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Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Assessment Report - placer 35928

TOTAL COST: $5500.00

AUTHOR(S): Jeffrey Bond

SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):

YEAR OF WORK: 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5579383

PROPERTY NAME: OCS

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): OCS

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Placer Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Liard

NTS/BCGS: 114J

LATITUDE: 58 ° 48 ' 20 " **LONGITUDE:** 130 ° 28 ' " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Jeffrey Bond

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

117 War Eagle Way

Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 0C2

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

1)

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Placer Gold, Late Wisconsinan Glaciation, Fluvial, Glaciofluvial

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 18225

Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	3 sq km	OCS	100%
Photo interpretation	6 sq km	OCS	100%
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	3 sq km	OCS	100%
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	

Assessment Report for

OCS PLACER PROPERTY

Technical report on surficial geology and placer potential

Liard Mining Division

N 58 48’ 10” W 130 28’ 00”

Title Number 1032333

Owner: Jeffrey Bond

July 6th, 2016

by

Jeffrey Bond, M.Sc. Geom.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The OCS placer property consists of 3 km of placer claims in the historic Dease Lake placer district. This gold-rich creek was discovered in 1873 and early hand mining produced upwards of 4 ounces a day per miner. In total, over 110,000 ounces have been mined from the lower reaches of the drainage. The upper reaches of Thibert Creek remain under explored and no modern exploration has tested grades on bedrock in the main valley. This lack of exploration likely has to do with lower Thibert creeks proximity to the Thibert fault, which is thought to be the source of the placer gold. However, previous mineral exploration in upper Thibert Creek identified gold-bearing quartz veins in rocks of the Cache Creek complex. Furthermore, upper Thibert Creek has similar bedrock characteristics as nearby Dease Creek, which produced over 100,000 ounces.

Placer gold deposit models for upper Thibert Creek are numerous and include buried Tertiary bench deposits, enriched high-energy glaciofluvial gravel and interglacial deposits on bedrock in the main valley. The substantial width to upper Thibert Creek valley provides excellent options for out-of-stream mining. Field investigations in 2015 identified a placer gold-bearing glaciofluvial deposit in the valley bottom of upper Thibert Creek on the OCS property. Preliminary evaluations indicate at least a low-grade deposit is present and has little to no overburden cover. Additional exploration consisting of excavator trenching is warranted given the initial findings.

INTRODUCTION

Thibert Creek in the Dease Lake placer area has a long history of placer gold production dating back to discovery in 1873. Production has largely focused on exposed deposits found near the mouth of the drainage where maximum natural incision has occurred and high-level Tertiary and intermediate-level benches are exposed. Very little placer exploration or development work has addressed the upper reaches of the drainage where natural exposure is limited. The OCS Property is a 3 km-long placer claim that targets an under-explored area draining prospective Cache Creek complex rocks. This report provides the geologic rationale for the prospect, placer history, surficial geology, field sampling results and a recommended phase 2 exploration plan.

LOCATION, ACCESS and TITLE NUMBER

Thibert Creek is located in northwest BC and flows into the Dease River drainage near the north end of Dease Lake (Fig. 1a and 1b). The Cassiar Highway provides paved access to the area and a ford on the Dease River provides access to lower Thibert Creek. Upper Thibert Creek is accessed at km 24 of the Adsit Lake road which also traverses tributaries to lower Thibert Creek (Fig. 1). Direct access to the OCS claim block is provided by a good trail that leaves the Adsit Lake road after the crossing (Fig. 2. The OCS property consists of 3 km of placer claims that begin at the mouth of Rath Creek and extend upstream to the mouth of Quartz Creek (Table 1, Fig. 1b).

Title Number ID	1032333
Claim Name	OCS
Area in Hectares	184.48

PLACER MINING HISTORY and PLACER SETTINGS

Lower Thibert Creek

Placer gold was discovered at the junction of Delure and Thibert creeks in the 1873. Gold nuggets up to 18 ounces have been recovered along with abundant fine gold (Fig. 3). Additional economic minerals include up to two ounces platinum per ton in the placer concentrates. The source for the platinum in the Dease Lake area is thought to be either derived from an oceanic (ophiolitic) ultramafic or an Alaskan-type ultramafic-mafic complex (Barkov et al., 2005). By 1949, over 110,000 ounces had been recovered from Thibert Creek and was largely extracted by ground sluicing the active channel and hydraulic mining gold-bearing gravel from a high level bench. Additional placer discoveries were made in Berry, Boulder, Mosquito, Defot and a number of small tributaries to upper Thibert Creek. According to previous reports, the high-level Tertiary deposits contain the highest concentration of gold with grades on bedrock between 0.03 – 0.06 oz./cubic yard. Modern mining has focused on lower Thibert Creek benches, high-level gravel, the fluvial fan, and in Defot Creek (Fig. 4).

The high level-thick glaciofluvial gravel on lower Thibert Creek is an extraordinary accumulation of placer pay that is up to 100 ft thick. Gold is found throughout the unit however concentrations vary. Coarser gravel units contain better pay whereas lower energy sandy units have less pay. Gold concentrations also increase where accumulations occur on a false bedrock of clay (potentially till?). The thick pay gravel is likely associated with deglacial meltwater drainage, possibly subglacial, that was reworking a pre-existing placer deposit in Thibert Creek and/or from one of the north-flowing tributaries like Delure or Berry creeks. Recent mining has focused on the upper 50 feet of gravel above the clay false bedrock.

Upper Thibert Creek

Placer production from upper Thibert Creek has been limited (<1000 ounces) and largely focused near the lower reaches of small tributaries like Vowel, Quartz and Rath creeks. The main channel of upper Thibert Creek has never been tested at depth, despite sharing similar bedrock geology as Dease Creek. Historic placer production from Dease Creek from 1873 to 1949 was approximately 127,860 ounces.

BEDROCK GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Thibert Creek area lies entirely within the Intermontane Belt and is underlain by rocks of Cache Creek and Quesnel Terranes (Fig. 5). The terranes are separated by the Thibert Fault, a large regional thrust fault which extends northward into the Atlin area and southern Yukon. South of the Thibert fault are rocks of the Cache Creek complex that consist of Missisippian-Triassic oceanic volcanics and sediments consisting of basalt, tuff, agglomerate, chert, greywacke, slate, limestone, gabbro and serpentinized peridotite and dunite (Gabrielse, 1998). North of Thibert fault, in Quesnel Terrane, are greywacke, conglomerate, shale, slate and siltstone of the Upper Triassic – Lower Jurassic Nazcha Formation (Gabrielse, 1998). Elongate bodies of ultramafic rocks can be found in proximity to the Thibert fault (Kowalchuk, 1997). Lower Thibert Creek lies within or adjacent to the Thibert fault whereas upper Thibert Creek lies within Cache Creek complex and resembles rocks found in Dease Creek.

Mineral exploration on Thibert Creek has largely focused on the lower reaches of the drainage where much of the placer gold has been recovered. Exploration focused on alteration with the ultramafic rocks has been met with limited success, whereas the footwall shales south of Thibert fault, have assayed up to 0.25 oz. gold per ton (Kowalchuk, 1997). Much of the placer gold in lower Thibert Creek exhibits a worn, transported shape, suggesting distal bedrock sources, which is encouraging when assessing the potential distribution of placers within the drainage (Vowell, 1876).

The local geology of upper Thibert Creek consists of Kedahda and Teslin formation rocks and is similar to units exposed in Dease Creek to the southeast. Previous exploration activity on Vowell and Rose creeks, left limit tributaries to upper Thibert Creek, have described the bedrock as dark volcanic rocks, brecciated silicious rocks, black shales, chert and limestones (Diakow, 2000). Visible sulphides (pyrite) occur in the coarse-grained volcanic rocks, black shales and green chert. Rose-coloured quartz veins (1 inch to 4 feet wide) cross-cut bedding in Rose Creek and can be traced for 50 m on the surface. Trenching on the Hop claims near Vowel Creek, exposed a quartz rock sample that assayed 0.3 ounces gold/tonne (McLeod, 1989). Silt samples from the area returned values up to 84 ppb gold and 232 ppb arsenic (Diakow, 2000). Overall the gold values are thought to occur with quartz veining or in silicified zones, however there is a general absence of sulphides (McLeod, 1989).

REGIONAL SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

The Thibert Creek area has been glaciated by the Cordilleran Ice Sheet numerous times during the Pleistocene. Despite this glacial activity, potential Tertiary deposits have been documented on lower Thibert Creek and its tributary Mosquito Creek. A semi-consolidated fluvial gravel, varying in thickness from 2 to 8 feet, lies on a high level buried bedrock bench. This unit is gold-bearing and many of the younger gold-bearing gravels in Thibert Creek likely derive their gold from reworking this unit or equivalent units. The presence of a preserved Tertiary gravel in the Dease Lake area is not surprising given the mature landscape morphology that is characterized by broad low-gradient valleys, rounded summits and flat plateau surfaces (Fig. 1). This landscape morphology is observed in other placer camps in the Cordillera such as Atlin, Clear Creek and the Klondike.

Quaternary glaciation has modified the pre-glacial physiography by causing base-level adjustments and erosion of summits and valleys. Ice flow during the last glacial maximum was independent of the underlying topography and flowed in a general north to northwest trajectory (Fig. 6). Thibert Creek valley is oriented perpendicular to glacial maximum ice flow, which would have aided in the preservation of pre-glacial and interglacial fluvial deposits. During deglaciation the Cordilleran ice sheet thinned and became increasingly controlled by the underlying topography. In the Dease Lake area deglacial ice flow was maintained to the north whereas in upper Thibert Creek the ice flow was directed parallel to the valley in a northeast direction (Fig. 7). The absence of a broad U-shaped valley in upper Thibert Creek suggests that glacial erosion was limited during deglaciation.

Landforms such as eskers and ice-margial meltwater channels suggest some modification of the valleys occurred by meltwater. Large volumes of meltwater were generated by the retreating glaciers causing both depositional and erosional landforms to develop. In upper Thibert Creek meltwater flow was parallel to the valley orientation resulting in eskers in the valley bottom and meltwater channels on the valley sides (Fig. 8). In addition, evidence of glaciofluvial erosion is present downstream of the OCS property. Field observations from the 2015 program (Fig. 8, 15TC03 and 15TC05) identified a thin high-energy gravel on a low rock-terrace about 1.5 km below the Adsit Lake Road crossing (Fig. 9). The presence of bedrock outcropping in a low terrace next to Thibert Creek suggest shallow depths bedrock along the active floodplain.

2015 MAPPING AND PROSPECTING RESULTS

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

Upper Thibert Creek contains fluvial deposits that span the valley bottom and have a mixed origin. The active floodplain is bound by multiple fluvial, glaciofluvial terraces and fluvial fans. As mentioned previously, bedrock outcrops in terrace escarpment exposures downstream from the claim block. The immediate valley sides are steep and intermediate-level fluvial or glaciofluvial terraces, which are cut into bedrock, are exposed in tributary incisions (Fig. 8).

Hand pits of varying size were selectively excavated on different landforms on the property. Samples were panned and gold content in milligrams was estimated using a gold scale card. Some landforms/prospects were tested adjacent to the property where better natural exposures were found that would provide information about a common landform.

Intermediate-level terraces of unknown origin

The oldest gravelly deposits observed on the property are located in right-limit (south side) intermediate-level terraces that are cut into bedrock 25-30 m above the valley bottom. The terraces are visible on the air photos and are mapped as long linear terraces on the south side of the valley. They are mapped as Ft on the surficial geology map (Fig. 8). The best exposure of the terraces occurs where a small tributary stream dissects the terrace (15TC01/02). This exposure is located outside the claim boundary but provides useful information about the landform that extends onto the property.

15TC01(N 58.81188, W 130.43384): Right limit bench just upstream from Adsit Lake Road near upper Thibert Creek crossing. Exposure is located where a small tributary to Thibert Creek dissects the bench surface. Coarse-boulder-gravel on bedrock (Fig. 10). Clast imbrication has a flow parallel to tributary stream. One gold pan sample was taken near the bedrock contact and did not contain any colours. Magnetite heavies present.

15TC02 (N 58.81157, W130.43344): Right limit bench above 15TC01 cut into shaley bedrock. The gravel primarily contains cobbles and pebbles, not as many boulders as lower terrace previous. The dominant lithology is a subangular volcanic rock. The gravel is 3 m thick and is thicker towards the hillside or right limit. The bench is 30 m above the valley bottom and is wider than the previous site. Sampled one pan at the contact with bedrock, which contained only magnetite heavies and no gold.

Glaciofluvial terraces

Ice contact eskerine deposits are present upstream of the property and were reworked by meltwater from the retreating ice sheet. This outwash flow would have also reworked till and potentially pre-glacial deposits that outcrop on the valley sides. Glaciofluvial terraces from this reworking phase are the dominant set of landforms on the property. As the ice front retreated, deposition of a plain gave way to erosion leaving three levels of terraces (FGt1, FGt2, FGt3; Fig. 8). The lower of these three terraces (FGt3) forms the largest glaciofluvial landform on the property and measures approximately 300m wide and is 3m in height above the floodplain (Fig. 8). The deposition of FGt3 marks the approximate termination of glaciofluvial sedimentation in the valley.

FGt1
15TC10 (N 58.79905, W130.48148): sample taken from southwestern edge of glaciofluvial terrace. The terrace is 7.5 m in height above the floodplain and 30 m in width.

15TC11 (N58.79934, W130.47968): 1 pan sample taken on surface of FGt1. No gold

FGt2
15TC12 (N 58.80060, W 130.47461): 1 pan sample taken from surface of intermediate level glaciofluvial terrace, FGt2. Small boulders exposed in escarpment of terrace (Fig. 11). No gold.

15TC09 (N 58.80084, W 130.47353): geological boundary between FGt2 and FGt3. FGt2 is 1.5m higher than FGt3. The gravel appears less coarse on FGt2 surface compared to FGt3.

FGt3
15TC06 (N 58.80257, W130.46530): Sample taken on surface of FGt3 landform. The surface gravel on the terrace consists of a boulder-cobble gravel. The terrace is 3 m above the active floodplain of Thibert Creek. Sampled 10 gallons and contained approximately 5 mg of gold.

15TC07-01 (N 58.80180, W130.46858): Sample taken near surface of FGt3 where trail cuts through terrace escarpment and exposes terrace gravel (road cut). Panned 5 gallons and contained 8 colours or 5 mg of gold (Fig. 12 and 13).

15TC07-02 (same general location): Sampled upstream side of road cut. 10 gallon sample was panned and contained 8 mg of gold.

15TC07-03 (same general location): Sampled downstream side of road cut. 10 gallon sample was panned and contained 5 mg of gold.

15TC08 (N 58.80156, W130.46919): Sample taken 50m upstream from 15TC07 on FGt3 surface. Small boulders are present on the surface of the terrace (Fig. 14 and 15). Sample size was 2.5 gallons and contained 4 colours of gold (8 mg).

Fluvial terraces, plain and fans

Subsequent sedimentation/reworking occurred during the Holocene as fluvial processes related to seasonal precipitation run-off. At least one fluvial terrace level was mapped on the property, which is predominantly derived from further reworking of the Gt3 terrace and upstream eskerine deposits (Fig. 8 - Ft). This terrace is relatively restricted and its surface is 1.5 m above the active floodplain. Active fluvial deposits consist of the modern floodplain and fluvial fan deposits that overlie the glaciofluvial terraces. The largest fluvial fans are found on the north side of the valley bottom (Fig. 8). Both the active floodplain and the fan deposits were not sampled during this field program.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDED PLACER EXPLORATION PROGRAM FOR OCS PROPERTY

Surficial geology mapping indicates that upper Thibert Creek was affected by glaciofluvial erosion and deposition during the last glaciation. Successively lower terraces formed as the ice front retreated from the valley. The lowest terrace (FGt3) is the most expansive of the property measuring 300 m in width, 1200 m in length and approximately 3 m thick, for a volume of approximately 1 million cubic metres. A higher terrace is preserved on the right limit of Thibert Creek, which may represent pre-glacial fluvial sedimentation. Following deglaciation, fluvial sedimentation in the valley bottom has continued to rework the glaciofluvial deposits. A low fluvial terrace is sporadically preserved from the Holocene down-cutting. Fluvial fan sedimentation is common on both sides of the valley where tributary streams enter into Thibert Creek valley. These fans consist of coarse gravels near the fan apex and silty sand along the fan toe.

Placer gold was discovered in the FGt3 landform based on 5 samples that were processed from the near surface zone of the terrace. The distribution of gold at depth in the terrace was not evaluated during this program. In general, the amount of gold recovered suggests, at least, a low-grade prospect is present in the landform and has little to no overburden cover. Additional sampling is warranted to evaluate the bulk potential of the deposit as gold may be erratically distributed in the gravel. This should include examining the gold distribution both vertically within the terrace and spatially on the landform. This terrace-level is also present on the south side of the valley (right-limit) and it should be tested as well (Fig. 11). An existing trail provides excellent access to the property (Fig. 2).

Future placer exploration on the OCS property should consist of a program of excavator test pitting and sluicing. A minimum of 1-2 cubic yard samples should be processed at each test pit to verify the grade and consistency of the FGt3 deposit. Test pitting should also focus on the margins of the active floodplain where it is sufficiently wide enough to respect the environmental setback. Exploration of the high-level terrace on the right limit should also continue and will require trail building to access with an excavator. Confirmation of the origin of this terrace is important because pre-glacial deposits tend to contain higher concentrations of placer gold.

SUMMARY

Surficial geology mapping of the OCS property indicates that glacial maximum ice-flow was sub-perpendicular to the orientation of the valley, which is favourable for preserving gold-bearing pre-glacial deposits. During deglaciation, ice flow was aligned parallel to upper Thibert Creek and may have eroded some gold-bearing sediment. Meltwater from the retreating ice sheet deposited eskers and glaciofluvial terraces. Evidence of meltwater erosion is preserved in the form of meltwater channels cut into bedrock on the valley sides and in the form of a boulder gravel on bedrock in the valley bottom downstream of the claim block.

Field investigations confirmed the presence of placer gold in the main valley of upper Thibert Creek in a glaciofluvial landform. Additional sampling using an excavator is recommended to evaluate the distribution of gold within this sizeable landform and in other prospective targets on the property.

REFERENCES

Barkov, A.Y., Fleet, M.E., Nixon, G.T. and Levson, V.M. (2005): Platinum-Group Minerals From Five Placer Deposits in British Columbia, Canada. The Canadian Mineralogist, vol. 43, pp. 1687-1710.

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Vowell, A.W., (1876): Report of the Ministry of Mines, British Columbia. p. 412-416.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jeffrey D. Bond, of Whitehorse, Yukon do hereby certify that:

- I am a geomorphologist with the Yukon Geological Survey.

- I am a graduate of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, with an M.Sc. degree

in Geomorphology (1997).

- I have practiced research geomorphology for 20 years in Yukon Territory

- At the time of writing this report, I am the registered owner (100%) of the OCS placer claim.

Respectfully submitted,

Jeffrey D. Bond

	STATEMENT OF EXPENSES			
Expense	**Comment**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Total Cost**
Personnel				
Field work wages	Jeff Bond wages: October 4-9th	6	$ 500.00	$ 3,000.00
Air photo interpretation - Terrain mapping	Jeff Bond	1.3	$ 500.00	$ 650.00
Technical report preparation	Jeff Bond wages	2.5	$ 500.00	$ 1,250.00
Transportation				
Truck	3C Border (Yukon) to study site return 400 km		$0.30/km	$ 120.00
Food and camp				
Food and camp	Jeff Bond field work	6	$ 80.00	$ 480.00
			Total	**$ 5,500.00**

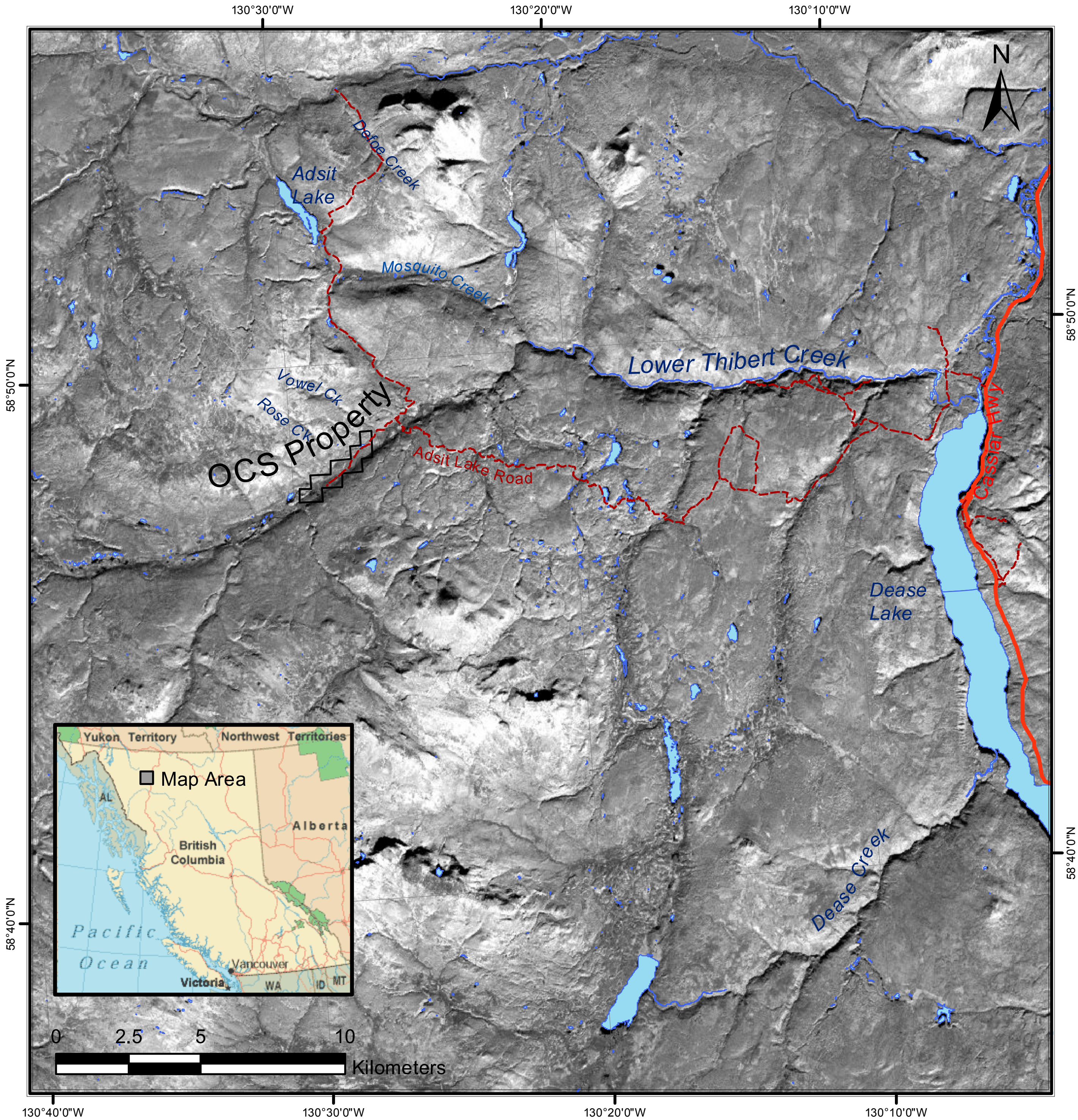
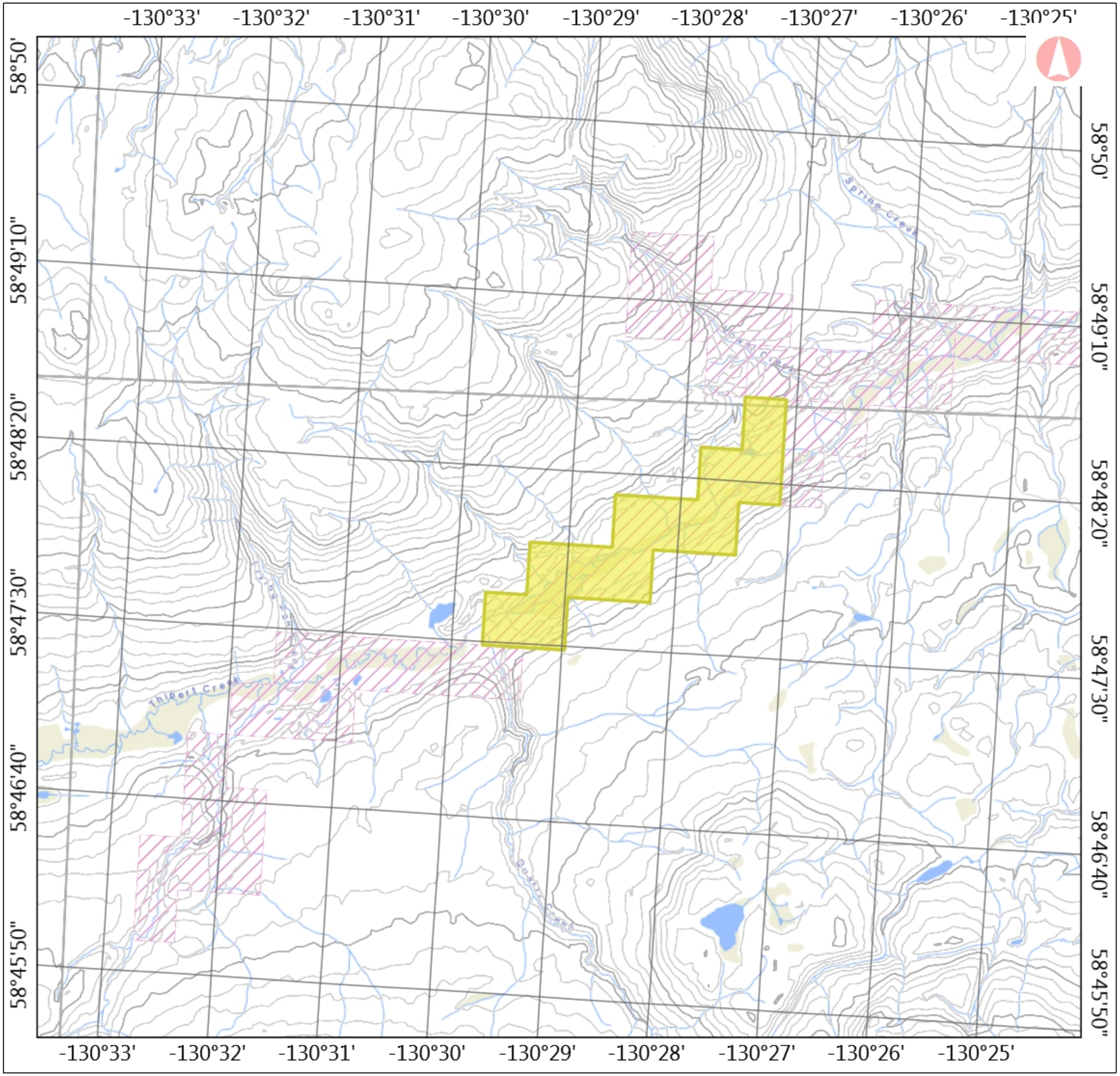


Figure 1. Location map of OCS property west of Dease Lake.



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Figure 1b

Legend

UTM Minor Gridlines (1:10,000)

UTM_ZONE

7 Zone

8 Zone

9 Zone

10 Zone

11 Zone

Contours - (1:20,000)

FCODE

Contour - Index

Contour - Index Indefinite

Contour - Index Depression

Contour - Index Depression Indefinite

Contour - Intermediate

Contour - Intermediate Indefinite

0 1.02 2.03 km

1: 50,000

Copyright/Disclaimer

Datum: NAD83

Projection: NAD_1983_BC_Environment_Albers

Key Map of British Columbia

Figure 2. Local access trail on the OCS property. Note there are virtually no trees in the valley bottom, which makes access relatively easy for exploration.

Figure 3. Placer gold from a cleanup on lower Thibert Creek

Figure 4. Modern mining on a high-level deposit on lower Thibert Creek.

Figure 4. Modern mining on a high-level deposit on lower Thibert Creek.

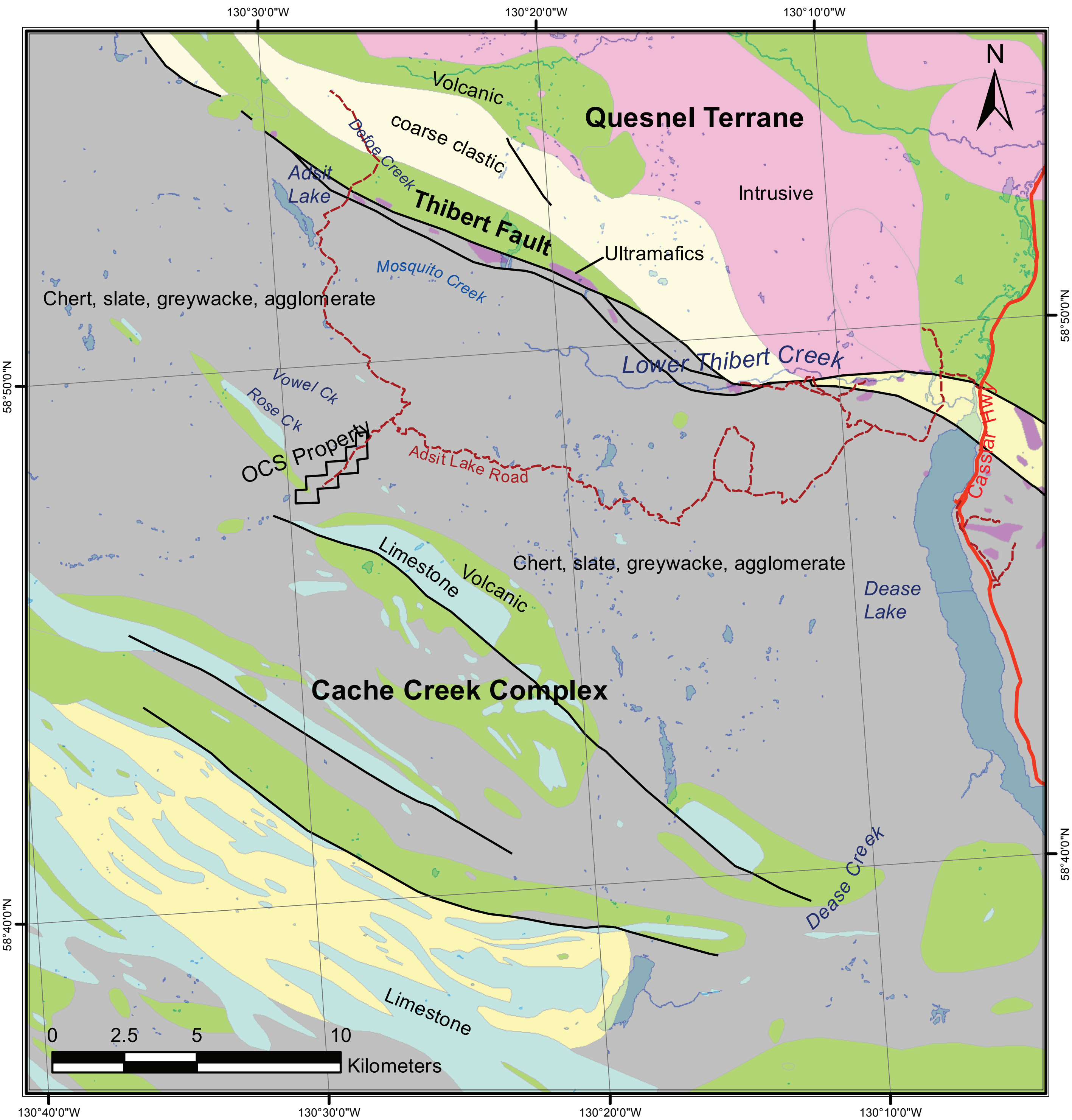


Figure 5. Bedrock geology of Thibert Creek area.

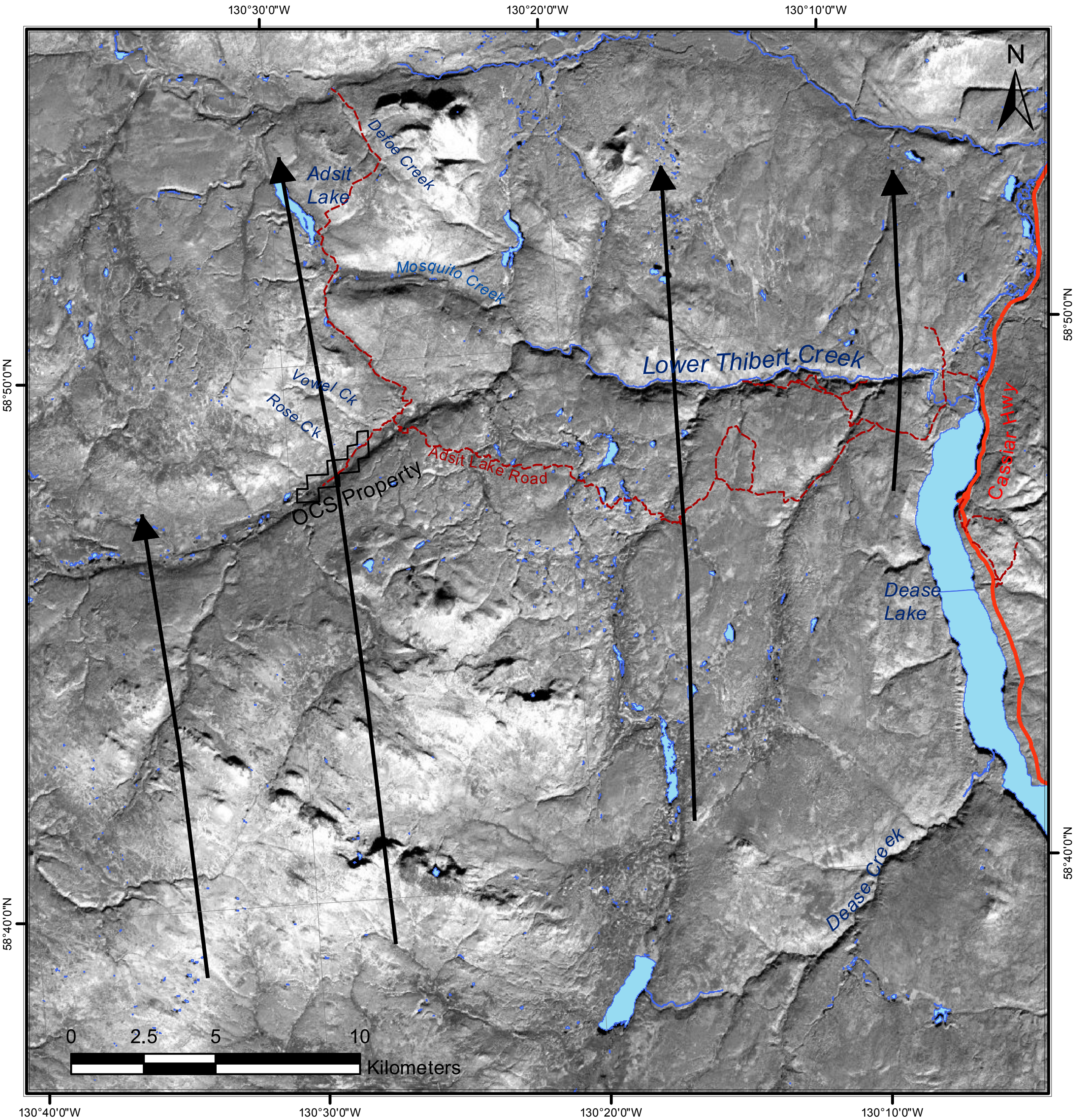


Figure 6. Ice flow direction during glacial maximum approximately 17,000 years ago.

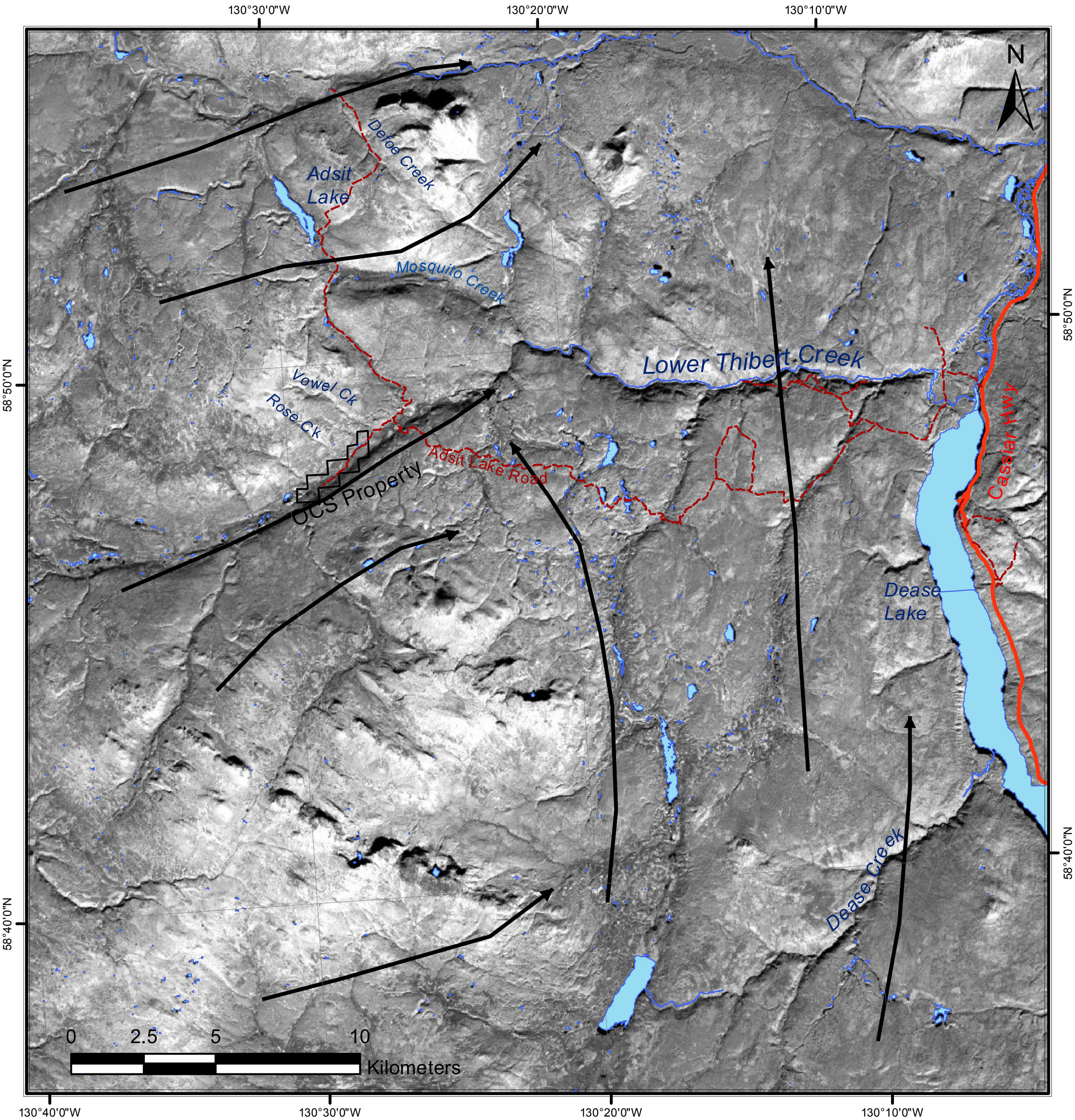


Figure 7. Ice flow movement during deglaciation approximately 13,000 years ago.

Figure 9. A bedrock terrace capped with a thin veneer of boulder-rich gravel. This terrace is located down-stream of the OCS property and indicates that meltwater flow in the valley bottom was sufficiently vigorous to erode bedrock.

Figure 10. Sample location 15TC01 located on a right limit high-level terrace of Thibert Creek about 30 m above the valley bottom. The large clast sizes indicated a high-energy flow was likely responsible for its deposition.

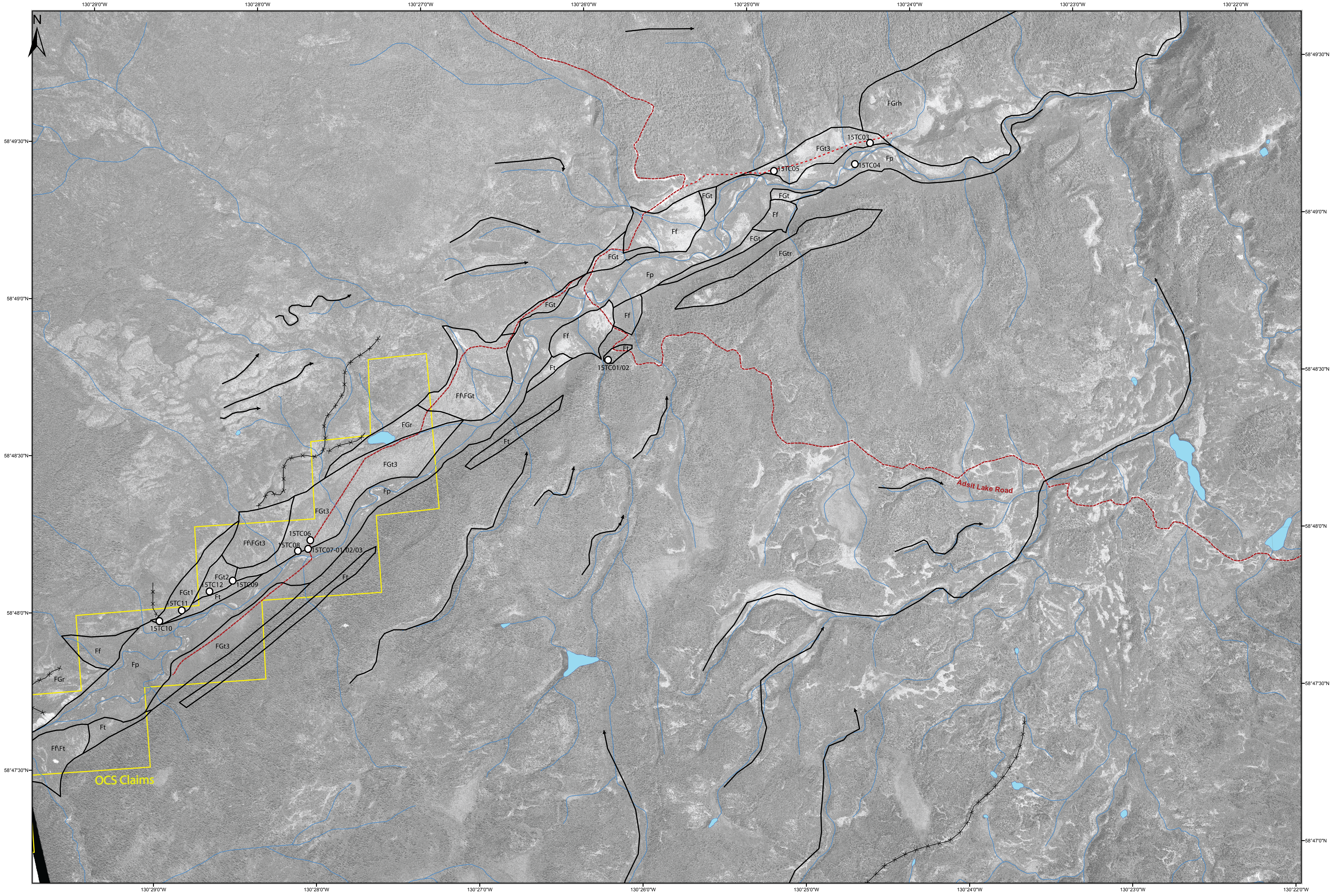
Figure 11. A sample taken at 15TC12 on the FGt2 landform. Note the small boulder on the surface of the terrace. Visible in the background is Thibert Creek and the FGt3 terrace landform on the opposite side of the valley.

Figure 12. A view to the northeast of the road cut on the FGt3 landform that was used for testing the landform. Note the coarse clast-size in the deposit, which is indicative of a relatively vigorous stream flow at the time of deposition. This gravel contains placer gold.

Figure 13. A view to the north showing the escarpment edge of the FGt3 landform. Also visible is the road cut that was used for testing the deposit. The terrace is approximately 3m above the modern floodplain where the truck is located. Note the large boulders on the terrace.

Figure 14. A typical clast size on the FGt3 landform surface.

Figure 15. A view upstream looking towards sample site 15TC08. The FGt3 terrace is plainly visible on the right-hand side of the photo and Thibert Creek is visible in the valley bottom. Vegetation on the terrace and valley bottom is predominantly dwarf birch.



Legend

Late Wisconsin Glaciation

FG Glaciofluvial: moderately-sorted sand and coarse gravel

Holocene/Modern

F Fluvial: moderately to well-sorted sand and gravel

Landforms

p plain: flat surface often associated with active floodplains

t terrace or bench: flat surface bound by a steep erosion escarpment

f fan: delta-shaped landform associated with streams debouching into valleys

r ridged: sharp crested landform, often associated with eskers or moraines

h hummocky: rolling topography characterized by knobs and kettles

FGt**2** flights of terraces are numbered according to their relative age whereby 1 is oldest and 3 is youngest.

15TC02 field station location

meltwater channel

esker

Figure 8

Surficial Geology of Upper Thibert Creek

by

Jeffrey Bond MSc

1:10 000 scale