GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

DCE 1 and DCE 2 CLAIMS

Kamloops Mining Division

NTS 92-I/9
Lat. 50° 37" 30" N
Long. 120° 26' 00" W

British Columbia

- for -

SNOWFIELD DEVELOPMENT CORP.
1023 Expo Boulevard
Vancouver, British Columbia
CANADA V6Z 2W1

- Prepared by -

PAUL D. McCARTHY, M.Sc.,P.Geo.
#204 -1575 Best Street
White Rock, British Columbia
CANADA ,V4B 5K1

December 15, 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

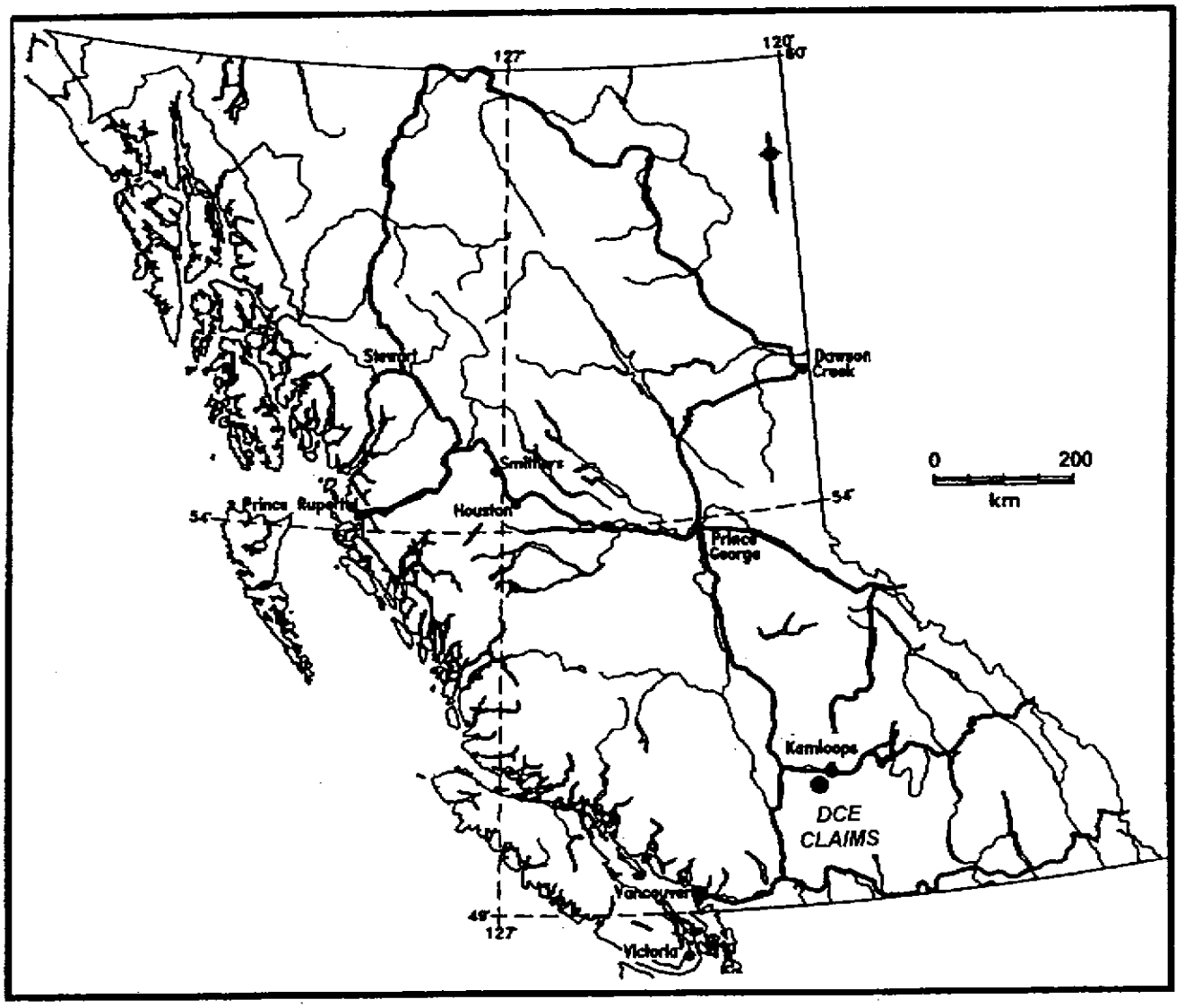


Figure 1: Location map of the DCE 1 and DCE 2 claims.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report gives details of a geological mapping program on the DCE 1 and DCE 2 claims carried out by Snowfield Development Corp. during August and September, 2001. The claims are located on the northwest side of the Iron Mask Batholith near Kamloops, British Columbia, between the Rainbow copper-gold prospect, located off the northwest side of DCE 1, and the Ajax porphyry copper-gold open pit mines off the southeast side of DCE 2. The mapping program was part of a larger exploration program that included geophysics and geochemistry surveys aimed at determining the economic potential of the rocks between the Rainbow and Ajax deposits.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The DCE 1 and DCE 2 claims are located in south-central British Columbia, about eight kilometres southwest of Kamloops (Figs. 1, 2). Terrain is rolling, covered by sagebrush, rough grass, and sparse pine, spruce, and balsam forest. Wallender Lake lies at the west margin of DCE 1, and Jacko Lake is located off the east side of the DCE 2 claim. Elevations range from 880 metres on the west side of claims, to about 940 metres on the east side of DCE 1. Most of the property is covered by glacially-derived till, with 1% to 5% outcrop. The climate is dry, with an average annual rainfall of 26 cm in Kamloops. Rainfall predominantly occurs during the cooler parts of the year, in the spring and fall. In the summer months, mid-day temperatures are commonly 30°C and above, but winter temperatures may dip

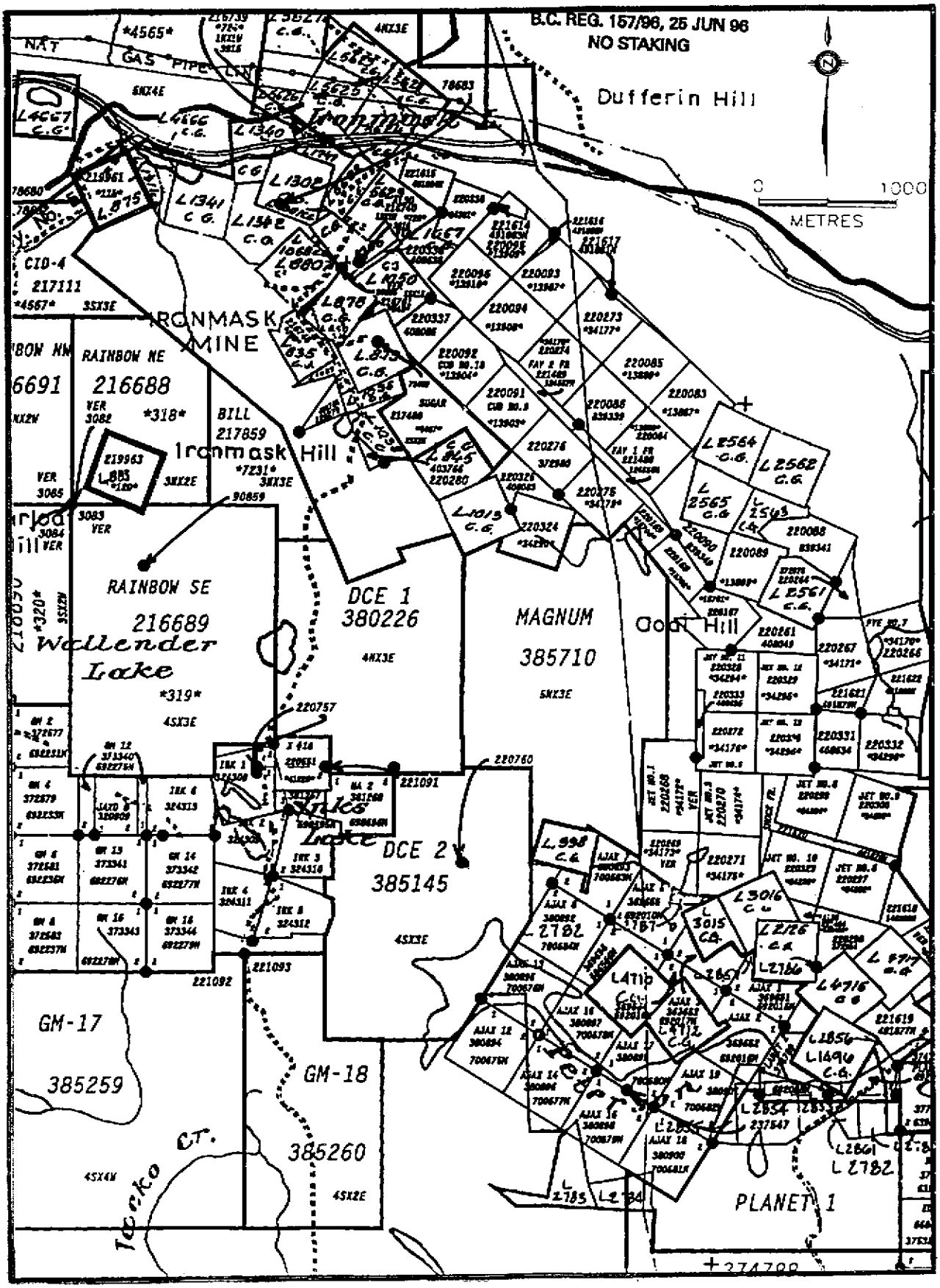


Figure 2: DCE 1 and DCE 2 claim map.

to -20°C. Snowfall is generally light, and work can be carried out on the property throughout the year.

The geographic centre of the claims is at 50°37'30"N and 120°26'00"W, on the Kamloops 1:50,000 scale Map Sheet 92-I/9, Province of British Columbia. The interiors of the claim areas are easily accessible via several range roads that leave the Lac Le Jeune paved road, which crosses the west side of the property. Accommodation, supplies, communication, and emergency facilities are available in Kamloops.

3.0 PROPERTY DETAILS

Current owner of the DCE 1 and DCE 2 claims is Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc. of Vancouver, B.C. The claims have been optioned to Snowfield Development Corp., Vancouver, B.C., who commissioned this mapping survey. Both companies are listed on the Canadian Venture Exchange. Claim details are summarized below.

Table 1: **DCE 1 and DCE 2 Claim Summary**

CLAIM NAME	UNITS	AREA (ha)	TENURE No.	EXPIRATION DATE
DCE 1	12	300	380226	Sept. 8, 2001
DCE 2	12	300	385145	Mar.18, 2002

4.0 HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

Most of the exploration in the area has been carried out in the vicinity of the Galaxy copper-gold deposit, which is situated off the east side of DCE 1, on the Rainbow copper-gold prospect, which adjoins DCE 1 to the northeast, and in the vicinity of the Ajax copper-gold deposits on the east shore of Jacko Lake, located off the east side of DCE 2. Exploration in the DCE 1 and DCE 2 claim area has primarily consisted of reconnaissance geological mapping, a small geophysics and drill program near Wallender Lake, in the central part of DCE 1, and a geophysics survey northwest of Jacko Lake in DCE 2.

In 1972 Highland Mercury Mines Limited conducted an I.P. survey to the southwest of Wallender Lake (Hallof & Smith, 1972), which was followed by magnetometer, seismic, and I.P. surveys by Sovereign Metals Corporation in 1976 (Shore, 1976). Several I.P. anomalies were discovered in an area to the immediate east and southeast of Wallender Lake, and Sovereign Metals drilled five short percussion holes to test the anomalies at the margin of the lake and nearby to the east. The results of this work were not reported. Parts of the east side of DCE 1 and the north end of DCE 2 were mapped by McArthur (1983) for Abermin Corp., who were primarily interested in the Galaxy deposit and area to the south towards the Ajax deposits. Abermin followed up with VLF-EM, I.P., and magnetometer surveys in the area in 1987 and 1988 (McArthur & Girling, 1987; McLaughlin & McArthur, 1988). Three I.P. anomalies were outlined in the surveys: the Jacko Lake Zone, located in the north part of DCE 2, and the Juliette and Zone 3 anomalies, in the south part of DCE 1. The three zones were defined by moderate chargeability

and coincident resistivity anomalies, interpreted as potential buried disseminated sulphide deposits. No drilling was carried out to test the anomalies.

Stanley and co-workers (1994), and Snyder and Russell (1993) also mapped parts of the DCE 1 and DCE 2 claims at a reconnaissance scale during a University of British Columbia study of the petrogenetic relationships between the various intrusive phases and the mineralizing events in the Iron Mask Batholith.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The DCE 1 and DCE 2 claims are located at the northwest side the Iron Mask Batholith, where it contacts Nicola Group volcanic rocks. Intrusion of the batholith occurred 205 ± 4 Ma, coeval with the surrounding Nicola Group volcanic rocks. The batholith is a multiphasic alkalic complex, with three intrusive phases; the Iron Mask Hybrid and Pothook diorite, Cherry Creek monzodiorite, and Sugarloaf diorite, all hosts to copper-precious metals mineralization in various deposits within the batholith.

Emplacement of the intrusions was controlled by northwest, northeast, and north trending faults within a subvolcanic environment (Kwong, 1987). The oldest magmatic phase in the batholith was the emplacement of an intrusive breccia and agmatite, called the Iron Mask Hybrid phase, which outcrops along the axis of the Iron Mask pluton and at its margins, and constitutes nearly half the mappable outcrop of the batholith (Snyder & Russell, 1995). Along the batholith margins it is an intrusive breccia, forming thin breccia zones containing angular fragments of Nicola Group volcanic rocks in a fine-grained pyroxene hornblende diorite matrix. In

the west and central parts of the batholith, Iron Mask Hybrid grades into Pothook diorite, and contains rounded to angular clasts of volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rock in a fine to coarse grained pyroxene, biotite, and plagioclase matrix. Pothook diorite is medium to coarse grained equigranular augite diorite, with late poikilitic biotite, up to 15% disseminated magnetite, accessory potassium feldspar, and minor disseminated apatite and titanite.

Following the emplacement of the Pothook and Iron Mask Hybrid phases there was a compositionally variable intrusive event, the Cherry Creek phase, consisting of diorite, monzonite, and syenite. Cherry Creek rocks are widely distributed throughout the batholith, predominating in the northwest end of the complex. The most common rock type is an equigranular biotite monzodiorite, with minor augite, accessory magnetite and apatite, and trace quartz (Stanley et al., 1994). Fine grained Cherry Creek dykes and medium grained stocks intrude both the Pothook diorite and Iron Mask Hybrid unit. Contact with the Pothook diorite is generally obscured by a potassic margin zone, and the Cherry Creek and Pothook phases are considered to have a direct petrogenetic relationship to each other (Lang et al., 1998). The youngest intrusive phase was the Sugarloaf diorite. It is a hornblende-plagioclase-augite porphyritic rock with an aphanitic groundmass of plagioclase, potassium feldspar, with accessory disseminated magnetite, and locally significant pyrite and chalcopyrite. Sugarloaf intrusions were not found in the DCE 1 and DCE 2 claims.

The Iron Mask pluton, especially its north end near Kamloops, is well-mineralized with magnetite, copper, and copper-gold-(silver) deposits. Most of the

important deposits were discovered at the end of the 19th century, including the Afton group of porphyry copper-gold mines (Afton, Pothook, Crescent, Ajax East, and Ajax West), Iron Mask, Erin, Evening Star, Golden Star, Iron Cap, Copper King, and Python (Cockfield, 1948; Carr, 1956; Kwong, 1987). Principal hypogene ore mineral in the deposits was chalcopyrite. Bornite is common, and sphalerite, galena, and molybdenite are uncommon to rare.

6.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION - DCE 1 AND DCE 2 CLAIMS

Geological mapping was done at a scale of 1:2500, on a detailed grid covering the central and west sides of claims. The grid had recently been constructed using a GPS unit, and consisted of 1000 metre east-west grid lines located 100 metres apart with 25-metre grid stations. Outcrop locations were tied into the grid stations along the lines. The entire grid was mapped, and the results are included on two maps (Figs. 3, 4).

The predominant rock types in the DCE 1 claim are Nicola Group volcaniclastic rocks and flows, Iron Mask Hybrid breccia, and Pothook and Cherry Creek diorite intrusions (Figs. 3,4). In the DCE 1 area Nicola Group volcanic rocks are in fault contact with Pothook diorite, and the Pothook-Cherry Creek contact is also faulted in the northeast part of the claim. Pothook diorite in the south part of DCE 1 grades into Iron Mask Hybrid rocks along a prominent east-west fault at the north end of DCE 2 (Fig. 4). In this area the Iron Mask Hybrid unit also contacts Nicola Group volcanic rocks. Most of south part of DCE 2 and southwest side of DCE 1 is underlain by Nicola Group volcanic rocks. All rock units have been altered

to some degree, but the most intensely altered areas occur in highly fractured rock at intrusive contacts, peripheral to southwest and east-west trending fault zones, and within the Pothook diorite. All intrusive rocks contain magnetite, as an accessory mineral, or in veinlets and along breccia fragment margins (Iron Mask Hybrid). The various rock types found in the claims area are described below, in decreasing age of emplacement.

Nicola Group Volcanic rocks

Nicola Group volcanic rocks on the claims are comprised of massive to fissile thin-bedded units of silicified andesitic to andesite-basalt tuff, with some interbedded flows, generally dark green to black in colour. Alteration intensity increases towards the contact with the batholithic rocks, grading to hornfels at the contact with Iron Mask Hybrid rocks in DCE 2. The hornfels rim varies in width to about 15 metres, and is wider at the Iron Mask Hybrid contact than in the Pothook diorite contact zone. The volcanic rocks contact the Iron Mask Hybrid unit at the northwest side of DCE 2, and were intruded by dykes of coarse light-coloured Pothook diorite; probably a late Pothook intrusive event.

All Nicola Group volcanic units have been chloritized and commonly contain quartz-carbonate fracture coatings and fracture-filling quartz-carbonate veinlets containing epidote, and actinolite.

Iron Mask Hybrid

Iron Mask Hybrid rocks outcrop in the north part of DCE 2, between lines 5000N and 4600N. Composition varies widely in this area, but these rocks are generally an heterolithic breccia containing sub-rounded to angular clasts of Nicola Group volcanic rocks, pegmatitic hornblendite, amphibolite, and fine to coarse grained Pothook diorite. The breccia has a typically chaotic structure, with a highly variable clast size. Both matrix-supported and clast-supported breccias were observed, but the most common breccia type is an intrusive breccia with a Pothook diorite matrix. On the east side of DCE 2, from 4200N/6100E to the boundary of the claim the Iron Mask Hybrid breccias are foliose and highly altered, containing considerable epidote, chlorite, calcite, with biotite, and hornblende alteration of pyroxenes. Two generations of Pothook diorite are present in the Iron Mask Hybrid in the north half of DCE 2, forming the matrix of an intrusive breccia, and as small anastomosing dykes crosscutting previously consolidated breccia. The older Pothook diorite is a grey to dark grey fine to medium grained rock, composed mainly of stubby euhedral augite and plagioclase, with considerable alteration of mafics to biotite and hornblende. Clasts of the older Pothook diorite are commonly partially absorbed in the breccia. Dykelets and veins of younger medium grained lighter Pothook diorite crosscut the older diorite in the breccia. These rocks commonly contain considerable biotite, and less hornblende as alteration products. Iron Mask Hybrid rocks grade over about 50 metres into fine to medium-grained augite-plagioclase Pothook diorite containing biotite >> hornblende alteration.

Pothook Diorite

Pothook diorite commonly outcrops throughout the west side of the DCE 1 claim, and at the west margins of the Iron Mask Hybrid rocks in DCE 2. In hand specimen Pothook diorite is typically a medium-grained augite-plagioclase diorite, light to dark grey-green in colour, containing 0% to 5% biotite and fine disseminated magnetite as accessory minerals. Texture is variable, ranging from fine-grained near the contact with Nicola Group volcanic rocks, to coarse-grained in the interior of large outcrops well away from contacts or fault zones. Augite is generally green-black, and forms stubby euhedral crystals <5 mm in length. Biotite is poikilitic on plagioclase, and commonly forms well-defined booklets in unaltered rock. Two generations of Pothook diorite intruded the Iron Mask Hybrid, described above, but the "older" Pothook diorite is the predominant type within DCE 1 and DCE 2.

Pothook diorite has been extensively potassically altered. Potassic alteration is most intense in intensely fractured rock near fault zones and at the contacts with the Iron Mask Hybrid and Cherry Creek diorite intrusive bodies. Potassic alteration in Pothook diorite is marked by epidote, magnetite, calcite, potassic feldspar, and felted biotite along fractures and in veinlets. Silicification is rare.

Cherry Creek Diorite

A large Cherry Creek intrusion outcrops at the east side of DCE 1, as far south as the north boundary of DCE 2, where it lies in fault contact with Iron Mask Hybrid and Pothook diorite rocks. Contact with Pothook diorite in DCE 1 is also faulted, along a prominent northwest-southeast fault zone. The Cherry Creek rocks

in DCE 1 are augite-plagioclase diorite containing accessory disseminated magnetite. The Cherry Creek diorite is compositionally similar to the Pothook diorite, and has also been potassically altered, however the Cherry Creek rocks are distinguishable in hand specimen by having a more porphyritic texture, with larger euhedral augite phenocrysts that are commonly altered to hornblende. The diorite is fine-grained at the contact with Pothook diorite, grading to porphyritic within 50 metres from the contact zone. Augite phenocrysts locally vary to 10 mm in length, and are less stubby than those in Pothook diorite. Potassic alteration is marked by extensive hornblende alteration of the pyroxene, and the presence of epidote, potassic feldspar, felted biotite, chlorite, and rare quartz in fractures and veinlets, almost entirely near the Pothook diorite and Iron Mask faulted contact zones.

Structure

One of the objectives of the mapping program was to determine whether there was a southeast extension of the Sugarloaf Fault through the DCE 1 and DCE 2 claims, which controlled copper-gold mineralization in the Rainbow deposits of the northwest side of DCE 1. The predominant rock foliation trend is 300°-330°, strongly reflected in the geomorphology of the property and in the distribution and geometry of volcanic and intrusive outcrops. At the outcrop scale this foliation directed both throughgoing and local fractures, and influenced the distribution of intrusive bodies and alteration zones. North-northeast to east-west faults are also important in controlling mineralized structures and the emplacement of intrusive bodies hosting economic grade mineralization in the Rainbow deposits, and these faults were also

noted in several places, especially within DCE 1, crosscutting and displacing Nicola Group volcanic rocks, Pothook diorite, and Cherry Creek diorite stocks.

Wallender Lake is located in a wide depression at the intersection of the southeast trending Sugarloaf (or Leemac) fault, a major south-southeast fault that trends down the Lac Le Jeune road, and an east-northeast trending fault noted by Kwong (1987). However, due to lack of outcrop in the area, no traces of these faults could be found. Kwong's (1987) work implied that the Sugarloaf fault was sinistrally offset along the north-northeast fault at Wallender Lake, but no evidence was found in this study for the southeast extension of the Sugarloaf fault.

Contact between Cherry Creek diorite (east) and Pothook diorite (west) in the north part of DCE 1 above Wallender Lake is marked by a wide north-northeast fault zone. The fault and attendant alteration zone is at least 50 metres wide. It contains a linear zone of leucocratic rock intensely albitized at the contact margin, with destruction of mafic minerals and magnetite grading outwards into a zone of biotization, containing epidote, secondary biotite, potassic feldspar, calcite, and less common silicification. This fault appears to extend southeast along the Cherry Creek-Pothook contact, terminating at a prominent east-west fault located in the north part of DCE 2 between lines 5000N and 4900N.

Rocks on the east side of the grid were less intensely fractured, suggesting that most of the deformation was taken up at the Nicola Group volcanic – Pothook and Pothook – Cherry Creek contacts near the margin of the batholith.

Mineralization

Three small (<10 m^2) areas of sulphide mineralization were found on the claims: at the faulted contact of Pothook diorite and Cherry Creek diorite in the southeast part of DCE 1 (Fig. 3, "A": 5100N/5800E), at the fault contact between Nicola Group volcanic rocks and the Iron Mask Hybrid unit in the north part of DCE 2 (Fig. 4, C: 4925N/5575E), and in a small open pit working (Fig. 4, "B": 3600N/6175E) in DCE 2. In sulphide zones A and C the host rocks are highly fractured and altered, and contain <5% pyrite, with trace chalcopyrite, associated with epidote and calcite in thin fracture fillings and veinlets. The "B" sulphide showing consists of a small open cut about 3 metres in depth and 3 metres in width on a 20 cm wide quartz-carbonate vein containing clots of pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. Judging by the small size of the showing, this was probably a prospecting pit.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The most important controls of economic grade copper-gold mineralization in the vicinity of the DCE 1 and DCE 2 claims are the southeast Sugarloaf fault, and north-northeast to east-west trending faults, especially at their intersections. Pothook diorite, Iron Mask Hybrid, and Nicola Group volcanic rocks host economically significant sulphide mineralization in the Rainbow and Galaxy deposits peripheral to the claims, but not in Cherry Creek intrusive rocks. The lack of sulphide mineralization exposed at surface in the DCE 1 and DCE 2 claims was discouraging, therefore any potential for economic copper-gold mineralization would be sub-surface, likely consisting of disseminated sulphide concentrations deposited along

southeast contacts between the Pothook diorite and the other rocks in the claims, or within intensely (potassic, albitic) altered zones within the Pothook diorite. If the Iron Mask Hybrid is a carapace over the batholith, as suggested by Stanley (pers. comm., 2001) it may also host significant disseminated sulphide concentrations, where it contacts Pothook diorite. The lack of sulphide alteration and intense alteration zones in Cherry Creek intrusions or Nicola Group volcanic rocks indicates that these rocks would be unlikely hosts for economic mineralization on the claims.

Wallender Lake lies in a recessive area containing no outcrop, at the intersection of major southeast (Sugarloaf), south-southeast, and east-northeast faults; theoretically a good structural setting for sulphide deposition. Evaluation of the potential for buried economic mineralization will depend on the results of the geophysics and geochemistry exploration program that was being carried out as the property was being mapped.

8.0 EXPENDITURES

Table 2: **Mapping Program Costs**

CATEGORY	ITEM	RATE	PERIOD	COST
Salaries				
	Geologist	350/day	10 days	3,745.00
	Subtotal: Salaries			**3,745.00**
Project Disbursements				
	Food, accommodation			834.12
	Equipment, supplies			143.35
	Fuel , toll fees			290.24
	Petrographic analysis			163.53
	Report writing			1,000.00
	Subtotal: Project disbursements			**2,431.24**
TOTAL COSTS				**6,176.24**

9.0 REFERENCES

CARR,J.M. (1956). Deposits associated with the eastern part of the Iron Mask batholith near Kamloops, B.C. Minister of Mines Ann. Rept., 1956: 47-69.

COCKFIELD,W.E. (1948). Geology and mineral deposits of the Nicola map-area, British Columbia. Geol. Surv. Canada Mem. 249. 164 p.

HALLOF,P.G. and SMITH,P.K. (1972). Report on the induced polarization and resistivity survey on the Wallender Lake property. Rept. for Highland Mercury Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.). B.C. Geol. Branch Ass. Rept. 4013.

KWONG,Y.T.J. (1987). Evolution of the Iron Mask batholith and its associated copper mineralization. B.C. Min. Energy, Mines Petrol. Res. Bull. 77. 55 pp.

LANG,J.R.; STANLEY,C.R.; THOMPSON,J.F.H.; and DUNNE,K.P.E. (1998). Na-K-Ca magmatic-hydrothermal alteration in alkalic porphyry Cu-Au deposits, British Columbia. B.C. Min. Energy Mines Open File 1998-8: G3-G30.

McARTHUR, G.F. (1983). Reconnaissance geology and rock geochemistry on the Galaxy Property, Rocket 4-16 mineral claims. Rept. for Abermin Rsources Ltd. B.C. Geol. Branch Ass. Rept. 11690.

McARTHUR,G.F. and GIRLING,B.W. (1987). 1987 percussion drilling, geological mapping and VLF-EM geophysics on the Galaxy property. Rept. for Abermin Corporation. B.C. Geol. Branch Ass. Rept. 16334.

McLAUGHLIN,A.D. and McARTHUR,G.F. (1988). Assessment report for geophysical surveying on the New Galaxy Group claims. Rept. for Abermin Corporation. B.C. Geol. Branch Ass. Rept. 17780.

SHORE,G. (1976). Induced polarization and resistivity and magnetic surveys, Wallender Lake property. Rept. for Sovereign Metals Corp. (N.P.L.). B.C. Geol. Branch Ass. Rept. 5933.

SNYDER,L.D. and RUSSELL,J.K. (1993). Field constraints on diverse igneous processes in the Iron Mask batholith (92I/9, 10). B.C. Min. Energy Mines Petr. Res. Paper 1993-1: 281-286.

SNYDER,L.D. and RUSSELL,J.K. (1995). Petrogenetic relationships and assimilation processes in the alkalic Iron Mask batholith, south-central British Columbia. C.I.M. Spec. Vol. 46: 593-608.

STANLEY,C.R.; LANG,J.R.; and SNYDER,L.D. (1994). Geology and mineralization in the northern part of the Iron Mask batholith, Kamloops, British Columbia (92I/9,10). B.C. Min. Energy Mines Petr. Res. Paper 1994-1: 269-274.

10.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, PAUL D. McCARTHY of White Rock, British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with a consulting office at #204-1575 Best Street, White Rock, British Columbia.

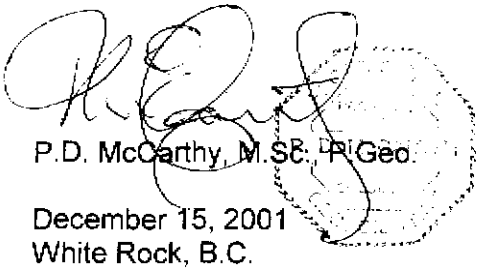
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.Sc. (1981), and Queen's University, M.Sc. (1992), and have been involved in geology and mineral exploration continuously since 1978.

3. I am member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, and member of the Society of Economic Geologists.

4. I am the author of this report, which is based on interviews with geologists who have worked previously on the Kamloops area, publicly available information, and unpublished data on the property supplied by Snowfield Development Corp. Although the information supplied to me is believed to be accurate, and all reasonable care has been taken in the completion of this report, I hereby disclaim any and all liability arising out of its use or circulation. While I stand by my interpretations, I cannot guarantee the accuracy of the source information, therefore the use of this report or any part thereof shall be at the user's sole risk

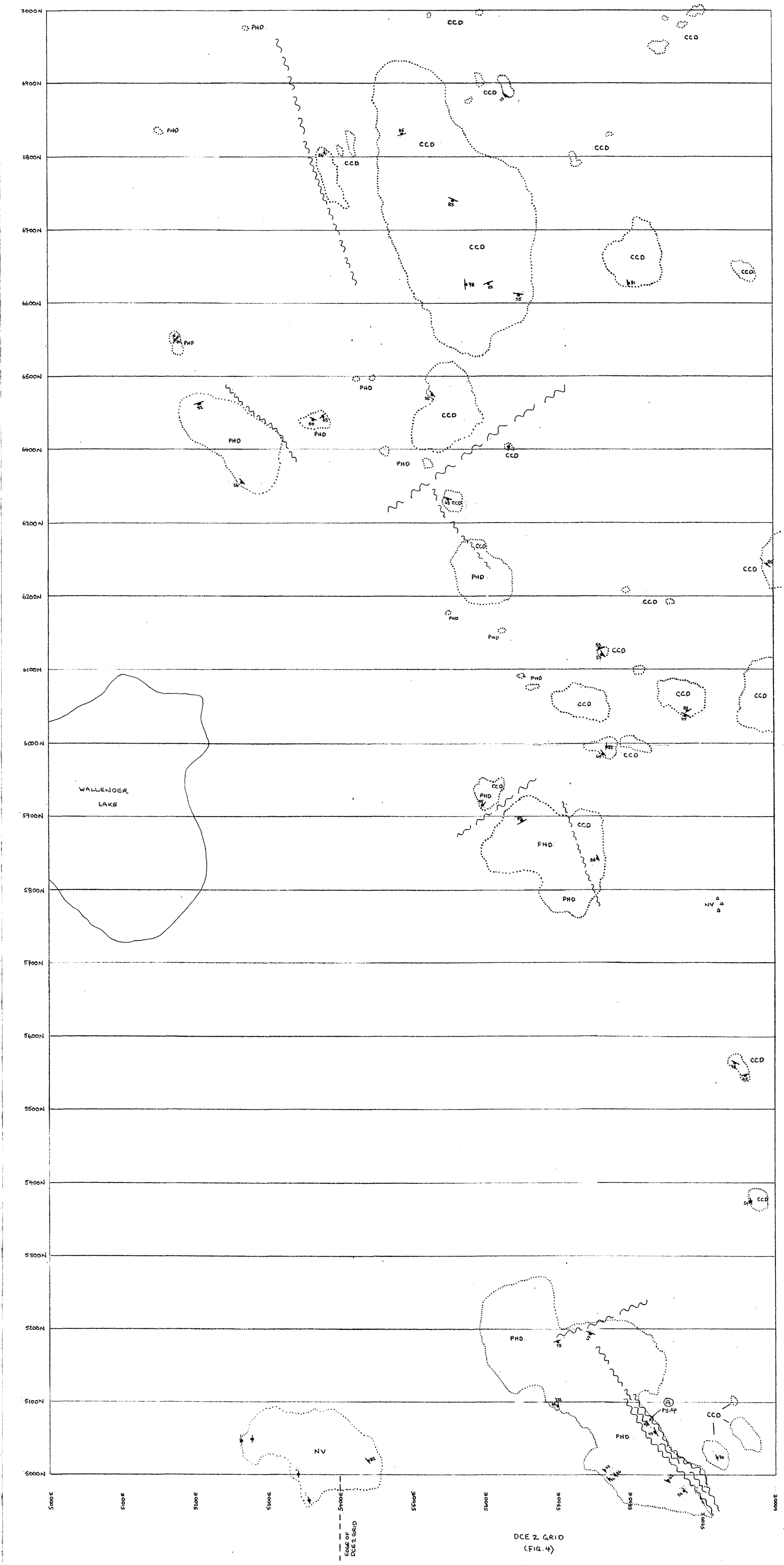
5. I have no direct or indirect interest in the property discussed in this report, or in the securities of Snowfield Development Corp., nor do I expect to receive any.

6. Permission is hereby granted to use this document as a technical report for the purpose of a private or public financing, or for other such suitable purpose. My written permission is required for the release of any summary or excerpt.



P.D. McCarthy, M.Sc., P.Geo.

December 15, 2001
White Rock, B.C.



PHD — Pothook Diorite
Augite, plagioclase, magnetite ± biotite

CCD — Cherry Creek Diorite
Augite, plagioclase, magnetite ± hornblende

NV — Nicola Group Volcanic
Andesite & andesite-basalt tuff, flows

FRACTURE – strike, dip

FAULT – inferred
– observed

OUTCROP AREA

Ⓐ SULPHIDE OCCURENCE

Fsp ± qtz porphyry dyke – strike, dip

SCALE 1:2500
0 50 100
METRES

SNOWFIELD DEVELOPMENT CORP.

DCE 1 CLAIM

GEOLOGY

FIGURE 3 DEC 2001

(1)

DCE 1 GRID
(FIG. 3)

DCE 1 GRID MARGIN

N MN

PHD POTHOOK DIORITE
Augite, plagioclase, magnetite ± biotite

IMH IRON MASK HYBRID
Heterolithic breccia ± Pothook Diorite
Contains NV, PHD, amphibolite, hornblendite clasts

NV NICOLA GROUP VOLCANIC
Andesite & andesite - basalt tuff, flows

FRACTURE - strike, dip

FAULT - inferred
- observed

OUTCROP AREA

SULPHIDE OCCURENCE

Fsp ± qtz porphyry dyke - strike, dip

SCALE 1:2500
0 50 100
METRES

SNOWFIELD DEVELOPMENT CORP.

DCE 2 CLAIM

GEOLOGY

FIGURE 4 DEC. 2001

(2)