104N/11W

Geophysical Report on

Ground Magnetometer Survey of

X-AT-Hobo-Matt Group of Mineral Claims

for

Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.

Box 1500, Asbestos, Que.

Covering: X claims 1,2-8, Record Nos. 11554(0),11556(0)-11561(0)

X claims 13-18, Record Nos. 11566(0), 11571(0)

AT claims 7-8, Record Nos. 14613(0)-14614(0)

AT claims 10-18(Fr.) Record Nos. 14615(0)-14623(0)

Hobo claims 91,93-95,105-106,108,218, Record Nos. 8969, 8971,8972,8973, 8983,8984, 8986,10486B.

Matt claims 1-8, Record Nos. 2441M-2448M.

Located: 1) 59° 42'N, 133° 26'W

2) N.T.S. Map 104N, Atlin

3) On Boulder Creek, 12 miles N.E. of Atlin, B.C.

Work Done: December, 1972

Report: February, 1973

Submitted by:

L.J. Schoen

Leon Schoen

4253

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INTRODUCTION

During the period December 5-13, 1972 a ground magnetometer survey was carried out over the Boulder Creek grid on the X-AT-Hobo-Matt mineral claims owned by Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. These claims lie 1½ miles southwest of the Adanac Ruby Creek Molybdenum body and are of interest for their possible mineralization potential and land use value.

Geochemical surveys in 1970 and 1971 (Conn& Lin, 71, Schoen 72) have indicated minor anomalies in a number of elements. The present survey was done to investigate possible correlations between magnetic response (susceptibility variations) and mineralization, geology and/or structure.

Location and Access

These claims are located at the headwaters of Boulder Creek in the Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia about 12 miles northeast of Atlin and 3 miles upstream from Surprise Lake. The property can be reached in summer by 4 wheel drive vehicle and winter by snowmobile or snowshoes along a secondary road to Surprise Lake thence a rough road up the west side of Boulder Creek. The geographical coordinates of the X-At-Hobo-Matt claim group are 39° 42'N, 133°22'W on the N.T.S. sheet 104N, Atlin.

Physiography and Vegetation

The elevation of the claim group ranges from 4500 feet at the south end to 5,600 feet at the northeast corner with local relief of about 1100 feet (Plate 25). Boulder Creek Valley strikes north-south and slopes gradually up to Mt. Leonard, and peaks along the Ruby-Boulder Creek divide to the north. The southern slopes of these

peaks are generally steep but rounded in form.

The valley floor and slopes are covered with a semi-continuous layer of glacial till. A carpet of alpine vegetation extends up to approximately 4700 feet where outcrop and talus screes commence.

The development of soils under these conditions is very slow with some organic A-horizon and negligible B-horizon, followed by an intermixture of grey glacial till and broken bedrock forming the C-horizon.

Climate

Climatologically the area is in a semi-arid continental zone. Summer temperatures may reach more than +80°F. Brisk southerly winds are fairly constant with sudden rain showers occuring frequently. Winter conditions prevail from November to April with continuous snow cover in excess of 3 feet with much drifting and surface wind packing. Winter lows may reach -60°F with strong frequent winds.

General Geology

The main part of the claim group is underlain by Ruby Creek Alaskite which froms a small outlier of the Cretaceous Surprise Lake Batholith. The extreme southern area of the claim group is underlain by greenstones, volcanic greywacke, and derived amphibolite (Aitken 1959) of the Permian Cache Creek group which is intruded by 2 small Permian ultrabasic bodies. An outcrop of steatized ultramafic rock containing small amounts of short asbestos in shear zones and a few pods of banded limestone occurs on the ridge immediately south of Aidt Peak. The postulated outline of the ultramafic body (Aspinall 1970) lies to the east of line 36 north.

Within the area of Alaskite there occurs mostly coarse and

fine grained alaskite with numerous float occurrances of quartz and quartz-feldspar porphyry (Aspinall, 1970).

Around the eastern ends of lines 40 & 44 N Aspinall has mapped a 20 foot wide aplitic dike trending northeast-southwest with high Fe staining. The NE section of the survey area contains occasional quartz veins to 2 inches thick with (Fe, Mn) Wo_4. About 3000' east of 40N-36E is the abandoned adit of the Black Diamond Tungsten Mine which has W bearing quartz veins striking on the average N45°E (Little 1959).

Magnetometer Survey

A. Grid Control

In December 1972 the previously established Boulder Creek geochem grid (1971) was resurveyed and extended by Brunton and chain methods. A total of 23 line miles of grid was surveyed over the claim group. A Northeast-southwest baseline was established along the location line of the X1-8 claims. Northwest-southeast offset lines were established at 400' intervals and extended by flaged and marked pickets at 200' intervals to 1200 NW and 3600 to 5200 feet SE. A tieline was established for control at 2600 feet East parallel to the baseline.

B. Instrumentation & Method

Two McPhar M-700 battery operated fluxgate magnetometers were used for the survey. This instrument is light (8¼ pounds), easy to read, quite temperature stable and of rugged construction. The variation in strength of the vertical component of the earth total magnetic field was measured relative to an established base station. Readings were taken at 100 foot intervals along most lines for a total of over 1200 readings. Readings were taken facing either east or west to eliminate as much as possible reading variations, from slight

movement of the instrument, due to the horizontal component of the field. Both east and west facing readings were taken at a number of stations to determine the orientation error of each instrument. Two main bases were established during the survey. The operators read a main base station at least twice a day, at the beginning and end of traverses or an auxillary base as often as time, terrain and weather would permit for construction of each days durinal curve. The instruments were allowed to become cold saturated before use. One instrument used a battery pack carried beneath the operators coat and the other its regular internal battery supply. While both instruments gave similar and consistant readings, it was found that the useful life of the batteries carried within the instrument in the cold weather was much shorter than that of the batteries in the belly pack. The magnetometers were used on their most sensitive scale readable to +- 5 gammas.

C. Corrections:

After compilation of an orientation error for each machine the data was corrected to all east facing readings. Durinal curves were made from base station data and corrections applied. Data was then reduced to the two main base stations and then to the main base at O NS and O EW. A baseline correction was then applied to bring the data into agreement with the baseline values. Any suspicious linear magnetic trends parallel to the survey lines can be ascribed to imprecision in the durinal curves andthe relatively narrow range of magnetic values making the data very sensitive to small uncorrected differences between lines. This problem could be substantially reduced in future surveys by a similar magnetometer with a chart recorder set up each day at a base station to give a precise durinal curve.

Data Presentation

The raw magnetic data was plotted as individual line cross sections (plates 3-24) to make preliminary interpretation of the survey. The reduced data was plotted as a composite cross section map (Plate 2) and as a vertical field strength contour map (Plate 1.) A contour interval of 25 gammas was selected.

d. Discussion and Interpretation of Results:

There are a number of inherent errors possible in ground magnetic data. The vector angle of the earths field in the survey area is assumed to be constant over so small an area as the Boulder Creek grid and therevore of no effect on the survey if the field is assumed constant. Long period changes in total field vector angle could also affect the results as well as durinal variations. The durinal variations are corrected out and long period variations are assumed not to have been effective over the time span of the survey. Remanent magnetism in the rocks could have a large affect on the overall data or just in areas of rocks with strong remanent magnetism. Unless otherwise stated it is assumed that any remanent magnetism is parallel to and in the direction of the present day earth field. Another possible error source is due to increased overburden thickness in some areas of a grid and subsequent attenuation of inductive effects. In the Boulder Creek area this is not felt to be a problem of any significance. A final error source previously mentioned is bias due to the rectangular grid used in the survey.

The magnetic contour map reveals a number of lineations and small areas of anomalously high or low values. As previously stated mag. lineation parallel to the crosslines are for the most part disregarded as grid error. However, a number of lineations cut the grid lines.

A linear of relative magnetic lows occurs from 325-14 E toward 20S-6E. A trend subparallel to this goes from 28S18E northerly to 8N-0+0. These trends crosscut the common vein trends in the area (normally northeast). This may represent a change in phase in the Alaskite or possibly a fault crosscutting the area.

The entire survey area exhibits a tendency to higher values in the northeast half and lower values in the southwest half. This is probably due to different phases of Alaskite. Aspinall's map indicates that the northern half of the survey area is underlain mostly by coarse Alaskite with less fine Alaskite and porphyry than the southern half (Aspinall 1970). Such rock distribution could be responsible for the magnetic pattern.

Around 36 E from lines 24N to 36N are 2 linear highs trendings NE-Sw. These are very narrow and contain the highest values of the survey and possibly represent a thin near surface continuation of veins of similar strike from the northeast around the Black Diamond Tungsten Mine. These highs are symetrical in crossection and suggest a causative source dipping to the southeast. The form of the curves can be vaguely traced along their trend to the southwest (Plate 2) where they again become strongly evident around 22 to 34E on lines 45 to 85 and around 22-29E on lines 245 to 325. This may be a continuation of the vein or a structural trend.

In as much as greenstone occurs just to the south of the survey area the magnetic high and associated low area to its northeast occuring at the southeast end of the tieline may instead be caused by subcrop of this rock or the ultrabasic plug intruded into the greenstone. Simmlarly if one discounts the northeast-southwest continuing trend previously described, the area of high and low around lines

85 to 4 N-22 to 36E may well be due to a small ultrabasic plug or greenstone mega inclusion. The form of these anomalies suggest a shallow near vertical magnetic source. Unfortunately the nature of the data prevents clearer determinations of depth to or shape of causative sources.

Two linear highs centered at 20N 48E and 12N 56E with associated lows to the southwest suggest magnetite bearing veins dipping southeasterly.

A small trend around 20N-4E may be due to similar sources. The high centered around 7S-10W suggests an irregular dike-like source dipping also to the southeast.

Magnetic-Geochemical Correlation

On the whole, comparison of the 1971 Boulder Creek Geochemical results (Schoen 1972) and this magnetometer survey indicate at best scattered irregular and weak correlations. Both positive and inverse correlations are sought in an attempt to determine mag-mineral and/or mag-rock relationships. The northern third of the magnetometer survey extends beyond the area of the geochem survey.

Cu: The most well defined anomaly in the 1971 geochem survey is one of Probable to High Cu values around 0 to 125, 0 to 12E. This and a small Cu anomaly around 0+0-16 to 20 E appear to correlate moderately well with small areas of low magnetic values. Some scattered anomalous Cu values appear to occur generally in a northwest-southeast trend of low magnetic values. The magnetic highs associated with these lows do not coincide with any anomalous Cu values. The pattern is suggestive of a one sided halo of copper around the magnetic highs.

Pb: The Cu and Pb anomalies are for the most part mutually exclusive with a band of scattered, erratic lead anomalies runing east west just south of the copper anomalies. This band of Pb anomaly doesn't appear to have any magnetic correlation.

Zn, Ag: An area of Probable to highly anomalous Zn values lies over an Ag anomaly in the western corner of the 1971 geochemical grid also overlies an area of magnetic low on the east ends of lines 20 to 32S. Scattered anomalous Zn and Ag values occur in the area of gentle magnetic relief between the baseline and tie line.

Mo: An area of Probably anomalous Mo values west of the baseline from 4N to 12S lies just east of a magnetic high on the east ends of lines 8S-4S. Scattered high Mo values occur in the area of gentle magnetic relief between the baseline and tieline.

W: Possible and Probable W values are scattered over most of the survey area but do not appear to exhibit any correlation with magnetic patterns.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

Magnetic response is higher in the north end of the survey area possibly due to phase changes in the underlying Alaskite. A number of magnetic lineations trending northeast-southwest may be due to narrow, near surface magnetite bearing veins and/or small irregular ultra-basic bodies or greenstone mega-inclusions. One magnetic low lineation trending north-south may represent a fault.

There is mostly poor correlation between 1971 geochemical results and magnetic pattern both being for the most part weak and amorphous. An area of anomalous Cu values does appear to correlate with some areas of magnetic lows.

Recommendations:

This survey does not on the whole indicate major structure or mineralization worth holding most of the ground. Magnetic lineations on mineral claims AT 14,15,16 should be checked geologically for possible surface expression and mineralization.

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1) Aspinall, N.C. 1968, Report on Geological Mapping Thor and Hobo Claims, Ruby Creek-Boulder Creek, Atlin, M.D., B.C. Assessment Report.

2) Aitken, J.D., Atlin Map Area, B.C. G.S.C. Memoir 307, 1959

3) Conn, H.K., Lin, C.P.; 1971 Geochemical Report on the X group of claims. Atlin, M.D. B.C. Assessment Report.

4) Schoen, L.J. 1972, Geochemical Report on the X Group of Mineral Claims for Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. Assessment Report.

5) Little, H.W., Tungsten Deposits of Canada. G.S.C. Economic Geology Series #17, 1959.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Leon J. Schoen do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist employed by Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. Box 1500 , Asbestos, Quebec and Box 69 Atlin, B.C.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Montana at Missoula, Montana B.A. geology, 1969.

3. I have studied geophysics at the undergraduate and graduate level at the University of Montana and the University of Michigan with The Foundation for Glacier and Environmental Research on the Juneau Icefield, Alaska-B.C.

4. I am a member of the following professional organizations:

   a) The American Geophysical Union

   b) The International Glaciological Society

   c) The Foundation for Flacier and Environmental Research.

5. I do not have nor do I expect to receive any financial interest either direct or indirect in the X-AT-Hobo-Matt Group of Claims.

6. This report is based on the study of published and unpublished data and on field information collected by Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. personnel.

Leon J. Schoen

Leon J. Schoen, Geologist

Boulder Creek Magnetometer Survey

Statement of Costs: December 1972-January 1973

1) Line grid total line miles = 22.08 miles

a) Contracted 12.68 line miles to G.R. Craft , Atlin, B.C. @ $80 per mi. = $1014.40

b) Balance of 9.40 line miles done by Co. employees

1) Charlie Binnie , 8 days @ $22 per mile = $ 176.00

2) Rick Smith, 8 days @ $25 per mile = $ 200.00

Magnetometer Operators:

a) C. Aspinall, Atlin, B.C. @ $54.16 per day = $ 433.28

b) L. Schoen, Atlin, B.C. @ $36.00 per day = $ 252.00

Magnetometer Rental:

1) Rental 1 Mcphar M-700 for 29 days @ $9.50 per da. = $ 275.00

2) Air Express shipping charges Kamloops-Atlin-Kam. = $ 44.00

Transportation

Skidoo double track rental 5 days @ $25 per day = $ 125.00

Gasoline for 2 skidoos and 4 x 4 vehicle 8 days = $ 50.00

Interpretation of Data, Report Writing

L. Schoen, 20 days @ $36 per day = $ 720.00

Miscellaneous

Typing of Report = $ 40.00

Reproduction of Maps and Data = $ 35.00

Total = $3364.68

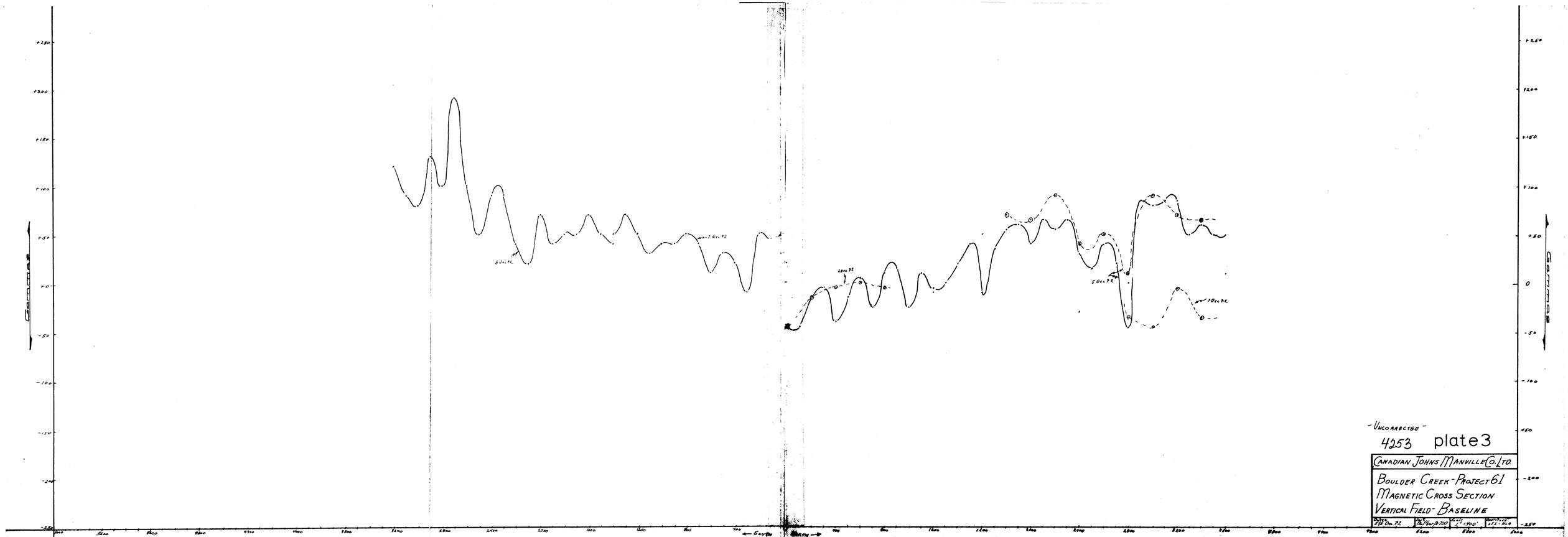
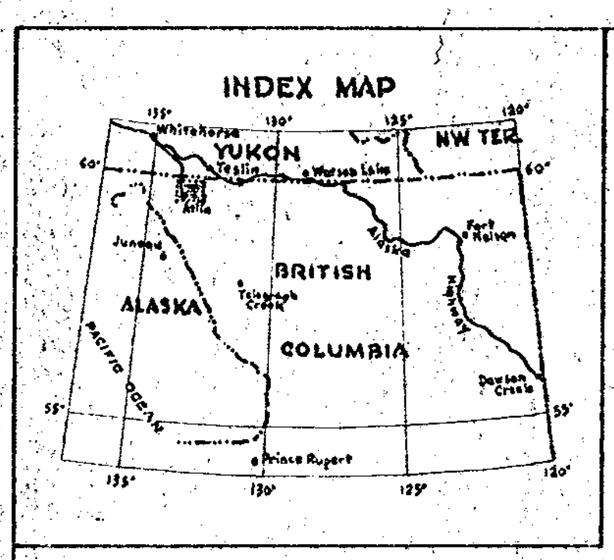

+250
+200
+150
+100
+50
0
-50
-100
-150
-200
-250
Gamma
6000
5800
5600
5400
5200
5000
4800
4600
4400
4200
4000
3800
3600
3400
3200
3000
2800
2600
2400
2200
2000
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
← South
North →
6 Oct. 72
7 Oct. 72
10 Oct. 72
5 Oct. 72
10 Oct. 72
- Uncorrected -
4253 plate 3
Canadian Johns Manville Co. Ltd.
Boulder Creek - Project 61
Magnetic Cross Section
Vertical Field - Baseline
Date: 10 Oct. 72
Plan: A-700
Scale: 1" = 400'
Drawn by: R.F.S. - M.A.

plate 1

4253 M-1

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO LTD.
Exploration Department

BOULDER CR. MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
VERTICAL FIELD
RELATIVE INTENSITY MAP
PROJECT 60



LEGEND

- Claim boundary.
- Staking direction.
- Elevation contour.
- 13a Cretaceous Alaskite
- 12a Cretaceous - Granite
- Creek & dry creek.
- Access road.
- Base line of geochemical survey.
- 9a Penn & Perm. Stratified ultramafics
- 7 Penn & Perm. Cache Crk. Greenstone, volc. greywacke

6000 North peak 6497' MOUNT LEONARD 6489' South peak 5500 6000 6000 5500 5000

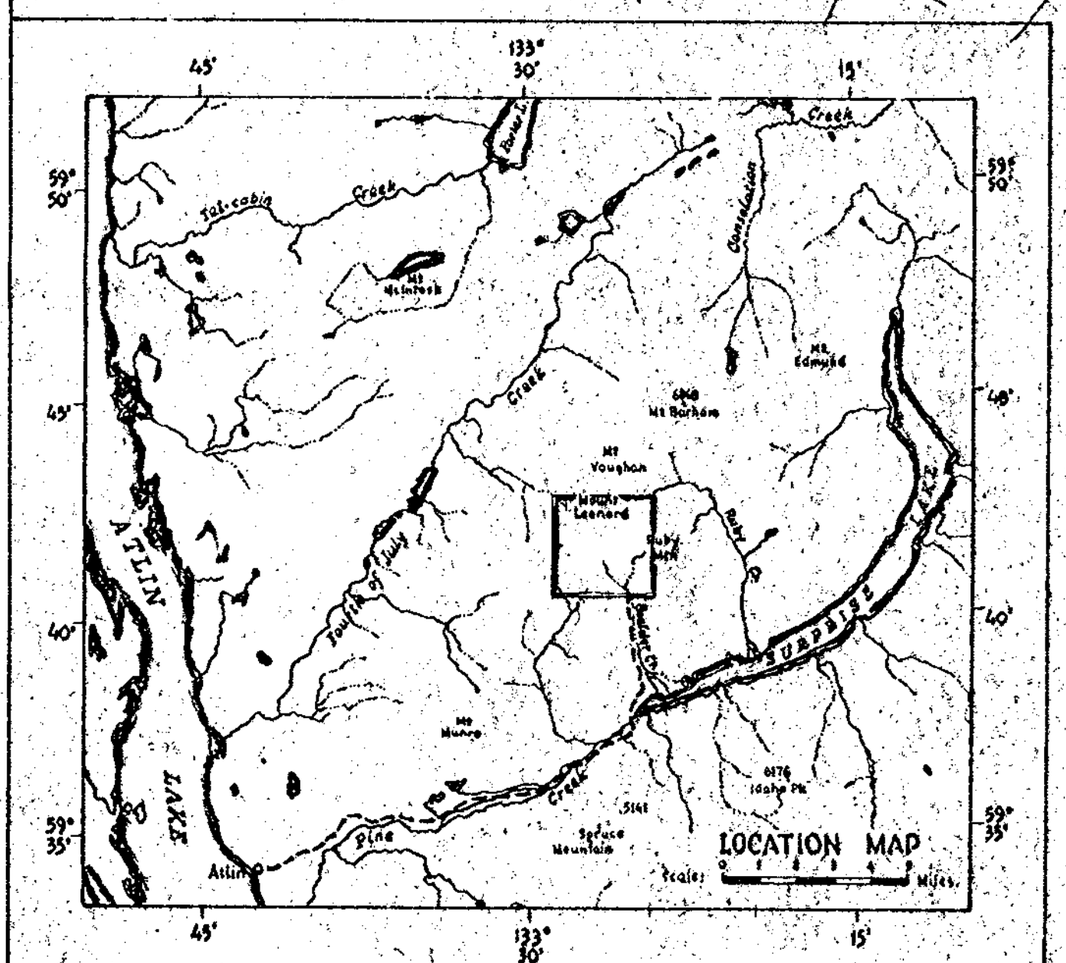
C.J.M. CLAIMS UNDER OPTION LEASE TO ADANAC MINING CO.

HOBO-91 HOBO-93 HOBO-94 HOBO-95 HOBO-96 HOBO-89 HOBO-87 HOBO-23 HOBO 106 HOBO 105

AT-1 AT-2 AT-3 AT-4 AT-5 AT-6 AT-7 AT-8 AT-10 AT-11 AT-12 AT-13 AT-14 AT-15 AT-16 AT-17 AT-18

X-1 X-2 X-3 X-4 X-5 X-6 X-7 X-8 X-13 X-14 X-15 X-16 X-17 X-18

13a 12a 9a 7 9a 9a 6000 5500 5000 4500 4000 BOULDER CREEK



13a

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4253 MAP #25

plate 25

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE Co. LTD.
EXPLORATION DEPT. → ASBESTOS, QUÉBEC.

PROPERTY PLAN

BOULDER CREEK CLAIMS

PROJECT 60

ATLIN MINING DIVISION — B. C.

To accompany Geochemical Report by H.K. Conn, & C.D. Lin on Mineral Claims: Hobo 91, 93-96, AT 7, 8, 10-18, X 1-8, 13-18, for Assessment Work on Property.

SCALE: 1"=1000'. C.D. Lin & A. Therrien. DATE: JAN. 1971.

Leon J. Schaen

N

HOBO 22
HOBO 7
HOBO 19
HOBO 8
HOBO 23
HOBO 21
THOR 4
THOR 2
HOBO 87
MATT 2
MATT 6
MATT 4
THOR 3
HOBO 89
MATT 8
MATT 1
HOBO 93
HOBO 91
AT-7
X-1
MATT 7
MATT 5
MATT 3
HOBO 218
(X-2)
X-3
AT-10
AT-8
HOBO 106
HOBO 108
HOBO 94
HOBO 196
X-5
X-4
AT-18
AT-17
AT 16
AT 14
HOBO 105
X-7
X-6
X-13
AT-12
HOBO 95
HOBO 111
AT 15
X-8
X-15
X-14
AT-11
AT-13
X-17
X-16
X-16

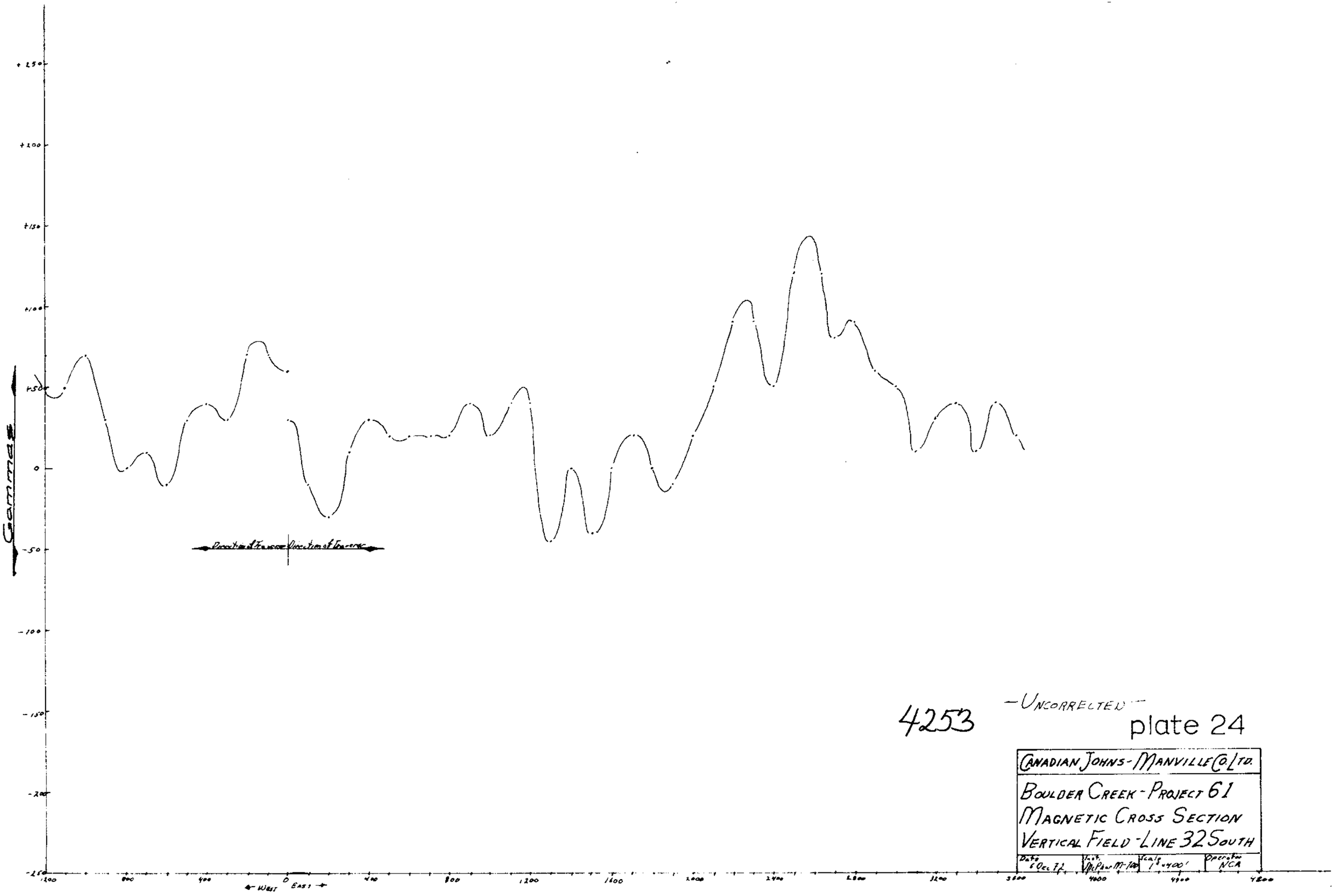
NOTE: M.C.s SURER-
IMPOSED ON 1972
MAG: SURVEY GRID.

4253

M-26
plate 26

CANADIAN JOHNS-
MANVILLE Co LTD.
BOULDER-RUBY CREEK
MINERAL CLAIMS. PROJ 60-61
SCALE 1" 1000' DATE JAN '73.

L. Aspinall.



4253 — Uncorrected —

plate 24

Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.

Boulder Creek - Project 61

Magnetic Cross Section

Vertical Field - Line 32 South

Date 6 Dec 72 | Unit Vp/P sec M-100 | Scale 1" = 400' | Operator NCA

Gamma

+250 +200 +150 +100 +50 0 -50 -100 -150 -200 -250

Direction of Traverse →

6 Dec 72

Direction of Traverse →

12 Dec 72

← WEST EAST →

1200 800 400 0 400 800 1200 1600 2000 2400 2800 3200 3600 4000 4400 4800

+250 +200 +150 +100 +50 0 -50 -100 -150 -200

— UNCORRECTED —

4253 plate 23

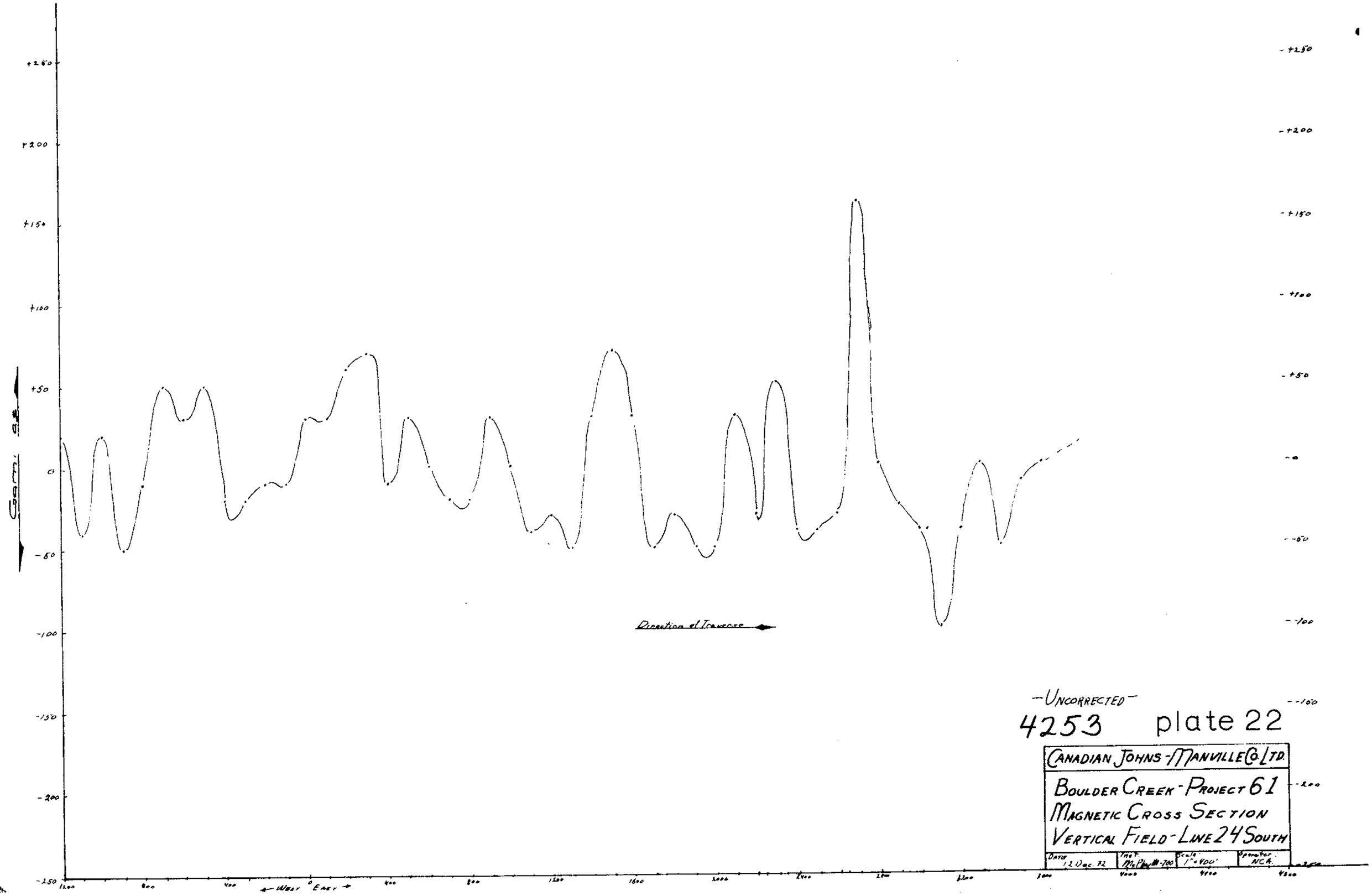
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.

BOULDER CREEK - PROJECT 61

MAGNETIC CROSS SECTION

VERTICAL FIELD - LINE 28 SOUTH

Date 6 & 12 Dec 72 | Scale 1 Inch = 400' | Operator LJS


+250
+200
+150
+100
+50
0
-50
-100
-150
-200
-250
Gamma
1200
800
400
West
0
East
400
800
1200
1600
2000
2400
2800
3200
3600
4000
4400
4800
Direction of Traverse
-Uncorrected-
4253 plate 22
Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.
Boulder Creek - Project 61
Magnetic Cross Section
Vertical Field - Line 24 South
Date 12 Dec. 72
Inst. McPhar M-700
Scale 1" = 400'
Operator NCA

+250
+200
+150
+100
+50
0
-50
-100
-150
-200
-250

1500 N

Direction of Traverse

← WEST 0 EAST →

1200 800 400 400 800 1200 1600 2000 2400 2800 3200 3600 4000 4400 4800

+250
+200
+150
+100
+50
-0
-50
-100
-150
-200
-250

- UNCORRECTED -

4253 plate 21

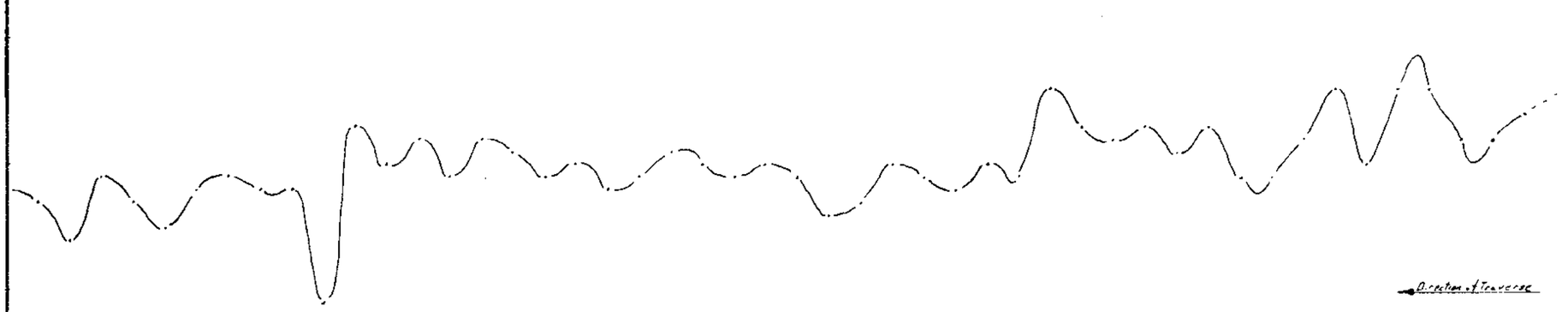
CANADIAN JOHNS - MANVILLE CO. LTD.

BOULDER CREEK - PROJECT 61
MAGNETIC CROSS SECTION
VERTICAL FIELD - LINE 20 SOUTH

12 Dec 72 DATE	McPhar TA-100	1" = 400'	NCA

+250
+200
+150
+100
+50
0
-50
-100
-150
-200
-250

Gauss



1200 800 400 ← West 0 East → 400 800 1200 1600 2000 2400 2800 3200 3600 4000 4400 4800

"Uncorrected"

4253 plate 20

Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.

Boulder Creek - Project 61
Magnetic Cross Section
Vertical Field - Line 16 South

11 Dec 72	Mr. Plot M-700	1" = 400'	LJS

+250
+200
+150
+100
+50
0
-50
-100
-150
-200
-250

+250
+200
+150
+100
+50
—0
-50
-100
-150
-200
-250

Direction of Traverse

- UNCORRECTED -

4253 plate 19

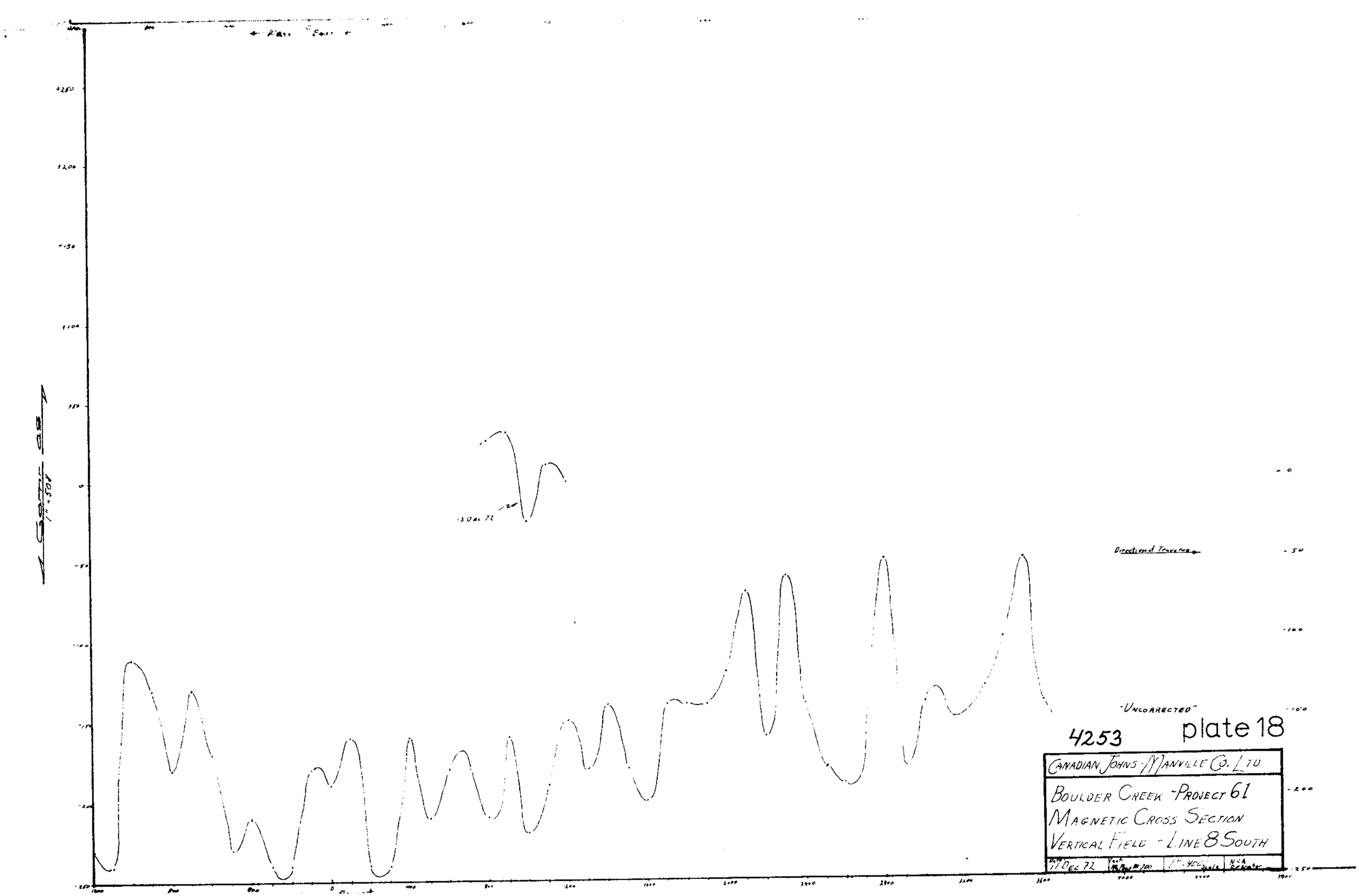
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD

BOULDER CREEK - PROJECT 61
MAGNETIC CROSS SECTION
VERTCAL FIELD - LINE 12 SOUTH

11 Dec 72	Mc Phar M-700 (east)	1" = 400' scale	Grid L 12 S

1200 800 400 0 400 800 1200 1600 2000 2400 2800 3200 3600 4000 4400 4800

← WEST 0 EAST →


+250
+200
+150
+100
+50
0
-50
-100
-150
-200
-250
Directional Traverse
"UNCORRECTED"
4253
plate 18
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
BOULDER CREEK - PROJECT 61
MAGNETIC CROSS SECTION
VERTICAL FIELD - LINE 8 SOUTH
DATE Dec 72
1" = 400' Scale

+250
+200
+150
+100
+50
0
-50
-100
-150
-200

13 Dec 72

Direction of traverse

+100
+50
0
-50
-100
-150
-200

"UNCORRECTED"

4253 plate 17

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO LTD

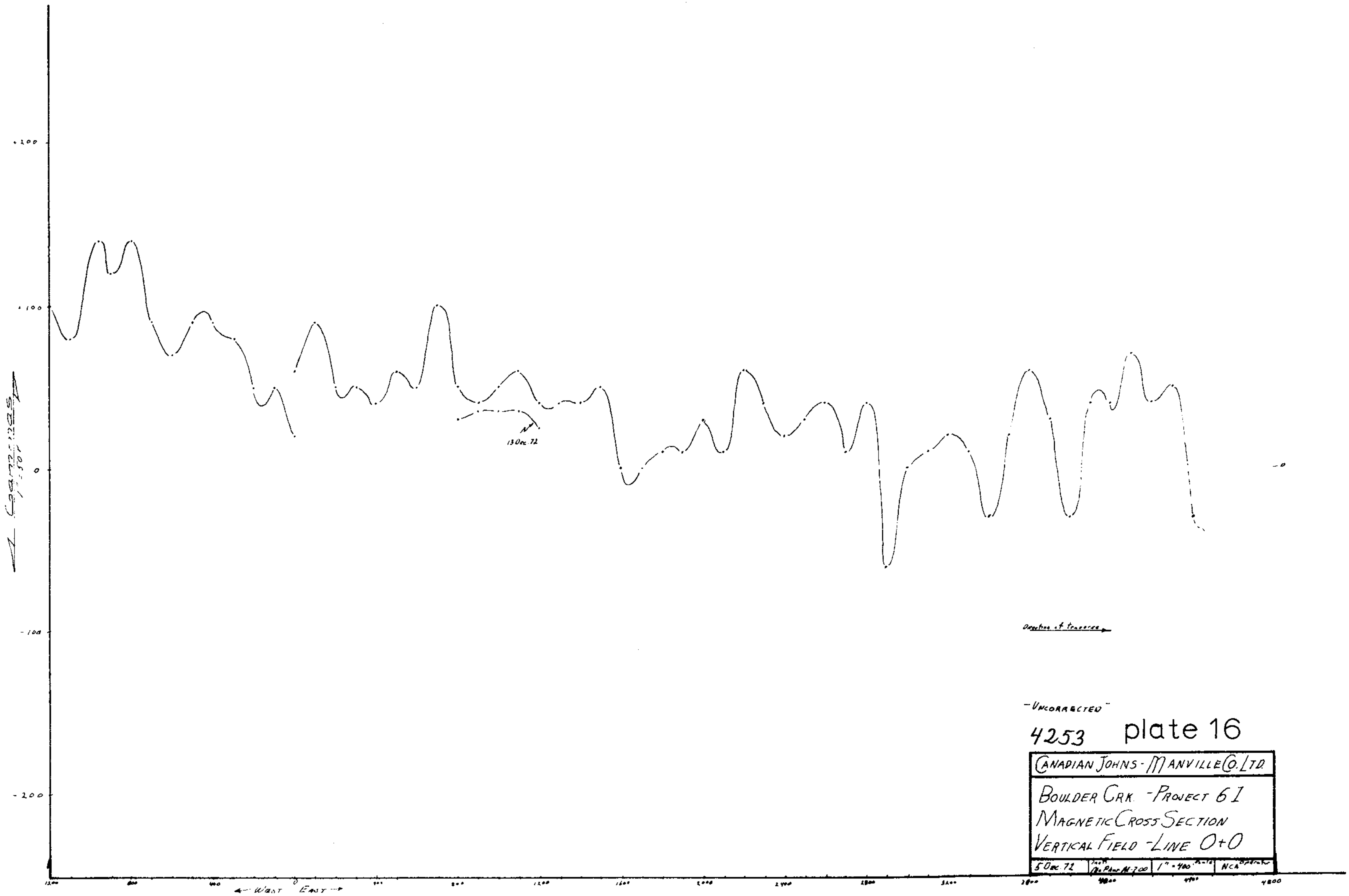
BOULDER CREEK - PROJECT 61

MAGNETIC CROSS SECTION

VERTICAL FIELD - LINE 4 SOUTH

11 Dec 72	Fast Time Plan M-700	1" = 400'	NCR Operator

1200 800 400 0 WEST EAST 400 800 1200 1600 2000 2400 2800 3200 3600 4000 4400



-UNCORRECTED-

4253 plate 16

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.

BOULDER CRK. - PROJECT 61
MAGNETIC CROSS SECTION
VERTICAL FIELD - LINE 0+0

5 Dec. 72	Instr. No. Phar M-700	1" = 400' Scale	NCA Operator

Direction of Traverse

Direction of Traverse

— UNCORRECTED —

4253 plate 15

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.

BOULDER CREEK - PROJECT 61

MAGNETIC CROSS SECTION

VERTICAL FIELD - LINE 4 NORTH

Date	Instr.	Scale	Operator
6 Dec. 72	Mk P/fluxgate-700	1" = 400'	NCA

+250
+200
+150
+100
+50
0
-50
-100
-150
-200
-250

1 GAMMA = 1 nT

Direction of Traverse

"UNCORRECTED"

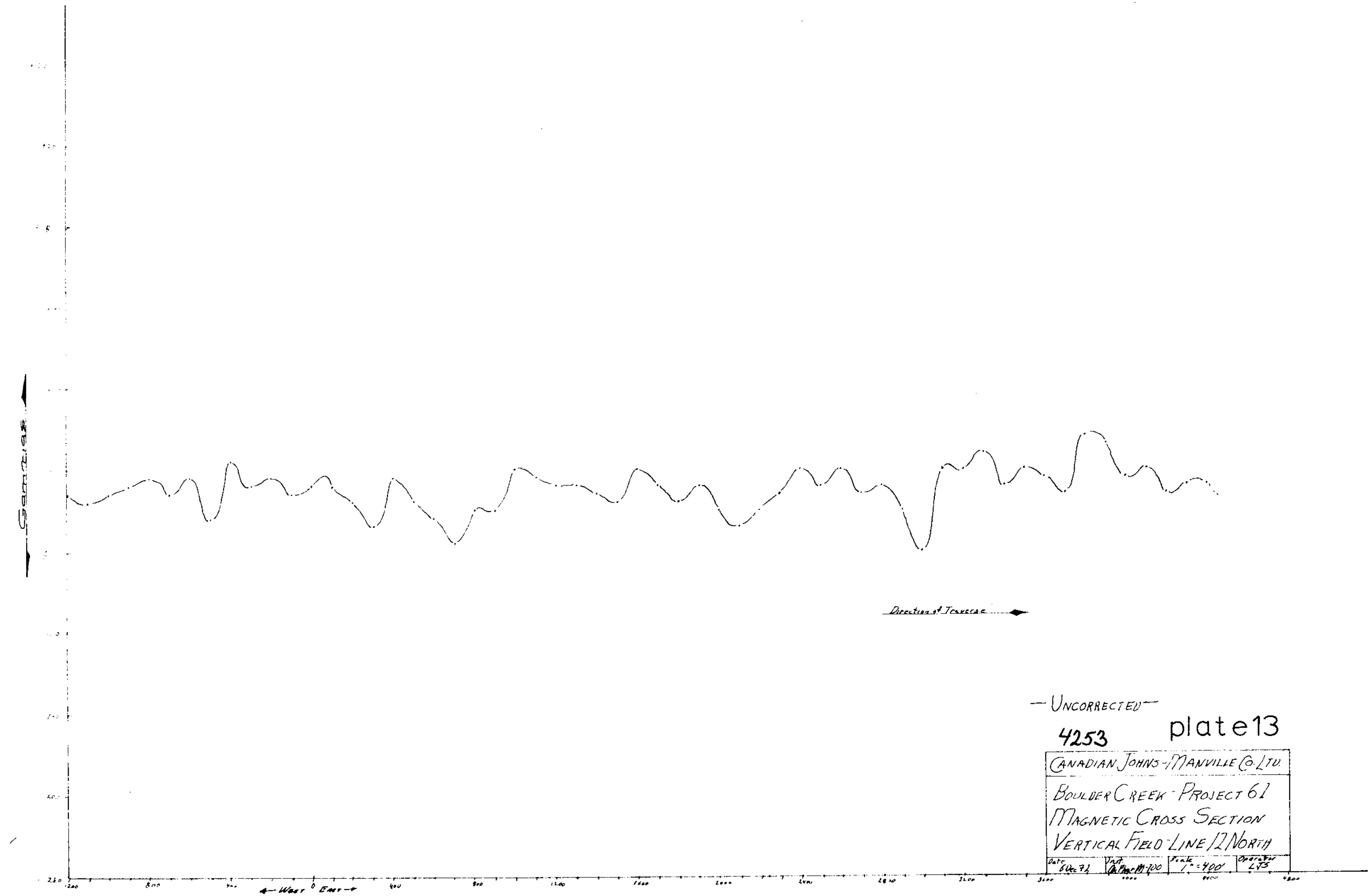
1200 800 400 0 ← WEST EAST → 400 800 1200 1600 2000 2400 2800 3200 4000 4800

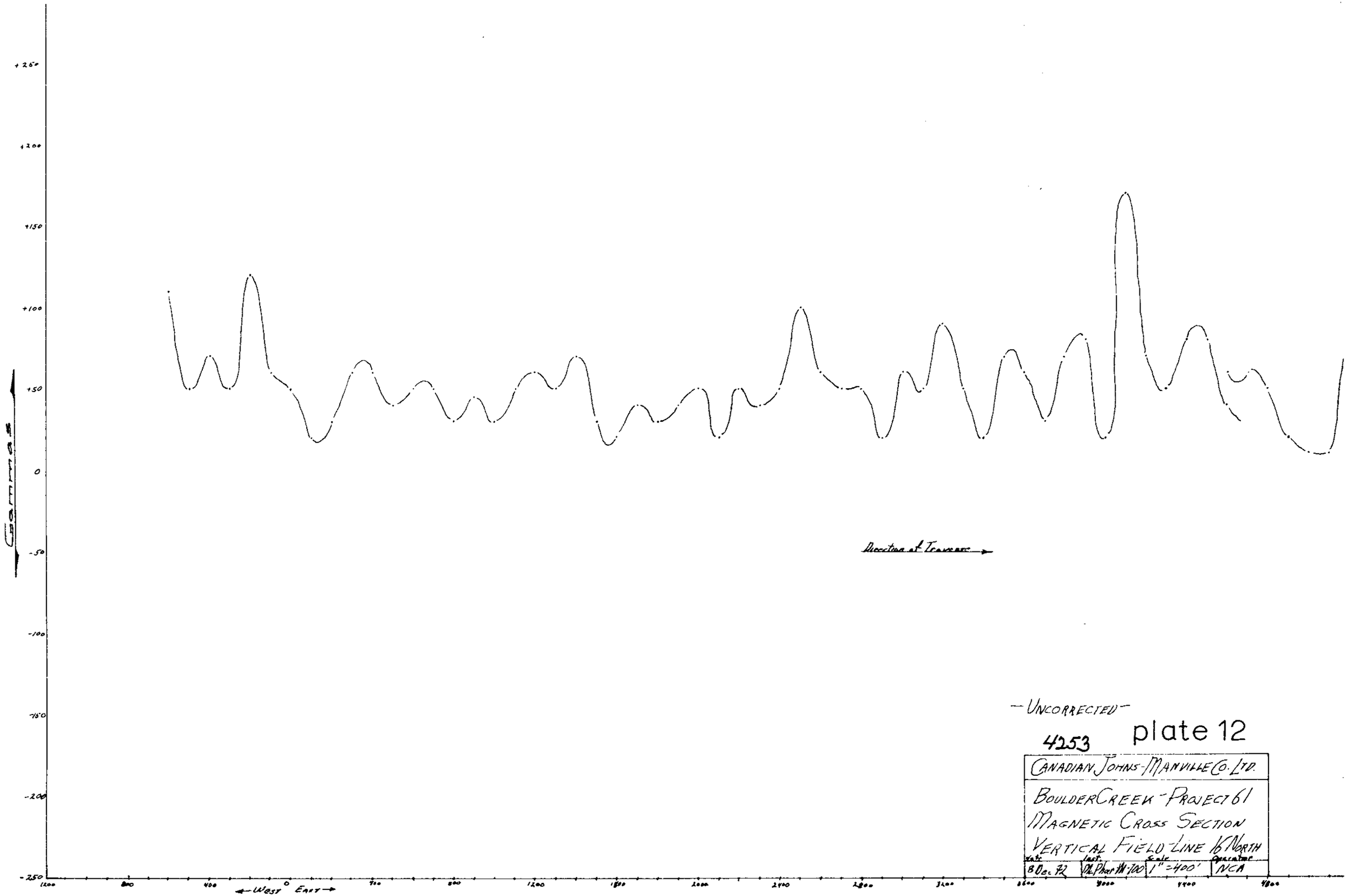
4253 plate 14

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.

BOULDER CREEK
MAGNETIC CROSS SECTION
VERTICAL FIELD - LINE 8 NORTH

6 Dec 72	M. Plan M-700	1"=400'	LTS


Gammas
Direction of Traverse
← West 0 East →
— UNCORRECTED —
4253
plate13
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
BOULDER CREEK - PROJECT 61
MAGNETIC CROSS SECTION
VERTICAL FIELD - LINE 12 NORTH
Date 6 Dec 72
Unit
Scale 1" = 400'
Operator LTS

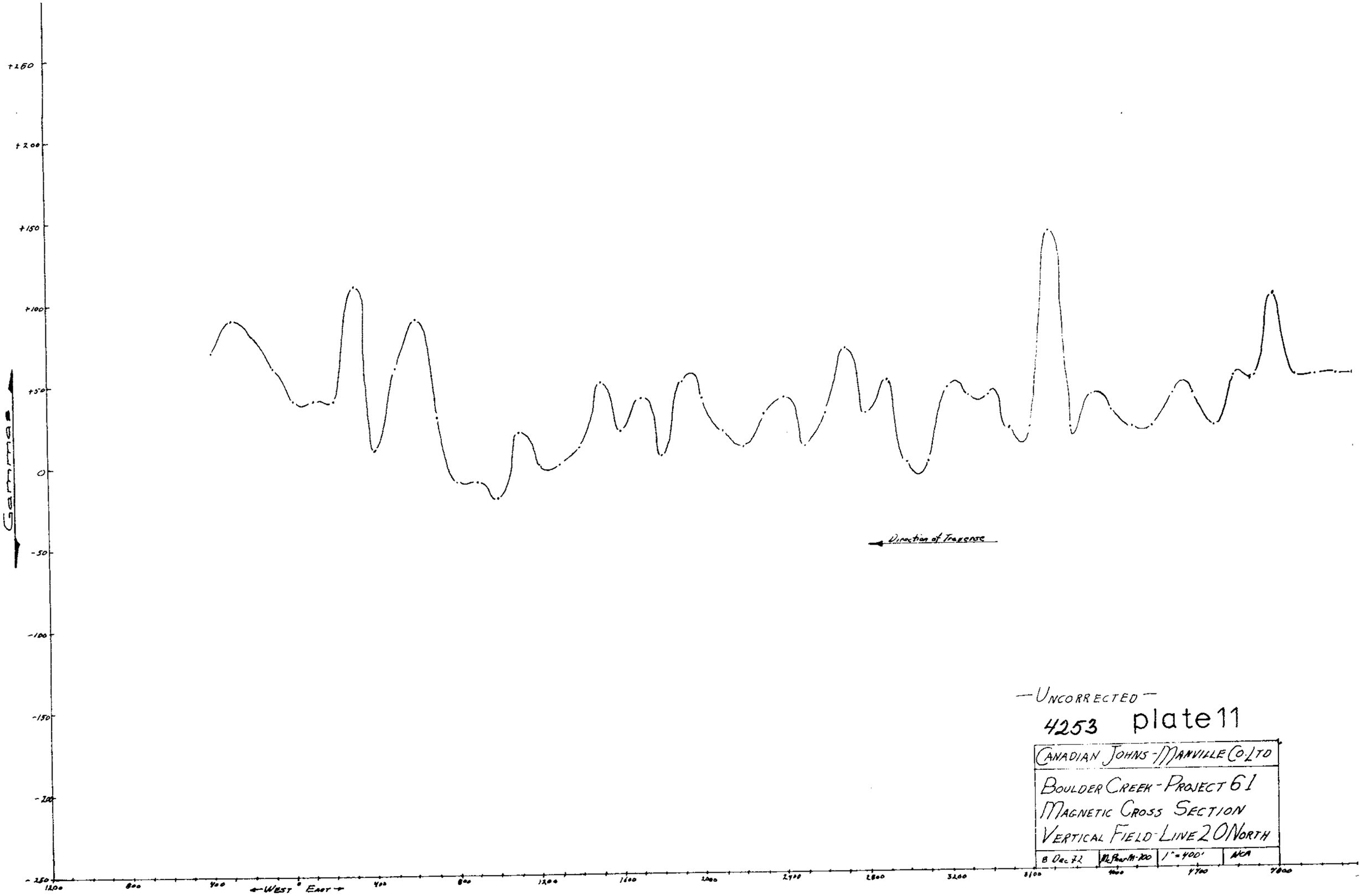


— Uncorrected —

4253

plate 12

Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.	
Boulder Creek - Project 61	
Magnetic Cross Section	
Vertical Field - Line 16 North	
Date: Dec. 72	Instr.: VLF Phase MK-100
Scale: 1" = 400'	Operator: NCA


+250
+200
+150
+100
+50
0
-50
-100
-150
-200
-250
Gamma
1200
800
400
WEST
0
EAST
400
800
1200
1600
2000
2400
2800
3200
3600
4000
4400
4800
Direction of Traverse
—UNCORRECTED—
4253 plate 11
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO LTD
BOULDER CREEK - PROJECT 61
MAGNETIC CROSS SECTION
VERTICAL FIELD - LINE 20 NORTH
8 Dec 72
1" = 400'
AKA

+250

+200

Gamma

Direction of Traverse
13 December 72

Direction of Traverse
12 December 72

4253 plate 10

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.

BOULDER CREEK

MAGNETIC CROSS SECTION

VERTICAL FIELD - LINE 24 NORTH

+250
+200
+150
+100
+50
0
-50
-100
-150
-200
-250

Gravity

1200 800 400 ← West 0 East → 400 800 1200 1600 2000 2400 2800 3200 3600 4000 4400 4800

Direction of Traverse →

—Uncorrected—

4253 plate 9

Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd

Boulder Creek
Magnetic Cross Section
Vetical Field - Line 28 North

7 Dec. 72	McPhar	1:100	1" = 400'	LJS

+250
+200
+150
+100
+50
0
-50
-100
-150
-200
-250

Gauss

1200 800 400 ← WEST 0 EAST → 400 800 1200 1600 2000 2400 2800 3200 3600 4000 4400 4800

← Direction of Traverse

← Direction of Traverse

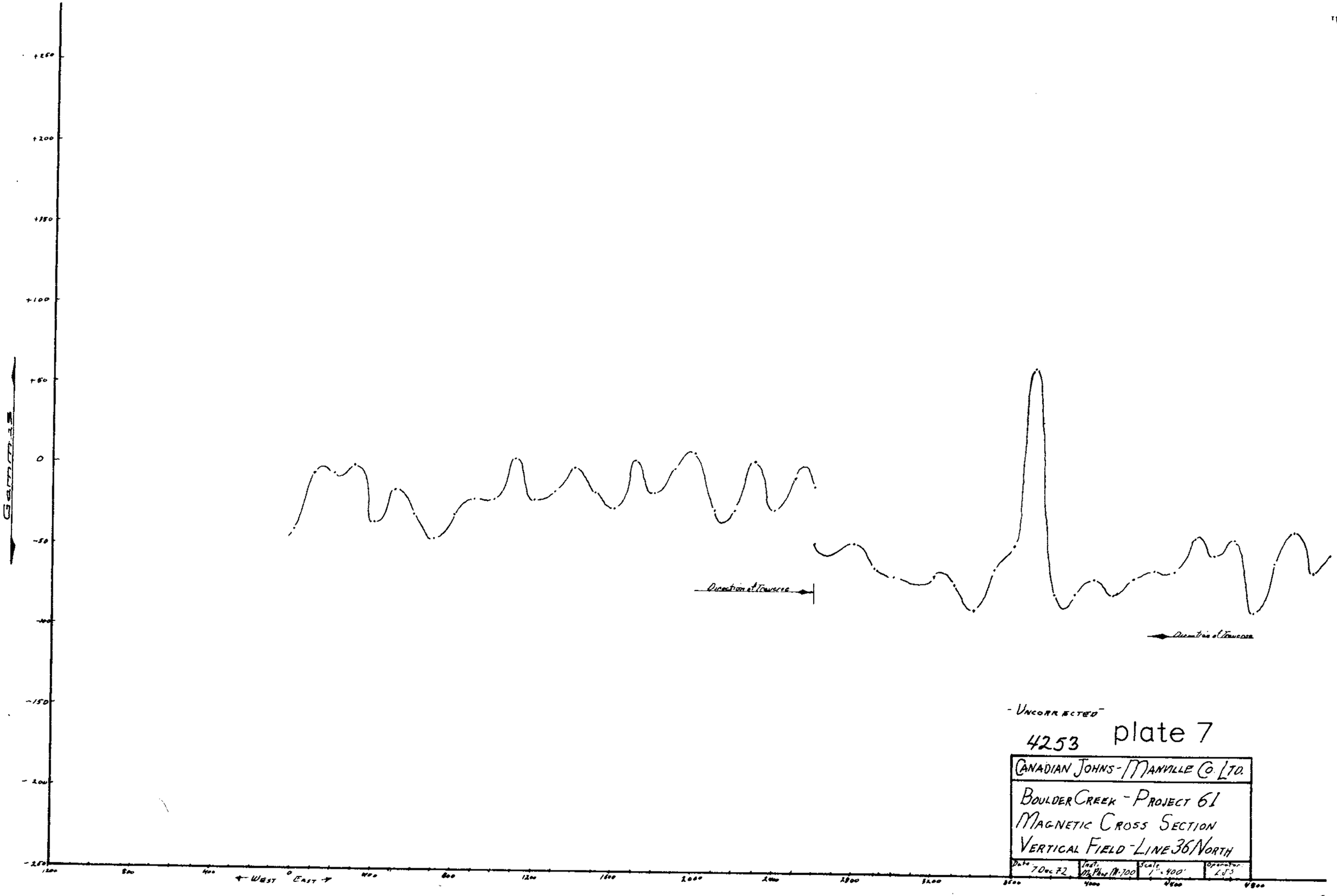
-UNCORRECTED-

4253 plate 8

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO LTD

BOULDER CREEK
MAGNETIC CROSS SECTION
VERTICAL FIELD - LINE 32 NORTH

8 Dec 72	Mc Phar M-400	1" = 400'	LVS



- Uncorrected -

4253 plate 7

Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.

Boulder Creek - Project 61

Magnetic Cross Section

Vertical Field - Line 36 North

Date	Inst.	Scale	Operator
7 Dec 72	Sq Flux IV-700	1" = 400'	L.S.S.

+250
+200
+150
+100
+50
0
-50
-100
-150
-200
-250

Gamma

Direction of Traverse

- Uncorrected -

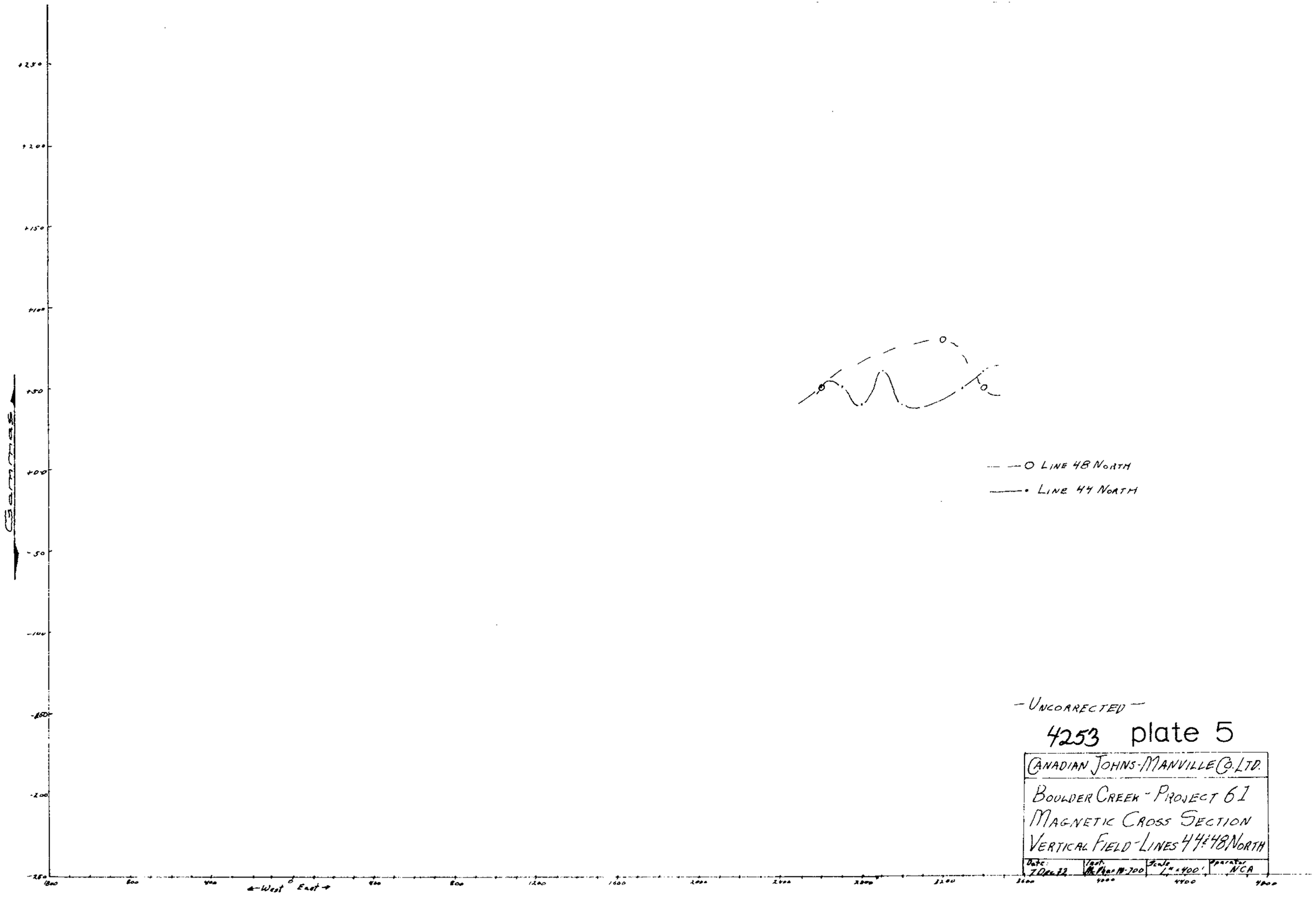
4253 plate 6

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.

BOULDER CREEK
MAGNETIC CROSS SECTION
VERTICAL FIELD LINE 40N

7 Dec 72	McPhar M-100	1"=400'	LJS

1200 800 400 0 West East 400 800 1200 1600 2000 2400 2800 3200 3600 4000 4400 4800



— UNCORRECTED —

4253 plate 5

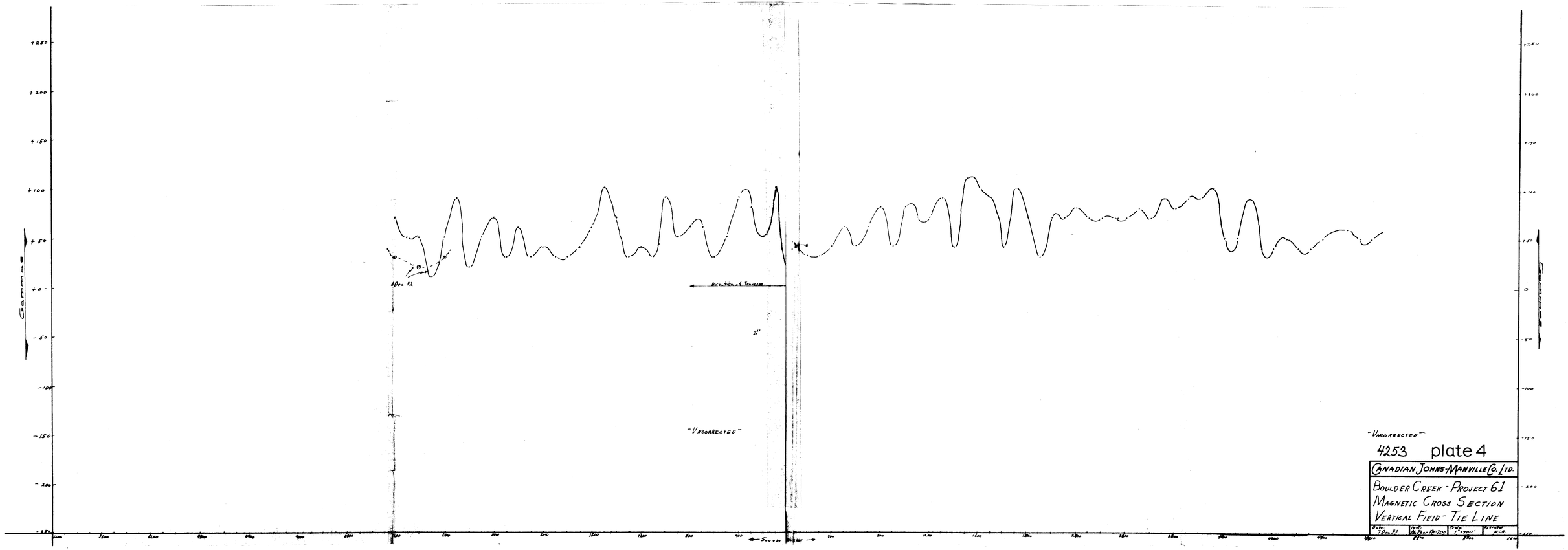
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.

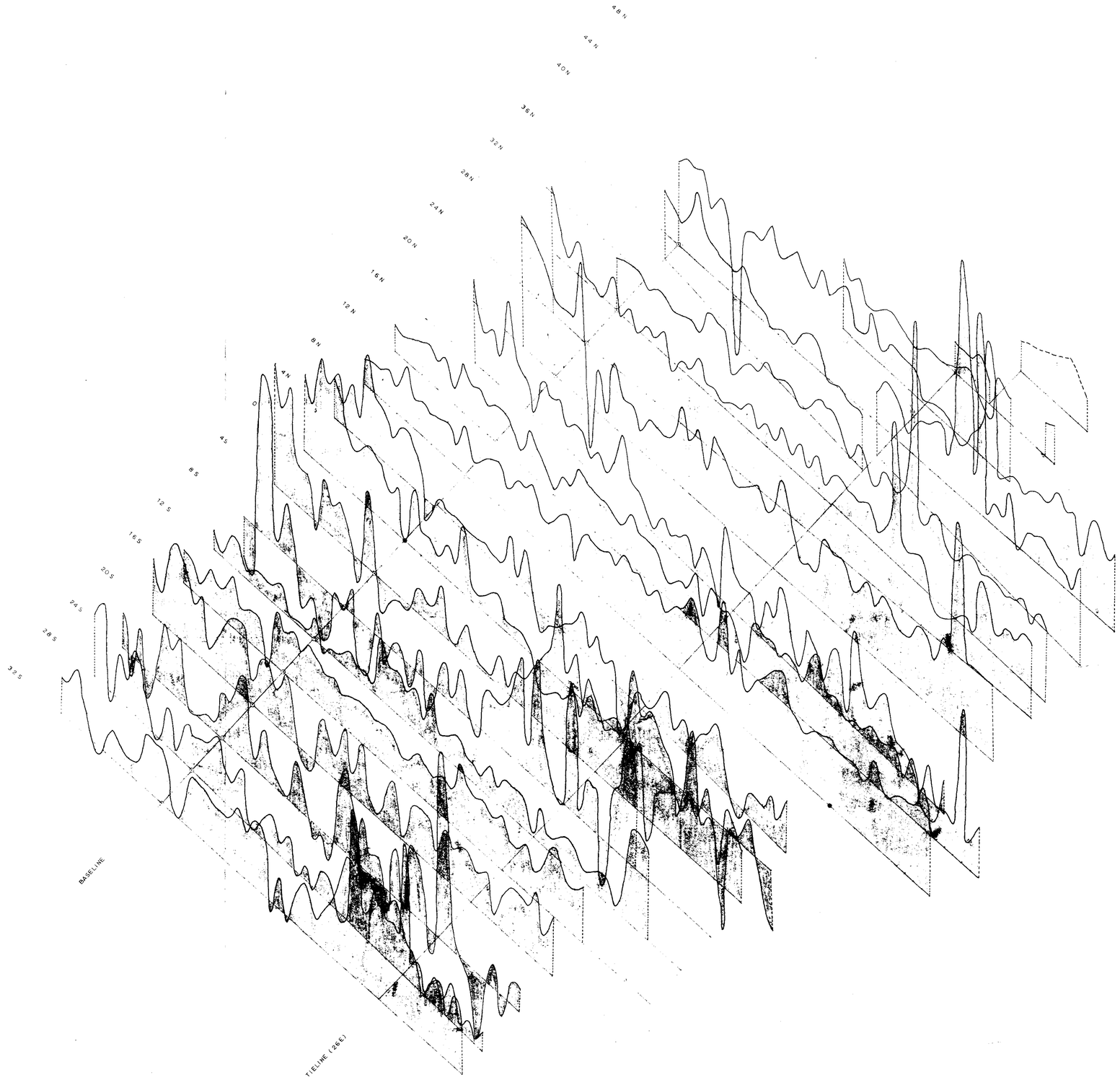
BOULDER CREEK - PROJECT 61

MAGNETIC CROSS SECTION

VERTICAL FIELD - LINES 44 & 48 NORTH

Date:	Instr.	Scale	Operator
Oct 22	Mk Mag III-700	1" = 400'	NCA


+250
+200
+150
+100
+50
+0
-50
-100
-150
-200
Gammas
8 Dec 72
Direction of Traverse
"Uncorrected"
South
"Uncorrected"
4253 plate 4
Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.
Boulder Creek - Project 61
Magnetic Cross Section
Vertical Field - Tie Line
Date 7 Dec 72
Scale 1"=100'
Operator MCA



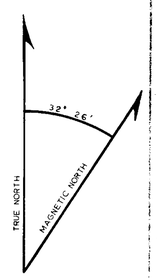


plate 2

vertical scale : 1 inch = 50 gammas

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4253 MAP #2

400 0 400 800 1200 1600 2000 feet
scale 1:400

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
Exploration Department

BOULDER CR. MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
VERTICAL FIELD
COMPOSITE CROSS SECTION MAP
PROJECT 60

date	revisions	scale	drawn by
February 1973		1 inch : 400 feet	L.J.S.

Leonard Schaan