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**ASSESSMENT REPORT DESCRIBING DRILL
HOLE QC-90-1 ON THE B.S.4 MINERAL CLAIM
WITHIN THE B.S. CLAIM GROUP**

VERNON MINING DIVISION

LATITUDE 50° 18' N.

LONGITUDE 118° 58' W.

NTS: 82L/7W

PREPARED FOR OWNER/OPERATOR:

THE QUINTO MINING CORPORATION

**807 - 543 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 1X8**

BY

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OCTOBER 3, 1990

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

20,339

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1.

SUMMARY

The Deafies Vein is a pyritic quartz vein located in a dynamited outcrop of dacitic crystal tuff, adjacent a logging road in the central northern portion of the B.S.4 claim. Prospectors in the area have told Quinto personnel that base and precious metal values have been obtained from the quartz vein.

Since most of Quinto Mining Corporation's exploration has been directed to the auriferous Plateau Shear Zone on the Chaput Claims, little work has been done on the B.S.4 claim. Drill hole QC-90-1 was sited to intersect several quartz veins observed in outcrop, including the Deafies Vein, to obtain fresh exposure and to ascertain their orientation and host lithology.

Drill hole QC-90-1 was collared June 15 and 58.54 m NQ coring was completed on June 17, 1990. The author logged the core on June 17, 1990.

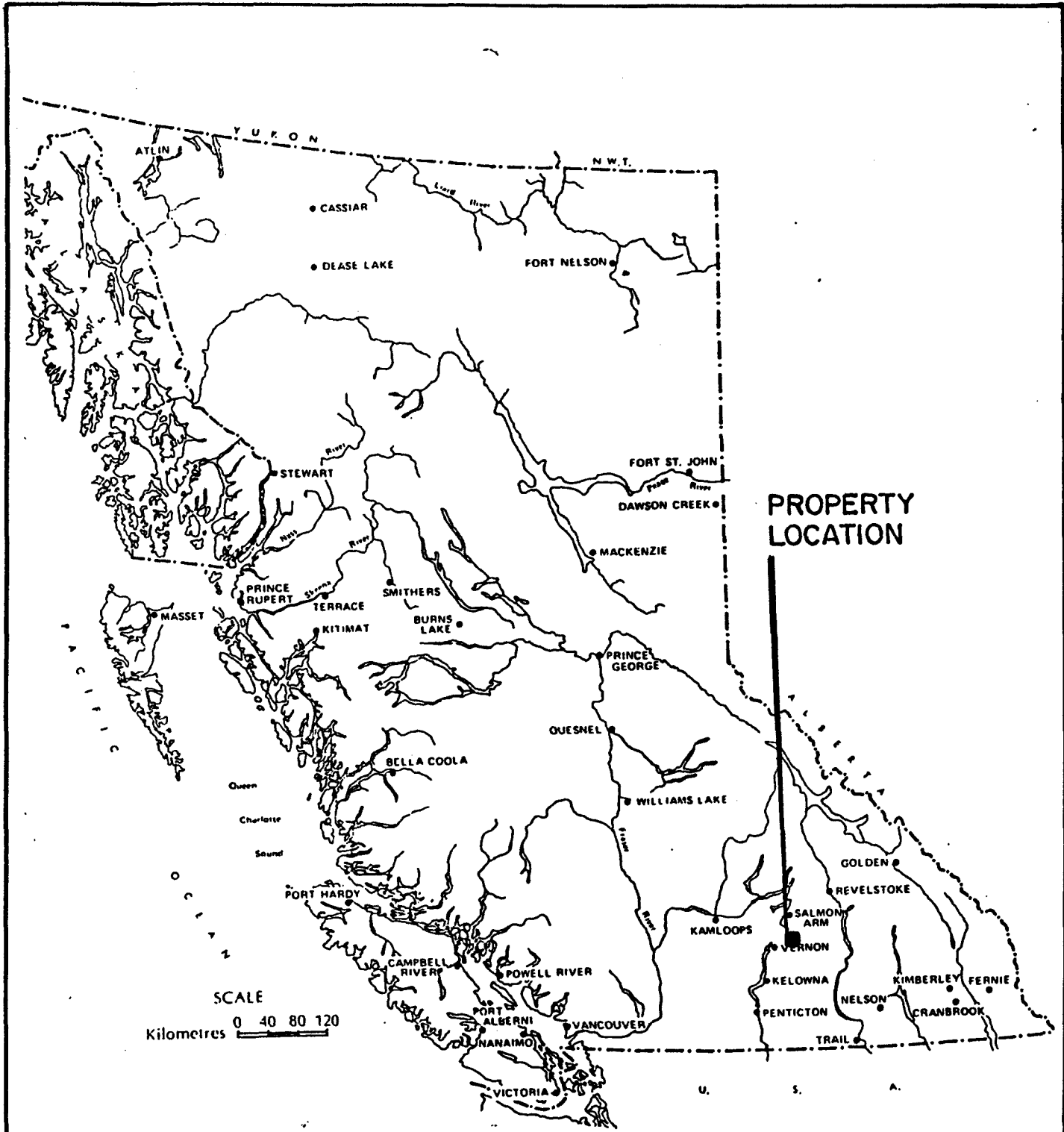
The drilling indicates a sequence of felsic tuffs and minor insheared graphitic argillite has been faulted and cut by quartz \pm pyrite veins varying in width from 0.1-4.91 m. This setting is similar to the Plateau Shear Zone. The widest vein also occurs in outcrop and has a probable dip of 35-47° east to northeast. If the Deafies Vein has a similar strike and dip then, by simple projection, it was probably cored in the interval 26-33 m. An 0.85 m quartz vein located between 29.2-30.05 m may represent the Deafies Vein but was not sampled, as it is neither vuggy or pyritic in this interval. Should the Deafies Vein have a vertical dip, QC-90-1 was stopped short of the target.

To more definitely explore the Vein it is recommended that a 100 x 25 m grid be established up slope of the vein outcrop as control for prospecting, mapping and soil sampling surveys. This work will locate the strike of the vein prior to trenching and chip sampling along old logging roads and skidder trails. The estimated cost of this program is \$30,000.

2.

INTRODUCTION:

The author briefly examined the "Deafies" quartz vein, on June 9, 1990 while doing evaluation work on Quinto Mining's Chaput claims at Lumby, B.C. The vein is located in the central northern portion of the B.S.4 claim. Prospectors in the area have blasted opened on



**PROPERTY
LOCATION**

SCALE
Kilometres 0 40 80 120



MIKE BRADLEY & ASSOCIATES	
QUINTO MINING CORP.	
LUMBY PROJECT - BS4 CLAIM	
REGIONAL LOCATION MAP	
N.T.S. 82L-7W	VERNON M.D., B.C.
SCALE : AS SHOWN	DATE : JULY 1990
PROJECT NO. 9015	FIGURE NO. 1

outcrop of the vein, rumoured to contain values in silver, lead/zinc and gold. A site was chosen for a diamond drill hole. Purpose of the drilling was to complete assessment work on the claims in a large area with limited baseline data and to determine the continuity and nature of the Deafies and other quartz veins at depth.

In the period June 14-17, 1990, Newmac Industries Ltd. of 5351 Blendell Place, Kamloops, B.C. mobilized a Long Year Super - 38 drill onsite and completed 58.54m NQ coring in diamond drill hole QC-90-1.

The author returned to the property from Vancouver on June 16, logged the core and split/sampled 6 intervals of interest. These samples are stored in Lumby and have not been analyzed. The core was transported to and is now stored in racks at Quinto Mining's central core storage area on the Chaput claims, located 1.5 km north north east of Lumby.

This report summarizes descriptions of cored lithologies, discusses the Deafies vein and makes recommendations for further work.

3.

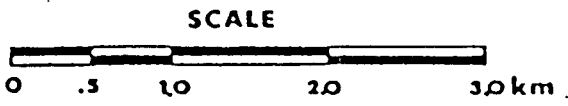
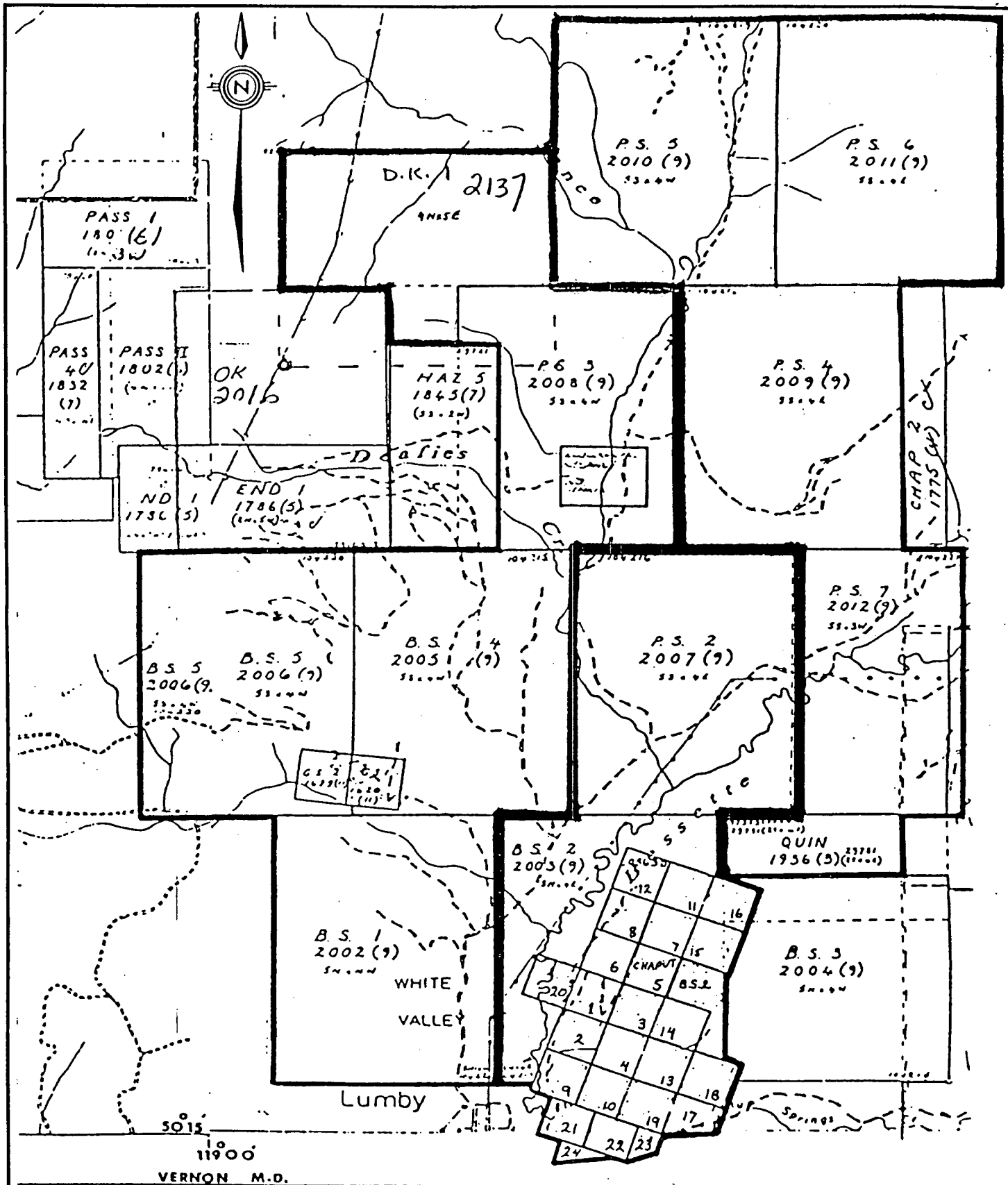
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The B.S. Group of claims is located in the Vernon Mining Division within N.T.S. 82L/7W; approximately 5 km north of the village of Lumby, B.C. Lumby is a service center for local logging and agriculture activities, located on Highway 6, 22 km east of Vernon, B.C. Access to the claims is by 2 wheel drive gravel roads, following the Shuswap Falls/Mabel Lake secondary road to a point 3 km north of Lumby and turning north onto Cooper's Road, driving north 1 kilometer to a junction, turning west onto the Deafies Creek Logging Road and driving 2.5 km to a point 0.2 km past a farm house on the west and a road junction to the east and turning northwest onto a narrow logging road. Stay left on this road travelling 460m to the site of drill hole QC-90-1 at approximately 762 m elevation.

4.

CLAIM STATUS:

The BS Group of Claims comprises 100 units in 5 claims, wholly owned by the Quinto Mining Corporation.



MIKE BRADLEY & ASSOCIATES
 QUINTO MINING CORP.
 LUMBY PROJECT - BS 4 CLAIM
 CLAIM
 LOCATION MAP

NTS. 82L-7W
 SCALE: 1:50,000
 PROJECT NO. 9015
 VERNON M.D., MD
 DATE: JULY 1990
 FIGURE NO. 2

The 1990 work program was operated and paid for by Quinto. Mr. Paul Schiller, President of Quinto Mining Corporation prepared and filed the Statement of Work and also the Statement of Costs which accompanies this report. The following table sets out the claim status:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Current Anniversary</u>	<u>New* Anniversary</u>
B.S.1	20	Sept.24,1991	Sept.24,1992
B.S.4	20	Sept.24,1991	Sept.24,1992
B.S.5	20	Sept.24,1990	Sept.24,1991
DK-1	20	July 8,1991	July 8,1992
P.S.3	20	Sept.24,1991	Sept.24,1992

* Pending acceptance of this assessment report by the Mines Branch, B.C.E.M.P.R.

5.

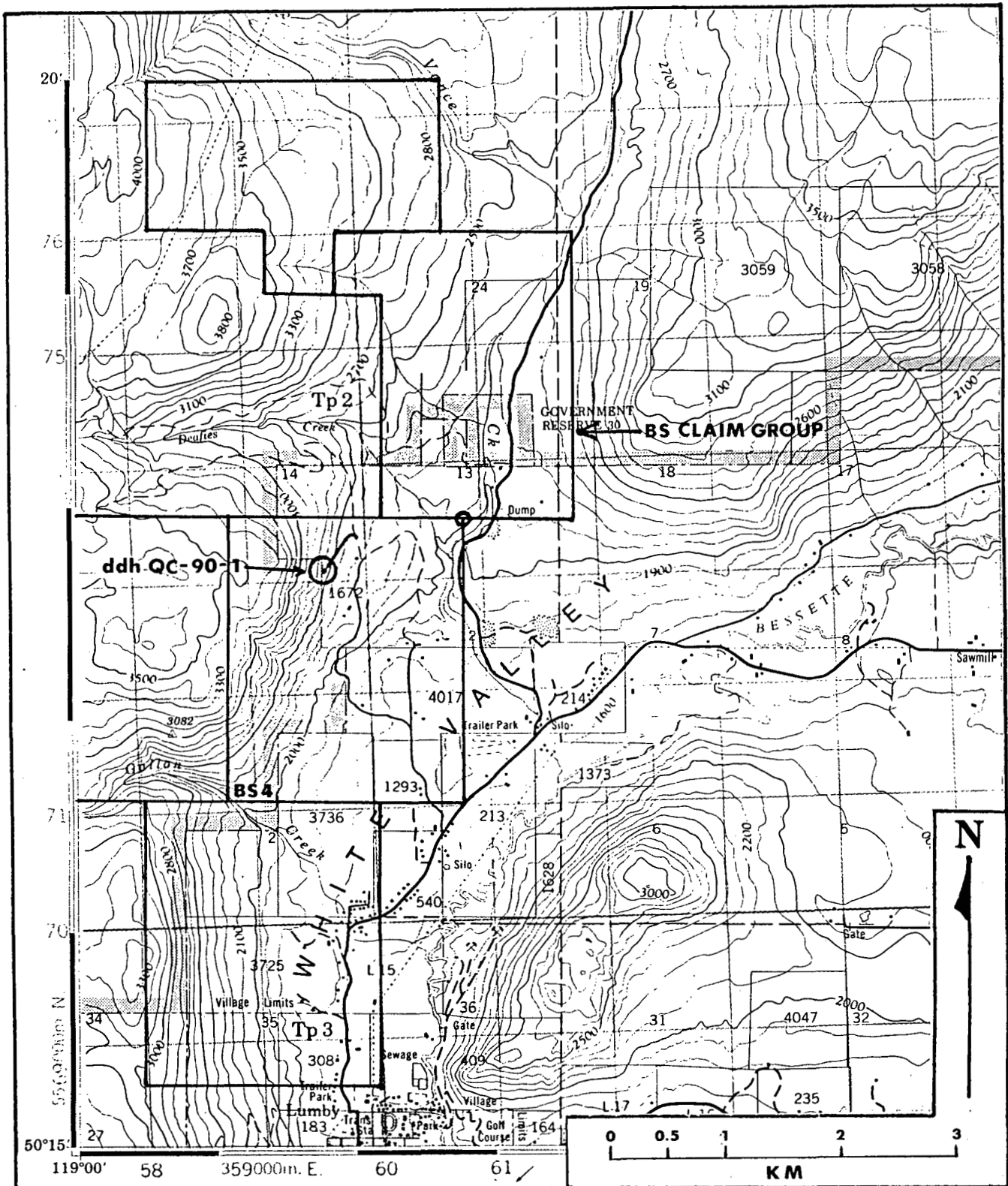
HISTORY:

Little is known of the property's history prior to the 1960's but prospecting by local residents said to have occurred in the early 1900's possibly uncovering the "Deafies" quartz veins on the B.S.4 claim.

In the 1960's, the Chaput Logging Company exposed silver-lead-zinc veins on Quinto's Chaput Claims, located 4 km south southeast of the Deafies Vein and 1.5 km northeast of Lumby. A 75 ton mill was constructed and the silver veins were explored/developed in the Chaput Mine by various operators, during the period 1968-1981. F.K. Explorations shipped 1500 tonnes of ore to the Trail smelter in the period 1968-1970. An estimated 20,000 tonnes of ore was produced through to 1981.

Local prospectors are said to have exposed the Deafies Vein by blasting in this period and located minor pyrite, lead, zinc sulphides.

Quinto purchased the Chaput Property in 1983 and subsequently staked the B.S., P.S., D.K. and Quin claims. To date Quinto has defined a gold (silver) mineralized structure - the Plateau Shear Zone on the Chaput claims, by 69 drill holes, ten trenches and 186 m of hanging wall drift and 105 m of cross cuts. The Zone has a minimum strike length of 370 m, contains gold values over widths from 1.5 - 24 m and to depths of 180 m down dip. The zone of brecciated quartz-



MIKE BRADLEY & ASSOCIATES		SCALE: 1:50,000
CLIENT	THE QUINTO MINING CORPORATION LUMBY PROJECT - BS 4 CLAIM	NTS: 82L/7W
TOPOGRAPHIC PLAN MAP OF THE B.S. GROUP OF CLAIMS, COLUMBIA MOUNTAINS PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISION.		DRAWN BY: M.D.B.
		PROJECT: 9015
		DATE: July, 1990
		FIGURE NO: 3

pyrite veins in graphitic mylonite is open along strike and to depth.

6.

PHYSIOGRAPHY:

The B.S.4 Claim is located on the south-southeast flank of Silver Star Mountain within the Columbia Mountain Physiographic division of B.C. The claim covers the eastern slope of hill having an undulating plateau-like crest. Elevations range between 488 m, in the southeastern portion of the claim along the White Valley (containing Bessette Creek and the town of Lumby) and 1067 m, in the north west of the claim.

The claim is drained by Deafies Creek, which flows southeastly through the northeast of the claim, by Gallon Creek along the southwest boundary and by an unnamed creek which also flows southeastward, bisecting B.S.4.

The White Valley has been logged and now supports local ranch, dairy and haying operations. The southeast facing slopes of B.S.4 are partially logged, with cedar and hemlock present at lower elevations gradually passing into Douglas Fir and spruce above 760 m elevation.

The White Valley is steeply "U"-shaped and floored with sandy outwash. The slopes of the B.S.4 claim above 610 m have a thin, erratic mantle of till with evidence of sporadic outcrop along road cuts. Dissecting drainages have good outcrop exposure.

7.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (See Figure 4)

The basement rocks in the Lumby area include sedimentary and volcanic rocks and their metamorphic equivalents. The G.S.C. has assigned these to the Sicamous Formation, a part of the Upper Jurassic aged Slokan Assemblage (Okulich, 1979). The Slokan is age correlative with the Nicola Group, located to the west of the area.

The Sicamous Formation near Lumby includes carbonaceous argillite, siltstone, sericitic and chloritic tuff and minor phyllite, mainly of greenschist metamorphic grade. Elsewhere in the region, highly metamorphosed equivalents include andalusite-staurolite and kyanite schists.

The sedimentary and volcanic sequence is commonly well bedded, gently folded about a major northwest trending antiformal axis and crosscut by widely spaced high angle normal faults. The Plateau Shear Zone is a major, possibly regional, west trending fault. The shear is locally arcuate and dips approximately 45° to the south where it transects the Chaput claim group.

The Sicamous Formation has been intruded by igneous stocks of three ages: 1. early Jurassic age diorite - located in a small stock intruding a synclinal axis located 6.4 km north of Lumby 2. Late Jurassic age granitic rocks located on a ridge 1.6 km west of Lumby 3. Late Cretaceous age pyritic diorite to granodiorite, comprising the southern half of Saddle Mountain.

The above rocks are unconformably overlain by Tertiary are bimodal volcanic rocks of the Kamloops Group.

8.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property has not been previously mapped to the author's knowledge. The G.S.C. has established a regional framework, based on 1:250,000 mapping in the area, indicating the B.S.4 claim is underlain by Sicamous Formation volcanic tuff and clastic sedimentary rocks. No intrusions are indicated to underlie the claim.

Two G.S.C. bedding attitudes in the vicinity of the claim suggest that the volcanic-sedimentary sequence strikes northwest and dips 40° northeast. The claim is bracketed by two major, west-northwest trending structures: an anticline in the south, following the north flank of Gallon Creek and a syncline following the north flank of Deafies Creek.

The author briefly examined the Deafies Vein and a few outcrops located southwest of the drill hole collar.

The Deafies Vein is exposed in a dynamited outcrop located approximately 44 m southwest of the drill collar of QC-90-1. The quartz vein is fractured and somewhat rusty, vuggy and pitted due to weathering of sulphides - presumably pyrite; as minor fine-grained pyrite was noted in one block.

LEGEND
(after Kuran, 1987)

UNIT 3 FELSIC VOLCANICS

- 3a Dacitic Ash Tuff
- 3b Dacitic Tuff/Breccia
- 3c Dacitic Crystal Tuff

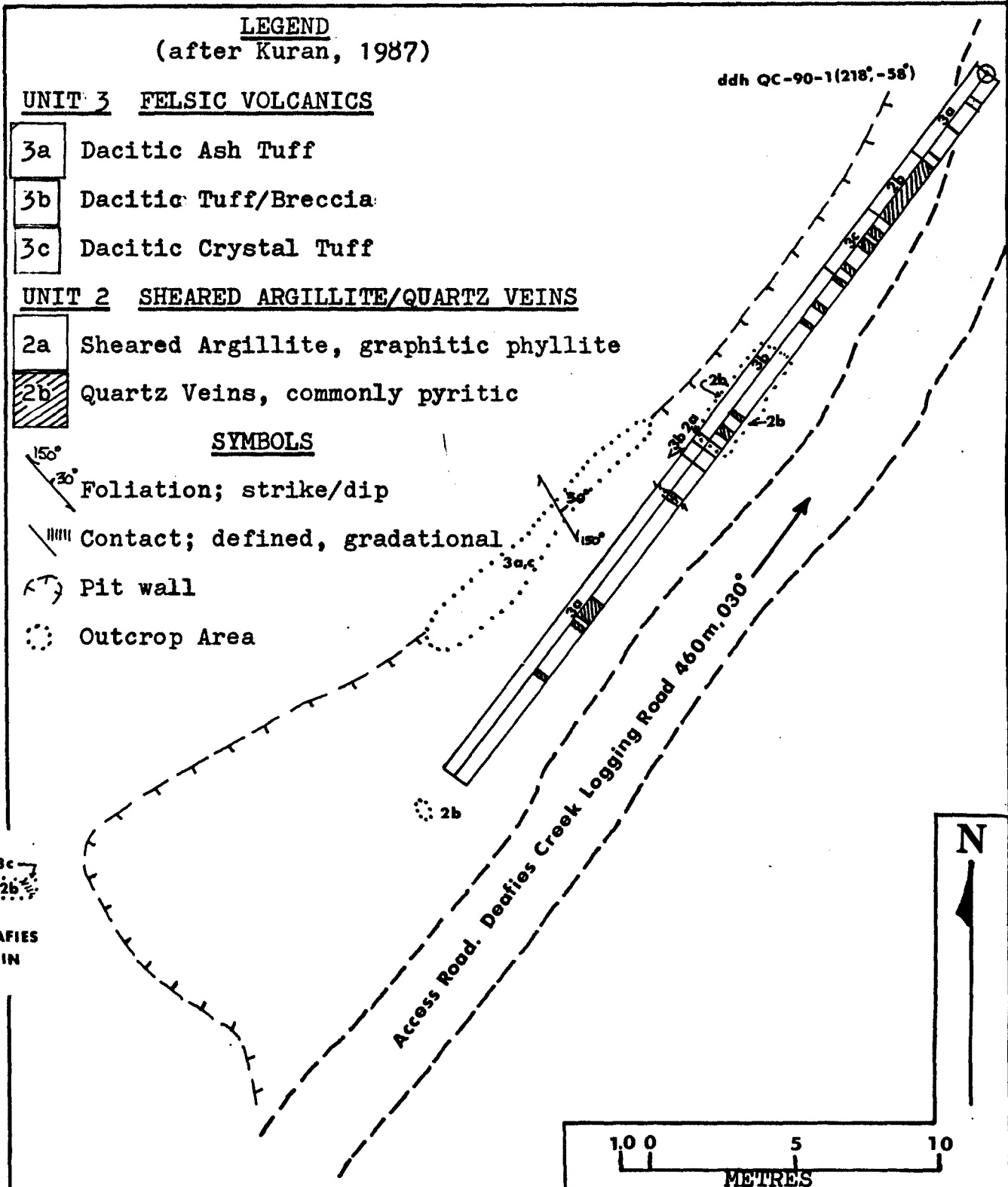
UNIT 2 SHEARED ARGILLITE/QUARTZ VEINS

- 2a Sheared Argillite, graphitic phyllite
- 2b Quartz Veins, commonly pyritic

SYMBOLS

- Foliation; strike/dip
- Contact; defined, gradational
- Pit wall
- Outcrop Area

DEAFIES VEIN



MIKE BRADLEY & ASSOCIATES		SCALE: 1:200
CLIENT	THE QUINTO MINING CORPORATION LUMBY PROJECT - BS 4 CLAIM	NTS: 82L/7W
PLAN MAP OF THE DEAFIES VEIN AREA SHOWING GEOLOGY AND D.D.H. QC - 90 - 1		DRAWN BY: M.D.B.
		PROJECT: 9015
		DATE: July, 1990
		FIGURE NO: 6

The quartz vein varies from white bull quartz to milky white sugar textured. The trend of the vein appears to be northwest (upslope), possibly dipping northeast but this is not assured as contacts with the host Dacitic Crystal Tuff are silicified and diffuse. Width of the vein may be 1.8 m. An 0.3 m wide quartz vein located 32 m south west of the drill collar and another between 11 and 16 meters west of the collar are typical, fractured bull quartz.

A lenticular outcrop exposed in a bank 2 m north of the bearing line of the drill hole between 17 and 27m southwest of the drill collar is composed of moderately foliated ($150^{\circ}/30^{\circ}\text{NW}$) to phyllitic, somewhat rusty weathering Dacitic Ash and Crystal Tuff. These units are described in the next section.

9. DESCRIPTION OF DRILL HOLE LITHOLOGIES (See Figure 5 - Plan and Figure 6 - Plan)

Hole QC-90-1 was sited approximately 44 m northeast of the Deafies Vein and drilled on a bearing of 218° , declined 58° to the horizontal. The hole cored a sequence of variably sheared and altered felsic volcanic tuffs and minor sheared graphitic argillite, both cut by numerous bull quartz veins. This geological setting is very similar to that found on the Chaput claims to the southeast in the Plateau Shear Zone and Unit designations have been adapted from Kuran's mapping there, to reflect the comparison.

Unit 3 - Felsic Volcanic Tuffs:

Unit 3a - Dacitic Ash Tuff: The unit was noted between 2.13 - 7.35 m and 32.18 -58.54 m. The ash tuff is typically light to dark gray coloured depending on the quantity of sericite present and degree of silicification. The tuff is fine-grained, siliceous, weakly to moderately foliated and recrystallized. It contains disseminated fine-grained pyrite from trace to $\frac{1}{2}\%$ by volume and some semi-massive pyrite on fractures. Subrounded to subangular, anhedral grains of feldspar, quartz, tuff, sericite and biotite occur in irregular patches. Areas of fine-grained brown biotite and fine to medium-grained sericite were noted. Although quartz veins occur in this lithology they are less numerous than in other tuffs.

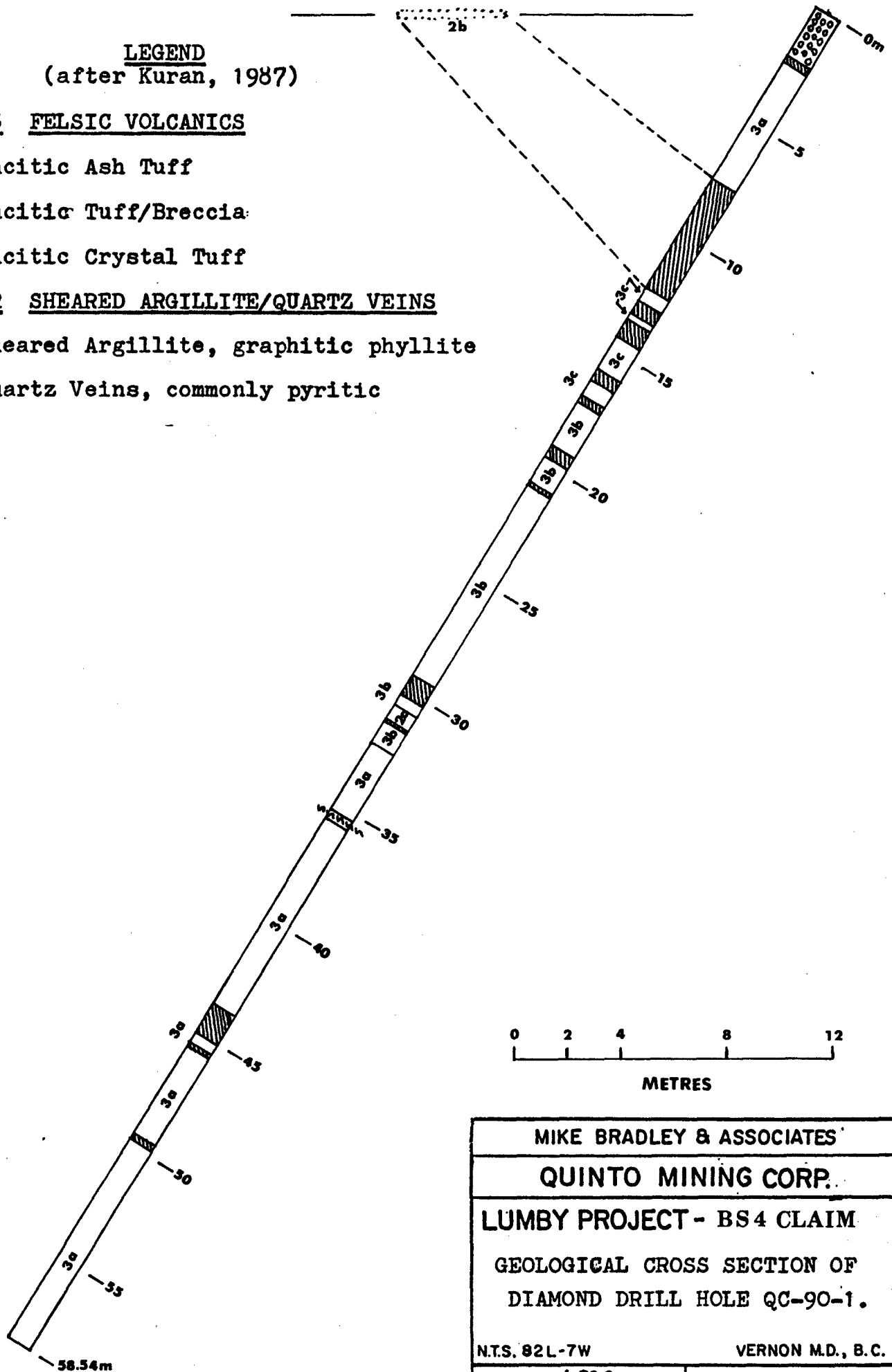
LEGEND
(after Kuran, 1987)

UNIT 3 FELSIC VOLCANICS

- 3a Dacitic Ash Tuff
- 3b Dacitic Tuff/Breccia
- 3c Dacitic Crystal Tuff

UNIT 2 SHEARED ARGILLITE/QUARTZ VEINS

- 2a Sheared Argillite, graphitic phyllite
- 2b Quartz Veins, commonly pyritic



MIKE BRADLEY & ASSOCIATES	
QUINTO MINING CORP.	
LUMBY PROJECT - BS4 CLAIM	
GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE QC-90-1.	
N.T.S. 92L-7W	VERNON M.D., B.C.
SCALE : 1:200	DATE : JULY 1990
PROJECT Nº. 9015	FIGURE Nº. 5

Unit 3b - Dacitic Tuff/Breccia: The unit is distinctive where cored in the interval 17.28-32.18m. It contains approximately 40% by volume, angular-prismatic to polygonal and subrounded fragments of gray to white quartz >> sericitic feldspar, of ≤ 1 cm diameter. The breccia is both matrix and clast supported. The matrix consists of fine-grained sericite and sericitic feldspar and has a light brown mottling - possibly siderite or ankerite but not biotite. The lower contact area of the unit is cut by numerous quartz and quartz-pyrite veins and veinlets. Some of the veins have been brecciated and sheared suggesting local faulting. While the unit could represent a tectonic breccia within the felsic volcanics the author tends toward a coarse tuffaceous lithology modified by silicification and shearing.

Unit 3c - Dacitic Crystal Tuff: The crystal tuff was noted in the intervals 12.26-12.83 m and 13.36-17.28m in the hole. Unit 3c is typically medium to dark gray coloured and rich in feldspar-biotite-sericite and lesser quartz crystals and "ghosts" ≤ 1.0 mm diameter, floating in a fine-grained sericitic matrix. The tuff has a weakly developed foliation and superficially may appear somewhat gneissic in sheared patches. Talc and chlorite plus pyrite aggregates occur on slickensides, in the interval 13.36-17.28 m. Pyrite also occurs as thin fracture-fill seams and as fine-grained matrix disseminations and aggregates up to 3% by volume in the interval 15-17.1 m. The crystal tuff unit contains several quartz-pyrite veins. Contacts between Unit 3c and hanging wall unit 3a and footwall unit 3b are stopped by quartz \pm pyrite veins.

Unit 2: SHEARED ARGILLITE / QUARTZ VEINS

Unit 2a SHEARED ARGILLITE: Sheared graphitic argillite to carbonaceous phyllite was noted in the intervals 2.22-2.32 m, 2.50-2.60 and 30.55-31.15 m; all within Unit 3a Dacitic ash tuff. An 0.85 m wide quartz vein at 29.2 m is sheared and contains 2-3 cm wide zones of graphite-clay-pyrite gouge. The sheared argillite is closely associated with intervals of shearing and quartz veining.

Unit 2b: QUARTZ VEINS: The largest quartz veins were noted in the intervals 7.35-12.26 m (4.91 m), 12.83-13.36 (0.53 m), 13.63-14.4 m (0.77 m), 15.8-16.35 m (0.55m), 19.17-19.60 m (0.43 m), 29.2-30.05m (0.85 m), 43.64-44.9 m (1.26 m). Numerous quartz veins occur in the size range 0.5 - 10 cm.

Quartz veins are all milky white bull quartz, variably fractured and contain fine-grained pyrite from trace amounts to 5% in aggregates, clots or seams. Many of the ≥ 0.5 m veins are weakly oxidized, some contain sericite and have quartz-sericite alteration envelopes. The veins at 12.83 and 13.63 m contain large clots of pyrrhotite, one of which is cut by a pyrite veinlet. The veins occur on several attitudes: 20°, 35°, 45° to the core axis (t.c.a.) were the most common.

10.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The largest quartz vein, at 7.35 m down hole, appears to coincide with the outcrop of bull quartz beginning 12 m west of the drill hole collar. This implies a dip on the vein of between 35° and 47° to the east, subparallel to the local foliation direction.

The core angles for veins, adjusted for the dip of the hole, suggest either a subvertical or shallow west dip to the veins - either is possible but the vertical orientation may be more likely.

If the Deafies Vein dips 35° to 47° northeast, than it would have been intersected in the interval 26-33m of QC-90-1, an area of shearing, brecciation and quartz veining in Unit 3b. An 0.85m wide bull quartz vein between 29.2-30.05 m may be the candidate but was not rusty Vuggy or pyritic and was not sampled. If the Deafies Vein has a subvertical dip than it would not have been intersected by the drill hole unless the strike was east-west, an unlikely case.

Though no base metal sulphides were identified, many of the quartz veins are pyritic and may carry gold. Six intervals of pyritic quartz veins were split but have not as yet been assayed.

11.

CONCLUSIONS

A sequence of felsic tuffs contains a narrow interval of sheared graphitic argillite with associated shearing and quartz \pm pyrite veining. This setting is similar to the gold mineralized Plateau Shear Zone, located 4 km to south southeast but here the argillite section is very narrow. A quartz vein in the interval 29.2-30.05 m may be the down dip projection of the

Deafies Vein, however; it is not pyritic where intersected. The Vein may have a subvertical dip, therefore would not have been cut by the drill hole.

A bull quartz vein, located in outcrop 12 m southwest of the drill collar, was intersected down dip at 7.35m, therefore; has a dip between 35°-47° to the east.

12.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Deafies Vein is an interesting occurrence in that it is reported to contain values in base and precious metals, in a setting similar, though not identical to the gold bearing Plateau Shear Zone at Lumby. Drilling may or may not have intersected the vein. I therefore recommend the following:

1. Analyze the 6 split core samples of pyritic quartz for gold.

2. Overburden appears to be shallow in the area. The Deafies Vein should be located using a 100 x 25 m compass-topofol grid for control of prospecting and soil sampling surveys. The upslope strike location of the Vein should be trenched and chip sampled for gold in several areas, to determine the orientation of the Vein(s) and its grade.

3. Assuming favourable results in 1. or 2. above, the Vein could be retargetted for drilling.

The estimated cost to grid, prospect and sample a 1 km² area, to reopen former access and trench/sample in 8 areas would be approximately \$30,000. The work program would take approximately three weeks to complete.

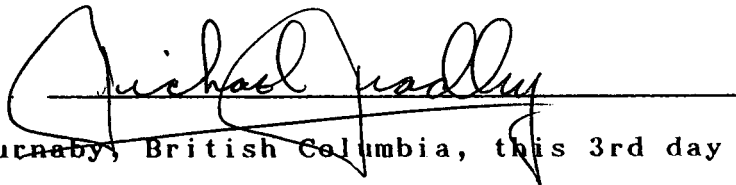
13. REFERENCES

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- Kuran, D.L. (1987): Report on the Lumby Project - Phase III Exploration Program for the Quinto Mining Corporation, May 1, 1987, Unpublished Company Report.
- Meyers, R.E. (1987): Lumby Project (Chaput), Exploration in British Columbia, Mineral Resources Division, Geological Survey Branch, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, p. B23.
- Okulitch, A.V. (1979): Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 637

14. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Michael D. Bradley of Mike Bradley & Associates with an office at 4750 Westlawn Drive, Burnaby, B.C., V5C 3R3, do hereby state as follows:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., where I received a B.Sc. degree in Physics-Geology in 1973.
2. I received an M.Sc. degree in 1975 from Scripps Institute, of Oceanography, La Jolla, California.
3. I have been continuously employed as an exploration geologist from 1976 to present; as an employee of B P Resources Canada and since 1989 as a full time consultant.
4. I am a voting member of the Association of Exploration Geochemists since 1989.
5. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
6. I am a member of the Cordilleran Section of the G.A.C.
7. I am a member of the B.C. and Yukon Chamber of Mines.
8. I am a past chairman of the Vancouver M.E.G. and currently am publisher of the M.E.G. Directory.
9. I have no interest, either directly or indirectly in the B.S.4 claim, or any property or securities of the Quinto Mining Corporation, nor do I expect to receive any.
10. I hereby grant my permission for Quinto Mining Corporation to use this report, or any portion of it, for any legal purposes normal to the business of that firm, so long as excerpts used do not materially deviate from the intent of this report, as set out in the whole.



A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Michael D. Bradley", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is written in black ink and is somewhat stylized.

Dated At Burnaby, British Columbia, this 3rd day of October, 1990.

APPENDIX 1

STATEMENT OF COSTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS

80 UNITS

Drilling - 192ft. @ \$19.00 per ft.	\$ 3,648.00
Water Tank -	300.00
Mobilization and demobilization	1,500.00
Three hand trenches across vein - 80 hrs labour - @ \$14.00 pr.hr.	1,120.00
Food & Accommodation - 8 days @ \$80.00 pr.day.	640.00
Truck rental and fuel -	492.00
Supervision - 8 days @ \$300.00 pr. day.	2,400.00
Engineering, mapping and core splitting -	3,700.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 13,800.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

APPENDIX 2

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE No. QC-90-1

CORE LOGS

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE No.: QC-90-1

SHEET No. 1

BEARING: 218° DIP: -58° TOTAL DEPTH: 58.54 m COLLAR ELEVATION: 762 m CORE SIZE: NQ

NO DIP TEST => LOCATION: 5573110N, 359635 E; CLAIM: B.S.4

LOGGED BY: M. BRADLEY, JUNE 17/90 DATE BEGUN: JUNE 15/90 DATE FINISHED: JUNE 17/90

DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	CORE RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION
0	2.13m	0%	Casing.
2.13	7.35		DACITIC ASH TUFF: A light to medium gray coloured, fine-grained, siliceous, moderately recrystallized rock. Areas of fine-grained biotite and fine to medium-grained sericite mottling. Patches of fine to medium-grained (< 2 mm) subrounded to subangular, anhedral, feldspar and quartz phenocrysts & tuffaceous fragments. Disseminated fine-grained pyrite < 1% also semi-massive pyrite veinlets. Rare weak magnetism.
2.13	3.66	100%	2.13-2.22: rusty gray-white qtz vnl.
3.66	6.71	100%	2.22-2.32: fol. carb. phyllite.
6.71	9.76	95%	2.50-2.60: fol. argillite w. 0° t.c.a. py seam (2 mm) 2.65-2.7 : qtz vn. with < 1% fog. py agg. @ 70/20° t.c.a. 4.55-4.75: rusty qtz vn with < 1% fog. py agg. @ 50/40° t.c.a. : adj qtz vnl at 4.53 m very vuggy. 4.68-4.79: qtz vn with tr py, 15/73° t.c.a. 4.79-5.0 : numerous py vnls, vuggy, much ser. 5.84-5.91: vuggy-py-qtz vnl 45° t.c.a. 6.56-6.62: 6.71-6.80, 7.37-7.47: white qtz vns ± py - note py vnls + qtz-ser alt ⁿ in alt ⁿ env.
7.35	12.26		BULL QUARTZ VEIN: Rusty, white coloured, moderately fractured.
9.76	12.80	100%	Contains trace, fine-grained pyrite and some patches of fine-grained sericite.
12.26	12.83		DACITIC CRYSTAL TUFF: A medium to dark gray coloured rock, fine-grained, rich in feldspar, sericite, biotite and rare quartz, with subrounded, anhedral quartz-feldspar crystal "ghosts" (< 1/2 mm diameter). Trace fine-grained disseminated pyrite in matrix and on fractures. Weak foliation at 45° t.c.a. Contact with quartz vein at 12.83 m is at 15° t.c.a.
12.83	13.36		BULL QUARTZ VEIN: Rusty to white coloured, with large clots and seams (< 2 cm wide) of pyrrhotite cut by thin pyrite seams at 0° t.c.a.
13.36	17.28		DACITIC CRYSTAL TUFF: Medium to dark gray coloured and feldspar-biotite-sericite-(quartz) rich tuff with a weakly developed foliation / layering at 40° t.c.a. Talc and chlorite slickensides contain pyrite aggregates. Pyrite also occurs as thin fracture-fill seams and as fine-grained matrix disseminations and aggregations up to 3% (15 - 17.1 m).
12.83	15.85	100%	13.63-14.4 : bull qtz vn with a few clots of pyrrhotite.
15.85	18.90	96%	15.8 -16.35: ditto, cutting py ^d chld tuff with 5-7% diss. fr. fill py.
17.28	32.18		17-17.28: bull qtz vn and ser, chl, py dissem on frs. DACITIC TUFF / BRECCIA: A quartz-sericite ± pyrite tuff-breccia containing 40% angular, < 1 cm diameter, prismatic to polygonal and subrounded fragments and "ghosts" of quartz >> feldspars, in a

DEPTH FROM	TO	CORE RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION
18.9	21.95	100%	fine-grained sericite-feldspar matrix. Breccia is variably clast and matrix supported. Matrix has a light-brown mottling; possibly siderite, not biotite. Unit could be a tectonized, silicified (quartz-veined) tuff. 17.1-18 m: several 1-3 mm py vnls 005' t.c.a. 19.17-19.60: bx qtz vn & semi massive clots and vnls of py. 20.7-20.85: qtz-py vn on fol ⁿ (?) 040' t.c.a., -ser-py (5%) halo to 21.1m. note 19.17: mod. serite content and fol to sheared appearance 25-25.05m: qtz-py vn with honey coloured mottling 50' t.c.a. 26.9-27.2: 3 qtz-py vnls and adj massive py vnls. 28.3-28.7: 2 bull qtz vnls with minor py, 35' t.c.a. 28.7-29.2: sil ^d , bx ^d , ser ^d , friable. 29.2-30.05: bull qtz vn with 2-3 cm zones of graphite-clay-py gouge. 30.05-30.55: qtz py ser. matrix subrd frags-tectonite ? 30.55-31.15: strongly graphitic argillite; gr. slicks 30' t.c.a. 31.15-31.25: fr. qtz vn. with py on contacts 31.25-32.18: ser. crushed and clay gouged qtz-ser-bx with irreg py clots and veinlets clay >> ser.
21.95	25.00	100%	
25.00	28.05	100%	
28.05	31.10	93%	
31.10	34.15	100%	DACITIC ASH TUFF: Medium to dark gray coloured, very fine to fine-grained with subrounded, anhedral feldspar, quartz and biotite crystal visible. Contains trace disseminated fine-grained pyrite and sericite and chlorite along a moderately well developed foliation. 35.15-35.46: Matrix supported tect bx with quartz >> feldspar fragments. Tuff/Breccia Unit ? 35.46-35.55: Bull qtz vn. 36.2-37.3: zone of intermittent shear fring, chl-ser alt ⁿ DACITIC ASH TUFF: As above section but containing somewhat more fine-grained feldspar and moderately to strongly sheared and chloritized.
32.18	40.00	100%	
34.15	37.2	100%	40.24-40.85: few narrow irregular tension gash-fill quartz vnls. no py. 43.64-44.9: banded bull qtz (chl folia) vn. no py. 44.7,44.8,44.9: 1/2 cm qtz-py vns 45' t.c.a. 45.3-45.5: qtz vn in shear zone - no py. 46.76: 1 cm clay + chl shear, 30' t.c.a. 47.0: 1 cm bull qtz vn 55' t.c.a. 49.39-49.6m: shearing, chl irreg. qtz vns 50-52: irreg. folded contorted qtz vns, some tension gash infill. 54-55: several 5 mm qtz vnls @ 20' t.c.a. chl ^d , sericitic; very blk.
37.2	40.24	100%	
40.00	58.54	100%	
40.24	43.29	100%	
43.29	46.34	100%	
46.34	49.39	100%	
49.39	52.43	100%	
52.43	55.49	100%	
55.49	58.54	100%	

SPLIT CORE SAMPLES (NOT ASSAYED)

SAMPLE No.	INTERVAL FROM TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE
QC-90-1	3.00 6.00	3.00 m
QC-90-2	6.00 7.35	1.35 m
QC-90-3	7.35 10.00	2.65 m
QC-90-4	10.00 12.25	2.25 m
QC-90-5	12.83 14.40	1.57 m
QC-90-6	15.80 18.00	2.20 m

LEGEND

MESOZOIC
CRETACEOUS

Kg GRANITE, GRANODIORITE; LESSER QUARTZ MONZONITE AND QUARTZ DIORITE.

BALDY BATHOLITH AND SATELLITIC STOCKS.

Kqm QUARTZ MONZONITE, GRANODIORITE; MINOR PEGMATITE.

EARLY CRETACEOUS


SALMON ARM, DEEP CREEK, WISCONSIN LITH AND SCOTCH CREEK PLUTONS.

εKgd GRANODIORITE, GRANITE, QUARTZ MONZONITE; MINOR DIORITE, GABBRO, QUARTZ, DIORITE.

RAFT BATHOLITH

εKqm QUARTZ MONZONITE, GRANODIORITE; MINOR PEGMATITE AND DIORITE.

JURASSIC OR CRETACEOUS

 SVENITE AND FELSITE DYKES.

JURASSIC

Jgn MASSIVE AND FOLIATED, SYNTECTONIC PEGMATITE, APLITE, LEUCOCRATIC GRANITE AND QUARTZ MONZONITE BORDERING AND WITHIN SHUSHAP METAMORPHIC COMPLEX AND OKANAGAN PLUTONIC AND METAMORPHIC COMPLEX; SILVER STAR INTRUSIONS: (MAY INCLUDE ORTHOGRANITE OF PALAEOZOIC AND PROTEROZOIC AGES).

LATE JURASSIC

VALHALLA PLUTONIC ROCKS

εJgd GRANODIORITE, GRANITE; MINOR GABBRO, DIORITE, QUARTZ DIORITE.

EARLY JURASSIC

LONG RIDGE PLUTON

εJg FOLIATED, LIMEATED GRANITE (MAY INCLUDE PALAEOZOIC PLUTONIC ROCKS).

NELSON PLUTONIC ROCKS: THUYA BATHOLITH AND SATELLITIC STOCKS.

εJgd QUARTZ DIORITE, GRANODIORITE; MINOR DIORITE, GRANITE, AMPHIBOLITE, GABBRO AND ULTRAFELT ROCKS.

εJdi DIORITE; MINOR QUARTZ DIORITE AND GABBRO.

εJy SVENITE AND MONZONITE.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC

UPPER TRIASSIC AND LOWER JURASSIC

NICOLA GROUP (POSSIBLY INCLUDES SLOCAN GROUP NEAR SOUTHEAST EDGE OF AREA).

εJnv ANDESITE AND BASALT FLOW ROCKS, PORPHYRYIC AUGITE ANDESITE, BRECCIA, TUFF, AGGLOMERATE, GREENSTONE, CHLORITIC PHYLLITE; MINOR ARGILLITE, LIMESTONE, SERICITIC SCHIST.

UPPER TRIASSIC

KARNIAN AND MORIAN

NICOLA GROUP

UBns BLACK SHALE, ARGILLITE, CONGLOMERATE, LIMESTONE, SILTSTONE; MINOR TUFF AND PHYLLITE.

UBnc LIMESTONE

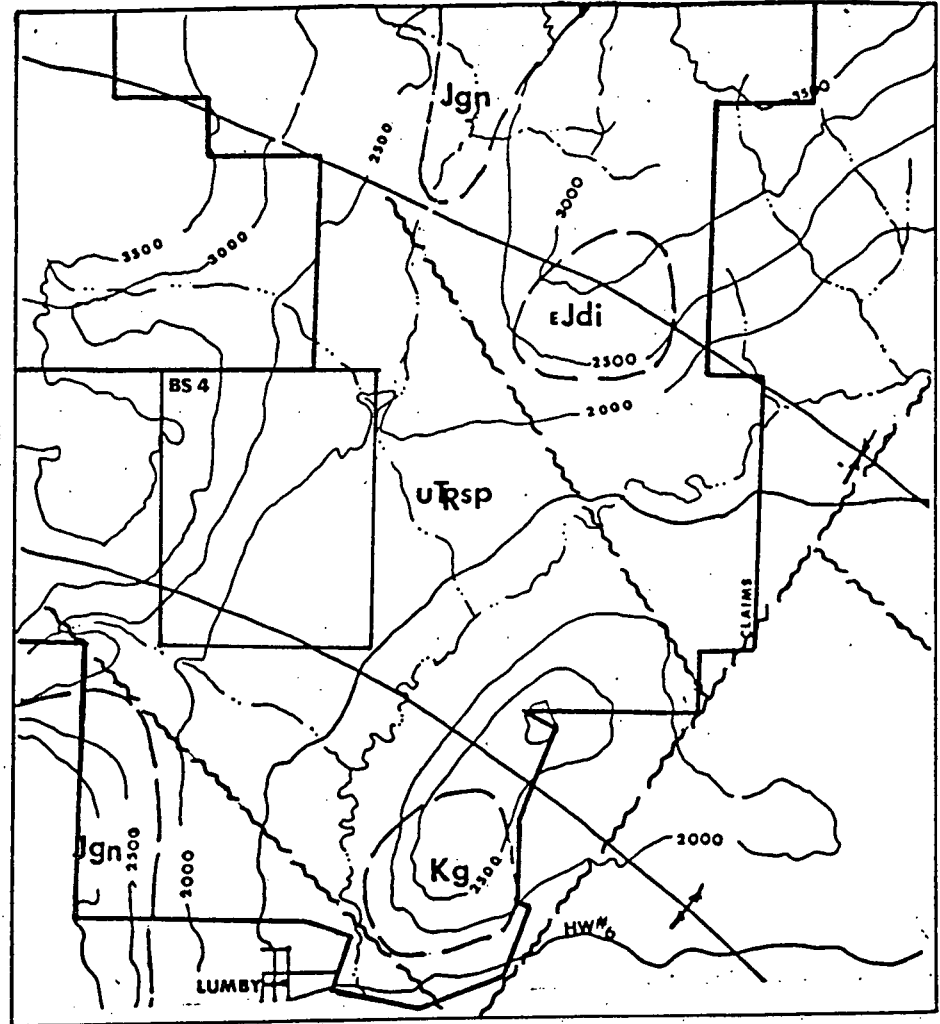
SLOCAN GROUP

SICAMOUS FORMATION

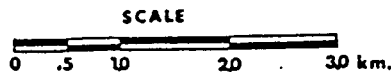
UBsc SERICITIC, GRAPHITIC AND ARGILLACEOUS LIMESTONE; CALCAREOUS PHYLLITE, ARGILLITE.

UBsp SHALE, ARGILLITE, MASSIVE SILTSTONE, PHYLLITE, TUFF AND CALCAREOUS PELITE; MINOR CONGLOMERATE, LIMESTONE, GREENSTONE, CHLORITIC PHYLLITE AND ANDALUCITE - STAUROLITE - AND RYANITE - BEARING SCHIST.

UBscg CONGLOMERATE.



MIKE BRADLEY & ASSOCIATES	
QUINTO MINING CORP.	
LUMBY PROJECT - BS 4 CLAIM	
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	
N.T.S. 82L-7W	VERNON M.D., B.C.
SCALE : 1:70,000 (approx)	DATE : JULY 1990
PROJECT NO. 9015	FIGURE NO. 4



After A.V. Okulitch, 1979, GSC 637
A.G. Jones, 1989, GSC Memoir 290