GEOPHYSICAL & TOPOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AIR SUPPLEMENTAL GROUP

TRAIL CREEK MINING DIVISION

82 F 4

49° 3' 30" N 117° 46' W

Owner; Inland Au. - Ag. Resources Ltd.

Operator: Inland Au. - Ag. Resources Ltd.

Author: D. K. Bragg

Date: March 1, 1988

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INTRODUCTION

The Rossland mining camp in the past has been one of the major gold and silver producers of British Columbia. The camp had it's beginning in the early 1980's when some of the first claims in the area were staked. Since then the camp has produced in excess of five million tons of ore which gave a recorded grade of 15.68 g/ tonne Au., 19.65 g/ tonne Ag. and about 1 % Cu. per tonne.

Since the late 1920's little production has taken place except for leasors on some of the old properties satellite to the main core of the camp and the production of molybdenite from the southern flank of Red Mountain.

It was in the Rossland camp that the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company got the start that enabled it to become one of the worlds major producers of lead, zinc and silver, and the establishment of its smelter complex at Trail, B. C. This company is now Cominco.

Most of this early production was centered around the northern and western part of the camp where the veins were predominantly copper and gold producers, ie: the War Eagle, Centre Star, Le Roi and Josie crown granted claims. However, many properties satellite to the main producing area were discovered and staked. Many of the veins on these satellite properties contain a different mineralogy than that of the main producing core of the camp, such as lead, zinc, silver and gold veins and arsenic gold veins. It is on these satellite properties that most of the exploration work since the 1920's has taken place, although sporadic.

In the last few years exploration in the Rossland camp has intensified with numerous companies and individuals being actively engaged in exploration. The results of this increased activity has been most encouraging to the extent that the Rossland area may again become a producing camp of some note.

The writer has been intensely involved in the Rossland area since 1970 and had been actively mining on the Snowdrop and Blue Bird crown granted claims from 1970 to 1976. Since then he has been involved in exploration of the whole camp and in particularly in that area that is known as the south belt. This continued exploration has resulted in the accumulation of considerable information and insight about the Rossland camp which is invaluable. Much of this information is contained in reports previously filed for assessment work requirements and in private reports.

The Tigre claim was recorded on December 8, 1983 by D. K. Bragg as agent for Eric W.Godfreyson, and was subsequently transferred to Inland Au. - Ag. Resources Ltd. The Tigre claim is a relocation of the SDR claim. This current work on the Air Supplemental Group has been filed for assessment requirements on the Tigre claim.

The purpose of this current investigation is to continue the magnetometer surveys on the Tigre claim, the Nobus claim and the Pine claim and to map some of the topographical features over grids that were put in during the fall of 1986 and filed as physical work on Feb. 17, 1987.

PROPERTY LOCATION & ACCESSIBILITY

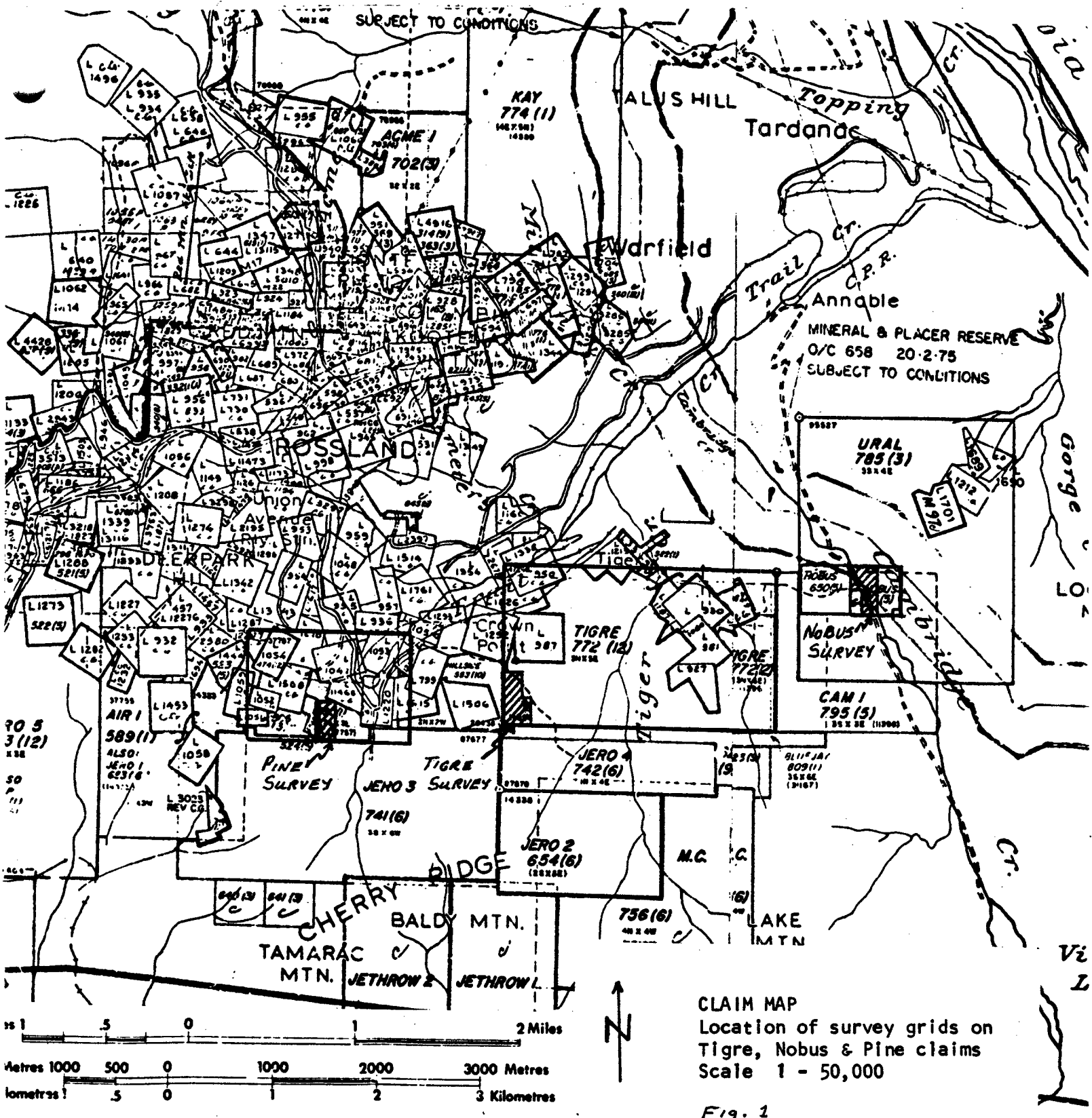
The Tigre claim, centered about three kilometers south east of the City of Rossland, lies on the northern slopes of Baldy and Lake Mountains to Gopher Creek. Elevations range from 800 metres to 1200 metres. Access to the north western portion of the claim is by good all weather roads from the City of Rossland or by means of the abandoned rail grade. Much of the rest of the area is only accessible by four wheel drive on old logging roads.

The Nobus claim lies 3.5 km southwest of the city of Trail along Cambridge Creek. Access to the claim is by means of the Violin Lake road. Elevations range from 825 to 925 within the gently sloping valley of Cambridge Creek.

The Pine claim is centered two kilometers south of the City of Rossland within the upper Gopher Creek drainage basin, for the most part on the north and eastern facing slopes of Tarmac Mountain. Elevations on the claim range from 850 metres to 1125 metres. Access to the claim is by means of the South Belt road from Rossland and through Drakes farm. The eastern portion of the claim is accessible by logging roads off the South Belt road and by means of the abandoned rail grade.

The forest cover is mainly second growth hemlock, larch, fir ,cedar and both white and jack pine with considerable poplar, birch and alder. Much of the areas of the grids have been recently logged. Some areas are covered by non commercial scrub growth, and on the Nobus claim along Cambridge Creek is willow swamp. The undergrowth is fairly open and nowhere is it impassible.

The terrain on the claim grids is fairly gentle and easilly accessible by foot.



CLAIM MAP
Location of survey grids on
Tigre, Nobus & Pine claims
Scale 1 - 50,000

Fig. 1

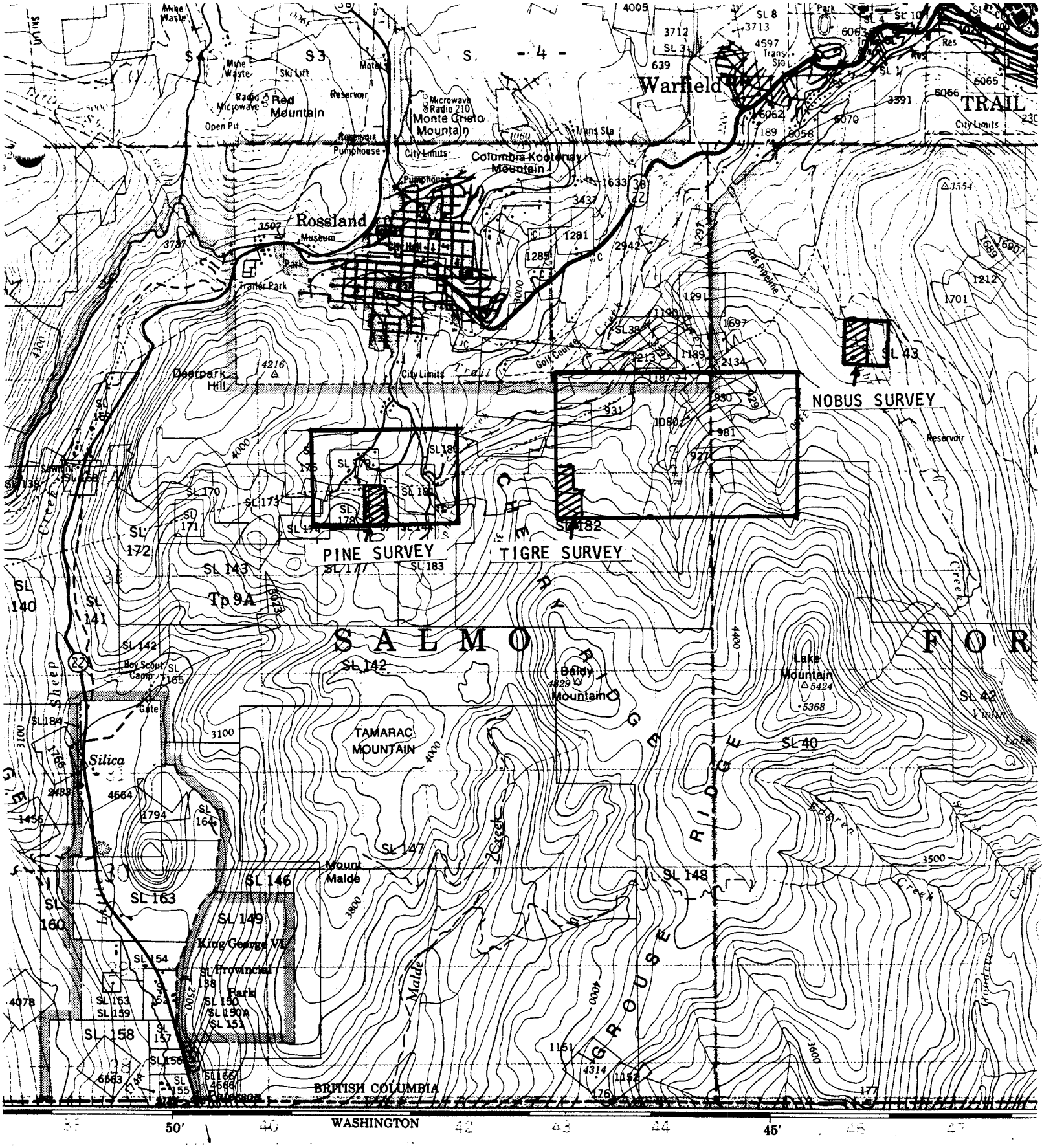


FIG. 2

INDEX MAP

LOCATION OF SURVEY GRIDS

ROSSLAND-TRAIL

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1 50 000 Échelle

Miles 1 0 1 2

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres

GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THE ROSSLAND CAMP

The Rossland area is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks which have been intruded and metamorphosed by igneous rocks (see GSC Memoir 308 by L.V.Little

The oldest formation is the Mount Roberts Formation, (Pennsylvanian) which are sediments consisting of slates, limestones, quartzites and greenstones mostly andesites and banded tuffs.

This in turn is overlain by the Rossland Formation (Lower Jurassic) which consists mainly of lava flows of andesitic to basaltic composition, augite porphry, and bodies of tuff and argillite.

The above rocks have all been intruded by a number of different intrusions in the following sequence:

Ultrabasic Intrusions	(Lower Cretaceous)	serpentinized peridotite
Rossland Monzonite	(Lower Cretaceous)	monzonite
Nelson Plutonic rocks	(Lower Cretaceous)	granite and other phases
Coryell Plutonic rocks	(Tertiary)	alkali granite and syenite
Sheppard Intrusions	(Tertiary)	alkali granite and syenite

Most of all these formations in turn have been subjected to faulting and the intrusion of numerous dykes of various composition from monzonite to basalts. In general these dykes are steeply dipping and trend to the North.

In the area to the south and south east of Rossland there are east - west fractures or faults along which mineralized stopes are formed. These stopes seem to be well developed vertically, but are limited horizontally. One such stope on the Blue Bird crown grant measures about hundred feet horizontally and has been drilled vertically to a depth of two hundred and forty feet and is open downward.

There are two known mineralized fractures of considerable length in what is known as the south belt. The Blue Bird - Mayflower vein system has been traced over a distance of 1200 metres from the eastern portion of the Hattie Brown crown grant through the Blue Bird, Copper Queen, Olla Podrida and on to the Alfie crown grants and still may be open on both ends, The second vein system is the Homestak vein, and although it is not known for certain that this is a continuous system, mineralization has been found along a strike distance of 2200 metres. This system runs through the Monday, Homestake, Gopher, Maid of Erin, Robert E. Lee, Celtic Queen crown grants and on to the Tigre claim.

There are numerous other short fractures in the area along which mineralization has been found, but since information is scarce, it is not known whether these mineralized occurances are aligned and along continuous fracture systems.

The ongoing Geological and Geophysical investigations, along with prospecting is contributing grately to the fund of information on the Rossland camp and the surrounding area.

FIELD WORK

In Nov. and Dec of 1986 thirteen man days were spent in putting in the grids on the Tigre claim, the Nobus claim and the Pine claim. The lines were put in using a compass and topochain for control. The line spacing was 25 metres with stations being established every five metres along the lines. A total of 11.65 km of line were put in on the three grids. This work was filed for assessment credits on Feb. 16, 1987.

The work for this report was started on Dec. 13, 1986 when the day was spent mapping the topography on the Nobus claim. Outcrop boundaries were delineated and a quick attempt was made at identifying the rock types in the field. Four rock samples were collected and a description of these samples are included in the appendix.

On Dec. 17, 1986 an attempt was made to map the topography and the geology of the Pine grid. Since there was by this time too much snow to do this effectively only a half a day was spent and less than half of the grid covered. Six rock samples were collected and the description of these are also included in the appendix.

Between March 6th and March 10th, 1987 magnetometer readings were taken over the three grids.For the purpose of the magnetometer survey a base station was set up on each grid and numerous readings were taken at this base station before the survey commenced and during the course of the survey to establish an average base station reading and to maintain control over the diurnal fluctuations. The magnetometer had been previously calibrated at a control station for all the surveys in the Rossland area so that the lower range scale would be used in the surveys. A total of 2607 readings were taken over the three grids using a McPhar M 700 vertical field magnetometer which works on the fluxgate principle. During the course of each survey duplicate readings were taken as a control over the continuity of the survey and as a correlation of the readings. All the readings were corrected for diurnal fluctuations and the readings were then plotted on a map to the scale of 1 - 500 and the results contoured.

On the Nobus grid a total of 1100 readings were taken, of which 32 were duplicate readings. On the Tigre grid 952 readings were taken, of which 22 were duplicate readings. A total of 555 readings were taken on the Pine grid and of these 52 were duplicate readings.

The topographical and geological mapping on the Nobus and Pine grids was plotted on the same scale of 1 - 500 to assist in the interpretation of the magnetometer survey.

RESULTS.

During the magnetometer survey on the Nobus grid there was considerable diurnal fluctuation and the base station readings varied as much as 485 gammas, and after the diurnal corrections were made only 65% of the duplicate readings were within 75 gammas and 81 % within 100 gammas. This suggests that the diurnal change was not straight line but rapidly fluctuating. This causes the contouring to tend to be elongated along the lengths of the lines rather than across the lines as the general trending structures would suggest. This survey should best be repeated.

However, since in the Rossland camp we are looking for anomalies of over 250 gamma gradients some inferences can be drawn from these results.

The most striking anomaly is in the NE corner of the grid arching from 25+00 S 32+65 E, through 32+50 E 25+20 S, through 32+00 E 25+25 S, through 31+50 E 25+30 S to 31+00 E 25+00S. This anomaly has a varying gradient from 200 to 1100 gammas and is suggestive of the linear type of anomaly found over veins elsewhere in the camp. The anomaly is possibly modified some what by the highs that are associated with the gas pipeline as at 31+75 E 25+25 S. The rocks on the eastern portion of this anomaly appear to be more basic and altered than the monzonite elsewhere on the grid. These more basic rocks may be somewhat enhancing the linear anomaly and causing the broken anomalous situation in the NE corner of the grid.

Two other anomalies occur within the survey area. Although they are single point anomalies they do have an accompanying low and should be followed up with more detail work. These occur along Cambridge Creek at 32+00 E 26+70 S and at 32+25 E 27+00 S.

The 1 metre wide vein of arsenic with minor chalcopyrite, between 32+00E 30+00 S and 32+25 E 30+00 S in the vicinity of the shafts and trenches does not give any magnetic response. This suggests that another method must be found to delineate this type of vein minerology that has little pyrrhotite associated with it.

The lows that trend along Cambridge Creek and over the swamp along line 30+75 E between 26+25 S and 27+50 S may in part be due to increased overburden depths, but it is suspected that these lows may be reflecting fault trends.

The highs that occur at 32+50 E25+45S, 31+50 E 25+20S, 31+80 E 25+00Sand 30+00E 25+20 S are all along the gas pipeline and are thought to be entirely caused by the pipeline. The outcrops seen on the Nobus grid are mostly Rossland Monzonites with only a few occurances of north southerly trending dike rocks.

Again, during the magnetometer survey on the Tigre claim there was considerable diurnal fluctuations. The range of the readings at the base station was 305 gammas. However after the diurnal corrections had been made 64% of the duplicate readings were within 50 gammas, and 85 % were within 75 gammas, so greater confidence can be placed in this survey.

The most striking feature within the Tigre grid is the block of broken magnetometer anomalies between 58+00 S to 59+00 S and between 64+25 E to 66+25 E. This feature continues westerly and north westerly on to the Hillside claim (See Geophy-

sical Reports on the Hillside claim dated Dec 15, 1985 and Jan 10, 1987). Some of the anomalies within the block have an east west lineal extension and are similar to those anomalies found over mineralized veins elsewhare in the camp.

This broken type of anomalous situation is similar to those found on the Pine claim, the Sunbeam Frn. Lot 5008 and on the Black Diamond Lot 1444. As yet none of this type of broken magnetometer anomalies have been drilled so their full significance is not known.

The anomaly at 64+50 E 57+35 S is over a small mineralized vein about a foot wide containing arseno pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. This should be followed up with detailed magnetometer in the immediate vicinity.

The highs along 55+00 S at 65+75 E and 66+00 E are most interesting, although their true significance is not known and they should be followed up.

The north - south trending lows possibly reflect north - south trending dikes however the geology on this grid has not been mapped as yet.

In doing the magnetometer survey on the Pine claim the range of readings at the base station was 695 gammas. However after the diurnal corrections had been made 67 % of the duplicate readings were within 50 gammas, and 85 % were within 75 gammas. This would indicate that the diurnal change was fairly straight line. Also the readings closely matched the magnetometer surveys to the west and to the north. This survey can be accepted with a fair degree of confidance.

The most striking feature within the grid is the block of broken anomalies within the northern half of the survey grid. Many of the anomalies within the block are east west lineal features similar to those found elsewhere in the camp over known mineralized veins. However the east - west anomaly terminating at 34+50 E 11+25 S is suggestive of some north - south cross structure with a corresponding low to the west of it. This anomaly has a gradient of 32000 gammas, the greatest obtained in the Rossland camp to date. A similar type of broken anomaly exists 100 metres to the west on the Sunbeam Frn. Lot 5008 and 150 metres to the north on the Pine claim. Again the significance of this type of broken anomaly is not yet known.

The east west lineal anomaly between 35+75 E 12+25 S is suggestive of a vein type anomaly. The two reading anomaly centered at 35+50 E 11+60 S has a lineal extension to the east that also suggest a vein.There are four other single reading highs in the southern half of the grid that are within envelopes suggesting gradients of between 300 to 500 gammas that are of some interest and warrent follow up.

Although the topographical and geological mapping was not completed on the Pine grid some attempt has been made to distinguish the rock types from the samples collected, and from the limited notes and work done in the field.

Just to the north of the map grid is a body, possibly a sill, of Rossland Monzonite. This appears to grade into the andesite on its southern contact, where it is sometimes difficult to determine the difference between the fine grained monzonite and the andesites. This zone has been typed as 1a on the topographical map.

The andesites, 2a, are generaly fine grained and locally are aphanitic and appear to be saussuritized. In places these rocks contain up to 2 % sulphides, pyrite and pyrrhotite. The block of broken magnetic anomalies are over these rocks. The old timers drove shafts and cuts on narrow shears within these andesites. These shears trend north 70° to 80° west, conforming to the general strike trend in the south belt, but appear to dip at about 80° to the south rather than to the north.

To the east and northeast of the grid is a substantial area of black shales and argillites that are thought to be Mt Roberts Formation rocks, although Fyles has placed them within the Rossland Formation shales. These beds of shales and argillites appear to be considerably thicker than the beds of shales and argillites generally found within the Rossland Formation elsewhere. A tongue of these shales appear on this Pine grid at 35+50 E 10+70 S. Here the black shales and argillites contain up to 4 % sulphides, mainly pyrite but with some pyrrhotite, disseminated and in bands through out the rocks.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the magnetometer surveys and what geological mapping that was done on the three grids were most encouraging and should be followed up with VLF and possibly some detailed SP surveys. These surveys may filter out some of the numerous magnetometer anomalies and delineate economic mineralized zones. The VLF and SP surveys might pick up the arsenic rich pyrrhotite poor gold veins such as the one on the Nobus claim that did not give a magnetic response. More time should be spent on geological mapping and prospecting along with some soil geochemistry in areas that are not culturally modified. Rock geochemistry may be a decided assist in trying to assess some of these anomalies.

These blocks of broken or irregular anomalies are most interesting and may be the magnetic expression of a zone of above average magnetic background, within which are mineralized plumbs, some of which may be veins, that gives this irregular or broken magnetic response. This can only be determined by drilling one or two of these irregular anomalies.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

D. K. Bragg	Dec. 13, 1986	1 day
	Dec. 17, 1986	½ day
	March 6, 7, 8, 9, 1987	4 days
	March 10, 1987	½ day
	Total 6 man days at $ 200.00 per day	$ 1200.00
Board	6 man days at $ 40.00 per day	$ 240.00
Truck costs	6 days at $ 50.00 per day	$ 300.00
Equipment rent and supplies		$ 60.00
Prorated transportation costs		$ 100.00
Report preparation		$ 1650.00
	Total	$ 3550.00

D. K. Bragg

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

D. K. Bragg supervised and did most of the work involved in this investigation, including the line cutting, prospecting, mapping the geology, soil sampling, magnetometer survey and report preparation. His qualifications are as follows:

Graduated Armstrong High School, Armstrong, B.C., 1951

Attended U.B.C. from 1958 to 1962 in the faculty of Arts and Science, in Honors Geology.

Has worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1956.

Worked for Kennco Explorations during the summers of 1956, 1957, and 1959 in the Yukon and northern B.C. as an assistant prospector and geochem sampler under the direction of Dr. R. Campbell and R. Woodcock.

Worked as head prospector for the Nahanni 60 Syndicate in the Northwest Territories in 1960 under the direction of Doug Wilmont.

Worked as head prospector in the Yukon for Dualco in 1961 under the supervision of E. Wozniak.

Worked as head prospector for Mining Corp. of Canada in southwest B.C. in 1962 under J. S. Scott and Dr. K. Northcote.

Worked as head prospector during the summer of 1963 for the Francis River syndicate in the central Yukon, under the direction of Dr. A. Aho.

Worked as field geologist in the Greenwood area of B.C. for Scurry Rainbow Oil in 1965 under the direction of Bill Quinn.

Worked as field supervisor for Alrae Explorations Ltd. from sept 1965 to April 1967 under the direction of Rae Jury.

Since 1956 has also worked as a self employed contractor, working for various mining companies in the following fields: prospecting, property examination, staking, line cutting, topographical mapping, geological mapping and reconnaisance, mineral sampler, draughting, air photo interpretation, geochemistry, geophysics, and supervising property exploration programs.

Since 1956 has also been a self employed prospector working in various areas in B.C. on numerous properties.

Has assisted in teaching the geochemical section of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Mineral Exploration Course For Prospectors under the direction of Dr. S. Hoffman in 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987

Has recieved the B.C. Provincial Grubstake for the years 1964, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1985, 1986 and 1987.

Has worked in the Rossland camp since 1971 as a miner on the Snowdrop and BlueBird claims. Has spent considerable time in the camp as a prospector and mining exploration contractor.

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APPENDIX

ROCK LIBRARY ROSSLAND

Nobus Rock Samples

N 86 - 1 32+00 E 25+25 S

Medium grained dark greenish gray quartz monzonite. (Difficult to determine if this is a monzonite or a diorite). Considerable chloritzation. Introduced silica along fractures. Quite rusty along fractures. Less than 1 % sulphides, mostly pyrite, minor pyrrhotite. Only slightly magnetic.

N 86 - 2 32+40 E 25+40 S

Medium grained dark greenish gray monzonite. Chloritization. Actinolite along fractures. Very similar to N 86 - 1. Blebs of introduced silica, silica along fractures. Very rusty along fractures. Very little sulphides. Slightly to moderately magnetic.

One of the four samples collected is a mottled pink and greenish medium grained Quartz monzonite.Orthoclase comprises 30 % of the whole. May be a dike rock.

N 86 - 3 31+50 E 28+80 S

Medium grained gray monzonite. Less than 1 % sulphides, mainly along fractures but some disseminations. Sulphides mostly pyrite with minor pyrrhotite. Possibly minor magnetite. Chloritization along fractures. Moderately to strongly magnetic.

N 86 - 4 30+03 E 26+96 S

Mottled pink and green monzonite. Dike rock. Feldspar crystals up to 5 mm. Contains some quartz eyes. No sulphides. Non Magnetic.

ROCK LIBRARY ROSSLAND

Pine Rock Samples

P 86 - 1 35+25 E 11+40 S

Fine grained greenish gray andesite. Silicified with silica along fractures and with blebs of silica. Less than 1 % sulphides, mostly pyrite along fractures, minor amounts are disseminated. Quite rusty along fractures. Non magnetic.

P 86 - 2 35+25 E 10+75 S

Fine grained brownish gray aphanitic andesite. May be partially saussuritized. Only slightly silicified. 2 % sulphides, finely disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. Moderately magnetic.
(shear at shaft N 70° W dipping 80° S)

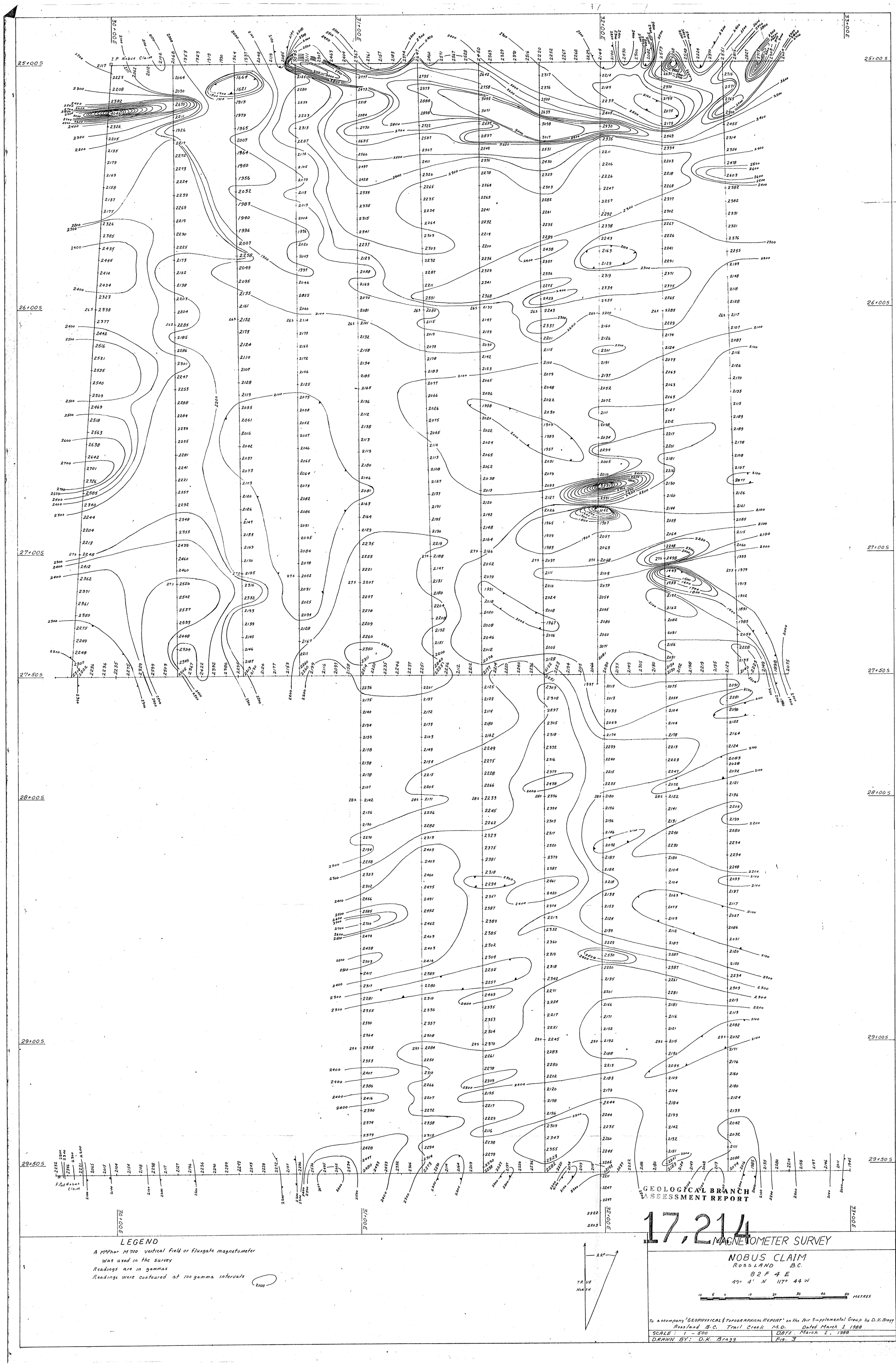
P 86 - 3 Fine grained dark gray aphanitic andesite. May be partially saussuritized. Silicified with silica and sulphides along fractures. Greater than 2 % sulphides disseminated, in blebs and along fractures. Pyrite and pyrrhotite. Slightly to moderately magnetic.

P 86 - 4 35+50 E 10+65 S

Fine grained black shale (Believed to be Mt. Roberts Formation Rocks). About 4 % sulphides, disseminated and in bands. Pyrite and pyrrhotite. Strongly magnetic. Strike N 84° E dipping 80° SE.

P 86 - 5 Fine grained brownish gray andesite. Less than 1 % sulphides, mostly pyrite. Only very slightly magnetic.

P 86 - 6 Fine grained gray black andesite, slightly silicified. Very minor sulphides. Non magnetic. Appears to be a transitional rock between the andesite and the Rossland monzonite.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,214

LEGEND

A McPhar M 700 vertical field or fluxgate magnetometer was used in the survey

Readings are in gammas

Readings were contoured at 100 gamma intervals

2000

22°

TRUE NORTH

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

NOBUS CLAIM

ROSSLAND B.C.

82 F 4 E

49° 4' N 117° 44 W

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 METRES

To accompany 'GEOPHYSICAL & TOPOGRAPHICAL REPORT' on the Air Supplemental Group by D.K. Bragg Rossland B.C. Trail Creek M.D. Dated March 1 1988

SCALE: 1 - 500	DATE. March 1, 1988
DRAWN BY: D.K. Bragg	Fig. 3

30+00E 31+00E 32+00E 33+00E

25+00S

I.P. Nobus Claim

Minor Py

Beaver Dam

Gas Line Edge of Slash

Shallow Gully

N86-1

N86-2

Pond

Willows

Cambridge Creek

Violin Lake Road

N86-4

Log Waste Dump

Log Landing

Bridge Down

Vein

Ridge

N86-3

IP CAM 2 & 3

ID Post IE CAM 1

F. Post Nobus Claim

26+00S

27+00S

27+50S

28+00S

29+00S

29+50S

LEGEND

- Shaft
- Cut
- Adit
- outcrop boundary
- cut bank
- Road or Skid Road

GEOLOGY

1 Rossland Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite
1a Rocks slightly more basic with introduced silica

2 Monzonite Dike Rocks, Quartz Monzonite Porphyritic quartz monzonite

⊗ N86-1 Rock Sample site

TRUE NORTH 22°

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT 17,121

TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

NOBUS CLAIM

ROSSLAND B.C.

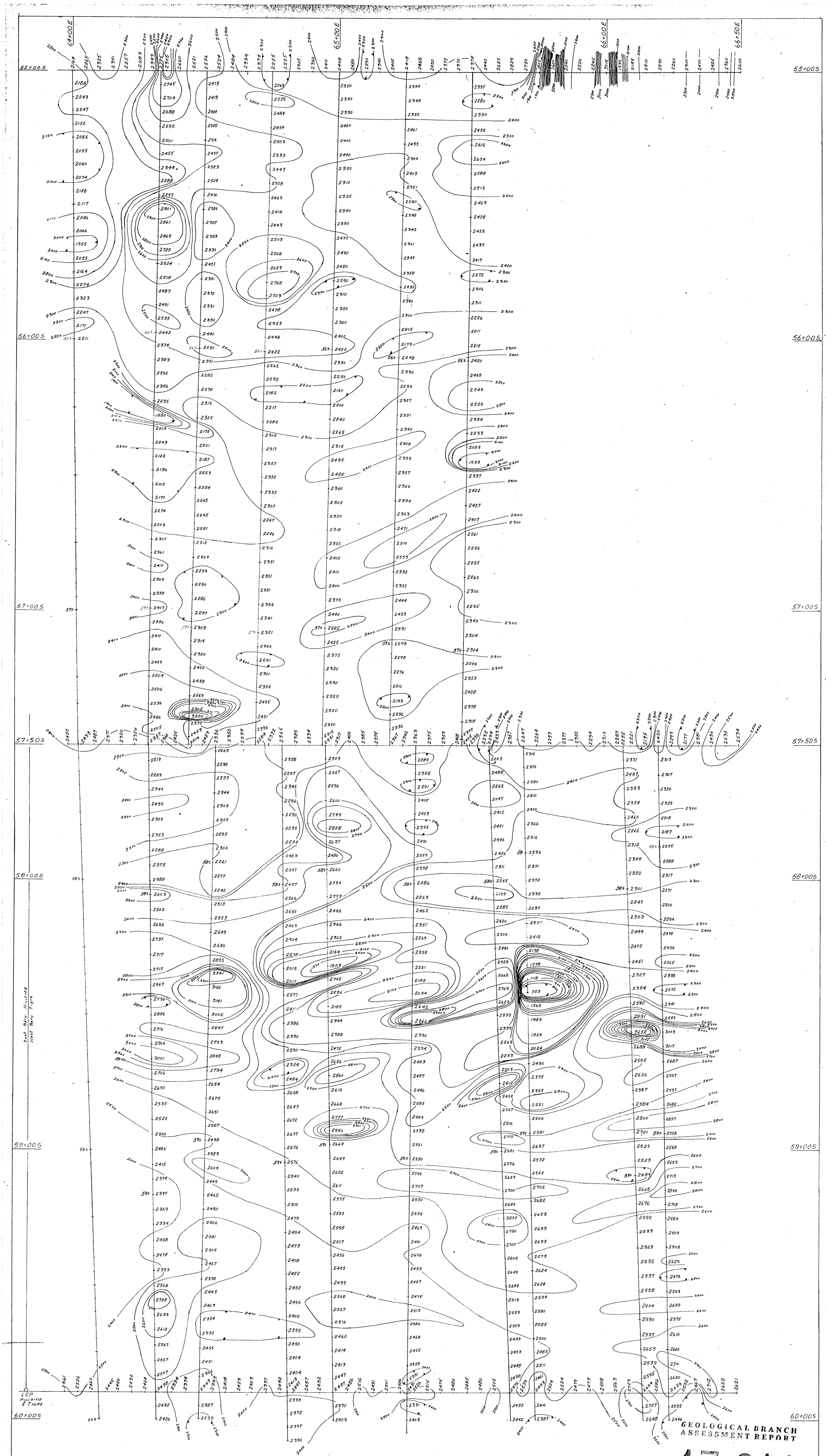
82 F 4 E

49° 4' N 117° 44 W

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 METRES

To accompany 'GEOPHYSICAL & TOPOGRAPHICAL REPORT' on the AIR Supplemental Group by D.K. Bragg Rossland B.C. Trail Creek M.D Dated March 1, 1988

SCALE: 1 - 500	DATE: March 1, 1988
DRAWN BY: D.K. Bragg	Fig: 4



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,214

LEGEND

A McPhar M700 vertical field or fluxgate magnetometer was used in the survey

Readings are in gammas

Readings were contoured at 100 gamma intervals

2000

22°

N

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

TIGRE CLAIM
ROSSLAND B.C.
82F4 W
49° 3' N, 117° 47' W

25 30 15 10 5 0 20 40

To accompany 'GEOPHYSICAL & TOPOGRAPHICAL REPORT on the Air Supplimental Group by D.K Bragg Rossland B.C.
Trail Creek M.D. Dated March / 1988

SCALE 1 - 500	DATE: March 1, 1988
DRAWN BY: D.K. BRAGG	FIG. 5

13+00S

35+00E

34+00E

× post 25 1E, 150 metres west
20 metres south

PINE Claim

SUNBEAM Fr.

L 5008

12+00S

11+00S

10+00S

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,214

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

PINE CLAIM

ROSSLAND B.C.

82 F.4 W

49° 3' 25" N 117° 48' W

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 METRES

LEGEND

A McPhar M 700 vertical field or fluxgate magnetometer was used in the survey

Readings are in gammas

Readings were contoured at 100 gamma intervals between 1000 & 3000 gammas

2000

Above 3000 gammas — 3000 / +8131

Below 1000 gammas — 1000 / -250

TRUE NORTH

220

To accompany 'GEOPHYSICAL & TOPOGRAPHICAL REPORT' on the AIR Supplemental Group by D.K. Bragg
Rossland B.C. Trail Creek M.D. Dated March 1, 1988

SCALE: 1 - 500	DATE: March 1, 1988
DRAWN BY: D.K. Bragg	Fig. 6

35+00E

34+00E

× post 25 IE, 150 metres west
20 metres south

13+00S

13+00S

Pasture

P86-5

12a

12+00S

12S

12S

12S

Pasture

12S

12S

12S

12+00S

12S

PINE
Claim

2a

2a

P86-1

2a

2a

2a

2a

2a

2a

11+00S

11S

11S

11S

11S

11S

11S

11S

11+00S

2a

2a

80°

2a

P86-2

3

3

80°

P86-4

2a

Pasture

2a

P86-3

SUNBEAM
Fr.
L 5008

Gully

Edge of Power Line

Slash

10+00S

1a

1a

35+00E

P86-6

1a

1a

34+00E

Power Poll

10+00S

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,214

LEGEND

- Shaft
- cut
- Adit
- outcrop boundary
- xxxxxxx Fence
- Road or Skid Road

GEOLOGY

1 — ROSSLAND Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite

1a Mostly Monzonite but in places very difficult to distinguish from the volcanics May include some volcanics

2 — ROSSLAND VOLCANICS – mainly augite porphry, andesite.

2a Andesites, aphanitic andesite partially saussuritized

3 — Mt. ROBERTS FORMATION Black shales, argillite

⊗ P86-1 Rock sample site

TRUE NORTH 22°

TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

PINE CLAIM

ROSSLAND B.C.

82 F 4 W

49° 3' 25" N 117° 48' W

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 METRES

To accompany 'GEOPHYSICAL & TOPOGRAPHICAL REPORT' on the AIR Supplemental Group by D.K.Bragg
Rossland B.C. Trail Creek M.D. Dated March 1, 1988

SCALE: 1 - 500	DATE March 1, 1988
DRAWN BY: D.K. Bragg	Fig: 7