

LOG NO: 02-01
ACTION:
FILE NO:

GEOLOGICAL AND TRENCHING  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

MCMASTER ZONE  
CAROLIN MINE - LADNER CREEK AREA  
NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION  
LATITUDE 49° 32' / LONGITUDE 121° 17'  
CARO #3 FR CLAIM  
NTS 92H/11W

SUB-RECORDER  
RECEIVED  
JAN 29 1991  
M.R. # \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

For

ANGLO SWISS MINING CORPORATION  
#510 - 850 West Hastings Street  
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By

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

December 15, 1990

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the follow-up trenching and geological mapping completed in 1990. A summary report was compiled after the 1989 program (Shearer, 1989B) and many parts of that report are reproduced here for completeness.

The McMaster Zone was found by soil geochemistry in 1975. Relatively high-grade surface assay values, such as; 20 feet averaging 0.54 oz/ton Au were returned from three bulldozer trenches across the zone. The results of a 1,699 foot (seven holes) diamond drill program, which intersected less intense mineralized sections, was interpreted, at the time, to indicate lack of continuity of the sulfide-gold system. The McMaster Zone was recognized as having very similar gold content, sulfide mineralogy, alteration assemblage, host rocks and stratigraphy as the Idaho Zone. However, no work was done on the McMaster Area between November 1975 and September, 1989.

In 1989, the 1975 McMaster core was relogged and the results correlated with new detailed mapping of the old trenches. This re-interpretation suggested that the McMaster area was composed of several fault wedges separated by westerly dipping shear zones. The easterly dipping mineralized zones exposed in the trenches are truncated by the westerly dipping shears and consequently the 1975 drilling penetrated mineralized zones which are not connected with those immediately up-slope from the drill hole collars.

Diamond drilling of 1,369 feet in six holes was completed to test these new concepts. Five separate mineralized zones were recognized from the surface mapping and labelled A to E. Other zones which are not presently exposed on surface were found in hole M-12, M-13, M-9 and M-11. These mineralized zones would be expected to subcrop west of the trenched area. The 1989 drilling indicated continuity within individual fault wedges and two holes stepped out 76 feet to the north (M-13) and 148 feet to the south (M-12), both of which intersected strong gold values:

M-12	8.50 m to 15.00 m	6.5 m (21.3 ft.)	averaged 0.152 oz/ton Au
M-13	0.91 m to 3.00 m	2.09 m (6.9 ft.)	averaged 0.124 oz/ton Au
	3.00 m to 12.50 m	9.5 m (31.2 ft.)	averaged 0.037 oz/ton Au
	12.50 m to 14.34 m	1.84 m (6 ft.)	averaged 0.160 oz/ton Au.

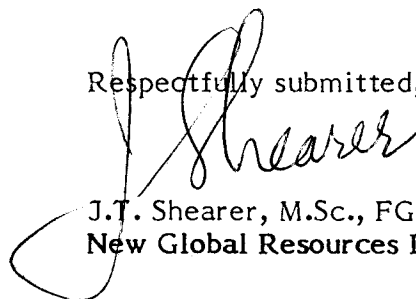
The strike length of mineralized zone investigated by the drilling to date is 195 m (640 ft.). Down dip extensions are to a maximum of 40 m (131 ft.) as presently tested by the shallow drilling.

Strong gold-in-soil geochemistry suggest the possibility of extensions of the mineralized zones of up to 500 ft. to the northwest and at least 600 feet to the southeast.

Current work is not detailed or systematic enough to allow a mineral inventory to be calculated. Considering the possible strike length, number of mineralized zones, width of mineralization, gold grades and known extent down dip and general geological parameters, in my opinion, the McMaster Zone has the potential to contain a mineral deposit similar in size and grade to the Idaho Zone which was developed into the Carolin Mine.

A program of continued geological mapping in conjunction with additional exploration drilling is recommended for 1990 at a cost of \$300,000 (Canadian). If this program is successful in extending the McMaster Zone along strike and down dip then a major program of definition drilling will be required to block out potential ore zones.

Respectfully submitted,



J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., FGAC  
New Global Resources Ltd.

December 15, 1990

## INTRODUCTION

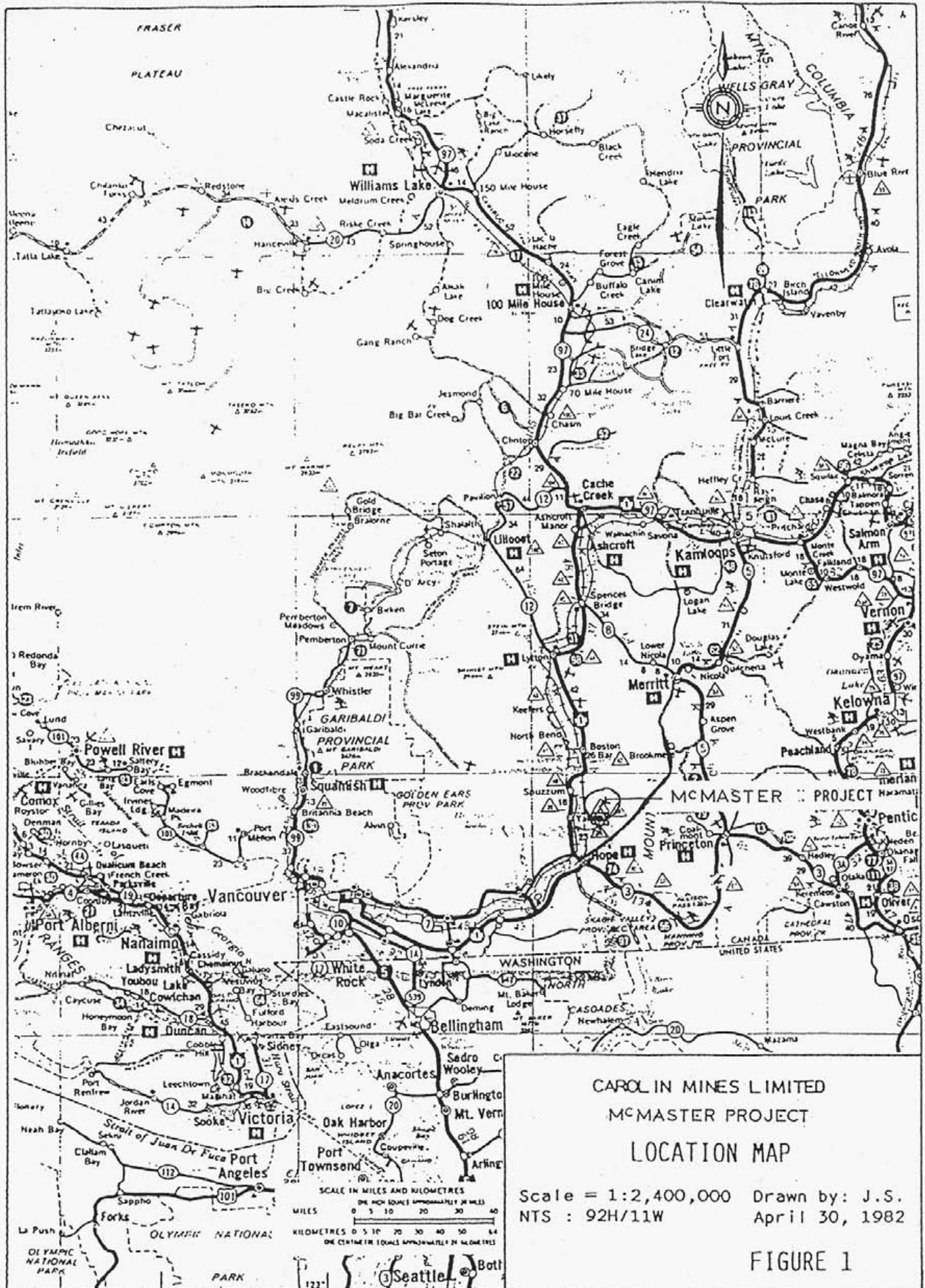
This summary report on the McMaster Zone incorporates a re-interpretation of the 1975 drill data in addition to geological observations, drill logs and assay results from 1989 in light of the follow-up trenching program completed in September 1990.

The McMaster Zone has been known as an important exploration target since its discovery in 1975. Unfortunately, the initial enthusiasm for the zone, created by the relatively high-grade surface trenching results, decreased dramatically after the small diamond drilling program in November 1975 failed to demonstrate continuity of the higher grade sections. The data collected in 1975 did not present a "simple" interpretation comparable to the gross geological simplifications that were being made in the same time period at the Idaho Zone.

The McMaster Zone was discovered by soil geochemistry in early 1975 while the property was under option to Precambrian Shield Resources Ltd. The Zone is located approximately 1,010 meters (3,314 feet) horizontally north of the presently known north end of the Idaho orebody (on 800 level at 900N). The McMaster Zone outcrops at about 1,482 metres ASL (4,862 feet) which places it 431 metres (1,414 ft.) above the Idaho #2 zone outcrop.

The intense gold-in-soil anomaly at the McMaster was investigated by 900 feet of surface excavations in three easterly trending bulldozer trenches. Several discrete quartz-albite-carbonate alteration zones containing abundant pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite were uncovered. The style of alteration, sulfide assemblage and host rock sequence are identical to that found in the Idaho orebodies. The trenching demonstrated a strike length of the mineralized zones of approximately 400 feet. Better grade sections in the trenches returned assays ranging from 0.25 oz/ton gold over an 11 foot width to 0.54 oz/ton gold over a 20 foot width.

In November 1975, a total of 1,699 feet of surface diamond drilling in seven holes tested below the trenches to a maximum depth of 300 feet. Similar alteration was encountered in the drill holes but sulfide mineralization was not as intense. The best intersection was 0.13 oz/ton Au over 19.4 feet (M-2) within which 7.1 feet averaged 0.245 oz/ton Au. Unfortunately, since no detail geological mapping was



completed in and around the trenches, the significance of the drill results could not be correlated into an overall picture. Surprisingly, no further work was permitted at the McMaster Zone until 1989.

The McMaster Zone was re-evaluated in September and October, 1989 by the following program:

- a) re-logging all of the 1975 drill core
- b) detail mapping of the trenches at 1:500
- c) detail mapping around the zone 1:1000
- d) plotting cross-section at 1:250 and plans
- e) search of available records for old McMaster data
- f) diamond drilling, 1,369 feet in six holes (M-8 to M-13).

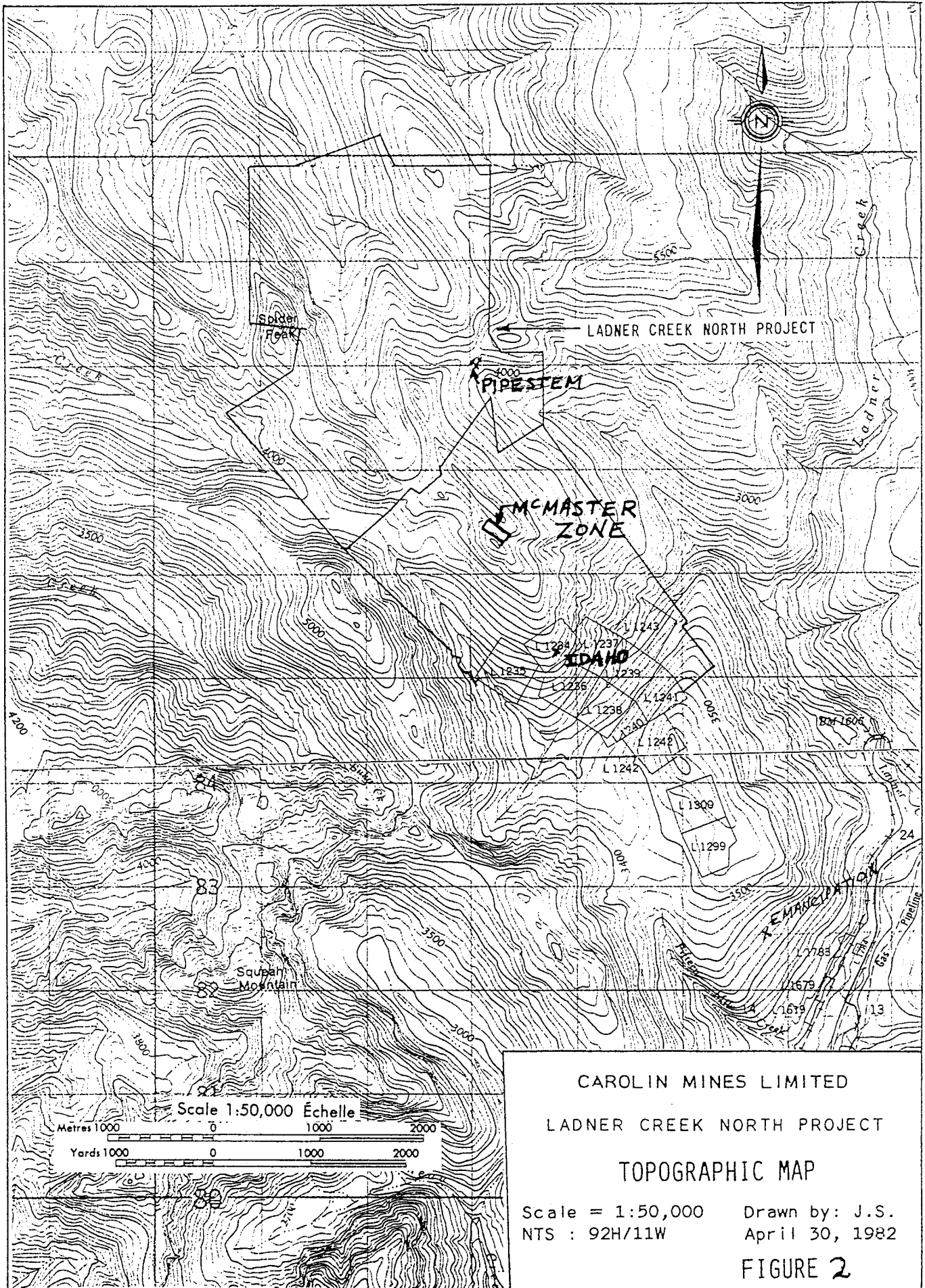
In September 1990, a major program of trenching and road building was completed. This report includes all past and present information on the McMaster area and recommendations for a staged evaluation of the favourable ore potential of the mineralized zones.

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Ladner Creek North Property is situated between the headwaters of Ladner Creek to the south and upper reaches of the south fork of Siwash Creek to the north. The McMaster Zone at latitude  $49^{\circ} 31' 10''$ , longitude  $121^{\circ} 17' 45''$  is in the north-central portion of the claim group. The property is 20 km northeast of Hope, B.C., and lies adjacent on the north of the Carolin Mine site as shown on Figures 1 and 2. Elevations in the immediate area range from 1,200 to 1,510 m.

Access from Hope is by the new Coquihalla Highway along the old Kettle Valley Railway grade to km 20 and then up the mine road to the Carolin Mine site. From the mine, a 4-wheel drive gravel and dirt road 8 km long leads north to the McMaster Zone. The west and north sides of the property are accessible by logging roads up Qualark and Siwash Creeks (Figure 3).





LADNER CREEK NORTH PROJECT

PIPESTEM

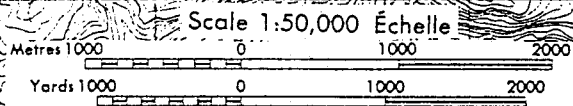
MCMASTER ZONE

IDAHO

Saber Peak

Squapan Mountain

REMEDIATION AREA



CAROLIN MINES LIMITED  
LADNER CREEK NORTH PROJECT

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Scale = 1:50,000      Drawn by: J.S.  
NTS : 92H/11W      April 30, 1982

FIGURE 2

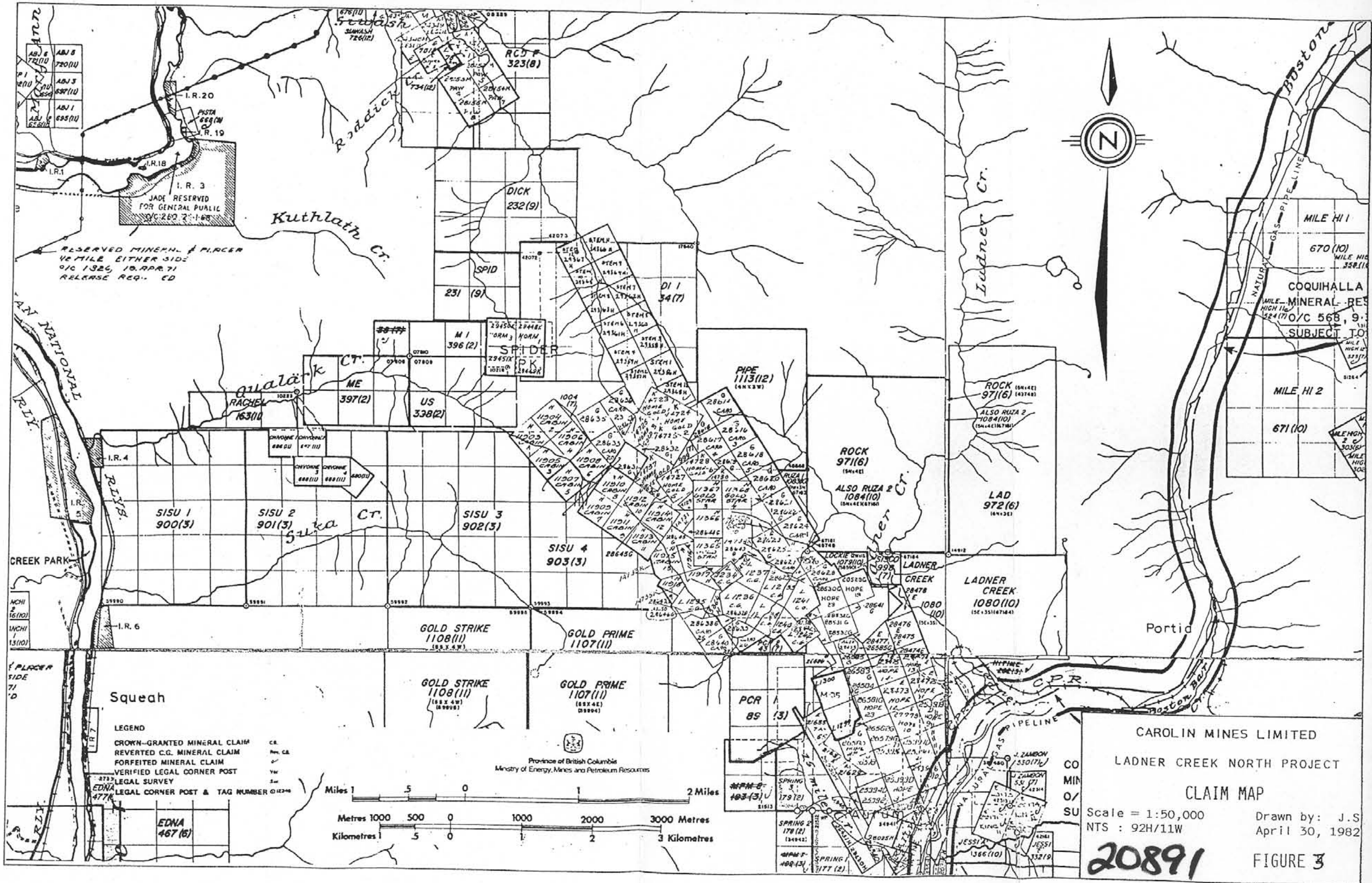
## CLAIM STATUS

In late 1989, Carolin Mines Ltd. (renamed Anglo Swiss Mining Corporation) completed a financial reorganization and asset consolidation, which among other things, enabled the company to arrange 100% ownership in the Carolin mine, mill complex and mineral claims in the Belt. The company also acquired the remaining mineral claims interests in the Ladner Creek North Property and a portion of the Coquihalla Belt property. A partial list of claims grouped as the Anglo Swiss Group 3 is shown in Table 1 and illustrated on Figure 3. The Government-issued claim map is significantly different than the actual claim positions. Carolin Mines Ltd. contracted a legal survey of the common boundary between Ladner Creek North Project and the claims surrounding the Idaho Mine to Tunbridge and Tunbridge Ltd. in 1982. Between June and August most of this boundary, referred to as "the Fence" was located and brushed out and is located just north of McMaster Pond. The relative positions of Cabin 9 and 10, plus Home Gold 5 and 6, were established, but the relatively minor deviation through Caro 17 and Home Gold 15 remain to be calculated. The extreme easterly portion of the Fence along Caro 5 and 6 and a closing loop from east to west have not been surveyed. Fred Tunbridge was involved in staking the Cabin claims with Buster McCombs in 1962.

The Carolin property consists of Crown granted mineral claims, located 2-post claims, Modified Grid System claims and several fractions. The pertinent claim data around the Idaho Mine are as follows:

**TABLE 1**  
**List of Claims**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Caro #3 Fr.	28645	1	June 29, 1991
Homegold 5	14727	1	August 21, 1993
Homegold 15	14737	1	August 21, 1993
Homegold 1	14723	1	August 21, 1993
Homegold 2	14724	1	August 21, 1993
Homegold 3	14725	1	August 21, 1993
Homegold 4	14726	1	August 21, 1993
Homegold 7	14729	1	August 21, 1993
Homegold 9	14731	1	August 21, 1993
Stem 1	29356	1	July 2, 1993
Stem 3	29358	1	July 2, 1993



LEGEND  
 CROWN-GRANTED MINERAL CLAIM CR  
 REVERTED C.G. MINERAL CLAIM Rev. CR  
 FORFEITED MINERAL CLAIM F  
 VERIFIED LEGAL CORNER POST Ver  
 LEGAL SURVEY L  
 LEGAL CORNER POST & TAG NUMBER © 12794

Miles 1 5 0 1 2 Miles  
 Metres 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 Metres  
 Kilometres 1 5 0 1 2 3 Kilometres

Province of British Columbia  
 Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

CAROLIN MINES LIMITED  
 LADNER CREEK NORTH PROJECT  
 CLAIM MAP  
 Scale = 1:50,000  
 NTS : 92H/11W  
 Drawn by: J.S.  
 April 30, 1982  
 20891  
 FIGURE 3

TABLE 1 CONT'D

<u>Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Stem 5	29360	1	July 2, 1993
Stem 7	29362	1	July 2, 1993
Stem 9	29364	1	July 2, 1993
Stem 11	29366	1	July 2, 1993
Stem 12	29367	1	July 2, 1993
Rod A	268	16	Feb 16, 1993
Rod E-1	3731	16	September 4, 1993
Rod F-1	3732	8	September 7, 1993
Dik	2716	12	September 23, 1993
Goldstar 2	11366	1	July 28, 1993
Goldstar 3	11367	1	July 28, 1993
Spuz A	66	10	October 29, 1992
Spuz B	67	12	October 29, 1992

Claims to the north are listed below, Carolin Mines Ltd. also owns claims to the north and south of the listed claims.

#### **FIELD PROCEDURES (McMASTER ZONE)**

All geological work, trenching and project supervision was done under the author's direct supervision by experienced personnel employed by New Global Resources Ltd.

The 1975 grid could not be accurately reconstituted due to the lack of points still existing in the field. A new grid was established over the area of interest in October, 1989 and extended in 1990.

A baseline (designed 0+00) was cut along the drill access road paralleling the valley bottom east of the McMaster showing. The baseline trends 135° true north. To the south, the baseline extends beyond the end of the road (Station 18+00N) along the forested hillside. The baseline extends from station L17+00N at its southern extremity to station L20+00N at its northern limit. Crosslines perpendicular to the baseline were cut at 30 metre intervals, between L18+20N and L19+70N. The crosslines extend easterly along azimuth 045° for up to 60 metres and westerly

along azimuth 225° to up to 180 metres. Stations were established using pickets at 10 metre intervals along these lines. The lines were measured by a hip-chain.

The 1975 trenches and locations were tied into the grid. Minor slough has covered some of the 1975 drill hole collars making precise locations difficult to determine. An accurate transit and EDM survey was conducted from Idaho Coordinate Survey Stations by B.C. Land Surveyor S. Nickel. McMaster maps can now be keyed to Idaho Mine grid.

Trenching was completed using a CAT EL-2000 tracked excavator under contract from L. Hamilton & Sons Excavating from Chilliwack. Assay intervals and general locations in the trenches were taken from 1975 Map No. 50F (assay plan) and keyed to mineralized zones. Survey pickets and cairns from the 1975 work were tied-in to the 1989 grid.

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Idaho and surrounding claims north to the McMaster Zone cover part of the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt and the early to Middle Jurassic Ladner Group rocks which are adjacent on the east (Cairnes, 1924; Monger, 1970). The two groups of rocks are separated by the Hozameen Fault (Figure 4). This assemblage makes up the main elements of the Coquihalla Gold Belt.

General characteristics of the Ladner Creek area have been discussed by Cochrane and Griffith in numerous Carolin Mines Limited private reports since 1973. Some of these are listed in the bibliography. Surface mapping by Ray (1982, 1983) shows that much of the stratigraphy in the immediate vicinity of the Idaho Orebody is inverted. Major folding and tilting of fault panels appear to be of fundamental importance in ore genesis. A summary of the importance of detail stratigraphic measurements is contained in Shearer and Niels (1983). The lower Ladner Group rocks represent a transition from a proximal turbidite depositional environment to a progressively distal turbidite and deeper water regime. A regular stratigraphic sequence is recognized within the Ladner Group at the Mine (Figure 8).

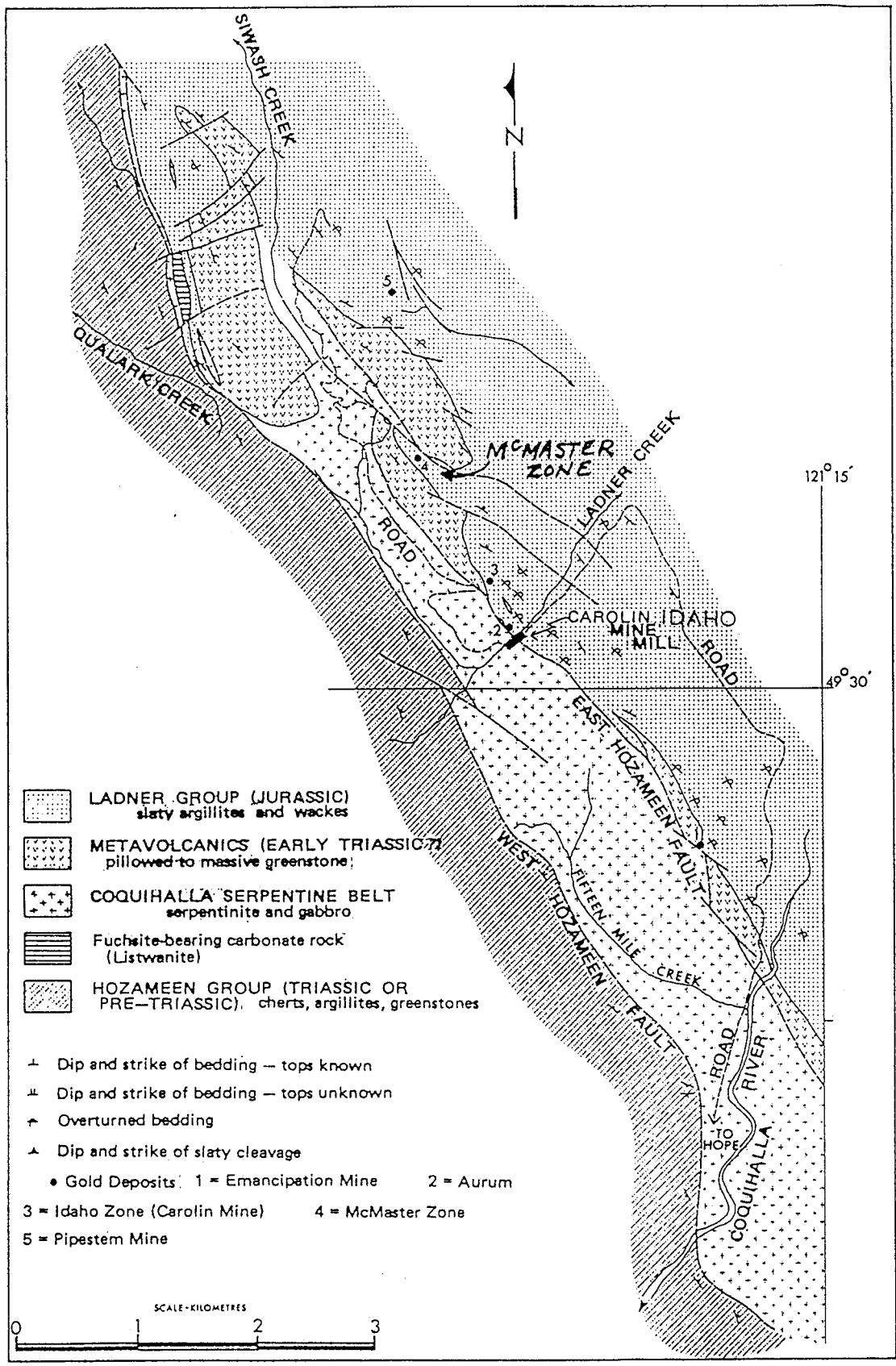


Figure 4 The regional geology of the Carolin-Pipestem-Emancipation gold mines area. (After Ray, 1983).



The basic structure in the Idaho Mine is a complex, asymmetric antiform which plunges about 20° to the northwest. The ore zones amenable to open longhole stoping are located in the thickened hinge portions of the fold while mineralization generally disappears or thins along the fold limbs (Figure 5). The main fold structure is cut by major late fault structures that run subparallel to the fold axial plane. Cross-cutting faults, trending northeast, appear to be an early element that has moved large blocks of volcanic rocks toward the east.

### **LOCAL GEOLOGY, SURFACE MINERALIZATION, AND 1990 TRENCHING**

Detailed geologic mapping was not done at the McMaster Zone in 1975. The only mapping completed was 1:6,000. Government mapping by G.E. Ray in 1983 was a rapid, one day pace and compass traverse. During 1989, systematic 1:500 scale mapping was completed around the trenched area, Figure 8, and a 1:1000 scale general map to the south and west was initiated and extended in 1990, Figure 5.

It became clear once the 1975 drilling was correlated with the detail trench mapping that the McMaster Zone is a series of thin fault wedges stacked on top of westerly-dipping post-mineralization shear zones caught up in a major fault melange. These faults appear to be related to a serpentinite-filled structure which occupies the small valley east of the McMaster mineralized zones. Previous work on the north property suggests in the order of 800 metres of strike-slip movement along this fault (the McMaster Pond Fault). The dip-slip component is presently unknown.

The mineralized zones at McMaster can be subdivided from west to east (refer to Figure 9) as follows:

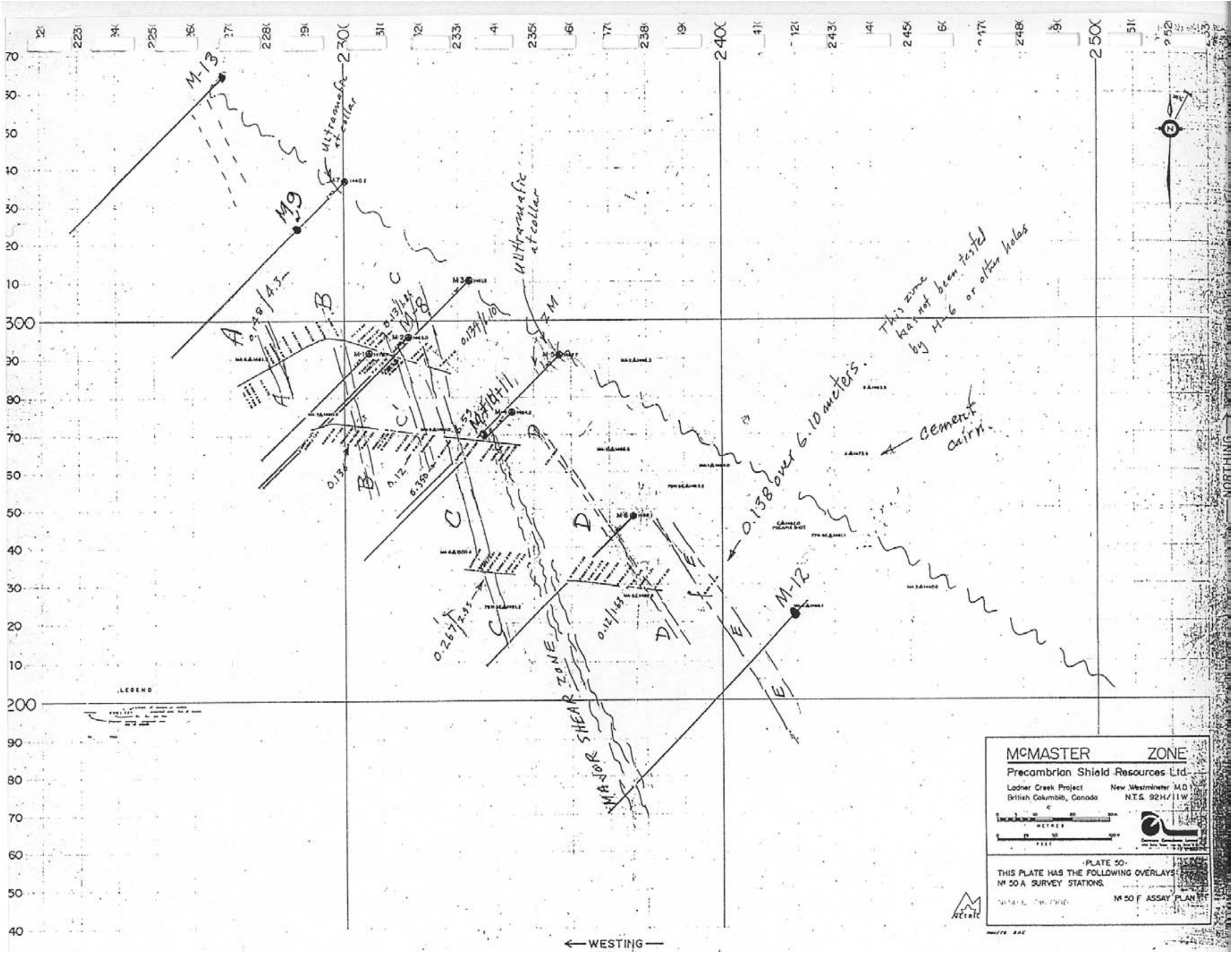
Zone A: Exposed in North Trench - 0.148 oz/ton Au over 4.3 m. Intersected in hole M-7, M-9 and M-13. Strike length of about 100 metres. A Zone is open to the south.

- Zone B: Exposed in Middle Trench - 0.136 oz/ton Au over 2.53 m. Intersected in hole M-1, strike length of about 40 metres. B Zone is open to the south.
- Zone C: Highest Grade Zone, exposed in Middle and South trenches - 0.350 oz/ton over 6.59 m and 0.267 oz/ton over 2.93 m. Intersected in holes M-2, M-3, M-10, M-11 but is faulted off above holes M-4, M-5 and M-6. Strike length about 120 metres (as presently known)
- Zone D: Exposed in South Trench, 0.047 oz/ton Au over 3.60 metres. Intersected in hole M-6 and M-12. Strike length about 100 metres. D Zone is open to the south.
- Zone E: Exposed in South Trench (now sloughed in), 0.138 oz/ton Au over 6.10 metres. Intersected in hole M-12. 6.50 metres averaged 0.152 oz/ton gold. Strike length as presently known is 50 metres but is open to south.
- Note: Other mineralized zones can be expected to the west at depth such as indicated in holes M-9, M-12 and M-13.

The mineralized zones strike about  $320^{\circ}$  to  $340^{\circ}$  and dip  $60^{\circ}$  to the east. The trend of the bedding and mineralized zones appears to be dragged toward the McMaster Pond Fault due to right lateral movement.

The results of the mapping indicate that the McMaster Zone is underlain by the same stratigraphic package of rocks found in the Idaho Mine area (refer to Figure 8) as shown below.



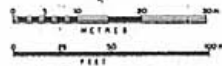


LEGEND

**MCMMASTER ZONE**

Precambrian Shield Resources Ltd.

Lodner Creek Project New Westminster, B.C.  
British Columbia, Canada NTS 92M/11W



THIS PLATE HAS THE FOLLOWING OVERLAYS:  
M 50 A SURVEY STATIONS  
M 50 F ASSAY PLAN

DATE: 1978



← WESTING →

NORTHING ↑

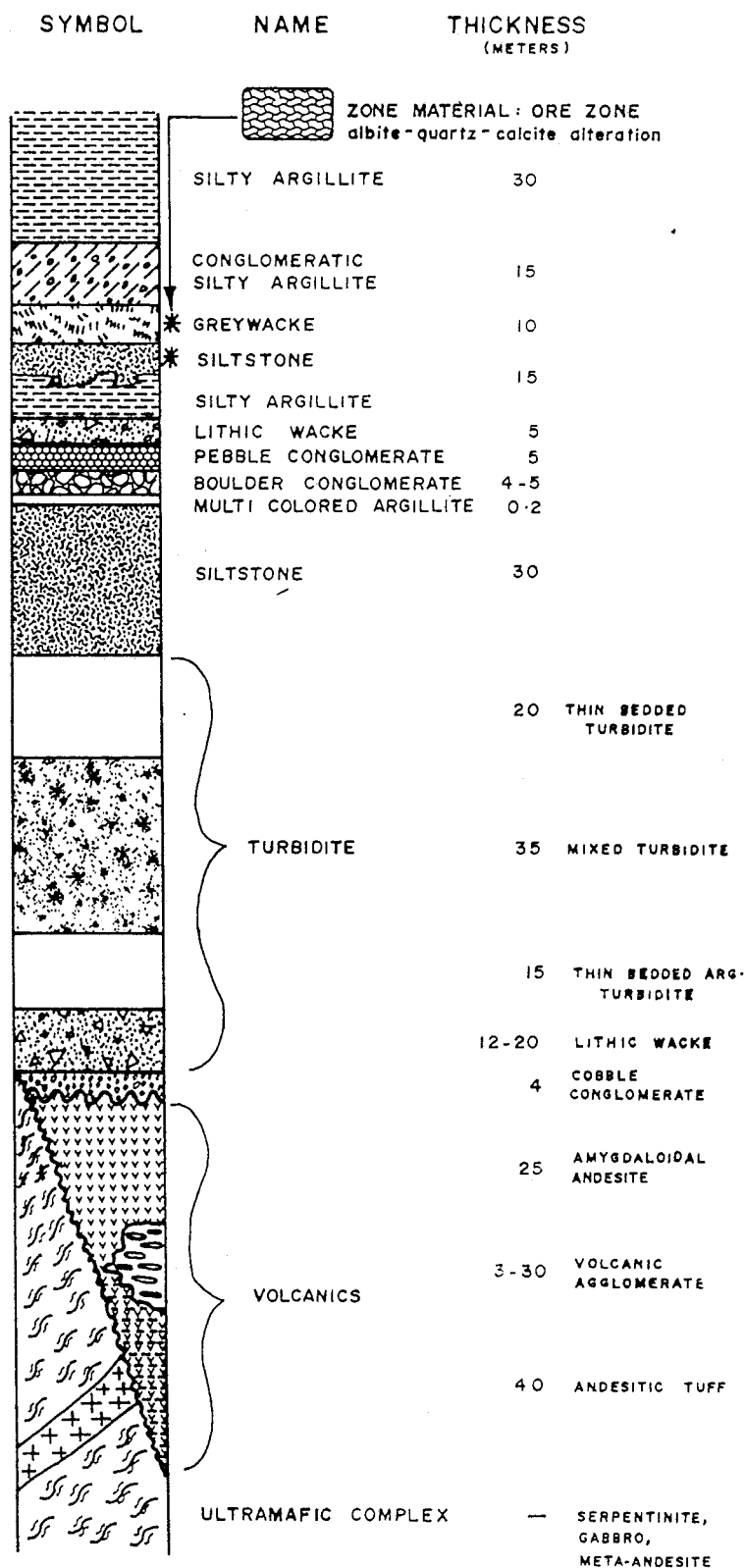
**TABLE II**  
**STRATIGRAPHIC - STRUCTURAL PACKAGE**  
**AT THE**  
**McMASTER ZONE**  
**(structurally "up" to the east)**

- 1) Mylonitic Volcanics (Spider Peak Formation) (displaced along fault)
- 2) McMaster Pond Fault Structures and Splays (Serpentinite)
- 3) Variable: Chloritic, Greywacke, Lithicwacke
- 4) Zone Material - Mineralized Zone containing quartz-albite-carbonate alteration and arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and  $\pm$  chalcopyrite mineralization
- 5) Chloritic Greywacke
- 6) Siltstone
  - (a) Siltstone
  - (b) Argillaceous Siltstone
- 7) Turbidite
  - (a) Greywacke
  - (b) Lithicwacke )
  - (c) Conglomerates (pebble to boulder) ) graded sequences
  - (d) Siltstone )
- 8) Conglomeratic Argillite (matrix supported clasts)
- 9) Mylonitic Volcanics
- 10) Hozameen Fault and Ultramafic Complex

The mineralized zones exhibit the same sulfide mineralization and alteration found in the "Zone Material" of the Idaho ore bodies. Pyrite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite predominate, but minor chalcopyrite was observed. The alteration assemblage is pervasive albite-quartz and carbonate.

The rocks at McMaster strike northwesterly, ranging between  $300^{\circ}$  and  $318^{\circ}$  on the west part of the trenches, and dip steeply to the northeast between  $65^{\circ}$  and  $80^{\circ}$ . Several large, westerly dipping shear zones having been identified trending subparallel to the mineralized zones. These shear zones appear to truncate the mineralized zones at depth which gives an overall package of thin fault wedges.

SCHEMATIC  
STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN



**FIGURE 8** STRATIGRAPHY in the vicinity of the CAROLIN MINE.

Individual rock types in the general McMaster area can be subdivided as follows:

### McMaster Zone Rock Types

- 1) **Myolinitic Volcanics:** found on the east side of the McMaster Valley. These volcanic rocks are characterized by a fine grained greenish highly brecciated, chloritic andesite or basalt.
- 2) **McMaster Pond Fault Structure:** a northwesterly trending large fault structure that floors the McMaster Valley. This fault structure is filled with an elongate serpentinite body as indicated by the ground magnetometer results.
- 3) **Serpentinite:** this unit has been observed occasionally at the collars of drill holes located at the base of the McMaster ridge. The serpentinite is characterized by dark green to black highly sheared (slickensided), serpentinite cut by white calc-silicate stringers and occasional antigorite veinlets.
- 4) **Zone Material:** this rock type is an alteration feature consisting of albite, quartz and carbonate. The rock is characterized by a light grey (may vary to dark charcoal grey) colour that is often cut by coarser quartz-carbonate-albite veins. Pervasive quartz-carbonate-albite flooding is also common. The rock is often well fractured with calcite occurring on vein and fracture margins. Albite is also present as discrete white crystals occurring within the more translucent quartz veins. A dramatically increased level of sulfide mineral in the range of 10 - 20% by volume clearly distinguished "Zone Material" alteration from other altered units. Pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and occasionally chalcopyrite are the primary sulfides. Gold is found associated with this mineral assemblage. The sulfides occur as blebs within veins, coatings along fractures and vein margins and disseminations.
- 5) **Chloritic Greywacke:** dark green grey, fine grained, massive. Generally found adjacent to Zone Material sections. Chlorite alteration is intense and

chloritic laminations are found on slickensided surfaces in sheared areas within this unit. Quartz alteration is normally weak. Carbonate alteration can vary considerably and occurs mainly along fine hairline fractures and as fine stringers.

6) **Siltstone:** in the McMaster Zone two distinct siltstone units were found.

(a) **Siltstone:** grey to greenish grey, very fine grained well bedded unit. There is not change in grain size within the various layers. This sequence can take on a massive appearance when fractured.

(b) **Argillaceous Siltstone:** dark charcoal grey, very fine grained well layered unit. Slight variation in colour of individual layers in parts a strong banded appearance to rock. Graphite is usually abundant along bedding planes and on slickensided surface. Graphite appears to develop readily even in weakly sheared argillaceous siltstones. Carbonate alteration varies considerably and occurs pervasively throughout rock when alteration is strong.

7) **Turbidite:** this sequence of rocks consists of several distinct rock types that exhibit gradational contacts to each other commonly within one bed. The constituent sub units are:

(a) **Greywacke:** a finely clastic greenish grey unit that ranges from relatively even grained to well bedded appearance. The beds differ from siltstone in that grain size gradations are readily observed in layers less than 1 cm thick. Colour ranges from light grey green to dark greenish grey.

(b) **Lithicwacke:** light grey green unit composed of angular elongated clasts. The coarse grained lithicwacke sequence grade in to pebble conglomerates. The lithicwacke units generally have gradational contacts between fine to medium to coarse grained sections although abrupt contacts are observed. Framework grains are always close

packed. Alignment of clasts imparts a rough pseudofoliated appearance.

- (c) **Pebble Conglomerates:** Pebble conglomerates are generally characterized by a light grey colour and clast size of less than 2 cm diameter. Clasts are close packed and are often flattened. They form the basalt part of the lithicwacke units.
  - (d) **Siltstone:** light green grey, thin bedded to laminated sections. Gradational grain sizing within layers is not common.
- 8) **Conglomeratic Argillite:** this unit occurs very commonly in the McMaster Zone area and is a dark charcoal grey coloured sequence. A distinguishing feature is that it is most commonly found as a very loosely packed unit with pebble sized clasts. Dark grey matrix material surrounds most clasts. This unit occurs to the east of the Idaho No. 1 ore zone at 934N.

#### DIAMOND DRILLING - 1975 AND 1989

In November 1975, a total of 1,699 feet of surface diamond drilling was completed in seven holes. This core was relogged in September 1989, enabling accurate correlation between the recent surface mapping and the subsurface data base. It is a credit to Carolin Mines Ltd. that the 1975 McMaster core was available and in good shape.

In October - November, a further 1,369 feet of diamond drilling was completed in six holes. Drilling has been concentrated on six drill sections: Figures 10 - along hole M-13, Figure 11 - along holes M-7 and 9, Figure 12 - along holes M-1, 2, 3 and 8, Figure 13 - along holes M-4, 5, 10 and 11, Figure 14 - along holes M-6, Figure 15 - along M-12.

Significant mineralized zones are listed in Table III.

On the northern most cross-section (Figure 10), four separate mineralized zones were encountered. Hole M-13 was collared in "A" Zone which is exposed in the new road cut. The other three mineralized zones have not been noted in outcrop, but would be expected to subcrop to the west of the presently trenched area. Future diamond drilling should be done both above and below M-13.

Drill hole M-9 was placed 15 metres above hole M-7 (Figure 11). The zone encountered in M-9 is considerably higher grade than the zone in M-7. Faulting appears to have disrupted the section in the M-7 area as indicated by the density of slickensides and rubbly-broken core.

Four holes have been drilled under the Central Trench (Figure 12). Hole M-1 was collared west of the higher grade Zone "C", and only intersected a narrow part of Zone B. Holes M-2, M-8 and M-3 cut a faulted section of Zone "C" indicating a down-dip extent of 40 metres. Hole M-8 appears to have travelled mainly along a subsidiary west-dipping shear splay related to McMaster Pond Fault. The deeper parts of the holes are less disrupted by faulting and the conglomeratic argillite and turbidite units can be traced throughout the section between holes.

Several small fault slices are evident near the top of holes M-10 and 11 (Figure 13). Short intervals of conglomeratic argillite are associated with argillaceous siltstone, chloritic greywacke and weak zone material farther down the holes. This is in contrast to the turbidite assemblage encountered near the end of M-4 and 5. The wide brecciated fault structure noted in holes M-4 and 5 correlates well with the shear zone mapped in the south and central trenches. Part of Zone "C" was cut in holes M-10 and 11. A narrow mineralized zone was found in M-4 and 5 (Zone "D") which reflects the northern continuation of the Zone "D" exposed in the South Trench.

Hole M-6 intersected a narrow part of Zone "D" (Figure 14). The length of the surface drill rig did not allow a hole to be collared in the South Trench to test Zone "C". Future drilling will require a small drill rig capable of drilling 30 to 50 metre holes.

**TABLE III**  
**SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERSECTIONS AT McMASTER ZONE**  
**1975 and 1989 DIAMOND DRILLING**

Drill Hole	Drill Intersections (m)	Drill Intersections (ft)	Length		Average Grade oz/ton Au
<b>1975</b>					
M-1	12.65 - 16.80 m	41.50 - 55.12 ft.	4.15 m	(13.6 ft)	0.070
M-2	5.80 - 11.53 m	19.03 - 37.83 ft.	5.93 m	(19.45 ft)	0.130
M-3	19.90 - 26.26 m	65.29 - 86.15 ft.	6.36 m	(20.86 ft)	0.110
	62.40 - 64.0 m	204.72 - 209.97 ft.	1.90 m	(6.23 ft)	0.070
M-4	6.32 - 9.70 m	20.73 - 31.82 ft.	3.38 m	(11.09 ft)	0.069
M-5	24.75 - 26.14 m	81.20 - 85.76 ft.	1.39 m	(4.56 ft)	0.050
M-6	6.70 - 12.70 m	21.98 - 41.67 ft.	6.00 m	(19.68 ft)	0.064
M-7	26.71 - 40.00 m	87.63 - 131.23 ft.	13.29 m	(43.60 ft)	0.045
<b>1989</b>					
M-8	10.19 - 15.60 m	33.43 - 51.13 ft.	5.41 m	(17.75 ft)	0.047
M-9	2.74 - 8.48 m	8.99 - 27.82 ft.	5.74 m	(18.83 ft)	0.083
	8.48 - 12.00 m	27.82 - 39.37 ft.	3.52 m	(11.55 ft)	0.035
	12.00 - 22.61 m	39.37 - 74.18 ft.	10.61 m	(34.81 ft)	0.076
	27.4 - 22.61 m	8.99 - 74.18 ft.	19.87 m	(65.20 ft)	0.070
	83.41 - 84.41 m	273.65 - 276.93 ft.	1.00 m	(3.29 ft)	0.090
M-10	2.28 - 6.05 m	7.48 - 19.85 ft.	3.77 m	(12.37 ft)	0.132
M-11	2.44 - 8.74 m	8.00 - 28.67 ft.	6.29 m	(20.63 ft)	0.0677
	8.74 - 17.00 m	28.67 - 55.77 ft.	8.27 m	(27.10 ft)	0.015
	44.69 - 48.09	146.62 - 157.77 ft.	3.4 m	(11.15 ft)	0.023
M-12 includes	8.50 - 15.00 m	27.89 - 49.21 ft.	6.5 m	(26.25 ft)	0.152
	12.50 - 15.00 m	41.01 - 49.21 ft.	2.5 m	(8.20 ft)	0.190
	51.5 - 54 m	168.96 - 177.16 ft.	2.5 m	(8.20 ft)	0.053
M-13	0.91 - 3.00 m	2.98 - 9.84 ft.	2.09	(6.85 ft)	0.124
	3.00 - 12.50 m	9.84 - 41.01 ft.	9.5 m	(31.17 ft)	0.037
	12.50 - 14.34 m	41.01 - 47.04 ft.	1.84 m	(6.03 ft)	0.160
	0.91 - 14.34 m	2.90 - 47.04 ft.	13.43 m	(44.06 ft)	0.067
	25.60 - 28.00 m		2.4 m	(7.87 ft)	0.043
	30.28 - 40.00 m		9.72 m	(31.89 ft)	0.032



The most southerly hole (M-12, Figure 15) intersected 6.5 metres averaging 0.152 oz/ton Au. This is Zone "E" which was cut in the South Trench (0.138 oz/ton Au over 6.10 m) but is now covered by slough from the top of the trench. This zone is the most immediate major target for future drilling. To the south, Zone "E" would be expected to diverge from the McMaster Pond Fault structures, thus increasing the possibility of down-dip continuity. Accurate mapping of the cross fault, sub-parallel but 120 m south of the McMaster Pond Fault, will determine the details of the follow-up program to trace Zone "E" toward the south.

## GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil sampling in 1975 outlined very highly anomalous values (in excess of 1,450 parts per billion (ppb), gold) over an area 500 feet long by 100 to 200 feet in width (Figure 16). In addition, anomalous soil results give a well defined (greater than 540 ppb Au) pattern over 1,700 feet in length from line 72N+500E to Line 86N+00E. Lower value gold-in-soil results (greater than 90 ppb Au) continue southeast toward the Montana Adit above the Idaho #2 zone outcrop. The size and intensity of the soil anomaly over the McMaster Zone is similar to the soil anomaly found over the Idaho Zone.

In 1986, follow-up soil sampling was completed by Arctex Engineering Services for Pennant Holdings Ltd. over eleven small grids between the Aurum Zone and the Pipestem Mine. The 72+00N, 5+00E grid is located southeast of the McMaster Zone. Gold values in soil ranged from 10 ppb to 1250 ppb. This grid should be extended to the east to the Rush of the Bull showings.

## GEOPHYSICS

### Ground Magnetometer Survey (1975)

A wide-spaced ground magnetometer survey covering the McMaster area was conducted during 1975 as part of a much larger program. The magnetometer results indicate the northwesterly trend of the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt. This ultramafic body is bounded by the East Hozameen Fault. The magnetic pattern shows a major dislocation in the strike continuity of the Belt in the McMaster Zone area. The northwest trending general McMaster Pond Fault that occupies the McMaster - Upper Deadman Creek Valley displaces the serpentine 800 metres to the east by right-lateral strike-slip motion.

On a smaller scale, northeast to southwest cross faulting has moved a segment of the serpentinite body eastwards between Line 69N and Line 80N. This cross faulting may have an impact on the continuity of the McMaster Zone mineralization to the southeast.

In the McMaster Zone mineralized area along the ridge west of the cut road (Figure 17) two discrete lower intensity anomalies designated Anomaly A were outlined. These anomalies are probably caused, in part, by pyrrhotite content of argillaceous siltstones, turbidites and conglomeratic argillites adjacent to the gold-bearing quartz - albite - carbonate zones.

A narrow high intensity anomaly (Anomaly B) is located approximately 600 metres southeast of the end of the trench access road. This anomaly may represent a local shear zone which could be associated with mineralized zone material.

## CONCLUSIONS

The 1989 work program on the McMaster Zone was successful in correlating the newly collected surface mapping data with the limited subsurface data from the 1975 diamond drilling to form a coherent geological synthesis. This new geological interpretation was tested and extended by a short six hole diamond drill program in October, 1989. The continuity of certain mineralized zones between sections (and to depth) within particular fault wedges has been established by the 1990 trenching.

The five known outcropping zones at McMaster strike about  $320^{\circ}$  to  $340^{\circ}$  and dip  $60^{\circ}$  E. They are truncated at depth by a series of  $75^{\circ}$  west-dipping post-mineralization faults. Zone C appears to extend to a depth of about 40 metres along cross section M-1, 2, 3 and 8. The Southern (Zone E) and Northern (Zone A) limits of the McMaster Zone are open and the high gold-in-soil results suggest a possible extension 500 feet to the northwest and at least 600 feet to the southeast. The magnitude and scope of the future work required to fully evaluate the McMaster Zone can now be accurately estimated.

Since the McMaster Zone outcrops along a small knoll, the extraction by open cast methods of near surface ore (that may be defined by future programs) is a distinct possibility.

Considering the possible strike length, number of mineralized zones, width of mineralization, gold grades and known extent down-dip and general geological parameters, in my opinion, the McMaster Zone has the potential to contain a mineral deposit similar in size and grade to the Idaho Zone which was developed into the Carolin Mine. (Approximate published reserves at the start of mining of 1.5 million tons averaging 0.141 oz/ton at a 0.08 cut-off with 20% dilution.)

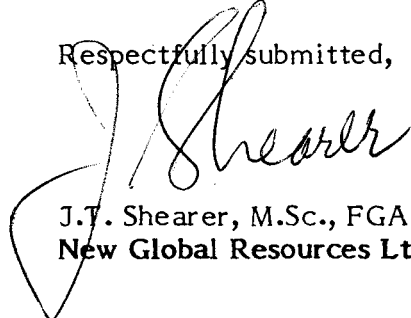
## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the 1990 work program, the following orderly exploration program is recommended:

1. Complete the 1:1000 geological mapping, fill-in-soil sampling and ground magnetometer surveys of the area between lines 68N to L89N.
2. 6,000 feet of diamond drilling split between a small (Gopher-type drill capable of 200-300' holes) drill and larger drill capable of 500' to 1,000' holes.

The cost of such a program will be approximately \$300,000 (Canadian). (Refer to Cost Estimate on page 18.) If this program is successful in extending the continuity of the McMaster Zones to the north and south and to depth, then a detailed major definition drill program would be required to define mineable ore reserves.

Respectfully submitted,



J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., FGAC  
New Global Resources Ltd.

**COST ESTIMATE  
FOR FUTURE WORK  
McMASTER ZONE**

**PHASE 1990-1, JUNE 1 TO AUGUST 15, 1990**

1) Geological mapping, 1:1000, Grid Control	\$ 16,000
2) Transit-EDM Survey Control	8,000
3) Mob & Demob of Excavator	2,000
4) Camp Costs (food & supplies) utilizing McMaster Camp	4,000
5) Transportation	3,000
6) Analytical (rock and soil)	8,000
7) Compilation and Report Preparation	<u>4,000</u>
Sub-total	45,000
8) Contingencies 10%	<u>5,000</u>
Sub-total	50,000

**PHASE 1990-2, AUGUST 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1990**

1) Diamond Drilling, 6,000 ft. at \$35/ft (all in) plus geological supervision	210,000
2) Analytical	10,000
3) Compilation and Report Preparation	<u>7,000</u>
Sub-total	226,000
Contingencies 10%	<u>23,000</u>
	<u>250,000</u>

**GRAND TOTAL** \$ 300,000

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1989C

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1990

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Johan T. Shearer of 1498 Columbia Avenue, in the City of Port Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I graduated in Honours Geology (B. Sc. 1973) from the University of British Columbia and the University of London, Imperial College, (M. Sc. 1977).
2. I have practised my profession as an Exploration Geologist continuously since graduation and have been employed by such mining companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd. I am presently employed by New Global Resources Ltd.
3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439). I am also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Geological Society of London and the Mineralogical Association of Canada.
4. I am an independent consulting geologist employed since December 1986 by New Global Resources Ltd. at 548 Beatty Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
5. I am the author of a report entitled "Geological and Trenching Assessment Report on the McMaster Zone, B.C." dated December 15, 1990.
6. I have visited the property numerous times since 1981 and carried out geological mapping, drill core logging and sample collection. I am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the McMaster Zone by examining in detail the available reports, plans and sections, logging core and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area. I have worked along the entire Coquihalla Gold Belt as an employee of Carolin Mines Ltd. from February 1981 to March 1984.
7. I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect or contingent) in the property described herein nor in securities of Anglo Swiss Mining Corporation in respect to services rendered in preparation of this report.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 15th day of December, 1990.



J.T. Shearer, M. Sc., F.G.A.C.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COSTS (McMASTER 1989 PROGRAM)

**STATEMENT OF COSTS**  
**McMASTER ZONE**  
**1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAM**

Wages and Benefits

J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., Geologist 25 days at \$300 per day	\$ 7,500.00
L. DeMczuk, M.Sc., Geologist 25.5 days at \$300 per day	7,650.00
S.L. Shearer, Prospector 2 days at \$130 per day	<u>260.00</u>
Sub-total	15,410.00
Transportation	
Truck rental (two 4x4 trucks)	1,785.38
Gasoline	562.85
Accommodation and meals	981.22
Communications (including radio phone)	429.52
Transit and EDM surveying (S. Nickel BCLS).	320.00
Analytical (rock samples from trenches)	1,037.30
Contract trenching (L. Hamilton & Sons Excavating)	
Mob & demob, excavator:	
12 hrs at \$80/hr	960.00
165 hours at \$95/hr	15,730.00
Road repair and culverts	1,347.93
Report preparation and drafting	1,500.00
Word Processing	125.50
Reproduction	<u>80.46</u>
Sub-total	<u>26,090.00</u>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<u><u>\$41,500.00</u></u>

*J. Shearer*

APPENDIX III

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE AND ASSAY CERTIFICATES



# Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists \* Geochemists \* Registered Assayers  
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver  
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1  
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: ANGLO SWISS MINING CORP.

602 - 700 W. PENDER ST.  
VANCOUVER, BC  
V6C 1G8

##

*155.00*

Page Number : 1  
Total Pages : 1  
Invoice Date : 11-SEP-90  
Invoice No. : I-9022109  
P.O. Number :

Project :  
Comments: CC:JOE SHEARER

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9022109

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA									
360805	205 294	90									
360806	205 294	140									
360807	205 294	220									
360808	205 294	375									
360809	205 294	765									
360810	205 294	645									
360811	205 294	820									
360812	205 294	920									
360813	205 294	385									
360814	205 294	700									
360815	205 294	100									
360816	205 294	285									
360817	205 294	630									
360818	205 294	140									
360819	205 294	40									

CERTIFICATION: *Theresa Vornh*



# Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists \* Geochemists \* Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver  
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1  
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: ANGLO SWISS MINING CORP.

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V6C 1G8

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Invoice Date: 17-SEP-90  
Invoice No. : I-9022558  
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Project :

Comments: CC: NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES

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360821	205 294	450									
360822	205 294	175									
360823	205 294	110	1								
360824	205 294	35									
360825	205 294	45		TR 90-3							
360826	205 294	50									
360827	205 294	200									
360828	205 294	160									
360829	205 294	70		TR 90-5							
360830	205 294	290		TR 90-6							
360831	205 294	310									
360951	205 294	45									
360952	205 294	25		finds along lower road							
360953	205 294	30									
360954	205 294	30									
360955	205 294	20									

CERTIFICATION:

*Mark Vink*





# Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists \* Geochemists \* Registered Assayers  
 212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver  
 British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1  
 PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: ANGLO SWISS MINING CORP.

602 - 700 W. PENDER ST.  
 VANCOUVER, BC  
 V6C 1G8

## 382111

Page Number : 1  
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 Invoice Date: 17-SEP-90  
 Invoice No. : I-9022666  
 P.O. Number :

Project :  
 Comments: CC: NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9022666

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	oz/ton equivalent		TRENCH # 75-3.				
360956	205 294	135							
360957	205 294	50							
360958	205 294	605							
360959	205 294	4990	0.176						
360960	205 294	3120	0.091	Sampling Zone			0.138 oz/ton over 18m		
360961	205 294	6960	0.253						
360962	205 294	6520	0.190						
360963	205 294	2710	0.079	Start of 18m			1990 sampling 0.141 oz/ton over 15m FRS		
360964	205 294	945	0.028						
360965	205 294	3400	0.099						
360966	205 294	1920	0.056						
360967	205 294	2130	0.062						
360968	205 294	1580	0.046				1975 0.12 oz/ton over 163m		
360969	205 294	3690	0.108						
360970	205 294	2200	0.064						
360971	205 294	715	0.021						
360973	205 294	8280	0.242		Major Shear Zone				
360974	205 294	2010	0.059						
360975	205 294	2270	0.066						
360976	205 294	1350	0.039						
360977	205 294	2930	0.085						
360978	205 294	1570	0.046						
360979	205 294	3560	0.104						
360980	205 294	300							
360981	205 294	645							
360982	205 294	775							
360983	205 294	525							
360984	205 294	2990	0.087						
360985	205 294	9660	0.282		Zone C		0.267 over 2.93 m FRS		
360986	205 294	1020	0.030						
360987	205 294	225							
360989	205 294	460					0.185 oz/ton over 20m FRS		
360990	205 294	60							
360991	205 294	920							
360992	205 294	485							
360994	205 294	305							
360995	205 294	170							

CERTIFICATION:

*Mark Vank*



# Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists \* Geochemists \* Registered Assayers  
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver  
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1  
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: ANGLO SWISS MINING CORP. ##

602 - 700 W. PENDER ST.  
VANCOUVER, BC  
V6C 1G8

Project :  
Comments: GC: JOE SHEARER

MCMMASTER

126  
150

Page Number : 1  
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Invoice Date : 29-AUG-90  
Invoice No. : I-9021704  
P.O. Number :

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9021704

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237051	205 294	5090	15 cm chip	≈	0.148 oz/ton					
237052	205 294	695	grab							
237053	205 294	190	30cm chip							
237054	205 294	15								
237055	205 294	45	LM chip							
237056	205 294	35								
237057	205 294	25	hand grab							
237058	205 294	25								
237059	205 294	55								
237060	205 294	645	15cm chip							
237061	205 294	290	15cm chip							

CERTIFICATION:

*Frank Vank*



# Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists \* Geochemists \* Registered Assayers  
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver  
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1  
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: ANGLU SWISS MINING CORP. ##

602 - 700 W. PENDER ST.  
VANCOUVER, BC  
V6C 1G8

12/1 57  
Page Number : 1  
Total Pages : 1  
Invoice Date: 13-SEP-90  
Invoice No. : I-9022293  
P.O. Number :

Project :  
Comments: CC: JOE SHEARER

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9022293

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA									
360751	205 294	215									
360752	205 294	85									
360753	205 294	135									
360754	205 294	60									
360755	205 294	85									
360756	205 294	190									
360757	205 294	1000									
360758	205 294	1940									
360759	205 294	1950									
360760	205 294	2900									
360798	205 294	1370									
360799	205 294	600									
360800	205 294	1070									

CERTIFICATION:

*Theresa Vank*

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF PERSONNEL AND DATES WORKED

## LIST OF PERSONNEL AND DATES WORKED

<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dates Worked</u>
J.T. Shearer, M.Sc.	Geologist	1498 Columbia Ave Port Coquitlam, B.C.	Aug 10, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31; Sept 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 = 25 days total
L. DeMczuk, M.Sc.	Geologist	1835 E. 13th Ave. Vancouver, B.C.	Aug 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31; Sept 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18 = 25½ days total
S.L. Shearer	Prospector	3345 Mason Ave.	Sept 22, 23



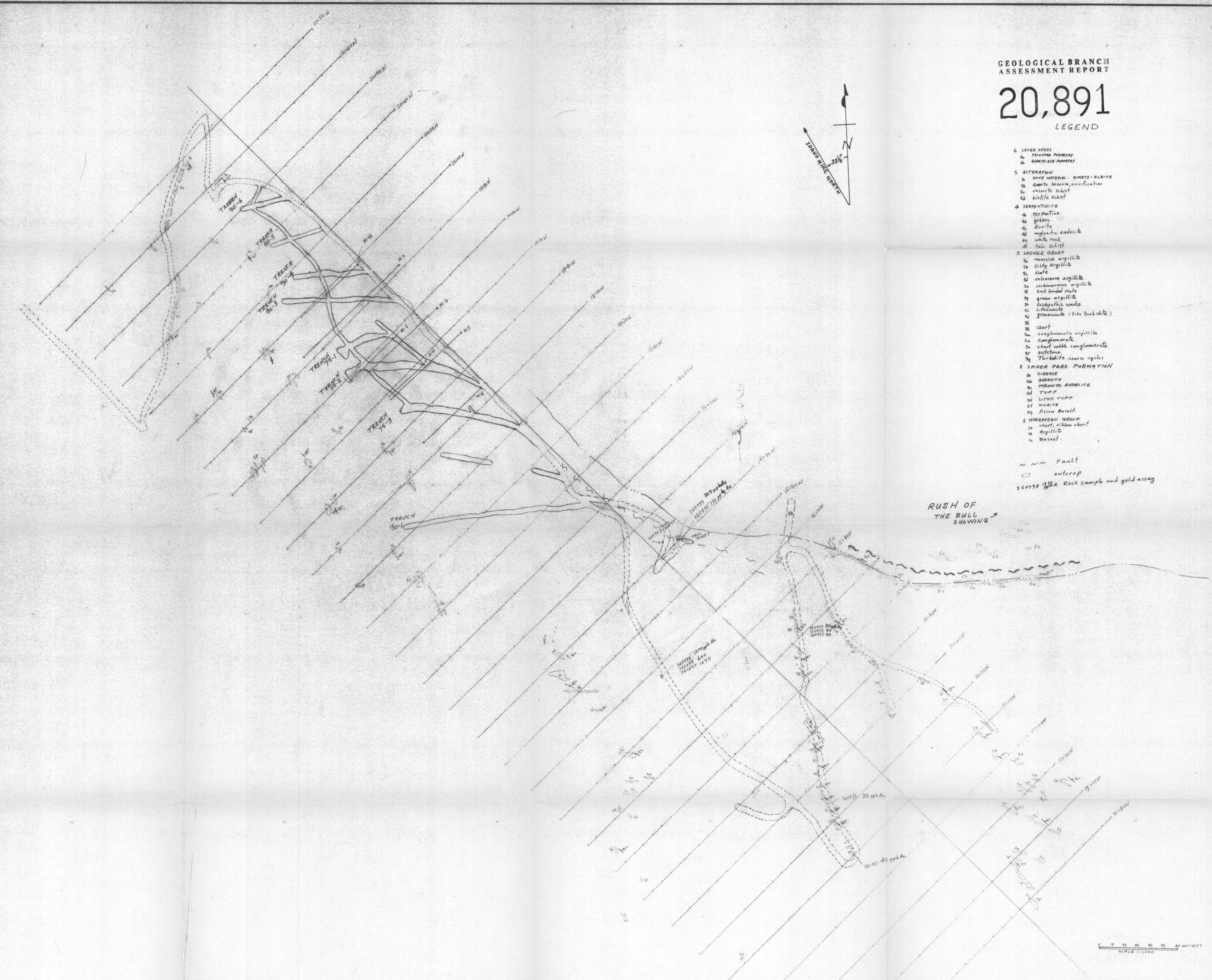
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,891  
LEGEND

- 6 LATER DYKES
  - 6a FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
  - 6b QUARTZ-EYE PORPHYRY
- 5 ALTERATION
  - 5a BASIC METASOL: QUARTZ-ALBITE
  - 5b Quartz breccia, silicification
  - 5c chlorite schist
  - 5d biotite schist
- 4 SERPENTINITE
  - 4a serpentine
  - 4b gabbro
  - 4c diorite
  - 4d magnetite andesite
  - 4e white rock
  - 4f talc schist
- 3 LADNER GROUP
  - 3a massive argillite
  - 3b silty argillite
  - 3c slate
  - 3d calcareous argillite
  - 3e carbonaceous argillite
  - 3f rock bound slate
  - 3g green argillite
  - 3h radiophytic waste
  - 3i lithomela
  - 3j greenwash (fine turbidite)
  - 3k chert
  - 3l conglomeratic argillite
  - 3m conglomerate
  - 3n chert with conglomerate
  - 3o siltstone
  - 3p Turbidite coarse cycles
- 2 SPIDER PINK FORMATION
  - 2a diabase
  - 2b andesite
  - 2c porphyritic andesite
  - 2d tuff
  - 2e lithic tuff
  - 2f diorite
  - 2g pillow basalt
  - 2h hornfels around chert, ribbon chert
  - 2i argillite
  - 2j basalt

~ ~ ~ Fault  
 ◊ outcrop  
 36758 137A Rock sample and gold assay

RUSH OF THE BULL SHOWING →



APPROVED:	ANGLOSUISS MINING CORPORATION		
REVISION:	MCMASTER ZONE LOCAL GEOLOGY		
SCALE:	DRAWN:	DATE:	FIGURE:
1:1000	YTS	DEC/90	FIGURE 5

*J. J. [Signature]*



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,891

LEGEND

- 6 LATER DYKES
  - 6a Felsic dyke
  - 6b Quartzite dyke
- 5 ALTERATION
  - 5a Zone material: quartz-albite
  - 5b Quartz breccia, silicification
  - 5c chlorite schist
  - 5d biotite schist
- 4 SERPENTINITE
  - 4a Serpentine
  - 4b Gabbro
  - 4c chlorite
  - 4d amphibole andesite
  - 4e white rock
  - 4f talc schist
- 3 LAMBER GROUP
  - 3a massive argillite
  - 3b silty argillite
  - 3c slate
  - 3d calcareous argillite
  - 3e carbonaceous argillite
  - 3f Kirk band slate
  - 3g green argillite
  - 3h feldspathic wacke
  - 3i lithomelane
  - 3j fine green turbidite
  - 3k chert
  - 3l conglomeratic argillite
  - 3m conglomerate
  - 3n chert cobbles conglomerate
  - 3o siltstone
  - 3p Turbidite, coarse grades
- 2 SPIKE & PEAK FORMATION
  - 2a Mafic
  - 2b ANDESITE
  - 2c MYLENITE ANDESITE
  - 2d TUFF
  - 2e LITHIC TUFF
  - 2f DIORITE
  - 2g Pillow Basalt
- 1 NGAMEEN GROUP
  - 1a chert, ribbon chert
  - 1b Argillite
  - 1c Basalt

- Fault
- o outcrop
- 360798 1570 Rock sample and gold assay
- X #19 Transit EDM survey point.

SCALE 1:500

APPROVED	ANGLO SWISS MINING CORPORATION		
REVISIONS	M <sup>c</sup> MASTER ZONE DETAILED GEOLOGY		
SCALE 1:500	DRAWN JTS	DATE DEC/90	SHEET NO. FIGURE 9

