

MD 32 was collared at 1300E/035S to the east of the BCF to intersect possible high grade wrigglites beneath Hugo's Fault adjacent to the BCF. (Refer plans D/MZ 01/043 and 048.

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>CORE LENGTH(m)</u>	<u>LITHOLOGY</u>
0.0	11.1	11.10	Surface rubble (basalt and Moina Sandstone).
11.1	16.0	4.90	Garnet-diopside-chlorite skarn.
16.0	31.0	15.00	Strongly sheared and brecciated zone (Hugo's Fault).
31.0	100.7	69.70	Wrigglite and magnetite skarns, brecciated, altered and veined. Veining changes from biotite-fluorite at depth up through feldspar, pyritic-quartz, and talc near surface. This zonation probably reflects a temperature gradient - reactive host control on vein mineralogy.
100.7	115.0	14.30	Calc silicate rocks (Transition zone).
115.0	152.4	37.40	Moina Sandstone.

Summary assays from this hole are detailed below:

<u>INTERVAL(m)</u>	<u>CORE LENGTH(m)</u>	<u>ASSAY</u>	<u>LITHOLOGY</u>
61.44- 65.08	3.64	11.0 g/t Ag	Pyritic quartz vein breccia.
28.31- 95.67	67.36	0.21% Sn	Wrigglite & garnet wrigglite.
70.17-100.14	29.97	0.11% W	Garnet wrigglite, fractured with sanidine veining.
129.00-141.56	12.56	0.03% Mo	Molybdenite veining in quartzite.

Subsequent petrological work (C.M.S. Report 80/11/48; Report by T. Kwak) has shown that in the chlorite-rich zones, most of the tin values occur as discrete fine (<20 micron) cassiterite crystals.