

4385

NTS 82E/6 East
GEOLOGICAL REPORT

on the **Fur, Gofur, Dip, Flo,**
Ag, Plan
ARGENTIA PROPERTY

by **82E/6E**

ERIC R. SMITH, B.Sc., P. Eng.

for

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

11 June 1973

CLAIMS

FUR 1-8 incl.
FUR 10
FUR 11
FUR 18
GOFUR 1 Fr.
GOFUR 2
DIP 1
DIP 3-5 incl.
DIP 9 Fr.

LOCATION

Four miles south of Beaverdell, B.C.
Greenwood Mining Division
49°22'30"N, 119°06'15"W NTS 82E/6 East

DATES

26 April to 29 May 1973

OWNER

Argentia Mines Ltd. (NPL)
205-1460 Pandosy Street
Kelowna, British Columbia

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. **4385** MAP

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MAPS

<u>DWG No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>
L-6140	Location Map	Following page 2
G-8210	Geology and Topography	In pocket
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GEOLOGICAL REPORT
ARGENTIA PROPERTY

BEAVERDELL, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 82E/6 East

SUMMARY:

Widespread zinc, lead and copper mineralization has been located on claims held by Argentia Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) about four miles south of Beaverdell, B.C. The area is dominated by a complex intrusive environment consisting of granodiorite, quartz monzonite porphyry, and trachyte dykes. Trenches and outcrops reveal sulphides of the base metals to exist as stringers, disseminations and fracture fillings in altered granodiorite which has been cut by dykes and stocks of barren quartz monzonite porphyry. Sufficient mineralization appears to be present to warrant a drilling program to evaluate the economic potential of a bulk deposit in the altered granodiorite.

INTRODUCTION:

In 1969 and 1970, Argentia Mines Ltd. staked a block of claims over showings of zinc, lead and copper mineralization in granitic rocks belonging to the West Kettle Batholith. These claims are located 4 miles south of Beaverdell, B.C., and straddle the West Kettle River Valley. In early 1973, Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited optioned 88 of these claims and initiated an exploration program to test for economic deposits of base metals. The program consisted of geological mapping and sampling as well as induced polarization and magnetic ground surveys. All this work was performed by staff members of Rio Tinto under the direction of the author.

This report deals with the results of the geological mapping and sampling, the interpretation of which is shown on a map at 1" to 400'. (DWG G-8210).

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The center of the claim block is at 49°22'30"N latitude and 119°06'15"W longitude. This point is approximately 4 miles south of the community of Beaverdell, B.C. The claims straddle the West Kettle Valley, through which runs highway #33, connected Rock Creek and Rutland, B.C. Access to the property is from this highway, with several truck roads and trails leading to various points on the property. The old Kettle valley line of the CPR runs in the West Kettle Valley through the property, joining Penticton with the communities north of the U.S. border and on to the Cominco smelter at Trail, B.C.

CLAIMS:

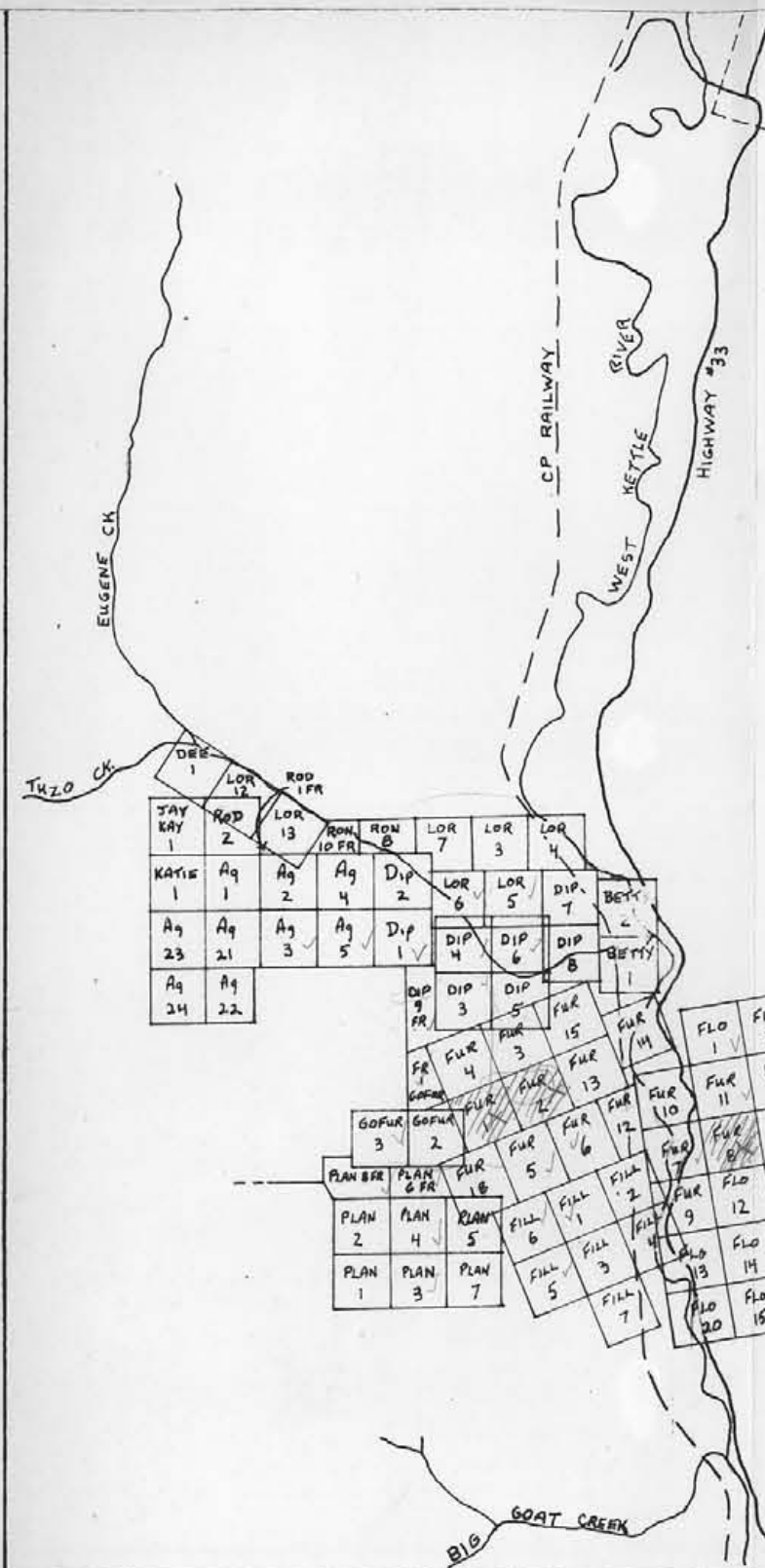
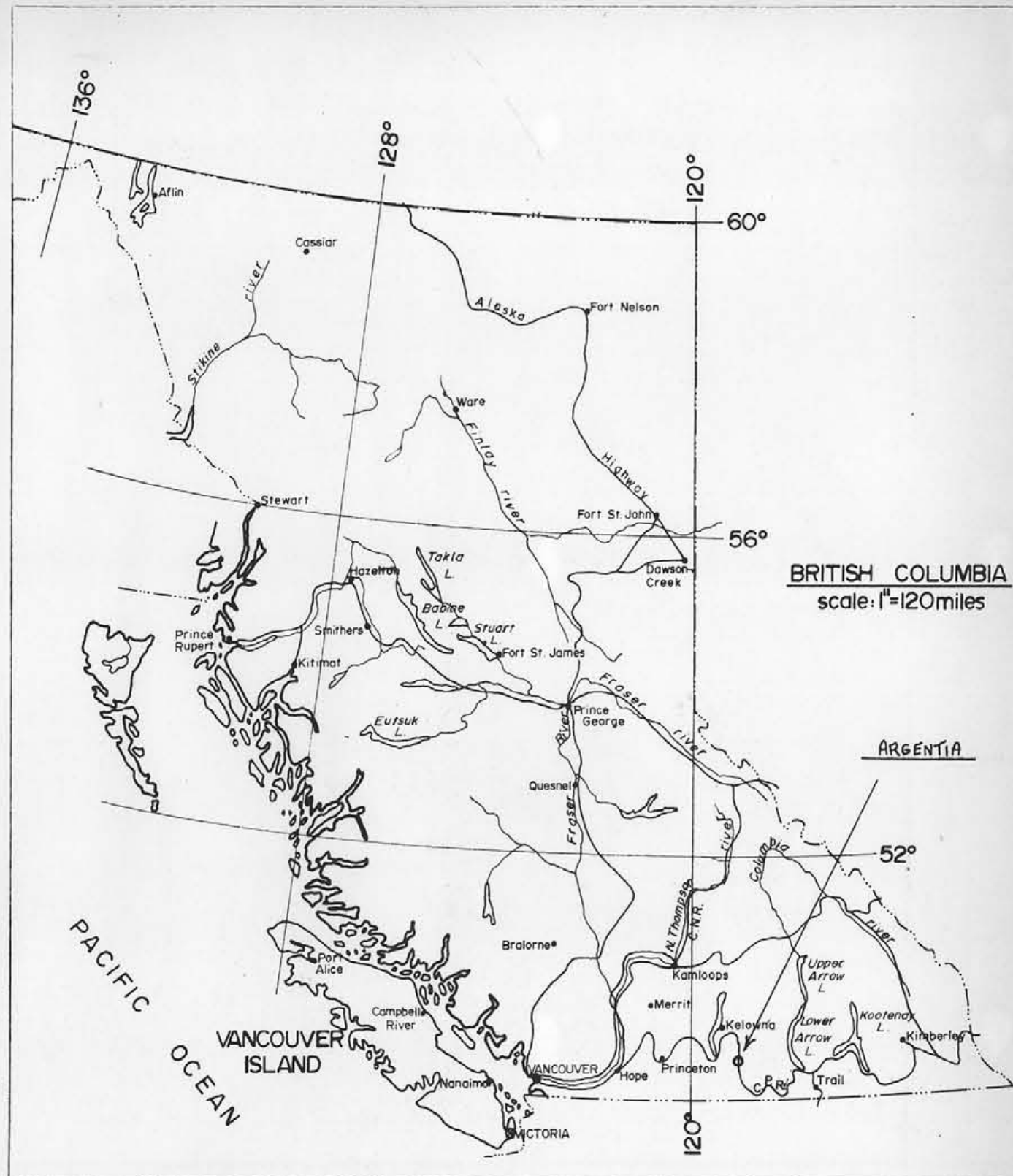
The mineral claims covered by this geological report are listed on the front page with the owner's name and address. The location of these claims are shown on the location map (DWG L-6140) following page 2, and are plotted on the geological map (DWG G-8210) found in the folder at the back of the report.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The West Kettle Valley, cutting through the property in a north-south direction, is a U-shaped glacial valley with a flat gravel bottom and steep flanks from which considerable bedrock exposures are noticeable. Elevations range from 2500 feet on the floor of the valley to over 5000 feet away from the valley. The treeline is estimated at 6000 feet in this area, as only a few peaks close to 6000 feet shows signs of alpine vegetation.

The sides of the valley are thinly forested with pine, tamarack and spruce with light undergrowth, as compared to the flat bottom which is generally covered by a thick growth of thin pine and spruce.

Many of the small creeks and depressions are dry throughout the summer and fall, with the exception of Tuzo Creek and of course the West Kettle River.



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. **4385** MAP **#1**

0 1 MILE
SCALE 1:50,000

SCALE
One Inch =

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LTD.
ARGENTIA PROPERTY, BEVERDELL, BC

LOCATION MAP
E.R.S. | JUNE 1973 | DWG. L-6140

HISTORY:

The Beaverdell area has been intensely prospected since the 1880's, and many prospects and developments were explored for their gold, silver and base metal contents. The only prospect of any consequence was the Highland Bell property, 1 mile east of Beaverdell on Wallace Mountain, which has been producing high grade silver-lead ore since the 1930's. That operation today is averaging about 100 tons per day.

The first sign of prospecting on the Argentia property is from the presence of several small pits, shafts and adits at various points on the property, some of which were documented in 1927. The latest phase of exploration activity dates from 1960 when Kennco Explorations Ltd. staked claims on the west side of the West Kettle River to cover a zone of base metal mineralization, in particular molybdenum in intrusive rock which was located at an elevation of 4700 feet. Their claims extended over the area now covered by the Argentia claims.

FIELD PROGRAM:

The geological examination was done in conjunction with a geophysical program involving induced polarization and magnetometer surveying. Both programs were run concurrently, with the geophysical grid being used for control in the geological mapping. The geophysical interpretation and presentation of data is under a separate cover in a report by H. Beckmann and Eric R. Smith, P.Eng. dated 12 June 1973.

The geological crew consisted of myself and an assistant, Mr. Donn Kraynick. The program lasted from 26 April to 29 May 1973, with accommodation and a field office obtained from local services in the community of Beaverdell.

The geophysical grid consisted of two baselines, one on either side of the West Kettle River. The "73 Grid" on the west side involved a baseline at a bearing of 070° with cross lines run by compass at 160° and 340° every four hundred feet off the baseline. The baseline is 5400 feet long, with 11 cross lines from 20W to 20E. The "East Grid" involved remarking an existing grid (circa 1970) with a 1200 foot baseline in an east-west direction and four cross lines in a north-south direction. All lines were chained and flagged, with stations marked at 200 foot intervals.

GENERAL GEOLOGY:

The regional geology of the area is dominated by a large mass of intrusive rocks referred to as the West Kettle Batholith. It is centered around the community of Beaverdell, and has dimensions of 40 miles in a north-south direction and 20 miles in an east-west direction. In composition, the batholith consists of a suite of older, non-porphyrific granodiorite rocks and a suite of younger, porphyritic granites and quartz-monzonites. Included within these intrusive rocks are masses of remant Anarchist volcanics and sediments of late Paleozoic age. The intrusives are believed to be upper Jurassic or Cretaceous, and they have in turn been intruded by small stocks of Tertiary plutonics known as the Coryell.

The West Kettle batholith is apparently "zoned" into a core of the non-porphyrific Nelson granodiorites, surrounded by the porphyritic Valhalla acid intrusives and rimmed by the Nelson suite again. Virtually all the base and precious metal mineralization in the area has been confined to the Nelson and associated Anarchist groups, with the exception of the molybdenum stockwork on Tuzo or "Amax" Mountain. This mineral zone is believed to be related to the Tertiary Coryell intrusives, some of which are indicated in the area of the molybdenum mineralization.

Regional geological mapping has been published by the GSC as Memoir 79, "Ore Deposits of the Beaverdell Map-Area" by L. Reinecke in 1915, as Map 538A, "Kettle River - West Half" by C.E. Cairnes in 1940, and as Map 15-1961, "Kettle River - West Half" by H.W. Little in 1961.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY:

Geological mapping was conducted during the period April 26 to May 29, 1973. A base map at a scale of 1" to 400' was created as mapping continued, while the geophysical crew was chaining and flagging grid lines over most of the property. Outcrops are generally scarce at the lower elevations and virtually absent on the flat bottom of the valley. The higher the elevation on the sides of the valley, the more bedrock is exposed, although accessibility also became more difficult. All outcrops that were examined are shown on the accompanying map, and some that were mapped by Amax and Kennco crews in the 1960's were used in outlining the current interpretation.

(1) Rock Units:

Five separate rock units were mapped in the field, and although some of the units might have several different phases, they are shown on the map only as the unit to which they belong. An attempt was not made to differentiate each separate phase, as it is believed that since most intrusive rock are not uniform in composition from one location to another, the distinction between the phases is only academic in respect to the interpretation thus presented. The five units are described individually.

Quartz Monzonite Porphyry:

One of the major rock types present on the property is an irregular mass of quartz monzonite porphyry. It exists as dyke swarms, small stocks and larger blocks, and is everywhere cutting the granodiorite. In composition, it consists of large phenocrysts and crystals of potassium feldspar with small quartz phenos in a matrix of plagioclase, orthoclase, quartz and minor amounts of mafic material (generally biotite). The large feldspar crystals have an average size of about 1", but do run as large as 4" or 5" across. They are usually free-walled and are twinned according to the Carlsbad law. This composition is that of a rhyolite porphyry, but since many outcrops show a slight "granitic" texture, the field term quartz monzonite porphyry has been used.

This unit is generally barren of mineralization, and is considered post-mineral with respect to the zinc-lead-copper. However, occasional outcrops do show minor sulphides (mainly pyrite) with a sericite-carbonate alteration of plagioclase and a sericite-chlorite-carbonate of mafics. This is similar to the alteration in the granodiorite that is associated with the zinc-lead-copper mineralization.

Granodiorite:

This unit is probably a part of the Nelson intrusives which occupy a large area of southern British Columbia between the Okanagan Valley and the Kootenay Lakes. It has been dated as Lower Cretaceous by the GSC, and is part of the large Coast Range complex in Western, B.C.

Within the map-area, the granodiorite occupies the northern and central portions, as well as a small section of the east side, across the West Kettle River. It is generally medium grained, granitic in texture, and varies in composition from a quartz diorite

Granodiorite:- (cont'd)

to quartz monzonite. Some phases show only minor quartz to be present, while others show up to 20% quartz. The minerals in this granodiorite are predominantly plagioclase, some orthoclase, quartz, hornblende and minor amounts of biotite, magnetite and other accessories.

Shown on the map is an altered phase of this granodiorite occupying the southern portions of the granodiorite unit. This phase is featured by hydrothermal alteration of the mafics to chlorite and epidote, a "greenstain" in the feldspars (probably due to minute chlorite and clay alteration within the feldspar grains), sericite-clay replacement of the feldspar and carbonate disseminations and fracture fillings. Where silicification is present, pyrite seems associated with the mafics. Other minerals found in the alteration zone are sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, hematite, fluorite, molybdenite and various secondary oxides and carbonates. The magnetite content of the granodiorite has been destroyed by the alteration, and therefore lower magnetic response should be noticeable in geophysical surveying.

Hornblende-Feldspar Dykes:

This unit was originally called andesitic as it resembles a dark grey fine grained basic material. Thin section examination reveals that it is Trachytic in composition, with phenocrysts of plagioclase, hornblende and minor quartz. The main mass of this rock is in the form of a dyke extending across the map-sheet from the southwest corner to the east side. The portion of the dyke on the west side of the West Kettle River has an average width of 80 feet a dip of 60 degrees to the northwest. On the east side of the river, the width is considerably more, and could be as much as 200 to 300 feet. Everywhere this dyke is barren of economic mineralization and of significant alteration, and thus is considered post-mineral in origin. Many small dykes of similar composition and similar attitude were observed on the property, but they are all less than 5 feet in width and have not been plotted on the geological map.

The main dyke appears to have an apparent right-hand offset from one side of the river to the other. This feature was used to determine the apparent movement of the postulated Tuzo Creek fault.

Volcanics:

This unit was mapped only along the road leading up to the Amax property, in particular where it crosses the northern portions of L8W on the 73 grid. The rocks examined are mainly andesitic greenstones with felsic banding showing contortions and extreme hydrothermal alteration. They are probably related to the Anarchist group of Little (1961) and are believed to be the oldest rocks in the area. There seems to be considerable pyrite and pyrrhotite in bands and veins in this unit, and an old adit was discovered in these volcanics with some massive sulphides lying around the dump at the collar.

Porphyritic Granite:

A distinctive body of medium to coarse grained granite lies in the southern portions of the map area. It is composed of quartz and potassium feldspar. Minor amounts of biotite, magnetite and plagioclase are apparent. No sulphides were seen anywhere in this unit. Outcrops of granite were observed as far as 4000 feet south of its northern contact, but the actual southern limit is not known at this time. This rock is believed to be part of the main mass of the Valhalla intrusives, which, according to Little (1961), should extend for about 15 miles southward.

(2) Alteration:

Three distinct alteration environments have been outlined in the map-area. The most significant one is a hydrothermal alteration in the southern limits of the granodiorite. This zone contains all the base metal mineralization observed from surface exposures, and it is discussed in the description of the granodiorite. The cause of this alteration could be due to the emplacement of the porphyritic granite in the south. Except for an area of similar alteration north of the Amax property in the northwest corner of the map-area, the main bulk of the altered zone is always within 2000 feet of the granite contact.

A minor alteration zone exists adjacent to the granite contact, with a width of up to 200 feet. This zone is featured by sericite-clay and chlorite replacement resulting in a blurred texture of the original matrix. Where the quartz monzonite porphyry is affected by this alteration, remant phenocrysts are still apparent. The granodiorite is almost unrecognizable in this zone, and a good deal of the interpretation near this contact zone is based on

(2) Alteration:- (cont'd)

identifying the relative unaltered rocks nearby.

The third alteration environment mapped is located within the Amax property on the west side of the map-area. It is entirely within the quartz monzonite porphyry and consists of silicification and K-feldspar flooding, chloritization of mafics and minor pyrite mineralization with traces of molybdenite. The resulting texture is quite "blurred", with no evidence of shearing. As this type of alteration is quite distinct from the variety hosting the lead-zinc mineralization in the granodiorite, it is thought that the molybdenum mineralization located on the Amax property (as indicated by the outlined sketch on DWG G-8210) is of a different stage and/or origin than the zinc-lead zone on the Argentia ground.

(3) Structure:

The most obvious feature of the local geology is the north-east trend of the porphyry dyke swarm and of the hornblende-feldspar dyke. This attitude is also reflected in the position of the Amax molybdenum zone to the west of the Argentia property. The reason for this trend has not been determined, and it probably is due to some regional feature of the West Kettle Batholith.

The most prominent fracture direction has been recorded about 040° , slightly more northerly than the trend discussed above. The dip of this set is very steep, with angles measured on either side of vertical. Other fracture sets are generally at 110° with a variable north dip and 350° with a 50 to 60° dip to the west. No particular fracture set has been associated with the mineralization.

The north contact of the porphyritic granite has a general east-northeast trend, and roughly parallels the porphyry dyke swarm to the north. A zone of intense alteration extending to 200 feet into the intruded rock can be traced along the granite contact on both sides of the valley. The more widespread alteration of the granodiorite is always within 2000 feet of this contact, and must have some relationship genetically. It is within this framework that all the zinc-lead-copper mineralization observed in surface outcrops and trenches lies.

(3) Structure: (cont'd)

Another structural feature is the possible fault zone crossing the north and east portions of the map area. Although no evidence of this fault has been observed in outcrops, it is markedly apparent in aerial photographs as a strong lineament coming down Tuzo Creek on the north, crossing the West Kettle Valley and running up a canyon on the east side. As one traces the main hornblende-feldspar dyke from the west to east, an apparent offset is visualized from one side of the valley to the other. This fits well with the assumed position of the fault, and a right-hand offset of 1000 feet seems to be indicated. The presence of this fault is also indicated by the ground magnetic survey, the results of which are available in the geophysical reported listed as reference material at the end of this report.

(4) Mineralization:

The economic potential of the Argentia properties lies in the base metal mineralization found in the altered granodiorite. Sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and associated oxides and carbonates have been detected in the mineralized area, as well as trace amounts of molybdenite, greenockite, and fluorite. Several non-commercial minerals are also found in the area of interest, such as pyrite, specular hematite, calcite and quartz.

The base metal sulphides are found as fracture filling, in carbonate veinlets, and as true disseminated minerals in the matrix of the host rock. They are always associated with the altered granodiorite, but occasionally the quartz monzonite porphyry contains minor sulphides near the granodiorite contacts. The ratio of minerals at various places within the zone appears constant, that is, no zoning affect has been detected. The actual content of minerals in the host rock is not exactly known, as surface weathering and oxidation has leached much of the metal out of surface exposures, and only in trenches that penetrate down to 5 feet or so does the content become apparent. Assay values of from 1% to 2% Zn, 0.5% to 1.0% Pb, 0.1% Cu and .1 oz per ton Ag have been obtained from several of the trenches, while many samples from the near surface material have returned only minor values in all the elements.

The distribution of the mineralization is fairly consistent with the zone of altered granodiorite as shown on the geological map.

(DWG-G-8210)

CONCLUSIONS:

The following conclusions are based on the geological interpretation as outlined in this report:

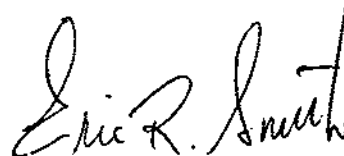
- (1) Zinc, lead, and copper mineralization is confined to a more or less continuous zone of altered granodiorite extending for about 8000 feet in an east-west direction, and up to 1000 feet wide. Within this zone, the best mineralization is found between L20W and L00.
- (2) No economic mineralization has been observed in the quartz monzonite porphyry on the Argentia claims. However, as the molybdenum zone on the Amax property is hosted by the porphyry, the possibility of such a zone existing within Argentia ground is not refuted.
- (3) All the mineralization is in the form of bulk dispersions or "porphyry" deposits.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The main area of mineralization in the altered granodiorite between L20W and L00 on the 73 grid should be tested by diamond drilling to establish the metal content beneath the surface effect and to evaluate its vertical dimensions.

The results of the geophysical survey done in conjunction with the geological examination should be incorporated into the overall interpretation and further target area should be drilled if justified.

Respectfully submitted,



Eric R. Smith, B.Sc., P.Eng.

11 June 1973

APPENDIX AREFERENCES:

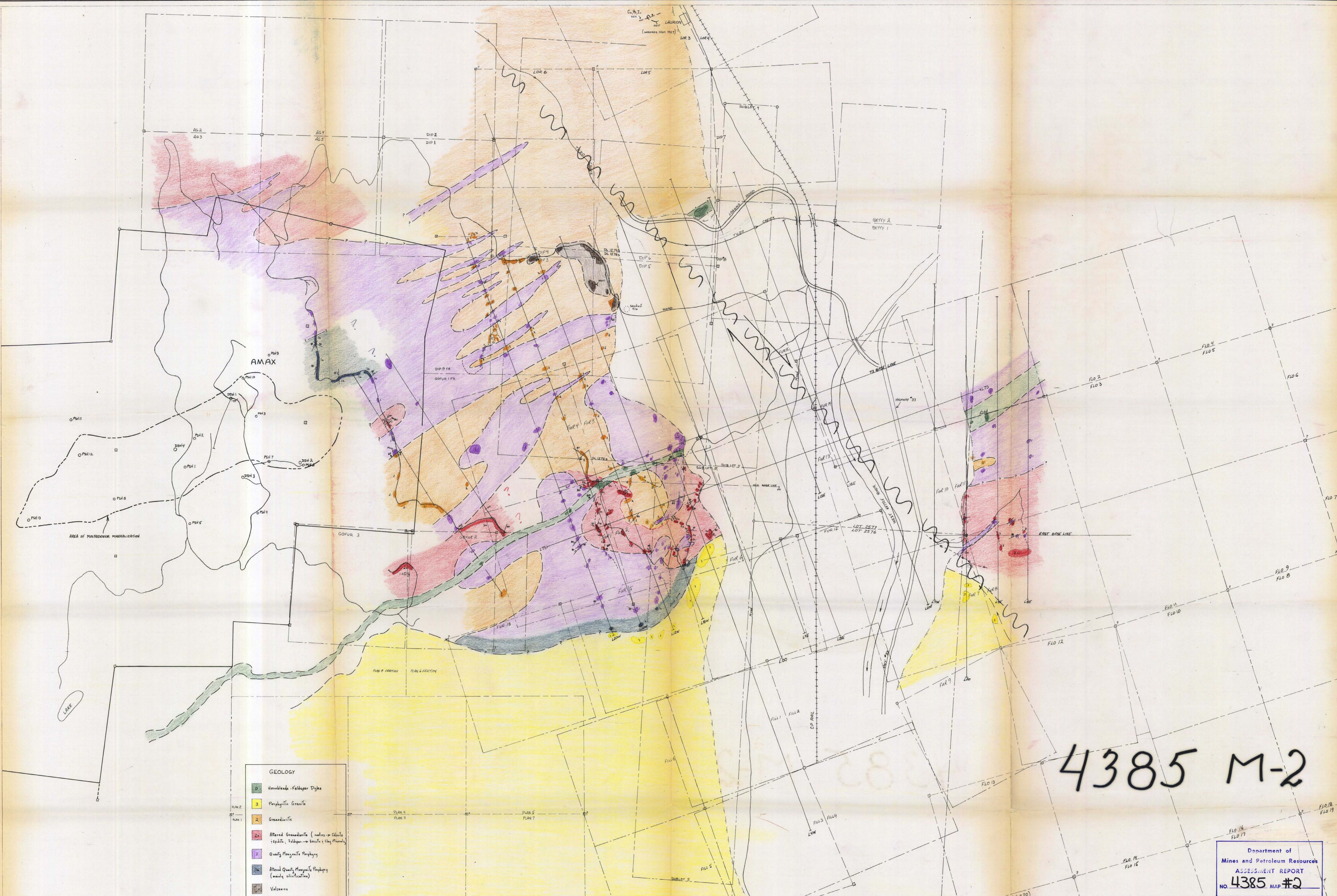
1. Leopold Reineike: Ore Deposits of the Beaverdell Map-Area; GSC Memoir 79, 1915.
2. C.E. Cairnes: Kettle River - West Half; GSC Map 538A, 1940.
3. H.W. Little: Kettle River - West Half; GSC Map 15-1961, 1961.
4. G.M. Leary: Petrology and Structure of the Tuzo Creek Molybdenite Prospect; unpublished MSc Thesis, U.B.C., 1970.
5. D.D. Campbell: Doorn Property, Beaverdell, B.C.; Consultant's report, 1971.
6. D.D. Campbell and C.R. Saunders: Progress Report - Doorn Property; Consultant's report, 1970.
7. H. Beckmann and E.R. Smith: Report on Geophysical Surveys, Argentia Property, Beaverdell, B.C., 12 June 1973.

APPENDIX BTRENCH SAMPLING:

During the course of geological mapping on the Argentia property, many trenches were sampled and assayed for Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag, Au, and occasionally for Mo. The location of those trenches involved in this project are shown on DWG-G-7174 at the back of this report. A total of 60 trench samples have been assayed to date. The results obtained are listed in the tables on the map sheet.

All of these trenches were dug by a back-hoe mounted on a small tractor. Where bedrock is fractured and broken, some trenches could be dug as deep as 10 to 12 feet. However, most trenches are less than 5 feet deep. Virtually all of the deeper trenches had caved in before the sampling began, as much of the back-hoe work was done in 1971 and 1972.

The sampling method was to fill a sample bag with rock chips taken uniformly over the length of the trench involved. Occasionally, when the sample taken returned values lower than estimated, a grab sample of some of the better mineralization in the trench was assayed to show that metallic minerals are present.



GEOLOGY	
	Hornblende - Felspar Dyke
	Porphyritic Granite
	Gneissic Granite
	Altered Gneissic Granite (matrix - thin silicate, feldspar - matrix clay mineral)
	Quartz Monzonite Porphyry
	Altered Quartz Monzonite Porphyry (mainly silicification)
	Volcanics

LEGEND	
	truck road
	fence line
	claim foot (location known)
	claim foot (approximate position)
	land in corner post
	railway tracks
	P.M. or D.P.
	rock outcrop
	geological contact
	fault
	limit of outcrop

4385 M-2

Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 4385 MAP #2

N.T.S. B2E/6 East
 To ALTERNATIVE GEOLOGICAL REPORT BY ERIC R. SMITH, P.G., IN THE ARGENTIA PROPERTY,
 4 MILES SOUTH OF BEAVERDELL, CANTONMENT TOWN OF ARGENTIA, DATED JUNE 15th, 1973.
Eric R. Smith
 SCALE
 One Inch = 400'

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED
 ARGENTIA PROPERTY, BEAVERDELL B.C.
 PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY
 ERIC R. SMITH MAY 1973 DWG. G-8210

Trench	Length	%Zn	%Pb	%Cu	ozs. Ag	ozs. Au	%Mo
TR 1A	30'	0.15	0.09	0.02	Tr.	Tr.	0.001
TR 2	15'	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.03	---	---
TR 2	GRAB	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.04	---	---
TR 3	27'	0.06	0.04	Tr.	Tr.	---	---
TR 3	GRAB	0.16	0.17	Tr.	0.03	---	---
TR 4	27'	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.02	---	---
TR 4	GRAB (a)	0.08	0.18	Tr.	0.10	---	---
TR 4	GRAB (b)	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.13	---	---
TR 6	10'	0.40	0.59	0.02	0.35	---	---
TR 6	GRAB	3.2	0.80	0.11	0.10	---	---
TR 8	7'	0.36	0.22	0.02	0.06	---	---
TR 8	GRAB	1.6	0.92	0.06	0.19	---	---
TR 9	GRAB	0.27	0.02	0.02	0.05	---	---
TR 11	30'	0.28	0.07	0.01	0.03	---	---
TR 12	22' (a)	0.34	0.03	0.02	0.02	---	---
TR 12	15' (b)	0.18	0.05	0.01	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.
TR 12	GRAB	1.4	0.01	0.09	0.07	---	---
TR 13	21'	0.30	0.01	0.02	0.02	---	---
TR 14	24' (a)	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.02	---	---
TR 14	12' (a)	0.10	0.01	0.01	Tr.	---	---
TR 14	45' (b)	0.59	Tr.	0.03	Tr.	Tr.	0.001
TR 14	10' (b)	0.06	0.03	0.01	Tr.	Tr.	0.001
TR 14	40' (b)	0.21	0.01	0.03	Tr.	Tr.	0.001
TR 14	65' (b)	0.25	Tr.	0.05	Tr.	Tr.	0.001
TR 14	GRAB	0.34	0.01	0.10	0.08	---	---
TR 15	7'	0.18	0.01	Tr.	0.02	---	---

Trench	Length	%Zn	%Pb	%Cu	ozs. Ag	ozs. Au
101	25'	0.61	0.12	0.064	0.12	Tr.
102	8'	0.63	0.03	0.028	0.06	Tr.
102	18'	0.08	0.03	0.003	0.02	Tr.
103	12'	0.06	0.07	0.006	0.02	Tr.
104	15'	0.08	0.09	0.010	0.05	Tr.
105	GRAB	1.12	0.55	0.012	0.05	Tr.

SAMPLE NO.	%Zn	%Pb	%Cu	ozs. Ag	%Mo
C8234	0.06	0.02	Tr.	Tr.	---
C8235	0.14	0.08	0.01	0.03	---
C8236	0.25	0.06	0.01	0.01	---

Trench	Length	%Zn	%Pb	%Cu	ozs. Ag	oz. Au
TR 201	75'	0.02	0.01	0.004	0.01	Tr.
TR 202	30'	0.10	0.02	0.006	0.02	Tr.
TR 203	15'	0.78	0.47	0.016	0.10	Tr.
TR 204	10'	1.29	0.53	0.062	0.12	Tr.
TR 205	65'	1.06	0.42	0.109	0.10	Tr.
TR 206	85'	0.19	0.23	0.012	0.03	Tr.
TR 207	25'	1.61	1.72	0.030	0.11	Tr.
TR 208	30'	0.17	0.14	0.007	0.02	Tr.
TR 209	100'	2.01	0.48	0.061	0.20	Tr.
TR 210	100'	0.23	0.01	0.010	0.04	Tr.
TR 211	130'	0.06	0.03	0.013	0.06	Tr.
TR 212	10'	0.17	0.01	0.008	0.02	Tr.
TR 213	25'	0.14	Tr.	0.002	0.02	Tr.
TR 214	10'	0.10	0.01	0.005	0.04	Tr.
TR 215	20'	0.22	0.01	0.002	0.02	Tr.
TR 216	20'	0.40	0.02	0.010	0.03	Tr.
TR 217	25'	0.33	0.05	0.012	0.04	Tr.
TR 218	40'	0.15	0.01	0.023	0.06	Tr.
TR 219	30'	0.23	0.02	0.003	0.02	Tr.
TR 220	50'	0.19	0.19	0.020	0.10	Tr.
TR 221	25'	0.19	0.17	0.026	0.03	Tr.
TR 222	30'	0.09	0.12	0.012	0.03	Tr.
TR 223	20'	0.68	0.88	0.061	0.10	Tr.
TR 224	10'	0.13	0.01	0.003	0.05	Tr.
TR 225	100'	9.23	0.08	0.024	0.07	Tr.

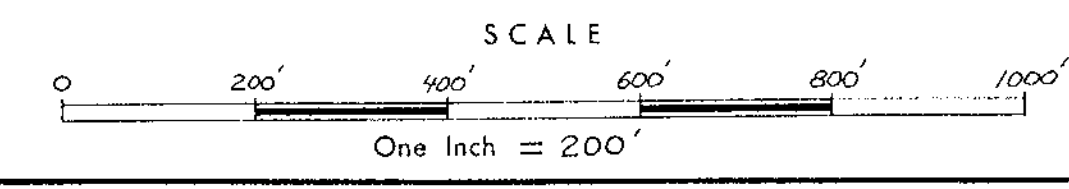
LEGEND
 ○ outcrop
 ✕ Trench
 / geological contact

GEOLOGY
 1 Quartz Monzonite Porphyry
 2 Granodiorite (a = altered)
 3 Porphyritic Granite
 D Dyke

TO ACCOMPANY GEOLOGICAL REPORT BY ERIC R SMITH, P.Eng.
 ON THE ARGENTIA PROPERTY, BEAVERDELL, GREENWOOD MINING
 DIVISION, DATED 11 JUNE 1973.

Eric R Smith

N.T.S. 82E/6 EAST



Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 4385 MAP #3

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

ARGENTIA PROPERTY, BEAVERDELL B.C.

GEOLOGY AND TRENCH SAMPLES

ERIC R. SMITH 21 JUNE 1973 DWG. G-7174