43ppm Mo.

SW

NE

0+50W

B.L.

0+50E

EM 87-1 (-45°)

EM 87-2 (-50°)

EM 87-3A  
(projected)

EM 87-3  
(projected)

o v b

o v b

o v b

o v b

mod. phyllic altn

weak cy + cb altn

cb ± cl altn

5-10% cb veins

3% py  
± cb

Au ppb

20

50

60

40

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105.46 m

**LEGEND**



Green to tan, bleached lapilli tuff or tuff-breccia

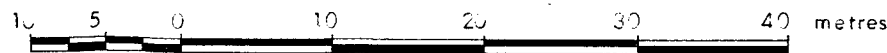


Pale grey-green ash tuff



Pale grey-green crystal tuff

SCALE 1:500



LORNEX MINING CORPORATION LTD.

EMERSON OPTION

DRILL SECTION 0+85 N

DDH'S EM 87- 1,2,3, 3A

DATE  
OCTOBER 1987.

DRAWN BY  
R.M.C. / J.S.

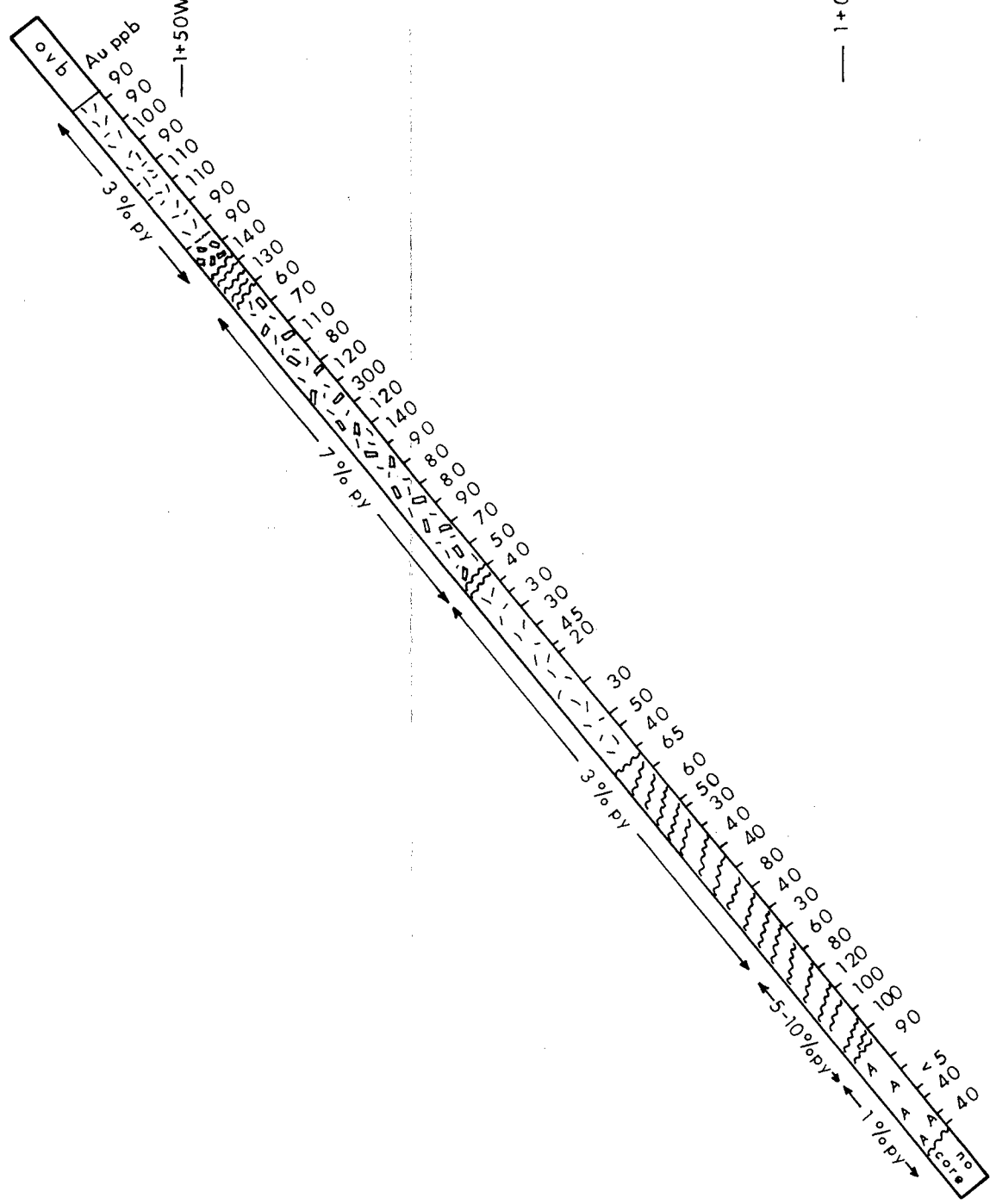
DWG  
FIG. 5

SW

DDH EM 87-4 (-51°)

1+00W

NE



114.60 m

**LEGEND**



Seriate to equigranular granodiorite



Feldspar porphyry

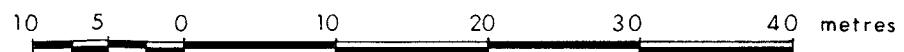


Feldspar porphyry with irregular patches or inclusions of granodiorite



aplite

SCALE 1:500



LORNEX MINING CORPORATION LTD.

EMERSON OPTION

DRILL SECTION 2+50 N

DDH EM 87-4

DATE	DRAWN BY	DWG
OCTOBER 1987.	R.M.C. / J.S.	FIG. 6

5 DISCUSSION

Although the current programme of diamond drilling was only partially successful because of thick overburden, the results are sufficient to explain the IP response. DDH87-2 tested the southeast chargeability anomaly and demonstrated it to be caused by several per cent disseminated and stockwork pyrite. DDH87-4 confirmed the linear chargeability- and resistivity-low is directly or indirectly related to a strong fault zone. Weakly anomalous precious metal values in both holes are related to pyrite mineralization which is probably part of a weak, high-level porphyry system.

Origin of the gold-silver-lead soil anomaly has not been unequivocally explained. The northeast margin of the soil anomaly coincides with the structure intersected in DDH87-4 and may be derived from the weakly anomalous gold values found in the upper part of the hole and in nearby Amax trenches. Silver values are ten to twenty times higher in soil than in drill core and trenches and are difficult to explain if originating from the fault zone.

An alternative explanation is that the soil anomaly has been truncated at the northeast end by younger fluvial sediments filling the stream valley. If this is the case, the anomaly source is located northeast of the present stream but no further away than DDH87-2.

The soil geochemistry (Figures 7-9) suggests a second potential zone of mineralization may occur in an overburden covered area northeast of Trenches 86-1, 86-2 and 86-4 but this was not confirmed by the IP response. This area was not tested in 1987.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

No further work is presently recommended. If convenient, several soil profiles could be carried out in the Amax trenches to help determine if the soil anomaly in that area is locally derived.

7 REFERENCES

- Cann, R M 1986: Geology, Geochemistry and Trenching on the Emerson Option, Houston B C. Private report for Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd.
- Church, B N 1971 a: Geology of the Owen Lake, Parrott Lakes and Goosly Lake Area, B C Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources GEM 1970, p 119-128.
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- Church, B N 1986: The Bob Creek gold-silver Prospect (93L), B C Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological fieldwork 1985, Paper 1986-1, p 121-123.
- Ney, C S; Anderson, J M; Panteleyev, A 1972: Discovery, Geologic Setting and Style of Mineralization, Sam Goosly Deposit B C; CIM Bulletin v 65, July p 53-64.
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- Tipper, H W; Richards, T A 1976: Jurassic Stratigraphy and History of north-central British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 270.

8 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

- 1 I am a geologist residing at 1260 Silverwood Crescent, North Vancouver, British Columbia and am employed by Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd of 1650, 609 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
- 2 I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B Sc (Geology) in 1976 and an M Sc (Geology) in 1979.
- 3 I have practiced my profession with Rio Algom, Lornex and other companies since graduation.
- 4 I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- 5 I personally supervised the IP and diamond drilling programmes conducted on the Emerson 1 claim from May 27 to 30 and July 11 to 31 1987.



Robert M Cann  
Vancouver B C  
January 1988



APPENDIX A

COST STATEMENT

EMERSON JOINT VENTURE - 1987 COST STATEMENT

PHASE I - GEOPHYSICS

Salaries:

R Cann May 26-30 @ \$150/day	\$750.00	
Benefits 25% of salaries	<u>\$187.50</u>	
		\$ 937.50

Contractors:

IP- Scott Geophysics Ltd	6,868.40	
May 27-30 1987; 4.4 km		

Line-cutting - Van Alphen Exploration	2,043.50	
May       ; 6.1 km		

Airfare	320.00	
Truck Rental 5 days @ \$50/day	250.00	
Motel and Meals	265.00	

Report preparation, drafting	\$ 60.00	
	<u>\$10,744.40</u>	

EMERSON JOINT VENTURE - 1987 COST STATEMENTS

PHASE II - DIAMOND DRILLING

Salaries

Permanent Geologist - R M Cann: July 10-Aug 3; Dec 1-20 \$6,687.58

Temporary Assistant - A Boyce: July 13-Aug 2 1,120.00

Benefits 1,951.65

Travel 1,717.38

Food and Accommodation 1,519.48

Truck rental: July 1-Aug 3 - Redhawk Rentals 1,842.38

Supplies 394.46

Shipping 99.20

Contract:

Diamond drilling - Beaupre Drilling, Princeton 25,593.45

Geochemical analyses - 88 samples: Acme Analytical Labs, 1,699.50

Drafting 100.00

Printing, Copying \$ 27.82

SUB TOTAL PHASE II \$42,752.90

SUB TOTAL PHASE I \$10,744.40

\$53,497.30

APPENDIX B

IP PSEUDOSECTIONS

APPENDIX C.

DRILL CORE GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

# CDN RESOURCE LABORATORIES LTD.

#8, 7550 RIVER ROAD, DELTA, B.C. V4G 1C8 / TEL. (604) 946-4448

## ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES EMPLOYED

### A. Geochem Au

A 15g portion of the pulverized sample is fire assayed. The resultant bead is taken up in aqua regia, bulked to 5 ml with distilled water and presented to the AA for Au determination.

### B. Geochem Ag

A 0.5g portion of the pulverized sample is digested in aqua regia at 90°C for 90 minutes, bulked to 10 ml with distilled water and presented to the AA for Ag determination.

# CDN RESOURCE LABORATORIES LTD.

#8, 7550 RIVER ROAD, DELTA, B.C. V4G 1C8 / TEL. (604) 946-4448

## GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

To: Lornex Mining Corporation  
P.O. Box 10335  
1650 - 609 Granville  
Vancouver, B.C., V7Y 1G5

Number: 87287  
Date: July 30, 1987  
Proj.: 417 - EMERSON

Attn: R. M. Cann

	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
14376	20	0.9	19	41
14377	50	0.5	7	63
14378	60	0.6	160	52
14379	40	0.2	108	6
14380	50	0.4	61	193
14381	50	0.5	6	48
14382	90	0.6	11	35
14383	50	0.5	8	115
14384	40	0.7	11	56
14385	30	0.9	23	110
14386	20	0.7	5	45
14387	140	1.8	270	1260
14388	50	1.9	43	45
14389	20	0.9	20	10
14390	80	0.9	54	16
14391	30	0.9	101	180
14392	< 5	0.9	48	385
14393	< 5	1.0	84	280
14394	10	2.8	58	300
14395	< 5	1.2	25	133
14396	10	1.9	219	570
14397	10	1.7	71	475
14398	20	1.6	74	260
14399	10	1.1	19	95
14400	40	4.6	225	380
14401	10	1.0	83	290
14402	30	0.8	16	130
14403	20	0.5	12	106
14404	10	0.5	7	57
14405	10	0.5	7	191
14406	10	0.5	16	178
14407	< 5	0.9	21	235
14408	< 5	1.0	105	208
14409	30	2.0	83	330
14410	10	1.2	62	184
14411	10	0.7	12	91
14412	120	0.6	9	169
14413	20	4.0	204	445

*Duncan Sanderson*

# CDN RESOURCE LABORATORIES LTD.

#8, 7550 RIVER ROAD, DELTA, B.C. V4G 1C8 / TEL. (604) 946-4448

## GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

To: Lornex Mining Corporation  
P.O. Box 10335  
1650 - 609 Granville  
Vancouver, B.C., V7Y 1G5

Number: 87336  
Date: August 14, 1987  
Proj.: 417 EMERSON

Attn: R. N. Cann

	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm
14426	90	0.5	24	61	36	22
14427	90	0.3	20	49	48	43
14428	100	0.2	46	47	64	18
14429	90	0.1	90	55	137	17
14430	110	0.2	72	58	191	15
14431	110	0.4	75	33	114	29
14432	90	0.1	47	27	72	16
14433	90	<0.1	56	36	154	14
14434	140	0.1	76	44	250	11
14435	130	0.4	102	18	160	17
14436	60	0.3	25	17	43	13
14437	70	0.2	41	23	89	7
14438	110	0.3	36	27	70	9
14439	80	0.2	45	24	135	5
14440	120	0.5	24	37	147	16
14441	300	0.2	31	27	235	16
14442	120	0.1	31	36	135	9
14443	140	0.2	15	41	198	12
14444	90	0.3	15	80	210	15
14445	80	0.2	18	11	126	12
14446	80	0.4	19	12	133	13
14447	90	0.1	21	16	92	11
14448	70	0.1	16	10	87	11
14449	50	0.2	16	16	103	9
14450	40	<0.1	12	9	96	8
14451	30	<0.1	8	9	34	12
14452	30	<0.1	8	10	31	14
14453	45	<0.1	11	8	46	10
14454	20	<0.1	8	14	62	13
14455	30	<0.1	9	11	37	11
14456	50	0.1	15	37	193	11
14457	40	0.1	22	31	220	6
14458	65	<0.1	19	24	186	9
14459	60	<0.1	17	10	131	6
14461	50	0.3	54	53	605	10
14462	30	<0.1	11	19	107	4
14463	40	0.1	9	24	133	5
14464	40	<0.1	11	16	109	4
14465	80	0.1	27	14	105	3
14466	40	<0.1	25	22	65	1

*Duncan Sanderson*



# CDN RESOURCE LABORATORIES LTD.

#8, 7550 RIVER ROAD, DELTA, B.C. V4G 1C8 / TEL. (604) 946-4448

## GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

To: Lornex Mining Corporation  
P.O. Box 10335  
1650 - 609 Granville  
Vancouver, B.C., V7Y 1G5

Number: 87336  
Date: August 14, 1987  
Proj.: 417

Attn: R. M. Cann

	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm
14467	30	0.1	16	42	140	1
14468	60	0.4	29	54	149	2
14469	80	0.1	90	16	59	2
14470	120	<0.1	72	12	1120	2
14471	100	0.2	89	35	500	4
14472	100	0.1	60	28	175	4
14473	90	0.3	43	16	93	1
14474	< 5	<0.1	5	4	17	3
14475	40	<0.1	7	6	110	6
14476	40	<0.1	6	13	12	2

*Duncan Sanderson*

APPENDIX D

DRILL LOGS

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN DRILL LOGS

CB	Carbonate/calcite
CL	Chlorite
CY	Clay
FL	Feldspar
HB	Hornblende
HE	Hematite
MM	Montmorillonite
MS	Sericite
PY	Pyrite
QZ	Quartz
C/A	Core Axis
V	Vein
D	Disseminated



# LORNEX MINING CORPORATION LTD. — DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PAGE 1 OF 4

PROPERTY: EMERSON  
 NTS: 93L/7  
 LOGGED BY: R M CANN

LATITUDE: 0 + 85N (IP GRID)  
 DEPARTURE: 0 + 21E  
 ELEVATION: \_\_\_\_\_

AZIMUTH: 041°  
 DIP: -50°  
 DEPTH: 105.46m

HOLE NO: EM87-2  
 STARTED: JULY 17 1987  
 COMPLETED: JULY 20 1987

% REC	INTERVAL(m)	ROCK TYPE / ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION / STRUCTURE	SAMPLE INTERVAL (m)	SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS			
						Rec (m)	ppb	Au ppm	Ag
	0- 12.80	OVERBURDEN - Casing							
	12.80- 16.00	LAPILLI TUFF - pale green bleached tuff with angular irregular clasts (25%) to 2cm across	2-3% PY as veinlets and irregular blebs in fractured zones. Py often in drusy 1mm wide QZ veinlets. - weak to mod MS-PY + CY alteration - fractures at 40	12.80-14.00 14.00-16.00	14376 14377	0.30 1.70	20 50	0.9 0.5	
	16.00- 17.98	VOLCANIC BRECCIA Heterolithic, strongly altered breccia with maroon volcanics and QZ porph clasts to 6 cm across	5% PY as veinlets @ 35 to C/A - mod-strong perv QZ-MS alteration	16.00-18.00	14378	1.43	60	0.6	
	17.98- 19.20	FAULT - gouge and sheared rock		18.00-20.00	14379	1.50	40	0.2	
	19.20- 40.80	LAPILLI TUFF Strongly altered tuff containing 25-50% clasts. Rock pale green to buff depending on alteration. Alteration - % PY - fracture intensity all directly proportional. Core generally soft and badly broken to 43.88m. Where less altered rock has generally a pink-tan or green ash matrix containing 50% angular lapilli (felsic). Alteration strong 29.25-40.80 except 38.20-40m	5% dissem PY 19.0-20.75 19.50-20.00 - small fault zone, shattered rock, shears at 40 20.75-21.33 - shattered rock and gouge 21.33-21.70 - crackle zone, rock laced with PY veinlets. Strong QZ-MS-CY alteration with 5% PY Fractures commonly 35 3% dissem PY generally Locally 15-20% PY with QZ veinlets, eg 25.8-26.0m; 34.74-34.9m 1cm QZ-PY V-31.7m at 30	20.00-22.00 22.00-24.00 24.00-26.00 26.00-28.00 28.00-30.00 30.00-32.00 32.00-34.00 34.00-35.50 35.50-36.90 36.90-38.00 38.00-40.00 40.00-40.80	14380 14381 14382 14383 14384 14411 14385 14386 N/S 14387 14412 14388	1.75 2.00 1.42 0.70 0.90 1.32 1.62 1.50 0.00 0.46 1.77 0.74	50 50 90 50 40 10 30 20 - 140 120 50	0.4 0.5 0.6 0.5 0.7 0.7 0.9 0.7 - 1.8 0.6 1.9	
	35.50- 36.90	CAVE - no core	Gouge/fault 32.7m @ ?; 34.2 @ 20 Fractures 60 , 45						
	40.80- 43.88	FAULT - gouge and brecciated rock - 3-5% disseminated pyrite - fault appears to cut across C/A @ high angle		40.80-42.00 42.00-43.88	14389 14390	0.83 1.10	20 80	0.9 0.9	

# LORNE MINING CORPORATION LTD. — DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PAGE 2 OF 4

PROPERTY: EMERSON  
 NTS: 93L/7  
 LOGGED BY: R M CANN

LATITUDE: 0 + 85N (IP GRID)  
 DEPARTURE: 0 + 21E  
 ELEVATION:                     

AZIMUTH: 041°  
 DIP: -50°  
 DEPTH: 105.46m

HOLE NO: EM87-2  
 STARTED: JULY 17 1987  
 COMPLETED: JULY 20 1987

% REC	INTERVAL(m)	ROCK TYPE / ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION / STRUCTURE	SAMPLE INTERVAL (m)	SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS			
						Rec (m)	ppb	Au ppm	Ag
	43.88- 59.73	LAPILLI TUFF - variable tuff with 1-50mm angular to rounded clasts. Matrix may be an altered wacke or crystal tuff. Large frags are mainly bleached HB(?) porph with phenos altered to MS	1-3% dissem PY - decreasing away from overlying fault. Feno 1-2mm thick CB v's @ 20 /35 Fractures commonly 45-50	43.88-46.00	14391	2.06	30	0.9	
				46.00-48.00	14392	1.90	<5	0.9	
				48.00-50.00	14393	1.40	<5	1.0	
				50.00-52.00	14394	2.00	10	2.8	
				52.00-54.00	14395	1.98	<5	1.2	
				54.00-56.00	14413	1.90	20	4.0	
				56.00-58.00	14396	2.00	10	1.9	
				58.00-60.00	14397	2.03	10	1.7	
	59.73- 66.00	FAULT ZONE - gouge plus green and maroon crushed rock and rock fragments. Weak pervasive CB	10% disseminated PY	60.00-62.00	14398	2.10	20	1.6	
				62.00-64.00	14399	1.90	10	1.1	
				64.00-66.00	14400	1.97	40	4.6	
	66.00- 74.10	ASH TUFF - pale grey-green ash (?) tuff with <1% dissem PY. Rock is bleached adjacent to fault from 66.00-70.5m: takes on porph appearance possibly because of FL crystals - altered to mm(?) Where grey-green rock is laced with CB veinlets Rock non-magnetic Stringers of HE'ic material cutting tuff	fractures 50 /70 Gougey slips at 80 CB v's 30	66.00-68.00		2.03			
				68.00-70.00	14401	2.00	10	1.0	
				70.00-72.00		2.00			
				72.00-74.00	14402	2.02	30	0.8	
	74.10- 74.33	FAULT ZONE - green gouge, shearing	Shearing at 25-35	74.00-76.00		1.57			
	74.33- 77.08	CRYSTAL TUFF - pale grey-green with porph texture from 5% 1-3mm CL'ic laths. Rock is locally crackled over 30cm and laced with CL	Approx 1% very finely disseminated pyrite	76.00-78.00	14403	2.33	20	0.5	
	77.08- 79.35	FAULT ZONE - green gouge and ground rock and irregular CB stringers	1% pyrite Slips @ 20-35	78.00-80.00		1.76			

# LORNEX MINING CORPORATION LTD. — DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PAGE 3 OF 4

PROPERTY: EMERSON  
 NTS: 93L/7  
 LOGGED BY: R M CANN

LATITUDE: 0 + 85N (IP GRID)  
 DEPARTURE: 0 + 21E  
 ELEVATION: \_\_\_\_\_

AZIMUTH: 041°  
 DIP: -50°  
 DEPTH: 105.46m

HOLE NO: EM87-2  
 STARTED: JULY 17 1987  
 COMPLETED: JULY 20 1987

% REC	INTERVAL	ROCK TYPE / ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION / STRUCTURE	DEPTH	SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS						
	79.35- 82.05	LITHIC CRYSTAL TUFF - maroon, fine-grained tuff with 50% crystals in ash matrix Local angular lapilli 2-3% CB stringers	2-3% PY as stringers and disseminations where rock brecciated	80.00-82.00	14404	1.59	10	0.5				
	82.05- 82.40	FAULT ZONE - gouge + sheared and brecciated rock		82.00-84.00		2.03						
	82.40- 95.20	ASH TUFF - pale grey-green ash tuff with 2% 1-2mm CL spots (after HB?)	1-2% disseminated Py decreasing downwards. Fractures 55 /70	84.00-86.00 86.00-88.00 88.00-90.00 90.00-92.00 92.00-94.00 94.00-96.00	14405 14406 14407	2.13 1.95 1.90 1.97 2.04 1.98	10 10	0.5 0.5 0.9				
	95.20	GRADATIONAL CONTACT										
	95.20- 99.15	CRYSTAL LITHIC TUFF - texturally similar to 79.35-82.05 but crystals and frags coarser. Rock consists of 60% 2-8mm wispy irregular light grey lapilli (similar to underlying tuff) in a grey-maroon ash matrix. Crystals and lapilli become coarser toward bottom of bed at 98m. 98.0m Bedding/slip contact @ 15 between coarse lapilli tuff and underlying compositionally similar crystal tuff	2-3% disseminated pyrite 96.3-97.0m shear running sub/to C/A CB veinlets - 40 /45	96.00-98.00 98.00-100.00	14408	2.00 1.97	<5	1.0				
	99.15- 99.45	FAULT - gouge, fault breccia	Shearing @ 25 - 10% PY									
	99.45-105.46	ASH TUFF - pale green-grey massive tuff. Locally brecciated with maroon ash matrix 3% CB	3% disseminated Pyrite - local 3-8mm wide Pyritic shears @ 25	100.00-102.00 102.00-104.00 104.00-105.46	14409 14410	1.98 1.98 1.48	30 10	2.0 1.2				
					Average	87%						







# LORNE MINING CORPORATION LTD. — DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROPERTY: EMERSON  
 NTS: 93L/7  
 LOGGED BY: R M CANN

LATITUDE: 0 + 81.5N (IP GRID)  
 DEPARTURE: 0 + 63.5W  
 ELEVATION: 9m lower than DDH2

AZIMUTH: 030°  
 DIP: -52°  
 DEPTH: 31.4m

HOLE NO: EM87-3A  
 STARTED: JULY 23 1987  
 COMPLETED: JULY 25 1987

* REC	INTERVAL (m)	ROCK TYPE / ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION / STRUCTURE	SAMPLE INTERVAL (m)	SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS			
						Rec (m)	ppb	µppm	Ag
	0- 31.40	OVERBURDEN - casing to 22.9m - hole abandoned at 31.4m in caving ground							

# LORNEX MINING CORPORATION LTD. — DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PAGE 1 OF 3

PROPERTY: EMERSON  
 NTS: 93L/7  
 LOGGED BY: R M CANN

LATITUDE: 2 + 50N (IP GRID)  
 DEPARTURE: 1 + 62W  
 ELEVATION: \_\_\_\_\_

AZIMUTH: 040°  
 DIP: -52°  
 DEPTH: 114.60m

HOLE NO: EM87-4  
 STARTED: JULY 26 1987  
 COMPLETED: JULY 30 1987

* REC	INTERVAL(m)	ROCK TYPE / ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION / STRUCTURE	SAMPLE INTERVAL (m)	SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS			
						Rec(m)	ppb	Au ppm	Ag
	0- 7.31	OVERBURDEN - Casing							
	7.31- 20.93	GRANODIORITE - Seriate texture - variable sized plagioclase crystals to 4mm in a pinkish aphy. matrix. Texture locally varies to med-grained equigranular.	5% PY: d=v. Fractures 30 /60 every 10-15cm. Trace Mos2 at 16.9m No distinct QZ v's-minor QZ filling breccia @ 17.95-18.05m	7.31- 8.00 8.00-10.00 10.00-12.00 12.00-14.00 14.00-16.00 16.00-18.00 18.00-20.00	14426 14427 14428 14429 14430 14431 14432	0.62 1.62 2.10 1.40 1.64 1.58 1.62	90 90 100 90 110 110 90	0.5 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.1	
	20.93- 23.16	FELDSPAR PORPHYRY - 15% euhedral white FL phenas to 1cm in length in a pink-brown aphy matrix; gradational prob comagmatic phases with similar composition -FL largely altered to MS	5% PY:D>V	20.00-22.00 22.00-24.00	14433 14434	1.95 1.59	90 140	<0.1 0.1	
	23.16- 26.21	FAULT - gouge & brecciated rock	5-10% patchy PY minor shears appear to cut across core @ high angle	24.00-26.00	14435 14436 14437 14438	1.17 0.95 1.85 1.45	130 60 70 110	0.4 0.3 0.2 0.3	
	26.21- 54.20	HYBRID PHASE - feldspar porphyry containing 50% granodiorite as irregular inclusions. Core badly broken and fractured throughout. - rock appears mylonitic 53.64-54.20	7% PY:D>V - drusy PY v @ 30.70m @ 45 - larger PY v's have minor interstitial QZ - numerous slickensided shears @ 20-40 Small faults/gouge 42.3m subparallel to C/A and @ 52.0m @ 30	26.00-28.00 28.00-30.00 30.00-32.00 32.00-34.00 34.00-36.00 36.00-38.00 38.00-40.00 40.00-42.00 42.00-44.00 44.00-46.00 46.00-48.00 48.00-49.68 49.68-50.29 50.29-52.00 52.00-54.00	14439 14440 14441 14442 14443 14444 14445 14446 14447 N/S 14448 14449	1.75 2.02 2.00 2.00 1.86 1.92 2.20 2.02 1.15 0.00 1.90 1.10	80 120 300 120 140 90 80 90 - 70 50	0.2 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.1 - 0.1 0.2	

# LORNE MINING CORPORATION LTD. — DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PAGE 3 OF 3

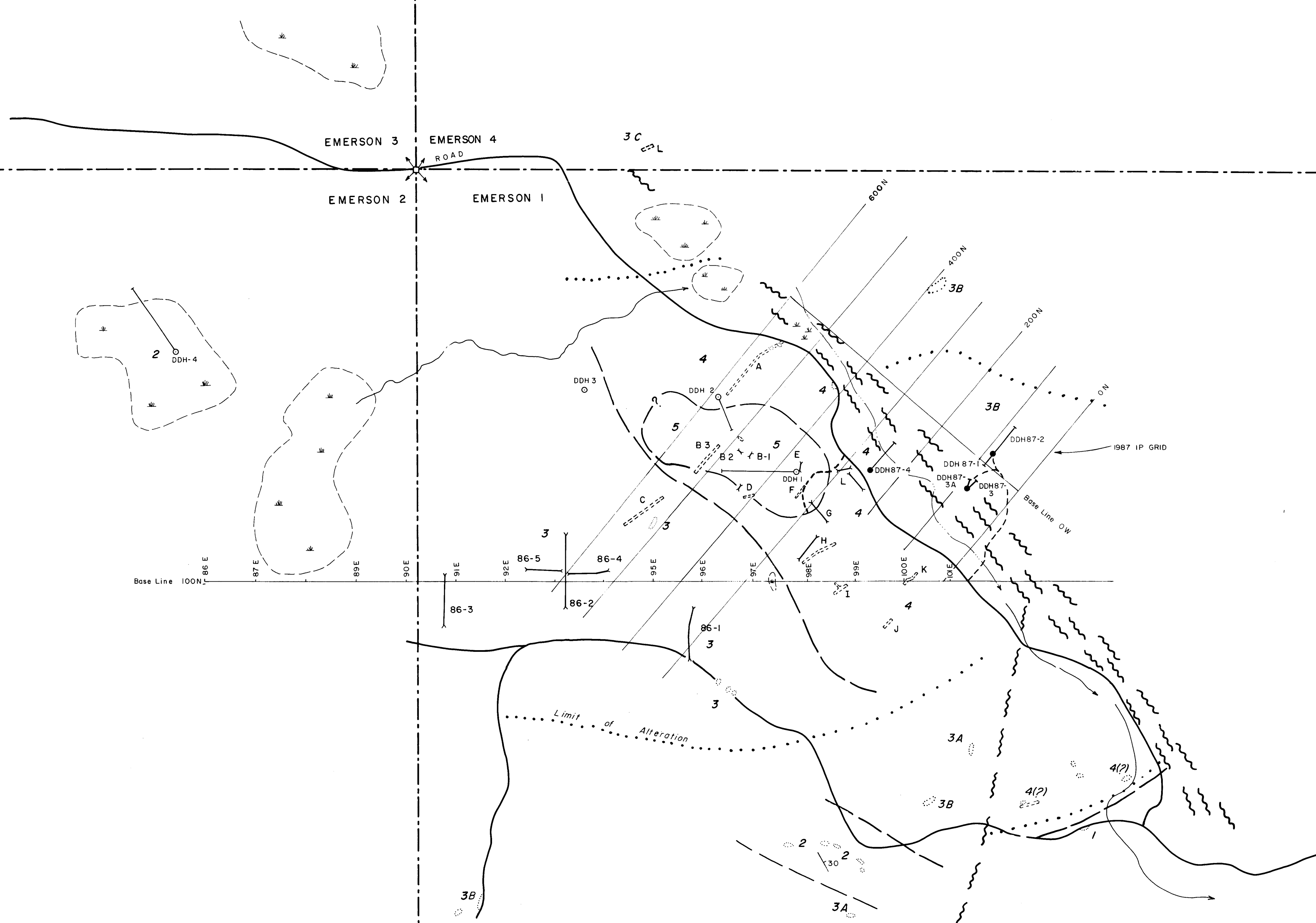
PROPERTY: EMERSON  
 NTS: 93L/7  
 LOGGED BY: R M CANN

LATITUDE: 2 + 50N (IP GRID)  
 DEPARTURE: 1 + 62W  
 ELEVATION: \_\_\_\_\_

AZIMUTH: 040°  
 DIP: -52°  
 DEPTH: 114.60m

HOLE NO: EM87-4  
 STARTED: JULY 26 1987  
 COMPLETED: JULY 30 1987

% REC	INTERVAL(m)	ROCK TYPE / ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION / STRUCTURE	SAMPLE INTERVAL (m)	SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS					
						Rec (m)	ppbAu	ppm Ag			
	100.40-109.72	APLITE (?) - homogenous, aphanitic tan-coloured rock - no quartz eyes - very fractured and sheared to 106.98 - gougey - although brittle appears moderately altered to MS 100.40-102.41 - maroon coloured - core very broken 106.98-109.72		100.00-102.41 102.41-103.00 103.00-104.24 104.24-106.00 106.00-107.00 107.00-108.50 108.50-109.72	14473  N/S 14474 14475 N/S 14476	0.52 0.21 0.00 1.04 0.70 0.00 1.01	90  - <5 40 - 40	0.3  - <0.1 - - <0.1			
	109.72	END OF CORE - ACID TEST 51			Average	74%					
	109.72-114.60	CORE LOST - HOLE LOST IN CAVE		109.72-114.60	N/S	0.00	-	-			



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

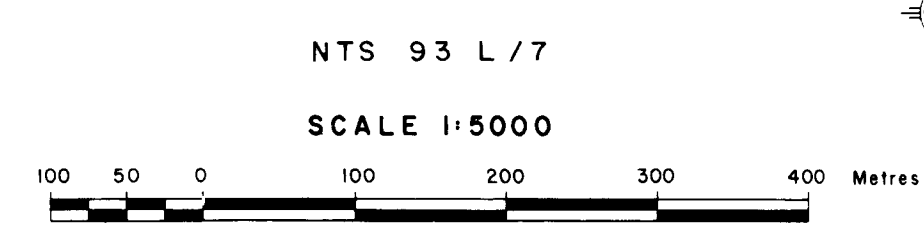
16,980

L E G E N D

- UPPER CRETACEOUS (?)
- 5 Feldspar hornblende biotite porphyry plugs or dykes
  - 4 Feldspar biotite quartz porphyritic dykes and equigranular granodiorite - generally bleached.

- 3 Undivided felsic to intermediate crystal lithic tuffs and breccias - generally bleached (may include some Unit 4)  
3A: fine-grained ash-crystal tuffs  
3B: intermediate volcanic breccias  
3C: andesitic flow
- 2 Argillite, siltstone

- LOWER JURASSIC  
Hazleton Group - Telkwa Fm.
- / Massive maroon tuff
  - Amax bulldozer trench
  - Lornex 1986 backhoe trench
  - Amax 1968 diamond drill hole
  - Lornex 1987 diamond drill hole

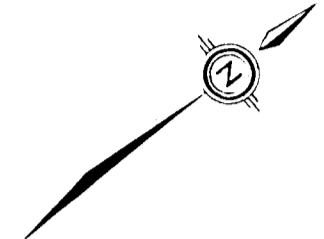
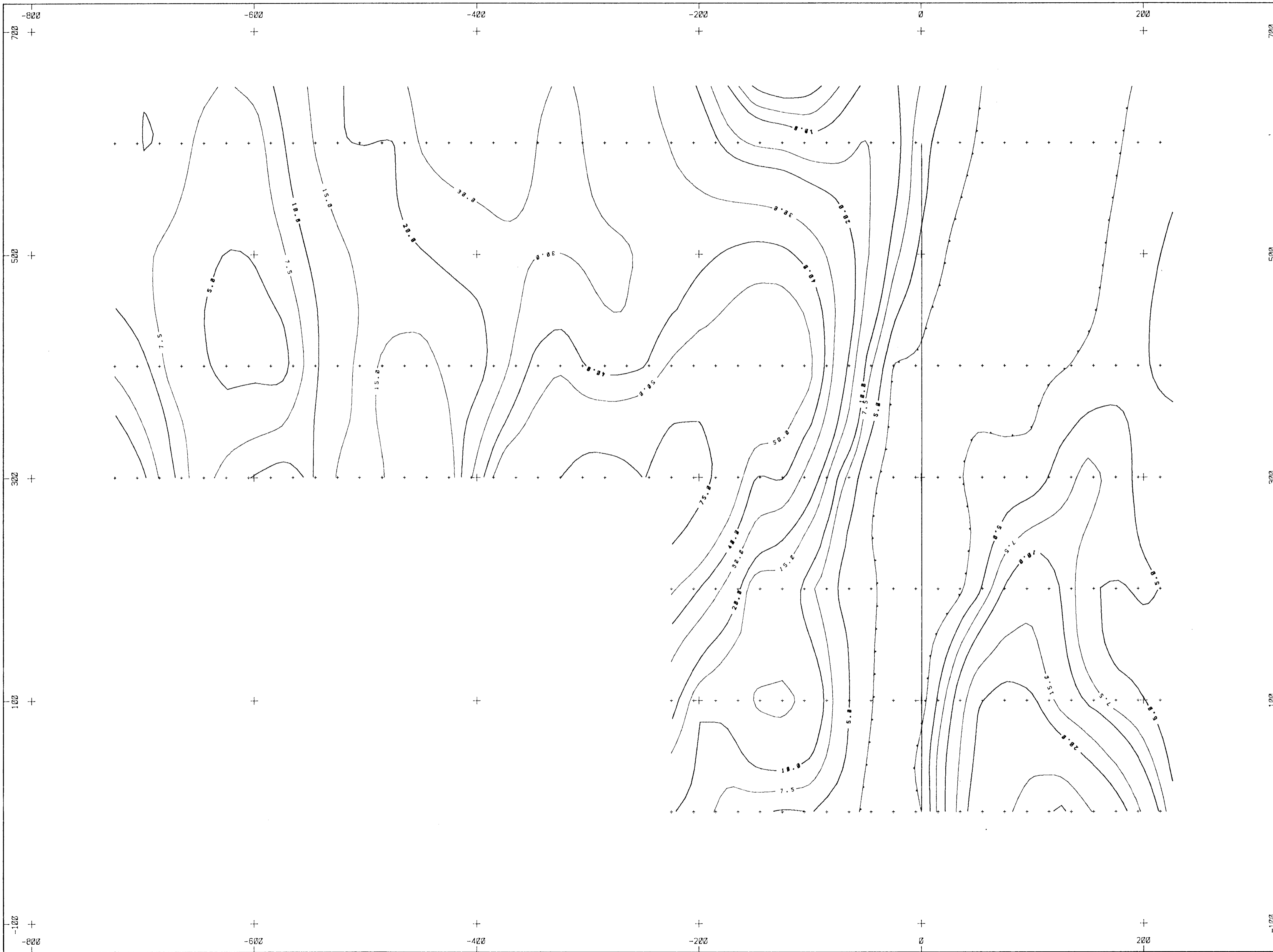


LORNEX MINING CORPORATION

EMERSON OPTION

GEOLOGY AND  
TRENCH LOCATIONS

DATE	DRAWN BY	DWG.
NOVEMBER, 1986.	R. M. C. / J. S.	FIG. 2



LEGEND:

Pole dipole array     $a=20$  meters     $n=1$   
 Current electrode: V of potentials on all lines  
 Heavy contours:        5, 10, 20, 40, 75  
 Light contours:        2.5, 5, 7.5, 15, 25, 30, 50  
 M7 (698 to 1050 msec)    Units: millivolts/volt  
 Ticks on low side of:    2.5 mv/v contour

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
 ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**16,980**

LORNEX MINING CORPORATION

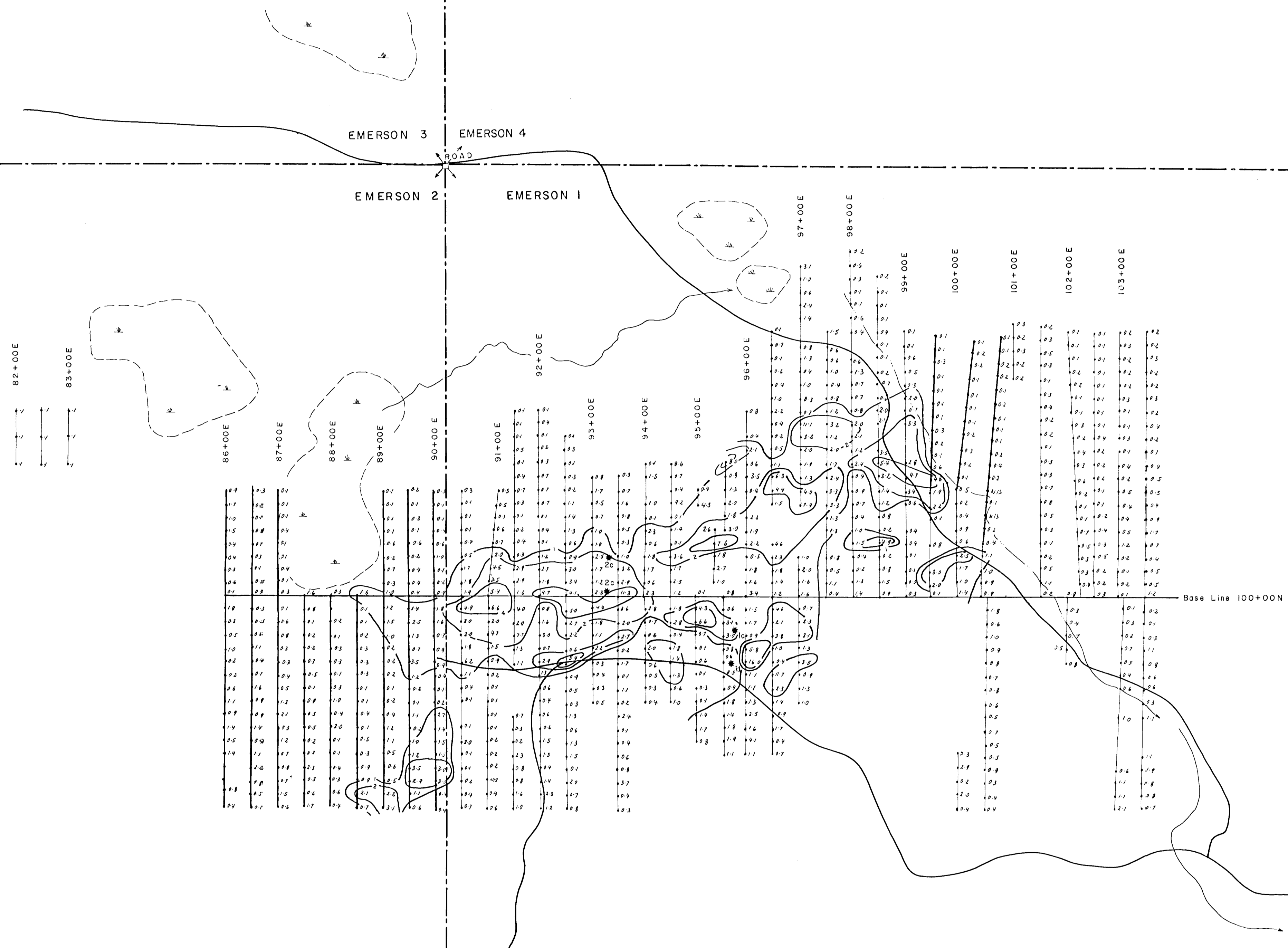
EMERSON PROJECT  
 Houston Area, B.C.

IPR11 Survey - Chargeability Contour Plan  
 first separation

DRAWN BY:                    ors    DATE:    December, 1987

SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.                    FIG. 3





GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

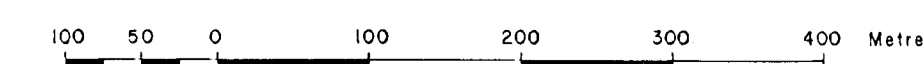
16,980

LEGEND

- | 0.7 ppm Ag - 1986, 1987 sampling
  - | 1.0 ppm Ag - 1985 sampling
  - \* 1a Soil profile location
- Contours at 1.0, 2.0, 4.0 ppm.

NTS 93 L / 7

SCALE 1:5000



LORNE MINING CORPORATION

EMERSON OPTION

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY  
SILVER (ppm)

DATE	DRAWN BY	DWG.
NOVEMBER, 1987	R.M.C. / J.S.	FIG. 7





GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

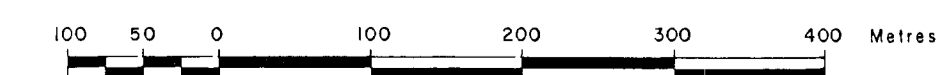
16,980

**LEGEND**

- 5 ppb Au - 1986, 1987 sampling
  - 3 ppm Au - 1985 sampling
  - \* la Soil profile location
- Contours at 10, 20, 40, 80 ppb.

NTS 93 L / 7

SCALE 1:5000



LORNE MINING CORPORATION

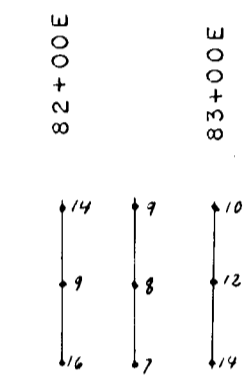
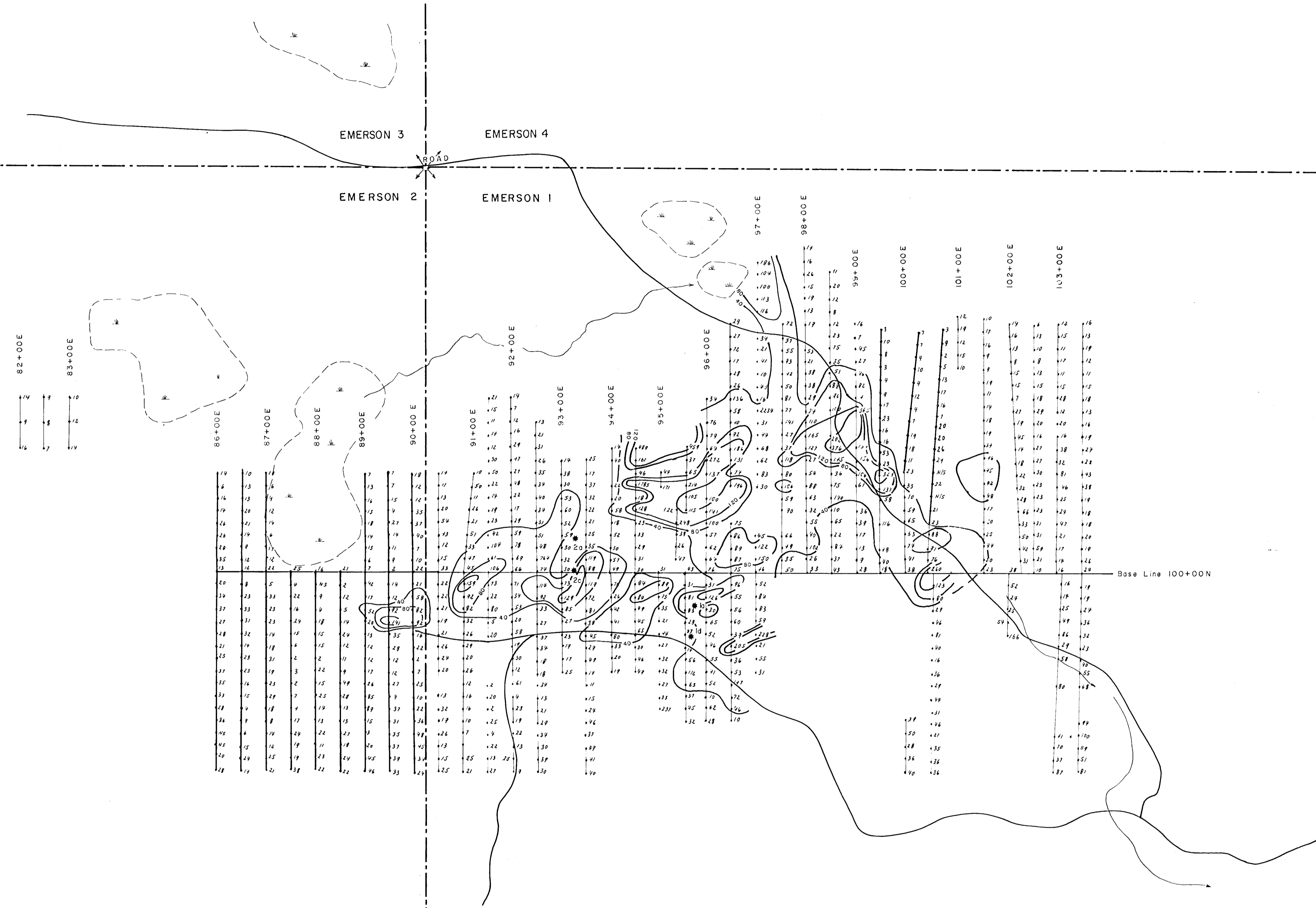
EMERSON OPTION

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

GOLD ( ppb )

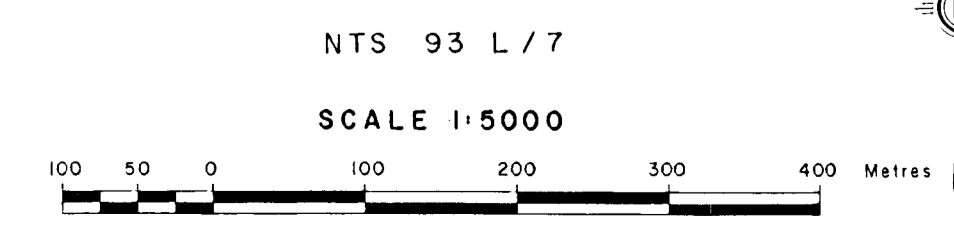
DATE	DRAWN BY	DWG.
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16,980  
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**LEGEND**

- ▬ 28 ppm Pb - 1986, 1987 sampling
  - ▬ 13 ppm Pb - 1985 sampling
  - \* la Soil profile location
- Contours at 40, 80, 120, 240 ppm.



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ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,980

LORNE X MINING CORPORATION		
EMERSON OPTION		
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY LEAD (ppm)		
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