85-355-14592

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE ZINC 1-20 CLAIMS

REVELSTOKE M. D.

NTS 82K 13E, 14W
Lat. 50° 51' N
Long. 117° 29' W

05/86

for

John R. Woodcock
806 - 602 W. Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1P2

by

J. R. Woodcock

April, 1985

05/86

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THE ZINC CLAIMS

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1976 a reconnaissance geochemical program revealed a large lead-zinc anomaly along the northeast side of upper Boyd Creek. This anomaly, in an area of sparse rock exposure, was not drilled.

The soil anomaly, which occurs on a timbered slope with sparse outcrop, is 1800 meters long and up to 400 meters wide. The strongest part of the anomaly is 950 meters long. Downslope creep accounts for some of the impressive width.

Exposures of weathered schist in the bed of a small stream at the northwest end of the stronger part of the anomaly indicate that the lead and zinc probably occur as disseminations in schist of the Lardeau Group rather than the usual irregular concentrations in the Badshot limestone.

In 1984 the ZINC 1-20 claims were staked in order to cover the large lead-zinc soil anomaly discovered in 1976.

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2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The ZINC claims are at the head of Boyd Creek along the northeast side of the valley. The center of this claim is at latitude 50° 51' N, longitude 117° 29' W, N.T.S. map 82K/13E and 82K/14W, (Figures 1 and 2). Figure 2 also shows the location of the Kootenay Chief property.

The property is 53 kilometers southeast of Revelstoke. Access is by helicopter from Revelstoke. A logging road extends from Beaton up the Incomappleux River to the mouth of Boyd Creek. This is ten kilometers from the lead-zinc anomaly.

Elevation of the ridge top is 8300 feet (2490 meters) and the elevation of the valley bottom is 4400 feet (1320 meters). The slope on the area of the grid varies from 15° to 45°

The bottom of Boyd Creek valley is covered by a heavy growth of cedar and hemlock. On the area of the grid the forest consists of spruce and balsam. An undergrowth of thick brush occurs in many places.

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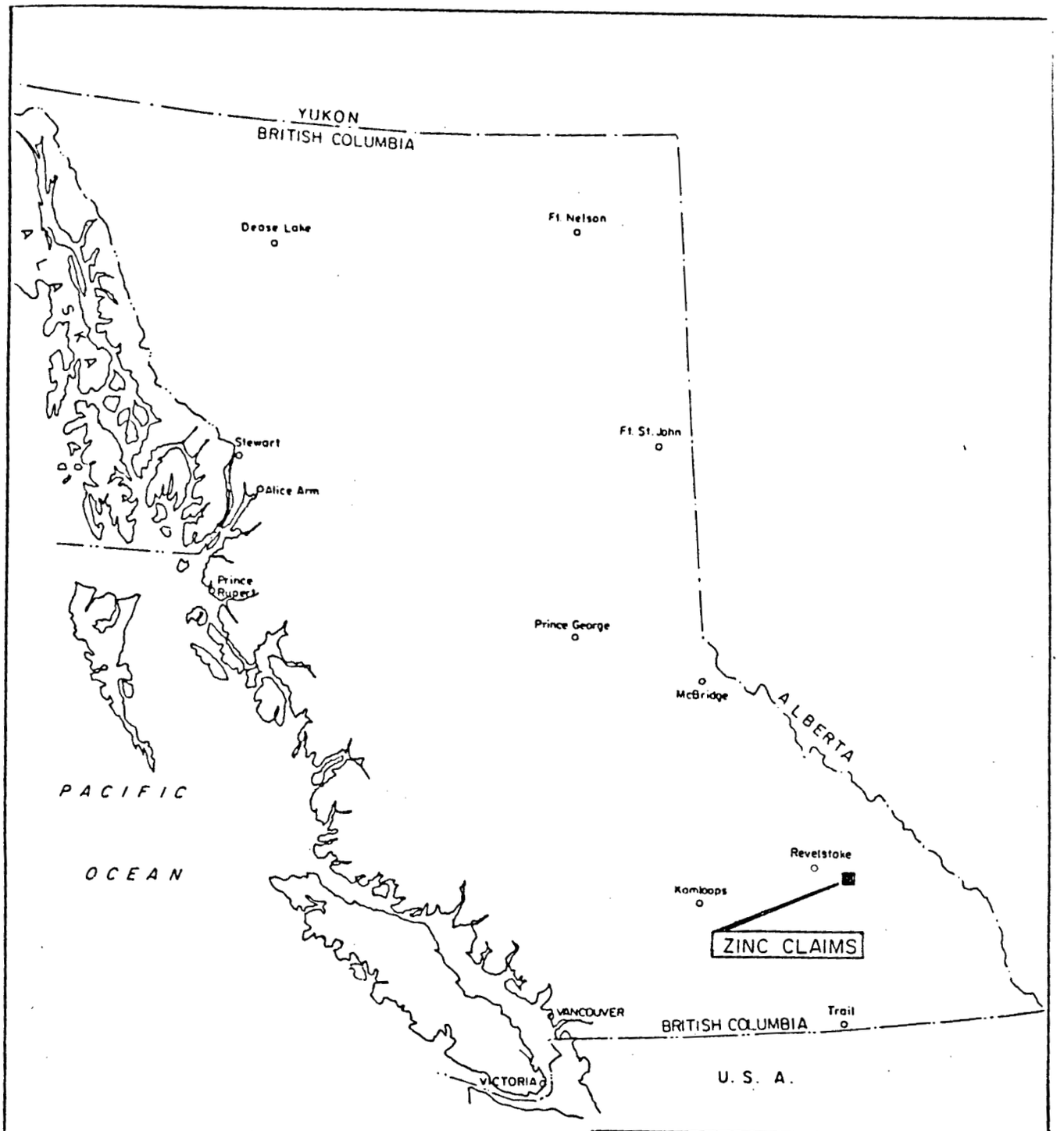

VERTICAL RESOURCE CORPORATION

ZINC CLAIMS
LOCATION MAP

N.T.S. 82K-14 BOYD CREEK AREA, B.C.

0 100 300 KILOMETRES
0 100 200 MILES

J.R. WOODCOCK CONSULTANTS LTD.

MAY 1984 FIGURE Nº 1

3. CLAIMS

On May 27, 1984, twenty 2-post claims, named ZINC 1 to 20, were staked in upper Boyd Creek (Figure 2). The claims were recorded on May 30, 1984 and are now registered in the name of John R. Woodcock. The claims are in the Revelstoke Mining Division.

Claim Name	Tag No.	Record No.
ZINC 1 to 2	516778 - 516779	1990 - 1991
3	516781	1992
4	516780	1993
5 to 6	516782 - 516783	1932 - 1933
7 to 12	516784 - 516789	1994 - 1999
13 to 17	516790 - 516794	1934 - 1938
18	516795	2000
19	516796	1939
20	516797	2001

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,592

ZINC CLAIMS

CLAIM MAP

N.T.S. 82K-14 BOYD CREEK AREA, B.C.

SCALE 1:50,000

0 1 2 3 KM.

VERTICAL RESOURCE CORPORATION

J.R. WOODCOCK CONSULTANTS LTD.

MAY 1984 FIGURE Nº. 2

117° 30'

50° 50'

RIVER

APPROX LOCATION OF GRAVEL ROAD

McRAE CR.

HIGHLAND CR.

LOST CR.

BOYD

CLEARWATER CR.

KID CR.

DEADSHOT CR.

CREEK BIG CANYON CR.

COPPER CR.

RUBY SILVER CR.

HOLDEN CR.

LEANTO CR.

CARBONATE KING CR.

SLOCAN M.D.

REVELSTOKE M.D.

WEST ELL RIVER

INCOMAPPLE

LEXINGTON CR.

SELKIRK MOUNTAINS

CATERACT CR.

LEXINGTON MTN.

MT. GOLDSMITH

RALPH 4 1281(8) | RALPH 3 1280(8)
RALPH 2 1279(8) | RALPH 1 1278(8)
GIRSHA II 1277(8) | GIRSHA I 1276(8)

GOLDY 700 (8)

L6473 L6474 L6472 L6471

CHIEF 1635(9)

L2147 L2151 L2150 L1973 L1971 L1974

L3084 L3085 L6938 L3088 L3091 L3500 L5680 L3491

L5657 L5658 L5659 L5659 L5660 L5661

L6554 L6553 L6558 L6555 L6556 L6559 L6557 L5424 L5174 L9129 L9130

L5772 L5771 L5773 L5774 L5776 L5775 L15778 L15777

L1497 L3501 L4237 L7355 L7354

L7204 L7203

11 516788	12 516789		
	10 516787		
9 516786	8 516785		
7 516784	1 516778		
20 516797	2 516779		
19 516796	18 516795	3 516781	
17 516794	16 516793	4 516780	
15 516792	14 516791	6 516783	5 516782
13 516790			

4. HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

The anomalous lead-zinc geochemistry along the north side of Boyd Creek was discovered in 1976 during a reconnaissance geochemical program. In September 1976 a four-man crew, with geologist Terry Booth in charge, staked the Boyd 1 and Boyd 2 claims, established a grid along which soil samples were taken, did additional stream sediment sampling, mapped exposed rock formations and conducted a Crone EM shootback geophysical survey. The Boyd 1, Boyd 2 claims were recorded on October 5, 1976.

In July 1977, J. R. Woodcock with two men, extended the soil sample grid, did additional stream sediment sampling and some rock sampling and did additional geological mapping. In September of 1977 J. R. Woodcock and T. Booth returned to the property to examine the area of geochemical anomalies and to do some rock chip sampling along Camp Creek, across the northwest part of the geochemical anomaly.

The data collected for these surveys was submitted for four years of assessment work on October 3, 1977. The Boyd 1 claim lapsed in 1981. The Boyd 2 claim received no assessment work and lapsed in 1977. The assessment report number is 6496.

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5. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Kootenay Arc of southeastern British Columbia was an important source of lead-zinc in British Columbia for several decades. The following paragraph from Fyles (1970) is a succinct summary of its geology. "The Kootenay Arc is a curving belt of complexly deformed sedimentary, volcanic, and metamorphic rocks trending northeast for 100 miles across Washington into British Columbia, north to northern Kootenay Lake and northwest to near Revelstoke. It has a total length of at least 250 miles. In British Columbia the Arc lies between the Purcell anticlinorium on the east and the gneisses of the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex on the west and contains a thick succession of sedimentary and volcanic rocks that range in age from earliest Cambrian to late Mesozoic. The succession is essentially a conformable one, though a late Palaeozoic and early Mesozoic disconformity are thought to be present and probably others exist that have not yet been found. One of the most significant markers in the succession is the Badshot Formation in the Lardeau and Kootenay Lake country and its equivalent, the Reeves Member of the Laib Formation, south of Nelson near Salmo. These limestones, which contain rare Early Cambrian archaeocyathids, are repeatedly exposed by the complex folding in a belt, locally as much as ten miles wide, along the eastern side of the Arc. Rocks to the east of this belt in general are older than the limestone and pass downward into the Precambrian. Younger rocks to the west compose a thick succession extending into the Jurassic."

Mapping in the Lardeau area has been mainly by Wheeler (1966, 1968) and by Read (1975). Read (1976) has compiled all prior data. His map shows that the Badshot limestone, repeated by folding, extends through

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the northeast part of the Lardeau map sheet. To the northeast of this horizon the strata are mainly of Hadrynian to Lower Cambrian ages, including the Hamill Group. To the southwest of this carbonate horizon and extending to Trout Lake, the strata are of Palaeozoic ages and consist mainly of the Lardeau Group and the Milford Group. In the vicinity of Boyd Creek the Lardeau Group consists of grey and light green phyllite and phyllitic limestone. In addition some dark green phyllite, commonly calcareous, contains rare pillows or volcanic breccia. This has been called the Index Formation.

The Badshot limestone, and its equivalent the Reeves limestone, in addition to acting as an important marker horizon, have hosted most of the important lead-zinc deposits of the Kootenay Arc. These include the Duncan, near the north end of Kootenay Lake, the Jack Pot, the H. B., the Jersey, and the Reeves McDonald, which consist essentially of stratiform lenticular disseminations of pyrite, sphalerite, and galena in zones of dolomite in highly deformed Lower Cambrian limestone. Probably the most northerly example of this type of mineralization is that found on Carbonate King claim east of Boyd Creek. In this case a few very small stringers of galena which occur in dolomitized limestone, have been explored by some small prospector adits.

In addition to the important lead-zinc deposits of the Lower Cambrian limestones, there are hundreds of lead-zinc occurrences in the Lardeau area which generally contain some silver values and occasionally some gold values. Many of these, occurring in the form of veins, lie near a major fault system that trends parallel to the regional stratigraphy and lies about 12 miles (19 km) southwest of Boyd Creek. These are hosted by formations of the Lardeau Group, especially the Broadview Formation and the Jowett Formation.

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6. GEOLOGY OF THE BOYD CREEK PROPERTY

Outcrops northeast of the claims are abundant above an elevation of 6900 feet (2070 meters); but below this elevation, exposures are confined largely to the steep banks of the creeks. Exposures along Carbonate King Creek are almost continuous and exposures also occur in Lean-to Creek and along a small intermittent creek between the above two creeks. This small creek has been named "Camp Creek."

The geological map in this report is a lithological map. However, an attempt has been made to correlate the map units exposed along Carbonate King Creek with the formations shown on Read's map (1977).

Rock Units

According to Read's map, the Badshot Formation and the formations of the Hamill Group are repeated several times by folding at Carbonate King Creek. The Hamill Group, exposed at the head of Carbonate King Creek, forms the backbone of the rugged mountains to the northeast of Boyd Creek. The white limestone bed lying along the southwest side of this quartzite formation, along with some phyllites and limy formations, has been assigned to the Badshot Formation (the main band). Additional limestone beds to the southwest of this main limestone bed are also, in this report, interpreted as repeated horizons of the Badshot Formation.

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The unit lying southwest of the main Badshot band is correlated with the Index Formation. Near the Badshot Formation, this unit consists of limy phillite containing minor dark grey or black limestone.

A second fairly persistent white limestone bed can be traced through the mineralized adits of the Kootenay Chief and adjacent Crown granted claims, northwesterly across Carbonate King Creek and onto the Boyd Creek property. This bed is about 15 meters thick and is bounded on the northeast by rusty-weathering phyllites and on the southwest by about 35 meters of black phyllites, some of which are limy.

Alteration

Alteration of the limy formations to a dolomite-quartz rock is widespread, especially along the mineralized Badshot bed. This results in a rusty-weathering dolomite, generally grey to white on the fresh fracture and generally cut by quartz veinlets. These dolomite zones vary from two meters to twelve meters in thickness. The quartz veinlets are oriented in a variety of directions and, in places, are abundant enough to form a quartz stockwork. Alteration to dolomite-quartz is quite irregular; it cross-cuts the formation in many places.

At the Kootenay Chief and in other exposed parts of this mineralized Badshot horizon, the dolomitization is localized along the east side of the limestone at the contact with rusty-weathering limy phyllites. Part of it projects into these rusty phyllites. In other places, limy phyllites are irregularly dolomitized and the resulting rock forms relatively resistant exposures.

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At the Kootenay Chief property, some of the quartz is vuggy with drusy cavities. Some galena mineralization is associated with the dolomite-quartz.

Exposures of dolomite-quartz rock have been found in several places on the Boyd Creek property. Near line 600 N, 150 W, a possible outcrop (or rubble) contains sparse galena. Other exposures on the property have no visible galena.

Structure

Most of the strata in the vicinity of the property have fairly consistent attitudes with strikes between 130° and 140° and with steep dips ranging from 80° southwest to 70° northeast. An exception to this are the rocks between L 750 N and L 900 N where the strikes are 105° and 115° and the dips are 35° and 25° northeast. Colour and grain size banding of the quartzite and colour banding of the limestone indicate that bedding in most places is parallel to the metamorphic foliation.

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7. SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Introduction

A grid was established in 1976 on the slope above the anomalies found by the reconnaissance work. This grid consisted of a blazed and flagged baseline with crosslines at 150-meter intervals. Soil samples were taken at 50-meter intervals on the crosslines. The soil samples were generally taken from the B horizon at an average depth of 15 centimeters. Over much of the steep slope good soil profiles are lacking. Downslope creep has mixed the various horizons of the podsols with rock fragments.

In 1985, 190 of the 1976 soil samples were analyzed for Mo, Ag, Co, Mn, As, Sr, Cd, Ba, P, K using the ICP analytical technique. These results are recorded in Appendix III. The new analyses were done to learn the distribution of silver in the system; to see if any of the less mobile elements could reduce the width of the drill target; and to gain information from signature elements.

The barium and the manganese values are plotted on Figure 5 and a contour for manganese (2500 ppm) has been added to this map. The arsenic and the silver values are plotted on Figure 4 and contours for arsenic (20 ppm, 40 ppm) and also a contour for silver (0.6 ppm) have been added.

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Geochemical Results

The original zinc and lead geochemical maps (included as Appendix I) are very similar in overall pattern. These maps show an extensive anomaly, southwest of the base line, which extends the full length of the grid but which has its greatest width and the highest values in the south part of the grid system. The anomalous values in the main part of the anomaly extend for a width of about 400 meters down the steep slope. Both metal maps illustrate an internal complexity with somewhat lower values on several of the lines about 200 meters southwest of the base line. Both of these maps also show a bulge of increased values on the steep slopes adjacent to Lean-to Creek and another small anomaly with lower values in the southeast part of the grid.

The four metals plotted on Figures 4 and 5 give more restricted anomalies and should thus be effective in emphasizing the highlights of this very wide soil anomaly. Manganese probably gives the best picture with all the high values lying along the upper part of the anomaly; this corresponds to the upslope cut-off of the zinc anomaly. However the manganese anomaly lacks the narrow parallel internal zone of reduced values so characteristic of the lead and zinc anomalies.

Barium values are not particularly high; however most of the high values (> 100 ppm) correspond to the upper part of the manganese anomaly and the highest values are coincident with the highest manganese values.

The results of the sampling do show an arsenic anomaly with all of the high values (> 20 ppm) lying within an anomalous zone that corresponds to the southern part of the overall lead anomaly. The highest arsenic values (> 40 ppm) occur in a relatively restricted zone that seems to display some downslope movement relative to the manganese anomaly.

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Most of the higher silver values (> 0.5 ppm) lie within the overall arsenic anomaly, but most of these slightly anomalous silver values occur on the lower slopes of the arsenic anomaly. Thus it appears that the silver has had more downslope creep than any of the other five metals. The highest silver value (6.1 ppm) occurs along the base line at L 1050 N. This value could be due to an analytical error as it does not correspond to any other anomalous metal.

In addition to highlighting a more restricted anomaly in the south part of the grid, the arsenic and manganese do have some anomalous values extending northwesterly along the more extensive lead and zinc anomalies.

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8. CONCLUSIONS

1. Many of the important lead-zinc deposits of the Kootenay Arc occur in the Lower Cambrian rocks, within or in the vicinity of the Badshot limestone. This favourable horizon extends northward to the vicinity of Boyd Creek. In this area the extent of the limestone appears to reduce, changing northward to other sedimentary facies, now represented by sericitic and chloritic phyllites.

2. A minor amount of sampling done along Camp Creek has shown that the best zinc values both in the soils and in the rock occur in a sericitic phyllite and not in the Badshot limestone.

3. A soil anomaly, with highly anomalous lead and zinc, extends for about 1800 meters along the steep forested slope southeast of Boyd Creek. The main part of this anomaly is over 950 meters long and extends down the steep slope for a width up to 400 meters. Much of this is undoubtedly due to downslope creep; however whether it all comes from one or more stratigraphic bands is not known.

The new geochemical values for arsenic, manganese, barium, and silver emphasize the better southwest part of the anomaly. The manganese in particular (and also the few higher barium values) help to more sharply define the up-slope cutoff of this very extensive anomaly.

4. Because of the probable stratiform nature of this mineralization, the probable dip to the northeast of the strata, and the extensive overburden over much of the slope, the best way to explore this anomaly is with a few drill holes. The present data indicates that the best

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location for a drill hole would be about L 600 N, situated about 75 meters southwest of the base line and inclined about 50° to the southwest.

J. R. Woodcock, P. Eng.

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Fyles, J. T., 1970, Geological Setting of the Lead-Zinc Deposits in the Kootenay Lake and Salmo Areas of British Columbia; Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Bull. 61, pp 45-53.

Read, P. B., 1975, Lardeau Group, Lardeau West Half Map-Area, (82K W½), British Columbia; Geol. Surv. Can., Paper 75-1, Part A, pp 29-30.

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Read, P. B., 1976, Lardeau West Half, Geol. Surv. Can., Open File Report 432.

Woodcock, J. R., 1977, Boyd Property, Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report, Assessment Report #6496.

Woodcock, J. R., 1984, Exploration Proposal for Boyd Creek Property.

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

FOR JOHN R. WOODCOCK

1. I have a Bachelor of Applied Science Degree from the University of British Columbia and a Master of Science Degree from California Institute of Technology.

2. I am a registered member of the Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

3. I have practiced my profession as an exploration geologist since 1951 and have been an independent consultant since 1969.

4. I am personally familiar with the property described herein, having done much of the field work myself.

J. R. Woodcock, P. Eng.

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Appendix I

Maps from Woodcock (1977) Report

Zinc Geochemistry
Lead Geochemistry
Geology

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Appendix II

Analytical Techniques

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
Telephone : 253 - 3158

1985

Acme Analytical continues to update with mass spectrographic analysis which shoud be fully operational by May, 1985. In general,mass spec offers detection limits which are at least 100-fold lower than ICP or flame AA. These limits are comparable to graphite furnace AA,but the mass spec can analyze up to 60 elements simultaneously.

Acme has pioneered low cost multi-element ICP which has better detection and precision than AA. Mass spec will further expand the range of elements and isotopes available to mineral exploration programs.

SPACE

Total laboratory, sample preparation and sample storage has been expanded to 12,000 square feet.

EQUIPMENT

1. Our ICP system has been expanded, and a fourth unit has been purchased which will allow us to determine up to 45 elements simultaneously.
2. AA spectrophotometers have been increased to 8.
3. Sample preparation, weighing and dissolution facilities have been increased.
4. A LECO Induction Furnace has been installed for determining Carbon and Sulfur simultaneously in geological and metallurgical samples.
5. An UA3 Laser Fluorometer from Scintrex is now used for determination of U in water to .01 ppb.
6. Two ICP mass spectrographs will be operational by May, 1985.

TECHNOLOGY

1. Fire Assay laboratory for Ag, Au, Pt, Pd has been installed.
2. ICP multi element packages for water, geochem and assay programs have been developed.
3. Lower detection limits for some elements have been achieved by graphite furnace AA.

TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Background corrected Atomic Absorption analysis of Ag and Au since 1971.
2. Best proven precision, accuracy and price for MoS_2 assays in North America.
3. Pioneered geochemical analysis by ICP at or to better detection limits than AA, including Ag, As, U, Th and W.

PROVEN PERFORMANCE

Our logistical and technical performance for our clients has been demonstrated on the Gambier, Capoose Lake, Trout Lake, Blackdome, Red Mountain, Carolin, Cirque, Minago River, Quesnel River, Terra Swede, Musto and other major projects.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
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Telephone : 253 - 3158

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY METHODOLOGY - 1985

Sample Preparation

1. Soil samples are dried at 60°C and sieved to -80 mesh.
2. Rock samples are pulverized to -100 mesh.

Geochemical Analysis (AA and ICP)

0.5 gram samples are digested in hot dilute aqua regia in a boiling water bath and diluted to 10 ml with demineralized water. Extracted metals are determined by :

A. Atomic Absorption (AA)

Ag*, Bi*, Cd*, Co, Cu, Fe, Ga, In, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb*, Tl, V, Zn
(* denotes with background correction.)

B. Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP)

Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu, Cr, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

Geochemical Analysis for Au*

10.0 gram samples that have been ignited overnite at 600°C are digested with 30 mls hot dilute aqua regia, and 75 mls of clear solution obtained is extracted with 5 mls Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.

Au is determined in the MIBK extract by Atomic Absorption using background correction (Detection Limit = 1 ppb).

Geochemical Analysis for Au**, Pd, Pt, Rh

10.0 - 30.0 gram samples are subjected to Fire Assay preconcentration techniques to produce silver beads.

The silver beads are dissolved and Au, Pd, Pt, and Rh are determined in the solution by graphite furnace Atomic Absorption. Detections - Au=1 ppb; Pd, Pt, Rh=5 ppb

Geochemical Analysis for As

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot dilute aqua regia and diluted to 10 ml. As is determined in the solution by Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (AA) or by Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP).

Geochemical Analysis for Barium

0.25 gram samples are digested with hot NaOH and EDTA solution, and diluted to 20 ml.

Ba is determined in the solution by ICP.

Geochemical Analysis for Tungsten

0.25 gram samples are digested with hot NaOH and EDTA solution, and diluted to 20 ml. W in the solution determined by ICP with a detection of 1 ppm.

Geochemical Analysis for Selenium

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot dilute aqua regia and dilute to 10 ml with H_2O. Se is determined with $NaBH_3$ with Flameless AA. Detection 0.1 ppm.

Appendix III

Geochemical Results 1985

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: APR 9 1985

DATE REPORT MAILED: Apr. 12/85

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-3 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: PULPS

ASSAYER: D. Toye. DEAN TOYE OR TOM SAUNDRY. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

J. R. WOODCOCK PROJECT - BOYD FILE # 85-0357 PAGE

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	As ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	P %	Ba ppm	K %
N-76-1S	2	.1	7	418	13	8	1	.14	38	.05
N-76-2S	1	.2	1	42	3	5	1	.02	28	.04
N-76-3S	4	.3	6	2308	30	9	1	.36	52	.03
N-76-4S	7	.9	8	15418	28	28	2	.36	215	.04
N-76-5S	3	.3	5	4150	14	9	1	.18	154	.03
N-76-6S	10	.8	8	4824	122	47	3	1.59	128	.08
N-76-7S	5	1.1	5	2504	38	18	1	.63	73	.03
N-76-8S	1	.3	2	521	5	8	1	.03	48	.03
N-76-9S	2	.2	6	1053	10	4	1	.10	50	.04
N-76-10S	2	.3	6	1613	13	6	1	.16	68	.04
N-76-11S	18	1.0	5	46898	20	46	11	.77	401	.01
N-76-12S	6	.2	6	4219	47	9	1	.32	44	.03
N-76-13S	5	.2	8	4750	48	13	2	.33	71	.05
N-76-14S	5	.4	8	4852	55	15	3	.32	67	.03
N-76-31S	1	.2	6	549	11	5	1	.16	52	.05
N-76-32S	1	.1	6	899	10	4	1	.27	59	.04
N-76-33S	1	.1	5	1017	9	7	1	.12	44	.07
N-76-34S	2	.4	3	540	13	4	1	.14	32	.03
N-76-35S	4	1.1	6	5212	15	8	1	.30	120	.03
N-76-36S	4	1.8	3	1502	43	8	1	.07	200	.03
N-76-37S	4	.3	5	1116	50	12	1	.29	44	.04
N-76-38S	2	6.1	7	1551	5	26	1	.13	86	.05
N-76-39S	1	.2	5	575	7	7	1	.10	72	.07
N-76-40S	1	.1	3	140	6	3	1	.05	32	.04
N-76-41S	2	.1	4	324	9	4	1	.08	25	.03
N-76-42S	4	.2	12	5141	70	14	3	.33	55	.05
N-76-43S	3	1.0	4	332	18	4	1	.13	34	.03
N-76-44S	4	.3	7	1893	24	10	1	.21	62	.03
N-76-61S	1	.1	2	91	4	4	1	.08	18	.02
N-76-62S	1	.1	5	224	8	6	1	.08	27	.05
N-76-63S	2	.1	7	1065	14	12	1	.23	30	.05
N-76-64S	1	.4	2	159	4	4	1	.11	38	.03
N-76-65S	3	.1	7	1974	9	6	1	.39	59	.04
N-76-66S	6	.5	7	4581	17	21	1	.74	145	.06
N-76-67S	2	.2	4	1008	7	4	1	.49	51	.03
N-76-84S	1	.1	7	456	6	9	1	.10	43	.06
N-76-85S	1	.7	5	664	3	17	1	.15	47	.05
STD C	20	7.5	27	1130	41	49	17	.15	177	.11

J. R. WOODCOCK PROJECT - BOYD FILE # 85-0357 PAGE

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	As ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	P %	Ba ppm	K %
N-76-86S	1	.3	5	415	11	4	1	.16	39	.07
N-76-87S	1	.7	4	161	9	4	1	.13	40	.05
N-76-88S	3	.2	11	1521	5	25	1	.19	76	.07
N-76-89S	3	.4	9	2305	8	31	1	.21	55	.07
N-76-90S	1	.3	8	992	9	31	1	.21	52	.11
N-76-91S	2	.2	6	529	8	22	1	.10	56	.06
N-76-92S	1	.3	6	565	8	7	1	.13	51	.07
N-76-93S	1	.1	11	780	8	23	1	.28	44	.05
N-76-94S	1	.1	10	1044	8	19	1	.18	92	.07
N-76-95S	1	.4	8	581	13	14	1	.30	33	.07
N-76-96S	4	1.6	8	13798	12	27	1	.72	472	.05
N-76-97S	2	.6	6	2342	18	9	1	.32	96	.05
N-76-98S	2	.6	5	1517	11	7	1	.20	107	.04
N-76-99S	1	.1	18	1055	18	22	1	.20	35	.07
N-76-100S	1	.1	13	1281	12	19	1	.19	54	.06
N-76-101S	1	.2	13	924	14	21	1	.20	39	.09
N-76-102S	1	.3	9	1046	14	10	1	.18	29	.07
N-76-103S	2	.4	8	4964	9	10	1	.32	68	.06
N-76-104S	2	.8	7	2994	13	11	1	.51	86	.05
S-76-827S	1	.5	3	396	12	2	1	.08	24	.04
S-76-828S	2	.7	5	2290	17	7	1	.25	78	.05
S-76-829S	1	.3	5	951	15	4	1	.12	38	.05
S-76-830S	2	.6	9	2351	19	7	1	.26	65	.04
S-76-831S	5	1.6	7	10705	33	8	1	.39	281	.05
S-76-832S	4	.7	7	4919	24	9	1	.41	109	.03
S-76-833S	3	.4	5	2010	24	7	1	.24	79	.03
S-76-834S	4	1.1	9	3102	33	18	1	.50	47	.04
S-76-835S	3	.6	6	4516	26	10	1	.43	49	.03
S-76-836S	3	.4	8	4288	49	16	1	.49	42	.04
S-76-837S	1	.4	8	845	16	12	1	.24	31	.04
S-76-838S	1	.5	5	716	13	5	1	.17	40	.04
S-76-839S	1	.5	9	2844	11	19	1	.17	102	.05
S-76-840S	1	.4	10	1444	16	7	1	.13	80	.05
S-76-857S	1	.1	7	666	12	5	1	.12	59	.04
S-76-858S	2	.2	8	3401	19	6	1	.12	83	.05
S-76-859S	1	.3	5	1239	25	4	1	.18	53	.04
S-76-860S	4	.8	9	13660	30	14	5	.59	158	.03
STD C	18	7.6	27	1131	40	49	17	.15	177	.11

J. R. WOODCOCK PROJECT - BOYD FILE # 85-0357 PAGE

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	As ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	P %	Ba ppm	K %
S-76-861S	2	.8	5	2395	48	14	1	.51	104	.04
S-76-862S	1	.1	8	1919	29	8	1	.34	56	.03
S-76-863S	5	.4	10	4622	45	11	1	.36	71	.05
M-77-798S	1	.3	15	1508	15	16	1	.18	47	.04
M-77-799S	2	.1	14	1200	14	37	2	.24	29	.04
M-77-800S	1	.6	18	962	13	12	1	.14	60	.03
M-77-801S	1	.4	17	1131	7	13	1	.19	55	.04
M-77-802S	1	.5	7	1031	11	6	1	.14	65	.05
M-77-803S	1	.1	8	807	9	11	1	.18	50	.06
M-77-804S	1	.1	10	3918	11	27	1	.25	112	.08
M-77-805S	1	.1	9	2779	10	17	1	.14	165	.06
M-77-806S	1	.1	11	1285	10	26	1	.16	45	.08
M-77-807S	1	.1	9	1406	10	23	1	.13	63	.06
M-77-808S	1	.1	6	491	5	21	1	.11	42	.06
M-77-809S	1	.2	8	3804	20	6	1	.16	126	.03
M-77-810S	1	.3	2	455	15	4	1	.06	35	.03
M-77-811S	1	.1	9	935	6	6	1	.10	38	.06
M-77-812S	1	.2	30	2230	15	14	5	.22	49	.06
M-77-813S	1	.1	17	1135	9	37	1	.16	26	.05
M-77-814S	1	.1	13	1700	17	10	1	.14	45	.06
M-77-815S	1	.1	5	433	10	6	1	.20	19	.05
M-77-816S	1	.3	7	656	10	3	1	.16	30	.04
M-77-817S	1	.1	13	1046	24	8	1	.16	43	.07
M-77-818S	1	.1	13	942	4	127	1	.15	11	.03
M-77-819S	3	.7	8	1115	19	6	1	.26	65	.03
M-77-820S	2	.5	4	840	28	8	1	.35	49	.03
M-77-821S	2	.4	6	2971	19	6	1	.19	68	.04
M-77-822S	1	.6	3	831	14	4	1	.08	52	.04
M-77-823S	1	.6	5	1579	25	9	1	.30	55	.02
M-77-824S	1	.4	8	1844	22	12	1	.24	49	.05
M-77-825S	1	.6	5	800	30	8	1	.13	45	.04
M-77-826S	2	.3	6	1966	41	9	1	.29	45	.03
M-77-827S	3	.5	7	3241	21	9	1	.29	59	.02
M-77-828S	5	1.0	9	7178	27	14	2	.44	181	.04
M-77-829S	3	.7	7	3613	29	12	1	.43	53	.04
M-77-830S	3	.9	8	7668	28	21	1	.54	270	.05
M-77-831S	6	.7	3	222	22	2	1	.06	16	.02
STD C	18	7.7	27	1151	44	49	18	.15	177	.10

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	As ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	P %	Ba ppm	K %
M-77-832S	1	.8	5	3113	25	11	1	.43	55	.03
M-77-833S	1	.6	6	3687	32	14	1	.63	64	.04
M-77-834S	1	.5	6	2044	30	6	1	.24	33	.03
M-77-835S	2	1.5	6	1586	23	8	1	.28	92	.04
M-77-836S	5	.5	11	3950	55	29	1	.76	59	.05
M-77-837S	2	.7	9	6441	58	30	2	.88	92	.06
M-77-838S	2	.6	9	5840	51	26	1	.81	108	.05
STD C	15	7.6	27	1099	39	49	16	.14	177	.10

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: APR 16 1985

DATE REPORT MAILED: April 19/85.

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-3 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: PULP

ASSAYER: T. Saundry. DEAN TOYE OR TOM SAUNDRY. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

J.R. WOODCOCK PROJECT - BOYD FILE # 85-0394 PAGE 1

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	As ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	P %	Ba ppm	K %
N-76-15S	1	.1	2	344	8	3	1	.15	34	.04
N-76-16S	1	.1	3	434	7	6	1	.07	48	.03
N-76-17S	3	.1	6	327	11	7	1	.14	32	.05
N-76-18S	3	.2	7	577	11	10	1	.17	44	.06
N-76-19S	1	.1	3	185	8	8	1	.10	31	.05
N-76-20S	2	.2	3	356	13	4	1	.17	31	.04
N-76-21S	1	.3	4	357	11	4	1	.07	33	.05
N-76-22S	3	.1	7	559	16	3	1	.18	32	.03
N-76-23S	2	.2	2	131	4	4	1	.08	28	.03
N-76-24S	1	.1	2	177	2	6	1	.03	63	.04
N-76-25S	2	.2	4	443	8	5	1	.12	50	.06
N-76-26S	1	.4	2	1230	4	9	1	.06	89	.05
N-76-27S	2	.2	11	835	20	16	1	.22	45	.05
N-76-28S	2	.8	7	1358	21	5	1	.12	64	.05
N-76-29S	2	.1	6	678	14	3	1	.07	45	.05
N-76-30S	2	.2	8	1718	11	6	1	.16	52	.06
N-76-45S	2	.1	7	229	8	5	1	.08	44	.06
N-76-46S	2	.1	5	441	11	6	1	.10	38	.05
N-76-47S	2	.2	6	610	8	18	1	.17	46	.07
N-76-48S	1	.1	1	66	2	7	1	.04	31	.03
N-76-49S	2	.1	10	1838	8	54	1	.22	58	.06
N-76-50S	2	.1	12	791	7	26	1	.11	50	.08
N-76-51S	2	.1	11	1192	8	35	1	.19	45	.06
N-76-52S	2	.1	10	1376	10	45	1	.19	46	.06
N-76-68S	1	.1	25	1574	10	16	1	.17	30	.05
N-76-69S	2	.4	7	708	8	7	1	.09	51	.08
N-76-70S	1	.2	3	166	3	4	1	.06	32	.05
N-76-71S	1	.1	3	509	2	4	1	.12	40	.03
N-76-72S	1	.7	1	731	6	5	1	.22	47	.03
N-76-73S	1	.3	4	282	3	8	1	.14	50	.05
N-76-74S	2	.1	7	579	8	9	1	.16	43	.08
N-76-75S	2	.9	4	444	11	5	1	.23	49	.05
N-76-76S	1	.1	4	825	6	9	1	.17	34	.06
N-76-77S	2	.1	6	347	11	8	1	.15	38	.05
N-76-78S	2	.1	8	649	6	23	1	.12	63	.06
N-76-79S	1	.1	8	967	6	19	1	.12	60	.07
N-76-80S	2	.4	4	348	7	8	1	.23	44	.06
STD C	19	7.1	27	1077	41	49	16	.14	177	.10

J.R. WOODCOCK PROJECT - BOYD FILE # 85-0394 PAGE

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	As ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	P %	Ba ppm	K %
N-76-81S	2	.9	5	1147	6	5	1	.21	40	.05
N-76-82S	1	.3	3	720	2	5	1	.10	53	.05
N-76-83S	1	.3	4	3594	7	4	1	.06	133	.06
S-76-819S	2	.2	8	3471	15	6	1	.11	115	.07
S-76-820S	1	.1	3	587	7	5	1	.05	59	.05
S-76-821S	2	.1	9	1351	17	6	1	.12	116	.05
S-76-822S	2	.3	5	628	8	4	1	.10	31	.05
S-76-823S	1	.1	3	112	8	3	1	.05	30	.04
S-76-824S	2	.5	4	617	9	8	1	.05	94	.03
S-76-825S	1	1.3	5	3371	6	7	1	.08	168	.04
S-76-826S	2	.3	9	3533	14	5	1	.19	83	.03
S-76-841S	2	.9	5	558	10	5	1	.09	57	.06
S-76-842S	1	.1	5	359	7	5	1	.09	72	.05
S-76-843S	1	.5	7	593	7	6	1	.11	66	.09
S-76-844S	2	.1	10	513	13	17	1	.12	45	.09
S-76-845S	2	.1	8	936	14	6	1	.11	68	.04
S-76-846S	3	.1	10	2392	26	4	1	.11	58	.04
S-76-847S	2	.5	6	1186	9	5	1	.13	53	.06
S-76-848S	1	.6	7	2387	9	7	1	.14	99	.06
S-76-849S	2	.1	13	1588	10	5	1	.16	42	.05
S-76-850S	2	.1	12	997	14	5	1	.16	87	.03
S-76-851S	2	.1	8	2299	25	11	1	.12	142	.05
S-76-852S	2	.3	6	1468	9	5	1	.10	91	.03
S-76-853S	2	.3	5	370	6	5	1	.08	83	.08
S-76-854S	1	.2	3	374	9	7	1	.14	31	.05
S-76-855S	1	.1	3	102	6	6	1	.06	59	.04
S-76-856S	2	.1	3	254	6	5	1	.07	49	.05
STD C	19	7.2	27	1032	38	49	15	.13	177	.09

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: APR 22 1985

DATE REPORT MAILED: April 24/85

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-3 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.

- SAMPLE TYPE: PULP

ASSAYER: T. Saundry DEAN TOYE OR TOM SAUNDRY. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

J.R. WOODCOCK BOYD File # 85-0426 PAGE

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	As ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	P %	Ba ppm	K %
N-76-53S	3	.3	7	716	9	4	1	.18	43	.05
N-76-54S	2	.2	6	578	9	8	1	.17	38	.05
N-76-55S	2	.7	7	708	5	9	1	.12	52	.05
N-76-56S	2	.2	9	1658	6	20	1	.16	88	.04
N-76-57S	2	.8	12	2494	8	44	1	.33	140	.06
N-76-58S	2	.9	8	990	7	37	1	.19	71	.05
N-76-59S	2	.2	14	1154	12	29	1	.25	41	.07
N-76-60S	2	.1	6	306	7	9	1	.21	43	.07
STD C	19	7.3	27	1080	40	49	16	.14	177	.11

Appendix IV

Statement of Costs

AMENDED

Appendix IV

COST STATEMENT

Fees and Wages			
J. R. Woodcock, P. Eng.			
April 29 to May 1 - 1 day @ $385		$385.00	
D. Gorc, geologist			
April 9	½ day		
April 15	½ day		
May 1	½ day		
	1½ days @ $185	$277.50	
Mr. Chong, drafting services		$196.00	
M. Brooks, typist 3½ hrs. @ $15		52.50	$ 911.00
Disbursements			
Geochemistry - ICP for 190 samples		$859.00	
Reproduction, etc.		80.00	$ 939.00
Total			$1,850.00

JRW

Appendix IV

COST STATEMENT

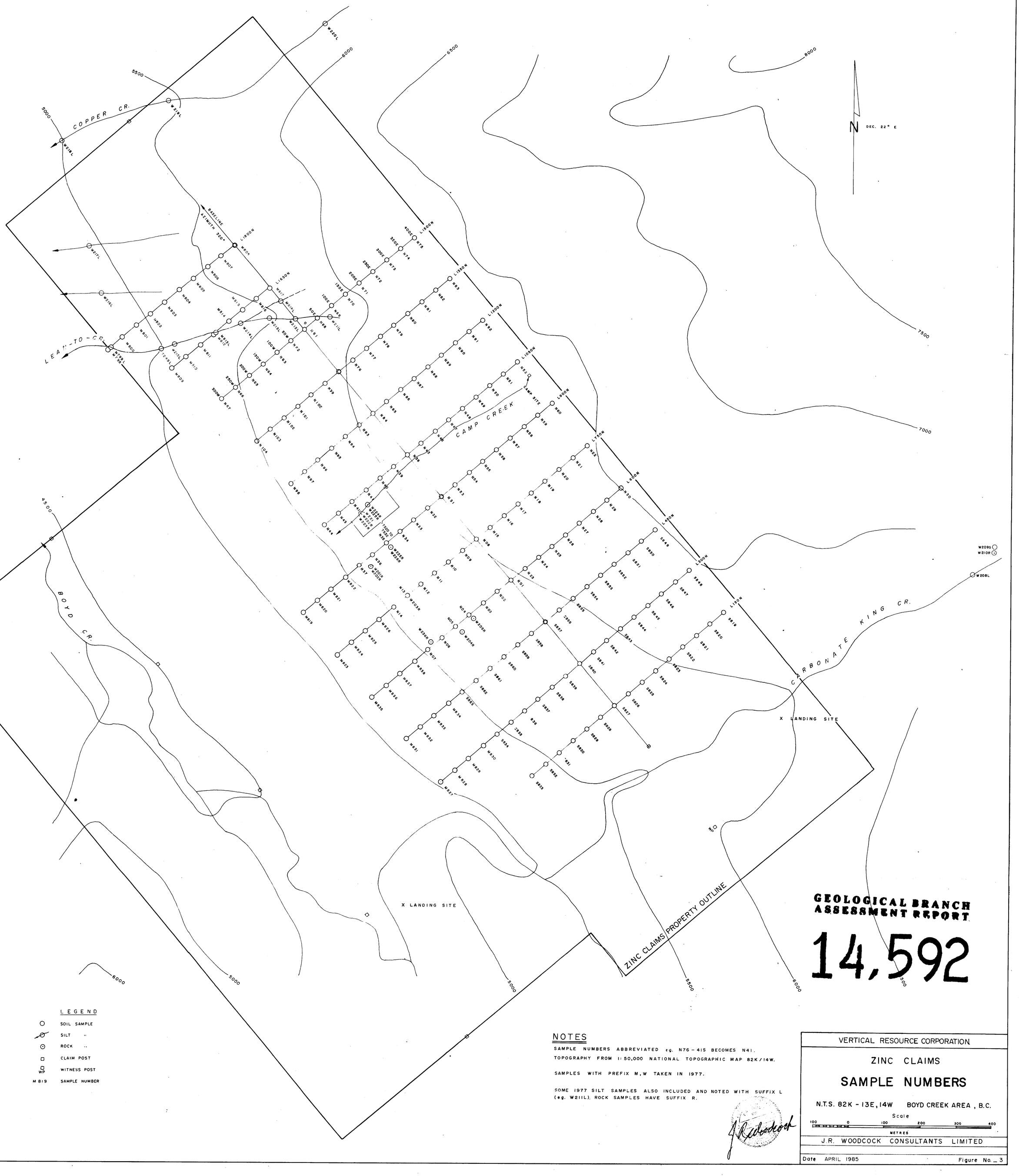
Fees and Wages

J. R. Woodcock, P. Eng.			
April 29 to May 1 - 1 day @ $385		$385.00	
D. Gorc, geologist			
April 9	½ day		
April 15	½ day		
May 1	½ day		
	1½ days @ $185	$277.50	
Mr. Chong, drafting services		$196.00	
M. Brooks, typist 3½ hrs. @ $15		52.50	$ 911.00

Disbursements

Geochemistry - ICP for 190 samples	$859.00	
Reproduction, etc.	30.00	$ 889.00
Total		$2,000.00

JRW


COPPER CR.
LEAM-TO-CR.
BOYD CR.
CAMP CREEK
CARBONATE KING CR.
BASELINE AZIMUTH 320°
CAMP SITE
X LANDING SITE
X LANDING SITE
ZINC CLAIMS PROPERTY OUTLINE
DEC. 22° E
L1800N
L1650N
L1500N
L1350N
L1200N
L1050N
L900N
L750N
L600N
L450N
5000
5500
6000
6500
7000
7500
8000
4500
LEGEND
SOIL SAMPLE
SILT ..
ROCK ..
CLAIM POST
WITNESS POST
M 819 SAMPLE NUMBER
NOTES
SAMPLE NUMBERS ABBREVIATED eg. N76 - 41S BECOMES N41.
TOPOGRAPHY FROM 1: 50,000 NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAP 82K/14W.
SAMPLES WITH PREFIX M,W TAKEN IN 1977.
SOME 1977 SILT SAMPLES ALSO INCLUDED AND NOTED WITH SUFFIX L (eg. W211L). ROCK SAMPLES HAVE SUFFIX R.
VERTICAL RESOURCE CORPORATION
ZINC CLAIMS
SAMPLE NUMBERS
N.T.S. 82K - 13E, 14W BOYD CREEK AREA, B.C.
Scale
100 0 100 200 300 400
METRES
J.R. WOODCOCK CONSULTANTS LIMITED
Date APRIL 1985
Figure No. 3
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
14,592

N DEC. 22°

BIG CANYON CREEK

BOYD CREEK

COPPER CREEK

LEAN-TO CREEK

ZINC CLAIMS

BOSY

CARBONATE KING CREEK

MORAINE

LEGEND

Lithology

- Dark grey to black, slightly graphitic phyllite; calcareous grey phyllite; grey banded quartzite, thinly bedded black limestone.
- Grey to white, fine-grained, banded recrystallized limestone; minor light green phyllite.
- Buff weathering, fine-grained, grey dolomite.
- Grey to light green, micaceous banded quartzite.
- Light green and grey phyllite.
- Dark grey to black, slighty graphitic phyllite; dark grey to black, fine-grained, banded, recrystallized limestone.
- Light to dark grey, fine-grained, banded, recrystallized limestone.

Correlations to formations of P. Read

IPBC	Broadview Formation (Lardeau Group)
IPIP	Index Formation (Lardeau Group)
IPBC	Badshot Formation
ICMV	Mohican Formation (Hamill Group)
ICMAS	Marsh Adams Formation (Hamill Group)

Symbols

- Geological contact — defined
- Geological contact — assumed
- Bedding (vertical, inclined)
- Areas of outcrop which were examined
- Claim post — 2 posts claims (№ 1 and № 2 post)
- WP. Witness claim post

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,592

NOTES

EXPANDED FROM 1:50,000 NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAP 82K/13E & 82K/14W.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET.

VERTICAL RESOURCE CORPORATION

ZINC CLAIMS

N.T.S. 82K-14 BOYD CREEK AREA, B.C.

GEOLOGY

Scale

200 100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

METRES

J R WOODCOCK, CONSULTANTS LIMITED

Date - AUGUST 1927 Revised MAY 1984 Figure No 3.

COPPER CR.

LEAN-TO-CR.

BOYD CR.

CAMP CREEK

CARBONATE KING CR.

ZINC CLAIMS

BASELINE AZIMUTH 320°

L1800N L1650N L1500N L1350N L1200N L1050N L900N L750N L600N L450N L300N L150N

CAMP SITE

N DEC. 22° E

5000 5500 6000 6500 7000 7500 8000 4500

LEGEND

- ○ SOIL SAMPLE
- ⊙ ROCK SAMPLE
- ⌀ SILT SAMPLE

NOTES

TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET.
GEOCHEMICAL CONTOURS ARE IN ppm.
SAMPLE VALUES IN ppm.

SOME 1977 SILT SAMPLES ALSO INCLUDED AND NOTED WITH SUFFIX L. ROCK SAMPLES HAVE SUFFIX R.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,592

VERTICAL RESOURCE CORPORATION

ZINC CLAIMS

N.T.S. 82K-14 BOYD CREEK AREA, B.C.

LEAD GEOCHEMISTRY

Scale

100 0 100 200 300 400

METRES

J.R. WOODCOCK CONSULTANTS LIMITED

Date – AUGUST 1977 Revised MAY 1984 Figure No. 4


COPPER CR.
LEAN-TO-CR.
BOYD CR.
CARBONATE KING CR.
Comp Ct.
BASELINE AZIMUTH 320°
L 1800 N
L 1500N
L 1200N
L 900N
L 600N
L 300N
N DEC 22° E
5500
6000
5000
4500
7500
7000
ZINC CLAIMS PROPERTY OUTLINE
Ag 6
As 20
As 40
LEGEND
SOIL SAMPLE
SILT "
ROCK "
CLAIM POST
WP WITNESS POST
16,33 Ag IN PPM, As IN PPM
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
14,592
NOTE : Topographic contour interval at 500 feet.
VERTICAL RESOURCE CORPORATION
ZINC CLAIMS
Ag, As GEOCHEMISTRY
N.T.S. 82K-13E ,14W BOYD CREEK AREA , B.C.
Scale
100 0 100 200 300 400
METRES
J.R. WOODCOCK CONSULTANTS LIMITED
Date- APRIL 1985
Figure No. 4

COPPER CR.

LEAN-TO-CR.

BOYD CR.

CARBONATE KING CR.

Camp Cr.

2500 Mn

BASELINE AZIMUTH 350°

L 1800 N

L 1500 N

L 1200 N

L 900 N

L 600 N

L 300 N

N DEC. 22° E

5000 5500 6000 6500 7000 7500 8000 4500

ZINC CLAIMS PROPERTY OUTLINE

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,592

NOTE : Topographic contour interval at 500 feet.

LEGEND

- SOIL SAMPLE
- SILT "
- ROCK "
- CLAIM POST
- WP WITNESS POST
- 83,3533 Ba IN PPM, Mn IN PPM

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

J.R. Woodcock

VERTICAL RESOURCE CORPORATION

ZINC CLAIMS

Ba, Mn GEOCHEMISTRY

N.T.S. 82K-13E, 14W BOYD CREEK AREA, B.C.

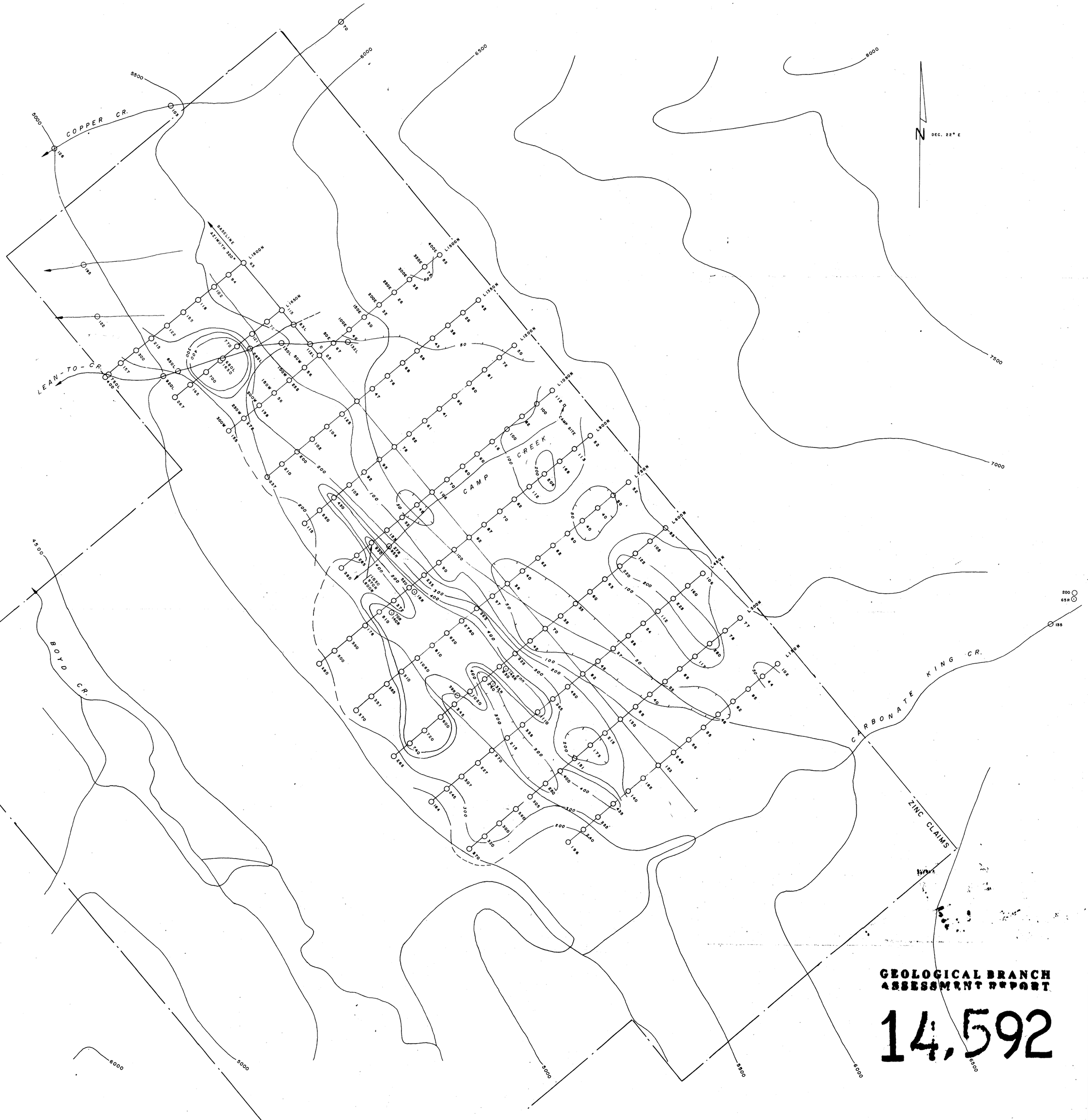
Scale

100 0 100 200 300 400

METRES

J.R. WOODCOCK CONSULTANTS LIMITED

Date- APRIL 1985 Figure No. 5



LEGEND

- ○ SOIL SAMPLE
- ⊙ ROCK SAMPLE
- ∅ SILT SAMPLE

NOTES

TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET.
GEOCHEMICAL CONTOURS ARE IN ppm.
SAMPLE VALUES IN ppm.

SOME 1977 SILT SAMPLES ALSO INCLUDED AND NOTED WITH SUFFIX L. ROCK SAMPLES HAVE SUFFIX R.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — J.R. WOODCOCK — ENGINEER

VERTICAL RESOURCE CORPORATION

ZINC CLAIMS

N.T.S. 82K-14 BOYD CREEK AREA, B.C.

ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY

Scale
100 0 100 200 300 400
METRES

J.R. WOODCOCK CONSULTANTS LIMITED

Date- AUGUST 1977 Revised MAY 1984 Figure No. 5

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,592