

79-#473-#7545

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

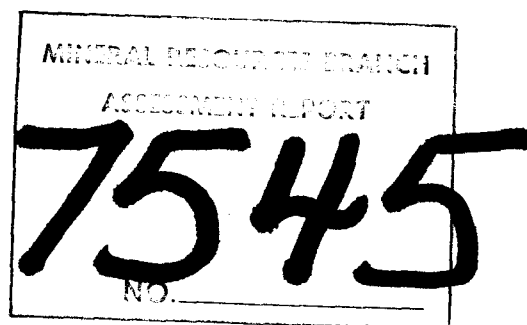
HANNA 9 MINERAL GROUP  
LIARD MINING DIVISION  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATION: NTS 104 P/5E  
Lat.  $59^{\circ} 16'$  N, Long.  $129^{\circ} 40'$  W

OWNER: M. J. Cooper  
#43 - 10030 Oakmoor Way  
Calgary, T2V-4S8

AUTHOR: M. J. Cooper - P. Eng. Geol.

RECORD: No. 664 (9)



October 22, 1979

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ILLUSTRATIONS

FIG. 1 - LOCATION MAP

FIG. 2 - CLAIM MAP

FIG. 3 - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP

## INTRODUCTION

The "Hanna 9" mineral group was staked on August 27-28, 1978 by the present owner M. J. Cooper of Calgary, Alberta. The examination of the mineral claims, as documented in this report, was undertaken during the period August 14-21, 1979 with the assistance of Ian S. Cooper.

Access to and from the property was made by truck from Calgary to Hazelton and then via the Stewart-Cassiar highway.

The purpose of the survey was to establish if the "Hanna 9" property contained a system of gold-bearing quartz veins similar to those that are exposed on the original Hanna property which is located immediately to the west.

The exploration program consisted of establishing a main baseline along the south boundary of the claim block from which northerly geological traverses could be made on a spacing of 250 metres.

Topographic interpretation of the claimed area was made from Federal government air photos, No.'s A11556, 193-196 and No.'s A11556, 341-344.

A bulk sample (220 kgs.) of highly oxidized quartz vein material was taken from a stock pile (Loc. No. 1) at the time of staking. The sample was assayed for gold and silver, No.'s 23479-80 in June, 1979. Six channel samples of vein material were taken during the present survey, they number 16771 through 16776.



REGIONAL LOCATION MAP  
 HANNA PROPERTY  
 LIARD MINING DIVISION  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA

FIG. 1

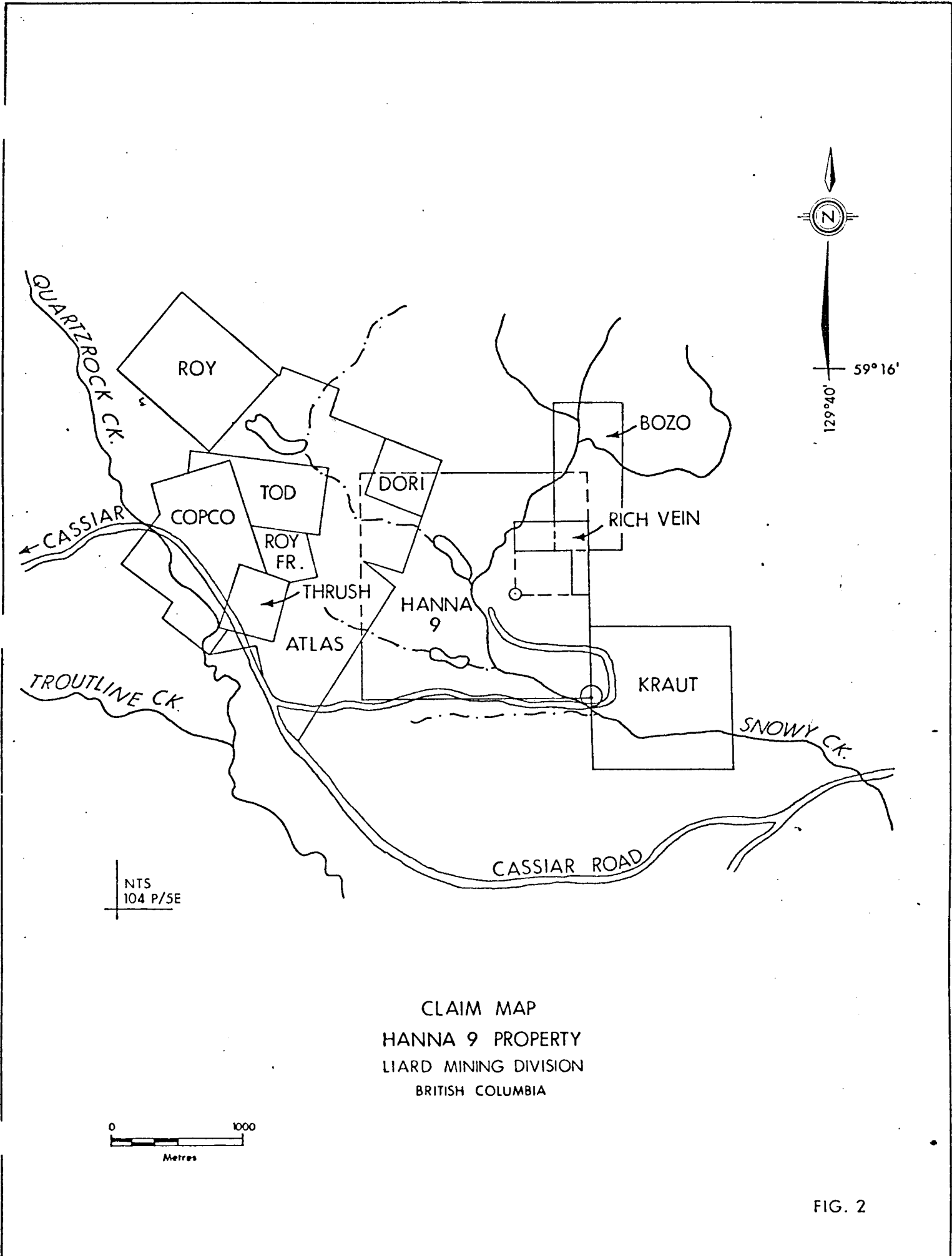


FIG. 2

### LOCATION AND ACCESS

The "Hanna 9" property is situated in the Liard Mining Division of north central British Columbia, NTS 104 P5. The mineral claim group is located 8 kilometres east of the Cassiar townsite immediately adjacent to the main Cassiar-Watson Lake road (Fig. 1).

An excellent all-weather road exists from the Alaska highway 123 km south to Cassiar and the Cassiar asbestos mine.

The Stewart highway is a few miles east of the "Hanna 9" property which rejoins the coastal town of Stewart, B.C. and the interior highway at Hazelton. The British Columbia government is presently extending the British Columbia railway system northwestward from Prince George through Fort. St. James to the Cassiar area.

### CLAIMS

The "Hanna 9" mineral claims were staked in August of 1978. They consist of nine claim units covering an area of approximately 185.8 hectares. The south boundary of the claim group traverses the Snowy Creek access road (Fig. 2). Mineral record number is 664 (9).

### HISTORY

The "Hanna 9" property was first reported in the "Report of The Minister of Mines, 1935". At that time the property was owned by Mr. F. Crawford of McDame Creek. The report states:

"At an elevation of 3,650 feet approximately parallel quartz veins traverse two belts of highly carbonatized and oxidized andesitic flows respectively, 160 feet and over 130 feet wide, which are separated by a band of a dense greenish mixture of andesitic flows and dacite that is 200 feet wide. These showings outcrop on the steep westerly bank of Snow Creek, but have not been traced to the heavily overburdened easterly bank. The upper belt, although the width is obscured by overburden, is probably over 130 feet wide. Six quartz veins about equally space, striking north-easterly and varying in width from 6 inches to 4 feet, occur in this belt. Owing to surface disturbance the actual dip is not clear, but it appears to be generally steeply south. A small amount of open-cutting and stripping has been done on these veins. The exposures are generally oxidized, but a small amount of pyrite was observed. On the dump from the upper vein a few specimens were seen showing some minute specks of gold associated with limonite. A sample of this vein across 2 feet exposed in a small cut assayed: Gold, trace; silver, 1.5 oz. per ton. A sample across 4 feet of oxidized quartz containing a small amount of pyrite, in the central vein of this belt assayed: Gold, trace; silver, trace. A sample of the lowest vein of this belt, 6 inches wide, showing oxidized quartz and some sericite in ribboned fractures, assayed: Gold, trace; silver, trace.

At an elevation of 3, 775 feet on the top of the ridge, and about 500 feet south-westerly, the probable continuation of this belt has been picked up in stripping and trenching across about 150 feet. This work exposed five similar quartz veins from 30 inches to 6 feet wide, striking from north 43 degrees east to north 53 degrees east and dipping vertically.

In the lower belt, about 160 feet wide, nine quartz veins 12 to 18 inches wide and several smaller quartz stringers are exposed in highly oxidized and carbonatized andesitic volcanics. The veins in this belt strike approximately parallel to those in the upper belt. A sample from the upper vein in this belt across 18 inches of oxidized quartz, in which native gold was reported to have been found, assayed: Gold, trace; silver, trace.

Several other quartz veins are reported to have been discovered on other claims of this property, but these were not examined."

Little actual work has been reported on the property until the early 1970's when Hoag Construction Company drove a 257 metre tunnel to intersect two strong quartz veins located east of the Snowy Creek falls on the upper ridge.

#### GENERAL GEOLOGY

The major structural control of the area is a broad northwest trending syncline - anticline. A section through the area, from southwest to northeast would reveal; (i) the Jura-Cretaceous Cassiar batholith intruded into rocks forming the southwest limb of the syncline, (ii) the syncline laying east of Cassiar with Quartzrock Creek as the axis, rocks are of the Devonian Mississippian Sylvester group, (iii) the anticline doomed to the east exposing as the core the Proterozoic-Cambrian Good Hope and Atan groups of rocks.

The sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the area range in age from Proterozoic to Mississippian. The assemblage has been folded and faulted, and intruded by Mesozoic granitic rocks.

The Good Hope, Atan and Kechika groups of Proterozoic - Cambro - Ordovician age consist of limestone, shale, quartzite, phyllite, chlorite schist, graphitic and chloritic calcareous schist. The rocks are exposed along the northeast edge of the Cassiar batholith and form the persistent core of the main anticline.

The McDame group of middle and possibly late Devonian age lies disconformably on rocks as old as Cambro - Ordovician. The group consists mainly of dolomite and limestone.

The Sylvester group, a thick assemblage of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of late Devonian and early Mississippian age form the sole rock unit of the McDame synclinorium. The group consists of andesite, argillite, greywacke and quartzite. Andesites within the group are altered to greenstone and ultramafic volcanics to serpentine. This is the rock unit of the "Hanna 9" property.

Granite rocks of the Cassiar batholith and related stocks were emplaced in Jura-Cretaceous time. They consist of quartz monzonite, granodiorite, granite, aplite and porphyritic granite.

Volcanic rocks are mainly andesites some being amgdoloidal and many other porphyritic. Alternation is usually to sausserite and highly chloritic phases.

Northwest and northeast trending lineaments, reflecting the presence of major longitudinal faults, are conspicuous in the Good Hope and Atan sequences of rocks of the exposed core of the main anticline. Joints are prominent in the McDame synclorium. The rocks are strongly jointed and the joint density is high. The joint densities in the various rock types is controlled mainly by the thickness of the bedding in sedimentary rocks, and by width of sills or extrusive members in greenstone. The meta-diorite bodies and large ultramafic bodies display poorly defined joints.

Numerous gold-bearing quartz veins are known throughout the general Troutline-Quartzrock-Snowy Creek area. The veins are abundant within an east-west zone of highly carbonatized greenstone that trends from east of Snowy westward through the Hanna property (old Cornucopia) to the Goodhope and Hopeful showings. They strike from north 60° east to south 80° east and dip steeply to the south.

The veins consist of white and rusty quartz, some bluish quartz, and in some veins abundant sulphide mineralization, mainly pyrite. They appear to be quite continuous, with only minor pinching and swelling. Much pyrite is present on fractures within the vein, and at the quartz-gangue contacts. Only minor amounts of gangue occurs within the veins.

The economic value of the veins is in their abundance of free gold much of which is visible. The paragenesis of mineralization is defined by the presence of high temperature minerals such as tourmaline. It would appear that two stages of mineralization occurred depositing, first, free gold and quartz, and then, gold, tetrahedrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and hematite in quartz fractures and cavities. The sulphide mineralization when abundant, is found adjacent to the footwall of the vein both as disseminations and stringers. The free gold occurs as isolated blebs within the quartz and as thin coatings on the quartz-sulphide contacts. The veins are highly fractured, crumbly, and feature in place, a weathered honeycomb texture. Much of the sulphides have been bleached from near surface veins leaving small cavities containing residual amount of limonite. For this reason surface assays are generally poor.

The contact rock or host rock of the veins has been classified as a highly carbonatized rock, being light tan with a baked appearance, hard, with usually abundant included crystals of pyrite. The altered wall rock is associated only with veins carrying appreciable sulphides. On the other hand barren quartz veins show little, if any, contact effects. Gossan resulting from decomposition of pyrite, and buff weathered carbonate of the altered wall rock is therefore a good prospecting guide.



Two sets of faults are prominent in the area. Faults, striking south  $55^{\circ}$  east and dipping steeply to the south, are post-ore. These faults are characterized by carbonate alteration of the greenstone wall rock. Horizontal displacement is 30-50 feet with a left-hand movement. Faults striking north-south with steep dip either east or west are pre-ore. These faults are characterized by the development of chlorite and serpentine in small gouge zones of soft incompetent talc schist. Movement of these faults is very minor.

#### SURVEY PROCEDURE

A baseline was established for the geological survey along the south boundary of the "Hanna 9" mineral claim group. Stations were set up every 250 metres from which traverses could be made in a northerly direction. Control for the baseline and traverse lines was by tape and compass.

#### OBSERVATIONS

All measurements on traverses are in metres.

Baseline : West traverse from LCP on south boundary of claim group.

0-20	road, no outcrop
20-60	outcrop on knoll, dark green altered andesite (greenstone).
60-70	road
70-100	outcrop, dark rusty weathered greenstone (possibly dyke rock), cleavage $N 30^{\circ} E$ .
100-710	no outcrop, traverse mainly along road.
710-830	outcrop, light grey-green andesite with <u>quartz vein</u> - width 0.5 m., length 40.0 m., strike $N 58^{\circ} E$ , dip vertical. Vein highly oxidized and honeycombed, no visible sulphides. Contact is altered to tan carbonatized rock that contains abundant pyrites.
830-1500	no outcrop

Line 1: north traverse from LCP along east boundary claim group.

0- 50	no outcrop, flat
50-280	no outcrop, up $25^{\circ}$ hill, $260^{\circ}$ bearing to mill
280-400	no outcrop, flat, mill road at 320 m.
400-500	slope of main mountain, outcrop, light grey-brown dyke rock, strike $N 40^{\circ} W$ . 500 m. upper level road.
500	outcrop in road cut is dark green andesite to west in contact with light grey-brown dyke rock to east.
500-820	outcrop dark green andesite
820-870	scree slope with <u>quartz vein material</u> , top scree slope outcrop of vein, appears 300 m to east of traverse line. Two gossan zones to north and south of vein (Cha vein?). Scree <u>sample No. 2 - 16771</u> .
870-1080	no outcrop
1080-1400	outcrop, dark green andesite.
1400-1500	no outcrop

Line 2: 250 m west LCP.

0- 40 ridge, no outcrop  
40- 50 outcrop, dark rusty dyke rock  
50- 80 flat no outcrop, falls road  
80-120 Snowy Creek  
120-160 outcrop, light grey green felsic rock with numerous minor quartz veins - strike N 24° E, dip vertical. Veins appear barren on surface with minor iron oxide and evidence of heavy leaching. Sample No. 3-16772.  
160-320 steep hill to mill road; no outcrop.  
320-570 outcrop, pale to medium green andesite, cleavage N 40° E.  
570-690 outcrop, dark green andesite  
690 Quartz vein - poor outcrop, appears barren of sulphides, however, does have zones oxidized pyrites and remnant cubes. Sample No. 4-16773. To east past small draugh are open cuts with white vein material. Plan to traverse north then return here to traverse east.  
690-890 outcrop, dark green andesite  
690 traverse 280m east to quartz veins above tunnel. Altered carbonatized rock with good vein system' across 10.0 m. Vein highly oxidized with honeycomb texture and limonite. Fresh sulphides found in freshly broken vein material. Best vein to date. Sample No. 5-16774. Strike N 54° E. South 20m second quartz vein outcrop. Vein 1.0m wide, strikes N 56° E with vertical dip. No visible sulphides, however, honeycomb texture.

Line 3: 500m west LCP

0-160 no outcrop, over lower ridge  
160-175 outcrop, light green grey andesite  
175-180 road to falls  
180-220 Snowy Creek  
220-440 no outcrop, steep hill to mill road  
440-450 outcrop, medium grey green andesite along ridge north of road.  
450-805 traverse along mill road to LCP of Rich Vein claims.  
805-840 outcrop, zone altered, tan, carbonatized andesite with one strong quartz vein. Vein is 0.3m wide, strikes N 64° E and dips V-85° N. Vein traced for 35m. Vein contains abundant iron staining and limonite but no sulphides. Wall rock is altered for 10.0 m on each side of vein. Sample No. 6-16775.

- 840-1000 traverse N 60° W to ridge across Snowy Creek, no outcrop.
- 1000-1560 traverse up Snowy Creek to upper falls, outcrop at falls dark green andesite.
- 520 on initial part, traverse made 80m west to quartz vein above falls.
- 80-120 Quartz Vein in altered tan carbonatized andesite. Vein is 0.7-1.0m wide, strikes N 32° E and dips vertical. Vein contains limonite and honeycomb texture but no visible sulphides. Sample No. 7 16776 (note: at lower falls outcrop is medium grey, green andesite).

Line 4: 750m west LCP

- 0- 70 outcrop, light grey, green andesite with one quartz vein. Rock and vein previously described.
- 70-200 no outcrop, traverse over lower ridge.
- 200-220 outcrop, light grey, green andesite
- 220-280 no outcrop, Snowy Creek
- 280-480 no outcrop, traverse up steep hill to upper ridge.
- 480-500 outcrop, dark green andesite, area just west location No. 7, however, no evidence of vein continuance.
- 500-860 no outcrop, traverse over upper ridge to small lake then across creek bed to traverse of Line 3. (note: at 260m small traverse made to west around end of small pond, no outcrop).

Line 5: 1000m west LCP

- 0-720 no outcrop, traverse is over lower ridge to intermittent tributary of Snowy Creek, then up steep hill to upper ridge.

Line 6: 1500m west LCP

- 0-520 no outcrop, traverse over lower ridge to gorge of intermittent tributary of Snowy Creek.
- 520-560 outcrop in gorge, dark green andesite.
- 560-1200 no outcrop traverse up hill of upper ridge.
- 1200 gorge to west that exposes inaccessible rock. Across gorge is evidence of workings on the adjoining property.

Mill Road-Tunnel: 320m on Line 1

- 0- 60 bearing west to mill location
- 60-280 Portal tunnel; outcrop dark green andesite. Quartz Veins 60m south. Four veins of widths 0.3-0.6m across 23m outcrop of tan, oxidized carbonatized andesite. Quartz appears barren with only minor honeycomb texture.

20- 80	Tunnel; wall rock dark green andesite. At 68m <u>Quartz Vein</u> , width 0.2m, vertical, barren.
80-140	wall rock dark, green andesite
140-143	<u>Quartz vein and veinlets</u> , strike of zone N 34° E, no sulphites but streaks orange calcite or siderite. Veins in altered tan carbonatized rock.
143-173	Wall rock dark green andesite. At 173 <u>Quartz Vein</u> width 0.2m, no sulphides.
173-223	Wall rock dark green andesite. At 223 <u>Quartz Vein</u> width 0.2m, no sulphides.
223-257	Wall rock dark green andesite.

## RESULTS

The "Hanna 9" property on Snowy Creek is set near the axis of the McDame synclinorium. Rocks of the property therefore belong to the Sylvester group. The Sylvester group is a rather complex interbedded assemblage of volcanic and sedimentary rocks classified as greenstone.

On the "Hanna 9" property the rocks appear to have originated from andesitic volcanics and vary only in colour and degree of cleavage or fracture trends. These greenstones are light-medium-dark green, soft, fine crystalline, highly chloritized, with many waxy fracture surfaces.

Three zones of greenstone are evident. A lower dark, rusty almost black andesite as is found just west of the LCP and on the first outcrop of Line 2. This rock is dyke-like and could easily have a basaltic origin. The middle zone consists of light to medium green andesite. This rock outcrops on the lower slope of Line 1 and is in contact with a darker variety at the upper road. It is mapped at Loc. No. 3 and below Loc. No. 4, as well as at the beginning of Line 4 and at Loc. No. 7. The upper zone consists of dark green andesite and is mapped north of the upper road on Line 1, at Loc. No. 5, Loc. No. 4, Loc. No. 6 and at the only outcrop area on Line 6.

The greenstone has a northeast and northwest cleavage-fracture system. No faults were mapped although minor gouge zones were evident in the Hoag tunnel.

Several quartz veins were mapped on the "Hanna 9" property, however, there appears to be some discrepancy as to location of those described in the Ministers Report for 1935. The location of veins mentioned appear to be presently mapped on the east side of Snowy Creek at Loc. No. 4 and Loc. No. 5.

The veins are composed of white, fractured quartz with only very minor wall rock inclusions. The veins contain abundant limonite and iron staining due to great weathering. They have good honeycomb texture due to the removal of cubic crystals probably of the mineral pyrite.

The veins generally strike N 50-60° E and are either vertical or dip steeply to the south. Width varies from 0.2 to 1.3 metres. Outcrop lengths of exposed vein seldom surpassed 30-40 metres.

The contact of the quartz veins in most cases is a highly carbonatized rock, being light tan with a baked appearance, hard, with usually abundant included crystals of pyrite. Gossan resulting from decomposition of pyrite and buff weathered carbonate of the altered wall rock is a good prospecting guide.

The best vein mapped was found at Loc. No. 5. The vein strikes N 54° E and dips steeply south. It is 1.0 metre wide and could be traced up hill for 30 metres. The quartz is highly oxidized with abundant honeycomb texture. Several samples showed blebs of the sulphide pyrite. Sample No. 16774 assayed 0.24 oz. Au per ton (8.23 gms. per metric ton). The vein appears to be traceable to the west to Loc. No. 4 and Loc. No. 7 a distance of 700 metres. The vein at these locations has narrowed considerably and returned poor values in gold, Loc. No. 4 sample No. 16773 - 0.005 oz. Au per ton, and Loc. No. 7 sample No. 16776 - 0.01 oz. Au per ton.

The two veins at Loc. No. 5 could not be correlated with those found in the Hoag tunnel. The veins in the tunnel are unweathered but lacking sulphides. It is concluded that the veins at surface have little economic importance at depth at this location.

The vein material from the dump at Loc. No. 1 is from the vein at surface rather than from the tunnel as was previously suspected. Grab samples from the dump, No.'s 23479 and 23480 assayed 0.10 and 0.03 oz. Au per ton.

The vein at Loc. No. 6, although persistent but narrow, 0.3 metres, returned a poor gold value from sample No. 16775 - 0.005 oz. Au per ton.

Sample No. 16771 of float vein material from the Cha vein (?) Loc. No. 2 assayed 0.005 oz. Au per ton. Minor quartz veins at Loc. No. 3 on Line 2, sample No. 16772 assayed only trace gold per ton.

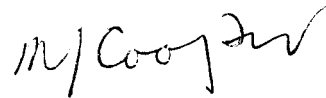
Sample No. 23479	Loc. No. 1	Grab ore dump
Sample No. 23480	Loc. No. 1	Grab ore dump
Sample No. 16771	Loc. No. 2	Float
Sample No. 16772	Loc. No. 3	Vein channel
Sample No. 16773	Loc. No. 4	Vein channel
Sample No. 16774	Loc. No. 5	Vein channel 1.0m
Sample No. 16775	Loc. No. 6	Vein channel 0.3m
Sample No. 16776	Loc. No. 7	Vein channel 1.0m

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

It is concluded that the work and results to date indicate an uneconomical situation for the quartz veins on Snowy Creek. It is possible that the conditions are those of a remnant system of veins, the better part of which has been eroded and supplied Snowy Creek with excellent placer gold material.

However, it is recommended that more work be done on the property. This is mainly based on assay results from Loc. No. 5 and the possible length of this vein system, e.g. 700 metres. Trenching should be done to confirm the continuation and extension of the vein. Drilling to possibly establish an economic shoot within the vein system.

The vein at Loc. No. 6 should likewise be trenched and drilled to confirm its true length and possible economic shoot potential.



M. J. Cooper  
P. Eng. Geology  
October 22, 1979

ITEMIZED COST

Geologist:

Field, 6 days at \$150 per.....\$ 900.00  
Report, 5 days at \$100 per..... 500.00

Assistant:

Field & Travel time, 10 days @ \$50 per..... 500.00

Transportation:

Truck Rental..... 625.15  
Gasoline & Oil..... 152.12

Camp:

Food and Supplies..... 123.25

Report:

Drafting..... 166.75  
Typing & Reproduction..... 70.00

Assays:

6 Au Ag..... 57.00

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\$3,094.27

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*M. Cooper*

QUALIFICATION

I, MICHAEL J. COOPER OF THE CITY OF CALGARY, ALBERTA,  
HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

I am a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Province  
of Quebec, in 1957, with a B. Sc. degree in Geology.

I have practiced my profession in exploration for the  
past 22 years and am presently the sole owner of the  
"Hanna 9" mineral group.

I am a member in good standing of the Association of  
Professional Engineers of Alberta.

I personally supervised the Geological survey on the  
"Hanna 9" property during the period August 14 to  
August 21, 1979 with assistant I. S. Cooper.

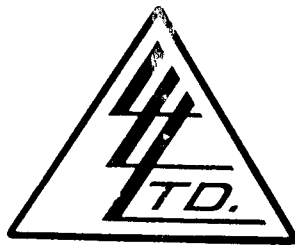
This report is to be used only for assessment work  
application and for continued exploration assistance.



Calgary, Alberta  
October 22, 1979



To: Mr. M. Cooper  
 1416 Chardie Place S.W.  
 CALGARY, Alberta  
 T2V 2T6



File No. 17154  
 Date June 21st, 1979  
 Samples Rock

Certificate of  
 ASSAY of  
 LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

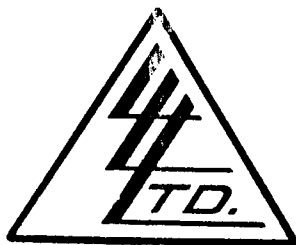
SAMPLE No.	OZ. TON GOLD	OZ./TON SILVER
<u>" ROCK CHIPS "</u>		
23479	.100	.02
23480	.030	.02
<p><b>I Hereby Certify</b> THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE          ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .</p>		

Rejects Retained one month.  
 Pulps Retained one month  
 unless specific arrangements  
 made in advance.

*Ed McAvoy*  
 Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: Mr. M. Cooper  
 #43-10030 Cakmoor Way  
 Calgary, Alberta T2V 4S8

File No. 17690  
 Date September 10, 1979  
 Samples Core

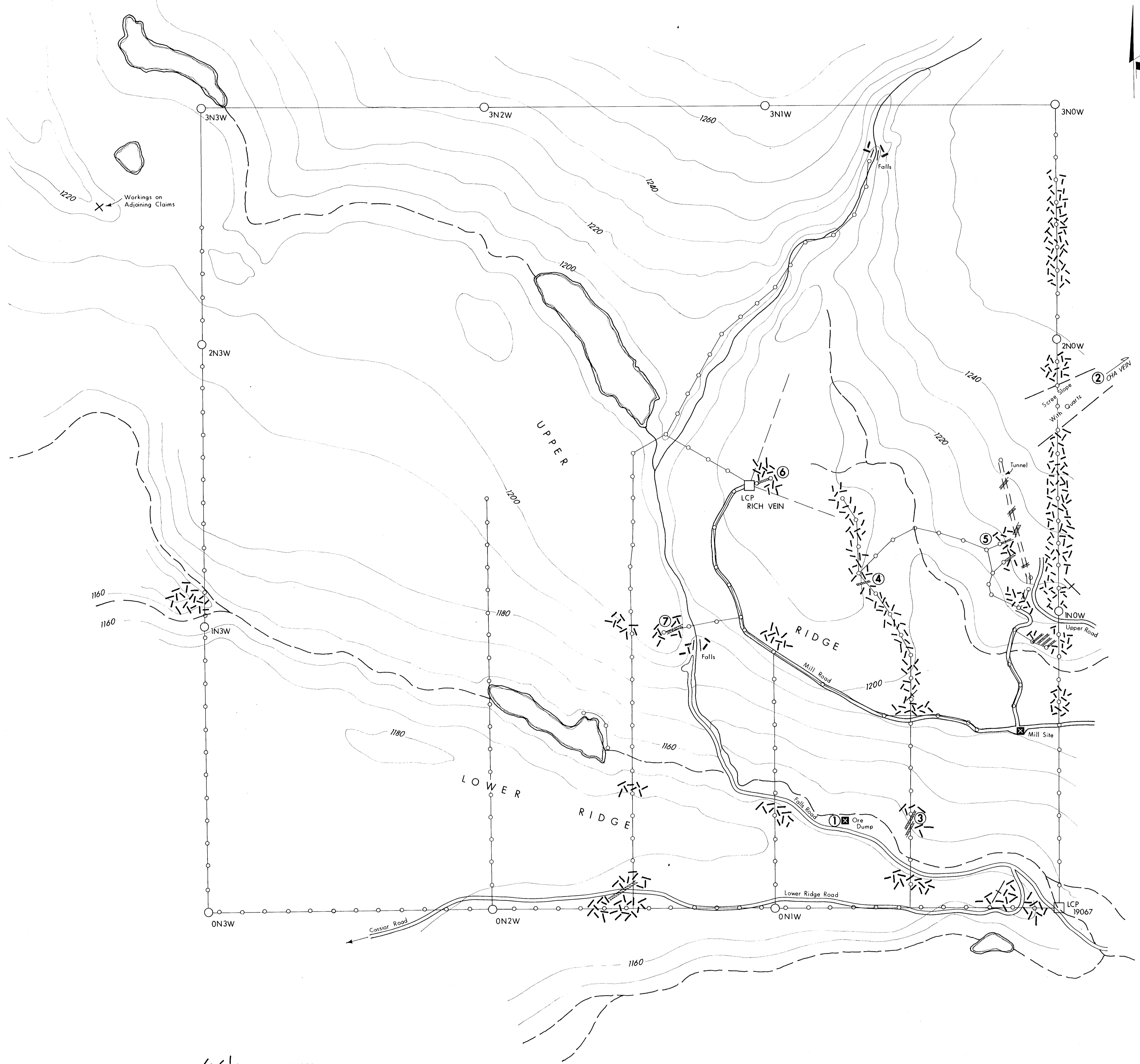


**Certificate of  
 ASSAY of  
 LORING LABORATORIES LTD.**

SAMPLE No.	OZ./TON GOLD	OZ./TON SILVER
<u>"CORE SAMPLES"</u>		
16771	.005	Trace
16772	Trace	.10
16773	.005	Trace
16774	.240	Trace
16775	.005	.12
16776	.010	.04
<p><b>I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE          ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .</b></p>		

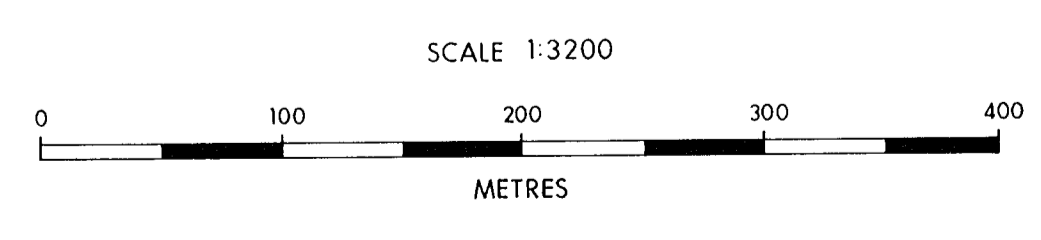
Rejects Retained one month.  
 Pulps Retained one month  
 unless specific arrangements  
 made in advance.

*William Isaac*  
 Licensed Assayer of British Columbia



- ROCK OUTCROP
- QUARTZ VEIN
- CONTOURS (METRES)
- STREAM, INTERMITTANT
- ASSAYED AREA
- SURVEY LINE
- IDENTIFICATION POSTS
- PONDS, LAKES
- ROADS
- TUNNEL

GEOLOGY  
HANNA 9 CLAIMS  
LIARD MINING DIVISION  
BRITISH COLUMBIA



SCALE 1:3200  
NTS 104 P 5E  
LAT. 59°16'N LONG 129°30'W

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
**7545**

FIG. 3

*M. Brown*