

4150

REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, AND PHYSICAL WORK

DIRK CLAIM GROUP

LIARD MINING DIVISION

56° 50' N, 131° 00' W

Department of	
Mines and Petroleum Resources	
ASSESSMENT REPORT	
NO. 4150	MAP

N.T.S. 104 B / 14E, 15W

Report by: C. P. Costin, P. Eng.

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Work done between: June 20 and August 28, 1972

February, 1973

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(IN POCKETS)

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#2	2.	Geology	1" = 1500'
#3	3.	Magnetics	1" = 1500'
#4	4.	Triangulation	1" = 1500'

Dirk Grid

#5	6.	Magnetics	1" = 100'
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Ridge Grid

#6	8.	Magnetics	1" = 100'
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Icecap Grid

#7	9.	Magnetics	1" = 400'
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INTRODUCTION

The Dirk Claim Group was staked in 1972 by Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited to cover copper mineralization discovered in 1971. The southeastern portion of the claim group overlies known copper showings which were examined by Newmont previously. These showings were earlier known as the Ken, and later as the W.D. Claims.

The claimed area lies centrally within one of the largest icefields in British Columbia. The exploration field season is short, the terrain is difficult and dangerous to traverse, and the weather locally is poor due to both geographic location and local air cooling over the icefield.

Exploration work in 1972 was conducted from a base camp at the headwaters of Forrest Kerr Creek. This camp was situated at the eastern margin of present ice and was adjacent a short airstrip providing access by fixed wing aircraft. Access within the claims was by helicopter and consisted of spotting personnel daily to perform their particular duties. In August a fly camp was established on a nunatak on the Dirk Showing to accommodate drilling personnel.

Exploration in this particular setting presents unusual, and expensive, problems. These difficulties are reflected in the costs accompanying this report.

Observations by W.S. Mitchell, geologist, regarding a post-Mississippian geologic unconformity, and recognition of certain dateable fossils, add substantially to stratigraphic knowledge in this area.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Dirk Claims are situate at 56° 50' N and 131° 00' W. More specifically, the claims lie 12-1/2 miles north of the Iskut River following a north azimuth placed on the main course of the Verrett River.

An airstrip at the headwaters of Forrest Kerr Creek provides access to the general area by STOL aircraft. Trans Provincial Airlines, Terrace, B.C., is familiar with this area and has suitable aircraft available for charter. Access within the claimed area is by helicopter or by foot.

A road to this area is possible from the Stewart-Cassiar highway along a route following More Creek to the Forrest Kerr drainage--a distance of approximately 32 miles.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Topography of the area is rugged, ranging in elevation from 2000' to approximately 6000'. The area covers part of a relief dome which is blanketed by glaciers and permanent snowfields (the area is locally known as the Forrest Kerr Icefield). Exposures of rock comprise ridges and precipitous cliff faces separated by snowfields or glaciers.

The area receives heavy snowfalls and subsequently only a short field season exists. Operations in 1971 and 1972 were possible during periods July 15 to about September 15, with maximum rock exposures near the end of August.

CLAIMS

324 claims in total were staked in 1972. Of these, 312 were staked by witnessing from three main points (see Plate 1). Survey control for the three witness points was provided by a tellurometer and triangulation survey

done by McElhanney Associates, Vancouver, B.C. The claim data is as follows:

<u>Claims</u>	<u>Tag Nos.</u>	<u>Record Nos.</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Dirk 1 to 300	315601 m to 315900m	60567 to 60866	May 31, 1972	May 31, 1973
Dirk 301 to 324	136015m to 136038m	65465 to 65488	Aug. 1, 1972	Aug. 1, 1973

It should be noted assessment is not being applied to this entire claim group but only to those claims detailed on the accompanying grouping certificates.

GEOLOGY

Geologic mapping of the Dirk Claims was done primarily by William S. Mitchell, M.Sc. Geology, and David H. Christie, Geological Engineer. This work was done under the supervision of C. Patrick Costin, Geological Engineer, P. Eng., B.C.

Scope of Detail Mapping

Field data for this report was collected in the summer of 1972. Mapping of the Dirk Claim Group was carried out with the aid of enlarged government air photographs at a scale of approximately 1:9600 (1 inch \approx 800 feet). Base maps, prepared from air photographs by radial line plotting were enlarged to a similar scale of 1:9600. Areas of mineralization known as the Dirk, Ridge, Ken, Hematite, and Pyrite mineral occurrences (Plate 2) were examined. The Dirk and Ridge areas were geologically mapped at a scale of 1:1200 (1 inch = 100 feet). Diamond drilling was carried out on the mineral occurrences in both Dirk and Ken areas.

Mississippian and Older Rocks

At several localities in the area, limestone of Mississippian age structurally overlies older rocks consisting mainly of quartzite and phyllitic quartzite. Volcaniclastic rocks, tuffs and shales are also found locally within this older sequence of rocks. No angular unconformity exists between the Mississippian limestones and the older rocks which are possibly of early Mississippian (Osagean) age.

The quartzite is a well indurated, brownish weathering rock which has undergone some degree of recrystallization and metamorphism. It varies in composition from an orthoquartzite to a lithic quartzite containing a significant proportion of other sedimentary rock fragments. Near faults and shear zones, a phyllitic texture or foliation caused by micaceous minerals is developed in impure quartzites. The quartzite underlies Mississippian limestone immediately southwest of Forrest Kerr airstrip and also in the area east of the Ken mineral occurrence. At other localities black shales with minor cherty horizons and tuff bands appear below the limestone. No fossils were found within these rocks of presumed early Mississippian age.

The Mississippian limestone is locally separated into two units by intercalations of tuff, argillite, and chert. Intercalations of bedded tuff, argillite, chert, and thin bands of Mississippian limestone achieve a maximum development in the Ken area where bedded sediments range up to a few hundred feet in thickness. The lower limestone unit is a grey, thinly bedded calcarenite with abundant crinoid fragments. Corals, brachiopods and bryozoa are also part of the faunal assemblage found within the limestone. Bands of shaley argillite are common within this limestone unit which is normally less

than 100 feet thick.

The upper Mississippian limestone unit is well developed elsewhere in the Stikine area and attains a maximum observed thickness of 1800 feet. This upper limestone unit is a massive gray or dark gray calcarenite. Crinoids, corals, brachiopods and bryozoa also comprise the major part of the faunal assemblage in the upper limestone unit. Solitary tetracorals have been tentatively identified as *Faberophyllum* of Maramacian age. Lithostrotion corals present in the limestone are also of Mississippian age. In certain areas, such as on the Dirk mineral occurrence, the limestone has been completely recrystallized and only sparse fossil remains are found.

The surface of the limestone is believed to represent a partially exhumed erosional karst surface. Areas of pre-existing high relief are now exposed as limestone "windows" in the overlying blanket of late Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks. The limestone surface therefore marks the erosional unconformity between Mississippian and younger rocks. Consequently, the limestone is of little use as a traceable marker horizon as it lies below an unconformity and is not interbedded with the thick sequence of overlying younger sediments observed in the area.

The limestone unit has also undergone a greater amount of deformation than the overlying sediments. At certain localities the limestone is contorted and folded into tight asymmetrical folds with variable, though generally northwesterly trending, fold axes. In areas where the limestone is not obviously folded it commonly dips at a moderately steep angle towards the southwest. Sediments resting above the unconformity are warped into wide open folds and only locally are steep dips observed. This post-Mississippian

unconformity does not appear to influence or control the distribution of the sulphides in this area.

Mineralization in the area is mainly of skarn type and therefore the limestone exercises an important, though only partial, control on the distribution of sulphide mineralization. Although skarnified lime-rich rocks are the main hosts of sulphide mineralization, the limestone is itself generally devoid of sulphides.

Late Paleozoic and Mesozoic Rocks

The Mississippian limestone is either unconformably overlapped by or faulted against sediments of late Paleozoic or early Mesozoic age. Rocks which are possibly the equivalent of the upper part of the Cache Creek group include a limestone member of middle Permian age. This limestone is almost 200 feet thick and outcrops in the southeast of the area. Other rocks of probable Permian age include a pillowed andesitic volcanic sequence which overlies Mississippian limestone to the north of the area. This volcanic sequence is distinctive as the interstitial space between pillows is filled with jasper. Elsewhere on the Stikine plateau similar jasper-bearing andesitic volcanics are found in the middle Permian sequence. Part of the unfossiliferous conglomerate and grit sequence lying above the Mississippian limestone may also be of upper Paleozoic age.

The conglomerates are well indurated, massive and composed mainly of volcanic pebbles with a matrix of volcanoclastic sediment. Pebbles in the conglomerate are mainly andesitic in composition and vary in size from small pebbles to large boulders several feet in diameter. Locally the conglomerate contains blocks of crinoidal limestone. Individual crinoid fossils eroded

from Mississippian limestone are found as fragments within the conglomerate.

The conglomerates are overlain by, interbedded with or faulted against gritty sediments, shales, cherts, and argillites of Triassic age. In the southwest of the area conglomerates exposed as an ^Aarête are overlain by thinly bedded sediments. A band of black carbonaceous limestone from these sediments yielded fossils which include species of Discotropites and Paratropites of Karnian age. Monotis of Triassic age was also present in the assemblage. These are the youngest known sediments observed in the area.

Intrusive Rocks

Intrusive into, and obviously later than the sediments, is a series of saturated hypabyssal rocks. These are mainly porphyritic dikes and sills of syenitic composition which are normally less than 30 feet wide. A large syenitic intrusion which does not exhibit porphyritic texture occupies the area west of Hole Lake. This intrusion is elongate and appears to be closely related spatially to one of the large northeasterly trending faults.

Structure

The structure of the area is dominated by the post-Mississippian unconformity and the late northeasterly trending, large displacement faults which cut through the area. Rocks below the unconformity are, in general, deformed to a greater extent than the Mesozoic rocks. In some outcrops of Mississippian limestone, tight complex folds can be observed. These folds have variable but generally northwesterly trending fold axes.

Mesozoic rocks are warped into large amplitude, northwesterly trending, open folds. Dips are less steep than in the Paleozoic rocks and sedimentary structures such as graded bedding, cross-bedding, flute casts,

and load casts all indicate that there is no overturning of Mesozoic rocks.

Large displacement faults which cut through the area trend S.W.-N.E. The sequence of limestone underlain by quartzite seen northeast of the Ken area is displaced and rotated along a northeasterly trending fault and the same sequence is again seen near Forrest Kerr airstrip. A displacement in the order of two miles has taken place along this fault which shows a strong topographic expression. A similar trending fault is believed to separate the Dirk and Ken areas and follows the northeasterly trend of the glacier. Numerous smaller faults also cut the area. Some of the banded sediments in the area are broken into fault-bounded blocks or are drag folded against faults. Rocks in the area are also extensively fractured but no specific fracture pattern could be established.

MAGNETICS

An airborne magnetic survey was conducted over the entire claim group. In addition, three ground magnetic surveys were completed on the Dirk, Ridge, and Icecap grids.

Airborne Magnetism

The airborne magnetic survey was flown with a terrain clearance of 50-200' at an average velocity of 45 mph using a Bell G3B2 helicopter. Line spacing was approximately 800' over the majority of the area using N-S oriented lines. Control for flight locations was aerial photographs over areas of outcrop and surveyed E-W tie lines using multicoloured bunting for aerial identification over snow or ice covered areas. Rugged topography in the Ken area necessitated a "contour" flight path. A Newmont-designed nuclear precession magnetometer, having a realistic accuracy of approximately 10 gammas, was used.

Results of the airborne magnetic survey showing flight lines, plotted fiducial points, and magnetic intensity are portrayed on Plate 3. Magnetic intensity is plotted as the intensity greater than 54,000 gammas--for example, a plot of 3480 gammas represents 57,480 gammas. In plotting magnetic values an inherent six second lag time occurs because of the digital recorder design. Compensation has been made for lag time in plotting results. Lines were not corrected for diurnal variation as obtained results appeared relatively coherent.

A magnetic relief of approximately 1000 gammas is apparent in the surveyed area. Both volcanic and sedimentary rocks show a relatively low magnetic susceptibility and intrusive rocks show a relatively high magnetic susceptibility. As copper mineralization, concentrations of magnetite, and intrusions are related, magnetic highs are of interest in the area. Basically, five areas of high magnetic intensity were located. The largest of these is coincident with the Pyrite, Ridge, Magnetite, and Dirk Showings and their related syenitic rocks. This high is 4-6000' in width and extends for over 15,000' in a northeast trend. The linear eastern flank of this high is interpreted as a N.E. trending fault. Within the broad high a number of pronounced highs exist--two of these clearly indicate the Dirk and Ridge Showing areas. These smaller features may indicate larger volumes of intrusive material for intrusives having significantly higher magnetic susceptibilities. Ground magnetic surveys were completed on the Ridge, Dirk, and Icecap areas (the Icecap area lies N.E. of the Dirk grid in a permanent snowfield and is seen as a clearly defined, small magnetic high in the airborne survey).

In the Ken Showing area a second large magnetic high is seen. This feature is roughly V-shaped, is over 6000' in total length, and occurs almost

entirely over a snow covered area. The showing occurs on the extreme northern tip of the anomaly adjacent one of three lobe-shaped highs within the larger feature. On the western end of the large anomaly syenitic rocks may be seen in outcrop.

Another magnetic high was located over the glacier between the two above described highs. This feature is roughly elliptically shaped (elongate northeast) and no outcrop is apparent in the area. This anomaly may be relocated by use of triangulation from the triangulation net established.

The remaining two magnetic highs are thought to be of less importance. The first is approximately 10,000' south of the Ken Showing and marks a small syenite sill containing very minor chalcopyrite. The other anomaly lies approximately 7000' east of the Ken Showing and reflects an unmineralized syenite adjacent a N.E.-trending fault.

Ground Magnetism

Three ground magnetic surveys (Dirk, Ridge, and Icecap grids) were completed, using picket line grids for control (see Plates 6, 8, and 9). A Scintrex MFD-2 digital fluxgate magnetometer, having a hand-held accuracy of approximately 10 gammas, was used. Readings presented have been corrected for diurnal variation and the values shown represent the total vertical magnetic field.

On the Dirk grid a total magnetic relief of approximately 3000 gammas is seen. On the grid area syenitic rocks are generally magnetic, the limestone relatively low, and volcanic rocks typically low with slight spot variations. Small spot highs were found to represent local concentrations or

small pods of magnetite in altered carbonate rocks. The Ridge grid (much of which is over a permanent snowfield) has a peculiar magnetic pattern in consideration of the fact that the majority of the grid overlies a complex of syenites. The grid shows a relatively uniform magnetic gradient with an approximate 400 gamma relief. Basically, it appears increasing magnetic intensity is a function of increasing syenite thickness giving a magnetic "mass" effect and topography is thought to have some influence. The apparent absence of concentrations of magnetite may be of interest with regard to mineral zoning.

The Icecap grid is a small grid located approximately 4000' E.N.E. of the Dirk grid. This grid covers a small but clearly defined magnetic high found in the airborne survey. A picket line grid with 100' stations along lines 200' apart was established to further define the anomaly. The area is entirely covered by a considerable thickness of ice and snow--a 200' chain was lowered into one crevasse without touching bottom. A roughly circular 600 gamma anomaly with an apparent northerly dip was defined. In consideration of the "terrain clearance" it is thought the magnetic feature represents a dipping body of very high magnetic susceptibility.

SURVEY GRID

Three points were used as witness points in originally staking the Dirk Claims (Points 1, 2, and 3). To insure that fractions did not exist, McElhanney Surveying and Engineering completed a 3 point triangulation survey using a Telurometer to measure horizontal distances.


During the 1972 field season Newmont personnel established additional triangulation stations for general survey control (see Plate 4). Survey points consist of rock cairns guarding 3' aluminum pins. Using these points, it should be possible to locate a number of points with any snow depth.

DIAMOND DRILLING

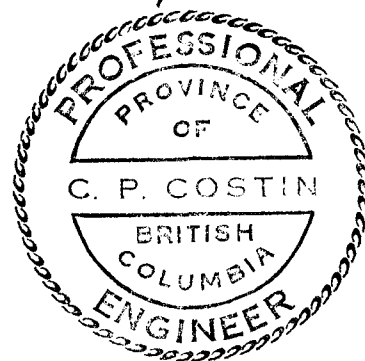
Six drill holes totalling 308' were completed--drill collars are noted on Plate 2. A "Winkie" drill using an "A" drill string was used for this work and was operated by Newmont personnel. In consideration of the bedrock cored (often silicic skarn rocks), the "Winkie" drill is not heavy or powerful enough to be an effective drill in this area.

Drilling efficiency was hampered on the Ken 1-3 holes by a lack of available water and deep snow, necessitating excavation to expose bedrock. For example, snow was shoveled onto black polyethylene sheets to melt and water held in plastic lined pits. Removal of 8-12' of snow was required to reach bedrock for these holes.

Drill core is stored in a frame building adjacent the Forrest Kerr airstrip.


C. P. Costin, P. Eng.

Feb. 28 1973



EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE FOR ASSESSMENT

(NOTE: All work below done during the period June 20 to August 28, 1972)

GEOLOGIC MAPPING (Plate 2, 1" = 1500')

W.S. Mitchell	38 days @ \$42/day	\$ 1,596.00	
Arnold Hughes	38 days @ \$21/day	798.00	
D.H. Christie	9 days @ \$44/day	396.00	
Henry Leitch	9 days @ \$20/day	180.00	
C.P. Costin	7 days @ \$64/day	448.00	
	47 crew days	3,418.00	\$ 3,418.00

Helicopter transportation daily to work location
for above:

23.5 helicopter hrs. @ \$165/hr. (includes fuel) 3,877.50 \$ 7,295.50

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY (Plate 3, 1" = 1500')

Survey Ground Control over Glacial Ice

D.H. Christie	4 days @ \$44/day	176.00	
T. Blaine	4 days @ \$26/day	104.00	
K. Harpur	4 days @ \$21/day	84.00	
		364.00	364.00

Helicopter Transport for above

4.12 helicopter hrs. @ \$165/hr. 680.00

Survey Execution

C.P. Costin	4 days @ \$64/day	256.00	
Helicopter hrs.	7 @ \$165/hr.	<u>1,155.00</u>	
		2,455.00	2,455.00

SURVEY GRID (Plate 4, 1" = 1500')

Labour

C.P. Costin	3 days @ \$64/day	192.00
D.H. Christie	3 days @ \$46/day	138.00

Helicopter Transport for above

7.5 helicopter hrs. @ \$165/hr. 1,237.50 1,567.50

Forward \$11,318.00

Declared before me at the City
of Vancouver, in the
Province of British Columbia, this 2
day of March 1972, A.D.



[Signature]
A Commissioner for taking Affidavits within British Columbia or
A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

SUB-MINING RECORDED

EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE FOR ASSESSMENT (Cont'd)

Brought Forward \$11,318.00

GROUND MAGNETICS (Plates 6, 8, & 9, 1" = 100')

Dirk Grid

Establish Picket Grid

D.H. Christie 3 days @ \$44/day \$ 132.00

Henry Leitch 3 days @ \$20/day 60.00

Survey Execution

Arnold Hughes 2 days @ \$21/day 42.00

Helicopter Transport for above

2.5 helicopter hrs. @ \$165/hr. 412.50

646.50 \$ 646.50

Ridge Grid

Establish Picket Grid

D.H. Christie 2 days @ \$44/day 88.00

Henry Leitch 2 days @ \$20/day 40.00

Survey Execution

Arnold Hughes 2 days @ \$21/day 42.00

Helicopter Transport for above

2 helicopter hrs. @ \$165/hr. 330.00

500.00 500.00

Icecap Grid

Establish Grid & Survey Execution

D.H. Christie 1 day @ \$44/day 44.00

Arnold Hughes 1 day @ \$21/day 21.00

Helicopter Transport for above

.5 helicopter hrs. @ \$165/hr. 82.50

147.50 147.50

1,294.00 1,294.00

DRILLING

Labour

T. Blaine 24 days @ \$26/day 624.00

K. Harpur 24 days @ \$21/day 504.00

Drill Rental 24 days @ \$20/day 480.00

Helicopter Support for above

20 helicopter hrs. @ \$165/hr.

3,300.00

4,908.00

4,908.00

TOTAL \$17,520.00

Declared before me at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, this 2 day of March 1972, A.D.

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits within British Columbia
A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.



ALLOCATION PER CLAIM FOR EXPENDITURES

WORK ON TOTAL CLAIM BLOCK LEADING TO
DEFINITION OF AREA OF INTEREST;
i.e., Claims which are to be retained
by virtue of assessment application

		'Ken' Group (12 Claims)	'Dirk' Group (31 Claims)
Geologic Mapping	\$ 7,295.50	\$ 1,604.90	\$ 5,690.60
Airborne Magnetics	2,455.00	540.10	1,914.90
Survey Grid	1,567.50	344.85	1,222.65

WORK ON SPECIFIC CLAIMS

A) Physical

Diamond Drilling - \$4,908.00

3 holes Dirk 138 claim	2,454.00	
3 holes Dirk 118 claim		2,454.00

B) Geophysical

Dirk Grid - Ground Mag. on
Dirk 118, 120, 159, 161 646.50

Ridge Grid - Ground Mag on
Dirk 79, 81, 82 500.00

Icecap Grid - Ground Mag on
Dirk 157, 158, 160 147.50

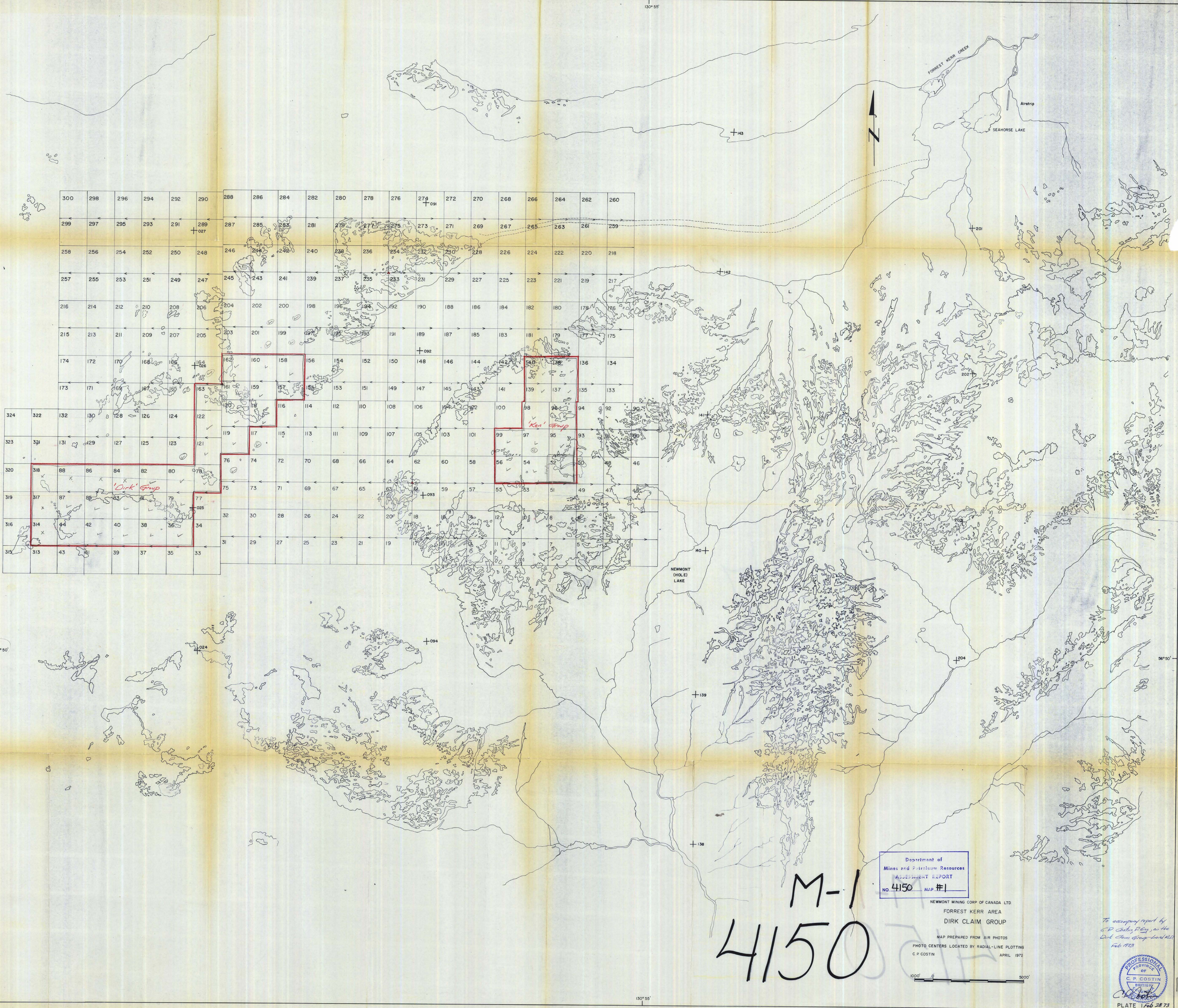
TOTALS	\$ 4,943.85	\$12,576.15
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Declared before me at the *City*
of *Manoway*, in the
Province of British Columbia, this *2*
day of *March* 1973, A.D.



G. Phillips
A Commissioner for taking Affidavits within British Columbia or
A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

SUB-MINING RECORDER



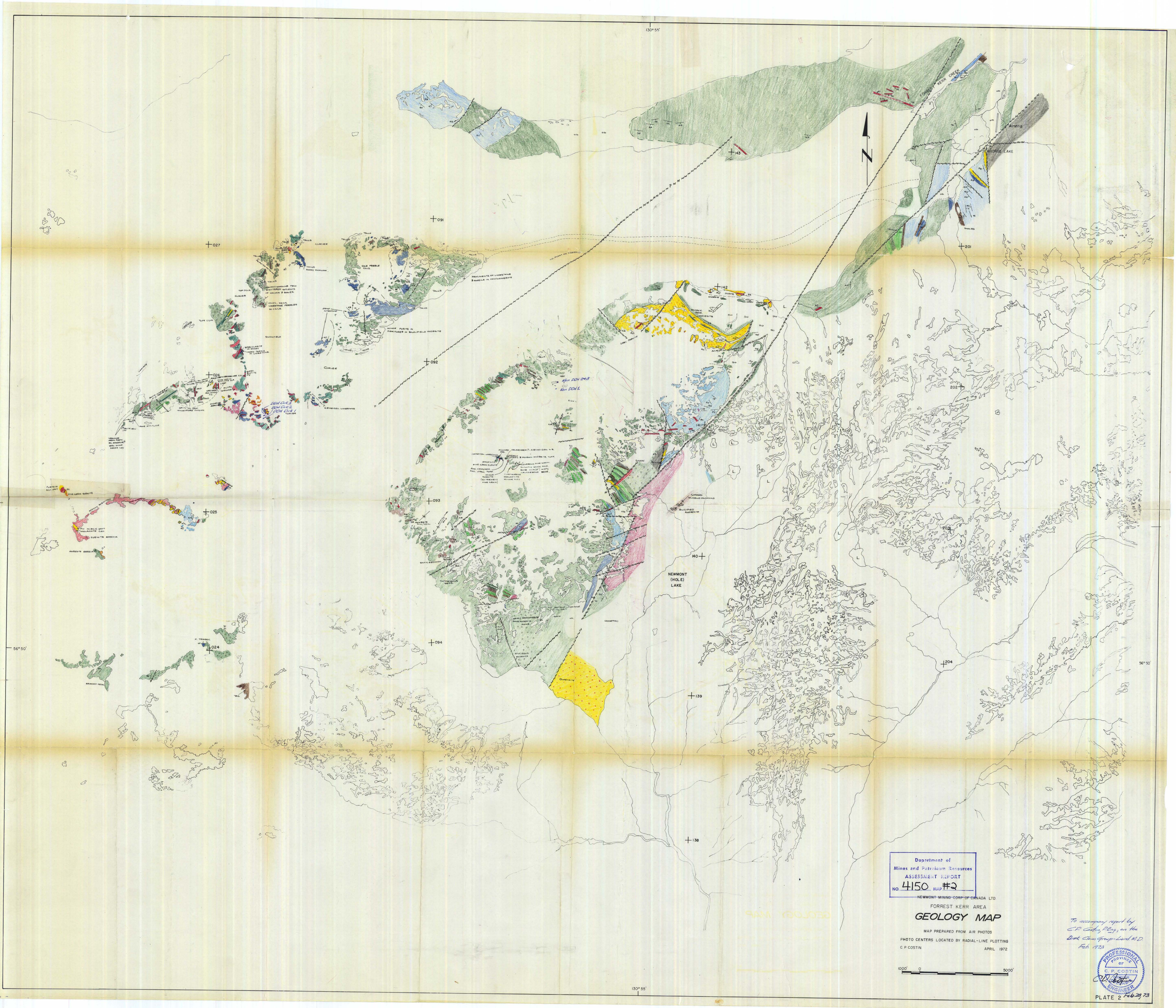
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO 4150 MAP #1

NEWMONT MINING CORP OF CANADA LTD.
FORREST KERR AREA
DIRK CLAIM GROUP

MAP PREPARED FROM AIR PHOTOS
PHOTO CENTERS LOCATED BY RADIAL-LINE PLOTTING
C. P. COSTIN APRIL 1972

1000' 0 5000'





Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4150 MAP #3

NEWMONT MINING CORP. OF CANADA LTD.
FORREST KERR AREA

GEOLOGY MAP

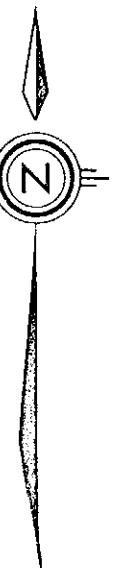
MAP PREPARED FROM AIR PHOTOS
PHOTO CENTERS LOCATED BY RADIAL-LINE PLOTTING
C.P. COSTIN APRIL 1972

1:50,000 0 5000'

To accompany report by
C.P. Costin, P.Eng., on the
Duck Creek Group-Lizard M.D.
Feb. 1973



130° 55'



+143

+201

+202

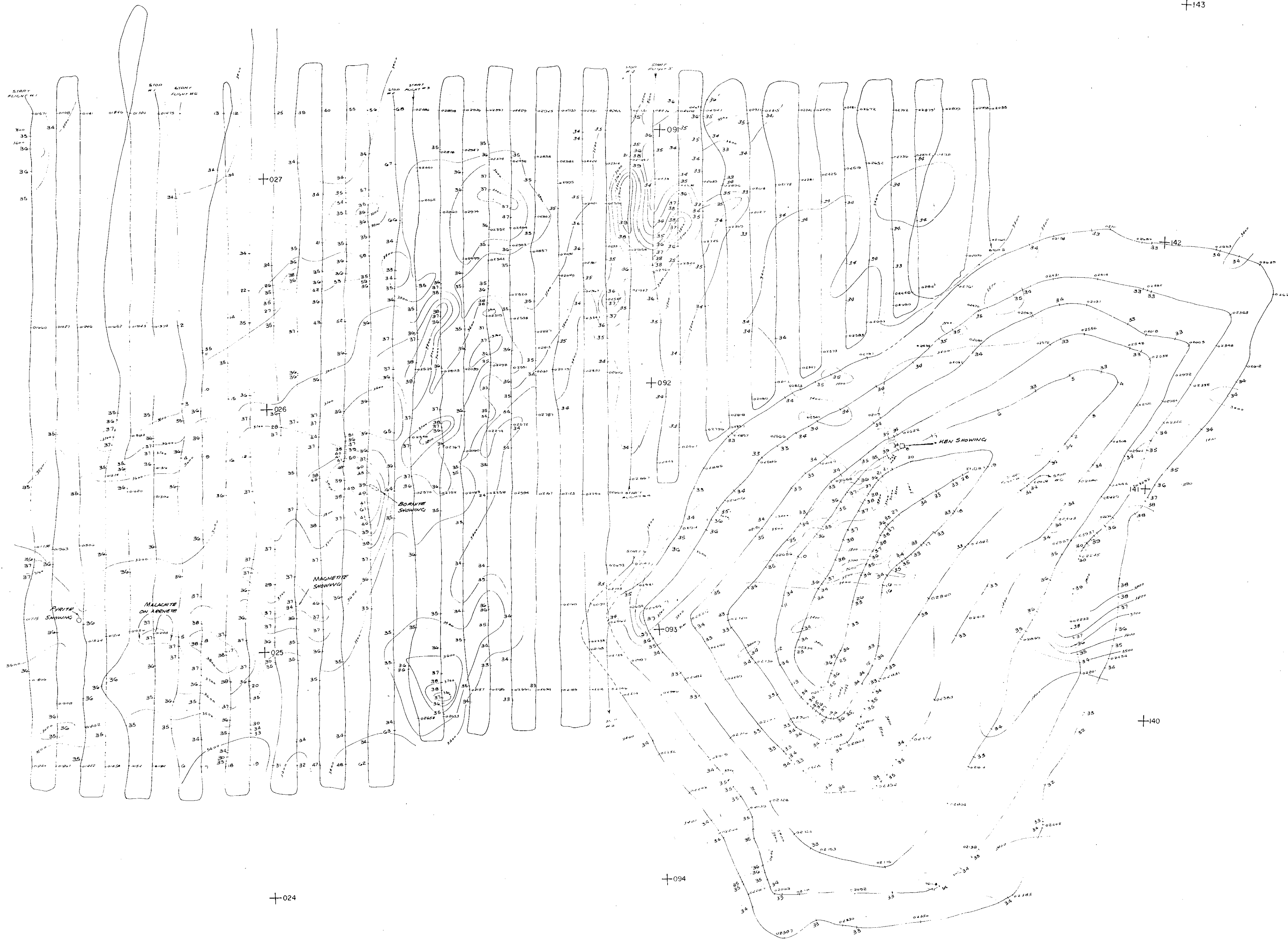
+203

+140

+204

+139

56° 50'



TERRAIN ELEVATION 50-600'
AVERAGE VELOCITY 45 NMH
MAG AT 50,000 ft VALUES SHOWN (50,000 x 5.7 = 285,000)
SURVEY CONDUCTED BY 2 SEPARATE FLIGHTS (1-1)
ALL FLIGHT DATA AND POSITION MARKS ARE SHOWN
ON THIS MAP THUS ACCORDING TO THIS MAP
NOTE - FLIGHT M 7 WAS IN TWO PARTS - THE FIRST
IS A THE TOP OF THE NORTHERN FOLD OF THE CLARK
NOTE - INDIVIDUAL FLIGHTS ARE NOT CONNECTED FOR
OBTAINING INTERIORS BUT APPEAR RELATIVELY CORRECT

Department of
Mineral Resources
Geological Survey
NO. 4150 #3

NEWMONT MINING CORP. OF CANADA, LTD.
FORREST KERR AREA

AIR MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
DIRK CLAIM GROUP

To accompany report by
C. P. Costin, P. Eng., on the
Dirk Claim Group - Lead M.D.
1966-1973

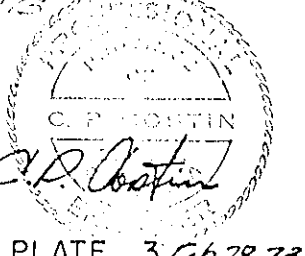
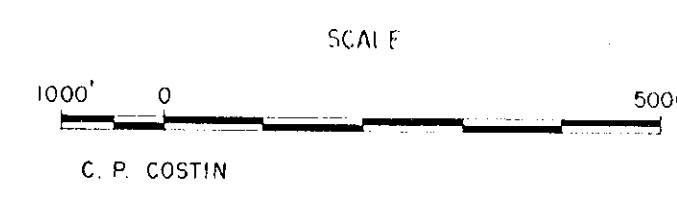
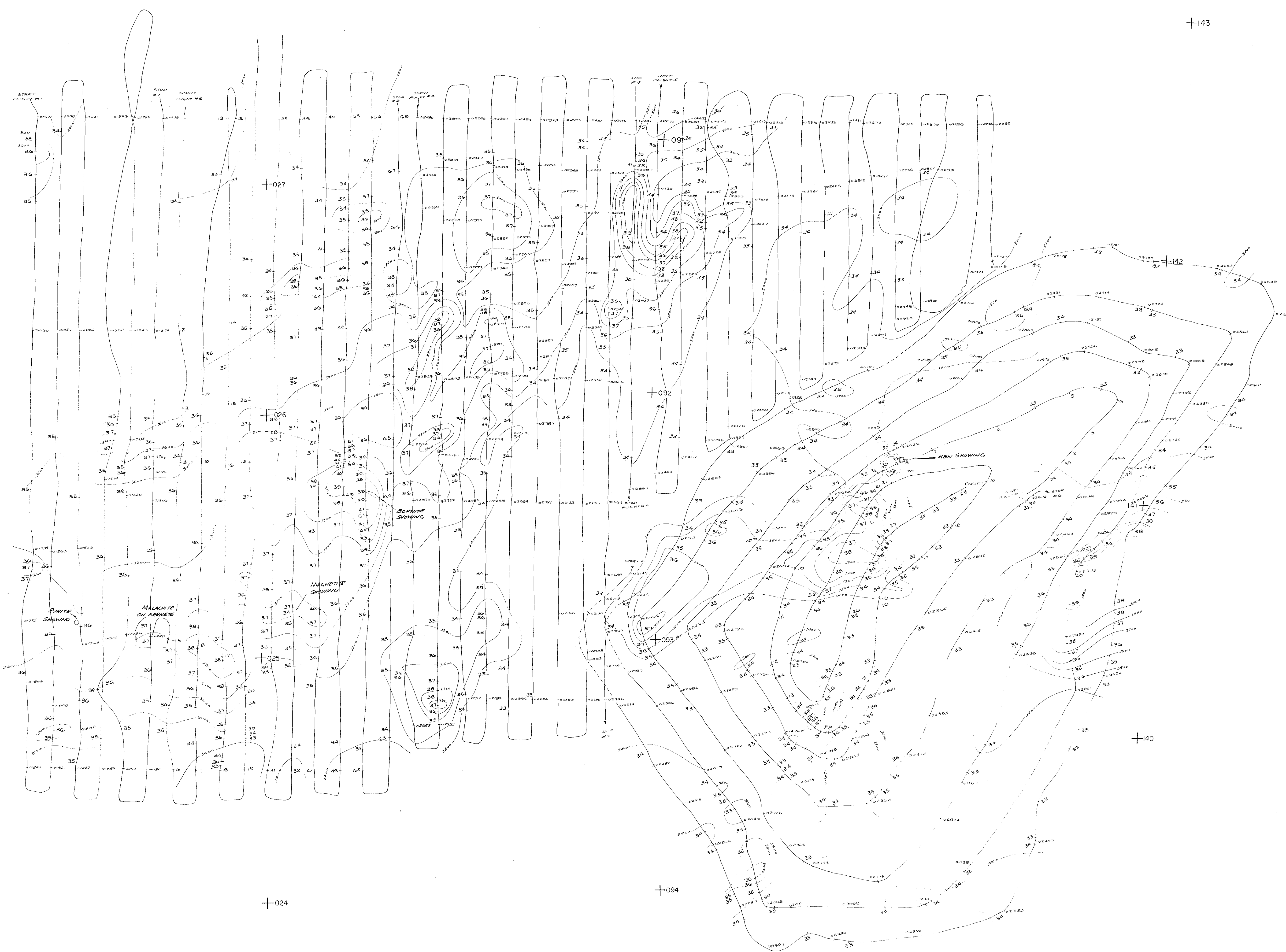
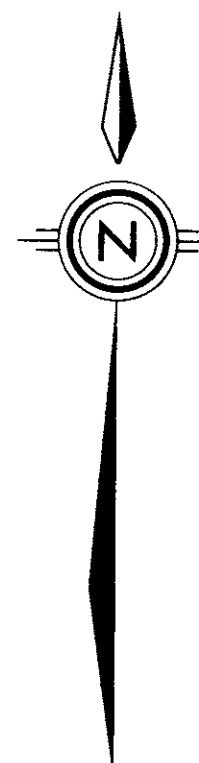


PLATE 3 R628 73

130° 55'



TERRAIN CLEARANCE 50'-800'
AVERAGE VELOCITY 45 MPH
MAG. AT 54,000 FT. VALUES SHOWN (24,000 + 3,000 = 27,000)

SURVEY CONSISTED OF 3 SEPARATE FLIGHTS (1-3).
ALL FLIGHT DATA AND POSITIONAL MARKS ARE SHOWN
ON THIS MAP. TIMES ACCORDING TO THIS MAP.
NOTE - FLIGHT #2 WAS IN TWO PARTS - THE FIRST
IS A TURN ON THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE CLIFF.

NOTE: INTERPOLATED VALUES IN 50' SECOND 'LOG TIME' IS
RETAINED AND INDIVIDUAL VALUES ON LINES ARE ADJUSTED
EACH APPROX 300'

NOTE: INDIVIDUAL FLIGHTS ARE NOT CORRELATED FOR
ORIENTAL ORIENTATIONS BUT APPEAR RELATIVELY CONSISTENT

Department of
Mines and Technical Surveys
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4150 #3

NEWMONT MINING CORP. OF CANADA LTD.
FORREST KERR AREA

AIR MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

DIRK CLAIM GROUP

SCALE

1000' 0 5000'

C. P. COSTIN

To accompany report by
C. P. Costin, P. Eng., on the
Dirk Claim Group, West M.C.
Feb. 1975

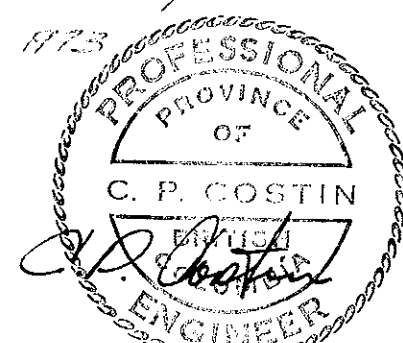
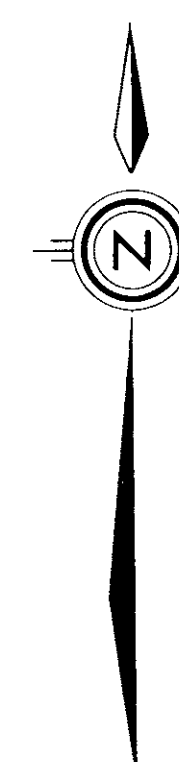


PLATE 3762873



	STATION LAT.	DEP
1.	5,000	15,000
2.	10,740	25,355
3.	10,033	10,627
4.	14,675	2,416
5.	25,971	11,076
6.	18,073	20,777
7.	9,225	9,185
8.	9,985	5,113
9.	627	287,277

BEARING 1-2 ASSUMED AS N. 61° W.

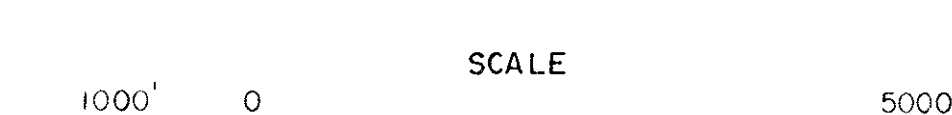
Department of
Mineral and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4150 Map # 4

NEWMONT MINING CORP OF CANADA LTD.
FORREST KERR AREA

PRELIMINARY SURVEY COORDINATES

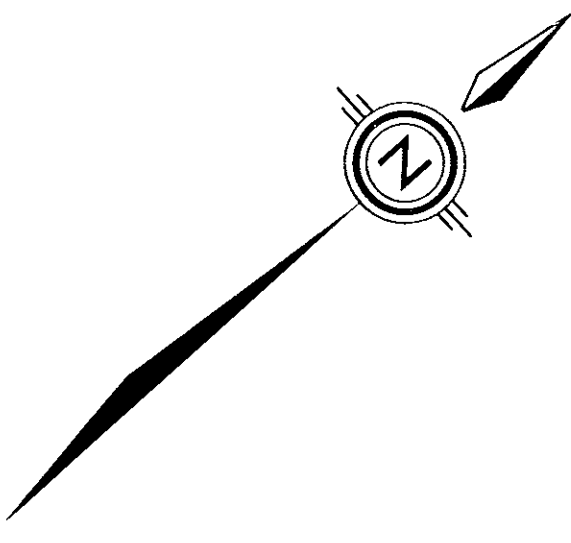
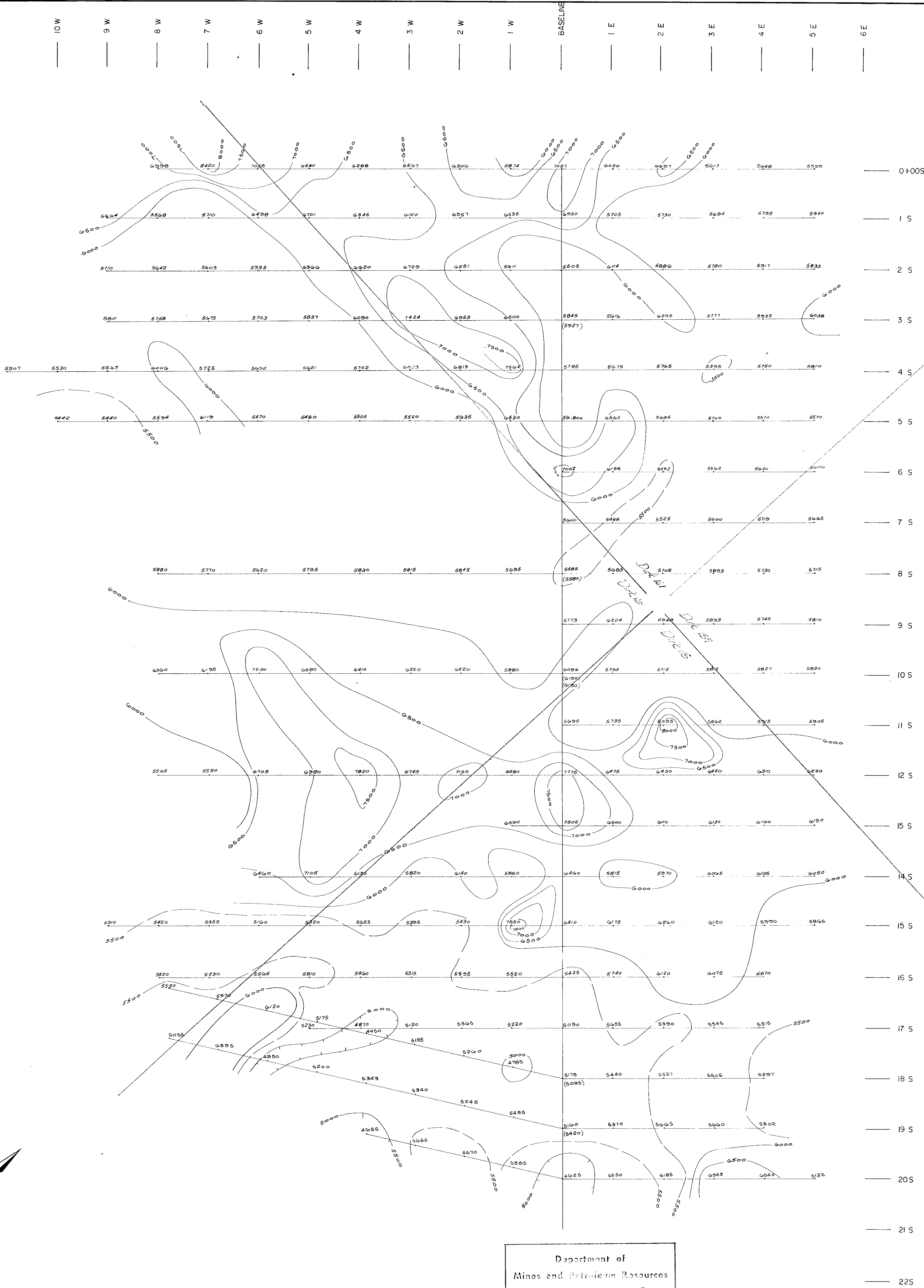
To Accompany report by
C. DeCastro, P. Eng, on the
Dark Green Grange Land M.D.
Feb 1971

DIRK GROUP



McELHANNEY SURVEYING & ENGINEERING LTD.
G. McRAE FILE 03644-0

PLATE 4

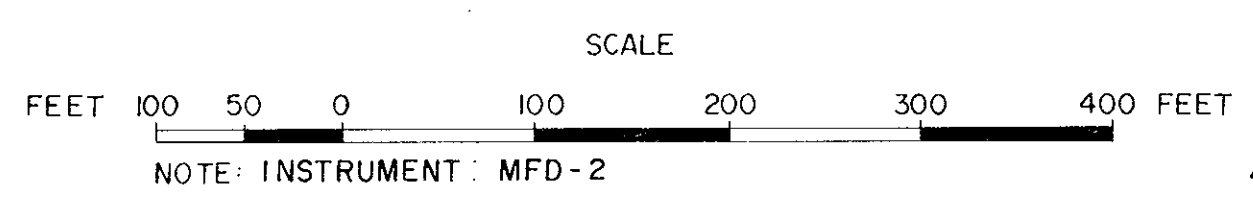


Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4150 MAP #5

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION OF CANADA LTD.

STIKINE KERR PROJECT
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

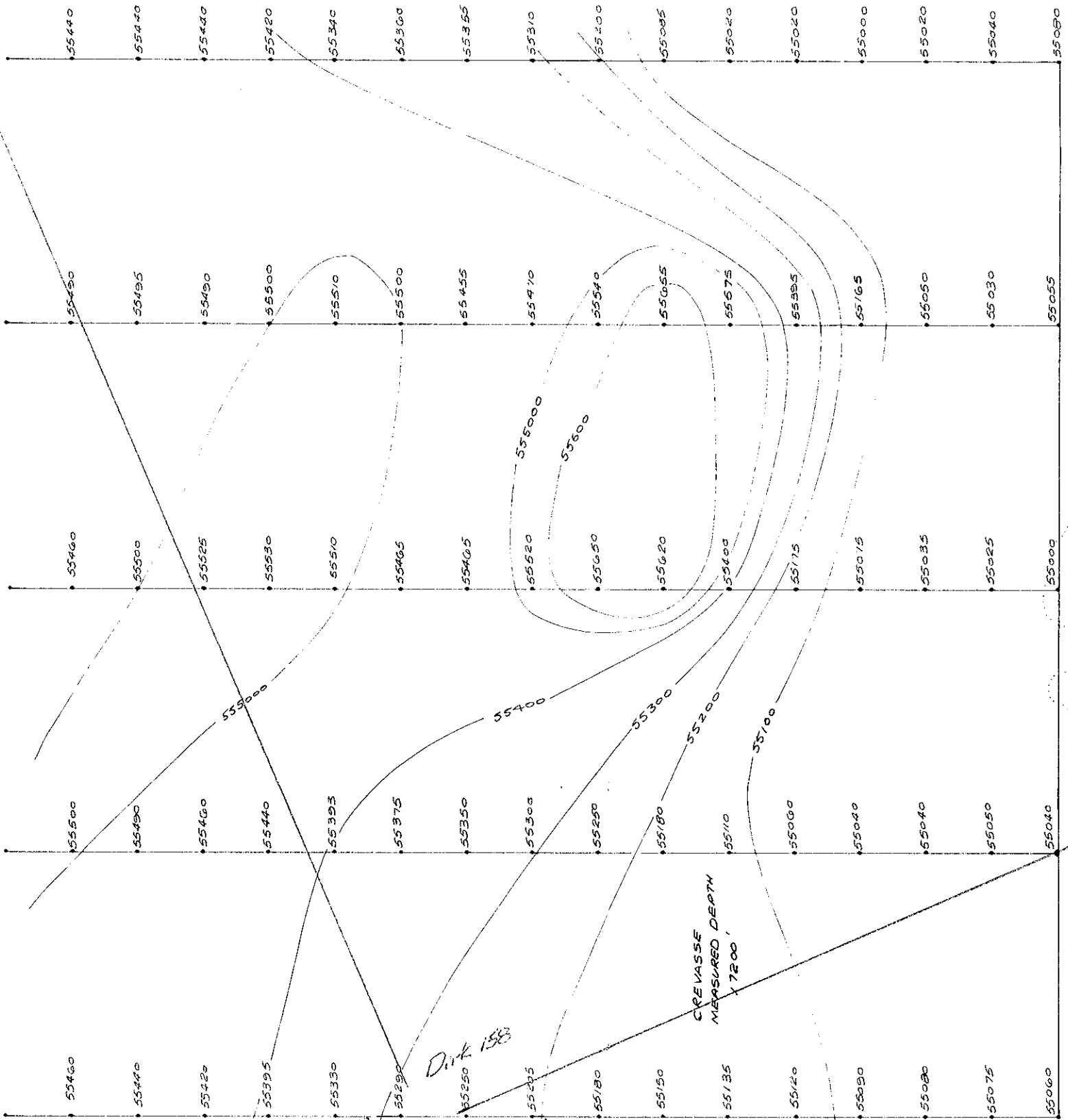
DIRK GRID



*To accompany report by
C.P. Costin, P.E., on the
Dirk Kerr Group Land M.D.
Feb. 1973*



16 W
14 W
12 W
10 W
8 W
6 W
4 W
2 W
0 + 00



Department of
Mines and Technical Resources
AGGREGATE REPORT
NO. 4150 M. 2 #7

To accompany report by
C. P. Costin, P. Eng., on the
Dike Chum Group Land M.D.
Feb. 1973

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION OF CANADA LTD.

ICECAP MAGNETOMETER

ICECAP GRID

SCALE 1" = 200'

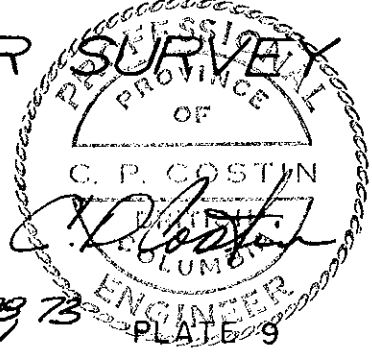


PLATE 9