T. R. TOUGH & ASSOCIATES LTD.
Consulting Geologists
519 - 602 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER 2, B. C.

687-2922

4406

92I/16W

Diane, Cha, Tree, Mark, Chie

September 22, 1972

Board of Directors
Alberta Copper and Resources Ltd. (NPL)
Ste. 1502 Cambridge Building
Edmonton, Alberta

Dear Sirs:

Attached please find a geophysical report by Howard A. Larson, geophysicist, entitled:

"Geological Report on an Airborne Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey for Alberta Copper and Resources Ltd. (NPL) 7206, 7207, 7208 Claims Groups, Jamieson Creek Area, Kamloops M.D. August 1972."

I have studied the report and generally concur with Mr. Larson's findings.

A number of magnetic lows are revealed to occur within the property boundaries and may reflect intrusive bodies at or near surface. Such areas should be examined on the ground by means of detailed geological mapping in conjunction with a combined soil sampling and magnetometer survey.

Respectfully submitted,

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
T. R. TOUGH

Thomas R. Tough, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

Enclosure

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4406 MAP

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on an

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEY

for

ALBERTA COPPER AND RESOURCES LTD.,

7206, 7207, 7208 Claim Groups

Jamieson Creek Area, Kamloops M.D.

August 1972

7206, 7207, 7208 Claim Groups: 15 miles North of Kamloops, B.C.

50° 53' Latitude
120° 19' Longitude

N.T.S.: 92 I/16

Written for: Alberta Copper and Resources Ltd
Ste 1502 Cambridge Building,
EDMONTON, Alberta

by: Howard A. Larson
Geophysicist
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.,
514-602 W Hastings Street,
Vancouver 2, B.C.

September 5, 1972

Geotronics Surveys Ltd.
Vancouver, Canada

Geophysical Services — Mining & Engineering

MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEYS
7206-7207 and 7208 Claim Groups.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM
7206-7207 and 7208 Claim Groups

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY

A combined airborne magnetometer and Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic (VLF-EM) survey was flown by Geotronics Surveys Ltd over the 7206, 7207, and the 7208 claim groups approximately 15 miles north of Kamloops, British Columbia. The object of the survey was to obtain additional geological information about the property. Particularly to define the contact between the Cache Creek group and the Coast intrusions and to locate any possible conductive zones.

Access to the claim groups could be obtained by travelling north from Kamloops along the west side of the North Thompson River and then turning west onto the Jamieson Creek forest access road.

According to the G.S.C. geology map, the survey area is underlain by rocks of the Cache Creek Group which have been intruded by the Coast Intrusions.

The magnetic survey showed good correlation with the Government airborne survey and a weak correlation with the known geology.

The VLF-EM survey did not detect any conductive zones that could be distinguished through the high background noise levels.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is felt that the airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys met with only limited success in their objectives.

While the magnetic survey reflected the intrusive bodies it could not clearly define the contacts because of a high background noise level, the small range and the overlapping distributions of the magnetic data.

The VLF-EM survey results do not show any anomalous zones which can be distinguished from the high background noise level.

Considering the relationships between the magnetic lows, the intrusives, and the fact that mineralization in the area is associated with these intrusives, it is felt that further work should be concentrated on and immediately adjacent to the regions of magnetic lows. This work should be carried out in the following manner.

1) It is important that the property be thoroughly geologically mapped to verify the position of the contact zones and to locate additional targets. This mapping could be assisted by conducting a ground magnetometer survey over the property.

2) The property should be soil sampled with emphasis placed around the contact zones between the Cache Creek Group and the Coast Intrusions.

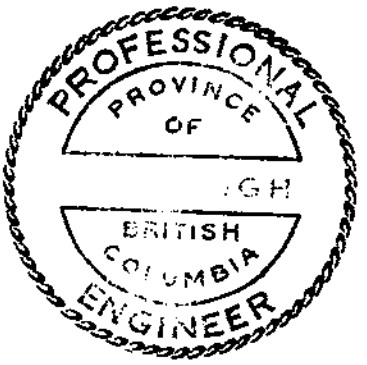
3) Based on the results from the above an induced polarization survey should then be carried out.

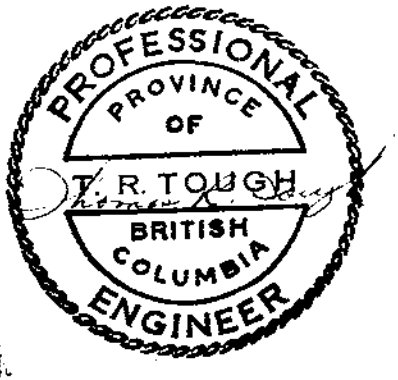
4) Considering the current high price of gold the old gold properties should possibly be re-examined.

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

Howard A. Larson
Geophysicist

September 5, 1972





GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on an

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEY

7206, 7207, 7208 CLAIM GROUPS

JAMIESON CREEK AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the proceedure, compilation and interpretation of a combined airborne magnetometer and Very Low Frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) survey carried out over the 7206, 7207, 7208 claim groups in August, 1972.

The field work was carried out by W. Krupp (operator) and E. Dodd (Navigator) while under the supervision of the writer.

Approximately 84 line miles of the combined magnetic and VLF-EM survey were flown.

The object of this survey was to obtain information on the structural geology of the property. In particular to map the locations of the Coast Intrusions shown on the G.S. C. Geology Map and to locate any possible conductive zones.

LOCATION AND ACCESS 50° 53' - 120° 19'

The survey area is located on the west side of the North Thompson River about fifteen miles north of Kamloops and about 2.5 miles north east of Heffly Creek.

Access to the property could be obtained by travelling north from Kamloops on the west side of the North Thompson River and then turning west onto the Jamieson Creek forest access road.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The 7206, 7207, and 720- claim groups consist of 114 contiguous mineral claims which are held under option by Alberta Copper and Resources Ltd.

7206 Claim Group	Tag Numbers
Diane 35-38 incl.	319435M-319438M incl.
Diane 45	319445M
Diane 47-50 incl.	319447M-319450M incl.
Cha 9-18 incl.	340109M-340118M incl.
Tree 9-21 incl.	340159M-340171M incl.
Tree 23	340173M
Tree 32-33	340145M-340146M

7207 Claim Group	
Diane 2	319402M
Diane 4	319404M
Diane 6	319406M
Diane 8	319408M
Diane 10	319910M
Diane 12	319412M
Diane 14	319414M
Diane 16	319416M
Diane 21-22	319421M-319422M
Diane 25-34 incl.	319425M-319434M incl.
CHA 3-8 incl.	340103M-340108M incl.
CHA 19-22 incl.	340119M-340122M incl.
Tree 3-8 incl.	340153M-340158M incl.
Tree 34-36	340147M-340149M incl.

7208 Claim Group	Tag Numbers
CHE 3-18 incl.	34003M-34018M incl.
CHE 46	34046M
CHE 48	34048M
CHE 50	34050M
CHE 1-4 incl.	340137M-340148M incl.
CHA 1-2	340101M-340102M
Tree 1-2	34015-M-340152M
Tree 37	340150M
Mark 1-2	340141M-340142M
Diane 3	319403M
Diane 5	319405M
Diane 7	319472M
Diane 51-56 incl.	319477-319483M incl.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The survey area is located in the physiographic unit known as the Thompson Plateau which forms part of the interior plateau. The elevation varies from approximately 1500 feet along the North Thompson river to nearly 3,500 feet in the North West portion of the property, thus giving a relief of about 2,000 feet.

The main creek on the property is Jamieson Creek which flows to the south east into the North Thompson River.

The climate of the general area is semi arid. However, the claim group is heavily forested.

GEOLOGY

The geology of the property is as shown on Figure 3 and was sketched from the G.S.C. Map of W.E. Cockfield, published in 1947.

The oldest rocks on the property are those of the Cache Creek group which is of Carboniferous and Permian age. The rock types composing this group are argillite, quartzite, hornstone, limestone, sheared conglomerates, breccia, greenstone and serpentine.

As shown in Figure 3 the Cache Creek rocks have been intruded by the Jurassic Coast Intrusions which consist of granites, granodiorites, and gabbros.

Gold, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization occur in vein deposits in and around small bodies of these intrusive rocks.

The Pole Star claim, Francais Claim, and the Homestake and Molly Gibson claims were situated on or adjacent to the 7206, 7207, and 7208 claim groups. Assay values on

selected samples, as reported in the Minister of Mines Annual Reports (1913, 1930, 1935), range up to $92.40 gold and 62 oz silver on the Homestake and Molly Gibson claims and $139 gold and 18.2 oz silver on the Pole Star claims.

The main developer in the area presently is Afton Mines Ltd., approximately ten miles east of Kamloops, which as of February 21, 1972 has blocked out 36 million tons of 0.66% copper. The main mineral form is native copper found within an intrusive breccia at the contact of the Nicola Volcanics and the Iron Mask Batholith.

INSTRUMENTATION AND THEORY

1) Magnetometer Survey

The magnetic data was detected using an ELSEC nuclear free precession magnetometer, type 592. This measures the absolute value of the earth's magnetic field intensity. The sensitivity is 1 gamma and the absolute calibration is governed by a crystal-controlled oscillator so that it cannot drift.

Data was then recorded on a Bausch and Lomb 6" strip chart recorder.

Only two commonly occurring minerals are strongly magnetic; magnetite and pyrrhotite. Hence, magnetic surveys, both ground and airborne, are used to detect the presence of these minerals in varying concentrations. Magnetic data are also useful as a reconnaissance tool for mapping geologic lithology and structure since different rock types have different background amounts of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite.

2) VLF-EM

A VLF-EM receiver manufactured by Sabre Electronics of Vancouver, B.C. and an Esterline Angus Port-a-graph T171B recorder were used for the VLF-EM survey. This instrument is designed to measure the current induced, in a vertical coil, by the primary and secondary fields of the very low frequency electromagnetic field (VLF-EM) transimitted at 18.6 KHz from Seattle, Washington.

In the absence of any conductors the magnetic component of the primary field is nearly horizontal and thus the current induced in a vertical coil would be negligible.

However, in the presence of a conductor a current is induced in the conductor which in turn induces a secondary magnetic field around it.

The dipping magnetic field around a conductor will induce a current in the receiving coil which will be a function of the primary field strength, the proximity of the coil to the conductor and its conductivity.

In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter produces an alternating magnetic field (primary) by a strong alternating current usually through a coil of wire. If a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is within this magnetic field, a secondary alternating current is induced within it which in turn induces a secondary magnetic field that distorts the primary magnetic field. It is this distortion that the EM receiver measures. The VLF-EM uses a frequency range from 16 to 24 KHz. whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand Hz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can pick up bodies of a much lower conductivity and therefore is more susceptible to clay beds, electrolyte-filling fault or shear zones and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts as well as sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for other EM methods to pick up. Consequently, the VLF-EM has additional uses in mapping structure and in picking up sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for conventional EM methods and too small for induced polarization (in places it can be used instead of IP). However, its susceptibility to lower conductive bodies results in

a number of anomalies, many of them difficult to explain and, thus, VLF-EM preferably should not be interpreted without a good geological knowledge of the property and/or other geophysical and geochemical surveys.

SURVEY PROCEDURE

A Bell Model J2M helicopter was used to fly the survey. Initially, attempts were made to fly the survey in an east-west direction however, the terrain in this area proved too steep for the helicopter to maintain a consistent ground clearance of 400 feet. Thus, the survey lines were flown along the topographic contours while attempting to maintain a 500-foot horizontal line separation and a constant 400 foot ground clearance. Tie points were made over streams and prominent topographic features were numbered, recorded and plotted on the flight line and data sheets.

The magnetic readings were taken with the magnetometer set on a 1.7 second recycling period which, allowing for variations in helicopter speed, corresponds to readings taken at intervals varying between 50 feet and 190 feet.

The VLF-EM equipment provided for a continuous plotting of the induced current.

Magnetic duirnals and instrument drift were checked by closing loops on over a known position every one-half hour to one hour.

COMPILATION OF DATA

The values were picked off the strip charts at equal time intervals at a frequency large enough to accurately reproduce the major features of the data curve. Small modifications were made in the sampling interval in order to plot large isolated variations. These values were plotted along with the flight lines on Sheets 1 and 3.

While recognizing the statistical biasing of the data caused by the above sampling procedure and variations in helicopter velocity and terrain clearance cumulative frequency curves of the magnetic and VLF-EM data were drawn (Figures 4 and 5).

The magnetic data was contoured at 50 gamma intervals and these contours are shown on Sheet 3.

Magnetic contours above 58,050 gammas were drawn with solid lines while those of 58,050 and below were drawn with dashed lines.

The VLF-EM data was contoured at 100 unit intervals for values of 700 and above. These contours are shown on Sheet 4.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

1) Magnetic Survey

The cumulative frequency curve shows that most of the magnetic readings occur within two normal distributions. These separate distributions suggest that the survey results reflect two separate rock types. The 58,050 gamma contour was taken to be the division between those rock types and those values of 58,050 and below were contoured with dashed lines in an effort to more clearly delineate the geology.

The small range of the magnetic data is in agreement with the government aeromagnetic survey which was flown on north-south lines at an altitude of 1,000 feet.

The relative magnetic lows on the eastern side of the survey area probably reflect a north-south trending magnetic low shown on the government map.

Geotronics Surveys Ltd.
510-602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada * Telephone 687-6671

June 19, 1973

Department of Mines and Petroleum
Resources,
Victoria, B.C.

7074

Attention: E.J. Bowles
Chief Gold Commissioner

Dear Sirs:

Re: Your file 166-Kamloops,
Diane, Cha, Tree, Mark, Che
Mineral Claims Geophysical Report

Your letter of June 7, 1973 to Alberta Petroleum and Resources Ltd., regarding the above survey was forwarded to us.

We hope that the following information sufficiently answers your questions:

1. A total of 8 hours helicopter time was spent flying the survey. Unfortunately this amount of flying could not be completed in one day. The five days spent on the survey, as shown on the cost breakdown includes:

   a) Installation of equipment on the helicopter.

   b) Calibration of instrumentation over known anomalous zones; this involved making short test flights and recalibration of this instrumentation on landing.

   c) As noted in the report, the instrumentation is susceptible to turbulance. As the terrain was quite rugged over the survey area there was a considerable amount of turbulance when strong winds were blowing. This prevented flying continuously and a considerable amount of time was spent waiting for weather to improve.

   d) Refueling stops had to be made approximately every one hour. Due to weight limitation of the helicopter, flights could not be made with full fuel tanks. Refueling stops would require 30 to 45 minutes.

   e) A preliminary examination of each flight's records was made by H. Larson before starting the next flight to ensure the quality of the survey.

CONTRACT NO. 72-58

JAMISON CREEK AREA

KAMLOOPS M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

84 Line miles Airborne Magnetometer Survey @ $80.00	$ 6,720.00
84 Line miles Airborne Electromagnetic Survey @ $80.00	6,720.00
	13,440.00

Cost Breakdown

Preparation	2,000.00
S. Maurer 5 days @ 200.00	1,000.00
H. Larson 5 days @ 150.00	750.00
W. Krupp 5 days @ 100.00	500.00
E.A. Dodd 5 days @ 100.00	500.00
Equipment Rental	3,000.00
Helicopter - 8 hours @ 245.00	1,960.00
PDT Mapping 120 hrs @ 10.00	1,200.00
Geophysicist and Interpretation Report 100 hours @ 20.00	2,000.00
Engineering fees	530.00
TOTAL	$ 13,440.00

Declared before me at the City
of Nanaimo, in the
Province of British Columbia, this 18
day of April 1973, A.D.

A Notary Public within British Columbia or
A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

SUB-MINING RECORDER

2. The item listed as preparation in the cost breakdown covers the preliminary work necessary before a survey of this nature can be started and includes:
   a) compilation of navigation aids such as air-photos and blowup of topographic maps;
   b) preliminary setup and testing of equipment;
   c) research to determine the feasibility of a given survey and the optimum survey parameters.

S. Maurer is the electrical engineer responsible for the geophysical instruments. During the survey he was responsible for the installation and maintenance of the airborne equipment; and as a consultant to determine and eliminate or explain any instrument response which could not be attributed to magnetic orelectrical variation within the ground covered by the survey.

3. The sensors were mounted on a boom protruding from the front of the helicopter. As mentioned on page 9 of the report, attempts were made to maintain a constant terrain clearance of 400 feet. Unfortunately this terrain clearance could not be maintained over sharp ridges and steep gullies.

4. The VLF-EM response is related to the magnitude of the dip angle. It was not intended to imply that the VLF-EM response is "directly" proportional to the dip angle. The response would in fact be directly proportional to the absolute value of the sine of the dip angle under ideal conditions.

We hope the above information satisfies your questions regarding this survey. Should you require additional information pertaining to the technical aspects of this report you may contact us directly.

Yours truly,

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

Per:
Tom Rolston
Manager

c.c. Alberta Petroleum & Resources Ltd.

On correlation with the G.S.C. geology map it is seen that the survey was flown over Cache Creek rocks which have been intruded by the Coast intrusions. The relative magnetic lows show a weak correlation with the mapped position of the intrusions and thus those values probably reflect the Coast intrusions.

Unfortunately the range of magnetic values from each rock group overlaps and thus a clear distinction between the two rock types cannot be definitely made.

Also on observation of Sheet 2 it is immediately apparent that the anomalies tend to follow the flight lines. Since the observed diurnal was negligible this linearity probably reflects variations in helicopter terrain clearance. Because of this relatively high noise level interpretation of these magnetic data must be made on the basis of regions of relatively high or low values rather than on single values or lines of values.

2) VLF-EM

On observation of Sheets 3 and 4 it is immediately apparent that the anomalies follow the flight lines and that the contoured values appear to be defining variations in the background noise level. However, this does not

necessarily rule out the possibility of conductive zones occurring on the property. The background noise level was extremely high over this property because of the rough terrain, the poor elevation control and possible variations in the primary field strength caused by topographic variations.

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.,

Howard A. Larson
Geophysicist

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
T. R. TOUGH

September 5, 1972
Vancouver, B.C.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aeromagnetic Map, Heffley, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 4412G, Sheet 92I/16, west half.

Cockfield, W. E. Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Nicola Map Area, Geol. Surv. of Can. Mem. 249, 1948.

B. C. Minister of Mines Ann. Repts. 1913, p. 217.

B.C. Minister of Mines Ann. Rept. 1930, pp.189-190.

B.C. Minister of Mines Ann. Rept. 1935, pp.D 9-10.

Whittles, A.B.L., Prospecting with Radio Frequency E.M.-16 in Mountaineous Regions, Western Miner, Feb., 1969.

RESUME OF TECHNICAL AND FIELD EXPERIENCE OF E. A. DODD

1. Presently President for Trans-Arctic Explorations Ltd.

2. Five years of applied field experience in various aspects of geophysical surveying, prospecting, blasting, sampling and geochemistry.

3. Four years contracting experience in geophysics, property management, expediting and property evaluation.

4. Instrument operator on ground and airborne magnetic surveys, Ronka EM-16, Geotronics VLF-EM, Sabre Magnetometer, Geotronics G-100 and G-110 Magnetometers, Sharpe MF-1 Magnetometer, Sharpe Ground Scintillometer, Worden Gravity Meter, Self Potential, Crone J.E.M. Shootback E.M., Sharpe Horizontal Loop E.M., Scintillators, Induced Polarization and Seismic.

5. Workable knowledge of placer gold properties.

6. Field Supervisor for Geotronics Surveys Ltd. since November 1, 1969.

7. Above mentioned experience applied in Idaho, Montana, Nevada, British Columbia but primarily in the Arctic region of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.

8. Specialized in exploration in the western and eastern Arctic regions.

GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, Howard A. Larson, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geophysicist of GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD., with offices at 514-602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 2, B.C.

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1971) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.

2. I have been practising in my profession for the past year and have been active in the mining industry for the past four years.

3. This report is compiled from data obtained from an airborne magnetometer and VLF-EM survey supervised by myself on August 11, 1972 on the 7206, 7207, and 7208 claim groups and from pertinent data from published maps and reports as listed under Selected Bibliography.

4. I have no direct or indirect interest in the properties or securities of Alberta Copper and Resources Ltd., nor do I expect to receive any interest therein.

Howard A. Larson

Howard A. Larson
Geophysicist

September 5, 1972
Vancouver, B.C.

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

I, Thomas R. Tough, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am a Consulting Geologist and an associate with T. R. Tough & Associates Ltd., with offices at 519-602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 2, B.C.

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1965) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.

2. I have been practising in my profession for the past seven years and have been active in the mining industry for the past fourteen years.

3. I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

4. I have studied the accompanying geophysical report dated September 5, 1972 submitted by Geotronics Surveys Ltd., written by Howard A. Larson, B.Sc., Geophysicist and concur with findings therein. I have also made a personal examination of the property on May 6, 1972.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest whatsoever in the property described herein nor in the securities of Alberta Copper and Resources Ltd., and do not expect to receive any interest therein.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
T. R. TOUGH

Thomas R. Tough, P.Eng.,
Consulting Geologist

September 5, 1972

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4406 MAP #1

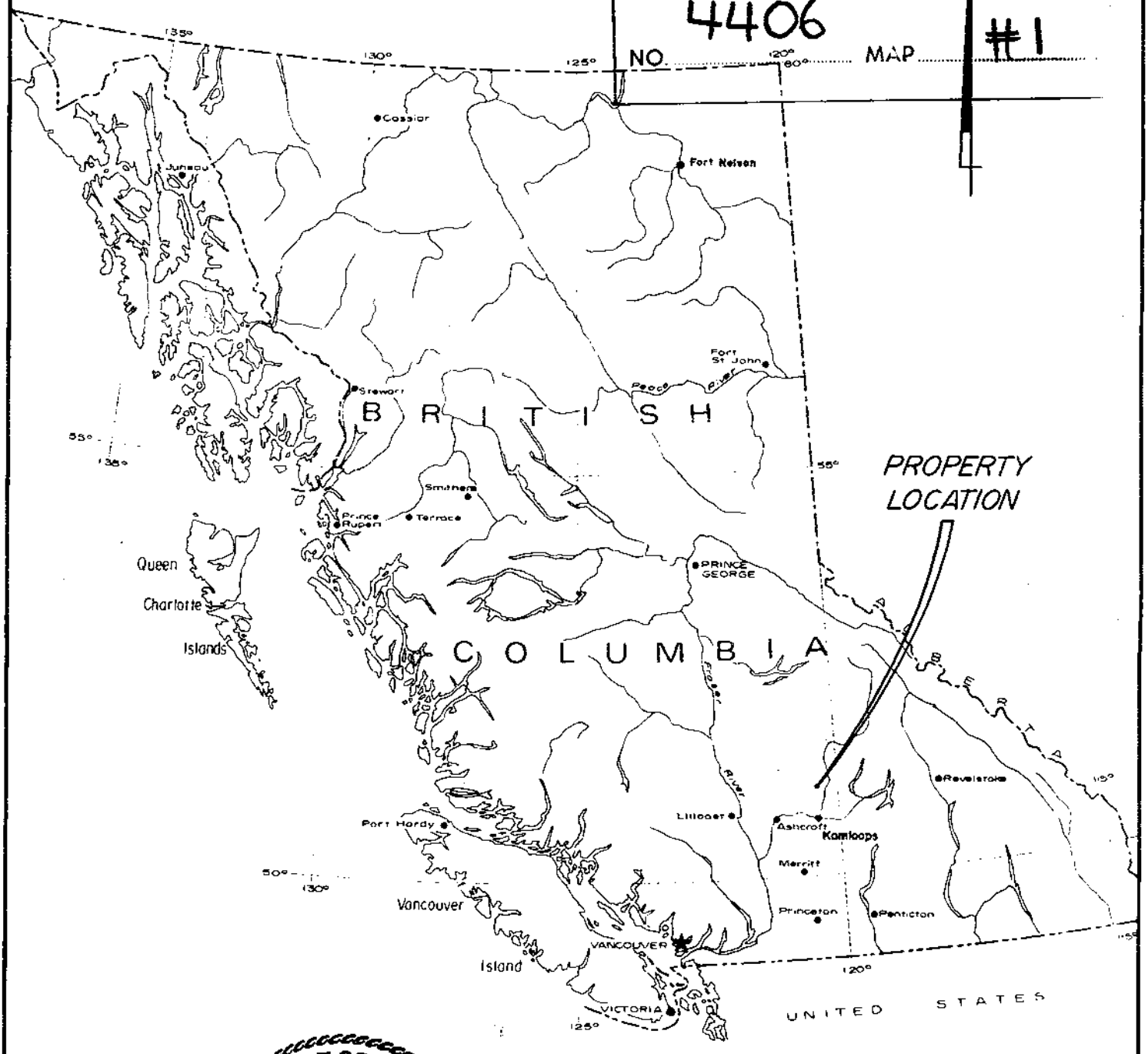


FIG. 1

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. R. TOUGH

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

ALBERTA COPPER & RESOURCES LTD.(NPL)

7206, 7207, 7208, CLAIM GROUPS

LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1" = 134 mi

DRAWN: PDT	CHECKED:	DATE: AUGUST '72

PDT

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4406 MAP #2

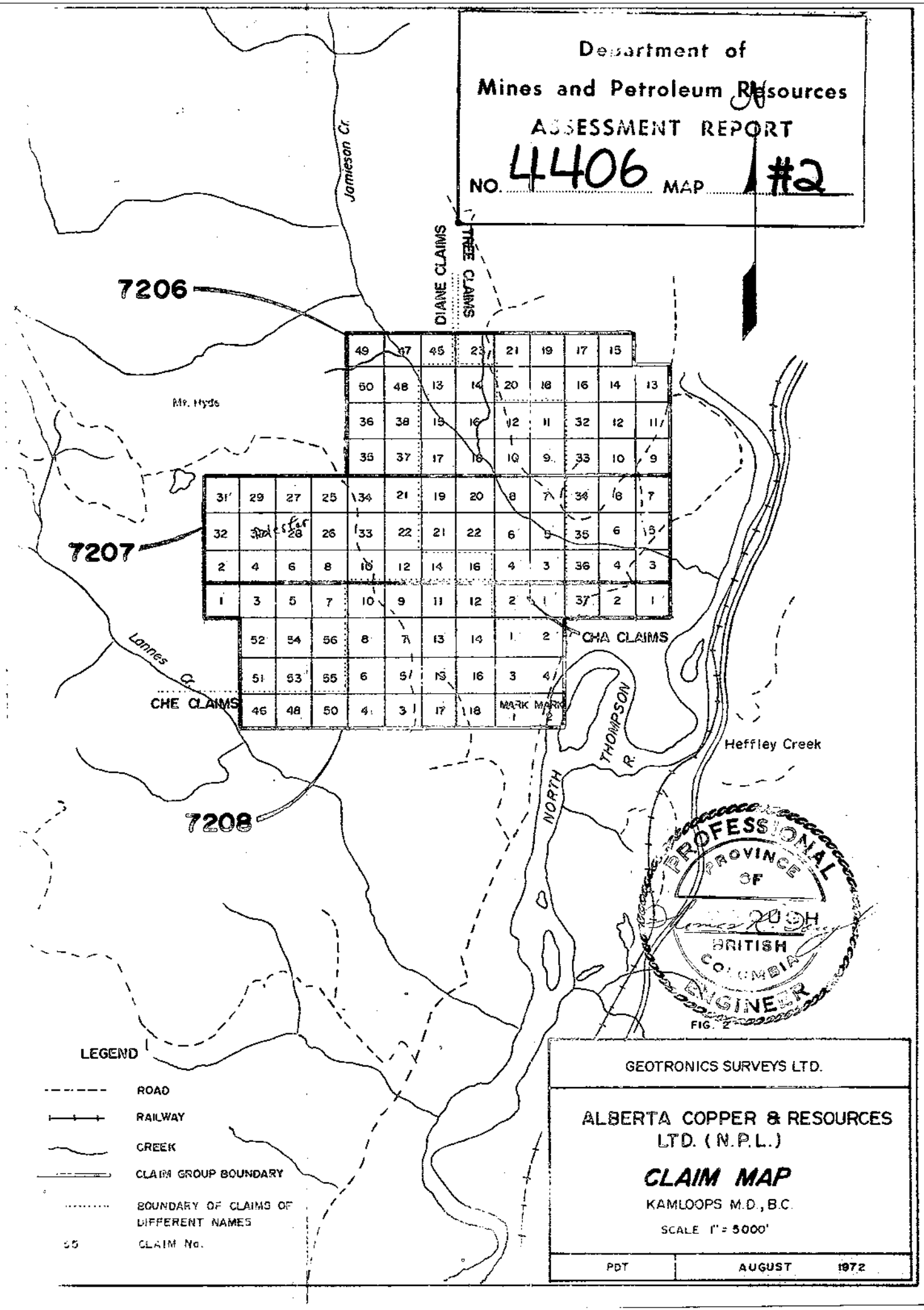


FIG. 2

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

ALBERTA COPPER & RESOURCES LTD. (N.P.L.)

CLAIM MAP

KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

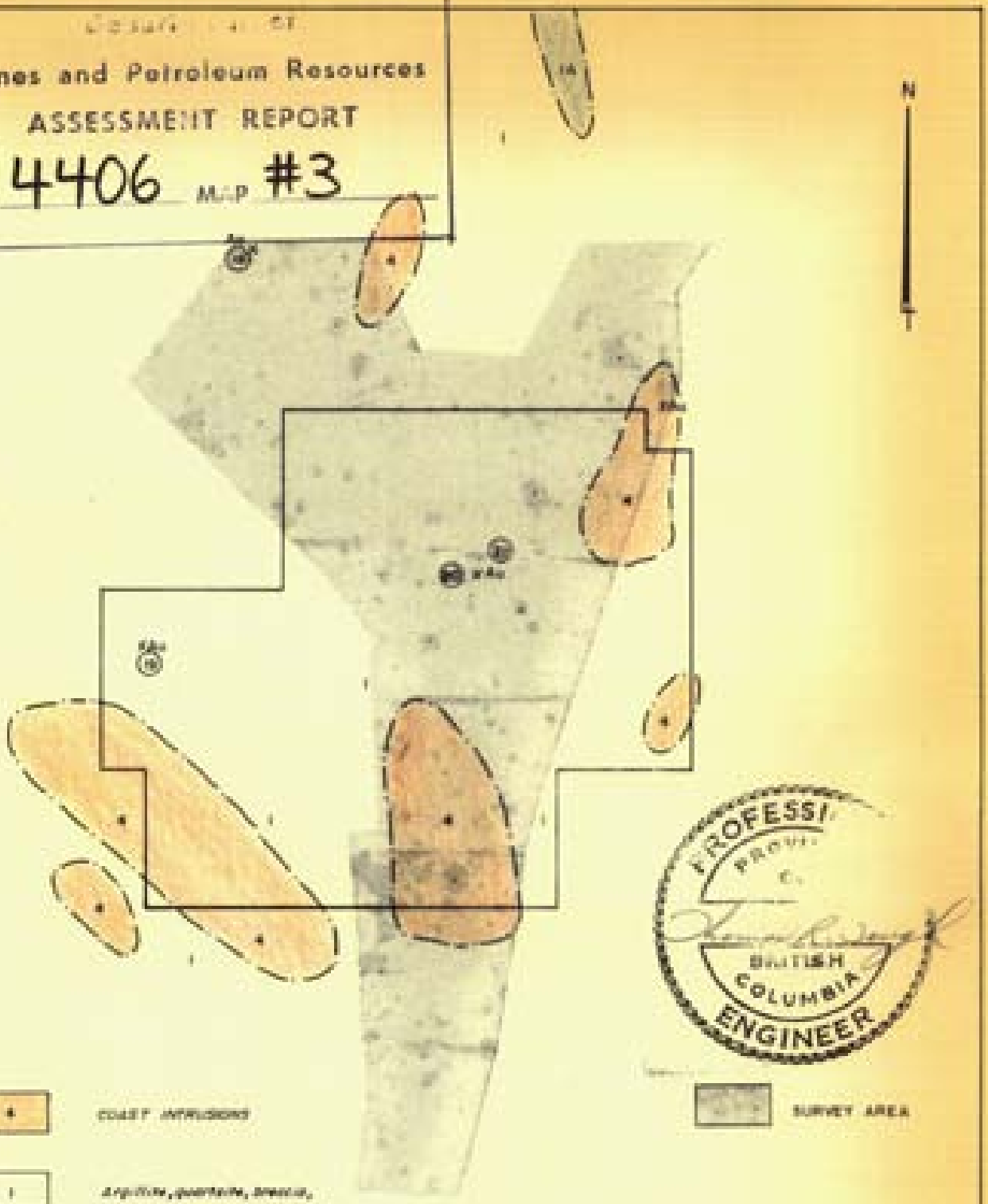
SCALE 1" = 5000'

PDT	AUGUST	1972

Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 4406 M.P #3



4 COAST INTRUSIONS

1 Argillite, quartzite, breccia, greenstone

1A Limestone

Au GOLD SHOWING

(RS) ROYAL STAR GROUP

(PS) POLE STAR CLAIM

(FG) FRANCIS CLAIM

(HG) HOMESTAKE & MOLLY GIBSON CLAIMS

SURVEY AREA

FIG. 3

GEOLOGY SKETCHED FROM GSC MAP 921/E

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

ALBERTA COPPER & RESOURCES LTD(NPL)

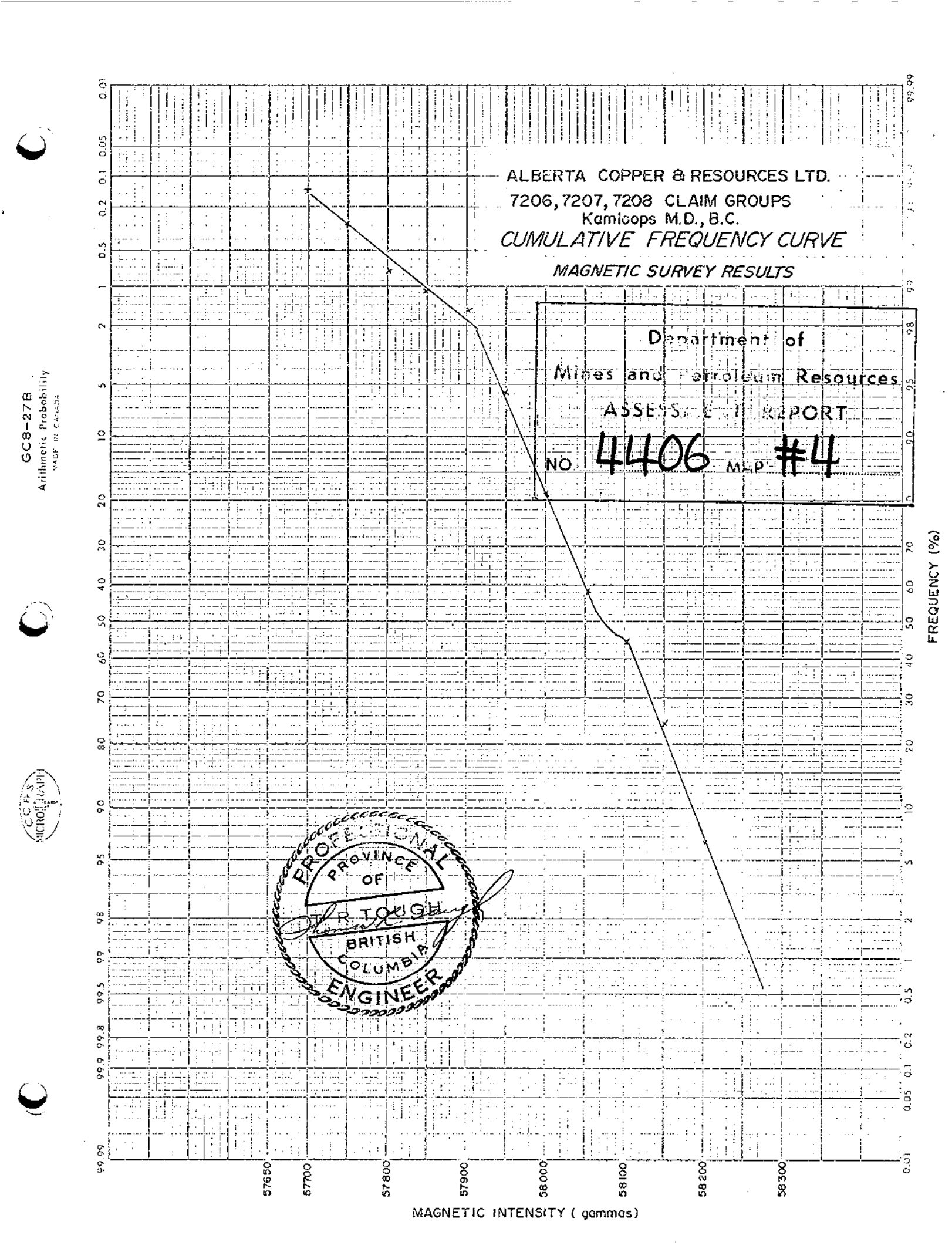
7206, 7207, 7208 CLAIM GROUPS

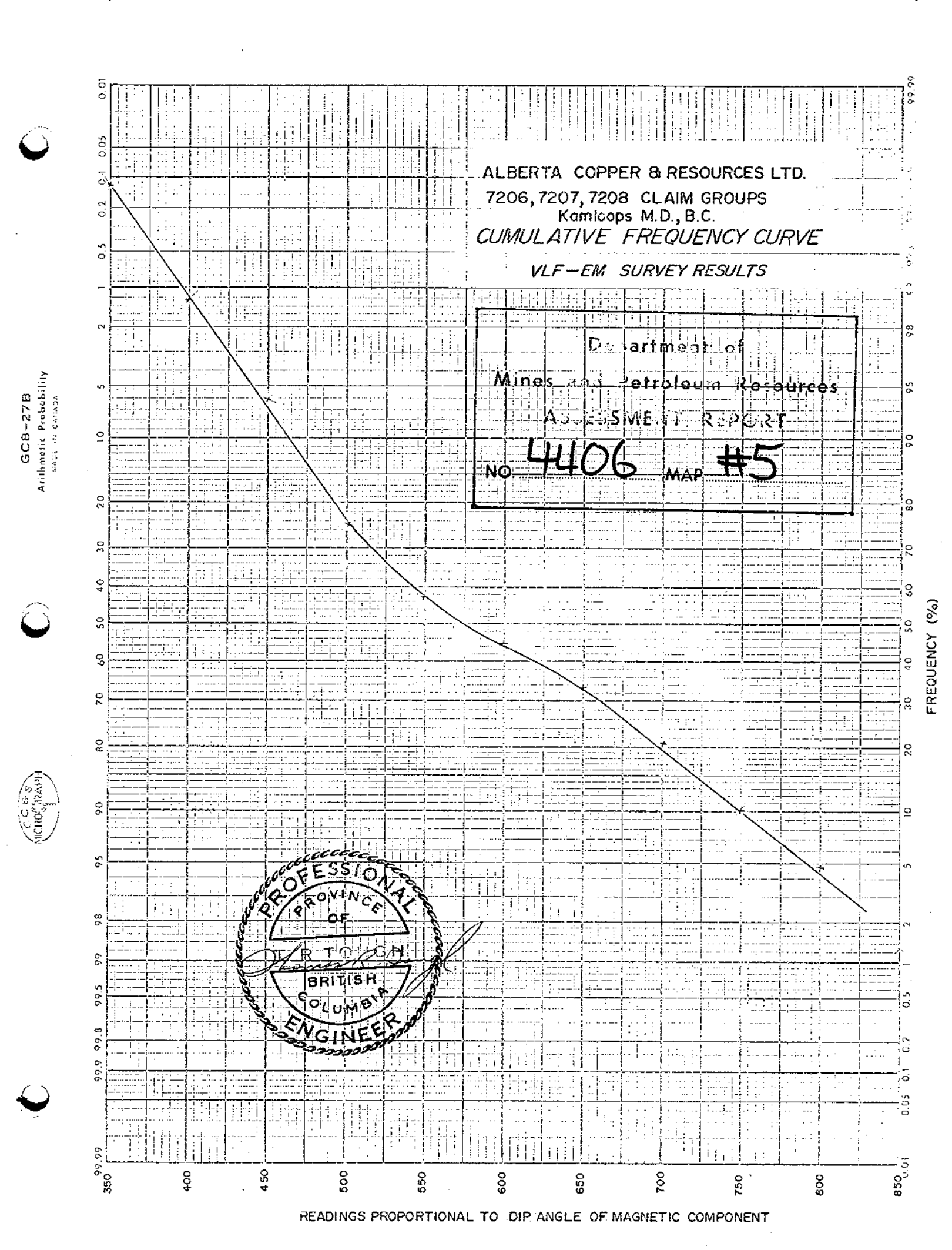
GEOLOGY

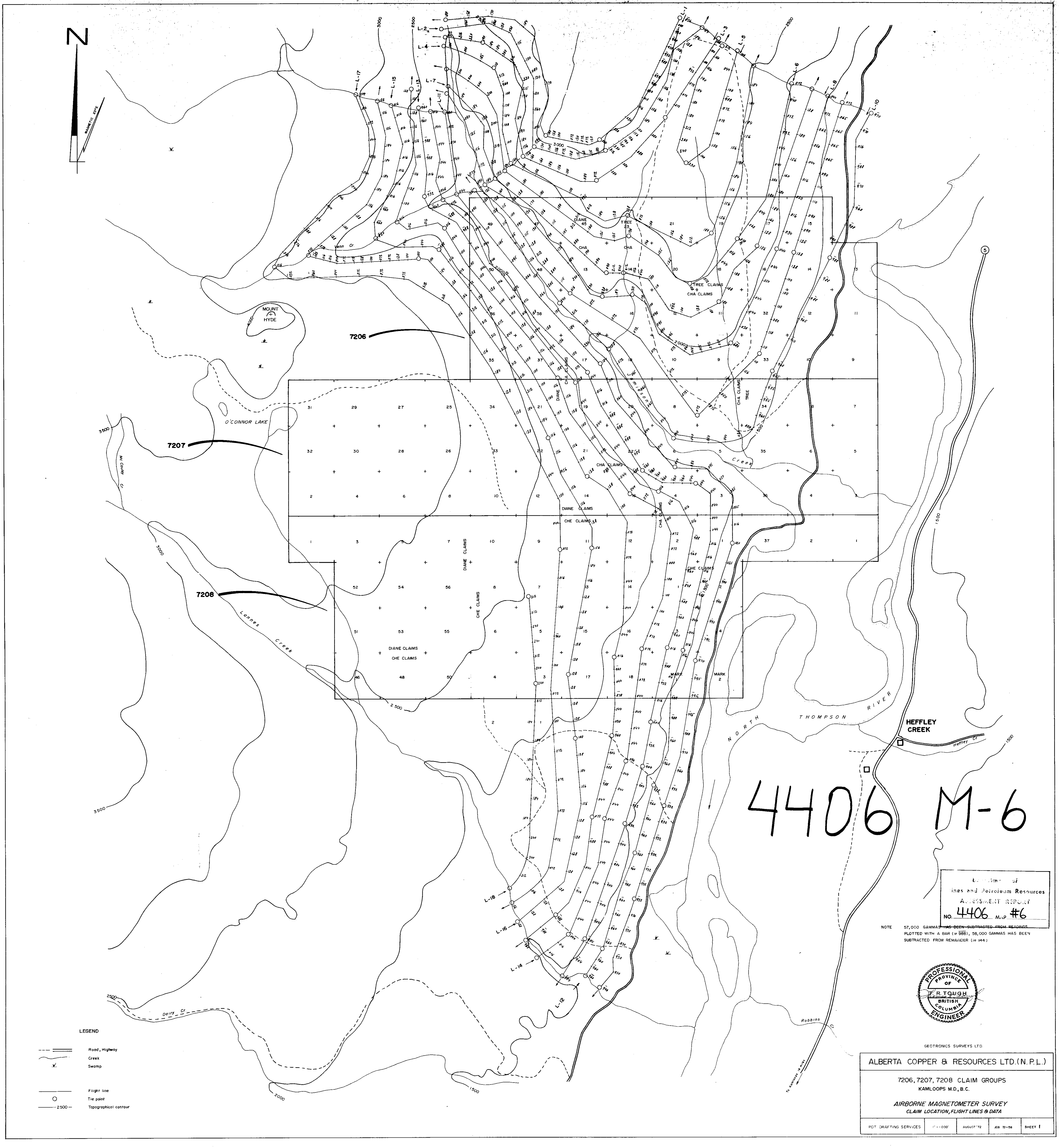
KAMLOOPS M.D.

B.C.

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD PDT DRAFTING SERVICES	SCALE 1"= 1000'	DATE AUGUST '72


ALBERTA COPPER & RESOURCES LTD.
7206, 7207, 7208 CLAIM GROUPS
Kamloops M.D., B.C.
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY CURVE
MAGNETIC SURVEY RESULTS
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4406 MAP #4
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
THOMAS R. TOUGH
FREQUENCY (%)
MAGNETIC INTENSITY (gammas)
57650
57700
57800
57900
58000
58100
58200
58300
0.01
0.05
0.1
0.2
0.5
1
2
5
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
95
98
99
99.5
99.8
99.9
99.99


ALBERTA COPPER & RESOURCES LTD.
7206, 7207, 7208 CLAIM GROUPS
Kamloops M.D., B.C.
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY CURVE
VLF-EM SURVEY RESULTS
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4406 MAP #5
GC8-27B
Arithmetic Probability
FREQUENCY (%)
READINGS PROPORTIONAL TO DIP ANGLE OF MAGNETIC COMPONENT
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA


N
MAGNETIC 23°E
MOUNT HYDE
O'CONNOR LAKE
Mc Cauley Cr.
Lannes Creek
Venn Cr.
Dairy Cr.
Robbins Cr.
Heffley Cr.
NORTH THOMPSON RIVER
HEFFLEY CREEK
To Kamloops 14 miles
7206
7207
7208
DIANE CLAIMS
CHE CLAIMS
CHA CLAIMS
TREE CLAIMS
MARK
4406 M-6
Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4406 MAP #6
NOTE 57,000 GAMMAS HAS BEEN SUBTRACTED FROM READINGS PLOTTED WITH A BAR (ie 988), 58,000 GAMMAS HAS BEEN SUBTRACTED FROM REMAINDER (ie 144)
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
T. R. TOUGH
LEGEND
Road, Highway
Creek
Swamp
Flight line
Tie point
2500 Topographical contour
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
ALBERTA COPPER & RESOURCES LTD. (N.P.L.)
7206, 7207, 7208 CLAIM GROUPS
KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.
AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
CLAIM LOCATION, FLIGHT LINES & DATA
PDT DRAFTING SERVICES
1" = 1000'
AUGUST '72
JOB 72-58
SHEET 1

N

MAGNETIC 23°E

7206

7207

7208

LEGEND

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

NOTE: CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 50 gammas

VALUES ABOVE 58,050 γ

VALUES OF 58,050 γ AND BELOW

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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. R. TOUGH

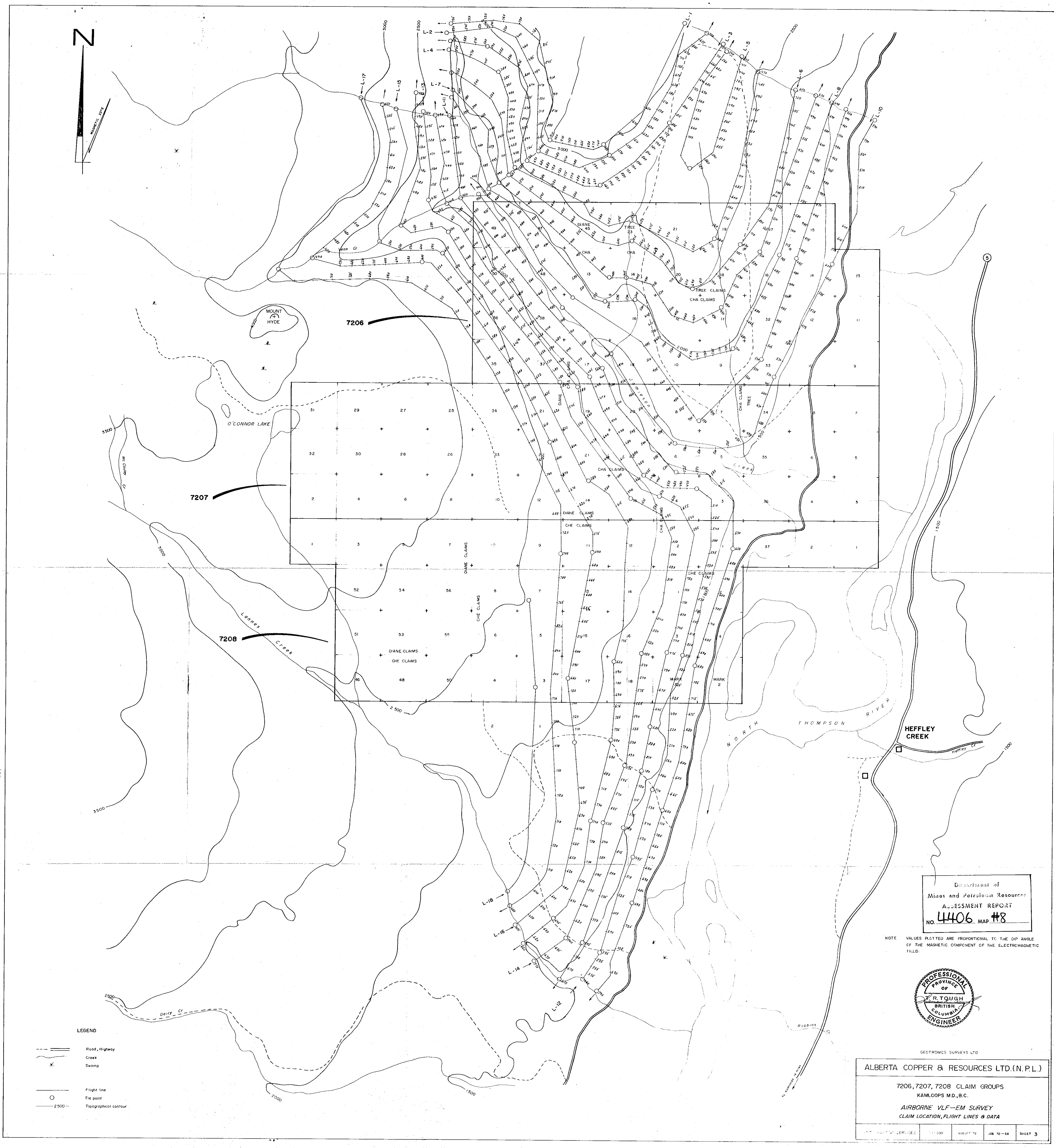
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

ALBERTA COPPER & RESOURCES LTD.(N.P.L.)

7206, 7207, 7208 CLAIM GROUPS
KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
CONTOURS

PDT DRAFTING SERVICES	1" = 1000'	AUGUST '72	JOB 72-58	SHEET 2


N
MAGNETIC 23°E
L-1
L-2
L-3
L-4
L-5
L-6
L-7
L-8
L-10
L-11
L-12
L-13
L-14
L-15
L-16
L-17
L-18
MOUNT HYDE
O'CONNOR LAKE
Mc Couley Cr.
Venn Cr.
Lannes Creek
Jamieson Creek
Dairy Cr.
Robbins Cr.
NORTH THOMPSON RIVER
HEFFLEY CREEK
Heffley Cr.
To Kamloops 14 miles
7206
7207
7208
DIANE CLAIMS
CHE CLAIMS
CHA CLAIMS
TREE CLAIMS
MARK
LEGEND
Road, Highway
Creek
Swamp
Flight line
Tie point
2500 Topographical contour
Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4406 MAP #8
NOTE VALUES PLOTTED ARE PROPORTIONAL TO THE DIP ANGLE OF THE MAGNETIC COMPONENT OF THE ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD.
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T. R. TOUGH
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7206, 7207, 7208 CLAIM GROUPS
KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.
AIRBORNE VLF—EM SURVEY
CLAIM LOCATION, FLIGHT LINES & DATA
AUGUST '72
JOB 72—58
SHEET 3

N

MAGNETIC 2.9°E

7206

7207

7208

LEGEND

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

SURVEY AREA OUTLINE

NOTE: VALUES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO THE DIP ANGLE OF THE MAGNETIC COMPONENT OF THE ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD.

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7206, 7207, 7208 CLAIM GROUPS
KAMLOOPS M.D.
B.C.

AIRBORNE VLF-EM SURVEY
CONTOURS

PDT DRAFTING SERVICES	1" = 1000'	AUGUST '72	JOB 72-58	SHEET 4