

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
ON THE
MUN 1 & 2 CLAIMS
MUNCHO LAKE AREA
LIARD MINING DIVISION, B. C.
N.T.S. REF. 94N/4E
LAT. 59°05'N; 125°42'W.

for

7349

SISCOE METALS OF ONTARIO LIMITED

by

I. M. WATSON, P.Eng.

June 1979

I. M. WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.
714 - 510 West Hastings Street
VANCOUVER, B. C.
V6B 1L8

INTRODUCTION

The MUN claims were staked by I. M. Watson on behalf of Siscoe Metals of Ontario Ltd. on 12th June, 1978.

The claims are situated in the Sentinel Range, four kilometres north-east of Muncho Lake in the Liard Mining District of Northeastern B. C. They cover bedded barite deposits found in Stone Formation (lower Middle Devonian) carbonates during the course of reconnaissance exploration of the Muncho Lake area.

Outcrops indicate thicknesses of between 13 and 17 metres of bedded barite grading just over 50% BaSO₄. There is an exposed strike length of approximately 400 metres of the barite zone, and distribution of float suggests a possible additional 800 metres of concealed bedded material.

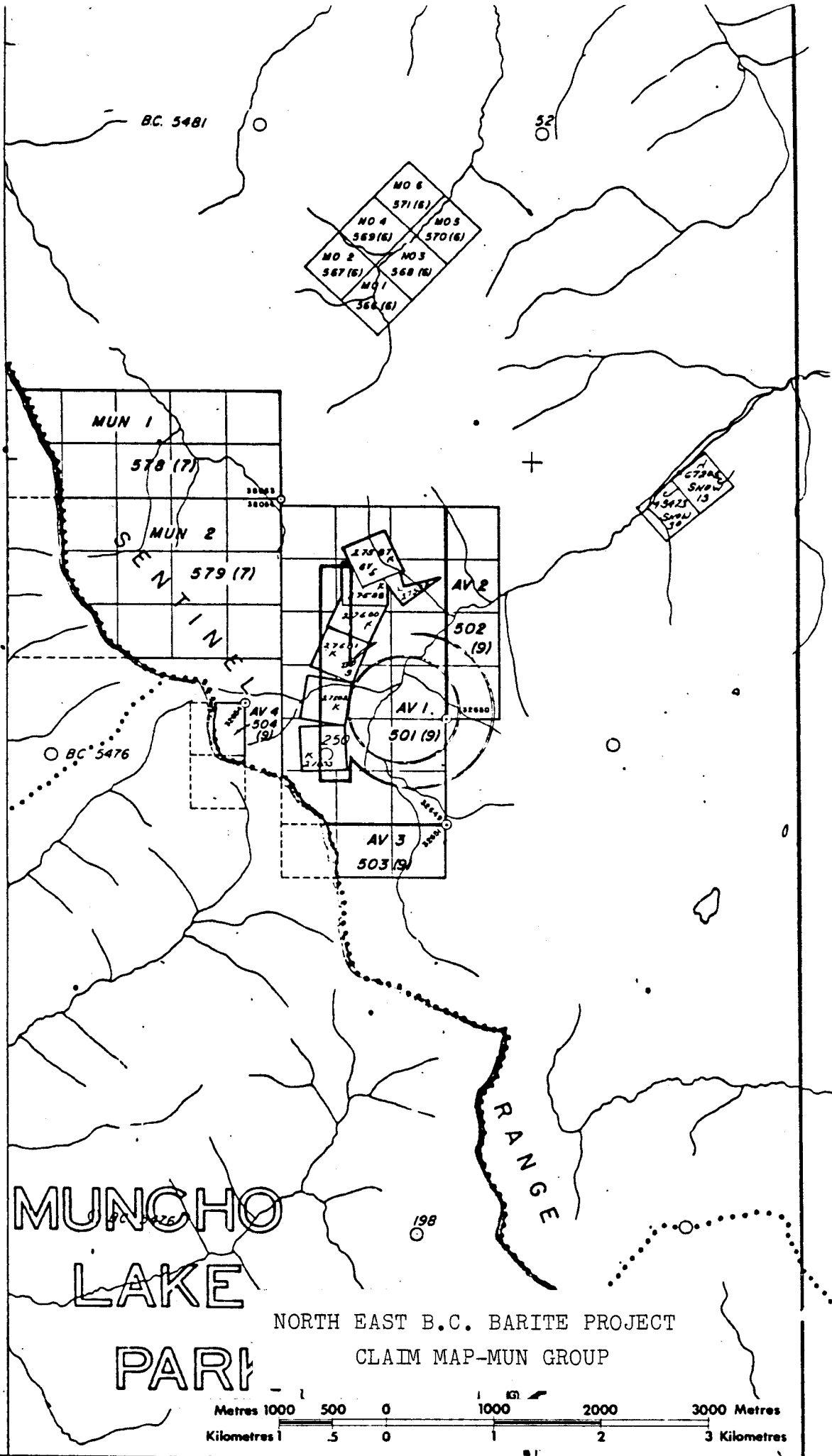
This report summarises the results of geological investigations of the MUN deposits by I. M. Watson and Associates Ltd. on 12th June, 1978 and during the period 13th to 19th September, 1978.

LOCATION, PHYSIOGRAPHY & ACCESS

The MUN 1 (10 units) and MUN 2 (15 units) claims are situated approximately six kms. north-east of the northerly end of Muncho Lake (Mile 464 on the Alaska Highway). The property occupies the broad bowl of the cirque at the head of a long north-westerly trending valley immediately east of the crest of the Sentinel Range. The western-most units of the two claims overlap the ridge, which forms the eastern boundary of the Muncho Lake Provincial Park. On the east the MUN 2 claim is flanked

94N4E

TO WEST



NORTH EAST B.C. BARITE PROJECT
CLAIM MAP-MUN GROUP

Metres 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 Metres
Kilometres 1 5 0 1 2 3 Kilometres

59°00'

125°00'

TO SOUTH SEE MAP

by the AV2 claim of Baroid of Canada Ltd.

The cairn representing the legal corner post of the MUN claims is situated at 59°04'50"N; 125°42'25"W (N.T.S. Map reference 94N/4E).

Elevations on the property range from 1450 metres in the valley bottom to over 2000 metres on the ridge of the west wall of the valley.

The claims lie above the tree line. The valley floor and cirque bowl are open and grass covered; outcrop on the lower ground is restricted mainly to the stream courses. A prominent, rounded, 1840 metre high hill occupies a central position within and at the head of the cirque. The upper slopes of the cirque and valley walls are steep talus screens surmounted by buttress outcrops of dolomite.

Access to the property was by helicopter from the Alaska Highway at Muncho Lake. Although the claims are close to the highway the intervening ridges of the Sentinel Range prevent anything but strenuous foot travel to the property. Road access would have to come from the Alaska Highway either south or north along the eastern flank of the Sentinel Range and thence up the valley to the claims. The distances involved would be approximately 29 kms. by the northern route and 53 kms. by the southern.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Sentinel Range is the expression of the northern part of the Rocky Mountain Orogenic Belt. The mountain forming rocks of the area are predominantly carbonates ranging in age from Silurian to Upper Devonian. The regional trend is north-northwest. The tectonic style is one of

broad, gently plunging folds, complicated by displacement along northerly trending major faults and shears. Faulting and thrusting intensify toward the eastern flank of the Sentinel Mountains, producing sharp, angular, asymmetric folds.

The MUN claim group straddles the nose of a gently northerly plunging syncline, which extends several miles to the north.

The stratigraphic succession as established by Taylor and Mackenzie (1970), is as follows.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Formation</u>	
Middle-Upper Devonian	Besa River	Black Shales
Middle-Devonian (upper)	Dunedin	Dark grey limestones
	Disconformity ?	
Middle-Devonian (lower)	Stone	Pale grey dolomites and dolomite breccias
	Disconformity ?	
Lower Devonian	Wokkash	Yellow-brown dolomitic sandstones, grey dolomites
	Muncho-McConnell	Dark grey dolomites

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

The MUN barite occurrences were discovered during reconnaissance exploration of the Sentinel Range, and were staked on the 12th June, 1978. At that time snow cover in the shaded northerly facing cirque prevented other than sampling of the discovery outcrop of bedded barite in a creek on the valley floor (MUN 1 section). Initial prospecting had also

uncovered abundant barite float at the southern end of the cirque and north of the MUN 1 sample section. Further work was deferred until later in the year when the ground would be completely clear of snow. Personnel working on the prospect at this time were I. Watson, P. Peto and D. Colley.

Before field work was resumed in September, McElhanney Engineering and Surveying Ltd. of Vancouver was contracted to provide orthophoto contour maps (20 metre contour intervals) at a scale of 1:5000. Coverage was made extensive enough to allow correlation with the barite deposits on the nearby MO claims and on the adjoining AV property.

The follow-up programme was started on September 14th, 1978 and was run in conjunction with work on the MO group. The four man crew, consisting of geologists I. Watson, P. Peto and B. Gillies, and prospector D. Colley, based at Highland Glen Lodge on Muncho Lake. Transportation was provided by Transwest Helicopters Ltd. Hughes 500. The main objective of the programme was to determine the extent and tenor of the barite mineralization by geological mapping, sampling and prospecting. This work was done over four days during the period 14th to 19th, September.

GEOLOGY OF THE MUN CLAIM GROUP

Lithology: The MUN claims are underlaid by dolomites and limestones of Lower to Middle Devonian age.

The oldest rocks on the property are those belonging to the Muncho-McConnell Formation. This unit is more readily recognisable by its

stratigraphic position under the prominent orange and brown weathering Wokkpash Formation than by any distinctive lithological features. It consists of alternating medium and dark grey finely crystalline dolomite. Fossils are rare. The formation outcrops high on the south face of the Barite Creek valley, in the south-east corner of the MUN 2 claim, but has not been identified elsewhere on the property. (Plan 1).

The red-brown and yellow sandstones and dolomitic sandstones of the Wokkpash Formation provide an excellent, highly visible and distinctive marker unit. It highlights the synclinal fold which noses out just south of the MUN property and graphically illustrates the displacement of the major thrust fault along the north wall of Barite Creek in the south-eastern part of the MUN 2 claims. At the latter location the Wokkpash outcrops just below the crest of the ridge, displaced 900 metres vertically above the exposures at the base of the bedded barite zone on the adjoining AV claims (See section CDE and Plan 1). The red beds, sandy nature of the Formation and reported occurrences of mud cracks and cross bedding (Taylor and Mackenzie 1970) all attest to a shallow water environment with periods of emergence. The absence of immediately recognisable Wokkpash rocks in the central and eastern part of the MUN property may be because the amplitude of the flanking anticline is not great enough to bring the unit to surface; alternatively the eastern limb of the fold is cut by a major fault. A third possibility is that the Wokkpash has been diminished or removed by local erosion.

Float fragments of mottled orange yellow dolomite resembling Wokkpash rocks have been found throughout the east central part of the property, frequently in close proximity to barite beds and float. These float fragments may represent sub-outcrop of the Wokkpash Formation.

The lower Middle Devonian Stone Formation disconformably overlies the Wokkash Formation. (Taylor and Mackenzie 1970). Typically the formation consists of fine to medium crystalline, pale grey weathering dolomites and dolomite breccias. Breccia zones are common within the formation and can be traced sporadically for many kilometres, apparently following the same stratigraphic level. Source of the breccias has been attributed to solution channel collapse (Morrow 1975). The formation is of particular interest because of the development of bedded barite. On the adjacent AV property to the south-east a thick (over 32 m.) zone of bedded barite lies at the base of the Stone, and is in turn overlain by a thick dolomite-barite-calcite breccia zone. A similar situation exists on the nearby Siscoe Metals MO property, but here the Wokkash formation is absent - either the barite occurs at a higher stratigraphic level or the Wokkash is missing as a result of erosion or faulting. On the MUN property barite also occurs in the Stone Formation, but apparently at a higher level than the AV deposit, and no development of breccia was seen above the bedded zone.

The other major recognisable rock unit within the property area is a pale to medium grey fine grained massive limestone which outcrops over a small area of low ground on the eastern side of the cirque, immediately north and west of the MUN 1 and 2 L.C.P. The area is noticeable for the large number of shallow depressions and small 'pot-holes' denoting sink holes in the underlying limestone. The flat lying or gently dipping limestone is poorly exposed and its relationship with the surrounding dolomites is not clear. However, it lies immediately east and on the down-throw side of a major fault with a suspected large displacement, and has been tentatively identified as a down faulted block of Dunedin Formation limestone.

STRUCTURE

The major structural feature of the property is the broad, gently north-erly plunging syncline which noses out just south of the claim group. The axis of the fold passes almost due north through the centre of the property and then swings to the north-west. The eastern limb of the fold appears to flatten into an asymmetric anticline to the east, but it is likely that this effect is produced by large displacements along several major shears. Some of these shears have been identified and their effect recognised, but there are undoubtedly others, particularly in the overburden areas of the north and eastern part of the property.

The most obvious major shear is that which causes the repetition of the Wokkash Formation along the northern slopes of Barite Creek in the south-east portion of the MUN 2 claim. The resulting vertical displacement of the Wokkash beds is 900 m. (See Section CDE). What appears to be the same shear can be traced north-westerly across the eastern part of the MUN 2 and central part of the MUN 1 claims. It forms a distinct cleft in the valley floor, separating pale grey cavernous limestones on the east from cliff forming dolomites on the west, on the MUN 2 claim, and has been tentatively correlated with the suspected fault immediately west of the MUN 1 sample section. (See Plan 1).

In the north-central part of the MUN 1 claim (map reference co-ordinates 6552-500N and 357 000E) there is an area of intense shearing and brecciation marking the intersection of at least two major faults. Bedding in the area displays a wide variety of fault induced attitudes but the exposure is too limited to allow recognition of all the structural components;

the degree of brecciation in the creek exposure suggests the presence of other faults than those indicated on the Geological Plan.

MINERALIZATION

Bedded barite outcrops in the east central and northwest portions of the MUN 1 claim. The initial discovery was made in a creek bed on the valley floor, (shown as sample section MUN 1 on Plan 1). A small outcrop of steeply westerly dipping (60°) bedded barite is poorly exposed in a flat outcrop in the creek bed. Full width of the zone is not exposed. A continuous chip sample was taken from the outcrop and assayed 50.22% BaSO_4 over a width of 12.95 metres. The carbonates immediately west and above the barite beds dip at a much flatter angle and cross their strike, and it is suspected that a major fault lies close to the hanging wall of the barite zone.

A larger, thicker zone of bedded barite was found high on the west wall of the valley, 150 to 200 metres south of the MUN 1 claim northern boundary. The barite crosses the ridge marking the Muncho Lake Park boundary at 2000 metres elevation and angles down the steep mountainside to the northwest. On the property side of the ridge the beds extend about 350 m. down the mountain side to the 1720 metre elevation. At this point the beds dip north at 58° . Below this elevation the barite is lost under talus but adjacent host dolomites steepen rapidly and swing to the south east. Talus along this trend carries scattered but fairly continuous barite float for a distance of 300 metres. At this point a strong east-west fault is marked by a small steep gully. Highly fractured dolomites here host a three metre wide, near vertical barite vein which strikes towards the lower 'MUN 1'

section described above.

A continuous chip sample was taken from the lowest point of the 'upper' barite showing, (at 1720 metres elevation), shown as MUN 2 section on Plan 1. The mineralization is similar to that at the MUN 1 showing. The section assayed 50.93% BaSO₄ over 17.4 metres. Falling rock and the steepness of the slope prevented any further sampling of the beds.

Scattered barite float occurs over the flat grassy meadows of the cirque over a distance of 500 metres south-west from the MUN 1 showing.

Another heavier trend of distinctively weathering, 'laminated' barite extends east from a sink hole at the base of the cirque wall for a distance of 350 metres. This mineralization appears to follow a fault/fracture trend visible on the upper slopes of the hill.

Further work involving trenching and drilling would be necessary to test for continuity of the barite beds between the MUN 1 and MUN 2 sections, and to test for the source of the barite float in the southern area.

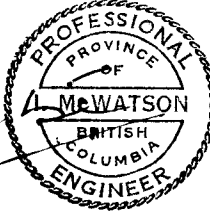
CONCLUSIONS

Accessibility and limited exposure are the immediate main problems faced in evaluating the MUN bedded barite deposits. Grades of 50%+ BaSO₄ and thicknesses of 14 to 17 metres are of economic significance, and float distribution suggests strike continuity of both the bedded zones for at least 300 metres.

The exposed portion of the northerly zone is too inaccessible to permit mining. Low terrain relief and steep attitudes might make extraction of

the lower zone impracticable. Trenching and diamond drilling would be required to establish grade, continuity and attitude of the barite beds, but further work will depend on a preliminary study of the known data and the general economics of production, transportation and capital costs.

I. Watson

A circular professional seal for the Province of British Columbia. The outer ring contains the text "PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ENGINEER". The inner circle features a stylized gear and the name "I. WATSON" in the center.

I. WATSON, P.Eng.

REFERENCES

Morrow, D. W. (1975):

The Florida Aquifer: A Possible Model for a Devonian
Palaeoquifer in Northeastern B. C. G.S.C. Paper 75-1 B.

Morrow, D.W., Taylor, G.C., Dawson, K. R., Krouse, R.W., and Ghent, E.C.,
(1976):

Sulphur Isotope Composition and Strontium Content of Barite from
Devonian Rocks in Northeastern B. C. G.S.C. Paper 76-1 C.

Taylor, G. C. and Mackenzie, W.S. (1970):

Devonian Stratigraphy of Northeastern British Columbia.
G.S.C. Bulletin 186.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

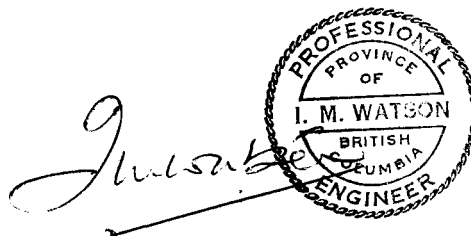
I, Ivor Moir Watson, certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist, resident at 584 E. Braemar Road, North Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, (B.Sc. geology, 1957).
3. I am a Professional Engineer registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
4. I have practised my profession continuously since graduation.
5. Work on the MUN claim group was carried out by myself and by the following people working under my supervision.

Peter Peto, geologist (B.Sc. 1968 M.Sc. 1970 University of Alberta; Ph.D. 1975 University of Manchester).

B. Gillies, geologist, (B.Sc. 1977 Toronto)

David Colley, prospector



I. M. WATSON, P.Eng.

June 1979

A P P E N D I X I

To Van Nochem Lab Ltd.

REPORT No 1 - 266

PAGE No. 1

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

DATE: June 19, 1978

1521 Pemberton Avenue
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2S3

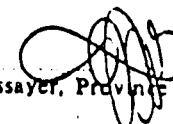
Samples submitted: June 15, 1978
Results completed: June 19, 1978

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described ore samples.

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER	Ba							TOTAL VALUE PER TON (2000 LBS.)
	Ounces per Ton	Value per Ton	Ounces per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		
H.W. 35301				11.45							
35302				47.22							
35303				25.48							
35304				4.65							
MUN 1 35305				17.51							
35306				50.00							
63274				54.78							
63275				41.70							
P. W. Rock				1.65							

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia





BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

geochemists • assayers • analytical chemists

1500 PEMBERTON AVENUE, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.

PHONE: 988-5315

TELEX: 04-54554

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Sincoa Metals of Ontario Ltd.

A28 - 826

Suite 3001, South Tower

September 28, 1978

PO Box 45, Royal Bank Plaza, Toronto, Ontario M5J 2J1

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described **ore** samples.

MARKED	BaSO ₄ * Percent	MARKED	BaSO ₄ * Percent	MARKED	BaSO ₄ * Percent
				14648	79.08
				14649	75.02
				MUN 2 14650	57.40
				14651	18.14
				14652	72.28
				14653	86.26
		14641	75.75		
		14642	51.26		
		14643	79.48		
		MUN 2 14644	9.52		
		14645	58.44		
		14646	68.88		
		14647	24.60		

* Total Ba as BaSO₄ Calculated
cc I.M. Watson

NOTE:

Rejects retained two weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

To I. M. Watson & Associates Ltd., Assaying & Trace Analysis
 714 - 510 W. Hastings St., 6455 Laurel Street • Burnaby, B.C. V5B 3B4
 Vancouver, B. C.

Telephone: 299-5242

File No. 8900
 Type of Samples Pulps
 Disposition _____

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

No.	Sample	BaSO ₄ %						No.
1								1
2								2
3								3
4								4
5								5
6								6
7								7
8								8
9								9
10								10
11								11
12								12
13								13
14	14642	51.60	MUN 2					14
15	14643	81.40	"					15
16	14648	75.10	"					16
17	14649	74.80	"					17
18	14650	59.80	"					18
19	14653	84.10	"					19
20								20

All reports are the confidential property of clients.

DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED Oct. 10, 1978

DATE REPORTS MAILED Oct. 19, 1978

ASSAYER

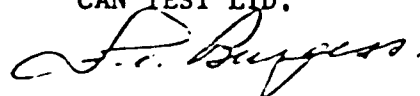
Dean Toye

DEAN TOYE, B.Sc.
 CHIEF CHEMIST
 CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

Sample Identification		Specific Gravity	Barium Sulfate "BaSO ₄ "	Soluble Barium as BaCO ₃
MUN 2	14648 Pulp	4.14	-	-
	14649 "	3.99	-	-
	14650 "	3.59	-	-
	14651 "	3.13	-	-
	14652 "	3.71	-	-
MUN 1	35301 Reject	3.03	-	-
	35302 "	3.93	-	-
	35304 "	2.78	-	-
	35305 "	3.12	-	-
	63275 "	3.76	-	-
MUN 1	35303 "	3.30	41.76 %	1.48 %
	35306 "	4.08	83.38 %	1.44 %

MUN 2 14653 " 4.12 84.68 % 1.30 %

CAN TEST LTD.



F. C. Burgess,
 Chief Assayer.



can test ltd.

To:

1650 PANDORA STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C. V5L 1L6 • TELEPHONE 254-7278

Telex 04-54210

Siscoe Metals of Ontario Ltd.,
Suite 3001,
South Tower, P.O. Box 45,
Royal Bank Plaza,
Toronton, Ontario

SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

File No. **9397 C-1**

Date **Feb. 28/79**

5MJ 2J1

cc: **Mr. I. M. Watson, P. Eng.,**
714 - 510 West Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

We hereby Certify that the following are the results of semi quantitative spectrographic analysis made on 078 samples submitted.

	1	2	3	4	5	Sample Identification
Aluminum Al				0.5		<p>Sample 1: _____</p> <p>Sample 2: _____</p> <p>Sample 3: _____</p> <p>Sample 4: 14648 MUN 2</p> <p>Sample 5: _____</p> <p>Percentages of the various elements expressed in these analyses may be considered accurate to within plus or minus 35 to 50% of the amount present.</p> <p>Semi-quantitative spectrographic analytical results for gold and silver are normally not of a sufficient degree of precision to enable calculation of the true value of ores. Therefore, should exact values be required, it is recommended that these elements be assayed by the conventional Fire Assay Method. Quantitative and Fire Assays may be carried out on the retained pulp samples.</p> <p>Silicon, aluminum, magnesium, calcium and iron are normal components of complex silicates.</p> <p>MATRIX - Major constituent MAJOR - Above normal spectrographic range TRACE - Detected but minor amounts N.D. - Not detected • - Suggest assay (above 0.3%)</p> <p>All results expressed as <u>PERCENT</u></p> <p>Note: Pulps retained one week.</p> <p>ALL REPORTS ARE THE CONFIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF CLIENTS. PUBLICATION OF STATEMENTS, CONCLUSION OR EXTRACTS FROM OR REGARDING OUR REPORTS IS NOT PERMITTED WITHOUT OUR WRITTEN APPROVAL. ANY LIABILITY ATTACHED THERETO IS LIMITED TO THE FEE CHARGED.</p> <p>CAN TEST LTD.</p> <p><i>F. S. Burgess</i> Spectroscopist</p>
Antimony Sb				ND		
Arsenic As				ND		
Barium Ba				MATRIX		
Beryllium Be				ND		
Bismuth Bi				ND		
Boron B				TRACE		
Cadmium Cd				ND		
Calcium Ca				5.+		
Chromium Cr				ND		
Cobalt Co				ND		
Copper Cu				0.003		
Gallium Ga				ND		
Gold Au				TRACE		
Iron Fe				0.05		
Lead Pb				ND		
Magnesium Mg				1.		
Manganese Mn				0.003		
Molybdenum Mo				ND		
Niobium Nb				ND		
Nickel Ni				ND		
Potassium K				ND		
Silicon Si				0.5		
Silver Ag				TRACE		
Sodium Na				ND		
Strontium Sr				*		
Tantalum Ta				ND		
Thorium Th				ND		
Tin Sn				ND		
Titanium Ti				0.1		
Tungsten W				ND		
Uranium U				ND		
Vanadium V				0.001		
Zinc Zn				ND		

A P P E N D I X I I

COST STATEMENT

MUN GROUP

WAGES/FEES

a) Field Work

I. M. Watson (geologist)	- 4 days @ \$200/day (field work) ($\frac{1}{2}$ day - 12th June, 1978 ($3\frac{1}{2}$ days between 14th & 19th (Sept. '78	\$ 800.00	
P. Peto (geologist)	- 1 day @ \$125/day (13th Sept. '78	125.00	
B. Gilles (geologist)	- 3 days @ \$66.67/day (between 14th & 19th Sept. '78	200.01	
D. Colley (prospector)	- $3\frac{1}{2}$ days @ \$85/day ($\frac{1}{2}$ day - 12th June '78 (3 days between 14th & 19th (Sept. '78	297.50	

b) Report Preparation

I. M. Watson	- 3 days @ \$200/day	600.00	
P. Peto	- 1 days @ #125/day	<u>125.00</u>	\$ 2,147.51

FOOD & ACCOMODATION

Sekyer Price Holdings	- 4 man days @ \$30/day (12th June '78)	120.00	
Highland Glen Cabins	- 12 man days @ \$40.day (between 14th & 19th Sept. '78)	<u>480.00</u>	600.00

TRANSPORTATION & FUEL

Helicopter

Highland Helicopter Ltd. (206B)	1.6 hrs. @ \$240/hr. (June 12th '78)	384.00	
Transwest Helicopters Ltd. (Hughes 500)	6.5 hrs. @ \$225/hr. (Sept. 14th-19th, '78)	1,451.45	
<u>Fuel</u> - JP4 - 80 gals. @ \$1.72/gal.		137.83	
Truck (4x4 crew-cab)	($2\frac{1}{2}$ days @ \$48.90/day (June) Budget ($3\frac{1}{2}$ " @ \$53.39/day (Sept.) "	122.25	
		186.88	
Gasoline		<u>45.79</u>	<u>2,328.20</u>

c/fwd \$ 5,075.71

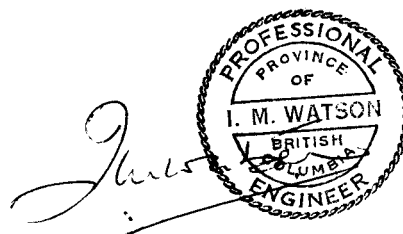
COST STATEMENT continued

B/fwd \$ 5,075.71

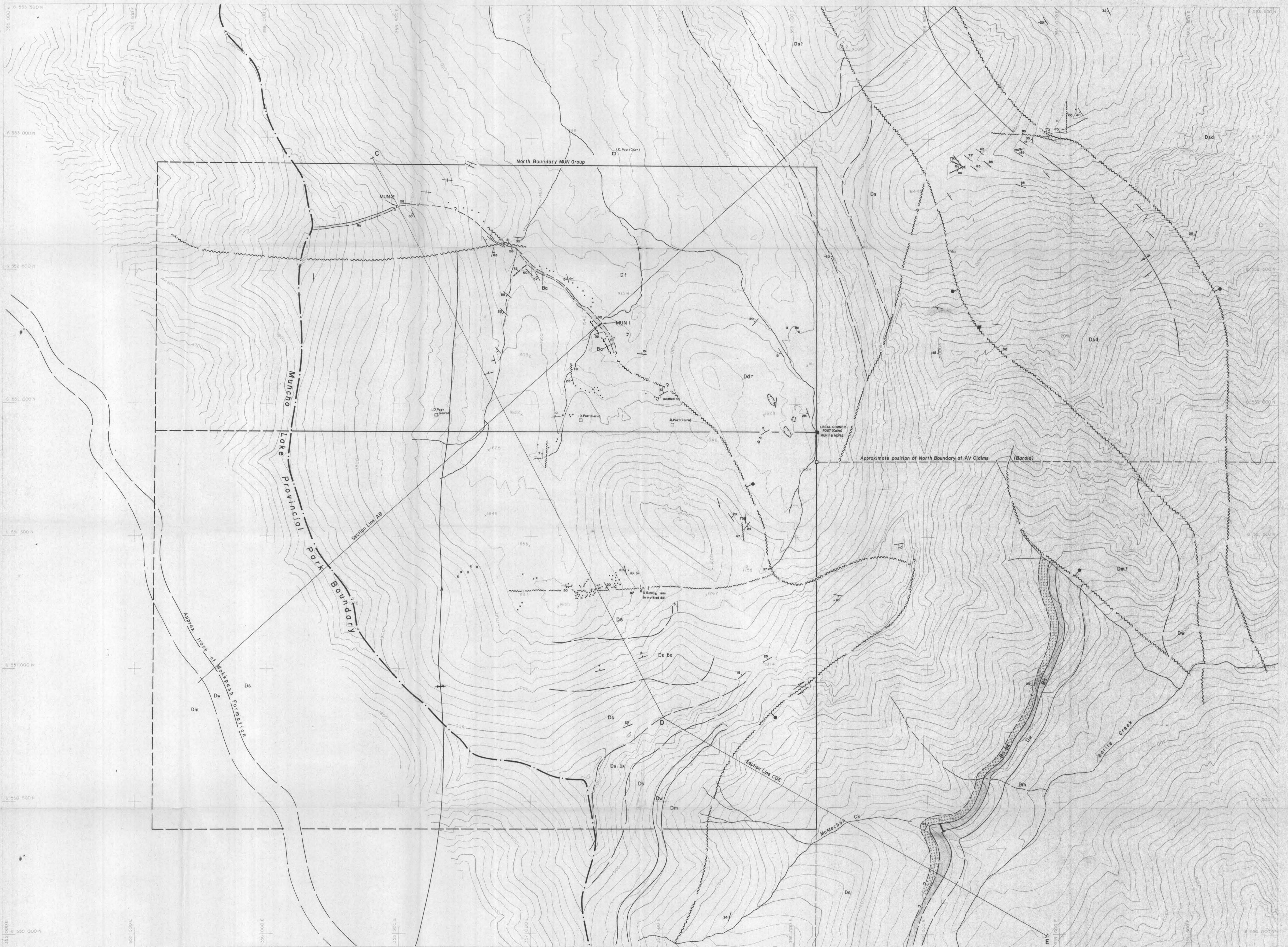
ASSAYING

Bondar Clegg - 22 samples @ \$6.00/ea. (Ba)	\$ 162.00	
Aceme Analytical Labs. 6 samples @ \$6.00/ea.(Ba)	36.00	
Cantest Ltd. - 17 samples @ \$7.00 ea. (S.G.)	119.00	
3 " @ \$24.00 ea. (Ba & S.G.)	72.00	
1 " @ \$25.00 ea. (Spec.)	25.00	414.00
*McElhanney Surveying & Engineering Ltd. - Orthophoto contour plan of M0 area		2,752.50
*Vancouver Petrographics - Thin sections/staining		21.00
*C.P. Air Freight		80.96
*Copying, Printing		30.22
Drafting - 20.3 hrs. @ \$12.00/hr		150.00
* <u>Air Fares</u> - (Vancouver-Fort Nelson-return June (3))		
" " " Sept.(4))		
(D. Colley - Hornby Island-Vancouver return))		273.87
		<u>TOTAL \$ 8,798.26</u>

*Costs shared and prorated with M0 property programme



I. M. WATSON, P.Eng.



LEGEND

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS AND DEVONIAN

Db BESA RIVER FORMATION
DARK SHALES

DEVONIAN

Dsd UNDIFFERENTIATED DUNEDIN AND STONE FORMATIONS:
DOMINANTLY DOLOMITES OF STONE FORMATION: INCLUDES
BEDDED BARITE AND BARITE BRECCIA

Dsbx

Dw WOKPASH FORMATION
ORANGE WEATHERING DOLOMITES AND SANDSTONES

Dm MUNCHO - MCCONNELL FORMATION
DOLOMITE

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (DEFINED, ASSUMED)

BEDS
JOINTS, FRACTURES

FOLD AXES (SYNCLINAL, ANTICLINAL)

THRUST (DEFINED, ASSUMED) - TEETH INDICATE DIP

FAULT (DEFINED, ASSUMED - SOLID CIRCLE SHOWS DOWNTHROW SIDE)

BARITE MINERALISATION (FLOAT) x

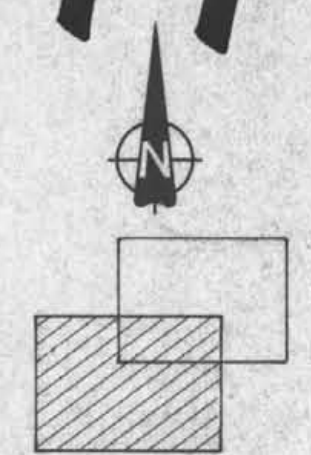
SAMPLE SECTION

SINK HOLE

CLAIM POST



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PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY

NORTH EASTERN B.C. BARITE PROJECT

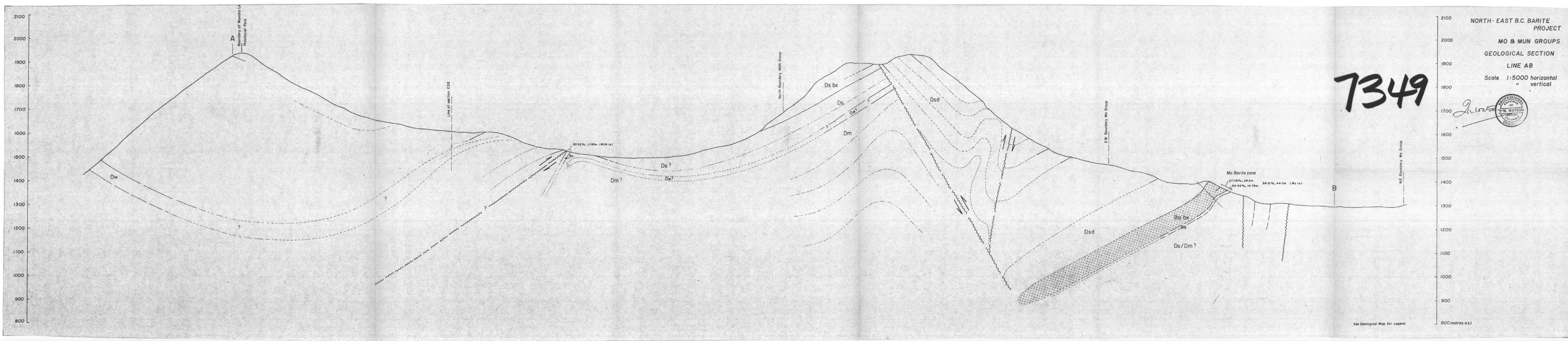
MUN GROUP

MUNCHO LAKE AREA B.C. 94N/4

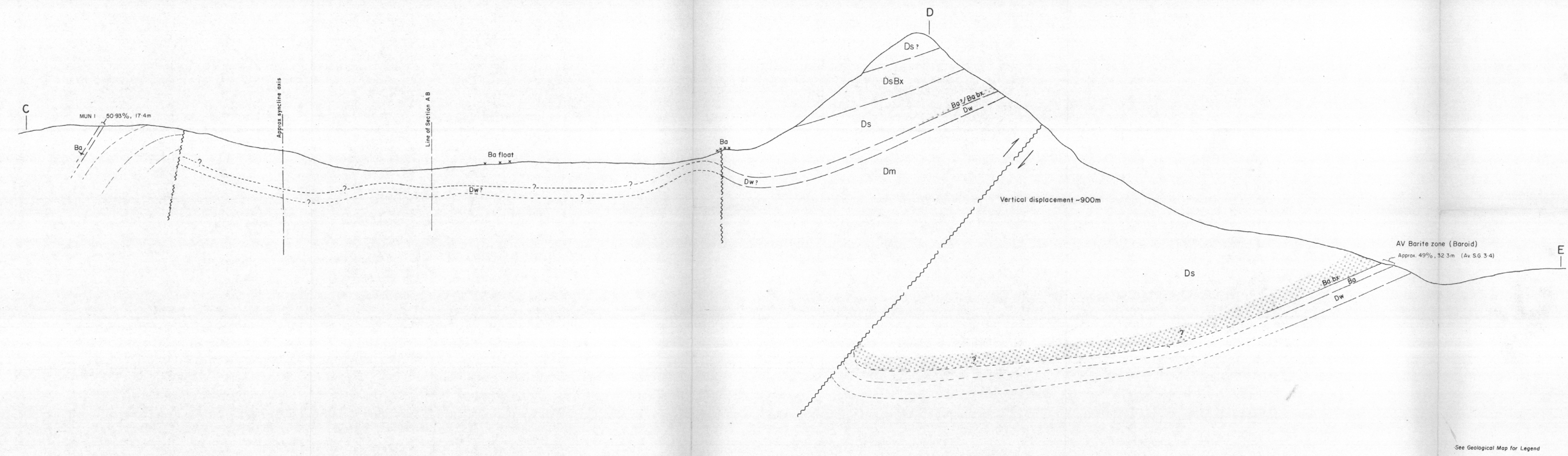
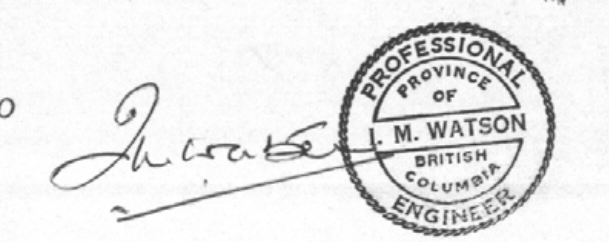
I. WATSON & ASSOCIATES

SCALE - 1:5 000
DATE - OCTOBER 1976

C. I. - 20 METERS
M.E.S.L. Ref. No. - 06517-1
PLAN 1



NORTH - EAST B.C. BARITE
PROJECT
MUN GROUP
GEOLOGICAL SECTION
LINE CDE
Scale 1:5000 horizontal
" " vertical



See Geological Map for Legend

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