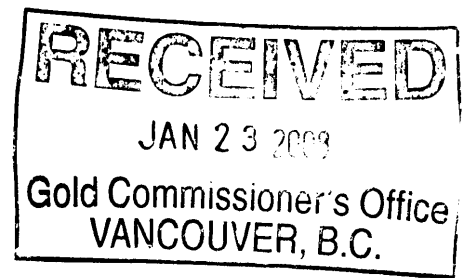


**REPORT ON:  
PROSPECTING AND  
ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY**



**WIGWAM AND MAXIWAM MINERAL CLAIMS**

**SHEEP MOUNTAIN AREA**

**GALTON RANGE**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

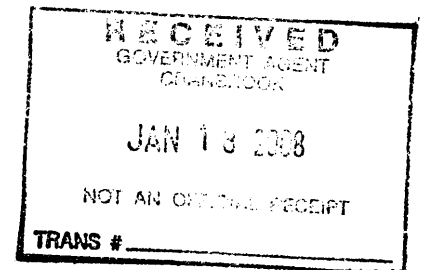
**FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION**

**NTS MAPSHEET 82G 005/006**

**OWNERS: BOB MORRIS  
CRAIG KENNEDY**

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH**  
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

**29,551**



**WORK PERFORMED SPRING OF 2007**

**REPORT WRITTEN BY SEAN KENNEDY - PROSPECTOR**

**DECEMBER 2007**

**Bob Morris**

---

**From:** MT.online@gov.bc.ca  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 16, 2007 2:05 PM  
**To:** rjmorris@rtwave.com  
**Subject:** SOW-M (4175289) 2007/OCT/16 13:5:29 Mineral Titles Online, Transaction event, Email confirmation

Event Number: 4175289  
Event Type: Exploration and Development Work / Expiry Date Change

Work Type Code: T

Required Work Amount: 4000.00

Total Work Amount: 4880.00

Total Amount Paid: 200.55

PAC Name: Robert J. Morris

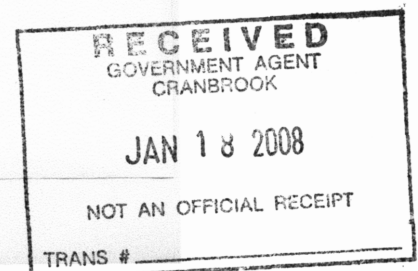
PAC Debit: 0.00

Tenure Number: 372755  
Tenure Type: M  
Tenure Subtype: C  
Claim Name: WIGWAM 1  
Old Good To Date: 2007/oct/21  
New Good To Date: 2008/oct/21  
Tenure Required Work Amount: 4000.00  
Tenure Submission Fee: 200.55

Your technical work report is due in 90 days as per Section 33 of the Mineral Tenure Act and Section 16 and Schedule A of the Mineral Tenure Act Regulation. Please attach a copy of your confirmation page to the front of your report.

Server Name: PRODUCTION

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No virus found in this incoming message.  
Checked by AVG Free Edition.  
Version: 7.5.488 / Virus Database: 269.14.12/1073 - Release Date: 10/16/2007 8:22 AM



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1.1 PROPERTY</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1.2 LOCATION AND ACCESS</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1.4 HISTORY</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3.0 PROSPECTING AND ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>5.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>6.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS</b>	<b>7</b>

**APPENDIX 1 – ROCK ANALYSIS**

**APPENDIX 2 – ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS**

### **ILLUSTRATIONS:**

<b>PROPERTY MAP</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS WITH CU IN PPM</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>PROSPECTING MAP</b>	<b>9</b>

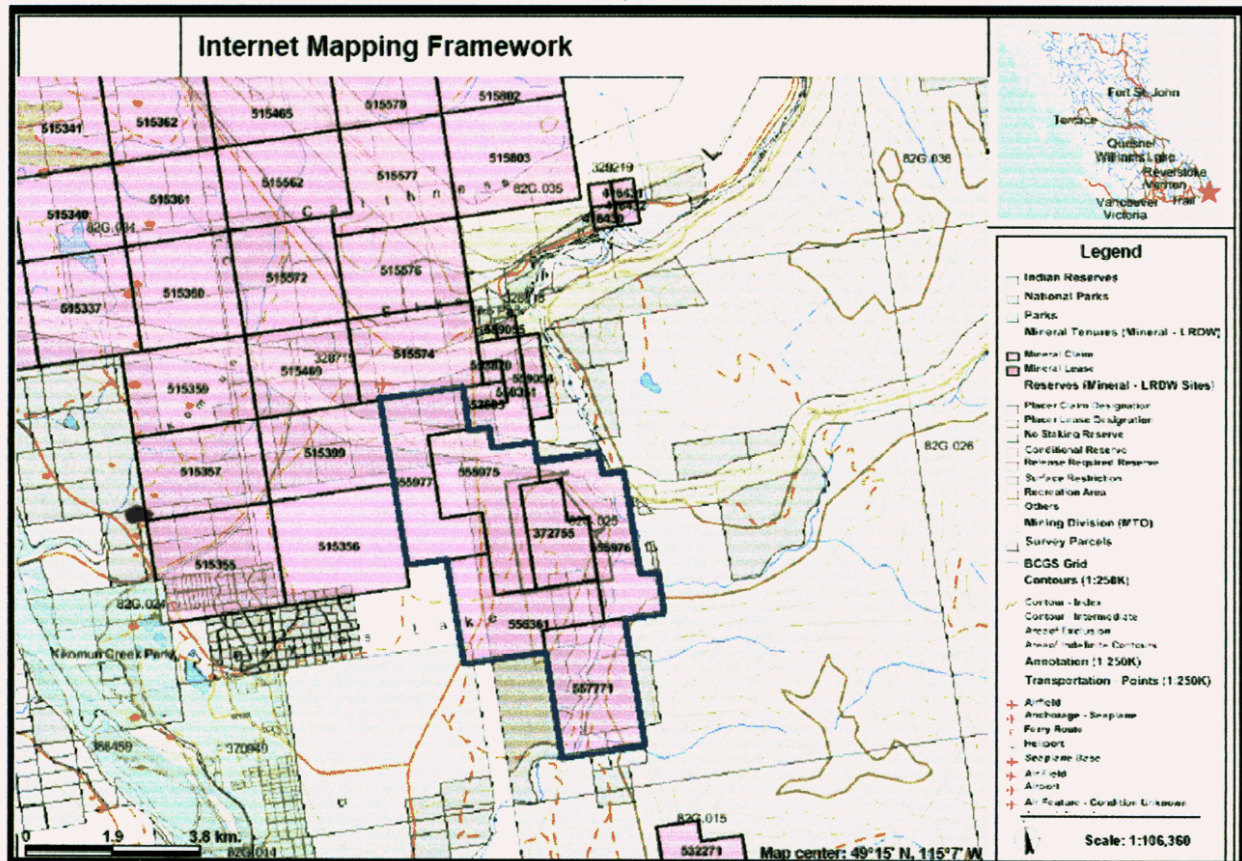
## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the early field season of 2007 a prospecting and rock geochemistry program was conducted on mineral claims overlying the Sheep Mountain area of southeast BC. A number of minfile occurrences are located on the property most consist of fractures and veins containing lead, zinc, and copper. The property position was significantly increased during the program to help cover a large, structurally complex alteration zone. Geology on the property is very unique in the regional area with a number of strange intrusions with a number of faults with Tertiary movement.

Over the course of the program 59 rock samples were collected, a number of old mineralized occurrences were located, and a number of new ones were discovered.

## 1.1 PROPERTY

The property is comprised of tenure numbers: 372755, 555975, 555976, 555977, 556361, and 557771



PROPERTY HIGHLIGHTED IN BLUE, REGIONAL LOCATION TOP RIGHT

## **1.2 LOCATION AND ACCESS**

The property is located at Sheep Mountain just south of the community of Elko in southeast BC. Sheep Mountain sits as a topographic high at the confluence of the Elk and Wigwam rivers on the western flanks of the Rocky Mountains. Access to the property is good as a number of old exploration and logging roads that branch off the main highway, and/or the Elko sawmill road, dissect the area.

## **1.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY**

Elevation on the property ranges from 800 meters along the Wigwam and Elk Rivers to over 1200 meters at the top of Sheep Mountain. Topography is generalized by broad hillsides with some steep cliffy sections. A treacherous canyon along the Elk River bounds the eastern margin of the property. Generally the property is timber covered mostly with Douglas fir, some aspects are bare grassland with the occasional yellow pine.

## **1.4 HISTORY**

Mining and exploration history on the property looks to have been comprised of two stages; early exploration mostly on quartz veins with lead and copper mineralization that have been explored with short adits. Later exploration mostly as trenching and road building was carried out on altered diabase(?) sills as well as mineralized quartzite and dolomite units and altered porphyry dykes.

## **2.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY**

Regional geological mapping in the area by Höy has the property underlain by mid-Proterozoic Belt-Purcell clastics, carbonates, and volcanics of the Van Creek, Nichol Creek, Gateway, and Phillips Formations.

The Van Creek is summarized as the unit of siltites and argillites at the top of the Kitchener Formation. The unit weathers reddish, orange or tan. Sedimentary features include mud cracks, mud-chip breccias, rippled surfaces and scours. Some quartzite units, with crosslaminations, are noted in the Van Creek.

Overlying the Van Creek are the Nichol Creek lavas, mostly amygdaloidal basalt, with pyroclastic flows and tuffs. Rare siltstone and quartzite units are interbedded in the volcanics that are interpreted as flood basalts.

The Gateway Formation is located above the Sheppard and below the Phillips, it is mostly pale greenish siltstone, some dolomite and argillite. Some algal mats may be found in the formation as well as oolites. Sedimentary structures include ripple beds, mud cracks, and mud-chip breccias.

The Phillips Formation acts as an easily identifiable regional marker. It is characteristically a red-purple quartzite and siltstone unit with micaceous bedding planes. Sedimentary structures include mud cracks, mud-chip breccias, dessication cracks and crosslaminations. This formation conformably overlies the Gateway.

At Sheep Mountain Van Creek and Nichol Creek are located at the southern boundaries of the property with Gateway and Phillips Formations in fault contact, along a 320°(?) trending normal fault to the north. The eastern margin of the property, mainly along the Elk River canyon has a reliable pick-up on the Phillips formation with Gateway underlying to the west. The Rocky Mountain Trench Fault is the dominant structural feature and is a NW trending normal fault with Tertiary movement on it.

### **3.0 PROSPECTING AND ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY**

During the spring of 2007 eight man-days were spent prospecting and collecting rock samples at Sheep Mountain. The area represents a unique geological picture with large complex structural zones, huge alteration, and abundant sulphide mineralization. Over the course of the program 59 samples were collected in total, assay results as well as descriptions and locations are located in Appendix 1. All rock samples were sent to Acme Labs in Vancouver and assayed for a 30 element ICP plus ppb Au as well as ppm Hg.

The Sheep Mountain area is host to a number of mineralized quartz/calcite/carbonate veins that contain chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite, galena, sphaelerite, hematite, limonite, pyrite and scorodite. Some of these veins have been explored by adits and trenching. The veins typically are quartz with anchorite and calcite along the margins. The largest vein was over 2 meters wide. Sulphide mineralization is hosted by the quartz with only minor pyrite and limonite mineralization in the calcite/anchorite gangue. The majority of the veins occur along NE trending structures and are hosted by a thick unit of diabases, that while no contact has been seen are thought to be sills.

The diabases are unique regionally to the Sheep Mountain area and remain an ambiguous feature. The age of the diabase is unknown but because they continue across the fault that offsets Gateway and Phillips in the north against Van Creek to the south and are hosted by both units respectively they likely record a younger event, perhaps they are a fine-grained phase of the syenite porphyry. They are intermediate in composition and have been highly altered in most locations. Often they appear completely shot with carbonate, hematite, limonite, manganese, quartz, calcite and albite(?) and in places are tectonically brecciated. Only one location had relatively fresh looking diabase that contained many mafic minerals as well as galena, sphaelerite and chalcopyrite. Other zones of mineralization in the sills had been trenched where lead, zinc and copper mineralization appeared to be replacing chlorite "chlots", often rimming them. Alteration within the sills may be controlled by the 320° trending normal fault that offsets Van Creek against Gateway as the strength of the alteration as well as tectonic breccias increase towards the fault contact, this may have been an important conduit for hydrothermal fluids.

Other intrusions on the property include syenite porphyry dykes and sills(?), these contain hornblende, chlorite, k-spar alteration, pyrite, and tourmaline needles, rare chalcopyrite was noted in a few locations as well as a few zones of argillic alteration. Near the regional dump a dyke swarm was found in outcrop. The dykes were quite carbonate, hematite, manganese, epidote, potassic(?), quartz and limonite altered. Other syenites in the region have been dated as Cretaceous so this may be a probable age.

Other zones of copper and lead mineralization were found in tan quartzites, dolomites, and stromatalites of the Gateway(?) Formation. Notably near the dump where bedding is nearly up on end and at the top of Sheep Mountain in the "saddle" feature. Mineralization at both locations is chiefly chalcopyrite with malachite and azurite and is seen as both fractures/veins and disseminations. Both of these zones have altered porphyry dykes in close proximity.

#### **4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Sheep Mountain represents a large alteration zone in excess of 2 km long along a northerly axis by 1 km wide. Alterations include; limonite, hematite, manganese, carbonate, epidote, quartz, potassic, and argillic. This zone is host to a number of mineralized occurrences both as fracture/vein type and disseminations, in close proximity to altered syenite porphyry dyke swarms. The majority of mineralized occurrences are within a unique package of altered diabase sills. Structure mostly appears to be NE trending as well as paralleling the NW Rocky Mountain Trench Fault. A NW trending normal fault near the centre of Sheep Mountain appears to be an important conduit for hydrothermal fluids, this fault is mapped as having strike slip movement on it and could therefore be responsible for the NE trending mineralized veins. Other important copper deposits exist along the Rocky Mountain Trench Fault including the Bull River Mine, the Roo showings as well as a number of historic camps near Wasa.

At this point it is highly recommended to complete a soil grid across the property to help determine if the NW faults are controlling the mineralization. Detailed geology would be difficult to complete as bedrock is poor, however, some time should be spent mapping the area. Geophysics (VLF) may also be a viable, cost-effective, tool to pick up structural breaks on the property. Sheep Mountain is highly recommended as it represents a large structurally complex alteration zone with multiple phases of intrusive activity and late Tertiary movement, numerous polymetallic occurrences, as well as existing on a trend of copper showings and producers.

## **5.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS**

Sean Kennedy	4 days @	\$300/day
Mike Kennedy	4 days @	\$300/day
Truck	4 days @	\$150/day
Rock Samples	59 @	\$20/sample
Report Writing	2 days @	\$350/day

Total \$4880.00

## **6.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

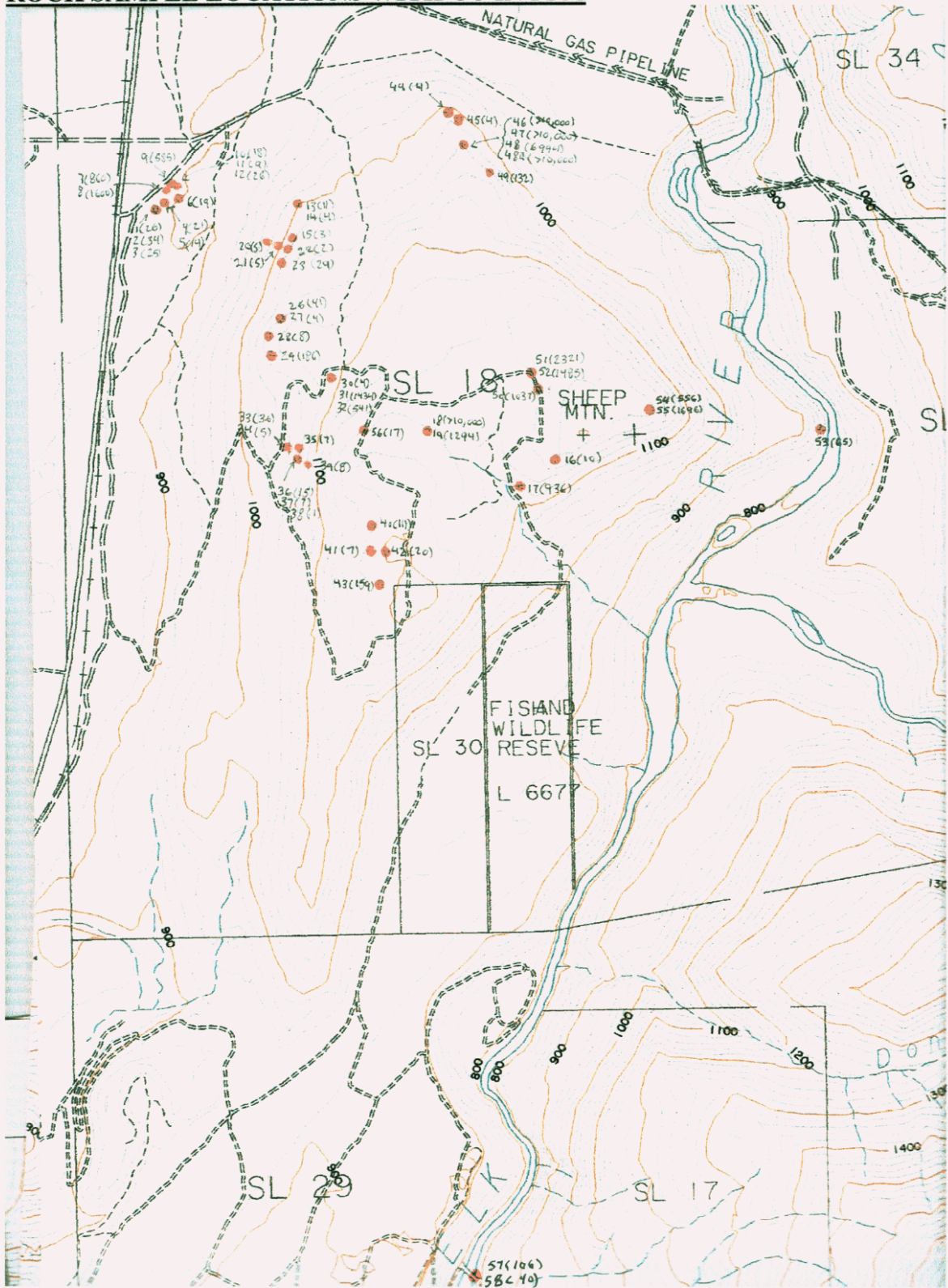
### Authors Qualifications

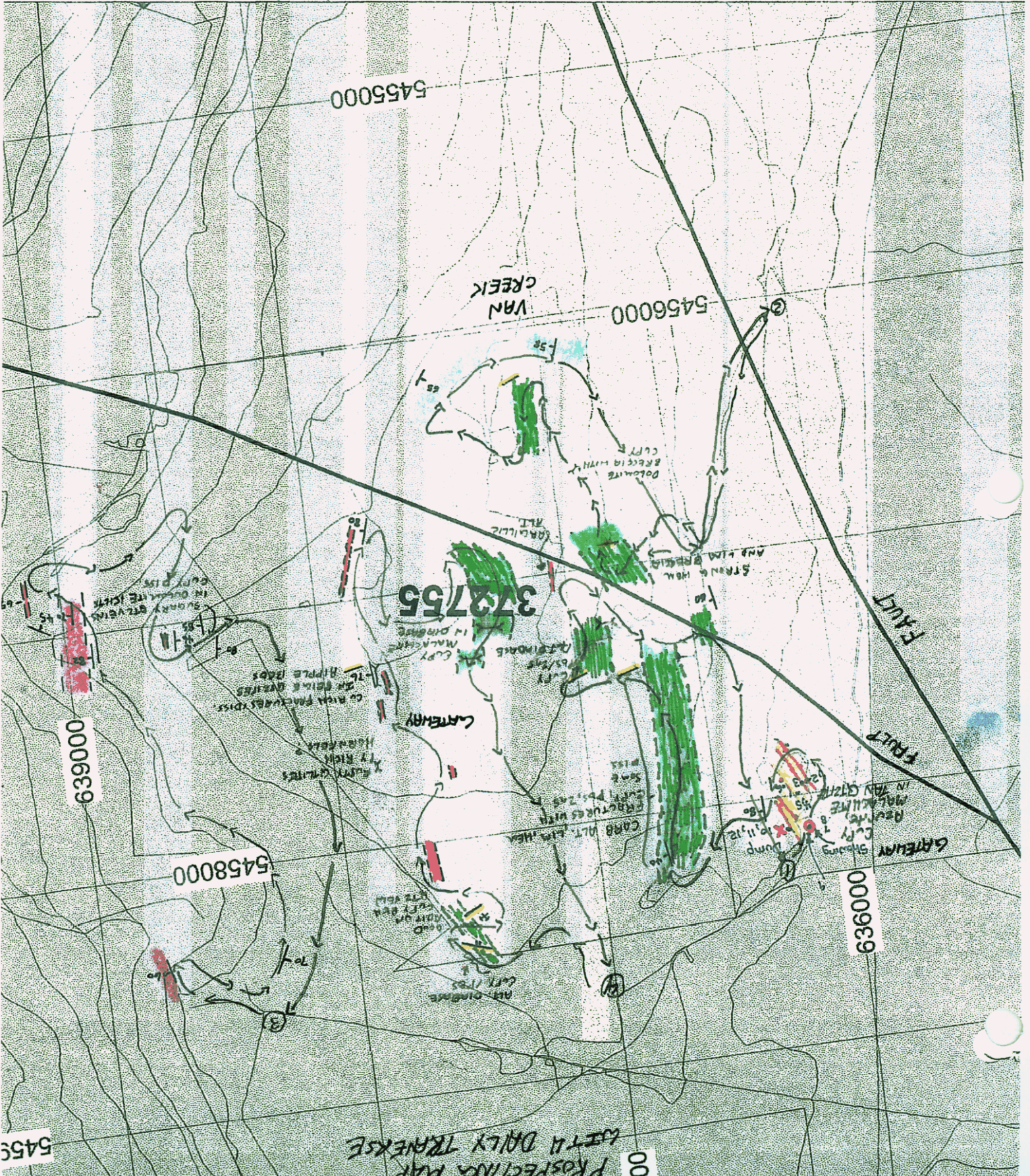
I, Sean Kennedy, certify that:

1. I am an independent prospector residing at 272 Kimbrook Crescent, Kimberley, BC.
2. I have been actively prospecting in the East Kootenay district of BC for the past 14 years, and have made my living solely by prospecting for the past 8 years.
3. I have been employed as a professional prospector by junior mineral exploration companies.
4. I own and maintain mineral claims in BC, and have optioned claims to exploration companies

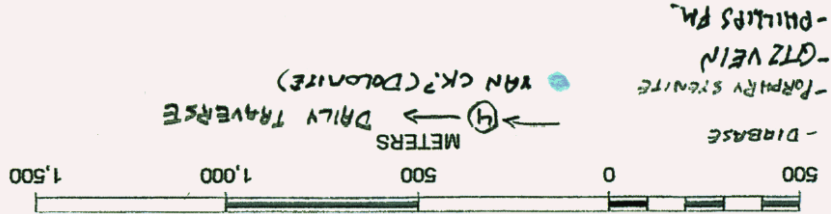


**ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS WITH CU IN PPM**





Location Map  
 Most Samples - Wisconsin Property  
 = Sample site  
 X Showing  
 Dump  
 Date omanhaton?



5455

000





SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb	Hg ppb
G-1	<1	4	<3	42	<.3	4	3	484	1.84	<2	<8	<2	4	53	<.5	<3	3	34	.48	.075	5	10	.53	223	.11	<20	.90	.08	.49	<2	<.5	<10
MAX-20	7	5	<3	17	<.3	26	11	3740	8.16	5	<8	<2	<2	69	<.5	9	<3	13	1.63	.018	1	21	.11	439	<.01	<20	.11	<.01	.02	<2	23.9	71
MAX-21	2	5	8	176	<.3	1	2	763	7.50	<2	<8	<2	4	15	<.5	3	<3	2	.75	.069	25	5	.08	16	.02	<20	.33	.05	.05	<2	5.6	<10
MAX-22	3	2	7	226	<.3	2	3	2802	7.11	<2	<8	<2	3	16	<.5	<3	<3	2	.26	.076	27	5	.06	137	<.01	<20	.38	.04	.07	<2	6.6	18
MAX-23	5	29	107	828	.4	3	4	518	8.52	<2	<8	<2	3	109	.6	<3	<3	1	1.10	.060	44	5	1.04	45	<.01	<20	1.93	.01	.11	<2	1.6	47
MAX-24	2	24	10	508	<.3	3	3	440	9.01	<2	<8	<2	6	39	<.5	<3	<3	1	1.10	.042	104	12	.74	49	<.01	<20	.46	.01	.10	<2	3.2	35
MAX-25	3	4	1146	53	.6	<1	1	1678	4.15	<2	<8	<2	3	90	.9	5	4	1	4.72	.073	22	3	.36	53	<.01	<20	.42	.01	.20	<2	1.9	55
MAX-26	1	41	6	116	<.3	<1	2	6674	13.86	<2	8	<2	4	149	.5	<3	<3	<1	3.39	.048	35	4	1.64	63	<.01	<20	.29	.01	.13	<2	3.6	<10
MAX-27	1	4	6	105	<.3	<1	2	4718	12.64	<2	<8	<2	4	111	<.5	<3	<3	<1	2.43	.042	36	4	1.33	49	<.01	<20	.27	<.01	.15	<2	2.0	<10
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MAX-37	2	7	5	16	<.3	1	1	580	1.81	2	<8	<2	<2	21	<.5	3	<3	1	.93	.011	4	12	.07	23	<.01	<20	.08	.01	.09	<2	1.4	69
MAX-38	2	1	21	62	<.3	1	2	3655	7.49	<2	<8	<2	<2	124	.9	<3	<3	1	7.63	.075	12	4	.29	44	<.01	<20	.30	<.01	.23	<2	.5	50
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RE MAX-42	2	20	1004	99	.4	1	2	1220	8.20	<2	<8	<2	<2	7	<.5	<3	<3	2	.18	.010	4	10	.05	140	<.01	<20	.08	.01	.05	<2	1.6	19
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MAX-48	3	6994	10	8	.8	1	<1	65	2.58	8	<8	<2	<2	113	.6	12	<3	1	.01	.016	1	11	<.01	77	<.01	<20	.09	<.01	.03	<2	2.2	103
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MAX-52	<1	1485	656	76	18.0	2	2	336	.76	130	<8	<2	<2	39	1.9	164	<3	4	2.08	.022	3	7	1.04	1432	<.01	<20	.15	<.01	.11	<2	53.3	1495
MAX-53	<1	65	11	45	<.3	81	6	600	1.40	2	<8	<2	3	273	<.5	3	<3	16	2.29	.015	7	88	.53	172	<.01	<20	.35	.05	.16	2	2.0	21
MAX-54	1	556	101	20	.5	21	51	1123	1.85	7	<8	<2	3	37	.5	<3	6	5	6.74	.034	8	7	3.32	737	<.01	<20	.25	<.01	.14	<2	12.1	104
STANDARD	19	116	72	446	.9	49	8	595	2.27	48	<8	<2	4	65	5.8	6	4	73	.85	.073	10	162	.98	373	.11	32	.93	.08	.44	4	750.3	196

Standard is STANDARD DS7/OxF41. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb	Hg ppb
G-1	<1	4	<3	46	<.3	4	4	529	1.94	<2	<8	<2	4	59	<.5	<3	<3	36	.53	.080	6	9	.58	225	.14	<20	.95	.09	.51	<2	1.0	<10
MAX-55	<1	1690	293	17	.9	13	47	1632	2.08	6	<8	<2	3	41	<.5	<3	23	3	9.14	.032	9	4	5.14	151	<.01	<20	.18	<.01	.14	<2	12.8	111
MAX-56	1	17	23	60	<.3	5	4	682	1.98	<2	<8	<2	4	8	<.5	<3	<3	31	.11	.039	10	8	.03	130	<.01	<20	.57	<.01	.08	<2	1.4	12
STANDARD DS7/OxF41	18	96	63	390	.9	51	8	596	2.29	47	<8	<2	4	68	5.8	4	3	80	.88	.073	11	169	.99	368	.12	34	.95	.09	.43	4	749.7	192

Sample type: ROCK R150.



SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]																														
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]																														
MAX57	1	106	8	135	<.3	61	40	1256	9.24	7	<8	<2	<2	53	.8	<3	4	175	3.42	.136	19	52	3.35	250	<.01	<20	.86	.01	.01	<2	<.5
MAX58	1	40	359	149	.4	10	7	2920	3.55	4	<8	<2	6	36	.6	<3	<3	22	7.11	.030	20	13	3.49	30	<.01	<20	.54	.02	<.01	<2	<.5
STANDARD DS7/OxF41	19	113	66	402	1.1	53	8	627	2.37	55	<8	<2	4	73	5.6	5	5	82	.93	.073	12	189	1.04	389	.12	35	.99	.09	.46	5	748.8

Sample type: ROCK R150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

# APPENDIX 2

## Rock Sample Locations and Descriptions

### Maxiwam Property

Sample #	UTM E	UTM N	Description
Max-1,2,3	636150	5457967	Altered syenite dyke, py, Mn, carb alt, hematite, qtz
4	636184	5458023	Siltstone/qtzite, qtz veins with lim and carb alt
5	636185	5458012	Micro qtz veins with py in qtzite
6	636279	5458051	Weak jarosite, some hem on fractures in propylitic syenite
7,8	636190	5458143	Maxiwam pit, Cupy, malachite, azurite in thin bedded qtzites and silts
9	636204	5458160	Cupy along fractures in qtzite, carb alt, Mn
10,11,12	636252	5458141	Altered syenite, Mn, qtz veinlets, carb alt, specularite, some hematite breccia
13	636723	5458015	Subcropping diabase, hematite and carb alt, qtz/calcite veins with lim/py, sericite
14	636723	5458015	Qtz vein in diabase, black limonite
15	636718	5457898	310 degree trending pits located in iron-carbonate/qtz/calcite veins, lim/py lots of sericite, hematite, minor PbS
16	637829	5456792	Porphyritic syenite breccia, limonite, qtz
17	637753	5456719	Brecciated stromatalites, qtz/carb/calcite veins, malachite, CuPy, 4 m wide zone bedding strikes 20, dips 80 SE, near a potassic altered porphy dike
18,19	637320	5456967	Trenches in altered diabase, brecciated zones with qtz/carb veins, lim/py/CuPy
20	636615	5457878	Massive lim/Mn breccia, carb alt, py, in sericitic diabase, in float
21	636674	5457859	Fine grained diabase, carb alt, hematite veins, sericite, Mn
22	636700	5457854	Carb alt diabase, qtz/carb veins with lim, Mn
23	636656	5457797	Judy Lou-ish intrusion(?) carb alt, qtz carb veins, hematite, py, PbS, green fragments in qtz veins, PbS, CuPy, subcrop
24	636650	5457803	Silicified Judy-Lou(?) breccia, CuPy, fresh py, PbS, subcrop
25	636650	5457803	Carb alt diabase, qtz veins with PbS
26,27	636663	5457496	Diabase, qtz/carb veins/breccia, CuPy, hem, py, PbS, ZnS, Mn, sericite, NS trend
28	636607	5457398	Old trenches dug on diabase, carb alt, hem, lim wad, 10 degree trending
29	636627	5457357	Fresher looking diabase, more chlorite, qtz veins with CuPy, PbS, ZnS, sulphide is also rimming chlorite chlots, veins strike 60 and dip 75 NW
30	636887	5457219	Qtz veining in diabase, PbS, carb alt, some disseminated sulphide, EW trench

31	636887	5457219	Same trenches as 30, qtz veins with CuPy, malachite, hosted by diabase
32	636842	5457208	Same material as 31, 60 degree trending veins
33	636688	5456948	Brecciated diabase(?), carb/hem veins, py, qtz, sericite, albitic(?), Mn
34	636688	5456948	Qtz vein float with lots of fresh py, carb, sericite
35	636799	5456943	Same as #33, very strong hematite breccia
36,37	636799	5456918	Series of pits on EW trend on 1.5 m wide qtz vein cutting diabase, qtz/carb veins, lim, sericite, Mn, hem, vein is "resilicified"
38	636799	5456918	Altered diabase with narrow "banded" qtz veins, lots of sericite and anchorite lim/py
39	636851	5456855	Same as last
40	636992	5456580	Old trenches in dolomite breccia, qtz/carb veins, py, CuPy
41	637044	5456484	Carb alt hematite brecciated diabase, Mn, limonite
42	637152	5456443	Same as last
43	637078	5456319	1 m wide bull qtz vein cutting diabase, lim/py, carb alt
44	637438	5458446	Diabase subcrop, carb alt, narrow qtz veins with lim/py, sericite
45	637470	5458425	Same as last, with PbS
46,47	637517	5458269	Well developed adit on 1 m wide qtz vein, 60 degree trend, carb/calcite veins parallel, CuPy, malachite, grey Cu, PbS, py/lim, hem alt, hosted by diabase
48	637517	5458269	Qtz vein with CuPy, malachite
49	637639	5458130	Syenite outcrop, qtz grains with tourmaline, pink feldspars, clotted chlorite, CuPy, epidote, porphy textured
50	637823	5457202	350 degree trending trench, silicified dolomites, nearly vertical bedding, qtz calcite veins with lim/py, malachite, CuPy, azurite, veins trend 70
51,52	637818	5457245	Cu rich fractures in beige qtzites, some disseminated CuPy, PbS, azurite, scorodite, interbedded dolomites with and ripple bed tops, 2 m wide zone
53	639151	5456948	Syenite porphy dyke, k-spars, sericite alt, hem fractures, carb alt, qtz veins, py, greenish chlots, hornblende, chlorite
54,55	638433	5457080	Narrow qtz-crystal-vug-veins in tan dolomite, CuPy, malachite
56	637041	5457037	Argillic altered porphy syenite, limonitic, carbonate altered, some qtz
57	637602	5453002	Siliceous grey/blue unit, carbonate rind, diss py, CuPy, hematite, qtz veins
58	637585	5453017	Same as last, PbS(?)