

5470

BRITISH NEWFOUNDLAND EXPLORATION LIMITED

94B/5E, 6W

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL, AND PROSPECTING REPORT

NABESCHE CLAIM GROUPS

NABESCHE RIVER AREA

LIARD AND OMINECA MINING DIVISIONS, B.C.

NTS Map Ref.: 94 B/5E, 6W

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

By: Michael G. Williams

NO. 5470 MAP

Brinex Document No. G74510

CLAIM OWNER: British Newfoundland Exploration Limited

FIELD PERIOD: July 25 to September 9, 1974  
REPORT PERIOD: October 14, 1974 to March 27, 1975

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## INTRODUCTION

This report describes the geological mapping, geochemical surveying, and prospecting carried out near the headwaters of the West Nabesche River on the Nabesche Red, White, and Blue Claim Groups, Liard and Omineca Mining Divisions, during the 1974 field season. The area is about 40 miles south of Robb Lake.

The exploration program was conducted by British Newfoundland Exploration Limited under the terms of a joint venture agreement with Metallgesellschaft Canada Ltd.

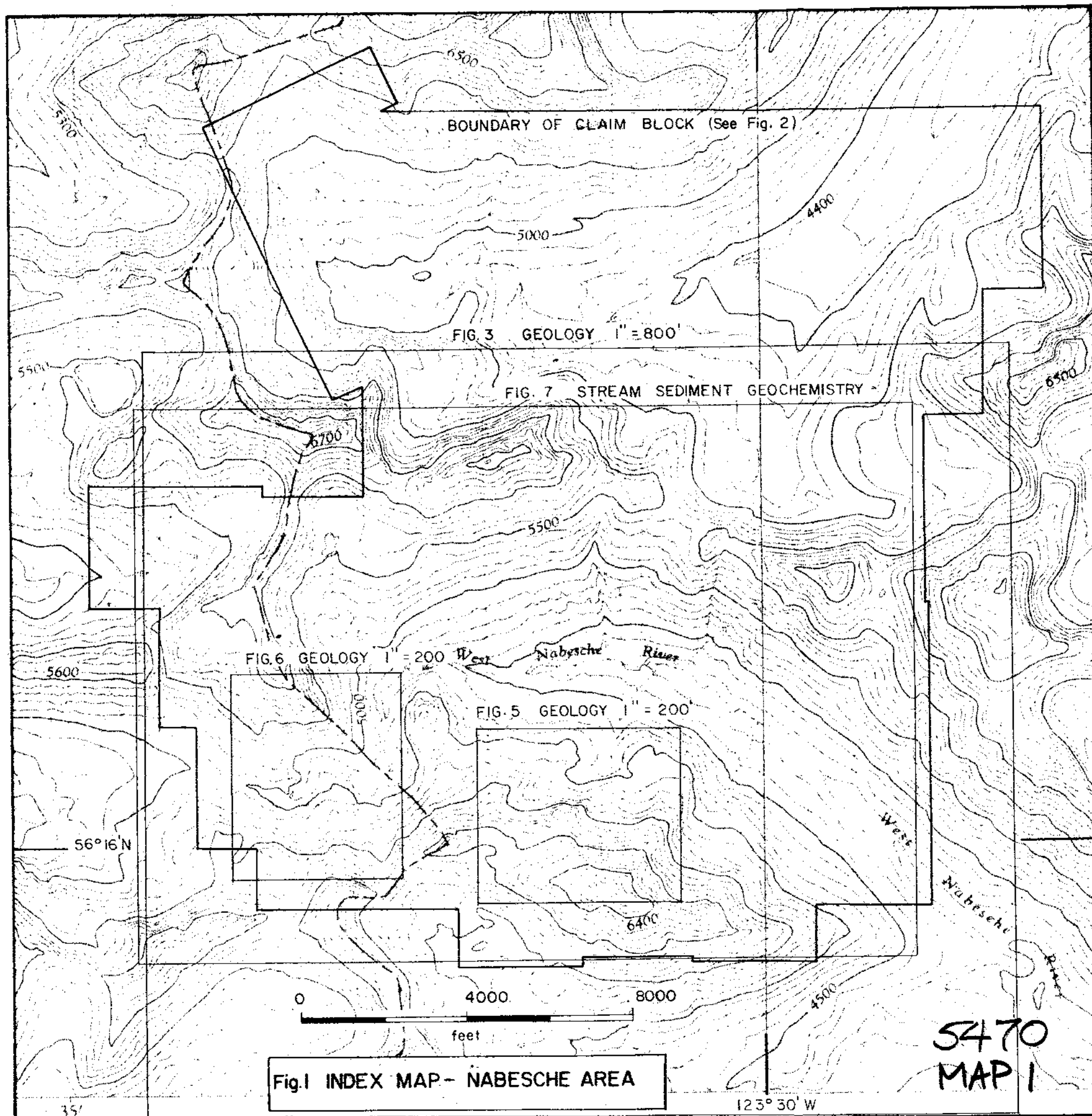
The Index Map (Fig. 1) shows the location of all plans with respect to the claim block and to the geographic co-ordinates.

The principals involved in the program are:

Dr. Neil Westoll, Manager - Western Exploration  
British Newfoundland Exploration Limited  
704 - 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1P2

Dr. Dieter Müller, Metallgesellschaft Ltd.  
6000 Frankfurt (Main) 1  
Post Box 37 24, Reuterweg 14, West Germany

Mr. Michael G. Williams, Regional Geologist  
British Newfoundland Exploration Limited  
704 - 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1P2



#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Geological mapping was carried out by V. Mohan Ramalingaswamy assisted by Jim Mader under the supervision of the writer.

Geochemical surveying was carried out by Rick Hutton and Richard Paisley assisted by Kevin McAughtrie and Michael Yu.

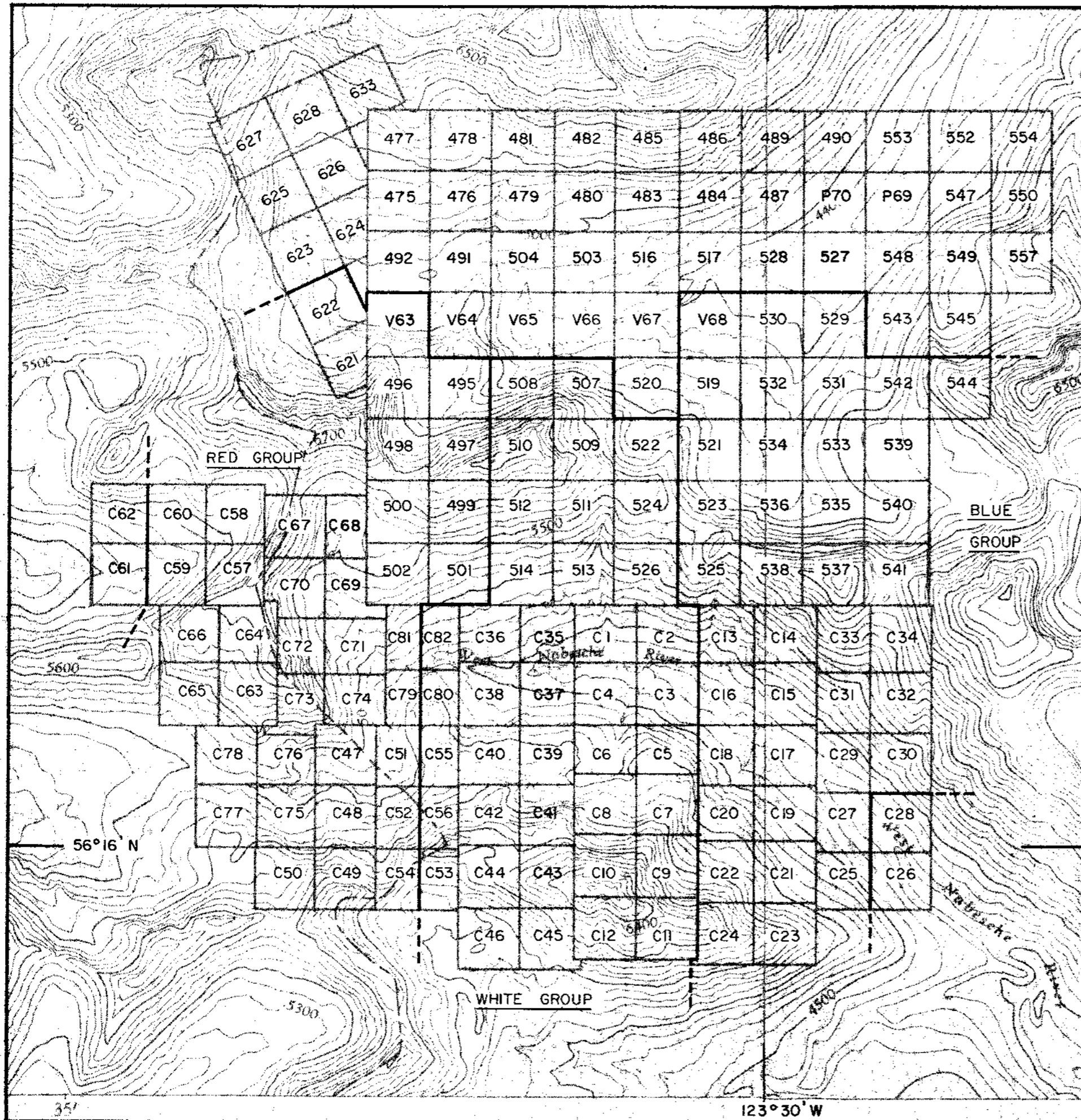
Helicopter support was provided by Alpine Helicopters Ltd., and fixed-wing aircraft support by Northern Thunderbird Air.

#### PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Nabesche Red, White and Blue claim groups are located at the headwaters of the West Nabesche River about 40 miles south of Robb Lake, B.C. The composition of the various claim groups is shown on the Claim Location Map (Fig. 2).

The area is about 70 miles north of Mackenzie, B.C., the nearest supply centre, and lies on the crest of the Rocky Mountains where the topography is youthful and rugged. Elevations vary between 4000' and 7000', and much of the property lies above the timberline.

The only practicable access for the purpose of exploration is by helicopter. The nearest road is about 25 miles to the southwest on the south side of the Peace River arm of Williston Lake.



**LEGEND**

**NABESCHE AREA CLAIMS:**

- BRIN CLAIMS: No prefix
- VALE CLAIMS: Prefix 'V'
- PAIR CLAIMS: Prefix 'P'
- CYN CLAIMS: Prefix 'C'

**CLAIM GROUPS**

**NABESCHE RED:** BRIN 495 - 502, 621, 622  
 VALE 63  
 CYN 47-52, 54, 57-60, 63-79, 81

**NABESCHE WHITE:** BRIN 507-514, 522, 524, 526  
 CYN 1-12, 35 - 46, 53, 55, 56, 80, 82

**NABESCHE BLUE:** BRIN 519, 521, 523, 525, 529-542, 544  
 VALE 68  
 CYN 13-25, 27, 29-34

Remaining claims not grouped.



British Newfoundland Exploration Limited

Fig. 2 CLAIM LOCATION MAP  
 Nabesche Area

5470  
 MAP 2

Date: March 1975	SCALE: 1" = 0.5mile	DRAWN BY: M.G.W. TRACED BY: D.M. CHECKED BY: M.G.W.
	MAP REF: 94 B/5E	
	MAP No: G74510-2	

## PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF EXPLORATION

### Previous Work

In 1972 Brinex carried out a program of regional mapping and reconnaissance geochemical surveying in the Robb Lake Area. A few anomalous zinc values associated with Devonian reefal carbonates were noted in the Nabesche area.

In 1973, as part of a general follow-up program, detailed geochemical sampling led to the discovery of a major stream sediment zinc anomaly in a tributary to the West Nabesche River. In addition, lesser anomalous values in lead were obtained from several samples at the head of the West Nabesche River.

### 1974 Field Program

In order to investigate the 1973 discoveries, detailed mapping and prospecting were carried out. Geochemical stream sediment sampling was carried out again over the anomalous zones and extended to include the drainage in adjacent areas. Eighty-two claims were staked to cover the area of the anomalous stream drainages.

The program was carried out with helicopter support from a base camp at Lady Laurier Lake, in conjunction with exploration on other claim groups in the Robb Lake Area. Costs have been fairly apportioned in accordance with the number of man-days of work on the various groups.



## GEOLOGICAL MAPPING<sup>1</sup>

### Survey Procedures

Preliminary geological mapping was carried out during the 1972 season by Dr. G.J. Dickie (Westoll et al, 1973) by means of widely separated ground traverses linked by helicopter observations. Paleontological techniques were used to establish controls along measured sections. In 1973, T. Katayama carried out systematic mapping on foot, concentrating on the lithological and textural variations in bedrock (Pearson, 1974). Katayama's and Dickie's maps were used as the basis for this year's mapping. Some notable differences have arisen between their interpretations and the interpretations made possible by this year's mapping.

Rock exposure is 50 to 70 percent. Observations were plotted on airphoto overlays, and replotted on a topographic base at 1" = 800' (Fig. 3). In covered areas lithologies have been inferred from talus and by projection along strike from exposed areas, taking topography into consideration.

Detailed geological mapping was carried out at a scale of 1" = 100', and later replotted at 1" = 200' on topographic base maps. The mapping was supported by grid lines put in by survey parties using chain and compass. The Nabesche East Grid map (Fig. 5) covers the area of the stream sediment zinc anomaly, and the Nabesche West Grid map (Fig. 6) covers the area at the head of the West Nabesche River.

<sup>1</sup>By V.M. Ramalingaswamy

### Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy of the region has been described by Dickie and Pearson; it is reviewed here and modified in the light of new information.

#### Ordovician:

The oldest rocks in the area are probably Ordovician in age. They occur west of a major thrust bordering the western edge of Bernard Anticline, and consist of brown and black shales, light grey well-bedded dolomites, limestones, quartzites and beds of andesitic tuff, sills and agglomerates. Pearson considers these to be part of the Kechika Group of Early Ordovician age.

#### Silurian:

Rocks of Silurian age are exposed in the centre of the Bernard Anticline and in the faulted block southeast of the anticline. They consist of well-bedded dark grey, fossiliferous dolomites, sandstones and quartzites. According to Dickie these belong to the Nonda Formation.

#### Upper Silurian - Lower Devonian:

Immediately above the Nonda Formation is a sequence of well-bedded, light grey, finely crystalline dolomites assigned by Taylor (Taylor and McKenzie, 1970) to the Muncho-McConnell Formation and said by him to be of Lower Devonian age.

Lower Devonian:

This is represented by the Wokkash Formation, composed of sandy dolomites and sandstones. It weathers recessively, developing a knickpoint in the slope profile (Pearson, 1974).

Lower to Middle Devonian:

This is represented by the Stone Formation. It consists of a relatively thick sequence of well-bedded light grey to brownish grey sandy dolomites and sandstones. In the Nabesche River area and to the south, cyclical development of brown and grey beds in the lower portion of the unit is the most distinguishing characteristic; the upper portion is more uniformly grey in color.

Middle Devonian:

In the Robb Lake Area the Middle Devonian is represented by the Dunedin and Pine Point Formations. The former is recognized as a mappable carbonate unit on the basinward side of the Pine Point facies front in the northern part of the district. Taylor et al. (1975) do not recognize its presence in the Nabesche area; however, a mappable unit exists within the Pine Point Formation here and it is referred to in this report as the Dunedin(?) Formation.

The Dunedin(?) consists of dark grey, fossiliferous, dolomites. It is characterized by strong brecciation and recrystallization. The matrix in the breccias is sparry white dolomite. The unit exhibits two stages of brecciation,

tectonic brecciation superimposed on the primary brecciation. As in the Perkins area 30 miles farther north, it is the host rock for most Pb-Zn mineralization. The mineralization occurs in the highly recrystallized sparry white dolomite matrix.

The Pine Point Formation overlies the Dunedin(?) Formation. It consists mainly of shaly limestones with interbeds of fossiliferous limestone. Near the contact with the overlying shales, the unit weathers brown.

#### Middle Devonian to Mississippian:

The Besa River shales overlie the Pine Point Formation. The shales are characteristically black, fissile, and non-calcareous; however, a limy facies is present as a mappable unit in the lower part of the sequence in the Nabesche Area, and it has been included in the Besa River Formation for descriptive purposes.

The Slave Point Formation (Middle Devonian) is recognized as a section of brown weathering shaly limestone which overlies the Besa River Shale in the map area.

The Prophet Formation (Mississippian) consists of thin black shaly limestone lying above the Slave Point Formation.

#### Structure

The dominant structural element in the area is the south plunging nose of

Bernard Anticline. On the southwestern edge of the anticline Ordovician carbonates are overthrust from the west. One mile farther to the west, another major thrust carries Ordovician shales in from the west (not shown in the map).

Both Dickie and Katayama show a thrust bordering the southwestern edge of the anticline. Pearson suggests that the fault is a west-side down gravity fault, and the writer agrees. The fault orientation is very steep with horizontal beds on either side. A number of drag folds were observed in the foot wall.

A major northwest trending fault on the western edge of the structure brings the Dunedin(?) in structural contact with the Besa River shales. Another major northeast trending fault brings the Dunedin in contact with the shaly limestone. The location of these structural features is shown on the geological map.

#### GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

Stream sediment samples were taken from all tributaries near the headwaters of the West Nabesche River in which active stream sediment could be obtained. A few bank samples and talus fines were also taken in areas of interest (Fig. 7).

Sample preparation and analysis were performed by Chemex Labs. Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. using standard procedures. The minus 80 mesh fractions of

all soil and stream sediment samples were digested in hot nitric/perchloric acid and analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry for lead and/or zinc.

### Interpretation

A cumulative frequency distribution plot of zinc stream sediment values is shown in Figure 8. It is immediately apparent from the shape of the curve that an anomalous population of zinc values  $>700$  ppm exists. Except for one value, these are all from samples obtained in the tributary flowing north into the West Nabesche River in the East Grid area. The anomalous values are outlined in red on Figure 7.

The anomalous stream drains a shallow cirque valley which is underlain by shales and shaly limestone of the Besa River Formation. A small branch of this stream which drains the ridge to the south underlain by the Slave Point limestone does not show anomalous values.

A small number of samples taken near the head of the River in the West Grid area were also analyzed for lead. A couple of values  $>200$  ppm Pb suggest the possibility of mineralization in the area, however most are without significance. Zinc values in this area are very low for the most part.

### PROSPECTING

#### Techniques

Zinc mineralization, principally in the form of sphalerite, but with occasional occurrences of hydrozincite and smithsonite, is known to occur within the

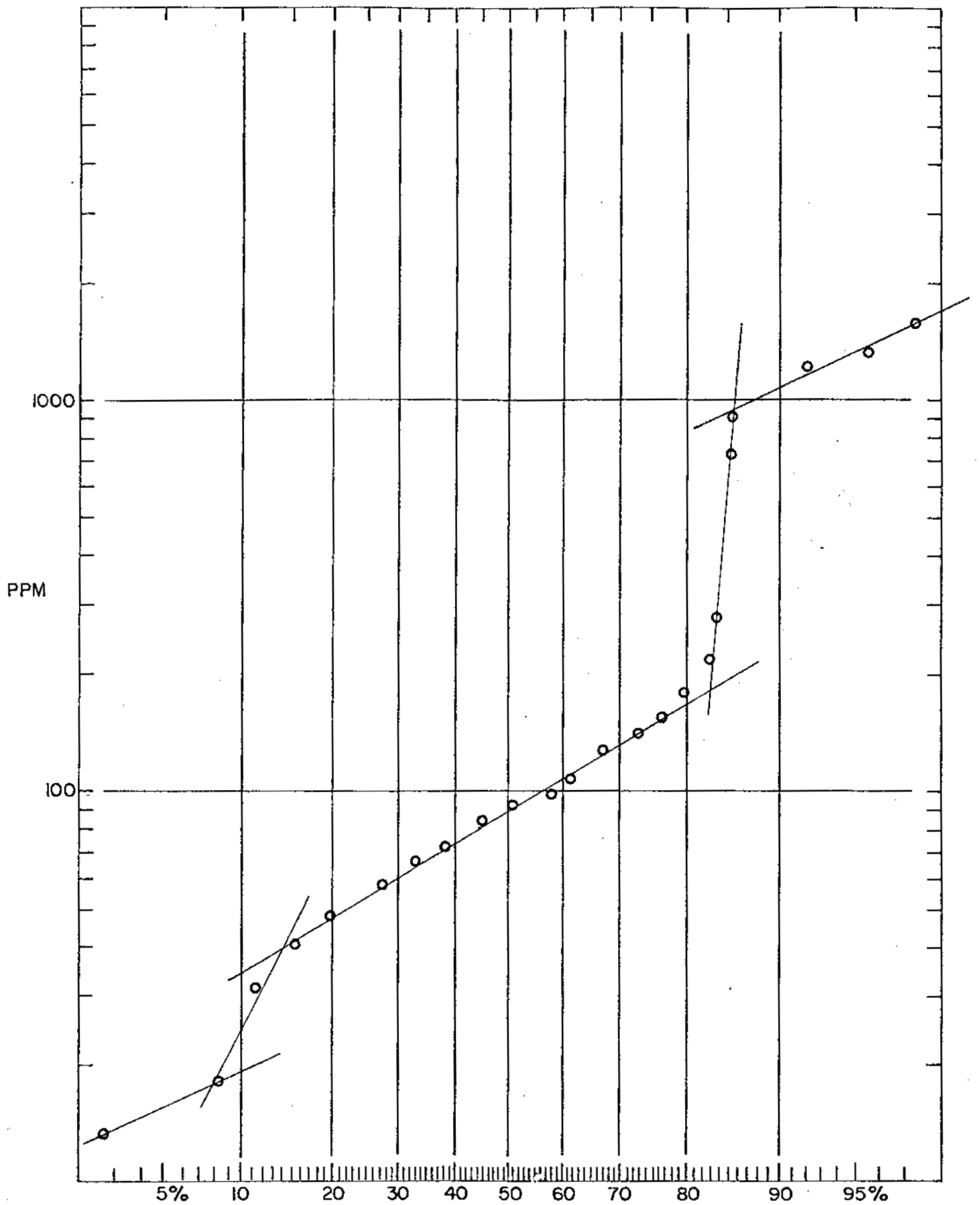


Fig. 8 CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION

120 stream sediment samples - Zn values in ppm.

Devonian rocks of the Robb Lake area. The colour and textures of these minerals and the nature of their distribution in the brecciated dolomites are such that they cannot be easily recognized on the weathered rock surface. Mineralized zones are thus easily overlooked even by experienced prospectors.

A colorimetric technique has been utilized in this region with great success and has largely overcome this handicap. The technique consists in applying a zinc oxide test solution to the weathered surfaces of favourable host rocks; if a zinc oxide film resulting from weathering of zinc minerals is present, the surface turns bright red within a few seconds.

The test solution was developed and supplied by Van Geochem Lab of Vancouver, B.C. It is said to react to any oxidized surface containing  $> 5\%$  Zn. It is evident, from assay results, that a very small amount of zinc sulphide in the rock is sufficient to produce an oxidized coating of the required strength.

Use of this solution has enabled prospecting teams to concentrate their efforts in areas where the reaction occurs; besides encouraging their efforts, the teams gradually develop an "eye" for potentially mineralized rock which further increases their effectiveness.

Prospecting was carried out in this area by Jim Winslow and Nils Hagglund, under the supervision of the writer. Traversing was accomplished by zigzagging across exposed areas, zones of talus, and covered areas with



abundant float. Field observations were recorded on airphoto overlays and later transferred to base maps.

#### MINERALIZATION

Prospecting was carried out throughout the mapped area, but effort was concentrated in the Nabesche East and West Grid areas. Results were disappointing.

In the East Grid area a small occurrence of sphalerite associated with thin calcite veins in shaly limestone (Fig. 5) was the only evidence of sulphide mineralization in the formations underlying the geochemical stream sediment anomalies. It should be noted, however, that the area along strike immediately north of the stream is heavily forest covered and poorly exposed.

In the West Grid area several small sphalerite occurrences were discovered along the faulted and brecciated southeast margin of a folded zone of Dunedin(?) dolomite (Fig. 6). Sphalerite occurs as finely disseminated grains associated with thin white sparry dolomite fracture or "crackle-breccia" fillings. A chip sample taken along this mineralized zone assayed at 1.037% Zn and 2.17% Pb. There is no apparent geochemical response in the drainage from this zone. The area is well exposed and no other mineralization was encountered.

CONCLUSIONS

The small sphalerite showing in the shaly limestone underlying the drainage area where the highly anomalous zinc values occur does not seem adequate to explain them, and it is possible that more extensive mineralization is associated with carbonate horizons immediately north of the main stream in the overburden covered area.

Evidence of any significant amount of favourable host rock for lead-zinc mineralization is lacking in this area, although exposures are generally good.

Brecciated dolomite or limestone is not extensive, and these units look "tight" and lack the development of primary porosity usually associated with deposits of Mississippi Valley type.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A series of soil geochemistry survey lines could be placed in the overburden covered area immediately north of the anomalous stream drainage to test for any possible mineralization along strike within the carbonate unit containing the minor mineral occurrence.

Further work in this area would depend upon positive results from this work.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Michael G. Williams

March 27, 1975  
Vancouver, B.C.

REFERENCES

Pearson, B.C., GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT, NABESCHE NO. 1, 2, 3  
AND 4 GROUPS OF MINERAL CLAIMS, NABESCHE RIVER AREA, LIARD  
AND OMINECA M.D.'s, B.C.

January 15, 1974.

Taylor, G.C. and MacKenzie, W.S., DEVONIAN STRATIGRAPHY OF NORTHEASTERN  
BRITISH COLUMBIA; Geological Survey Canada, Bull. 186, 1970.

Taylor, G.C. et al., FACIES CHANGES, BRECCIAS, AND MINERALIZATION IN  
DEVONIAN ROCKS OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS, NORTHEASTERN BRITISH  
COLUMBIA (94 B, G, K, N); Geological Survey Canada,  
Paper 75-1, Part A, pp. 577-585.

Westoll, N.D.S. and Sullivan, J., GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT,  
NABESCHE RIVER CLAIM GROUPS, NABESCHE RIVER, LIARD AND  
OMINECA M.D., B.C.  
February 7, 1973.

APPENDIX I

ITEMIZED MANDAYS OF WORK

NABESCHE RED, WHITE AND BLUE GROUPS

<u>PERSONNEL</u>	<u>SALARY (\$/DAY)</u>	<u>TOTAL MANDAYS</u>	<u>C L A I M    G R O U P</u>					
			<u>NABESCHE RED</u>		<u>NABESCHE WHITE</u>		<u>NABESCHE BLUE</u>	
			<u>MANDAYS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MANDAYS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MANDAYS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Williams	75.00	11	4	\$ 300.00	4	\$ 300.00	3	\$ 225.00
Rasmussen	21.10	1	-	-	-	-	1	21.10
Ramalingaswamy	45.85	20	8	366.80	8	366.80	4	183.40
Mader	34.65	20	8	277.20	8	277.20	4	138.60
- Winslow	52.40	21	7	366.80 ✓	7	366.80 ✓	7	366.80 ✓
- Hagglund	48.25	21	7	337.75 ✓	7	337.75 ✓	7	337.75 ✓
Hutton	37.55	13	-	-	10	375.50	3	112.65
Yu	31.80	15	8	254.40	6	190.80	1	31.80
Paisley	36.40	17	9	327.60	7	254.80	1	36.40
McAughtrie	25.20	13	-	-	10	252.00	3	75.60
Westoll	80.00	1	-	-	1	80.00	-	-
Grimley	100.00	.5	-	-	.5	50.00	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>153.5</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>\$2,230.55</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>\$2,851.65</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>\$1,529.10</b>

Work carried out between July 25 (location date of CYN claims) and September 9, 1974.

CONSOLIDATED DECLARATION OF COSTS

NABESCHE RED, WHITE AND BLUE GROUPS

CLAIM GROUP: NABESCHE RED

<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>GEOLOGICAL</u>	<u>PROSPECTING</u>	<u>GEOCHEMICAL</u>
Salaries	\$1,216.80	\$ 809.15	\$204.60
Food and Accommodation	708.96	430.44	151.92
Helicopter	768.73	466.73	164.73
Fixed Wing Support	206.41	125.32	44.23
Travel	96.41	58.54	20.66
Analytical	-	-	56.25
Report Preparation	275.00	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$3,272.31	\$1,890.18	\$642.39
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

TOTAL COSTS: NABESCHE RED GROUP - \$5,804.88

(July 29 to September 9, 1974)

5,804.88  
- 670  
- 809.15  
- 151.92  
- 164.73  
- 44.23  
- 20.66  
- 56.25  
- 275.00  
-----  
3,272.31

CONSOLIDATED DECLARATION OF COSTS

NABESCHE RED, WHITE AND BLUE GROUPS

CLAIM GROUP: NABESCHE WHITE

<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>GEOLOGICAL</u>	<u>PROSPECTING</u>	<u>GEOCHEMICAL</u>
Salaries	\$1,519.60	\$ 892.80	\$439.25
Food and Accommodation	873.54	506.40	354.48
Helicopter	947.19	549.09	384.37
Fixed Wing Support	254.33	147.44	103.21
Travel	118.79	68.87	48.21
Analytical	-	67.00	50.00
Report Preparation	300.00	-	-
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TOTAL	\$4,013.45	\$2,231.60	\$1,379.52
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TOTAL COSTS: NABESCHE WHITE GROUP - \$7,624.57

(July 25 to September 9, 1974)

CONSOLIDATED DECLARATION OF COSTS  
NABESCHE RED, WHITE AND BLUE GROUPS

CLAIM GROUP: NABESCHE BLUE

<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>GEOLOGICAL</u>	<u>PROSPECTING</u>	<u>GEOCHEMICAL</u>
Salaries	\$ 547.00	\$ 725.65	\$256.45
Food and Accommodation	278.52	379.80	202.56
Helicopter	302.00	411.82	219.64
Fixed Wing Support	81.09	110.58	58.97
Travel	37.88	51.65	27.55
Analytical	-	-	61.75
Report Preparation	75.00	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$1,321.49	\$1,679.50	\$826.92
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TOTAL COSTS: NABESCHE BLUE GROUP - \$3,827.91

(July 26 to September 9, 1974)

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, F. Michael G. Williams, have been employed with British Newfoundland Exploration Limited since 1970 as an exploration geologist.

I am now a Registered Member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.



Michael G. Williams, P. Eng.  
Regional Geologist

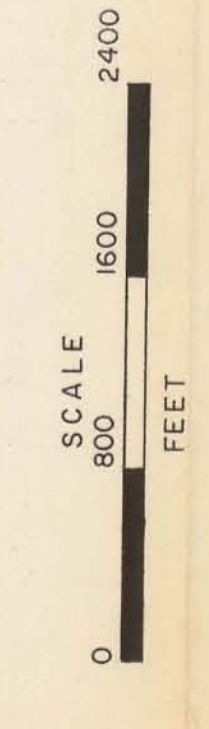
May 30, 1975



**LEGEND**

- PROPHET RIVER (MISS.)**  
9 Black, staly limestone
- SLAVE POINT (M. DEV.)**  
8 Brown weathering staly limestone
- BESA RIVER (DEV. - MISS.)**  
7 Black, fissile, non-calcareous shale
- 7a** Staly limestone: brown weathering, thin bedded
- PINE POINT (M. DEV.)**  
6 Shaly limestones, dark grey, fossiliferous
- DUNEDIN(?) (M. DEV.)**  
6a Dark grey brecciated, recrystallized dolomite
- STONE (L. DEV. - M. DEV.)**  
5a Dolomite, light grey  
5b Sandstone  
5c Cyclically banded brown to light grey dolomite
- WOKKPASH (L. DEV.)**  
4 Dolomitic sandstone
- MUNCHO - McCONNELL (L. DEV.)**  
3 Dolomite, light grey
- NONDA (SIL.)**  
2 Dolomites, dark grey, banded, cherty
- KECHIKA GROUP (ORD.)**  
1a Dolomite, light grey  
1b Limestones, staly, brown weathering  
1c Andestic Tuff  
1d Agglomerate

- BEDDING
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT: defined (solid line), approximate (dashed line)
- FAULT: defined (line with triangles), approximate (line with triangles and dashes)
- THRUST FAULT (line with triangles pointing up)
- MINERAL OCCURRENCE (star symbol)
- LIMIT OF OUTCROP (dotted line)
- STREAM (line with wavy dashes)
- CLAIM POST (square symbol)



Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 5470 MAP 3

British Newfoundland Exploration Limited  
Fig. 3 GEOLOGY - Nabesche Area  
Date: March 1975  
SCALE: 1" = 800'  
MAP REF: 94 E/5E/6W  
MAP No: G 74510-3  
DRAWN BY: M.R.  
TRACED BY: D.M.  
CHECKED BY: M.S.W.

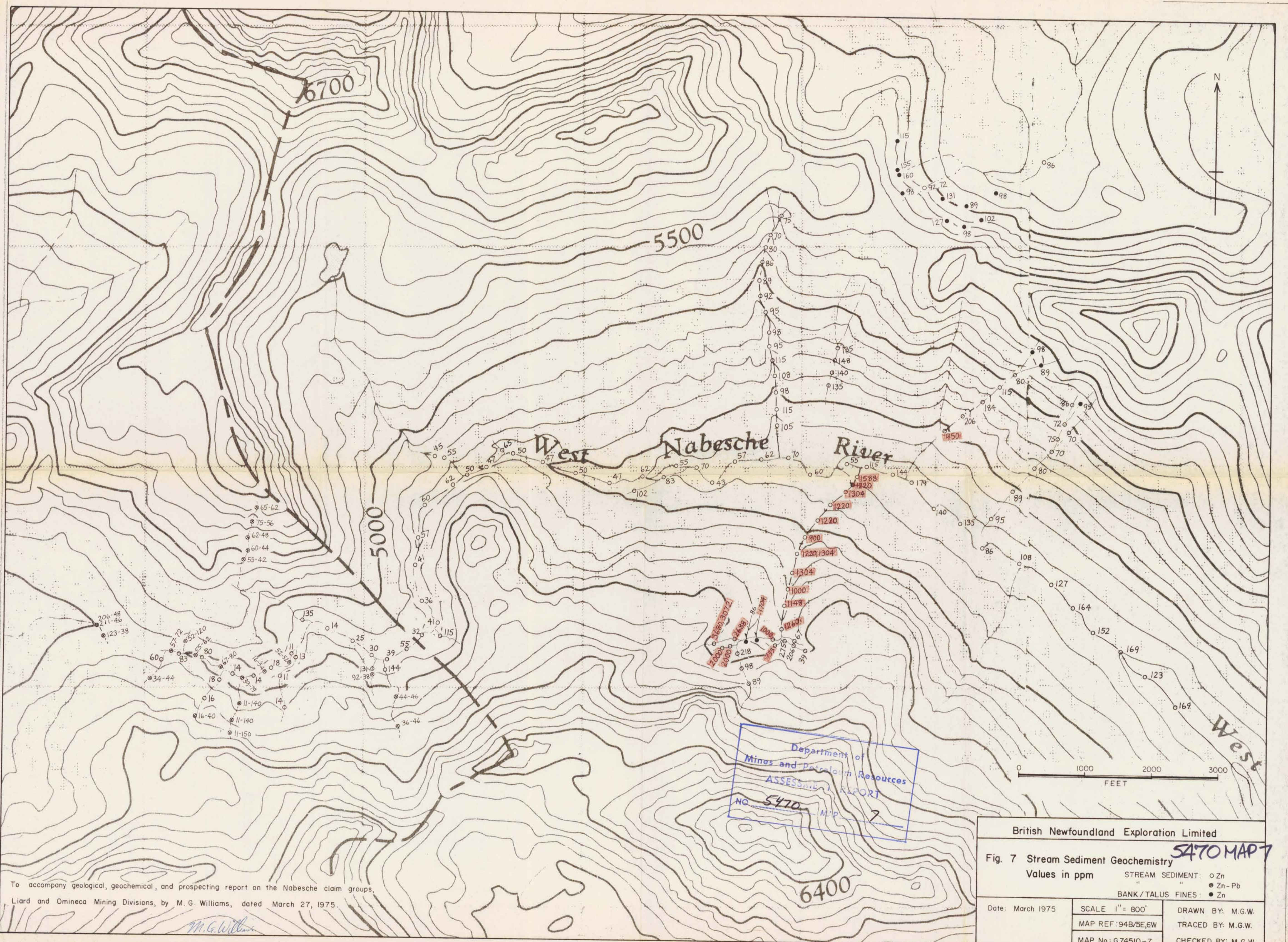


To accompany geological, geochemical, and prospecting report on the Nabesche claim groups, Lard and Chameca Mining Divisions, by M. G. Williams, dated March 27, 1975.

123°30'

5470  
MAP 3





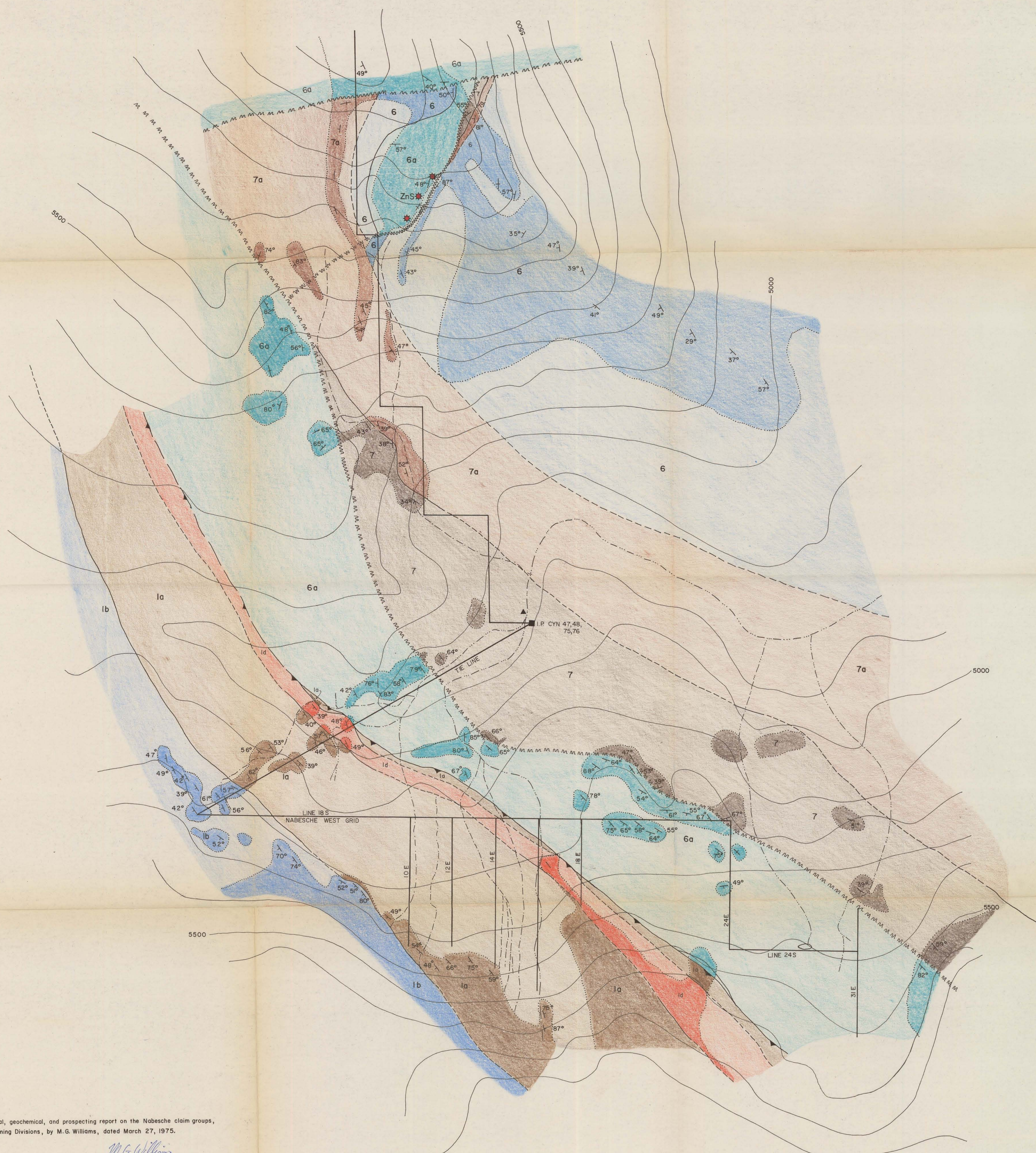
To accompany geological, geochemical, and prospecting report on the Nabesche claim groups,  
 Liard and Omineca Mining Divisions, by M. G. Williams, dated March 27, 1975.

*M.G. Williams*

Department of  
 Mines and Petroleum Resources  
 ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 NO. 5470 M.P. 7

British Newfoundland Exploration Limited		
Fig. 7 Stream Sediment Geochemistry <b>S470 MAP 7</b>		
Values in ppm		
	STREAM SEDIMENT:	○ Zn
	"	● Zn-Pb
	BANK/TALUS FINES:	● Zn
Date: March 1975	SCALE 1" = 800'	DRAWN BY: M.G.W.
	MAP REF: 94B/5E,6W	TRACED BY: M.G.W.
	MAP No: G 74510-7	CHECKED BY: M.G.W.



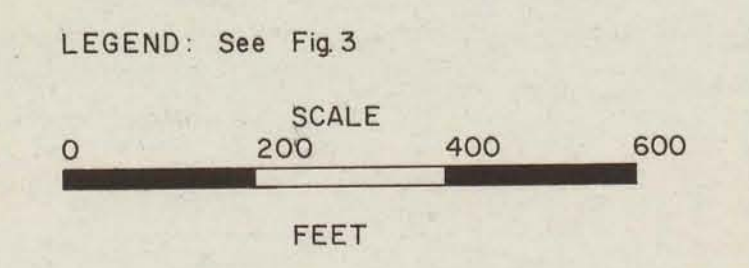


LEGEND

- BESA RIVER (DEV. - MISS.)**
- 7 Black, fissile, non-calcareous shale
  - 7a Shaly limestone: brown weathering, thin bedded
- PINE POINT (M. DEV.)**
- 6 Shaly limestone, dark grey, fossiliferous
- DUNEDIN ? (M. DEV.)**
- 6a Dark grey brecciated, recrystallized dolomite
- KECHIKA GROUP (ORD.)**
- 1a Dolomite, light grey
  - 1b Limestone, shaly, brown weathering
  - 1c Andesitic tuff
  - 1d Agglomerate

- Bedding  $\gamma$
- Geological contact: defined ——— approximate - - - - -
- Fault: defined  $\sim\sim\sim$  approximate  $\sim\sim\sim$
- Thrust fault: defined  $\blacktriangledown$  approximate  $\blacktriangledown$
- Mineral occurrence
- Limit of outcrop  $\dots$
- Stream  $\dots$
- Claim post  $\blacksquare$
- Grid line ———
- Campsite  $\blacktriangle$
- Contour interval: 100 feet

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 5470 MAP 6



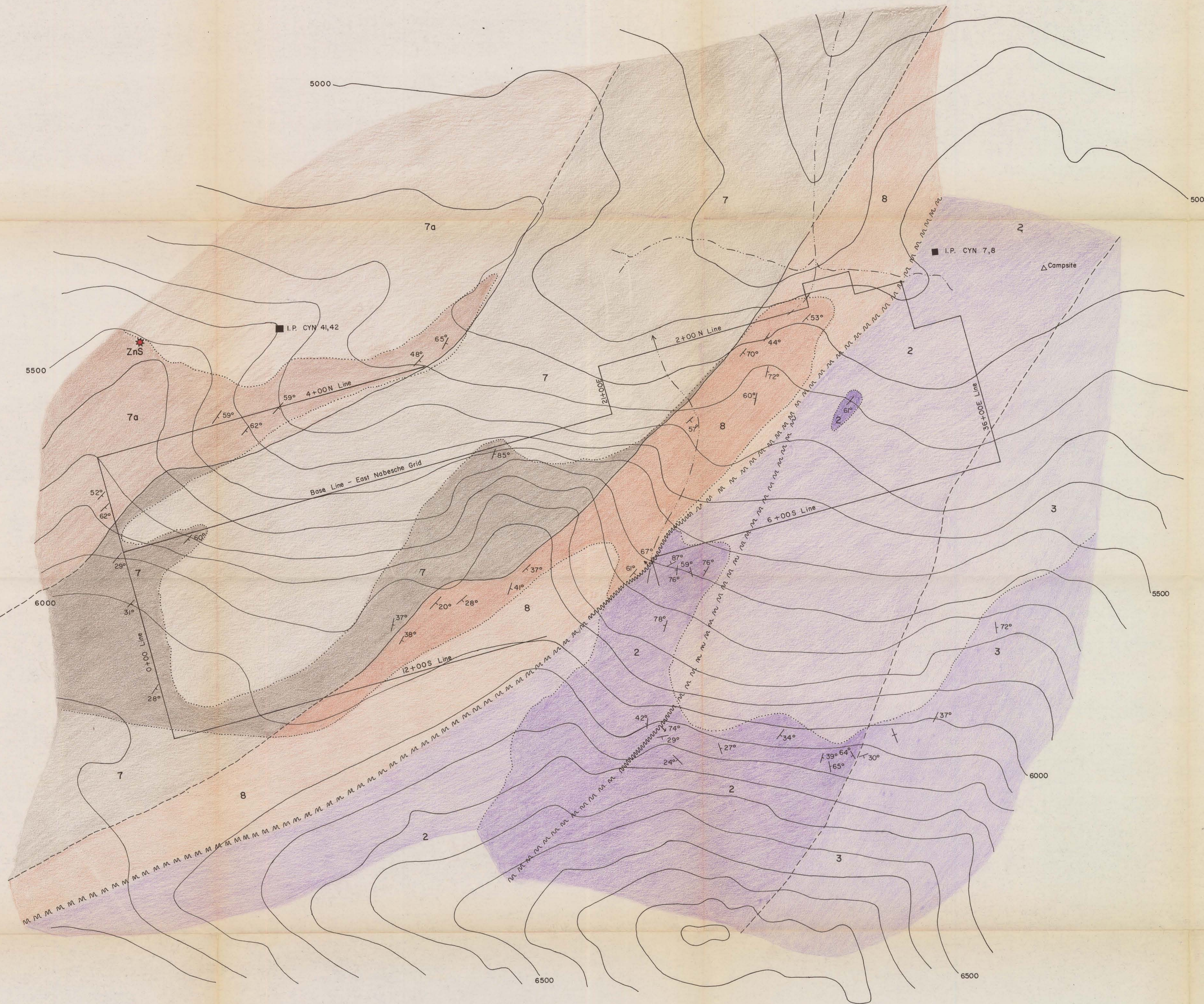
British Newfoundland Exploration Limited		
Fig. 6 GEOLOGY - Nabesche West Grid Area		
Date: March 1975	SCALE: 1" = 200'	DRAWN BY: M.R.
	MAP REF: 94B/5E	TRACED BY: D.M.
	MAP No: G74510-6	CHECKED BY: M.G.W.

To accompany geological, geochemical, and prospecting report on the Nabesche claim groups, Liard and Omineca Mining Divisions, by M.G. Williams, dated March 27, 1975.

*M.G. Williams*

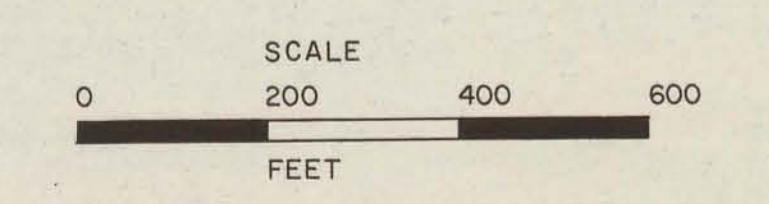
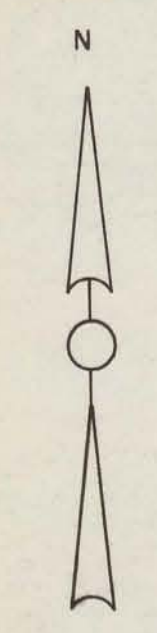
5470  
MAP 6





**LEGEND**

- SLAVE POINT (M. DEV.)**  
 8 Brown weathering shaly limestone
- BESA RIVER (DEV.-MISS.)**  
 7 Black, fissile, non-calcareous shale  
 7a Shaly limestone: brown weathering, thin bedded
- MUNCHO-McCONNELL (L. DEV.)**  
 3 Dolomite, light grey
- NONDA (SIL.)**  
 2 Dolomite; dark grey, banded, cherty
- Bedding /
- Geological contact: defined ——— approximate - - - - -
- Fault: defined / / / / / approximate / / / / /
- Limit of outcrop - - - - -
- Mineral occurrence \* ZnS
- Stream - - - - -
- Claim post ■
- Grid line ———
- Contour interval: 100 feet

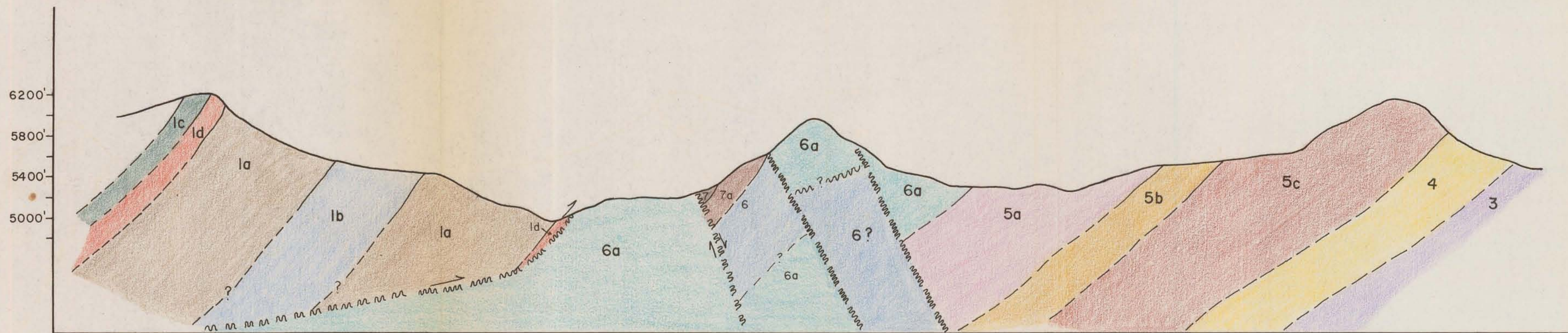


Department of  
 Mines and Petroleum Resources  
 ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 No. 5470 MAP 5

British Newfoundland Exploration Limited		
Fig. 5 GEOLOGY - Nabesche East Grid		
<b>5470 MAP 5</b>		
Date: March 1975	SCALE: 1" = 200'	DRAWN BY: M.R.
	MAP REF: 94B/5E	TRACED BY: D.M.
	MAP No: 674510-5	CHECKED BY: M.G.W.

To accompany geological, geochemical, and prospecting report on the Nabesche claim groups, Liard and Omineca Mining Divisions, by M.G. Williams, dated March 27, 1975.  
*M.G. Williams*

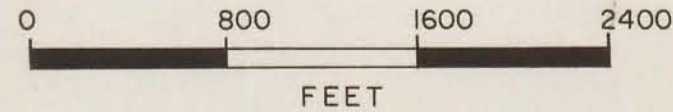




Y

Y'

Department of  
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 ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 NC. 5470 MAP 4



British Newfoundland Exploration Limited  
 Fig. 4 SECTION ALONG LINE Y-Y'  
 Looking Northwest  
 scale 1" = 800'

5470  
 MAP 4

*M. G. Williams*