

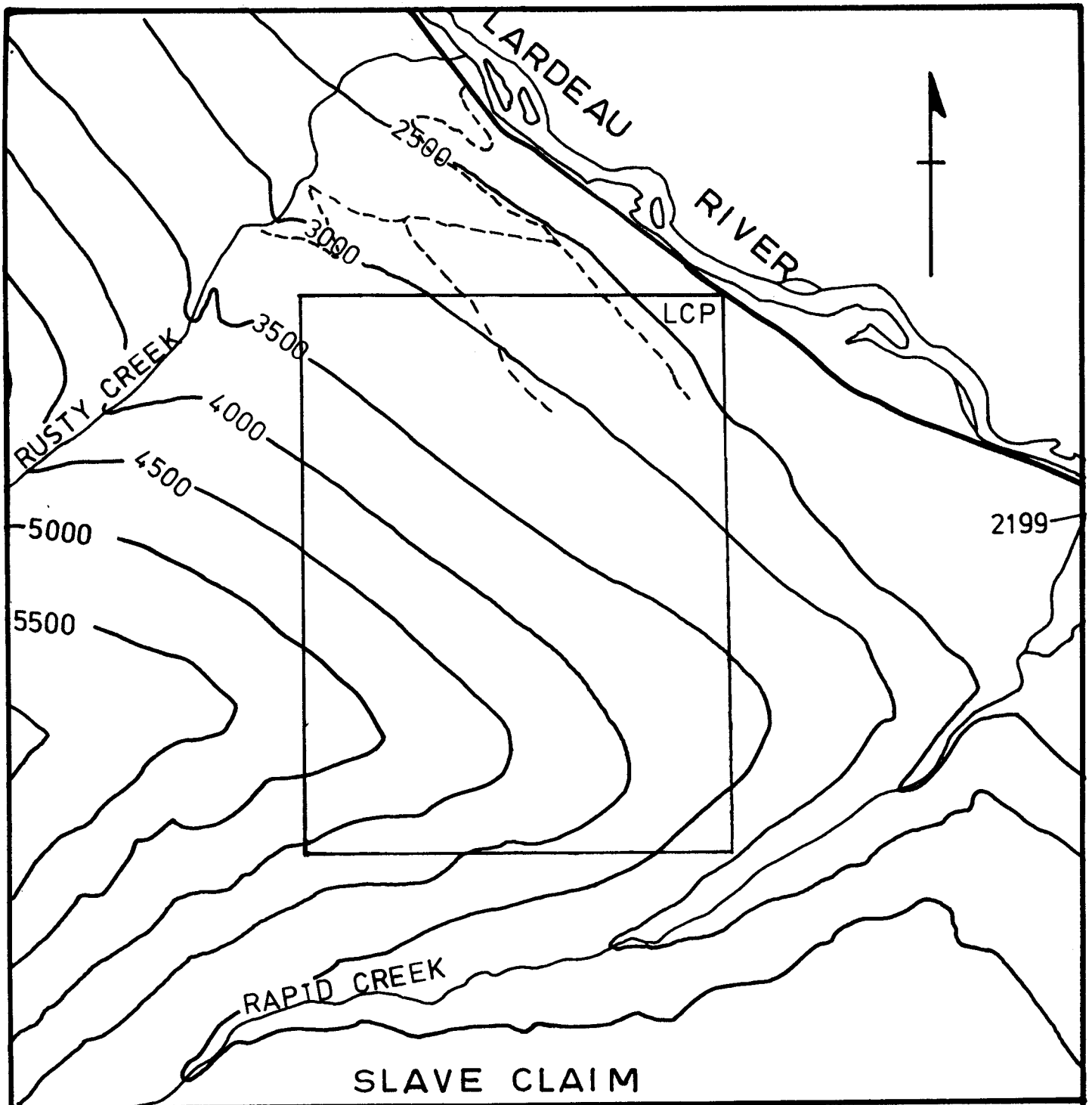
The 12 unit Slave claim is located on the south west side of the Lardeau river between Rapid and Rusty creeks. The claim was staked after prospecting in the area revealed gold bearing quartz veins. Research on the area also revealed that Westmin Resources Ltd. had carried out a regional geochemical program over the area in 1980 and 1981.

A multi-element anomaly was discovered in the north west corner of the Slave claim. The anomaly consists of a lead-copper feature along a greenstone contact in the Index Formation. This geochemical showing is approximately 2000 feet long and runs along strike. Perpendicular to this is a gold-arsenic anomaly. Originally, there were no anomalous gold-arsenic values but resampling the area in 1981 (which was done to confirm the lead-copper anomaly) produced an excellent gold-arsenic trend. Original samples were probably anomalous but, due to poor analytical procedures no gold-arsenic anomalies were noted. The perpendicular nature of the gold-arsenic anomaly suggests the host rock is probably a quartz vein. The vein would be parallel to other gold bearing quartz veins discovered to the south east. Stress fractures from a large plunging fold located south west of the anomaly are thought to have created the quartz veins.

The gold bearing quartz veins to the south east of the anomaly were sampled and found to be very erratic in their gold content. Values varied from 0.41 oz/ton to trace. To fully evaluate these quartz veins large samples would have to be taken on a very detailed sampling grid. Currently, we feel there is more potential in the geochemical anomaly found by Westmin.

Westmin Resources had two reasons for not following up this interesting anomaly. Firstly, they thought the overburden was too thick for trenching. A logging road, built through the lower part of the anomaly in the spring of 1985, revealed that some areas had very little or no overburden. Secondly, the option agreement had become very complicated. The original optionor sold his interest to several small companies who were very inflexible when dealing with Westmin. When Westmin discovered the geochemical anomaly the area was resampled but, the assays were not finished by the time the option was to be renewed. An extension of the original option was refused and without all the data Westmin decided not to make the second year option payment. The claims subsequently reverted back to the crown in 1982.

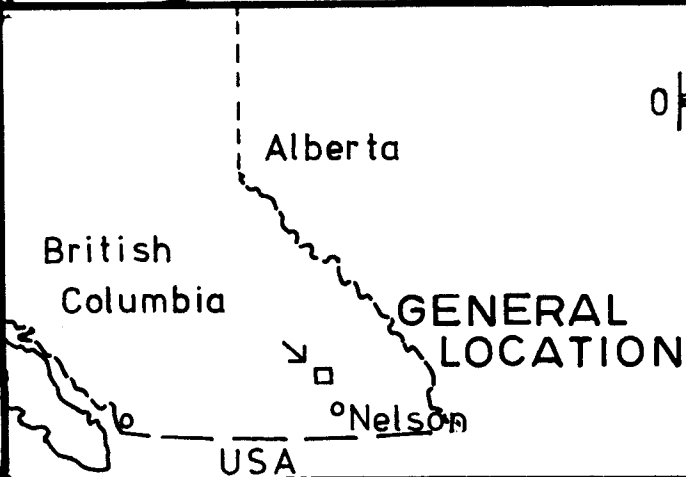
The complete assessment report is available at the B.C. Mines and Minerals office in Nelson or Victoria. The report is Mineral Resources Branch Assessment Report No. 8483.






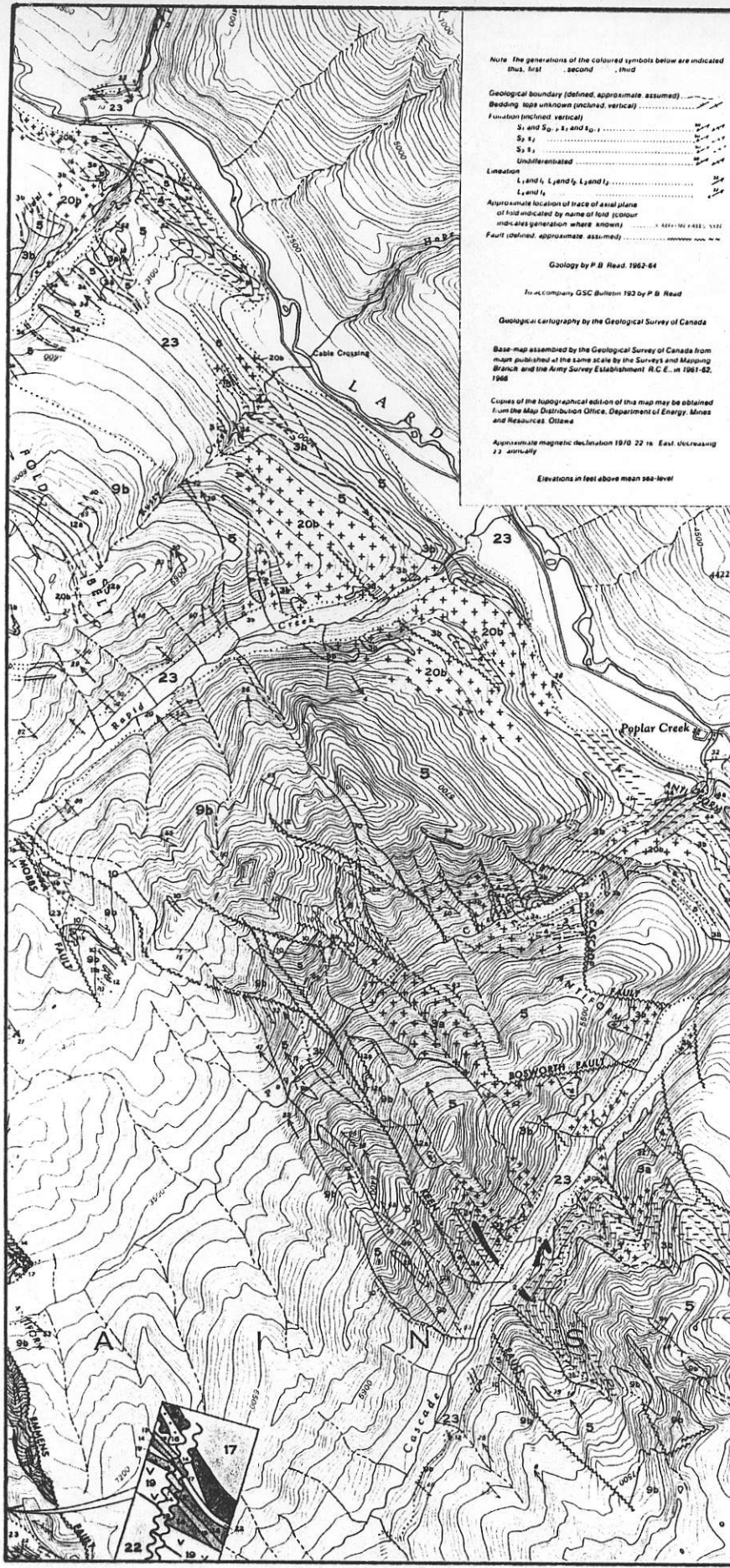
SLAVE CLAIM

SCALE

1: 20,000



-  Creek
-  Roads
-  Claim block



Note: The generations of the coloured symbols below are indicated thus, first, second, third.

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed) ————
 Bedding (not unknown (inclined), vertical) ————
 Function (inclined, vertical) ————
 S₁ and S₂, S₃ and S₄ ————
 S₅ S₆ ————
 Un differentiated ————
 Lineation: L₁ and L₂, L₃ and L₄ ————
 L₅ and L₆ ————
 Approximate location of trace of axial plane of fold indicated by name of fold (colour with area generation where known) ————
 Fault (defined, approximate, assumed) ————

Geology by P. B. Read 1962-64

To accompany GSC Bulletin 193 by P. B. Read

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base map assembled by the Geological Survey of Canada from maps published at the same scale by the Survey and Mapping Branch and the Army Survey Establishment R.C.E. in 1961-62, 1966

Copies of the topographical edition of the map may be obtained from the Map Distribution Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa

Approximate magnetic declination 1970 22° E. East decreasing 2.5 annually

Elevations in feet above mean sea-level

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
 23 Glacial, lacustrine and fluvial gravel, sand, silt, and clay

MESOZOIC

POST-LOWER JURASSIC
 22 KUSKANAX-LIKE INTRUSIONS massive leucocratic monzonite and leucosyenite

JURASSIC
LOWER JURASSIC
 21 KUSKANAX BATHOLITH foliated leucocratic monzonite and leucosyenite

MESOZOIC AND (?) EARLIER

LOWER JURASSIC (?) AND OLDER
 20a POPLAR CREEK GREENSTONES 20a. amphibole and hornblende metabasite 20b. meta andesite and metadiorite, silt and dykes (where colour is absent adjacent to unit 5, minor amounts of unit 5 west)

UPPER MISSISSIPPIAN TO TRIASSIC
MELFORD GROUP (14-19)
 19 Coarse fragmental rocks
 18 Calcic-bearing quartzite
 17 Grey phyllite and impure meta sandstone
 16 Lumpy micaceous meta sandstone
 15 Micaceous meta sandstone

PALEOZOIC AND (?) MESOZOIC

PRE-UPPER MISSISSIPPIAN (?) TO TRIASSIC
 13a hornblende-glaucophane schist, minor white crystalline lenses, 13b. grey to green amphibole, 13c. grey to green amphibole, 13d. hornblende pyroxenite schist, minor brucite (cross pattern indicates minor amounts of unit 20)

PRE-UPPER MISSISSIPPIAN
LARDEAU GROUP (1-12)
 12a Green mica-amphibole schist, minor volcanic breccia, pillow lava and porphyritic flows; 12a. chloritic marble
 11 11a. schistose limestone and lmy schist, 11b. phyllitic limestone and lmy phyllite
 10 Dark grey phyllite
 9 9a. grey to green quartz-mica schist and meta-grd, 9b. grey to green quartz-mica schist and meta-grd

STRATIGRAPHY OF LARDEAU GROUP (Based on Fyfe and Eastwood, 1962)

BROADVIEW FORMATION
 8 SILVERCUP RIDGE SHARON CREEK FORMATION dark grey phyllite
 7 AJAX FORMATION light grey quartzite AJAX FORMATION
 6 TRIUNE FORMATION grey argillite, slate, and phyllite TRIUNE FORMATION

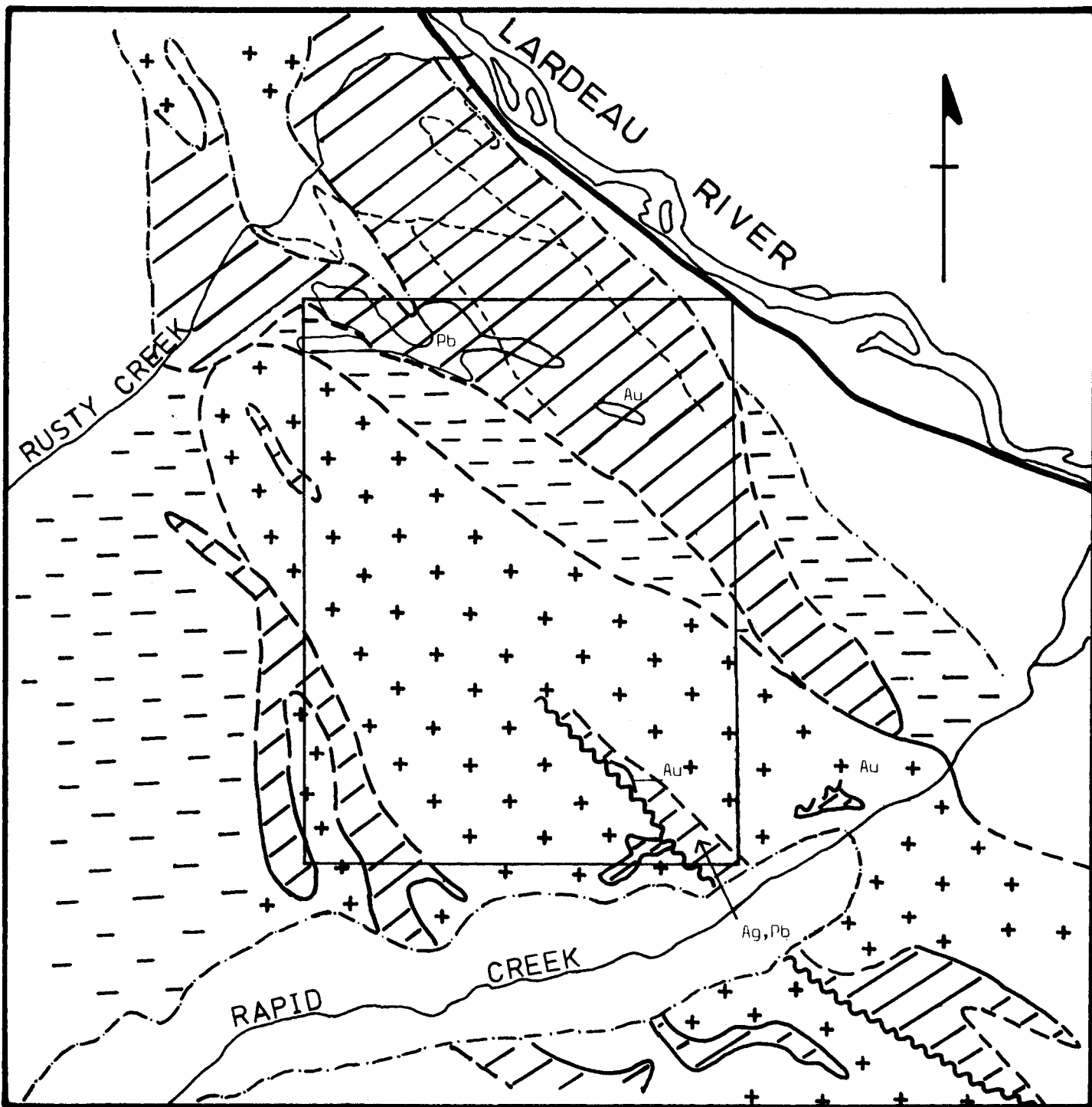
PALEOZOIC AND/OR (?) EARLIER

5 Massive greenstone, pillow lava, volcanic breccia, and lmy green phyllite (cross pattern indicates minor amounts of unit 20)

4a Lmy chlorite schist, 4a. chloritic marble

3a, medium to dark grey phyllite; minor lmy phyllite 3b. phyllitic quartzite, grey quartzose phyllite; minor meta-volcanic rocks (cross pattern indicates minor amounts of unit 20)

INDEX FORMATION
 1 Phyllitic limestone
 1 Grey to green quartz-mica schist and meta-grd (cross pattern indicates minor amounts of unit 20)

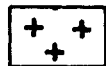


SLAVE CLAIM

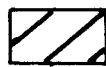
SCALE



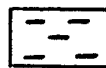
Glacial and fluviatile gravel, sand, silt and clay



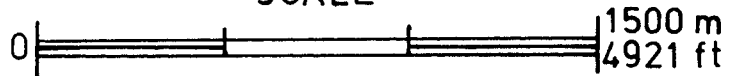
POPLAR CREEK GREENSTONES:
meta-andisite and meta-diorite



Phyllitic quartzite,
grey quartzose phyllite



Massive greenstone, pillow lava,
limy green phyllite



Creek

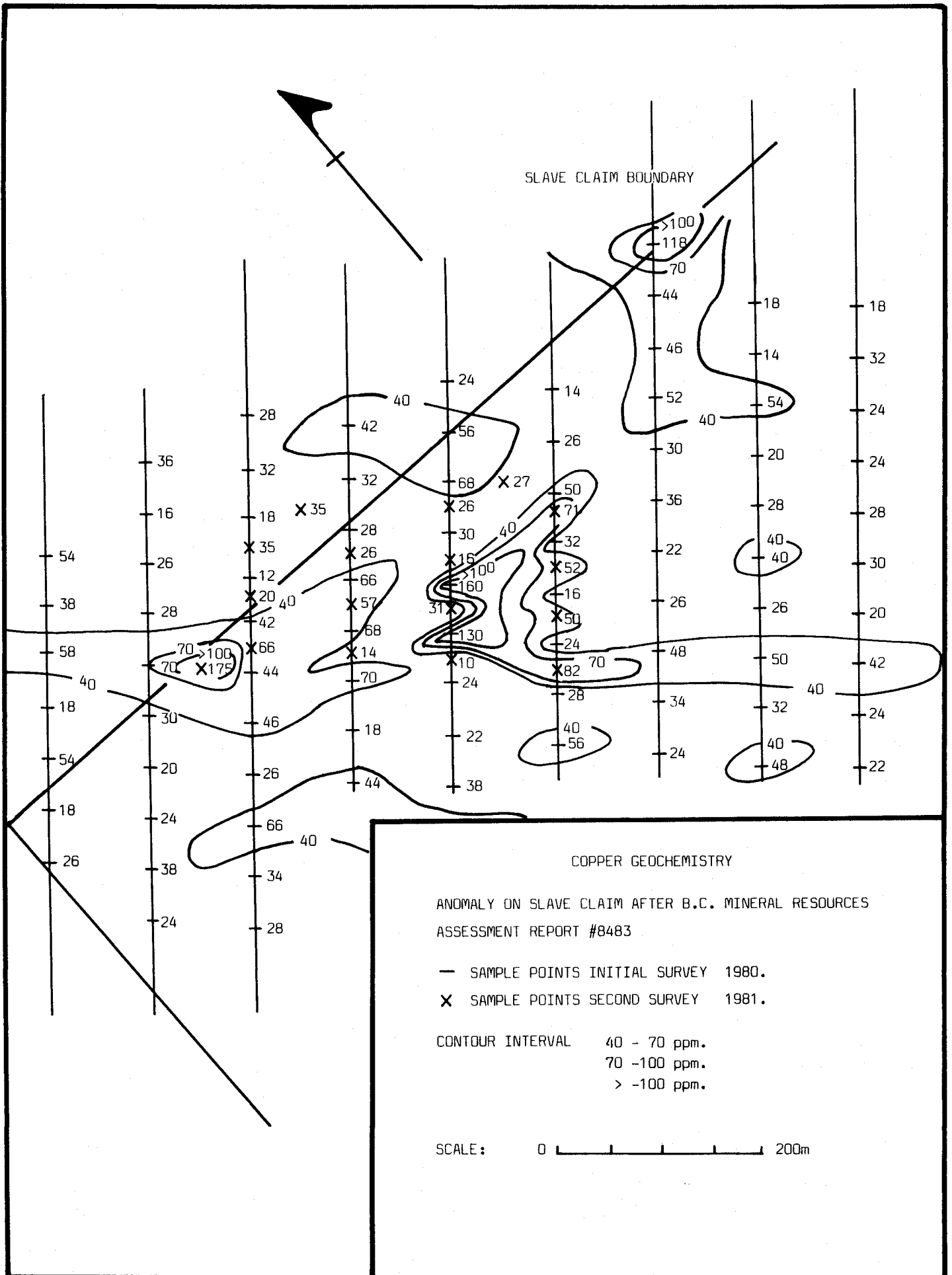


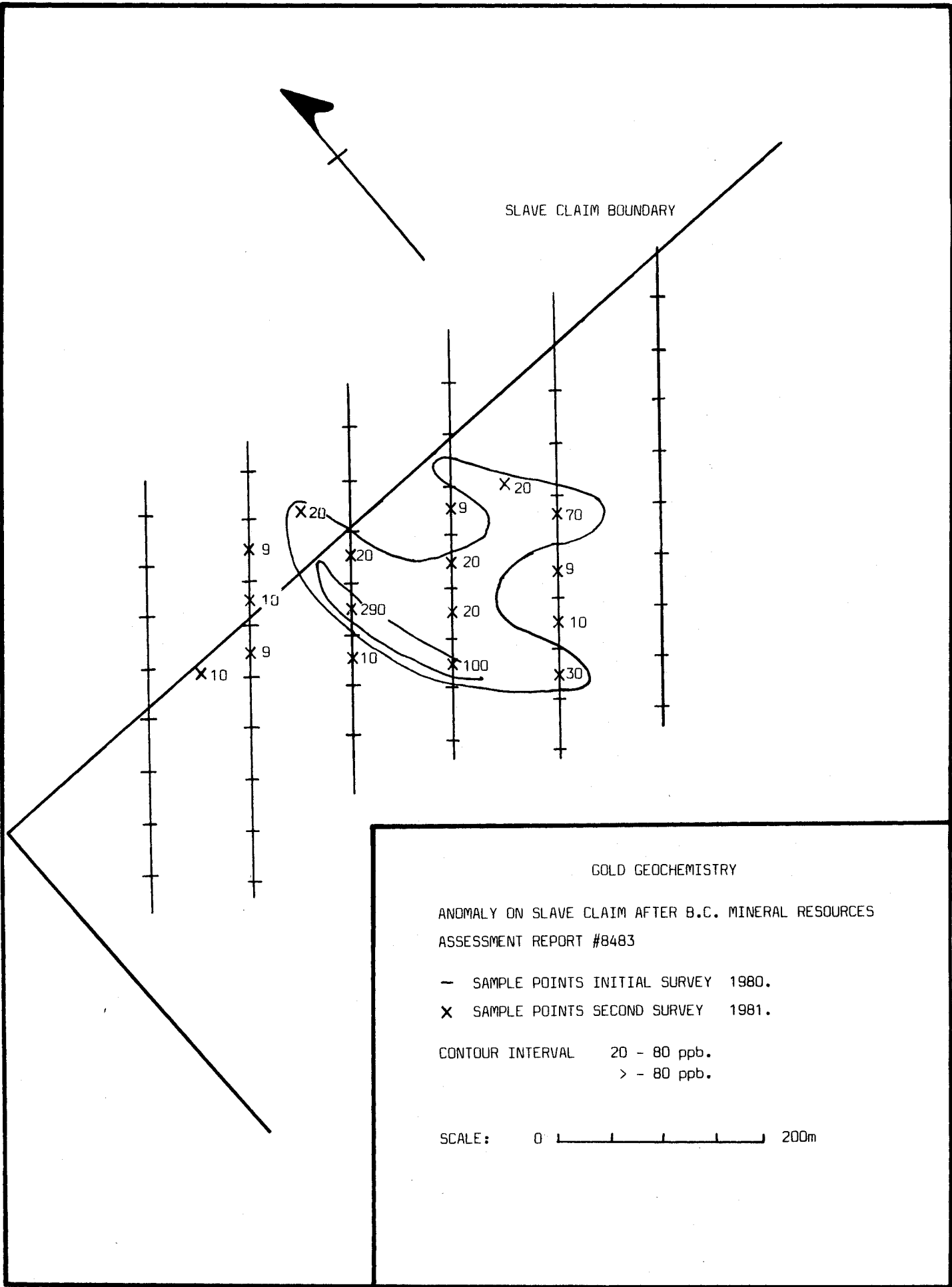
Roads



Claim block

after P.B. READ 1973





SLAVE CLAIM BOUNDARY

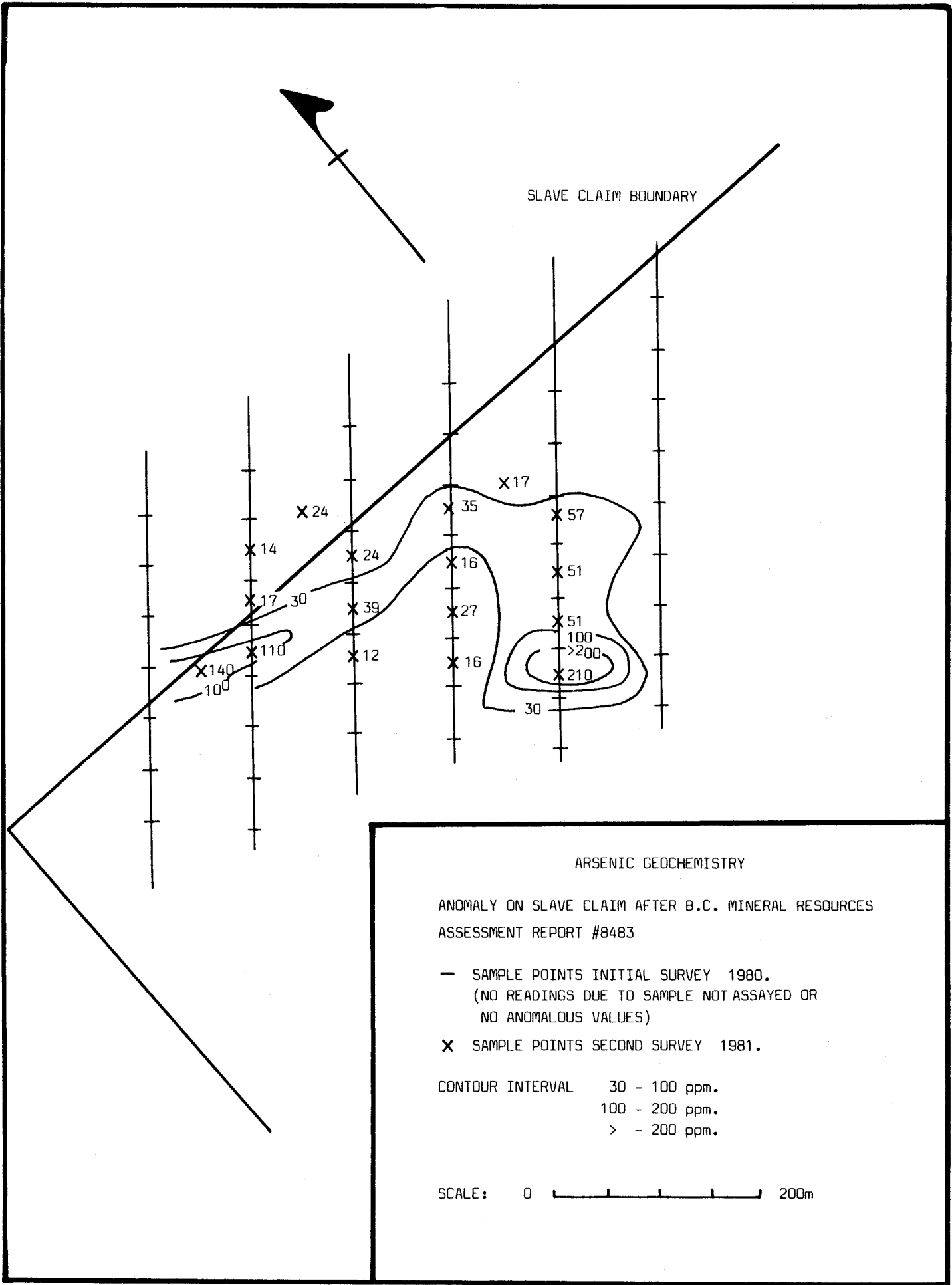
GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY

ANOMALY ON SLAVE CLAIM AFTER B.C. MINERAL RESOURCES
ASSESSMENT REPORT #8483

- SAMPLE POINTS INITIAL SURVEY 1980.
- X SAMPLE POINTS SECOND SURVEY 1981.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 - 80 ppb.
> - 80 ppb.

SCALE: 0  200m



SLAVE CLAIM BOUNDARY

ARSENIC GEOCHEMISTRY

ANOMALY ON SLAVE CLAIM AFTER B.C. MINERAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT #B483

— SAMPLE POINTS INITIAL SURVEY 1980.
(NO READINGS DUE TO SAMPLE NOT ASSAYED OR NO ANOMALOUS VALUES)

× SAMPLE POINTS SECOND SURVEY 1981.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 30 - 100 ppm.
 100 - 200 ppm.
 > - 200 ppm.

SCALE: 0 200m