FOLLOW-UP GEOCHEMICAL & GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

SLIDE GROUP OF CLAIMS

FORSTER CREEK AREA

GOLDEN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

3223 for 223

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY, LIMITED

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

P.O. BOX 1500 - ASBESTOS, QUEBEC

COVERING: Slide Claims #1 - 54

Slide Fr. #1 - 2

Annette #1 - 60

Blue #1 - 37

LOCATED: 1) 50°37', 116°28'

2) N.T.S. Map 28 M/9W

3) On Forster Creek, 23 Miles West of Radium Hot Springs, B.C.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA H. M. K. CONN

Expiry Date: Jan. 28, 1972

C.J-M PROJECT: 407
WORK PERIOD : July 20-September 5, 1970
REPORT DATE : July 1971

H.K. Conn, P. Eng.
J.R. Kerr, P. Eng.
C.P. Lin , M.A.

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Detailed work, essentially including geochemical sampling and geological mapping, was carried out over the Slide group of claims to follow up the apparent anomalous areas indicated by previous stream sediments, soil and talus sampling. A total of 235 detailed samples were collected and analyzed for molybdenum and uranium. Selected samples were analyzed for another ten elements.

Other approaches like chip sampling and channel sampling were applied to particular showing areas. Regional mapping and petrographic study was undertaken. The primary interest of the work is molybdenum mineralization, uranium being an indicator.

The follow-up work confirms definite molybdenum mineralization. Molybdenite chiefly occurs along mineralized fissures or joints, in the intensely fractured medium-grained quartz-monzonite. Strong leaching suggests the grade of the surface showing should improve with depth.

In the scope of the geochemical and geological follow-up, it is recommended that further detailed work be applied to the following areas described under "DISCUSSION".

Target 1: a) West of Welsh Gorge (Anomaly A)
b) East of Welsh Gorge (Anomaly B)

Rusty Creek East Cirque

Campview Cirque

INTRODUCTION:

During the period July 20 to September 5, 1970 the writer, an employee of Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited, undertook detailed work over the Slide group of claims in the Forster Creek area of the Golden Mining Division in British Columbia.

INTRODUCTION:

This work, including detailed mapping and geochemical sampling, was a follow-up of the surveys completed in September 1969 and July 1970. (See associated report by J. Kerr, September 1970).

Location and Access:

The Slide claims are located on Forster Creek 22 miles west of Radium, which is in the East Kootenay valley at the headwaters of the Columbia River (see location map). Vancouver is approximately 500 miles to the west; Calgary is 160 miles to the east. Highway No. 95 passes through Radium where a logging road leads west for 23 miles to the northeast margin of the claim area. The major part of the area is accessible only by foot or helicopter.

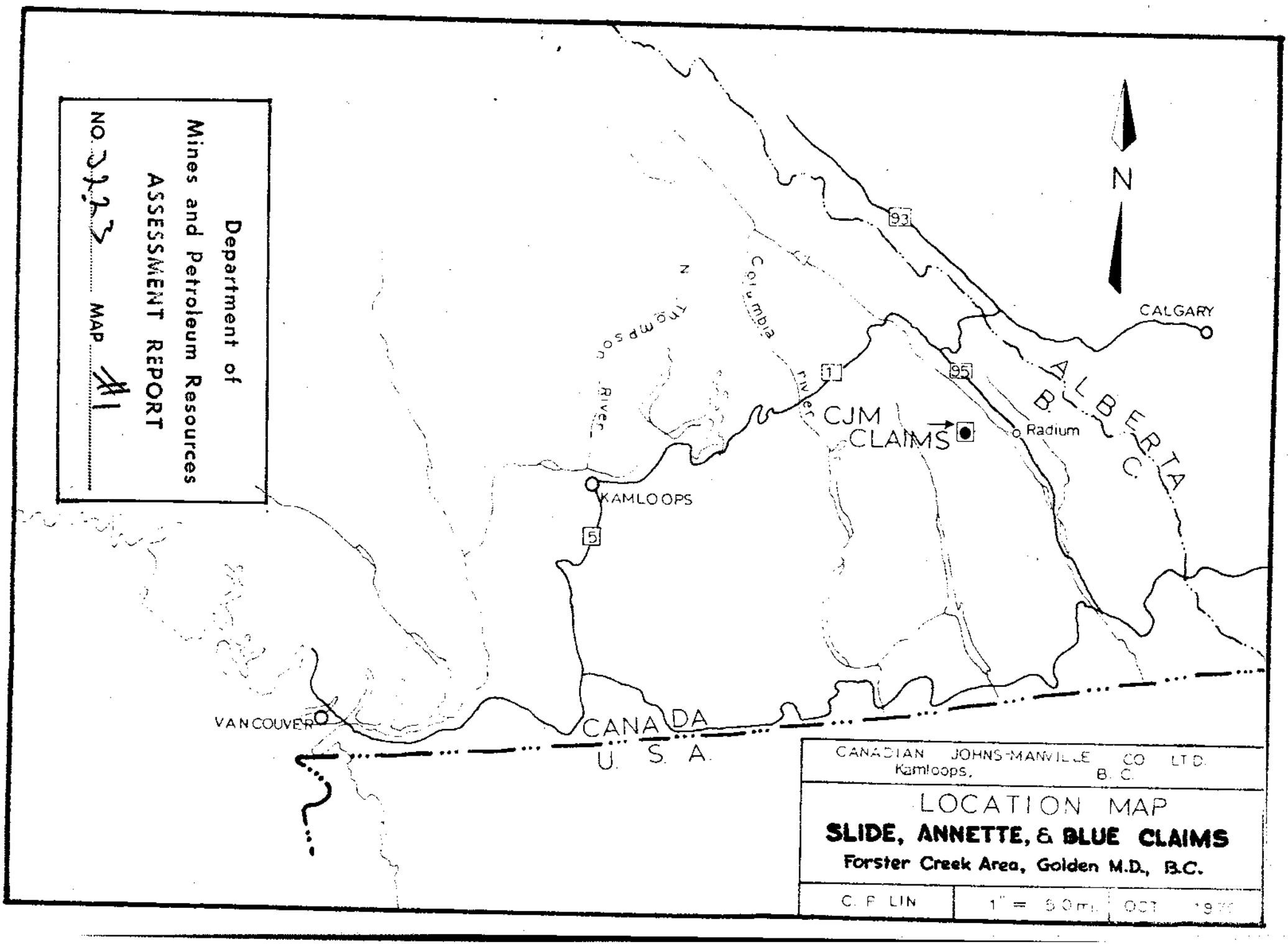
Physiography:

The elevation of the claim area ranges from 4,800 feet to over 9,000 feet. Vegetation varies from fir, spruce, alder below 6,000 feet, to pine, fir, juniper above 6,000 feet. Timberline is marked approximately by the 8,000 foot contour. Higher areas are subject to the influence of glaciers that are stagnant during the summer months.

GENERAL GEOLOGY:

The claim group is underlain mainly by the Horsethief batholith, and by metasediments of the Purcell Formation east of Kerr Creek. The latter, formed in Precambrian, was intruded by the former approximately during Cretaceous time.

Two major rock types of the Horsethief batholith are a coarse-grained quartz-monzonite porphyry (QMcp) and a medium-grained quartz-monzonite (QMm). It seems, judging from the rock distribution in the claim group, that the core of the batholith is predominated by QMm, which is also associated with most of the molybdenite mineralization.


Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3727 MAP #1
N
93
CALGARY
Columbia River
Thompson River
1
95
ALBERTA
B.C.
CJM CLAIMS
Radium
KAMLOOPS
5
VANCOUVER
CANADA
U.S.A.
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO LTD.
Kamloops, B.C.
LOCATION MAP
SLIDE, ANNETTE, & BLUE CLAIMS
Forster Creek Area, Golden M.D., B.C.
C. F. LIN
1" = 50 mi.
OCT 1977

GENERAL GEOLOGY: (Cont'd)

Other rock types of the intrusive body are light colored, medium-grained granite (GRm); greenish grey granodiorite (GDm) and pink aplite dykes. The intrusive rocks generally show a well-developed joint pattern. Particularly, the medium-grained quartz-monzonite is characterized by close joints, two to six inches apart, predominantly striking N35°-50°W and dipping 50°-70°SW. A distinct pink coloration on the intrusive rocks, especially on the medium-grained quartz-monzonite, has resulted from secondary K-alteration.

The metasediments of the Purcell Formation found in the claim group include argillaceous quartzite (QTa), pure quartzite (QT), and slate (SL). This order does not represent any sedimentary sequence, as the observation to establish one is not adequate yet.

Along the contact between the intrusives and the metasediments, cordierite argillaceous quartzite (QTac) is found, which shows a characteristic spotted appearance. Similar texture is present in the cordierite and staurolite hornfels which are varieties of slate.

The eastern boundary of the Horsethief batholith is approximately marked by the surface features such as Kerr Creek and partly Can Sup Creek.

MINERALIZATION:

Molybdenum has become the primary interest of the property, with uranium serving as a geochemical indicator. The detailed follow-ups dealt with molybdenum mineralization essentially; so does the following discussion.

Mode of Occurrence:

Molybdenite mineralization is found in the form of molybdenite which occurs in the intrusive rocks mainly as fissure-fillings along mineralized fractures with quartz, pyrite and sericite.

MINERALIZATION:

Mode of Occurrence: (Cont'd)

Thickness of such fractures seldom exceeds one inch, mostly under 0.1 inches. The closest spaced molybdenite-bearing fractures that have been observed are four inches apart. Disseminated molybdenite is found only in the aplite dykes.

Association:

Some features associated with molybdenite showings are listed below in order of significance. They might be used as probable indicators in field prospecting.

1. Thick chocolate-brown stain and canary-yellow moly-ochre on surface of outcrops and talus boulders
2. Strong (more than 20% of the rock) K-alteration, as expressed by pink coloration
3. Pyritization along joint fractures
4. Sericitization along joint fractures
5. Intense fracturing (two inches to six inches apart)

Leaching:

While intense fracturing seems to have favored mineralization, it also allows leaching to have taken place to depth. There is a strong possibility that molybdenum mineralization of ore grade exists below the leached zone.

DETAILED FOLLOW-UP:

Based on the results of the stream sediment and geochemical contour samplings, anomalous areas were selected for detailed work of geochemical sampling and geological mapping. Mapping covered geology and physiography along traverses. Eight traverses were carried out with 235 accompanying geochemical samples collected.

DETAILED FOLLOW-UP: (Cont'd)

Chip sampling and channel sampling were also applied to special outcrop showings. The detailed work was undertaken by the writer personally, with or without assistants.

A. Talus & Soil Geochemistry:

Field Methods:

Samples were taken at 50 foot intervals to tie in with previous 200 foot stations. New stations were also flagged by red ribbons. Traverses were controlled by pacing, compass and altimeter. Sample numbers were headed by alphabetical letters that signify the order of the follow-up work. For instance, samples A001-A046 were in Follow-up 1; samples B001-B026 were in Follow-up 2.

Analytic Techniques:

All geochemical samples of soil, talus fines and stream sediments were analyzed in the Vancouver laboratories of Bondar-Clegg & Company, Limited. Tests for molybdenum and uranium were applied to the total 235 samples, among which 154 were treated for 12 elements - Mo, U, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, W, Fe, Cb, Mn, Bi and Sn. The samples were dried at 40°-50°C in infra-red ovens and sieved to -80 mesh in Tyler sieves.

An aliquot of -80 mesh fraction was digested in various agents for extraction of the elements. A description of the methods used and the detection limits is presented as follows:

Element	Extraction Method	Determination Method	Detection Limit
Mo	Hot Aqua Regia	Atomic Absorption	1 ppm
U	HNO_3	Fluorometric	0.2 ppm
Cu	Hot Aqua Regia	"	1 ppm
Pb	"	"	1 ppm
Zn	"	"	1 ppm
Ag	"	"	0.2 ppm
W	Basic Fusion	Colorimetric	2 ppm

A. Talus & Soil Geochemistry:

Analytic Techniques: (Cont'd)

Element	Extraction Method	Determination Method	Detection Limit
Fe	Hot Aqua Regia	Atomic Absorption	10 ppm
Mn	"	"	2 ppm
Sn	NH 1 Sublimation	Colorimetric	5 ppm
Bi	HNO_3	Atomic Absorption	5 ppm
Cb	-	X-Ray Fluorescence	2 ppm

Data Statistics:

Among the five follow-up areas, only Target 1 has significant results to warrant further work, as well as enough samples to form population of sufficient size. One hundred thirty-three samples from Target 1, collected almost invariably from talus fines, were therefore treated as one population.

Results of eight elements form lognormal distributions and were treated geometrically in logarithm. Only results of iron form normal distribution and were treated arithmetically. All data were computerized to be classified into four categories:

Negative - 0 - b
Possibly anomalous - (b+1) - (b+s)
Probably anomalous - (b+s+1) - (b+2s)
(Definitely) anomalous - (b+2s+1)

For lognormal distributions, the background "b" is the geometric mean; "s" is the "probit" (equivalent standard deviation), and "b+2s" is considered as the threshhold for anomalous values. For the normal distribution of iron, "b" is the arithmetic mean and "s" is the standard deviation.

Data Presentation:

Areas of Target 1 and Follow-ups 1 - 4 are outlined on the regional map entitled "General Geology" (1" = 1,000').

A. Talus & Soil Geochemistry:

Data Presentation: (Cont'd)

Sample locations are shown on detailed maps (1" = 200') of individual follow-up areas. On separate map sheets of element distributions, results are plotted at each station.

Only results of Target 1, the strongest anomaly, are classified. Tables of interpretation data accompany each element map sheet. Standard symbols for anomalous categories mark the stations:

Negative	○
Possibly anomalous	⊕
Probably anomalous	◒
(Definitely) anomalous	●

To summarize the geochemistry of Target 1, probable and definite anomalies of six significant elements are presented on the map "Composite Geochemical Anomalies" to show metal associations.

Cumulative frequency distributions of nine elements were plotted for Target 1 on logarithmic probability and arithmetic probability (Fe) graph paper (see Appendix III). To disregard the "outliers", a representative straight line was determined by connecting "b" at 50 percentile and "b+s" at 84 percentile. The values of "b" and "b+s" were computerized results.

B. Rock Geochemistry:

Field Methods:

A) Chip Sampling:

Rock samples were collected along a highly fractured, heavily rusted outcrop with strong K-alteration near Sample Station D-101. Rock chips of one cubic inch in size were collected at half-foot intervals, covering the 40 foot outcrop.

B) Channel Sampling: (See next page)

B. Rock Geochemistry:

Field Methods:

B) Channel Sampling:

Station D-92, where molybdenite was found in place on surface, was chosen for channel sampling. Drilling and blasting exposed rock 10 feet deep from the original surface showing. Leaching was still intense and mineralization did not appear to be much richer.

Analytic Techniques:

Chip samples and channel samples were sent to Bondar-Clegg & Company, Limited for rock assay.

Data Presentation:

Areas of such detailed work as mentioned were blocked out in 1" = 50' scale from Target 1 map. Results of rock assay were presented in percentage alongside the sample stations.

REGIONAL INVESTIGATION:

To investigate the claim group on a 1" = 1,000' scale in terms of general geology and prospecting, two approaches were used:

A. Rock Sampling:

Geochemical contour samplers collected rock samples at 1,000' intervals. The samples were to be collected from outcrops whenever possible, or from talus boulders with emphasis on the limonitized material. The examination of such samples provided general understanding of the rock distribution and guidance toward the showing areas or potential targets for future detailed work. This exercise led to the discovery of the showing at Rusty Creek East Cirque.

B. Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting:

The writer investigated some of the areas which contour

B. Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting: (Cont'd)

sampling had not covered, such as Binnie Cirque and Campview Cirque. Observations were noted on the map of general geology and results are discussed later.

DISCUSSION OF SURVEY:

The original objective was a porphyry type of deposit enriched by uranium and molybdenum. As the exploration program progressed, molybdenum has become the primary interest and uranium an indicator.

Copper was tested for the possibility of being economic in this porphyry environment. Lead, characterized by lack of mobility, was used as an indicator of the mineralization source. Silver and zinc, usually associated with molybdenum, signified the latter's presence.

Three additional elements were re-run for samples of Target 1 after the field season. Niobium and tungsten were considered of possible economic interest. Iron, associated with gossan, reflects leaching in a sulphide zone.

Areas of detailed work and regional investigation are discussed as follows in order of priority for further follow-up work. Geochemistry for follow-ups 1 - 4 is omitted due to insignificant results; results were plotted on element distribution maps for reference, nevertheless.

Target 1:

This is an area of vital interest.[A] strong molybdenum anomaly marks the 7,000 foot contour traverse where molybdenite was found in quartz veins in association with strong pink K-alteration and intense fracturing.

The map "Composite Geochemical Anomalies" (1" = 200') summarizes metal associations and geochemical highlights against geological background.

DISCUSSION OF SURVEY:

Target 1: (Cont'd)

Iron anomalies, almost in "precise" association with molybdenum, and zinc anomalies, dispersed and low-valued, are omitted from the map. However, details of all element distributions are shown on separate map sheets (1" = 400').

Uranium and copper appear to be good indicators for molybdenum. It is interesting to note that the niobium anomaly is negatively reciprocal to that of molybdenum. Niobium anomalies occur on 8,000 foot contour traverses where molybdenum is almost negative. Tungsten distribution is largely associated both with niobium and molybdenum. The differentiation of metal associations is interpreted as an enveloping or zoning phenomena where the inner zone characterized by molybdenum, copper and uranium anomalies is enveloped by an outer zone represented by niobium anomalies. Tungsten occurrence is considered as an intermediate phase between the molybdenum and niobium zones.

Iron anomalies are exclusively associated with molybdenum anomalies and well fulfill the purpose of its analysis. The bell-shaped histogram or normal distribution of iron might be an accompanying effect of the high level of its geochemical value (380 - 32,000 ppm). Iron values were treated arithmetically and plotted on arithmetic probability graph paper (Appendix III).

In the following table, values of data classification in Target 1 are summarized in parts per million; coefficient of variance ($c = \frac{s}{b}$) and ratio of threshhold over background are tabulated for reference.

It is remarkable that threshhold of molybdenum is thirteen times as high as its background, signifying strong molybdenum anomalies in Target 1 area.

DISCUSSION OF SURVEY:

Target 1: (Cont'd)

	b	b+s	b+2s	c = s/b	b+2s/b
Molybdenum	7	25	95	2.57	13.57
Uranium	10	30	98	2.00	9.80
Niobium	70	99	143	0.41	2.04
Copper	13	24	48	0.84	3.69
Lead	55	123	280	1.23	5.09
Zinc	40	99	252	1.47	6.30
Silver	0.5	0.9	1.8	0.80	3.60
Tungsten	13	38	99	1.92	7.61
Iron	14,000	19,200	24,500	0.37	1.69

b: geometric or arithmetic (Fe) mean
s: probit or standard deviation (Fe)
b+2s: threshhold

A. West of Welsh Creek Gorge: (Anomaly A)

	Mo	U	Cb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	W	Fe
Total samples				107					
Possible anomalies	13	23	38	30	37	53	54	45	31
Probable anomalies	21	9	8	9	7	5	8	14	7
Definite anomalies	2	4	-	5	1	1	2	1	5

Intense fracturing, two inches to one foot apart, and strong K-alteration (10 - 30%) is prevalent in this area which is underlain by medium to fine-grained granitic rock. Chocolate brown stain and sericitization marks the molybdenite showing zone.

The traverses of 7,000 foot contour and 8,000 foot contour are characterized by different metal associations, possibly due to vertical zoning.

Further detailed geochemical sampling is recommended for the 6,500 foot, 7,500 foot contours and in between contours, since the molybdenum results of detailed sampling on the 7,000 foot contour are definitely anomalous. Contour sampling at 200 foot intervals is suggested for 8,000 feet south of the existing traverses. More blasting is suggested for station D-92 in an attempt to expose fresh mineralization.

Target 1:

A. West of Welsh Creek Gorge: (Cont'd)

Stations D-100-1 to D-100-4 of chip sampling showed definite molybdenum mineralization, but obviously downgraded by leaching. Rugged and unstable conditions suggest that further work like blasting await results of the follow-up at D-92.

B. East of Welsh Creek Gorge: (Anomaly B)

	Mo	U	Cb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	W	Fe
Total samples				26					
Possible anomalies	16	15	10	18	12	18	12	13	8
Probable anomalies	3	11	7	3	7	5	3	3	2
Definite anomalies	1	-	3	-	2	1	1	1	1

Niobium anomalies seem to be associated with coarse-grained quartz monzonite porphyry on the 8,000 foot contour.

High niobium values in the absence of molybdenum anomalies may be interpreted as a feature of vertical zoning as discussed before.

Strong indications of Pb, Zn, Ag on the 7,500 foot contour and of U on the 8,000 foot contour suggest mineralization of this area. It is possible that the Mo grade should improve in depth.

More detailed geochemical sampling and mapping are recommended for the 7,500 foot, 7,000 foot, and in-between contours. The anomalous result at the previous station, FT1122, was merely local, caused by aplite dykes that bear molybdenum mineralization.

Showings at Rusty Creek East Cirque:

Molybdenum mineralization was found in place at stations FT1462 and FT1465. Molybdenite occurs along mineralized fissures with pyrite, sericite and quartz. The country rock is medium-grained quartz-monzonite. Detailed geochemical sampling, mapping and possibly rock geochemistry are recommended for this area.

DISCUSSION OF SURVEY:

Showings at Campview Cirque:

Float of molybdenite in quartz veins has been found at the base of cliffs and on talus slopes. Such mineralized quartz veins occur in aplite dykes and the country rock, coarse-grained quartz-monzonite porphyry (QMcp). Recommendations include detailed talus sampling, mapping and prospecting along the base of cliffs.

Showings at Binnie Cirque:

Float of molybdenite in aplite dykes was found at the mouth of Binnie Cirque. Stream sediment samples, FL 2060-2062, indicate the cirque west of FL 2060 is barren of molybdenum. The rock type of the cirque is uniformly QMcp, coarse-grained quartz-monzonite porphyry, which has not been found to carry widespread mineralization of fissure-filling type. However, further prospecting is suggested for the area up-slope of the showing.

Follow-Up 1:

Three radioactive boulders were found (summer 1969) by J. Kerr. Further detailed work indicates that such anomalous showings are local and this area is not of vital interest either concerning uranium or molybdenum. Samples of stream sediments show anomalous results of uranium in an inconsistent pattern. This is interpreted as a result of stream concentration. No further work in this area is recommended.

Follow-Up 2:

This area is covered by thick overburden of talus boulders and soil. Float of molybdenite was found along joint fractures of secondary K-alteration in well-rounded QMcp boulders, obviously from the up-creek area. Stream sediments show anomalous values of uranium, thought to be the result of concentration. No further work is recommended.

DISCUSSION OF SURVEY:

Follow-Up 3:

This was a mapping program to accompany contour sampling at 200 foot intervals. The rock is uniform, QMcp, coarse-grained quartz-monzonite porphyry. No mineralization was found. The anomalous results of the stream sediment samples FL 56-62 are interpreted as derived from up-slope, probably the showing area of Rusty Creek East Cirque. No further work is recommended.

Follow-Up 4:

Results of detailed work suggest that similar work be applied to the 6,500 foot contour south of this area.

PETROLOGY:

The claim group is underlain by intrusives of the Horsethief batholith (Cretaceous?), and metasediments of the Purcell Formation (Precambrian).

Horsethief Batholith:

A. QMcp - Coarse-Grained Quartz-Monzonite Porphyry:

This rock is most common in the claim area. The predominant distribution seems to follow a zone 1.5 miles wide along the stock boundary (the Horsethief batholith is of stock size, strictly speaking).

The rock is characterised by a coarse-grained texture, grain size ranging from 0.1 inch to two inches, and by abundant phenocrysts (40%) of purple K-feldspar; hence the name porphyry instead of porphyritic. The K-feldspar phenocryst, an outstanding feature, displays euhedral crystal shape, distinct Carlsbad twinning and zonal growth. Microscopically, it is of perthite composition containing 20% - 30% of plagioclase and 70% - 80% of K-feldspar. Plagioclase is usually anhedral and included in K-feldspar or quartz. Heavy saussuritization, when present, gives plagioclase a greenish appearance.

Horsethief Batholith:

A. QMcp - Coarse-Grained Quartz-Monzonite Porphyry: (Cont'd)

Quartz shows typical granitoid or mosaic crystal shapes. Occasionally black needles of schorlite, an iron-tourmaline, develop in quartz. Microscopically, the distinguishing features of such tourmaline are strong pleochroism, spherically triangular cross-section and zonal structure. A minute amount of magnetite is found as an accessory mineral.

Mineral Composition

Phenocryst:		40%
	purple K-feldspar	1" - 2"
Groundmass:		
	quartz	25%
	plagioclase	20%
	K-feldspar	5%
	biotite	10%

B. QMm - Medium-Grained Quartz-Monzonite:

The western portion of the claim area is predominated by the medium-grained quartz-monzonite which seems to compose the core of the stock.

The rock is distinguished in three aspects when observed while field mapping. The intense, close fracturing of three systems results in an almost columnar pattern of joints. The secondary K-alteration gives the local outcrops a pinkish to reddish coloration that seems to be indicative of molybdenum mineralization. The rock is generally coated by a rusty stain. Chocolate-brown and canary-yellow stains occur locally in association of mineralization.

The rock is rarely porphyritic, phenocrysts being less than 5%. The grain size seldom exceeds 0.1 inch. Microscopically, the feldspars are subhedral and the quartz is anhedral. K-feldspar shows string-perthite texture with 5% of plagioclase filling in fine sub-parallel seams. Plagioclase is heavily saussuritized, especially in the core.

Horsethief Batholith:

B. QMm - Medium-Grained Quartz-Monzonite: (Cont'd)

Overgrowth of K-feldspar around plagioclase is not uncommon. Biotite flakes are partially chloritized.

Mineral Composition

quartz	40%
plagioclase	25% - 30%
K-feldspar	10% - 20%
biotite	15%

C. Grm - Medium Grained Granite:

The medium-grained granite is typical of the area immediately east of Gussan Creek. Close joint and rusty stain are present. The rock appears light-colored due to low content of biotite and K-feldspar. Porphyritic texture is seldom observed.

Microscopically, the rock is little altered. Only slight sericitization is observed in biotite.

Mineral Composition

quartz	45%
plagioclase	40%
K-feldspar	5%
biotite	10%

D. GDm - Medium-Grained Granodiorite:

This greenish-grey, sharply fractured rock was found locally 3,000 feet northeast of Lin Lake. Rare phenocrysts, less than 5%, are flesh-colored K-feldspar. Biotite is mostly chloritized; plagioclase is saussuritized.

Microscopically, the plagioclase is heavily saussuritized. biotite seems to be altered to a low-grade variety, distinguished by dark-green color. Brown to black needles are common inclusions in biotite.

Horsethief Batholith:

D. GDm - Medium-Grained Granodiorite: (Cont'd)

Mineral Composition

quartz	30%
plagioclase	30%
K-feldspar	20%
biotite	20%

Purcell Formation:

A. QTa - Argillaceous Quartzite:

The argillaceous quartzite, the most prevalent metasediment rock type in the claim area, occurs along the eastern belt of the claim group.

The rock is mainly a light grey to light purplish grey quartzite with variations of dark grey greywacke. Disseminated pyrite, actinolite and tremolite are present locally.

Under the microscope, the chief mineral constituents are seen to be quartz, biotite, sericite and pyrite. The mica minerals show preferred orientation. Pyrite may occur as minute particles or amoeboid blebs, following the general orientation. Amphiboles of the tremolite-actinolite series appear as subhedral prismatic crystals, showing faint pleochroism, orange-yellow interference color and small extinction angle.

B. QTac - Cordierite Quartzite:

The cordierite quartzite is argillaceous, light grey with dark spots of cordierite. The rock seems to follow the immediate stock contact. When weathered, a pitted appearance results from previous cordierite minerals. Microscopically, the mineral compositions are mainly quartz, biotite and cordierite. Pyrite crystals are present occasionally. Cordierite, appearing as an irregular sponge, grows around minute quartz grains and shows an optical continuity.

Purcell Formation:

B. QTac - Cordierite Quartzite: (Cont'd)

The cordierite with the included quartz grains is surrounded by brown biotite flakes. Anhedral pyrite particles develop outside cordierite core.

C. QT - Pure Quartzite:

This white quartzite, devoid of impurities, occurs on the southeastern margin of the claim area.

D. SL - Slate:

The main rock type is dark grey with distinct slaty cleavage. The occurrence in the claim area is east of Starbird Ridge. Varieties include spotted hornfels and an alteration of argillaceous quartzite and slate. Spotted hornfels are distinguished by porphyroblasts of staurolite or cordierite with pyrite particles. Microscopically, staurolite, composing 20% of the rock, shows typical "cross" twinning, colorless to yellowish brown pleochroism and prismatic habit. The euhedrons or subhedrons of staurolite are marked by pyrite particles along the crystal outlines. Quartz inclusions are common.

COST ANALYSIS

1. Labor Costs:		
Geologist - C.P. Lin 48 days @ $22 per day	$ 1,056.00	
Traverse assistant - N. Cook 4 days @ $20 per day	80.00	$ 1,136.00
2. Camp Costs - Room and Board:		
52 man days @ $6 per day		312.00
3. Analytical Costs:		
Sample analysis for Mo and U 102 samples @ $2.56 per sample	$ 261.12	
Sample analysis for Mo, U, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Cb, W, Fe 133 samples @ $9.76 per sample	1,298.08	
Sample analysis for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, W, Fe, Mn, Bi, Sn 21 samples @ $6.20 per sample	130.20	
Rock assay for Mo 13 samples @ $4 per sample	52.00	
Petrographic thin sections 23 slides @ $3 per slide	69.00	1,810.40
4. Report Preparation: (Kamloops, B.C.)		
Geologist - C.P. Lin 37 days @ $22 per day	$ 814.00	
Room and board for C.P. Lin 37 days @ $16 per day	592.00	
Secretarial services	17.50	1,423.50
5. Consulting:		
J. Kerr, P. Eng. 3 days @ $100 per day		300.00
6. Miscellaneous Costs: (See next page)		

COST ANALYSIS
(Continued)

6. Miscellaneous Costs:			
Reproduction	$ 50.00		
Express charges	25.00		
		$	75.00
7. Report Revision: (Asbestos, Quebec)			
C.P. Lin - Geologist 5 days @ $38 per day	$ 190.00		
M. Assaad - Statistical Technician 5 days @ $27 per day	135.00		
D. Williamson - Draftswoman 5 days @ $14 per day	70.00		
			395.00
GRAND TOTAL		$	5,451.90

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Herbert Keith Conn, of the town of Asbestos, do hereby declare that:

1. I am a mining geological engineer employed as Exploration Manager for Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited, P.O. Box 1500, Asbestos, Quebec.

2. I have practised in the geological profession for twenty-two years and specialized in economic geology and exploration procedures for the past twenty-one years.

3. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, with a degree of B.A.Sc. (Mining Geology), 1948.

4. I am a member of the following professional associations:

   (a) Corporation of Engineers of Quebec

   (b) Non-resident member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia

   (c) Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada

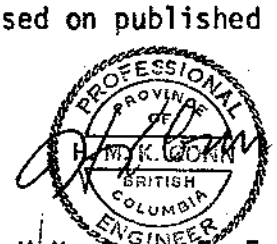
   (d) Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists

   (e) Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

   (f) Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers

5. I paid several visits to the property, supervising the field program.

6. This report is based on published and unpublished information.



H.K. Conn, P. Eng., Exploration Manager
Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Limited

JULY - 1971

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, John R. Kerr, of Kamloops, B.C., hereby certify that:

1. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers in the Province of British Columbia.

2. I am a geologist residing at 295 Greenstone Drive, Kamloops, B.C., and employed by Versatile Mining Services Limited, P.O. Box 609, Kamloops, B.C.

3. I have practised as a geologist for six years since graduation from the University of British Columbia in 1964 with a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering.

4. I spent two days in August 1970 assisting with the field program, and one day in October 1970 assisting with this report.

5. I have no beneficial interest in Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited, or in the mineral claims described in this report, nor do I expect to receive any.

OCTOBER - 1970

John R. Kerr, P. Eng.
Versatile Mining Services Limited

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Chong-Pin Lin of the town of Asbestos in the Province of Quebec, hereby certify that:

1. I am a mining exploration geologist with three years of experience.

2. I am a graduate of the following universities:

National Taiwan University (Republic of China)	B.A.	(Geology)	1965
Bowling Green State University (Ohio, U.S.A.)	M.A.	(Geology)	1969

3. I am employed by Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited, P.O. Box 1500, Asbestos, Quebec, as a geologist. My permanent address is in Asbestos.

4. I am an affiliate member of the Association of Exploration Geochemists.

5. I participated in the field exploration discussed in this report and personally undertook all the detailed follow-up work.

6. I compiled and interpreted the technical data.

7. The cost analysis in Appendix I is, to the best of my knowledge, correct.

Chong-Pin Lin, M.A., Geologist
Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd.

JULY - 1971

DATA STATISTICS

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION

MOLYBDENUM

by M. ASSAAD
C. P. LIN

JULY 1971

TARGET 1
126 SAMPLES (TALUS)

100 ppm | 10 ppm | 1 ppm

(lognormal distribution)

NEGATIVE	0 - 6	ppm
POSS. ANOM.	7 - 25	ppm
PROB. ANOM.	26-95	ppm
ANOMALOUS	96 +	ppm

6.8 ppm — (b) background

26 ppm — (b + s)

95 ppm

(t) threshold

PROBABILITY X 2 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.
K+E 46 8043

FORSTER CREEK, PROJ. 407

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION

by M. ASSAAD
C. P. LIN

JULY 1971

URANIUM

TARGET 1

126 SAMPLES (TALUS)

100 ppm — 10 ppm — 1 ppm

(lognormal distribution)

NEGATIVE	0 - 9 ppm
POSS. ANOM.	10 - 30 ppm
PROB. ANOM.	31 - 98 ppm
ANOMALOUS	99 + ppm

9.5 ppm ——— (b) background

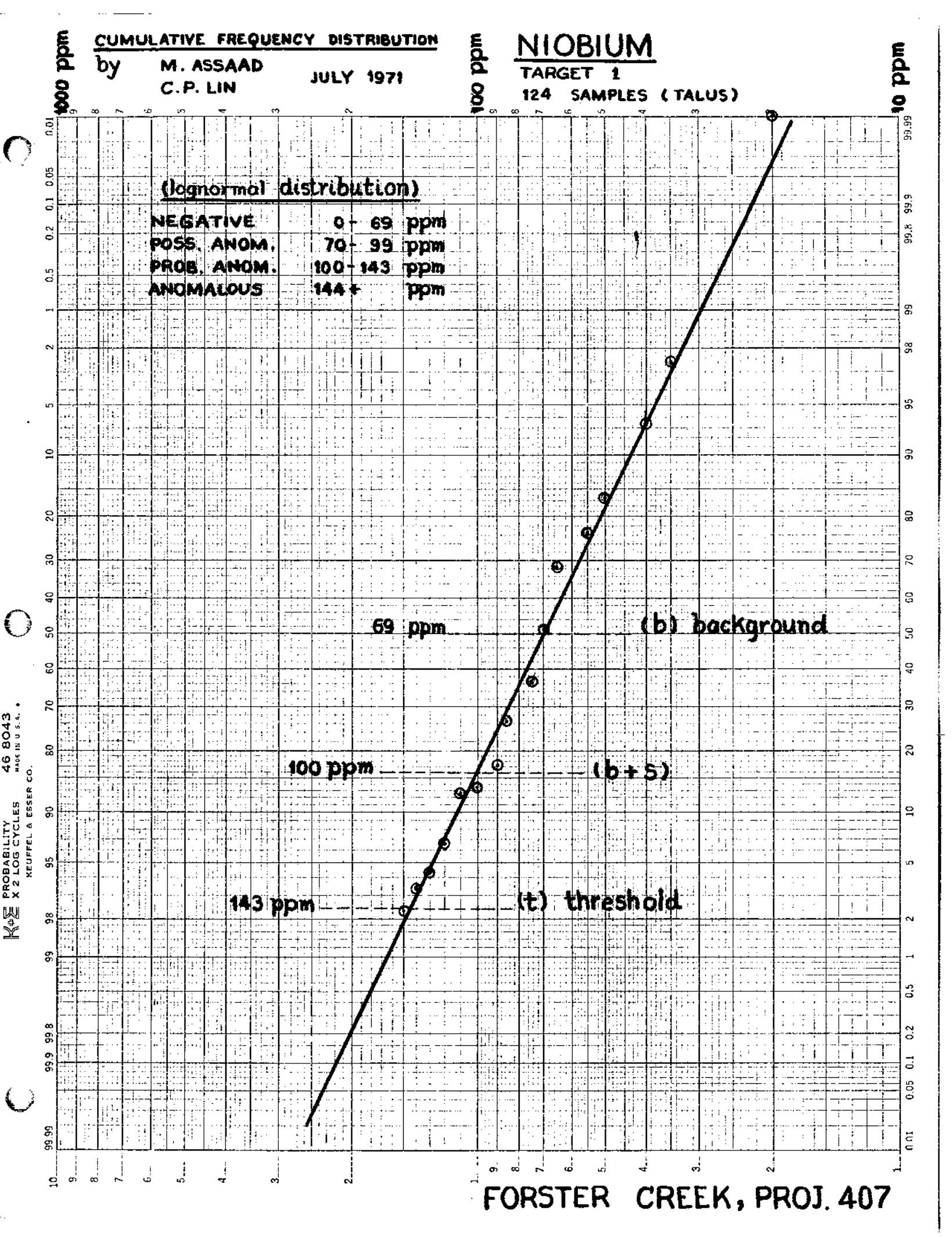
31 ppm ——— (b + 5)

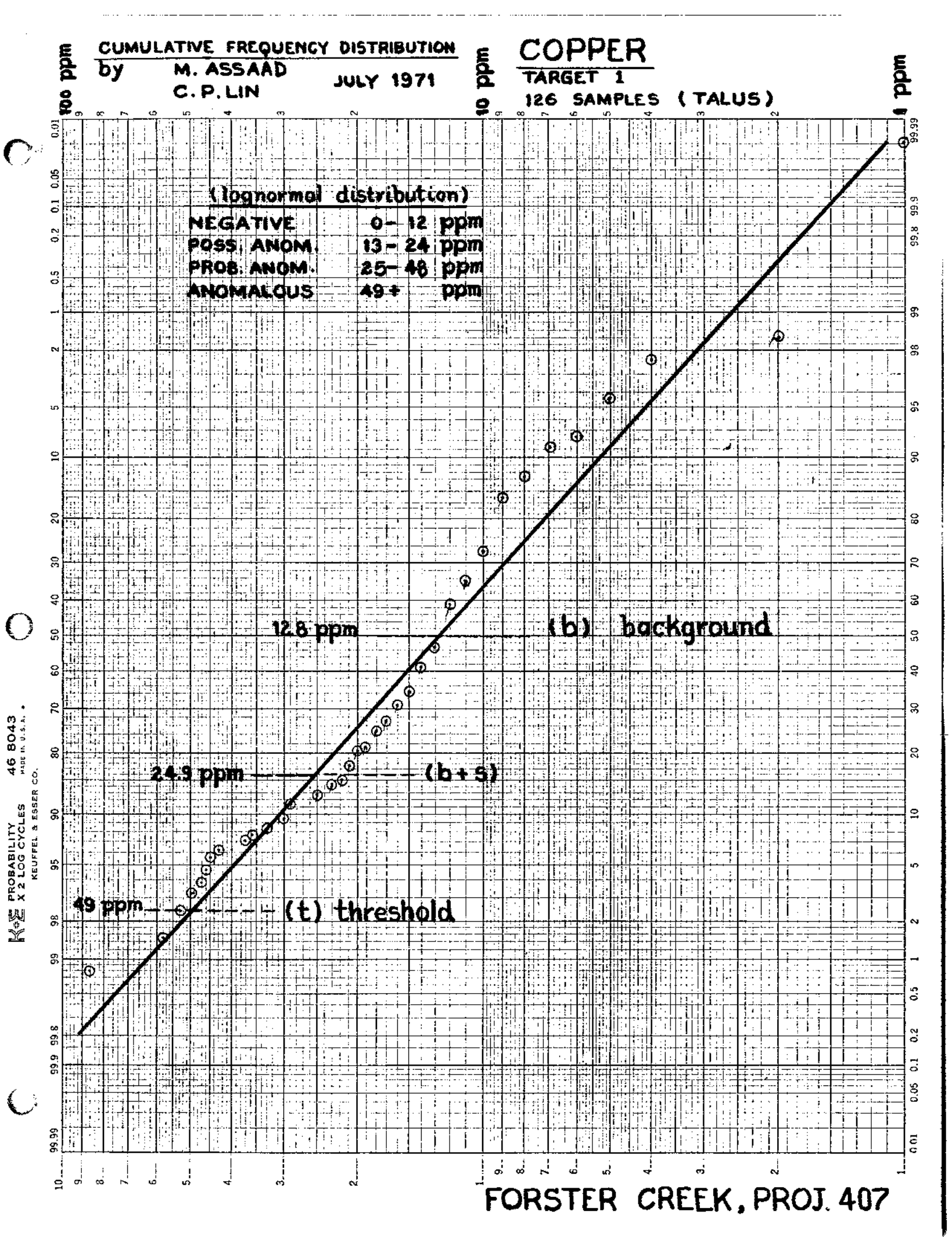
(t) threshold

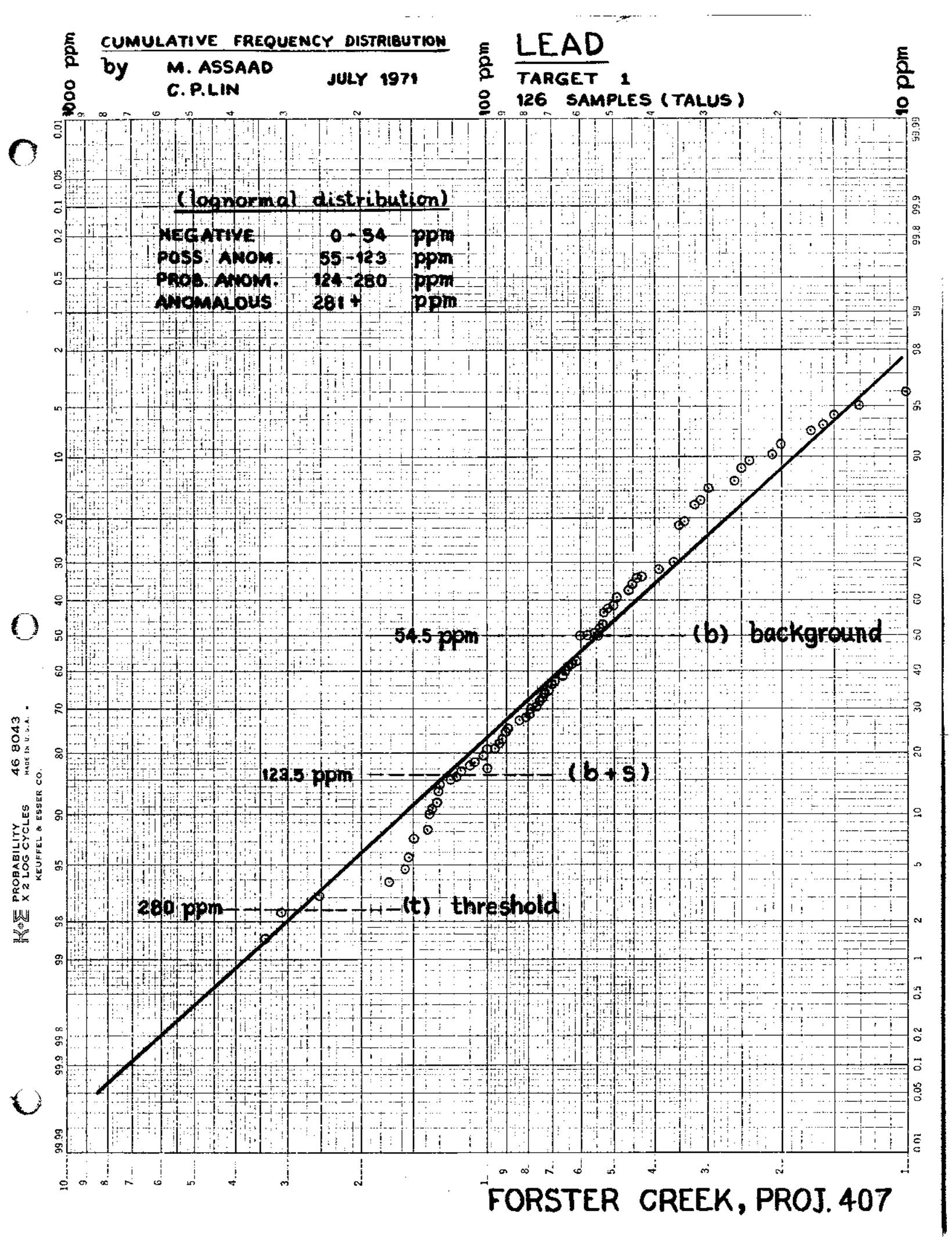
94 ppm

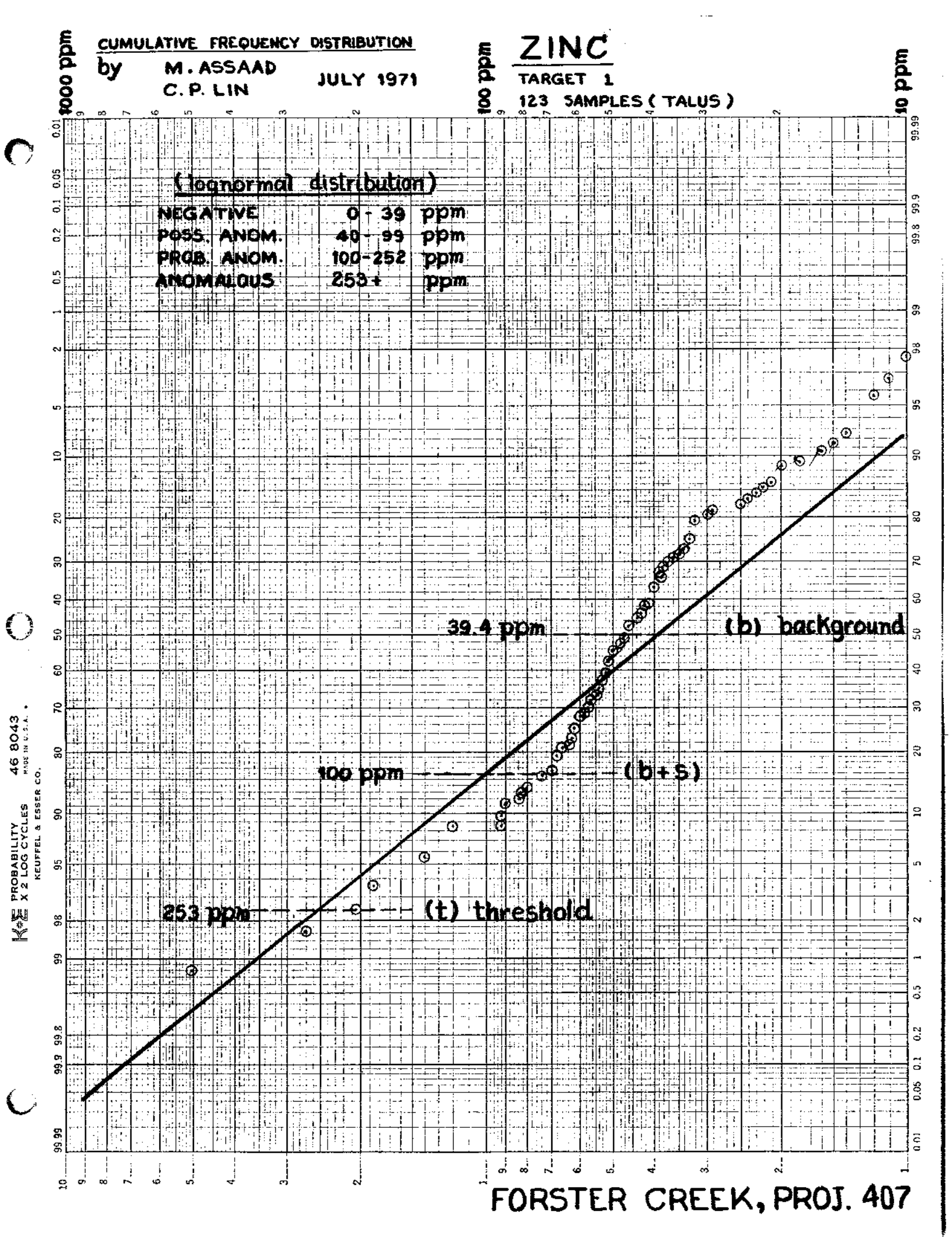
PROBABILITY 46 8043
X 2 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.

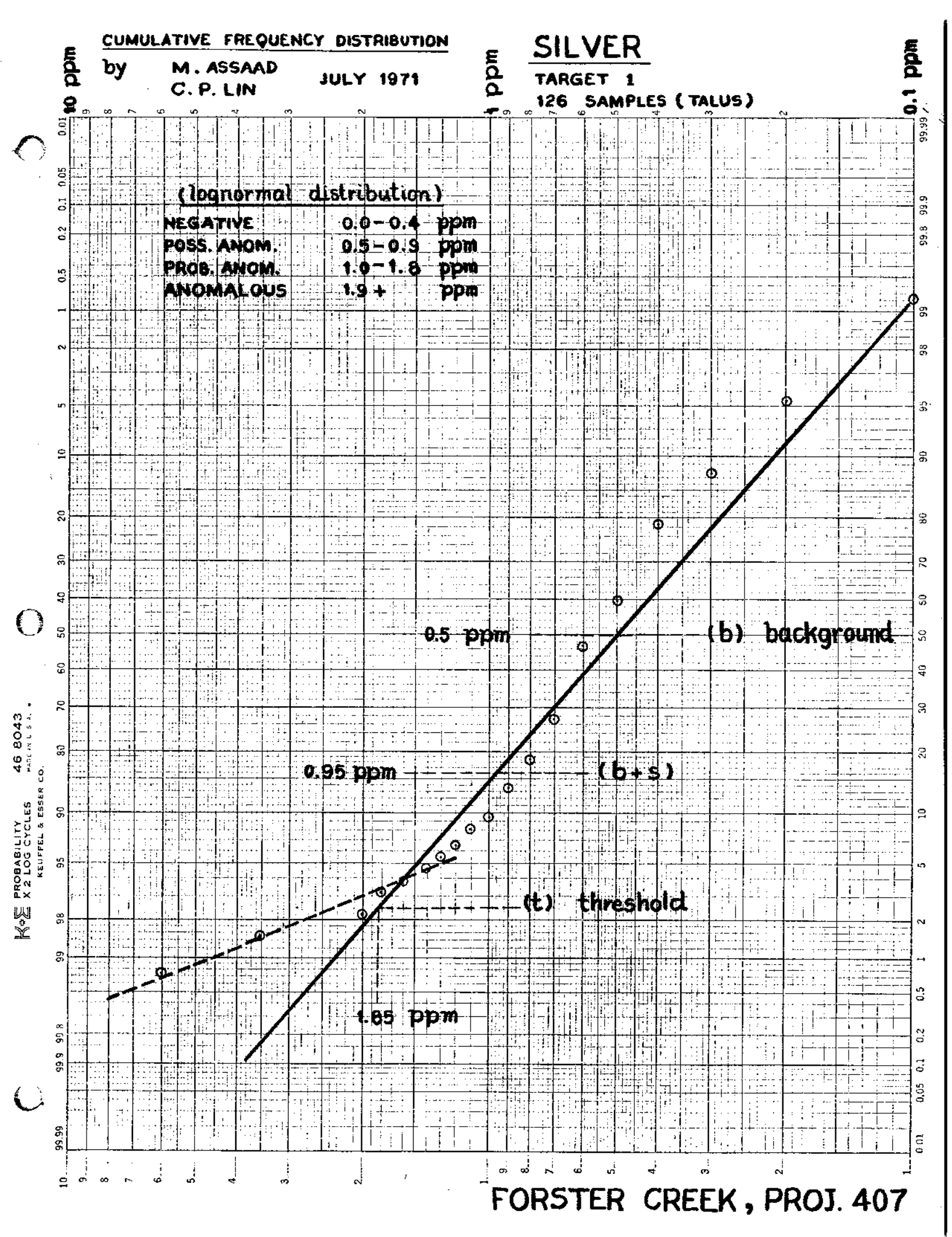
FORSTER CREEK, PROJ. 407

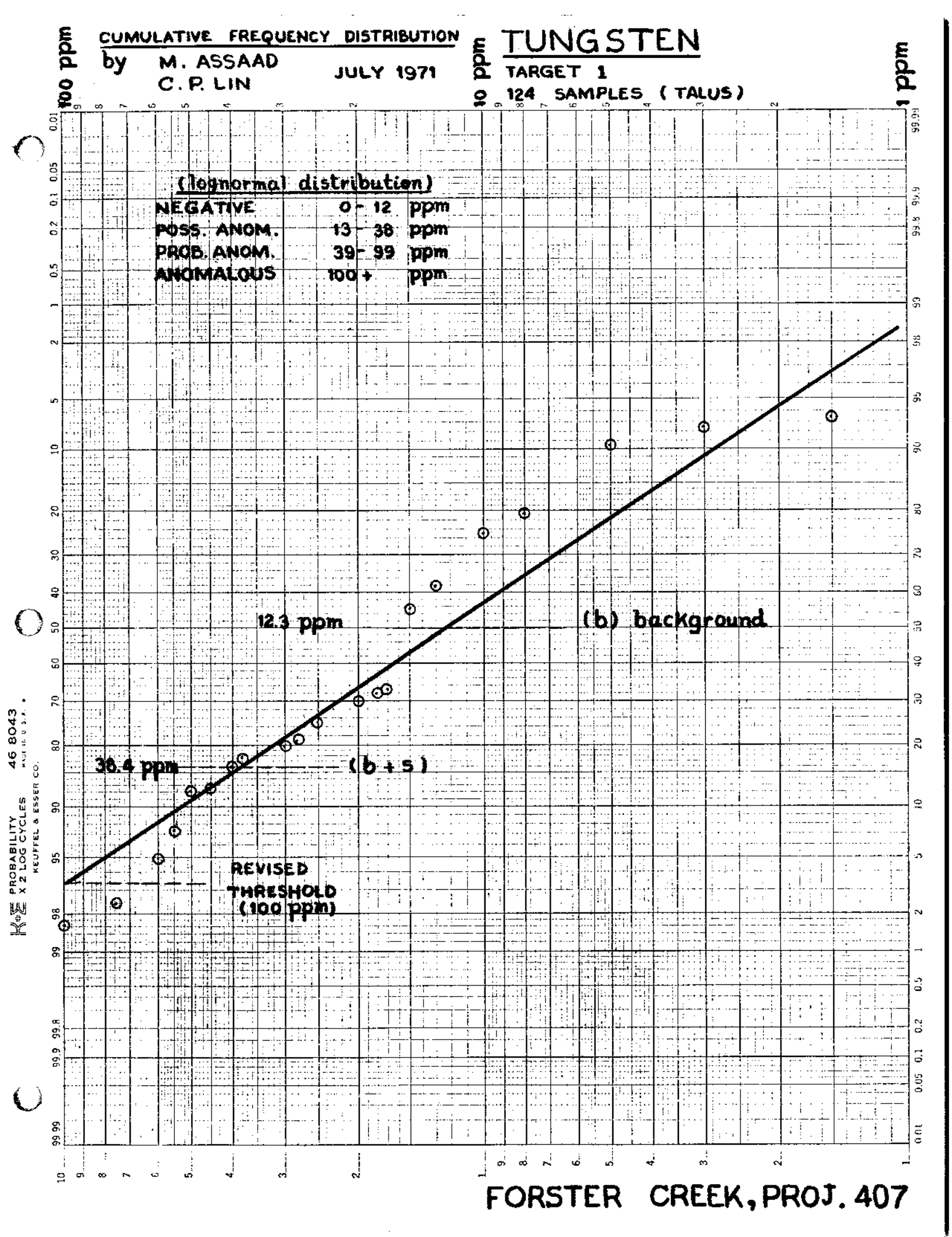

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
by M. ASSAAD
C.P. LIN
JULY 1971
NIOBIUM
TARGET 1
124 SAMPLES (TALUS)
1000 ppm
100 ppm
10 ppm
(lognormal distribution)
NEGATIVE 0 - 69 ppm
POSS. ANOM. 70 - 99 ppm
PROB. ANOM. 100 - 143 ppm
ANOMALOUS 144 + ppm
69 ppm
(b) background
100 ppm
(b + S)
143 ppm
(t) threshold
PROBABILITY
X 2 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.
46 8043
MADE IN U.S.A.
FORSTER CREEK, PROJ. 407


CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
by M. ASSAAD
C. P. LIN
JULY 1971
COPPER
TARGET 1
126 SAMPLES (TALUS)
100 ppm
10 ppm
1 ppm
(lognormal distribution)
NEGATIVE 0 - 12 ppm
POSS. ANOM. 13 - 24 ppm
PROB. ANOM. 25 - 48 ppm
ANOMALOUS 49 + ppm
12.8 ppm
(b) background
24.9 ppm
(b + s)
49 ppm
(t) threshold
PROBABILITY
X 2 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.
46 8043
MADE IN U.S.A.
FORSTER CREEK, PROJ. 407


CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
by M. ASSAAD
C. P. LIN
JULY 1971
LEAD
TARGET 1
126 SAMPLES (TALUS)
1000 ppm
100 ppm
10 ppm
(lognormal distribution)
NEGATIVE 0 - 54 ppm
POSS. ANOM. 55 - 123 ppm
PROB. ANOM. 124 - 280 ppm
ANOMALOUS 281 + ppm
54.5 ppm
(b) background
123.5 ppm
(b + s)
280 ppm
(t) threshold
PROBABILITY
X 2 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.
46 8043
MADE IN U.S.A.
FORSTER CREEK, PROJ. 407


CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
by M. ASSAAD
C. P. LIN
JULY 1971
ZINC
TARGET 1
123 SAMPLES (TALUS)
1000 ppm
100 ppm
10 ppm
(lognormal distribution)
NEGATIVE 0 - 39 ppm
POSS. ANOM. 40 - 99 ppm
PROB. ANOM. 100-252 ppm
ANOMALOUS 253+ ppm
39.4 ppm
(b) background
100 ppm
(b+S)
253 ppm
(t) threshold
PROBABILITY
X 2 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.
46 8043
MADE IN U.S.A.
FORSTER CREEK, PROJ. 407


CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
by M. ASSAAD
C. P. LIN
JULY 1971
SILVER
TARGET 1
126 SAMPLES (TALUS)
10 ppm
1 ppm
0.1 ppm
(lognormal distribution)
NEGATIVE 0.0 – 0.4 ppm
POSS. ANOM. 0.5 – 0.9 ppm
PROB. ANOM. 1.0 – 1.8 ppm
ANOMALOUS 1.9 + ppm
0.5 ppm
(b) background
0.95 ppm
(b + s)
(t) threshold
1.85 ppm
PROBABILITY
X 2 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.
46 8043
FORSTER CREEK, PROJ. 407


CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
by M. ASSAAD
C. P. LIN
JULY 1971
TUNGSTEN
TARGET 1
124 SAMPLES (TALUS)
100 ppm
10 ppm
1 ppm
(lognormal distribution)
NEGATIVE 0 - 12 ppm
POSS. ANOM. 13 - 38 ppm
PROB. ANOM. 39 - 99 ppm
ANOMALOUS 100 + ppm
12.3 ppm
(b) background
38.4 ppm
(b + s)
REVISED THRESHOLD (100 ppm)
PROBABILITY X 2 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.
46 8043
FORSTER CREEK, PROJ. 407

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION

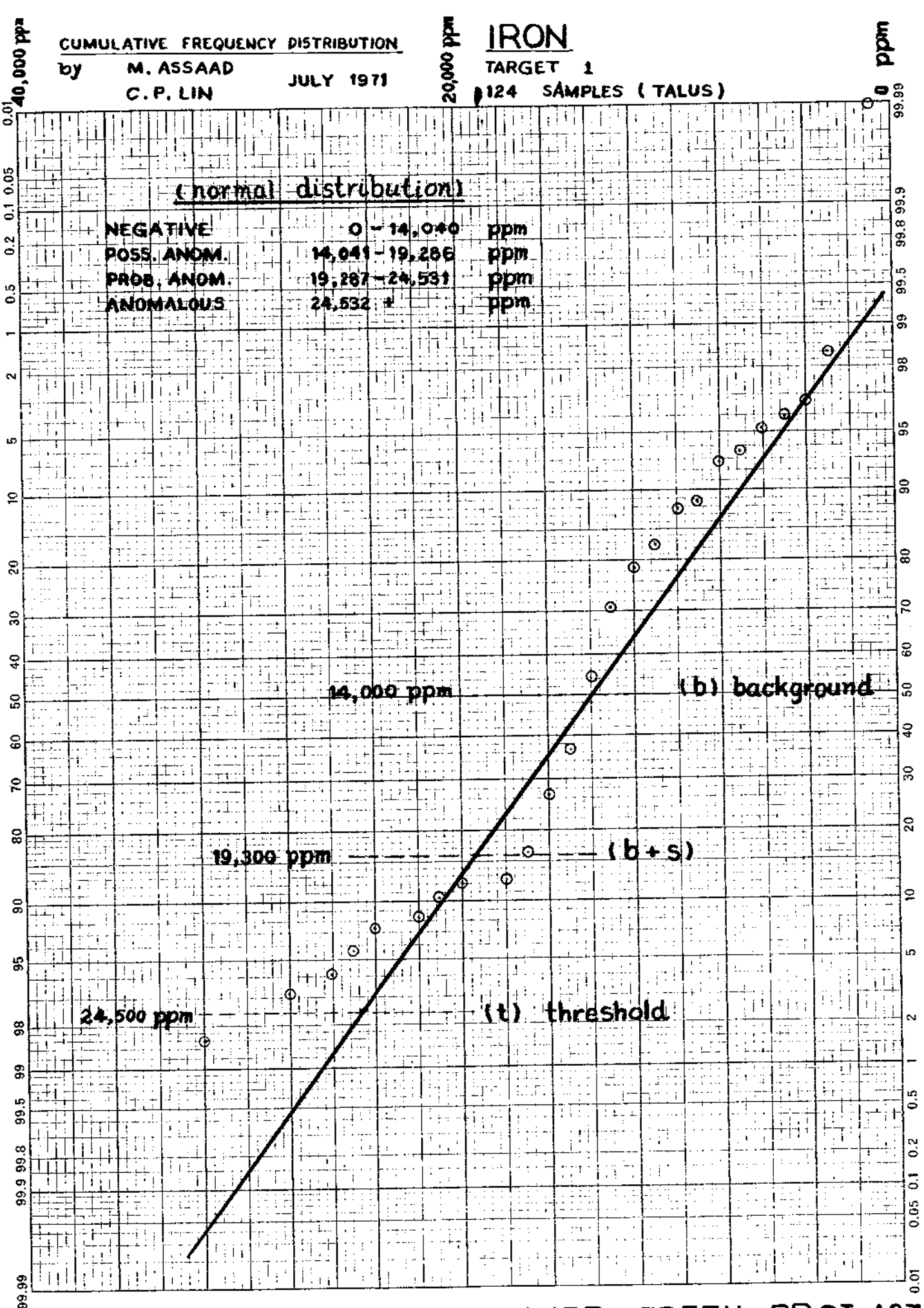
by M. ASSAAD
C. P. LIN

JULY 1971

IRON

TARGET 1

124 SAMPLES (TALUS)



FORSTER CREEK, PROJ. 407

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY DATA

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE Co. Ltd.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

COLLECTOR: J LIM

AREA: ANOMALY "A" WELSH CREEK

DATE: AUG 2 1970

PROJECT: 407

LOCATION REF.: FA043 CORRESPONDS FS20

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS (GROUND LEVEL) Th	(GROUND LEVEL) Cl	(WAIST LEVEL) Th	(WAIST LEVEL) Cl
A043	FS 200 0+00 N	35°N	6000'	TALUS & SOIL	C 6"	BROWN	SAND & GRAVEL	ORGANIC ROOTS FS 200	85	50	80	35
A044	0+50N	"	"	"	"	"	"	ORGANIC ROOTS	90	60	80	35
A045	1+00 N	"	"	"	C 2"	LIGHT BROWN	SILT SAND GRAVEL	"	115	50	80	40
A046	1+50 N	"	"	"	C 5"	"	SILT GRAVEL	"	65	35	60	30
A047	2+00 N	"	"	"	C 4"	BROWN	SILT	ORGANIC ROOTS FT 199	95	55	90	40
A048	2+50 N	"	"	"	"	"	"	ORGANIC ROOTS	70	70	60	40
A049	3+00N	"	"	"	C 2"	GREY & BROWN	SAND GRAVEL	"	95	55	70	40
A050	3+50 N	"	"	"	C 5"	BROWN	"	"	100	50	85	50
A051 ~~A052~~	4+00 N	"	"	"	C 2"	"	"	ORGANIC ROOTS FT 198	120	60	75	40
A052	4+50 N	"	"	"	C 4"	"	SILT SAND	readings taken against cliff ORGANIC ROOT	85	45	80 ~~60~~	60
A053	5+00 N	"	"	"	C 8"	"	"	"	80	40	70 ~~75~~	45 ~~45~~
A054	5+50 N	"	"	"	C 2"	BLACK	"	"	80	40	80	40
A055	6+00N	"	"	"	C 3"	BROWN	SILT SAND GRAVEL	readings taken against cliff ORGANIC ROOT FT 197	80	50	85	50
A056	6+50 N	"	"	"	"	"	"	ORGANIC ROOT	70	50	65	35
A057	7+00 N	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	100	60	90	40

1243

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE Co. Ltd.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

COLLECTOR: J. LIM

AREA: ANOMALY A WELSH CREEK

DATE: AUG 2 1970

PROJECT: 407

LOCATION REF.: FA043 CORRESPONDS FS200

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS GROUND LEVEL Th	U	WAIST LEVEL Th	U
FA058	7+50N	35°	6000'	TALUS & SOIL	C 2"	BROWN	SAND SILT GRAVEL	ORGANIC ROOT	85	45	85	45
FA059	8+00N	"	"	"	"	"	"	FT 196 ORGANIC ROOT	80	50	75	35
FA060	8+50 N	"	"	"	C 5"	"	"	ORGANIC ROOT	80	50	70	45
FA061	9+00 N	"	"	"	C 4"	"	"	"	80	30	65	40
FA062	9+50 N	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	90	60	80	40
FA063	10+00 N	"	"	"	C 3"	"	SAND GRAVEL	FT 195 ORGANIC ROOT	85	35	70	40

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE Co. Ltd.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

ANOMALY A

COLLECTOR: C. P. LIN

AREA: FS-217 — FT-214

DATE: AUG 11, 1970

PROJECT: 407

LOCATION REF.: FA064 = FS 217

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	G.L ANALYTICAL RESULTS Th	U	Th	U
								SCINTREX GIS-3 SERIAL NO. 905 106				
FA064	FS-217 0+00E	10°N	6000'	SOIL & TALUS	A 4"	BLACK	SILT	B. S. READING	50	14	44	18
								ORGANIC ROOTS	44	16	36	22
FA065	FS-217 0+50E	〃	〃	〃	C 4"	LIGHT PURPLE	〃	〃	44	26	38	27
FA066	FS-217 1+00E	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	SILT SAND	〃	56	38	48	30
FA067	FS-217 1+50E	〃	〃	〃	〃	DARK GREY	〃	〃	50	38	40	30
FA068	FT-216 0+00 N	5°N	〃	〃	〃	LIGHT BROWN	〃	〃	60	32	44	30
FA069	〃 0+50N	2°N	〃	TALUS		DARK BROWN	〃	ORGANIC ROOTS AGAINST BOULDER	65	55	45	35
FA070	〃 1+00N	5°N	〃	〃		〃	SILT SAND GRAVEL	〃	50	40	40	30
FA071	〃 1+50N	〃	〃	〃		〃	〃	〃	60	55	40	40
FA072	FT-215 0+00 N	〃	〃	〃		〃	〃	〃	50	40	35	30
FA073	〃 0+50N	〃	〃	〃		GREY	〃	DRY CREEK BED ORGANIC ROOTS	40	30	30	25
FA074	〃 1+00N	〃	〃	SOIL & TALUS	C 4"	BEIGE	SILT SAND	ORGANIC ROOTS	35	25	33	22
FA075	〃 1+50N	〃	〃	〃	C 3"	YELLOW	SAND	〃	50	35	40	25
FA076	FT-214	〃	〃	TALUS		DARK BROWN	SAND GRAVEL	〃	70	50	45	28

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE Co. Ltd. Forster Creek Project

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

KERR CREEK, 5000' CONT.

COLLECTOR: C. P. LIN

AREA: FS-20 (5000' contour of Kerr Creek) FS-23

DATE: JULY 27, 1970

PROJECT: 407

LOCATION REF.: FB001 CORRESPONDS TO FS-20

MPLE IO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS (Threshold Count: ... Big ???)	G. L ANALYTICAL RESULTS Th	U	W L Th	U
3001	(FS-20) 0+00 W	20° E	5000'	SOIL	B 10"	YELLOW & BLACK	SILT	ORGANIC ROOTS	38	12	36	20
3002	0+50 W	20°	5020'	SOIL	C 6"	BROWN	SILT SAND GRAVEL	DITTO	60	24	46	27
003	1+00 W	10°	5020'	SOIL + STREAM SED	C 4"	YELLOW	SAND GRAVEL	DRY CREEK BED	56	22	46	24
004	1+50 W	20°	5010'	SOIL	C 4"	BROWN	SILT SAND	ORGANIC ROOTS	41	29	33	26
005	(FS-21) 2+00 W	20°	5000'	SOIL	B 4"	BROWN	"	"	41	31	29	24
006	2+50 W	15°	"	SOIL	B 1"	BROWN	SILT		44	26	32	20
007	3+00 W	15°	"	"	C 1'	LIGHT BROWN	SAND GRAVEL	ORGANIC ROOTS	65	45	40	25
3008	3+50 W	15°	"	"	C 4"	"	SILT SAND	"	50	65	30	30
009	(FS-22) 4+00 W	15°	"	"	C 6"	"	SAND GRAVEL	"	60	40	35	25
010	4+50 W	15°	"	"	C 4"	BROWN	SILT SAND GRAVEL	"	30	30	30	20
3011	5+00 W	15°	"	"	B 8"	BROWN	SILT SAND	" (CLOSE TO BOULDER)	70	35	45	30
3012	(FS-23) 5+50 W	15°	"	"	B+C 1'	BROWN	SILT SAND GRAVEL	"	55	25	40	15

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE Co. Ltd.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

COLLECTOR: C. P. LIN

AREA: KERR CREEK, FL 81 - FL 79

DATE: JULY 28, 1970

PROJECT: 407

LOCATION REF.: FB013 CORRESPONDS WITH FS - 81

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS G.E. Th	G.E. U	W.L. Th	W.L. U
FB013	(FS 81) 0+00 E	30° E	5500'	SOIL	C 4"	WHITE	SILT	ORGANIC ROOTS	110	60	70	45
FB014	0 +50 E	30° E	"	"	"	"	SAND, GRAVEL	ORGANIC ROOTS DISENTEGRATED BOULDER	75	50	60	35
FB015	1 +00 E	38° E	"	"	"	"	"	ORGANIC ROOTS	80	50	60	40
FB016	1 +50 E	"	"	"	C 6"	YELLOWISH BROWN	SILT SAND	"	75	40	60	40
FB017	2 +00 E	15° E	"	"	C 4"	GREYISH BROWN	SAND GRAVEL	ORGANIC ROOTS, DRY CREEK BED	75	45	60	30
FB018	(FL 80) 2 + 50 E	"	"	STREAM SEDIMENTS, SOIL	C 2"	GREY	"	BESIDES KERR CREEK, AGAINST BOULDER	120	60	80	40
FB019	3 +00 E	15° W	"	SOIL	C 1'	BROWN	"		80	45	60	30
FB020	3 +50 E	45° W	"	"	C 4"	GREY	"	BENEATH A BOULDER SHELTER	120	60	70	35
FB021	4 +00 E	"	"	"	C 1'	YELLOW	SILT, SAND, GRAVEL	GLACIAL SAND (?), ORGANIC ROOTS	55	35	35	25
FB022	(FS 79) 5 +00 E	38° W	"	"	C 6"	WHITE	SILT	ORGANIC ROOTS	65	35	30	25
FB023	FL 80 + 00's	15° N	5540'	STREAM SEDS & SOIL	C 4"	GREYISH BROWN	SILT, SAND, GRAVEL	BESIDES KERR CREEK	70	40	60	30
FB024	FL 80 + 20's	"	5570'	"	C 1'	"	"	BESIDES KERR CREEK, AGAINST BOULDER	100	55	75	45
FB025	FL 80 + 70' N	"	5+80'	"	"	"	"	"	100	50	65	45
FB026	FL 80 + 170' N	22° N	5440'	"	C 6"	"	"	"	80	40	65	35

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE Co. Ltd.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

TARGET 1;

COLLECTOR: N. COOK; C.P. LIN

AREA: 8000' CONTOUR; N. OF DISCOVERY LAKE

DATE: AUGEST 24, 1970

PROJECT: PROJ. 407

LOCATION REF.: D001; HEAD OF MANN CREEK 500 N. ET 1177

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS
D001	HEAD OF MANN CREEK 500'N OF ET1177	N 40°	8000'	TALUS	2"	B	Gravel Sand silt	MANN CIRQUE organic Roots	
D002	0+50 N	"	"	"	3"	"	"	" "	
D003	1+00 N	"	"	"	"	"	"	RUSTY FRACTURED SURFACE	
D004	1+50 N	"	8100'	"	2"	"	"		
D005	2+00 N	NE 35°	"	"	1"	"	"		
D006	2+50 N	"	"	"	3"	"	"		
D007	3+00 N	"	8160'	"	2"	"	Sandy silt	organic Roots	
D008	3+50 N	"	"	"	"	"	Gravel Sand silt	" "	
D009	4+00 N	"	8200'	"	4"	"	"		
D010	4+50 N	"	"	"	3"	"	"	organic Roots	
D011	5+00 N	"	"	"	"	"	silty Gravel	" "	
D012	5+50 N	"	"	"	2'	"	Gravel sand silt		
D013	6+00 N	40° NE	"	"	1"	"	"		
D014	6+50 N	"	"	"	4"	"	"	organic Roots	
D015	7+00 N	"	"	"	2"	"	silt sand	" "	

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

TARGET 1

COLLECTOR: N. COOK; C P LIN

AREA: 8000' CONTOUR; N. OF DISCOVERY LAKE

DATE: AUGUST 24, 1970

PROJECT: PROJ 407

LOCATION REF.: D001: HEAD OF MANN CREEK

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS
D016	HEAD of MANN CREEK 7+50	SE 40°	8100'	TALUS	7"	B	Gravel sand silt		
D017	8+00	"	"	"	4"	"	"	organic Roots	
D018	8+50	"	"	"	6"	"	"		
D019	9+00	"	"	"	3"	natural brown	Soil TALUS		
D020	9+50	"	"	"	"	B	Gravel sand silt	organic Roots	
D021	10+00	"	"	"	2"	"	"		
D022	10+50	"	"	"	4"	"	"	organic Roots	
D023	11+00	"	"	"	2"	"	"	" "	
D024	11+50	"	"	"	3"	"	"		
D025	12+00	"	"	silt sand	2"	G	silt sand	organic roots	
D026	12+50	"	"	TALUS	4"	B	Gravel sand silt		
D027	13+00	"	8200'	"	3"	"	"		
D028	13+50	SE 42°	"	"	8"	"	"		
D029	14+00	"	"	"	6"	"	"		
D030	14+50	"	"	"	2"	"	"		

FPR 5243

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

TARGET 1;

COLLECTOR: N. COOK; C.P LIN

AREA: 8000' CONTOUR; N. OF DISCOVERY LAKE

DATE: AUGEST 24, 1970

PROJECT: 407

LOCATION REF.: D001: HEAD OF MANN CREEK

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS
D031	HEAD of MANN CREEK 15+00	SE 42°	8200'	TALUS	2"	B	Gravel Sand Silt		
D032	15+50	SE 45°	"	TALUS Soil	"	"	Silt sand		
D033	16+00	"	"	"	"	"	"		
D034	16+50	"	"	TALUS	3"	"	Gravel Sand Silt		
D035	17+00	"	"	"	4"	"	"		
D036	17+50	"	8150'	"	3"	"	"		
D037	18+00	"	"	"	"	"	"		
D038	18+50	"	"	Soil	6"	"	Sand clay	organic Roots	
D039	19+00	"	"	TALUS	2"	"	Gravel Sand Silt		
D040	19+50	40°	"	"	4"	"	"	organic Roots	
D041	20+00	"	"	TALUS Soil	"	"	Sand Silt		
D042	20+50	"	"	TALUS	3"	"	Gravel Sand Silt		
D043	21+00	"	"	"	"	"	"		
D044	21+50	"	"	"	2"	"	"		
D045	22+00	"	"	"	5"	"	Sand Gravel		

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

TARGET 1;

COLLECTOR: N. COOK; C.P LIN

AREA: 8000' CONTOUR; N OF DISCOVERY LAKE

DATE: AUGEST 24, 1970

PROJECT: 407

LOCATION REF.: D001: HEAD OF MANN CREEK

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS
D046	HEAD OF MANN CREEK 22+50	W 35°	8200'	SOIL TALUS	2"	B	Gravel Sand silt		
D047	23+00	"	"	TALUS	1"	"	"	organic Roots	
D048	23+50	"	"	"	2"	"	"		
D049	24+00	"	"	"	2"	"	"		
D050	24+50	"	"	"	3"	"	"	organic Roots	
D051	25+00	"	"	"	4"	"	"		
D052	25+50	"	"	"	6"	"	"		
D053	26+00	"	"	"	3"	"	"		
D054	26+50	"	"	"	4"	"	"		
D055	27+00	"	"	"	2"	"	"		
D056	27+50	"	"	"	4"	"	"		
D057	28+00	"	"	"	2"	"	"		
D058	28+50	"	"	"	2"	"	"	organic Roots	
D059	29+00	"	"	"	3"	"	"		
D060	29+50	"	"	"	1"	"	"		

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

TARGET ; 7000' CONTOUR

COLLECTOR: N. Cook; C.R. LIN

AREA: FT 1235 - FT 1126

DATE: AUGEST 25, 1970

PROJECT: 407

LOCATION REF.: D061 = FT 1235

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS (SCINTREX MODEL: BGS-1; SERIAL NUMBER: 808177)	ANALYTICAL RESULTS				
D061	FT 1235 0100S	5E 40°	7100'	TALUS	2"	B	TALUS C Soil	Base Station Reading	80 140	70 130			
D062	0150S	"	"	"	2"	I	Soil Gravel silt		140	120			
D063	1100S	"	"	"	4"	"	"		110	120			
D064	1150S	"	"	"	6"	"	"		120	120			
D065	2100S	"	"	"	2"	"	"		130	120			
D066	2150S	"	"	"	2"	"	"	organic Rocks	120	120			
D067	3100S	"	"	"	2"	"	"		130	120			
D068	3150S	"	"	"	2"	"	"		140	140			
D069	4100S	"	"	"	2"	"	"		130	120			
D070	4150S	"	"	"	3"	"	"		130	120			
D071	5100S	"	"	Soil TALUS	1"	BL	Gravel silt		120	110			
D072	5150S	"	"	"	3"	B	"	organic Rocks	130	120			
D073	6100S	"	"	"	4"	"	"		120	120			
D074	6150S	"	"	"	2"	I	Sand Gravel silt		130	120			
D075	7100S	"	"	"	4"	"	"		130	120			

AFR 5348

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

TARGET 1: 7000' CONTOUR

COLLECTOR: N. COOK; C. PLIN

AREA: FT 1235 - FT 1226

DATE: AUGUST 25, 1970

PROJECT: 4107

LOCATION REF.: DOLI = FT 1235

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS (SCINTREX MODEL: EGS-1 SERIAL NUMBER: 808177)	ANALYTICAL RESULTS G.W	W.L			
D076	7+50 S	SE 40°	7100'	TALUS	2"	B	Sandy Gravel Silt	Base Station Reading Rusty Fracture	80 120	70 110			
D077	8+00 S	"	"	TALUS SOIL	3"	"	"		170	130			
D078	8+50 S	"	"	TALUS	1"	"	"		120	110			
D079	9+00 S	"	"	TALUS SOIL	C"	"		organic Roots	120	120			
D080	9+50 S	"	"	"	2"	"	"	Rusty Fracture	170	120			
D081	10+00 S	"	"	TALUS	2"	B	"	SOIL Rusty Fracture	120	120			
D082	10+50 S	"	"	TALUS SOIL	2"	G	"	Rusty Fracture	120	110			
D083	11+00 S	SE 30°	7080'	"	3"	"	"	organic Roots	110	110			
D084	11+50 S	"	"	SOIL	4"	B	Silty clay		110	130			
D085	12+00 S	"	"	"	1'	BL	"	organic Roots	90	100			
D086	12+50 S	"	"	"	4"	B	"	" "	110	100			
D087	13+00 S	"	"	SOIL TALUS	2"	"	Sandy Gravel Silt	Rusty Fracture	120	110			
D088	13+50 S	"	"	"	2"	"	"		120	110			
D089	14+00 S	"	"	"	4"	"	Sandy clay		140	110			
D090	14+50 S	"	"	SOIL	4"	"	"	organic Roots	100	100			

GSP 5343

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

TARGET 1 7000' CONTOUR

COLLECTOR: N. COOK; C. PLIN

AREA: FT 1235 - FT 1326

DATE: AUGUST 25, 1970

PROJECT: 407

LOCATION REF.: D061 - FT 1235

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS G.L	W.L
								SCINTREX FIODIC BGS-1 SERIAL NUMBER: 905177		
D091	15100	SL 30°	7080'	soil	2"	BL	silty clay	Base station reading organic roots	150	130
D092	15150	"	"	soil & TALUS	3"	B	soil & Gravel silt	strong Rust fracture	130	130
D093	16100		"	"	3"	"	"	Rust fracture organic roots	170	130
D094	16150	"	7150	TALUS	4"	"	"	strong Rust fracture	130	110

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

TARGET ; 7000' CONTOUR

COLLECTOR: J. Kerr : C. P. LIN

AREA: FT 1226 – FT 1226

DATE: AUGUST 26, 1970

PROJECT: 407

LOCATION REF.:

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	SCINTREX PROBE: MGS-1 REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS	
								SERIAL number: 808177	G.L	W.L
D095	50' SE FT 1226 0100 E	N 80° E 38°	7000'	TALUS		G	Silt Sand	Base station Reading Needles of Firs	80 170	70 110
D096	0150 E	38°	"	"		Grey Brown	Silt Fine Sand	Soil from Hands on rocks Boulders	120	116
D097	1100 E	38°	"	"		B	Silt	organic Material	115	110
D098	1150 E	30°	"	TALUS		B	Silt Powder		125	115
D099	2100 E	35°	"	"		G	Silty	Needles	130	120
D100	(1974) 2150 E	20°	"	"		Grey Brown	Silt	Rainfall evidence on Creek Bottom Rock	122	110
D101	3100 E	20°	"	"		G	Silt	mouth of a dry creek	120	110
D102	3+50 E	35°	"	"		B	Pebbly Sandy Silt		110	120
D103	4+00 E	35°	"	"		G	Pebbly Sandy Silt		100	110
D104	4+50 E	35°	"	"		B	Pebbly Sandy Silt	organic Roots	130	120
D105	5+00 E	25°	"	"		G	Silt	organic material	115	115
D106	5+50 E	20°	"	"		G	Silt	organic material	115	110
D107	6100 E	15°	"	"		G	Silt	Fibrous Material Pulled from Rock crevice	110	100
				"						

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

TARGET I, ANOMALY E

COLLECTOR: N. COOK; C.P. LIN

AREA: 8000' CONTOUR; FT1122

DATE: AUGUST 27, 1970

PROJECT: 407

LOCATION REF.: E001 = FT 1122

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	SCINTREX MODEL BGS-1 REMARKS SERIAL NO: 808177	ANALYTICAL RESULTS G.L	W.L		
E001	FT1122 0+00S	W 40°	8000'	TALUS	—	B	Gravel sand silt	Base of cliff; rocky country	80 / 130	70 / 150		
E002	0+50S	"		"	—	"	"	Face of cliff	170	140		
E003	1+00S	"	"	"	—	"	"	" " "	190	180		
E004	1+50S	"	"	"	—	"	"	" " "	140	140		
E005	2+00S	"	"	"	—	"	"	" " "	140	140		
E006	2+50S	"	"	"	—	"	"	" " "	130	130		
E007	3+00S	"	"	"	—	"	Sand silt	" " "	150	140		
E008	3+50S	"	"	"	—	"	Gravel sand silt	" " "	140	140		
E009	4+00S	"	"	"	—	"	"	organic Roots	160	150		
E010	4+50S	"	"	"	—	"	"	Face of cliff	150	140		
E011	5+00S	"	"	"	—	"	"	" " "	150	135		
E012	5+50S	"	"	"	—	"	"	" " "	165	150		
E013	6+00S	"	"	"	—	"	"	" " "	195	160		
					—							

ACP 5343

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

TARGET 1 ANOMALY E — 7500' contour

COLLECTOR: N. COOK & G. D. LAN

DATE: AUGUST 27, 1970

PROJECT: 407

AREA: FT 1111 – FT 1108

LOCATION REF.: E 014 : FT 1111?

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS (SCINTREX MODEL BGS-1, SERIAL NO. 808177)	ANALYTICAL RESULTS				
E014	FT 1111? 0+00S	W 35°	7500'	TALUS		B	Gravelly silt	~~[illegible]~~ Foot of cliff	80 120	70 120			
E015	0+50S	"	"	"		"	"	" " "	140	130			
E016	1+00S	"	"	"		"	"	" " "	150	140			
E017	1+50S	"	"	"		"	"	" " "	145	130			
E018	2+00S	"	"	"		"	"	" " "	120	110			
E019	2+50S	"	"	"		"	"	" " "	110	120			
E020	3+00S	"	"	"		"	"	" " "	130	125			
E021	3+50S	"	"	"		"	"	" " "	130	115			
E022	4+00S	"	"	"		"	"	" " "	145	120			
E023	4+50S	"	"	"		"	Sandy silt	" " "	125	115			
E024	5+00S	"	"	"		"	"	" " "	120	115			
E025	5+50S	"	"	"		"	"	Face of cliff Rocky, fracture	150	120			
E026	6+00S	"		"		"	Gravelly sandy silt	[illegible] Rocky, fracture	140	125			

ADP 5343

LEGEND

- CONTACT, INTRUSIVES / SEDS
- APPROXIMATE CONTACT (G.S.C.) INTRUSIVES / SEDS
- CONTACT, WITHIN INTRUSIVES & SEDS
- QMcp — ROCK TYPE OBSERVED
- CLAIME BOUNDARY
- DETAILED FOLLOW-UP AREAS (SEE 1"=200' & 1"= 50' MAPS)
- GEOCHEM. ANOMALIES (LETTERS REFFERED TO J.KERR'S REPORT)
- QMm — OUTCROP
- GLACIER
- 7500 — CONTOUR
- JOINT
- VERTICAL JOINT
- CLEAVAGE
- LOGGING ROAD
- HELICOPTER LANDING SITE
- MOLYBDENITE SHOWING

ROCK CLASSIFICATION

HORSETHIEF BATHOLITH - CRETACEOUS

QM_{cp} — COARSE-GRAINED QUARTZ-MONZONITE PORPHYRY
(PHENOCRYST 40%
(PURPLE K-FELDSPAR, 1-2")
(GROUNDMASS (01-03)
QUARTZ 25 %
PLAGIOCLASE 20 %
K-FELDSPAR 5 %
BIOTITE 10 %

QM_m — MEDIUM-GRAINED QUARTZ-MONZONITE RARELY PORPHYRITIC ; PINKISH
QUARTZ 40 %
PLAGIOCLASE 25-35 %
K-FELDSPAR 10-20 %
BIOTITE 15 %

GR_m — MEDIUM-GRAINED GRANITE; RARELY PORPHYRITIC ; LIGHT-COLORED
QUARTZ 45 %
PLAGIOCLASE 40 %
K-FELDSPAR 5 %
BIOTITE 10 %

GD_m — MEDIUM-GRAINED GRANODIORITE; RARELY PORPHYRITIC, GREENISH-GREY
QUARTZ 30%
PLAGIOCLASE 70%
K-FELDSPAR 20%
CHLORITIZED BIOTITE 20%

PURCELL FORMATION - PRECAMBRIAN

QT_a — ARGILLACEOUS QUARTZITE LIGHT-GREY, LIGHT-PURPLISH GREY
GREYWACKE, DARK GREY, CONTAINING ALTERATION TREMOLITE, PYRITE, ETC.

QT_{ac} — CORDIERITE QUARTZITE ARGILLACEOUS, LIGHT GREY WITH DARK SPOTS

QT — PURE QUARTZITE

SL — SLATE
HORNFEL CONTAINING CORDIERITE, PYRITE ETC.
ALTERNATIONS OF SLATE & ARGILLACEOUS QUARTZITE.

H. M. McCOLL — PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Expiry Date: Jan. 28, 1978

Revised: June 1971.

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
KAMLOOPS, B.C.

PROJECT 407
FORSTER CREEK AREA
GENERAL GEOLOGY
CLAIM COVERAGE
FOLLOW-UP AREAS
TOPOGRAPHY
GEOCHEM. ANOMALIES

CHONG-PIN LIN | SCALE: 1"=1000' | DATE: SEPT. 1970

3223 M-2

3223 - #2

N

COOK CIRCUE

ARÊTE

MANN CIRCUE

MANN CREEK

DISCOVERY LAKE

DISCOVERY CREEK

BLUFF CREEK

COOK CREEK

WELSH CREEK

WELSH CREEK GORGE

ANOMALY A

ANOMALY B

LIN LAKE

GUSSAN CREEK

FLY CAMP

8000 7500 7000 6500 6500 7000 7500 8000

QMm MEDIUM TO FINE-GRAINED QUARTZ-MONZONITE, RARELY PORPHYRITIC.
QUARTZ 40%
PLAGIOCLASE 25 – 35%
K-FELDSPAR 10 – 20%
BIOTITE 15%

QMcp COARSE-GRAINED QUARTZ-MONZONITE PORPHYRY
(PHENOCRYST: (K-FELDSPAR) 40%
GROUNDMASS
QUARTZ 25%
PLAGIOCLASE 50%
K-FELDSPAR 5%
BIOTITE 10%

GRm MEDIUM-GRAINED GRANITE, RARELY PORPHYRITIC, LIGHT-COLORED
QUARTZ 45%
PLAGIOCLASE 40%
K-FELDSPAR 5%
MAFICS 5%

GDm MEDIUM-GRAINED GRANODIORITE, RARELY PORPHYRITIC, GREYISH GREEN.
PHENOCRYST: 5%
GROUNDMASS
QUARTZ 30%
PLAGIOCLASE 25%
K-FELDSPAR 20%
BIOTITE
CHLORITE 25%
CLOSELY JOINTED, 2"-6" APART

LEGEND

ROCK TYPE

- QMm MEDIUM-GRAINED QUARTZ MONZONITE
- QMcp COARSE-GRAINED QUARTZ MONZONITE PORPHYRY
- GRm MEDIUM-GRAINED GRANITE
- GDm MEDIUM-GRAINED GRANODIORITE
- APLITE DYKE

- SAMPLE LOCATION
- OUT CROP
- CONTACT
- JOINT
- VERTICAL JOINT
- SLOPE
- (Mo, U) ppm GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS
- CREEK
- DRY CREEK, TROUGH
- CONTOUR
- FIELD NOTES
- HELICOPTER LANDING
- UNLOCATED FORMER SAMPLE LOCATION

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3223 MAP 1/3

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
KAMLOOPS, B.C.

FORSTER CREEK AREA, PROJ. 407

TARGET 1

(ANOMALIES A&B - J KERR'S REPORT*)
SAMPLE LOCATIONS & TRAVERSE GEOLOGY

C.P. LIN | 1"=200' | SEPT. 1970

*J. KERR'S REPORT, SEPT. 1970: Geochemical & Geophysical Report on the Blide group of claims.

M. C. CANN BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND SURVEYOR
Expiry Date: Jan. 28, 1972

N
COOK CIRQUE
MANN CIRQUE
ARÊTE
BLUES COOK CREEK
MANN CREEK
WELSH CREEK
WELSH CREEK GORGE
DISCOVERY CREEK
GUSSAN CREEK
DISCOVERY LAKE
LIN LAKE
FLY CAMP
ANOMALY A
ANOMALY B
8000
7500
7000
6500
QMm MEDIUM- TO FINE-GRAINED QUARTZ-MONZONITE, RARELY PORPHYRITIC
QUARTZ 40%
PLAGIOCLASE 25-35%
K-FELDSPAR 10-20%
BIOTITE 15%
QMcp COARSE-GRAINED QUARTZ-MONZONITE PORPHYRY
PHENOCRYST: (K-FELDSPAR) 40%
GROUNDMASS: QUARTZ 35% PLAGIOCLASE 20% K-FELDSPAR 5% BIOTITE 10%
GDm MEDIUM-GRAINED GRANODIORITE, RARELY PORPHYRITIC, GREYISH GREEN.
DISTINCT M-ALTERATION. ABUNDANT SERICITE & PYRITE ALONG JOINT FRACTURES; STAINED TO BROWN, YELLOWISH BROWN. CLOSE JOINT: 1-3' APART
LEGEND
SAMPLE LOCATION
OUT CROP
CONTACT
JOINT
VERTICAL JOINT
SLOPE
(Mo, U) ppm GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS
CREEK
DRY CREEK, TROUGH
CONTOUR
FIELD NOTES
HELICOPTER LANDING
UNLOCATED FORMER SAMPLE LOCATION
ROCK TYPE
QMm MEDIUM-GRAINED QUARTZ MONZONITE
QMcp COARSE-GRAINED QUARTZ MONZONITE PORPHYRY
GRm MEDIUM-GRAINED GRANITE
GDm MEDIUM-GRAINED GRANODIORITE
APLITE DYKE
PROBABLE & DEFINITE ANOMALIES
SYMBOLS & COLORS | ELEMENT | VALUES-ppm
Mo 26 — 115
U 31 — 650
Cu 25 — 88
Ag 1.0 — 3.5
Cb 100 — 150
W 39 — 100
NOTE: PLEASE REFER Pb, Zn, Fe ANOMALIES TO ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION MAPS.
Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3223 MAP #4
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
ASBESTOS QUEBEC
FORSTER CREEK AREA, PROJ. 407
TARGET 1
(ANOMALIES A&B - J KERR'S REPORT*)
COMPOSITE GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES
DRAWN BY: CPUN SEPT 1970
1" = 200'
REVISED BY: D.W. JULY 1971
*J. KERR'S REPORT, SEPT. 1970: Geochemical & Geophysical Report on the Slide group of claims.

N

COOK CIRQUE

MANN CIRQUE

COOK CREEK

MANN CREEK

WELSH CREEK

WELSH CREEK GORGE

DISCOVERY LAKE

DISCOVERY CREEK

LIN LAKE

GUSSAN CR.

Glacier

8500 8000 7500 7000 6500 6000

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.
ASBESTOS, QUÉ.

Geochemical Survey - Project 407

TARGET - 1

FORSTER CR. AREA

RADIUM, B.C.

Mo DISTRIBUTION

DRAWN:	SCALE:	DATE:
A.T.	1" = 400'	JUNE 1971.

NOTE: *All Talus Samples, except otherwise noted.*
(i.e. S = soil samples)

SYMBOLS	DATA INTERPRETATION	
○	NEGATIVE	< 7 ppm
⊕	POSS. ANOM.	7 - 25
◒	PROB. ANOM.	26 - 95
●	ANOMALOUS	> 95 ppm

N

COOK CIRQUE

MANN CIRQUE

COOK CREEK

MANN CREEK

WELSH CREEK

WELSH CREEK GORGE

DISCOVERY LAKE

DISCOVERY CREEK

LIN LAKE

GUSSAN CR.

Glacier

8500 8000 7500 7000 6500 6000

D-001 002 003 004 005 006 007 008 009 D-010 011 012 013 014 015 016 017 018 019 D-020 021 022 023 024 025 026 027 028 029 D-030 031 032 033 034 035 036 037 038 039 D-040 041 042 043 D.045 044 046 047 048 049 D-050 051 052 053 054 D-055 056 057 058 059 D-060 D-061 062 063 064 065 066 067 068 D-070 069 071 072 073 074 075 076 077 078 079 D-080 081 082 083 084 085 086 087 088 089 D-090 091 092 093 094 095 096 097 098 099 D-100 101 102 103 104 105 106 D107

E-001 002 003 004 005 006 007 008 009 E-010 011 012 E-013 E-014 015 016 017 018 E-019 020 021 022 023 024 E-025

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3223 MAP #5

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
H. M. K. CONN
Expiry Date: Jan. 28, 1972

NOTE: *All Talus Samples, except otherwise noted.*
(i.e. S = soil samples)

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.
ASBESTOS, QUÉ.

Geochemical Survey - Project 407

TARGET - 1
FORSTER CR. AREA
RADIUM, B.C.

SAMPLE LOCATION

DRAWN:	SCALE:	DATE:
A.T.	1" = 400'	JUNE 1971.

COOK CIRQUE

MANN CIRQUE

COOK CREEK

MANN CREEK

DISCOVERY LAKE

DISCOVERY CREEK

LIN LAKE

WELSH CREEK

WELSH CREEK GORGE

GUSSAN CR.

Glacier

N

8500 8000 7500 7000 6500 6000

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3223 MAP #7

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.
ASBESTOS, QUÉ.

Geochemical Survey - Project 407

TARGET - 1
FORSTER CR. AREA
RADIUM, B.C.

U DISTRIBUTION

DRAWN:	SCALE:	DATE:
A.T.	1" = 400'	JUNE 1971.

PROVINCIAL OF PROVINCE OF H. M. K. CONN BRITISH COLUMBIA ENGINEER

Expiry Date: Jan. 28, 1972

NOTE: *All Talus Samples, except otherwise noted. (i.e. S = soil samples)*

SYMBOLS	DATA INTERPRETATION	
○	NEGATIVE	< 10 ppm
⊕	POSS. ANOM.	10 – 30
◒	PROB. ANOM.	31 – 98
●	ANOMALOUS	> 98 ppm

N

COOK CIRQUE

MANN CIRQUE

COOK CREEK

MANN CREEK

DISCOVERY CREEK

DISCOVERY LAKE

LIN LAKE

WELSH CREEK

WELSH CREEK GORGE

GUSSAN CR.

Glacier

6000 6500 7000 7500 8000 8500

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 323 MAP #8

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
H. M. K. CONN
Expiry Date: Jan. 28, 1972

NOTE: *All Talus Samples, except otherwise noted.*
(i.e. S = soil samples)

SYMBOLS	DATA INTERPRETATION	
○	NEGATIVE	< 70 ppm
⊕	POSS. ANOM.	70 – 99
◒	PROB. ANOM.	100 – 143
●	ANOMALOUS	>143 ppm

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.
ASBESTOS, QUÉ.

Geochemical Survey - Project 407

TARGET - 1

FORSTER CR. AREA
RADIUM, B.C.

Cb DISTRIBUTION

DRAWN:	SCALE:	DATE:
A.T.	1" = 400'	JUNE 1971.

COOK CIRQUE

MANN CIRQUE

COOK CREEK

MANN CREEK

DISCOVERY CREEK

DISCOVERY LAKE

LIN LAKE

WELSH CREEK

WELSH CREEK GORGE

GUSSAN CR.

N

8500 8000 7500 7000 6500 6000

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3223 MAP #9

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
H. M. K. CONN
Expiry Date: Jan. 28, 1972

NOTE: *All Talus Samples, except otherwise noted. (i.e. S = soil samples)*

SYMBOLS	DATA INTERPRETATION	
○	NEGATIVE	< 13 ppm
⊕	POSS. ANOM.	13 - 24
◉	PROB. ANOM.	25 - 48
●	ANOMALOUS	> 48 ppm

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.
ASBESTOS, QUÉ.

Geochemical Survey - Project 407

TARGET - 1
FORSTER CR. AREA
RADIUM, B.C.

Cu DISTRIBUTION

DRAWN:	SCALE:	DATE:
A.T.	1" = 400'	JUNE 1971.

N

COOK CIRQUE

COOK CREEK

MANN CIRQUE

MANN CREEK

DISCOVERY LAKE

DISCOVERY CREEK

LIN LAKE

WELSH CREEK

WELSH CREEK GORGE

GUSSAN CR.

Glacier

8500 8000 7500 7000 6500 6000

NOTE: *All Talus Samples, except otherwise noted. (i.e. S = soil samples)*

SYMBOLS	DATA INTERPRETATION	
○	NEGATIVE	<55 ppm
⊕	POSS. ANOM.	55 – 123
◉	PROB. ANOM.	123 – 280
●	ANOMALOUS	>280 ppm

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.
ASBESTOS, QUÉ.

Geochemical Survey - Project 407

TARGET - 1
FORSTER CR. AREA
RADIUM, B.C.

Pb DISTRIBUTION

DRAWN:	SCALE:	DATE:
A.T.	1" = 400'	JUNE 1971.

N

COOK CIRQUE

MANN CIRQUE

COOK CREEK

MANN CREEK

DISCOVERY LAKE

DISCOVERY CREEK

LIN LAKE

WELSH CREEK

WELSH CREEK GORGE

GUSSAN CR.

Glacier

8500 8000 7500 7000 6500 6000

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3223 MAP #11

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
H. M. K. CONN

Expiry Date: Jan. 28, 1972

NOTE: *All Talus Samples, except otherwise noted. (i.e. S = soil samples)*

SYMBOLS	DATA INTERPRETATION	
○	NEGATIVE	< 40 ppm
⊕	POSS. ANOM.	40 – 99
◒	PROB. ANOM.	100 – 252
●	ANOMALOUS	> 252 ppm

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.
ASBESTOS, QUÉ.

Geochemical Survey - Project 407

TARGET - 1
FORSTER CR. AREA
RADIUM, B.C.

Zn DISTRIBUTION

DRAWN:	SCALE:	DATE:
A.T.	1" = 400'	JUNE 1971.

N

COOK CIRQUE

MANN CIRQUE

COOK CREEK

MANN CREEK

DISCOVERY CREEK

WELSH CREEK

WELSH CREEK GORGE

DISCOVERY LAKE

LIN LAKE

GUSSAN CR.

Glacier

8500 8000 7500 7000 6500 6000

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3223 MAP #12

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
H. M. K. CONN
Expiry Date: Jan. 28, 1972

NOTE: *All Talus Samples, except otherwise noted. (i.e. S = soil samples)*

SYMBOLS	DATA INTERPRETATION	
○	NEGATIVE	< 0.5ppm
⊕	POSS. ANOM.	0.5 – 0.9
◒	PROB. ANOM.	1.0 – 1.8
●	ANOMALOUS	>1.8 ppm

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.
ASBESTOS, QUÉ.

Geochemical Survey - Project 407

TARGET - 1

FORSTER CR. AREA
RADIUM, B.C.

Ag DISTRIBUTION

DRAWN:	SCALE:	DATE:
A.T.	1" = 400'	JUNE 1971.

N

COOK CIRQUE

MANN CIRQUE

COOK CREEK

MANN CREEK

WELSH CREEK

WELSH CREEK GORGE

GUSSAY CR.

DISCOVERY LAKE

DISCOVERY CREEK

LIN LAKE

8500 8000 7500 7000 6500 6000

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
H. M. K. CONN
Expiry Date: Jan. 28, 1972

NOTE: *All Talus Samples, except otherwise noted. (i.e. S = soil samples)*

SYMBOLS	DATA INTERPRETATION	
○	NEGATIVE	< 13 ppm
⊕	POSS. ANOM	13 - 38
◒	PROB. ANOM.	39 - 99
●	ANOMALOUS	> 99 ppm

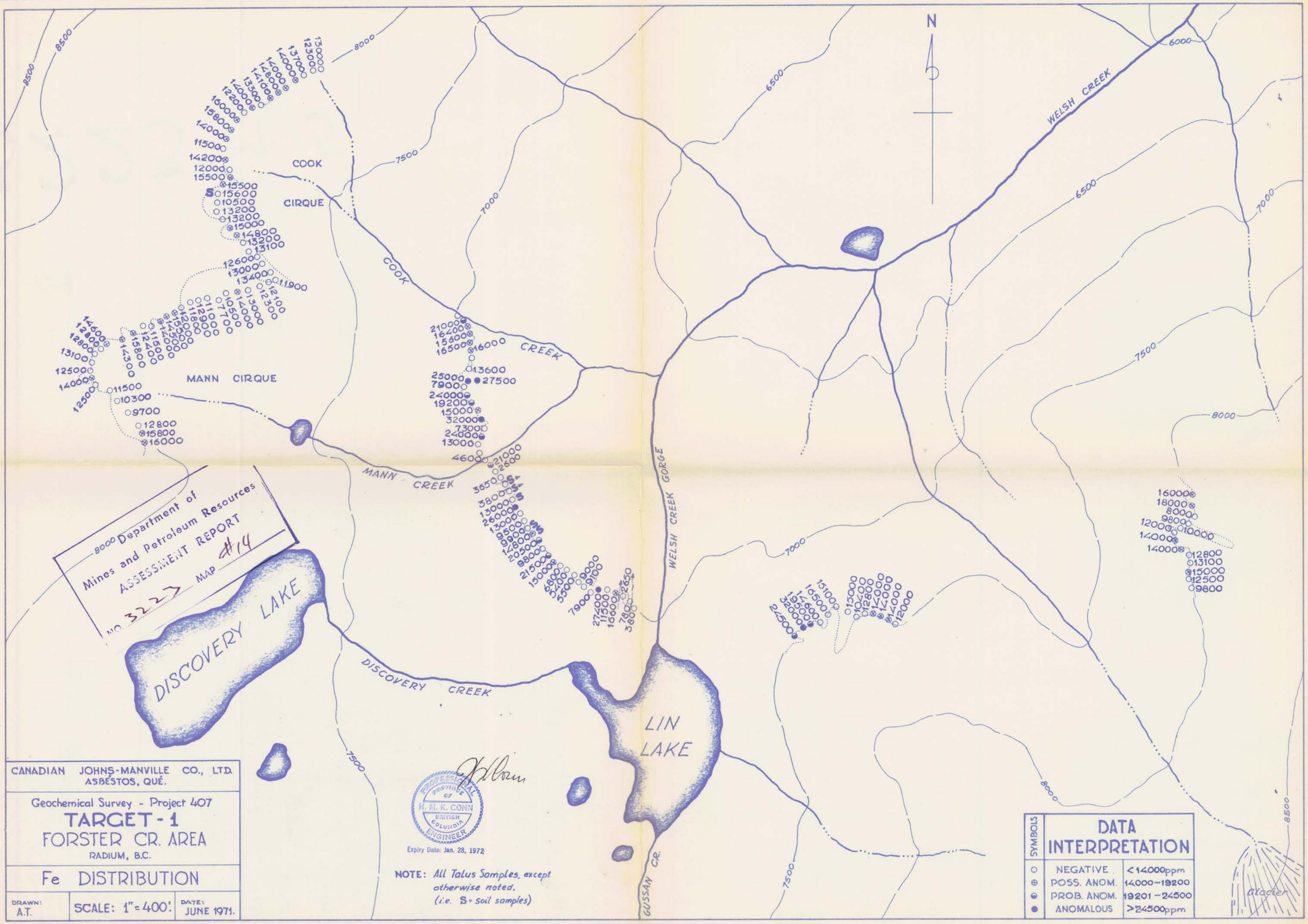
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.
ASBESTOS, QUÉ.

Geochemical Survey - Project 407

TARGET - 1
FORSTER CR. AREA
RADIUM, B.C.

W DISTRIBUTION

DRAWN:	SCALE:	DATE:
A.T.	1" = 400'	JUNE 1971.



CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.
ASBESTOS, QUÉ.

Geochemical Survey - Project 407

TARGET - 1
FORSTER CR. AREA
RADIUM, B.C.

Fe DISTRIBUTION

DRAWN:	SCALE:	DATE:
A.T.	1" = 400'	JUNE 1971.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
H. M. K. CONN

Expiry Date: Jan. 28, 1972

NOTE: *All Talus Samples, except otherwise noted. (i.e. S = soil samples)*

SYMBOLS	DATA INTERPRETATION	
○	NEGATIVE	<14000ppm
⊕	POSS. ANOM.	14000–19200
◒	PROB. ANOM.	19201–24500
●	ANOMALOUS	>24500ppm

LEGEND

- SAMPLE LOCATION (FA001)
- (Mo, U) p.p.m. GEOCHEM RESULTS (FA001 (44))
- UNLOCATED FORMER STATION (FSS-50(?))
- JOINT (80)
- VERTICAL JOINT
- SLOPE (20° SLOPE)
- OUTCROP
- BOUNDARY, TALUS / VEGETATION
- CONTOUR (6000)
- CREEK
- DRY CREEK, TROUGH
- CLAIM POST

ROCK CLASSIFICATION

- QM_{cp} COARSE-GRAINED QUARTZ-MONZONITE PORPHYRY
- APLITE DYKE
- QM_m DYKE MEDIUM-GRAINED (0.1") QUARTZ-MONZONITE

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE C.L.
KAMLOOPS, B.C.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA H. M. K. CONN
Expiry Date: Jan. 28, 1972

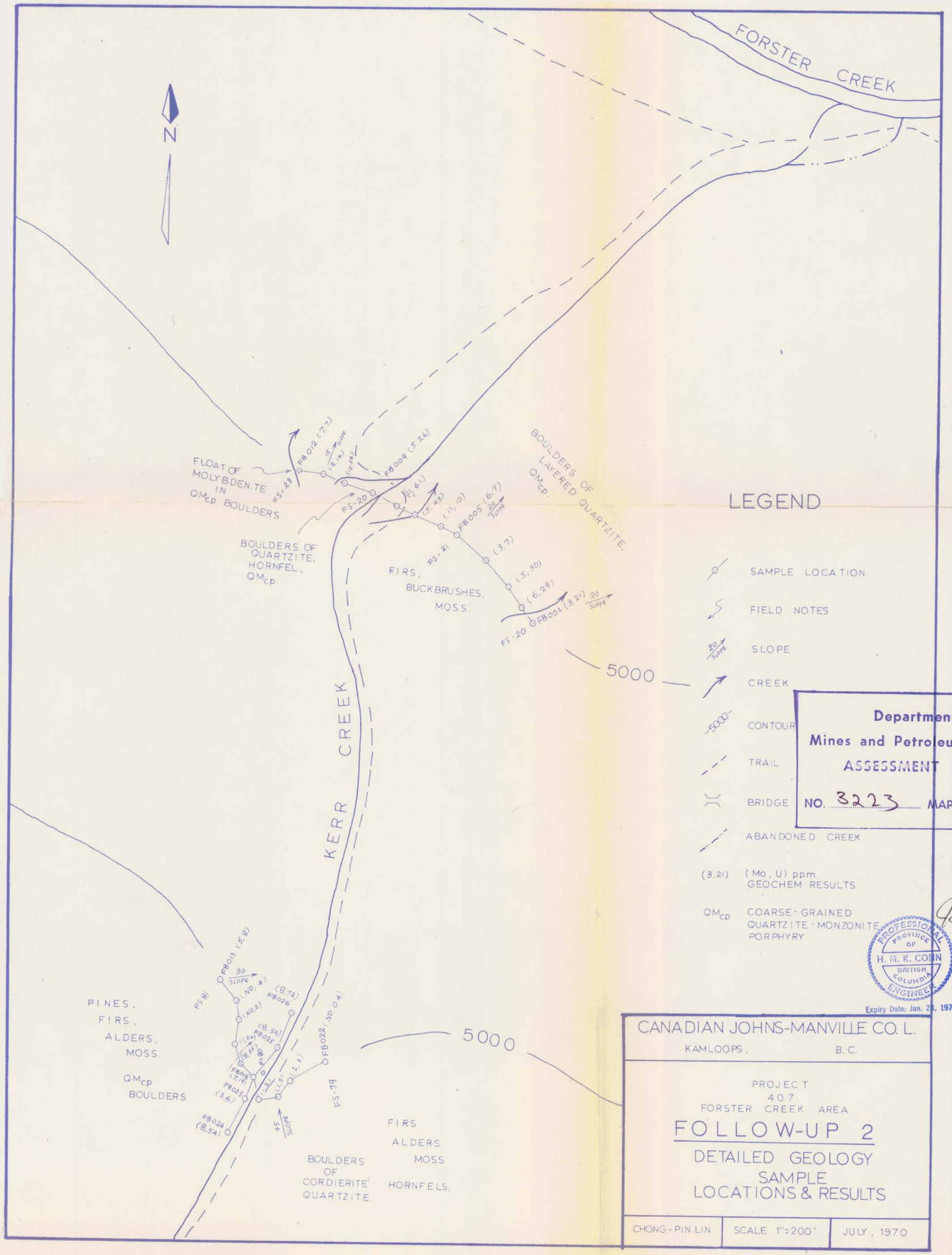
PROJECT 407
FORSTER CREEK

FOLLOW-UP

DETAILED GEOLOGY
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
GEOCHEM RESULTS

CHONG-PIN LIN	SCALE: 1"=200'	AUG. 1970

3223 M-15



LEGEND

- SAMPLE LOCATION
- FIELD NOTES
- 20 SLOPE — SLOPE
- CREEK
- 5000 — CONTOUR
- TRAIL
- BRIDGE
- ABANDONED CREEK
- (3.21) (Mo, U) ppm GEOCHEM RESULTS
- QM_{cp} COARSE-GRAINED QUARTZITE-MONZONITE PORPHYRY

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. L.
KAMLOOPS, B. C.

PROJECT
407
FORSTER CREEK AREA

FOLLOW-UP 2

DETAILED GEOLOGY SAMPLE LOCATIONS & RESULTS

CHONG-PIN LIN	SCALE 1"=200'	JULY, 1970