

82-102-10167

COMINCO LTD.
(Operator)

EXPLORATION
NTS: 82K 8/9

WESTERN DISTRICT

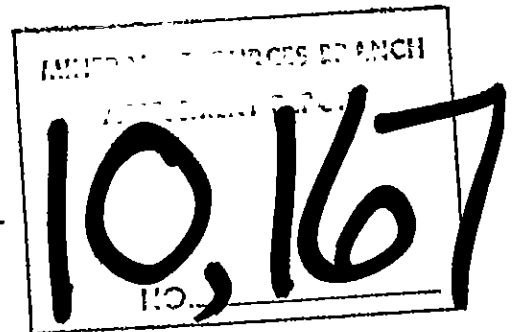
ASSESSMENT REPORT
GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY
ON THE
REDMAC CLAIM GROUP
GOLDEN MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
REDMAC AND MACRED MINERAL CLAIMS

LATITUDE: 51°30'N

LONGITUDE: 116°28'W

PERIOD OF FIELD WORK

JUNE 1 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1981



15 FEBRUARY 1982

K.M. CARTER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
LIST OF CLAIMS	ii
INTRODUCTION.	1
LOCATION AND ACCESS	1
REGIONAL GEOLOGY.	1
GEOLOGY OF THE CLAIMS	2
MINERALIZATION.	3
GEOCHEMISTRY	
Procedure.	3
Results.	4
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	5
REFERENCES.	6

Appendix I	Statistical Summary Pb, Zn, Cu, Mn
Appendix II	Statement of Expenditures June 1 to September 30/81
Appendix III	Affidavit
Appendix IV	Statement of Qualifications

Figure 1	Structure and Stratigraphic relationships in the vicinity of main showings Redmac Property	1:20,000
Figure 2	Regional stratigraphy McDonald-Law Creek Area	1:20,000

Plate 1	Location Map	1:2,000,000(1"=32 miles)
Plate 2	Location Map	1:250,000 (1"=4 miles)
Plate 3(i)	Redmac Property Surface Geology and Outcrop map	1:5,000
(ii)	Geology and Structure Interpretation map	1:5,000
Plate 4(i)	Redmac Property Pb, Ag Geochemistry	1:5,000
(ii)	Zn Geochemistry	1:5,000
(iii)	Cu Geochemistry	1:5,000
(iv)	Mn Geochemistry	1:5,000

LIST OF CLAIMS

<u>Claim No.</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Due Dates</u>
Redmac 2	17148	1	Nov. 1, 1983
Redmac 6	17258	1	July 27, 1983
Redmac 8	17259	1	July 27, 1983
Redmac 18	17375	1	July 30, 1983
Redmac 19	17376	1	July 30, 1983
Redmac 20	227	1	July 18, 1983
Redmac 21	228	1	July 18, 1983
Redmac 22	259	1	Oct. 2, 1983
Redmac 23	260	1	Oct. 10, 1983
Redmac 24	261	1	Oct. 10, 1983
Redmac 25	262	1	Oct. 10, 1983
Redmac 26	263	1	Oct. 10, 1983
Macred 1	926	3	July 27, 1982
Macred 2	927	20	July 27, 1982
Macred 3	928	20	July 27, 1982
Macred 4	929	12	July 27, 1982
Macred 5	930	4	July 27, 1982
Redmac 27	902	1	July 20, 1982
Redmac 28	903	1	July 20, 1982
Redmac 29	904	1	July 20, 1982
Redmac 30	905	1	July 20, 1982

COMINCO LTD.

EXPLORATION

NTS: 82K 8/9

WESTERN DISTRICT

15 February 1982

ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

ON THE

REDMAC CLAIM GROUP

GOLDEN MINING DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

The Redmac property of 21 mineral claims = 75 units, was staked to cover PbZn showings in Upper Precambrian dolomites of the Dutch Creek Formation.

Cominco Ltd. performed grid soil sampling and geological mapping across the area at a scale of 1:5,000 from June 1 to September 30, 1981 with a total expenditure of \$84,695.06.

The registered owners of these claims are:

Val Winsor
Box 366,
Invermere, B.C.

and

Vernon A. Bortuck
Box 282,
Invermere, B.C.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are located 30 km west of Invermere in the Purcell Mountains of southeastern B.C. and are centred on Latitude 51° 30' N and Longitude 116° 28' W, on NTS. 82K 8/9.

Field work on the claims was conducted from a tent camp accessed by the all weather logging roads from Invermere via Wilmer and Horsethief Creek to McDonald Creek.

The topography is steep with elevations ranging from 1,500 meters to 3,500 meters and with tree line at around 2100 meters. Outcrop above tree line is around 10% but falls to 5% in the forested areas.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Redmac property on the Lardeau East map sheet is within the central culmination of the Purcell Mountains. The area is dominated by Proterozoic sediments consisting of more than 9,000 meters of Purcell strata, unconformably overlain by approximately 2,500 meters of Windermere strata. The Purcell series, which includes the Kitchener-Siyeh, Dutch Creek and Mt. Nelson Formations, is a uniformly fine grained package. Amphibolite sills and dikes occur at a variety of intervals throughout the upper Purcell.

.../2

2.

The Windermere series, represented by the Toby Formation and Horsethief Creek Group, shows rapid deposition of coarse to fine clastics probably derived from a nearby emergent area to the east and southeast. The two sequences are separated by the East Kootenay orogenic event at the end of Purcell time (800 my.). Palaeozoic sediments in the central Purcell Mountains are rare, restricted to erosion remnants of L. Cambrian in synclinal axes.

Cretaceous granitoid intrusions consist of early mesocratic quartz diorite and granodiorite and leucocratic quartz monzonites. They superimpose a structural and metamorphic aureole on early regional structure and metamorphism.

The Regional structure consists of relatively open folds plunging gently to the northwest, which together form a broad geanticline extending across most of the Purcell Mountains. Southwest dipping thrust faults and north to northwest trending normal faults are common.

GEOLOGY OF THE CLAIMS

The Redmac property is underlain by the Dutch Creek and Mt. Nelson Formations, as well as narrow exposures of the Toby Formation and Horsethief Creek Group. Figure 1 shows the structural juxtaposition of stratigraphic units on the property, and can be compared to the schematic regional stratigraphic section for the McDonald Creek-Law Creek area in Figure 2.

The oldest exposed rocks on the property are lower Dutch Creek siltstones, silty argillites and quartzites. These outcrop in McDonald Creek, and the east flowing drainage north of Farnham Tower. This sequence is a minimum of 450 meters thick, the base of which would rest on the Kitchener-Siyeh Formation. The lower member is overlain by 550.0 meters of thick bedded dolomites and sandy dolomites, with decreasing intervals of grey-green siltstone and phyllitic argillite. The upper slates of the Dutch Creek Formation consist of 580.0 meters of green-grey iron-speckled siltstone and phyllitic siltstones, and are conformably overlain by the basal quartzite of the Mt. Nelson Formation.

The basal quartzite of the Mt. Nelson is the start of generally fining upward, transgressive sequence. It consists of siltstones, dolomitic siltstones and dolomites, with increasing amounts of shale and phyllitic argillite, culminating in a thick (+350.0 m) sequence of black, very fine crystalline pelagic dolomites. This lower member of the Mt. Nelson totals 850.0 meters, and is succeeded by a regressive cycle 800.0 meters thick consisting of tidal flat algal laminite dolomite, cherty dolomite, dolomitic siltstones and an upper quartzite member. The Mt. Nelson represents the uppermost unit of the Purcell series and is overlain unconformably by the Toby Formation conglomerates of the Windermere series.

The Toby is a polymictic conglomerate exhibiting extreme variability of occurrence, composition and thickness. In the McDonald-Law Creek area subrounded, poorly sorted fragments of dolomite and quartzite are set in a dolomite or dolomitic siltstone matrix, and thicknesses range from 30-40 meters up to 180 meters.

The Toby is overlain conformably by the Horsethief Creek Group. The lower part consists of argillite, slate and some dense black micritic limestones. The middle part is characterized by quartzite, grit and pebble-conglomerate with some slates and phyllite. The upper member contains substantial amounts of purple and red slates and siltstones with only minor limestone. The total thickness of the Horsethief here is in the order of 1000.0 meters, and is overlain unconformably by quartzites, schists and phyllites of the Lower Cambrian Hamill Group.

The structure in the core of the Redmac property (see Plates 3i, ii), comprises a complex set of imbricated west dipping thrust faults, truncated by later northwest trending normal faults, and associated drag folds. Figures 1 and 2 summarize the foreshortened stratigraphic succession at Redmac as compared to the regional stratigraphy. In general, strata dip southwest, west of Redline Creek, and dip to the northeast east of Redline Creek. West of Redline Creek, the stratigraphy consists of middle Dutch Creek in normal fault contact with the upper Dutch Creek slates to the west, & is itself thrust over Horsethief Creek Group grits to the east. The Horsethief rests on the Toby Conglomerate and the Mt. Nelson Formation in a normal stratigraphic succession. This package (Horsethief, Toby, Mt. Nelson) is in turn thrust over Horsethief and Toby again adjacent to Redline Creek, and juxtaposed against Mt. Nelson by a northwest trending normal fault in Redline Creek. All structures conform to the regional northwest-southeast grain of the Purcell geanticline, and all folds are conical and have a gentle plunge to the southeast.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization on the Redmac claims is of several types.

- 1/ Galena and Sphalerite mineralization in narrow 5-10 cm veins perpendicular to bedding in quartzites and grits of the Horsethief Creek Group.
- 2/ Sphalerite and lesser galena in quartz carbonate fractures in grey blue dolomite interbedded in Horsethief Creek Group.
- 3/ Argentiferous galena sphalerite vein associated with normal fault cutting Mt. Nelson algal dolomites and cherts. (Ag King vein)
- 4/ Galena and minor sphalerite in narrow discontinuous quartz veins within middle Dutch Creek Quartzites.
- 5/ Sphalerite and galena in dolomite and dolomitic quartzite of middle Dutch Creek Formation.

Sphalerite and galena mineralization has been traced within dolomites and dolomitic quartzites in the "Upper" and "Lower" showing areas however intermittent outcrop prevents a reliable estimate of grade and thickness.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Procedure

During the period from June 1 to September 30, 1981 approximately 549 soil and silt samples were collected to test the Redmac showings and

their possible extensions. Samples were collected at 50 meter intervals from compass and chain surveyed cross lines spaced at 100 meters and tied in to a base line at 120°. In several areas contour sampling was used in place of grid sampling. All samples were collected from the B horizon (15-25 cm).

Analysis for Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu and Mn was done by the Cominco Laboratory on 1486 East Pender Street Vancouver, B.C. Samples were sieved to -80 mesh, digested in perchloric acid and analysed by atomic absorption. All sample pulps from the Redmac group are stored at the Cominco Laboratory.

Results

Appendix I shows the Log Transform Histograms and Cumulative Probability plots for Pb, Zn, Cu and Mn. Values are contoured for values of the mean and the mean plus $\frac{1}{2}$ S.D. and plus 1 S.D. (\log_{10} transformed data). In arithmetic terms each contour is about twice the level of the one below it.

Individual element distributions are very closely Lognormal (see Figures 4i, ii, iii, iv) and, with the exception of Ag, very well correlated as shown below:

	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mn	Ag	
Cu	1.00	.60	.67	.71	.21	549 samples
Pb		1.00	.79	.59	.48	\log_{10}
Zn			1.00	.74	.32	
Mn				1.00	.09	
Ag					1.00	

Zn values in soils range from 5 ppm to 3,460 ppm with a threshold of 60 ppm. Values in excess of 60 ppm were considered anomalous, while those in excess of 250 ppm were consistently associated with nearby sulphide mineralization.

Pb values range from 5 to 2,530 ppm with a threshold chosen at 30 ppm. Pb anomalies are coincident with Zn anomalies for the most part, however, Pb is often more effective in delineating small discontinuous base metal occurrences than Zn.

Cu ranged from 1 to 135 ppm in soils with a threshold of 16 ppm, and while some linearity of anomalies is evident, most seem to highlight local Cu occurrences in the Horsethief-Mt. Nelson thrust panel. Trace amounts of malachite were noted in association with vein and fracture related galena sphalerite mineralization in grits, quartzites and blue-grey dolomites of this assemblage.

Mn anomalies tended to coincide with Zn, Pb anomalies but may in fact reflect distribution of Mn in carbonates rather than being tied into the base metal. Appendix I summarizes statistical data for the elements analysed.

In summary, Zn and Pb in soils were reasonably effective in highlighting base metal mineralization. However, the grid selected for soil coverage of this type of mineralization was not sufficiently detailed to define variation in grade along strike or in fact to highlight all zones with exposed mineralization. It is recommended in future that coverage be at a maximum spacing of 25 m x 25 m in this terrain.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Geological mapping and geochemistry at a scale of 1:5,000 has outlined sphalerite and galena showings in Middle Dutch Creek dolomites and dolomitic quartzites on the claims. The grade and lateral extent of the mineralization at Redmac should be defined by trenching.

Report by: K.M. Carter
K.M. Carter, Geologist

Endorsed by: A.B. Mawer
A.B. Mawer, Senior Geologist

Approved for
Release by: [Signature]
G. Harden, Manager
Exploration
Western District

KMC/skg
Distribution
Mining Recorder (2)
Western District (1)

REFERENCES

- Freiholz, G., Personal communications, geology and structure of Redmac Property, 1981.
- Fyles, J.T., Report of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1959, pp. 74-89. i
- Medford, G.A., Personal communications, geochemistry of Redmac Property.
- Reeser, J.E., Geology of the Lardeau map-area, east-half, British Columbia, GSC Memoir 369, 1973.
- Rice, H.M.A., Nelson map-area, east-half, British Columbia, GSC Memoir 228, 1941.
- Walder, J.F., Geology and Mineral Deposits of Windermere map-area, British Columbia, GSC Memoir 148, 1926.

APPENDIX II

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

REDMAC CLAIM GROUP

June 1 - September 30, 1981

Communications		\$ 140.54
Salaries and Wages		
G. Medford	80 days @ \$192 =	15,360
K. Carter	26 days @ \$220 =	5,720
G. Freiholz	79 days @ \$124 =	9,796
B. Sherret	105 days @ \$ 87 =	9,135
G. Mackay	105 days @ \$ 75 =	7,875
C. Downey	88 days @ \$ 82 =	7,216
A. Rankins	80 days @ \$106 =	<u>8,480</u>
		\$63,582.00
Equipment		\$ 1,655.65
Supplies		\$ 3,263.11
Geochemistry		\$ 6,482.20
Truck Rental	120 days @ \$33.69	\$ 4,042.56
Drafting		\$ 5,529.00
	TOTAL:	<u>\$84,695.06</u>

APPENDIX III

IN THE MATTER OF THE B.C. MINERAL ACT AND
IN THE MATTER OF A GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL
PROGRAM CARRIED OUT ON THE
REDMAC CLAIM
LOCATED IN THE GOLDEN MINING DIVISION
OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
MORE PARTICULARLY NTS: 82K 8/9

A F F I D A V I T

I, KENNETH M. CARTER, OF THE CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER, IN THE PROVINCE
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, MAKE OATH AND SAY:-

1. THAT I am employed as a geologist by Cominco Ltd., and as such have a personal knowledge of the facts to which I hereinafter depose;
2. THAT annexed hereto and marked as Appendix II to this my affidavit is a true copy of expenditures for geochemistry and geological mapping on the Redmac claim.
3. THAT the said expenditures were incurred between June 1 and September 30, 1981 for the purpose of mineral exploration on the above noted claim.

Signed: K.M. Carter
K.M. Carter, Geologist

15 February 1982

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, KENNETH M. CARTER, OF THE CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER, IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, HEREBY CERTIFY:-

1. THAT I am a geologist residing at 2697 Mountain Highway, North Vancouver, British Columbia, with a business address at 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. THAT I graduated with a B.Sc. (Hons.) in geology from the University of British Columbia in 1970.

3. THAT I have practised geology with Cominco Ltd. for the past eleven years.

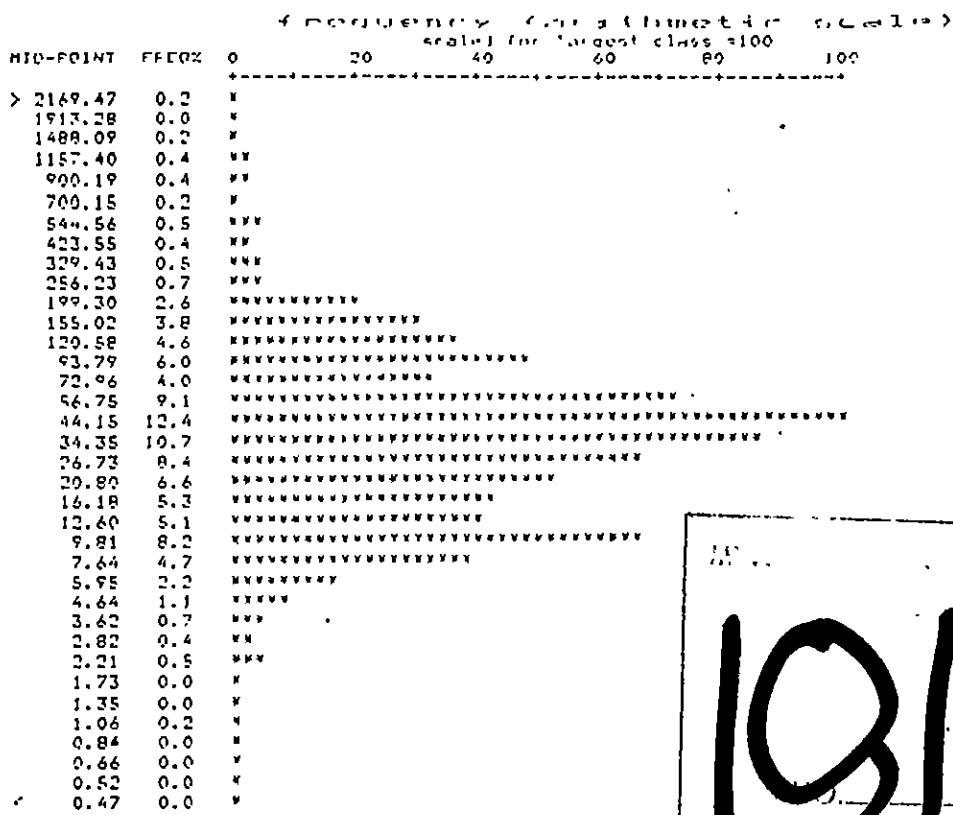
Signed: *K. M. Carter*
K.M. Carter, Geologist

15 February 1982

Appendix I Statistical Summary Pb,Zn,Cu,Mn

REDMAC

LOG TRANSFORM HISTOGRAM FOR ZINC



↑
PPM

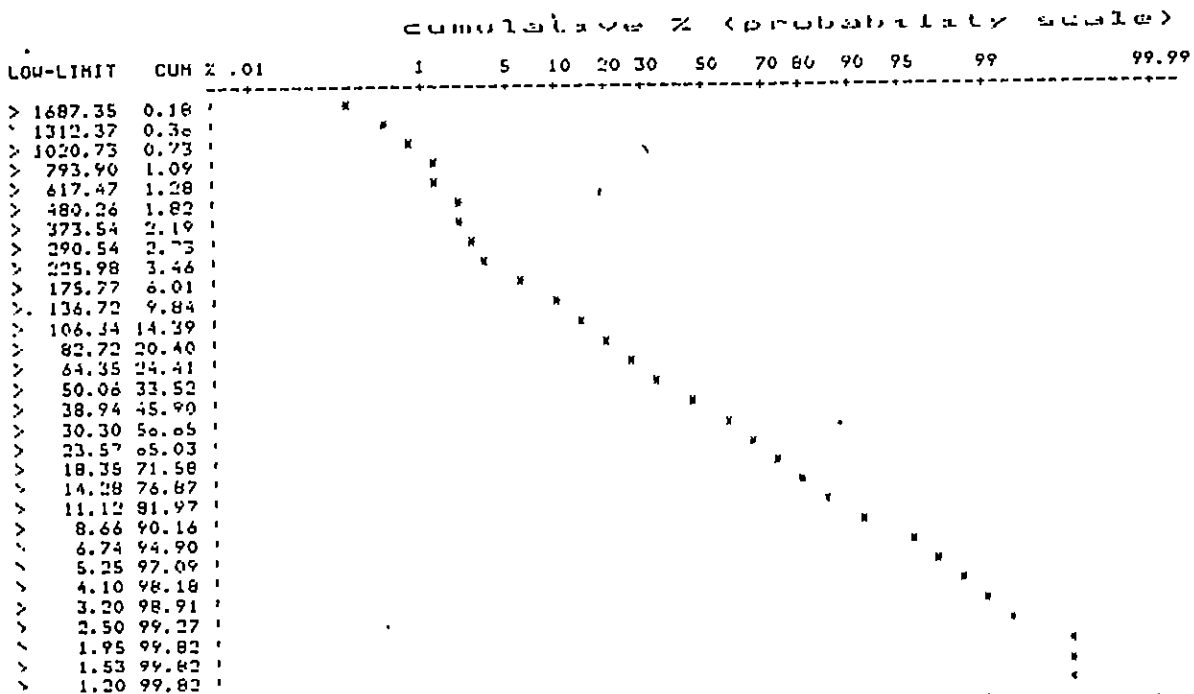
NOTE : CONC SCALE IS LOGARITHMIC (INTERVAL = .109), VALUES ARE MID-POINTS OF CLASSES

REDMAC

ELEMENT	NO OF ANALYSES	RANGE	ARITH MEAN (M+2STD DEV)	GEO MEAN (M+2STD DEV)
ZINC	549	1 TO 3460 ppm	72.2 (464)	34.3 (309)

REDMAC

CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY PLOT FOR ZINC



↑
PPM

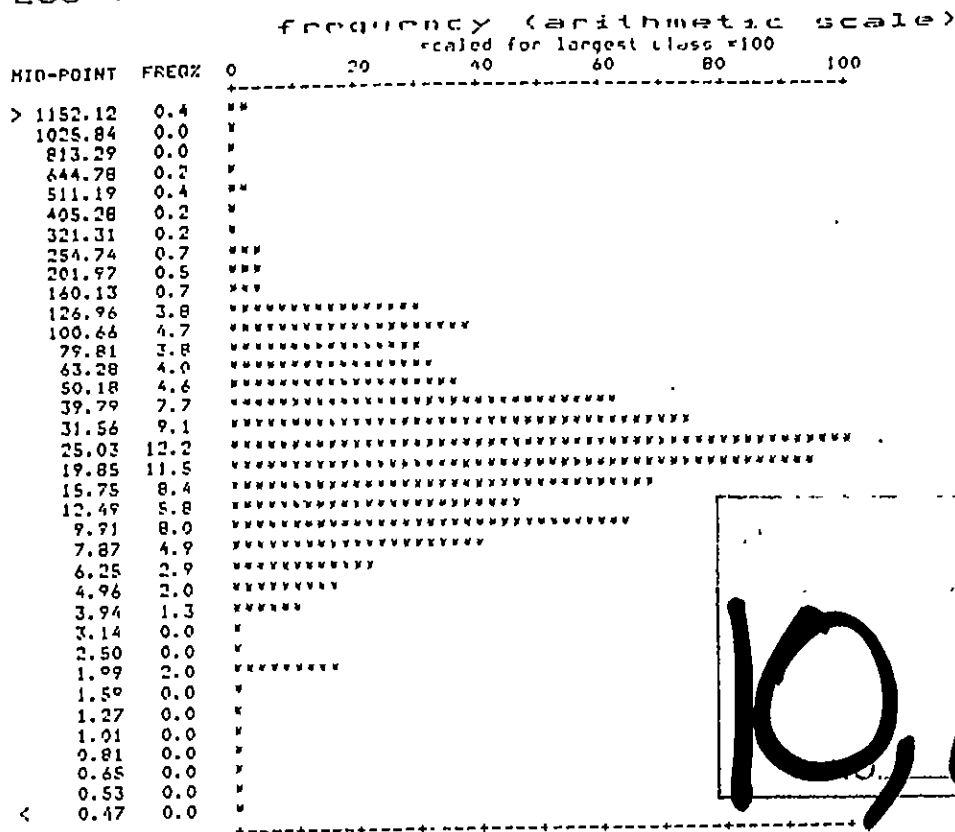
NOTE: CONCENTRATION SCALE IS LOGARITHMIC (INTERVAL = .109), VALUES ARE CLASS LOWER LIMITS

REDMAC

ELEMENT	NO OF ANALYSES	RANGE	ARITH MEAN (M+2STD DEV)	GEO MEAN (M+2STD DEV)
ZINC	549	1 TO 3460 ppm	72.2 (464)	34.3 (309)

REDMAC

LOG TRANSFORM HISTOGRAM FOR LEAD



↑
P P III

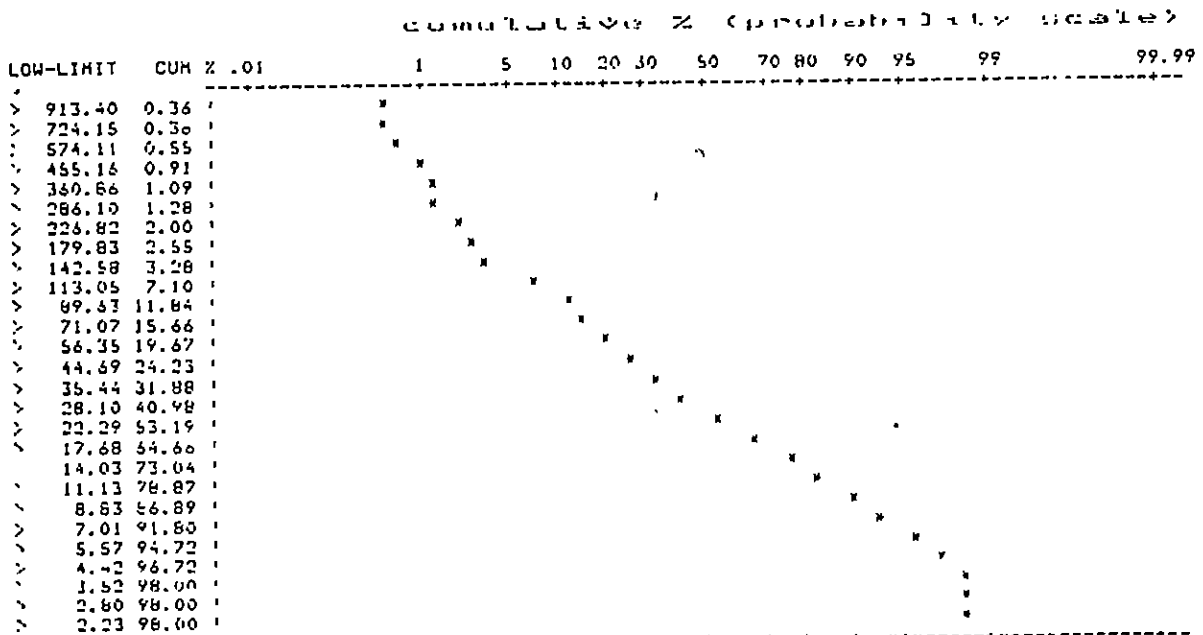
NOTE: CONC SCALE IS LOGARITHMIC (INTERVAL = 100), VALUES ARE MID-POINTS OF CLASSES

REDMAC

ELEMENT	NO OF ANALYSES	RANGE	ARITH MEAN (M+2STD DEV)	GEO MEAN (M+2STD DEV)
LEAD	549	4 TO 2530 ppm	48.2 (319)	24.9 (190)

REDMAC

CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY PLOT FOR LEAD



↑
P P III

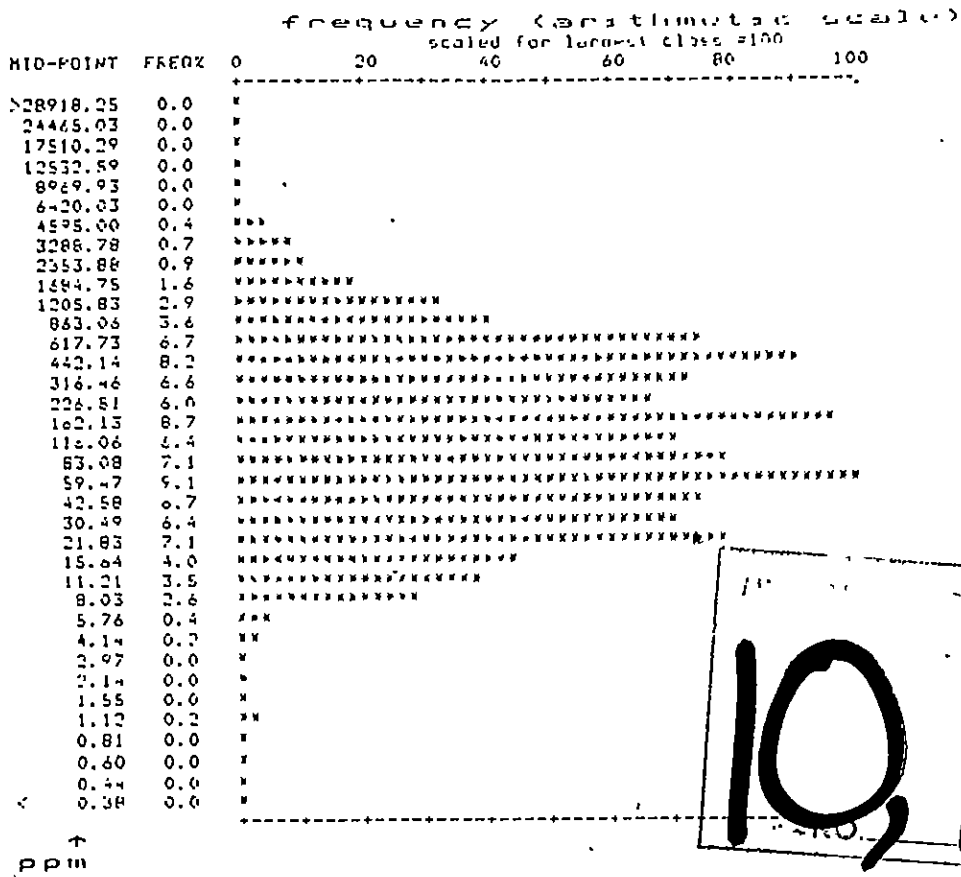
NOTE: CONCENTRATION SCALE IS LOGARITHMIC (INTERVAL = 100), VALUES ARE CLASS LOWER LIMITS

REDMAC

ELEMENT	NO OF ANALYSES	RANGE	ARITH MEAN (M+2STD DEV)	GEO MEAN (M+2STD DEV)
LEAD	549	4 TO 2530 ppm	48.2 (319)	24.9 (190)

REDMAC

LOG TRANSFORM HISTOGRAM FOR MANGANESE



10,167

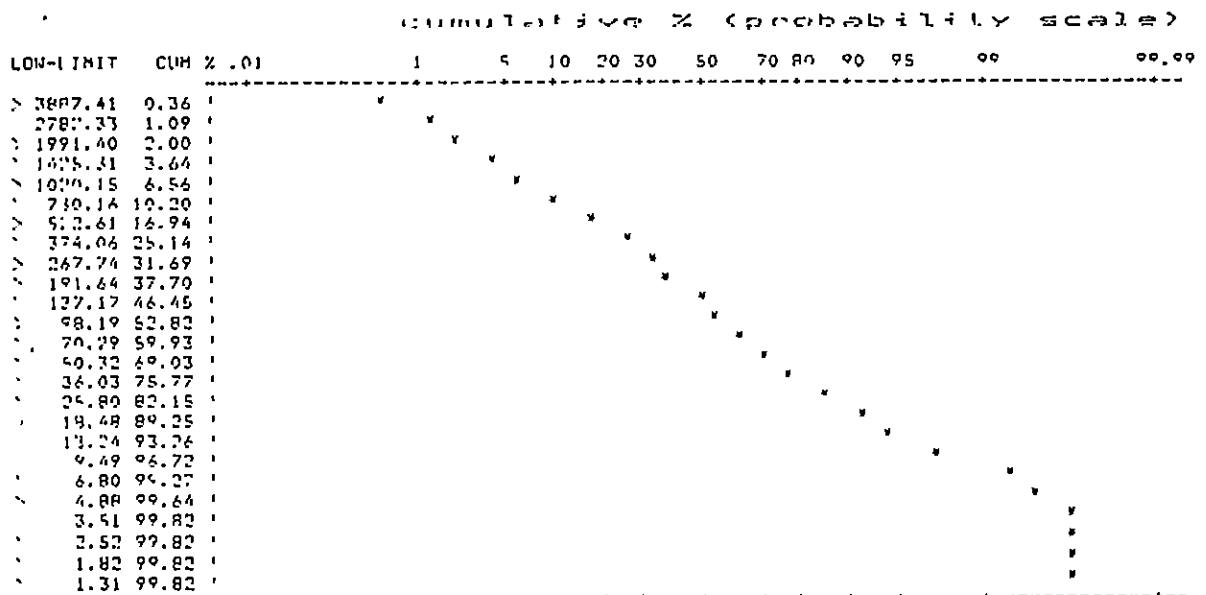
NOTE : CONC SCALE IS LOGARITHMIC (INTERVAL = .145), VALUES ARE MID-POINTS OF CLASSES

REDMAC

ELEMENT	NO OF ANALYSES	RANGE	ARITH MEAN (M+2STD DEV)	GEO MEAN (M+2STD DEV)
MANGANESE	549	1 TO 4980 ppm	311.1 (1383)	116.0 (2165)

REDMAC

CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY PLOT FOR MANGANESE



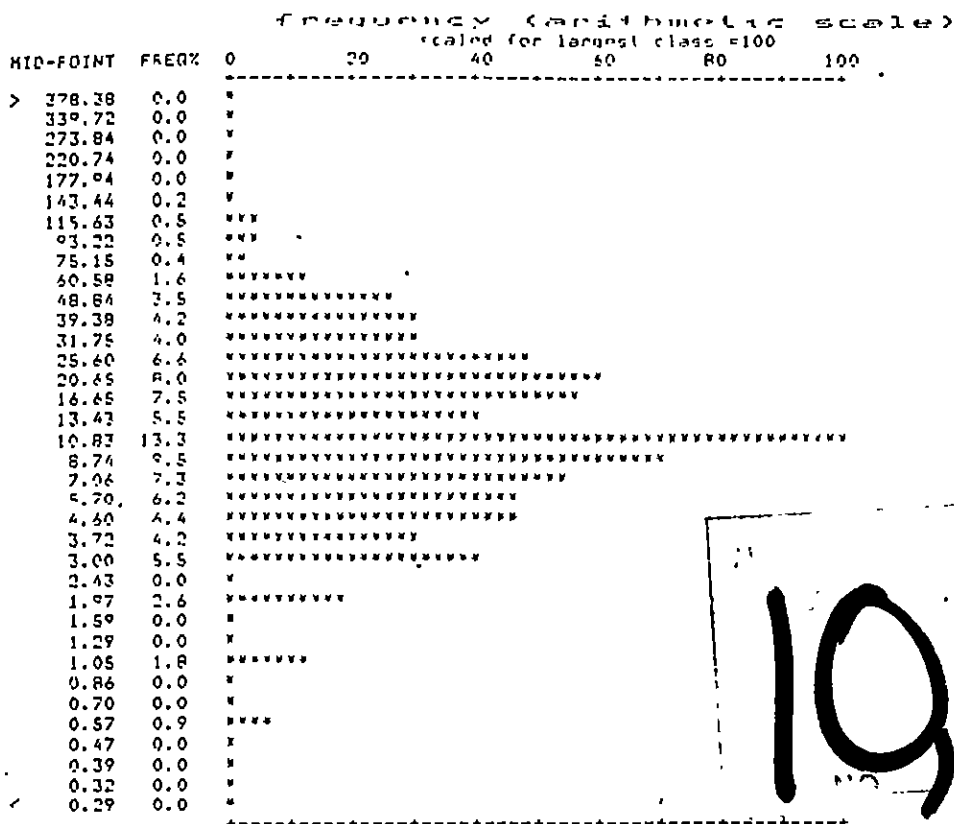
NOTE: CONCENTRATION SCALE IS LOGARITHMIC (INTERVAL = .145), VALUES ARE CLASS LOWER LIMITS

REDMAC

ELEMENT	NO OF ANALYSES	RANGE	ARITH MEAN (M+2STD DEV)	GEO MEAN (M+2STD DEV)
MANGANESE	549	1 TO 4980 ppm	311.1 (1383)	116.0 (2165)

REDMAC

LOG TRANSFORM HISTOGRAM FOR COPPER



ppm

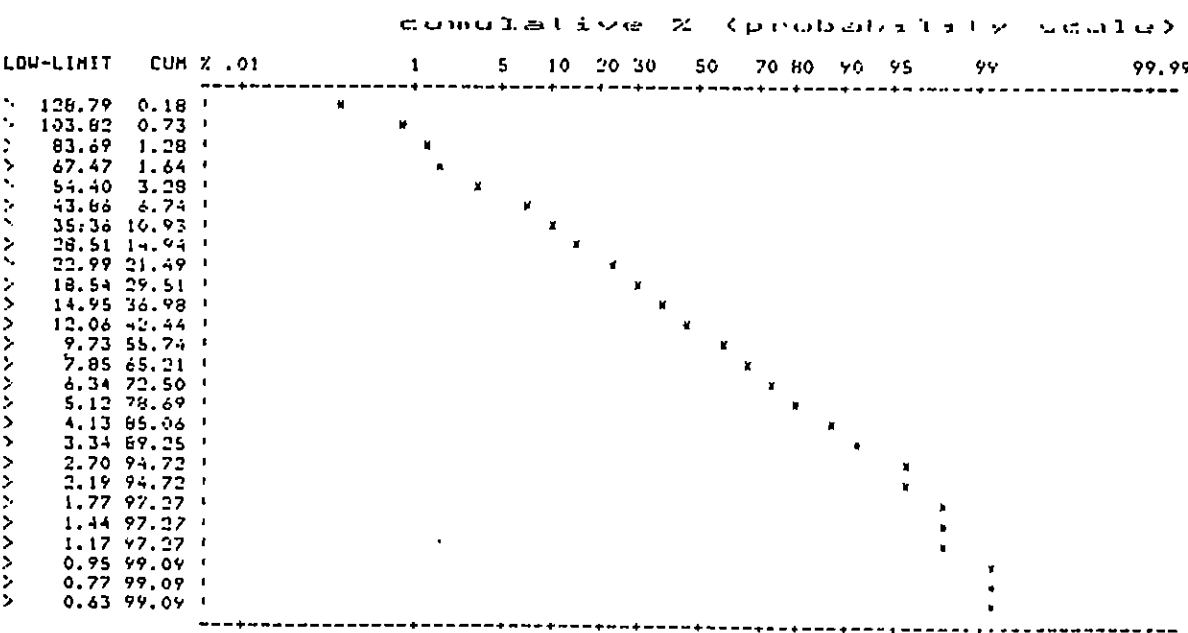
NOTE : CONC SCALE IS LOGARITHMIC (INTERVAL = .093), VALUES ARE MID-POINTS OF CLASSES

REDMAC

ELEMENT	NO OF ANALYSES	RANGE	ARITH MEAN (M+2STD DEV)	GEO MEAN (M+2STD DEV)
COPPER	549	< 1 TO 135 ppm	16.3 (49)	10.7 (71)

REDMAC

CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY PLOT FOR COPPER

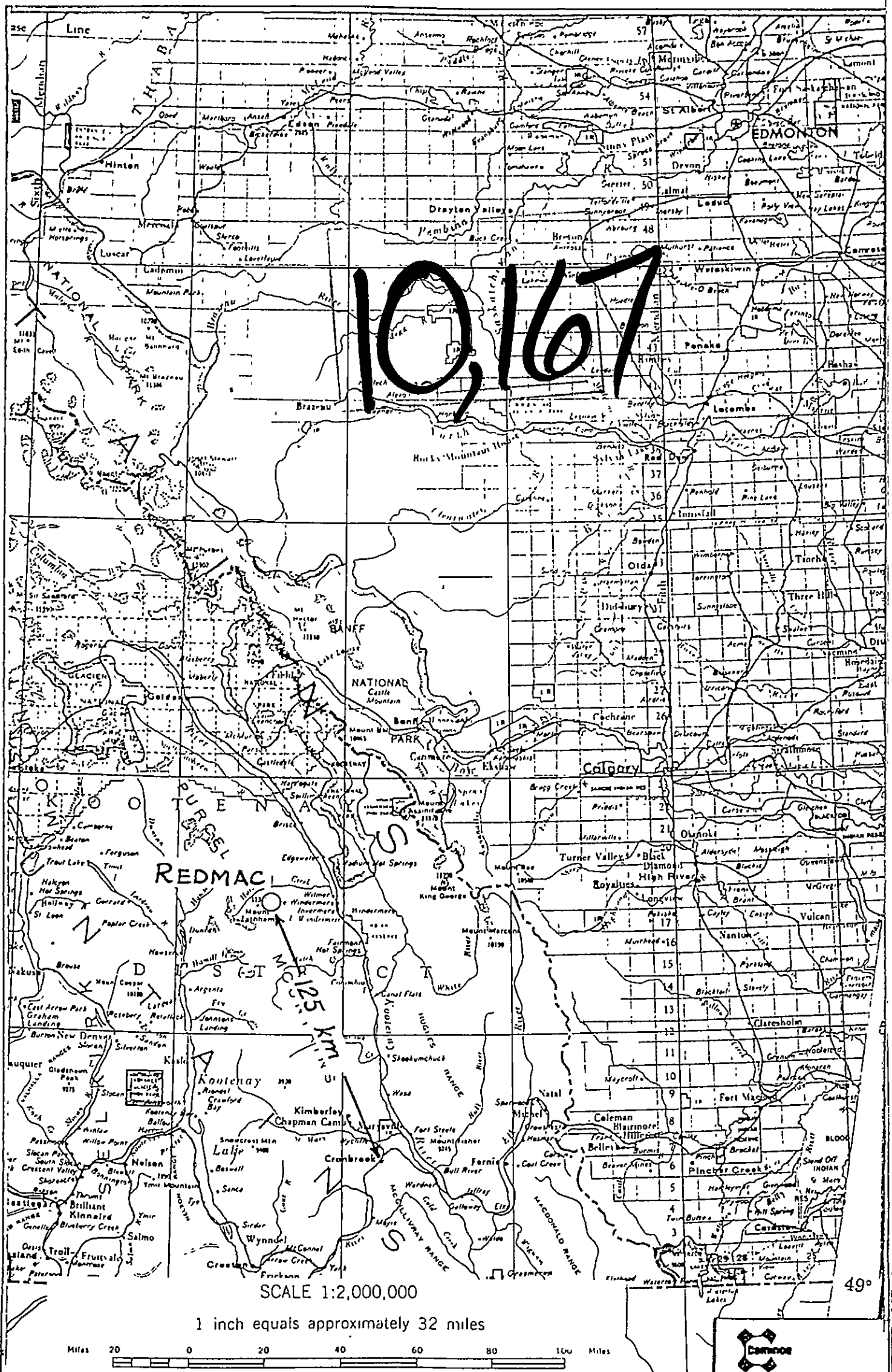


ppm

NOTE : CONCENTRATION SCALE IS LOGARITHMIC (INTERVAL = .093), VALUES ARE CLASS LOWER LIMITS

REDMAC

ELEMENT	NO OF ANALYSES	RANGE	ARITH MEAN (M+2STD DEV)	GEO MEAN (M+2STD DEV)
COPPER	549	< 1 TO 135 ppm	16.3 (49)	10.7 (71)

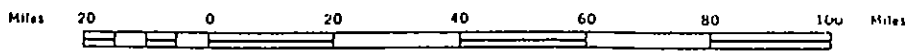


10,167

REDMAC

125 KM

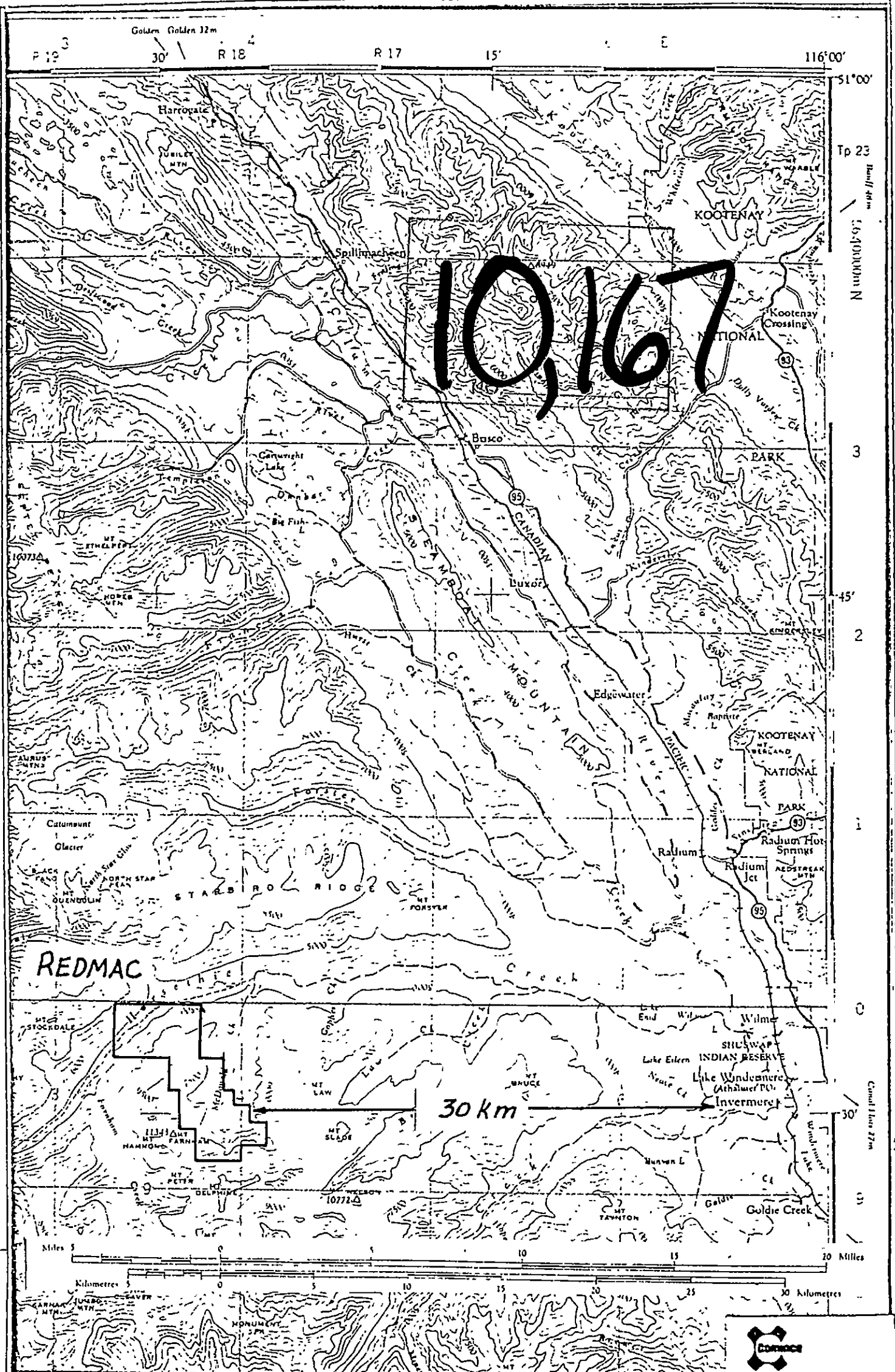
SCALE 1:2,000,000
1 inch equals approximately 32 miles



Drawn by:		Traced by:	
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

REDMAC PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Scale 1:2,000,000 Date OCTOBER, 81 Plate 1



10,167

REDMAC

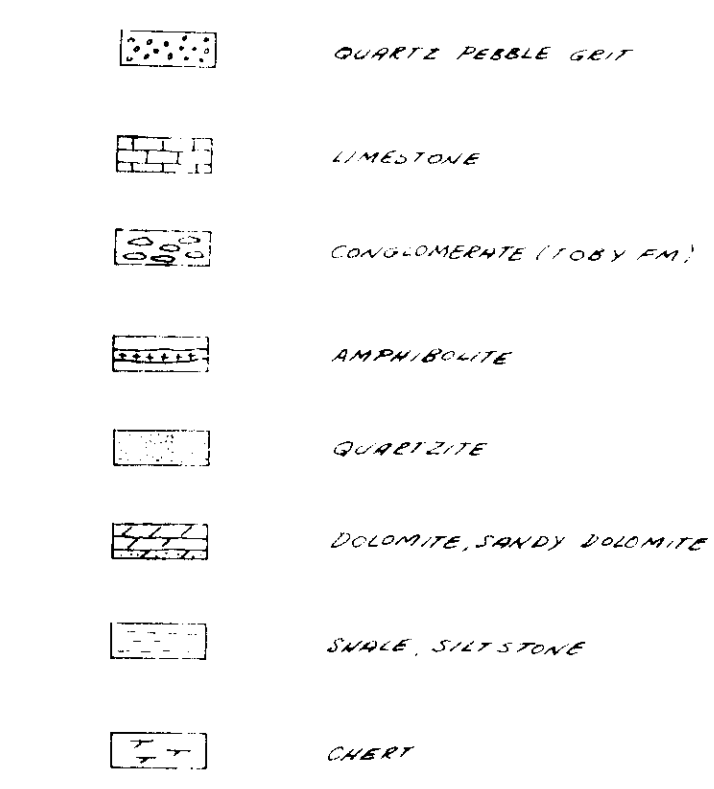
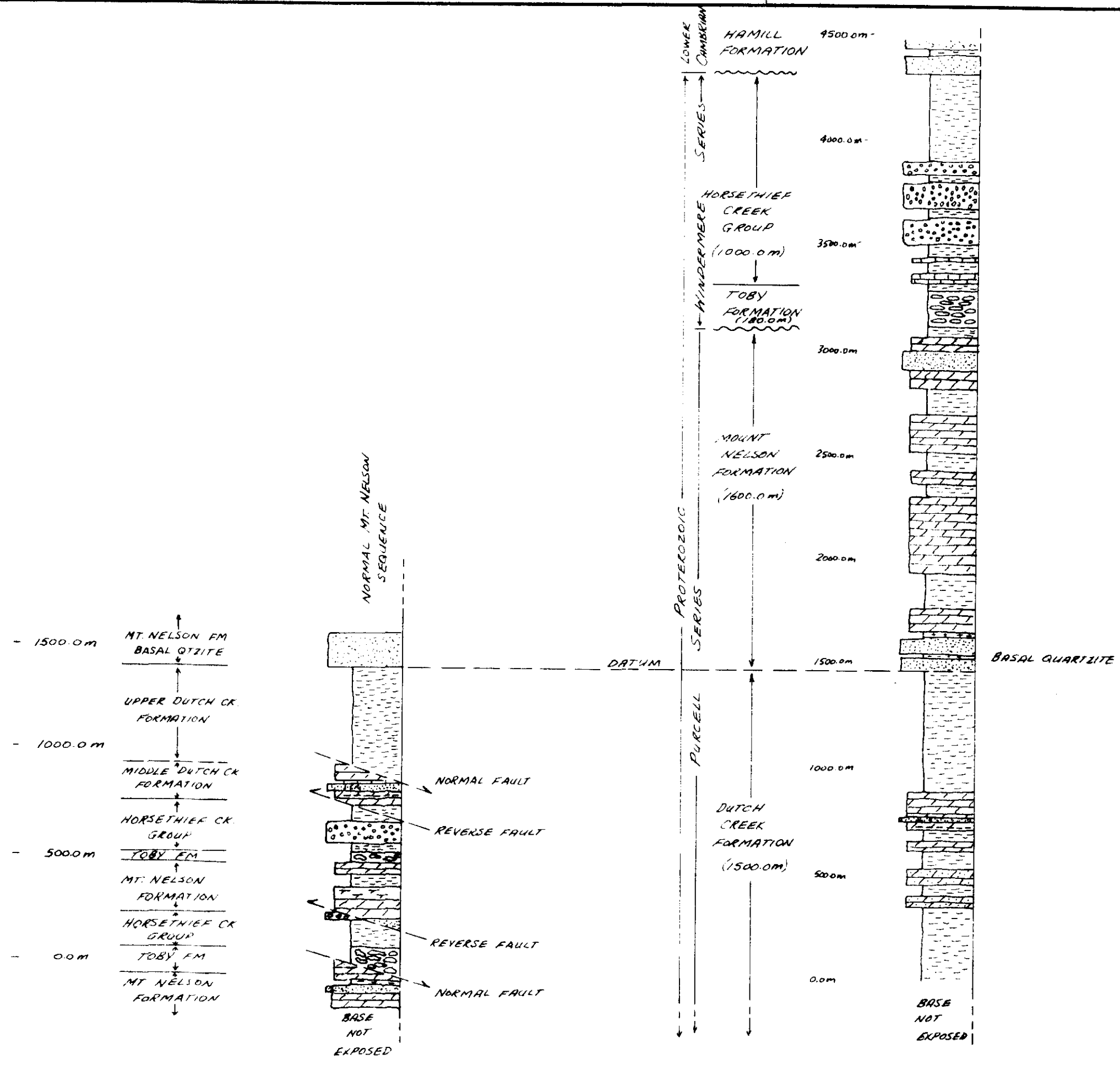
30 km

Drawn by:		Traced by:	
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

REDMAC PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP

Scale: 1:250,000 Date: OCTOBER, 1981 Plate: 2

10,167

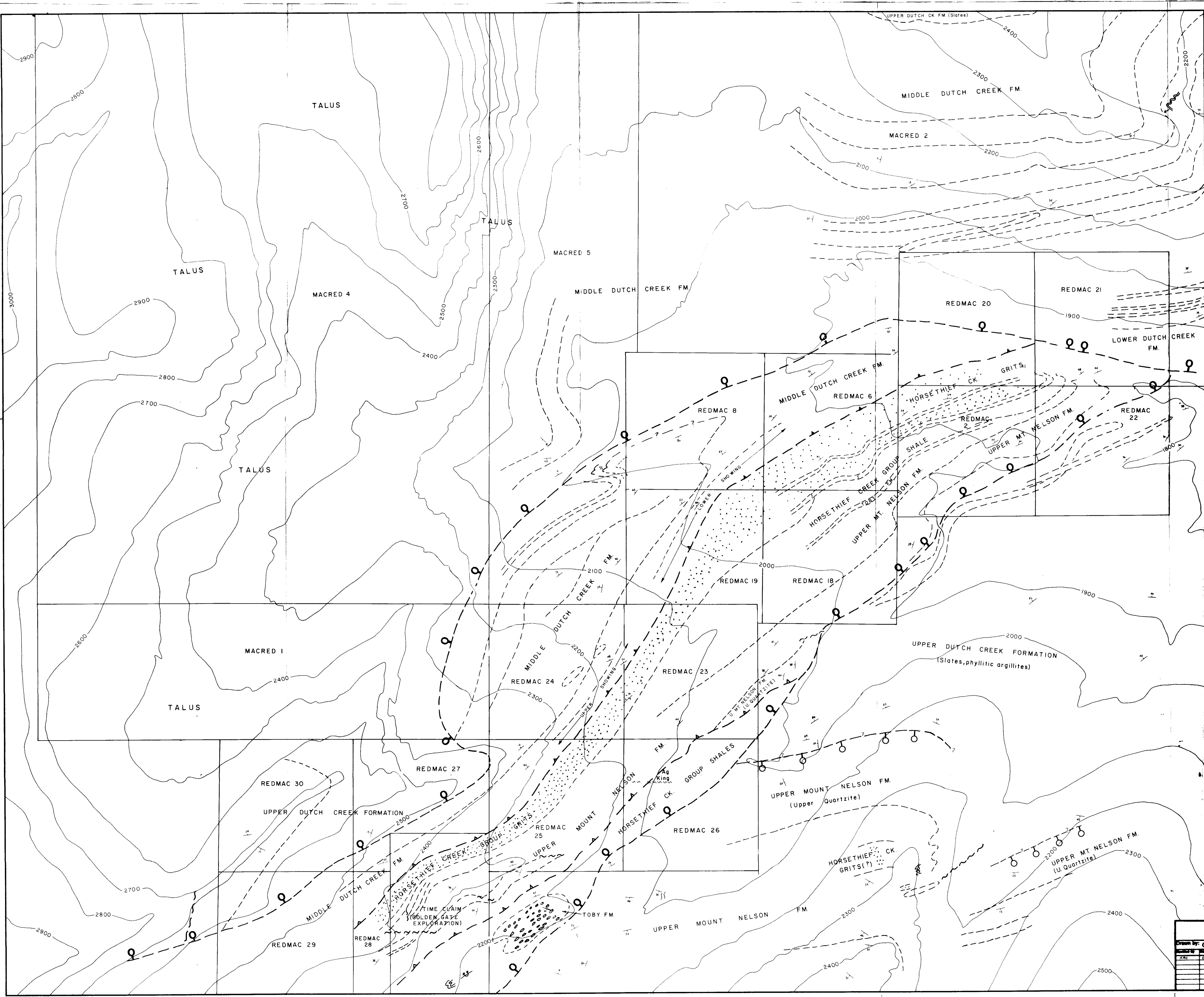


VERTICAL SCALE: 1:20,000 (1" = 1670')

FIGURE 1. STRUCTURE AND STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS
REDMAC PROPERTY

FIGURE 2. REGIONAL STRATIGRAPHY, McDONALD CREEK - LAW CREEK AREA

REDMAC PROPERTY		
Drawn by: KMC	Traced by:	REGIONAL AND LOCAL STRATIGRAPHIC AND STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS FIGURES 1 AND 2
Revised by: _____	Revised by: _____	
Date: _____	Date: _____	
Scale: 1:20,000		Date: OCTOBER, 81



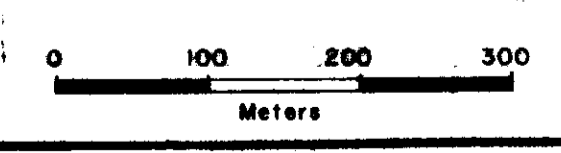
- HORSETHIEF CREEK FM.**
- Qtz. pebble grit with sandy quartzitic matrix, lensoid shape of coarser beds. No obvious feldspar or clayey content. Rubty; some dolomitic content in clayey matrix.
 - Phyllite and shale, blue, dark red, purple
 - Dark dolomite or fine crystalline, quartz healed massive dolomite.
- TOBY CONGLOMERATE**
- Strongly foliated and elongated pebbles of quartzite and tan or dark Mt. Nelson dolomite. Dolomitic to clayey matrix, light. size of particles 1 cm to 50 cm.

- MT. NELSON FM.**
- Quartzite (upper and lower). Very clean orthoquartzite to impure sandy buff dolomite; green argillaceous partings, recrystallized, grey, mossy weathered outcrop.
 - Cream to black dolomite. Flaggy to medium crystalline, cream dolomite. Massive fine crystalline black dolomite, quartz healed, grey to buff weathering.
 - Cabbage shaped or laminitic algal structures in dolomite
d = dark
c = cream
 - Chert nodules in dolomite.
Chert bands, black or cream
 - Slate and argillite, green, pink, light cream.
 - Coarse and fine crystalline green amphibolite dike-sill.

- DUTCH CREEK FM.**
- Undifferentiated dolomite, tan flaggy limestone, dolomitic quartzite and quartzite.
 - Orthoquartzite, sandstone, pyritic and dolomitic quartzite. (Some orthoquartzites have no obvious bedding).
 - Mainly cream, light grey dolomite, flaggy or sandy buff weathering. Some conglomeratic (micro) horizons may grade into quartzite or alternate with it.
 - Finely laminated, black, grey, limestone; box shaped fold style, micrite laminae or light pale bulbs in darker, massive micrite.
 - Rhythmic of blue-grey, green argillite, slate; some phyllitic dark argillite; some coarser bands and silty argillite.
 - Siltite, more or less dolomitic, regular, narrow beds interbedded with some argillite.
 - Strata-bound mineralization vein

- bedding
- cross-bedding
- overturned bed
60 = dip
- anticline
- overturned anticline
- syncline
- overturned syncline
- cleavage attitude
foliation plane
- Lineation, intersection of bedding and cleavage
07 = plunge
- Fold axis of drag folds
- AP axial plane of folds
- parting, joint
- normal fault
left dropped side
- reverse fault, thrust left side carried on right side
- unclassified fault

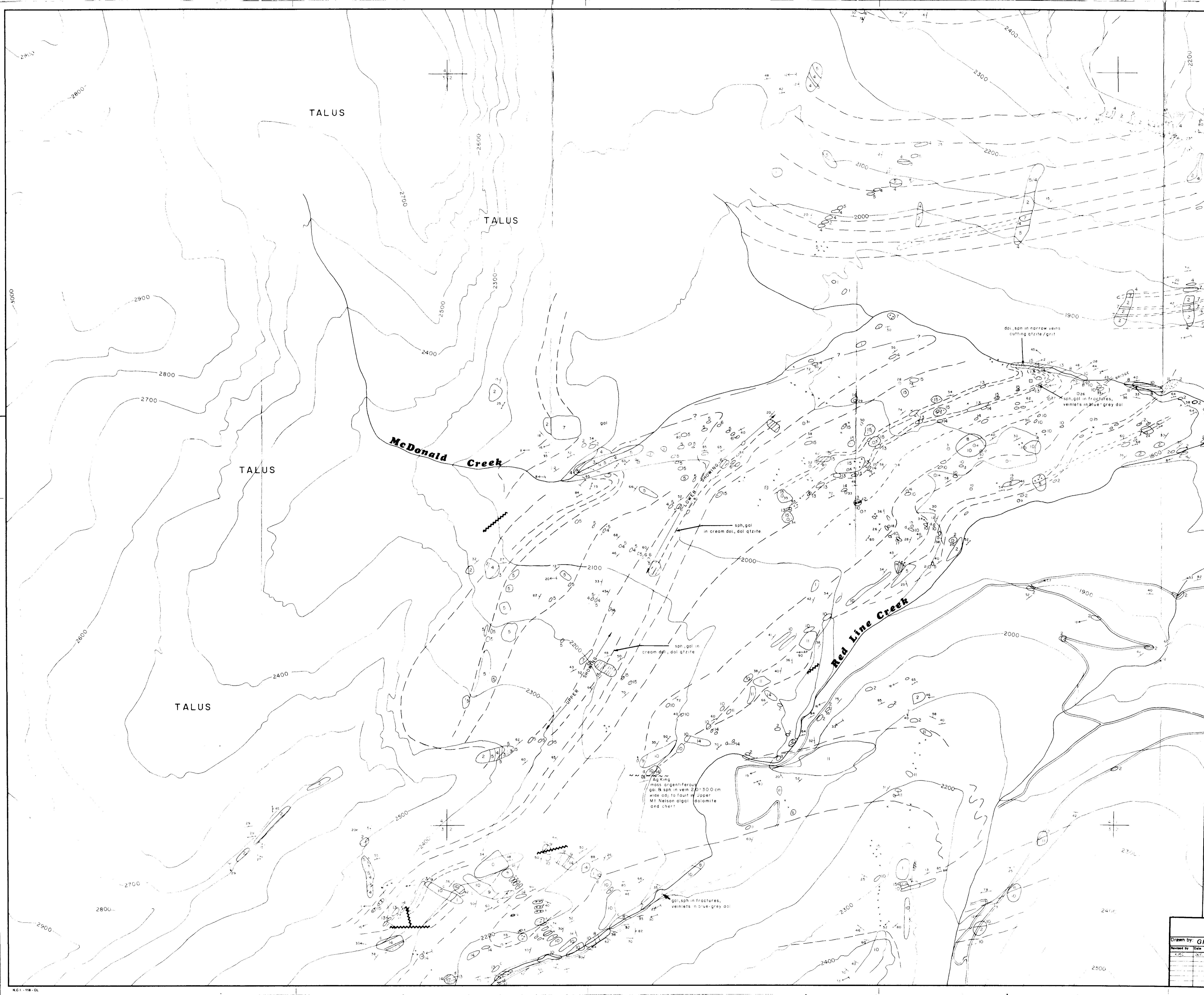
- LITHOLOGICAL CONTACTS**
- outcrop with contact of lithological units
 - inferred continuity of lithological units on surface
 - float



RED MAC PROPERTY

Drawn by: GF	Checked by:
Scale: 1:5000	Date: Oct. 1981
GEOLOGY AND STRUCTURE INTERPRETATION MAP	
Page 3(ii)	

10167



- HORSETHIEF CREEK FM.
- 15 Qtz. pebble grit with sandy quartzitic matrix, lensoid shape of coarser beds. No obvious feldspar or clayey content. Pust: some dolomitic content in clayey matrix.
 - 14 Phyllite and shale, blue, dark red, purple
 - 13 Dark dolomitic or fine crystalline, quartz healed massive dolomite.

- TOBY CONGLOMERATE
- 12 Strongly foliated and elongated pebbles of quartzite and tan or dark Mt. Nelson dolomite. Dolomitic to clayey matrix, light, size of particles 1 cm to 50 cm.

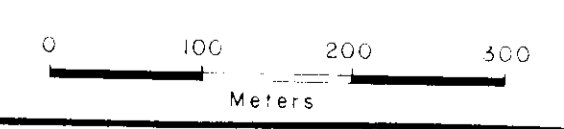
- MT. NELSON FM.
- 11 Quartzite (upper and lower). Very clean orthoquartzite to impure sandy buff dolomite; green argillaceous partings, recrystallized, grey, mossy weathered outcrop.
 - 10 Cream to black dolomite. Flaggy to medium crystalline, cream dolomite. Massive fine crystalline black dolomite, quartz healed, grey to black weathering.
 - 9 Cabbage shaped or laminitic algal structures in dolomite
d = dark
c = cream
 - 8 Chert nodules in dolomite.
Chert bands, black or cream
 - 7 Slate and argillite, green, pink, light cream.
 - 6 Coarse and fine crystalline green amphibolite dike-sill.

- DUTCH CREEK FM.
- 6 Undifferentiated dolomite, tan flaggy, limestone, dolomitic quartzite and quartzite.
 - 5 Orthoquartzite, sandstone, pyritic and dolomitic quartzite, (some orthoquartzites have no obvious bedding).
 - 4 Mainly cream, light grey dolomite, flaggy or sandy buff weathering. Some conglomeratic (micro) horizons may grade into quartzite or alternate with it.
 - 3 Finely laminated, black, grey, limestone; box shaped fold style, micrite laminae or light pale bulbs in darker, massive micrite.
 - 2 Rhythmic of blue-grey, green argillite, slate; some phyllitic dark argillite; some coarser bands and silty argillite.
 - 1 Siltite, more or less dolomitic, regular, narrow beds interbedded with some argillite, also in Mt Nelson Fm.

gal = galena
sph = sphalerite

- bedding
- cross-bedding
- overturned bed
60 = dip
- anticline
- overturned anticline
- syncline
- overturned syncline
- cleavage attitude
foliation plane
- Lineation, intersection of bedding and cleavage
07 = plunge
- fold axis of drag folds
- axial plane of folds
- parting, joint
- normal fault
left dropped side
- reverse fault, thrust left side carried on right side
- unclassified fault

- LITHOLOGICAL CONTACTS
- outcrop with contact of lithological units
 - inferred continuity of lithological units on surface
 - Foot
 - Survey station

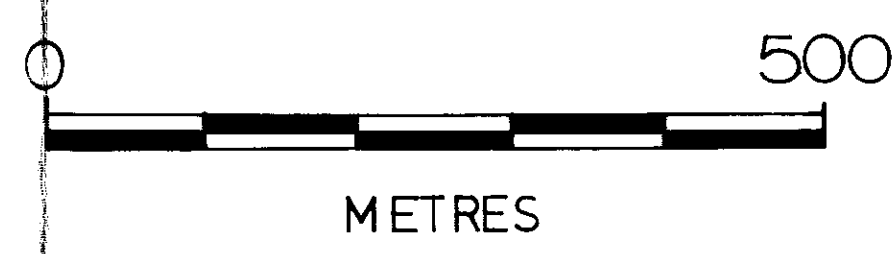
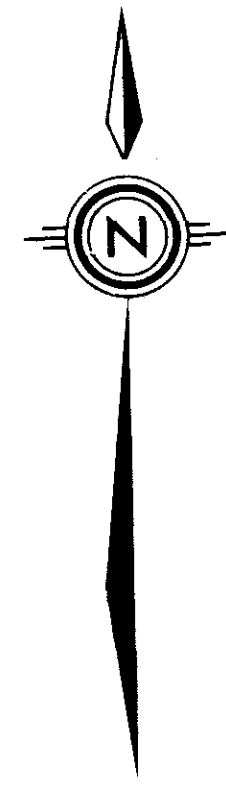
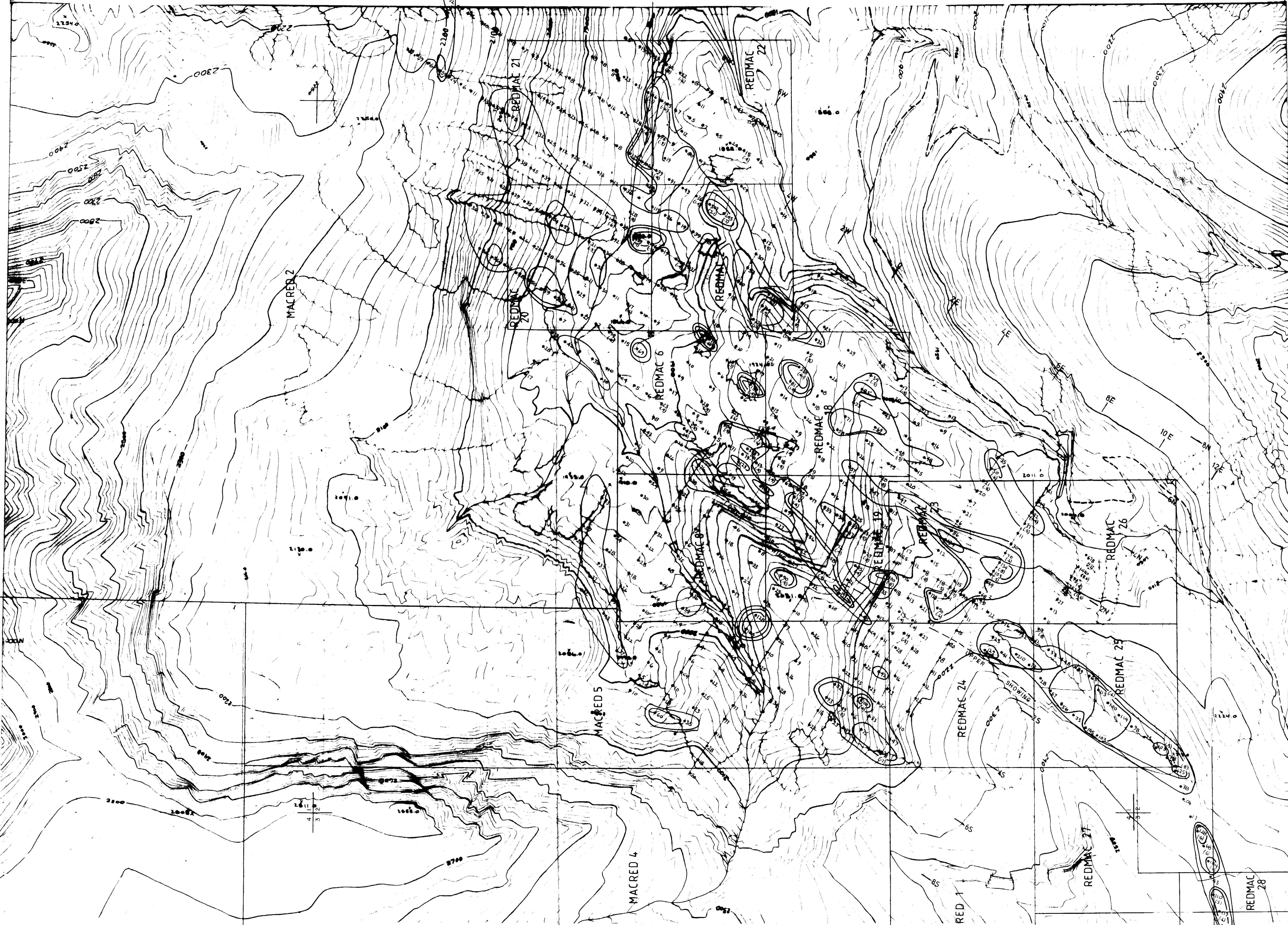


10/167

RED MAC PROPERTY

Drawn by: GF	Traced by: APR
Revised by: Blank	Revised by: Blank
Scale: 1:5000	Date: Oct 1981
	Plate: 3(1)

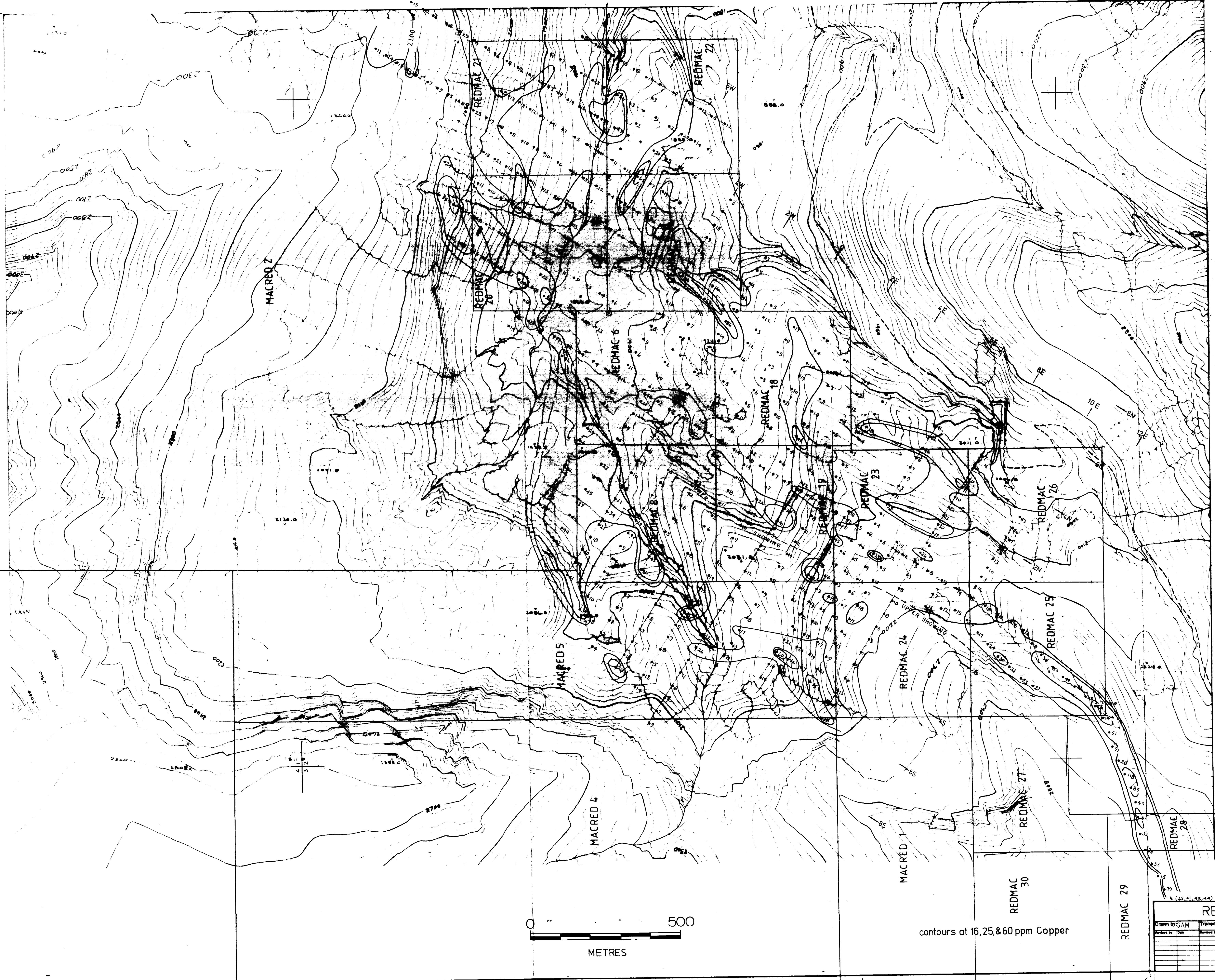
**SURFACE GEOLOGY PLAN
AND OUTCROP MAP**



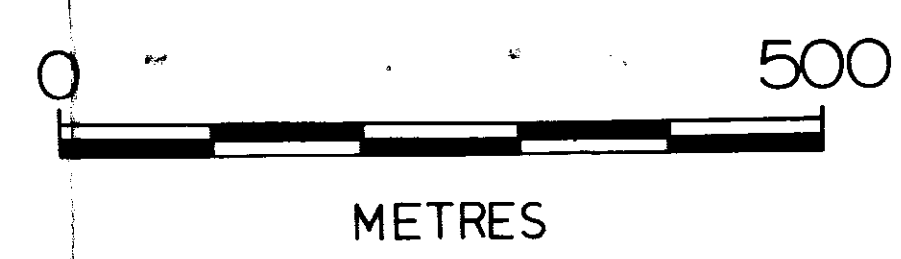
contours at 30,50,&100 ppm Lead
Silver values < 4 not posted

10,167

REDMAC PROPERTY		
Drawn by: GAM	Traced by:	
Checked by: Date	Checked by: Date	LEAD ppm (SILVER) ppm SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Scale: 1:5000		Date: 1 OCT 1981
		Plate: 4(i)

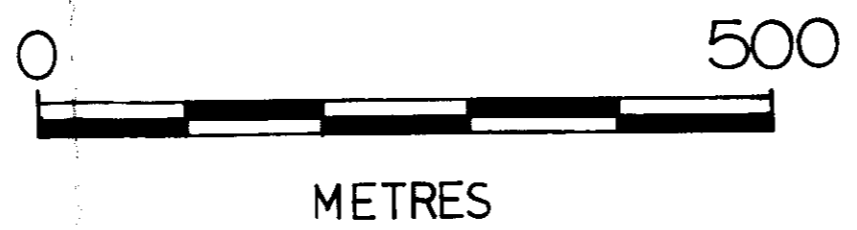
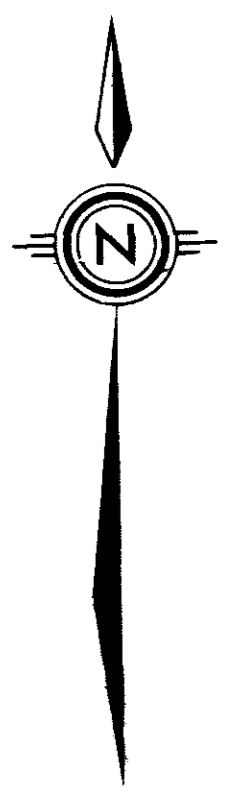
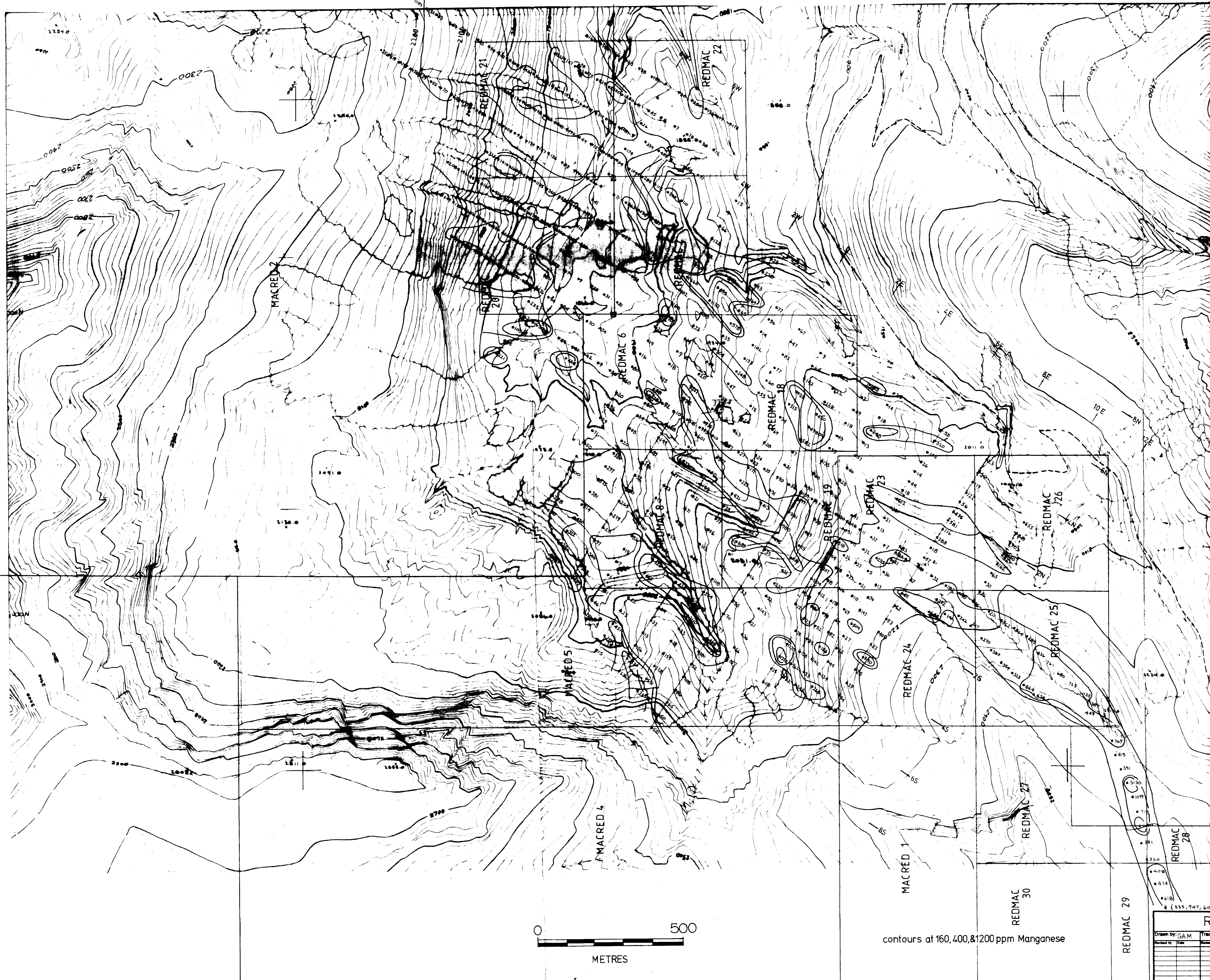


10,167



contours at 16, 25, & 60 ppm Copper

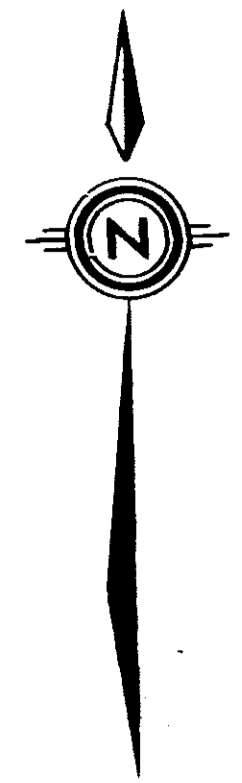
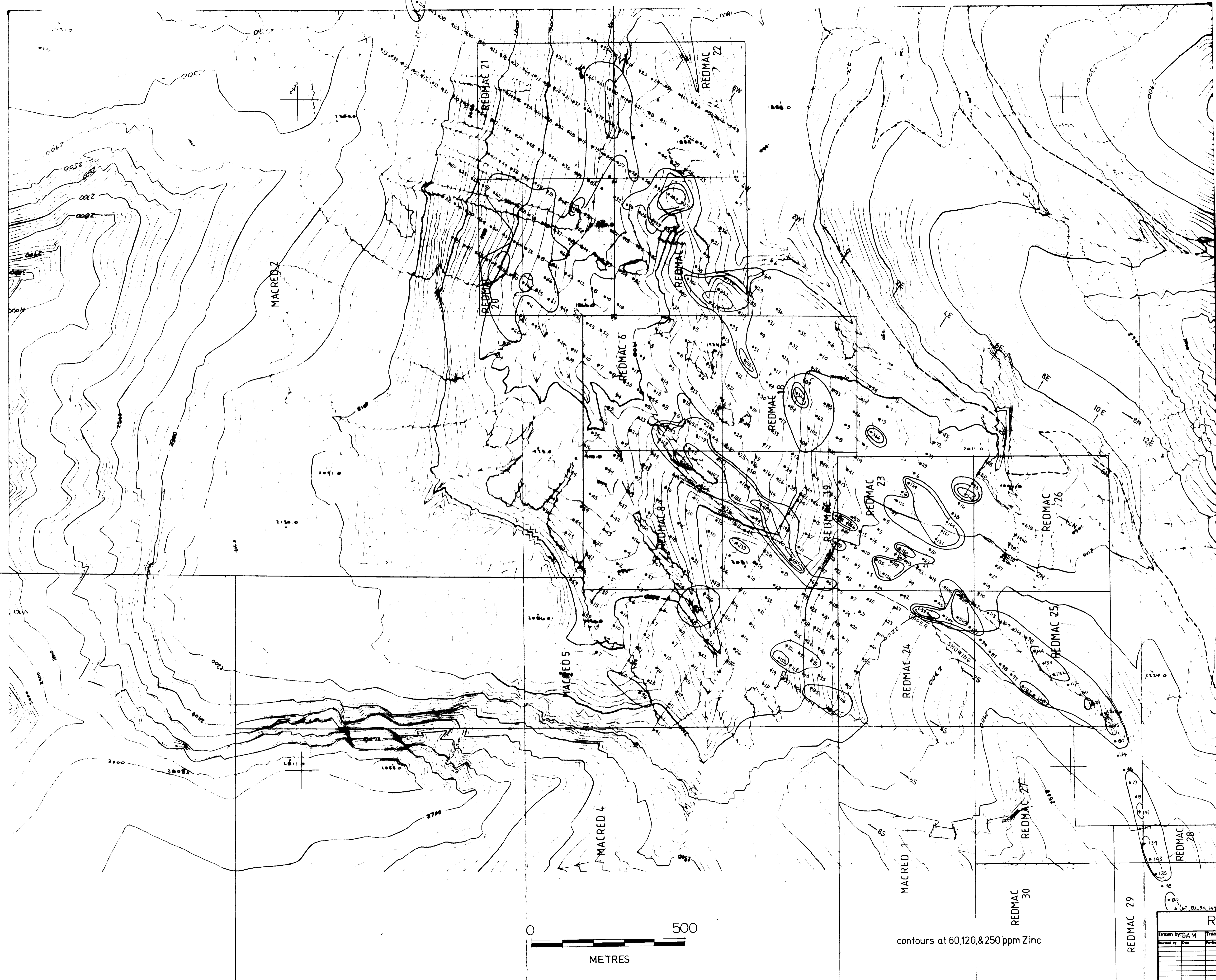
REDMAC PROPERTY			
Drawn by: GAM Checked by: [] Date: []		Traced by: [] Checked by: [] Date: []	
COPPER ppm SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY			
Scale: 1:5000		Date: 1 OCT 1981	
		Plate: 4 (iii)	



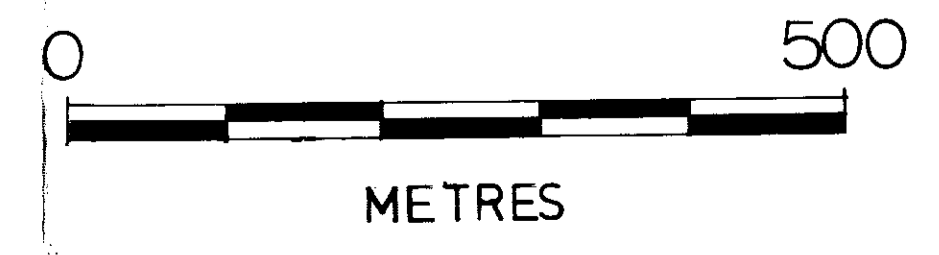
contours at 160, 400, & 1200 ppm Manganese

10,167

REDMAC PROPERTY		
Drawn by: GAM	Traced by:	
Revised by: Gam	Revised by: Gam	
MANGANESE ppm		
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY		
Scale: 1:5000	Date: 1 OCT 1981	File: 10



10,167



contours at 60,120,&250 ppm Zinc

REDMAC PROPERTY		
Drawn by: GAM	Traced by:	
Revised by: []	Revised by: []	ZINC ppm SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Scale: 1:5000		Date: 1 OCT 1981
		Plate: 4 ii