

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 3581 MAP.....

GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

BEV CLAIMS

FORSTER CREEK AREA

GOLDEN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOR

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY, LIMITED

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

P.O. BOX 1500 -- ASBESTOS, QUEBEC

COVERING: Bev Claims #1 to #6 inclusive

LOCATED : 1) 50°40'N - 116°30'W

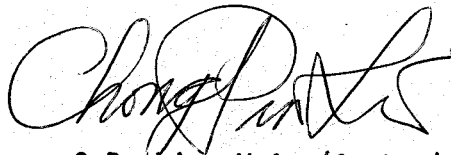
2) N.T.S. MAP 82K/N.E.

3) Over Molly Lake, 1-1/2 miles north of upper section of Forster Creek, approximately 20 miles west of Radium Hot Springs, B.C.

C.J-M PROJECT: 407

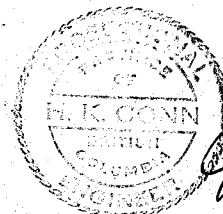
WORK PERIOD : September 1 to 5, 1971

REPORT DATE : February 1972


C.P. Lin, M.A. (Author)

&

H.K. Conn, P. Eng.



Expiry Date: Jan. 28, 1973

3581

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18 Molly Lake Showing

INTRODUCTION:

General:

During the period September 1 to 5, 1971, a two-man crew, employed by Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited, staked the six Bev claims and carried out geological prospecting and geochemical soil sampling in the area of Molly Lake which drains into a small tributary on the south side of Frances Creek, Golden Mining Division, B.C. The incentive for this project was a mineralized talus block, found August 29, 1971 during a helicopter-supported reconnaissance.

Two mineral showings were discovered and a total of 77 geochemical samples were collected from the contact area of the Horsethief Stock and the Dutch Creek Formation metasediments. The results of this sampling and geological prospecting are presented in this report.

Location and Access:

The Bev claims are situated over Molly and Dolly Lakes, two small lakes that drain northward for two miles into Frances Creek. Twenty miles east of the claims in the East Kootenay Valley, is Radium Hot Springs, where Routes 93 and 95 join. This is the closest town to the claims.

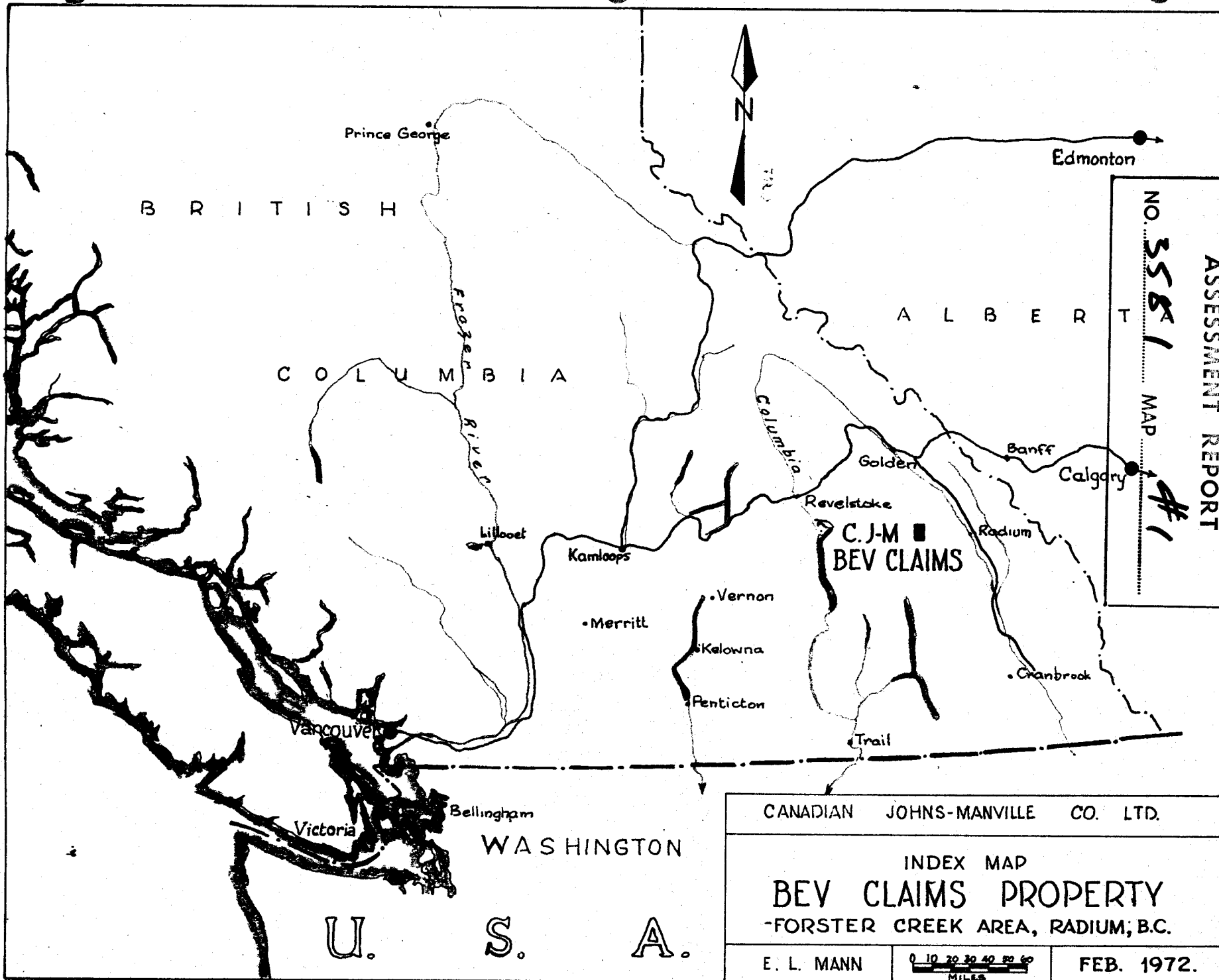
The claim area is accessible by logging roads along either Frances Creek or Forster Creek. Use of helicopter is recommended for reaching the rugged claim site from the valley floors.

Physiography and Vegetation:

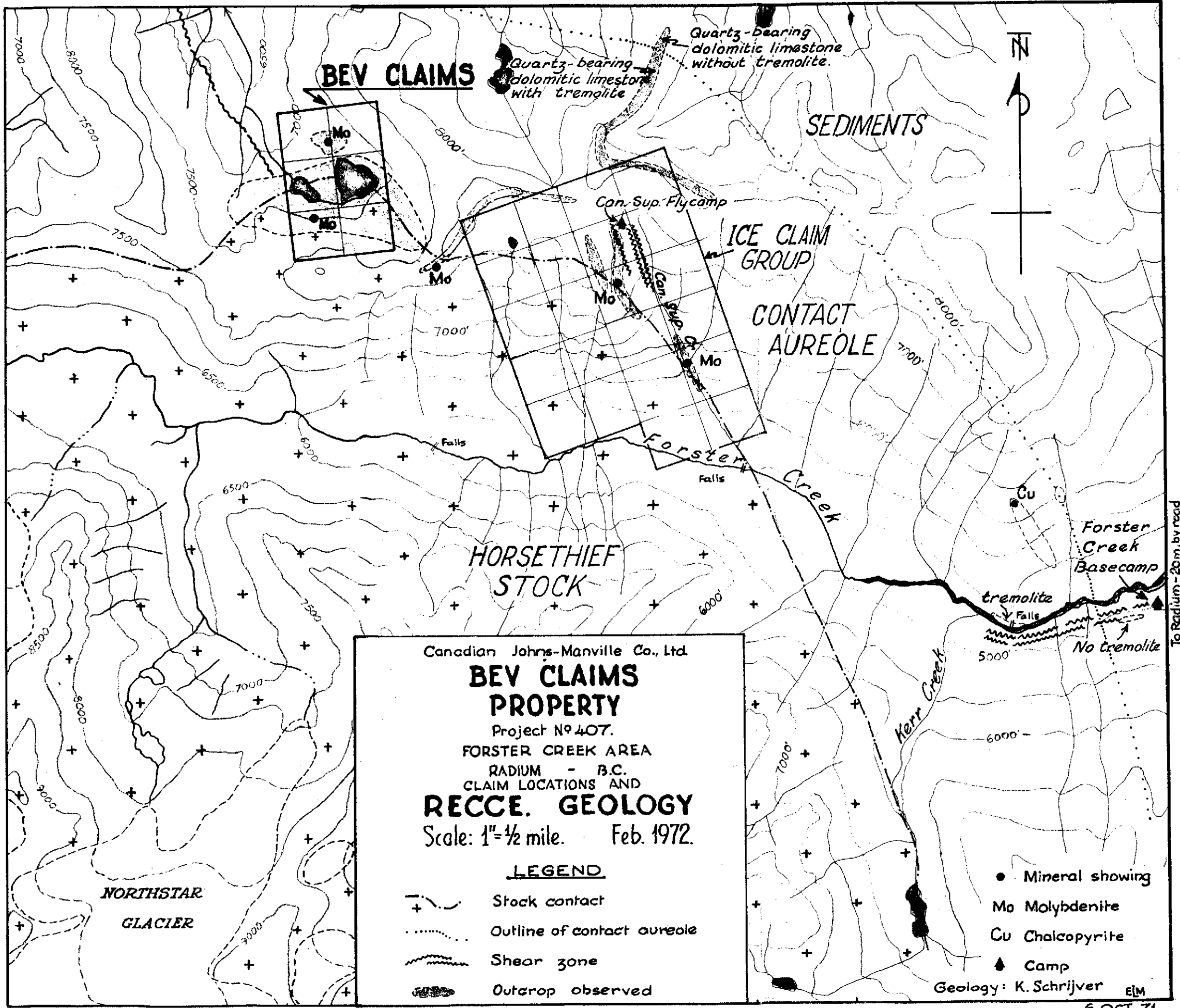
The Bev claims are situated in the Molly cirque which opens to the north. To the south a ridge rises and forms the divide between the Frances and Forster Creeks. A flat area of lakes and meadow centers the claim group. The elevation ascends to over 8,000 feet at the southwest corner of the claim block and descends to below 7,000 feet at the northwest. Alpine timbers are sparsely distributed below the 7,500 foot contour.

ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 3581 MAP #1



Tributary of
Upper Frances Cr.



Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd.
**BEV CLAIMS
 PROPERTY**
 Project No 407.
 FORSTER CREEK AREA
 RADIIUM - B.C.
 CLAIM LOCATIONS AND
RECCE. GEOLOGY
 Scale: 1" = 1/2 mile. Feb. 1972.

- LEGEND**
- - - - - Stock contact
 - Outline of contact aureole
 - ~~~~~ Shear zone
 - Outcrop observed

- Mineral showing
- Mo Molybdenite
- Cu Chalcopyrite
- ▲ Camp

Geology: K. Schrijver ELM

To Radium - 20 m. by road

6 OCT 71.

GEOLOGY:

The Bev claims are underlain by a marginal section of the Horsethief stock and the Dutch Creek Formation metasediments. The Horsethief stock, a granitic pluton, intruded in Cretaceous time the Precambrian metasediments of the Dutch Creek Formation and the Mount Nelson Formation. Both belong to the Purcell Formation and were juxtaposed by a N-S fault which occurs immediately to the west of the claim boundary.

The local stock rock is a coarse-grained, greyish purple, quartz-monzonite which typifies a 200 foot wide rim of the stock. The Dutch Creek Formation outside the contact here is a dark reddish brown, biotite-rich hornfels, which is cut either by abundant white aplite dykes or by numerous quartz veins in different sections. This hornfels hosts the Molly Lake Showing II, a major molybdenite mineralization discovered in the investigation.

MINERALIZATION:

A mineralized talus block found on August 28 during a reconnaissance prospecting trip initiated a 5-day fly camp investigation. Two mineral showings were consequently discovered. They will be described under Molly Lake Showings I and II. The latter is the second richest molybdenite showing in the Horsethief Stock area found by C.J-M to date.

Molly Lake Showing I:

The following excerpts from Schrijver's report describe the mineralized talus block and the Molly Lake Showing I:

"One grain of chalcopyrite has been found along a tight molybdenite-rich joint in a talus block downslope from Molly Lake Showing I. The faces of the tight joint (opening not exceeding three millimeters) are coated with coarse, flat pyrite crystals, coarse (five millimeters) molybdenite rosettes, and a grain of chalcopyrite. Coarse, salmon-pink feldspar and grey glassy quartz patches intervene between the sulphides.

MINERALIZATION:

Molly Lake Showing I: (Cont'd)

"Sericite, carbonate and plagioclase are absent.

"The location now indicated as Showing I on the maps (Bev claims Property, 1" = 500') is quite likely the place from which the talus block is derived. Here, at an elevation of 7,400 to 7,500 feet a.s.l., smooth cliffs facing north and measuring about 300 feet in an east-west direction, contain at most 10 molybdenite-bearing veins. The mineralization is similar to the joint-bound mineralization of the talus block, but contrary to the latter, quartz veinlets may be present and pyrite may be less abundant. Chalcopyrite has not been observed in bedrock. The veins strike approximately north-south and dip steeply east or west. These orientations are not parallel to any major joint set in the outcrop nor in the neighborhood".

Molly Lake Showing II:

Molly Lake Showing II, discovered on September 4, 1971 by A. Gussen, was briefly visited by the author on the following day (see map - Composite Anomalies & Geology, 1" = 500').

Lying in the hornfels just north of the contact, the showing is composed of two zones. A 700 foot wide aplite dyke zone, adjacent to the contact, is slightly mineralized, a quartz vein zone, well mineralized, occurs 500 feet further north and is referred to as the showing proper of the Molly Lake Showing II.

An excerpt from Schrijver's report describes the "aplite dyke zone". "A large number of voluminous aplite dykes and irregular aplite bodies contain rare fine specks of molybdenite as well as rare quartz-rich vugs with molybdenite rosettes. At a point where these aplite dykes and bodies decrease rather abruptly in abundance, numerous molybdenite-bearing quartz

Molly Lake Showing II: (Cont'd)

veins cut across the fine-grained, micaceous, dark reddish brown hornfelses".

A relatively detailed observation by the author is presented for the "quartz vein zone" or the "showing proper" in three aspects as follows:

(A) Types of Mineralization:

There are three types of molybdenite mineralization, all associated with quartz veins:

- (a) Molybdenite occurs as fissure-filling between the quartz veins and the host rock hornfels
- (b) Molybdenite specks are formed along lengthwise seams in quartz veins
- (c) Flakes of molybdenite are disseminated in a five-millimeter biotite-rich band in hornfels, parallel to the neighboring quartz veins

(B) Mineralized Quartz Veins:

Characteristics of the mineralized quartz veins are described as follows:

The quartz veins are mostly two inches thick, reaching one foot in some places. The predominant attitude strikes N45°E and dips 60°SE. The spacing of the quartz veins varies from five to 30 feet. Approximately 300 feet west of the initial posts of claims 5 and 6 (see map Composite Anomalies & Geology, 1" = 500'), lies the center of interest where mineralized quartz veins are regularly spaced at five-foot intervals over a 50 foot span. It is recommended that this zone be blasted and channel sampled.

(C) Mineralized Zone:

The quartz vein zone is mineralized in an area at least 500 by 1,000 feet in size. Some of the mineralized quartz veins were traced, away from the contact, for approximately 1,000 feet, until they became barren. Across the strike of the veins, a 500 foot section was observed to be mineralized (personal communication with A. Gussen).

(C) Mineralized Zone: (Cont'd)

In comparison with the other molybdenite mineralizations found in the Horsethief Stock, this hornfels-hosted showing stands out as a unique occurrence. It is associated with the metasediments instead of the pluton interior or the pluton contact.

Attention is drawn to the adjacent fault, 2,000 feet west of the Molly Lake Showing II. The fault, leading out from the pluton periphery, might have served as a mineralizer conduit and have consequently facilitated the enrichment in the metasediments.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

Field Methods:

Samples were collected at 100 foot spacing along three traverses sub-parallel to the contours between 7,250 and 8,000 foot elevations. Locations of samples were controlled by pacing and altimeter and were marked on the ground by red ribbons.

Samples were identified by the following coding system:

SCHRI, representing Schrijver, the Field Geologist, followed by the date (e.g. 9-1 for September 1), and then a number.

A total of 75 samples were collected in this area. They commenced from Schri 9-1-1 to Schri 9-5-7.

Other data recorded at sample sites include:

1. Color
2. Texture
3. Direction of drainage slope
4. Discharge of water in the case of stream sediment samples
5. Soil horizon and depth
6. Remarks concerning rock types, limonitic stain and jointing

The majority of samples taken were talus fines, the others being dubious soils or stream sediment samples.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

Field Methods: (Cont'd)

The talus samples were collected between broken rubble, crevices, ledges, etc., and might or might not give a true representation of the particular area. The soil samples had some grass and moss covering and they were usually further down slope or at the bottom of cirques. Particular attention was given to seepages, catchment basins where drainages from more than one area might lodge, contact zones, rusty gossan areas, and the like. Occurrences of any mineralization are indicated on the data sheets.

Analytical Techniques:

The 75 geochemical samples were forwarded to the Vancouver laboratories of Bondar-Clegg & Company and analyzed for Mo and Cu. The samples were dried at 40° to 50°C in infra-red ovens and sieved to -80 mesh in Tyler screens.

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

<u>Element</u>	<u>Extraction Method</u>	<u>Determination Method</u>	<u>Detection Limit</u>
Mo	Hot Aqua Regia	Atomic Absorption	1 ppm
Cu	"	"	1 ppm
U	HNO ₃	Fluorometric	0.2 ppm
W	Basic Fusion	Colorimetric	2 ppm

Statistical Analysis of Results:

The analytical results were categorized statistically as anomalous, probably anomalous, possibly anomalous and negative.

The 75 samples, due to the limited number, were treated as one population.

The data were computerized where ppm values were transformed to logarithm scales.

Statistical Analysis of Results: (Cont'd)

The geometric mean "b" is used as the background; the "probit" or the deviation "s" determines the threshold for anomalous values. The statistical categories are illustrated as follows:

Negative	$o-b$
Possibly anomalous	$(b+1) - (b+s)$
Probably anomalous	$(b+s+1) - (b+2s)$
Anomalous	$(b+2s+1) +$

Data Presentation:

Sample stations are shown on the enclosed maps (Bev claims Property 1" = 500') which also delineate the Horsethief Stock boundary, outcrops and the fault.

On separate maps for different element distributions, values are plotted at each sample station and are classified by standard symbols for the anomalous categories.

To summarize the total geochemical survey, superimposed anomalies of various elements are presented on the map "Composite Anomalies" with detailed geological field notes.

Cumulative frequency distributions of Mo, U and Cu were plotted on separate sheets of logarithmic probability paper. Their significance will be discussed in "Statistical Distributions".

DISCUSSION:

The significance of the geochemical results are discussed in terms of their statistical distributions. Geochemical and geological comparisons were drawn to other areas of molybdenum mineralization in Horsethief Stock. The ground distributions of elements were examined in the light of geological background.

Statistical Distribution: (See Cumulative Frequency Distributions - Log Probability Plots)

Statistical Distribution:

Mo:

It is apparent from the plot that the molybdenum distributions can be broken down to three populations that correspond quite well to the categories of anomalies as follows:

- 0- 7 ppm: negative or background population
- 8- 37 ppm: possibly - probably anomalous population
- 56-220 ppm: anomalous population

A wide gap between 37 and 56 ppm marks the threshold range which clearly differentiate the anomalous population from the rest.

This distinct gap in the statistical distribution of molybdenum gives rise to the following questions:

- (i) Does it correspond to a meaningful differentiation of the samples on the ground; and, if yes
- (ii) What causes the practical differentiation - rock types or mineral enrichment?

The above questions will be further discussed in the section "Ground Distributions", where an enrichment halo is described.

Cu:

Two markedly separated populations are shown on the distribution plot:

- 2- 80 ppm: background - probably anomalous populations
- 141-205 ppm: anomalous population

It is noteworthy that no values occur between 81 ppm and 140 ppm. The population above 140 ppm is definitely anomalous and is almost exclusively associated with the stock boundary; clearly demonstrating a contact enrichment effect.

U:

The uranium results form a continuous - more normal than Mo and Cu - distribution with irregular slope. There seems to be several (5?) small populations overlapped "head on tail" to give this appearance.

U: (Cont'd)

A distinct slope deviation occurs at 82 percentile - 21 ppm, which has been adopted as "b+s" to contour the "probably anomalous" values on U distribution map. As the ground distribution of uranium shows, the "b+s" contours delineate zones of interest more effectively than the tepidly limited "b+2s" contours. The distinct slope deviation at 82 percentile thus reflects some practical significance (see map "U Distribution" - 1" = 500').

Regional Comparisons:

Approximately one mile southeast of Bev claims molybdenum mineralization was observed on the Ice claims. There traces of molybdenite, hosted by a coarse-grained quartz-monzonite have been found within the Horsethief Stock along the contact zone. A geochemical survey covered the area with 95 samples. In a geological comparison the two adjacent mineralizations on Bev and Ice claims are both found along the contact yet in different hosting rocks.

Located in the central portion of the Horsethief Stock is the "Target 1" showing area where tiny flakes of molybdenite have been found in a white, fine-grained granite. A total of 235 geochemical samples were collected. The "Target 1" showing is 3-1/2 miles south of the Bev claims. The location is omitted on the enclosed maps, as only the geochemical values are used here for comparison.

In order to see the significance of the Bev claims mineralization in a broad regional view, the key geochemical values of the three areas are tabulated on the following page for comparison.

BEV CLAIMS (CONTACT ZONE: HORSETHIEF STOCK & METASEDIMENTS)

	<u>Background</u>	<u>Threshold</u>	<u>Threshold/Background</u>
Mo:	9.4	46	4.88
Cu:	26.5	110	4.15
U :	10.6	42	3.96

ICE CLAIMS (CONTACT ZONE: HORSETHIEF STOCK & METASEDIMENTS)

Mo:	12	75	6.25
Cu:	55	230	4.18
U :		Not analysed	

TARGET 1 AREA (CENTRAL PORTION OF HORSETHIEF STOCK)

Mo:	7	95	13.57
Cu:	13	48	3.69
U :	10	98	9.80

Regional Comparisons: (Cont'd)

The molybdenum background of the Bev claims is comparable to that of the other two areas, whereas the threshold of the Bev claims is relatively low. The copper values of the Bev claims are one-half those from the neighboring Ice claims and twice as much as those from the Target 1 of the stock center. The Bev claims area shares an equal uranium background with the Target 1 area, but has a low threshold.

Ground Distributions:

The reader is advised to refer to the elemental distribution maps - 1" = 500'. Sample values were interpreted in contours of anomalous categories.

Mo:

A remarkable zone of molybdenum anomaly is interpreted, as the present data best suggest, as a mineralized halo. Sub-parallel to the contact, the width of the zone is projected from Showing II to be 1/4 mile. It extends northwest toward the fault and opens to the southeast where, along the contact for 1-1/2 miles, three molybdenite showings (Ice claims) were found in the previous year (see Recce Geology map, 1" = 1/2 mile). In a regional view, the observed showings that stud the contact seem to outline a molybdenum enriched belt, straddling the contact with a width of 1/4 mile and a length of at least two miles.

Ground Distributions:

Mo: (Cont'd)

As pointed out previously, the quartz vein zone in Showing 2 (see section on Mineralization) is the second richest molybdenite showing so far discovered in the Horsethief area. Attention must be drawn to the adjacent fault (see map - Composite Anomaly & Geology - 1" = 500') which might have served as a conduit for the mineralizer and facilitated the molybdenum mineralization. Assuming the fault as a mineralizer conduit, responsible for the enrichment in Dutch Creek Formation metasediments), it is all possible that similar mineralization occurs to the west of the fault in the Mount Nelson Formation metasediments. This possibility is also suggested by the moderate molybdenum anomaly at Station Schri 9-1-19 (see map - Mo Distribution - 1" = 500'). The station marks a culmination of an increasing trend which opens to the west.

An apparently limited molybdenum anomaly occurs at Showing 1 in the stock rock, quartz-monzonite. The geochemical sampling to date has not fully probed the southern extension of this anomaly.

Further geochemical sampling, geological mapping and prospecting are recommended to cover this area. Special attention should be drawn to the following targets:

- A. The area north of Molly Lake
- B. The southeastern wall of Molly Lake cirque
- C. The area west of Dolly Lake
- D. The slope south of Showing 1

The reader is advised to see the section Recommendations for details and complete context.

Cu:

A moderately strong anomalous zone (141-191 ppm) coincides with the molybdenum anomaly to the west of Molly Lake.

Ground Distributions:

Cu: (Cont'd)

The zone opens widely to the east and narrows down westerly, apparently to follow the contact. The isolated anomalous station west of Dolly Lake suggests the contact-bound, anomalous trend which is generally characteristic of the stock contact.

The molybdenite showing 2 area is not broadly supported by anomalous copper values except one sample of 143 ppm Cu.

A barren zone, immediately inside the contact, rims the stock.

U:

A weakly defined anomaly is present to the southeast of Molly Lake along contact in coincidence with Mo and Cu anomalies.

The showing 1 area, a moderate U anomaly, centers a 800 foot wide, possibly anomalous zone which opens southwest uphill to the precipitous ridge.

A weak anomaly to the west of the fault is vaguely indicative of significant mineralization.

A para-contact barren zone is present on the outer rim of the stock.

W:

The molybdenum anomalies were selected to be analyzed for tungsten. The results are generally negative, except one sample from Showing 1 giving 40 ppm of "W".

Composite Anomalies: (See map Composite Anomalies - 1" = 500')

The prominent northwest-southeast molybdenum anomalous zone is stressed by narrower copper and uranium anomalous trends. The regional significance has been discussed in "Ground Distribution - Mo".

The stock boundary line is characterized by coincidental copper and uranium anomalies.

Composite Anomalies: (Cont'd)

Superimposed molybdenum and uranium anomalies are present around Showing 1 and to the west of Dolly Lake; the latter suggests a mineralization zone, west of the fault, possibly comparable to Showing 2.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Molybdenum mineralization has been observed in Molly Lake Showings 1 and II.
2. Coincidental geochemical anomalies of Mo, Cu, and U strongly suggest a mineralized halo in hornfels, sub-parallel to the Horsethief Stock boundary.
3. Geological correlations and geochemical comparisons between Bev claims and the adjacent Ice claims were discussed.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following Recommendations are essentially based on the Conclusions above. Their sequence suggests the order of priority.

1. Stake claims to adjoin the present Bev and Ice claim blocks.
2. Carry out a grid or traverses of geochemical sampling to cover the contact zone, i.e. 1/2 mile on both sides of the stock boundary from 1/2 mile west of Dolly Lake to 1/2 mile east of Molly Lake. Analyse samples at least for Mo and Cu.
3. Prospect and map the geochemical grid. Pay special attention to the following targets:
 - A. The area north of Molly Lake between Stations Schri-9-5-1 and Schri 9-2-10
 - B. The southeastern wall of Molly Lake cirque
 - C. The area west of Dolly Lake
 - the fault zone
 - the western extension of the existing traverse Schri 9-1
 - D. The slope south of Showing 1.

RECOMMENDATIONS: (Cont'd)

4. Blast and channel sample Showings I and II, or any better showings found in further investigation (see "Mineralized Quartz Veins" section for detailed description of Showing II).

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Schrijver, K.
November 1971

Interim Geological Report on Horse-
thief Stock. Internal C.J-M Report

Mann, E.L. &
Conn, H.K.
October 1971

Geochemical and Geological Report on
the Ice Claims, Forster Creek Area,
Golden M.D., B.C. Assessment Report,
C.J-M.

Lin, C.P.
Kerr, J.R. &
Conn, H.K.
July 1971

Follow-up Geochemical & Geological
Report on the Slide Group of Claims,
Forster Creek Area, Golden M.D.,
B.C. Assessment Report, C.J-M.

COST ANALYSIS - BEV CLAIMS

1. <u>Labor Cost:</u> September 1 to 5, 1971:		
K. Schrijver, Geologist		
5 days @ \$46.15 per day	\$ 230.25	
A. Gussen, Field Assistant		
5 days @ \$22.00 per day	110.00	
C.P. Lin, Geologist		
2 days @ \$38.00 per day	<u>76.00</u>	
		\$ 416.25
2. <u>Camp Cost:</u> September 1 to 5, 1971:		
10 man days @ \$7.00 per man day		70.00
3. <u>Helicopter Cost:</u> (Transportation to Fly Camp)		
Biggs Helicopter Service:		
September 1 - 3.6 hours @ \$150 per hour	540.00	
September 5 - 3.6 hours @ \$150 per hour	<u>540.00</u>	
		1,080.00
4. <u>Analytical Cost:</u> (Bondar-Clegg & Co.)		
77 samples analyzed for Mo, Cu, U		
@ \$3.20 per sample	246.40	
-9 samples analyzed for W		
@ \$2.00 per sample	<u>18.00</u>	
		264.40
5. <u>Consulting Report:</u>		
K. Schrijver's report, November 1971 - \$3,684.29		
(see Bibliography). Relevant portion to Bev		
claims - 5%. \$3,684.29 x 5%		184.20
6. <u>Drafting and Plotting:</u>		
A. Therrien, Draftsman		
5 days @ \$32.30 per day	161.50	
D. Williamson, Draftswoman		
2 days @ \$14.62 per day	<u>29.24</u>	
		190.74
7. Interpretation		100.00
8. Preparation of Report		<u>50.00</u>
T O T A L		\$ 2,355.59

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. This report is based on published and unpublished information.



February 1972

H.K. Conn, P.Eng., Exploration Manager
 Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Limited
 Expiry Date: Jan 28, 1973

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 four years of experience.

2. I am a graduate of the following universities:

National Taiwan University B.A. (Geology) 1965
(Republic of China)

Bowling Green State University M.A. (Geology) 1969
(Ohio, U.S.A.)

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 and a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

5. I made the geological observations on Molly Lake Showing ii on September 5, 1971.

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.

February 1972

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY DATA

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE Co. Ltd.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

COLLECTOR: A. GUSSEN + K. SCHRIJVER

BEV CLAIMS #1-6
MOLLY LAKE

AREA: FORSYTH CREEK

DATE: SEPT 1 / 71

PROJECT: 407

LOCATION REF.: RADIUM

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS			
									Mo	Cu	U	
SCHRI 9-1-1	EDGE OF LAKE OUTLET 0+00	→	LARGE TALUS SLOPE	TALUS FINE	SURFACE	D G	M	LIM STAINED GRANITE TALUS ELEV. 7300	5	7	7	Granitic
2	200	→	—	—	—	—	—	BASE OF CLIFF	6	10	10	"
3	400	→	—	—	—	—	—	SCREE SLOPE BELOW CLIFF SOME MO.	8	21	14	"
4	600	→	—	—	—	B	—	<u>MOST MO OBSERVED</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>39</u>	"
5	800	→	—	—	—	—	—	SMALL NONOFF STREAM BED SOME MO.	16	18	13	"
6	1000	→	—	—	—	—	—	SCREE SHAPE O.C. ABOVE SOME MO. IN TALUS	12	30	34	"
7	1200	→	—	—	—	—	—	SMALL DRY STREAM BED GRANITE O.C. ABOVE NO MO.	13	22	65	"
8	1400	→	—	—	—	—	—	GRASSY TALUS SLOPE O/C FAR ABOVE 1 PIECE MO.	23	25	0	"
9	1600	→	—	SOIL LIKE	—	—	—	TALUS LIM. STAIN SOME MO. ELEV. 7300	5	21	7	"
10	1800	→	—	—	—	B	—	—	1	15	4	"
11	2000	→	—	TALUS FINE	—	RB	—	TALUS LIM STAIN GRASSY O/C ABOVE NO MO.	ND	5	0	"
12	2200	→	—	—	—	B	—	SOME NO MO. 7300 O/C ABOVE	2	34	15	"
13	2400	→	—	SOIL LIKE	—	—	—	BASE OF CLIFFS SOME MO. 7340	7	<u>160</u>	25	"
14	2600	→	—	SOIL LIKE	—	—	—	BASE OF CLIFFS	3	26	16	"
15	2800	→	—	TALUS	—	—	—	7300	3	14	15	"

CANADIAN JOHNS-MONVILLE Co. Ltd.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

 COLLECTOR: GUSSEN + SCHRIVER

MULLY LAKE

 AREA: FURSTER CREEK

 DATE: SEPT 1 / 71

 PROJECT: 407

 LOCATION REF.: RADIUM

AMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS			
# 16	3000 W	→	BASE OF CLIFF TALUS	TF	SURFACE	B	M	LIM STAIN GRANITE OK ABOVE 7220'	4	15	9	granitoid
11	3200	→	TALUS, SOIL COVERED	VERY SOIL LIKE	—	RB	—	APLITE VEINS	22	19	9	granitoid aplite + TF
18	3400	→	4% GRASSY TALUS	SOIL	—	B	—	—	15	31	10	"
19	3600	→	—	TF	—	RB	—	7140' GRANITE OK SMALL STREAM	30	10	28	granitoid
SCHR Q-2-1 SEPT. 2 / 1971 SNOW + RAIN COLD												
1	200 E	↙	LARGE TALUS SLOPE BASE OF CIRQUE MORAINE	TF	—	GB	—	LIM STAINED GRANITE 1 MO. IN TALUS 7300'	4	8	6	granitoid
2	400	↙	—	—	—	—	F	SOMEWHAT SOIL LIKE	3	4	6	"
3	600	↙	—	—	—	—	M	LIM. STAIN. PYRITE NO MO.	1	2	7	"
4	800	↙	—	—	—	—	F	CENTRE OF SMALL DRY STREAM BED LIM STAIN.	3	7	6	"
5	1000	↙	—	—	—	—	M	LIM STAINED TALUS OK ABOVE	4	10	6	"
6	1200	↙	TALUS SLOPE SMALL STREAM	—	—	DB	—	RUSTY TALUS OK ABOVE	189	205	46	granitoid + minor LF
7	1400	↙	—	—	—	LB	F	SOIL LIKE RUSTY HORNFEELS	37	60	10	LF + minor white
8	1600	↙	RUSTY TALUS	SOIL LIKE	—	DB	—	"	110	80	6	LF + minor white
9	1800	↙	GRASSY SLOPE OK ABOVE	—	—	—	—	"	118	61	2	LF + minor white

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

COLLECTOR: RUSSEN + SCHRIEVER

MOLLY LAKE

AREA: FORSTER CREEK

DATE: SEPT 2 1971

PROJECT: 407

LOCATION REF.: RADIUM

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS				
10	2000 E	←	METASED. TALUS SAUPE	TF	SURFACE	BR	M	VERY RUSTY HURFFES 7400 E'	152	65	2		
7550' CONTOUR IN MOLLY LAKE CIRQUE													
11	0 W	→	TALUS IN SMALL CIRQUE	TF	SURFACE	BR	M	RUSTY ROCK HORNIFES 7500 APLITES NEAR CONTACT OLC NEARBY	159	55	100		
12	200 W	→	—	—	BR	BR	M	RUSTY HORNIFES OLC ABOVE SAMPLE PT 7550'	56	160	5		
13	400	↓	—	—	—	—	—	7500'	79	168	4		
14	600	↓	—	—	—	—	—	7680'	61	141	3		
15	800	↓	—	—	—	—	—	7740'	71	170	3		
16	1000	↓	—	—	—	—	—	SOME GRANITE 7760'	56	191	3		
17	1200	↓	—	—	—	—	—	SOME GRANITE TALUS GRANITE OR ABOVE 7880 MOSTLY HURFFES MO.	194	181	6		
18	1400	↓	—	—	GB	GB	M	GRANITE TALUS LIM STAIN SMALL FAX AREA 7900'	30	79	24		
19	1600	↓	—	—	—	—	—	ALL GRANITE TALUS LIM STAIN GRANITE OLC 7900	18	45	14		
20	1800	↓	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	39	39		
21	2000	↓	—	—	—	—	—	7820'	16	28	22		
22	2200	↓	—	—	—	—	—	7840	4	24	9		
23	2400	↓	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	9		

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

COLLECTOR: Bussis & Schmitzer

Molly Cirque

AREA: molly Lake Frances CreekDATE: Sept 2 1971

PROJECT: _____

LOCATION REF.: Radius Pt

MPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS				
									Mg	Ca	K		
2-24	2600 W	↘	Talus Slope Small cirque	Talus Fines	Surface	Gray Brown	Med	GRANITE TALUS LARAP CLIFFS ABOVE SAMPLE POINT LIMITS STAIN	2	5	10		granitoid
25	2800 W	↘	—	—	—	—	—	7640'	ND	5	5		
26	3000 W	↘	—	—	—	—	—	7600	2	5	6		
27	3200 W	↘	—	—	—	—	Fine	Dry gully in centre of cirque MOLY MINERAL CLIFF 7560	Abund	4	6		
28	3400 W	↘	—	—	—	—	—	Talus AREA BASE OF CLIFFS LIMITS STAINED GRANITE MOLY MINERAL 7570	5	8	6		
29	3600 W	↘	—	—	—	—	—	CLIFF 7500	3	4	6		
30	3800 W	↘	—	—	—	—	—	SMALL DRY STAGNUM BED	3	5	9		
31	4000 W	↘	—	—	—	—	—	CLIFF 7460	1	4	7		
32	4200 W	↘	—	—	—	—	Med	BASE OF MANY GRANITE LIMITS STAINED MOLY PREPARED 7420	2	10	9		
33	4400 W	↘	END OF CIRQUE Talus AREA	—	—	—	—	GRANITE CLIFFS ABOVE SAMPLE PT. LIMITS STAINED TALLS 7420	14	27	13		
34	4600 W	↘	Talus Slope BASE OF CLIFFS	—	—	—	—	7480	22	10	8		
35	4800 W	↘	Talus Slope	—	—	—	—	7560	10	13	10		
36	5000 W	↘	Talus Slope Granite 1/2	—	—	Dark Brown	—	SOME ORGANIC MATTER 7540	6	21	11		
37	5200 W	↘	—	—	—	Gray Brown	—	LIMITS STAINED GRANITE UNDER MOLY MINERAL 7560	24	15			
38	5400 W	↘	—	—	—	—	—	DIRECTLY ABOVE MAJOR MINERAL TALUS FINE BUT PROBABLY ABOVE 14 TO 30 MILLIFRACTION 247500	14	30	11		

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

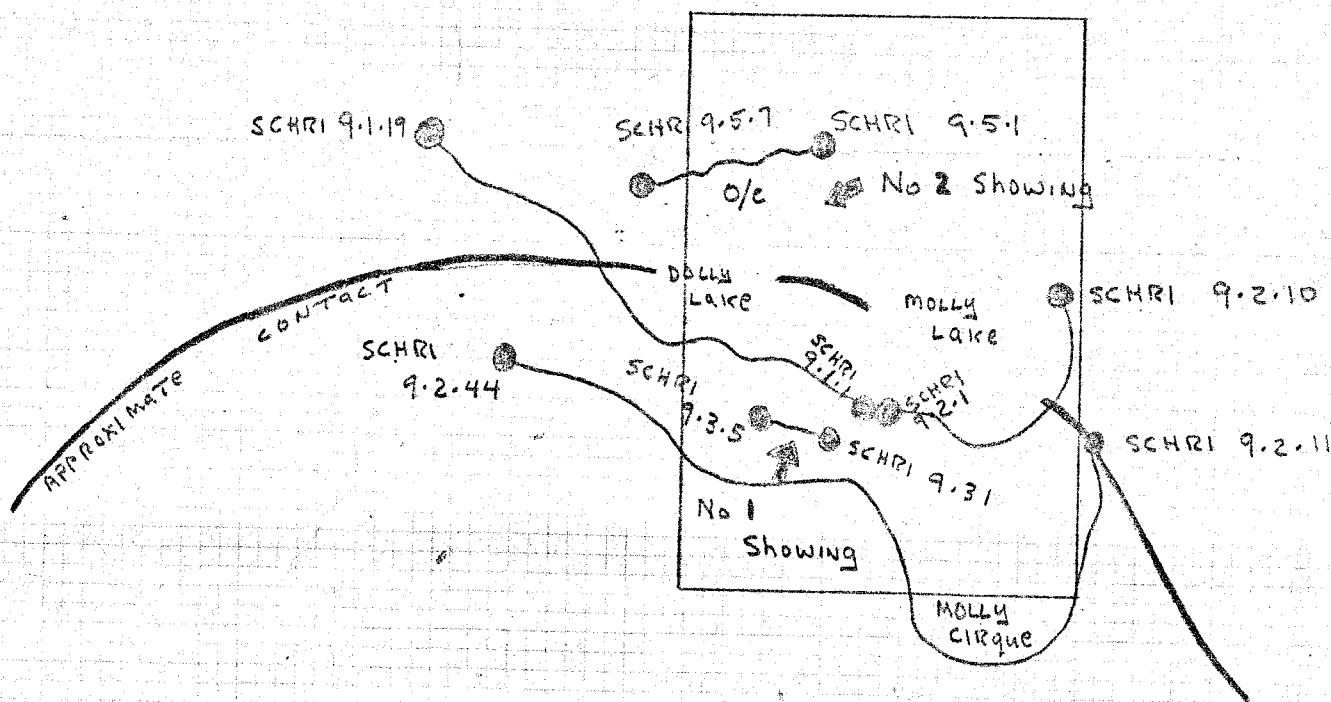
COLLECTOR: GUSSMAN SCHRIVERMOLLY LAKEAREA: FORSTER CREEKDATE: SEPT 2/71PROJECT: 407LOCATION REF.: RADIUM

MPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS			
									Mo	Cu	Zn	
39	5600 W	→	TALUS AT BASE OF CLIFF.	TF	SURFACE	GB	M	LIM STAIN GRANITE BELOW MO IN TALUS 7540	19	23	13	
40	5800	→	—	—	—	—	—	LIM STAINED GRANITE 7540	10	19	16	
41	6000	→	—	—	—	—	—	5520	9	15	15	
42	6200	→	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	25	18	
43	6400	→	—	—	—	DB	F	LIM STAIN GRANITE C/C ABOVE MO.	5	28	15	
44	6600	→	—	—	—	GB	M	7440	37	35	14	
45	CAMP AREA		SEPT 3/71		SUNNY + WARM							
1	0	→	←	TF	SURFACE	GB	M	BELOW MAJOR MO BEARING OC 7420'	32	38	44	
2	100 W	→	TALUS + SEEP AREA BELOW C/C	—	—	—	M	7400'	92	40	45	
3	200 W	→	—	—	—	—	M	7380'	220	73	50	
4	300	→	SMALL STREAM IN CC + TALUS	—	—	B	M	7380'	35	36	18	
5	400	→	SMALL DRY RAVINE IN CC + TALUS	—	—	GB	M/F	7340'	9	25	20	



MOLLY Lake Showing
 SOIL SAMPLED AREAS
 CLAIM BLOCK CTM
 MINERALIZED ZONES
 AND CONTACT

To FRANCES CREEK



HOPSETHER BATHOLITH

**Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT**

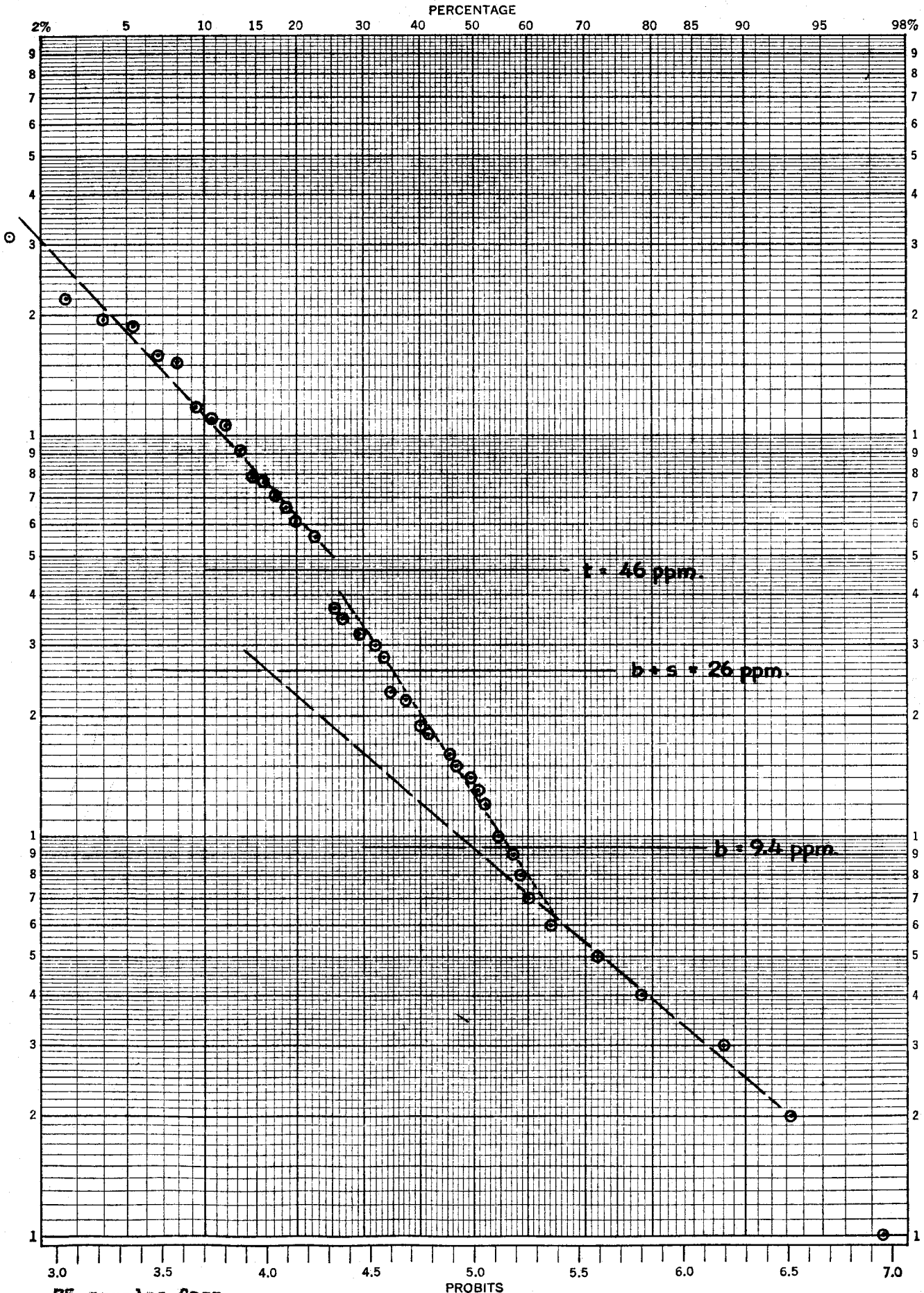
NO. 3531 MAP # 4

Cumulative Frequency Distribution

MOLYBDENUM

BEV CLAIMS PROPERTY - PROJECT 407

Forster Creek Area, Radium, B.C.



75 samples from
 BON - LAB REPORT; 21-728, Sept. 22/71

A. Therrien, Feb. 16/72

46 8082
 MADE IN U.S.A.
 KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.
 PROBABILITY
 X 3 LOG CYCLES

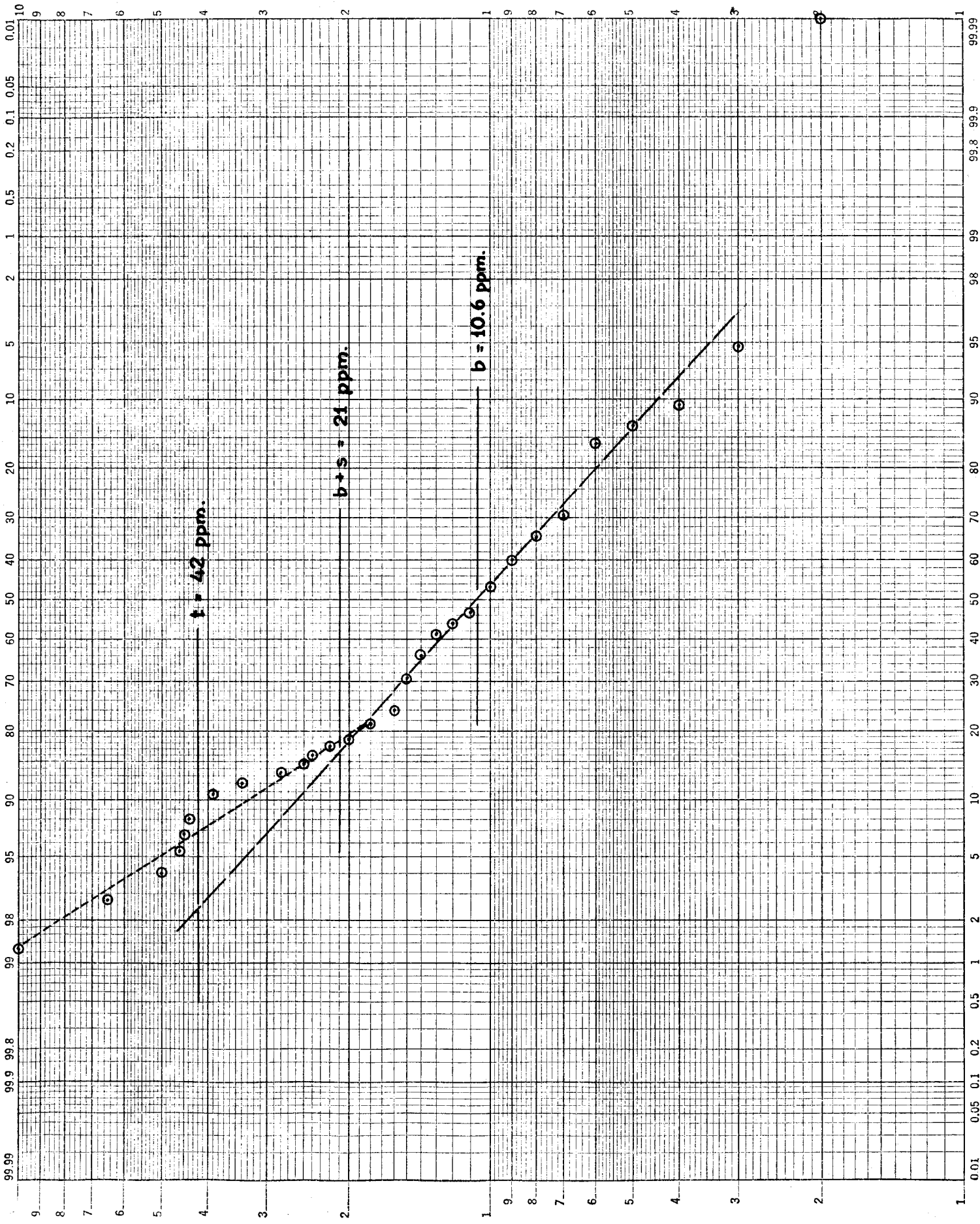
Cumulative Frequency Distribution

URANIUM

BEV CLAIMS PROPERTY - PROJECT 407

Forster Creek Area, Radium, B.C.

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



75 samples from
DONCO LAB REPORT; 21-728, Sept. 22/71

A. Therrien, Feb. 16/72

Note: Location of samples SCHRI. 9-5 not accurately known.

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE Co., LTD.
ASBESTOS, QUE.

BEV CLAIMS PROPERTY

Project No 407 - Forster Creek Area.
RADIUM, B.C.

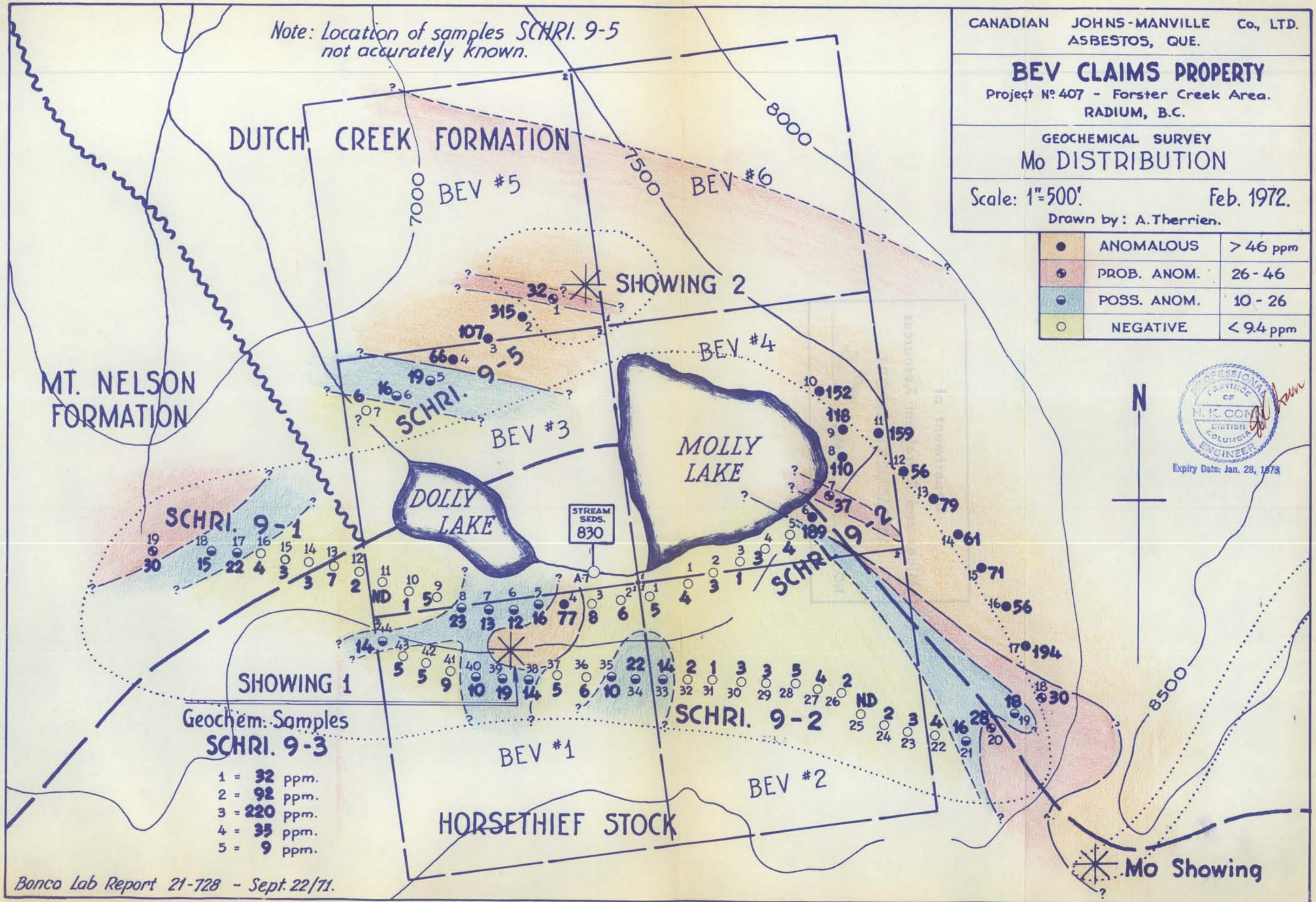
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
Mo DISTRIBUTION

Scale: 1"=500'

Feb. 1972.

Drawn by: A. Therrien.

●	ANOMALOUS	> 46 ppm
⊙	PROB. ANOM.	26 - 46
○	POSS. ANOM.	10 - 26
○	NEGATIVE	< 9.4 ppm



Geochem. Samples
SCHRI. 9-3

- 1 = 32 ppm.
- 2 = 92 ppm.
- 3 = 220 ppm.
- 4 = 35 ppm.
- 5 = 9 ppm.

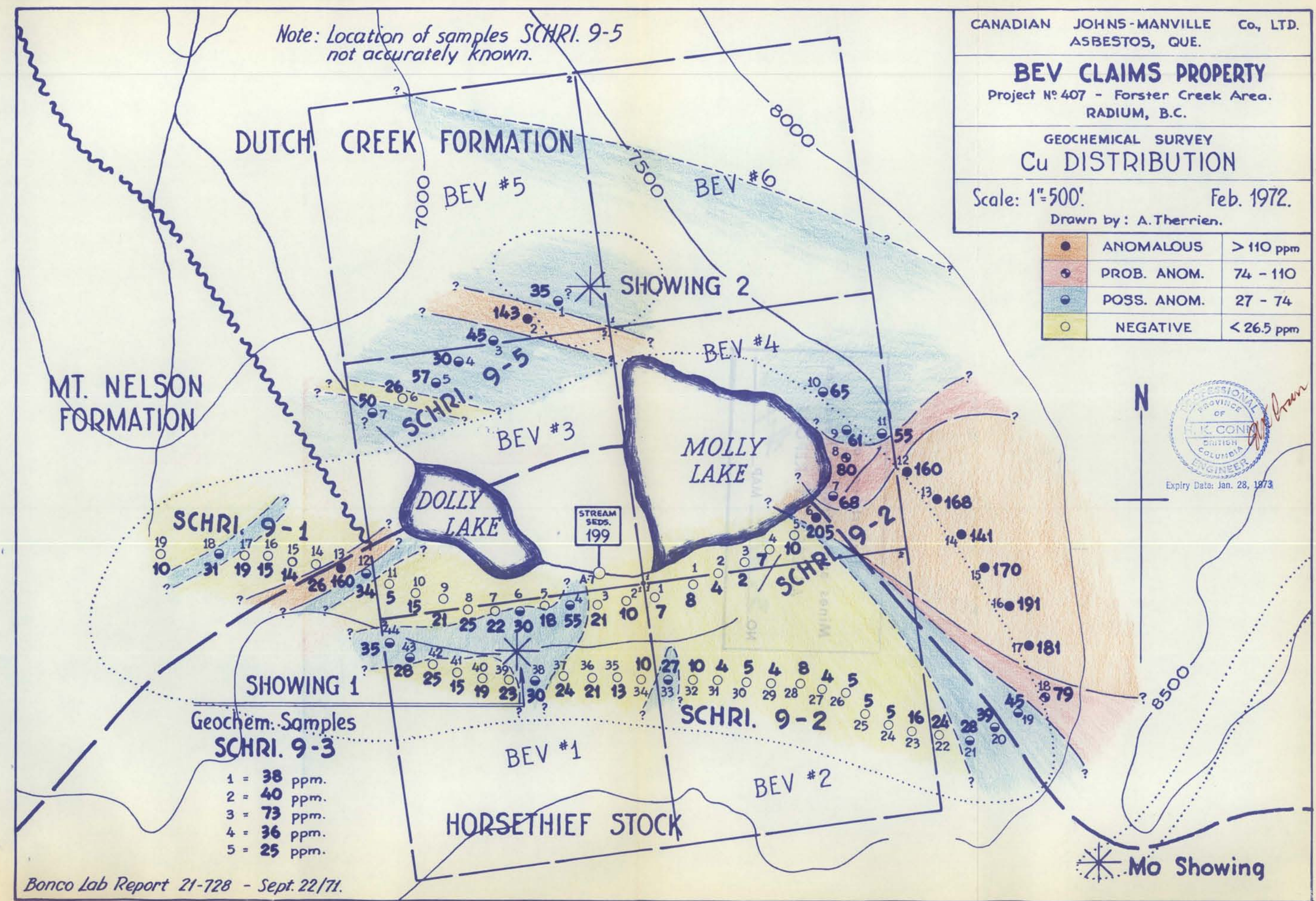
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE Co., LTD.
 ASBESTOS, QUE.

BEV CLAIMS PROPERTY
 Project No 407 - Forster Creek Area.
 RADIUM, B.C.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
Cu DISTRIBUTION

Scale: 1"=500' Feb. 1972.
 Drawn by: A. Therrien.

●	ANOMALOUS	> 110 ppm
◐	PROB. ANOM.	74 - 110
◑	POSS. ANOM.	27 - 74
○	NEGATIVE	< 26.5 ppm



Note: Location of samples SCHRI. 9-5 not accurately known.

- Geochem. Samples
SCHRI. 9-3
- 1 = 38 ppm.
 - 2 = 40 ppm.
 - 3 = 73 ppm.
 - 4 = 36 ppm.
 - 5 = 25 ppm.

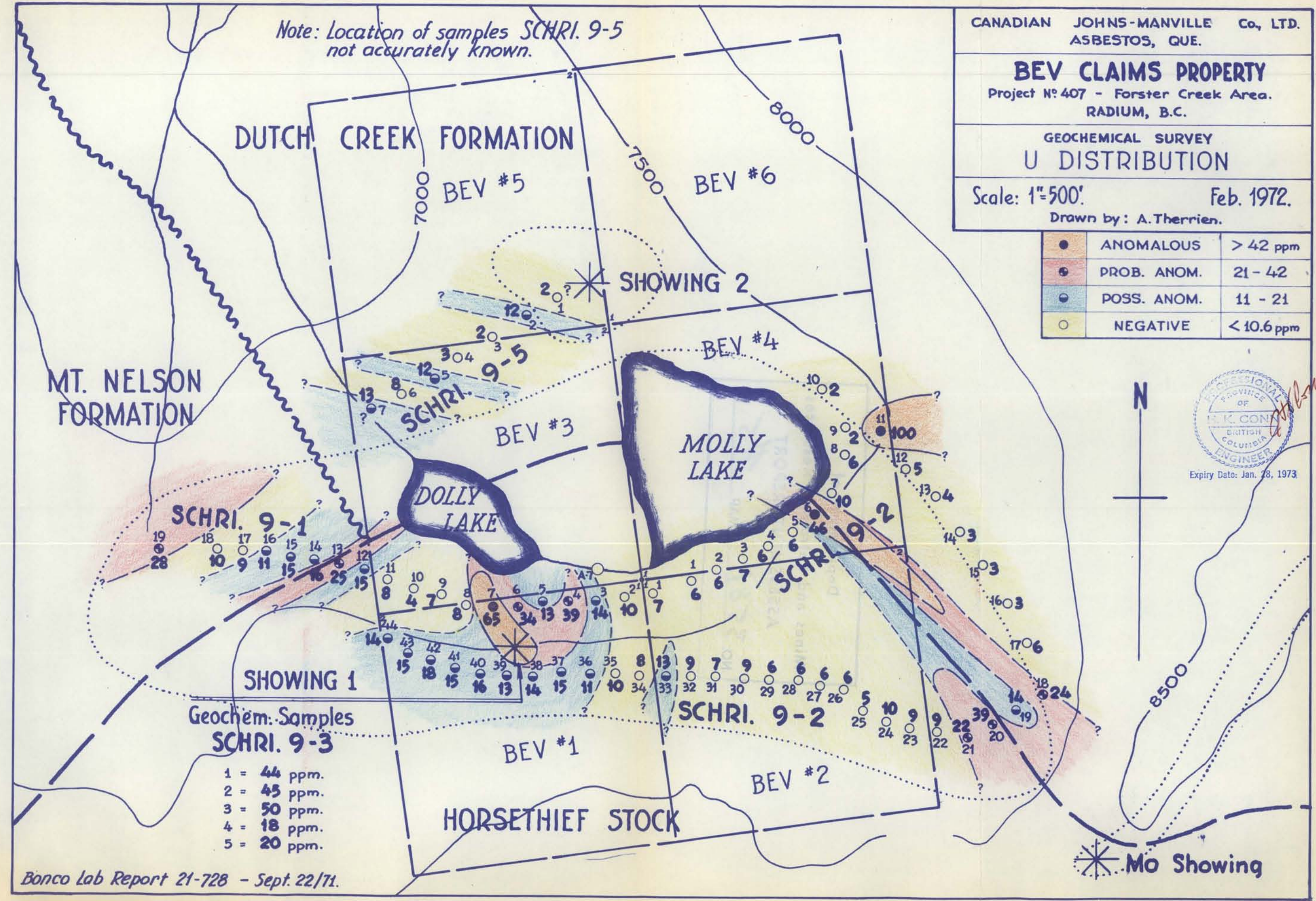
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE Co., LTD.
 ASBESTOS, QUE.

BEV CLAIMS PROPERTY
 Project No 407 - Forster Creek Area.
 RADIUM, B.C.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
 U DISTRIBUTION

Scale: 1"=500' Feb. 1972.
 Drawn by: A. Therrien.

●	ANOMALOUS	> 42 ppm
◐	PROB. ANOM.	21 - 42
◑	POSS. ANOM.	11 - 21
○	NEGATIVE	< 10.6 ppm



Note: Location of samples SCHRI. 9-5 not accurately known.

Geochem. Samples
 SCHRI. 9-3

1 = 44 ppm.
 2 = 45 ppm.
 3 = 50 ppm.
 4 = 18 ppm.
 5 = 20 ppm.

Bonco Lab Report 21-728 - Sept. 22/71.



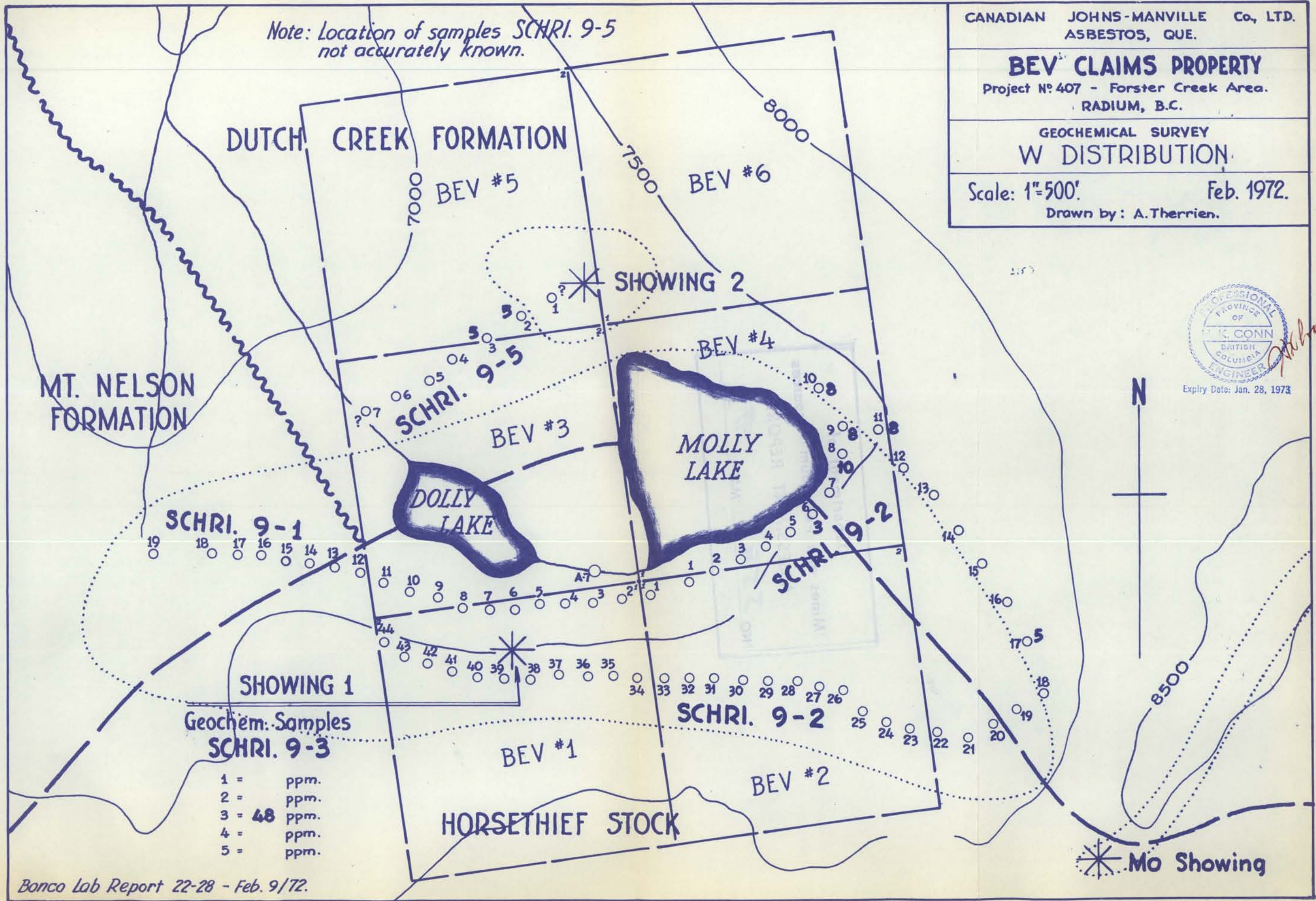
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE Co., LTD.
 ASBESTOS, QUE.

BEV CLAIMS PROPERTY
 Project N° 407 - Forster Creek Area.
 RADIUM, B.C.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
 W DISTRIBUTION

Scale: 1"=500' Feb. 1972.
 Drawn by: A. Therrien.

Note: Location of samples SCHRI. 9-5
 not accurately known.



Expiry Date: Jan. 28, 1973

Bonco Lab Report 22-28 - Feb. 9/72.

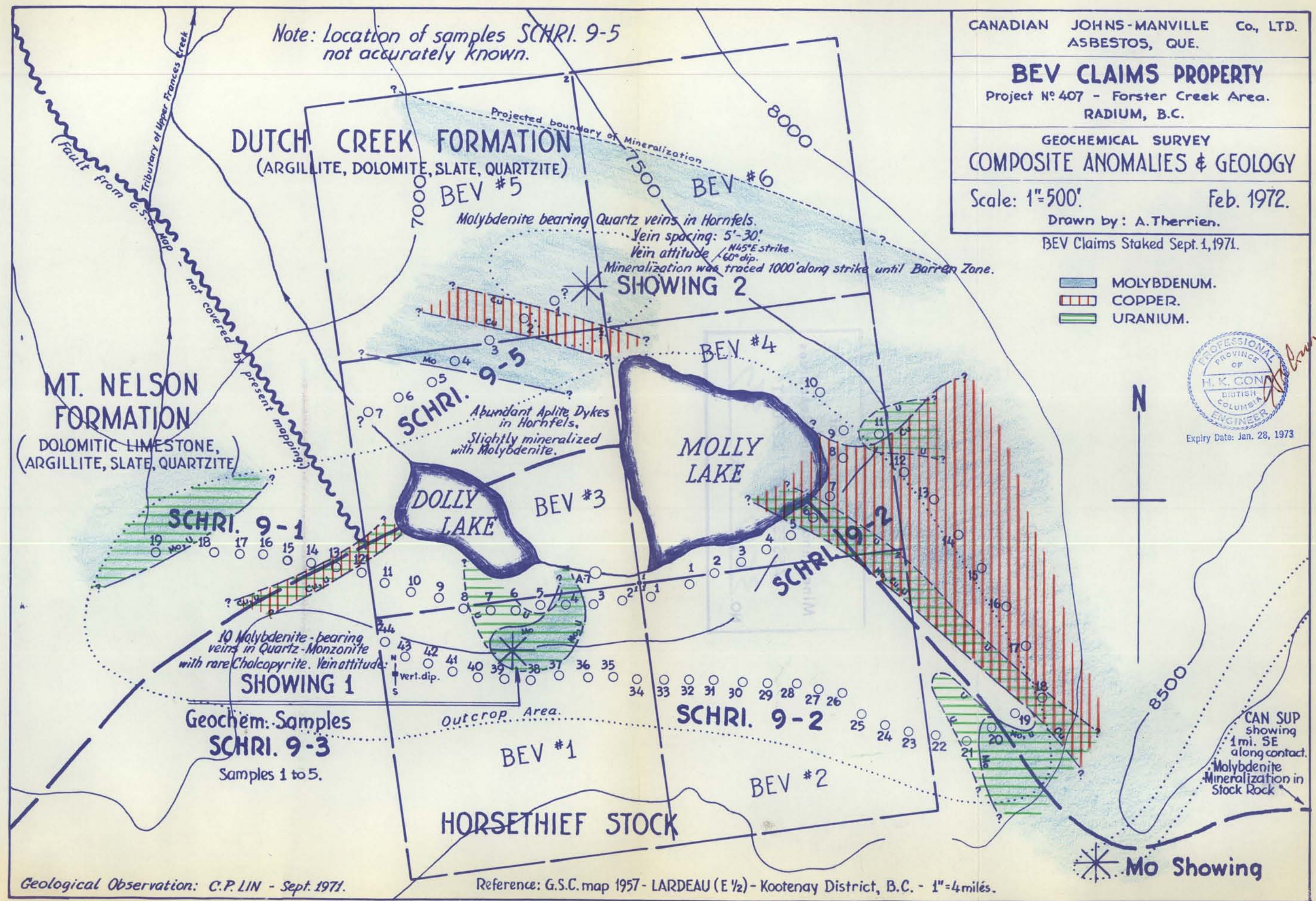
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE Co., LTD.
 ASBESTOS, QUE.

BEV CLAIMS PROPERTY
 Project N° 407 - Forster Creek Area.
 RADIUM, B.C.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
COMPOSITE ANOMALIES & GEOLOGY

Scale: 1"=500' Feb. 1972.
 Drawn by: A. Therrien.
 BEV Claims Staked Sept. 1, 1971.

Note: Location of samples SCHRI. 9-5 not accurately known.



Geological Observation: C.P. LIN - Sept. 1971.

Reference: G.S.C. map 1957 - LARDEAU (E 1/2) - Kootenay District, B.C. - 1"=4 milés.