81

Geological Report

on the

R O S C O G R O U P

Rosco Nos. 1-12 Mineral Claims

Consisting of Group Rosco Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11.
and Group Rosco Nos. 4, 5, 8, 9, 12.

3 miles North of Howser, 50°116° S.W.

Ainsworth Mining Division

August 10-22, 1952.

Work Supervision by: W.I. Nelson
Geology by: L. Adie

F O R E W O R D

The following report on the Rosco Group of claims, situated about three miles due north of Howser, B.C., covers the detailed geological work done by L. Adie and party working under the direction of W.I. Nelson, Professional Mining Engineer, registered by the British Columbia Association of Professional Engineers, No. 1429.

The Rosco claims have been divided into two groups, namely the Rosco No. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, and 11 and the Rosco No. 4, 5, 8, 9, and 12, and a geological survey was made of each claim in each group. Outcrops were examined on all of the Rosco claims except the Rosco No. 10.

The original purpose of the examination was to obtain sufficient data to decide if diamond drilling was warranted and, if so, where the drilling should be done. Sufficient lead and zinc mineralization was observed to justify the recommendation that diamond drilling be done to determine the structural control and extent of the mineralization.

Accordingly, a minimum of four diamond drill holes is proposed to be drilled in the following sequence: two holes from Site No. 1 located on the Rosco No. 1 mineral claim, one hole from Site No. 2 on the Rosco No. 4 mineral claim and one hole from Site No. 3 on the Rosco No. 5 mineral claim. It is expected that the results obtained in each hole will influence to some extent the direction and depth of the next hole. A brief discussion of this program is made under the heading of "Conclusions and Recommendations" in Mr. Adie's report.

W. I. Nelson,
Mining Engineer.

INDEX

GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE ROSCO GROUP

INTRODUCTION:

The following report is the result of a thirteen day examination, from August 10th to 22nd, 1952, of the Rosco Group of twenty mineral claims.

Mr. L. T. Postle, Vice-President and General Manager of the Granby Company, visited the property in July, 1952, and later instructed the writer to map the geology in sufficient detail that a diamond drill program could be intelligently planned for the property.

Following a one day reconnaissance on the claims, it was decided that accurate surveys should be made to provide reference points from which the laying out of diamond drill holes could be facilitated for anyone returning to the property to carry out such a program. A transit-chain base line was therefore ran the length of the location line of the Rosco Nos. 1 to 12 mineral claims. Bearings between and coordinates of the survey points of this open traverse have been checked and the results appear in the back of this report. From this base line cross-sectional stadia surveys were run to the lake shore using the elevation of the lake as a rough check on the work. These points should also be sufficiently accurate for use in locating preliminary diamond drill holes and the necessary data is also contained in the back of the report.

Assistance in the field was ably given by J. Stitt, surveyor from Copper Mountain; W. Clarke of Howser; and T. Davis of New Denver.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Rosco Group is situated on the east shore of Duncan Lake at approximate latitude N50° 22', longitude 116° 56'; the claims are three miles north in a straight line across the water from Howser, which is near

the south end of the lake. Howser is connected with the Kaslo-Lardeau-Trout Lake Road and can be reached from Nelson in less than three hours driving time under good road conditions. Duncan Lake is connected to Kootenay Lake by the Duncan River, but at the present time there is no water travel between the two lakes because of log jams and rapids in the river.

The Rosco is situated on a five mile long peninsula which is joined to the mainland by a narrow neck of land half way up the peninsula. Travel by boat is the best means of access from Howser, although there is a road and trail from the Glacier Creek forks on the Argenta Road which runs up the east shore of the lake, cuts across the narrow neck of land and swings back down the peninsula to the old Matthew's Ranch about one half mile south of the Rosco Group. The map in Figure One shows the trail crossing the southeast corner of the Rosco. By this round about route it is about eleven miles from Howser, the first six of which is a good road. Although the remaining five miles of trail was not traversed by the writer, it is believed that construction of a road over the top of the trail would not encounter a great amount of rock work.

OWNERSHIP:

The Rosco Group is entirely held by location by the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company Limited. The Rosco Nos. 1 to 12 mineral claims are at present in good standing until July 3, 1953, and the Rosco Nos. 13 to 20 claims are in good standing until July 31, 1953.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The peninsula on which the Rosco is situated is an area of low relief in sharp contrast to the surrounding rugged topography characteristic of the Lardeau. The main ridge running northwesterly along the centre of the

peninsula has a maximum relief of only eight hundred feet above the level of Duncan Lake. At the north end of the peninsula this core slopes gently out into the lake to form the rocky promontory known as Jubilee Point. The eastern boundary of the Rosco Group runs approximately along this height of land.

Fifteen hundred feet to the west, along the claim location line of the Rosco Nos. 1 to 12 claims, a second height of land reaches a maximum relief of only five hundred feet above the lake. The two ridges are separated by a wooded depression which runs almost the full length of the claims and extends south to form the flat lying farm land at Matthew's Ranch about one half mile south of the Rosco.

It is between this lower summit and the western shore of the peninsula where most of the geological investigation was carried out. Gentle slopes and small flat lying areas are characteristic from the crest of the ridge to a high bluff two to three hundred feet above the lake. Rock outcrops do not form prominent features between the bluff and the ridge, although overburden is not generally deep.

WATER AND TIMBER:

One attractive feature of the Rosco, of course, is its location beside Duncan Lake where an ample supply of water for all purposes is at hand. With further investigation it is possible that the waters of Duncan Lake, Duncan River, and Kootenay Lake could be used as a means of transportation which would eliminate costly trucking; such an investigation, of course, would follow a successful development program.

Water for diamond drilling can be drawn either from Duncan Lake and pumped up the steep hillside, the maximum head being about 400 feet, or from the small lake a half mile south of the Rosco on Matthew's Ranch (now owned by Dr. L.D. Bessecker of Ainsworth).

An ample supply of timber for all mining requirements is present on the property.

GENERAL GEOLOGY:

The rocks exposed on the Rosco are part of a conformable sedimentary series known as the Lardeau Formation. This series is widespread throughout the Lardeau and is described in the report of the Geological Survey as follows:

"The Lardeau series comprises the youngest Windermere (Late Precambrian) rocks in the map area. The rocks lie in a great synclinal trough extending from Kootenay Lake to near the watershed between the Illicillewaet and Akolkolex Rivers."

From this description the rocks of the Lardeau Series occupy a great synclinal trough for a length of seventy miles northwest of Kootenay Lake, and for a width of fifteen miles on a cross section through the Rosco The well-known Badshot Lime Formation, which conformably underlies the Lardeau Series, outcrops around the periphery of the basin as an elongated U-shaped trace, the limbs of which extend southerly. Although complex in detail, the structure would have an overall regional plunge to the south.

The Rosco is situated on the eastern side and near the south end of this structure, about two miles west of the Badshot Lime. The horiz exposed on the Rosco were traced by the Geological Survey from Lavina Mt., seven miles south of the Rosco, to the Lake Creek Valley, about seven miles north of the Rosco. Mineralization in this area has been traced south of t Rosco for a distance of about five miles. The writer visited the workings at the south end of the Lardeau Lead Zinc Mine, but was unable to examine a of the other occurrences along the zone.

DETAILED GEOLOGY:

The sedimentary succession exposed on the Rosco falls very sim into three members: carbonates, quartzite, and altered argillites, in that order. There are admixtures of the three rocks, especially near the contac

but the percentage of these present does not warrant subdividing the simple classification.

The apparent lowest member composed chiefly of carbonates has an exposed stratigraphic thickness of about three hundred and fifty feet on the Rosco. The total thickness of the carbonate horizons cannot be determined as the rocks extend for an unknown distance into Duncan Lake.

Dolomite is the predominant rock type in the carbonate member and is also the most important as it is the principal host rock for mineralization. It varies from a massive greyish white structureless rock to a white and thin grey well bedded variety.

The lower members, which are best exposed along the lake shore on the Rosco No. 1 M.C., are more schistose and the lime content is greater than in the upper horizons. Bands of argillaceous schist occur at intervals throughout the whole assemblage and appear to become more numerous toward the top of the carbonate zone. The observed outcroppings of these bands were all less than ten feet thick, but much thicker bands may be concealed under overburden. In the upper horizons the argillaceous schist does not form prominent outcrops as it weathers to a crumbly rock containing numerous fine rusty plates.

Near the south end of the claim location line there are at least two and probably three bands of schist separated by dolomite. There is a marked similarity between the schist bands here and those which outcrop below the oxide showings exposed on the steep hillside overlooking Duncan Lake. Other distinctive beds in the upper carbonate strata which may serve as useful horizon markers are a thin band of black carbonaceous argillite, a rusty decomposed knotted mica schist, and a band of coarsely crystalline limestone, which contains some quartz, pyrite, and siderite.

Overlying the carbonate assemblage is a prominent quartzite

band about two hundred and fifty feet thick; outcrops of this rock form the main topographic features and tend to conceal the underlying horizons of dolomite in most places. The contact between the two horizons is exposed in what is known as the Iron Tunnel, situated one hundred feet south of the Rosco No. 1 claim (see figure 5). The walls of the tunnel are coated with much iron staining and other secondary minerals, however, it is evident that the contact is a zone of mixed dolomite, schist and quartzite in which there is considerable detailed faulting associated with the strong folding in this vicinity.

The quartzite is relatively thin bedded throughout and for an undetermined thickness the lower strata are separated by thin partings of limestone. In some instances small amounts of sphalerite were observed in these interstitial lime beds. The quartzite has a characteristic well bedded appearance when viewed in longitudinal section, that is, to the east, but in cross section the banded appearance is lost in many instances due to local areas in which the beds are intensely folded and crumpled. The dip recorded in these outcrops represents only an average and may vary considerably over short distances. The upper quartzite-argillite contact is not exposed but it appears that a band of carbonate at least ten feet thick separates the two formations. This carbonate band is exposed along the shoreline west of the location line on the Rosco No. 12 mineral claim and also on the location line close to the No. 1 posts of the Rosco Nos. 7 and 8 claims.

The overlying argillite member covers most of the remainder, if not all, of the peninsula to the east and must be at least two to three thousand feet thick. The rocks are characteristically very dark grey to black carbonaceous thin-bedded argillaceous schists which are locally altered to graphitic and phyllitic rocks. Two relatively thin bands of limestone were mapped within a hundred feet or so of the lower contact, but the

formation is otherwise void of non-argillaceous members on the Rosco.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY:

Although the general structure of the Rosco appears relatively simple much of the detail required to portray an accurate picture is obscured in drift covered areas. In an effort to delimit contacts and obtain a more accurate conception of the structure, helpful information was obtained in the covered areas between quartzite outcroppings where the mantle was believed to be residual and not float.

The apparent structure is a wide zone in which vertical to steep westerly dipping formations are dragfolded and faulted easterly forming complete synclines and anticlines across a four hundred foot width before resuming normal steep dips. The plunge of this structure averages twelve degrees north at the south end of the Rosco and flattens off gently to six degrees at the north end. The rocks outcropping on the ridge between the Lardeau Lead Zinc tunnel and the South Bay also appear to have a low angle plunge to the north, probably between twelve and fifteen degrees.

Of the combination of folding and faulting which produces the structure at the Rosco the problem of which is the predominant structural feature cannot be readily solved because of a lack of information in the drift covered areas. The geological plan and sections in figures 2, 3, and 4 illustrates folding as the predominant feature since this conception seems to best suit the work done to date. However, it is fully realised that the picture will have to be modified or altered considerably when the true role that faulting plays is better known.

Faulting was observed in only two places on the property. On the lake shore near the centre of the Rosco No. 4 a normal strike fault dipping about fifty degrees west appears to have a horizontal throw of a hundred feet or more, with quartzite beds down faulted over the top of carbonate horizons

(see sec. 53.7). The second occurrence was observed in the "Iron Tunnel" situated about a hundred feet south of the Rosco No. 1 and about a hundred feet below the crest of the steep hill overlooking Duncan Lake. Here a series of three small scale parallel faults have a similar attitude to the larger one observed at the lake shore, that is, a strike which parallels the bedding and a dip of fifty to sixty degrees west.

Other fault structures are suggested where the recorded dips shown on the 200 scale plan seem slightly discordant with the dips on the deep folds shown on the structural sections. That is to say, that in place of the deep folds shown on the structural sections, which are characteristic of the Lardeau area, the true picture may be that of a number of strike fault combined with more shallow dragfolds across the structure.

One strike fault inferred east of the main fault at the lake edge is shown on section 53.7. None other are shown because their position and/or existence is too uncertain.

There is little doubt that folding plays a major role in localizin the mineralization at the Lardeau Lead Zinc. The orebodies there occur as a replacement of limestone in the monoclinal folds, and mineralization tends to feather out away from these structures. Although the evidence is not plentif on the Rosco, the indications are that the best values are similarly localize in the folded areas. However, the relationship between folding, faulting, an mineralization is not well defined owing to a lack of outcroppings in the mineralized zones.

If structure has an effect on controlling mineralization, the possibility that more than one zone of mineralization exists cannot be over-looked. Although no definite correlation has been made it is believed that t Lardeau Lead Zinc Mine is in a lower stratigraphic horizon, possibly five hundred feet or more lower, than the Rosco.

MINERALIZATION:

Lead zinc mineralisation occurs within all three formations but, at present, those which were observed in bands of lime within the quartzite and argillaceous schist horizons are of negligible importance.

The most important horizons known at present are situated near the top of the carbonate formation. Mineralisation occurs as bedded replacements of galena, sphalerite, and pyrite in dolomite horizons. Development work in the form of open cutting within the zone of folding has uncovered well mineralised bands up to about three feet across but so far the work has not been extended to determine if these bands of mineral replacement are sufficiently close together and numerous to constitute mineable ore zones.

The two best showings on the prospect are known as the "Lead showing", situated in the northeast corner of the Rosco No. 4 M.C., and the "Zinc showing", in the central part of the Rosco No. 1 M.C. The width and grade of individual bands is indicated by two assays taken on the zinc showing:

Sample No. E-2509	2.5 feet	0.2 ozs. Ag, 3.3% Pb, 4.0% Zn.
Sample No. E-2510	3.1 feet	0.1 ozs. Ag, 0.6% Pb, 3.0% Zn.

The one relatively large occurrence of mineralisation, called the "oxide showing", outcrops in several places below the bluff overlooking Duncan Lake. It is at least a thousand feet long and widths up to 27½ feet have been exposed. The average width in five places where mineralisation is believed to be opened up across its full width is 23½ feet; elsewhere, however, narrower sections do exist along the strike as the replacement appears somewhat irregular. Channel samples across the 27.5 foot zone have an average assay of trace Pb. and 2.2% Zn; however, the average grade of all the samples in the mineralised zone is much less, about 1% Zn.

The percentage of lead and zinc present in the oxidised outcrops is undoubtedly affected by the loss of lime and by the leaching action on the lead and zinc sulphides by the oxidation of pyrite. The degree to which the assay is affected depends on the percentages of pyrite present and the amount of carbonate which is readily soluble. Since the presence of carbonates generally inhibits migration of lead and zinc in the form of sulphates, it is believed that the assays of the oxidized showings should be about the same as, or, with the partial loss of lime carried away in solution, somewhat higher than the percentages of lead and zinc originally present in the rock. It is therefore believed that no commercial values exist in the western vertically dipping limb in which the oxide showings are situated.

The cuts at the south end of the oxide band are situated nearest the trough on the west side of the zone of folding (and faulting ?) and, with the flat northerly plunge, the cuts to the north are progressively further up the dip from the syncline.

The oxide, lead, and zinc showings, although not necessarily the same stratigraphic horizons, are believed to be situated in a single zone of replacement in the upper carbonate horizons. If, as is found at the Lardeau Lead Zinc Mine, folding is the main mineralizing control the favourable horizons should improve in grade within the folds of the broad structure. The relatively high values in the "lead and zinc showings" give this idea some encouragement. Thus the oxide band should also improve down the dip closer to the area where mineralisation is more directly influenced by folding.

There is no conclusive evidence anywhere as to the true value and extent of mineralization within the zone of folding. The lead and zinc showings may possibly expose the full width of mineralized zone, but, on the other hand, there may be numerous replacement bands which could form orebodies with widths

comparable to those exposed on the oxide showings. However, it is the writer's opinion that the width and grade at best is probably limited to marginal values as one would expect to see greater evidence in the thin residual mantle if very large bodies of high grade ore existed.

SUMMARY:

The geological survey contained herein indicates a potential ore zone occurring as a bedded replacement of folded and faulted dolomite strata situated near the top of a thick assemblage of carbonate rocks which are overlain by quartzite. The steeply dipping formations are folded and faulted easterly across a width of about 400 feet before resuming normal steep dips. The structure has a flat regional plunge to north, which carries the favourable horizons under the waters of Duncan Lake.

Because of a thin mantle of soil covering a large portion of the potential area the detail structure and the extent of mineralisation can only be surmised from the available data. Good values of lead and zinc are known to occur in the potential area, but the extent of mineralisation is not known as yet, whereas low grade values but good width occur outside of the potential zone.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The work accomplished to date has produced sufficiently favourable results to justify further development on a limited scale to obtain additional information on the ore potentialities and the relationship between folding, faulting, and mineralisation as well. It is apparent that a small diamond drill program would obtain the most conclusive information on the potentialities of the prospect at a reasonable cost, and at the same time solve some of the detailed structural problems.

On these conclusions an appropriation of five thousand dollars is recommended for such a drilling campaign. An estimated six hundred feet of diamond drilling on the three sites marked on the 200 scale plan should be

possible with this amount. The coordinates of the three sites are as follows:

Site No.	Latitude	Departure	Recommended Drill Footage
1	3,580	7,150	300 ft.
2	4,925	6,720	150
3	5,890	6,540	150

No. 1 site is placed to determine what happens to the oxide replacement band where it is folded and faulted into an apparent synclinal structure. At least two holes are recommended here; a vertical hole and an angle hole to the east should give much valuable information if the mineral bearing horizons are not faulted off. The remaining two sites have been located to explore seemingly favourable locations in the centre and on the eastern side of the potential zone where a minimum amount of drilling should obtain the desired information on the mineralized horizons.

In conjunction with the diamond drilling program further geologica investigation is recommended on the Rosco Group and the surrounding area as well. A closer examination of the "lead and zinc showings" with perhaps more work in the form of trenching at these places is warranted. The writer did not examine these cuts in detail as the work was abruptly terminated; also, very little work was done outside of the Rosco boundaries and it is believed that several of the many problems may be readily solved by examining the mineral bearing horizons where they are better exposed to the south, on the Lardeau Lead-Zinc Property and Lavina Mountain.

Respectfully submitted,

L. Adie,
Geologist.

Allenby, B.C.,
January 15, 1953.

The following amounts were expended for labour on the geological survey of the Rosco No. 1 group of mineral claims.

Labour on Geological work on the Rosco No. 1 group of claims:

L. Adie, Geologist	Aug. 10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17	8 days @ $426 per mo.	$142.00
Joe Stitt, Surveyor	Aug. 10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17	8 days @ $358 per mo.	119.28
T. Davis, Surveyor Helper	Aug. 10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17	8 days @ $11.20 per day	89.60
W. Clarke, Axeman	Aug. 10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17	8 days @ $275 per mo.	91.66
C. Cannon, Cook	Aug. 16,17	2 days @ $10.00	20.00
L.T. Postle, Registered Mining Engineer	July 28	1 day @ $35.00	35.00
			497.54

Labour on Geological Report on the Rosco No. 1 group of claims:

H. Day, Draughtsman		7 hrs. @ $12.44 per day	10.85
L. Adie, Geologist	Dec. 10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19	9 days @ $426 per mo.	159.75
W.I. Nelson, Registered Mining Engineer	December 19	1 day @ $35.00 per day	35.00
			205.60

The following amounts were expended for labour on the geological survey of the Rosco No. 4 group of mineral claims.

Labour on Geological work on the Rosco No. 4 group of claims:

L. Adie, Geologist	Aug. 18,19,20,21,22	5 days @ $426 per mo.	88.75
Joe Stitt, Surveyor	Aug. 18,19,20,21,22	5 days @ $358 per mo.	74.55
T. Davis, Surveyor Helper	Aug. 18,19,20,21,22	5 days @ $11.20 per day	56.00
W. Clarke, Axeman	Aug. 18,19,20,21,22	5 days @ $275 per mo.	57.29
C. Cannon, Cook	Aug. 18,19,20,21,22	5 days @ $10.00 per day	50.00
L.T. Postle, Registered Mining Engineer	July 29	1 day @ $35.00	35.00
			361.59

Labour on Geological Report on the Rosco No. 4 group of claims:

H. Day, Draughtsman		5 hrs. @ $12.44 per day	7.75
L. Adie, Geologist	Dec. 22,23,24,29,30,31	6 days @ $426 per mo.	106.50
W.I. Nelson, Registered Mining Engineer	December 31	1 day @ $35.00 per day	35.00
			149.25

W. I. Nelson,
Mining Engineer.

LOCATION LINE SURVEY
BOBO GROUP

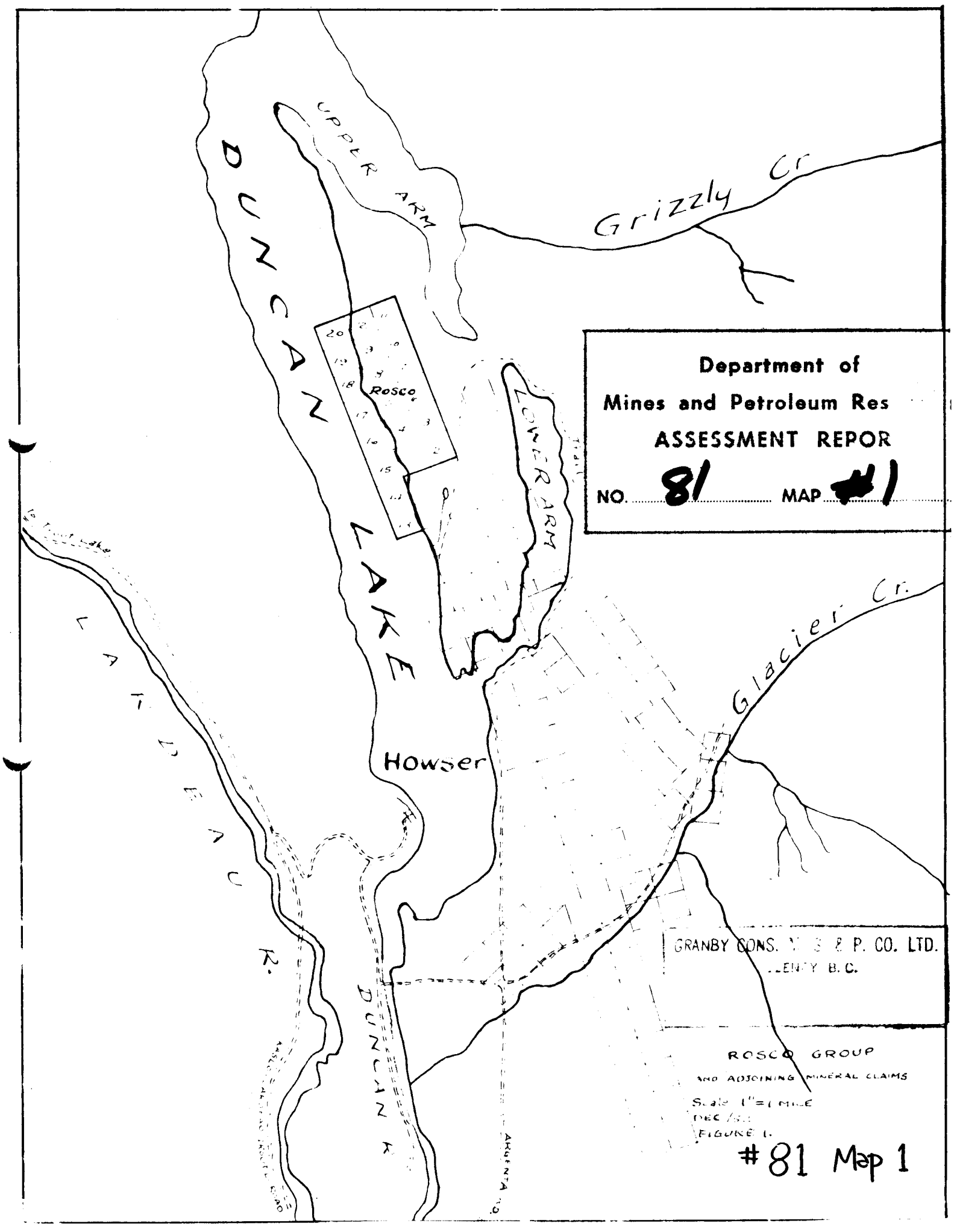
INITIAL POINT A1 (Lat. 10,000 .)
(Dep. 5,000 [illegible])
(Elev. 1,801.31 [illegible]
Lake: 1,7[illegible]

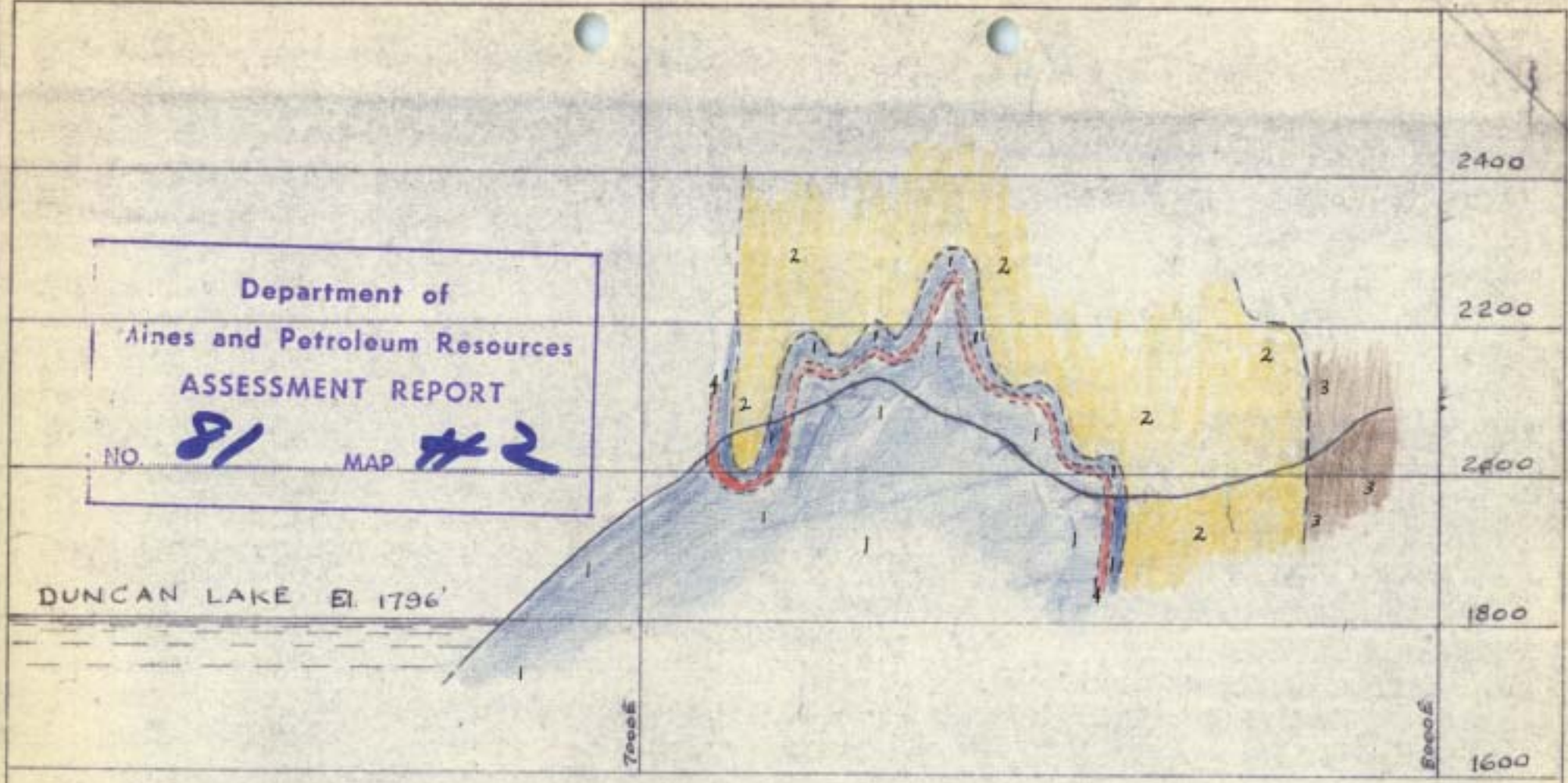
FROM	TO	AZIMUTH	HOR. DIST.	LAT.	DEP.	ELEVATION	STA.
Ac	A1	[illegible]		10,000.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A1	A2	182-17	62.77	9,9[illegible].28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A2	A3	[illegible]-28	1[illegible].11	9,8[illegible].50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A3	A4	[illegible]-15	[illegible].00	[illegible].78	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A4	A5	[illegible]-38	93.93	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A5
A5	A6	128-[illegible]	1[illegible].81	9,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,80[illegible]	[illegible]
A6	A7	[illegible]	15[illegible].12	9,[illegible].08	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A7	A8	133-27	[illegible].13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A8	A9	[illegible]	9[illegible].48	9,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A9	A10	127-09	117.81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A10	A11	128-[illegible]	1[illegible].62	9,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A11
A11	A12	1[illegible]3-23	[illegible].58	8,9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A12
A12	A13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A13	A14	16[illegible]	[illegible].60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A14	A15	1[illegible]	1[illegible].86	[illegible]	[illegible].87	[illegible]	[illegible]
A15	A16	1[illegible]-56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A16	A17	133-25	15[illegible].19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A17	A18	[illegible]-39	[illegible]	8,1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A18	A19	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A19	A20	15[illegible]-19	[illegible]	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A20	A21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A21	A22	17[illegible]-56	[illegible]	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A22	A23	1[illegible]-01	[illegible].06	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A23	A24	[illegible]-29	11[illegible]	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A24	A25	170-10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A25	A26	153-23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A26
A26	A27	17[illegible]-35	[illegible]	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A27
A27	A28	1[illegible]-3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A28
A28	A29	171-55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A29
A29	A30	164-[illegible]	17[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible].12	A30
A30	A31	1[illegible]-[illegible]9	1[illegible].28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A31
A31	A32	16[illegible]	1[illegible].76	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A32	A33	[illegible]	171.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A33	A34	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A34	A35	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A35	A36	1[illegible]-05	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A36
A36	A37	[illegible]-26	[illegible].10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible].76	A37
A37	A38	171-17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A38
A38	A39	1[illegible]-0[illegible]	[illegible].22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A39
A39	A40	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A40	A41	15[illegible]-54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A41
A41	A42	157-[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible].08	A42
A42	A43	168-26	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,280.88	A43
A43	A44	169-44	[illegible]	[illegible].210.[illegible]	[illegible].21	2,301.80	A44
A44	A45	168-32	97.[illegible]	[illegible],115.[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]1.17	A45
A45	A46	173-44	1[illegible]	[illegible],978.[illegible]	[illegible]	2,289.33	A46
A46	A47	163-40	1[illegible].[illegible]	[illegible],801.[illegible]	7,0[illegible].68	2,2[illegible].00	A47
A47	A48	159-50	[illegible]	[illegible],742.3[illegible]	7,[illegible]	2,2[illegible]	A48
A48	A49	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],673.[illegible]	7,[illegible]	2,2[illegible].55	A49
A49	A50	167-17	[illegible].73	[illegible].85	7,095.09	2,241.17	A50
A50	A51	156-17	[illegible]	[illegible].13.15	7,127.47	2,273.65	A51
A51	A52	155-19	1[illegible]	[illegible],247.[illegible]	7,203.58	2,197.27	A52
A52	A53	1[illegible]	195.[illegible]	[illegible],080.28	7,30[illegible].08	2,162.90	A53
A53	A54	158-29	11[illegible].80	3,968.83	7,319.0[illegible]	2,15[illegible].44	A54
A54	A55	163-0[illegible]	96.[illegible]	3,876.96	7,377.25	2,122.34	A55
A55	A56	1[illegible]	1[illegible].09	3,793.94	7,[illegible]36.[illegible]8	2,081.85	A56
A56	A57	169-47	1[illegible].22	3,656.73	7,[illegible]87.01	2,036.53	A57
A57	A58	15[illegible]-22	10[illegible].70	3,561.63	7,535.39	1,983.62	A58
A58	A59	172-[illegible]7	9[illegible].86	3,[illegible]68.51	7,5[illegible]7.18	1,9[illegible].23	A59
A59	A60	155-10	113.29	3,365.70	7,59[illegible].76	1,9[illegible].17	A60

TRANSIT-STADIA SURVEYS

ROSCO GROUP

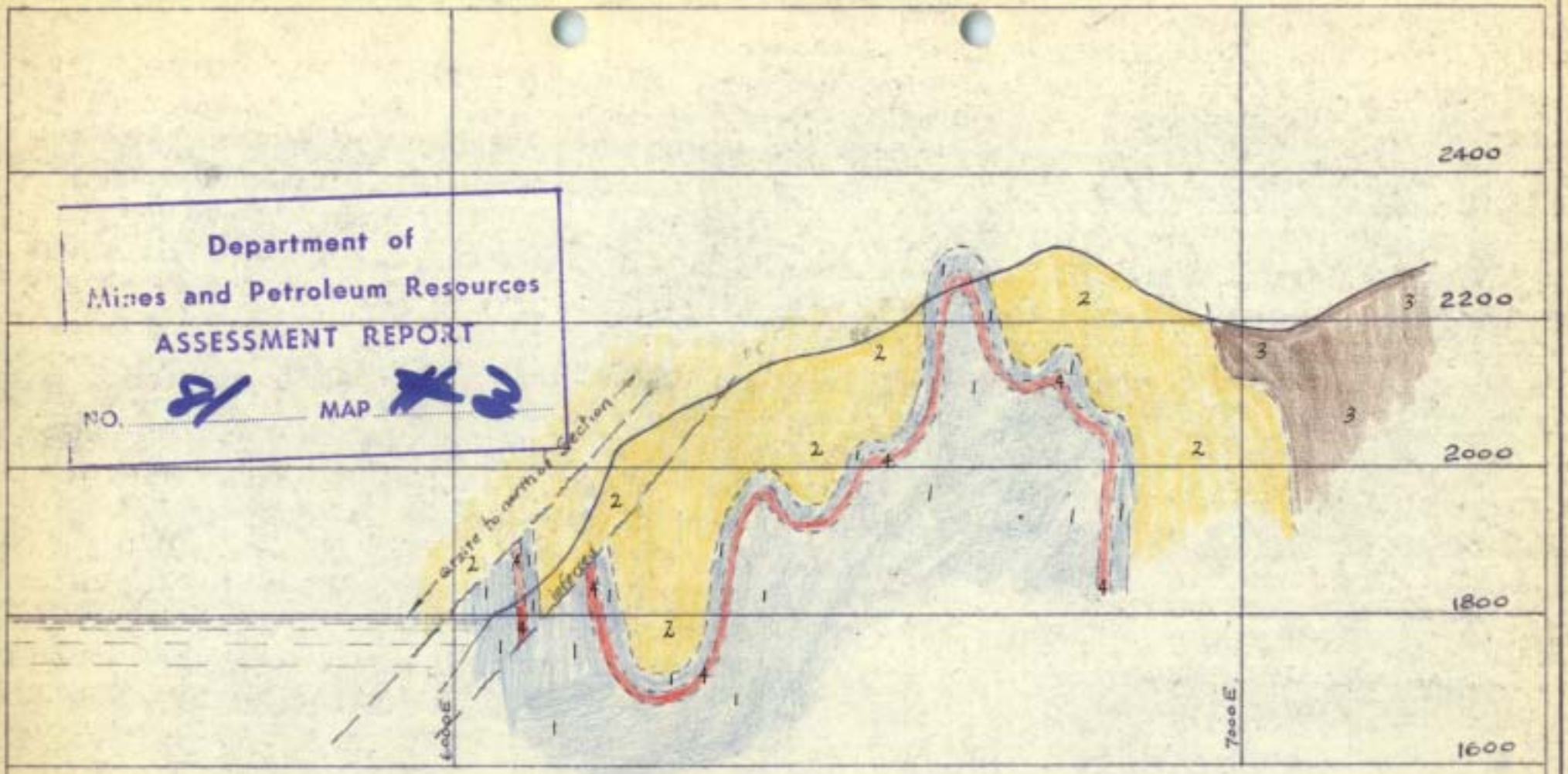
FROM	TO	AZIMUTH	HORIZ. DIST.	ELEV.	PT.
A41	B1	250-25	96.4	2262.0	B1
B1	B2	239-16	69.5	2243.0	B2
B2	B3	248-54	42.2	2216.4	B3
B3	B4	257-07	57.5	2176.7	B4
B4	B5	257-14	151.2	2144.6	B5
B5	B6	257-04	118.8	2075.2	B6
B6	B7	304-07	232.0	1969.8	B7
B7	B8	310-10	129.0	1978.4	B8
B8	B9	291-27	92.5	1962.6	B9
B9	B10	307-45	163.0	1920.7	B10
B10	B11	321-17	139.0	1889.9	B11
B11	B12	320-33	193.0	1825.4	B12
B12	B13	334-33	138.0	1798.3	B13
B3	C1	151-55	144.9	-	C1
A57	D1	280-31	48.5	2060.8	D1
D1	D2	283-05	106.6	2079.7	D2
D2	D3	297-22	111.2	2131.6	D3
D3	D4	242-46	29.9	2127.9	D4
D4	D5	265-16	134.2	2081.3	D5
D5	D6	212-57	25.0	2089.1	D6
D6	D7	224-19	53.3	2024.3	D7
D3	E1	178-19	113.2	2103.7	E1
E1	E2	159-23	90.0	2105.5	E2
E2	E3	176-00	75.5	2091.4	E3
E3	E4	213-27	75.2	2039.3	E4
E4	E5	254-13	108.0	1948.4	E5
E5	E6	230-45	84.8	1898.8	E6
E6	E7	268-31	130.8	1817.9	E7
E7	E8	302-13	47.2	1798.3	E8
E8	E9	156-33	218.0	-	E9
A49	F1	349-38	84.9	2255.1	F1
F1	F2	244-47	77.6	2249.7	F2
F2	F3	249-29	90.8	2233.9	F3
F3	F4	243-45	120.1	2192.1	F4
F4	F5	180-36	315.0	2005.2	F5
F5	F6	267-33	250.5	1802.8	F6
F6	F7	337-44	480.0	1799.8	F7
F7	F8	245-13	475.0	1799.7	F8
F8	F9	252-10	354.0	1799.1	F9
F4	G1	331-15	93.8	2271.9	G1
A26	H1	121-05	82.0	2196.2	H1
H1	H2	93-11	121.2	2208.1	H2
A26	H3	258-41	82.9	2185.5	H3
H3	H4	262-53	99.5	2159.5	H4
H4	H5	245-27	152.2	2109.3	H5
H5	H6	276-34	184.0	2064.0	H6
H6	H7	272-09	70.8	2050.5	H7
H7	H8	234-01	60.3	2018.2	H8
H8	H9	249-14	114.0	1938.3	H9
H9	H10	259-46	80.5	1889.4	H10
H10	H11	263-04	106.4	1800.1	H11
H11	J1	345-16	800.0	1799.8	J1
J1	J2	60-24	53.5	1849.4	J2
J2	J3	48-12	125.2	1951.4	J3
J3	J4	83-39	57.5	1972.7	J4
J4	J5	134-47	122.4	1989.3	J5
J5	J6	112-25	103.0	2011.8	J6
A1	L1	220-19	184.6	1797.3	L1
L1	K2	201-39	211.0	1796.2	K2
K2	K3	212-30	62.0	1809.9	K3
K3	K4	183-58	145.5	1820.1	K4
K4	K5	196-10	75.8	1795.3	K5
K5	K6	166-44	490.0	1796.5	K6
A1	M1	353-23	840.0	1803.4	M1
M1	M2	351-46	1260.0	1796.1	M2
E3	N1	189-46	109.0	2049.0	N1
N1	N2	174-20	99.4	2041.9	N2
N2	N3	182-28	90.2	2014.6	N3
N3	N4	170-31	29.4	2007.4	N4


UPPER ARM
DUNCAN LAKE
Grizzly Cr
Rosco
LOWER ARM
Howser
Glacier Cr.
DUNCAN R.
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Res
ASSESSMENT REPOR
NO. 81 MAP #1
GRANBY CONS. M. S. & P. CO. LTD.
ROSCO GROUP
AND ADJOINING MINERAL CLAIMS
#81 Map 1



#81 Map 2.

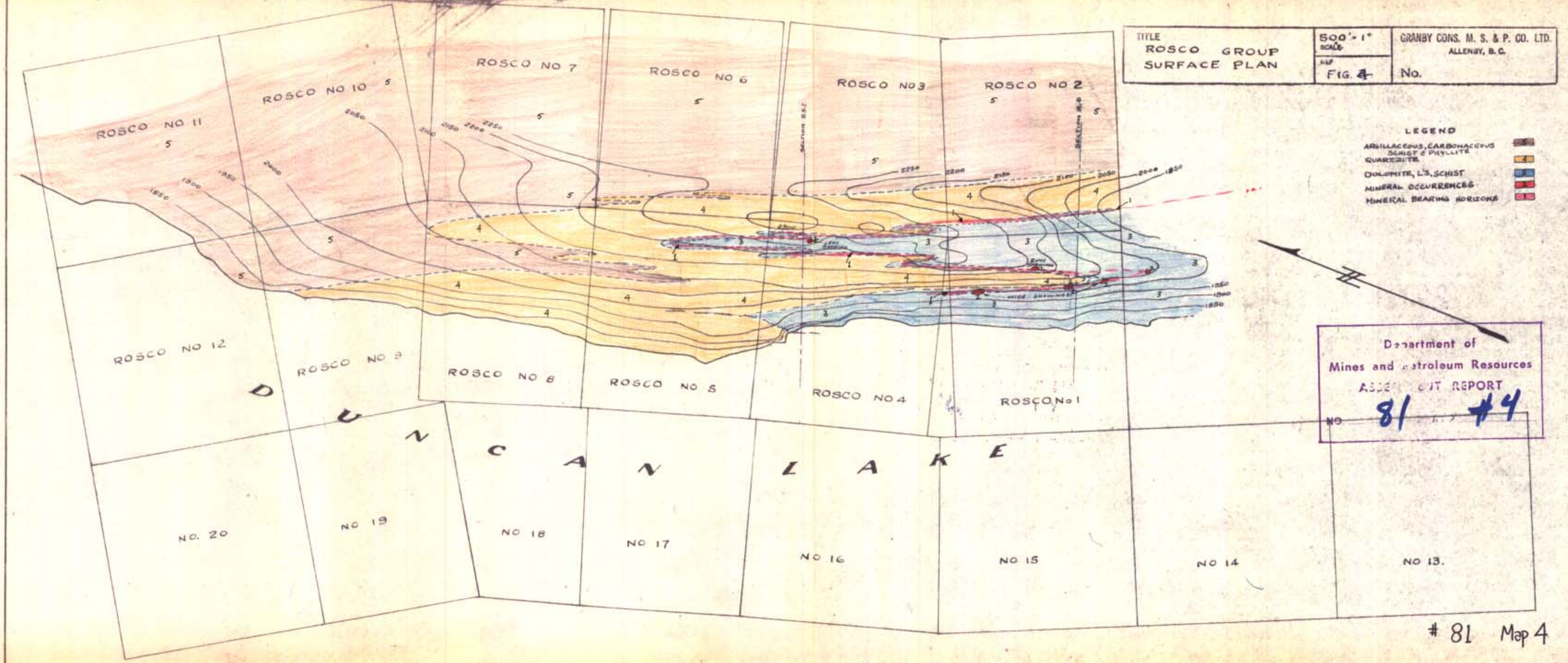
LEGEND	TITLE		
MINERAL BEARING HORIZONS 4 SCHIST 3 QUARTZITE 2 DOLOMITE, MINOR L'S & SCHIST 1	ROSCO GROUP SECTION 31.6 LOOKING NORTH SHOWING GENERAL STRUCTURE	SCALE 1"=200FT. FIGURE 2	GRANBY CONS. M. S. & P. CO. LTD. ALLENBY, B. C. No.

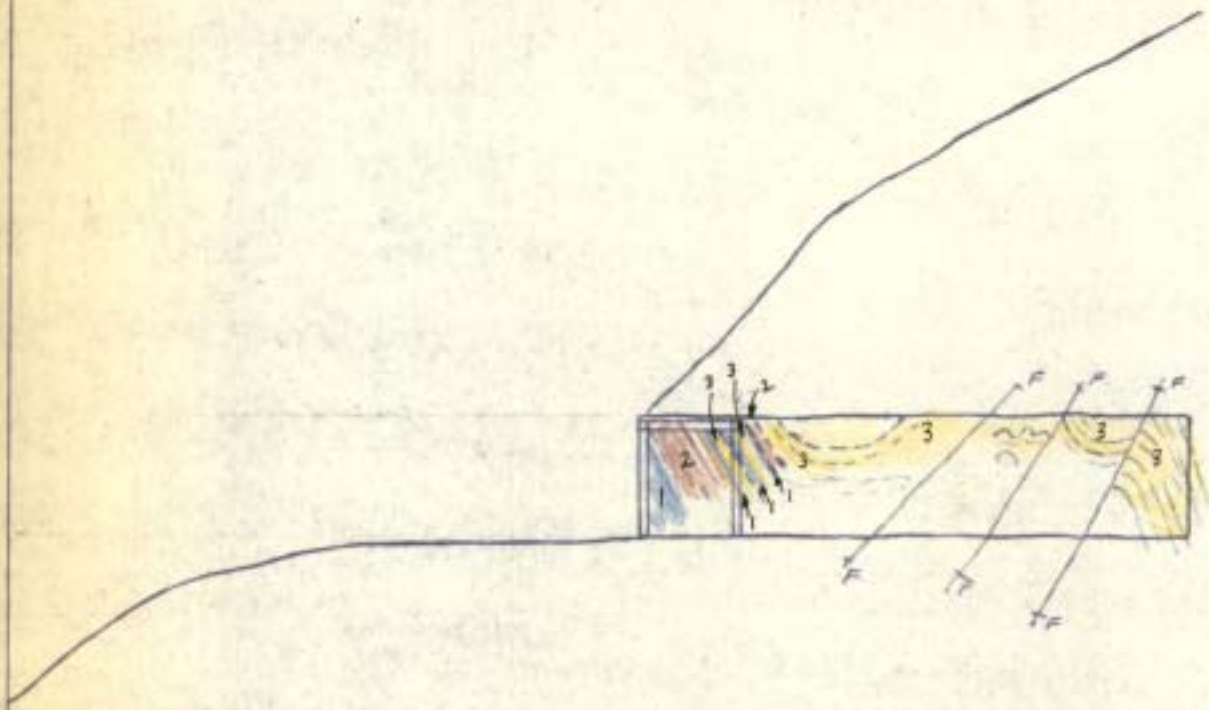


Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 81 MAP 3

LEGEND		TITLE ROSCO GROUP SECTION 53.7 LOOKING NORTH SHOWING GENERAL STRUCTURE	SCALE 1" = 200 FT REF FIG. 3	CRANBY CONS. M. S. & P. CO. LTD. ALLENBY, B. C. No.
MINERAL BEARING HORIZONS	4			
SCHIST	3			
QUARTZITE	2			
DOLOMITE with Minor Ust Schist	1			

#81 Map 3


TITLE
ROSCO GROUP
SURFACE PLAN
500'-1" SCALE
FIG. 4
GRANBY CONS. M. S. & P. CO. LTD.
ALLENBY, B.C.
No.
LEGEND
ARGILLACEOUS, CARBONACEOUS SCHIST & PHYLLITE
QUARTZITE
DOLOMITE, L.S., SCHIST
MINERAL OCCURRENCES
MINERAL BEARING HORIZONS
ROSCO NO 11
ROSCO NO 10
ROSCO NO 7
ROSCO NO 6
ROSCO NO 3
ROSCO NO 2
ROSCO NO 12
ROSCO NO 9
ROSCO NO 8
ROSCO NO 5
ROSCO NO 4
ROSCO No 1
DUNCAN LAKE
NO. 20
NO 19
NO 18
NO 17
NO 16
NO 15
NO 14
NO 13.
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO 81 #4
81 Map 4



LEGEND.

QUARTZITE	3
Schist	2
Dolomite.	1

ROSCO GROUP

LONGITUDINAL SECTION
THRU THE
IRON TUNNEL

SCALE 1" = 10 FT.

Dec/SL

FIG 5.

81
Map 5

TRUE NORTH

ROSCO #11 M.C.
TAG N° A90933
LOCATED JUNE 24, 1952 RECORDED JULY 3, 1952
RECORD N° 2323

ROSCO #10 M.C.
TAG N° A90932
LOCATED JUNE 24, 1952 RECORDED JULY 3 1952
RECORD N° 2322

ROSCO #7 M.C.
TAG N° A90929
LOCATED JUNE 24, 1952 RECORDED JULY 3, 1952
RECORD N° 2331

ROSCO #6 M.C.
TAG N° A90928
LOCATED JUNE 24, 1952 RECORDED JULY 3, 1952
RECORD N° 2330

ROSCO #3 M.C.
TAG N° A90925
LOCATED JUNE 24, 1952 RECORDED JULY 3, 1952
RECORD N° 2327

Sample No	Width Across Veins (ft)	Ag (oz)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
E2269	4.9	.10	Tr.	1.00
E2274	4.5	.20	Tr.	1.00
E2273	4.3	.20	Tr.	1.60
E2272	6.3	.10	.10	.20
E2271	7.7	Tr.	.10	.10
E2270	8.5	.10	Tr.	.40

ROSCO #2 M.C.
TAG N° A90924
LOCATED JUNE 24, 1952 RECORDED JULY 3, 1952
RECORD N° 2326

Sample N°	Width Across Veins (ft)	Ag (oz)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
E2264	5.6	.40	Tr.	1.80
E2263	5.6	.30	.10	1.00
E2262	5.6	.20	Tr.	1.60
E2261	3.2	.10	Tr.	1.50
E2260	5.3	Tr.	Tr.	1.20
E2259	5.5	.10	.10	1.76
E2258	5.5	.10	Tr.	3.00
E2257	5.5	.30	Tr.	1.00
E2256	5.5	.30	.20	3.20
E2268	5.6	.30	Tr.	1.40
E2267	8.0	.30	Tr.	1.80
E2266	3.0	.40	Tr.	.50
E2265	5.0	.30	Tr.	.10
E 2509	2.5	.20	3.30	4.00
E2510	3.1	.10	.60	3.00

Sample N°	Width Across Veins (ft)	Ag (oz)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
E2504	7.8	.10	.50	6.5
E2503	4.5	Tr.	.25	.30
E2502	6.2	Tr.	Tr.	1.15
E2501	4.5	.10	Tr.	.50
E2506	Vein	Tr.	.50	Tr.
E2505	Vein	.10	.40	.10
E2875	Vein	Tr.	Tr.	.10
E2507	12.0	.10	Tr.	.70

ROSCO #12 M.C.
TAG N° A90934
LOCATED JUNE 24, 1952 RECORDED JULY 3, 1952
RECORD N° 2324

ROSCO #9 M.C.
TAG N° A90931
LOCATED JUNE 24, 1952 RECORDED JULY 3 1952
RECORD N° 2321

ROSCO #8 M.C.
TAG N° A90930
LOCATED JUNE 24, 1952 RECORDED JULY 3, 1952
RECORD N° 2332

ROSCO #5 M.C.
TAG N° A90927
LOCATED JUNE 24, 1952 RECORDED JULY 3, 1952
RECORD N° 2329

ROSCO #4 M.C.
TAG N° A90926
LOCATED JUNE 24, 1952 RECORDED JULY 3, 1952
RECORD N° 2328

ROSCO #1 M.C.
TAG N° A90923
LOCATED JUNE 24, 1952 RECORDED JULY 3, 1952
RECORD N° 2325

DUNCAN LAKE

ROSCO #20 M.C.
RECORD N° 2356

ROSCO #19 M.C.
RECORD N° 2355

ROSCO #18 M.C.
RECORD N° 2354

ROSCO #17 M.C.
RECORD N° 2353

ROSCO #16 M.C.
RECORD N° 2352

ROSCO #15 M.C.
RECORD N° 2351

ROSCO #14 M.C.
RECORD N° 2350

ROSCO #13 M.C.
RECORD N° 2349

SECTION 53-7

SECTION 34-6

APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 81 MAP #6

— LEGEND —
MINERALIZATION
MICA SCHIST QUARTZ MICA SCHIST & PHYLLITE
QUARTZITE
RUSTY MICA SCHIST
LAVINA LIMESTONE, FORMATION - DOLOMITE, LIMESTONE & LIMEY SCHISTS
TRANSIT STATION A 48
STADIA STATION D 83

GRANBY CONSOLIDATED M.S.&P. CO. LTD.
ROSCO GROUP
HOWSER, B.C.
AINSWORTH MINING DIVISION
SURFACE GEOLOGY
SCALE 1 INCH = 200 FEET
GEOLOGY BY L. ADIE MAP BY J. STITT
AUGUST 1952