

3022

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

MAL CLAIMS

AND

BUCK CLAIMS

Mal 1 - 36

Buck 1 - 27

at Buck Lake, B. C.

Latitude  $49^{\circ}33'$  N, Longitude  $118^{\circ} 57'$  W.

*82E / 10W*

By

Dr. Peter J. Haman, P. Eng.,  
STEREOGRAMMETRY LTD.,

P. O. Box 997,

Calgary, Alberta

For

DeKalb Mining Corporation,

Calgary, Alberta

Work done between:

August 19th to October 19th, 1970.

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 3022 MAP

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MAPS IN POCKET NO. 1

#1 Mineral Map 82E/10W, Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

#2 Photo Mosaic on an approximate scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

MAPS IN POCKET NO. 2

Mal and Buck Claims

Mal = <sup>#</sup>3 - <sup>#</sup>8  
9 - 14

Geochemical Map, Scale: 1 inch = 500 feet

Lead

Zinc

Nickel

Molybdenum

Copper

Composite Geochemical Map

## INTRODUCTION

The Mal 1 - 36 claims were located by Mr. Koit Jurgens and Mr. Roland Burke between the 24th and 31st of May, 1970, on behalf of Mr. Ronald A. Buckley, Calgary, Alberta.

The Buck 1 - 27 claims were located by Mr. Koit Jurgens and Mr. Roland Burke between the 24th and 31st day of May, on behalf of Mr. Ronald A. Buckley, Calgary, Alberta. Both claim blocks were recorded at Grand Forks, B. C. on the 6th day of June, 1970.

The ownership of the Mal and Buck claims was transferred by Bill of Sale recorded at Greenwood, B. C. on September 14th, 1970 from Mr. Ronald A. Buckley to DeKalb Mining Corporation.

This report was prepared for filing assessment work for one year, after completion of a geochemical sampling survey covering both claim blocks.

## Chapter I

### THE MAL CLAIMS

The Mal 1 - 36 claims (Record Nos. 32830 to 32865) are situated immediately northeast of Buck Lake. The outline of the claims is shown on the accompanying Mineral Claim Map (in Pocket No.1).

### History

Prospecting in this general area has been carried out since the late 80's of the last century, but no mining activity from within the claim block is known to the writer. Most of the earlier claims are located towards the southwest, in the Beaverdell area; and towards the south, in the Triple Lakes area.

## Chapter II

### PREPARATION OF THE BASE MAPS

A Photo-Mosaic was constructed at an approximate scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet (in Pocket No. 1). The Photo-Mosaic shows the soil survey lines of the Mal, Buck, and other claims, located towards the south. The lines on the Mal claims are numbered from west to east, starting with 500 E, up to 1750 E, and from 0 N toward north to 650 N. The distance between the lines in N - S direction was 500 feet in the first reconnaissance survey, and samples were taken in 250 foot intervals. The lines between 1350 E and 1750 E were run at a 250-foot spacing by filling in the lines between the first geochemical survey at a 500 foot spacing.

The soil sample locations were plotted on the Mosaic by using prominent topographic markers as supplied by the traverse reports of the soil sampling crews.

The geochemical data were plotted on the Base Map at a scale: 1 inch = 500 feet.

### Chapter III

#### GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

##### Soil Sampling

The soil sampling program commenced on August 19th, 1970 locating the lines by compass and chain. The samples were recovered by a specially constructed shovel, three feet long, with a pointed end. Samples were taken up to maximum depth of 3 feet, from the "B" horizon (Brown soil) and the "C" horizon, where possible. The samples were packaged in brown paper envelopes supplied by T.S.L. Laboratories Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

##### Chemical Analysis of the Samples

The samples were sent to T.S.L. Laboratories Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. and analysed for lead, zinc, nickel, molybdenum, and copper. The samples were treated by hot regia extraction and the metal content determined by atomic absorption. The analysis was supervised by Mr. R. B. Fletcher, T.S.L. Laboratories Ltd.

## Chapter IV

### RESULTS OF THE GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

(Pocket No.2)

#### Lead

The regional background of lead is approximately 10 ppm, and appears to decrease to less than 10 ppm in the easternmost portion of the survey. No prominent lead anomalies became apparent. One station, with 63 ppm lead, is located at 1350 E - 625 N. This anomaly is located on the west flank of a small ridge with rock outcroppings of gneiss, partly grading to amphibolite. The observation of marble in the vicinity suggests a concentration of lead in either marble or limestone. This carbonate horizon, with minor lead anomalies, may trend southwest to the station 1300 E - 575 N, and southward from there on to the station 1300 E - 375 N. The readings between 30 and 41 ppm are not excessively high and are probably due to relatively thick glacial overburden.

#### Zinc

The regional background of zinc is approximately 20 ppm. A considerable number of intermediate to good zinc anomalies were discovered and will be described in more detail.

One relatively long trend, with readings up to 385 ppm of zinc, starts at 1350 E - 625 N, extending in a southwesterly direction towards 1300 E - 575 N and from there on towards south to at least 1300 E - 375 N. This zinc anomaly coincides with the previously discussed lead anomaly, and both lead and zinc are interpreted to occur within a carbonate zone, flanked towards west and east by gneisses and amphibolites.



A possibly continuous zinc anomaly with intermediate to high readings may extend in northwesterly direction from 1050 E - 100 N to 800 E - 475 N. The highest readings occur in the central and northwestern extent of the anomaly, up to 980 ppm Zn. Rock outcroppings in the vicinity of this anomaly consist of clastic sediments of the Anarchist group. Siltstones and sandstones were noticed to grade laterally to phyllite. A number of samples were noticed to be calcareous. The host rock is presently not known but the observation of calcite in veins may suggest the presence of a carbonate layer, carrying zinc. The zinc anomaly occurs in gently rolling terrain, and is interpreted to indicate zinc mineralization in place.

The highest zinc anomaly is located at 900 E - 950 E, 625 N. The terrain is level, and swampy and no rock outcroppings were observed in the vicinity. The zinc concentration apparently occurs near the contact of a granite with some sediments of the Anarchist group, possibly limestone or marble.

### Nickel

The regional background of nickel is approximately 5 ppm. A number of moderately high nickel anomalies were discovered.

The nickel increases up to 41 ppm in a north-southerly zone between 1600 E and 1700 E. Outcroppings in the vicinity consist of gneisses, amphibolites, and some phyllites. The nickel anomalies may not indicate any commercial concentration of nickel.

A fairly high nickel anomaly runs from 1050 E - 0 N in northwesterly direction to 850 E, 275 N, with values up to 193 ppm. Rock

outcroppings in the vicinity consist of phyllites. Gneisses and amphibolites are adjacent to the nickel anomaly. The origin of the nickel remains unknown. The trend of the nickel anomaly coincides with the zinc anomaly described in the previous paragraph.

One isolated nickel anomaly with 125 ppm occurs at 800 E - 475 N. This anomaly coincides with a very high zinc anomaly, and rock outcroppings in the vicinity show phyllites.

### Molybdenum

The regional background of molybdenum is less than .5 ppm. A number of molybdenum anomalies were discovered, the highest being at 1600 E - 625 N, with 52.5 ppm Mo. The anomaly occurs on a fairly steep west flank of a hill, with abundant rock outcroppings of gneiss, and possibly granite in the vicinity. The molybdenum is interpreted to be concentrated in a contact zone. Molybdenum anomalies near 1700 E - 375 N, likewise occur near rock outcroppings of granite, gneiss and some quartz phyllites. Molybdenum is apparently concentrated in a contact zone of granite versus gneisses and quartz phyllites.

Moderate molybdenum anomalies, up to 16 ppm, occur between 950 E and 1050 E, 475 N to 600 N. Rock outcroppings in the vicinity show gneiss and amphibolite and the molybdenum is apparently concentrated near a contact zone with granite, probably in fractures.

### Copper

The regional background of copper is approximately 5 ppm. A zone of moderately high copper anomalies trends northwest from 1050 E, 100 N

to 750 E - 275 N, with readings up to 153 ppm Cu. This copper anomaly coincides reasonably well with zinc and nickel anomalies. A possibly northeast trending copper anomaly extends from 650 E - 75 N, to 850 E - 275 N. This trend may be associated with some zinc concentrations, and rock outcroppings in the vicinity show phyllite, sandstones, and siltstones of the Anarchist group.

One isolated copper anomaly occurs at 800 E - 475 N. This anomaly coincides with an isolated high nickel anomaly, and a more widely spread high zinc anomaly.

The highest copper anomaly may trend west - east from 900 E to 950 E, at 625 N, with readings up to 280 ppm Cu. This anomaly coincides with a very high zinc and a weak nickel anomaly. Lead shows a moderate increase up to 40 ppm, to the west of this anomaly.

#### Composite Geochemical Map

The contours for lead, zinc, nickel, molybdenum and copper were printed together on the Composite Geochemical Map. This map shows a good concentration of metals from 1050 E - 100 N to the northwest to 750 E - 275 N, with zinc, nickel, and copper as the main anomalous metal concentrations. A cluster of high zinc, nickel, and copper anomalies occurs at 800 E - 475 N. This anomaly is near the contact of gneisses with phyllites and siltstones and is probably caused by intense fracturing. This anomaly may extend in a southwesterly direction to 650 E - 375 N.

Another very strong anomaly of zinc and copper with some moderate readings of nickel extends from 900 E to 950 E, at 625 N. This anomaly

is interpreted to occur near the contact zone of a granite with gneisses and amphibolites.

## Chapter V

### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A regional soil sampling survey was carried out on the Mal claims. The lines are 250 feet apart in the eastern portion of the survey from 1350 E to 1750 E. Due to heavy snowfall in October and November, the soil sampling survey could not be completed in the western part, and only every second line, 500 feet apart, was sampled.

The apparently best prospect is a near continuous zone with concentrations of zinc, nickel and copper, approximately 3500 feet long, from 1050 E - 100 N to 750 E - 275 N. The terrain is gently rolling and outcroppings are sparse. Rock outcroppings in the vicinity of the anomaly show phyllites, gneisses and amphibolites. The host rock and nature of this mineralized trend remains unknown.

A second concentration of anomalies, mostly zinc and copper, with some nickel, may extend in a northeasterly direction from 550 E - 300 N to 800 E - 475 N. The northeasternmost part of the anomaly shows the highest readings of zinc and copper, and also a high nickel reading. Rock outcroppings in the vicinity show phyllites, and sandstones, with gneisses and amphibolites being adjacent. Mineralizations in bedrock are probably related to major lineaments, and intense fracturing, particularly in the northeasternmost part.

A strong zinc and copper anomaly is approximately 500 feet long, from 900 E - 950 E, 625 N. Additional sampling on either end of the anomaly may possibly extend the zone. The anomaly is interpreted to occur near

the contact of granite with gneisses and amphibolites.

A moderate zinc and lead anomaly runs in essentially N - S direction from 300 N to 600 N, at 1300 E, and from there on toward northeast to 1400 E. Rock outcroppings in the vicinity show limestone and marble, and this zone can be considered as a zinc and lead prospect. The anomalies in the eastern part of the map area are considered uneconomical, with the exception of some unusually high concentrations of molybdenum.

Additional soil sampling followed by Induced Polarization surveys are recommended to cover the more prominent anomalies.

## Chapter VI

### THE BUCK CLAIM BLOCK

The westernmost claims of the Buck 1 - 27 claims (Record Nos. 32763 to 32789) are located at Buck Lake, and extend from there towards the east. The outline of the claims is shown on the accompanying Mineral Map (in Pocket No. 1). The Buck claims are contiguous with and lie south of the Mal claims.

The Mineral Claim Map 82E/10W, issued by the Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Victoria, B. C. (April 17, 1970) shows two forfeited Saint John claims to the southeast of Buck Lake, falling within the Buck claim group. So far, neither their claim line nor claim posts have been detected within the Buck claim block.

## Chapter VII

### PREPARATION OF THE BASE MAPS

A Photo Mosaic was constructed at the approximate scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet, and shows the soil survey lines of the Buck claims and of the other adjacent claims, located on behalf of Mr. Ronald A. Buckley. (In Pocket No. 1)

The Base Map was prepared at a scale: 1 inch = 500 feet and the Buck soil survey lines were tied in with the Mal survey lines. The survey lines are running N - S, are approximately 500 feet apart and soil sample stations were established at 250 foot intervals. The stations are numbered 0 N at the north, and progressively increase to 450 N towards south. The easternmost line is 0 E and the lines are consecutively numbered 25 E, 50 E, up to 625 E toward west. Due to a mistake of the surveying crew, the 50 E line was numbered 25 E, and the numbers of the lines actually indicate only half the distance between the lines. The line 100 E is, for example, 2000 feet to the west of 0 E.

## Chapter VIII

### GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

#### Soil Sampling

The soil sampling program commenced on September 11th, 1970 and was completed on October 6th, 1970. The lines were located by compass and chain. Samples were recovered by a specially constructed shovel, approximately 3 feet long, with a pointed end. The shovel proved to be superior

to a soil auger in rocky terrain. Samples recovered from maximum possible depth, and most of them were taken from the "B" horizon (brown soil) and the "C" horizon. The samples were packaged in brown paper envelopes supplied by T.S.L. Laboratories, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

#### Chemical Analysis of the Samples

The samples were sent to T.S.L. Laboratories Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., and analysed for lead, zinc, nickel, molybdenum, and copper. The samples were treated by hot aqua regia extraction and the metal content determined by atomic absorption. The analysis was supervised by Mr. R. B. Fletcher, T.S.L. Laboratories Ltd.

### Chapter IX

#### RESULTS OF THE GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

(Pocket No.2)

#### Lead

The regional background of lead is approximately 5 ppm in the western part, and seems to increase to approximately 10 - 15 ppm in the eastern part. One moderate lead anomaly was discovered at 125 E - 175 N., with 51 ppm Pb. The anomaly is located in gently east dipping terrain in an area lacking rock outcroppings.

A good lead anomaly with 161 ppm Pb was discovered at 600 E - 100 N, immediately west of Buck Lake. The anomaly may extend southward to 150 N, with a reading of 33 ppm. The terrain is very gently dipping eastward to Buck Lake, with rock outcroppings west of Buck Lake consisting of phyllites. Host rock and the nature of the lead deposit are presently not known.



### Zinc

The regional background of zinc is approximately 20 ppm. A number of moderate and rather isolated zinc anomalies were discovered, and one prominent anomaly at 225 E - 150 N, with 1375 ppm Zn. This high anomaly is located where the surface is dipping gently east to southeasterly and where there are no rock outcroppings. The host rock type and the nature of a possible zinc deposit are unknown.

### Nickel

The regional background of nickel is approximately 5 ppm. A moderate nickel anomaly with up to 45 ppm was discovered at 350 E - 0 N, and seems to extend in a southeasterly direction towards 300 E - 50 N. The nickel is apparently a continuation of the northwest trending nickel zone discovered on the Mal claims. There are no rock outcroppings in the vicinity, but it is thought that the nickel probably occurs near phyllites of the Anarchist group.

A fairly good nickel anomaly with 125 ppm was discovered at 600 E - 100 N, immediately west of Buck Lake. This nickel anomaly coincides with a high lead anomaly. Rock outcroppings to the west consist of quartz phyllites and phyllites, of the Anarchist group. The nickel anomaly may possibly extend southward and westward. Host rock and nature of the nickel mineralization remain unknown.

### Molybdenum

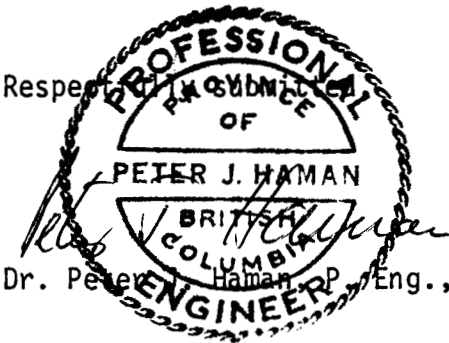
The regional background of molybdenum is less than .5 ppm. A number of moderate molybdenum anomalies were discovered, most of them more

A moderate northeasterly trend of copper, zinc, and some molybdenum extends from 225 E - 450 N to 125 E - 325 N.

A moderate increase of zinc, copper and nickel is present near the 350 E line, between 125 N and 275 N.

geochemical anomalies. Soil sampling may have failed to discover mineralizations in bedrock over a wide area, particularly where thick Pleistocene overburden covers bedrock. Additional sampling along every second line is recommended to complete the study in a 250 foot interval system.

Assessment work for one year shall be filed on both Mal and Buck claims.

Respectfully,  
  
Dr. Peter J. Haman, P. Eng.,

Expiry Date March 26, 1971

Dated. March 17, 1971 .....

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

MAL CLAIMS

1. Salaries and expenses for soil sampling crew at \$30.00 for each man per day, 83 days -----	\$ 2,490.00
2. Professional services by Dr. Peter J. Haman, geological supervision, field mapping, report writing, 25 days at \$140.00 per day -----	3,500.00
3. Sample Analysis by T.S.L. Laboratories Ltd. -----	1,578.92
4. Expenses for Field Office, accommodation at \$40.00 per day for 10 days -----	400.00
5. Rental of 1 Dune Buggy and 1 Toyota 4-wheel drive, gas -----	547.78
Total	<u>\$ 8,516.70</u>

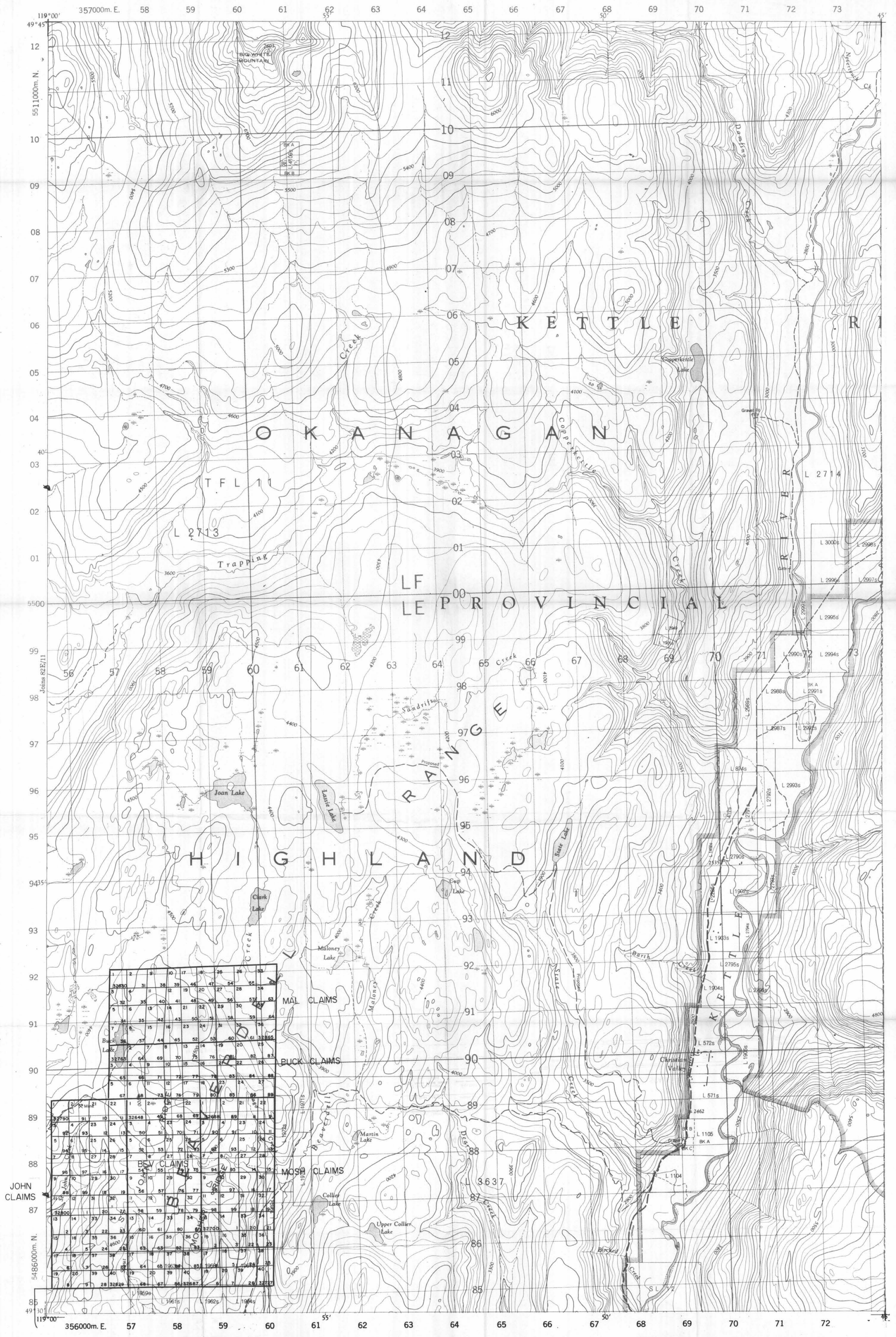
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

BUCK CLAIMS

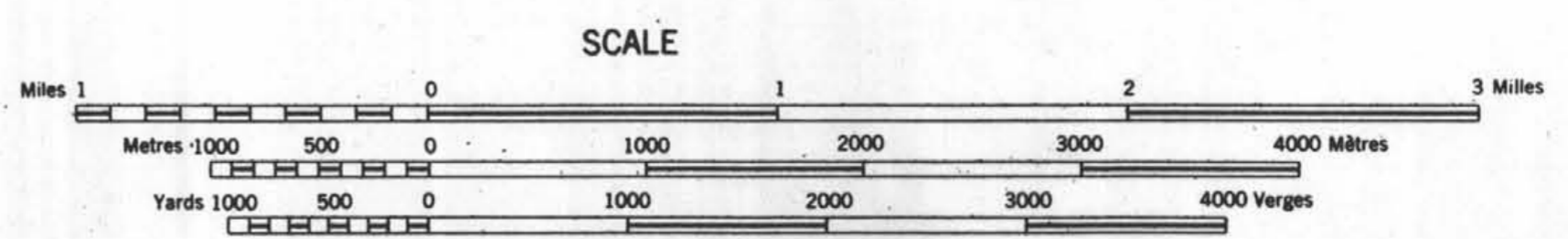
1. Salaries and expenses for soil sampling crew at \$30.00 for each man per day, total of 60 days	-----	\$ 1,800.00
2. Professional services by Dr. Peter J. Haman, geological supervision, report writing, 10 days at \$140.00	-----	1,400.00
3. Sample Analysis by T.S.L. Laboratories Ltd.	-----	927.11
4. Expenses for Field Office, accommodation at \$40.00 per day for 5 days	-----	200.00
5. Rental of 2 Volkswagens and 1 Dune Buggy, gas	-----	530.30
	Total	<u>\$ 4,857.41</u>

REFERENCES

Little, H. W. (1957) Geological Map 6 - 1957, Kettle River (East Half)  
Scale: 1 inch to 4 miles.



Roads:	Routes:	more than 2 lanes	2 lanes
hard surface, all weather.....	pavée, toute saison.....	plus de 2 voies	2 voies
hard surface, all weather.....	pavée, toute saison.....	less than 2 lanes	moins de 2 voies
loose or stabilized surface, all weather.....	gravier aggloméré, toute saison.....	2 lanes or more	less than 2 lanes
loose surface, dry weather.....	de gravier, période sèche.....	2 voies ou plus	moins de 2 voies
cart track.....	de terre.....		
trail or portage.....	sentier ou portage.....		



MINERAL MAP  
82 E / 10 W

3022

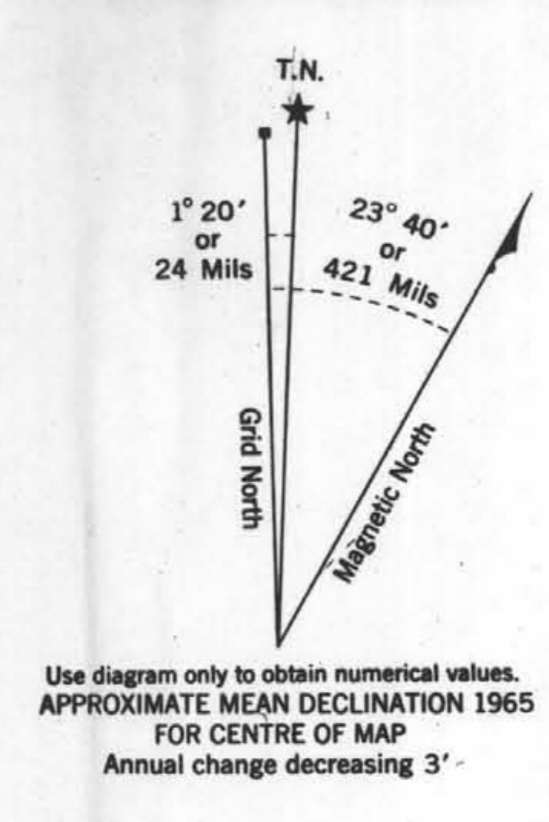
M-1

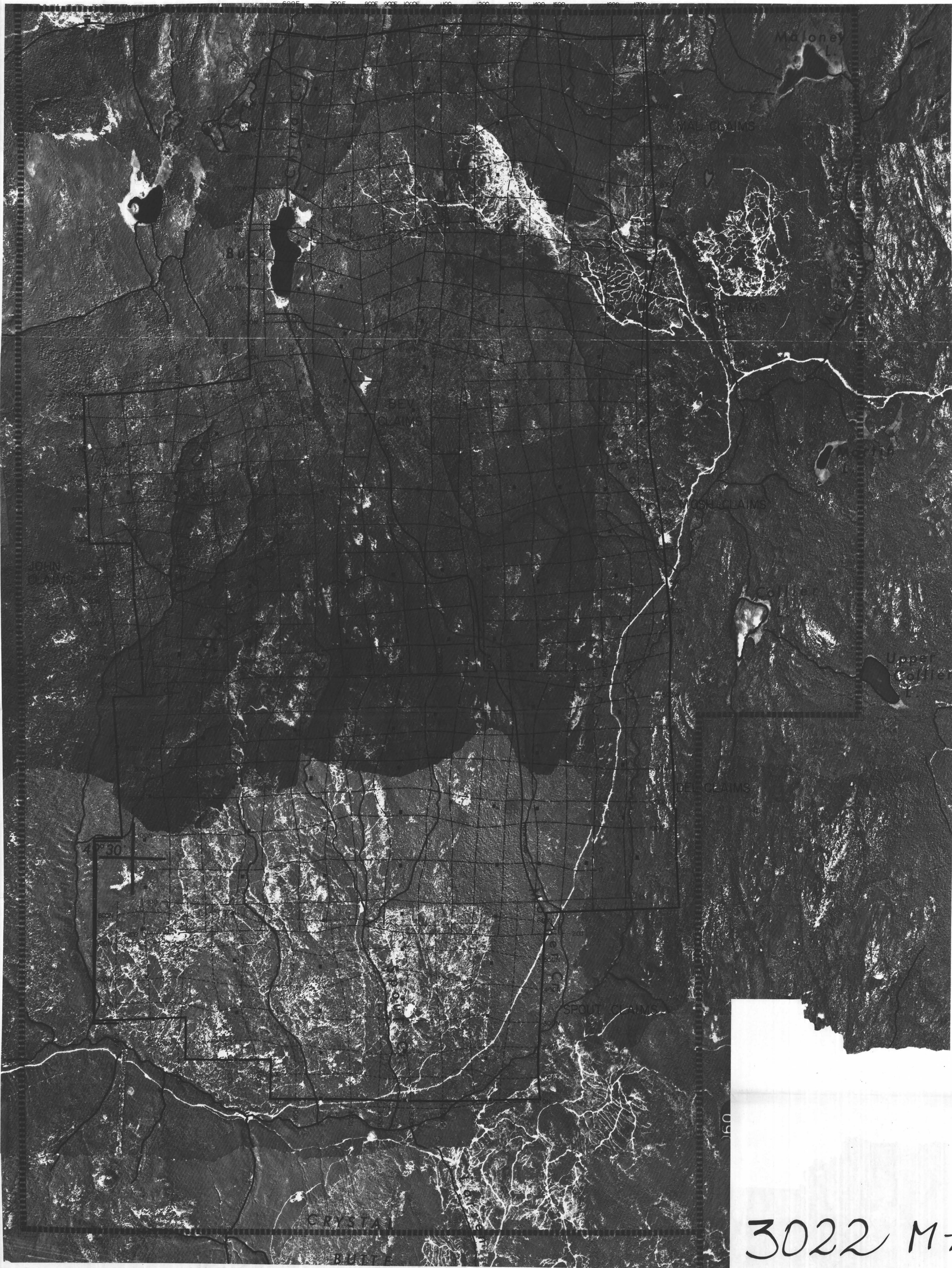
Prepared by  
STEREOGRAMMETRY LTD.  
Dr. Peter J. Haman, P. Eng.  
P.O. Box 997  
Calgary, Alberta

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 3022 MAP #1

Mineral Map to accompany the geochemical report  
by Dr. Peter J. Haman, P. Eng., on the Mal and  
Buck Claims, Buck Lake area, B. C., Greenwood  
Mining Division.

Dated: March 12, 1971  
Signed: Peter J. Haman





3022 M-2

MAL, BUCK, JOHN, BEV, MOSH, DEL & SPOUT CLAIMS

- LEGEND**
- GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY LINES
  - SPOUT CLAIMS
  - DEL CLAIMS
  - MOSH CLAIMS
  - BEV CLAIMS
  - ..... JOHN CLAIMS
  - BUCK CLAIMS
  - MAL CLAIMS
  - CLAIM POST
  - CLAIM BORDER

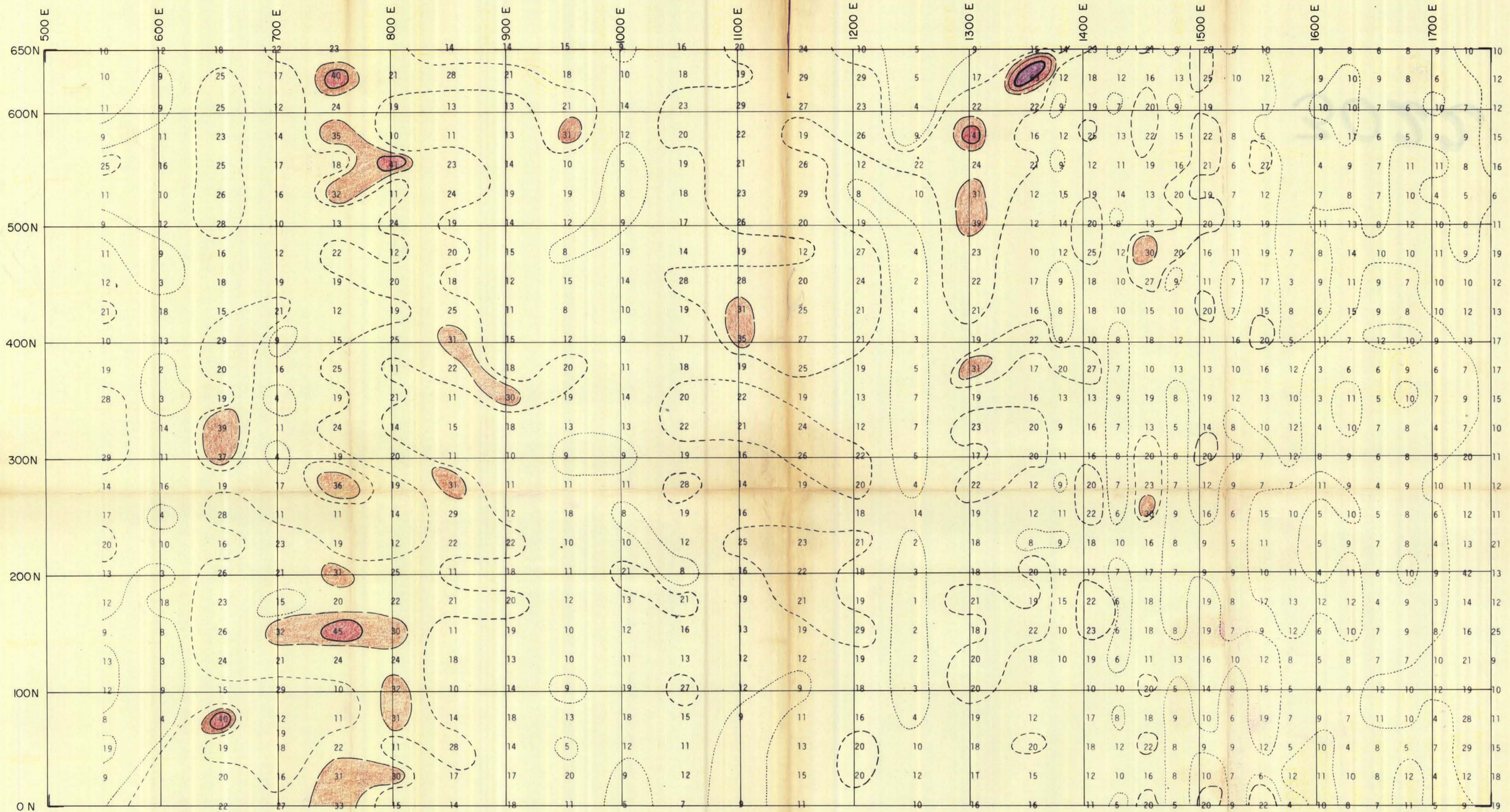
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY LINES  
 APPROX SCALE: 1 INCH = 1000 FEET

Photo-mosaic to accompany the geochemical report by Dr. Peter J. Hagan, P. Eng., on the Mal and Buck claims, Buck Lake area, B. C., Greenwood Mining Division.

Dated March 12, 1977  
 Signed Peter J. Hagan

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 ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 NO. 3022 MAP #2





LEGEND

- More than 50, 100, 250 ppm
- More than 40 ppm
- " " 30 "
- " " 20 "
- " " 10 "

MAL CLAIMS JAM

Scale: 1 Inch = 500 Feet

GEOCHEMICAL MAP  
ppm LEAD

3022

M-3

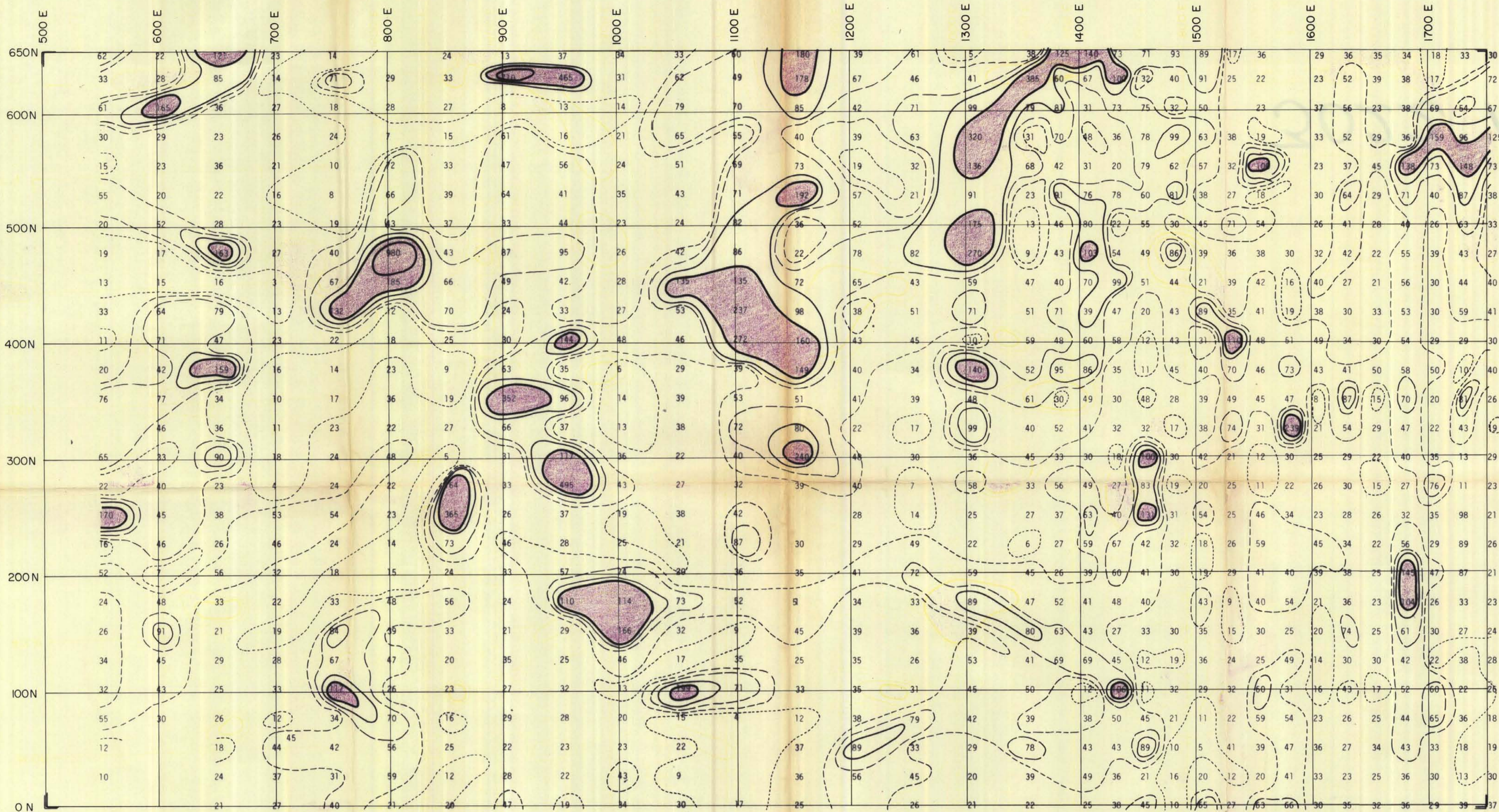
Geochemical Map to accompany the geochemical report by Dr. Peter J. Haman, P. Eng., on the Mal claims, Buck Lake area, B. C., Greenwood Mining Division.

Dated March 12, 1971

Signed Peter J. Haman

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Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

MAP NO. 3022



MAL CLAIMS JAM

Scale: 1 Inch = 500 Feet

GEOCHEMICAL MAP

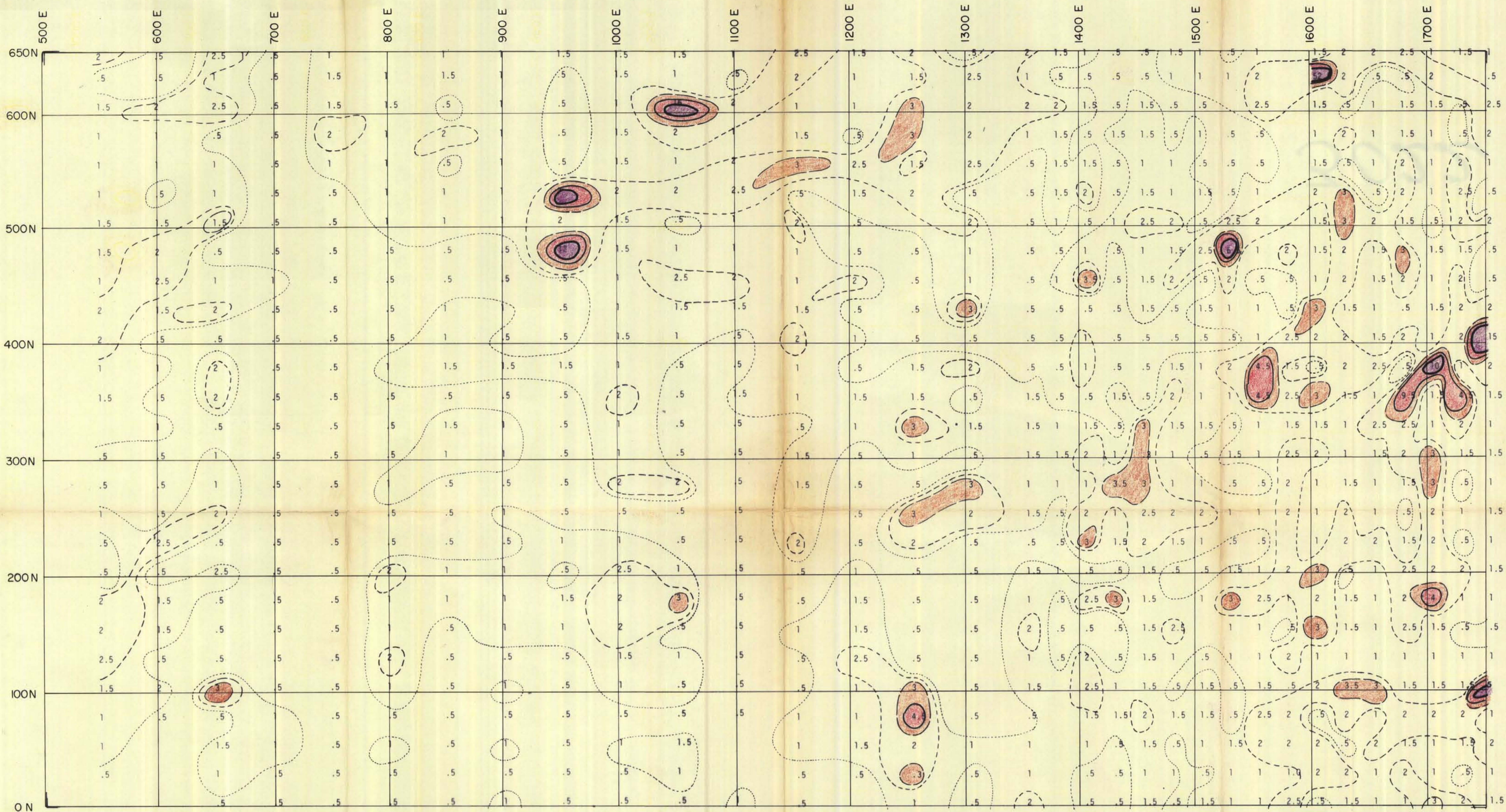
ppm ZINC

3022 M-4

Geochemical Map to accompany the geochemical report by Dr. Peter J. Haman, P. Eng., on the Mal claims, Buck Lake area, B. C., Greenwood Mining Division.

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
Dated March 12, 1971  
Signed Peter J. Haman  
NO. 3022 MAP # 4





MAL CLAIMS

Scale: 1 Inch = 500 Feet

GEOCHEMICAL MAP  
ppm MOLYBDENUM

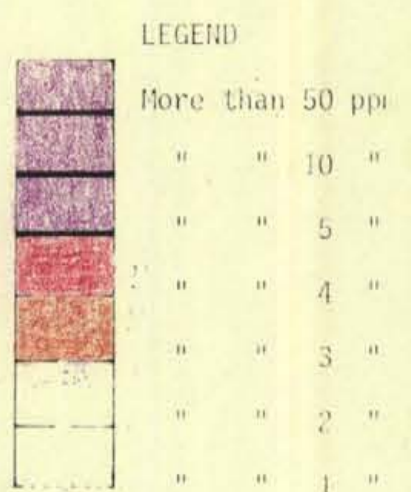
3022 M-6

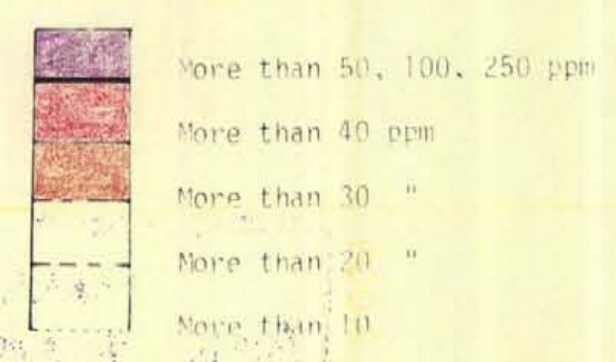
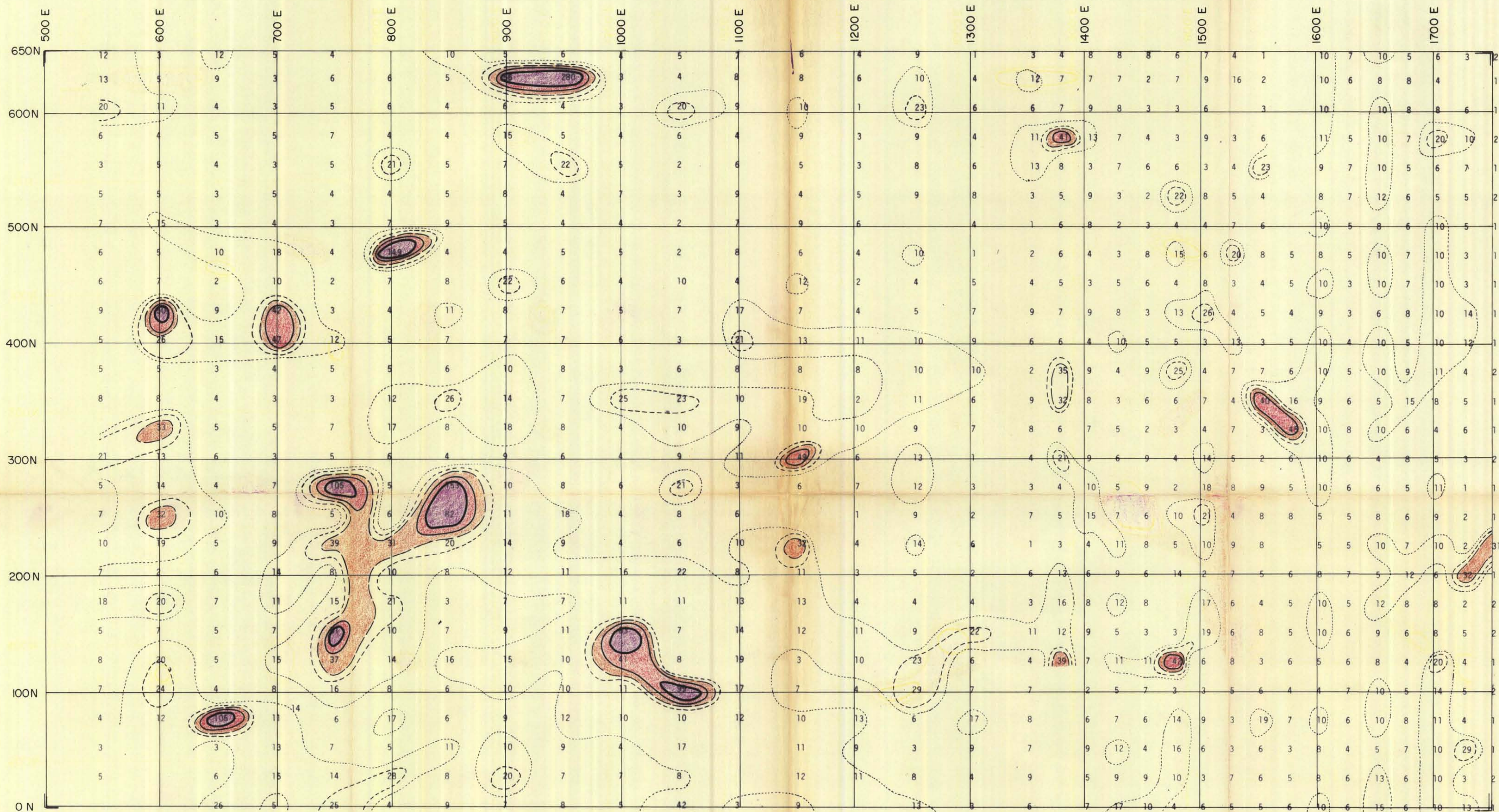
Geochemical Map to accompany the geochemical report by Dr. Peter J. Haman, P. Eng., on the Mal claims, Buck Lake area, B. C., Greenwood Mining Division.

Dated *March 17, 1971*

Signed- *Peter J. Haman*

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. *3022* MAP *#6*





MAL CLAIMS LAM

Scale: 1 Inch = 500 Feet

GEOCHEMICAL MAP

ppm COPPER

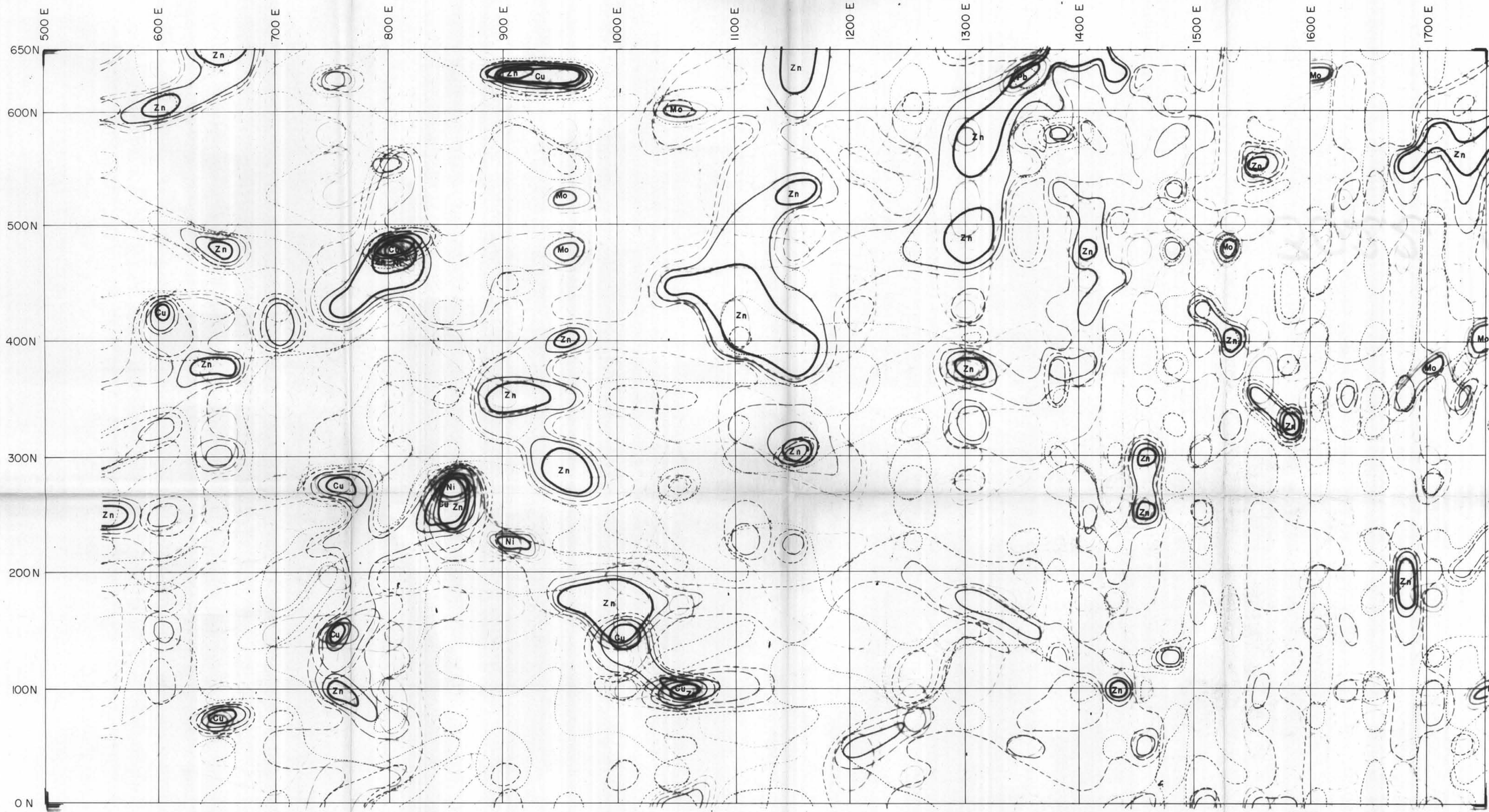
3022 M-7

Geochemical Map to accompany the geochemical report by Dr. Peter J. Haman, P. Eng., on the Mal claims, Buck Lake area, B. C., Greenwood Mining Division.

Dated March 12, 1971

Signed Peter J. Haman

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NO. 3022 MAP #7



MAL CLAIMS

Scale: 1 Inch = 500 Feet

COMPOSITE GEOCHEMICAL MAP

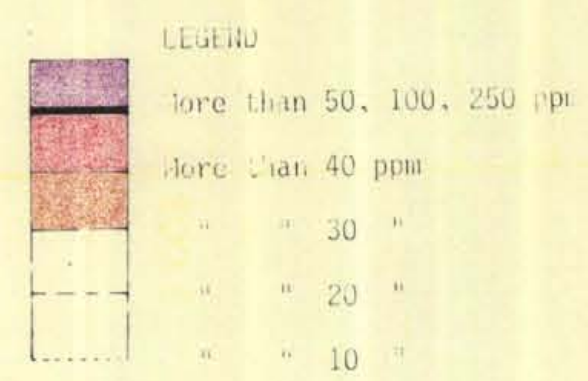
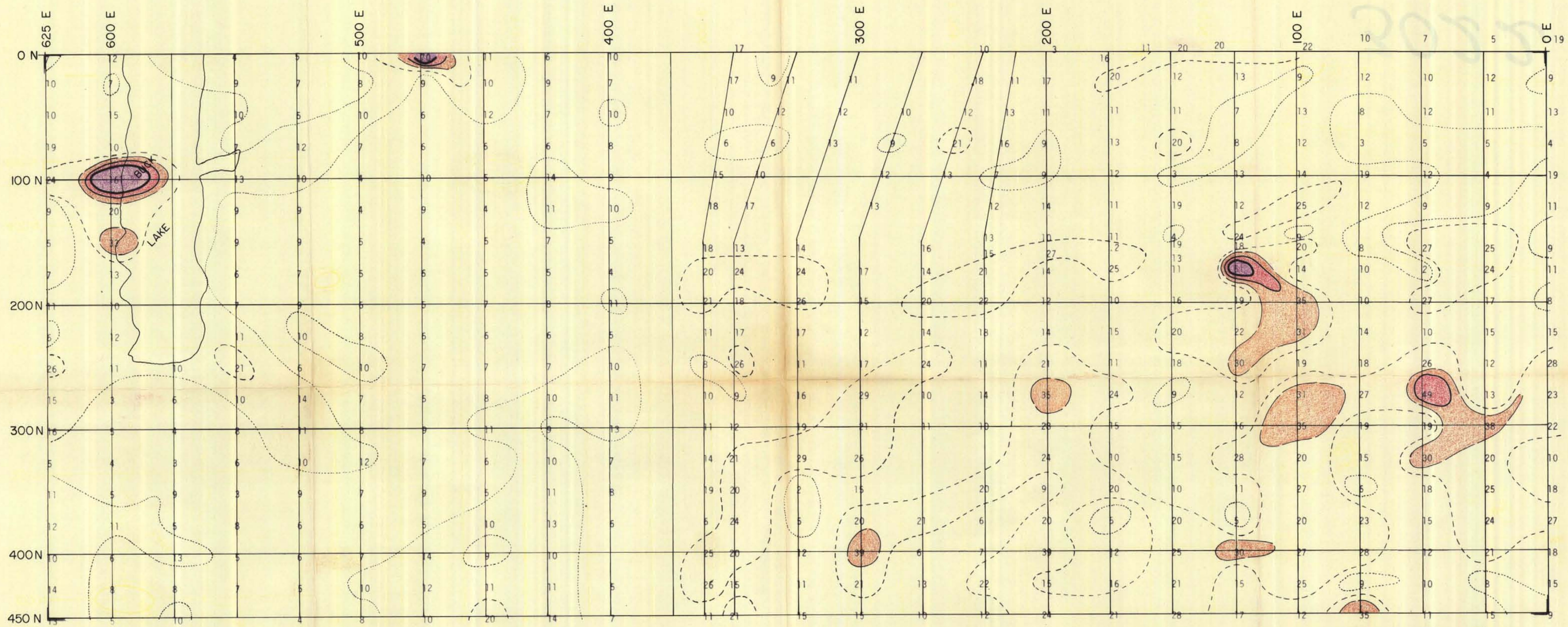
3022 17-8

Composite Geochemical Map to accompany the geochemical report by Dr. P. J. Haman, P. Eng., on the MAL claims, Buck Lake area, B.C., Greenwood Mining Division

Dated March 12, 1971  
Signed Peter J. Haman

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 3022 MAP #8



BUCK CLAIMS

SCALE: 1 INCH = 500 FEET

GEOCHEMICAL MAP

ppm LEAD

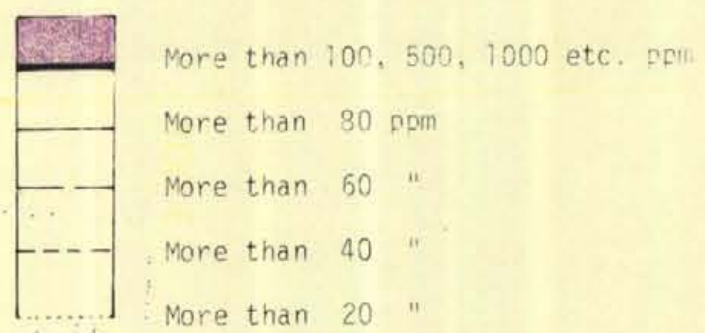
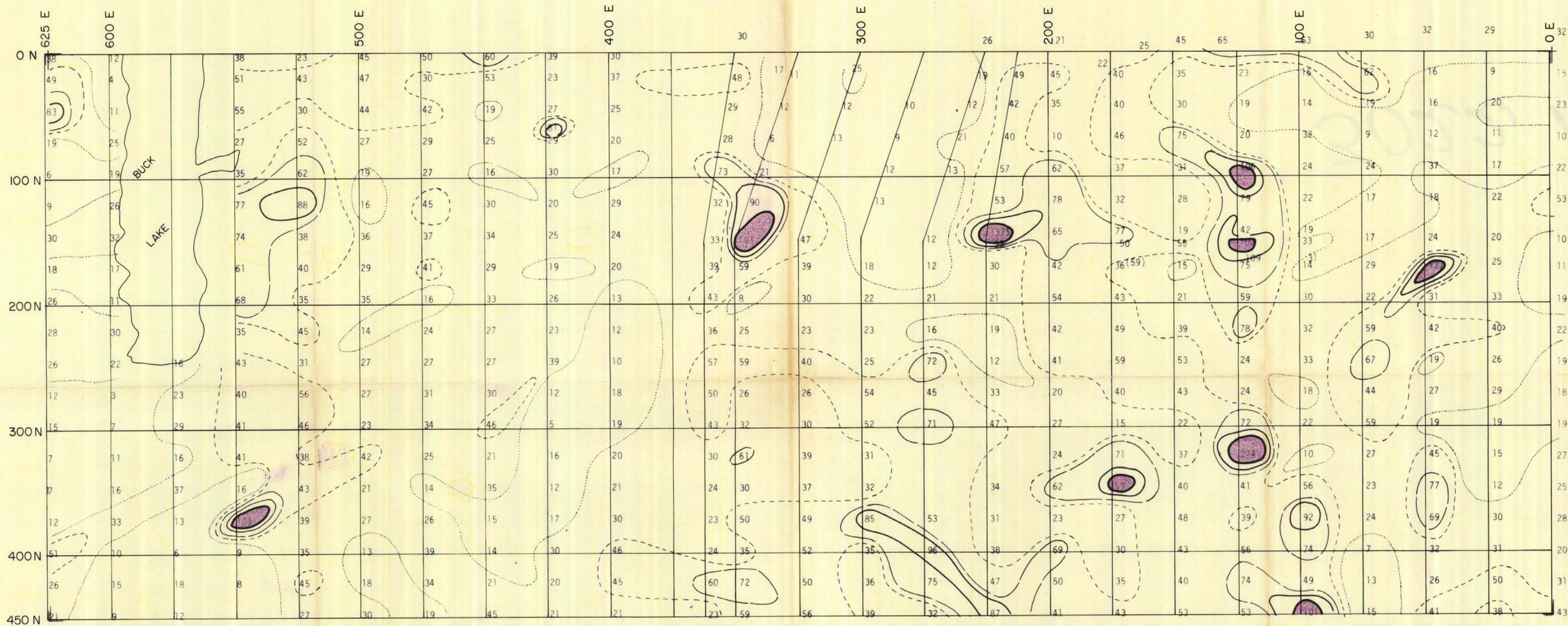
3022 M-9

Geochemical Map to accompany the geochemical report by Dr. P. J. Haman, P. Eng., on the Buck claims, Buck Lake area, B.C., Greenwood Mining Division

Dated March 12, 1971

Signed Peter J. Haman

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 3022 MAP #9



BUCK CLAIMS

SCALE: 1 INCH = 500 FEET

GEOCHEMICAL MAP

ppm ZINC

3022 M-10

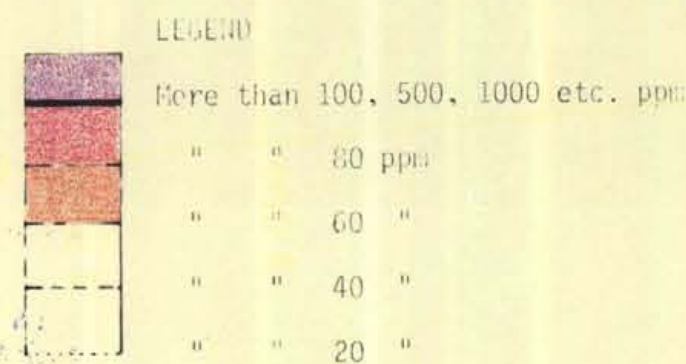
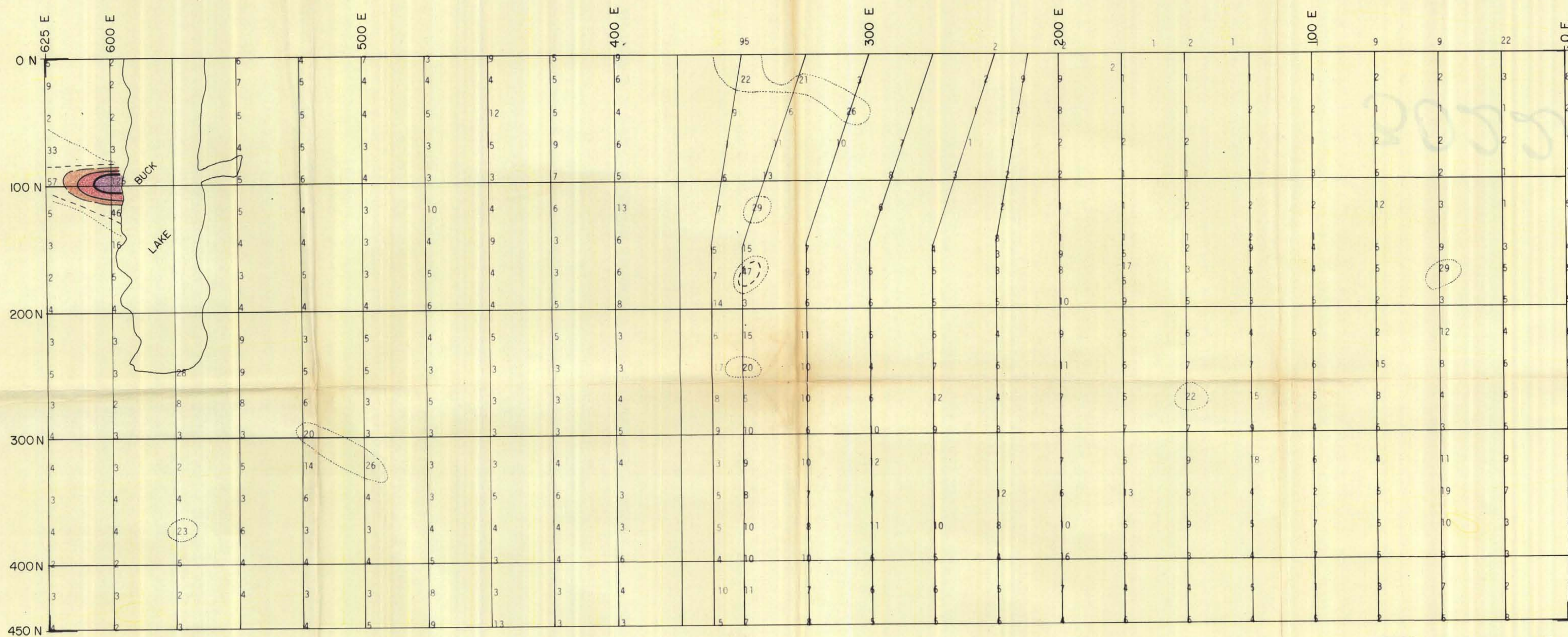
Geochemical Map to accompany the geochemical report by Dr. P. J. Haman, P. Eng., on the Buck claims, Buck Lake area, B.C., Greenwood Mining Division

Dated March 12, 1970

Signed Peter J. Haman

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 3022 MAP #10





BUCK CLAIMS

SCALE: 1 INCH = 500 FEET

GEOCHEMICAL MAP

ppm NICKEL

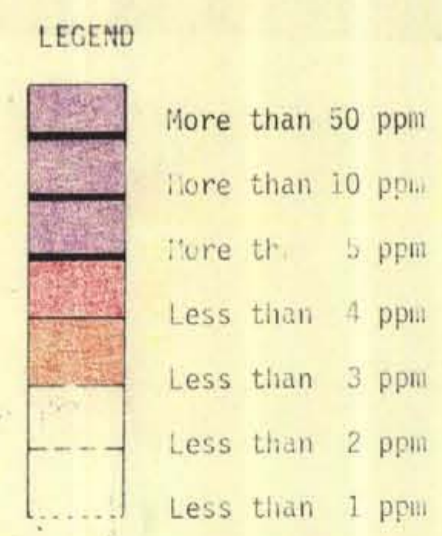
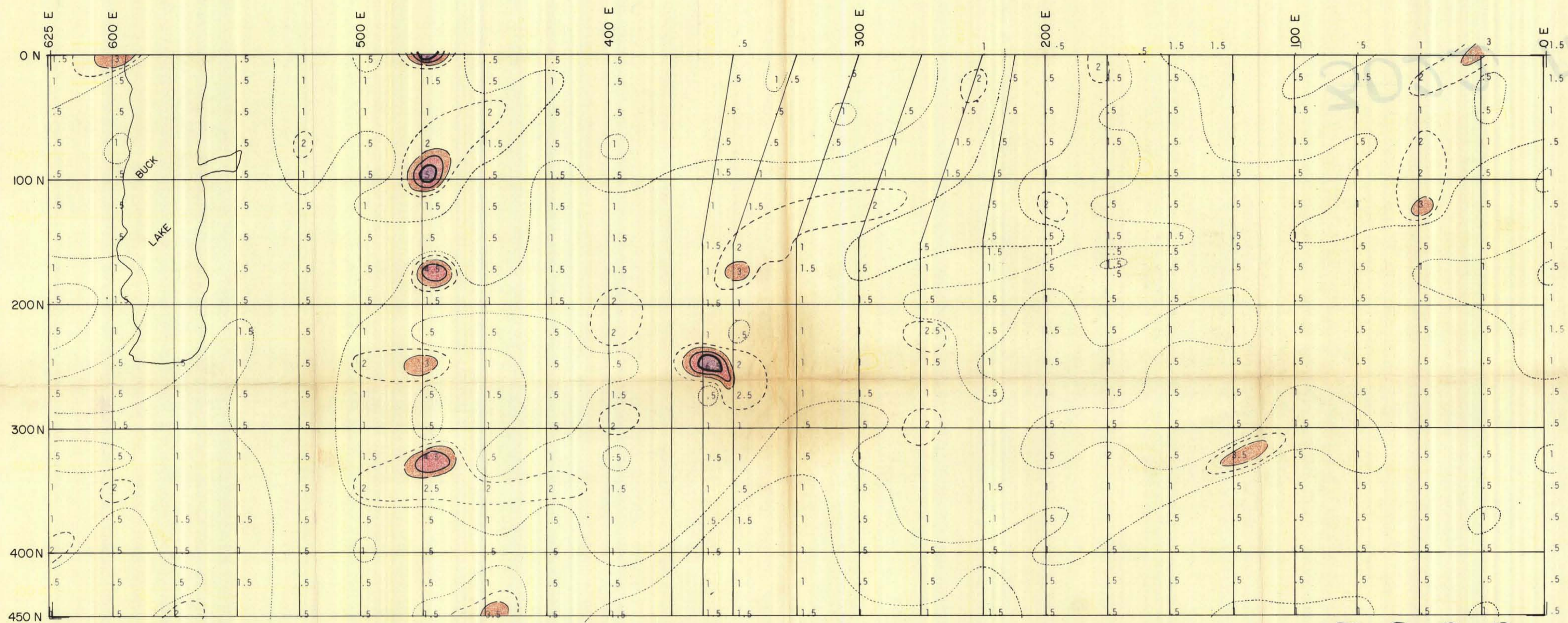
3022 M-11

Geochemical Map to accompany the geochemical report by Dr. P. J. Haman, P. Eng., on the Buck claims, Buck Lake area, B.C., Greenwood Mining Division

Dated March 12, 1971

Signed Peter J. Haman

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 3022 MAP #11



BUCK CLAIMS

SCALE: 1 INCH = 500 FEET

GEOCHEMICAL MAP  
ppm Molybdenum

3022 M-12

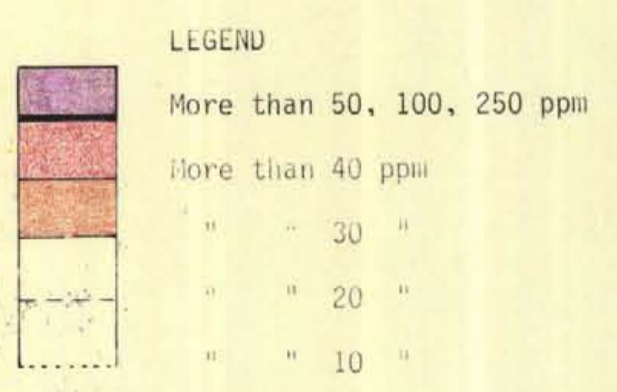
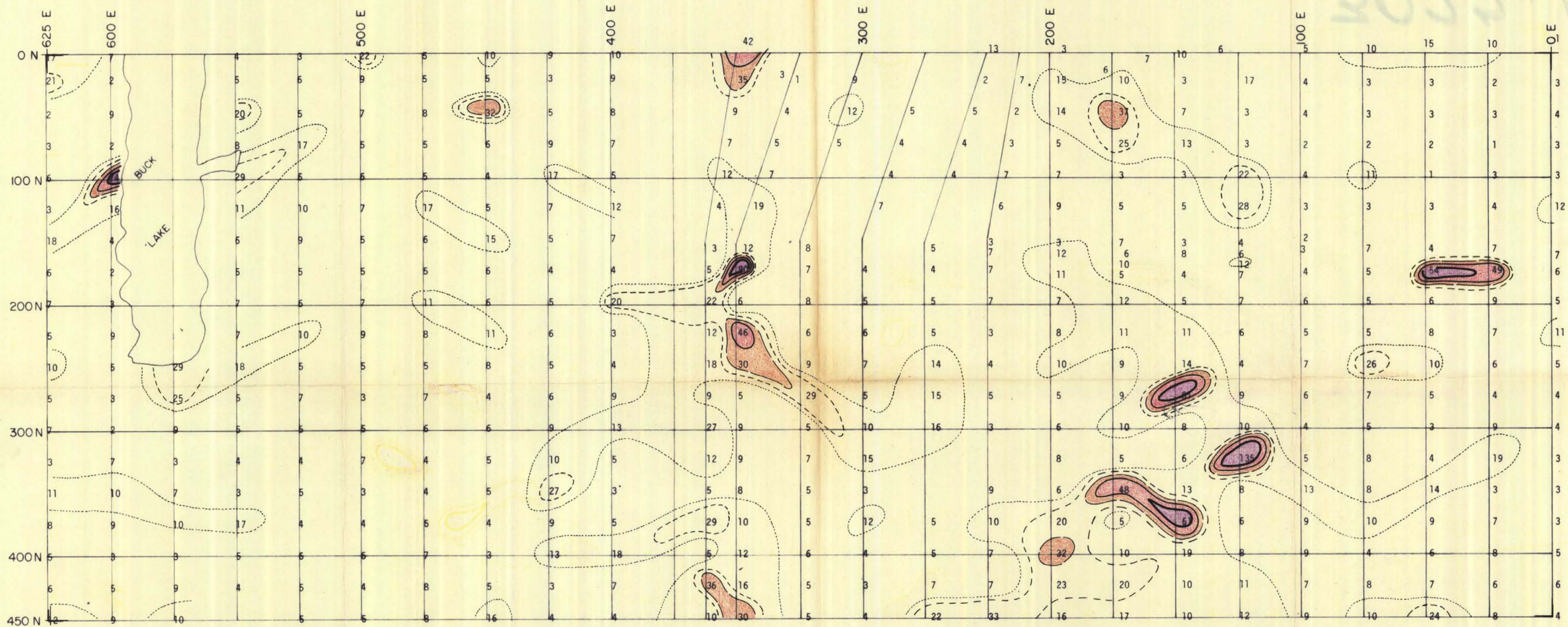
Geochemical Map to accompany the geochemical report  
by Dr. P. J. Haman, P. Eng., on the Buck claims,  
Buck Lake area, B.C., Greenwood Mining Division

Dated March 12, 1971

Signed Peter J. Haman

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 3022 MAP #12

3022 17-13



### BUCK CLAIMS

SCALE: 1 INCH = 500 FEET

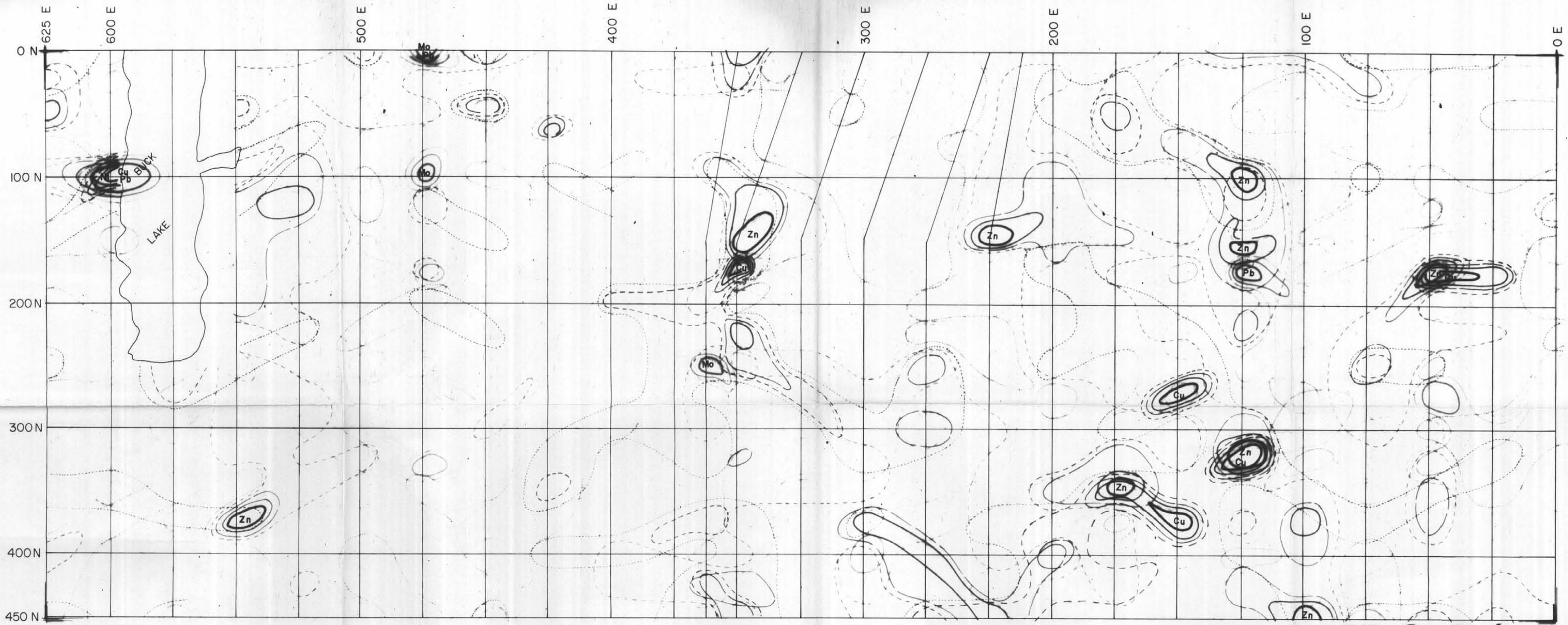
GEOCHEMICAL MAP  
ppm COPPER

# 3022 17-13

Geochemical Map to accompany the geochemical report by Dr. P. J. Haman, P. Eng., on the Buck claims, Buck Lake area, B.C., Greenwood Mining Division

Dated March 12, 1971  
Signed W. J. Haman

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 3022 MAP #13



BUCK CLAIMS

SCALE: 1 INCH = 500 FEET

COMPOSITE GEOCHEMICAL MAP

3022 M-14

Composite Geochemical Map to accompany the geochemical report by Dr. P. J. Haman, P. Eng., on the Buck claims, Buck Lake area, B.C., Greenwood Mining Division

Dated Nov 17, 1971

Signed Peter J. Haman

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources ASSESSMENT REPORT NO. <u>3022</u> MAP # <u>14</u>
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