

ARCHER, CATHRO

& ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

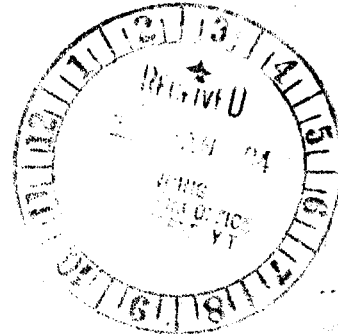
CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

1016-510 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C. V6B 1L8

(604) 688-2568

CUB JOINT VENTURE
REPORT ON TRENCHING PROGRAM

Obvious 1-6	YA23401-YA23406
9-14	YA23409-YA23414
25-32	YA78276-YA78283
37	YA74652
38	YA78284
39	YA74654
40	YA78285
41	YA74656
42	YA78286
43	YA74658
44-48	YA78287-YA78291



JAN 13 1984

DECEMBER, 1983

CLAIM SHEET 105F/6

LATITUDE 61°24'N; LONGITUDE 133°15'W

C.A. MAIN, B.Sc.

Work done between August 17 and September 2, 1983

091505

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>OBVIOUS PROPERTY</u>	<u>Page</u>
Conclusions and Recommendations	1
Introduction	3
Property, Location and Access	4
Geomorphology	5
Geology	5
Mineralization	9
Geochemistry	13
Geophysics	14

TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Following Page</u>
1 Table of Formations - Obvious Property	5

FIGURES IN POCKET

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Pocket</u>
1 Regional Geology and Geochemistry	A
2A Property Geology	B
2B Trenching Detail	B

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

High grade magnetite-muscovite-scheelite float found at the Kubla and Khan locations is probably related to the effects of a pervasive quartz feldspar porphyry dyke system along the contact of the Nisutlin Batholith with the adjacent lower to middle Paleozoic Nasina Facies sediments. In the vicinity of the float, the host rocks are thin and discontinuous pelitic limestones, interbedded with pelitic quartzites. Trenching was unsuccessful in exposing the source of the skarn float because of steep talus and underlying permafrost. However, bedrock was sufficiently well exposed adjacent to the Khan float train to show that the source of the tungsten mineralization must be thin and erratic.

A zone of scheelite-bearing pyrrhotite-diopside skarn up to 3 m thick was exposed in several trenches parallel to the Khan float train and about 10 m away from the granite contact, within the metasediments. The grade was found to be low (less than 0.36% WO_3 over 1 m). A weak and inconsistent magnetic response suggests that the zone is unlikely to be continuous along strike for more than 10 m.

No further work is recommended on the Kubla or Khan showings.


Mineralized leucocratic "Zandu" skarn was found in Alph Creek in 1981. In 1983, the source was exposed in one trench on the west side of upper Alph Creek. A roof pendant of lower to middle Paleozoic Nasina Facies metasediments was exposed for a width of at least 130 m. This pendant may extend for up to 1 km in length and connects with the pendant hosting the Kubla and Khan showings. The Zandu pendant is mainly composed of a weakly metamorphosed calcareous quartzite that contains irregular patches and layers of a scheelite-bearing diopside-plagioclase skarn similar to the float found in Alph Creek. The

quartzite is interbedded with hornfels and the whole metasedimentary section is irregularly intruded by granodiorite and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and sills.

The discovery of the Zandu mineralization is important since the mineralization, although low grade, is widespread within a pendant of uniformly altered calc-silicates. There is potential for a large tonnage deposit if an area can be found where calcareous content is higher and skarn alteration and mineralization are more intense. Further trenching is warranted on this target.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charles A. Main".

C.A. Main.

/mc

OBVIOUS PROPERTY

INTRODUCTION

The Obvious property was discovered and staked in 1978 by CUB Joint Venture while investigating anomalous stream panning values obtained by Union Carbide in an earlier survey (see Figure 1, in pocket). In 1979, additional claims were staked and grid geochemical and fluxgate magnetic surveys were carried out. In 1981, the grid was expanded and explored with a four day program of prospecting, mapping, geochemical sampling, and geophysical surveys consisting of ground proton magnetic and EM-16 surveys.

The 1983 program consisted of trenching with a Caterpillar D7E bulldozer to locate and evaluate the sources of mineralized float and geochemical anomalies obtained in earlier surveys.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Obvious property consists of 32 contiguous Yukon claims recorded in the name of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited at the Whitehorse Mining Recorders office as follows:

<u>Claims</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tag Numbers</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Obvious 1-6	6	YA23401-YA23406	10 Feb/84+
9-14	6	YA23409-YA23414	10 Feb/84+
25-32	8	YA78276-YA78283	26 Aug/84+
37	1	YA74652	14 June/84+
38	1	YA78284	26 Aug/84+
39	1	YA74654	14 June/84+
40	1	YA78285	26 Aug/84+
41	1	YA74656	14 June/84+
42	1	YA78286	26 Aug/84+
43	1	YA74658	14 June/84+
44-48	<u>5</u>	YA78287-YA78291	26 Aug/84+
	32		

+ All Obvious claims will have assessment credit applied to bring them to a common expiry date of 10 Feb/1989.

The Obvious property is located at latitude 61°24'N and longitude 135°15'W ³ within NTS claim sheet 105F/6. It is situated 10 km east of the Hidden property, 160 km northeast of Whitehorse and 10 km west of the Canol Highway. The 1983 camp was mobilized from the Canol Highway by helicopter. The bulldozer was walked to the property along a southerly route but returned to the highway via a much easier route to the north, as shown on Figure 1, in pocket.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The property is situated at the head of south-flowing tributaries of Caribou Creek. Topography is moderately rugged, with ridges exceeding 1700 m elevation and valley bottoms at 1200 m. Outcrop and talus is completely obscured by vegetation on the southern half of the property, which is below the timberline elevation of 1500 m.

GEOLOGY

The geology of the property is shown on Figure 2 (in pocket). Cretaceous quartz monzonite of the Nisutlin Batholith (Kqm) intrudes a variable package of lower Paleozoic pelitic carbonates and clastics (OSDqc) that dip gently south-southwest away from the intrusion. The sedimentary units are overlain to the southwest by younger noncalcareous shales (uDMs). On a property scale, the geological setting is much more complex because of folding, faulting and the intrusion of Tertiary dykes along the batholith contact.

A Table of Formations is shown on the following page.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

TERTIARY AND/OR CRETACEOUS

KTqfp

Buff to light green locally pyritic quartz - feldspar porphyry dykes, weathering to blocky felsenmeer.

KTmv

Dark green aphanitic basic dykes.

CRETACEOUS AND/OR TERTIARY

Kqm

NISUTLIN BATHOLITH: biotite quartz monzonite.

UPPER DEVONIAN MISSISSIPPIAN

uDms

BLACK CLASTIC FACIES: rusty and black recessive weathering, thin-bedded black siliceous slate with minor chert.

ORDOVICIAN, SILURIAN AND LOWER DEVONIAN

OSDqc

NASINA FACIES: recessive dark grey weathering; thin-bedded variably calcareous graphitic siltstone, gradational with metamorphosed equivalents: calcareous phyllites, hornfels and pelitic poorly developed skarn.

OSDs

Recessive, locally pyritic, black graphitic shale to shaly dolomite.

OSD_l

Cream to buff, coarsely crystalline limestone.

Sk 1

- Rusty dark, scheelite-bearing, muscovite-magnetite-garnet-diopside and/or pyrrhotite-diopside skarn.

OSD_d

Grey-green banded dolomite.

OSD_q

White, resistant quartzite.

Sk 2

- 'Zandu' skarn, leucocratic scheelite-bearing sucrosic quartzite altered to diopside-plagioclase skarn with minor tremolite and biotite.

Os_{sl}

Recessive, black, locally calcareous, fissile graptolitic slate; includes thin sills or flows of dark green, basalt undifferentiated; rarely includes lenses or large blocks of algal-laminated dolomite.

LOWER CAMBRIAN

l6c

White weathering, resistant, marble; recrystallized lime mud and bioclastic limestone.

PROTEROZOIC AND/OR LOWER CAMBRIAN

l16s

Buff weathering muscovite biotite schist; garnet mica quartz schist and micaceous quartzite with minor amphibolite; includes minor marble undifferentiated.

TERTIARY AND/OR CRETACEOUS

KTqfp - Porphyry Dykes

This unit consists of locally pyritic felsic and intermediate subvolcanic and volcanic rocks, primarily rusty weathering rhyolite with clear quartz and white albite phenocrysts. It occurs as numerous dykes up to 100 m or more thick which trend consistently north-northwest, subparallel or coincident with several mapped and interpreted linears and faults. Minor dark weathering dacite (KTmv) with stubby hornblende phenocrysts in a dark green aphanitic groundmass is much less common.

CRETACEOUS AND/OR TERTIARY

Kqm - Nisutlin Batholith

The batholith is up to 70 km long and 20 km wide and trends northwest. It consists of resistant, blocky weathering, mainly equigranular, medium-grained homogeneous grey biotite quartz monzonite and lesser granodiorite which is locally porphyritic with white K-feldspar phenocrysts. The Obvious property lies along the southern contact of the batholith as does the Hidden property, 5 km to the west. The batholith invades unit OSDqc in an irregular, interfingering fashion and partially engulfs individual metasedimentary members. At least one larger roof pendant (Zandu Pendant) up to 200 m thick lies within the batholith and hosts the Kubla, Khan, Cooleridge and Zandu showings.

UPPER DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN

uDMS - 'Black Clastic' Group

This unit consists of black, rusty and recessive weathering, thin bedded black siliceous slate with minor interbedded chert greywacke and cherty grit.

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN

OSDqc - Nasina Facies

This unit consists of recessive, dark grey to black weathering, thin bedded and platy, calcareous and dolomitic graphitic siltstone with minor black graphitic shale (OSDs). It is gradational with, and contains lenses of:

OSD_q - silvery white weathering, resistant, medium bedded, medium grained, mature orthoquartzite, commonly with dolomitic cement and minor interbedded sandy dolomite. The 'Zandu' skarn showing has been developed within this unit, consisting of blocky, sucrosic quartzite with faint to well pronounced banding and containing irregular patches of tremolite and biotite and veins of quartz muscovite pegmatite. A thin section of a mineralized specimen collected in 1981 showed that at least some of the skarn is composed almost entirely of diopside and plagioclase.

OSD_d - resistant, light grey and white weathering, massive, medium grey, medium bedded, laminated to sucrose dolomite and minor sandy dolomite.

OSD₁ - white to grey weathering massive limestone, commonly marmorized.

On the Obvious property, unit OSDqc contains individual beds of quartzite, limestone, dolomite and shale in the order of tens of metres thick. These beds thin rapidly to the north toward the batholith. Near the intrusive contact and within the Zandu roof pendant individual members of OSDqc rarely exceed 1 to 2 m in thickness.

Rock units within OSDqc were classified as dominantly limestone, dolomite, shale or quartzite although all the intermediate varieties are present, e.g. silty dolomite, limy quartzite, etc. The entire section has been regionally metamorphosed and all rocks consist of variable assemblages of calc-silicate minerals.

ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN

OS_{s1}

Unit OS_{s1} is a recessive black fissile graptolitic slate, which is locally calcareous, and graphitic limestone. It includes thin sills or flows of dark green basalt.

LOWER CAMBRIAN

l6c

Unit l6c is a white weathering, resistant, muddy and bioclastic limestone that is mainly recrystallized to marble.

PROTEROZOIC AND/OR LOWER CAMBRIAN

l16s

Unit l16s is a buff weathering muscovite biotite schist, garnet mica quartz schist and micaceous quartzite including minor amphibolite and marble.

MINERALIZATION

All mineralization on the Obvious property is hosted in Unit OSD_{qc}, mainly within skarns developed in OSD_l (limestone) or limy parts of OSD_q (quartzite). Skarn development appears to be related to the intrusive effects of the Nisutlin Batholith although some development is due to the pervasive feldspar porphyry dykes. Mineralization of the Khan showing is brecciated and often has a sharp contact with granitic material which probably indicates there was some faulting along the intrusive contact which occurred during mineralization or subsequently.

Three types of tungsten mineralization are present on the property:

(a) magnetite-muscovite skarn(?); (d) diopside-garnet skarn; and, (3) diopside-plagioclase skarn. The highest scheelite content occurs in dark brown weathering, magnetite-muscovite skarn(?) as conspicuous euhedral to subhedral grains up to 1.5 cm across. Reddish staining is common, probably from hematite. The rock is commonly brecciated and fragments are often subangular. This mineralization has been found in float at three locations, called the Kubla, Khan and Cooleridge showings, as shown on Figures 1 and 2 (in pocket). This material has never been seen in place and it is not known if it is a skarn or if it is vein material.

The Khan showing is the original 1979 discovery. It consists of a float train of magnetite skarn that extends for over 200 m down a steep talus slope. Assays of specimens range between 1.5 and 6.0% WO₃, with one selected specimen assaying 24.8% WO₃. In 1983, this float train was cut by 7 trenches, none of which exposed bedrock with this type of mineralization due to steep talus cover (up to 37°) and an underlying frozen stream. However, sufficient bedrock was exposed adjacent to the float train to ascertain that the source of the

magnetite skarn must be exceedingly thin and/or erratic. One sample in Trench 83-5 of subcropping material at the granitic contact assayed 0.74% WO_3 over a 2 m interval. Soil is greatly enriched in scheelite at this locality and one soil sample assayed 0.62% WO_3 . None of the other trenches encountered significant concentrations of subcropping material along the granite contact although all trenches cut across the mineralized float train.

The Kubla showing, which was found by night lamping in 1981, is a float train about 50 m long on a scree slope. The top of the train is near a poorly mineralized magnetite skarn developed in Unit OSD₁. Specimens of mineralized float grade up to 6.30% WO_3 but probably average 1 to 2% WO_3 . In 1983, the top end of the float train was trenched without encountering mineralized bedrock. A road cut 60 m downhill could not be cut to bedrock due to permafrost. No mineralized float was found in the road cut.

The Cooleridge showing is similar in character and may be developed in the same sedimentary horizon as the Khan showing. It occurs within a thin (1.2 m) lens of skarn within the batholith. The best specimen assayed 2.4% WO_3 . The exposure is reasonably good with little potential for additional tonnage and no work was done in 1983.

The second type of mineralization is a limonitic, dark green diopside-garnet skarn containing disseminated pyrrhotite and scheelite. It is developed in Unit OSD₁, the cleaner limestone member unit of OSD_{qc}. The best exposure was found in 1979 at the head of the Khan float train, where a 2 m chip sample from the floor of Trench 79-1 assayed 1.3% WO_3 . In 1983, Trench 83-2 was cut 5.0 m downhill from Trench 79-1 and intersected 3 m of similar skarn that was much lower in grade, with the best 1.0 m interval grading 0.36% WO_3 . A

collection of chips from random skarn float between the two trenches assayed 0.82% WO_3 . This diopside skarn was only seen in one other trench (83-5) where it assayed 0.29% WO_3 over 4.0 m. Both exposures (in Trench 83-2 and 83-5) gave a slight magnetic response (+200 γ) and the lack of subcropping material and magnetic response in the other trenches suggest that the zone pinches out or is erratically developed along strike.

At several locations along the batholithic contact, similar garnet-diopside skarn is found in small lenses that are only a few metres long and probably grade about 2.0% WO_3 over widths of 0.5 m or less.

The third type of mineralization, the Zandu float, consists of over 100 specimens of white to pale green calc-silicate that were found by night lamping in 1981 at the head of Alph Creek. Typical specimens grade over 1.0% WO_3 and several selected specimens assayed over 3.0% WO_3 . This leucocratic skarn has a variable texture and displays both a gneissic and massive appearance. Scheelite content is highly erratic and occurs as anhedral grains from 0.5 to 2 mm in size, commonly concentrated in pseudo-sedimentary layers. Float becomes increasingly abundant toward the head of Alph Creek.

In 1983, a number of trenches were cut to the west, uphill from the creek float. Although night lamping did not reveal any mineralized float on the hillside prior to removing any overburden, a number of well mineralized specimens were encountered in the first trenches, which were cut low on the hillside and could not penetrate frozen overburden. Trench 83-8, higher on the hill, encountered only 1.0 m of overburden exposing sedimentary bedrock for 130 m. Overburden is much thicker away from the 130 m exposure and the contacts with the batholith on either side were not exposed.

The pendant consists of pale calc-silicate and/or quartzite beds interbedded with pelitic rocks variably altered to hornfels. A number of granitic and porphyritic dykes invade the metasediments irregularly. The pale skarns are often hard and appear siliceous with a sucrosic to banded texture. Similar mineralized material found as float in Alph Creek was found in thin section to be largely composed of diopside and plagioclase. One spectacular patch of scheelite mineralization contained a cluster of broken scheelite crystals over 10 cm in width. The mineralization is found over an extensive thickness of the pendant within the pale skarn but overall grade is very low. Of the 54 metres which were chip sampled, the best 1 metre zone grades 0.59% WO_3 with one other (3 m away) grading 0.28% WO_3 . Eight of the samples assay over 0.05% WO_3 . To show the "nugget effect", a number of better mineralized specimens were selected and assayed, with the best specimen assaying 4.11% WO_3 . One specimen of unusual biotite skarn grading 2.65% WO_3 was found as float in part of the trench away from the 130 m exposure.

GEOCHEMISTRY

About 210 soil samples were panned for scheelite and analyzed geochemically for tungsten in 1979. In 1981, an additional 163 soil samples were collected to the north of the original grid and analyzed for tungsten. This data is plotted on Figure 3 in the 1981 Final Report. In 1983, an additional 26 soil samples were analyzed for tungsten and gold and 144 rock chip samples were analyzed geochemically for gold.

Soil background in this area is about 5 ppm W and 10 grains of scheelite per pan, with threshold values of 10 ppm W and 50 grains scheelite. The Kubla, Khan and Zandu showings do not generate high soil values and the Cooleridge has not been sampled. No values over 14 ppm W or 30 grains scheelite were obtained near the Kubla or Khan float, perhaps because they are found in rapidly eroding, coarse scree slopes with immature soil development, where the heavy scheelite grains tend to settle to the bottom of the float material. Random high tungsten values of up to 160 ppm W in soil near the head of Alph Creek may be related to the Zandu showing, although the pattern is inconclusive.

At lower elevations below timberline and away from the batholith contact, panning and geochemical anomalies range up to 75 ppm W and 1000 grains scheelite. There is no clear trend to anomalies, which are located in an area that is pervasively invaded by porphyry dykes suggesting that skarn has been developed where the porphyry invades limy host rocks. Resampling in 1983 across an area with geochemical anomalies gave results which were similarly anomalous (ranging up to 50 ppm W) although the most anomalous areas in both surveys are not exactly coincident.

The highest gold value obtained from the assay of mineralization on the Obvious property prior to 1983 is 27 ppb Au. The highest value found in 1983 was 23 ppb. The resampled soil line described above returned one value of 65 ppb Au, which is moderately anomalous. All other soil values were less than 20 ppb Au. These 1983 results, which confirm the existence of the original anomalies, are shown on Figure 2, in pocket.

GEOPHYSICS

In 1981, 14.7 line-km of ground magnetic survey and 13.8 line-km of EM-16 survey were completed. Results were plotted in the 1981 Final Report. The magnetic data shows several small magnetic anomalies near the Kubla float occurrence but no anomaly near the Khan showing.

The 1983 magnetic program used a MF-1 fluxgate magnetometer and was mainly intended to test the Khan float to aid the trenching program. Readings were taken every 2 to 5 m along each trench and corrected back to the initial reading (taken in that trench). Results had a variability of plus or minus 30 to 40 gamma along each trench. Results are not shown graphically since they are so uniformly flat with only one local high of 100 to 200 γ over the pyrrhotite skarn in Trench 83-2 and another of just over 100 γ in Trench 83-5. It may be significant that both of these minor anomalies coincide with exposures of pyrrhotite skarn. No other anomalies were found in the other trenches. The Khan zone of magnetite skarn float gave no anomalous response.

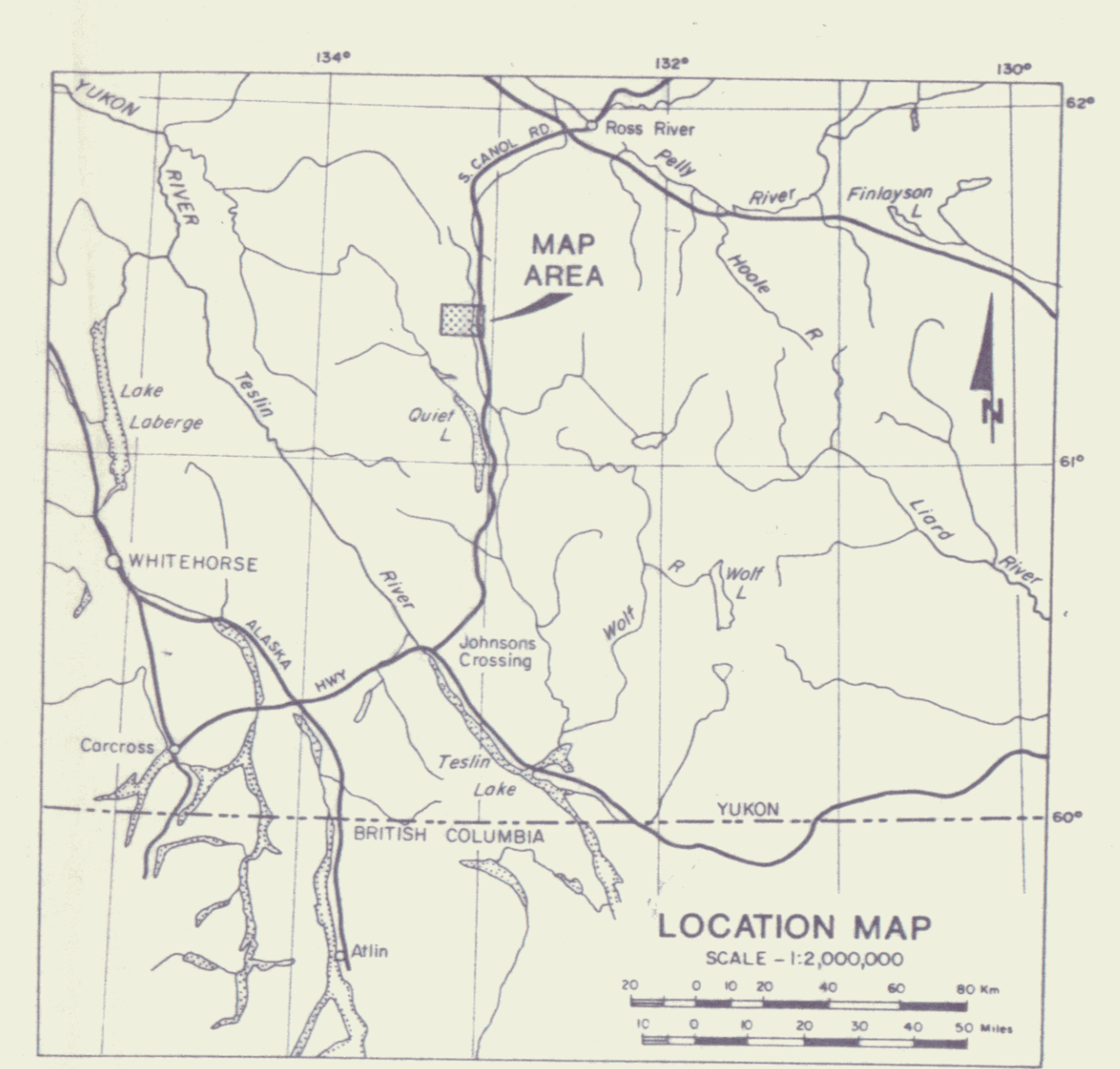
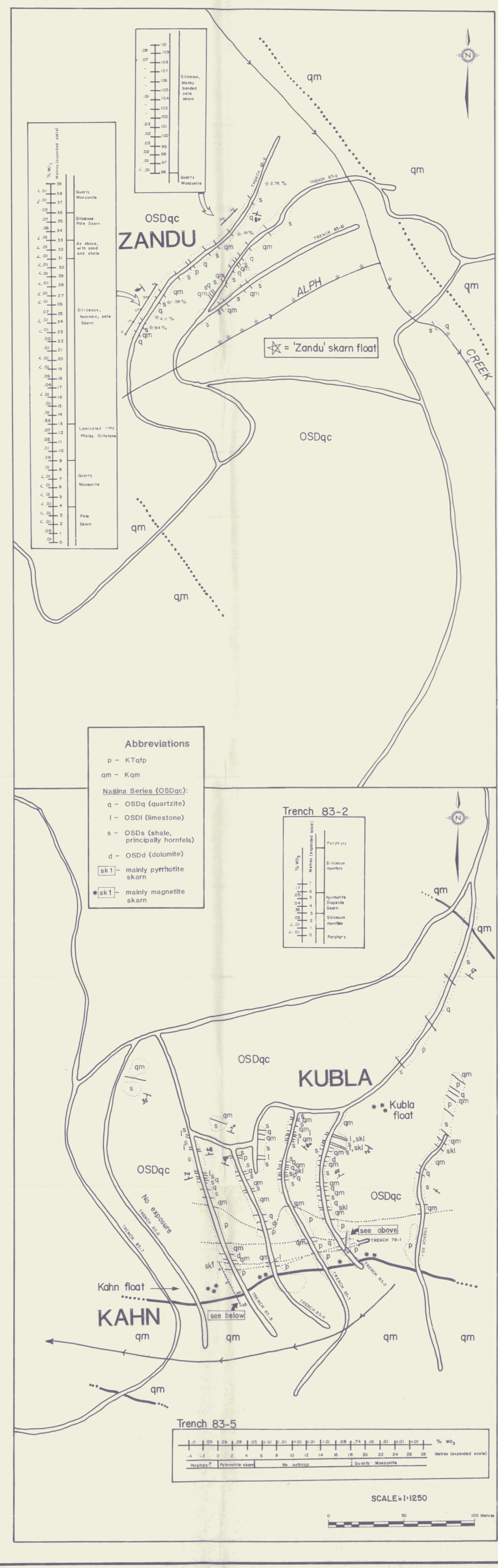
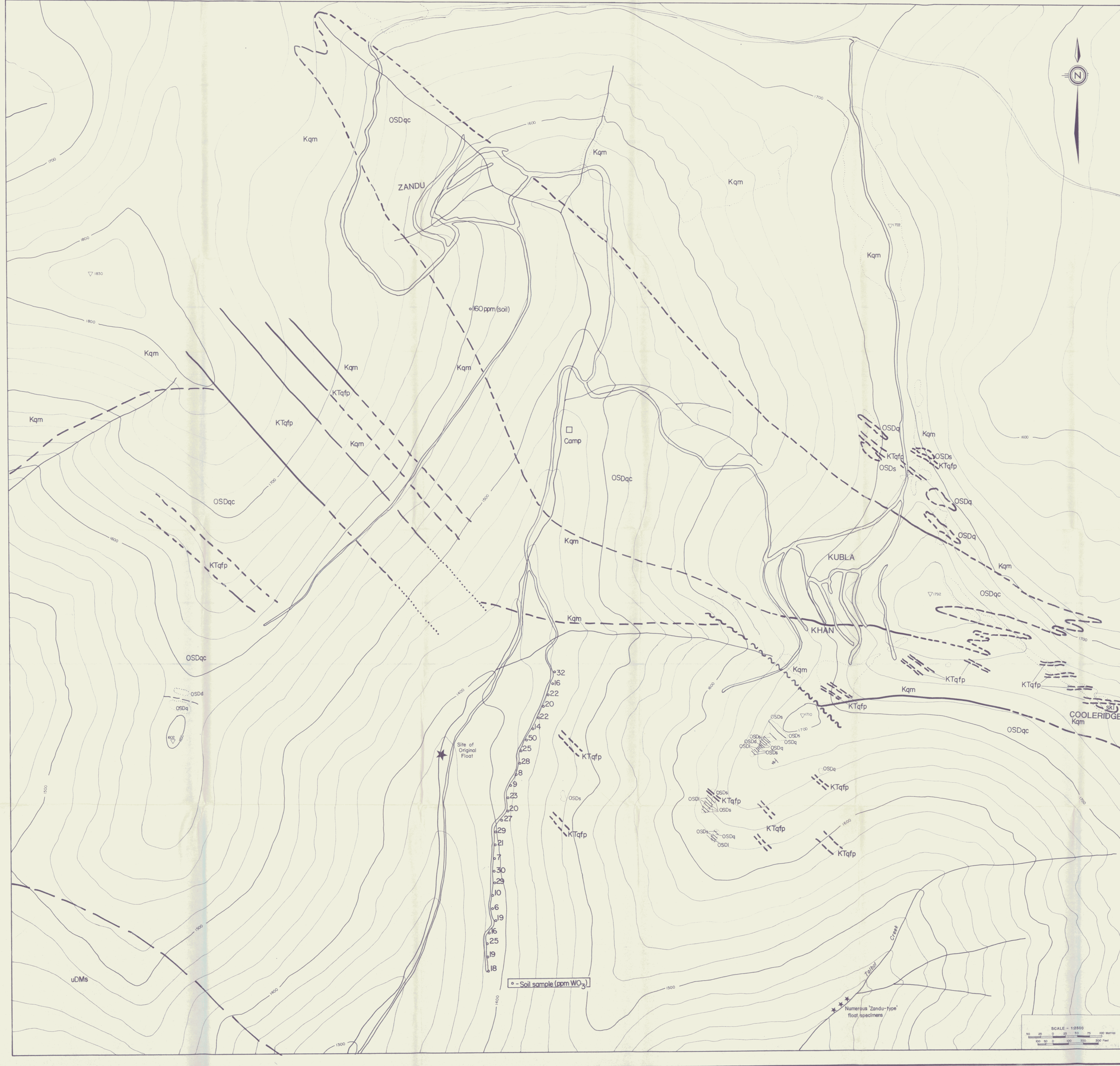
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Charles A. Main, geologist, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1971 with a B.Sc. majoring in Geological Sciences and Chemistry.
2. I have been actively engaged as a geologist in mineral exploration since 1971 and as a partner of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited since June 1, 1981.
3. I have personally participated in or supervised the field work reported herein and have interpreted all data resulting from this work.



Charles A. Main, B.Sc.



- LEGEND**
- STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS**
- OSDqc Buff to light green, locally quartzitic quartz - feldspar porphyry dikes, weathering to black siliceous.
 - Kqm Dark green to black basic dikes.
- GEOLGICAL AND/OR LITHOLOGICAL UNITS**
- OSDq Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDl Massive to blocky, limestone.
 - OSDs Massive to blocky, dolomite.
 - OSDk Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDj Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDi Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDh Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDg Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDf Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDe Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDd Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDc Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDa Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDb Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDc Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDd Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDe Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDf Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDg Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDh Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDi Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDj Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDk Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDl Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDm Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDn Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDo Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDp Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDq Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDr Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDs Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDt Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDu Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDv Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDw Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDx Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDy Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDz Massive to blocky, quartzite.
- UNITS**
- OSDqc Buff to light green, locally quartzitic quartz - feldspar porphyry dikes, weathering to black siliceous.
 - Kqm Dark green to black basic dikes.
- UNITS**
- OSDq Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDl Massive to blocky, limestone.
 - OSDs Massive to blocky, dolomite.
 - OSDk Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDj Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDi Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDh Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDg Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDf Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDe Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDd Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDc Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDa Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDb Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDc Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDd Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDe Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDf Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDg Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDh Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDi Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDj Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDk Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDl Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDm Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDn Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDo Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDp Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDq Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDr Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDs Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDt Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDu Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDv Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDw Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDx Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDy Massive to blocky, quartzite.
 - OSDz Massive to blocky, quartzite.

Figure 2A AND 2B
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND TRENCHING DETAIL
 OBVIOUS PROPERTY
 CUB JOINT VENTURE