

21 93

DOMINION OF CANADA:
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
To Wit:

In the Matter of the Geological, Geochemical and
Magnetometer surveys on the Joy and Blue Groups,
Highland Valley, British Columbia.

I, RONALD H. D. PHILP

of 201-714 W Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

in the Province of British Columbia, do solemnly declare that the following personnel were employed and costs incurred in conducting the surveys during the period May 20-August 25, 1969.

PERSONNEL

E. Bold, labor May 20-July 26 = 68 days @ \$31.00/day	\$ 2,108.00	
J. Dare, labor May 20-July 26 = 68 days @ \$31.00/day	\$ 2,108.00	
M. Foort, labor May 20-July 7 = 49 days @ \$31.00/day	\$ 1,519.00	
D. Reimer, labor, May 24-31, June 1-24 = 32 days @ \$34.00/day	\$ 1,088.00	
J. Young, magnetometer operator, labor May 29-June 9, June 17-July 5, 31 days @ \$37.50/day	\$ 1,162.50	
A. Chupa, labor, July 3-26 = 23 days @ \$36.00/day	\$ 828.00	
R. McKinnon, labor, May 21-28 = 8 days @ \$31.00/day	\$ 248.00	
K. Hektor, party chief = 56 days @ \$50.00/day	\$ 2,800.00	
A. Chupa, July 28-Aug 25 = 29 days @ \$36.00/day	\$ 1,044.00	
K. Hektor, July 28-Aug 24 = 28 days @ \$50.00/day	\$ 1,400.00	
J. Mason, Aug 9-Aug 14 = 6 days @ \$30.00	\$ 180.00	
J. Jorgensen, Aug 11-25 = 15 days @ \$30.00	\$ 450.00	
D. Shuter, Aug 17-25 = 9 days @ \$37.50	\$ 337.50	\$15,273.00
<hr/>		
R. Philp - field geology 3 days, office, supervision report, 5 1/2 days = 8 1/2 days @ \$100.00/day	\$ 850.00	
G. Hawley - geologist, 6 days @ \$75.00/day	\$ 450.00	
F. Holcapek, geologist, 8 days @ \$75.00/day	\$ 600.00	
L. Marsh & K. Kikegawa, plotting, drafting, 120 hours @ \$5.00/hour	\$ 600.00	\$17,773.00

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 *7*
day of *Jan*, *1970*, A.D.

Neil Turner
A Commissioner for taking Affidavits for British Columbia or
A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.
Sub-mining Recorder

DISBURSEMENTS

Camp costs - 422 man days @ \$8.00/day	\$ 3,376.00	
Geochemical testing	1,881.00	
Truck rental - 3 months @ \$500.00	1,500.00	
Magnetometer rental	200.00	
Equipment, supplies, miscellaneous	600.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$ 7,557.00	<u>7,557.00</u>
TOTAL		<u>\$25,330.00</u>

EP 12

In the Matter of

Statutory Declaration
(CANADA EVIDENCE ACT)

2193

REPORT ON

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

ON THE CINDER PROPERTY, HIGHLAND VALLEY, B.C.

FOR

CONTINENTAL CINCOR MINES LTD. (NPL)

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Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. **2193** MAP.....

REPORT ON
GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS
ON THE CINDER PROPERTY, HIGHLAND VALLEY, B.C.
FOR
CONTINENTAL CINCH MINES LTD. (NPL)

INTRODUCTION

The Cinder Property consists of 64 mineral claims lying within the Guichon Batholith and situated 6 miles northwest of the Bethlehem Copper Mine in the Highland Valley region of British Columbia.

Staked in 1967 and 1968, the claims surround 4 crown-granted claims referred to as the Glossy Group on which vein-type copper occurrences had been explored in the early part of the century and again in the 1950's.

Copper mineralization on what is now referred to as the Cinder Property was explored previously by test pits and bulldozer trenching. During the summer of 1969, an exploration program consisting of line cutting, a claims survey, geological mapping, geochemical and magnetometer surveys, were conducted over the entire property. This work was performed by personnel of Agilis Exploration Services Ltd. under the direction of the writer. In addition, an induced polarization survey is currently being conducted but is not described in this report.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is situated in the Highland Valley Region, 13 miles southeast of Ashcroft, British Columbia. Co-ordinates are approximately $121^{\circ} 05'$ west longitude, $50^{\circ} 35'$ north latitude.

Access to the southern and central portions of the group is by dirt roads connecting with the main Highland Valley road approximately 5 miles west of the Bethlehem turnoff.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The claims lie within an area of low to moderate relief with elevations varying between approximately 4800 and 6500 feet above sea-level.

Most of the area is treed with pine, spruce and fir while underbrush is generally absent except along creeks. Although most of the area is fairly open and easily traversed, considerable windfall and thick second-growth occur in some sections making travel difficult.

PROPERTY

The Cinder Property consists of the following 64 mineral claims and fractions recorded in the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia.

Blu 1 - 8	Jack 1 - 4
Joy 1 - 6	Jack 5 - 6
Joy 8, 10, 12	Jack 7 - 8
Jo 1 - 11	Jay 1 - 2
Joe 1 - 15	Jay 4
Joy # 1 Fr.	Jay 6
Joy # 2 Fr.	Jay 8
Jae 1 - 4	
Jae 5, 6	

CONTROL GRID AND CLAIMS SURVEY

A base line was established in a north-south direction near the center of the group with parallel tie-lines at 2000-3000 foot intervals to either side. Cross-lines were run in an east-west direction at 400 foot intervals from the base line and tied into all tie lines where these were crossed.

All lines were established by chain and compass and cut-out with axe and power saw. Stations were marked with pickets and flagging at 200 foot intervals.

For reference to the later surveys the property has been divided into the north and south grids. The north grid totals 10,600 feet of base line, 18,600 feet of tie lines and 139,500 feet of cross lines; the south grid totals 10,200 feet of base line, 7,600 feet of tie lines, and 191,600 feet of cross-lines. This provides total mileages cut of 3.9 miles of base-lines; 5.0 miles of tie-lines; and 62.5 miles of cross-lines.

Initially, a rough claims boundary survey was conducted to determine the approximate limits of the group. Following completion of the grid all claim posts that could be located were plotted in relation to this grid.

GEOLOGY

Mapping Procedure:

Geological mapping was carried out on a reconnaissance basis at a scale of 1 inch = 400 feet using the previously established grid for control. Traverses were carried out along all cross-lines and at random intervals between lines. Any outcrops or other geological features encountered off the lines were tied into the grid by pace and compass.

Regional Geology:

Regionally, the property lies within the Guichon Batholith and is underlain by rocks of this intrusive body plus younger overlying volcanics of the Kamloops Group. Regional mapping of the Batholith at a scale of 1 inch = 1 mile by K. E. Northcote is available, together with a comprehensive geological report.

The Guichon Batholith is approximately 40 miles in length, elongated in a north-south direction, with an average width of 16 miles. Younger volcanics and/or sediments overlie the northern portion of the intrusive, including a portion of that lying within the Cinder Property.

Varying from acid to intermediate in composition, the Batholith is a complex intrusive with generally younger rocks toward the center, the core also being more acidic. The Cinder Property lies within the Highland Valley Phase as mapped by Northcote.

Copper mineralization is widespread throughout the Batholithic rocks and several major deposits have been located. Mineralization occurs as disseminations, along fracture planes, and in quartz stringers and veins. Strongly mineralized areas generally accompany zones of intense alteration.

Molybdenite values are also present within the known ore zones. Pyrite is widespread throughout the rocks, together with magnetite and hematite in variable amounts.

Local Geology:

Overburden cover is extensive throughout the claim group, with abundant intrusive outcrop restricted to a few sections in the central and northwestern portions of the claims. Outcrops are more frequent in much of the area underlain by volcanics.

The intrusives mapped throughout the area are essentially a medium-grained granodiorite in composition, consisting of quartz, orthoclase, plagioclase, biotite and hornblende, and varying mainly in grain size, quartz content, feldspar alteration and percentages of biotite-hornblende present. On the accompanying geological map the intrusives have been divided into 6 zones based on these mineral variations. No attempt has been made to distinguish on the basis of grain size which often varies considerably within individual outcrops. Boundaries are arbitrary as the zones naturally overlap, with a compromise often necessary between the type of feldspar and percent mafics present. Principal differences in the various zones are as follows:

- ZONE 1 Grey feldspars predominant; biotite 15-30%; hornblende content less than biotite.
- ZONE 2 Feldspar is in part glassy; biotite 5-10%; hornblende 10-20%.
- ZONE 3 Feldspar mostly glassy; minor hornblende (less than 5%); biotite \pm 20%.
- ZONE 4 Similar to Zone 2 but mainly opaque feldspar.
- ZONE 5 Hornblende 20-30%; biotite 5-10%.
- ZONE 6 Tourmaline, quartz, epidote, common; sulphides often present along shears.

In addition to the above distinctions other variations were noted during the reconnaissance mapping in the field and from microscopic study of selected samples in the office. Magnetite is present in varying amounts throughout as an accessory mineral. Biotite occurs as both a primary and secondary constituent, with a zoning indicated in the primary biotite content although this was not mapped in the field. Quartz content appears to increase towards the southern and central portions of the group.

Alterations most evident are presence of secondary biotite, chloritization, minor sericitization, silicification, and possible tourmalinization.

Secondary biotite is indicated by cross-relationships in slightly foliated rocks and near perfect pseudomorphs after hornblende. Also biotite is often developed along cleavage planes within the hornblende.

Chloritization of the hornblende is common throughout, and chlorite, with occasionally sericite, is common along slip planes. Overall, chloritization is strongest towards the central portion of the group and the trenched and mineralized areas on both the Continental Cinch property and Crown Grants.

Tourmaline is present in quartz-tourmaline veins and was noted under the microscope in samples of a dark phase of the intrusive. These were taken from float near 52S, 36W; 4S, 16W; 8N, 22W. The tourmaline has not been distinguished in the field thus its extent is not known.

Kamloops Group volcanics overlie the intrusive rocks in the northeastern and southeastern portions of the group. These consist mainly of light grey to reddish-brown basalts, commonly vesicular. A light grey, siliceous rhyolite is also present, more commonly in the southeastern section.

Structure:

Zoning within the intrusive as described earlier is irregular, although a weak north-northwest trend is evident. In general, the overlying volcanic flows are either flat lying or gently dipping, striking from northwesterly to north-easterly. Folding occurs within the volcanics, notably at 48S, 58E.

Several directions of jointing are common, the most prominent being northeast, dipping vertical or steeply southeast; N65-80W, dipping moderately to steeply north; northwest, dipping steeply to the northeast, and N-N20E, dipping steeply to the east. Shearing is most common along the northwest trending fractures.

Two major northeasterly trending faults, shown on the accompanying geological map, are indicated by topographic features, plus foliation and fracturing within outcrops. In addition, both are further substantiated by a series of magnetic lows. Other less prominent faults are indicated by topography and magnetics, a northeasterly trend being most common.

Mineralization:

Pyrite, and occasionally chalcopyrite, is commonly disseminated in trace amounts within the intrusive rocks. Chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite and malachite occur in quartz-tourmaline-chlorite veins in the southwest portion of Joy # 1 mineral claim. These trend $N65^{\circ}-70^{\circ}W/80^{\circ}N$, and are similar and parallel to the main vein on the Crown Grants. Malachite, and occasional chalcopyrite and bornite, occur along shears and narrow stringers in the trenched area on Blu # 3 and #4. Mineralization is associated with strong shearing plus chlorite, K-feldspar and minor sericite alteration.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYField Procedures:

Soil samples were collected at 200 foot intervals along all cross-lines for a total of 62.5 miles. Sampling was carried out using either an auger or small grub-hoe, and samples were taken wherever possible from the soil horizon immediately underlying the surface humous layer. Depth taken varies up to 30 inches but generally ranges between 4 and 8 inches. Most common soil type is a brown, grey-brown, or reddish sandy or silty clay.

Notes were taken at each sample location describing soil type, depth taken, topography, vegetation and any other pertinent features that could be used later in interpreting the results.

Testing Procedures:

Samples were packaged in Kraft envelopes and forwarded to Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver for analysis.

After being dried in an electric oven at $150^{\circ}F$ the soil was screened to -80 mesh and digested by a perchloric-nitric acid mixture. Analysis was for total copper by atomic absorption, with values reported in parts per million (ppm).

Survey Results:

All geochemical values were plotted at a scale of 1 inch = 400 feet and contoured at 20 ppm intervals.

Background has arbitrarily been taken as varying up to 45 ppm, with mixed higher background and weakly anomalous values between this and 100 ppm and significantly anomalous values above 100 ppm copper. Most anomalies are grouped in the central and west-central portions of the property and no significant ones were outlined in the eastern, northeastern or southern sections. This can partially be attributed to the capping by younger volcanics in a large portion of these latter sections.

The most extensive anomalous area trends northerly for 4200 feet between lines 22 + 00S and 20 + 00N, lying partially within the crown granted area. Width varies from 200 to 1000 feet and peak value is 3150 ppm copper, with most values ranging between 100 and 400 ppm. The anomaly can be attributed in part to topography, with several low lying areas and creeks within its limits. Considerable outcrop occurs within the northern portion and copper mineralization has been reported previously within the crown granted area. Copper mineralization exposed in trenches a short distance to the east on lines 16 + 00S and 20 + 00S strikes towards the widest portion of the anomaly.

A smaller anomalous area extends south of this between 26 + 00S and 42 + 00S. This occurs entirely within a swampy section though and can be attributed largely to these conditions, although copper-tourmaline bearing float was noted within the area.

Several small, erratically distributed anomalies, three of which are considered significant, occur east of the above two, between approximately 0 + 00 and 32 + 00E and 4 + 00N and 46 + 00S. Copper mineralization has been exposed a short distance northwest of the first area which measures 1300 feet in a north-south direction by 400 feet wide and is centered at 22 + 00E, 12 + 00S. Outcrop has been noted at one point near the northern end of the zone.

A second, smaller area trending northwesterly measures 1000 by 250 feet and is centered at 4 + 00E, 10 + 00S. Outcrop occurs in the southern portion and copper mineralization a short distance to the southwest.

A third anomalous area, centered at 16 + 00E, 32 + 00S and measuring roughly 1000 by 400 feet may be due mainly to topographic conditions. However, an inferred northeasterly trending fault passes through the anomalous area.

A larger anomalous area, centered at 40 + 00W, 4 + 00S, measures 1600 by 600 feet trending in a southwesterly direction and extending beyond the western boundary of the claims. The anomalous values occur within a swampy section but also lie adjacent to an inferred northeasterly trending fault. No outcrop was noted in the immediate area.

In the northwestern section of the claims 3 anomalous areas trend northwesterly extending from 20 + 00N to 48 + 00N. The largest measures 2200 by 200 feet, generally trending along the slope. Considerable outcrop occurs here, with zoning in the intrusives being much more pronounced and variable than in most areas. No mineralization was noted although the outline of the anomaly would suggest a possible vein type deposit similar to those existing to the southeast might be the cause. Similar conditions exist in the second anomalous area to the immediate northwest while the third area, which extends off the northwestern corner of the grid, appears to be influenced largely by topography. In general, however, these three anomalies cross the topographic trend with most creeks in the immediate area flowing southwesterly.

Several other small anomalous areas appear within the surveyed area. These generally consist of only 1 or 2 isolated highs though and are not considered significant.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Equipment Used:

The magnetometer survey was conducted using a Sharpe Model MF1 Fluxgate Magnetometer with readings taken at 200 foot intervals on all base and cross lines. This instrument is self-orienting, requires only coarse levelling, and has temperature compensations built into the instrument. The magnetometer can be read to five gammas on the lowest scale range and scale ranges vary from a minimum of

plus or minus 1000 gammas on this scale to a maximum of plus or minus 100,000 gammas on the highest scale. A high latitude adjustment permits zeroing of the magnetometer at any location.

Field Procedures:

The magnetometer was zeroed for this property and base stations established at 400 foot intervals along all base and tie lines. In establishing these base stations, each loop ended at the same station as it began and the average of two readings taken at each station was used in subsequent calculations.

Following this, magnetometer readings were taken at 200 foot intervals on all cross-lines with each traverse starting and ending at an established base station. Elapsed time on these traverses seldom exceeded one hour.

Tolerable diurnal variation for any traverse was on gamma per minute elapsed, and actual variation was generally considerably less.

Corrections:

Compensations built into the instrument eliminate any need for temperature corrections being applied to the field readings. Diurnal corrections have been applied to all readings and were determined by the difference from the correct reading between the initial and final base stations of each traverse.

This variation is assumed to be linear and the correction for any one reading in a traverse is the diurnal variation multiplied by the ratio; time elapsed when reading taken, divided by total time elapsed in the loop.

Interpretation:

Values for the survey range between extremes of approximately -2000 and +3500 gammas but generally lie between +500 and +2000 gammas.

The magnetic susceptibility of the volcanics is more variable than that of the intrusives, creating a much more erratic pattern and enabling the limits of these volcanics to be more readily determined than is possible from the geological mapping alone. Values over the volcanics occurring in the southeastern corner of the property are generally lower than those to the northeast.

No outcrop occurs within the area of a broad magnetic low near the eastern ends of lines 0 + 00 to 12 + 00N, although it is believed the area is underlain by volcanics.

Magnetic contours within the area of the intrusives generally exhibit a weak northeasterly to northerly trend, agreeing with the regional structure of the batholith.

Several northeasterly alignments of magnetic lows which are present may be indicative of faults. Two of the more prominent correspond to topographic lineaments and inferred faults shown on the accompanying geological map. A series of lows trending slightly west of north occurs from 28 ± 00S, 14 + 00W to 0 + 00, 24 + 00W, corresponding to the direction of zoning within the intrusive in this section.

No distinctive magnetic highs or lows are present within the areas of the main geochemical anomalies. Very small lows occur near those anomalies centered at 32 + 00S, 16 + 00E and 12 + 00S, 22 + 00E.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Most of the Cinder Property is underlain by granodiorite of the Guichen Batholith, capped in the northeast and southeast portions by younger volcanic rocks belonging to the Kamloops Group. Differences within the intrusives consist mainly in variations in grain size, alterations, quartz content and percent hornblende and biotite. Increased quartz content and chlorite alteration is strongest in the southern and central portions of the group, with most known copper mineralization occurring in the central area.

Concentrations of copper mineralization are accompanied by quartz veining, shearing, chlorite, sericite and K-feldspar alteration.

Tourmaline is occasionally present within the intrusives but its relationship to mineralization other than in quartz-tourmaline veins is not known.

Several copper-geochemical anomalies have been outlined by the soil sampling survey. Most are influenced at least in part by topographic conditions. No

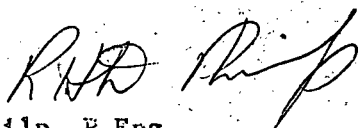
copper mineralization has been noted in any of the areas to account for the anomalous conditions, except for minor copper bearing float in the vicinity of the anomaly centered near 34S, 08E. The largest, partially within the crown grants, may be due partly to glacial debris from the mineralization exposed here and to drainage. Copper mineralization has been exposed near two anomalies southeast of the crown grants and two additional anomalies are partially coincident to major faults.

The magnetometer survey distinguished between the intrusives and overlying volcanics, serving as an aid in geological mapping of areas containing extensive overburden. However, the survey did not distinguish between the various zones which were geologically mapped. Two small magnetic lows, which may be indicative of alteration zones, are closely related to geochemical anomalies and should be considered when investigating these. Several possible faults are indicated by linear series of magnetic lows, two of which correspond to northeasterly trending faults previously mapped.

The nine geochemical anomalies described in detail in the text of this report warrant investigation. Future exploration of these should consist of detailed geological and geochemical surveys, induced polarization surveys, followed by trenching and/or drilling. Also detailed work should be conducted in the area of the magnetic low near the eastern ends of lines 0 + 00 to 12 + 00N.

However, as an induced polarization survey is currently being conducted over most of the property, it is recommended that further investigation of the anomalous conditions be deferred, pending correlation of results from these and the induced polarization survey. Following this, a detailed program for investigating the anomalous zones in order of priority will be outlined.

Respectfully submitted,



R. H. D. Philp, P.Eng.,

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.,

121°00'

Cache Creek



KAMLOOPS LAKE

Walthachin

Savona

Kamloops

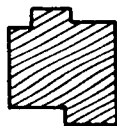
Ashcroft

Barnes

RIVER

Tunkwa L.

CONTINENTAL CINCH



50° 30'

Martel

BETHLEHEM COPPER

50° 30'

VALLEY COPPER

LORNEX

THOMPSON RIVER

NICOLA

Spences Bridge

PROVINCIAL

*P. B. Hirst
Jan. 26, 1970*

FOREST

Nicola

Merritt

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LIMITED

LOCATION MAP

CONTINENTAL CINCH MINES LTD. (NPL.)

HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA BC.

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

DRAWN BY : P.V.

SCALE : 1" = 4 Miles

CHECKED BY : F.H.

DATE : January, 1970

Vancouver

River

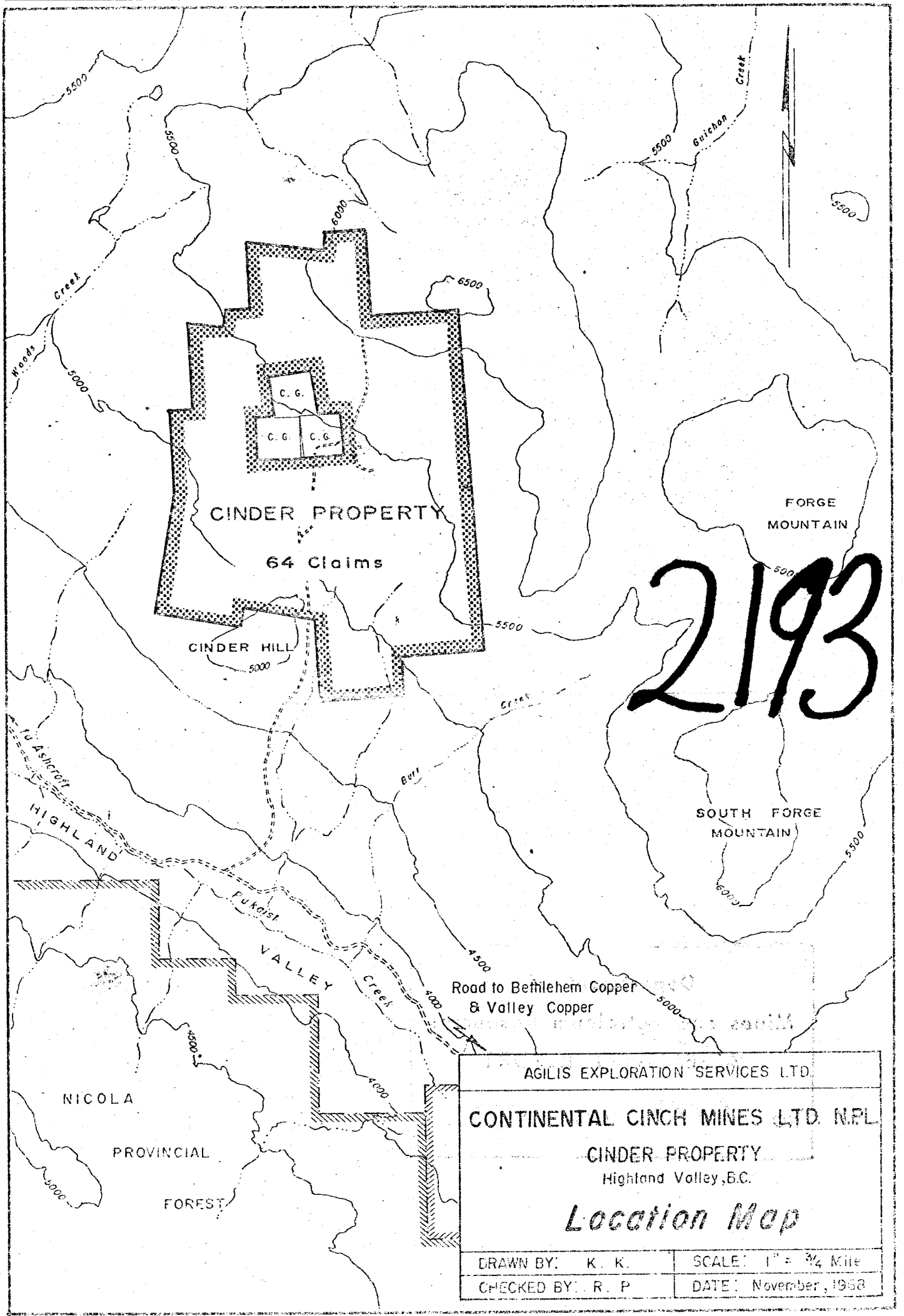
Merritt

121°00'

NTS. 92-1

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 2193 MAP #1



CINDER PROPERTY

64 Claims

CINDER HILL

FORGE MOUNTAIN

2193

SOUTH FORGE MOUNTAIN

Road to Bethlehem Copper & Valley Copper

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

CONTINENTAL CINCH MINES LTD. N.P.L.

CINDER PROPERTY
Highland Valley, B.C.

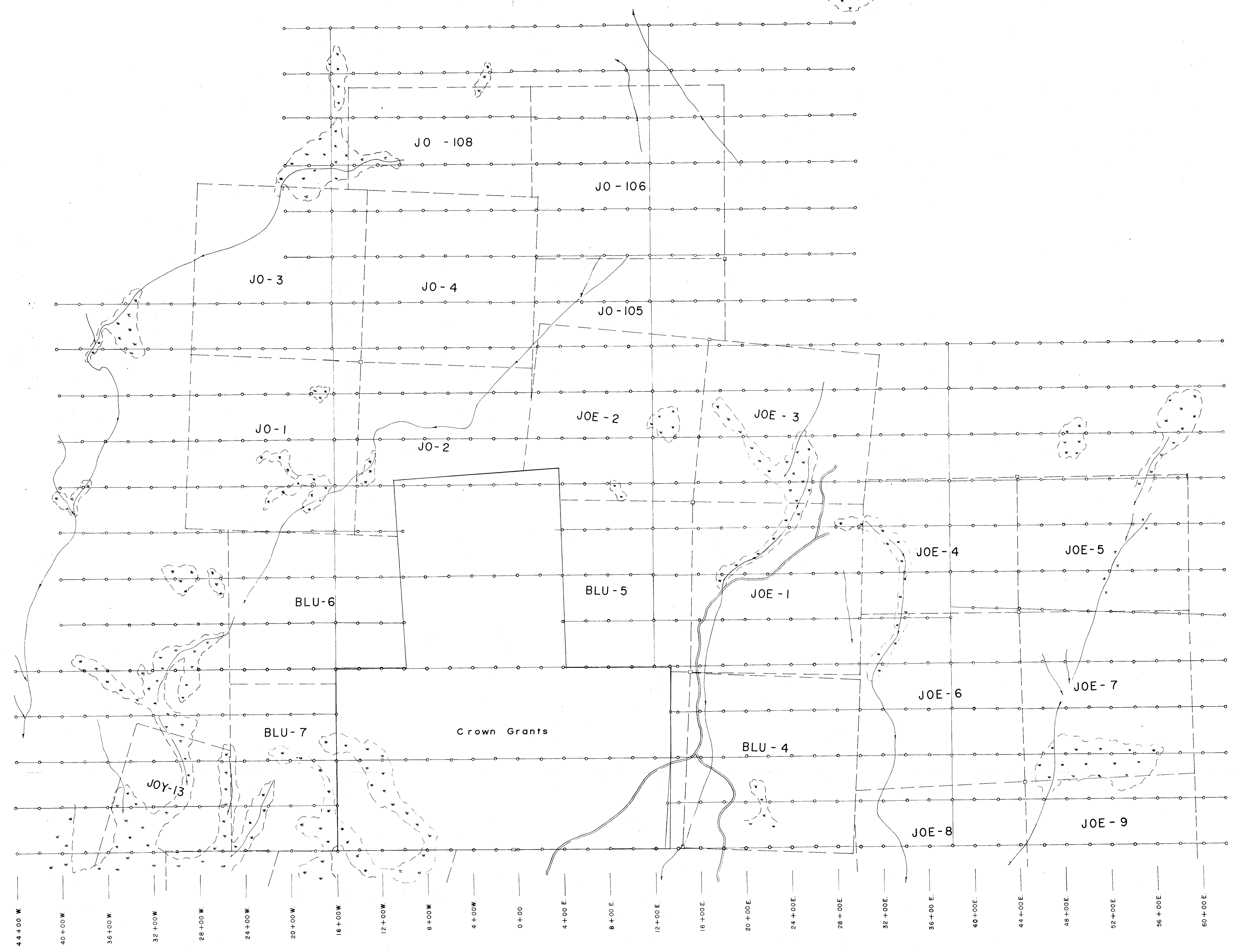
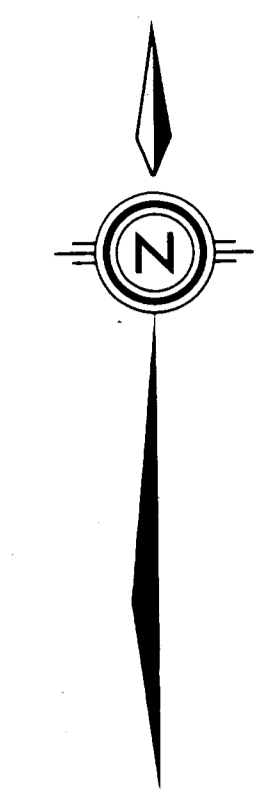
Location Map

DRAWN BY: K. K.

SCALE: 1" = 3/4 Mile

CHECKED BY: R. P.

DATE: November, 1968



72+00 N
68+00 N
64+00 N
60+00 N
56+00 N
52+00 N
48+00 N
44+00 N
40+00 N
36+00 N
32+00 N
28+00 N
24+00 N
20+00 N
16+00 N
12+00 N
8+00 N
4+00 N
0+00 Baseline

44+00 W
40+00 W
36+00 W
32+00 W
28+00 W
24+00 W
20+00 W
16+00 W
12+00 W
8+00 W
4+00 W
0+00
4+00 E
8+00 E
12+00 E
16+00 E
20+00 E
24+00 E
28+00 E
32+00 E
36+00 E
40+00 E
44+00 E
48+00 E
52+00 E
56+00 E
60+00 E

LEGEND

- SWAMP
- CLAIM POST

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. **2193** MAP **#3**

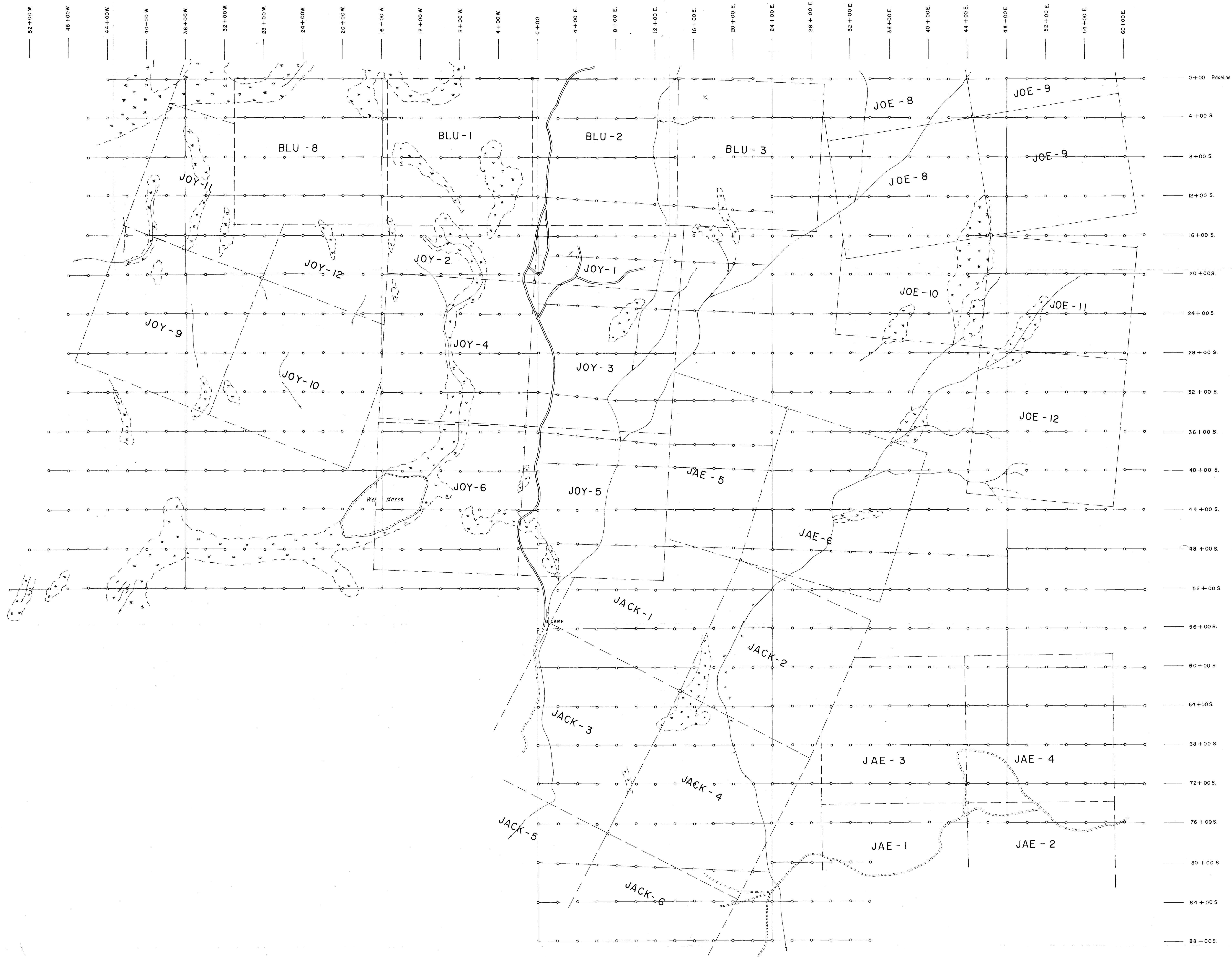
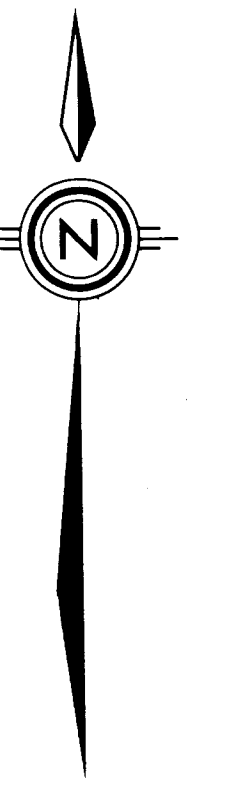
2193

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

CONTINENTAL CINCH MINES LTD.
CINDER PROPERTY
NORTH HALF

Base Map

DRAWN BY: L.M.	SCALE: 1" = 400'
CHECKED BY: R.P.	DATE: AUG, 1969



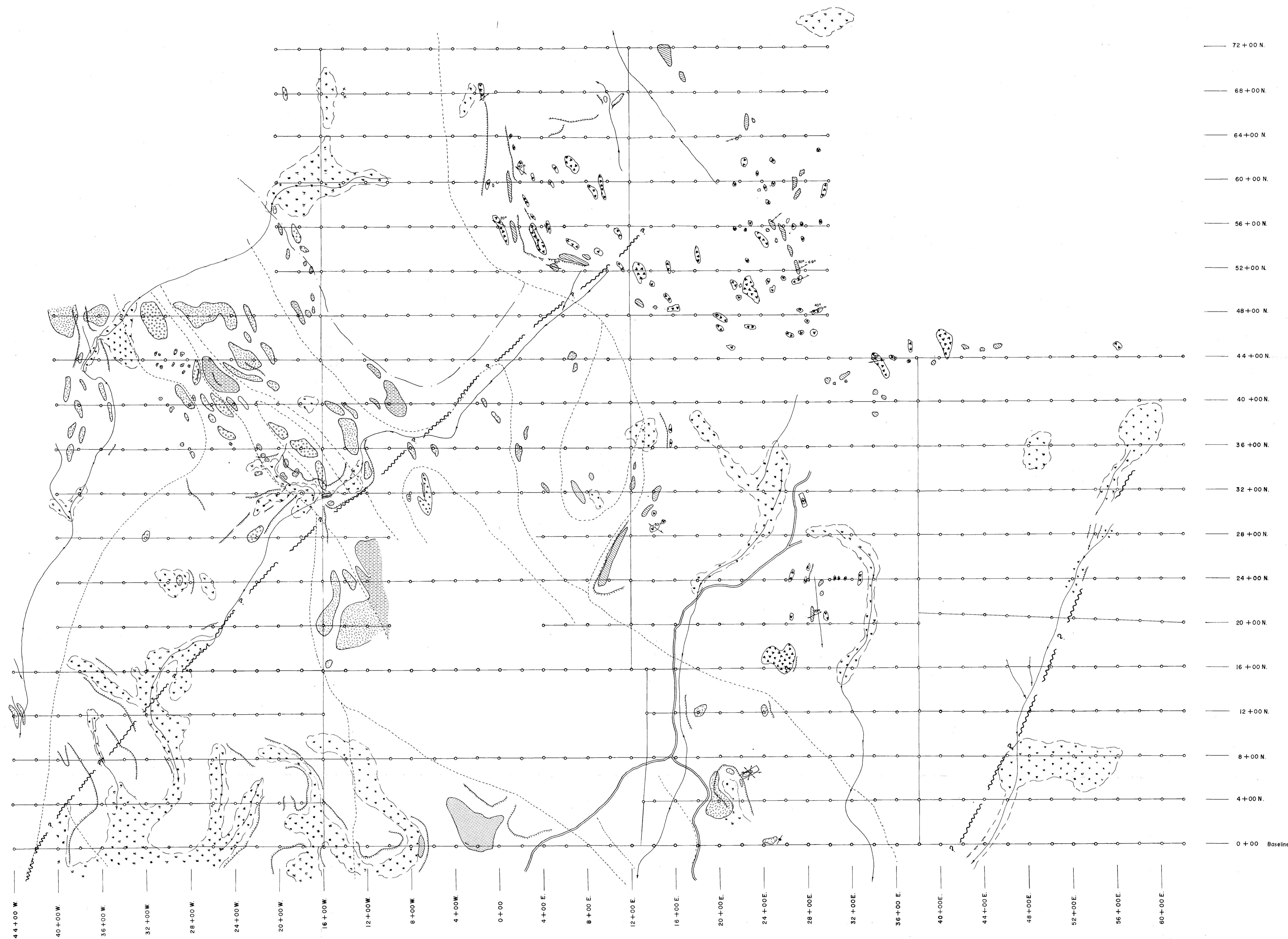
Legend

- Swamp
- Claim Post

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2193 MAP # 4

2193

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.	
CONTINENTAL CINCH MINES LTD.	
CINDER PROPERTY	
SOUTH HALF	
Base Map	
DRAWN BY: L.M.	SCALE: 1" = 400'
CHECKED BY: R.P.	DATE: AUG, 1969



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2193 MAP #5

Legend

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Zone 1 (grey feldspar, biotite > hornblende) | Copper mineralization |
| Zone 2 (feldspar glassy in part, Biotite - 5-10%, Hornblende - 10-20%) | Outcrop |
| Zone 3 (glassy feldspar, biotite > hornblende) | Jointing |
| Zone 4 (opaque feldspar, hornblende > biotite, similar to Zone 2) | Bedding or foliation |
| Zone 5 (hornblende > biotite) | Known fault |
| Zone 6 (tourmaline, quartz, epidote) | Inferred fault |
| Volcanic Rocks | Inferred contact |
| Basalt, rhyolite | Break in slope |
| | Creek |
| | Swamp |
| | Main road |
| | Secondary road |

2193

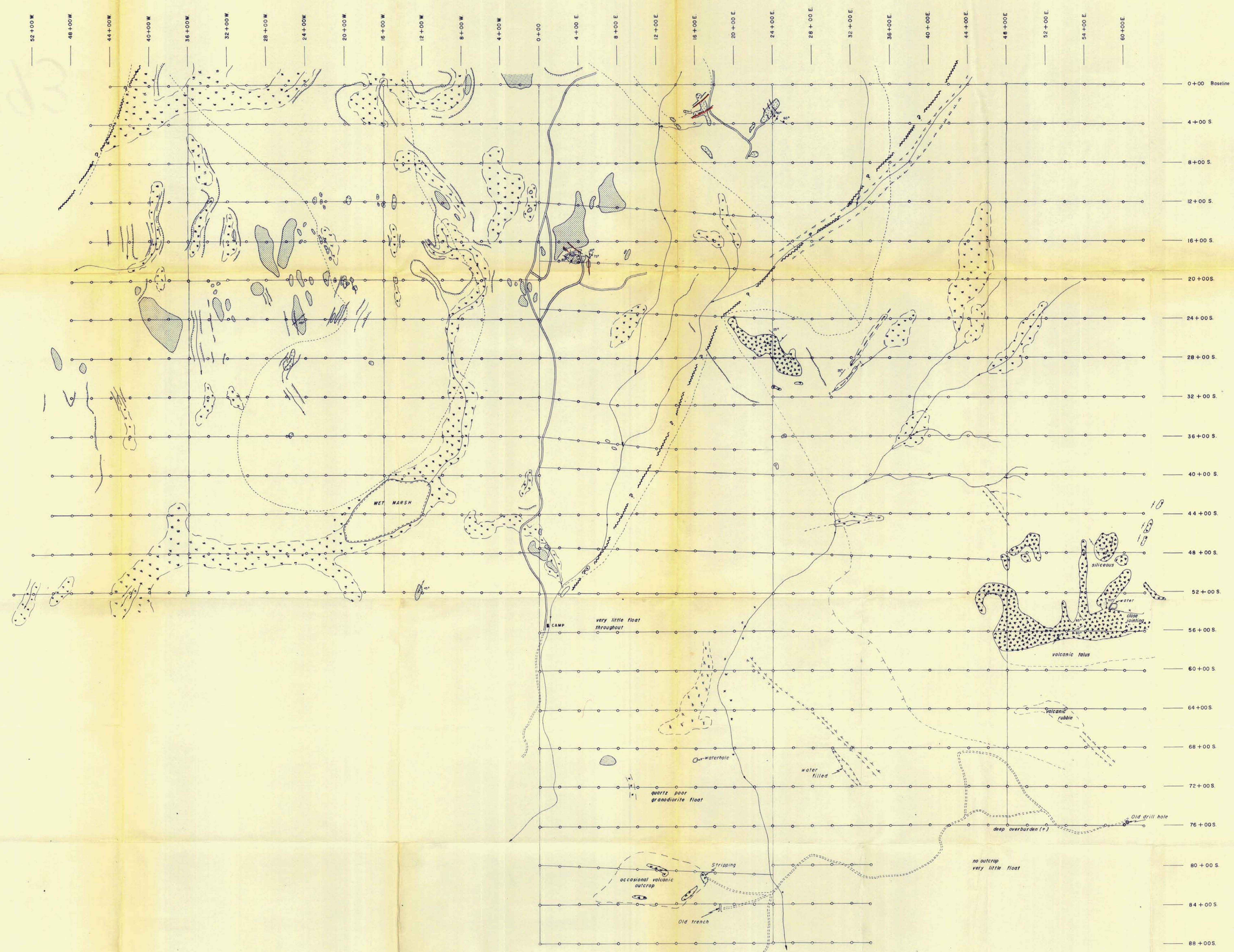
AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

CONTINENTAL CINCH MINES LTD.

CINDER PROPERTY
NORTH HALF

Geological Survey

DRAWN BY: L. M.	SCALE: 1" = 400'
CHECKED BY: R. P.	DATE: AUG, 1969



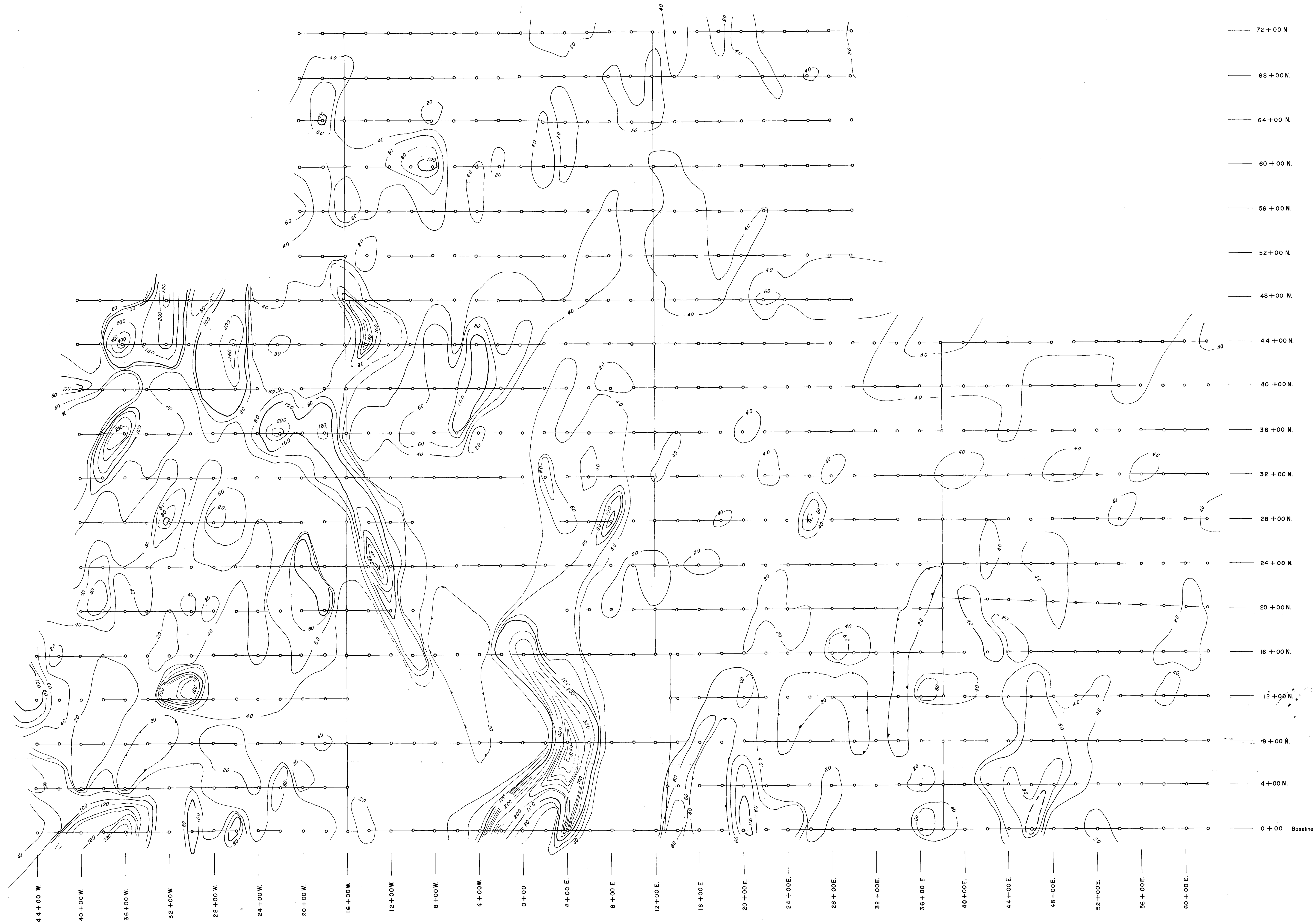
- Legend**
- | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------|
| | Intrusive Rocks | | Copper mineralization |
| | Zone 1 (grey feldspar, biotite hornblende) | | Outcrop |
| | Zone 2 (feldspar glassy in part, hornblende - 10-20%) | | Jointing |
| | Zone 3 (glassy feldspar, biotite hornblende) | | Bedding or foliation |
| | Zone 4 (opaque feldspar, hornblende biotite, similar to Zone 2) | | Known fault |
| | Zone 5 (hornblende biotite) | | Inferred fault |
| | Zone 6 (tourmaline, quartz, epidote) | | Break in slope |
| | Volcanic Rocks | | Creek |
| | Basalt, rhyolite | | Swamp |
| | | | Main road |
| | | | Secondary road |

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2193 MAP #6

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AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
CONTINENTAL CINCH MINES LTD.
CINDER PROPERTY
SOUTH HALF
Geological Survey

DRAWN BY: L. M. SCALE: 1" = 400'
CHECKED BY: R. P. DATE: AUG, 1969



72+00 N.
 68+00 N.
 64+00 N.
 60+00 N.
 56+00 N.
 52+00 N.
 48+00 N.
 44+00 N.
 40+00 N.
 36+00 N.
 32+00 N.
 28+00 N.
 24+00 N.
 20+00 N.
 16+00 N.
 12+00 N.
 8+00 N.
 4+00 N.
 0+00 Baseline

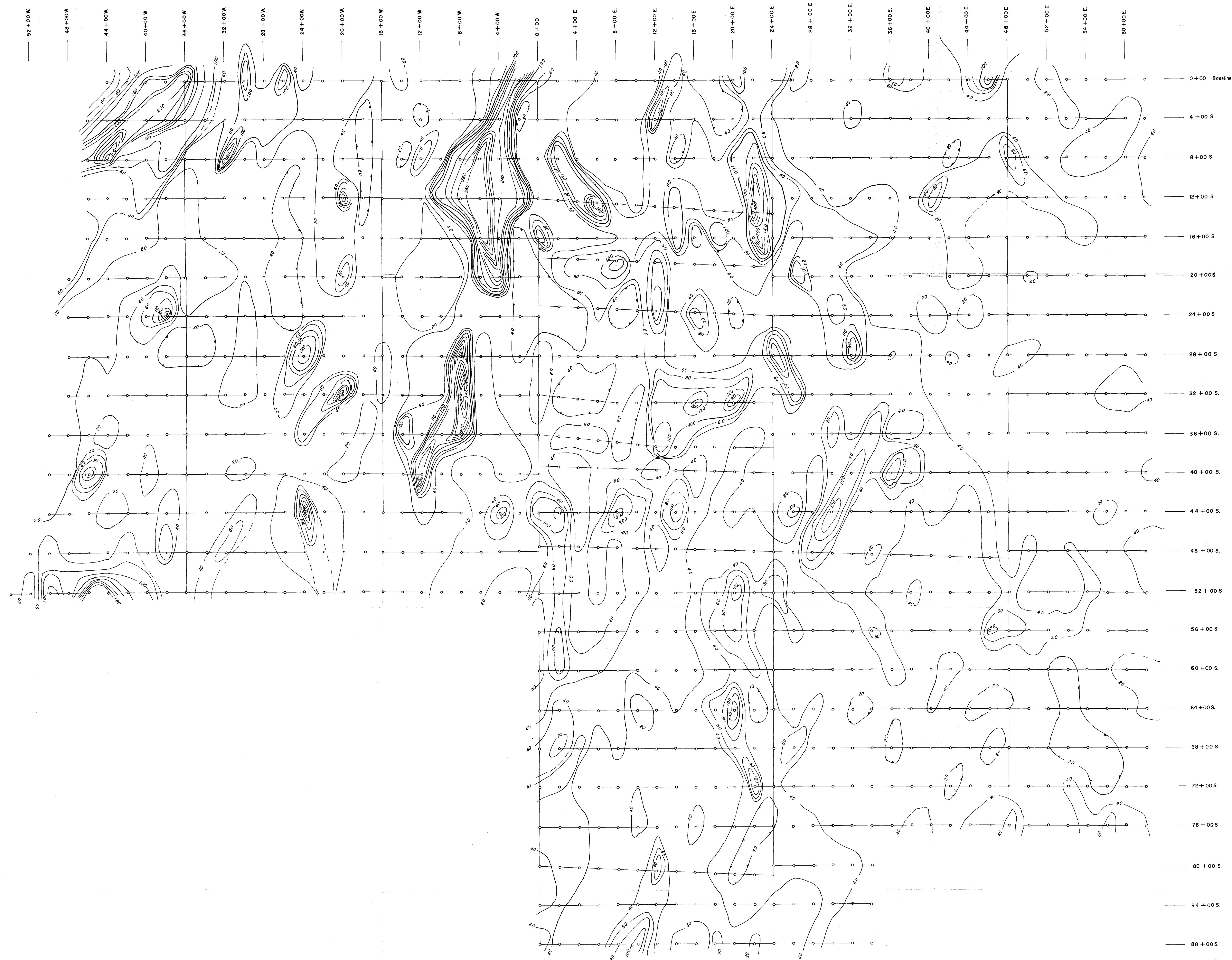
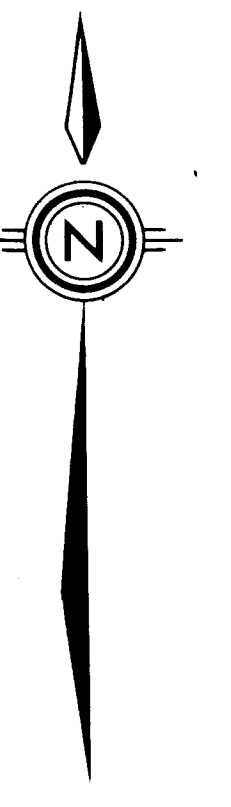
44+00 W. 40+00 W. 36+00 W. 32+00 W. 28+00 W. 24+00 W. 20+00 W. 16+00 W. 12+00 W. 8+00 W. 4+00 W. 0+00 4+00 E. 8+00 E. 12+00 E. 16+00 E. 20+00 E. 24+00 E. 28+00 E. 32+00 E. 36+00 E. 40+00 E. 44+00 E. 48+00 E. 52+00 E. 56+00 E. 60+00 E.

Legend
 20 Copper Contour
 (contour interval — 20 ppm)

Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 2193 MAP #7

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AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
 CONTINENTAL CINCH MINES LTD.
 CINDER PROPERTY
 NORTH HALF
 Geochemical Survey
 CONTOUR MAP
 DRAWN BY: L. M. SCALE: 1" = 400'
 CHECKED BY: R. P. DATE: AUG, 1969

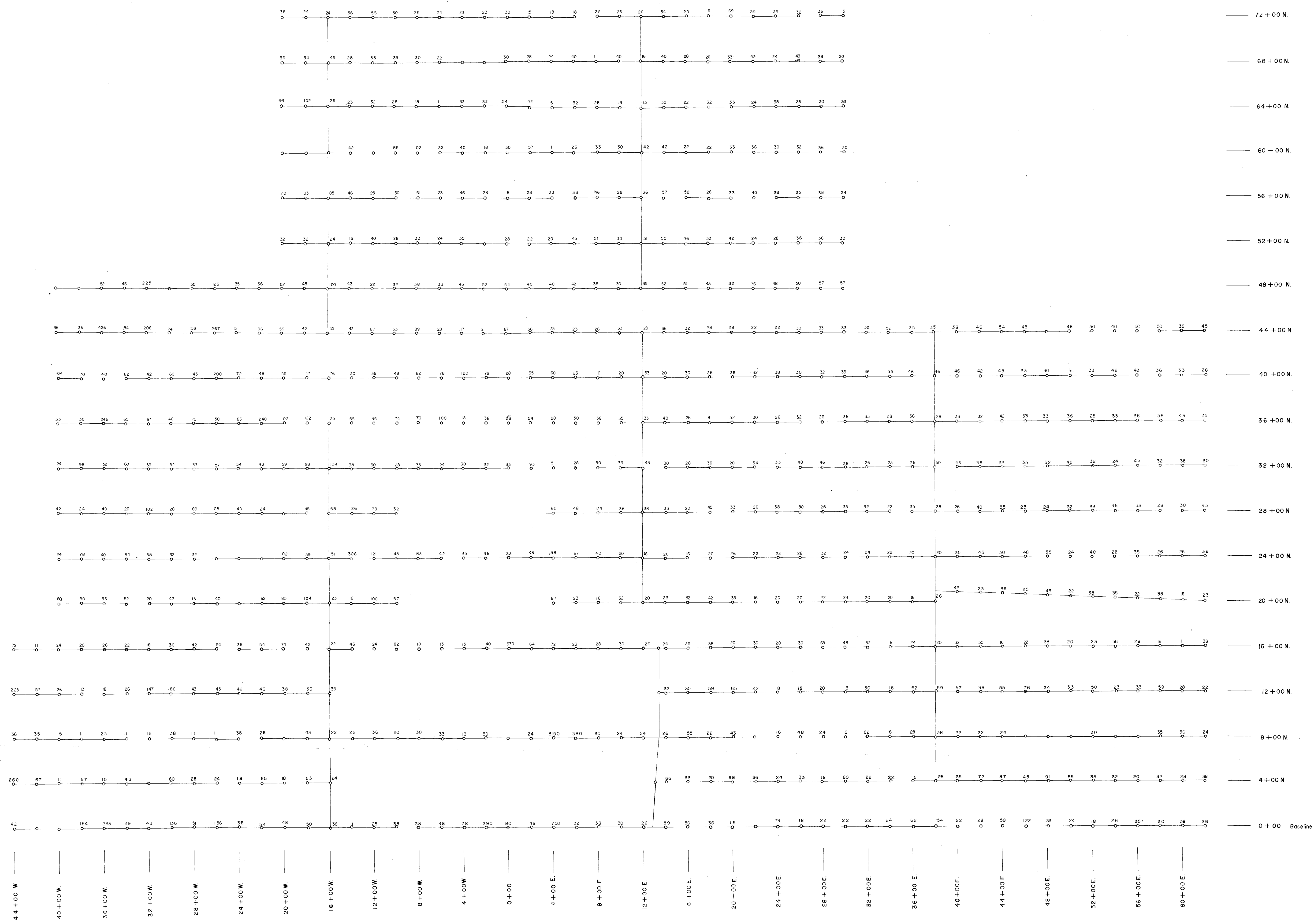
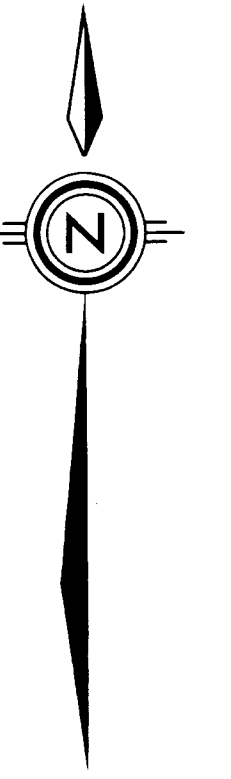


Legend
40' Copper Contour (contour interval - 20 ppm)

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2193 MAP #8

2193

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
CONTINENTAL CINCH MINES LTD.
CINDER PROPERTY
SOUTH HALF
Geochemical Survey
CONTOUR MAP
DRAWN BY: L.M. SCALE: 1" = 400'
CHECKED BY: R.P. DATE: AUG, 1969



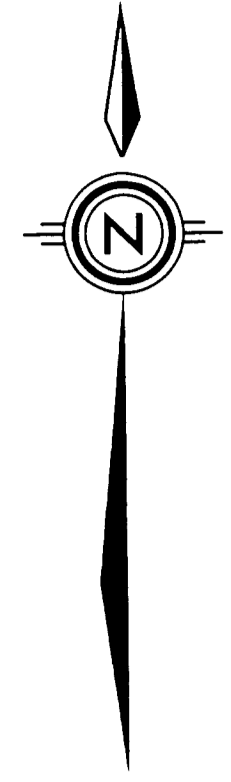
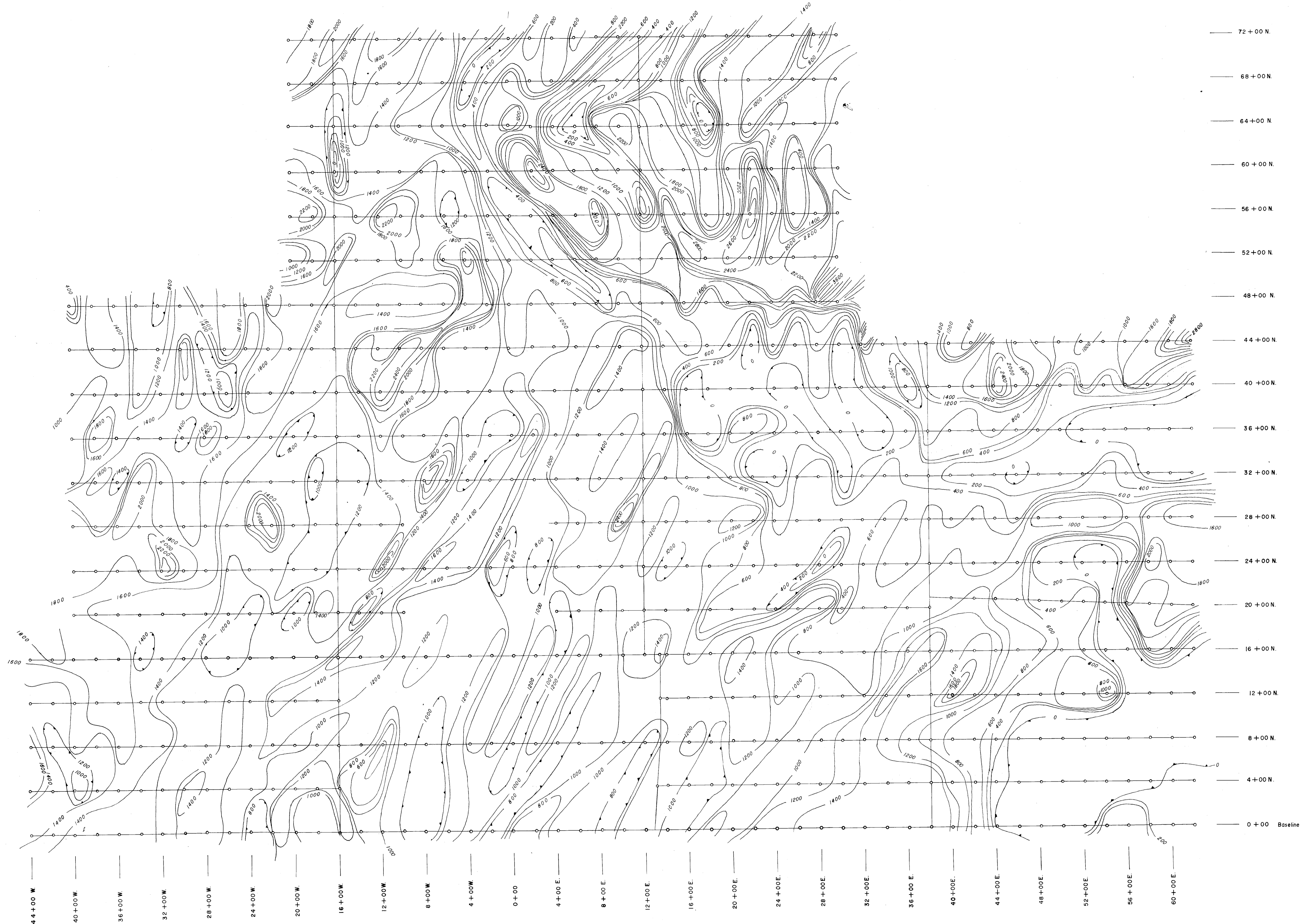
Legend

—○— Copper value in ppm

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2193 MAP #9

2193

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
CONTINENTAL CINCH MINES LTD.
CINDER PROPERTY
NORTH HALF
Geochemical Survey
DRAWN BY: L.M. SCALE: 1" = 400'
CHECKED BY: R.P. DATE: AUG, 1969



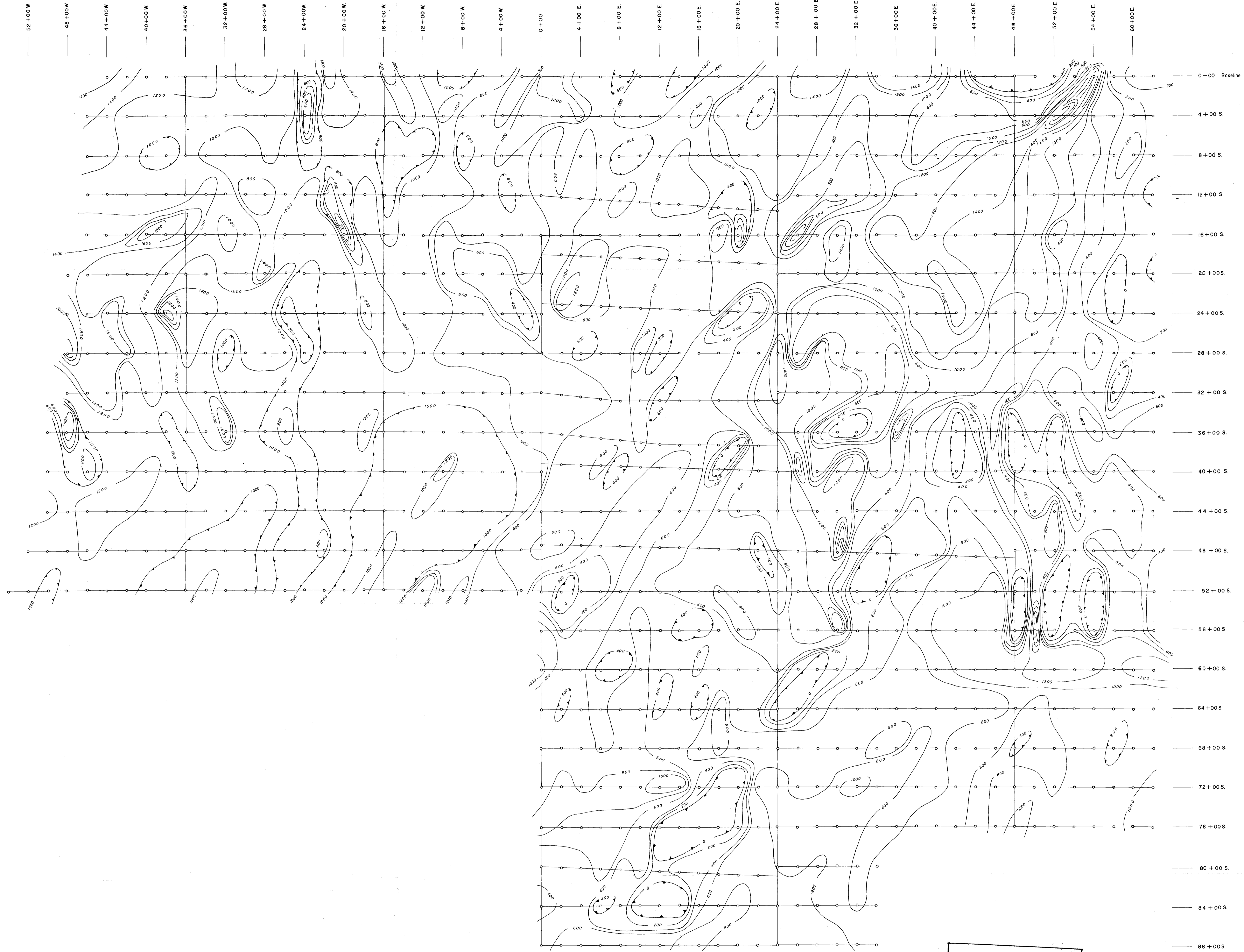
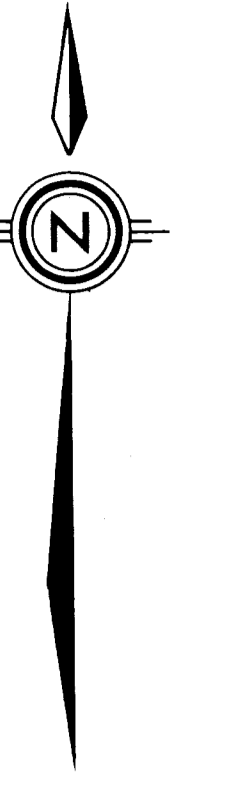
Legend

— 800 — Magnetometer Reading Contour
 (Contour Interval — 200 gammas)

Department of
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 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 No. **2193** MAP # **11**

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AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.	
CONTINENTAL CINCH MINES LTD.	
CINDER PROPERTY	
NORTH HALF	
Magnetometer Survey	
CONTOUR MAP	
DRAWN BY: L.M.	SCALE: 1" = 400'
CHECKED BY: R.P.	DATE: AUG, 1969



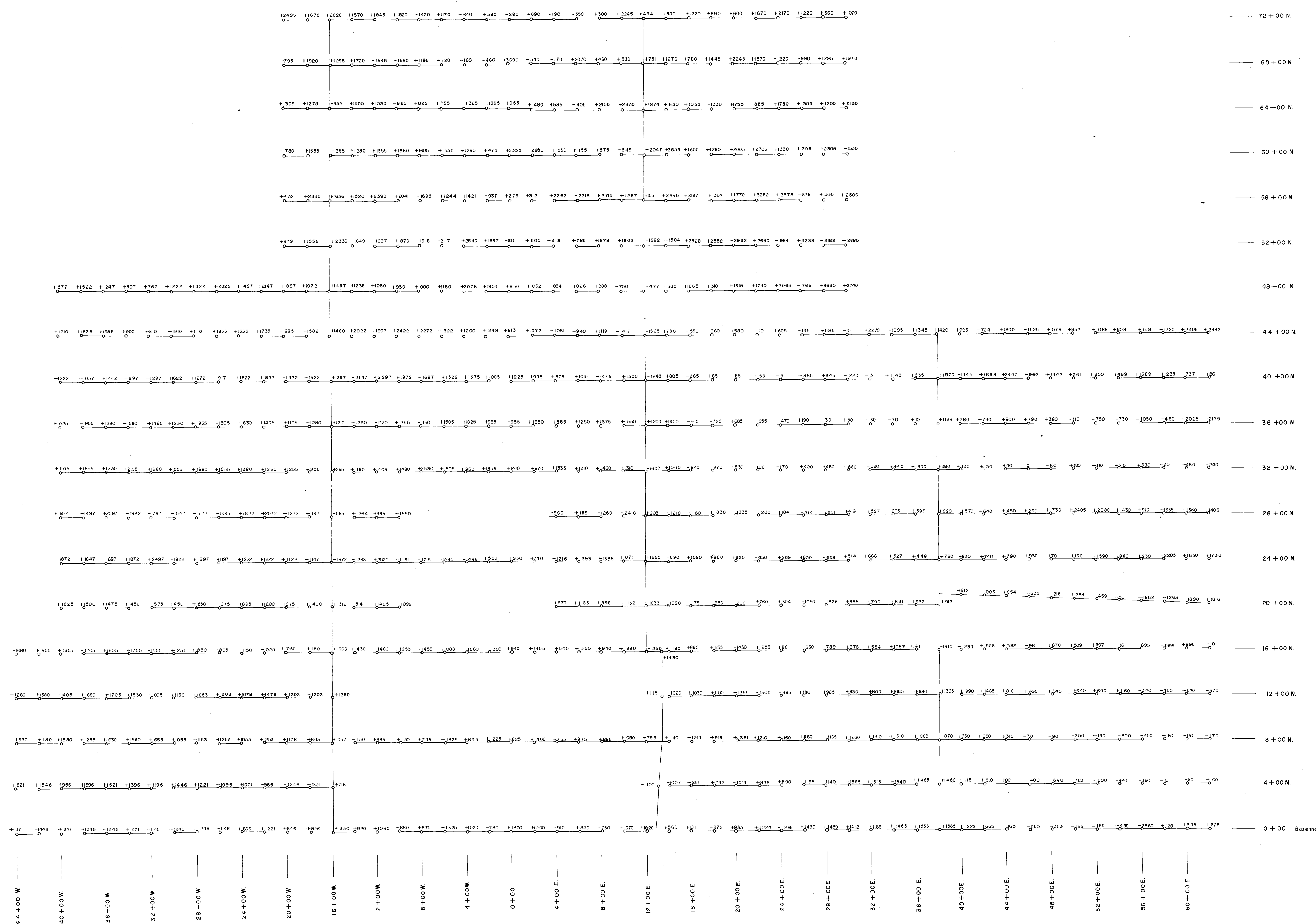
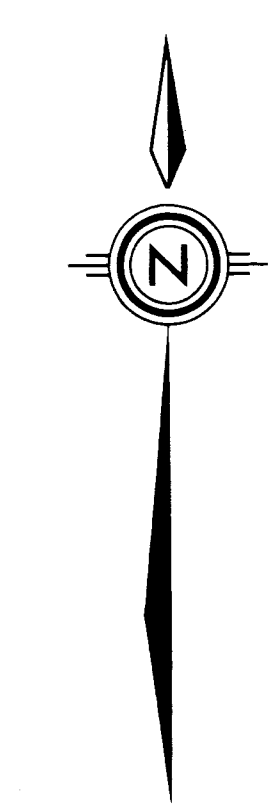
Department of
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ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2193 MAP #12

Legend

— 200 — Magnetometer Reading Contour (Contour Interval 200 gamma)

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AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
CONTINENTAL CINCH MINES LTD.
CINDER PROPERTY
SOUTH HALF
Magnetometer Survey
CONTOUR MAP
DRAWN BY: L. M. SCALE: 1" = 400'
CHECKED BY: R. P. DATE: AUG, 1969

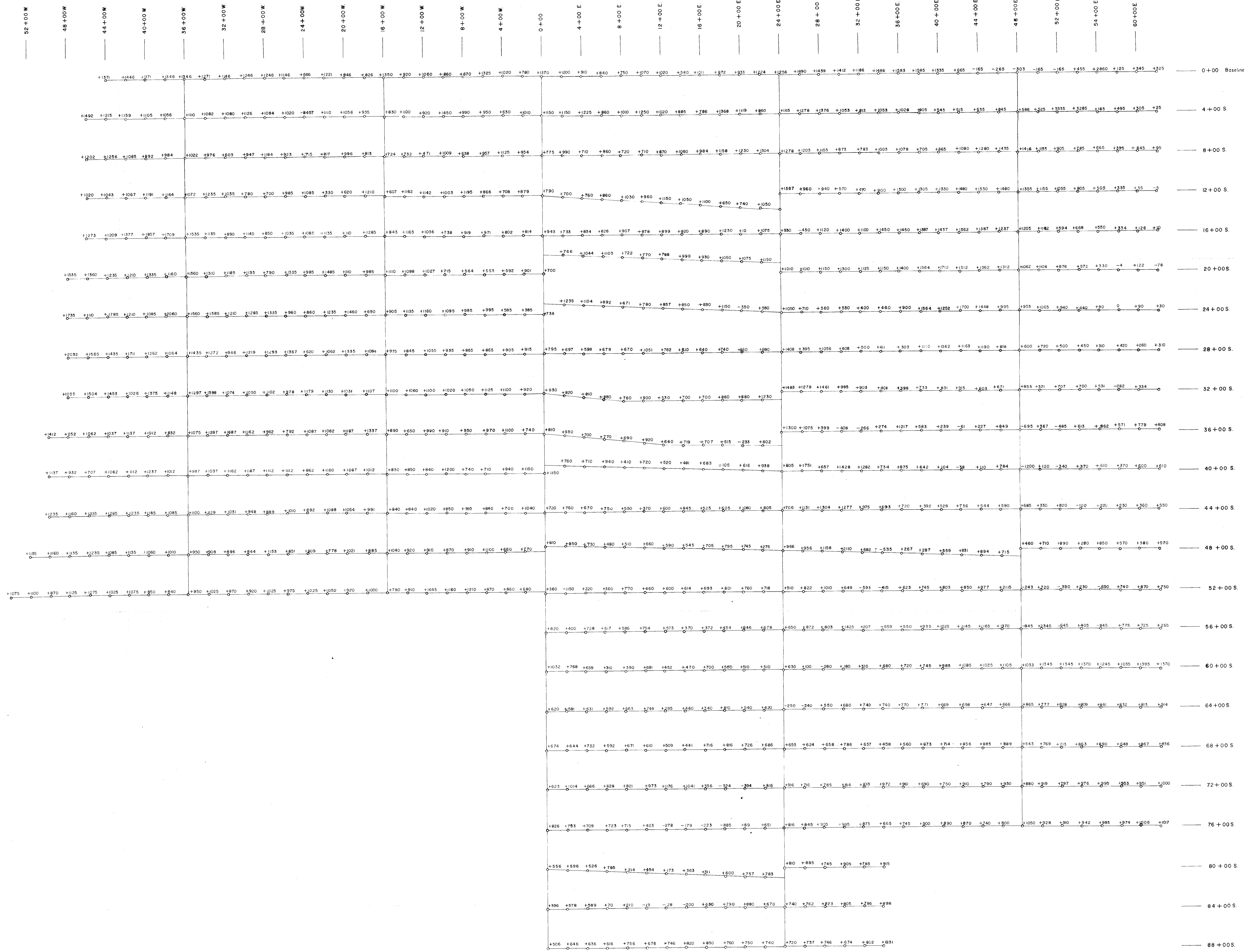
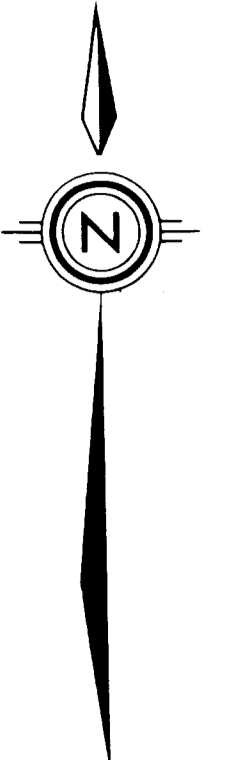


Legend
 +1250 Values in gammas

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. **2193** MAP # **13**

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AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
 CONTINENTAL CINCH MINES LTD.
 CINDER PROPERTY
 NORTH HALF
Magnetometer Survey
 DRAWN BY: L. M. SCALE: 1" = 400'
 CHECKED BY: R. P. DATE: AUG, 1969

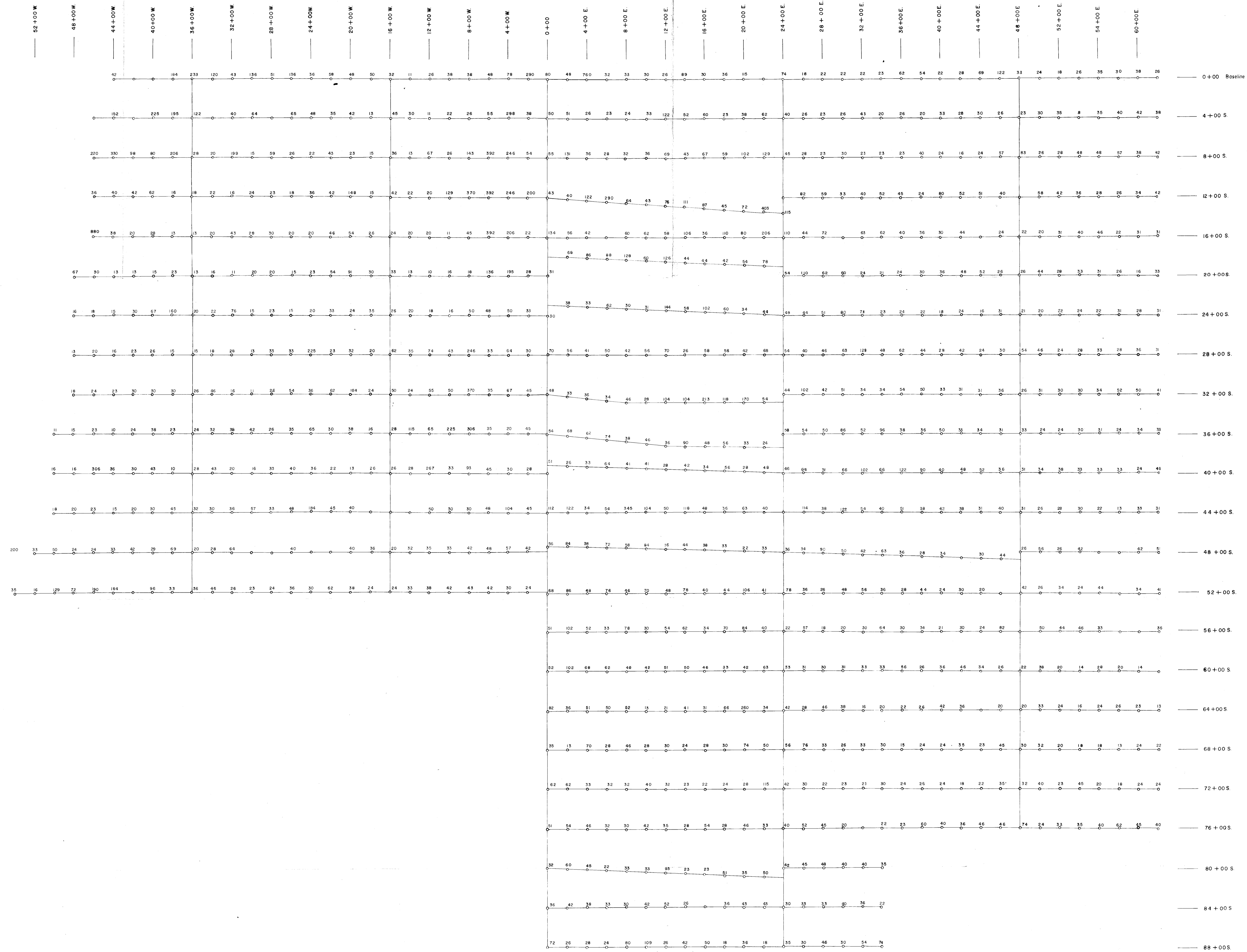
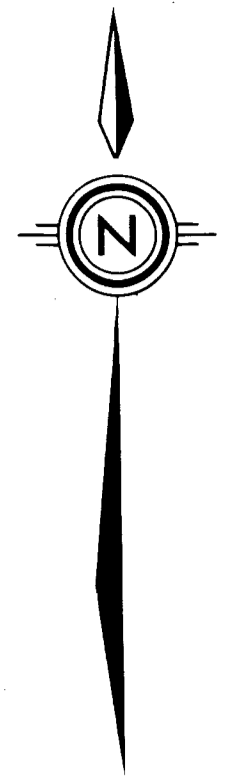


Legend
 -1250 Values in gammas

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Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 2193 MAP #14

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
 CONTINENTAL CINCH MINES LTD.
 CINDER PROPERTY
 SOUTH HALF
 Magnetometer Survey
 DRAWN BY: L.M. SCALE: 1" = 400'
 CHECKED BY: R.P. DATE: AUG, 1969



Legend
40 — Copper Value in ppm

Department of
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ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2193 MAP #10

2193

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
CONTINENTAL CINCH MINES LTD.
CINDER PROPERTY
SOUTH HALF
Geochemical Survey
DRAWN BY: L. M. SCALE: 1" = 400'
CHECKED BY: R. P. DATE: AUG, 1969