

4559

GEOLOGICAL & GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

- on the -

WELSH CREEK AND WHIRLPOOL PASS PROPERTIES

- for -

Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.,

P. O. Box 1500,
ASBESTOS, P.Q.

COVERING: Slide #1-6, 23, 25, 26, 28-32 claims
Annette #27-34, 51, 52 claims
Zen #1-8 claims

LOCATED: (1). NTS - 82K/9W.
(2). $50^{\circ} 37' N$; $116^{\circ} 50' W$.
(3). 25 mi. W of Radium, B. C.

Prepared By:

KERR, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD.,
#9 - 219 Victoria Street,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.

John R. Kerr, P. Eng.

August, 1973.

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 4559 MAP

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

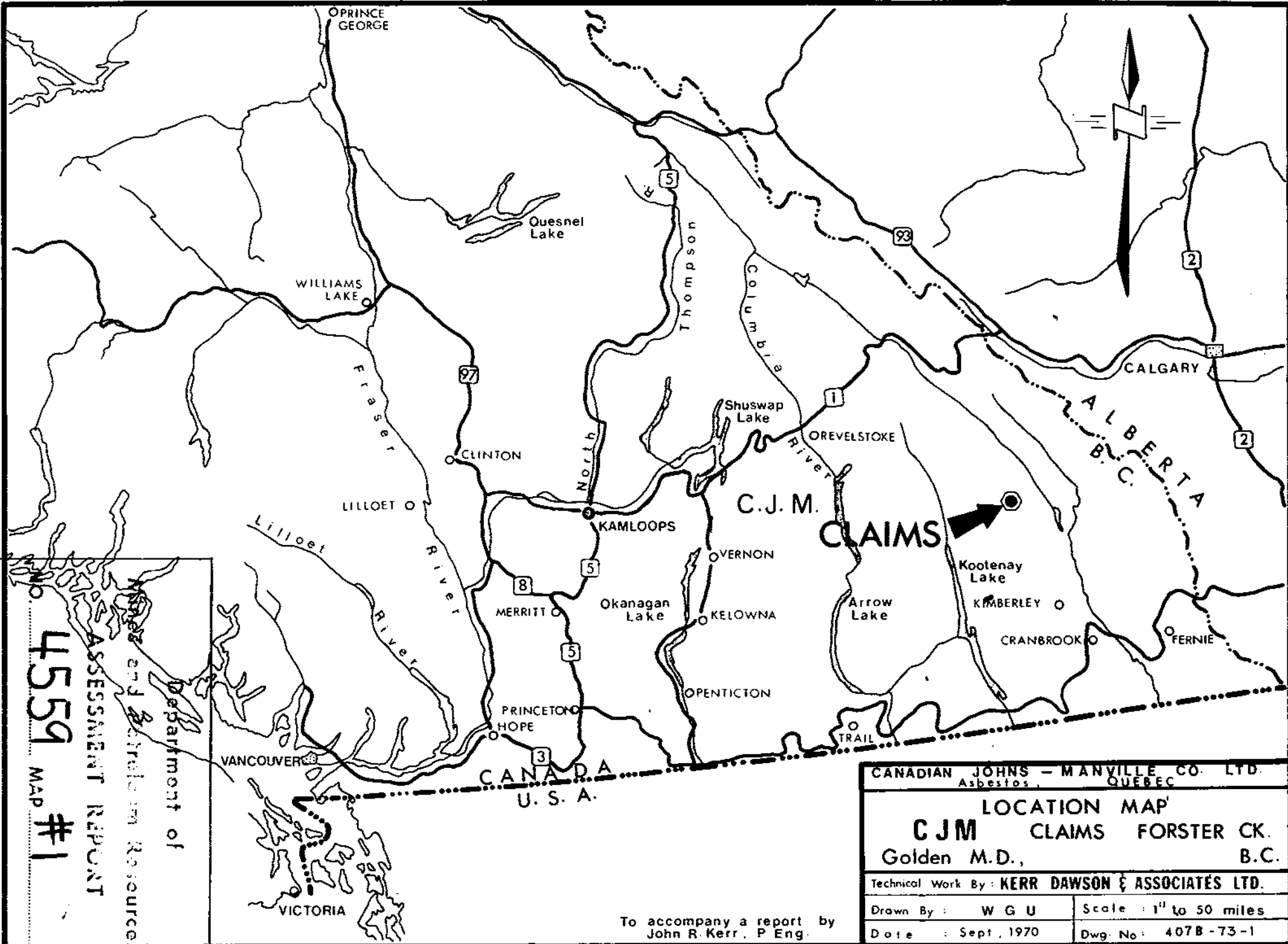
During the 1973 field programme, one crew of Canadian Johns - Manville Co. Ltd. completed detailed mapping, prospecting, experimental rock chip sampling, and some talus fine sampling over the Whirlpool Pass Mo deposit, and Welsh Creek zone of Mo mineralization. A 53 ft. Winkie drill hole was completed on the Whirlpool Pass showing.

Results of the talus fine sampling and prospecting in the Welsh Creek area failed to reveal targets for further exploration.

Results of the rock chip sampling were statistically analyzed, deriving anomalous categories for each area sampled. At Welsh Creek, one large anomaly was interpreted, which coincides with a previously interpreted I. P. anomaly, and zone of rock alteration. At Whirlpool Pass, the number of collected samples were low, and thus the anomalous categories derived from statistics may be of little significance. The interpreted anomalous sample stations are quite erratic; therefore it is impossible to interpret anomalous zones.

In summary, it is felt that rock chip sampling of the quartz-monzonite of the Horsethief stock is an insufficient exploration method, as very little metal values are found in fresh, unaltered rock.

A visual log of the diamond drill core indicates intersected Mo bearing quartz veins. However, much of the quartz veins were ground during drilling, and molybdenum values were washed away. The core has not been sampled at the time of this report.



Department of
 Mineral and Geotechnical Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 No. 4559 MAP #1

CANADIAN JOHNS - MANVILLE CO. LTD.
 Asbestos, QUEBEC

LOCATION MAP
CJM CLAIMS FORSTER CK.
 Golden M.D., B.C.

Technical Work By: **KERR DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.**

Drawn By: W G U	Scale: 1" to 50 miles
Date: Sept. 1970	Dwg. No: 407B-73-1

To accompany a report by
 John R. Kerr, P. Eng.

INTRODUCTION

Following a reconnaissance geochemical programme in the summer of 1969, in portions of the Horsethief Stock, crews of Canadian Johns - Manville Co. Ltd. have completed follow - up ground surveys in an attempt to locate Mo and Cu/Mo porphyry type mineralization. Through the period 1969 - 1973, the company has acquired as many as 400 mineral claims in the area. At the present time, only 130 of these claims have been kept in good standing, to hold specific targets of interest. Approximately 30 claims at the head of Welsh Creek, referred to as the Slide and Annette claims, have been held to cover a broad geochemical anomaly, and zone of trace MoS_2 mineralization. Eight Zen claims at the head of Forster Creek have been held to cover widespread MoS_2 mineralization in quartz - veins and along fractures. During the 1973 field season, a crew of Canadian Johns - Manville Co. Ltd. completed detailed rock chip sampling over preselected lines across the mineralized targets of both claims. In addition, detailed mapping of the zone on the Zen claims was completed, and reconnaissance talus sampling and prospecting were completed on the Slide and Annette claims. The rock geochemistry was completed on an experimental basis to study the concentration of MoS_2 in fresh, unfractured rock. One diamond drill hole was completed to a depth of 53 ft. to test a portion of the mineralized zone on the Zen claims. This report summarizes the work completed during 1973.

Normal introductory remarks regarding location, access, topography, etc. are well documented in previous company reports by Kerr (1970), H. K. Conn, and C. P. Lin (1971), Schrijver (1971), and Conn and Lin (1972), and are only summarized in this report. The Upper Welsh Creek Showings are at the head of Welsh Creek, a northerly flowing tributary of Forster Creek, 22 miles west of Radium. The Whirlpool Showings are located on the pass between Forster Creek and Howser Creek, 30 miles west of Radium. Access is possible to the northern portion of the Slide - Annette claims along a new logging road up Welsh Creek. The main showing is 4,000 - 5,000 ft. further upstream from road end. Access to the Whirlpool Pass area is best gained by helicopter from road end (26 miles) along Forster Creek.

The terrain in both claim areas is extremely rugged. Elevations of the showings are between 7,000 - 8,000 ft. a. s. l. Portions of the claims cannot be examined on surface due to the rugged terrain. The snow-free months, suitable for surface exploration are July and August. In the Whirlpool Pass area, exploration is best completed in August, due to late melting of the snow.

GEOLOGY

The general geology of the Horsethief Stock area is well documented in G. S. C. Memoir #369, Geology of the Lardeau Map Area, East Half by J. E. Reesor, and in a private company report entitled Geology of the Horsethief Stock by K. Schrijver. In general, the Horsethief Stock is concentrically zoned, grading from a medium - coarse grained white granodiorite at the centre, to a coarse grained porphyritic pink quartz monzonite around the periphery. The stock intrudes argillites, slates, limestones and quartzites of the Purcell and Horsethief Groups of rocks.

The area of both the Whirlpool and Welsh Creek showings had previously been mapped in detail by C. P. Lin in 1971 (results submitted in earlier reports). R. D. Willis, a junior geologist, completed reconnaissance mapping in some of the fringe areas around the Welsh Creek showing on a scale of 1":200' (Figure 407B-73-3). Willis also remapped the Whirlpool showing with the addition of several new mineralized quartz veins, on a scale of 1":100 ft. (Figure 407B-73-4). Lin adequately describes the geology of the showings in earlier reports. This is summarized below with pertinent comments added regarding results of the 1973 programme.

The Welsh Creek showing is found in the core phase granodiorite of the Horsethief Stock. Control for mineralization is a highly fractured zone, with minor amounts of MoS_2 occurring as flakes and rosettes along fracture faces. The fractures are very rusty, with thick coatings of orange - chocolate brown limonitic stains. Secondary alteration is quite intense and includes

secondary K-feldspar, sericite, and silicification. Pyrite is not abundant in surface rock; however, results of an experimental I. P. survey (1971), indicates a high sulphide content beneath a leached surface capping across the showing area.

In the areas mapped and prospected by Willis, to the northwest and southeast of the showing area, economic mineralization was not encountered. A blue-black anhydrous mineral was recognized in quartz - veins, which could possibly be ilsemannite ($xH_2O - Mo_3O_8$).

In the Whirlpool showing area, molybdenite occurs as flakes and rosettes in quartz veins and fractures within the quartz - monzonite peripheral phase of the stock. Mineralization is most intense near the contact of the stock, becoming gradationally less mineralized away from the contact. Mineralized veins are found to a distance of 800 ft. from the contact. The mineralized fractures are highly altered with secondary K-feldspar, sericite, quartz, and minor chloritization of the mafic minerals. MoS_2 , pyrite and some chalcopyrite (from drill hole) are associated with altered fractures. Alteration in the rock between fractures is almost non-existent, although notable disseminated pyrite is noted in fresh unaltered rock.

The most impressive surface showing is an outcrop approximately 350 ft. long by up to 100 ft. wide, with a minimum of 24 exposed mineralized quartz-veins, varying in width from 1" to 8". Strike of the veins is 110° , dipping $35 - 45^{\circ}$ S. Surface chip sampling across

this zone indicates 0.17% Mo (0.25% MoS₂), over the full 350 ft. length of outcrop (Lin - 1971).

To the south, on top of the pass, the mineralized veins attain a much flatter dip, 10 - 15° S. A second set of unmineralized quartz veins strike N30°E, dipping 70 - 75° SE. These veins approximately parallel the contact, and a major fault or shear plane, which may, in part, form part of the contact. Pyrite and tourmaline are associated with this veining system.

A diamond drill hole was spotted at the top of the main showing to intersect the exposed mineralized veins at depth. Drilling was completed with a Winkie drill, obtaining IEX core (approximately 1" diameter). It was intended to drill depths of 100 - 150 ft.; however, due to the nature of the rock, the drill hole was abandoned at a depth of 53 ft. Problems were encountered in recovering quartz veins and rock along altered fractures. Because of the nature of molybdenite, it is assumed that much of the values were washed away during drilling. It is therefore felt that results of sampling the core will not give a true representation of the economic grade of the zone.

The core has not been split, logged in detail, or sampled at this time; however, a general log of the core indicates good correlation of the intersected veins with those mapped on surface. A high content of pyrite, and some noted chalcopyrite (not recognized on surface) are in the core, which would substantiate that there is a thin leached capping on the surface.

To the northwest of the contact, a small apophysis of the main stock is found. Veining is persistent in this outcrop; however, no economic minerals were recognized. Float of quartz veins in the hornfels were found to the north of the showing containing minor values of MoS_2 .

GEOCHEMISTRY

Two different geochemical methods were employed over the two subject areas, talus fine sampling and rock chip sampling. Each method will be discussed under a separate heading.

TALUS FINE SAMPLING:

A total of 48 talus fine samples were collected in the Welsh Creek showing area, from the fringe and previously unsampled areas around the showing. Samples were collected by J. E. Binnie and R. D. Willis, along preselected contours. Control for sampling was altimeter and pacing methods. Samples were collected at 100 ft. intervals along the contours. Location of samples are indicated on Figure 407B-73-3.

All samples were submitted to the Vancouver Laboratories of Bondar - Clegg and Co. Ltd. for Mo analysis. An aliquot of the -80 mesh fraction was digested in hot aqua regia, and the molybdenum content was determined by atomic absorption methods at a detection limit of 1 ppm.

As there were so few samples, and as the samples were collected from two distinct areas, statistical analysis was not completed on the results. The samples were all collected from the same general area of sampling by Lin (1971); therefore, the same anomalous categories were used.

- O Negative
- ⊙ Possibly Anomalous
- Probably Anomalous
- Definitely Anomalous

From this classification, it is noted that all results of the 1973 sampling were either negative or possibly anomalous (plotted on Figure 407B-73-3). Therefore, no anomalies worthy of further follow - up were interpreted from the talus fine sampling programme.

ROCK CHIP SAMPLING:

During the 1973 field season, it was decided to experiment with rock chip sampling over known zones of mineralization to investigate if the method is practical, and if the results are of value in delineating zones of MoS_2 mineralization. The results of soil and talus fine sampling have proven erratic and confusing due to the cause and nature of talus and soil horizons. Three areas were selected for the experimentation rock chip sampling:

- (1). Welsh Creek Showing
- (2). Whirlpool Pass Showing
- (3). Dolly Lake Showing

Results and procedures of the Welsh Creek and Whirlpool Pass programmes are discussed in this report. The Dolly Lake programme will be discussed in a later report.

FIELD TECHNIQUES:

A total of 120 rock chip samples were collected, 86 from Welsh Creek, and 34 from Whirlpool Pass, along preselected traverse lines. At Welsh Creek, control for the samples were existing cut lines used in 1971 for an I. P. survey. At Whirlpool Pass, control for the samples were pace and compass traverses. Samples were supposedly to be collected at 50 ft. intervals along all lines, where outcrop exists. This method was applied on the Welsh Creek showing as outcrop was abundant along sampled lines. However at Whirlpool Pass, outcrop is not abundant; therefore samples were collected where possible along sampled lines. Location of samples are shown on Figure 407B-73-3 - Welsh Creek, and Figure 407B-73-4 - Whirlpool Pass.

Samples were collected from outcrop areas, collecting a minimum of 10 chips from each sample point. Samples consisted of fresh rock, attempting to avoid contamination from fracture faces, or loose scree on surface. Besides sample number and location, size of sampled outcrop, number of chips per sample, and rock - type sampled were noted on sample data sheets. All samples were collected by J. E. Binnie, an experienced field assistant.

ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES:

Samples were sent to the Vancouver laboratories of Bondar - Clegg and Co. Ltd., for geochemical analysis of Mo. All samples were crushed and ground to -80 mesh.

An aliquot of the sample was digested in hot aqua regia to extract the Mo, and the Mo content was determined by atomic absorption methods at a detection limit of 1 ppm.

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA:

A statistical analysis was completed, on all sample results, treating all samples as one population for each specific area. A cumulative frequency diagram was drawn on probability - log paper, and the best fit straight line was drawn. Deviation of individual plot points from the straight line is most noticeable on the samples from Whirlpool Pass. This fact is probably due to the small number of samples used for statistical analysis - 31 at Whirlpool Pass, and 85 at Welsh Creek.

Results of four samples were considerably higher than the majority of samples, and the high results are probably due to contamination of Mo from loose surface scree, or mineralized fractures. These results were considered erratic, and were not used in statistical analysis.

The sample data were classified into the following anomalous categories for Mo:

	<u>Welsh Creek</u>	<u>Whirlpool Pass</u>
Negative $0 - b$	0 - 2 ppm	0 - 2 ppm
Possibly Anomalous $b - (b+s)$	3 ppm	3 - 9 ppm
Probably Anomalous $(b+s) - t$	4 - 6 ppm	10 - 33 ppm
Definitely Anomalous $> t$	> 6 ppm	> 33 ppm

where: b - background (geometric mean)
 s - standard deviation
 t - threshold, derived from 2nd.
 probit of cumulative frequency
 distribution.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS:

Figures 407B-73-3 (Welsh Creek), and Figure 407B-73-4 (Whirlpool), shows the location of all sample points, and individual results, with the following coding of anomalous categories:

0	0	Negative
1-99 ppm	⊙	Possibly Anomalous
100-999 ppm	⊙	Probably Anomalous
1000 ppm	●	Definitely Anomalous

Anomalous zones are represented by interpreted contours of the probable and definite anomalous limits.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Mineralization found at Welsh Creek and Whirlpool Pass is suggestive of low - grade, large tonnage porphyry molybdenum deposits. At Welsh Creek, very spotty MoS_2 is found over a large area coinciding with a large Mo geochemical anomaly. A strong I. P. anomaly exists in the central portion of the molybdenum zone and geochemical anomaly. At Whirlpool Pass, the exposed MoS_2 mineralization in quartz veins occupies a surface area of 1,500 ft. long by 800 ft. wide. The length of the zone is open to the northeast under Whirlpool Lake, and to the southwest into Howser Creek.

Rock chip sampling was completed during the 1973 field programme in an attempt to correlate the mineralized zones to actual content of Mo in fresh, unaltered rock. The results of each survey is discussed below:

WELSH CREEK:

The method of sampling at Welsh Creek proved quite practical. Along the traversed lines, outcrop occurrences were sufficient enough to provide a suitable number of samples for statistical analysis and interpretation.

The actual results of analysis were quite low; however, this was to be expected, as fresh rock is very unaltered and carries only minor amounts of sulphides. From interpretation of the results two anomalies were derived. The main anomaly centres at the intersection of the two sampled lines, forming a semi-circle, approximately 1,400 ft in diameter. This anomaly coincides with the

interpreted I. P. anomaly and zone of high secondary K-feldspar. The other anomaly is a small local zone centered around one high isolated sample station. The sample was considered an erratic high, and probably a contaminated sample; therefore, there is little significance placed on the interpreted anomaly.

WHIRLPOOL PASS:

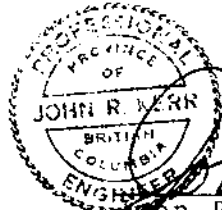
In contrast to Welsh Creek, the Whirlpool Pass rock sampling was considered a very impractical method. Outcrops along the traversed lines were scarce; therefore, only a small number of samples could be collected. It was difficult to collect good samples, due to the hard and massive nature of the rock. Minor contamination of samples is to be suspected due to the erosional nature of mineralized quartz veins. Results of sample analysis, and interpreted anomalous samples are very erratic at Whirlpool, and are such that it is impossible to delineate anomalous zones.

In summary, the rock chip sampling may be meaningful at Welsh Creek; however, in general, it is felt that the method does not provide a better exploration tool than the previously employed talus fine sampling method. It can be concluded that sufficient Mo values are not found in fresh, unaltered quartz-monzonite, to make the method useful in finding zones of molybdenum concentration in fractures and quartz veins.

The results of reconnaissance sampling and prospecting in areas around the Welsh Creek showings did not yield any targets worthy of further exploration.

Respectfully Submitted by:

KERR, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD.,



John R. Kerr
John R. Kerr, P. Eng.,
GEOLOGIST

August, 1973,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.

APPENDIX A

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DIAGRAMS

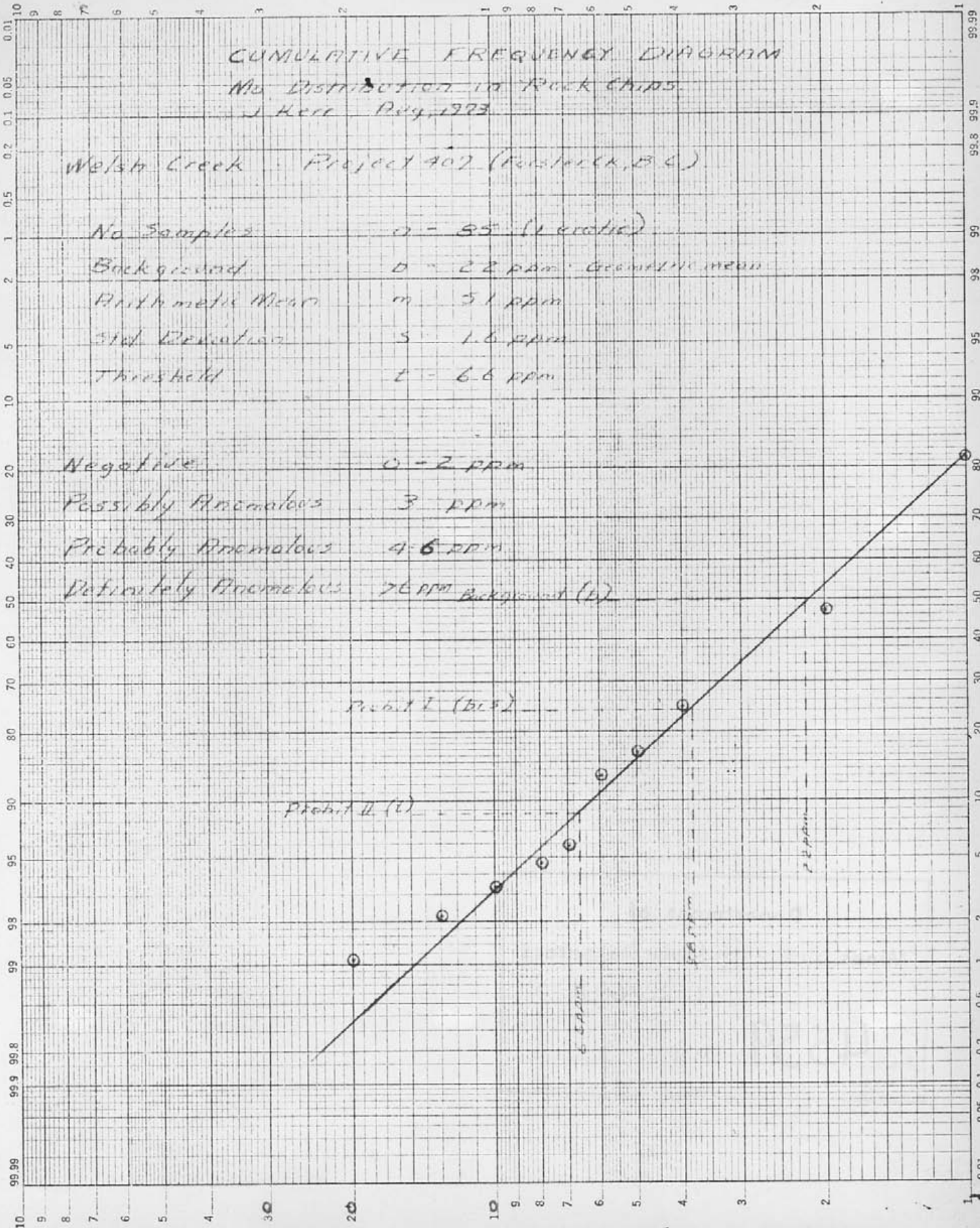
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DIAGRAM
 No. Distribution in Rock Chips
 J. Kerr Aug. 1973

Welsh Creek Project 407 (Forsyth, B.C.)

No. Samples $n = 85$ (1 erratic)
 Background $D = 22$ ppm Geometric mean
 Arithmetic Mean $m = 51$ ppm
 Std. Deviation $S = 1.6$ ppm
 Threshold $T = 66$ ppm

Negative 0 - 2 ppm
 Possibly Anomalous 3 ppm
 Probably Anomalous 4 - 6 ppm
 Definitely Anomalous 70 ppm Background (1)

K&E PROBABILITY
 X 2 LOG CYCLES
 KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.
 MADE IN U.S.A.



4550

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DIAGRAM

Mo Distribution in Rock Chips

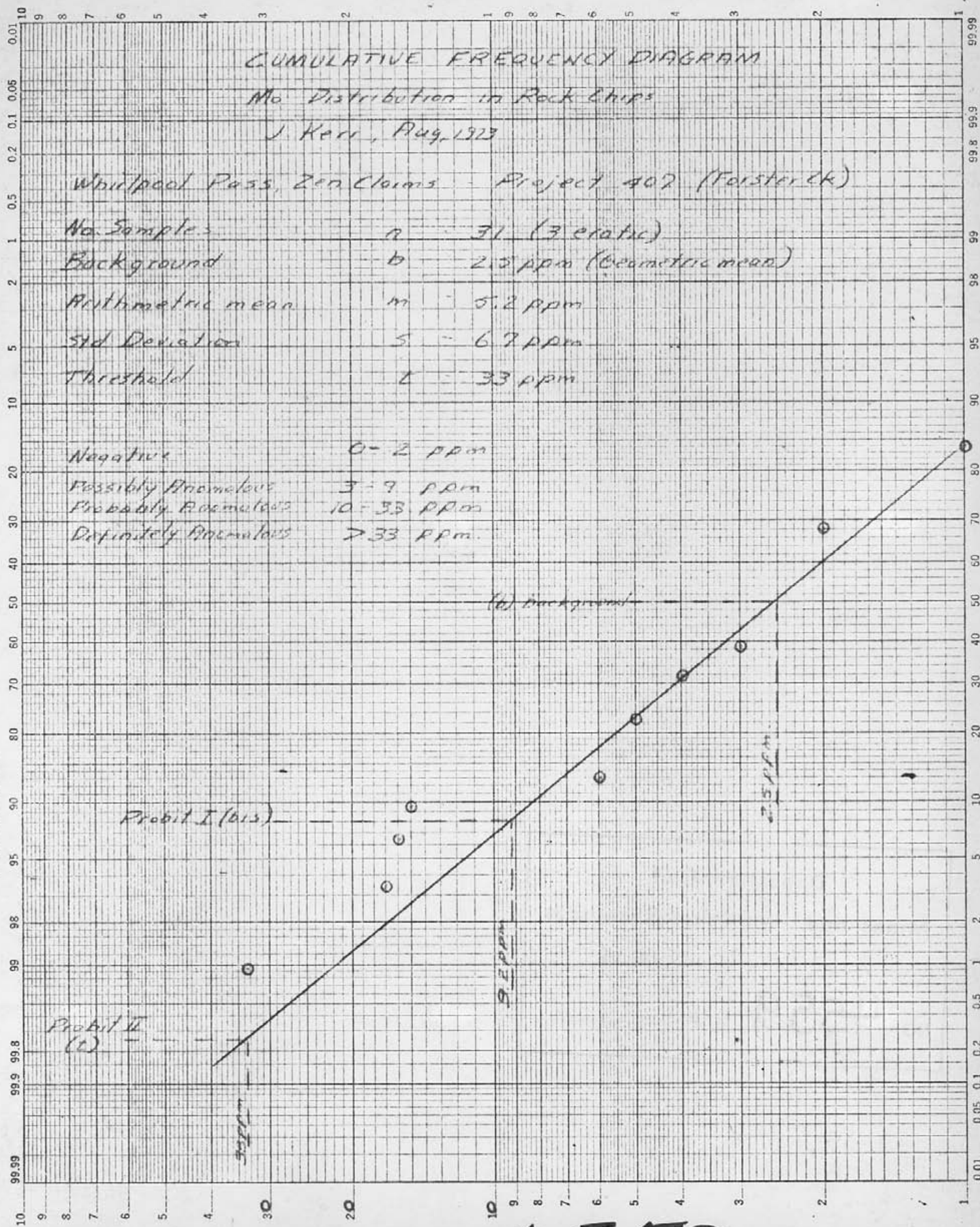
J Kerr, Aug, 1923

Whirlpool Pass, Zen Claims - Project 407 (Forsterck)

No. Samples $n = 31$ (3 erratic)
 Background $b = 2.5$ ppm (Geometric mean)
 Arithmetic mean $m = 5.2$ ppm
 Std Deviation $s = 6.7$ ppm
 Threshold $L = 33$ ppm

Negative 0-2 ppm
 Possibly Anomalous 3-9 ppm
 Probably Anomalous 10-33 ppm
 Definitely Anomalous >33 ppm

KE PROBABILITY
 X 2 LOG CYCLES
 KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.
 46 8043
 MADE IN U.S.A.



4559

COST STATEMENT

WHIRLPOOL LAKE:

(1). Field Labour - August 2 - 7, 1973:

J. Binnie, Sr. Assistant			
5 days at \$40.00 per day	\$200.00		
R. Willis, Jr. Geologist			
5 days at \$35.00 per day	<u>175.00</u>	\$	375.00

(2). Supervision:

J. Kerr, P. Eng.			
2 days at \$100.00 per day			200.00

(3). Transportation:

G2 - 3 B1 Helicopter			
2.1 Hrs. at \$150.00 per hour . .	315.00		
4 X 4 truck			
5 days at \$20.00 per day	<u>100.00</u>		415.00

(4). Geochemical Analysis:
(Includes preparation)

33 rock-chip samples for Mo			
at \$1.75 per sample			57.75

(5). Report Preparation and Interpretation:

J. Kerr, P. Eng.	250.00		
Drafting	100.00		
Reproduction and			
Photocopying	15.00		
Secretarial	<u>8.00</u>		373.00

CARRIED FORWARD \$1,420.75

COST STATEMENT - WHIRLPOOL LAKE: (continued)

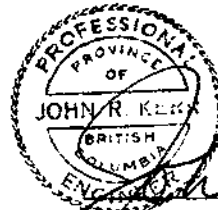
BROUGHT FORWARD \$1,420.75

(6). Drilling - Recorded as Physical
Assessment Work:

53 ft. at \$17.00 per foot 901.00

TOTAL HEREIN \$2,321.75

CERTIFIED CORRECT:



John R. Kerr
John R. Kerr, P. Eng.

COST STATEMENT

WELSH CREEK:

(1).	Labour - Field July 12 - 16th., 1973:		
	J. Binnie, Sr. Assistant		
	5 days at \$40.00 per day	200.00	
	R. Willis, Jr. Geologist		
	5 days at \$35.00 per day	<u>175.00</u>	375.00
(2).	Transportation:		
	G2-3B1 Helicopter		
	4 hours at \$150.00 per hour	600.00	
	4 X 4 truck		
	5 days at \$20.00 per day	<u>100.00</u>	700.00
(3).	Room and Board:		
	10 man days at \$7.00 per man/day		70.00
(4).	Geochemical Analysis:		
	(includes preparation)		
	46 talas samples for Mo		
	at \$1.20 per sample	55.20	
	88 rock chip samples for Mo		
	at \$1.75 per sample	<u>154.00</u>	209.20
(5).	Report Preparation and interpretation:		
	J. Kerr, P. Eng.	250.00	
	Drafting	70.00	
	Reproduction and Photocopying	15.00	
	Secretarial	<u>8.00</u>	<u>343.00</u>
	TOTAL COST HEREIN		<u>\$1,697.20</u>

CERTIFIED CORRECT:



John R. Kerr
John R. Kerr, P. Eng.

JOHN R. KERR, P.ENG.

GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER

9-219 VICTORIA STREET
KAMLOOPS, B.C.

PHONE (604) 374-6427

WRITER'S CERTIFICATE

I, JOHN R. KERR, of KAMLOOPS, B. C., HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

- (1). I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers in the Province of British Columbia, and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- (2). I am employed by Kerr, Dawson and Associates Ltd., with my office at #9 - 219 Victoria Street, Kamloops, B. C.
- (3). I have practiced as a geologist for 9½ years since graduation from the University of British Columbia in 1964 with a BA. Sc. in Geological Engineering.
- (4). I have no direct interest or holdings of securities of Canadian Johns - Manville Co. Ltd., or in the Annette, Slide, and Zen claims described in this report.
- (5). The work described in this report was completed July 12th. to August 7th., 1973, and was supervised directly by myself.
- (6). The costs, as shown in Appendix C of this report, are to the best of my knowledge correct.
- (7). This report is based on published and unpublished data, my own personal knowledge of the area, and the field data collected during the field programme.



John R. Kerr

John R. Kerr, P. Eng.,

August, 1973,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.

APPENDIX C

WRITER'S CERTIFICATE

APPENDIX B

COST STATEMENTS



WHIRLPOOL SHOWING
(August 8, 1971)

MOLLY LAKE
SHOWING #2

GRANITOID I

GRANITOID II

GRANITOID III

CHALCOPYRITE-BORNITE-
BEARING "DIABASE"

"SPICEBOX" DOROPHYRY
TYPE CHALCOPYRITE

GEOCHEM. SOIL SAMPLE # SCHRY 8-17-5
785 ppm Cu

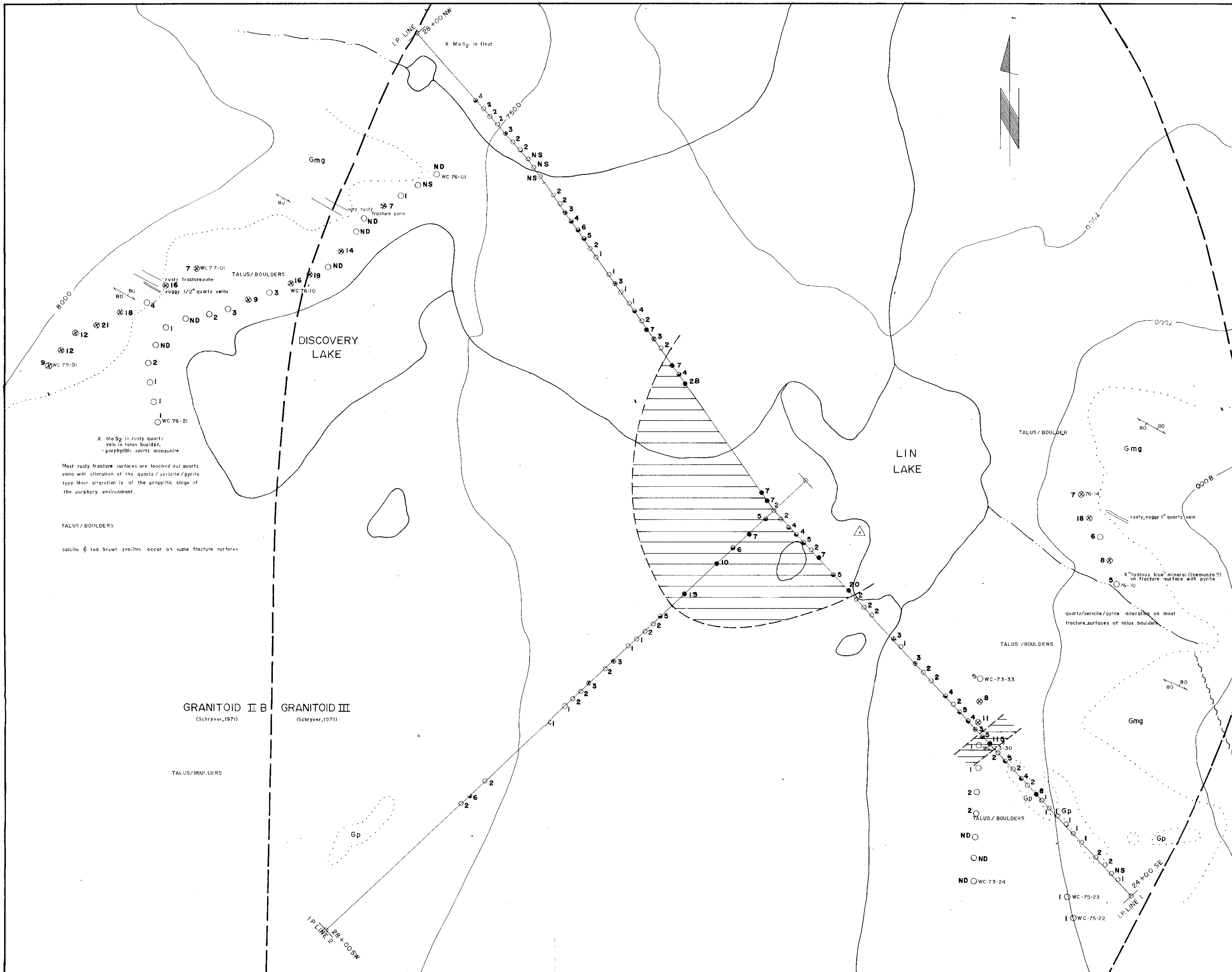
"STOCKDALE" PROBABLE
LOCATION OF MOLY-RICH
APLITES

PRESUMED APPROXIMATE
LOCATION OF MOLY-RICH SKARNS



4559-112

Figure 407B-73-2



LEGEND

- CONTACT WITHIN HORSESHOE STOCK
- LIMIT OF OUTCROP
- FRACTURE CLEAVAGE
- MAJOR FRACTURE or FAULT
- HELIPORT & FLYCAMP
- TALUS SAMPLE LOCATION Mo content ppm
- ROCK CHIP SAMPLE LOCATION Mo content ppm

ROCK CLASSIFICATION

- Gmg** MEDIUM GRAINED GRANITE
- Gp** GRANITE WITH K-FELDSPAR PHENOCRYSTS UP TO 2" LONG

GEOCHEMICAL CLASSIFICATION

ROCK CHIPS (KERR, 1973)

- NEGATIVE** 0-2 ppm.
- PROBABLY ANOMALOUS** 4-6 ppm.
- POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS** 3 ppm.
- DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS** > 6 ppm.

TALUS FINES (LIN, 1973)

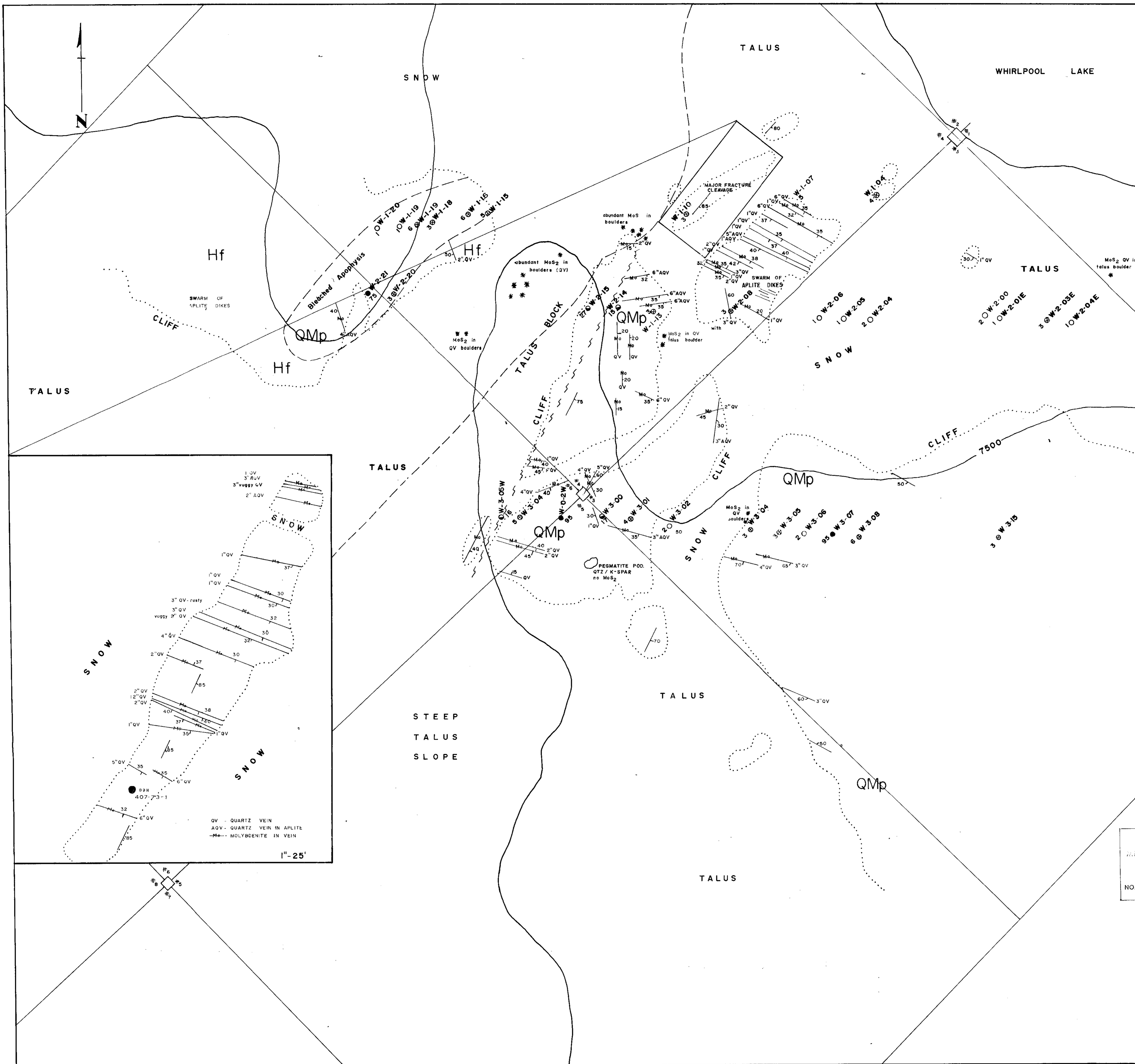
- NEGATIVE** 0-6 ppm.
- PROBABLY ANOMALOUS** 26-95 ppm.
- POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS** 7-25 ppm.
- DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS** > 95 ppm.

Probably - Definite Mo Anomaly (ROCK CHIPS)

J. Kerr

REVISIONS		CANADIAN JOHNS MANVILLE CO. LTD. KAMLOOPS, BC	
Date	By	UPPER WELCH CREEK GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY (1973) LOCATION OF ROCK & TALUS SAMPLES	
		Technical Work By C J-M	Scale 1" = 200'
		Drawn By T. RAVENHILL	Date AUGUST, 1973
		Approved By	Drawing Number 4078-73-1

4559-M3



LEGEND

- CONTACT of HORSETHIEF STOCK
- LIMIT of OUTCROP
- MAJOR FRACTURE ZONE
- CLAIM POST
- FRACTURE CLEAVAGE
- MoS in QUARTZ VEIN
- QUARTZ VEIN
APLITE DIKE QUARTZ VEIN

W-1-10 ROCKCHIP SAMPLE STATION
Mo CONTENT ppm

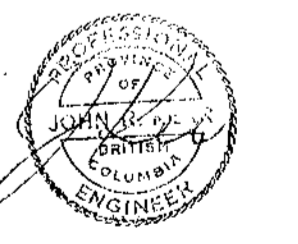
ROCK CLASSIFICATION

- Cordierite hornfels, quartzite & metasediments of the Mt Nelson Formation
- Course grained Quartz Monzonite of

GEOCHEMICAL ROCK CHIPS CLASSIFICATION

- NEGATIVE 0-2 ppm
- POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS 3-9 ppm
- PROBABLY ANOMALOUS 10-33 ppm
- DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS 33 ppm

Department of
Mines and Technical Resources
Assessment Report
NO. 4559 M.P. #4



CANADIAN JOHNS - MANVILLE
KAMLOOPS B.C.

FORSTER CREEK AREA
PROJECT 407

WHIRLPOOL SHOWING
GEOLOGY &
ROCK CHIP GEOCHEMISTRY

TECH. WORK C.J.M. SCALE 1"=100'
DRAWN B.M. PRYCHON AUGUST 1973
App'd J. KERR FIG. 407B-73-4

4559-M4