GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ECON GROUP
64°20'N 131°13'W

Mayo Mining Division

106B/6E

G.Gibson
I.Watson,P.Eng.

Noranda Exploration Company, Limited
(No Personal Liability)

July 12 - August 16, 1974

Noranda Exploration Company Limited : ECON 1-36

Remarks : The claim group was staked by the ~~company~~ ~~they~~ during July and August 1973 to protect lead-zinc mineralization found during regional exploration of the Bonnet Plume area

Preliminary mapping and prospecting in 1973 ~~were~~ followed by detailed mapping, prospecting, and surface trenching during the 1974 season.

Lead-zinc mineralization on the ECON property occurs within a series of ferro-calcite veins which are controlled by and emplaced along east-west fractures ~~related~~ related to a regional ~~north-west striking~~ northwest striking fault system. The host rocks are carbonates developed locally at the top of the Lower Cambrian Sekwi Formation below a suspected unconformity with shales of the Ordovician to Devonian Road River Formation.

Recommendations for further work included a limited diamond drilling program to obtain fresh material below the zone of weathering and to test the depth extension of the mineralized veins.

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Drawings (in map pocket)

INTRODUCTION

The 36 claim ECON group was staked by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited in July and August 1973 to protect lead-zinc mineralization found during regional exploration of the Bonnet Plume area, Yukon Territory. Preliminary mapping and prospecting of the property in 1973 was followed by detailed mapping, prospecting, and surface trenching during the 1974 season.

LOCATION, CLAIM DATA

The claim group straddles the headwaters of the North Stewart River, Yukon Territory, approximately 22 miles east of Bonnet Plume Lake (Drawing 2A).

Claim data are listed below:

Claim Name	Record Number	Record Date
Econ No.1	Y 84926	Sept.4/73
Econ No.2	Y 84927	"
Econ No.3	Y 84928	"
Econ No.4	Y 84929	"
Econ No.5	Y 84930	"
Econ No.6	Y 84931	"
Econ No.7	Y 84932	"
Econ No.8	Y 84933	"
Econ No.9	Y 84934	"
Econ No.10	Y 84935	"
Econ No.11	Y 84936	"
Econ No.12	Y 84937	"
Econ No.13	Y 84938	"
Econ No.14	Y 84939	"
Econ No.15	Y 84940	"
Econ No.16	Y 84941	"
Econ No.17	Y 84942	"
Econ No.18	Y 84943	"
Econ No.19	Y 84944	"
Econ No.20	Y 84945	"
Econ No.21	Y 84946	"
Econ No.22	Y 84947	"
Econ No.23	Y 84948	"
Econ No.24	Y 84949	"

Cont'd

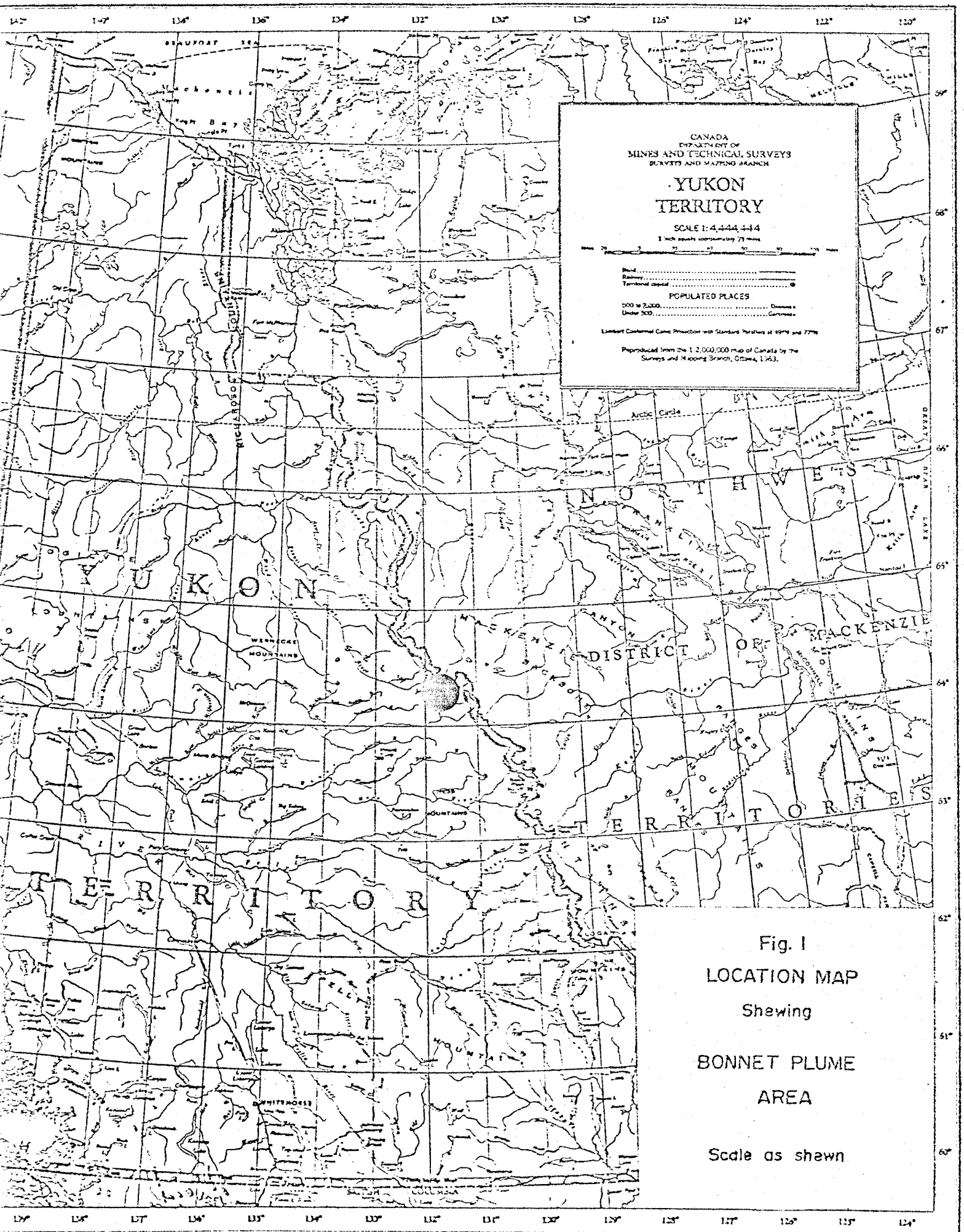


Fig. 1

LOCATION MAP

Shewing

BONNET PLUME

AREA

Scale as shewn

Copies may be obtained from the Map Distribution Office, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa

(Claim Data cont'd)

Claim Name	Record Number	Record Date
Econ No.25	Y 84950	Sept.4/73
Econ No.26	Y 84951	"
Econ No.27	Y 84952	"
Econ No.28	Y 84953	"
Econ No.29	Y 84954	"
Econ No.30	Y 84955	"
Econ No.31	Y 84956	"
Econ No.32	Y 84957	"
Econ No.33	Y 84958	"
Econ No.34	Y 84959	"
Econ No.35	Y 84960	"
Econ No.36	Y 84961	"

Fly camps on the property were supported by helicopter from the base camp on Bonnet Plume Lake. The base camp was serviced by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo 125 miles to the south-west.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Topography of the claim area is variable, reflecting the effects of lithology, structure and glaciation. The claim group is split by the wide U-shaped valley of the North Stewart River. West of the river, resistant limestones of the Sekwi Formation form prominent castellate bluffs; to the east the ground is less rugged as the valley wall is formed by the gently inclined dip slope of the Sekwi carbonates, and recessively weathering Road River shales. The steep walled canyon cutting the range between the North Stewart and Bonnet Plume Rivers, in the south-west corner of the ECON map area, is the expression of a major north-westerly striking fault zone involving block faults with displacements of several hundred feet.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

The property was staked during July and August 1973. Work during the 1973 season was limited to prospecting and preliminary mapping using air photos as a base.

The 1974 programme consisted of detailed geological mapping, prospecting, and trenching of selected showings. Air photo based contour maps (1"=500' and 1"=1000') and an air photo mosaic (1"=1000') were used as base maps. Ground conditions on the property delayed the start of work until July when a two-man crew set up a fly camp on the claim group. The crew was supported from the base camp on Bonnet Plume Lake by daily helicopter flights. Geological mapping was carried out by G.Gibson and prospecting by D.Pegg during the period July 12-30, 1974. On August 4th a two-man crew (I.Saunders and R.Whittingham) was flown into the property to drill and blast trenches on selected showings. A total of 11 trenches was completed over four showings during the period August 4-16, 1974. Locations of the trenches are shown on Drawing 3, accompanying this report.

GEOLOGY

The ECON property lies within the Eastern Marginal Belt of the Cordillera, close to its western boundary with the Selwyn Basin (see figure 2).

In general the Eastern Marginal Belt contains shelf-type sediments, mainly carbonates, shales and calcareous shales, ranging in age from Helikian to late Palaeozoic. The regional trend is northwesterly. The tectonic style is typically overlapping easterly

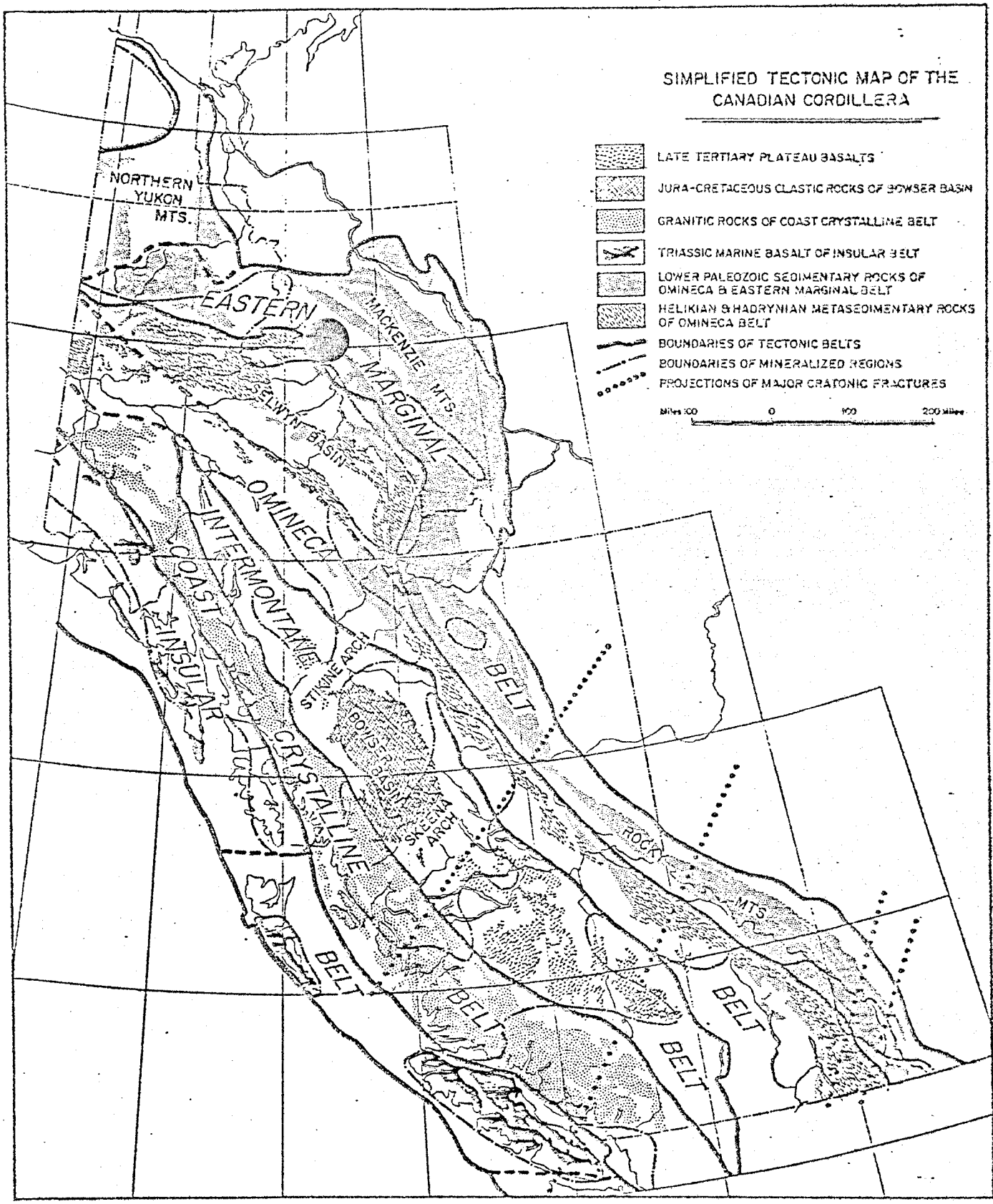


FIGURE 2 Tectonic map of Cordillera showing approximate location of Bonnet Plume area (red circle).
(From Metallogeny of the Canadian Cordillera - A. Sutherland-Brown; R.J. Cathro; A. Panteleyev and C.S. Ney. CIM Trans. Vol. LXXIV 1971)

directed thrusts. The succession encountered within the Noranda Bonnet Plume project area is illustrated by the accompanying Table of Formations.

The ECON property is underlain by carbonates belonging to the upper part of the Sekwi Formation and by calcareous shales of the Road River Formation, which unconformably overlie the Sekwi(Drawing 2). The sediments are cut by a major north-westerly trending fault system, with smaller scale complementary east-west and later north-south fractures. Within the upper units of the Sekwi Formation the east-west fracture system hosts a series of mineralized (Pb-Zn, minor barite) ferro-calcite veins. It was the discovery of these veins that led to the staking of the ECON group in 1973.

The limestones at the top of the Sekwi Formation are of particular interest; not only do they host the mineralization, but their distribution is restricted to the west and central parts of the Bonnet Plume map area. It is thought that the limestones may mark a boundary or 'hinge line' between platform carbonate deposits and more argillaceous basin sediments; similar Lower Cambrian limestones have been noted elsewhere in the Richardson and Ogilvie Mountains (Fritz, 1974).

LITHOLOGY

Sekwi Formation

Orange weathering dolomite(Es)

The lowest units of the Sekwi Formation occurring within the ECON property are fairly typical of the Sekwi Formation in general. They consist dominantly of bright orange and buff weathering dolomites, with minor maroon and green siltstone and shale

ERA	PERIOD	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY
PALAEOZOIC	Devonian and Mississippian	'Besa'	Black pyritic shales and argillites. Very minor limestone.
	Upper Devonian	Nahanni	Limestone, grey, fine grained, fossiliferous.

CARBONATE FACIES — ? UNCONFORMITY ? — SHALE FACIES

PALAEOZOIC	Mid Devonian	Landry	Limestone, grey, very fine grained, may be banded.	FACIES CHANGE	Ordovician-Mid Devonian	Road River	Ranges from black, pyritic, graptolite shales to dark grey calcareous shales, with narrow limestone beds. Includes discontinuous lensing beds of volcanic tuffs, agglomerates, and minor basaltic and andesitic flows. Rare, narrow, lamprophyre sills and dykes.
	? UNCONFORMITY ?						
	Mid Devonian	Arnica	Dolomite, dominantly dark grey, fine grained.				
	Lower Devonian	Sombre	Dolomite, pale and dark grey, fine grained.				
		Camsell	Reefal dolomite, pale buff, massive, vuggy, in part dolomite breccia.				
	Silurian-Devonian	Delorme	Dolomite, minor limestone, dominantly dark grey, fine, medium bedded.				
	Upper Ordovician-Silurian	Whittaker	Dolomite dark grey, and limestone pale grey, including reefal dolomite/dol. breccia.				

? UNCONFORMITY ?

PALAEOZOIC	Lower Cambrian	Sekwi	Dominantly bright orange and buff dolomites, minor pale and dark grey limestones, narrow maroon and pale green shales and siltstones—locally quartzites.
		Undivided	Buff dolomites, siltstones, minor limestones, shales.

Fault Contact

PROTEROZOIC	Hadrynian	'Grit Unit'	Dark shales, quartzites, conglomerates, maroon and green shales and siltstones.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

Lower Massive Pale Grey Limestone ($\mathcal{E}s^1$)

This unit is lithologically identical to the "upper pale grey limestone" which hosts the ECON mineralized zones. The rock is pale grey weathering, massive, finely crystalline, thick bedded and forms prominent castellate outcrops. Exposed surfaces develop a distinctive fine fluting or shallow ribbing effect due to weathering.

The limestone is very erratically developed, rarely exceeding 200' in thickness; in places it occurs only as narrow lenses, or may be entirely absent from the succession. The lower limestone is barren of mineralization.

Dark Grey Limestone ($\mathcal{E}s^2$)

Overlying the lower pale grey limestone is an impure, dark grey, fine-grained, limestone which weathers to a coarse tabular rubble. The more recessive nature of this unit results from a higher content of argillaceous material. The rock is fosilliferous; specimens of "Salterella" and Olenellid (trilobite) fragments have been noted.

The dark grey limestone varies in thickness within the ECON map area, but averages 200'.

Upper Pale Grey Limestone ($\mathcal{E}s^3$)

The upper pale grey limestone is the uppermost member of the Sekwi Formation in the ECON property area, and is the principal host of the lead-zinc mineralization. It is identical in appearance to the lower pale grey limestone, described above, and like the lower limestone forms prominent castellate outcrops. The contact with the overlying Road River shales is probably unconformable; variations in thickness and irregularities along the contact are

probably the result of erosion prior to the deposition of the Road River. Within the thicker parts of the upper limestone, there are layers and lenses of more argillaceous limestone. (ϵs^{3a} on the geological map) which closely resembles the underlying dark grey limestone unit (ϵs^{2}).

Road River Formation (OSDr)

On the ECON property the Road River Formation consists of dark grey finely bedded calcareous shales and mudstones, with rare thin limestone interbeds. The rock weathers recessively to form gently rounded grass covered hills, with steeper talus slopes. As the carbonate content increases the rock becomes more resistant and the topography is correspondingly more rugged, as in the area immediately south of the ECON claim group, east of the North Stewart River. No fossils were seen in the Road River shales on the ECON property. Rare pyrite, as small scattered nodules, was found.

Volcanics (Ovr)

A small ovoid body of volcanic tuff/agglomerate outcrops along a fault contact between Road River shales and Sekwi dolomites in the north-western part of the map area. The rock weathers orange brown and consists of small (1/16" to 1/4") pale fragments in a dark fine-grained groundmass. Brecciation was noted along the contacts of the volcanic rock, and the enclosing sediments appear to have been weakly altered in the immediate contact area. Irregular calcite veining was noted in the volcanic rocks.

STRUCTURE

Strikes within the property generally reflect the regional north-westerly trend and dips are mainly moderate or gentle to the south-west. A gentle anticlinal arch strikes easterly along the northern boundary of the claim group, east of the North Stewart River, but otherwise folding is restricted to minor distortions along major faults.

The dominant structural feature in the ECON map area is the major north-westerly striking fault zone which parallels the regional trend and is complemented by smaller scale east-west and north-south faulting.

The major north-westerly striking fault zone has formed a pass between the North Stewart and Bonnet Plume Rivers, in the south-west corner of the map area. The fault zone here is 1000' wide and consists of a series of fault blocks or slices, which have been displaced vertically as much as 1400' (see section YY). Some rotational movement of the blocks is also suspected and bedding attitudes in this area show most variation.

The east-west fractures are of particular interest as they have provided the plumbing system for the lead-zinc vein mineralization. In most cases there appears to have been little or no movement along these fractures, with the exception of a larger fault in the north-western corner of the map area; this fault has an apparent substantial north-side downthrow, although well developed slickensides indicate movement along strike.

The north-south faults are best developed in the eastern half of the property. These steeply dipping fractures appear to have effected lateral displacements, however the apparent displacement is caused mainly by vertical movement of gently dipping beds. Displacements are in the order of a few tens of feet. Lateral displacements have been noted along north-south fractures, however, the most striking example being the 100' separation of the large mineralized ferro-calcite vein on the western side of the North Stewart River. Sheared, barren calcite fillings are common along the north-south fractures.

MINERALIZATION

The east-west fracture system described above provides the channel-ways for orange weathering ferro-calcite replacement veins which host the galena-sphalerite-barite mineralization on the ECON property. The distribution of the mineralized veins is shown on Drawing 3. The veins are steeply dipping and vary in size from short veinlets to large 40'x1200' veins. They are most strongly developed within the upper pale grey limestone, and the exposures available indicate that they die out within a few feet of passing into the underlying dark grey limestones.

Mineralization consists of coarse grey sphalerite and galena in a crystalline carbonate host which weathers to a brilliant orange brown, and has been tentatively identified as ferro-calcite. Barite occurs as a minor accessory. The galena and sphalerite are most strongly developed in the central parts of the larger veins. Strong sphalerite mineralization is often revealed by the development of white zinc carbonate; coarse rubbly gossans occur where galena is

heaviest. Spectacular lenses and pods of massive galena occur in several veins, particularly one in the south-western part of the claim block where three pods up to two feet wide and ten feet long occur in a 30' wide vein over a strike length of 60'.

Trenching of several of the better showings was attempted to provide fresh material for sampling. This was done by drilling and blasting, using a Copco plugger. Unfortunately, the fragmentary nature of the weathered vein persists for at least 2-3' depth and it was found impossible to obtain completely fresh samples using this method. The locations of the trenches and the assay values for samples taken are shown on the accompanying mineralization map (Drawing 3).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Lead-zinc mineralization on the ECON property occurs within a series of ferro calcite veins which are controlled by and emplaced along east-west fractures related to a regional north-west striking fault system. The host rocks are carbonates developed locally at the top of the Sekwi Formation below a suspected unconformity with Road River Formation shales.
2. A detailed geological mapping and prospecting programme carried out over the property during the 1974 season failed to reveal any substantial mineralization beyond that found during 1973.
3. A trenching programme to sample selected showings was largely inconclusive as it was found impossible to expose vein material below the zone of weathering.

4. The known surface extent of the ECON mineralization is not enough to be of economic significance. Sufficient tonnage can only be developed if dimensions increase greatly with depth. Indications are that depth potential is limited - the veins, where exposed in section, die out quite rapidly on passing into the impure dark limestones below the pale grey limestone. However, none of the showings have been drilled and the possibility of both enrichment and enlargement at depth cannot be discounted entirely.

It is therefore recommended that:

1. Sufficient assessment work be applied to maintain the ECON claims in good standing for two years.
2. Selected showings should be drilled
   a) to obtain fresh material below the zone of weathering.
   b) to test the depth extension of the veins.

An X-ray type drill with depth capability of approximately 400' (using aluminum rods) would be adequate.

Proposed drill hole set-ups are shown on the accompanying mineralization/trenching overlay (Drawing 3).

Dated at Vancouver
this 17th day of
October, 1974

Gordon Gibson
G.Gibson

I.M.Watson
I.Watson, P.Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
I. M. WATSON

REFERENCES

Fritz, W.H. 1974 - G.S.C. Paper 74-1, Part A: Cambrian Biostratigraphy, Northern Yukon Territory and Adjacent Areas.

APPENDIX 1

Statement of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE

I, Ivor M.Watson, P.Eng., Consulting Geologist of:

#904 - 1112 West Pender Street
Vancouver 1, B.C.

do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geology graduate from the University of St.Andrews, Scotland (BSc, 1957).

2. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers in the Province of British Columbia.

3. I have practised my profession as a geologist continuously since 1957 in mining and exploration for various companies in Canada and commenced private geological consulting in Vancouver in 1970.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., on this 11th day of October, 1974.

I.M.Watson, P.Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
I. M. WATSON

CERTIFICATE

I, Gordon Gibson, of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, do certify that:

1. I am a geology student at the University of British Columbia.

2. I have been a temporary employee of Noranda Exploration Company, Limited, since May 1973.

Gordon Gibson

Gordon Gibson
Noranda Exploration Company, Limited
(No Personal Liability)

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

Personnel Engaged in Survey

P.M.McAndless	1050 Davie Street	Vancouver, B.C.
I.Watson	1050 Davie Street	Vancouver, B.C.
G.Gibson	1110 Lawson Avenue	Kelowna, B.C.
D.Pegg	1050 Davie Street	Vancouver, B.C.
I.Saunders	205 - 156 Victoria Street	Kamloops, B.C.
R.Whittingham	703 - 3707 West 7th	Vancouver, B.C.

APPENDIX II

Assay Results

To: Noranda Explor. Co.

PAGE No. 1

Cleaned

REPORT No A24 - 658

DATE: Sept. 12, 1974

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

Box 2380
Vancouver, B. C. V6B 3W7

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

Samples submitted: Sept. 3, 1974
Results completed: Sept. 11, 1974

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described ore samples.

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER	Pb	Zn						TOTAL VALUE PER TON (2000 LBS.)
	Ounces per Ton	Value per Ton	Ounces per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
P 1582			0.06	0.40	12.30						
P 1583			0.22	7.45	21.35						

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

To: Noranda Exploration Co.

PAGE No 1

REPORT No A24 - 603

DATE: Sept. 3, 1974

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

P. O. Box 2380
Vancouver, B. C.
V6B 3W7

Samples submitted: Aug. 22, 1974
Results completed: Sept. 3, 1974

PROJECT: 907

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described ore samples.

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER	Pb	Zn						TOTAL VALUE PER TON (2000 LBS.)
	Ounces per Ton	Value per Ton	Ounces per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
EC1 - 1			1.1	5.55	36.80						
2			1.2	4.45	33.70						
3			1.8	20.45	32.00						
EC2 - 1			0.89	20.00	32.00						
2			0.48	4.10	11.50						
3			1.1	4.75	21.80						
4			1.9	68.55	8.30						
EC4 - 1			0.02	3.20	8.00						
2			0.07	2.00	15.80						

D E MacMath

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

ECON 20 ECON 18 ECON 16 ECON 14 ECON 12 ECON 10 ECON 8 ECON 6 ECON 4 ECON 2

ECON 19 ECON 17 ECON 15 ECON 13 ECON 11 ECON 9 ECON 7 ECON 5 ECON 3 ECON 1

ECON 21 ECON 22 ECON 23 ECON 24 ECON 36 ECON 34 ECON 32 ECON 30 ECON 28 ECON 26

ECON 35 ECON 33 ECON 31 ECON 29 ECON 27 ECON 25

Landslide

Landslide

GLACIER

GLACIER

GLACIER

NORTH STEWART RIVER

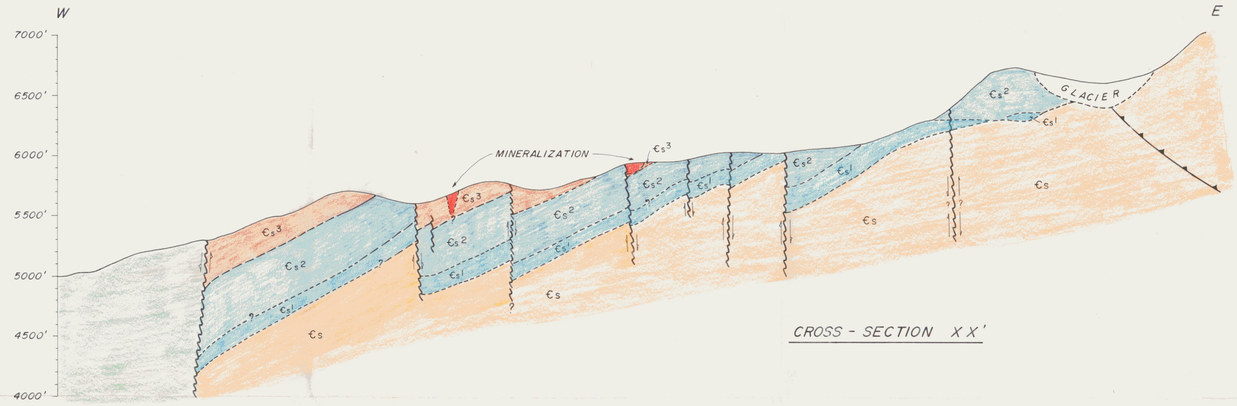
5250 5500 5700 6000 6250 6500

11th October

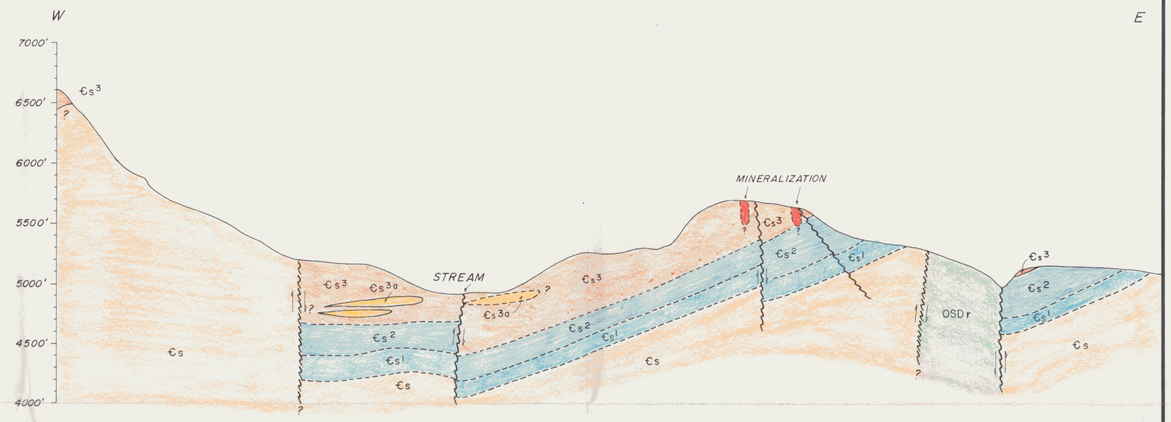
Gordon Gibson

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER of I. M. WATSON BRITISH COLUMBIA ENGINEER

REVISED	ECON GROUP (YUKON)
	CLAIM MAP
PROJ. No. 907	SURVEY BY I.M. WATSON & ASSOC. DATE OCTOBER 74
N.T.S. 106 B/6E	DRAWN BY J. von Voorst SCALE 1" = 500'
DWG. No. I	NORANDA EXPLORATION OFFICE

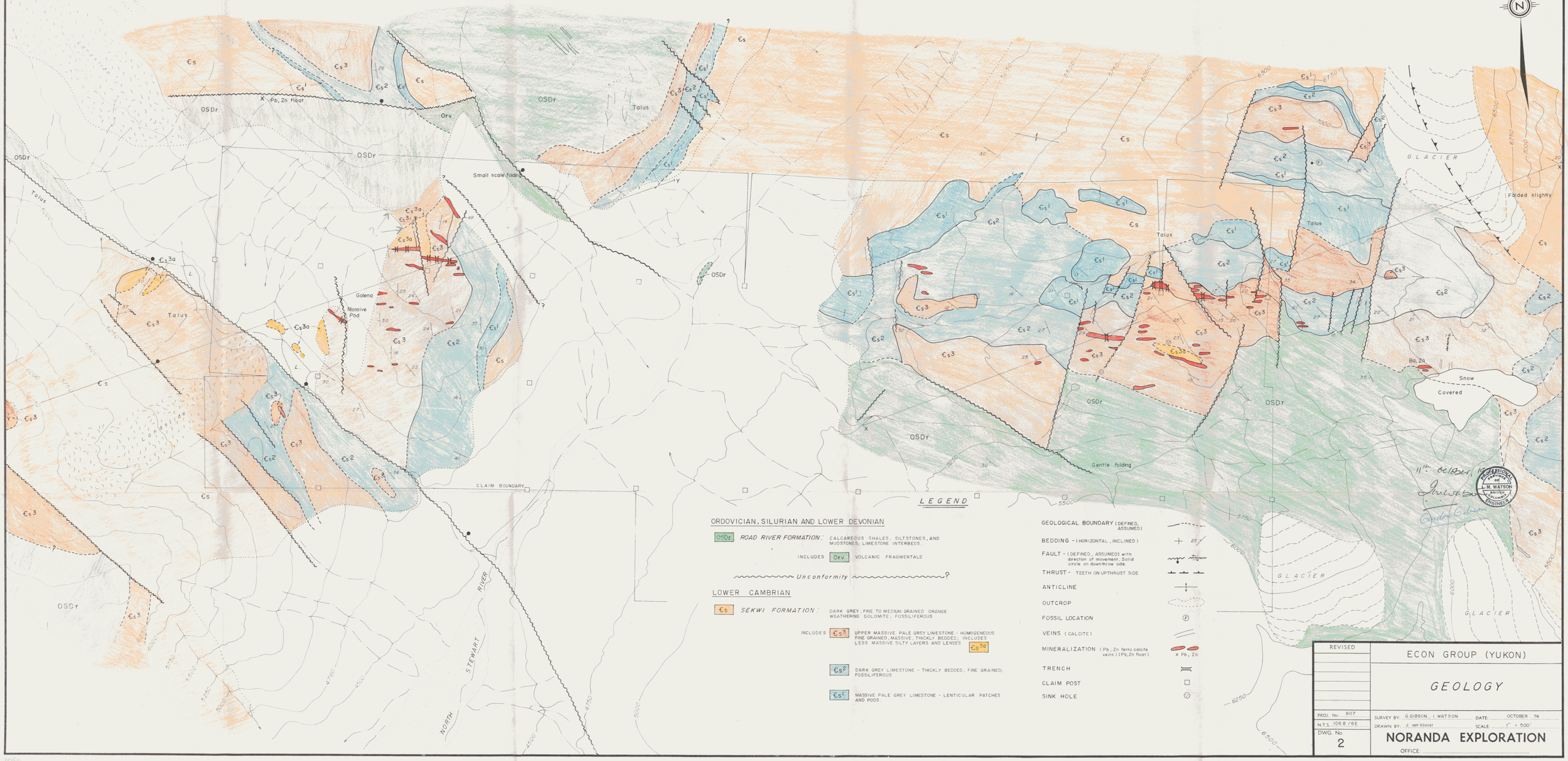


CROSS - SECTION XX'



CROSS - SECTION YY'

SCALE 1" = 500'



LEGEND

ORDOVICIAN, SILURIAN AND LOWER DEVONIAN

OSDr — *ROAD RIVER FORMATION:* CALCAREOUS SHALES, SILTSTONES, AND MUDSTONES; LIMESTONE INTERBEDS

INCLUDES Orv — VOLCANIC FRAGMENTALS

Unconformity

LOWER CAMBRIAN

Cs — *SEKWI FORMATION:* DARK GREY, FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED, ORANGE WEATHERING DOLOMITE; FOSSILIFEROUS

INCLUDES Cs3 — UPPER MASSIVE PALE GREY LIMESTONE - HOMOGENEOUS FINE GRAINED, MASSIVE, THICKLY BEDDED; INCLUDES LESS MASSIVE SILTY LAYERS AND LENSES Cs3a

Cs2 — DARK GREY LIMESTONE - THICKLY BEDDED, FINE GRAINED; FOSSILIFEROUS

Cs1 — MASSIVE PALE GREY LIMESTONE - LENTICULAR PATCHES AND PODS

- GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY (DEFINED, ASSUMED)
- BEDDING - (HORIZONTAL, INCLINED) 25
- FAULT - (DEFINED, ASSUMED) with direction of movement. Solid circle on downthrow side.
- THRUST - TEETH ON UPTHRUST SIDE
- ANTICLINE
- OUTCROP
- FOSSIL LOCATION (F)
- VEINS (CALCITE)
- MINERALIZATION (Pb, Zn ferro calcite veins) (Pb, Zn float) X Pb, Zh
- TRENCH
- CLAIM POST
- SINK HOLE

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — J. M. WATSON — BRITISH COLUMBIA

11th October, 1974

Gordon Gibson

REVISED	ECON GROUP (YUKON)
	GEOLOGY
PROJ. No. 907	SURVEY BY: G.GIBSON, I. WATSON DATE: OCTOBER 74
N.T.S. 106 B/6E	DRAWN BY: J. van Voorst SCALE: 1" = 500'
DWG. No. 2	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE:

RIVER

PLUME

BONNET

RIVER

Econ 20	Econ 18	Econ 16	Econ 14	Econ 12	Econ 10	Econ 8	Econ 6	Econ 4	Econ 2
Econ 19	Econ 17	Econ 15	Econ 13	Econ 11	Econ 9	Econ 7	Econ 5	Econ 3	Econ 1
Econ 21	Econ 22	Econ 23	Econ 24	Econ 36	Econ 34	Econ 32	Econ 30	Econ 28	Econ 26
				Econ 35	Econ 33	Econ 31	Econ 29	Econ 27	Econ 25

STEWART

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
I. M. WATSON

11th Oct 1974
Gordon Gibson

BONNET PLUME LAKE
ECON CLAIM GROUP

PROJ. Nº 907	CLAIM MAP	
N.T.S. 106B/6E	SURVEYED BY:	SCALE
DWG. Nº 2A	I.M. WATSON & ASSOC.	1" = 1/2 mile

LEGEND

- Pb, Zn Mineralization: ferro calcite veins
- x Zn, Ba fl — Pb, Zn, Ba float
- Trench
- Proposed drill hole

P 1583 - GRAB

Ag	Pb	Zn
0.22	7.45	21.35

P 1582 - GRAB

Ag	Pb	Zn
0.06	0.40	12.30

Ag	Pb	Zn	Width
0.25	2.26	18.25	40'
0.10	0.18	3.84	40'

EC - 2

Ag	Pb	Zn	Width
0.89	20.00	32.00	1-10'
0.48	4.10	11.50	10-20'
1.1	4.75	21.80	20-30'
1.9	68.55	8.30	GRAB

EC - 1

Ag	Pb	Zn	Width
1.1	5.55	36.80	3-7'
1.2	4.45	33.70	7-12'
1.8	20.45	32.00	GRAB

EC - 4 GRAB

Ag	Pb	Zn
0.02	3.20	8.00
0.07	2.00	15.80

Landslide

Pb, Zn float

Ba, Zn

GLACIER

CLAIM BOUNDARY

NORTH STEWART RIVER

11th October

Gordon Gibson

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — I. M. WATSON — BRITISH COLUMBIA

REVISED	ECON GROUP (YUKON)
	MINERALIZATION & PROPOSED DRILL HOLES
PROJ. No. 907	SURVEY BY: G. GIBSON, I. WATSON DATE: OCTOBER 74
N.T.S. 106 B/6E	DRAWN BY: J. van Voorst SCALE: 1" = 500'
DWG. No. 3	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE:

VANCAL