SHAG CLAIMS
179-#288-#7382
Golden Mining Division

N.T.S. 82J/11 & 12

D. Bending

March 1979

7382

Work Performed on the Shaq Claims

<u>Claim</u>	:	Record No.	Red	cord	<u>ed</u>
Shag	1	158	Aug.	29,	1977
	2	159		11	
	3	160		11	
	4	161		11	
	5	162		н	
	6	163		н	
	7	164		11	
	8	165		11	•

Latitude: $50^{\circ}38'$ N; Longitude: $115^{\circ}30'$ W.

Operator: Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited

SUMMARY

The 1978 field programme on the Shag Claims, consisting of geological mapping, prospecting, and partial coverage by a soil sampling survey, revealed seven small zinc showings along two favourable zones and demonstrated a stratigraphic control to the mineralization. Soil anomalies appear to indicate more extensive zinc and lead occurrences than those exposed.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In 1977 Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited sponsored the Graf Lead-Zinc Reconnaissance Programme in the southern Rocky Mountains. One result of this work was the discovery of several small lead-zinc showings in the Middle Cambrian Cathedral Formation near a carbonate-shale facies front. These showings, named the C-3 and C-4, and the associated stream silt anomalies, led to the staking of the Shag Claim Group. The 1978 field programme outlined in this report was an evaluation of these occurrences, the claims, and the surrounding area by 1:10,000 scale geological mapping, prospecting, and soil sampling.

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

(DWG. L6526)

The claims are located near 50°38'N, 115°30'E, in the Albert River drainage about 35 km east of Radium. The lower areas are accessible via logging roads, about 65 km from Canal Flats and 60 km from Radium. Higher elevations and the southern parts of the claim group are best approached by helicopter, available through Okanagan Helicopters in Cranbrook and Golden, and Bow Helicopters in Fairmont.

3. PREVIOUS WORK

Previous work is summarized in the report on the 1977 programme by Graf. The 1977 programme provided a stratigraphic framework through regional mapping on 1:50,000 scale of Cambrian Formation boundaries that were refined by the 1978 study. Published government surveys have not covered the area of interest but a regional study is reported to be in press. Numerous companies have explored the Cathedral Formation in recent years.

4. DESCRIPTION OF CLAIMS

Eight claim blocks consisting of 127 claims were staked in 1977 (DWG. L 8634).

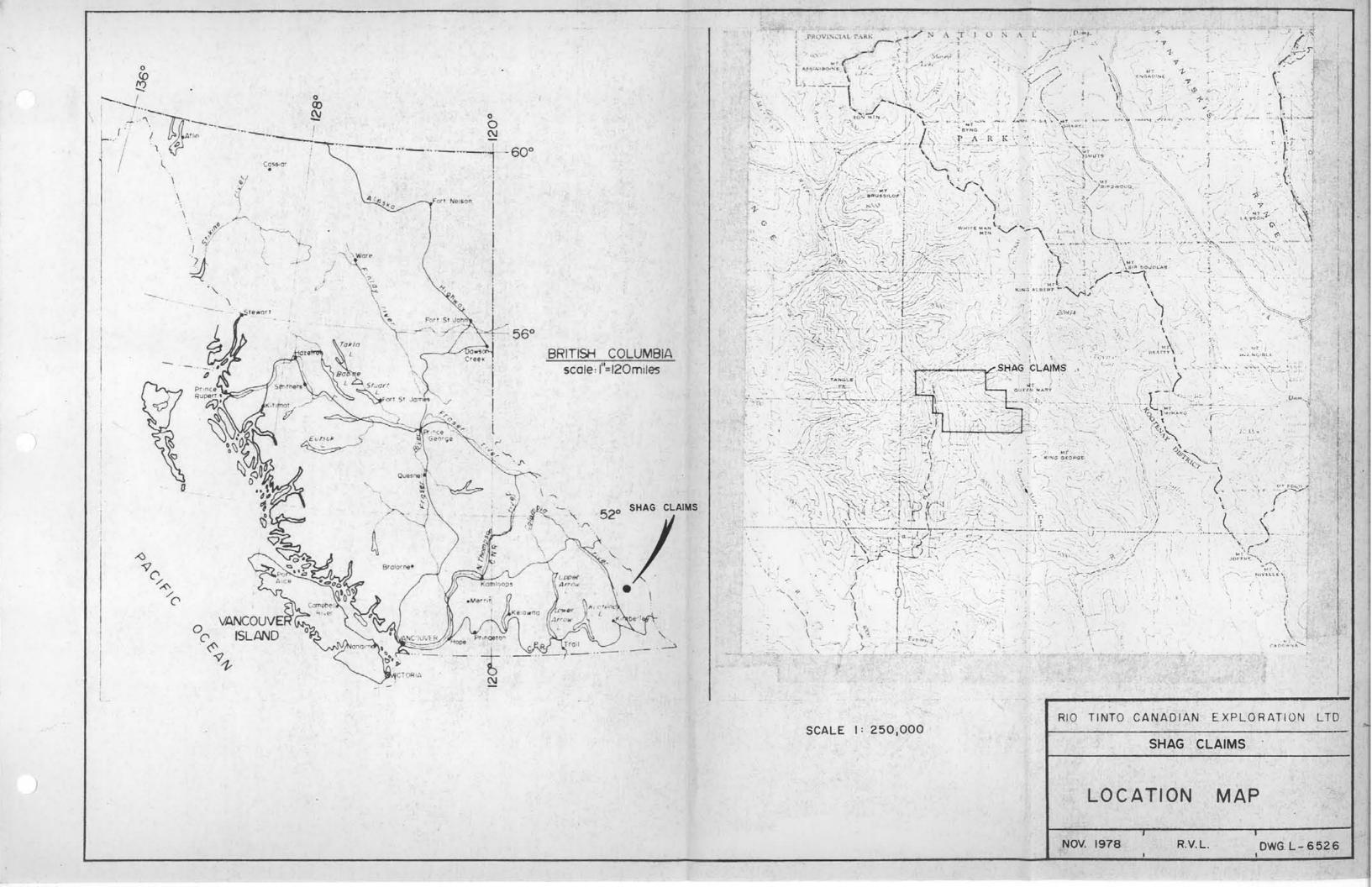
Claim	Name	No. of	Units	Record	No.	Record	ling	Date
Shag	1	20		158		Aug.	29,	1977
	2	12		159		·	Ħ	
	3	20		160			11	
	4	20		161			11	
	5	12	,	162			11	
	6	18		163			11	
	7	15		164			41	
	8	10		165			н	

5. 1978 FIELD PROGRAMME

The 1978 field programme in the Shag area consisted of 1:10,000 scale geological mapping, prospecting, and B-horizon soil sampling covering areas of interest where topography permitted. A five-man crew, of which the writer was party chief, worked from camps on the property for six weeks during June and July 1978. The programme was supervised by R. V. Longe. Snow persisted at higher elevations into late July and posed a logistical problem and avalanche hazard during the early weeks of the project.

Two camps were established, each for three weeks, one at the Albert River near the north end of the claim block, the other beside Shag Creek in the centre of the claim block.

Three diamond drill holes totalling 159.5 m were drilled in September.



6. GEOLOGY

The geology of the Shag claims is displayed at 1:10,000 scale in DWG. 8633, in diagramatic section in Figure 1, and in longitudinal section, DWG. G 7424.

6.1 Regional Geology

The major formations in the area of interest are the Middle Cambrian Cathedral carbonates, laterally equivalent Chancellor Group shales and limestones, and the Upper Cambrian McKay Group shales. These are mapped according to definitions outlined in the 1977 study. The showings are hosted by dolostones of the Cathedral Formation within 1 km of the north-south trending Chancellor facies front.

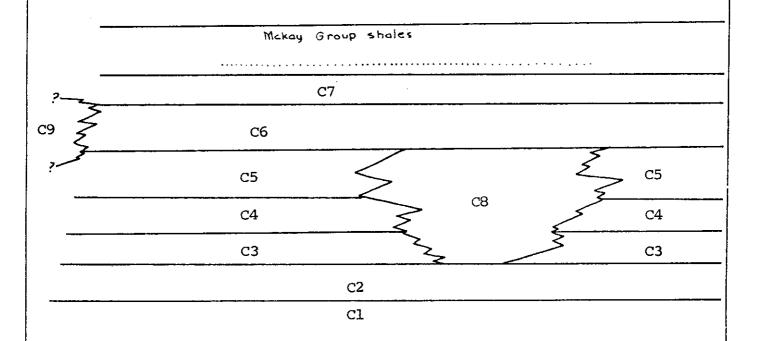
The rich Monarch-Kicking Horse deposits are hosted by the Cathedral Formation 50 km north, in Yoho National Park, in a similar position with respect to the facies front but lower in the section. They represent a clearly different style of mineralization but demonstrate the availability of metals and potential for concentration in this belt.

6.2 Geology of the Shag Claims

To facilitate interpretations and improve stratigraphic control on the mineralized zones, the Cathedral Formation was subdivided into nine mappable units on the basis of a combination of depositional and diagenetic features. Overall stratigraphic relationships are shown idealized in Figure 1.

6.2.1 Stratigraphy

Albert River Dolostone (C1): Base of the exposed section. Pale grey variably crystalline massive dolostone.



Summary of Stratigraphic Relationships on Shag Claims

Figure 1

Thin Limestone (C2): Limestone and dolostone facies equivalents with dolomitic facies dominating northeastward away from the facies front. Approximate unit thickness about 50m. The lower contact of the limestones is very porous with modern caves. The limestone is dark grey, finely crystalline, uniformly bedded, subtidal lime mudstone, and the dolostone is pale creamy-grey, sucrosic, uniform and massive.

BM Host Dolostone (C3): A generally uniform cyclic intertidal dolostone; mostly light grey, variably (mostly fine) crystalline, burrowed, laminated birdseye textured or intraclastic dolomite mudstone; 120-130m of generally uniform cyclic intertidal dolostone. delicate laminae, stylolites, and intraclastic zones are common. The upper contact is marked by a pronounced transgression. This is reflected in a change from pale, finely crystalline dolostone through dark grey, burrowed and birdseye textured rocks (with some sedimentary boundinage and slump textures) to dark bioclastic packstone limestones.

This transgression, especially the lower parts of the dark birdseyed beds and packstones, hosts the BM type mineralization. It is the first of a series of minor fluctuations in water depth that mark the boundary between the BM Host Dolostone and the Dividing Limestone.

<u>Dividing Limestone</u> (C4): 20-30m of diverse, usually recessive limestones, and shaly limestones; more massive beds are burrowed and may be notably silty. This unit displays more tectonism than rocks above and below.

Second Dolostone (C5): Is about a 40m generally intertidal to supratidal dominantly sucrosic dolostone. It has been observed to display a consistent general pattern where mapped in detail.

The base is a gradational transition marked by a sequence shallowing upward from massive and bedded limestones through intercalated finely crystalline, grey dolostone and burrowed dolomitic limestone (occasionally oncolitic) to a more uniform sequence of dolostones that

show striking cyclicity (1-2m cycles) in places. Crosscutting recrystallization fronts disrupt the cyclic pattern in some areas, allowing uniform pale sucrosic dolostones to lie closely along strike with a cyclic sequence of dark birdseye textured, pseudobreccia, and pale sucrosic dolostones.

These lateral variations occasionally prevent conclusive subdivision of this unit from the more widespread cyclic dolostone suite.

This generally cyclic sequence is overlain by uniformly light creamy tan-to-grey sucrosic dolostone with occasional interbeds of darker dolostone. This package represents a shallower intertidal environment.

Overlying this dolostone package is a supratidal facies with light creamy grey-to-tan locally rust-stained sucrosic to coarsely crystalline dolostone with occasional pods of psuedobreccia, zebroid textures, and vuggy, heavily recrystallized zones that may contain masses of rusty, weathering, ferroan dolomite. Near the upper contact calcite-filled open spaces and small breccia pods may be prominent. Bedding is usually massive.

The uppermost contact zone hosts the C-4, Pieces, Redbed, Crackle, Rush, and Christmas showings and appears to be associated with lead and zinc soil anomalies unrelated to known lead-zinc occurrences.

<u>Cliff and Step Limestone</u> (C6): A sequence of limestones and shaly limestones that varies from 100m to about 160m in thickness. This variability in thickness indicates that some parts are laterally equivalent to the upper parts of the Second Dolostone.

Top Dolostone (C7): 300-100m of sucrosic to coarsely crystalline pale tan creamy grey dolostone. The lower contact zone is a transition from a dark grey quartz crystalline limestone through a zone of oncolites and burrow mottled dolomitic limestone to a gradually paler sucrosic dolostone. The upper parts of the package are characterized by breccias cemented by ferroan dolomite, zebroid beds and lenses, coarsely recrystallized pockets and white calcite masses.

Cyclic Dolostone (C8): In places a prominantly cyclic dolostone with dark algal and pale sucrosic textures occupies up to 250m of section and appears to abut on the more widespread and uniform units. This represents a locally emergent part of a low "arch" that persisted when minor fluctuations in water depth caused pronounced variations in lithology. This has probably been accentuated by reflux. This shows a lateral equivalence to the Second Dolostone, Dividing Limestone and the upper parts of the BM Host Dolostone that renders mapping of these contacts ambiguous in places.

Eastern Transgressive Dolostone (C9): Along the southeast side of the property, the Cliff and Step Limestone Unit shows a laterally equivalent irregular facies change to a pale crystalline dolostone not readily distinguishable from the supratidal facies above it. This posed a problem of mapping that was solved arbitrarily by projecting idealized contacts. Further work in Queen Mary Creek will probably show this is a localized phenomenon, and the C-4 horizon will be mappable.

At the top of the Cathedral Formation as mapped, a prominant red marker bed has been observed from Queen Mary Creek to Mount Brussilov. This is more extensive than the Arctomys Formation as previously mapped by Graf (1977) but is equivalent. It is a rust-coloured unit, usually shaly, 2-3m thick, that contains lenses of a sparry crystalline limestone (apparently an algal packstone) with iron oxide cement.

6.2.2 Structural Geology

Structural geology of the Shag Claims is characterized by three styles of response to compression and a monoclinal flexure along the Chancellor-Cathedral facies front.

Chancellor and McKay shales and carbonates are cleaved, isoclinally folded, and internally thrust faulted, with deformation especially complex near contacts with the more competent Cathedral carbonates. Deformation within the Cathedral Formation is dominated by a monoclinal

flexure that strikes parallel to the facies front in all the areas mapped. Within this context, styles of deformation vary considerably and are influenced by rock type and position in the section relative to heavily tectonized McKay Group rocks. The Cliff and Step Limestone, the uppermost limestone unit, is characterized in places by small s-folds, overturned folds, and small thrusts indicating compressive forces perpendicular to the N-S trending facies front. These areas are characterized by white quartz veins and calcite tension gashes. The competent dolostone units bounding this limestone are almost completely undisturbed apart from pervasive fracturing. A more subtle contrast can be noted in other limestone units lower in the section, with gently folded limestones bounded by relatively unyielding massive dolostones.

Steep N-S trending oblique normal faults of small displacement (one has been mapped with about 25m of throw; most are only 1-3m if measurable) can be observed in several locations near the Shaq Claims.

Large scale thrusts are not generally apparent in the Cathedral although a thrust with hundreds of meters of throw can be observed in isoclinally folded Cliff and Step Limestone and Top Dolostone along the east flank of Mount Soderholm five km north of the claims. Small scale bedding plane slips are pervasive in the upper limestone units.

The influence of stucture on mineralization is unclear. Fractures appear to have influenced C-3 and BM Extension mineralization.

6.3 Geology of the Mount Soderholm Area

The geology of the adjoining Mount Soderholm area, on strike to the Northwest of the Shag claims, is very similar to that of the claims and is considered favourable. The stratigraphic framework defined for the claims has been extended North beyond the Cross River, with special emphasis on the Chancellor-Cathedral facies front, the monoclinal deformed zone, and the favourable "C-4 horizon". Intensive prospecting in the more accessible parts of these favourable trends has not revealed Pb-Zn mineralization but indications are that showings do exist in the area.

A 1977 stream silt from Miller Creek (Graf 1977) is anomalous in Zn at 128 ppm. The Graf party (Chris Graf, personal communication) reported finding a piece of ZnS mineralized float along a logging road in the same drainage. No source has been discovered.

In this area, the Cathedral Formation is bounded by a strong monoclinal flexure and deformed zone with several generations of smaller folds and shears near the Chancellor facies front. Tectonic crackle breccias in this zone are cemented with sparry dolomite and calcite in a variety of country rocks that in some cases appear to be highly favourable hosts. This probably contains some sphalerite bearing crackle breccias analogous to the C-3 showing.

Geochemical follow-up work has not indicated metal anomalies along presumed favourable horizons north of Miller Pass. Reconnaissance work during 1977 showed only background metal values.

6.4 Geology of Queen Mary Creek (south of Shag claims)

Two man-days of preliminary mapping and prospecting in the Queen Mary Creek area in response to the slightly anomalous stream silt (see Graf report) indicated that the known favourable "C-4 horizon" crops out in only limited areas. The anomaly could not be related to exposed mineralization. Resampling of the anomalous area failed to duplicate previous results. Crackle breccias cemented with white sparry dolomite were observed here but contain no sulphides.

Most of Queen Mary Creek is bounded by the Eastern Transgressive Dolostone and higher units. Both low metal values in stream silts and a stratigraphic position higher in the section than known mineralization indicate that the area is not promising. Relatively little is known about the west flank of this valley south of the anomalous area.

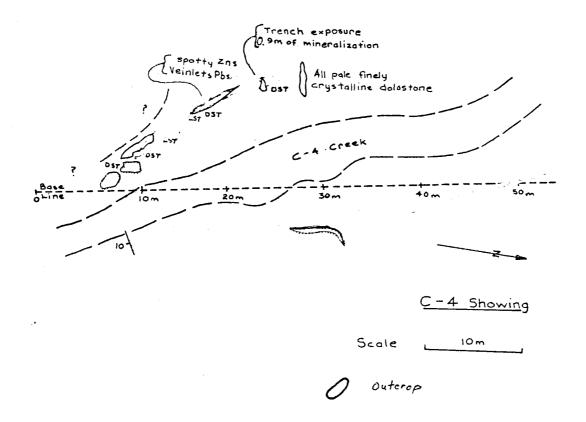
7. MINERALIZATION

Nine occurrences (DWG G8633) of zinc and lead sulphides have been observed on the claims. Two of these, the C-3 and C-4 showings, were discovered by the Graf crew in 1977.

7.1 The "C-4" showing has been evaluated by means of five short trenches, four of which exposed mineralization in place. Distribution of mineralization and lithologies are shown in plan sketch Figure 2. Exposures on the sides of C-4 Creek show parts of a sphalerite-bearing lens with a maximum thickness of about one meter and a maximum width of three meters. It occurs in a creamy grey sucrosic to finely crystalline dolostone within one meter of the interfingering contact between the Cliff and Step Limestone and the Second Dolostone.

The best grades of lead and zinc occur in the west bank, over a thickness of about 0.5 meters, exposed in a trench one meter wide. Visual estimates are about 8% zinc, 3% lead over this thickness. Trenches three and five meters along strike to the south show very weak mineralization. A trench three meters to the north shows only an unmineralized pale grey finely crystalline pyritic dolostone.

Most lead and zinc sulphides observed are present in a diffuse zone within 0.4 meters of a redstained greasy textured clay-rich seam about 3 cm thick that sometimes contains small augen-like pods of reddish sphalerite. Mineralization is of three basic habits. The most widespread and abundant is pale yellow, orange, green and red sphalerite in equant millimetre-sized anhedra (a texture often interpreted as replacement) that occurs in a bed subjacent to the clay-rich marker. lets and 1-2 cm sized spotty replacements of galena occur irregularly within the same zone. Three pods of breccia occur with sphalerite, galena, and dolomite cement. largest of these is an irregular body 0.3 meters in diameter in the best trench on the west bank. Two smaller pods, 0.1 and 0.2 meters in diameter, occur in the same



Geology of C4 Showing

Figure 2

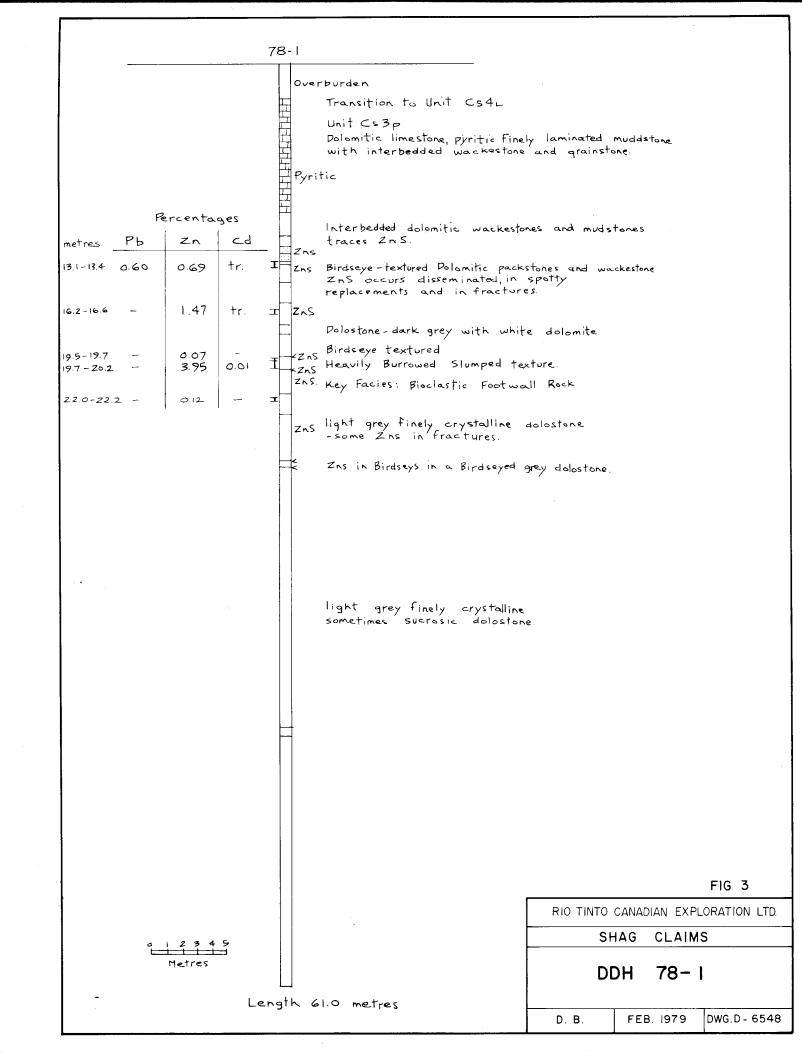
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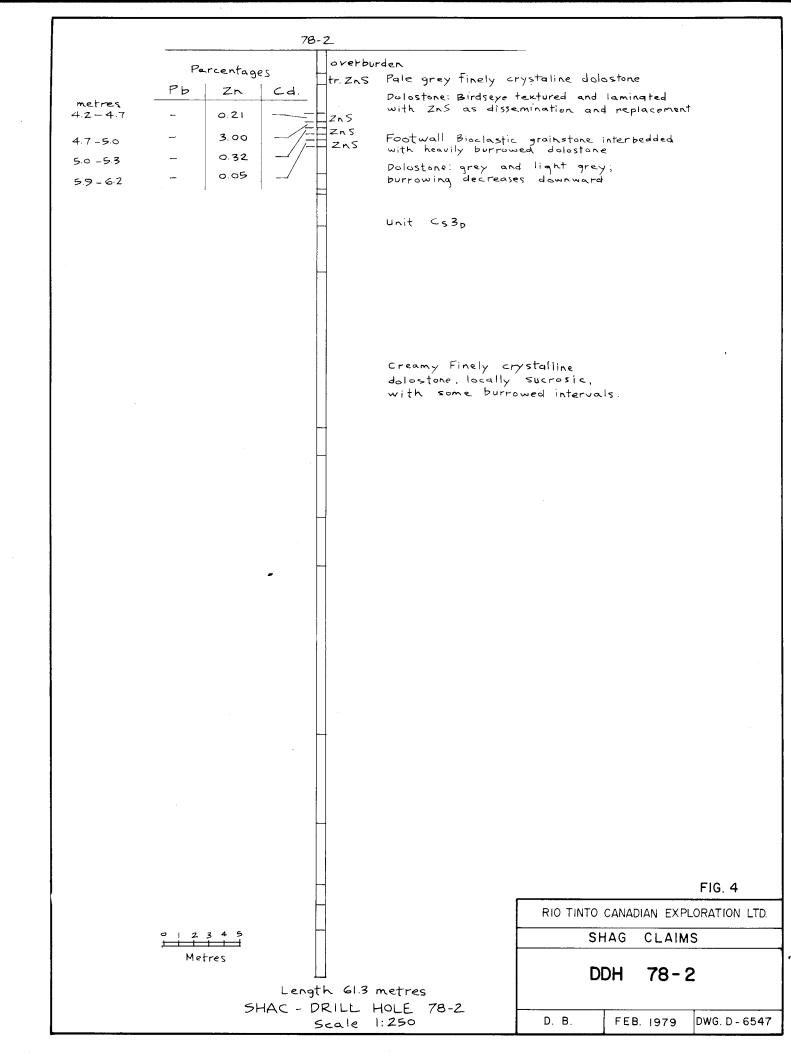
favourable bed in the east bank. Several slabs of talus contain a style of sphalerite that has no precise counterpart in the trenches. This is irregularly banded recrystallized yellow and pale green sphalerite that comprises up to 65% of a band 20-30 cm thick in a pale sucrosic dolostone. The source of this float remains uncertain. In color and grade it is similar to some exposed over a comparable thickness in the best trench on the west bank, although the textures are different. This raises the possibility of another mineralized lens with no expression in the trenches.

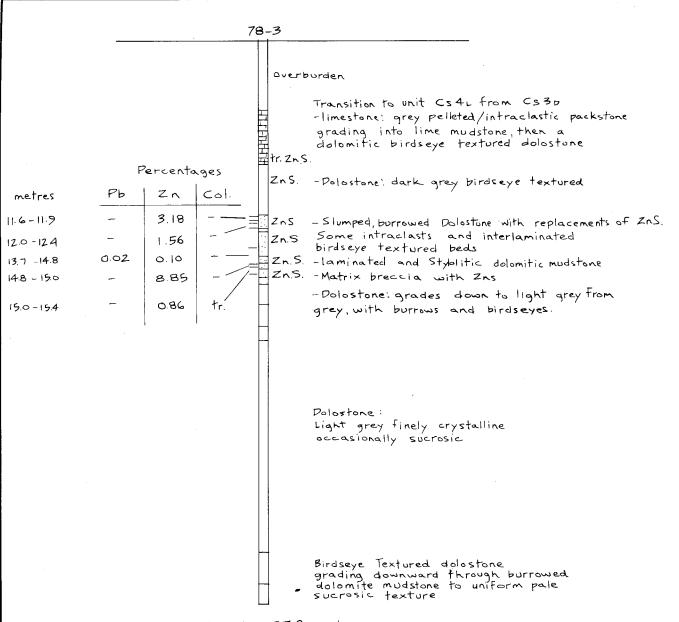
Pronounced lateral and vertical facies changes appear to have influenced the distribution of sulphides here. The host rock is laminated sucrosic to finely crystalline dolostone; barren rocks adjacent on strike are paler, burrowed and more noticeably pyritic. Footwall rocks are uniform creamy sucrosic dolostones. The stratigraphic hanging wall is a gradation into limestone.

This limestone/dolostone contact, referred to as "C-4 horizon", is host in a similar manner to the Christmas, Pieces, Redbed, Crackle and Rush occurrences and geochemical anomalies that have no exposed source. The Christmas showing is unique but the other occurrences are very similar in habit and vary only in size and grade and have been grouped as "Redbed Type."

The "Christmas" sphalerite occurs about two meters below the limestone/dolostone contact above Lower Shaq Creek. It consists of a band 20 cm thick, two meters long, with spotty replacements of reddish sphalerite and minor amounts of white sparry dolomite in a pseudobreccia texture. Below this, in several large talus blocks, is a sharply defined 30 cm bed of pseudobreccia with about 55% sucrosic apple green sphalerite replacing the relic pseudobreccia template. Exposure is fairly complete except for one section of stream buried in This appears to be the source of this float. Stream cuts nearby along strike are completely exposed and show that the mineralization is not laterally continuous but analogies drawn between the texture of the green talus and other examples of Mississippi Valley type mineralization; e.g., in Daniel's Harbour, Nfld., make this an important occurrence.







Length 37.2 metres.

Netres

		FIG.	5
RIO TINTO	CANADIAN	EXPLORATI	ON LTD.
SH	AG CL	AIMS	
DI	OH 78	8-3	
D. B.	FEB. 19	79 DWG.	D-6546

- 7.3 The "Pieces" is float that has been determined to be locally derived using a THM kit on the associated soil anomaly. It is dark grey finely crystalline dolostone with up to 50% coarsely crystalline reddish orange sphalerite cementing breccia pods to 30 cm across and replacing the host in an irregular fashion. Overall grade in three pieces of talus less than 0.5 meters across is about 10% zinc. The host bed is well exposed five meters north along strike and is not mineralized. This occurrence has no expression in grid soil geochemistry and is not considered to be of consequence.
- The "Redbed" showing is about 150m north along strike from Pieces. Here mineralization is exposed for about 30m in the form of a lens of dark grey finely crystalline dolostone with some relic clastic and birdseye textures that are irregularly replaced by reddish-orange equant millimeter-sized sphalerite and irregular anhedra of galena to 3 cm. One lens about . 30 cm thick and three meters long is almost pure sulphide and grades up to 2.8% lead, 11.1% zinc, and 4 oz. silver per ton. Most is about 10% sulphide (dominantly sphalerite). Maximum thickness is one meter, and average is 0.6 meters. Small amounts of dolomite and sphaleritecemented crackle breccia are a minor accessory feature. The south end is buried and soil geochemistry indicates a continuation.

This type of mineralization is attractive because of high grade but small thickness and discontinuity of the richest parts render significant amounts unlikely.

The other showings of this type are small occurrences similar to the more weakly mineralized parts of the Redbed.

The "Crackle" occurrence is about one meter thick, trenched to expose about three meters along strike, and contains about 5% sphalerite of the same irregular replacement habit with a crackle breccia overprint. The "Rush" occurrence is about 0.7 meters thick, exposed in two outcrops five meters apart, with about 10% sphalerite and 3% galena.

All C-4 horizon showings studied in detail display stratigraphic control reflected by marked lateral and vertical facies changes that are analogous to those described at C-4. The relationship is presumably a combination of chemistry and permeability as influenced by primary facies.

The BM showing is the largest mineralized exposure on the property. Distribution of lithologies is shown in plan map(DWG G6527). Discontinuous outcrops extending over 90 meters along strike contain sphalerite as disseminations, spotty replacements and fracture fillings in distorted, burrowed, and birdseye-textured beds of a facies transition from an intertidal dolostone to a subtidal limestone. This is near the upper contact of the BM Host Dolostone Unit. Stratigraphic thickness in outcrop appears to be about three meters. Overall grade for this thickness is about 2% zinc. Two distorted and burrowed zones about 0.4 meters thick contain most of the mineralization. Three diamond drill holes, placed as shown inDWG G6527 to test the grade and continuity of the mineralization, intersected the zinc-bearing rocks where anticipated, but grade and thickness in all three holes were lower than anticipated on the basis of the outcrops. See section 9 for results of drill programme.

The stratigraphic setting is demonstrably the most important influence on sphalerite distribution here. The host is a special dolostone facies, bounded roughly below by a recrystallized bioclastic packstone of uncertain origin, characterized by a cyclic interval with heavily burrowed and distorted beds 0.2-0.3 meters thick interbedded with laminated birdseye textured slightly darker dolostones. This grades upward through birdseyetextured rocks to a limestone with many shaly laminae and stylolitic residues, burrowing, and lenses of algal packstones.

Minor amounts of sphalerite are present with white sparry dolomite in crackle breccias below the mineralized zone, and a grey, finely crystalline dolostone with birdseye hosts 1-2% sphalerite over about one foot as spotty replacements, about four meters below the main mineralization.

A possible analog to this is present in the "BM Extension." Here, a talus-slope occurs with blocks of pale, finely sucrosic dolostones with some fractures filled with coarsely crystalline, reddish sphalerite and white, sparry dolomite. The main source of this talus is buried by barren talus from above but local derivation can be demonstrated. At the top of this talus core is a grey, finely crystalline, laminated and birdseye textured dolostone with minor spotty replacements of sphalerite in the birdseyes. Hydrozincite wash on some barren rocks at this level indicates that some mineralization exists up slope. The distribution of soil sample anomalies in zinc tends to support speculation that these are part of a footwall type of mineralization and poorly exposed upper parts of the transgressive sequence are mineralized in the BM style. The observation that the footwall mineralization and geochemical expression of this showing are better than that of the BM showing offers some encouragement about the changes of significant blind occurrences along this horizon.

- The Box occurrence is a sphalerite-bearing zone about 150m north of the current claim block boundary on the flank of Citadel Peak. It occurs slightly lower in the section but within the same general lithologic unit as the BM, the BM Host Dolostone. Scattered 10-20 cm sized pockets of gossan, hydrozincite-bearing boxworks, with occasional fresh sphalerite and rare, reddish sphalerite fracture fillings occur over about three meters of stratigraphic thickness and 31m along strike, with overall zinc values less than 1%.
- The C-3 showing occurs in a dolomitic envelope in the Thin Limestone. It was described in the 1977 report and no significant new data were revealed this The grade and volume of mineralized float and hydrozincite wash and the lack of correspondence to that observed in place indicated that this may be an expression of a significant occurrence. Follow-up in this locality will be very difficult, due to the location of the showing at the base of about 2000 feet of vertical cliffs.

8. GEOCHEMISTRY

Sporadic outcrop and anomalous values in stream silts indicated that soil sampling could be a useful tool in this terrain. Five hundred fifty-five B horizon soil samples were taken during June and July of 1978 in the 100 x 50m grid pattern shown in DWG GC8628-8632. Grid configuration was determined by topography and geology. Careful prospecting and stream silt data supported the expectation that rocks overlying the lower parts of the Cliff and Step Limestone would not be productive and did not warrant this intensive coverage. Anomaly patterns of the completed soil grid confirmed this.

Sample analyses for lead and zinc are given in Appendix 1. Lead values vary from 1 ppm to 2600 ppm. Calculated background is 25ppm and anomaly levels established at 75 ppm. The lead isopleth plot, DWG GC 8631, shows distribution of high values. The third contour above background is anomalous. Several anomalies can be related to known C-4 horizon showings, some to probably blind occurrences of the same type. One prominant anomaly at 1000S,600W, over 300 meters long has not been related to known mineralization. The observation that BM horizon showings have no lead signature is possibly significant.

Soil zinc values vary from 4.0 ppm to 5300 ppm, with calculated background at 78ppm and anomaly levels at 400 ppm. The zinc isopleth plot (DWG GC8632) suggests that most of the highly anomalous areas can be related to either C-4 or BM horizons or downhill dispersion from this type of occurrence. Most of the anomalies are not related to known showings. Only the Redbed type and BM extensions showings can be related to significant zinc soil anomalies. C-4, Pieces and Christmas have no anomalous soil signature.

9. <u>DRILL PROGRAMME</u>

Incomplete exposure in the BM showing and the nature of the sulphide occurrences at the BM extension indicated that the habit, true thickness, grade, and proximal extensions of the showings should be tested by a preliminary drilling programme. Three short holes, totalling 159.5 metres, with positions shown in DWG. G-6527 were drilled with Hydrowink equipment during the week of September 21, 1978. The generalized geology and distribution of mineralization in these holes are given in Figures 3, 4 and 5.

The consistent habit and stratigraphic setting of the sphalerite are clearly demonstrated in all intersections. An apparent increase in grade and thickness to the North is not considered significant.

The best intersection is in hole 78-1 which contained an assayed interval of 3.95% Zn over 0.5 metres. A selected sample of 20 centimetres with 8.85% Zn represents the best grade.

10. DISCUSSION

Field work during 1978 has produced seven of nine lead-zinc showings on the Shag Claims and clarified ideas on their mode of occurrence. All showings except C-3 show pronounced stratigraphic control and textures that indicate a diagenetic age of emplacement preceding occlusion of primary porosity by carbonate cements. most obvious common feature of these occurrences is their proximity to pronounced stratigraphic boundaries which indicates increase of water depth through a change from intertidal or supratidal dolostones to subtidal lime mudstones and packstones. Less obvious features, such as burrowing and probable algal textures, appear to bear a relationship to sulphide distribution as well. these features are indications of pronounced changes in primary porosity and oxidation condition in a diagenetic environment.

On a larger scale, proximity to the Chancellor-.Cathedral facies front is an important factor due to the patterns of facies development along the platform margin and the probable source of the mineralizing fluids in the shale basin. An important factor in the picture is the distribution of the favourable deepening sequences with respect to the Cyclic Dolostone unit, a special facies representing an arch and a focus for fluid movement that does not extend below the BM Host Dolostone (which is also the lowest focus for mineralization). The relationship between arch structures and Mississippi Valley-type deposits is well documented in other areas and spatial relations, including the proximity of all known showings to this distinctive feature, tend to support this analogy.

Contacts like those observed to be mineralized occur below and along strike from the cluster of showings with no indications of mineralization. The localization of this exceptional cyclic sequence within the Shag Claims area may be the reason for this.

11. CONCLUSIONS

Lead-zinc mineralization in the Shaq Claims shows the potential for concentration to economic grades in small, discontinuous showings along the C-4 horizon and lower grades in larger occurrences in the BM associa-Several blind C-4 horizon targets remain to be tested but the lensoid nature of all showings of this type indicates they are unlikely to produce significant The BM type of mineralization shows a continuity and predictability that could lend itself well to extraction and the size and magnitude of zinc soil signatures near the BM extension offer some encouragement, but neither grade nor thickness of known showings approach economic proportions. Other indications of possibly significant lead-zinc, notably a large lead soil anomaly and the C-3 showing, will be difficult to test effectively unless current work in these areas offers some support.

These can be defined as stratigraphically controlled replacements rather than Mississippi Valley type deposits and as such are not of a type that is likely to yield economic tonnages. Overprinting of crackle breccias with minor amounts of open space may offer an exception to this in some localities, but significant occurrences of this type have yet to be found.

The most attractive target remaining for evaluation is the large lead soil anomaly southwest of Shag Creek. Work to date indicates that this will be difficult to assess.

12. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

- (1) Prospecting of the soil anomalies of the BM extension, the C-4 horizon anomaly above it, and the lead anomaly southwest of lower Shag Creek, be carried out for evaluation as possible drilling targets.
- (2) If further drilling is carried out on the property, three 30 m deep holes should be placed along trend from the C-4 showing to evaluate the possibility of stacked lenses.
- (3) If the BM extension is drilled, holes should be placed in a pattern between the extent of the soil anomaly and a point 60m 290° from 78-2 to test a possible variation in grade and thickness with distance from the Cyclic Dolostone contact. Adequate testing of this system will require at least 600m of drilling in ten holes. Presently available data does not warrant such a programme.
- (4) If current follow-up work is productive, the area containing the BM, Redbed, lead anomaly, and Christmas showing should be remapped on 1:5,000 scale to clarify facies relationships with respect to the postulated arch structure here. Time and conditions prevented adequate consideration of this important area and reevaluation should precede any further work.
- (5) Without further encouragement in the form of significant new discoveries in the current follow-up programme, no further work should be done.

David A. Bending

David a Bending

March 1979

13. REFERENCES

GRAF 1977

Graf Lead-Zinc Reconnaissance, Southern Rocky Mountains.

Riocanex Report.

APPENDIX I

7382

Riocanex

Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited

LABORATORY REPORT

SAMPLE TYPE () Date Report Soil &/or Stream Sediments Acct. No Project No Rock Project No Size Fraction Sample Water Sample Water Sample Water Analytical Analytical At Analytical Analyst(s) DISTRIBLE STATISTICAL SUMMARY DISTRIBLE Normal		- 8652 - 80 m.h - 100, - 1161. 0.6 g, Volume 12 m - 11. H. - EAF-P.
Element No. of Samples Mean. \bar{x} Std. Dev. σ $\bar{x} + 2\sigma$ Comments:		
Report No. <u>78-48</u>	Page	of 5

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RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED LABORATORY REPORT

FARIS FER MILELION	PARTS	PER	MILLION
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LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	2					COMMENTS
1	1834001	22	550					
_ 2	002	19	570					
3	003	12	470					
4	004	1/2	680					
5	005	31	112					
6	506	41	215					
7	607	22	102					
8	008	2/	132					
9	009	30	205					
10	010	48	730		1		1.00	
1	011	6.50	4300					
-2	570	30	250	-	-	1		
3	013	1 27	54		1	1		
4	013	16	55		1	1		
5	014	18	205		T			
6	. 015	1/2	75					
7	016	28	68					
8	017	22	66					
9	018	16	40					
20	019	16	56					
1	020	17	42					
2	BLANK	NI	NI	-	-			
3	021	12	105					
4	022	16	70					
5	023	17	38					
6	024	17	106	F				
7	025	1/6	56					
8	026	12	30	-				
9	027	2	34					
30	029	16	38			-		
1	029 029 030	12	64					
2	0.30	1/1	16					
3	0311	1 / 2	43					
4	032 033	20	50					
5	033	22	46					
6	034	14	44					
7	035	15	92		1			
8	0.36	18	. 82		1	T		
9	036	21	42		1			
40	7834 038	72	42	-				

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RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED LABORATORY REPORT

PARTS	PER	MILLION

LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	2.				COMMENTS
41	7834039	15	3/4				
2	040	18	20				
3	041	27	46				
4	042	18	58				
5	043	22	72				
6	044	15	22				
7	045	45	138				
8	046	40	62				
9	047	2)	5300				
50	048	22	116				
	049	18	38				
2	050	18	34				
73	STD Z	3.50	290				
4	057	16	38				
5	052	19	_34				
6	. 053	151	32				
7	054	22	38				
8	055	19	-3.5				
9	058	16	46				
60	0.59	16	-10			-	
	060	11	48			-	L
2	061	16	64				
-3	BLANK	NI	100				
4	063	17	265				
5	063	2)	325			-	
6	064	3.9	1030				
7	062	15	260			-	
8	066	15	16		_	-	
9	067	12	74				
70	068	16	56			-	
	069	7	20				
2	070	18	36			-	
3	071	/3	32			-	
4	072	14	32			-	
5	073	18	38			-	
6	074	20	30			-	
7	075	1)	30		_	-	
8	076	18	104			-	
9	077	16	-28		-	-	
80	7934078	10	64				

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RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED LABORATORY REPORT

PARTS PER MILLION

			4113	PER I	MILLION				
LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	Z.					100	COMMENTS
91	7834079	17	52						
2	080	1	3.2						10-120
3	081	23	66						
4	082	14	75					100	
5	083	27	345				100		7 7 8
6	084	21	3400						
7	085	111	24						
8	086	13	48						
9	057	16	235	-			No.		
90	088	15	34				Time:		
1	089	25	28						
2	090	27	40			12.	i a		1770
3	091	17	46						13
4	5103	7	58						
5	092	18	-12						
6	693	14	30						
7	094	/3	34						
8	095	1.51	36						
9	096	18	40						
100	097	21	138						
1	598	19	22						
2	099	16	54						
3	loo	18	40			-12			
4-	BLANK	1011	741)				100		
5	101	- 16	44						
6	102	18	40						
7	104	16	34						
8	105	17	42						
9	106	17	26 3%						3.49
110	107	18	16						11 - 11
1	108	14	30						111
2	110	21	72						
3	111	23	160						
4	112	23	62						
5	113	32	20						
6	114	21	52						
7	115	17	40						
8	116	16	46						
9	111	20	52					1	
120	7834 118	1.24	60					12 X 2	- I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

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Riocanex

Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited

LABORATORY REPORT

SAMPLE TYPE (Soil & for Stream Rock Water Results Sent To At STATISTICAL SUMMA	Sediments SENTITURE FLORIT	ATS	Date Reported Acct. No. Project Name Size Fraction Extraction Sample Wt. Analytical Method Analyst(s) DISTRIBUTION Log Normal	8652 -80 msh HNO,-HEL. 0.6 g, Volumen A.A. E.F.P.			
Element	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Zn					
No. of Samples	142	142					
Mean. ₹							
Std. Dev. o							
₹ + 2σ							
Comments :							
Pagest No. 28-5	0	,		. 5			

PARTS PER MILLION

	Talliana Talliana		1415	PER M	ILLION	·	 	
LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	1 86	Z					COMMENTS
1	7834147	12	28					
2	148	16	25					
3	149	16	15					
4	150	15	26					
5	151	14	44					
6	152	22	38					
7	123	13	15					
8	194	11	24					
9	155	18	_ 52					
10	156	18	_ 56					
- 1	157	21	50				I Fort Sally Value of the	
-2	510 2	3 70	215					
3	158	15	38					
4	159	17-	76					
5	160	1.5	205					
6	. 161	6	12					
7	162	12	2a				Action beautiful	
8	163	11	32					
9	164	10	33					
20	165	17	102					
1	166	12	55					
2	BLANK	711	·ND					
3	167	18	145					
4	168	12	64					
5	169	20	46					
6	[70]	19	36					
7	171	14	28					
8	172	16	26				- St. Selling 1	
9	174	/3	20					
30	175	16	16					
1	176	16	16					
2	177	//	34					
3	179	15						
4	180	15	34 18			1		
5	181	11						
6	/93	14	105	1110				
7	184	15	38					
8	185	14	32					
9	1961	1- 15	50					
40	7834188	16	125					

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LAB	SAMPLE Nº.	Pb	72		COMMENTS
Nº.	(NMBR)	18			
4,	7834199	2 2	100		
2	190	1	48		
3	191	17	65		
4	192	18	- 38		
5	143	11	36		
6	194	7.8	36		
7	195	1-45	16		
8	(96)	- 11	57.5		
9	197	16	32		
50	198	1-44	48		
	199	10	58		
2	200	17	50		
-3	STO 3	-	1,2,0	-	
4	201	12	1/1		
5_	207	17-	97		
6	203	15	2-2		
7	204	14	74		
8	208	2.2	130	-	
9	209	15	3.2		
60	210	12	06		
1	211	14	62		
2	212	/3	05		
-3-	BLANK	1211	((+>-/-		
4	213	/5	7.6		
5	214	30	06		
6	215	7.7	64		
7	216	24	70		
8	217	11	26		
9	218	10	3.2		
70	219	18	38		
1_	220	15	18		
2	221 222 223 224 225	19	.05		
3	222	1)	75		
4	123	16	76		
5_	224	14	35/		
6	225	24	42		
7	226	22	34		
8	226	25	5.4		
9	7834233	30	116		
80	7934 233	20	21		

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PARTS	PER	MILLION

IAB	SAMPLE Nº.	1 1			
LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	2		COMMENTS
81	1834234	16	110		
2	235	21	1/8		
3	236	1)	35		
4	237	18	55		
5	238	20	50		
6	239	2.2	36		
7	240	16	22		
8	241	11	157		
9	7.42	15	28		
90	243	13	50		
	244	111	14		
_ 2	245	12	-172		
3	246	20	05	 -	
4	510	30	73,9	 	
5	247	20	22	 	
6	248	20	10		
7	249	14	- 56		
8	250	3	26	 	
9	251	4/4	34	 	
100	252	1.9	- 26	 	
	153	15	18		
2	254	18	23	 	
3	255	1 /	2.0	 	
4_	BLANK	1 1	- 2))	+-+-	
5	256	16	- 44	 	
6	257	12	70	 +-+-	
	253	11	54		
8	259	18	128	 	
9	260	18	30		
110	261	1/6	58		
2	262	20	//2		
3	2/11	20	112		
4	264 265	15	18	1	
5	266	1 /2	48	 1	
6	267	1/5-	32		
7	268	7	23		
8	270	17	56		
9	271	20	90		
120	7934272	20	751		

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PARTS	PER	MILLION

	SAMPLE Nº		RTS PER	R MILLIO	1 1	
LAB Nº	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	3			COMMENTS
121	7834273	26	45			
2	274	3-1	36			
3	215)	28			
4	276	15	-12			
5	277	17	3.2			
6	278	17	34			
7	279	15	10			
8	280	2.6	12			Land Company of the Company
9	281	28	36			
130	282	29	36			
1	283	24	34			
2	284	10	18			
3	285	21	35	The state of the s		
4	287	122	48			
5	5+9 2	370	2521			
6_	.288	18	40			
7_	289	2.2	16			
8_	290	12	40			
9_	2911	16	24			
140	292	18	58			
1_	293	19	72			
2_	294	25	251			
3	295	21	44			
4	296	1-1	70			
5	BLANK		411			
6_	297	2.2	48			
7	298	13	45			
8	299	20	32			
9_	300	15	24			
150	7834301	23	38			
L	7834150	16	- 24			
2	171	13	28			
3_	191	18	54			
4	199	1	48			
5_	217	12	26			
6	244		26			
7	244	12	72			
8	268	2	26			
9	280 7834225	26	5.0			
160	7934215	21	44			

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Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited

LABORATORY REPORT

		//			
SAMPLE TYPE (/)	Date Reported	17 July 78			
Soil & for Stream Sediments	Acct. No.	- 8652 SHAG			
Rock	Project Name				
Water	Size Fraction	-30 Mah			
	Extraction	UNO:- HCI			
	Sample Wt.	0.6 g , Volume			
Results Sent To	1909-1010-1000-1000-1000-1000-1000-1000	H. H.			
At _ CHUIL FLATS	Analyst(s)	E.F. P.			
STATISTICAL SUMMARY (Value for x̄ and σ in ppm)	DISTRIBUTION Log Normal Normal				
Element / h	Г	T			
No. of Samples 142 142					
Mean. X					
Std. Dev. σ					
x̄ + 2σ					
Comments :					

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PARTS PER MILLION

LAB	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	2,				COMMENTS
1	7834302	18	24				
2	303	14	20	unes la recurs		1	
3	304	14	62				
4	305	1/2	38				
5	306	3.4	76				
6	307	24	36 793				
7	309	2.2	53				
8	3 10	1/2	33				
9	311	45	215				
10	312	1)	357				
1	313	120	32				
- 2	570 3	7	00		K		
3	315	18	36			100	
4	316	150	320				
5	317	57	200	T			
6	318	2.3	16				
7	328	-52	530				
8	329	75	1130				
9	332	53.	1430				
20	3 33	12	80				
- 1	334	41	330				
2-	BLANK	1/1	ND				
3	335	32	240.				
4	336	49	1130				
5	337	20	- 44				
6	338	12	40				
7	339	1 4/	33				1
8	343	32	134				
9	344	25	64				
30	34.5	14	75				
1	346	32	325				
2	344 345 346 347	34	179	520			
3	348 349 350 351 352)	64				(
4	349	19	44 38				
5	350	15	38				
6	35	22	48 570				
7	352	34	570				
8	354	9	20				
9	354 355 7834357	62	200	15			
40	7834357	17	215				-

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PARTS PER MILLION

145	IONNE NO I	7. 1		PER M	ILLION				
LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	Zn						COMMENTS
41	7834358	18	360						
2	359	40	350						
3	360	150	2500						
4	361	18	52						
5	362	18	35				H		
6	363		52						
7	364	28	33						
8	366	1.2	140						
9	367	2/	116						
50	369	2/	142						
	370	18	25						
2	371	-11	190						
~3	STOL	2)	210						
4	376	108	120						
5	311	126	540						
6	378	62	3.55						
	379	42	340						
8	38	45	450						
9	382	15	1:15			-			
60	383	31	175		-	-			
1	388	16	16			-			
2	389	1 //	35			-			
3	BLANK	1-1-1-1	~()		-	-	-		
4	390	10	(2)		-	-			
5	393	16	215		-	-		-	
6	394	3/			-		-		
7	400	20	62		-	-	-	-	
8	401	26	32		-	+	-	-	
70		20			+	+	-	-	
10	404 405	47	105		 	+	-		
2	406	31	125		 	-	-		
3	407	72	475		1				
4	408	28	70		+	-	-		
5	401	7.0	172		1	-	-	-	
6	410	1/2	24		1	+			
7	411	1/2	65		+	+	<u> </u>		
8	412	1 1	(3)		 	-		 	
9	1413	27	12		_	+			
80	7834414	26	46		1				

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		PA	ARTS F	PER MILLIO	N	
LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	Z			COMMENTS
81	7834415	31	(50)			
2	416	37	52			
3	417	40	5.5			
4	418	570	45			
5	419	27	66			
6	426	27	3.5			
7	421	2.2	3.3			
8	422	16.	30			
9	423	23	2.2			
90	424	26	46			
1	425	23	32			
2	426	25	64			
3	427	12	26			
-4	5TD 2	110	275			
5	428	17	65			
6	429	37	74			*
7	430	24	13			
8	431	28	52			
9	432	17	36			
100	433	17	1.5			
1	434	26	35 %			
2	435	25	16			
3	437	28	335			
4-	BLINK	(10)	700			
5	438	20	125			
6	439	24	710			
7	441	20				
8	442	33	. 15			
9	443	34	320			
110	444 445 446	3.5	X 2 2 2			
	445	36	178			
2	446	3.3	125			
3	448	1.5	- 33			
4	449	17	46			
5	450	36	142			
6	451	20	145			
7	452	70	30			
8	453	3/	34			
9	1934455	3/	330			
120	17334455	28	74			

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PARTS	PER	MILLION
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				EK MI	LLION		 	
LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	12.					COMMENTS
121	7934456	377	1 50					
2	451							
3	458	17	50					
4	460	24	115					
5	461	2	7-8					
6	462	23	1 26					
7	463	13						
8	464	20					 	
9	465	33		1.75				
130	466	37						
1_	467	574						
2	469	/ 5					 	
3	469	3.5						
4	470	15						
5	StD 3							
6	. 471	14					 	
7	472	17						
8	413		48					1
9	475 474		7.5					
140	476	2.9						
1	477	the same of the sa	2 65					
2	478	3						
3	480	25						
4	481							
-5	BLANK		H Air					
6	482	3.0						
7	493	33						
- 8	484		35					
9	485	2.0						
150	7834486	1/1	1 38					
	7434304	1		7				
18	348		1 de					
3	359	33	1/8/0				 	
4	406	1					 	
5	406	31	200			-		
6	428 439	27					 	
7	439	<u> </u>					 	
8	448	77	35					
9	7834 477	23	1 24					
160	1834 477	2	66				 	

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PAGE 5 of 5

Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited

LABORATORY REPORT

Acct. No. Project Name Size Fraction Extraction	25 July 78 8652 SHAG -80 mash HNOS-HCL
Project Name Size Fraction Extraction	-80 mish HNO5-Hel
Size Fraction .	-80 mish HNO5-Hel.
Extraction	HNOS-HEL.
-	0.6 g , Volume 12
Analytical Method	() - ()
	E.F.P.
Andiysi(s)	
DISTRIBUTION	
☐ Log Normal	
☐ Normal	
	DISTRIBUTION Log Normal

PARTS PER MILLION

LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	Z	MILLION		COMMENTS
- 1	7834 487	26	56	2		
2	489	21	40			
3	490	- 20	122			
4	491	21	26			
5	492	25	76			
6	493	24	82			
7	494	11	660			
8	495	22	56			
9	496	21	28			
10	497	18	215			
- 1	498	92	36			
-2	510	22	260			
3	499	22	42			
4	500	21	190			
5	501	23	125			
6	502	28	25			
7	503	27	36			
8	504	43	36		-1	
9	505	22	375			
20	506	28	1030			
- 1	507	23	115			
	BLANK	- V)	110			
3	508	28	38			
4	509	7.8	3.2			
5	510	3.2	28			
6	511	22	36			
7	512	75	104			
8	513	665	150			
9	514	53	135			
30	515	25	68			N.
1	516	7.8	220			
2	517	35	7-20			
3	518	34	146			
4	519	42	130			
5	520	21	34			
6	521	43	46			
7	522	3.5	48			
8	523	24	60			
9	524	15	70			
40	7834525	15	54			

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PAGE 2 of 4

PARTS	PER	MILLION

LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	Z_n			COMMENTS
41	2834526	20	100			
2	527	2.1	245			
3	528	28	106			
4	529	14	28			
5	530	3 2	62			
6	531	52	102		427	
7	532	27	60			
8	533	19	18			
9	534	18	16			
50	535	34	56			
1	536	1.5	135			
2	537	1.7	220			
3-	STD 2	3 7/3	250			
4	538	30	36			
5	539	19	380			
6	540	2.1	170			
7	541	2.2	430			
8	542	21	640			
9	543	26	165			
60	544	26	7-8			
- 1	545	36	44			
2	546	3.1	46			
3-	BLANK	NU				
4	547	3.6	150			
5	548	47	102			
6	549	21	23			
7	550	24	390			- 0
8	551	20	375			
9	553 583	28	75			
70	554	2.1	185			
- 1	555	3.4	435			
2	555 551	24	80			
3	557 558	26	100			
4	558	17	Gi			
_ 5	559	24	67			
6	7834 560	52	42			
7	7832 847	12	360			
8	849	16	620			
9	7832850	8	285			
40	2832850	7	240			

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PAGE 3 of 4

PARTS PER MILLIO	N
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				ARIS	PER	MILLI	JIV .		
LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)		Ph	Zn					COMMENTS
41	7832 851		9	340					
2	452		57	145					1.00
3	853		39	135			o a garage	And Sometime	
4	854		46	275					
5	855		41	235					
6	856		43						
7	857		44	128					
8	858		48	124					
9	859		13	215					
90	860		16	205					
	861		10	26					
2	862		27	275					
3	863		6	26					
4	510 3		5	56					
5	864	-	11	42					
6	7432 865		10	34					
7	1833918		1)	36					
8	879		1)	46					
9	880		23	34					
100	. 881		3.2	52			-2311		
- 1	7833907		18	56					
-2-	7834413		23	75					
3	501		23	115					
4	BLANK		ND	/ND				-	
5	508		30	32					
6	523		123	56					
7	529	. \	13	22					
8	539		20	380	S. Longon				
9	7834546		W	42					
110	7932 849		2	265					
1	7932956		42	270					
2	7932 865		7	X2					
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
120					11111				

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Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited

LABORATORY REPORT

				11 - 6 17:-
SAMPLE TYPE ()			Date Reported	51.5-1g '78
Soil &/or Stream	Sediments		Acct. No.	8652
Rock			Project Name	SHAG
Water			Size Fraction	-80 mgh
				1+NU,-1+01.
		•		
		-		g , Volume
Results Sent To			Analytical Method	<u> </u>
At Cu	17 lat		Analyst(s)	E.F.P.
112.2			DISTRIBUTION	
STATISTICAL SUMMAR	ov			
SIATISTICAL SUMMAR			☐ Log Normal	
(Value for x̄ and σ in ppm)		☐ Normal	
Element	1 84	2		
No. of Samples	145	145		
Mean. X	- 1-1			
Std. Dev. o				
x + 2σ				
Comments :				
	4 52			
42/				

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PARTS PER MILLION

LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	Z			-6.		V-11-1	COMMENTS
11	7834754	19	56	1					
V 2	755	16	78	1					
v 3	756	171	66	J					
v 4	757	177	40	v -					
v 5	758	16	145	V					
√ 6	159	20	64	1			2.7		
U 7	760	16	42						
. 8	761	16	96	V					
v 9	763	18	28			100			
10	764	14	75	7					1
0 1	765	13	30	1					
-2	STP 2	370	2/5	-				11.74	
v 3	766	18	62						Maria Maria
v 4	767	16	68	9			Buen.		
~ 5	768	20	60	1					
/ 6	769	18	58	V				11/	
V7	770	17	50	1					
√ 8	7711	16	18	-					
- 9	772	14	52	1			4		
20	713	/3	78	1					1 1 1 5
. 1	774	17	36	L.		18			
-2-	BLANK	NO	(IO		-				
3	775	19	55	1					
. 4	7.76	1 /3	25	2/1					
5	771	16	66	d			New York		The second second
6	778	1. 22	96	2					
7	719	/3	30	1					
, 8	780	13	36	~					
9	781	19	152	V			-		24 70
30	782	16	56						
7.1	783	5 離聲	14	1					
2	784	15	42	2					
3	785	13	44	v		- Ar, A			
4	786	24	64	~					
v 5	787	15	70						2.03
6	783	/3	68	-					
7	2991	16	36	L.			100		
8	790	20	76	v					
/ 9	791	18		v.					
40	7834792	16 1	.comp 1	-	7				Destruction

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PARTS PER MILLION

LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	Zy	PER	MILL		all C	176		COMMENTS
41	7834793	19	34	J			0.00			E The Charles
√ 2	796	16	66	1						
√ 3	297	12	32	7			200		114	A COMPA
v 4	798	1/2	86	V						
v 5	799	15	88							
√ 6	800	16	72	J		Death of				
_V 7	801	12	92	-						
v 8	802	19	68							
v 9	803	18	48	V						
V50	804	15		V						E E
1	805	/3	16	1						
v 2	806	9	22	I.						
3	STP 3	-5	53	_						
v 4	807	14	15	1						
- 5	808	12/	20	V						387
₂ 6	809	15	22	1						
- 7	810	15	30	V.						
- 8	811	18	22	V .						
- 9	812	12	32	4.			J 1.1			
60	914 916	13	42	1						
V 1	816	20	30	1				11 - 11		1 100
· 2	817	12	14	1			1 7 11			1-837
3-	BLANK	NO	10)	and the country	-		1 3	1		to read the
V 4	919	14	48	J						
/ 5	820	17	42	/						
0 6	921	27	58	1						
y 7	922	[3]	70	1				-		
_v 8	823	/3	7-4	0						
9	824	58	32	J						
70	825	8	40	V		N.	V			Y 10 00 00
√_ L	826	/2	54	4	5					
V 2	827	30	90	-						
y 3	828 829	16	66	1						
/ 4	829	26	66	1						
v 5	830	18	44 54	1						17 140
√ 6	\$30 \$31 \$32	18	54	1						
√ 7	832	16	56	/						
V 8	3 22 1	14	46	1						
9	7834835	14	26	*						
40	7,834 835	135	22	-						

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PARTS PER MILLION

LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	Zn					a roger	COMMENTS
81	2834836	111	18	7				13.1	
V 2	837	17	26	1		100			
v 3	838	8	12	1				ZE	7 1 UVA 6 8
, 4	839	111	/2	V					62
J 5	840	21	16	1		1277			arto Visconi
- 6	841	1.7	38	1		194		1/1/10	
v 7	842	24	20	1				20.75	TO SECTION AND A SECTION
v 8	844	10	72	1	130				
/ 9	845	24	18	EQT :					V
90	847	16	18	7	1.0				
· 1	848	72	26		1	100			20 CONTRACTOR
. 2	349	14	16	5		1000			
, 3	850	1 /2	18	7		W. 1977			
_4	5101	23	240		1				
- 5	951	73	24						
/ 6	852	14	36	1		11.9		127	
. 7	853	16	62	1	1	1			
- 8	854	10	50	7	1				
- 9	855	17	60	1					1 7 W 1 7 7
- 100	856	11	50						
- 1	857	17	62	7					
- 2	358	18	62		1 5	and the			
· 3	859	371	64	1	1 5 3				
A	BEANK	~/)	701)	CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION		10.7			
V 5	860	131	-44	7		3.1		100	
v 6	861	1//	50	-					
7	862	14	76	·	1				11297
V 8	864	13	64	7	1				
, 9	966	14	82						
110	867	14	380					F 15	
11	868	1 15	145						
v 2	869	-14	68		1	girt e			
v 3	8.70	16	66						TO THE STATE OF
v 4	\$ 70 \$71	16	82		1			1	
- 5	972	1/	82		1				
- 6	872 873 874 875	18		774	1				17 3857
v 7	274	18	56	/					ET SHEET
v 8	415	17	20		-				
2, 9	876	16	42		-	-	-		
120	7834877	22	145		-	-	-	-	

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PARTS PER MILLION

LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	Z					A RELITY	COMMENTS
121	7834878	122	451						
2	879	16	501			200			
_ 3	880	19	36 V						THE RESERVE
v 4	881	18	110 V						
- 5	882	15	130 1			The same			
- 6	883	13	80 4	-				1	
- 7	884	16	100 V	_				1	
. 8	865	14	501	-		-	1	—	
. 9	986	1 14	641						
130	887	18	66 4	,	-	+	+	+	
1.30	888	1/2	The same of the sa		-	-	-		
2	889	10	24/		-	+	-	-	
2 3	890			-	-	+	+	+	
		10	34		-	+	+	+	
4	993	34	2/1	, inches		-	+		
6	5TD 2	364	260	THE PERSON NAMED IN		+	-	+	
6	89.4	23	46		-	1	-	-	
7	895	17	52						
8	896	41	170						
9	897	16	78						
140	898	16	84			-			
1	899	14	64		200				
2	900	13	65						
3	901	- 11	62					1/2	
4	902	23	66				1.5		
15	BLANK	NI	100				1100		
6	7834903	16	68						
27	7839567	15	70						
× 8	571	18	58						
2,9	572	/3	64	-7					
(50)	573	18	105	1					
X	574	13	60						
χ_{2}	7839576	/2	66	1					
-3-	7 834773	14	66					1	
4	785	/3	18				1		
5	800	Loto	60		777				
6	824	63	30			1			
7	851	13	2.2	-		1	1		
8	949	73	70	-	-	+	-	+	
9	859 886	14	The state of the s	-	-	+	+	-	
16-0	7834900	13	68	-			-	-	

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Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited

LABORATORY REPORT

				20 .	man I I I I I a				
		Date Repo	orted _	_ 31 July 78					
nents		Acct. No.	_	8652 - FHAG					
22		Project No	ame _						
				-80 m 24					
		Extraction							
	•								
) Fhur 1	•			/ mi					
			0						
At _CANAL FLATS				Analyst(s)					
STATISTICAL SUMMARY (Value for \bar{x} and σ in ppm)				DISTRIBUTION Log Normal Normal					
Ph	2	T		1					
143	143								
			MICHELINES E						
				-					
				 					
	Ph	Ph 3	Project No Size Fract Extraction Sample W Analytical Analyst(s) DISTRIBU Log Nor Normal	Project Name Size Fraction Extraction Sample Wt. Analytical Method Analyst(s) DISTRIBUTION Log Normal Normal	Project Name Size Fraction Extraction Sample Wt. Analytical Method Analyst(s) DISTRIBUTION Companies Normal	Project Name Size Fraction Extraction Sample Wt. Analytical Method Analyst(s) DISTRIBUTION Companion Normal			

PARTS PER MILLION

			ARIS	PER M	ILLION	 	
LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	7.				COMMENTS
1	7834561	25	96	V			
V 2	562	7	20	-			
3	564	2.1	150	-			
4	565	3.0	330	~			
5	566	35	04	L			
/ 6	567	26	86	2			
7	568	411	3.35	ν			
8	569	23	-245				
9	570	63	1451	D.			
10	(57)	17	1350				
1	572	142	1200	-			
_2	510	- 7	10	promise and			
3	573	52	250	L			
4	574	31	136	L-			
5	575	27	36	L			
6	. 576	35	3.2	2			
7	577		3200	1			
8	578	23	1352				*
9	579	12	135	i.			
20	580	11	133				
1	281	30	510				
-2	BLANK	700	7017	STORT THUMBS			
3	582	15	700	į.			
4	583	18	77	. A			
5	584	1:15	100	-			×
6	535	126	120	Ü .			
y 7	586	- 23	415	· ·			
8	587	30	340	-			
9	588	3.2	251	-			
30.	589	42	113				
1	570	- 22	225	~			
2	591	17.5	1300	1			
. 3	592	27	1750	,			
. 4	593	23	1750				
. 5	594	53	20	-			
- 6	595	33	162				
7	596	3/	160	v			
. 8	597	127	335				
1 9	598	57	172	2			
.40	7834599	22	365	14			

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PARTS PER MILL	LION	
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LAB	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	Zi				COMMENTS
41	7834600	15	205	-			
2	601	17	410				
3	602	15	130	v			
4	603	18	200				
5	604	1)	3100	-			
6	606	3:41	2000				
, 7	607	38	170	1			
8	609	14	104				
. 9	609	23	102		and the second		
150	610	16	54	v			
41	611	2.7	38	v			
2	6[2]	14	48	-			
3-	STD 2		1	Park Services		2000	
. 4	613	34	2500	~			
, 5	614	36	220				
/ 6	. 615	14	765	~			
V 7	616	3.2	220	V			
y 8	617	231	4600	v			
9	621	5.5	2400	-			1
60	622	7:31	240	·			
v 1	623	52	4.50	4			
v 2	624	46	340	4			
-3-	BLAUK	-	and the same	ON BUTTER	Distriction		
. 4	625	1	16	~			
√ 5	626	16	255	~		-	
. 6	627	25	245	- 1			
7	628	16	300	-			
8	629	147	440	·			
9	630	12	112	V			
70	631	11	46	L.			
1	632號	121	3 8	~			
, 2	633	14	45	V	-		J
٠ 3	634	15	146	1.			
4	635	15	62				
- 5	636	15	171	v			
- 6	637	13	125				
7	438	13	1350	1			
8	639	Y	50	1			
9	640	11	36	v			
80	7934 641	16	65	1			

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PARTS PER MILLION

			AKIS	PER M	LLIUN				
LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	Zn						COMMENTS
v121	7834688	7	66.	V					
/ 2	689	13	62	~					
× 3	690	20	54	v					
4	691	25	64	v					
V 5	694	1)	30	~					
, 6	695	18	10	V					
V 7	696	24	164	~					
√ 8	697	20	400	L		4			
~ 9	698	20	365	i.					
130	699	17	106	v					
v 1	700	40	110	~					
, 2	701	2.8	- 335	v .					
3	703	71	1	15200					
v 4	704	17	72	V					
5	STOIL		-230	Mental Statement					
V 6	.705	15	24			1			
V7	706	20	36	,					
v 8	741	21	2.2	V					
v 9	742	43	25	L					
140	743	17	34	L					
v I	744	10	2.2	~					
× 2	745	10	35	~					
./ 3	746	15	28	-					
. 4	747	15	18						
5	BLANK	ND.		-					
v 6	748	10	10	-					
7	749	15	40	L					
. 8	750	15	1/3	v					
, 9	151	15	45	v					
150	752	1	18	~					
v 1	7834753	23	50	·					
2	7834570	68	(1300	D'wari	2110-	214	a recei	4442	V1450
-3	592	7.7	150					1	
4	602	18	122						
5	613	82	2400						
6	630	14	133						
7	643	12	32						
8	666	28	1	450					
9	697	1)	745	70					
1600	7834748	11	10						

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Riocanex

Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited

LABORATORY REPORT

SAMPLE TYPE () Soil & for Stream Sediments Rock Water Results Sent To D. BENDING At Canal Plats			Date Reported Acct. No. Project Name Size Fraction Extraction Sample Wt. Analytical Method Analyst(s)	11 Any 78 8652 SHAG. -80 Mesh HNO,-HU. 0.6 g, Volume 12 A.A. E.F.P.			
STATISTICAL SUMMA			DISTRIBUTION Log Normal				
(Value for x and or in ppm	.)		☐ Normal				
Element No. of Samples Mean. \overline{x} Std. Dev. σ $\overline{x} + 2\sigma$	142	142					
Comments :							
Report No. <u>78 - 70</u>			Page	of 5			

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PARTS PER MILLION

	,		ARIS	PER M	ILLION		 ,	
LAB Nº	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	1 Pb	Zn					COMMENTS
	7834710	20	4/2					
2	711	22	44			1		
3	712	17	48					
4	713	21	45					
5	714	25	65					
6	715	28	90					
7	716	19	66					
8	7(8	57	60					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
9	719	24	700					-78"
10	720	33	46				 	
1	724		66					
	310 3	G	53					
3	725		56		ļ			
4	726	41	132		<u> </u>			
5	1 2/1	23	56					
6	 	35	150					
7		26	34				 ļ	
8	730	21	48	 		 	 	
20	732	1 28	52			<u> </u>	 	
10	733	44	150					
2	BLANK	77	100					
3	734	35	235					
4	735	24	26		 		 	
5	7 36	36	54					
6	739	26	64					
7	204	2.7	40					
8	205	24	52					
9	907	3/	76					
30	708	14	36					
ı	910		68					
2	911	14	76					
3	912	36	58					
4	713	19	60					
5	914	22	54					
6	915	42	570				 	
7	916	30	48					
8	117	25	45					
9	7434919	56						
40	7834919	27	30		L			

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PARTS PER MILLION

	SAMPLE Nº.		ARIS	PER MI	LLION			(*
LAB Nº	(NMBR)	ρ_b	3					COMMENTS
41	7834920	2.2	66					
2	921	17	34					
3	922	18	42					
4	923	19	38					
5	924	25	66					
6	926	36	128					
7	927	27	112					
8	928	17	48					
9	929	22	50					
So	930	27	44					
ı	931	23	3 <i>8</i>					
2	933	45	44					
3	3101	ン	750					
4	934		42					
5	735	20	46					
6	936	24	38	·				
7	937	20	25					
8	938	15	36					
9	939	21	68					
60	940	18	66				 	
1	941	22	43				 	
2	942		58					
3	BLANK		\sim t	ere , ere e e e e e e e			 	
4	943	7	28					
5	944		•34					
6	145		53					
7	946	16	54					
8	947	22	60			<u> </u>	 	
9	949	20	56			<u> </u>		
70	949	23	102			<u> </u>		
-	950					<u> </u>		
2	L		34					
3	952 953	- 21	44		<u> </u>		 	
4	L \ \ \ \	28 38	56				 	
5	154	- 1 38	7.2			_		
6	955	3/	50				 	
7	106	30	42					
8	957	20	14					
9	192119-9	20	3.7					
80	7834959	31	45					

REPORT Nº. 78-70

PARTS PER MILLION

			Т (3	PER MILL		.,, ,	
LAB NQ.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	Zn				COMMENTS
31	7834737	29	122				
2	738	8	65				
3	961	19	40				
4	962	27	70				
5	963	26	96				
6	964	9	60				
7	965	21	44				
8	966	20	52				
9	967	32	5%				
90	968	10	55				
	970	14	45				
2	971	33	56				
3	172	3.5	68				
	310 2	330	-3+5	en promote.			
5	713	32	7-6				
6	. 974	21	44				
7	975	12	26				
8	176	1.15	40				
9	977	24	36				
100	978	24	46				
<u> </u>	979	23	40				
2	990	24	60				
3	981	22	58				
	BLANK	~//	$\sim \lambda J$.,		ļ	
5	992	14	45			ļ	
6	983	26	58				
7	984	30	27			ļ	
8	985	14	46				
9	986	32	74				
110	187	1 / 3				ļ	
	988	19	22				
2	939	2)	44 32				
3	940	22	32				
4	991	14	14				
5	792	14	-25				
6	993	16	40				·
7	994		23				
8	995	141	36				
9	996	16	56 64			 	
120	7934 997	22	64				

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PARTS PER MILLION

LAB				ARTS	PER M	ILLION		 	
124 1834778 17 60 2 7834797 16 80 3 7838070 28 148 4 001 16 66 5 072 10 78 6 073 23 70 7 004 16 72 8 075 22 88 9 076 17 46 130 007 14 55 1 070 16 52 3 011 23 45 4 012 20 44 3 012 20 44 3 015 18 52 8 015 18 52 8 015 18 52 9 016 19 70 10 10 11 22 78 11 018 14 44 3 010 11 22 78 11 018 14 44 3 020 17 38 4 021 17 38 4 021 17 38 5 000 17 38 5 000 17 38 5 000 17 38 5 000 18 5 70 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº.	Ph	Z					COMMENTS
2 7834 799	121								
3 7835000 25 148 4 001 16 64 5 002 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70			16			<u> </u>			
4							<u> </u>		
5							<u> </u>		
6			1 '.'				†		
7									
8			1 1			<u> </u>			
9	8			88					
130									
2			1 7				<u> </u>		
3 01			, , , , ,						
4 012 20 44 5 510 3 6 60 6 013 26 48 7 014 25 60 8 015 18 52 9 016 19 70 140 017 22 78 1 018 14 44 2 019 14 44 3 020 12 38 4 021 12 60 5 6 022 13 54 7 023 30 32 8 024 19 46 1 50 78 35027 16 46 1 7334 118 27 60 2 734 32 246 3 715 43 48 4 736 24 19 46 6 76 3 24 19 46 7 7 25 17 24 19 6 8 7364 792 14 36							1		
5 510 3 6 013 26 48 7 014 25 60 8 015 18 52 9 016 19 70 140 017 22 78 1 018 14 44 2 019 14 44 3 020 17 38 4 021 17 66 5 8LANK NII NII NII 6 022 17 54 7 023 36 32 8 024 19 46 9 025 17 62 150 7835027 16 46 2 734 32 245 3 715 43 48 6 963 24 38 6 963 24 38 5 747 24 104 6 963 23 36 7 785 24 704 8 784 792 164 26				44					
6				60					
7 014 25 60 8 015 18 52 9 016 19 70 140 017 22 78 1 018 14 44 2 014 14 44 3 020 17 38 4 021 17 66 5 81ANK 1011 A11 6 022 19 54 7 023 30 32 8 024 19 46 9 025 17 62 150 7835027 16 46 1734 718 27 60 2 734 32 245 3 715 43 48 4 \$36 24 38 5 747 24 104 6 763 27 88 7 755 22 57 8 784712 74 36	6			48					
8 015	7	014	25						
9 016	8	015							
140	9	016	19	70					
1 018 14 44 2 017 14 44 3 020 12 38 4 021 12 66 5 8LAVK 000 A00 6 022 13 54 7 023 36 32 8 024 19 46 9 025 12 62 150 7835027 16 46 2 734 38 224 3 715 42 48 4 736 24 79 5 747 24 704 6 763 24 704 6 763 24 704 6 763 24 704 8 7354712 74 36	140								
2 019 14 44 3 020 12 38 4 021 12 66 5 BLANK NID NID 6 022 13 54 7 023 36 32 8 024 19 46 9 025 12 62 150 7835027 16 46 2 734 32 24 3 715 43 48 4 936 24 194 6 763 24 194 6 763 24 194 6 763 24 194 8 7384912 14 26	Ì		14						
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2	019	14	44					
5 BLANK NII NII 6 022 17 54 7 023 36 32 8 024 19 46 9 025 12 62 150 7835027 16 46 2 734 32 24 3 715 42 48 4 736 24 19 5 749 24 104 6 763 27 36 7 781 22 58	3		12	38					
5 BLANK	4		17	66					
6 022 17 54 7 023 36 32 8 024 17 46 9 025 12 62 150 7835027 16 46 2 734 32 246 3 715 43 48 4 736 24 38 5 747 24 104 6 763 27 38 7 781 23 58 8 7884992 74 36	5	BLANK		<i>→>1)</i>	and the same of th				
8 024 () 4/6 9 025 12 62 150 7835027 /6 4/6 2 734 32 246 3 715 43 48 4 736 24 38 5 749 24 104 6 763 25 38 7 751 23 58 8 7834 992 74 36	6	022	19						
8 024 19 46 9 025 12 62 150 7835027 16 46 2 734 32 246 3 715 43 48 4 736 24 38 5 749 24 104 6 763 27 38 7 786 23 58 8 7884 792 74 36	7	023	36	32					
9 025 12 62 150 7835027 16 46 2 734 32 247 3 715 43 48 4 736 24 38 5 749 24 104 6 963 27 38 7 786 23 58 8 7884 992 74 36	8								
150 7835027			12						
7 7434 718	150	7835027	16						
2 734 32 245 3 915 43 48 4 936 24 38 5 949 24 104 6 963 25 38 7 981 23 58 8 7884992 14 36		7434718	- 63	66					
3 915 43 48 4 936 24 38 5 949 24 104 6 963 25 38 7 981 23 58 8 7884992 14 36	1 1	734	32	245					
4 936 24 38 5 949 24 104 6 963 25 38 7 961 23 58 8 7884992 14 36	3	715	43	48					
5 749 24 104 6 963 25 38 7 981 23 58 8 7484992 14 36	4	° 9.36							
6 963 3 3 38 7 981 23 58 8 7884 992 74 36	5	149	24	104					
7 98 23 58 8 7884 992 74 36	6		2 F	38					
8 7834 992 14 36	7	F-15	23						
9 7835 006 18 46 166 7835023 29 32	8	7884992		26					
166 7935023 29 32		7835 006		46.					
	160	7935023	29	33	٠.				

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Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited

LABORATORY REPORT

SAMPLE TYPE () Soil &/or Stream Sediments Rock Water Results Sent To D. Gending	Date Reported Acct. No. Project Name Size Fraction Extraction Sample Wt.	11 Aug 178 8652 SHAG -80 mish HNO3- HCI 0.6 g, Volume 12 m A.A. E.F.P.					
AI CHNAL PLATS	Analyst(s)						
·	DISTRIBUTION						
STATISTICAL SUMMARY	☐ Log Normal						
(Value for \vec{x} and σ in ppm)	□ Normal						
Element Ph Z							
No. of Samples 142 142							
Mean. x̄ Std. Dev. σ							
₹ + 2σ							
Comments :							
Report No. <u>19-71</u>	Page	of					

LAB Nº2.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	Zn						COMMENTS
1	1835028	18	48						
2	029	12	46						
3	030	22	108						
4	031	18	50						
5	032	20	50						
6	033	22	60						
7	034	22	53						
8	035	14	76						
9	036	13	90						
10	038	18	65						
١	039	19	46						
2	STO		475	une.					
3	040	20	36						
4	041	18	20						
5	042	15	26						
6	. 043	/3	34						
7	044	1.5	36						
8	047	/3	64						
9	048	12	56						
20	049	14	74						
	050	15	86						
2	BLANK	ND	NI	Carrier Service Community					
3	057	17	576						·
4	052 053	18	102						
5	053	26	(00)						
6	054	20	92						
7	055		68						
8	056		108						
9	057	17	104						
30	058	17	100			ļ			
	059	18	68						
2	060		42						
3	061		150						
4	062	19	33						
5	063	20	54 36		ļ		<u> </u>		
6	064	36	<u> </u>		ļ	ļ			
7	066	13	40	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ļ			
8	067	18	5%		ļ				
9	068	16	48		ļ		ļ		
40	7835069	13	38				<u> </u>	L.,	

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PARTS PER MILLION

LAB Nº	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	ス						COMMENTS
4,	7835070	20	36						
2	071	18	28						
3	072	25	44						
4	073	1	12						
5	074	20	35						
6	015	1.7	38						
7	076	12	38						
8	077	4	8						
9	078	17	34						
50	079	18	56						
1	081	20	54						
2	082	21	76						
+3	51D 2	370	235	CHARLES AND A SEC.					
4	093	4	26						
5	084	16	42						
6	. 085	18							
7	086		50						
8	087	18	48						
9	0381	20	38						
60	089	16	20						
1	<u>প্র।</u>	23	46						
2	092	/7	42					ļ. <u></u>	
-3-	BLANK		NJ	an insperse					
4	093	16	54						
5	094	92	34						
6	095	20	7.8						
7	096	30					ļ		
8	017	19	16						
9	098	2/	40 3 8 38					ļ	
70	049	19	33			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
1	100	/3	38						
2	101	12	34						
3	[02	12	42						
4	103	20	44					<u> </u>	
5	104		36				<u> </u>		
6	1015	17		ļ	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	 	<u> </u>	
7	106	18					_	<u> </u>	
8	107	12	54						
9	108	30							
80	7835110		54				<u>L</u>	<u> </u>	

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PARTS PER MILLION

			. K 13	FER WILLI			, ——·	
LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº (NMBR)	Pb	2					COMMENTS
\$1	7835111	13	25					
2	112	151	46					
3	[13]	14	46					
4	114	10	36					
5	115	3/	66					
6	16	27	20					
7	17	55	82					
8	118	101	126					
9	119	23	26					
90	120	31	40			ļ		
<u> </u>	121	8	15					
2	122	8	20					
3	123	127	48			ļ <u></u> -		
4-		6	33			<u> </u>		
5	124	12	<u>.54</u>			<u> </u>		
6	. 125	32		<u></u>				
7_	126	13	38					
8	(27)	20	54		-			
9	21	/6	50					
100	129	1.3	34					
	(30	10	34					
2	133	32	116					
3	134	//	13					
4-	BLAVK		NI					
5	135	21	34					
6	136	35	13	<u> </u>				
7	(37)	(20)	24					
8	139	42	40					
9		/3 / 2	<u> 25</u>					
110	140		30					
1		/7	<u> </u>					·
2	142	1/5	30			 		
3		13	36	<u> </u>				
4	146	2	36	-		 		
5		23	42 778					
7	148 149		40			 		
	150	134	- 35			 -		
8	15)	18	24					
120	7935 152	79	28			 		
160	1-1137 (24	171	46			l	L	

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PARTS PER MILLION

				ARIS	PER M	LLION				
LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)		Ph	Zn						COMMENTS
121	7835153		46	175						
2	154		28	38						
3	155		/2	30						
4	156		8	10						
5	157		6	12						
6	158		/3	20						
7	159		15	375						
8	160		18	1300						
9	16		16	57						
130	162		16	48						
	163		18	46			ļ			
2	164		/2	36		<u> </u>				
3	165		25	68		ļ				
4	166		23	56						
3	5T0 1		2.7	-970						
6	. [6]		24	<u>72</u> 134	<u> </u>					
7	168		29 24		<u> </u>					
8	169		- ^/	148	ļ					
9	170		- 14	<u> </u>						
140	(1)		7.5	13	<u> </u>					
-	173		- , 	<u> </u>						
2	175		5/1	36						
4	176		3/	<u> </u>			<u> </u>			
5-	BUNVE									
6	727		27 27	36						
7	179		22		<u> </u>					
8	196	-	- 72 1				†			
9	131		35	35						
150	7835182		3/	35	<u> </u>					
	7835033		- 5 5	5B						
2	047		14							
3	062	<u> </u>	20	35						
4	072	ا در	4	<u>3</u>						
5	098		22	38						
6	14	11.5	22	24						
7	28 June 194		4/1	40						
8	150		13	24		İ				
المحرية	[60		18	7350						
160	7835 (75		37	36	×.,					
		L			' ` - ;		<u> </u>	L		<u> </u>

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Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited

LABORATORY REPORT

		11 17 2					
SAMPLE TYPE (/)	Date Reported	- 11 Hug'78					
Soil & for Stream Sediments	Acct. No.	8652					
Rock	Project Name	SHAG					
Water	Size Fraction	-80 mesh					
	Extraction	H100,-14el					
	Λ /						
2 4 5 2 2 5 2	Sample Wt.						
Results Sent To D. BENDENG	Analytical Method						
AI <u>CANAL PL</u> ATS	Analyst(s)	E.F.P.					
	DISTRIBUTION						
STATISTICAL SUMMARY	☐ Log Normal						
(Value for X and σ in ppm)	☐ Normal						
Element Pb Z							
No. of Samples L/2 L/2							
Mean. X							
Std. Dev. or							
Ϊ + 2σ							
Comments:							

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17113 121 141221014	PA	ARTS	PER	MILLION
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LAB	SAMPLE Nº.		01	7		22101		<u> </u>	COMMENTS
NΩ.	(NMBR)		<u>rb</u>	m	<u> </u>				COM MENTS
1	7835187		21	20					
2	188		17	14					
3	189		12	12			<u> </u>		
4	190		34	44					
5	191		23	78					
6	192		23	52					
7	[93		23	104					
8	194		35	260					
9	195		28	285		_			
10	196		20	970					
1	197		28	55					
2	-5FD 2-	*****************	370	260	Description of the second				
3	198		24	122					
4	[99		19	28					
5	204		/2	48					
6	205		10	48					
7	206		10	38					
8	207		12	145					
9	208		11	60					
20	209		34	44		·			
1	210		26						
سعسر	BLANK		$\sim 10^{-1}$	N)	And the second s	to a table of the contraction of			
3	211		24	22					
4	212		26	32					
5	213		22	26					
6	214		157	570					
7	215		260	74					
8	216	71	23	30					
9	217	29	12	35					
30	218	3 2	33 20	37					
ı	219	32	20	23					
2	220	20	3	34					
3	221	ス	86	12					
4	222	36	13	63					
5	223	16	Fb	<u>30</u>					
6	224	- 11	12	22 🎉					
7	225	i,	Œ	28					
8	226	,-	6	20					
9	227	6	11	42 34					
40	7835228	<u> </u>		34					

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PARTS PER MILLION

			ARIS .	PER MI	LLION	T	·		
LAB Nº	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Ph	Z						COMMENTS
41	7835229	15	50						
2	230	31	74						
3	231	8	74 60						
4	232	42	52						
5	233	36	56						
6	234	29	66			·			
7	235	9	66						
8	236	33	50			ļ <u> </u>			
9	237	30	62		·	<u></u>			
50	238	3.5	62						
1	240	32	70						
2	241	21	32				-		
3	ST0-3		55						
4	242	17	40					ļ	
5	243	22	28						
6	.244	26	35					 	
7	245 事	23	30						
8	246	8	12						
9	248	28	34						
60	249	14	14			ļ			
1	250	14	18						
2	253	19	34					ļ	
3	BLANK	$\sim 10^{-10}$	NJ						
4	254	21	46						
5	255	18	46			ļ			
6	256	- 20	42						
7	257	73	26					ļ	
8	258	18	33					 	
9	259	18	40			ļ		<u> </u>	
70	260	26							
	766	24	4) 90					<u> </u>	
2	267	34	90			 			
3	268 269	19	58			 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
4	270		44 38						
5	271	27	30						
6 7	222	20	44			}			
	272	23	38	-		 			
8	273 278	28	36			-			
9 40	7875779	18	50			<u> </u>			
70	7835279	17	40		L	<u> </u>			

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PARTS PER MILLION

LAB	SAMPLE Nº.	(A)		- III	·		
LAB Nº.	(NMBR)	Pb	Z				COMMENTS
81	7835280	20	44				
2	281	18	44				
3	252	16	<u> </u>				
4	283	22	38				
5	284	18	56				
6	285	18	34 36				
7	286	35					
8	291		80				
9	292	24	56				
90	293	3/	94				
	294	42	<u> 72</u>				
2	295	23	42				
3	297	18	32				
4-	>101	29	-) 70	Dir			
5	298	28	104				
6	299	21	28				
7	304	27	<u>52</u>				
8	305	22	52				
9	306	7.5	46				
100	307	28	35				
<u> </u>	308	31	42				
2	309	22	33				
3	310		35				
4	BLANK	~ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	7)	医乳心肠结肠/b			
5	311	25	3,3				
6	312	23	36				
7	3 3		56				
8	317	<u> </u>	<u>60</u>				
9	3/8	34	62				
llo	319	27	108 96 52				
<u> </u>	320	25	76				
2	321	17	<u> </u>				
3	322	3 <i>y</i>	48				
4	323 324		26 28				
5	324	12	28				
6	325	2 3	66				
7	326	19	32				
8	327	61	60				
11.0	328 7835 329	1150	325				
120	11100 5711	178	60				

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		Ρ	ARTS PER	MILLION		
LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Pb	Zn			COMMENTS
(21	7835330	37	54			
2	33(110	36			
3	332	68	30			
4	· 3 33\$	64	54			
5	334	21	26			
6	335	15	20			
7	336	18	36			
8	337	リス	22			
9	338	14	40			
130	339	12	18			
1	340	19	44			
2	341	17	56			
3	342	15	38			
4	343	17	58			
5	STD 2	370	257			
6	344	41	40			
7	345	12	8			
8	346	2.2	40			
9	347		.50			
140	348	53	68			
	349	27	7.8			
2	350	2)	48			
3	353	32	58			
4	354	26	44			
5 .	BLANK	لإنح				
6	357		38			
7	359	35	32			
8	360	21	28			
9	376	24	56			
150	7835 377	23	132			
The state of the s	7835170	33				
2	206	10	38		 	
3	227	7	40		 	
4	236	33	50			
5	257	3 4	34		 	
6	285	20	32			
7	295	33	40			
8	324	12	24		 	
1 9	336	18	-34		 	
160	7835 353	33	60			

REPORT Nº. <u>78-73</u>

Riocanex

Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited

LABORATORY REPORT

SAMPLE TYPE (-)		Date Reported	20 Ay 78					
Soil 8 /or Stream	m Sediments		Acct. No.	8652					
Rock	•		Project Name	SHAG					
Water			Size Fraction	-80 meh					
			Extraction HNO, -HC/						
			Sample Wt						
Results Sent To	BEND DUG-								
	CANAL Plat	- .	Analytical Method						
At	CHINAC FLAT	> ,	Analyst(s)	E.F.P.					
j.			DISTRIBUTION						
STATISTICAL SUMMA	ARY		☐ Log Normal	•					
(Value for \overline{x} and σ in pp	m)		□ Normal						
Element	Pb	$Z \perp$							
No. of Samples	58	58							
Mean. X									
Std. Dev. σ ₹ + 2 σ									
* + 20									
									
Comments :									
Report No. 78-8			Poge	of <u>3</u>					

PARTS PER MILLION

LAB Nº	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	Pb	3					COMMENTS
	7835605	23	82					
2	606	39	185					
3	607	28	76					
4	608	37	130					
5	613	20	64					
6	614	23	76					
7	615	- 11	38					
8	620	25	36					
9	621	7	12					
10	622	28	98					
i	624	32	60		ļ	ļ		
	5101	32	730					
3	625	23	76					
4	626	32	606		<u> </u>			
5	629	32	42		<u> </u>		 <u> </u>	
6	G 30	34	52			ļ		
7	631	18	26		<u> </u>		 	
8	632	16	24					
9	633	36	58					
20	634	32	<u>7</u> ,2		ļ			
<u> </u>	635	21	40					
2	BLANK /3/	NI	\mathcal{N}			<u> </u>		
3	636	21	42		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
4	639 638	13	56					
5 6		2 2	52					
7	640 641	22	46	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			 	
8	642	19	45° 54		<u> </u>			
9	643	3 9	110		 			
30	644	29	94					
1	645	4						
2	646	42	100					
3	646 647	25	33 33	<u></u>				
4	648	19	7.0					
5	649	35	0.7					
6	69	13	21.					
7	652	22	26 50		ĺ	<u> </u>		
8	653	25	60					
9	654	13	76					
40	7835655	12	52					

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Riocanex

Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited

LABORATORY REPORT

SAMPLE TYPE ()	Date Reported	20 Ay 78			
Soil & for Stream Sediments	Acct. No.	8652			
Rock	Project Name	SHAG			
Water	Size Fraction	-80 m.sh			
	Extraction	HNO3-HC1.			
		0.6 g , Volume			
Results Sent To <u>BENDENG</u>		A. A.			
At CANITE PLATS.	Analyst(s)	5. F. P.			
STATISTICAL SUMMARY	DISTRIBUTION Log Normal				
(Value for X and ♂ in ppm)	☐ Normal				
Element Ph Z					
No. of Samples 142 142					
Mean. x̄ Std. Dev. σ					
x + 2σ					
Comments :					
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PARTS PER MILLION

LAB	SAMPLE Nº.	0.		PER M	LETON	I		I	
NºS.	(NMBR)	Ph	2						COMMENTS
	7835379	22	42						
2	381	29	36						
3_	382	33	44						
4	403	22	44						
5	404	14	25						
6	405	20	38						
7	408		20						
8	430	18 22	38						
9	432	22	34				<u> </u>		
10	433	41	38						
. 1	434	42	52						
2	S 10 3		60						
3	435	35	42						
4	436	30	34			ļ			
5	457	2/	48						
6	458	29	45						
7	460	33	36						
8	461	35	28						
9	462	27	20						
20	463	20	45						
	464	25	48						
2	BLANK	NI	لينم						
3	465	23	65						
4	466	3 3	20						
5	463	8							
6	469	32	48						
7	470	75	145						
8	471	36	36	·					
9	472	18	32				<u> </u>		
30	473 475	10	26						
1	475		54						
2	476	48	45			<u></u>			
3	471	75	92						
4	478	65	55	-					
5	479	21	36						
6	490	41	57)						
7	431	46	42						
8	482	240	64						
9	483	165	53						
40	1935 484	146	57						

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PARTS	PER	MILLION
-------	-----	---------

LAB Nº.	SAMPLE Nº.	Ph		LX MILLI			COMMENTS
	(NMBR)	19	2				
\$1	7835523		98			`	
2	524	21	108				
3	525	27	72	<u> </u>			
4	527	32 32	26				
5	528		46				
6	529	36	54				
7	530	35	28				
8	53	78 39	7.4 50				
9	532		30				
90	533	42	54				
1	534	12	18				
2	535	3/	70				
3	536 STD 1	250	78				
4-			230				
5	537	54	145				
6	. 538	/-/-/-/-/-/-/-/-/-/-/-/-/-/-/-/-/-	126				
7	539	115	75				
8	540	28	28				
9	541	44	53				
100	542	35	\$7				
<u> </u>	543	3 /	45				
2	544	40	52				
3	545	2/	56				
4=	ランハンス	<i>1.</i> 0	10 ()				
5	546	17	60				
6	547	<u> </u>	44	<u> </u>			
7	543	25	64				
8	549	/3	56				
9	551	10	40				
110	552	/5	7-6 62				
	553		<u> 62</u>				
2	555 55(2'8	45				
3	556	36	45				
4	557	3,2	48 22				
5	553	3/	<u> </u>				
6	559	15	25				
7	560	34	26				
8	561	32	36				
	-1	3 9	(~~)	! !	i 1	1	1
9 120	562 7835563	35	50 73				

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Riocanex

B.C. Shag

THE ARCENED

A118 0 8 1078

Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited

LABORATORY REPORT

SAMPLE TYPE () Soil &/or Stream Second Rock Water Results Sent To	PENCE		Date Report Acct. No. Project No. Size Fract Extraction Sample W Analytical Analyst(s)	ion t	865 Rebrer HNO3 1.0 9	<i>-14€1</i> , Volume A.	
STATISTICAL SUMMARY (Value for x and or in ppm)			DISTRIBU □ Log Nor □ Normal				
Element	1 6	Cd	Pb	2			
No. of Samples	ラナ	7	7	7			
Mean. X							
Std. Dev. or	ļ						
X + 2σ		-					
Comments :							

PARTS PER MILLION

		 F /	ARTS	PER MI	LLION		 	
LAB Nº2.	SAMPLE Nº. (NMBR)	A9 8.0	Ca	ρ_b	Zn			COMMENTS
	7839699	8.0	3 3 9		230,000			
2	700	 1,0	7-9		60,000			
3	MP-1	56,5			165,000			
4	701	 58.0	503	7.1	306,00			
5	702	117.5	1.55	280,000	111,000			
6	703	8,2	1050	920	484,000			
7	704	3,5	34	260	56,5a			
8	BLANK	 NI	· ~ (()	N))	N D			
9	7839705	34.0			50,600			
10	1437 699	3.5	342	1540	228,000			
	702	118.5	154	277.0a	112,000			
2	1839705	33,5	71	197.000	51,700	.A.I		
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
20								
1								
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7								
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7								
8								
9								
40								
		 		<u> </u>		·	 	<u> </u>

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APPENDIX II

DRILL LOGS

Du > JH.

To Rto Tinto Canadian Explorations

PAGE No.

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

REPORT No A28 - 744

DATE: Ocotber 18, 1978

- Suite 615 - 555 Burrard Street Vancouver, E.C.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

Samples submitted: October 13, 1978

Results completed: October 18, 1978

Project; 8552

I hereby certify	that the followin	g are the	results of as	says made	by us up	pon the he	rein descr	ribed	cor	P	samples.
MARKED	GC	DLD	SILVER	Рb	Zn	Cđ		WETKAGE	FOOTPGE		TOTAL VALUE
	Ounces	Value	Ounces	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	PER TON (2000 LBS.)

/	MARKED		00	JLU	SILVER	Fb	Zn	CQ		METKAGE	FOOTPGE		TOTAL VALUE
			Ounces per Ton	Value per Ton	Ounces per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	PER TON (2000 LBS.)
	C 302001					0.60	0.69	<0.01			42040		+
	C 302002				- 200		1.47	<0.01			53.2-59.4		
91	C 302004			- 1		*	0.07	**			63.9-64.7		10 54 29
	C 302005		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12		-	3.95	0.01		19.7-20.2	64.7-64.4		
	C 302006	78.1				**	0.12	-		7.2.0 - 22.2	72.3-73.6		
	C 302007					-	0.21	*		4.2-4.7			
	C 302008						3.00	-			15.4-16.3		
	C 302009				100		0.32			5.0-5.3	Ma.3-174	1	10.0
1 500	C 302010	78.7			A 11 40 5		0.05	-		5.9-6.2	19.5-20.4		
	C 302011						3.18				390-79.0		
50,000	C 302012			1		-	1.56	-			39.3-40.8		
1	C 302013		,			**	8,85			14.815.0	42-4-493		
	C 302014					-	0.86	<0.01		150-15.4	40.7-5.5		87
-	C 302015	78.3			7-5	0.02	0.10	•		13.7-14 8	सन् ० वट्न		
2													
											4 4		
							€						
							1			-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 100
			1 1 1						-				
						THE REAL PROPERTY.							
						- Carrier			1				
			11-5										
			-										
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							V						
			-										

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NO: 78-1

AZIMUTH :

LOCATION :

PROPERTY : Shag

DIP: 90°

LENGTH :

ELEVATION

Claim No.:

STARTED:

Sept. 19, 1978

CORE SIZE : BQ

2001

DATE LOGGED : Sept. 23/78 SECTION :

COMPLETED: Sept. 20, 1978

DIP TESTS :

LOGGED BY : D. Bending

PURPOSE :

Testing BM Mineralization

CONTRACTOR: Cdn. Longyear

F00	TAGE	DECCRIPTION	SAMPLE	F00	TAGE					1	T
from	to	DESCRIPTION	Иō	from	to	LENGTH					
0	2.4	Overburden									1
											1
				 							1
2.4	9.9	Dolomitic limestone: mudstone with inter-							1		
		beds wackestone and grainstone: medium		·							1
		and dark grey, finely laminated, with 2-3%						<u> </u>			_
		pyrite as disseminations in lenses or re-							<u> </u>	1	
		crystallized blebs, especially along granul	ar/								
		fine mud boundaries							1		
		- darker laminae less calcareous; noticeabl	е								
		clay content					İ		1	1	
		- same shear and pull a part of more com-									
		petent carbonate sub-layers									
											1
9.9	11.5	Dolostone: bioclastic/intraclastic grainsto	ne:								\Box
		grey and dark grey; occasional shaley								1	1
		laminae, stylolites and lensoid beds									
		- portions more uniform and dolomitic									
									1		
11.5	12.1	Dolostone: interbedded intraclastic grain-		-,,-							
		stone and dark grey finely cyrstalline							1	1	
		mudstone							<u> </u>		\vdash

RIO	TINTO	CANADIAN	EXPLORATION	LIMITED
	111110	VAITADIAIT		

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

	HOLE	No:		
			78-1	
-	DAGE	No :		-

FOOTAGE SAMPLE FOOTAGE Рb Cđ DESCRIPTION LENGTH from to ΝŌ - occasional millimetre laminations of dark grey shale 12.6 Dolomitic limestone: gradation from pel-12.1 leted grainstone through heavily burrowed dark grey and grey, occasionally birdseyed dolomitic lime mudstone to dark grey laminated pelleted lime mudstone with occasional shaley partings - ZnS = 1% finely disseminated in lower centimetre of laminated subunit; also minor pyrite 12.6 13.1 Dolostone: grey and medium to dark grey burrowed, birdseye-textured grading to uniform, finely crystallized, grey: - traces pyrite; occasionally stylolitic partings - finely disseminated pale ZnS (=1%) 13.1 Dolostone: grey, finely crystalline, mud-302001 13.1m 13.4m < .01 .60 .69 cracked with dark grey shaley infill and light yellow very finely crystalline ZnS Note: 12.3 - 13.3 M. removed from field 14.5 Dolostone: medium and dark grey; delicately 13.3 laminated, finely crystalline - occasional dessication cracks - ZnS (about 1%) as minor spotty replacement

DIA	MOND	DRILL	RECOR
	*141 🔾 14 🗸		11 - 0011

HOLE NO: 78-1

PAGE Nº

,	<u></u>					 	· -		FAGE	3		
FOO from	TAGE to	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE Nº	from	TAGE to	LENGTH	Pb	Zn	Cđ		<u> </u>	
14.5	15.9	Dolostone: medium to dark grey laminated							 		<u> </u>	
		birseyed to irregular birdseyed, with										
		traces pale ZnS in some birdseyes										
		- gradational to a coarser spotted texture										
5.9	17.4	Dolostone: dark grey, with white sparry	302002	16.2m	16.6m	.4m		1.47	< .01	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		dolomite blebs	****						10-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	†
		- ZnS in dolomite blebs and fractures, as					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				†	
		well as disseminated in the matrix							†			<u> </u>
		locally									1	
		Note: 16.2 - 16.6 M. removed from the field										
							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
17.4	18,0	Dolostone: dark grey, laminated, birdseyed;							<u> </u>			ļ <u>-</u>
<u> </u>	10,0	intraclastic; gradational to burrowed		-					 	<u> </u>	1	
		birdseyed						+			 	<u> </u>
		22430764										
18.0	19.5	Dolostone: gradational - platy (3 x 20									1	
70.0	13.3	millimetres) intraclastic wackestone to						<u> </u>	 		†	
)		heavily burrowed mudstone (? soft sedi-						-			 	
		mentary boudinage)									 	
		(Note: 19.2 - 19.5 metres removed from				 		 	 	 	1	
		field)		-		 		+		<u> </u>	†	
												
19.5	20.3	Key Facies: transition from ? boudinaged	302004	19.5m	19.7m	.2m		.07	-		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		101 1 deres : cransacton trong : noughidaca							 		 	
·		rock as above to "amphipora-like" birdseye	302005	19.7m	20.2m	.5m		3.95	.01	 	†	
		Note: ontine costion removed from field		 							 	
		Note: entire section removed from field		ļ					-			
						,						
20.3	21.9											
		birdseyed, intracla 'inely crysta' in	e,								<u></u>	

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No: 78-1

PAGE NO:

F00	TAGE					, 		· · · · · · ·			1	┯
from	to	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE Nº	1	TAGE	LENGTH	Pb	Zn	Cd			
TOTAL	10		Mā	from	to			-	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	+
	<u> </u>	stylolitic										
		- grades to dolostone with fewer birdseyes	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									
		more vaguely defined subrounded, platy,						<u> </u>			<u> </u>	
		intraclasts and similar disjointed lamina	e									<u> </u>
		- burrowing prominent in lower most section										
		- trace ZnS as spotty replacement (single										ļ
)		5 millimetre diameter grain)										
								<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
· - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									ļ		ļ	
21.9	23.3		302006	22.0	22.2m	.2m		.12		_		
	 	prominent burrows, steep irregular fracture	s						<u> </u>		 -	
		filled with white sparry dolomite and red				ļ		.	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
71		ZnS (about 2%)										
		- upper part notably stylolitic, while									<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		lower is extensively burrowed									ļ	<u> </u>
		- contact is pyritic mudseam 1.5 centimetre	s									
		thick		· _								
	<u> </u>	Note: sample removed from field										
							<u> </u>	<u></u>				<u> </u>
3.3	26.3	Dolostone: medium to light grey, finely										
./		crystalline to sucrosic, irregularly										
		laminated birdseyed										
		- very similar to unit above; fewer										
		birdseyes than unit below; slightly					<u>-</u>					1
		darker, slightly mineralized with typical			-							
		footwall suite style: irregular splotches										
		with birdseyes						1				
· · ·								- 			<u> </u>	
26.3	26.7	Dolostone: grey, indistinctly banded, finely										
		crystalline										
		- ZnS (about 2-3%) in spotty birdseye-like				•						
		replacements										
		- single centimentre-thick vein fill of wh	te /					1			Ĭ	I

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No: 78-1

PAGE NO:

. Nō :

FOO	OTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	F00	TAGE	LENGTH		T				
from	to	DESCRIPTION	Nō	from	to	LENGTH						
		sparry dolomite with trace pyrite	1									
26.7	43.9	Dolostone: light grey, finely crystalline			[<u> </u>
		to sucrosic: burrowed: with 2-4 centimetre										
		thick, slightly darker, birdseyed beds										
)	,.	- stylolites; white sparry dolomite veins				<u> </u>						
		- thin lenses with very fine microcrystalli	ne									
		pyrite and several thin shaley/pyritic										
		partings										
43.9	44.7	Dolostone mudstone: medium and dark grey;										
		laminated and irregularly birdseyed; ?										
		algal										
		- contacts gradational and defined by										
		colour change										
44.7	61.0	Dolostone: mudstone/micrite: light grey										
	<u> </u>	finely crystalline to sucrosic										
		- uniform except for:										<u> </u>
		(a) pervasive burrowing 45.7-46.6 metres										
		(b) birdseyes 44.7-45.7 metres.									<u> </u>	
		48.8-49.1. 53.6-54.9 metres									<u> </u>	
		(c) stylolites and close spaced primary									<u> </u>	
		laminae 46.6-46.8 metres, 55.7-56.1										
		metres, 51.0-57.3 metres,						<u> </u>			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		60.6-61.0 metres										<u> </u>
		(d) green to brown-grey, shaley, pyritic					. <u></u>					
	<u> </u>	interbeds as at 58.8: 3 cm.,							<u> </u>			<u> </u>
., .		55.2: 1 centimetre										<u> </u>
		55.7: 1 centimetre										
· ·		(e) scattered disseminations and veinlets										
		of pyrite				1					<u> </u>	
		·					-	,	1]		[

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NO: 78-2

AZIMUTH :

LOCATION :

90° DIP:

LENGTH :

201'

ELEVATION

Claim No.:

STARTED :

Sept. 22/78

CORE SIZE : BQ

DATE LOGGED : Sept. 23/78 SECTION :

COMPLETED : Sept. 23/78

DIP TESTS :

LOGGED BY : D. Bending

PROPERTY: Shag Claims

PURPOSE :

Preliminary Test BM Mineralization

CONTRACTOR: Canadian Langyear

F00	TAGE		SAMPLE	F00	TAGE					1		1
from	to	DESCRIPTION	NΩ	from	to	LENGTH	Pb	Zn	Cd]
0'	1.5'	Overburden										
	<u> </u>											
·	<u> </u>		<u> </u>									
1.5	2.2	Dolostone: medium pale grey, finely	<u> </u>		<u> </u>							
		crystalline; burrowed, steep, irregular,										
	<u> </u>	wispy and lensoid dark streaks (≥10% of										
	<u> </u>	rock); trace pyrite and disseminated ZnS										
·		in darker areas										
2,2	4.1	Dolostone: (birdseye, mudstone to algal					112					
		mudstone); dark grey, finely crystalline										
		birdseyes; occasional steep white sparry										
		dolomite filled fractures (1 to 5 milli-										
		metres thick)										
	ļ					<u> </u>			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
4.1	4.7	Dolostone mudstone: dark grey, finely	302007	4.2m	4.7m	.5m	-	.21				
		crystalline, with birdseyes; some lenses										ļ
		of fine dark laminae. ZnS as spotty		· .								<u> </u>
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		replacements in and around birdseyes										
	ļ	(=2%) and as fine disseminations (=2%)	<u> </u>								-	
		- single centimetre thick white sparry										
	1	dolomite cemented fracture						L				

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NO: 78-2

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F00	TAGE	DECONOTION	SAMPLE	F00	TAGE	. ENGT	D!-	I	0.3			
from	to	DESCRIPTION	Nδ	from	to	LENGTH	Pb	Zn	Cđ.			
4.7	5.1	Dolostone: medium to dark grey, finely	302008	4.7m	5.0m	.3m		3.00				
		crystalline delicately laminated, fracture	d									
		with occasional birdseyes: ZnS as finely							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	ļ	crystalline pinkish disseminations and										
		as cement in fractures. Total ZnS:5-7%								1		
· /	<u> </u>							1		 		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>			71						 		
5.1	5.5	Footwall grainstone: cryptic textured	302009	5.Om	5.3m	-3m		.32				
		(4.0 - 5.5 metres removed from field)			ļ			1				
										 		
	ļ				ļ					l		
5.5	5.9	Dolostone: grey, mottled, ? burrowed or			ļ					ļI		
	<u> </u>	slumped, slightly pyritic						ļ		ļ		
						-			············	-		
						<u> </u>		 		 		
5.9	6.3	Dolostone: footwall suite: cryptic rock,	302010	5.9m	6.2m	3m		-05		 		
	ļ	stylolitic, recrystallized				 		 -				
, .	ļ				 	 	<u></u>		 -			
6.3	8.1	Dolostone: light grey, finely crystalline		•		 	 .					_
_0.3 '\	0.1	to sucrosic, irregularly laminated,				 		1				
,		occasional stylolites; millimetre to				1		 	· · · = - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
		centimetre-sized white sparry dolomite				 						
		fractures			 	†						
	 	IIIactures										
8.1	9.1	Dolostone: grey, finely crystalline to						1				
		sucrosic, stylolitic with some delicate				1						
		dark laminae; burrowing increases downward				1			 		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·											_
·							 					
9.1	9.5	Dolostone: medium to light grey.mottled,			-							_
_ • =	1	burrowed, finely crystalline to sucrosic		 		,						
	<u> </u>	with increased clay downward; stylolites							_			_
		abundant										

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NO: 78-2

PAGE Nº:

F003	FOOTAGE		SAMPLE FOOTAGE			.,	T		1	T		
from	to	DESCRIPTION	No	from	l to	LENGTH					•	
9.5	11.6	Dolostone: light grey, vaguely mottled,					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 					
		finely crystalline with poorly defined	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									
		relic laminae; occasional birdseye-like										
		spots										
11.6	14.5	Dolostone: light grey, uniformly burrowed,										
Г		finely crystalline; sparse light birdseye-										
		like spots, and white sparry dolomite										
		pockets, some with very finely crystalline										
		pyrite										
		- some stylolites; pyrite also as milli-										
		metre sized veinlets										
		- black shaley partings to several centi-										
		metres in thickness										
14.5	25.0	Dolostone: mudstone: light grey, sucrosic										
		to finely crystalline; stylolitic; pyrite										
		wisps and shaley partings; occasional										
		pale spots and burrows; relic rip-up										
)		clasts (15.5-16.5) M.										
		- grey, porcellaneous for 30 centimetres										
	.,	at (18.0) metres										
25.0	26.8	Dolostone, mudstone: light grey to grey;										
		finely crystalline to sucrosic; occasional		_								
		stylolites and spots of paler more pro-										
		nounced recrystallization										
		-										
26.8	30.9	Dolostone, mudstone/micrite and intra-										
		micrite: pale grey; finely crystalline										
		to sucrosic, locally burrowed and stylolit	ic;						_			
_ 1		some relic rip-up clasts										

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No: 78-2

PAGE Nº:

							i	4		
F00	TAGE	DECONTRACT	SAMPLE	F00	TAGE					
from	to	DESCRIPTION	Nº	from	to	LENGTH				
30.9	31.9	Dolostone, mudstone: medium to dark grey,								
		finely crystalline; clay-rich seams; most								
···		highly disturbed, resembling slump while								
		other parts show distinct birdseyes +								
		algal textures								
	,	- lower contact gradational, by a colour			1					
\		change to a pale diffusely birdseyed								
)		dolostone								
31.9	34.1	Dolostone: light grey, sucrosic, texture								
		from: diffuse birdseye-like at 32 M. to								
		burrowed mottled at 33.5 M. Spotty re-								
		crystallization yields some light spots.								
		Occasional pyrite.								
*										
34.1	45.3	Dolostone: pale grey, uniform, vaguely								
		cyclic								
		- rock in general light grey, sucrosic								
		to finely crystalline dolostone; every	-							
)		1½ to 2 metres is a .3 M. band of diffus	2		1					
		birdseyes followed by a vaguely laminate								
		sequence of very fine and sucrosic dolo-							Ī	
		stones (on a millimetre scale) with some								
·		rip up clasts								
		- several thin grey-green pyritic mud								
		seams								
	<u> </u>									
45.3	51.1	As above but cyclicity less apparent, fewe	r				 		<u> </u>	
		birdseyes and rip ups; burrowing more					 		ļ	
		evident as are stylolites							ļ	<u> </u>
		- grey-green, entimetre thick pyritic					 		<u> </u>	
		mud seam 5 M., 49,1 M			L		 		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No:	78-2	
PAGE Nº:		

FOOTAGE SAMPLE FOOTAGE DESCRIPTION LENGTH to from Νō from - recrystallized pyrite patch at 50.4 M (3-4 masses, 6-8 M. across) plus minor wispy pyrite - local laminations very uniform: occasional rip-ups; these features distinguish this unit from that below 55.2 Dolostone: grey and light grey, finely 51.1 crystalline to sucrosic: isolated centres of recrystallization produce granular texture (sub-millimetre scale); some burrows. birdseyes, pyrite spots, stylolites - in the lower portion is a white sparry dolomite mass along a steep stylolite. and bounded by a stylolite below to yield a 1-1.5 centimetre by 5-7 centimetre veir or lens-like patch 55.2 Dolostone: pale grey, finely crystalline, with wispy, slightly darker delicate laminae: occasional rip-up clasts to 2 x 10 millimetres - towards lower boundary marked increase in burrowing 56.4 58.1 Dolostone: light grey, finely crystalline to sucrosic, heavily burrowed, stylolitic; numerous isolated recrystallized spots give burrows pronounced colour differences - lower border transitional to a more uniform rock with stylolites

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NO:

78-2

PAGE NO:

									L	6		
FOOT	AGE	DE CODICETA CO	SAMPLE	F00	TAGE							
from	to	DESCRIPTION	Nº	from	to	LENGTH					<u> </u>	
58.1	61.3	Dolostone, mudstone to wackestone: light	<u> </u>			 				†		
	<u> </u>	many Simily may belling to wackestone: IIght									<u> </u>	
		grey, finely crystalline to sucrosic,									<u> </u>	
		stylolitic, fine pyrite seams and masses,		<u> </u>	 			 				
		diffuse darker grey laminae dolomite veins			<u> </u>					-		
		197-198 crackle breccia with white sparry			ļ <u>-</u>							
`)		dolomite cement and some spotty void filling	gs									ļ <u> </u>
					<u> </u>							L
]				
61.3		END OF HOLE					-]				
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DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NO: 78-3

AZIMUTH :

LOCATION :

PROPERTY : Shag Property

90⁰ DIP:

LENGTH :

ELEVATION

Claim No.:

STARTED:

September 24/78

CORE SIZE : BQ

DIP TESTS :

DATE LOGGED : Sept. 24/78 SECTION :

LOGGED BY : D. Bending

COMPLETED : PURPOSE :

Setember 24/78 Test mineralization of BM area

CONTRACTOR: Cdn. Longyear

FOC	TAGE	DECORPORA	SAMPLE	F00	TAGE						
from	to	DESCRIPTION	Νō	from	to	LENGTH					
0	4.7	Overburden					-				
4.7	6.9	Limestone, grey, pelleted/intraclastic				•					
		grainstone interlayered & with thin beds									
		dark grey lime mudstone. (Pyritic)									
		- millimetre wide veins white sparry									
		dolomite									
	<u> </u>										
6.9	8.2	Lime mudstone, dark grey to grey, burrowed									
		transitional to dolostone, dark grey,									
<u></u>	<u> </u>	birdseyed.									
		- traces ZnS, pale, disseminated at 7.0 M.									
		- fractures filled with white sparry dolomi	ce			<u> </u>		 			
		- birdseyes more prominent as composition							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
		becomes more dolomitic; compares with									
 		12.1 - 12.6 M. in 78-1									·
										<u> </u>	
8.2	11.6	Dolostone; dark grey, laminated and birdsey	ed,								
	1	algal									
		- 8.5-8.8 M: 1% ZnS, red, in stylolites	<u> </u>								
		& spotty replacements in dark laminae						 			

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE Nº: 78-3 PAGE №: 2

FOOTAGE SAMPLE FOOTAGE Pb Zn CdDESCRIPTION ENGTH ΝQ from to - 36-37 core badly broken; no ZnS observed in this interval - grades from grey burrow mottled intraclastic dolostone with sparry dolomite spots (to 2 x 8 millimetres) to dark grey finely crystalline birdseyes - lower contact marked by a sharp colour change 11.6- 19.2M of 78-3 removed to Vancouver Note: September, 1978 Dolostone: dark grey, mottled, ? burrowed 11.6 302011 | 11.6m | 11.9m | .3m | 3.18 or boudin-like soft sediment deformation - ? cemented and replaced by about 8% ZnS, yellow and red, with some granular white sparry dolomite 12.2 12.5 Dolostone: grey, finely crystalline; bird-302012 | 12.0m | 12.4m | .4m 1.56 seyed with red ZnS as spotty replacements - prominent vein fill of red-orange ZnS at lower contact, where ZnS associated with a muddy seam 12.5 12.6 Dolostone: light grey intraclasts in dark grey matrix with disseminated ZnS to 10% 12.6 14.3 Dolostone: light grey, finely crystalline, burrowed to birdseyed - stylolitic; traces ZnS

R. A.M. L. 289

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No: 78-3 PAGE Nº:

F00	TAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	F001	TAGE	LENGTH	Pb	Zn	Cđ		
from	to	DESCRIPTION	Νõ	from	to	LENGIH					
14.3	14.7	Dolostone: grey, finely crystalline	302015	13.7m	14.8m	1.lm	.02	.10	_		
	ļ	irregularly laminated and stylolitic with								 	
		yellow and orange ZnS as fracture fill and									
		ocasionally spotty replacements; total								 	
		Zns 1 - 2%				<u>.</u>				 	
1							·				
14.7	15.1	Dolostone: matrix breccia: black shaley	302013	14.8m	15.0m	.2m	-	8.85	_	 	
	<u> </u>	matrix with lensoid clasts; red and orange								 \longrightarrow	
		ZnS replacing clasts and matrix, grades to									
	ļ	15% ZnS									
		- lower border of mineralized zone is								 	
		pyritic shale seam one centimetre thick					· 				
15.1	15.7	Dolostone: breccia as above, grey, finely	302014	15.Om	15.4m	.4m		.86	ح.01		
		crystalline, grading down into a crackle	·								
		breccia-like rock cemented (relic texture)									
		with pyrite, white sparry dolomite and									
		sphalerite									
1		- total ZnS about 5%									
15.7	16.0	Dolostone: medium, light grey, laminated								 	
	1 2000	with white sparry dolomite and ZnS cemented					-		- 1		
		crackle breccia; ZnS to 2%									
·		- laminations may be vaque, white									
		- Landinactons may be vague, write									
16.0	15.4									 	
16.0	17.4					<u> </u>			- 1	 	
	 	crystalline with white sparry dolomite		 		-		-		 	
······································	 	cemented fractures, stylolites, trace								 	
	-	disseminated pyrite								 	
				 						 	
										_	

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE No: 78-3

PAGE Nº:

FOC	TAGE		SAMPLE	FOO	TAGE							
from	to	DESCRIPTION	Nō	from	to	LENGTH						
17.4	18.9	Dolostone: medium to light grey, finely										
		crystalline, with spots of white sparry										
		dolomite, burrows, dolomite filled fracture	5						<u> </u>			
	<u> </u>											<u> </u>
										ļ		
3.9	19.8	Dolostone: grey, finely crystalline, vaguel	<u> </u>				<u> </u>				<u> </u>	
<i></i>		birdseyed; stylolitic; spots of ZnS trace										
		pyrite; total ZnS to 1%										<u> </u>
												ļ
					, , , , , , ,					ļ		<u> </u>
9.8	33.8	Dolostone: light grey, medium finely						1				ļ
	ļ	crystalline, locally birdseyed, stylolitic;						<u> </u>				<u></u>
. <u> </u>		trace pyrite especially in thin shaley										<u> </u>
		partings as at 27.1 metres										<u> </u>
		- white sparry dolomite cemented crackle									<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		and local rubble breccia with centimetre								ļ		<u> </u>
		sized vugs										ļ
	- vague relic burrowing and intraclasts								<u> </u>			
		locally									<u> </u>	
		- burrowing increases downward and birdseye	5									
		are more common; at a sharp stylolitic							<u> </u>	ļ		
		boundary colour changes to medium dark										ļ
		grey								<u> </u>		
								ļ			ļ	<u> </u>
	06.0		·		-	<u> </u>			_		<u> </u>	
33.8	36.0	Dolostone: transition from a dark grey						· · · · · ·		 	 	
		predominantly stylolitic dolostone to bird-					 		 -		 	
	ļ	seye dolostone through a paler rock to a			-	-		<u> </u>	ļ		 	ļ
		medium to light grey birdseye dolostone			-						 	
		- lower boundary is where burrowing has	17.5	<u> </u>				 	 	 	 	
	-	disrupted birdseyes and texture is genera	ГТА							 	 	
		uniform except for stylolites								 	 	
	 								ļ	 -	 	
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	1	1		l	i	1 1		1 .	L	i	L	L.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE Ng: 78-3
PAGE Ng: 5

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	TAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE		TAGE	LENGTH						1
from	to	DESCRIPTION	NΩ	from	to	LENGIA		L		<u> </u>		
36.0	37.2	Dolostone: pale grey, sucrosic, with crypt:	C					,				
		mottles; minor white sparry dolomite										
		veining							<u> </u>	†		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				<u> </u>	<u> </u>					ļ		ļ ———
				_	 					†		
37.2		END OF HOLE				 		 		 		
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4.3.4

APPENDIX III

ASSAY REPORTS

-				
To:	Rio	Tinto	Canadian	Explorations

PAGE	No.		L		

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

REPORT No	A28 - 744
KLI OKI NO	

DATE: Ocother 18, 1978

Suite 615 - 555 Burrard Street Vancouver, B.C.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

Samples submitted: October 13, 1978

Results completed: October 18, 1978

A28 - 744

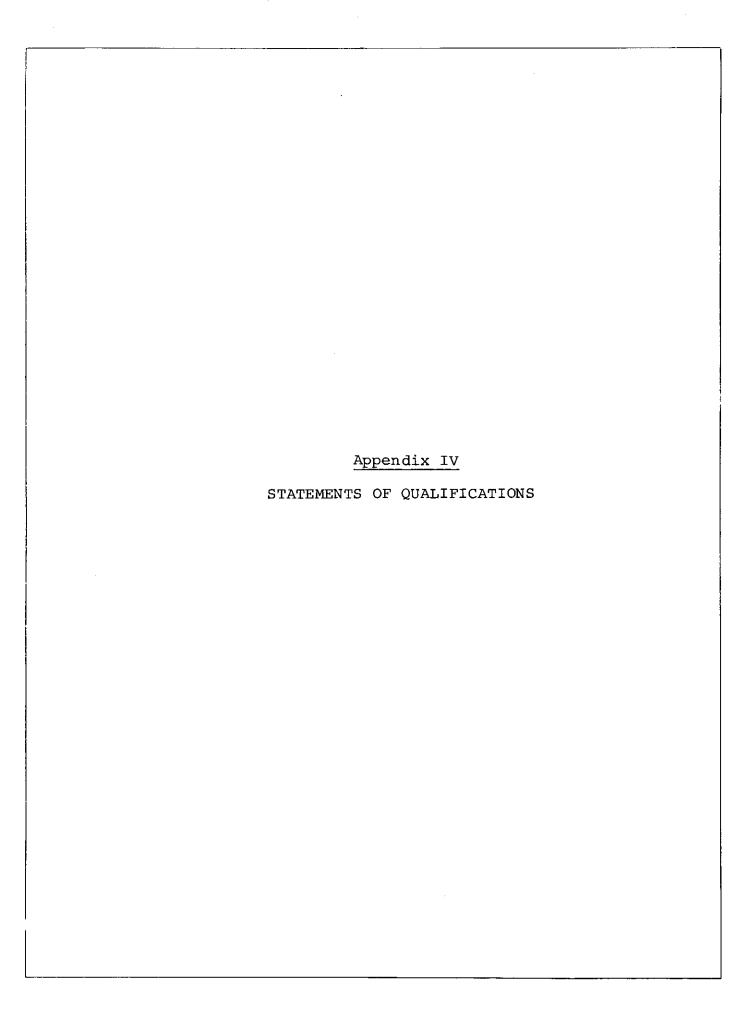
8652 Project;

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described

core

samples.

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER	Pb	Zn	Cd	İ				TOTAL VALUE
	Ounces per Ton	Value per Ton	Ounces per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	PER TON (2000 LBS.)
C 302001				0.60	0.69	<0.01					
G 302002	1		4	-	1.47	<0.01					
C 302004		1		_	0.07	_			İ		
C 302005				-	3.95	0.01					
C 302006				-	0.12	-		•			
C 302007				_	0.21	-					
C 302008				_	3.00	i -					
C 302009				-	0.32	-					
C 302010				_	0.05	-					
C 302011		1		-	3.18	-					1
C 302012					1.56	! _					
C 302013				-	8.85	-					
C 302014				-	0.86	<0.01		<u> </u>			
C 302015				0.02	0.10	-		ļ			
	·										
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			1	•							
					-					1	
								•			



STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

D. A. G. Bending

Academic

1976

B.Sc., Geology

University of Oregon

1977

to present

M.Sc. Programme

University of Toronto

Practical

1976-1977

Gulf Resources and Chemical Mine and Exploration Geologist Kellog, Idaho

1978 (summer) Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd.
Party Chief on Exploration for
Mississippi Valley-type Lead and
Zinc occurrences, S.E. British Columbia.

. نم. ريا

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

R. V. Longe

ACADEMIC

1961 B.A. Natural Sciences Tripos, Cambridge University (Geological Sciences)

1965 M.Sc. Geology McGill University

PRACTICAL

1969-present Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd. Vancouver BC Geologist involved in various aspects of mineral exploration in B.C., Yukon, and Alaska.

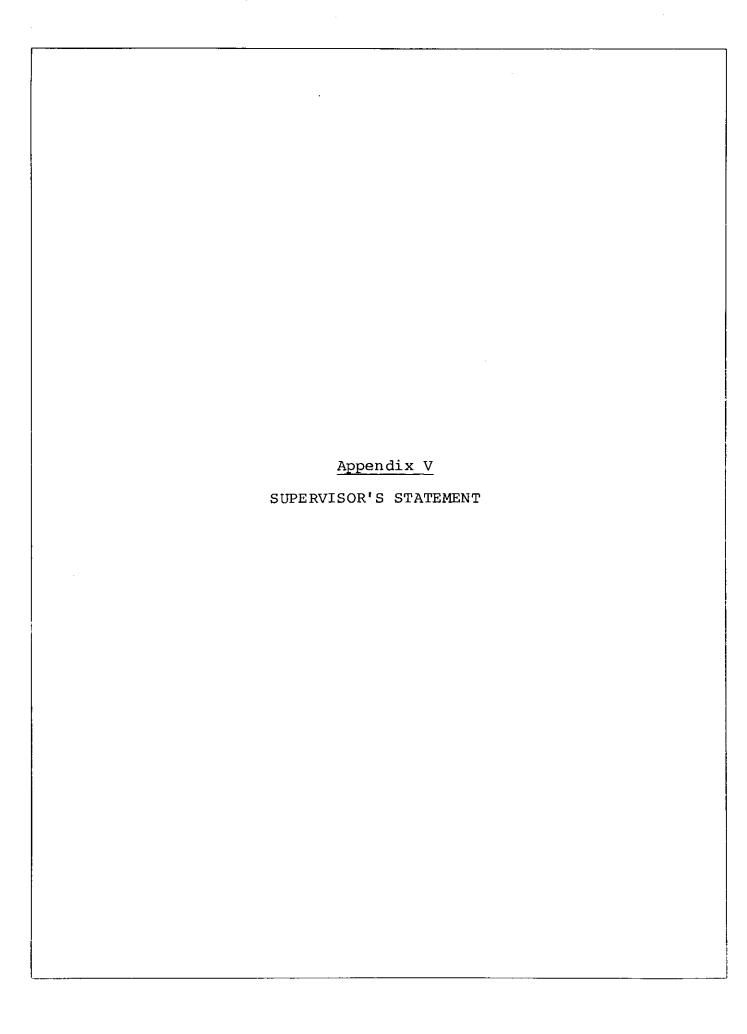
1967 Amax Exploration
(summer) Geological mapping of
Guichon Batholith, B. C.

1965-1966 Selco Exploration Ltd.,
(summers) Geological Mapping of Archean
Greenstone belt south of
James Bay, Ontario

1964 West African Selection Trust
Diamond exploration in
Ivory Coast and Mali,
West Africa

1962-1963 Consolidated African Selection Trust Ltd., Mine Geologist, Akwatia, Ghana

1961 Serra Leone Selection Trust Ltd.,
Geologist, reserve
development department
Yangema Mine, Sierra Leone

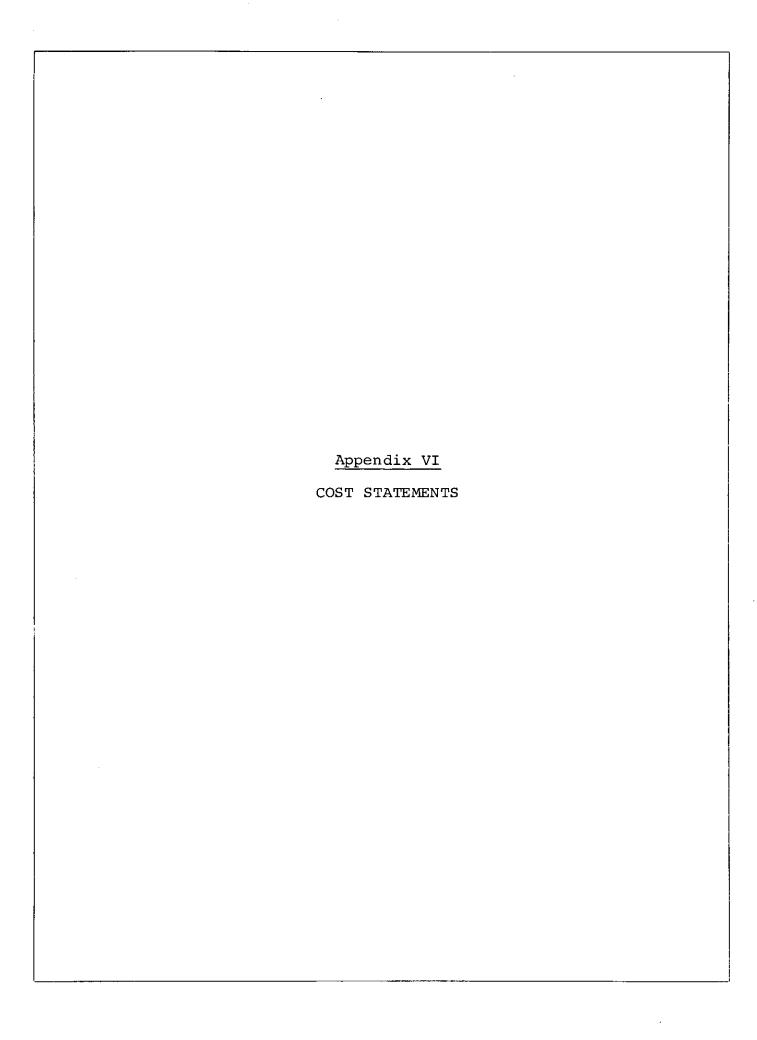


SUPERVISOR'S STATEMENT

This is to certify that the 1978 programme of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and diamond drilling on the Shag Claims described in this report by D. Bending was carried out under my direction.

Per la

R. V. Longe, November 1978



COST STATEMENT SHAG CLAIMS DIAMOND DRILLING

SEPTEMBER 18 - 26, 1978

SALARIES & WAGES		
2 Men, 18 - 26 Sept., 18 Man Days @ \$48/Man Day	\$	816.00
BENEFITS @ 25% of Salary & Wages		204.00
RIOCANEX CAMP EQUIPMENT		
18 Man Days @ \$3/Man Day		54.00
HELICOPTER Bow, Bell 206B 18 - 25 Sept.		
13.2 Hrs @ \$315/Hr \$4,158.00		
Fuel 10.4 Hrs @ \$25/Hr	4	,418.00
RENTAL TRUCK Tilden, 3/4 T 4WD PU 15-26 Sept., 11 Days @\$38.75/Day		426.20
FOOD & ACCOMMODATION 18 Man Days @ \$15/Day		270.00
DIAMOND DRILLING CONTRACT Longyear Canada 18-25 Sept. 159.5 m @ \$96.91 m	15	,457.00
FUEL		818.00
REPORT PREPARATION		800.00
TOTAL	\$23	,263.20

COST STATEMENT

B.C. SHAG CLAIMS

12 JUNE - 14 AUGUST 1978

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL

CONTRACTED LINE CUTTING (12 - 27 June)	
Semco, 8 km @ \$916/km	\$7,331
SALARIES & WAGES (5 men, 42 days 19 June - 30 July)	
210 Man Days @ \$36/Man Day	7,602
BENEFITS @ 25% of Salaries & Wages	1,901
RIOCANEX CAMP EQUIPMENT, 210 Man Days @\$3/Man Day	630
HELICOPTER, Okanagan Bell 206, 22.7 hrs @/\$362/Hr	8,215
TRUCK, Redhawk 4WD Crew Cab, 42 Days @\$25/Day	1,050
FOOD & ACCOMMODATION, 210 Man Days @\$11/Man Day	2,310
SUPPLIES	1,323
FUEL	143
REPORT PREPARATION	883
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS Riocanex Lab	
1436 Soils for Pb, Zn @\$2.85 \$4,093	
7 Rocks for Ag, Cd, Pb, Zn @\$5.50 39	
Geochemical Supplies 540	
Shipment of Samples via P.W.A. 89	4,761
TOTAL	\$36,149

APPENDIX VII

7382

APPENDIX VIII

7382

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

File No.

To: R.V. Longe

Date November 8, 1978

From: J.L. Hardy

Subject: Shag claims; textural study of case selected for assay.

MINERALIZATION

Most of the sphalerite is present as dark brown to red to pale yellow anhedral disseminations within the host dolostones. Minor amounts of red-brown anhedral sphalerite are associated with white sparry dolomite in veins and small vugs. Pyrite may or may not be present with the sphalerite, but is common alone as fine disseminations in the surrounding carbonates. No galena is visible.

Best grades in the 3 holes are: (A) 78.3: 0.3 m, 3.18% Zn (11.6-11.9 m); 0.2 m, 8.85% Zn (14.8-15.0 m) (B) 78.2: 0.3 M, 3.00% Zn (4.7-5.0 m) (C) 78.1: .5 m, 3.95% Zn (19.7-20.2 m)

SEDIMENTARY FACIES

While the mineralization is not wholly controlled by the sedimentary facies of the host carbonates, it is for the most part restricted to variably bioturbated, or less often poorly and broadly There is a marked contrast in colour and crystal banded dolostones. size/granularity between burrows and host, and between the various This implies a difference in initial permeability/porosity which may have served to focus the flow of mineralizing fluids into the more porous media. Sphalerite is typically present in the coarsest phase. Differences in initial chemistry may also have favoured precipitation in such sites. In the drill core examined, all sediments are of high subtidal to intertidal to low supratidal origin. Bioturbation is the dominant texture, though variable in intensity, and often with a component suggesting soft sediment deformation. Burrowing is controlled primarily by local water depths and by hypersalinity. Evidence for ephemeral evaporites is found in the sparse pockets of matrix breccias composed of angular, homogeneous, apparently corroded fragments suggesting contemporaneous sulphate dissolution. Local relief on the depositional surface is suggested by lag deposits, storm layers, and probable tidal channel deposits. Facies changes in such shallow water environments would be rapidly gradational and irregular. Even with detailed mapping there is no way to anticipate the direction of continuity of a given facies and hence mineralization.

All holes penetrate closely similar lithologies. However, hole 78.3 is possibly of higher energy than 78.2 and 78.1, and hole 78.2 may be of somewhat higher energy than 78.1, based on consideration of relative amounts of carbonate mud and intraclasts preserved.

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

File No.

To: R.V. Longe

Date November 8, 1978

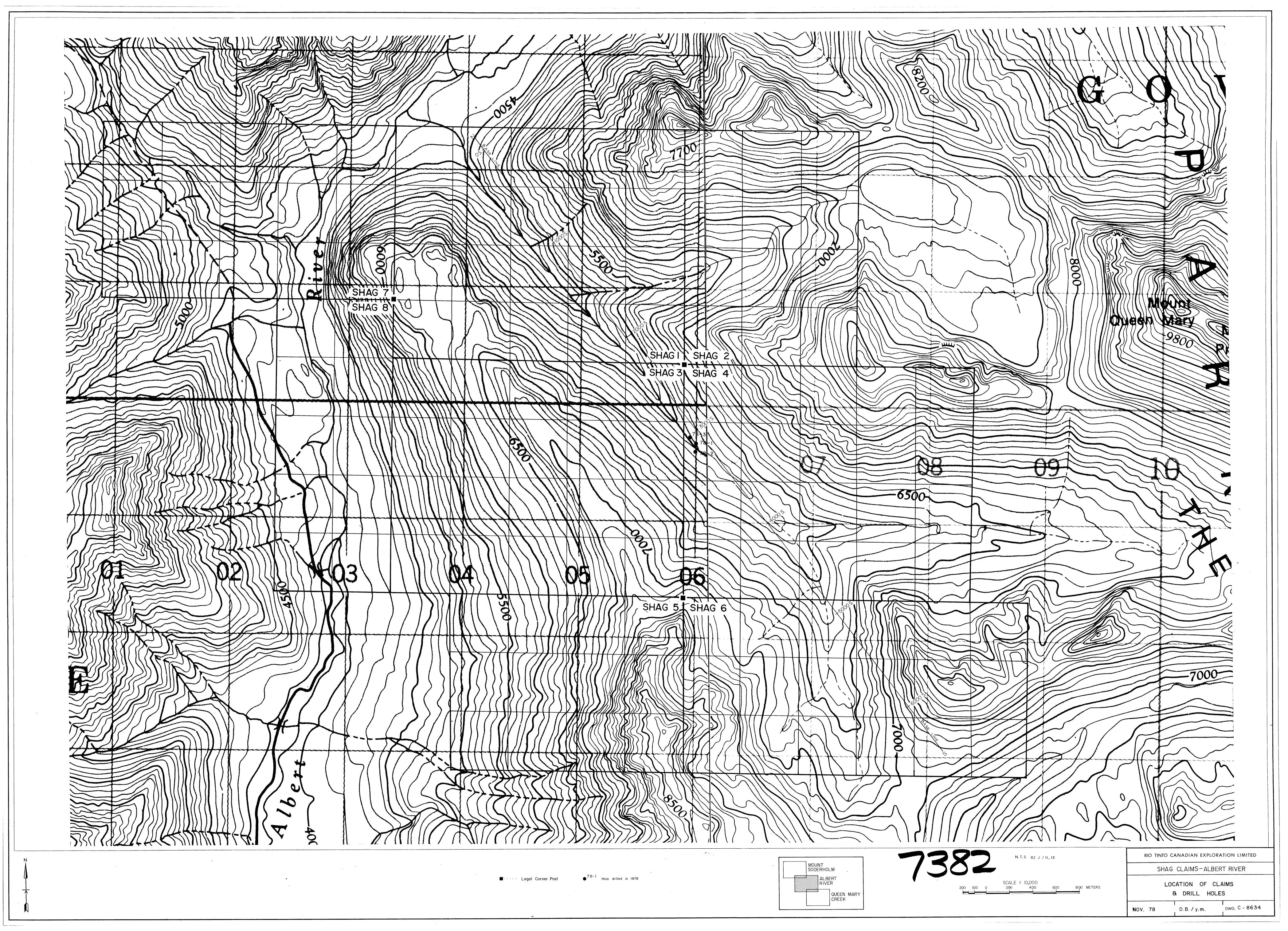
From: J.L. Hardy

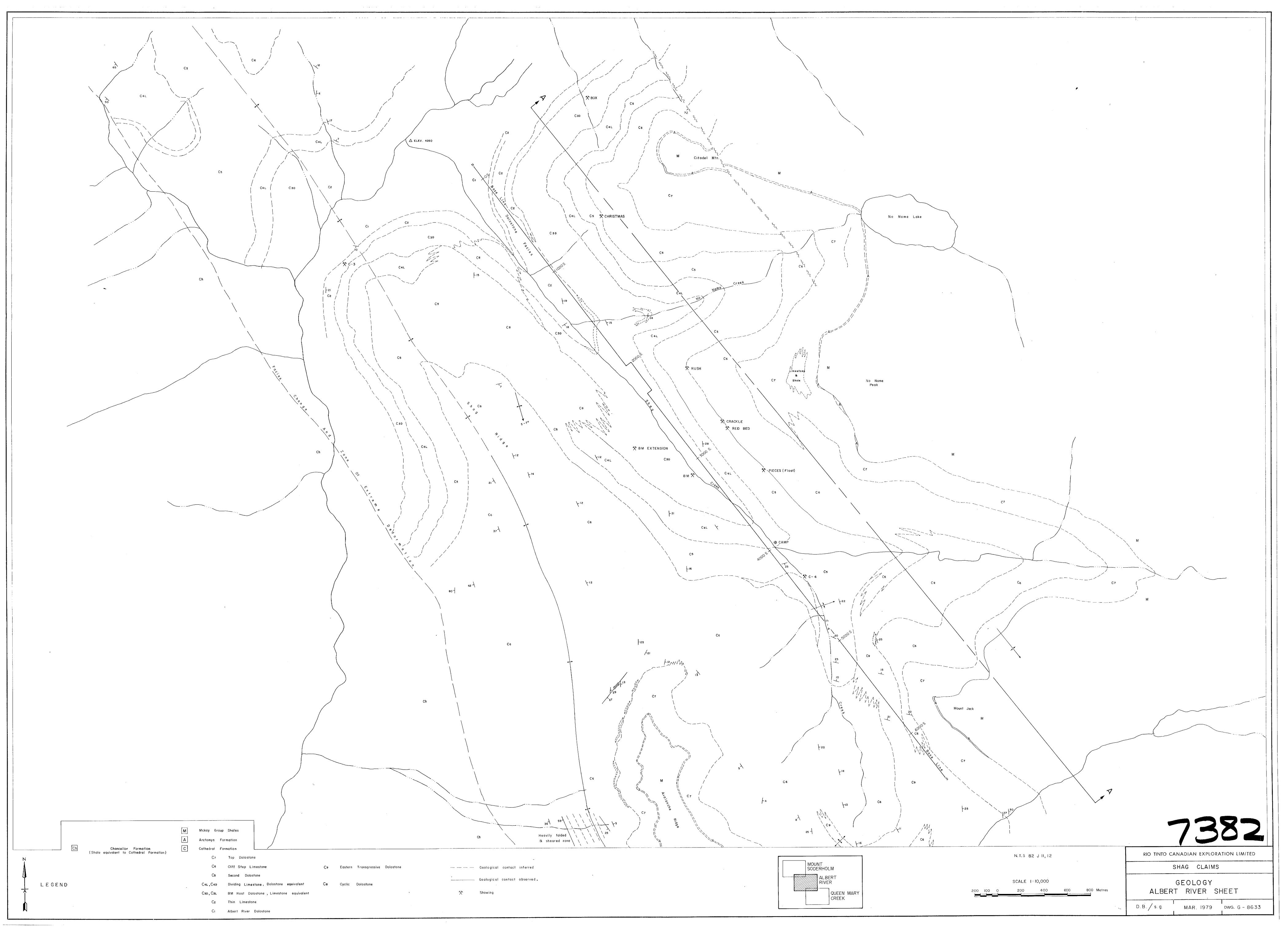
(page 2 of 2)

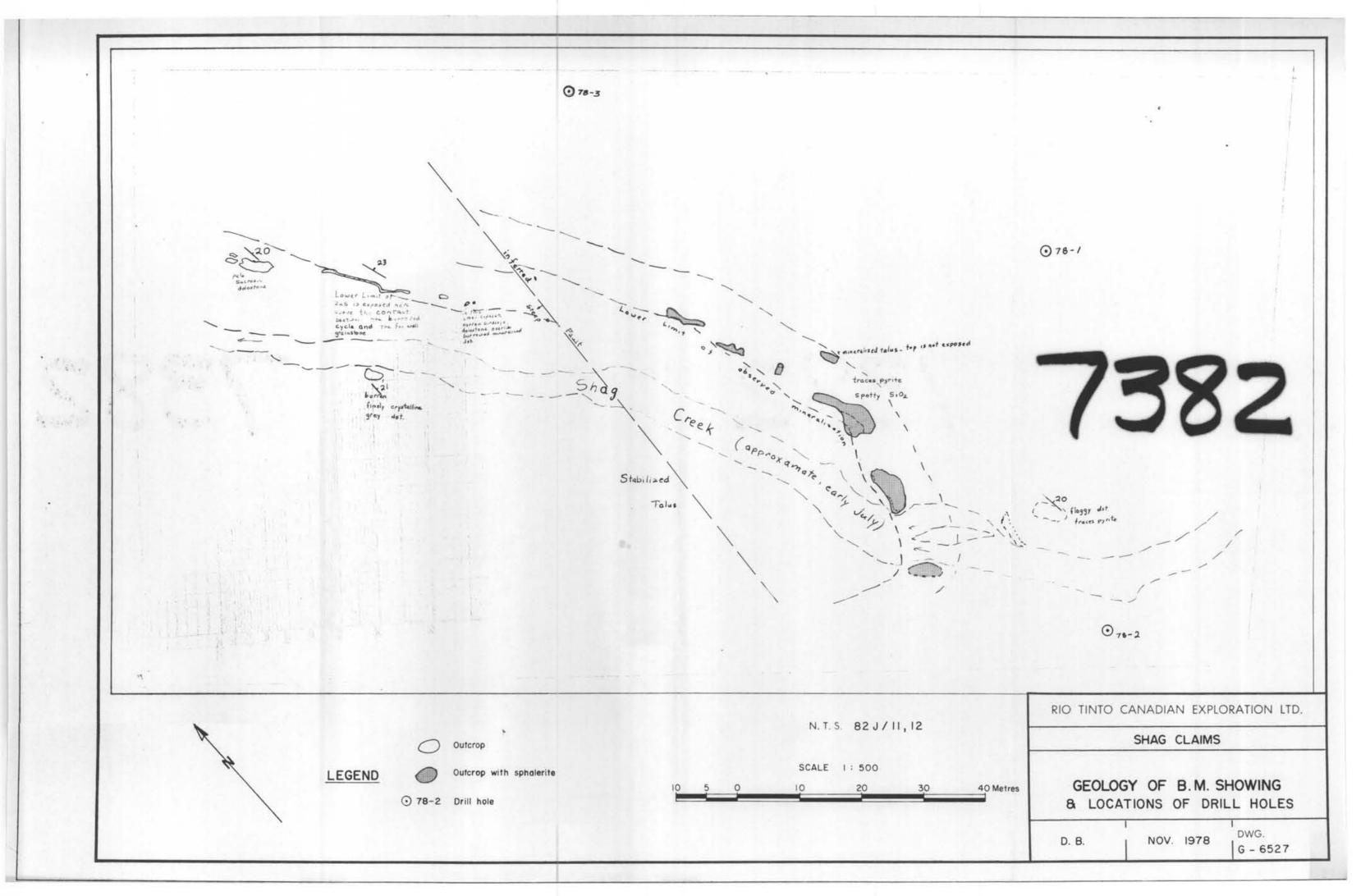
Subject: Shag claims; textural study of case selected for assay.

PROGNOSIS

Sphalerite observed in the selected drill core was for the most part of replacement origin, confined to a bioturbated dolostone facies. Lesser amounts of sphalerite are present in veins and vugs associated with white sparry dolomite. Beyond this there is little evidence for infill of open space. The mineralization thus does not resemble that of Mississippi Valley type, rather showing some affinity for manto-type deposits. At Shag, however, the controlling facies is erratic in nature and distribution, so the potential for large manto-type deposits in the classic sense is not good.







N.T.S 82J/11,12 RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED LEGEND

7382

SHAG CLAIMS

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

NOV. 1978 DWG, GC - 8628

7382

LEGEND

83 – ppm Pb

METRES

N.T.S 82 J/11, 12

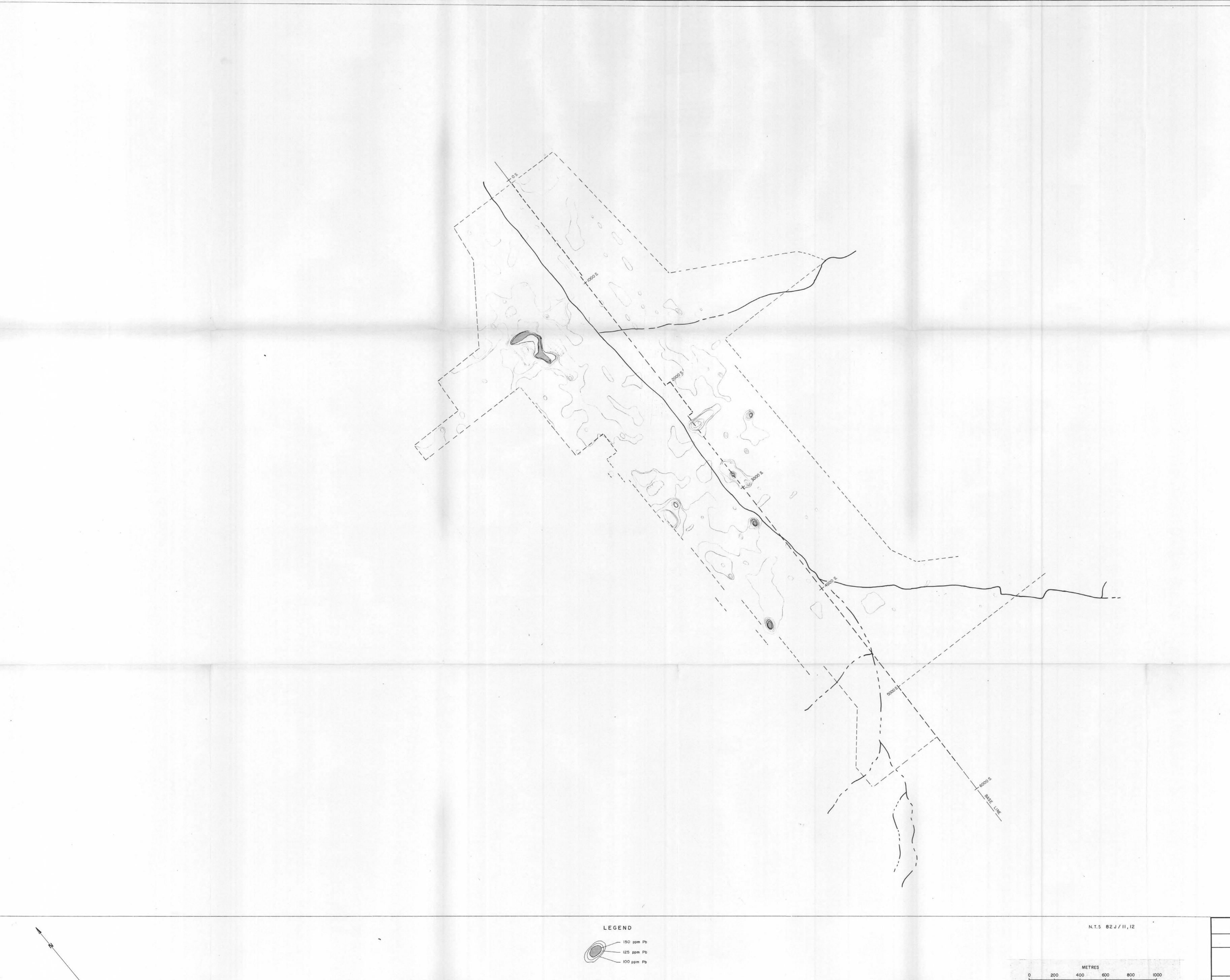
RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

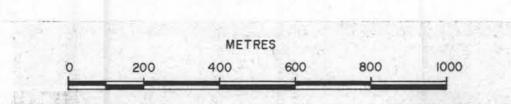
SHAG CLAIMS

SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS - LEAD

NOV. 1978 DWG. GC - 8629







RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED SHAG CLAIMS

SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS:

LEAD ISOPLETHS NOV. 1978 DWG. GC - 8631

