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REPORT
ON THE
DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

MOW CLAIM GROUP
ARROWSTONE PROJECT
DEADMAN RIVER VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
LAT. 51 02'N, LONG. 120 53'W.
N.T.S. 92P/2W

OWNER: MICHAEL DICKENS
SAVONA, B.C.

OPERATOR: IRON RIVER RESOURCES LIMITED
CAMPBELL RIVER, B.C.

BY

JAMES F. BRISTOW, P.ENG.

DATE: JANUARY, 1990.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,780

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes a diamond drilling program consisting of 200 meters of NQWL drilling in 5 holes conducted November 16-29, 1989, on the Mow Claim Group. The property consists of 72 units in 4 claims located approximately 60 kms northwest of Kamloops, B.C., in the Deadman River Valley.

The property is held under option by Iron River Resources Limited of Campbell River, B.C., from the owner Michael Dickens of Savona, B.C.

Copper mineralization was found at two locations on the property by M. Dickens in 1980, with subsequent exploration being done by Canamax Resources in 1983, and Northair Mines Ltd. in 1984. The mineralized areas appear to be located along a major northwest-southeast striking structural break indicated by geological mapping, aero-magnetics and topography.

The present diamond drilling program was done to check the known mineralized zones and to test some of the VLF-EM anomalies found in the September, 1988, and October, 1989, surveys.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located approximately 60 kms northwest of Kamloops, B.C., in the Mowich Lake area of the Deadman River Valley. Access is by 29 kms of paved and gravel road from the Trans-Canada Highway at a point 5 kms west of the village of Savona.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Deadman River Valley is relatively narrow with moderately steep sides. Topography on the claims is moderate to rugged with elevations ranging from 650m to 1200m.

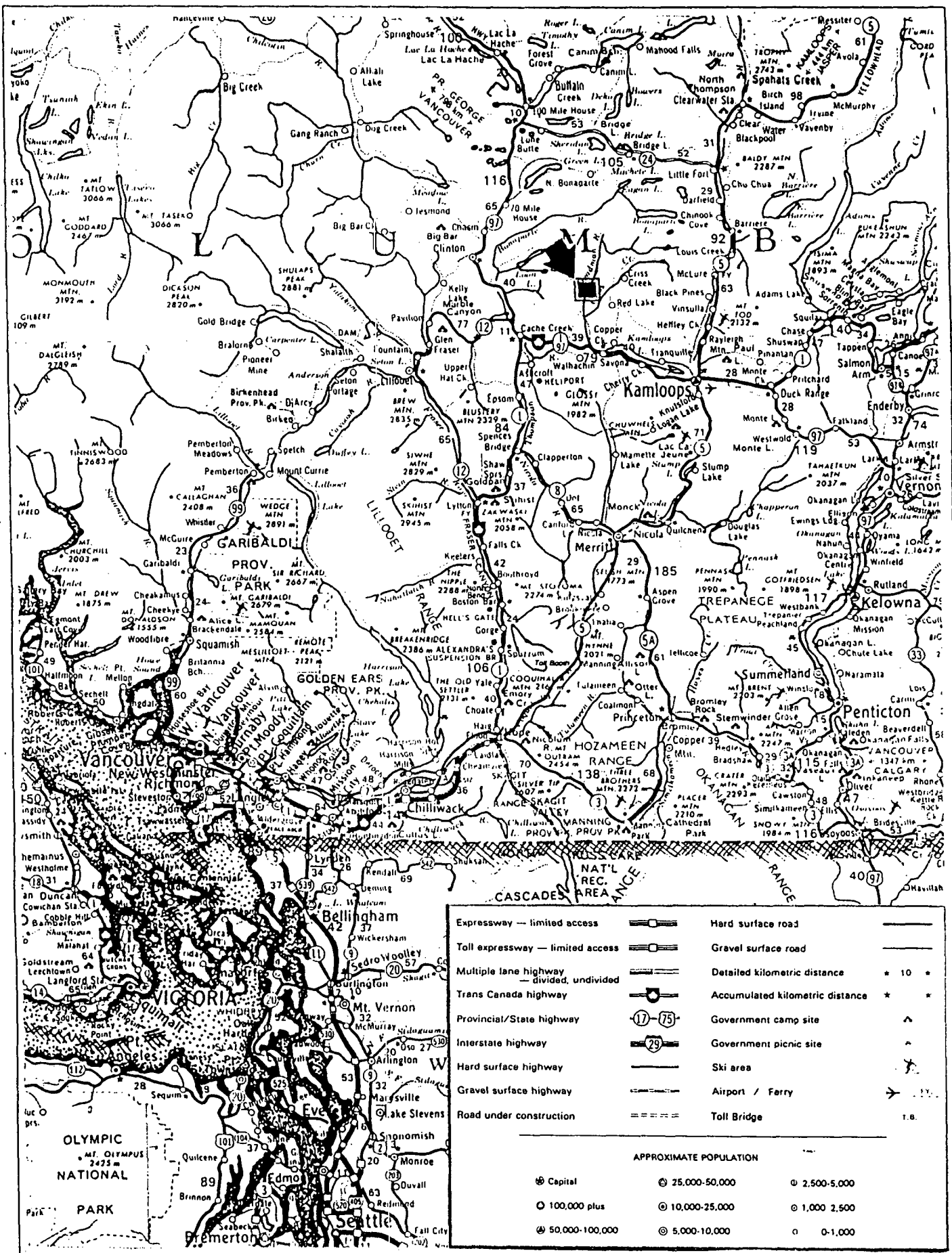
Outcrop is best along cliffs, creeks and road cuts and relatively poor elsewhere. There are very few exposures in the area of the present program.

The claims are forested mainly by Lodgepole Pine and Fir, with generally light underbrush.

The climate is typical of the interior plateau, with warm summers and cold winters. Snow free conditions usually exist from April to mid-November.

HISTORY

The area has seen sporadic activity since the late 1870's, with the earliest reference in the Index to Annual Reports of the Minister of Mines being 1879. The only major producer in the immediate area was the Vidette Mine located 14 kms north of Mowich Lake. During the 1930's, 54190 tons grading 0.55oz/ton gold, 0.86oz/ton silver and 0.09% copper were produced from narrow quartz veins.



Drawn By: D.P.B.
 Checked By: J.F.B.
 Date: Ap / 198

IRON RIVER RESOURCES LIMITED LOCATION MAP

0 50 100
 kilometres
 Figure: 2
 James F. Bristow P. Eng.

Expressway — limited access		Hard surface road	
Toll expressway — limited access		Gravel surface road	
Multiple lane highway — divided, undivided		Detailed kilometric distance	* 10 *
Trans Canada highway		Accumulated kilometric distance	* *
Provincial/State highway		Government camp site	▲
Interstate highway		Government picnic site	△
Hard surface highway		Ski area	⚡
Gravel surface highway		Airport / Ferry	✈ / ⚓
Road under construction		Toll Bridge	T.B.

APPROXIMATE POPULATION		
⊙ Capital	⊙ 25,000-50,000	⊙ 2,500-5,000
⊙ 100,000 plus	⊙ 10,000-25,000	⊙ 1,000-2,500
⊙ 50,000-100,000	⊙ 5,000-10,000	⊙ 0-1,000

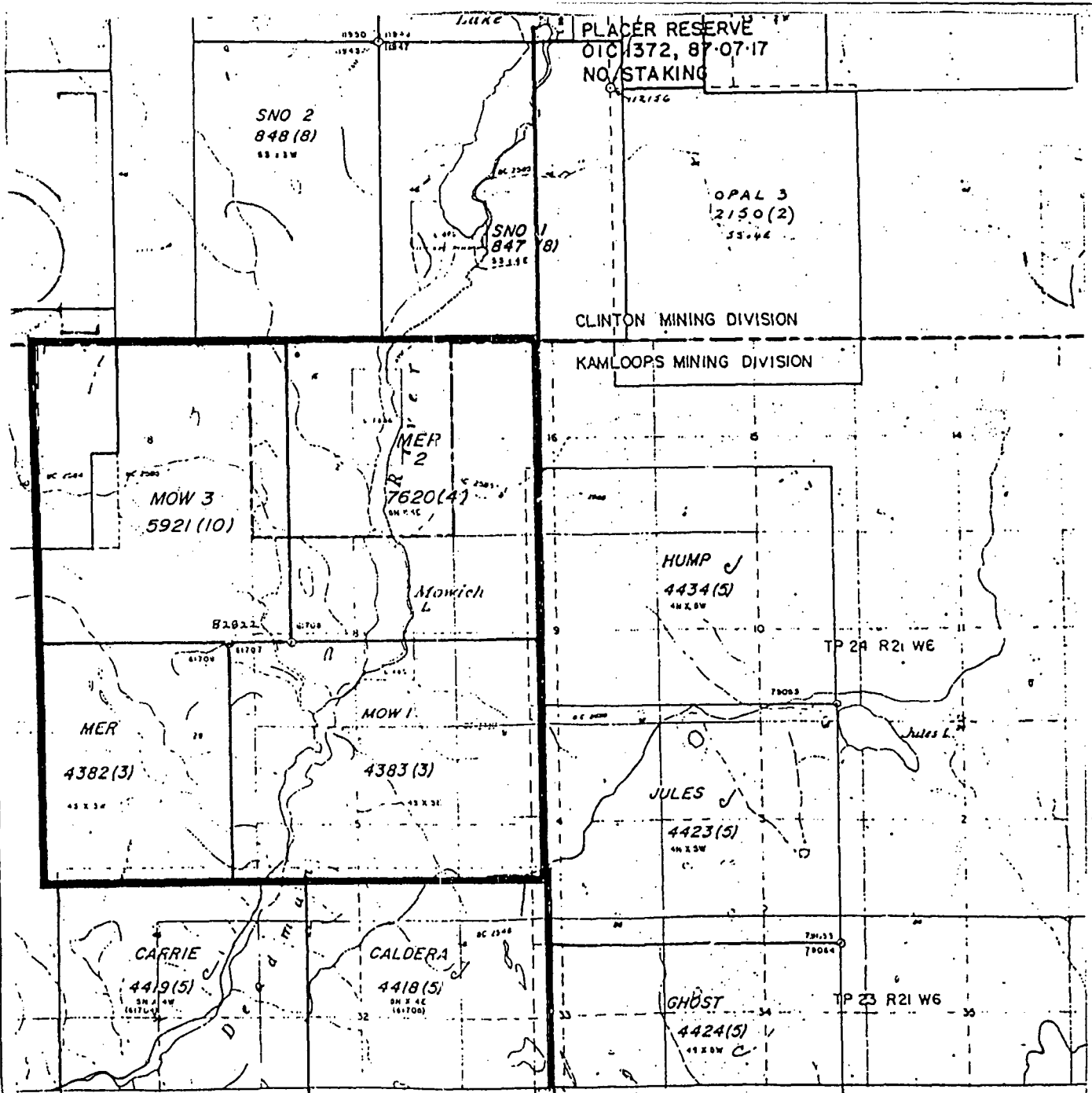
Recent history of the property is as follows:

- 1980 - Prospecting and soil sampling by M. Dickens.
- 1983 - Preliminary evaluation report by N.L. Tribe.
- 1983 - Prospecting, soil sampling, magnetometer and I.P. surveys by Canamax Resources.
- 1984 - Road building and trenching by Northair Mines Ltd.
- 1988 - Property optioned to Iron River Resources Limited.
- VLF-EM, Magnetometer and I.P. Surveys.
- 1989 - VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey.

CLAIMS (See Figure #3)

The property consists of four contiguous metric claims totalling 72 units.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
MOW 1	20	23/3/83	4383	23/3/90
MOW 3	20	25/10/84	5921	25/10/90
MER	12	23/3/83	4382	23/3/90
MER 2	20	27/4/88	7620	27/4/90



PLACER RESERVE
OIC 1372, 87-07-17
NO STAKING

SNO 2
848 (8)
55.13W

OPAL 3
2150 (2)
55.44

SNO 1
847 (8)
55.14

CLINTON MINING DIVISION

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

MOW 3
5921 (10)

MER 2
7620 (4)
55.13W

HUMP
4434 (5)
48.25W

MER
4382 (3)
48.25W

MOW 1
4383 (3)
48.25W

JULES
4423 (5)
48.25W

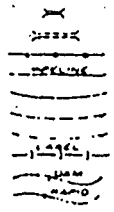
CARRIE
4419 (5)
55.14W

CALDERA
4418 (5)
55.14W

GHOST
4424 (5)
48.25W

TO SOUTH SEE MAP 92 1/15 W

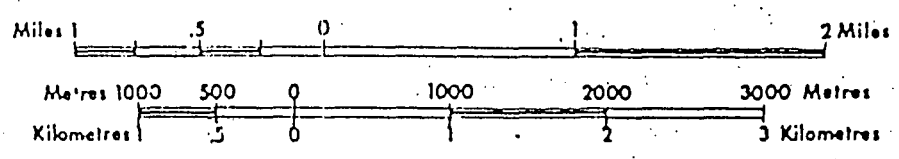
92P/2W



DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

VICTORIA B.C.

SCALE 1/2 MILE = 1 INCH



Drawn By: D.P.B.	IRON RIVER RESOURCES LIMITED CLAIM MAP	Scale: 1:50,000
Checked By: J.F.B.		Figure: 3
Date: JUNE 1988		James F. Bristow P. Eng.

GEOLOGY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Figure #4)

The Mowich Lake property is located in the southern segment of the geological zone known as the Quesnel Trough; a northerly trending belt, up to 45 kms wide, of Upper Triassic age Nicola Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

The Quesnel Trough units lie between Permian and older volcanics and sediments to the east and Permian Cache Creek limestones to the west. The Nicola Group has been intruded by Triassic/Jurassic age intrusives of the Thuya and Takomkane batholiths and younger Cretaceous alkaline to calc-alkaline stocks.

The region is covered by a thin layer of Miocene siliceous ashes and tuffs (Deadman River Formation) and by Eocene plateau basalt.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Nicola rocks underlying the Mowich property have been partially exposed by erosion of the plateau basalt and Deadman River Formation along the Deadman River Valley. This recent erosional window traverses the centre of the property in a North-South direction exposing a section of Nicola Group rocks between the younger formations along the East and West margins of the property.

A brief description of the rock types (after Canamax Resources 1984) exposed in the immediate area of the claims is as follows:

NICOLA GROUP SEDIMENTS

(a) Argillite - generally massive to poorly bedded with occasional thin bedded siltstones.

(b) Greywacke - interbedded with argillites and composed of subangular grains less than 1mm and black to grey in colour depending on the quartz and feldspar content.

(c) Limestone, Chert, Quartzite and Conglomerate - occur in minor amounts with argillite and greywacke.

NICOLA GROUP VOLCANICS

(a) Polymictic Breccia - a distinctive maroon to green colour, composed of fragments to 0.5 metres of sediments, syenodiorites, volcanic andesites and augite porphyry in an andesite groundmass. Hematite and epidote alteration is common.

(b) Andesite Breccia - occurs only along the east side of Mowich Lake and consists of rounded to angular clasts to 20cm of fine grained, light green andesite and augite porphyry with minor limestone. The groundmass is tuffaceous andesite and carbonate.

(c) Augite Porphyry - appears to be a flow rock forming the top of the Nicola Formation. It is massive, dark grey green, aphanitic groundmass with up to 8% phenocrysts of augite crystals to 5mm. It can contain up to 10% amygdaloidal material in brecciated areas.

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

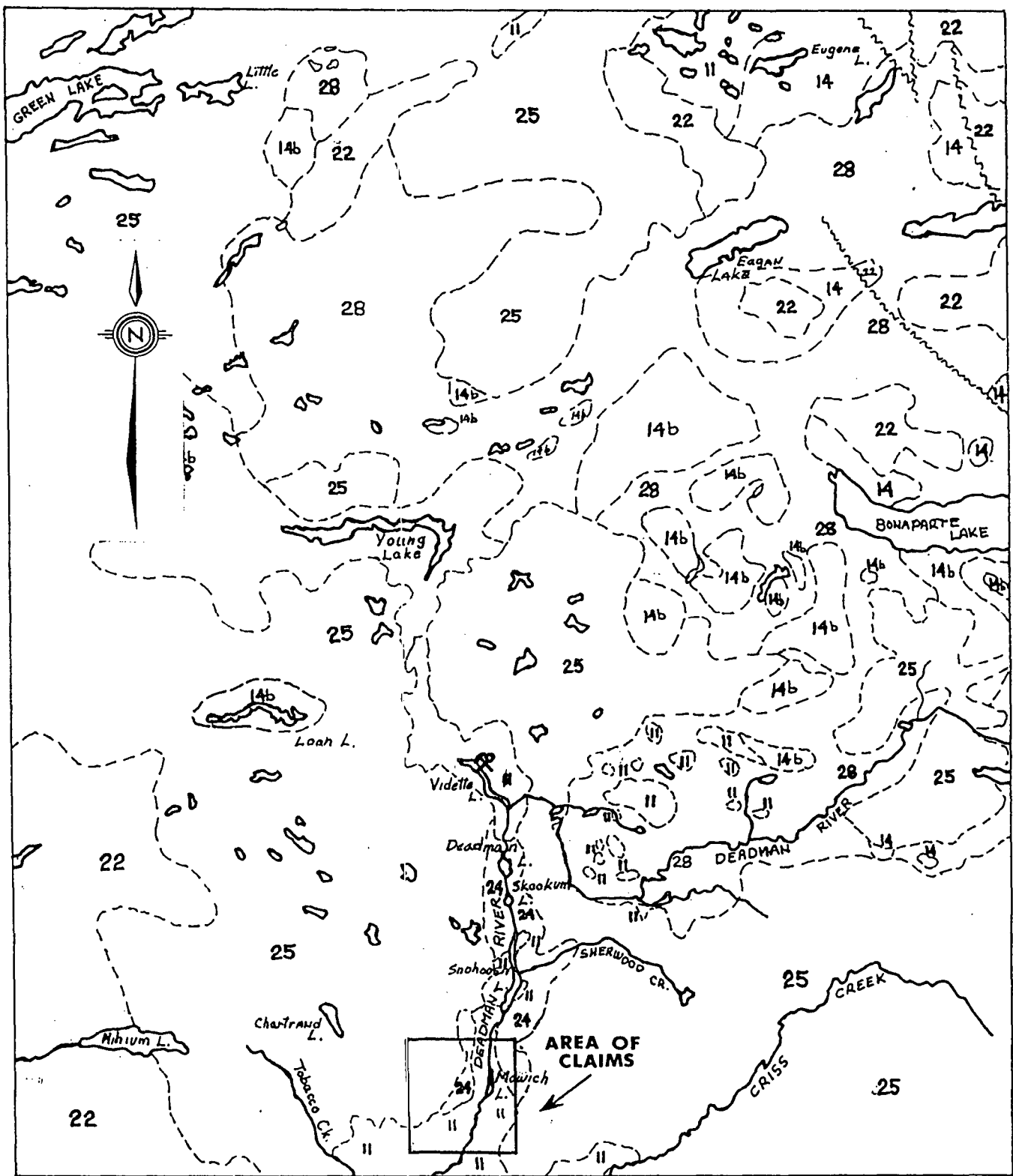
The intrusive outcrops mapped by Canamax Resources all occur to the west of the Deadman River. They are reportedly diorite and syenite in composition with a maximum indicated surface exposure size of 300 metres.

TERTIARY ROCKS

(a) Deadman River Formation - this formation unconformably overlies the Nicola Group Rocks. It is composed of Miocene age non-marine tuffs, ashes and arkoses with minor conglomerates and agglomerates. The arkose unit is poorly consolidated and believed to be quite thin. The tuff is white to yellow in colour, fine grained and in at least one area 30 metres thick.

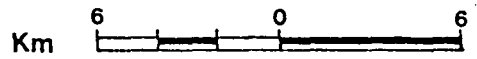
The Deadman River Formation was apparently deposited on a very uneven land surface. Outcrops are primarily high on the valley walls, but some material is found almost to the valley bottom. Some of the latter may be due to downhill movement of the poorly consolidated tuffaceous material.

(b) Plateau Basalt - probably of Eocene age, dark grey to brown in colour with variable olivine and often vesicular.



- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 11 Nicola Group | 24 Deadman River Formation | 28 Till |
| 14 Thuya & Takomkane intrusives | 25 Plateau Lava | |
| 22 Kamloops Group | | |

AFTER GSC MAP 1278 A



Drawn By:	D.P.B.
Checked By:	J.F.B.
Date:	June / 1988

**IRON RIVER RESOURCES
LIMITED
GEOLOGY**

Scale:	1:250 000
Figure:	4

James F. Bristow P. Eng.

COMMENT: A question has arisen regarding the age of the Augite porphyry and andesite Breccia. They have been mapped as Triassic age Nicola group rocks, but it is possible they may belong to the Tertiary age Kamloops group. Papers by Thomas E. Ewing published in 1980 and 1981 (see references) describing the Kamloops group indicate some points comparable with the situation of the Mow claim group. Final determination would require further checking and age dating.

STRUCTURES

The Nicola Group rocks strike northerly with moderate to steep dips to the east and west. Mapping to date suggests there is no repetition due to folding. The Deadman River Valley is believed to be underlain by a major fault with possible left lateral movement in the order of 600 metres. Several apparent northwest-southeast faults have been recognized with some suggestion of accompanying block faulting.

An apparent major northwest/southeast striking fault crosses the Mow 1 and Mow 3 claims as indicated by topography and magnetics. Displacement of approximately 600 meters occurs along the Deadman River fault.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization has been found at three locations on the property. One showing is located 1000 meters east-southeast of the bridge over the Deadman River. Chalcopyrite with low gold values occurs in fine grained amygdaloidal augite porphyry and augite porphyry breccia. The sulphide mineralization is in the amygdales and in fractures over an area roughly 50 by 150 meters. Sampling has indicated average values in the order of 2% copper and 0.018oz/t gold.

The second showing is located 75 metres southwest of the bridge on the west bank of the Deadman River. Mineralization is exposed in a pit and consists of malachite coated angular to subangular clasts of chalcocite-bornite associated with

serpentine. The clasts are in a tuff breccia which appears to be the basal unit of the Deadman River formation. This particular segment of the formation has obviously undergone movement downhill from the northwest for an unknown distance to its present location. The clasts appear to be roughly oriented in layers indicating a possible origin as veins which have suffered disruption during the movement of the block.

Assays for samples composed of selected clasts of the chalcocite-bornite averaged >50% copper, 8oz/t silver and 0.25oz/t gold.

Small amounts of chalcocite mineralization were found a few meters from the Mer-Mow 1 legal corner post located 1000 meters northwest of the bridge. The mineralization is in a small quartz vein in a highly serpentinized tuff breccia forming the base of the Deadman River formation.

ALTERATION

Quite extensive alteration zones have been noted on the property. These occur in the vicinity of the Deadman River fault and on the northwest/southeast trend previously mentioned. Serpentinization of the augite porphyry is found in the vicinity of the Mow 1 and Mer legal corner post located 1000 meters northwest of the bridge over the Deadman River. Similar alteration was also found around the chalcopyrite mineralization located 1000 meters southeast of the bridge.

Quartz veining with carbonate and mariposite alteration occurs along the Deadman River, particularly to the south of the bridge on the Mow 1 claim. Geological mapping in 1983 indicates this alteration may extend to the southeast for several hundred meters. Both serpentinized augite porphyry and the carbonate-mariposite alteration were found in D.D.H. #5 of the present program.

EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The program consisted of diamond drilling 5 NQWL sized holes totalling 200 meters from 4 drill sites. The work was done by Rainbow Drilling Co. Ltd., of Merritt, B.C. The core is stored near the site of holes 89-1 and 89-2.

RESULTS

D.D.H.89-1 (11908N, 11965E)

Drilled in direction of and beneath pit containing chalcocite nodules. Intersected tuff breccia of the Deadman River formation. No mineralization.

D.D.H.89-2 (11903N, 11958E)

Drilled to intersect a moderate VLF-EM anomaly. Hit tuff breccia similar to that in D.D.H.89-1.

D.D.H.89-3 (11095N, 11500E)

Drilled on a moderate VLF-EM anomaly. Hole intersected augite porphyry. Lost circulation at interface between overburden and bedrock may indicate source of anomaly.

D.D.H.89-4 (12170N, 11000E)

Drilled on a very strong VLF-EM anomaly. Intersected tuff breccia of Deadman River formation and strongly serpentinized augite porphyry.

D.D.H.89-5 (12015N, 12980E)(2015S, 2980E on old grid)

Drilled beneath surface showing of chalcopyrite mineralization. Intersected serpentinized augite porphyry and intensely altered (ankerite-sericite) latite flow. Altered zone cut off by a fault and hole ended in arkose. Trace sulphides.

James F. Bristow
James F. Bristow, P. Eng.

REFERENCES

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COST STATEMENT

1.	Diamond Drilling	\$ 20,000.00.
2.	Assaying	\$ 494.50.
3.	Motels	\$ 481.20.
4.	Meals: 28 man days @ \$25.00/day	\$ 700.00.
5.	Truck Rental - Kamloops	\$ 1,086.49.
6.	Gasoline for Truck	\$ 178.79.
7.	Car Costs: Vancouver to Kamloops Return: 979 kms @ .25/km	\$ 244.75.
8.	Lumber	\$ 44.75.
9.	Geologist: 15 days @ \$250.00/day ..	\$ 3,750.00.
10.	Assistant: Wages & Expenses	\$ 2,644.00.
11.	Consulting Geologist	\$ 669.00.
12.	Report	\$ 2,500.00.

		\$ 32,793.48.



Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.

JAMES VINNELL, Manager
JOHN G. PAYNE, Ph.D. Geologist
CRAIG LEITCH, Ph.D. Geologist
JEFF HARRIS, Ph.D. Geologist
KEN E. NORTHCOTE, Ph.D. Geologist

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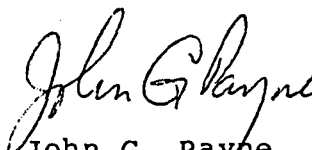
Report for: W. Pentland,
1190 Ehkolic Cres.,
DELTA, B.C., V4M 2M2

Invoice 8716
December 1989

Sample: 5-36.8 m.

Summary:

Sample 5-36.8 m is a slightly porphyritic, altered latite flow containing minor phenocrysts of plagioclase in an extremely fine grained groundmass dominated by plagioclase/sericite. The groundmass contains abundant ankerite replacement patches and lenses. Ankerite also forms a few veins and veinlets. Hematite forms late veinlets on fractures.


John G. Payne,
604-986-2928

Sample 5-36.8 m

**Altered (Ankerite) Latite Flow;
Veins of Ankerite and of Hematite**

The rock is a slightly porphyritic, altered latite flow containing minor phenocrysts of plagioclase in an extremely fine grained groundmass dominated by plagioclase/sericite. The groundmass contains abundant ankerite replacement patches and lenses. Ankerite also forms a few veins and veinlets. Hematite forms late veinlets on fractures.

plagioclase	
coarser grains	2- 3%
groundmass	40-45
sericite	12-15
ankerite	30-35
opaque/hematite	0.5
quartz	0.1
veins	
ankerite	3- 4
opaque/hematite	1- 2

Plagioclase forms scattered equant to prismatic phenocrysts averaging 0.08-0.25 mm in size, with a few up to 0.4 mm long. A few clusters of such grains are from 0.3-0.8 mm in size. A few phenocrysts contain moderately abundant replacement patches of opaque hematite.

These are set in a groundmass dominated by plagioclase. Much of the groundmass consist of equant grains averaging 0.05-0.01 mm in size. Elsewhere, plagioclase forms equant to lathy grains, with the latter averaging 0.02-0.03 mm in length. Elongate grains generally are oriented parallel to a moderate foliation. Alteration is weak to locally moderate or strong to sericite flakes, which also are oriented parallel to foliation.

Opaque forms concentrations of dusty to extremely fine grains intergrown with plagioclase and sericite. A few coarser, subhedral grains averaging 0.07-0.1 mm in size may be pyrite.

Ankerite forms anhedral to subhedral, equant grains averaging 0.07-0.15 mm in size, with several coarser grained patches in which grains average 0.15-0.4 mm in size. These are concentrated moderately in diffuse veins and patches. Much finer grained ankerite is disseminated in patches in the plagioclase-rich groundmass. Some ankerite is altered slightly to limonite.

Quartz forms a few patches of anhedral grains averaging 0.05 mm in size in cores of a few large ankerite-rich replacement zones.

Ankerite forms a few discrete veinlike zones up to 1.2 mm wide. The widest contains rims up to 0.2 mm wide of ankerite grains oriented perpendicular to the walls of the vein.

Hematite/opaque is concentrated in a diffuse vein up to 1 mm wide, where it forms sharply defined to diffuse patches up to 0.5 mm in size intergrown intimately with groundmass plagioclase-sericite and ankerite. A discontinuous veinlet up to 0.15 mm wide of very fine grained ankerite runs along the axis of the hematite-rich vein zone. A similar, diffuse, hematite-rich, veinlike zone occurs on one broken face of the hand sample.

**KAMLOOPS
RESEARCH & ASSAY
LABORATORY LTD.**

B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYERS

912 - 1 LAVAL CRESCENT, KAMLOOPS, B.C. V2G 5P5 PHONE (604) 372-2784 FAX 372-1112

****Assay Certificate****



To: Iron River Resources
1910 Galerno Rd.,
Campbell River, B.C.
V9W 1K6

Number: K 9937

Date: 12/06/89

Proj.:

Attn:

No.	Description	Au ozs/ton	Ag ozs/ton	Cu percent
01	79501	<.001	<.01	<.01
02	79502	<.001	<.01	<.01
03	79503	<.001	<.01	<.01
04	79504	<.001	<.01	<.01
05	79505	<.001	<.01	<.01
06	79506	<.001	<.01	<.01
07	79507	<.001	<.01	<.01
08	79508	<.001	<.01	<.01
09	79509	<.001	<.01	<.01
10	79510	<.001	<.01	<.01
11	79511	<.001	<.01	<.01
12	79512	<.001	<.01	<.01
13	79513	<.001	<.01	<.01
14	79514	<.001	<.01	<.01
15	79515	<.001	<.01	<.01
16	79516	<.001	<.01	<.01
17	79517	<.001	<.01	<.01
18	79518	<.001	<.01	<.01
19	79519	<.001	<.01	<.01
20	79520	<.001	<.01	<.01
21	79521	<.001	<.01	<.01
22	79522	<.001	<.01	<.01
23	79523	<.001	<.01	<.01

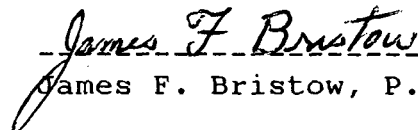
David A. Stewart
B.C. Certified Assayer

QUALIFICATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS

I, James F. Bristow, of 9610 Thomas Place, in the Municipality of Richmond, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.A. Degree (Geology and Physics).
2. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining Metallurgy, the Geological Society of South Africa and the Association of Exploration Geochemists.
3. I am a Professional Engineer registered in the Province of British Columbia.
4. I have actively practiced my profession in mineral exploration and mining since my graduation in 1957.
5. That the geological information quoted in this report is based on an examination of the property April 18 and 19, May 5, 6 and 19, 1988, and November 28 and 29, 1989, on data gathered by myself or someone working directly under my supervision and on my personal analysis of the reports and other data listed in the references.
6. That I have no interest, either direct or indirect, in the property or securities of Iron River Resources Limited, nor do I expect to receive any.
7. That I consent to the use of this report, in or in connections with, prospectus, or a statement of material facts relating to the raising of funds for this project.

Dated at Richmond, British Columbia, this 7th day of March, 1990.


James F. Bristow, P.Eng.

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOG -- SAMPLE RECORD

PROPERTY ARROWSTONE

HOLE No. 89-1 Page No. 2 of 3

Footage	DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	Sample	From	To	Length	Copper %	Mo %	Gold Oz.	Silver Oz.		
	26.5 - 27.0m.											
	28.8 - 29.0m.											
	21.0m - 12cm CLAST AUGITE PORPHYRY.											
	25.03m- 10cm CLAST ANDESITE.											
30m - 35.4m	DARK GREY-GREEN CLASTIC WITH SECTIONS MATRIX LIGHTER GREEN COLOR. MAJORITY OF CLASTS DARK GREEN TO BLACK AND UP TO 10CMS. DIAM. ANDESITIC. MATRIX COMPOSED OF SIMILAR MATERIAL WITH ADDITIONAL SHARDS OF QUARTZ. SEVERAL OF LARGER ANDESITIC CLASTS CUT BY IRREG. WHITE QTZ. VEINS TO 1CM.											
	34.3m - PALE GREY - GREEN 3CM. CLAST ASH TUFF. SERPENTINE ALTERATION RIM - GREEN GRADING TO WHITE COLOR.											
	35.4 - E.O.H.											
	NOTE: MATRIX QUITE SOFT. POOR CR.											

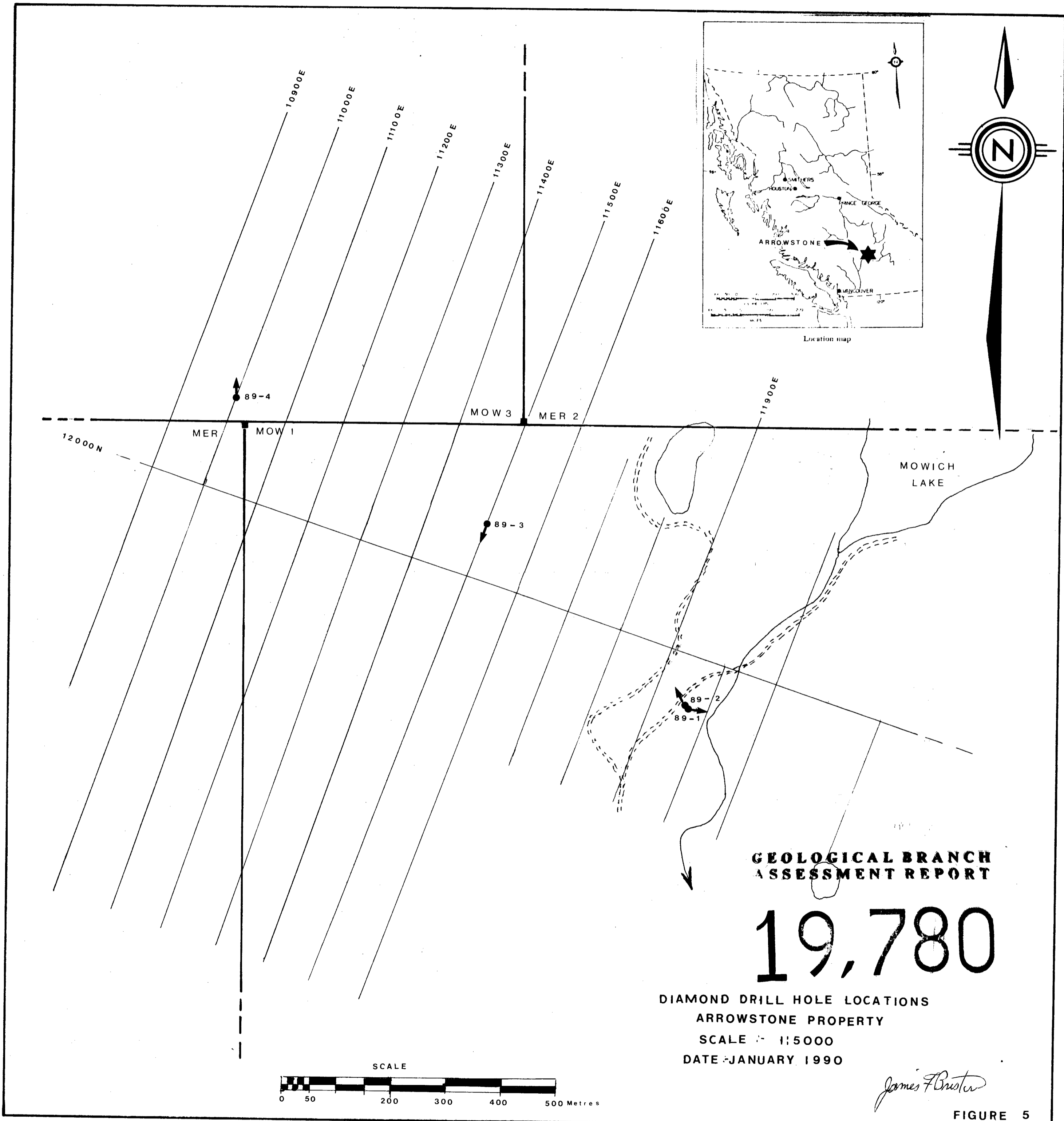
DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOG — SAMPLE RECORD

DEPTH	DIP	BEARING AST.
COLLAR	-57°	198°

PROPERTY ARROWSTONE CLAIM MOW 1.
 LATITUDE 12095N STARTED NOV. 20, 1989.
 DEPARTURE 11500E FINISHED NOV. 22, 1989.
 ELEVATION _____ TOTAL LENGTH 35.6M.

LOGGED BY W. PENTLAND.
 CORE SIZE NOWL
 SECTION _____
 HOLE NO. 89-3

Footage	DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	Sample	From	To	Length	Copper %	Mo %	Gold Oz.	Silver Oz.
0 - 6.1M	CASING.									
6.1 - 29.0	OVERBURDEN. LOST WATER AT 27M.									
29.0 - 35.6	AUGITE PORPHYRY.									
	DARK GREY COLOR. VERY FINE GRD.		79503	32.3	35.6	3.3	<.01		<.001	<.01
	MATRIX WITH DARK GREEN PHENO-CRYSTS AUGITE TO									
	3MM. MAJORITY 1 TO 2MM. CHLORITIZED.									
	CORE CONTAINS FAIRLY NUMEROUS IRREGULAR QTZ.									
	VEINS; HAIRLINE TO 5MM. OCCASIONAL VEIN									
	EPIDOTE WITH MINOR CARBONATE TO 2MM. NO VISIBLE									
	SULPHIDES.									
	35.6M - E.O.H.									
	CORE RECOVERY:									
	29.0 - 32.3 = 2.10M.									
	32.3 - 35.6 = 1.20M.									



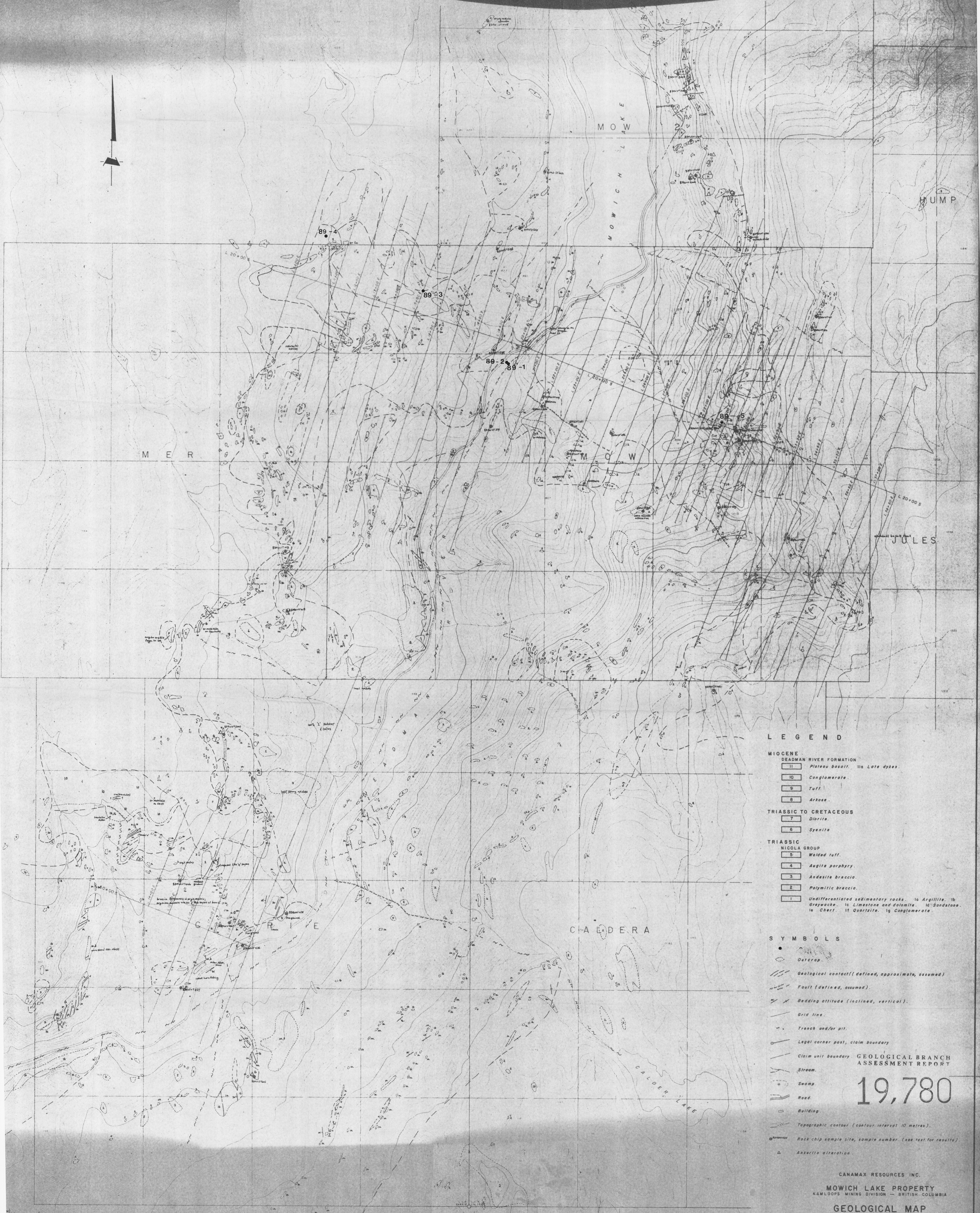
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

19,780

**DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS
ARROWSTONE PROPERTY
SCALE 1:5000
DATE JANUARY 1990**

James F. Bruster

FIGURE 5



LEGEND

- MIOCENE**
DEADMAN RIVER FORMATION
 11 Plateau basalt, 11a Late dykes.
 10 Conglomerate.
 9 Tuff.
 8 Arkose.
- TRIASSIC TO CRETACEOUS**
 7 Diorite.
 6 Syenite.
- TRIASSIC GROUP**
NICOLA GROUP
 5 Welded tuff.
 4 Augite porphyry.
 3 Andesite breccia.
 2 Polymictic breccia.
 1 Un differentiated sedimentary rocks. 1a Argillite, 1b Greywacke, 1c Limestone and dolomite, 1d Sandstone, 1e Chert, 1f Quartzite, 1g Conglomerate.

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop.
- Geological contact (defined, approximate, assumed).
- Fault (defined, assumed).
- Bedding attitude (inclined, vertical).
- Grid line.
- Trench and/or pit.
- Legal corner post, claim boundary.
- Claim unit boundary.
- Stream.
- Swamp.
- Road.
- Building.
- Topographic contour (contour interval 10 metres).
- Rock chip sample site, sample number. (see text for results).
- Ankerite alteration.

19,780

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOLOGICAL MAP



SCALE 1:5,000

To accompany 1983 Report by W. Vandenberg, Figure 6