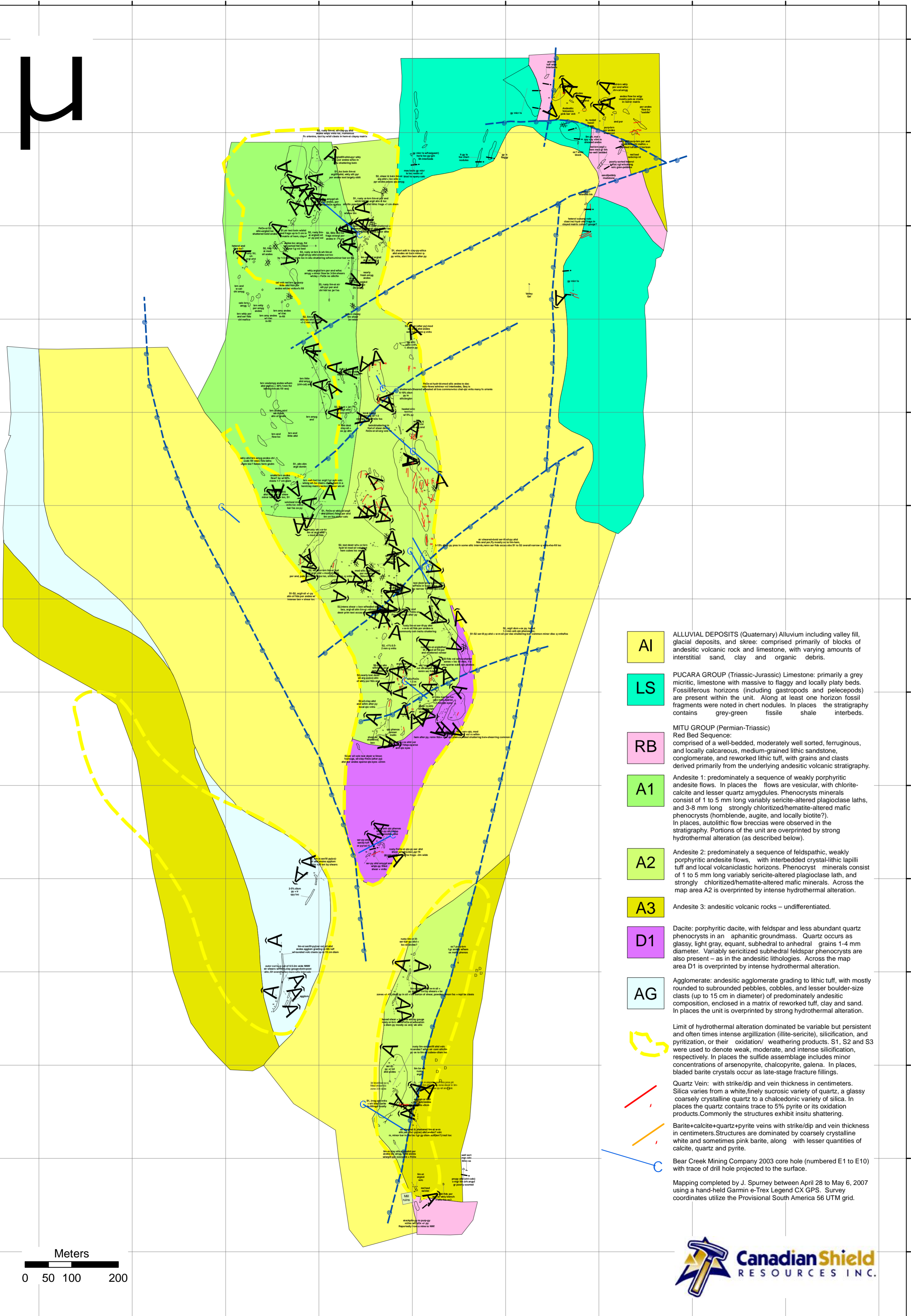
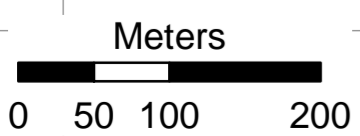
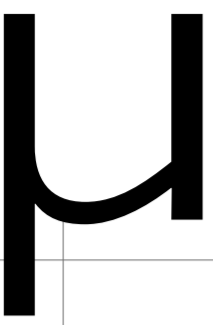


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- AI** ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS (Quaternary) Alluvium including valley fill, glacial deposits, and skree; comprised primarily of blocks of andesitic volcanic rock and limestone, with varying amounts of interstitial sand, clay and organic debris.
 - LS** PUCARA GROUP (Triassic-Jurassic) Limestone: primarily a grey micritic, limestone with massive to flaggy and locally platy beds. Fossiliferous horizons (including gastropods and pelecypods) are present within the unit. Along at least one horizon fossil fragments were noted in chert nodules. In places the stratigraphy contains grey-green fissile shale interbeds.
 - RB** MITU GROUP (Permian-Triassic) Red Bed Sequence: comprised of a well-bedded, moderately well sorted, ferruginous, and locally calcareous, medium-grained lithic sandstone, conglomerate, and reworked lithic tuff, with grains and clasts derived primarily from the underlying andesitic volcanic stratigraphy.
 - A1** Andesite 1: predominately a sequence of weakly porphyritic andesite flows. In places the flows are vesicular, with chlorite-calcite and lesser quartz amygdules. Phenocryst minerals consist of 1 to 5 mm long variably sericite-altered plagioclase laths, and 3-8 mm long strongly chloritized/hematite-altered mafic phenocrysts (hornblende, augite, and locally biotite?). In places, autolithic flow breccias were observed in the stratigraphy. Portions of the unit are overprinted by strong hydrothermal alteration (as described below).
 - A2** Andesite 2: predominately a sequence of feldspathic, weakly porphyritic andesite flows, with interbedded crystal-lithic lapilli tuff and local volcanoclastic horizons. Phenocryst minerals consist of 1 to 5 mm long variably sericite-altered plagioclase lath, and strongly chloritized/hematite-altered mafic minerals. Across the map area A2 is overprinted by intense hydrothermal alteration.
 - A3** Andesite 3: andesitic volcanic rocks – undifferentiated.
 - D1** Dacite: porphyritic dacite, with feldspar and less abundant quartz phenocrysts in an aphanitic groundmass. Quartz occurs as glassy, light gray, equant, subhedral to anhedral grains 1-4 mm diameter. Variably sericitized subhedral feldspar phenocrysts are also present – as in the andesitic lithologies. Across the map area D1 is overprinted by intense hydrothermal alteration.
 - AG** Agglomerate: andesitic agglomerate grading to lithic tuff, with mostly rounded to subrounded pebbles, cobbles, and lesser boulder-size clasts (up to 15 cm in diameter) of predominately andesitic composition, enclosed in a matrix of reworked tuff, clay and sand. In places the unit is overprinted by strong hydrothermal alteration.
- Limit of hydrothermal alteration dominated by variable but persistent and often times intense argillization (illite-sericite), silicification, and pyritization, or their oxidation/ weathering products. S1, S2 and S3 were used to denote weak, moderate, and intense silicification, respectively. In places the sulfide assemblage includes minor concentrations of arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena. In places, bladed barite crystals occur as late-stage fracture fillings.
- Quartz Vein: with strike/dip and vein thickness in centimeters. Silica varies from a white, finely sacroscopic variety of quartz, a glassy coarsely crystalline quartz to a chalcedonic variety of silica. In places the quartz contains trace to 5% pyrite or its oxidation products. Commonly the structures exhibit in situ shattering.
- Barite+calcite+quartz+pyrite veins with strike/dip and vein thickness in centimeters. Structures are dominated by coarsely crystalline white and sometimes pink barite, along with lesser quantities of calcite, quartz and pyrite.
- Bear Creek Mining Company 2003 core hole (numbered E1 to E10) with trace of drill hole projected to the surface.
- Mapping completed by J. Spurney between April 28 to May 6, 2007 using a hand-held Garmin e-Trex Legend CX GPS. Survey coordinates utilize the Provisional South America 56 UTM grid.



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