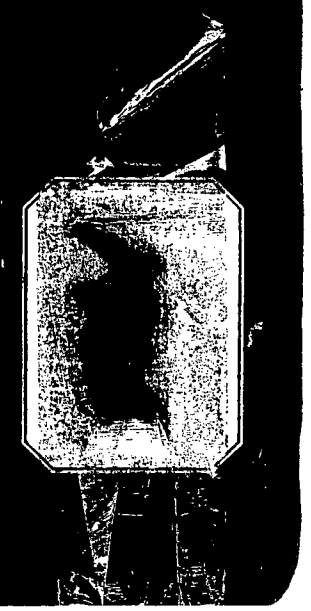
GEOLOGICAL & GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE HEATH COPPER PROSPECT-HEATH CLAIMS 1-11 incl.

Located 85 air miles N of Endako, B.C.

Latitude 55°15'N; & Longitude 125°15'W

BY H.T. DUMMETT & J.F. ALLAN, P.ENG.(B.C.)
for Colin Campbell, Vanderhoof, B.C.

Work Carried out Between May 28 - June 8, 1969



GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

On The

HEATH COPPER PROSPECT

Omineca Mining Division

55°15'N; 125°15'W

H.T. Dummett

Amax Exploration, Inc.

August, 1969

J.F. Allan, P Eng.(B.C.)

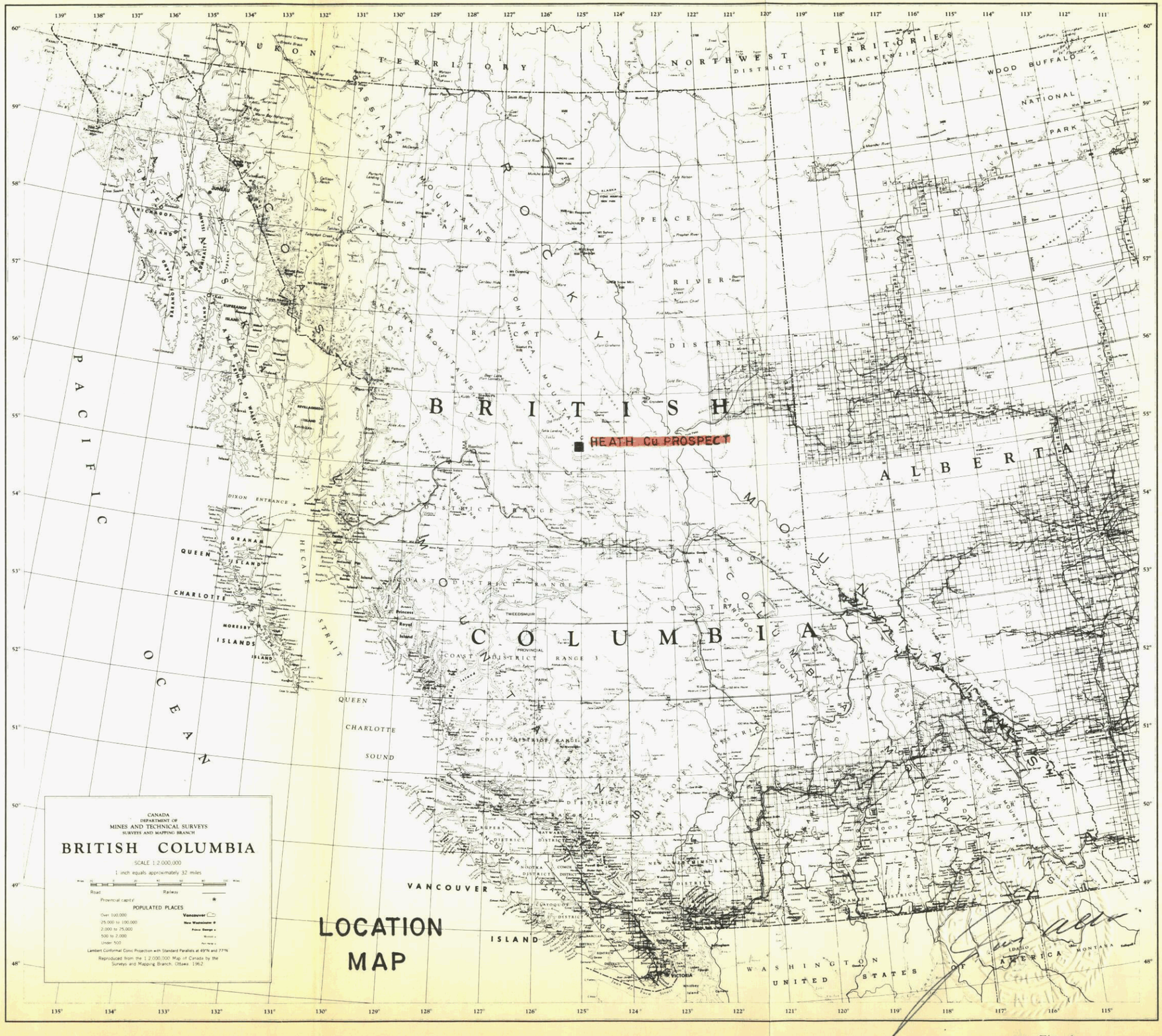
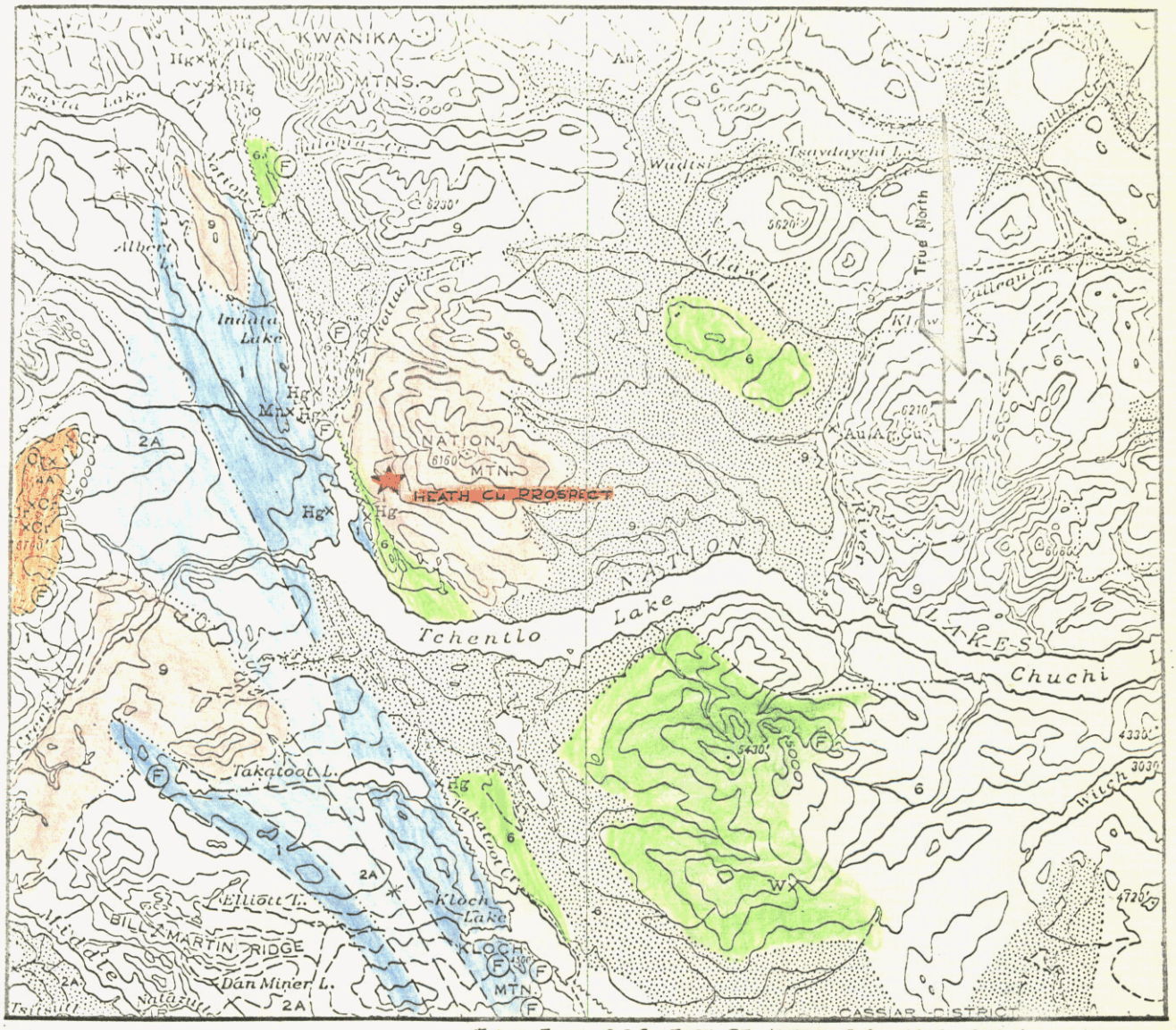


Fig. 1



L E G E N D

UPPER JURASSIC to LOWER CRETACEOUS - Omineca Intrusions

9 — Granodiorite, Quartz, diorite, minor granite, syenite, gabbro & pyroxenite.

UPPER TRIASSIC and LATER - Takla Group

6 — Andesitic & basaltic Flows, tuffs, breccias & agglomerates, interbedded conglomerate, shale, greywacke, limestone & local

POST- MIDDLE PERMIAN PRE-UPPER TRIASSIC (?) - Trembleur Intrusions

4A — Peridotite, dunite, Minor Pyroxenite, & gabbro

PENNSYLVANIAN and PERMIAN - Cache Creek Group

2A — Ribbon chert, argillaceous quartzite, argillite, slate, greenstones

1 — Massive limestone, minor argillite, slate, chert & greenstone

AMAX EXPLORATION INC.
OMINECA MINING DIVISION - BRITISH COLUMBIA

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

SCALE 1 Inch = 6 Miles

To Accompany Report " HEATH Cu PROSPECT"

Fig. 2

By: H.T. Dummett & ~~Ed. Godfrey~~ P.Eng. Drawn by: N.G.B. Date Aug. 6, 1969

J.F. Allen

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX I

ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

A program of geochemical sampling and geological mapping was carried out by Amax on the Heath Copper Prospect during the period May 28 to June 8, 1969. The prospect is located 85 air miles north of Endako, B.C. at 55°15' North Latitude and 125°15' West Longitude. The property consists of eleven claims staked by Colin Campbell in August and September of 1968.

Copper mineralization has been observed over an area of one square mile as veins and fracture fillings in diorite of the Hogem Batholith. Dykes of felspar porphyry, diabase, andesite porphyry and granodiorite are also present in the mineralized area. Most of the dykes, copper-bearing veins and fractures on the property trend north-westerly.

Copper occurs as chalcopyrite and malachite. The chalcopyrite is in the form of massive segregations and discrete grains in lenticular veins. The veins vary in width from less than 1 inch to over 24 inches and in length from less than 4 feet to over 20 feet, and are widely spaced. Fracturing on the property is not intense and the diorite between the main copper-bearing veins is generally fresh and unmineralized. Magnetite and pyrite (locally very abundant) are present in the copper-bearing veins. Magnetite is also present as an abundant accessory mineral in the diorite.

Hydrothermal alteration on the property is weak to non-existent. Where observed it is in the form of widely scattered epidote-orthoclase and epidote veinlets.

A large geochemical soil anomaly ($\geq$ 150 ppm) was outlined by the soil sampling program. This soil anomaly appears to trend north-westerly across the property.

INTRODUCTION

General Statement

A program of geological mapping and geochemical sampling was carried out from May 28 - June 8, 1969 on the Heath Copper prospect. The prospect is located 85 air miles north of Endako at the west end of Tchentlo Lake.

The copper mineralization occurs as chalcopyrite and malachite in fractures cutting diorite of the Hogem batholith. Mineralization has been observed over an area of one square mile.

Location and Access (Figures 1 and 2)

The Heath Copper prospect is on the western slope of Mt. Nation at 55°15'N Latitude and 125°15'W Longitude between elevations of 3000 and 3500 feet.

Access is by float plane or helicopter from Endako or by boat from the east end of Chuchi Lake.

Property (Figure 3)

The property consists of eleven claims (Heath #1 - #11 inclusive) staked by Colin Campbell in his own name on the 6th and 17th of August, 1968, and the 13th of September, 1968.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology (Figure 2)

The Heath Copper prospect is located near the west margin of the Hogem Batholith at its southern end. (The Hogem Batholith is one of a number of batholiths, sills and stocks which together constitute the Omineca Intrusions). Characteristically the large batholiths of the Omineca are composed chiefly of granodiorite and quartz diorite. More basic dioritic and gabbro phases are commonly found along the margins of the batholiths.

In the vicinity of the Heath prospect the Hogem Batholith varies from rocks of gabbroic composition in the north to diorites in the south.

The Hogem Batholith is post-Upper Jurassic in age as it intrudes Takla group rocks which range in age from Upper Triassic to Upper Jurassic.

The Pinchi fault zone occurs approximately 1 1/2 miles south-west of the property and strikes north-north-west. Government geologists have suggested that the Pinchi fault is a major westerly dipping thrust fault along which the Permian Cache Creek rocks have been thrust easterly over the Mesozoic formations. The fault truncates the western margin of the batholith approximately 45 miles north of the property.

Geology of the Claim Group (Figure 4)

The claims are underlain by diorite throughout. The diorite is a medium-to coarse-grained, holocrystalline, equigranular rock composed of approximately 55% green-white plagioclase, 35% dark green hornblende and 10% magnetite. In places a coarse phase consisting of a pyroxene-felspar intergrowth occurs within the diorite. This rock type occurs in pod like masses (approximately 30 x 2 feet) and is possibly a pegmatitic phase of the diorite.

The diorite is intruded by a number of widely scattered dykes which strike north-north-west or, less frequently, west and dip steeply. The dykes are composed of feldspar porphyry, diabase, andesite porphyry and granodiorite. The feldspar porphyry and diabase dykes predominate. At present it is not known whether these dyke are peculiar to the immediate property area. The mineralized fractures have attitudes similar to those of the dykes except that a more gentle easterly dip (approximately 30°) for the mineralized fractures is recognizable in some cases.

Mineralization consists of magnetite, malachite, chalcopyrite

& chalcopyrite alone in fractures. Chalcopyrite in very minor concentrations was also observed in a quartz epidote vein. Magnetite forms the largest part of the fracture fillings (with the exception of one fracture occurring immediately east of the base line at 16N which contains only chalcopyrite) while chalcopyrite and pyrite occur in subordinate amounts. Magnetite, chalcopyrite and pyrite commonly occur as massive segregations in the veins. The mineralized veins vary in width from less than an inch to over 24 inches. At surface they are traceable most frequently for approximately four feet while the two larger fractures, i.e. 10" and 24" wide respectively, may be followed along strike in excess of twenty feet. At surface some of the mineralized fractures have a dark rust-brown gossan-like appearance, and are most frequently stained by malachite. As is apparent from figure 3, the mineralized fractures are widely spaced and in addition there is no stockwork development between the main mineralized fractures.

The mineralized veins occur in the diorite only. The relationship between the dykes and mineralized veins was not established as nowhere on the property were they observed in contact. It is believed that the source of mineralization is related to the batholith as other copper occurrences in this area are confined predominantly to rocks of the Omineca Intrusions.

Hydrothermal wall rock alteration, strictly defined, is not present on the property, however, there are a significant number (i.e. these veins are readily noticeable because of their frequency) of quartz-epidote, epidote-orthoclase and epidote veins. One of these veins contains very minor concentrations of chalcopyrite.

GEOCHEMISTRY (see Figures 5, 6 & 7)

A total of 156 geochemical samples were collected as follows; 144 soil samples, 5 silt samples and 7 water samples. The sampling was done along east-west lines eight hundred feet apart. Sample interval along each line was 200 feet.

The samples were analyzed at the Amax Laboratory in North Burnaby. Soil, silt & water samples were analyzed for copper and molybdenum. Determination of pH was done for every fifth soil sample and for every water and silt sample. The sample locations, and results for the copper samples are shown on figure 5. (Molybdenum concentrations in the soils and silts were less than 4 ppm in all cases therefore molybdenum values were not plotted on the maps). The average pH of the soil is 6.6 while the average pH of the water is 7.5. The copper concentration in the soils ranges from 12 ppm to 3320 ppm. The anomalous threshold for the property was set at 150 ppm and values less than this are believed to be of minor significance. With the exception of two samples, copper was undetectable in the water samples. The copper concentration in the silts ranges from 82 ppm to 270 ppm.

Geochemical sampling has outlined an area of anomalous copper soil values (see figure 6) at least 8000 feet (NE-SW) by 6400 feet (NW-SE). The anomaly is open to the northeast while to the south it is open as a narrow zone 800 feet wide.

ASSESSMENT WORK

Summary of Work

Geochemical Soil Survey - 144 locations
Silt & Water Survey - 12 locations
Geological Mapping - 1 square mile

Geochemical Samples Analyzed
- Soil - 144 (Cu,Mo,pH for every fifth sample)
- Silt - 5 (Cu,Mo,pH)
- Water- 7 (Cu,Mo,pH)

Personnel Employed

H.T. Dummett, Geologist i/c - 601-535 Thurlow St., Vancouver 5, B.C.
C. Verro, Sr. Assistant - Titusville Heights, Poughkeepsie, New York
W. Bawden, Sr. Assistant - R.R. #7, St. Thomas, Ontario
P. Vaughan, Jr. Assistant - 6438 Marine Drive, West Vancouver, B.C.
D. McIntyre,Jr. Assistant,- 69 W. 32nd Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

Assessment Work Charges

Salaries - May 28 - June 8, 1969

C. Verro - 4 days @ $23/day	= $92.00	
W. Bawden - 4 days @ $23/day	= $92.00	
P. Vaughan - 4 days @ $16/day	= $64.00	
D. McIntyre - 4 days @ $16/day	= $64.00	$ 312.00
Board - 16 man days @ $6.00/day		96.00

Helicopter Time & Fixed Wing Time
(Access to Claims & Supplying Crews on Claims)

May 28, 1969 Otter	- 1 hour	@ $110/hr	= $110.00
May 28, 1969 Hiller 12 E	- 1 1/2 hrs	@ $116/hr	= $174.00
May 31, 1969 Bell G3B	- 1 hour	@ $140/hr	= $140.00
June 8, 1969 Otter	- 1 hour	@ $110/hr	= $110.00
			534.00

Geochemical Sample Analyses

144 soil samples	@ $2.00/sample	= $288.00	
5 silt "	@ $2.00/sample	= $ 10.00	
7 water "	@ $2.00/sample	= $ 14.00	312.00
Preparation of Report -			50.00
			$1304.00

Work to be applied as 2 yrs on Heath #2 & #3 and,
1 yr on Heath #1 and Heath 4-11 inclusive

H. T. Dummett

J. F. Allan, P.Eng.(B.C.)

Vancouver, B.C.
August, 1969

Procedures for Collection and Processing of Geochemical Samples

Amax Exploration, Inc.

Vancouver Office

December 1968

R.F. Horsnail

SAMPLE COLLECTION

Soils

B horizon material is sampled and thus organic rich topsoil and leached upper subsoil are avoided. Occasionally organic rich samples have to be taken in swampy depressions.

Samples are taken by hand from a small excavation made with a cast iron mattock. Approximately 200 gms of finer grained material is taken and placed in a numbered, high wet-strength, Kraft paper bag. The bags are closed by folding and do not have metal tabs.

Observations as to the nature of the sample and the environment of the sample site are made in the field on standard forms, examples of which are shown overleaf.

Drainage Sediments

Active sediments are sampled with stainless steel trowels from tributary drainages which are generally of five square miles catchment or less. Composite samples are taken of the finest material available from as near as possible to the centre of the drainage channel thus avoiding collapsed banks. More than one sample is taken if marked mineralogical or textural segregation of the sediments is evident.

Some 200 gm of finer material is collected unless the sediment is unusually coarse in which case the weight is increased to 1 kg. Samples are placed in the same type of Kraft paper bag as are employed in soil sampling.

RECCE SAMPLE DATA SHEET

Camp _____

Collector _____ Project _____ Area (lake, highway, etc.) _____

Date _____ Plotted (map, photo) _____

	Number	Type					Location		Environment		Sample Description						
	Sample Number	Rock	Soil	Water	Silt	Veg.	General	Sample Site	TOPO. Terrain TYPE	DIRECTION Drainage TYPE	SIZE Texture TYPE	TONE Colour BASE	Analytical Results pH	Mo	Cu		Remarks (Geology, Geomorph., Culture, Float)
1					a b c		N E										
2					a b c		N E										
3					a b c		N E										
4					a b c		N E										
5					a b c		N E										
6					a b c		N E										
7					a b c		N E										
8					a b c		N E										
9					a b c		N E										
10					a b c		N E										
11					a b c		N E										

General Remarks:

Form JAH-67

REFERENCE FOR COMPLETING RECCE SAMPLE DATA SHEET

Code Number - Year, project, samplers initial and type of sample

Sample Number - Each sampler is to number consecutively irrespective of sample type or area.

Sample Type (Rock, Soil, Water, Silt, Veg.) - Put check mark in appropriate column. In case of silt (stream sediment) more than one sample is commonly taken at given site, therefore, identify different samples by subscript a,b,c, and check accordingly. If only one sample, check "a" and add subscript to number on sample envelope.

Location - Location information is used to assist accurate plotting and re-locating site in field:

General	Sample Site
Given with reference to plot on map or photo, e.g., highway, lake, river, creek, mountain, traverse, etc.	Detailed location of actual sample site; e.g., side of road, mountain slope, distance from lake, stream junction, bridge, swamp, culture, etc.

N _____ E - The "N" and "E" spaces refer to some numerical coordinate, i.e., latitude or longitude, leave blank in field, for office use later.

Environment

Terrain
- Topo - mountainous, hilly, rolling, flat, dissected, (other) (specify other)
- Type - deciduous, coniferous, grassland, swamp, cultivated, grazing, orchard, jungle, rock, (other)

Drainage
- Direction - N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW, ?
- Type - groundwater, sheetwash: for streams-mature or meandering, youthful or eroding; PLUS size in actual feet at water level - seepage, 1 ft, 1-5 ft, 5-15 ft, over 15 ft.

Sample Description

Texture
- Size - very fine, fine, medium, coarse, very coarse, unsorted, mixed, (other)
- Type - Rock -- acid granitic, intermed. granitic, basic granitic, acid volc., basic volc., sandstone, carbonate, shale, metamorphic, (other)
  Soil -- A_0, A_1, B_1, B, C (if recognized) PLUS clay, loam, silt, sand, and approximate proportion of organic content - 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, if any
  Silt -- clay, loam, silt, sand, (other); PLUS amount of organic material-1/4,1/2,3/4, if any

Colour
- Tone - pastel, light, medium, dark, deep, speckled, spotted, (other)
- Base - white, gray, black, brown, yellow, orange, red, mixed, (other)

NOTE: In describing Environments and Samples pick one word only for each section; (put any additional comments under the "Remarks" column).

Remarks - Any additional information not covered by other columns that may be pertinent to interpretation of results, e.g., geological features such as faults, dikes, quartz veining, geology of float, use of fertilizers on cultivated soils, sample below culvert, old mine, etc.

General Remarks - Any comments worth noting either with respect to area in general or taking and handling of samples including analytical remarks noted in lab report.

Water samples are taken at all sites where appreciable water is present. Approximately 100 mls are sampled and placed in a clean, screw sealed, polythene bottle.

Observations are made at each site regarding the environment and nature of the sample. The same standard sheet that is used for soil sampling is employed.

Rock Chips

Composite rock chip samples generally consist of some ten small fragments broken from unweathered outcrop with a steel hammer. Each fragment weighs some 50 gms. Samples are placed in strong polythene bags and sealed with non-contaminating wire tabs. Samples are restricted to a single rock type and obvious mineralization is avoided.

Soil, sediment and rock samples are packed securely in cardboard boxes or canvas sacks and dispatched by road to the AMAX geochemical laboratory in Vancouver.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Packages of samples are opened as soon as they arrive at the laboratory and the bags placed in numerical sequence in an electrically heated sample drier (maximum temperature 70°C).

After drying soil and sediment samples they are lightly pounded with a wooden block to break up aggregates of fine particles and are then passed through a 35 mesh stainless steel sieve. The coarse material is discarded and the minus 35 mesh fraction replaced in the original bag providing that this is undamaged and

not excessively dirty.

Rock samples are exposed to the air until the outside surfaces are dry; only if abnormally wet are rocks placed in the sample drier. Rock samples are processed in such manner that a fully representative ½ g sample can be obtained for analysis. The entire amount of each sample is passed through a jaw crusher and thus reduced to fragments of 2 mm size or less. A minimum of 1 kg is then passed through a pulverizer with plates set such that 95% of the product will pass through a 100 mesh screen. Where samples are appreciably heavier than 2 kg the material is split after jaw crushing by means of a Jones splitter. After pulverizing the sample is mixed by rolling on paper and is then placed in a Kraft paper bag.

WEIGHING AND DIGESTION FOR Cu and Mo ANALYSIS

Digestion tubes (100 x 16 mm) are marked at the 5 ml level with a diamond pencil. Tubes are cleaned with hot water and concentrated HCl. 0.5 g samples are weighed accurately, using a Fisher Dial-O-Gram balance, and placed in the appropriate tubes.

To each of the samples thus prepared are added 2 ml of an acid mixture comprising 15% nitric and 85% perchloric acids. Racks of tubes are then placed on an electrical hot plate, brought to a gentle boil (½ hour) and digested for 4½ hours. Samples unusually rich in organic material are first burned in a porcelain crucible heated by a bunsen burner before the acid mixture is

added. Digestion is performed in a stainless steel fume hood.

After digestion tubes are removed from the hot plate and the volume is brought up to 5 ml with deionized water. The tubes are shaken to mix the solution and then centrifuged for one minute. The resulting clear upper layer is used for Cu and Mo determination.

MOLYBDENUM DETERMINATION

1. Transfer a 1 ml aliquot of digestion solution into a clean test tube.
2. Add 2 ml of a freshly prepared mixture comprising 1:1 5% KSCN solution and 15% $SnCl_2$ solution.
3. Make up to 10 mls with demineralized water.
4. Add 1 ml isopropyl ether, cork tube and shake for 45 minutes.
5. Estimate Mo content by matching intensity of amber-yellow colour in solvent phase with a standard series.

Standard Molybdenum Solutions

Stock Standard Solution (100 µg/ml) - Dissolve .015 gms of MoO_3 in 5 ml conc. NaOh and make up to 100 ml with demineralized H_2O. This solution must be made up bi-monthly.

Working Standard Solution (10 µg/ml) - Pipette 10 ml of 100 gamma/ml stock solution in a 100 ml volumetric flask and make up to 100 ml with demineralized H_2O.

Molybdenum Standards of Analyses for Soil, Silt & Rock Chip - To 11 clean 16 x 100 mm test tubes marked at 5 ml mark, pipette the following amounts of standard solution:

mls of 10 µg/ml Mo Solution	ppm
0.2	4
0.4	8
0.8	16
1.2	24
2.0	40

mls of 100 µg/ml Mo Solution	ppm
0.4	80
0.6	120
0.8	160
1.2	240
1.6	320
2.0	400

- then make up to 5 ml

To 16 x 150 ml test tubes pipette 1 ml from each of the 11 standards made above. After the standard solution has been added, the following solutions are to be pipetted in the standard tubes.

1) 1 ml of HCl
2) 2 drops of $FeCl_3$ (1% solution)
3) 1 ml of 5% KSCN solution
4) 1 ml of 15% $SnCl_2$ solution
5) Make up to 10 ml with H_2O
6) 1 ml isopropyl ether
7) Stopper and shake for 45 seconds.

Molybdenum Determination in Waters

1) Measure pH of samples with pH meter
2) Transfer 50 mls of sample into 125 ml separatory funnel
3) Add 5 mls dilute(1:1)HCl
4) Add 4 mls of a mixture comprising 1 part 1% $FeCl_3$ solution to 3 parts 5% KSCN solution and shake
5) Add 3 mls 15% $SnCl_2$
6) Add 2 mls isopropyl ether, shake for 30 seconds and allow phases to settle
7) Drain off water layers, retaining organic layer into 13 x 100 mm test tube. Compare with standards.

Molybdenum Standards - Label 10 clean test tubes 0, 4, 10, 16, 20, 40, 50, 60, 70, and 80 ppb, to the respective tubes pipette the following volumes of 1 gamma/ml Mo work solution:

mls of 1 µg/ml Mo Solution	ppb
.20	4
.50	10
.80	16
1.00	20
2.00	40
2.50	50
3.00	60
3.50	70
4.00	80

After the standard solution has been added, the following solutions are to be pipetted into the standard tubes:

1) 1 ml 1:1 HCl solution
2) 2 drops of 1% $Fe_2(SO_4)_3(NH_4)_2SO_4$
3) 2 mls of 15% KSCN solution
4) 1 ml of 15% $SnCl_2$ solution
5) 1 ml of isopropyl ether
6) Stopper and shake for 45 seconds.

COPPER DETERMINATION

The digestion solution is sprayed directly into a Perkin-Elmer 290B atomic absorption spectrophotometer from which the Cu concentration is read on the scale.

Instrument settings are:

Coarse Wavelength Control	280.1
Slit Width	7 A°
Lamp Current	5 ma
Acetylene Flow	14.0
Air Flow	14.0

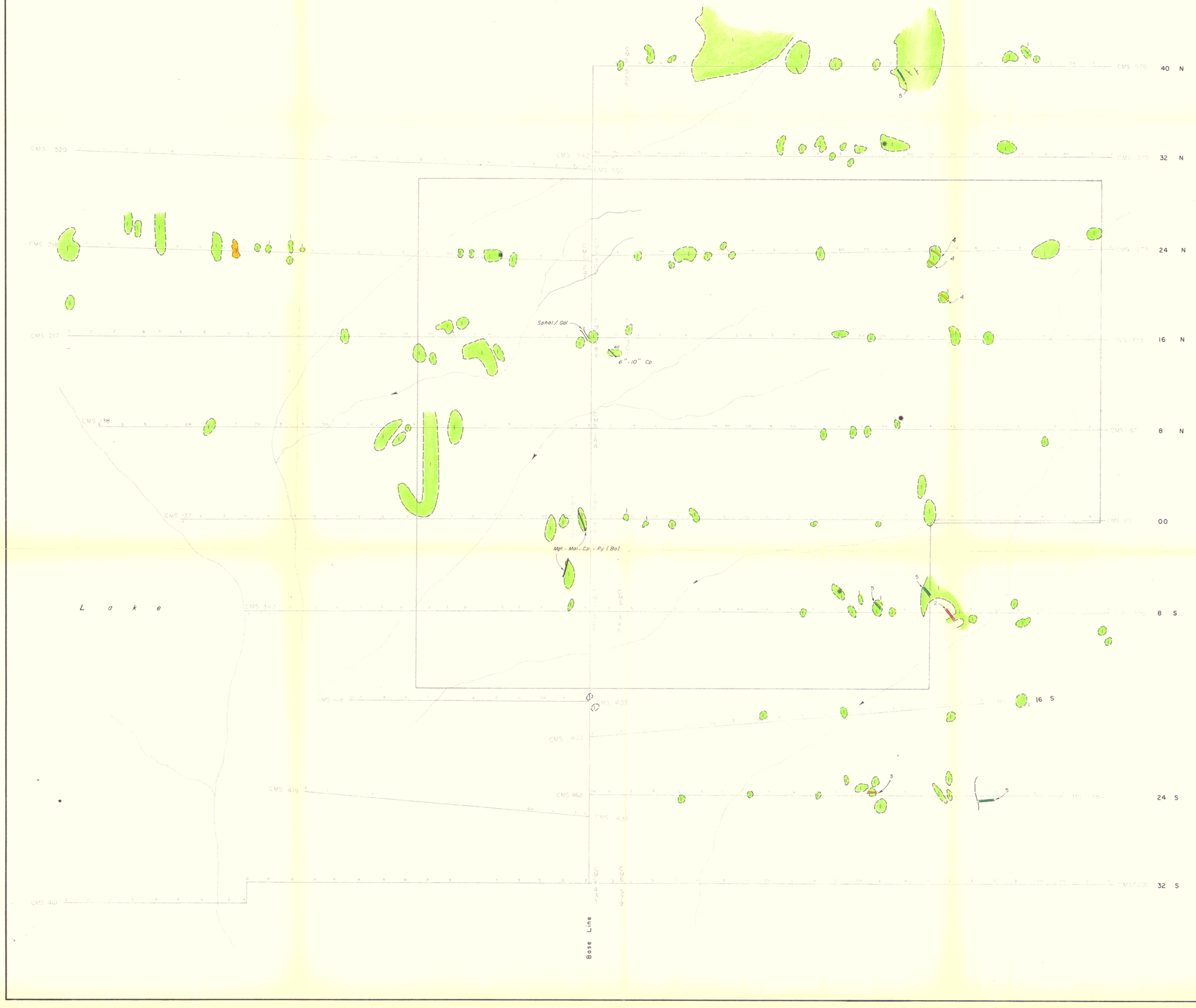
The instrument is calibrated such that the maximum scale reading corresponds to 20 ppm in solution ie: 200 ppm in the sample. Samples with Cu contents of over 200 ppm are diluted until a reading is obtained on the scale. It is practical to measure concentrations in the range 5 ppm to 1%.

pH MEASUREMENTS

Soil and drainage sediment samples are dampened with water in a glass beaker to a pasty consistency. Demineralized water is used for this purpose as it has a low buffer capacity and thus does not influence the pH of the sample. Measurement is made with a Fisher Acumet pH meter. Electrodes are stored in buffer overnight. A 30 minute warm up time is allowed for the instrument each morning. A 10 ml aliquot is taken from water samples for pH measurement.

APPENDIX I

SAMPLE HANDLING PROCEDURE



L E G E N D

- 5 — Diabase Dykes
- 4 — Andesite Porphyry Dykes
- 3 — Feldspar Porphyry Dykes
- 2 — Granodiorite Dyke
- 1 — Diorite

- Dykes
- Mineralized Fractures (With or Without Dip Indication)
- Malachite Stained Outcrop
- Outcrop
- Creek and Direction of Flow
- Trench

1965

AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

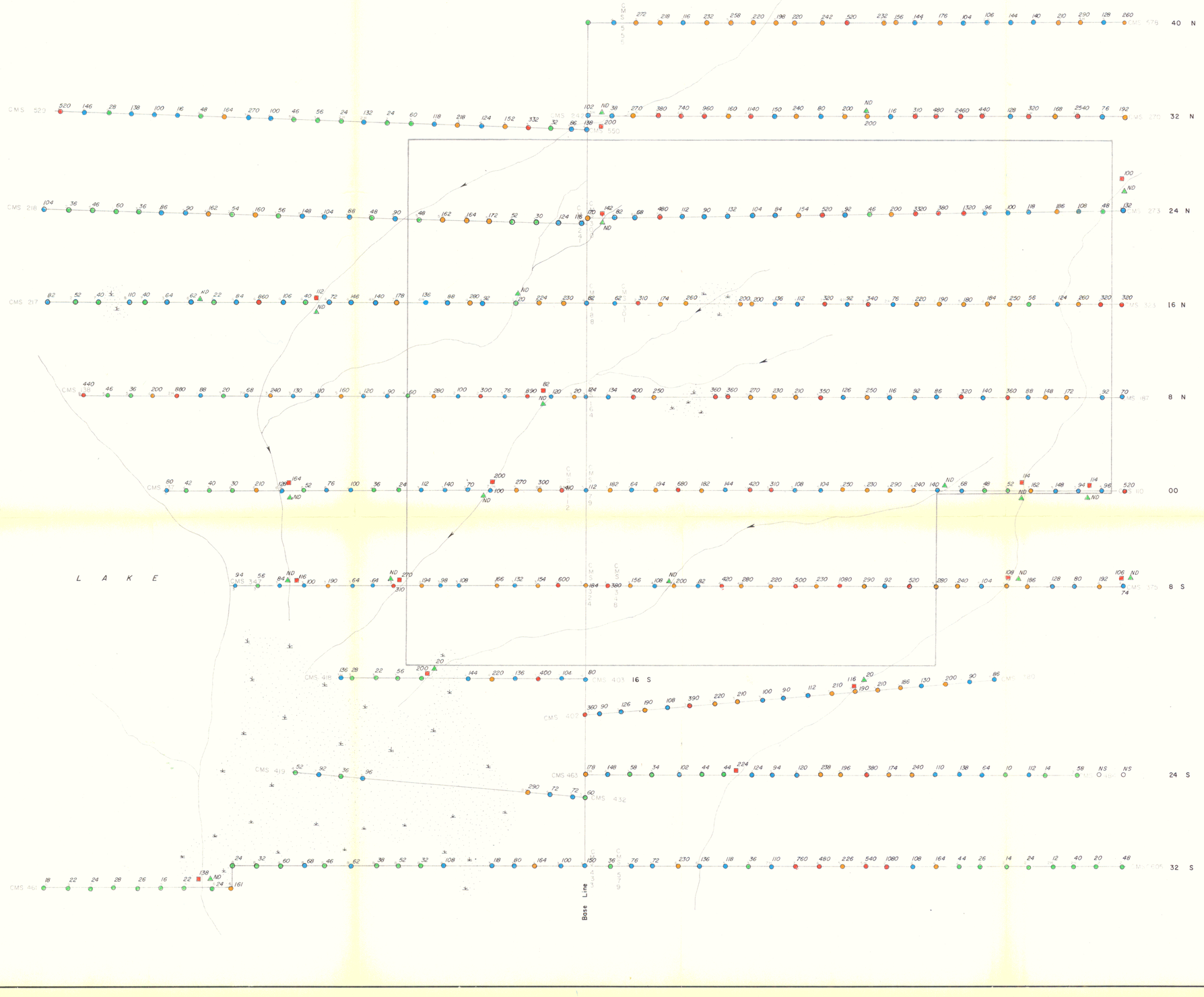
HEATH Cu PROSPECT
AMERICA MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCAL GEOLOGY

SCALE 1 INCH = 400 FEET

DATE REVISED		DATE DRAWN		Drawn by: N.GB Date: August 21, 1969 N.T.S. File	Fig. 4

To Accompany Report " HEATH Cu PROSPECT "
by: H.T. Dummett and J.F. Allan Date Aug. 21, 1969



True North

GEOCHEMICAL LEGEND

SOIL SAMPLE (ppm Cu)

< 60	Background
60 - 150	Positive
151 - 300	Anomalous
> 300	Highly Anomalous

SILT SAMPLE (ppm Cu)

< 60	Background
> 60	Anomalous

WATER SAMPLE (ppb Cu)

N.D. to 20 (N.D. = Not Detectable)

SYMBOLS

- Soil Sample Site
- Silt Sample Site
- Water Sample Site
- Claim Group Boundary
- Swamp Area
- Creek and Direction of Flow

1965

AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

HEATH Cu PROSPECT

OMINECA MINING DIVISION -- BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOCHEMISTRY

SAMPLE RESULTS AND LOCATION

SCALE 1 INCH = 400 FEET

DATE REVISED	DATE PRINTED	
		Drawn by: N.G.B.
		Date: August 12, 1969
		N.T.S. File

Fig. 5

To Accompany Report " HEATH Cu PROSPECT "
by H.T. Dummett and J.F. Allan Date Aug. 11, 1969

40 N

32 N

24 N

16 N

8 N

00

8 S

16 S

24 S

32 S

L a k e

Base Line

True North

L E G E N D

- ≥ 300 ppm Cu (100 % of values in this range)
- ≥ 150 ppm (includes values 300 ppm Cu)
- 150 ppm Cu
- 40 N — Boundary Sample Line and Number
- Claim Group Boundary
- Creek and Direction of flow
- Swamp Area
- Claim Post

1965

AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

HEATH Cu PROSPECT
OMINECA MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOCHEMISTRY

ANOMALY DISTRIBUTION

SCALE 1 INCH = 400 FEET

DATE REVISED | DATE PRINTED | Drawn by N.GB | Date August 12 1969 | N.T.S. File | Fig. 6

To Accompany Report " HEATH Cu PROSPECT "
by H.T. Dummett and J.F. Allan Date Aug. 12, 1969

CMS 529 — CMS 242 — CMS 550 — CMS 578 — 40 N
CMS 218 — CMS 273 — 24 N
CMS 217 — CMS 323 — 16 N
CMS 138 — CMS 187 — 8 N
CMS 137 — CMS 110 — 00
CMS 347 — CMS 375 — 8 S
CMS 418 — CMS 403 — CMS 380 — 16 S
CMS 402
CMS 419 — CMS 463 — CMS 432 — CMS 484 — 24 S
CMS 461 — CMS 605 — 32 S

CMS 555 · CMS 300 · CMS 241 · CMS 318 · CMS 300 · CMS 164 · CMS 179 · CMS 324 · CMS 348 · CMS 433 · CMS 579

Lake

Base Line

True North

L E G E N D

- 3 — Moderate to steep sloping topography
- 2 — Low lying, flat topography
- 1 — Organics detected by lab technician
- Creek and direction of flow
- Traverse line
- CMS 403 — Sample number

L A N D S C A P E

1	Hill top level
2	Hill top 1/2° Slope
3	Valley slope - gentle - 0° - 5°
4	Valley slope - moderate 5° - 10°
5	Valley slope - steep 10° +
6	Valley bottom - dry
7	Valley bottom - damp
8	Valley bottom - swampy

S T R E A M W A T E R pH

Note

Stream water ph

Blue - Acid (pH > 7)

Red - Alkaline (pH < 7)

Green - Neutral (pH = 7)

1965

AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

HEATH Cu PROSPECT
SMITHERS MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOCHEMISTRY

SAMPLE ENVIROMENT

SCALE 1 INCH = 400 FEET

DATE REVISED | DATE PRINTED | Drawn by N.GB | Date - Aug. 16, 1969 | N.T.S. File | Fig. 7

To Accompany Report "HEATH Cu PROSPECT"
by H.T. Dummett and J.F. Allan Date Aug. 11 1969