

4375

92H/5W

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE W. R. GROUP
NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION, B. C.

for

CANADIAN SUPERIOR EXPLORATION LIMITED

by

J. B. SEATON & R. A. DUJARDIN

Property Name	W. R. Group
Location:	Harrison Lake Area. LAT 49°20' LONG 121°52' New Westminster Mining Division, B.C.
Assessment Work Period:	October 1, 1972 - April 24, 1973

Vancouver, B. C.
April 24, 1973.

Department of	
Mines and Petroleum Resources	
ASSESSMENT REPORT	
NO. 4375	MAP.....

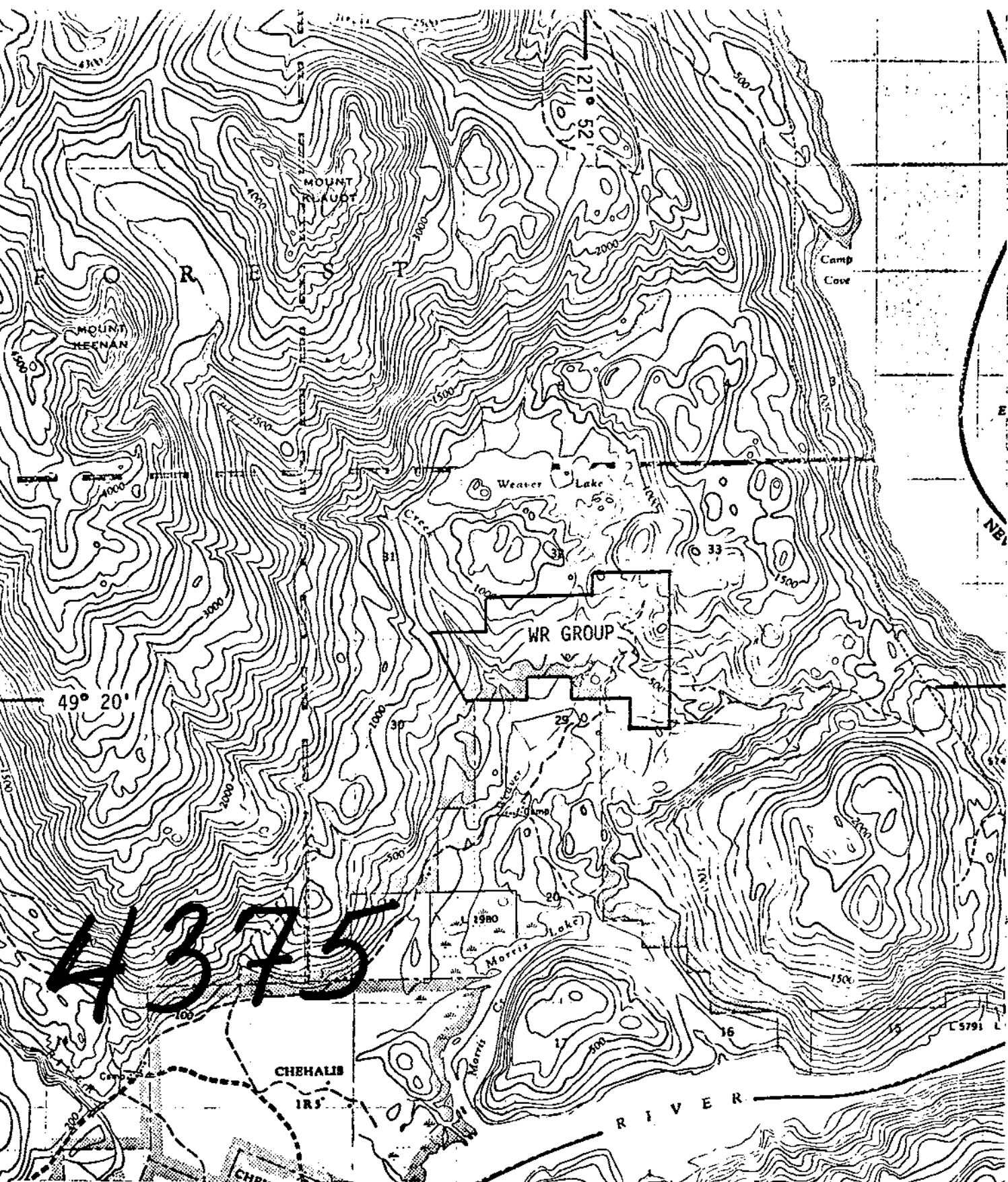
CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1. INTRODUCTION	1.
2. HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY	2.
3. PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY	2.
A. Introduction	2.
B. Rock Types	3.
C. Structure	8.
D. Alteration and Mineralisation	9.
E. Conclusions	10.
APPENDIX I Geochemistry	
APPENDIX II Expenditure	
APPENDIX III Certificate	
APPENDIX IV Certificate	

ILLUSTRATIONS

	<u>Dwg. No.</u>
#1 CLAIM MAP (Facing Page 1.)	
#2 PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY	W.R. 1 (In Pocket)
GEOCHEMISTRY (Rock Chip Sampling)	
#3 1. Silver	W.R. 2a(In Pocket)
#4 2. Mercury	W.R. 2b(In Pocket)
#5 3. Zinc	W.R. 2c(In Pocket)

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4375 MAP #1



WR CLAIMS
CLAIM GROUP LOCATION

NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION, B. C.

N.T.S. 92H/5 WEST

Scale 1:50,000



1. INTRODUCTION

This report covers assessment work carried out on the claims constituting the WR Group, situated south of Weaver Lake, 49°21'N, 121°53'W. The northernmost part of the claim group lies about 500 feet south of the lake.

The claims held by Canadian Superior Exploration Limited include:

<u>NAME OF CLAIM</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>
WR 1	27712
WR 2	27713
WR 3 Fr	27714
WR 4	27715
WR 5	27716
WR 6 Fr	27717
WR 7	27718
WR 8	27719
WR 10	27720
WR 11	27721
WR 12	27722
WR 13 Fr	27723
WR 14	27724
WR 15	27725
WR 16 Fr	27726
WR 17	27727
WR 18	27728
WR 19	27729
WR 20 Fr	27730
WR 21	27731
WR 22	27732
WR 24 Fr	27733
WR 25 Fr	27734

2.

A total of 16 claims and 7 fractions.

The property lies in mid-Jurassic volcanics of the Harrison Lake Formation as defined by the Geological Survey of Canada. Access to the claims is via road from a turn off at Harrison Mills on Hwy. 7. A four-wheel drive vehicle is preferable but not essential.

An inaccessible canyon running southward through the centre of the claim group has prevented detailed coverage in its vicinity.

2. HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

The staking of this group was preceded by some reconnaissance geological work in April 1972 by R. V. Beavon of Canadian Superior Exploration Limited. The group of 16 claims and 7 fractional claims were recorded on April 24, 1972.

Between October 1 and October 17, 1972, a grid was cut over the property involving approximately 47 miles of base line and north-south grid lines. The line interval with one exception is 1,000 feet.

66 rock chip samples were collected and assayed geo-chemically for Ag, Hg, Zn.

Between March 15 and April 24 the writer spent 40 days mapping the claim group. In addition, R. V. Beavon spent one day on the property. The property was mapped at a scale of 1" = 400'.

3. PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY

A. Introduction

The claim area is covered by volcanics of the Harrison Lake Formation ob believed mid-Jurassic age (Crickmay 1962, "Gross stratigraphy of the Harrison Lake Area, B.C.")

Outcrop covers over 50% of the claim group. A prominent feature is the stepped appearance of the outcrops due to the rocks having a subhorizontal to low southerly dip less than the slope of the steeper sections of the southerly sloping topography. The relationship of geology to topography can be well observed from the prominent hill, just east of the intersection of the baseline and line 8E.

B. Rock Types

Rock types include massive dacitic flows and flow breccias, minor breccia, tuff-breccia and tuff and a cherty fractured limonitic dacite. There is a strong possibility that some of the rocks mapped as "dacitic flow breccias" are intrusive, particularly in the eastern half of the claim group.

The rocks on the claim group only rarely show a well defined stratification. Immediately south of the group, well bedded tuffs occur. Minor bands of dark grey andesite occur particularly near the base and in the upper half of the "dacitic flow breccias". Small andesitic dikes also occur. Occasional thin flow banded cherty bands are present in the "dacitic flow breccias", west of the canyon.

Just north of the claim group a coarse conglomerate-breccia occurs. The following is a tentative sequence.

5. Tuff-breccia (bedded tuffs, just south of the claim group)
4. "Conglomerate-breccia"
3. Massive dacite flows (mostly prophyritic)
2. Dacitic flow breccias
 - 2.c. Dacitic flow breccias with intercalate andesite flows
 - 2.b. Mainly flow breccia, minor massive flows and tuff
 - 2.a. Andesite

Note: In the eastern half of the claim group the dacitic flow breccias appear to grade into a hybrid (? intrusive) rock with numerous xenoliths of diabase or basalt. This is separated on the accompanying geological map as 2.d.

4.

1. Fractured limonitic cherty dacite.

1. Fractured limonitic cherty dacite

This rock type is exposed near the base of the hillside where it forms some quite prominent bluffs. Below these the ground flattens southward towards the main creek, which, on emerging from the canyon, assumes a southwesterly direction. The limonitic dacite is absent east of the canyon, and to ascertain with certainty its relationship to the other rocks exposed, it would be necessary to trace its contact with the "dacitic flow breccias" northward up to canyon. Good contacts with the flow breccias are not exposed. However, from observations near line 20W, the contact with the flow breccias appears gradational rather than sharp. A possibility that the near absence of this rock type east of the canyon is due to faulting along the line of the canyon parallel or coincident with a line of prominent open joints should also be borne in mind, although no direct evidence of this has been noted.

The rock is fine-grained, light grey and contains abundant flecks and small cavities of limonite, up to 1/10 inch in diameter, together with numerous small limonitic fractures. These features usually make it difficult to obtain hand specimens with much fresh material.

The thickness is unknown since the base is not exposed.

2. The "dacitic flow breccias"

Rocks of somewhat variable character have been included under this heading, some intrusive rock is probably included; particularly east of the canyon. The boundary between the latter xenolithic hybrid rocks

and the true flow breccias and intercalated finer grained flows and andesite bands is hard to define, and seems to occur in the neighbourhood of the canyon (see section "CC"). This seems compatible with a near surface intrusive with incorporated xenolithic grading distally into flows on the flanks of a volcanic cone.

These rocks appear to lie between the underlying cherty limonitic dacite and overlying massive porphyritic dacitic flows (see section "AA"). Beyond the north end of line 20W, however, they are directly overlain by a coarse "conglomerate-breccia", instead of the massive dacitic flows. (see section "BB"), which are mainly confined to the west of the claim group.

Locally a thin andesite band occurs near the base, and on line 20 W, the higher horizons contain some dark grey andesite in bands of up to around 30 feet in thickness.

The change in character of the rock as one proceeds westward across the canyon has been briefly mentioned in the context of the origin of these rocks. This change is from a rock with a medium to fine grained texture and of dacitic composition, containing xenoliths of more basic material (diabase and basalt) to normal flow breccias, with essentially similar fragments and matrix. This change in character is reflected in the shape of the inclusions. To the east of the canyon, the inclusions are mainly rounded to subrounded with only occasional angular shapes. Re-entrant outlines are common. The inclusions are obviously foreign material incorporated in the dacite (?flow or intrusive). West of the canyon, while this rock type may still be observed, it is subsidiary as followed westwards to flow breccias with angular fragments of dacitic composition. Moreover, the occasional interlayering of dark grey andesites and cherty horizons indicate that the rocks are true extrusives. While more detailed work would be advisable to verify this general impression, there seems no reason why the xenolithic intrusive should not be extruded distally to a volcanic centre and form the matrix of flow breccias. The resulting contact would be gradational

and the intercalated andesites could have been intermittently extruded on the flanks of the cone.

Typically, the matrix in these rocks is greenish grey and weathers to a reddish rubbly surface. Hornblende felspar and hornblende and augite phenocrysts are usually present.

In the east of the claim group, certain horizons appear to be devoid of xenoliths. However, here increased alteration has sometimes masked the original character of the rock. Beyond a N.W. striking fault which touches the N.E. corner of the claim group, a massive dark grey dacitic (?) intrusive occurs. While macroscopically this rock appears to be intrusive, a single thin section suggests a crystal tuff. Section "CC" suggests that the altered and pyritised xenolithic rocks east of the canyon may be underlain at no great depth by related intrusive rock.

3. The massive dacitic flows

These rocks appear to overlie the "dacitic flow breccias". However, the evidence for this is largely circumstantial. At one place only, between the northern parts of lines 30 and 40W are the 2 rock types seen in contact. The believed relationship is illustrated in section "AA".

These rocks are typically porphyritic with either pink K-spar or white(?) albite phenocrysts of up to 2 mm maximum diameter. The two types seem to alternate frequently with the former commoner in the lower horizons as one moves south and downhill. However, extremely detailed mapping would be necessary to separate the two types.

Flow structures are rarely seen and only occasionally were inclusions observed. The matrix is usually fine grained massive mauve to grey, hard and silicious.

The outcrops are smoother and more resistant to weathering than the underlying "dacitic flow breccias" or cherty limonitic fractured

dacite.

The fact that the massive dacitic flows are usually flatter in attitude than the steeper parts of the hillside, but approximate to the slope of the less steep sections, probably accounts in part for the numerous small outliers of this rock type, as do the minor undulations in dip, which will be considered in the appropriate section.

4. The "conglomerate breccia"

The rock type mapped under this heading is of little importance in the present context since it lies on the boundary of the claim group just to the north of the northern end of this line 20W. It appears to lie directly on the "dacitic flow breccia" without any intervening massive dacitic flows.

The rock consists of mainly rounded boulders of up to around 9 inches diameter and subsidiary subrounded to angular blocks of about the same dimensions. It is unbedded. The matrix is very sparse and in hand specimen appears to consist of comminuted material of the same general composition. The boulders are composed mainly of massive porphyritic dacite, similar to that seen in the massive dacitic flows and greenish chloritised diabase. The rock was not observed in contact with the underlying volcanics.

The rock is perhaps a scree type deposit, the boulders of which may have suffered some rounding on passing into water. This suggestion is tentative and these rocks being marginal to the claim group have not been studied in any detail. They are probably extremely localised in occurrence.

5. The tuff-breccia

This rock type occurs in the S.E. part of the claim group just north of Wolf Lake. It is unbedded in contrast to the bedded tuffs occurring south and west of Wolf Lake. It is friable, grey to light mauve in colour and contains fragments, usually angular and occasionally rounded up to around 1 inch

diameter. The rock is of dacitic composition.

C. Structure

The structure is fairly simple, although locally the near coincident southerly dip of the volcanic layering and south facing hill slope presents problems in mapping and interpretation. The sub-horizontal volcanic layering is sometimes obscured by subhorizontal jointing which makes a small oblique angle with the former. The confusion of these two directions has probably led to some inconsistencies in mapping in relation to the contouring. A strong fault with a N. W. strike touches the N. E. corner of the claim group and passes through Weaver Lake. It shows clearly on air photos and brings intrusives and/or crystal tuff to the N.E. in contact with the "dacitic flow breccias" (see Section "CC"). A lineation seen on the air photos striking N.W. and diverging from the main fault north of Wolf Lake is probably a minor fault. The rocks east of the presumed fault lie outside the claim group, but again appear to be intrusive from observations on the road running east beyond the south side of Wolf Lake.

Parallel to the above mentioned main N.W. fault direction is a system of steep to vertical joints, which have locally been widened into gullies of twenty to thirty feet wide, sometimes 20 or more feet deep with vertical or steep sides. These are particularly well developed immediately west of the canyon. They have a northwesterly strike. The direction of the canyon and the jointing in the central part of the claim group are probably inter-related. The widening of the joints was perhaps initiated by gentle warping between parallel N.W. striking faults running approximately parallel to the trend of the Coast Range intrusions to the S.W. The evidence for this lies mainly outside the claim group area. The excavation of the canyon has probably allowed further widening, through release of pressure. The gentle warping may be seen in the anomalous dips appearing locally in the claim group area (e.g., west of the northern part of line 30W).

The joint direction in the neighbourhood of the canyon showed no direct evidence of movement, where it could be examined. However, the outcrop distribution of the cherty limonitic fractured dacite, suggests that some faulting along the above mentioned northwesterly direction may occur. This would account for the small area of exposure of this rock type east of the canyon. To verify this would require detailed examination of the canyon itself. This possibility of faulting is indicated in Section "CC".

Dip observations on contrasted bands in the volcanic layering are few and although these usually seem to agree with more common subhorizontal parting, different symbols have been used in the accompanying map to denote these two features.

Sub-horizontal jointing with an easterly to northeasterly dip is also present. A detailed study of the jointing has not been attempted and would require considerably more time. A N.E. striking steep to vertical fault occurs in the canyon about 500 feet north of the base line, it exhibits a zone of brecciation and fault gouge some 25 feet wide, but its effects are not known.

D. Alteration and Mineralisation

Alteration and pyrite mineralisation increase north-eastwards across the claim group. Apart from pyrite the only mineralisation noted were some very thin and insignificant veinlets containing minor sphalerite and two insignificant patches of malachite staining of less than one square inch area. Minor fine grained galena was noted in one specimen near 8N8E. The pyritisation of certain parts of the claim area does not appear to coincide with any increase in mercury, zinc or silver from the results of the rock chip sampling, discussed under the heading of "geochemistry".

The pyritisation increases with the alteration north-eastwards across the claim group, being much less in evidence west of the canyon. Altered pyritised rock is seen in the canyon at around 12 N. and at many places on the access road to Weaver Lake through the claim group. The "dacitic flow breccias" seem to have been particularly affected, notably the hybrid xenolithic

rock (2.d.). These alter to a bleached whitish limonitic rock with much fine grained pyrite (up to 10%). The xenolithic character of the original rock has sometimes been masked by the alteration. Where still observable, the more mafic xenoliths are sometimes more pyritic than the matrix. Products of alteration as seen in thin sections are calcite in the feldspars, together with some chloritic alteration of the ferromagnesian, some zoisite is also present.

The fractured cherty limonitic dacite contains flecks and small angular cavities up to around 1/10 inch in diameter and numerous small limonitic fractures. The original mineral from which the limonite was derived was not observed. This alteration is specific to the rock unit and does not increase in a north easterly direction.

In some of the less altered medium grained dacitic rocks the pyrite is also coarser in grain with well formed crystals up to over 1/10" in diameter.

E. Conclusions

The structure is fairly simple and gentle and southerly dips predominate.

The rocks exposed are flows, flow breccias and tuffs of predominantly dacitic composition. Some intrusive xenolithic rock is probably also present although this seems to grade laterally into flow breccias and flows.

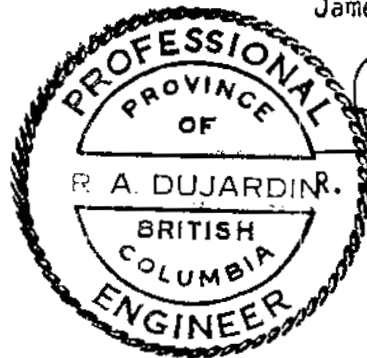
Alteration and pyritisation increases generally in a northeasterly direction. No strong mineralisation other than pyritisation was observed. At a comparatively low horizon, in the volcanic sequence observed, a cherty limonitic dacite occurs.

The impression gained is that a volcanic pile of fairly uniform overall dacitic composition and of a probably viscous and localised nature grades south and southwestwards from a xenolithic intrusive type into flow breccias and

flows of extrusive nature. Distally to the main volcanic pile in the S.E., and to the immediate south of the claim area lie tuffs and bedded tuffs, the latter locally showing current bedded structure, and presumably deposited in water.

James M. B. Seaton

James M. B. Seaton



R. A. Dujardin

R. A. DUJARDIN, P. Eng.

APPENDIX I

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Sixty-six rock chip samples were taken from the grid shown on maps WR 2a, b, c. Samples weighing 1 - 2 lbs. were collected in cloth sample bags and sent to the Falconbridge Laboratory at 1314 West 71st Avenue, Vancouver. After crushing to -80 mesh, 50 gm. samples were analysed geochemically for zinc, silver and mercury.

The method used for zinc determination entailed digestion in 1:1 hot HCL-HNO for one hour, followed by determination by conventional atomic absorption. Silver was determined by digestion in HNO and conventional atomic absorption. Finally, mercury was determined by flameless atomic absorption after digestion in concentrated HCL for one hour at room temperature.

The results are plotted on the grid to show the distribution of zinc, silver and mercury in the bedrock. Weakly anomalous zinc containing 135 ppm or greater occur in rock unit numbers 1 and 2a. Similarly, most of the silver contents are present in background or threshold values. A weak silver anomaly coincides with a weak zinc anomaly at station 20W 12S in cherty limonitic dacite. However, most of these anomalies in zinc and silver are merely due to one-station determinations.

Anomalous mercury content is considered to be 114 ppb or greater, and is present mostly at isolated stations, occurring mostly in xenolithic porphyritic dacite (probably intrusive). However, one highly anomalous sample (815 ppb) is accompanied by a weakly anomalous sample (140 ppb) on Line 8E at 8N and 6N respectively. This anomaly is located close to an outcrop of xenolithic porphyritic dacite which yielded traces of galena.

2.

There is little correlation between the mercury and zinc-silver content of the Harrison Lake volcanics. Moreover, there is no indication that mercury, zinc, and silver are related to a pyrite halo shown on the eastern part of the geological map.

Fill in sampling will be required to further elucidate the relationship between the geology, mineralization, and rock geochemistry of the W. R. Claims.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Roy V. Beavon". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Roy V. Beavon.
B. Sc. Ph. D.

APPENDIX II

EXPENDITURE

In support an affidavit on application for Certificate of Work on mineral claims:

W.R. 1	27712	W.R. 8	27719	W.R. 16 Fr	27726	W.R. 24 Fr	27733
W.R. 2	27713	W.R. 10	27720	W.R. 17	27727	W.R. 25 Fr	27734
W.R. 3 Fr	27714	W.R. 11	27721	W.R. 18	27728		
W.R. 4	27715	W.R. 12	27722	W.R. 19	27729		
W.R. 5	27716	W.R. 13 Fr	27723	W.R. 20 Fr	27730		
W.R. 6 Fr	27717	W.R. 14	27724	W.R. 21	27731		
W.R. 7	27718	W.R. 15	27725	W.R. 22	27732		

Work was recorded at Vancouver, on April 19, 1973 and includes the report submitted.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SALARIES

J. B. Seaton	March 15 - April 24, 1973		
	40 days @ \$44.25	\$1,770.00	
R. V. Beavon	March 15, 1973		
	1 day @ \$50.00	<u>50.00</u>	
			\$1,820.00

LINE CUTTING AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

SALARIES

J. Whalen,	October 1 - 17, 1972		
	17 days @ \$28.76	488.92	
T. Mattson,	October 1 - 17, 1972		
	17 days @ \$26.30	447.10	
R. V. Beavon,	October 1, 2, 15, 16		
	2 field days plus 2 office days @ \$50.	<u>200.00</u>	
			\$1,136.02

Declared before me at the

of

VANCOUVER, B. C.
Province of British Columbia, this

day of

MAY 22 1973

, in the

, A.D.

Peter Scott Boyd
Sub-Mining Recorder

LIVING EXPENSES

36 Man Days @ \$12.00	\$ 432.00	\$ 432.00
Transportation 2 days @ \$15.00	<u>30.00</u>	30.00

LABORATORY COSTS

For 2 elements 66 samples @ \$1.50	99.00	
For mercury 66 samples @ \$1.50	99.00	
Sample preparation @ .75	<u>49.50</u>	
		<u>247.50</u>
		<u>\$3,665.52</u>

Declared before me at the
of _____, in the
Province of British Columbia, this
day of MAY 22 1973, A.D.

Peter Scott Boyle

[Signature]
Sub - Mining Recorder

A Commissioner for Taking Affidavits within British Columbia or
A Notary Public for the Province of British Columbia.

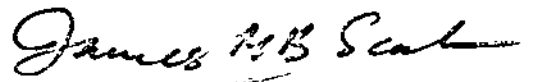
APPENDIX III

CERTIFICATE

I, James B. Seaton of Chilliwack, British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist resident at 8543 Cramer Drive, Chilliwack, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Reading with a B. Sc.(Hons.) degree in Geology (1949) and a degree of M. Phil. in Geology (1970).
3. I have been practising my profession for 23 years.
4. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy (U.K.), and of the Geological Society of London (U.K.).

Dated at Vancouver, this 24th day of April, 1973.



James M. B. Seaton.

APPENDIX IV

CERTIFICATE

I, Roy V. Beavon of Richmond, British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist resident at 872 Millmore Road, Richmond, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Wales with a B. Sc.(Hons.) degree in Geology (1957) and a degree of Ph. D. in Geology (1960).
3. I have been practising my profession for 11 years.
4. I am a member of the Canadian Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, a Member of the Geological Society of America, and a fellow of the Geological Society of London.

Dated at Vancouver this 24th day of April, 1973.



Roy V. Beavon, B. Sc., Ph. D.

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

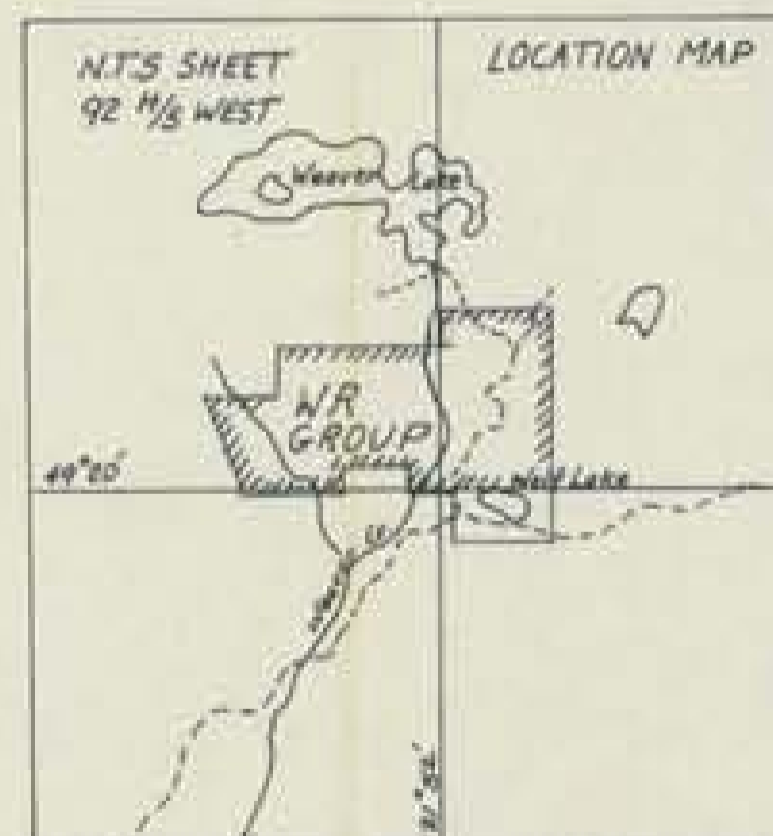
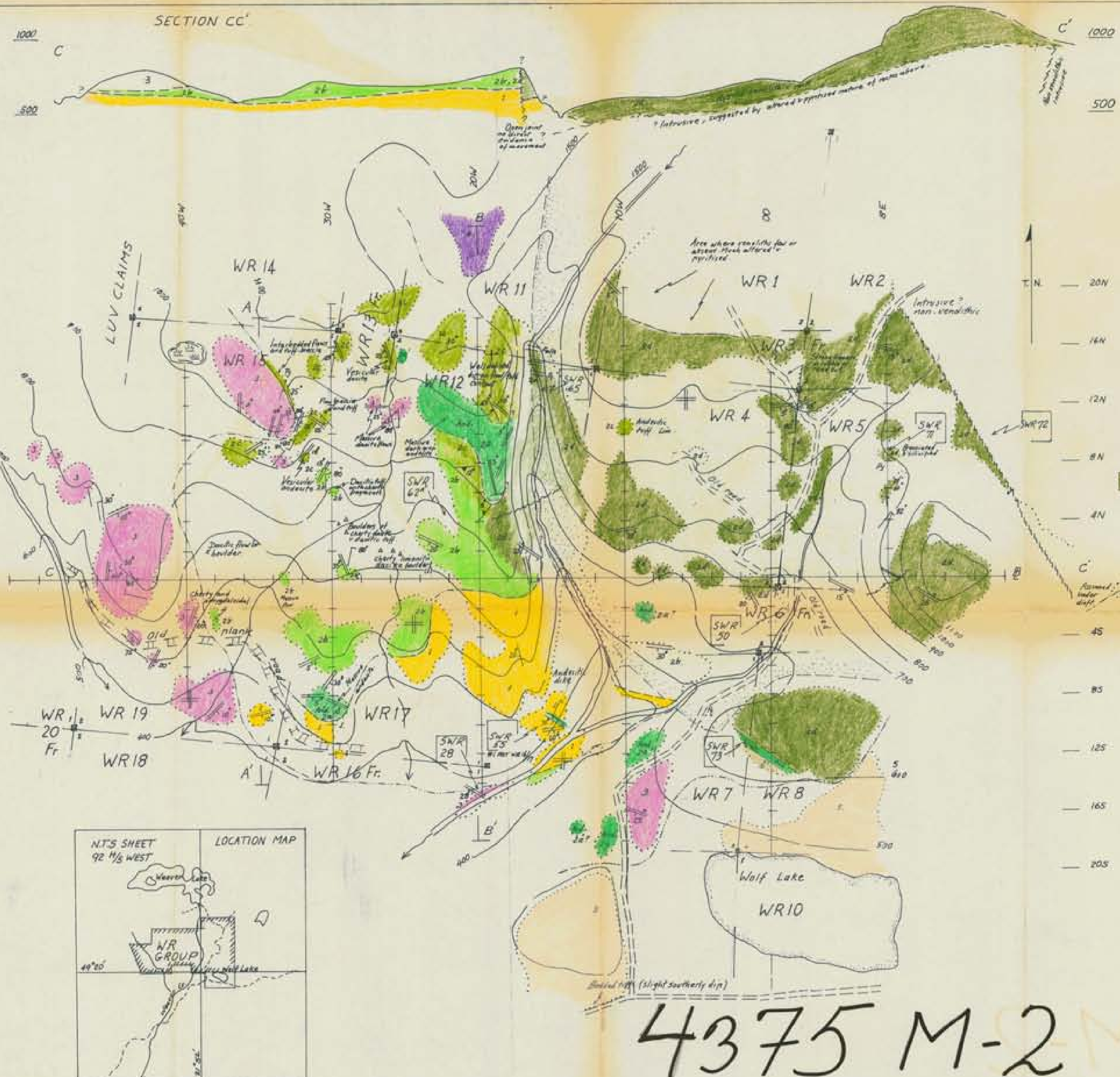
HARRISON LAKE FORMATION (Mid-Tertiary)

- 5 Tuff, breccia & tuff (including bedded tuffs, just south of claims).
 - 4 Conglomerate, breccia
 - 3 Massive dacite flows with porphyritic feldspars.
 - 2c Dacitic flow breccias with more intercalated andesite bands than 2b.
 - 2b Dacitic flow breccias, with minor massive flows and tuff.
 - 2a Andesite (2a, near base of flow breccias 2a', other andesite bands).
 - 2c Xenolithic intrusives? Dacitic matrix, diabatic & basaltic inclusions. Boundaries with 2b, 2c obscure.
 - 1 Cherty fractured limonitic dacite. Minor cherty limonitic tuff.
- Note: The above sequence is tentative.

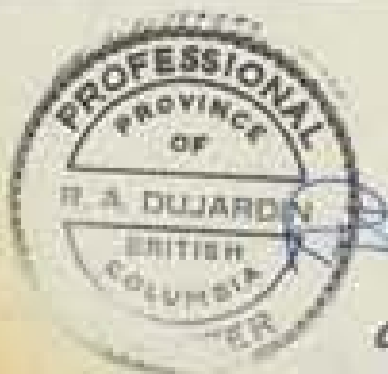
- 2c, 2b, 2a Outcrops (includes some areas of numerous small closely spaced outcrops) & geological boundary, defined, approx.
- + Dips, on volcanic layering. Inclined, flat.
- + Dips, on well defined, parting usually consistent with volcanic layering & contacts where observed. Probably includes some flattish jointing.
- ∥ Joints; vertical, inclined.
- ∥ Strong vertical open joints.
- ∥ Faults; approx, defined.
- ∥ Downthrow side inferred.
- ∥ Approx boundary of altered & pyritised area. Dots on altered, pyritised side.
- SWR 73 Location of rock specimen sent for this section.

Note 2
Contours, based on altimeter readings on 1000ft. interval lines. Intervening topography sketched from air photos. Values approximate.

WR7 WR8 Claim and post locations
WR10



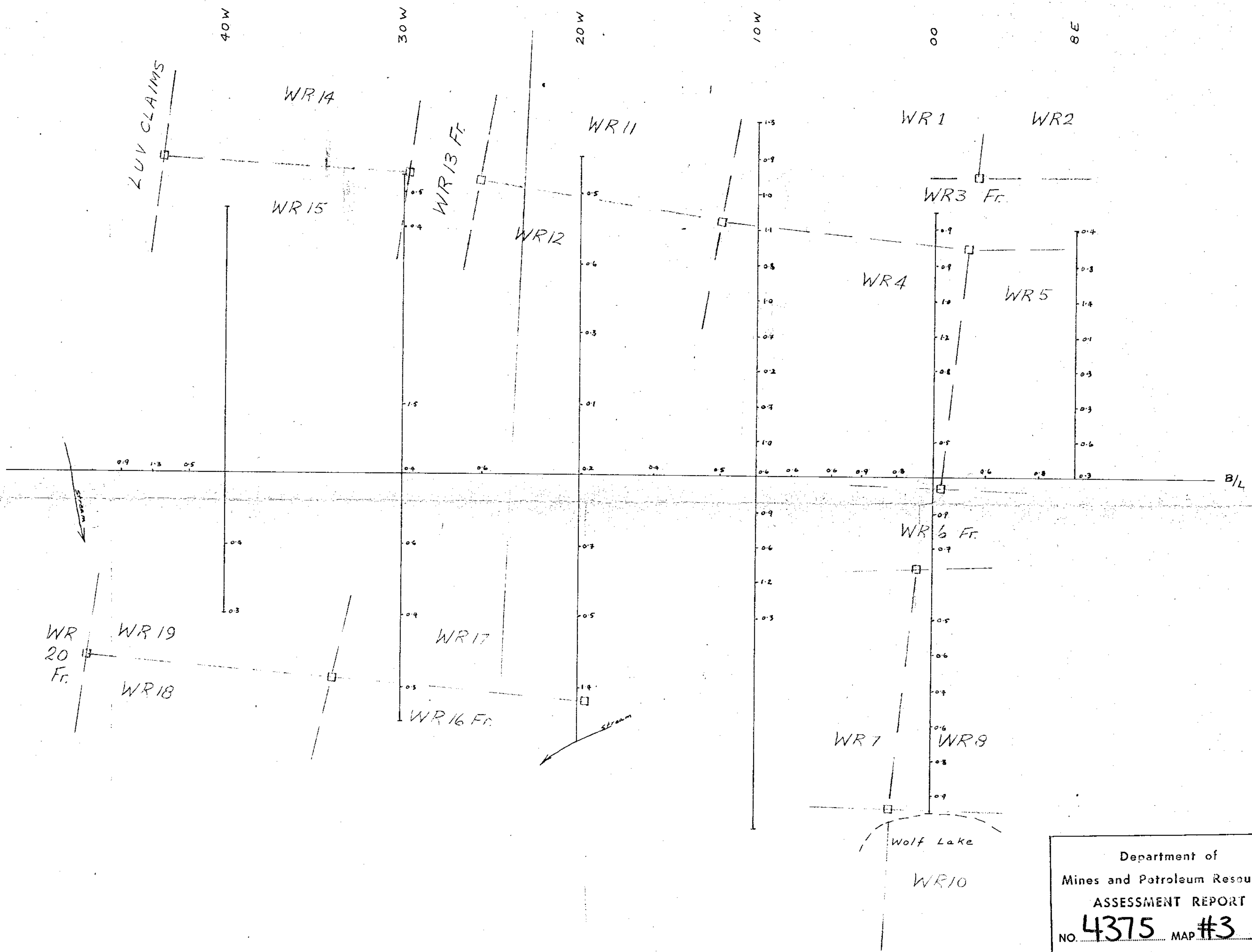
4375 M-2



To accompany Geological & Geochemical Report by J. Seaton & R. A. Dujardin on the WR Group, New Westminster Mining Div., Dated April 24/73



CANADIAN SUPERIOR EXPLORATION LIMITED	
WR CLAIMS NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DISTRICT - NTS 92H/SW	
PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY SCALE 1 in. = 400 FT.	
MARCH, APRIL 1973	SURVEY BY J. B. SEATON
	ENG. W.R.I.

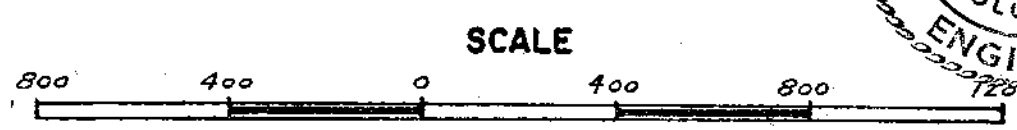


Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4375 MAP #3

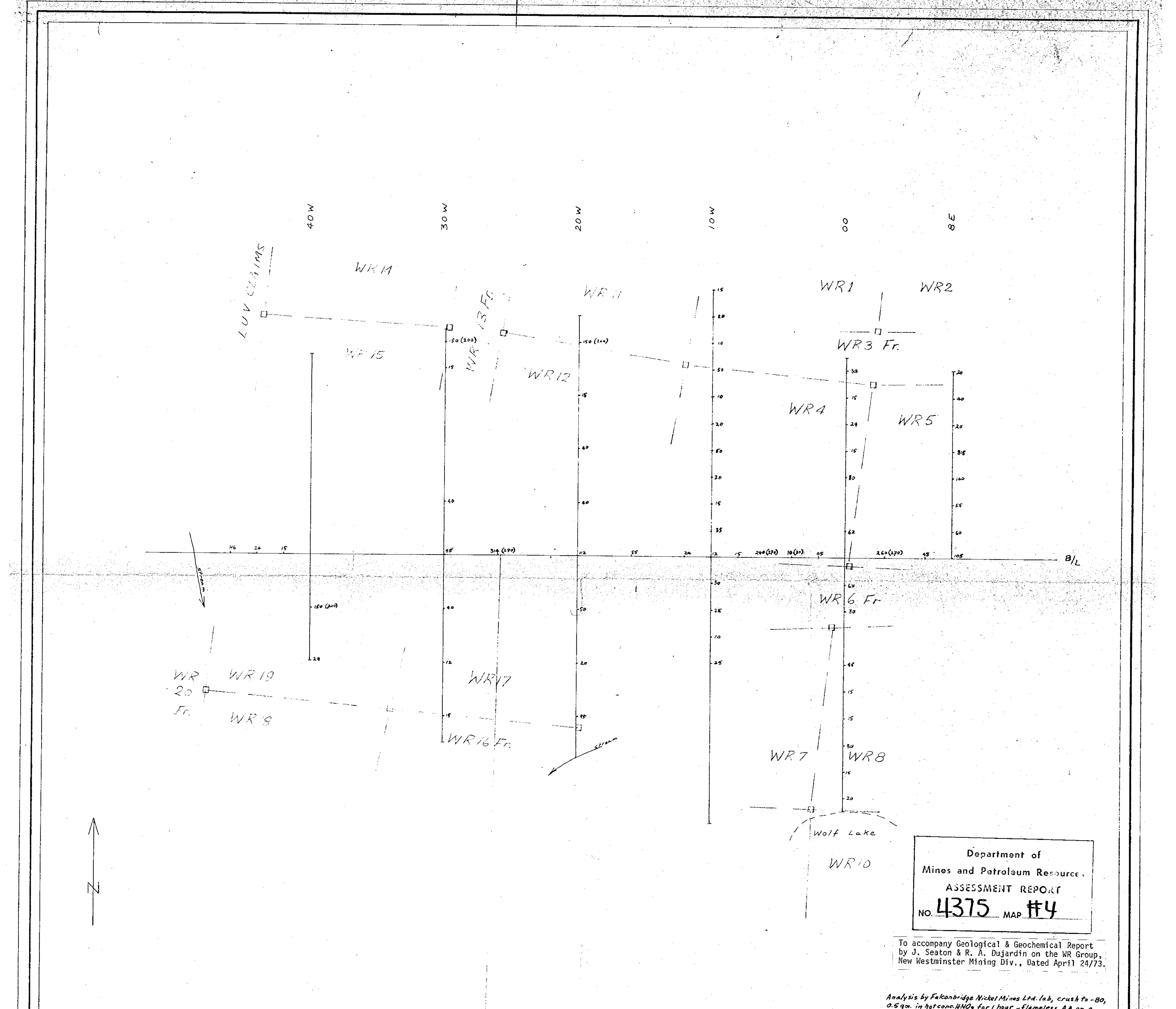
To accompany Geological & Geochemical Report
by J. Seaton & R. A. Dujardin on the WR Group,
New Westminster Mining Div., Dated April 24/73

Analysis by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. Lab,
Extraction - HNO₃, Method AA

N.T.S. 92H/5W



CANADIAN SUPERIOR EXPLORATION LIMITED		
WR CLAIMS NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DISTRICT - NTS 92H/5W		
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - 1973		
ROCK CHIP - Ag ppm.		
DATE: MARCH 21, 1973	SURVEY BY: D. WHALEN, T. MATTSO	DWG. WR2a

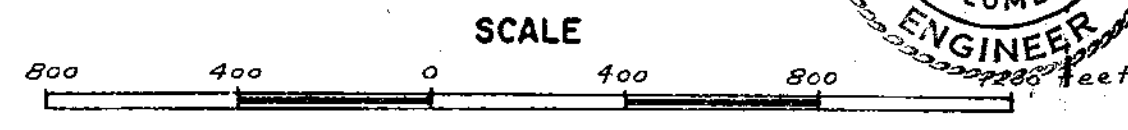
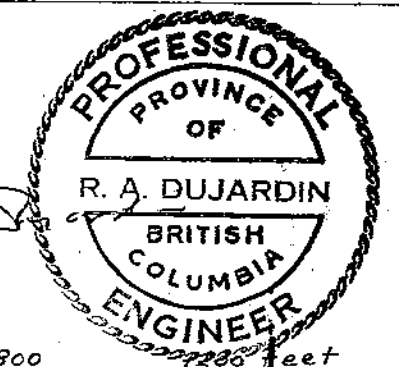


Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4375 MAP #4

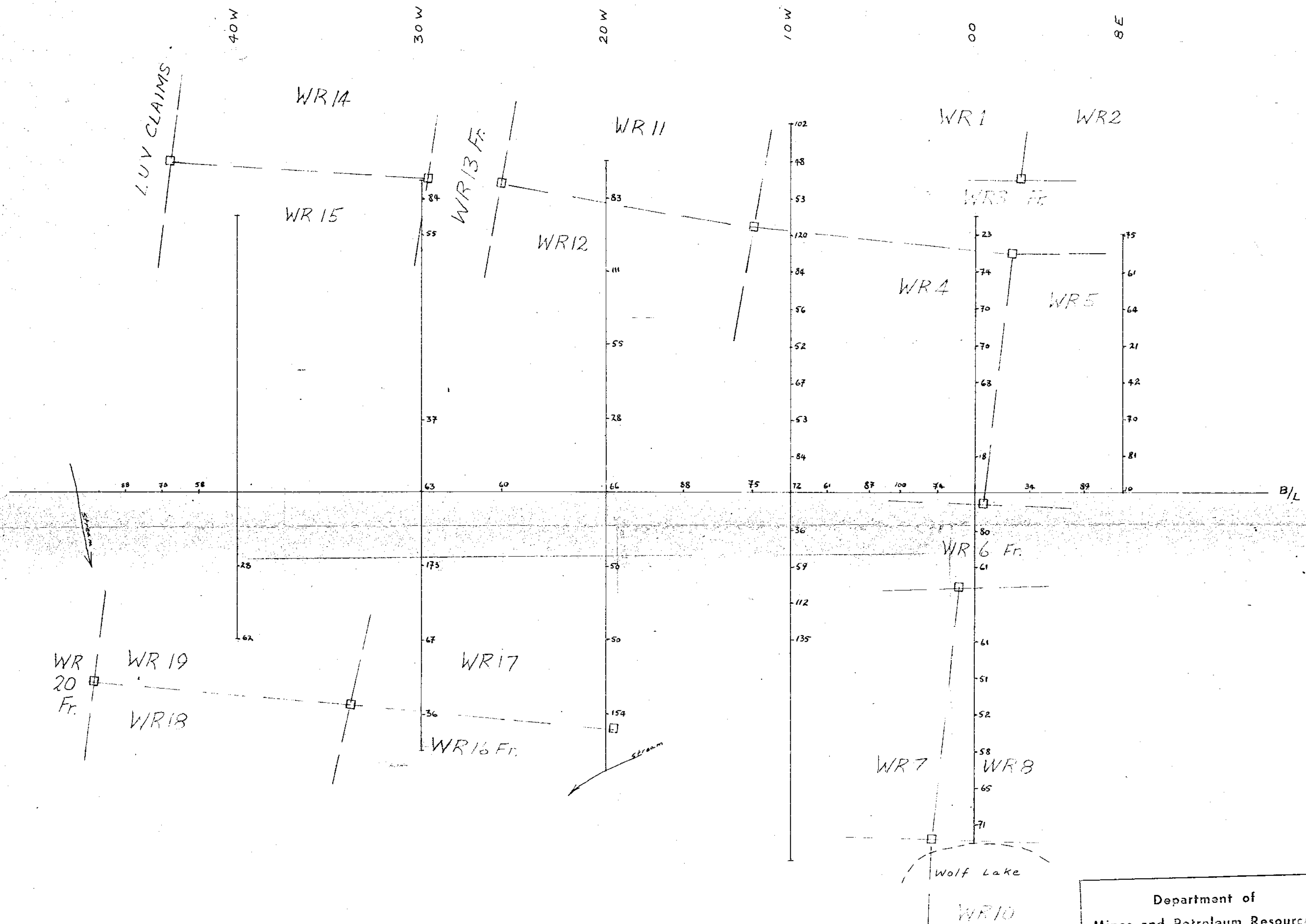
To accompany Geological & Geochemical Report
by J. Seaton & R. A. Dujardin on the WR Group,
New Westminster Mining Div., Dated April 24/73.

Analysis by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. lab, crush to -80,
0.5 gm. in hot conc. HNO₃ for 1 hour - flameless AA on a
Techtron AA-4

N.T.S. 92H/5W



CANADIAN SUPERIOR EXPLORATION LIMITED		
WR CLAIMS NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DISTRICT- NTS 92H/5W		
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - 1973 ROCK CHIP - H ₂ re ^b		
DATE: MARCH 21, 1973	SURVEY BY: D. WHALEN, T. MATTSO	DWG. WR26

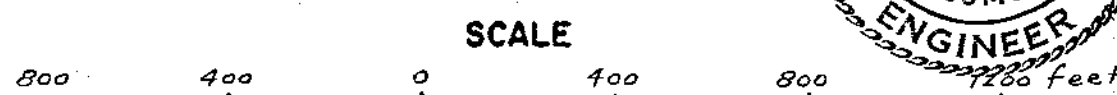
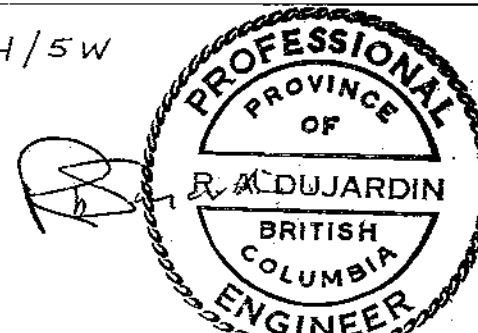


Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4375 MAP #5

To accompany Geological & Geochemical Report
by J. Seaton & R. A. Dujardin on the WR Group,
New Westminster Mining Div., Dated April 24/73

Analysis by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. lab, crush to -80,
0.5 gm in hot 1:1 conc. HCl; conc. HNO for 1 hour, run by AA on a
Jarrell-Ash 800

N.T.S. 92H/5W



CANADIAN SUPERIOR EXPLORATION LIMITED
WR CLAIMS
NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DISTRICT- NTS 92H/5W
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - 1973
ROCK CHIP - Zn ppm.
DATE: MARCH 21, 1973 SURVEY BY: D. WHALEN, T. MATTSOSON DWG. WR2C