COS

PROJECT 207

COMPILATION REPORT

826550

NADIRA PROPERTY VICTORIA MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA

bу

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for

ORBEX INDUSTRIES INC. 1409 - 409 Granville Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T8

November 4, 1987

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SUMMARY

The Wally 1 claim (known as the Nadira property) consisting of nine units, is located in south-central Vancouver Island, B.C., approximately six miles west of Cowichan Lake. The property has been intermittently explored from 1930 to the present.

Results of geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys, trenching and diamond drilling was successful in partially defining two copper bearing skarn zones in Bonanza sub-group rocks.

Two copper bearing horizons were identified: the upper or main zone is approximately 2,000 feet in length and up to 100 feet thick. The lower horizon has been traced along strike for 230 feet and is 20 feet thick. The lower horizon is open along strike and at depth.

Average grade from many surface samples and limited drill intersections is approximately 1.70% copper and 0.20 ounces per ton silver as reported by H. Jones (1981).

Matsuda (1959) estimated ore reserves at 156,300 tons of 0.65% copper.

The property has not been explored for its gold potential.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

A two phase exploration program is recommended on the Nadira property as follows:

PHASE I	\$
Detailed geological mapping and sampling Soil geochemical survey (700 samples)	
VLF Survey (approx. 12 line miles) IP Survey (approx. 12 line miles)	12,000
Line cutting (approx. 12 line miles)	7, 500
Assays/geochem.	11,000
Room & board	5,000
Truck/equipment rentals	2,000
Report, maps etc.	1,000
Salaries	12,000
Estimated PHASE I Costs	\$50,500 =====

PHASE II

PHASE II consists of diamond drilling and is contingent based on the results of PHASE I.

INTRODUCTION

This report is a compilation of geological, geochemical, geophysical, trenching and diamond drilling work carried out by several different companies on the Nadira property during the period 1930 to present.

The purpose of the report is to compile pertinent geologic information so that an exploration program can be carried out to test for the gold potential of the property.

LOCATION

The Nadira property is located on south-central Vancouver Island 68 miles northwest of Victoria and six miles west of Cowichan Lake at coordinates 48°55' north latitude and 124°35' west longitude. Elevations range from approximately 980 feet to 1970 feet above sea level.

ACCESS

The Nadira property is accessible by Trans Canada highway from either Nanaimo or Victoria to Duncan, then by BC Highway 18 to Youbou (Figure 1).

From Youbou, the property is accessible to within one mile by approximately 25 miles of main line and branch logging roads. Most of the access roads are in old inactive logging areas but are still in good condition.

The final one mile of road to the claim, constructed about 1956 by Nadira Mines Ltd., is now impassable due to a bridge washout, secondary growth and a few large windfalls. Except for the creek crossing, very little bulldozing would be required to open up the road.

Other roads in the area of the property provide better local access. Active logging is now in progress just beyond the northeast and northwestern part of the property. Very little work would be required to connect these roads to the property.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property is situtated on a southeast trending ridge bounded to the east and south by branches of Horse Creek. Slopes are relatively steep over most of the claim, averaging near 25° to 35°.

Most of the property, except for the extreme northwest corner, is well forested with large fir, hemlock and cedar. Undergrowth, consisting of huckleberry, salal and fern, is generally light except in creek gulleys where it is thick.

CLAIM STATUS

The property, consisting of nine units and staked as the Wally 1 claim (Figure 2) and is 100% owned by Orbex Industries Inc.

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	NO. OF UNITS	EXPIRY DATE
Wally 1	2050	Э	April 16, 1988

HISTORY

The Nadira property has been explored intermittently since 1930, when the Southern Cross claims were staked to cover a copper, magnetite skarn zone.

During 1941-42 the property was explored by Bralorne Mines Ltd. Their work included surface sampling and drilling of six holes totalling 1,529 feet.

In 1953 the property was relocated as the Bornite claims and were mapped and sampled by American Standard Mines Ltd.

In 1955 the property was staked by Nadira Mines Ltd. From 1955 to 1960 they conducted exploration programs which included geological mapping, geophysical surveys, surface pitting and trenching, driving of a 102-foot adit, completion of 11,903 feet of diamond drilling in 42 holes and surface mining of 5,142 tons of copper ore. The ore was milled at the Cowichan Copper Company's mill at Cowichan Lake and produced 261 tons of copper concentrate.

In 1969 Amax Exploration staked the Rob claims to cover the mineral showings and the surrounding area. They conducted geological mapping, soil and silt geochemical surveys, hand and bulldozer trenching, and rock sampling.

During 1971-72 the Rob claims were optioned by Dictator Mines who conducted further geochemical, geophysical and geological surveys. They diamond drilled three holes for a total of 1,010 feet.

There is no reported work on the ground since 1972.

The ground was restaked in 1984 as the Wally 1 claim. All of the work to date is well documented and listed under "References".

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Government geological information for the area of the property is limited (Figure 3). Generally the property and the area to the south is underlain by Bonanza sub-group rocks. The property lies in an embayment in a dioritic intrusive, the main mass of which lies to the north and west. Approximately one mile to the east of the claim is a narrow band of southwest dipping Sutton limestone which separates the Bonanza sub-group rocks from the underlying Middle to Upper Triassic Karmutsen basic volcanics.

Mineral deposits in the area consist of copper bearing skarns found along limestone- intrusive or in some cases calcareous volcanic-intrusive contacts. Also within the dioritic intrusive 1.5 miles north of the claim is a multiple vein showing of disseminated molybdenite and chalcopyrite.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Nadira property is underlain by Bonanza sub-group volcanic flows, pyroclastics and sedimentary rocks. They are intruded by numerous feldspar porphyry and dioritic dykes. The geology is shown in Figure 4.

Lithologies (after Homenuke, A.M., 1972)

Unit 1: Andesite outcrops over most of the property. The rocks are for the most part porphyritic with augite and plagioclase making up the bulk of the phenocrysts. The rocks are largely flows, with subordinate dykes and irregular injections with a pseudodioritic appearance. Some of these injections are possibly feeders to flows higher in the sequence. The rocks of the northern and eastern sections of the property are generally fine grained and are often amygdaloidal. Chalcopyrite and epidote are occasionally in the amygdules with chalcopyrite also occuring as isolated disseminations. Towards the western edge of the area, the rocks appear to be tuffaceous.

The mafic minerals are mostly altered to chlorite with some albitization of plagioclase indicating a possible metamorphism to sub-greenschist facies.

Unit 2: Limestone, along with thin beds of shale and siltstone, occurs in a narrow and probably lenticular belt in the volcanics striking at 290° to 315° with an average dip of 45° to the southwest. The limestone is light blue-grey and is finely recrystallized. The narrowness of the belt, as compared to 500 feet plus for the Quatsino Formation (Sutton Limestone), indicates that it is probably an intervolcanic sedimentary member.

Detrital rocks (Unit 2a) appear to be confined to the upper portion of the belt and the upper limit is defined by a finely banded, vitrified ash tuff or argillite.

Unit 3: Vertical feldspar porphyry dykes intrude the preceding formations and strike in a northerly direction. The rock is waxy light green to grey-green with white plagioclase laths 1 to 4mm in length. Occasionally a few very fine grained mafics appear in the groundmass. There are also a few andesite xenoliths in the dykes.

It is apparent from the structural relationships that the dykes were intruded after tilting of the preceding formations. It is quite probable then, that these dykes are genetically related to the Island Intrusions rather than being of a synvolcanic nature. However, they could also be feeders to higher flows.

Unit 4: A dyke very similar to Unit 3, but intruded slightly later, runs down the centre of the property. The plagioclase laths are similar to Unit 3 but the groundmass is very fine grained phaneritic with conspicuous hornblende needles. The dyke is referred to as a leucodiorite dyke to distinguish it from the feldspar porphyry dykes.

Unit 5: Where the feldspar porphyry dykes (Unit 5) are in contact with limestone or calcium-rich volcanic rocks, calc-silicate skarns have been formed.

Pure limestone does not appear to have been extensively replaced and unreplaced blocks are common in the bodies of skarn. The "dirty" limestones appear to have been more conducive to replacement.

Skarns appear to be of three different types. From replacement of rocks richest in calcium, ilvaite-garnet epidote-magnetite skarn has been formed. This rock has an overall brown to black appearance. From less calcium rich rocks (i.e. andesite) an epidote-actinolite-garnet assemblage has been formed and has an overall green appearance. Chalcopyrite is an accessory of both the above types. Hematite, bornite and secondary copper minerals are also occasionally present. In the creek bed in the southeast section of the property there is a small outcrop of laminated pyrrhotite-magnetite-chalcopyrite skarn. It does not appear to be genetically related to other skarns.

Banding in all the skarns is conformable with the parent formations. The skarns appear to have been formed parallel to the dykes and down-dip along bedding.

Structure:

Following uplift of the formations and intrusion of the dykes the area was subjected to regional compression, which caused the formation of a northwest-southeast, northeast-southwest pattern of faulting. These faults have offset the dykes and skarn bodies for short distances. The faulting was accompanied by minor shearing in any direction and has tended to obscure many of the intrusive relationships.

Due to the lack of large areas of outcrop it was not possible to determine any pre-dyke faulting, but there was at least a system of north-south faulting, probably of a tensional nature along which the dyke intruded.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Magnetite, chalcopyrite and minor bornite and pyrite occur in numerous skarn outcrops over an area of about 2,000 feet by 400 feet. A few other skarn outcrops occur outside this area.

Sulphides are erratically distributed in the black skarn as lenses, blebs, fracture fillings, and replacements of ilvaite prisms. Grades as high as 7% copper have been reported from this rock. The green skarn is generally weakly mineralized, containing disseminated chalcopyrite with minor amounts of pyrite and hematite. Banded skarn appears to be very rich in copper, however, only one small outcrop of this rock type was found.

Minor disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite occur in the volcanics, usually associated with epidote and quartz filled amygdules. To the east of the property in Parker Creek, trace amounts of chalcopyrite and galena were found in limestone and lenses of pyrite occur in sheared diorite.

SDIL GEOCHEMISTRY SUMMARY

Two soil surveys have been carried out on the property; one by Amax in 1969 and by Dictator Mines in 1972.

Copper values range from 10ppm to greater than 4,000ppm. Threshold values for copper are considered to lie in the 80ppm to 100ppm range. High (greater than 500ppm) copper values in soils are considered anomalous. The 500ppm copper contours are plotted on Figure 5.

Results of the surveys confirmed anomalous copper values in the area of the limestone/skarn horizon and appear to have closed off the anomaly along strike.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS SUMMARY



1. Self Potential Results (Figure 6)

The survey was carried out in 1955 by Nadira Mines Ltd. Results of the survey suggests that there is a good coincidence between known copper mineralization and SP anomalies. The spotty nature of the anomalies may in part be due to faulting or intrusive dykes. Both the main and lower skarn horizons are outlined by the survey. The main skarn horizon may extend further to the northwest based on the survey results.

2. Magnetometer Survey Results (Figure 7)

A magnetometer survey was carried out on the property by Dictator Mines Ltd. in 1972. The magnetic highs appear to be concentrated over the largest of the skarn occurrences. Lower magnitude isolated anomalies occur outside the skarn horizons in the volcanics and are probably due to local concentrations of magnetite in the volcanics.

3. VLF Survey Results

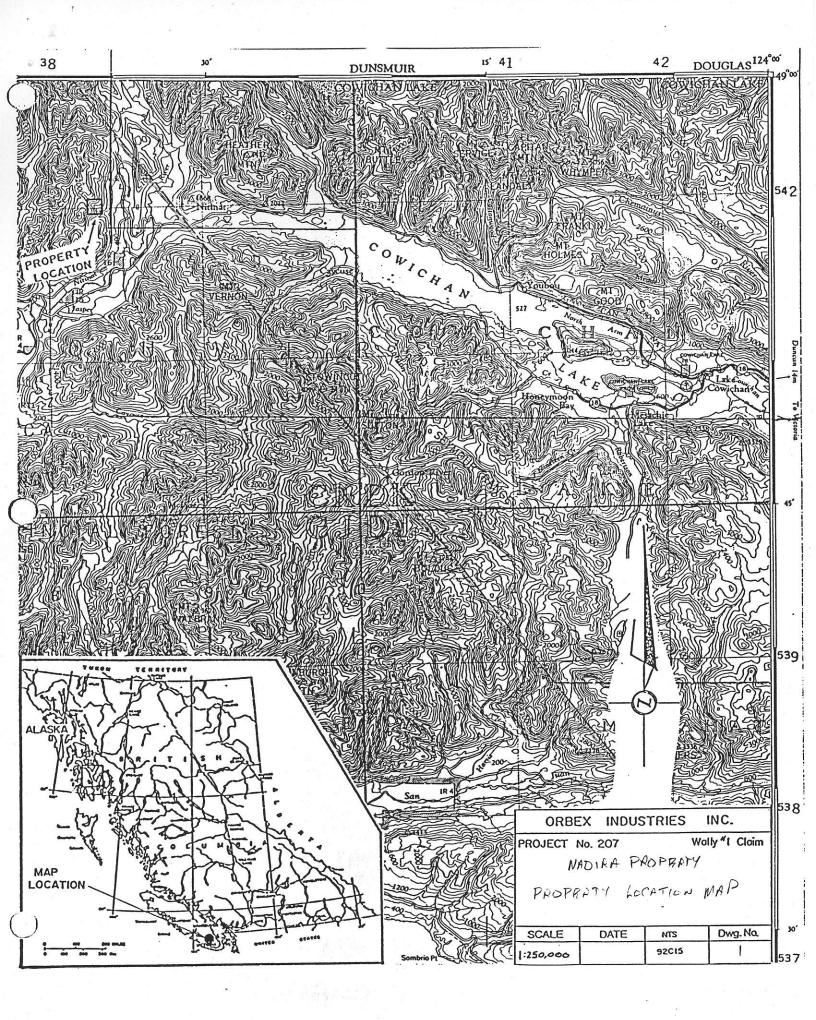
The VLF survey was carried out at the same time as the magnetometer survey. No significant anomalies were outlined by the survey.

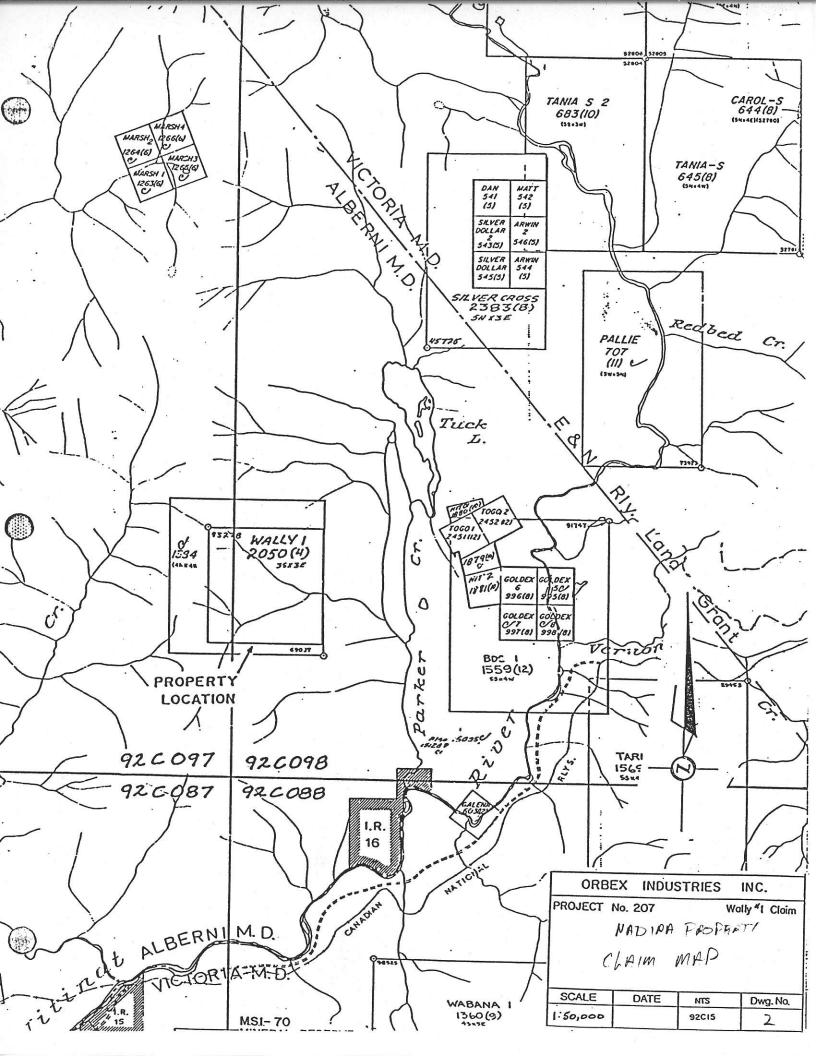
TRENCHING SUMMARY

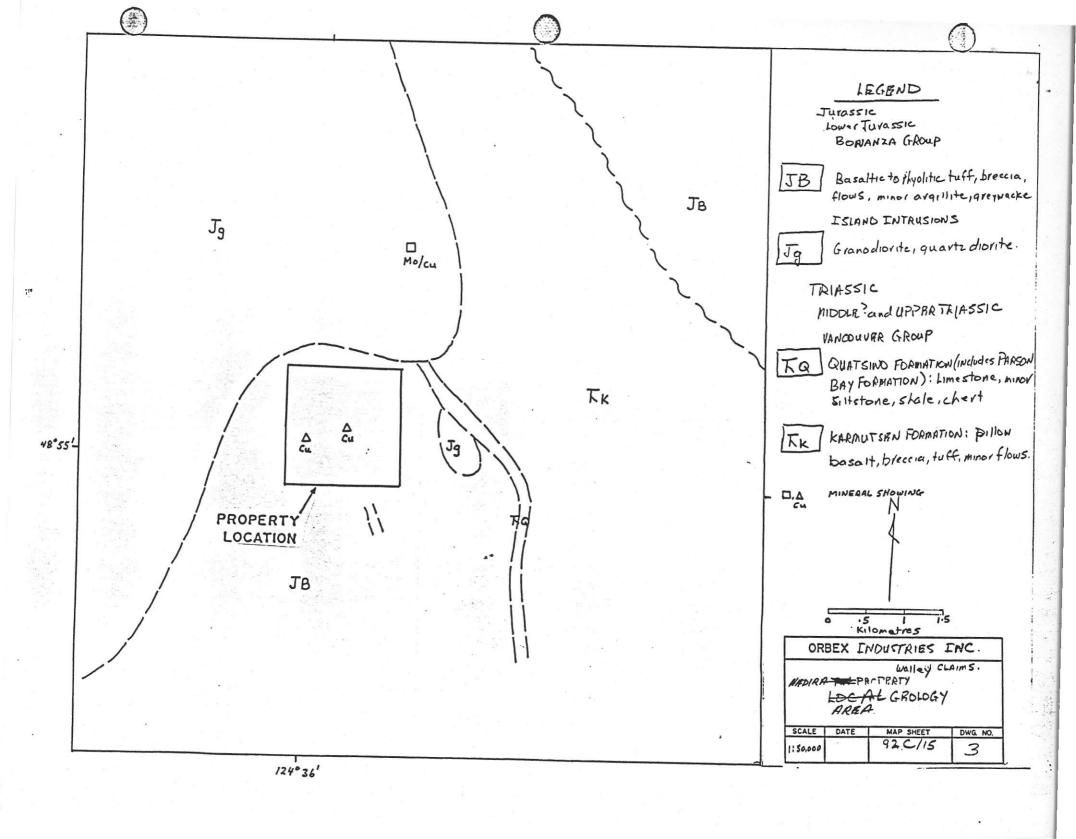


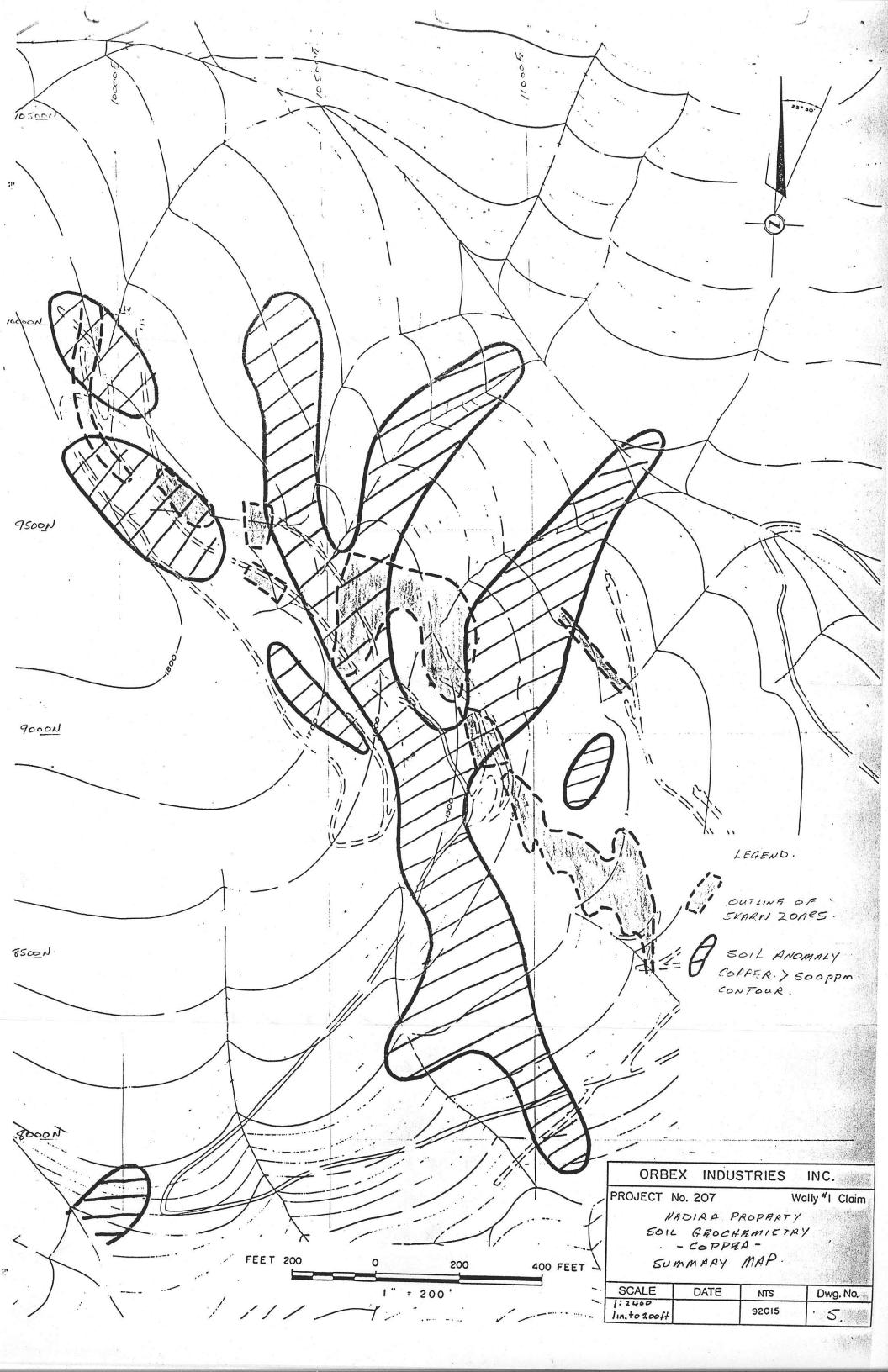
During 1952 (Sloan) and 1969 (Amax) trenching programs were carried out over the copper bearing skarn zones. The skarn horizon was divided into seven zones each separated by a porphyry dyke. Copper grades varied from 0.42% over 20 feet to 4.56% over 15 feet. A summary of the trenching programs is shown in Figure 8. Insufficient data as to true widths and depths of the mineralization prohibit accurate tonnage and grade estimates. However, Matsuda (1959) estimated the ore reserves at 156,300 tons of 0.65% copper. This esimate is low when compared with the average copper grade of the trenching programs.

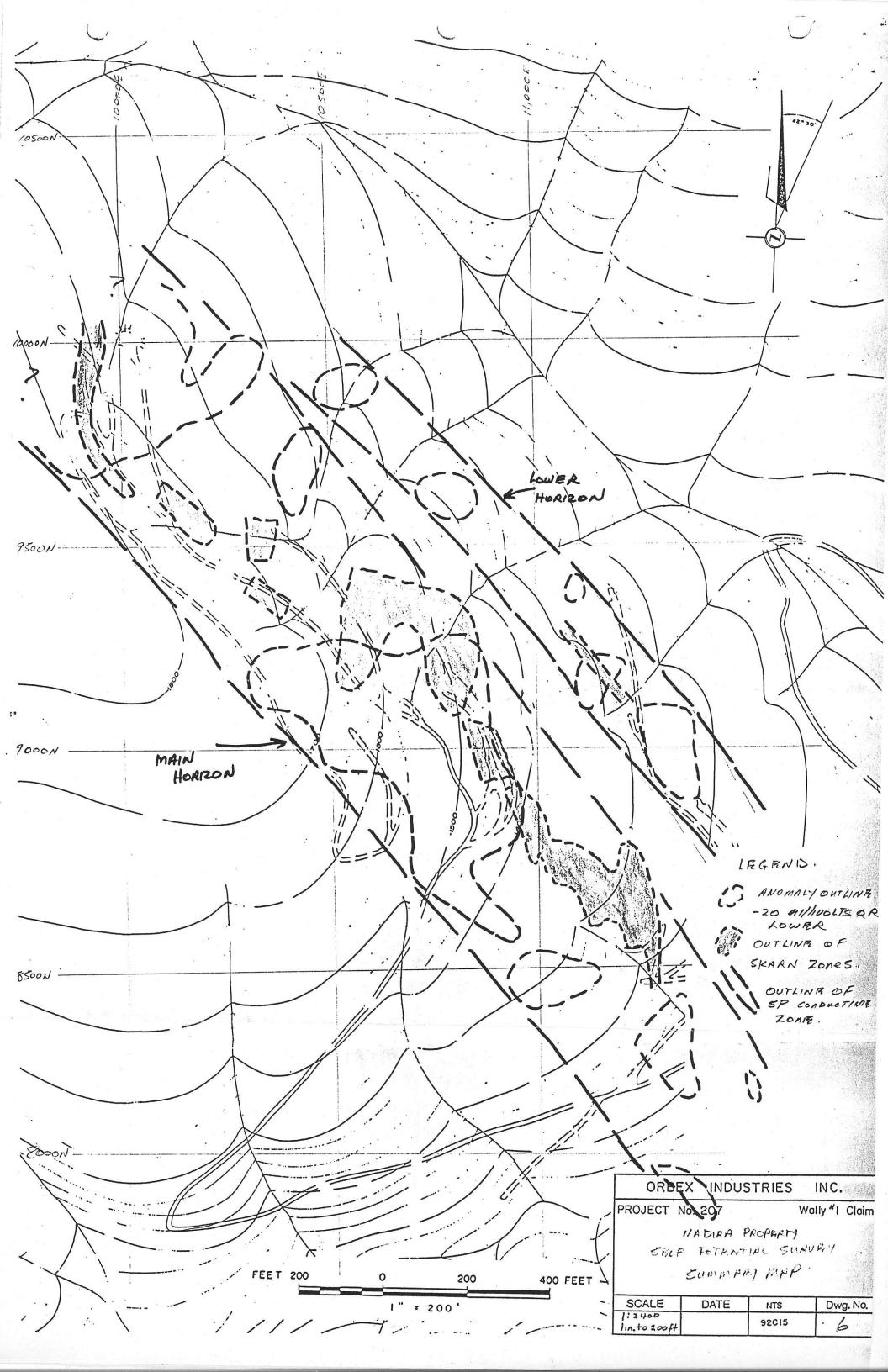


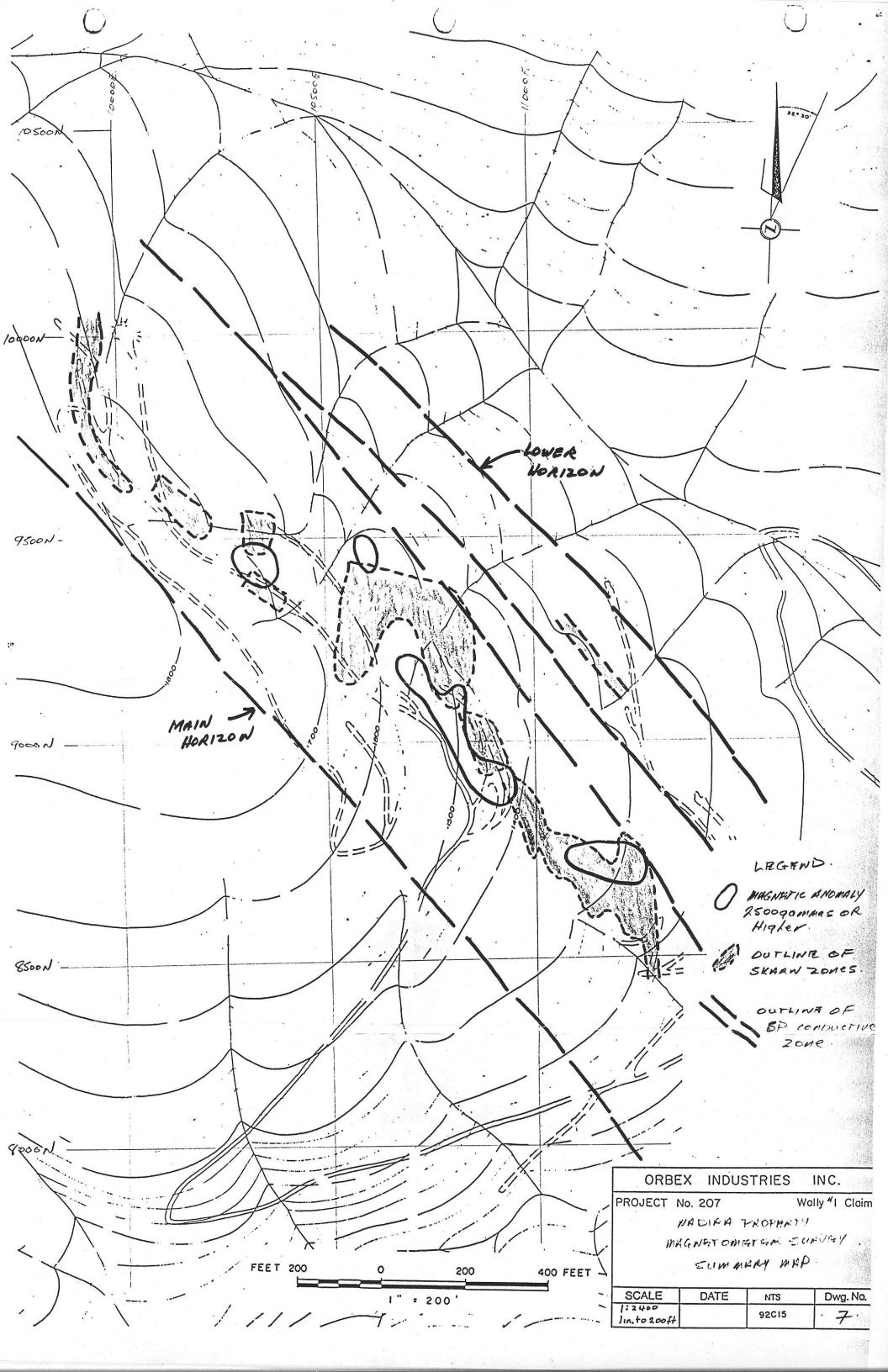


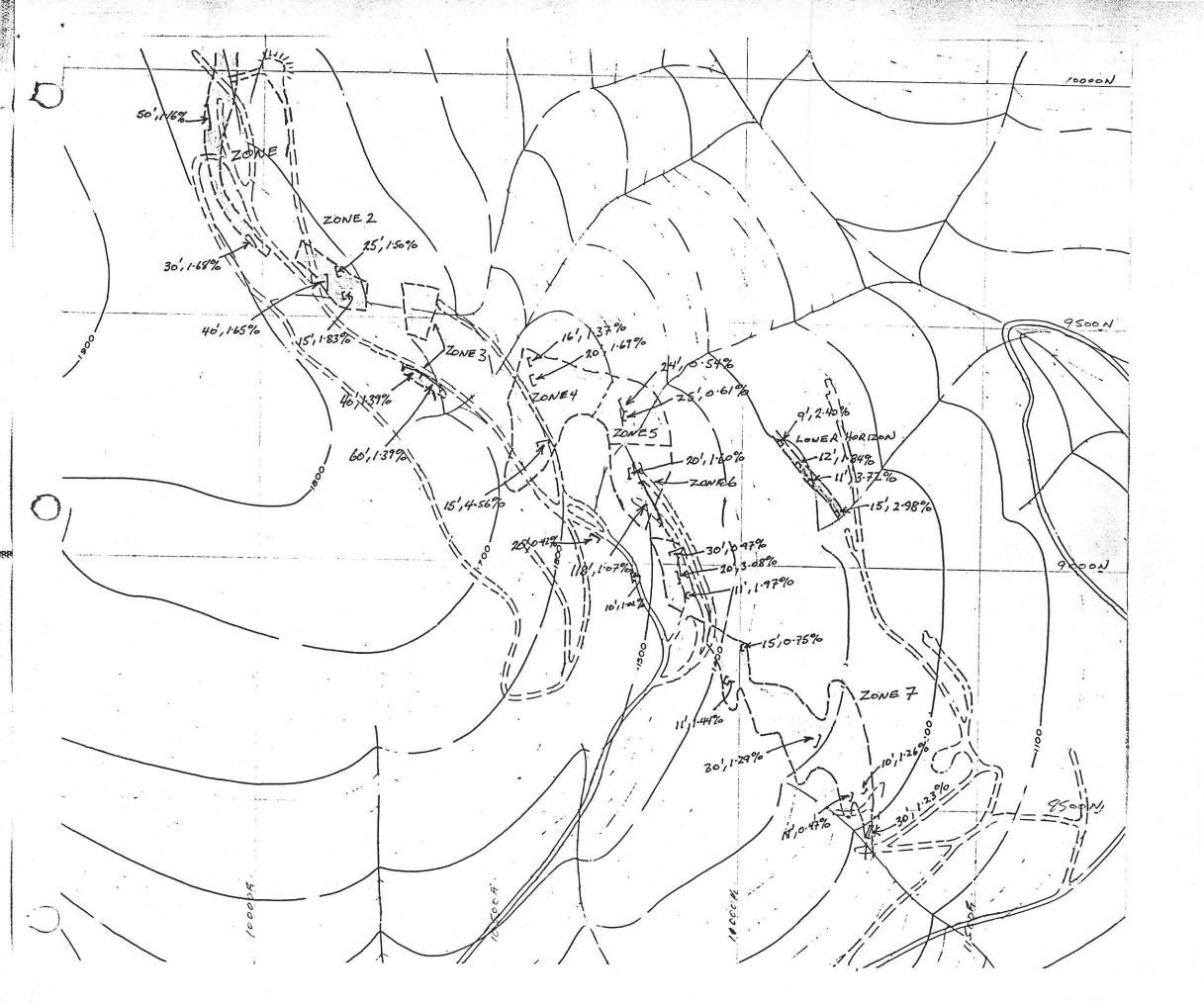


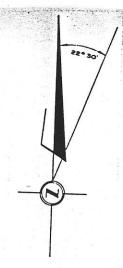








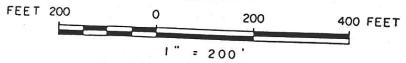




LEGEND

/ OUTLINE OF SKARW ZONE

ABINED SURFACE TRENCH SAMPLE
LENGTH (feet)
ABSAY 16, 1.50%
\$ % COPPER



ORBE	X INDUS	STRIES	INC.
PROJECT N	o. 207	,	Wally #1 Claim
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DIAMOND DRILLING SUMMARY

Three diamond drilling programs have been carried out on the property: Bralorne Mines Ltd. (1942), Cowichan Copper Mines Ltd. (1956) and Dictator Mines Ltd. (1972). Drill hole locations are plotted on Figure 9 and summarized in Appendix I. Available assay data is presented in Appendix II and the drill sections.

A total of 51 holes were drilled on or near the property of which the location of 34 are known. Of these holes only three were drilled to the east. All the rest were drilled westerly to north-westerly. Attitudes of the limestone/skarn horizon and tuffaceous units within the property strike north-northwesterly and dip to the southwest. The lack of drill intersections at depth may be a result of drilling down dip under the limestone/skarn horizon.

DISCUSSION

Considerable exploration work has been carried out on the property and surrounding area. However the geology is still not well understood possibly because of the paucity of outcrop and the apparent down dip drilling. The structure of the mineralized skarn horizons may be more complex than has been stated with the possibility of complex folding and faulting accounting for some of the drill holes not intersecting the skarn horizons.

The strike extent of the skarn horizon appears to be limited based on the soil geochemical results. However the SP survey carried out by Nadira Mines Ltd. (1955) indicates that the skarn horizon (main zone) extends to the northwest. The survey also indicates (albeit a spotty response) that the lower horizon may extend further to the northwest.

In the past, the main exploration target on the property has been the copper potential within the skarn horizons with very little attention paid to the surrounding tuffaceous and volcanic assemblages which may host potential gold mineralization.

Prepared by:

ORTEC GEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Craig W. Payne, M.Sc. November 4, 1987

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- Sloan, D.A. (1959): Reports, drill logs and assays on Nadira Mines Ltd.; 1959 exploration program.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

- I, Craig W. Payne, do hereby certify that:
- 1. I graduated from Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario in 1979 with a Master of Science degree in Geological Sciences.
- Since that time I have been employed as an exploration geologist in British Columbia and elsewhere.
- 3. I am presently employed by Ortec Geological Services in Vancouver, B.C.

Craig W. Payne, M.Sc.

November 4, 1987

A P P E N D I X I
DRILL HOLE DATA

DIAMOND DRILLING SUMMARY

BRALORNE MINES LTD. (1942)

D.H.#	LENGTH (FT)	AZIMUTH	INCL.	ELEV. (FT)
B1	202	275	-15	1800
B2	188	275	-50	1800
BЗ	246	225	Horiz.	1620
B4	327	330	-40	1725
B5	213	?	-45	?
BE	353	?	-40	?
	1.529			

COWICHAN COPPER MINES LTD. (1956)

D.H.#	LENGTH (FT)	AZIMUTH	INCL.	ELEV. (FT)
S 5	628	250	-45	1070
S6	550	250	-45	1035
S7	744	280	-50	1175
58	730	275	-50	1210
S9	601	280	-35	1250
S10	704	280	-40	1175
S11	608	275	-35	1210
S12	293	275	-80	1210
S13	351	240	-20	1175
S14	417	220	-40	1250
SIE	510	240	-40	1175
S26	163		-90	1445
S27	187	283	-50	1485
S28	20	190	horiz.	1435
S29	13	205	horiz.	1435
S30	15	205	-45	1435
531	9.6	190	-45	1435
532	299	283	-30	1485
533	334	283	-70	1485
S34	505	290	-30	1420
S35 ·	597	328	-30	1485
S36	101	328	-60	1485
S40	361	290	-25	1470
541	165	290	-50	1470
S42	163	290	-75	1470

9,068.6

DICTATOR MINES LTD. (1972)

D.H.#	LENGTH (FT)	AZIMUTH	INCL.	ELEV.(FT)
D1	333	088	-50	1580
DZ	198	08 8	-75	1580
D3	479	090	-45	1475
	1,010			

A P P E N D I X I I DRILL HOLE ASSAY DATA AND DRILL SECTIONS

ASSAY RESULTS

BRALORNE MINES LTD. (1942)

D.H.#	FROM (FT)	TO (FT)	LENGTH (FT)	ASSAY % CU
В1	62.0	67.0	5.0	1.7
	67.0	72.0	5.0	2.5
B2	1	NO ASSAYS		
вз	37.0	40.0	3.0	0.6
	40.0	45.0	5.0	1.4
	45.0	50.0	5.0	0.9
	50.0	55.0	5.0	tr
	55.0	60.0	5.0	0.2
	60.0	65.0	5.0	tr
	65.0	70.0	5.0	0.3 ^
	70.0	75.0	5.0	0.2
	75.0	80.0	5.0	0.5
	80.0	85.0	5.0	2.7
	168.5	171.5	3.0	0.8
В4	67.0	71.0	4.0	0.1
	145.3	150.3	5.0	1.3
	150.3	155.3	5.0	0.7
	155.3	159.5	4.2	tr
B5		NO ASSAYS		
B6		NO ASSAYS	•	

COWICHAN COPPER MINES LTD.

D.H.#	FROM(FT)	TO(FT)	LENGTH (FT)	ASSAY % CU
S1	139.0	141.2	2.2	0.17
	141.2	144.8	3.6	0.07
	147.0	148.5	1.5	0.10
	152.5	153.7	1.2	0.83
S2	80.0	80.9	0.9	1.45
	89.0	90.0	1.0	0.30
	459.0	463.0	4.0	0.07
	471.0	473.0	2.0	0.05
	492.5	495.0	2.5	0.07



COWICHAN COPPER MINES LTD. CONT'D

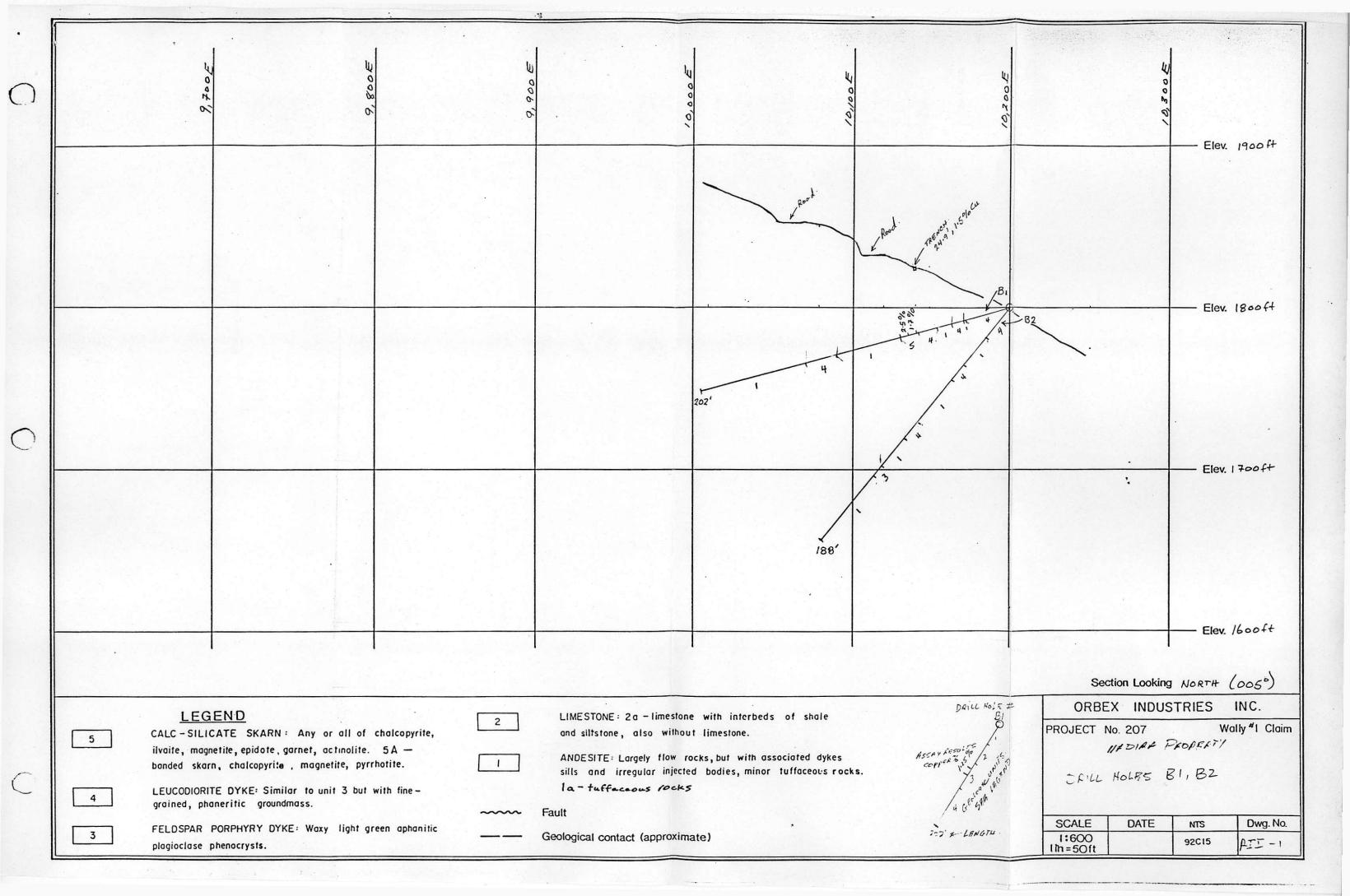
	D.H.#	FROM(FT)	TO(FT)	LENGTH (FT)	ASSAY % CU
	53	118.0 121.0	119.0 122.0	1.0 1.0	0.10 0.05
		122.0	123.5	1.5	0.12
		145.5	146.0	0.5	0.05
		149.5	150.5	1.0	0.05
•		179.0	180.0	1.0	0.07
		188.0	188.9	0.9	0.25
		191.7	192.3	o.e	0.06
	S8	444.5	446.7	2.2	0.17
	S10	122.3	122.6	0.3	1.07
	,	199.5	200.8	1.3	0.25
		374.0	375.0	1.0	0.50
	S-13	256.5	258.5	2.0	1.85
		286.0	289.0	3.0	0.65
	S-16	475.3	477.1	1.8	1.25
	S18	34.0	39.0	5.0	0.80
		39.0	44.0	5.0 ·	1,50
		44.0	48.0	4.0 .	1.05
		48.0	52.0	4.0	0.40
	S 32	114.5	116.3	1.8	1.25
		116.3	120.4	4.1	0.30
		120.4	122.5	2.1	2.20
		263.0	265.0	2.0	2.10
	533	18.0	19.2	1.2	1.80
		19.2	22.8	3.6	1.00
		24.0	25.2	1.2	1.15
		32.0	33.4	1.4	1.02
		40.0	43.0	3.0	1.05
		44.7	50.1	5.4	1.00
		50.1	52.1	2.0	0.15
		52.1	55.6	3.5	7.85
	534	366.4	370.0	3.6	1.35
	S35	7.0	12.0	5.0	1.00
		12.0	20.0	8.0	1.30
		20.0	30.0	10.0	2.10
		30.0	35.2	5.2	8.27
		35.2	43.0	7.8	0.50
		43.0	47.0	4.0	0.75
		47.0	55.0 57.0	8.0	2.50
		55.0 60.0	57.0	2.0	6.10
		60.0	62.0	2.0	1.60

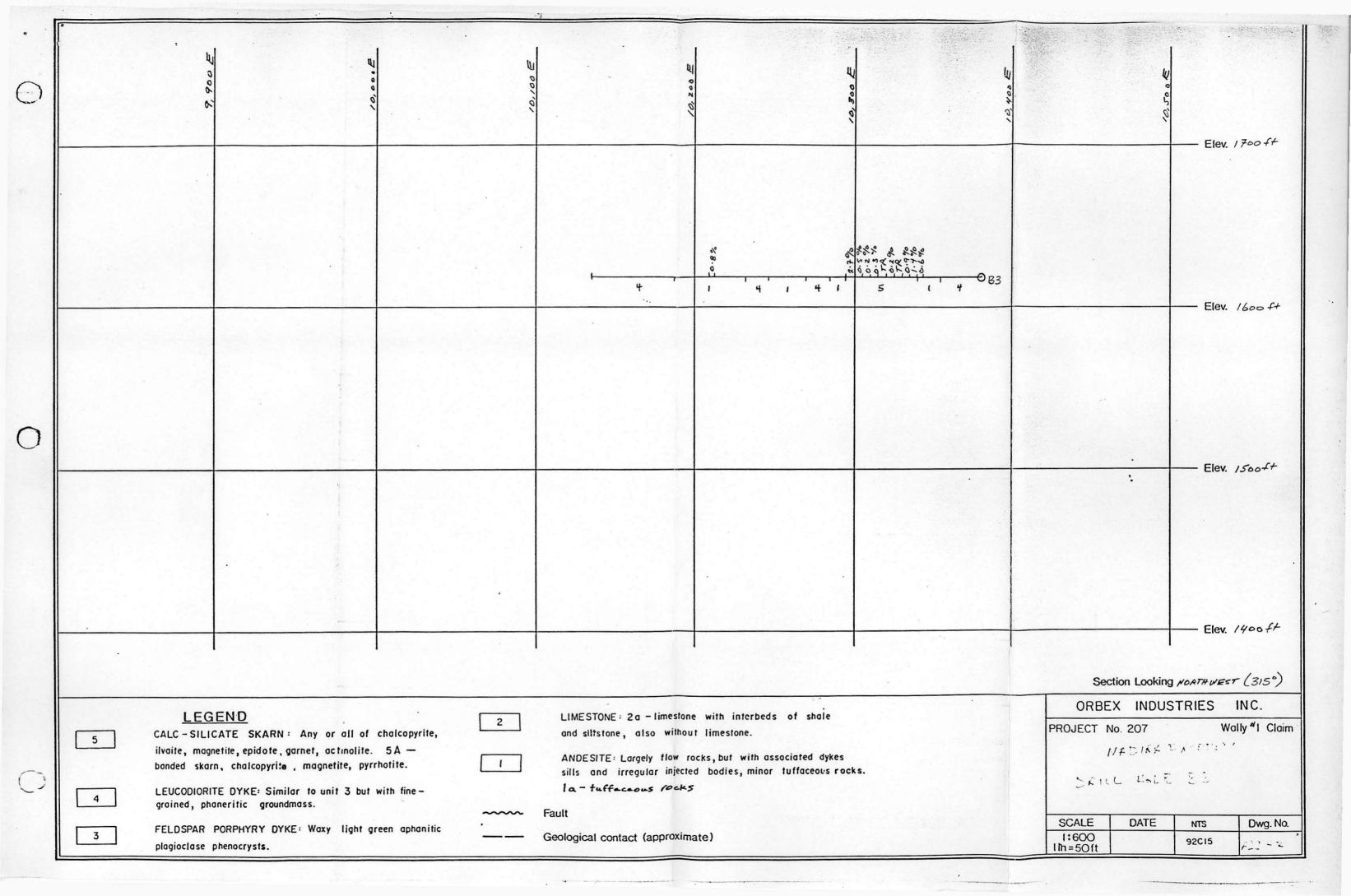
COWICHAN COPPER MINES LTD. CONT'D

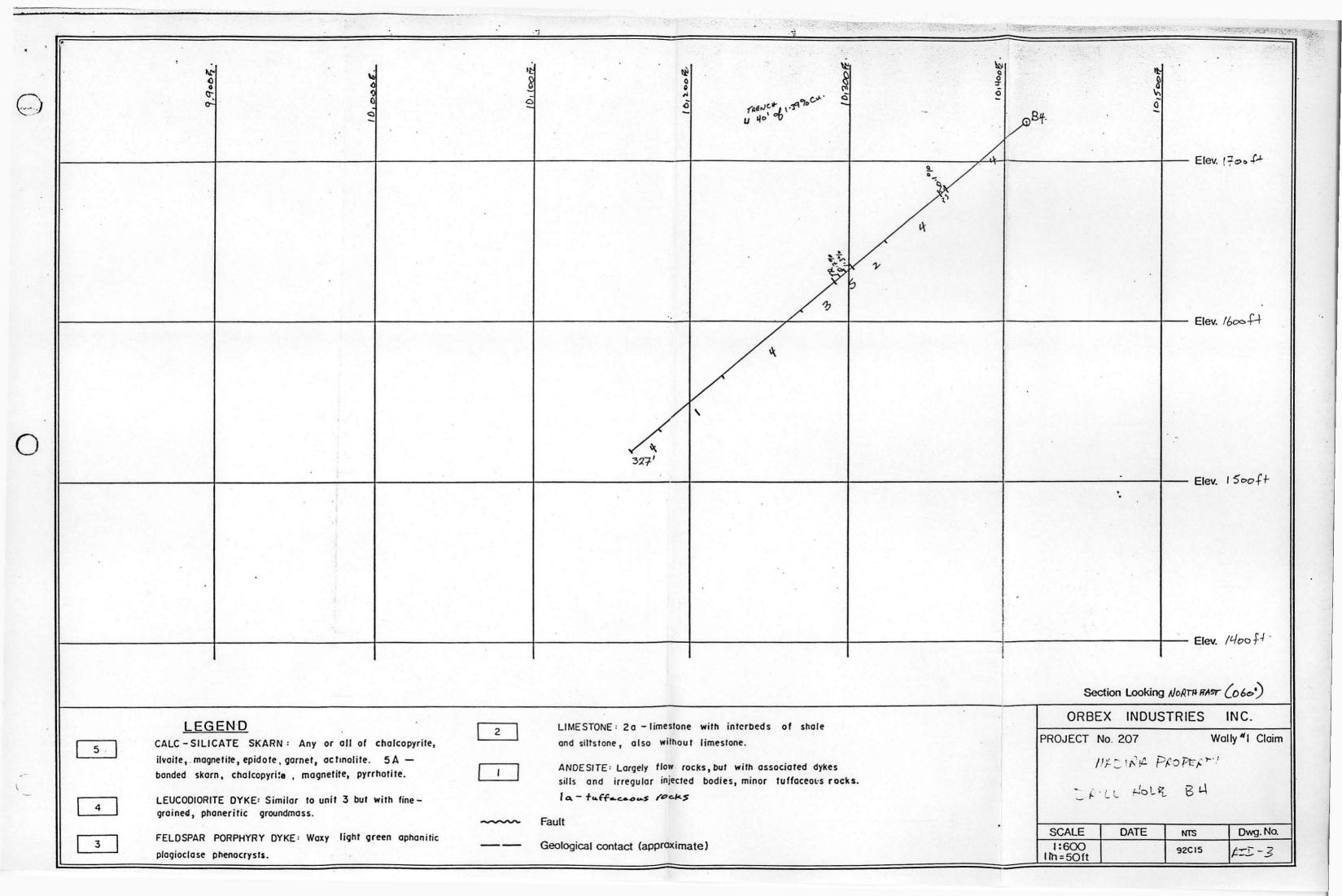
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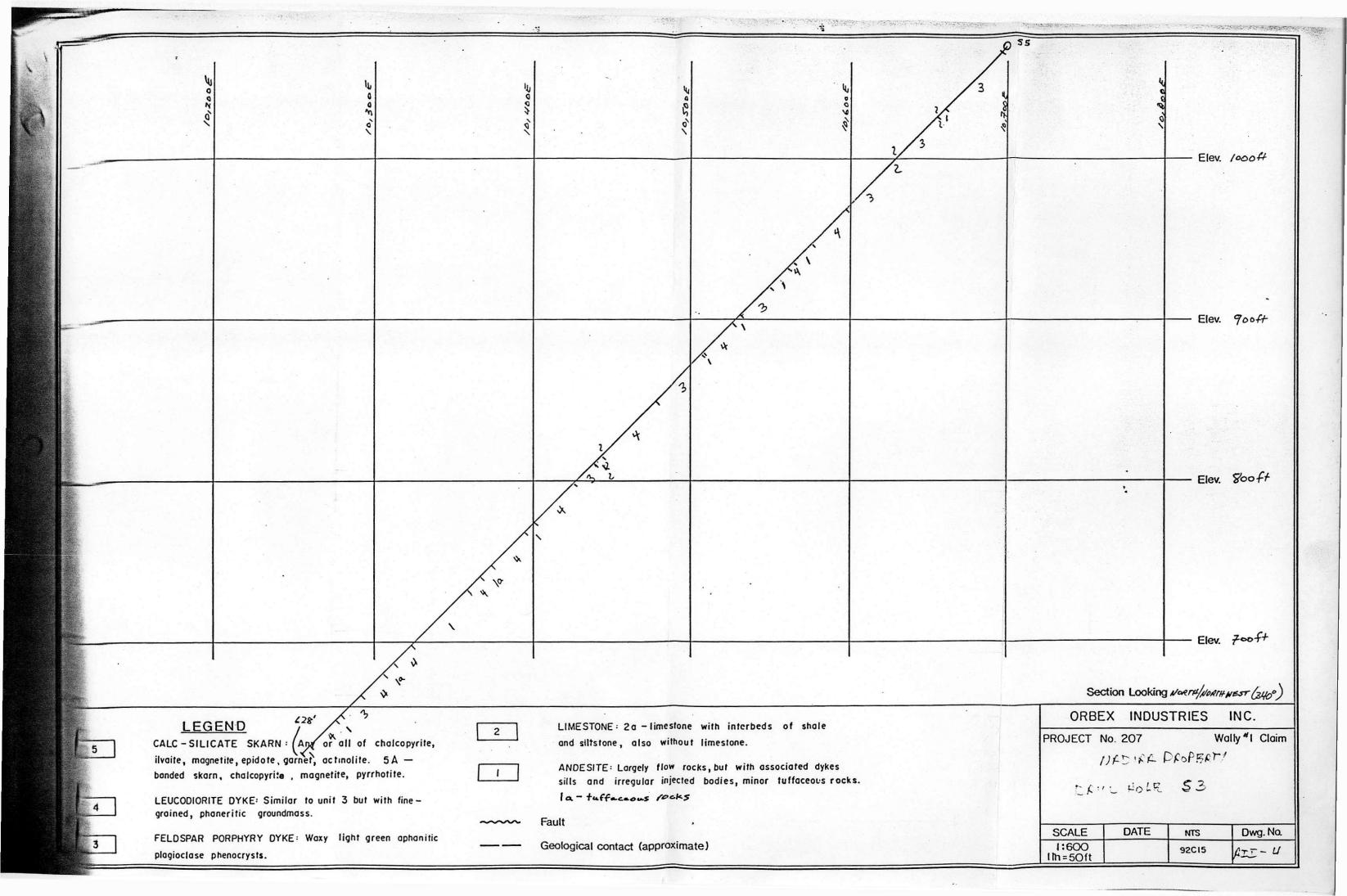
D.H.	# FROM(FT)	TO(FT)	LENGTH(FT)	ASSAY % CU
536	11.0 16.0 24.0 28.0 34.0	16.0 24.0 28.0 34.0 46.0	5.0 8.0 4.0 6.0 8.0	1.30 1.00 0.02 1.15 6.55
DICTATOR MI	NES LTD. (197	2)		
D.H.	# FROM(FT)	TO(FT)	LENGTH(FT)	ASSAY % CU
D1	61.0 65.0 70.0 75.0 80.0 85.0	65.0 70.0 75.0 80.0 85.0 90.0	4.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	0.48 1.37 1.85 1.37 1.23 0.24
D2		NO ASSAYS		

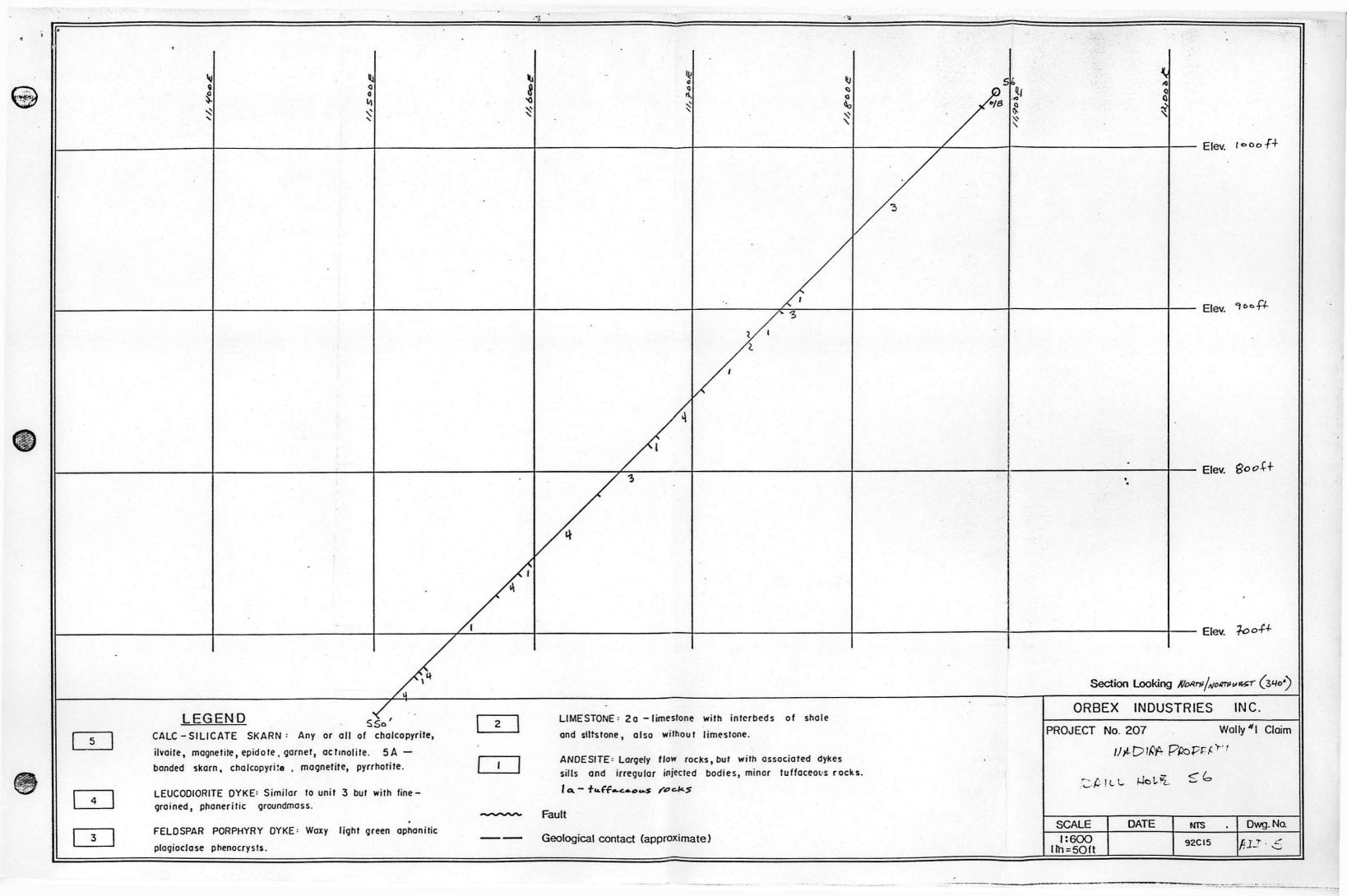
NO ASSAYS

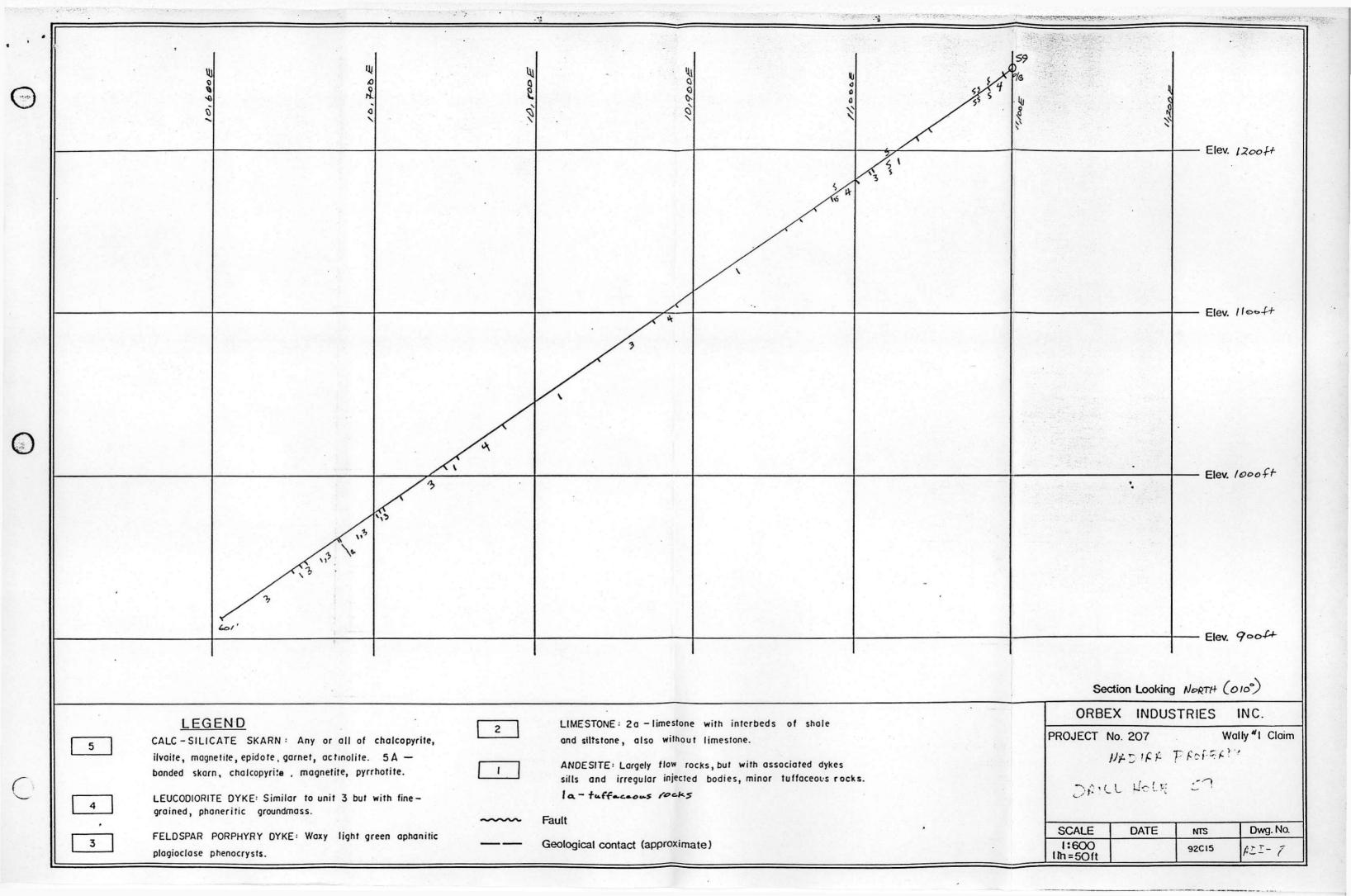


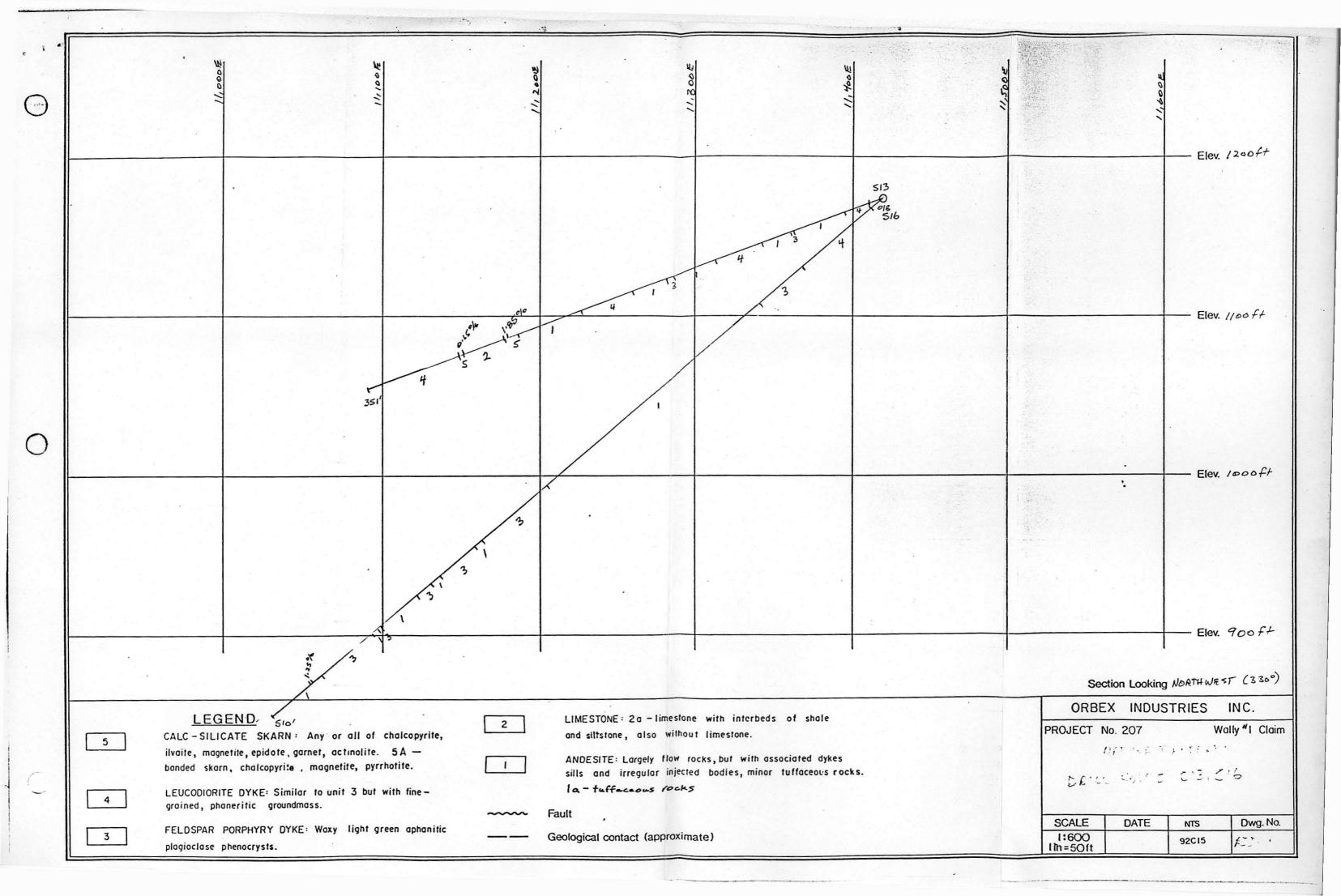


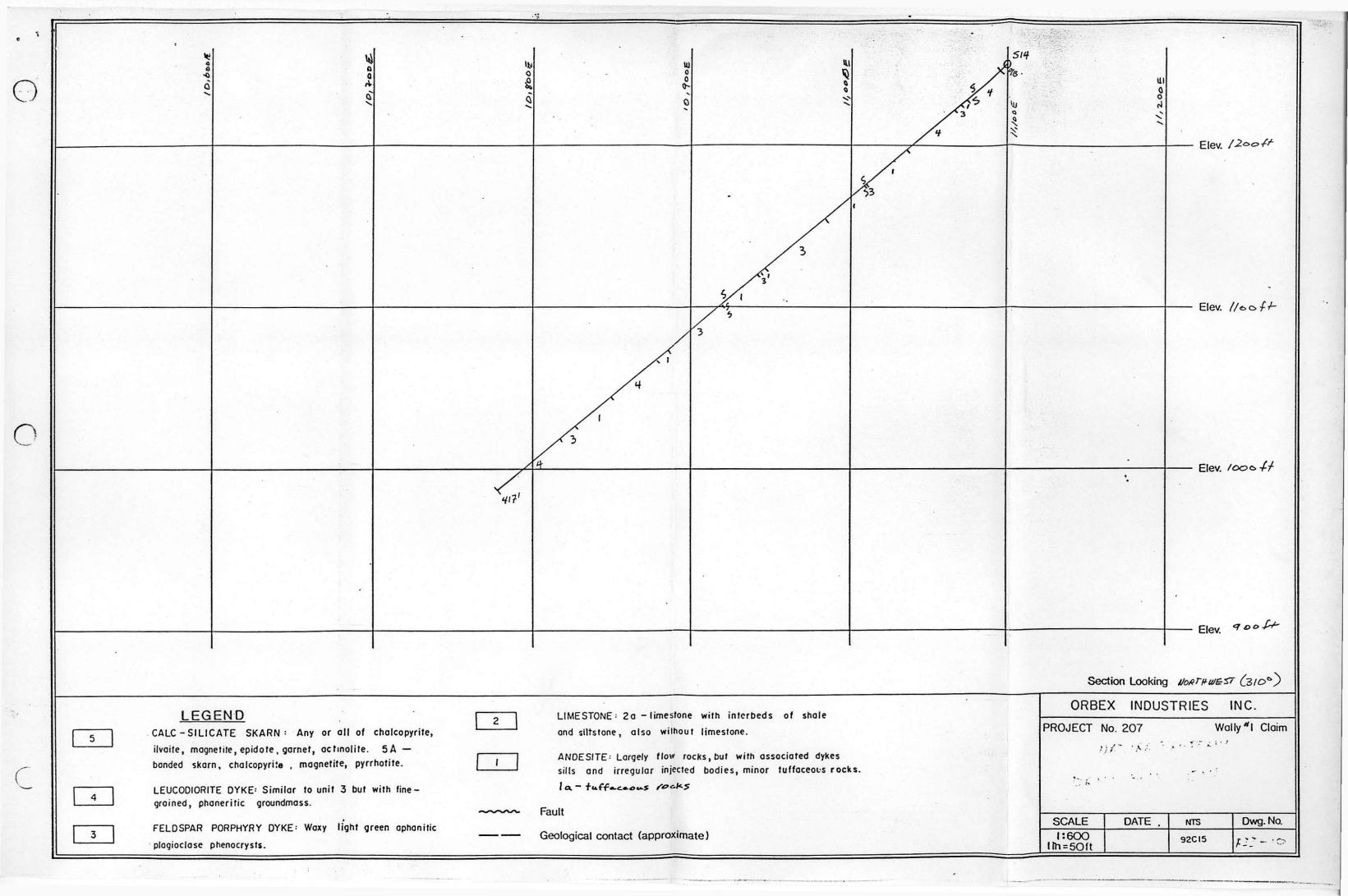


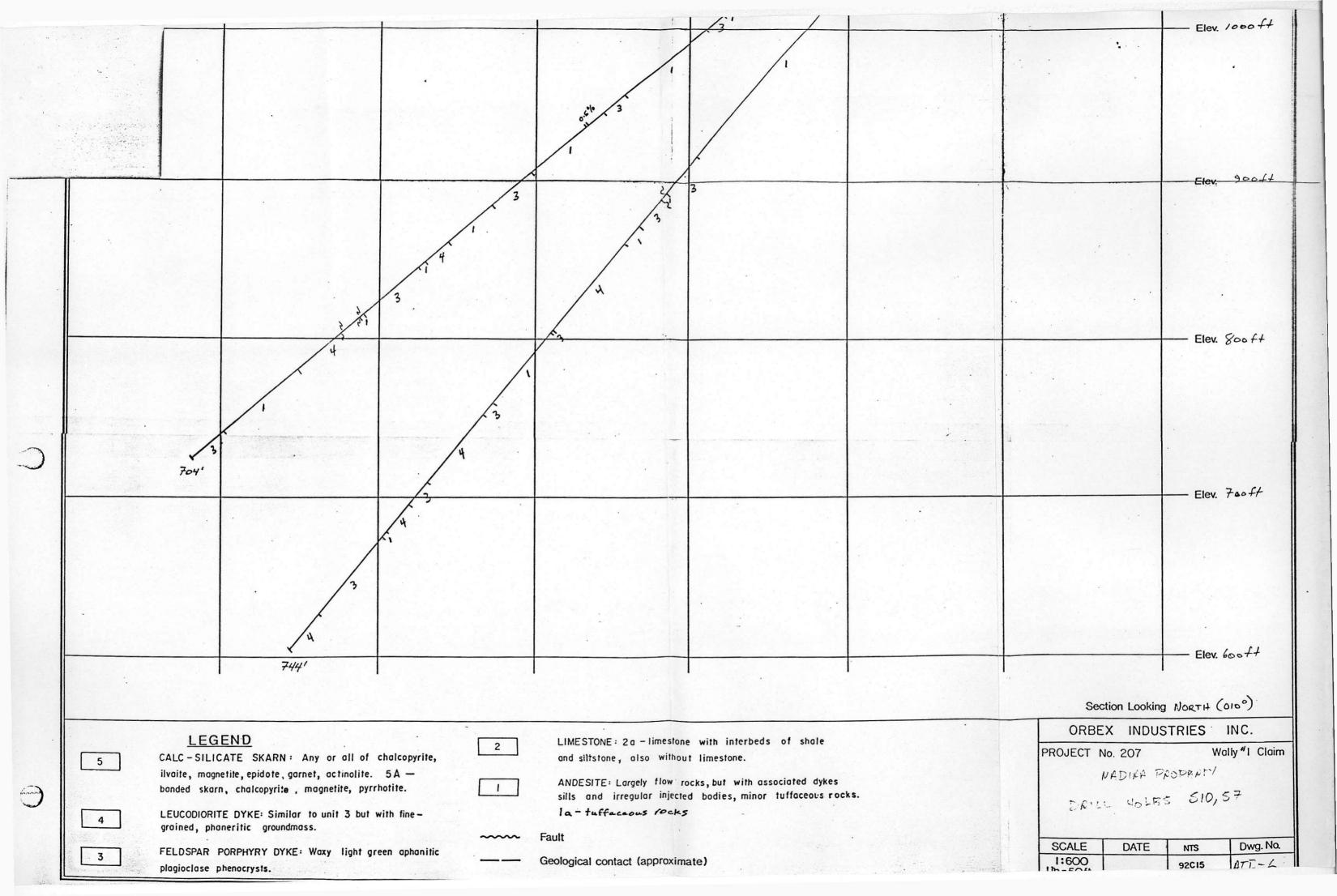


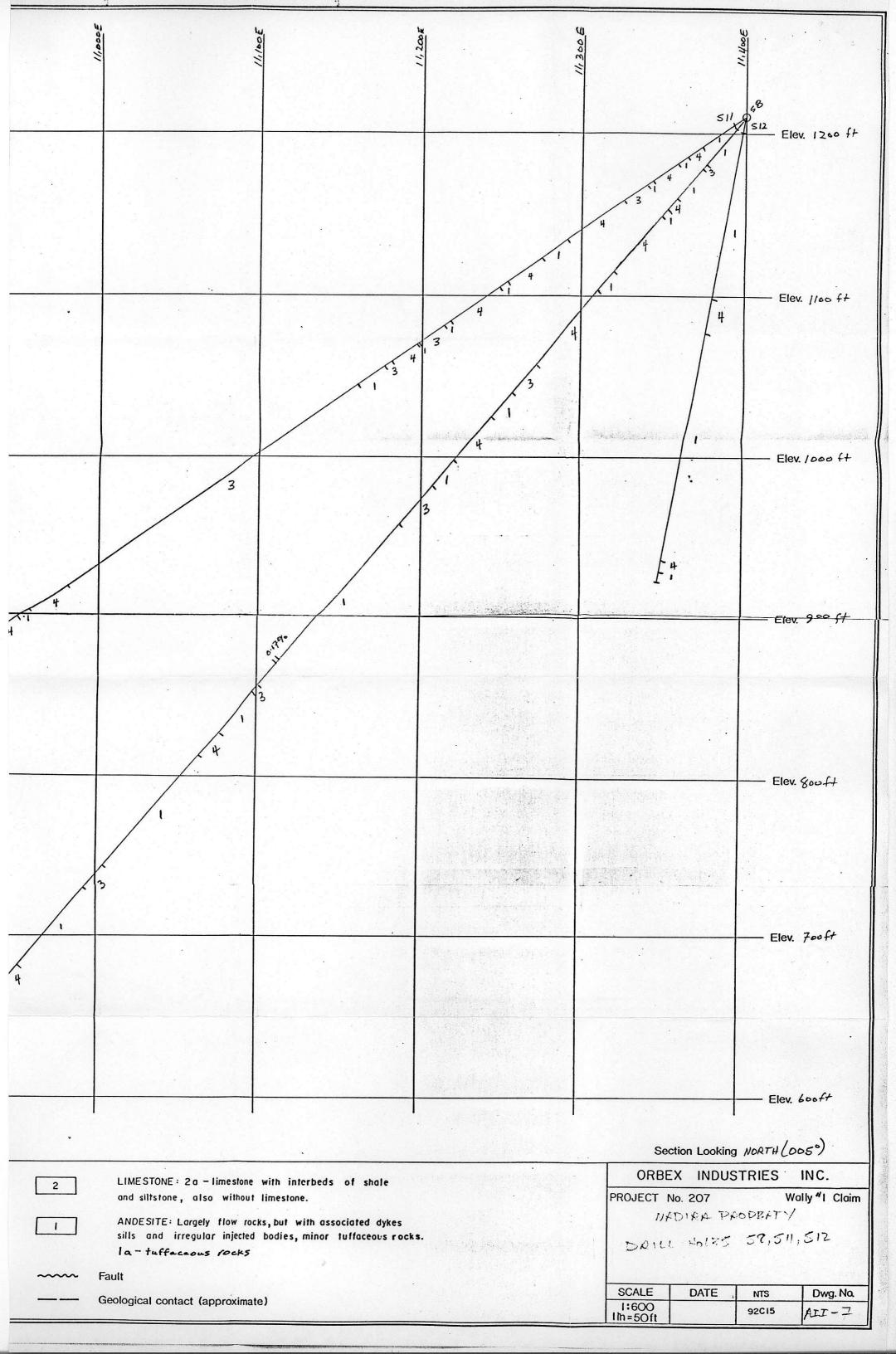






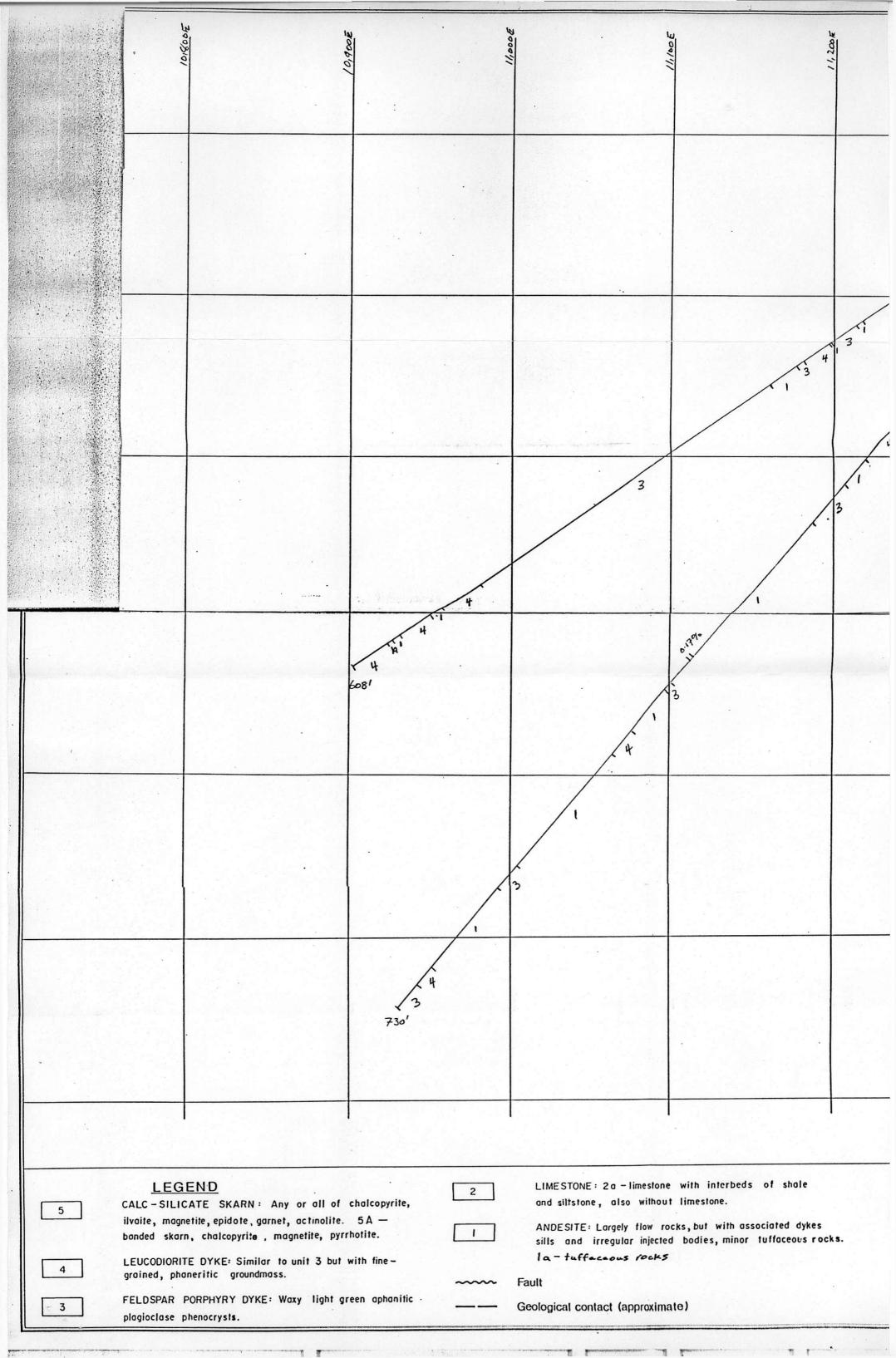


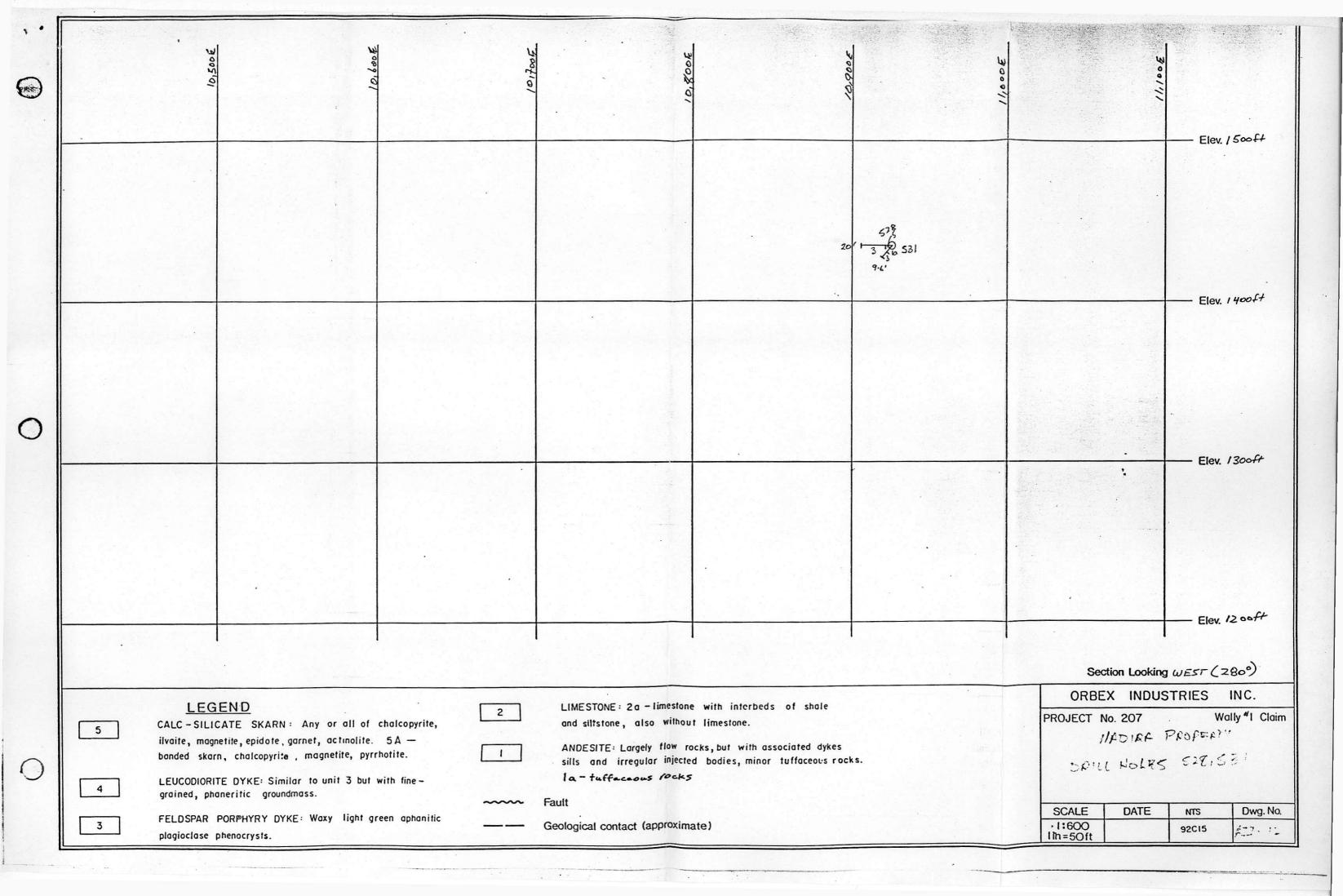




		3				
	9000//	300///		1805//		
				1 1	510 57 4	Elev. 1200f+
			0,35%	3 4 1		— Elev. //oo f +
		0.5%				Elev. 1000 ft
2 2	3	3	3			Elev. 900++
4		/ 3				— Elev. 800 ft

. •		W		y				
	\$ \(\delta \)	10,640		00.507	J008'0)		0000	Elev. 1500 ft
					472 O			
					3			Elev. /400 ft
					- 4 -			
С]3 		•	Elev. / 300 ff
					<i>16</i> 3′			
								Elev. /200ff
							Section Looki	ng NORTH
	LEGEND CALC - SILICATE SKARN: Any or all of chalcopyrite, ilvaite, magnetite, epidote, garnet, actinolite. 5A — bonded skarn, chalcopyrite, magnetite, pyrrhotite. LEUCODIORITE DYKE: Similar to unit 3 but with fine— LEUCODIORITE DYKE: Similar to unit 3 but with fine— LEUCODIORITE DYKE: Similar to unit 3 but with fine— LEUCODIORITE DYKE: Similar to unit 3 but with fine— LEUCODIORITE DYKE: Similar to unit 3 but with fine— LEUCODIORITE DYKE: Similar to unit 3 but with fine— LEUCODIORITE DYKE: Similar to unit 3 but with fine— LEUCODIORITE DYKE: Similar to unit 3 but with fine— LEUCODIORITE DYKE: Similar to unit 3 but with fine— LEUCODIORITE DYKE: Similar to unit 3 but with fine— LEUCODIORITE DYKE: Similar to unit 3 but with fine— LEUCODIORITE DYKE: Similar to unit 3 but with fine— LEUCODIORITE DYKE: Similar to unit 3 but with fine— LEUCODIORITE DYKE: Similar to unit 3 but with fine— LEUCODIORITE DYKE: Similar to unit 3 but with fine—							USTRIES INC. Wally #1 Claim PROPERTY 524
	gromed, phoneratic groun	dmass. KE: Waxy light green aphan	itic,	Fault Geological contact (approximate)	ate)		SCALE DATE 1:600 1in=50ft	NTS Dwg. No. 92C15

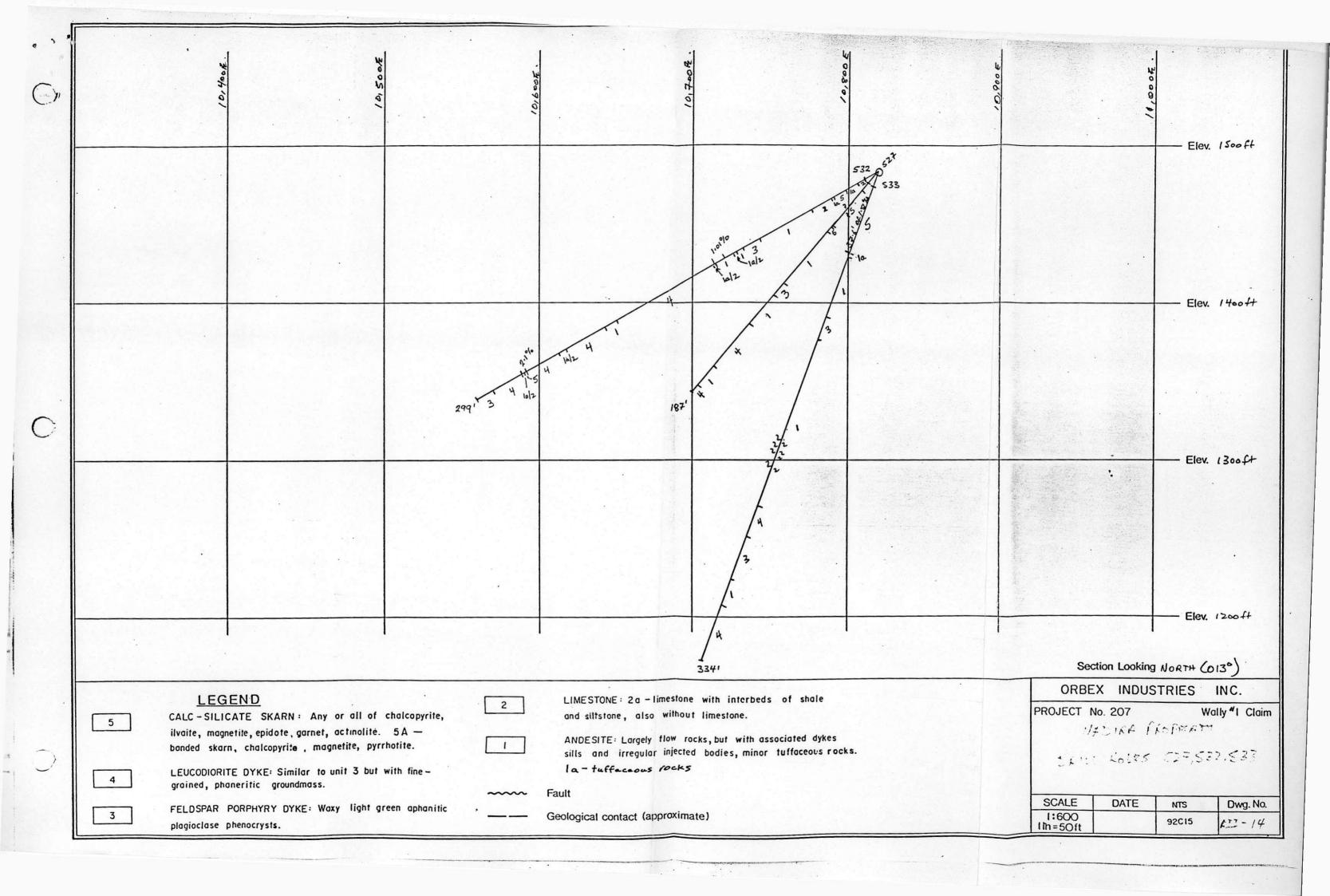


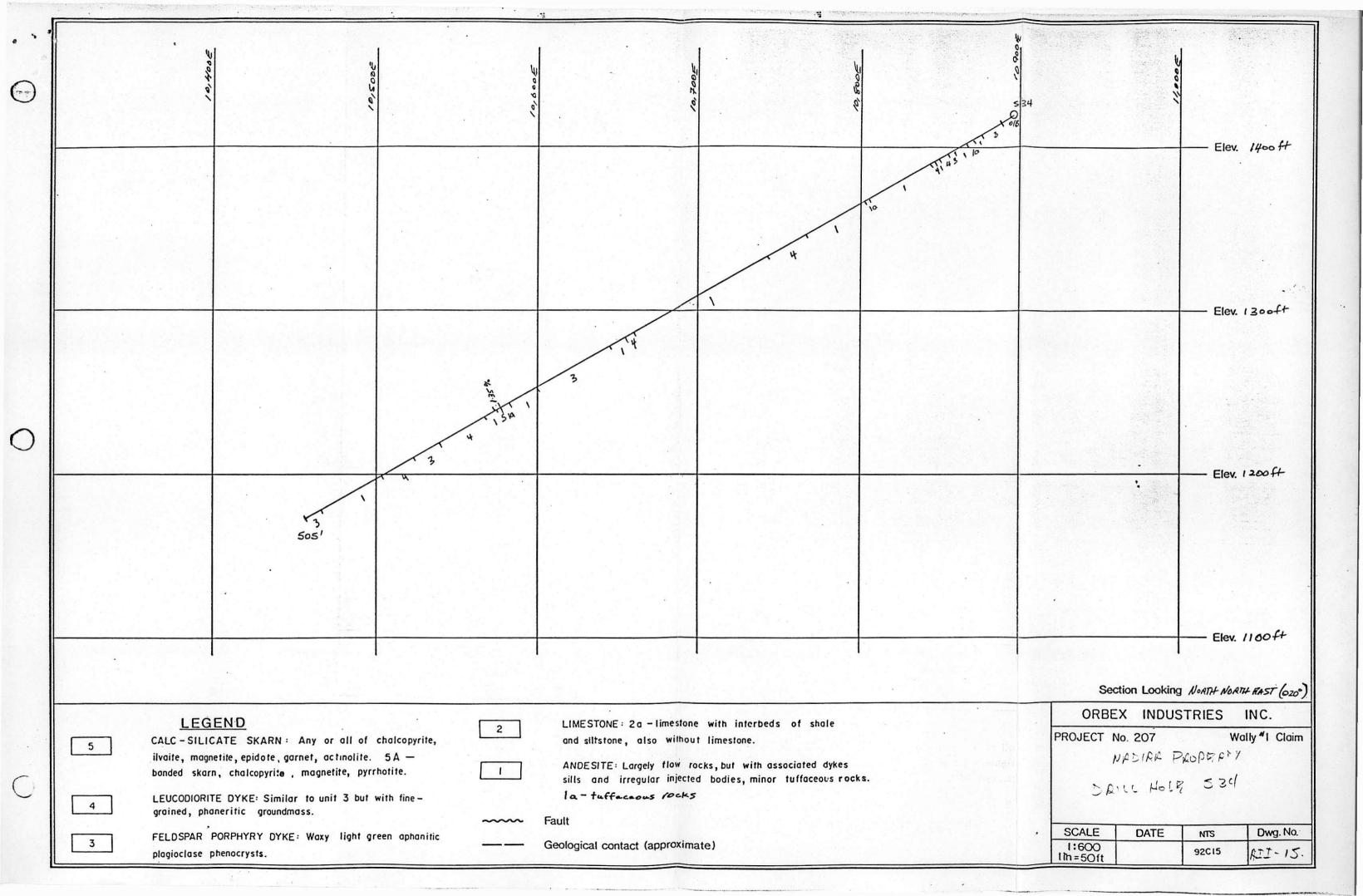


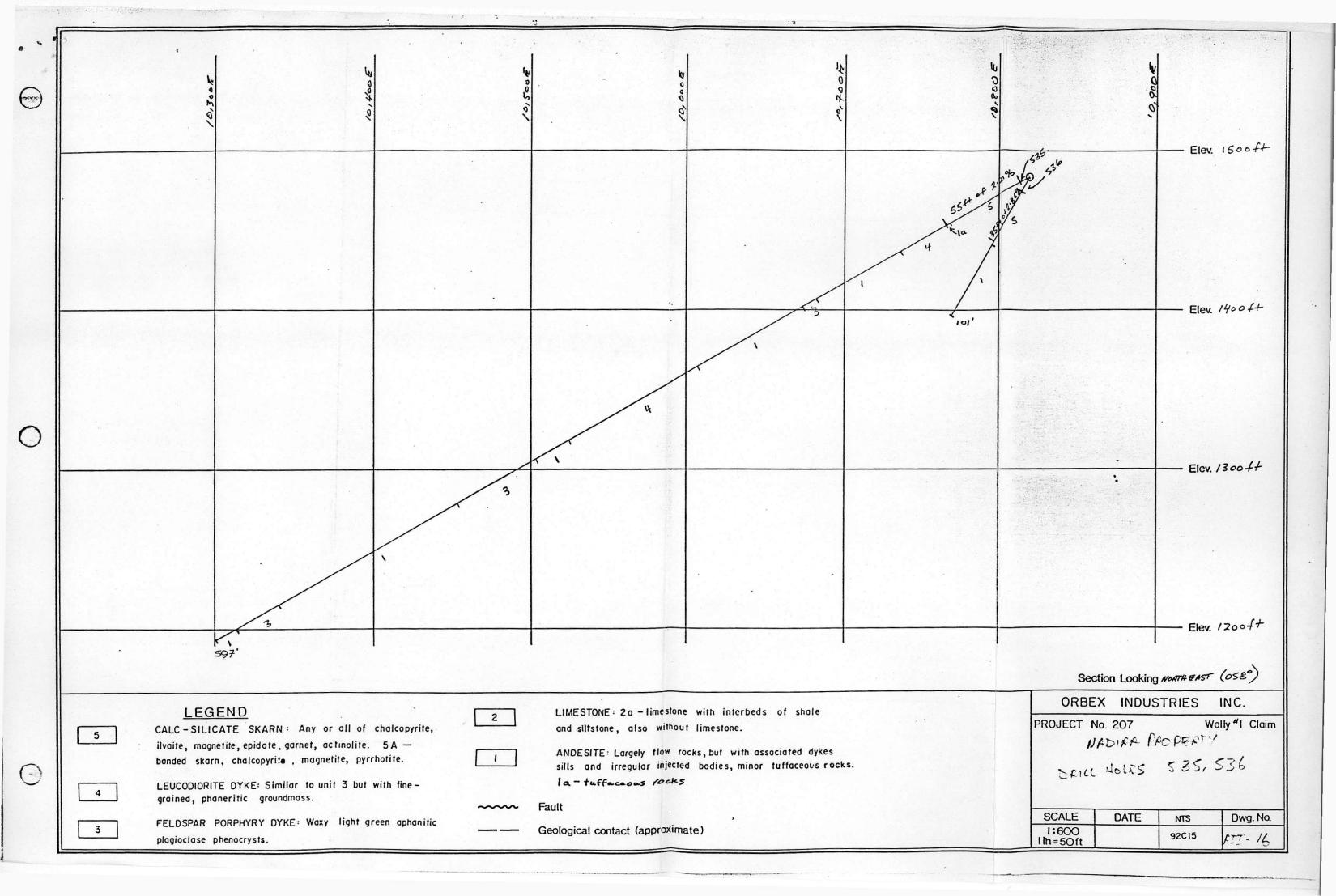
2006	200E	300
	(o)	Elev. 1500 ft
	13' 1 3 65 5 30 13' 1 5 15'	
		Elev. /400ft
		Elev. /300ft
		Elev. 1200ft
LEGEND CALC - SILICATE SKARN: Any or all of chalcopyrite, ilvaite, magnetite, epidote, garnet, actinolite. 5A —	ORBEX INDUSTRIES INC. PROJECT No. 207 Wally *I Claim	
banded skarn, chalcopyrite, magnetite, pyrrhotite. LEUCODIORITE DYKE: Similar to unit 3 but with fine— grained, phaneritic groundmass. FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DYKE: Waxy light green aphanitic	SCALE DATE NTS Dwg. No. 1:600 1:h=50ft 92015	

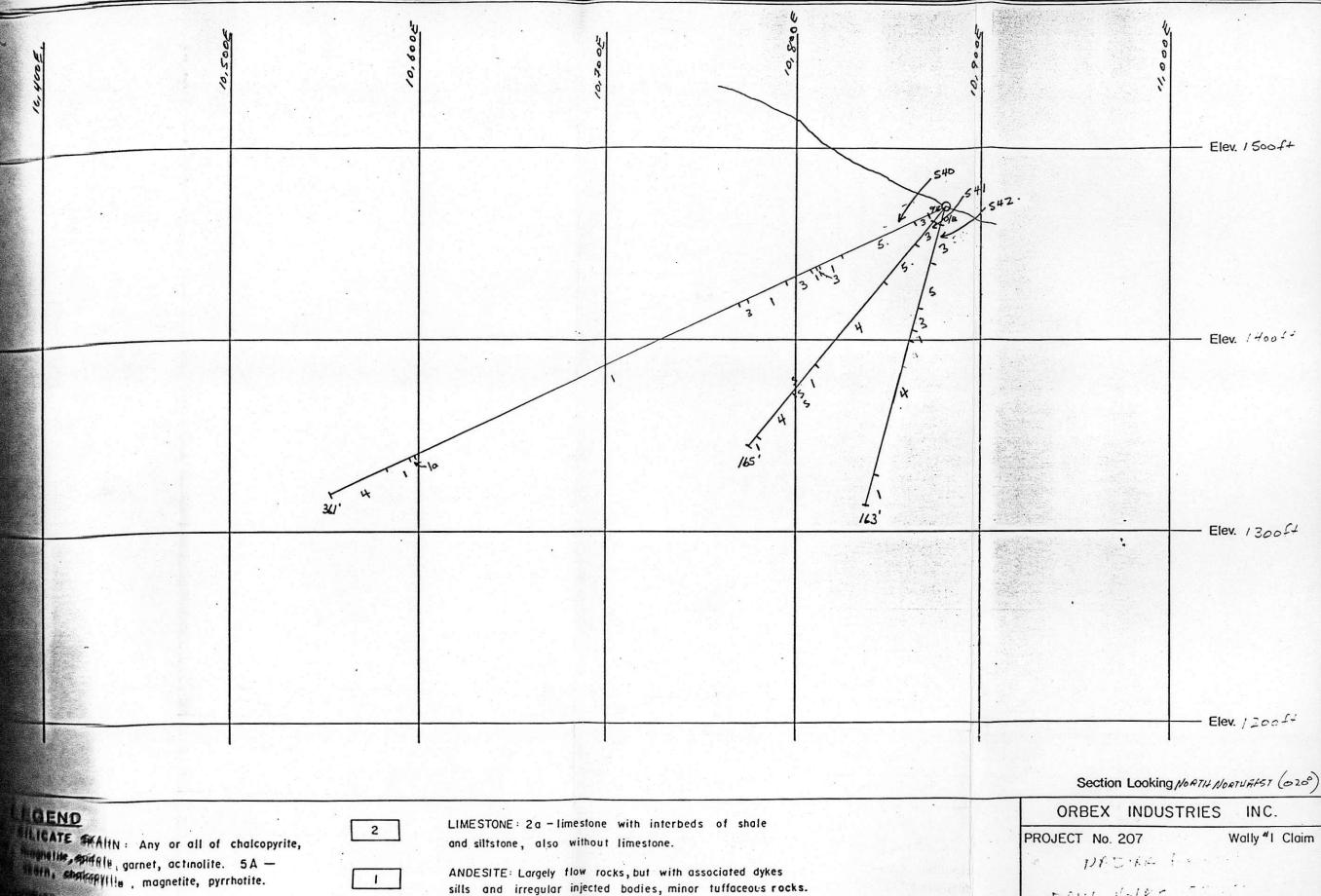
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din, chaicpyllie, magnetite, pyrrhotite. MARCHE A Millar to unit 3 but with fine— BYKE: Waxy light green aphanitic

la-tuffaceous rocks

Fault

Geological contact (approximate)

DAME HOLES ST

SCALE DATE Dwg. No. NTS 1:600 lin=50ft 92C15

