1021

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

Gem 1-4 M.C.s

~~OVAL LAKE PROPERTY~~

OMENICA M.D.

93 K 3

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver Office
July, 1967

N. Shepherd P.Eng.(B.C.)
R.A. Barker P.Eng.(B.C.)

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INTRODUCTION

General Statement

A programme of geological mapping and soil sampling was conducted from July 20th 1966 to July 27th 1966 and June 10th and 11th 1967 on the Oval Lake property situated 6 miles west of Endako.

The property is situated along strike from a 2 mile wide band of coarse grained quartz monzonite extending northwest from the Endako Mine.

Location and Access (Fig.1)

The Oval Lake claim group is located 6 miles west of Endako, approximately 1 1/2 miles south of Highway 16. Access to the north end of the property is by a bush road branching off the west road to the Endako Mine at a point 1 1/2 miles south of Highway 16. Oval Lake is situated on the extreme northeast corner of the property.

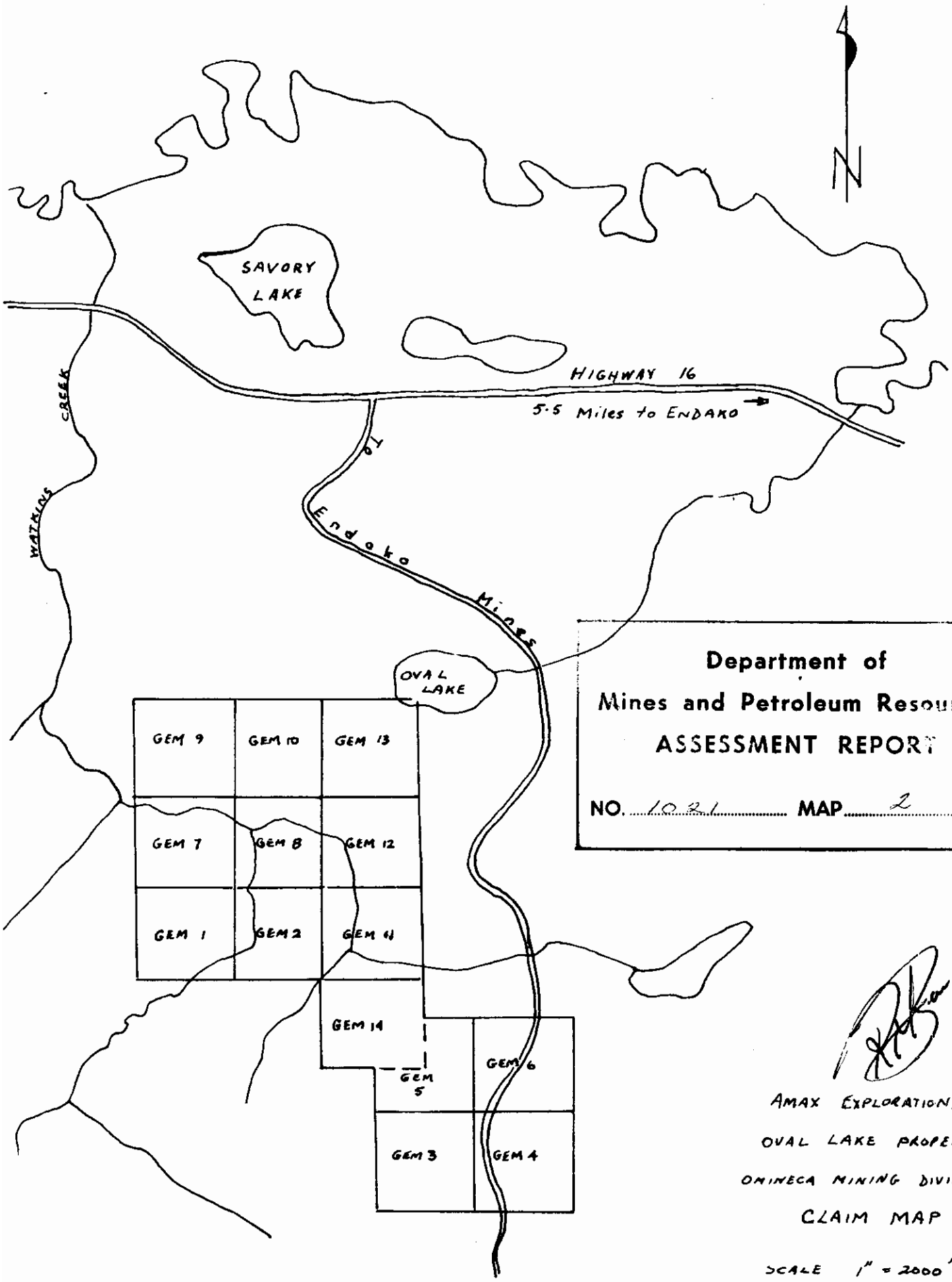
Property

The property consists of 14 claims (Gem 1-14 incl.) staked by Amax Exploration, Inc. and recorded on June 22nd and July 15th 1966. These claims were grouped as "Green" Group on June 22nd 1967.

Geology

Glacial overburden obscures in excess of 95 percent of the bedrock in the area, consequently the geology of the property is not well known.

A 2 mile wide band of Endako Quartz monzonite extending northwest from the Endako Mine underlies the southern and central parts of the claim group. This quartz monzonite is medium to coarse grained, equigranular and composed of 5-10% biotite, 25-30% quartz, 25-35% orthoclase and 30-40% plagioclase.



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 1021 **MAP** 2

AMAX EXPLORATION, INC.

OVAL LAKE PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION B.C.

CLAIM MAP

SCALE 1" = 2000'

N.T.S File 93 K 3

July 1967

FIG. 2

Casey granite, a fine grained aplitic granite forms a 1000 foot wide band north of the Endako Quartz Monzonite. This rock type is composed of 35-45% quartz, 40-50% orthoclase and 5-10% plagioclase. Occasionally the quartz tends to be porphyritic.

Glenanan quartz monzonite, a medium to coarse grained rock occurs as angular float around Oval Lake. Several outcrops were mapped 1000 feet north of the lake. This rock type is composed of 10-15% biotite, 30-40% quartz, 35-40% orthoclase and 10-20% of plagioclase.

Alteration and Mineralization

Incipient, pale green kaolinite alteration of the plagioclase grains is evident in all exposures of the Endako Quartz Monzonite.

Moderate to intense K-feldspar alteration is indicated by a marked increase in the orthoclase content of the rock (60-70%). Minor veinlets of K-feldspar and rare narrow quartz veins were observed in the more highly altered phases of the quartz monzonite.

Minor pyrite mineralization occurs as clusters of subhedral grains scattered throughout the Endako Quartz Monzonite. Increased amounts of pyrite (10-15%) with minor associated molybdenite was located in a shear zone in a trench in the northeast corner of claim Gem #11. Fine flaky sericite is prominent in the highly sheared rock.

Geochemistry

A total of 199 soil samples was collected on a grid over the entire claim group. Samples were collected at 200 foot intervals along lines 500 to 1000 feet apart. In most areas samples were taken from the B_1 horizon (4 to 6 inches depth) of podzolic and less commonly brown earth

TABLE I

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

Analytical Data

Sample No.	ppm Mo	ppm Cu	ppm THM	pH
ERS 1	0	0	0	
ERS 2	0	0	0	5.8
ERS 3	30	0	4	
ERS 4	100	20	0	
ERS 5	12	0	0	6.3
ERS 6	12	0	0	
ERS 7	12	0	0	
ERS 8	25	2	0	6.5
ERS 9	30	4	0	
ERS 10	2	12	0	
ERS 11	0	0	4	5.5
ERS 12	0	0	1	
ERS 13	0	0	0	
ERS 14	0	0	2	6.6
ERS 15	0	0	0	
ERS 16	0	0	1	
ERS 17	0	0	0	5.7
ERS 18	0	0	6	
ERS 19	0	0	2	
ERS 20	0	0	4	5.0
ERS 21	20	16	0	
ERS 22	0	0	0	
ERS 23	0	0	0	5.7
ERS 42	0	0	0	
ERS 63	0	2	1	
ERS 64	0	2	0	5.4
ERS 65	0	4	0	6.7
ERS 66	0	2	0	
ERS 68	8	4	0	
ERS 69	3	4	1	6.9
ERS 70	4	6	1	
ERS 71	12	6	0	
ERS 72	0	0	1	5.1
ERS 73	0	2	1	
ERS 74	0	0	0	
ERS 75	0	0	0	5.6
ERS 76	0	2	0	
ERS 77	0	2	0	
ERS 78	0	4	0	5.5
ERS 79	0	4	0	
ERS 80	0	0	0	
ERS 81	2	2	0	5.5
ERS 82	4	4	2	
ERS 88	80	5	0	
ERS 89	40	2	2	
ERS 90	2	0	0	5.4

Sample No.	ppm Mo	ppm Cu	ppm THM	pH
ERS 91	20	1	1	
ERS 92	2	2	0	
ERS 93	4	0	0	
ERS 94	2	0	4	
ERS 95	4	2	1	
ERS 96	0	1	3	5.2
ERS 97	0	1	1	
ERS 98	0	1	0	
ERS 99	0	2	0	5.5
ERS 100	0	2	0	
ERS 101	2	4	1	
ERS 102	2	1	0	5.5
ERS 103	2	2	0	
ERS 104	0	2	0	
ERS 105	0	2	0	5.5
ERS 106	0	2	0	5.7
ERS 107	0	0	0	
ERS 108	0	2	0	
ERS 109	0	0	0	5.5
ERS 110	3	2	0	6.5
ERS 225	2	0	4	
ERS 230	1	2	0	5.8
ERS 231	4	2	0	
ERS 234	30	4	0	
ERS 235	10	0	0	6.3
ERS 326	2	1	0	
ERS 327	0	1	0	6.4
ERS 328	2	0	1	
ERS 329	8	0	0	
ERS 330	8	1	1	5.4
ERS 331	4	2	0	
ERS 332	8	1	0	
ERS 333	0	2	0	
ERS 334	0	2	3	
ERS 335	0	1	0	
ERS 336	2	2	3	5.7
ERS 337	0	2	0	
ERS 338	24	4	0	
ERS 339	20	2	0	5.9
ERS 340	50	8	2	6.5
ERS 663	8	2	0	
ERS 664	4	2	0	
ERS 665	15	2	0	4.9
ERS 666	4	2	0	
ERS 667	4	2	0	
ERS 668	6	4	0	
ERS 670	0	4	0	
ERS 671	1	4	0	
ERS 672	0	2	0	5.7
ERS 673	1	0	0	
ERS 674	0	10	6	
ERS 675	1	8	0	5.4
ERS 676	0	0	0	

Sample No	ppm Mo	ppm Cu	ppm THM	pH
EPS 151	0	0	0	
EPS 152	0	2	0	5.9
EPS 153	0	4	0	
EPS 154	0	2	0	
EPS 155	0	0	0	6.2
EPS 156	0	0	1	
EPS 157	0	0	1	
EPS 158	0	0	0	6.7
EPS 159	0	2	3	
EPS 160	0	2	1	
EPS 161	0	0	0	5.1
EPS 162	0	2	0	
EPS 163	0	2	0	
EPS 164	0	2	0	6.3
EPS 165	0	0	0	
EPS 166	0	0	0	
EPS 167	0	2	0	5.9
EPS 168	0	2	0	
EPS 169	0	4	0	
EPS 170	0	0	2	5.6
EPS 171	0	4	0	
EPS 172	0	8	2	
EPS 260	0	2	0	
EPS 261	0	2	0	
EPS 262	0	2	0	5.5
EPS 263	20	20	0	
EPS 264	4	16	0	
EPS 265	0	2	0	5.5
EPS 266	0	0	0	
EPS 267	0	2	0	
EPS 268	0	2	1	6.0
EPS 269	0	2	0	
EPS 270	0	2	0	
EPS 271	0	2	1	6.1
EPS 272	0	2	0	
EPS 273	4	0	0	
EPS 274	2	0	0	6.1
EPS 275	0	0	0	
EPS 276	0	2	0	
EPS 277	24	8	0	6.5
EPS 278	0	2	0	
EPS 279	0	2	0	
EPS 280	2	2	0	5.6
EPS 281	0	2	0	
EPS 282	4	2	0	
EPS 283	0	0	0	5.6
EPS 284	2	2	0	
EPS 285	0	2	0	
EPS 286	80	20	1	6.3
EPS 287	12	2	0	
EPS 292	12	2	0	6.2
EPS 293	12	0	0	
EPS 294	12	0	0	
EPS 295	80	+	1	5.9

Sample No.	ppm Mo	ppm Cu	ppm THM	pH
EPS 296	0	2	0	6.1
EPS 297	20	2	0	
EPS 298	2	2	0	
EPS 299	4	2	0	
EPS 300	8	2	0	
EPS 301	4	2	0	
EPS 302	8	4	0	6.0
EPS 303	4	2	0	
EPS 304	24	4	0	
EPS 305	4	4	0	6.0
EPS 306	0	0	0	
EPS 307	0	2	0	
EPS 308	0	0	0	5.9
EPS 309	0	0	0	
EPS 311	0	0	0	5.5
EPS 312	0	0	0	
EPS 313	0	0	0	
EPS 314	0	2	0	6.1
EPS 315	0	2	0	
EPS 316	0	2	0	
EPS 317	0	2	0	6.3
EPS 318	0	4	0	
EPS 319	0	0	0	
EPS 609	50	3	0	
EPS 707	8	0	0	
EPS 709	8	0	3	
EPS 710	8	0	0	5.6
EPS 711	20	0	0	
EPS 712	8	0	1	
EPS 713	16	0	4	5.6
EPS 714	12	0	0	
EPS 715	4	0	0	
EPS 716	4	0	2	5.4
EPS 717	0	0	0	
EPS 718	4	0	1	
EPS 719	24	0	5	5.5
EPS 720	16	4	7	
EPS 721	12	4	1	
EPS 722	12	4	1	5.3
EPS 723	4	0	10	
EPS 724	4	0	0	
EPS 725	0	0	0	5.7
EPS 726	0	0	0	
EPS 729	6	0	0	5.9
EPS 730	40	4	0	5.5
EPS 731	4	0	0	

profiles derived from transported parent material.

Samples were analysed for Mo, Cu, and Total heavy metals in the Amax Exploration, Inc. Laboratory in Smithers B.C. Analytical procedures applied are described in Appendix I.

Results indicated a weak geochemical anomaly (10 to 50 ppm Mo) extending across the southern part of claims Gem #3 and Gem #4. This area is completely covered by glacial overburden and the anomalous content of Mo in the soil probably reflects molybdenite mineralization in the underlying bedrock. Dispersion of the anomaly due to glacial transportation in considered to be only slight.

Scattered anomalous soils were obtained in the southern part of claims Gem #1 and Gem #2 and throughout claims Gem #11 and Gem #14. Bulldozer trenching revealed the anomaly to be due to minor molybdenite in weakly to highly altered quartz monzonite.

CONCLUSIONS

The major part of the claim group is underlain by weakly altered quartz monzonite. (Endako type). Bulldozer trenching in geochemically anomalous areas exposed zones of moderate to intense K-feldspar alteration accompanied by pyrite and minor molybdenite mineralization.

It is suggested that the claims be maintained in good standing and further trenching be conducted to explore the geochemical anomaly outlined in the south of claims Gem #3 and Gem #4.

TABLE II

CLAIM DATA

Claim Nos.	Record Nos.	Recording Date
Gem # 1	40307	June 22, 1966
" # 2	40308	June 22, 1966
" # 3	40309	June 22, 1966
" # 4	40310	June 22, 1966
" # 5	40311	June 22, 1966
" # 6	40312	June 22, 1966
" # 7	41142	July 15, 1966
" # 8	41143	July 15, 1966
" # 9	41144	July 15, 1966
" #10	41145	July 15, 1966
" #11	41146	July 15, 1966
" #12	41147	July 15, 1966
" #13	41148	July 15, 1966
" #14	41149	July 15, 1966

SUMMARY OF WORK AND PERSONNEL INVOLVED

Geochemical Soil Survey	8 miles
Geological Mapping	1.5 sq.miles
Geochemical Samples Analyzed	199

Personnel Employed

Edward L. Procyshyn - P.O. Box 272, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
(Senior Assistant)

Rajendra B. Patel - c/o Dept. of Geology, McGill University, Montreal,P.Q.
(Senior Assistant)

J.P. Lydiatt - 561 Kildonan Ave. W.Vancouver,B.C.
(Junior Assistant)

G.P. Vaughn - 15015 Raven Place, North Surrey,B.C.
(Junior Assistant)

J.E. Christoffersen - 100 Mineola Rd. E. Port Credit, Ont.
(Senior Assistant)

ASSESSMENT WORK CHARGES

Salaries

	Dates Worked	Days	Daily Rate		Amount	
E.L. Procyshyn	Jul.20-23/66	4	$21.37	=	$ 85.48	
J.P. Lydiatt	Jul.20-23/66	4	$12.82	=	51.28	
R.B. Patel	Jul.20-27/66	8	$19.87	=	157.36	
G.P. Vaughn	Jul.20-27/66	8	$11.97	=	95.76	
J.E. Christoffersen	Jun.10-11/67	2	$23.63	=	47.26	
					$ 437.14	$ 437.14

Board - 26 man days @ $5.00/day	130.00
Geochemical Analyses - 199 soil samples @ $2.00/sample	396.00
Preparation of Report (Typing and Drafting)	50.00
TOTAL	$1013.14

N. Shepherd, P.Eng.(B.C.)

R.A. Barker, P.Eng. (B.C.)

July, 1967

APPENDIX I

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES FOR MOLYBDENUM DETERMINATION

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

E.L. Procyshyn	- B.Sc. in Honours Geology	- University of Manitoba
	- M.Sc. in Geology	- University of Manitoba
R.B. Patel	- B.Sc. in Geology	- McGill University
	M.Sc. in Geology	- McGill University

J.E.Christoffersen - B.Sc. Geological Engineering - University of Toronto

WATER SAMPLES

a) pH

Measure pH of samples with pH meter.

b) Molybdenum

1. Transfer 50 mls of sample into 125 ml separatory funnel.
2. Add 5 mls dilute (1:1) HCl
3. Add 1 ml 1% Ferric ammonium sulphate
4. Add 3 ml 10% KSCN and shake
5. Add 3 ml 10% $SnCl_2$
6. Add 1 ml isopropyl ether, shake for 30 seconds and allow phases to settle.
7. Drain off water layers, retaining organic ether layer in funnel.
8. Drain small amount of water plus organic layer into 13 x 100 mm test tube. Compare with standards against white background.

Molybdenum Standards - Label 10 clean test tubes 0, 4, 10, 16, 20, 40, 50. 60, 70, and 80 ppb. To the respective tubes pipette the following volumes of 1 gamma/ml Mo work solution.

mls of 1 γ/ml Mo Solution	ppb
.20	4
.50	10
.80	16
1.00	20
2.00	40
2.50	50
3.00	60
3.50	70
4.00	80

After the standard solution has been added, the following solutions are to be pipetted into the standard tubes.

1) .5 ml 1.1 HCl solution
2) 2 drops of 1% $Fe_2 (SO_4)_3 (NH_2) SO_4$
3) 1 ml of 10% KSCN solution.
4) 1 ml of 10% $SnCl_2$ solution
5) 1 ml of isopropyl ether
6) Stopper and shake for 45 seconds.

Standards must be made up at least three times a week.

THM (Total Heavy Metals) TEST

Test mainly sensitive to zinc, copper and lead (especially zinc).

Reference: Bloom, H., Economic Geology, Volume 50 - 1955

Reagents

1. Domineralized H_2O
2. Dithizone (diphenylthiocarbazone) Reagent grade.
3. Dithizone/Benzene 0.1% solution, dissolve .0147 gm dithizone in 100 mls Benzene.
4. Dithizone stock solution .01% for analysis: Dilute 10 mls of 0.1% solution to 100 mls with Benzene.
5. Dithizone working solution .001%: dilute 10 ml of stock solution to 100 ml with benzene; should be made daily; yellow hue indicates breakdown of dithizone.
6. Buffer solution: dissolve 50 gms of Ammonium Citrate in 100 ml of water, add 8 gms hydroxylamine hydrochloride, making up to 600 mls with water; adjust pH to 8.5 w/conc. NH_4OH; dilute to 1 litre with water, purify w/dithizone solution if necessary.

Procedure

1. Measure out with volumetric scoop .5 gram of sample into a test tube.
2. Add 5 mls buffer then 5 mls .001% dithizone solution.
3. Shake for 30 seconds.
4. Observe colour against a white background and record ppm from standard chart.

BIQUINOLINE COPPER TEST FOR SILT, SOIL & ROCK CHIP

The test is selective for copper and is not subject to any metal interferences. Reference: U.S.G.S., Bulletin 1152

Reagents

1. Buffer solution: dissolve 400 gms sodium acetate and 100 gms sodium tartrate and 20 gms of hydroxylamine hydrochloride in 1 litre of water. Adjust to pH 6.5.
2. Biquinoline solution: add .2 gms 2,2' biquinoline in 900 mls isoamyl alcohol. Heat on hot plate to dissolve. Cool and make to 1 litre with isoamyl alcohol.

Procedure

1. Take a 1 ml aliquot from digested solution above and transfer to large test tube for determination.
2. Add 10 mls copper buffer
3. Add 2 mls biquinoline-isoamyl alcohol solution.
4. Stopper tube and shake vigorously for 45 seconds.
5. Allow phases to separate, then compare colour to standards against a white background and record ppm.

Standards

Stock Standard Solution - 100 gammas/ml
- dissolve .2 gms blue $CuSO_4$ in 400 mls H_2O
- add 5 mls conc. HCl add H_2O to 500 mls.

Working Standard Solution - 10 gammas/ml
- dilute 10 mls stock std. and 1 ml. conc. HCl to exactly 100 mls w/H_2O

Preparation of Standards

Using the 10 gamma/ml working standard solution pipette the following amounts into each of 10 test tubes marked at the 5 ml mark.

ML 10 gamma/ml	Cu	ppm (Based on 1/2 gram sample 1 ml aliquot)
0.0	0.0	0
0.2	2.0	4
0.4	4.0	8
0.8	8.0	16
1.2	12.0	24
2.0	20.0	40
4.0	40.0	80

ML 100 gamma/ml	Cu	ppm (Based on 1/2 gram sample 1 ml aliquot)
0.6	60.0	120
0.8	80.0	160
1.2	120.0	240

Dilute to 5 ml with demineralized water. Transfer 1 ml aliquot from each standard above to 16 x 150 mm test tube. Add 1 ml of 1:1 HNO_3. Proceed from 2 in procedure above. Label corks as shown in table above.

MOLYBDENUM TEST

Procedure for Silt, Soil and Rock

1. Transfer a 2 ml aliquot of digested solution from above into clean test tube for determination.
2. Add 1.0 mls KSCN shaking gently.
3. Add 1.0 mls $SnCl_2$ shaking gently.
4. Make up to 10 mls with water.
5. Add 1 ml isopropyl ether, add stopper and shake for 45 seconds.
6. Match colour of ether layer with standards against a white background and record ppm.

Standard Molybdenum Solutions

Stock Standard Solution (100 γ/ml) - Dissolve .015 gms of MoO_3 in 5 ml conc. NaOH and make up to 100 ml with demineralized H_2O. This solution must be made up bi-monthly.

Working Standard Solution (10 γ/ml) - Pipette 10 ml of 100 gamma/ml stock solution in a 100 ml volumetric flask and make up to 100 ml with demineralized H_2O.

Molybdenum Standards of Analyses for Soil, Silt and Rock Chip - To eleven clean 16 x 100 mm test tubes marked at 5 ml mark, pipette the following amounts of standard solutions:

mls of 10 γ/ml Mo Solution	Mo	ppm	(Based on 1/2 gram Sample and 2 ml aliquot)
0.2	2	4	
0.4	4	8	
0.8	8	16	
1.2	12	24	
2.0	20	40	

mls of 100 γ/ml Mo Solution	Mo	ppm	(Based on 1/2 gram sample and 2 ml aliquot)
0.4	40	80	
0.6	60	120	
0.8	80	160	
1.2	120	240	
1.6	160	320	
2.0	200	400	

Dilute each tube to the 5 ml mark with demineralized water. To 16 x 150 ml test tubes pipette 2 ml from each of the eleven standards made above. After the standard solution has been added, the following solutions are to be pipetted in the standard tubes.

1) 1 ml of HCl
2) 2 drops of $FeCl_3$ (1% solution)
3) 1 ml of 5% KSCN solution
4) 1 ml of 10% $SnCl_2$ solution
5) Make up to 10 ml with H_2O
6) 1 ml isopropyl ether
7) Stopper and shake for 45 seconds.

When the approximate 5 pound split has been pulverized to -8 mesh, then sample can be split to smaller size for final pulverizing. Using the Jones splitter, split sample down until a portion weighing 100-200 grams is obtained. This portion is then passed through the pulverizer, with plates pulled up tight so that product will pass 100 mesh screen. Regular checks, by screening, should be made to be sure the pulverizer, with plates pulled up tight, is producing a product 95% of which will pass a 100 mesh screen. After pulverizing, the sample should be mixed by rolling on brown paper or rubberized cloth. Rejects should be saved according to instruction from sampler.

WEIGHING FOR COPPER AND MOLYBDENUM

Digestion tubes (100 x 16 mm) should be marked at 5 ml level. Using diamond pencil, mark each tube carefully at bottom of meniscus.

Samples for digestion and analysis should be handled in units of 40 where possible. Prepare a laboratory data sheet for each batch of 40 samples.

Weigh accurately on balance 1/2 gram sample and put in marked test tube.

DIGESTION AND DILUTION FOR COPPER AND MOLYBDENUM

To each of the samples prepared above add 1:1 HNO_3 to the 5 ml mark. Place samples in the digestion racks in order. Adjust heat so that samples are gently boiling. Digest for three hours at this gently boiling rate. Remove from digestion rack and bring volume back to 5 ml with demineralized water. Mix well and then centrifuge for 1 minute. Use clear upper layer for copper and molybdenum determination.

VANCOUVER GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY - SAMPLE HANDLING PROCEDURE

STREAM SEDIMENTS & SOILS

Drying & Sieving

Sample boxes should be opened as soon as they arrive in the laboratory. If dryer is full, spread samples to air dry. As soon as possible, samples should be placed in dryer.

After drying, samples are to be sieved to minus 35 mesh. As much -35 material as possible is recovered from sample. Plus 35 mesh material is to be returned to original sample bag. Dump the -35 mesh material on a square of brown paper and mix by rolling several times. Place mixed -35 mesh material in a coin envelope and place coin envelope in original sample bag. Arrange samples in units of 40, if possible, and in numerical order.

ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES

General Handling

Rock or core samples need, usually, to be only air dried. If samples seem particularly wet they may be force dried by placing in numbered pans in the drying oven. No attempt is made to completely dry rock samples, that is, expel all the water from the pores of the rock. The samples are ready to crush when the outside surfaces are dry.

Crushing & Pulverizing

Rock and core samples are to be processed in such a manner that a representative 1/2 gram sample can be obtained. The entire amount of each sample is to be passed through the jaw crusher. At jaw crusher size the smallest sample that can be split out is 5 pounds. If sample is five pounds or less in size, pass the entire sample through pulverizer with plates set to produce material of a maximum 8 mesh size. If sample is larger than 5 pounds then pass sample through Jones splitter to produce a sample of approximately 5 pounds. Pass this sample through pulverizer to produce -8 mesh material as above.

N T S File 93 K 5

LOCATION MAP

FIG. 1

WATKINS CREEK

Qtz-MoS2

GLENANNAN QUARTZ MONZONITE

CASEY GRANITE

OVAL LAKE

ENDAKO QUARTZ MONZONITE.

I.P. GEM 9.10

I.P. GEM 8

I.P. GEM 7.8.

I.P. GEM 12

I.P. GEM 1.2.

I.P. GEM 11

I.P. GEM 14

I.P. GEM 5.6.

I.P. GEM 3.4.

Aplite Dyke

K Feld. Mo$_2$

Py

Mo$_2$ Py Ser

Mo$_2$

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

4 CASEY GRANITE

3 GLENANNAN QUARTZ MONZONITE

2 ENDAKO QUARTZ MONZONITE

1 DIORITE

SYMBOLS

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (INFERRED)

OUTCROP

FLOAT

QUARTZ VEIN

TRENCH

CREEK

ROAD

CLAIM POST

K. feld. K-FELDSPAR ALTERATION

Py PYRITE MINERALISATION

MoS_2 MOLYBDENITE MINERALISATION.

Qtz. QUARTZ VEINING.

Ser SERICITE ALTERATION

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 1021 MAP 3

AMAX EXPLORATION INC

OVAL LAKE PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION B.C.

GEOLOGICAL MAP

SCALE 1" = 400'

UNITS. Feet 93 Km3

May 1967

To Accompany Report By N. Shepherd P.Eng. R.A. Barker P.Eng.

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FIG. 3

Department of
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N

WATKINS CK.

OVAL LAKE.

To Highway #16

GEM 9 | GEM 10 | GEM 13
GEM 7 | GEM 8 | GEM 12
GEM 1 | GEM 2 | GEM 11
GEM 14
GEM 5 | GEM 6
GEM 3 | GEM 4

EPS 151 ERS 42 ERS 63 ERS 108 EPS 319 EPS 260 ERS 23
I.P. Gem 9,10 I.P. Gem 13
I.P. Gem 7,8 I.P. Gem 12
EPS 172 ERS 82 ERS 609 ERS 88
I.P. Gem 1,2 I.P. Gem 11
EPS 707 ERS 1
EPS 292 EPS 287 I.P. Gem 14
ERS 326
ERS 676 ERS 110 ERS 109 ERS 225
EPS 791 ERS 340 ERS 664 I.P. Gem 3,4. ERS 663 ERS 235

LEGEND:

- □ INITIAL POST FOR CLAIMS.
- ○ SOIL SAMPLE SITE + NUMBER
- ═ ROAD.
- ~→ CREEK.
- ┐ CLAIM BOUNDARY.

AMAX EXPLORATION, INC.

WATKINS CREEK - OVAL LAKE CLAIMS,
ENDAKO, B.C. OMINECA M.D.
GEOCHEMICAL MAP
SCALE 1" = 400'
JUNE 1967.

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To Accompany Report By N. Shepherd P. Eng. And R.A. Barker P. Eng.

N.T.S. File 93 K 3

FIG. 4