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

2782

93-F/3E
3-D
of 60

N.T.S. 93-F-6

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE 'T', 'CAP' AND 'TUT' CLAIM GROUPS, CAPOOSE LAKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PART 1 OF 5

M.B. Mehrtens, Ph.D. December, 1970
H.W. Marsh, B.Sc., P.Eng. December, 1970

Claims:

Names	Record No.
T-1 to T-88 (incl.) T-89 to T-1042 (incl.), T-1043 Fr., T-1044 to T-1061 (incl.), T-1062 Fr. T-1063 to T-1123 (incl.), T-1124 Fr. T-1125 Fr., T-1126 Fr., T-1127 to T-1135 (incl.), T-1136 Fr., T-1137 Fr.) T-1138 Fr., T-1139 to T-1142 (incl.), T-1143 Fr., T-1144 to T-1149 (incl.), T-1150 Fr., T-1151 to T-1159 (incl.), T-1160 Fr., T-1161 Fr., T-1162 to T-1166 (incl.), T-1167 Fr., T-1168 Fr.) T-1169 Fr., T-1170, T-1171, T-1172 Fr.) T-1173 Fr., T-1174 to T-1177 (incl.)	82263 to 82350 (incl.)
T-1179 to T-1196	Not available at this time

Claims:- cont'd.

Names	Record No.
Cap 1 to Cap 32 (incl.)	77677 to 77708 (incl.)
Cap 33 to Cap 58 (incl.)	78541 to 78566 (incl.)
Cap 59 to Cap 75 (incl.)	78904 to 78919 (incl.)
Cap 75 to Cap 100 (incl.)	78567 to 78592 (incl.)
Cap 101 to Cap 128 (incl.)	78920 to 78940 (incl.)
Cap 129 to Cap 138 (incl.)	80150 to 80159 (incl.)
Cap 139 to Cap 142 (incl.)	78948 to 78951 (incl.)
Cap 143 to Cap 148 (incl.)	80160 to 80165 (incl.)
Cap 149 to Cap 188	Not available at this time
Tut 1 to Tut 18 (incl.)	78805 to 78822 (incl.)
Tut 19 to Tut 28 (incl.)	78967 to 78976 (incl.)
Tut 29 to Tut 46	Not available at this time

Location:

An area surrounding Capoose Lake, 65 miles southwest of Burns Lake, British Columbia.

N.T.S. 93-F-6

124° 53° SW

Omineca Mining Division

Dates:

May 11 to September 4, 1970.

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'T' CLAIMS

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Mo Soil Results-ppm	(A Horizon)	GC-8130	1" = 2640'
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Mo Soil Results-ppm	(B Horizon)	GC-8135	1" = 2640'
Ni Soil Results-ppm	(B Horizon)	GC-8136	1" = 2640'
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List of Drawings:- cont'd.

	DRAWING	SCALE
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#58 pH and Temperatures of Streams	GC-8116	1" = 2640'
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Cold Extractable Cu Soil Results #59-63	GC-8144-1,2,3,4,5	1" = 800'

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE 'T', 'CAP' AND 'TUT' CLAIM GROUPS, CAPOOSE LAKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.T.S. 93-F-6

SUMMARY:

The present geochemical soil survey covered 110 square miles underlain by the Capoose granodiorite and immediately adjacent wall rocks.

The data indicates that the northern marginal phase of the intrusive contains abnormally high concentrations of Cu and Mo. In addition, this phase of the intrusive is flanked by wall rocks which have been relatively strongly enriched in Pb and Zn.

Five extensive metal soil anomalies have been defined within the metal-rich zone previously mentioned. It is recommended that detailed geological and geophysical surveys be employed to further investigate these areas of interest. Following these surveys, diamond drill holes may then be proposed.

INTRODUCTION:

A geochemical soil survey was carried out between June 1, 1970 to September 18, 1970, over an area held by 1,400 contiguous mineral claims owned by Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited within the Central Interior Plateau of British Columbia.

The claims are situated within N.T.S. 93-F-6 at latitude 53°18' and longitude 125°10' and consist of 1,196 'T' claims, 165 'Cap' claims and 50 'Tut' claims which together cover approximately 110 square miles.

Introduction:- cont'd.

The property embraces the drainage basins of the Capoose, Green and Crab lakes and part of the drainage basin of the Entiako River. The base camp was established on the south shore of Capoose Lake which is accessible by float plane from either Burns Lake or Prince George located 65 and 115 miles respectively to the north and northeast, (Drawing No. Plate 1).

The geochemical soil sampling programme was coordinated by Mr. A. Troup and carried out by personnel on the staff of Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited with helicopter support.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING, OVERBURDEN AND SOILS, DRAINAGE:

The property covers the Capoose granodiorite intrusive which is approximately 12 miles in length by 6 miles in width, and includes the host rocks immediately surrounding the intrusive. The host rocks consist of andesitic and basaltic flows, tuffs and breccias with interbedded argillite and minor limestone of the Takla Group, (see Mem. Geol. Surv. Canada No. 324, 1963 and an Assessment Report by R.S. Hewton and H.W. Marsh, November, 1970: "N.T.S. 93-F-6, Geological Report on the 'T', 'Cap' and 'Tut' claim groups, Capoose Lake, British Columbia").

Within the claimed area, the Takla rocks are most completely exposed along the north and east perimeter of the property in the Swannel and Tutiai mountains of the Fawnie Range. Bedrock exposure over the major portion of the property is sparse as a result of cover by extensive glacial deposits. These Quaternary materials consist essentially of ground moraine deposited by sheet ice which appears to have moved toward the northeast as evidenced by the pattern of grooved till and glacial erratics.

The soils developed on the glacial moraine are thin and immature; the red-brown 'B' soil horizon being normally developed between 6 inches and 10 inches below the surface. This soil horizon grades rapidly downwards into relatively unoxidized grey moraine and is overlain by more or less undecomposed organic debris.

The north and eastern parts of the property are characterized by well drained soil profiles being located on the western flanks of the Fawnie Range. The remainder of the area, however, is relatively poorly drained with the development of scattered bogs and swamps.

Geological Setting, Overburden and Soils, Drainage:- cont'd.

The streams flow to the west and north to enter the Entiako River which flows towards the northeast.

SAMPLING, SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES:

Eleven thousand soil samples approximately were taken over the area held by the 1,411 mineral claims during the course of the field season. The sampling comprised a reconnaissance phase in which the line spacing was 2,800 feet and the sample interval 200 feet.

In areas characterized by anomalous soil metal values, as defined by the reconniassance soil sampling, the line spacing was reduced to 1,400 feet and where necessary further more detailed sampling was carried out along lines 700 ft. apart. A sample interval of 200 ft. was maintained throughout all phases of the sampling programme.

The soil samples were collected wherever possible from the 'B' soil horizon by means of a small entrenching tool and placed in pre-numbered kraft paper envelopes. The samples were dried at temperatures not exceeding 60°C at the base camp.

Initially all samples were analyzed for cold extractable copper in a field laboratory before being shipped to the Company's Vancouver laboratory for more complete analysis.

In the Vancouver laboratory, the samples were sieved through 80 mesh bolting cloth; the oversize fraction being discarded. Analysis was by atomic absorption spectrometer after digestion of the sample with hot concentrated nitric and perchloric acids. The results for Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn and Ni expressed in ppm were obtained by analyst Mr. E. Paski, Jr.

In addition to the systematic soil sampling, samples were obtained from profiles dug through the overburden at scattered locations throughout the property. At each of these sites, material was collected from the "A°", "A", "B" and "C" horizons. The purpose of the profile sampling was to investigate the vertical distribution of ore elements in the overburden in order to take account of any geochemical secondary dispersion mechanisms which are not necessarily reflected by the metal content of the 'B' soil horizon. After collection these profile samples were treated as previously described.

Sampling, Sample Preparation and Analytical Procedures:- cont'd.

In order to improve confidence in the interpretation of the geochemical soil data, the pH of the stream waters over the area were obtained on site by means of universal indicator solution.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS:

The results of the systematic soil geochemical survey are shown on thirty-five accompanying drawings on a scale of 1" = 800', (Drawing Nos. GC-8111 to GC-8115, GC-8117 to GC-8122).

The geochemical soil profile data and the stream water pH data are shown on twenty-one accompanying drawings on a scale of 1" = 2640', (Drawing Nos. GC-8123 to GC-8143 and GC-8116).

Threshold levels for each of the elements investigated were derived (Table 1) and used in the interpretation of the soil geochemical data.

TABLE 1

THRESHOLD METAL VALUES IN 'B' HORIZON SOILS, CAPOOSE AREA

Metal	Threshold Value, ppm
Cu	50
Mo	5
Pb	15
Zn	150
Ni	50
cx Cu	2.5

(Note: In all cases ND = Not Detected)

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS:

The major features of the metal distribution patterns in the 'B' soil horizon are as follows:

1. Scattered anomalous Mo values are distributed over the entire surface area of the Capoose granodiorite. The largest and most intense Mo soil anomalies, however, are developed within a zone near the north and eastern boundary of the batholith.

Discussion of the Results:- cont'd.

2. Anomalous Cu values are almost entirely restricted to the north and eastern marginal zone of the batholith and in this area are broadly coincident with the anomalous Mo values.

3. Pb and Zn anomalous values characterize the host rocks immediately surrounding the Capoose granodiorite intrusive. A Pb-Zn anomaly of major size and intensity is developed over the Fawnie Nose - Tutiai Mountain area on the eastern border of the intrusive.

4. Ni has no anomalous distribution being at background concentration levels within the surveyed area.

The concentration of Cu and Mo anomalies in the north and eastern zone of the surveyed area, together with the enrichment of Pb-Zn in adjacent ground, indicate a strong correlation with that part of the marginal phase of the intrusive.

The scattered occurrence of anomalous Mo values over the remaining, that is to say, the major portion of the sub-exposed batholith, would imply that all phases of the intrusive carry above average concentrations of Mo or that there has been a redistribution of Mo along fractures cutting the batholith. The strong linearity that may be observed in the distribution patterns of the anomalous Mo data favour the latter possibility.

Two preliminary conclusions are therefore suggested:

Firstly: The northern marginal phase of the Capoose granodiorite carries abnormally high concentrations of Cu and Mo and in addition has caused an enrichment of Pb and Zn in the immediately adjacent wall rocks.

Secondly: Later fracturing of the batholith along predominantly N-S and NE-SW directions has allowed a redistribution of Mo (in particular) across the batholith, within these fractured zones.

Discussion of the Results:- cont'd.

In order to select targets for further more detailed investigation within the metal-rich zone as defined above, consideration was given to the size and intensity of individual metal soil anomalies in respect to their environment. Five major areas of interest emerge:

Area 1: Mo-Cu-Pb anomaly just east of Crab Lake - Underlain by granodiorite

Area 2: Mo-Cu anomalous area north of Capoose Lake - Underlain by granodiorite

Area 3: Mo-Cu anomaly southeast of Capoose Lake - Underlain by granodiorite

Area 4: Cu-Mo anomalous area west of Green Lake - Underlain by granodiorite

Area 5: Pb-Zn anomaly south of Green Lake - Underlain by Takla rocks

Area 1: The Crab Lake Mo-Cu-Pb Anomaly.

The metal soil anomaly has an overall length of 7,000 ft. and width of about 1,000 ft. The long axis of the anomaly is oriented NE-SW and is developed along the southern flank of a low hill overlooking Crab Lake.

The distribution of the anomalous metal values, in particular those for Mo, indicate the possibility that the anomaly is to some extent hydromorphic. That is to say, the metals have been leached from the bedrock source by groundwaters and precipitated in the drainage. The anomaly is, therefore, likely to be displaced downslope from the bedrock source. In this case, however, the amount of displacement is thought to be in the order of tens of feet rather than hundreds.

The linearity of the metal soil anomaly would suggest the metal source to be located in a fracture zone.

Area 2: The Mo-Cu Anomalous Area North of Capoose Lake.

Soil metal anomalies for both Mo and Cu extend over a distance of 1,500 ft. and have an overall width of between 3,000 and 4,000 ft.

Measurement of stream water pH values of creeks draining the anomalous zone indicate a near neutral pH regime (i.e., pH of 6.5). The extent to which the metal has been leached from the bedrock and transported downslope is therefore likely to be minimal.

Small pits sunk to bedrock within parts of the anomalous zone have revealed Cu and Mo sulphides along fracture planes in the granodiorite. The grade of the mineralization intersected in the pits is sub-economic.

The size of the anomalous area however allows the possibility that economic concentrations of Mo and Cu may occur somewhere within the anomalous zone and therefore warrants further investigation.

Area 3: The Mo-Cu Anomaly Southeast of Capoose Lake.

The northerly flowing stream which enters the eastern end of Capoose Lake and draining from the western slopes of Tutiai Mountain is surrounded by strongly anomalous Mo values in the soils which extend upstream for a distance of two miles from the lake. Near the lake the Mo soil anomaly is 3,000 ft. wide and tapers out updrainage. Within the Mo soil anomaly there are scattered anomalous Cu values.

More detailed profile overburden sampling in the vicinity of the drainage (see Drawing Nos. GC-8134 and GC-8139) indicate that in the 'C' horizon, anomalous Cu values extend updrainage and are coincident with the anomalous Mo values in the 'B' horizon soils. In the 'B' horizon, anomalous Cu is less extensively distributed.

Reference to Drawing No. GC-8116 which shows the pH of stream waters will indicate that the surface waters in the upper reaches of the drainage in question are strongly acidic (i.e., less than pH 4.9). The pH data further indicates that downdrainage the pH increases to 6.0.

These data are consistent with the view that both Cu and Mo are being leached by shallow acidic groundwaters from mineralized bedrock near the source of the drainage and that the metals are being precipitated downdrainage where the pH increases to near neutral. It should be noted that because of a difference in mobility of Cu and Mo in the

Area 3:- cont'd.

secondary environment, the anomalous patterns for both metals in the soils do not coincide.

For reasons of size and intensity of the Cu-Mo soil anomalies described above, it is considered probable that the bedrock source of the metal is of significant magnitude. The metal distribution patterns together with the pH regime imply that the soil metal anomalies are well displaced downdrainage and indicate the metal bedrock source to lie within the headwaters of the creek.

Areas 4 and 5: The Cu-Mo Anomalous Area West of Green Lake and the Pb-Zn Anomaly South of Green Lake.

Small zones of anomalous Cu-Mo soil anomalies are located in the Capoose Creek valley immediately downdrainage of Green Lake. The anomalies overlie altered granitic rocks which occur as an easterly embayment of the Capoose batholith into the Takla rocks which are exposed in the hills north and south of Green Lake.

The Takla rocks in this vicinity are also strongly altered: the alteration assemblage consisting of sericite-quartz-pyrite-tourmaline. These rocks are characterized by containing strongly anomalous Pb values which are particularly intense south of Green Lake where the Pb concentration in the soils increase to a maximum of 1,260 ppm. The intense Pb anomalous values are accompanied by anomalous Zn values which are lacking elsewhere in the immediate area.

The association of Cu-Mo soil anomalies overlying altered granite rocks together with widespread and intense Pb anomalies in the immediately adjacent host rocks strongly suggests the presence of porphyry Cu-Mo mineralization.

The very intense Pb-Zn anomaly associated with the Takla rocks south of Green Lake may indicate the presence of a replacement Pb-Zn deposit within a favourable horizon,or lode mineralization. The evidence presented above suggests the Cu-Mo and Pb-Zn anomalies to have a common origin.

Correlation Between the Anomalous Areas:

As previously mentioned, the northern marginal phase of the Capoose

Correlation Between the Anomalous Areas:- cont'd.

granodiorite carries abnormally high concentrations of Cu and Mo and appears to have been the cause of the enrichment of Pb-Zn in the immediately adjacent wall rocks. This northern marginal phase of the intrusive is the host of the majority of the anomalous areas described above.

Within the metal-rich marginal phase of the intrusive, and immediately adjacent wall rocks, the strongest metal anomalies occur in Areas 3, 4 and 5 and in Areas 4 and 5 are accompanied by a suite of alteration minerals in the bedrock (i.e., sericite-quartz-pyrite-tourmaline). For these reasons, it is tentatively suggested that these locations represent the focus of mineralization within the Capoose batholith.

There is some evidence to suggest that anomalous areas 3 and 4 are separated by powerful faulting; the zone of dislocation being oriented nearly E-W along the valley of Capoose Creek - Green Lake.

The Mo-Cu anomalies in Area 2 may reflect predominantly fracture controlled mineralization which has emanated from the zone of maximum rock alteration and ? mineralization, referred to above.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

All of the five anomalous areas referred to in this report warrant further investigation. With the exception of Areas 1 and 5, the following would be recommended:

(1) Detailed geological mapping.

(2) Induced polarization and magnetometer surveys.

(3) Short hole diamond drilling of zones indicated by the geophysical and geological data.

At Crab Lake, an induced polarization survey has been completed together with geological mapping. Further investigation of this area should therefore be concerned with diamond drilling.

The Pb-Zn anomaly (Area 5) may be evaluated by either ground EM or Turam followed by drilling of any geophysical anomalous located.

December, 1970. H.W. Marsh, B.Sc., P.Eng. M.B. Mehrtens.

QUALIFICATIONS - M.B. MEHRTENS:

Academic

1957	B.Sc.	Honours Geology:	Hull University, England
1966	DIC	Applied Geochemistry:	Royal School of Mines, Imperial College, England
1966	Ph.D.	Applied Geochemistry:	Royal School of Mines, Imperial College, England

Practical

1957-1961	Exploration Geologist:	Zambia for Anglo American Corp. of S. Africa Ltd.
1961-1963	Mine Geologist:	President Steyn Gold Mining Co. Ltd., S.Africa
1963-1966	Ph.D. Field Work	In Central Norway
1966-1968	Base Metal Exploration: in U.K.:	Rio Tinto Finance & Exploration Ltd.
1968-1970	Consulting Geochemist:	Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd.

QUALIFICATIONS - A. TROUP:

Academic

1967	B.Sc.	Honours Geology:	McMaster University, Ontario
1969	M.Sc.	Geochemistry:	McMaster University, Ontario

Practical

1964-1966	Geological Mapping and Geochemical Exploration:	Student Vacation Work
1967-1970	Geologist-Geochemist:	Placer Development and Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited.

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Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT #
NO. 2782 MAP

PLATE I

CABOOSE PROJECT B.C.

TUT - CAP & T CLAIMS

SCALE 1" = 2640'

ENTIAKO RIVER

ENTIAKO LAKE

CABOOSE CR.

(ASARCO CLAIMS)
STAKED
CAP 1 to 86

L-24200S
L-25700S
L-26300S
L-27100S
L-27800S
L-28500S
L-29200S
L-30000S
L-37300S
L-38700S
L-40100S
L-47400S
L-48800S
L-49600S
L-50300S
L-51000S
L-51700S
L-51800S

T-482 T-480 T-1040
T-481 T-479
T-483
T-28
T-90
T-972
T-974
T-975 T-973
T-971

Believed To Be Staked

T 361

T1168 Fr.
T1167 Fr.
T1140 Fr.
T1126 Fr.
T1125 Fr.
T1123 Fr.
T1124 Fr.
T1138 Fr.
T1137 Fr.
T1136 Fr.
T1148 Fr.
T1150 Fr.
1062 Fr.

CAP 148 Fr.

2782 M-1

CAPOOSE LAKE

BASE LINE

L-56 W
L-49 W
L-42 W
L-35 W
L-21 W
L-28 W
L-14 W
BASE LINE
L-7 E
L-14 E
L-21 E
L-28 E
L-35 E
L-42 E
L-49 E
L-56 E
L-63 E
L-70 E
L-84 E
L-98 E
L-112 E
L-126 E
L-140 E
L-154 E

Legend:

50 P.P.M. COPPER CONTOUR

NTS 93-F-6

SCALE

800' 0' 800' 1600' 2400' 3200'

One Inch = 800 Feet

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

CAPOOSE PROJECT B.C.

GEOCHEM. MAP SHOWING
Cu SOIL RESULTS IN P.P.M.

NOV. 70 | A.T./rwr | DWG. GC-8111

CAPOOSE LAKE

BASE LINE

L-56 W
L-49 W
L-42 W
L-35 W
L-28 W
L-21 W
L-14 W
L-7 E
L-14 E
L-21 E
L-28 E
L-35 E
L-42 E
L-49 E
L-56 E
L-63 E
L-70 E
L-84 E
L-98 E
L-112 E
L-126 E
L-140 E
L-154 E

Legend:

5 P.P.M. MOLY CONTOUR

50 " " "

NTS
93-F-6

SCALE
One Inch = 800 Feet

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

CAPOOSE PROJECT B.C.

GEOCHEM. MAP SHOWING
Mo SOIL RESULTS IN P.P.M.

NOV. 70 | A. T. /rwr | DWG. GC-8112

CAPOOSE LAKE

BASE LINE

L-56 W
L-49 W
L-42 W
L-35W
L-28 W
L-21W
L-14 W
L-7E
L-14 E
L-21 E
L-28E
L-35E
L-42E
L-49 E
L-56E
L-63E
L-70 E
L-84E
L-98 E
L-112 E
L-126 E
L-140 E
L-154 E

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2782 MAP #4

NTS
93-F-6

SCALE
800' 0' 800' 1600' 2400' 3200'
One Inch = 800 Feet

R.W. MARSH
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

CAPOOSE PROJECT B.C.

GEOCHEM. MAP SHOWING
Ni SOIL RESULTS IN P.P.M.

NOV. 70 | A.T./rwr | DWG. GC-8113

CAPOOSE LAKE

BASE LINE

L-56 W
L-49 W
L-42 W
L-35 W
L-28 W
L-21 W
L-14 W
L-7 E
L-14 E
L-21 E
L-28 E
L-35 E
L-42 E
L-49 E
L-56 E
L-63 E
L-70 E
L-84 E
L-98 E
L-112 E
L-126 E
L-140 E
L-154 E

L-21 E
L-28 E
L-35 E
L-42 E
L-49 E
L-56 E
L-63 E
L-70 E

BASE LINE

L-28 E
L-35 E
L-42 E
L-49 E
L-56 E
L-63 E
L-70 E.
L-84 E

Legend:
15 P.P.M. LEAD CONTOUR
50 " " "
GEOCHEM. LOW

NTS
93-F-6

SCALE
800' 0 800' 1600' 2400' 3200'
One Inch = 800 Feet

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

CAPOOSE PROJECT B.C.

GEOCHEM. MAP SHOWING
Pb SOIL RESULTS IN P.P.M.

NOV. 70 | A.T.Frwr | DWG. GC-8114

CAPOOSE LAKE

BASE LINE

L-56 W
L-49 W
L-42 W
L-35 W
L-28 W
L-21 W
L-14 W
L-7E
L-14 E
L-21 E
L-28 E
L-35 E
L-42 E
L-49 E
L-56 E
L-63 E
L-70 E
L-84 E
L-98 E
L-112 E
L-126 E
L-140 E
L-154 E

Z

Legend:

150 PPM. ZINC CONTOUR

NTS
93-F-6

SCALE

600' 0' 800' 1600' 2400' 3200'

One Inch = 800 Feet

Hemlock

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

CAPOOSE PROJECT B.C.

GEOCHEM. MAP SHOWING
Zn SOIL RESULTS IN P.P.M.

NOV. 70 | A.T./rwr | DWG. GC-8115

L-329S

L-300 S

L-271S

L-242S

L-213S

L-184S

L-155

L-126 S

L-97 S

5,909,000

5,910,000

5,911,000

5,912,000

5,913,000

5,914000

5,915,000

5,916,000

338,000

339,000

340,000

341,000

342,000

343,000

L-518 W

ASARCO CLAIMS

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2782 MAP #7

H.W. MARSH

KEY

1	2	
3	4	5

N.T.S.
93-F-6

SCALE
800' 0 800' 1600' 2400' 3200'
One Inch = 800 Feet

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

CAPOOSE PROJECT B.C.

T-CLAIMS

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

MAY-70 | A.T. / E.W.R. | DWG. GC-8117-1

ASARCO CLAIMS

L-213 S

L-184 S

L-155 S

L-126 S

L-97 S

L-28 W

L-14 W

L-00

L-271 S

L-300 S

C A P O O S E

LAKE

Z

KEY

1	2	
3	4	5

N.T.S
93-F-6

SCALE
800' 0' 800' 1600' 2400' 3200'
One Inch = 800 Feet

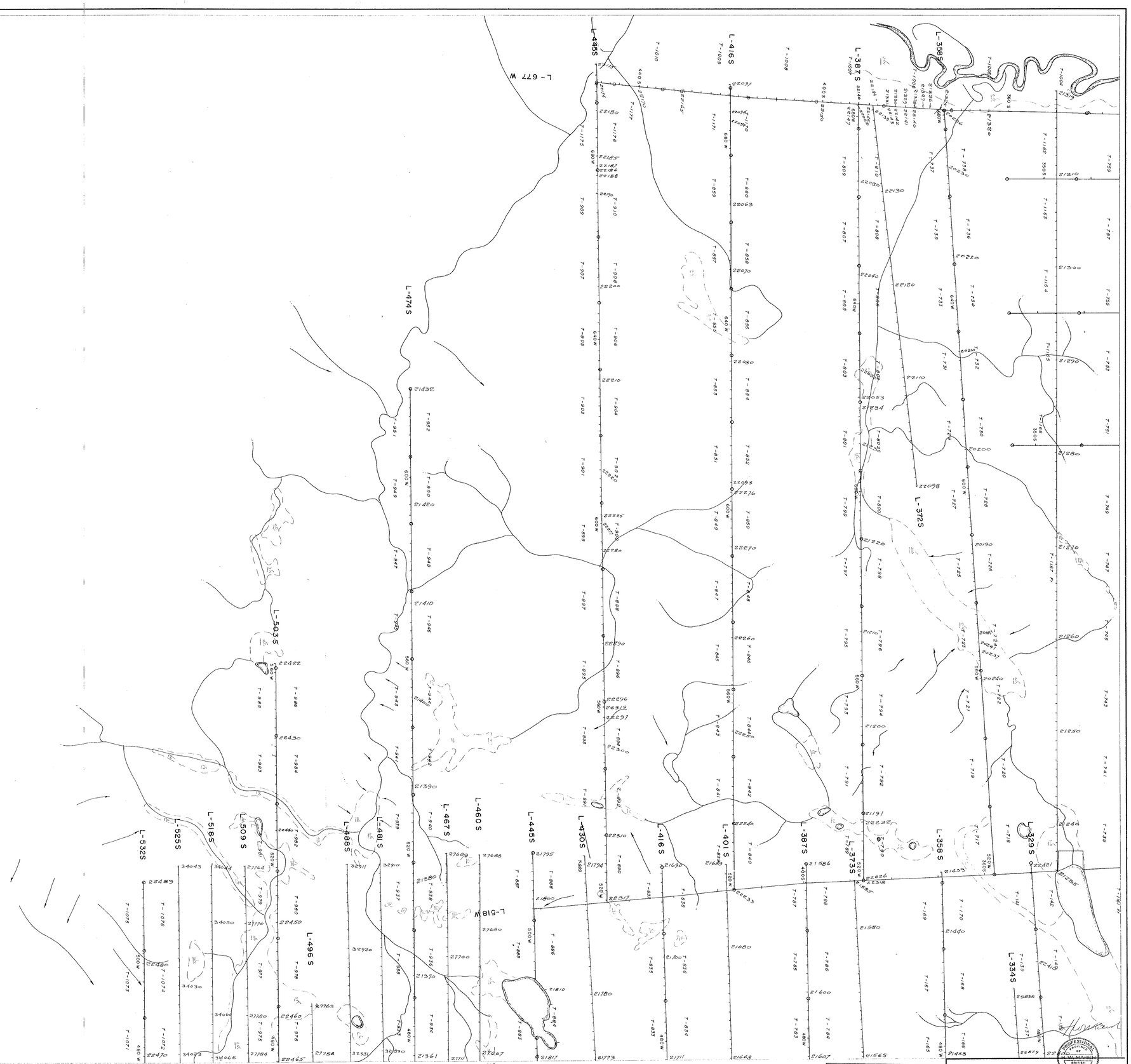
RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

CAPOOSE PROJECT, B.C.

T-CLAIMS

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

MAY - 70 | A.T. / r.w.r. | DWG. GC-8117-2


L-677 W
L-474S
L-503S
L-532S
L-525S
L-518S
L-509S
L-488S
L-481S
L-496S
L-467S
L-460S
L-518W
L-445S
L-430S
L-416S
L-401S
L-387S
L-373S
L-358S
L-329S
L-334S
L-372S
KEY
1
2
3
4
5
N.T.S
93-F-3,6
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2782 MAP #9
SCALE
One Inch = 800 Feet
RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED
CAPOOSE PROJECT B.C.
T-CLAIMS
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
MAY-70
A.T. / r.w.r.
DWG. GC-8117-3

L-595S

L-619S

L-600S

L-561S

L-545S

L-532S

L-503S

L-474S

L-416S

L-415S

L-445S

L-357S

L-329S

L-648S

L-356S

KEY

1	2	
3	4	5

NOTE Samples 28139 - 28147; 28149 - 28249 are suspected of being taken improperly

N.T.S 93-F-3,6

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2782 MAP #10

SCALE
800' 0' 800' 1600' 2400' 3200'
One Inch = 800 Feet

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

CAPOOSE PROJECT B.C.

T-CLAIMS

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

MAY-70 | A.T. / r.w.r. | DWG. GC-8117-4

T. A. RICHARD
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA