2608

MAGNETOMETER, ELECTROMAGNETIC AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS ON THE OLD FORT PROPERTY

55°05'N, 126°15'W

GAVIN E. DIROM, P. ENG.

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

May 15th, 1970 to July 31st, 1970

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.....cont.

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MAGNETOMETER, ELECTROMAGNETIC, AND GEOCHEMICAL

SURVEYS

ON THE

OLD FORT PROPERTY

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

INTRODUCTION

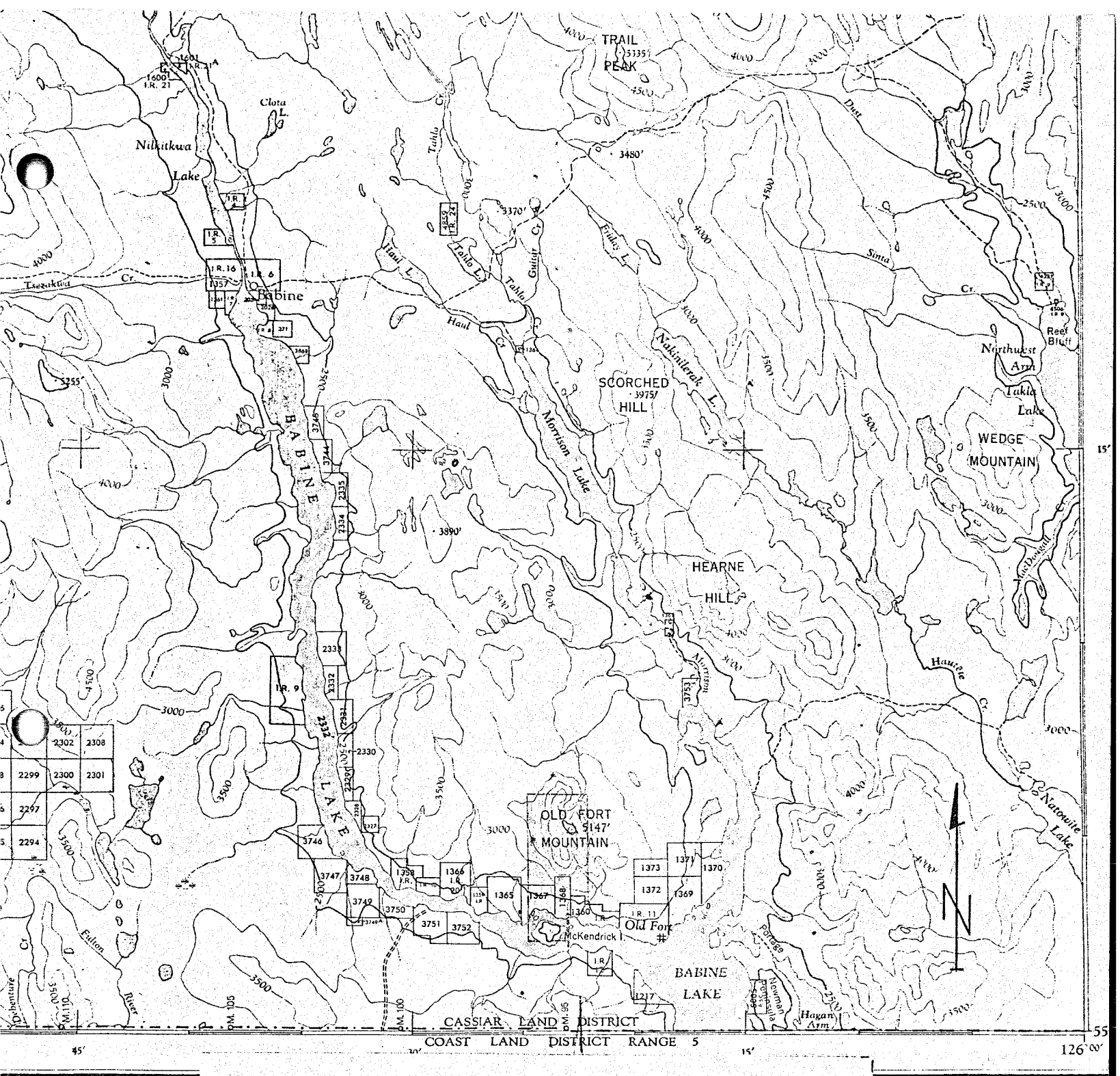
The Old Fort Property referred to in this report is located approximately 38 airmiles northeast of Smithers, British Columbia on Old Fort Mountain (See Dwg. 1). Access to the south grid on the property is by truck and boat from Smithers, a ground distance of some 55 miles. Access to the North grid is by helicopter from the Smithers heliport to a landing and camp site near the Forest Service lookout.

Elevations range from the Babine Lake level of 2,332 feet to the peak of Old Fort Mountain at 5,158 feet.

The property consists of ninety-three contiguous mineral claims in the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia (See Dwg. 2 in pocket).

The mineral claims are as follows:

Claim Name	Record Number	Recording Date	Owner
Hill #1 - 30	79543-79572	Sept. 18/69	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.
Hill #1 Fr. - 13 Fr.	79530-79542	"	"
Hill #31 - 56	79643-79668	Sept. 24/69	"
Hill #14Fr. - 24 Fr.	79632-79642	"	"
Hill #57 - 66	87811-87820	June 2/70	"
Hill #25Fr. - 27 Fr.	87821-87823	"	"



NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOCATION MAP

OLD FORT PROPERTY

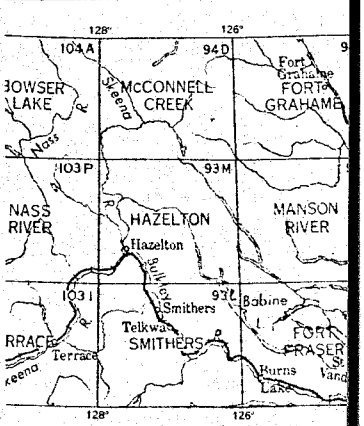
20 Miles
30 Kilometres

OMINECA M.D., B.C.

FIG. 1

93M/1W

1" = 4 miles



the above index the sheets published are shown tint

Mineral Claims are not shown on t

These mineral claims were staked following an airborne geophysical survey.

The geophysical and geochemical surveys described in this report were carried out in an attempt to locate conductive or anomalous zones possibly associated with mineralization, and to provide a geochemical and magnetic map to assist with geological and electromagnetic interpretations. The surveys were carried out by a two to four man Noranda Exploration Company, Limited crew under the direction of G. E. Dirom. P. Eng. between May 15th and July 31st, 1970.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The area covered by the geophysical and geochemical surveys is underlain by a succession of interbedded sedimentary and volcanic rocks intruded by small bodies of quartz diorite and hornblende - biotite - feldspar porphyry. The sedimentary rocks include black argillites, reddish siltstones, and well sorted sandstones. Near the intrusions, the sedimentary rocks are irregularily hornfelsed. Greenish andesite was the predominate volcanic rock noted within the claim group. The sedimentary and volcanic sequence on Old Fort Mountain show evidence of being faulted and folded. A detailed description of the geological setting of Old Fort Mountain is given by N. C. Carter in Minister of Mines Report, 1966, pages 92-93.

GENERAL GEOPHYSICS

The Federal - British Columbia aeromagnetic survey map 5242 G, Old Fort, B. C. provides aeromagnetic coverage of the Old Fort Property. This map shows Old Fort Mountain to be near the center of an aeromagnetic anomaly having a magnetic relief of 500 gammas.

GRID PREPARATION:

To carry out the geophysical surveys, two grids, one designated north and the other south, were laid out to cover known areas of interest on the Old Fort Property (See Dwg. 3).

A 200+00E baseline was established in a north-south direction for a distance of 19,600 feet. Utilizing this base line, five east-west grid lines for the south grid and ten east-west lines for the north grid were cut, chained, flagged, and picketed. Two tie lines parallel to the baseline were established for control. Stations were located at 100 foot intervals where practical on all grid lines. A two man Indian River Exploration crew developed the 28 miles of line on this property for a contract price of $125.00 per line mile.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY:

Method

The magnetometer survey on the Old Fort property was carried out using a McPhar Geophysics Ltd. M700 magnetometer. The M700 magnetometer is a vertical field magnetometer exploying the flux gate principle. The instrument is self-levelling, direct reading, and practically insensitive to orientation. It is capable of measuring from zero to ± 100,000 gammas in five ranges and is considered readable to ½ scale division. The maximum sensitivity of the instrument is 20 gammas per scale division on the 1,000 gamma range. The sensitivity of this and the other ranges is given below:

Range - Switch Position	Full Scale in Gammas	Gammas per Scale Division
1K	1,000	20
3K	3,000	50
10K	10,000	200
30K	30,000	500
100K	100,000	2,000

In order that the majority of readings would be taken on the more sensitive scales, the instrument's latitude adjustment was adjusted so as to cause the instrument to read on the 3K scale at the base stations at 136+00N, 200+00E and 232+00N, 200+00E. Readings were taken in the prescribed manner at each 100 foot station along the grid lines with the operator facing magnetic west. The base line and grid lines for each grid were "looped" so as to permit diurnal corrections and adjustments were made so that all readings are relative to each grid's base station value. An arbitrary value of 1,000 gammas was added to all the north grid readings to eliminate negative values. A total of 19 line-miles of magnetometer surveying was carried out on the property between May 15th, 1970 and July 31st, 1970.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS:

Results of this survey are plotted on plan maps at a scale of one inch equals 400 feet (Dwgs #4, 5, & 6). The magnetic values obtained on the South grid were profiled along each grid line using a vertical scale of one inch equals 1,000 gammas. The North grid magnetic values were profiled along each grid line using a vertical scale of one inch equals 2,000 gammas and also contoured using a contour interval of 500 gammas.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS:

South Grid. Dwg. 4

Magnetic values obtained during the course of the South grid magnetometer survey range from a low of 1,950 gammas to a high of 3,000 gammas, giving an overall magnetic relief of 1,050 gammas. With the exception of the anomalous magnetic values obtained along line 168+00N between 210+00E

and 240+00E, the south grid area is one of very gentle magnetic relief. This suggests that the south grid is largely underlain by rock units having uniform magnetic susceptibility or deep overburden. The higher and more erratic magnetic values obtained along line 168+00N between 210+00E and 240+00E indicate a definite change in the magnetic characteristics of the underlying rock units. Unfortunately, the lack of geological data in the area of the magnetic anomaly and the incompleteness of the magnetic survey makes further evaluation questionable. An interesting and coincident relationship, however, does exist between this magnetic anomaly and the two J.E.M. anomalies designated zones D and C on Dwg. 7.

North Grid. Dwg. 5 & 6

Magnetic values obtained during the course of the north grid survey range from a low of 125 gammas to a high of 6,700 gammas, giving an overall magnetic relief of 6,575 gammas. The contoured magnetic values on Dwg. 6 show a general northerly trend which corresponds to the strike of the sedimentary units that underlie the greater portion of the north grid area. The two major magnetic anomalies situated in the broad zone of threshold readings that covers the central and east central portions of the north grid reflect the presence of two small biotite - hornblende diorite intrusives that have hornfelsed and introduced magnetite into the adjacent sedimentary rocks. The extent of the broad zone of threshold and anomalous readings suggests the possibility that the two small diorite intrusives are offshoots of a larger intrusive at depth. The magnetic "ridges" extending northerly and southerly from the central anomalous zone may indicate the presence of biotite - hornblende diorite dykes, however, additional geological control is required before these and other less dominant, but possibly

important, magnetic features can be properly evaluated.

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY:

The electromagnetic survey was carried out using the "shootback" method with J.E.M. dual frequency equipment owned by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited and manufactured by Crone Geophysics Limited of Toronto, Ontario.

The theory of the method and operation of the J.E.M. equipment is described by Duncan Crone in Mining Geophysics, volume 1, Society of Exploration Geophysicists, pp. 151 - 155. This method is patented. A brief description of the equipment and operating method is given here. The equipment consists of two identical units, with each unit consisting of a coil with attached inclinometer, amplifier box, battery and earphones. Each unit is capable of transmitting and receiving electromagnetic signals at two different frequencies, which in this instance were 1,800 Hz and 480 Hz. Two operators are required to carry out a survey with an operator designated "chief" and the other "helper". Each operator carries one unit with the only difference being the alignment of the inclinometers on the units.

To take a reading, the operators maintain a constant separation along the line (200 feet for this survey). The "chief" orients his coil in a plane 15 degrees off vertical and aimed coaxially along the grid lines towards the "helper". The transmitter is turned on say to the higher frequency and while the chief is transmitting the "helper" with his equipment on receive at the same frequency determines the direction of the transmitted signal. The receiver coil is then held in the horizontal plane and tilted about a horizontal axis perpendicular to the transmitter-receiver line until a signal null is determined with the aid of the earphones. The tilt angle at the null is

is recorded as the "Helper" reading in degrees positive or negative. To obtain the "Chief" reading, the above procedure is repeated with the "Helper" transmitting and the "Chief" receiving. The algebraic sum of the "Chief" and "Helper" readings is calculated and recorded as the reading for the station mid point between the operators. The above procedure is then repeated to obtain a reading utilizing the lower frequency.

Readings were taken at 100 - foot intervals along the grid lines with a constant coil separation of 200 feet. A total of 17.8 line-miles of J.E.M. dual frequency surveying was carried out on the Old Fort Property between May 15th, 1970 and July 31st, 1970.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS.

Results of this survey are plotted on plan maps at a scale of one inch equals 400 feet (Dwgs 7 & 8). The resultant dip angles of null in degrees for each frequency are plotted at each station. The readings on each grid line were then profiled using a vertical scale of one inch equals 40 degrees.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.

The results of the J.E.M. dual frequency survey indicate a number of electromagnetic conductors within and extending beyond the north and south grid areas on the Old Fort Property. The lack of sufficient geological information within the grid areas and the incompletence of the J.E.M. surveys makes detailed interpretation of the J.E.M. results of questionable value at this time.

The following electromagnetic conductors are outlined on the indicated J.E.M. profile drawings.

South Grid: Dwg. 7

Zone A. The J.E.M. results indicate a lense shaped northwest trending conductive zone some 3,800 feet in length. The 480 Hz/1,800 Hz. ratios and magnitude of the high and low frequency readings suggest low to moderate conductivity.

Zone B. Zone B is a broad northwest trending conductive zone parallel to Zone A. The shape of the J.E.M. profiles along line 152+00N suggest that there are possibly several conductors comprising the conductive zone. Zone B is larger and slightly more conductive than Zone A and has not been cut off to the southeast.

Zone C. The high and low frequency profiles suggest a narrow, moderately conductive conductor having an undetermined dip and strike. Zone C correlates with anomalous magnetic values on line 168+00N

Zone D. Zone D is similar to Zone C except that the J.E.M. profiles suggest an easterly dip to the conductor. This zone is also correlatable with anomalous magnetic values on line 168+00N.

North Grid. Dwg. 8

Zone E. Zone E is a large northerly trending conductive zone some 4,000 feet long and from 200 feet to over 1,000 feet wide. The J.E.M. profiles indicate the conductive zone is comprized of several parallel conductors having moderate to excellent conductivity.

Zone F. Zone F lies just west of Zone E and might best be considered an extension of this conductive zone. The J.E.M. profiles suggest low conductivity with the conductor dipping west.

Zone G. Zone G profiles indicate a 200-foot wide moderately conductive

zone that correlates with a sharp negative magnetic anomaly on line 232N at 204E

Zone H. The J.E.M. profiles indicate a large and irregular zone consisting of several conductors having low to moderate conductivity.

Zone I. This northeast trending conductive zone on strike with Zone E has moderate to high conductivity which decreases to the northeast.

Zone J. The profiles at both frequencies coincide, suggesting good conductivity on a small 200-foot wide conductor.

Zone K. Zone K is similar to Zone J.

GEOCHEMISTRY

The soil samples taken from the North grid area were analyzed for copper and zinc, however, those from the South grid were analyzed for copper only. All samples were analyzed in the Noranda Exploration Company, Limited laboratory located at 1050 Davie Street, Vancouver 5, B. C.

Sampling Method.

Samples were obtained by digging holes with a mattock and shovel to the C horizon where practical, with both B. and C. horizons being sampled wherever possible.

The sample material was placed in "Hi Strength Kraft 3½ X 6 1/8 Open End" envelopes and the grid station locations and sample horizons were marked on the envelopes with indelible felt pens.

Samples were taken at 200 foot intervals along selected portions of the east-west grid lines on the south grid and at selected stations on the north grid.

Soil survey data cards were used to record pertinent soil sample and location information to aid in the interpretation of results.

Laboratory Determination Methods

Samples are first hung to dry in a drying cabinet for a period of 24 to 48 hours. They are then mechanically screened or sifted to obtain a -80 mesh fraction.

The determination procedure is as follows: 0.200 grams of -80 mesh material is digested in 2.0 ml of $HClO_4$ and 0.5 ml HNO_3 for approximately 4 hours. Following digestion each sample is diluted to 5.0 ml with demineralized H_2O. A Varian Techtron Model AA5 atomic absorption spectrophotometer was used to determine the parts per million copper and, when required, the parts per million zinc for each sample.

The theory of atomic absorption spectrophotometery is fully described in the literature and will not be described in this report.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS.

Results of the geochemical surveys are presented in Dwgs 9 & 10. These are plan maps showing copper and zinc determinations in parts per million.

When two samples were taken from one location the result of the B sample is plotted above that of the C sample.

On the north grid copper values 50 ppm or over are marked with a solid line over the sample values and on the south grid copper values of 60 ppm or greater are marked.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.

South Grid Dwg. 9

Values for total copper on the south grid range from low of 15 ppm to a high of 125 ppm with a background of 40 ppm or less and anomalous values of 60 ppm or greater. Results for copper show a possible anomalous zone at the western ends of lines 152N and 160N. Other weak anomalous values

are scattered throughout the surveyed area.

North Grid Dwg. 10

On the north grid values for total copper range from a low of 10 ppm to a high of 3,500 ppm with anomalous values of 50 ppm or greater. Total zinc values ranged from a low of 35 ppm to a high of 440 ppm.

At 260N - 170E and 256N - 176E anomalous copper values with associated high zinc values indicate the possible edge of an anomalous zone. Other anomalous copper values, with or without associated high zinc values are scattered throughout the surveyed area.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

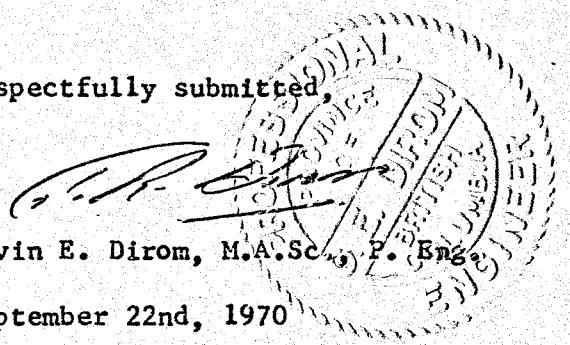
The results of the magnetic survey are of some value in determining the nature of the underlying geology and will ultimately assist in assigning priorities to anomalous electromagnetic and geochemical situations. Additional magnetometer surveying is required on the south grid to determine the nature and extent of the magnetic anomaly along the eastern portion of line 168+00N.

The dual frequency J.E.M. surveys led to the discovery of a number of conductive zones on both the north and south grids. Many of these zones require J.E.M. surveying on more closely spaced lines before they can be fully evaluated. Of the conductive zones found, only C, D, and G show definite magnetic correlation.

Results of the soil survey on the south grid are not overly encouraging, however, soil profile tests and additional sampling may be justified in areas where above background copper values and anomalous J.E.M. responses were obtained. The soil survey results on the north grid were slightly more encouraging with several spot high copper and zinc values

being obtained. Completion of the north grid soil survey programme utilizing closer sample intervals along all existing grid lines is warranted.

Respectfully submitted,



Gavin E. Dirom, M.A.Sc., P. Eng.

September 22nd, 1970

APPENDIX "A"

GENERALIZED INTERPRETATION THEORY FOR CRONE J.E.M. METHOD

An anomaly is usually a resultant reading greater than plus or minus 4 degrees.

The shape and position of the conductor can be determined from a profile of the J.E.M. results. Interpreation of the results is basically simple if two rules are kept in mind:

(1) positive resultant dip angles are obtained only when the two men straddle a vertical or near vertical conductor.

(2) negative resultant dip angles are obtained under two conditions- (a) when both men are over a flat conductor, (b) when both men are on one side of a vertical or near vertical conductor.

A conductor with a dip of 45 degrees has a considerable vertical component and thus acts both as a vertical and flat conductor: hence the use of the term "near vertical conductor" to cover such cases.

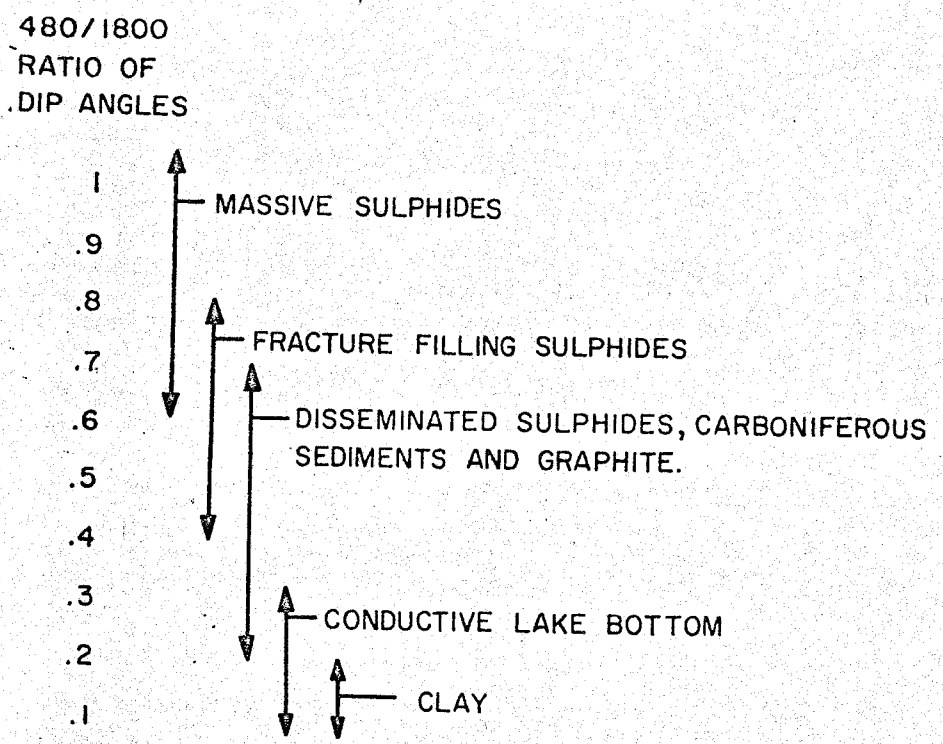
When positive angles are present then the top of the conductor is centered within the positive angles. Positive angles indicate (1) that the conductor has a vertical component, (2) that the top of the conductor lies within 75' of surface. Dip of the conductor is determined by the relative size of the negative angles. The conductor dips underneath the larger of the negative angles.

A special case occurs when heavy magnetite deposits are traversed. In most cases this causes small positive resultant angles. As with all E.M. methods some experience is necessary to accurately interpret this type of anomaly.

When negative angles only are present the shape of the profile is very important. With deep conductors, the conductor is accurately outlined by simply contouring the readings. When double negative humps occur with peaks 200' to 300' apart the cause is due to a conductor located mid-way between the two peaks. In this case the top of the conductor lies between 50' and 100' from the surface. As with nearer surface profiles the direction of the dip is determined by the relative size of the two peaks.

FIGURE

CRONE JEM METHOD
CONDUCTIVITY ANALYSIS FROM THE RATIO OF MAXIMUM RESULTANT DIP ANGLES



THIS CHART IS COMPILED FROM NUMEROUS FIELD SURVEYS CONDUCTED PRIMARILY IN CANADA.
THEY ARE BASED ON THE USE OF A 200' COIL SEPARATION OVER CONDUCTORS WITH AN AREA GREATER THAN 200' x 200'

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REPORT ON THE MAGNETIC, ELECTROMAGNETIC AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS ON THE OLD FORT PROPERTY OF NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED BY GAVIN E. DIROM. P. ENG.

QUALIFICATIONS OF FIELD PERSONNEL:

Mr. W. R. Bankiner is a senior party leader and has been employed by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited since August 1964 as a senior geophysical operator and crew leader.

Mr. Bankiner was trained in field procedures by Mr. G. E. Dirom P. Eng., District Geologist, Noranda Exploration Company, Limited, Mr. T. Walker, Geophysical Co-ordinator for Noranda Exploration Company, Limited, Vancouver Office, Mr. D. K. Fountain, P. Eng., Consultant Geophysicist, Toronto, and Mr. Jim Knauer, Geochemical Co-ordinator for Noranda Exploration Company, Limited, Vancouver Office.

Mr. J. Blogg was employed by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited from January 1968 to July 1970 as a geophysical operator and field assistant.

Mr. J. Rowlands was employed by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited from July 1969 to July 1970 as a field assistant.

Messrs M. Vetterli and J. Craig were employed by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited from June 1970 to September 1970 as student field assistants.

Messrs Blogg, Rowlands, Vetterli and Craig were instructed in the necessary field procedures by senior geophysical and geochemical personnel under the supervision and direction of the writer.

Gavin E. Dirom, P. Eng.

CERTIFICATE

I, GAVIN EWAN DIROM, of the Town of Smithers, Province of British Columbia, do certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at 52 North 14th Avenue, Smithers, B. C.

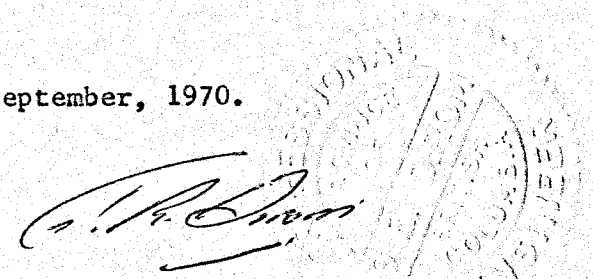
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.A.Sc Degree in the geophysical option of Geological Engineering and a M.A.Sc Degree in Geophysics.

3. I am a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

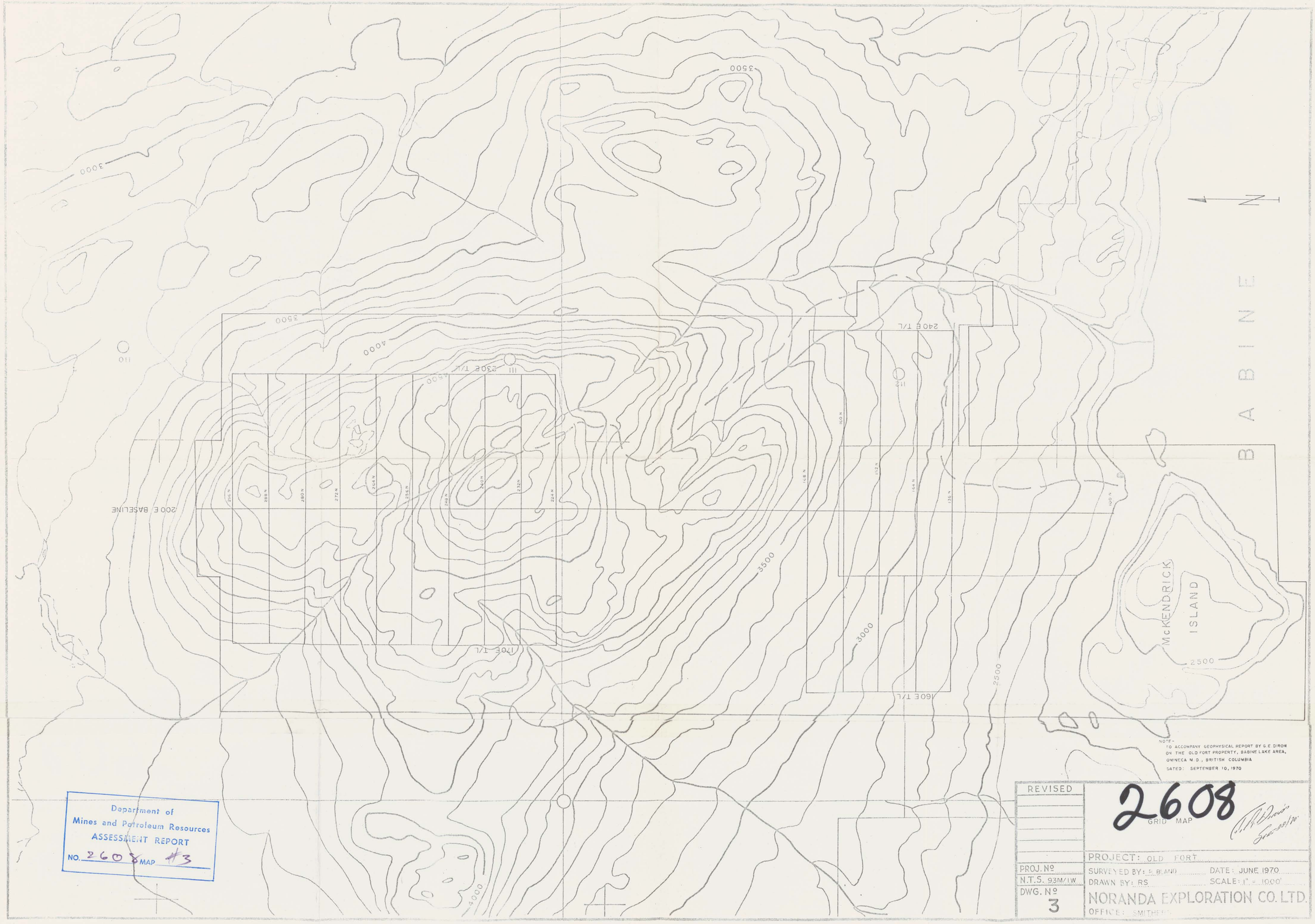
4. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the provinces of British Columbia and Ontario, and have been practising my profession for eight years.

5. The statements made in this report are based on a study of published literature, unpublished private reports, and geophysical and geochemical data.

Dated at Smithers this 22 day of September, 1970.



GAVIN E. DIROM, M.A.Sc., P. Eng.

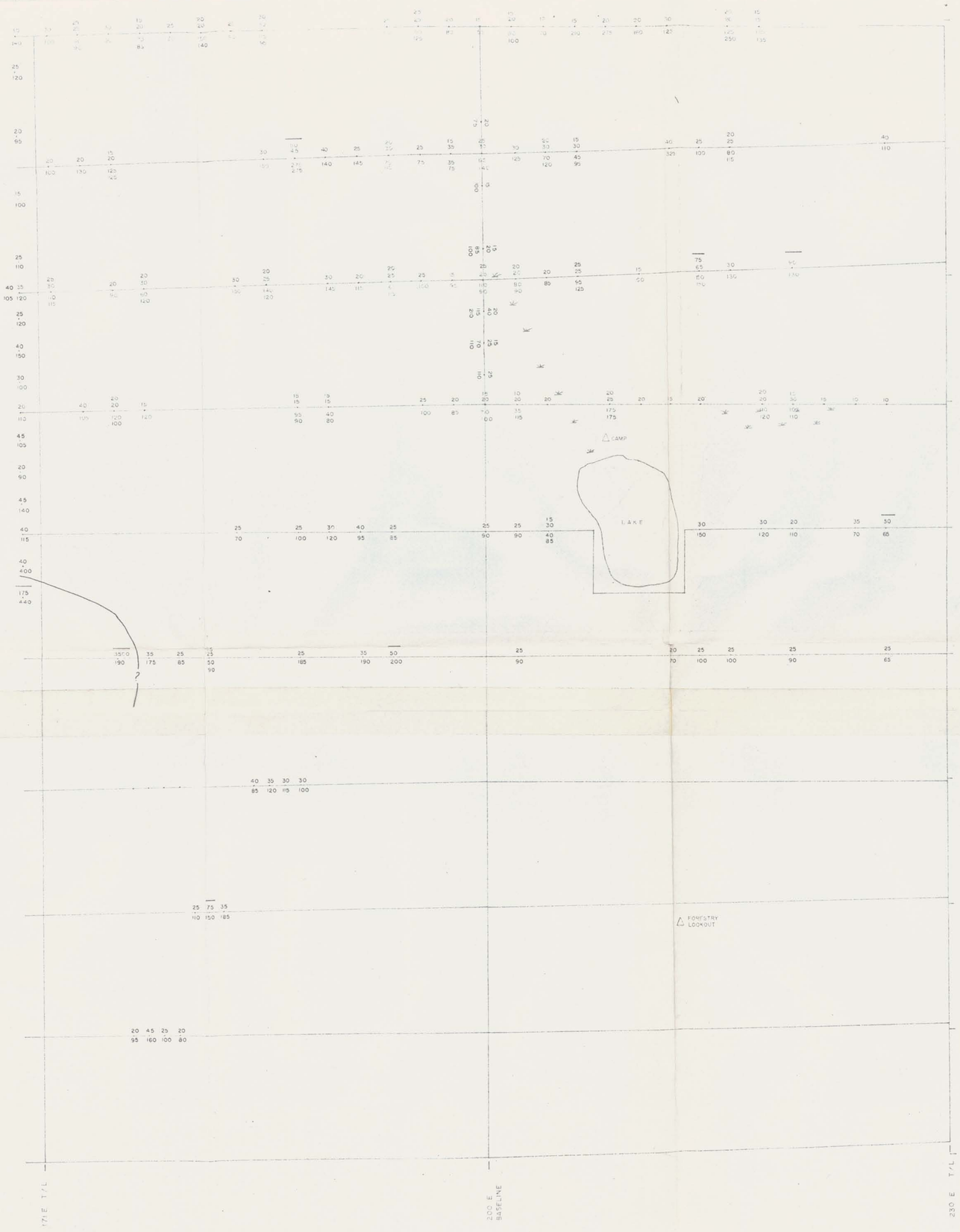


NOTE-
TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY G.E. DIROM ON THE OLD FORT PROPERTY, BABINE LAKE AREA, OMINECA M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA
DATED: SEPTEMBER 10, 1970

REVISED

2608
GRID MAP

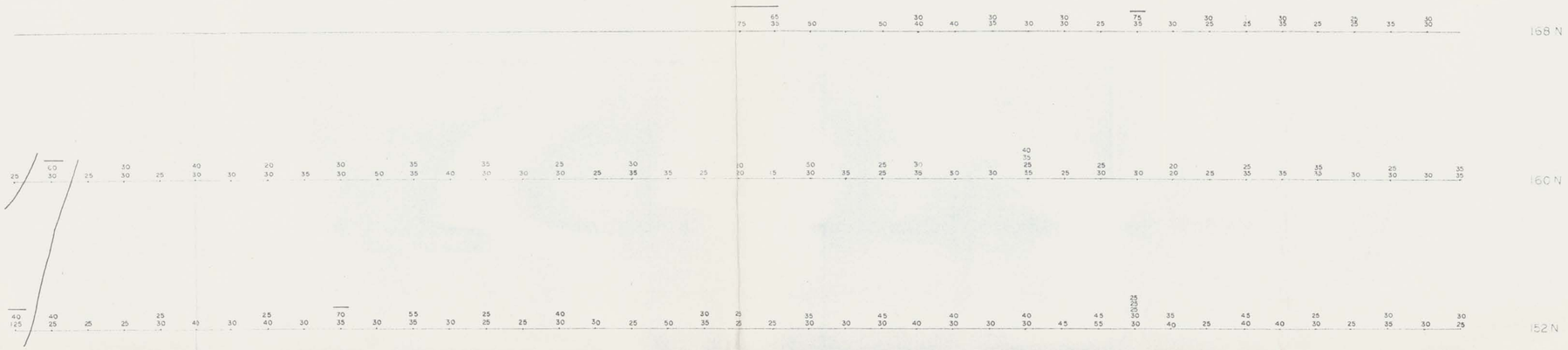
PROJ. Nº	PROJECT: OLD FORT
N.T.S. 93M/1W	SURVEYED BY: F. BLAND — DATE: JUNE 1970
DWG. Nº 3	DRAWN BY: RS — SCALE: 1" = 1000'
	NORANDA EXPLORATION CO. LTD.
	OFFICE: SMITHERS



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2608 MAP #10

NOTE-
TO ACCOMPANY GEOCHEMICAL REPORT BY G.E.D'ROM
ON THE OLD FORT PROPERTY, BABINE LAKE AREA,
OMINECA M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA
DATED: SEPTEMBER 10, 1970

REVISED	2608 GEOCHEMISTRY
	PROJECT: OLD FORT - NORTH GRID
PROJ. Nº	SURVEYED BY: RB, JB, JC DATE: JULY 1970
N.T.S. 93M/1W	DRAWN BY: RS SCALE: 1" = 400'
DWG. Nº 10	NORANDA EXPLORATION CO. LTD. OFFICE: SMITHERS



ANOMOLOUS Cu VALUE

30 40 25 Cu- ppm

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ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2608 MAP #9

NOTE-
TO ACCOMPANY GEOCHEMICAL REPORT BY G E DIROM
ON THE OLD FORT PROPERTY, BABINE LAKE AREA,
OMINECA M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA
DATED: SEPTEMBER 10, 1970

2608

REVISED	GEOCHEMISTRY
	PROJECT: OLD FORT - SOUTH GRID
PROJ. Nº	SURVEYED BY: ER DATE: JULY 1970
N.T.S. 93M/1W	DRAWN BY: EG SCALE: 1"=400'
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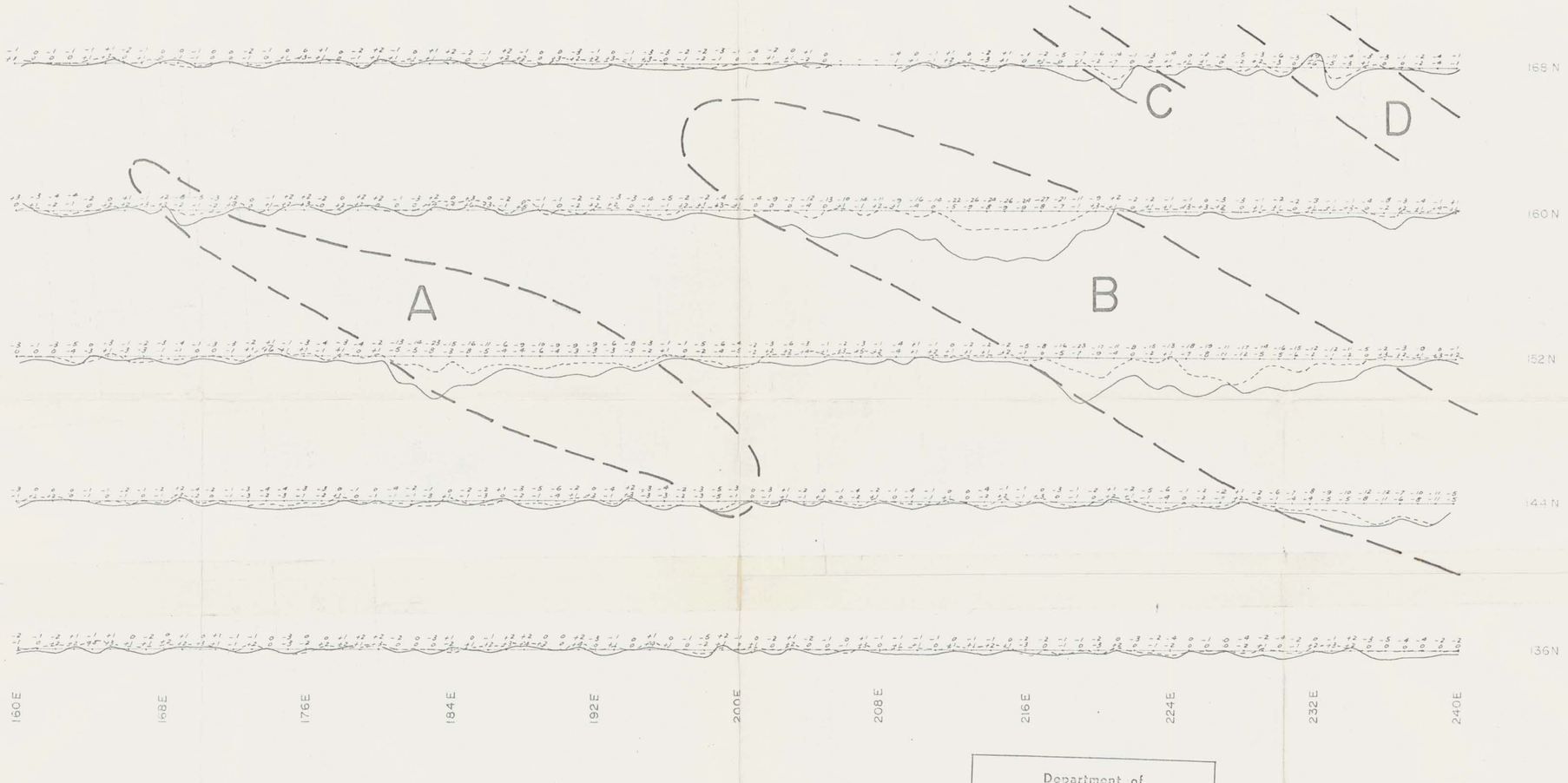
	OFFICE: [illegible]



E.M. CONDUCTOR

HIGH 1800 cp s
LOW 480 cps

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NOTE -
TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY G.E. DIROM
ON THE OLD FORT PROPERTY, BABINE LAKE AREA,
OMINECA M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA
DATED: SEPTEMBER 10, 1970

REVISED	2608
	J.E.M. SURVEY
	1800 & 480 c.p.s. Coil Spacing 200'
	PROJECT: OLD FORT- SOUTH GRID
PROJ. Nº	SURVEYED BY: MV, JR DATE: JUNE, 1970
N.T.S. 93M/1W	DRAWN BY: RS SCALE: 1"=400'
DWG. Nº 7	NORANDA EXPLORATION CO. LTD.
	OFFICE SMITHERS

1000 ft
10 SCALE

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Mines and Petroleum Resources
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NO. 2608 MAP #4

NOTE-
TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY G E DIROM
ON THE OLD FORT PROPERTY, BABINE LAKE AREA,
OMINECA M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA
DATED: SEPTEMBER 10, 1970

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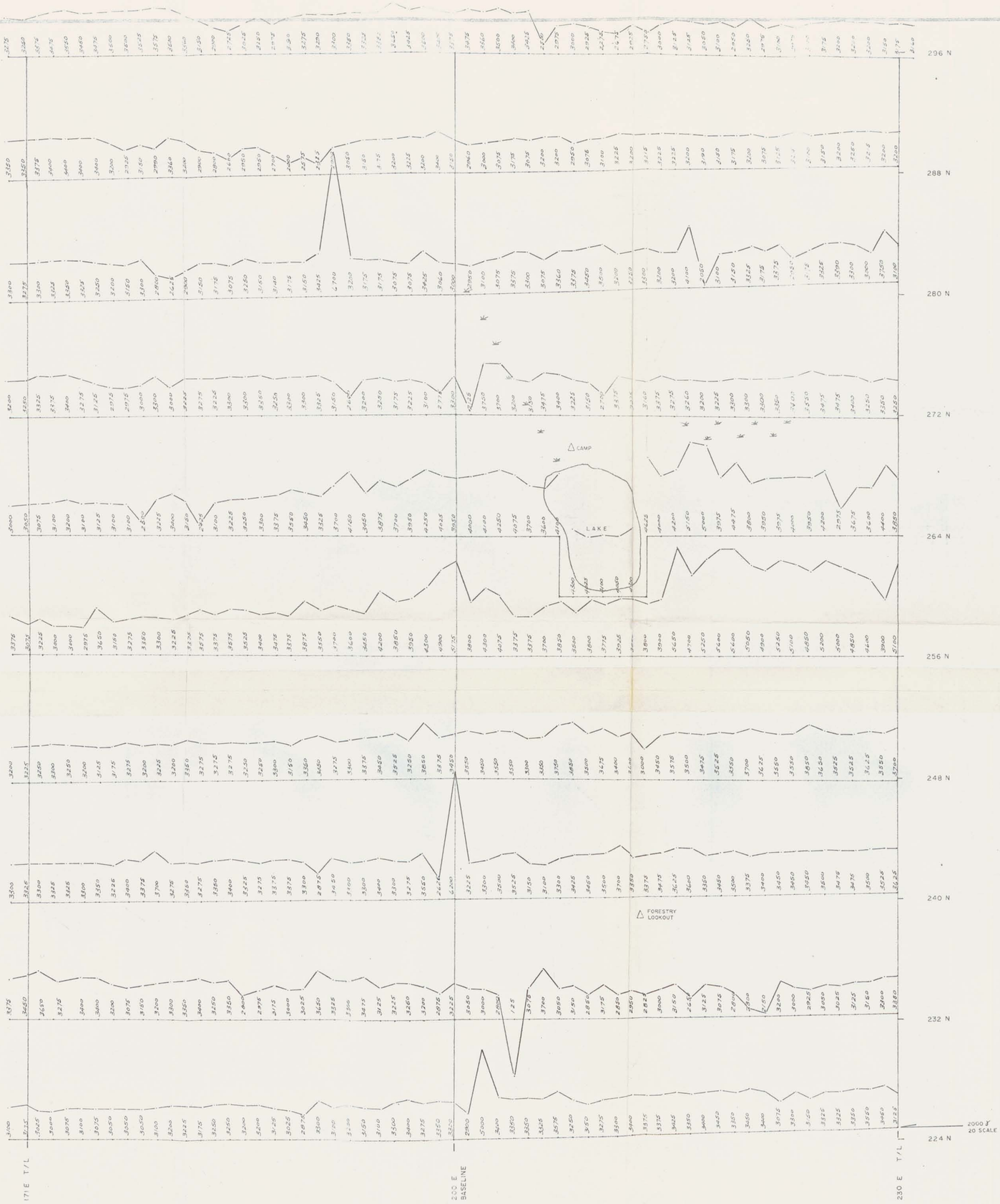
REVISED	
	MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
	PROJECT: OLD FORT - SOUTH GRID
PROJ. Nº	SURVEYED BY: M.V. DATE: JUNE 1970
N.T.S. 93M/W	DRAWN BY: R.S. SCALE: 1" = 400'
DWG. Nº 4	NORANDA EXPLORATION CO. LTD.
	OFFICE: SMITHERS



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Mines and Petroleum Resources
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NOTE-
TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY G E DIROM
ON THE OLD FORT PROPERTY, BABINE LAKE AREA,
OMINECA M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA
DATED: SEPTEMBER 10, 1970

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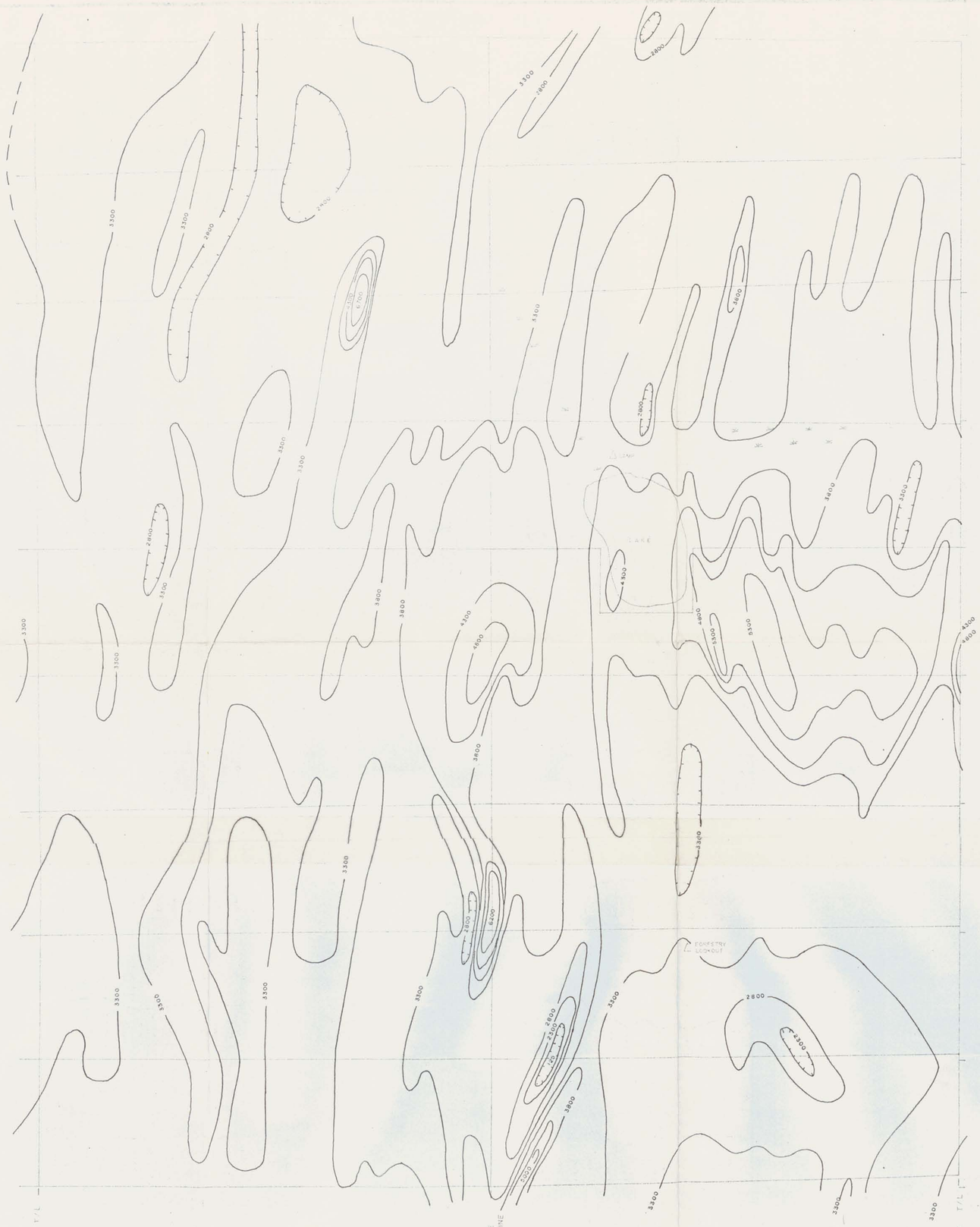
REVISED	
	MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
	PROJECT: OLD FORT - NORTH GRID
PROJ. Nº	SURVEYED BY: JB, RB DATE: JULY 1970
N.T.S. 93M/1W	DRAWN BY: RS SCALE: 1" = 400'
DWG. Nº 5	NORANDA EXPLORATION CO. LTD.



Department of
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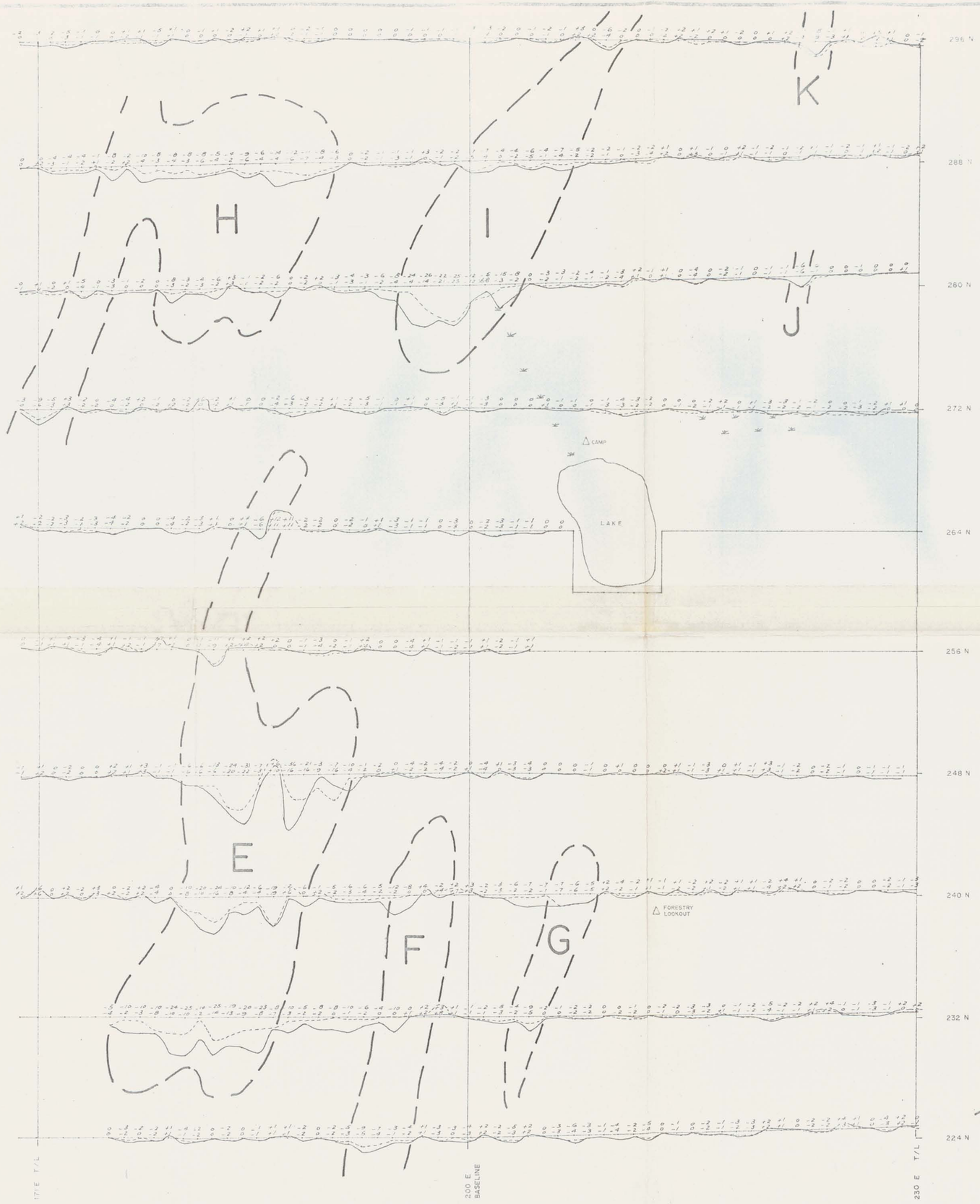
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2608 MAP #6

NOTE-
TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY G E DIROM
ON THE OLD FORT PROPERTY, BABINE LAKE AREA
OMINECA M D, BRITISH COLUMBIA
DATED SEPTEMBER 10 1970

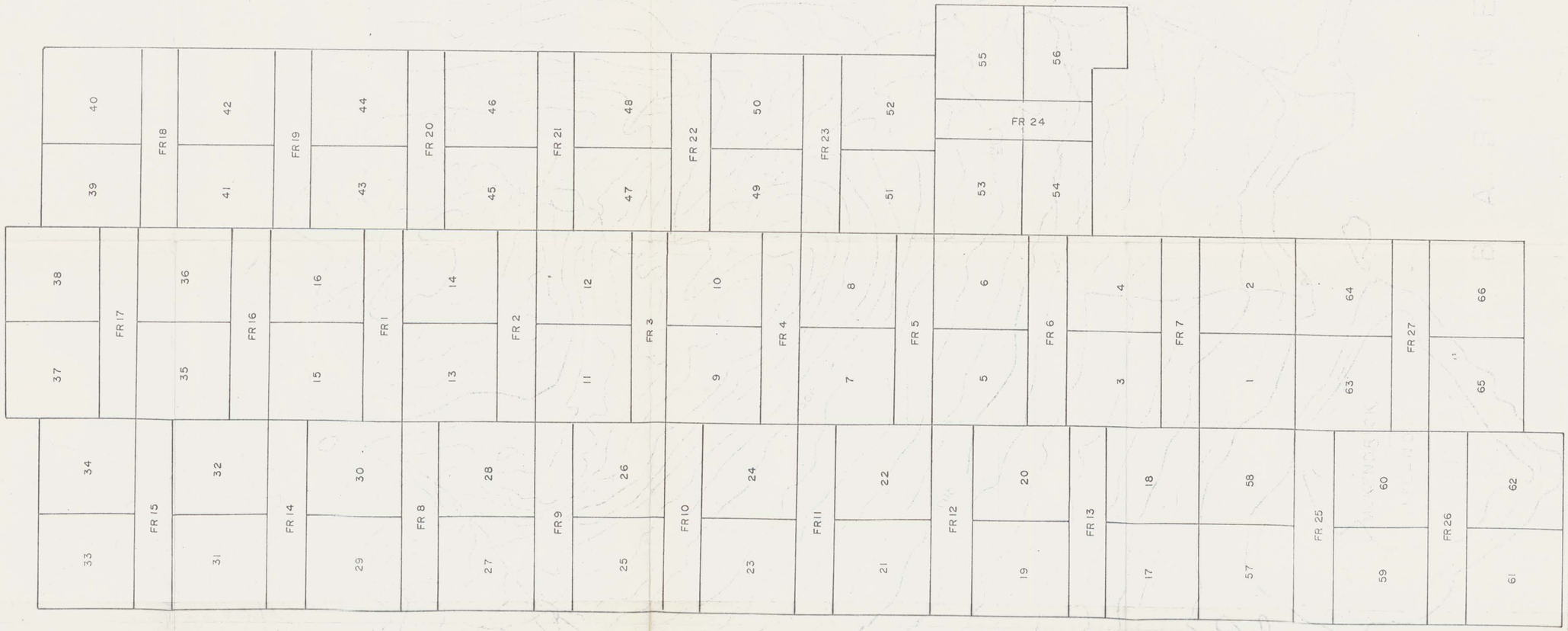
REVISED	2608
	MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
	CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 ϒ
	PROJECT: OLD FORT - NORTH GRID
PROJ. Nº	SURVEYED BY: RB et al DATE: JULY 1970
N.T.S. 93M/1W	DRAWN BY: LRS SCALE: 1" = 400'
DWG. Nº 6	NORANDA EXPLORATION CO. LTD



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2608 MAP #8

NOTE -
TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY G.E DIROM
ON THE OLD FORT PROPERTY, BABINE LAKE AREA,
OMINECA M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA
DATED: SEPTEMBER 10, 1970

REVISED	2608 J.E.M. SURVEY
	1800 & 480 c.p.s. Coil Spacing 200'
	PROJECT: OLD FORT - NORTH GRID
PROJ. Nº	SURVEYED BY: RB, JC DATE: JULY 1970
N.T.S. 93M/1W	DRAWN BY: RS SCALE: 1" = 400'
DWG. Nº 8	NORANDA EXPLORATION CO. LTD.
	OFFICE: SMITHERS



NOTE-
TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY G.E. DIROM
ON THE OLD FORT PROPERTY, BABINE LAKE AREA,
OMINECA M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA
DATED SEPTEMBER 10, 1970

REVISED

CLAIM MAP

G. E. Dirom
Surveyor

93M/1W

DWG. NO. 2

1" = 1000'

NORANDA EXPLORATION CO. LTD
SMITHERS

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2608 MAP #2

2608