

3806

GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

ZEN CLAIMS

FORSTER CREEK AREA

GOLDEN & SLOCAN MINING DIVISIONS, BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOR

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY, LIMITED

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

P.O. BOX 1500 -- ASBESTOS, QUEBEC

COVERING : ZEN CLAIMS #1-4 (Golden M.D.)
ZEN CLAIMS #5-8 (Slocan M.D.)

LOCATED : 1. 50 40'N, 116 36'W
2. N.T.S. Map 82 K/NE
3. Over Whirlpool Lake, Headwaters of Forster
Creek, approximately 25 miles west of Rad-
ium Hot Springs, British Columbia

C.J-M PROJECT: 407

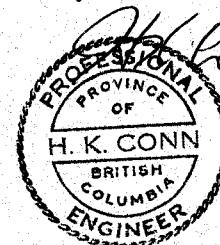
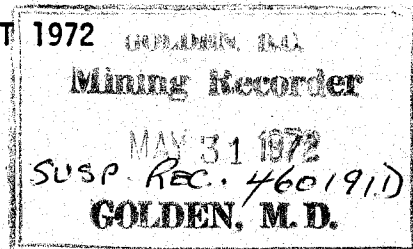
WORK PERIOD : AUGUST 17-29, 1971

SUBMITTED BY:

C.P. LIN, M.A. (AUTHOR)

H.K. CONN, P. ENG.

REPORT DATE : AUGUST 1972



Expiry Date: Jan. 28, 1973

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Continued)

LIST OF MAPS:

#1 INDEX MAP	1" = 50 Miles
SIX (6) ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION MAP SHEETS - Mo, U, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag	
MAP A - LOCATION MAP	1" = 1/2 Mile
MAP B - WHIRLPOOL LAKE AREA, RECONNAISSANCE GEO- CHEMICAL SURVEY	1" = 1,000'
MAP C - DETAILED GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - OBSERVED MOLYBDENITE ZONE	1" = 100'
MAP D - CHIP SAMPLING ZONE - ROCK ASSAY RESULTS	1" = 50'

MAPS

#2	Mo	Distribution
#3	U	"
#4	Cu	"
#5	Pb	"
#6	Zn	"
#7	Ag	"
#8	Sample	Locations, Claims, Detailed Geology

INTRODUCTION:

General:

Molybdenite mineralization was initially discovered by K. Schrijver at Whirlpool Pass in early August 1971. Claim staking, geochemical sampling, chip sampling, and detailed mapping followed. Work was carried out by the personnel of Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited during the period August 17 - 29, 1971.

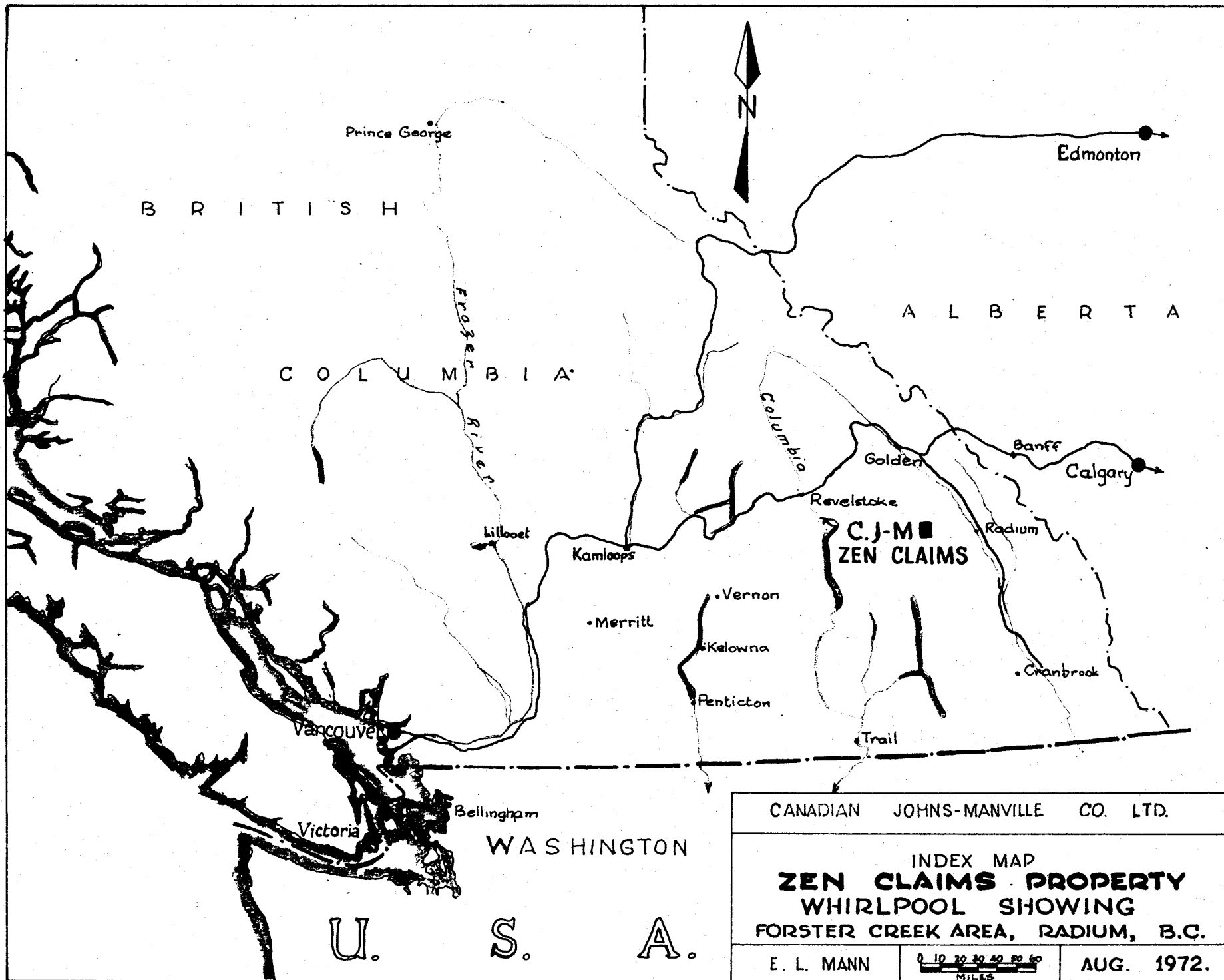
Prior to this discovery, the same company had been in search of at first uranium, then molybdenum, mineralization in the Horsethief Stock area for three years. Attention was drawn to the contact type of enrichment since the discovery of the Can-Sup Creek showing in August 1970. By the time of the Whirlpool discovery, the mineralized nature of the stock contact was well-recognized.

A total of 152 geochemical samples was collected, mainly from talus fines over the claim area. Detailed chip sampling covered the best-exposed section. The distribution and the statistics of the geochemical results are discussed in this report.

Location and Access:

The Zen claims are situated over Whirlpool Lake at the headwaters of Forster Creek (see Map A - 1" = 1/2 Mile). The practical access is by a logging road that leads from Radium Hot Springs westward for approximately 22 miles to the base camp. From there on, the service of a helicopter is suggested for reaching the claim site over the precipitous terrain (see index map - 1" = 50 Miles).

The claim block straddles the boundary of Golden and Slocan Mining Divisions. Half of the claims, Zen #1-4, belong in the former and the other half, Zen #5-8, in the latter. Since the major part of the work was done over Zen #4, the claims were grouped under Golden Mining Division.



Physiography and Vegetation:

The area, adjacent to the Whirlpool Glacier to the southeast, is largely devoid of vegetation. High altitudes ranging from 6,500 to 8,600 feet above sea level allow snow cover to prevail during most of the year. Although depressions and troughs are always under snow cover, certain fresh outcrops result from thawing towards the end of August. These provide excellent exposure for observations. In this area, true B horizon soil is extremely rare. Limited amounts of vegetation exist. Juniper and alpine grass stud the area sparsely.

The claim block straddles a divide. Forster Creek flows easterly to join the Columbia River, and Howser Creek flows southeast to the west Kootenay valley.

GEOLOGY:

Located at the northwest margin of the Horsethief Stock, the claim block is underlain by a Mesozoic quartz monzonite and Proterozoic metasediments of the Horsethief Creek series and the Toby Formation. The distinct contact interface has been observed to be vertical at Whirlpool Pass*.

The quartz-monzonite is coarse-grained (0.05" - 0.5"), equigranular (phenocrysts less than 5%), and light pink in color. It demonstrates a slight deviation from the typical rock that forms the outer portion of the stock.

*The exposed area of the Horsethief intrusive body is approximately 50 square miles. The distinct contact interface around this pluton has been generally observed to be vertical. No magmatic fusion with country rock is in evidence. These criteria place the pluton more suitably under the terminology "Stock" than "Batholith", which is characterized by its immense size, an outwardly dipping contact interface - hence an ever-increasing size with depth and by features of magmatic fusion with country rock.

GEOLOGY: (Cont'd)

This is extremely coarse-grained (up to two inches), distinctly porphyritic and marked by abundant purple feldspar.

The local stock rock is chiefly composed of quartz, alkali-feldspar, plagioclase and biotite. The purple alkali-feldspar (perthite?) is often altered to pink color adjacent to mineralized veins. At contact the feldspar becomes curiously pale. The white plagioclase may show a slight green alteration (saussuritization). Biotite is the only dark mineral.

Common pink aplite dykes, at places containing molybdenite, may be cut across by quartz veins. Mineralized quartz veins tend to be vuggy and rusty. Barren quartz veins are usually massive and are tightly flanked by a swarm of parallel, closely-spaced and almost shear-like joints. Tourmaline, absent in the mineralized veins, occurs in the barren quartz veins as fine aciculae.

Along the chip sampling zone (see map D), the mineralized veins strike approximately east-west and dip 35° - 75° south, while the barren veins strike N30 E and dip 65° southeast.

The major local metasedimentary rock of the Horsethief Creek series is a grey to dark green quartzite. At places it tends to be conglomeratic with well-rounded quartz grains thickly separated by dark green matrix. The matrix may be impregnated by abundant, fine stringers of sulphide, such as chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. Heavy chocolate stain is common.

An apophysis outside the stock has been observed at the west wall of Whirlpool Pass. Basically, similar to the quartz monzonite at the contact, the rock is bleachingly pale in color.

MINERALIZATION:

Rich molybdenite mineralization occurs along the contact in the coarse-grained quartz monzonite. The observed mineralization is contiguous to the north-east - south-west contact, occupying an elongated zone 300 feet wide and at least 1,100 feet long. At its northern end, talus starts prevailing and covers 1,000 feet of contact. A possible 1,000 foot extension of mineralization remains yet to be verified by means of trenching or blasting.

Chip Sampling: (See Map D - 1" = 50')

At the northern portion of the observed molybdenite zone, chip sampling was carried out.

The chip sampling zone, a 300 foot long mineralized exposure, is cut across by 23 molybdenite veins. Their widths, dominantly two inches, may measure up to six inches. The spacing between veins varies from five feet to 35 feet, the average being 13 feet.

Detailed chip sampling was applied to the zone and a description of the sampling method follows.

A total of 300 chips were collected by chiselling rock and mineralized veins. The sample spacing was uniformly one foot. The traverse was sub-parallel to the contact and cut across the mineralized veins. Every 50 chips, covering a 50 foot span, were combined into one 4.5 to six pound sample that yielded one assay result. The size of chip samples varied only slightly, from 2" x 2" x 1", to 2" x 1" x 1". Since the one-foot spacing of chip samples was much closer than the five foot to 35 foot vein spacing, the purpose of sampling all mineralized veins was achieved. Objectivity was maintained with reasonable ease as the closeness of sample spacing far exceeds the frequency of vein occurrence.

MINERALIZATION:

Chip Sampling: (Cont'd)

Moreover, it adds to the merit of this sampling exercise that the mineralized veins were just freshly exposed after a snow thaw. Minimum chemical decomposition allowed a maximum access to estimating the natural mineralization.

In conclusion, this chip sampling, in the author's opinion, has evaluated the exposed mineralization effectively.

Grade Evaluation:

An average grade of 0.152% MoS₂ was given by the chip sampling that covers 300 feet of mineralized zone across the molybdenite veins. The sample results vary from 0.018% to 0.283% MoS₂.

Assuming the grade remains the same throughout the 300 foot by 1,100 foot zone of observed mineralization, it would give approximately three million tons of ore with 0.15% MoS₂ for a depth of 100 feet.

Modes of Mineralization:

The molybdenite mineralization in the Whirlpool area occurs primarily in the plutonite. The molybdenite in the metasedimentary rocks is extremely rare. The major mineralization is associated with the vuggy quartz veins that seem to represent one joint system - N90°-120°; 35°-75°S. The other joint system - N30°-35°; 65°S-- , filled by massive quartz veins, is simply barren.

The various modes of molybdenite mineralization are described, with type occurrences given, as follows (Map D, 1" = 50'):

- (a) In thick (two inch to six inch), vuggy and rusty quartz veins, coarse molybdenite rosettes occur with common pyrite and some specularite flakes (Station FT 3324).
- (b) Along the interface of quartz veins and host rocks, a rich layer of molybdenite, 1/16" to 1/4" thick, extends (outcrop 40 feet northwest of Station FT 3323).

MINERALIZATION:

Modes of Mineralization: (Cont'd)

- (c) On both sides of the quartz veins contiguous bands of host rock contain disseminated molybdenite flakes (0.1" - 0.2") with common pyrite and occasional sericite. These bands, 0.5" - 2.5" across, are distinctly pink, apparently due to alteration (FT 3318).
- (d) In pegmatitic lenses and pods, rosettes of molybdenite occur with pyrite, mica, very coarse euhedral pink feldspar and glassy quartz (FT 3317-18).
- (e) In aplite dykes, six inches to one foot across, tiny molybdenite flakes are disseminated or fracture-bound (Map C, FT 3367).

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

A total of 152 geochemical samples were collected for reconnaissance survey of the claim area (Map B) and for detailed investigation of the mineralized zone (Map C). From the well-exposed northern section of the mineralized zone (Map D), detailed chip samples were collected for grade evaluation.

A. Field Methods:

Reconnaissance samples were collected predominantly from talus fines at 200 foot spacing. Detailed samples were taken at 50 foot spacings. The traverses were sub-parallel to contours and were controlled by use of an altimeter, compass and chain. Each station was marked on the ground by red ribbons.

Data recorded at sample sites include:

1. Color
2. Texture
3. Direction of drainage slope
4. Grain size of sample
5. Remarks concerning mineralization, rock types, and limonitic stain

B. Analytical Techniques:

All samples were analyzed in the Vancouver laboratories of Bondar-Clegg & Company, Limited.

MINERALIZATION:

B. Analytical Techniques: (Cont'd)

The geochemical 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:

<u>Element</u>	<u>Extraction Method</u>	<u>Determination Method</u>	<u>Detection Limit</u>
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

C. Statistical Analysis:

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

In data dealing with trace elements, the skew frequency curves are the rule rather than the exception. As the survey data form lognormal rather than normal distribution, they are computerized where ppm values were transformed to logarithm scales and frequency to probability scales.

The median which approaches the geometric mean is taken as the background "b". The anomalous categories are determined by successive classes of probits - p₁, p₂, p₃, etc. Each succeeding probit is increased by one factor, "s" or geometric deviation, where $s' = \frac{p_1}{b} = \frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{p_3}{p_2}$, etc.

The statistical categories are illustrated as follows:

Negative	0 - b
Possibly Anomalous	(b+1) - p ₁
Probably Anomalous	(p ₁ +1) - p ₂
Anomalous	(p ₂ +1) +

A distribution formed by a single population is the ideal situation.

MINERALIZATION:

C. Statistical Analysis:

In some cases two populations are present. Attention is then drawn to the "break" point which is considered as the "lower threshold" and signifies the base of the anomalous population.

In some distributions, significant high values occur. They are noted in terms of the probit scale.

D. Data Presentation:

Geochemical sample results are plotted at each station (Map B and C) on separate element distribution map sheets. Standard symbols for categories of anomalies mark the station. Rock assay results of the chip samples are plotted along the sections of the traverse where the chips were collected (Map D).

Statistical analyses of results are presented on cumulative frequency distribution papers (see Discussion, Statistical Studies).

DISCUSSION:

The survey results are discussed in two aspects. In the section "Statistical Studies" the computerized data are analyzed with the diagrammatic aid of the cumulative frequency distributions; in the section "Ground Distribution" the element distributions, plotted on separate map sheets, are discussed for their significance.

Statistical Studies:

The 152 geochemical results, statistically treated, are summarized in the following table. It shows that Mo is the only significant element and the rest are weak values.

DISCUSSION: (Cont'd)

Summary of Geochemical Results*

	<u>Background b (ppm)</u>	<u>Threshold Probit 2 (ppm)</u>	<u>Peak (ppm)</u>	<u>Geometric Deviation p1/b</u>
Mo	10	165	750	3.91
U	10	56	240	2.31
Cu	19	98	157	2.25
Pb	37	193	250	2.27
Zn	46	98	133	1.45
Ag	0.9	1.8	2.3	1.38

*The background (b) is the median that approaches the geometric mean; the threshold is the 97.5 percentile or the second probit. The first probit occurs at 84 percentile, the ratio of which over the background gives the geometric deviation. It expresses the contrast among the values and shows the "steepness" of the cumulative frequency distribution.

The cumulative frequency distributions for each element are examined separately as follows:

Mo:

A wide gap (115 ppm - 220 ppm) clearly marks two separate populations. The anomalous population is strictly associated with the observed molybdenite veins contiguous to the contact (see Map C - 1" = 100').

The local Mo values are compared with ^{results of those} samples widely collected from the Horsethief Stock. Please refer to the excerpted cumulative frequency distribution of "Horsethief Stock, Forster Creek area". A similar gap exists between 115 ppm and 190 ppm. Moreover, the geometric deviation (s') is 3.70, interestingly close to s' = 3.91 of the Whirlpool area. In both areas, high values exceed the third probit.

U:

An inflection point occurs at 92 percentile and is marked as the lower threshold (35 ppm). It is significant in being the base of the anomalous population, which is interpreted as representing the concentration of uranium minerals at catchment basins or drainages.

DISCUSSION:

Statistical Studies:

U: (Cont'd)

High values exceed the third probit.

Cu:

Lognormal distribution.

Pb:

Largely a lognormal distribution.

Zn:

Basically a lognormal distribution with a minor deviation of low values.

Ag:

Lognormal distribution.

Ground Distributions:

Please refer to the element distribution map sheets. Mo shows surmounting strong anomalies in converged patterns. The distributions of all other elements are generally associated with the contact. Their values are weak and distributions rather dispersed.

Mo:

Two broad anomalous zones are grossly parallel to the contact (see Map B). The western zone shows increasing Mo values northward towards the contact. There (see Map C), the zone harbors segments of strong anomalies that are controlled by the orientations of molybdenite veins. The eastern zone (Map B) thrusts through an area of intermingled talus and low brush, where some molybdenite hosted by aplite dykes has been observed.

It appears not unlikely that strong Mo anomalies in the western zone may extend northwards along the contact under the talus cover.

DISCUSSION:

Ground Distributions:

Mo: (Cont'd)

Blasting or trenching is therefore recommended to expose the contact for examination.

The reader is advised to refer to the section "Mineralization - Grade Evaluation" for information on the chip sampling zone (Map D).

U:

Strong anomalies, caused by concentration in drainage, occur at lower elevations (see Map B, FT 3267-3278). Only a weak anomaly broadly coincides with the molybdenite showing zone (see Map C). This shows low affinity between the two elements in the area.

Cu:

Copper values are low. Weak anomalies roughly follow the stock contact.

A substantial anomaly superimposes on and supports molybdenite zones (Map C). This Cu anomaly may open to the northwest into the meta-sediments.

Pb:

The Pb values are generally weak.

In the molybdenite zone (Map C), the tightened and clearly trended Pb anomalies suggest their association with the molybdenite veins that also show the similar trend (see Map D).

In comparison to the Mo distribution in the detailed survey zone (Map C), Pb results tend to increase away from the contact, whereas the high Mo values rim immediately around the contact and decrease drastically inward. Such distributions seem to suggest that a halo-like Pb zone occurs inside the Mo-Cu envelope that rims the contact.

DISCUSSION:

Ground Distributions:

Pb: (Cont'd)

The reconnaissance survey (Map B) shows a broad anomalous pattern suggesting, similarly, an inner halo, sub-parallel to the stock contact.

Zn:

Irregular and dispersed patterns are shown by very weak zinc values.

Two zones of weak anomalies are present. One zone goes parallel to the contact inside the stock. A second zone strikes E-W in the southern portion of the claims.

Ag:

Slightly anomalous Ag values are associated with the contact in the molybdenite zone. General values are weak.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Vein-oriented molybdenite mineralization was found in stock rock contiguous to the contact.
2. The mineralized zone, 300 feet by 1,100 feet in size, was estimated to contain three million tons of 0.15% molybdenite.
3. Geochemical survey results suggest that the molybdenite mineralization may continue northwards under the talus to double the size of the mineralized zone.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. It is recommended that trenching or blasting be carried out over the observed molybdenite zone (Map C).

RECOMMENDATIONS: (Cont'd)

The objective is to verify whether or not the MoS_2 grade in the chip sampling zone prevails over the 300 by 1,100 foot observed molybdenite zone.

2. Providing the above-mentioned trenching returns favorable results, then similar measures are recommended to evaluate the possible northern extension of the observed molybdenite zone in an area of talus covering.

3. If the northern extension proves to be economic, then a small preliminary drilling program will be recommended.

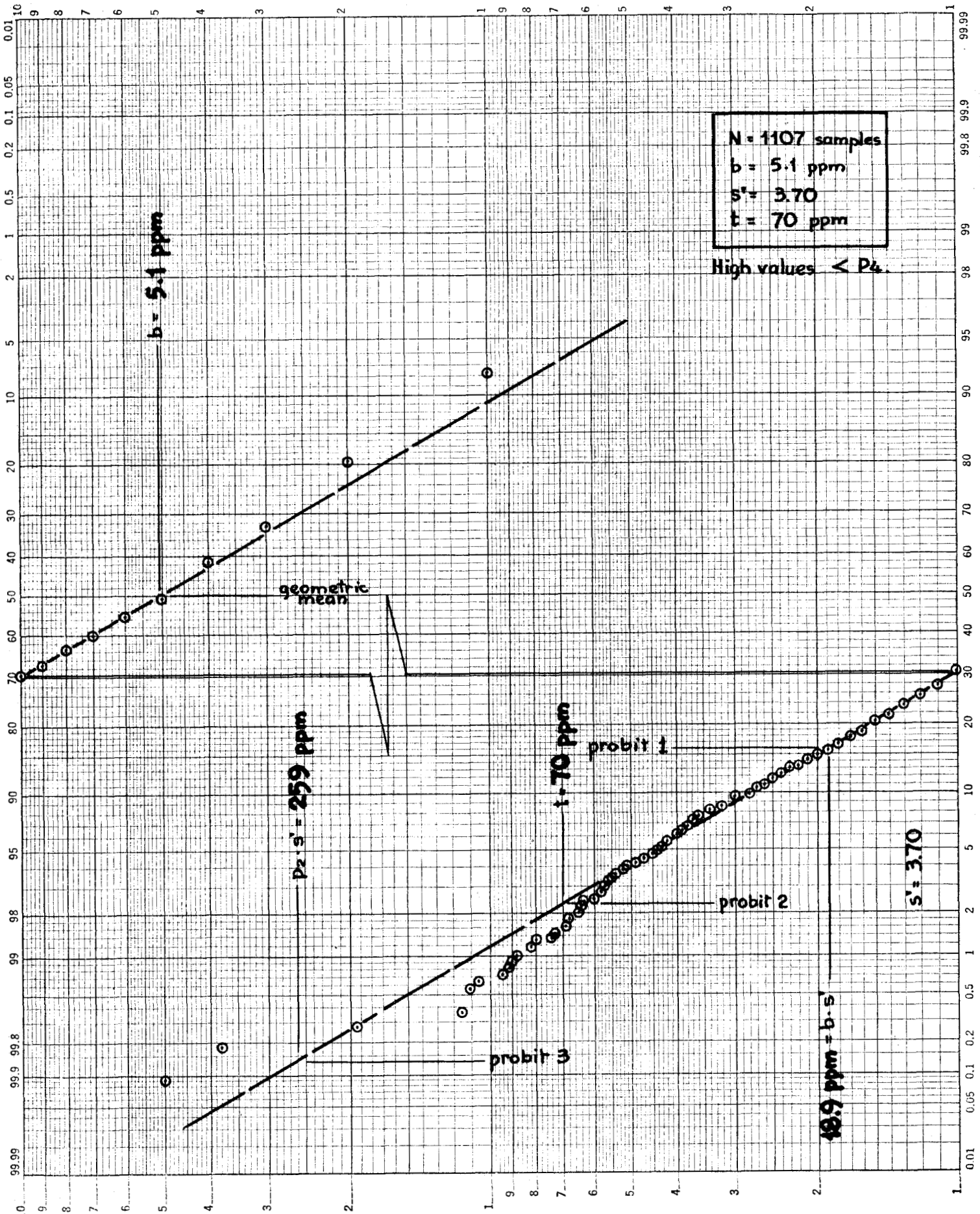
BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Schrijver, K., 1971: Interim Geological Report on Horsethief Stock
Internal Report, C.J-M
- Lin., C.P., 1972: Geochemical and Geological Report on Detailed Surveys on the Slide Group of Claims, Forster Creek Area

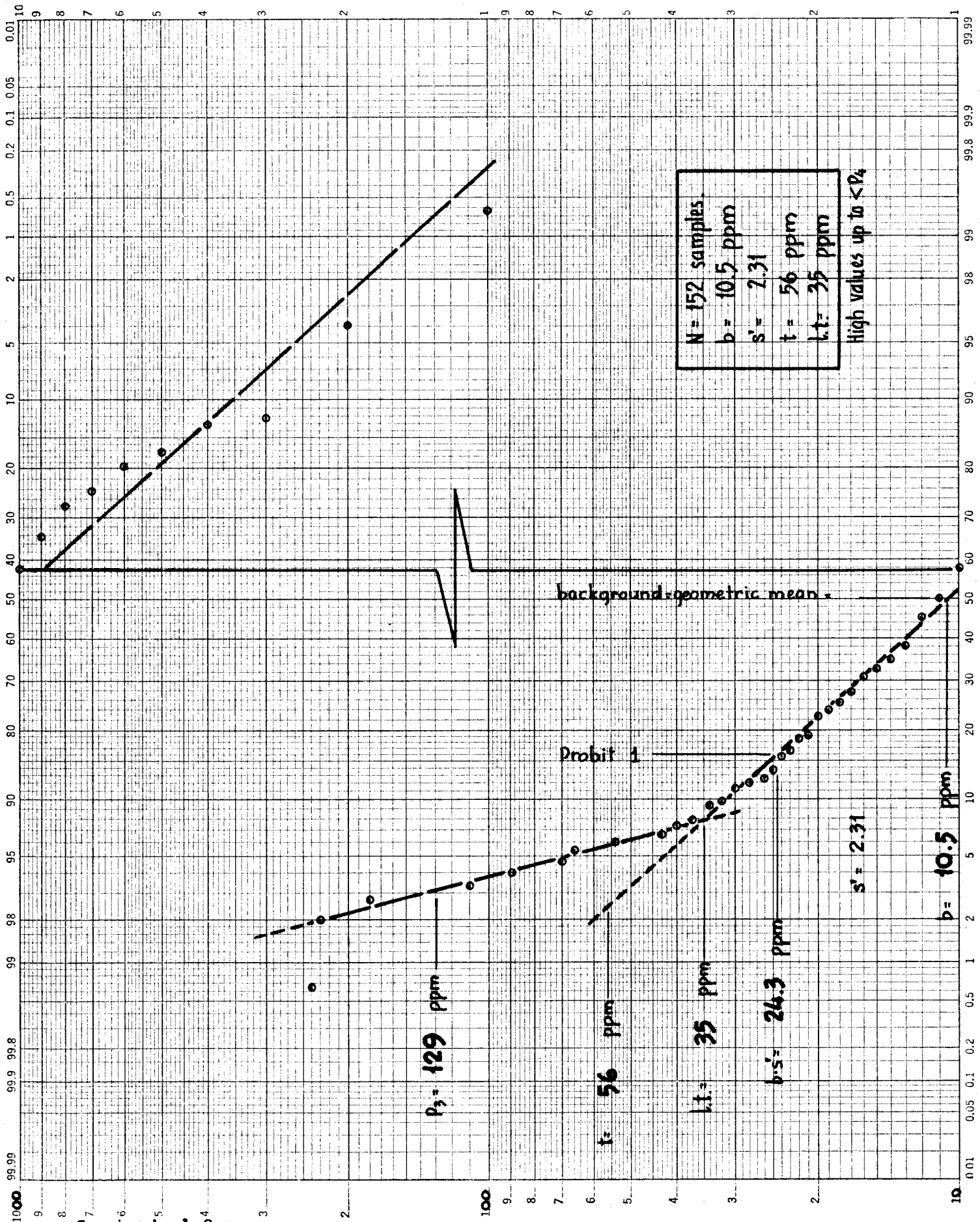
A. Therrien, April 25, 1972

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
HORSETHIEF STOCK, FORSTER CR. AREA - PROJECT
RADIUM, B.C. 407

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



TALUS SAMPLES from
1970 Recce Stock Survey & 1971 Upper Welsh Cr. Cumulative Frequency Distribution
1970 Detail Survey - Target 1, Follow-up Survey
RADIUM



PROBABILITY
X 2 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.

46 8043
MADE IN U.S.A.

Geochemical Survey

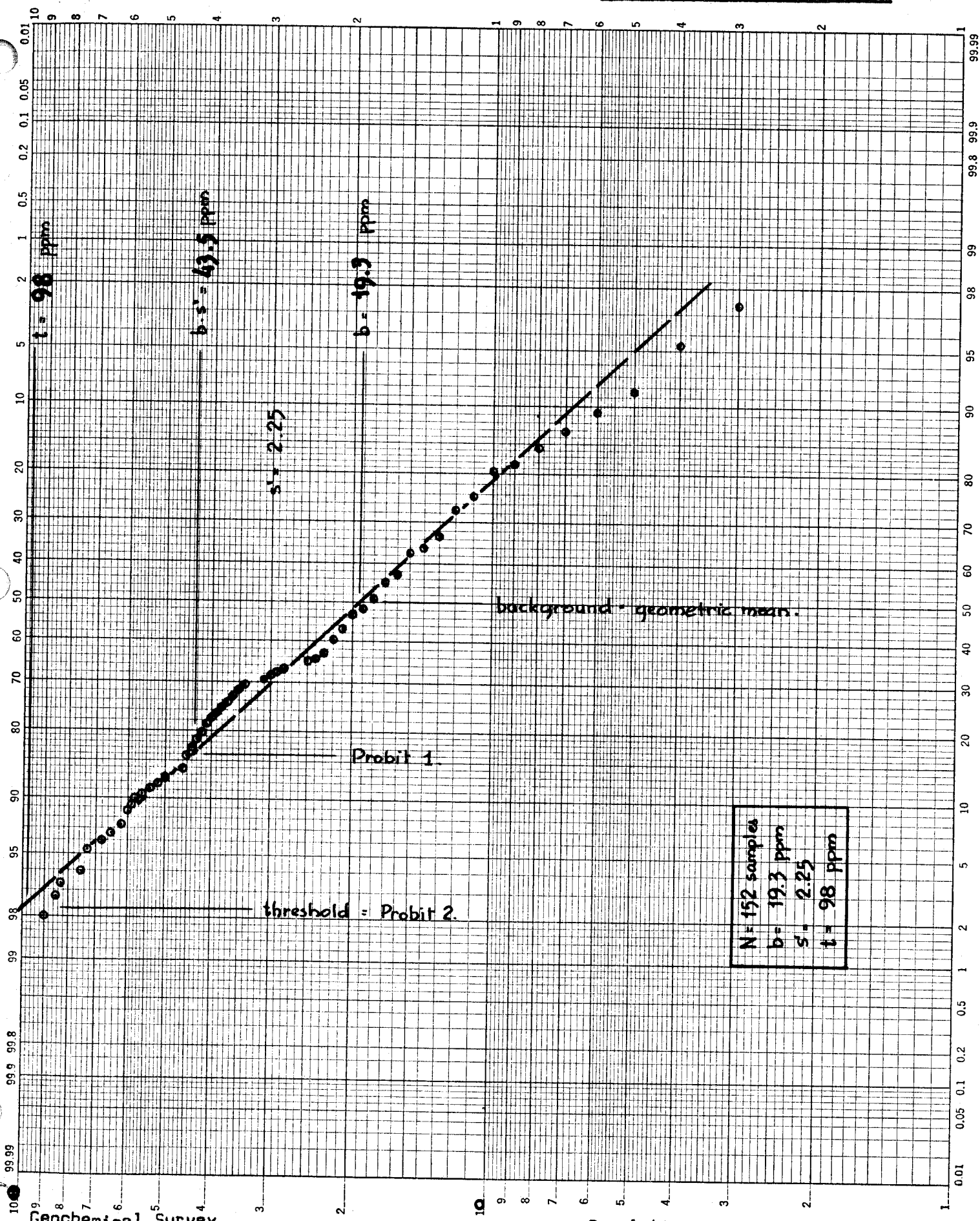
TALUS FINES

Lab. Reports: 21-664,-704

Cumulative Frequency Distribution

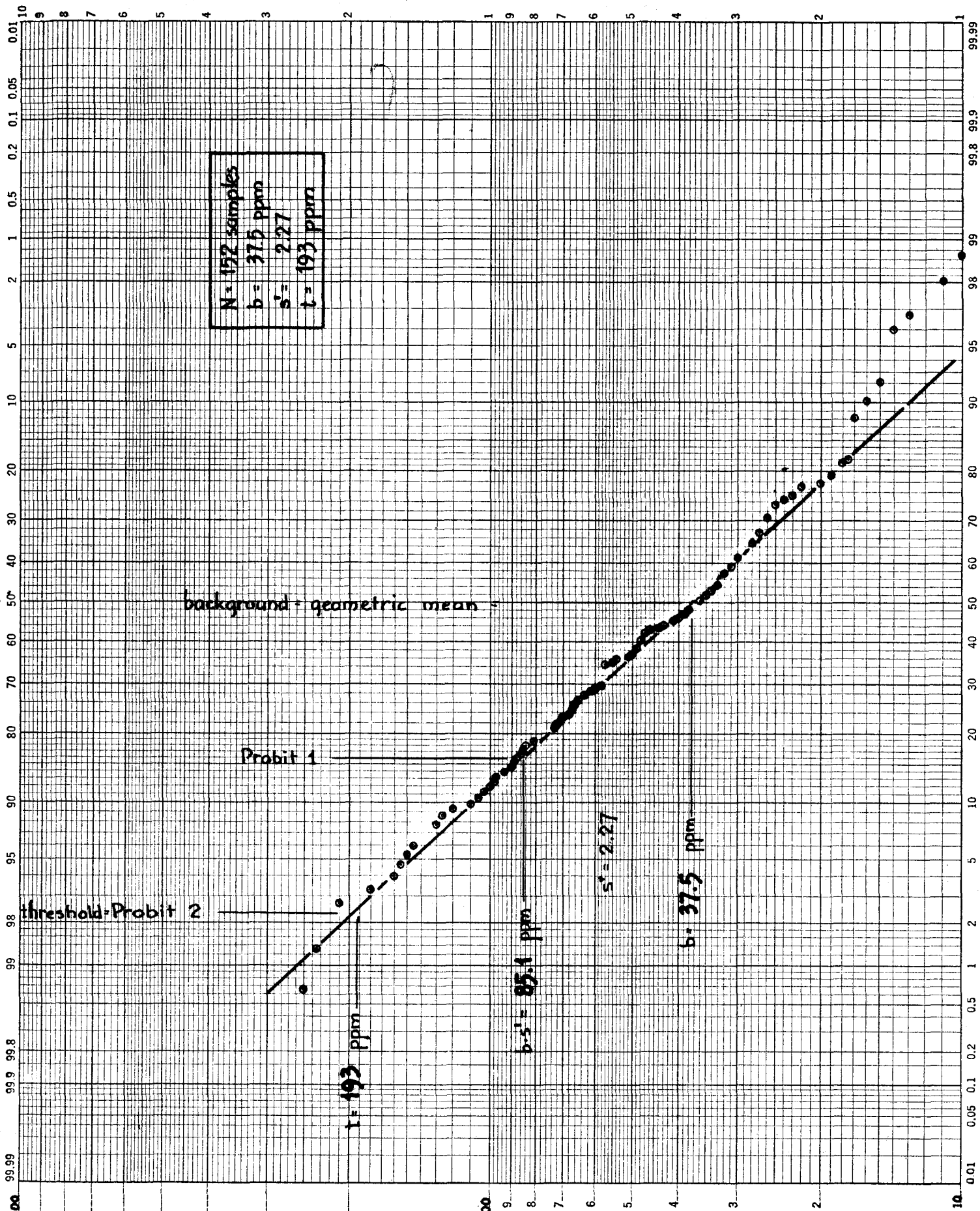
URANIUM

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



Geochemical Survey
TALUS FINES
Lab. Reports: 21-664,-704

Cumulative Frequency Distribution
COPPER



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MADE IN U.S.A.
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.

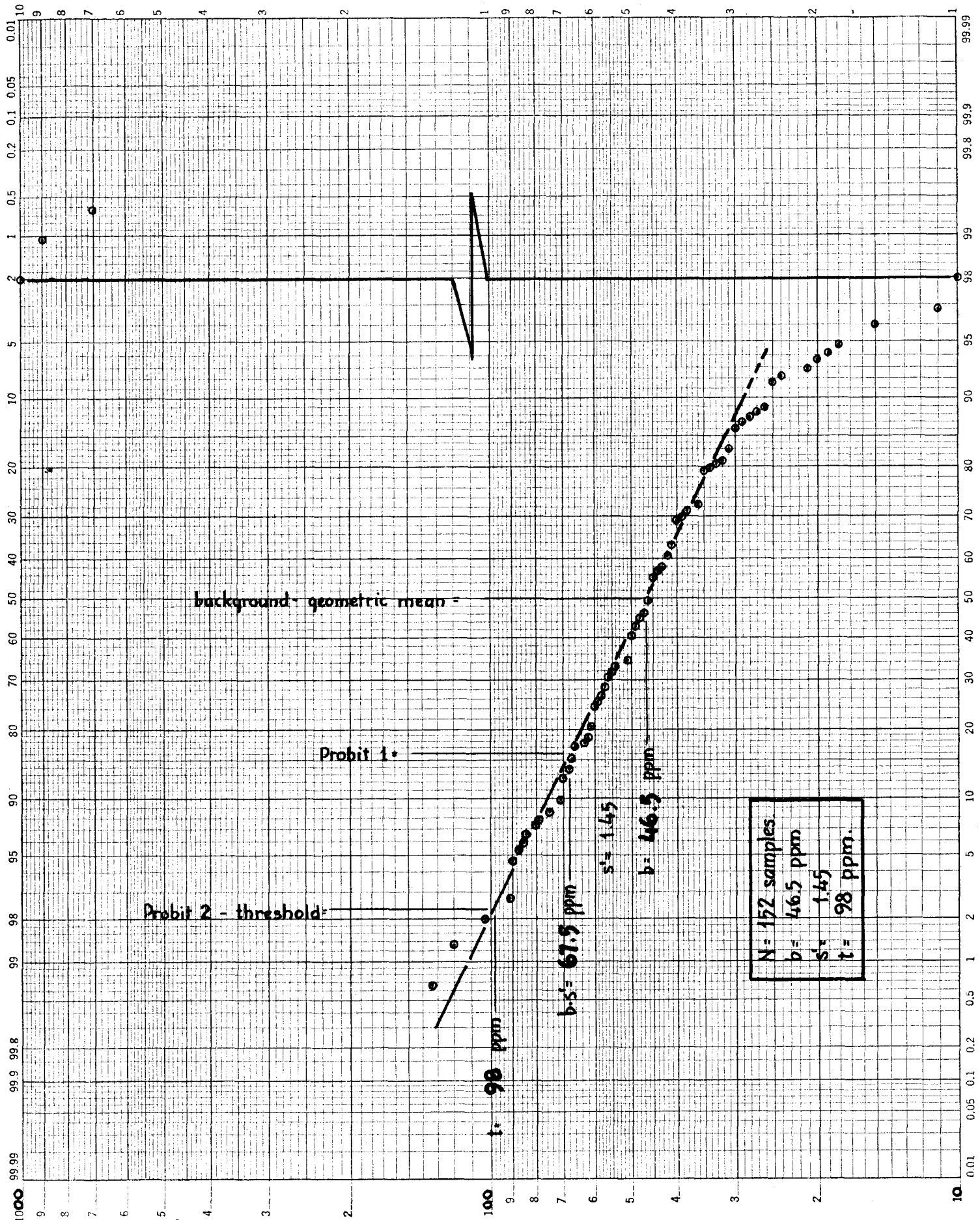
Geochemical Survey
TALUS FINES

Lab. Reports: 21-664,-704

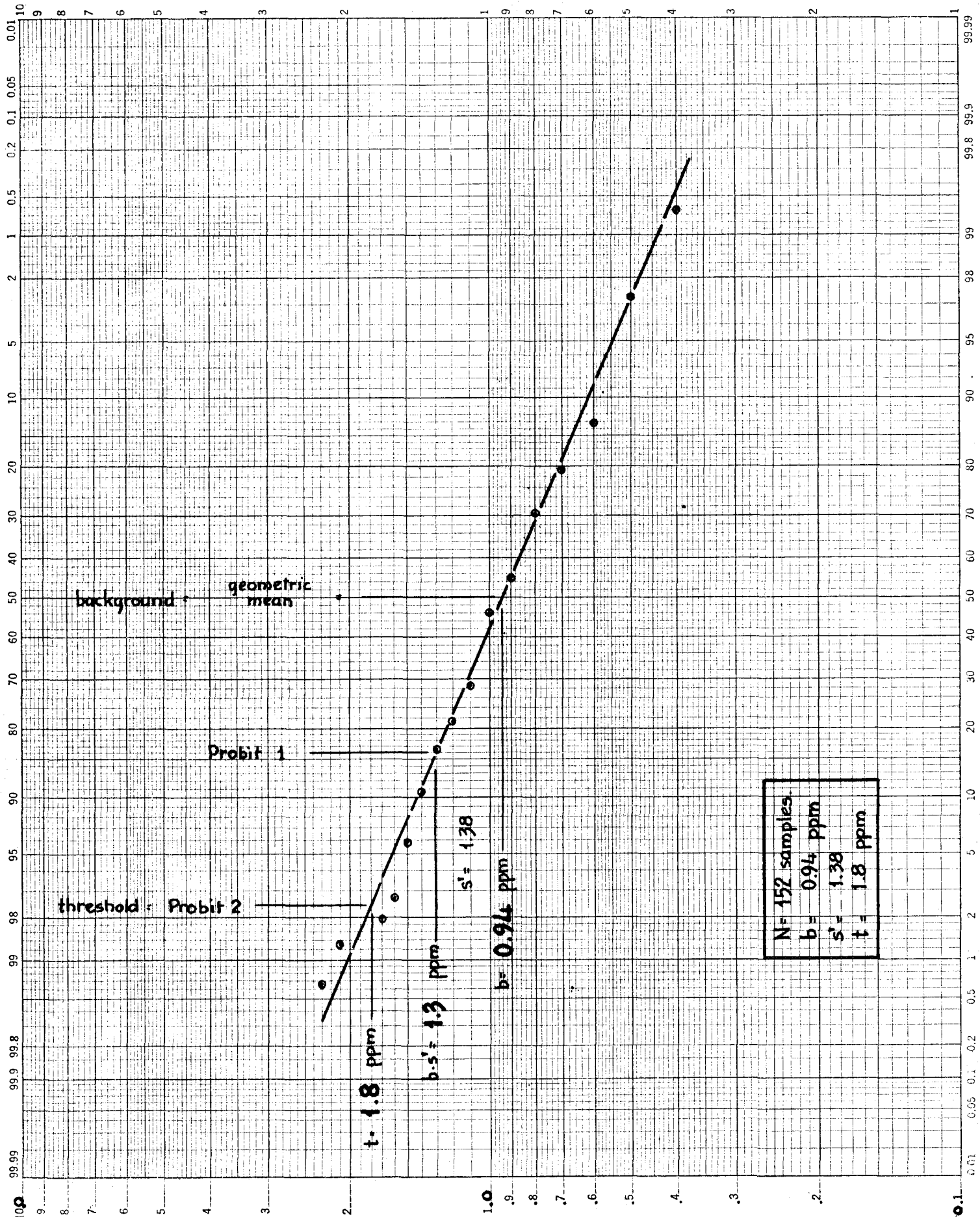
Cumulative Frequency Distribution

LEAD

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PROBABILITY
X 2 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.



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



Geochemical Survey
TALUS FINES

Cumulative Frequency Distribution

SILVER

COST ANALYSIS - WHIRLPOOL AREA1. Labor: (August 17 to August 29, 1971):

D. Binnie	- Sampler	6 days @ \$20.00	\$ 120.00	
N. Cook	- Sampler	7 days @ \$20.00	140.00	
Wm. Burry	- Sampler	6 days @ \$25.00	150.00	
C.P. Lin	- Geologist	7 days @ \$38.46	<u>269.22</u>	\$ 679.22

2. Camp Costs:

26 man days @ \$8.00		208.00
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3. Analytical Cost:

152 soil samples - Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ag, U @ @ \$4.80	729.60	
12 rock assays - Mo @ \$4.00	48.00	
1 rock assay - - Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Cb @ \$50.00	<u>50.80</u>	828.40

4. Consulting Report:

K. Schrijver's report (see Bibliography of Geochemical Report), November 1971 - \$3,684.29 (see enclosed invoice). Relevant portion to Zen claims = 1/8 x \$3,684.29		460.53
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5. Report Preparation:

A. Therrien - Senior Tech- nician	5 days @ \$34.00	170.00	
D. Williamson - Draftswoman	5 days @ \$14.62	73.10	
C.P. Lin - Author	5 days @ \$41.00	<u>205.00</u>	448.10

TOTAL

\$ 2,624.25

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY DATA



GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

WHIRLPOOL LAKE

COLLECTOR: W BARRY D BINKIE

AREA: FORSTER CREEK

DATE: AUG 17/71

PROJECT: 407

LOCATION REF.: RAPIDUM

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS				
FS 3265	0	←	SIDE OF STEEP GRASSY SLOPE	ST/G	3"	B	M	LOW BRUSH					
FS 3266	200	←	—	—	4	—	—	GRASS TALUS					
FS 3267	400	←	—	ST/G	6-8	GB	F	SEEP					
FL 3268	550	←	—	STREAM		B	C	—					
FL 3269	600	←	—	ST/G		GB	—	QUARTZ IN GRAVEL					
FL 3270	800	←	—	ST/G	6"	GB	M	QUARTZ IN GRAVEL					
FL 3271	900	←	—	ST/G		B	C	—					
FS 3272	1000	←	—	ST/G	6	GB	M	QUARTZ PEBBLES - SOIL					
FL 3273	1200	←	STREAM 12-18"	ST	2	G	C	—					
FL 3274	1400	←	DRY CREEK	ST	—	—	—	—					
FL 3275	1600	←	SMALL SEEP	ST	—	—	—	—					
FL 3276	1800	←	—	ST	—	—	—	—					
FS 3277	2000	←	—	S/ST	6	B	M	TALUS					
FL 3278	2200	←	SMALL SEEP	ST		G	M	MO. ABOUT 1000' ABOVE					
FT 3279	2400	←	TALUS BOUNDERS	ST/G	2	B	F	MO IN TALUS					
	2600							500' BELOW MO SHOWING					



GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

COLLECTOR: W. BARRY D. BINNIEAREA: FORSTER CREEKDATE: AUG 18/71PROJECT: 407LOCATION REF.: RADIUM

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS				
FT 3281	6/7 INTERSECTION WHIRLPOOL C	→	TALUS SLOPE	ST/6	SURFACE	GREY	MED	TALUS FROM MT OR GLACIER					
FT 3282	200	→	—	—	—	—	—	MO. IN TALUS BASE of CLIFF					
FT 3283	250	→	—	—	—	—	—	DETAIL					
FT 3284	300	→	—	—	—	—	—	COARSE GRANITE					
FT 3285	350	→	—	—	—	—	—	SAME					
FT 3286	400	→	—	—	—	—	—	MO IN BOULDER					
FT 3287	450	→	—	—	—	—	—	TALUS SOME LIM. STAIN					
FT 3288	500	→	—	—	—	—	—	—					
FT 3289	750	→	—	—	—	—	—	NO SAMPLE BETWEEN 500-700 SNOW					
FT 3290	800	→	—	—	—	—	—	EDGE OF LAKE					
FT 3291	850	→	—	—	—	—	—	SAME					
FT 3292	900	→	—	—	—	—	—	—					
FT 3293	950	→	—	—	—	—	—	—					
FT 3294	1000	→	—	—	—	—	—	—					
FT 3295	1050	→	—	—	—	—	—	—					



CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE Co. Ltd.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

Whisper Lake

COLLECTOR: BERRY D BIRNIEAREA: FOSTER CREEKDATE: Aug 18 / 71PROJECT: 4107LOCATION REF.: RADIAN

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS				
TD 3296	1200	→	TALUS BEDROCK SNOW	G	SURFACE - 2"	G	M	TALUS NEAR MO. SHOWING					
TD 3297	1250	→	—	—	—	—	—	—					
TD 3298	1300	→	—	—	—	—	—	—					
TD 3299	1350	→	—	—	—	—	—	—					
TD 3300	1400	→	—	S/G	—	G/B	M	TALUS, PYRITE					
TD 3301	1450	→	—	—	—	—	—	—					
TD 3302	1500	→	—	G	—	—	—	—					
TD 3303	1550	→	—	S/C	—	G	F	C/C / BARREN QUARTZ VEIN					
TD 3304	1600	→	—	—	—	—	—	TALUS 250' FROM LAKE					
TD 3305	1650	→	—	S/G	—	—	—	SAME 360' FROM LAKE					
TD 3306	1700	→	—	S/ND	—	BR	—	MC IN CC ABOUT 150' ABOVE SAMPLE 3" x 12" SW					
TD 3307	1750	→	—	S/G	—	BR	M	MINERALIZED ZONE MC IN LIFE LTR VEINS 400' ABOVE LAKE					
TD 3308	1800	→	—	S/B	—	—	—	NO MC AT THIS LEVEL					
TD 3309	1850	→	—	—	—	—	—	600' ABOVE LAKE					
TD 3310	1900	→	—	—	2'	—	—	75' BELOW MC. LTR VEIN					



CANADIAN JOHNS-MONVILLE Co. Ltd.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

WHIRLPOOL LAKE

COLLECTOR: W BARRY D Binnie

AREA: FOSTER CREEK

DATE: Aug 19 / 71

PROJECT: 407

LOCATION REF.: RADIUM

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS				
FDT 3311	1950	→	TALUS SOME CC	st/c	SURFACE 2"	G	F	CC NO. 419' IN EAST					
FDT 3312	2000	→	—	—	—	—	—	TALUS NO. IN TALUS					
FDT 3313	2050	→	—	—	—	—	—	TALUS					
FDT 3314	2100	→	—	st/s	—	—	—	NO. IN CC.					
			Aug. 19/71		DEPTH SAMPLING		ACROSS ANIMALS LAKE						
FDT 3315	50	↓	TALUS BEDROCK	G	SURFACE -2"	BR	M	50' ABOVE TAHL 3307					
FDT 3316	100	↓	—	G	—	—	—	GRANITE CC FRACTURED					
FDT 3317	150	↓	—	st/s	—	G	F	NO. IN BEDROCK + TALUS					
FDT 3318	200	↓	—	st/g	—	B	M	ANIMALS LAKE NO. IN QUARTZ					
FDT 3319	250	↓	—	—	—	—	—	SAMPLE FROM NO. 3319 QUARTZ VEIN IN TAHLING 290' DIP 30 (7500)					
FDT 3320	300	↓	—	st/s	—	—	F	4' BEACH QTR. VEIN 20-24" NO.					
FDT 3321	350	↓	—	st/g	—	DR/BR	—	SINKING 290-110 TO DIP 30 MINERALIZED QUARTZ VEIN CRACKS CROSSED BY QTR. VEIN IN TAHLING 11-5. DIP 70-10 BUT ARE BARREN					
FDT 3322	400	↓	—	st	—	—	—	MINERALIZED QUARTZ VEIN 110-500 10-40' APART. VARYING IN WIDTH FROM 2"-2'					
FDT								↓ SAMPLE TAKEN FROM MINERALIZED QTR. VEIN					



CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE Co. Ltd.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

WHIRLPOOL LAKE

COLLECTOR: W BARRY D BINNIEAREA: London CreekDATE: Aug 14/71PROJECT: 4107LOCATION REF.: RAD100

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS				
3323	450	↓	Talus/O.C. S.W.L.W.	3/ Pebbles	SURFACE - 2"	BL	F	MINERALISED ZONE M.O. ABOVE BRANCH 7540					
3324	500	↓	—	5/5/6	—	—	F	4-6" M.O. QUARTZ VEIN					
3325	600	↓	—	3/6	—	—	—	BASE FOR 75' NO. 1000 1790 DIPING OF GRANITE BOUNDARY ENTERED WITH M.O. 1750 THROUGH VERTICAL QZ VEINS					
3326	700	→	—	—	5"	BR	M	SHORERS M.O. 7000 CONTACT					
3327	750	→	—	—	2	—	F	CONTACT					
3328	800	→	—	—	—	DK BR	F	GRANITE NO MIN					
3329	850	→	—	—	—	—	—	SAME LARGER TALUS BUNDERS					
3330	900	→	—	—	—	—	—	SAME 7700					
3331	950	→	—	5/ Pebbles	—	BL	—	SAME					
3332	1000	→	—	3/6	—	BR	—	NO ON SURFACE OF BUNDERS & IN QUARTZ VEIN.					
3333	1050	→	—	3/6	—	—	—	WELL MINERALISED					
3334	1100	→	—	—	—	—	—	BASE of GRANITE CLIFF NO ON SURFACE AND IN SMALL VEIN					
3335	1150	→	—	—	—	—	M	BASE of CLIFF. EDGE of MINERAL QZ VEIN - NO DIPPING 5° - VERTICAL					
3336	1200	→	—	—	—	BR	—	FRONT SIDE of CLIFF 1200 QUARTZ VEIN					
3337	1250	→	—	—	—	—	—	HEAVILY FRACTURED					



CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE Co. Ltd.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

WHIRLPOOL LAKE

COLLECTOR: W BERRY D BINNIEAREA: FORSTER CREEKDATE: AUG 19 1971PROJECT: 407LOCATION REF.: RADIUM

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS				
FDT 3338	1300	→	TALUS, O/C SCRUBS	ST/S	SURFACE - 2"	BL	F	3 WALK TO POINT FOR IN GRANITE. NO PATTERN CLASS CALLED					
FDT 3339	1350	→	—	ST/G	—	BR	—	MO. IN QUARTZ 4" WIDE ROCKTASS MO. DIP 45 SSE					
FDT 3340	1400	→	—	—	—	BR	—	TALUS COVERED					
FDT 3341	1450	→	—	S/G	—	DK BR	M	MO IN TALUS					
FDT 3342	1500	→	—	ST/S	—	Y/BR	F	TOP OF CK MO TALUS					
FDT 3343	1550	→	—	S/G	—	G	—	— SAME NO MO					
FDT 3344	1600	→	—	ST	—	R/BR	—	— 7680					
FDT 3345	1650	→	—	ST	—	BR	—	BLACKY TALUS CHALKLINE					
FDT 3346	1700	→	—	ST/S	—	GR/BR	—	— /					
FDT 3347	1750	→	—	ST/G	—	—	—	—					
FDT 3348	1800	→	—	ST/G	—	—	—	—					



CANADIAN JOHNS-ONVILLE Co. Ltd.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

WHIRLPOOL

COLLECTOR: W. BERRY P. BINNIEAREA: FORSTER CREEKDATE: AUG 20/71PROJECT: 407LOCATION REF.: RADIUM

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS				
FDT 3344	50	↓	TALUS. O/C SNOW	S/S/G	SURFACE 2"	B	F	300' ABOVE LAKE					
FDT 3350	100	↓	—	S/S	—	—	—	GRANITE O.C.					
FDT 3351	150	↓	—	—	—	—	—	—					
FDT 3352	200	↓	—	S/G	—	—	M	—					
FDT 3353	250	↓	—	—	—	—	—	MO IN QUARTZ VEINS					
FDT 3354	300	↓	—	S/S/G	—	—	F	SMALL QUARTZ VEIN NO. MO					
FDT 3355	350	↓	—	—	—	—	—	O/C CRISSCROSSED WITH QUARTZ VEINS NO. MO.					
FDT 3356	400	↓	—	—	—	G	—	APPETITE + QUARTZ IN GRANITE					
FDT 3357	450	↓	—	—	—	B	—	—					
FDT 3358	500	↓	—	S/G	—	—	—	—					
FDT 3359	550	↓	—	S/S/G	—	—	—	TALUS/ GRANITE					
FDT 3360	600	↓	—	S/G	—	—	—	O/C SMALL QUARTZ VEINS					
FDT 3361	650	↓	—	—	—	—	—	— CLAIMLINE					
FDT 3362	700	↓	—	—	—	—	—	—					
FDT 3363	750	↓	—	S/G	—	—	M	—					



GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

WHIRLPOOL LAKE

COLLECTOR: W BERRY D BINNIEAREA: FORESTER CREEKDATE: Aug 20/71PROJECT: 4107LOCATION REF.: RADIUM

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS				
FDT 3364	800	↓	TALUS / OF SNOW	S/G	SURFACE 2"	BR	M	SIDE OF SLOPE APPARITE DIKES					
FDT 3365	1050	↙		S/G	—	BL	—	SNOWFIELD 800-1050 NO SAMPLES					
FDT 3366	1150	↙		S/G	—	—	—						
FDT 3367	1200	↙		S/G	—	BR	—	BASE OF GRANITE BLUFF					
FDT 3368	1250	↓		S/S/G	—	BR	F	BOULDERS LOC					
FDT 3369	1300	↙		—	—	—	—						
FDT 3370	1350	↙		—	—	—	—						
FDT 3371	1400	↘		ST	—	R/B	—						
FDT 3372	1450	↘		S/G	—	BR	—						
FDT 3373	1500	↘		—	—	—	—	END OF 50' SAMPLES					
FDT 3374	1700	→	BACKS RUGGED SIDE HILL	S/G	—	—	C	BLOCKY TALUS					
FT3375	1900	→		S/G	—	—	—	—					
FT3376	2100	→		—	—	—	M	—					
FT3377	2300	→		—	—	—	—	—					
FT3378	2500	→		—	—	—	—	—					



CANADIAN JOHNS-ONVILLE Co. Ltd.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

WHIRLPOOL LAKE

COLLECTOR: W BERRY D BINNIEAREA: FORSTER CREEKDATE: AUG 20PROJECT: 407LOCATION REF.: RADIUM

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS				
FT 3379	2700	→		ST/G	SURFACE - 2"	BR	M	BROKEN RUBBED SIDE HILL					
FT 3380	2900	→		ST/G	—	BR	—	—					
FT 3381	3100	→		ST/S	—	—	—	—					
FT 3382	3300	→		—	—	—	—	—					
FT 3383	3500	→		—	—	—	—	—					
	AUG 21/71												
FT 3384	0	→		ST	SURFACE - 2"	BL	F	TAKEN AT BASE OF SCH ZONE MO. IN GRANITE BOUNDERS					
FT 3385	200	→		ST/S	—	BL	M	6" QUARTZ VEIN BASE OF CC NO VISIBLE MO.					
FT 3386	400	→		ST/G	—	—	—	NO IN PLACE AT 450'					
FT 3387	600	→		ST/G/S	—	—	—	QUARTZ VEIN NO VISIBLE MO					
FT 3388	800	→		G/S	—	—	—	CHAM LINE					
FT 3389	1000	→		ST/G/G	—	BR	M	MO IN FLOAT					
FT 3390	1200	→		—	—	DK.G	—	TALUS					
FT 3391	1400	→		S/G	—	BR	M	TALUS					
FT 3392	1600	→		S/G	—	BR	COARSE	TALUS					



CANADIAN JOHNSMANVILLE Co. Ltd.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY DATA

WHIRLPOOL

COLLECTOR: W BARRY D BINNIE

AREA: FORSTER CREEK

DATE: AUG 20 / 71

PROJECT: 407

LOCATION REF.: RADIUM

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DRAINAGE SLOPE	PHYSIOGRAPHY	SOIL TYPE	HORIZON & DEPTH	COLOUR	TEXTURE	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS				
FT 3393	1800	→	TALUS	S/G	SURFACE - 2"	G	M	TALUS					
FT 3394	2000	→	—	—	—	BR	—	BASE OF O/C					
FT 3395	2200	→	—	ST/G	—	BR	—	—					
FT 3396	2400	→	—	—	—	—	—	—					
FT 3397	2600	→	—	—	—	—	—	TALUS					
FT 3398	2800	→	—	—	—	—	—	SIDE OF SLOPE					
FT 3399	3000	→	—	—	—	—	—	—					
FT 3400	3200	→	—	ST	B	—	F	GRANITE BOULDERS					
FT 3401	3400	→	—	—	3"	L BR	F	—					
FT 3402	3600	→	—	ST/G	—	—	—	—					
FT 3403	3800	→	—	—	—	—	—	TAKEN AT MOUTH OF GOPHER HOLE DEPTH UNKN.					
FT 3404	4000	→	—	ST/G	—	—	—	—					
FT 3405	4200	→	—	ST/G	—	—	—	EDGE OF GRANITE BANK					
FT 340		→											

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.



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

Expiry Date: Jan. 28, 1973

August 1972

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.)

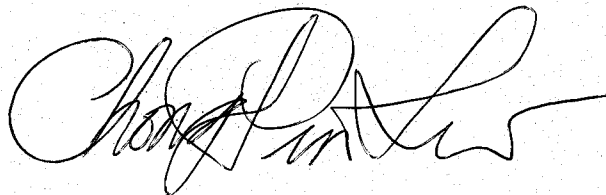
3. I am employed by Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited, P.O. Box 1500, Asbestos, Quebec, as a geologist. My permanent address is in Asbestos.

4. I am an affiliate member of the Association of Exploration Geochemists and a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

5. I made the geological observations and carried out the chip sampling program in the Whirlpool Lake area.

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.

August 1972



Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Limited

Asbestos Fibre Division
Division de la fibre d'amiante

Asbestos, Québec, Canada
Phone: 819-879-5431
Telex: 01-20411

September 18, 1972

18691

Mr. E.J. Bowles
Chief Gold Commissioner
The Government of the Province of British Columbia
Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir:

YOUR FILE NO. 166 - GOLDEN AND SLOCAN
ZEN MINERAL CLAIMS GEOLOGICAL-GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

I acknowledge your letter of September 15.

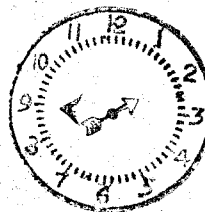
Cu, Pb, Zn, and Ag were determined by atomic absorption. Thank you
for drawing this error to our attention.

Yours very truly,

C.P. Lin
Geologist

cc
J. Kerr

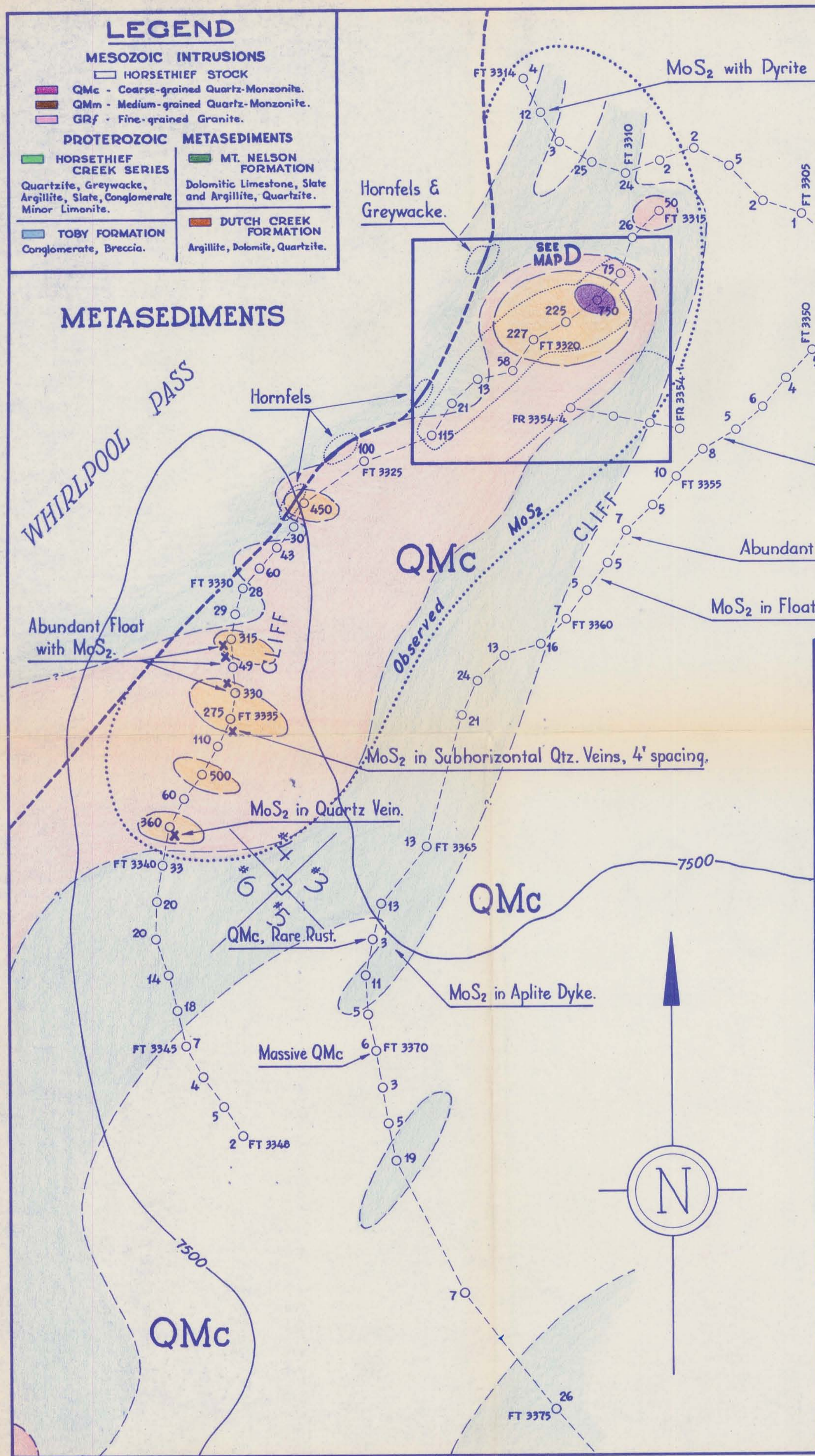
SEP 22 '72 AM



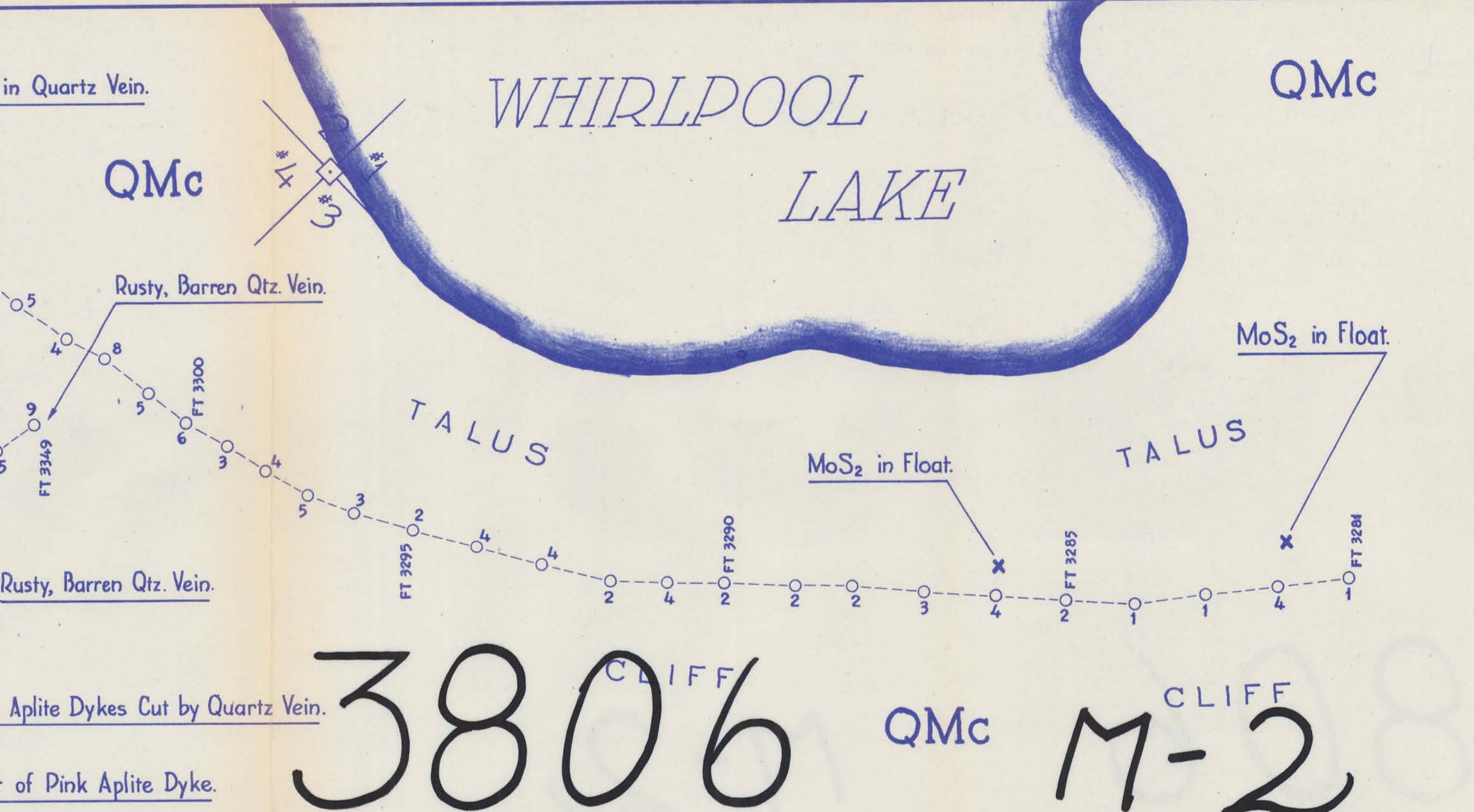
DEPT. OF MINES
AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES FILING CLERK

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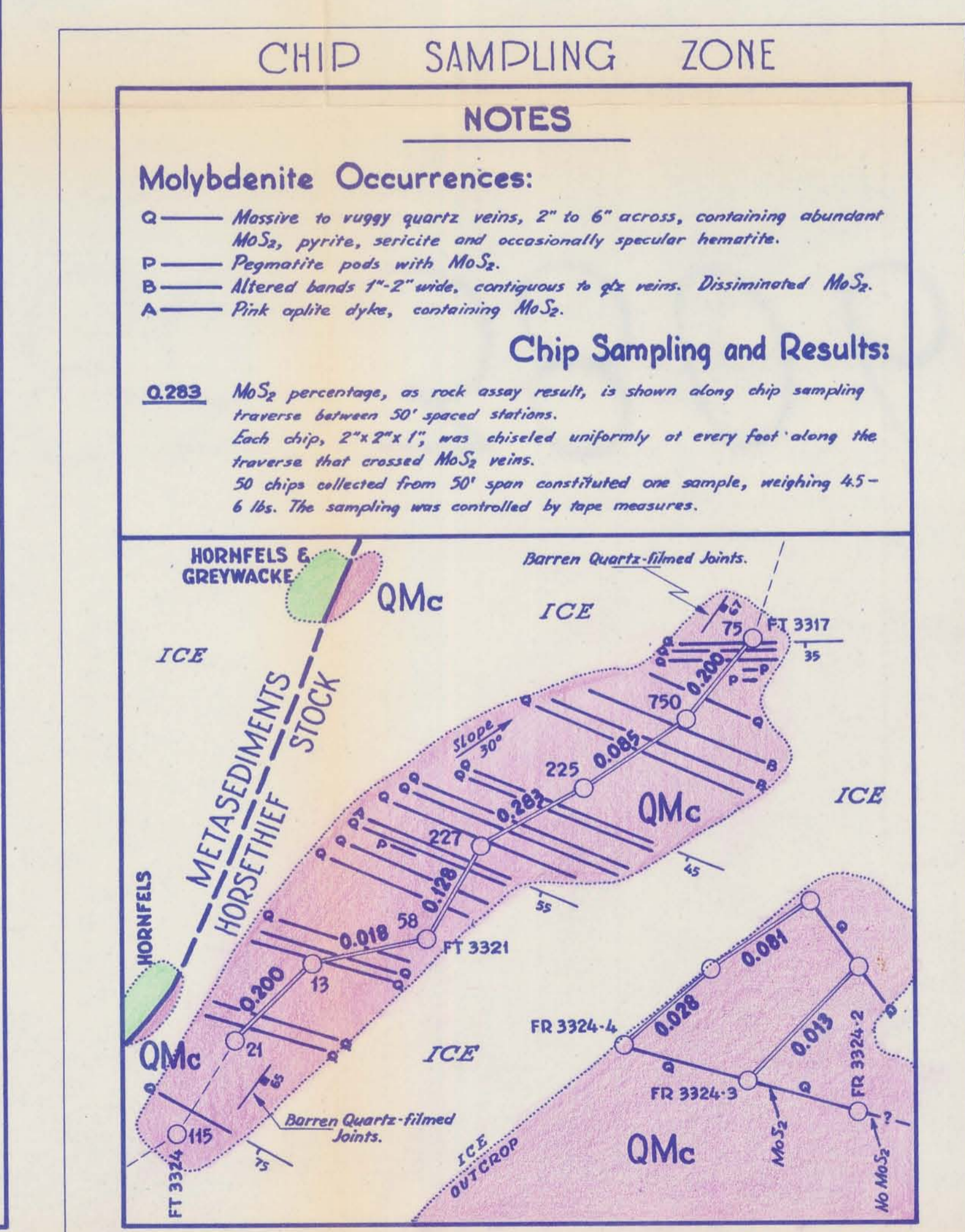
DETAIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY



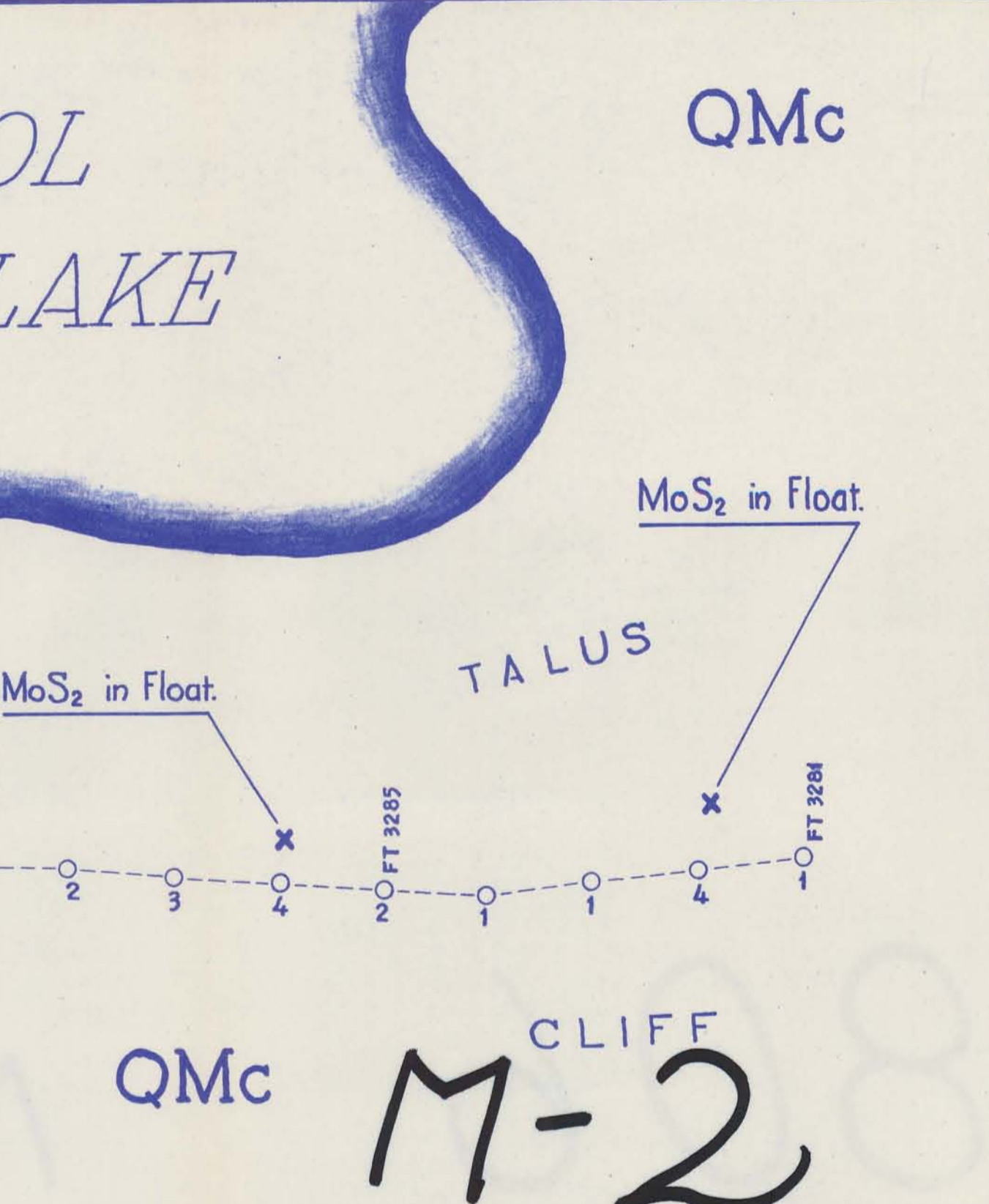
MAP - C Scale: 1" = 100'



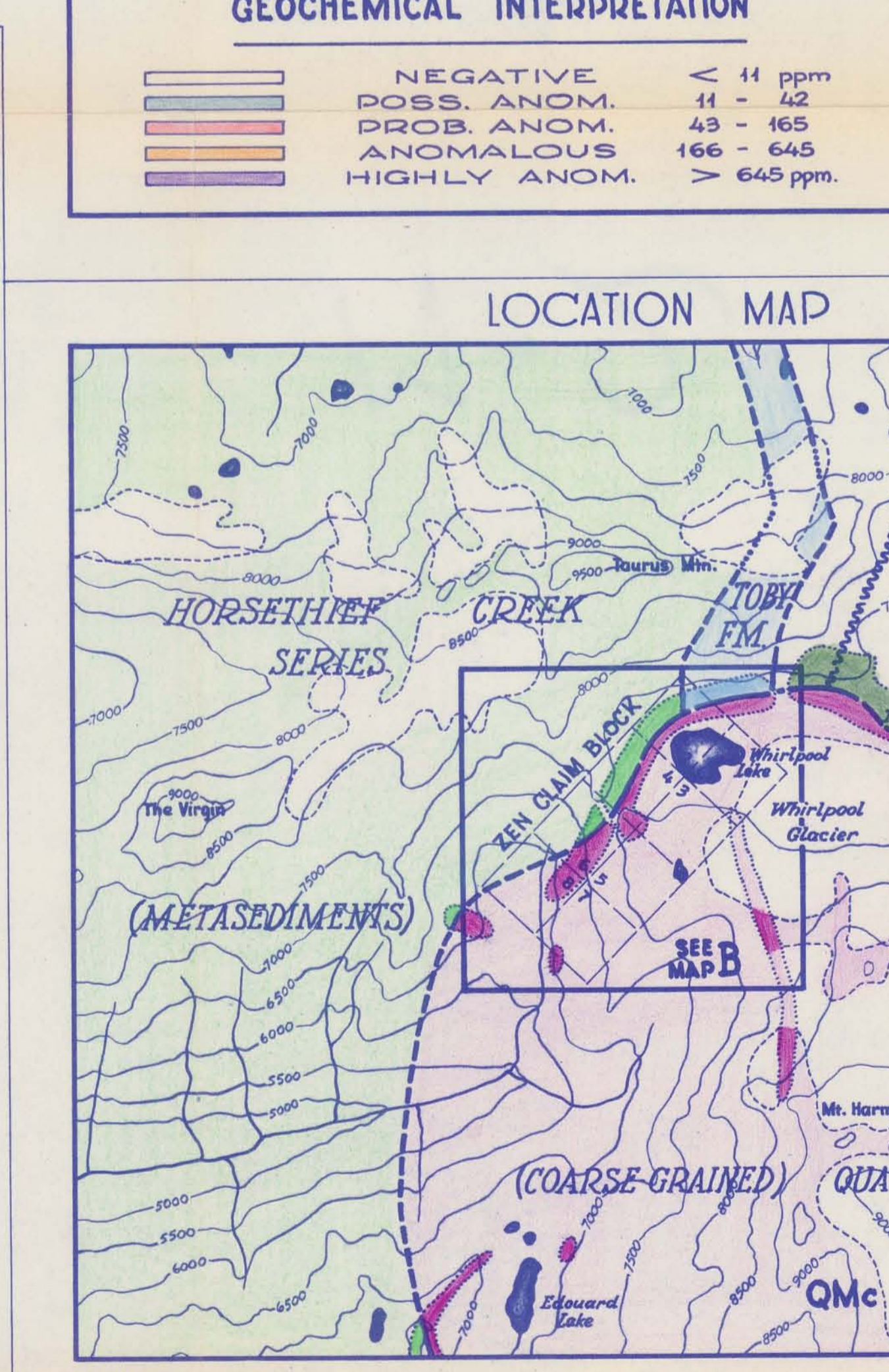
MAP - D Scale: 1" = 50'



MAP - A Scale: 1" = 1/2 mile.



MAP - B Scale: 1" = 1000'



MAP - C Scale: 1" = 100'

CHIP SAMPLING ZONE

NOTES

Molybdenite Occurrences:

Q — Massive to vuggy quartz veins, 2" to 6" across, containing abundant MoS₂, pyrite, sericite and occasionally specular hematite.

P — Pegmatite pods with MoS₂.

B — Altered bands 1"-2" wide, contiguous to qtz veins. Disseminated MoS₂.

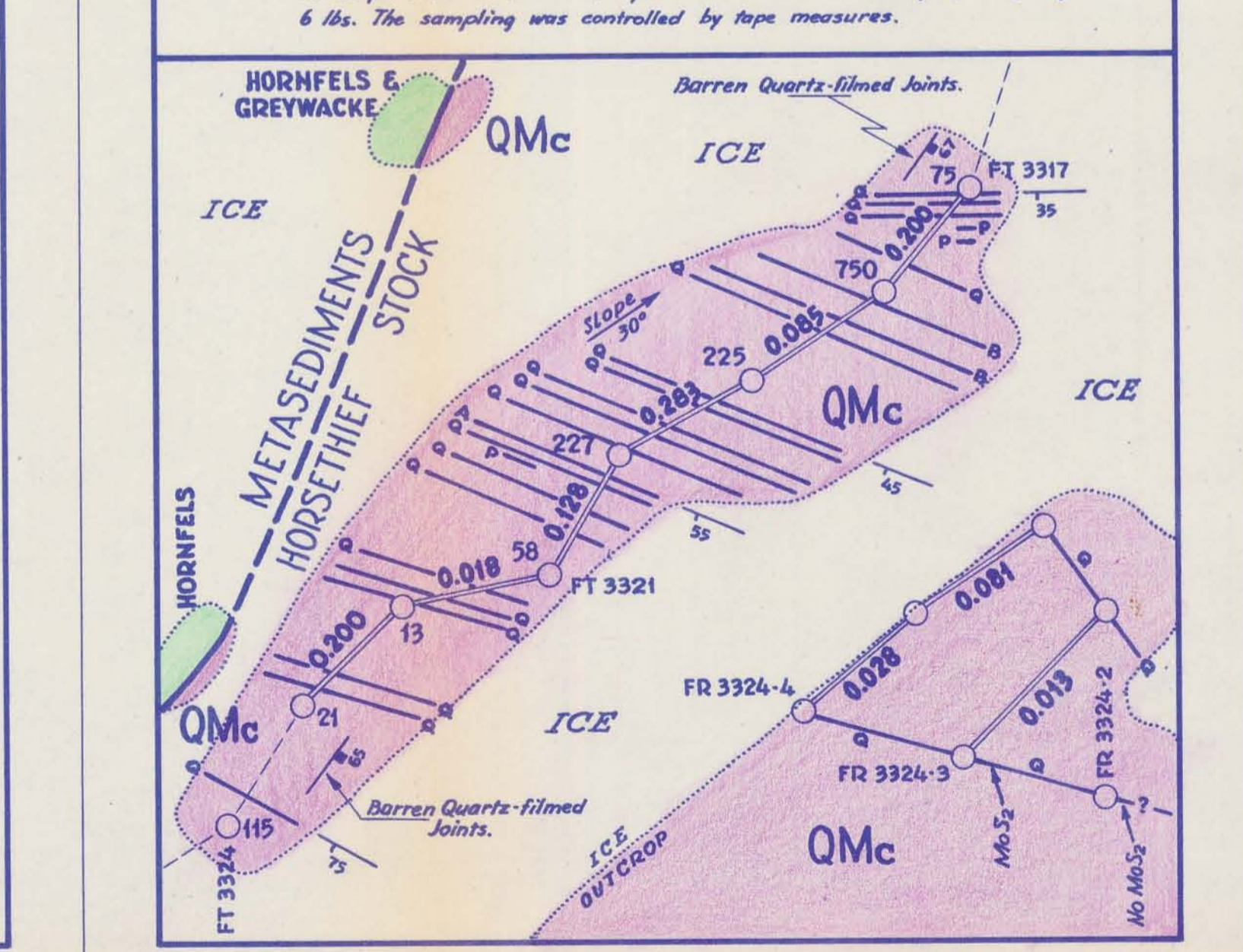
A — Pink aplite dyke, containing MoS₂.

Chip Sampling and Results:

Q.283 MoS₂ percentage, as rock assay result, is shown along chip sampling traverse between 50' spaced stations. Each chip, 2"x2"x1", was chiseled uniformly at every foot along the traverse that crossed MoS₂ veins. 50 chips collected from 50' span constituted one sample, weighing 4.5-6 lbs. The sampling was controlled by tape measures.

GEOCHEMICAL INTERPRETATION

NEGATIVE	< 11 ppm
POSS. ANOM.	11 - 42
PROB. ANOM.	43 - 165
ANOMALOUS	166 - 645
HIGHLY ANOM.	> 645 ppm.



MAP - D Scale: 1" = 50'

CANADIAN JOHNS - MANVILLE CO., LTD.
Asbestos, Que., Canada.

PROJECT 407
WHIRLPOOL SHOWING
FORSTER CREEK AREA, RADIUM, B.C.

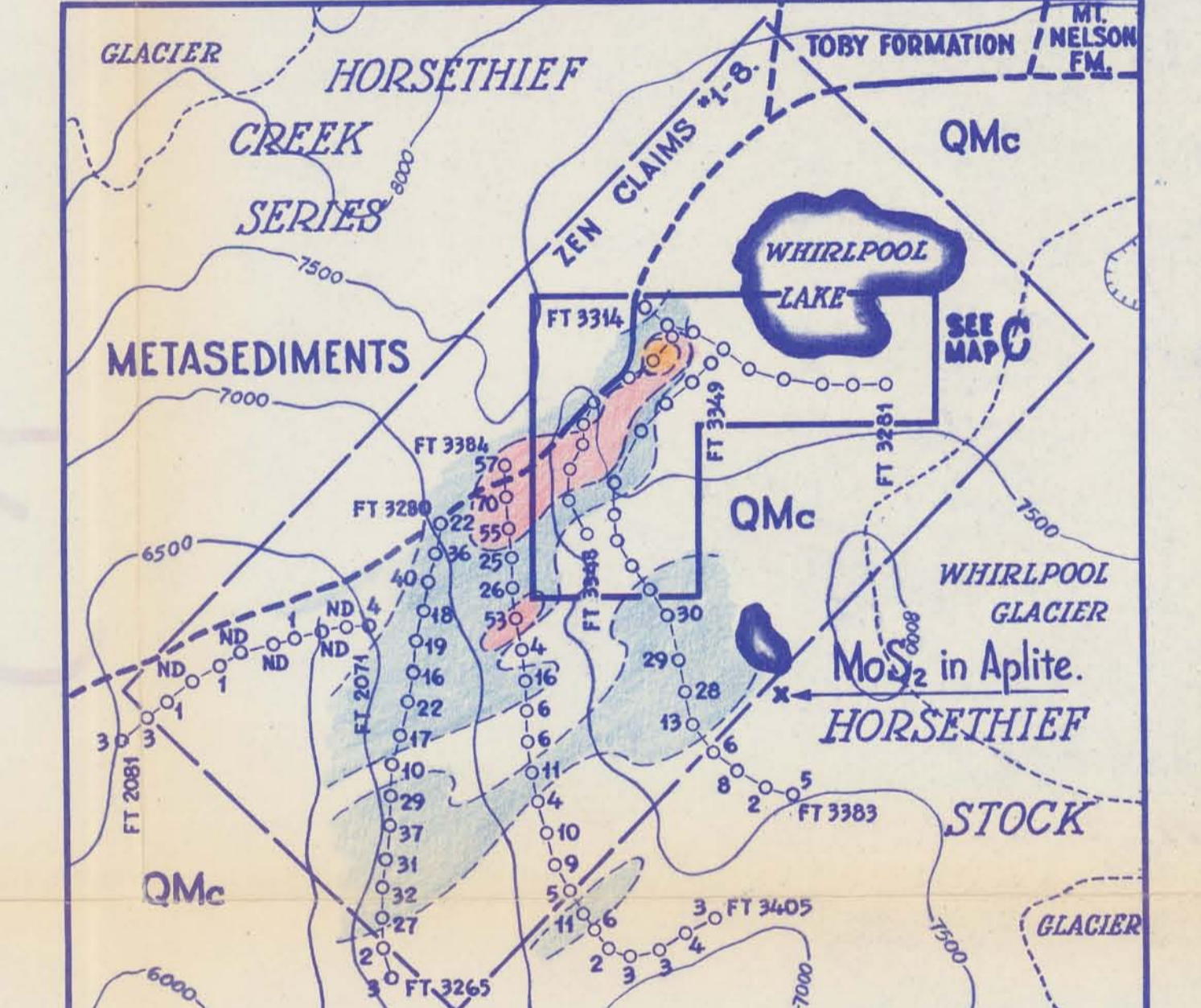
Location - Regional Geology - Geochemical Survey - Chip Sampling Zone
ZEN CLS. 1-4 (GOLDEN M.D.) ZEN CLS. 5-8 (SLOCAN M.D.)

Mo DISTRIBUTION

Survey & Interpretation: C.P. Lin.
Drawn by: A. Therrien. Date: August 1972.
Scale: As Noted.

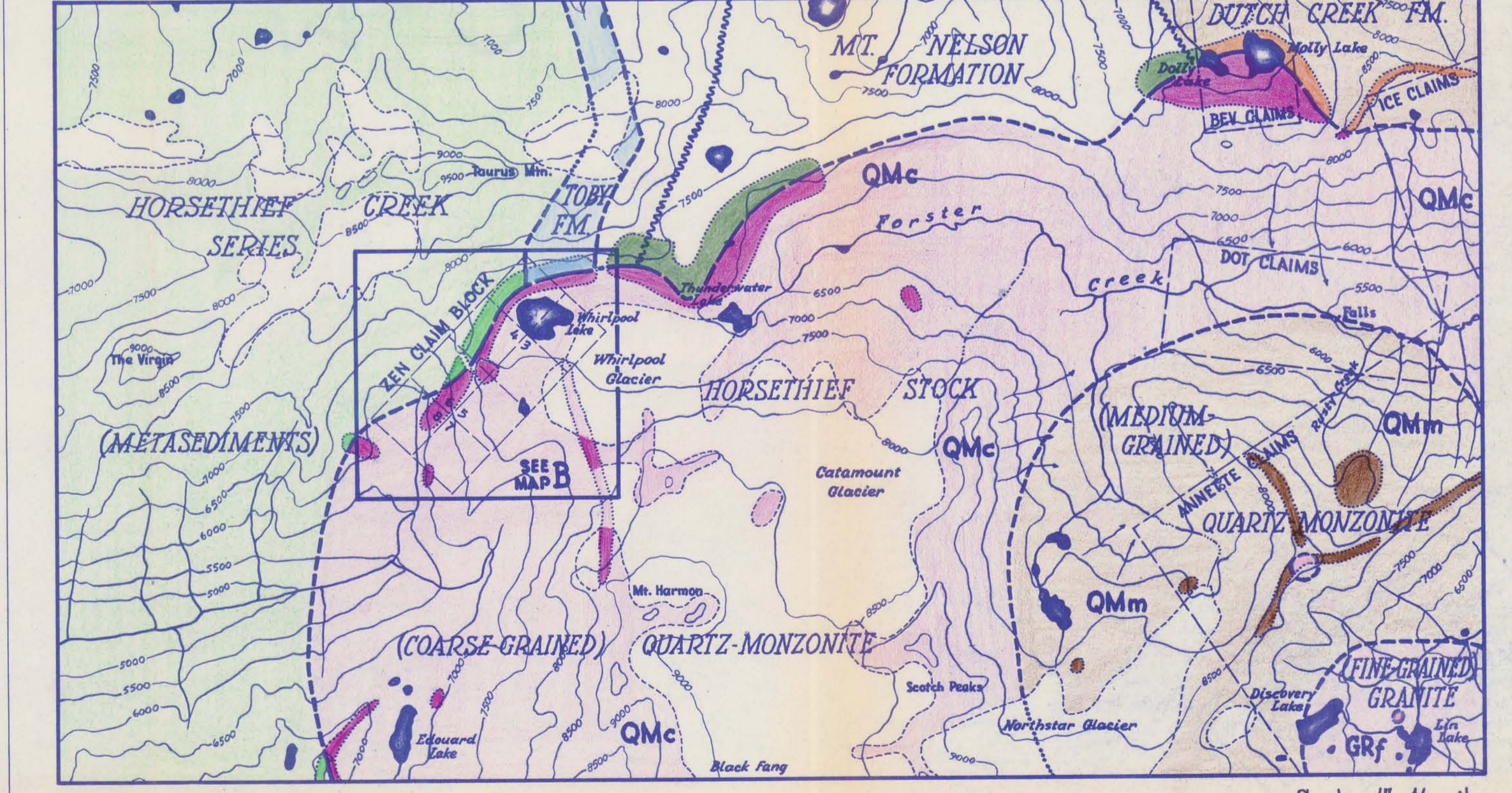


GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY



MAP - B Scale: 1" = 1000'

LOCATION MAP - REGIONAL GEOLOGY



MAP - A Scale: 1" = 1/2 mile.

DETAIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

LEGEND

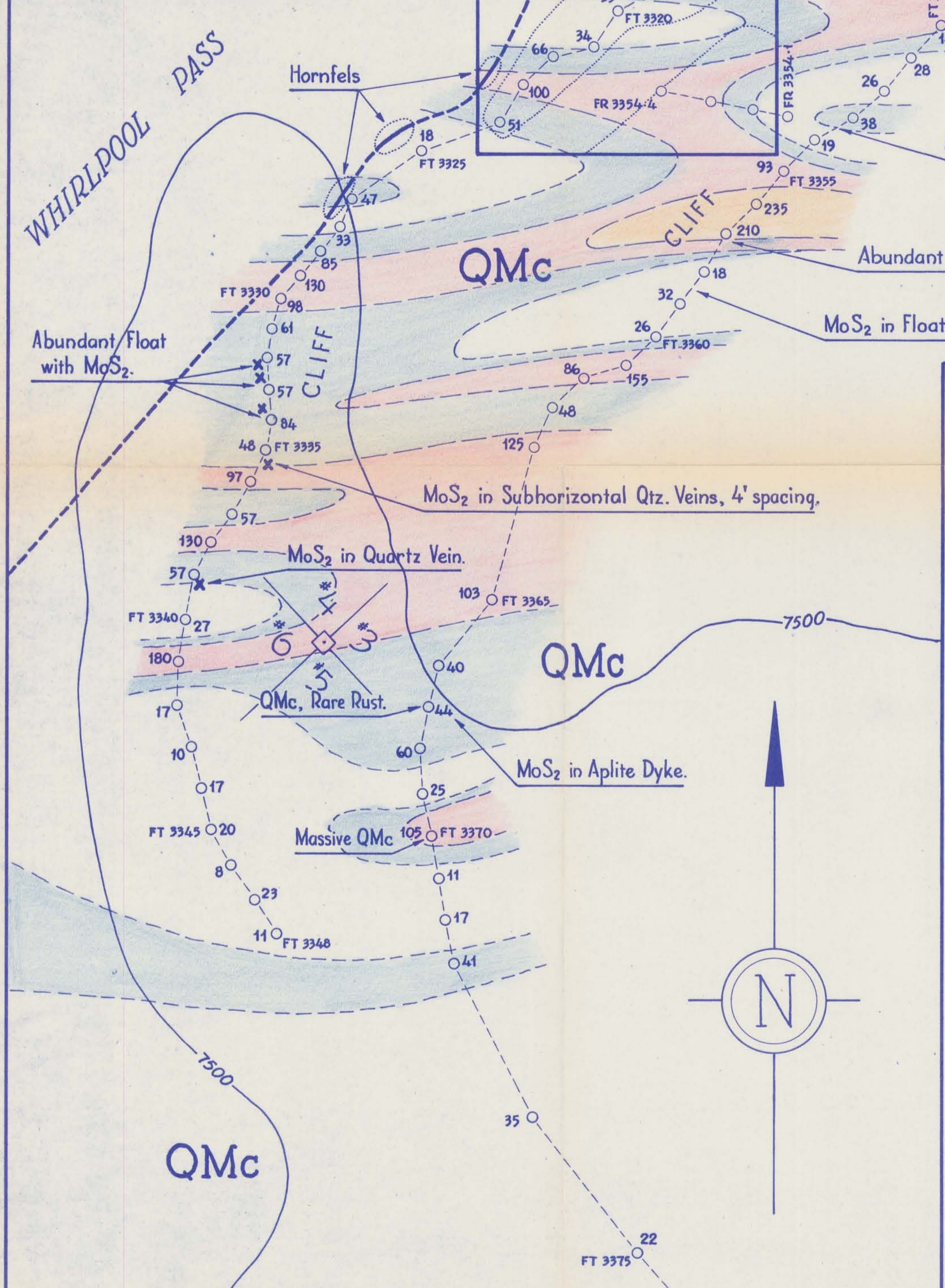
MESOZOIC INTRUSIONS

- HORSETHIEF STOCK
- QMc - Coarse-grained Quartz-Monzonite.
- QMm - Medium-grained Quartz-Monzonite.
- GRf - Fine-grained Granite.

PROTEROZOIC METASEDIMENTS

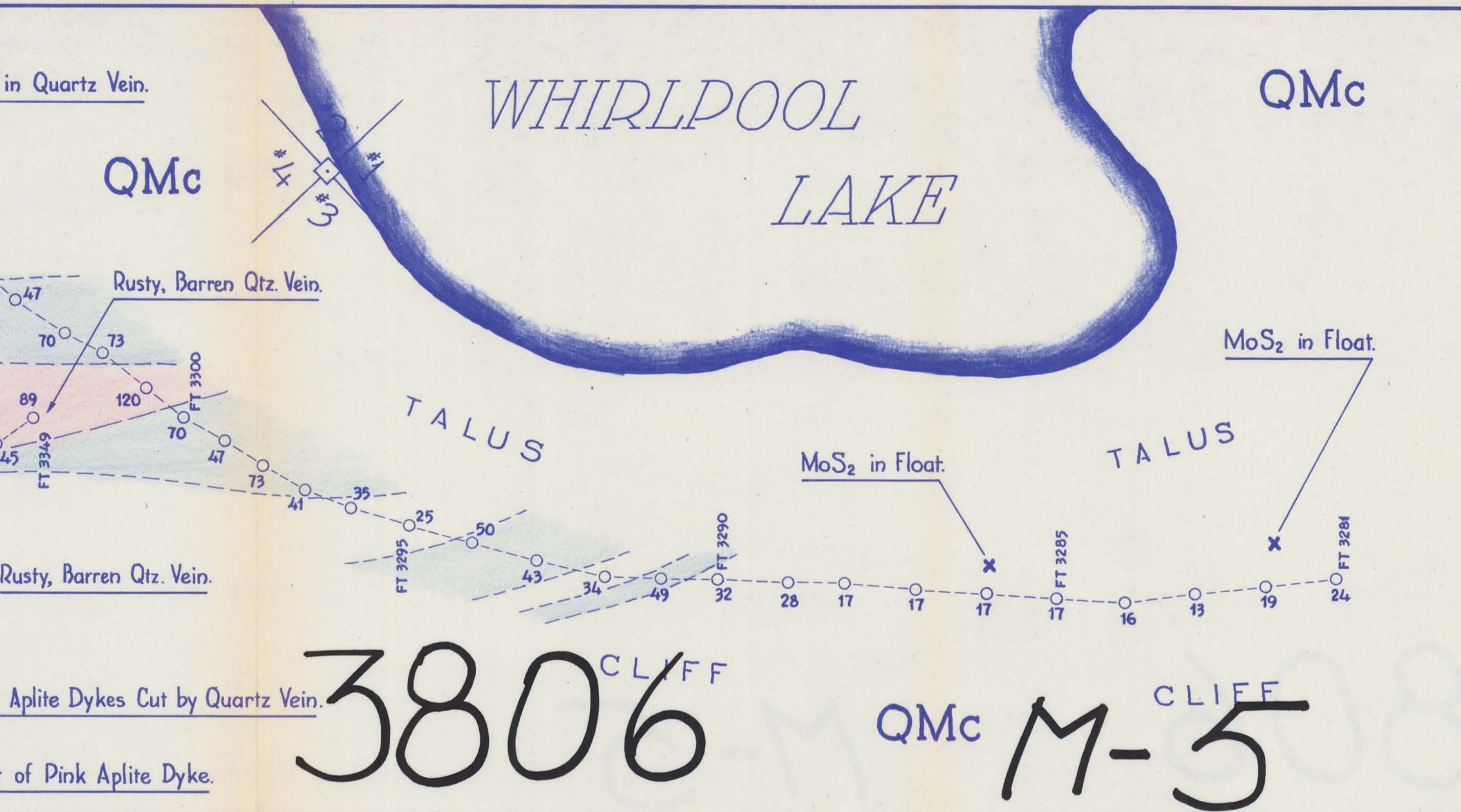
- HORSETHIEF CREEK SERIES
Quartzite, Greywacke, Argillite, Slate, Conglomerate, Minor Limonite.
- MT. NELSON FORMATION
Dolomitic Limestone, Slate and Argillite, Quartzite.
- DUTCH CREEK FORMATION
Argillite, Dolomite, Quartzite.
- TOBY FORMATION
Conglomerate, Breccia.

METASEDIMENTS



MAP - C

Scale: 1" = 100'



CHIP SAMPLING ZONE

NOTES

Molybdenite Occurrences:

- Q — Massive to vuggy quartz veins, 2" to 6" across, containing abundant MoS₂, pyrite, sericite and occasionally specular hematite.
- P — Pegmatite pods with MoS₂.
- B — Altered bands 1"-2" wide, contiguous to qtz veins. Disseminated MoS₂.
- A — Pink aplite dyke, containing MoS₂.

Chip Sampling and Results:

0.283 MoS₂ percentage, as rock assay result, is shown along chip sampling traverse between 50' spaced stations. Each chip, 2"x2"x1", was chiseled uniformly at every foot along the traverse that crossed MoS₂ veins. 50 chips collected from 50' span constituted one sample, weighing 4.5-6 lbs. The sampling was controlled by tape measures.

MAP - D

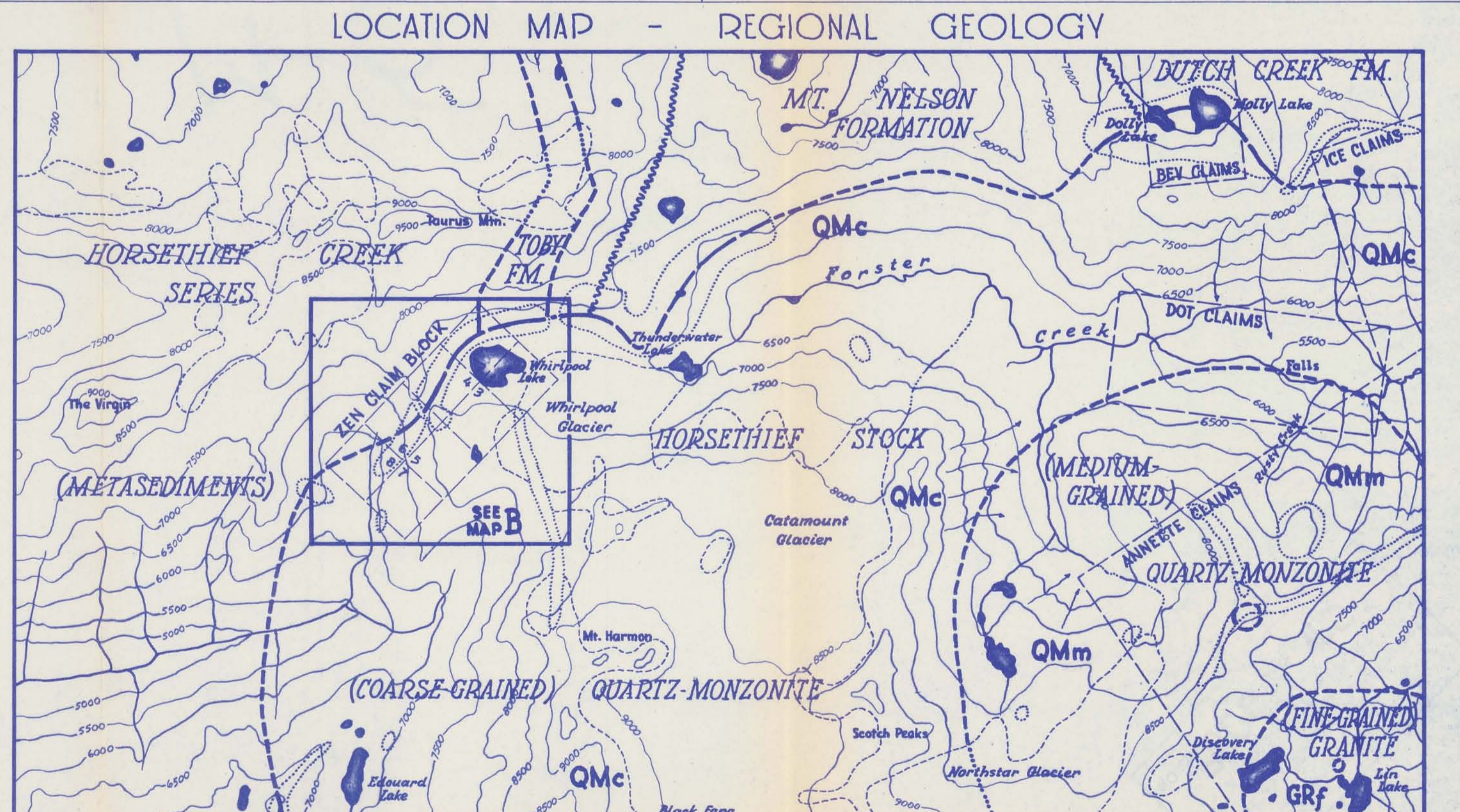
Scale: 1" = 50'

3806

QMc M-5

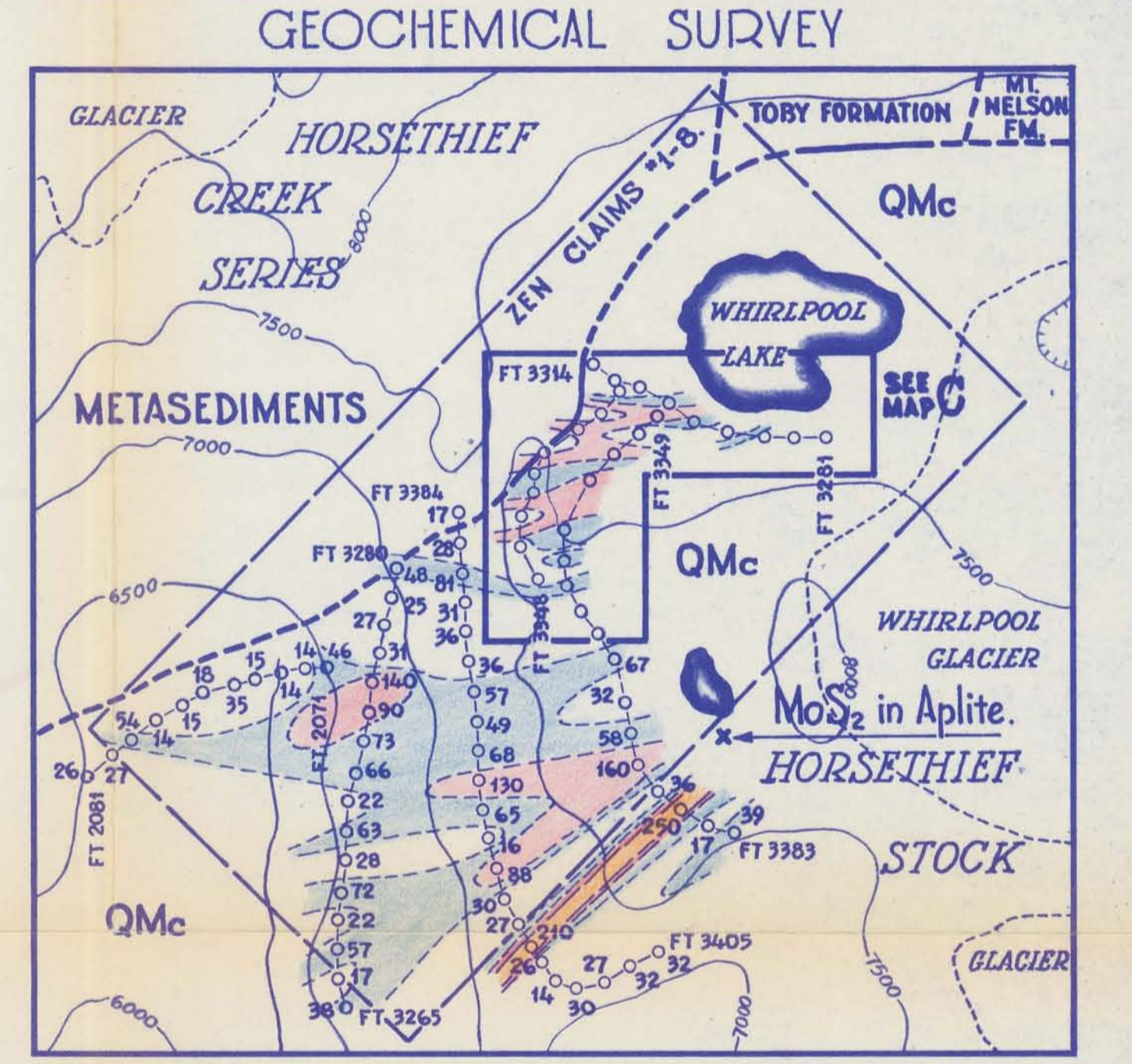
GEOCHEMICAL INTERPRETATION

Lightest Blue	NEGATIVE	< 38 ppm
Light Blue	POSS. ANOM.	38 - 85
Medium Blue	PROB. ANOM.	86 - 193
Dark Blue	ANOMALOUS	> 193 ppm.
Black	HIGHLY ANOM.	



MAP - A

Scale: 1" = 1/2 mile.



MAP - B

Scale: 1" = 1000'

CANADIAN JOHNS - MANVILLE CO., LTD.
Asbestos, Que., Canada.

PROJECT 407

WHIRLPOOL SHOWING
FORSTER CREEK AREA, RADIUM, B.C.

Location - Regional Geology - Geochemical Survey - Chip Sampling Zone

ZEN CLS. 1-4 (GOLDEN M.D.) ZEN CLS. 5-8 (SLOCAN M.D.)

Pb DISTRIBUTION

Survey & Interpretation: C.P. Lin.
Drawn by: A. Therrien. Date: August 1972.

Scale: As Noted.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
F. K. GONN
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ENGINEER
Expiry Date: Jan. 28, 1973

DETAIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

LEGEND

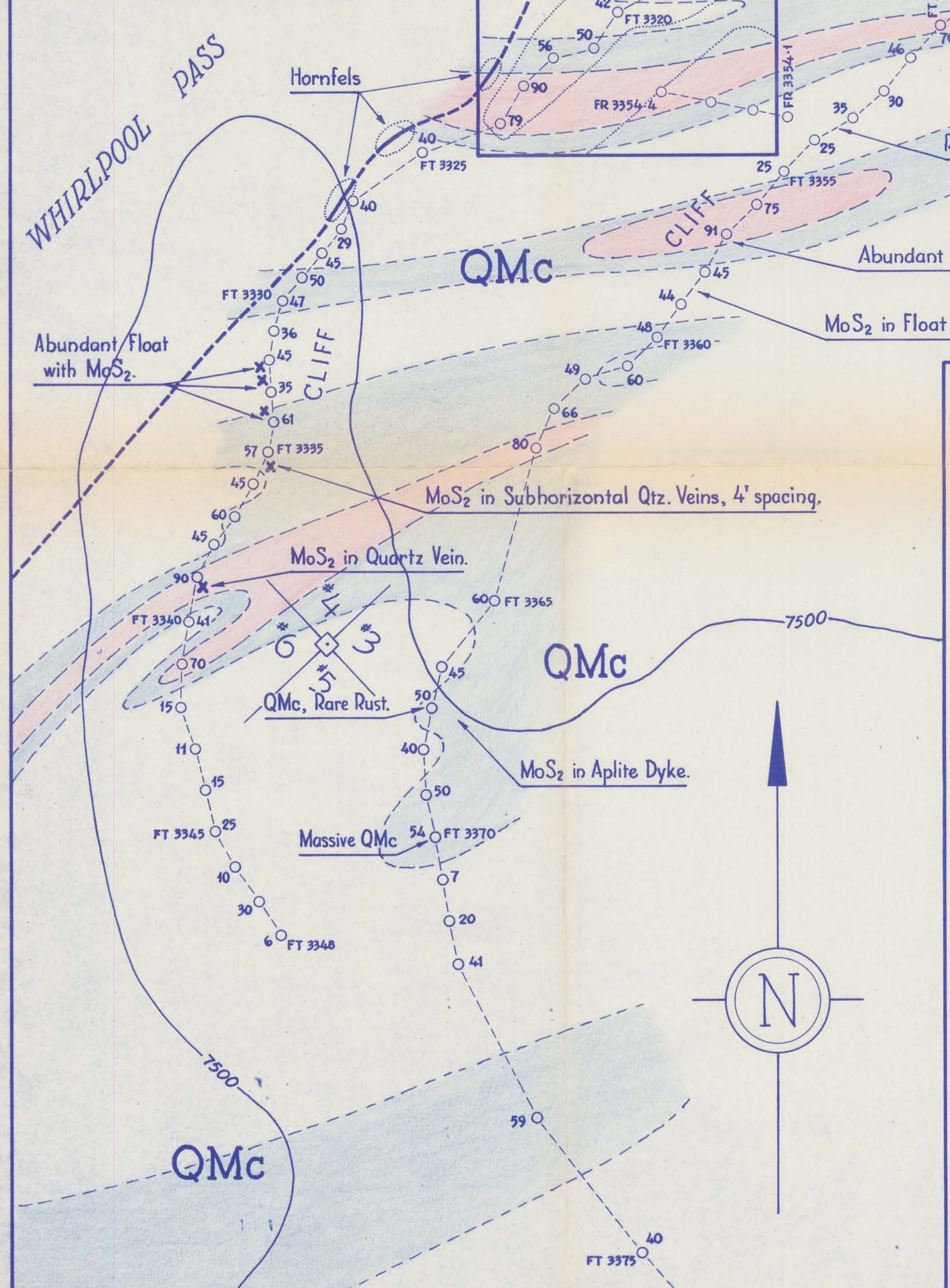
MESOZOIC INTRUSIONS

- HORSETHIEF STOCK
- QMc - Coarse-grained Quartz-Monzonite.
- QMm - Medium-grained Quartz-Monzonite.
- GRf - Fine-grained Granite.

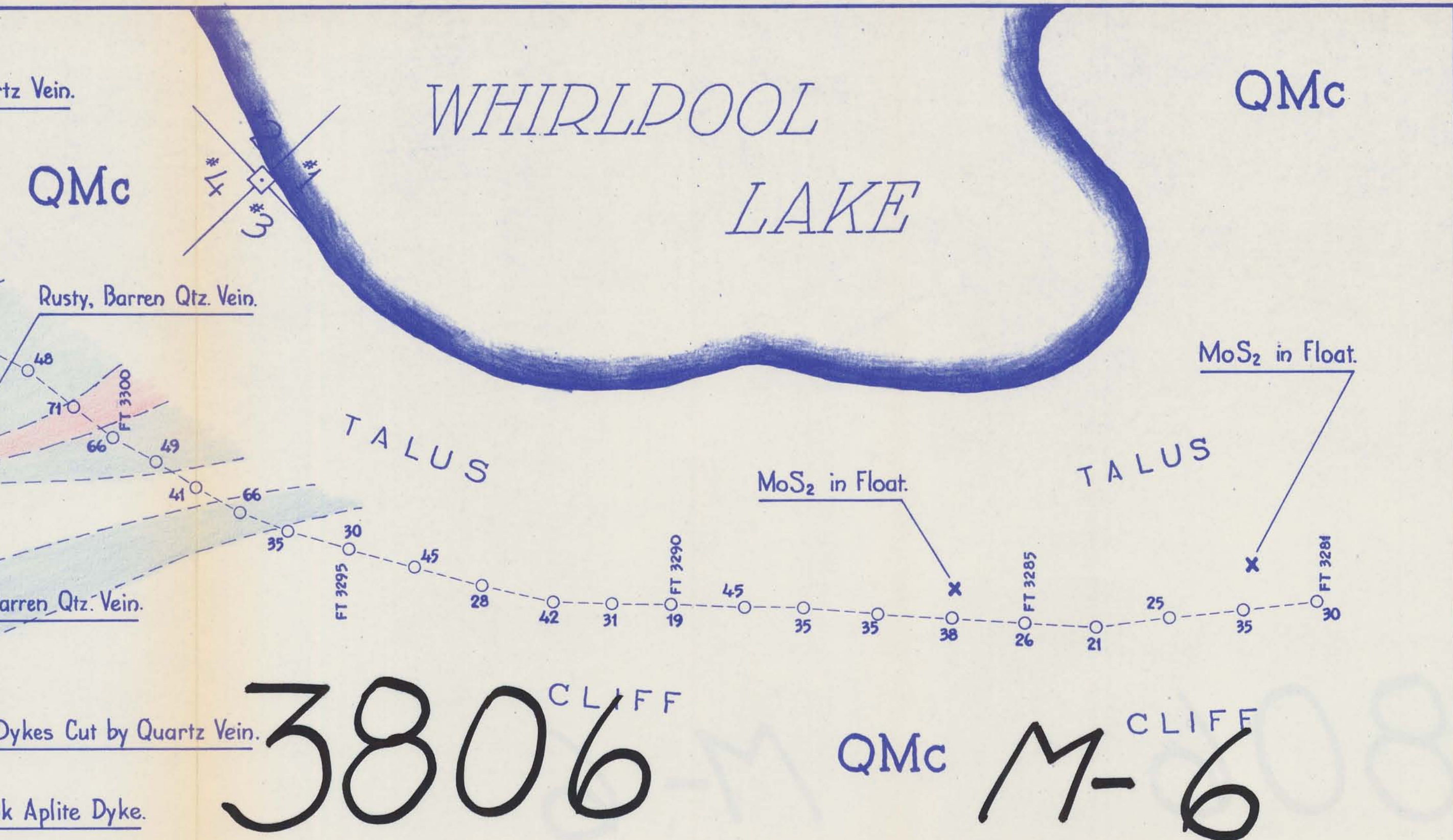
PROTEROZOIC METASEDIMENTS

- HORSETHIEF CREEK SERIES
Quartzite, Greywacke, Argillite, Slate, Conglomerate, Minor Limonite.
- MT. NELSON FORMATION
Dolomitic Limestone, Slate and Argillite, Quartzite.
- TOBY FORMATION
Conglomerate, Breccia.
- DUTCH CREEK FORMATION
Argillite, Dolomite, Quartzite.

METASEDIMENTS



MAP - C Scale: 1" = 100'



3806 M-6

CHIP SAMPLING ZONE

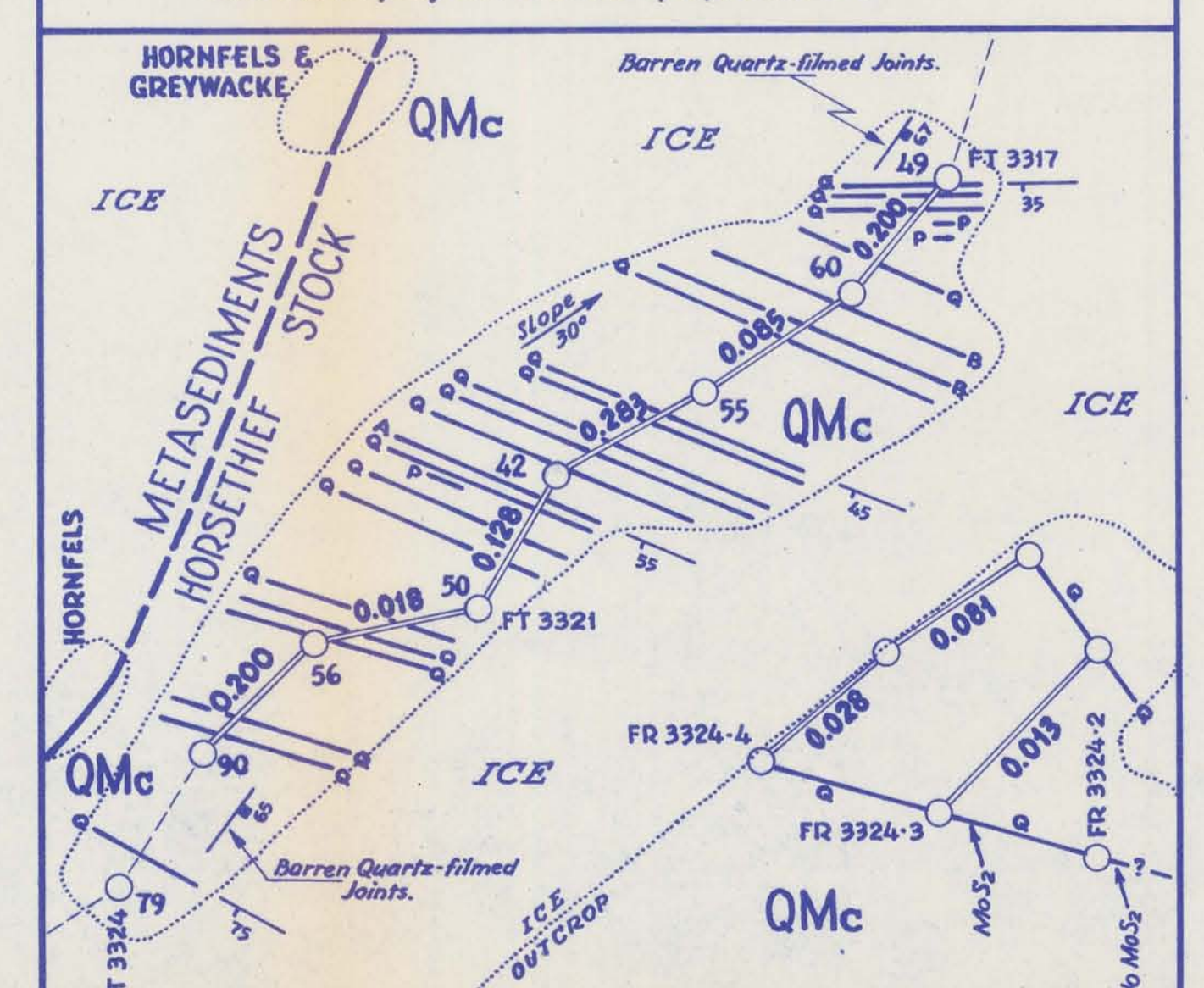
NOTES

Molybdenite Occurrences:

- Q — Massive to ruggy quartz veins, 2" to 6" across, containing abundant MoS₂, pyrite, sericite and occasionally specular hematite.
- P — Pegmatite pods with MoS₂.
- B — Mitered bands 1"-2" wide, contiguous to qtz veins. Disseminated MoS₂.
- A — Pink aplite dyke, containing MoS₂.

Chip Sampling and Results:

0.283 MoS₂ percentage, as rock assay result, is shown along chip sampling traverse between 50' spaced stations. Each chip, 2"x2"x1", was chipped uniformly at every foot along the traverse that crossed MoS₂ veins. 50 chips collected from 50' span constituted one sample, weighing 4.5-6 lbs. The sampling was controlled by tape measures.

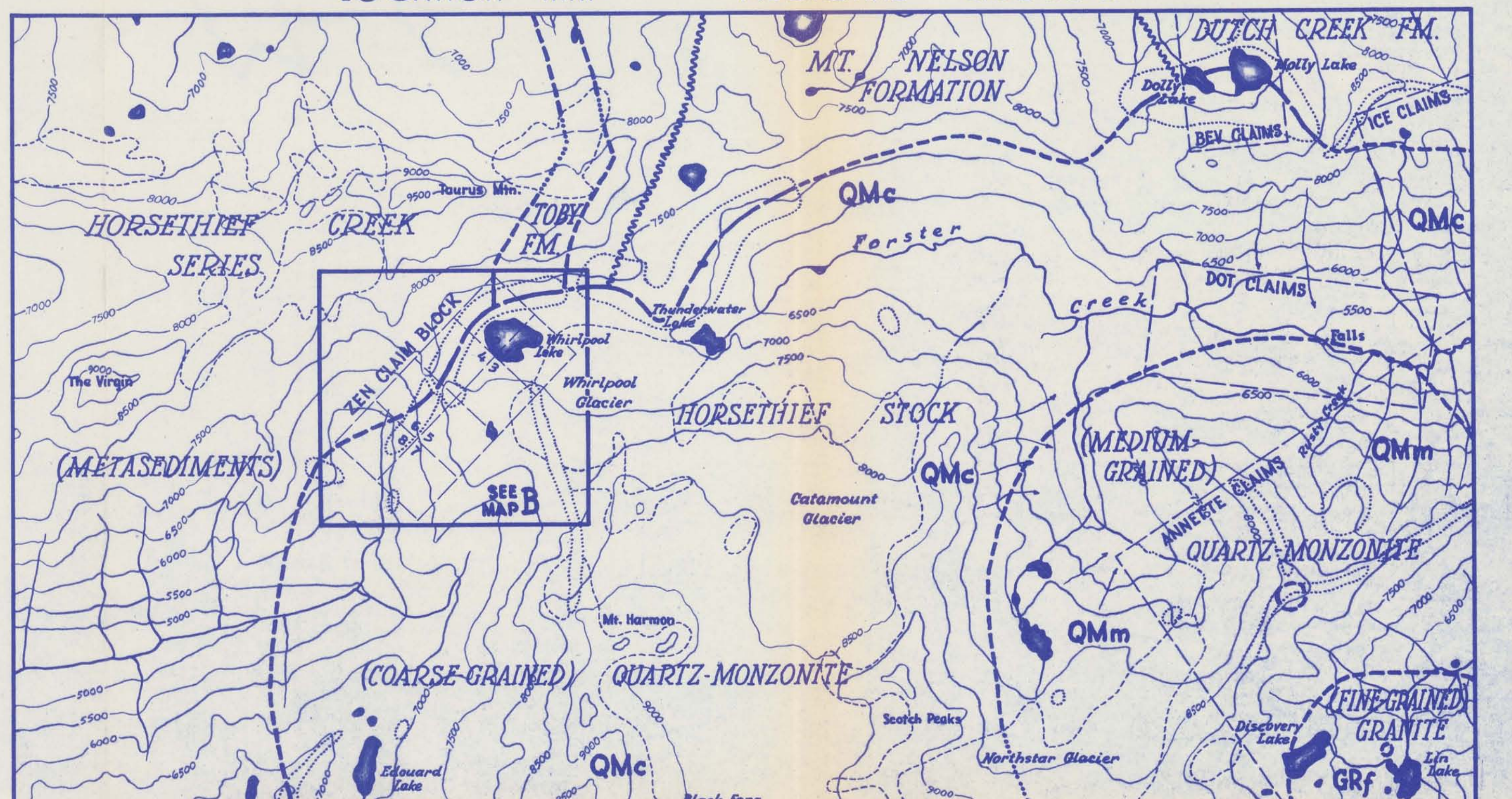


MAP - D Scale: 1" = 50'

GEOCHEMICAL INTERPRETATION

□	NEGATIVE	< 47 ppm
□	POSS. ANOM.	47 - 67
□	PROB. ANOM.	68 - 98
□	ANOMALOUS	> 98 ppm.
□	HIGHLY ANOM.	

LOCATION MAP - REGIONAL GEOLOGY



MAP - A Scale: 1" = 1/2 mile.

CANADIAN JOHNS - MANVILLE CO. LTD.
Asbestos, Qué., Canada.

PROJECT 407

WHIRLPOOL SHOWING
FORSTER CREEK AREA, RADIUM, B.C.

Location - Regional Geology - Geochemical Survey - Chip Sampling Zone

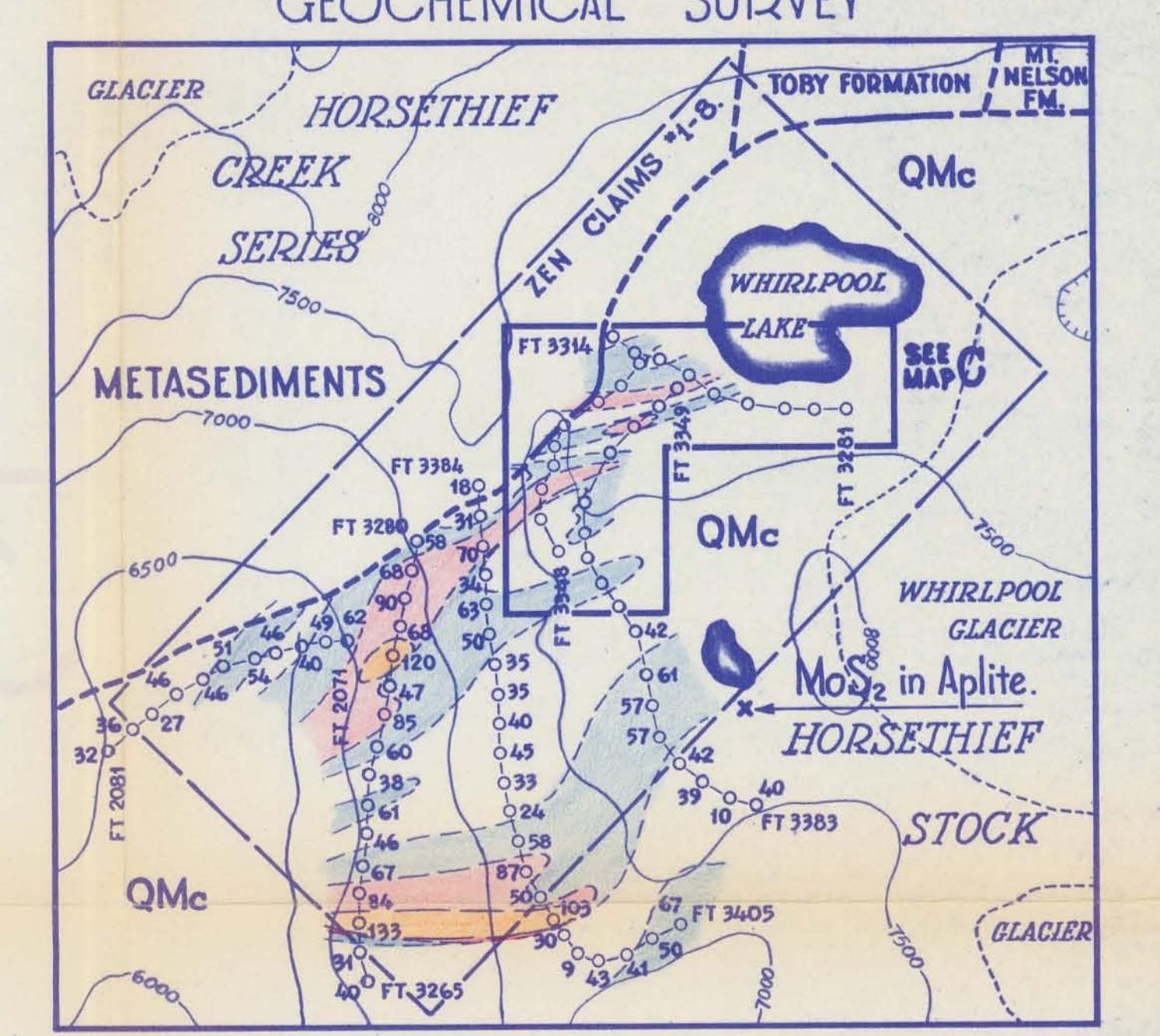
ZEN CLS. 1-4 (GOLDEN M.D.) ZEN CLS. 5-8 (SLOCAN M.D.)

Zn DISTRIBUTION

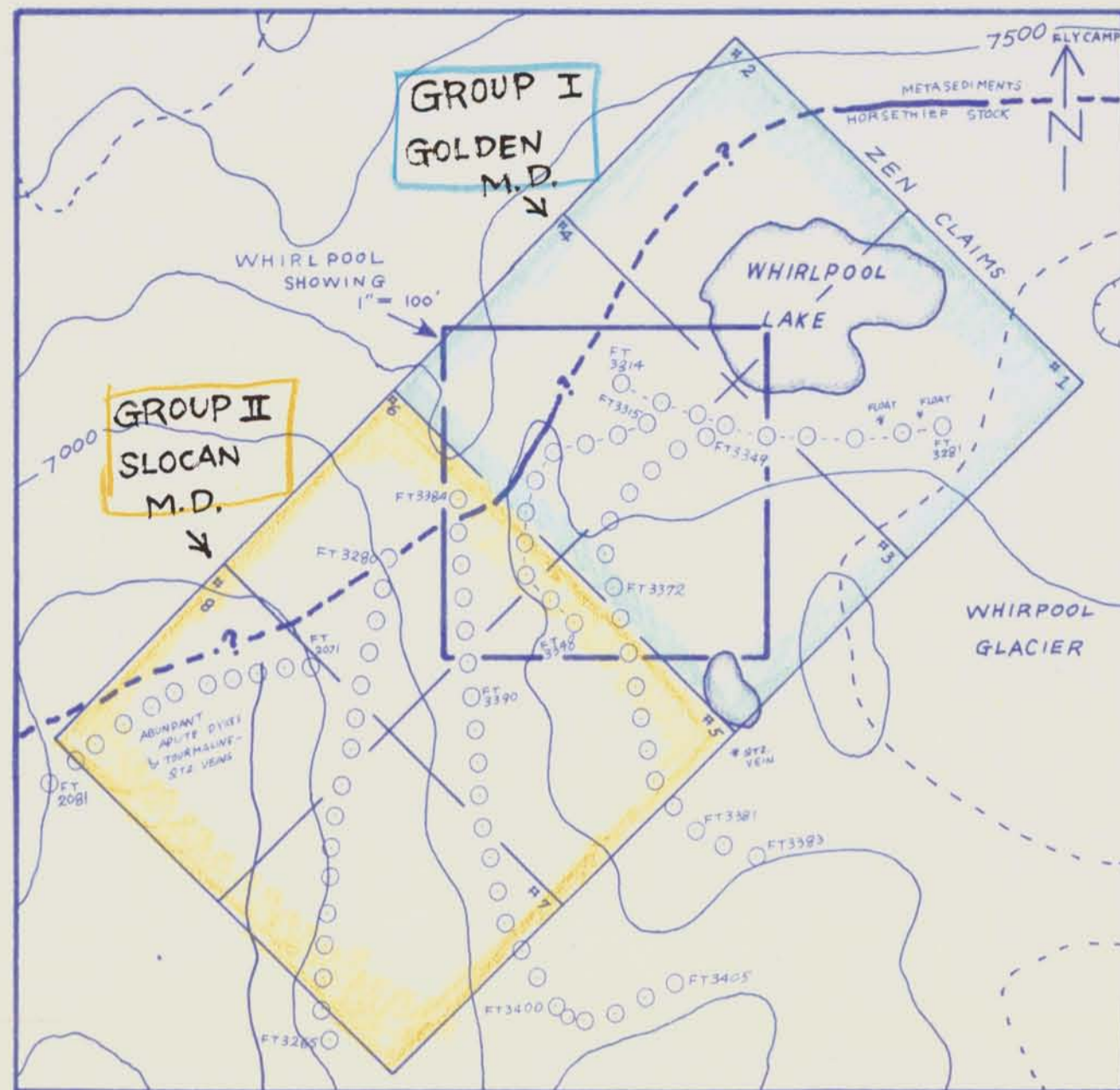
Survey & Interpretation: C.P. Lin.
Drawn by: A. Therrien. Date: August 1972

Scale: As Noted.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY



MAP - B Scale: 1" = 1000'

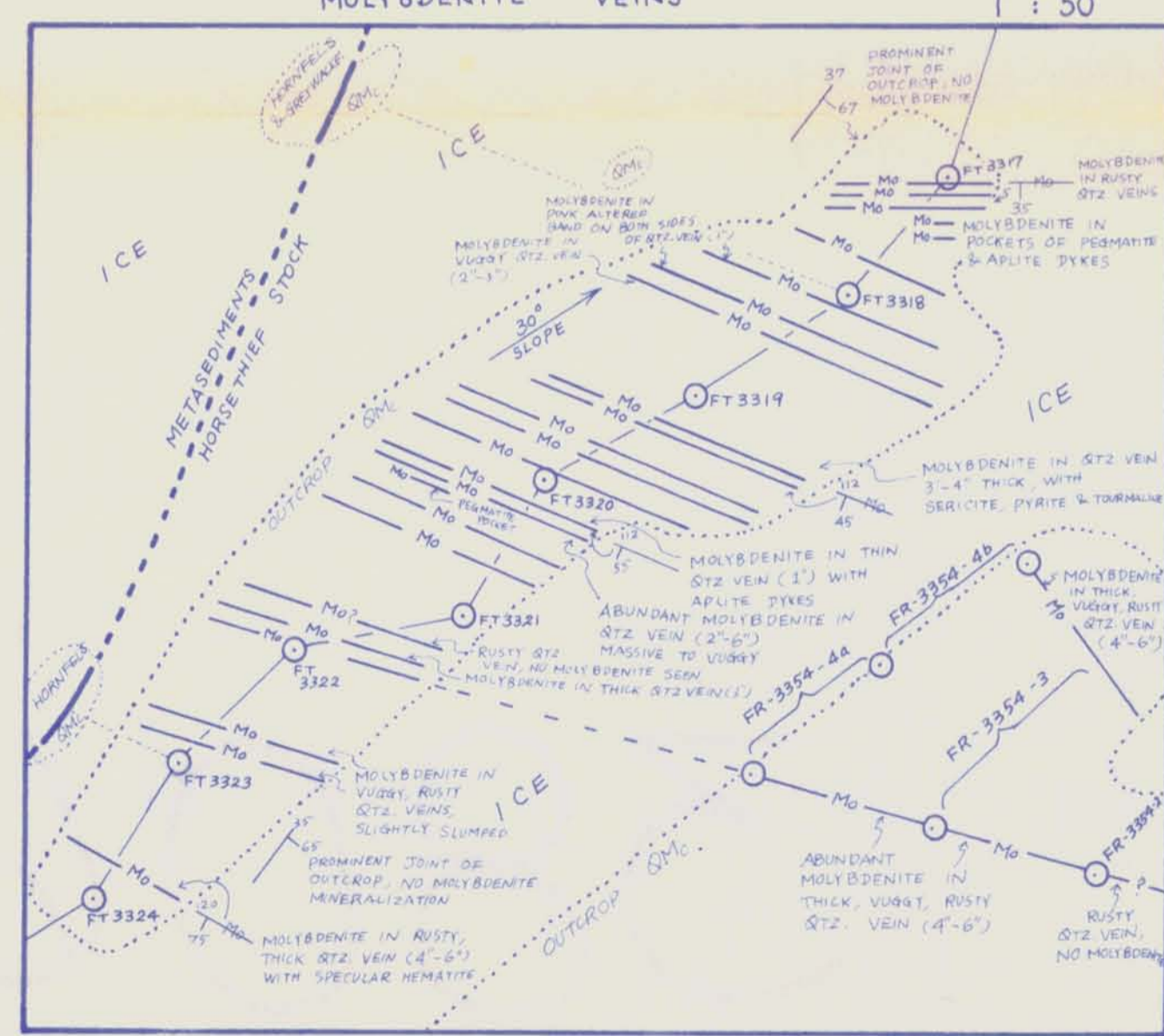


WHIRLPOOL AREA
SAMPLE LOCATIONS & CLAIMS
SCALE 1" : 1000'

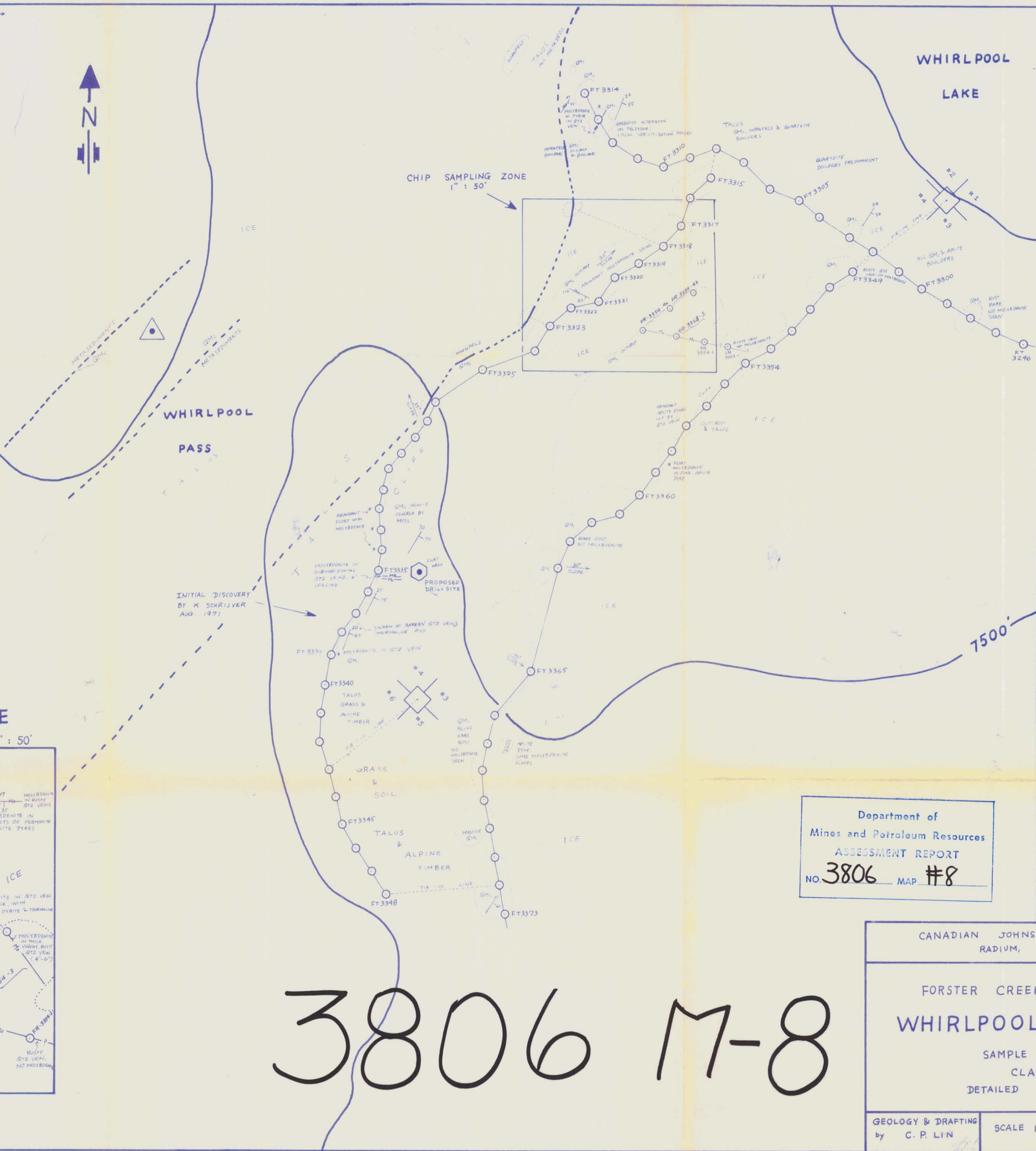


CHIP SAMPLING ZONE
SCALE 1" : 50'

CHIP SAMPLING ZONE
SCALE 1" : 50'



CHIP SAMPLES:
FR 3317-18 CHIP
FR 3322-23 CHIP
FR 3324, FR 3324-4A, FR 3324-4B CHIP



LEGEND

- SAMPLE LOCATION & TRAVERSE
- CLAIM POST & CLAIM NUMBERS
- JOINT
- MINERALIZED JOINT
- CONTOUR
- OUTCROP & ROCK TYPE
- CONTACT OBSERVED
- CONTACT ASSUMED
- PROPOSED DRILLSITE
- MOLYBDENITE SHOWING
- TIE-IN LINE
- HELICOPTER LANDING
- CHIP SAMPLING LINE

QM_c COARSE-GRAINED QUARTZ-MONZONITE (COARSE-GRAINED ADAMELLITE)
GRAIN SIZE: 0.05" - 0.5"
AVERAGE Q: 2"
EQUIGRANULAR PHENOCRYST < 5%
COMPOSITIONS:
QUARTZ
PURPLE FELDSPAR (PERTHITE ?) OFTEN ALTERED TO PINK OR WHITE (AT CONTACT).
WHITE FELDSPAR (PLAGIOCLASE ?)
OFTEN ALTERED TO LIGHT GREEN (SAUSSURITE ?)
BIOTITE
MOLYBDENITE MINERALIZATION OCCURS ALONG JOINT 1/2" - 5"
TOURMALINE & BARREN QUARTZ VEINS OCCUR ALONG JOINTS 1/2" - 65"

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3806 MAP #8

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

FORSTER CREEK AREA PROJ. 407
WHIRLPOOL SHOWING

SAMPLE LOCATIONS
CLAIMS
DETAILED GEOLOGY

GEOLOGY & DRAFTING
by C. P. LIN

SCALE 1" : 100'

DATE : SEPT. 1971

3806 M-8