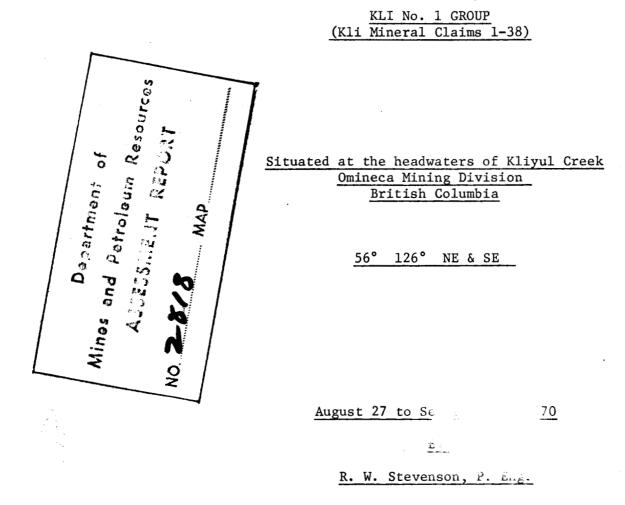
KENNCO EXPLORATIONS, (WESTERN) LIMITED

REPORT

ON

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY



January 4, 1971

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Location Map Magnetometer Survey

1:250,000 Foll. p.5 1" = 400' Pocket

STATEMENT OF COSTS INCURRED

Magnetometer Survey

A detailed explanation of how the magnetometer survey expenditures were incurred is given under the section entitled "Magnetic Survey Method".

The total cost of the magnetometer survey on Kli No. 1 Group is as follows:

Survey:

<u>Wages & Board</u> :			
R. W. Stevenson	August 27 to September 1	@ \$35.00 + \$10.00 = \$	\$270
A. R. Pudsey	August 27-29, 31, September 1	@ \$21.00 + \$10.00 = \$	\$205
Magnetometer Rental	6 x \$9.00	5	<u>\$ 54</u>
		Ę	\$529

INTRODUCTION

The Kli No. 1 Group of mineral claims discussed in this report is situated at the headwaters of Kliyul Creek, British Columbia. The exploration work on these claims consisted of a magnetometer survey.

The work was done on the Kli No. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, and 22 claims from August 27 to September 1, 1970. The Kli No. 2 to 15 claims were recorded on August 10, 1970. The Kli No. 22 claim was staked on August 26, and recorded on September 11, 1970. Assessment credit will be requested on Kli No. 4, 6, 11, 13, and 15 claims.

The work was done under the supervision of R. W. Stevenson, P. Eng.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

-3-

The property is situated at Latitude 56°30'N, Longitude 126°09'W, about 125 miles northeast of Smithers, British Columbia. This is on a treeless plateau at about 5700' elevation, at the headwaters of Kliyul Creek.

Access to the property is by aircraft from Smithers. Pack trails also extend into this area from the end of the Fort St. James-Germansen Landing road, via Kliyul Creek, and via Lay Creek.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

-4-

Magnetic Survey Method

A grid was established by sighting along picket lines, and using laths for the station markers. The stations were established by chaining at 100' intervals. Intermediate points were located by pacing. Line directions are astronomic east-west and north-south. The grid layout gave sufficient coverage of the area that was to be surveyed, as well as conforming to the claim boundaries. A base map with scale 1" = 400' was compiled for use in plotting the magnetic value at each station on the large scale grid, and in contouring those values. This map contains an inset with scale 1" = 50' which was used for plotting and contouring the magnetic values in the detailed survey that was done to define a small magnetic anomaly between Line 0+00S and Line 8+00S.

A McPhar M-700 Fluxgate magnetometer was used to carry out the magnetic measurements. This measures vertical magnetic intensity with a sensitivity of 100 gammas per scale division, and a resolution of 25 gammas on the 3000 scale. On the 10,000 scale, the sensitivity is 200 gammas per scale division, and the resolution is 50 gammas. This is ample resolution for the magnetite mineralization that was sought. The fluxgate magnetometer is selflevelling, and orientation-insensitive. Lines were run in loop patterns, with the maximum time between check stations being two hours. This information was used to make diurnal commettions, and check for any unusual magnetic activity caused by magnetic storms.

Interpretation

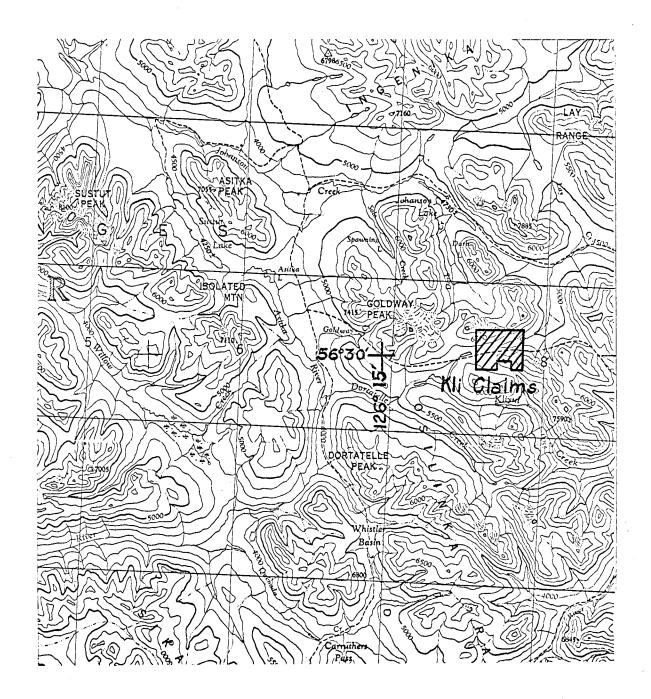
There is very little magnetic relief over most of the area surveyed except for a small anomaly between Line 0+00S and Line 8+00S. This anomaly has a maximum reading of 14,600 gammas, which is a magnetic relief of 11,600 gammas above base level. This anomaly is shown in detail on the 1" = 50' inset on Plate No. 1. The most intense part of the anomaly is U-shaped, but the anomaly base has a general east-west trend, and has been defined over an area of about 400' by 600'. The strongest part of the anomaly coincides with a small hill, and considering the shape of the anomaly relative to local topography, it could be caused by a thin tabular body that is dipping gently to the east, and that has been cut out by erosion on the northwest corner to cause the low at 4+00S, 12+00W. Considering the localized intensity of the anomaly, and the nature of mineralization elsewhere in this area, the magnetic mineral is assumed to be magnetite.

It is recommended that the magnetic survey should be continued so as to define the anomaly more accurately on both the west and east ends.

Vancouver, B. C.

January 4, 1971

R. W. Stevenson, P. Eng.



Kennco Explorations, (Western) Limited

KLI CLAIMS

Situated at the headwaters of Kliyul Creek

Omineca Mining Division British Columbia

56° 126° NE & SE

LOCATION MAP

R. M. Stevenson

Scale: 1 : 250,000

