

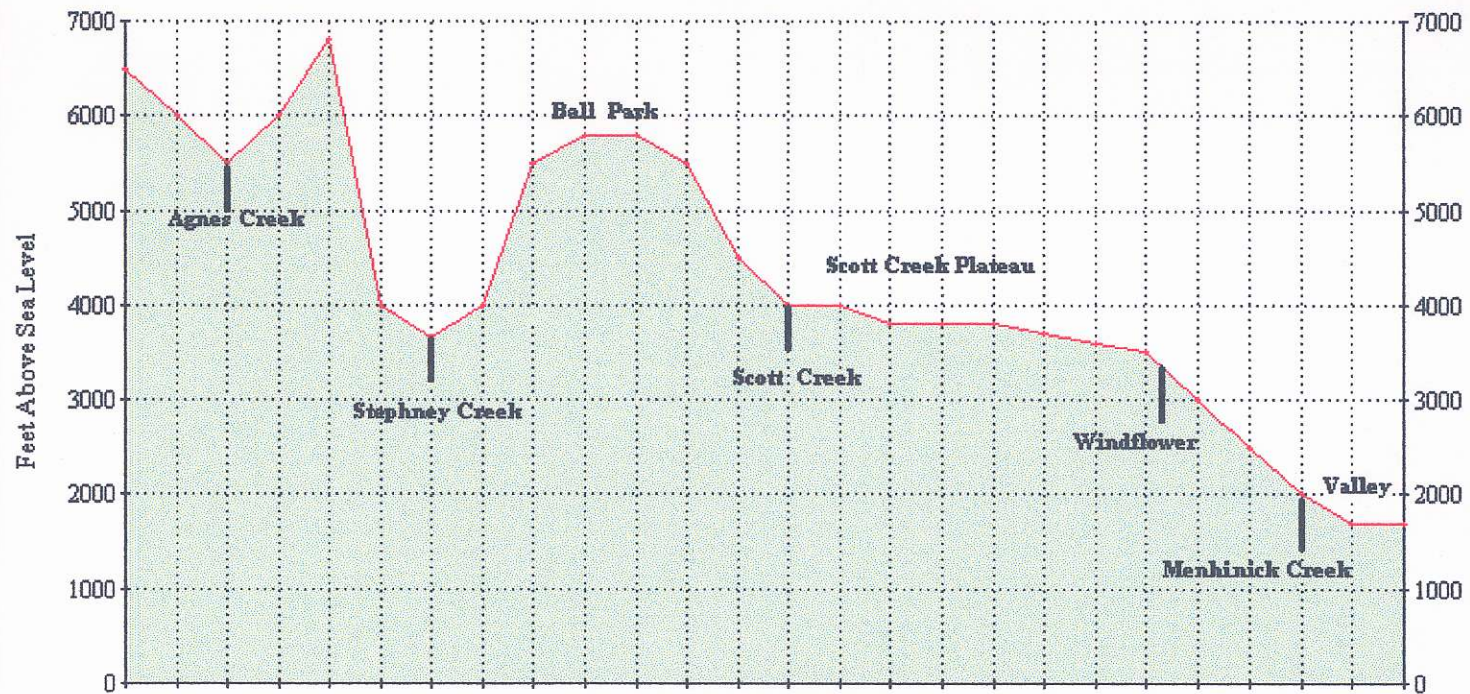


Figure 1. Location map, Beaton-Camborne mining camp.

82K/13E
Cam, Max &
K Claims

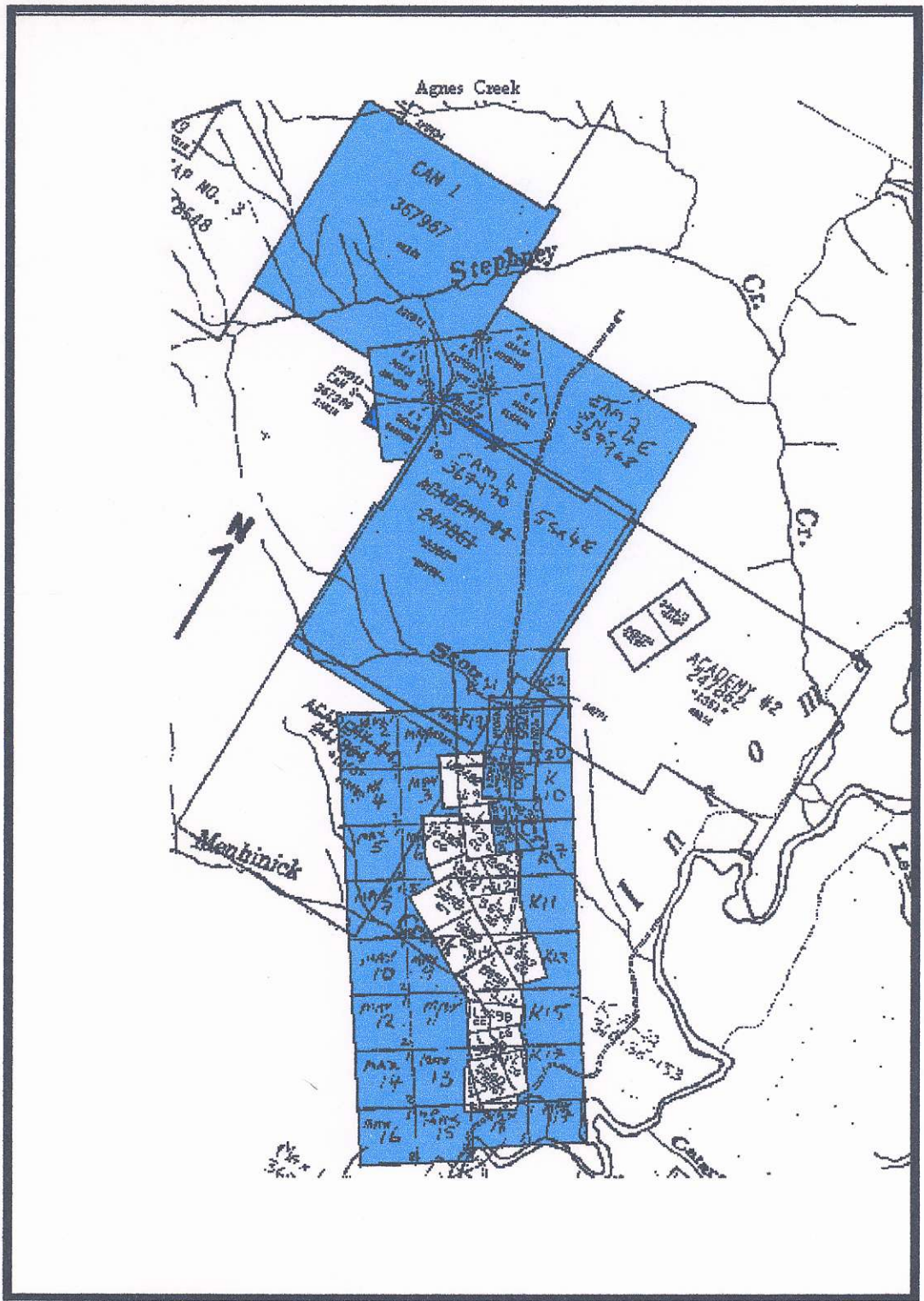
IDEALIZED LONGITUDINAL SECTION

Along The Sable Dike Looking N E



Scale : 1 To 59,000 Approx.

— Topography Profile



MINERAL CLAIMS IN THE SUBJECT AREA

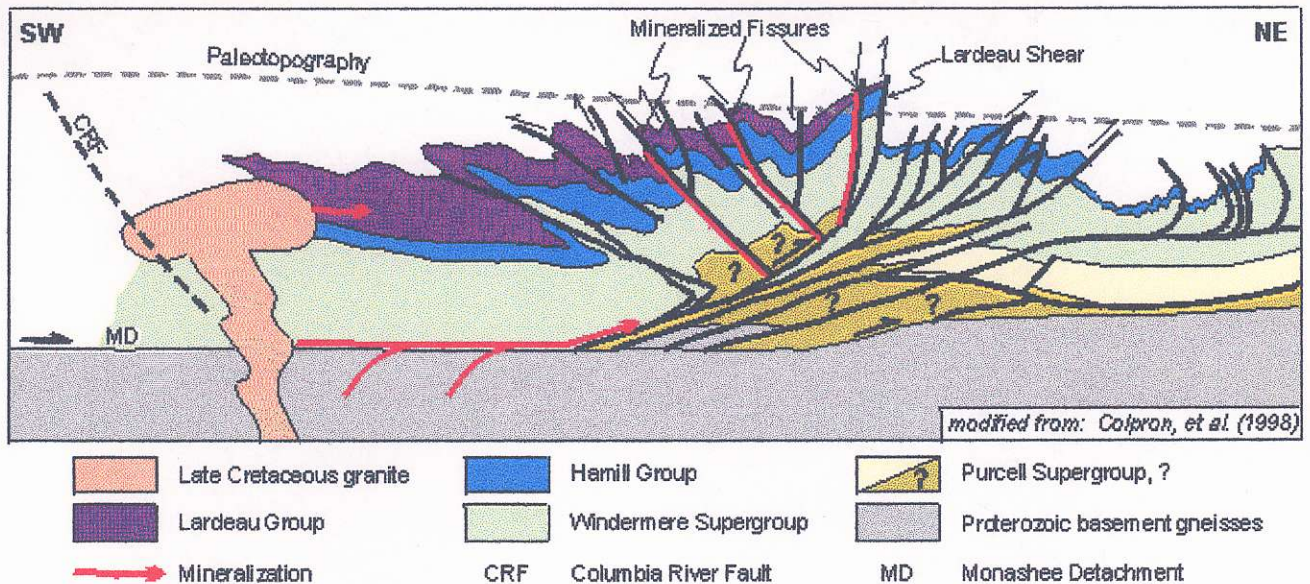


Figure 2. Mineral Conduits

MAP UNITS

The claim area encloses portions of the previously mentioned Lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group. Two units dominate the claim area: the Broadview and the older, underlying Jowett Formations. The Index Formation, which underlies the Jowett Formation, is mentioned or mapped only as a bounding unit, and has no apparent relation to the presence of ore rocks (See figure 1).

The Broadview Formation is a meta-sediment unit composed of grey-green, gritty quartz wacke or subarkosic wacke with grey to black or green slate or phyllite interbeds (Fyles and Eastwood, 1962). Limey and dark argillaceous interbeds were also mapped as part of the Broadview Sediments.

The Jowett Formation is a meta-volcanic unit composed of volcanic breccia and pillow lavas (Fyles and Eastwood, 1962). In the claim area this unit is altered to chloritic phyllite with minor zones of massive chloritic rock.

The southeastern half of the claim area is dominated by the Broadview Formation, the northwestern half by the Jowett Formation. The Jowett-Broadview contact is conformable and intercalated. In the area NE of the WindFlower Mine, lenticular bodies of Jowett Formation as gritty, chloritic phyllite are present, probably as pyroclastic deposits or possibly the result of shear faulting of the underlying volcanics (See figure 1).

Rock unit location and texture is controlled by the tectonic deformation mentioned in Regional Geology. This deformation is indicated in the claim area by fold and fault structures: the Finkle Creek Syncline - Silver Cup Anticline folds and the Cup Creek Fault, as well as derived metamorphic textures.

FOLDS

At the regional scale, the Finkle Creek - Silver Cup folds are clearly visible, outlined by the Broadview-Jowett contact (figure 1). Tightening of these southwest verging, isoclinal folds was accommodated by formation of axial-planar cleavage. This cleavage texture is easily identified in 95% of the rocks underlying the claim area as a planar foliation. This foliation is characterized

LEGEND	
Cretaceous	
A	Galena Bay and Battle Range granodiorite, quartz monzonite, alaskite.
Jurassic	
B	Kuskanax batholith, monzonite, syenite
Permian to Triassic	
C	Kaslo Group, metavolcanics
D	Milford Group, marble, metaconglomerate and sandstone
Lower Paleozoic	
E	Lardeau Group
Ea	Broadview Formation, phyllite, limestone
Eb	Jowett Formation, metavolcanics
Ec	Sharon Creek Formation, siliceous phyllite
Ed	Index Formation, phyllite, greenstone
F	Badshot limestone
Hadrynian (Windermere)	
G	Hamill Group, quartzite, limestone
Precambrian	
H	Shuswap - Monashee, crystalline gneiss complex

LEGEND FOR THE REGIONAL GEOLOGY PLAN – Figure 6

Rock unit location and texture is controlled by the tectonic deformation mentioned in Regional Geology. This deformation is indicated in the claim area by fold and fault structures: the Finkle Creek Syncline - Silver Cup Anticline folds and the Cup Creek Fault, as well as derived metamorphic textures.

FOLDS

At the regional scale, the Finkle Creek - Silver Cup folds are clearly visible, outlined by the Broadview-Jowett contact (figure 5). Tightening of these southwest verging, isoclinal folds was accommodated by formation of axial-planar cleavage. This cleavage texture is easily identified in 95% of the rocks underlying the claim area as a planar foliation. This foliation is characterized by oriented micaceous minerals and compositional banding. Average strike and dip is 310°, and 60° NE. Formation of this cleavage likely occurred at sub - to lower greenschist facies during

