

DOG CLAIMS, B.C.

GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY & GEOPHYSICS, 1981

57° 22'N 124° 50'W

N.T.S. 94F/7W

Omineca M.D.

G.D. Hodgson, September 1981

Owner & Operator: Riocanex Inc.

Work performed on: DOG 1- 11

SUMMARY

The 1981 Riocanex exploration programme on the Dog claims comprised 1:2000 geological mapping, soil sampling and VLF geophysics. The objective of the 1981 programme was to define drill targets for future work. The claims are underlain in part by Devonian black shale which is known to host important deposits of lead, zinc and silver.

Mapping was of limited benefit owing to the paucity of outcrop. Nevertheless, it was determined that a belt of the prospective baritic shale strikes NW - SE across the northern and central parts of the property. Geochemical soil sampling outlined a broad ill-defined zone of relatively high lead, zinc, silver and barium values. VLF geophysics was useful locally in defining major faults.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Devonian black shale in the northern Rockies of British Columbia hosts important deposits of lead, zinc and silver, eg. the Cirque deposit of Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas Co. Ltd.. The Dog claims lie on strike with the Cirque, about 25 km to the southeast, and were staked by Riocanex in 1978 to cover anomalous stream-silt geochemistry. Little work was done on the Dog property in 1979 and 1980, but in 1981 a major exploration programme was launched that comprised soil sampling, VLF geophysics and detailed geological mapping.

2. LOCATION & ACCESS

The claims are situated in the western ranges of the northern Rocky Mountains on the Akie River, a major tributary of the Finlay (Dwg. L-6684).

Latitude: 57° 22'N

Longitude: 124° 50'W

N.T.S.: 94F/7W

Omineca Mining Division

The nearest towns are Fort Nelson, 205 km to the northeast, and Mackenzie, 250 km to the southeast at the southern end of Williston Lake. A 1500m gravel airstrip has been built on the Finlay River at "Finbow", the exploration camp for the Cirque property. A winter road now connects Finbow with logging roads on the west side of Williston Lake. After the spring breakup barges run from Mackenzie to the north end of Williston Lake.

Access to the Dog claims is by helicopter. In 1981 the Riocanex exploration camp was situated at Pretzel Lake, 30 km west of the property. Helicopters are permanently based at Mackenzie and Fort Nelson.

3. TOPOGRAPHY & VEGETATION

The area is mountainous and elevations range from 1000m to 2000m above sea level. Part of the Dog claims is above treeline, but most of the property is forested with spruce and alder.

4. HISTORY & PREVIOUS WORK

In 1977 a barite-pyrite-sphalerite-galena discovery was made in Devonian black shales by geologists working for a Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation - Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Co. Ltd. exploration joint venture. This mineralization was staked as the Cirque property and drilling by the joint venture began in 1978. By the end of 1980 published reserves stood at 30 million tonnes grading about 11% Pb and Zn. The joint venture also found mineralization elsewhere within the shale belt and staked the showings as the Fluke and Elf claims. These were also drilled.

Riocanex staked the Dog claims in 1978 following a regional exploration programme. In 1979 and 1980 some reconnaissance mapping and minor geochemical soil sampling were done.

The Geological Survey of Canada has produced Open File maps of the area on a scale of 1:125,000 (Gabrielse, 1977; Taylor, 1979) MacIntyre (1981) has mapped part of the belt at 1:50,000 for the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

5. WORK PERFORMED IN 1981

The 1981 Riocanex exploration programme comprised geological mapping at 1:2,000, soil sampling, whereby 1490 samples were collected, and 42.3 km of VLF geophysics. Some helicopter pad construction was necessary.

Geological mapping was by G.D. Hodgson and N.G. Smith. S. Gokool supervised the soil sampling and the VLF survey. Geophysics interpretation is by C.J. Campbell. Vernon Helicopters Ltd. provided helicopter support.

6. GEOLOGY

6.1 General Statement

Barite-pyrite-shalerite-galena mineralization occurs locally in Devonian shale. Tectonic elements trend NW-SE and the different rock units are exposed as narrow linear belts. Mapping on the Dog claims was done at a scale of 1:2,000 with a compilation map being produced at 1:10,000 (Dwg.G.7596).

There are few published accounts of the geology of the area. Regional mapping has been by Gabrielse (1962, 1975, 1977), Taylor & Stott (1973). Taylor (1979) and MacIntyre (1980, 1981). Major Riocanex reports are by Graf (1978), Hodgson (1979, 1980) and Hodgson & Thompson (1980).

6.2 Stratigraphy

Because there are few formal names for the rock units in the area, many of those used by company geologists have been introduced without type sections having been established. A brief description is given below.

Kechika Group

Talcy-lime shale and shaly banded limestone of the Kechika Group are the oldest rocks exposed in the area. They are thought to be of Cambro-Ordovician age, though their relationship with underlying older strata is not known.

The Skoki Formation overlies Kechika rocks and crops out to the north and east. It comprises banded, grey,

silty dolostone. It is not exposed in the area of the claims, but at about the same stratigraphic horizon is a thinly banded tan and grey carbonate unit.

Road River Group

The Road River Group encompasses an assortment of sediments and minor igneous rocks of Ordovician and Silurian age. Four major but informal units have been mapped:

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|---|------------|
| (IV) | Muskwa siltstone | } | Silurian |
| (III) | Nep formation | | |
| (II) | Del Creek formation | } | Ordovician |
| (I) | Road River shale | | |

- (I) Road River shale: This unit comprises dark grey, black, calcareous, graphitic shale containing an abundant graptolite fauna. Towards the base, a chert facies may be present locally, and from place to place this is associated with limestone beds up to 10m thick.
- (II) Del Creek formation: An orange-weathering hematitic siltstone has maximum expression in the Akie River area. It appears to be a facies equivalent of the lower part of the Road River black shale package. Iron oxides commonly occur as discontinuous laminae. Minor chert and limestone are interbedded with the siltstone. Included within this unit are distinctive agglomerates comprising limy breccias and conglomerates with clasts of various sizes and compositions in a chloritic matrix.
- (III) Nep formation: The Road River shale passes apparently conformably up into a unit of grey limestone locally interbedded with black chert. Siltstone with shale and limestone may occur, and these commonly bear graptolites. The unit is from place to place cut

out by thrust faulting or by an overlying unconformity.

- (IV) Muskwa siltstone: These tan weathering, dolomitic, Silurian siltstone beds are resistant and commonly underlie the higher peaks and ridges. They vary from fissile, silty flagstone to highly bioturbated, rubbly siltstone with numerous worm burrows and spiral feeding trails. Graptolites up to 1m long are locally present. Hematite or pyrite nodules and calcareous concretions 1m across are not uncommon.

Besa River Group:

Mississippian? (V) Warneford facies

(IV) Upper Gunsteel shale

Middle Devonian (III) Lower Gunsteel shale

(II) Akie shale

(I) Kwadacha limestone

- (I) The middle Devonian Kwadacha limestone overlies the Silurian siltstone. Above a locally developed basal conglomerate there is a lower unit of reefal debris, a central unit of interbedded chert and limestone, and an upper unit of reefal limestone. Middle Devonian two-hole crinoids, corals and stromatoporoids are present. The limestone is thickest in the area of the headwaters of the Paul River. Elsewhere it is much reduced, representing little more than debris flows or thin shelf deposits, or is absent entirely.
- (II) The Akie shale is in part a basinward equivalent of the Kwadacha reef, directly overlying the Silurian package to the west, but spilling eastwards over the Kwadacha reef limestone. The Akie comprises a series of mudrocks varying in colour from medium-grey to black. Without having drilled through the unit a definitive description of the rocks is not possible. However, the lower beds tend to be more silty and lime nodules are common. The middle Akie contains some cherty units, and the iron content seems to increase upwards. The upper parts tend to have fewer silty beds and pyrite

is abundant. This gives rise to a characteristic blood-red weathering colour. On the Dog claims, north of Elevenes Creek, the Akie includes a thick sequence of dark grey to black sandstone.

- (111) Lower Gunsteel shale: This unit is similar to the upper parts of the Akie in that it is essentially a dark grey to black shale largely devoid of coarse clastic material. The base is not seen; it is in fault contact with the Akie. The lower Gunsteel shale on surface is a fine-grained, non-siliceous mudrock which commonly weathers to a paper shale. The unit contains abundant carbonaceous material and there is a suggestion of an upward increase in iron content.

Within the lower part of the lower Gunsteel is the so-called "Active Zone". An upper, less distinct Active Zone is present in the middle section of the lower Gunsteel shale. The Active Zone hosts the mineralization on the Cirque claims. It appears to be widely distributed but only locally developed. On the Cirque property the Active Zone has a basal, thinly bedded chert sequence, a central barite unit of mineralized, massive, bedded barite, and an upper, mineralized, siliceous black shale unit. Along strike, the 50m thick barite unit grades rapidly into shale with blebs of barite, and the upper siliceous unit is mineralized only with laminae of fine-grained pyrite- the so-called "pregnant shale."

- (IV) The lower Gunsteel grades into upper Gunsteel rocks. The latter are characteristically siliceous, comprising medium grey to black chert and light grey to blue-grey siliceous shale. Whereas the chert is typically banded or laminated, the shale appears to be featureless. Towards the top chert becomes subordinate to shale but there is much interdigitation between the two rock types.

- (V) In 1980 sandstone north of Eleveses Creek was mapped as Warneford, the name given to a unit that elsewhere comprises black hematitic shale, quartzite, and polymictic conglomerate. The unit is not now thought to outcrop on the Dog claims. It is best developed north of the Kwadacha River.

6.3 Structure

The Rocky Mountain Trench to the west represents a major dextral strike-slip fault. The main ranges of the Rocky Mountains to the east comprise older strata exposed in the core of an anticlinorium. The rocks of the western ranges, which include the metalliferous Devonian black shale, lie within a NW-SE trending synclinorium. Within this synclinorium, the structure is dominated by upright folds, high-angle reverse faults and thrusts. Units are exposed in long, thin belts between these structures. Cross-cutting valleys represent the loci of NE-SW trending structures that may have been important since late Proterozoic time and which have influenced deposition throughout the Phanerozoic.

On the Dog claims outcrop is very poor and a confident structural interpretation is not possible. There appear to be important faults that trend both parallel to the strata and cross-cut it, and the strata itself is folded into westerly-dipping, overturned isoclines.

7. GEOCHEMISTRY

7.1 Objectives

The Dog claims were staked to cover Devonian shales, where stream silt sampling in 1978 had produced anomalous results with respect to lead. The objective of the 1981 programme was to sample the soils overlying the NW-SE trending Devonian shale belt on the property. The major

creek running along the east of the claim group is called Silver Creek; that draining eastwards into Silver Creek at the north of the claim group is called Eleveses Creek. Silver Creek flows into the Akie River which runs through the southern part of the property.

7.2 Procedure

A total of 1490 soil samples was collected on the Dog claims in 1981 (Dwg. GC-8879). From a base line established on the ridge along the western side of the claims a series of lines 200m apart was run across strike. Soil samples collected in Kraft paper bags, were taken at 40m intervals. Where possible the "B" soil horizon was sampled; care was taken to avoid coarse detritus and organic material. The Riocanex laboratory in North Vancouver analyzed the samples for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Ba. The Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag analyses were done as follows. Each sample was prepared by drying and sieving to -80 mesh, 0.6gm of which was placed in a test tube with 2ml of conc. nitric acid. After heating in a hot water bath at 95°C for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour, and subsequent cooling, 1ml conc. hydrochloric acid was added and the solution, heated in a hot water bath at 95° C for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, allowed to cool, and diluted with deionized water to a final volume of 12ml. The sample solutions were then analyzed by atomic absorption.

For Ba, the samples were also dried, sieved to -80 mesh, but 0.1gm of each sample was dissolved in 10ml of "extractant solution" and heated in a hot water bath at 95°C for 1 hour. Analysis was again by atomic absorption. Every 3 litres of Riocanex "extractant solution" contains 90gm Na_5DTPA , 1ml Phenolphthalein, 22.5gm Na_2EDTA , 45gm KCl, 3gm NaOH. Sample locations and results are shown in Dwgs. GC-8880, 8881 and 8882.

7.3 Results

1. Lead A zone, 100-500m wide, running northwest-southeast across the property, contains higher lead values. These peaks are scattered, however, and few are in excess of 50ppm Pb.
2. Zinc Although higher zinc values tend to correlate with those of higher lead, they are distributed over a broader area. There appears to be some concentration in the Silver Creek valley.
3. Silver There is a broad correlation between high silver in soils and the higher lead and zinc values.
4. Copper Values generally are low. A crude pattern is evident that probably represents differences in bedrock.
5. Barium An irregular zone of high barium values correlates with high lead, zinc and silver.

8. GEOPHYSICS

34.1 kilometres of VLF-EM were run over the Dog Claims, using the soil geochemistry grid. This grid was established by means of compass and hip-chain; line interval was a nominal 200m and stations were read every 40m. Instruments used were two EM-16's (obtained on rental basis from Geonics Limited, Toronto) utilizing transmission from Seattle NLK at 18.6 KHz.

The EM-16 uses military and time standard Very Low Frequency (radio) transmissions as primary fields which are generated as a concentric horizontal magnetic field. When these horizontal magnetic fields encounter conductive

bodies in the ground, a secondary vertical magnetic field is in turn generated. The total field will then be tilted on either side of a local conductor. This local vertical field is not always in the same phase as the primary field on the ground surface. The EM-16 receiver measures the in-phase and quadrature components of the vertical field.

The VLF data has been filtered using the standard Fraser Filter operator: $F_{2,3} = (\theta_3 + \theta_4) - (\theta_1 + \theta_2)$. Data is presented in contour form on Dwg. GP-8878 and in profile form on Dwg. 8877 both at a horizontal scale of 1:5000.

VLF trends confirm the general northwest-southeast strike of underlying strata. A highly anomalous area is shown by the Fraser Filter Contour Map wherein the contoured highs should represent zones of relatively lower resistivity. Severe topography is certainly contributing to the anomalous patterns but the Fraser Filter tends to remove a large portion of that effect.

9. CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Geology

Work in 1981 was primarily concerned with the Devonian shale package. Outcrop is poor and is effectively limited to the ridge running along the northern edge of the property. No lead or zinc mineralization was discovered. The shales that are exposed were divided into a lower series of silty and sandy shale (Akie shale) in fault contact with paper shale of the lower Gunsteel formation. Minor blebby barite is present. The upper Gunsteel comprises siliceous shale and chert.

9.2 Geochemistry

A broad, ill-defined zone of moderately high soil geochemistry runs the length of the property. Values are not particularly significant.

9.3 Geophysics

Rough terrain influenced VLF-EM readings, but the banding confirmed the general NW-SE strike of the underlying strata. VLF helped in mapping a prominent thrust fault.

10. REFERENCES

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COSTS STATEMENT

B.C. SIKANNI - DOG CLAIMS

GEOLOGY, GEOPHYSICS, GEOCHEMISTRY

5 May through 30 September, 1981GENERAL COSTSFOOD AND ACCOMMODATION

10 Men, 5 May - 30 Sept, 228 Man Days @ \$18.	\$ 4,123
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RIOCANEX EQUIPMENT

228 Man Days @ \$3	684
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SUPPLIES

	4,978
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FIXED WING

Universal Travel, 25 May - 27 Aug, 12 Trips VCR/PG @ \$95.	\$662	
CP Air, 27 - 28 Aug, 3 Trips PG/VCR@ \$100	299	
Excess Baggage	143	
Northern Thunderbird, 5 May - 18 Sept		
Sundry, 5,716Mi @ \$1.96	<u>11,181</u>	12,285

HELICOPTER

Northern Mountain, 206B, 6May, .93 hr	\$400	
Vernon, B206, 28 May - 4Oct, 71.96 Hrs @ \$325	<u>23,387</u>	23,787

FUEL

	7,316
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RENTAL EQUIPMENT

Traeger, 2 5x5's, 22 May - 21 Sept 81, 4 Months @ \$224.	\$ 894	
2 Pr VHF Portables, 15 May - 15 Sept @ \$186.	<u>371</u>	1,265
Bowmac Panel Truck, 1 -22 Jun, 7 Days @ \$ 35	\$ 246	
Crewcab, 6 - 20 May, 5 Days @ \$54	270	
MacKenzie Building Materials, 27 Jun - 26 Aug, 33 Days @ \$16	<u>529</u>	1,045

RADIO LICENCE FEES

	<u>64</u>
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TOTAL GENERAL COSTS

	<u>\$ 55,547</u>
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GEOLOGY COSTSSALARIES & WAGES

10 Men, 5 May - 30 Sept, 71 Man Days @ \$56.	\$ 3,976
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BENEFITS

@ 20 %	795
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REPORT PREPARATION

	495
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GENERAL COSTS

71/228 x \$55,547	<u>17,298</u>
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TOTAL GEOLOGY COSTS

	<u>\$22,564</u>
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GEOPHYSICS COSTSSALARIES & WAGES

10 Men, 8 Man Days @ \$56	\$ 448
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BENEFITS

@ 20 %	90
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REPORT PREPARATION

	700
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GENERAL COSTS

8/228 x \$55,547	<u>1,949</u>
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TOTAL GEOPHYSICS COSTS

	<u>\$ 3,187</u>
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GEOCHEMISTRY COSTSSALARIES & WAGES

10 Men, 149 Man Days @ \$ 56	\$ 8,344
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BENEFITS

@ 20 %	1,669
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ANALYSIS

Soil 671 for AG, BA, CU, PB, ZN @ \$6.25	\$4194	
800 for AG, CU, PB, ZN @ \$4.50	3600	
6 for BA @ \$1.75	10	
Rock 62 for AG, CU, PB, ZN @ \$6.15	381	
24 Losts on ignition @ \$3	<u>72</u>	8,257

REPORT PREPARATION

	495
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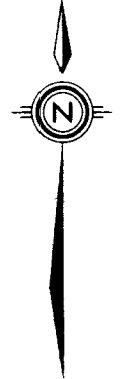
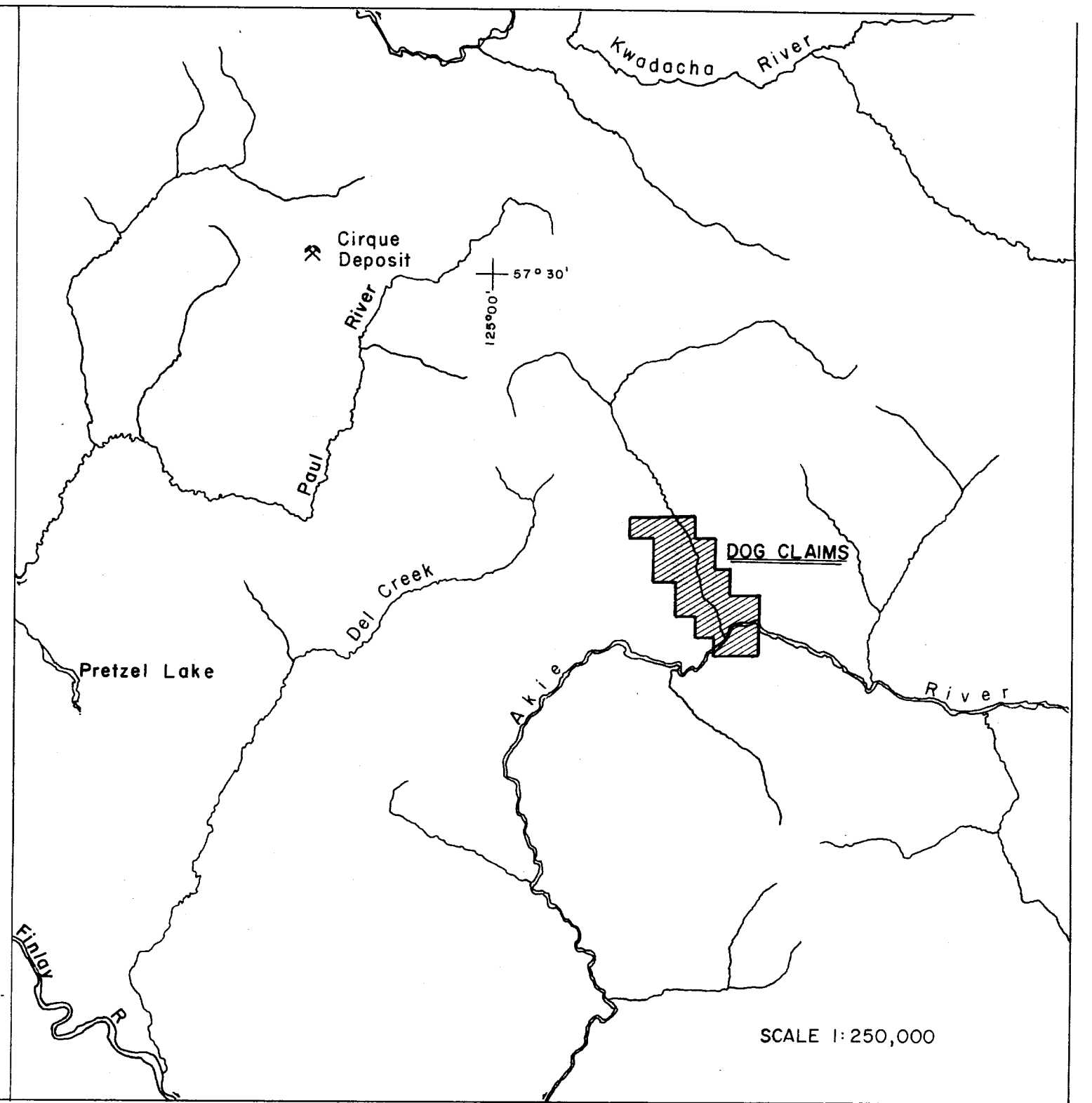
GENERAL COSTS

\$ 36,300

149/228 x \$55,547

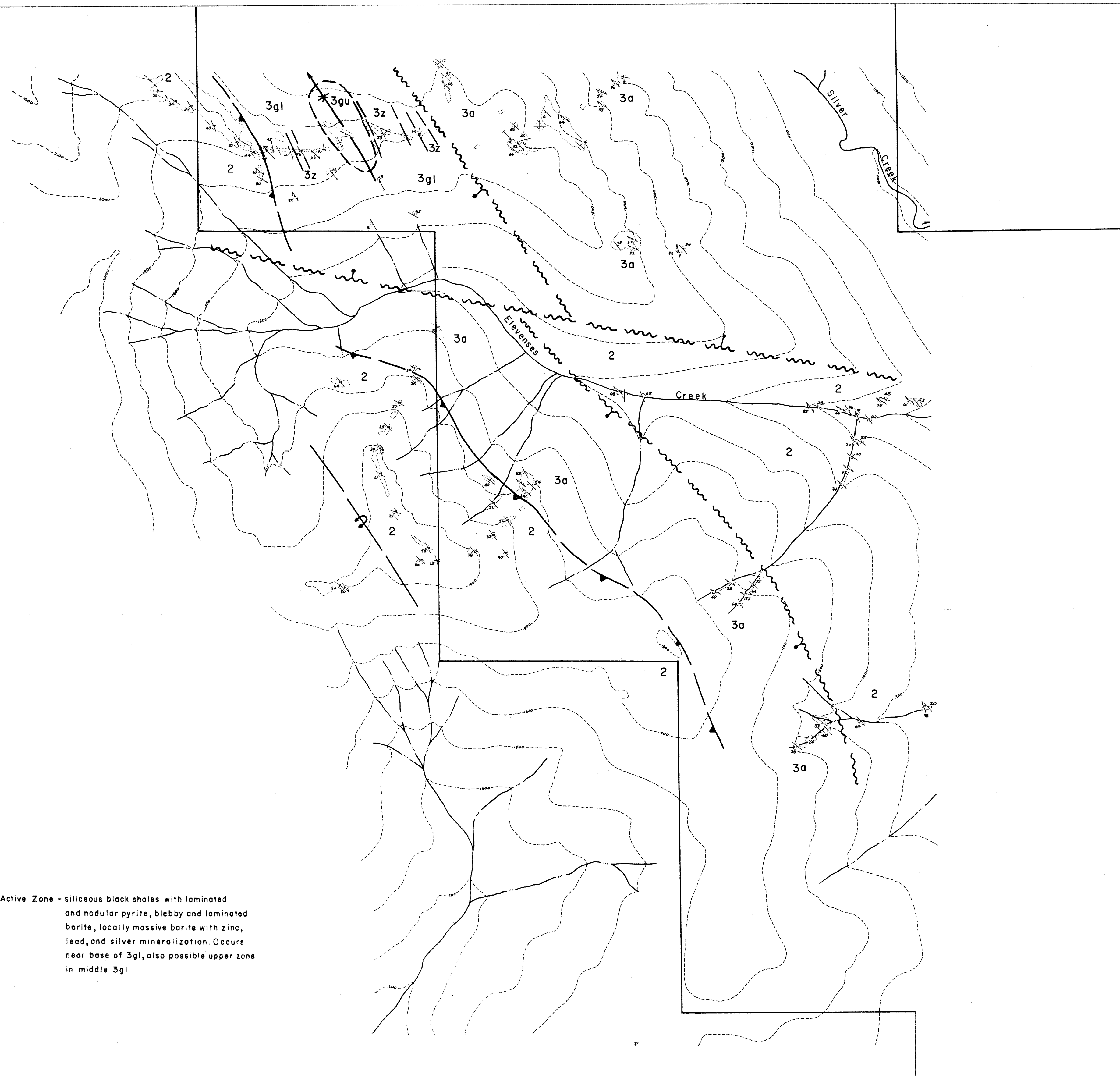
TOTAL GEOCHEMISTRY COSTS\$ 55,065COSTS APPORTIONED
TO CLAIMS

<u>CLAIMS</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>GEOLOGY</u>	<u>GEOPHYSICS</u>	<u>GEOCHEMISTRY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
DOG 1	8	\$2,051.28	\$289.72	\$5,005.91	\$ 7,346.91
DOG 2	8	2,051.28	289.72	5,005.91	7,346.91
DOG 3	12	3,076.91	434.59	7,508.86	11,020.36
DOG 4	6	1,538.45	217.30	3,754.43	5,510.18
DOG 5	6	1,538.45	217.30	3,754.43	5,510.18
DOG 6	6	1,538.45	217.30	3,754.43	5,510.18
DOG 7	2	512.82	72.43	1,251.49	1,836.74
DOG 8	20	5,128.18	724.32	12,514.77	18,367.27
DOG 9	8	2,051.28	289.72	5,005.91	7,364.91
DOG 10	6	1,538.45	217.30	3,754.43	5,510.18
DOG 11	6	1,538.45	217.30	3,754.43	5,510.18
	88	<u>\$22,564.00</u>	<u>\$3,187.00</u>	<u>\$55,065.00</u>	<u>\$80,816.00</u>



N.T.S. 94F/7

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LTD.		
DOG CLAIMS		
LOCATION MAP		
DATE	DRAWN BY	DWG.
DEC. 1980	GDH /	L-6684



DEVONIAN and MISSISSIPPIAN

3 Besa River Group

3w Warneford Clastics - polymict, polymodal pebble conglomerates, grits and black sandstones.

3gu Upper Gunsteel Shales - black thinly-banded cherts and porcellanites; blue-grey siliceous shales; rare cephalopods.

3gl Lower Gunsteel Shales - black carbonaceous fabric laminated clay shales; rare rhythmites and turbidite beds, septarian nodules, cephalopods, pyrite and barite - as small blebs to laminae to massive beds = Active Zone

3a Akie Shales - silty mudrocks with local siltstone beds, chert and limestone nodules; hematitic near top; rare plant fragments.

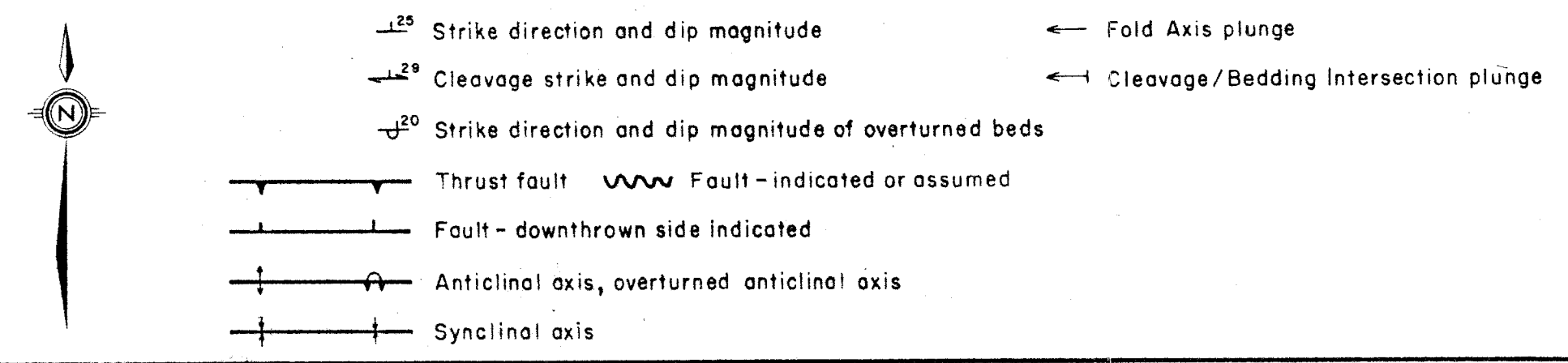
3k Kwadacha Limestone - includes limestone sands, debris flows and reefal material with stromatoporoids, corals, Amphipora, crinoids etc.

3z Active Zone - siliceous black shales with laminated and nodular pyrite, blebby and laminated barite, locally massive barite with zinc, lead, and silver mineralization. Occurs near base of 3gl, also possible upper zone in middle 3gl.

SILURIAN and OLDER

2 Road River Group, Kechika Group - includes dolomitic siltstones and black graptolitic shales, also interbanded limestones, agglomerates, talcose phyllites.

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
9759
 NO.



NTS 94 F/6

SCALE 1:10,000

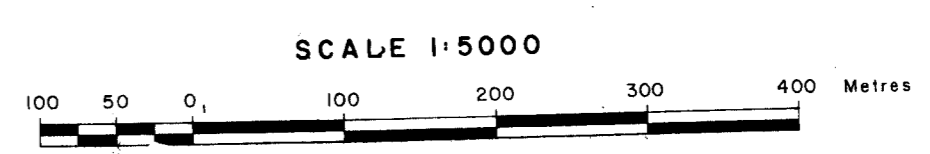
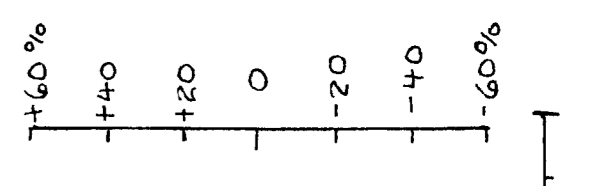
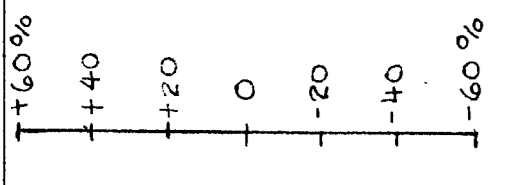
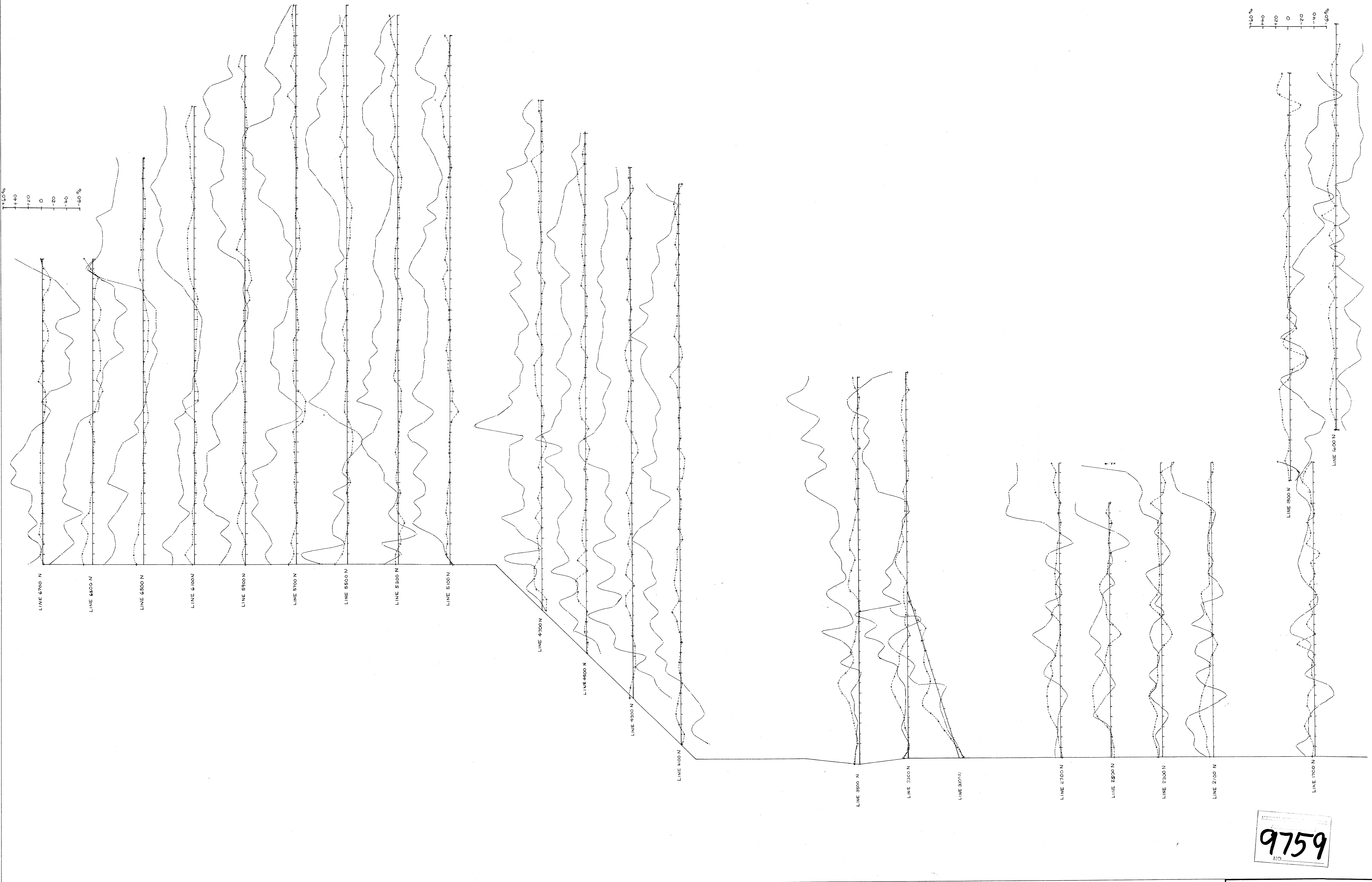


RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LTD.

DOG CLAIMS

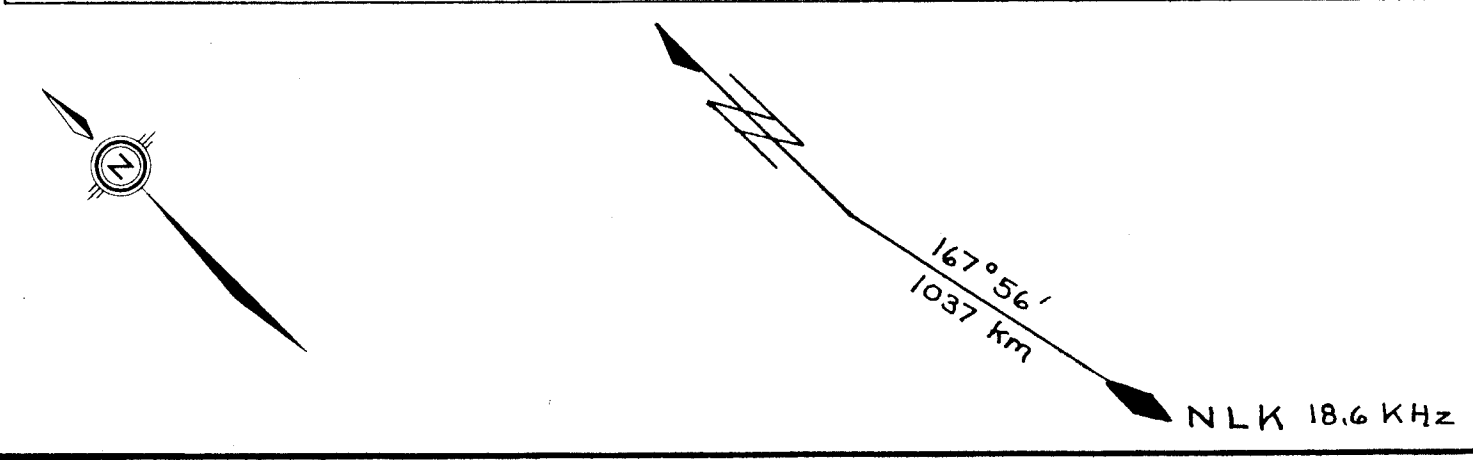
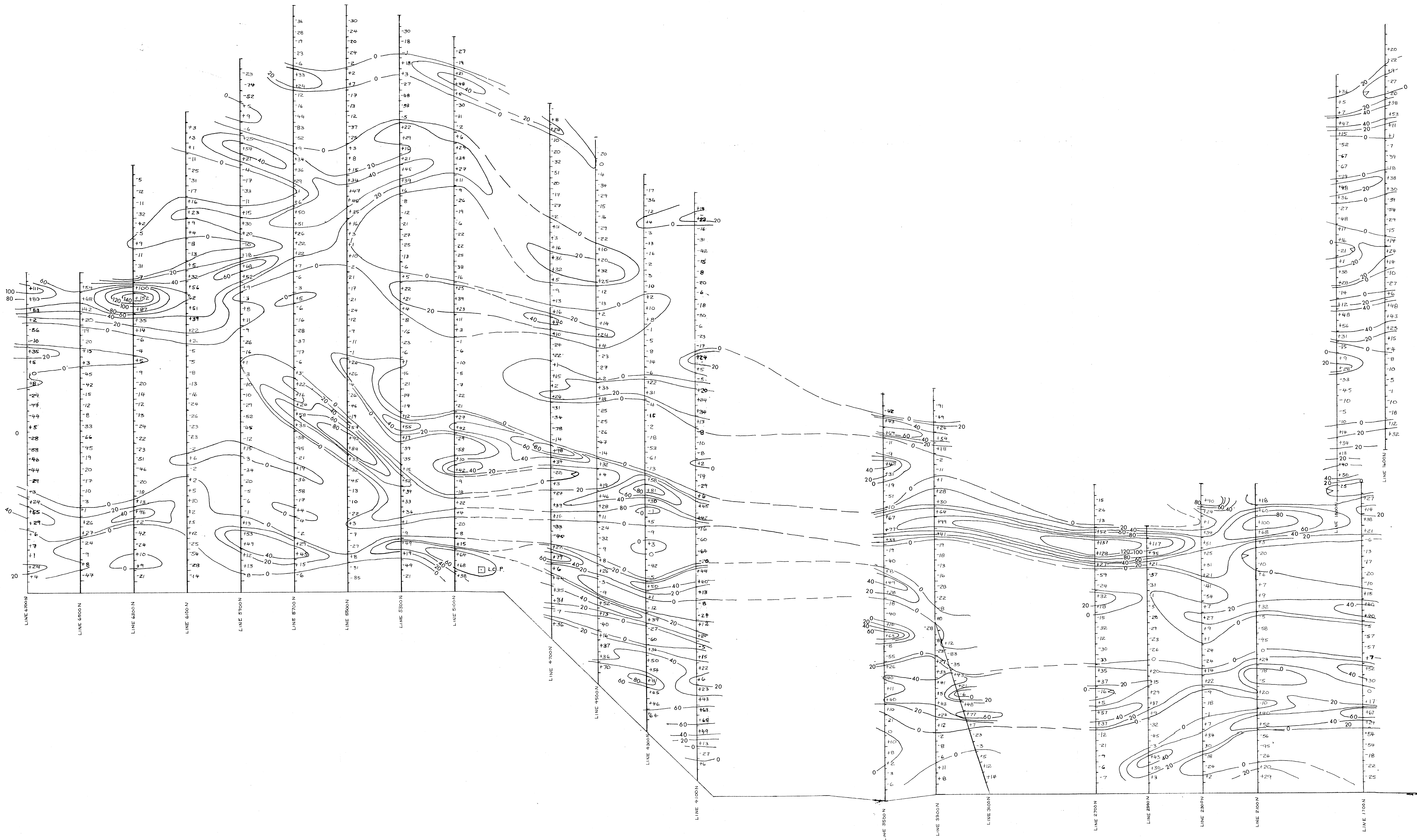
GEOLOGY 1981

DATE: OCTOBER 1981 | DRAWN BY: GDH/dm | DWG. G 7596

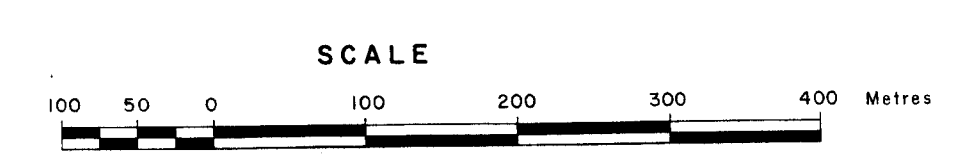


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NO.

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LTD.
DOG CLAIMS
VLF-EM
PROFILES
DATE: OCT. 1981 DRAWN BY: D.G.M./C.J.C. DWG. GP 8877

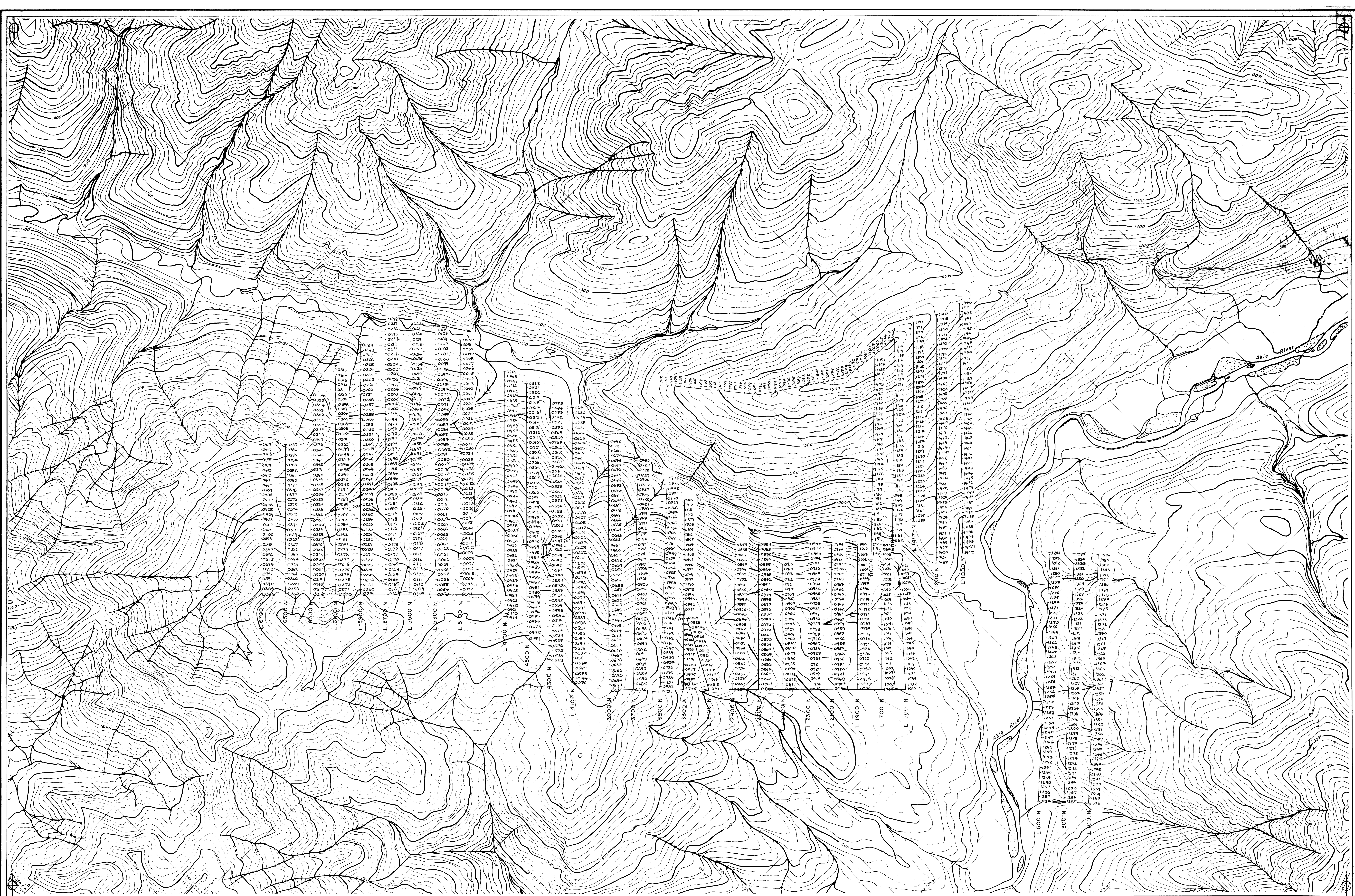


LEGEND
 VLF-EM Survey Conducted Via Transmission from Seattle NLK, 18.6kHz
 Data Filtered Using Standard Fraser Filter $F_{2.5} (0.3 + 0.4) - (0.1 + 0.2)$
 Contour Interval 20 %
 Station Interval 40 metres

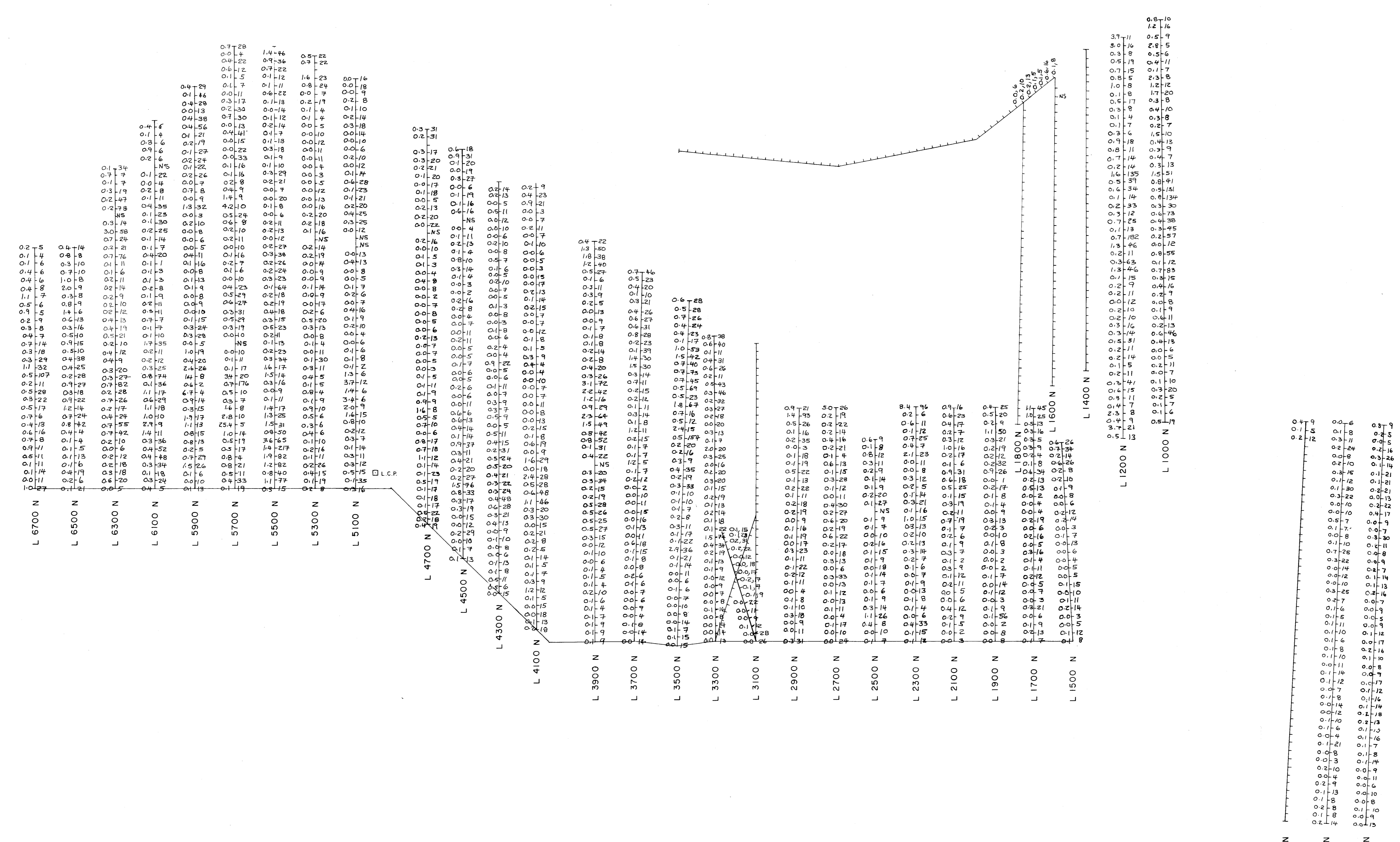


MINERAL
9759

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LTD.
DOG CLAIMS
 VLF - EM
FRASER FILTER CONTOUR MAP
 DATE: OCT. 1981 DRAWN BY: DGM. GP 8878



RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LTD.
 DOG CLAIMS
 SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS
 NO. **9759**
 NTS 94 F 7/W
 SCALE 1:10,000
 DATE: SEPT. 1981
 DRAWN BY: GDH/dgm
 DWG. NO.: GC 8879



MINERAL DEVELOPMENT FRANCHISE
 ASSOCIATION REGISTRY
9759
 HO

