4395

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

BESA PROPERTY - PLATEAU GROUP

(BE M.C. 223-230, 311-326)

Situated 2 miles NE of Redfern Lake

Liard Mining Division

British Columbia

Approximately 57° 22' N, 123° 48' W

94G /5W

G.E. Diron, P. Eng.
J.D. Knauer
D.E. Pegg

Noranda Exploration Company, Limited

July 5, 1972 to August 20, 1972

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Geochemical Soil Survey
Geological Survey
of the
BE 223-230, 311-326
Mineral Claims
Noranda Exploration Company, Limited

INTRODUCTION:

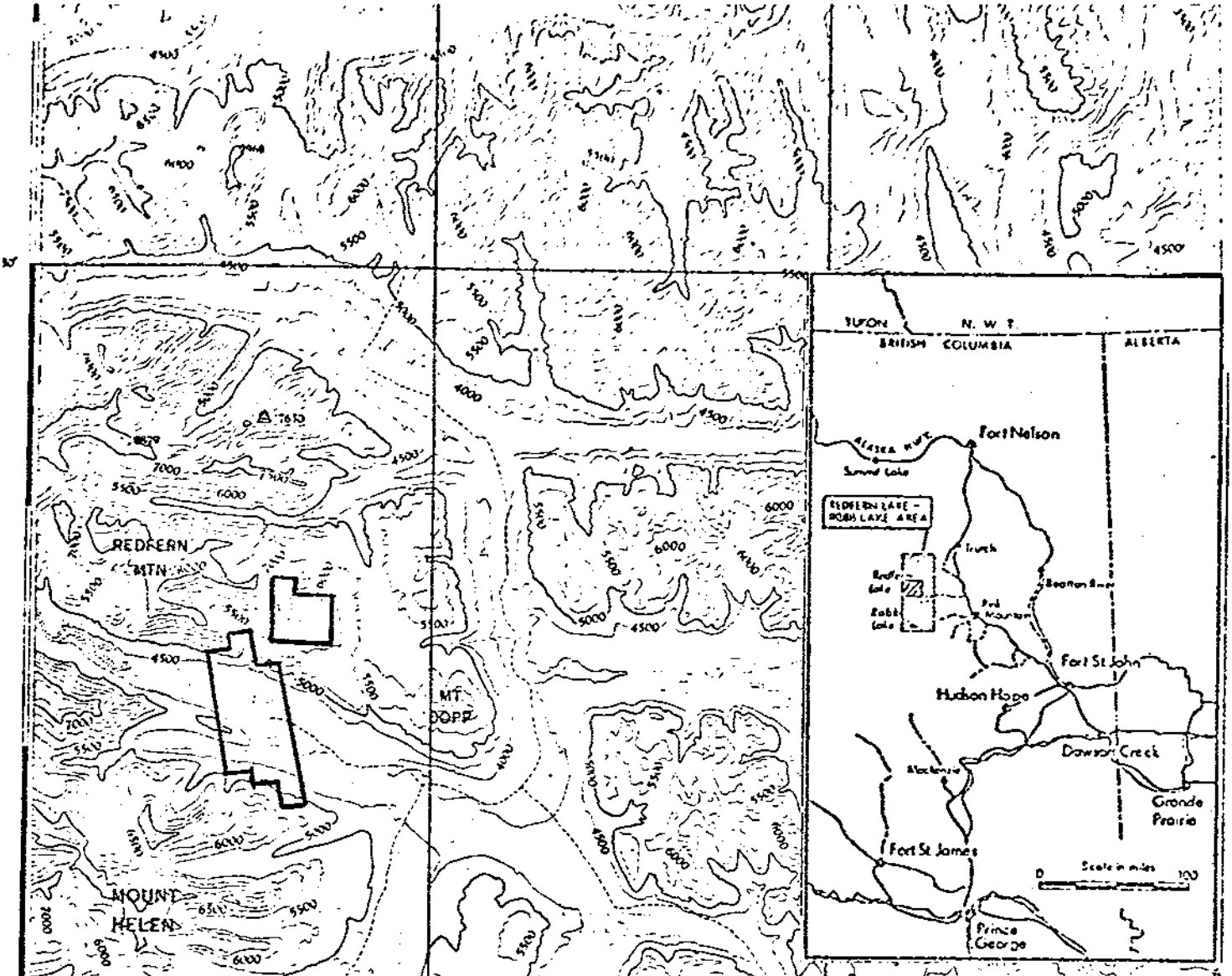
The claims referred to in this report are registered in the name of Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (No Personal Liability).

Claim Names	Record Numbers
BE 223-230, 311-326	61167-61190

They are located on a high alpine plateau two miles north of Redfern Lake. They were located in May 1972 in a geologically favorable belt of rocks similar to formations in the Robb Lake area, 30 miles to the south. At Robb Lake, zinc and minor lead mineralization were discovered in Lower to Mid Devonian sedimentary rocks by other organizations in 1971.

The geological and geochemical surveys were carried out by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited during the period of July 5 to August 20, 1972. Some regional geochemical stream sediment sampling was done at approximately the same time.

The work was done under the direction of G.E. Dirom, P. Eng., with field supervision by D.E. Pegg (Geological) and W. Schmidt (Crew Chief - Geochemical). Geochemical techniques for field and lab were co-ordinated by J.D. Knauer. Detailed checking of regional geology was done by Dr. D.A. Carson.



4395

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

LOCATION MAP

BE 223-230, 311-326.

LIARD MD B.C. 1" : 4 Mile

94 G/5W FIG. 1

Results of the geochemical and geological surveys are plotted on one inch to 400 feet base maps. Claim lines and boundaries are also shown.

A helicopter was used to transport men and equipment daily from a base camp on Redfern Lake. To walk to the claims from base camp involves a vertical climb of 2500 feet in two miles.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND ACCESS:

The claims are located at approximately 57°22'N, 123°48'W, two miles NNE of Redfern Lake in north-eastern British Columbia. Access to Redfern Lake is by float plane, a distance of 150 miles north from Mackenzie or 110 miles south west from Fort Nelson. By helicopter it is 37 miles due west of Mile 175, Alaska Highway at Buckinghorse Lodge, which point is 120 miles north of Fort St. John. A winter trail, bulldozed by oil companies during Seizmographic surveys in 1960, extends from the Alaska Highway.

Elevations on the property extend from 5900 to 6400 feet. Regional elevations extend from 4200 feet at Redfern Lake to approximately 9000 feet at the icefields at the west end of Redfern Lake.

The claims are located on a high, barren plateau or terrace on the northerly edge of the wide U-shaped valley of the Besa River. There are a few small patches of talus on the westerly side of the claims. Rock exposures are 10 per cent or less but overburden appears to be shallow. Cover consists of caribou moss and limestone rubble.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY:

The BE Claims are situated near the easterly margin of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains. The Front Range here consists almost entirely of Palaeozoic sedimentary formations of Cambrian, Silurian and Devonian age limestones, sandstones, dolomites and shales. Dissection by streams and later modification by valley glaciers give the area a rugged physical appearance with sharp peaks, horns, U-shaped valleys, hanging tributaries, high terraces, cirques, arretes and tarns. Remnant glaciers and ice fields still exist above 7000 feet, and several of these drain into the upper end of Redfern Lake by the Besa River.

The physiography of the BE Claims groups is slightly modified, especially east of Redfern Lake, reflecting the less resistant shales of Upper Devonian and younger ages.

Redfern Lake, which lies in the centre of the claims groups, is approximately 4 miles long by one half mile wide and lies at an altitude of 4200 feet. In 1972, it was ice-covered until May 30. Fairy Lake, smaller and higher, is one mile south.

Mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada (Trutch Area - Preliminary Series by Stott and Pelletier) shows the Front Range in this area as undivided Palaeozoic sediments. Taylor and Mackenzie later did detail work on Devonian Stratigraphy covering this area and north to the Yukon border. (Bulletin 186 - Geological Survey of Canada). Taylor and Stott completed detail geology of Tuchodi Lake sheet, 94-K, which includes the same mid-Devonian Formations. A number of others have been involved in regional studies of these Front Ranges at earlier dates.

Regional reconnaissance by Noranda crews by helicopter and fixed wing aircraft, and by regional ground investigation, confirmed the extent of the sedimentary rocks.

GLACIAL HISTORY:

Ice movement direction is not certain from the field work, nor is it apparent on government maps. G.S.C. map 1253A, Glacial Map of Canada, shows little detail in the above area, but does indicate the Laurentian western limit to be east of this area, and the Cordilleran Eastern limit ice sheet to be east also. This implies some easterly movement at sometime. Locally, mountain glaciers appear to have been the greater influence and some ice fields are still present.

REGIONAL STRATIGRAPHY:

Rocks in the immediate area consist of various members of the Devonian sediments, mainly carbonates, which overlie, disconformably, Silurian or older sediments.

The sequence seems to be as follows:

Lower Devonian Muncho-McConnell Formation - consists of alternating medium to dark grey, finely crystalline dolomite. Fossils are rare and it weathers grey. Near Keily Creek, a few miles north, it is 280 feet thick, according to a G.S.C. stratigraphic section.

Lower Devonian Wokkpash Formation - overlies the Muncho-McConnell as predominantly yellow-weathering sandstone, dolomitic sandstone and argillaceous dolomite. There are no fossils and near Keily Creek the thickness is 110 feet.

Lower Mid-Devonian Stone Formation - consists of a thick sequence of light grey, fine to medium crystalline dolomite and dolomite breccia, which weather a light grey and form predominant cliffs, in contrast to the underlying Wokkpash (yellow weathering) and overlying dark grey weathering Dunedin. Brecciated zones of large dolomite blocks, in a cement of white calcite, show sporadically, with a cement of barite and fluorite occasionally. Thickness at Keily Creek is 640 feet and fossils are rare.

Upper Mid-Devonian Dunedin Formations - are a uniform sequence of argillaceous, in places dolomitic, dark grey bedded, limestones. The upper 100 feet at the type location near Muncho Lake are particularly siliceous, with lenses and nodules of black chert, but the formation is silica free elsewhere. Dolomite occurs only as sporadic enhedral crystals in rock fractures, partial replacements of fossils and lining of small vugs and as diffuse patches in more argillaceous beds. Dolomites are reported in the lower strata south of Keily Creek as a major facies change to porous reef-like beds. These dolomites are argillaceous, finely crystalline and thin bedded. The formation is 700 feet thick at Keily Creek.

Fossils, in the form of Amphipora (variety of Stromatoporoid) are abundant in this lower section. They are a good index fossil for the Devonian, and especially in the Dunedin upper most sections, where colonies most commonly occur as lenticular masses up to two feet long. The Amphipora were spaghetti-like in form, so that in places weathered rock surfaces appear worm-like.

Middle and Upper Devonian Besa River Formation - is mainly soft, dark black shales, and overlies the carbonates with a sharp and conformable contact. It is generally 1000 feet or more thick and steeply dipping in the Redfern area. In places these soft shales have been eroded from gently dipping cliff-forming strata of the underlying Dunedin, leaving exposed flat areas of the limestone.

Fossils are rare. Some fish fragments have been found north of Keily Creek.

DETAIL GEOLOGY - BE CLAIMS - PLATEAU GP:

The BE 223-230, 311-326 occupy and slightly overlap an open plateau-like area which drops off moderately to steeply to the Besa River on the south and to Petrie Creek to the north. The Mount Redfern mass rises steeply to the west. There is an estimated 10 percent of outcrop, and overburden appears likely to be generally thin. Bedrock consists entirely of dark grey argillaceous limestone characteristic of Mid Devonian Dunedin Formation and generally dips very gently to the east. Dips are considerably steeper a half mile to the west of the claims on the up-slope of Mt. Redfern.

There is stratigraphic evidence of thrust faulting, where older beds of Silurian to Lower Devonian Stone Formation overlie the Dunedin. This location is approximately one half mile west of BE 223 on a high spine-like ridge. Considerable amphipora fossil occurrences are seen in the Dunedin at this location.

The Besa River Shale Formation, which normally overlies the Dunedin, is missing from the plateau area occupied by the BE Claims and is not present on the easterly slopes of Redfern Mountain, west of the claims. However, it does occur on claims adjoining the Besa property to the east, as steeply dipping beds. It is possible that the Besa River shales are missing from the plateau area because, being softer, they were easily eroded by valley glaciers from the higher mountains to the west. There is also the probability of a structural adjustment from the thrusts mentioned previously.

There are a few small caves or solution sinks on the central part of the plateau.

Further amphipora were observed over the north central area of the claims as worm-like weathering on outer surfaces.

Formations identifiable as reef structures were not seen on this portion of the Besa property but this could be considered to be mainly due to the lack of good sectional exposure.

MINERALIZATION:

No significant mineralization was found to date on this property. Some barite float was found on the westerly side, possibly derived from narrow minor barite veins up-slope on Mount Redfern on an adjoining property. Some small pieces of float, limestone with minor galena and fluorite, were found in a gully on BE 312 C?).

At the Robb Lake mineral deposit to the south the significant mineralization appears to be sphalerite in zones of brecciated and dolomotized "dolostone" in the Stone Formation as host rock. There is also one such occurrence in the Dunedin. No similar brecciation was found to date on the BE Claims.

Local concentrations of galena and pyrite were also reported at the Robb Lake deposits. On the BE 314 claim, a hand trench was dug, with maximum dimensions 30' x 3' x 7' deep on a small gossan of limonite - cemented rubble. Bed rock was not reached. Similar material was also noted to the west of BE 223.

No pyrite or other sulphides were seen on the gossan but moderate lead and zinc geochemical results were noted from soil samples at the trench area.

GRID PREPARATION:

Control grid for the geological mapping and the preliminary soil survey was developed along the original claim lines by chain and compass. These are designated as Lines D, E and F, and have a north-south bearing. Claim corners are stone cairns.

For the detailed soil survey, Line E was designated as 100E Base Line, with parallel N-S grid lines established at 800 foot spacing, extending from 60E to 140E. Sample stations, located on the grid lines at 400 foot spacing, extend from 76N to 132N. The area is barren of vegetation on this portion of the property so no line cutting was necessary.

Stations were marked with vinyl tape.

GEOCHEMICAL STREAM SEDIMENT SURVEY:

All stream sediments were analyzed for copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum and specific ones for silver in the Noranda Exploration Company, Limited laboratory, located at 1050 Davie Street, Vancouver 5, B.C. The analyst was Evert VanLeeuwen.

Sampling Method:

Samples were obtained by collecting the finest transported material available - preferably silt, from the centre portion of the creek, away from the creek banks. The samples were placed in "Hi Wet Strength 3½" x 6 1/8" Open End" envelopes and the sample number and collectors initials marked on the envelopes with indelible felt pen. Stream sediments were taken wherever possible on all the main drainages and their tributaries. The sample interval varied but was approximately one sample every 5000 feet, if possible.

Laboratory Determination Method:

The samples are first placed in a drying cabinet for a period of 24 to 48 hours. The sample material is then screened and sifted to obtain a -80 mesh fraction.

The determination procedure for soluable copper, lead and zinc is as follows:

0.200 grams of the -80 mesh material is digested with 5 ml. of 0.5 NHCl to a boil for 25 minutes. The sample is brought back to 5 ml. with 0.5 NHCl after cooling. A Varian Techtron Model AA-5 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer was used to determine the parts per million copper, zinc and lead content in each sample.

The determination procedure for total lead, silver, and molybdenum is as follows:

0.200 grams of the -80 mesh material is digested in 2 ml. of $HClO_4$ and 0.5 ml. of HNO_3 for approximately four hours. Following digestion, each sample is diluted to 5 ml. with demineralized H_2O. A Varian Techtron Model AA-5 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer was used to determine the parts per million lead and molybdenum content in each sample.

The theory of Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer is fully described in the literature and will not be described in this report.

Presentation of Results:

Results of the stream sediment survey are presented in Drawing No. 6 of this report; plan map (scale 1 inch = 1,000 feet) showing copper, lead, zinc, silver and molybdenum in parts per million.

Discussion of Results:

A number of stream sediments underlined on Drawing No. 6 have indicated higher than background content of one or more of the determined elements. Area A, in the centre of the Plateau Group, contains a sample with anomalous zinc and moderate copper lead and molybdenum. High lead-zinc values in the soil survey were also encountered in this area. Minor galena in float was also picked up in the general area of the stream sediment. Area B has high zinc and moderate copper and molybdenum values. The areas represented by these samples will be considered in more detail geologically and at that time further evaluation of the stream sediment data can be undertaken.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY:

All soils were analyzed for copper, lead, zinc and molybdenum in the Noranda Exploration Company, Limited laboratory, located at 1050 Davie Street, Vancouver 5, B.C. Analyst was Evert VanLeeuwen.

Sampling Method:

Samples were obtained by dipping holes with a shovel, to a depth if feasible, where the visible C horizon or sub-outcrop was encountered. The C horizon was sampled and the B horizon, where visible, was also sampled. The samples were placed in "Hi Wet Strength Kraft 3½" x 6 1/8" Open End" envelopes and the grid station was marked on the envelopes with indelible felt pen. Soil samples were taken at 400 foot intervals along the grid lines.

Laboratory Determination Method:

The samples are first placed in a drying cabinet for a period of 24 to 48 hours. The sample material is then screened and sifted to obtain a -80 mesh fraction.

The determination procedure for total copper, lead, zinc and molybdenum is as follows:

0.200 grams of the -80 mesh material is digested in 2 ml. of $HCLO_4$ and 0.5 ml. of HNO_3 for approximately four hours. Following digestion, each sample is diluted to 5 ml. with demineralized H_2O. A Varian Techtron Model AA-5 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer was used to determine the parts per million copper, lead, zinc and molybdenum content in each sample.

The Theory of Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer is fully described in the literature and will not be described in this report.

Presentation of Results:

Results of the soil survey are presented in Drawings No. 10 and 11 of this report; plan maps (scale 1 inch = 400 feet) showing copper molybdenum, lead and zinc in parts per million. Zinc values greater than or equal to 350 p.p.m. are indicated by a circle and lead values greater than or equal to 100 p.p.m. are underlined. Copper values greater than 40 p.p.m. are underlined and molybdenum values greater than or equal to 16 p.p.m. are circled.

Discussion of Results:

Zinc determination values show a background of less than 200 p.p.m. and anomalous values greater than 340 p.p.m. Lead values range from a background of less than 65 p.p.m. to anomalous greater than 99 p.p.m. Values for copper greater than 40 p.p.m. and molybdenum greater than 15 p.p.m. were noted, however, the majority of the samples fell within a background or threshold range for both elements.

The results of the soil survey are as follows:

1. High lead-zinc values were indicated in the soils on lines 124E, 132E and 140E. The highest values tend to coincide with the height of land on line 132E between 80N and 100N. The source or extent of this anomaly has not been defined by geological or geochemical work to date. Copper and molybdenum values were in the background range in this area. Reconnaissance geology in the area of this anomaly indicates the rock type to be the Dunedin Formation. Further detailed geology is required in this area.

2. High zinc, lead and moderate copper and molybdenum values were encountered in a second area on lines 60E and 68E between 108N and 132N. This is a weaker anomaly than the one previously described and this may be in part, due to an increased amount of rubble in the area. This anomaly also varies from the lead-zinc anomaly to the east as there is a slight increase in copper and molybdenum in the soils. Further detailed geology is required in this area.

3. Other than the two main anomalies previously described, only a few scattered high values of lead, zinc and copper were encountered on the remainder of the grid.

4. Additional investigation of the above mentioned areas is required before a more detailed interpretation of the soil results can be made.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The results of the survey indicate the presence of a geochemically positive zone to the south and east. The geological formation in that area is thought to be favorable. Further investigation of a geological, geochemical and limited geophysical nature is required. Because of limited rock exposure and relatively flat surface dips, it may be necessary to utilize a small drill before any proper picture of the Plateau area in general, and the geochemical zone in particular, can be determined.

Respectfully submitted,

G.E. Diron, P. Eng.

J.D. Knauer
Geochemical Co-ordinator

D.E. Pegg
Geologist

May 29, 1973

Statement of Qualifications

I, James D. Knauer of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia do certify that:

1. I have been an employee of Noranda Exploration Company, Limited since August 1964.

2. I am a graduate of the University of New Mexico with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.

3. I am a member of the Geochemical Society.

4. I have held the position of Geochemist for Noranda Exploration Company, Limited, British Columbia, since June 1965.

Dated at Vancouver
this 29th day of May, 1973

James D. Knauer
Geochemist
Noranda Exploration Company, Limited
(No Personal Liability)

Statement of Qualifications

I, Daniel E. Pegg, of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia do certify that:

1. I have been an employee of Noranda Exploration Company, Limited since October 1962.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.

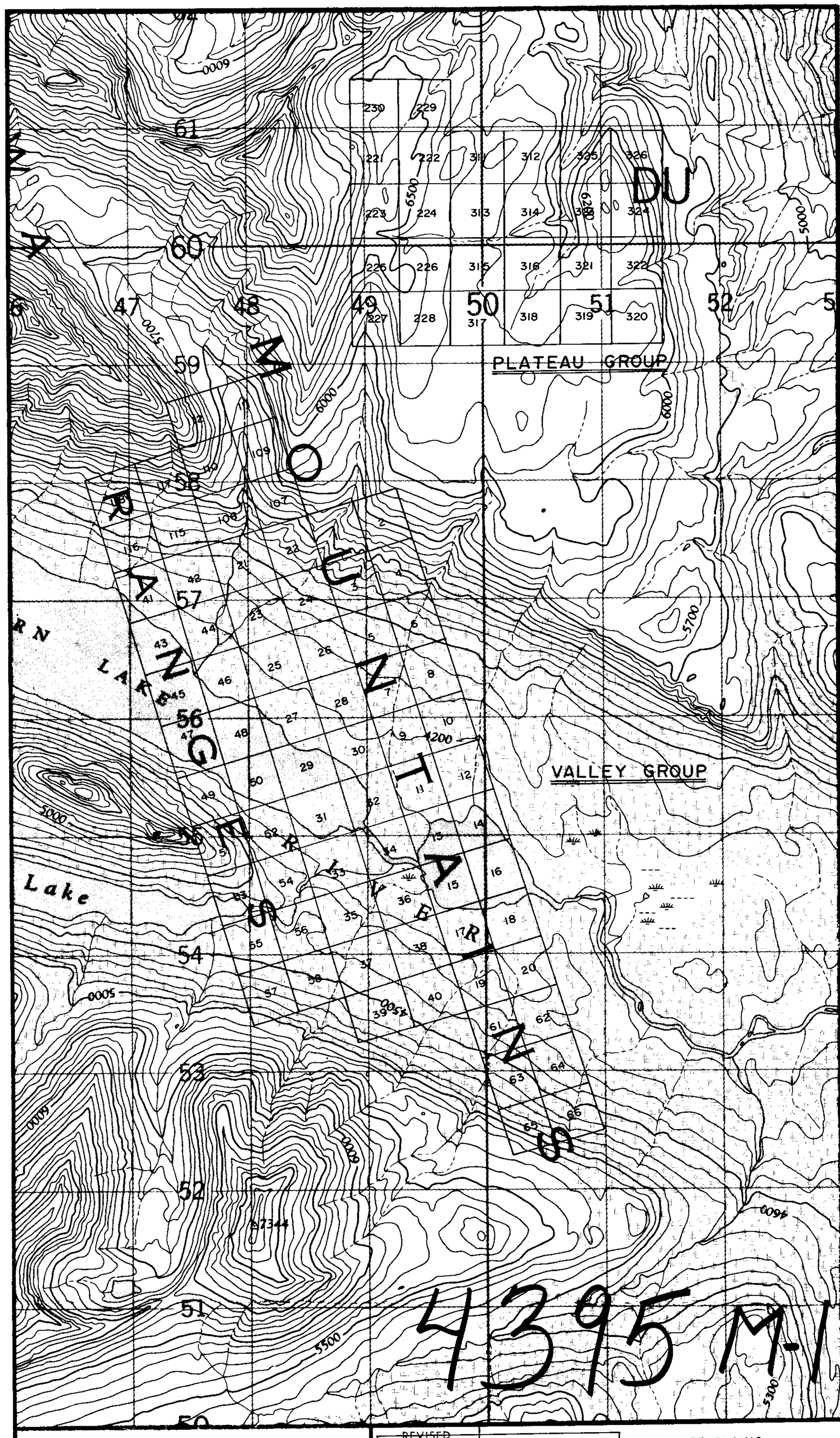
3. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

4. I hold the position of Field Geologist for Noranda Exploration Company, Limited.

Dated at Vancouver
this 29th day of May, 1973.

Daniel E. Pegg
Geologist
Noranda Exploration Company, Limited
(No Personal Liability)

LIST OF MAPS



To accompany Geological Report by G.E. Dirom, P. Eng., and D. E Pegg, Geologist on the Plateau and Valley Groups of M.C.'s (BE Claims)

Liard Mining Division

Dated: May 1, 1973

Dan E Pegg

G. E. Dirom

REVISED

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT NO. 4395 MAP #1

BESA PROPERTY - BE CLAIMS

LOCATION MAP

PROJ. No.

N.T.S. 94 G/4 W

DWG. No 1

SURVEY BY:

DRAWN BY:

DATE:

SCALE: 1" = 2000'

NORANDA EXPLORATION

OFFICE: VANCOUVER

LEGEND

BESA RIVER - SHALY - LATE DEVONIAN

DUNEDIN FM - LIMESTONE - ETCHINIAN

STONE FM - DOLOMITE - MIDDLE DEVONIAN (INCLUDES HORNBLENDE FM - QUARTZITE)

MUSKWA FM - SHALE - DOLOMITE - EARLY DEVONIAN

SUNDAY AM - DOLOMITE - SILURIAN

UNDIFFERENTIATED SILURIAN & ORDOVICIAN SMS

MT. CLAM GROUP

OPEN FOLD AXES

TOMLIT FAULT, UNDOUBTED (HATCHURES ANTICLINE)

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4395 MAP #2

To accompany Geological Report by G.E.Dreen, P.Eng., and D.E.Pegg, Geologist on the Plateau and Valley Groups of M.C.'s (BE Claims)

Lord Mining Division Dated: May 1, 1973

Dan E. Pegg

G. E. Dreen

REVISED	BESA PROPERTY - BE CLAIMS
	REDFERN LAKE AREA REGIONAL GEOLOGY
PROJ. No. N.T.S. 94G/5W	SURVEY BY DATE MAY 1, 1973
	DRAWN BY SCALE 1" = 50,000'
DWG. No. 2	NORANDA EXPLORATION OFFICE VANCOUVER

60E 68E 76E 84E 92E 100E 108E 116E 124E 132E 140E

132N
124N
116N
108N
100N
92N
84N
76N

230 229
221 222 311 312 325 326
223 224 313 314 323 324
225 226 315 316 321 322
227 228 317 318 319 320

7000 6500 6000 6200 5500 6000

-N-

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4395 MAP #3

To accompany Geological Report by G.E. Dirom, P. Eng., and D. E. Pegg, Geologist, on the BE 225-230, 311-326 M.C.'s.
Liard Mining Division Dated: May 1, 1973

Dan E. Pegg

G. E. Dirom

REVISED	BESA PROPERTY
	CLAIM MAP and TOPOGRAPHY
	BE CLAIMS - PLATEAU AREA
PROJ. No.	SURVEY BY: DATE: OCT. 1972
N.T.S.: 92G/5W	DRAWN BY: D.E.P SCALE: 1" = 400'
DWG. No. 3	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE: VANCOUVER

VANCAL '73

To accompany Geological Report by G.E.Dirom, P.Eng., and D.E.Pegg, Geologist, on the BE 225-230, 311-326 M.C.'s

Liard Mining Division

Dated: May 1, 1973

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4395 MAP #4

LEGEND

Middle Devonian
DUNEDIN FORMATION
Bedded, dark grey, micritic to fine grained limestone, Argillaceous abundant Amphipora (a form of Stromatoporoid)

REVISED	BESA PROPERTY
	BE CLAIMS - PLATEAU AREA
	GEOLOGY
PROJ. No. D-19	SURVEY BY: DATE: OCT. 1972
N.T.S. 94O/5W	DRAWN BY D.E.P SCALE: 1"=400'
DWG. No. 4A	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE VANCOUVER

VanCal 73

PLATEAU GROUP

AREA "A"

AREA "B"

VALLEY GROUP

REDFERN LAKE

(Dry)

LEGEN

SAMPLES CONTAINING VALUES OF INTEREST.

To accompany Geochemical Report by G.E.Dirom, P.Eng., and J.D.Knauer, Geochemical Co-ordinator on the BE 223-230, 311-326 M.C.'s.

Liard Mining Division

Dated: May 1, 1973

REVISED	BESA PROPERTY - BE CLAIMS PLATEAU GROUP
	REGIONAL STREAM SEDIMENTS
PROJ. No.	SURVEY BY: DATE:
N.T.S. 94G/5W	DRAWN BY: SCALE: 1" = 1000'
DWG. No. 6	NORANDA EXPLORATION OFFICE: VANCOUVER

60 E | 68 E | 76 E | 84 E | 92 E | 100 E | 108 E | 116 E | 124 E | 132 E | 140 E

132 N

124 N

116 N

108 N

100 N

92 N

84 N

76 N

230 | 229

221 | 222 | 311 | 312 | 325 | 326

223 | 224 | 313 | 314 | 323 | 324

225 | 226 | 315 | 316 | 321 | 322

227 | 228 | 317 | 318 | 319 | 320

VALUES

○ ≥ 16 Ppm Mo

— > 40 Ppm Cu

To accompany Geochemical Report by G.E. Dirom, P Eng., and J. D. Knauer, Geochemical Co-ordinator on the BE 223-230, 311-326 M.C.'s.

Liard Mining Division

Dated: May 1, 1973

REVISED

BESA PROPERTY - BE CLAIMS
PLATEAU AREA

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Ppm Total Cu | Ppm Total Mo

PROJ. No.
N.T.S. 94 G/5 W
DWG. No. 10

SURVEY BY: DATE:
DRAWN BY: SCALE: 1" = 400'

NORANDA EXPLORATION
OFFICE: VANCOUVER

60 E | 68 E | 76 E | 84 E | 92 E | 100 E | 108 E | 116 E | 124 E | 132 E | 140 E

132 N

124 N

116 N

108 N

100 N

92 N

84 N

76 N

230

(530) • 130

96 • 28

220 • 43

94 • 26

229

221

(570) • 96

88 • 24
88 • 28

(520) • 92

110 • 30

86 • 26

88 • 24

222

110 • 52

220 • 76
300 • 52

88 • 42

160 • 86

130 • 54

120 • 40

311

170 • 64

110 • 56
110 • 70

120 • 40
90 • 60

312

250 • 190

(750) • 78

210 • 82

70 • 58

92 • 62

325

120 • 110

210 • 56

110 • 56

326

(650) • 62

(840) • 140

(750) • 170

94 • 24

80 • 38
120 • 38

(370) • 110

82 • 26

130 • 62

70 • 28

210 • 40

223

224

280 • 100

50 • 56

110 • 72

58 • 64

120 • 38

250 • 82

290 • 170

68 • 84

313

140 • 40

150 • 48

170 • 42
160 • 46

130 • 42
86 • 50

314

140 • 64

150 • 38

72 • 46

64 • 46

180 • 56

60 • 44
78 • 40

(340)
(370) • 44
48

230 • 340

323

86 • 120

140 • 96
94 • 60

76 • 72

62 • 80

120 • 88

324

(700) • 110

(600) • 190

140 • 150

(480) • 76

(420) • 44

(330) • 96

21 • 72

130 • 62

120 • 80

70 • 64

225

226

92 • 76

140 • 120

150 • 70

48 • 50

38 • 44

100 • 50
94 • 50

315

70 • 38
72 • 48

66 • 40

64 • 50

316

56 • 40
60 • 42

64 • 50
66 • 48

48 • 80

80 • 44

321

56 • 74

(350) 90

66 • 94

(370) • 58

120 • 92

(360) • 66

322

(790) • 110

(600)
(1200) 210
190

(1300) • 160

(3800)
(2500) • 170
110

(1300) • 240

150 • 66

94 • 40

70 • 36

227

228

130 • 68

96 • 46
78 • 56

140 • 42
240 • 30

140 • 60

140 • 26

38 • 48
62 • 42

56 • 48
44 • 56

~~318~~
317

80 • 48

60 • 60
68 • 60

78 • 68

64 • 96
64 • 88

319

90 • 70

(160) 90

140 • 56

(530) • 78

250 • 66

(1700) • 110

(1300) • 130

(990)
(1100) • 100
90

320

(950) • 110

(960) • 140

(720) • 130

(770) • 110

VALUES

◯ ≥ 350 Ppm Zn

— ≥ 100 Ppm Pb

To accompany Geochemical Report by G.E.Dirom, P. Eng., and J. D. Knauer, Geochemical Co-ordinator on the BE 223-230, 311-326 M.C.'s.

Liard Mining Division

Dated: May 1, 1973

REVISED

BESA PROPERTY - BE CLAIMS
PLATEAU AREA

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Ppm Total-Zn Ppm Total-Pb

PROJ. No.

N.T.S. 94 G/5 W

DWG. No. 11

SURVEY BY: DATE:

DRAWN BY: SCALE: 1" = 400'

NORANDA EXPLORATION

OFFICE: VANCOUVER

VANCAL '73