BRENDA MINES LTD.
EXPLORATION GROUP

REPORT on

Assess

GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

on the

CRESCENT LAKE PROPERTY

Lat. 49° 47', Long. 120° 4'

Similkameen Mining District

N.T.S. 92H/16

Paul C. Bankes

March 9, 1981

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I INTRODUCTION

During the late 1800's, the Mount Kathleen area was well prospected for placer and vein type mineralization. The first recorded mining in the area occurred east of the Crescent Lake property on the Silver King and Alma Hater claims (present Greata property). Between 1898 and 1899, five adits and several drifts were driven into a quartz sericite lense and along various quartz veins. Local citizens state that several small ore shipments (Au, Ag, Mo) were made before work was abandoned (B.C. Robinson, Geological Report on the Silver King Claim Group, Assessment Report #718, October 13, 1965, page 8).

The area was largely ignored until 1966 when Noranda developed the Brenda molybdenum copper deposit near Brenda Lake. Following this discovery Bren Mac and Brencoll Mines Ltd. located several small molybdenite occurrences on the north slope of Mount Kathleen. The Crescent Lake property was subsequently first staked as the Chubb, Myrtle and Pig mineral claims. Following the completion of a geochem survey in 1967, the claims were allowed to lapse.

Interest in the property was not revived until 1979 when Brenda Mines Ltd. restaked the ground as the Crescent Lake property. During the 1980 field season, Brenda Mines' personnel completed grass root geological and geochemical surveys on the claims.

II PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

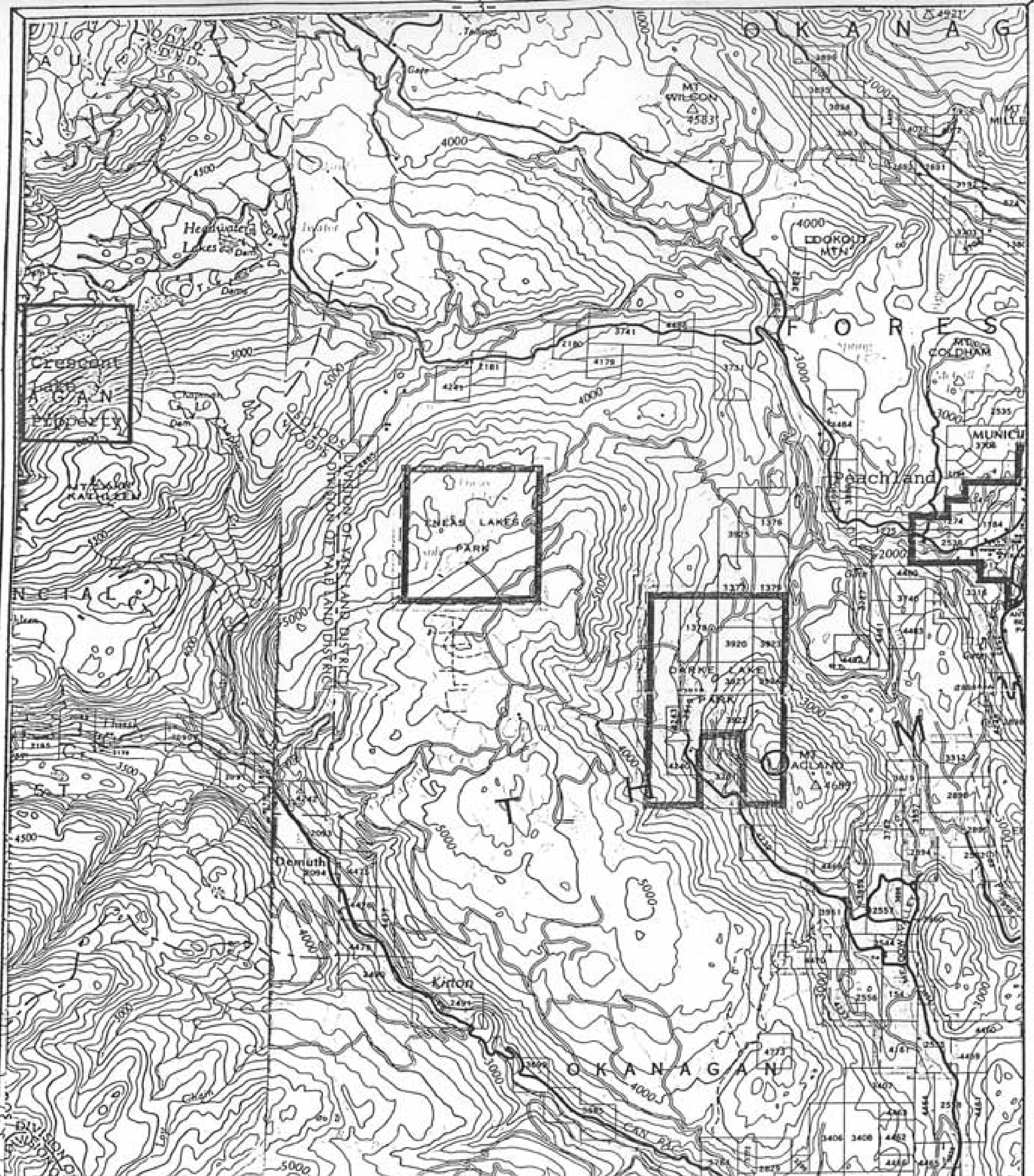
a) Location and Access

The Crescent Lake property is located in south central British Columbia approximately 23 kilometres west of the town of Peachland, B.C. The claims are situated on Mount Kathleen, approximately 500 metres south of Crescent Lake. Access to the property is via Headwaters logging road which adjoins Peachland Main 20 kilometres northwest of Peachland, B.C. Logging in the area has kept roads in good condition and easily passable by two wheel drive vehicles.

b) Topography and Vegetation

The claims are centered around what appears to be a small cirque basin on the north slope of Mount Kathleen. The basin has been cut by a series of parallel, northwesterly trending ravines which drain into Trout Creek. Trout Creek occupies a broad valley on the property's southern margin.

The northern flank of Mount Kathleen is thickly foliated by small (uneconomic) spruce and pine. Higher elevations (6,300 foot) host sub-alpine flora intermixed with widely spaced spruce. Mature timber covers much of the level ground (4,200 feet) between the base of Mount Kathleen and Trout Creek. Tag alder and scrub pine are common to creek bottoms and low lying areas.



LOCATION MAP

Scale 1:250,000 Échelle

Miles 5 — 0 — 5 — 10 — 15 — 20 Milles

Kilometres 5 — 0 — 5 — 10 — 15 — 20 — 25 — 30 Kilomètres

Figure 1

c) Claim Inventory

Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Record Date
Mt. K	1071	10	July 11, 1980
Crescent	1072	10	July 11, 1980
Father	794	4	Oct. 19, 1979
Mother	801	6	Sept. 11, 1979

All claims are located within the Similkameen Mining District.

III GRID ESTABLISHMENT

During July, 1980, a total of 32 kilometres of compass survey lines were established on the Crescent Lake property. A 2.5 kilometre baseline was cut along the common east-west claim boundary between the Crescent, Mother and Father claim blocks. North-south location lines were placed at 200 metre intervals across the property. Greater control was achieved on the central map area by decreasing line intervals to 100 metres. All lines were well flagged, surveyed by Silva compass and marked at 50 metre stations for later geological and geochemical surveys.

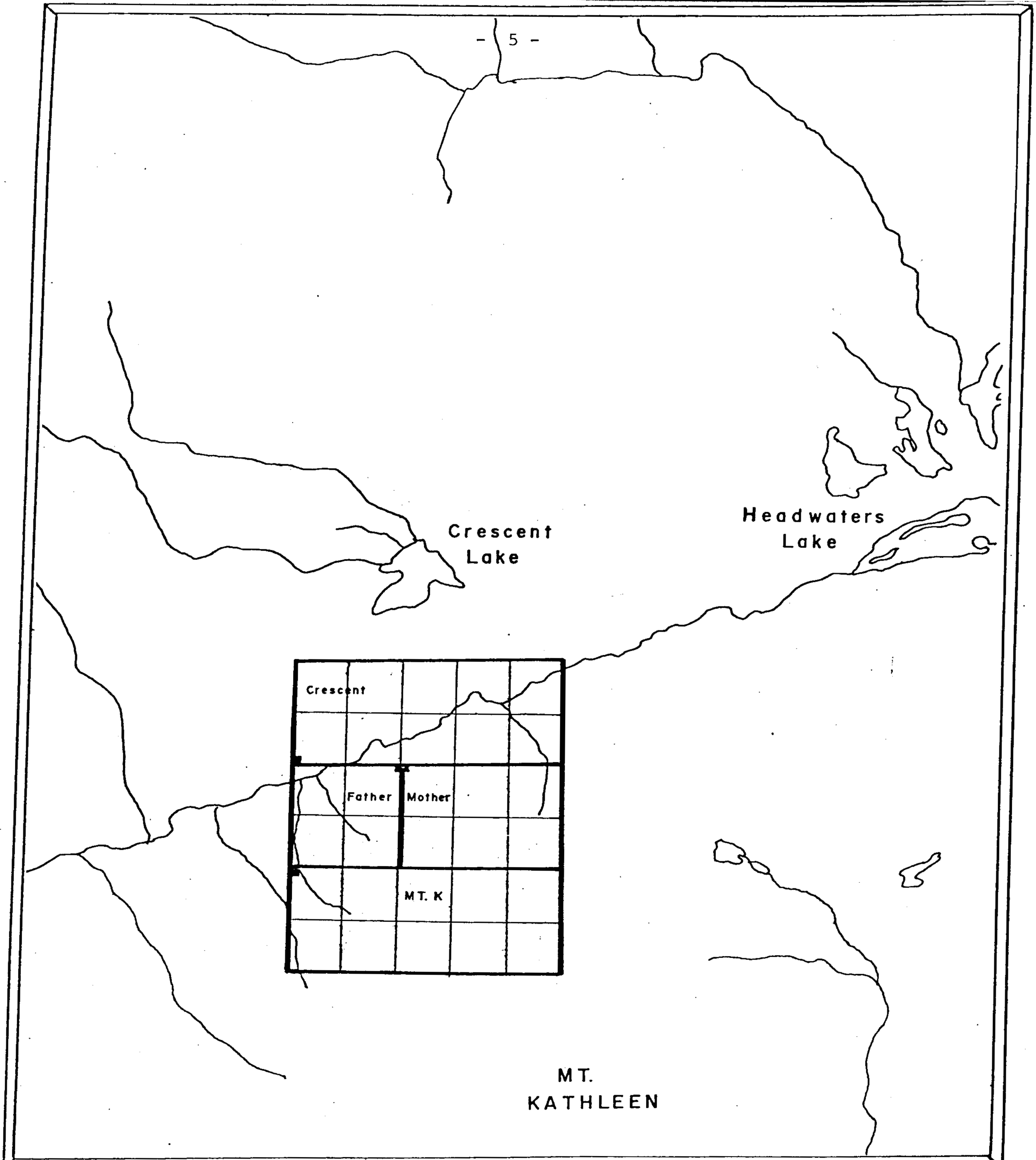


Figure 2

CLAIM MAP

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Milles

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres

IV GEOLOGY

a) Regional Geology

The regional geology has been described by H.M.A. Rice in the Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 243 (Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Princeton Map Area, 1960). Nicola Group volcanic and metasedimentary units have been intruded by large granite and granodiorite batholiths of the Coast Intrusions (Pennask Batholith). Locally, these lithologies have been cut by small granite stocks of the Otter Intrusives.

TABLE of FORMATIONS

Era	Period or Epoch	Formation	Lithology
Cenozoic	Pleistocene and recent.		Glacial till; sand, silt and gravel.
Mesozoic or Cenozoic	Upper Cretaceous	Otter Intrusives	Pink granite and granodiorite.
Intrusive Contact			
Mesozoic	Jurassic or later.	Pennask Batholith (Coast Intrusions)	Grey, red and white granodiorite and quartz diorite.
Intrusive Contact			
	Upper Triassic	Nicola Group	Grey andesite, andesite porphyry and argillite - minor schist, limestone and quartzite.

Figure 3

b) Property Geology

1) Introduction

Geological mapping on the Crescent Lake property was completed between July 14 and July 18, 1980. All available outcrops were mapped on a scale of 1:7,500.

Except for two quartz-eye porphyry outcrops and small quartz-sericite occurrences on the central map area, granite was the only lithology encountered.

2) Lithologies

Granite

Granite is best exposed as large, strongly glaciated outcrops near the crest of Mount Kathleen. At lower elevations, outcrops are smaller and poorly exposed. Colour ranges from light pink to grey on fresh surfaces and grey to white on weathered surfaces. Small clusters of k-feldspar phenocrysts occur locally throughout the unit's medium to coarse grained equigranular matrix. Phenocryst density ranges from 0 to 10% of the rocks volume.

Parallel to its jointing, the granite has been cut by quartz-sericite veins and by narrow aplite and quartz-eye porphyry dykes. Several of the aplite dykes contain minor specular hematite, pyrite and occasional molybdenite blebs.

Quartz-Eye Porphyry (Otter Intrusives)

Quartz-eye porphyry is exposed as several small outcrops at 18+00E, 13+00S and as a narrow (3 centimetre) granite hosted dyke at 22+00E, 15+ 00S. The lithology's fine grained equigranular matrix contains biotite, subhedral quartz (quartz-eyes) and euhedral feldspar phenocrysts. Colour ranges from pink on fresh surfaces to reddish brown on weathered surfaces.

Quartz-Sericite

The quartz-sericite occurs as granite hosted veins and as isolated outcrops between 20+00E, 26+00E 2+00S and 6+00S. Outcrops are widely spaced and rarely exceed a few square metres in size. Fresh surfaces are vuggy in appearance and range from grey to white in colour. Weathered surfaces are light brown and limonite stained.

The unit's texture is characterized by a strong intergrowth of sericite in a fine grained quartz matrix. The lithology hosts a series of narrow randomly striking quartz veins. Veins are clear to grey in colour and range from .3 to 1 centimetre in width.

Although the quartz-sericite has been described as a separate lithology from the granite, gradational contacts between the two units has made it difficult to determine the lithology's true origin.

3) Alteration

Geological mapping has identified zones of phyllic and argillic alteration within the granite.

Phyllic alteration is restricted to a 300 by 500 metre zone of poorly exposed granite on the central map area. Alteration occurs peripheral to small quartz-sericite veins and outcrops.

Though phyllic alteration is pervasive, minor k-feldspar flooding occurs locally throughout the zone. Outcrops have been cut by a series of narrow randomly striking quartz veins. A single microcrystalline quartz vein occurs within the altered granite along the property's western flank.

Argillic alteration was encountered in a small (1 metre) zone of highly fractured granite at 22+00E, 15+00S. Specular hematite is finely disseminated throughout and also occurs as narrow fracture fillings.

4) Structure

Jointing within the granite is widely spaced and follows two predominant trends:

a) strike 50° dip 80° to 90° south

b) strike 120° dip 80° south

Parallel to its jointing, the granite has been cut by quartz-eye porphyry dykes which in turn were cut by aplite dykes (2 to 5 centimetres).

The small northwesterly trending ravines which transect the property may have occurred in response to local faulting.

5) Mineralization

Fine grained pyrite, molybdenite and galena mineralization are largely restricted to the cirque basins' south eastern margin. Mineralization has been divided into the following modes of occurrence:

Quartz-Sericite

Quartz-sericite contains strong pyrite and minor disseminated molybdenite and galena. Molybdenite and galena occurs as small clusters and as narrow (.1 to .3 centimetre) fracture fillings. Pyrite is finely disseminated throughout and frequently occurs as seams (.3 to 1 centimetre). A selected quartz-sericite sample assayed .017% Mo, .185% Pb, .002% Zn and 4.8 ppm Ag.

Altered Granite

Outcrops of phyllic altered granite host minor disseminated molybdenite and pyrite. Mineralization is sporadic and most likely occurred as a result of local flooding.

Quartz Veins

Clear Quartz Veins

Both quartz-sericite and altered (phyllic) granite lithologies have been cut by a series of stockwork quartz veins. Veins are grey to clear in colour and range from .2 to 1 centimetre in width. Fine grained pyrite, molybdenite and galena have been identified along vein margins.

Microcrystaline Quartz Veins

A single microcrystalline quartz vein was encountered within the altered granite along the basin's western flank. The vein is white, ranges from 2.5 to 3 centimetres in width and hosts minor specular hematite, pyrite and molybdenite.

V GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

a) Introduction

Soil samples were taken from the "B(f)" horizon at 50 metre intervals over the entire grid. Silt samples were taken wherever grid lines intersected streams. A total of 735 samples were collected and analyzed at the Brenda Mines assay lab. Determinations for Cu, Mo, Pb, An and Ag were made in ppm.

Soil Geochemical Parameters

Element	Background Value	Low Anomalous	Anomalous Threshold	High Anomalous
Mo	3	10	20	30
Pb	15	45	130	175
Zn	100	300	800	1,300
Cu	11	20	40	60
Ag	<1	<1	-	-

*Rounded values from calculations.

Figure 4

Geochem results have been plotted on accompanying maps and contoured to correspond with element distributions.

b) Treatment of Results

1) Statistical Analysis

Statistical presentation of the various sample types were made so as to better compare bulk characteristics of the geochemical data. The two statistical formats used in this report are cumulative frequency distribution and histogram frequency. The histogram is the more obvious of the two, enabling the reader to make quantitative observations regarding data grouping made etc., while the cumulative frequency plot may be used to graphically derive qualitative information such as standard deviations, background values, low anomalous values and threshold values.

The following is not meant to be a definitive treatment of the statistical analysis of geochem data, but rather a guide to the more important statistical parameters considered in this report.

2) Distribution

In beginning the treatment of a large body of geochemical data, it is necessary to determine the distribution which best fits the data. It has been determined (by concentration vs. frequency plots) that most geochemical data follows a lognormal distribution often referred to as the bell-shaped curve. Natural geochemical values often tend to form negatively skewed distribution curves when plotted. This results from the fact that it is more common to have low values in geochemical data, than high values. If, instead of the actual value itself, it's logarithm is plotted in the abscissa, the frequency curve takes a symmetrical, bell-shaped form, typical of the normal distribution. Plotting the actual geochemical values on a logarithmic graph will achieve the same results. This is the procedure used for the data considered.

3) Histogram

The histogram used in preparing this report is a plot of the interval frequency vs. interval (see Figure 5). Several important statistical parameters may be determined such as the total range of data in sample, modes, and the range with the highest frequency of values. Finally, the general form of the density distribution of the data can be determined quickly.

4) Cumulative Frequency

Cumulative frequency paper is generally constructed with a probability scale as the ordinate and a logarithmic scale as the abscissa (Figure 6). By replacing the arithmetic ordinate scale of the histogram with a probability scale, the cumulative frequency curve is represented by a straight line or a line of "best fit". This line joins points calculated from frequencies, cumulated from the highest to the lowest values; thus the 100% will correspond to the lowest class and can be eliminated.

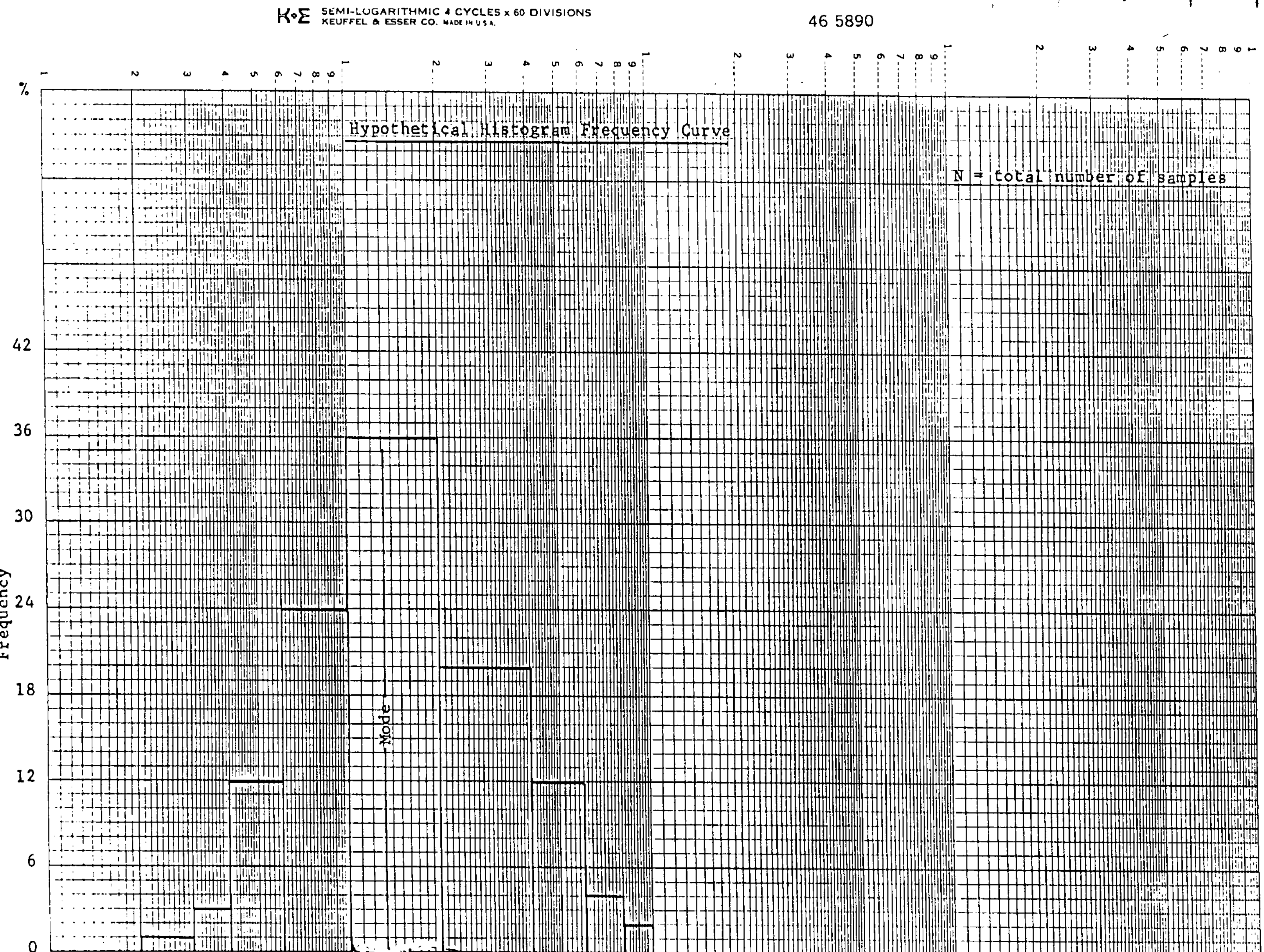
There are essentially three parameters defining the geochemical population, which may be obtained graphically, using the cumulative probability plots. These are:

a) Geometric mean or background value (b) located by the intersection of the cumulative frequency curve at the population mean (50%). Trace intersection down to ppm scale.

b) Low anomalous value (l) located by the intersection of the cumulative frequency curve at the 16%. Trace intersection down to ppm scale. The 16% line expresses the scatter of the values around the population mean, incorporating the addition of one standard deviation (s) to the mean.

c) Anomalous or threshold value (t) located by the intersection of the cumulative frequency curve at the 2.5%. Trace intersection down to ppm scale. The threshold value is a fairly complex geochemical parameter and is supposed to be the upper limit of the background fluctuation (b). This incorporates the addition of two standard deviations (2s) to the mean.

Geochemical results for each element have been plotted on accompanying maps and contoured to correspond with element distributions.



K·E SEMI-LOGARITHMIC 4 CYCLES x 60 DIVISIONS
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.
46 5890
Hypothetical Histogram Frequency Curve
N = total number of samples
%
42
36
30
24
18
12
6
0
Frequency
Mode
ppm

Figure 5

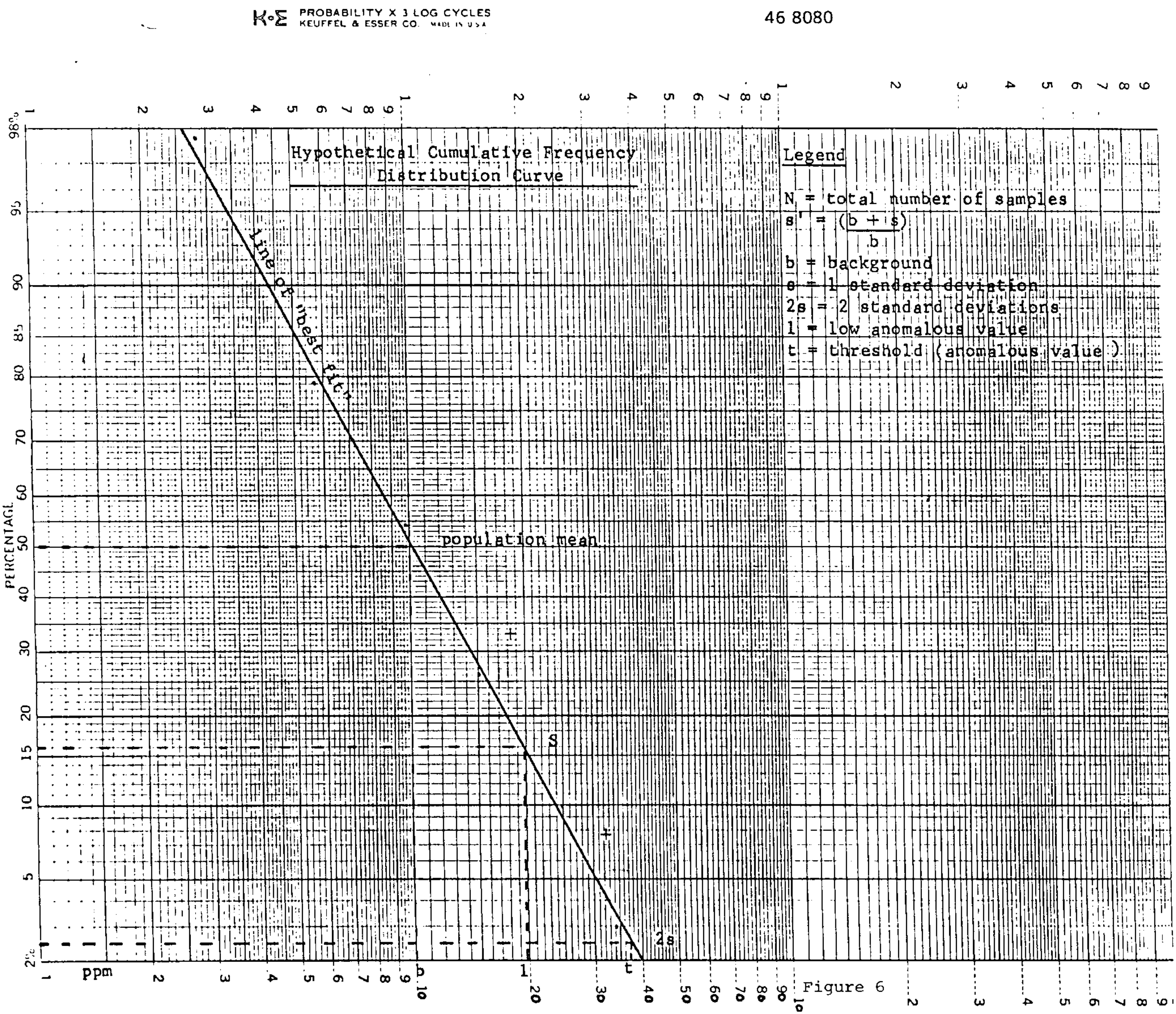
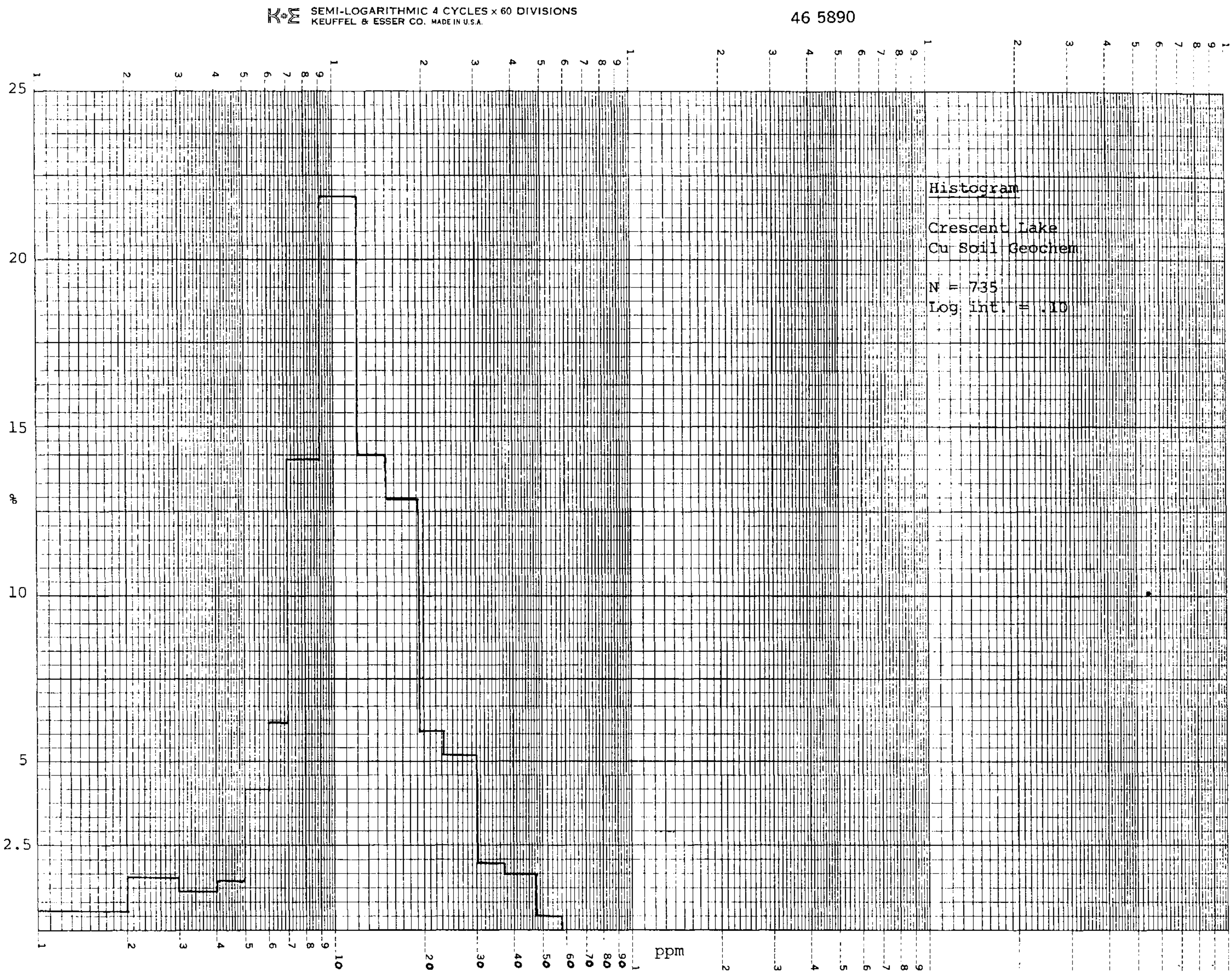
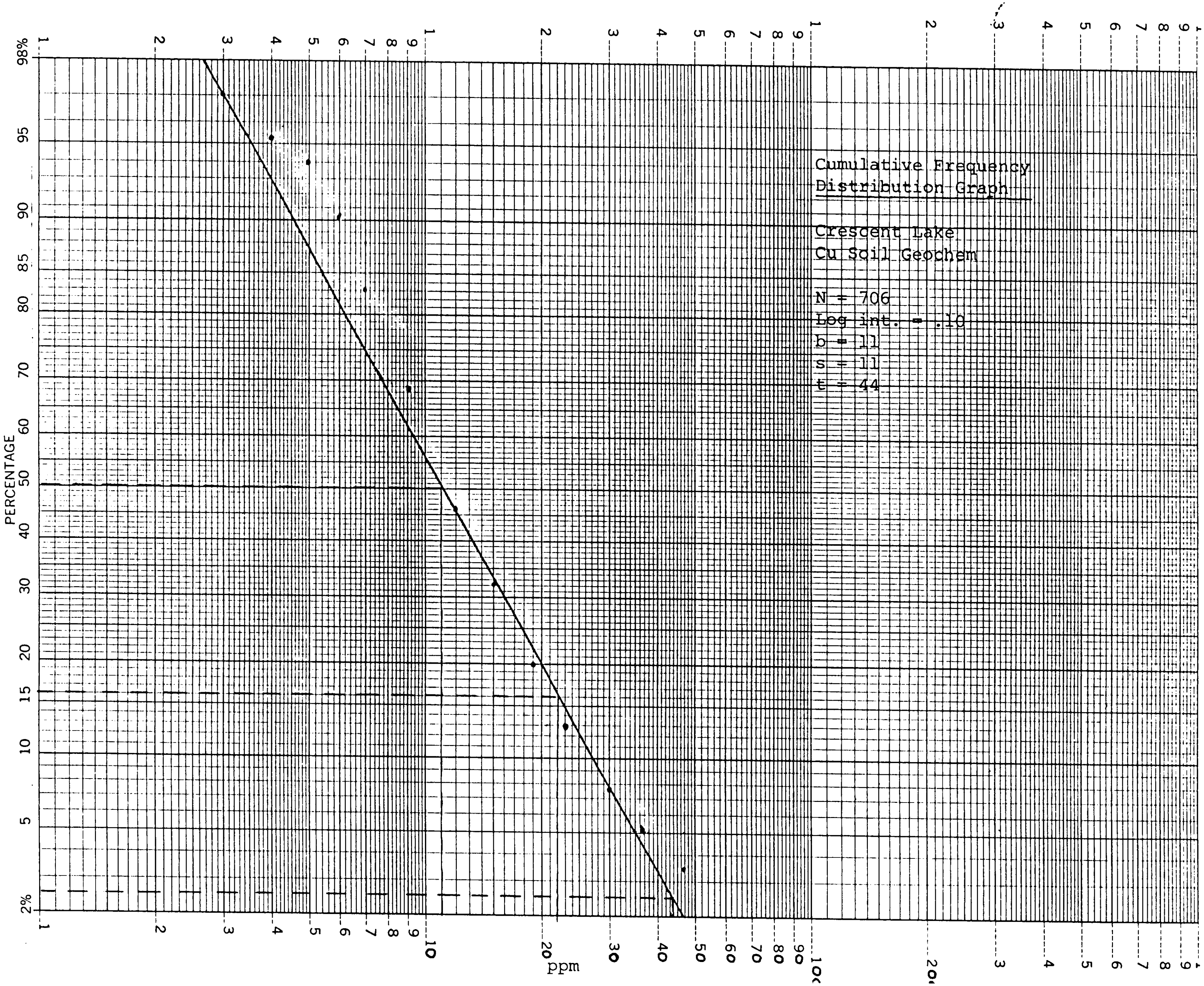

K&E PROBABILITY X 3 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.
46 8080
Hypothetical Cumulative Frequency
Distribution Curve
Legend
N = total number of samples
s' = (b + s) / b
b = background
s = 1 standard deviation
2s = 2 standard deviations
l = low anomalous value
t = threshold (anomalous value)
line of best fit
population mean
s
2s
PERCENTAGE
ppm
b
l
t

Figure 6


K+E SEMI-LOGARITHMIC 4 CYCLES x 60 DIVISIONS
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.
46 5890
Histogram
Crescent Lake
Cu Soil Geochem
N = 735
Log int. = .10
%
ppm
25
20
15
10
5
2.5
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90

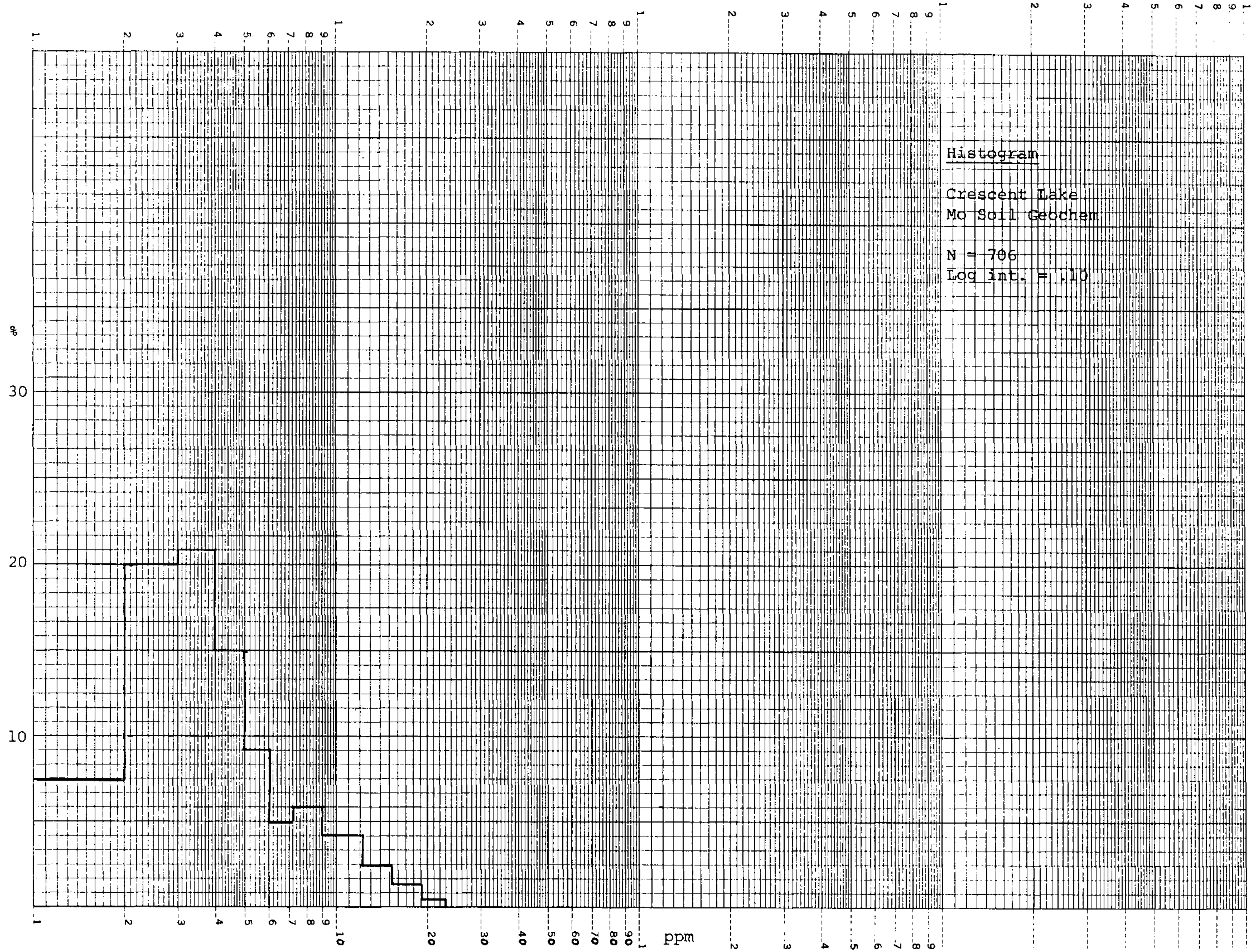
K+E PROBABILITY X 3 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.

46 8080

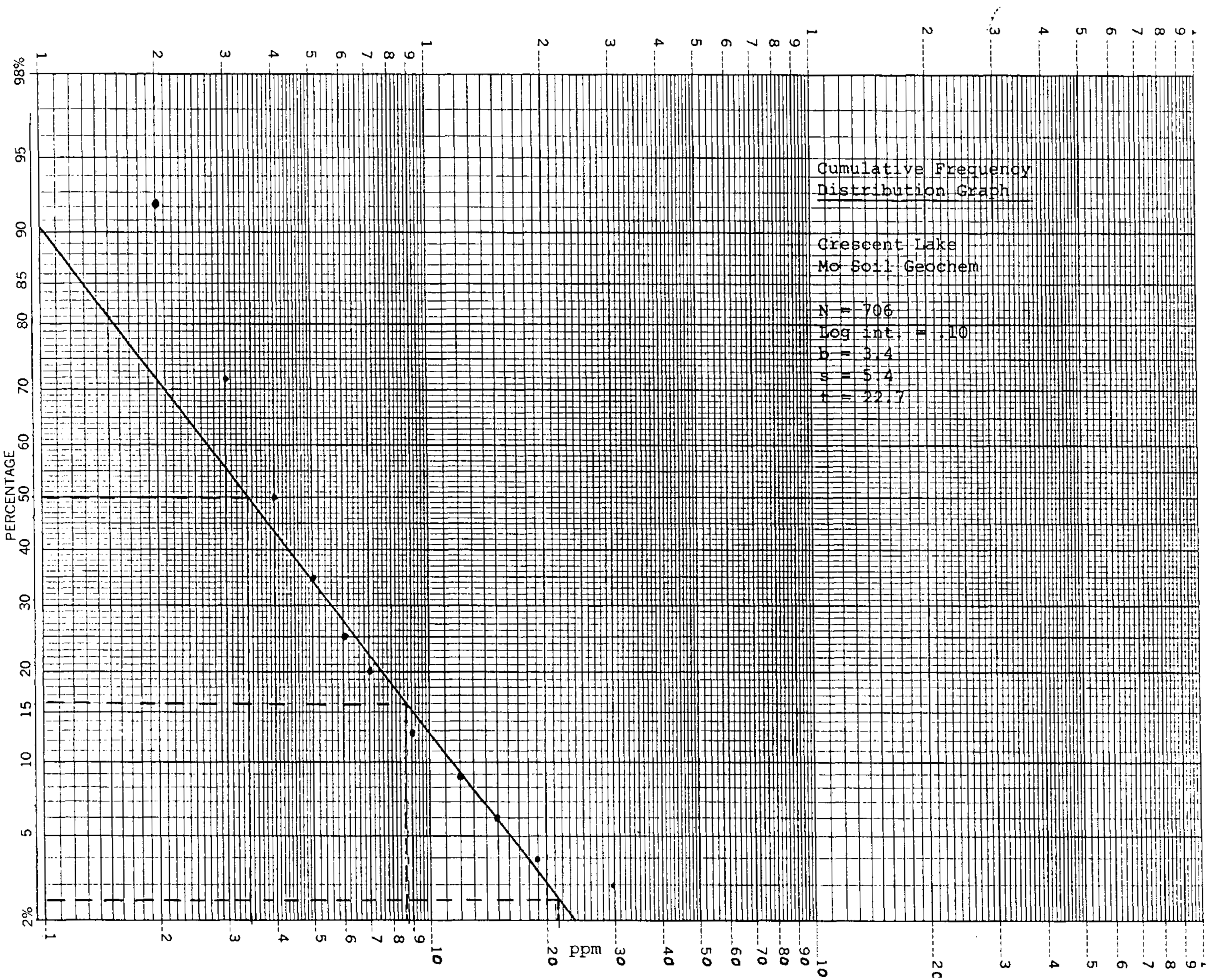


K+E SEMI-LOGARITHMIC 4 CYCLES x 60 DIVISIONS
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.

46 5890



K+E PROBABILITY X 3 LOG CYCLES KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A. 46 8080



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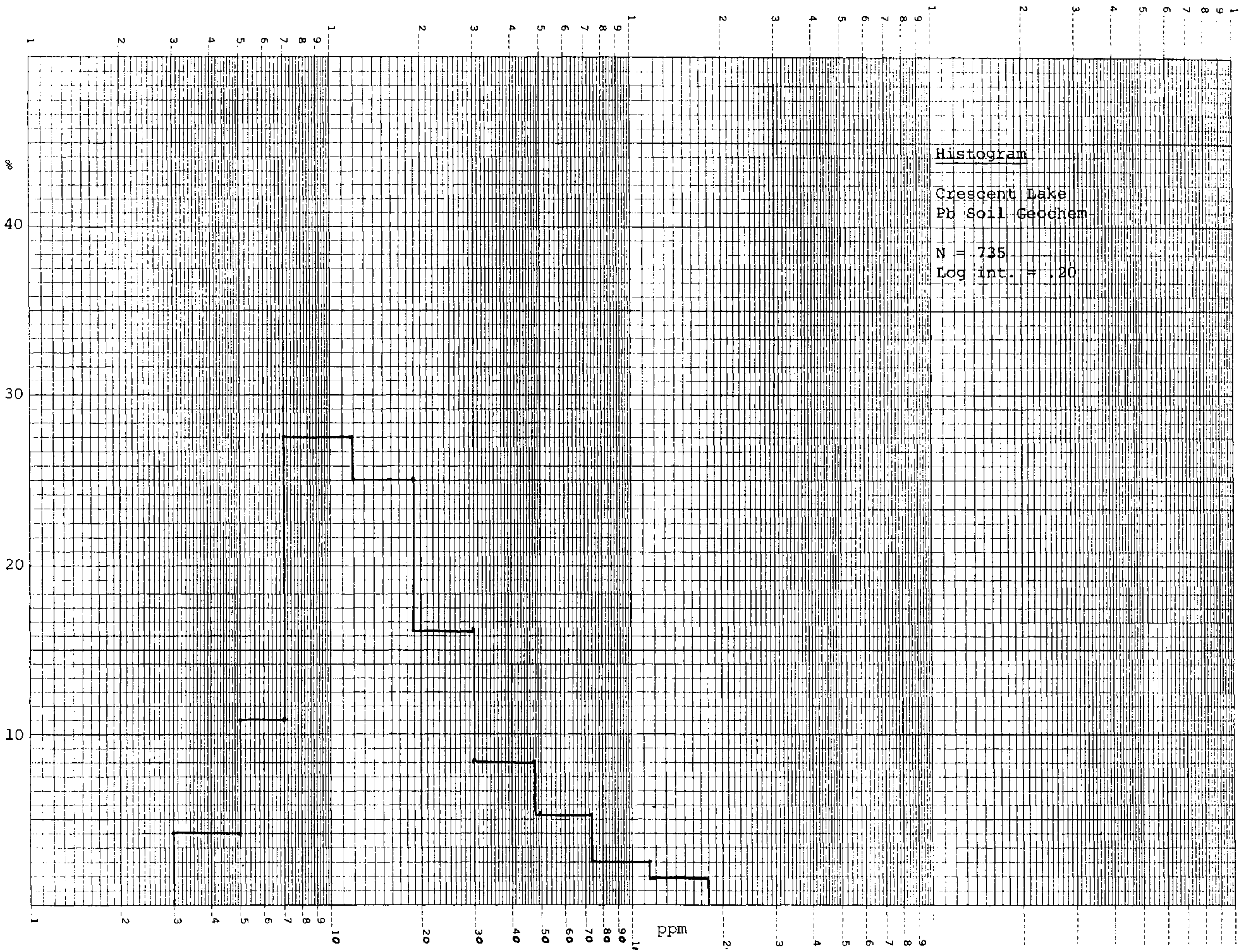
Histogram
Crescent Lake
Pb Soil Geochem
N = 735
Log int. = .20
%
40
30
20
10
ppm
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90

K&E PROBABILITY X 3 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.

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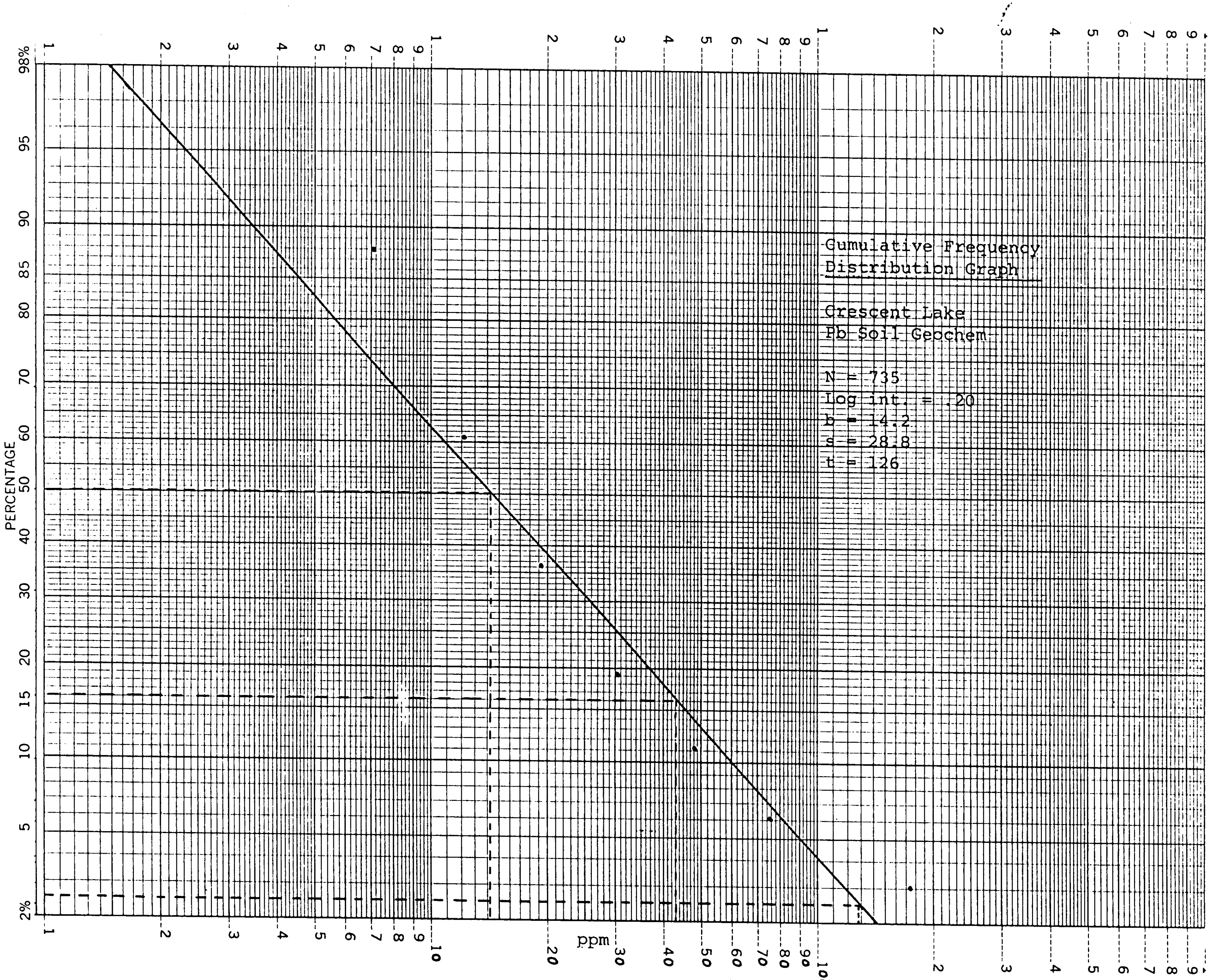

K+E SEMI-LOGARITHMIC 4 CYCLES x 60 DIVISIONS
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.

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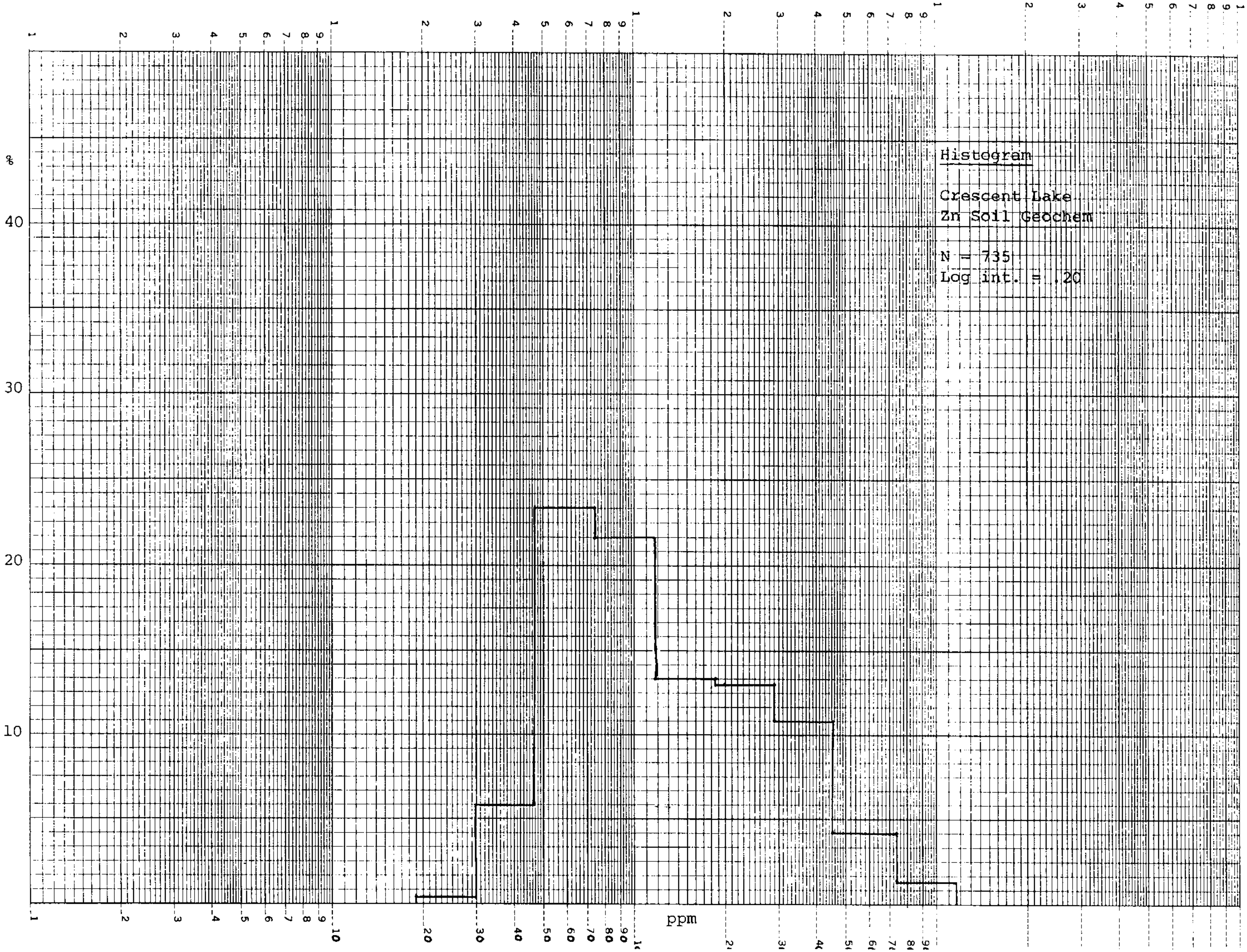
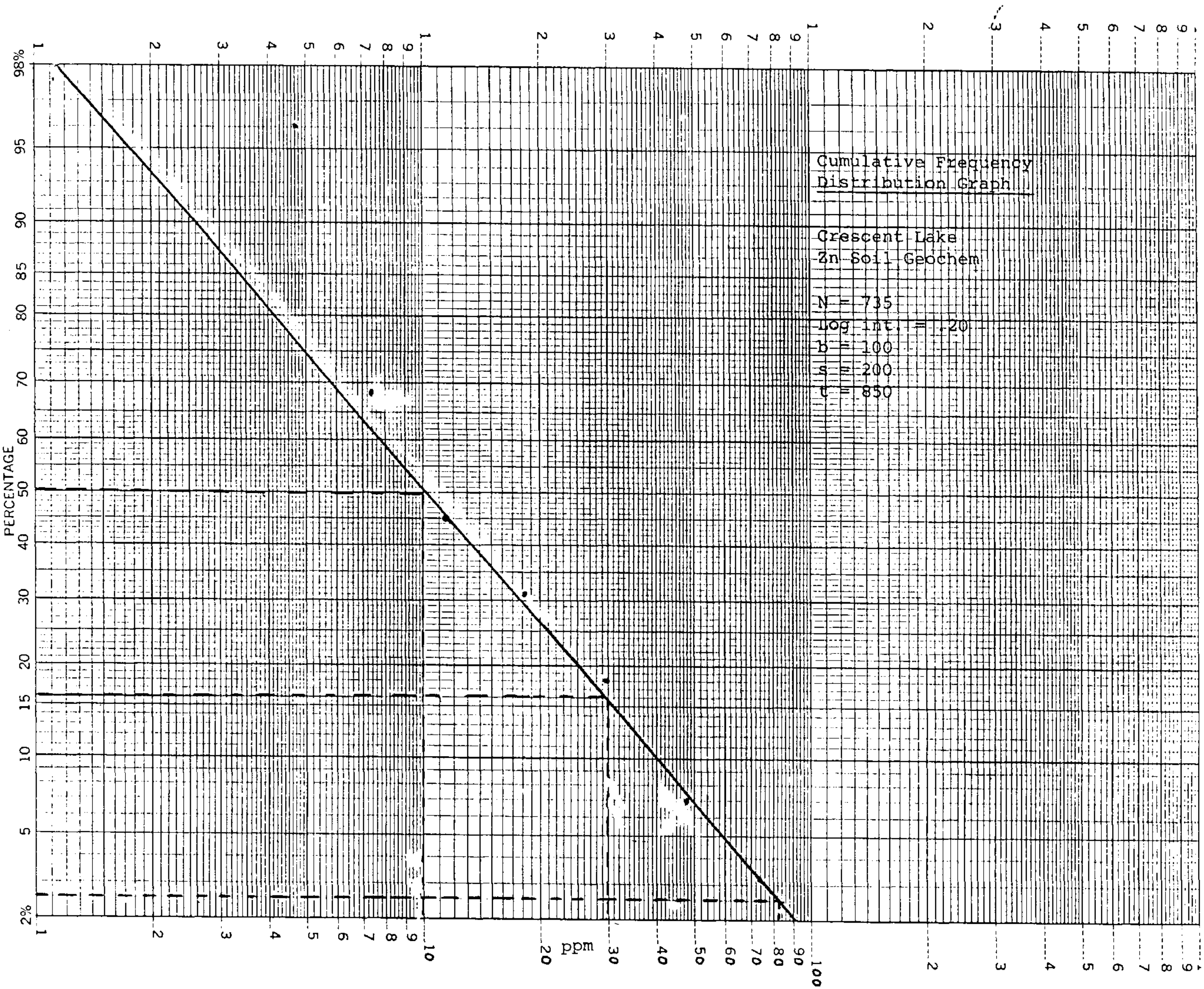


K+E PROBABILITY X 3 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.

46 8080



c) Discussion of Results

The soil survey has identified a Mo, Pb, Zn geochem on the central map area. For the convenience of description the anomaly has been divided into two segments:

1) Zone 1

2) Zone 2

Coincident Cu, Ag geochem on the northern map area have largely been ignored due to their low value.

Zone 1

A large Pb, Zn anomaly occurs in areas of minimal overburden on the basin's southeastern rim, between 20+00S, 15+00E and 1+00S, 30+00E. The soil geochem follows a northeasterly trend and averages 300 metres in width and 2,000 metres in length. Zinc values frequently occur slightly downslope from the Pb geochem. Near the anomaly's northern extent, a strong Mo geochem (500 x 200 metres) corresponds to known mineral occurrences at 7+00S, 27+00E.

Zone 2

Zone 2 is situated within the basin between 21+00E, 25+00E, 6+00S and 00S. Anomalous Pb, Zn values are more widespread and discontinuous than the Mo geochem which occurs central to the zone. Though much of the area is covered by thick overburden, several small molybdenite showings coincide with the anomaly's southern margin.

VI CONCLUSIONS

The 1980 program suggests that the Crescent Lake property is geochemically anomalous for Pb, Zn and Mo. Molybdenum soil anomalies are restricted to a small cirque basin on the north slope of Mount Kathleen. Along the basin's eastern rim the soil geochem corresponds to a weakly mineralized zone of phyllic altered granite. Small quartz-sericite veins and outcrops within the zone have been interpreted either (a) as a separate intrusive unit, or (b) as a hydrothermal alteration phase of the granite.

Mapping has distinguished the following modes of mineralization:

1) Pyrite, Molybdenite, Galena - finely disseminated, and as fracture fillings in the quartz-sericite.

2) Pyrite, Molybdenite - finely disseminated throughout the altered (phyllic) granite.

3) Pyrite, Molybdenite, Galena - along stockwork quartz veins in both quartz-sericite and altered granite lithologies.

4) Molybdenite, Specular Hematite, Pyrite - disseminated throughout microcrystalline quartz veins in the altered granite.

The lack of outcrop within the basin has made it difficult to determine whether the soil anomaly reflects underlying mineralization or occurs as a geochem trail. It is believed that thick overburden in the Trout Creek valley may have masked the true extent of the mineralized zone.

Work done to date suggests that the Crescent Lake property provides good exploration potential for a small Mo, Pb deposit.

VII RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary objectives of the 1981 program are:

a) To better determine the size and grade of mineralized zones.

b) To determine the geological relationship between quartz-sericite, quartz veining, and the host granite.

APPENDIX I

PREPARATION of SOILS and SILTS for GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

1. Empty soil sample into the pan and then place the sample packet into the pan with the sample.

2. Place the pan containing the sample into the oven (Temp=105 C) and leave until dry approx. 2 hours.

3. Remove from the oven when dry and remove rocks and twigs etc.

4. Break up the clay lumps with a rubber bung and then transfer the sample to an 80 mesh screen.

5. Screen approx. 50 - 100 grams of sample through the screen and transfer to the original packet and seal.

6. Discard the +80 mesh fraction of the sample.

ANALYSIS by A.A. for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Mo.

1. Weigh 2.00 GM on the top pan balance into a 150 ML beaker (check that beaker No. is the same as written on work sheets)

2. Add 15 MLS Nitric Acid, cover with watchglass and heat on low heat until brown Nitrous fumes are gone.

3. Remove beakers from hot plate, cool for 5 minutes.

4. Add 10 ML Hydrochloric Acid. Place on hot plate. When all brown Nitrous fumes are gone, remove watchglasses and take just to dryness on a low plate.

5. Remove from plate, cool, add 20 MLS distilled water, 5 MLS Conc. Hydrochloric Acid and boil salts into solution.

6. Cool in water bath, when cold transfer to 100 MLS Volumetric flask, add 1 MLS Superfloc solution and dilute to 100 MLS with distilled water.

7. Mix thoroughly and then transfer to original beaker.

8. When all samples ready, transfer to A.A. room for reading.

9. If Mo is required, 10.00 MLS of this solution is transfered to a test tube and 1.00 MLS of ALC_3 solution added.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

I, Paul Bankes, of the town of Peachland, Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a geologist residing in Peachland with Post Office Box 9 as my address.

2) I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario, with a BSc in geology (1978).

3) I have been employed as an exploration geologist by Brenda Mines Ltd. since April 1978.

P.C. Bankes, BSc
Exploration Geologist
Brenda Mines Ltd.

May 11 87
Date

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

I, Arnold R. Pollmer of Peachland, Province of British Columbia, do certify that:

1) I have been employed as a geologist by Noranda Mines Limited from December 1973 to June 1977; I am presently employed as the chief geologist by Brenda Mines Ltd.

2) I am a graduate of the University of Wisconsin with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology (1972).

3) I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

4) I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

Arnold R. Pollmer
Chief Geologist
Brenda Mines Ltd.

APPENDIX III

Personnel and Time Allotment

Work was performed on the property between July 11, 1980 and July 18, 1980. Crew members were:

		Man Days
Paul C. Bankes	Project Geologist	6
Randy Brooks	Field Geologist	4
Bob Willsey	Field Assistant	6
Doug Hancock	Field Assistant	5
Stephen Kaizer	Field Assistant	6
Herb McAleenan	Field Assistant	5

APPENDIX IV

Statement of Costs

1) Geology

a) Student
July 16 - 18, 1980; 3 days @ $70.00/day — $210.00

b) Geologist
July 16 - 18, 1980; 3 days @ $80.00/day — 240.00

2) Geochem Survey

a) Assay Costs
July 18 - Aug. 1, 1980; 735 samples analyzed
for Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, Ag; @ $4.08/sample — 3,001.25

3) Report Preparation

a) Drafting
Dec. 1, 1980 - Feb. 23, 1981; 9 days
@ $80.00/day — 720.00

b) Writing
Feb. 1 - 22, 1981; 6 days @ $80.00/day — 480.00

c) Typing
Feb. 27, 1981; 1 day @ $75.00/day — 75.00

d) Supplies — 10.00

Total $4,736.26


PEACHLAND LOGGING ROAD
CRESCENT LAKE
LEGEND
APLITE DYKES
QUARTZ EYE PORPHYRY
QUARTZ SERICITE
ALTERED GRANITE (PHYLLIC)
GRANITE
Outcrop
Mineralization Mo.
Geological Boundary
Strike and Dip 80°
Road
Stream
Marsh
HEADWATERS ROAD
Trout Creek
4+50 N
0+0 S
20+00 S
small zone of argillic alteration
15+00 E
17+00 E
19+00 E
21+00 E
23+00 E
25+00 E
27+00 E
29+00 E
31+00 E
33+00 E
Fire Tower
Mt KATHLEEN
BRENDA MINES LTD.
EXPLORATION GROUP
CRESCENT LAKE PROPERTY
GEOLOGY
Drawn P.C. DANKES
SCALE 1:7500
FILE No. 8-80-22
Fig. 15
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 9123

PEACHLAND LOGGING ROAD
CRESCENT LAKE
HEADWATERS ROAD
LEGEND
Contour Interval 20 p.p.m.
Contour Interval 50 p.p.m.
Low Anomalous
Anomalous
High Anomalous
CRESCENT (1072)
FATHER (794)
MOTHER (801)
MT. K. (1071)
Trout Creek
4+50 N
00S
20+00S
Fire Tower
Mt. KATHLEEN
10+00E
12+00E
14+00E
16+00E
18+00E
20+00E
22+00E
24+00E
26+00E
28+00E
30+00E
32+00E
34+00E
BRENDA MINES LTD.
EXPLORATION GROUP
CRESCENT LAKE PROPERTY
GEOCHEM Cu + CLAIM LOCATION
Drawn P.C. BARNES
Check
Approv.
SCALE 1:7,500
FILE No. 8-90-22
Fig 16
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 9123

BRENDA MINES LTD.
EXPLORATION GROUP
CRESCENT LAKE PROPERTY
GEOCHEM Mo

Drawn P.C. BANKES
Check
Approv.
FILE No. 8-90-22
Fig. 17


PEACHLAND LOGGING ROAD
CRESCENT LAKE
HEADWATERS ROAD
Trout Creek
LEGEND
Contour Interval 40 ppm
Contour Interval 200 ppm
Low Anomalous
Anomalous
High Anomalous
4+50 N
00 S
20+00 S
Fire Tower
Mt. KATHLEEN
10+00 E
12+00 E
14+00 E
16+00 E
18+00 E
20+00 E
22+00 E
24+00 E
26+00 E
28+00 E
30+00 E
32+00 E
34+00 E
BRENDA MINES LTD.
EXPLORATION GROUP
CRESCENT LAKE PROPERTY
GEOCHEM Pb
Drawn P.C. BANKES
Check
Approve
SCALE: 1:7,500
FILE No. 8-90-22
Fig. 18
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 9123

PEACHLAND LOGGING ROAD
CRESCENT LAKE
LEGEND
Contour Interval 500 ppm
Contour Interval 1,000 ppm
Low Anomalous
Anomalous
High Anomalous
HEADWATERS ROAD
Trout Creek
4+50 N
00S
20+00S
Fire Tower
Mt KATHLEEN
10+00E
12+00E
14+00E
16+00E
18+00E
20+00E
22+00E
24+00E
26+00E
28+00E
30+00E
32+00E
34+00E
BRENDA MINES LTD.
EXPLORATION GROUP
CRESCENT LAKE PROPERTY
GEOCHEM Zn
Drawn P.C. BANKES
Check
Approv.
SCALE 1:2500
FILE No. 8-90-22
Fig. 19
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 9123

BRENDA MINES LTD.
EXPLORATION GROUP

CRESCENT LAKE PROPERTY
GEOCHEM Ag. (in p.p.m.)

Drawn: P.C. HANKES
Check:
Approv:

SCALE: 1:7200
FILE No. 6-90-22
Fig. 20