4235

SUMMARY

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL STUDY

JAG GROUP 82F/9W

16 MILES WEST OF MARYSVILLE

49° 33' 40" NORTH AND 116° 18' 55" WEST

KIMBERLEY MINING DIVISION, B.C.

NTS 82 - G

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by

N. C. Lenard, G. V. Lloyd Exploration Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta.

September - October, 1972

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KIMBERLEY MINING DIVISION, B. C.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

LIST OF APPENDICES

REPORT ON THE JAG CLAIMS

MEACHAM CREEK

CRANBROOK MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Report

This report presents the results of the ground geological examination of the JAG Claims conducted in late fall, 1972, by G. V. Lloyd Exploration Ltd. The survey was conducted at the request of I. C. Christopher Ltd., Consultants, Toronto, Ontario. The purpose of the survey was to obtain detailled geological mapping and sampling of showings, in order to appraise the economic and geologic value of existing showings and to determine the potential for further development.

Location

Geographically, the property is located on the meridians 49 degrees 33' 40" North latitude and 116 degrees 18' 55" West longitude, occupying the southeast corner of the junction between Meacham (Whitefish) Creek and Fiddler Creek. Meacham Creek enters the St. Mary River approximately 16 miles west of Marysville, British Columbia. The claims extend 6,000 feet easterly downstream from the confluence of Meacham and Fiddler Creek. The summit of Mount Evans marks roughly the southeast corner, whereas Fiddler Creek lies directly west of the western claim boundary.

Accessibility

Access to the property is at present difficult. From a point 16.5 miles from Highway 95A, near Marysville, along the St. Mary River all-weather road, a good logging road leads across the St. Mary River (elevation 3,250 feet) and across Meacham Creek to a logged area south of Meacham Creek. From here a rough (four-wheel drive) access road leads to a point two miles northeast of the property, from which a trail can be followed to a trapper's cabin (elevation 4,050 feet) on the JAG 4 claim.

Trails also lead from this cabin to the Good Hope adit (elevation 5,700 feet) and into Pollen Basin (elevation 6,000 to 7,000 feet) below and north

of Mt. Evans peak (elevation 8,950 feet).

It was learned confidentially that Canadian Forest Industries plans to construct a logging road in 1973 along Meacham Creek, past Fiddler Creek. Preliminary surveying of the route has already been completed.

Topography

The subject property lies in steep mountainous terrain and the elevations vary from 4,000 to 8,950 feet above sea level. The majority of the claims (34 of 58) lie at an altitude above 6,000 feet. Meacham Creek occupies a U-shaped glacial valley. Steeply plunging streams drain cirques and basins near the timber line (approximately 7,000 feet). Cliffs and steep talus slopes, which are in most places forested, predominate the hillsides.

Method of Study

This field report is primarily a presentation of a sampling and soil geochemical study and ground geological study of the JAG claims, as well as a sampling and structural survey of existing underground workings and trenches. The mapping and geochemical sampling was done in order to examine structure and rock types, to search for new mineralization beyond existing workings, and to evaluate the results.

The field program was undertaken in September, 1972 and field work was terminated by a heavy snowfall in late October, 1972.

The mapping and sampling was done by S. Greene, geologist, assisted by M. Torontow, engineer. Field supervision was conducted by Neal Lenard, P.Eng. (B.C.).

Field transportation was provided by a 4 x 4 panelled vehicle and a 3/4 ton Crew Cab. Main base of supplies was at Kimberley, B. C.

Because of the weather at this time of year, it was considered best to conduct the survey from an easily accessible base camp on the St. Mary River (elevation 3,250 feet) and drive and hike into the property each day.

Geochemical sampling and geological mapping and prospecting along the lines were carried out after construction of each chained line. The autumn weather conditions and difficult access to the lines slowed the operation somewhat. Ground at higher elevations above 6,000 feet was not surveyed because of previous snow cover. Some prospecting was carried out on the south

slope of Mt. Evans and in Pollen Basin (base line 36 South - 81 South).

HISTORY

Reference to showings on the property appear in annual reports of the B. C. Minister of Mines, dating as far back as 1900 for the Faller Showing, 1901 for the Good Hope Showing, 1916 for the Evans Showing, and 1920 for the Whitefish Showing. Although it was previously reported that veins rich in copper and lead sulphides occurred locally in the Pollen Basin (Evans Showing), it was also stressed that hand sorting would be necessary to make shipment of the ore economic from the showing (B. C. Minister of Mines, 1916 p. K112). In the same report it is indicated that the Good Hope showing held little encouragement for further development (p. K112).

OPERATIONAL DATA

Claims

A base line was established trending in a 152 degree direction approximately 300 feet east of the trapper's cabin, for work intended mainly on the lower claims (JAG Nos. 1 - 32). The cross lines surveyed in a 062 degree direction, were intended to cross several faults exposed along the valley sides and to cover a 2,000 foot vertical section of sills, dykes and metasedimentary strata.

Lines were surveyed by chain and compass at a distance of 400 feet apart, with stations marked at 100 foot intervals. Within the grid area mineral occurrences were mapped and tied to the cross lines.

Before the property became inaccessible due to snow, about 66,500 feet of line was surveyed, chained, flagged and prospected. About 51,500 feet of this amount was also mapped and sampled.

The four major mineral occurrences (Evans, Good Hope, Faller and Whitefish) and three minor occurrences were inspected, out of the 13 known showings on the subject property. The adits and trenches were mapped and channel-sampled across vein widths and in some places across the adit breadths. Where feasible, dump samples and additional soil samples were taken. Grab samples of the best mineralization were also collected.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

Proterozoic	Purcell or (?) later	Moyie Intrusions	Meta-diorite, meta-quartz-diorite.	
	Purcell	Aldridge Formation	Upper:	rusty, weathering, laminated argillite, siltstones and quartzites.
			Middle:	grey quartzite and siltstones, argillite, rusty weathering siltstones, argillaceous quartzites.
			Lower:	rusty weathering grey quartzites, siltstones and argillites.

Lithology

Within a five mile radius of the center of the property the main rocks are of Proterozoic (Purcell) to late Proterozoic age.

The middle division of the Aldridge Formation is characterized by massive and generally light weathering quartzites, siltstones and argillite, grey quartzite with fine dark laminations, commonly cross-bedded and argillaceous. Similar rock of the upper division of the Aldridge Formation outcrop four to five miles south of the property, north of the St. Mary Fault. Middle Aldridge rock is the predominant rock type in the approximately 80 square mile area. The other common rock types are Proterozoic Upper Purcell (?) or later dioritic Moyie Intrusions. In the middle Aldridge Formation these intrusives occur in the upper strata and are generally sill-like. Locally the diorites transect bedding, gently as a rule, but steeply in places and also in a few places become dykes. Apparently the upper sills were fed through lower ones.

Structure

Three major faults, St. Mary, Hall, and Moyie, which cut the Purcell geanticline, divide the general area into three blocks of contrasting structures. The largest block, within which lies the area of the prospect, is

underlain chiefly by competent Aldridge strata, intruded by Moyie diorites and characterized by open, north-trending folds. This block contains numerous, mostly small, steep north-striking faults, with generally the west side down-dropped (Geological Survey, Canada, Map 15 - 1957) relative to the eastern side.

Economic Geology

Lode deposits in the region are of three main types: replacement in sedimentary rocks not localized along fractures (Example: Sullivan and North Star Mines); vein and replacement not restricted to particular rock formation; and deposits related to the Moyie intrusions.

In the area of interest, lode deposits are characteristically associated with the Moyie Intrusions. Deposits of this type are quartz-calcite lenses and viens in diorite, in and adjacent to which occur pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite and less commonly minor amounts of galena and sphalerite. These deposits characteristically occur in the upper parts of sills and pinch out upward at or near the sill roof and also pinch out downward in diorite. The veins are generally lenticular, horizontal to vertical.

Two types of ore bodies within the sills have been recognized: irregular bodies which have been formed by differentiation of cooling magmas (Schofield, 1915); and viens which are roughly perpendicular to the plane of the sills. Only the latter type were found on the prospect.

The chief groups of workings in intrusive related deposits are near Mt. Evans and near Alki and Pyramid Creeks.

Local Geology

Geologically, the prospect is set in an area of broadly folded quartzite and argillite beds and diorite sills and dykes are intercalated, or cut across these beds. North-trending, steeply dipping faults are visible along the valley sides.

Rock Types

The main rock types encountered in the survey area are as follows:

1. Dark grey to light-grey, banded to unbanded, quartzites and argillaceous quartzites. The weathered surface of these rocks may have a grey or rusty appearance. On fresh surfaces, cross-bedding and

slump-bedding (Hassock Structure) are in places visible. Individual beds vary from six inches to several feet in thickness. Near diorite intrusions some barren quartz veins occur in the quartzites.

2. Slatey to quartzitic, brown to light-green argillite. The argillites may be weathered to a grey or rust colour. The rocks exhibit slatey cleavage which may or may not be parallel to the bedding. Cleavage planes may be slightly chloritized. Beds are found between layers of quartzite in sections several to hundreds of feet in thickness.

3. Dark green phaneritic, hypidiomorphic-granular hornblende diorite is the only intrusive rock type found. These rocks range in grain size from medium-fine to medium. Green hornblende is found as long, needle-like crystals in a matrix of anhedral or rounded crystals of grey to light-grey plagioclase. Chloritisation of hornblende is rare except near quartz veins and faults. Weathering of hornblende and trace amounts of hematite and iron give the rock a reddish to rusty-dark appearance. Hornblende crystals are in general randomly oriented, except in one locality near the contact with a large fault where the crystals were aligned in a direction parallel to the strike of the fault.

4. Quartz and calcite veins. Whereas quartz is white to vitreous, non-crystalline and glassy, calcite is generally white, coarsely crystalline and colloform to encrusting. The veins occurred generally in diorite, although they have been found extending short distances into quartzite. Epidote veinlets are closely associated with quartz veins and can be found within or adjacent to the quartz veins, or in the close vicinity. Quartz-feldspar veins are also common in the vicinity.

Structure

The main structural features have relationships both to faulting and folding and to dioritic intrusion. Tectonism, as faulting, folding and

intrusion, finds expression locally in joints, shears, and tension cracks and faults in the diorites and the attitude of beds in the quartzites and argillaceous-quartzites.

Statistically, attitudes of shears and tension faults in diorite fall into three distributions:

1. 150 degrees to 160 degrees and dipping 60 degrees west to vertical.
2. 120 degrees to 140 degrees and dipping vertically.
3. 100 degrees and dipping vertically.

Joint patterns fall into wider ranges:

1. 65 degrees to 100 degrees, dipping 60 degrees north to 80 degrees south.
2. 120 degrees to 130 degrees, dipping 80 degrees west to vertical.
3. 140 degrees to 160 degrees, dipping 50 degrees to 60 degrees west.

Attitudes of quartz-calcite veins fall into three narrow ranges:

1. 85 degrees to 90 degrees, dipping 85 degrees south to vertical.
2. 155 degrees to 160 degrees, dipping 60 degrees west to 80 degrees west.
3. 120 degrees to 135 degrees vertical.

The attitude of sedimentary beds varies. 150 degrees to 160 degrees dipping 25 east to 60 west. The common factor in these figures is the 150 degrees to 160 degrees/60 west to vertical strike/dip. This roughly coincides with the Fiddler Creek major fault striking approximately 160 degrees. It is likely that a number of conjugate and sub-parallel faults associated with the Fiddler Creek Fault are reflected also in the above distribution.

The attitude of the quartz calcite veins in the diorites have ranges that coincide approximately with those of the shears, tension faults and major faults, indicating that there is a structural relationship between veins and faults.

The attitudes of the sedimentary beds reflect assymetrical anticlines with beds on the west dipping more steeply than those on the east. Similar-

ly the faults are down-dropped on the western side, relative to the eastern side.

The diorite intrusions occur as sills which were apparently fed by feeder dykes. No dykes were discerned in the diorite intrusions. However, grain sizes of the diorites distinguish those types that cooled quicker along the margins from those in the slower cooling centers, presumably into which rock material was injected.

The contacts between quartzites and diorites exhibit chilled margins, but wall rock alteration was not observed.

Foliation in the intrusive rock was also not seen, all crystals having a random orientation. However, near fault contacts and as much as fifty feet from the contact, hornblende crystals were observed oriented directly parallel to the strike of the fault.

The relationships between the above structural features indicate that intrusion, folding and faulting occurred contemporaneously. Intrusive activity possibly persisted through the folding and faulting. The sequence of events may be as follows: Formation of the broad Purcell geanticline; flexure, tension, and anticlinal folding accompanied by igneous intrusion; faulting during late intrusion and late folding; deposition of quartz and quartz-calcite veins after faulting and during late cooling of intrusive rock.

Alteration

Little alteration of rock was observed, either in the quartzites, argillites, or diorites, indicating that little intra or post-intrusion metamorphism took place. Some chloritisation of hornblende and minor seritization occurs at the fault contacts and adjacent to quartz veins.

Mineralization

Mineralization at the various showings is summarized as follows:

Showing No. 1. Location: Grid 36+50S, 25+00E; Claim
Host rock - diorite
The mineralized zone, two to three feet in width, occurs in a shear (165 degrees/80W). Mineralization is found in a quartz-chlorite schist, with quartz veins one to four inches in thickness. Veins extend approximately 50 feet northward and end at a cliff 20 feet to the south. The zone may be a continuation of Showing 3. Only malachite and iron-staining were visible.

Showing No. 2. Location: Faller Adit, Grid 9+40N, 8+00W, and trench 11 plus 90N, 11 plus 00W; Claim
Host rock: diorite and quartzite.
A mineralized zone across a three foot width occurs in a shear (120/90 at adit; 160/80W at trench). Quartz veins extend over 400 feet and are lost in talus at both ends. Chalcopyrite and galena with minor tetrahedrite mineralization and malachite and azurite-staining is found in the east side of a quartz vein one- to two-feet in thickness. Iron and hematite-staining are found adjacent to the vein system.

Showing No. 3. Location: Whitefish Adit, Grid 32+50S, 0+70W; Claim.
Host rock: diorite
A mineralized zone occurs in a shear (125/90). The shear may extend to Showing No. 1. No surface veining beyond the adit was observed. Mineralization is confined to the eastern side of the shear across a one foot width. Malachite and azurite-staining in quartz is associated with chlorite, hornblende, pyrite and epidote. The rock face at the adit entrance is iron-stained.

Showing No. 4. Location: Good Hope Adit, elevation 5,700 feet, Faller Creek; Claim.
Host rock: diorite
A one foot to four foot wide quartz-calcite vein follows an irregular fault zone (70-140/90), traceable for 300 feet underground, but is talus covered on the surface. No mineralization was observed.

Showing No. 5. Location: Grid 12+50S, 20+00W.; Claim.
Host rock: diorite
Pyrite mineralization was observed in a 6 foot tension zone. Only iron-staining was visible. Because of overburden the extent of the zone could not be observed.

Showing No. 6. Location: Grid 11+50S, 16+00W; Claim.
Host rock: diorite
A thin calcite vein (1" in thickness) lies in a 6 foot wide shear and tension zone (120/90). Zone extends 20 feet in diorite southward beyond which it is covered by overburden. Fracturing and rusting was observed, but there is no mineralization visible.

Showing No. 7. Location: Evans Trench, Grid B.L. 76+00S; Claim.
Host rock: diorite
The mineralized zone occurs in a tension fault occupied by a one foot to four foot quartz-calcite vein or vein system (085 degrees to 090 degrees, dipping 85S-90). Calcite is encrusted along the eastern surface of the quartz vein. Pyrite and chalcopyrite

and small amounts of galena were found in amounts ranging in size from thumb-size in calcite to palm-size in quartz. The mineralization is better along the east side of the vein system. A minor tension zone (140 degrees/45W) is mineralized with pyrite.

Mineralization that has been examined in the subject claims is confined to quartz and calcite veins. These veins vary from several inches to as much as four feet in thickness. At the outcrops they occur almost exclusively in diorite at or near the surfaces of sills or dykes. These veins also thicken and thin along strike, are sub-parallel and are anastomosing in a single system. Calcite forms as crusts on the quartz or as separate smaller veinlets, also parallel to the main vein.

Minerals found in the veins are chalcopyrite, galena and some sphalerite. In three of the five localities where copper sulphides were found, the sulphides occurred on the east side of the vein, presumably toward the sill top. The sulphides occur as disseminations from thumb-size and palm-size in calcite and in quartz, respectively. Other than minor pyrite, no sulphide mineralization was seen away from the vein systems. That is, the dioritic host rock is apparently barren in the subject claims examined.

Epidote is associated with both the sulphide mineralization and quartz veins and serves as an indicator of hydrothermal activity.

The sharp boundaries between diorite and the quartz-calcite veins plus the common strong sub-parallel linearity of the veins suggests that these quartz-calcite veins were deposited from solutions migrating through and into fractures that must have formed after the diorite consolidated.

The calcite, usually mineralized, is confined to the quartz veins in the Moyie diorite and was not found in the unmineralized quartz veins in the Aldridge Formation. A close relationship is suggested between the Moyie Intrusion and the mineralization. Possibly the mineralization is a late-stage phenomenon in which hydrothermal fluids travelled through fractures in sills and feeder dykes to enter tension cracks and shear zones in the cooling dioritic rock. The mineralization decreased away from the fractures and veins and since the diorites outside the vein zones are barren, the origin of mineralized solutions is postulated to be from some source other than the diorite.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil Sampling

Soils in the area are immature and typical of mountain terrain,but horizons are generally clearly developed, the depth and degree depending on the altitude. The A_1 horizon is comprised of decaying moss and wood material. The A_2 layer is generally strongly-leached to a depth of as low as ten inches. The B_1 horizon is brown to rusty in colour, often contains rock fragments and is found at depths ranging from six inches to one foot. No B_2 horizon was found. The soils are underlain by a layer of rock fragments ranging in size from several inches to one foot in diameter, which likely represents a mantle of talus on the hillsides. Generally the B_1 horizon was sampled.

Cold extraction tests from copper and Total Heavy Metals were carried out on samples, using .01% dithizone and copper and THM buffers. Some isolated minor anomalies were found, using this method, but these at present have no geologic correlatives, except those anomalies near major showings.

Atomic absorption tests on the soils and the contouring of these results reveal several areas of anomalous copper and lead values. Silver and zinc values are of background intensity. The anomalous areas usually occupy areas of outcropping diorite and generally conform to a linear direction roughly parallel to the major faulting.

Copper values range from background (25 p.p.m.) to 290 p.p.m. The peak values in the copper anomalous areas are in the 100 to 170 p.p.m. range. Five areas of anomalous copper content in soils have been outlined by atomic absorption value contours. Lead values range from background (20 p.p.m.) to 130 p.p.m. The peak lead values in these anomalous areas lie between 40 to 60 p.p.m. Corresponding roughly to the location of the anomalous copper area, four areas of anomalous lead content in soils occur. The shape, size and extent of these anomalies are depicted on the contour maps of the atomic absorption values accompanying this report.

Rock geochemical samples gathered over outcrops of diorite have copper values ranging from 50 to 142 p.p.m. These values correspond to, or are less than, the average copper content of diorite (copper content in mafic igneous rock, 140 p.p.m. - Vinogradov, 1959). One anomalous value of 290 p.p.m. occurs

at L.48S, 5W. Lead values are generally anomalous compared to the average lead content of diorite (lead content in mafic igneous rock, 8 p.p.m. - Vinogradov, 1959). Values range between 17 and 44 p.p.m. One highly anomalous value occurs at L48S, 5W.

AIRBORNE GEOMAGNETICS (Map 8473G)

The relative geomagnetic intensity variance over the property is less than 40 gammas. Thus, no magnetic anomalies, other than a broad magnetic low over Fiddler Creek, exist on the property.

CONCLUSION

Results of the atomic absorption tests on the geochemical soil samples show a number of copper and lead anomalous areas, restricted largely to diorite rock. They occur mainly in areas of known mineralization where extensive exploration and trenching have already been carried out prior to the present program. The mineralization in these areas is restricted to quartz and quartz-calcite veins.

The four major showings and three of the nine minor occurrences which were inspected revealed no mineralization outside the quartz-calcite vein systems. Overall, the diorite is barren of sulphide mineralization. Further, it was demonstrated that mineralization was likely derived from a source other than the diorite, though closely related in time to the intrusion. Since no mineralization as a magma differentiate was found, an epigenetic rather than syngenetic origin of mineralization is postulated. The physical control of mineral deposition appears to be superimposed features, such as tension faults and sheare. Other than some silicification and chloritisation and local sericitization of the diorite immediately adjacent to the quartz veins, diorite wall rock alteration is minor. The absence of s gnificant alteration precludes the possibility of a mesothermal or "porphyry" type deposit in the diorite. It is more likely that the minerals in the prospect area were deposited by cooled hydrothermal solutions injected into a shallow, cooled environment.

The mineralized veins seen and examined were of much smaller size than previously reported, however, there are several of these veins that carry high copper values. There are also several known showings, plus a substantial part of the claims that could not be examined, due to a covering of snow.

A new logging road is to be constructed into the subject claims in 1973, the route for which has already been surveyed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is our opinion, on the basis of known mineral occurrences and related geological and geochemical evidence, that the JAG claims, which are the subject of this report, warrant continued exploration.

A substantial part of the claims were not seen during our recent examination, due to snow. There are indications that additional copper-bearing veins could be present, in addition to those now known.

The continued exploration would involve a brief program of examination by geologist and assistant. This would have to be done between mid-July and late August when the ground could normally be expected to be barren of snow.

Assessment work for the first year has been conducted as reported herein. The JAG claims could be formed into two groups and the work credits applied for, which would keep the subject claims in good standing for another year.

THE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS OF ALBERTA
PERMIT NUMBER
P 1 2 6
G. V. LLOYD
EXPLORATION LTD.

G. V. Lloyd, P. Geol.

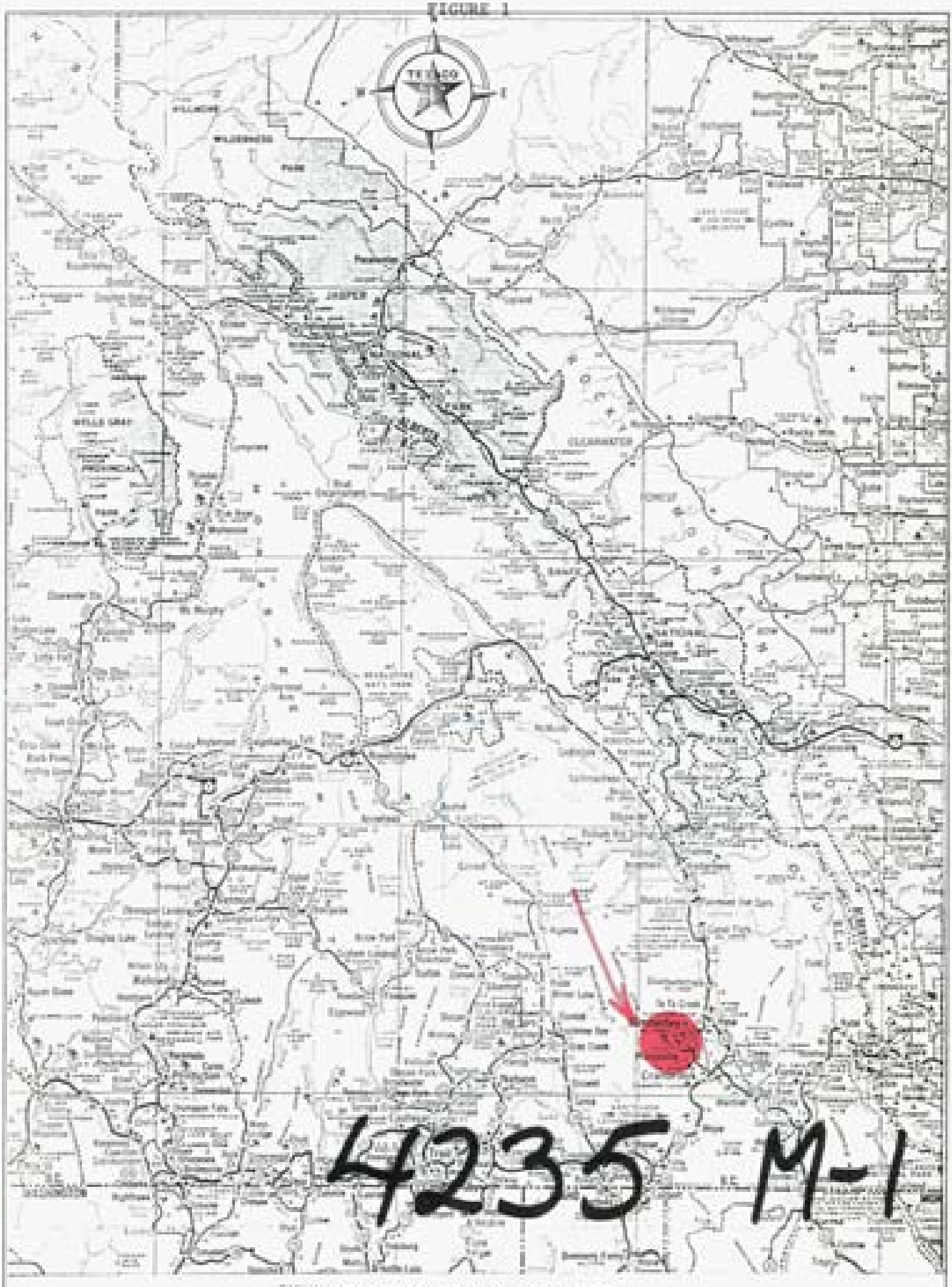
Neal C. Lenard, P. Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
N. C. LENARD

Expiry Date: Jan. 19, 1973

January 12, 1973.
Calgary, Alberta.

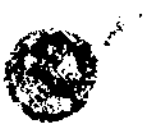
FIGURE 1



INDEX MAP, Vicinity of JAG Claims

G.V.LLOYD P. Geol.

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4235 MAP #1



4235 W-1

APPENDIX II

NOV 3 1972

To: G.V. LLOYD EXPLORATION LIMITED,
903 Barron Bldg.,
610-8th Ave. S.W.,
CALGARY, Alta.
ATTENTION: Mr. G.V. Lloyd

File No. 5947
Date October 31, 1972
Samples Chips

PROJECT NO. 5772
MC - Christopher

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

SAMPLE No.	OZ./TON SILVER	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn
GB 1926	.06	.76	.31	.03
GB 1927	.04	7.53	.01	---
DP 1928	.20	2.38	.01	---
DP 1929	.32	1.49	.01	---
CH 1930	.08	1.80	.01	---
CH 1931	.06	2.08	.02	---
GB 1932	.20	4.84	01	.05
CH 1933	.06	.41	.01	---
CH 1934	.38	2.16	.02	---
CH 1935	.18	1.15	.03	---
CH 1936	.08	1.36	.01	---
GB 1937	.06	.96	.01	---
CH 1938	.06	.16	.01	---
CH 1939	.08	.27	.02	---
DP 1940	.06	.19	.01	---
GB 1941	.04	.03	.01	---
GB 1942	2.18	5.17	1.57	---
CH 1943	.14	.30	.10	---

GB - grab sample (selected)
CH - channel sample (2'-5')
DP - dump sample

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

C. L. McIsaac

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

NOV 7 1972

To: G.V. LLOYD EXPLORATION LIMITED,
903 Barron Bldg.,
610-8th Ave. S.W.,
CALGARY, Alta.
ATTENTION: Mr. G.V. Lloyd

File No. 5963
Date October 31, 1972
Samples Geo-chems

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

SAMPLE No.		ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Ag
L4N	0+00	16	17	0
L4N	2W	27	18	0
L4N	3W	61	36	0
L4N	6W	59	29	0
L4N	7W	36	31	0
L4N	9W	34	25	0
L4N	10W	32	17	0
L4N	11W	15	20	0
L4N	12W	18	17	0
L4N	13W	14	17	0
L4N	14W	25	26	1
L4N	15W	38	42	1
L4N	16W	61	42	0
L4N	18W	49	46	0
L4N	19W	51	42	0
L4N	20W	45	48	0
L4N	21W	40	23	0
L4N	24W	22	20	0
L4N	25W	30	39	0
B.L.	8N	14	15	0
L8N	2W	19	23	0
L8N	3W	16	15	0
L8N	6W	56	29	1
L8N	8W	30	45	0
L8N	9W	39	26	0
L8N	10W	146	65	0
L8N	11W	26	29	0
L8N	12W	17	21	0
L8N	13W	36	29	0
L8N	14W	32	20	0
L8N	15W	91	51	0

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

A. J. McIntosh

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: G.V. LLOYD EXPLORATION LIMITED,
903 Barron Bldg.,
610-8th Ave. S.W.,
CALGARY, Alta.

ATTENTION: Mr. G.V. Lloyd

File No. 5968
Date October 31, 1972
Samples Geo-chems

PROJECT 5772
IC-Christopher

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

SAMPLE No.		ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Ag
L8N	20W	43	23	0
L8N	21W	36	20	0
L8N	22W	30	26	0
L12N	0+00	22	29	0
L12N	4W	27	31	0
L12N	5W	69	130	0
L12N	6W	25	29	0
L12N	7W	20	20	0
L12N	8W	36	23	0
L12N	9W	29	26	0
L12N	10W	31	23	0
L12N	11W	34	33	0
L12N	12W	43	20	0
L12N	13W	124	29	0
L12N	14W	62	28	0
L12N	15W	51	33	0
L12N	18W	27	29	0
L12N	19W	23	23	0
L12N	20W	17	26	0
L12N	21W	20	28	0
L12N	22W	25	29	0
L12N	23W	31	39	0
L12N	24W	34	33	0
L12N	25W	18	26	0
L16N	1+00W	58	21	0
L16N	5W	27	26	0
L16N	6W	18	20	0
L16N	7W	18	20	0
L16N	8W	18	25	0
L16N	9W	38	23	0
L16N	10W	30	28	0

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

E. Leo McGrath

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: G.V. LLOYD EXPLORATION LIMITED,
909 Barron Bldg.,
610-8th Ave. S.W.,
CALGARY, Alta.
ATTENTION: Mr. G.V. Lloyd

File No. 5968
Date October 31, 1972
Samples Geo-chems

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

-3-

SAMPLE No.		ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Ag
L16N	11W	30	28	0
L16N	12W	30	25	1
L16N	13W	133	33	1
L16N	14W	117	29	1
L16N	16W	36	33	0
L16N	17W	39	40	0
L16N	18W	16	26	0
L16N	19W	14	21	0
L16N	20+00W	25	26	1
L16N	21+00W	29	33	0
L16N	22+00W	23	65	1
L16N	23+00W	36	48	0
L16N	24+00W	26	29	0
L16N	25+00W	15	28	0
L20N	0+00	14	48	1
L20N	1W	27	29	1
L20N	2W	20	29	0
L20N	3W	34	31	0
L20N	4W	25	25	0
L20N	5W	20	20	0
L20N	6W	18	25	0
L20N	7W	15	21	0
L20N	8W	15	21	0
L20N	9W	20	26	0
L20N	11W	34	39	0
L20N	12W	29	33	1
L20N	13W	27	28	1
L20N	17W	27	29	0
L20N	18W	16	20	0
L20N	19W	20	26	0

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

A. Loring Jones

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: C.V. LLOYD EXPLORATION LIMITED,
903 Barron Bldg.,
610-8th Ave. S.W.,
CALGARY, Alta.
ATTENTION: Mr. C.V. Lloyd

File No. 5968
Date October 31, 1972
Samples Geo-chems

PROJECT 5772
IC-Christopher

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

SAMPLE No.		ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Ag
L20N	21W	69	65	1
L20N	22W	69	58	2
L20N	23W	40	57	1
L24N	2W	28	25	0
L24N	4W	31	23	0
L24N	5W	17	23	1
L24N	6W	20	23	1
L24N	7W	16	23	0
L24N	8W	14	23	0
L24N	9W	23	34	0
L24N	10W	27	29	0
L24N	11W	25	29	0
L24N	12W	32	38	0
L24N	17W	213	45	0
L24N	18W	21	26	0
L24N	19W	20	28	0
L24N	20W	16	23	0
L24N	21W	25	23	0
L24N	22W	29	36	1
L8S	0+00	28	20	0
L8S	1W	34	20	0
L8S	2W	35	23	1
L8S	3W	34	21	0
L8S	4W	15	26	0
L8S	5W	37	26	0
L8S	7W	22	33	0
L8S	8W	28	29	0
L8S	9W	27	25	0
L8S	10W	25	23	0
L8S	11W	27	23	0

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

A. J. McLeod

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: G.V. LLOYD EXPLORATION LIMITED,
903 Barron Bldg.,
610-8th Ave. S.W.,
CALGARY, Alta.

ATTENTION: Mr. G.V. Lloyd

File No. 5968
Date October 31, 1972
Samples Geo-chems

PROJECT 5772
IC-Christopher

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

-5-

SAMPLE No.		ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Ag
L8S	12W	19	20	0
L8S	13W	14	20	0
L8S	14W	12	17	0
L8S	15W	64	21	0
L8S	16W	49	25	0
L8S	17W	49	14	0
L8S	18W	32	23	1
L8S	19W	20	23	0
L8S	20W	32	17	0
L8S	21W	36	26	0
L8S	22W	56	33	0
L8S	23W	18	25	0
L8S	24W	29	20	1
L12S	0+00	18	21	1
L12S	1W	34	21	1
L12S	2W	28	23	0
L12S	3W	17	23	0
L12S	7W	31	21	0
L12S	8W	25	23	0
L12S	9W	18	17	0
L12S	10W	37	20	0
L12S	11W	43	20	0
L12S	12W	23	18	0
L12S	13W	29	20	0
L12S	14W	21	18	0
L12S	15W	16	17	0
L12S	16W	17	18	0
L12S	21W	64	20	0
L12S	23W	27	17	0
L12S	24W	21	17	0

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

A. J. Maclean

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: G.V. LLOYD EXPLORATION LIMITED,
903 Borron Bldg.,
610-6th Ave. S.W.,
CALGARY, Alta.
ATTENTION: Mr. G.V. Lloyd

File No. 5968
Date October 31, 1972
Samples Geochems

PROJECT 5772
IC-Christopher

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

SAMPLE No.		ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Ag
L12S	25W	40	17	0
L16S	0+00	31	20	0
L16S	1W	13	14	0
L16S	2W	31	20	0
L16S	3W	38	20	0
L16S	4W	14	14	0
L16S	6W	30	33	0
L16S	7W	40	21	1
L16S	8W	27	20	0
L16S	9W	31	17	0
L16S	10W	30	17	1
L16S	11W	26	17	1
L16S	12W	26	17	0
L16S	13W	29	14	0
L16S	14W	47	20	0
L16S	15W	57	21	0
L16S	16W	20	17	0
L16S	17W	21	18	0
L16S	18W	23	23	0
L16S	19W	31	20	0
L16S	20W	18	26	0
L16S	21W	46	28	0
L16S	22W	57	29	0
L16S	24W	19	15	0
L16S	25W	20	20	0
L20S	0+00	26	17	1
L20S	1W	48	18	0
L20S	4W	16	14	0
L20S	5W	19	20	0
L20S	6W	52	20	0

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

A. E. McGuire

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: G.V. LLOYD EXPLORATION LIMITED,
903 Barron Bldg.,
610-8th Ave. S.W.,
CALGARY, Alta.
ATTENTION: Mr. G.V. Lloyd

File No. 5968
Date October 31, 1972
Samples Geo-chems

PROJECT 5772
IC-Christopher

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

-7-

SAMPLE No.	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Ag
L20S 8W	17	20	0
L20S 9W	18	20	0
L20S 11W	29	20	0
L20S 12W	34	21	0
L20S 13W	19	23	0
L20S 14W	20	23	0
L20S 15W	16	29	0
L20S 16W	17	29	0
L20S 17W	15	23	0
L20S 18W	14	26	0
L20S 19W	29	26	0
L20S 20W	14	26	0
L20S 21W	15	17	0
L20S 23W	36	29	0
L20S 24W	20	20	0
L20S 25W	22	33	0
L24S 0+00	27	21	0
L24S 1W	52	20	0
L24S 2W	61	21	0
L24S 4W	102	38	0
L24S 5W	70	29	0
L24S 6W	58	39	0
L24S 8W	135	50	0
L24S 10W	20	17	0
L24S 11W	87	20	0
L24S 12W	25	33	0
L24S 14W	20	55	0
L24S 15W	29	31	0
L24S 16S	27	17	0
L24S 17W	45	20	0

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

A. L. McIsaac

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: G.V. LLOYD EXPLORATION LIMITED,
903 Barron Bldg.,
610-8th Ave. S.W.,
CALGARY, Alta.
ATTENTION: Mr. G.V. Lloyd

File No. 5968
Date October 31, 1972
Samples Geo-chems

PROJECT 5772
IC-Christopher

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

-8-

SAMPLE No.		ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Ag
L24S	18W	53	33	0
L24S	22W	40	20	0
L24S	23W	20	26	0
L24S	24W	18	21	0
L24S	25W	17	23	0
L28S	1W	49	21	0
L28S	2W	290	26	0
L28S	4W	31	18	0
L28S	5W	18	20	0
L28S	7W	43	36	0
L28S	8W	52	20	0
L28S	11W	22	23	0
L28S	12W	20	23	0
L28S	13W	7	17	0
L28S	15W	9	17	0
L28S	16W	52	17	0
L28S	18W	22	23	0
L28S	19W	133	20	0
L28S	20W	138	23	0
L28S	21W	61	17	0
L28S	22W	23	26	0
L28S	23W	21	34	0
L28S	24W	20	28	0
L28S	25W	14	26	0
L32S	2W	140	25	0
L32S	3W	47	26	0
L32S	4W	37	18	0
L32S	5W	114	23	0
L32S	6W	162	26	0
L32S	7W	59	20	0

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

A. J. McLeod

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: C.V. LLOYD EXPLORATION LIMITED,
903 Barron Bldg.,
610-8th Ave. S.W.,
CALGARY, Alta.
ATTENTION: Mr. G.V. Lloyd

File No. 5968
Date October 31, 1972
Samples Geo-chems

PROJECT 5772
IC-Christopher

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

SAMPLE No.		ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Ag
L32S	9W	174	62	0
L32S	10W	18	25	0
L32S	11W	26	18	0
L32S	12W	40	18	0
L32S	13W	59	20	0
L32S	14W	101	17	0
L32N	17W	20	20	0
L32S	18W	22	20	0
L32S	20W	25	23	0
L32S	21W	25	20	0
L32S	22W	11	20	0
L32S	23W	29	26	0
L32S	24W	28	20	0
L32S	25W	28	20	0
L36S	4W	32	20	0
L36S	5W	23	21	0
L36S	7W	130	48	0
L36S	10W	69	15	0
L36S	11W	81	18	0
L36S	12W	12	14	0
L36S	13W	12	17	0
L36S	14W	94	25	0
L36S	15W	31	23	0
L36S	18W	37	26	0
L36S	19W	65	26	0
L36S	20W	170	50	0
L36S	21W	23	20	0
L36S	22W	39	26	0
L36S	23W	51	28	0

ROCK GEO-CHEMS

con't. next page

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

C. Lima Jr.

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: G.V. LLOYD EXPLORATION LIMITED,
903 Darron Bldg.,
610-8th Ave. S.W.,
CALGARY, Alta.
ATTENTION: Mr. G.V. Lloyd

File No. 5968
Date October 31, 1972
Samples Rock Geo-chems

PROJECT 5772
IC-Christopher

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

SAMPLE No.				
R-L485	5W	290	115	0
R-L485	7W	142	44	1
R-L485	8W	122	29	0
R-L485	9W	99	33	0
R-L485	10W	73	26	0
R-L485	11W	104	36	0
R-L485	12W	53	20	1
R-L485	13W	84	25	0
R-L485	14W	107	23	0
R-L465	15W	11	17	0
R-L435	18W	112	23	0
R-L445	5W	100	20	0
R-L445	11W	81	17	0
R-L445	12W	83	17	1
R-L445	16W	92	17	0

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

A. L. McLaine

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

APPENDIX III

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

The geochemical investigation involved collection, preparation and analysis of soil material from the "B" horizon during the project. The investigation was conducted to determine the distribution of the Total Heavy Metals, copper lead and silver, in these soils to evaluate the effectiveness of soil prospecting techniques in vicinity of the known mineralized zones and to see if similar mineralized zones might be revealed in the soil covered areas.

The location of the work has been described elsewhere in this report, as have the methods of sampling. The samples were prepared by current methods, using sieving, drying and hot acid ingestion, with the analysis by Atomic Absorption.

It should be noted that the topography in the study area is steep.

Some rock chip geochemical results were also taken and the analysis results are included herein.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

of

Sonni Greene

1) I, Sonni Green, hereby certify that I am employed as a geologist with G. V. Lloyd Exploration Ltd., whose offices are at #903 - 610 8th Avenue, S.W., Calgary 2, Alberta.

2) I am a graduate in Geology from the University of Calgary (B. Sc., 1969).

3) I have been employed as a minerals exploration geologist since that time and have had four previous summers' experience in this profession.

4) I have no financial interest in the properties described herein.

Sonni Greene

Calgary, Alberta.

CERTIFICATION

I, N. C. Lenard, hereby certify:

1. That I am a consulting mining and petroleum geologist resident in the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta.

2. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor Degree in Honours Geology (1949).

3. That I am a Member of the Alberta and British Columbia Association of Professional Engineers.

4. That I have been practising my profession for twenty-two years in Western Canada.

5. That I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any such interest in the subject JAG Group Claims.

DATED at the City of Calgary,
in the Province of Alberta,
this 11th day of January, 1973.

N. C. Lenard

N. C. Lenard, P. Geol., P. Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA N. C. LENARD

Expiry Date: Jan. 19, 1973

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA N. C. LENARD

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

of

G. V. Lloyd, P. Geol., P. Eng.

1) I, Griffin V. Lloyd, hereby certify that I carry out a geological consulting practice, with offices at #903 - 610 8th Avenue, S.W., Calgary 2, Alberta.

2) I am a graduate in Honours Geology from the University of British Columbia (1951) and have also studied postgraduate geology at the same University (1953).

3) I have been employed as a geologist since that time and have held responsible positions, including that of Exploration Manager of a medium-sized Canadian resource company.

4) I am a registered Professional Geologist in the Province of Alberta and am a member of the Alberta Society of Petroleum Geologists and the Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists. G. V. Lloyd Exploration Ltd. is licensed to practice as Professional Engineers in the Province of Alberta. I am also licensed as a Professional Engineer in the Province of Saskatchewan.

5) I have no financial interest in the properties described.

G. V. Lloyd, P. Geol.

SELECTED REFERENCES

B. C. Department of Mines	1916, 1919, 1920, 1923, 1924, 1927, 1928, 1933; Annual Reports
Hopkins, A. (1972)	Preliminary Report, Unpublished
Leach, G. B. (1957)	Geological Survey of Canada Map 15 - 1957
Rice, H. M. (1941)	Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 228
Schofield, S.J. (1915)	Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 76

LIST OF PERSONNEL

Personnel Duties and Rate of Pay	Address	Time on Project
Sonni Greene, Party Manager, Geologist, $850.00 per month.	1827 24th Avenue, N.W., Calgary, Alberta.	9/27 - 10/31 35 days
Michael D. Torontow, Engineer, Asst. Geologist, $700.00 per month.	1696 Mallard Drive, Ottawa 5, Ontario.	9/27 - 10/31 35 days
G. V. Lloyd, Geologist	607 Willowbrook Dr. S.E., Calgary 31, Alberta.	
N. C. Lenard, Geologist and Engineer.	285 Greenwood Village, Calgary, Alberta.	

STATEMENT OF COSTS

1)	Transportation	$1,037.50
2)	Fuel	151.86
3)	Equipment Rentals	
	Trailer Rental	100.00
	Camp and Field Hardware	78.00
	Prospecting Equipment	78.00
4)	Salaries and Wages	1,756.64
5)	Assays	727.75
6)	Mobilization/Demobilization	21.00
7)	Meals/Groceries	490.00
8)	Field Supplies (Expendables)	36.06
9)	Camp Fuel	40.39
10)	Maps	19.62
11)	Telephone	11.20
12)	Miscellaneous	
	Licenses	5.00
	Freight	10.50
13)	Engineering Supervision	996.99
14)	Report Compilation and Drafting	100.00
15)	Administrative Charges	566.05
		$6,226.56

G. V. LLOYD EXPLORATION LTD.,

G. V. Lloyd, P. Geol.

Claims on which work is to be applied

A total of $2,300.00 is to be applied to Jag Group 1
A total of $3,500.00 is to be applied to Jag Group 2

The total work credits applied for is $5,800.00

MAJOR SHOWINGS JAG CLAIMS
MEACHAM CREEK
B.C.

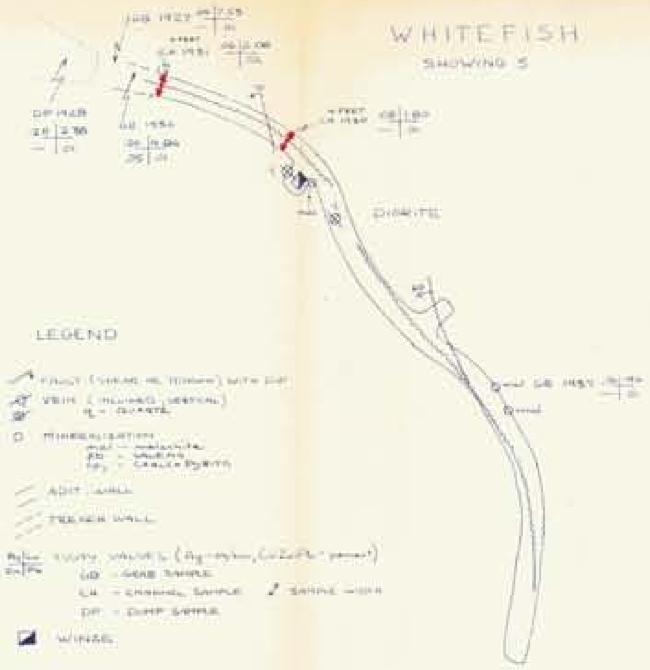
TO ACCOMPANY GEOLOGICAL MAP 1"=40'
AND REPORT BY
G.V. LLOYD
NOVEMBER, 1972.

GOOD HOPE
SHOWING 4

SHOWING 6

EVAN'S TRENCH
SHOWING 7

WHITEFISH
SHOWING 5



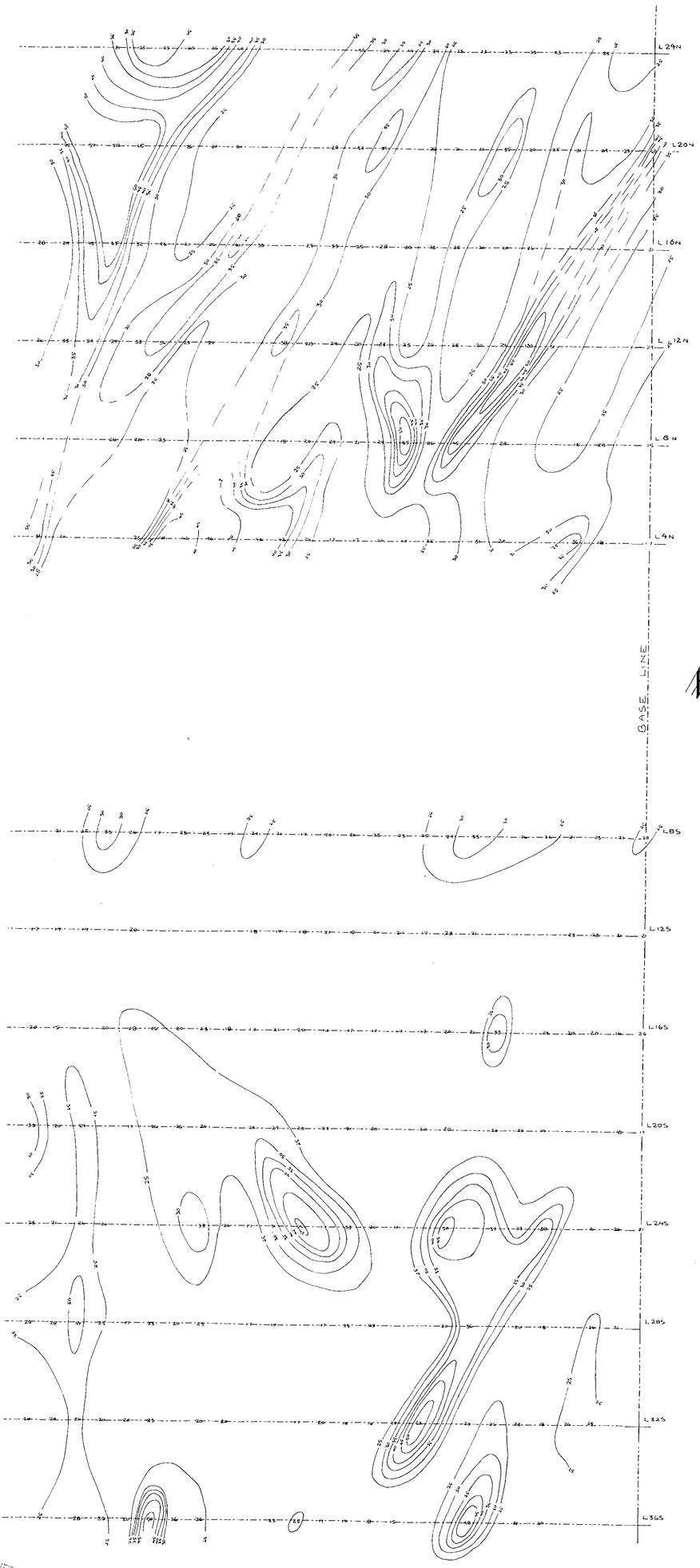
LEGEND

- FAULT (HAVING NO KNOWN) WITH DIP
- VEIN (HAVING) VERTICAL
  - Q - QUARTZ
- MINERALIZATION
  - mal - MALACHITE
  - FO - VALENTINITE
  - Sb_2S_3 - $CaAl_2Si_2O_8$
- ADIT WALL
- TRENCH WALL
- ASSAY VALUES (Ag-oz/ton, Cu-Zn-Pb-percent)
  - GR - GRAB SAMPLE
  - CH - CHANNEL SAMPLE
  - DP - DUMP SAMPLE
- WINZE

FALLER
SHOWING 2

SCALE 1" = 20'

4235 M-3



N.C. Lentz

FIGURE 6
CONTOUR MAP
LEAD GEOCHEMICAL VALUES
JAG GROUP, CLAIMS NOS. 1 - 58
MEACHAM CREEK, B. C.

Scale 1" = 200'

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4235 MAP #6

Values by S.G. Interval 5 p.p.m. (925 p.p.m.
Interpretation by S.G. Datum parts per million
Drawn by S.G. Date December, 1972

G.V. LLOYD EXPLORATION LTD.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, N. C. LENARD
Expiry Date: Jan. 19, 1973

FIGURE 5

CONTOUR MAP

COPPER GEOCHEMICAL VALUES

JAG GROUP, CLAIMS NOS. 1 - 58

MEACHAM CREEK, B. C.

Scale 1" = 200'

Values by	S.G.	Interval	5 p.p.m. (>25p.p.m
Interpretation by	S.G.	Datum	parts per million
Drawn by	S.G.	Date	December, 1972

G.V. LLOYD EXPLORATION LTD.

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4235 MAP #5

4235 M-2

LEGEND

- OUTCROP AREA
- GEOLOGIC CONTACT (DEFINED, ASSUMED)
- FAULT (DEFINED, ASSUMED)
  - S - SHEAR
  - T - TERRAIN
- JOINTING (INCLINED, VERTICAL)
- FOLIATION (INCLINED, VERTICAL)
- BEDDING (INCLINED, HORIZONTAL)
- VEIN
  - Q - QUARTZ
  - CA - CALCITE
  - EP - EPIDOTE
  - FELD - FELDSPAR
- MINERALIZATION
  - CPY - CHALCOPYRITE
  - GN - GALENA
  - PY - PYRITE
  - MAL - MALACHITE
- ROCK TYPE
  - ① DIORITE
  - ② QUARTZITE
  - ③ ARGILLITE & ARGILLACEOUS QUARTZITE
- POST FOUND
- TRENCH, ADIT
- CREEK
- TRAIL

FIGURE 2
GEOLOGICAL MAP
JAY CREEK, CLAIMS NOS. 1 - 36
HEACHAM CREEK, B. C.

Scale 1" = 400'

Values by S.G.L. Interval
Interpretation by S.G.L. Datum
Drawn by S.G.L. Date December, 1972

G. V. LLOYD EXPLORATION LTD.

L 24 N

L 20 N

L 16 N

L 12 N

L 8 N

L 4 N

L 0

L 4 S

L 8 S

L 12 S

L 16 S

L 20 S

BASE LINE

L 24 S

L 28 S

L 32 S

L 36 S

L 40 S

L 44 S

L 48 S

FIGURE 4

GEOCHEMICAL VALUES

COLD EXTRACTION - TOTAL HEAVY METALS

ATOMIC ABSORPTION - Cu, Pb, Ag

JAG GROUP CLAIMS NOS. 1 - 58

Ag | THM (ml)

Pb | Cu

Scale 1" = 200'

Values by S.C. Interval 100 feet

Interpretation by S.C. Datum parts per million

Drawn by S.G. Date December, 1972

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