

W.C. 5 was also drilled to test the "gossan" zone. The collar of this hole was moved west of the planned location about 100 feet in order to try to drill below the highly weathered "gossanous" rock.

Serpentinite was penetrated from the surface to 356', followed by dolomite to 424' where the hole had to be abandoned. Core recovery was poor.

No significant mineralization was encountered although the poor core recovery made this less conclusive.

W.C. 6: Serpentinite was penetrated from the surface to 478 feet, followed by talc-carbonate rock to the bottom at 618 feet. No significant mineralization was encountered.

#### Recommendations

This prospect has been considerably downgraded by the drilling. It appears that there is little chance of appreciable tonnages of ore being located here. Drilling difficulties and poor core recovery have made this evaluation less conclusive than desirable. As a low priority prospect one or two additional holes drilled to intersect the "gossanous" lode(?) at depth where it is perhaps less weathered, may be justified, but probably only when and if other viable mining operations are proved in the vicinity.

Available data indicate that the conspicuous "gossan" zones are probably genetically related to the serpentinite and/or silica-carbonate alteration rock around the serpentinite and not to a concentration of sulphides. The existing lead-zinc mineralization may be relatively minor and associated with relatively small fractures