GEOCHEMICAL & GEOLOGICAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

ST. PAUL and MONASHEE PROPERTIES

TOUGHNUT, ZILPAH, MINERVA, BLACK BESS, ST. PAUL,

MONASHEE 1-8 CLAIMS

MONASHEE MOUNTAIN

VERNON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

NTS:

82L/1W-2E

Latitude:

50°06.3' to 50°09.8' Nort

Longitude:

118°24.8' to 118°30.4' West

Owner:

Brican Resources Ltd.

Consultant:

K.L. Daughtry & Associates Ltd.

Authors:

W.R. Gilmour, geologist

K.L. Daughtry, P.Eng.

Date:

December 13, 1983.

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SUMMARY

The MONASHEE and ST. PAUL properties, respectively owned by and on option to Brican Resources Ltd., are located 57 km east-southeast of Vernon, B.C. This report presents the results of exploration work carried out during the period October, 1982 to October, 1983.

Cut picket grid lines totalling 5.5 km were installed.

A total of 499 soil samples was collected. Analyses for gold totalled 622, for arsenic 201 and for silver 55 samples. A total of 57 rock samples were collected. Analyses for gold totalled 57, for arsenic 55, for silver 50, and for antimony and mercury 18 samples.

Geological mapping at a scale of 1:2,500 was done on the geochemically anomalous areas of the Gossan and Mine grids. A programme of mapping the claims at a scale of 1:10,000 was begun.

Four specific target areas were defined and further work on them is recommended.

LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY

The MONASHEE and ST. PAUL properties are located in the Monashee Mountains of south-central British Columbia (Figure 1). The property is centred on Monashee Mountain and is bounded on the north by Yeoward Creek, on the south and east by the Kettle River and on the west by Monashee Pass Creek and Highway 6 (Figure 2).

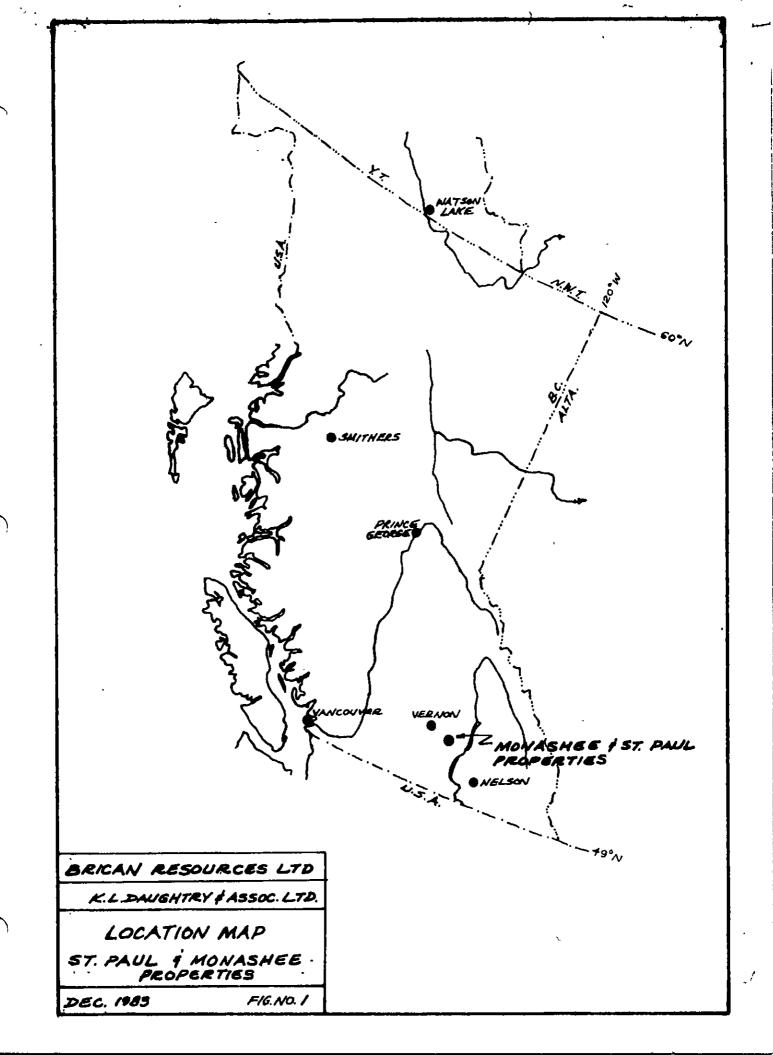
The National Topographic System map reference is 82L/1W-2E and the claims are between latitudes $50\,^{\circ}06.3$ ' to $50\,^{\circ}09.8$ ' North and longitudes $118^{\circ}24.8$ ' to $118^{\circ}30.4$ ' West.

Good access to the Monashee Mountain area is provided by Highway 6 from Vernon, 80 km to the west. Access to the property is gained on old mine roads from the south along the crest of the mountain, or through the St. Paul mine area from Yeoward Creek.

The nearest supply centre is the community of Cherryville, 30 km along Highway 6 to the northwest. Vernon is the nearest major centre, and the nearest railhead is the village of Lumby, 50 km to the west on Highway 6.

Topography is typical of the Monashee Mountains. A rolling upland forms the upper parts of the mountains with deeply incised drainage creating steep valley flanks. Elevations range from 925 m above sea level on Yeoward Creek to 1280 m a.s.l. near the Kettle River and 1882 m a.s.l. on Monashee Mountain.

Most of the property is heavily forested with a mature growth of fir, spruce, and on the north slopes, cedar.



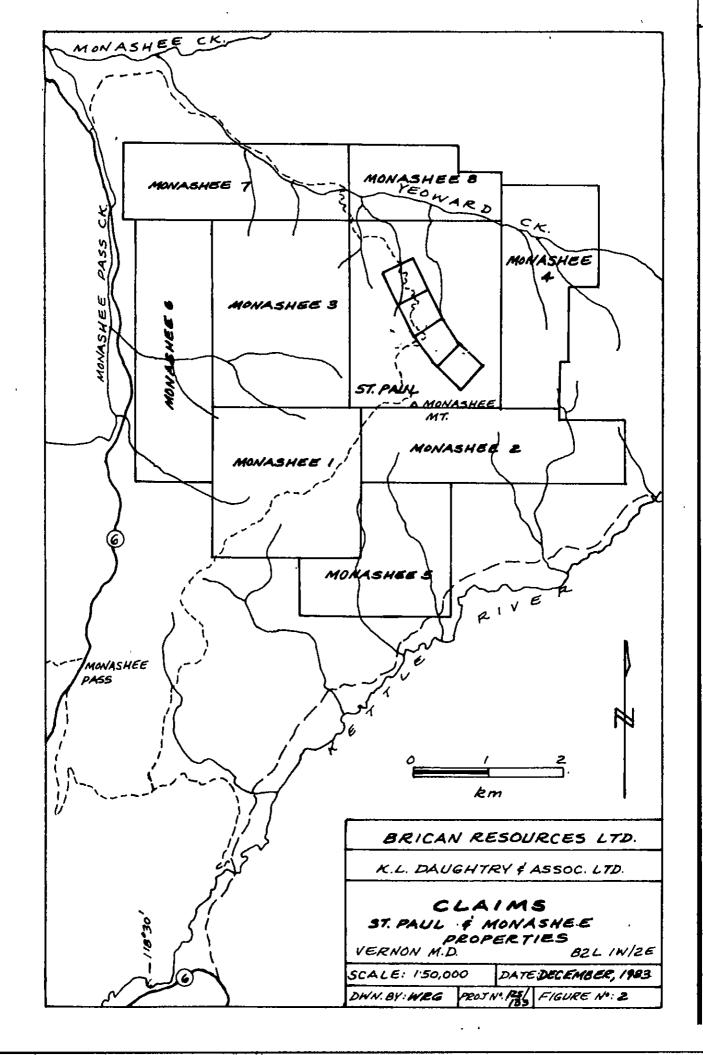
PROPERTY

The MONASHEE property consists of eight located metric grid claims, comprising a total of 120 units, in the Vernon Mining Division. All claims are owned by Brican Resources Ltd. The ST. PAUL property, which includes the old St. Paul and Morgan mines, consists of one located metric grid claim (St. Paul) and four Crown-granted claims. Brican holds an option to purchase the ST. PAUL property from St. Paul Mines Ltd.

The following table lists the pertinent information on the claims. The expiry date is correct pending acceptance of this report.

ST. PAUL Group

Claim Name	Record Number	No. of Units	Expiry Date
BLACK BESS	L. 4186	1	Crown-granted
MINERVA	L. 4187	1	Crown-granted
TOUGHNUT	L. 4189	1	Crown-granted
ZTLPAH	և. 4188	1	Crown-granted
ST. PAUL	1110	20	860810
MONASHEE 4	1241	18	860928
MONASHEE 7	1279	12	861020
MONASHEE 8	1280	8	861020
MONASHEE Group			
MONASHEE 1	1124	16	860928
MONASHEE 2	1125	14	860928
MONASHEE 3	1240	20	860928
MONASHEE 5	1242	16	860928
MONASHEE 6	1278	16	861020



HISTORY

The area surrounding Monashee Mountain was one of the earliest productive mining districts in Western Canada. In 1863 a small bonanza silver lode, later known as the Hidden Treasure, was discovered on Monashee Creek. A small amount of ore was rawhided to the coast for processing in 1864.

The most important mineral production in the Monashee has been placer gold from Cherry and Monashee Creeks and their tributaries north and west of Monashee Mountain. Minor production has been won from the headwaters of the Kettle River southeast of the mountain. The first mention of the Cherry Creek discovery is in the 1876 Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, when production of about 235 ounces was reported.

Placer gold was first discovered in the Kettle River drainage in 1877. In 1889 a Mr. Marsh began driving, single-handed, a 2500-foot tunnel in a vain attempt to reach bedrock at the head of what is now Marsh Creek, near the south boundary of MONASHEE 1 claim. After 12 years the timbers near the portal rotted and collapsed and the project was abandoned.

No reliable figures are available for placer gold production in the Monashee. Estimates of as much as 150,000 ounces produced during the 1880's have been published, but the British Columbia Ministry of Mines records production of only slightly over 5000 ounces.

Lode gold was apparently first discovered in the area in 1879, and the first claims located were on the "Monashee gold ledge" on the west flank of Monashee Mountain in 1886. This property later became the Monashee Mine and yielded several thousand tons of ore.

About 1890 a trapper, Mr. Morgan, located the first claims on top of Monashee Mountain. This property, the Morgan, is now part of the St. Paul Mines Ltd. holdings. A few hundred tons of high-grade gold ore have been produced to date. A staking rush took place on Monashee Mountain in 1898 with 65 new claims located. In 1902 exploration was being conducted on various claim groups on the mountain, including the Morgan, Guysboro, Dawn and Morning. In 1903 the Silver Bell, a high grade gold-silver prospect, was discovered on the north side of Monashee Creek about 7 km north of Monashee Mountain.

In 1916, the St. Paul Mine showings were found on the steep north face of Monashee Mountain, about 600 metres north of the Morgan. A complex polymetallic ore was discovered with values in gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, copper, lead and zinc. Several attempts have been made over the years to profitably treat this ore and several hundred tons have been produced. The most recent shipment was made in 1974. The property presently is held under option by Brican Resources Ltd.

In 1923, the first attempt was made to mine placer gold on Porcupine (Yeoward) Creek, on the MONASHEE 7 claim below the St. Paul Mine. Sporadic minor production and exploration has continued to the present on both placer and lode properties on and near Monashee Mountain.

On the ground now covered by the MONASHEE 1-8 claims there has apparently been little exploration carried out in the past. In 1981, Brican Resources Ltd., on the strength of favourable reconnaissance geological and geochemical data, defined Monashee Mountain as an exploration target for gold-silver deposits.

After acquisition of an option to purchase the St. Paul Mines property, Brican located the MONASHEE 1-8 claims in 1981 and 1982. In 1981 Brican did some

trenching in the area of the St. Paul and Morgan showings. During 1982, a programme of geochemical soil sampling, with minor rock sampling, geological mapping and magnetometer surveying was carried out.

The results of the 1983 exploration programme are the subject of this report.

GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

The MONASHEE and ST. PAUL properties are on the eastern edge of the Intermontane Belt at its boundary with the Omineca Crystalline Belt. A thick sequence of Upper Paleozoic and Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks trends east-southeasterly through the Monashee area along the northerly edge of a large granodiorite-quartz diorite batholith of Mesozoic age. The layered rocks have been metamorphosed to greenschist facies in the area of Monashee Mountain.

Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks unconformably overlie all the above rocks with profound angular unconformity. Block faulting in the Tertiary has resulted in considerable vertical displacement which makes lateral correlation of stratigraphic units difficult. It is generally considered that the Paleozoic rocks are correlative with the Thompson assemblage to the west and to the Milford Group to the east. The Triassic rocks are correlated with the Nicola Group to the west and the Slocan Group to the east. The batholith is equivalent to the .Nelson and Coast plutonic events and the Tertiary layered rocks are equated with 'the Kamloops Group.

On Monashee Mountain, the lithologic sequence comprises dacite and andesite flows and fragmentals, tuffaceous argillite and siltstone, calcareous siltstone and greywacke, limestone, limestone breccia, and cherty argillite. The various units generally strike southeasterly and have variable steep dips. Dykes of feldspar porphyry occur as well as highly altered hypabyssal diorite plugs. The contact of the layered rocks with the batholith trends easterly across the mountain near the southern boundary of the MONASHEE claims.

Gold and silver mineralization occurs at several places on the mountain. High

grade free gold, associated with pyrite, sphalerite, galena and stibnite occurs in quartz veins at the Morgan mine. Complex polymetallic pyrite-arsenopyrite-stibnite-sphalerite-tetrahedrite-galena mineralization with high gold and silver values occurs in a quartz vein stockwork at the St. Paul mine. Large zones of disseminated arsenopyrite-gold mineralization occur on the Dona showing on the east flank of the mountain.

Coarse placer gold occurs in most creeks draining Monashee Mountain.

The 1:10,000 and 1:2,500 scale mapping has shown three main units of Permian-Triassic(?) rocks. Massive limestone forms a relatively homogeneous unit. Minor thin bedded limestone with minor open fold structures was noted on the Gossan grid. It appears that the limestone grades into calcareous pelitic rocks along strike. The argillite unit is lithologically a mixed unit of sedimentary rocks. Argillite, commonly cherty and pyritic, seems to predominate. On the Mine grid the argillite has alternating dark and light bands, averaging about two cm in thickness. Calcareous siltstones with minor sandstones are also common. A conglomerate and green sandstone unit on the Gossan grid has mainly volcanic clasts. Beds of black, sooty limestone were also noted (Mine grid). The volcanic unit is predominantly massive, pale green dacite although more andesitic units were also mapped.

The map units are repeatedly juxtaposed in no particular order and have a general northwest-southeast strike and steep dip. These units have a lenticular nature due to facies changes. Conglomerate and sandstone appear to be intraformational; they do not mark a major unconformity. There is no evidence of repetition of rock units by folding. Some of the more abrupt changes in lithology along strike may be due to or amplified by faulting. There appears to

be a significant increase in metamorphic grade to the east, as evidenced by the volcanic rocks tending to chloritic schists. Also, gneissic-looking quartz-feldspar hornblende rocks occur on the Mine grid.

A sill-like feldspar-quartz porphyry unit intrudes the layered rocks.

Preliminary thin section work shows that secondary sericite and calcite occurs.

Anomalous gold values occur in the more altered, quartz and pyrite-rich rocks.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

Soil Geochemistry

The programme of reconnaissance soil sampling was continued along topographic contours surrounding the upper portion of Monashee Mountain (Figures 4,5,6). Soil samples were collected at 25, 50 and 100 m intervals along several topographic contours. The more detailed sampling (25 m intervals) was carried out in the area of the St. Paul and Morgan showings. The flatter areas nearer the top of Monashee Mountain were covered by widely spaced lines, sampled at 25 m intervals. On the Gossan grid, more detailed sampling was done (Figures 8,9,10).

For better ground control, cut picket lines totalling 5.5 km were installed on the Gossan, Mine, S.E. and Porcupine grids.

The soil samples were collected in numbered Kraft wet strength paper bags and sent to Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. in North Vancouver for analysis.

Wherever possible the samples were collected from the 'B' horizon, at approximately 15 cm depth. The -80 mesh fraction was subjected to aqua regia (Au), to hot nitric-hydrochloric (Ag) and to nitric-perchloric (As) digestions. Analysis was by the combined fire assay and atomic absorption (Au), by atomic absorption (Ag) and by colorimetric (As) methods.

The results for both the MONASHEE and ST. PAUL properties have been combined for statistical treatment and interpretation. The following table shows the anomalous classification.

Gold (ppb)		Arsenic (ppm)
40-49	threshold	50-79
50-79	weakly anomalous	80-159
80-99	anomalous	160-299
100+	strongly anomalous	300+

During 1983, 499 samples were collected. Some samples which had previously been collected were analysed giving a total of analyses for gold of 622, for arsenic of 201, and for silver of 55 samples.

On the Gossan grid, a continuous 500 m long gold-arsenic soil anomaly occurs along the steep hillside (Figures 8,9,10). The anomaly coincides with a sill-like body of feldspar-quartz porphyry. Within this anomalous zone 69 gold samples averaged 320 ppb and 41 arsenic samples averaged 250 ppm. Downslope contamination has produced a lobe in the anomaly to the southwest. The gully marked on the 1:2,500 maps is more of a change in slope direction than a pronounced depression. However, in this area the soil is poorly developed and some of the samples taken consist predominantly of talus fines. In spite of the steep southwest facing slope the soil profiles generally appear suitable for soil sampling.

On the Mine grid the most continuous anomaly occurs just north of a northwest-southeast trending volcanic/sedimentary contact (Figures 16,17). However, the distribution of anomalous gold values indicates a southwest-northeast trend.

At the east end of the S.E. grid is a widespread arsenic anomaly with sporadic anomalous gold values. The anomalous gold values near the west end of the grid do not form continuous anomalous zones and are restricted to one sample line.

The reconnaissance contour sampling discovered a new gold-arsenic anomaly, called the Porcupine grid. Only preliminary detailed work has been completed to date with gold values up to 240 ppb and arsenic value to 800 ppm.

Rock Geochemistry

On the Gossan grid 45 rock samples, were collected from the area of the main gold-arsenic soil anomaly and the surrounding area (Figures 11,12,13,14). The rocks were analysed by Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. After pulverization, the -100 mesh was subjected to aqua regia (Au), to hot nitric-hydrochloric (Ag), to nitric-perchloric (As) or to controlled aqua regia (Hg) digestions. Analysis was by combined fire assay and atomic absorption (Au), by atomic absorption (Ag), by colorimetric (As), by cold vapour atomic absorption (Hg) and by X-ray fluorescence (Sb) methods. The anomalous gold-arsenic soil area appears to be underlain by a feldspar-quartz porphyry body. This unit contained from less than 5 to 180 ppb gold and from less than 2 to 900 ppm arsenic. Twenty samples taken from within this unit averaged 30 ppb gold and 120 ppm arsenic. The best values are from pyritic and quartz-rich rocks. The highest value of Au was from pyritic quartz vein float, running 3270 ppb gold and 18 ppm silver.

Seven rock samples were collected from the Mine grid (Figure 19). In the area of 15+50N - 1+50E a small shear zone occurs in quartz-feldspar-hornblende metamorphic rocks. Semi-massive pyrite and pyrrhotite ran 130 ppb gold and 6.4 ppm silver. The clay-rich altered zone was also anomalous. The unsheared rock contained low values. None of the argillaceous or carbonaceous sediments sampled were anomalous.

Preliminary sampling on the Porcupine grid shows that a quartzite(?) is anomalous in gold, with four samples averaging 90 ppb (maximum value 220).

DISCUSSIONS and CONCLUSIONS

The exploration work carried out during 1982 and 1983 attempted to locate new gold showings. Contour soil sampling has discovered four areas anomalous in gold. It should be noted that soil sampling did not detect either the St. Paul or Morgan showings. Silt and heavy mineral geochemistry gave strong gold, arsenic and silver values downstream from the St. Paul. However, it is not known to what extent these values are due to contamination.

Detailed work on the anomalous areas has confirmed the soil anomalies, particularly on the Gossan grid. However, rock sampling to date has failed to sufficiently explain the anomalies. Only one rock sample, a narrow quartz vein with pyrite, has given an economically significant value. The porphyry unit on the Gossan grid and the quartzite(?) on the Porcupine grid are definitely anomalous in gold and arsenic. The highest values in these rocks occur in the more pyritic sections (up to 5% disseminated pyrite). However, there is no general correlation with gold and pyrite as other more pyritic rocks in other areas are not anomalous in gold.

Permian-Triassic(?) sedimentary and volcanic rocks with steep dips trend northwest-southeast across Monashee Mountain. The rocks are not complexly folded although metamorphic grade increases significantly to the east. Minor porphyritic rocks intrude the sequence.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the next phase of exploration work be directed toward a resolution of the nature of the source of the gold and arsenic geochemical anomalies. A detailed evaluation of the showings near the old workings of the St. Paul and Morgan mines is also warranted.

Respectfully submitted

W.R. CAlmoun

K.L. Daughtry

December 13, 1983.

REFERENCES

British Columbia	1876 to present	Ministry of Mines Annual Reports
Cairnes, C.E.	1931	St. Paul Group of mineral claims, Osoyoos District, B.C., Geol. Surv. Can. Sum. Rep. 1930 part A, pp 116-121
Daughtry, K.L.	-	Private files
W.R. Gilmour and K.L. Daughtry	1982	Assessment Report on the Monashee 1-5 Claims, Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia
Jones, A.G.	1959	Vernon map area, Geol. Surv. Can. Memoir 196
Okulitch, A.V.	1979	Thompson-Shuswap-Okanagan Geol. Surv. Can. Open File 637

STATEMENT OF COSTS

A. Monashee Group

1.)	Professional	Services

W.R. Gilmour 17 days @ \$250 \$4250.00 mapping, supervision, data compilation, field dates Sept 15, 21

K.L. Daughtry 6 days @ \$275 1650.00 mapping, supervision field dates Oct 10,13 (1982) Oct 24,26 (1983)

\$5900.00

2.) Labour

J. Graham, prospector supervision	10 days @ \$175	1750.00
T. Bissett July 29-30, Aug 2-3, 21-24 Sept 14-16, 25-26 Oct 1-2	15 days @ \$115	1725.00
C. Lynes July 29-30 Aug 2-4, 11, 21-24, 29-31 Sept 1,5 14-16, 21 Oct 1,2	21 days @ \$125	2625.00
J. Osterhagen July 29-30 Aug 2, 30-31 Sept 1-2 Oct 1-2, 4-8	14 days @ \$150	2100.00

8200.00

3. Transportation

~ 44

4 X 4 trucks 35 days @ \$50

1750.00

4. Analysis

Soil geochem

317	Au	@	\$6.00	1902.00
78	As	@	3.25	253.50
38	Ag	@	1.90	72.20

200 sample preparations @ .75 150.00

Rock Geochem

45 Au @	6.00	270.00
43 As @	3.25	139.75
38 Ag @	1.90	72.20
18 Sb @	4.25	76.50
18 Hg @	4.00	72.00

45 sample preparations @ 2.75 123.75

Thin section preparation 5 @ 6.00

30.00

3161.90 5. Airphoto map 2000.00 Pacific Survey Corporation 6. Accomodations, meals 769.00 7. Equipment rental 40.00 8. Field supplies 930.00 Secretarial, office, printing 9. 635.00

Total

\$23385.90

B. St. Paul Group

1.)	Professional	Services

W.R. Gilmour mapping, supervision, data compilation, field dates Oct 7, 10	8 days @ \$250	\$2000.00
K.L. Daughtry mapping, supervision field dates Oct 7, 10	3 days @ \$275	825.00
B. Kyba mapping Oct 13	1 days @ \$225	225.00

3050.00

2.) <u>Labour</u>

J. Graham, prospector supervision	2 days @ \$1 75	350.00
T. Bissett Aug 4-5, 8-11, 14-16 Sept 27-29	11 days @ \$115	1265.00
C. Lynes July 27-28 Aug 5, 8-10, 15-16 Sept 25-30 Oct 4-7, 13	19 days @ \$125	2375.00
J. Osterhagen Aug 4-5, 8-11, 15-16 Sept 25, 27-30 Oct 13	14 days @ \$150	2100.00

6090.00

3. Transportation

4 X 4 trucks 25 days @ \$50

1250.00

4.	Analysis
	Soil geochem

305	Αu	@	\$6.00	1830.00
123	As	@	3.25	399.75
27	Ag	@	1.90	51.30

299 sample preparations @ .75 224.25

Rock geochem

12 Au @ 6.00	72.00
12 As @ 3.25	39.00
12 Ag @ 1.90	22.00

2638.30 5. Airphoto map Pacific Survey Corporation 1200.00 Accomodations, meals 6. 356.00 Equipment rental 7. 60.00 Field supplies 8. 685.00 9. Secretarial, office, printing 400.00

Total Monashee and St. Paul \$39115.20

Total

\$15729.30

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

- I, KENNETH L. DAUGHTRY of R.R. #4, Vernon, British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that:
- 1. I am a Consulting Geologist in mineral exploration. ''
- I have been practising my profession for nineteen years in Canada, the United States and Ireland.
- I am a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa, with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology and Chemistry.
- 4. I am a member of the Associations of Professional Engineers of British Columbia, Ontario and Yukon Territory, and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- 5. This report is based upon knowledge of the MONASHEE and ST. PAUL properties gained from personal experience and involvement in all aspects of the exploration programme described herein.
- 6. I am a Director of Brican Resources Ltd., which company has a beneficial interest in the properties.

K.L. Daughtry

Vernon, B.C.

December 13, 1983.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

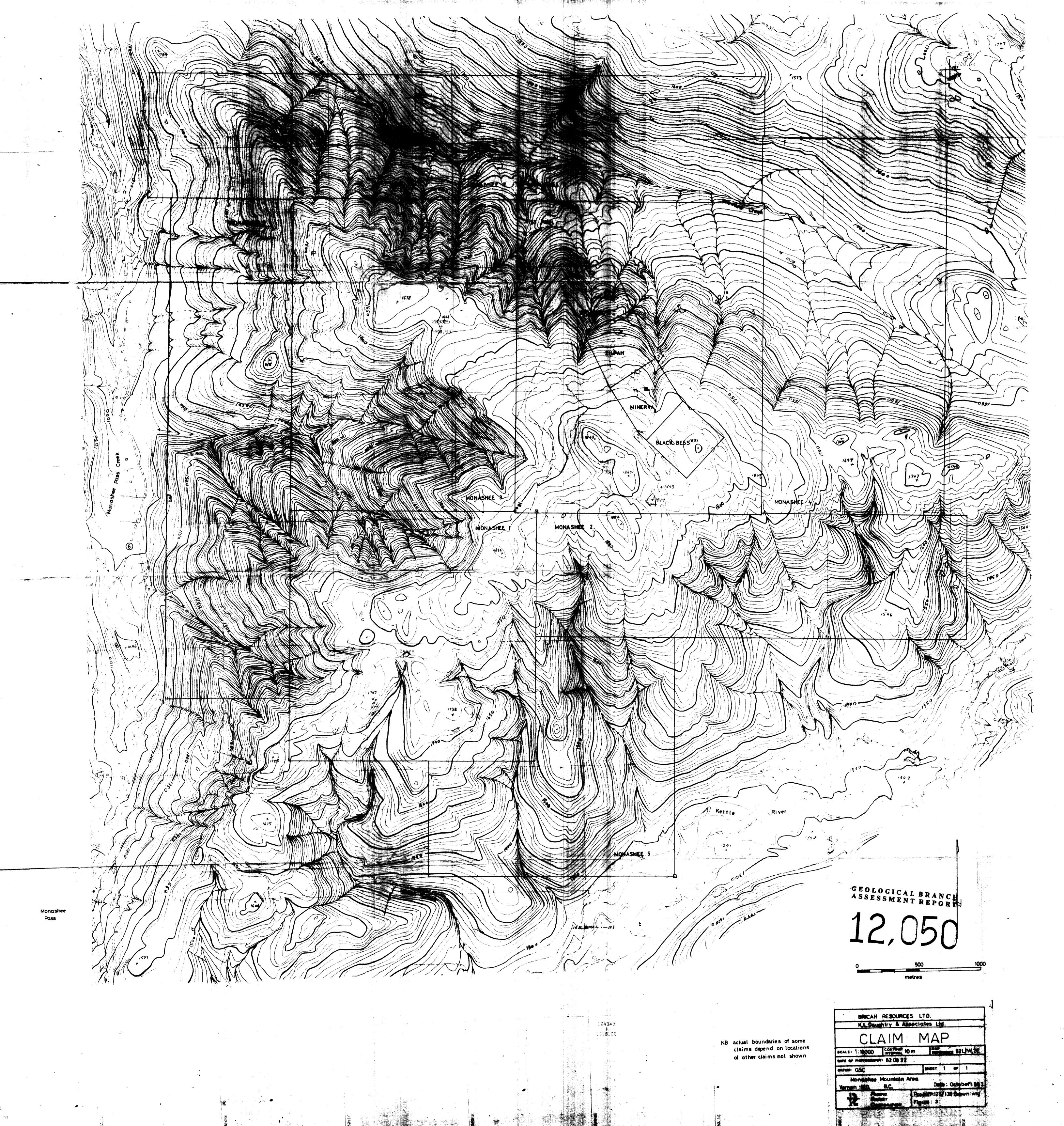
I, W.R. GILMOUR, of 13511 Sumac Lane, Vernon, B.C. V1B 1A1, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that:

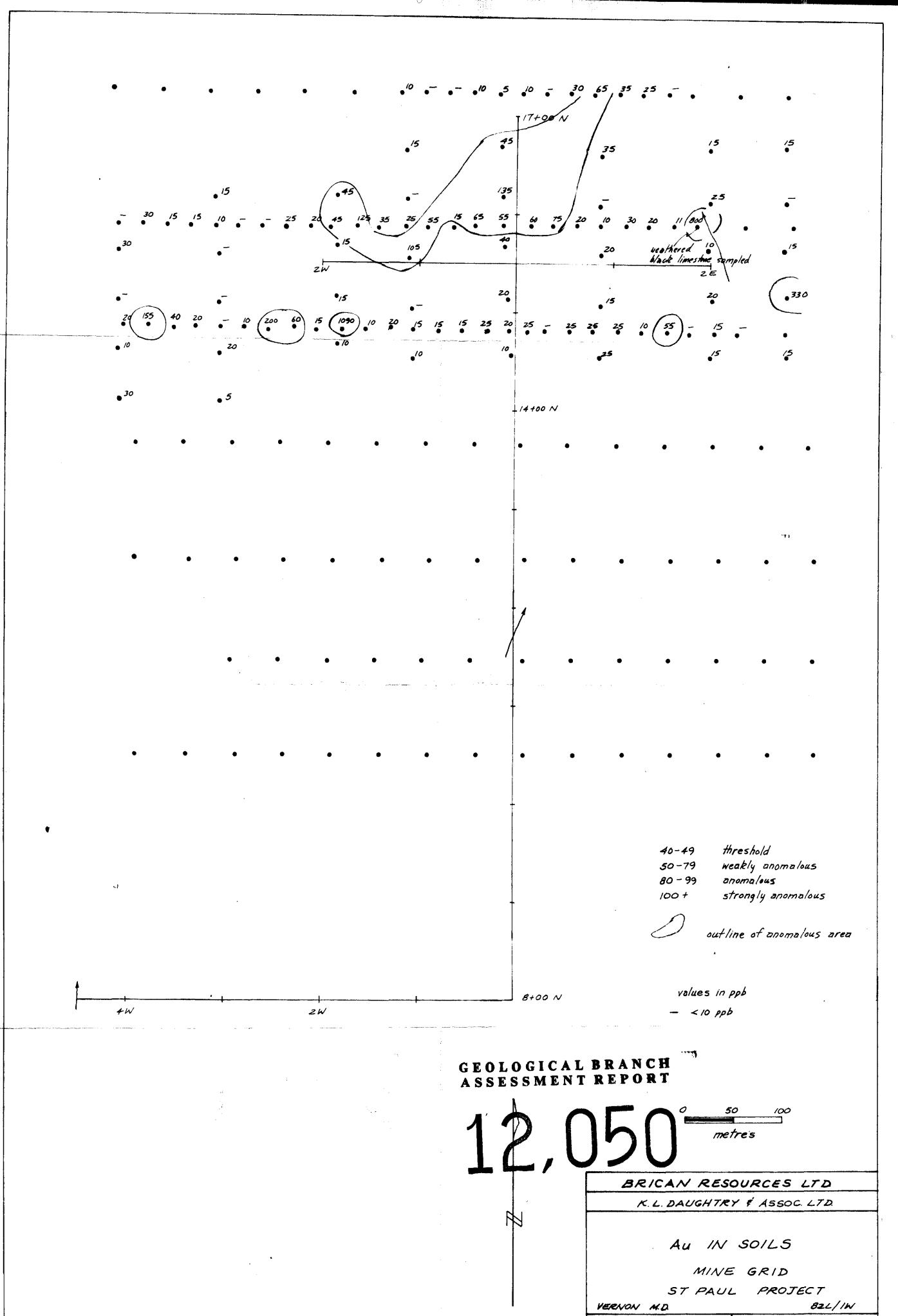
- 1. I am a Consulting Geologist in mineral exploration employed by W.R. Gilmour & Associates Ltd., Vernon.
- 2. I have been practising my profession in British Columbia, the Yukon Territory, and Nevada for 13 years.
- 3. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in geology.
- I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of 4. the Society of Mining Engineers of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers.
- 5. This report is based upon knowledge of the MONASHEE and ST. PAUL properties gained from personal experience and involvement in all aspects of the exploration programme described herein.
- I am a Director of Brican Resources Ltd. which company has a beneficial 6. interest in the properties.

W.R. Gilmour

Vernon, B.C.

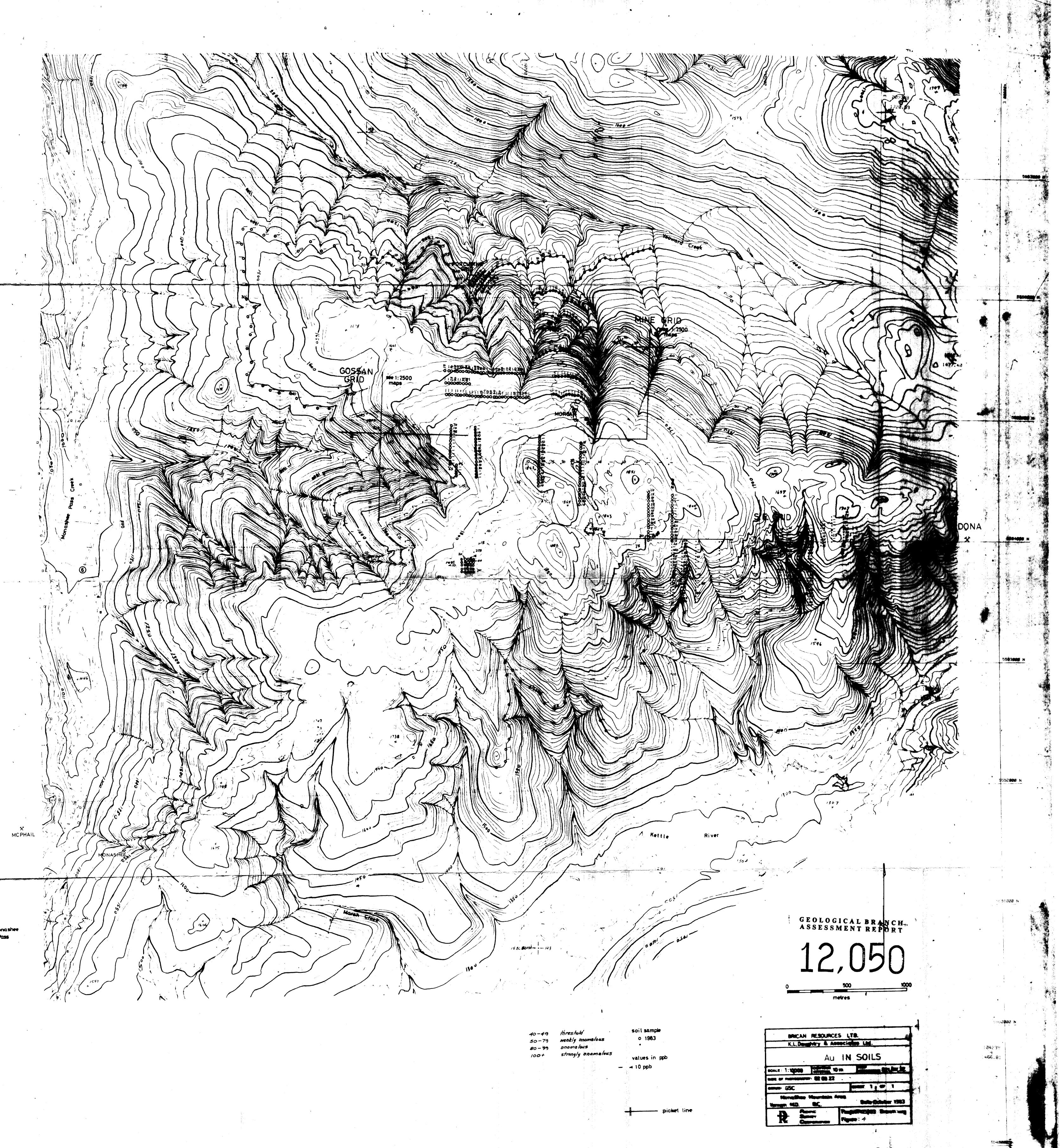
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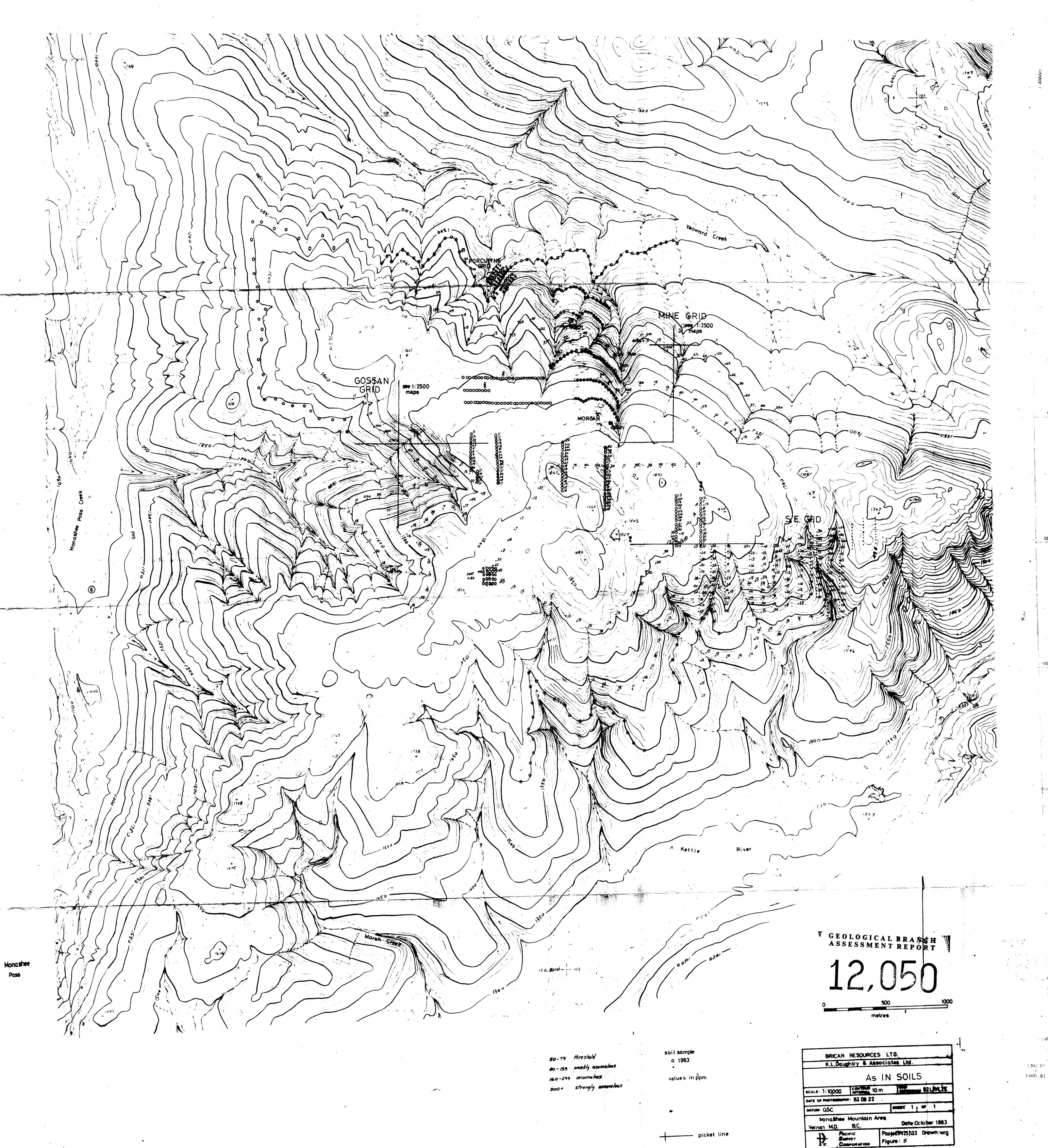


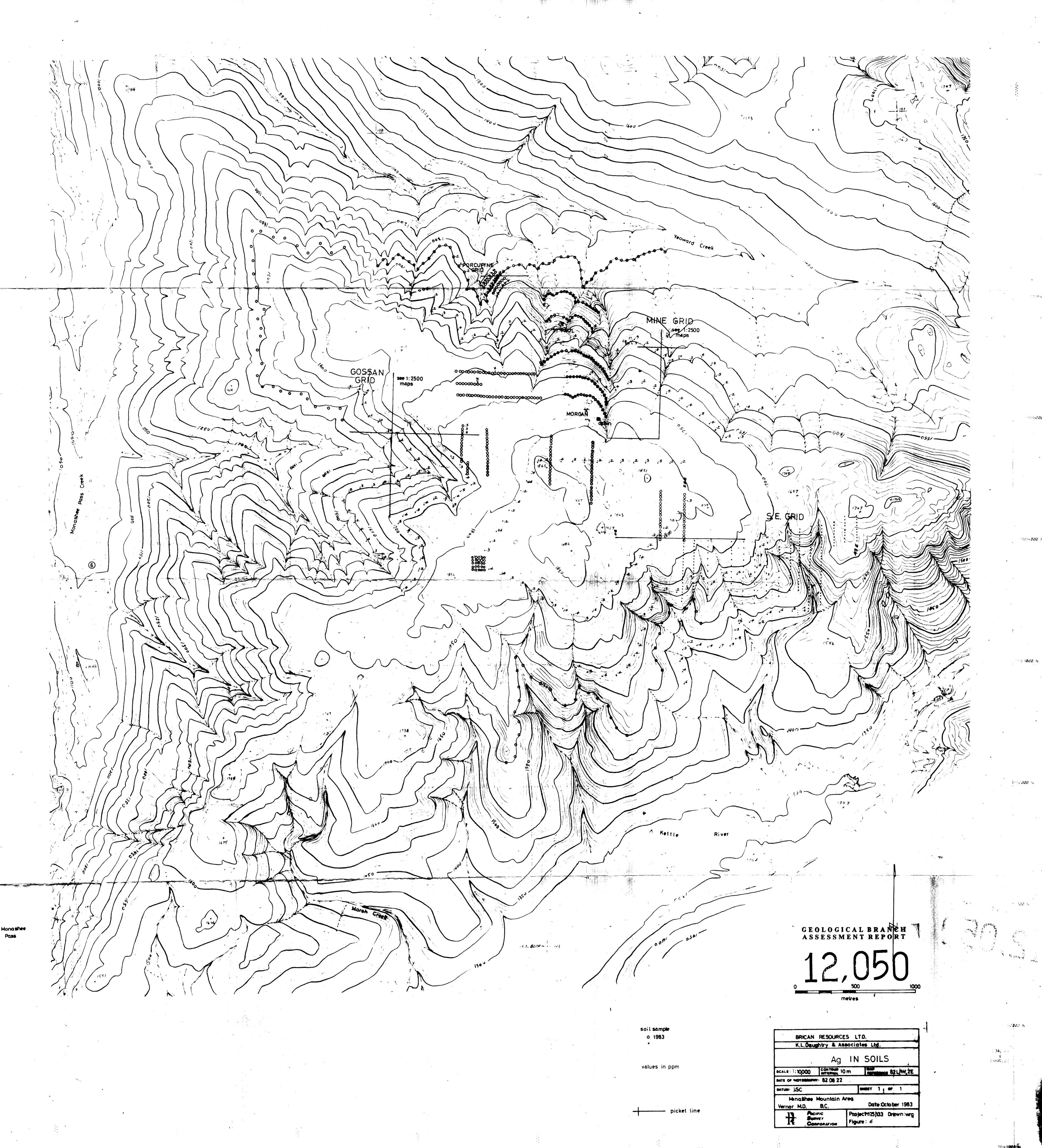


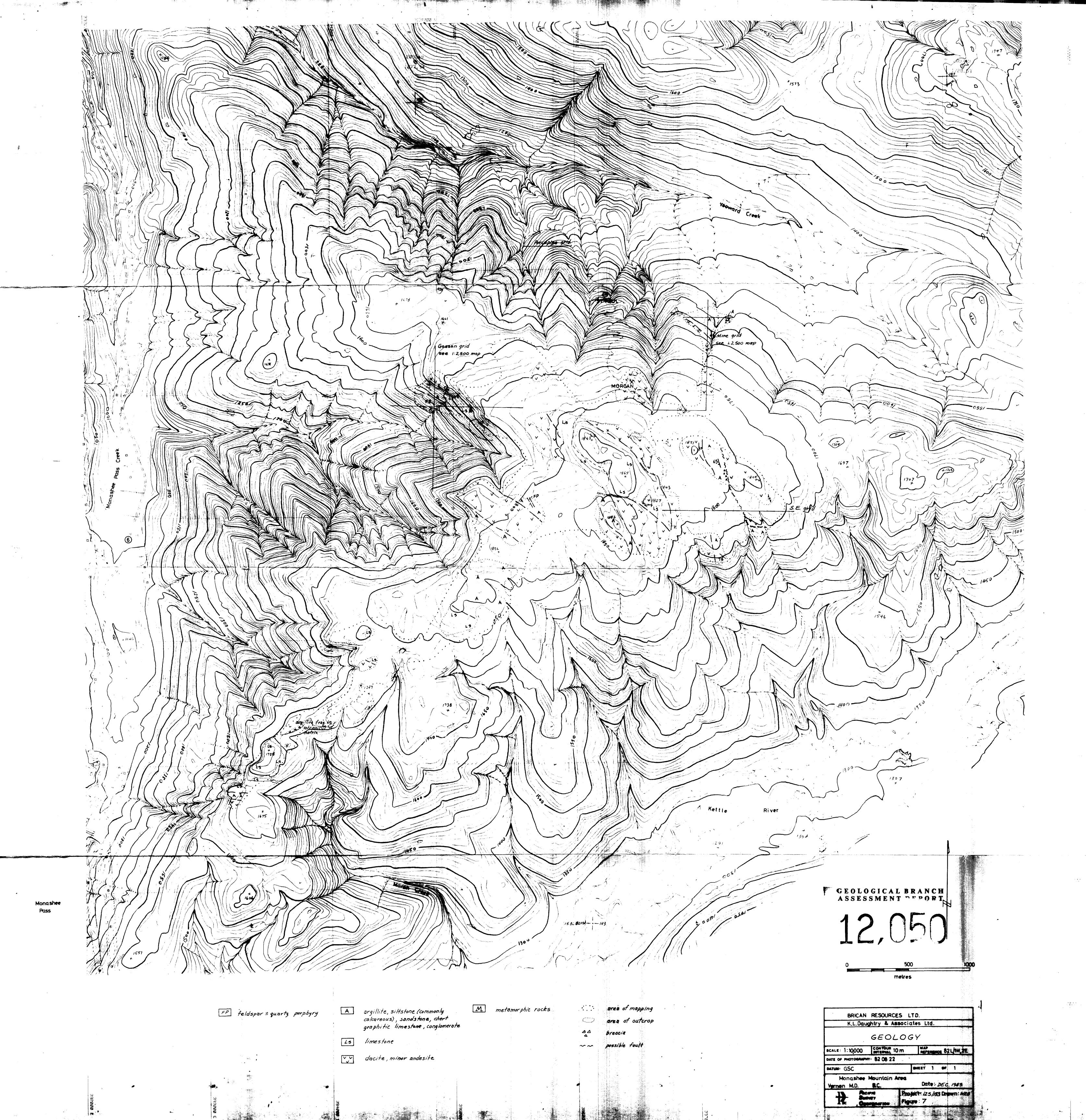
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 DATE: DEC. 1983

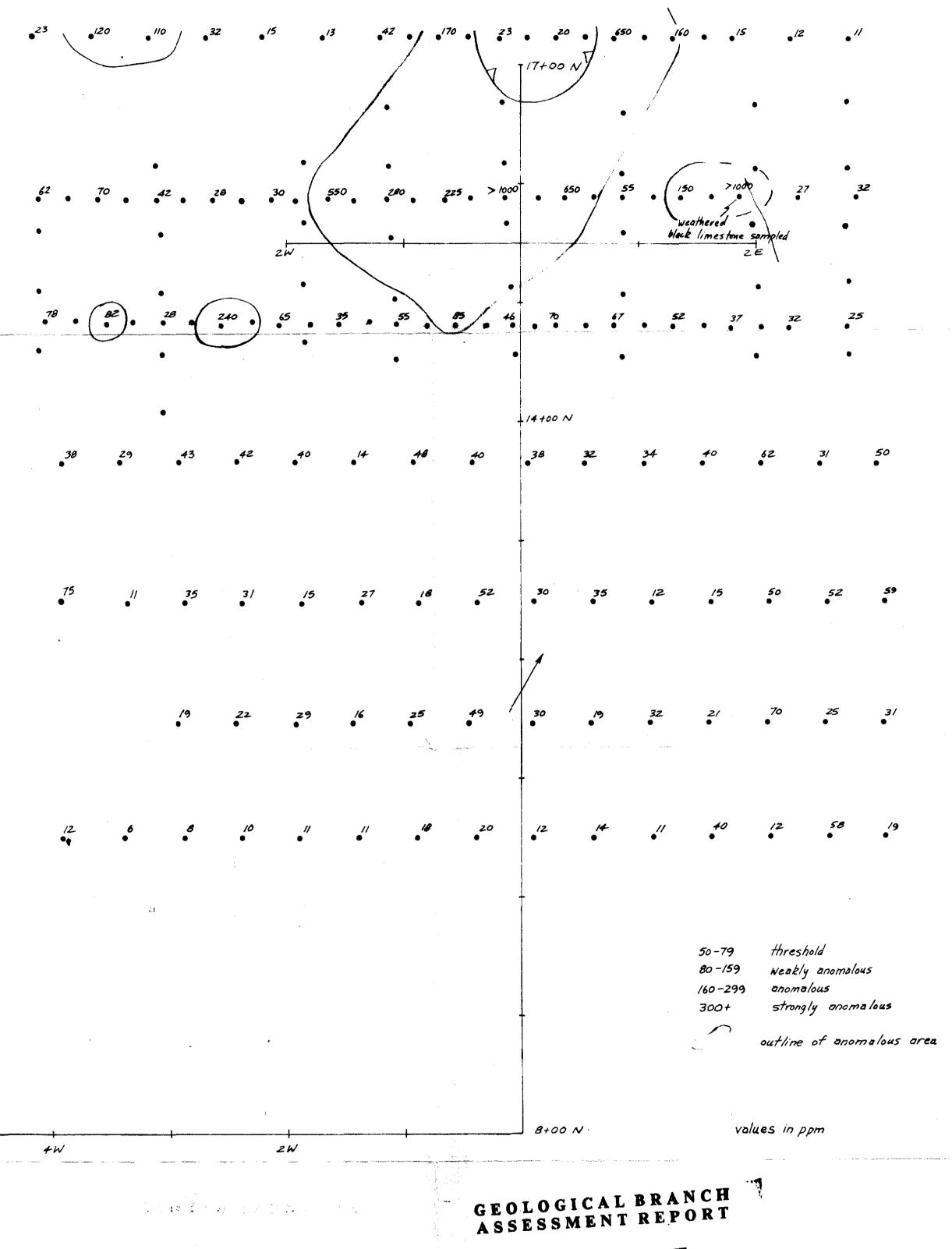
 DWN. BY: WRG
 PROT.Nº: 125
 FIGURE Nº: 16











12,050 netres

BRICAN RESOURCES LTD

K.L. DAUGHTRY & ASSOC. LTD.

As IN SOILS

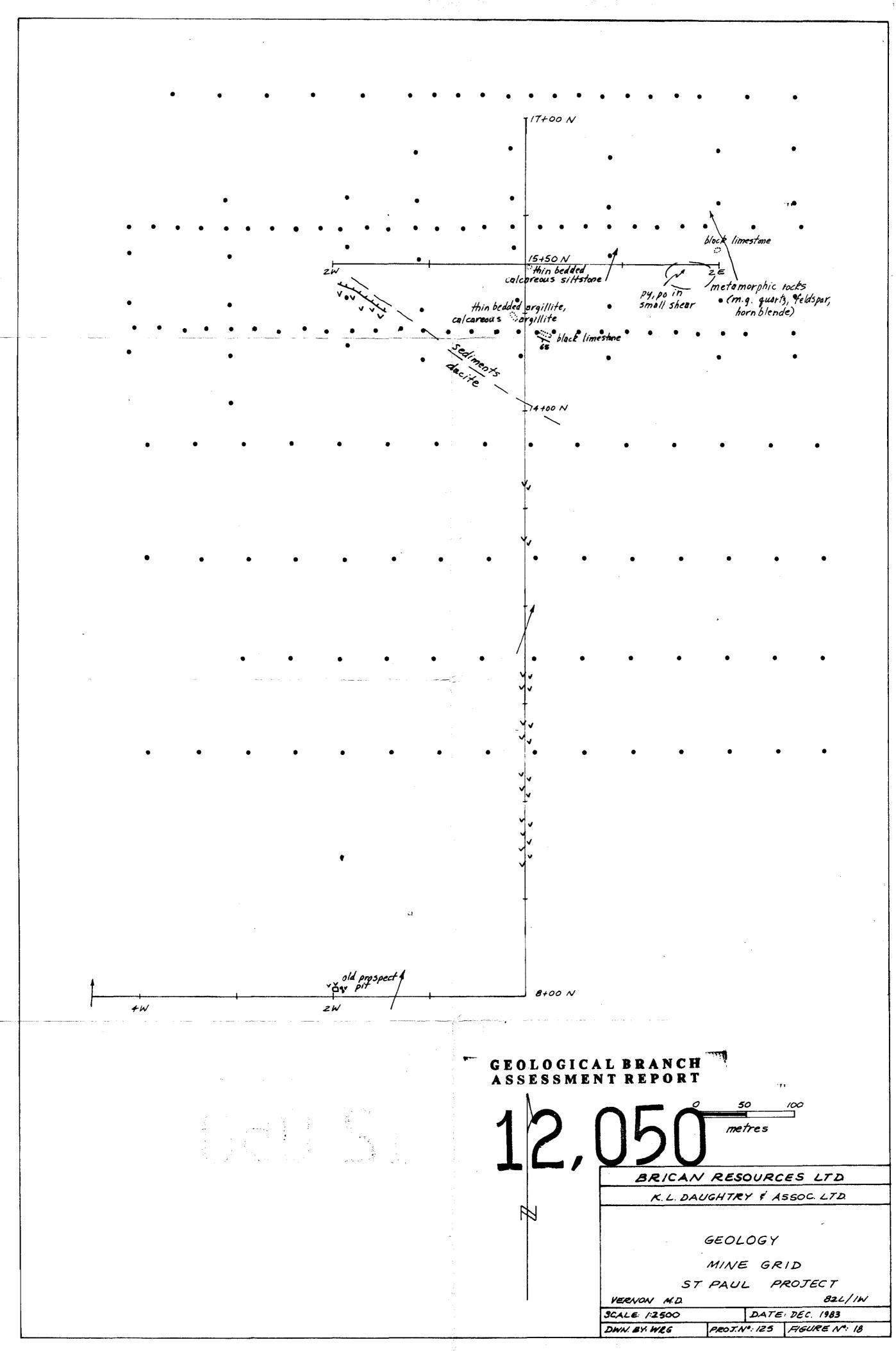
MINE GRID

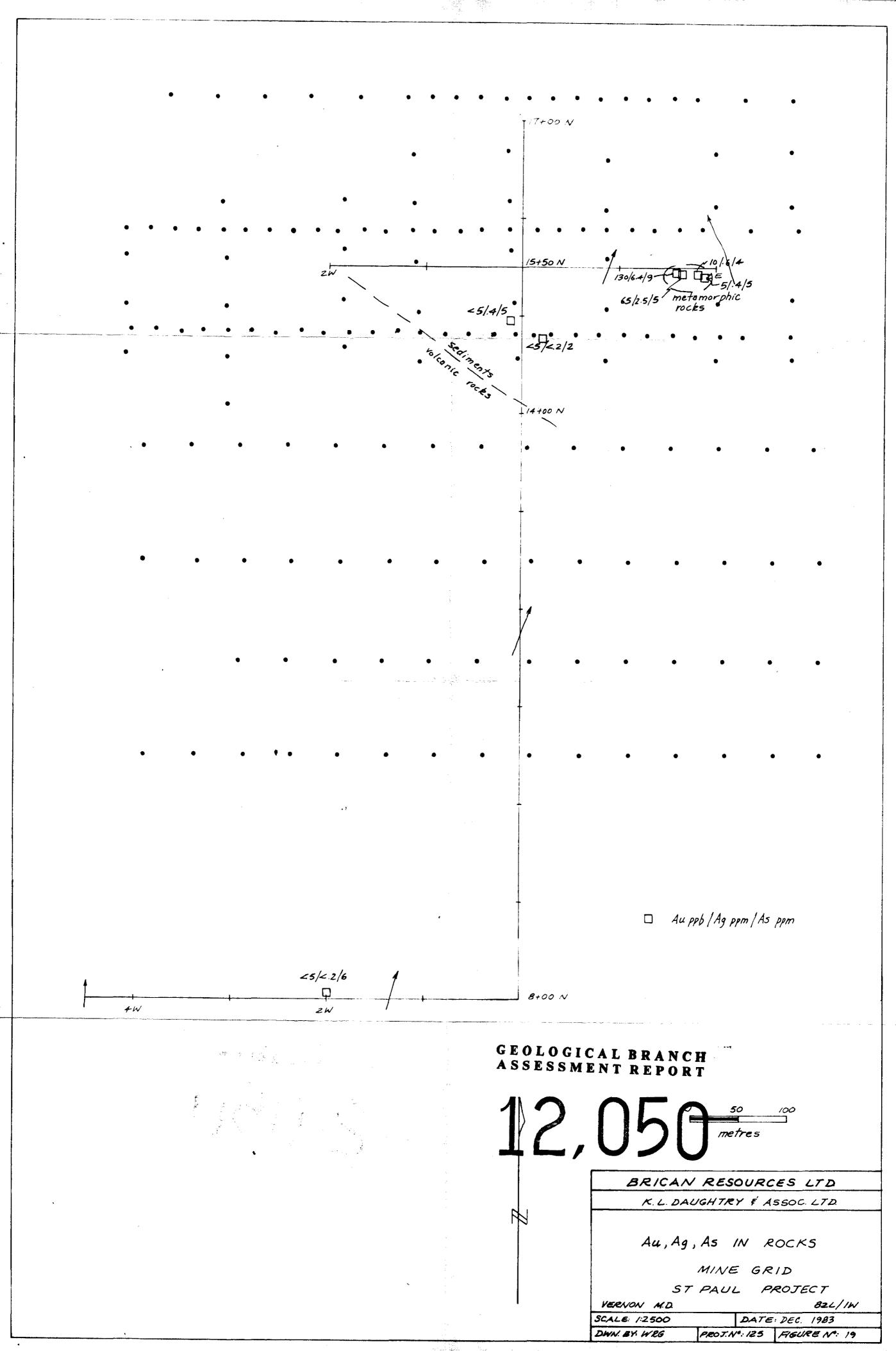
ST PAUL PROJECT

 VERNON M.D.
 82L/IW

 SCALE: 1:2500
 DATE: DEC. 1983

DWN. BY. WRG PROJ.Nº: 125 FIGURE Nº: 17





40-49 threshold

50 - 79 Weakly anomalous

80-99 anomalous

100+ strongly anomalous

outline of anomalous area

o sample collected in 1983

values in ppb
- < 10 ppb

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,050 00 100 metres

BRICAN RESOURCES LTD.

K.L. DAUGHTRY & ASSOC. LTD.

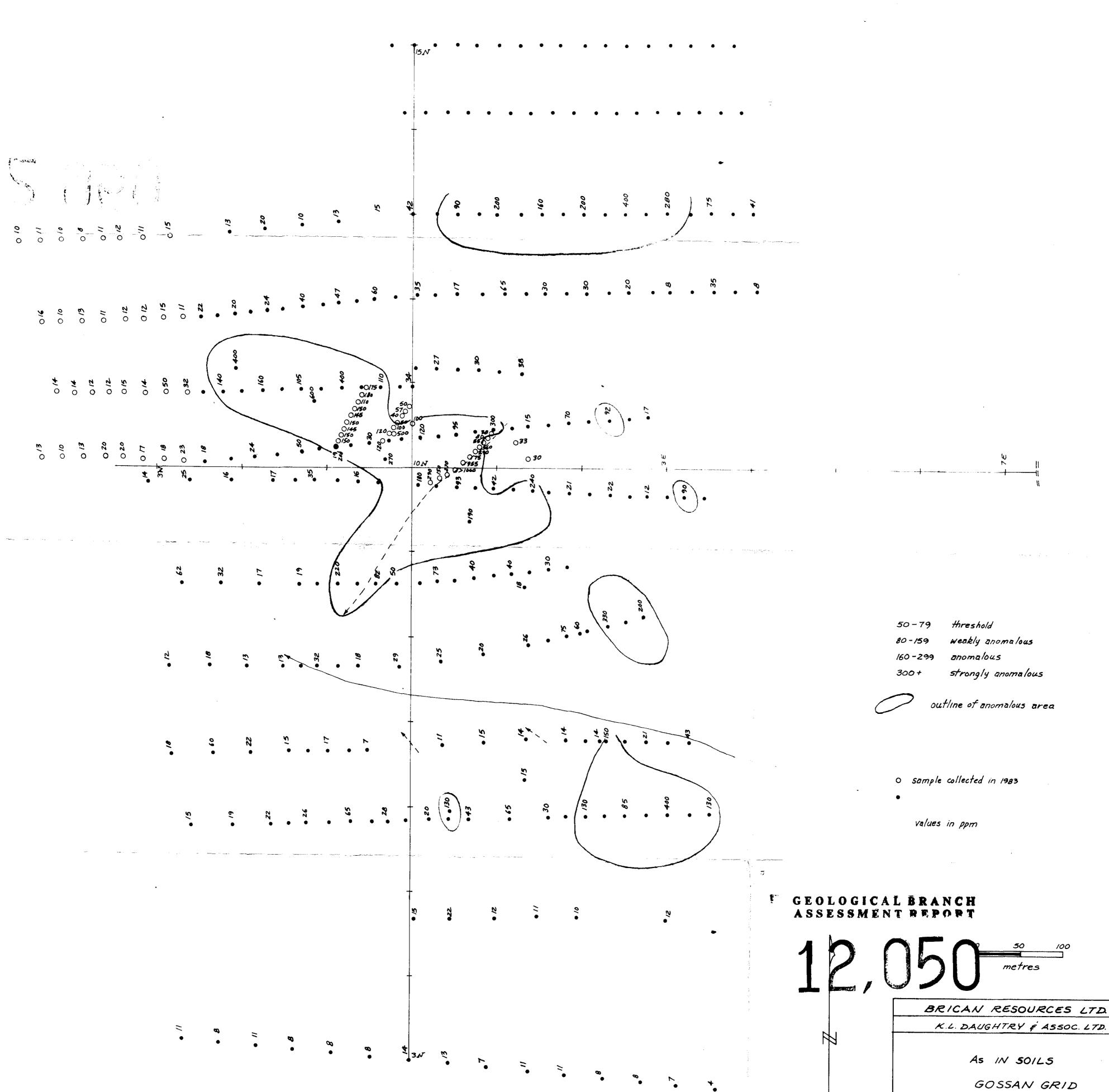
Au IN SOILS

GOSSAN GRID

MONASHEE PROJECT

VERNON M.D. 82L/IW

SCALE: 1:2500 DATE: DEC. 1983
DWN. BY: WRG PROT.Nº: 133 FIGURE Nº: 8



MONASHEE PROJECT M.D. 82L/IW

DATE: DEC. 1983

PROJ. Nº: 133 FIGURE Nº: 9

VERNON M.D.

SCALE: 1:2500

DWN. BY: WRG

0 sample collected in 1983 values in ppm - <.2 ppm GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT BRICAN RESOURCES LTD K.L. DAUGHTRY & ASSOC. LTD. Ag IN SOILS GOSSAN GRID

MONASHEE PROJECT

DATE: DEC. 1983

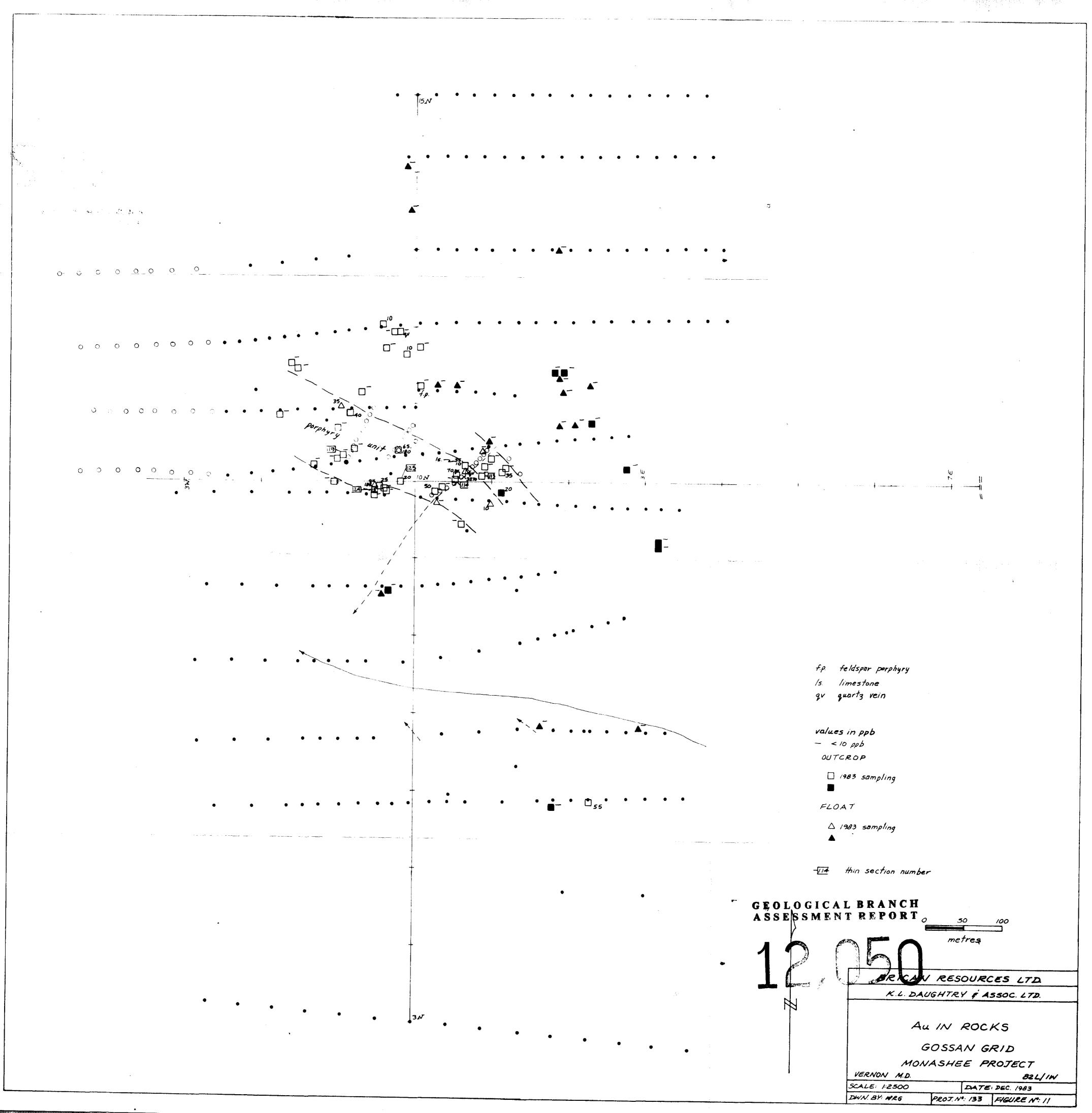
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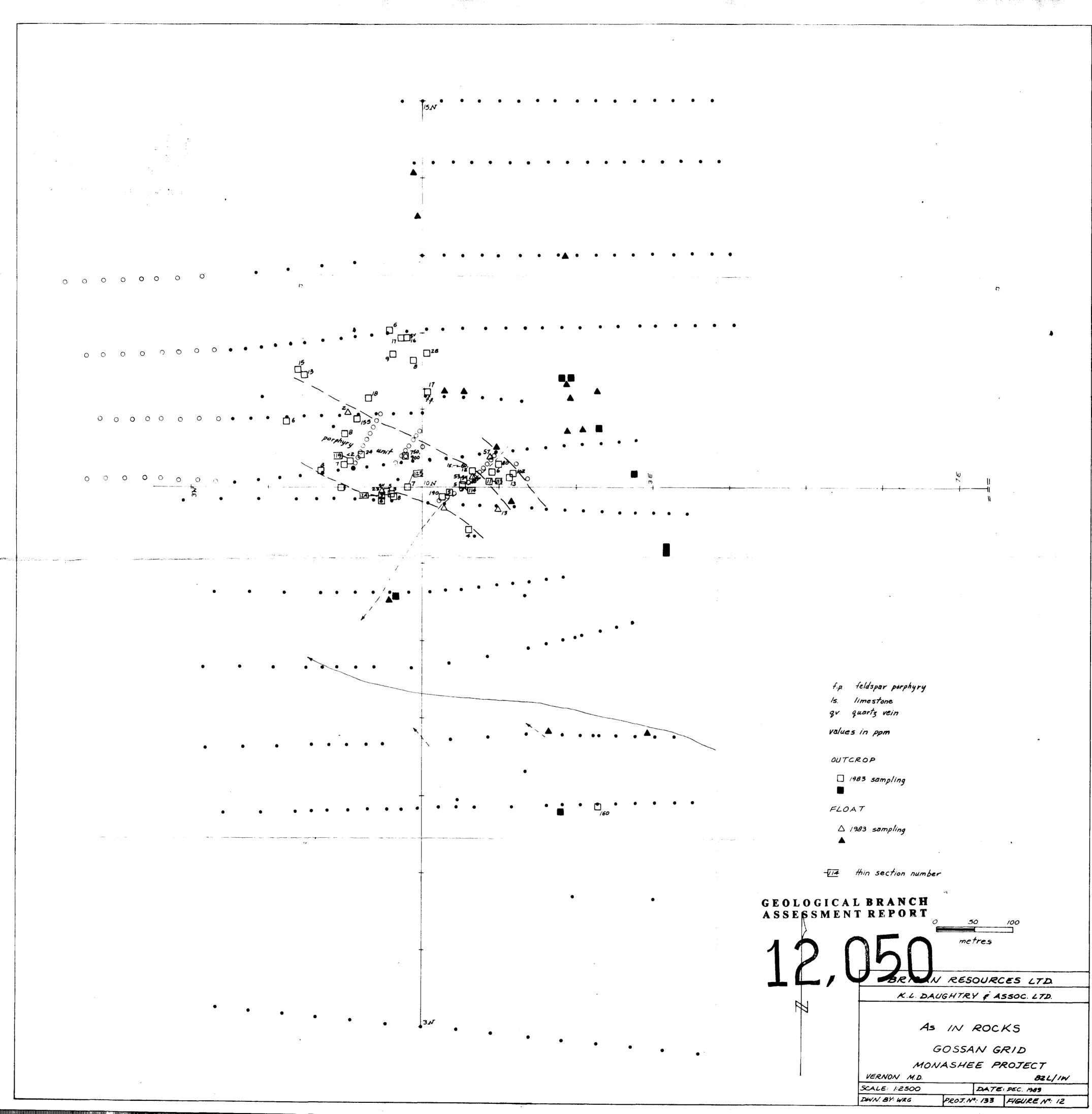
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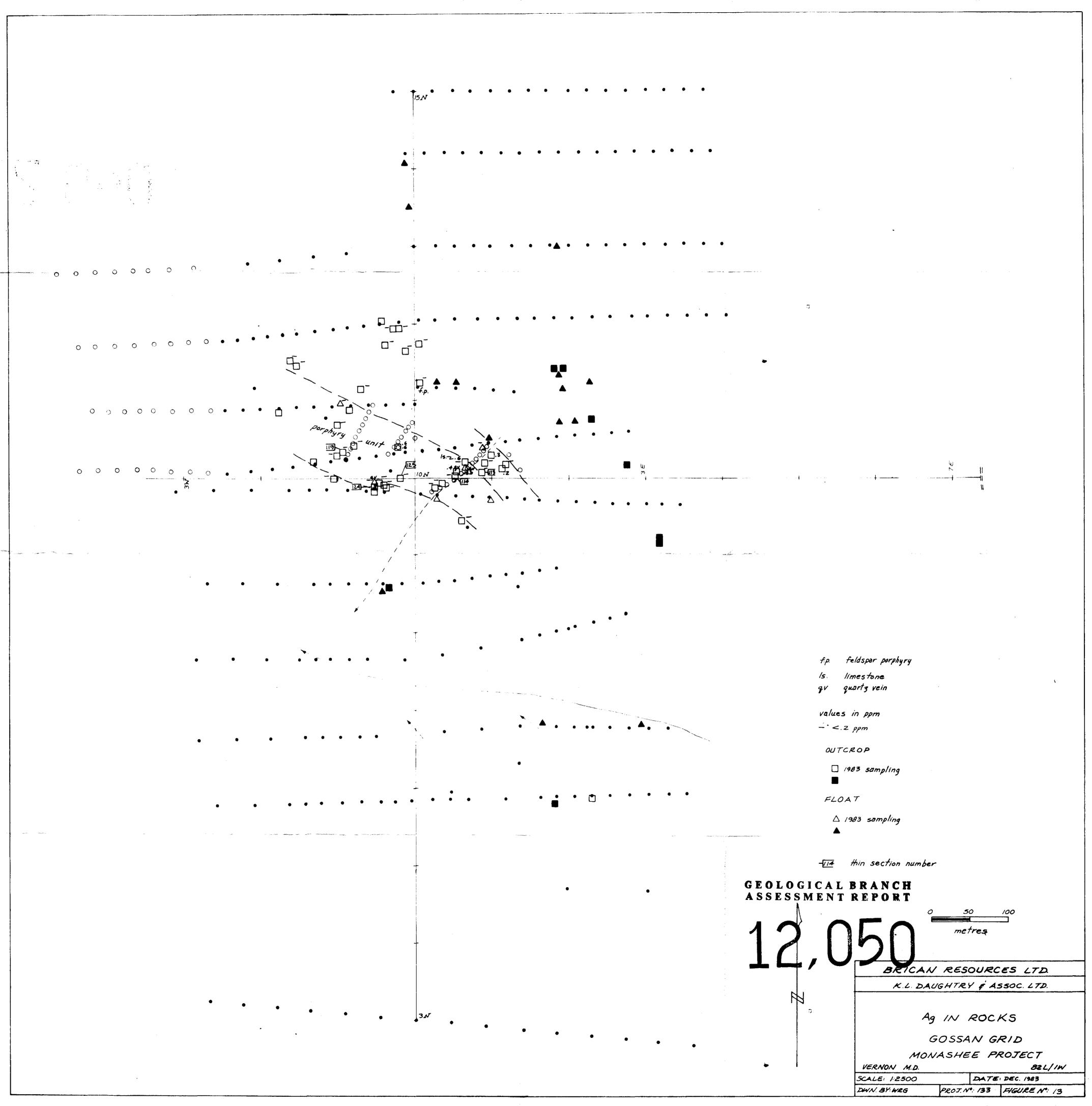
VERNON M.D.

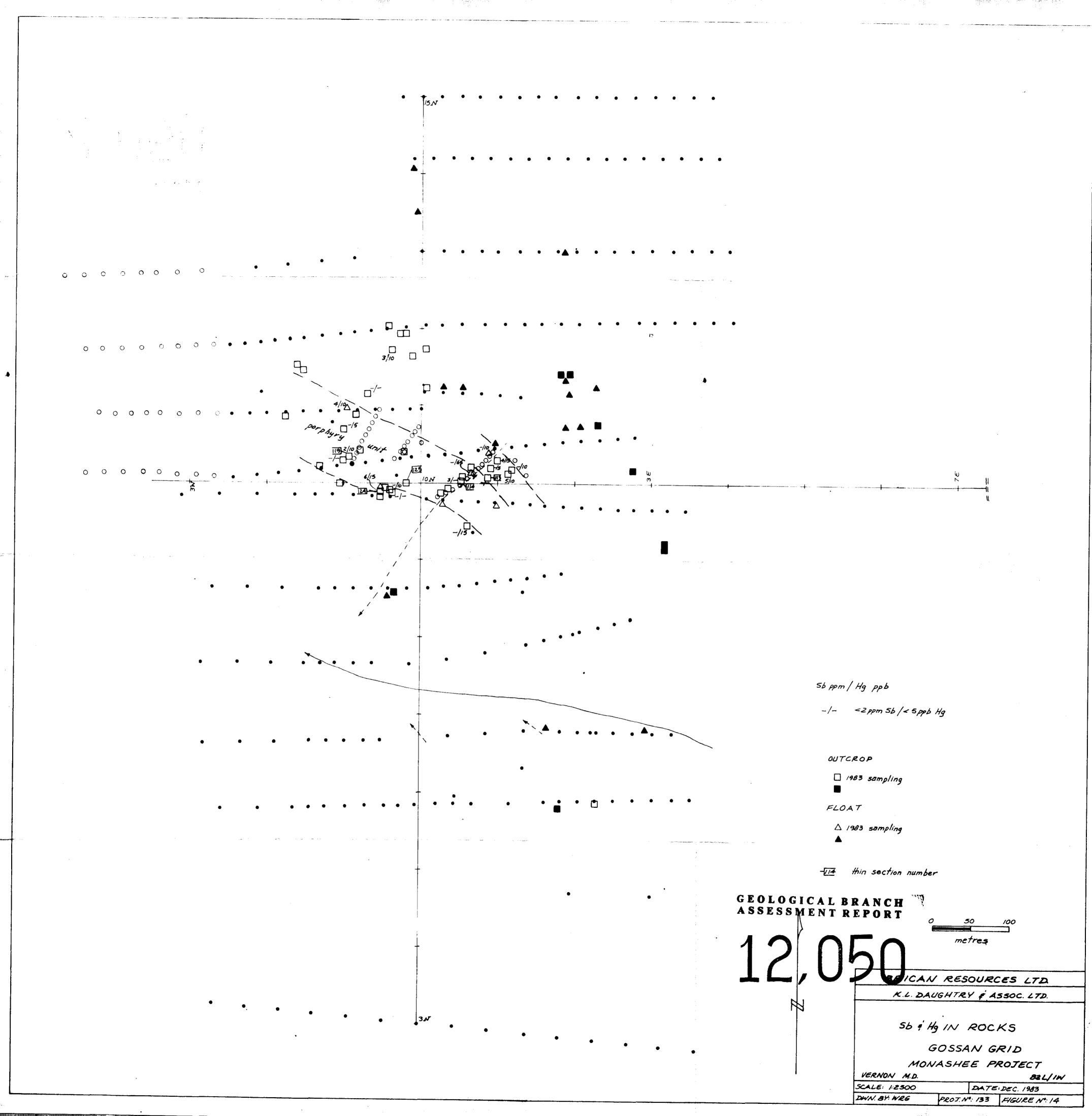
SCALE: 1:2500

DWN. BY: WRG









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