



DUVAL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

844 WEST HASTINGS STREET

VANCOUVER BRITISH COLUMBIA V6C 1C8 CANADA TELEPHONE (604) 685-5523

Report on Geological and Geochemical
Surveys and Physical Work Conducted
On the TOW 1, 2, 3 and 4 Claims

Lillooet Mining Division

N.T.S. 92 I/12 W

121° 53'W, 50° 32'N

Owned by Duval Mining Ltd.

Work Performed and Paid for by Duval International Corp.

Report by Gregory R. McKillop

Submitted October 6, 1980

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

83417

NO. _____

Gregory R. McKillop
Oct 6/80.

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INTRODUCTION

Summary

Work completed on the TOW claims during 1980 consisted of geological mapping and geochemical sampling in and near areas of known molybdenite mineralization, the construction of heliports and drillsites, and the excavation of trenches. All work was supported by helicopter out of Lillooet.

Location

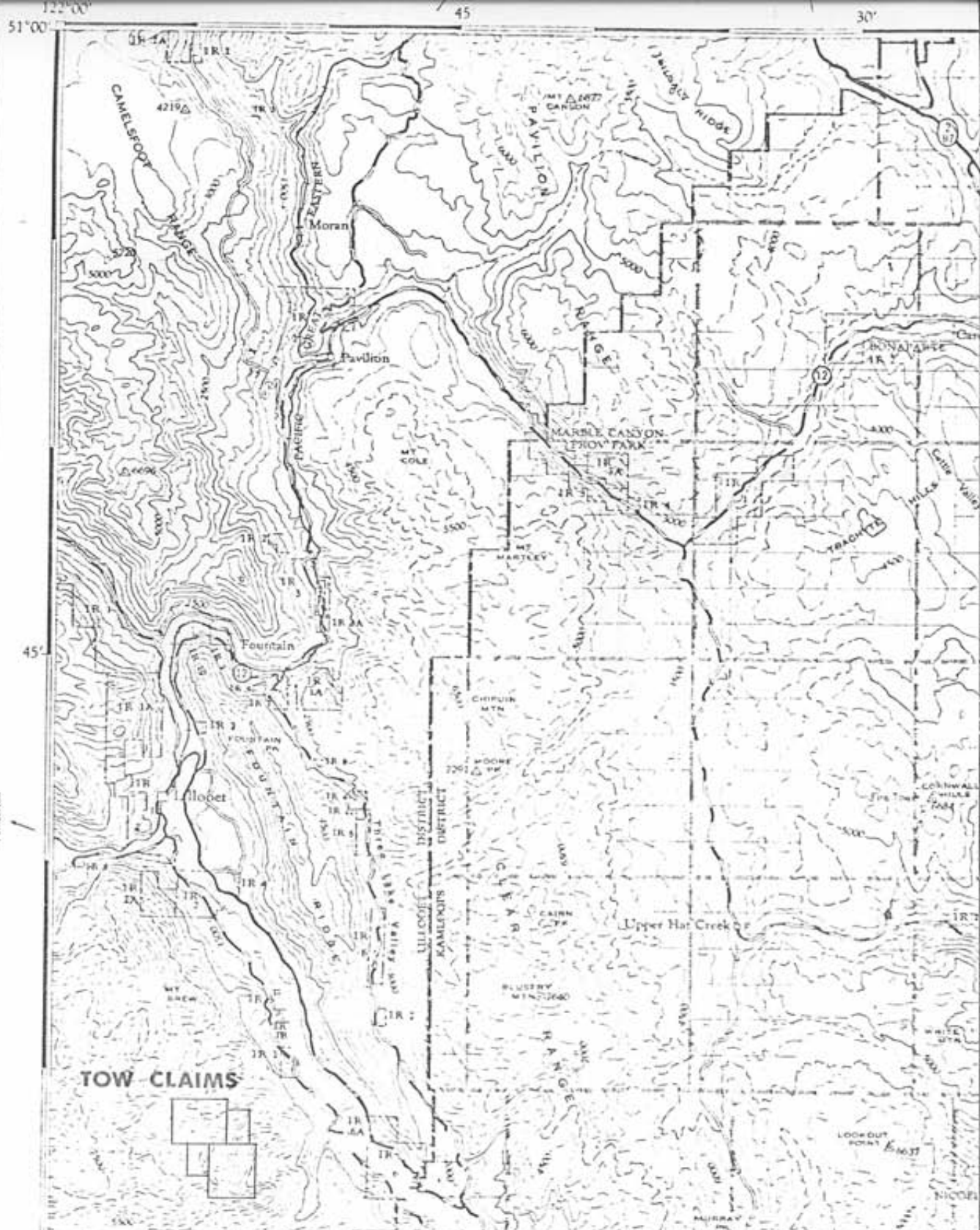
Mineral claims TOW 1, 2, 3 and 4 are located in the drainages of Towinock and Spray creeks in the Lillooet Range, about 16 km south of the town of Lillooet in NTS division 92 I/12 W. The center of the claims lies at 50° 32'N latitude and 121° 53'W longitude. See index map (Map 1).

Access

Rugged terrain renders access by land impractical, although the Texas Creek road along the Fraser River lies only 4.5 km northeast of the center of the claims. Access by helicopter is the most practical route, and several natural landing sites exist on the claims. A rough heliport constructed during 1979 permitted access to the south fork of Towinock Creek. During 1980 this site was improved to permit access by Bell 47 helicopter, and another heliport was constructed on the cliff about 300 metres vertically above the older site.

Topography and Vegetation

The claims cover a series of barren ridges rising to an elevation of about 2200 metres, and intervening valleys with



Transverse Mercator Projection
 North American Datum 1927
 Contour Interval 500 feet
 Elevations in feet above Mean Sea Level

[Handwritten signature]
 1/20

92 1/12 W

ASHCROFT

BRITISH COLUMBIA

WEST OF SIXTH MERIDIAN - OUEST DU SIXIÈME MÉRIDIEN

Scale 1:250,000 Échelle

Projection Transverse de Mercator
 Réseau géodésique nord-américain unifié (1927)
 Écart distance des courbes: 500 pieds
 Élévations en pieds au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer

MAP 1
 Page 2



alpine meadows. The lower elevations of the northern and eastern portions of the claims are well treed with fir and spruce. Steep slopes are very common and highly fractured and loose rock makes access to these slopes difficult and dangerous.

Claims

The TOW claims are described as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Tag Number</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>
TOW 1	20	38394	635 (7)	July 11, 1978
TOW 2	20	38395	647 (7)	July 31, 1978
TOW 3	6	48131	688 (10)	October 6, 1978
TOW 4	6	48132	689 (10)	October 6, 1978.

Map 8 (in pocket) illustrates the relative positions of these claims.

TOW 1 and TOW 3 have been grouped into TOW A Group, and TOW 2 and TOW 4 have been grouped into TOW B Group. All TOW claims are owned by Duval Mining Ltd., Free Miner's Certificate number 177507, and the work described in this report was performed and paid for by Duval International Corporation.

Parts of the property have been staked at least twice before. Little significant work appears to have been done, although some minor trenching was done in the mid-1960's, reportedly in search of silver.

The current exploration program by Duval is intended to evaluate the prospect's molybdenum potential. Reports prepared for assessment were submitted in 1978 (V. F. Hollister) and 1979 (G. R. McKillop).

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Work Done

The work described in this report was completed during the period May 22 through July 29, 1980. The initial work, undertaken on May 22 and 23, was hampered by inclement weather and heavy snow. Work was postponed until June 25, from whence work on the property was fairly continual until July 29. The priority job was to construct drillsites and heliports to permit an effective drill investigation during the 1981 season. In addition, areas of known mineralization were mapped and sampled to better define extent, tenor and character of mineralization. Several trenches were excavated to obtain fresh samples.

Geological mapping, at a scale of 1:5,000, was completed over an area of about 40 hectares. Most of the mapping was in or adjacent to areas of known molybdenum mineralization. Much of the mapping was in areas which were not previously mapped because of very steep slopes. The mapping was therefore quite time consuming.

Geochemical sampling consisted of collecting one silt sample, four soil samples, and 49 rock samples. Eight of the rock samples were collected from excavations resulting from trenching or heliport construction.

Physical work consisted of construction of two drillsites, one tent site and one heliport, improvement of one heliport, and excavation of six trenches.

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

The geology of the TOW claims has been described in earlier assessment reports by Hollister (rpt. 7211) and McKillop (rpt. 7569). The overall understanding of the geology is unchanged

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and the reader is referred to those reports for details of the regional geology and for background on property geology.

To briefly summarize previous work: Four small quartz diorite stocks intrude a well faulted sequence of metasediments and metavolcanics. Late stage dacite dikes cut both the quartz diorite and the country rock. Mineralization, consisting primarily of molybdenite in quartz veins and on fractures, is found in the quartz diorite and adjacent bleached sediments. Practically all mineralization restricted to the larger two stocks, the northernmost which is referred to as the North Zone and the southernmost or South Zone.

The geologic map (Map 2, in pocket) depicts the geology as it is now known. Changes from previous mapping are most evident in the size and shape of the two major intrusive bodies. The northern intrusion has been found to extend 250 metres further east than was previously known, and is still open to the east. The southern contact is now seen to be quite erratic with at least one screen of bleached metasediments paralleling the contact. This band of metasediments is in some locations strongly altered and pyritized and is cut by frequent quartz veinlets which occasionally carry ferri-molybdenite. The geology of this area is not well known due to its position high on the cliff.

West of the south fork of Towinock Creek the intrusion is found to be less extensive than previously thought. A hornfelsed felsic sandstone and fine grained conglomerate occur at the contact and were earlier mistaken for intrusive rock.

Most of the eastern third of the North Zone intrusion is altered and carries erratic molybdenite mineralization. Mineralization

occurs most commonly in stockwork zones which, in addition to quartz veining, carry molybdenite, pyrite and/or pyrrhotite, rare chalcopyrite, and even rarer arsenopyrite. Molybdenite mineralization appears to be related to the intensity of quartz veining, and where quartz veining is intense molybdenite occurs as disseminations as well as in quartz veins. Strong stockwork zones are often indicated on surface by a light yellow stain caused by weathering pyrite or pyrrhotite. These sulphides occur in veins, on fractures, and as disseminations and the sulphuric acid produced as they weather has accented the surface alteration of the host rocks. Fractures in these areas are commonly coated with limonite and may be quite open.

Molybdenite mineralization is also seen in altered and quartz-veined rocks, west of the south fork of Towinock Creek. The lower portions of this slope are covered with talus and vegetation and the upper slopes are not accessible, so not much is known of the extent of mineralization in this area.

Throughout the claim area the fresh intrusive rock has a composition close to quartz diorite. However, limited thin section work has indicated that the composition of some of the altered intrusive rock is closer to quartz monzonite. Elsewhere, especially near contacts with the argillaceous metasediments, the intrusion may become porphyritic with a dark groundmass. This phenomenon is thought to be caused by the assimilation of iron-rich country rock, rather than by differentiation within the stock.

Mapping in the South Zone has greatly increased our knowledge of the south intrusion. It is considerably larger than was previously believed, and a 100 metre wide zone along its eastern

and southern margins is erratically mineralized with molybdenite as disseminations and in quartz veins. Compositionally, the rock is similar to altered North Zone intrusive rock.

The South Zone stock is surrounded by an extensive halo of bleached metasediments, similar to that encircling the North Zone stock. Again, molybdenite or ferrimolybdenite occasionally occurs in quartz veinlets in these rocks.

GEOCHEMISTRY

As detailed earlier, geochemical sampling consisted of collecting one silt sample, four soil samples and forty-nine rock samples. Samples were not collected on a grid, but rather in a random pattern as determined by access. Sample locations were determined variously by compass and pace, topofil, or altimeter and topographic map, and are plotted on Map 3. The silt and soil samples were analysed for Cu, Mo, Zn and W.

The soil samples were collected across a ridge north of the east side of the north zone in an area of overburden and no outcrop exposure. The samples were collected from a brown to grey-brown B-C horizon at a depth of about 20 cm. They were placed in kraft paper envelopes marked with the sample numbers and the sample localities were marked with plastic flagging tape identified with the corresponding numbers. These samples were then shipped to the laboratory of Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd. in North Vancouver where they were dried, sieved to -80 mesh, submitted to a Hot Lefort Aqua Regia digestion, and analysed by atomic absorption for p.p.m. molybdenum. The samples ranged from 7 to 17 p.p.m. Mo and averaged 12 p.p.m. Mo.

The silt sample was collected about 500 metres east of the intrusive contact in a small stream draining the South Zone. This fairly coarse but large stream sediment sample was placed in a kraft sample envelope and was prepared and analysed in the same manner as the soil samples. It contained 244 p.p.m. Mo and confirmed that the high Mo content of stream sediments collected downstream in 1979 is probably related to the South Zone mineralization.

Most of the rock samples were chip samples collected over 10 metre intervals. These samples were placed in 20 cm by 34 cm plastic sample bags which were numbered and sealed with a plastic twist tie. These samples generally weighed about 1 kg. Trench samples were collected over the full length of the trench and were placed in 30 cm by 45 cm canvas sample bags for transport to the laboratory. These large samples generally exceeded 4 kg in weight. Two large grab samples were collected in plastic sample bags and treated in a manner similar to the chip samples. One grab sample was of a strongly pyritized quartz vein and was analysed for gold and silver as well as the usual suite of elements. The other grab sample consisted of well mineralized material from Trench 5 and was submitted for assay for Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, Re, Sr and Ag to determine if appreciable amounts of these accessory elements were present. See Appendix A for assay results.

The rock samples were shipped to Bondar-Clegg and Co. Ltd. in North Vancouver where they were dried, crushed, pulverized and sieved to -100 mesh. The -100 mesh fraction was then digested and analysed for Cu, Zn, Mo and W. In addition, two samples were analysed for Ag and Au. The digestion and analysis procedures for these

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elements are tabulated below:

<u>Element</u>	<u>Digestion</u>	<u>Analysis</u>
Cu	Hot Lefort Aqua Regia	Atomic Absorption
Zn	Hot Lefort Aqua Regia	Atomic Absorption
Mo	Hot Lefort Aqua Regia	Atomic Absorption
W	Basic oxidizing fusion	Colorimetric
Ag	Hot Lefort Aqua Regia	Atomic Absorption
Au	Hot Aqua Regia	Atomic Absorption.

Molybdenum

Molybdenum geochemical analyses are plotted on Map 4 (in pocket). Molybdenum values in rock samples ranged from 9 p.p.m. to 1260 p.p.m. with a mean value for 48 samples of 187 p.p.m. Mo. By cutting the highest value to an arbitrary 550 p.p.m. the mean is reduced to 173 p.p.m. Mo.

Most of the samples were of intrusive rock in the North and South Zones, however, several samples were collected outside the mineralized zones. The mean value of the 36 samples collected within the mineralized zones is 234 p.p.m. Mo.

No samples were collected from the west side of the North Zone mineralization during 1980. The samples collected from the east side indicate an area of intrusive rocks with a molybdenum content exceeding 50 p.p.m. with dimensions of at least 500 metres by 350 metres. This area is open in all directions. Samples collected to date indicate that the higher values are found towards the base of the intrusion, but this zonation may be artificial, caused by too few samples at higher elevations. Three consecutive 30 m chip samples near the base of the intrusion averaged 450 p.p.m., and

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are probably the most significant samples collected to date.

Sampling of the South Zone was less affected by terrain and was therefore more complete. Within an area 300 metres by 300 metres all samples contained greater than 50 p.p.m. molybdenum. Again, this molybdenum zone is open on at least the south end. The higher molybdenum values appear to occur in a zone along the southern and eastern margin of the stock, associated with quartz veining, and erratic alteration.

It is significant to note that where trench samples and surface samples were collected at the same site, the trench samples contained higher Mo values, indicating surface leaching of molybdenum. Two examples are listed below:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>p.p.m. Mo</u>
Helicopter, surface	43	78
Helicopter, 2 m depth	47	205
Trench 5, surface	44	260
Trench 5, 1 m depth	48	325

Copper

Copper values in rocks range from 27 p.p.m. to 118 p.p.m., with a mean value for 48 samples of 56 p.p.m. These values are plotted on Map 5 (in pocket). This map does not indicate any significant zoning pattern. However, as with molybdenum, copper values in trenches are greater than copper values in nearby surface samples. Again, using the helicopter and trench 5 as examples:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>p.p.m. Cu</u>
Helicopter, surface	43	50
Helicopter, 2 m depth	47	74

.../...

<u>Location</u>	<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>p.p.m. Cu</u>
Trench 5, surface	44	65
Trench 5, 1 m depth	48	84

Even taking surface depletion into account, it does not appear that copper could be present in commercially significant amounts.

Zinc

Zinc geochemical analyses are plotted on Map 7 (in pocket). Zinc values in rocks ranged from 27 p.p.m. to 336 p.p.m. Zn, with a mean value for 48 samples of 67 p.p.m. No significant pattern is evident in the zinc geochemistry except that trench samples consistently contain higher Zn values than nearby surface samples, indicating a surface depletion of zinc. This surface depletion would explain some of the very high zinc values in soil samples noted in previous work.

Tungsten

Tungsten analyses ranged from 2 p.p.m. to 68 p.p.m., with a mean value for 48 samples of 8 p.p.m. These values are plotted on Map 6 (in pocket). The higher values are erratic in their associations, but more often than not they occur with higher molybdenum values. However, the highest molybdenum values are not necessarily accompanied by high tungsten.

The North Zone appears to carry more tungsten than the South Zone. Seven of the 26 samples in the east portion of the North Zone exceed 5 p.p.m. W, whereas only one of the 18 South Zone samples exceeds 5 p.p.m. W.

Gold and Silver

Two samples were analysed for gold and silver. Sample 21A was a grab sample of a pyrite-rich vein in an area of strong molybdenum mineralization. This sample contained 0.2 p.p.m. silver and 10 p.p.b. gold. Sample 33 was a 10 m chip sample collected across intrusive rock and including a 1 metre wide quartz-pyrite vein with 1 metre silicified haloes. This sample contained 4.0 p.p.m. silver and 50 p.p.b. gold. It is likely that the quartz vein carries the precious metals and that the precious metal content of the vein itself is higher than in this diluted sample.

PHYSICAL WORK

Physical work consisted of construction of drillsites and heliports and the excavation of trenches and a tent site. Sketches of most of the sites and trenches are included in Appendix B. The locations of all sites are shown on Map 8 (in pocket).

Blasting was required for the North Zone upper heliport, the South Zone drillsite, and for trenches 1, 3, 4 and 5. Trench 2 was not excavated because of access problems. The lower heliport, tent site, and un-numbered trenches on the ridge above the South Zone were all hand dug in loose or semi-consolidated material. The North Zone drillsite was hand dug and the bedrock was removed with a sledge hammer and steel bar. Strong fracturing of the surface rock prohibited blasthole drilling in this area.

A Bell 47 helicopter was used to transport the blasting contractor's personnel and equipment, and Duval personnel and equipment, to the claim area. Personnel were transported daily from Lillooet to the claims and return because of the lack of camp sites

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in the vicinity of the work sites.

CONCLUSIONS

The exploration work accomplished on the TOW claims during 1980 resulted in an improved understanding of the nature of molybdenite mineralization. The east portion of the North Zone intrusion is erratically altered and quartz veined and contains greater than 50 p.p.m. molybdenum over an area of 500 metres by 350 metres. Three consecutive 30 metre surface chip samples contained an average of 450 p.p.m. molybdenum. Molybdenum, copper and zinc have been shown to suffer surface depletion.

The South Zone intrusion is elliptically shaped with approximate dimensions of 525 metres by 250 metres. Molybdenite mineralization is associated with a 100 metre wide margin of erratic alteration and quartz veining along the south and east sides of the stock. A 300 metre by 300 metre area of the South Zone contains in excess of 50 p.p.m. molybdenum and 10 metre chip samples returned values up to 1260 p.p.m. Mo.

Drillsites and heliports were constructed to allow a drill test of the prospect during the 1981 season.

QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONNEL

Brian O'Hearn

At the time of his work on the TOW claims, Mr. O'Hearn had completed two years towards a Bachelor of Applied Science degree in Geological Engineering at Queens University, Kingston, Ontario. Mr. O'Hearn spent 3 days on the claims, sampling and

.../...

preparing drillsites.

Paul Gordon

Mr. Gordon, a graduate geologist with a Bachelor of Science degree (1980) from the University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, had 6 seasons of exploration experience at the time of his employment on the TOW claims. He spent 5 days on the claims, mapping, sampling and preparing heliports and drillsites.

Daniel MacIsaac

Mr. MacIsaac had completed two years towards a Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C., and had two seasons of prior exploration experience at the time of his employment on the TOW claims. He spent 28 days on the claims, sampling, trenching and building drillsites and heliports.

Gregory McKillop

Mr. McKillop, District Geologist for Duval International Corporation in Western Canada, is a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in Honours Geology (1973). His geological experience includes 5 seasons of employment as a student and 7 years of permanent employment with Duval International Corporation. He spent 26 days in the field on the TOW claims, supervising and participating in mapping, sampling, trenching, and heliport and drillsite construction.

Gregory McKillop
Oct 6/80

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DUVAL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
844 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER BRITISH COLUMBIA V6C 1C8 CANADA TELEPHONE (604) 685-5523

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Salaries

G. McKillop	26 days (field)	@ \$115/day.....	\$2,990.00
G. McKillop	4 days (office)	@ \$115/day.....	\$ 460.00
D. MacIsaac	28 days (field)	@ \$60/day.....	\$1,680.00
P. Gordon	5 days (field)	@ \$83.75/day.....	\$ 418.75
B. O'Hearn	3 days (field)	@ \$56.25/day.....	\$ 168.75
		Sub-total.....	\$5,717.50

Accommodation

Camp - 6 man-days	@ \$15/day.....	\$ 90.00
Motel - 71 man-days	@ \$17/day.....	\$1,207.00
	Sub-total.....	\$1,297.00

Transportation to Lillooet and Return to Vancouver

670 km @ \$0.15/km for 4 x 4 truck.....	\$ 100.50
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Tools and Fuel \$ 150.00

Explosives \$ 279.87

Contractors

. Merle Cloutier (blaster) 3 days @ \$250/day.....\$ 750.00

. Bema Industries

M. Beley (manager) 1/2 day @ \$175/day.....	\$ 87.50
G. Wilkinson (blaster) 7 days @ \$175/day.....	\$1,225.00
I. Somers (assistant) 7 1/2 days @ \$130/day.....	\$ 975.00
Drill rental (2) 6 days @ \$35/day each.....	\$ 420.00
Truck rental 7 days @ \$35/day.....	\$ 245.00
Lost drill steel 3 @ \$48.45 each.....	\$ 145.35
1 @ \$51.25 "	\$ 51.25
Explosives	\$ 414.86
Miscellaneous expenses	\$ 229.98
Sub-total.....	\$3,793.94

. Highland Helicopters

May 22 0.9 hrs. @ \$368.31/hr. for Bell 206B.....	\$ 331.48
May 23 2.2 hrs. @ \$368.31/hr. for Bell 206B.....	\$ 810.28
Sub-total.....	\$1,141.76

. Central B.C. Helicopters Ltd.

June 25 0.7 hrs. @ \$383.70/hr. for Bell 206B.....	\$ 268.59
June 27 0.7 hrs. @ "	\$ 268.59
June 29 1.0 hrs. @ "	\$ 383.70
June 30 0.8 hrs. @ "	\$ 306.96
July 02 0.7 hrs. @ "	\$ 268.59
July 07 1.7 hrs. @ \$233.50/hr. for Bell 47.....	\$ 396.95
July 08 1.3 hrs. @ "	\$ 303.55
July 09 1.6 hrs. @ "	\$ 373.60
July 10 1.8 hrs. @ "	\$ 420.30
July 12 1.2 hrs. @ "	\$ 280.20
July 13 2.0 hrs. @ "	\$ 467.00
July 15 0.6 hrs. @ "	\$ 140.10
July 16 2.0 hrs. @ "	\$ 467.00

July 17	1.9 hrs. @ \$233.50/hr. for Bell 47.....	\$ 443.65
July 18	1.6 hrs. @ "	\$ 373.60
July 19	0.9 hrs. @ "	\$ 210.15
July 20	2.4 hrs. @ "	\$ 560.40
July 21	2.6 hrs. @ "	\$ 607.10
July 22	0.9 hrs. @ "	\$ 210.15
July 23	0.8 hrs. @ "	\$ 186.80
July 24	1.1 hrs. @ "	\$ 256.85
July 25	0.8 hrs. @ "	\$ 186.80
July 26	1.5 hrs. @ "	\$ 350.25
July 27	1.6 hrs. @ "	\$ 373.60
July 28	1.5 hrs. @ "	\$ 350.25
July 29	1.6 hrs. @ "	\$ 373.60

Sub-total.....\$8,828.33

. Bondar-Clegg & Co. Ltd.

5 soil and silt sample preparations @ \$.50.....	\$ 2.50
48 rock sample preparations @ \$2.00.....	\$ 96.00
53 Mo analyses @ \$1.49.....	\$ 78.97
48 Cu, Zn and W analyses @ \$5.25.....	\$ 252.00
1 assay for Ag, Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, Re, Sr.....	\$ 50.50

Sub-total.....\$ 479.97

Report typing, reproduction \$ 150.00

GRAND TOTAL.....\$22,688.87
=====

J. M. Clegg
Est 6/80

A P P E N D I X A

Sample Number 51 Assay Results

To: Duval Corporation

REPORT NO. A20 - 1170

PAGE No. 1

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

DATE: September 9, 1980

844 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1C8


Samples submitted: August 13, 1980
Results completed: September 9, 1980

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		Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Re	Sr	
	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	ppm Percent	Percent	Percent
TOWINOCK CR. CRAB SAMPLE CH-80-51			0.16		0.02	0.11	<0.01	<0.01	< 1	0.05	

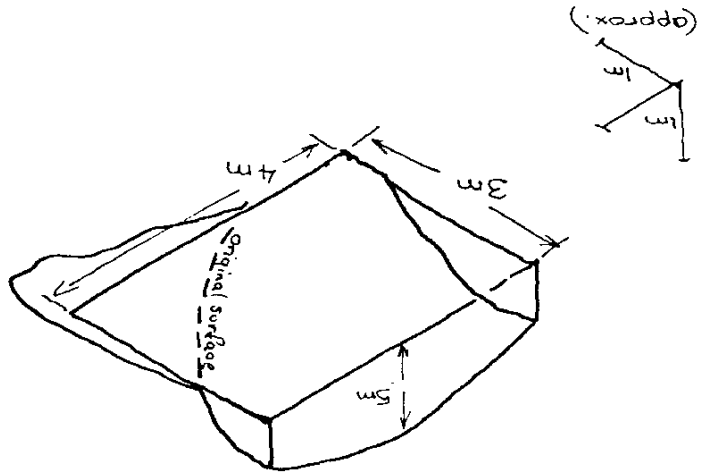
NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.


Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

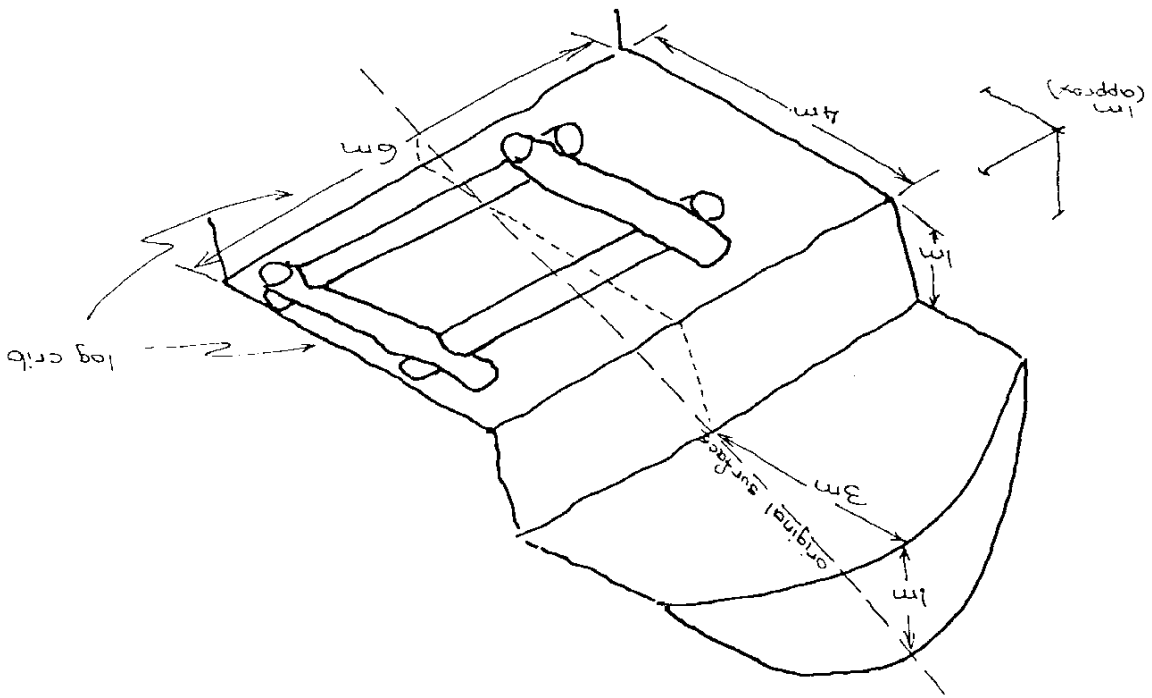
A P P E N D I X B

Sketches of Trenches, Heliports and
Drillsites Constructed on the TOW
Claims During the 1980 Field Season

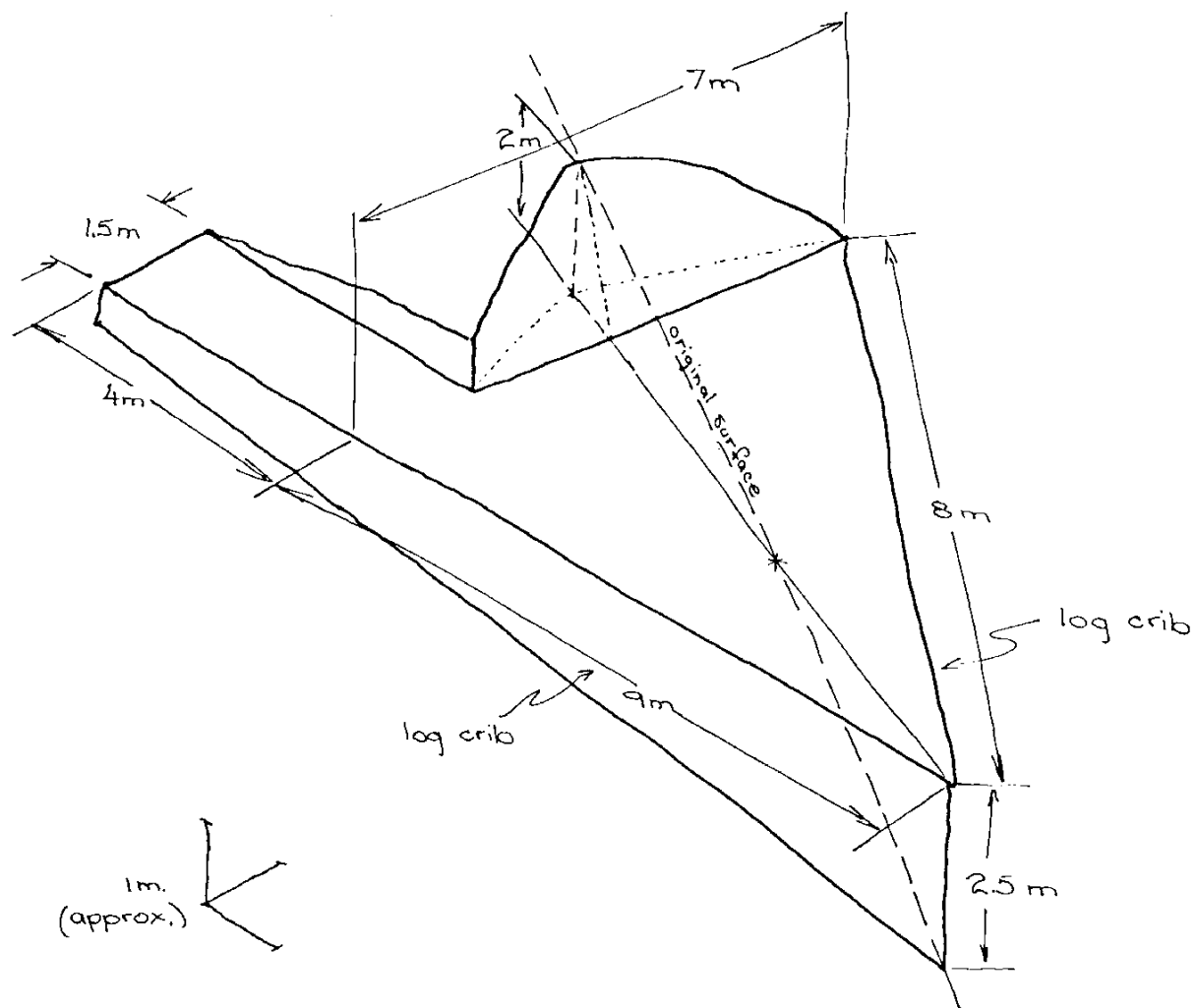
SKETCH OF NORTH ZONE
TENT SITE



SKETCH OF NORTH ZONE
LOWER HELIPORT

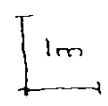
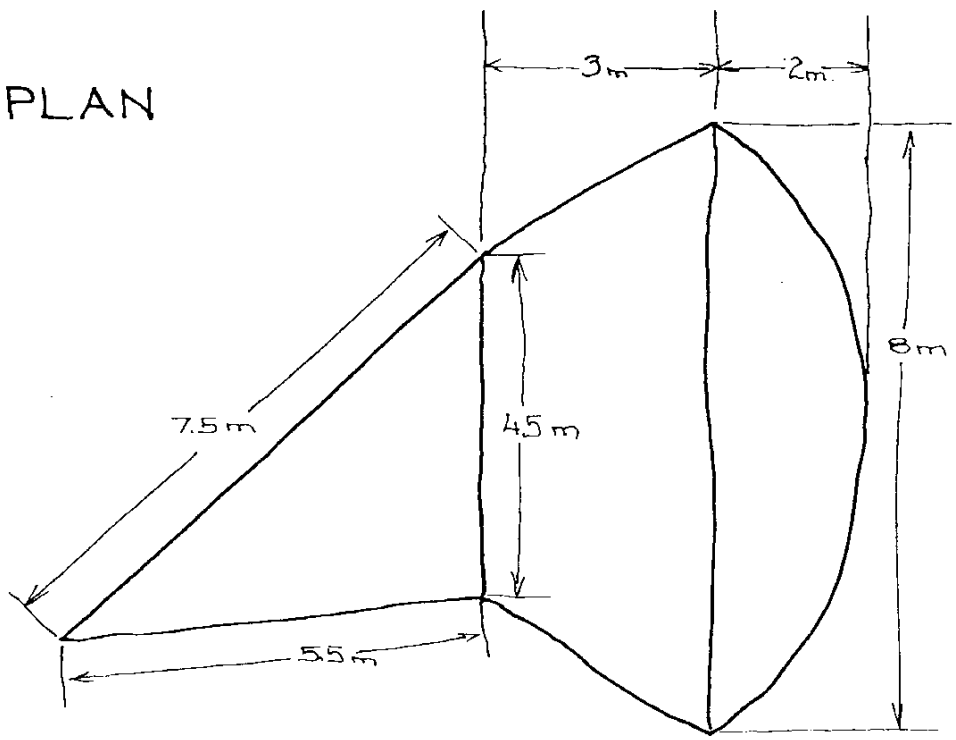


SKETCH OF NORTH ZONE DRILL SITE

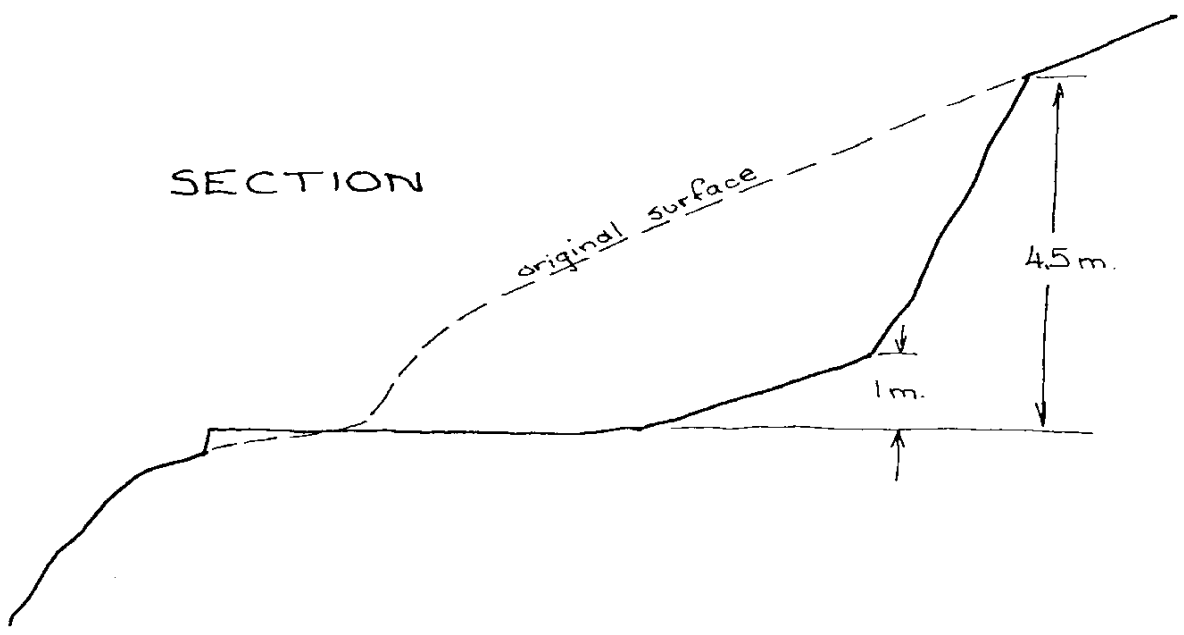


SKETCH OF NORTH ZONE
UPPER HELIPORT.

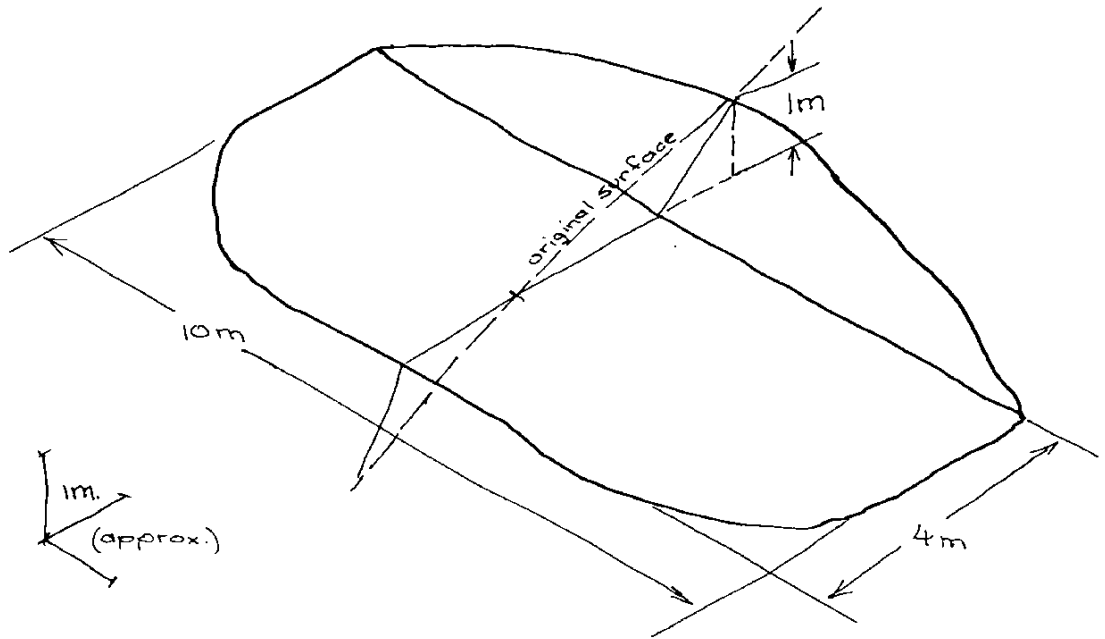
PLAN



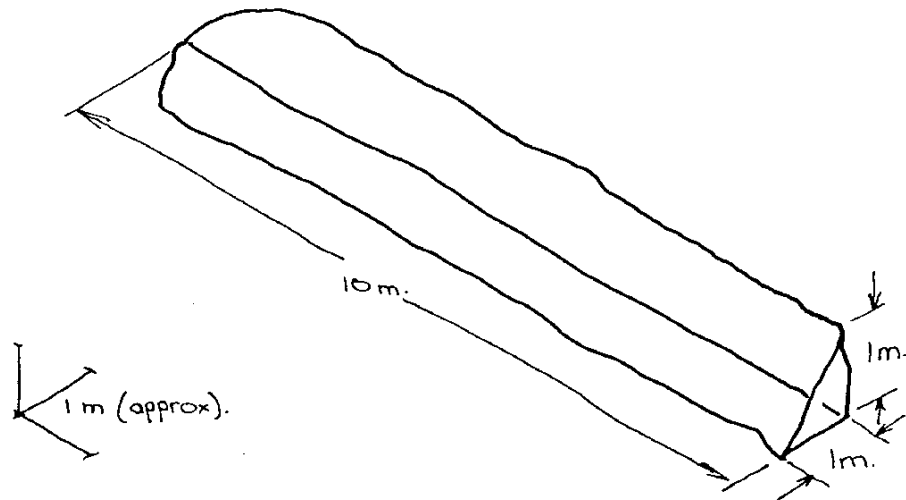
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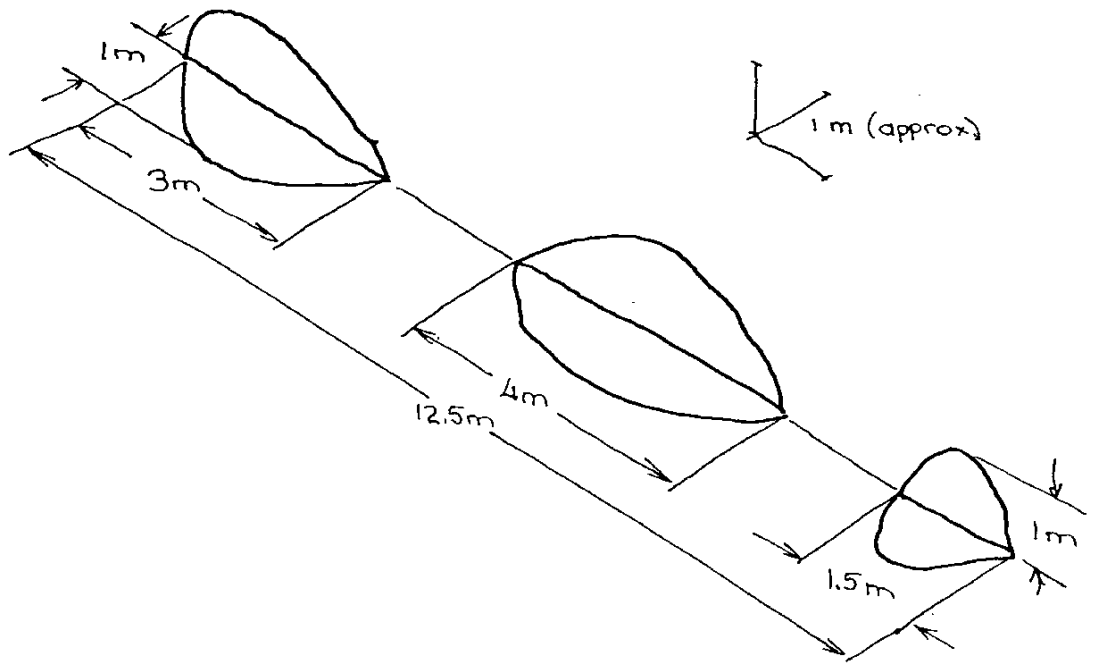
SKETCH OF SOUTH ZONE
DRILL SITE



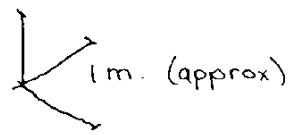
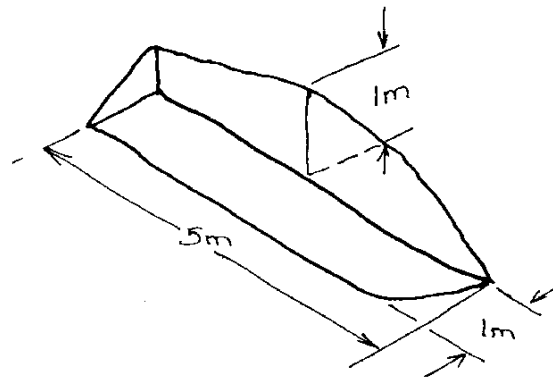
SKETCH OF TRENCH #1



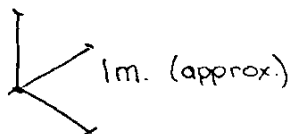
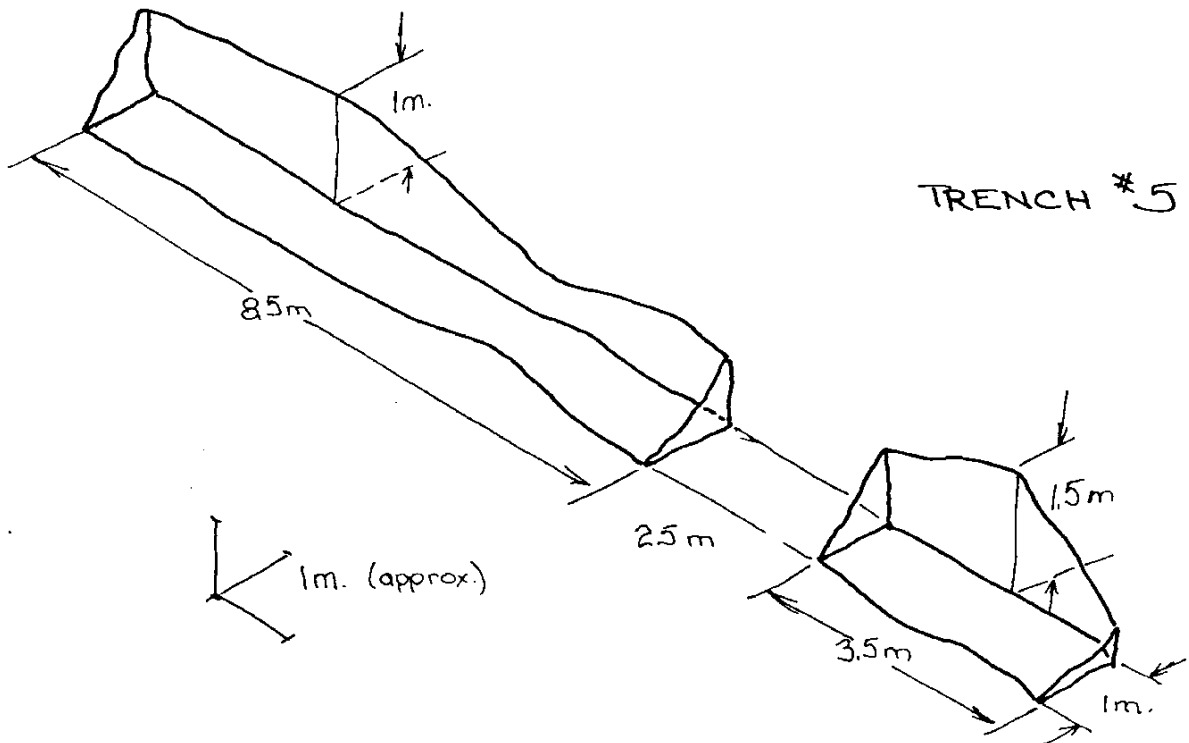
SKETCH OF TRENCH #3

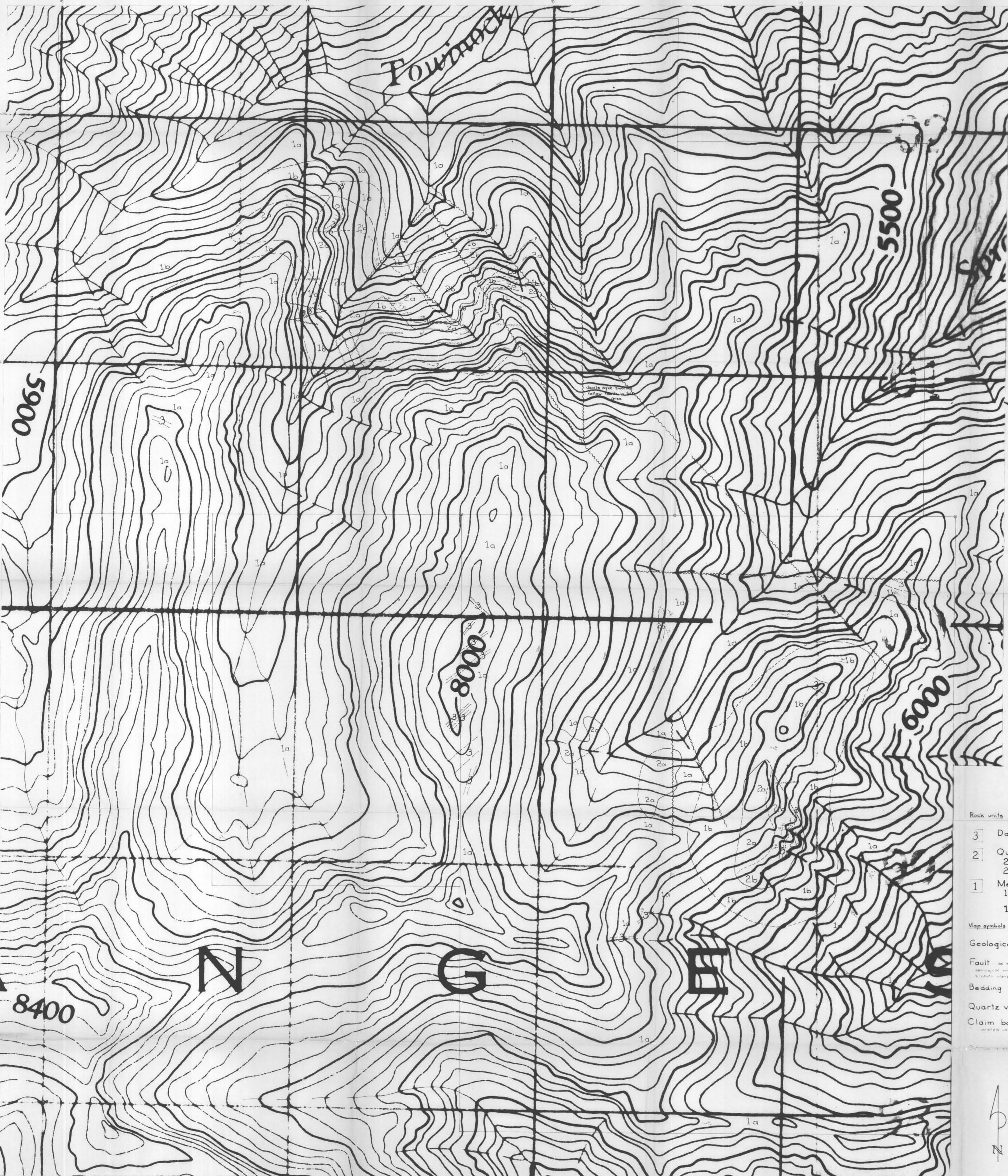


TRENCH #4



TRENCH #5





LEGEND

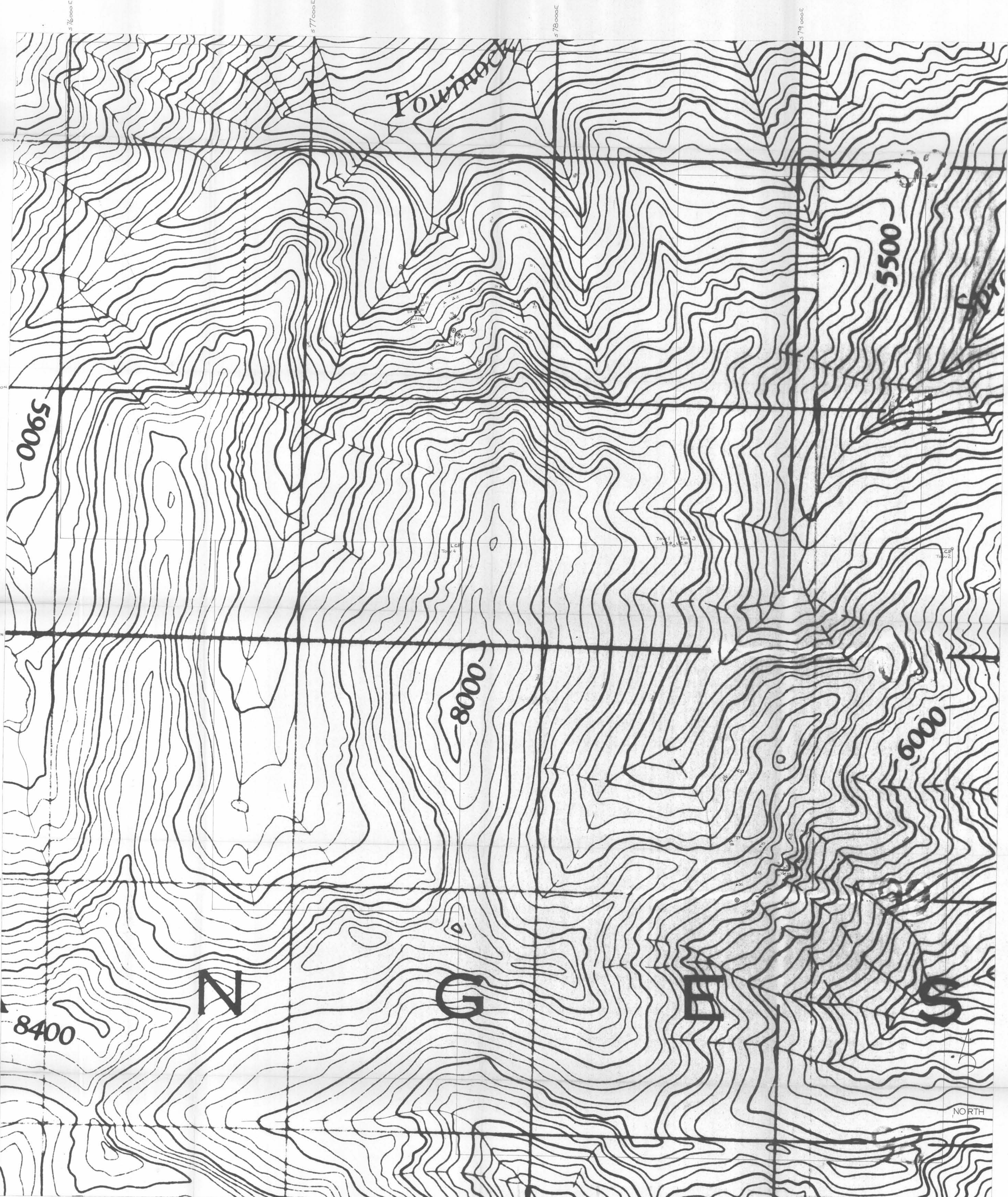
- Rock units**
- 3 Dacite
 - 2 Quartz Monzonite to Quartz Diorite
 - 2a - relatively fresh intrusive rock
 - 2b - intrusive rock with clay & sericite alteration, quartz veining
 - 1 Metasediments & Metavolcanics
 - 1a - argillite, minor limestone and conglomerate, argillite flows, reds, tuff, schist & phyllite
 - 1b - bleached metasediments & metavolcanics with erratic clay & sericite development
- Map symbols**
- Geological contact:
 - defined
 - - - approximate
 - inferred
 - Fault: as determined from
 - mapping & cross-section interpretation
 - - - approximate
 - marked
 - Bedding attitude:
 - - - dipping
 - vertical
 - Quartz vein attitude:
 - - - dipping
 - vertical
 - Claim boundary with Legal Corner Post:
 - - - marked using topographic map & 1:25,000 & 1:50,000

DUVAL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION		PROVINCE	BC
TOW CLAIMS		N.T.S.	30' x 12" W
GEOLOGY		TOWNSHIP & RANGE	
DATE BY	DRAWN BY	DATE	1980
		SCALE	1:50,000
		PLATE No.	2

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

8347

To accompany a report on the Energy Resources Physical and Metallurgical Characteristics of the Tow Claims, dated 1980.



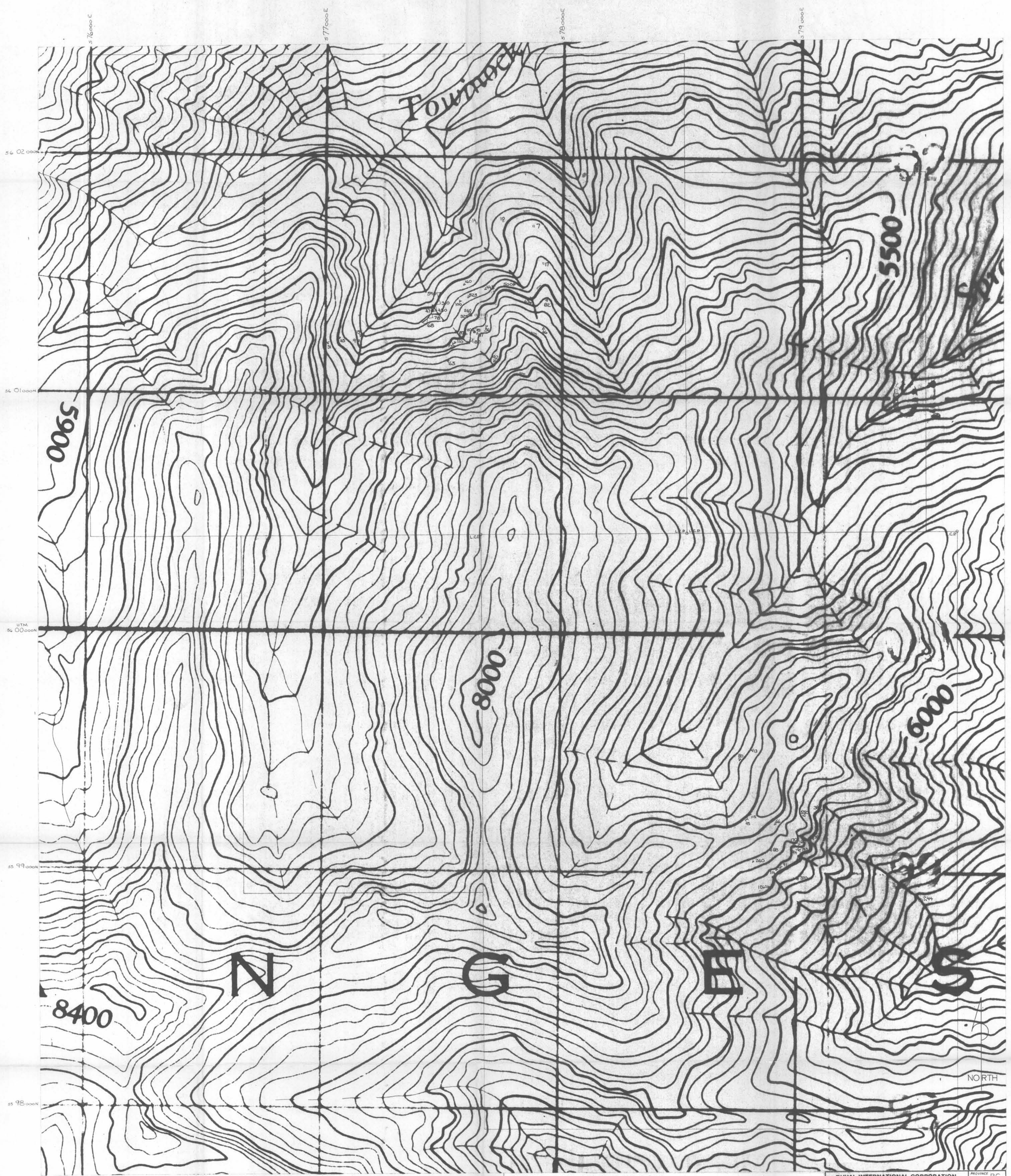
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
8347
NO

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE SYMBOLS

⊕ rock chip	○ soil	⊙ heliport
⊗ location of sample on trench	○ silt	⊙ drillsite
⊕ sample number		⊕ claim boundary with Legal Corner
		⊕ Past located using topographic map compass and topol.

DUVAL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION		PROVINCE BC
TOW CLAIMS		821/12W
GEOCHEMISTRY - sample location		TOWNSHIP & RANGE
DATE BY	DRAWN BY	MAP No.
	SEPT 1980	
		PLATE No. 3

To accompany the report on the geochemical analysis of the Fourmoch claim
Sept 1980



576000E 577000E 578000E 579000E

56 02 0000N

56 01 0000N

56 00 0000N

55 99 0000N

55 98 0000N

UTM

55 98 0000N

55 99 0000N

56 00 0000N

56 01 0000N

56 02 0000N

576000E

577000E

578000E

579000E

TOWNSHIPS

5500

5900

8000

8400

NORTH

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
8347

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE SYMBOLS

▲ rock chip	□ soil	⊙ heliport
✕ trench	○ silt	⊙ drillsite
* grab		⊙ claim boundary with Legal Corner Post, located using topographic map, compass and topofil.

DUVAL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

TOW CLAIMS

PROVINCE BC

92112W

TOWNSHIP & RANGE

MAP No.

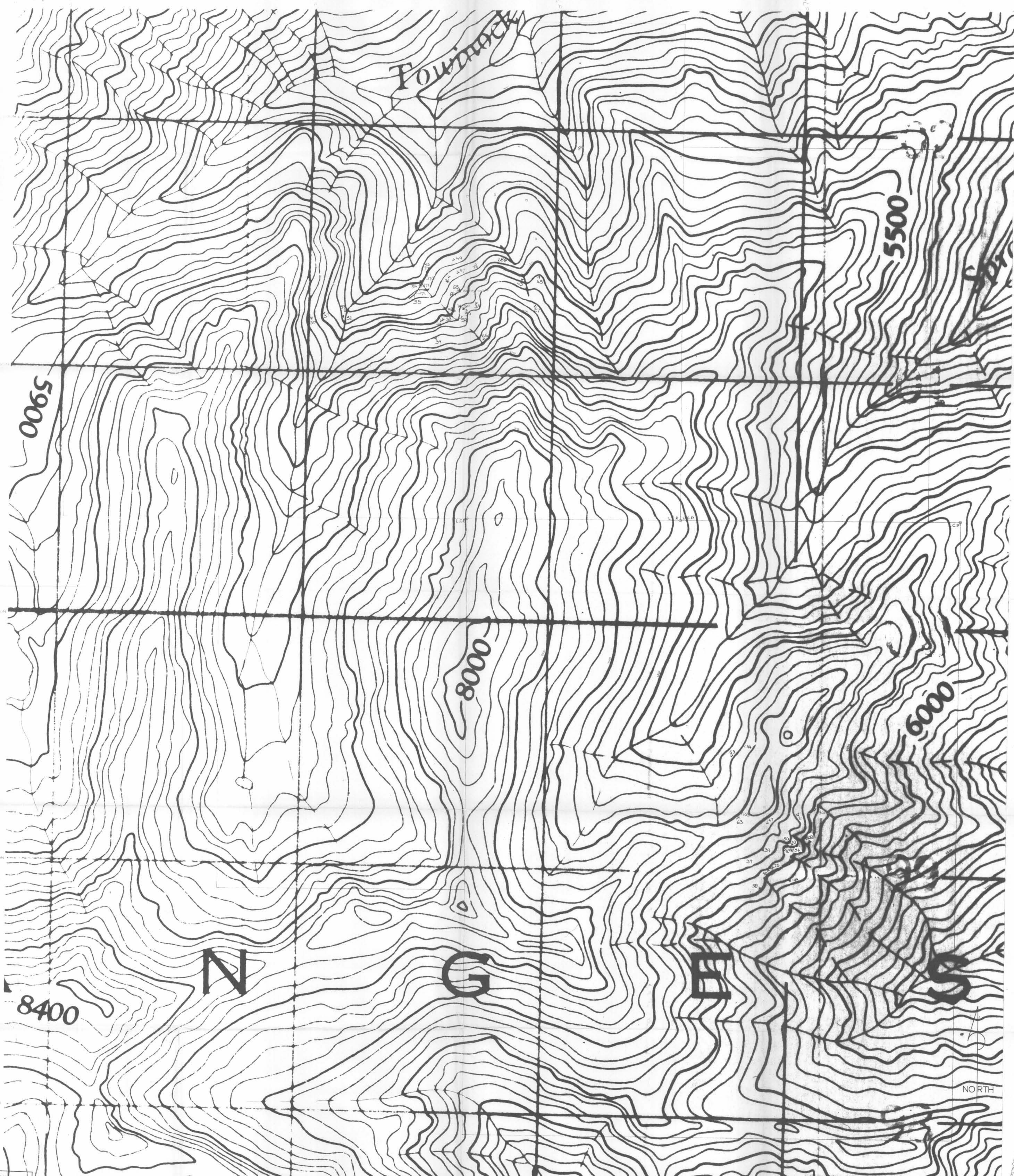
DATE BY

DRAWN BY

SEP 1980

PLATE No. 4

To accompany report by the Geology
Division of the Geological Survey of Canada
on the Tow Claims
1980



TOWN

N G E S

5900

5500

8000

6000

8400

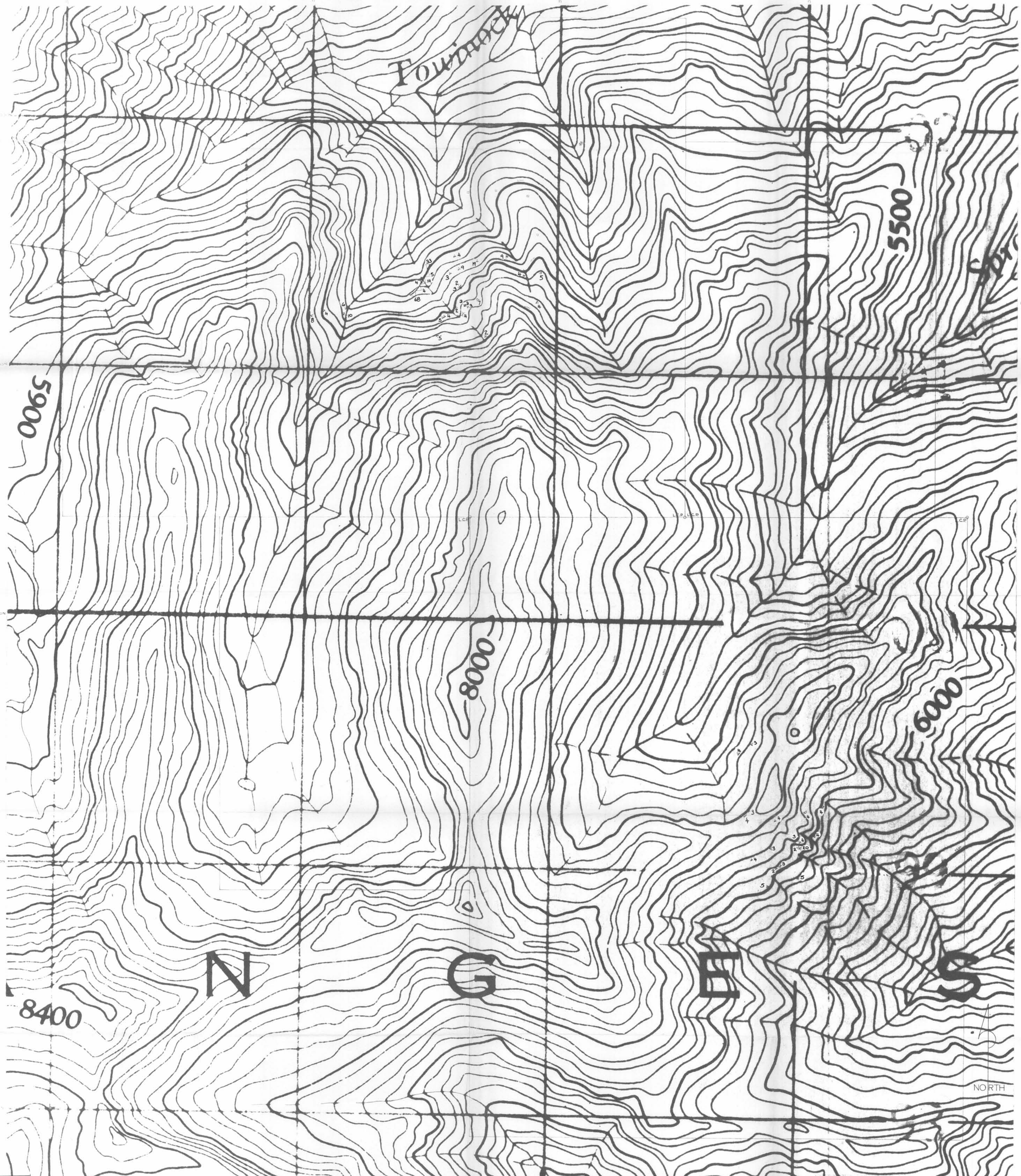
GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE SYMBOLS

- ▲ rock chip
- soil
- drillsite
- ✕ trench
- silt
- * grab
- ⊙ heliport
- ⊙ clam boundary with Legal Corner Post, located using topographic map, compass and topofil

DUVAL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION		PROVINCE BC
TOW CLAIMS		NTS 921/12W
GEOCHEMISTRY - copper (ppm)		TOWNSHIP & RANGE
DATE BY	DRAWN BY	MAP No.
	SEPT 1980	
PLATE No. 5		

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
8347

To accompany a report on the
Geology, Geochemistry & Physical Work
on the Tow Claims
S. Allp. Oct 5/80



TOW CLAIMS

5900

5500

8000

6000

8400

N G E S

NORTH

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

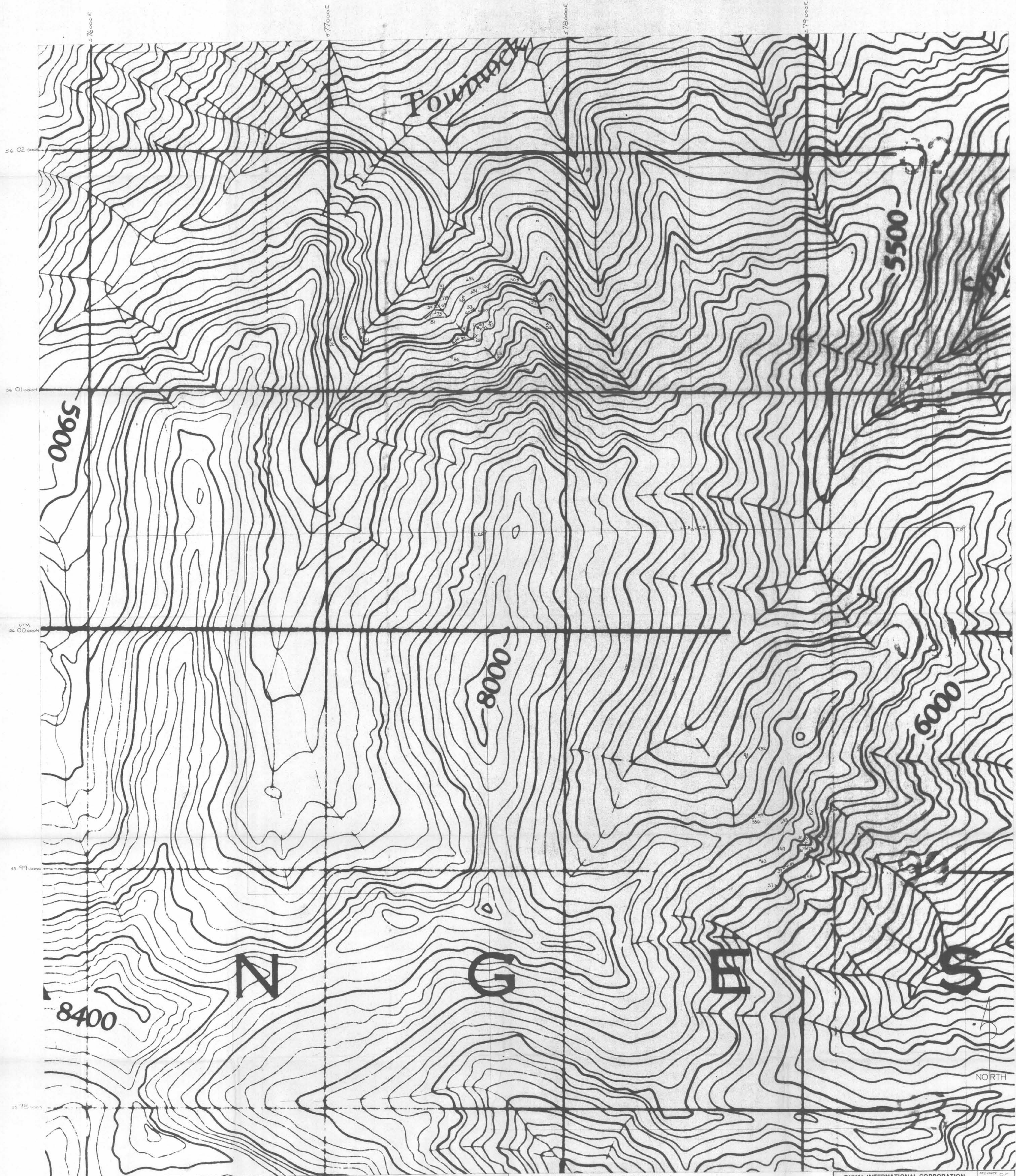
NO. 8347

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE SYMBOLS

- ▲ rock chip
- drill site
- ⊂ trench
- ★ grab
- soil
- silt
- ⊕ heliport
- drill site
- ⊕ claim boundary with legal corner
Plat located using topographic map, compass and tape

DUVAL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION		PROVINCE BC
TOW CLAIMS		N 32 1/2 W
GEOCHEMISTRY tungsten (ppm)		TOWNSHIP 8 RANGE
DATE BY	DRAWN BY	PLATE NO. 6
		SEPT. 1980

*Copy accompanying & separate the
Arch. in the Tow Claims
[Signature] Col/G/80*



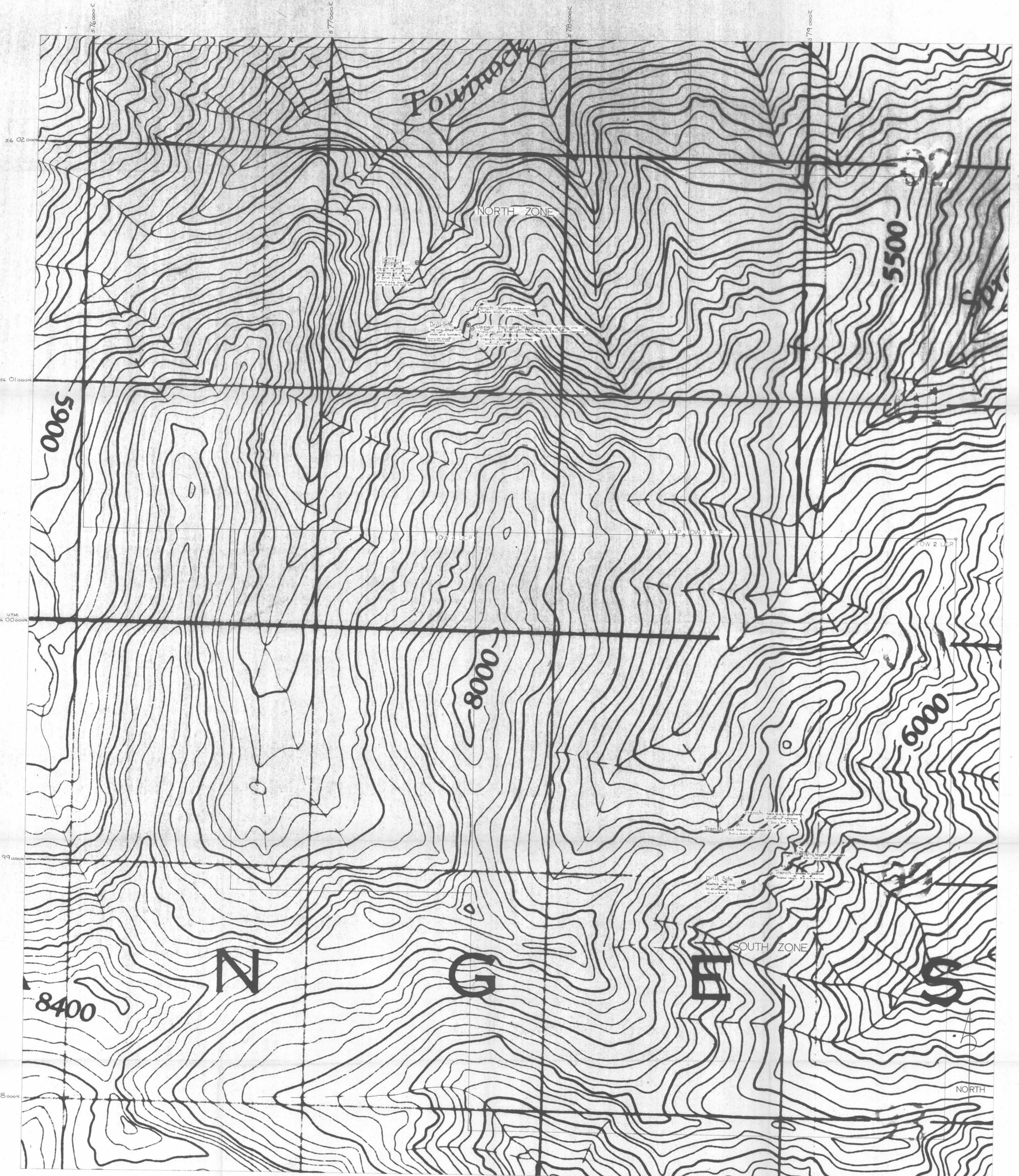
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
8347
NO.

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE SYMBOLS

- ▲ rock chip
- location of sample line
- ✕ trench
- * grab
- soil
- sill
- ⊙ heliport
- ⊙ drillsite
- ⊙ claim boundary with Legal Corner Post, located using topographic map, compass and topolite

DUVAL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION		PROVINCE BC
TOW CLAIMS		921/12W
GEOCHEMISTRY - zinc (ppm)		TOWNSHIP & RANGE
DATE BY	DRAWN BY	MAP NO.
		SEPT 1980
		PLATE NO. 7

To accompany a report on the geology, geochemistry & physical world of the Towinock Township
Sept 1980



MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
8347
NO.

DUVAL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION		PROVINCE BC
TOW CLAIMS		S/4 921/12W
PHYSICAL WORK - LOCATIONS		TOWNSHIP & RANGE
DATA BY	DRAWN BY	MAP No.
		SEPT '80
SCALE		PLATE No. 8

To accompany a report on geology, geochemistry & physical work on the Tow Claims
[Signature] Oct 6/80