

83-#325-11562

**GEOLOGY AND ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING
ON THE
GIN 1 - 5 (84 UNITS) CLAIMS**

**PESKA CREEK AREA
OMINECA MINING DIVISION**

94F/1W,2E

Latitude: $57^{\circ}11'N$
Longitude: $124^{\circ}30'W$

Owners: Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation/Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company Limited
Operator: Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
Author: G. I. Hall

Field Work Performed: June 27 - July 10, 1983
Orthophoto Prepared: June, 1983
Date: July 15, 1983

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

11,562

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
LOCATION AND ACCESS	1
PREVIOUS WORK	1
PROPERTY	1
ORTHOPHOTO AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING	4
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	4
PROPERTY GEOLOGY	5
MINERALIZATION	8
STRUCTURE	9
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	9
REFERENCES	10

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 83-1 Location Map 1:250 000	2
Figure 83-2 Claim Map 1:50 000	3
Figure 83-3 Topographic Map Sheet 1 of 4 1:5 000	Pocket
Figure 83-4 Topographic Map Sheet 2 of 4 1:5 000	Pocket
Figure 83-5 Topographic Map Sheet 3 of 4 1:5 000	Pocket
Figure 83-6 Topographic Map Sheet 4 of 4 1:5 000	Pocket
Figure 83-7 Geology Sheet 1 of 2 1:5 000	Pocket
Figure 83-8 Geology Sheet 2 of 2 1:5 000	Pocket
Figure 83-9 Orthophoto Sheet 1 of 4 1:5 000	Pocket
Figure 83-10 Orthophoto Sheet 2 of 4 1:5 000	Pocket
Figure 83-11 Orthophoto Sheet 3 of 4 1:5 000	Pocket
Figure 83-12 Orthophoto Sheet 4 of 4 1:5 000	Pocket

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I STATEMENT OF COSTS	11
APPENDIX II STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	12

INTRODUCTION

The GIN Group (84 units) was staked in 1979 to cover a northwesterly trending barite horizon in the Upper Devonian Gunsteel formation.

In 1983, geological mapping from ground traverses was completed over bedrock exposures on the property. Emphasis was directed at the barite horizon and host Gunsteel formation. Rocks of this formation contain lead-zinc-silver-barite (Pb-Zn-Ag-Ba) mineralization along strike to the northwest at the ELF, FLUKE and CIRQUE claim groups.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

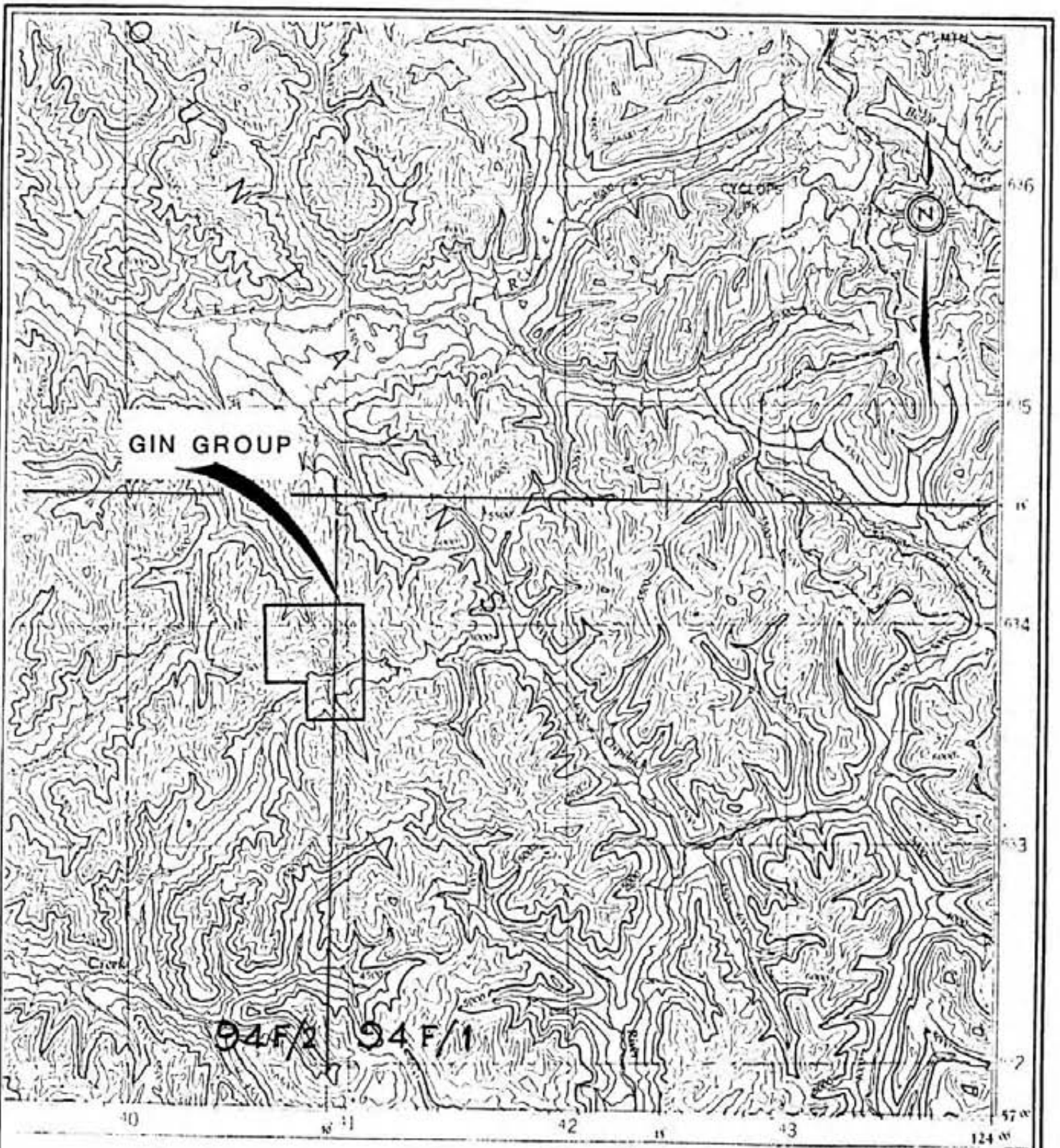
The GIN group is located in the Omineca Mining Division in northeastern British Columbia approximately 40 km northeast of the northern end of Williston Lake. The claims cover elevations ranging from 1 370 m (4 500 feet) to over 2 134 m (7 000 feet) a.s.l. at the headwaters of Pesika Creek. The centre of the claims lie at longitude $124^{\circ}30'W$ and latitude $57^{\circ}11'N$, NTS 94F/1W,2E. Access to the property is by helicopter.

PREVIOUS WORK

In 1980, Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation carried out a soil sampling program, collecting 2 850 samples along grid lines over exposed horizons of the Gunsteel formation. Results are reported by Roberts, W. J. and Simpson, J. G. (1980).

PROPERTY

The GIN 1 - 5 claims, consisting of 84 units (2 100 ha), were staked on August 1, 1979. They are owned 50% by Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation and 50% by Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company Limited. The list of claims are as follows:



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

LOCATION MAP-AKIE DISTRICT

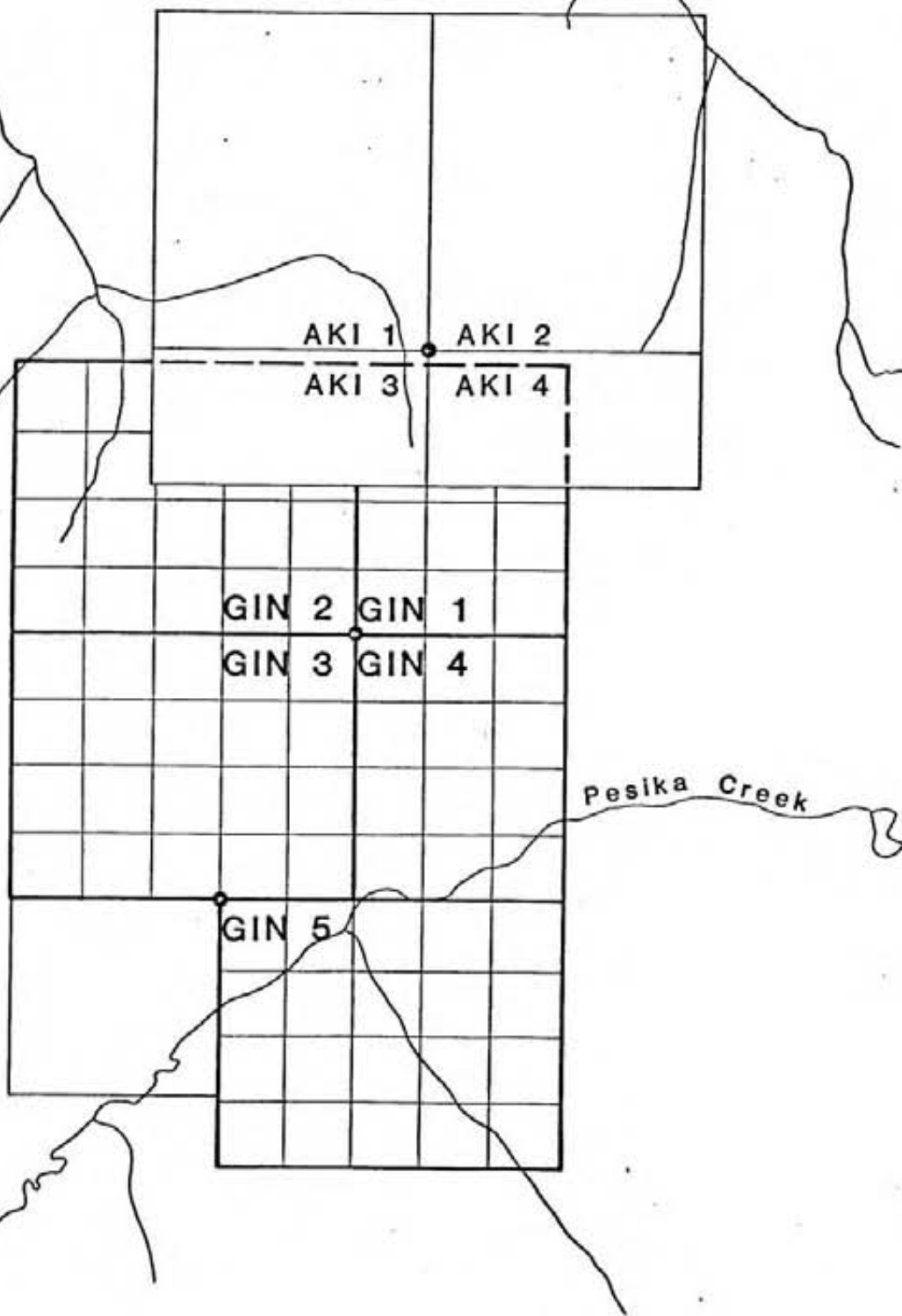
GIN GROUP

1:250,000



NTS 94F/1.2
SURVEY BY:
DRAWN BY: v.f.

DATE: JULY 15, 1983
FIG. 83-1



CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION	
CLAIM MAP	
GIN GROUP	
1:50,000	
0 1000 2000 3000m	
NTS 94F/2E	DATE: JULY 15, 1983
SURVEY BY	
DRAWN BY v.f.	FIG. 83-2

<u>Claim No.</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>
1	1928	12	August 1, 1979
2	1929	20	August 1, 1979
3	1930	20	August 1, 1979
4	1931	12	August 1, 1979
5	1932	20	August 1, 1979

ORTHOPHOTO AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING

McElhaney Surveying and Engineering Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. prepared an orthophoto and topographic map on 4 sheets at a scale of 1:5 000 from a base of 1974 Federal Government 1:70 000 airphotos.

The topo map, with contour intervals of 20m, was drawn on mylar from the aerial photos using standard photogrammetric techniques. This contoured map with superimposed claim boundaries was used as a base map for detailed geological mapping as described in this report.

The orthophoto mosaic was prepared with superimposed contours at 20m intervals to give greater control for field mapping.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The GIN claims are underlain by a thick succession of Upper Devonian "Black Clastics" which are preserved in synformal keels and thrust plates forming northwesterly trending belts. These rocks rest unconformably on dolomitic siltstones of Silurian age and are structurally overlain by Kechika, Road River and Silurian siltstone units.

The "Black Clastic" unit known as the EARN Group can generally be subdivided into four main subdivisions in this region. The lower to middle Devonian Paul River formation consists of fossiliferous limestone grading upward into graptolitic shale. An unconformity separates the overlying Akie shale composed of grey to brown shale, silty shale and siltstone. The Gunsteel formation, consisting of silvery grey weathered shale, black carbonaceous shale,

porcellanite and chert, conformably overlies and is interbedded in places with the Akie shale and is host for the lead-zinc-silver-barite mineralization along strike to the northwest at ELF, FLUKE and CIRQUE.

The Warneford formation, composed of coarse clastic units and rusty brown weathered shale with interbedded sandy and dolomitic units, overlies the Gunsteel and Akie shales.

Structurally, the "Black Clastic" units trend northwesterly and dip moderately to the southwest. Thrust faults dipping to the southwest often mark the contacts between the Gunsteel formation and older units. Northeasterly and east-west trending normal faults are numerous adding to a complex structural setting.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

GIN 1: Figure 83-7

Rocks are best exposed along the ridge through the eastern portion of GIN 1 and in the southwestern corner of the claim block. Elsewhere, the moderate to steep slopes are covered for the most part by scree. The rocks trend northwesterly - southeasterly.

The youngest rocks in GIN 1 are the Upper Devonian to Mississippian Akie pinstriped shales (DAPS) recognized by their softness, fine laminations and often rusty brown weathering. A gradational contact separates the Akie shales from the underlying Pregnant shale unit (DGPR) of the Gunsteel formation. The Pregnant shale is hard, siliceous, dark grey to black and weathers to a silvery grey, with rusty patches. Visible sulphides are rare. Elsewhere in the district, this unit hosts bedded barite, lead, zinc and pyrite mineralization.

At the base of the Pregnant shale there is a thin (up to 3m) exposure of Kwadacha reef limestone (DKR) containing crinoidal fragments.

Beneath the Gunsteel formation and Kwadacha limestone lies the Silurian siltstone (SSS). It is usually orange-tan weathered, dolomitic and shows evidence of organic activity in the form of worm burrows and feeding fans. At elevation

2 187m in the southern part of the claim, a quartzitic unit (Ssq) is interbedded with 2 - 3m thick limestone beds (Ssl).

On the west side of the thrust fault in GIN 1, the basal unit is the Pregnant shale (DGPR) overlain by soft Akie shale (DAP). In the southwestern corner at higher elevations, Akie shale is interbedded with the upper part of the Gunsteel formation (DMWRS, DMWP). These younger Gunsteel formation units are moderately hard, bluish grey to pale white weathering and often laminated. A barren nodular barite horizon (DMWM) is contained within these upper Gunsteel units.

Near the southern boundary of GIN 1, interbedded Gunsteel and Akie formation trending northwest-southeast are exposed. A sharp contact was observed between these black shales and a 5m thickness of chert pebble conglomerate of the Warneford formation (DMWC). A thrust fault cuts off these units to the north. The hanging wall of the thrust fault consists of the Gunsteel Pregnant shale unit (DGPR) and overlying soft Akie shale (DAP).

GIN 2: Figure 83-7

The geology in the eastern part of GIN 2 consists of interbedded Gunsteel and Akie formations on the east limb of broad syncline. A thin Pregnant shale unit (DGPR) of the Gunsteel formation trending northwesterly overlies the Silurian siltstone (SSS) near the northeastern corner. This thin unit is conformably overlain by silvery grey weathering, variably ribbon-bedded (5cm) shale units of the upper Gunsteel formation. A gradational contact separates the Upper Gunsteel formation from the overlying soft Akie shale formation consisting of faintly laminated, brown to grey weathering shales and narrow interbedded weakly pyritic siltstones. The western part of GIN 1 is underlain by Silurian siltstone units.

A thin barite-bearing shale horizon (DMWM) occurs near the top of the Gunsteel formation. It is contained within finely laminated, silvery grey weathering, moderately hard black shales and is considered to have a thickness of up to 9 m. It is not well exposed, but seen in several locations along the west-facing slope.

GIN 3: Figure 83-5

An assumed gradational contact separates the upper part of the Gunsteel formation from the underlying Akie phyllitic shale (DAP) at the northeastern corner of GIN 3. The Akie shale is soft, phyllitic and weathers to a dark grey. Silty units (DAPO) are present within this shale as seen along the east-west trending ridge in the northern part of the claim. To the west along the ridge the rocks become pinstriped bedded (DAPS).

The contact between the soft phyllitic black Akie shale and the underlying brown Silurian siltstone (Sss) occurs as a thrust fault dipping to the southwest. The siltstone is composed of shaly, finely laminated units (Ssh), limestone units (Ssl) and dolomitic siltstone (Sss) all showing gradational contacts.

A northeasterly trending fault in the northeastern portion of the claim appears to have a right lateral strike slip component, with the south side of the fault down thrown.

The southern part of GIN 3 is considered to be underlain by rocks of the Road River Group.

GIN 4: Figure 83-7

The northern portion of GIN 4, north of Pesika Creek is underlain by interbedded Gunsteel and Akie formations of hard and soft black shales, respectively. Axial plane cleavage and bedding, where seen, trend northwesterly and dip to the southwest with a few exceptions. A thin bed of Warneford formation is exposed near the northern border, trending into GIN 1 where exposure shows about a 3m thickness with several smaller lenses interbedded with the upper Gunsteel formation.

The east-west trending ridge in the western portion of the claim is underlain by interbedded Gunsteel and Akie fissile black shale. The Gunsteel unit (DMWP) is finely laminated, weathers silvery grey and is moderately hard. Axial plane cleavage direction trends northwesterly and dips southwesterly. Bedding is usually obscure, but does indicate tops to the southwest.

GIN 5: Figure 83-8

The eastern portion of GIN 5 east of the northwest trending creek, is underlain by the Road River Group consisting of silty limestone (Ssl) and siltstone (Ssh). A synclinal axis trends northwesterly from the southeastern corner of the claim. Surficial calcrete deposits are widespread near the centre of the claim. The west side of the creek contains almost no outcrop but it would appear that Akie units trend onto the property along strike from one outcrop just south of the southern claim boundary.

MINERALIZATION

Nodular and laminar barite are exposed in the southwestern corner of GIN 1 at the northern end of the 2 100m contour and above that contour about 200m to the southwest. It occurs in finely laminated dark grey to black siliceous shale (DMWM) in the upper part of the Gunsteel formation. The nodules are up to 2mm in diameter, slightly elongated and occupy about 1% of the rock over a thickness of up to 0.5m. The laminar barite is 0.5cm thick parallel to bedding. No other sulphide minerals were noted at these locations.

Another occurrence of barite was located in the east central part of GIN 2 at an elevation ranging from 1 840 to 1 860m on the west-facing slope. The barite at this location is massive bedded about 3m thick trending northwesterly, and dipping 40° southwest and is considered to be an upper part of the Gunsteel formation. It occurs above a cherty unit (DMWP) and forms blocky outcrops for a strike length of about 100m down the ridge. Scree boulders from these outcrops were seen in the creek 300m below to the west. No sulphides were seen associated with the barite. This showing has an associated barium soil anomaly detected in 1980 (Roberts, W. J. and Simpson, J. G., 1980).

A minor barite occurrence of this same horizon was located about 100m to the southeast. Here the barite was in the form of 1 - 2mm nodules and discontinuous lenses over a thickness of a few centimetres.

Nodular barite was seen near the southern boundary of GIN 1 at an elevation of 1 820m on the east side of a southerly flowing creek. The nodules are up to 3mm

in diameter, slightly elongated along strike and occur in black moderately hard siliceous black shale (DMWM). The occurrence has a thickness of about 3m and a strike length of about 20m. No sulphide mineralization was seen associated with the barite.

Minor galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite were seen in quartz-carbonate veins in Silurian siltstone boulders near elevation 1931 in the south central part of GIN 1.

STRUCTURE

The structural geology on the GIN claims is dominated by the northwesterly trending upright folds that preserve the Gunsteel formation in synformal keels on the older siltstone units. Bedding (S_0) and axial plane cleavage (S_1) relationships, as shown on the geological map Figure 83-5 and 6, while often difficult to obtain, are useful in determining stratigraphic tops. Axial plane cleavages (S_1) is well developed in all the rocks, but particularly the black clastic rocks of the Gunsteel and Akie formations. Black siliceous shales on the ridge in the southwestern corner of GIN 1 are cleaved into paper-thin "books" with faint bedding seldom visible. A crenulation cleavage (S_2) superimposed on S_1 was noted to the west of elevation 1931m in the southwestern portion of GIN 1. The angular relationship between S_0 and S_1 is measured and noted as lineation L_1 at this location, while L_2 is the lineation between S_1 and S_2 .

CONCLUSIONS

Geological mapping on the GIN claims has defined a sequence of Upper Devonian - Mississippian black clastic rocks known as the EARN GROUP preserved in synformal keels and thrust plates within the Silurian siltstone group. The lower part of the EARN GROUP is the Gunsteel formation. Its lowest member is the black siliceous Pregnant shale (DGPR) which hosts stratabound Pb-Zn-Ba mineralization to the northwest.

On the GIN claims, it is concluded that:

- 1) the potentially favourable Pregnant shale is barren of stratabound Pb-Zn-Ba mineralization; and

- 2) the nodular barite horizon is associated with a younger unit of the Gunsteel formation and has no Pb-Zn mineralization associated with it.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that no further work be considered on the GIN claims at this time.

REFERENCES

Roberts, W. J., Simpson, J. G., 1980

Geochemical Soil Sampling on the GIN Claims. Assessment Report - Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation, August 10, 1980. 5 pp.

APPENDIX I
STATEMENT OF COSTS

SALARIES

L. Pigage, Geologist - June 27 - July 10 @ \$180.00/day	\$ 2 520.00
G. I. Hall, Geologist - June 27 - July 10 @ \$180.00/day	2 520.00
P. R. Bresee, Geologist - June 27 - July 10 @ \$150.00/day	2 100.00
Helicopter - Hughes 500D - 16 hours @ \$375.00/hour	\$ 6 000.00
Helicopter Fuel - 320 gallons JP4 @ \$3.00/gallon	960.00
Orthophoto & Topo Map Preparation McElhaney Surveying and Engineering Ltd.	9 985.00
Travel	
Two Beech 18 Trips Prince George - Finbow Camp	2 193.50
Three Return Trips Vancouver - Prince George	678.00
Report Preparation & Drafting	500.00
Supplies - Neville Crosby Inc.	623.55
Freight Costs - Field Equipment return to Prince George	256.00
Camp Costs - 42 man days @ \$20.00/day	<u>810.00</u>
	<u>\$ 29 146.05</u>

APPENDIX II

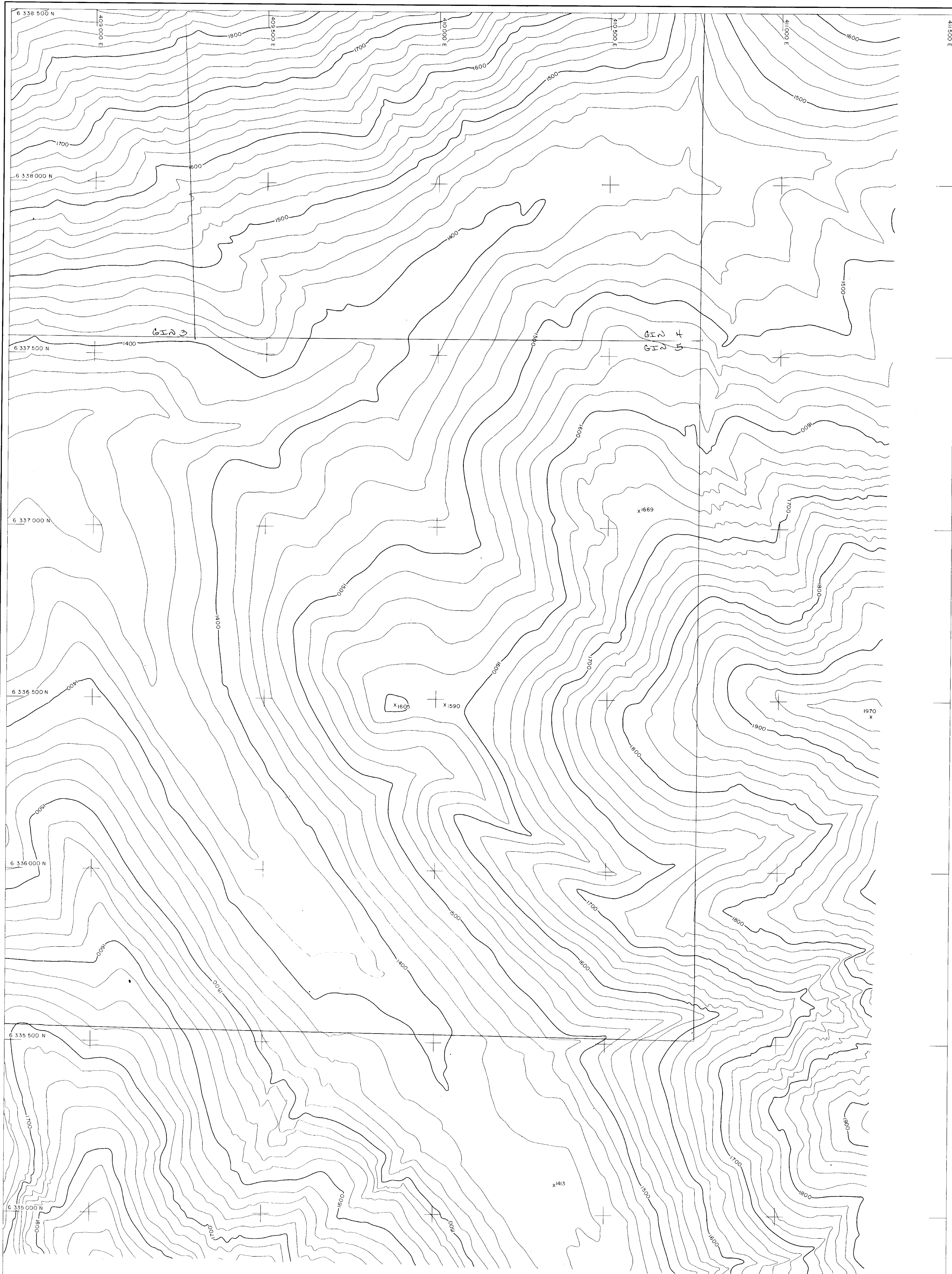
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, G. Ian Hall, of Calgary, Alberta, do hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of Michigan Technological University, with a B.S. (Honours) degree in Geology in 1965;
- 2) I am a graduate of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in 1969 with an M.S. degree in Geology;
- 3) I have been engaged in minerals exploration as a student and professional geologist continuously since 1962;
- 4) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada; and
- 5) I am the author of this report describing field work carried out under my supervision in 1983.

G. I. Hall
Staff Geologist

CALGARY, ALBERTA



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

11,562

1	2
3	4

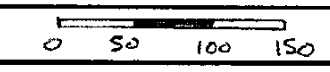
SHEET INDEX

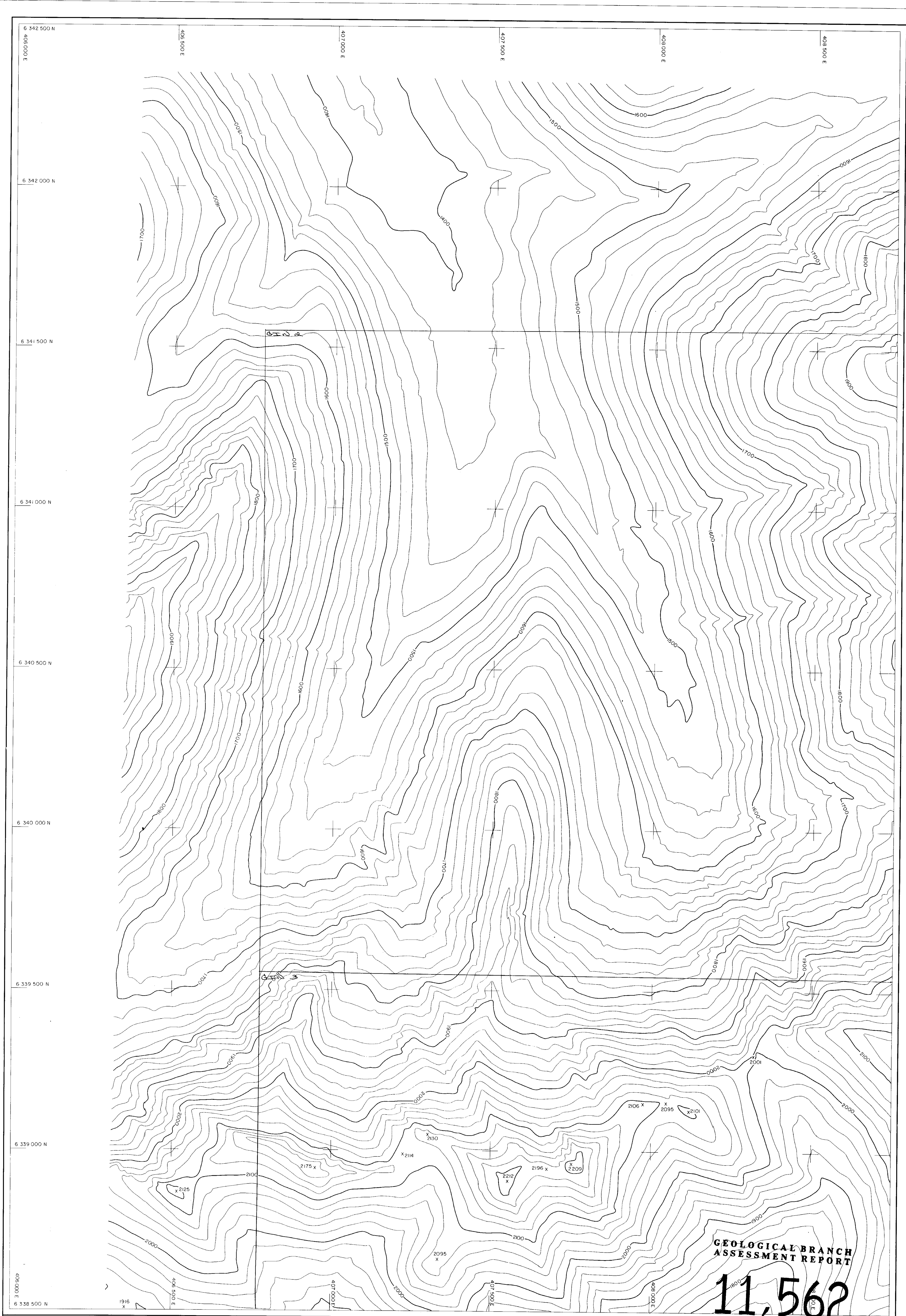


REF. No. 40066-0

McElhanney Surveying & Engineering Ltd.
1166 Alberni Street, Vancouver B.C., Canada
Compiled from aerial photography taken in 1974
of an approximate scale of 1:70000
SCALE 1:5000
DATE COMPILED June 1983
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 Metres
SHEET NUMBER 4 of 4

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
PESIKA CREEK
FIG. 83-6





**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

11,562

1	2
3	4

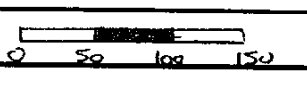
SHEET INDEX

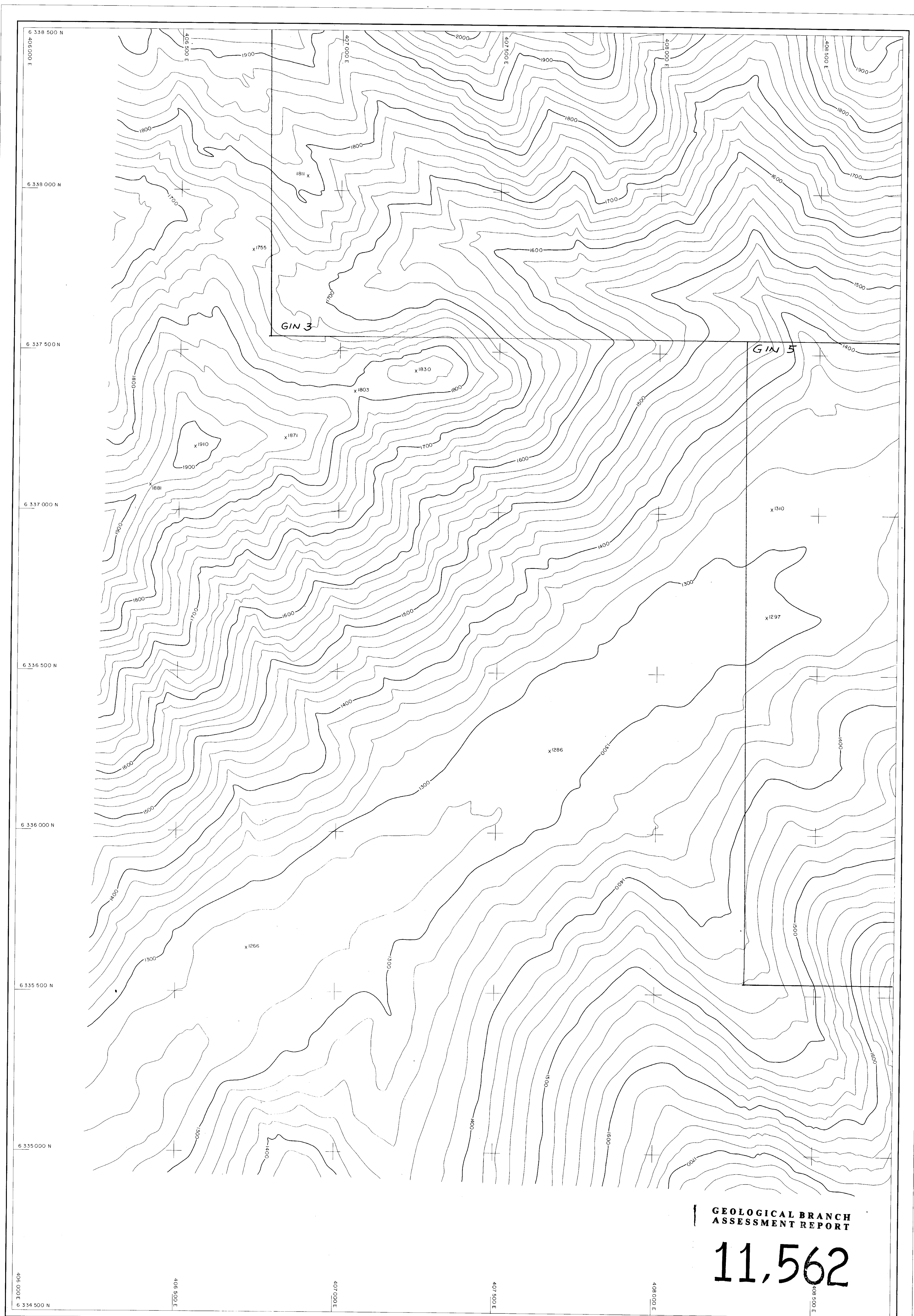


REF. No. 40066-0

McElhanney Surveying & Engineering Ltd.
1166 Alberni Street, Vancouver B.C., Canada
Compiled from aerial photography taken in 1974
at an approximate scale of 1:70000
SCALE 1:5000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 Metres
DATE COMPILED June 1983
SHEET NUMBER 1 of 4

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
PESIKA CREEK
FIG. 83-3





GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,562

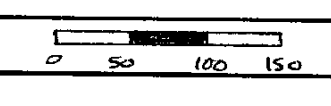
1	2
3	4

SHEET INDEX



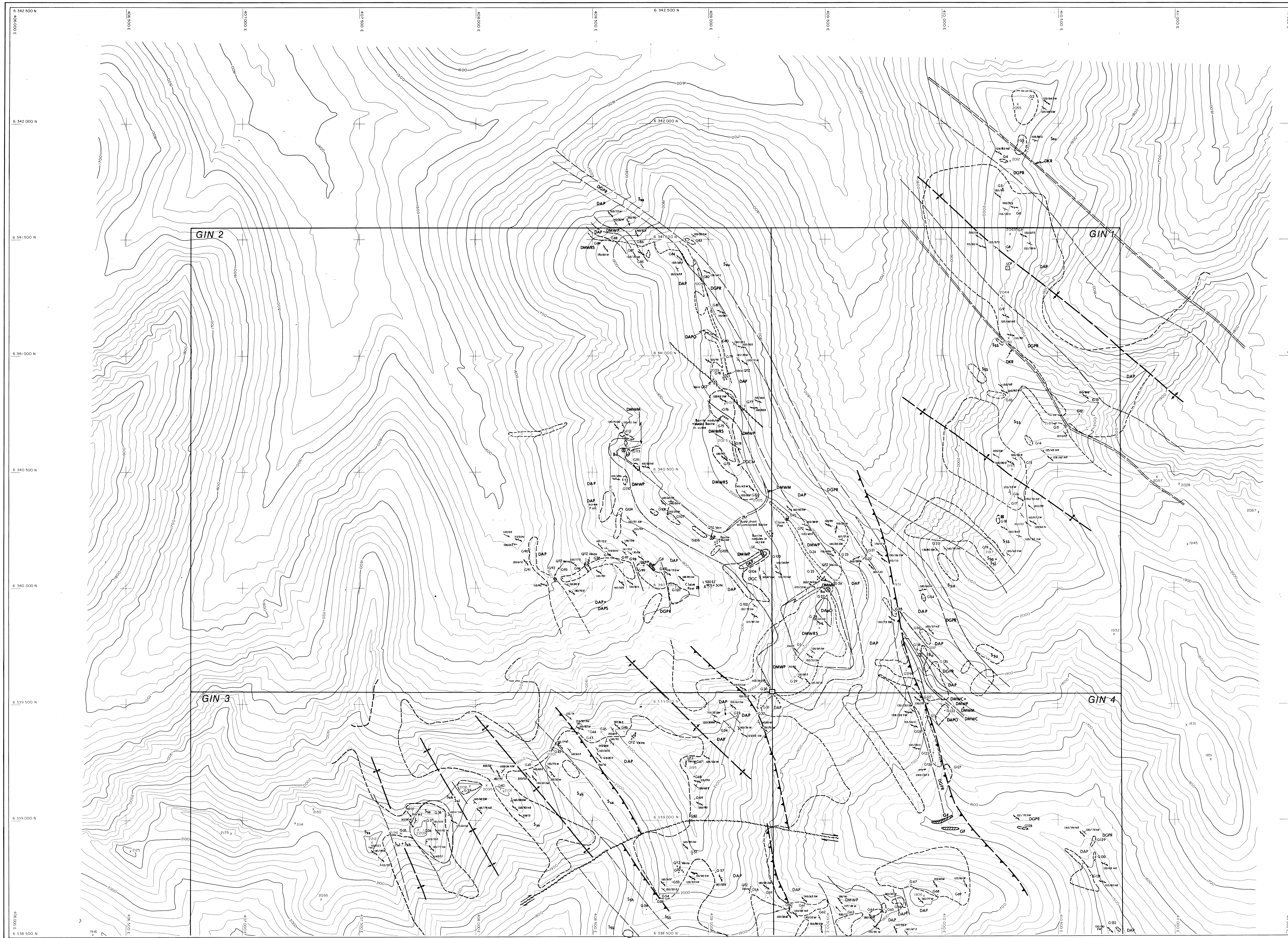
McElhanney Surveying & Engineering Ltd.
1166 Alberni Street, Vancouver B.C., Canada
Compiled from aerial photography taken in 1974
at an approximate scale of 1:70000
SCALE 1:5000
DATE COMPILED June 1983

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
PESIKA CREEK
FIG. 83-5



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 Metres
SHEET NUMBER 3 of 4

REF. No. 40066-0



LEGEND

- Upper Devonian - Mississippian
- Earn Group
 - Warneford formation
 - DMWC Chart granite to pebble conglomerate. Varicolored - black to light silvery grey weathering.
 - Akile formation
 - DAP Dark grey, finely laminated, soft shale. Weathers to medium grey or rusty brown. Locally contains thin orange-weathering, pyritic siltstone lenses and beds. In places distinctly laminated, giving it a pinstriped appearance.
 - DAPO Dark grey, finely laminated, soft shale with abundant tan-weathering siltstone interbeds.
 - Gumetel formation
 - DMWRS Black, moderately hard shale. Weathers to an off white to bluish grey. Locally distinctly laminated giving it a pinstriped appearance.
 - DMWM Massive to blocky barite interbedded with siliceous black shale. Barite is fine to medium crystalline. Unit thickness ranges from 0m to greater than 0m.
 - DMWP Black, moderately hard to hard, shale to porcellanite. Finely laminated. Weathers to silvery blue-grey. Ribbon-bedded (D-Sun) with graphitic shale partings and interbeds.
 - DGPR Black, moderately hard to hard, thick-bedded shale. Weathers to silvery grey or rusty brown. Commonly contains calcite, chert or pyrite nodules.
- Lower to Middle Devonian
 - DKR Kwasdaha reef
 - Fossiliferous, grey, thin-bedded limestone. Contains crinoid debris.
- Middle to Late Silurian
 - Road River Group
 - Silurian siltstone-undivided
 - Ssu Tan-weathering, dolomitic siltstone. Thick bedded to finely laminated. Commonly bioturbated. Contains interbeds of renette shaly siltstone and limestone.
 - Ss Tan-weathering, dolomitic siltstone. Commonly bioturbated.
 - Ssh Shaly, recessive, finely laminated, dark grey siltstone. Includes black chert lenses. Commonly weathers to shades of grey.
 - Ssl Dark grey, laminated, silty limestone.
 - Ssq Calcareous, tan-weathering, resistant, quartzose sandstone.

SYMBOLS

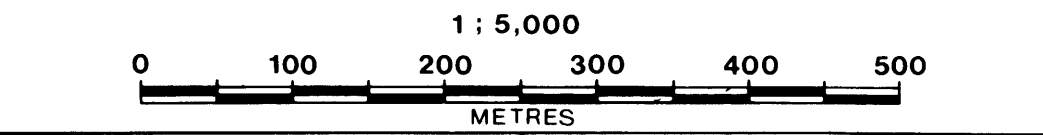
- Bedding (S₁) - inclined, horizontal, vertical
- Axial plane cleavage (S₂) - inclined, horizontal, vertical
- Conjugation cleavage (S₃) - inclined, horizontal, vertical
- Strike and plunge of lineation L₁ - intersection S₁/S₂
- Strike and plunge of lineation L₂ - intersection S₁/S₃
- Geological contact, defined, assumed
- Fault, showing right lateral movement
- Quartz veins
- Outcrop boundary
- Anticlinal axis
- Synclinal axis
- Thrust fault
- Barite, Lead, Zinc, Pyrite
- Location of structural measurement
- Surficial caliche and/or ferricrete deposits
- Claim post

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

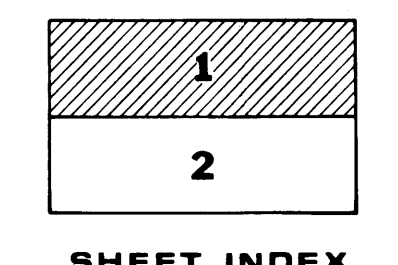
11,562

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
GIN GROUP
 OMECEA MINING DIVISION - B.C.

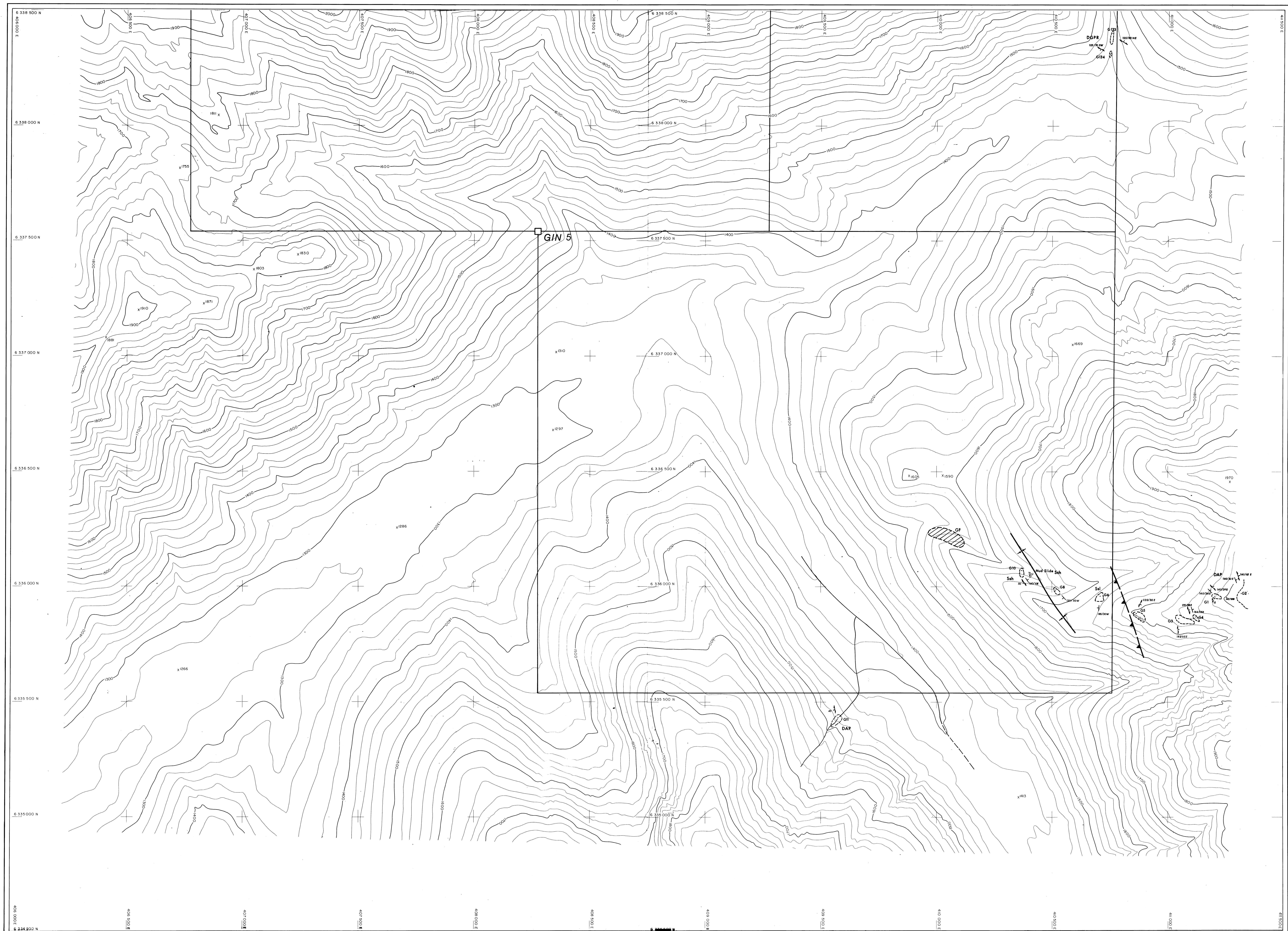
GEOLOGY



N.T.S. 94-F-1.2 DATE: JULY 1983
 SURVEY BY: L.Pigge, G.I.Hall, P.Brese FIG. 83 - 7
 DRAWN BY:



SHEET INDEX



LEGEND

- Upper Devonian - Mississippian
- Earn Group**
- Wareford formation**
- DMWC** Chert granite to pebble conglomerate. Varicolored - black to light silvery grey weathering
 - DAP** Dark grey, faintly laminated, soft shale. Weathers to medium grey or rusty brown. Locally contains thin orange-weathering, pyritic silty limestone lenses and beds. In places distinctly laminated, giving it a pin-striped appearance.
 - DAPO** Dark grey, faintly laminated, soft shale with abundant tan-weathering siltstone interbeds.
- Gunsteel formation**
- DMWRS** Black, moderately hard shale. Weathers to an off white to bluish grey. Locally distinctly laminated giving it a pin-striped appearance.
 - DMWM** Massive to lobbly barite interbedded with silty shale. Barite is fine to medium crystalline. Unit thickness ranges from 5m to greater than 5m.
 - DMWP** Black, moderately hard to hard, shale to porcellanite. Finely laminated. Weathers to silvery blue-grey. Ribbon-bedded (>5cm) with graphic shale partings and interbeds.
 - DGPR** Black, moderately hard to hard, thick-bedded shale. Weathers to silvery grey or rusty brown. Commonly contains calcite, chert or pyrite nodules.
- Lower to Middle Devonian
- DKR** **Kwadsha reef**
Fossiliferous, grey, thin-bedded limestone. Contains crinoid debris.
- Middle to Late Silurian
- Road River Group**
- Suu** Silurian siltstone-undivided
Tan-weathering, dolomitic siltstone. Thick-bedded to finely laminated. Commonly bioturbated. Contains interbeds of recessive shaly siltstone and limestone.
 - Sss** Tan-weathering, dolomitic siltstone. Commonly bioturbated.
 - Ssh** Shaly, recessive, finely laminated, dark grey siltstone. Includes black chert lenses. Commonly weathers to shades of grey.
 - Sd** Dark grey, laminated, silty limestone.
 - Ss** Calcareous, tan-weathering, resistant, quartzose sandstone.

SYMBOLS

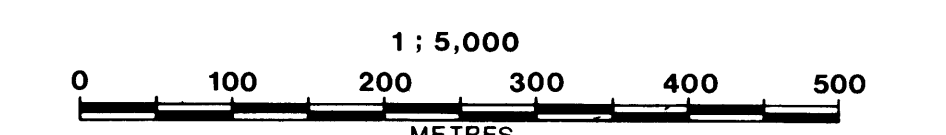
- Bedding (S1) - inclined, horizontal, vertical
- Axial plane cleavage (S1) - inclined, horizontal, vertical
- Crementation cleavage (S2) - inclined, horizontal, vertical
- Strike and plunge of lineation L1 - intersection S1/S2
- Strike and plunge of lineation L2 - intersection S1/S2
- Geological contact: defined, assumed
- Fault, showing right lateral movement
- Quartz veins
- Outcrop boundary
- Anticlinal axis
- Synclinal axis
- Thrust fault
- Barite, Lead, Zinc, Pyrite
- Location of structural measurement
- Surficial calcareous and/or ferruginous deposits
- Claim post

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

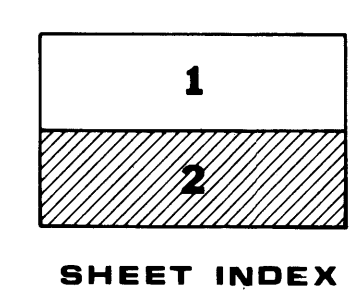
11,562

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
GIN GROUP
OMINECA MINING DIVISION - B.C.

GEOLOGY



N.T.S. 94-F-1, SURVEY BY: I. Pogue, G.I. Hall, P. Bresser, DRAWN BY: DATE: JULY 1983 FIG. 83 - 2







GIN 2

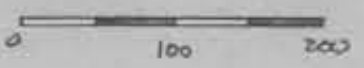
GIN 1

GIN 3

11,562

1	2
3	4

SHEET INDEX



11,562

F. No. 40066-0

McElhanney Surveying & Engineering Ltd.
1106 Alberni Street, Vancouver B.C., Canada
Compiled from aerial photography taken in 1974
at an approximate scale of 1:70000
SCALE 1:5000
DATE COMPILED June 1983
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 Metres
SHEET NUMBER 2 of 4

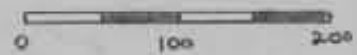
CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
PESIKA CREEK
FIG. 83-10
ORTHOPHOTO MAP



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

1	2
3	4

SHEET INDEX



11,562



REF. No. 40068-0

McElvanney Surveying & Engineering Ltd.
1106 Alberni Street, Vancouver B.C., Canada
Compiled from aerial photography taken in 1974
at an approximate scale of 1:70000

SCALE 1:5000	CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 Metres
DATE COMPILED June 1983	SHEET NUMBER 4 of 4

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION
PESIKA CREEK
FIG. 83-12
ORTHO PHOTO MAP



1	2
3	4

BHEET INDEX



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,562



REF. No. 40066-0

McElhanney Surveying & Engineering Ltd.
1166 Alberni Street, Vancouver B.C., Canada
Compiled from aerial photography taken in 1974
at an approximate scale of 1:70000

SCALE 1:5000	CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 Metres
DATE COMPILED June 1983	SHEET NUMBER 3 of 4

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORPORATION

PESIKA CREEK

FIG.83-11

ORTHO PHOTO MAP