83-#392 - 11722
8184

ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

AND

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

PROGRAMMES

ON THE

CARTHAGE GROUP

YMIR, B.C.

LATITUDE: 49° 20' N

LONGITUDE: 117° 10' W

N.T.S: 82F/6E

OWNER: NITHEX EXPLORATION LTD.

OPERATOR: NITHEX EXPLORATION LTD.

August 31, 1983

D. W. Rennie, P.Eng.

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TABLE OF FIGURES

1. SUMMARY

An exploration programme consisting of soil sampling and geologic mapping was done on the Carthage Claim Group, located near Ymir, B.C. The presence of a previously discovered soil anomaly was confirmed and a new anomaly was found.

2. INTRODUCTION

In 1980, Nithex Exploration Ltd. purchased several groups of claims which lie in a north-trending belt just east of Ymir, B.C. The ground acquired at that time included the Carthage Group. During the summer of 1981, Nithex conducted line-cutting, soil sampling and geological mapping programmes over the Carthage Group in order to explore for gold and silver mineralization. This work delineated several anomalous areas and the following report describes a programme of detail soil sampling and geological mapping carried out over one of these anomalies.

3. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Carthage Claim Group is in the Nelson Mining Division at latitude 49 degrees 20 minutes N, longitude 117 degrees 10 minutes W on N.T.S. sheet 82F/6E (Figure 1). It is on Huckleberry Creek, five km NE of Ymir, B.C. (Figure 2). Access to the claims is gained via five km of dirt road which leaves Highway 6 at Ymir, and then on foot for approximately two km. All roads leading to the property have, apparently, been washed out or are overgrown.

4. CLAIMS

The Carthage Claim Group is located on Mineral Titles Reference Map M82/F6E (Figure 3). Pertinent claim data are listed in the table below:

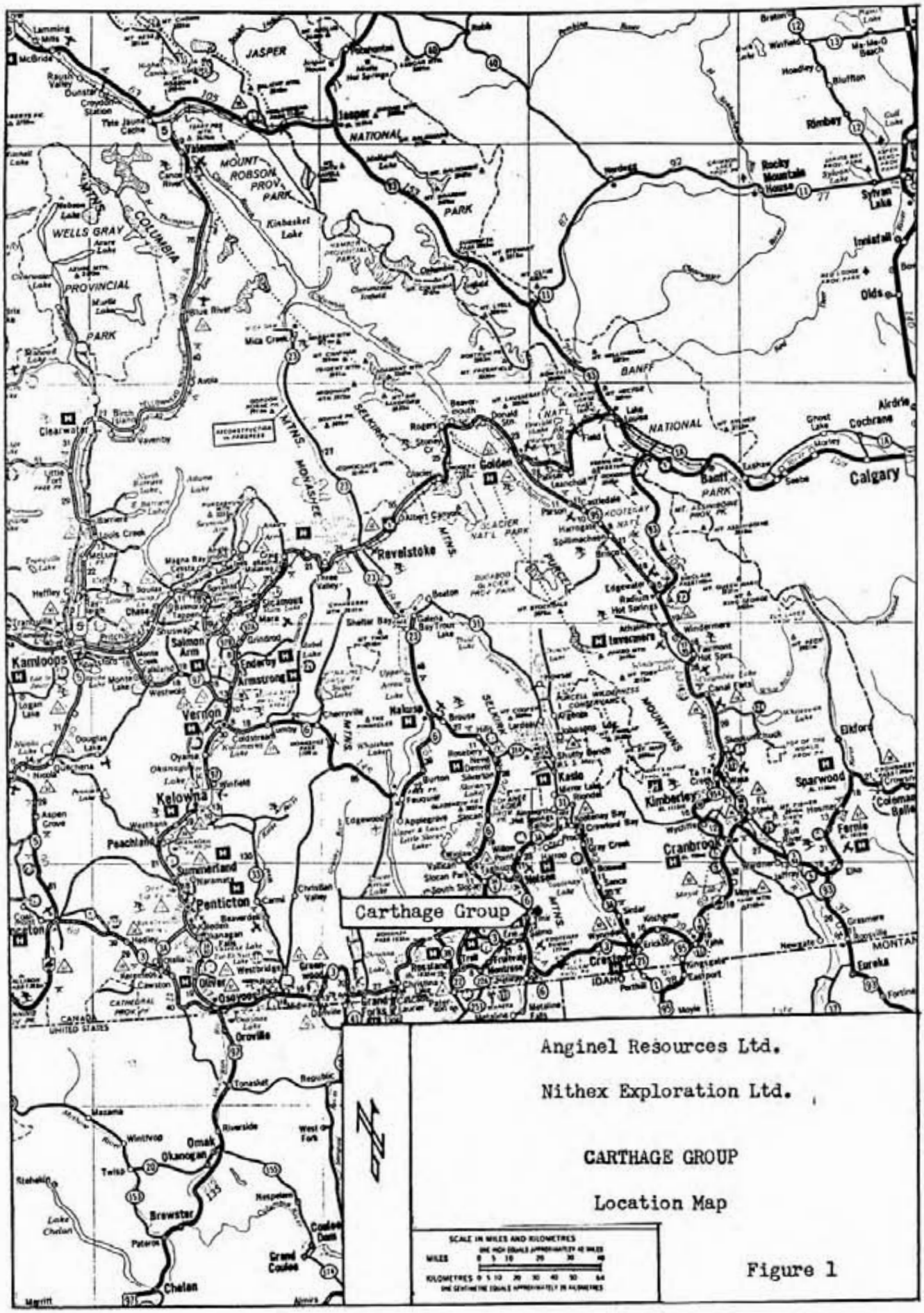
Claim	Record No.	No. of Units	Anniversary Date
Carthage	743	1	August 22, 1983
Pat	744	1	August 22, 1983
Beresford	750	1	August 22, 1983
Dufferin	751	1	August 22, 1983
Wild Horse	752	1	August 22, 1983
X-ray	753*)	1	August 22, 1983
Ray Fr.	753*)		August 22, 1983
Joplin	757		August 22, 1983
Oronoco	758	1	August 22, 1983
S.J.M.	759	1	August 22, 1983
Ray	765	1	August 22, 1983
Golden Calf	766	1	August 22, 1983
Ramsey	767*)	1	August 22, 1983
Maude Fr.	767*)		August 22, 1983

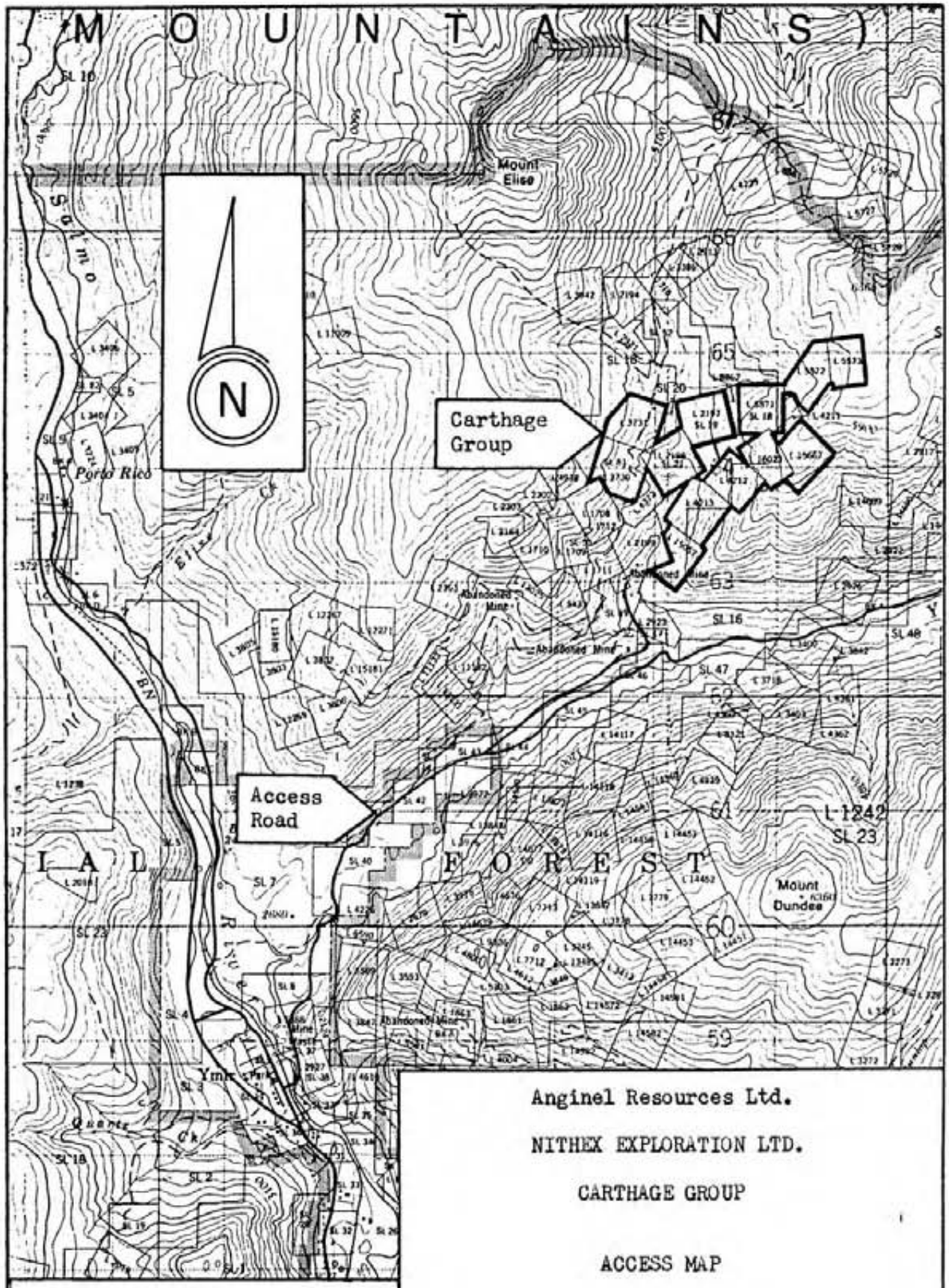
*Adjoining reverted Crown-grants which do not collectively exceed 61.78 acres are combined to form one recorded claim.

The above information conforms with the records of the Mining Recorder at Nelson.

5. PROPERTY HISTORY

The claims were first Crown-granted between 1900 and 1905. Prospecting and exploration work was done by many parties over the years, but production of ore was never achieved. The most extensive exploration programme carried out on any of the claims was that done by the Ymir Good-Hope Mining Co. Their work, consisting of road building, surface trenching, drifting and under-


Carthage Group
Anginel Resources Ltd.
Nithex Exploration Ltd.
CARTHAGE GROUP
Location Map
Figure 1



Anginel Resources Ltd.

NITHEX EXPLORATION LTD.

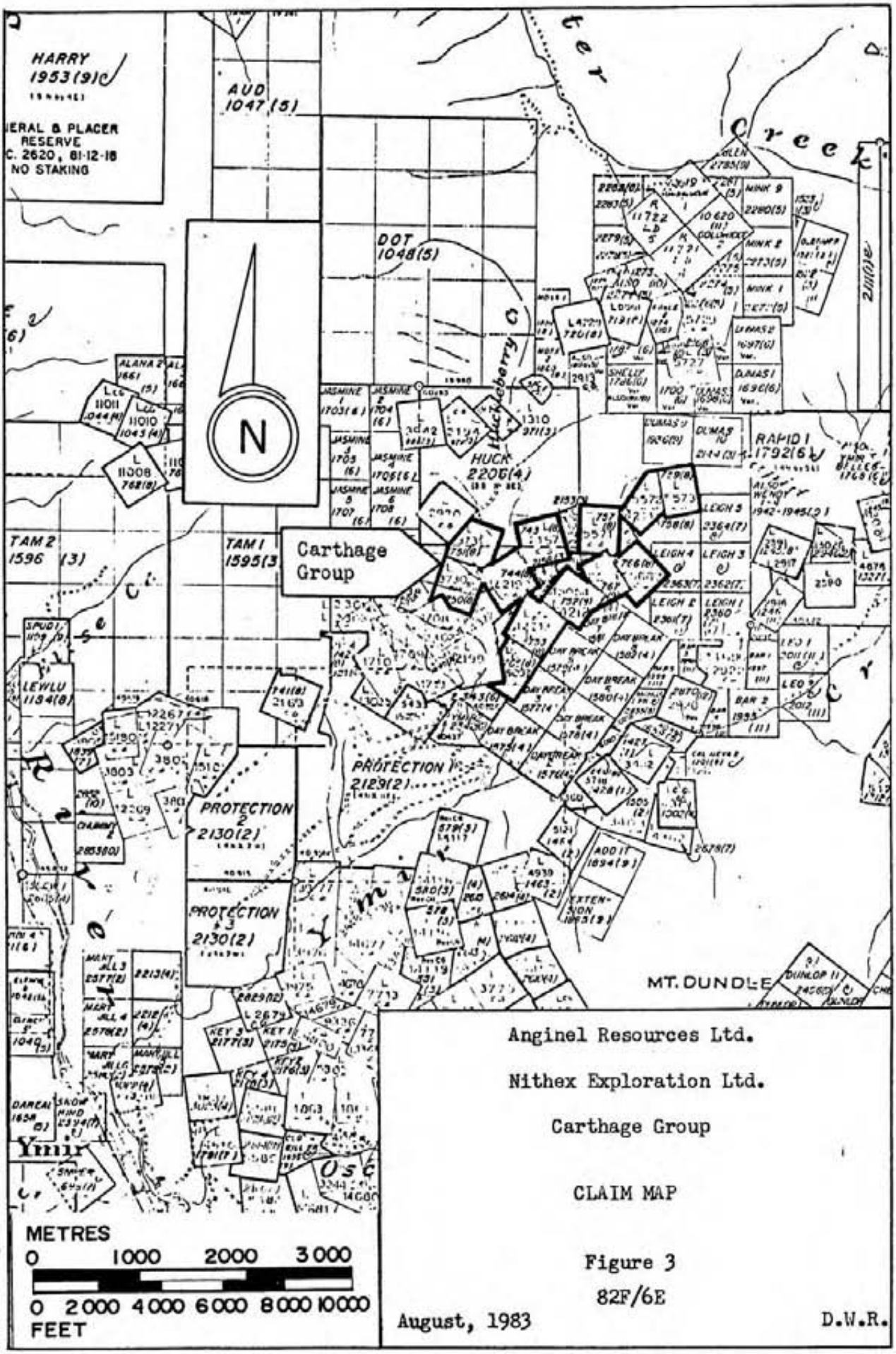
CARTHAGE GROUP

ACCESS MAP

Figure 2

82F/6

August, 1983 D.W.R.



Anginel Resources Ltd.

Nithex Exploration Ltd.

Carthage Group

CLAIM MAP

Figure 3

82F/6E

August, 1983 D.W.R.

ground diamond drilling, was carried out on the X-Ray Group between the years 1944 and 1950. At that time, the group consisted of the X-Ray, Wild Horse and Annie Maud Crown-granted mineral claims.

No major work was done on the claims until 1979, when the property was prospected by D. R. Cochrane.

Nithex Exploration Ltd. purchased the Carthage Group in 1980, and carried out an exploration programme in 1981 consisting of geochemical soil sampling and geologic mapping.

6. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Ymir area is underlain by a series of regionally and contact-metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks ranging in age from Proterozoic to Upper Jurassic (Figure 4). This entire sequence has been intruded by the Cretaceous Nelson granites and granodiorites and Tertiary Coryell plutonic rocks (Little, 1960; McAllister, 1951).

The non-intrusive rocks strike roughly north-south and dip or are overturned steeply to the west (McAllister, 1951). Two phases of deformation have caused extensive crumpling and, locally, the structure can be very complex (Fyles and Hewlett, 1959; McAllister, 1951). Two major folds have been identified, however, and these are the Baldy Anticline and the Laib Creek Syncline. Both are isoclinal folds which have axes trending

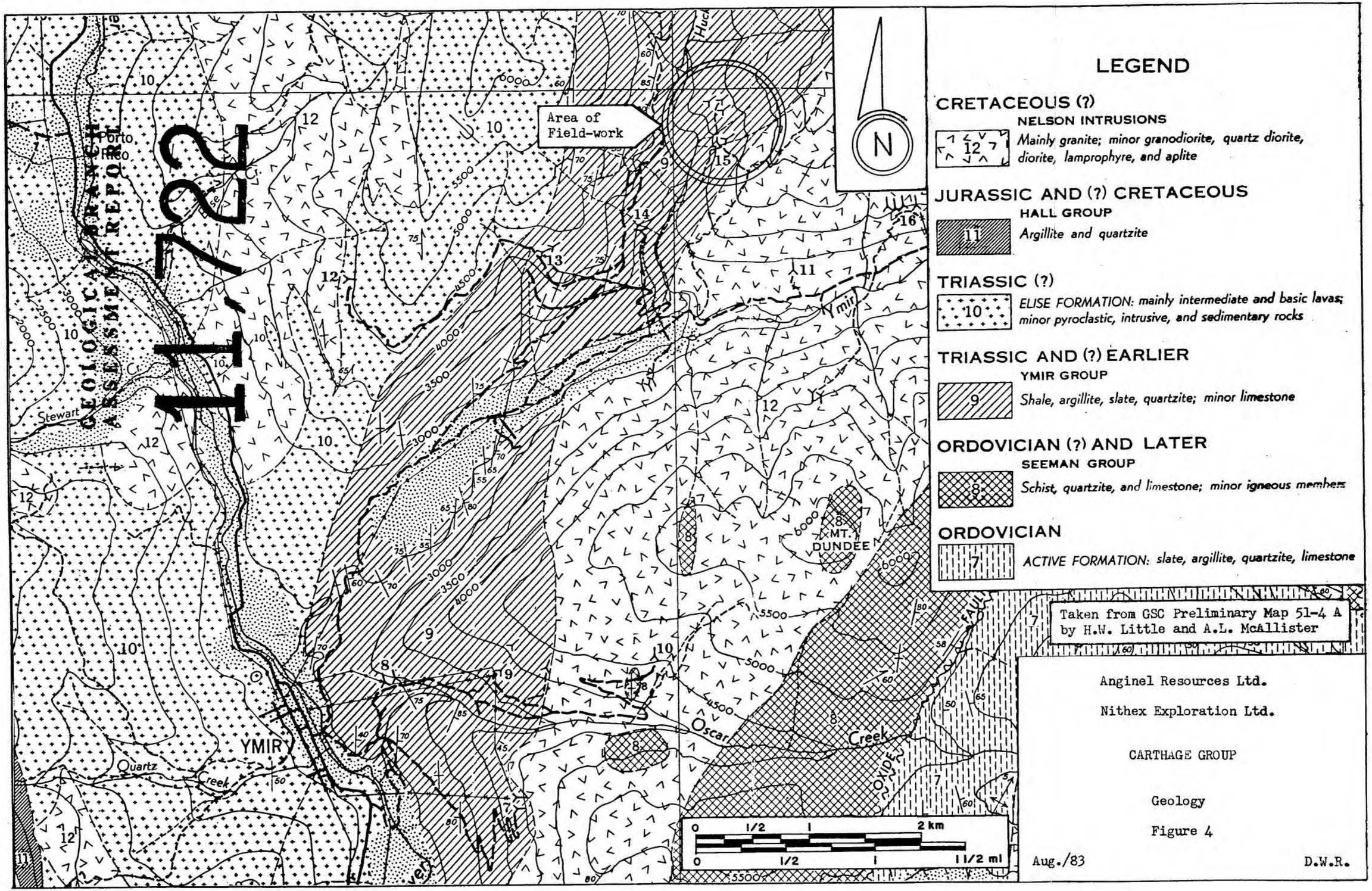
slightly east of north (McAllister, 1951).

Several faults traverse the region. Most of these faults strike parallel to the overall formational strike with steep easterly dips (McAllister, 1951; Little, 1960). Towards the south, near Salmo, three thrust faults have been identified. These also strike parallel to the general geology and dip to the east (Fyles and Hewlett, 1959).

7. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Carthage Group is underlain by schists and argillites of the Ymir Group and by granites of the Nelson Intrusives (Figures 4 and 5). The Ymir Group sediments consist of dark grey, green, brown and black slates, shales, argillites, quartzites, phyllites and schists. Near the contact with the intrusive, the sediments have been metamorphosed to andalusite-mica schists and chlorite-mica schists (McAllister, 1951; Little, 1960).

These rocks have been correlated with the Slocan Group sediments by McAllister (1951) and are therefore considered to be Triassic in age. Little (1960) contends, however, that the lowermost part of this unit may be as old as Permian and the uppermost as young as Lower Jurassic.



LEGEND

CRETACEOUS (?)

NELSON INTRUSIONS

12 — *Mainly granite; minor granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite, lamprophyre, and aplite*

JURASSIC AND (?) CRETACEOUS

HALL GROUP

11 — *Argillite and quartzite*

TRIASSIC (?)

10 — *ELISE FORMATION: mainly intermediate and basic lavas; minor pyroclastic, intrusive, and sedimentary rocks*

TRIASSIC AND (?) EARLIER

YMIR GROUP

9 — *Shale, argillite, slate, quartzite; minor limestone*

ORDOVICIAN (?) AND LATER

SEEMAN GROUP

8 — *Schist, quartzite, and limestone; minor igneous members*

ORDOVICIAN

7 — *ACTIVE FORMATION: slate, argillite, quartzite, limestone*

Taken from GSC Preliminary Map 51-4 A
by H.W. Little and A.L. McAllister

Anginel Resources Ltd.

Nithex Exploration Ltd.

CARTHAGE GROUP

Geology

Figure 4

Aug./83 D.W.R.

The intrusive rocks consist of porphyritic granite (McAllister, 1951), and, throughout the area, there are numerous small late-stage dikes and sills ranging in composition from aplite to lamprophyre (Drysdale, 1917).

The metamorphism of the sediments is not intense, except near contacts with intrusives (McAllister, 1951). During the course of this programme, the metamorphic grade was observed to be moderately intense with well developed foliation and occasional occurrences of porphyroblasts of andalusite. Two small intrusions of Nelson granite were noted on the property by Black (1982), and these intrusives are the most likely source of the metamorphism.

The most common rock-type observed in the survey area is a grey to grey-brown or rusty weathering, medium to coarse-grained mica-quartz (-graphite-andalusite) schist with moderate to well developed foliation. Also fairly common, is a grey weathering, grey fine-grained thinly laminated quartzite. These two rock types have been grouped together as Ymir Sediments (Figure 5).

No outcrops of intrusive rocks were seen by the writer, although boulders and fragments of paragneiss were observed along the east side of line 3+75S (Figure 5). This is not surprising, as the intrusive contact has been observed by several geologists along the eastern boundary of the Carthage Group (Drysdale, 1917; McAllister, 1951; Little, 1960; Black, 1981) (Figure 4).

One outcrop of grey-green fine-grained chlorite (?)-mica schist was noted at 2+75S/1+50E (Figure 5). This rock exhibits a fair degree of kaolinization, probably due to alteration by a nearby quartz vein. Drysdale (1917) reported that quartz veins in the Ymir area frequently contained kaonlinite, both in the wall rocks and in the veins themselves. The probability of a quartz vein occurring nearby is further enhanced by the presence of a geochemical anomaly at 2+75S/1+75E (Figures 6, 7 and 8).

8. VEIN SYSTEMS AND ORE MINERALIZATION

Gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper mineralization occurs on the property in quartz veins, stockworks and zones of reticulating quartz veinlets which parallel the strike and dip of the country-rock sediments. Sulphide minerals in these veins consist of fine-to coarse-grained disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite with minor chalcopyrite and galena (Black, 1981). These zones can be several feet thick, but are usually quite narrow, in the order of 0.5 to 1 foot wide (McAllister, 1951).

The main zone of quartz veining on the Carthage Group, as evidenced by the location of geochemical anomalies and old workings, starts at 4+00S/0+50E and trends northeast to the Carthage Claim on a bearing of approximately 025 degrees (Figure 5). There are many trenches and adits in this portion of the property, some of which have dumps containing mineralized boulders. A

sample of vein material taken by the writer from one of these dumps at 1+75S/1+00E assayed 0.006 oz Au/ton and 2.37 oz Ag/ton.

There is evidence of another mineralized zone on the property which strikes approximately 160 degrees and traverses the X-Ray Claim from 3+00S/2+00E to 1+00S/0+50E. Geochemical anomalies in gold, silver, zinc, copper and, to a lesser degree, lead occur along this zone and will be discussed in greater detail in a later section of this report (Figure 6, 7 and 8).

9. EXPLORATION APPROACH

In the summer 1981, Nithex Exploration Ltd. conducted a programme of geochemical soil sampling and geological mapping over the Carthage Group claims. A sampling grid was cut over the property, consisting of a 1.5 km long base line bearing 025 degrees with cross lines 100 metres apart. These cross lines were sampled at 25 metre intervals and the samples were analysed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold (Richardson and Black, 1981).

This soil sampling programme outlined several geochemical anomalies. The largest of these anomalies is located on the X-Ray and Carthage claims in a northeast-southwest trending zone. Many trenches and adits are present in this area and it is probably the main zone of mineralization on the property as described by McAllister (1951).

In August of 1983, a series of detail soil samples were taken in order to more fully define the continuity and extent of this anomaly. These samples were taken at 25 metre intervals along cross lines cut 25 metres apart between the reconnaissance lines. A total of 85 samples were taken between lines 1+00S and 4+00S and between 0+50W and 2+00E (Figures 5, 6, 7 and 8).

The results have been plotted on 1:2500 scale maps (Figures 6, 7 and 8). Gold and silver have been plotted together (Figure 6) as have lead and zinc (Figure 7). Copper was plotted on a separate map (Figure 8).

10. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

As was mentioned before, most of the work done, to date, on the property has been confined to a zone which starts at 4+00S/ 0+50E and trends northeast to the Carthage Claim. Several pits and at least four adits have been excavated along this zone indicating the probable existence of sulphide mineralization. Not surprisingly, there are a number of geochemical anomalies in this area. These anomalies, detected by both this year's programme and the reconnaissance programme conducted in 1981, are probably due to naturally high metal occurrences in the soil and to contamination from previous exploration activities. Consequently, care was taken to minimize possible contamination

caused by sampling too close to waste dumps and roads.

High values were obtained for gold and zinc near the base line between lines 2+00S and 2+50S. This anomaly lies very close to a small plug of Nelson Intrusive and there are some mineralized quartz boulders scattered throughout the area which may account for the high metal content of the soil. There is an adit at 1+75S/0+25W, but since it lies downhill from the anomalous samples, no contamination from the waste dump is suspected.

There is another anomalous zone on the property which strikes approximately 160 degrees and traverses the X-Ray Claim from 3+00S/2+00E to 1+00S/0+50E.

Anomalously high values for gold and silver were detected along this zone in a series of discreet, relatively discontinuous occurrences. The geochemical results for copper and zinc suggest, however, that this is, in fact, one continuous zone. These metals, due to their greater mobility, better reflect the lenticular structure of the anomaly. It appears that there may be pods of higher-grade mineralization along the zone which are detectable by gold and silver geochemistry. The lower-grade sections of the structure are detectable by base-metal geochemistry only.

The geochemical results for lead do not reflect this anomaly as clearly, although there is a general trend observable between lines 2+00S and 1+75S.

The existence of a mineralized zone which caused the geochemical anomaly is supported by an outcrop of kaolinized pyritiferous chlorite-mica schist at 2+75S/1+50E (Figure 5). Kaolinite was noted by Drysdale (1917) as a common gangue mineral in veins and faults in the Ymir area. The kaolinite occurs in both the veins and the wall-rocks.

11. CONCLUSIONS

1. The detail soil sampling programme conducted over the Carthage Group Claims confirmed the existence of a northeast-southwest trending geochemical anomaly located in the vicinity of the grid base line. The source of this anomaly is probably due to the quartz veins described by previous workers although these veins have yet to be investigated by the writer.

2. Another anomaly, located between 3+00S/2+00E and 1+00S/0+25W, was detected on the property. The source of this anomaly is not known.

3. Both anomalies are open-ended and require more detail soil-sampling, geologic mapping and, possibly, trenching before drill-targets can be defined.

12. STATEMENT OF COSTS

Geologist

Pre-field	.50 days @ $210.00/day	$ 105.00	
Field	3.00 days @ $210.00/day	630.00	
Assistant	3.00 days @ $ 90.00/day	270.00	
Vehicle	3.00 days @ $ 30.00/day	90.00	
Report	3.00 days @ $210.00/day	630.00	
		$1,725.00	$1,725.00

Miscellaneous

Equipment and Supplies	$ 100.00	
Reproduction and Office Costs	333.75	
Assays	12.50	
Geochemical Analyses 85.00 Samples @ $7.90/Sample	671.50	
	$1,117.75	$1,117.75
Total		$2,842.75

13. REFERENCES

1. COCHRAN, D. R., (1979), "Prospecting Assessment Report on Portions of the Carthage Group and Gibralter and Inkerman Reverted Crown-granted Mineral Claims."

2. COCKFIELD, W. E., (1936), "Lode Gold Deposits of Ymir-Nelson Area, British Columbia", Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 191.

3. BLACK, R. G., (1981), Unpublished memos and progress reports to Nithex Exploration Ltd.

4. DRYSDALE, C. W., (1917), "Ymir Mining Camp, British Columbia", Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 94.

5. LITTLE, H. W., (1960), "Nelson Map Area, West Half, British Columbia (82F/W1/2)", Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 308.

6. McALLISTER, A. L., (1951), "Ymir Map Area, British Columbia", Geological Survey of Canada Paper 51-4

7. MINISTRY OF MINES ANNUAL REPORTS, 1900-1903, 1905, 1917, 1930, 1934, 1944-1950.

8. RICHARDSON, P. W. and BLACK, R. G., (1982), "Assessment Report Describing the Soil Geochemistry Programme on the Carthage Claim Group".

9. WALKER, J. F., (1934), "Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Salmo Map Area, British Columbia", Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 172.

10. WOLFE, R., (1980), "A Summary of Exploration Potential of Claims in the Ymir Gold Camp", Private Report to Nithex Exploration Ltd.

14. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David W. Rennie, hereby certify:

1. That I am a geological engineer residing at #313 - 505 Second Street, Nelson, B.C.

2. That I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia (1982).

3. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia and hold a bachelor of Applied Science degree in Geological Engineering (1979).

4. That I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

5. That I have not received directly or indirectly, nor do I expect to receive, any interest in the Carthage Property or Nithex Exploration Ltd.

6. That I, personally, carried out the field work and prepared this report on the request of Nithex Exploration Ltd.

D. W. Rennie, P.Eng.

DWR:mfl

APPENDIX I

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS METHOD

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

852 East Hastings Street,

Vancouver, B.C.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES PROCEDURE

Copper, Lead, Zinc and Silver

The soil samples are prepared by drying the sample at 60°C, and sieving the sample to minus 80 mesh. Samples weighing 0.5 grams are digested in hot dilute aqua regia in a boiling water bath and diluted to 10 ml with demineralized water. The extracted solution is analyzed by atomic absorption for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag.

Gold

The samples are ignited overnight at 600°C. The minus 80 mesh portion is ground in a ring grinder and 10 grams are digested with dilute hot aqua regia. The clear solution is extracted with methyl isobutyl ketone. Gold is determined in the methyl isobutyl ketone extract by atomic absorption.

APPENDIX II

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATES

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C.
PH:253-3158 TELEX:04-53124

DATE RECEIVED AUG 15 1983

DATE REPORTS MAILED Aug 19/83

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

A .500 GM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3 ML OF 3:1:3 HCL TO HNO3 TO H2O AT 90 DEG.C. FOR 1 HOUR.
THE SAMPLE IS DILUTED TO 10 MLS WITH WATER. ELEMENTS ANALYSED BY AA : CU, PB, ZN, AG.
SAMPLE TYPE : SOIL - DRIED AT 60 DEG C., -80 MESH.
AU* - 10 GM, IGNITED, HOT AQUA REGIA LEACH MIBK EXTRACTION, AA ANALYSIS.

ASSAYER _____ DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

ANGINEL RESOURCES PROJECT # X-RAY FILE 83-1648A PAGE# 1

SAMPLE	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	AU* PPB
1+25S 0+50W	40	50	1510	1.3	5
1+25S 0+25W	35	90	850	.7	10
1+25S 0W	32	22	650	1.7	5
1+25S 0+25E	66	46	1150	2.4	25
1+25S 0+75E	28	47	570	.9	5
1+25S 1E	20	35	500	.4	5
1+25S 1+25E	19	45	820	.5	5
1+25S 1+50E	16	32	770	.3	5
1+25S 1+75E	22	68	575	.6	5
1+25S 2E	20	35	745	.5	5
1+50S 0+50W	16	26	680	.4	5
1+50S 0+25W	20	30	315	.4	20
1+50S 0W	27	27	480	.8	25
1+50S 0+25E	19	34	980	1.2	10
1+50S 0+50E	25	39	1490	3.5	165
1+50S 0+75E	16	30	715	.5	5
1+50S 1+25E	25	26	1880	.4	5
1+50S 1+75E	26	52	590	.7	5
1+50S 2E	28	34	460	1.0	5
1+75S 0E	20	25	450	.9	5
1+75S 0+25E	16	33	665	.7	80
1+75S 0+50E	38	40	1050	2.2	20
1+75S 0+75E	24	76	1850	1.0	30
1+75S 1E	26	86	1840	.6	50
1+75S 1+25E	17	40	2000	.4	5
1+75S 1+50E	30	132	1690	2.0	5
1+75S 1+75E	31	48	590	.3	10
1+75S 2E	38	56	640	.4	20
2+25S 0+50W	40	26	430	.9	25
2+25S 0+25W	42	36	1720	2.6	30
2+25S 0W	37	54	700	.7	5
2+25S 0+25E	23	33	490	1.4	10
2+25S 0+50E	24	37	710	1.5	15
2+25S 0+75E	35	38	725	1.6	10
2+25S 1E	35	37	1260	1.2	20
2+25S 1+25E	64	215	1960	16.5	135
2+25S 1+50E	25	48	915	1.2	110

SAMPLE	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	AU* PPB
2+25S 1+75E	26	48	650	.6	5
2+25S 2E	20	43	725	.9	20
2+50S 0+50W	31	26	330	1.0	15
2+50S 0+25W	23	34	350	.7	60
2+50S 0+25E	32	40	1240	2.8	65
2+50S 0+50E	16	30	685	.3	10
2+50S 0+75E	18	29	735	.5	15
2+50S 1E	20	38	530	.2	10
2+50S 1+25E	25	35	540	.7	10
2+50S 1+50E	34	38	500	.6	5
2+50S 1+75E	21	84	385	.4	5
2+50S 2E	16	34	750	.2	5
2+75S 0+50W	26	56	770	.3	10
2+75S 0+25W	28	35	1000	.4	5
2+75S 0W	24	31	750	.7	10
2+75S 0+25E	22	26	425	.7	25
2+75S 0+50E	32	31	460	.8	10
2+75S 0+75E	23	29	345	.3	5
2+75S 1E	22	40	780	.4	5
2+75S 1+25E	21	60	1110	.4	15
2+75S 1+50E	48	68	670	.3	10
2+75S 1+75E	20	44	1580	.2	50
2+75S 2E	22	38	1150	.4	10
3+25S 0+50W	22	25	260	.4	15
3+25S 0+25W	21	23	320	.7	5
3+25S 0W	22	25	315	.2	5
3+50S 0+50W	18	21	330	.3	5
3+50S 0+25W	14	23	250	.6	5
3+50S 0W	24	23	400	1.0	5
3+50S 0+25E	16	24	265	.5	15
3+50S 0+50E	26	28	260	.7	10
3+50S 0+75E	18	32	340	.2	15
3+50S 1E	27	52	350	2.2	20
3+50S 1+25E	24	37	630	.6	15
3+50S 1+50E	27	34	1250	1.5	20
3+50S 1+75E	18	29	660	1.5	20

SAMPLE	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	AU* PPB
3+50S 2E	21	36	1110	.7	55
3+75S 0+50W	13	28	265	.8	5
3+75S 0+25W	10	30	196	.5	5
3+75S 0W	17	25	310	.4	5
3+75S 0+25E	18	24	290	.5	25
3+75S 0+50E	21	29	305	.6	5
3+75S 0+75E	21	30	270	.6	5
3+75S 1E	19	32	300	.4	5
3+75S 1+25E	15	40	310	.4	5
3+75S 1+50E	17	37	315	.5	5
3+75S 1+75E	20	34	500	.6	5
3+75S 2E	28	30	465	1.2	20

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C.
PH:253-3158 TELEX:04-53124

DATE RECEIVED AUG 15 1983

DATE REPORTS MAILED Aug 19/83

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE TYPE : ROCK - CRUSHED AND PRULVERIZED TO -100 MESH.

ASSAYER _____ DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

ANGINEL RESOURCES PROJECT # X-RAY FILE # 83-1648B PAGE# 1

SAMPLE	AG OZ/TON	AU OZ/TON
10026	2.37	.006

APPENDIX III

GEOLOGICAL FIELD NOTES

GEOLOGICAL FIELD NOTES

The following notes refer to specific numbered locations on the Geology Map of the Carthage Group (Figure 5).

1. In soil sample pit - Boulder of grey-green, medium to fine-grained schist with quartz (?) porphyroblasts approximately 0.5-2 mm in diameter.

2. Float - medium-grained slightly foliated feldspar - biotite-quartz intrusive (could be paragneiss).

3. Intrusive float similar to "2".

4. Grey-green schist float. Finer-grained, no quartz visible, medium-grained biotite. Also, fine-grained grey schistose sediments.

5. Quartz float boulders of quartz, many vugs, minor pyrite and sphalerite.

6. Closure error - line 3+50S = 7 m. E, 10 m. N.

7. Intrusive and metasediment float.

8. Grey to grey-green quartz-mica schist, fine-grained with small amounts of medium-grained biotite and quartz porphyroblasts. Quartz vein float near 3+25S/0+25W.

9. Grey weathering, grey fine-grained metamorphic rock. 2 - 3 mm diameter porphyroblasts with fine-grained matrix, moderately foliated. Float consisting of quartz with coarse-grained pyrite.

10. Trench with mineralized quartz boulders.

11. Schist.

12. Schist - somewhat coarser-grained.

13. Grey meta-sediments with quartzite beds.

14. Chlorite schist with minor disseminated pyrite (kaolinized?).

15. Schist.

16. Station 1+50S/1+00E is on dump from adit or trench. Some mineralized boulders present with medium-grained pyrite. Wall rocks consist of grey schist and shistose quartzite. From size of boulders quartz veins appear to be at least 6" thick.

17. Station 1+50S/1+50E on waste dump from trench or small adit. Similar mineralization and rock types as "16" but finer-grained and more massive.

18. Grey schist.

19. Slightly foliated quartzite similar to "16". Small quartz stringer with minor sulphides.

20. Trench with quartz and pyrite mineralization. Character sample taken for analysis.

21. Grey thinly laminated slightly foliated quartzite.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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CARTHAGE L 2197

PAT L 2158

BEARSFORD L 3730

X-RAY L 4213

WILD HORSE L 4212

RAY FR. L. 1505

RAY L. 1505T

ROAD

ROAD

HUCKLEBERRY CREEK

L 7+00N

L 6+00N

L 5+00N

L 4+00N

L 3+00N

L 2+00N

L 1+00N

L 0+00

L 1+00S

L 2+00S

L 3+00S

L 4+00S

L 5+00S

L 6+00S

L 7+00S

L 8+00S

N

0 50 100 150 200 250 m.

LEGEND

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MODIFIED: AUG '83
BY: D. RENNIE

SCALE: 1:2500 FIGURE 6

TO ACCOMPANY ASSESSMENT REPORT ENTITLED,
"Geological Mapping and Geochemical Soil Sampling Programmes on the Carthage Group Claims"
BY D. W. Rennie, P.Eng.

N

CARTHAGE L 2197

BEARSFORD L 3730

PAT L 2158

X-RAY L 4213

WILD HORSE L 4212

RAY FR L 1505S

RAY L 1505T

ROAD

ROAD

HUCKLEBERRY CREEK

L 7+00N
L 6+00N
L 5+00N
L 4+00N
L 3+00N
L 2+00N
L 1+00N
L 0+00
L 1+00S
L 2+00S
L 3+00S
L 4+00S
L 5+00S
L 6+00S
L 7+00S
L 8+00S

LEGEND

0 50 100 150 200 250 m.

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CARTHAGE GROUP
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS
ON SOIL GRIDS

SCALE: 1:2500 FIGURE 7

N

CARTHAGE L 2197

BERESFORD L 3730

PAT L 2198

L 7+00N

L 6+00N

L 5+00N

L 4+00N

L 3+00N

L 2+00N

L 1+00N

L 0+00

L 1+00S

L 2+00S

L 3+00S

L 4+00S

L 5+00S

L 6+00S

L 7+00S

L 8+00S

X-RAY L 4213

WILD HORSE L 4212

RAY FR. L. 15057

RAY L. 15057

ROAD

ROAD

HUCKLEBERRY CREEK

LEGEND

30 — GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE SITE (Cu results in ppm)

0 50 100 150 200 250 m.

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CARTHAGE GROUP
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS FOR COPPER

SCALE: 1:2500 FIGURE 5