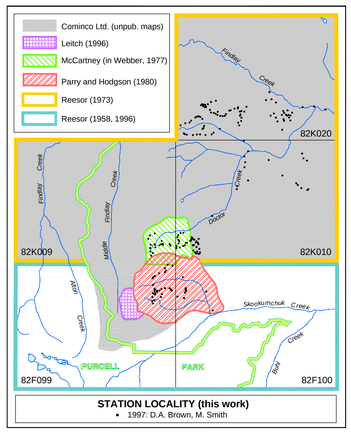
REFERENCE SOURCES FOR MAP



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COMMENTS OR CORRECTIONS:
Any improvements or comments concerning this map would be appreciated. Please contact Derek Brown at (250) 952-0432, FAX (250) 952-0381, Email derek.brown@gems.gov.bc.ca

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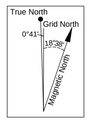
Copies of this map may be obtained from Crown Publications Inc., Victoria, B.C.



BASE MAP INFORMATION
North American Datum 1983, UTM Zone 11; Transverse Mercator Projection.
Topographic base modified from TRIM 1:20 000 digital data; Contour interval 100m.
Approximate Mean Declination 1991 for centre of 82K010; Decreasing 8.2' annually.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Ministry of Energy and Mines
Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

Geological Survey Branch
Geoscience Map 1998-4

GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION OF PARTS OF THE DEWAR CREEK AND FINDLAY CREEK MAP AREAS, SOUTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 82F/16 (82F099, 100), 82K/1 (82K009, 010, 020)

Compilation by D.A. Brown

Geology by: D. Anderson, D.A. Brown, C.J. Hodgson, C. Leitch, J. Reesor, S.E. Parry, M. Smith, T. Termuende and others

SCALE 1:50 000

0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometres

[NOTE: This digital map was last updated on Dec. 21, 1998]

LAYERED ROCKS

QUATERNARY

Qal — Unconsolidated outwash, alluvium, colluvium and till.

MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC (Helikian)

PURCELL SUPERGROUP

GATEWAY FORMATION
=g — Undivided sedimentary rocks. Dolomite, quartz wacke, siltstone, argillite.

NICOL CREEK FORMATION
=nc — Undivided volcanic rocks. Massive to amygdaloidal basalt to andesite lava flows, volcanic sandstone, siltite.

VAN CREEK FORMATION
=vc — Pale green, laminated, siltite and argillaceous siltite. Minor ripple marks, lenticular bedding, rare flattened mudcracks.

KITCHENER FORMATION
=k — Undivided sedimentary rocks. Thin bedded, brown weathering dolomitic siltstone and green argillite.

CRESTON FORMATION
=c — Undivided sedimentary rocks. light grey, mauve, green siltstone and argillite; thin- to medium-bedded quartz arenite, quartz wacke. Lenticular bedding, ripples, cross-bedding and mudcracks.

ALDRIDGE FORMATION
=a — Undivided sedimentary rocks.

=a3 — Upper: rusty brown weathering, grey to dark grey, fissile to platy, laminated silty argillite, siltite.

=tour — Tourmaline-rich Facies: dark grey to black, thin-bedded to laminated, silty argillite. Disseminated, fine black tourmaline needles throughout (up to 50%). Metamorphosed distal exhalalite (?).

=a2 — Middle: grey to rusty weathering, thick to thin-bedded, quartzofeldspathic wacke, intercalated argillite and siltite.

=lmc — LMC sedimentary fragmental: matrix-supported to framework-supported, angular to rounded, fine quartz wacke fragments. Fragment sizes vary greatly -- from < 2 mm to > 1 m.

=a1 — Lower: rusty brown weathering, thin- to medium-bedded, quartz wacke, quartz arenite.

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

MIDDLE CRETACEOUS

WHITE CREEK BATHOLITH
Kwc5 — Biotite monzogranite. * (* = from Reesor, 1996)
Kwc4 — Biotite-muscovite leucomonzogranite.*
Kwc3 — Biotite monzogranite with megacrysts of potassium feldspar*
Kwc2 — Hornblende granodiorite.*
Kwc1 — Hornblende-epidote granodiorite.*

PROTEROZOIC

GREENLAND CREEK INTRUSIONS
=gc — Granitoid pegmatite, coarse-grained tourmaline-rich pegmatite. Probable equivalent to the Hellroaring Creek stock (monazite U-Pb date of circa 1365 ± 3 Ma (Jim Mortensen, Unpub. data, Oct.14, 1998).

MOYIE INTRUSIONS
=m — Dark green to black, medium- to fine-grained gabbro and hornblende quartz diorite sills and minor dikes. Zircon U-Pb dates circa 1467 Ma (Anderson and Davis, 1995).

SYMBOLS

Geological boundaries (defined, approximate, assumed)
Sill or dike contact (defined, approximate, assumed)
Normal fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
Thrust (reverse) fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
High angle fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
Limit of Quaternary cover
Limit of mapping
Bedding with tops observed (inclined, overturned)
Bedding with tops observed (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
Foliation: schistosity or fracture cleavage (inclined, vertical)
Minor fold (axial plane with plunge of axis)
Fold axis of minor fold; based on bedding-cleavage intersection
Anticline, syncline (trace of axial plane)
Measured fault plane (inclined, vertical)
Adit, trench, drill hole
MINFILE (F=082FNE, K=082KSE; mineral occurrence, past producer)
Outcrop (in area traversed by Brown or Smith)
Tourmalinite (outcrop, S= stratiform, D=discordant; F=float)
Albitite alteration
Sedimentary fragmental (S = stratiform; D = discordant)
Topographic contour (100m interval)
Road (gravel - some impassable)

REGIONAL SETTING OF MAP AREA