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REPORT ON A GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

conducted by

VESTOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

on the

CLAIMS NORTH OF REDFERN LAKE,

ROBB LAKE AREA, B.C.

by

A. Rich, P.Geol.
September, 1972

94G

Contains Supplement and Addenda

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SUPPLEMENT dated October 19th, 1972

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SUMMARY

The recent discovery by the Barrier Reef, Texas Gulf Sulfur, W.R. Grace Group of zinc lead mineralization in Middle Devonian carbonates and carbonate breccias in Northeastern B.C. has great regional significance. We, together with many other companies believe that there is a strong possibility that more deposits of this type will be discovered along the belt of Middle Devonian carbonates exposed in this region.

In late July, Vestor carried out a program of geochemical sampling of all those claims held north of Redfern Lake which are known to be directly underlain by carbonates. Also sampled was an area of about ten claims - the northeastern part of a large block held by the company south of Redfern Lake. It was decided to investigate only part of the company's holdings this season and the above areas were chosen mainly because of their ease of access.

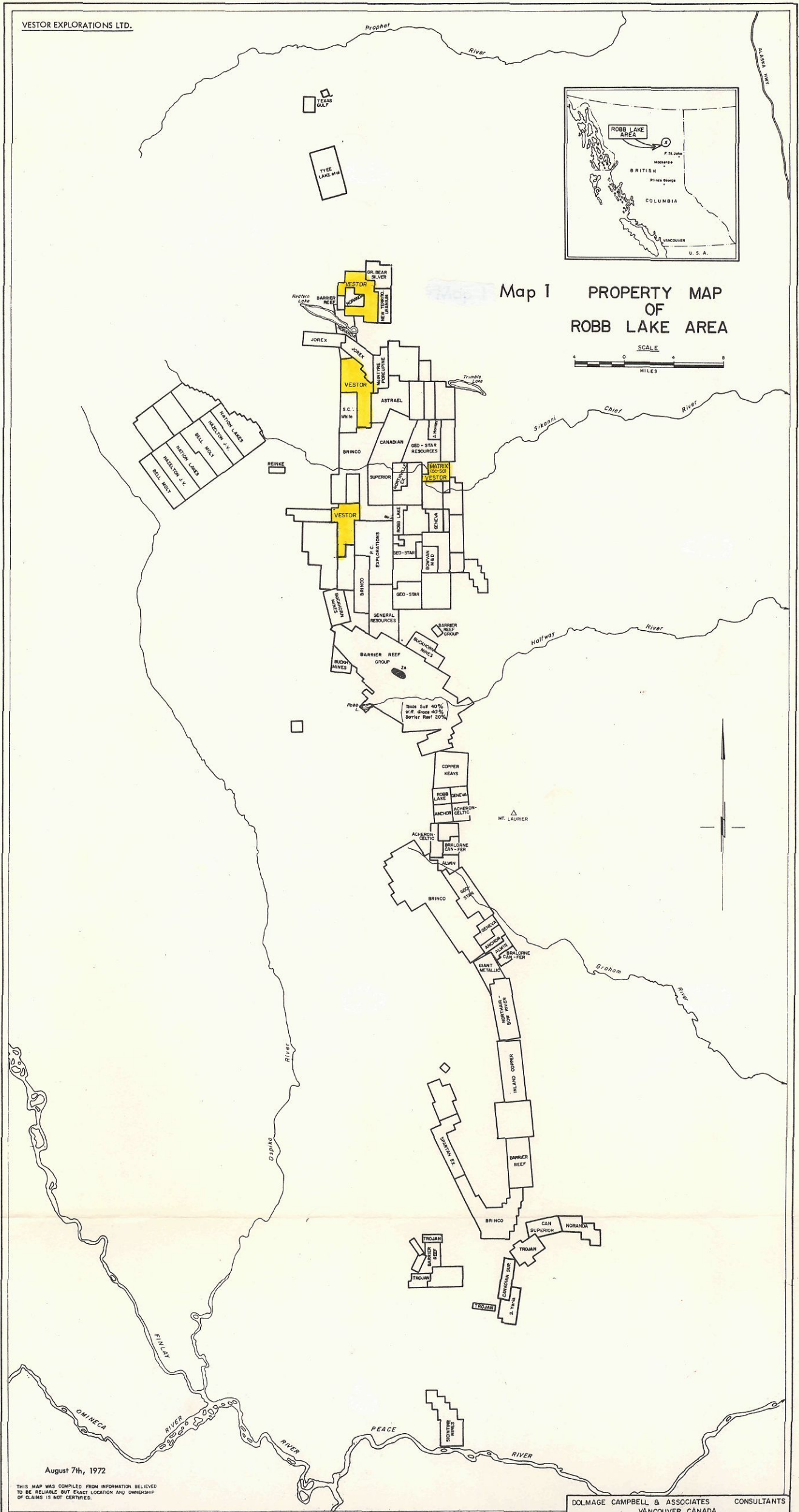
Almost all of the geochemical samples taken were soils. They were analysed only for zinc. The area south of Redfern Lake showed no highly anomalous values (all less than 650 ppm Zn), but the overburden could be thick over most of the sample area. Results obtained from the samples taken north of Redfern Lake showed numerous values that must be considered highly anomalous. These values define a number of large continuous anomalies. This report pertains mostly to the latter results and their interpretation.

INTRODUCTION

Between June 30 and July 19, 1972, Vestor staked 245 claims in that area generally known as the Robb Lake Area, B.C.* Vestor also owns a 50% interest in a further block of 40 claims which was staked by contract.

*None of these claims were registered before July 14. This allows ample time to perform assessment work on the claims during the 1973 summer season.

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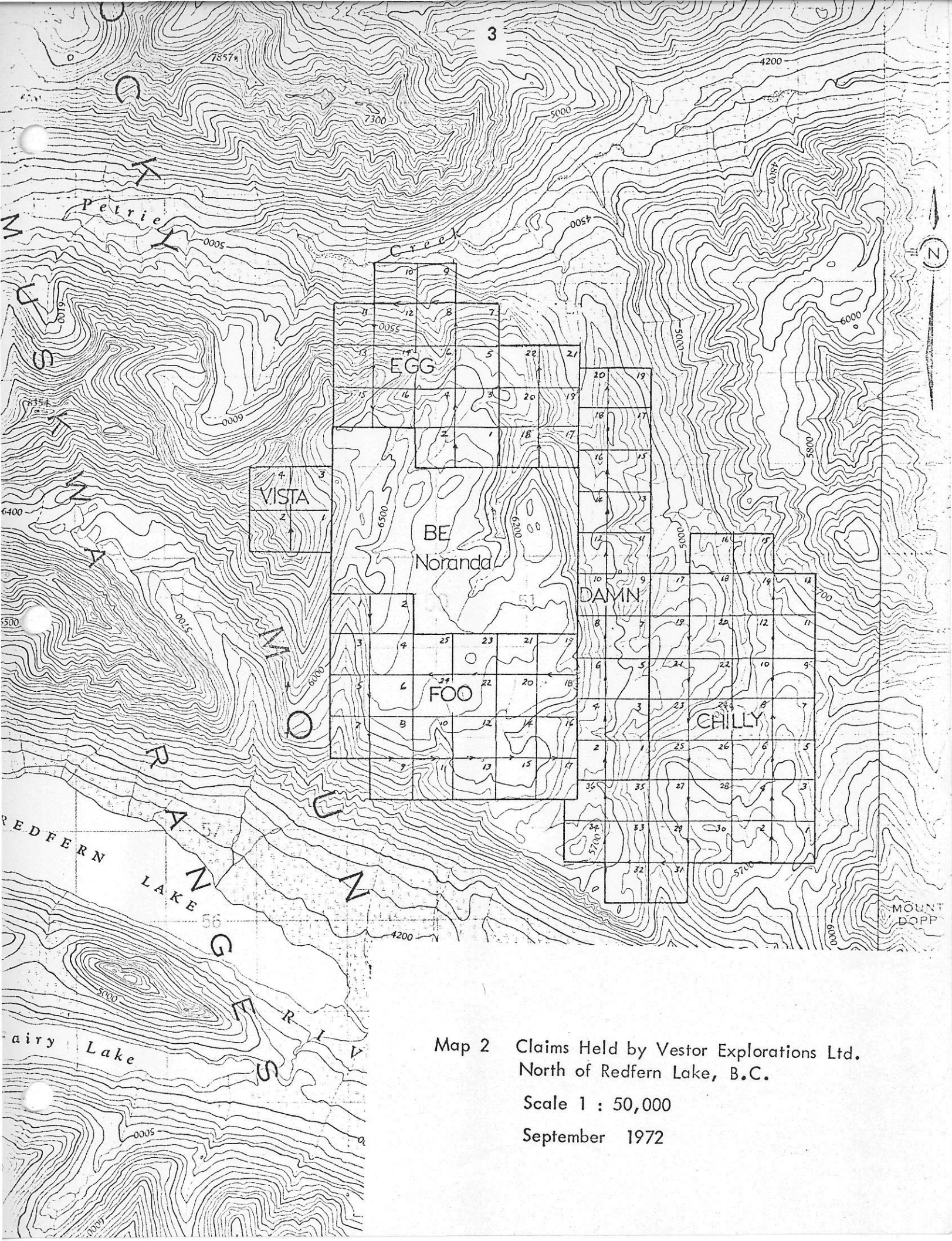
Map I PROPERTY MAP OF ROBB LAKE AREA

SCALE 0 4 8 MILES

August 7th, 1972

THIS MAP WAS COMPILED FROM INFORMATION BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE BUT EXACT LOCATION AND OWNERSHIP OF CLAIMS IS NOT CERTIFIED.

DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES CONSULTANTS VANCOUVER, CANADA



Map 2 Claims Held by Vestor Explorations Ltd.
North of Redfern Lake, B.C.

Scale 1 : 50,000

September 1972

The claims are in four blocks (Map 1). One block of 107 claims lies just northeast of Redfern Lake. A second block of 92 claims lies between Redfern Lake and the Sikanni Chief River. The third block lies 10 miles northwest of the Barrier-TGS discovery and south of the Sikanni Chief River. The block of 40 claims lies on the river and six miles northeast of the last group.

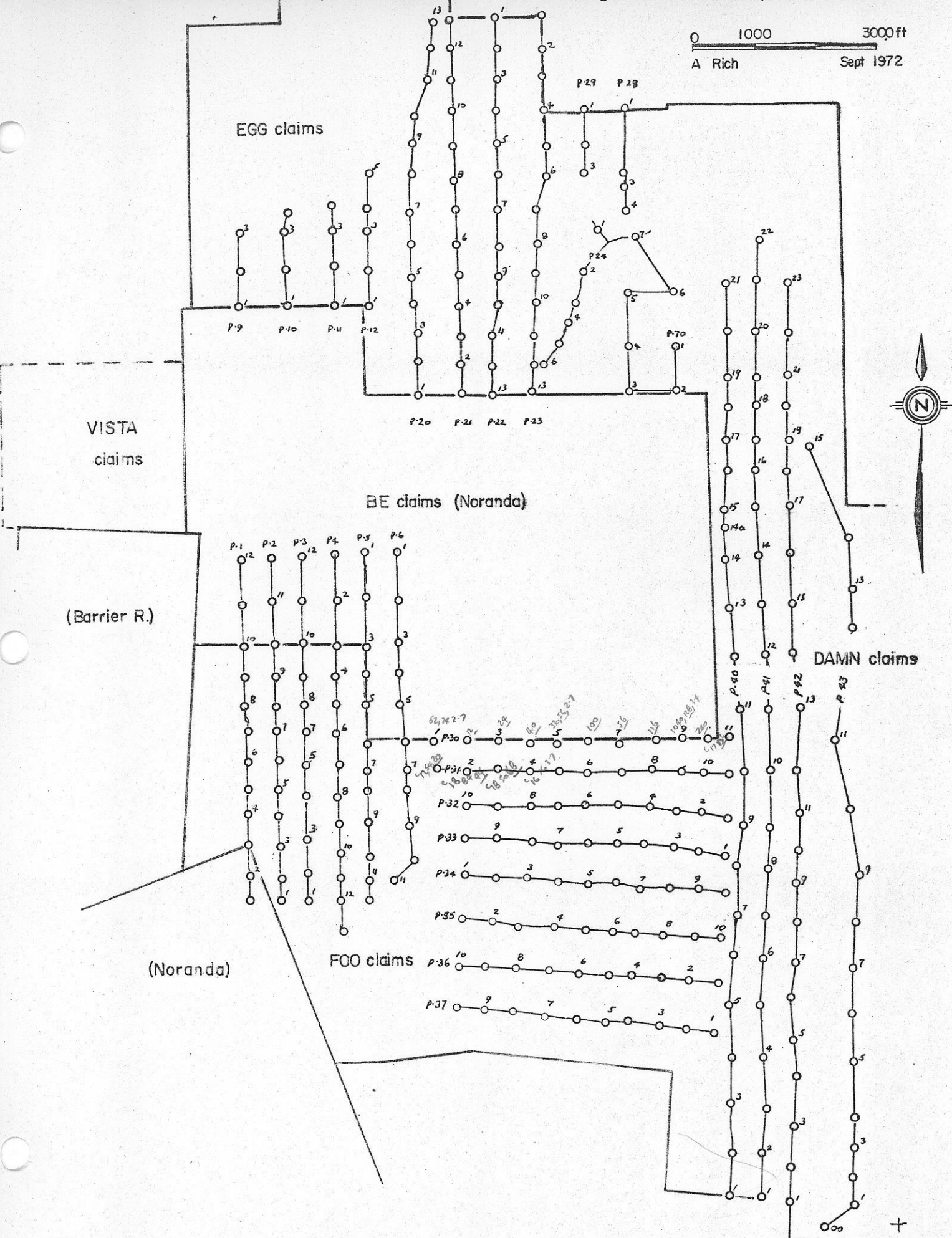
The first three blocks were staked by company geologists to cover Middle Devonian carbonates. The fourth (contracted) block is understood to be underlain by the same Formations.

ACCESS

Redfern Lake is easily accessible by float plane from Fort Nelson (110 miles), Fort St. John (130 miles) and MacKenzie (110 miles). The survey was carried out using a helicopter from a base camp on Redfern Lake. It is not difficult to reach the claims on foot from the Lake. Future programs may best be effected from small fly camps, which could be periodically serviced from Redfern Lake. There is a good seismic trail cut all the way to the Lake from the gas field about 30 miles to the east. Heavy equipment could be moved over this route during the winter months.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

The main area sampled was the plateau on the western part of the claim block. The overburden here is thought to vary from a few to approximately 15 feet. A profile of the overburden revealed first a thin layer of organics, then a few (6) inches of clayey soil with numerous rock fragments; next a thick horizon consisting mainly of rock fragments and, finally a thin clayey layer with rock fragments above the bedrock. Only one complete profile was observed.



Map 3 Location of Geochem Samples.

Most of the geochem samples were of soil at a depth of 4 - 6 inches. A few silts were taken where possible. A small proportion of the samples consisted of rock chips from outcrop, or where no soil had developed, rock fragments from overburden.

The samples were analysed by Loring Laboratories of Calgary. They were screened to -80# or, in the case of the rock samples, crushed to this size, digested in hot acid and the zinc determinations made by atomic absorption spectrometry.

The sample grid was approximately 500 by 700 feet (see map 3). The results of the analyses in ppm Zn are shown on map 5, and the values contoured on map 6.

GEOLOGY

During the course of the geochemical sampling a reconnaissance geological survey was made of the claim area. The area sampled for geochem is underlain almost entirely by limestones and dolomites of the Middle Devonian. According to Taylor and MacKenzie* the carbonate sequence in this area consists principally of the two upper Formations, the Stone and the overlying Dunedin. The Stone Formation was not seen to outcrop within the boundary of the claims. The limestones appear to conformably contact the overlying Besa River shale. This must mean that the limestone outcrops on the claims are Dunedin Formation. The Stone Formation is probably exposed lower on the cliffs in the Besa River Valley.

The best outcrops are observed on the western ridge and on the eastern flank of the plateau. On the plateau proper there are few outcrops. Carbonates were the only rocks studied in any detail. They are for the most part only slightly argillaceous. They are frequently observed to be brecciated.

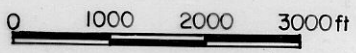
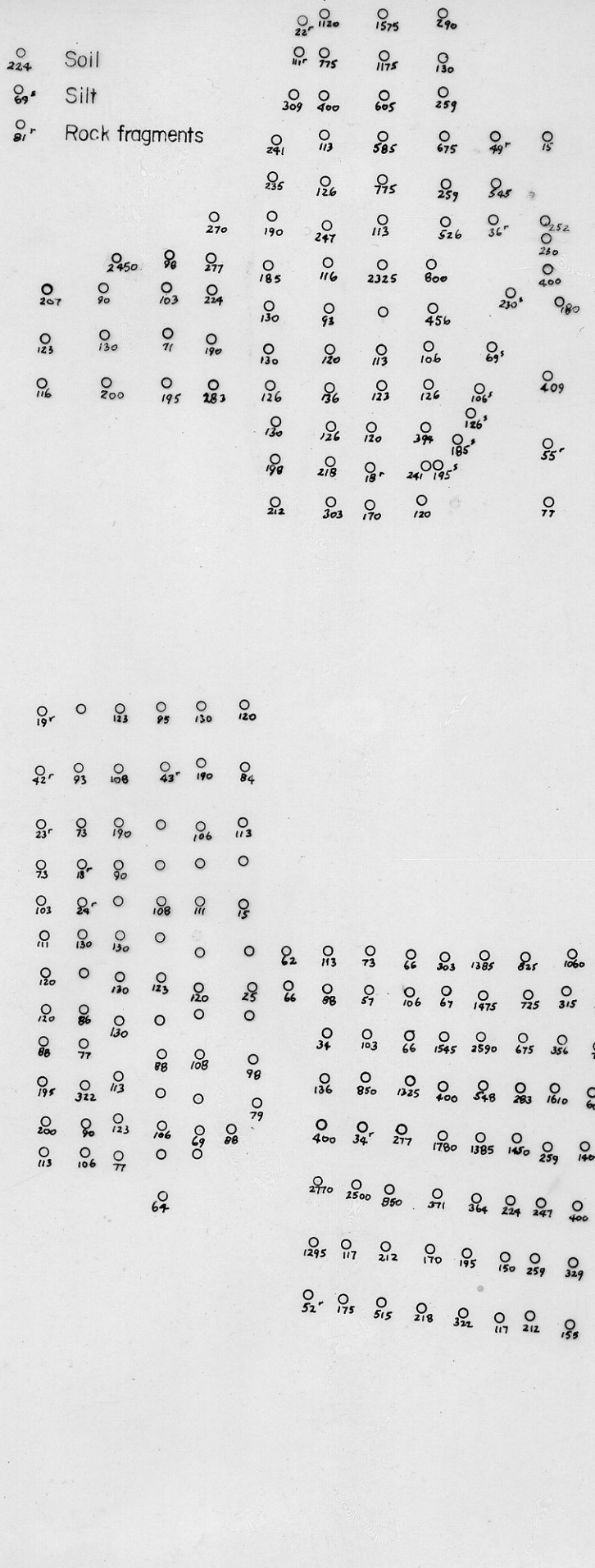
To the west the carbonates are structurally distorted and form a north-south trending ridge. They dip steeply to the west and appear to be thrust over by darker argillaceous carbonates of undetermined age, which lie almost horizontal.

On the plateau the dips are quite shallow (less than 15°), the strikes vary. On the overall scale, this area appears to be comparatively undisturbed.

* Taylor, G.C. and MacKenzie, W.S., Devonian Stratigraphy of Northeastern B.C., G.S.C. Bull. 186, 1970.

Vestor Explorations Ltd.
Redfern Lake Claims, B.C.

September 1972



A. Rich



Map 5 Geochemical Values of Zinc in ppm.

September 1972



A Rich.

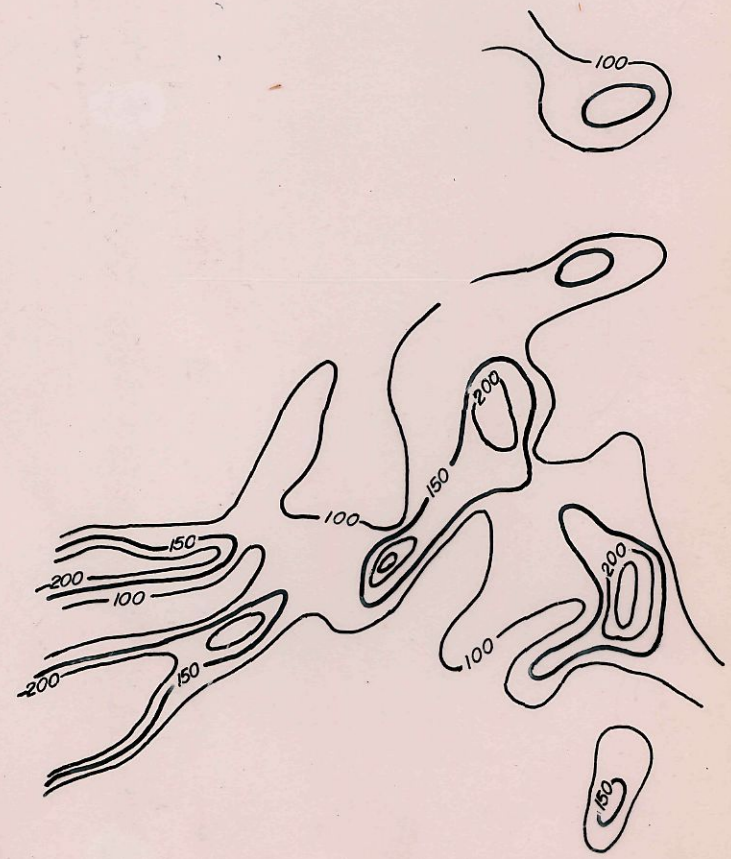


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*Only those soils in the southeast
segment were analysed for lead.*

A.Rich.



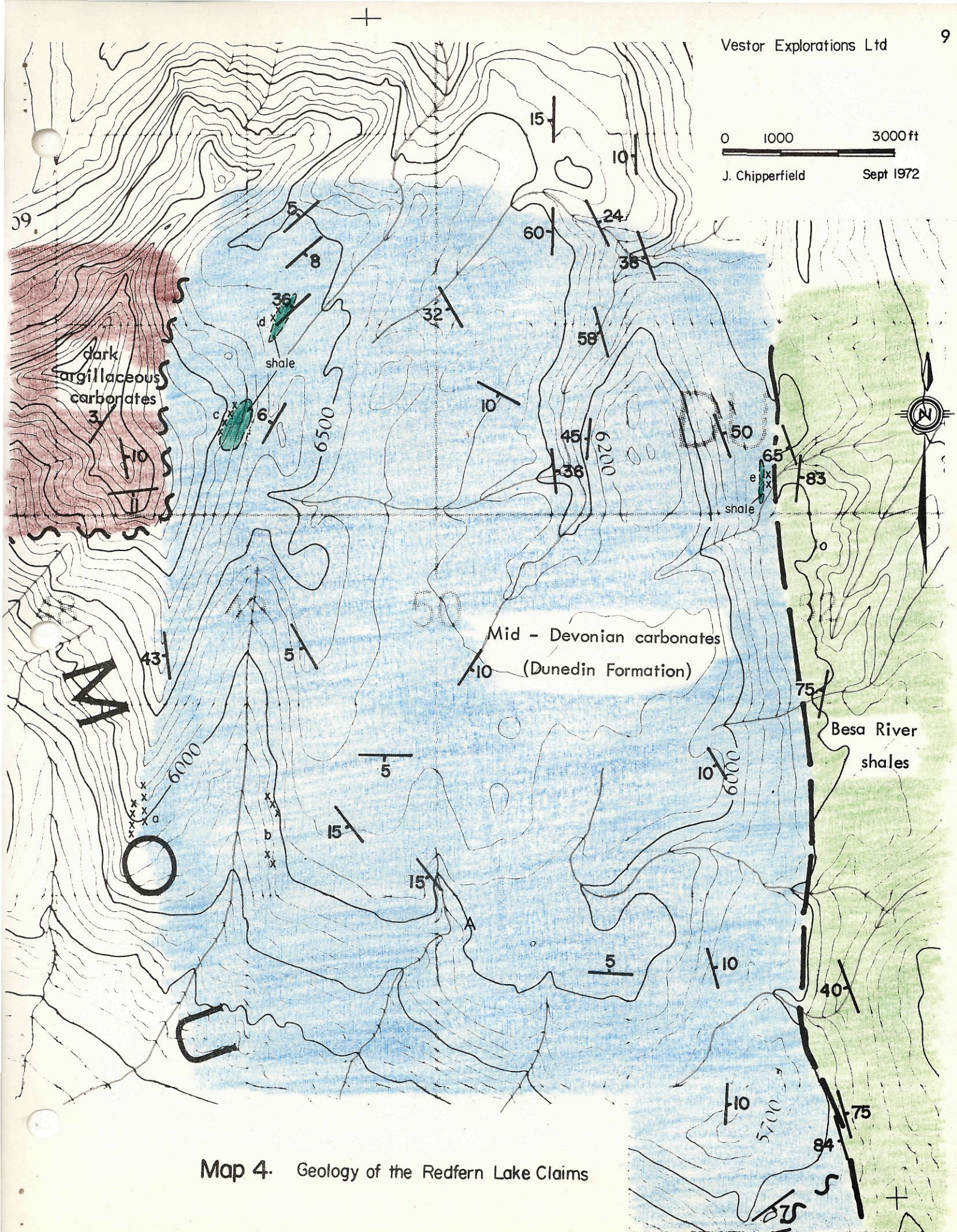
Map 7. Geochemical Contour Map-Lead in ppm.

+

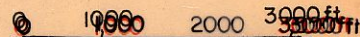
0 1000 3000 ft

J. Chipperfield

Sept 1972



Map 4. Geology of the Redfern Lake Claims



J. Chipperfield
A. Rich.

Sept 1972



Map 7. Geochemical Contour Map-Lead in ppm.

Map 4. Geology of the Redfern Lake Claims

Map 5. Geochemical Values of Zinc in ppm.

Map 6. Geochemical Contour Map-Zinc in ppm.

On the eastern flank of the plateau, although the carbonate/shale contact seems to be conformable, major faulting and folding appear to have taken place in the carbonates. There appears to be considerable distortion in both rock types near the contact. The contact itself appears to dip quite steeply.

Intercalated shale lenses are observed at three locations, marked c, d and e on map 4. At c and d, the immediately overlying limestone is brecciated and the breccia is cemented with barite. At location e, barite filled breccia lies adjacent to the shale, but it is not known if this occurrence lies stratigraphically above or below the shale. The shales at d and e are dark brown to grey, at location c the shale is black and pyritic.

There are two other known mineral occurrences in the area, both of which contain barite. The claims staked by Barrier Reef to the southwest, show barite filling veins and breccias (location a, map 4). A half mile to the east (b), similar showings crop out on Vestor ground. The barite in these areas is observed to carry sporadically high percentages of galena. There are numerous small barite occurrences, particularly in the good outcrop on the western ridge. Fluorite has been reported from a number of locations near the west side of the plateau, none of the showings were observed however.

It should be noted that air photographs were not available from Victoria in time for the survey, nor have they been received up to the time of writing.

INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS

Based on the results, background for soils in this area is 80 - 140 ppm Zn. Areas (not single locations) containing soil values over 500 ppm Zn are considered anomalous. The areas within the 1,000 ppm Zn contour are considered quite strongly anomalous.

Map 6 was contoured somewhat conservatively, that is, the areas between the higher contours were minimized. The most obvious feature of this map is the long continuous anomaly striking northeast across the south central portion of the claims. Considering even the 1,000 ppm contour, this anomaly is over 7,000 feet in length and has an average width of over 500 feet. Considering the 500 ppm Zn contour, the anomaly achieves twice this width. It is little deflected by topography. This anomaly

is somewhat classic in that its boundary is sharply defined on the uphill side and somewhat diffuse on the downhill (the latter effect is best observed by contouring the 200 - 500 ppm values).

Due to the following:

- (i) the slope in the region of the anomaly is gentle
- (ii) the overburden is thought to be quite thin
- (iii) the clay and the high pH over the carbonates are both factors which serve to fix the zinc in the soil

it is reasonable to assume that the source of the anomaly is in the bedrock only a little uphill from the surface anomaly. On the basis of what is known of the geology, it is quite possible that the anomalous values all originate from one carbonate horizon.

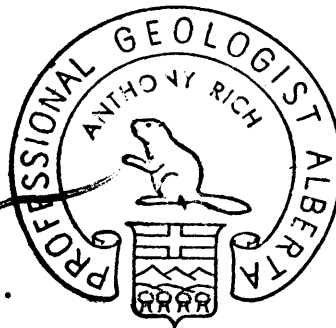
It is not proposed to discuss the other anomalies revealed during the course of the survey (not all of which are contoured on Map 6). It is felt that the size of these anomalies in comparison with the grid spacing, together with the lack of precise geological information, does not allow conclusions to be drawn at this stage. It is only conjectural to suggest that these other anomalies reflect high zinc values within the same horizon.

RECOMMENDATIONS

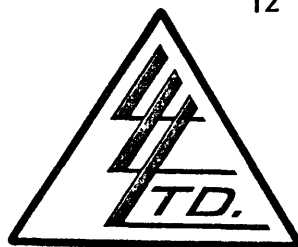
It is felt that further geochemical work in the region of the main anomaly would do little to improve upon it. This anomaly is of such strength and continuity as to warrant immediate drilling. Trenching is not recommended as it rarely obviates the need to drill. An IP survey could be considered.



Anthony Rich, B.Sc., P.Geol.
September 8, 1972



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 T6G OX9
 ATTENTION: MR. A. RICH



File No. 5653
 Date AUGUST 11, 1972
 Samples GEO CHEMS

Certificate of
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 LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

PAGE # 4

SAMPLE No.	PPM Zn
<u>SOIL GEO CHEMS</u>	
N-8-8	88
N-8-9	81
N-8-10	90
N-8-11	50
N-8-12	71
N-8-15	31
N-8-16	69
N-8-17	84
N-8-18	111
N-8-19	95
N-8-20	113
N-8-30	49
N-8-31	50
N-8-32	67
N-8-33	46
N-9-2	190
N-9-21	43
N-9-22	57
N-9-23	64
N-9-24	69
N-9-26	67
P-1-1	113
P-1-2	200
P-1-3	195
P-1-4	88
P-1-5	120
P-1-6	120
P-1-7	111
P-1-8	103
P-1-9	73

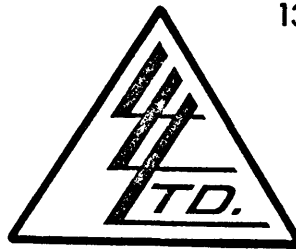
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 Pulps Retained one month
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PAGE # 5

SAMPLE No.	PPM Zn
<u>SOIL GEO CHEMS</u>	
P-2-1	106
P-2-3	322
P-2-5	86
P-2-7	130
P-2-10	73
P-2-11	93
P-3-1	77
P-3-3	113
P-3-5	130
P-3-7	130
P-3-9	90
P-3-10	190
P-3-11	108
P-3-12	123
P-4-1	95
P-4-3	116
P-4-5	108
P-4-7	123
P-4-9	88
P-4-11	106
P-4-13	64
P-5-1	130
P-5-2	190
P-5-3	106
P-5-5	111
P-5-7	120
P-5-9	108
P-5-11	69
P-6-1	120
P-6-2	84

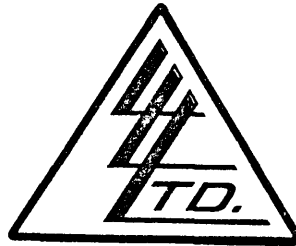
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PAGE # 6

SAMPLE No.	PPM Zn
<u>SOIL GEO CHEMS</u>	
P-6-3	113
P-6-5	15
P-6-7	25
P-6-9	98
P-6-10	79
P-6-11	88
P-9-1	116
P-9-3	207
P-10-1	200
P-10-3	90
P-10-4	2450
P-11-1	195
P-11-3	103
P-11-4	98
P-12-1	283
P-12-3	224
P-12-4	277
P-12-5	270
P-20-1	212
P-20-3	130
P-20-5	130
P-20-7	185
P-20-9	235
P-20-10	241
P-20-11	309
P-21-1	303
P-21-3	126
P-21-5	120
P-21-7	116
P-21-9	126

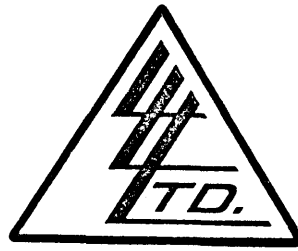
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SAMPLE No.	PPM Zn
<u>SOIL GEO CHEMS</u>	
P-21-10	113
P-21-11	400
P-21-12	775
P-21-13	1120
P-22-1	1575
P-22-2	1175
P-22-3	605
P-22-4	585
P-22-5	775
P-22-7	2325
P-22-9	113
P-22-11	120
P-22-13	130
P-23-1	290
P-23-2	130
P-23-3	259
P-23-4	675
P-23-5	259
P-23-6	526
P-23-7	800
P-23-8	456
P-23-9	106
P-23-11	394
P-23-13	120
P-24-1	230
P-24-2	69
P-24-3	106
P-24-4	126
P-24-5	185
P-24-6	195

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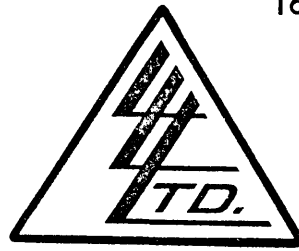
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SAMPLE No.	PPM Zn
<u>SOIL GEO CHEMS</u>	
P-28-1	15
P-28-2	252
P-28-3	230
P-28-4	400
P-29-2	545
P-30-1	62
P-30-3	73
P-30-5	303
P-30-7	825
P-30-9	925
P-30-11	536
P-31-1	66
P-31-3	57
P-31-5	67
P-31-7	725
P-31-9	625
P-31-11	700
P-32-1	605
P-32-3	700
P-32-5	675
P-32-7	1545
P-32-9	103
P-33-1	378
P-33-2	303
P-33-4	1610
P-33-5	283
P-33-7	400
P-33-9	850
P-34-3	277
P-34-5	1385

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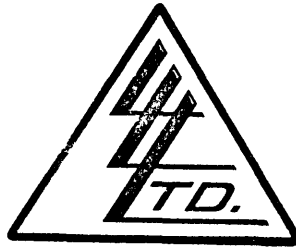
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SAMPLE No.	PPM Zn
<u>SOIL GEO CHEMS</u>	
P-34-6	1450
P-34-7	259
P-34-8	140
P-34-9	700
P-34-10	2500
P-35-1	2770
P-35-3	850
P-35-5	364
P-35-7	247
P-35-8	400
P-35-9	252
P-35-10	252
P-36-1	190
P-36-2	290
P-36-3	329
P-36-4	259
P-36-5	150
P-36-7	170
P-36-9	117
P-37-1	295
P-37-3	155
P-37-4	212
P-37-5	117
P-37-6	322
P-37-7	218
P-37-8	515
P-37-9	175
P-40-1	364
P-40-3	507
P-40-4	303

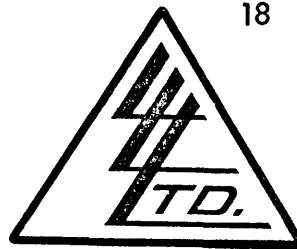
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PAGE # 10

SAMPLE No.	PPM Zn
<u>SOIL GEO CHEMS</u>	
P-40-5	290
P-40-6	350
P-40-7	2325
P-40-8	825
P-40-9	560
P-40-10	650
P-40-11	500
P-40-12	950
P-40-13	875
P-40-15	303
P-40-16	295
P-40-20	217
P-40-21	170
P-41-1	500
P-41-2	322
P-41-3	545
P-41-4	675
P-41-5	605
P-41-6	81
P-41-7	259
P-41-8	364
P-41-9	585
P-41-12	500
P-41-14	625
P-41-16	315
P-41-19	409
P-41-20	140
P-42-00	1780
P-42-1	190
P-42-3	1000

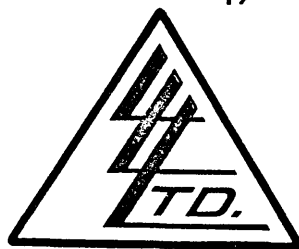
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PAGE # 11

SAMPLE No.	PPM Zn
<u>SOIL GEO CHEMS</u>	
P-42-4	548
P-42-6	548
P-42-7	650
P-42-8	130
P-42-9	750
P-42-10	850
P-42-11	1060
P-42-12	473
P-42-13	440
P-42-14	515
P-42-15	800
P-42-16	560
P-42-17	218
P-42-18	400
P-42-19	448
P-42-20	103
P-42-21	98
P-42-22	315
P-42-23	303
P-43-00	309
P-43-1	175
P-43-4	165
P-43-5	303
P-43-6	95
P-43-7	160
P-43-8	500
P-43-9	224
P-43-10	175
P-43-11	309
P-43-12	93

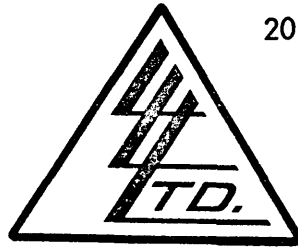
I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE
 ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES

Rejects Retained one month.
 Pulp Retained one month
 unless specific arrangements
 made in advance.

A. L. McJannet

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: VESTOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.
 # 1502 - 11111 - 87th Avenue
 EDMONTON, ALBERTA
 T6G OX9
 ATTENTION: MR. A. RICH



20

File No. 5653
 Date AUGUST 11, 1972
 Samples GEO CHEMS

Certificate of
ASSAY of
LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

PAGE # 12

SAMPLE No.	PPM Zn
<u>SOIL GEO CHEMS</u>	
P-43-13	109
P-43-14	175
P-70-1	625
P-70-3	77
P-70-5	409
P-70-6	212
P-70-7	180
P-C-4	27
P-C-5	27
P-C-7	125
R - 1	295
R - 2	465
R - 3	515
R - 4	79
R - 5	84
R - 6	77
P-34-1	400

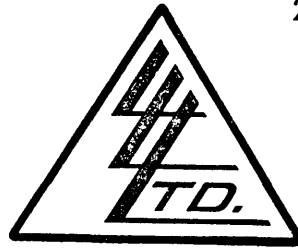
I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE
 ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES

Rejects Retained one month.
 Pulps Retained one month
 unless specific arrangements
 made in advance.

E. L. McFarlane

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: VESTOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.
 # 1502 - 11111 - 87th Avenue
 EDMONTON, ALBERTA
 T6G 0X9
 ATTENTION: MR. A. RICH



File No. 5653
 Date AUGUST 11, 1972
 Samples GEO CHEMS

Certificate of
 ASSAY of
 LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

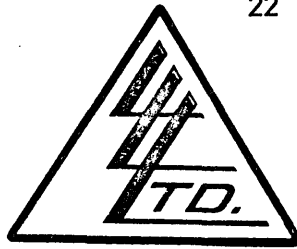
SAMPLE No.	PPM
	Zn
<u>ROCK GEO CHEMS</u>	
P-C-1	66
P-C-2	27
P-C-3	12
N-2-2	106
N-6-11	22
N-7-12	9
N-7-14	9
N-8-13	10
N-8-14	10
N-9-1	9
N-9-3	12
N-9-25	10
P-1-10	23
P-1-11	42
P-1-12	19
P-2-8	24
P-2-9	13
P-3-2	10
P-4-2	43
P-20-12	111
P-20-13	22
P-22-12	18
P-29-1	49
P-29-3	36
P-33-3	60
P-34-2	34
P-37-10	52
P-40-2	14
P-40-14A	86

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE
 ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES

Rejects Retained one month.
 Pulps Retained one month
 unless specific arrangements
 made in advance.

A. L. M. J. S. O. O.
 Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: VESTOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.
 #1502 - 11111 - 87th Avenue
 EDMONTON, ALBERTA
 T6G 0X9
 ATTENTION: MR. A. RICH



File No. 5653
 Date AUGUST 11, 1971
 Samples GEO CHEMS

Certificate of
 ASSAY of
 LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

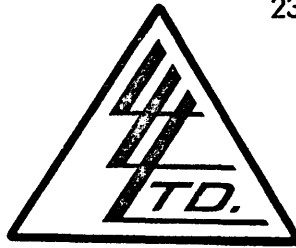
SAMPLE No.	PPM Zn
<u>ROCK GEO CHEMS</u>	
P-40-14	79
P-40-17	12
P-40-18	22
P-40-19	15
P-41-10	64
P-41-11	12
P-41-13	3430
P-41-15	81
P-41-17	86
P-41-21	116
P-42-00A	28
P-42-2	22
P-42-5	15
P-43-2	35
P-43-3	27
P-70-2	235
P-70-4	55
P-41-18	23
<p>I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES</p>	

Rejects Retained one month.
 Pulp Retained one month
 unless specific arrangements
 made in advance.

E. L. M. Isaac

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: VESTOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.
1502 - 11111 - 87th Avenue
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
ATTENTION: MR. A. RICH



File No. 5740
 Date August 30, 1972
 Samples SOIL GEO CHEMS

Certificate of
ASSAY of
LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

SAMPLE No.	PPM
	Zn
P-2-2	90
P-2-4	77
P-3-2	123
P-3-4	130
P-9-2	123
P-10-2	130
P-11-2	71
P-12-2	190
P-20-2	98
P-20-4	126
P-20-6	130
P-20-8	190
P-21-2	218
P-21-4	136
P-21-6	93
P-21-8	247
P-22-6	113
P-22-10	123
P-23-10	126
P-23-12	241
P-30-2	113
P-30-4	66
P-30-6	1385
P-30-8	1060
P-30-10	850
P-31-2	88
P-31-4	106
P-31-6	1475
P-31-8	315
P-31-10	335
P-32-2	309
P-32-4	356

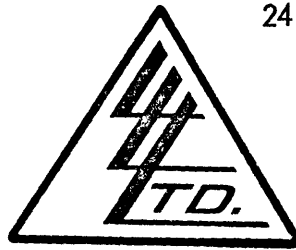
I *Hereby Certify* THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE
 ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES

Rejects Retained one month.
 Pulp Retained one month
 unless specific arrangements
 made in advance.

E. L. McFarlane

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: VESTOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.
 # 1502 - 11111 - 87th Avenue
 EDMONTON, ALBERTA
 ATTENTION: MR. A. RICH



File No. 5740
 Date August 30, 1972
 Samples SOIL GEO CHEMS

Certificate of
 ASSAY of
 LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

PAGE # 2

SAMPLE No.	PPM
	Zn
P-32-6	2590
P-32-8	66
P-32-10	34
P-33-6	548
P-33-8	1325
P-33-10	136
P-34-4	1780
P-35-2	2500
P-35-4	371
P-35-6	224
P-36-6	195
P-36-8	212
P-36-10	1295
P-0-0	95
P-C-8	825
P-C-8b	212

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE
 ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month
 unless specific arrangements
 made in advance.

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

SUPPLEMENT
to
REPORT ON A GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
conducted by
VESTOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

on the
CLAIMS NORTH OF REDFERN LAKE

ROBB LAKE AREA, B.C.
September, 1972

by

A. Rich, P.Geol.

October 19, 1972

The following is a short supplement to describe discoveries and the results of further geochemical analyses made on the property recently.

In late September and early October, two very brief trips were made to the property by helicopter. The first was aborted after only 10 minutes on the property due to high winds. The second trip was aborted after about 1½ hours due to rain and fog.

FIELD RESULTS

On the first trip only one stop was made about 300 feet southwest of P-35-1 and on the extreme southwest end of the geochemical anomaly, near the top of the east side of a deeply incised south-facing gully (location A). Mineralized float was found at this location. The float in this area consists of three main rock types; brown microcrystalline limestone; dark, argillaceous and platy limestone, and dark grey to black saccharoidal dolomite. It is the dolomite which is mineralized with sphalerite. The sphalerite is a uniform honey-yellow color and is disseminated in fine grains throughout the rock. It is difficult to identify in hand specimen. The dolomite contains some bitumen; it is porous and, in the specimen which has been cut for thin section, there appears to be an inverse correlation between porosity and mineralization. The more porous rock is more weathered and so it is assumed that the porosity is caused by partial leaching of the sphalerite. Some float was noted showing barite filling breccias and reefal material. The mineralization is further described under the thin section study.

It should be noted that although all the samples collected are float, all are presumed to have originated quite close by. All the boulders are angular inferring short distance of transport from source. There is considerable outcrop in the steep gully west of P-35-1. A very brief investigation of the north end of the gully revealed mostly dense dark limestones.

The question arises as to the source of the dolomite. The float was found within the zinc anomaly and it is reasonable to assume that the type of mineralization, noted in float, caused the anomaly. There is a long hill to the north of the float location. The dolomite horizon probably subcrops on this hill and is therefore higher in the section than the limestones.

The second trip to the area was little more successful than the first with regard to the amount of time spent on the property. More of the same mineralized float was found near the southwest end of the anomaly. A knoll was investigated a few hundred feet to the south. The knoll consists almost entirely of quite pure barite. In some locations sparse galena was noted in the barite. It is estimated that the knoll alone contains several hundred thousands of tons of barite lying near surface in this area. The adjacent knoll to the east would appear from air photographs to consist of the same material.

A helicopter landing was made near station P-31-6. Float in this area is limestone. A few boulders contain barite. An unsuccessful attempt was made to locate the anomaly at stations P-35-10 and P-40-6. After a few minutes the trip was aborted due to weather.

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

All the soil samples from the southeast part of the map area were analysed for lead. Occasional samples were analysed for cadmium and spot checks were made for zinc. The zinc checks correlated remarkably well; in almost all cases the results were $\pm 10\%$. Some of the cadmium values are anomalous. The cadmium results are not plotted as they are too few in number to give a meaningful picture.

Many of the lead values are anomalous. The lead analyses in ppm are shown on Map 8 and these results are contoured on Map 7. Lead is, of course, less mobile than zinc in this environment. Background appears to be

about 30-40 ppm Pb; values over 150 ppm are considered quite strongly anomalous.

The lead anomalies follow the same trend as the zinc. They are generally little removed from the zinc anomalies. The central part of the anomaly would appear to follow the strike of the carbonates more closely than does the zinc anomaly. One area of particular interest is the lead anomaly near station P-33-10 which has no corresponding zinc anomaly. However, it would appear to be on strike with the zinc anomaly to the northeast. As with the zinc, the lead anomalies are open to the southwest.

THIN SECTION STUDY

A thin section was made of relatively unleached mineralized dolomite. The results are summarized below:

1. The sphalerite occurs as single and aggregate grains. In most cases it appears to replace dolomite grains. In places it occurs with fluorite as small fracture fillings and as vug fillings.
2. Fluorite occurs as very fine fracture fillings and appears to have been introduced at almost the same time as the sphalerite. Small grains of sphalerite occur in the fluorite filled fractures. Small amounts of fluorite often occur with the sphalerite grains.
3. Alizarin staining revealed no calcite.
4. No barite is present within the main mass of mineralized dolomite.

ASSAYS

Three samples were assayed for zinc:

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. Initial sample - assayed to confirm presence of sphalerite | 3.8% |
| 2. Specimen from the leached rim of large mineralized rock sample | 12.64% |
| 3. Specimen, from apparently unleached centre of Sample 2 | 14.24% |

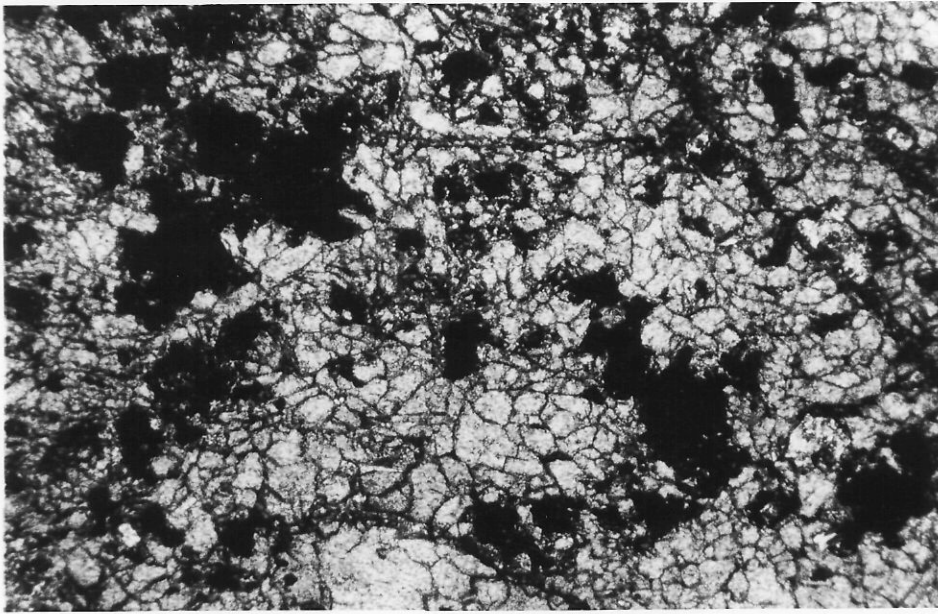
(Assay certificates are not included as the results were obtained by telephone October 19th.)

PHOTOMICROGRAPHS

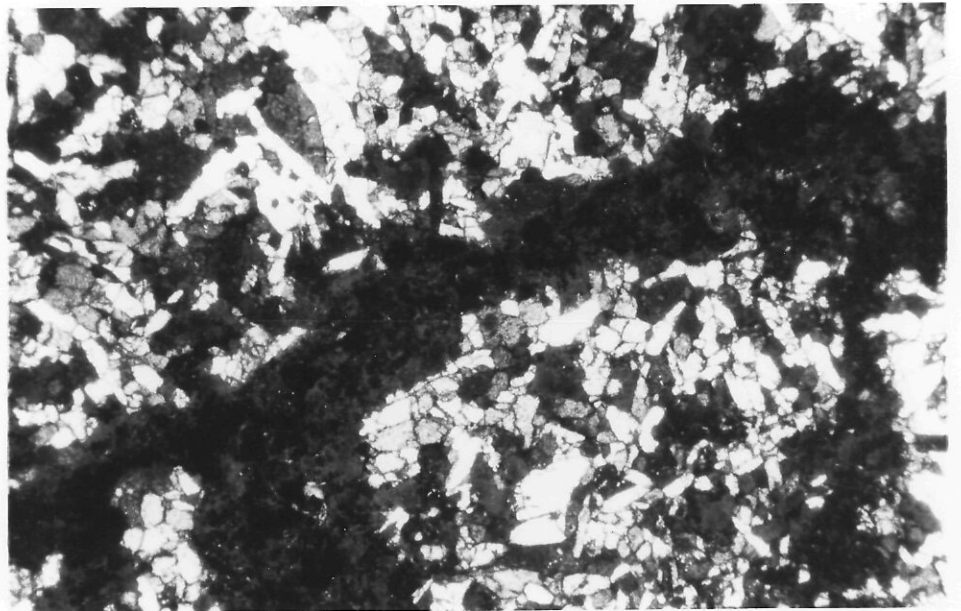
All taken on the scale:



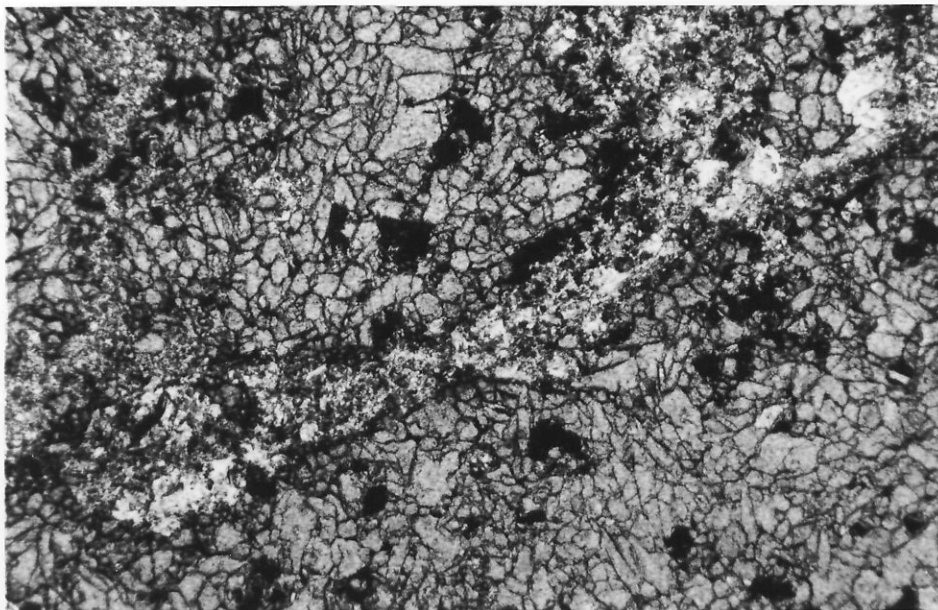
General distribution of
sphalerite in the dolomite
(plain light)



Fine fluorite-sphalerite
veins in dolomite
(x-nicols)



upside down ↓



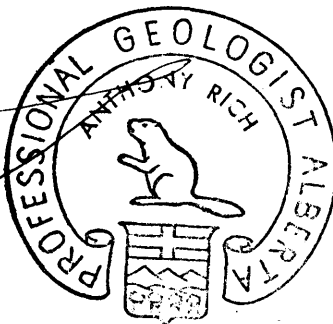
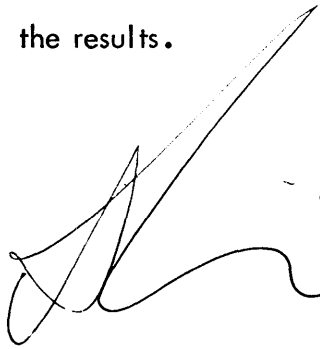
Same picture as above
taken in plain light to show
the sphalerite distribution.

CONCLUSIONS

The results obtained from such a short time on the property are, to say the least, very encouraging. Only two very restricted areas were checked, one of which yielded material which is well mineralized with sphalerite. The barite to the south may be important because of its frequent association with economic sulphides in other areas (Ireland, Nova Scotia etc.)

It is interesting to note that a rough calculation of the zinc contained in the soil alone, considering only that area contained within the 1,000 ppm contour on the main anomaly and assuming an average soil thickness of 10 feet is 5,000 tons. Such an anomaly must be caused by strong sulphide mineralization in the bedrock, such as that noted in float on the southwest end of the anomaly. The lead anomaly certainly cannot be accounted for by the sporadic galena noted in barite.

As only one specimen was studied in this section, it does not seem reasonable at this time to draw any far reaching conclusions from the results.



The seal is circular with the text "PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA" around the perimeter. Inside the circle, the name "ANTHONY RICH" is written in an arc above a stylized illustration of a bison standing on a pedestal. Below the bison is a shield with a landscape scene, and two scrolls are positioned at the bottom of the seal.

A. Rich, B.Sc., P.Geol.

October 19th, 1972

RESULTS OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

September 28th, 1972

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Cd</u>	<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Cd</u>
P-30-1	62	24	2.7	P-32-4		65	
2		12		5		50	
3		24		6		85	
4		40		7	1740	122	6.2
5	330	56	2.7	8		48	
6		100		9		47	
7		56		10		43	
8		116		P-33-1	380	117	1.8
9	1040	128	3.4	2		62	
10		240		3		24	
11		152		4		274	
P-31-1	54	20		5		129	
2	50	68		6	620	123	2.1
4		76	3.7	7		59	
5		60		8		203	
6		132		9		150	
7		94		10	160	234	1.8
8		80		P-34-1		92	
9		119		2		21	
10	360	156	2.2	3		38	
11		200		4	1800	221	5.6
P-32-1		137		5		95	
2		92		6		104	
3	820	172	4.5	7		89	

All values in ppm.

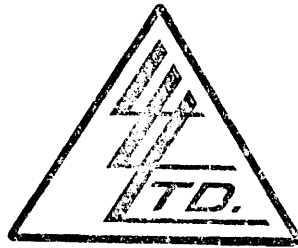
Sample No.	Zn	Pb	Cd	Sample No.	Zn	Pb	Cd
P-34-8	130	52	4.1	P-37-7		24	
9		113		8		34	
10		96		9		39	
P-35-1		221		10	48	30	5.4
2		216		P-40-1		97	
3		106		2		21	
4	360	87	3.2	3		68	
5		123		4	320	114	5.0
6		67		5		82	
7		39		6		64	
8	460	46	1.5	7		168	
9		60		8		104	
10		85		9		128	
P-36-1		46		10	740	84	.5
2	360	42	2.8	11		40	
3		43		12		92	
4		33		13		80	
5		25		14	66	26	5.3
6	180	68	3.6	14'A'		40	
7		39		15		148	
8		50		P-41-1		68	
9		32		2	360	84	3.2
10		203		3		44	
P-37-1	330	55	2.9	4		52	
2				5		40	
3		58		6	88	8	1.4
4		65		7		72	
5		39		8		48	
6	310	35	2.9	9		172	

Sample No.	Zn	Pb	Cd
P-41-10		8	
11	17	2 ⁻	4.8
12		160	
13		20	
14		140	
15	78	26	4.4
P-42-00		88	
00 'A'		2 ⁻	
1		76	
2	22	4	4.8
3		84	
4		68	
5		12	
6	640	180	3.0
7		116	
8			
9		292	
10		296	
11		104	
12	500	120	2.5
13		88	
14		112	
15		60	
16	760	186	3.6
17		2 ⁻	
P-43-00		100	
1		24	
2	36	12	3.6

Sample No.	Zn	Pb	Cd
P-43-3		2 ⁻	
4		16	
5		28	
6	104	20	1.1
7		24	
8		112	
9		32	
10		12	
11	340	72	2.3
12		24	
13		12	
14		32	

ADDENDA to October 23rd. 1972

Assay Certificates for assays quoted in Supplement	p9 34-5
Analyses of soils taken October 6th	36
Map showing location of soils	37
Analyses of float and chip samples taken during course of staking	38
Analysis of Barite from FOO claims	39
Cadmium analyses on a few soils from the north side of the claims	40



To: VESTOR EXPLORATIONS
#1502 - 11111 - 87th Ave.,
EDMONTON, Alta.

File No. 5898
Date October 19, 1972
Samples Chips

ATTENTION: Mr. A. Rick

Certificate of
ASSAY of
LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Assays reported in Supplement dated October 19th 1972

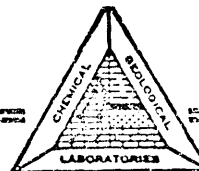
SAMPLE No.	% Zn	% Cd
Mineralized specimens collected at Location A October 6th, 1972		
	14.24	---
	12.64	.04

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE
ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES

Rejects Retained one month.
Pulps Retained one month
unless specific arrangements
made in advance.

[Signature]
Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

CHEMICAL & GEOLOGICAL LABORATORIES LTD.



Date Reported: October 5, 1972

LABORATORY REPORT NUMBER: E72-821

VESTOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

Kind of Sample: Ore

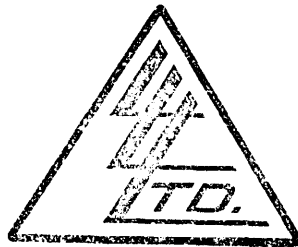
Date Sampled: October 2, 1972

Sample of float from cliff edge by T. Rich
and Dave Stelck at Redfern Lake, B. C., West
of P-36-10

Zinc: 3.8% (Weight)

To: VESTOR EXPLORATIONS
#1502 - 11111 - 87th Ave.
EDMONTON, Alta.

File No. 5898
Date October 19, 1972
Samples Soil



Certificate of
ASSAY of

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

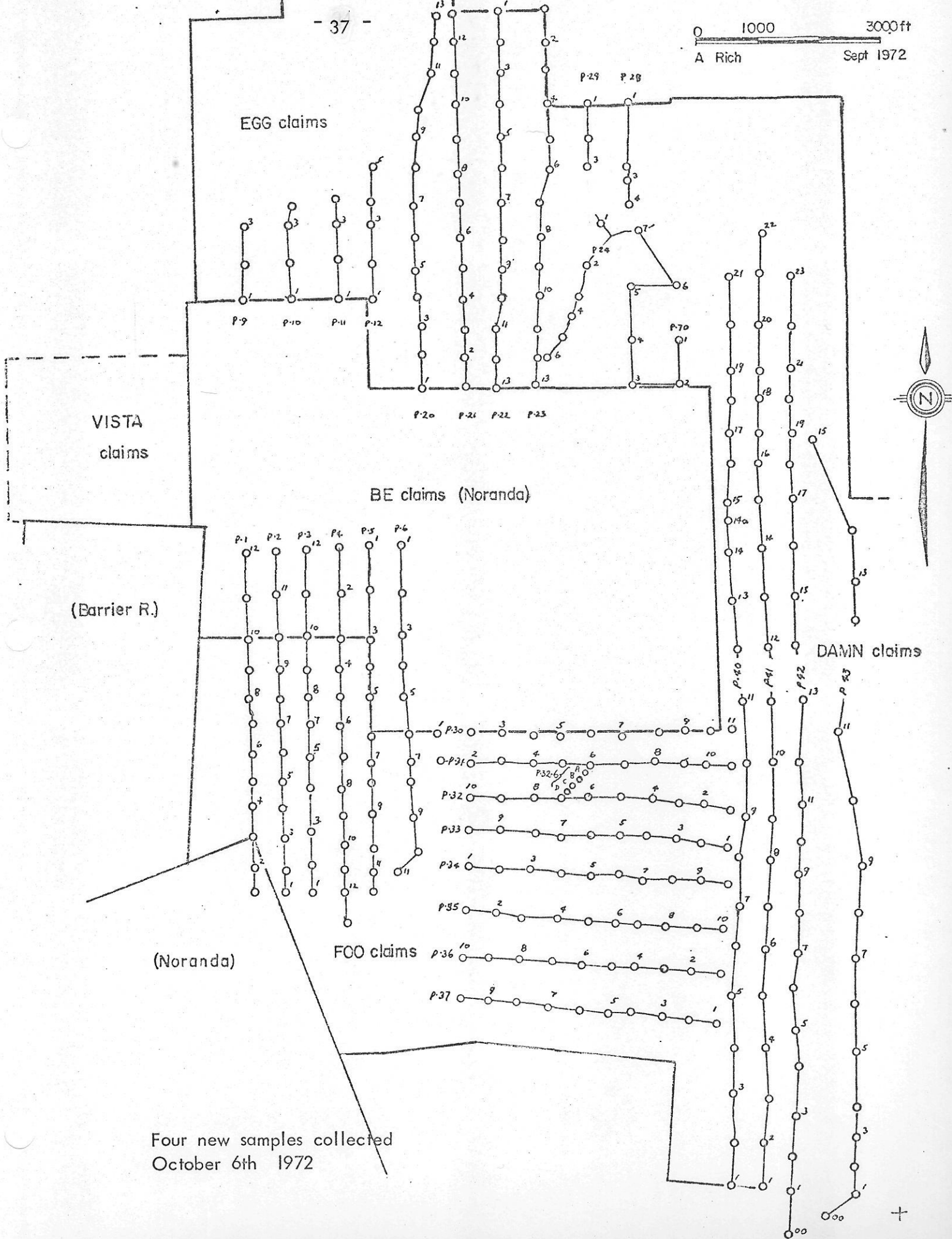
SAMPLE No.	ppm Pb	ppm Zn
Soils collected for 'check' purposes - October 6th, 1972		
P - 32 - 6 - A	450	2120
P - 32 - 6 - B	155	500
P - 32 - 6 - C	145	371
P - 32 - 6 - D	420	1700
<p>I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES</p>		

Rejects Retained one month.
Pulps Retained one month
unless specific arrangements
made in advance.

[Signature]
Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

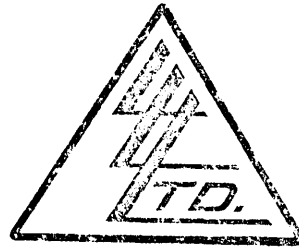
- 37 -

0 1000 3000ft
A Rich Sept 1972



Map 3 Location of Geochem Samples. showing locations of samples P-32-6-A-D

To: VESTOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.
 # 1502 - 11111 - 87th Avenue
 EDMONTON, ALBERTA
 T6G 0X9
 ATTENTION: MR. TONY RICH



File No. 5530
 Date JULY 10, 1972
 Samples GEO CHEMS

Certificate of
ASSAY of
LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

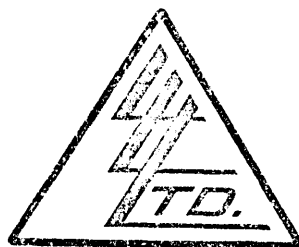
SAMPLE No.	PPM	
	Zn	Pb
Float and chip samples taken from the EGG and FOO claims during the course of staking.		
KC 01	100	--
KC 02	106	--
KC 03	98	--
HC 01	103	--
HC 02	81	--
HC 03	64	--
CC 1	41	--
CC 2	43	--
CC 3	42	--
EC 2	100	--
EC 3	60	--
GC 01	57	--
<hr/>		
D 99	283	--
D 100	77	--
D 103	50	--
D 104	52	--
D 105	38	--
D 106	1600	33
D 107	81	--
D 107A	60	--
D 108	84	--
D 110	3220	28

I *Hereby Certify* THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES

Rejects Retained one month.
 Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

[Signature]
 Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: VESTOR EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
1502 - 11111 - 87th Avenue
EDMONTON, ALBERTA



File No. 5530
Date JULY 10, 1972
Samples BARITE

Certificate of
ASSAY of
LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

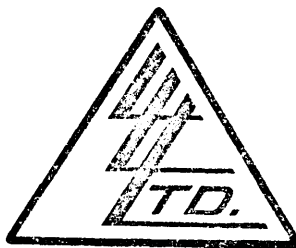
SAMPLE No.	% Ba	% Ca	% S.G.	SULPHATE % S	TOTAL S
SAMPLE # D-109 Barite from the FOO claims, Redfern Lake	57.42	.18	4.3956	13.38	13.38
NO CARBONATES DETECTED.					
<p>I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES</p>					

Rejects Retained one month.
Pulps Retained one month
unless specific arrangements
made in advance.

C. L. MacIsaac
Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: VESTOR EXPLORATIONS,
#1502 - 11111-87th Ave.,
EDMONTON, Alta.

File No. 5804
Date September 26, 1972
Samples Geo-Chems



Certificate of
ASSAY OF

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

ATTN: Mr. A. Rick
President

SAMPLE No.	Cd ppm
	Cadmium analyses on a few high zinc soils which were taken from the north half of the claims.
P - 10 - 4	8
P - 22 - 1	2
P - 22 - 3	1
P - 22 - 4	2
P - 22 - 5	2
P - 22 - 7	1
P - 23 - 7	3
	<p>I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES</p>

Rejects Retained one month.
Pulps Retained one month
unless specific arrangements
made in advance.

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

REDFERN LAKE GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY

Factual Considerations

1. Middle Devonian carbonates north of Redfern Lake are restricted to the large plateau, almost all of which is held by Vestor and Noranda. The west boundary of the plateau is a thrust fault which separates Ordovician and Silurian lithologies to the west from the Devonian carbonates of the plateau. The eastern edge of the plateau marks the boundary between the Devonian carbonates to the west and stratigraphically higher Besa River shales to the east. To the north of the plateau the Mid Devonian is largely eroded, however a few remnants do exist on the tops of mountains.
2. A generally coincident zinc-lead geochemical anomaly, 7500' x 1000', and a number of smaller sized anomalies occur in the SE sector of the plateau.
3. A number of pieces of dolomite float containing sphalerite mineralization and grading up to 14% zinc were found at the SW end of the large anomaly. Veins of barite occur in many of the mineralized float samples. Barite is also locally abundant in Mid Devonian carbonates elsewhere on the plateau.
4. It can be readily estimated that there are approximately 5,000 tons of zinc contained in the overburden within the anomalous areas in the SE part of the plateau, assuming the following:
 - A. That overburden averages 5' in thickness.
 - B. That the zinc concentrations gradually decrease to the base of the overburden where values are one-half those obtained in sampling near surface.

C. That the zinc threshold for soils in this area is 200 ppm.

Possible Sources or Causes of the Anomaly

1. A soil concentration which is not the result of any concentrations of zinc or lead in bedrock or float, i.e. strictly an enrichment in overburden of trace amounts of metals contained in surrounding rocks.
2. Mineralized float transported as a glacial train from beyond the limits of the plateau.
3. A concentration of metals in bedrock within the confines of the plateau.

Analysis of Possible Causes of Anomaly

Possibility 1

A. Much of the anomalous area is topographically low. Runoff from surrounding higher areas could conceivably concentrate metals in overburden in these low areas. However, no anomalies exist in other similar topographic lows on the plateau.

B. Zinc soil concentrations are not uncommon, however lead soil concentrations are uncommon, particularly where the lead anomaly is almost coincident with the zinc. In addition some of the samples which were checked for cadmium were found to be anomalous. Normally an association of cadmium and zinc would only be expected in cases where the anomaly is caused by sulphide mineralization (sphalerite).

- C. It is unlikely that numerous and wide spread values in excess of 2,000 ppm would be attained in a soil concentration.
- D. Mineralized dolomite float found on the anomaly would suggest that the anomaly is caused by sulphides either in float or bedrock.

Possibility 2

- A. A conservative estimate of the amount of zinc contained in the anomaly is 5000 tons as outlined above. Whatever the source of the zinc, it is likely that at least half was dispersed through runoff and is not trapped in the anomaly. Assuming 10,000 tons of zinc has been produced, half of which is trapped in the anomaly and assuming the anomaly is caused by mineralized glacial debris averaging 10% zinc, and assuming 20% of all the zinc in the debris was leached, to produce the anomaly, it would require 500,000 tons of 10% mineralized debris to produce 10,000 tons of zinc metal. This 500,000 tons would constitute 6% of the total amount of overburden in the anomalous area. It follows that if 6% of the overburden is mineralized, the source of the mineralized debris must be local, i.e. within the plateau.
- B. Mineralized float has been found within the anomaly and conceivably it could have been transported a considerable distance. If this mineralized carbonate float is not derived from the plateau, the only alternative carbonate source, bearing in mind the directions of glacial transport, is the Ordovician - Silurian west of the plateau. It is most logical that the float is Devonian and has been derived from the plateau for the following reasons:-

1. If the float is Ordovician or Silurian, the minimum distance of transport is 2 miles. With this distance of transport, it is highly unlikely that mineralized float would constitute as much as 6% of the total overburden in the anomalous area. It is still more unlikely that such a quantity of mineralized glacial debris would be deposited on the plateau in such a manner as to produce distinct and smooth anomalies.
2. Much of the mineralized float is associated with barite which is particularly abundant in Mid Devonian carbonates of the plateau.
3. All the mineralized float is quite angular suggestive of a local source.

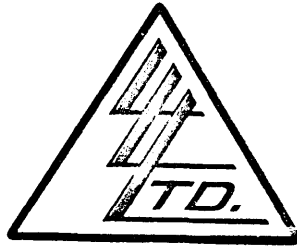
Possibility 3 and Conclusion

On the basis of the foregoing arguments, it appears almost certain that the anomaly is caused by sulphide mineralization. Also it is almost certain that the sulphides are local and occur in Devonian carbonate rocks on the plateau.

J. A. Greig, B.Sc., M.Sc.
November 10th, 1972

To: VESTOR EXPLORATIONS,
#1502 - 11111-87th Ave.,
EDMONTON, Alberta

File No. 5970
Date November 1, 1972
Samples Rock Geo-chem



Certificate of
ASSAY of

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

ATTENTION: Mr. A. Rick

SAMPLE No.	ppm Zn
	Specimens taken by J. A. Greig on October 28th, 1972. The limestone samples were taken from various locations on the claims. QTZ 2 was a specimen of dolomite, extensively replaced by quartz and containing very small light rusty patches. Any sphalerite which may have been present appears to be leached from this specimen. It was taken from the top of the west side of the gully about 700' west of location A - (1,000 feet west of station P-35-1).
LST - 1	59
LST - 2	28
LST - 5	19
QTZ - 2	35,100
	<p>I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES</p>

Rejects Retained one month.
Pulps Retained one month
unless specific arrangements
made in advance.

[Signature]
Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY



THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
EDMONTON 7, CANADA

Tuesday November 14th, 1972.

Tony Rich, Esq.,
Vestor Explorations Limited,
#1502 - 11111-87 Avenue,
Edmonton, Alberta

Dear Tony,

I have looked at your fossils from Northeastern British Columbia from the Redfern Lake area and the identifications are as follows (The first number is the University of Alberta accession number on each specimen).

- 2276 a. (your collection V1)
Favosites alpenensis - lower Givetian
this would be early Pine Point in position. Dunedin Formation
- 2276 b. (your collection V3 Misc.)
Thamnopora limitaris (= Favosites limitaris)
Givetian, Reef wall facies. Dunedin Formation
- 2276 c. (your collection V2)
Thamnopora limitaris (= Favosites limitaris)
Givetian, Reef wall facies, Dunedin Formation
- 2276 d. (your collection P42:00)
Stringocephalus axius Crickmay
Geranocephalus inopinus Crickmay
Thamnopora
Lower Givetian, Dunedin Formation
(This is low in the Pine Point equivalent)
- 2276 e. (your collection P2)
Thamnopora
Amphipora
Actinostroma (s.l.)
Givetian, Reef wall facies
- 2276 f. (your collection P43-3a-b)
Thamnopora
Amphipora
Stromatoporoid (indet)
M. Devonian (Reef wall facies)
- 2276 g. (your collection P43-16)
Stringocephalus cf. fontanus Veevers
Mid Givetian, Dunedin Formation
about Mid Pine Point position

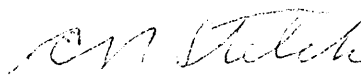
To: Tony Rich

Page 2.
November 14th, 1972.

- 2276 h. (your collection N4-9 Nordling Creek)
Stromatoporoid (indet)
Fish-bone
Westerna sp.
Pleurotomaria s.l. (Trepospira?)
Paleozygopleura sp.
late Sil - M. Devonian
- 2276 j. (your collection A-24)
Stringocephalus cf fontanus Veevers
Mid Givetian
- 2276 k. (your collection Head of Nordling Creek)
Crinoid stems
Favosites alpensis
Atrypa cf. andersonensis
Warrenella praekirki Johnson
Parapholidostrophia sp.
Productella sp.
Lower Givetian (near base)
This is the lowest zone of the Givetian

This is obviously the Dunedin formation in this area projecting up into the Besa River shales in an expression of reefing that seems here to run from about earliest Givetian to about Mid Givetian or to put it in the classic stratigraphy it is a lower Pine Point reefing, entirely pre-Presquile reefing.

Yours truly,



C.R. Stelck,
Department of Geology

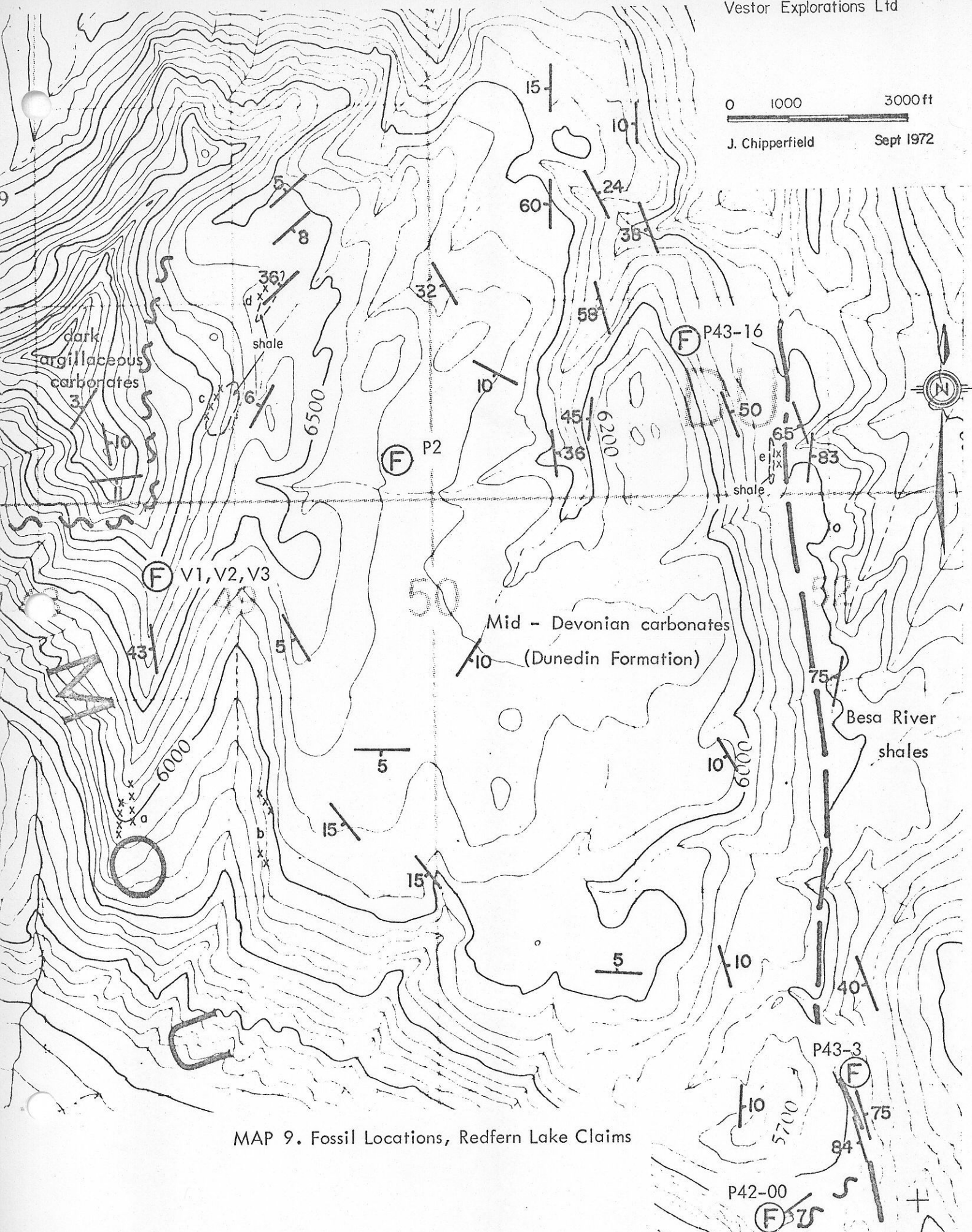
Most of the fossil locations are shown on the following map.
The last three collections were taken from the company's claims
to the south of Redfern Lake.

crs/amcc

0 1000 3000 ft

J. Chipperfield

Sept 1972



MAP 9. Fossil Locations, Redfern Lake Claims