

4204

BRITISH NEWFOUNDLAND EXPLORATION LIMITED

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

NABESCHE RIVER CLAIMS

LIARD AND OMINECA M. D., B.C.

56° 123° N.W.

By:

DR. NEIL WESTOLL

and

JOSEPH SULLIVAN P. ENG.,

VANCOUVER B.C.

94 B / 5E, 6W

Field Period: June 25th to August 24th, 1972.

Report Period: August 28th 1972 to February 7th, 1973.

<p>Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources ASSESSMENT REPORT NO. <u>4204</u> MAP.....</p>

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INTRODUCTION

This report is to supplement the geological and geochemical plan maps to be found in the back envelope.

The key map, following this page, gives the location of all the plans and sections with respect to the claim groups involved and to the geographic co-ordinates. For ease in map reading the same co-ordinate systems appears in each plan.

The principals included in the program are:

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Dr. G.J. Dickie, University of Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Matti Tavela, Ste. 704-602 W. Hastings St. Vancouver, 2 B.C.

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Contributions made by the individual are acknowledged throughout the text.

Department of
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ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. **4204** MAP #1

Nabesche geology map

56° 30'

Nabesche geochem reconnaissance map

56° 15'

123° 45'

123° 30'

123° 15'

British Newfoundland Exploration Limited
Key Location map of Geology and Geochemical map sheets

Date: November 1972

Scale: 1" = 4 miles

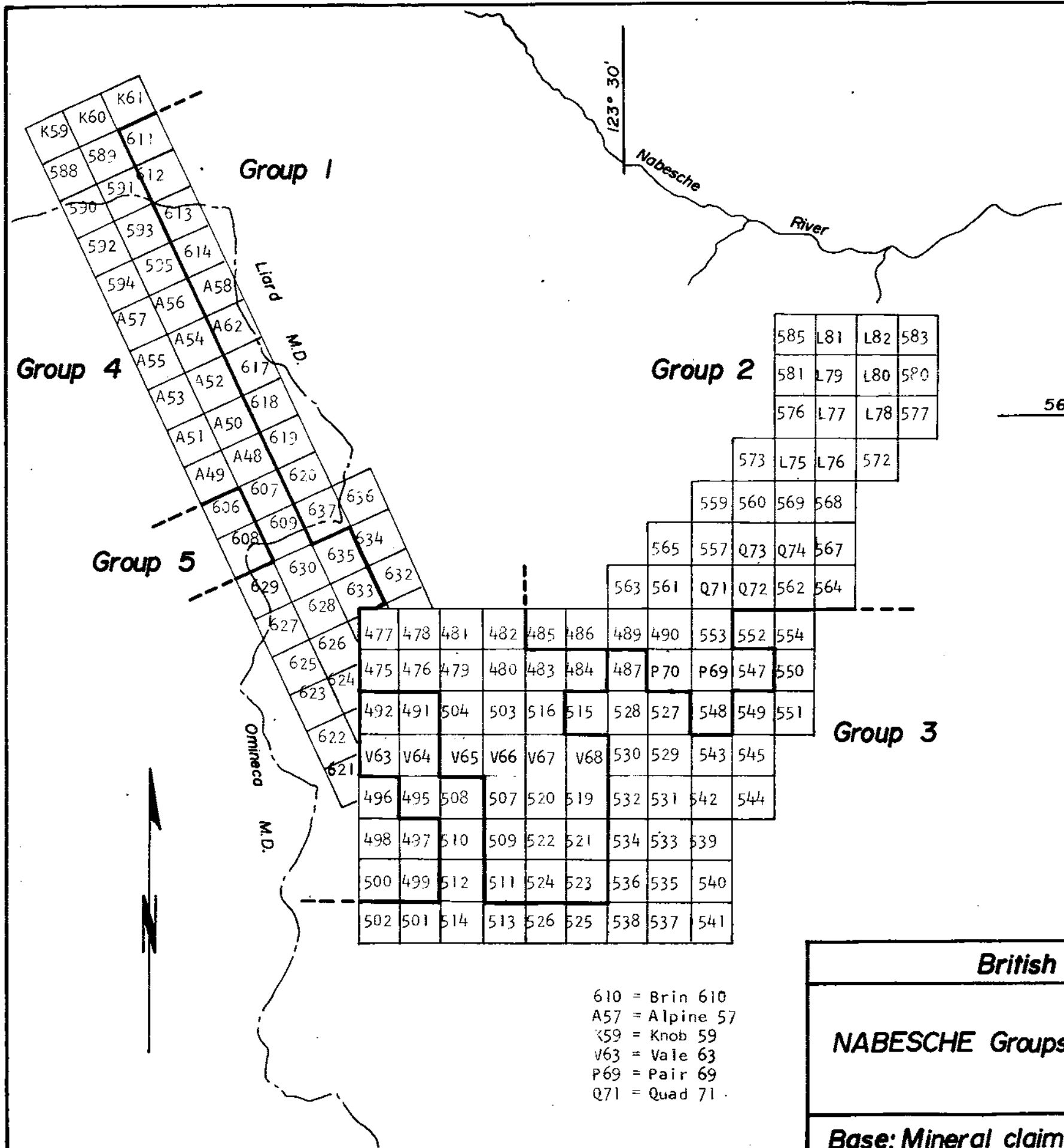
Drawn by: E.B.

Properties and Locations (56° 123° N.W.)

British Newfoundland Exploration Limited holds 162 located claims divided into five contiguous groups listed on the following claim sketch as Groups 1 to 5.

The properties lie in the Liard and Omineca Mining Divisions in the Peace River area of British Columbia. They are immediately south of the headwaters of the Nabesche River in the higher elevations of the Rocky Mountains.

Access to date has been by helicopter from the town of Mackenzie 60 miles to the south.



GROUP 1
 40 Claims
 Brin 611-614
 Alpine 58, 62
 Brin 617-620
 632, 634
 636 - 637
 475 - 484
 503 - 504
 516, 507
 509, 511
 519 - 524

GROUP 3
 40 Claims
 Vale 63 - 64
 Brin 487, 515,
 525 - 545
 549 - 552
 554
 491 - 492
 495 - 508
 510
 512 - 514

GROUP 2
 40 Claims
 Low 75 - 82
 Quad 71 - 74
 Pair 69 - 70
 Brin 485 - 486
 489 - 490
 547 - 548
 553
 567 - 569
 557
 559 - 565
 572 - 573
 576 - 577
 580 - 581
 583, 585

GROUP 4
 40 Claims
 Alpine 48 - 57
 Knob 59 - 61
 Brin 496 - 500
 621 - 630
 633, 635
 607, 609
 598 - 595

GROUP 5
 2 Claims
 Brin 606, 608

610 = Brin 610
 A57 = Alpine 57
 K59 = Knob 59
 V63 = Vale 63
 P69 = Pair 69
 Q71 = Quad 71

British Newfoundland Exploration Limited		
NABESCHE Groups	Group 1	Group 4
	Group 2	Group 5
	Group 3	December 1972.
Base: Mineral claim map 94B/5E(M)		



Department of
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ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4204 MAP #2

Mapping Controls

Geological observations were plotted on the existing topographic maps of 1:50,000, controlled chiefly by altimeter and such other topographic features as streams, lakes and ridges.

Geochemical surveys were based on the same topographic maps as the geology, plus pace-compass traverses, tape-compass traverses, and lightly worked grids.

Some observations, both geologically and geochemically, were plotted on nylon film overlying air photographs. Claim posts were tied to the surveys when encountered.

Survey Procedures

(a) Geological

The map area affords 50 to 70 percent rock exposure. Large outcrops visited have been outlined fully on the plan, other outcrops and outcrop areas are designated by the attitudes plotted along traverse lines. In many areas the rugged topography adds the third dimension to the observations.

(b) Geochemical

The geochemical surveys proceeded first as reconnaissance, then in more detail if the analyses indicated positive results, and finally along grid lines where the first two procedures showed groupings of positive results.

Rock float boulders were collected whenever warranted by reconnaissance geochemistry but where the slopes were steep this was done by average chip sampling along traverses. Stream silts taken at close intervals and close to their source provided much reconnaissance material.

Soil samples were taken in many instances instead of silts. Detail soils are from lines or grids on level ground or along contours on slopes.

Sample preparation and analysis was performed by Chemex Labs. Ltd., North Vancouver B.C. using standard geochemical procedures. The 80 mesh fractions were digested by hot nitric/perchloric acid and read by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy for several base metals and silver. For gold the digestion was made by Aqua Regia and after extraction the reading was made as above. Values are appended and sample sites only are shown on the map, since anomalous areas on these claim groups were not encountered .

Survey Results

(a) ¹Geological (See accompanying geological plan).

Stratigraphy.

Silurian. (1)

The oldest confirmed rocks in the study area are of Silurian age and occur in the centre of major anticlines and in overthrust blocks from the west. As a general rule, the Silurian rocks are dark grey in outcrop and consist of fossiliferous dolomite, cherty dolomite, sandstone and shale. The most conspicuous and useful fossils are corals and brachiopods, in particular the coral genus *Halysites* which does not occur in the Devonian. The corals generally occur in a fine-to-micro-crystalline dolomite and indicate clear, shallow water deposition while the brachiopods are found in a shaly dolomite, indicating muddy depositional conditions.

¹Dr. G.J. Dickie, University of Windsor, Ontario.

Interbedded Silurian dolomites and sandstones form resistant units and occur widely in the core of the Bernard Anticline and as thrust sheets west of Mt. Bertha. More shaly sections are found in the thrust blocks to the west and north of the Bernard Anticline. It appears that the muddy depositional conditions predominated to the west, and the clear shallow seas were more to the east.

Lower Devonian

Interbedded black limestone and shale. (2)

Unit 2 in the Marini claims area is an interbedded black limestone and shale with minor calcareous sandstone. Regionally, it is lithologically most similar to a black dolomite and limestone unit found underlying the sandy dolomite (Unit 3) in the south of the Bernard Anticline and in the Mt. Bertha area. The Devonian strata in the cross section C-C' are very different lithologically from the Devonian strata in other parts of the area and appear to be westerly equivalents of Units 2, 3, 4 and 5. However, direct correlation of these units with the strata in cross section C-C' is difficult and the identification of Unit 2 is on the basis of some lithologic similarity.

The Lower Devonian age is suggested by the presence in the limestone of "two-hole crinoids", crinoid stems with two or more holes in the centre. These fossils are found only in rocks of Lower Devonian or possibly Lower Mid Devonian age.

Sandstone (3a)

A section of quartz sandstone overlies the known Silurian dolomites in the area west of Mt. Bertha and may be equivalent to the Wokkash Formation defined by Taylor and Mackenzie (1970). No fossils were found in or near the sandstone but in a stratigraphically equivalent position

north of Lady Laurier Lake, fossils of early Devonian or late Silurian age were collected.

Dolomite and Sandy Dolomite (3)

The quartz sandstone in most occurrences grades upward into a dolomitic quartz sandstone to a sandy dolomite over approximately 100 feet. Overlying the very sandy sequence is approximately 800 feet of alternating dolomitic sandstone, sandy dolomite, and crinoidal, microcrystalline dolomite with no age significant fossils. Various horizons in this formation (which correlates with the Stone Formation of Taylor and Mackenzie) have been partly recrystallised to white coarse crystalline dolomite with large quartz crystals formed in vugs. The recrystallised zones are less resistant and often occur under talus and show the "breccia" texture.

Middle Devonian (Dunedin Formation) (4) (4a)

Middle Devonian rocks are black shaly limestones with the development of dark grey fossiliferous "reefal" dolomites at various stratigraphic levels. In some cases, these dolomites directly overlie the light grey Lower Devonian dolomites and the boundary must be drawn on the colour of the rock and the indications of fossils. Where extensive recrystallisation has occurred, the boundary cannot be distinguished. The "reefs" in the Mt. Bertha area are small in area and are about 50 feet thick, resembling scattered patch reefs which were subsequently covered by shaly limestone -- a deep water environment. The area of patch reefs grades south into the thicker reefs of the Robb Lake area and the Reef Mountain area. The carbonate buildup on Reef Mountain which appears to be reefal is about 200 feet thick and a similar thickness is found 1½ miles south of the Westoll prospect. In the Nabesche area, reefal developments are again numerous but small in area and thickness.

Good faunal samples established that all of the reefs were equivalent to the Pine Point formation (C.R. Stelck) and that the overlying shaly limestones were the same age or only slightly younger.

The reefal dolomites were strongly recrystallised in many places and showed the "zebra" banded texture. However, only minor visible mineralisation was found in these dolomites.

Middle Devonian to Mississippian (Besa River Shale) (5) (5a)

The black, non-calcareous shales of the Besa River Formation are very widespread in the area and overlie either the shaly limestone or recrystallised dolomite. The contact is usually conformable but the lithologic change is always distinct. The shales underlie the broad flat knolls in the West Bertha area and probably underlie the entire valley west of Mt. Bertha. The dolomite in the Robb Lake area is terminated to the east by the black shales as are the Middle Devonian formations in the Laurier area. In the Nabesche area, the black shales overlie the Middle Devonian reefs and also contain Upper Devonian reefs. The Besa River Formation could be subdivided in this area.

The Besa River shales outcrop only in creeks and usually are very fissile and contorted. Consequently, it is difficult to interpret any structures in the shale. It apparently reacted very plially to stress.

Upper Devonian (6)

This unit was observed at only one place in the survey area (the south Nabesche area). It outcrops as a mound of grey, fine crystalline dolomite, a maximum of 100 feet thick, in the Besa River Shale. The mound is rich in corals and brachiopods of Upper Devonian age. It therefore appears to be equivalent to the Swan Hills Formation in Alberta which is

a series of coral rich banks on a shale and carbonate platform. This mound in the Nabesche area was built well north in the shale basin (Besa River shale). More mounds of this type should be found further to the south where the basin was shallower and more carbonate was deposited.

Mississippian (Prophet Formation) (7)

These rocks were not examined in outcrop, but from the air they appear to be dark, shaly and cherty dolomites. Part of the formation is recessive and forms valleys in conjunction with the Besa River shales. Other parts form low, linear ridges in these valleys, so are slightly more resistant.

Structure

There are two main structural features in the area:

1. a series of NNW - SSE trending anticlines and synclines;
2. a very strong thrusting from the WSW.

In the Laurier and Nabesche areas, the broad, gently folded Bernard Anticline is the prominent structure. On the east limb of the anticline the dips steepen rapidly and there appears to have been underthrusting within the strata on the east, causing a repetition of section in places. On the west a major thrust plate of Silurian and Ordovician shales and carbonates overrides the anticline and covers the western equivalents of the Devonian rocks on the east. In the south, a second thrust sheet containing Devonian rocks parallels the anticlinal structure but there is no evidence that this outer sheet containing Devonian rocks extends further north than the Nabesche River.

North of Lady Laurier Lake, the thrusting carries Devonian and Silurian rocks well to the east forming a multiple thrust block, and cutting off the nose of the Bernard Anticline. Between Lady Laurier Lake

and Robb Lake, Silurian rocks are thrust over to the Besa River Shales and there are no Devonian carbonates present. At Robb Lake, there appear to be two anticlines in the Devonian carbonates, but on the west a major Silurian thrust block overrides much of the Devonian section.

Summary

The area has been subjected to a large-scale compression in a West-East direction and the resulting structures indicate multiple periods of deformation. Initially, the rocks were folded into large anticlines and synclines but continued pressure caused steepening of the limbs and overturning. Thrusting occurred both with very large blocks and also smaller structures within blocks. Compression may still have continued because some of the thrust planes appear to be deformed.

Porosity, Recrystallisation and Possible Host Rocks.

The host rocks from the Robb Lake ore body were originally grey fine to medium crystalline dolomite possibly with some fossil fragments. The dolomite has subsequently been extensively recrystallised to white, coarse crystalline dolomite along a series of small fractures in the rock. The resulting rock has the appearance of a dolomite "breccia", but shows no characteristics of a true breccia apart from the angular fragments.

Much dolomite of a very similar type was found in all of the claim areas, particularly in the east of the Laurier area on Reef Mountain and in the Perkins prospect. Two differences are apparent -- the Laurier rocks still have very high porosity while most of the Robb Lake rocks have been fully cemented, and there are abundant quartz crystals in the Laurier

rocks while quartz is rare at Robb Lake.

The main recrystallised zone is between the sandy dolomites of (?) Lower Devonian age and the fossiliferous dolomites of the Middle Devonian. Apparently, rocks of both units are affected by the recrystallisation and may have been caused by subaerial exposure of the rocks and the passage of evaporite formation waters at the end of the period of reef growth.

Another type of recrystallisation is a more local effect where fine (0.2 inch) alternating bands of grey original dolomite and white, coarse crystalline dolomite occur. This "zebra" rock is found near the ore zone at Robb Lake, and it was thought that it may be a useful feature. The banding was found, in this survey, closely associated with Stromatoporoids in the dolomite reefs and the fine bands probably originate in the layered structure of the Stromatoporoids. Therefore the "zebra" banding will point to a reef, but it is unclear whether a reef points to an ore concentration.

(b) ²Geochemical (See accompanying plot no. 1B)

Generally, the Nabesche area gave poor response to the geochemical techniques and failed to produce anomalies comparable with those in the more northerly blocks. A total of 218 samples, including 40 taken as follow-ups, gives a sample density of 16 per square mile for the group.

The most notable is the Zn/Cd values in FD 3590 and 3596, both on the southern slope, where creeks drain the longest Mid Devonian exposure in the area. The values of these two samples are discriminatory, but they do not indicate conclusively that their source lies in Mid Devonian rocks.

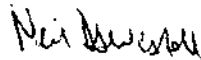
²Dr. Matti Tavela, Ste. 704-602 W. Hastings St. Vancouver 2 B.C.

Conclusions

Two samples (No's 3590 and 3596) contain sufficient amounts of zinc and cadmium to be considered anomalous. Sample 3590 is easterly and down stream from a Middle Devonian formation containing fossiliferous "reefal" dolomite (4a). Sample 3596 is from silts overlying a fossil rich Upper Devonian formation (6).

Although the sample density per claim is relatively high, many claims in these groups remain unsampled and unprospected. Therefore, considering again the above two sample values and their related geology, it appears reasonable that the reconnaissance sampling and prospecting should be continued at least in the areas of the Middle and Upper Devonian rocks.

Respectfully submitted



N. D. S. Westoll



Joseph Sullivan P. Eng.

Vancouver B. C.
February 7 1973

ITEMISED MANDAYS OF WORK

NABESCHE CLAIMS

Claim Group.	1 (40 claims)	2 (40 claims)	3 (40 claims)	4 (40 claims)	5 (2 claims)	Total per person.
<u>Personnel</u>						
<u>Salary.</u> (\$ day)						
Stelck	-	1	1	-	-	2 340
Sullivan	½	½	½	½	-	2 250
Grimley	-	-	1	-	-	1 75
McCormack	-	-	1	-	-	1 75
Dickie	5	2	1	3	-	11 825
Tavela	8	8	9	9	1	35 1980
Westoll (N)	7	5	4	8	-	24 1200
Burnett	10	12	8	10	1	41 1125
Hastings	2	4	2	5	-	13 320
Sharp	3	3	2	1	-	9 210
Walker	-	-	2	3	-	5 117
Carne	5	5	1	3	-	14 234
Sinke	-	3	6	1	-	10 167
Perkins	2	3	4	2	-	11 165
Lee	7	5	4	6	-	22 320
Westoll (M)	2	3	4	4	-	13 195
Mah (Cook)	1	1	1	1	-	4 100
						7708
<u>Total per claim block</u>	52½	55½	51½	56½	2	218 TOTAL MAN DAYS.

CONSOLIDATED DECLARATION OF COSTS

NABESCHE CLAIMS

FIVE CLAIM GROUPS

EXPENSES	CLAIM GROUP				
	¹ (40 claims)	² (40 claims)	³ (40 claims)	⁴ (40 claims)	⁵ (2 claims)
Wages and Board	\$ 2,119.50	\$ 2,132.90	\$ 2,057.30	\$ 2,144.50	\$ 89.50
Helicopter Costs	1,788.33	1,677.33	1,763.67	1,702.00	123.33
Geochemical Analysis	207.90	242.10	202.10	184.00	8.70
TOTALS:	\$ 4,115.73	\$ 4,052.33	\$ 4,023.07	\$ 4,030.50	\$ 221.53

Declared before me at the

of

, in the

Province of British Columbia, this

day of

VANCOUVER, B.C.

MAR 30 1973

Sub-Mining Recorder

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits within British Columbia or
A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

Neil Shuck

LIST OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

BY CHEMEX LABS LTD., NORTH VANCOUVER B.C.

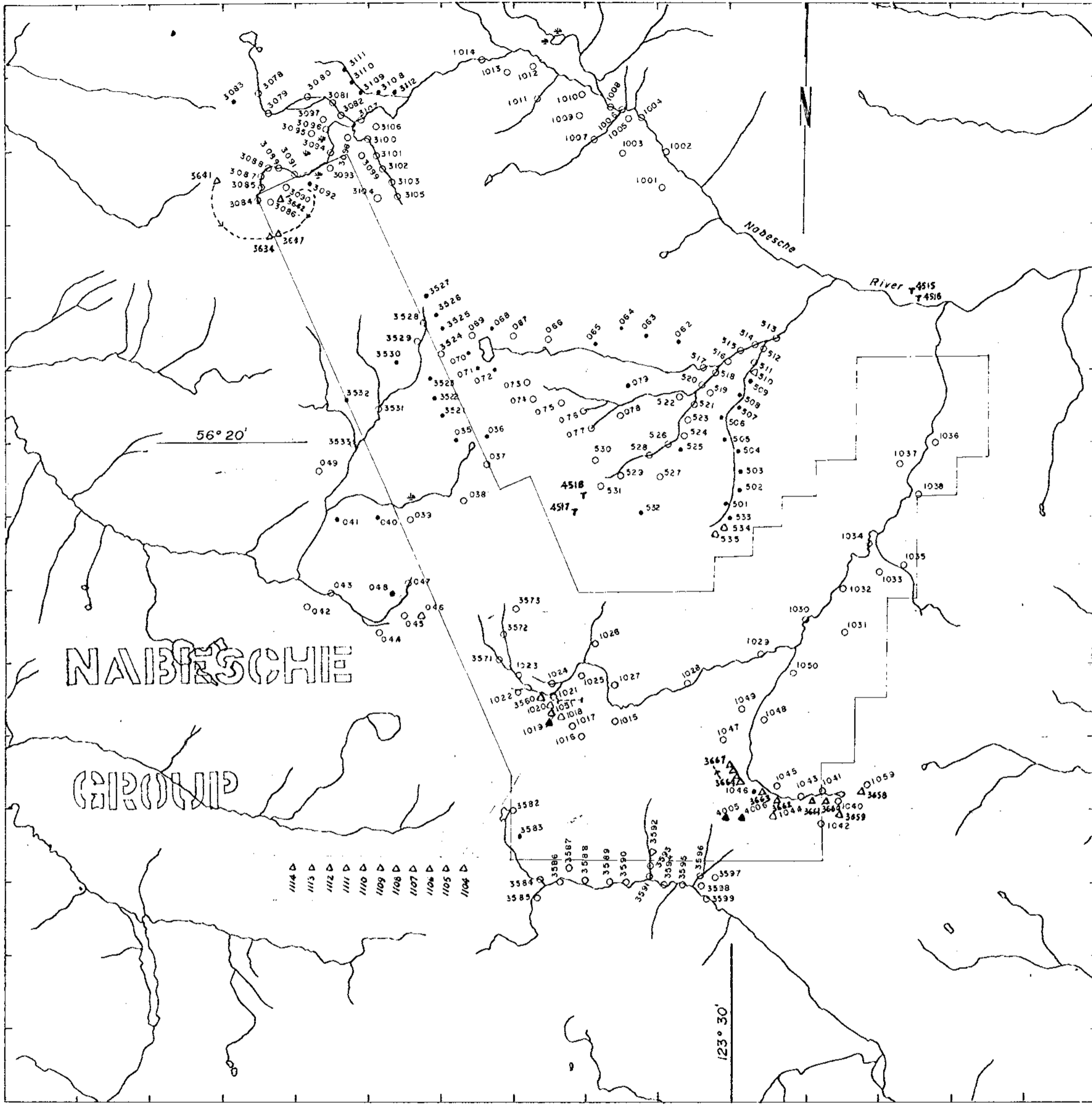
BRIN CLAIMS NABESCHE BLOCK

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1972

VALUE IN PPM EXCEPT Au IN PPB.

FD#	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cd	Co	Au	FD#	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cd	Co	Au
035	10	42	86	0.5	1	10		507	7	42	65	0.5	2	18	30
036	14	50	98	0.5	2	14		508	6	39	123	0.5	1	14	30
037	7	60	22	0.5	4	18		509	10	42	55	0.5	1	14	30
038	7	56	22	0.5	4	18		510R	4	33	4	0.5	4	16	30
039	8	48	20	0.5	4	18		511	3	48	24	0.5	5	22	30
040	24	70	18	0.5	4	24		512	6	58	47	0.5	5	20	30
041	14	42	131	0.5	2	18		513	4	44	20	0.5	5	24	30
042	8	58	45	0.5	4	20		514	3	50	20	0.5	5	22	30
043	7	54	30	0.5	4	20		515	4	50	22	0.5	5	22	30
044	10	60	41	0.5	3	22		516	4	54	24	0.5	5	22	30
045	7	60	36	0.5	5	14		517	4	52	22	0.5	5	24	30
046R	8	33	13	0.5	2	18		518	3	50	20	0.5	5	22	30
047	7	52	32	0.5	4	16		519	3	48	20	0.5	5	22	30
048	20	76	55	0.5	2	20		520	4	52	18	0.5	5	22	30
049	3	56	25	0.5	4	18		521	4	52	16	0.5	5	22	30
062	6	33	57	0.5	1	10	30	522	4	54	18	0.5	5	22	30
063	4	30	89	0.5	1	10	30	523	4	52	16	0.5	5	22	30
064	4	28	80	0.5	1	10	30	524	4	50	14	0.5	5	22	30
065	3	50	72	0.5	3	16	30	525	7	67	28	0.5	5	26	30
066	4	54	50	0.5	5	22	30	526	4	50	16	0.5	5	38	30
067	3	48	22	0.5	5	20	30	527	4	52	30	1.0	6	24	30
068	3	46	39	0.5	4	18	30	528	4	50	14	0.5	5	22	30
069	1	42	16	0.5	5	18	30	529	4	54	14	1.0	5	22	30
070	6	39	36	0.5	1	13	30	530	4	52	18	1.0	5	18	30
071	3	46	24	0.5	5	18	30	531	4	52	14	1.5	5	22	30
072	3	50	25	0.5	5	22	30	532	8	63	47	2	5	24	30
073	3	46	16	0.5	5	20	30	533	7	56	34	1.0	4	20	30
074	3	46	22	1.0	5	22	30	534R	10	22	9	0.5	1	9	30
075	3	52	24	0.5	5	20	30	535R	7	22	4	0.5	1	10	30
076	4	50	25	0.5	5	22	30	1001	3	54	22	0.5	4	16	
077	4	58	20	0.5	5	22	30	1002	3	48	22	0.5	4	18	
078	3	46	16	0.5	5	22	30	1003	7	52	28	0.5	3	14	
079	3	22	45	0.5	1	10	30	1004	3	48	22	0.5	4	18	
501	8	39	60	0.5	1	14	30	1005	4	52	25	0.5	4	18	
502	6	40	55	0.5	1	13	30	1006	3	52	24	0.5	4	18	
503	12	48	80	0.5	2	18	30	1007	4	56	18	0.5	4	18	
504	7	35	57	0.5	1	13	30	1008	4	50	25	0.5	4	18	
505	6	42	86	0.5	1	14	30	1009	4	54	32	0.5	4	20	
506	13	52	62	0.5	2	18	30	1010	4	52	28	0.5	4	18	

FD#	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cd	Co	Au	FD#	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cd	Co	Au
1011	4	52	20	0.5	4	18		3079	7	63	28	0.5	5	20	
1012	4	54	32	0.5	4	16		3080	7	62	28	0.5	5	20	
1013	3	62	20	0.5	4	16		3081	7	60	32	0.5	5	20	
1014	4	56	36	0.5	4	16		3082	8	63	47	0.5	4	20	
1015	6	54	28	0.5	4	20	30	3083	18	65	98	0.5	2	16	
1016	4	46	18	0.5	4	18	30	3084	6	60	24	0.5	5	22	
1017	3	54	16	0.5	5	22	30	3085	6	60	28	0.5	5	20	
1018R	3	50	9	0.5	5	22	30	3086	6	60	24	0.5	5	20	
1020R	1	46	7	0.5	5	20	30	3087	7	58	22	0.5	5	20	
1021	6	54	16	0.5	5	22	30	3088	7	60	25	0.5	5	20	
1022	7	50	28	0.5	4	20	30	3089	6	60	25	0.5	5	20	
1023	13	54	112	0.5	2	18	30	3090	6	60	28	0.5	5	20	
1024	8	54	34	0.5	4	20	30	3091	7	60	28	0.5	5	20	
1025	7	58	34	0.5	5	18	30	3092	14	50	135	0.5	2	20	
1026	4	48	20	0.5	5	20	30	3093	7	58	34	0.5	4	20	
1027	8	58	30	0.5	4	22	30	3094	18	58	25	0.5	5	20	
1028	6	46	22	0.5	4	18	30	3095	18	44	86	0.5	2	14	
1029	6	50	34	0.5	4	20	30	3096	7	60	30	0.5	5	20	
1030	7	48	72	0.5	5	20	30	3097	12	56	47	0.5	4	20	
1031	7	50	52	0.5	5	22	30	3098	14	58	62	0.5	4	20	
1032	7	50	75	0.5	5	20	30	3099	12	58	30	0.5	4	16	
1033	10	52	233	0.5	6	22	30	3100	13	50	55	0.5	3	20	
1034	7	48	98	0.5	5	20	30	3101	94	54	65	0.5	3	20	
1035	13	50	62	0.5	4	26	30	3102	13	56	55	0.5	4	20	
1036	7	50	95	0.5	5	20	30	3103	16	54	70	0.5	3	20	
1037	7	40	105	0.5	5	20	30	3104	16	58	72	0.5	3	18	
1038	6	42	89	0.5	5	20	30	3105	21	50	86	0.5	2	18	
1040	4	48	16	0.5	5	20	30	3106	10	46	25	0.5	4	22	
1041	4	42	11	0.5	4	20	30	3107	10	52	24	0.5	4	20	
1042	6	44	18	0.5	5	20	30	3108	7	52	24	0.5	4	20	
1043	4	42	13	0.5	5	20	30	3109	7	50	24	0.5	4	20	
1045	6	48	50	0.5	5	20	30	3110	7	48	24	0.5	4	20	
1046	20	30	112	0.5	2	16	30	3111	7	48	24	0.5	4	20	
1047	14	39	305	0.5	6	24	30	3112	7	52	30	0.5	4	20	
1048	8	46	105	0.5	6	22	30	3521	13	37	104	0.5	2	14	
1049	12	46	115	0.5	4	24	30	3522	13	42	98	0.5	2	16	
1050	8	39	131	0.5	5	22	30	3523	13	44	68	0.5	2	14	
1051R	80	180	20	3.0	6	166	30	3524	8	50	32	0.5	2	20	
1059	4	63	32	0.5	5	22	30	3525	10	40	104	0.5	2	10	
1104	80	42	8	0.5	4	18		3526	8	37	98	0.5	1	13	
1105	30	62	3	0.5	3	18		3527	13	42	98	0.5	1	14	
1106	12	42	3	0.5	3	18		3528	14	44	71	0.5	3	18	
1107	20	54	5	0.5	4	24		3529	13	46	53	0.5	3	20	
1108	38	112	12	2.0	5	38		3530	12	39	113	0.5	2	16	
1109	13	52	5	0.5	4	24		3531	8	46	53	0.5	3	18	
1110	6	40	2	0.5	4	20		3532	7	35	95	0.5	1	13	
1111	6	42	3	0.5	3	20		3533	22	69	183	0.5	2	20	
1112	8	48	3	0.5	4	24		3560R	10	67	25	0.5	6	32	
1113	8	42	3	0.5	4	22		3571	24	56	39	0.5	5	20	
1114	3	39	3	0.5	4	20		3572	8	69	25	0.5	5	20	
3078	7	63	28	0.5	5	22		3573	13	65	39	0.5	5	20	



British Newfoundland Exploration Limited
 RECONNAISSANCE GEOCHEMISTRY
 BRIN CLAIMS PROJECT B.C.
 NABESCHE GROUP

Date: Sept 1972	Scale 1: 50,000	Drawn by: DL
Data by: Chemex	Map No: IB	Traced by: EB
	Map Ref:	Checked by: M.T.

To accompany geological and geochemical report by Dr. N. Westoll and J. Sullivan, P. Eng. on the *Nabesche Area* of the *Brin Claims* claims, on *Nabesche R.* Lord Mining Division, Dated *Feb. 7, 1973*

Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. *4204* MAP *IB*

- ANOMALIES**
- Zn and/or Cd, Zn > 250 ppm, Cd > 7 ppm
 - Pb and/or Ag, Pb > 80 ppm, Ag > 1 ppm
 - Cu and/or Co, Cu > 50 ppm, Co > 30 ppm

- LEGEND**
- Silt Sample
 - Soil Sample
 - △ Rock (Float) Sample
 - ▲ Rock (Outcrop) Sample
 - T Tufa Sample

MAP No. IB

DOMINION OF CANADA:
 PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 To Wit:

In the Matter of

The Nabesche groups of mineral claims,
 Nabesche River area, Liard and Omineca
 M. D.

I, **Neil Westoll**
 of **615 Burley Drive, West Vancouver B.C.**

SUB-MINING RECORDER
 RECEIVED
 MAR 30 1973
 M.R. # 81103E
 VANCOUVER, B. C.

in the Province of British Columbia, do solemnly declare that

ON BEHALF OF BRITISH NEWFOUNDLAND EXPLORATION LIMITED, SIXTEEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED and FORTY THREE (\$16443.00) WAS SPENT ON GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS ON THE ABOVE MENTIONED CLAIM GROUPS DURING THE PERIOD FEBRUARY 7 1972 TO FEBRUARY 6 1973. THE WORK REPORT AND DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENSES ARE SUBMITTED HEREWI TH.

EXPENSES:	1 (40 claims)	2 (40 claims)	3 (40 claims)	4 (40 claims)	5 (2 claims)
Wages and Board	\$ 2,119.50	\$ 2,132.90	\$ 2,057.30	\$ 2,144.50	\$ 89.50
Helicopter Costs	1,788.33	1,677.33	1,763.67	1,702.00	123.33
Geochemical Analysis	207.90	242.10	202.10	184.00	8.70
TOTALS:	\$ 4,115.73	\$ 4,052.33	\$ 4,023.07	\$ 4,030.50	\$ 221.53

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act."

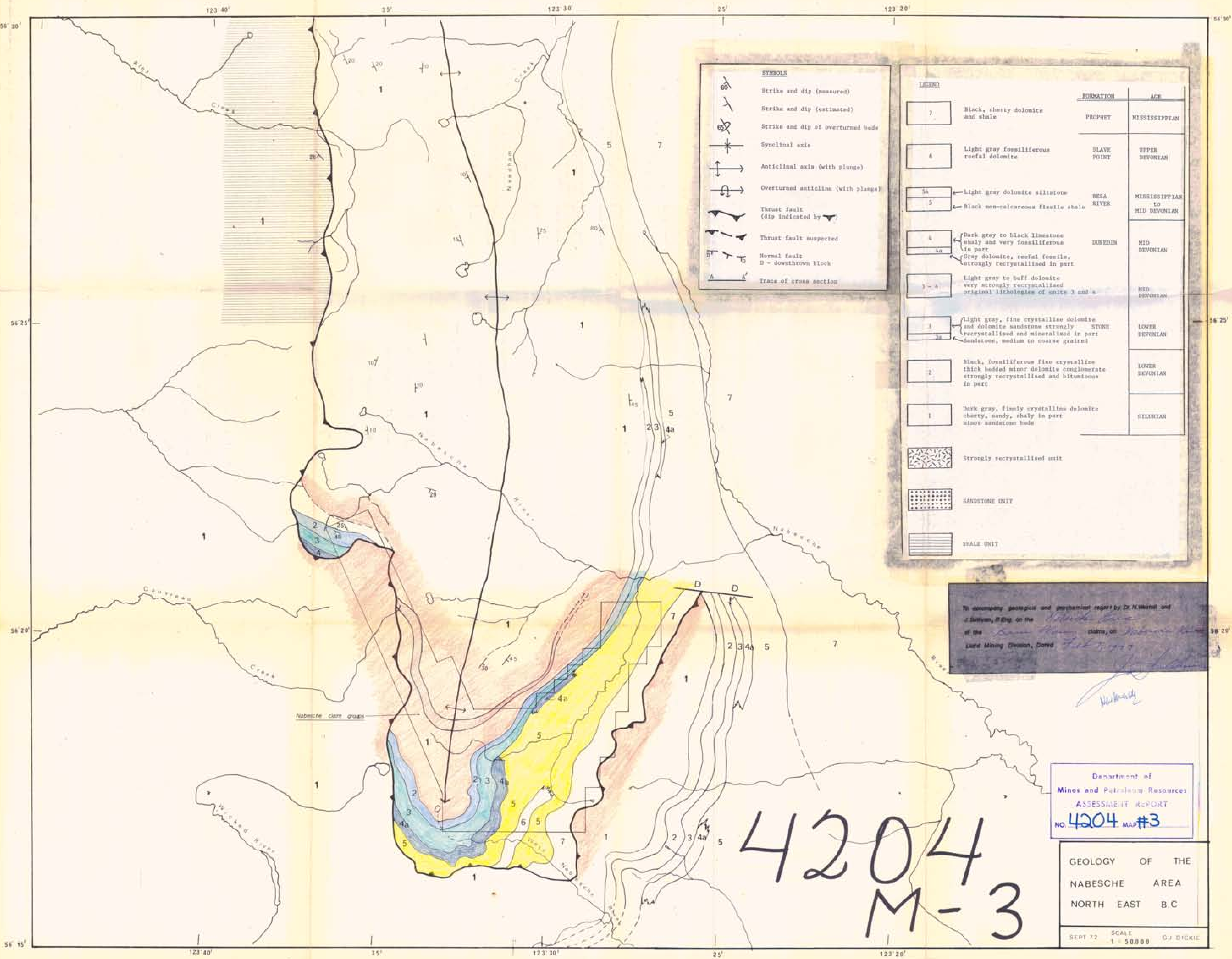
Declared before me at the **City**
Vancouver
 of **Vancouver**, in the
 Province of British Columbia, this **VANCOUVER, B. C.**
 day of **MAR 30 1973**, A.D.

Neil Westoll

[Signature]
 Sub-Mining Recorder

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits for British Columbia or
 A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. **4204** MAP



SYMBOLS

- Strike and dip (measured)
- Strike and dip (estimated)
- Strike and dip of overturned beds
- Synclinal axis
- Anticlinal axis (with plunge)
- Overturned anticline (with plunge)
- Thrust fault (dip indicated by \blacktriangledown)
- Thrust fault suspected
- Normal fault
D - downthrown block
- Trace of cross section

LEGEND

FORMATION	AGE
7	PROPHET MISSISSIPPIAN
6	SLAVE POINT UPPER DEVONIAN
5a 5	BESA RIVER MISSISSIPPIAN to MID DEVONIAN
4 4a	DUNEDIN MID DEVONIAN
3-4	MID DEVONIAN
3 3a	STONE LOWER DEVONIAN
2	LOWER DEVONIAN
1	SILURIAN

STRONGLY RECRYSTALLISED UNIT
 SANDSTONE UNIT
 SHALE UNIT

To accompany geological and mechanical report by Dr. N. Minard and J. Dalton, #219, on the Nabesche River claims, on behalf of the Lord Mining Division, dated Feb 1977.

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4204 MAP #3

GEOLOGY OF THE
NABESCHE AREA
NORTH EAST B.C.
SEPT 72 SCALE 1:50,000 G.J. DICKIE

4204
M-3