REPORT ON GEOLOGY AND SOIL & ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

ON

THE MIKA CLAIM

FOR

CCH RESOURCES LTD.

CLINTON MINING DISTRICT

LAT. 51° 07' LONG. 121° 28'

NTS 92P 3/W

CCH RESOURCES LTD.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

ROBERT G. WILSON
APRIL 24, 1980

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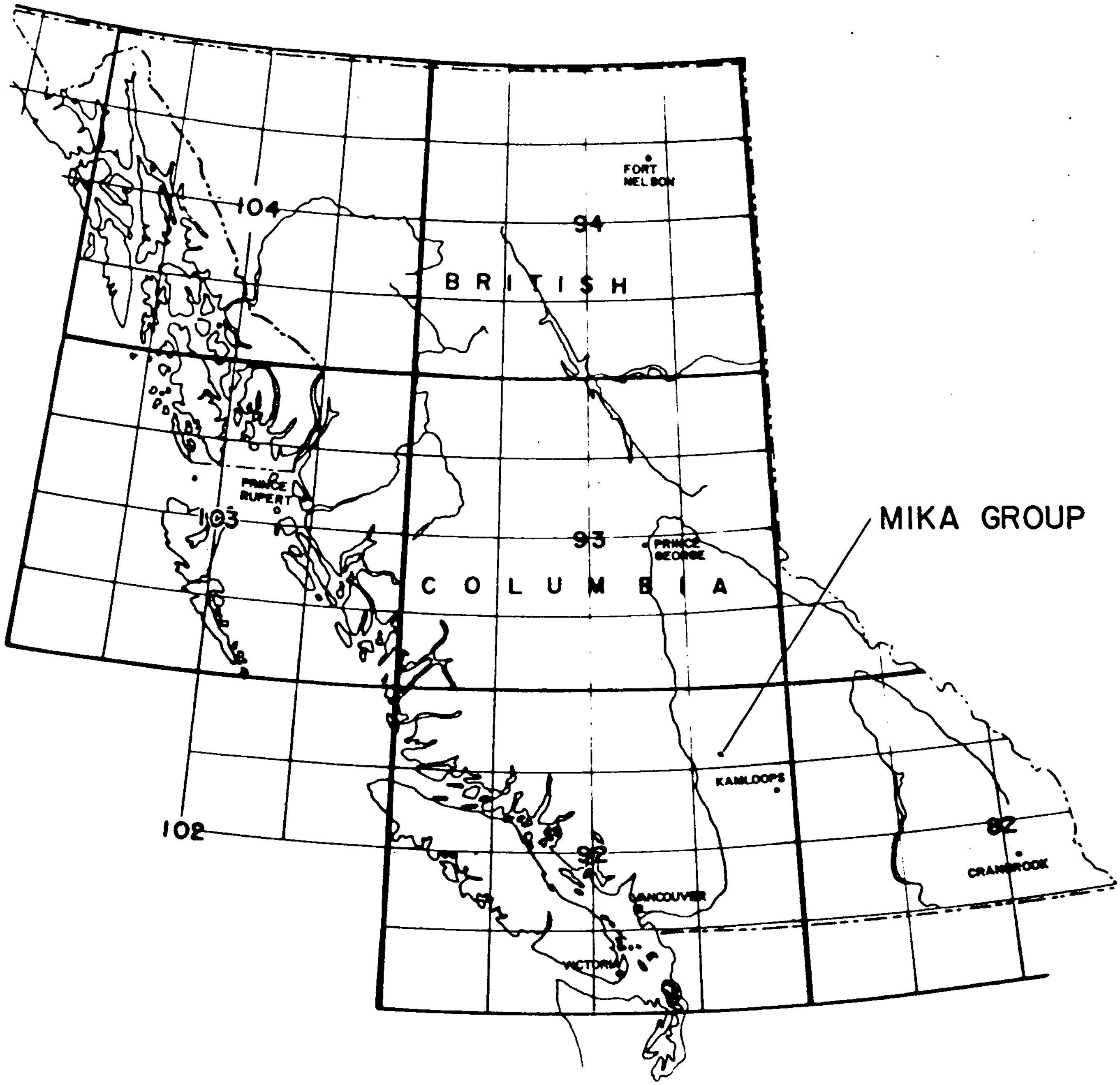


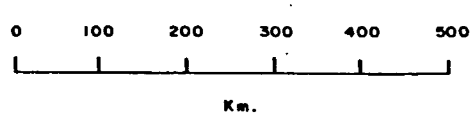
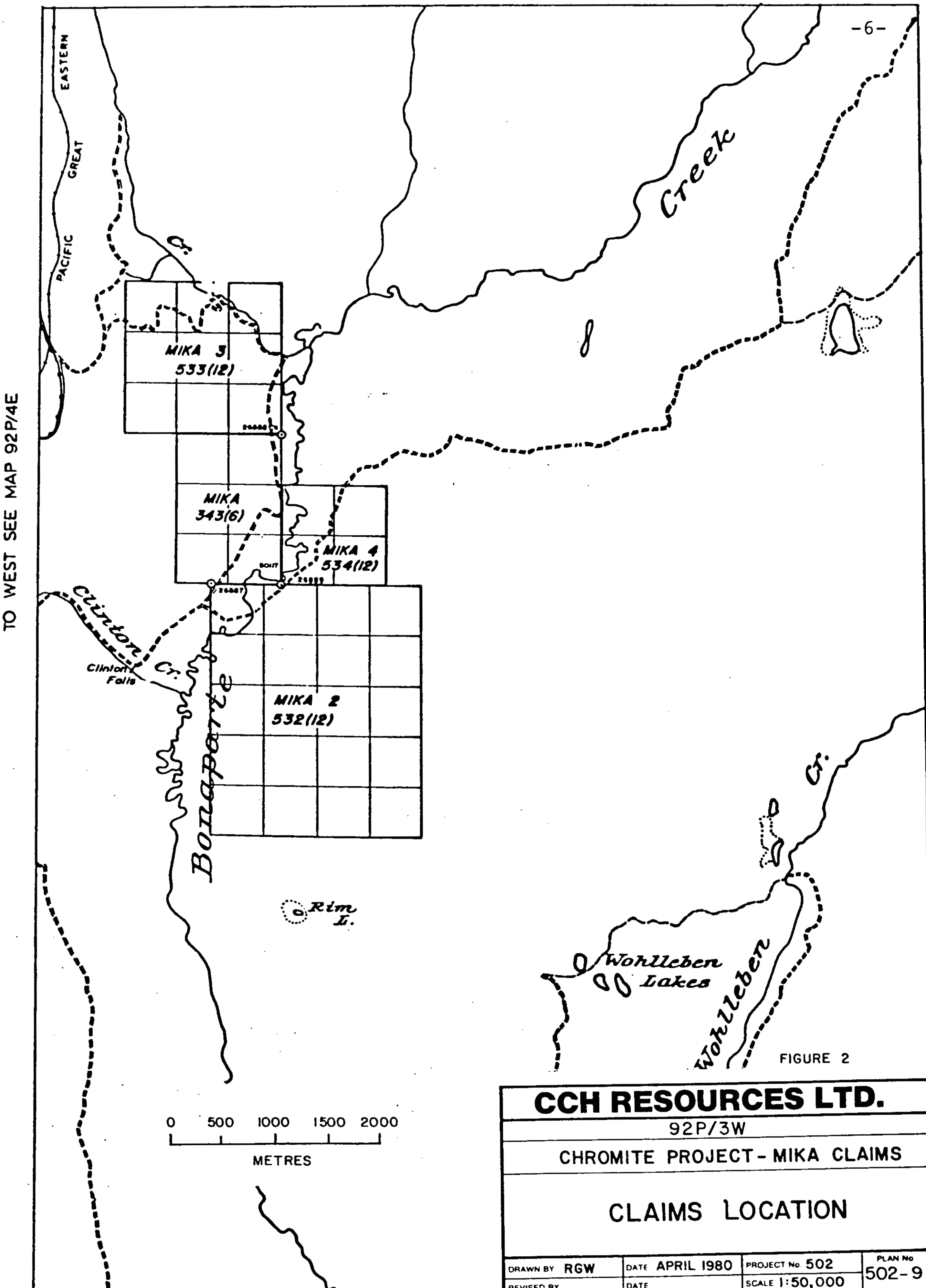


FIGURE 1

CCH RESOURCES LTD.			
92P/3W			
CHROMITE PROJECT- MIKA GROUP			
PROPERTY LOCATION			
DRAWN BY RGW	DATE MARCH '80	PROJECT No 502	PLAN No 502-8
REVISED BY	DATE	SCALE 1:8.94 x 10[6]	


TO WEST SEE MAP 92P/4E
EASTERN
GREAT
PACIFIC
Cr.
Creek
MIKA 3
533(12)
MIKA
343(6)
MIKA 4
534(12)
MIKA 2
532(12)
Clinton
Cr.
Clinton
Falls
Bonaparte
Rim
L.
Wohlleben
Lakes
Wohlleben
Cr.
0 500 1000 1500 2000
METRES
FIGURE 2
CCH RESOURCES LTD.
92P/3W
CHROMITE PROJECT - MIKA CLAIMS
CLAIMS LOCATION
DRAWN BY RGW
DATE APRIL 1980
PROJECT No. 502
PLAN No 502-9
REVISED BY
DATE
SCALE 1:50,000

INTRODUCTION

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Mika property is located 8.6 km ENE of Clinton, B.C. on the west side of the Bonaparte River valley.

The area is reached by taking the Mound Road, which leaves Highway #97 two kilometers north of Clinton, and travelling along it a distance of approximately 7 km. Below the road are cultivated fields and above the road on the hill side are the showings.

The Mika area is part of the Thompson Plateau just south of the Fraser Plateau-Thompson Plateau boundary as defined by Holland (1964). The Fraser Plateau is mainly underlain by flat lying lava beds while the Thompson Plateau is mainly underlain by folded and block faulted late Paleozoic, Mesozoic and early Tertiary volcanic, sedimentary and granitic rocks.

The Bonaparte River valley at the Mika is characterized by rolling hills between 670 and 1097 meters ASL. Situated within a semi arid climatic belt, the area's vegetation consists mainly of Ponderosa pines, bunch grasses and prickly pear cactus. Where water is transported to the land, alfalfa crops can be grown.

The B.C. Railway line (formerly Pacific Great Eastern) is located 2½ km west and 335 meters above the property. A main line of the B.C. Hydro power system is 8 km west of the property while oil and gas pipelines belonging to West Coast Petroleum - West Coast Transmission cross the Bonaparte River valley 20 km to the north east. A branch from this gas line crosses the property between the Mika and Mika 2 claims, is owned by Inland Natural Gas, and supplies the town of Clinton.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

The earliest known work on the Mika area was minor trenching and underground testing of chromite occurrences which were completed in 1932 by W.N.D. McKay of Clinton on claims called the Winnifred. The only recorded results of this work is an unpublished property examination report by J.S. Stevenson (1941), a B.C. Department of Mines geologist who examined the area in 1938.

The trenches, which were sloughed when examined in 1979 where in a similar state in 1938. The now caved shaft and adit, however, were still open when examined by Stevenson. The adit is reported to have been 24 feet in length, and the shaft 24 feet in depth. The shaft had 3 short levels driven in various directions from it and is the source of the chromite concentration on the dump.

The earliest reported staking of the Mika area for its asbestos potential was in 1952 by G. Baney, A. Derry (prospectors) and Vic Bjorkman (P. Eng.). The claims were optioned to Western Asbestos, but no work was completed and the option was dropped.

New claims named Venus and Mac were staked over this area in 1957 and optioned to New Jersey Zinc Exploration Co. Ltd. A magnetometer survey and geologic mapping program were conducted over the property during the winter of 1957 and spring of 1958, reportedly to test the asbestos potential of the serpentines. Some bulldozer trenching was reportedly completed in 1958 as a follow-up to the 1957 survey.

No ground controls are marked on the maps which accompany the resultant assessment report (#197), which renders the work virtually useless.

More bulldozer trenching is reported to have been done in 1959 and also prior to the 1957 survey. However, it is not clear who completed this work. It is also reported that Kaiser drilled one hole, apparently to test the area's magnesite potential, but did not file assessment work. No dates or locations are known for this drilling.

The area was dormant from 1959 until 1967 when the Jo claims were staked as an asbestos prospect for Riviera Mines Ltd. by A. Derry. W.G. Stevenson, a consultant geologist, completed a mapping program and minor magnetic survey using a a "Sharp D-2 dip needle".

No mapping controls are mentioned in the resultant assessment report (#1146) and the geologic map is therefore assumed to be a pace and compass sketch map only.

The Jo claims were allowed to expire with no further work being recorded. The ground lay dormant again until the Mika claim was staked for CCH Resources Ltd. by R. Wilson in June 1979. CCH Resources is the current owner and operator.

ORE POTENTIAL

From geological-geochemical evidence, three parallel zones of chromite mineralization are suspected to occur on the Mika property with widths in excess of 1 m occurring in at least two of the zones. Distances between known showings on these two zones are 250 and 240 m respectively, giving a total potential mineralization strike length in excess of 490 m.

No strike length is known for the mineralization in third zone. This chromite vein has an orientation of 155°/85 W. A dunite outcrop 110 m distant contains minor disseminated chromite and is on strike with the chromite vein.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

Geological Survey

Geological mapping at the scale of 1:1000 was completed over an 1100 x 500 m area and is displayed at a scale of 1:2000, Figure 3.

Geochemical Survey

The following soil, rock chip and chromite samples were taken for analysis on the Mika claim:

Soil	194	samples
Rock chip	18	samples
Ore samples	12	samples

The results of the analyses are displayed on Figure 4.

Grid Establishment

A reconnaissance grid was established to aid in the geochemical and geological surveys. The grid consists of a baseline 1100 m long with 500 m long cross lines at 100 m intervals. The grid was established using chain, compass and turning board methods. Grid checks were completed with the aid of fence lines and roads which run approximately perpendicular to the cross lines. The grid is everywhere flagged, with the baseline and parts of some crosslines picketed. The flagging is marked in water-proof ink with the line number and the station number.

Any pre-existing grids are no longer recognizable, therefore, the new grid is everywhere clearly distinguishable.

The grid has been plotted on Figures 3 and 4

CLAIMS WORKED

All work (sampling, mapping, and grid establishment) was performed upon the Mika claim. The Mika was located on June 5 and 6, 1979, has record number 94194 E and was recorded in Clinton, B.C. on June 6, 1979.

DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Purpose

A total of seven chromite showings were found within an area of 150 m x 450 m on the Mika claim during the reconnaissance phase of the examination. Due to the number of showings on the property, a chain and compass grid map was deemed necessary to establish the number of zones of chromite mineralization.

It was recognized that any grid established on an ultramafite by compass methods would have magnetic errors introduced by the host rock. To this end, error checks were made by chaining between grid lines using fence lines and roads as guides.

Geologic mapping of the gridded area was completed at a scale of 1:1000 but was reduced to a scale of 1:2000 for this report, Figure 3.

Results - Geology

The Mika ultramafite occurs over half of the mapped 1100 m x 500 m grid. There are apparent contacts with Cache Creek volcanics on the northeastern boundary. The contact with Cache Creek Group rocks strikes 160-165^{o}. Cultivated fields hide the ultramafite on the southeast side, although serpentines are known to occur on the opposite side of the valley, further to the southeast. The northwest side has not been mapped, but serpentines are known to occur here, as well.

The ultramafite is zoned, containing both peridotite and dunite phases. All rocks are moderately to highly serpentinized, and in places, are completely steatized.

The dunites and peridotites are medium grained, green to red-green weathering, with light to dark green fresh surfaces. The dunites are generally more red weathering and have lighter green fresh surfaces. The lighter green color of the dunites is due mainly to the lack of dark colored pyroxenes. Where the serpentinization is weak, individual, angular olivine crystals can be seen with the handlens.

The dunites and the peridotites are irregularly intermixed and contacts between the two are sharp, allowing determination of the orientation of contact when seen in outcrop. Two such contacts gave orientations of 030-035° with steep northwesterly dips. No mappable continuity of this contact has as yet been recognized, but does deserve more detailed examination, as chromite is only found within dunite rocks.

A late stage conglomerate containing a peridotite and dunite framework outcrops at several localities within the ultramafite. The framework is sub-angular to sub-rounded, unsorted, with framework clasts from 1 cm to 20 cm in diameter. The matrix is finer grained and similar to the framework in composition and the type of cement is calcareous in nature.

The conglomerate is thought to have been a thin layer which covered the ultramafite over much of the mapped area, but now remains only as isolated patches.

- Mineralization

Seven chromite showings containing grades greater than 32% and up to 42.4% Cr_2O_3 are known in an area 150 x 450 m. Within the same area, eight showings of low grade chromite mineralization are known. Of the high grade showings, two are seen in outcrop, two are seen as sorted "ore" from shallow hand pits, and three are located in trenches where the surrounding friable country rock has been removed. The chromite occurs as pods, veins and dissemination, and any one showing may have all three forms present.

The original showings were probably discovered when weathering of the serpentinized ultramafic rocks exposed the enclosed resistant chromite mineralization. Thus, the chromite mineralization appeared to be "float boulders" in the overburden.

The largest showing contains blocks of massive chromite up to 1.72 x 1.94 x +0.9 m in size. A second showing is comprised of a block .25 x .50 x .95 m (the latter measurement across banding), and several showings consisting of smaller broken blocks are common.

Several shallow hand trenches have been dug on the property and one shaft of a reported twenty-foot depth was sunk. This work was completed earlier than 1933.

Where trenching located chromite mineralization, sorted "ore" was piled on the trench edge. Most trenches are no larger than 2 x 15 m with depths no greater than .5 m.

The shaft is now caved, but a pile of chromite exists on the dump. Chromite grab samples taken from the dump assayed 41.96% Cr_2O_3 and has a 1.33:1 Cr:Fe ratio.

A vein of chromite averaging 6 cm wide (max. 30 cm) was recently uncovered at the top of the shaft. This vein, although mostly friable chromite with considerable dilution, assayed 38.73% Cr_2O_3, and has a 2.41:1 Cr:Fe ratio. Wallrock channel samples, taken in .5 m intervals on either side of this vein analyzed Cr values between .23 to .43% Cr (.34 to .61% Cr_2O_3) (Appendix I). The orientation of this vein is 155°/85 W.

Chromite has been reported by Stevenson (1941) occurring on the opposite side of the valley as an irregular vein 3 inches in width. Short fibres asbestos is present at several localities, and occasional occurrences of magnesite have been noted on the property.

Asbestos veinlet formation is a late stage event, as fibre containing veinlets are seen cross-cutting serpentines and chromite veinlets. Measurements on two asbestos veinlets gave 115°/80 N and 150°/45 W orientations, and 2 mm average widths. The assessment report by Riviera Mines Ltd. (1967) concludes that the asbestos content is less than 3% of the rock at a maximum, and no further work was recommended.

Only one float sample of magnesite? was found near the baseline at line 10 N. It is not known if the trenches between lines 10 N and 11 N were testing for asbestos or magnesite, although the former is suspected.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Purpose and Procedure

Soil sample geochemical surveys conducted over glacial terrains in the search for chromite are generally not successful. This is due in part to the insolubility of chromite mineralization.

The Mika property, however, appears to have been missed by the thick deposits of glacial alluvium that are present only slightly to the north of Clinton. It is estimated that overburden depths do not exceed 3 m on the Mika. The overburden present is mainly from the weathered, highly serpentinized ultramafic rocks.

The geochemical survey consisted of soil sampling, rocks chip sampling, and when possible, channel sampling of the chromite mineralization.

Soil sampling was conducted simultaneously with grid emplacement. Samples were taken at 25 m intervals along lines spaced 100 m apart. Samples were also taken every 50 m along the baseline. A total of 174 soil samples were collected from B-C horizons in geopick dug holes of approximately 12 cm depth. The sample numbers are displayed on figure 3 and the results on figure 4.

Rock chip samples taken from the Mika Ultramafite were of both peridotite and dunite rocks. Sample numbers are plotted next to numbered outcrops with rock types indicated in the legend.

Chromite samples are plotted in a similar fashion to the rock chip samples, but are indicated by the symbol ⚒. Where possible, the samples taken were channel samples. The assayed results were reported as % Cr but are displayed at the more informative values % Cr_2O_3.

All samples were sent to Bondar-Clegg Laboratories in Vancouver for geochemical analysis and assay. Appendix II is an information sheet prepared by Bondar-Clegg on their analytical techniques of analyses.

Results

The soil results were very flat, with soils underlain by rocks of the Cache Creek Group reporting Cr values similar to those obtained from soils underlain by rocks of the Mika Ultramafite.

To remedy this problem, soil profiles MT 1, MT 2 and MT3 were taken and samples analyzed at three different mesh ranges, namely -50 mesh, +50 -20 mesh, and +20 mesh.

The chromite response with depth for the three different mesh ranges is illustrated in Appendix III. For samples taken above the 25 cm depth level, the most sensitive soil fraction appears to be the -20 +50 size range, while the -50 mesh fraction was unsensitive to chromite mineralization. This indicates that chromite survives as distinct grains in the soil during the weathering process

The soil samples taken within the ultramafite and 100 m beyond the mapped contact with Cache Creek Group were re-analyzed at the more sensitive mesh range of -20 + 40.

The plotted results (Figure 4 in back pocket) were contoured using the following arbitrary cutoff points:

1) Less than, or equal to .20% Cr_2O_3.

2) Greater than .20% and less than, or equal to .30% Cr_2O_3.

3) Greater than .30% and less than, or equal to .40% Cr_2O_3.

4) Greater than .40% Cr_2O_3.

<u>Interpretation</u>

The geochemical contours approximately follow both the topographic contours and geologic contact between Cache Creek Group and Mika ultramafic rocks.

The .20% Cr contour is slightly downslope from this inferred geologic contact, and thus creates an apparent geochemical low within the Ultramafite. This low widens slightly on the flatter slopes and appears to V upstream, suggesting that the contact between the Cache Creek Group and the Mika Ultramafite dips moderately into the hill in a SW direction.

Available structural data indicates that both Cache Creek Group rocks and the Mika Ultramafite dip to the south-west. It thus follows that the Ultramafite may have intruded along a bedding plane or bedding plane fault and could be considered a sill.

The geochemical contours show several approximately parallel zones of similar soil Cr values. These zones pinch and swell along an approximate 170° strike and bifurcate at one locality. The chromite mineralization is associated mainly with the .30 to .40% Cr contours, which occur in 3 parallel zones. As there are chromite showings on each of these zones it is postulated that there are three bands of chromite mineralization.

CONCLUSIONS

The Mika Group is comprised of 4 claims totalling 41 units. These claims cover the 'Mika' Ultramafite which is estimated to be at least 1 x 5 km in size.

The Mika Ultramafite dips to the southwest and is thought to be a sill-like body which has intruded Cache Creek Group rocks along a bedding plane fault. The Ultramafite contains seven known chromite occurrences along 3 bands with an apparent total strike length of between 490 m and 500 m. All chromite is within a dunitic section of the Ultramafite. Assayed grades of chromite are from 32% to 42.4% $Cr_2 0_3$. Assays for other chemical constituents of chromite have shown it to be only slightly below the quality of presently imported metallurgical grade chromite.

The nearness of infra-structure, including major railway, highway, oil, gas and electric routes all within 20 km of the property enhance its economic possibilities.

Although the price for chromite ores is lower now than in 1976 and 1977, any supply shortages due to politicial reasons could boost the prices to record levels. For this reason, western importers are looking for, and would welcome, a domestic supply of chromite.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

WAGES

2 Geologists 11 days @ $100.00 man/day - August 25 to Sept. 4	$2,200.00

FOOD AND ACCOMMODATION

2 Persons 11 days @ 29.93 man/day - August 25 to Sept. 4	658.46

TRANSPORTATION

Truck Rental 11 days @ $20.97/day	230.67
Truck Mileage 800 km @ 7¢/km	56.00
Truck Fuel 260.93 litres @ 24.6¢/litre	64.19
Freight and Postage	9.84

INSTRUMENTAL RENTAL

Field Survey Equipment (compasses, chains, axes) 11 days @ $10.00 man/day	110.00

SURVEYS

Nil

Page 21 Total $3,329.16

SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Soil Samples

194 samples, analyzed for Cr @ $3.60/sample		$ 698.40
27 samples, analyzed for Cr @ $4.45/sample		120.15
93 samples, re-analyzed for Cr @ $4.60/sample		427.80

Rock Chip

18 samples, analyzed for Cr @ $4.75/sample		85.50

'Ore Samples'

12 samples, assayed for Cr @ $9.00/sample	$108.00	
12 samples, assayed for Fe @ $7.00/sample	84.00	
11 samples, assayed for Al @ $10.00/sample	110.00	
7 samples, assayed for Si @ $9.00/sample	63.00	
7 samples, assayed for Ca @ $7.00/sample	49.00	
7 samples, assayed for Mg @ $8.50/sample	59.50	
7 samples, assayed for P @ $10.00/sample	70.00	
7 samples, assayed for S @ $8.00/sample	56.00	599.50
	Page 22 Total	$1,931.35

REPORT PREPARATION

	$ 1,000.00

OTHER COSTS

8 rolls flagging tape @ $1.15/roll		9.20
30 plastic sample bags @ $99.40/1,000 bags		2.98
200 soil sample bags @ $48.50/1,000 bags		9.70
	Page 23 Total	$ 1,021.88
	Page 22 Total	$ 1,931.35
	Page 21 Total	$ 3,329.16
		$ 6,282.39

AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I. Robert G. Wilson do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated in 1976 with a BSc Degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia.

2. I practiced my trade as a Geologist on a project basis until March, 1979.

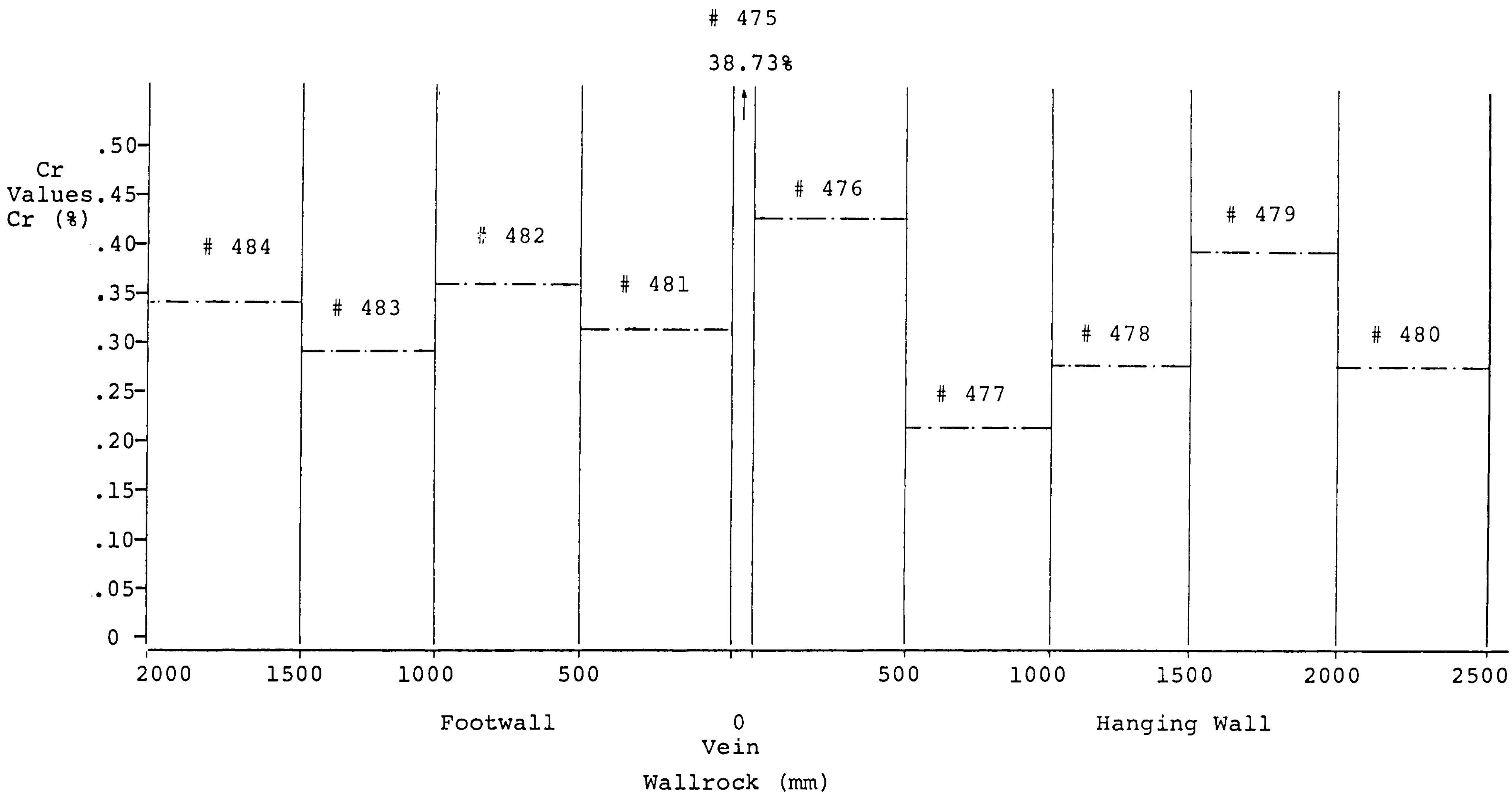
3. I have been practicing my trade as a Geologist on a full-time basis since March, 1979.

April 24, 1980
Vancouver, B.C.

Rob Wilson
Geologist

APPENDIX I

MIKA CVP (Chromite Vein Pit)



Section showing chromite values for wallrock channel samples on south wall of trench. Section looks SSE.

APPENDIX II

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

1500 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. PHONE: 985-0681 TELEX: 04-54554

Response to your inquiry concerning what and why, at our lab.

1. Flow Sheet

1 SORT

sorting by project and box no.
inspection by supervisor
organization of priorities
samples put in order in drying trays
samples present vs sample list
entry in log book.

2 DRY

drying in low temp driers
coin envelopes for sifted samples made
lab sheets made up

3 SIFT

sifting and retention of rejects

4 WEIGH

37 samples
2 checks
1 pulp standard in every rack of 40

5 DIGEST (CuPbZnMoAgMnCdFe)

HNO_3 attack of organics & sulfides/carbonates
HCl attack of resistant material
95^oC 2 1/2 - 3 1/2 hr.

6 HOMOGENIZE

diluted to 20% acid concentration and homogenize
1 hour settling time

7 ANALYZE

atomic absorption
background correction simultaneous for Pb Ag Cd
results permanently on chart

8 TELEX - TYPING

all results call checked

2. Sample Prep Procedures - Everything done in numerical order

SOIL/SEDS

a) bang dry sample in the bag with rubber mallet to break loose fines from clods/mosses/etc.
b) pour into 80 mesh stainless steel sieve.
c) sift out all -80; if samples are for Au, sift out -20 if -80 fraction less than 20 gm.
d) re-bag sample and re-file if retention of rejects requested. Otherwise - out goes the oversize

ROCKS

a) put in numerical order; insert made-up pulp bags into proper rock bag.
b) primary crush

c) secondary crush (70% -10 mesh)
d) split out 200 - 400 gm with a Jones riffle
e) pulverize via an impact (ring and puck) grinder. Final product is about 50% -150 mesh and 99% -80 mesh, and is free from pulverizer contamination.

PAN CONS

a) bagged, dry sample is wholly pulverized as above, mixing of sample is thorough and complete in pulverizer.

Please no coarse metallic nuggets without prior warning.

3. Digestion Methods

HNO_3-HCl - a vicious attack that satisfactorily leaches Cu Pb Zn Mo Ag Mn Cd Ni Co etc. in "all" rocks and soils/seds. Problems would be low level values (<40 ppm) in high iron oxide soils, or in tight refractory lattices.

HNO_3 - satisfactory for almost all present day ore minerals of U, Bi some Ag minerals, and most sulfides.

Partial Extractions - specific for specific type occurrences or for loosely bonded (e.g. hydromorphically deposited) ions.

HNO_3-$HClO_4$-HF - a higher temperature, vicious attack that specifically attacks some refractory silicates and oxides. More difficult to control precision, but useful for things like V, Be, Se, and certain low level metallics in rock geochem programs.

HBr-Br - a slow, but powerful oxidative attack designed for Te minerals etc.

HCl-$SnCl_2$ - a powerful reducing attack for dissolving magnetites, etc.

Various fusions - for difficult to handle elements in refractory lattices. (e.g. W Cr Au Pt). Cr — FUSED WITH Na_2O_2 AND LEACHED WITH H_2O THEN RUN BY A.A.

4. Best Analytical Techniques as far as we are concerned (and as far as the state of the art)

Element	Method
Au	- Fire assay and atomic absorption. Technique and systems critical.
Pt Group	- Fire assay and atomic absorption. Technique and systems critical. - Fire assay and spec okay. Technique and systems critical.
U	- Fluorimetric preferred on routine. Technique critical. - XRF very good in 10 ppm - 2% range - Neutron activation very good, but also subject to corrections - technique control. Cannot handle very high volumes or handle them cheaply - Laser Spectrometers - good for clean, low-level solutions. - Colourimetric - satisfactory; good for high grade ores.
Cu Pb Zn Mo Ag Mn Fe Cd Ni Co	- Atomic absorption preferred
Mo	- Colourimetric after fusion acceptable
Ag	- Cyanide acceptable

Element	Method
Sn	- XRF preferred - Colourimetric after fusion or distillation not satisfactory for routine work - Spec okay at intermediate levels, but small sample size taken precludes its use
W	- Colourimetric quite acceptable. Technique critical.
Cr	- A.A. OR TITRATION

5. Background correction

In our lab, principally dirty carbonate matrices may enhance low-level Ag Cd values up to a false value of 3 - 6 ppm, Pb up to 45 - 65 ppm, Sb Bi values up to 100 ppm.

Background correction measures the majority of this false impulse simultaneously with the Ag Pb etc signal and automatically gives a more accurate answer. Exact reproduceability is more difficult, but still very acceptable.

Background correction for Ag Cd Pb is strongly recommended except in areas where Ag Cd Pb thresholds are over 10-10-100 ppm. To a lesser extent low level Ni Co could be added to this list. Sb Bi cannot be determined in low levels without background correction; this is included in the price of analysis.

6. Discussion of Special Techniques we use.

We are happy to thoroughly discuss things verbally. The range is too broad, and some of the techniques too confidential to put in print.

7. Detection limits - printed on fee schedules

Results usually ± detection limit at detection limit.

We are happy to clarify and discuss any of the above at your request. Do not hesitate to ask questions - either simple ones or complex ones.

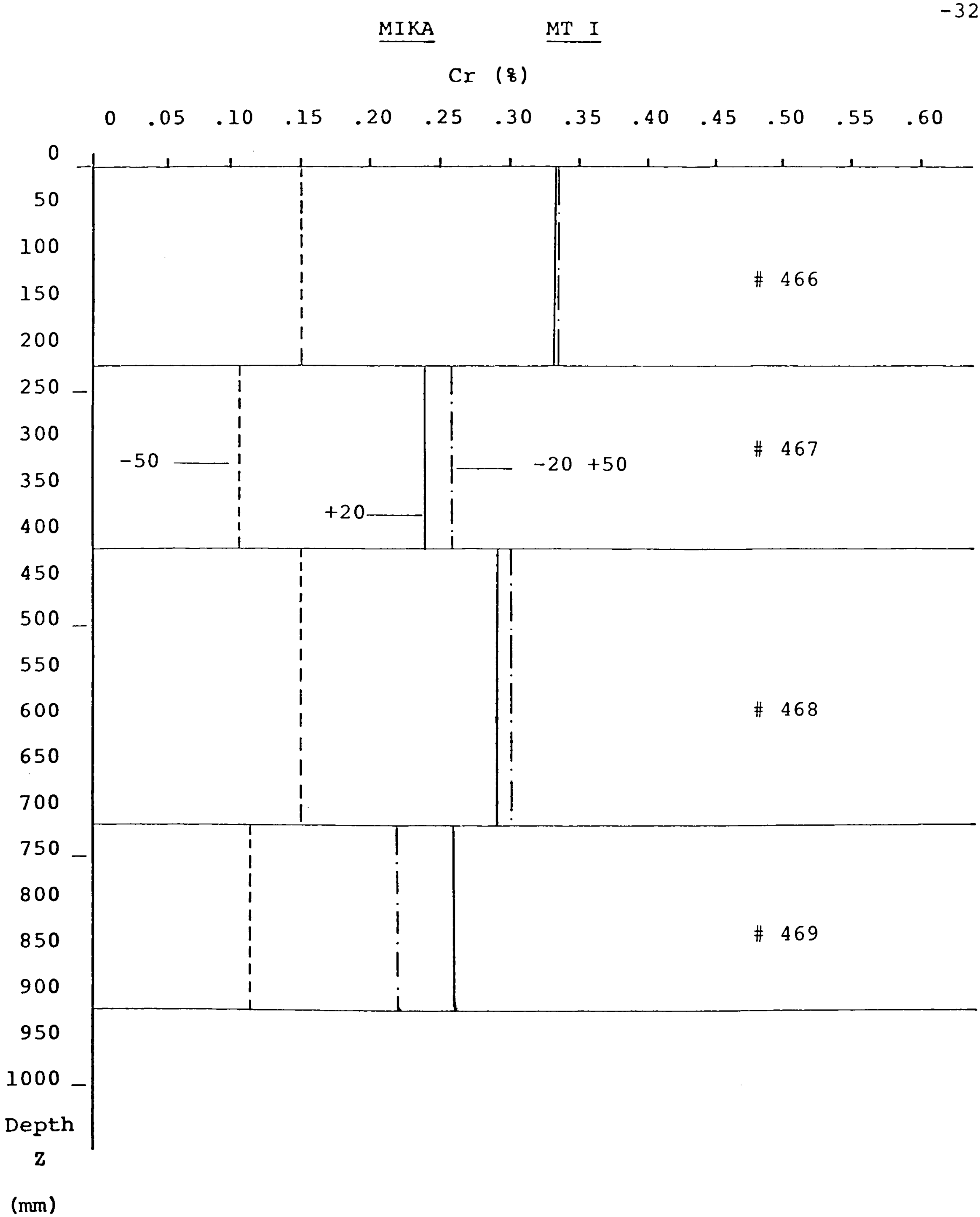
Cordially yours,

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

Ken Bright
Geol. E.

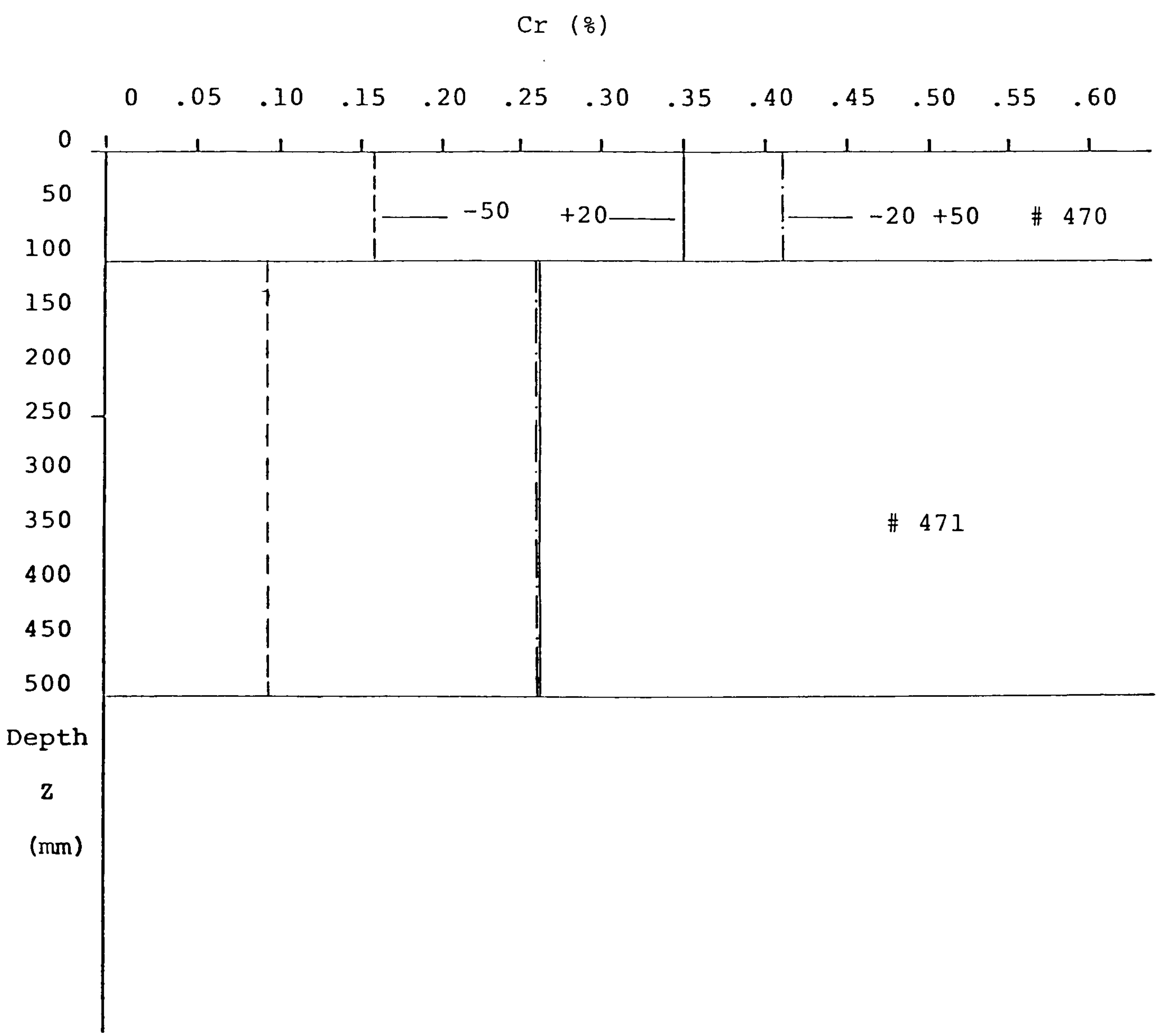
KB/sja

APPENDIX III



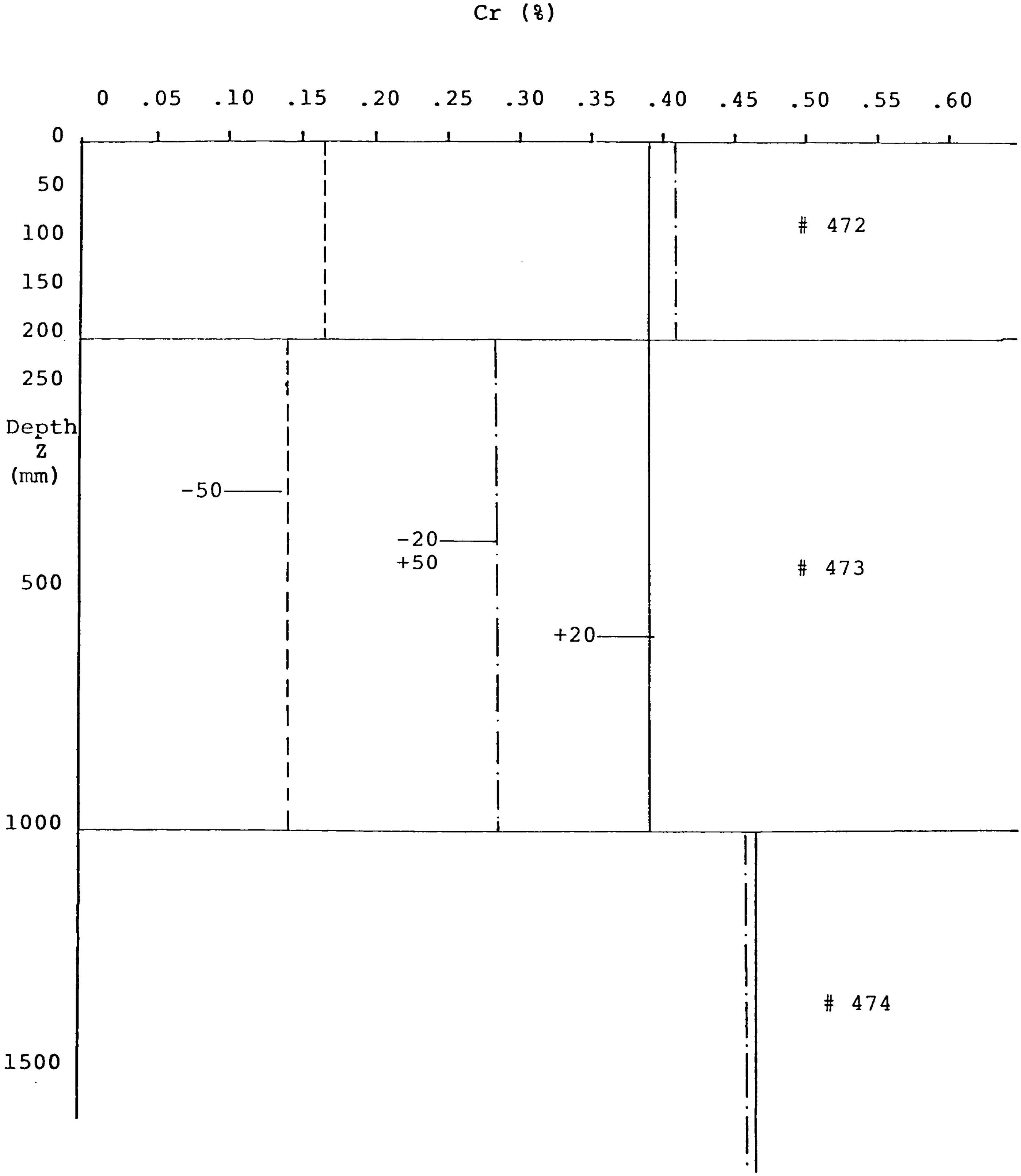
Soil profiles showing chromite distribution with depth and mesh variations.

MIKA MT II

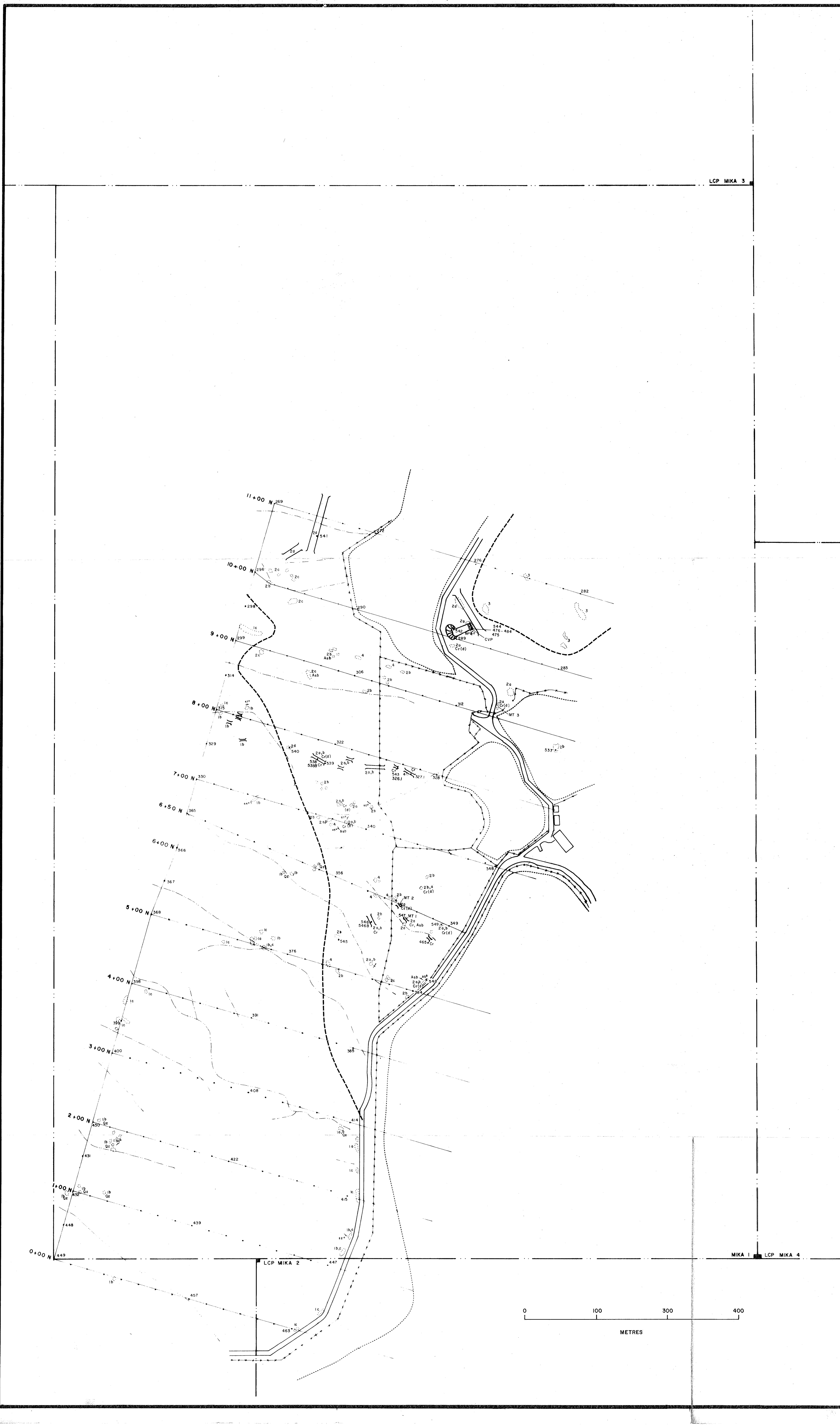


Soil profiles showing chromite distribution with depth and mesh variations.

MIKA MT III



Soil profiles showing chromite distriburion with depth and mesh variations.



LEGEND

1. CACHE CREEK GROUP
   - a LIMESTONE
   - b CHERT
   - c METAVOLCANICS AND SILTSTONES
2. MIKA ULTRAMAFITE
   - a DUNITE
   - b PERIDOTITE
   - c PYROXENE RICH PERIDOTITE
   - d SERPENTINE
3. RECENT VOLCANICS
   - FRESH, WITH BIOTITE, FELDSPAR, AMPHIBOLE PHENOCRYSTS
4. CONGLOMERATE
   - MAINLY PERIDOTITE FRAMEWORK

Cr CHROMITE, MASSIVE
Cr (d) CHROMITE, DISSEMINATED
Asb ASB
Qz QUARTZ

OUTCROP
GEOLOGIC CONTACT, APPROXIMATE
65° BEDDING
80° FOLIATION
85 VEINS (CHROMITE AND ASBESTOS)
.422 SAMPLE AND STATION NUMBER
TRENCH
TRENCH WITH DUMP
SHAFT
FARM BUILDING
CLAIM BOUNDARY
ROAD (SECONDARY)
FENCE
EDGE OF CULTIVATION
WASHOUT GULLEY
CVP CHROMITE VEIN PIT (CHANNEL SAMPLES)
MT 1,2,3 MIKA TRENCH (SOIL PROFILE HAND TRENCHS)

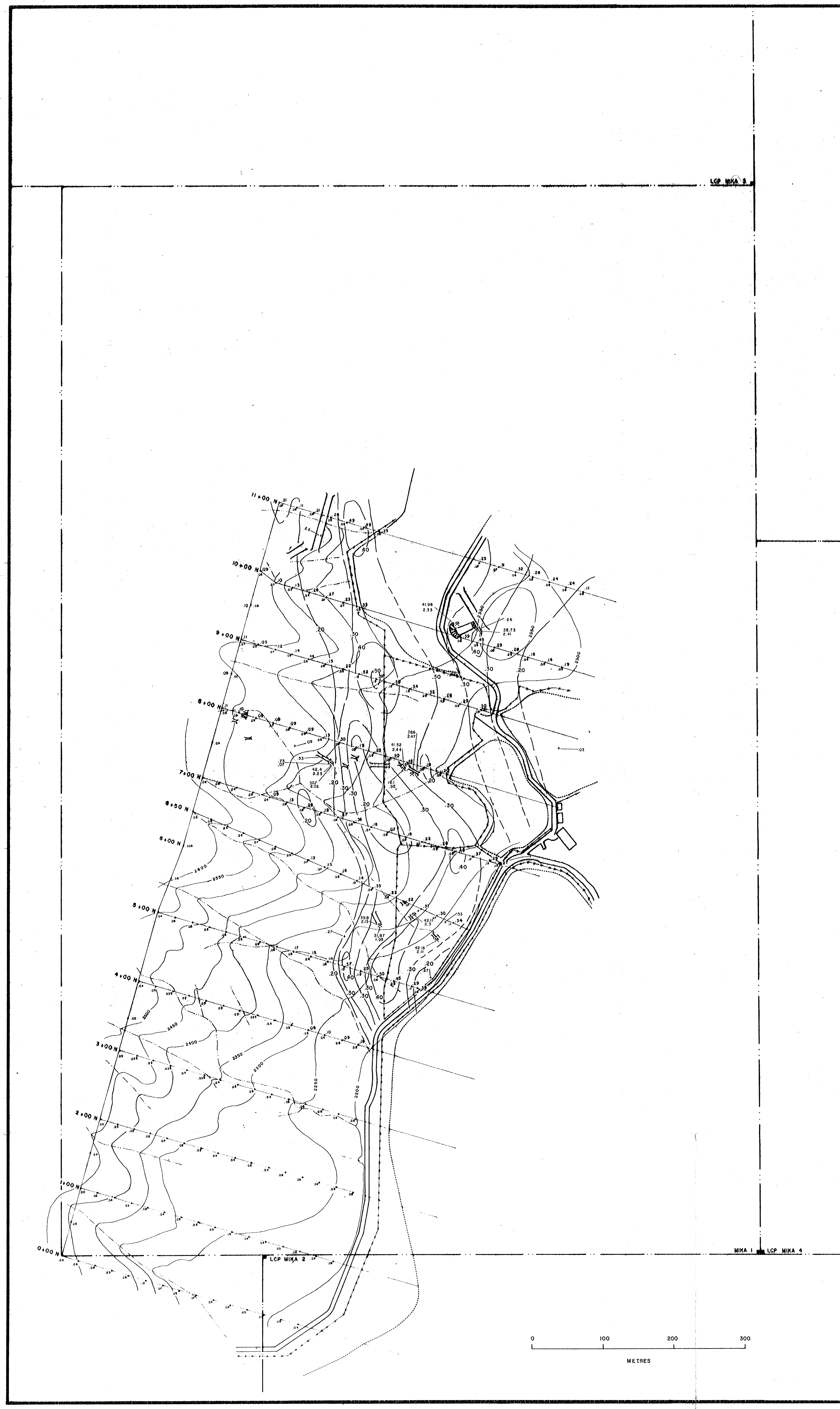
CCH RESOURCES LTD.

92P/3W

CHROMITE PROJECT-MIKA GROUP

GEOLOGY WITH STATION AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS

DRAWN BY RGW	DATE FEB 80	PROJECT No. 502	PLAN No. 502-3
REVISED BY	DATE	SCALE 1:2000	



LEGEND

- .37 Cr % (-20 +40 mesh)
- .11 Cr % (-80 mesh)

COUNTOUR INTERVALS

- .40 .40% Cr
- .30 .30 % Cr
- .20 .20 % Cr

- CHROMITE OCCURRENCE
- 41.52 Cr_2O_3 Assay
- 2.44 Cr/Fe From Assay
- .53 ROCK CHIP SAMPLE
- TRENCH
- TRENCH WITH DUMP
- SHAFT
- FARM BUILDING
- CLAIM BOUNDARY
- 2350 TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR (50' INTERVAL)
- ROAD (SECONDARY)
- FENCE
- EDGE OF CULTIVATION
- WASHOUT GULLEY

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 8111

CCH RESOURCES LTD.

92P/3W

CHROMITE PROJECT-MIKA GROUP

GEOCHEMISTRY

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