5818

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS, (WESTERN) LIMITED

REPORT ON INDUCED POLARIZATION-RESISTIVITY AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

RIP NOS. 1 AND 2 MINERAL CLAIMS

Ootsa Area, Omineca M.D., B.C.

Located 10 km west of Andrew Bay, B.C.

53°50'N 126°45'W

By

Dennis P. Dorval
R. W. Stevenson, P.Eng.

January 30, 1976

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ILLUSTRATIONS

REPORT ON INDUCED POLARIZATION-RESISTIVITY AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

RIP Nos. 1 and 2 Mineral Claims
Ootsa Area, Omineca M.D., B.C.

I. INTRODUCTION

During the period September 25, 1975 to October 15, 1975 a combined induced polarization-resistivity survey and a ground magnetometer survey were conducted on the RIP 1 and RIP 2 claims owned by Kennco Explorations, (Western) Limited. The surveys were conducted by employees of Kennco Explorations, (Western) Limited using frequency-domain induced polarization (IP) equipment and a fluxgate magnetometer.

The property is located near Andrew Bay on Ootsa Lake in the Omineca Mining District, British Columbia; centered at Latitude 53°50'N and Longitude 126°45'W. This survey area is approximately 70 miles by all-weather road from Houston. Access is by public road from Houston to a junction about three miles west of Wistaria, then by Eurocan Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.'s logging roads to the property. Maps of these logging roads are usually available courtesy of Eurocan at their Andrew Bay office.

The survey was conducted to outline a potential sulfide system that was discovered by a Kennco reconnaissance IP survey of the area. The property occurs adjacent to a quartz-monzonite porphyry stock which outcrops forming a low hill. Sulfide mineralization occurs in a small outcrop within the surveyed area in the form of pyrite, magnetite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite.

II. SURVEY PROCEDURES

The grid was located with the origin (line 0, 0+00W) at an easily accessible site beside a logging road as shown on Plate 14. This location and every 122 m. (400') along the baseline were marked by erecting labelled wooden posts. The baseline and crosslines were established by chain and compass and were marked with blue or red and white striped plastic flagging.

Induced Polarization-Resistivity Survey

The resistivity-IP survey was conducted with a rented McPhar model P660 variable frequency IP system equipment powered by a 2.5 KVA motor-generator. Frequencies used were 0.3 and 5.0 Hz. The survey was conducted using a conventional dipole-dipole array mostly with a dipole length of 122 m. (400'). Some detailed IP surveying was done with a dipole length of 61 m. (200'). Calibration procedures were conducted as described in the McPhar operator's manual and the data have been corrected accordingly.

Magnetometer Survey

The magnetometer survey was conducted using a rented McPhar model M-700 fluxgate magnetometer. Measurements were made every 30.5 m. (100') or 61 m. (200') along the grid lines. Base station values were determined by setting the magnetometer to an optimum level at the grid origin and using an averaged-gradient method to establish their drift-free values relative to the origin. Instrument and diurnal drift occurring during the grid surveying was determined by "looping" to base stations and the data were corrected accordingly.

III. DATA REDUCTION AND PRESENTATION

Induced Polarization-Resistivity Survey

The apparent resistivity (in units of ohm-meters) of the ground for various dipole lengths (x) and separation factors (n) was determined from the measured potential difference between the receiver electrodes relative to the transmitted current and according to a geometrical factor dependent on 'x' and 'n'. The apparent Percent Frequency Effect (PFE) value was determined from the percent change in the apparent resistivity of the ground for 5.0 Hz and 0.3 Hz signals normalized according to the 5.0 Hz signal. As is common practice a quantity known as a Metal Factor (MF) is calculated by normalizing the PFE value by the measured apparent resistivity. This MF value is expressed in the conventional (non-metric) units of 1/Ohm-feet since it has no direct S.I. equivalent and the quantity is used only for interpretational purposes.

In some cases the voltage signal measured by the receiver is strongly interferred with by telluric noise which cannot be completely filtered out. This interference which makes the accuracy of the measurement suspect, is indicated on the pseudo-profiles by parenthesizing the PFE values. When the signal-to-noise ratio was too small to enable even an approximate reading to be made, an 'N' is inserted in the data. An 'NR' on the data plots indicates that no reading was attempted.

These data are displayed in the conventional form of a pseudo-profile of each line where each value is plotted midway between the centers of the particular receiving and transmitting dipoles and according to their separation factor (n). The IP-resistivity data are shown on the following pseudo-profile data plots:

Line	Dipole Length	Plate No.
40N	122 m (400')	2
32N	122 m (400')	3
24N	122 m (400')	4
24N	61 m (200')	5
16N	122 m (400')	6
8N	122 m (400')	7
8N	61 m (200')	8
0	122 m (400')	9
8S	122 m (400')	10
16S	122 m (400')	11
24S	122 m (400')	12
32S	122 m (400')	13

A plan map of the grid showing the anomalous IP responses as interpreted from the 122 m(400') dipole measurements is included as Plate 14. These anomalous areas result from an interpretation of each pseudo-profile based on the author's experience and from reference to scale model and computer-simulated model results. Models of IP and resistivity surveys show that many sources possessing different geometries and intrinsic response values can produce similar anomaly patterns. Because of this inherent geometrical ambiguity of IP and resistivity anomalies the interpreted anomaly must at best be considered to be located to within one dipole length only. It is also possible that barren zones could occur within the anomalous zone and be obscured by the averaging effect characteristic of this geophysical method.

Magnetometer Survey

The measurements of relative values of the vertical component of the total magnetic field are shown in units of gammas in profile form in Plate 15. The plotted values have been corrected for instrument and diurnal drift.

IV. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Induced Polarization-Resistivity Survey

Line 40N - The survey results indicate a very weak anomaly from 8E to 12E with an amplitude of only about 2 PFE above a background value of about 1 PFE. A resistivity low (less than 100 ohm-meters) extends from about 4E to at least 4W. A resistivity increase is noted toward the eastern end of the line. As is observed on most other lines the metal factor plot shows an anomaly displaced to the west of the frequency effect anomaly. This effect is probably not representative of the metallic mineral distribution since it is caused by a drop in resistivity only and is not supported by an increased IP effect.

Line 32N - A definitely anomalous response of moderate amplitude is observed from 8E to 13E. Some depth of burial is indicated but is probably less than half of the dipole length of 122 m (400'). The third separation (n=3) data suggests the source may have an increased width at depth. This area's typical resistivity pattern is observed on this line where the polarizable zone is shown to be flanked to the west by lower resistivity rock and to the east by higher resistivity rock.

The possibly anomalous zone extending from 49E to 76E is complicated by considerably noisy readings. Although a few relatively noise-free anomalous readings were taken this anomaly may be entirely due to EM coupling problems caused by a creek flowing parallel and only about 61 m (200') to the south of the line.

Line 24N - A strong anomaly is indicated from 0 to 20E by the 122 m (400') dipole survey results. Since high PFE values are shown for the first separation (n=1) readings a shallow-depth of much less than the dipole length of 122 m (400') is indicated. The western edge of the anomalous zone shows a relatively sharp cutoff while the eastern edge shows either a gradual cutoff or a deepening of the source. An increase in resistivity is noted from about 24E to the eastern extent of the survey coverage.

The 61 m (200') dipole survey results also show a strong anomaly. The increasing IP response with larger separations (n) indicates some depth to the source but is probably less than 30 m (100').

The data suggest that the responsive body is dipping to the west. The apparent resistivity results indicate the resistivity of the anomalous rock is about 100 ohm-meters.

Line 16N - This pseudo-profile shows a strong and relatively shallow anomaly from 9W to 23E. The depth to the source should be less than half of the dipole length of 122 m (400'). The PFE values indicate a gradual cutoff to the west but to the east a very sharp cutoff is indicated which coincides with a resistivity increase at 24E. A limited depth extent of the source at the eastern end of the anomaly is suggested.

The source of this anomaly was tested on this line by a diamond drill hole. The drill hole was collared at 8E and drilled at a dip of 45° at an azimuth of 105° to a depth of 295 m (967'). The drill core showed the mineralization to be mostly pyrite occurring in fractures with a total volume content of 2-4%. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite, molybdenite and magnetite were observed.

The sulfide mineralization was fairly continuous throughout the core except for several short sections up to 104 m (340') of barren porphyry dike rock. The drilling thus indicated sulfide mineralization beginning at a depth of about 24 m (80') and extending vertically to at least 210 m (700').

Line 8N - The observed pattern in the 122 m (400') dipole IP and resistivity profiles suggests the superimposed effect of two separate highly mineralized zones extending from 10W to 1W and from 9E to 23E. Fairly sharp cutoffs are indicated at the outside edges of the anomalous area but the drop in mineral content between the two apparent zones may be gradual. A sharp increase in resistivity occurs eastward from 24E to the end of the survey coverage.

The IP and resistivity data from the 61 m (200') dipole survey over the eastern zone tends to support the two-zone interpretation. These results indicate a depth to the source of about 30 m (100').

Line 0 - A moderately strong anomaly occurs from 5W to 7E. A fairly gradual cutoff of mineralization is indicated to the west. A weaker or possibly deeper response extends to the eastern end of coverage, however increased resistivity at the extreme eastern end suggests that the anomalous response ends just past the end of coverage. An increased depth or a decrease in mineral content of the source is indicated.

Line 8S - The survey results show a moderately strong anomaly occurs from 1W to 10E. As on line 0 the data pattern indicates an increased depth or a decrease in mineralization, however data from a coinciding pre-staking IP line with 152 m (500') dipoles which was read to six separations indicates that an increased depth is responsible for the apparent decrease in anomaly amplitude.

Line 16S - A moderately strong anomaly occurs from 4E to 10E. A considerably increased width at depth may be indicated.

Line 24S - Survey results show a response similar to line 16S but slightly lower in amplitude. A western dip to the responsive body is suggested.

Line 32S - Results show an incompletely defined anomaly similar to that on lines 16S and 24S.

Magnetometer Survey

In this area of a relatively constant background value three anomalous areas are noted:

- sharp, high-amplitude anomaly of up to 3000 gammas above background.
- highly varying but low-amplitude area with values from 500 gammas below to 1300 gammas above background.
- broad, low-amplitude anomaly only 500 gammas above background.

The sharp, high-amplitude anomaly occurs from 0-10E on line 8N where previous trenching on a small outcrop area shows the presence of pyrite, magnetite and chalcopyrite mineralization. Two possible continuations of that mineralization are apparent; a weak one to the northwest and a slightly stronger and longer one to the northeast.

The area of highly varying response probably indicates the effect of the quartz-monzonite porphyry stock. This type of magnetic response was noted over areas where the stock was known to outcrop. The long period variations within this area are probably due to altitude changes in the presence of a large vertical magnetic gradient. A correlation between the observed field strength and altitude

was noted by the author while carrying out the survey, however, the shorter period variations appeared to be unrelated to topography. This anomalous area indicates that the porphyry stock seems to be limited to the eastern ends of lines 8N, 16N and 24N. A small anomaly at 57E on line 32N may indicate the northern limit of the intrusion.

The broad, low-amplitude anomalies observed on lines 16S and 24S occur in an area of overburden coverage and cannot be correlated with any geological information. A graphical analysis of the anomaly on line 24S by Peter's Method shows that the source probably occurs at a depth of at least 300 m (1000') below surface and as such is of no immediate interest.

V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An anomalous area at least 214 m (7000') long and up to 920 m (3000') wide has been outlined by IP-resistivity surveying. A continuation of this area to the south and to the northeast is possible. The source is relatively shallow, probably less than 61 m (200'), but deepens somewhat south of line 8N. A westerly dipping source is suggested in some of the survey results. The anomalously polarizable area is flanked to the west by a low resistivity zone on most surveyed lines. A high resistivity area occurs on most of the surveyed lines immediately to the east of the IP anomaly and the IP anomaly often shows a sharp cutoff at that contact.

This anomalous area appears to be caused by sulfide mineralization in fractured quartz-sericite altered volcanic rock near a quartz-monzonite porphyry stock. Chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization occurs in a small outcrop area within the surveyed grid and in the drill core from DDH-1.

In view of this, more work in this area is definitely warranted. More IP surveying should be conducted in the vicinity of the "noisy" anomaly on line 32N to determine if the anomalous zone continues to the north of the porphyry stock. Additional IP surveying is recommended to the south of the grid to determine the southern extent of the anomalous area. More detailed IP with 61 m (200') dipoles is recommended as a guide to choosing drill targets within the anomalous zone.

In the final analysis this area will require an extensive drilling program to determine whether a zone of economic mineralization exists within the sulfide system.

Vancouver, B. C.

January 30, 1976

Dennis Dorval

Dennis P. Dorval, B.Sc., C.E.T.
Geophysicist

R. W. Stevenson

Robert W. Stevenson, P.Eng.

VI. ASSESSMENT DETAILS

PROPERTY: Andrew Prospect, consisting of RIP 1 and RIP 2 claims (36 units in total).

OWNER: Kennco Explorations, (Western) Limited.

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

PROVINCE: British Columbia

LOCATION: Andrew Bay, near west end of Ootsa Lake.

TYPE OF SURVEY: Induced polarization and magnetometer.

DATE STARTED: September 23, 1975 DATE FINISHED: October 19, 1975

KILOMETERS OF IP SURVEYING ON CLAIM GROUP: 20.5 (12.7 miles)

KILOMETERS OF MAG SURVEYING ON CLAIM GROUP: 20.2 (12.6 miles)

SUPERVISING GEOPHYSICIST: Dennis P. Dorval,
2236 West 15th Avenue,
Vancouver, B. C.

FIELD TECHNICIANS: Ingo Jackish
Lang Price
George Benmore
Doug Foerster

COOK: Marjan DeJong

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS, (WESTERN) LIMITED

Dennis Dorval

Dennis P. Dorval, B.Sc., C.E.T.
Geophysicist

DATED: January 30, 1976

VII. STATEMENT OF COST

Induced Polarization and Magnetometer Survey
Date: September 25 to October 19, 1975

SALARIES:			
Geophysicist	D.P. Dorval	26 days @ $35.58/day	$ 960.58
Crew Chief	I. Jackish	23 days @ $42.17/day	969.91
Crew Member	L. Price	26 days @ $38.34/day	1,035.18
Crew Member	G. Benmore	23 days @ $38.34/day	881.82
Crew Member	D. Foerster	23 days @ $38.34/day	881.82
Cook	M. DeJong	26 days @ $39.45/day	1,025.70
EXPENSES:			
Vehicle expenses for Company trucks (includes transportation from Vancouver to survey area and return)			$1,380.00
Air Freight			$ 302.61
Supplies			$ 63.00
Support Costs 147 mandays @ $11/day			$1,617.00
GEOPHYSICAL EQUIPMENT RENTAL:			
M-700 Magnetometer			$ 262.50
P660 IP Equipment			$2,250.00
INTERPRETATION & REPORT PREPARATION:			$ 500.00
			$12,130.12
Less 10.9% for survey conducted outside claim group			1,322.18
			$10,807.94

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS, (WESTERN) LIMITED

DATED: January 30, 1976

Dennis P. Dorval, B.Sc., C.E.T.
Geophysicist

Robert W. Stevenson, P.Eng.

VIII. CERTIFICATE

I, Dennis Park Dorval, of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, do certify that:

1. I am a geophysicist residing at 2236 West 15th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

2. I am a graduate of the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton, Alberta; with a diploma in Exploration Technology.

3. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geophysics.

4. I am a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists and the B.C. Geophysical Society.

5. I am a Certified Engineering Technologist with the Society of Engineering Technologists of B.C.

6. I have been employed in mineral exploration for almost four years.

7. The statements made in this report are based on a study of published geophysical and geological literature and on unpublished private reports.

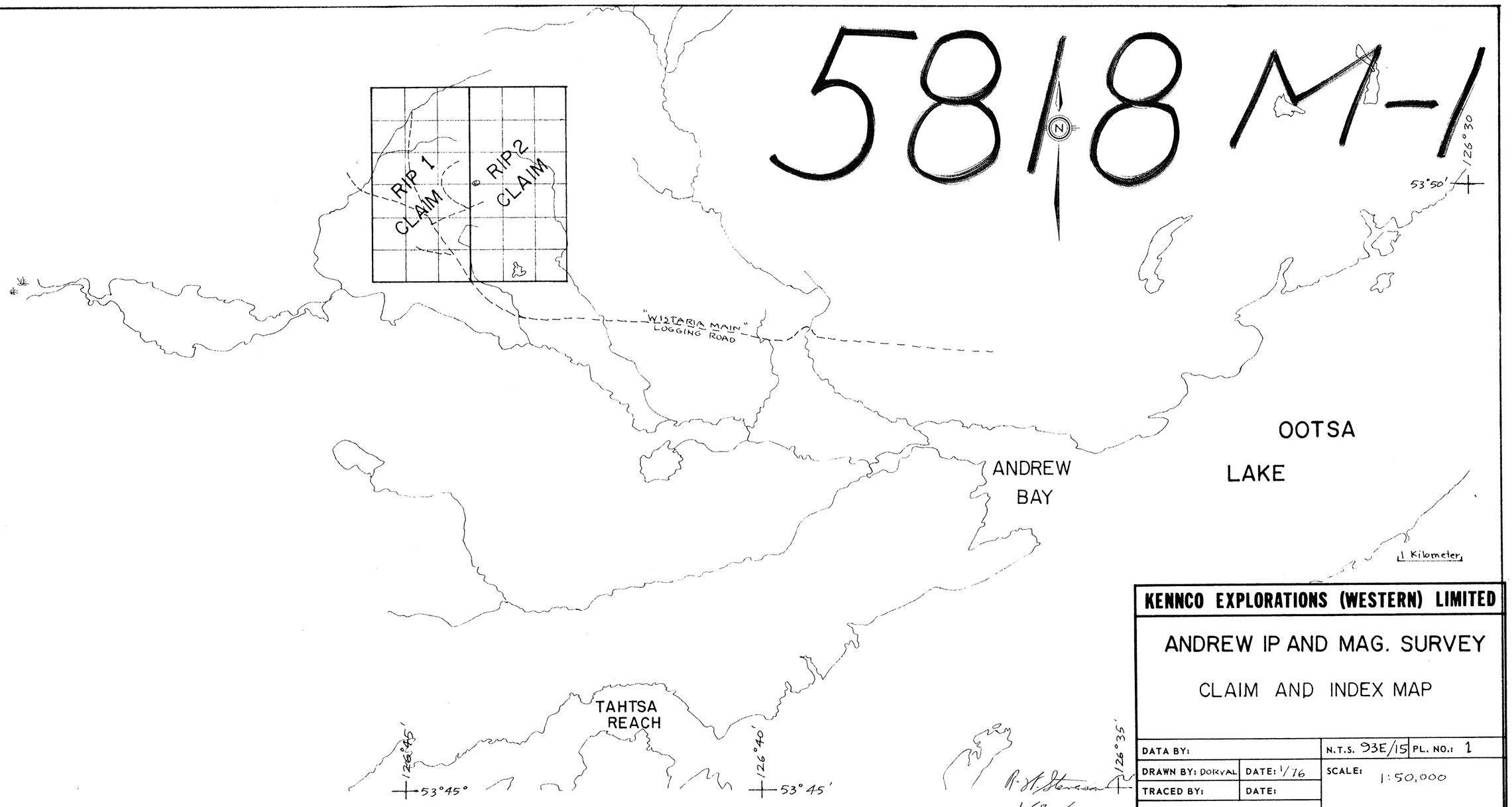
Dennis P. Dorval, B.Sc., C.E.T.

I, Robert W. Stevenson of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, do certify that I graduated in Mining Geology from the University of Toronto in 1952, and have practiced the profession of geology since that time. I have been registered as a Professional Engineer (Geological) in the Province of British Columbia since 1959. The work on the Andrew Bay property was conducted by Dennis Dorval under my supervision.

January 30, 1976

Robert W. Stevenson, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

5818 M-1



KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

ANDREW IP AND MAG. SURVEY

CLAIM AND INDEX MAP

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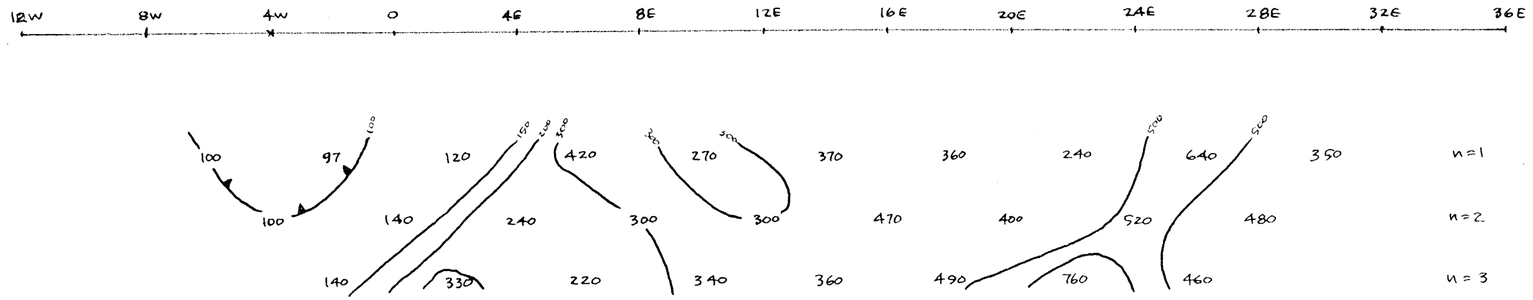
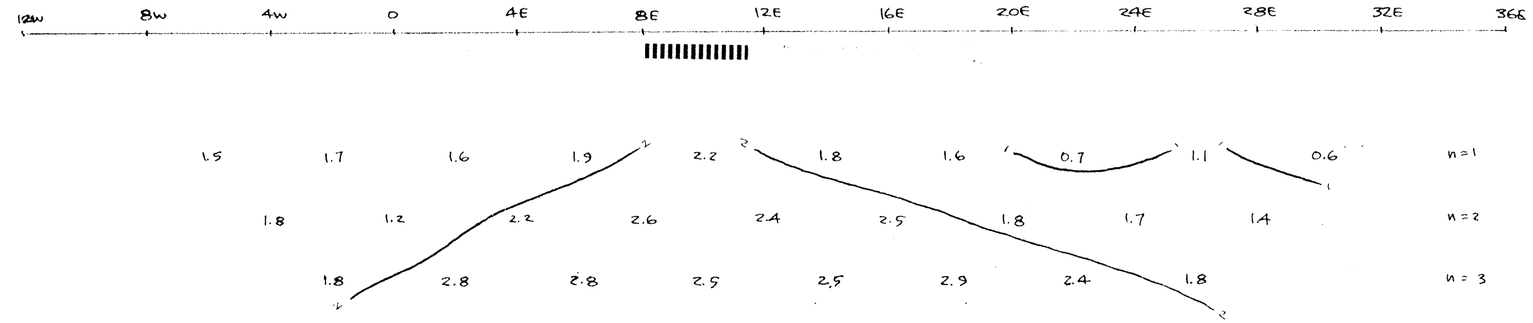
TRACED BY:	DATE:		
REVISIONS:			

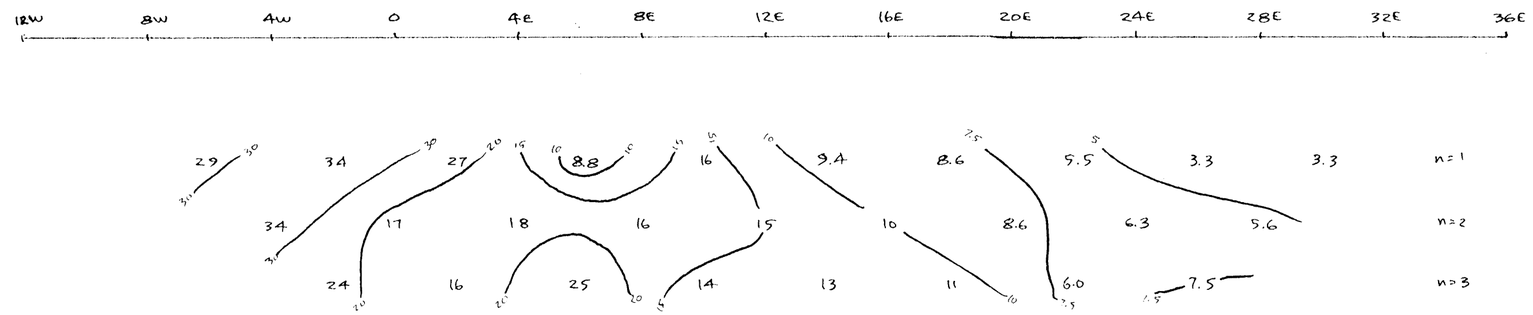
MAP. 1



ρ_a (Ω meters) (log contours)



PFE



MF ($\frac{1}{\Omega}$ ft) (log contours)

R.S.K. Stevenson
1/30/76

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5818 MAP 2

ARRAY: DIPOLE - DIPOLE
METHOD: FREQUENCY DOMAIN
FREQ. USED: .3 - 5 Hz

DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS
PROBABLY ANOMALOUS
POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS

APPROVED: Dennis Dorval
Jan 21, 1976

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

ANDREW IP SURVEY

OMINECA M.D., B.C.
LINE 40N
400' DIPOLES

DATA BY: D. DORVAL		N.T.S.	PL. NO.: 1
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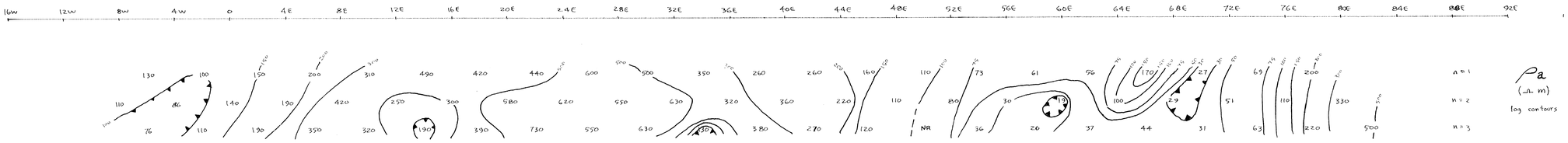
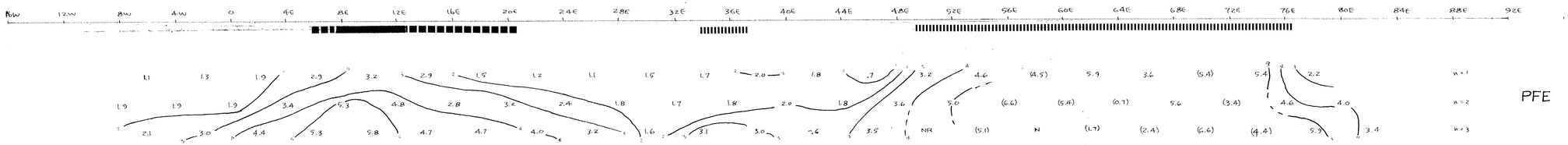
TRACED BY:	DATE:		
REVISIONS:			



Pa (Ω m)

log contours



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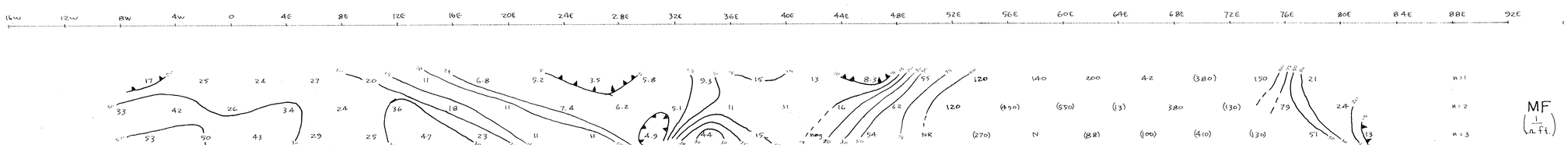

MF $\left(\frac{1}{\Omega ft.}\right)$

log contours

R. W. Stevenson
1/30/76

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5818 MAP 3

ARRAY: DIPOLE-DIPOLE
METHOD: FREQUENCY DOMAIN
FREQ. USED: 0.3 - 5.0 Hz

DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS
PROBABLY ANOMALOUS
POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS

APPROVED: Dennis Pond
Jan 21, 1976

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

ANDREW IP SURVEY

OMINECA MD., B. C.
LINE 32N
400' DIPOLE

DATA BY: D. VOKVAL		N.T.S.	PL. NO.: 3
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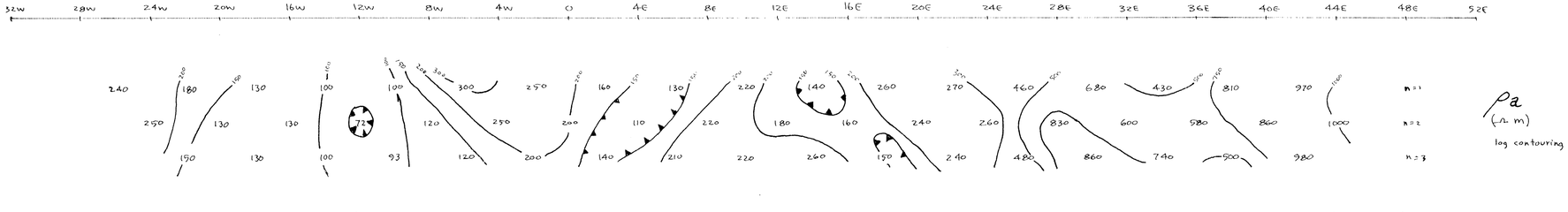
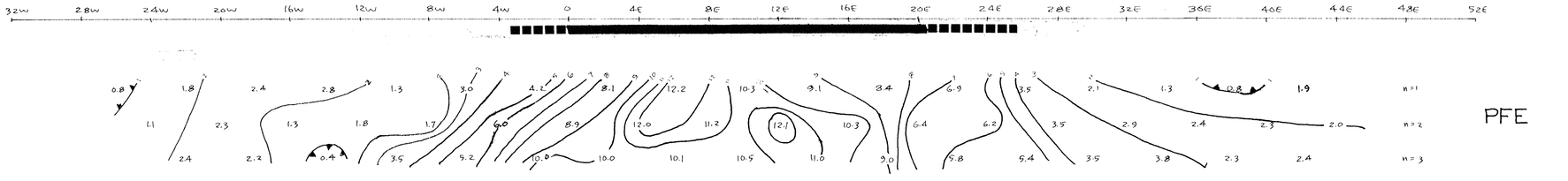
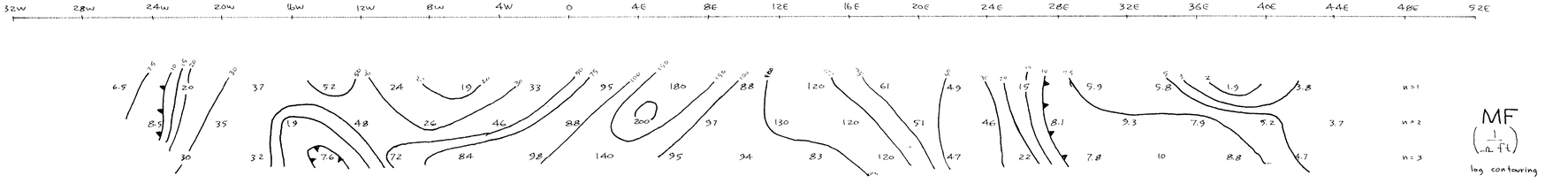
TRACED BY:	DATE:	1" = 400'	
REVISIONS:		1cm = 48m	



Pa (Ω m)
log contouring



PFE



MF
(1/Ω ft)
log contouring

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5818 MAP 4

ARRAY: DIPOLE - DIPOLE
METHOD: FREQ. DOMAIN
FREQ: 0.3 - 5.0 Hz

DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS
PROBABLY ANOMALOUS
POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS

APPROVED: Dennis Duval
Jan 21, 1976

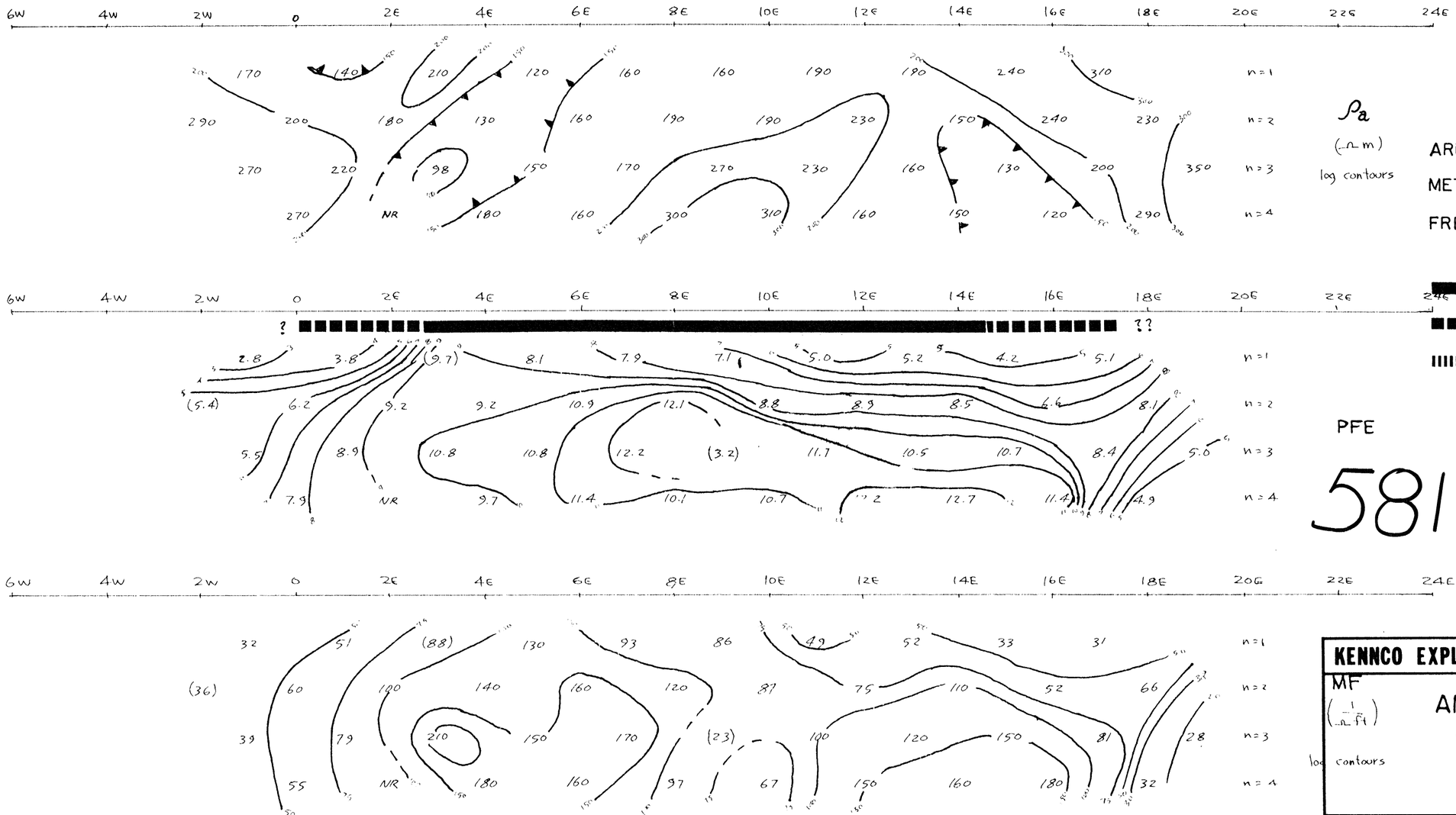
KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

ANDREW IP SURVEY

OMINECA M.D., B.C.
LINE 24N
400' DIPOLES

DATA BY: D. DORVAL		N.T.S.	PL. NO.: 4
DRAWN BY: DD	DATE: 1/76	SCALE: 1" = 400' 1cm = 48m	
TRACED BY:	DATE:		
REVISIONS:			

R. K. Stevenson
11/30/76



ρ_a (Ω-m)

log contours

ARRAY: DIPOLE - DIPOLE

METHOD: FREQ. DOMAIN

FREQ. USED: 0.3-5.0Hz

DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS

PROBABLY ANOMALOUS

POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS

PFE

5818

M-5

APPROVED: Dennis Dorval Jan 21, 1976

MF $\left(\frac{1}{\Omega\text{-ft}}\right)$

log contours

R. F. Stevenson 1/30/76

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

ANDREW IP SURVEY

OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE 24N

200' DIPOLES

DATA BY: D. DORVAL		N.T.S.	PL. NO.: 5
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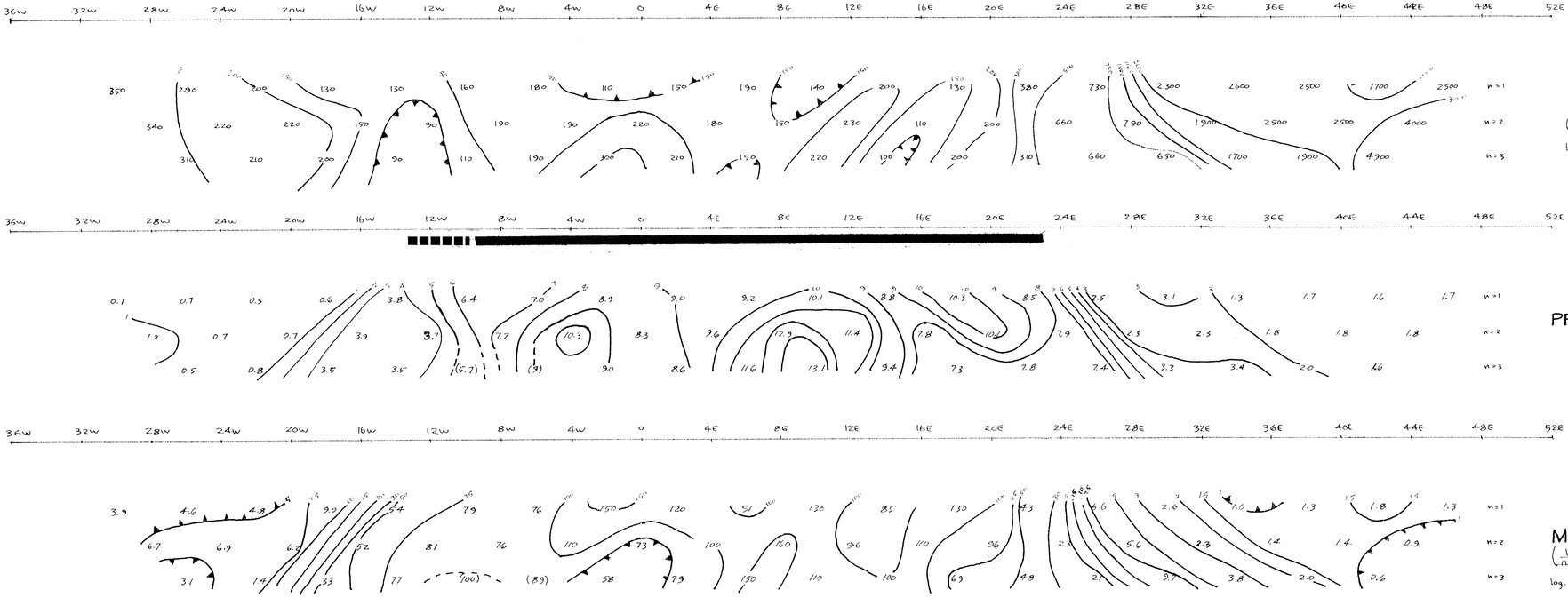
REVISIONS:			



ARRAY: DIPOLE - DIPOLE
METHOD: FREQ. DOMAIN
FREQ. USED: 0.3-5.0 Hz

DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS
PROBABLY ANOMALOUS
POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

ANDREW IP SURVEY
OMINECA M.D., B. C.
LINE 16N
400' DIPOLES

DATA BY: D. DORVAL		N.T.S.	PL. NO.: 6
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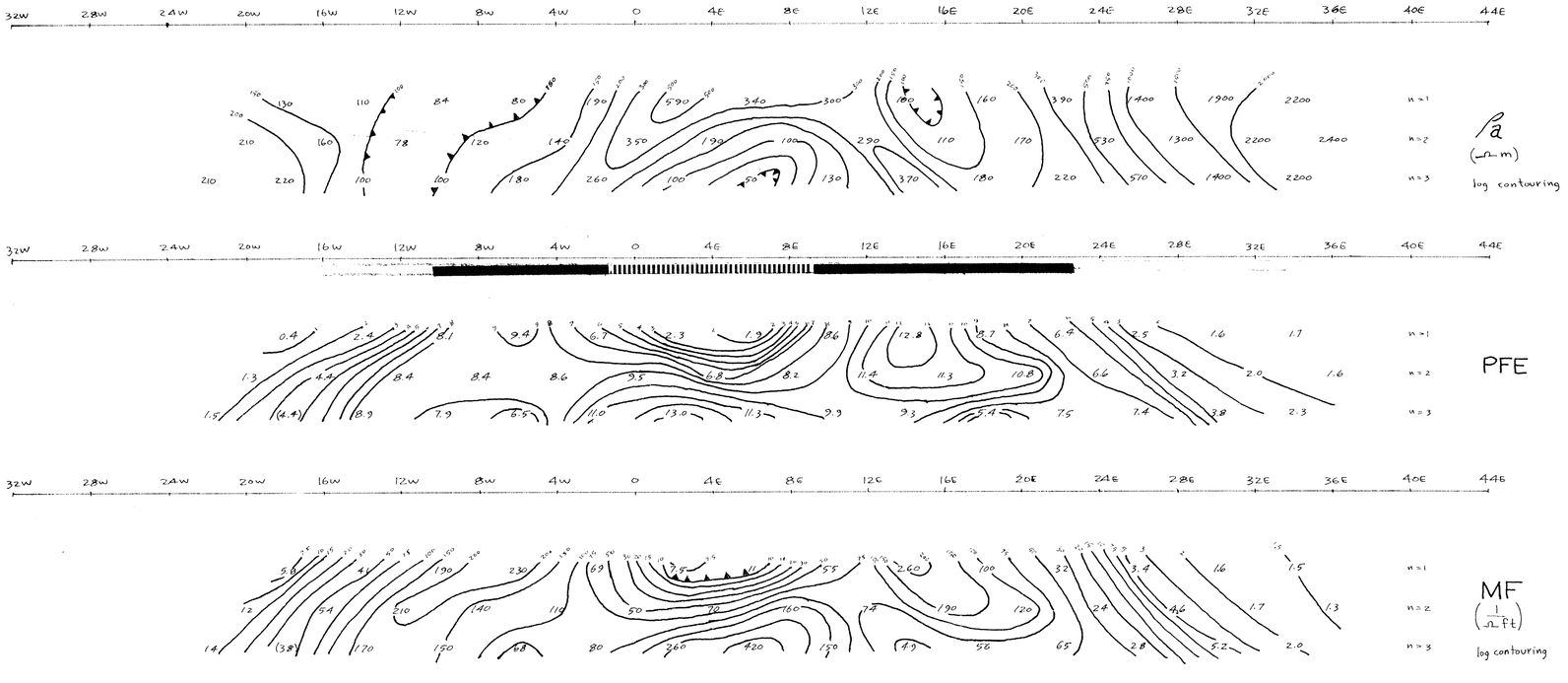
REVISIONS:			

R. A. Stevenson
1/30/76



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5818 MAP 7

ARRAY: DIPOLE-DIPOLE
METHOD: FREQ. DOMAIN
FREQ. 0.3 ~ 5.0 Hz

DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS
PROBABLY ANOMALOUS
POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS

APPROVED: Dennis Dorval Jan 21, 1976

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

ANDREW IP SURVEY

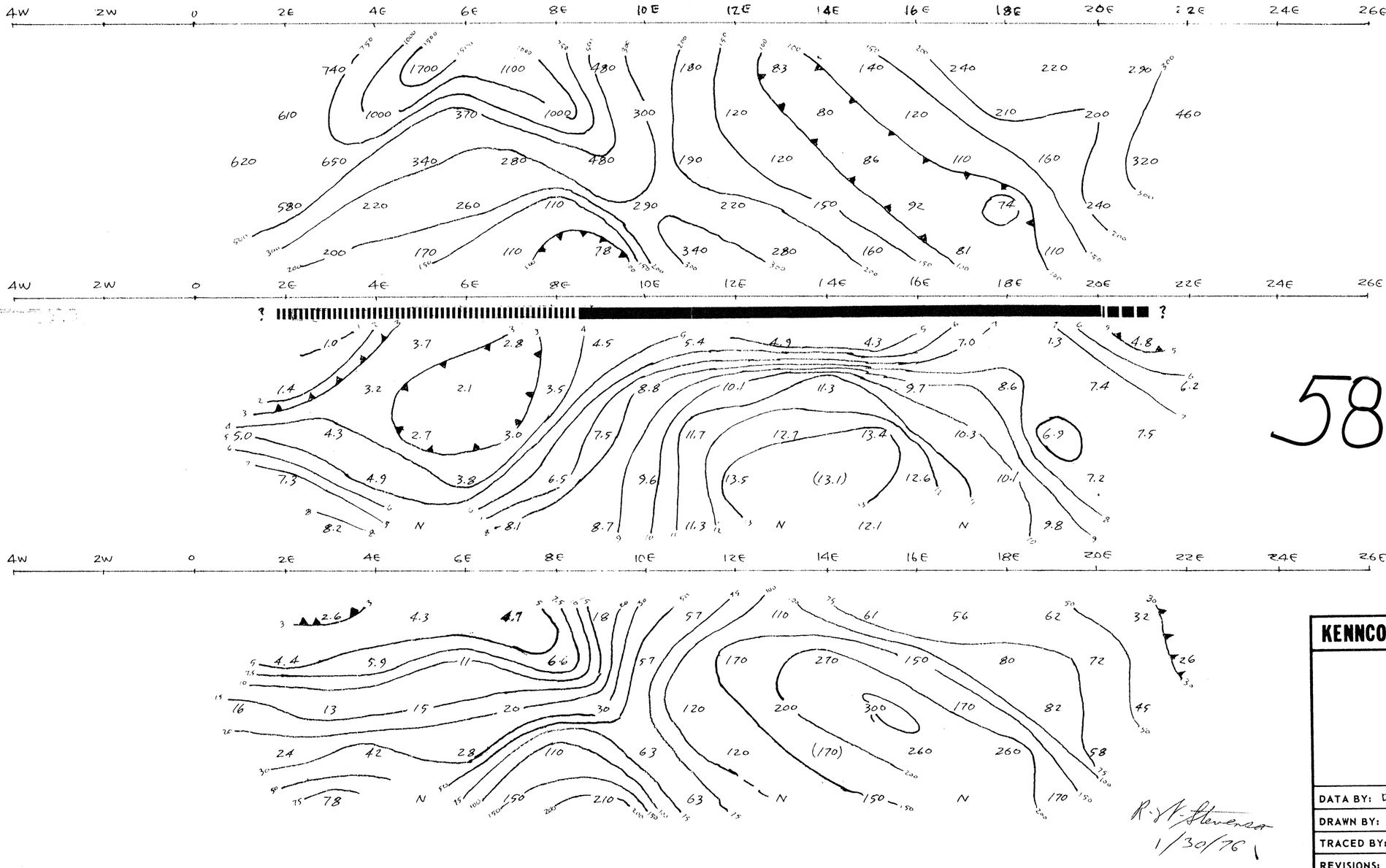
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE 8N

400' DIPOLES

DATA BY: D. DORVAL		N.T.S.	PL. NO.: 7
DRAWN BY: DPD	DATE: 1/76	SCALE:	1" = 400'
TRACED BY:	DATE:		1cm = 4.8m
REVISIONS:			

R. J. Stevenson
1/30/76



ARRAY: DIPOLE-DIPOLE

METHOD: FREQ. DOMAIN

FREQ. USED: 0.3 – 5.0 Hz

DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS

PROBABLY ANOMALOUS

POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS

5818 M-8

APPROVED: Dennis Dorval Jan 21, 1976

R. V. Stevenson 1/30/76

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

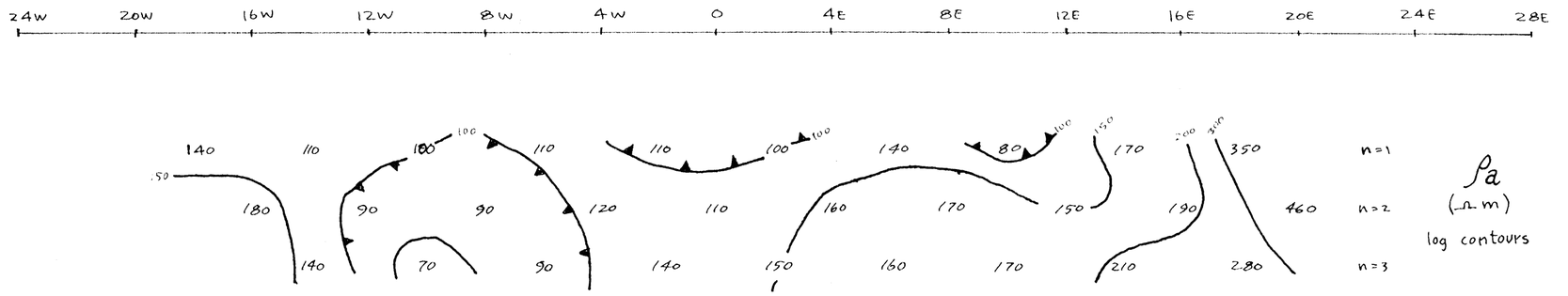
ANDREW IP SURVEY

OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE 8N

200' DIPOLES

DATA BY: D. DORVAL		N.T.S.	PL. NO.: 8
DRAWN BY: DPD	DATE:	SCALE: 1" = 400' 1cm = 48m	
TRACED BY:	DATE:		
REVISIONS:			



ρa (Ω m)

log contours

ARRAY: DIPOLE-DIPOLE

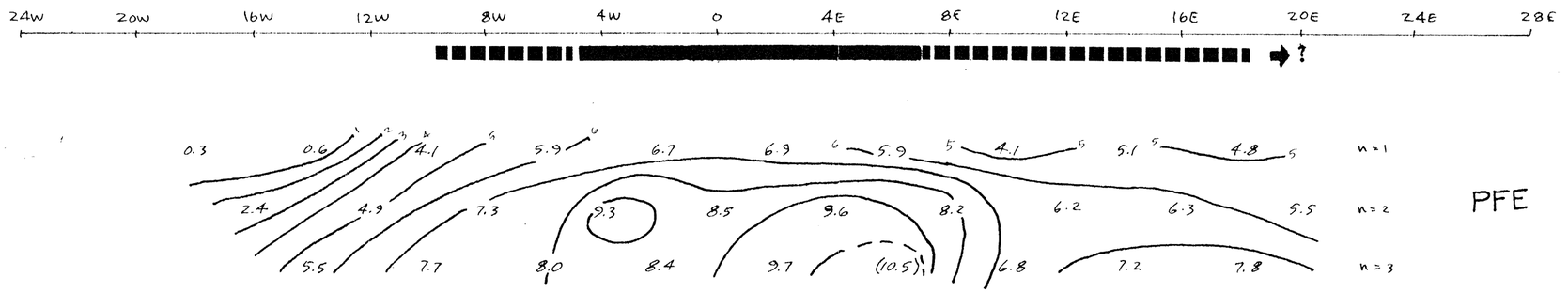
METHOD: FREQ. DOMAIN

FREQ. : 0.3 - 5.0 Hz

DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS

PROBABLY ANOMALOUS

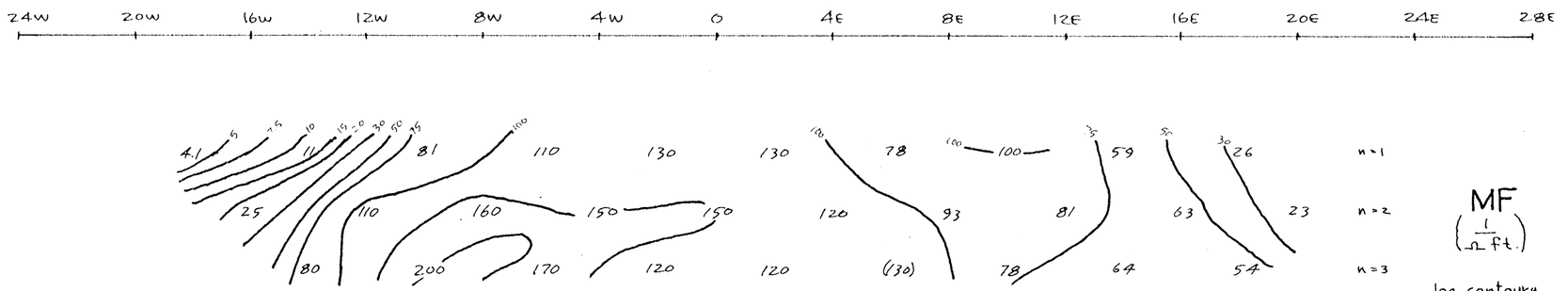
POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS



PFE

5818 M-9

APPROVED: Dennis Doral
Jun 21, 1976



MF $\left(\frac{1}{\Omega \text{ ft.}}\right)$

log contours

R. A. Stevenson
1/30/76

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

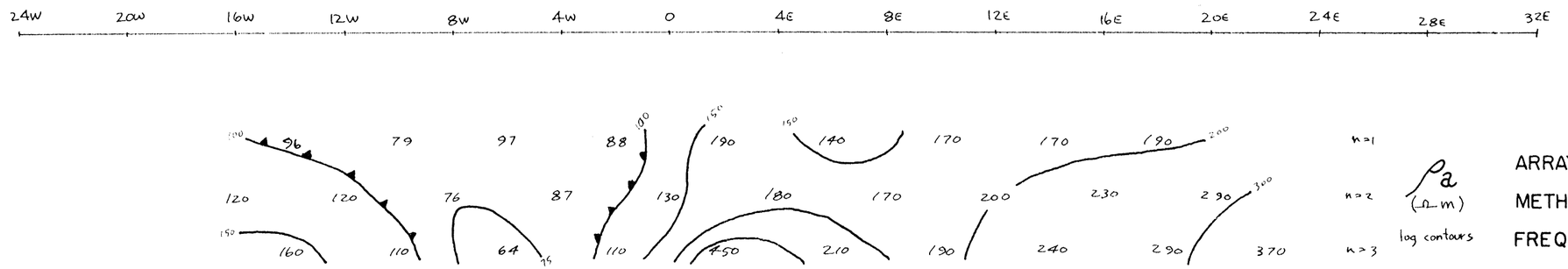
ANDREW IP SURVEY

OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE 0

400' DIPOLES

DATA BY: D. DORYAL		N.T.S.	PL. NO.: 9
DRAWN BY: DPD	DATE: 1/76	SCALE: 1" = 400' 1cm = 4.8m	
TRACED BY:	DATE:		
REVISIONS:			



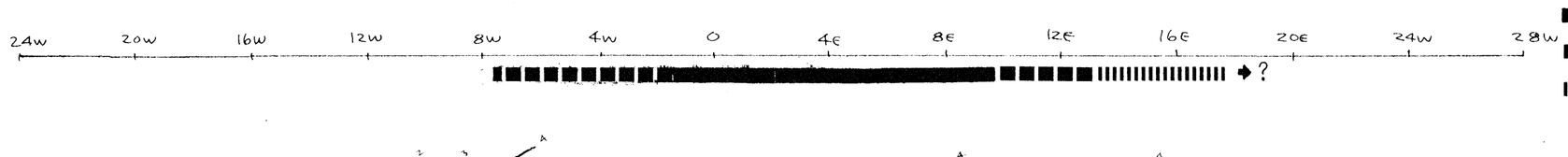
ρ_a (Ω-m)

log contours

ARRAY: DIPOLE-DIPOLE

METHOD: FREQ. DOMAIN

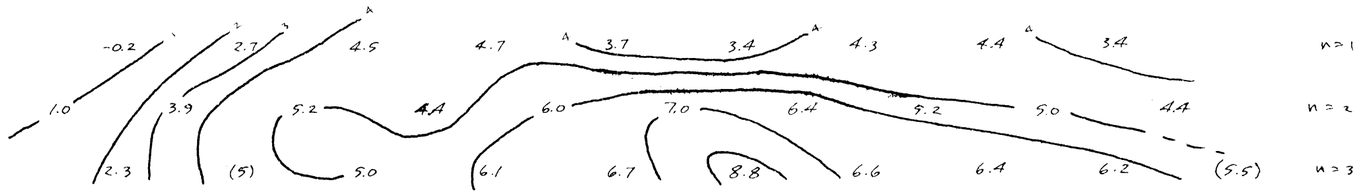
FREQ. USED: 0.3 - 5.0 Hz



DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS

PROBABLY ANOMALOUS

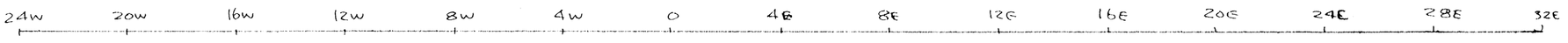
POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS

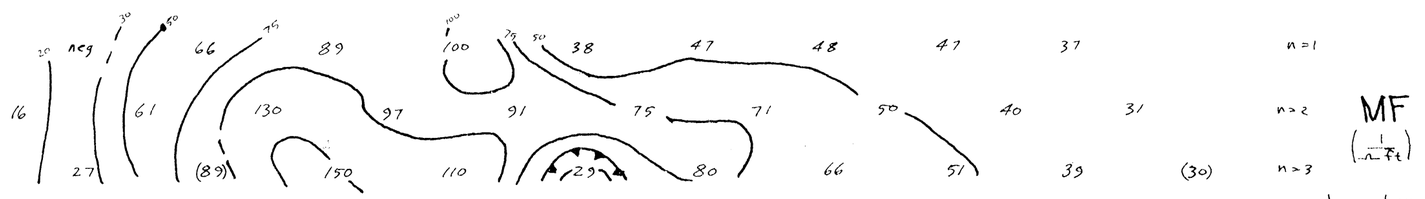


PFE

5818 M-10

APPROVED: Dennis Dorval
June 21, 1976





MF ($\frac{1}{\Omega Ft}$)

log contours

R. J. Stevenson
1/30/76

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED

ANDREW IP SURVEY

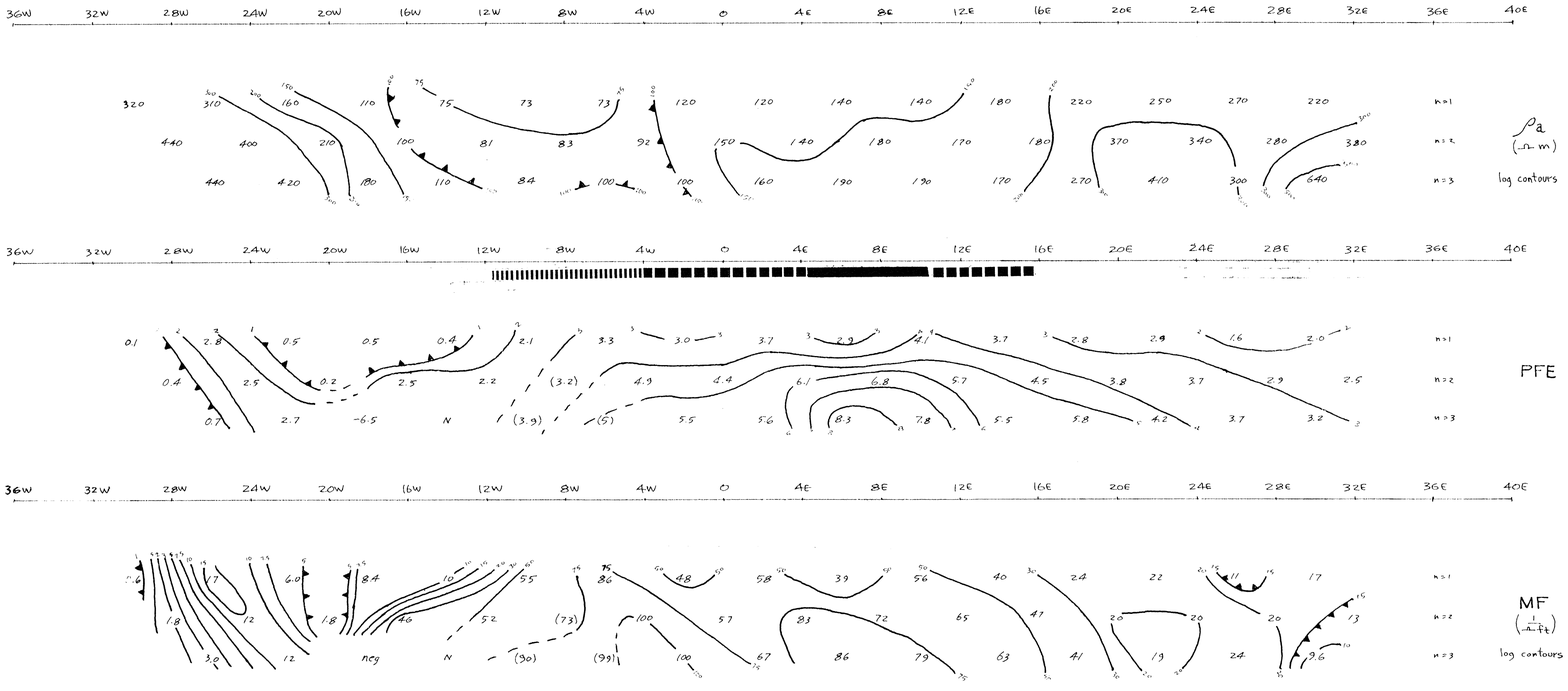
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE 8S

400' DIPOLES

DATA BY: O. DORVAL		N.T.S.	PL. NO.: 10
DRAWN BY: DPD	DATE: 1/76	SCALE: 1" = 400' 1cm = 48m	
TRACED BY:	DATE:		
REVISIONS:			

PL. 10



ARRAY: DIPOLE - DIPOLE
METHOD: FREQ. DOMAIN
FREQ. USED: 0.3 - 5.0Hz

Department of
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ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5818 MAP 11

APPROVED: Dennis Prud'homme Jan 21, 1976

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OMINECA M.D., B. C.

LINE 16S

400' DIPOLES

DATA BY: D. DORVAL		N.T.S.	PL. NO.: 11
DRAWN BY: DPD	DATE: 1/16	SCALE:	1" = 400'
TRACED BY:	DATE:		1cm = 48m
REVISIONS:			

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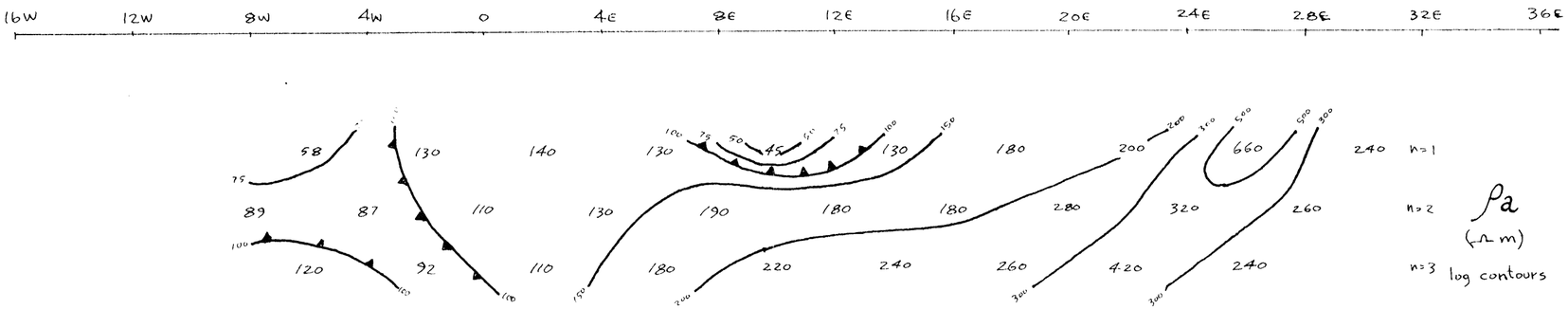
1/30/76



ARRAY: DIPOLE-DIPOLE

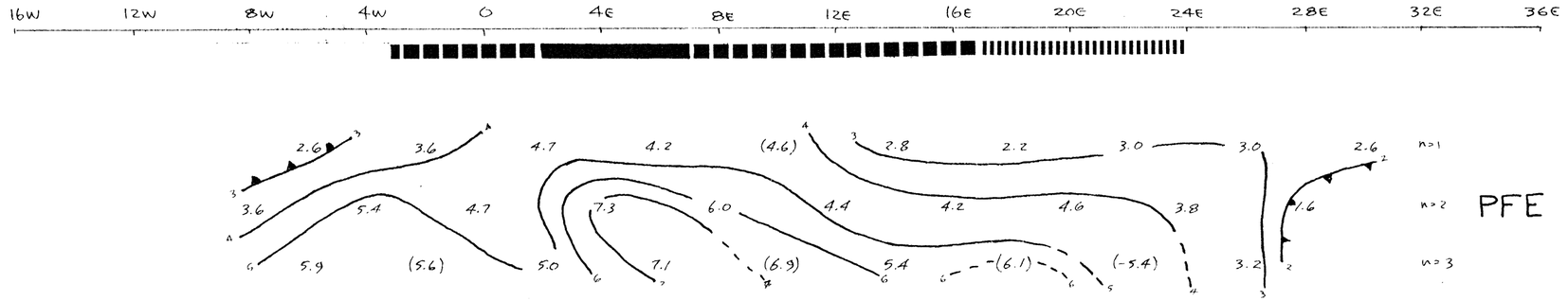
METHOD: FREQ. DOMAIN

FREQ. USED: 0.3 - 5.0 Hz

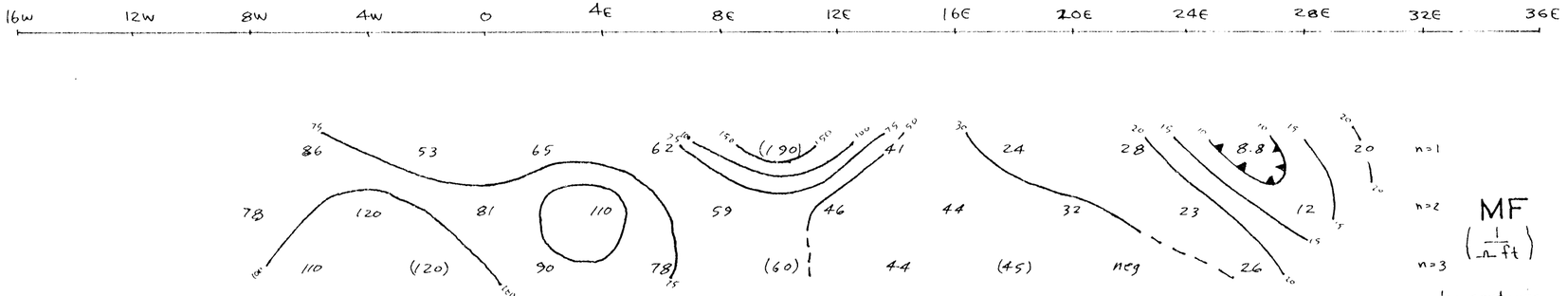
DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS

PROBABLY ANOMALOUS

POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS



APPROVED: Dennis Dorval
Jan 21, 1976



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ANDREW IP SURVEY

OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE 24 S

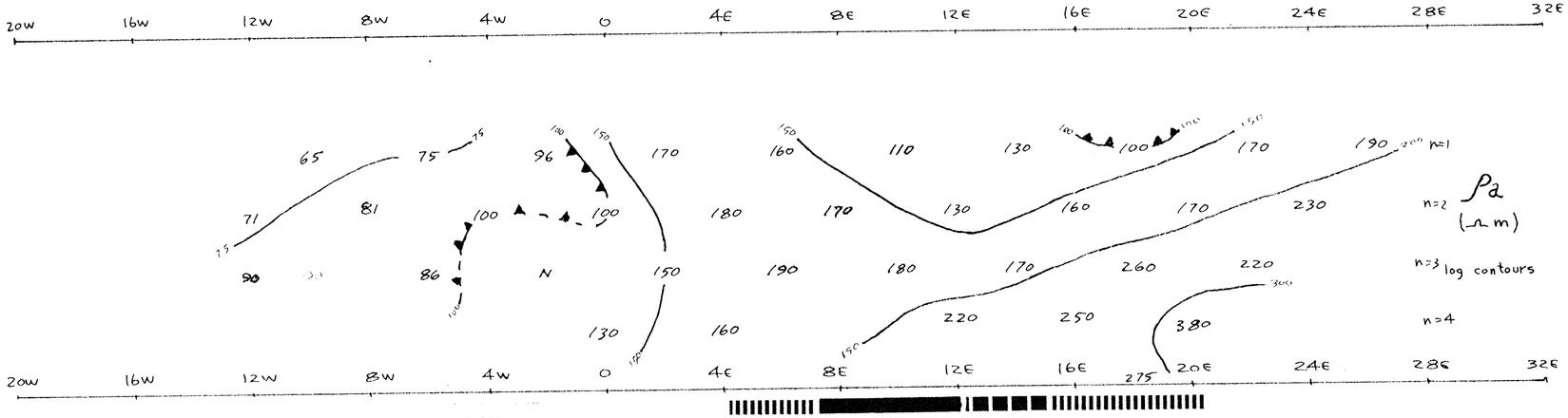
400' DIPOLES

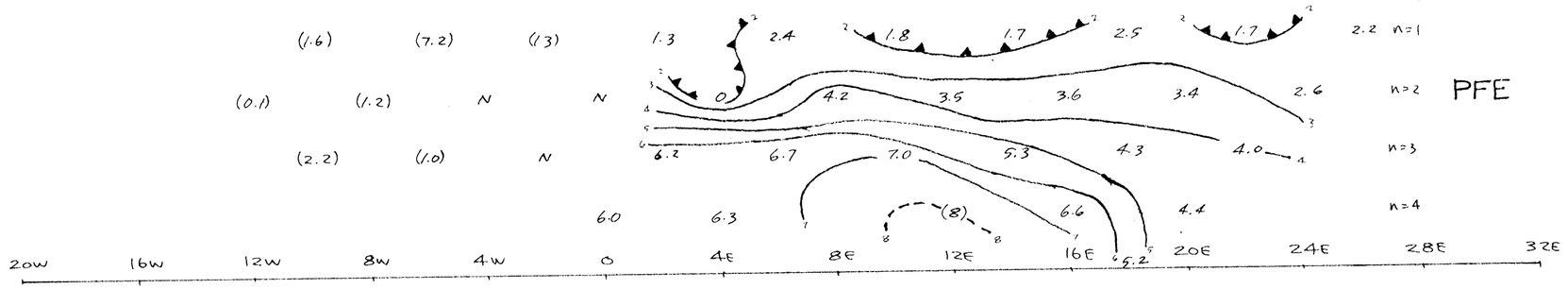
DATA BY: D. DORVAL		N.T.S.	PL. NO.: 12
DRAWN BY: DPD	DATE: 1/76	SCALE: 1" = 400' 1cm = 48m	
TRACED BY:	DATE:		
REVISIONS:			

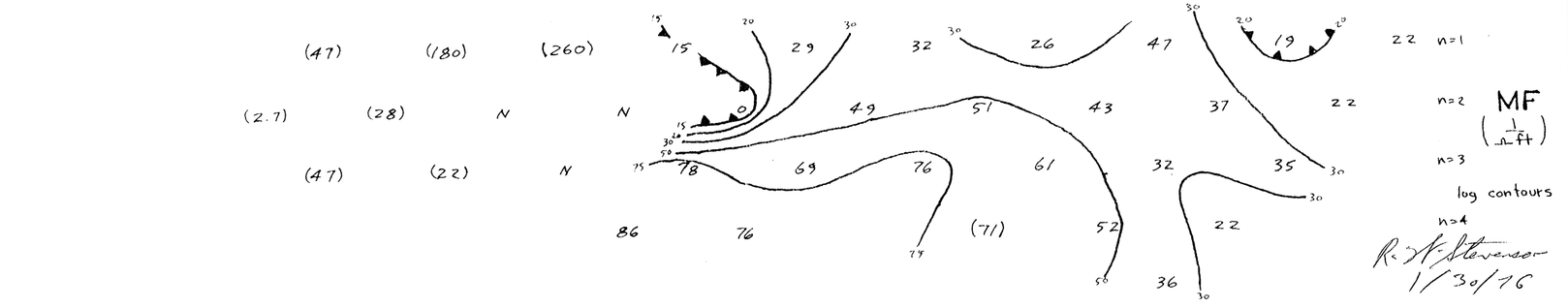
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5818 MAP 13

ARRAY: DIPOLE - DIPOLE
METHOD: FREQ. DOMAIN
FREQ. USED: 0.3 - 5.0 Hz

DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS
PROBABLY ANOMALOUS
POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS







APPROVED: Dennis Dorval
Jan 21, 1976

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1/30/76

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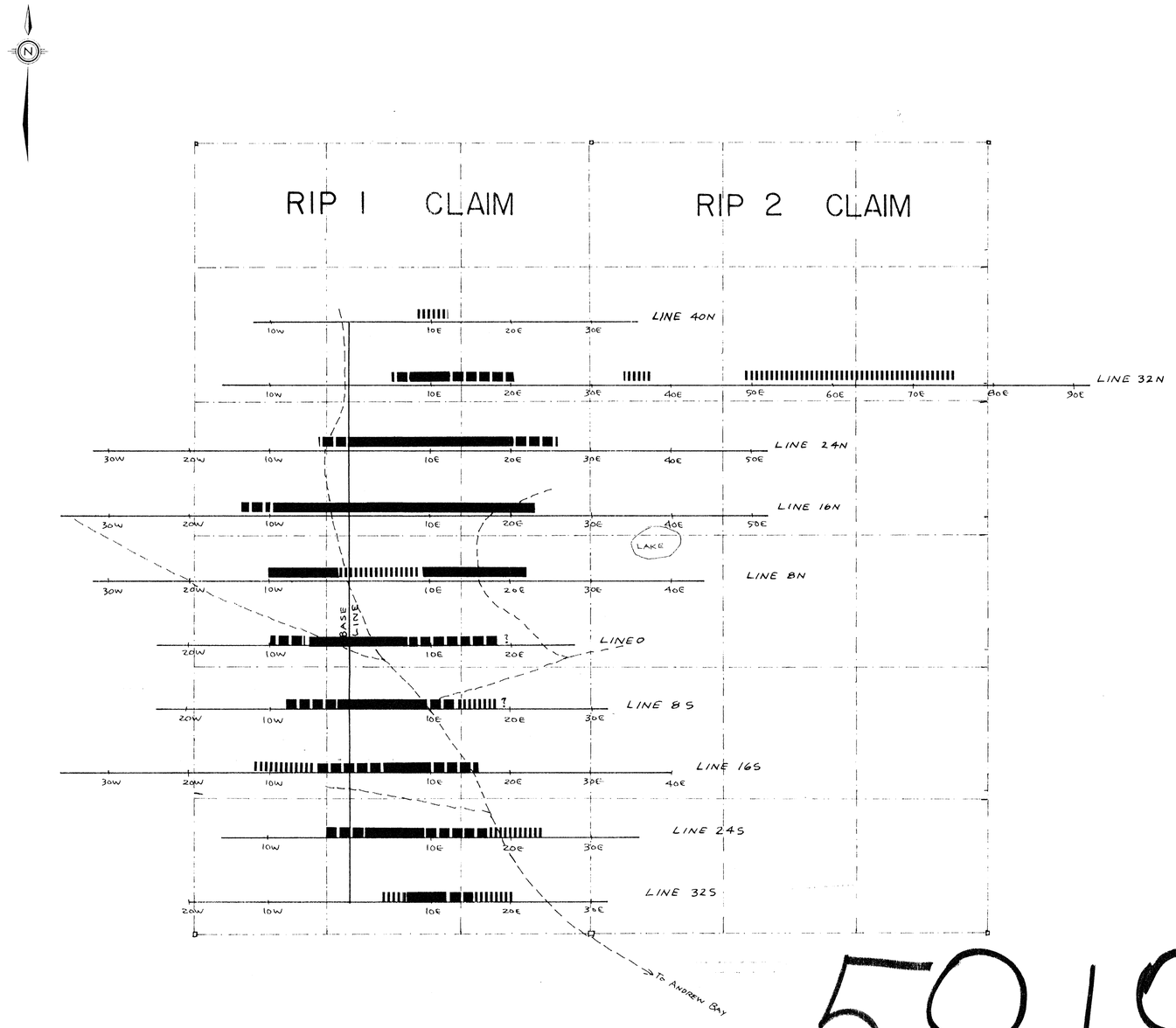
ANDREW IP SURVEY

OMINECA M.D., B. C.
LINE 32S
400' DIPOLES

DATA BY: D. DORVAL		N.T.S.	PL. NO.: 13
DRAWN BY: DPD	DATE: 1/76	SCALE: 1" = 400' 1cm = 4·8m	
TRACED BY:	DATE:		
REVISIONS:			



DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS

PROBABLY ANOMALOUS

POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS

LOGGING ROAD

CLAIM LINE

5818 M-14

APPROVED BY: Dennis Pond Jan 30, 1976

0 100m 200m 300m 400m 500m
0.5 Kilometer

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ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5818 MAP 14

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1/30/76

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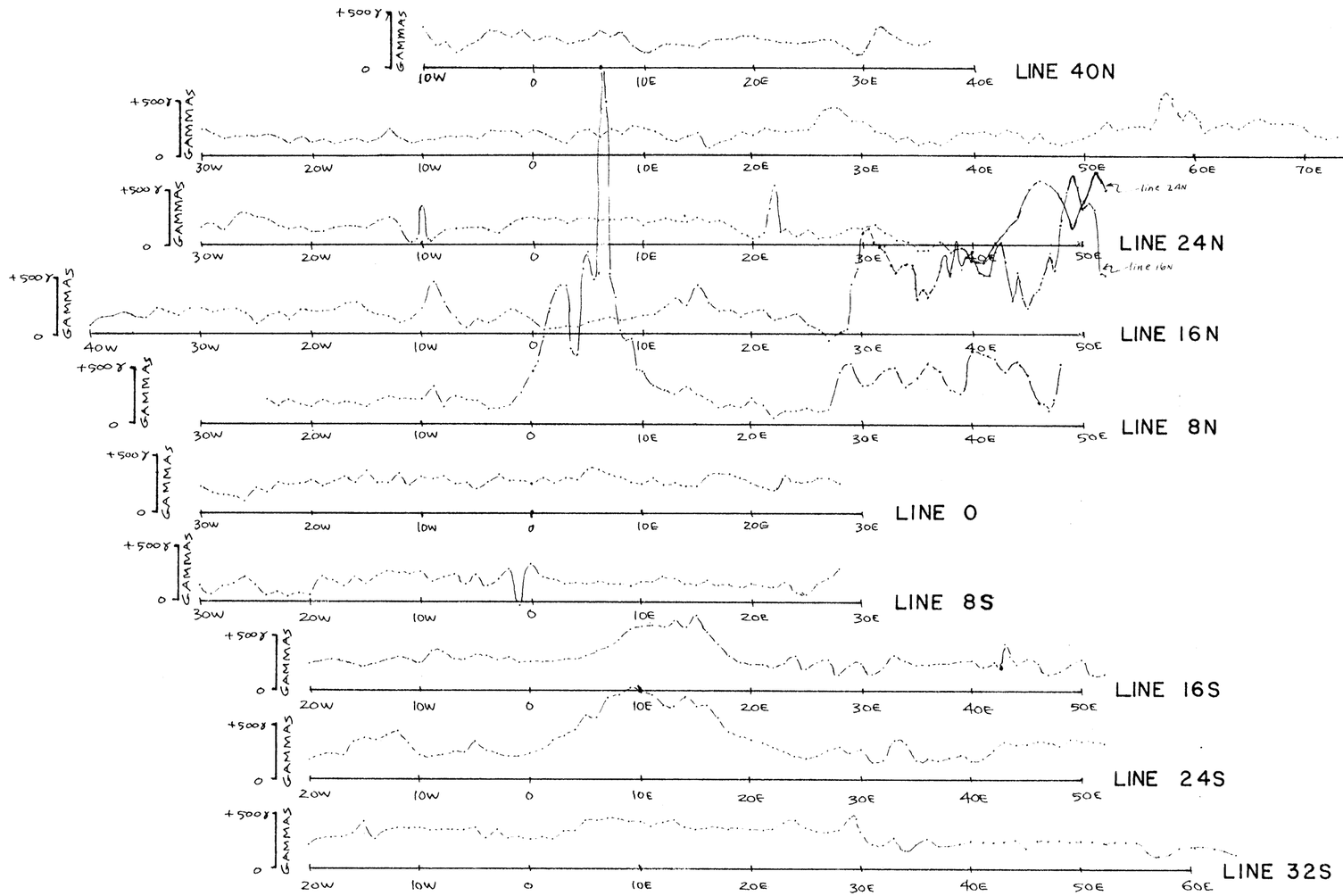
ANDREW IP SURVEY
OMINECA M.D., B.C.
GRID PLAN SHOWING
400' DIPOLE ANOMALIES

DATA BY: D. DORVAL		N.T.S.	PL. NO.: 14
DRAWN BY: DORVAL	DATE: V76	SCALE:	1" = 1000'
TRACED BY:	DATE:		1cm = 120m
REVISIONS:			



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Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 5818 MAP 15

APPROVED: Dennis Dorval
Jan 21, 1976

0 100m 200m 300m 400m 500m
0.5 kilometers

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1/30/76

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ANDREW MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

OMINECA M.D., B.C.

RELATIVE INTENSITY OF VERTICAL COMPONENT OF MAGNETIC FIELD

DATA BY: D. DORVAL		N.T.S.	PL. NO.: 15
DRAWN BY: DPD	DATE: 1/76	SCALE: 1" = 1000'	
TRACED BY:	DATE:	1cm = 120m	
REVISIONS:		"VERT." SCALE: 1" = 1000 GAMMAS	