

# 6130

SUMMARY REPORT

GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

AND DIAMOND DRILLING

ON

HEK GROUP OF CLAIMS

GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION

BY

W. MEYER, P. ENG.

CLAIMS: HEK (9 units) and HEL (16 units)

LOCATION: Pass Creek  
Latitude: 49° 12'N  
Longitude: 118° 27'W

DATES: November 1975 - October 1976

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH

ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. \_\_\_\_\_

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## INTRODUCTION

The following report is prepared at the request of Mr. George Nakade of Consolidated Boundary Explorations Ltd. (N.P.L.) with the object of summarizing technical and physical programmes carried out on the HEK group of claims comprising the HEK Claim (9 units) and the HEL Claim (16 units).

The HEK group is located near Pass Creek, 13 miles north of Grand Forks, B.C. in the Greenwood Mining Division.

Gold, with minor silver and copper associated with massive sulphide mineralization has been known on the claims for some time. Much of the "early" trenching and test pitting was carried out in the 1930's with some limited production in 1939. The property was explored intermittently from that period to the present by at least three companies including the present owners, Consolidated Boundary Explorations Ltd.

Consolidated Boundary's programme over the past year included limited geological and geophysical programmes followed by 1,973 feet of drilling in 11 diamond drill holes. During June and July, 1976, Hecla Mining Company of Canada Ltd., under an examination option, carried out detailed geological, geochemical and magnetometer surveys on the HEK claim.

Drilling encountered potentially ore grade gold values in one of the zones of interest. Geological mapping has indicated possible extensions to this zone.

### LOCATION & ACCESS

The HEK claims are located in the Greenwood Mining Division centred around Lat.  $49^{\circ} 12' N$  and  $118^{\circ} 27' W$ . Access to the area from the lower mainland is via major highways (Nos. 1 & 3) to Grand Forks in the south central interior of British Columbia. (See Fig. 1) From Grand Forks, an all-weather paved or gravel road leads north along the west side of the north fork of the Granby River approximately 13 miles to the confluence of Pass Creek and the Granby River. From this point, a half mile secondary road leads northwest to the central part of the claim group. The claim group is accessible by ordinary 2-wheel drive automobile.

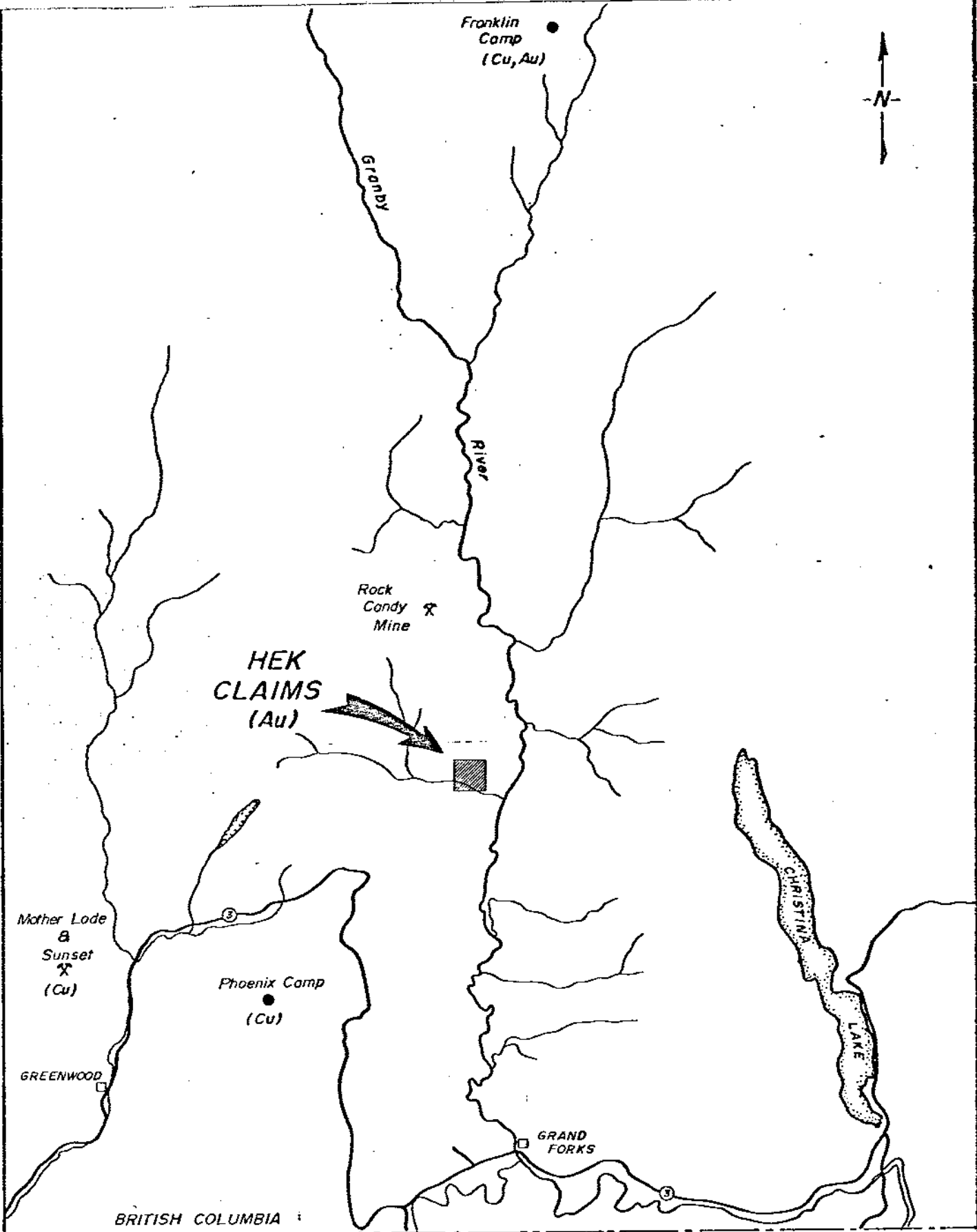
The immediate area of the claim group is characterized by sparsely timbered rolling hills. Rainfall in the summer and snowfall in the winter is relatively low and the field season relatively long.

### CLAIMS

The HEK group consists of <sup>two</sup>~~one~~ claims comprising <sup>25</sup>~~nine~~ units located in the Greenwood Mining Division.

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
HEK	9	159	November 17, 1976
HEL	16	211	

Fig. 2 shows the location of the claim relative to local topography.



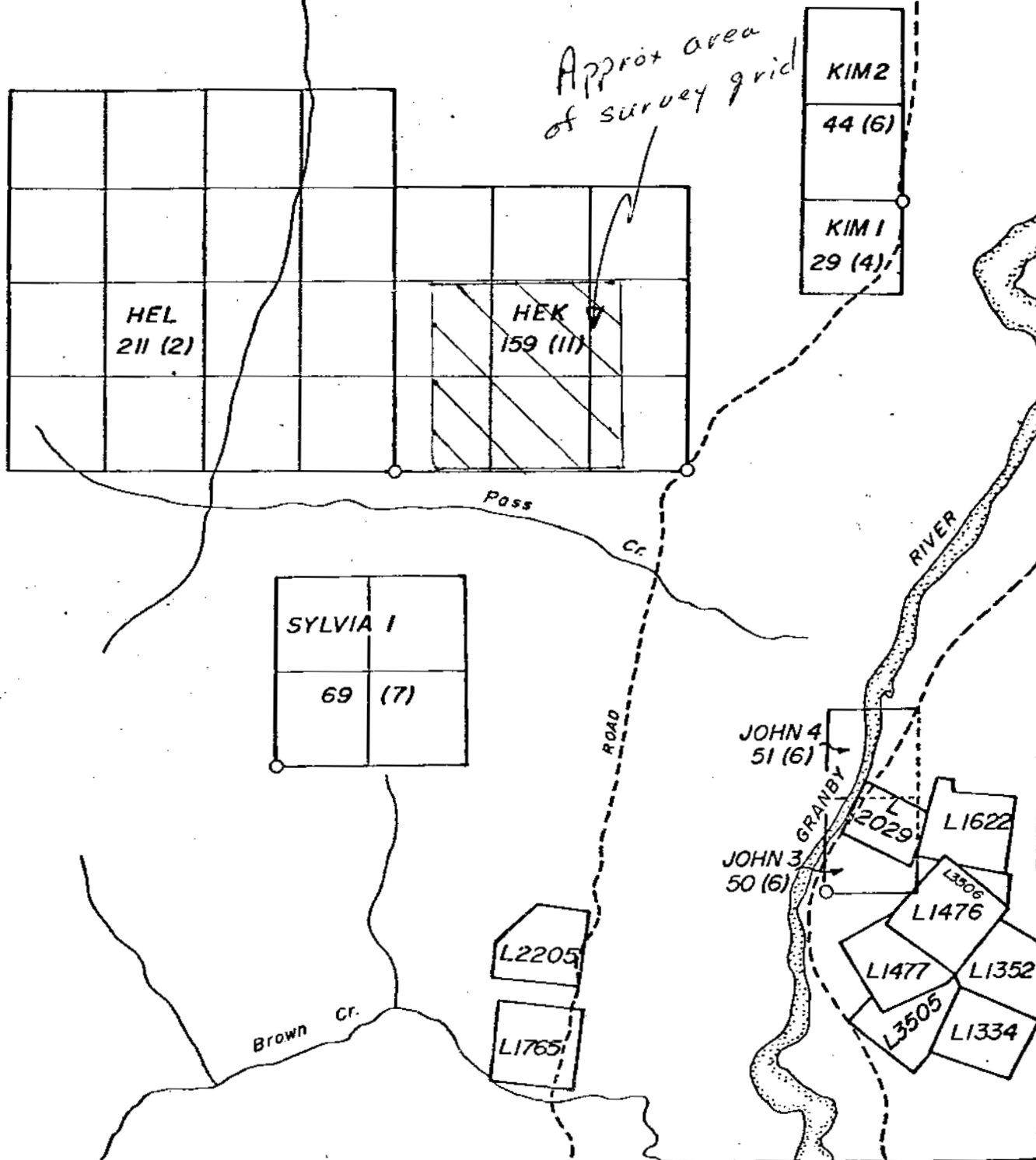
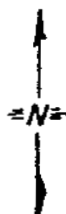
BRITISH COLUMBIA  
U.S.A.

H 6130

CONSOLIDATED BOUNDARY EXPLORATION LTD. (N.P.L.)  
LOCATION MAP



Figure - 1



#6130

CONSOLIDATED BOUNDARY EXPLORATION LTD. (N.P.L.)  
HEK CLAIMS LOCATION



## HISTORY

The early history of the property dates back to 1901 when it was known as the "Exchange" and the 1930's when it was known as the "Simpson Mine". A number of open cuts and pits exposed gold-bearing massive sulphide zones. Shafts of unknown depth were sunk on two of these zones. In 1939, Hecla Mining of Wallace, Idaho optioned the claims then known as the Simpson Mine and began development work on a third sulphide zone. This programme consisted of approximately 700 feet of drifting and cross-cutting. A total of five cars of ore aggregating 364 tons were shipped to the Trail smelter. The grade of ore shipped averaged 0.71 oz gold and 0.25 oz silver.

During the period 1966 to 1969, the property was explored by Bryell Minerals Ltd. and Fento Mines Ltd. A programme of I.P., stripping and drilling was carried out with mixed success. The results of six drill holes are generally poorly documented. Tibor Klobusicky in his 1969 report to Bryell Minerals Ltd. reports one intersection of 0.30 oz/ton gold, 3.75 oz/ton silver, 0.54% copper over 29 feet (true width 18 feet).

## CURRENT PROGRAMME

Since the HEK claim was staked in 1975, the following programmes have been carried out by or on behalf of Consolidated Boundary Explorations Ltd.:

- Reconnaissance mapping and magnetometer surveys
- Detailed geological survey
- Detailed magnetometer survey
- 1,973 feet of diamond drilling in 11 holes

## GEOLOGY

Detailed geological mapping was carried out in June and July, 1976 by Ed Kruchkowski and Erik Ostensoe, geologist with Hecla Mining Company of Canada Ltd.

The following remarks on the geology of the Hek claims are taken from a memorandum prepared by Mr. Ostensoe:

" The geology of the HEK claims (Fig. 3) is dominated by a co-magmatic assemblage of alkalic rocks intrusive into and bordered by granite and by siliceous volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The latter rocks are generally weakly pyritized and in an area just east of Glover Creek contain zones of abundant to massive iron sulphides and traces of chalcopyrite and gold.

Augite syenite, leucosyenite and feldspar porphyry occur on lower slopes across the width of the 1976 mapping grid and in the northwestern part of the grid. The extent of the latter occurrence is unknown. The intervening rock is largely diorite and further study might reveal that syenite is a border phase of the diorite, contaminated by assimilation of country rocks. The northeastern portion of the area map is dominantly granite. Pulaskite porphyry, presumably as dykes, occurs in abundance in all intrusive rock types and in much smaller amounts in the bedded rocks. Siliceous volcanic rocks and hornfelsed siliceous sedimentary rocks, including quartzite and argillite, occur in a small area west of Glover Creek and along the south and southeast fringes of the grid area. In most areas the bedded rocks are intimately mixed with intrusive rocks and



" there is little doubt that assimilation has occurred. Most structural and textural details have been erased by metamorphism but an overall east-west trend is evident both in distribution of sedimentary rock units and in their remnant internal structures. Heavy sulphide mineral concentrations are attributed to contact metamorphism of favourable metal rich beds by the intrusive events. At the Simpson-Zucco Mine a small quantity of gold-base metal ore was formed in a structural trap in a dyke-riddled bedded sequence. "

#### DIAMOND DRILLING

During the period April 1975 to present, 1,973 feet of A.Q. drilling was completed in 11 holes testing the strike length of a massive sulphide zone over approximately 1,000 feet. All drilling was carried out by company personnel using either rented equipment or the company owned drill. Drill hole locations are shown on the accompanying plan map (Fig. 6) also showing magnetometer data. Pertinent data on individual holes together with significant intersections is tabulated below:

Hole No.	Dip (Degrees)	Depth	Intersecting		Length	Grade		Peak Value Au/width
			From	To		Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	
1	-50	93	18	- 85'	75'	0.0732		0.148/1.5'
2	-90	39	0	- 34'	34'	0.2802		0.520/4'
3	-50	60	30	- 55'	25'	0.0924		0.140/5'
4	-50	45	0	- 23'	23'	0.164		0.214/6'
5	-45	100				No significant values		
6	-70	245				"	"	"
7	-50	340	60	- 86'	26'	0.200	0.750	0.37/5'
8	-50	442	160	- 169'	9'	0.08		0.088/6'
9	-50	112				No significant values		
10	-50	242				"	"	"
11	-50	255				"	"	"

Minor copper values were returned from significant intersections where assayed.

Drill hole #F-2 (drilled by Fento Mines) was reported to have an intersection of 29' (true width 18') as follows: Au - 0.30 oz/ton; Ag - 3.75 oz/ton; Cu - 0.5%.

Drill hole #10 intersected 4 feet of massive sulphides but no significant gold values.

In general, important gold values outlined on the property to date are associated with a steep, east-west striking zone of massive sulphides in the south part of the HEK claim. The sulphide zone consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite in the minor chalcopyrite and traces of sphalerite. The higher gold values appear to occur within or peripheral to pyrrhotite rich areas within the sulphide zone.

Assay logs for the 1976 drilling are attached in Appendix I and hole locations are shown on Fig. 6.

#### GEOCHEMISTRY

Hecla Mining Company staff collected 190 B-horizon soil samples over approximately four miles of flagged, chain and compass grid. Samples were collected in the traditional manner. Dried samples were analysed for copper and gold by Chemex Labs. Ltd. using atomic absorption equipment. The results are plotted on Fig. 4.

Samples were taken in dry, dark, powdery soil and returned values unusually low in both copper and gold

including over those areas known from stripping and drilling to contain copper and gold. Only one sample contains clearly anomalous gold-copper values (L7N - contains 220 ppm copper and 110 ppb gold). It must be concluded that soil geochemistry is not an effective exploration tool in this area.

### MAGNETICS

Magnetometer surveys have been carried out by the writer in the fall of 1975 over the drilled area and by Hecla Mining Company over a much wider area in the summer of 1976. Hecla's data is plotted on Fig. 5. Both surveys used the McPhar Model M-700 fluxgate magnetometer measuring the vertical field. Traverses were looped in the standard way using convenient base stations.

Readings were taken at 100 foot intervals over approximately ten line miles of flagged, chain and compass grid.

Despite the large variations in rock types, variations in magnetic susceptibilities are low to moderate. The north central portion of the surveyed area exhibits a moderate, relatively uniform field. The nearly constant field near and parallel to the base line in the north may be a reflection of deep overburden.

A zone fringing the surveyed area on the south, south-east, and south-west is characterized by a moderate density of contours and is underlain by silicified and metamorphosed sediments of the Anarchist Group intruded by a variety of dykes. All known significant gold miner-

alization occurs within this zone.

The probability of finding similar mineralization in similar rock types in the north central area is low.

The best potential for similar mineralization lies to the south and south-west and the magnetometer survey should probably be extended in these areas.

### CONCLUSIONS

Technical surveys and approximately 2,000 feet of diamond drilling have been completed on the HEK claim during 1975-1976. Diamond drilling encountered potentially economic gold mineralization in one zone. The known zone has not been completely drilled off.

The best potential for finding other similar zones appears to be to the south and south-west of the area covered by the technical programmes. This drift covered area is difficult to explore since there is little or no outcrop and the geochemical method does not appear to be an effective prospecting tool. The best approach may be a magnetic survey with relatively close spacings in an attempt to find other pyrrhotite rich sulphide zones.

Respectfully submitted




W. Meyer, P. Eng.

Vancouver, B.C.  
November, 1976

CERTIFICATE

I, William Meyer, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with residence at 911 Jarvis Street, Coquitlam, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.Sc., 1962).
3. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.
4. I have worked as an exploration geologist for twelve years for the following companies: Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Ltd., Gibraltar Mines Ltd., Associated Geological Services Ltd., Western Geological Services Ltd. (senior partner).  
  
I am presently a senior partner in W. Meyer & Associates Ltd.
5. I have no interest, direct or indirect, nor do I anticipate receiving any, in the properties or securities of Consolidated Boundary Explorations Ltd. (N.P.L.).
6. I have visited the HEK property a number of times over the past year.



W. Meyer, P. Eng.

November, 1976

Vancouver, B.C.



## W. MEYER &amp; ASSOCIATES LTD.

19<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

## SAMPLING AND ASSAY RECORD

Client Cons Boundary  
Project No. HEK Group

Assay No.	Date Sampled	Date Shipped	Shipped Via	Sample Location	Width	% Cu.	% MoS <sub>2</sub>	Au	Ag	Remarks	
29500				DDH-H#2	0-7	}		0.478	0.76		
					7-8						
29501					8-14.5				0.034	0.44	
502					14.5-21		0.08		0.232	0.55	
503					21-26				0.520	0.50	
504					26-34				0.172	0.15	
29505					34-39			0.025	0.14		
29506				H#3	0-11	}		0.012			
507					* 22-30				0.020		
508					* 11-22				0.008		
509					30-35				0.118		
510					35-40				0.102		
511					40-45		0.08		0.052		
512					45-50				0.050		
513					50-55				0.140		
514					55-60			0.010			































Rock Types and Alteration	Graphic Log		Mineralization and Structures	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	FOOTAGE BLOCKS	Recovery		Assay Results			
	ROCK TYPE ALTERATION	FOOTAGE				STRUCTURE	Wt. in Gr.		Sample No.		Est. Grade
							Core %	Sludge %	Core	Sludge	
Amphibolite volc(?) sil <sup>d</sup> - some alteration to skarn in bands @ ~60° Calcite or Fract. at low angles chl <sup>ls</sup>		130	2-3 dessem pyrite.								
		140	brx - CaCO <sub>3</sub> ± low angle fract.								
greenschist (alt volc?)		150	crossed zone. > brx <sup>a</sup> , kaol. <sup>ic</sup> minor dessem py.								
" brx <sup>d</sup> gr. st. - brx frag Nelson Bath?		160	brx. frags to 1' sections heavy py. (to 50°) replacing selected fragments								
brx <sup>d</sup> gr. st. skarn 166-168 stringers, calcite & ch <sup>l</sup> & cementing brx.		170	160-166 bands py with 2 <sup>nd</sup> bio at 70° to core axis locally massive py around brx frags. sections massive py, some pyrr in brx								
169-170 - calcite cemented brx. 170 <sup>1/2</sup> -172 - py <sup>d</sup> gr. st. brx frags in ptz rich lauco granit(?) felds → kaolin.		180	minor py.								



Rock Types and Alteration	ROCK TYPE ALTERATION	Graphic Log FOOTAGE	STRUCTURE	Mineralization and Structures	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	FOOTAGE BLOCKS	Recovery		Assay Results			Est. Grade		
							Wt. in Gr.		Sample No.		Core		Sludge	Core Sludge Combined
							Core %	Sludge %	Core	Sludge				
34'		30												
fine grained quartz		40												
diomite - 20% fine chloritic mafics slight foliation		50												
at 60° to core axis, Nelson Batholith?		58												
58'		60		5% py - dessem + cse fracture filling at 60° to core axis.					Au	Ag				
Anarchist seds. fine grained gray-green bedding(??) at 60°.		70		minor fine dessem pyrite.					0.028	0.02				
"		70		zone massive pyrr, py at 60°					0.01	0.02				
		80							0.026	0.18				







MEMORANDUM TO:

File

October 20, 1976

FROM:

Erik Ostensoe

SUBJECT:

Hek Claims, Pass Creek, Grand Forks, B.C.

The Hek Claims owned by Consolidated Boundary Explorations Limited of Grand Forks, B.C., were the subject of geological and geochemical (soils) surveys and a magnetic survey during the period June 27 to July 9, 1976. All the work was done by Ed Kruckowski and Erik Ostensoe, geologists, working from a temporary tent camp that was established on the claims at Glover Creek.

The Hek Claims are located on a south-facing slope and are covered by a sparse growth of grass, bushes and pine trees. Bedrock exposures are extensive except in the southmost portion of the sulphide mineral zone where bulldozer cuts and numerous shallow pits and shafts have been excavated to supplement the natural outcroppings.

As illustrated on maps accompanying this memorandum, a crude grid of chained and compassed lines was established over the southeastern portion of the Hek claim block, between the west side of Glover Creek to the west and a farmer's fence on the east. Sixteen lines totalled 49,700 feet in length. When excessive deviation of the lines was noticed, two tie lines were chained across the interior of the grid so that the grid is shown on the maps that accompany this memo in a reasonably accurate fashion. The deviation was attributed to a defective compass as the subsequent magnetic survey failed to indicate any unusual magnetic patterns.

GEOLOGY

The geology of the Hek Claims (Figure 1) is dominated by a co-magmatic assemblage of alkalic rocks intrusive into and bordered by granite and by siliceous volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The latter rocks are generally weakly pyritized and in an area just east of Glover Creek contain zones of abundant to massive iron sulphides and traces of chalcopyrite and gold.

Augite syenite, leucosyenite and feldspar porphyry occur on lower slopes across the width of the 1976 mapping grid and in the northwestern part of the grid. The extent of the latter occurrence is unknown. The intervening rock is largely diorite and further study might reveal that syenite is a border phase of the diorite, contaminated by assimilation of country rocks. The northeastern portion of the area map is dominantly granite. Pulaskite porphyry, presumably as dykes, occurs in abundance in all intrusive rock types and in much smaller amounts in the bedded rocks. Siliceous volcanic rocks and hornfelsed siliceous sedimentary rocks, including quartzite and argillite, occur in a small area west of Glover Creek and along the south and southeast fringes of the grid area. In most areas the bedded rocks are intimately mixed with intrusive rocks and there is little doubt that assimilation has occurred. Most structural and textural details have been erased

by metamorphism but an overall east-west trend is evident both in distribution of sedimentary rock units and in their remnant internal structures. Heavy sulphide mineral concentrations are attributed to contact metamorphism of favourable metal rich beds by the intrusive events. At the Simpson-Zucco Mine a small quantity of gold-base metal ore was formed in a structural trap in a dyke-riddled bedded sequence.

#### SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY OF COPPER AND GOLD

190 B-horizon soil samples were collected from Lines 0 to 7 North of the Hek Claims 1976 grid. Samples were taken using traditional field techniques and were analysed for copper and gold by Chemex Labs Ltd. using standard atomic absorption equipment. Metal values are plotted on Figure 2.

The soils are sandy with a thin A zone and a rather thick B zone horizon. The copper and gold contents of the Hek Claims soils are unusually low: copper background is less than 20 ppm and gold, less than 15 ppb. One sample is clearly anomalous: L7N,2W contains 220 ppm copper and 110 ppb gold. This soil is from an area of no outcrops. It was concluded that soil geochemistry is not an effective aid in evaluating the Hek Claims.

#### MAGNETICS

The Hek Claims 1976 grid was surveyed using M-700 fluxgate magnetometer. The standard procedures of looping traverses in order to repeat readings at frequent intervals was employed. Figure 3 is a contour plan of magnetic susceptibilities in gammas relative to a base station reading of 400 gammas. The base station was located near the west side of the Glover Creek culvert.

Despite the range of rock compositions present on the Hek claims, the magnetic pattern is rather featureless. In a general way the south fringe, over the siliceous rocks, exhibits the greatest variation. These rocks have the lowest susceptibilities. A particularly "flat" magnetic pattern was recorded within 400 feet of the zero station on Lines 8 North through 15 North. This coincides with an area of complete overburden cover. None of the "spot highs" could be related to mineralization or necessarily to rocks of any particular economic interest.

#### ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

No zones of economic interest were recognized as a result of the 1976 work on the Hek Claims. Contrary to conclusions made by workers on the claims in the mid-1960's, characteristics of a porphyry environment were not found. Neither significant copper minerals nor porphyry-type alteration was found. Iron sulphide zones were found to be restricted and although they have responded favourably to exploration by bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling further such work does not appear to be justified at the present time.

Similarly the Simpson-Zucco mine area was thoroughly explored in 1939 by underground methods. Although there is some potential for the location of additional small gold bearing zones, such targets are notoriously elusive.

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CONSOLIDATED BOUNDARY EXPLORATION LIMITED (N.P.L.)  
DIAMOND DRILLING ON HEK

NOVEMBER 1, 1975 - APRIL 30, 1976

MONTH	NO OF MEN	MAN HOURS	FOOTAGE
NOVEMBER	2	294	305
DECEMBER	2	126	126
JANUARY	2	238	342
FEBRUARY	2	210	236
MARCH	2	308	325
APRIL	2	210	211
TOTAL MAN HOURS		1386	
TOTAL FOOTAGE			1440

CONTRACT DRILLING @ \$5.50 PER FT.	\$ 7920.00	
PREPARATION OF DRILL SITE + MOVING 449 HOURS @ \$5.50	2469.50	
MISC HELPERS 11 DAYS @ \$60.00 PER DAY	660.00	
SUPERVISION (G. NAKADE) 6 1/2 DAYS @ \$50.00 PER DAY	3323.50	
BENEFITS - U.I.C., C.C.P., W.C.B.	678.00	
TOTAL WAGES		\$ 15,051
DRILL BITS + SUPPLIES (J.K. SMIT + SON)	3294.10	
(WESDRILL)	3400.54	
		6,694
DRILL RENTAL (A. MARTE)		430
CONSULTING + ENGINEERING (W. MEYER + ASSOCIATES)		2,797
ASSAYING (CHEMEX LAB)		785
SNOWPLOWING + GRADING ROADS (BRYANT + SIMPSON)		486
GEO-CHEMICAL, GEO-PHYSICAL AND MAGNETOMETER WORK BY HECLA MINING CO.		5,456
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		\$ 31,701.

**CONSOLIDATED BOUNDARY EXPLORATIONS LTD (NPL)**  
**SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES**  
**HEK PROPERTY**

Date		SURVEY + CLAIMS	DRILL BITS, EQUIPMENT EXPENSES	DIAMOND DRIVING	ENGINEERING AND ASSAY	Sundry
1975	August 12	Min. of Finance	48.00			
	14	JK Smit + Son		113.40 ✓		
	September 29	A Monte (DRILL RENTALS)		430.80 ✓		
	December 18	Chemex Labs			208.50 ✓	
	18	W Meyer + Assoc			681.65 ✓	
1976	January 29	W Meyer + Assoc			509.87 ✓	
	29	Chemex Lab			244.00 ✓	
	February 20	W Meyer + Assoc			342.70 ✓	
		Wes Drill	509.12 ✓			
	24	JK Smit + Son	1112.08 ✓			
	March 22	" ✓	1348.62 ✓			
	23	Chemex Labs				20.00 Grading
	23	Bryant + Simpson				486.00 ✓
	22	W Meyer + Assoc				2255.21 ✓
	23	Wes Drill Equip	2152.16 ✓			
	April 15	" ✓	1392.6 ✓			
	May 17	Chemex Labs	1392.83		133.50	
	17	W Meyer + Assoc			663.56	
	July 12	Chemex Labs			119.00 ✓	
	August 13	W Meyer + Assoc			361.92 ✓	
		Wages - Novemba 1975 to Septemba 1976				Wages 17373.74
		Benefits - VIC, COP, WCB				618.52
1975	May 23	W Chang	400.00			
	July 17	Weymark Engineering	3000.00			
			748.00	6694.64 ✓	430.80	3582.19
						15537.24
		<b>Total of Above</b>				26992.63
		Geo-chemical; geo-physical and magnetometer work by FELLA Mining				545.69 ✓
						932449.55
		LESS SURVEY + CLAIMS				748.00
						3170155





6130

Contour Interval = 100 Gammas

M-4

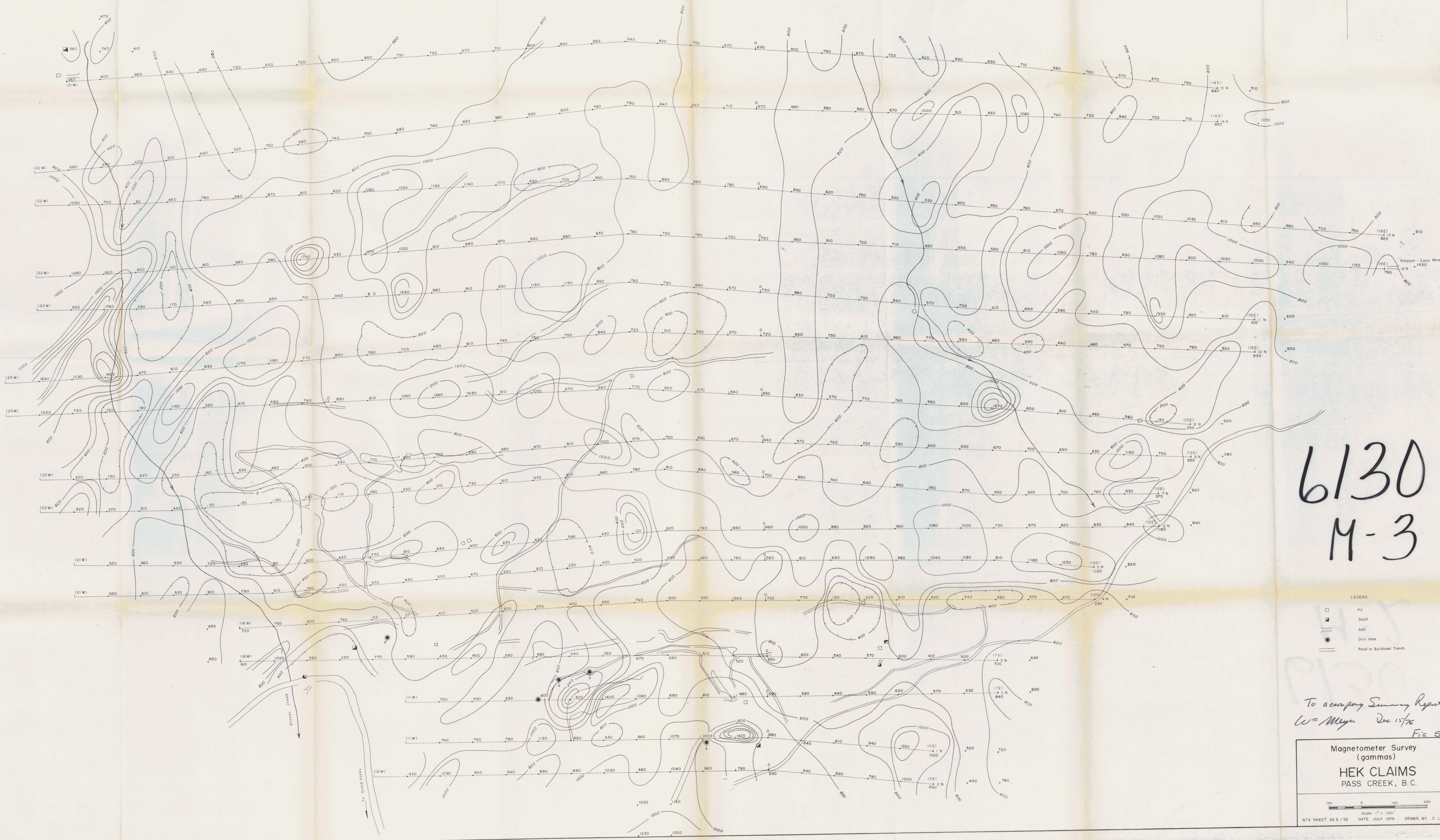
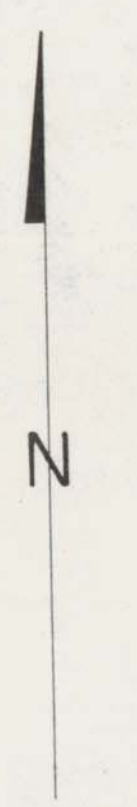
To a company Summary Report by *Fig 6*  
*W. Meyer Dec 15/76*  
 CONSOLIDATED BOUNDARY EXPLORATION LTD.

(HEK GROUP)  
 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY  
 AND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

100 50 0 50 100 200 Feet  
 Scale

November 1975 Figure No. - 2





6130  
M-3

LEGEND

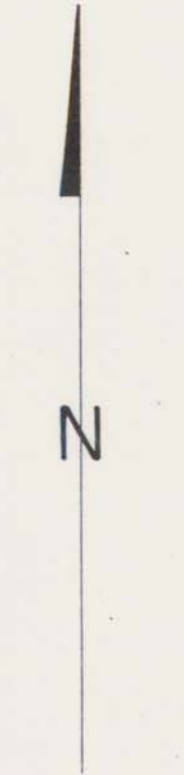
□	Pit
■	Shaft
▲	Adit
●	Drill Hole
—	Road or Bulldozed Trench

To accompany Summary Report by  
W. Meyer Dec 15/76  
Fig 5

Magnetometer Survey  
(gammas)  
**HEK CLAIMS**  
PASS CREEK, B.C.

Scale: 1" = 100'  
DATE: JULY 1976 DRAWN BY: C. L. C.





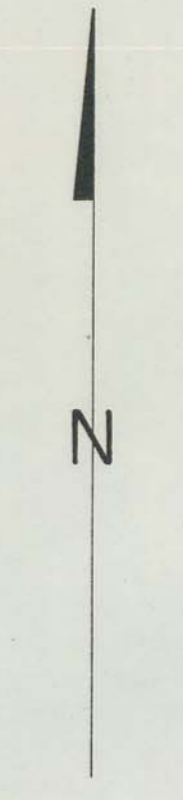
6130  
M-2

- LEGEND
- Pit
  - Shaft
  - ▣ Adit
  - Drill Hole
  - Road or Bulldozed Trench
  - Au (ppm)
  - Cu (ppm)

To accompany Summary Report by  
W. Meyer Dec 1978  
Fig 4

Soil Geochemistry  
of Copper (ppm) and Gold (ppb)  
HEK CLAIMS  
PASS CREEK, B.C.





6130  
M-1

- GEOLOGICAL LEGEND**
- 6 Augite syenite, leucosyenite
  - 5 Granite
  - 4 Diorite, biotite diorite
  - 3 Pulsatite porphyry
  - 2 Trachyte, andesite
  - 1 Lamprophyre
  - 1 Meta sediments, quartzite, argillite, barfels
- Bedding attitude  
 - - - Fracture or shear attitude  
 - - - Jointing

- LEGEND**
- Pit
  - ▣ Shaft
  - ▢ Adit
  - Drill Hole
  - ▬ Road or Bulldozed Trench

To accompany Summary Report by  
W. Meyer Dec 15/76  
Figure 3

**GEOLOGY  
HEK CLAIMS  
PASS CREEK, B.C.**

Scale: 1" = 100'  
 NTS SHEET 62 E / 5E DATE: JULY 1976 DRAWN BY: C. L. C.