

LOG NO: <i>March 28/91</i> RD.
ACTION:
FILE NO:

**GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT  
ON THE  
TON 1-4 CLAIMS  
KSHWAN RIVER PROPERTY**

**Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia  
NTS 103P/12  
Latitude 55°43'N  
Longitude 129°46'W**

**SUB-RECORDER  
RECEIVED  
MAR 25 1991  
M.R. # ..... \$ .....  
VANCOUVER, B.C.**

on behalf of  
**CANADIAN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.  
Vancouver, B.C.**

by  
**Alex Boronowski, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.  
KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.  
#800 - 900 West Hastings Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6C 1E5**

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**21,161**

December 5, 1990

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Canadian Cariboo Resources Ltd. commissioned Keewatin Engineering Inc. to conduct a preliminary evaluation of the Ton 1-4 claims on the Kshwan River property. The evaluation consisted of geological mapping conducted concurrently with a geochemical stream sediment survey. A total of forty silt stream sediment samples were collected and analyzed for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony, molybdenum and mercury. The exploration program was conducted between September 26, 1990 and October 2, 1990 by A.J. Boronowski and D. O'Brien.

The evaluation indicated that the property has poor potential for hosting economic precious metal and/or polymetallic deposits. No further work is recommended on this property at this time.

### **Location and Access**

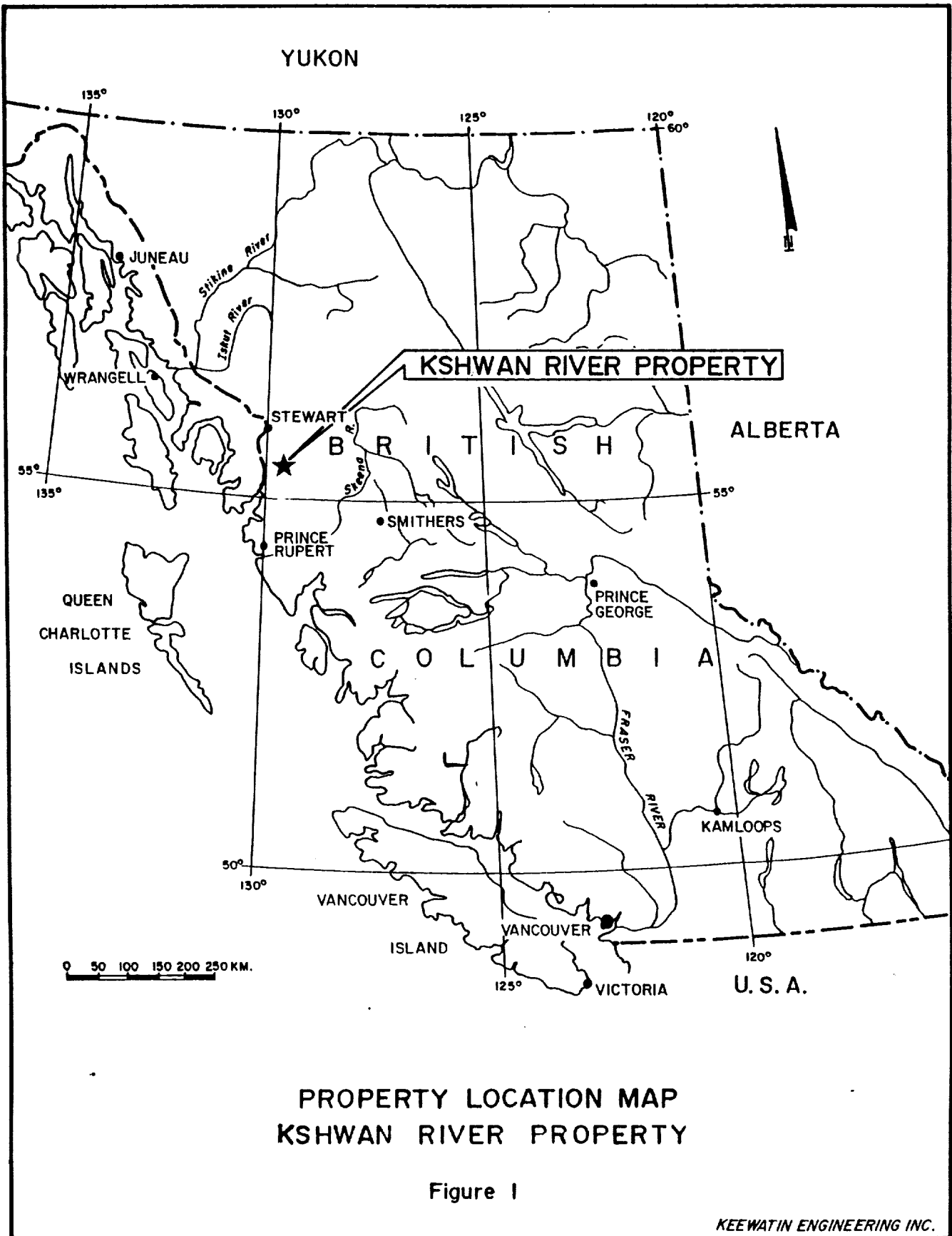
The Kshwan River property is located in northwestern British Columbia, near the headwaters of the Kshwan River. The property is 25 air kilometres southeast of Stewart and 30 kilometres northwest of Alice Arm (Figure 1). The Kshwan River flows through the central portion of the property. The claims are situated within N.T.S. map sheet 103P/12 and are centred about 55°-43' North latitude and 129°-46' West longitude.

Access into the area is limited to helicopter. Stewart or Meziadin Lake (60 kilometres northeast), provide good intermediate staging areas that are accessible by road.

Access around the property generally requires a helicopter. Helicopter bases are located in Stewart, Smithers and on a seasonal basis at a logging camp on Highway 37, just south of Meziadin Lake.

### **Property Status and Ownership**

The Kshwan River property comprises four mineral claims (80 units) located within the Skeena Mining Division.



**PROPERTY LOCATION MAP  
KSHWAN RIVER PROPERTY**

Figure 1

Claim Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Date of Record	Expiry Year	Owner
TON 1	8722	20	March 31, 1990	1991	L. Barry
TON 2	8723	20	March 31, 1990	1991	L. Barry
TON 3	8724	20	March 31, 1990	1991	L. Barry
TON 4	8725	20	March 31, 1990	1991	L. Barry

Locations of the Claims are shown on Figure 2.

The Legal Corner Post was not found and is believed to have been swept away by the Kshwan River during the spring breakup.

The above claims are apparently the subject of an agreement between the claim holder and Canadian Cariboo Resources Ltd.

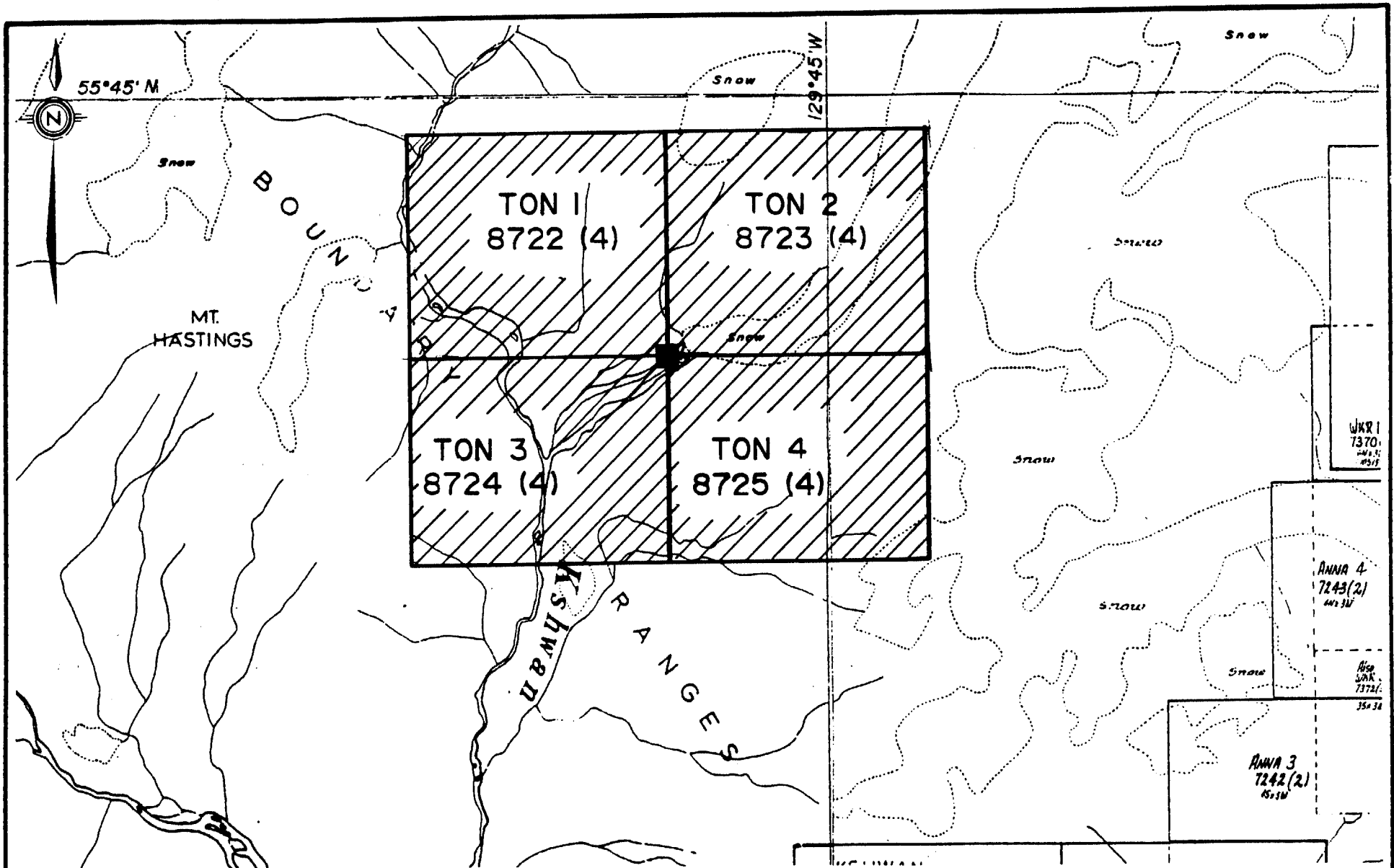
#### **Physiography and Climate**

The physiography of the Kshwan River area is characterized by rugged coastal topography and a typical wet, west coast climate. Elevations (Figure 3) on the property range from 1,000 feet (305 metres) to 6,000 feet (1,830 metres). Slopes range from steep to precipitous with treeline ranging from 2,000 to 3,500 feet (610 to 1,070 metres). A tongue of the Cambria Icefield reaches part way through the property from the northeast.

The climate is coastal with abundant rain from June to October, and extraordinary accumulations of snow through the winter that can total over 20 feet (6 metres). Access into the area is often hampered by low cloud and foul weather.

#### **Previous Exploration**

The Kshwan River - Kitsault-Alice Arm-Portland Canal area has been explored sporadically since the turn of the century. When rich silver showings were first discovered in the early 1900's the Dolly Varden silver camp was established along the banks of the Kitsault River, 15 kilometres east of the Kshwan River property.

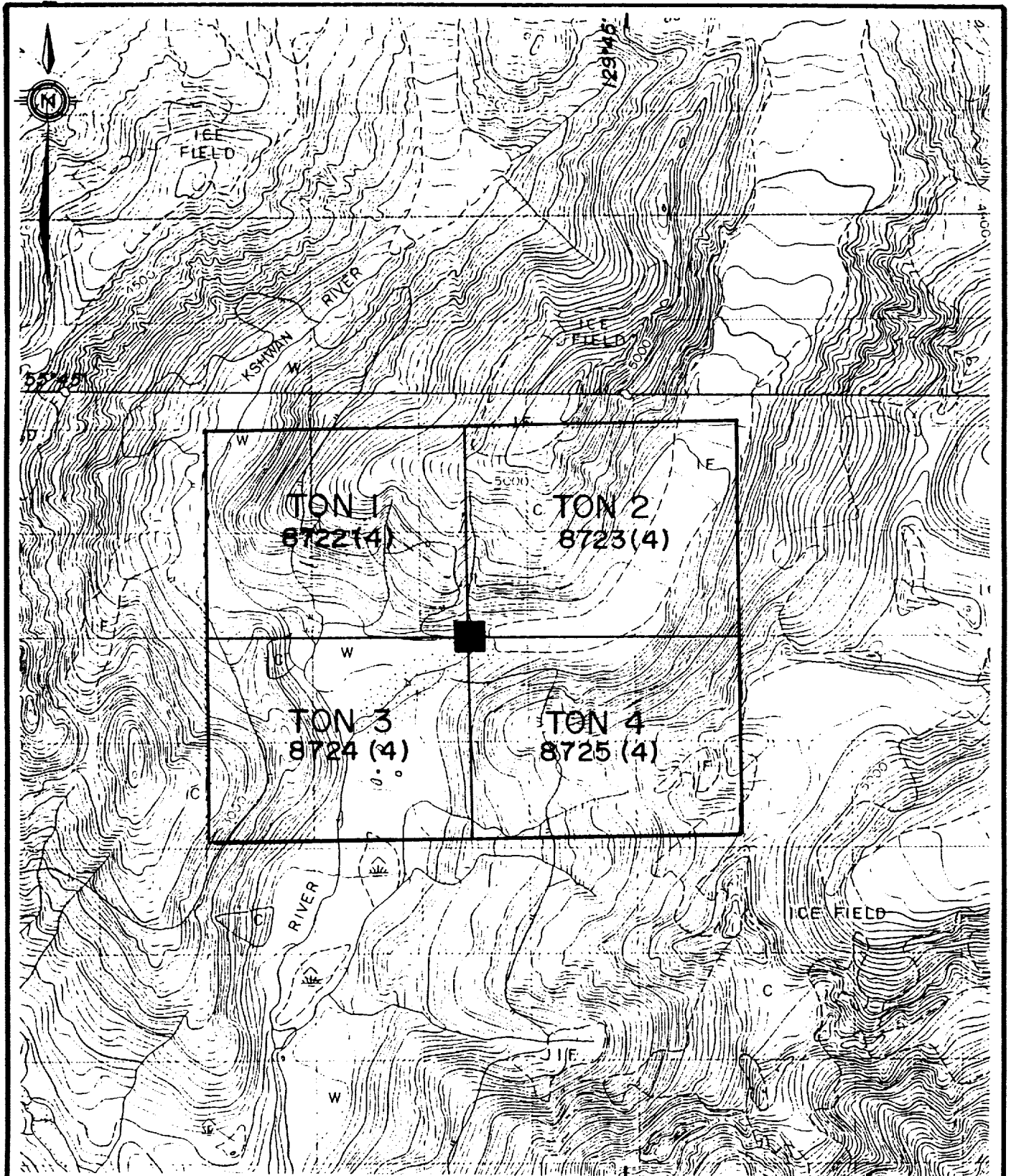


NTS: 103P/12E & W  
103P/13E & W

**CLAIM MAP**  
**KSHWAN RIVER PROPERTY**

■ LEGAL CORNER POST (LCP)

Figure 2

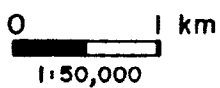


■ LEGAL CORNER POST (LCP)

# TOPOGRAPHIC MAP KSHWAN RIVER PROPERTY

Figure 3

NTS 103P/12





The Dolly Varden, North Star and Torbit volcanogenic Ag-Pb-Zn deposits have long been the major focus of mining and exploration activity in the Kitsault River area. The Dolly Varden and North Star mines produced 1.3 million ounces of silver (40.4 million grams) from 1919 to 1921, and the Torbit produced 18.6 million ounces silver (579.4 million grams) and 11.0 million pounds of lead (5.0 million kilograms) between 1949 and 1959 (Devlin, 1987). In more recent years, Dolly Varden Minerals Inc. and partner Breakwater Resources Ltd. have outlined significant additional proven, probable and possible reserves of 1.5 million tons (1.3 million tonnes) with 14.2 million ounces (441.6 million grams) contained silver at the Dolly Varden, North Star, Torbit and Wolf deposits (Devlin, 1987). Numerous smaller silver vein occurrences dot the Kitsault River valley including the Wolf deposit just north of the Torbit mine.

Gold exploration has been largely centred along a highly visible rusty gossan extends for 14 kilometres along the west bank of the upper portion of the Kitsault River. The gossan is host to abundant, but variably mineralized gold silver veins. Prior to 1939, 36 ounces (1,120 gram) of gold was produced from 9 tons (8.2 tonnes) of presumably hand cobbled ore from the Homestake Ridge showings (Black, 1951). In 1989, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. completed a 10,000 foot drill program along the Homestake trend. Dolly Varden Minerals and Breakwater Resources Ltd. have also just completed a drill program along the Red Point-Red Point Extension area. In spite of samples ranging to 0.452 oz/ton Au over 6.4 feet (15.50 g/t over 1.95 metres), Dolly Varden has apparently been discouraged by sporadic and generally uneconomic results. Two new discoveries have been made by Bond International Gold in Hazelton Group rocks 25 kilometres to the north. The Red Mountain discovery at the headwaters of Bitter Creek consists of two zones, the Marc and Brad, which intersect each other on surface. The best drill intersection is 216 feet of 0.28 oz/ton Au and 1.4 oz/ton Ag (66 m of 9.88 g/tonne Au and 49.29 g/tonne Ag). A second discovery at the headwaters of Willoughby Creek, 6 kilometres to the east across the Cambria Icefield produced drill intersections to 67 feet of 0.73 oz/ton Au and 5.3 oz/ton Ag (20.5 m of 24.98 g/tonne Au and 184.21 g/tonne Ag) (Northern Miner, October 9, 1989).

Molybdenum mineralization associated with Eocene intrusives in the area underwent extensive exploration efforts beginning in 1965. The Lime Creek deposit 5 kilometres east of Alice Arm was mined by Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd. and B.C. Moly Corp. between 1967 and 1972. Amax of Canada Ltd. milled 4.5 million tons (4.1 million tonnes) of the 10.2 million tons (9.3 million tonnes) of stockpiled ore to produce 23.2 million pounds (10.5 million kilograms) of molybdenum in 1981-82 (B.C. Minfile 103P-120). The mine, mill and Kitsault townsite are now closed indefinitely. The Ajax deposit located on Mount McGuire 30 kilometres southeast of the Kshwan River property has a drill

defined reserve of 1,162.0 million tons (1143.7 million tonnes) grading 0.09% molybdenum (Dawson and Alldrick, 1986), making it the largest undeveloped reserve of molybdenum in the province.

A copper-gold quartz stockwork system on the southeast shore of Kinskuch Lake currently staked as the Big Bulk was drilled between 1955 and 1982. Intersections include 53 feet (16.2 metres) of 1.22% Cu. Surface chip samples contained assays of up to 0.715 percent copper, 1.75 grams per tonne gold and 0.34 grams per tonne silver over 13 metres (Minfile 103P-016). The whole Kitsault-Kshwan River-Portland Canal area has been the subject of numerous regional reconnaissance geochemical surveys including those by Newmont (1967) and Cominco (1985). Geological Survey of Canada Regional Geochemical Survey coverage was also completed in 1978.

Fifteen kilometres west of the Kshwan River property is the historic Georgia River Mining area (Minfile #1030-13). This camp was discovered in the early 1900's and has seen renewed interest in the last decade. As a result of this recent activity, the Georgia River Mine has drill indicated and inferred reserves are 321,067 tons grading 0.839 opt gold and 0.656 opt silver. Quartz veins in highly altered and sheared Lower Jurassic Hazelton volcanics adjacent to the Coast Range Plutonic Complex host the mineralization.

Most recently, the entire region has been the subject of intense exploration activity as a result of the continuing development of the gold discovery at Eskay Creek, approximately 100 km north of the Kshwan River property.

No records of previous exploration activity are available for the Kshwan River property and immediate area.

#### **Summary of Work Completed in 1990**

Geological mapping at a scale of 1:20,000 was conducted concurrently with the stream sediment survey. A total of forty silt stream sediment samples were collected from the property.

The silt samples were collected from active and dry creek beds draining the area. The samples were placed in gusseted, kraft soil sample bags and sent to Bondar-Clegg for analysis.

Bondar-Clegg dried and sieved the samples to a -80 fraction size. The prepared samples were analyzed for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony, molybdenum, and mercury utilizing the following procedures.

**Gold:**

Fire-Assay extraction of a 30 gram sample followed by a Fire Assay AA analysis yielded a lower detection limit of 5 ppb.

**Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Arsenic, Antimony, Molybdenum:**

Hot HNO<sub>3</sub>-HCl extraction followed by an Induction Coupled Plasm analysis yielded the following lower detection limits: silver 0.2 ppm, copper 1 ppm, lead 2 ppm, zinc 1 ppm, arsenic 5 ppm, antimony 5ppm, molybdenum 1 ppm.

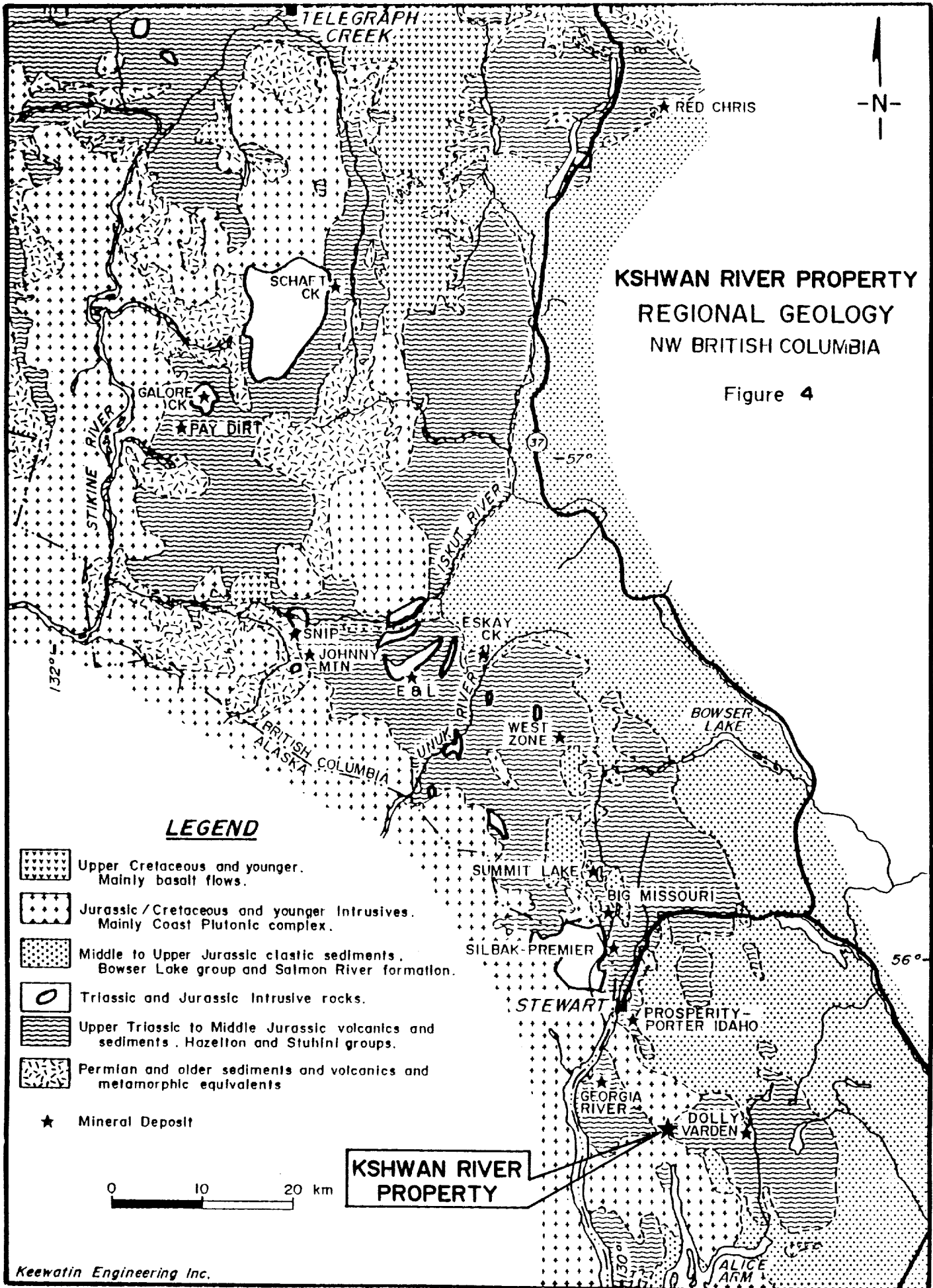
**Mercury:**

A HNO<sub>3</sub>-HCl-SnSO<sub>4</sub> extraction followed by a cold vapour AA analysis yielded a 0.010 ppm. lower detection limit.

## **REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

The Kshwan River area is underlain by the complex contact area between Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic rocks of the Hazelton Group and the Coast Plutonic Complex (Figure 4). Regionally, the Hazelton Belt is bound to the west by the plutonic complexes of the Early Eocene Coast Mountain Range, and the east by the thick Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Basin sedimentary package.

The Hazelton Group rocks of the Kshwan River area represent repeated periods of largely marine, clastic and volcanic deposition on both a regional and local scale. In the Kitsault River area, Alldrick and Dawson (1986) have subdivided Hazelton rocks into a lower predominantly sedimentary unit, a lower basaltic volcanic and lesser sedimentary unit, a middle sedimentary unit, an upper intermediate volcanic unit with repeated limey clastic horizons throughout, and an upper epiclastic and felsic volcanic unit, which thins or is locally absent within the lithological sequence. Well exposed in structural depressions around the margins of the area, are predominantly fine black marine clastics which may represent the rocks at the base of the Bowser Basin as indicated by the abundance



of Middle to Upper Jurassic marine fossils at its base. Contacts between the lower units of Alldrick and Dawson (1988) are broadly conformable, while the base of the uppermost unit appears disconformable as represented by accumulations of conglomerate at its base.

In the Kshwan River area, Grove (1988) identified similar members in the Hazelton rocks although they are not well defined on the regional map.

The Coast Range batholith is of quartz monzonite to granodiorite composition and Middle Eocene in age. Numerous microdiorite to lamprophyre dykes intrude the supracrustal rocks and are considered the youngest units present.

Unconsolidated surficial deposits can be locally abundant but are generally not significant. They consist of both alluvial and glacial deposits.

The volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the area are fold repeated by large regional scale open style folds that are doubly plunging and extend in parallel northwest-southeast trends. Numerous faults transect the area, but cause little displacement on the regional scale. Faults are generally high angle and normal in movement. At least two fault sets are present, and many exhibit multiple episodes of activity (Campbell, 1959). Regional metamorphism is sub-greenschist in grade. Along the Coast Range Complex, contact metamorphic grade and intensity of alteration can, locally, be much higher.

## **DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION**

### **Property Geology**

The Kshwan River property is underlain predominantly by a granodiorite of the Early to Middle Eocene age Coast Range Batholith. A band of Lower Jurassic age volcanic rocks of the Unuk River Formation may exist in the inaccessible extreme, southeastern corner of the property (Figure 5). This theory is based upon the presence of green volcanic boulders within the creek draining the area and a gneissic (granitized) appearance of the granodiorite towards the inferred contact. The property geology is presented in Figure 5 and a brief description of lithologies follows:

### Lower Jurassic

**Unit 1 - Unuk River Formation:** Unit 1 underlies the southeastern portion of the property. Regionally, the unit consists of green, red, and purple volcanic breccia, conglomerate, sandstone, and siltstone; crystal and lithic tuff and limestone.

Grove (1988) does not identify subunits in the Kshwan River area. In the Kitsault River area this unit could be correlated with Alldrick's lower basaltic volcanic unit.

### Eocene

**Unit 2 - Coast Plutonic Complex:** This unit, which underlies most of the Kshwan River property has been mapped as an unaltered granodiorite. The medium to coarse grained granodiorite consists of subhedral to euhedral feldspar (>10% K-spar and 30% Plagioclase) and biotite (20%) grains in a quartz-rich matrix. The granodiorite contains well developed and closely spaced joints. One of these joints strikes east-west and dips vertically; thus causing the granodiorite to slab-off in thin building size blocks. The granodiorite contains very few inclusions. If this property were more accessible and closer to a market, then the property would have the potential of supplying industrial quality building stone.

A dark green, very fine grained andesite dyke containing minute feldspar laths and minor quartz knots has intruded the granodiorite. The dyke strikes 310° and dips 85° westward.

### Structure

As mentioned earlier, the granodiorite contains a well developed, closely spaced jointing system. The joints trend as follows: 075°/90°, 080°/45°S, and 320°/90°. An andesite dyke trends 320°/90°.

### Alteration

The granodiorite underlying the property is very fresh and totally devoid of sulphide mineralization. Slightly elevated geochemical stream sediment values towards the inferred intrusive-volcanic contact suggests that a low-grade, mineralized alteration halo occurs within the volcanic rocks adjacent to the intrusive.

### Economic Geology

No showings are indicated on the Minfile maps for the immediate area of the Kshwan River property, and no mineral showings were found during the exploration program. The geochemical stream sediment results suggest that no major showings are present on the property.

### Geochemistry

The analytical results for the stream sediment survey are contained in Appendix 1. The silt stream sediment sample locations are presented on Figure 5 and the results for Gold and Silver are presented on Figure 6. The majority of the samples yielded low geochemical values. Only ten of the forty samples yielded gold values above the lower detection limit and the highest gold value is 35 ppb. This gold value and several other slightly elevated geochemical values were obtained from samples draining the extreme southeastern corner and western portion of the property. These sediment samples are probably derived from streams which drain the intrusive-volcanic contacts which are inferred to lie east and west of the property.

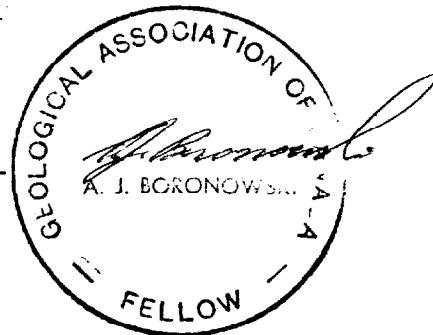
### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Kshwan River property is underlain predominantly by unaltered granodiorite of Eocene age. The stream sediment and geological surveys indicate that the property has a low potential of hosting an economic precious or base metal deposit. No further work is recommended on this property at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

**KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.**

  
Alex Boronowski, B.Sc., FGAC



**STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

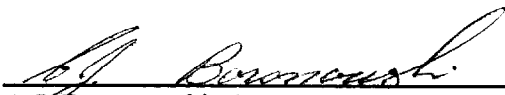
I, ALEXANDER J. BORONOWSKI, of NORTH VANCOUVER, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the Faculty of Science, University of British Columbia 1970, with a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- 2) I have been a practising geologist in North America, Mexico, and Europe since 1970.
- 3) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
- 4) I am presently under contract to Keewatin Engineering Inc. of #800 - 900 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
- 5) I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect or contingent) in the property described herein nor in the securities of Canadian Cariboo Resources Ltd., in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report or work completed on the property.
- 6) I consent to and authorize the use of the attached report and my name in the Company's Statement of Material Facts or other public document.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 17th day of December, 1990.



Respectfully submitted,

  
 A.J. Boronowski, B.Sc., F.G.A.C



**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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**APPENDIX I**

**Itemized Cost Statement**

**ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT**

**Personnel**

Alex Boronowski, Project Geologist	4 days @ \$400/day	\$1,600.00	
Dave O'Brien, Senior Prospector	4 days @ \$250/day	<u>1,000.00</u>	
			\$ 2,600.00

<b><u>Field Equipment</u></b> - rental	8 man days @ \$15/man day		120.00
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<b><u>Room and Board</u></b>	8 man days @ \$60/man day		480.00
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<b><u>Helicopter</u></b>	5.1 hours @ \$713.50/hour		3,638.85
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**Analytical Cost**

Silts	40 samples @ \$10.50/sample		420.00
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**Travel Expenses**

Demobilization costs			251.00
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**Report Writing**

Report compilation, writing, drafting, word processing, copying, etc.		<u>990.00</u>	
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<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES:</b>			<b><u>\$8,499.85</u></b>
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**APPENDIX II**

**Summary of Personnel**

**SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL**

**Alex Boronowski, Project Geologist**

**September 26, 27 and 30 ( $\frac{1}{2}$  day), October 1 ( $\frac{1}{2}$  day)  
and 2, 1990.**

**Dave O'Brien, Senior Prospector**

**September 26, 27 and 30 ( $\frac{1}{2}$  day), October 1 ( $\frac{1}{2}$  day)  
and October 2, 1990.**

**APPENDIX III**

**Kshwan River Property - Analytical Results**

Sample ID	Au 30g	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
KSHWAN SILTS									
90 DD 285C L-1403	-5	0.6	41	16	134	12	-5	3	0.038
90 DD 285C L-1404	9	0.3	11	9	98	6	-5	5	0.053
90 DD 285C L-1405	35	0.7	39	12	121	-5	-5	4	0.025
90 DD 285C L-1406	21	0.5	30	9	65	11	-5	1	0.022
90 DD 285C L-1407	7	0.5	28	12	79	7	-5	1	0.014
90 DD 285C L-1408	-5	0.6	12	5	44	17	-5	1	0.015
90 DD 285C L-1409	-5	0.6	24	13	119	15	-5	1	0.029
90 DD 285C L-1410	-5	0.5	19	11	71	9	-5	1	0.02
90 DD 285C L-1411	-5	0.5	25	13	97	15	-5	2	0.032
90 DD 285C L-1412	-5	0.5	25	11	97	7	-5	1	0.017
90 DD 285C L-1413	26	0.6	31	8	71	14	-5	-1	0.014
90 DD 285C L-1414	-5	0.2	5	2	27	-5	-5	-1	-0.01
90 DD 285C L-1415	-5	0.4	16	8	83	7	-5	1	-0.01
90 DD 285C L-1416	-5	-0.2	11	4	55	-5	-5	-1	-0.01
90 DD 285C L-1417	-5	-0.2	5	-2	15	-5	-5	-1	-0.01
90 DD 285C L-1418	-5	-0.2	6	3	22	-5	-5	-1	-0.01
90 DD 285C L-1419	-5	0.3	9	2	24	-5	-5	-1	-0.01
90 AB 285C L-1577	-5	0.4	19	10	97	12	-5	2	0.032
90 AB 285C L-1578	-5	0.6	23	9	67	7	-5	-1	0.013
90 AB 285C L-1579	-5	0.6	19	8	69	8	-5	1	-0.01
90 AB 285C L-1580	-5	0.4	25	7	50	12	-5	2	-0.01
90 AB 285C L-1581	-5	0.3	19	5	52	7	-5	1	-0.01
90 AB 285C L-1582	-5	0.3	10	11	61	-5	-5	1	-0.01
90 AB 285C L-1583	-5	0.3	7	15	70	7	-5	-1	-0.01
90 AB 285C L-1584	-5	0.2	6	12	61	-5	-5	-1	-0.01
90 AB 285C L-1585	-5	0.3	11	5	68	7	-5	-1	-0.01
90 AB 285C L-1586	36	0.5	13	8	59	6	-5	1	-0.01
90 AB 285C L-1587	-5	0.2	12	6	54	-5	-5	-1	0.013
90 AB 285C L-1588	29	0.5	13	13	62	8	-5	-1	0.032
90 AB 285C L-1589	-5	0.4	10	12	36	6	-5	-1	0.079
90 AB 285C L-1590	-5	0.3	9	10	38	-5	-5	-1	0.037
90 AB 285C L-1591	8	0.6	43	4	73	20	-5	2	-0.01
90 AB 285C L-1592	-5	0.3	10	2	26	6	-5	-1	-0.01
90 AB 285C L-1593	19	0.3	12	5	31	8	-5	1	-0.01
90 AB 285C L-1594	-5	0.4	11	4	40	10	-5	1	-0.01
90 AB 285C L-1595	17	0.5	12	8	39	8	-5	2	-0.01
90 AB 285C L-1596	-5	0.5	14	9	31	-5	-5	2	-0.01
90 AB 285C L-1597	-5	0.4	11	-2	25	5	-5	2	-0.01
90 AB 285C L-1598	-5	0.4	13	10	40	6	-5	-1	-0.01
90 AB 285C L-1599	-5	0.7	12	4	29	6	-5	-1	-0.01

**APPENDIX IV**

**Kshwan River Property - Sample Descriptions**





# KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

## STREAM SEDIMENTS

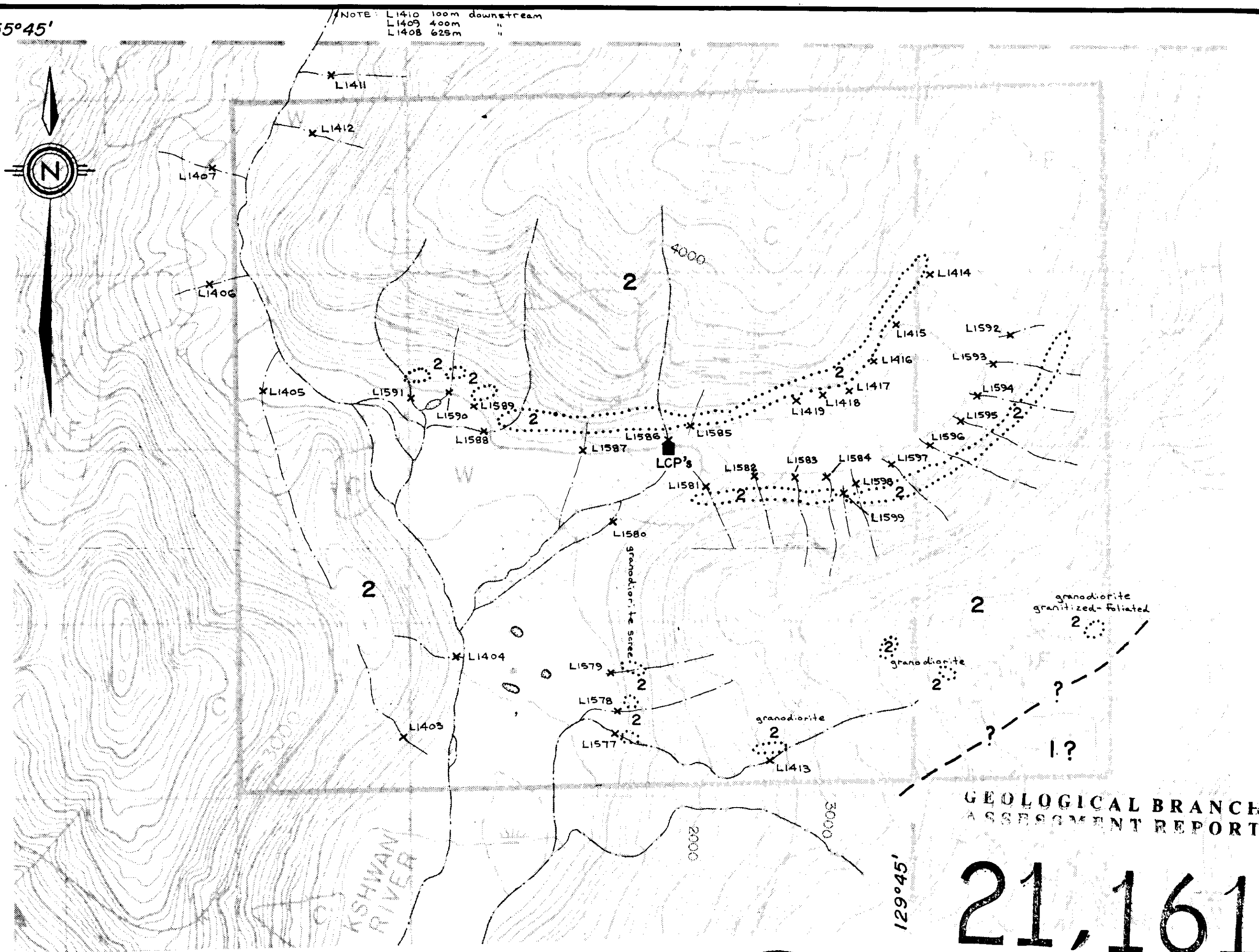
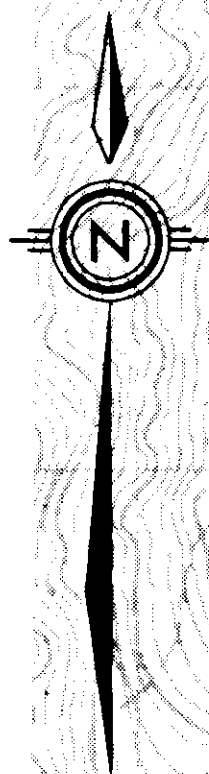
Project: Keshwan  
 Area (Grid): Keshwan  
 Collectors:                     

Results Plotted By:                       
 Map:                      N.T.S.:                       
 Date:                     

Sample Number	NOTES	SEDIMENT DATA					STREAM DATA					SPRING	DRY GULLY					
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Organic	Bank	Active	Width	Depth	Velocity							
1403	Keshwan - West side of Keshwan							✓	2-3'	4"	fast							
1404			70	30		✓		✓						trickle	on dirt			
1405			Gravel	Wash	45%		✓		2-3'	12"	mod							
1406	"			< 10%			✓		2-3'	8"	mod							
1407	"			< 10%			✓		2-3'	6"	mod							
1408	" East side						✓		2-3'	3"	mod							
1409	"			< 5%			✓		2-3'	2"	fast							
1410	"		60	20	20		✓		2-3'	1"	fast							
1411	"			< 5%			✓		2-3'	2"	fast							minor trickle
1412	"		10	80	10		✓							✓				dry creek at " " "

55°45'

NOTE: L1410 100m downstream  
L1409 400m " "  
L1408 625m " "



**LEGEND**

EOCENE

2 COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX  
granodiorite

LOWER JURASSIC

1 UNUK RIVER FORMATION  
green, red and purple volcanic breccia, conglomerate,  
sandstone and siltstone, crystal and lithic tuff,  
minor limestone and chert

⋯⋯ Outcrop

— Geological contact

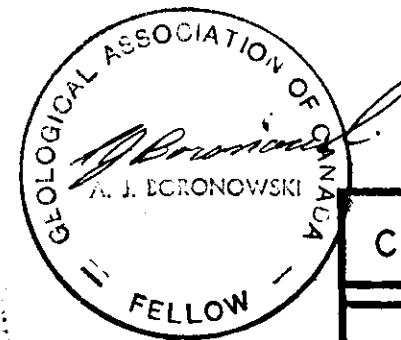
■ Legal corner post (LCP)

× L1413 Sample location and number

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
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0 500 1000 m



CANADIAN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.

**KSHWAN PROPERTY**

**GEOLOGY AND  
SAMPLE LOCATIONS**

DATE: NOV. 1990

NTS: I03P/12

PROJECT: 285C

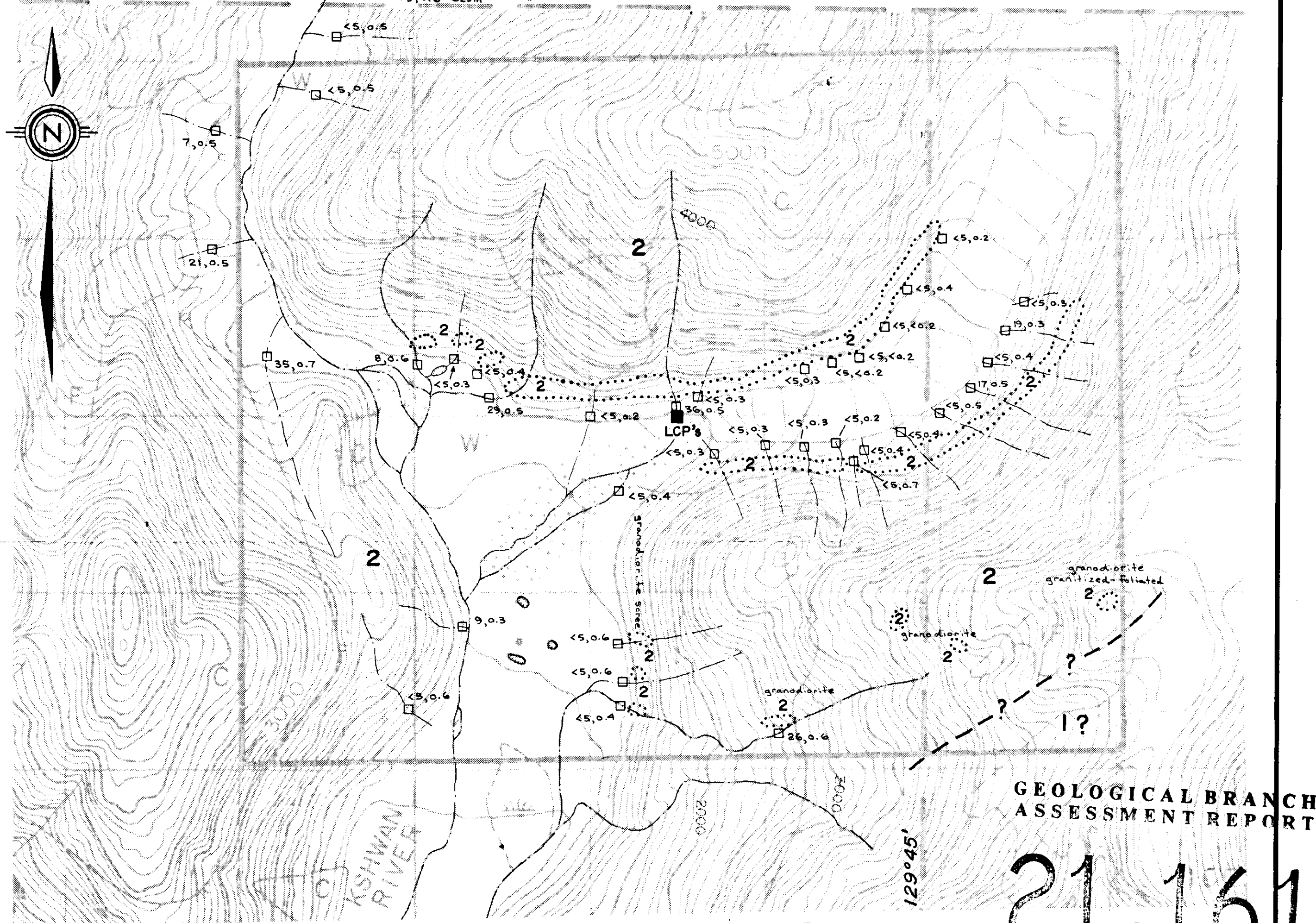
PROJ. GEOL.: A Boronowski

SCALE: 1:20,000

Keewatin Engineering Inc. FIG. No. 5

55°45'

NOTE <5,0.5 100m downstream  
<5,0.6 400m  
<5,0.6 G25m



**LEGEND**

**EOCENE**

**2** COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX  
granodiorite

**LOWER JURASSIC**

**1** UNUK RIVER FORMATION  
green, red and purple volcanic breccia, conglomerate,  
sandstone and siltstone, crystal and lithic tuff,  
minor limestone and chert

⋯ Outcrop

- - - Geological contact

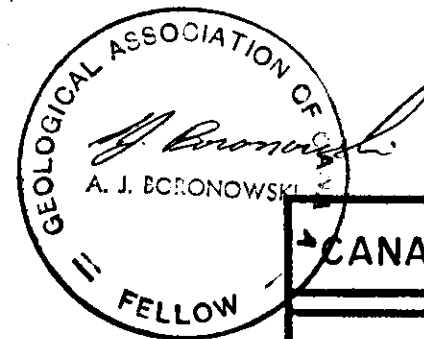
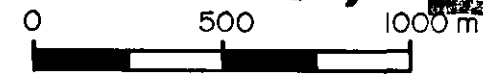
■ Legal corner post (LCP)

□ 19,0.3 Au (ppb), Ag (ppm)  
note: Lower detection limit - 5 ppb Gold  
0.2 ppm Silver

□ Silt sample

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**21,161**



**CANADIAN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.**

**KSHWAN PROPERTY**

**GEOLOGY AND  
ANALYTICAL RESULTS  
(GOLD, SILVER)**

DATE: NOV. 1990	NTS: I03P/12
PROJECT: 285C	PROJ. GEOL: A. Boronowski
SCALE: 1:20,000	
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	FIG. No. 6