'78-#44-#7.5'

Geology and Geochemistry of the K, L and M Mineral Claims, Record Nos. 813, 814, 815

Omineca Mining Division

93N/11W

55° 34'N, 125° 25'W

Owner of Claims and Operator: Granby Mining Corporation

Authors: D.H. James, M.Sc., P. Eng., and W.J. Wilkinson, B.Sc.

Submitted January 18, 1979

7059

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List of Illustrations

INTRODUCTION

During the period July 1 - September 19, 1978, Granby Mining Corporation conducted exploration on the K,L,M Mineral Claims (Record Nos. 813, 814, 815), situated in the Omineca Mining District. A minimum of four men worked on linecutting throughout July and August. In addition, a contract linecutting crew of four men was employed between August 24th and September 8th.

The grid thus established was utilized for a soil geochemical survey, geophysical surveys (shootback E.M. and magnetometer) and for geological mapping and prospecting.

This report deals primarily with the linecutting, geochemical and geological surveys for which assessment credit has been claimed. Unfortunately, equipment malfunction plagued the E.M. survey, which therefore was not completed. Results obtained are somewhat suspect, and the entire survey will have to be repeated. Therefore no geophysical data is included with this report, and costs incurred have been deleted from the cost statement.

Location, Topography, Access

The K,L,M Mineral Claims are located between West Kwanika Creek and Dream Creek, approximately 36 km northwest of Takla Landing, in the Omineca Mining District, north-central B.C. They occupy the slopes immediately west of the valley between the headwaters of Silver Creek and the south flowing portion of Kwanika Creek. Slopes are gentle to moderately steep. The valley of an east-flowing creek, (previously called Canyon Creek), cuts through the approximate centre of the claims, and relatively steep slopes and bluffs prevail in this portion of the claim block,

Access to the claims is by good gravelled secondary roads, from Fort St. James through Mansen Creek, then west along Germansen Lake and Kwanika Creek.

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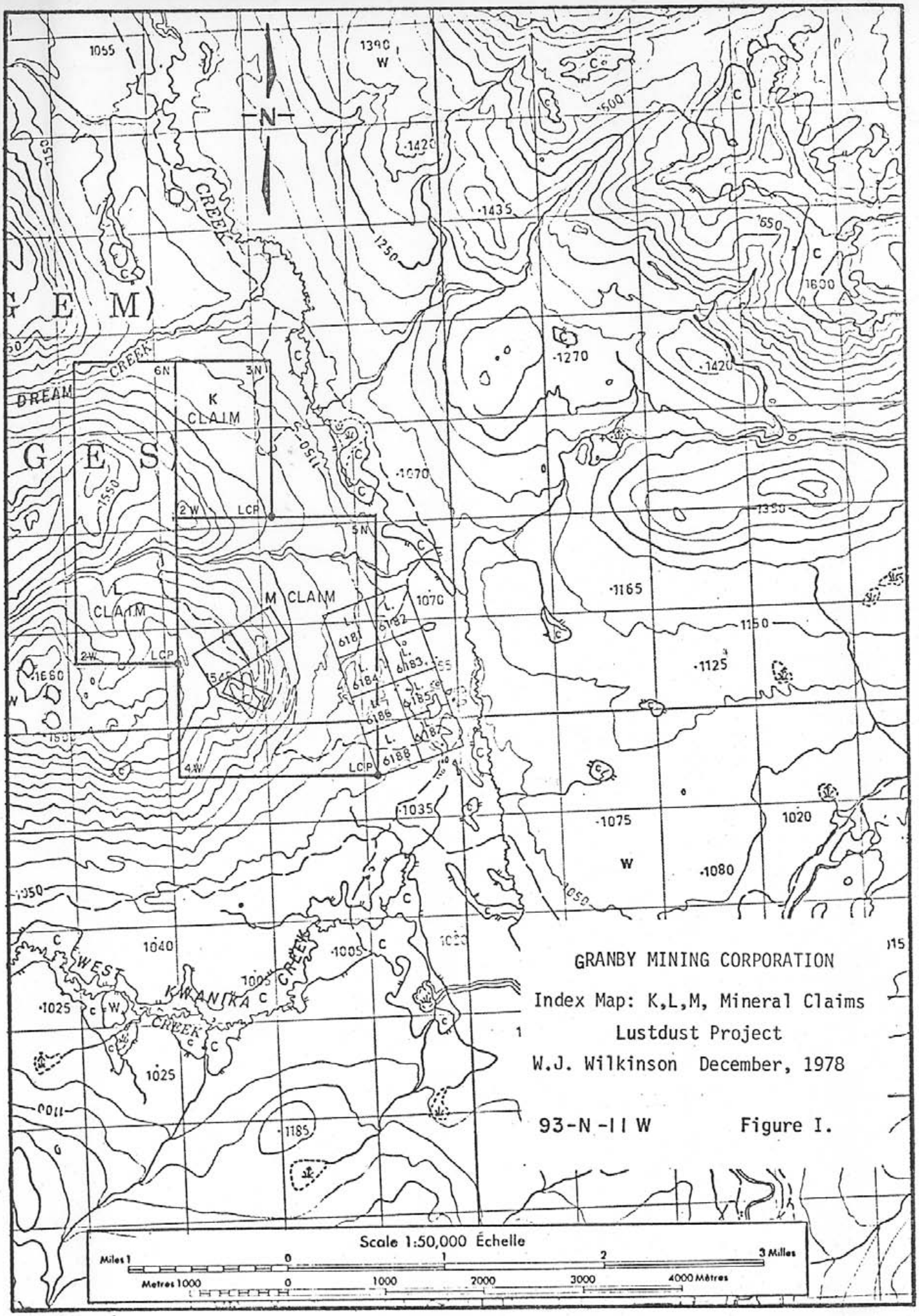

GRANBY MINING CORPORATION

Index Map: K,L,M, Mineral Claims

Lustdust Project

W.J. Wilkinson December, 1978

93-N-11W Figure I.

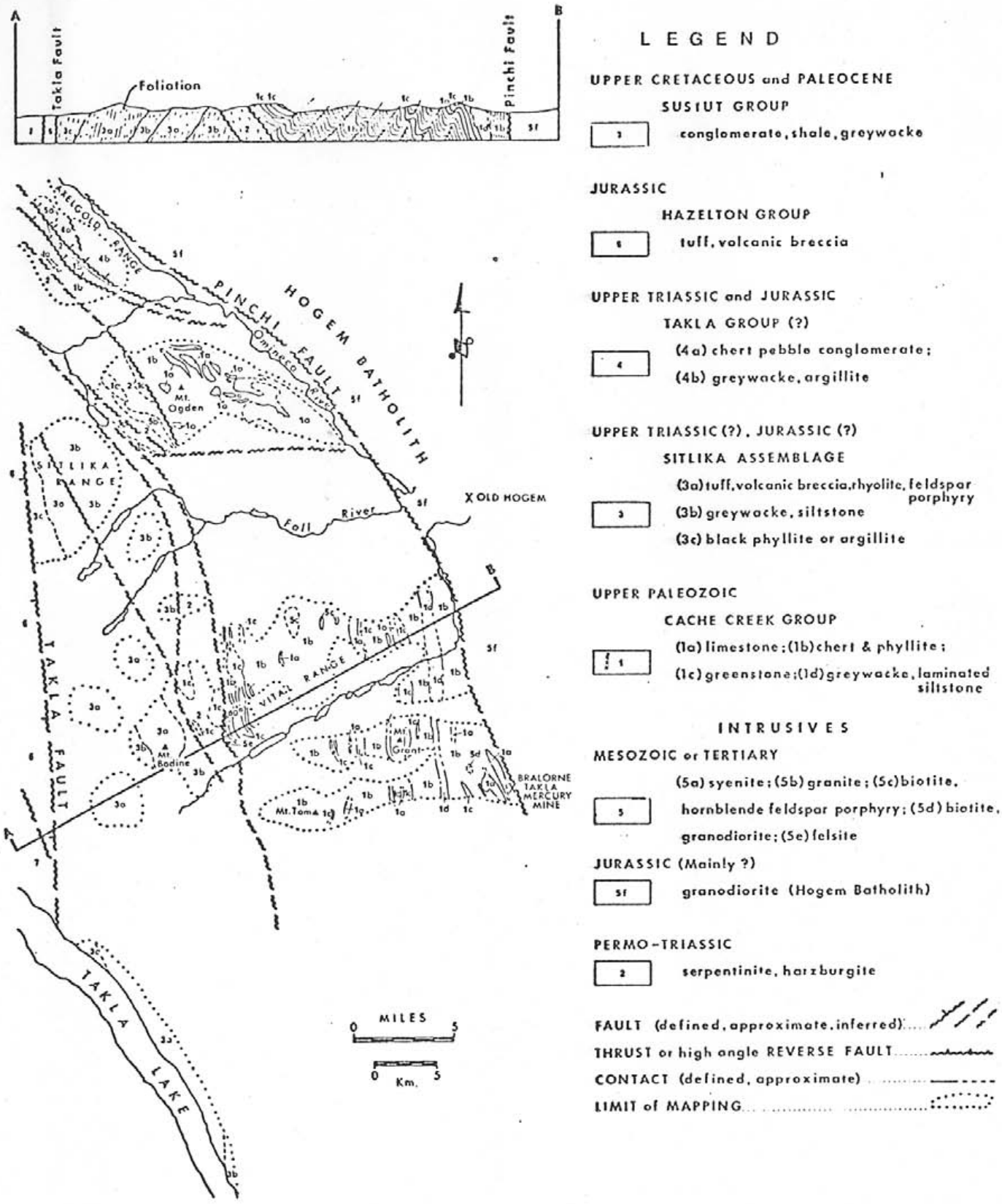

Figure 2. Geological map of Cache Creek Group and Mesozoic rocks at the northern end of the Stuart Lake Belt, central British Columbia.

Granby Mining Corporation

Figure Ia Regional Geology, K,L,M Claims Area, after I.A. Paterson, "Geology of Cache Creek Group and Mesozoic Rocks at the Northern End of the Stuart Lake Belt, Central British Columbia" in G.S.C. Report of Activities, part B, 1974, pp. 31-42

Float-equipped aircraft can land on Tsayta Lake, the west end of which is accessible from the Takla Landing road. The distance from this point to the property is about 20 km travelling easterly on good gravelled road. Road distance from the property to the B.C. Railway at Takla Landing is about 45 km.

Property Definition

The K,L,M claims are located over an area which has been explored since the 1940's, known as the Lustdust prospect. Values in silver, lead, zinc, antimony and gold are reported from veins; sphalerite occurs in massive pyrrhotite, and minor chalcopyrite occurs in skarn.

The vein mineralization was discovered in 1944, and was explored by a 350' adit in 1945. Bralorne Mines Ltd. explored the property from 1952-1954. In 1960 Bralorne again acquired the property, and from 1960 to 1962 carried out further work in a joint venture with Noranda and Canex. A limited amount of work was done by Bralorne in 1963. These programs were comprised of extensive bulldozer and hand trenching, and diamond drilling. A large part of the records of this early work are not available.

Takla Silver Mines Ltd. explored the property between 1964 and 1967, driving a 750' adit by the spring of 1966. At least 10 diamond drill holes were drilled underground, and 2,500 feet were drilled on surface. In 1968 a joint venture between Takla Silver Mines Ltd. and Anchor Mines Ltd. carried out a drill program totalling 1,881 feet underground and 4,387 feet on surface. As with the preceding work, very little information as to results is now available.

All claims had lapsed by mid-1974, at which time several claims were re-staked over the adit and ground immediately adjacent to the north-east. In 1977, Granby located the K,L,M claims comprising 38 units, to cover a large area with apparent mineral potential, extending northwest from the adit area. The "M" Claims overstakes three 1974 claims which Granby does not have title to - the Takla 2, Record No. 13183, and the M.V. 1 and M.V. 2, Record Nos 132409, 132410. The M claims also adjoins the Crown Granted Mineral Claims, L.6181,

6184, 6186, 6188 which form part of the former Bralorne Takla Mercury Mine Property, which produced several hundred flasks of mercury during the Second World War.

The southern portion of the property has good road access, but no roads or trails extended north of Canyon Creek prior to the 1978 program.

The 1978 work program was conducted and supervised by Granby personnel and Granby Mining Corporation was the operator. The claims owned by Granby at present are not known to contain any ore and the property has no economic value except as an exploration project. The exploration is being conducted in hopes of discovering massive sulfide deposits of substantially larger size than those previously known.

Work Summary

Grid Linecutting

A total of 67.15 kilometers of line was cut in the program. An additional 8 km was chained and flagged only, in preparation for line-cutting.

Geochemical Survey

A total of 910 soil samples were collected and analyzed for lead, zinc, copper and silver.

Geological Survey

The 38-unit property was mapped by the writer at a scale of 1:5,000. The area surveyed was approximately 900 hectares.

All types of work done covered most of the K,L, and M claims.

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CONTROL GRID

Four control lines were cut out. These are spaced at 1,000 metre intervals, and oriented north-south. They are tied to the Legal Posts of the K,L, and M claims. They were chained and picketed at 50 metre intervals, with station distances corrected for slope variations.

East-west cross-lines were established at 100 metre intervals between 0 + 00 N and 15 + 00 N, and at 200 metre intervals from 15 + 00 N to 28 + 00 N, with local variations in spacing as shown on Figure 2 (in pocket). A tie-line was cut at 37 + 50 N, but lines between 28 + 00 N and 37 + 50 N were flagged and chained only. Cross-line stations on the cut grid were slope-chained and picketed at 50 metre intervals then re-surveyed using chain and clinometer, and/or aneroid altimeter. This survey data has been used to develop a relatively accurate, slope-corrected grid map, on which to plot the geological and geochemical results (Figures 2-7).

All lines were cut to a 1 metre width. 12.65 Km was cut on control lines, and 54.5 km was cut on cross-lines. An additional 8 km of cross lines was chained and flagged only.

The grid is based on an origin at the extreme southeast corner of the claims, which is the location of the Legal Post of the "M" Mineral Claim and the southwest corner of L. 6188, a Crown Granted Mineral Claim whose location is readily found in the field. All grid measurements are given in metres, measured north and west from this point by compass and chain.

Linecutting progress was relatively slow (and proportionally more expensive), due partly to difficult terrain, partly to very remote portions of the grid, especially the northeastern area, but mainly because a large proportion of the grid area is covered by a very dense, tangled underbrush which had to be cut out, at a great decrease in linecutting progress, in order to make the lines passable at any reasonable walking pace.

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GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

Regional Geology

The most recent published information on regional geology is by Paterson, I.A., 1974 Geol. Surv. Can. Paper 74-1, Part B. An illustration from this paper is included as Figure 1a in this report.

The property lies just west of the former Bralorne Takla Mercury Mine identified on the figure. Both properties are a short distance west of the major structure known as the Pinchi Fault which separates the Jurassic Hogem Batholith to the east from the Upper Paleozoic Cache Creek Group to the west.

The claims therefore are entirely underlain by Cache Creek rocks. As a general description of these rocks the authors heartily agree with Paterson's statement "It has not been possible to determine the detailed stratigraphy of the Cache Creek Group because of the complex structure and lack of paleontological control". Cache Creek rocks are predominantly chert grading to phyllite, carbonaceous phyllite and argillite. There are also greywacke and limestone units and some greenstone. Structurally the group is described as having undergone two periods of penetrative deformation followed by kinking and faulting adjacent to the Pinchi Fault. The property is within the distance affected by the last-mentioned deformation.

Mineralization

The work reported herein has not reached the point where any new mineralization has been discovered, but a brief description of the old showings will explain the nature of the exploration methods selected. Most of the old showings occur on three claims held by other owners.

On the TaKla 2 claim, a showing known as #1 zone appears to be a vein emplaced in a steep fault. It is irregular in width and value. Minerals reported are pyrite, sphalerite, galena, jamesonite stibnite, arseneopyrite and freibergite. The principal values are in silver with some lead, zinc and gold. North of this showing on which extensive work

has been done is # 2 zone, a similar veinlike occurrence on the contact of limestone and a narrow greenschist unit.

On the MV 2 claim, zone 3 is a large gossan composed of reddish limonite. Zinc occurs in places as hemimorphite. There are no sulfides. The gossan is reported at least 160 feet deep. The zone appears to have developed on a limestone - greenschist contact in the vicinity of faulting, but the overburden and extensive gossan obscure the geology. The depth of oxidation is unusual and indicates water circulation through some channels.

Zone 4B is NW of zone 3 and the type of mineralization constitutes the principal exploration target of the present program. Here lenses of almost massive pyrrhotite with pyrite and sphalerite occur principally on the contact of limestone with greenschist and chert-argillite. Some occurrances as exposed have limestone on both walls. The common mode of occurrance on contacts suggests that the sulfides may be syngenetic layered massive deposits associated with the volcanic rocks which are now green schists. The lenses known are small and appear to be folded and faulted.

An orientation survey earlier indicated that soil geochemistry anomalies could be detected over the known mineralization and geochemistry was the principal exploration method decided upon. Because the sulfide bodies are quite massive and contain a large proportion of pyrrotite it was also considered likely that magnetic and electromagnetic methods would indicate reasonably large bodies at shallow depths. As mentioned in the introduction the electromagnetic survey was unsatisfactory and is not reported or claimed. A magnetic survey was carried out. Results are almost "flat". It is intended to repeat this work and it is not reported or claimed.

Property Geology

Geological mapping in 1978 consisted of outcrop mapping along the lines of the control grid and along roads, creeks and some old trenches. Traverses were also made to locate other outcrops which were tied into the grid by compass and tape. Data was plotted on a slope-corrected grid map and is presented in Figure 7 at a scale of 1:5,000 (in pocket)

.../7

Rock Types

Cache Creek rocks on the property consist of massive limestone, beds of argillite, shale, phyllite and dark to black chert and one or more horizons of greenschist. These rocks are intruded by dykes (and possibly sills) of feldspar porphyry. A small strongly magnetic dioritic intrusive is exposed in Canyon Creek near the western claim boundary.

Several dyke-like outcrops of hornblende-biotite granodiorite noted on the north western property boundary (see Figure 7) may be related to a small granodiorite body (5d) shown on Figure 1a.

An outcrop of skarn occurs in Canyon Creek, in close proximity to strongly silicified and hybridized shale and hornfelsed shale. The relationship of the skarn to other rocks is undetermined.

The limestone is light to dark grey and almost massive. No fine laminations are visible in fresh surfaces, and only rarely are they suggested by differential weathering. Bedding in the order of 1-3 metres thick was observed in the southern most outcrop.

Argillite, phyllite and chert are gradational one into the other. Many outcrops are described as cherty argillite or argillaceous chert. There is a small amount of light grey chert, but most is black as is the argillite. Phyllite is generally dark although some is light enough to be confused with greenschist, particularly because both are soft and rarely outcrop. Many outcrops along Canyon Creek were mapped as shales, although their affinity to the argillite is clear. The Canyon Creek outcrops generally differ in that chert is not significant, and the rocks are somewhat less indurated and re-crystallized.

The greenschist is a grey-green schistose and sometimes calcareous rock thought to be of volcanic origin (probably tuffaceous). Many exposures contain clasts of limestone ranging up to 10 cm diameter. This rocktype is distinctive and is probably a single horizon.

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Structure

Foliation and bedding where observed strike generally NNW and dip moderately to steeply west. The foliation is interpreted to be an axial-plane feature developed in relation to close folding overturned to the east. Due to the massive character of the thicker limestone beds, much of the movement is probably taken up in the softer bedded rocks.

A number of faults have been identified and others are interpreted or suspected.

A pattern of N 50^{o} - 60^{o} E faulting is indicated by apparent rock discontinuities along the small creek just east of the 20 + 00 W baseline, and by a clearly defined offset in the limestone-phyllite contact, et cetera, from 17 + 00 N to 19 + 00 N, west of this baseline. The bed of Canyon Creek near the western claim boundary (30 + 00W) is a prominent linear feature oriented about N60^{o} E, and may represent a related fault trace.

A prominent linear canyon at 14 + 00 N, 8 + 50 W oriented N 07E separates massive limestone from graphitic chert and phyllite. This orientation is also seen in several felsite dykes.

The felsite dykes (sills?) are long, linear features, with a preferred orientation of N 10 - 25^{o}W/50^{o}W, sub-parallel to bedding. At this point it is not clear whether they are fault or fracture controlled or are indeed sills.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Procedure

Soil samples were taken at 50 metre intervals over the established grid. Samples were taken with an iron mattock with a 15 cm blade to dig a hole, then the soil was taken from the "B" soil horizon at an average depth of 10 - 15 cm. The samples were placed in high wet strength Kraft paper bags, and submitted for analysis to Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd., 1500 Pemberton Ave., North Vancouver, B.C. Here they were first dried and screened, the -80 mesh fraction being used for assay. Analysis for copper, lead, zinc, and

silver was done using LeFort aqua regia digestion and the atomic absorption spectrometer, A correction for background absorption interference was applied to the silver results.

Interpretation

Geochemical results revealed areas anomalous in silver, lead and zinc. The validity of these results was confirmed, in that some of these anomalies coincided with previously explored zones of sulphides and oxides. The grid area was generally not anomalous for copper, except in several isolated spots.

Lead

The anomalous lead threshold was set at 100 ppm, and 200 ppm was considered clearly anomalous. Lead values were contoured at 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 ppm (Figure 3). Values ranged from a low of 4 ppm to a high of 16,000 ppm, the latter value coming from near an area of trenching in oxidized contact mineralization. One large area in the south-central part of the grid is anomalous; this coincides partly with known mineralization, but the extension north of claim MV-2 has not been explored. Most remaining scattered anomalous lead values occur in overburden-covered areas, and warrant some follow-up, initially by more detailed soil sampling. A small anomaly on the 4a Zone (2200 W, lines 15N, 17N) indicates that these massive sulphides contain sufficient lead to produce a significant anomaly, although they are primarily zinc-bearing.

Zinc

The anomalous zinc threshold was set at 200 ppm, and 500 ppm was considered clearly anomalous. Zinc values were contoured at 200, 500 and 1000 ppm (Figure 4). Zinc values ranged from a low of 6 ppm to a high of

.../10

20,000 (over known mineralization). Anomalous zinc values outline a central zone oriented NNW, parallel to the geologic fabric, across the southern and central portions of the grid. The northern extension of this zone to Canyon Creek has not been explored, but definitely warrants it. The 4a zone is more strongly anomalous for zinc than for lead, as would be expected from what is known of its metal content. Little in the way of extensions to this zone are indicated.

Silver

The anomalous silver threshold was set at 1 ppm, and 5 ppm was considered strongly anomalous. Values were contoured at 1 and at 5 ppm (Figure 5). They ranged from 0.2 to 83 ppm. A large number of threshold-anomalous results are scattered across the grid area. Some of these may be significant, particularly where they conform to geological contact trends. As expected, the south central zone of trenched showings is strongly anomalous, but over a rather small area. There is a strong correspondence between anomalous silver and lead in this area.

The zone of high silver response north of Canyon Creek (lines 24N - 28N) is not evident in results for the other metals. However, values are sufficiently high (maximum 8 ppm) to warrant further investigation, initially with more detailed soil sampling.

Copper

The anomalous copper threshold was set at 100 ppm, and values were contoured at 100 and 500 ppm (Figure 6). Values ranged from 2 - 975 ppm. Virtually the entire grid was not anomalous for copper, with local isolated exceptions related to extremely high metal concentrations in known showings. One anomalous value on line 24N, just north of Canyon Creek, may indicate an extension of the skarn in Canyon Creek, just to the south, into this area. (The skarn where exposed contains minor chalcopyrite - see Figure 7). The small "threshold"-anomalous zones are not particularly significant by themselves, and do not warrant investigation at this time.

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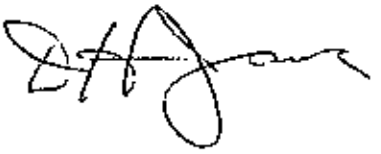
CONCLUSIONS

Exploration of Granby's K, L, and M claims (the former Lustdust property) in 1978 consisted of the establishment of a cut grid, a geochemical survey, geological mapping, and geophysical surveys (magnetometer and shootback E.M.). (Geophysical results were unsatisfactory and these surveys will be repeated). The geological and geochemical results are described in this report, and with geophysical data, will provide a solid basis for planning future physical work.

W. J. Wilkinson, B.Sc.

D.H. James, M.Sc., P.Eng.



COST STATEMENT

1. GRANBY FIELD PERSONNEL

Name	Position	Days Worked	Total Days	Day Rate	Total Paid	
L.B. Warren	Party Chief, Prospector	July 1 - Sept. 19	81	$ 84	$ 6,804	
W.J. Wilkinson	Geologist	Aug. 12 - Sept. 15	32	$133	$ 4,256	
G. Walters	Linecutter	July 2 - Aug. 17	43	$ 28	$ 1,204	
R. Stade	Linecutter	July 1 - Aug 22	48	$ 28	$ 1,344	
B. Holden	Linecutter	July 1 - Aug 17	44	$ 32	$ 1,408	
B. Anderson	Linecutter, Field Assist.	July 1 - Sept. 19	69	$ 32	$ 2,208	
M. Woods	Soil Sampler, Field Assist.	July 1 - Aug. 31	60	$ 26	$ 1,560	
				TOTAL	$18,784	$ 18,784.00

2. CAMP COSTS

Labour:	Joyce Warren, Cook - July 4th - Sept. 16 incl., (74 days @ $40)	$ 2,960	
	Groceries, fuel, camp supplies	$ 7,071	
		$10,031	$ 10,031.00

3. JOB-SITE TRANSPORTATION

Bow-Mac pickup rental, 2½ months, (407.50 x 2½)	$1,018.75	
Bow-Mac Jimmy rental - 1 month (Aug. 12-Sept 15)	649.00	
Granby 4 x 4, 2½ months (Jul, 1-Sept 15) 2½ x 400 =	1,000.00	
	$2,667.75	$ 2,667.75

4. Air Transport (crew & supplies) period Aug 17-Sept 11
Smithers Air Service, Invoices No. 949,983, 987,1031, 1045 1079. $ 1,476.00

5. Contract Linecutting:
Invoice of Bema Industries Ltd., Project No. 7821, for 4 linecutters over period August 24 - Sept 8/78 inclusive (copy on following page) = $9,178.40 $ 9,178.40

6. Power saw maintenance and wear (3 saws @ $5/day for 60 days) = $ 900.00

7. Soil Geochemical Analysis: 910 geochemical analysesfor Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn, @ $3.75 per sample (incl. $.35 for sample preparation), or 910 x $3.75 = $3,412.50 $ 3,412.50
(as per Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. Invoices) Nos. 28-877, -959, -1053, -1200, -1276, -1277, -1349, -1304, -1434)

8. Report Preparation $ 2,000.00

TOTAL COSTS $ 39,449.65

BEMA INDUSTRIES LTD. 19701 64 AVENUE, R.R.1, ANGLEY, B.C. V3A 4P7 (604) 530-7772

Sept. 22, 1978.
Project No. 7821

Granby Mining Corp.
1700 - 1050 West Pender St.
Vancouver B.C.

Attn: Mr. D. James

Invoice for DREAM CREEK PROJECT, Aug. 24 to Sept. 8, 1978

	Hours
Peter Howard	154 hrs
Steve Milroy	154 "
Bernie MacKay	151 "
Daryl Thompson	149.5 hrs

149.5

Wages		
Peter Howard & S. Milroy	154 @ $28.00 =	$4312.00
Daryl Thompson & B MacKay	~~151~~ @ $28.00=	$4186.00
Bernie MacKay	1.5 @ $ 12.00=	$18.00
	WAGE TOTALS	$8516.00

Disbursements	
Expenses	$121.95
Air Fares $72.00 each way x 8	$576.00
Service Charge 15%	$86.40
Disbursment TOTALS	$662.40

INVOICED TOTALS $9178.40

PAID

This is our account
per Bema Industries Ltd.

339-260

865

Appendix II - Author's Qualifications

Donald H. James, M.Sc., P. Eng., Province of B.C., Exploration Manager for Granby since 1970.

William J. Wilkinson, B.Sc., Fellow, G.A.C. B.Sc.-U.B.C., 1966; geological positions since 1967. Employed by Granby as exploration geologist since 1970.

BASE LINE 30 W

BASE LINE 20 W

BASE LINE 10 W

BASE LINE 0+00

"AIR" MINERAL CLAIM

LCP "AIR" MINERAL CLAIM

LCP "L" MINERAL CLAIM

LCP "M" MINERAL CLAIM

LCP "K" MINERAL CLAIM

"L" MINERAL CLAIM

"M" MINERAL CLAIM

"K" MINERAL CLAIM

MV 1

MV 2

TAKLA 2

CREEK

CANYON

CROWN GRANTS

0+00 5N 10N 15N 17N 19N 21N 24N 26N 28N 30N 32N 34N 36N 37+50N

LEGEND

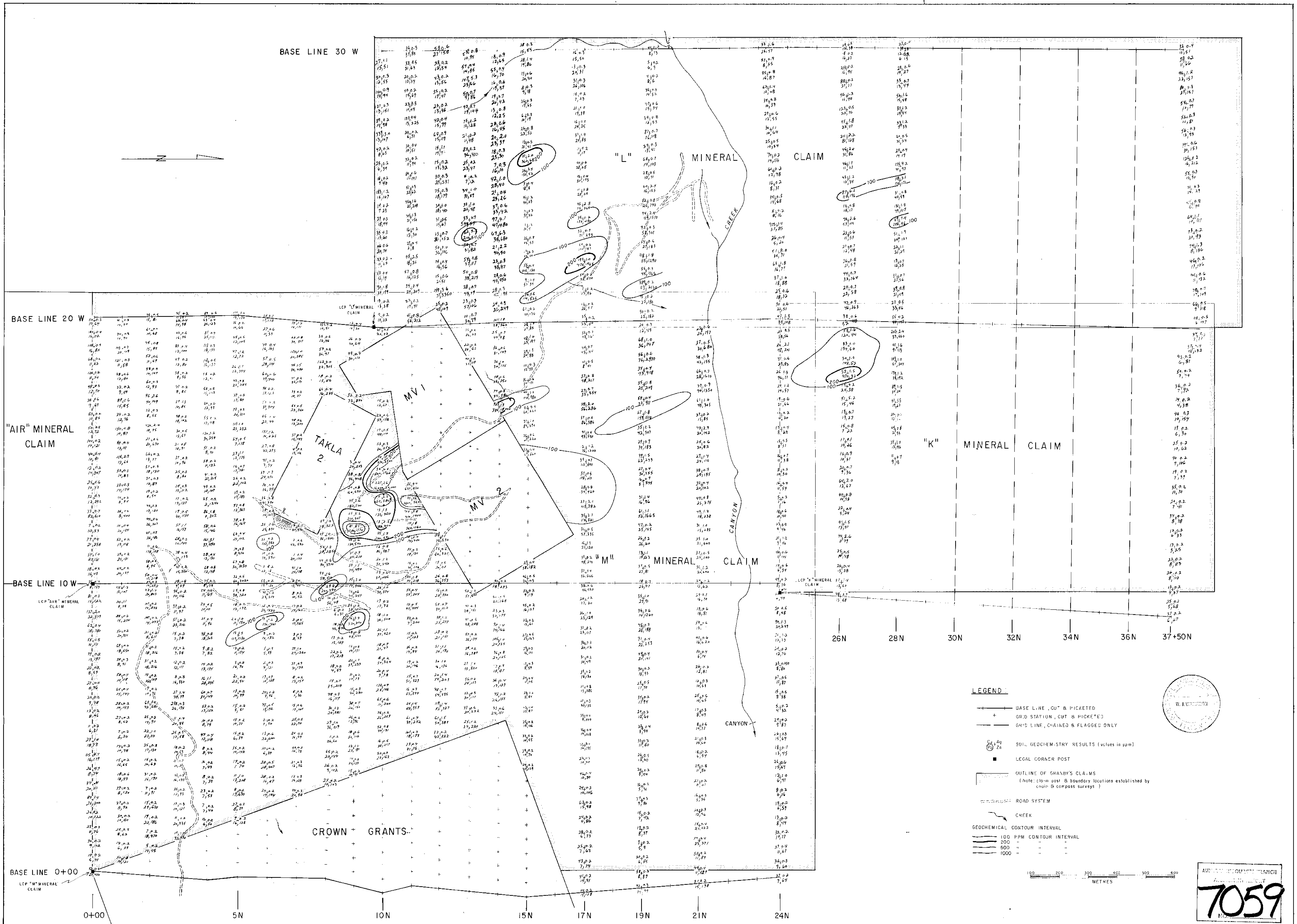
- BASE LINE, CUT & PICKETED
- GRID STATION, CUT & PICKETED
- GRID LINE, CHAINED & FLAGGED ONLY
- Cu Pb Zn — SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS (values in ppm)
- LEGAL CORNER POST
- OUTLINE OF GRANBY'S CLAIMS (Note: claim post & boundary locations established by chain & compass surveys)
- ROAD SYSTEM
- CREEK

100 200 300 400 500 600 METRES

ASSESSMENT REPORT 7059

DATE REVISED	BY	DRAWN BY:	THE GRANBY MINING CO. LTD.	TITLE: LUSTDUST - GRID MAP PRELIMINARY GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS 1978
DEC 13, 1978	MW/mr	CHECKED	PROJECT: LUSTDUST (No 339)	NO. FIGURE 2
		APPROVED	SCALE: 1:5000	
		DATE Oct 31/78		

VANCAL



DATE REVISED	BY
DEC 13, 1978	WJW/rwr
JAN. 11, 1979	WJW/rwr

DRAWN BY: LBW.
CHECKED
APPROVED
DATE Oct. 31/78

THE GRANBY MINING CO. LTD.
PROJECT: LUSTDUST (Nº 339)
SCALE: 1:5000

TITLE LUSTDUST GRID MAP
LEAD GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS 1978
NO. FIGURE 3

BASE LINE 30 W

BASE LINE 20 W

BASE LINE 10 W

BASE LINE 0+00

"AIR" MINERAL CLAIM

LCP "AIR" MINERAL CLAIM

LCP "L" MINERAL CLAIM

LCP "M" MINERAL CLAIM

LCP "K" MINERAL CLAIM

"L" MINERAL CLAIM

"M" MINERAL CLAIM

"K" MINERAL CLAIM

CREEK

CANYON

MV 1

MV 2

TAKLA 2

CROWN GRANTS

0+00 5N 10N 15N 17N 19N 21N 24N

26N 28N 30N 32N 34N 36N 37+50N

LEGEND

- BASE LINE, CUT & PICKETED
- \+ GRID STATION, CUT & PICKETED
- GRID LINE, CHAINED & FLAGGED ONLY
- Cu, Ag / Pb (Zn) — SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS (values in ppm)
- ■ LEGAL CORNER POST
- OUTLINE OF GRANBY'S CLAIMS (Note: claim post & boundary locations established by chain & compass surveys)
- ROAD SYSTEM
- CREEK

GEOCHEMICAL CONTOUR INTERVAL

- 200 PPM CONTOUR
- 500 " "
- 1000 " "

100 200 300 400 500 600 METRES

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA W. J. McMillan TELLER

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT 7059

DATE REVISED	BY	DRAWN BY:
DEC. 3, 1979	WJM/mt	CHECKED
JAN. 11, 1979	WJM/mt	APPROVED
		DATE Oct 31/79

THE GRANBY MINING CO. LTD.

PROJECT: LUSTDUST (No 339)

SCALE: 1:5000

TITLE: LUSTDUST - GRID MAP ZINC GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS 1978

NO. FIGURE 4

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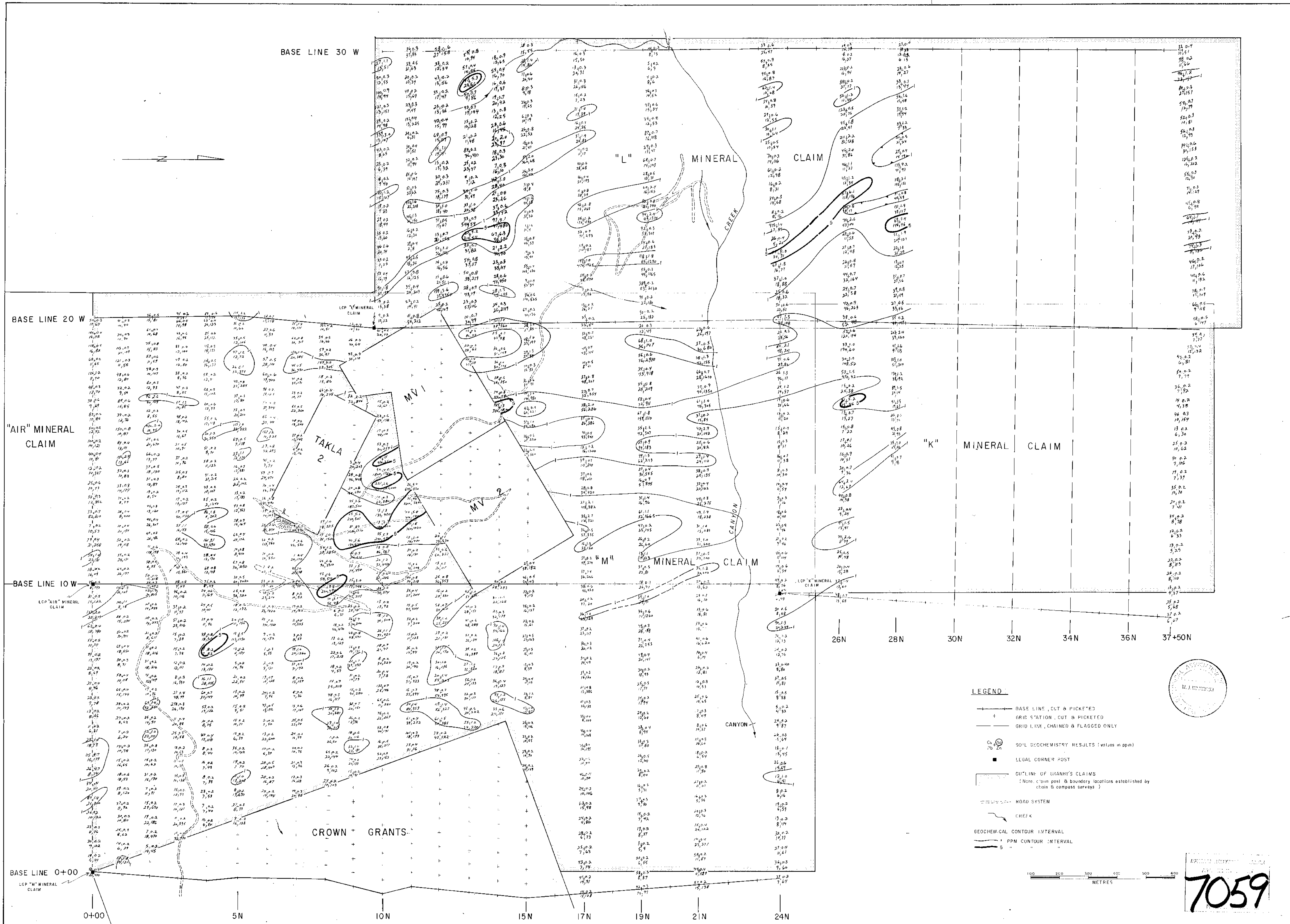


DATE REVISED	BY	DRAWN BY: YBW.	THE GRANBY MINING CO. LTD.	TITLE LUSTDUST - GRID MAP SILVER GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS 1978
DEC 13, 1978	WJW/rwr	CHECKED	PROJECT: LUSTDUST (Nº 339)	NO. FIGURE 5
JAN 11, 1979	WJW/rwr	APPROVED	SCALE: 1:5000	
		DATE Oct 31/78		

BASE LINE 30 W

BASE LINE 20 W

BASE LINE 10 W

BASE LINE 0+00

"AIR" MINERAL CLAIM

LCP "AIR" MINERAL CLAIM

LCP "L" MINERAL CLAIM

"L" MINERAL CLAIM

"K" MINERAL CLAIM

"M" MINERAL CLAIM

LCP "K" MINERAL CLAIM

LCP "M" MINERAL CLAIM

MV 1

MV 2

TAKLA 2

CREEK

CANYON

CANYON

CROWN GRANTS

0+00

5N

10N

15N

17N

19N

21N

24N

26N

28N

30N

32N

34N

36N

37+50N

LEGEND

- BASE LINE, CUT & PICKETED
- GRID STATION, CUT & PICKETED
- GRID LINE, CHAINED & FLAGGED ONLY
- Cu / Au / Pb / Zn — SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS (values in ppm)
- LEGAL CORNER POST
- OUTLINE OF GRANBY'S CLAIMS (Note: claim post & boundary locations established by chain & compass surveys)
- ROAD SYSTEM
- CREEK

GEOCHEMICAL CONTOUR INTERVAL

- 100 PPM CONTOUR INTERVAL
- 500 " "

100 200 300 400 500 600

METRES

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
7059

DATE REVISED	BY	DRAWN BY:
DEC. 13, 1978	W.W./ms	CHECKED
JAN. 17, 1979	W.W./ms	APPROVED
		DATE Sept 21/78

THE GRANBY MINING CO. LTD.

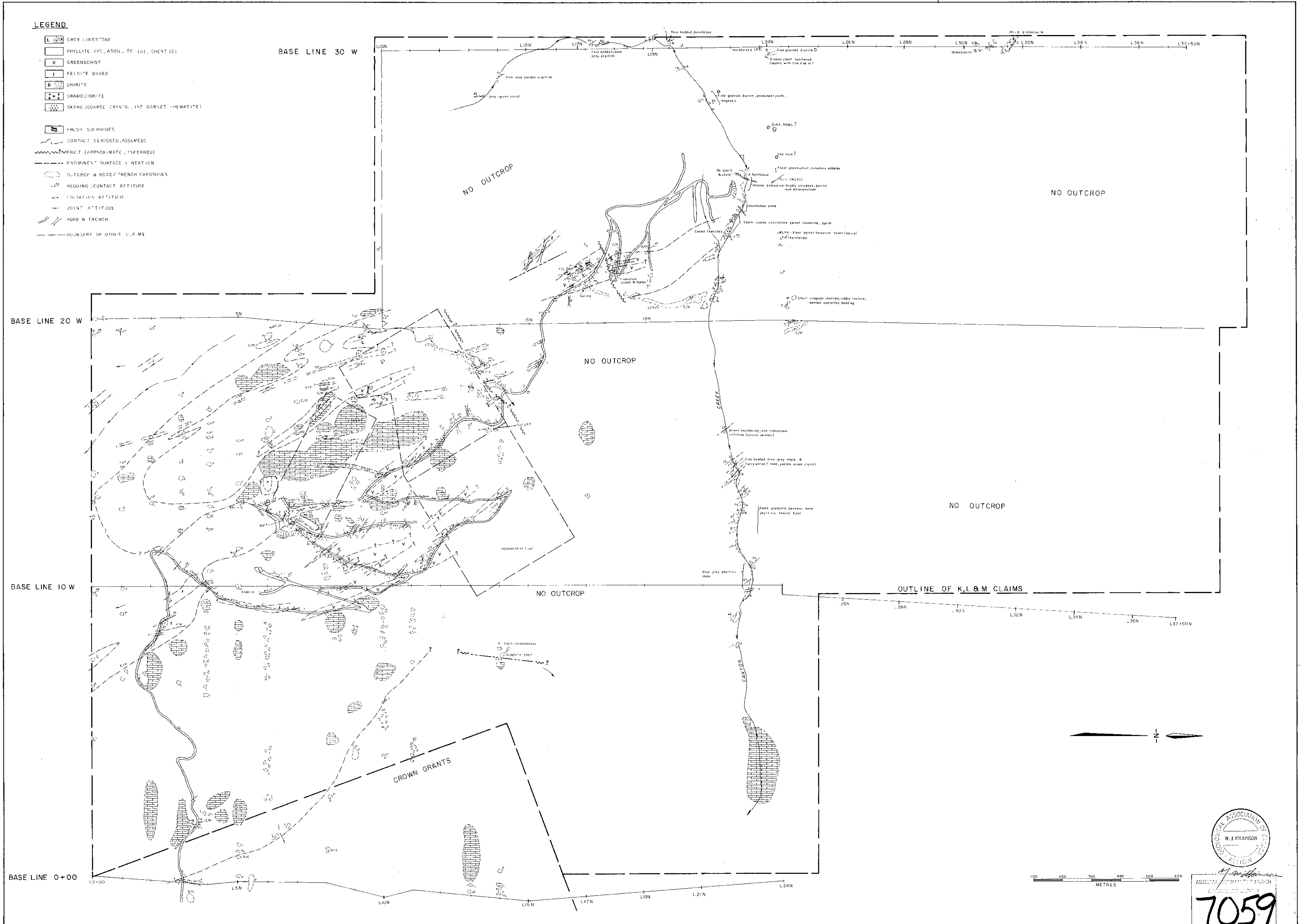
PROJECT: LUSTOUST (No 339)

SCALE: 1:5000

TITLE: LUSTOUST - GRID MAP
COPPER GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS 1978

NO. FIGURE 6

VANCAL



DATE REVISED	BY	DRAWN BY: W.W / rwr	THE GRANBY MINING CO. LTD.	TITLE GEOLOGY PLAN K,L & M CLAIMS
		CHECKED	PROJECT: LUSTDUST	
		APPROVED	~~SCALE 1 INCH = FEET~~	SCALE 1:5,000
		DATE JAN. 15, 1979		NO. FIGURE 7