A GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON THE

DOROTHY CLAIMS

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

55° 126° SE

50 MILES NORTHEAST OF SMITHERS, B. C.

FOR



TWIN PEAK MINES LIMITED

AND

DUCANEX RESOURCES LIMITED

BY

R. W. WOOLVERTON, P. ENG.
EVERGREEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

BETWEEN

AUGUST 1 AND OCTOBER 15, 1970

APRIL, 1971

VANCOUVER, B. C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

# APPENDICES

I MAGNETOMETER SPECIFICATIONS

II DECLARATION OF EXPENDITURES

# INTRODUCTION

## LOCATION

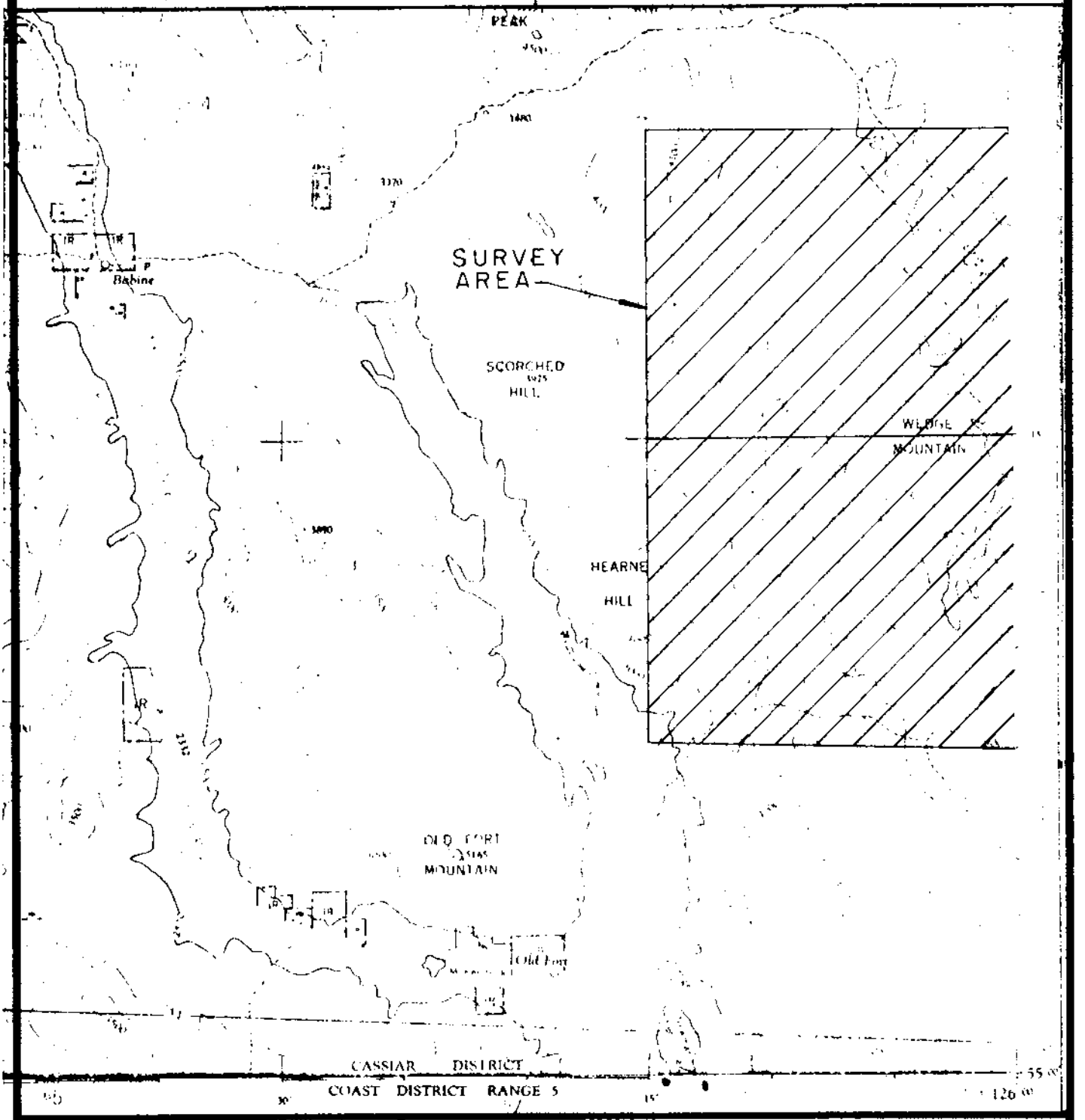
The Dorothy Group lies on the east side of the Hautete Valley about 6 miles northwest of Natowite Lake and about 50 miles northeast of Smithers, B. C. The claim group is most easily reached by float plane from Tyhee (Maclure) Lake near Telkwa to one of several small lakes adjacent to the claims. The nearest road is a jeep access road from Hatchery Arm on Babine Lake to Nakinilerak Lake about 8 miles northwest of the claim group.

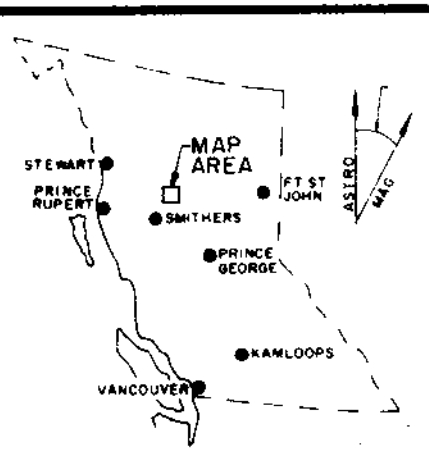
Maximum relief on the claims is about 500 ft. Bedrock is locally exposed on the ridges but otherwise the overburden is quite extensive. The undergrowth is relatively thick among the balsam and hemlock. Some areas are swampy, particularly along the edges of the smaller lakes.

## AIM OF PROGRAM

The tertiary porphyry copper deposits of the Babine Camp characteristically contain varying amounts of disseminated magnetite associated with biotite alteration of the host pluton. Both the Newman and Morrison deposits were test flown by the writer in 1969 using a helicopter-mounted Gulf Mark III (Lockwood) magnetometer. Mag highs

VERSATILE DRAFTING LTD. | BASE FROM MAP | SERIES




BRITISH COLUMBIA

# DUCANEX RESOURCES LTD.

## LOCATION MAP
## DOROTHY PROPERTY
## DOROTHY CLAIMS

OMINECA M.D. BRITISH COLUMBIA

4 0 4 8
SCALE IN MILES

MARCH, 1971

were located in both cases; however, the Government high level aeromag maps (1,000 ft. terrain clearance) are relatively featureless around these deposits.

Following a structural analysis of the Babine Camp, a zone of possible interest was selected lying southeasterly from Noranda's porphyry copper deposit at Nakinilerak Lake, about 20 miles north of the current development of their Bell Copper Division on Newman Peninsula in Babine Lake. A helicopter-mounted aeromagnetic survey of this zone was planned. Subsequently, however, the Government announced the pending release of high level aeromagnetic sheets for the area. Consequently, the Dorothy Claims, which are the subject of this report, were staked over those areas which were structurally most appealing.

During the late summer and fall of 1970, about 418 line miles of helicopter aeromagnetic surveying was completed and is the subject of this report.

# GEOPHYSICS

## AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

### EQUIPMENT AND SURVEY

An Elsec (Type 592) Proton Precession Magnetometer (for specifications, please refer to Appendix I), was mounted in an Alpine Helicopters' Bell G-3B helicopter. The sensing head for the magnetometer was mounted in a bird and towed below the helicopter on a 50 ft. rope. The helicopter was flown at about 60 m.p.h. with the bird height maintained where possible at about 150 ft. above mean terrain. Readings from the magnetometer were automatically recorded on a Bausch and Lomb continuous chart recorder.

Approximately parallel east-west lines were flown about 1/4 of a mile apart. Fill-in flight lines at 1/8 of a mile spacing were planned over anomalous areas but were found to be unnecessary in most cases. A photo mosaic was used for navigating. When a recognizable feature, such as a swamp or lake was flown over, it was located on the mag tapes by the operator triggering an event marker and then numbering both the resulting identity (fiducial) point on the mag tape and the recognizable feature on the mosaic. A one second polarization time for the magnetometer was used so that at an air speed of 60 m.p.h., readings were recorded at ground intervals of about 100 ft.

The equipment was operated by the writer and the data was reduced and drafted by Versatile Drafting Ltd., Smithers, B. C. The Government half-mile topographic series were enlarged to quarter-mile scale and each identity (fiducial) point was replotted from the photo mosaic on to this base map. Where the location of fiducial points are questionable, dashed flight lines have been plotted.

RESULTS

Two contour maps, a north sheet and a south sheet, at 1" to 1/4 mile showing the variations in the earth's magnetic field recorded by the survey, are enclosed in the pocket of this report. The contour interval of this map is 100 gammas. Several features stand out above the 1,000 gamma general background.

Of economic significance is the 2500 gamma high (or 1500 gamma anomaly) near the west side of the central portion of the map, which is the magnetic expression of Noranda's Nakinilerak deposit. The smaller 1300 gamma mag high (300 gamma anomaly) 2 miles north of the Nakinilerak anomaly, may also reflect a porphyry environment.

The extreme magnetic complex in the north central portion of the survey area is probably part of a regional geological change, such as a tongue of the Omineca Batholith. If this is the case, the edge of this complex would be worthy of ground prospecting. The 2400 gamma high immediately southeast of the centre of the map sheet and northeast

of the Dorothy Group is also probably formational. Columnar-jointed, dark-colored outcrops within this mag high were noted by the writer during the survey suggesting the presence of upper tertiary volcanics.

The Dorothy Group approximately covers the most complex magnetic trend within the survey area. Much of this magnetic activity could be attributed to formational features; however, the 400 to 500 gamma anomaly partially covered by Dorothy 111, 112, 136 and 186 claims and the magnetic complex on Dorothy 102, 103, 125, and 126 claims may be expressions of porphyry mineralization.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Dorothy Group covers a structurally significant area of the Babine porphyry copper camp. Three magnetic anomalies within the claim group may reflect porphyry mineralization and should be investigated further by ground geophysical surveys. A ground magnetometer and soil sampling survey and geological mapping of the claim group followed by an induced polarization survey of the most interesting areas would adequately test its economic potential.

The 1300 gamma magnetic feature 2 miles north of the Nakinilerak deposit should be staked as a potential porphyry environment. This anomaly should also be tested by ground magnetics, soils, and geological mapping with follow-up I.P. if warranted.

The borders of the regional magnetic complex in the north central portion of the map sheet warrant investigating for possible Craigmont-type mineralization. If the cover is fairly shallow, a helicopter mag EM survey should be flown over the mag complex.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. WOOLVERTON, P. ENG.

# APPENDIX I

## MAGNETOMETER SPECIFICATIONS

# Evergreen Explorations Ltd.

- R. WOOLVERTON
  GEOLOGIST, P.ENG.
- R. C. O'BRIEN
  FIELD SUPERVISOR
- JOHN C. OSWALD & CO., C.A.'s
  ACCOUNTANTS:

635 - 789 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER 1, B.C., CANADA

**CONTRACT EXPLORATION**

5424 HALIFAX ST., BURNABY 2, B.C., CANADA, PHONE - 299-6998
P.O. BOX 604, SMITHERS, B.C., CANADA PHONE - 847-3523


Two additional techniques have been added to our exploration services in the Smithers area.

## AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER

The ELSEC PROTON PRECESSION (Type 592-F.S.) magnetometer measures the total magnetic field to better than one part in 100,000. It can be used in either a helicopter or light aircraft. At a flying speed of 60 mph and using a one second polarization time, readings are recorded automatically on a Bausch and Lomb continuous chart recorder at ground intervals of approximately 100 feet. Ground location points are visually located by the operator, plotted on a photo or map, and located on the mag tapes by an event marker. For low level helicopter surveys photo mosaics are desirable. Data reduction and interpretation can also be provided.

Specification & Operating Instructions

# PROTON MAGNETOMETER

## Type 592/J

The Littlemore Scientific Engineering Company,
Railway Lane, Littlemore, OXFORD.

Telephone: Oxford 78563 Cables: ELSEC, Oxford, U.K.

## Specification Type J

| | |
|---|---|
| Range: | 24,000 to 70,000 gamma. |
| Sensitivity: | ± 0.5 gamma, or better. |
| Absolute Calibration: | 1 part in 50,000 over operating temperature range $-10^{\circ}$ C to $+40^{\circ}$C. |
| Tolerable External Gradient: | 200 gamma/metre for ± 0.5 gamma accuracy.<br>400 gamma/metre for ± 1 gamma accuracy.<br>800 gamma/metre for ± 2 gamma accuracy. |
| Count Duration: | 256, 512, 1024, 2048 or 4096 proton pulses as selected by front panel switch. |
| Reading Repetition Rate: | Five automatic rates available between 1 per sec. and one per minute - selected by front panel switch. (For the fastest rate the sensitivity is ± 2 gamma).<br>The instrument can also be switched to 'manual' in which case readings are initiated by push button (alternatively, by closure of external contacts for at least 1 millisecond.) |
| Display: | On meters graduated 0 - 9. (five meters).<br>(a) Push button to initiate reading.<br>(b) Function/Test switch with 5 positions:<br>1. Off or Charge battery.<br>2. Measure battery voltage.<br>3. Measure amplitude of proton signal.<br>4. Normal operate position.<br>5. Set meters to '9'.<br>(c) Coarse tuning switch.<br>(d) Fine tuning condenser.<br>(e) Auxiliary fine tuning switch.<br>(f) Dual concentric switch: upper part controls Count Duration and lower part controls Reading Repetition rate. |
| Weight of instrument: | 12 lbs. |
| Weight of standard battery pack: | 9 lbs. |

## Specification Continued

| | |
|---|---|
| Dimensions of instrument without batteries: | 13" wide x 4¾" deep x 8¾" high. |
| Dimensions of instrument with standard battery pack in carrying case: | 13½" wide x 5½" deep x 14" high. |
| Finish: | Top panel Light Grey stove enamel. Cover box Hammer Grey stove enamel. All water-proofed and contained in a brown leather case with lock and key. |
| Operating temperature Range. | -10°C. to +40°C. |

### DETECTOR BOTTLE (STANDARD)

| | |
|---|---|
| Dimensions: | 5½" x 3½" diameter |
| Weight: | 5½ lbs. |

Connected to Control Panel of instrument by up to 200 ft. Coaxial Cable.

| | |
|---|---|
| Freezing point of detector fluid: | -70°C. |
| Maximum heading error: | 1γ - type MS |

### DETECTOR BOTTLE ("FAST")

This is advised for repetition rates faster than 1 per two seconds, and is only supplied on special request. It can also be used for slower rates, but the highest sensitivity is not then available.

Dimensions, weight and cable details are as for the standard detector bottle.

| | |
|---|---|
| Freezing point of detector fluid: | -20°C. |
| Maximum heading error: | 1γ - type MF |

Note: Type MS detectors are supplied as standard unless another type is specified by the customer.

Special Note For simplicity, Sections I - III and Section VI of this handbook have been written for manual operation and a count duration of 1024 proton pulses (i.e. with lower part of concentric switch, S3, set to "F" and upper part to "C"). The use of automatic recycling and alternative count durations is described in Sections IV and V.

## I INTRODUCTION

The ELSEC Proton Magnetometer type 592/J has been designed for measuring the total magnetic field to better than 1 part in 100,000 over the entire range of field strengths normally found on the earth's surface. The instrument itself measures the total magnetic vector; but when utilized in conjunction with Helmholtz coils the individual components may be determined.

The instrument is transistorised throughout and is arranged in package form for easy maintenance. The power supply is normally provided by an accumulator pack which fixes to the bottom of the instrument. This standard instrument plus accumulators is supplied in a stout leather case with carrying strap. However, any external supply (two 6 volt batteries or one 12 volt battery) may be plugged into the instrument if this is desired.

## II PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

The purpose of a magnetometer is to measure 'magnetic intensity' and for some applications an accuracy approaching 1 part in 50,000 is required. The magnetic intensity at any point may best be visualised as the force (strictly the torque) which tends to turn a magnetized needle placed at that point into line with the magnetic direction. A conventional magnetometer consists of just such a needle and with a delicately constructed instrument the necessary accuracy can be achieved. However, such an instrument requires levelling before making each measurement and the speed of operation attainable is consequently rather limited. The proton magnetometer, on the other hand,

requires no such setting up and, its incomparably greater speed leaves no doubt of its superiority for geological and archaeological surveying.

The proton is an elementary particle identical with the nucleus of the hydrogen atom. Its behaviour in the proton magnetometer can be understood by regarding it as a tiny bar magnet spinning rapidly about its longitudinal axis; it therefore has the properties of both a magnetised needle and a gyroscope. Because of the former it tries to point along the lines of force, but its gyroscopic property prevents this temporarily and it performs gyrations while in the gradual process of achieving this direction. These gyrations are similar to those of a spinning top under the influence of gravity. The important thing is that the speed of gyration (or frequency of precession) is exactly proportional to the magnetic intensity. This frequency is about 2000 gyrations per second for an intensity of 48,000 gamma. For example; if it is exactly 2000.00 c/s at one measuring station, then at another station where the magnetic intensity is higher by 1 gamma the precession frequency there will be 2000.04 c/s.

Since hydrogen is a constituent part of water and organic liquids a large number of protons (about $10^{25}$) are conveniently obtained in a quarter-pint bottle and this forms the detecting element. The gyrating protons induce an e.m.f. of about a microvolt in a coil wound around the bottle and this e.m.f. is passed to the instrument for amplification and frequency measurement. The gyrating protons will only induce an e.m.f. if there is a preferred phase and this is obtained by preceding each measurement by a polarizing period (automatically sequenced after pressing the start button). During this period a current of an amp is passed through the measuring coil thereby creating a magnetic field of several hundred gauss along its axis, and this produces a net proton magnetic moment in that direction; when the polarizing current is cut off the gyration of these protons <u>en masse</u> induce the detectable e.m.f. already mentioned. The axis of the coil should be very roughly East-West.

The proton magnetic moment builds up to saturation in about 5 seconds of polarisation. During the subsequent gyrations the protons gradually get out of phase and the induced e.m.f. decays away also in about 5 seconds. Strong magnetic gradients (100 gamma per foot and upwards) cut down this decay time seriously and because of this possibility the frequency measurement is made within the first second of gyration.

After selective amplification (see Fig. 1) the signal is squared and then frequency-divided by 1024 (10 binary stages). The resultant square wave is used to open and close a gate, which once closed remains locked until the 'START' button is next pressed. When the gate is open the output of a 100 kc/s crystal-controlled oscillator is allowed through to the decade chain and the final states of the five decade units, shown on the respective meters, indicate the number of oscillator cycles occurring during 1024 gyrations.

The only action required of the operator is to press a push button momentarily; the polarizing period is automatically sequenced and after about 5 seconds the meters indicate a five figure number which is a measure of the magnetic intensity wherever the water-bottle is placed. The magnetic intensity equals $\frac{24051.1}{\text{meter count}}$ oersted. For most uses it is more convenient to know the field intensity <u>increase</u> that corresponds to a <u>decrease</u> of 1 unit on the most sensitive meter. This is easily worked out; typical values are:-

H = 0.6 oersted, 1 unit $\simeq$ 1.5 gamma
H = 0.5 oersted, 1 unit $\simeq$ 1.04 gamma
H = 0.24 oersteds 1 unit $\simeq$ 0.24 gamma

Electrical power is obtained from an 8 ampere-hour 12 volt accumulator and this lasts for 12 hours continuous operation and up to 4000 polarisations before recharging is necessary. Recharging can be done either from a 12 volt car battery or indirectly from the mains.

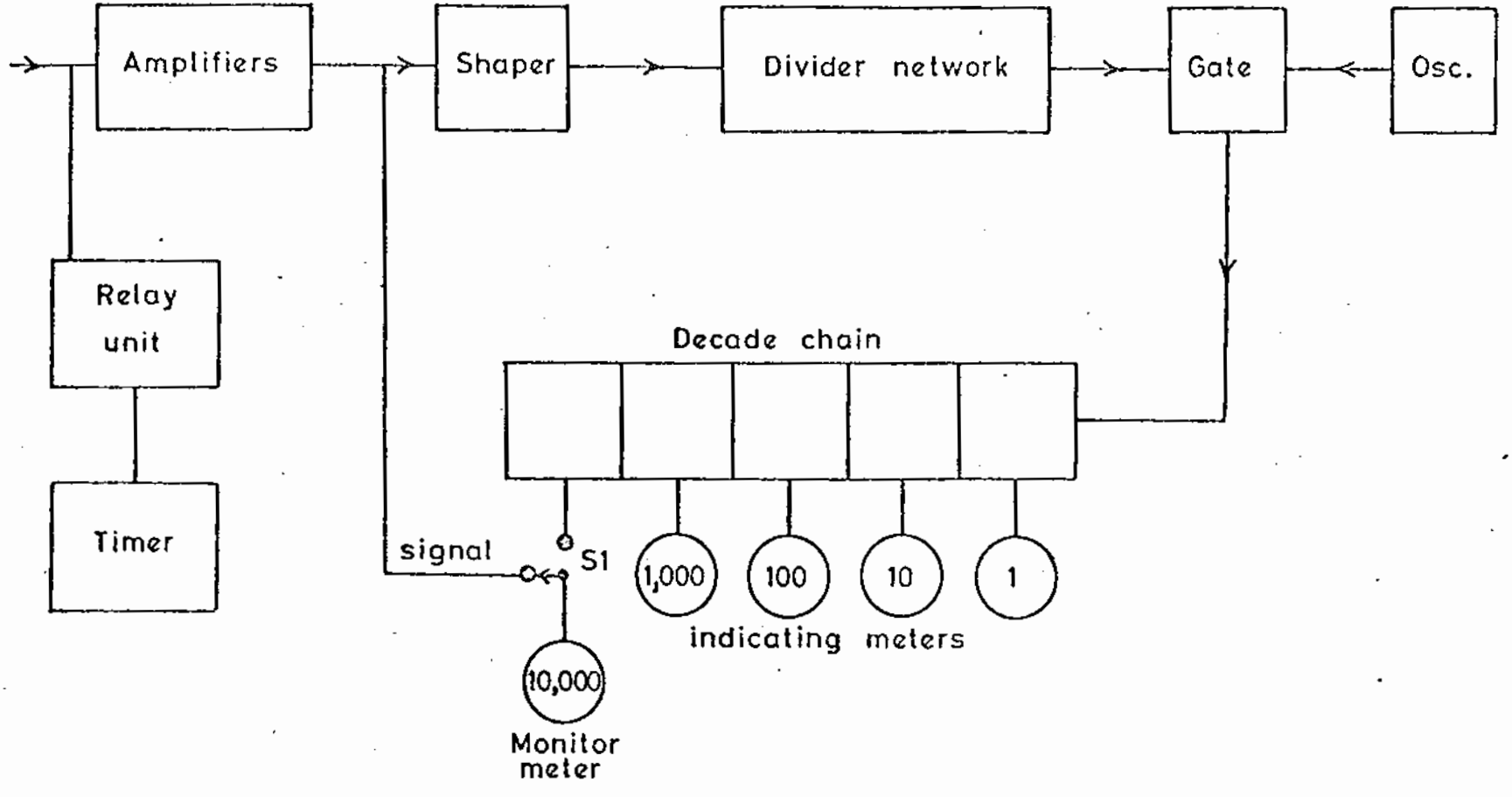



Fig 1. MAGNETOMETER BLOCK DIAGRAM.

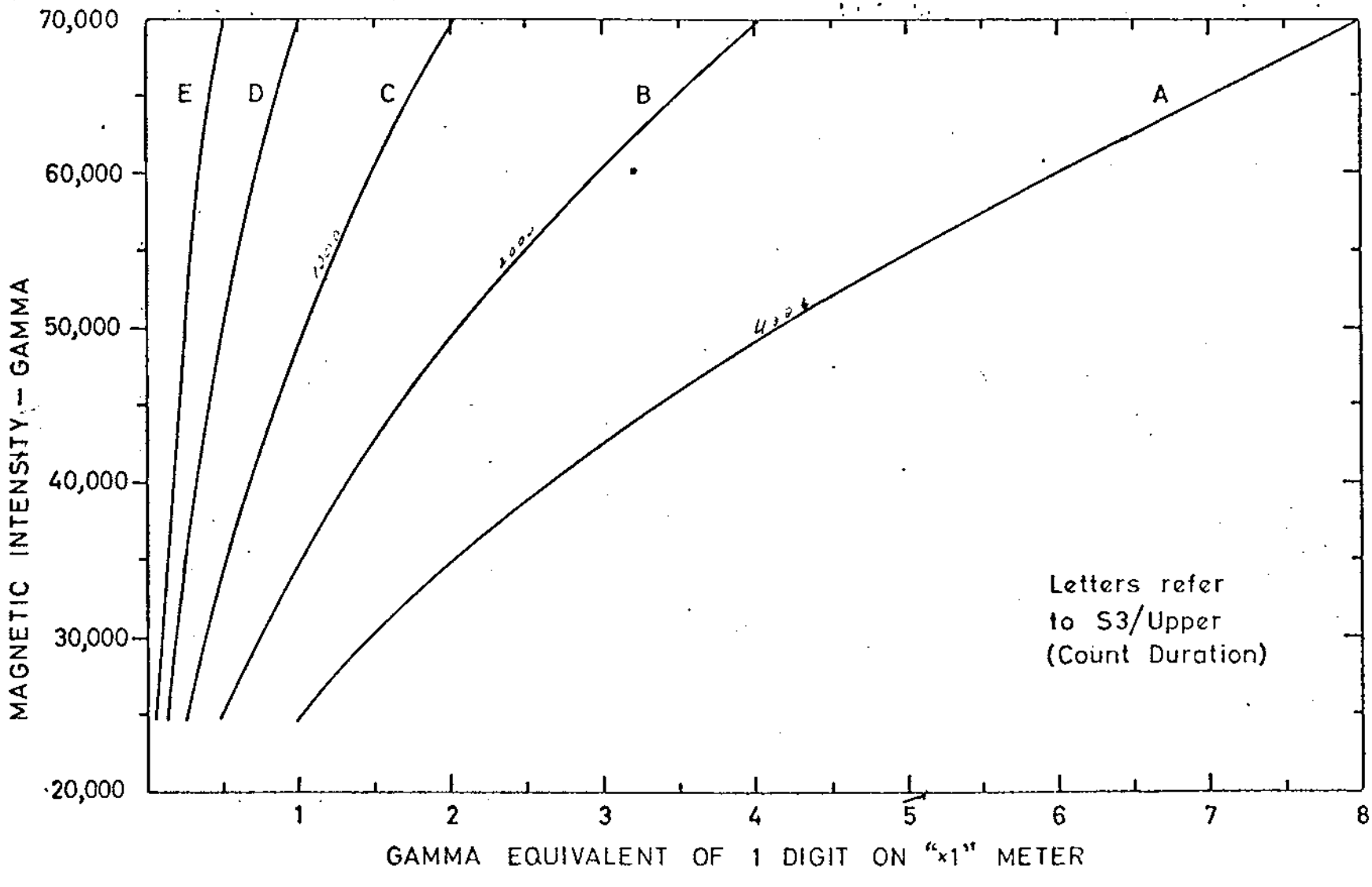



Fig 3. SENSITIVITY VS INTENSITY FOR DIFFERENT COUNT DURATIONS.

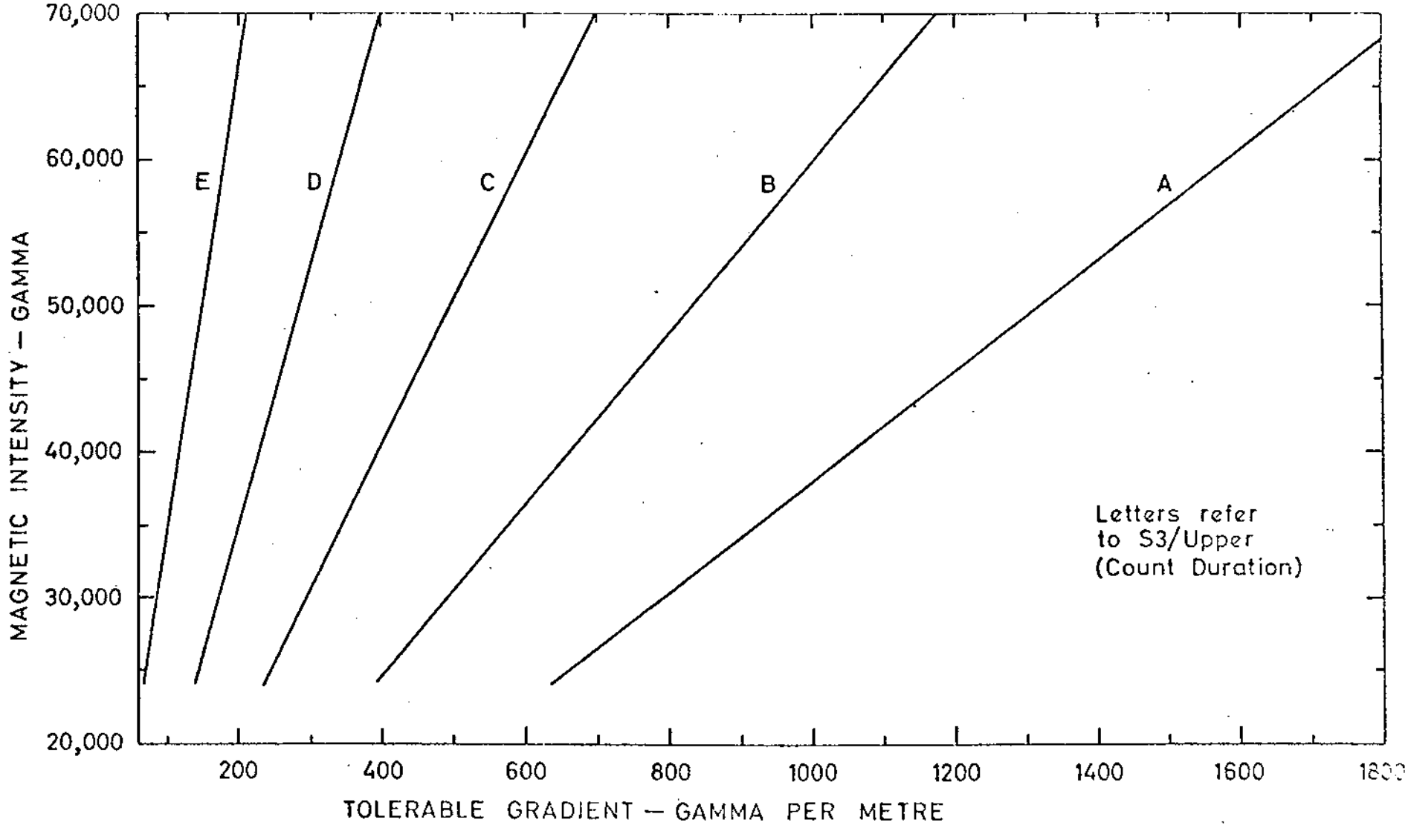
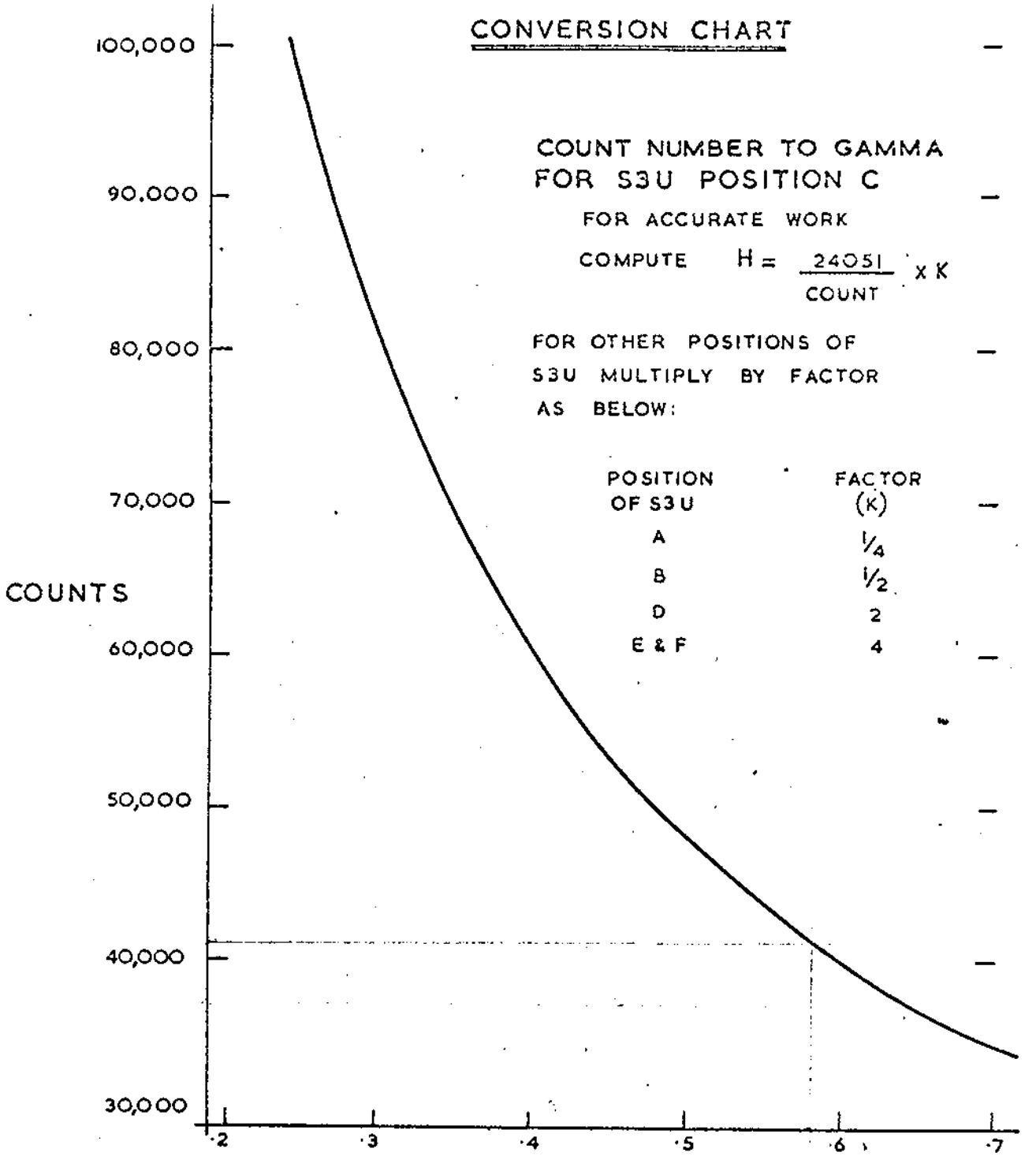



Fig 4. ESTIMATED TOLERABLE EXTERNAL GRADIENT.

# CONVERSION CHART




COUNT NUMBER TO GAMMA
FOR S3U POSITION C

FOR ACCURATE WORK

COMPUTE $H = \frac{24051}{\text{COUNT}} \times K$

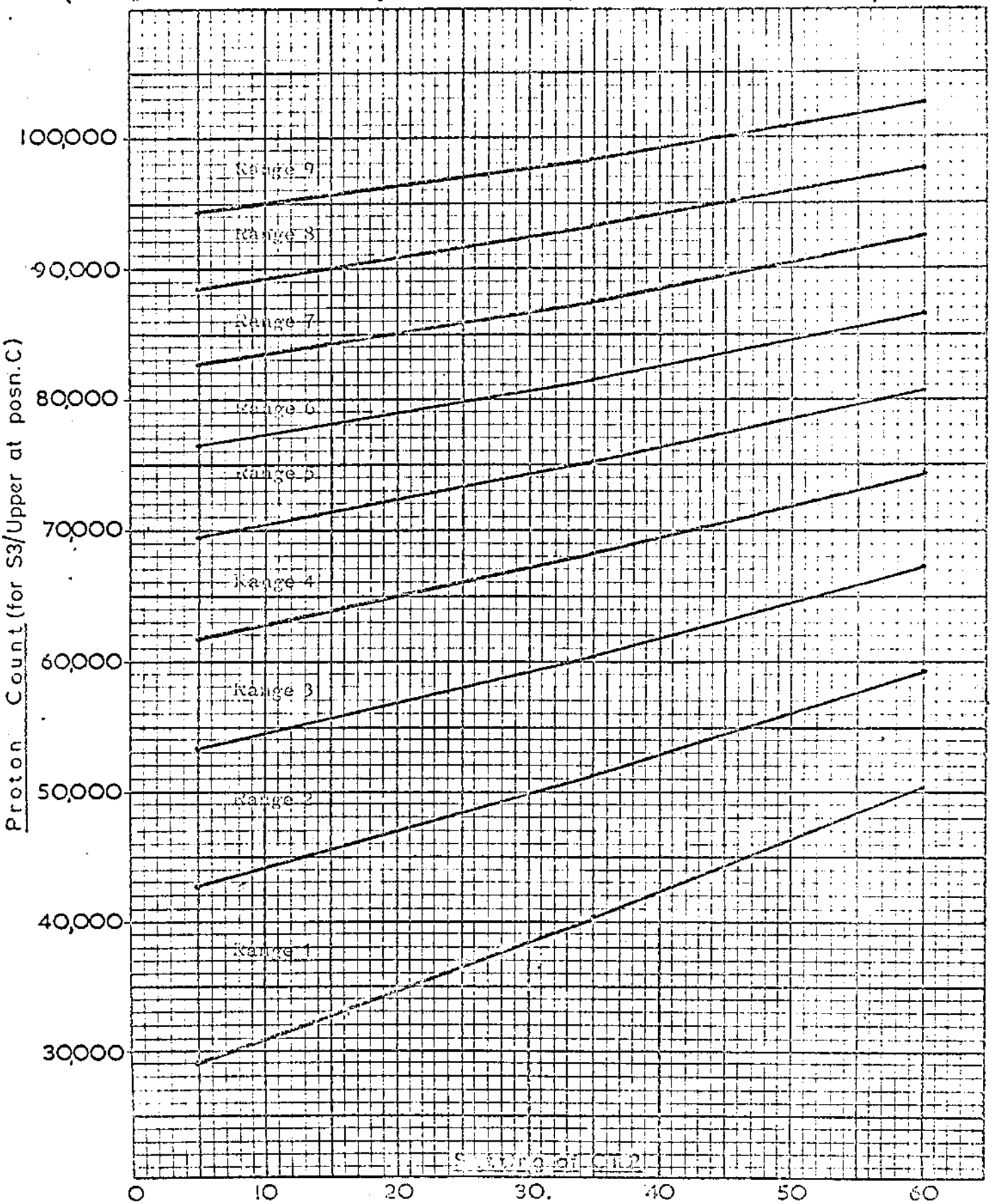
FOR OTHER POSITIONS OF S3U MULTIPLY BY FACTOR AS BELOW:

| POSITION OF S3U | FACTOR (K) |
|---|---|
| A | 1/4 |
| B | 1/2 |
| D | 2 |
| E & F | 4 |

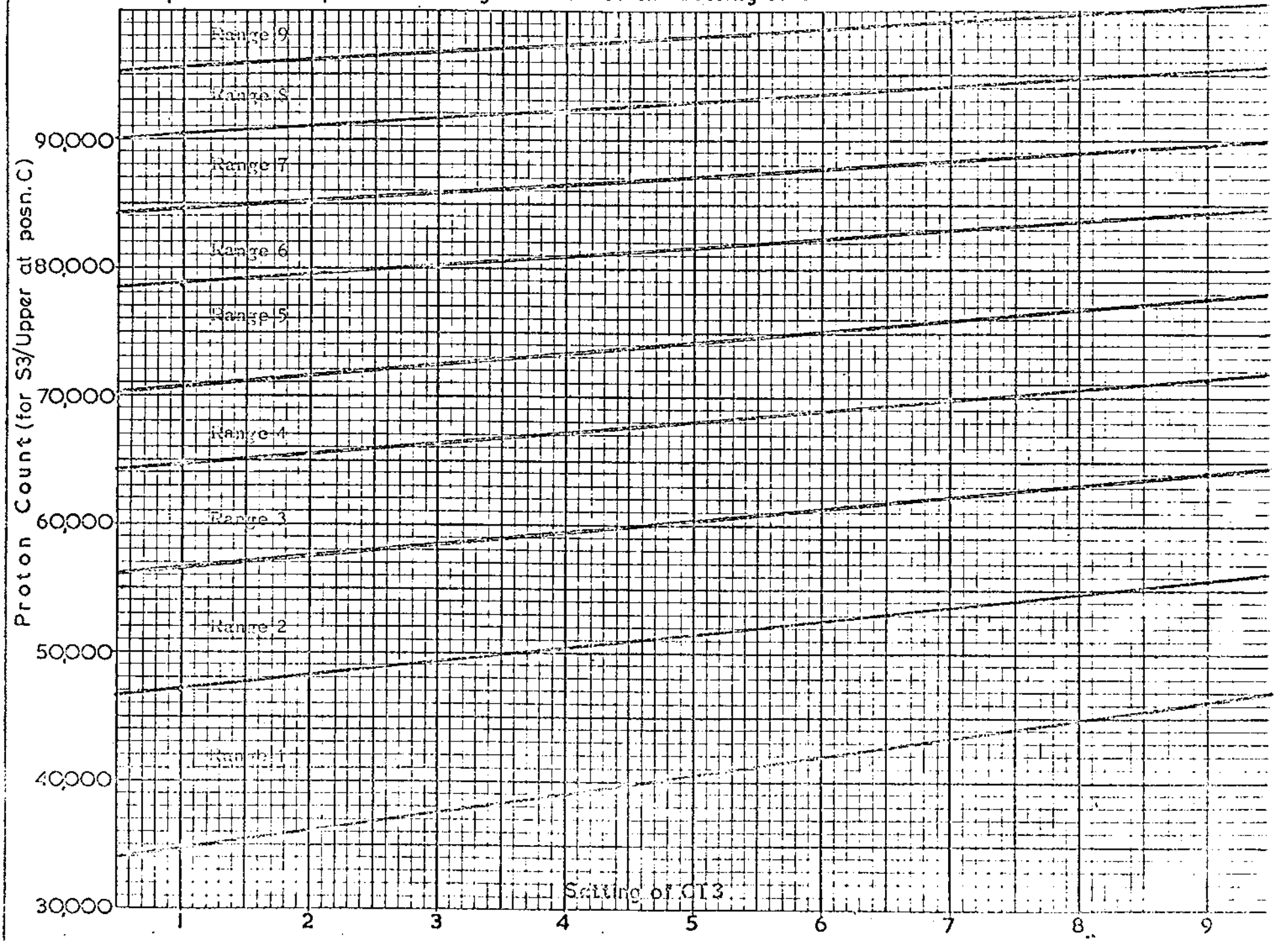
(1 OERSTED = 100,000 GAMMA)

# [illegible] S/N [illegible] — Amplifier Tuning (C-12)

("Range" refers to setting of CT1, the right-hand tuning control)



ELSEC S/N 294 :- Fine tuning for Bottle (CT3) The chart shows the optimum setting of CT 3 for various proton counts. Accurate measurements will be obtained as long as the setting is within 2 or 3 positions of optimum. "Range" refers to the setting of CT1.



# APPENDIX II

# DECLARATION OF EXPENDITURES

## SUMMARY OF EXPENSES

| | |
|---|---|
| Alpine Helicopters Ltd., August Invoice | $2,295.83 |
| " " " October Invoice | 525.00 |
| " " " November Invoice | 907.50 |
| Evergreen Explorations Ltd., January Invoice<br>418 line miles at $10/line mile | 4,180.00 |
| Data reduction, mosaic preparation, and report | 1,500.00 |
| TOTAL | $9,408.33 |

# HELICOPTERS LTD.

P.O. BOX 208, KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

EVERGREEN EXPLORATION LTD.,
635 - 789 WEST PENDER ST.,
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

INVOICE # 1902

DATE AUGUST 12, 1970

CONTRACT NO: K800

WORK ORDER NO.:

---

TO: CHARGE FOR HIRE OF BELL 47G3B HELICOPTER
IN THE HOUSTON AREA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CF-NOB | AUG.3/70 | FLIGHT REPORT NO. 3375 | 6:30 hrs. |
| CF-NOB | AUG.6/70 | FLIGHT REPORT NO. 2977 | 9:20 hrs. |
| | | | 15:50 hrs. |

15 hrs. .50 mins. @ $145.00 per hr. $2,295.83

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE THIS INVOICE $2,295.83

ALL ACCOUNTS PAYABLE WITHIN
15 DAYS OF INVOICE DATE.

Galvini

.4 370

clg # 629

19

# HELICOPTERS LTD

P.O. BOX 208, KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

EVERGREEN EXPLORATION LTD.,
c/o JOHN C. OSWALD,
635 - 789 W. PENDER ST.,
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

INVOICE NO.: K 2077

DATE: OCTOBER 21, 1970

CONTRACT NO.: K800

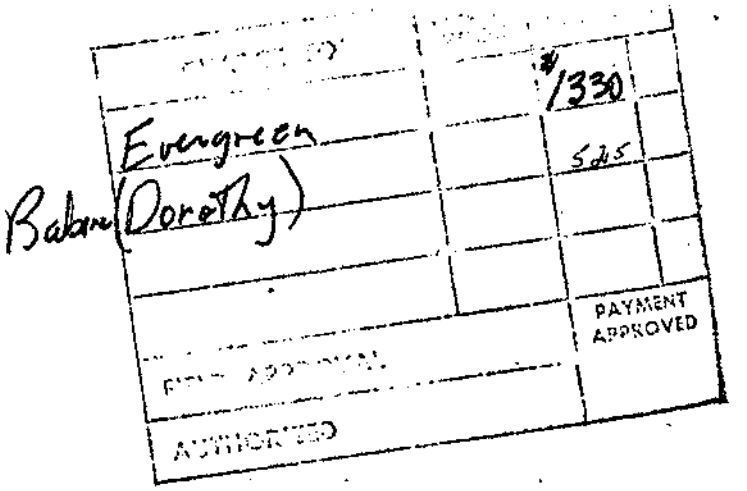
WORK ORDER NO.:

TO: CHARGE FOR HIRE OF BELL 47G3B1 HELICOPTER
IN THE HOUSTON AREA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CF-RZT | OCT.6/70 | FLIGHT REPORT NO. 3072 | 6:20 hrs. |
| CF-RZT | OCT.7/70 | FLIGHT REPORT NO. 3073 | 6:55 hrs. |
| | | | 13:15 hrs. |

13 hrs. .15 mins. @ $140.00 per hr. $1,855.00

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE THIS INVOICE $1,855.00




dft # 851 (24)

RECEIVED
OCT 23 1970
Ans'd

# Spine HELICOPTERS LTD.

P.O. BOX 208, KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

EVERGREEN EXPLORATION LTD.,
c/o JOHN OSWALD CO.,
635 - 789 W. PENDER STREET,
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

INVOICE NO.: K 2112

DATE: NOVEMBER 24, 1970

CONTRACT NO. K800

WORK ORDER NO.:

TO: CHARGE FOR HIRE OF BELL 47G3B1 HELICOPTER
IN THE HOUSTON AREA

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CF-RZT | OCT.18/70 | FLIGHT REPORT NO. 3287 | | 5:30 hrs. |
| 5 hrs. .30 mins. @ $140.00 per hr. | | | $770.00 | |
| CF-RZT | OCT.19/70 | FLIGHT REPORT NO. 3288 | | 2:55 hrs. |
| CF-RZT | NOV.3/70 | FLIGHT REPORT NO. 3296 | | 4:00 hrs. |
| | | | | 6:55 hrs. |
| 6 hrs. .55 mins. @ $150.00 per hr. | | | 1,037.50 | |
| | | | $1,807.50 | |

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE THIS INVOICE $1,807.50

| CHARGE TO | TYPE OF WORK | AMOUNT |
|---|---|---|
| Evergreen | | 600 00 |
| Cyprus (David) | | 300 00 |
| Babine (Dor.) | | 907 50 |
| | | 1807 50 |
| FIELD APPROVAL | | PAYMENT APPROVED |
| AUTHORIZED | | |

dk 875

26

# Evergreen Explorations Ltd.

- R. WOOLVERTON
  GEOLOGIST, P.ENG.
- R. C. O'BRIEN
  FIELD SUPERVISOR
- JOHN C. OSWALD & CO., C.A.'s
  ACCOUNTANTS:

635 - 789 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER 1, B.C., CANADA

CONTRACT EXPLORATION

- 5424 HALIFAX ST., BURNABY 2, B.C., CANADA, PHONE - 299-6998
- P.O. BOX 604, SMITHERS, B.C., CANADA PHONE - 847-3523


January 12, 1971.

Twin Peak Mines Ltd.,
202 - 500 West Broadway,
Vancouver 9. B.C.

## I N V O I C E #8 (Babine Project A/c)

CHARGES FOR DECEMBER -

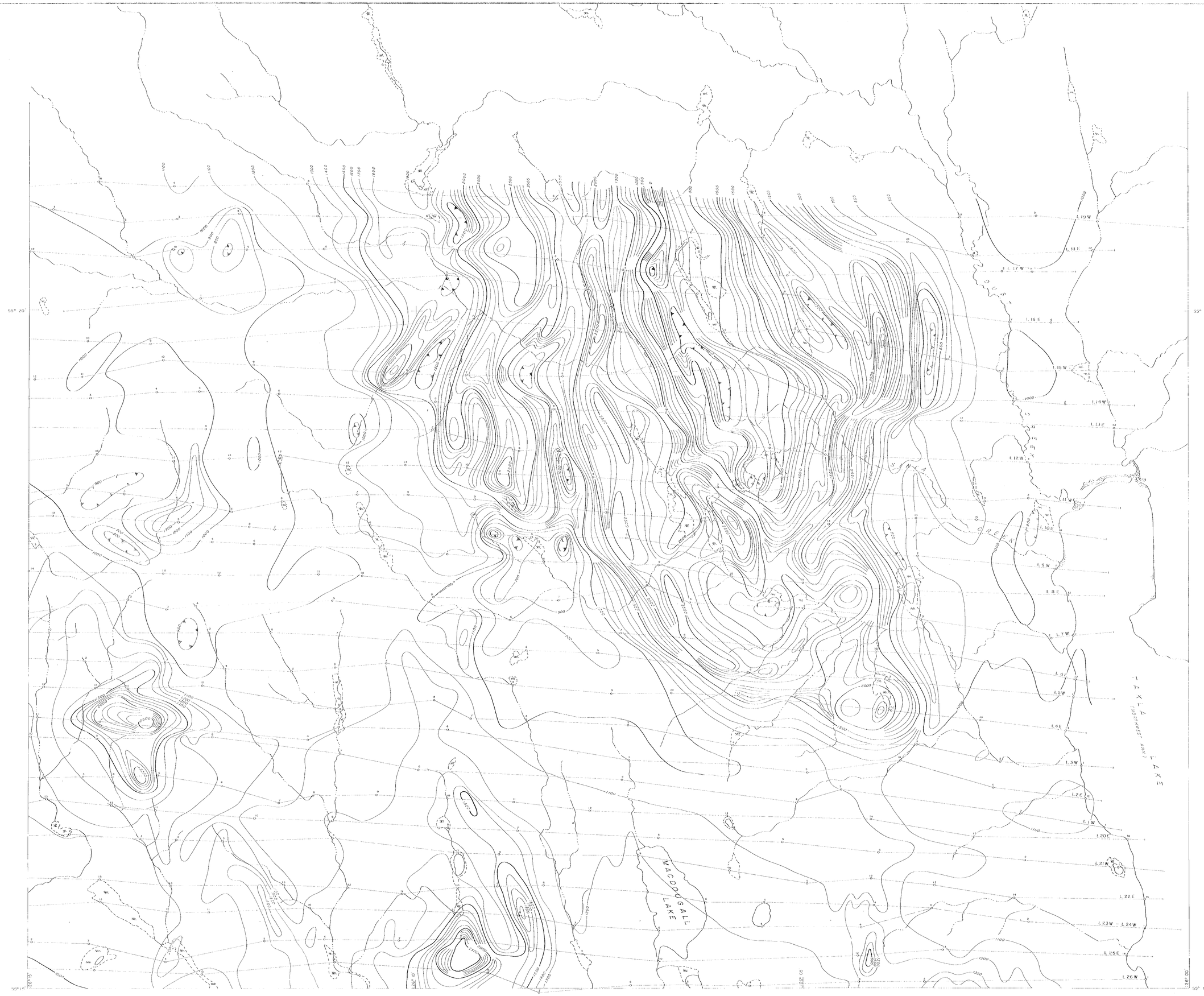
| Personnel | No. of man days | Rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operators | 36 | $ 40 | $ | 1,440.00 |
| Helpers | 46 | 25 | | 1,150.00 |
| Geologist | 15 | 75 | | 1,125.00 |
| | | | | 3,715.00 |
| **Equipment** | | | | |
| Truck | 14 | 20 | | 280.00 |
| Auto | 2 | 10 | | 20.00 |
| Tractor | ½ mo. | 300/mo. | | 150.00 |
| Field and office equipment | 3 man mos. @ | 70 | | 210.00 |
| Radio | ½ mo. | 100 | | 50.00 |
| Parcoll Housing unit | ½ mo. | 300/mo. | | 150.00 |
| | | | | 860.00 |
| **Airborne mag survey** | | | | |
| 710 line miles @ $10.00 per line mile | | $ 7100.00 | | |
| Less billed invoice #3 (Sept.25/70) | | 3000.00 | | 4,100.00 |

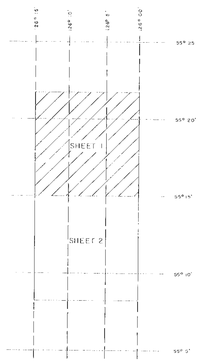
| Disbursements | Chq. # | |
|---|---|---|
| Groceries, expendable hardward and supplies, accommodation - | | |
| Skeena Building Products | 938 | 368.83 |
| Russell Equipment Sales | 939 | 10.51 |
| Lakeside Motel | 942 | 390.00 |
| Bulkley Hotel | 943 | 81.65 |
| Sandman Motel (Smithers) | 944 | 210.60 |
| Art Johnson Agencies - Home Oil | 947 | 168.03 |
| Goodacre's Stores | 950 | 47.23 |
| | | 1,276.95 * |
| Aircraft and helicopters - | | |
| Trans-Provincial Airlines | 957 | 904.50 V |
| Okanagan Helicopters | 959 | 1,897.50 V |
| | forward | 4,078.95 |

DECLARATION OF PROJECT CHARGES

The undersigned considers the preceding invoices applicable as assessment work.

R.W. WOOLVERTON, P. ENG.




LEGEND

- FLIGHT LINES WITH IDENTITY POINTS & NUMBERS
- 500 γ CONTOURS
- 100 γ CONTOURS
- MAGNETIC DEPRESSION

TO ACCOMPANY A GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY R. WOOLVERTON, P. ENG.
ON THE DOROTHY 101-172, 174, 176, 185-188 & 193-196 CLAIMS
DATED 8 April 1971

R. Woolverton



# DUCANEX RESOURCES LTD.

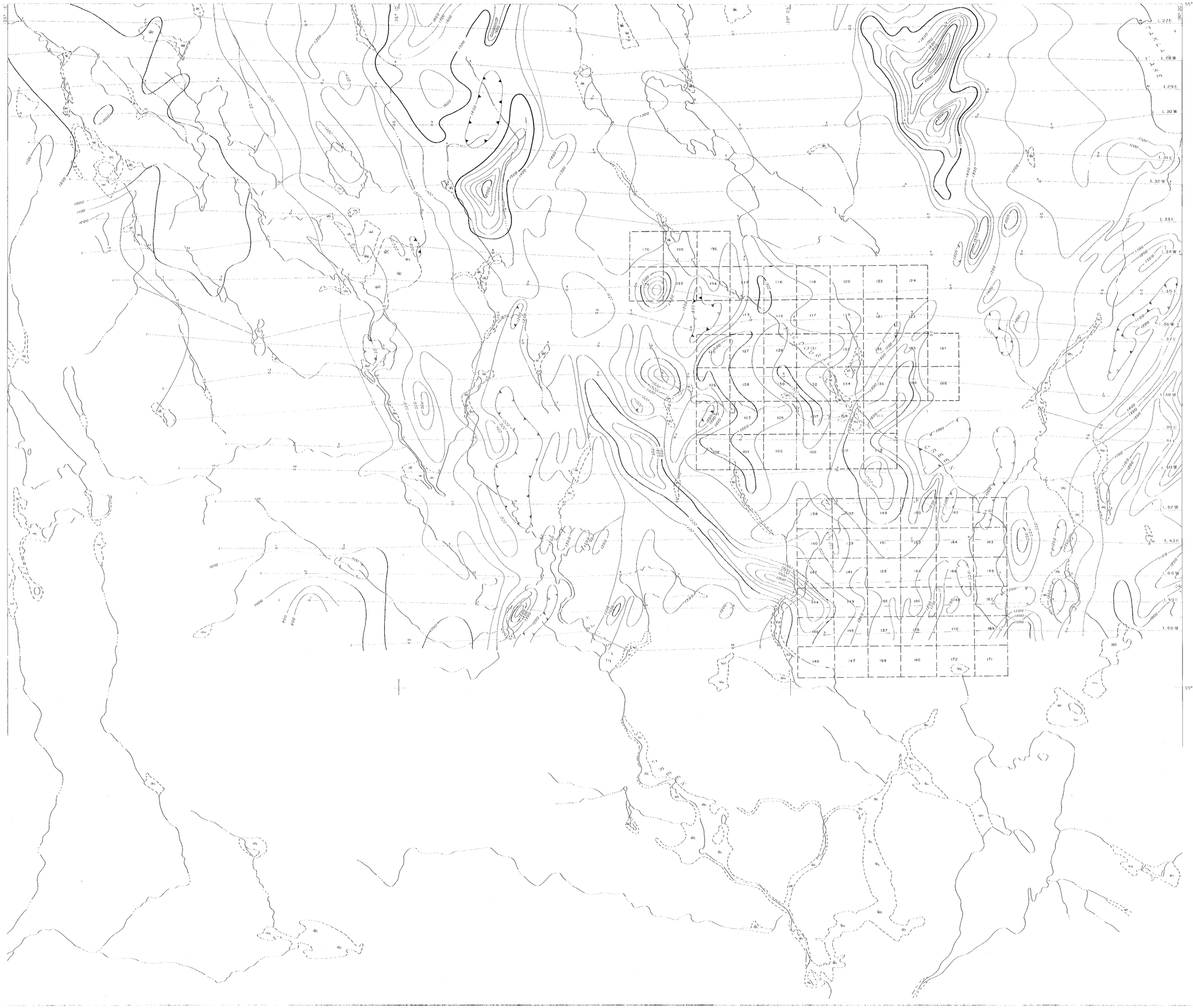
## BABINE LAKE AREA
## SHEET I
## AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

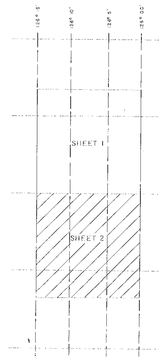
CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 GAMMAS

OMINECA M.D., B.C.

0 1320 2640 3960 5280
SCALE IN FEET

SURVEY BY EVERGREEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.
AUGUST, 1970




KEY MAP

LEGEND

- FLIGHT LINES WITH IDENTIFY POINTS & NUMBERS
- 500 ϒ CONTOURS
- 100 ϒ CONTOURS
- MAGNETIC DEPRESSION

N

TO ACCOMPANY A GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY R WOOLVERTON, P.ENG.
ON THE DOROTHY 101-172, 174, 176, 189-188 & 193-196 CLAIMS
DATED 8 April 1971

R. Woolverton



# DUCANEX RESOURCES LTD.

## BABINE LAKE AREA

## SHEET 2

## AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 GAMMAS

OMINECA M.D., B.C.

0 1320 2640 3960 5280

SCALE IN FEET

SURVEY BY EVERGREEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

AUGUST, 1970