86-61-14450

02/87

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE CUSH PROPERTY

Cush Claims 1-6

Cariboo ~~Clinton~~ Mining Division

Lat. 53°31.3' Long. 120°09'

N.T.S. 93H/9E

Owner: John R. Woodcock

Operator: Cominco Ltd.

by

J. R. Woodcock

December 4, 1985

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

LIST OF FIGURES

CUSH PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

1. SUMMARY

A stream highly anomalous in zinc and copper and precipitating white aluminum sulphate, occurs on Hadryian strata northeast of McBride, British Columbia. Some limonite cements rock debris up slope from the head of this anomalous stream. This limonite has anomalous copper.

The strata in the vicinity of the anomalous head waters consists of interbedded black slates and siltstones, probably a turbidite sequence. The abundant float of large, light buff to white boulders of arkose are glacial erratics.

The potential for a shale-hosted base metal sulphide deposit exists. A recommended program would initially include some geologic mapping but especially some deeply penetrating type of geophysics. Any resulting target will need drilling.

... 2

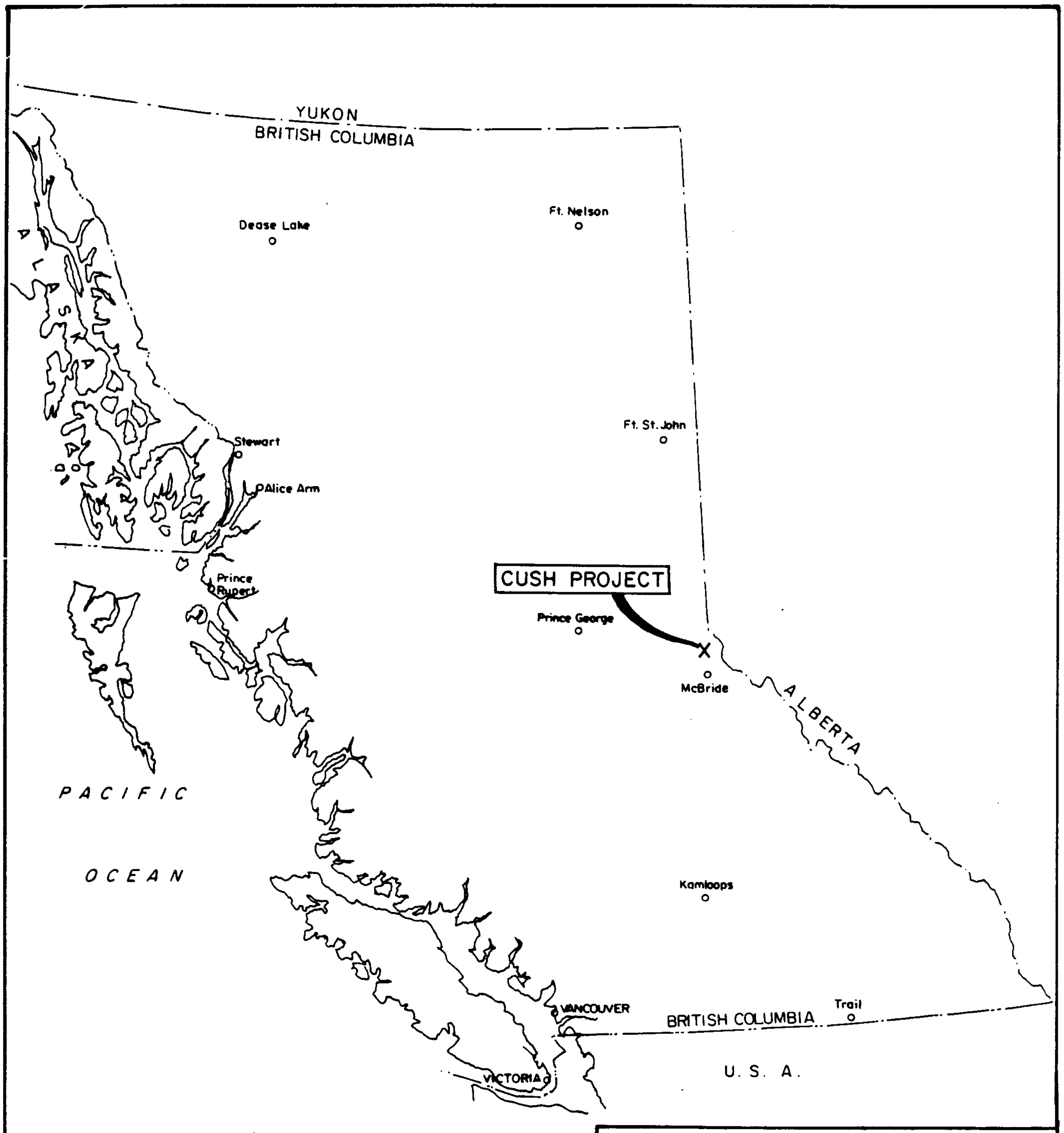
2. INTRODUCTION

An outstanding stream zinc-copper geochemical anomaly was found during a reconnaissance program in the mid seventies. Further work is necessary to determine if these anomalous metals come from an economic base metal deposit.

Some of the geochemical data for this report is from a report of J. R. Woodcock Consultants Ltd. dated 1974. Some of the data was gathered by J. R. Woodcock personally in 1984 and most of the soil geochemistry and geological mapping was done in 1985 by Mr. Robert Wright of Cominco Ltd.

The geology of the region has been mapped by R. B. Campbell of the Geological Survey of Canada. Additional data has been published by F. G. Young on the stratigraphy of the upper Miette Group; and the structure and stratigraphy of the Cushing Creek area has been studied and published by A. Carey and P. S. Simony.

... 3



CUSH PROJECT

LOCATION MAP

N.T.S. 93H-8,9 CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

0 100 300 KILOMETRES
0 100 200 MILES

J.R. WOODCOCK CONSULTANTS LTD.

OCTOBER 1985 FIGURE Nº. 1

3. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is at the head of East Twin Creek. The Fraser River, the Canadian National Railway and Highway 16 are in the Rocky Mountain Trench, 12 miles (20 km) southwest of the property. The property lies above timberline between elevations 6500 feet and 7000 feet, in an area of moderate to high snowfall.

Some logging roads extend a short distance up the various creeks east of the Fraser River; the closest is six miles (10 km) southwest of the property. The only access at present is by helicopter; a helicopter is stationed at Valemount, 80 miles (130 km) southeast of McBride or at Prince George, 110 miles (180 km) northwest of McBridge. Helicopters are also based at McBride in some of the summer months.

... 4

4. CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP

Six two-post claims were staked by Dennis Gorc on June 17, 1985. These were recorded on June 21, 1985.

The claim data is as follows:

Name	Tag Number	Record Number
Cush 1	496061 M	6871
Cush 2	496062 M	6872
Cush 3	496063 M	6873
Cush 4	496064 M	6874
Cush 5	496065 M	6875
Cush 6	496066 M	6876

The claims are in the Quesnel Mining Division.

... 5

5. HISTORY

In the mid seventies J. R. Woodcock Consultants Ltd. conducted a geochemical reconnaissance program in several areas in the western parts of the Rocky Mountains. One of the stream silts, highly anomalous in copper and zinc, came from a stream north of McBride. During follow up work on this anomaly, J. R. Woodcock collected additional silt samples, noted abundant white sulphate precipitated along the creek bed, and discovered limonite cemented rock debris at the head of the drainage.

In 1975 a geophysicist working for Mr. M. Baretta, completed four crosslines of Shootback EM work across this gossan area. This indicated a wide geophysical anomaly which was probably largely due to graphite.

In 1983 this target was staked for the account of Platoro Explorations Ltd. and in 1984 Woodcock again visited the area to gather additional data. In 1985 Mr. Dennis Gorc staked the property and late in 1985 Mr. R. L. Wright of Cominco Ltd. spent a few days in the region and did some geological mapping and soil geochemistry.

... 6

6. GENERAL GEOLOGY

A large area of sedimentary rocks lying east of the trench has been assigned by R. B. Campbell to the Miette Group of Proterozoic-Hadrynian (Windermere) Age. The Miette Group of the McBride area has been divided by Campbell into three units called the Lower, Middle and Upper Miette. The Lower and Upper Miette are largely argillaceous sequences whereas the Middle Miette is composed of bands of coarse grained and conglomeratic sandstones separated by phyllite.

The Lower Miette which underlies the Cush Property is composed largely of black shale, argillite and micritic limestone. Structurally the property is in an area of folding and faulting. The northeasterly trending Cushing Fault lies about 0.8 miles (1.3 km) northeast of the property. Campbell reports considerable folding adjacent to this fault.

Carey and Simony (1984) did some more detailed mapping at the head waters of East Twin Creek. Their map indicates an anticlinorium trending northwesterly. An associated synclinal fold passes through the gossan area.

... 7

7. GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY

The property and the head of Twin Creek to the southwest are underlain mainly by black shales, some of which are graphitic and some of which contain abundant disseminated cubes of pyrite. These strata fit Campbell's description of the Lower Miette. The mapping done by Carey and Simony shows that the property is on the axis of an anticlinorium. One can suspect that these gently-dipping rocks are some of the stratigraphically lowest exposures of the Lower Miette; what lies underneath is not known.

Mr. R. L. Wright, in his mapping of 1985, interpreted the sequence as slate-siltstone turbidites. His mapping shows a widespread cleavage developed within these rocks, all of which dips moderately to the southwest.

Large boulders of light coloured arkose or sandstone are common on the property. However these are not exposed on or in the vicinity of the property. They are glacial erratics which have probably been moved in a westerly direction.

Widespread disseminated pyrite occurs in much of this turbidite sequence. On the southeast part of the property, all of the pyrite in the exposures has been oxidized to form limonite pseudomorphs after pyrite. In the bed of Twin Creek to the southwest, however, abundant pyrite is exposed, both as disseminated grains and as layers within the black shales. In addition to the pyrite, graphite is widespread in many of the rock exposures and in the rock float.

... 8

Springs seeping out of the ground on a slope have created a resistant ferricrete which is composed of fragments of the slate and of quartz cemented goethite limonite. Erosion of the slates has caused undercutting of the ferricrete cover with a resultant collapse of large resistant blocks and the formation of a resistant three-meter cliff above the ferricrete blocks. The large arkose boulders appear to be lacking in the ferricrete of this cliff and the slumped blocks. In places the large erratic boulders appear to be resting on the ferricrete, although they could be projecting out of it. Thus it does appear that the ferricrete could be largely pre-glacial,* but is also presently forming from the iron-rich water which seeps out of the cliff.

*Ferricrete is very resistant to glacial erosion as it can not be plucked like brittle and fractured rock. However it can be worn and polished to form grooves and striations. Good examples of this occur in the Snipiker Creek area and in other parts of British Columbia.

... 9

8. GEOCHEMISTRY

ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

At Vangeochem Laboratories the rock and soil samples were digested with nitric acid plus perchloric acid and analyzed by atomic absorption for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Co. The water samples were analyzed directly by atomic absorption.

At the Cominco laboratory the soil samples were digested with 20% HNO_3 and analyzed by atomic absorption for Cu, Pb, Zn, Co, Ag; the rock samples were digested with aqua regia and analyzed for the same elements by atomic absorption; and both rock and soil samples were digested with aqua regia and analyzed by atomic absorption for Au.

STREAM GEOCHEMISTRY

The initial anomalous sample that led to the follow up work (G445, taken in 1975) yielded 620 ppm zinc, 53 ppm lead, 350 ppm copper and 32 ppm uranium.

The tributary of Twin Creek that contains the anomaly is marked by a white precipitate which coats the creek bed and is visible from a distance of several miles. The white creek bed can also be seen on the

1:20,000 scale aerial photographs. A sample of this precipitate was analyzed and returned 34% aluminum, 3.9% sulphur (equivalent to 11.7% SO_4). The precipitate is aluminum sulphate, possibly aluminite.

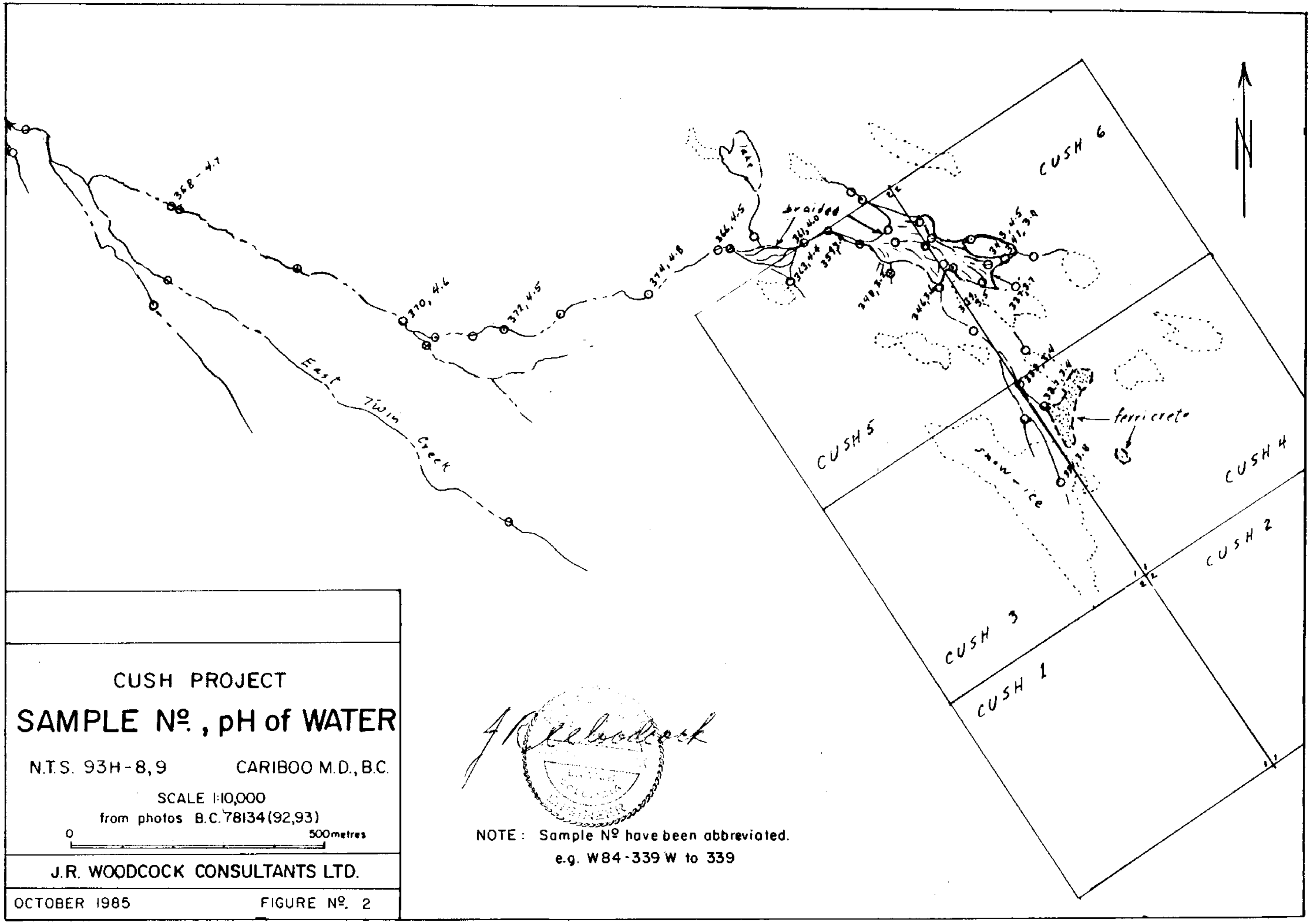
In 1975 J. R. Woodcock while investigating this anomaly, took a series of samples up the creek. At many of the sites three samples were taken including a sample that is largely white sulphate, a regular sample consisting of silt and sulphate and a third sample with relatively low sulphate content. The analytical work showed comparable results for each of the three samples. Possibly this is due to the fact that even the sample with apparently low sulphate content did have some sulphate and this soft, fine sulphate would form a large proportion of the -80 mesh fraction of the silt. In addition to the silt samples, water samples were also taken and analyzed for pH. These samples, labelled W604 to W619, are shown on Figure 2.

In 1983 an additional two samples were taken by Mr. R. H. Janes during a brief visit to the area. The sites of these samples (83-1, 83-2) have been plotted as close as possible on Figure 3.

In 1984 Woodcock again briefly visited the area and in conjunction with this work took another series of water and silt samples along the anomalous creek. The water samples were analyzed by Vangeochem Lab Ltd. for pH, zinc and copper; however the silt samples were misplaced and no analyses are available. During this visit samples were also taken of the ferricrete and some of the pyritized slates.

The geochemical work done by Mr. R. Wright of Cominco Ltd. in 1985 consisted mainly of soil geochemistry in addition to a few samples of ferricrete.

... 11



CUSH PROJECT

SAMPLE Nº, pH of WATER

N.T.S. 93H-8,9 CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

SCALE 1:10,000

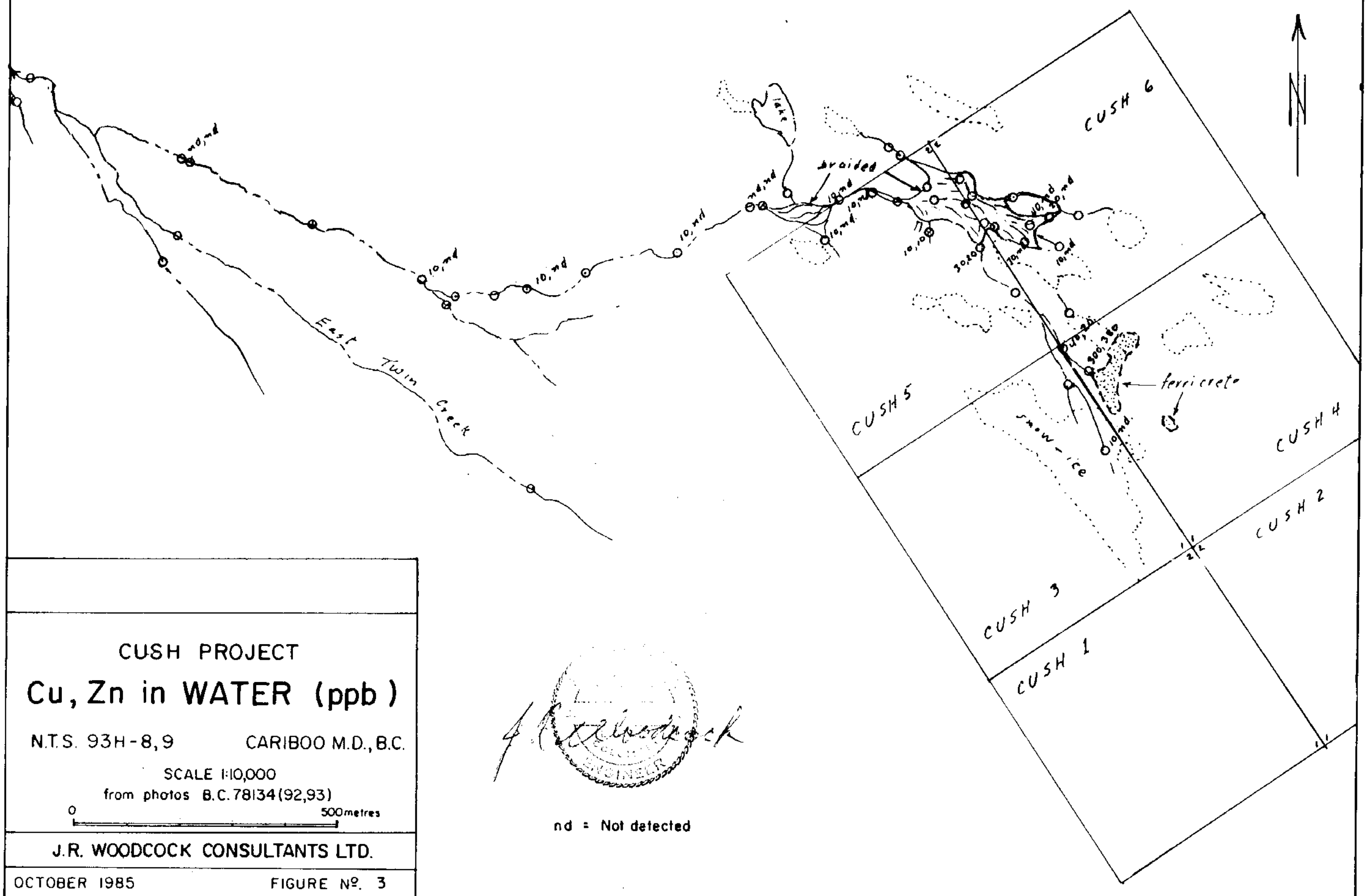
from photos B.C. 78134 (92,93)

0 500 metres

J.R. WOODCOCK CONSULTANTS LTD.

OCTOBER 1985 FIGURE Nº. 2

NOTE: Sample Nº have been abbreviated.
e.g. W84-339 W to 339



nd = Not detected

CUSH PROJECT

Cu, Zn in WATER (ppb)

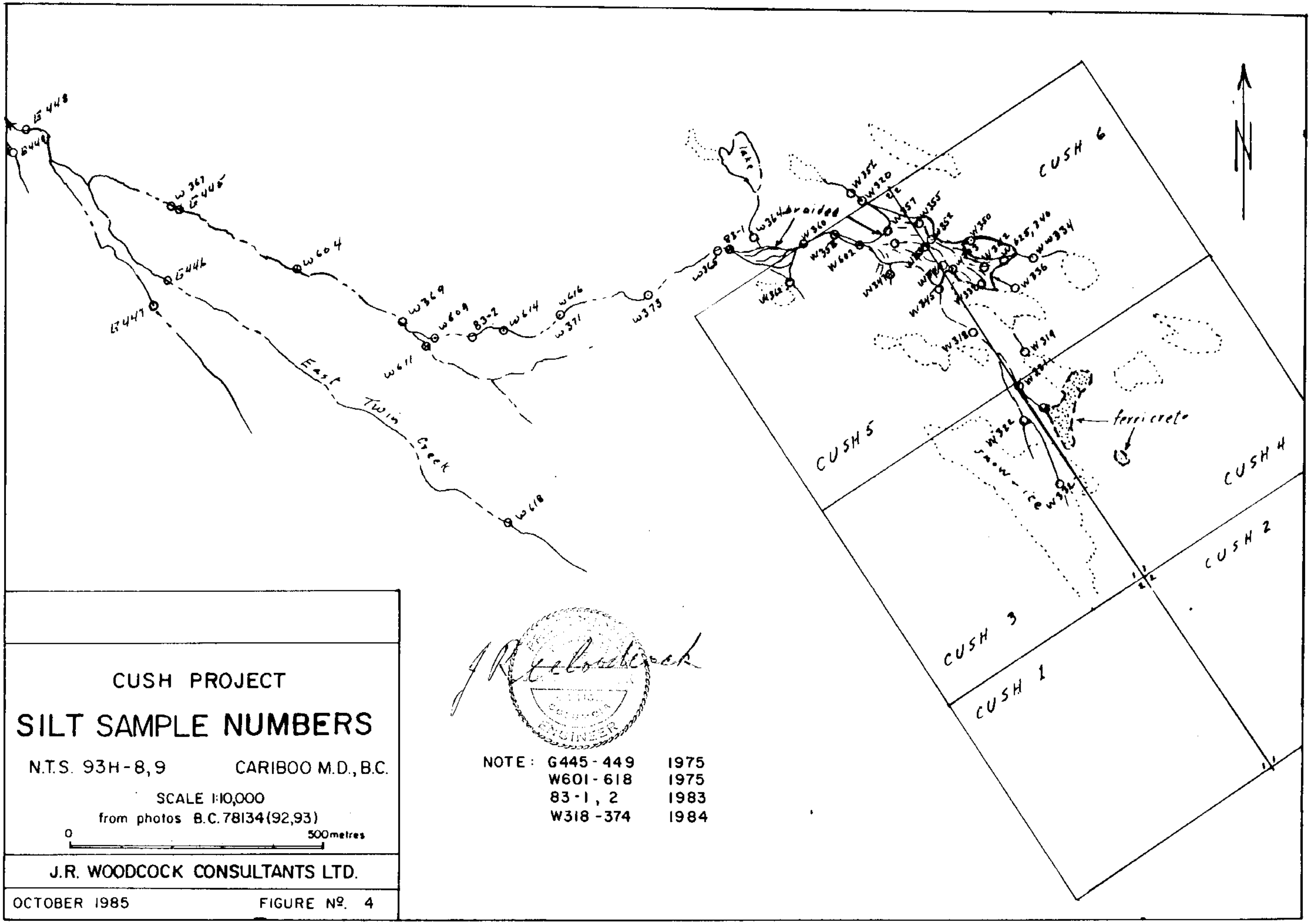
N.T.S. 93H-8,9 CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

SCALE 1:10,000
from photos B.C. 78134 (92,93)

0 500 metres

J.R. WOODCOCK CONSULTANTS LTD.

OCTOBER 1985 FIGURE No. 3



CUSH PROJECT

SILT SAMPLE NUMBERS

N.T.S. 93H-8,9 CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

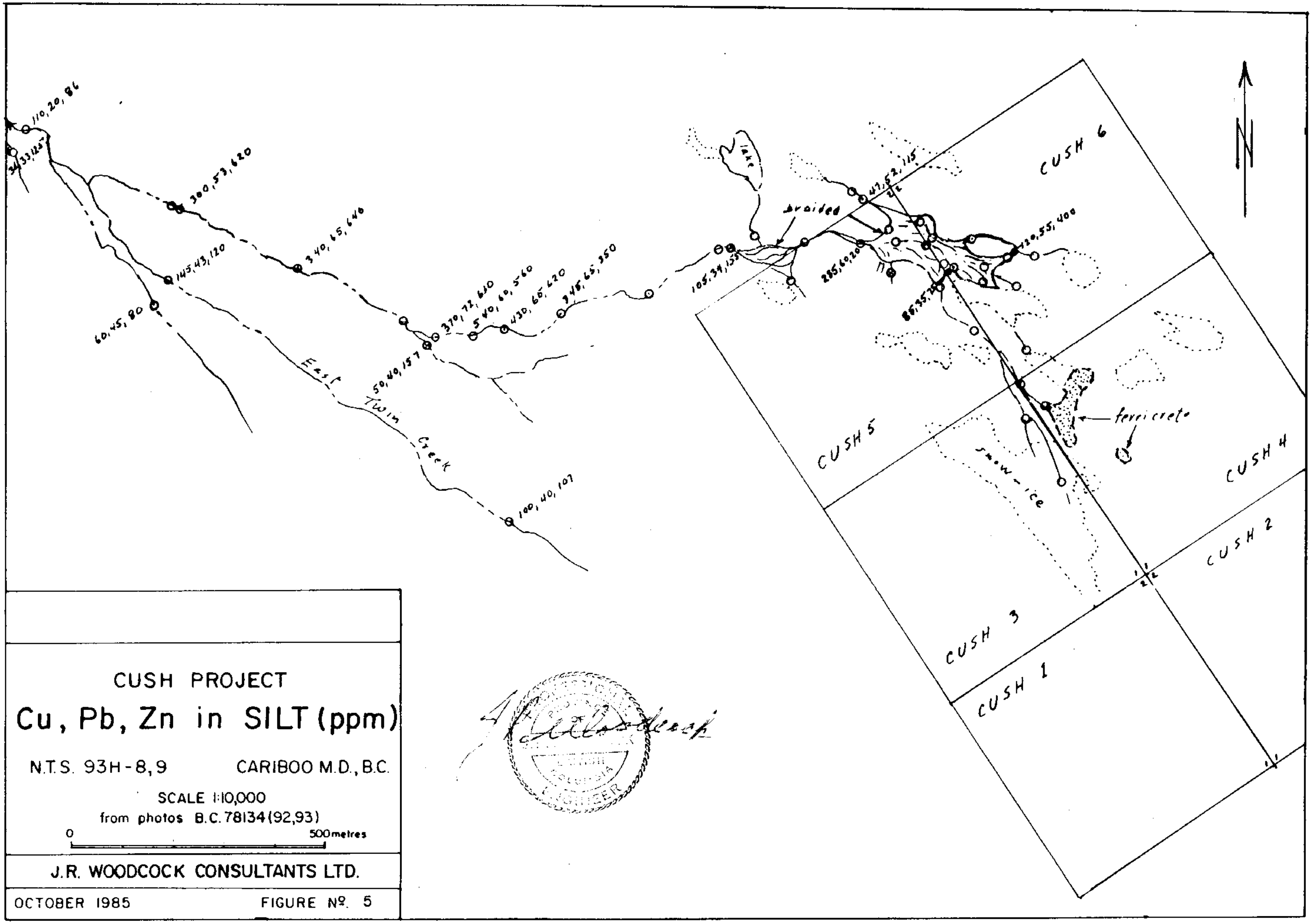
SCALE 1:10,000
from photos B.C. 78134 (92,93)

0 500 metres

J.R. WOODCOCK CONSULTANTS LTD.

OCTOBER 1985 FIGURE No. 4

NOTE:	
G445-449	1975
W601-618	1975
83-1, 2	1983
W318-374	1984



CUSH PROJECT

Cu, Pb, Zn in SILT (ppm)

N.T.S. 93H-8,9 CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

SCALE 1:10,000
from photos B.C. 78134 (92,93)
0 500 metres

J.R. WOODCOCK CONSULTANTS LTD.

OCTOBER 1985 FIGURE Nº. 5

Water Geochemistry

The water sample numbers are shown on Figure 2, along with the pH values for the 1984 samples. The values for copper and zinc are shown on Figure 3.

The water, which seeps out below the ferricrete cliff and is presently forming new ferricrete, has a low pH (3.4) and is highly anomalous in copper (300 ppb) and zinc (380 ppb). The water that leaves the area of the ferricrete seeps through the talus and till and emerges at the foot of this slope along the northern side of a small basin. In addition to receiving the highly acidic waters from the ferricrete area, this basin receives waters from the north and east. The many little seeps and creeks that enter this basin form a braided stream which comes together as one creek on the western side and drains westerly. The highly acidic waters which emerge from the south do deposit a small amount of limonite and as they mix with the normal waters from the north they start to deposit the white sulphate precipitate. The pH's of the waters draining from the south vary from 3.2 to 3.6; those that drain an exposed pyritic zone to the east range from 3.5 to 3.9. The pH of these waters sharply increases to 4.5 in a short distance, and then slowly increases to 4.7 downstream.

One must note that the values obtained in the 1975 analyses showed an increase from the 3.6 to 7.4 in the downstream decay pattern over the same area. The reason for the drastic differences in pH's for the two sets of values could be attributed to differences in rainfall.

... 12

Silt Geochemistry

The results of the silt samples, mainly those taken in 1975, are shown on Figures 4 and 5. These show low values for copper and zinc corresponding with the low pH waters in the south part of the braided basin. Corresponding with the increase in pH and the precipitation of white sulphate, low anomalous values start to appear at the outlet of the braided stream basin and the anomalous values increase in magnitude downstream corresponding also to an increase in pH and increase in white sulphate content. The highest values for zinc are found in the lowermost silt samples along the anomalous stream whereas the higher values for copper occur in the central parts of the stream, with a normal down stream decay pattern thereafter. Thus the precipitation of the copper appears to be more closely controlled by the changes in pH.

The two samples taken in 1983 were also analyzed for a number of additional elements. Sample Cush 83-1 returned 105 ppm Cu, 34 ppm Pb, 155 ppm Zn, 0.3 ppm Ag, 15 ppm As, 70 ppm Co. Sample Cush 83-2 returned 540 ppm Cu, 60 ppm Pb, 560 ppm Zn, 0.3 ppm Ag, 30 ppm As, 235 ppm Co. Thus there does appear to be a correlation of anomalous cobalt values with the anomalous copper values. Lead values along the anomalous stream are about two times background; arsenic values are slightly higher than background found in the regional work; silver values are not anomalous.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

In 1985 Mr. R. Wright of Cominco ran three lines of soil samples (60 samples) across the gossan area and the drainage zone below. The soil

... 13

samples were analyzed at the Cominco laboratory for Cu, Pb, Zn, Co, Ag, and Au. The sample sites are shown on Figure 6; the analytical results are given in Appendix I.

Much of this sampled material is in areas of slate talus which is derived from some of the adjacent outcrops and from the ridge of slate to the southwest. Abundant till occurs in the area of the anomalous creek and presumably the line of soil samples that crosses the braided stream basin is in an area of mixed till and talus.

In addition to the soil samples, this survey included a few samples of ferricrete from the main exposure and a few samples of sedimentary rock. Also plotted on this map are the samples taken in the previous brief investigations.

The geochemical results for soil are disappointing. The highest values for copper (73 ppm, 80 ppm) correspond with some high cobalt values (61 ppm, 75 ppm) and are found just southwest of the main ferricrete exposure. This is an area of numerous surface seepages; the higher values correspond to some drainage contamination of the soil. Another zone of somewhat higher values for both copper and cobalt occurs northeast of the ferricrete zone in an area of some slate exposures. Three anomalous gold values (910 ppb, 167 ppb, 81 ppb) are erratically scattered throughout the sampled area.

The most significant observation that one can make on these results is the low values of copper in the soils immediately below the ferricrete horizon in contrast to the anomalous values (144 ppm to 270 ppm) found in the rock samples of the ferricrete. This may be due to the fact that the samples, even in the slope below the ferricrete are largely talus from up-slope with very little contribution by the ferricrete to the fine material in the soil.

... 14

The ferricrete samples analyzed at the Cominco laboratory returned very low lead values in contrast to higher values in the soil and the higher values obtained by Vangeochem Laboratories for both silt and ferricrete. The reason for the low Cominco lead might be due to the aqua regia reagent used in that laboratory's digestion of rock.

Results from Woodcock's ferricrete samples are given in Table I.

TABLE I

Sample No.	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	As ppm
W84-320R	80	14	70	nd		
W84-324R	209	25	95	nd		
W84-325R	17	40	11	0.4	5	20
W84-326R	120	65	41	nd	5	4
W84-330R	175	62	50	nd	10	2

The sample descriptions are as follows:

W84-320R - slate and limonite from slumped ferricrete blocks
W84-324R - quartz and limonite from slumped ferricrete blocks
W84-325R - quartz fragments from ferricrete
W84-326R - recent limonite from seep below ferricrete cliff
W84-330R - limonitic cement from ferricrete

... 15

9. CONCLUSIONS

The source of the highly anomalous stream which is depositing base metals and sulphate in the creek bed is the area of ferricrete a short distance to the southwest of the head of the stream. The waters seeping from the ferricrete area are very acidic and anomalous in copper and zinc; however the waters lose much of their metal content by the time they reach the braided stream basin down slope. Some of this metal must be removed with the limonite in the intervening space between the ferricrete exposure and the braided stream basin.

These anomalous values and the abundant sulphur to form the aluminum sulphate come from a sulphide-rich horizon or body. One would suspect that, to provide these anomalous conditions, the source must be oxidizing and therefore should be readily accessible to oxygen. Whether this oxidizing body lies close to the surface or whether it is adjacent to a highly fractured and porous fault zone is not known. The fact that the pyritic slates in the area that have been sampled are not highly anomalous in these base metals and the fact that the soils taken from amongst the slate talus which contains numerous pseudomorphs of limonite after pyrite, indicate that the source of the base metals differs from the widespread disseminated pyrite of the slopes uphill to the southeast.

The anomaly comes from the turbidites of the Lower Miette Formation. The gently dipping turbidites are on the crest of an anticlinorium and should be the lowermost exposures of the Lower Miette Formation; however the source of the metals may lie below at even lower levels within the formation.

... 16

The geology and the geochemistry indicate potential for a shale-hosted base metal deposit. Many models are present including some of the massive sulphide deposits and some of the important disseminated copper deposits of the world. Most of the shale-hosted massive sulphide deposits carry zinc and lead with minor silver and negligible copper; however the Rammelsburg deposit of Europe is a producer of zinc, copper, lead and silver.

The geophysical results of the Shootback EM survey are confusing in that the anomaly is very wide but very persistent. Some of this anomaly reflects graphitic zones in the country rock. The short electrode spacing (75 meters) would result in shallow penetration. A more sophisticated geophysical technique is needed for greater depth penetration and for better definition.

... 17

REFERENCES

Campbell, R. B., Mountjoy, E. W., and Young, G., 1973, Geology of McBride Map Area, British Columbia; G.S.C., Paper 72-35.

Carey, A. and Simony, P. S., 1984, Structure and Stratigraphy of the Late Proterozoic Miette Group, Cushing Creek Area, Rocky Mountains, British Columbia; in C.R., Part A, G.S.C. Paper 84-1A, pp 425-428.

Mountjoy, E. W., Mount Robson Map Area, Alberta and British Columbia; in Current Research, Part A, G.S.C., Paper 71-1A, pp 227-232.

Young, F. G., 1972, Stratigraphy of the Upper Miette Group, Central Rocky Mountains (83E, 93H); in C.R., Part A, G.S.C. Paper 72-1A, pp 235-236.

CUSH PROPERTY

Summary of Expenses

Truck - Rental Sept.11-17	$ 513.70
- Gasoline	218.66
Accommodation 10 man days	342.40
Meals 10 man days	243.80
Helicopter Sept. 14 and 15	802.08
Geochemistry 60 soils CuPbZnCoAgAu @ 11.85	711.00
16 rocks CuPbZnCoAgAu @ 14.10	225.60
Geologist mob/demob - 2 days property work - 3 days office compilation - 1 day 6 days @ $219.12	1314.72
Assistant 5 field days @ 129.36	646.80
Total:	$5018.76

RLWright

R.L. Wright,
Geologist,
Exploration.

RLW/pm
21 October 1985

SUMMARY OF COSTS

J. R. Woodcock Consultants Ltd.

Geochemistry	$ 33.50
Drafting and Reproductions	28.56
J. R. Woodcock (Oct.-Dec.) 3 days @ $385	1,155.00
M. Brooks - secretarial work (Oct.-Dec.) 5½ hrs. @ $18	99.00
	$1,316.06
Cominco Ltd.	$5,018.76
	$6,334.82

APPENDIX I

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS, COMINCO LABORITORY

SEARCHEX

JOB V 85-04565
REPORT DATE 3 OCT 1985

SOILS

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	CO PPM	AG PPM	AU PPB	WT AU GRAM
S8509911	CUSH #3	6	4	353	8	.4	<10	10
S8509912	CUSH #4	19	17	19	2	.8	<10	10
S8509913	CUSH #5	8	42	11	2	<.4	<10	10
S8509914	CUSH #6	24	23	34	22	.5	<10	10
S8509915	CUSH #7	34	17	62	17	<.4	<10	10
S8509916	CUSH #8	18	16	28	12	<.4	25	10
S8509917	CUSH #9	32	16	32	7	<.4	<10	10
S8509918	CUSH #10	17	17	21	5	<.4	<10	10
S8509919	CUSH #11	73	25	39	61	<.4	<10	10
S8509920	CUSH #12	80	36	47	75	.7	<10	10
S8509921	CUSH #13	42	20	27	24	.4	<10	10
S8509922	CUSH #14	14	<4	12	2	.5	<10	10
S8509923	CUSH #15	23	11	10	1	<.4	<10	10
S8509924	CUSH #16	23	7	7	1	.6	<10	10
S8509925	CUSH #17	34	23	21	14	<.4	<10	10
S8509926	CUSH #18	11	29	14	8	<.4	<10	10
S8509927	CUSH #19	14	20	16	10	<.4	<10	10
S8509928	CUSH #20	31	23	32	23	.4	<10	10
S8509929	CUSH #21	69	27	64	46	.4	<10	10
S8509930	CUSH #22	23	33	29	30	.5	<10	10
S8509931	CUSH #23	23	28	31	52	.5	C910	10
S8509932	CUSH #24	27	25	29	14	.4	<10	10
S8509933	CUSH #25	20	31	33	19	.4	<10	10
S8509934	CUSH #26	48	30	59	31	.6	<10	10
S8509935	CUSH #27	34	33	62	20	.5	<10	10
S8509936	CUSH #28	27	19	26	9	<.4	<10	10
S8509937	CUSH #29	4	8	15	3	.4	<10	10
S8509938	CUSH #30	18	32	36	22	.5	<10	10
S8509939	CUSH #31	17	21	20	9	<.4	<10	10
S8509940	CUSH #32	13	18	24	10	<.4	<10	10
S8509941	CUSH #33	20	20	23	7	<.4	<10	10
S8509942	CUSH #34	7	10	12	2	.4	<10	10
S8509943	CUSH #35	14	17	15	3	.5	<10	10
S8509944	CUSH #36	10	27	19	1	<.4	<10	10
S8509945	CUSH #37	15	32	23	5	.6	167	10
S8509946	CUSH #38	21	46	33	6	.6	<10	10
S8509947	CUSH #39	26	28	24	20	<.4	81	10
S8509948	CUSH #40	12	24	22	4	<.4	<10	10
S8509949	CUSH #41	5	26	18	4	<.4	<10	10
S8509950	CUSH #42	41	24	26	5	.4	<10	10
S8509951	CUSH #43	26	28	28	6	.4	<10	10
S8509952	CUSH #44	10	26	27	13	.6	<10	10
S8509953	CUSH #45	35	26	26	3	1	<10	10
S8509954	CUSH #46	31	29	22	2	.6	<10	10
S8509955	CUSH #47	32	24	26	4	.5	15	10
S8509956	CUSH #48	20	17	23	16	.5	10	10
S8509957	CUSH #49	23	26	23	13	<.4	<10	10
S8509958	CUSH #50	19	22	31	11	<.4	<10	10
S8509959	CUSH #51	20	22	32	13	.4	<10	10
S8509960	CUSH #52	15	23	22	7	<.4	<10	10
S8509961	CUSH #53	33	37	36	24	.5	<10	10

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	CO PPM	AG PPM	AU PPB	WT AU GRAM
SB509962	CUSH #54	15	26	34	8	<.4	<10	10
SB509963	CUSH #55	28	17	39	17	.6	<10	10
SB509964	CUSH #56	23	17	36	18	.4	<10	10
SB509965	CUSH #57	30	20	37	19	.4	<10	10
SB509966	CUSH #58	100	24	37	50	.5	<10	10
SB509967	CUSH #59	67	37	54	26	<.4	<10	10
SB509968	CUSH #60	33	42	36	26	.4	<10	10
SB509969	CUSH #61	17	26	39	15	<.4	<10	10
SB509970	CUSH #62	22	50	25	34	.5	<10	10

I=INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE X=SMALL SAMPLE E=EXCEEDS CALIBRATION C=BEING CHECKED R=REVISED
IF REQUESTED ANALYSES ARE NOT SHOWN ,RESULTS ARE TO FOLLOW

ANALYTICAL METHODS

- CU 20% HNO3 DECOMPOSITION / AAS
- PB 20% HNO3 DECOMPOSITION / AAS
- ZN 20% HNO3 DECOMPOSITION / AAS
- CO 20% HNO3 DECOMPOSITION / AAS
- AG 20% HNO3 DECOMPOSITION / AAS
- AU AQUA REGIA DECOMPOSITION / SOLVENT EXTRACTION / AAS
- WT AU THE WEIGHT OF SAMPLE TAKEN TO ANALYSE FOR GOLD (GEOCHEM)

SEARCHEX

JOB V 85-[illegible]R
REPORT DATE 2 OCT 198[illegible]

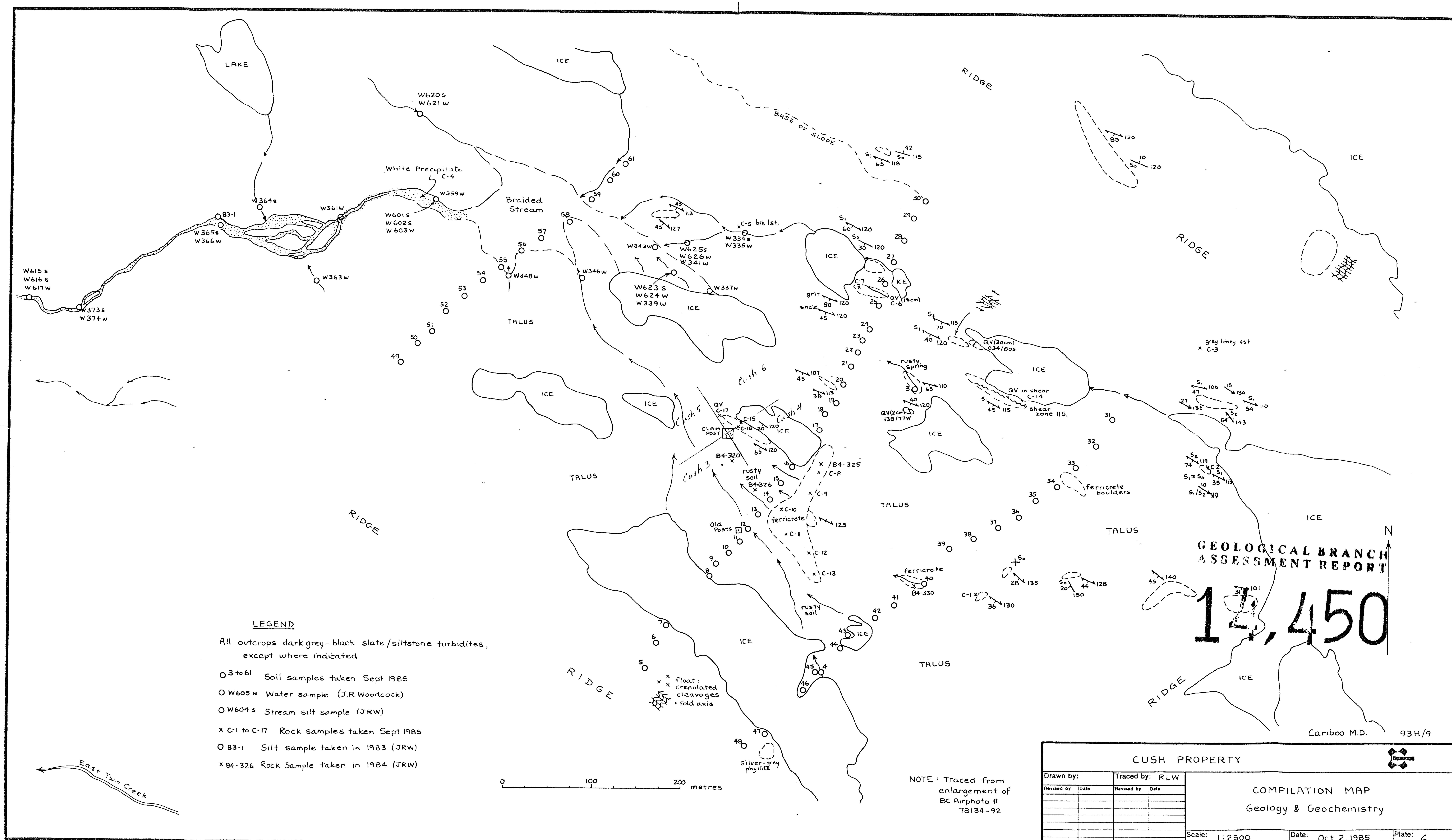
ROCKS

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER		CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	CO PPM	AG PPM	AU PPB	WT AU GRAM
R8514935	C-1	slate	24	8	42	2	<.4		
R8514936	C-2	slate	56	6	82	11	<.4		
R8514937	C-3	limestone	5	<4	56	4	<.4		
R8514938	C-5	limestone	10	<4	21	2	<.4		
R8514939	C-6	QV late	3	<4	13	3	<.4		
R8514940	C-7	rusty ss	130	5	75	24	<.4		
R8514941	C-8	ferricrete	245	<4	91	8	.7		
R8514942	C-9	ferricrete	208	<4	154	5	.6		
R8514943	C-10	ferricrete	144	<4	46	2	<.4		
R8514944	C-11	ferricrete	167	<4	97	7	<.4		
R8514945	C-12	ferricrete	171	6	90	5	<.4		
R8514946	C-13	ferricrete	273	<4	141	11	<.4		
R8514947	C-14	QV early	23	<4	55	4	<.4		
R8514948	C-15	graph. slate	15	14	79	10	<.4		
R8514949	C-16	Aero bar	7	12	9	1	<.4		
R8514950	C-17	QV c FeS₂	246	64	310	13	<.4		

I=INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE X=SMALL SAMPLE E=EXCEEDS CALIBRATION C=BEING CHECKED R=REVISED
IF REQUESTED ANALYSES ARE NOT SHOWN ,RESULTS ARE TO FOLLOW

ANALYTICAL METHODS

- CU AQUA REGIA DECOMPOSITION / AAS
- PB AQUA REGIA DECOMPOSITION / AAS
- ZN AQUA REGIA DECOMPOSITION / AAS
- CO AQUA REGIA DECOMPOSITION / AAS
- AG AQUA REGIA DECOMPOSITION / AAS
- AU AQUA REGIA DECOMPOSITION / SOLVENT EXTRACTION / AAS
- WT AU THE WEIGHT OF SAMPLE TAKEN TO ANALYSE FOR GOLD (GEOCHEM)


LAKE
ICE
RIDGE
BASE OF SLOPE
White Precipitate C-4
Braided Stream
TALUS
CLAIM POST
Cush 3
Cush 4
Cush 5
Cush 6
Old Posts
rusty soil
rusty spring
ferricrete
ferricrete boulders
QV in shear C-14
shear zone 115S,
grey limey sst C-3
float: crenulated cleavages + fold axis
Silver-grey phyllite
East Tw-Creek
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
14,450
LEGEND
All outcrops dark grey-black slate/siltstone turbidites, except where indicated
O 3 to 61 Soil samples taken Sept 1985
O W605 w Water sample (J.R Woodcock)
O W604 s Stream silt sample (JRW)
x C-1 to C-17 Rock samples taken Sept 1985
O 83-1 Silt sample taken in 1983 (JRW)
x 84-326 Rock Sample taken in 1984 (JRW)
0 100 200 metres
NOTE: Traced from enlargement of BC Airphoto # 78134-92
Cariboo M.D.
93H/9
N
CUSH PROPERTY
Drawn by:
Traced by: RLW
Revised by
Date
COMPILATION MAP
Geology & Geochemistry
Scale: 1:2500
Date: Oct 2, 1985
Plate: 6