

I.M. WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.

A GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE

OF THE

GOSSAN CLAIMS

MT. NIUT AREA

TATLAYOKO LAKE, B.C.

CLINTON MINING DIVISION

92N/9 & 10

I.M. Watson, P.Eng.

January 1988
Vancouver, B.C.



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LOG NO: 0324 RD.

ACTION:

FILE NO:

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FILMED

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GEOL. BRANCH
AS REPORT

17,200

I.M. Watson, P.Eng.

January 1988
Vancouver, B.C.

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Prince George

Off Confidential: 89.01.21

ASSESSMENT REPORT 17200

MINING DIVISION: Clinton

PROPERTY: Gossan
 LOCATION: LAT 51 37 00 LONG 124 29 00
 UTM 10 5719228 397300
 NTS 092N09W

CLAIM(S): Gossan 1-2
 OPERATOR(S): Mooney, P.
 AUTHOR(S): Watson, I.M.
 REPORT YEAR: 1988, 22 Pages
 COMMODITIES

SEARCHED FOR: Copper, Gold

GEOLOGICAL

SUMMARY: Cretaceous flow rocks and tuffs of intermediate to felsic composition are intruded by Coast Range quartz diorite and related feldspar porphyry sills (?). The volcanics lie within a fault-bound wedge at the southern corner of the quartz diorite pluton. Intense fracturing, shearing and pyritization are related to the faults. Erratic and weak copper mineralization occurs in zones of shearing and propylitic alteration adjacent to the porphyritic intrusives. Minor values of gold are associated with small pyritic quartz veins.

WORK DONE: Prospecting
 HMIN 8 sample(s) ;ME
 PROS 750.0 ha
 Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:4800
 ROCK 22 sample(s) ;ME
 MINFILE: 092N

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GOSSAN PROPERTY
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INTRODUCTION

Interest in the Mt. Nui area, near Tatlayoko Lake, in southwestern B.C., arose from the extensive and eye-catching gossan zones on the southern flanks of the mountain. The gossans are produced by the weathering of pyritised andesitic flows and tuffs occurring along the structurally complex eastern margins of the Coast Range Batholith. Early prospecting resulted in the discovery of several copper occurrences which were investigated by Vanco Explorations Ltd. In the course of this work several gold-bearing quartz vein occurrences were noted (Lisle 1972).

Following expiry of the Vanco claims, the main area of interest was staked by Patrick Mooney in January 1987.

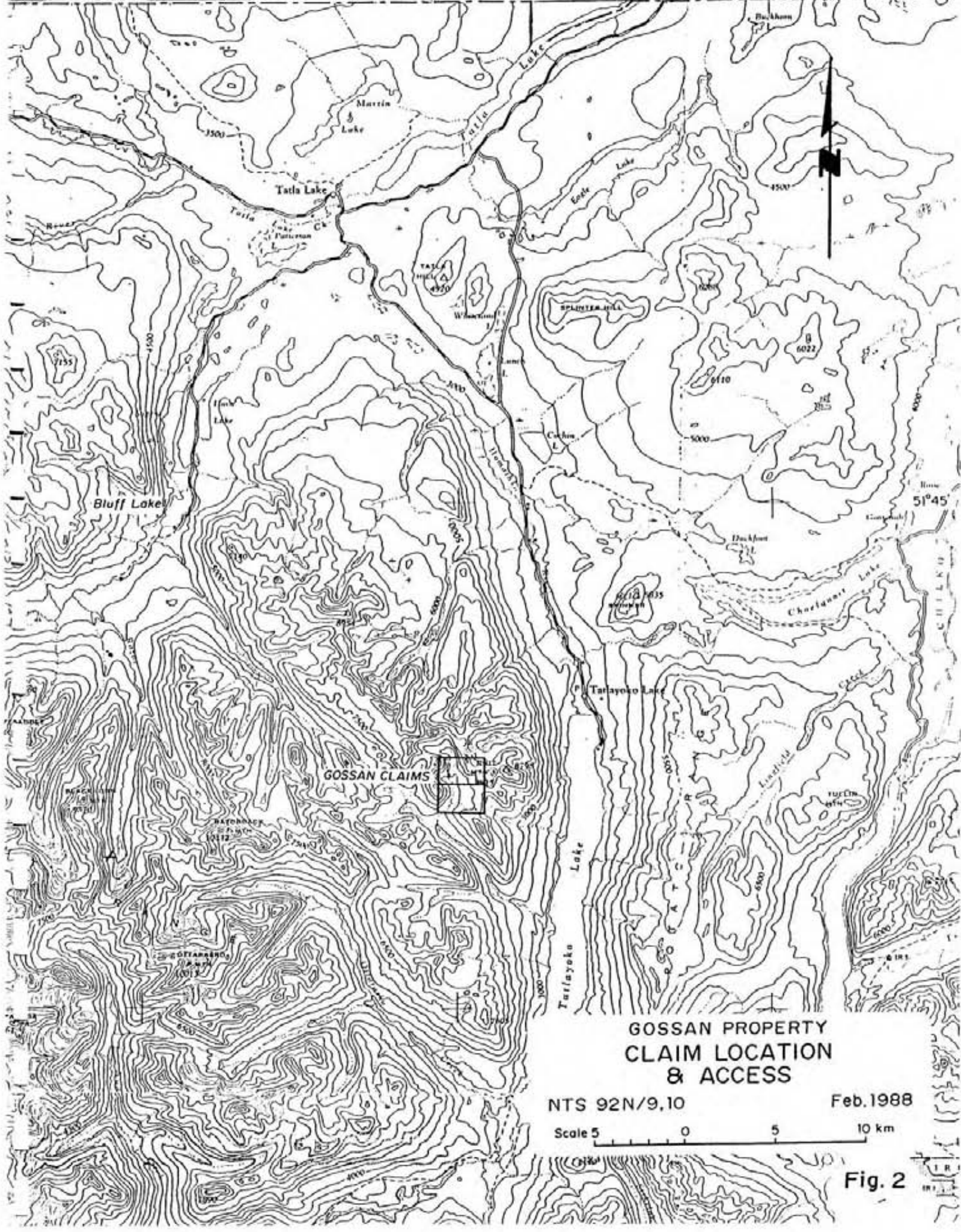
On August 7th and 8th, 1987, the writer, assisted by Messrs. M. Mooney and L. Kiss, made a preliminary appraisal of the precious metal potential of the GOSSAN 1 and 2 claims. To this end a series of drainage and rock samples were collected. As time did not permit exhaustive testing of the area, rock samples were selected to provide the most representative sampling of obvious alteration/mineralised zones, and panned concentrates were collected from the drainages at locations designed to provide the broadest coverage of the watershed areas.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (Figs. 1, 2)

The GOSSAN 1 and 2 claims are situated in the Clinton Mining Division on the south-westerly flanks of Mt. Nui, 5 kms. west of the northerly end of Tatlayoko Lake, and 14 kms. south-southwest of the settlement of Tatla Lake on the Williams Lake-Bella Coola road.

The centre of the property is at latitude 51°37'N; longitude 124°30'W.

The NTS. Reference is 92N/9W and 10E.



GOSSAN CLAIMS

GOSSAN PROPERTY
CLAIM LOCATION
& ACCESS

NTS 92N/9,10

Feb. 1988

Scale 5 0 5 10 km

Fig. 2

The property is accessible by charter helicopter from the White Saddle Air Services base at the south end of Bluff Lake, 22 kms. to the north-west of the claim group. The base is 21 kms. by logging road from Tatla Lake village.

The nearest road access to the property at present is a logging trail along the western shore of Tatlayoko Lake. A possible route to the claims exists up the valley of easterly draining Jamison Creek, a climb of over 900 metres from the lake, over a distance of approximately nine kms.

The claims straddle west and south draining, broad, talus-strewn cirques, well above the tree-line, between elevations 2,100 and 2,500 m. Bedrock is exposed along ridges and locally in drainages. Permanent snow patches occupy the sheltered upper bowls of the cirques.

CLAIMS (Fig. 2)

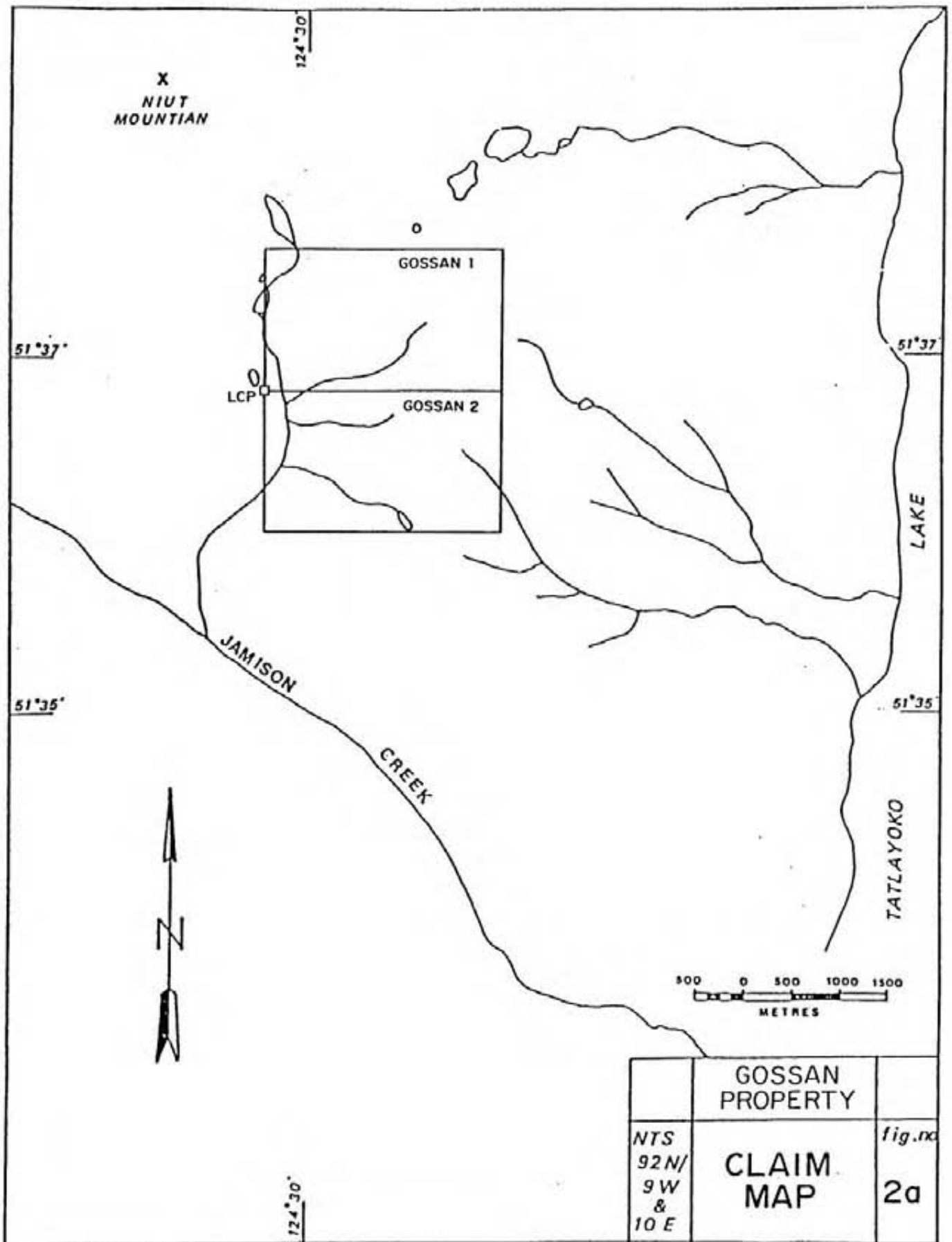
The GOSSAN 1 and 2, two 15-unit modified grid claims, were staked by P. Mooney on 22 January, 1987. The relevant data are as shown:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>
GOSSAN 1	15	2133	January 22, 1987
GOSSAN 2	15	2134	January 22, 1987

HISTORY

1968-69 - The property area was staked by E. Scholtes for New Jersey Zinc/Newconex syndicate. The claims were examined and dropped.

1972 - Regional stream sediment sampling of the area was done by Noranda Explorations but Noranda was forestalled by Vanco Explorations Ltd. who staked the FLY 1 - 4 claims.

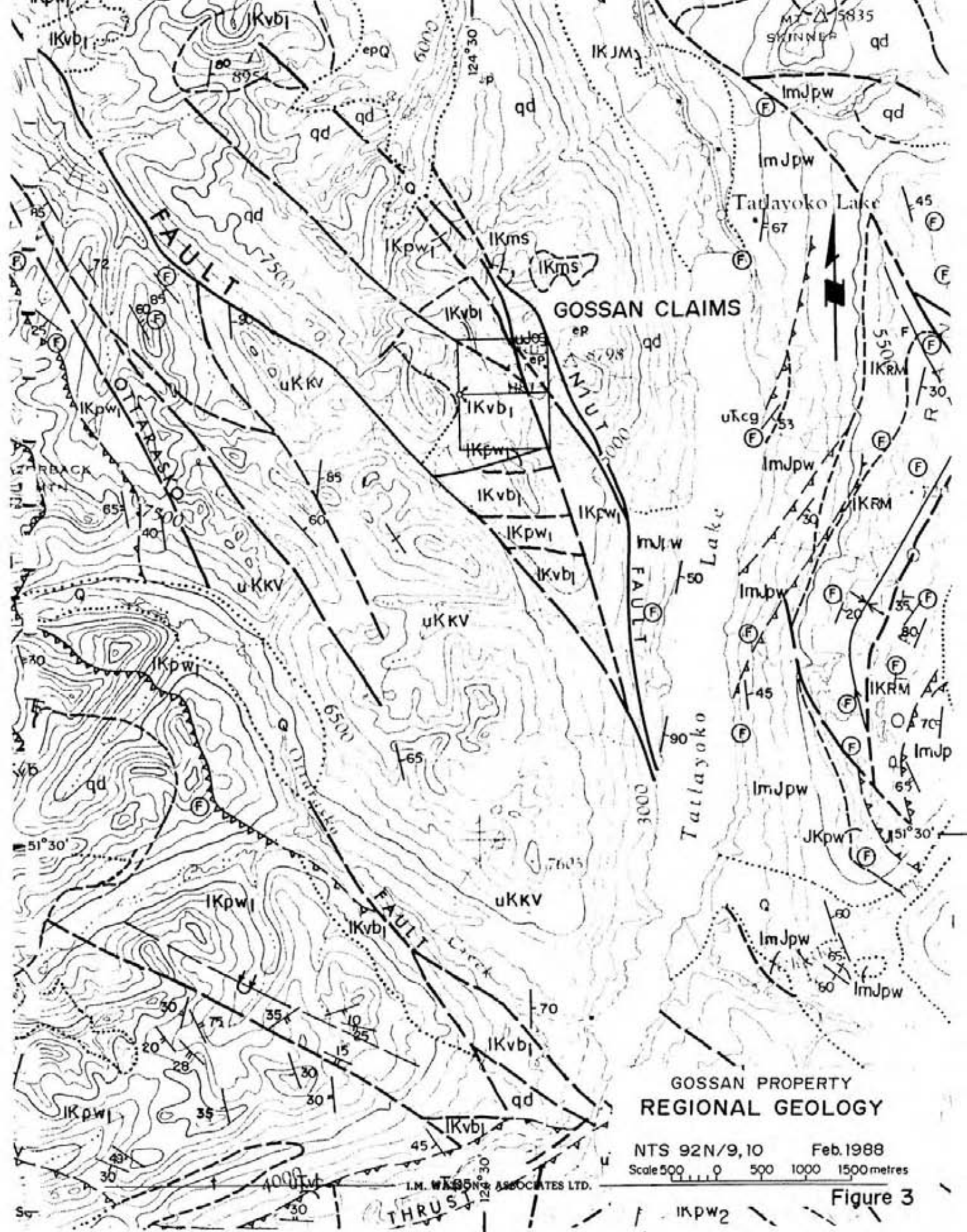


- Reconnaissance mapping, prospecting, hand trenching and sampling was carried out by Vanco. Latterly efforts were concentrated on the mineralised zone on the east-west ridge on the FLY 4 claim. 87 samples collected from the 'Ridge Zone', were analysed for Ag, Cu, Mo, Pb and Zn. None was assayed for gold. Copper assays from a 1,200' section along the ridge ranged from 0.1% to 0.66% Cu.
- 1973
- Vanco staked the FLY 15-36 claims.
 - Geological mapping was carried out over a 9-claim area including the 'Ridge Zone'.
 - Diamond drilling - five holes totalling 679.7 metres BQ core were drilled on claims FLY 2 and 4 (GOSSAN 1 and 2) to test for mineralisation beneath the 'Ridge Zone'.
- 1981
- Vanco Explorations took 63 rock samples for geochemical analysis and thin section study. Samples were analysed for Mo, Cu, and Au. 48 thin sections were examined by Dr. Peter Price to determine the nature of the alteration.
- Vanco subsequently allowed the claims to expire.
- 1987 P. Mooney staked the GOSSAN 1 and 2 claims (30 units).

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

a) Regional

The GOSSAN Property is situated on the eastern flank of the northwesterly trending Coast Plutonic Complex. According to GSC O.F. 1163, the claims are underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Cretaceous age which form a fault bound 'embayment' along the southern margin of a large quartz diorite pluton (Fig. 3).



The claims lie between two major northwesterly striking faults; the Tchaikazan Fault, 500 metres to the west of the southwest corner of the property, and the Mt. Niut Fault, which cuts across the northeast corner of the claim group. Various major and minor branches of these faults pass through the property area. A major zone of strong hematitic weathering (after pyrite) covers a large irregular area along the western and southern flanks of Mt. Niut. The claims occupy much of the southern part of this 'gossan' zone.

b) Property

According to the Vanco mapping (Lisle, 1972; and Bruneau, 1974), the property is underlain by a poorly defined, complex sequence of northwesterly trending andesitic and rhyolitic flows and tuffs containing minor bands of sediments (Fig. 4). These have been intruded and altered by porphyritic quartz diorite and feldspar porphyry. The quartz diorite is of indefinite shape, size and distribution and is probably part of the main pluton. The feldspar porphyries appear to occur mainly as thin, northwesterly trending, steeply northerly dipping sheets or sills.

Copper mineralisation is most strongly developed in the north central part of the GOSSAN 2 claim along a westerly trending ridge between talus filled cirques. Malachite, azurite and chalcopyrite occur in and adjacent to the porphyritic intrusions in areas of intense fracturing and shearing.

The copper minerals occur as fracture coating films, disseminations, and fracture fillings associated with fine quartz-carbonate-epidote veins. The dominant trend of shearing and porphyry intrusions is northwesterly but there are also less common but prominent cross fractures.

The thin-section work by Price (Simpson and Price, 1982) indicated that the volcanic rocks are acid to intermediate flows and tuffs, with minor siliceous sediments, all of which have been intruded by several igneous phases. The dominant alteration is propylitic (epidote-chlorite-sericite), but in the zones of mineralisation, chlorite and sericite become dominant and serpentinite is present.

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING, AUGUST 1987

The objective of the investigation was to make a preliminary appraisal of the precious metal potential of the GOSSAN property. Because of time and budget restraints, the sampling was selective and rock samples were taken first from all areas of obvious and known alteration/mineralisation; these samples were complemented by others of altered, pyritised and/or quartzose material, collected on wider ranging traverses in the areas of better exposure, i.e. along ridges and creeks. The helicopter was used to make a preliminary visual assessment of the area and to select and sample less accessible zones of obvious interest.

The drainages were also sampled at widely spaced but strategically located sites, in order to obtain as broad and as representative a sampling as possible. The stream samples were in the form of concentrates which were either panned on site, or, if time did not permit, were taken out as a 'bulk' sample (approx. 5 kgs.) to be panned later.

A total of 22 rock and 8 stream sediment samples were collected. All were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver where they were analysed by the 30-element ICP method. Gold was determined separately by Atomic Absorption (AA.)

Results were plotted on Figures 5 and 6. Figure 5 shows the disposition of stream sediment samples and some of the rock sample sites near the boundaries of the claim group. The larger scale Figure 6 shows the sample locations in and around the main Ridge Zone on the GOSSAN 2 claim.

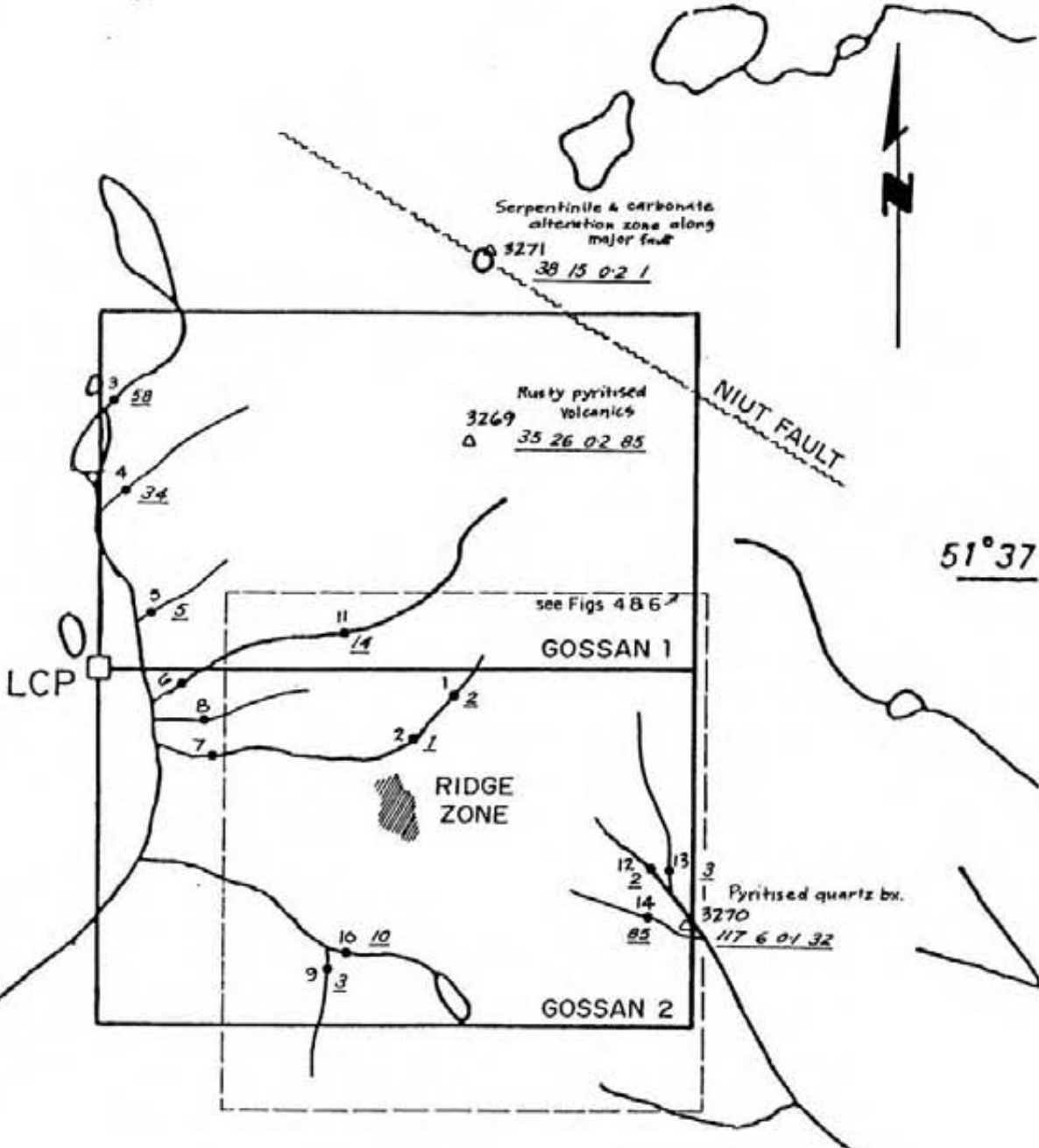
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

- a) **Stream Sampling (Fig. 5).** Stream sampling was impeded by time constraints and by the lack of suitable sampling material in the upper stretches of most creeks.

The highest gold content obtained from the panned concentrate samples was 85 ppb Au. This sample was taken from the headwaters of a southeasterly draining creek in the southeastern corner of the property.

X
NIUT
MOUNTIAN

124° 30'



GOSSAN PROPERTY
GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

John Watson
PROFESSIONAL
ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 92N/9, 10 Feb. 1988
Scale 500 0 500 1000 metres

3270	117	6	0.1	32
	Cu	Pb	Ag	Au
	ppm			ppb

Rock sample location and number, with assay values

Pan concentrate =

11
14
Au (ppb)

Fig. 5

In the northwestern corner of the GOSSAN 1 claim, analyses of 34 and 58 ppb Au come from two southerly draining tributaries of the main drainage.

It is possible that a more sensitive method of creek sampling would provide a better indication of the possible occurrence of significant gold on the property. Comparative sampling by I. M. Watson & Associates Ltd. in other areas has shown that heavy mineral separation methods were more sensitive than 'conventional' silt sampling or concentrates derived by panning.

- b) **Rock Sampling.** Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the results of the rock sampling. Most of the samples were taken from the known zones of mineralisation and alteration exposed on the 1,000-metre long westerly trending ridge in the middle of the GOSSAN 2 claim. Samples are grab, composite grabs, or chips over broad zones of uniform alteration. The higher copper analyses (up to 6,770 ppm Cu) all correlate with readily visible copper mineralisation within the zones outlined by Bruneau (1974) and Lisle (1972), and as indicated on the sketch plan adapted from their maps (Fig. 4).

Gold analyses range from 2 to 1,990 ppb Au. 1,990 ppb Au was contained in slightly rusty, angular vein quartz float found in the westerly flowing creek in the centre of the property just north of the common boundary between the GOSSAN 1 and 2 claims (Sample 3268). A nearby outcrop of rusty pyritised volcanics (Sample 3267) contains 43 ppb Au.

Five other samples contain between 22 and 59 ppb Au. Three (3252, 32523 and 3272) were collected from a rusty, intensely altered zone (epidote-pyrite) of volcanics adjacent to a strong north-striking fault on the northerly slope of the 'Ridge Zone'. All samples contained pyritic vein quartz. Sample 3255 (22 ppb Au), at the head of the creek 900 metres north of the ridge zone, also contains pyritic quartz, as does sample 3270, at the southeastern corner of the property.

Lisle (1972) reports a quartz vein grab sample 'east of the copper zone' which assayed 0.185 ozs/ton Au. A search of the area revealed only the veinlets contained in the zones tested by samples 3252, 3253 and 3272.

The 30-element ICP analytical method was selected in the hope that there might be a distinctive metal signature to help identify the nature of the mineralised setting. There are no obvious enrichments or associations but the data base is too small to draw any conclusions.

The Vanco 1983 5-hole diamond drilling programme tested the ground below the main zone of copper mineralisation (Ridge Zone). All 5 holes intersected broad, weakly mineralised copper zones, assaying up to 0.15% Cu over narrower widths (10'), in holes # VF2 and VF3. Only 49 m. of 593 m. (8%) of core was sampled for gold; 19 samples were taken from selected zones in holes VLF 2, 3, and 4. Values range from trace to .006 opt Au but the samples are too few and too widely spaced to allow any conclusions to be drawn.

SUMMARY

A preliminary appraisal of the gold potential of the GOSSAN claims has demonstrated the presence of gold, in quantities ranging from 22 ppb to 1,900 ppb Au in rock samples and, weakly, in stream sediments.

All but one of the six gold-bearing rock samples contained pyritic vein quartz, and earlier work by Vanco (Lisle 1972) is reported to have detected 0.185 oz/ton Au in a quartz vein east of the copper zone.

Work to date has been concentrated on the known zones of copper mineralisation and on areas of obvious outcrop. A more pervasive sampling of the property is needed before the gold-bearing potential of the widespread pyritic alteration zone can be fully appraised. As a first step a more detailed resampling of the drainages should be undertaken, using heavy mineral sampling/separation techniques. This method has been shown to be more sensitive than conventional silt sampling or panning in detecting gold in drainage sediments and in tracing the gold to apparent source rocks (Watson 1987).

Further work, in the form of detailed rock/talus grid sampling, would be dependent on the results of the heavy mineral sampling survey.

I. M. WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.

I. M. Watson
I. M. Watson, P.Eng.



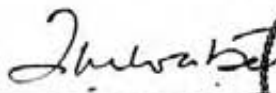
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ivor Moir Watson, of 584 East Braemar Road, North Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with offices at 816 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland (B.Sc. Geology 1955).
3. I have practised my profession continuously since graduation.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of B.C., and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
5. Work on the GOSSAN 1 and 2 claims was carried out on the 7th and 8th of August, 1987 by the following personnel:

I.M. Watson - Consulting Geologist
L. Kiss - Prospector
M. Mooney - Geologist

January 2, 1988
Vancouver, B.C.


I.M. Watson, B.Sc., P. Eng.



REFERENCES

- Bruneau, Y., 1974.** A Drilling and Geological Report on Vanco Explorations Ltd. FLY Claims Group (Company Report).
- Lisle, T.E., 1972.** Preliminary Report on the FLY Group of Mineral Claims Vanco Explorations Ltd. (Company Report).
- Roddick, J.A. et al, 1985.** G.S.C. File 1163 Mt. Waddington.
- Simpson, H.J. and Price, P., 1982.** A Thin Section Alteration Study on the FLY 1-36 Mineral Claims for Vanco Explorations Ltd. Assessment Report #10,303.
- Watson, I.M., 1988.** Reconnaissance Geochemical Exploration in the Aspen Grove Area, B.C. (Company Report).

STATEMENT OF COSTS - GOSSAN PROPERTY

August 7, 8, 10

Fees

I.M. Watson (Consultant)
a) Field: 7-8 August - 2 days @ \$375.00/day \$ 750.00
B) Report Prep.: 10 Aug. - 1 day @ \$375.00/day 375.00 \$ 1,125.00

Salaries

M. Mooney (Geologist)
2 days @ \$200.00/day 400.00
L. Kiss (Prospector)
2 days @ \$195.00/day 390.00
D. Phillips (Draughtsman)
8 hours @ \$20.00/hour 160.00 950.00

Accommodation/Board (Tatla Lake Hotel) 352.74

Telephone 22.06

Vehicle Rental

Toyota L/C 4 x 4: 3 days @ \$40.00/day 120.00

Fuel 107.65

Supplies (Sample bags, flagging, tophfil, etc.) 10.12

Geochemical Analyses (Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.)

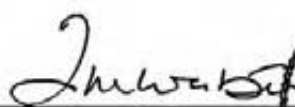

30 element ICP + Au(AA)
22 rock samples @ \$13.25/ea 291.50
8 panned concentrates @ \$11.75/ea 94.00
Freight 6.00 391.50

Helicopter Charter (White Saddle Air Services)

Bell 206 Jet Ranger - 3.1 hours @ \$545.00/hour 1,689.50

TOTAL \$ 4,768.57

I. M. WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.


I. M. Watson, P.Eng. 

APPENDIX
Geochemical Analysis

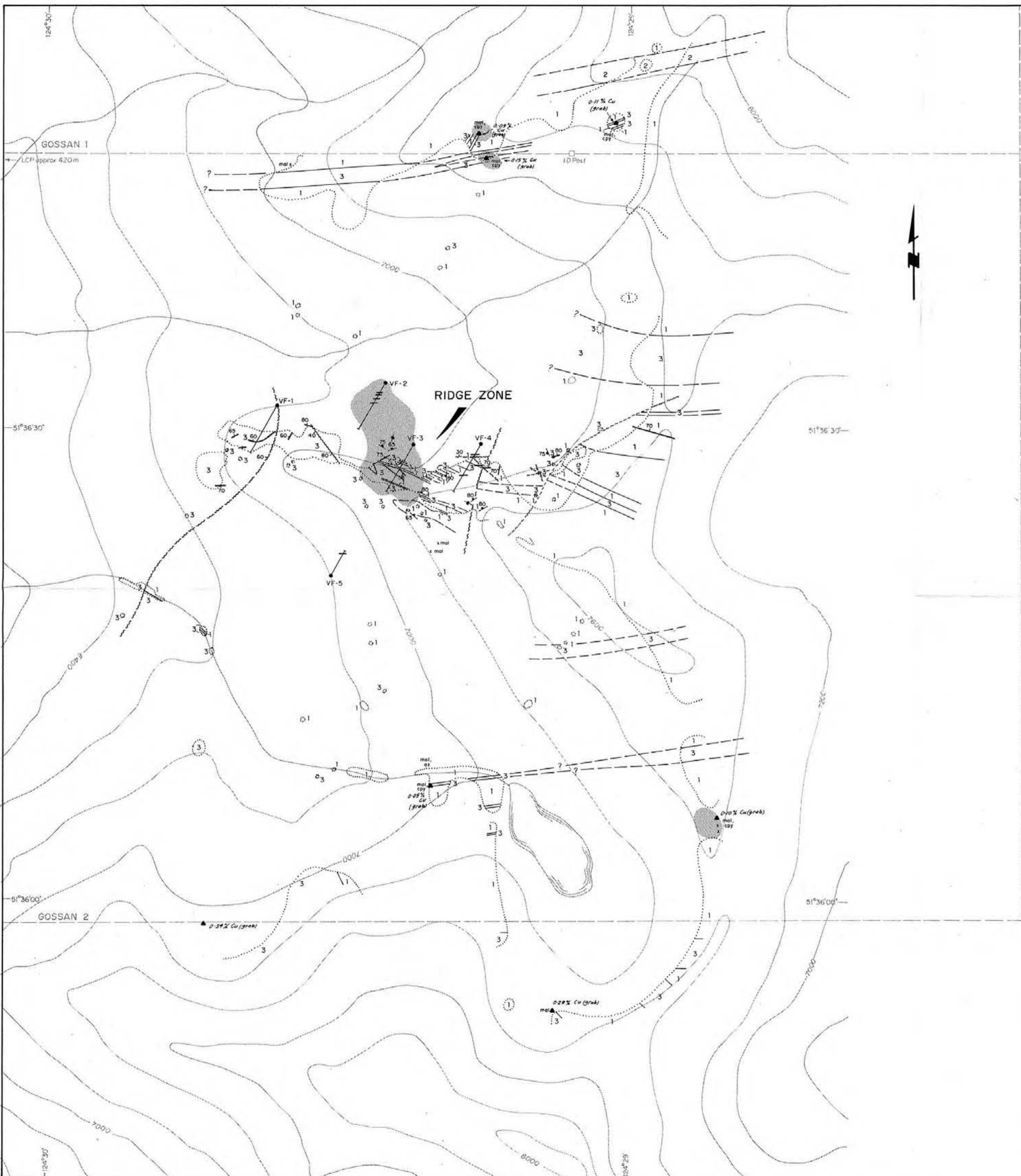
GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH JML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG.C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR NH FE CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA AND K. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: Rock Chips ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

ASSAYER: *A. Toye*...DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

SAMPLES	NO		CU		PB		ZN		AG		NI		CO		Mn		FE		AL		V		Cr		Mg		Ba		TI		B		W		Au	
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
6-3251	17	304	18	109	1.3	7	48	526	15.42	40	5	NO	1	28	1	2	2	96	1.59	.014	2	17	1.87	4	.17	2	2.62	.04	.02	1	59					
6-3252	14	896	12	192	.4	18	17	578	8.00	50	5	NO	1	13	1	2	2	68	1.02	.034	2	11	.88	23	.07	7	1.12	.05	.09	1	16					
6-3253	6	4477	21	270	2.8	34	22	2122	15.11	8	8	NO	1	18	2	2	2	119	1.19	.036	2	27	1.64	27	.16	2	5.58	.05	.13	1	27					
6-3254	2	25	12	45	.1	4	3	517	4.55	14	5	NO	1	5	1	2	2	46	.29	.028	2	8	.97	27	.14	2	1.49	.04	.15	3	-					
6-3255	4	30	11	7	.1	3	7	51	3.06	22	5	NO	1	7	1	2	4	8	.07	.011	2	2	.19	77	.08	3	.78	.02	.16	1	22					
6-3256	3	101	15	145	.1	3	3	572	6.07	29	5	NO	1	11	1	2	2	82	.62	.056	2	8	1.23	27	.35	3	2.52	.05	.07	1	12					
6-3257	2	462	13	62	.1	20	20	794	8.46	24	5	NO	1	29	1	2	2	102	1.55	.053	2	22	2.08	4	.13	5	2.00	.11	.02	1	3					
6-3258	2	8	2	7	.1	1	1	43	.99	6	5	NO	1	3	1	2	4	7	.01	.004	2	3	.02	72	.01	4	.35	.02	.18	1	5					
6-3259	1	37	5	47	.1	3	3	501	3.90	4	5	NO	1	10	1	2	2	73	.10	.021	2	9	.84	27	.07	3	1.29	.07	.09	1	2					
6-3260	3	27	23	21	.2	1	1	75	5.77	22	5	NO	1	28	1	2	2	39	.01	.055	5	3	.28	128	.29	8	1.29	.05	.81	1	17					
6-3261	12	44	3	22	.1	2	1	172	1.63	5	5	NO	1	6	1	2	2	6	.09	.008	2	2	.44	34	.06	20	.75	.07	.06	1	2					
6-3262	7	35	31	29	.1	5	5	302	4.56	9	5	NO	1	9	1	2	2	58	.19	.041	2	16	1.26	74	.24	3	1.51	.05	.16	1	4					
6-3263	3	6066	8	224	.5	17	33	1500	4.51	7	5	NO	1	48	1	2	2	43	1.99	.025	2	11	1.88	25	.11	28	3.10	.05	.04	1	2					
6-3264	7	538	17	127	1.0	11	14	1976	14.12	14	5	NO	2	19	1	2	2	79	.22	.025	2	13	1.45	46	.15	2	2.62	.06	.05	1	18					
6-3265	2	6770	8	385	.7	11	13	1171	2.89	2	8	NO	1	24	2	2	2	35	.99	.026	2	12	1.26	152	.11	8	1.96	.06	.10	1	2					
6-3266	2	98	6	51	.1	4	3	334	2.72	16	5	NO	2	13	1	2	3	31	.12	.010	2	9	.52	494	.17	2	.93	.04	.10	1	4					
6-3267	3	1088	14	53	.2	40	19	964	10.92	12	5	NO	1	43	1	2	2	128	1.72	.059	2	37	3.40	24	.21	31	4.48	.04	.05	1	43					
6-3268	1	37	46	197	1.5	2	1	189	.95	2	5	2	1	3	1	2	2	5	.89	.007	2	1	.34	16	.01	2	.47	.03	.04	1	199					
6-3269	34	35	26	24	.2	2	1	46	1.65	19	5	NO	1	4	1	2	3	15	.03	.009	2	3	.09	34	.12	3	.39	.04	.20	2	95					
6-3270	7	117	6	19	.1	7	6	70	5.44	25	5	NO	1	2	1	2	2	4	.04	.008	3	8	.12	28	.01	20	.25	.02	.11	1	31					
6-3271	2	38	15	68	.2	11	8	450	2.92	10	5	NO	1	44	1	2	2	73	2.24	.023	2	34	1.91	65	.17	4	3.41	.03	.05	2	1					
6-3272	19	499	21	421	1.1	46	34	1350	10.10	52	5	NO	1	49	3	2	2	72	2.89	.025	2	28	1.98	4	.11	8	3.05	.02	.01	1	33					
605 1 7300	6	112	16	180	.2	8	15	983	4.98	12	5	NO	1	10	1	2	2	70	.47	.031	3	12	1.91	47	.14	2	3.08	.04	.08	1	2					
605 2 7050	5	140	20	201	.1	11	15	990	5.32	14	5	NO	2	9	1	3	2	73	.27	.034	3	14	1.88	42	.15	2	2.92	.03	.06	1	1					
605 9 LK	10	132	13	83	.1	8	8	644	4.17	12	5	NO	1	8	1	2	2	44	.28	.050	2	31	1.12	27	.17	4	4.14	.03	.05	1	3					
605 10 SCP 6679	4	150	18	104	.2	11	6	657	6.07	16	5	NO	1	21	1	2	2	51	.38	.057	3	35	1.27	47	.17	4	2.26	.03	.07	1	10					
605 11 LK	10	110	33	64	.1	6	6	260	6.97	36	5	NO	1	8	1	2	2	51	.09	.049	2	11	.79	28	.11	3	1.38	.04	.11	1	14					
605 12 LK	2	61	23	169	.2	26	12	739	4.67	22	5	NO	3	18	1	2	2	48	.60	.043	6	17	1.17	43	.15	2	2.33	.03	.08	1	2					
605 13 LK	1	49	16	117	.1	31	12	631	4.66	18	5	NO	3	23	1	2	2	47	.72	.039	8	23	1.05	50	.11	8	2.42	.04	.08	1	3					
605 14	4	197	19	163	.2	19	12	797	4.40	26	5	NO	2	11	1	2	2	54	.36	.041	5	17	1.33	28	.12	12	3.21	.03	.08	1	85					

I.M. WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.



- CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY
MESOZOIC or CENOZOIC
- 70 Small, intermediate to basic dykes
 - 3 Quartz diorite porphyry
 - 2 Diorite
- CRETACEOUS
MESOZOIC
- 1 Undifferentiated acid-intermediate flows/tuffs, variably altered (sericite-chlorite-epidote). Minor sediments.
 - Outcrop
 - x Float
 - Diamond drill hole
 - Main areas of copper mineralisation
 - ↗↘ Jointing; inclined, vertical
 - ~~~~~ Fault: defined assumed
 - Geological contact: defined assumed
 - ▲ 0.10% Cu (grab) Vanco rock sample site, assay, 1973

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

17,200

J. M. Watson


GOSSAN PROPERTY				
MT. NIUT AREA		CLINTON M.D., B.C.		
GEOLOGICAL SKETCH MAP 'RIDGE ZONE'				
<small>after Y. Bruneau, 1974</small>				
SCALE	DATE	BY	N.T.S.	FIG. N ^o
1: 4800	Feb. 1988	IMW	92N/9,10	4
Scale 100 0 100 200 metres				
<small>I.M. WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.</small>				

