2007

GEOPHYSICAL - GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the

TAN GROUP and JUDY GROUP of CLAIMS

LOCATED at the SOUTH SHORE of CHUCHI LAKE

55° 09' North - 124° 43' West

in the

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

September 1969

H. Veerman, P. Eng.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY

From the 4th day of July till the 19th day of August an exploration program including geophysics and geochemistry was carried out on the TAN GROUP and the JUDY GROUP of mineral claims.
The program consisted of line cutting, magnetometer and E.M. 16 surveys and the taking of soil samples.
Close to 30 miles of line were completed in this manner.
The total expenditures in the area under consideration were

INTRODUCTION

During July and August of 1969 combined Ronka E.M. 16 -, G 100 Magnetometer - and soil sampling surveys were carried out on the TAN and JUDY groups of claims.

The field work was done by H. Veerman, geologist, W.G. Botel, geologist, D. Woodsworth, instument operator, and K. Williamson, A.M. Campbell, G. McKillop, M. Camroux, D. Bruce and R. Powell, line cutters and survey assistants.

Access to the claim groups is by floatplane from Fort St. James to either Chuchi Lake or Alexander Lake, a distance of about 65 air miles.
A helicopter is required to gain access to most of the claims, and landing sites are available on the TAN 3 and TAN 4, Alex 1, Alex 18 and several natural sites (swamps etc.) near the eastern edge of the property.

The claim groups under discussion cover a vertical range of from 2850 ft at the shore of Chuchi Lake in the North to over 3500 ft at the southern end near the JUDY 17.
Apart from some open swamp areas the claims are covered with immature timber. The dry and well drained glacial ridges are covered with pine, and the low areas and North facing slopes are covered with spruce. Undergrowth of buckbrush, tag alder and devils club is thick in the spruce areas,making travel difficult.

Outcrops are few. Intrusive rock, tentatively classified as diorite, outcrops in a few small hills to the North of the BARB 1 and BARB 5 claims, and the same type of rock outcrops in a gully on the JUDY 1 and GREG 1 claims.

Volcanic rock, thought to be overlying the intrusive, outcrops in the hills to the south of the claim groups.

Overburden of glacial origin covers most of the property.

FIELD WORK

Control

Two North- South base lines were cut, chained and marked, as indicated on the " Soil Survey" map.
Compass control (Brunton or Silva) was used to keep the bearing.
Stations were marked off at 100 ft intervals along the base lines, corresponding to the co-ordinates on the base maps and expressed in hundreds of feet.
Example : 550 N - 650 E indicates a point on the base map with co-ordinates of 55,000 North -65,000 East, which is on the JUDY 1 claim.

From the base lines side lines were turned off at 90 degrees and at regular intervals of 1000 ft.
The side lines were chained, and the bearing was maintained with a Silva compass. The side lines were marked with plastic flagging tape at each station at 100 ft intervals from the base lines.
The co-ordinates for each station are marked on the tape with felt pen.
The length of most of the side lines is 5000 ft, and the markings are according to the system outlined above.

Geophysical Survey, E.M.

The instrument used for this survey was the Ronka E.M. 16.
This is a lightweight, one man instrument that consists of a receiver only. It measures variations in a magnetic field set up by V.L.F. transmitters in different parts of the world.
In the presence of a conductor the primary field will induce a secondary field which is the measured quantity in this survey.
The secondary field is expressed as a percentage of the primary field.
The transmitter used in this survey was at Seattle, Washington, transmitting a signal at 18.6 kilocycles.

Readings were taken at the stations marked at regular intervals of 100 ft. along the side lines, and recorded in a field book.
The readings were plotted in the office directly from this field record, and a smooth curve was draw through the points obtained this way.

For the purpose of interpretation of the results only the in-phase component of the vertical field was used. No quadrature readings were taken, as they are influenced by conductive overburden, and for that reason do not materially add to the total picture.

Geophysical Survey, Magnetometer

The instrument used for the survey was the Portable Magnetometer Model G - 100, manufactured by GEOTRONICS INSTRUMENTS LIMITED in Vancouver. (For details see brochure attached to this report).

The G - 100 magnetometer is a lightweight, portable instrument based on the fluxgate principle. The instrument measures the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field, expressed in gammas, with a sensitivity of 20 gammas per scale division.

For this survey the readings were taken at the stations marked at regular intervals along east-wets lines. The readings were recorded in a field book.
A reading was taken at a fixed base station just before-, and directly after an east-west side line was run, and the time of day for both was marked down. Corrections for daily variations were calculated from the difference in base readings before and after each run. This difference was distributed evenly over the readings obtained on that run.
The two base stations used are indicated on the map.
A helicopter was used to tie in the two base stations to each other, and a correction was applied to all readings relating to the westerly base station. Readings thus corrected have been plotted on the map.

Geochemical Survey

Soil samples were taken at regular intervals along the east-west lines and at the same stations that were used for the geophysical surveys.

Samples were taken from shallow holes dug with a mattock, or a soil augur was used where the "B" horizon was fairly deep.
The samples were taken from the "B" horizon where a proper soil profile could be identified or, where this was impossible they were taken from material directly below the humus layer. Where the cover was very thin the material directly above bedrock was used for a sample.

Because of swampy conditions in the area the coverage is by no means complete. The large number of open spots without any assay value indicate the presence of swamps.

The material obtained was placed in a $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $9\frac{1}{2}$ inch brown paper envelope which was marked with a sample number on the outside. A numbered paper tag was placed inside the envelope at the same time for identification at the laboratory.

The samples were taken to the offices of Seymour Laboratory Ltd. at 147 Riverside Drive in North Vancouver, B.C. for assaying.

Assaying

Seymour Laboratory Ltd. uses a Jarrell Ash Maximum Versatility Atomic Absorption Spectrometer to determine the copper content in the samples submitted.

A detailed description of the method used in the preparation of the samples and the assaying procedure is attached to this report.

The assay for each sample is expressed in parts per million, and this is the value plotted on the soil map in the appropriate location.

DISCUSSION of RESULTS

E.M.

Two first order anomalies are indicated at :

61,000 N - 56,000 E, with northerly strike.
50,000 N - 54,000 E, with northerly to north westerly strike

Several second order anomalies are indicated at :

58,200 N - 65,000 E , with northerly strike,
60,200 N - 67,100 E, with northerly strike,
60,200 N - 68,200 E, with northerly strike.

Extensions in southerly directions of these anomalies is possible, as weaker cross overs are indicated on the lines to the south.

Several other cross overs of first order and second order strength are due to topography, such as the anomalies at :

54,200 N - 61,400 E, and
54,200 N - 63,700 E,

as well as the sharp cross overs in the south westerly part of the area covered.

DISCUSSION of RESULTS (continued)

Magnetometer

Two distinct anomalies of the first order are indicated, centered around :

61,500 N - 55,500 E, with roughly southerly strike,
54,200 N - 64,700 E, with northerly strike.

Both anomalies appear to consist of several smaller magnetic highs and lows grouped together.

Smaller magnetic highs are indicated at
59,200 N - 64,300 E
53,200 N - 63,200 E.

Geochemical Survey

A low order anomalous zone is indicated on line 59,000 N between 57,000 E and 60,000 E.

The balance of the anomalous samples is scattered over the area under consideration without any pattern or concentration.

INTERPRETATION

A combination of the three available sources of information is used for the following conclusions.
The best geophysical anomaly, confirmed by magnetometer as well as E.M., is in the area of :

61,000 N - 56,000 E.

The magnetometer anomaly occurs slightly to the east of the E.M. cross over, and extends northerly to north westerly beyond the area covered by E.M.
The copper content of the soils is low in this area. The occurence is interpreted as an ultra basic intrusive body of elongated shape and with a high magnetite content.

In the area centered around 55,000 N - 65,000 E there is a general coincidence of magnetic highs, some high soil samples and an only partly defined E.M. anomaly. Due to the large interval between lines interpretation of these features is difficult. Additional information is needed in this area.

INTERPRETATION (cont)

The E.M. conductor at 50,000 N - 54,000 E is not confirmed by magnetic information. The soil samples in the area are not generally anomalous. The E.M. results are interpreted as a shear zone or fault.

CONCLUSIONS

Two areas of some interest have been outlined in the combined geophysical geochemical survey on the TAN Group and the JUDY Group. These are centered around 61,000 N - 56,000 E and 55,000 N - 65,000 E.

The absence of anomalous copper in the soil samples makes the first one dubious.
More detailed work is needed before the second one can be properly evaluated.

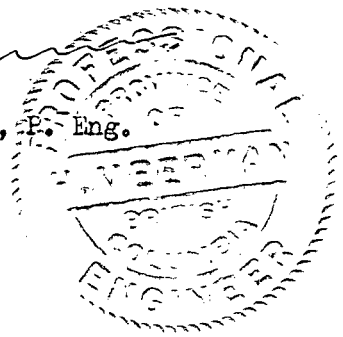
The rest of the property does not appear to be a promising area for further exploration for an economic deposit of copper ore.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A minor amount of additional geophysical and geochemical work is justified in the area around 55,000 N- 65,000 E.
Lines should be run midway between existing lines to detail the known anomalies.

September 1969.

Heinz Veerman, P. Eng.



SEYMOUR LABORATORY LTD.
147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA
TELEPHONE (604) 929-2228

September 11, 1969

To: Mr. H. Veerman
West Coast Mining & Exploration Co.
#205 - 122 East 14th St.
North Vancouver, B.C.

From: P. Rossbacher, Geochemist
Seymour Laboratory

Subject: Method Of Analysis Of Geochemical Samples.

Dear Heinz:

The following outlines the method used by Seymour Laboratory Ltd., in the analysis of geochemical samples for copper:-

1 - Samples are oven dried and screened to pass 80 mesh.

2 - 0.3 grams of the minus 80 mesh fraction is weighed into a test-tube and digested with acids for 3 hrs.

3 - The sample extract is diluted to volume.

4 - After settling, the clear solution is analyzed for copper by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy, which involves comparison of the copper content of sample to the copper content of known standards.

The Atomic Absorption Unit used by Seymour Laboratory, is a Jarrell Ash Maximum Versatility A.A. Spectrometer.

I hope this is sufficient information for your report.

Yours truly,

SEYMOUR LABORATORY LTD.

P. Rossbacher

PB/mv

P. Rossbacher, Geochemist

(In Duplicate)

ADDENDUM
to
GEOPHYSICAL - GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
on the
TAN GROUP and JUDY GROUP of CLAIMS

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS of the geophysical operator D.J. Woodsworth.

While going to the University of British Columbia Mr. Woodsworth worked as a Geophysical Operator for four summers, 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1969.

Summer 1965 : Geophysical Operator, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.
Instrument operated : Crone Junior E.M. (J.E.M.)

Summer 1966 : Geophysical Operator, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.
Instrument operated : Crone Junior E.M.

Summer 1967 : Geophysical Operator, West Coast Mining & Exploration,
Instruments operated : Sabre Mark II Magnetometer,
Ronka E.M. 16.

Summer 1969 : Geophysical Operator, West Coast Mining & Exploration.
Instrument operated : Ronka E.M. 16 and G 100
Magnetometer

While working on the TAN Group and JUDY Group Mr. Woodsworth was under the supervision of W.G. Botel, P. Eng. and H. Veerman, P. Eng.

H. Veerman, P. Eng.

GEO-X SURVEYS Ltd.

627 HORNBY ST., VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

DEEP-PENETRATING ELECTROMAGNETIC DETECTOR

RONKA EM16

The EM16 is a new basic electromagnetic tool using homogeneous horizontal primary fields (15-25 kc).

The real- and quadrature-vertical fields are measured.

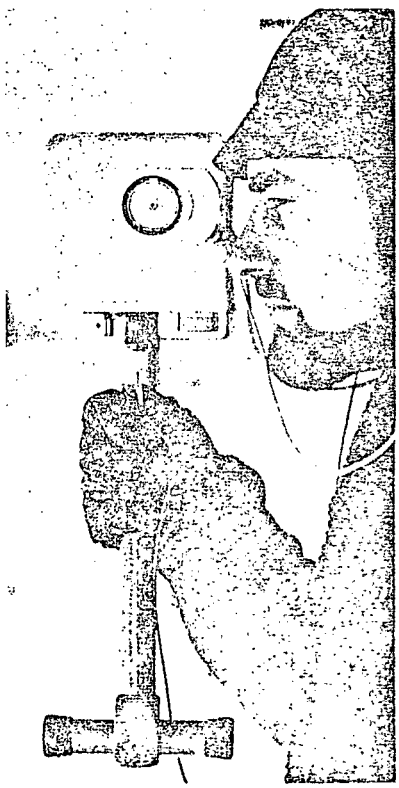
Fairly high frequency is also good for weaker conductors.

Horizontal primary field is not influenced by flat horizontal overburden.

One man can now survey faster and deeper than a large crew of men with older equipment.

Field experience has proven the EM16 to be very fast, rugged, and practical.

The equipment is designed by Vaino Ronka and built by Geonics Limited.



EM16 offers you the best in easy interpretation; faster, more effective coverage; and simplicity and ruggedness of instrumentation.

Designers and Manufacturers of Geophysical Instruments

2 Thorncliffe Park Drive, Toronto 17, Ontario. (416) 425-1821

GEONICS LIMITED

TYPE EM16

SPECIFICATIONS

Primary field:	Horizontal from any selected VLF-transmitting station.
Frequency range:	15-25 kc.
Station selection:	By plug-in units. + a switch for 2 stations
Measured fields:	Vertical field, in-phase and quadrature components.
Accuracy of readings:	±1%.
Range of measurements:	In-phase ±150% or ± 90°, quadrature ±~~20~~ 40%
Output readout:	Null-detection by an earphone, real and quadrature components from mechanical dials.
Batteries:	6, size AA penlight cells. Life about 200 hours.
Size:	16 x 5.5 x 3.5 in. (42 x 14 x 12 cm).
Weight:	2.4 lbs. (1.1 kg).
Accessories:	1 earphone and cord. 1 carrying bag. 1 set of batteries. 1 Manual of Operation. 3 plug-in units for station selection —additional optional units available.
Price:	$2220.00 F.o.b. Toronto. Fed. sales tax in price. Extra plug-in units, $60.00 each.

Specifications and price subject to change without notice.

Designers and Manufacturers of Geophysical Instruments
2 Thorncliffe Park Drive, Toronto 17, Ontario. (416) 425-1821

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Principle of Operation

The VLF-radio stations operating for communications with submarines have a vertical antenna. The antenna current is thus vertical, creating a concentric horizontal magnetic field around them. When these magnetic fields meet conductive bodies in the ground, there will be secondary fields radiating from these bodies. This equipment measures the vertical components of these secondary fields.

The EM16 is simply a sensitive receiver covering the frequency band of the new VLF-transmitting stations, with means of measuring the vertical field components.

The receiver has two inputs with two receiving coils built into the instrument. One coil has normally vertical axis and the other is horizontal.

The signal from one of the coils (vertical axis) is first minimized by tilting the coil. The tilt-angle is calibrated in percentages. The remaining signal in this coil is finally balanced out by a measured percentage of a signal from the other coil, after being shifted by 90°. The axis of this coil is at right angles to the axis of the first coil. This coil is kept normally parallel to the primary field.

Thus, if the secondary signals are small compared to the primary horizontal field, the mechanical tilt-angle is an accurate measure of the vertical real-component, and the compensation $\pi/2$-signal from the horizontal coil is a measure of the quadrature vertical signal.

2. Selection of the Station

The selection of the proper transmitting station is done by a plug-in unit inside the receiver. The equipment takes two selector-units simultaneously. A switch is provided for quick switching between these two selected stations.

The magnetic field lines from the station are always at right angles to the direction to the station. Always select a station which gives the field approximately at right angles to the main strike of the ore bodies or geological structure of the area you are presently working on. To select the stations, open first the cover on top of the instrument and pull out the plug-in unit on the side of the instrument frame and insert the proper plugs. Then close the cover again.

Here is the list and locations of some of the stations useful in Canada and United States.

Station	NAA:	Location,	Cutler, Maine.	Freq.	17.8 kc.
"	NSS:	"	Annapolis, Maryland.	"	21.4 kc.
"	NPG:	"	Seattle, Washington.	"	18.6 kc.
"	WWVL:	"	Fort Collins, Colorado.	"	20 kc.
For European use	GBR:		Rugby, England.	"	16 kc.

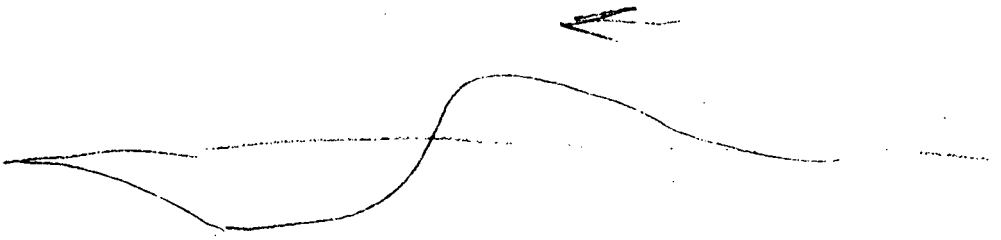
The direction of the survey lines should be selected approximately along the lines of the primary magnetic field; at right angles to the direction to the station being used. Before starting the survey, the instrument can be used to orient oneself in that respect. By turning the instrument sideways, the signal is minimum when the instrument is pointing towards the station thus indicating that the magnetic field is at right angles to the receiving coil inside the handle.

3. Taking a Reading

To take a reading, first orient the reference coil on the lower end of the handle along the magnetic lines. Rock the instrument back and forth for minimum sound intensity in the headphone. Use the volume control to set the sound level for comfortable listening. Then use your left hand to adjust the quadrature component dial on the front left corner of the instrument to further minimize the sound. After finding the minimum signal strength on both adjustments, read the inclinometer by looking into the small lens. Also mark down the quadrature reading on the front edge of the instrument.

While traveling to the next location you can, if you wish, keep the instrument in operating position. If abrupt changes in the position occurs while traveling, you might take extra stations to accurately pinpoint the details of the anomaly.

The dials inside the inclinometer are calibrated plus and minus percentages, and in degrees. Either ones can be used. If the instrument is facing 180° from the original direction of travel, the polarities of the readings will be reversed. When plotting the readings, care should be taken to correct the polarities. The important thing is to know the actual physical tilt-angle of the instrument. The lower end of the handle will, as a rule, point towards the conductor. The instrument is so calibrated that when approaching the conductor, the angles are positive in the in-phase component.



4. Plotting the Results

For easy interpretation of the results, it is good practice to plot the actual curves on the paper, using suitable scales for the percentage readings as well as horizontal distances over the ground.

5. Interpretation

The determination of depth can be done with fair accuracy with this instrument by noticing the horizontal distance between the maximum positive and negative readings. This should be the same as the actual depth from the ground surface to the center of the effective area of the conductive body. This point is not the center of the actual body, but somewhat closer to the upper edge.

Theoretically, for <u>spherical</u> conductor the depth

$h = \Delta x$ where Δx is the horizontal distance between the max. points of the vertical field H_z.

The radius $a = 1.3\, h \sqrt[3]{H_z\,(max.)}$

For <u>cylindrical</u> body

$h = 0.86\, \Delta x$

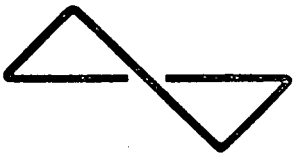
The radius $a = 1.22\, h \sqrt{H_z\,(max.)}$

In these equations $H_z = 1$ means 100% on the equpment dial.

The instrument is calibrated also in degrees. H_z equals the tangent of the angle.

The determination of depth is generally more reliable than the estimation of the actual dimension, a. The real component of H_z which we should use, decreases proportionally for a poorer conductor.

The Δx, however, is fairly well a constant for given ideal shape of the ore so that the depth can be estimated with fair accuracy.



One can also draw some conclusions about the depth and shape of the upper edge of the conductor by observing the actual smaller details of the profile.

A vertical sheet type of conductor, if it comes close to the surface, gives a sharp cross-over of large amplitude and slow roll-off on both sides.

Horizontal sheet should give a single polarity tilt-angle on the edge of it, and again the opposite way on the other edge.

When looking at the plotted curves, one notices that two adjacent conductors may modify the shape of the anomalies for each one. In cases like this, one has to look for the steepest gradients of the vertical (plotted) field, rather than the actual zero-crossings.

As with any EM, the largest and best conductors give the highest ratio of in-phase to quadrature components.

However, in practice most of the ore bodies are composed of different individual sections, and therefore one cannot use the in-phase/quadrature ratio as the sole indicator of the conductivity-size factor.

Sometimes the quadrature-component shows a reversed polarity compared to the in-phase readings. This can be due to the conductive overburden on top of the area of deeper (better) conductor. The vertical secondary field penetrating through the overburden has negative quadrature component.

6. Servicing

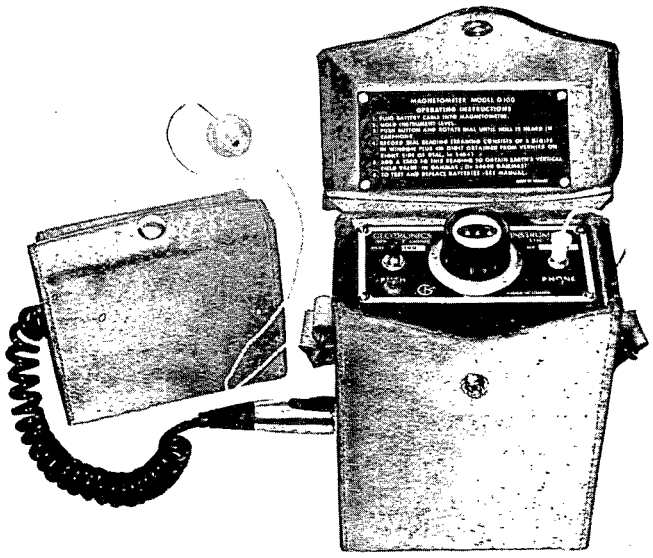
Changing the batteries is done by removing the cover and changing the penlight batteries one by one. Please notice the polarities marked for each individual cell. To test the condition of the batteries, turn the instrument on, press the push-button on the front panel. There should be a whistling sound in the headphone if the batteries are in usable condition. If the sound is not heard, the battery voltage may be low.

It may be occasionally necessary to clean the contacts of the plug-in unit. For this, use a clean rag that is very slightly moistened with oil.

If any repairs are necessary we recommend that the instrument be shipped to Geonics Limited for a thorough checkup and testing with proper measuring instruments.

GEOTRONICS INSTRUMENTS LIMITED 5107 VICTORY STREET, SOUTH BURNABY, B.C., PHONE 434-0137

Geophysical Instrument Design, Service, Sales & Rental



PORTABLE MAGNETOMETER MODEL G-100

MANUFACTURED AT 4245 E. HASTINGS STREET, NORTH BURNABY — PHONE 291-1617

DESCRIPTION

The G-100 is a new, lightweight, rugged instrument that can be used by inexperienced personnel. It is highly accurate, with excellent temperature stability and incorporates all the newest techniques in readout devices and transistorized circuitry. The new digital dial type of readout eliminates the conventional meter, adds to the ruggedness of the instrument and does away with magnetic distortion caused by meter magnets. The G-100 will outperform magnetometers that are sold at more than twice its price.

SPECIFICATIONS

- SENSITIVITY — 20 gammas per dial division
- RANGE — 100,000 gammas
- TYPE OF READOUT — Earphone to indicate null plus precision dial to absolute value of vertical field in gammas
- OPERATING PRINCIPLE — Neutralized fluxgate
- TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT — Less than 2 gammas per degree (C.)
- LEVELLING SYSTEM — Oil-damped gimbal, automatically self-levelling within ± 16 deg. No bubble required, but supplied if requested.
- WEIGHT AND DIMENSIONS — Magnetometer 2½ lbs., 4½" x 2½" x 8". Battery case 1½ lbs., 4½" x 4½" x 5½"
- PRICE [redacted] complete $1200.00

*Price Subject To Change Without Notice

DOMINION OF CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TO WIT:

In the Matter of Geophysical and Geochemical surveys on the Judy Group and the TAN Group of mineral claims in the Omineca Mining Division.

I, Heinz Veerman

of North Vancouver, B.C.

in the Province of British Columbia, do solemnly declare that the following is an accurate statement of the expenses incurred in relation to the geophysical and geochemical surveys carried out on the JUDY Group and the TAN Group of claims near Chuchi Lake in the Omineca M.D. from July 4th, 1969 to August 19th, 1969.

Salaries :

H. Veerman, P. Eng. July 15th to Aug. 15th, 1969. 1 month @ $1200.-	$ 1200.-
W.G. Botel, P. Eng. July 4th to Aug. 4th, 1969. 1 mo @ $850.-	$ 850.-
D.J. Woodsworth, July 4th to August 19th, 1969. 1½mo @ $ 600.-	900.-
K. Williamson, assistant. July 4th-Aug.19th. 1½ mo @ $450.-	675.-
A. Campbell, assistant. July 4th-August 4th. 1 mo @ $425.-	425.-
M. Camroux, assistant. July 4th-August 4th. 1 mo @ $400.-	400.-
G. McKillop. assistant. July 4th-August 19th. 1½ mo @ $425.-	637.50
D. Bruce, assistant. July 4th -August 19th. 1½ mo @ $400.-	600.-
R. Powell, assistant. July 4th-August 4th. 1 mo @ $400.-	400.-
Total salaries	$6087.50
Assaying, 1000 samples @ $1.- each	$1000.-
Magnetometer rental, 3 @ $150.-/mo for 1½ months	675.-
E.M. 16 rental, 3 @ $300.-/mo for 1½ months	1350.-
Helicopter transportation, men and supplies, 20 hours @ $145.-/hr	2900.-
Living expenses, 1½ months @ $800.-/mo	1200.-
Total expenditures	$13,212.50

A total of $5600.- is claimed for assesmentwork purposes on the Judy Group and the TAN Group . The survey covered partly open ground and consequently only part of the total expenditures is applied.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act."

Declared before me at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, this 2 day of October 1969, A.D.

H. Veerman

Julie Turner

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits for British Columbia or A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

SUB - MINING RECORDER

★o

In the Matter of

Statutory Declaration

(CANADA EVIDENCE ACT)

CHUCHI LAKE

N 65,000

N 60,000

N 55,000

E 55,000

E 60,000

E 65,000

ALEX 44 | ALEX 45
ALEX 42 | ALEX 43
ALEX 3 | ALEX 4 | ALEX 6 | ALEX 5
ALEX 1 | ALEX 2 | ALEX 8 | ALEX 7
ALEX 39 | ALEX 13 | ALEX 11 | ALEX 9
ALEX 40 | ALEX 14 | ALEX 12 | ALEX 10
ALEX 16 | ALEX 18 | ALEX 20
ALEX 15 | ALEX 17 | ALEX 19
ALEX 41
ALEX 5 FR.

BARB 7 | BARB 5 | BARB 3 | BARB 1
BARB 8 | BARB 6 | BARB 4 | BARB 2

TAN 8
TAN 7 | TAN 6
TAN 5 | TAN 4
TAN 3 | TAN 2
TAN 1

GREG 14 | GREG 12 | GREG 10
GREG 13 | GREG 11 | GREG 9
GREG 2 | GREG 3 | GREG 5 | GREG 7
GREG 1 | GREG 4 | GREG 6 | GREG 8

JUDY 1 | JUDY 3 | JUDY 5
JUDY 2 | JUDY 4 | JUDY 6
JUDY 18 | JUDY 16 | JUDY 14 | JUDY 12 | JUDY 10 | JUDY 8
JUDY 17 | JUDY 15 | JUDY 13 | JUDY 11 | JUDY 9 | JUDY 7

TAN GROUP

JUDY GROUP

GREG GROUP

Jean Marie Creek

W78-1

To accompany Geophysical-Geochemical Report on the TAN Group and the Judy Group near Chuchi Lake in the Omineca M.D. dated September 1969, by

2007

H. Veerman, P. Eng.

WEST COAST MINING & EXPLORATION

CHUCHI LAKE CLAIMS

CLAIM MAP

Scale 1" = 1000' Sept 5, 69 Botel 93N

N 65,000

CHUCHI LAKE

N 60,000

Base Station

Lake

Jean Marie Creek

N 55,000

N 50,000

E 55,000

E 60,000

E 65,000

To Accompany Geophysical-Geochemical REport on the TAN Group and the JUDY group near Chuchi Lake in the Omineca M.D. dated September 1969, by

H. Veerman, P. Eng.

TCHENTLO LAKE
JOB NO. 5202

CHUCHI LAKE
JOB NO. 5105

KEY MAP

2007

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2007 MAP #2

WEST COAST MINING & EXPLORATION

CHUCHI LAKE

G-100 MAGNETOMETER

Vertical Intensity in gammas. 5679 = 56790γ

SCALE	CONTOUR INTERVAL	DATE	JOB NO.	DRAWING NO.
1"=1000'	25'	Aug 1969	5105	1 of 2

SCALE AND ELEVATION DATUM BASED ON LIMITED GROUND CONTROL RESULTING IN GOOD RELATIVE, BUT UNCERTAIN ABSOLUTE MAP ACCURACY.

COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AT AN APPROXIMATE SCALE OF 1 INCH EQUALS 2640 FEET FLOWN IN 1968

To accompany Geophysical-Geochemical Report on the NAN Group and the Judy Group near Chuchi Lake in the Omineca M.D. dated September 1969, by

H. Veerman, P. Eng.

CHUCHI LAKES

N 60,000

N 58,000

N 56,000

N 54,000

N 52,000

N 50,000

E 55,000

E 60,000

E 65,000

West is negative

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
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WEST COAST MINING & EXPLORATION

NATION COPPER PROPERTY
CHUCHI LAKE

RONKA E.M. 16 SURVEY

Station SEATTLE
1 Inch vert.= 20% or 40%

Positive ◇ Negative ◇

Scale	Contour Interval	Date		
1" = 1000 ft	25	August 1969	W.H.	93 N

TCHENTLO LAKE JOB NO. 5202 — ② ① — CHUCHI LAKE JOB NO. 5105

KEY MAP

2007

To accompany Geophysical-Geochemical Report on the TAN Group and the Judy Group near Chuchi Lake in the Omineca M.D. dated September 1969, by

H. Veerman, P. Eng.

CHUCHI LAKE

N 65,000

N 60,000

N 55,000

N 50,000

E 55,000

E 60,000

E 65,000

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2007 MAP #4

WEST COAST MINING & EXPLORATION

NATION COPPER PROPERTY
CHUCHI LAKE

SOIL SURVEY

95 = Total Copper in Parts Per Million

Scale	Contour Interval	Date		
1" = 1000 ft.	25	August 1969	W.H.	93 N

TCHENTLO LAKE JOB NO. 5202

CHUCHI LAKE JOB NO. 5196

KEY MAP

2007