6603

REPORT ON

THE NIMSIC CLAIM GROUP

MOUNT McCLENNAN, B.C.

Long. 119°48W, Lat. 51°38'N

NTS 82M/12W

for

CANADIAN NICKEL CO. LTD.

by

E. N. HUNTER
J. S. VINCENT, P.Eng.

December 1977.

Vancouver, B.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
GEOLOGY	
Regional	3
Local	4
Mineralization	6
GEOCHEMICAL WORK	7
Method	8
Results	9
GEOPHYSICAL	11
Discussion	12
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	14
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES	
CERTIFICATES	

ILLUSTRATIONS	Figure
Location Map	1
Sheet Index and Claim Map	2
Stratigraphic Column	3
Geological Cross Section	4
Geochemical Histogram	5
Geological Survey Sheets	6
Geochem - Copper Survey	7
- Zinc	8
- Lead	9
- Silver	10
Magnetometer Survey Sheets	11
VLF EM Survey Sheets	12

INTRODUCTION

During the 1977 field season, a two-man party lead by Mr. Ed Hunter carried out a program of geological mapping, soil sampling and geophysical surveying under the supervision of John S. Vincent, P.Eng. The work began on May 10th and was completed by July 14th, during which time a total of 97 man days were spent on the property.

A camp was established in the center of the property, utilizing a truck-camper combination, and a network of logging roads facilitated access.

A grid control system was located and flagged late in 1976 and this allowed survey work to begin as snow conditions allowed. North-south lines were spaced at 150 meter intervals along the base line and chained to 50 meter stations. The grid consists of a total of 98.25 line kilometers and is located on the property index map, Figure 2, which outlines the claim block and the respective survey sheets.

Geological mapping on a scale of 1:5000, soil sampling and magnetometer surveying was carried out over the total grid. Areas of interest were followed up with detailed soil sampling and electromagnetic surveying.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property consists of 144 units distributed between 12 claims, as shown on Figure 2. The claim names, record numbers, number of units and expiry dates are listed below:

Nimsic	3	6	March 1978
Nimsic 2	355	14	April 1978
Nimsic 3	356	20	April 1978
Nimsic 4	357	8	April 1978
Nimsic 5	528	10	September 1979
Nimsic 6	529	20	September 1979
Nimsic 7	530	20	September 1977
Nimsic 8	531	20	September 1977
Nimsic 9	532	2	September 1977
Nimsic 10	533	16	September 1977
Nimsic 11	877	6	June 1978
Nimsic 12	878	2	June 1978
		144 units	

The claims are roughly centered on topographic sheet 82M/12W, at an elevation of 5000 feet, on the upper south slope of Mt. McClennan, at approximately 51°38' north by 119°48' west.

Access is accomplished by Blazer along 8.6 miles of gravel road which turns off Highway 5 two miles west of Vavenby. At mileage 8.6, the road forks and the Sunrise showings lie about 1300 feet to the east; the Red Top showings are 1.7 miles further along the road to the west.

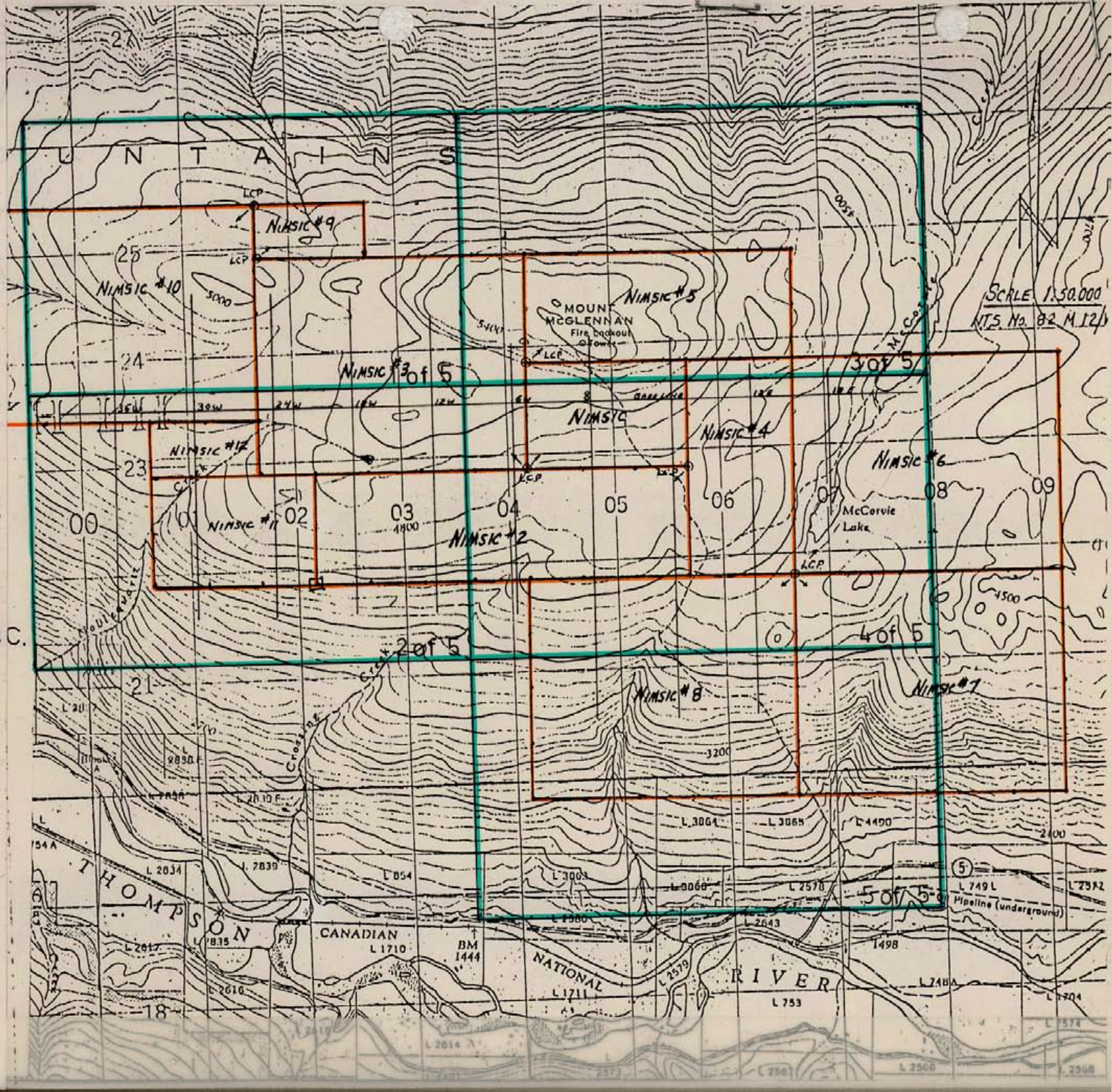
The property is presently under option from Castlemaine Explorations Limited, of Vancouver.

NIMSIC CLAIMS

INDEX MAP
FOR
SURVEY SHEETS
MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C.

scale: 1: 50,000
NTS 82M 12W

FIG. 2



LOCATION MAP

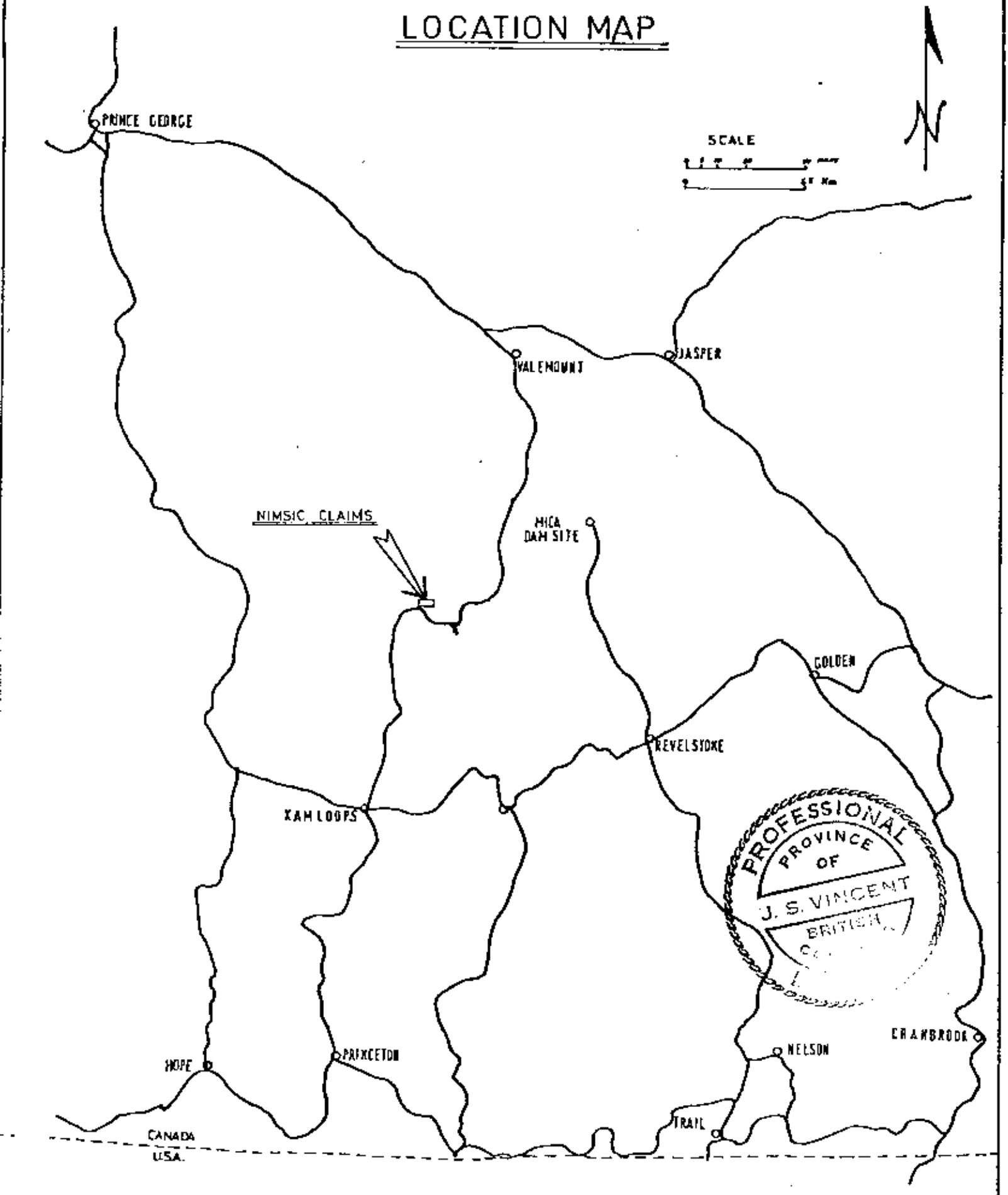


FIG. 1

GEOLOGY

Regional:

The Mt. McClennan area is underlain by Eagle Bay Formation, which consists of mixed clastic sedimentary rocks, limestones and volcanics; most of which are considerably altered. The majority of the rocks are of sedimentary origin and consist of argillite, greywacke, limestones and quartzites, or their metamorphic derivatives. The metamorphism is generally low grade. The volcanic rocks have been altered to dark green schists.

The main area underlain by the Eagle Bay Formation occupies a broad, irregular belt from Shuswap Lake northwest to the Adams Lake area. Isolated patches occur north to the Raft River.

The Eagle Bay Rocks were initially included in the Mounta Ida group of the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex. However, recent fieldwork by Okulitch and Cameron suggests that the formation spans the interval from the Silurian to the Middle Triassic. Significant revisions of the established stratigraphy from the Okanagan Lake area north through the Barriere Lakes to Mt. McClennan, will no doubt result as more data is accumulated.

At least three periods of folding have been recognized in the Adams Lake area, the most prominent being a series with an easterly strike. A strong easterly-trending open antiform lies across the claim group on Mt. McLennan.

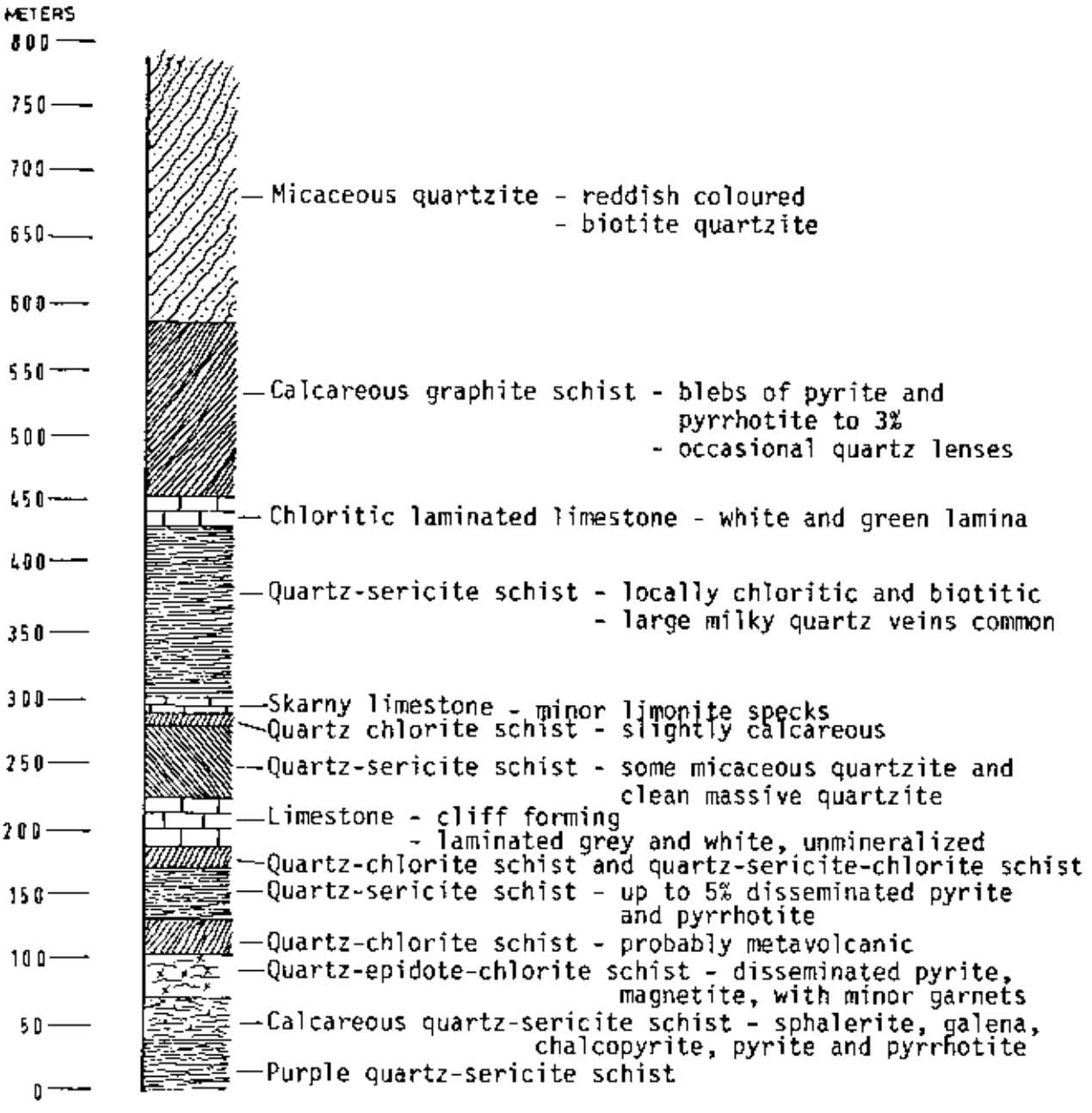


FIG. 3

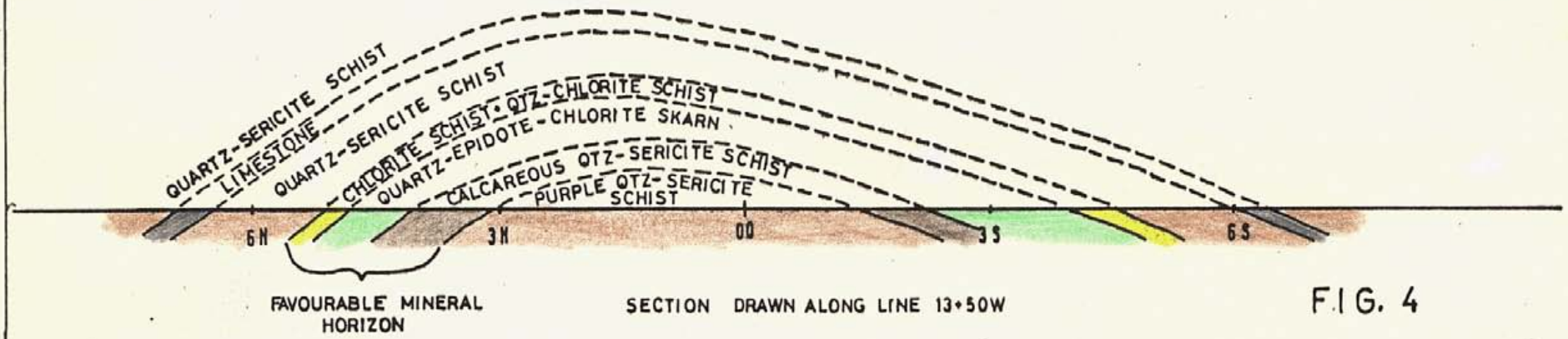
CANADIAN NICKEL CO. LTD.

NIMSIC CLAIM GROUP

STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN

SCALE: 1: 5,000

VANCOUVER SEPT. 1977 | EH



SECTION DRAWN ALONG LINE 13+50W

FIG. 4

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. S. VINCENT

CANADIAN NICKEL CO. LTD.
NIMSIC CLAIM GROUP
GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION

SCALE: 1:7500

Copper, lead, zinc and silver occurrences are widespread within the Eagle Bay Formation, and two main types are recognized. Sulphides occur in stratabound association in calcareous chloritic and graphitic schists, and in the vicinity of plutonic rocks where they have intruded lime-rich horizons. Possibly this latter variety represents a re-working of stratabound material. The stratabound potential of the Eagle Bay rocks is the object of increasing interest.

Local:

Outcrop in the Mt. McClennan area is limited to less than ten percent. The topography is generally flat to rolling in the central portion of the Nimsic claims across the area underlain by the open antiform. A long, steep southern slope down to the Thompson River roughly follows the dip slope of the south limb.

The claim group is underlain by the Eagle Bay Formation, which consists of fine grained sedimentary rocks as illustrated in Figure 3, a diagrammatic stratigraphic column. The quartzites, quartz sericite schists, quartz sericite chloritic schists, calcareous graphite schists and limestones are regarded as low energy sediments. Chlorite schists and possibly the chlorite-rich sericite schists, may very well be metamorphosed volcanic rocks of andesitic composition.

A thin section study of the more mineralized thinly laminated and bedded fine grained sandstones exhibited some of the following features.

1. A size grading of quartz.
2. Weak to moderate size grading of pyrite.
3. Strong basal concentration of pyrite and associated sphalerite.
4. Strong concentration of heavy minerals such as apatite, radioactive zircon, allanite and spene towards the base.

It was initially thought that possibly the stratigraphic section on Mt. McClennan represented a volcanic pile, basically felsic in composition. However, the mapping and work to date would appear to indicate that sedimentary rocks predominate and the volcanic members are only minor.

The Raft River batholith occupies the norther slope of Mt. McClennan and the southern contact cuts easterly across the top of the property. The batholith is of granodiorite composition and clearly intrudes the Eagle Bay Formation. A narrow zone of hornfelsed rocks is the only metamorphism attributed to the intrusive, and the metamorphism within the Nimsic claims is considered to be of a regional nature, typical of the Eagle Bay rocks in general. The prominent structure within the Nimsic claims is a gentle east plunging antiform with a broad, open, axial crown. The plunge is approximately 10 to 15 degrees to the east. Air photos indicate several strong north-south linears across Mt. McClennan. However, no evidence of faulting or off-setting has been found, possibly because of the lack of sufficient outcrop.

Mineralization:

Sulphide mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite galena and chalcopyrite. Disseminated pyrite is widespread and occurs throughout the quartz sericite schists in particular. Pyrrhotite appears limited to the eastern showing in the area of the base line and line 0+00, where it occurs as discontinuous bands and erratic lenses of massive sulphide with lesser amounts of sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite.

The economic sulphides, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite have an erratic distribution along strike, but occur with a definite stratigraphic relationship where exposed in the central showing in the area of line 13+50 W. A light grey fine to medium grained calcareous quartz-sericite schist lies immediately below a medium to coarse grained green skarn horizon, which varies in thickness from 20 to 50 meters. Within the upper section of the schist, sulphides occur as pyrite-sphalerite-galena rich bands which show definite graded bedding features of both silica and pyrite grains. The zinc-rich bands grade upward into copper-rich bands, and then the sequence is repeated. Chalcopyrite occurs as disseminations and blebs, and as fracture fillings in a well developed set of open, vertical, north-south set of fractures. The joints are normal to the fold axis and are regarded as related tension fractures. The chalcopyrite has been remobilized and fills many of the gash-like openings.

The continuity of sulphide in the bands and lenses is irregular along strike, and does not form a massive body of sufficient size to be

detected by electromagnetics. Unfortunately, the low northerly dip angle of the schist and skarn does not allow any more than a meter or so of the stratigraphic section to be studied in the sections. The exposures appear to be located just north of the fold crest. The flat dip of the bedding and stratigraphically associated mineralization makes a poor EM target, and also makes the interpretation of soil geochemical results difficult. Both were tried, with questionable results. However, the latter was effective in tracing and outlining the skarn unit.

Finely disseminated sphalerite occurs with the pyrite in the quartz sericite schist, as exposed in the trenches at 25+50W and 11+00N.

The assay results on various specimens returned widely ranging values up to 6 ounces of silver, 6 percent lead and 9 percent zinc. The copper content was generally less then 1 percent, but specimens with fracture-filled chalcopyrite was not selected. The highest gold value was 0.040 ounces in a specimen with less than 1 percent copper, lead or zinc. The analytical work carried out was geochemical, and this will be discussed under the next section.

GEOCHEMICAL WORK

Introduction:

The entire grid was soil sampled initially in an attempt to establish continuity between the zones of exposed mineralization, and to

explore for new occurrences. Samples of the "B" horizon were taken every 100 meters along lines spaced at 150 meter intervals, and fill-in sampling was carried out on 50 x 75 meter centers in anomalous areas. A total of 1600 soil samples were collected and analyzed for copper, zinc and silver. Samples in selected areas were analyzed for lead.

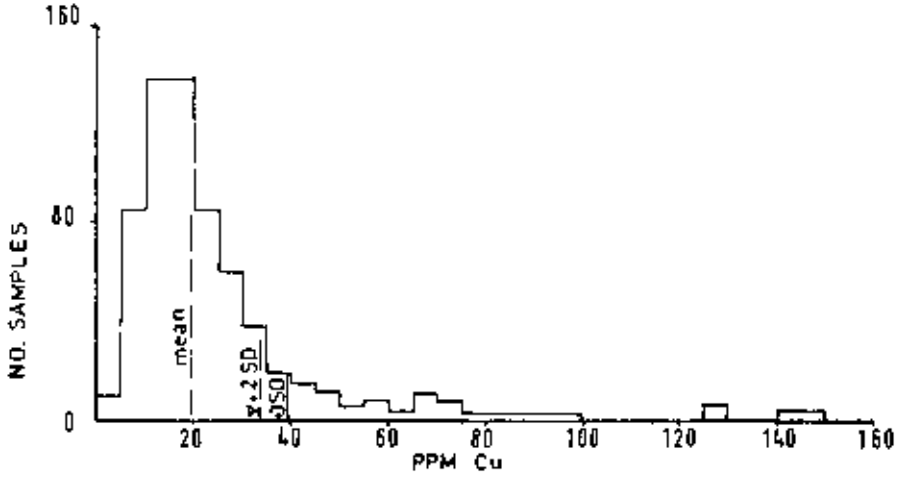
Rock chip samples were taken from all outcrops and analyzed geochemically for copper, zinc and silver, in an attempt to determine background levels for each of the lithological units.

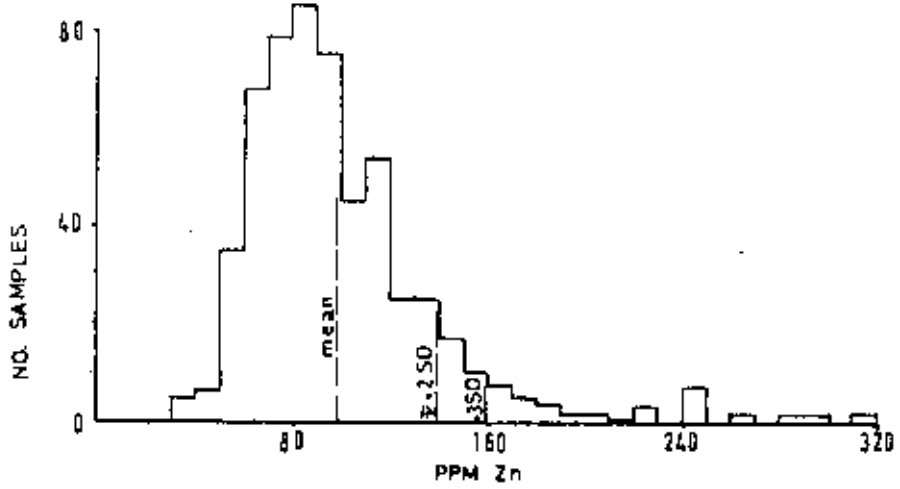
Method:

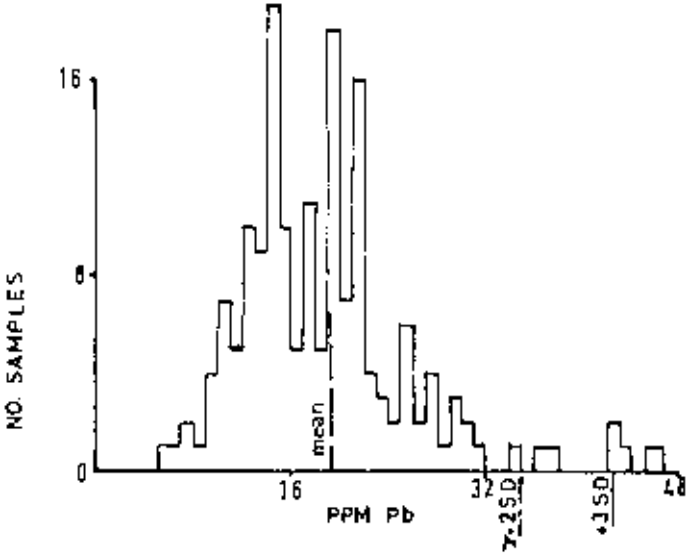
1. The soil samples were taken with a grubhoe and placed in a kraft paper bag designed especially for the purpose. The sample was taken, whenever possible, from the yellow-brown to orange, "B" horizon, which generally occurs at a depth of 15 to 20 cm, and is silty or a sandy silt in most cases. Information as to the colour, grain size, horizon and source of each sample was recorded on computer sheets. No samples were taken in swampy or highly organic areas. The samples were shipped to Bondar-Clegg where they were dried, sieved, the -80 mesh fraction digested in hot aqua regia, and analysis for copper, zinc and silver carried out by atomic absorption.

Rock chip samples consisted of one to two pounds of chips from approximately a one square meter area.

2. The analytical results were plotted on the survey grid, and a sheet contoured for each element. The statistical parameters were calcu-







PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. S. VINCENT

FIG. 5

CANADIAN NICKEL CO LTD
NIMSIC CLAIM GROUP
GEOCHEMICAL HISTOGRAMS

lated and checked against those generated by the histogram plots. The plots are contained in the following text.

Results:

The statistical parameters for copper, zinc and lead are tabulated below. The silver values in the soil are a monotonous 0.2 ppm, except for occasional higher values usually associated with one of the other elements.

	Copper	Zinc	Lead
Mean	25	47	16
Standard Deviation	17	33	12
Mean + 1 St. Dev.	42	80	28
Mean + 2 St. Dev.	59	113	40
Mean + 3 St. Dev.	76	146	52
Number of Samples	1600	1600	1600

In studying the plotted results, values equal to the mean plus 3 standard deviation was regarded as anomalous, and the interval mean + 2 to mean + 3 as possibly anomalous.

The plotted and contoured results are disappointing in their apparent response to mineralization, but the failure to reflect continuity of exposed sulphides is perhaps not surprising when one sees that soil values adjacent to healthy bedrock trenches are also erratic. Closely spaced sampling on 25 x 75 meter centers in the area of the central showings at line 12W is erratic and the contouring does suggest limited continuity for a few hundred meters, but sampling on 25 x 25 meter spacing, or less,

would be required to confirm it. This sampling was continued to the east to line 6+00W to examine the area underlain by the lower contact of the skarn horizon and the upper section of the schist unit where sulphides are hosted in the exposures. In addition to the interval 14+25W to 12+00W, another anomalous area extends to the east from 8+25W to about 5+00W. The area is approximately 300 meters across, and possibly gives the impression of a southerly trend which roughly coincides with the nose of the interpreted easterly-plunging fold. The skarn unit constitutes an excellent marker horizon both geologically and geochemically. Unfortunately, the latter association may effectively mask the response that might be generated by underlying mineralization hosted by the schist, in proximity to the lower skarn contact. Rock chip sampling of skarn exposures along the southern limb show metal values ranging from 50 - 1300 ppm copper, up to 440 ppm zinc and 560 ppm lead. High soil values seem to correlate to facilitate a projection of the skarn horizon around the nose of the fold. However, there are numerous scattered high anomalous soil values in excess of those explained by rock geochemistry which have not been accounted for, and deserve explanation.

Zinc values in excess of 150 ppm in the soil have a wide and erratic distribution, and they were not regarded as significant generally unless there was associated copper and/or lead. The northwest area at 28W x 12N has several zinc values in excess of 300 ppm zinc, and these appear to correlate with an erratic distribution of visible, very finely disseminated sphalerite in the underlying quartz sericite schist.

In conjunction with geological mapping, bedrock exposures were chip sampled and analysed as described previously. Sample numbers and results are recorded on the geological map. Outcrop distribution does not allow a meaningful evaluation of the results relative to rocktype, and it would not be correct to lump them together, considering the different populations represented by the variety.

GEOPHYSICAL

Introduction:

The geophysical surveying was carried out by Mr. Ken Jackson, a competent field operator with seven years' geophysical experience.

Magnetometer readings were taken using an MF-1 fluxgate instrument. The diurnal change was calculated from a base station at camp and stations along the base line. Corrections were made accordingly. Readings were taken at stations spaced at 15 meter intervals along lines spaced at 150 meters. The readings were plotted and contoured as shown on the enclosed map.

Limited electromagnetic surveying was done over selected areas with a VLF instrument of Company design and make. Readings were taken at 25 meter stations, using transmitting station NAA 18.6 KHz in Maine.

The dip angles of the signal were measured and plotted directly in profile. The results are shown on Figure 12.

Discussion:

The presence of pyrrhotite in the eastern exposures around line 0+00 indicated that the magnetometer might be effectively used to locate massive sulphides, and possibly outline structure. The results were disappointing in that neither objective was reached. As the map indicates, the magnetic response consists of scattered one or two-reading highs or lows which very seldom carry through to adjacent survey lines. In the area of the showings where massive pyrrhotite is observed, the response is similar and it does not seem possible to sort out continuity, or any particular structural trend. However, this erratic response is consistent with the irregular distribution of observed mineralization and leads to the conclusion that large sulphide bodies, or continuous mineralization, may not be present.

The only occurrence of magnetite was observed in the skarn at 28+50W x 6+50S where a magnetic signature was defined which carried through for 800 meters. Later examination identified finely disseminated magnetite in the underlying skarn.

Figure 12 illustrates profile plots of the magnetic data and VLF response on a 1:200 scale across areas of interest as defined by the geochemical soil results. The sharp narrow magnetic signature is well illustrated. The area 22+50W to 30+00W and 5+00S was surveyed in detail

because of the exposure of skarn and the relationship of mineralization as observed on the north limb. Erratic geochem responses lend support to the stratigraphic potential of the interval immediately below the contact, and it was regarded as a good target area. The favourable magnetic response is coincident generally with a strong to moderate electromagnetic anomaly illustrated by the "cross-overs". Although disseminated magnetite was found as mentioned, it is open to question whether it accounts for the total magnetic response; particularly since a fair conductor is indicated. Drilling is justified to test the target.

Two hundred and fifty meters to the north, another moderate conductor has an indicated 300 - 400 meter strike length, and no associated magnetic response.

The area 6 - 10W x 0 - 4N was surveyed to evaluate the interpreted nose area of the antiform, and the area underlain by the previously described soil results. Unfortunately, no significant response was recorded.

The low dip angle to the bedding and associated sulphides poses definite constraints on the EM equipment used, and selected areas should be re-surveyed using sophisticated horizontal loop instrumentation for a maximum coupling effect, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the system used in the present program.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The sulphide mineralization is hosted by calcareous quartz sericite schist in proximity to the upper contact with a horizon which varies from skarn to clean crystalline limestone. Pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite occur in erratic lenses, bands, stringers and disseminations which show zonation. Size varies considerably and continuity along strike appears to be limited. The thickness of the mineralized section is not known, but it is expected that that too will vary greatly. The total stratigraphic package consists of fine grained sedimentary rocks which represent a low energy depositional environment. Volcanic content appears minimal, but more definitive studies are required on this aspect.

It is concluded that the mineralization is of a stratabound nature and that the environment is favourable.

2. Soil geochemistry has not been effective in outlining known zones of mineralization, nor in demonstrating continuity between zones. It may well be that much closer sample spacing is necessary, and perhaps 15 meter (50 foot) centers are required. However, it is concluded that a mineralized body of significant dimensions to have an economic potential would be detected on the sample spacing used in the present survey. As with the geophysics, the low dip angle of the bedding and associated sulphides would place some limitation on effectiveness of soil sampling.

3. The geophysical work was not particularly effective in locating and extending the known zones of mineralization, but one area of interest was indicated on the south limb of the fold in the area of 28+50W and 5+50S. The geological evidence enjoys a degree of geochemical support as well, and drilling is justified to assess it.

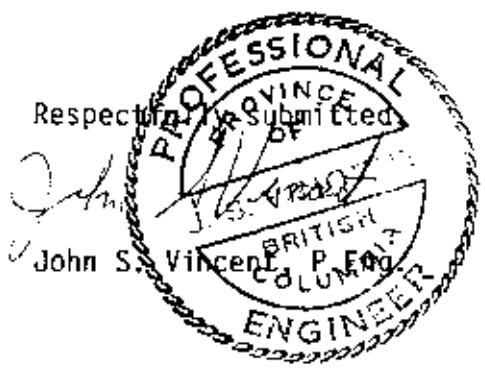
The use of the magnetometer was chosen on the premise that pyrrhotite might be more widespread in bodies with a degree of size and continuity. This does not appear to be the case.

The electromagnetic equipment chosen was not effective, and areas of interest should be re-surveyed utilizing horizontal loop instrumentation.

4. Although the surveys were effective in locating areas for follow-up, it is concluded that the size potential is limited to less than 3 million tons, and thus not of interest to Canico.

If exploration is to be continued, and the limited size potential is not a deterrent, it is recommended that the PEM electromagnetic system by applied to the areas of interest. Percussion drilling could then be carried out to test stratigraphic sections hosting known sulphides, and those underlain by anomalous geophysical and/or geochemical responses.

Respectfully submitted,



John S. Vincent, P.Eng.

JSV:jlc

NIMSIC CLAIM GROUP

EXPENDITURES, 1977

Personnel:		
E. N. Hunter, 52 days @ $115.44		$ 6,002.88
K. Jackson, 45 days @ $ 87.01		3,915.45
		$ 9,918.33
Subsistence:		
Food - 97 man days @ $10.50		1,018.50
Transportation:		
a) Vehicle rental (truck camper unit) 2½ mos. @ $856		2,140.00
b) Fuel & maintenance		668.00
Analytical:		
a) Geochemical	$5,521.75	
b) Assay	615.00	
c) Supplies	65.30	6,202.05
(Invoices attached)		
Miscellaneous Field Supplies:		
Maps, photos, reproduction		517.00
Report Preparation:		
Hunter, 10 days @ $115.44		1,154.40
Drafting, 10 days @ $103		1,030.00
		$ 22,648.28

Respectfully submitted,

John S. Vincent, P. Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. S. VINCENT

CERTIFICATE

1. I, Edward N. Hunter, of 709-1075 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C., am employed as a senior geologist by the Canadian Nickel Company Limited.

2. I graduated from U.B.C. in 1970 with a B.Sc. in geology.

3. Since graduation, I have been steadily employed by the Canadian Nickel Company Limited in mineral exploration in Canada, the U.S.A. and Mexico.

4. I hereby verify that the work program described in the attached report was carried out by me.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward N. Hunter.

Ed Hunter

CERTIFICATE

1. I, John S. Vincent, P.Eng., reside at 4859 - 12A Avenue, Delta, B.C. and am employed as District Geologist for Southwestern Canada, by Canadian Nickel Company Limited.

2. I graduated from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, with a B.Sc. in 1959 and from McGill University, with an M.Sc. in 1962.

3. Since graduation, I have been steadily employed in mineral exploration both in the field and producing mines.

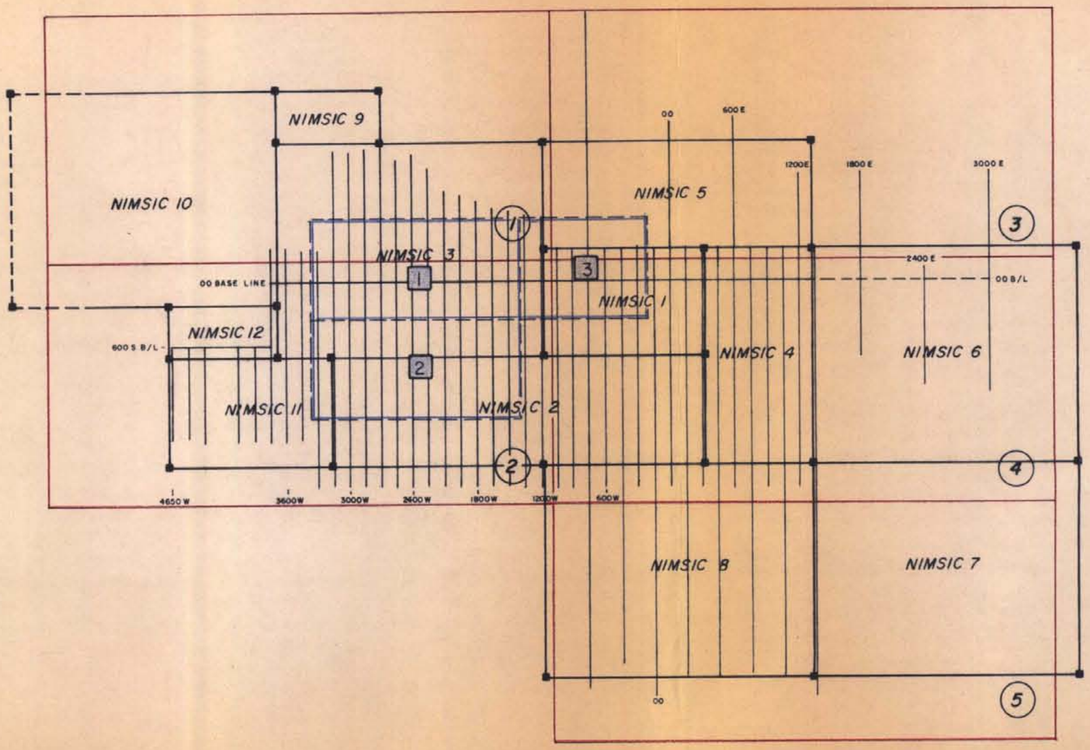
4. I am a member in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada, and the Association of Professional Engineers for the Province of British Columbia.

5. I hereby verify that the work program described in the attached report was carried out under my supervision, and the itemized expenditures are accurate.

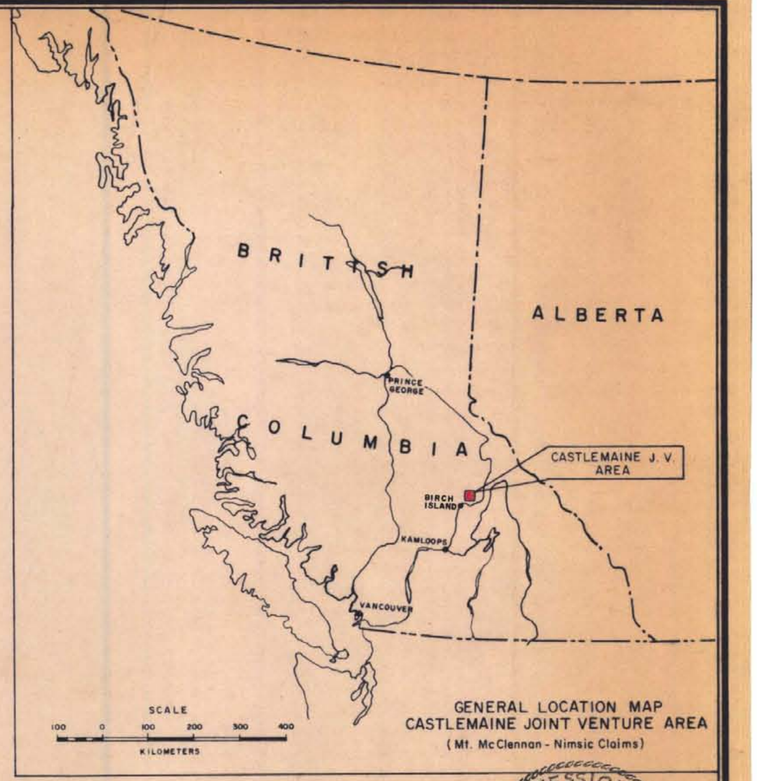
Respectfully submitted,

John S. Vincent, P.Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. S. VINCENT



N



GENERAL LOCATION MAP
CASTLEMAINE JOINT VENTURE AREA
(Mt. McClennan - Nimsic Claims)

6603

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. S. VINCENT

GRID LOCATION PLAN
CASTLEMAINE JOINT VENTURE - AREA
NIMSIC CLAIMS - Mt. McCLENNAN AREA, BC.

SCALE
1000 0 1000 2000
METERS

(#) 1:5000 Scale Detail Sheet Number (Geology - Mag - Geochem)

[#] 1:200 Scale Detail Sheet Number (VLF EM Survey Only)

6603

9 Biotite Granodiorite, locally abundant magnetite

8 Andesite, locally vesicular with carbonate fillings

7 Quartz-Epidote-Chlorite Skarn, commonly pyritic and magnetic

6 Laminated Limestone, 6a Skarny Limestone, 6b Platey Limestone

5 Graphite Schist, calcareous, commonly very pyritic

4 Quartz-Chlorite Schist, generally slightly calcareous

3 Quartz-Sericite-Chlorite Schist, 3a Purple, 3b Calcareous

2 Quartzite, 2a Red micaceous quartzite

1 Quartz-Sericite Schist, locally chloritic, 1a Graphite quartz-sericite schist.

Trench

Fair Weather Road

Diamond Drill Hole

Swamp

Geological Boundary, approximate

Bedding

Minor Fold Plunge

Fault Zone

Outcrop, Rock Chip Sample Location and Number, Assay Values in parts per million for Cu/Pb/Zn

3567 12/30/55

Elevation Contours

1525 m 5000'

SHEET INDEX

1	3
2	4
	5

TRUE NORTH
24°30' MAGNETIC NORTH

2000 m N

1000 m N

5000 m W

4000 m W

3000 m W

2000 m W

1525 m 5000'

1616 m 5300'

1555 m 5100'

1494 m 4900'

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603
MAP NO.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J.S. VINCENT

3602 9/11/8

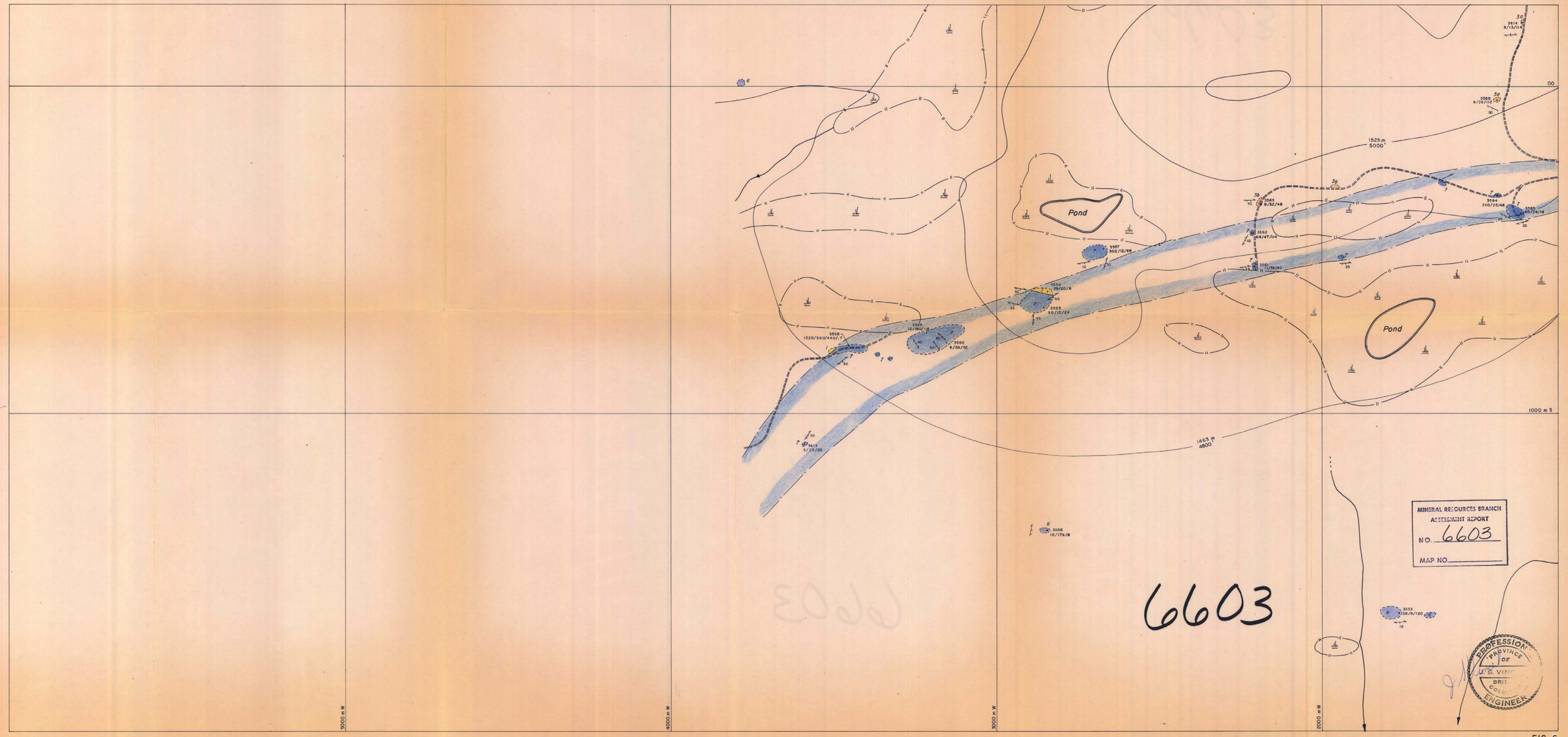
3598 10/2/6

3599 12/5/63

3615 2/10/185

FIG. 6

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. — GEOLOGY SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 5



6603

FIG. 6

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. - GEOLOGY SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 5

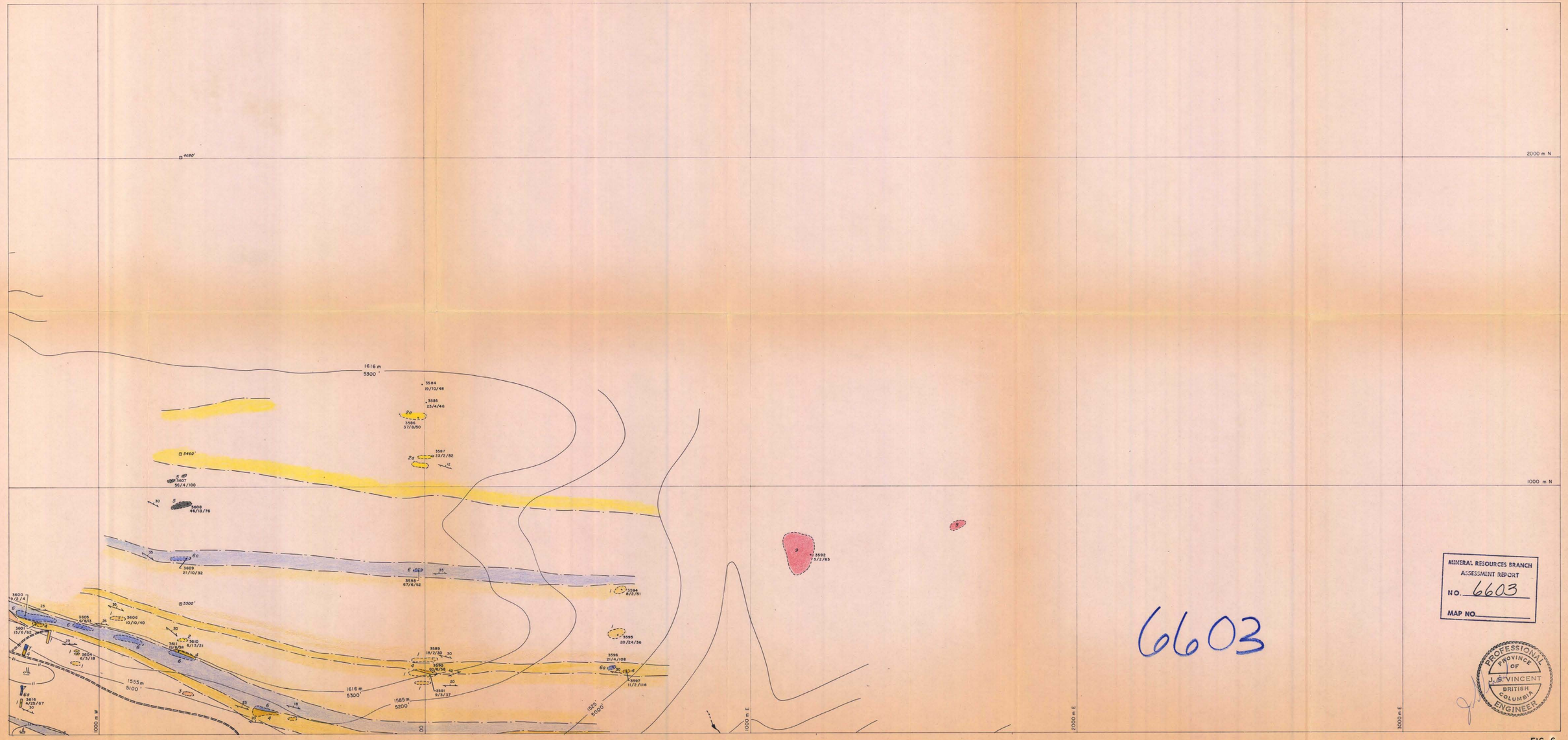


FIG. 6

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. – GEOLOGY SURVEY SHEET 3 OF 5

6603

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603
MAP NO.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. S. VINCENT

FIG. 6

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. - GEOLOGY SURVEY SHEET 4 OF 5

6603

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603
MAP NO.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J.S. VINCENT

FIG. 6

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. - GEOLOGY SURVEY SHEET 5 OF 5

6603

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603
MAP NO.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. G. VINCENT

FIG. 7

(1:5000 m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. – COPPER SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 5

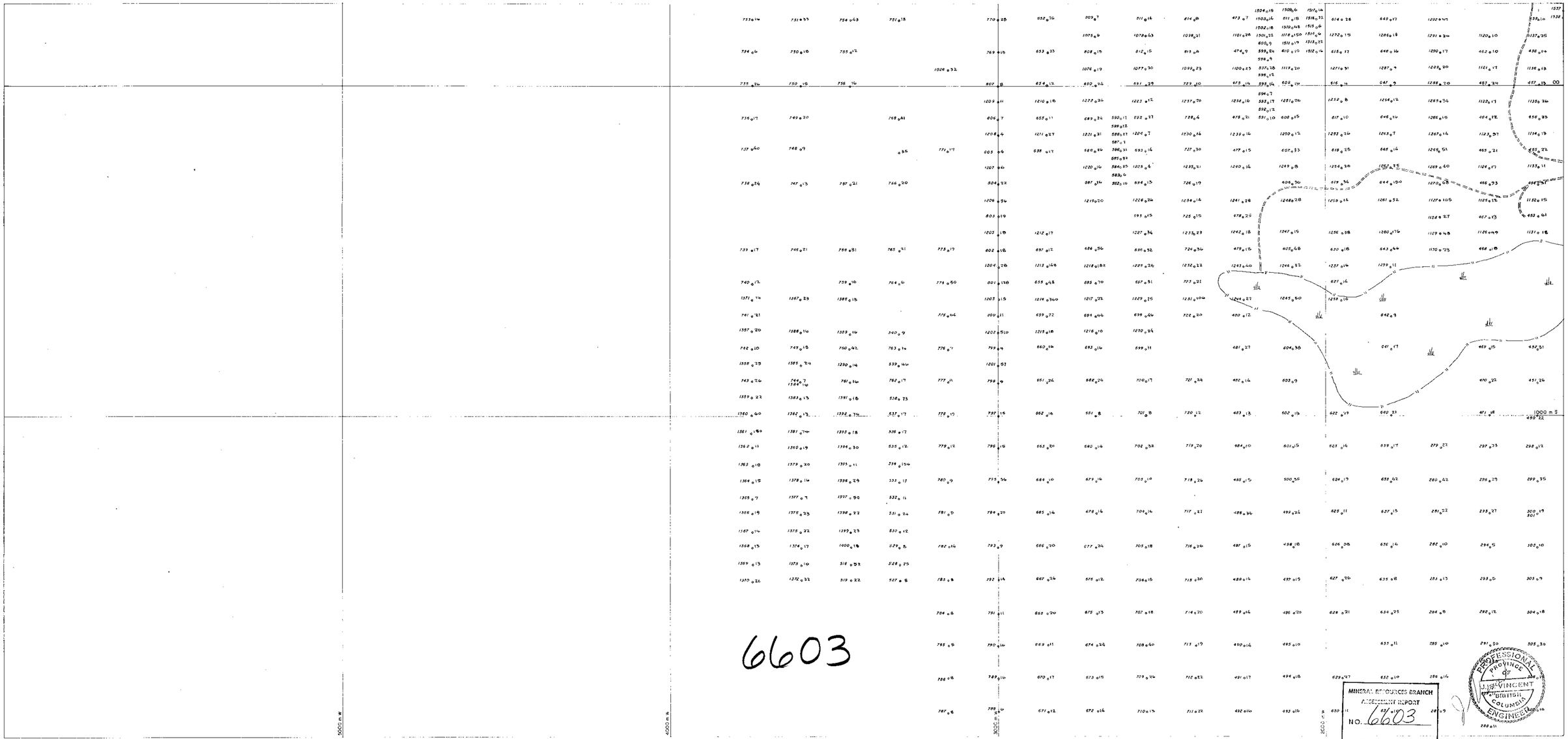


FIG. 7

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT McCLENNAN AREA B.C. - COPPER SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 5

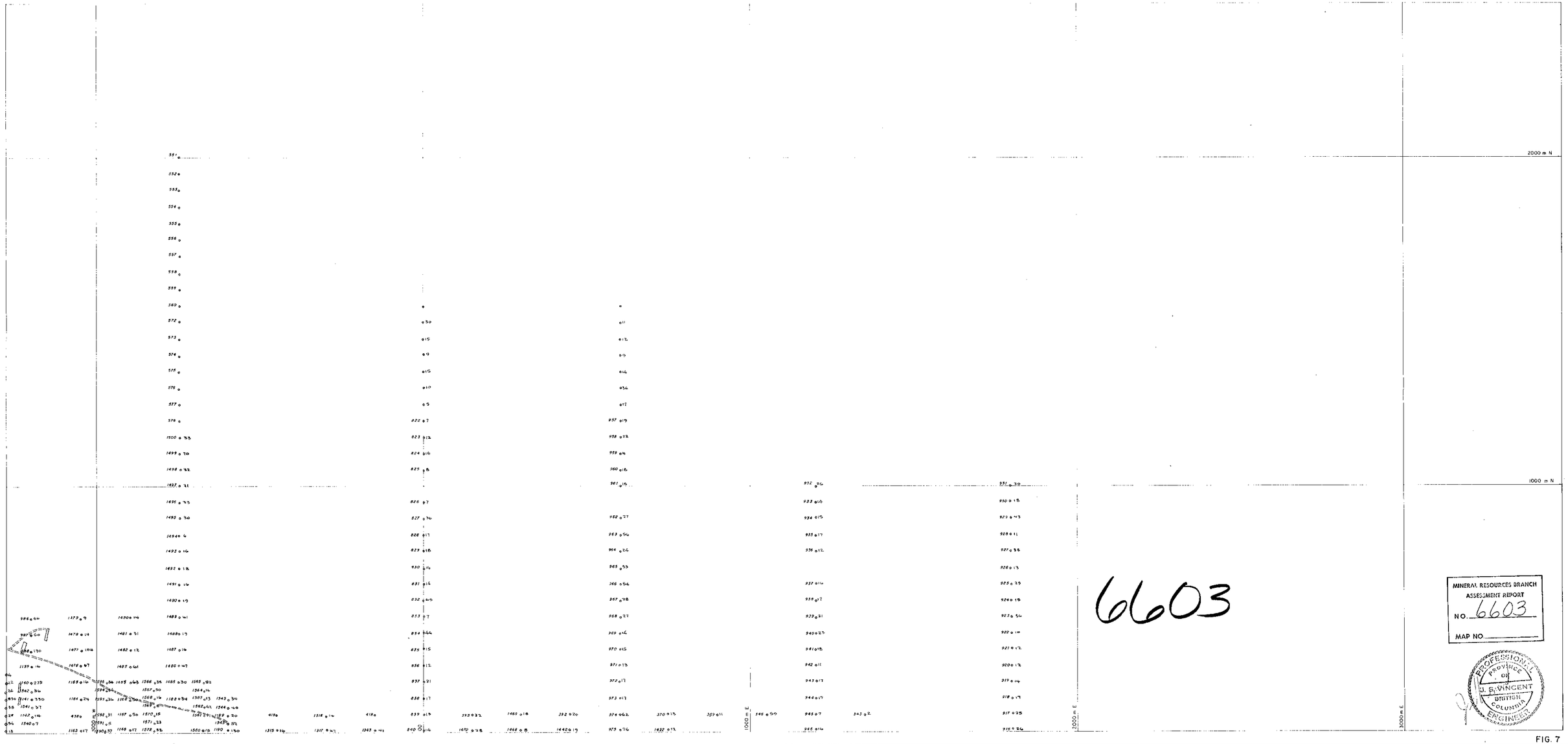


FIG. 7

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. – COPPER SURVEY SHEET 3 OF 5

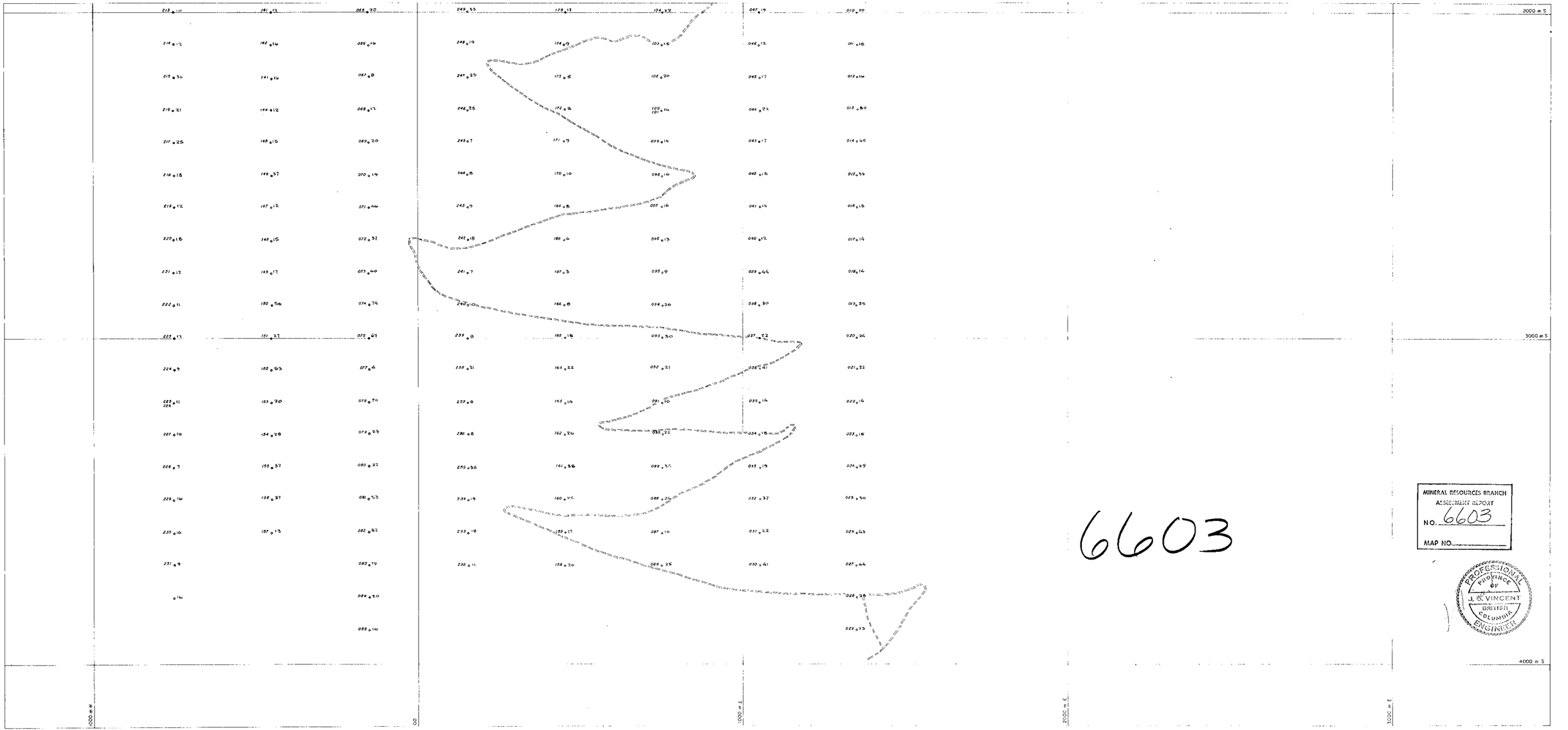
6603

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603
MAP NO.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J.S. VINCENT

FIG. 7

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. - COPPER SURVEY SHEET 4 OF 5



MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603
MAP NO.

6603

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF
J. G. VINCENT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

FIG. 7

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. - COPPER SURVEY SHEET 5 OF 5

6603

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603
MAP NO.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF
J. D. VINCENT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

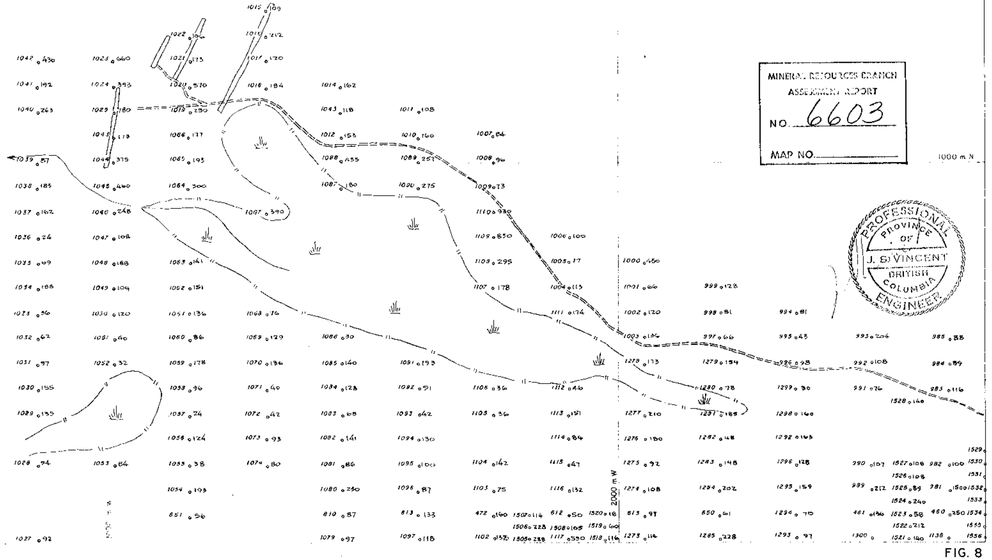


FIG. 8

(1" = 2000 m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. ZINC SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 5

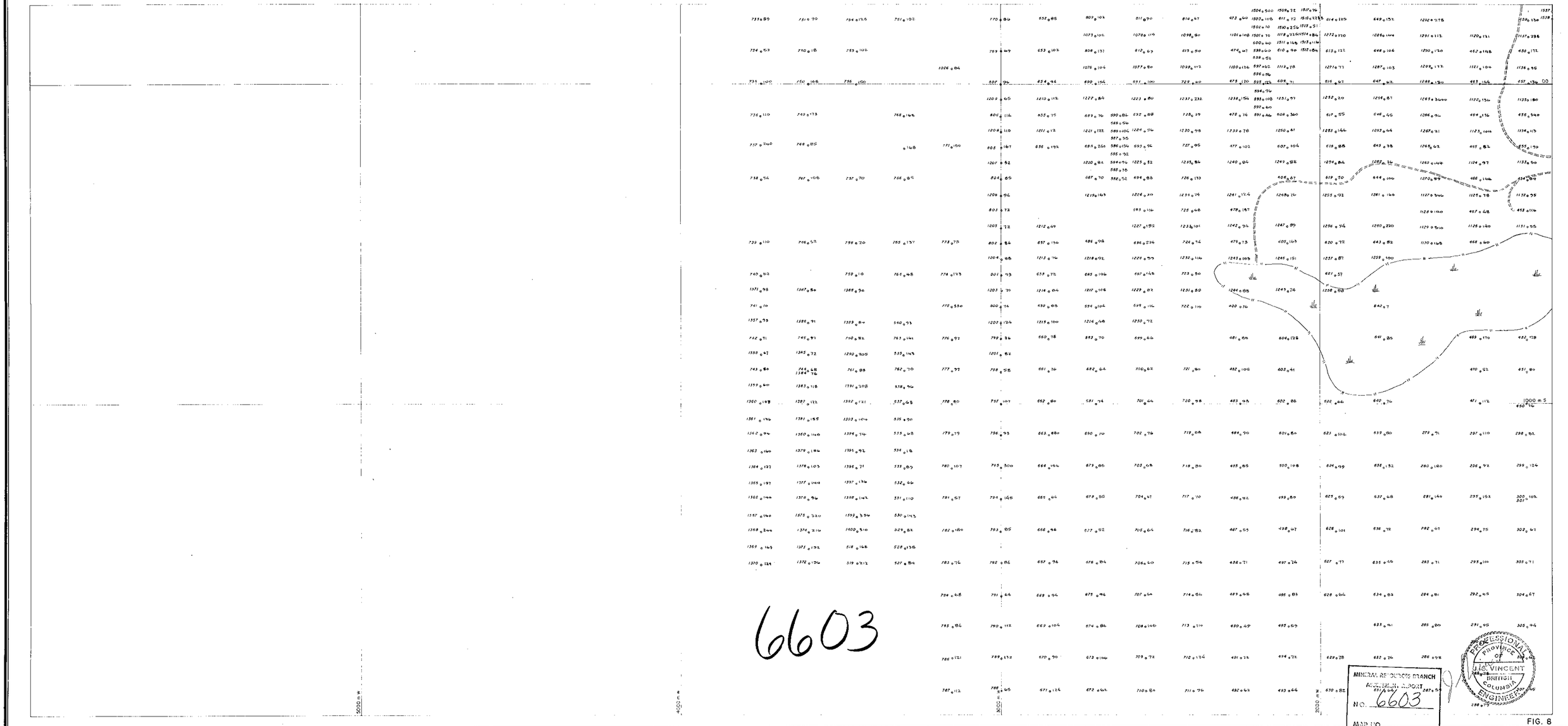
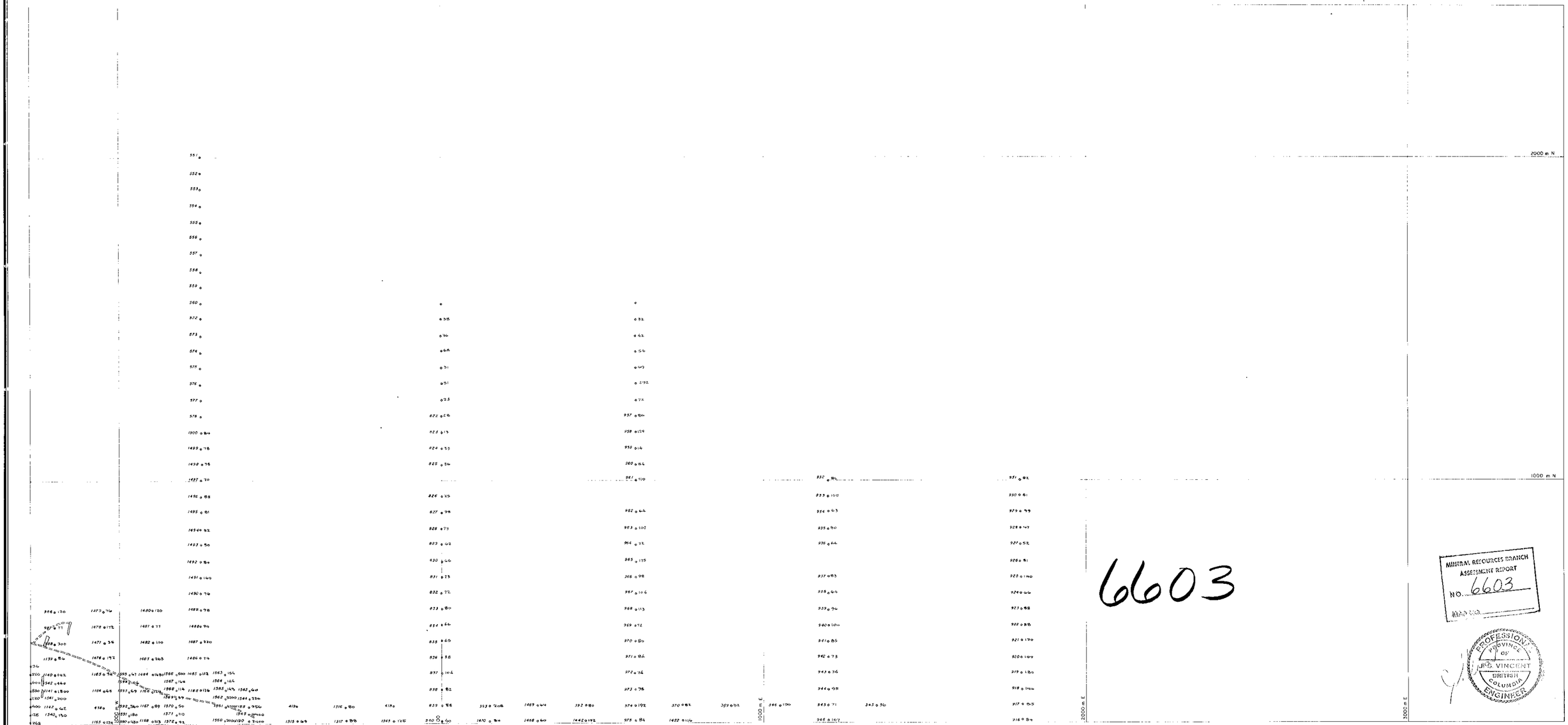


FIG. 8

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. - ZINC SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 5



6603

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J.R.S. VINCENT

FIG. 8

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C.- ZINC SURVEY SHEET 3 OF 5

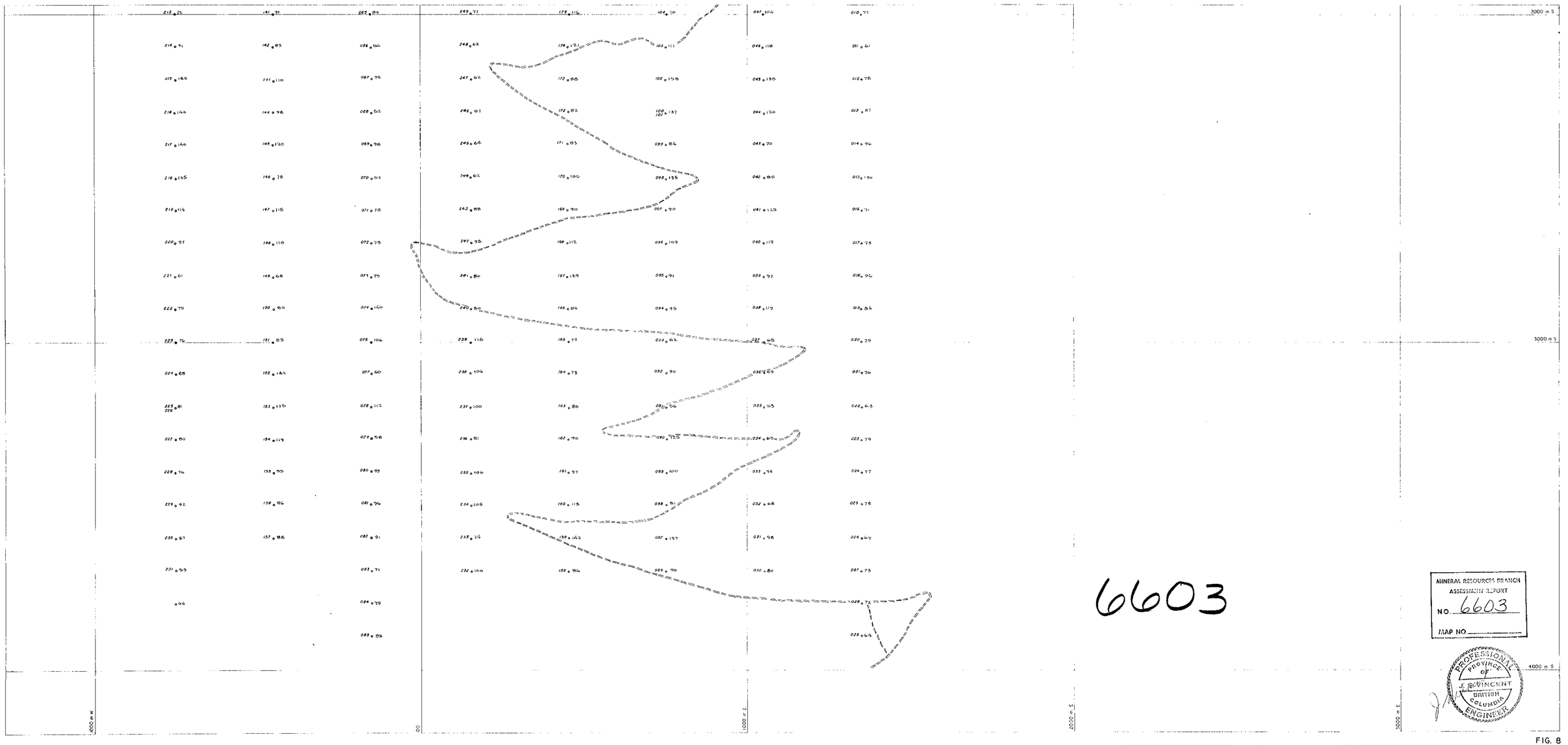
6603

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603
MAP NO.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF
M.G. VINCENT
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
ENGINEER

FIG. 8

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. - ZINC SURVEY SHEET 4 OF 5



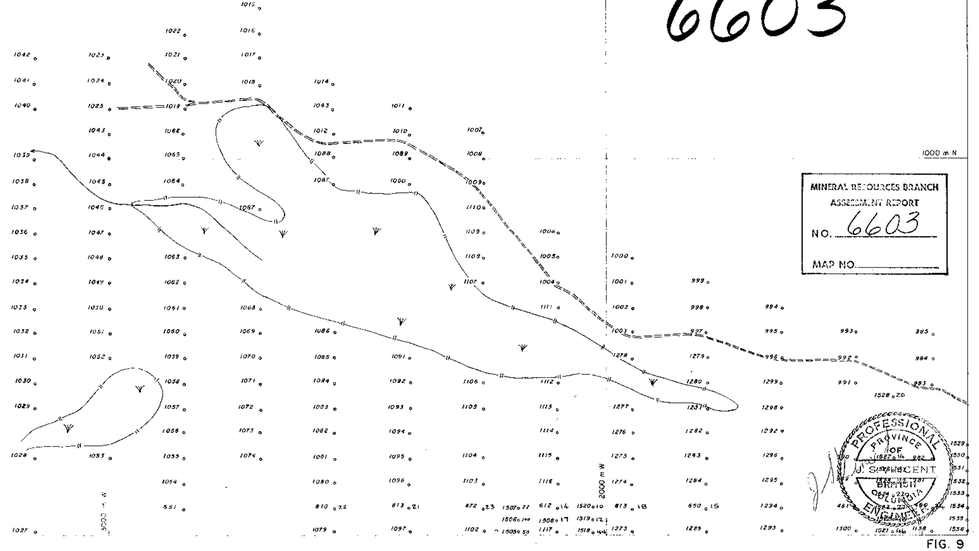
6603

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603
MAP NO.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. SCOTT VINCENT

FIG. 8

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. - ZINC SURVEY SHEET 5 OF 5



6603

FIG. 9

(1:5000 m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. – LEAD SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 5

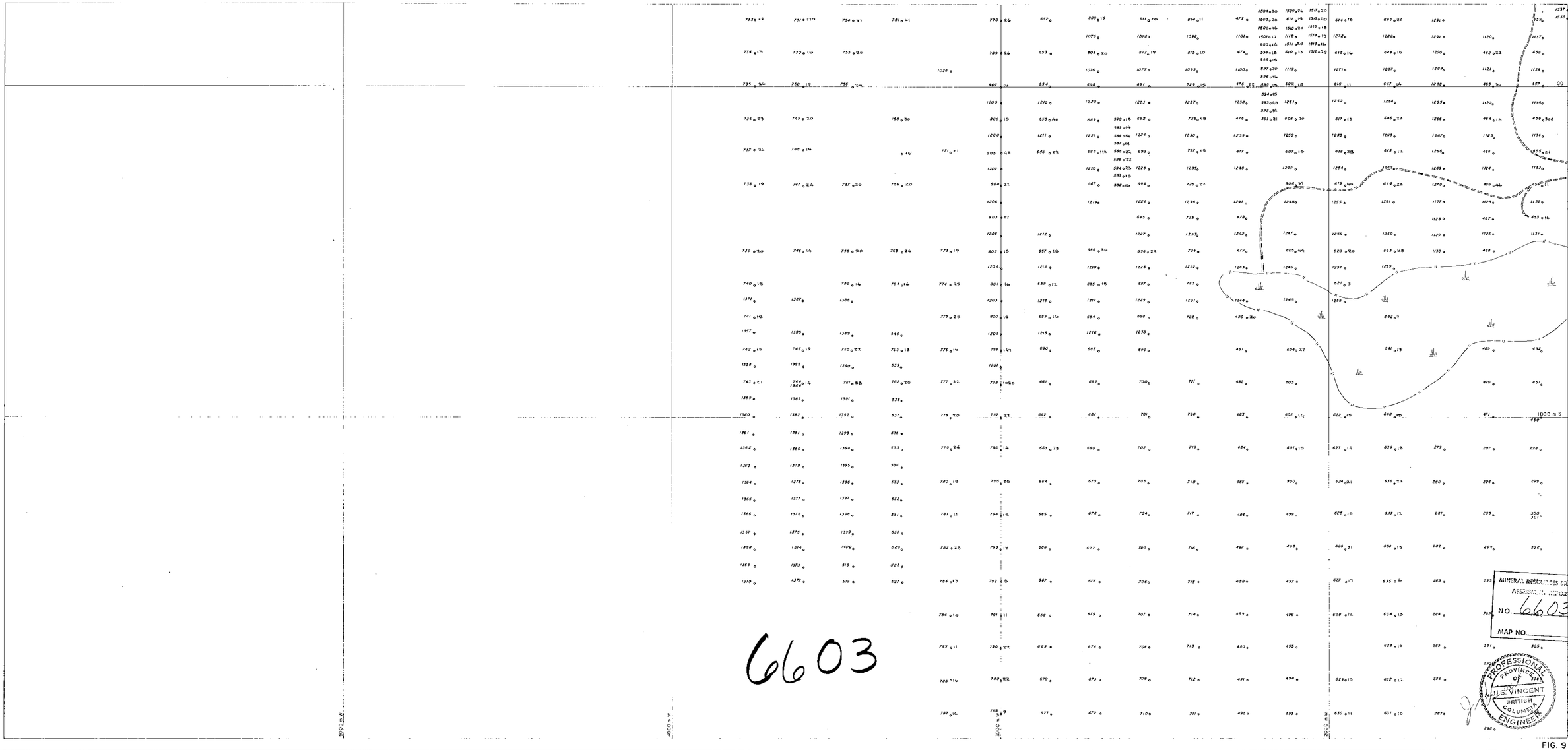
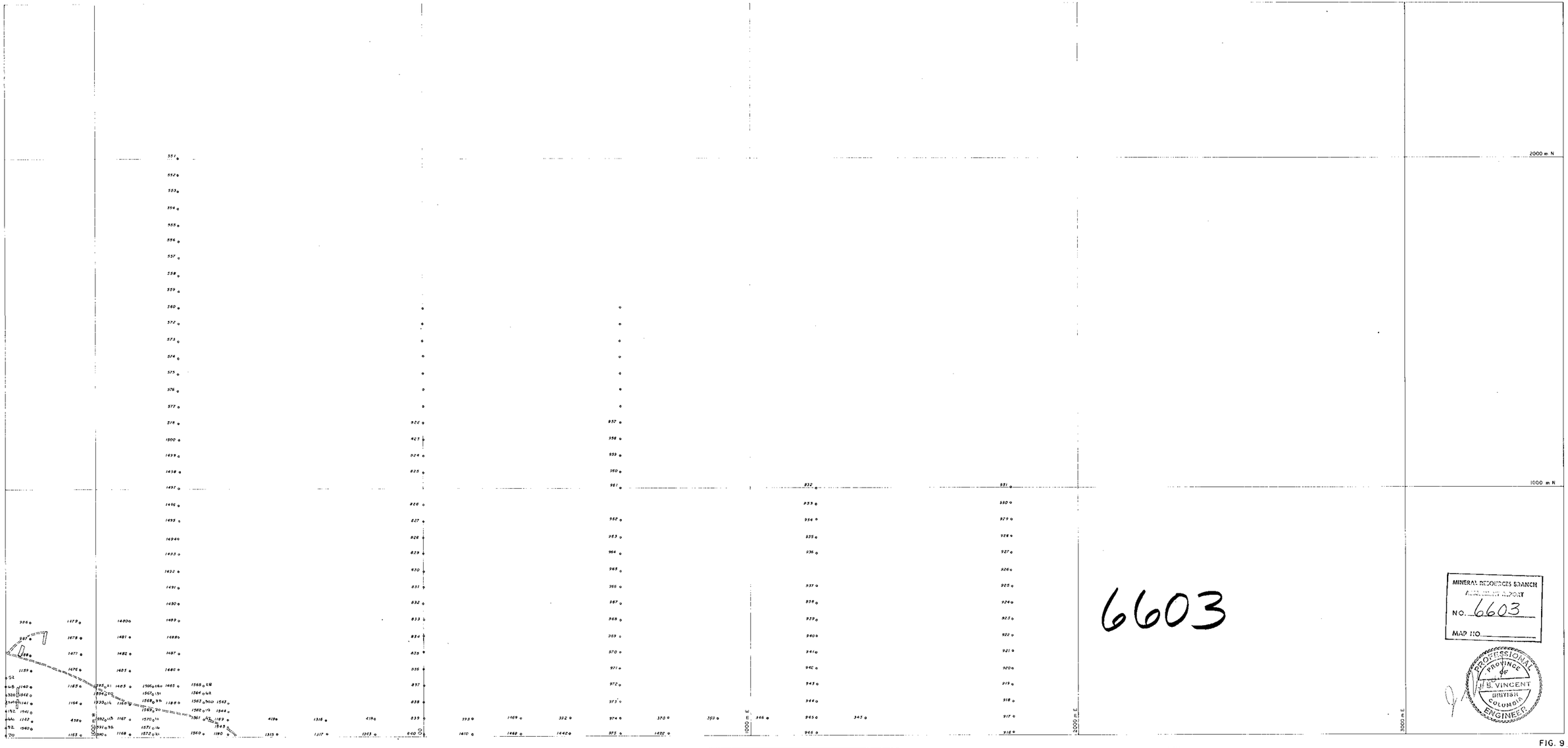


FIG. 9

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. - LEAD SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 5



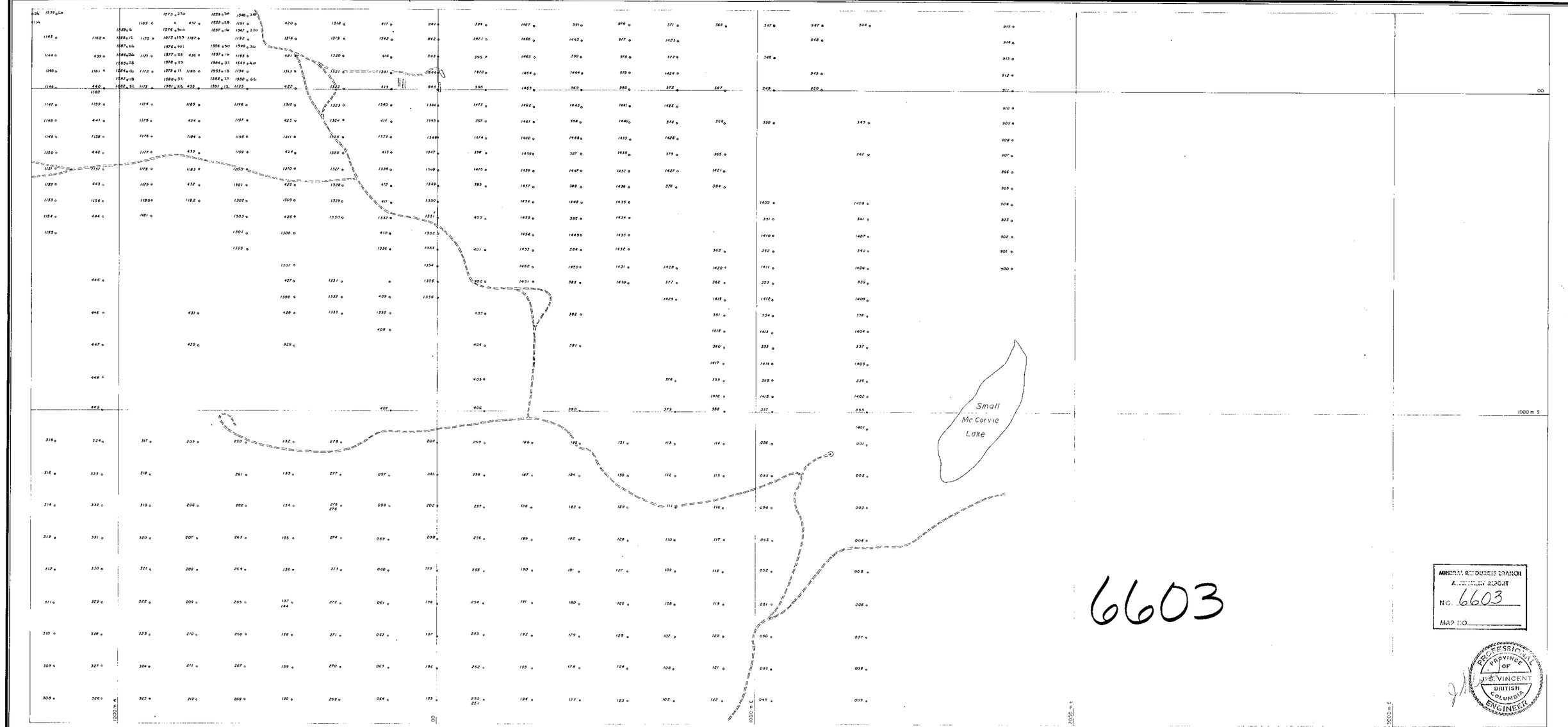
6603

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603
MAP NO.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J.S. VINCENT

FIG. 9

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. - LEAD SURVEY SHEET 3 OF 5



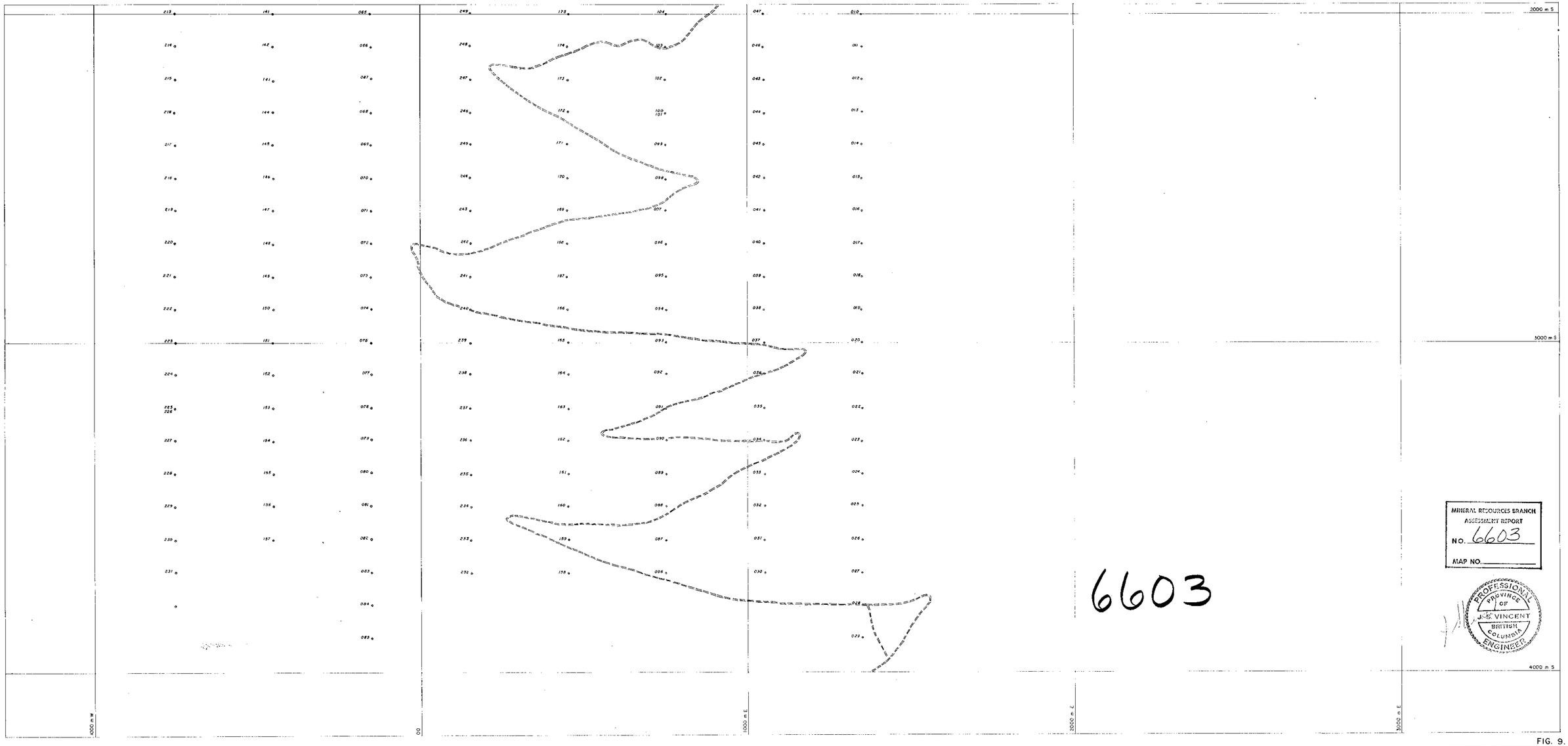
6603

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603
MAP NO.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J.D. VINCENT

FIG. 9

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. - LEAD SURVEY SHEET 4 OF 5



6603

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603
MAP NO.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J.S. VINCENT

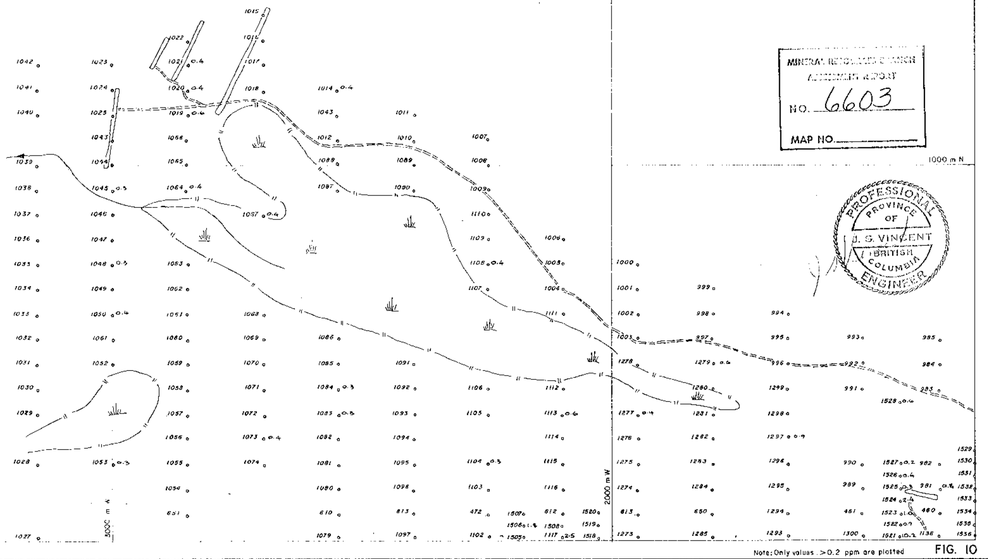
FIG. 9.

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. – LEAD SURVEY SHEET 5 OF 5

6603

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603
MAP NO.

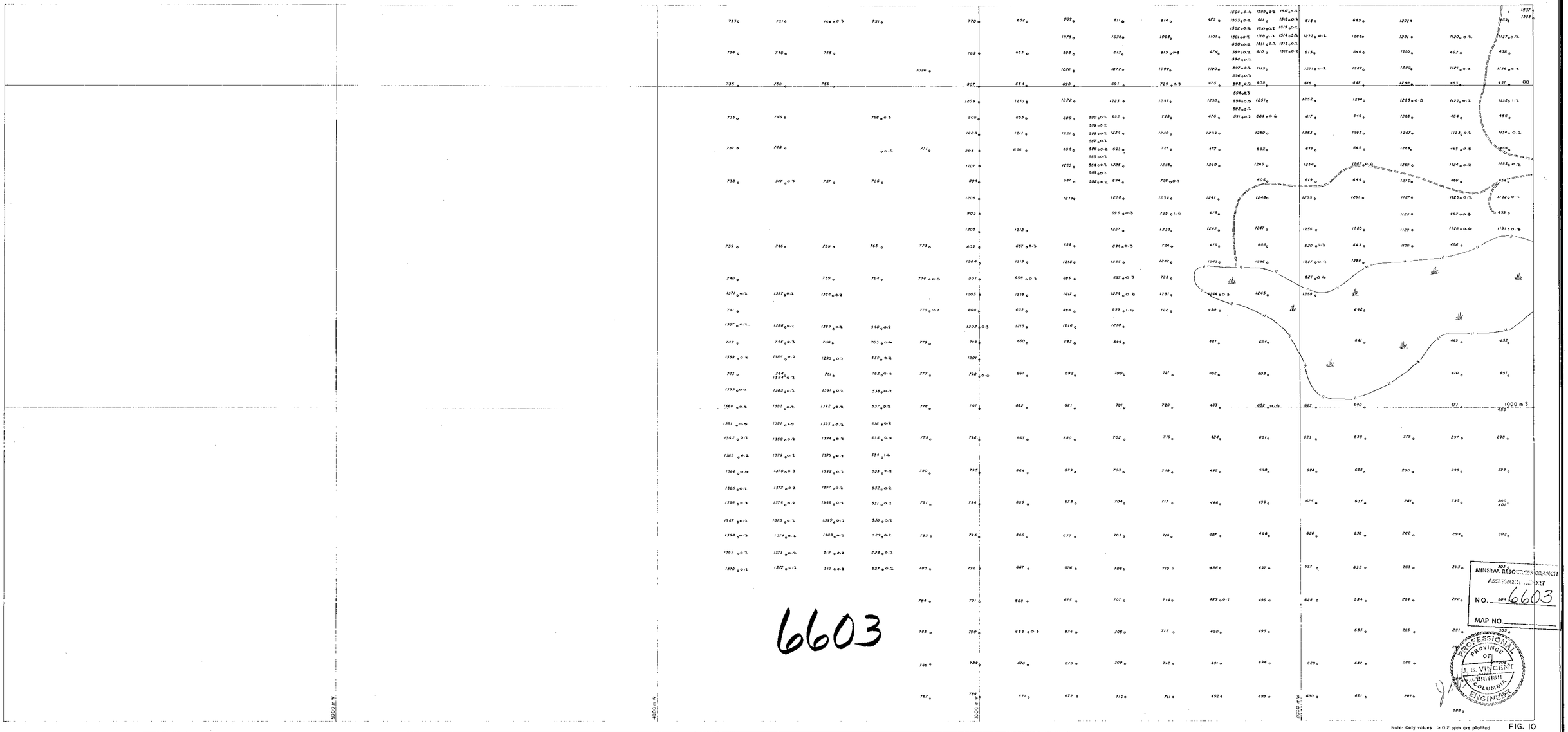
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. S. VINCENT



Note: Only values >0.2 ppm are plotted

FIG. 10

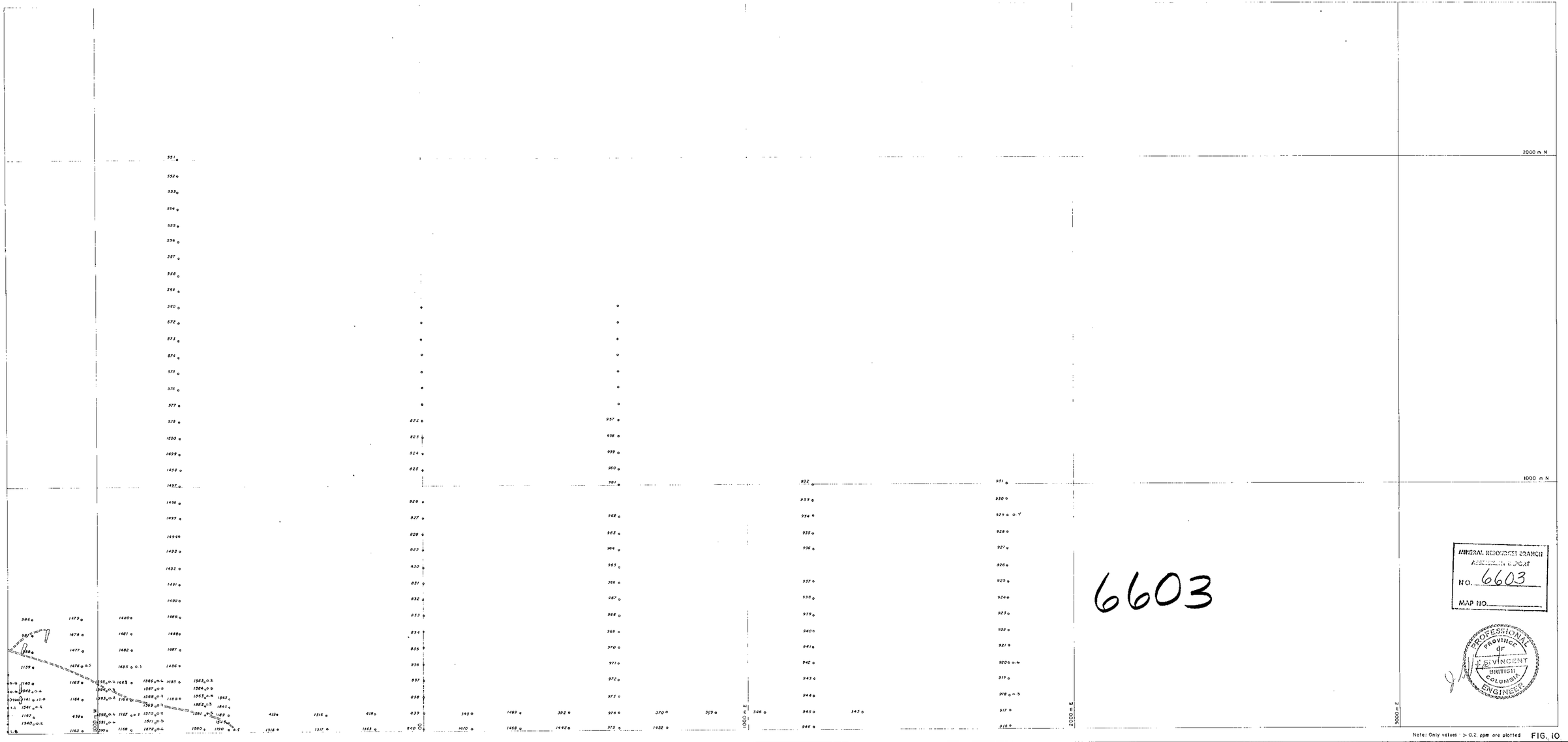
(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. - SILVER SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 5



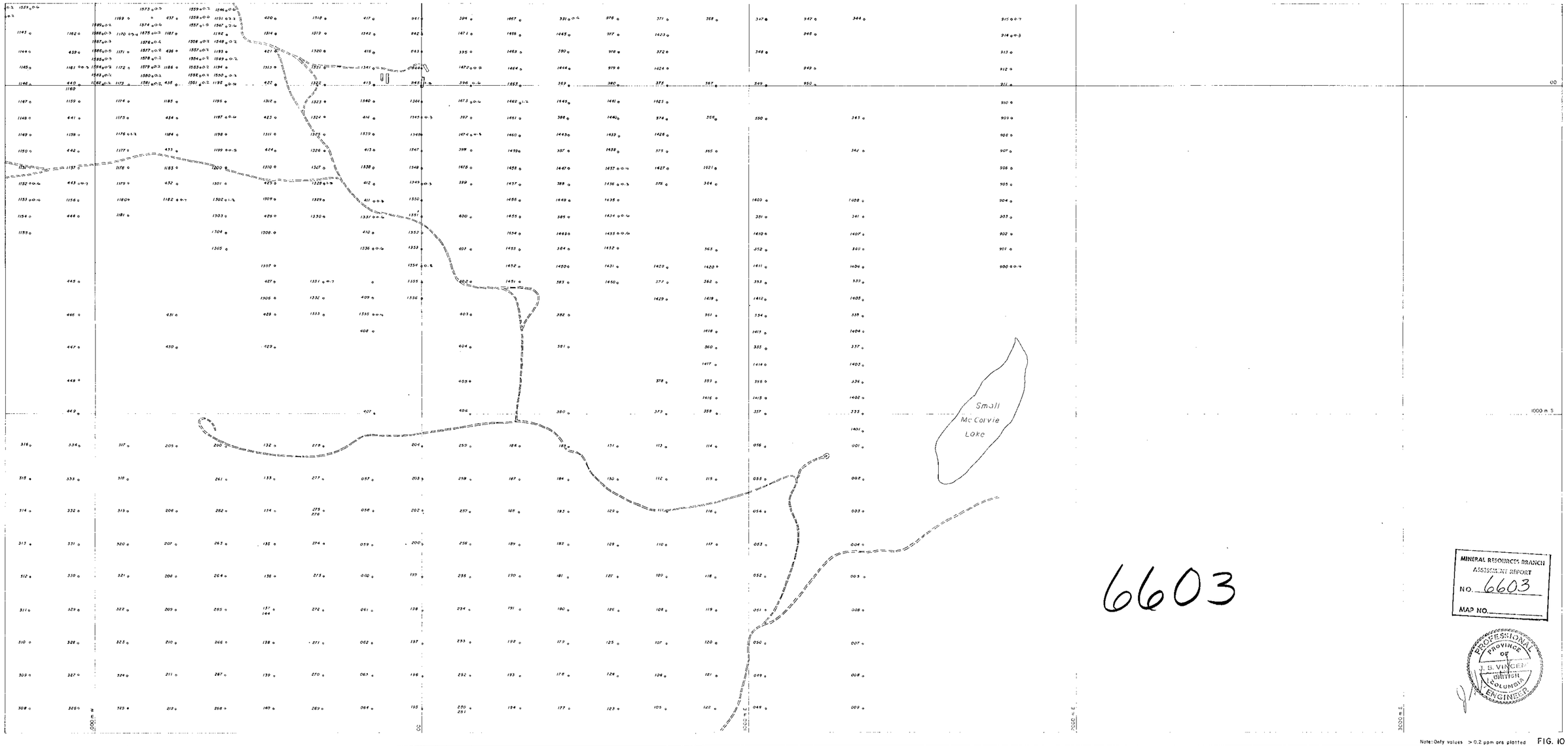
Note: Only values > 0.2 ppm are plotted

FIG. 10

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. - SILVER SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 5



(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. — SILVER SURVEY SHEET 3 OF 5



6603

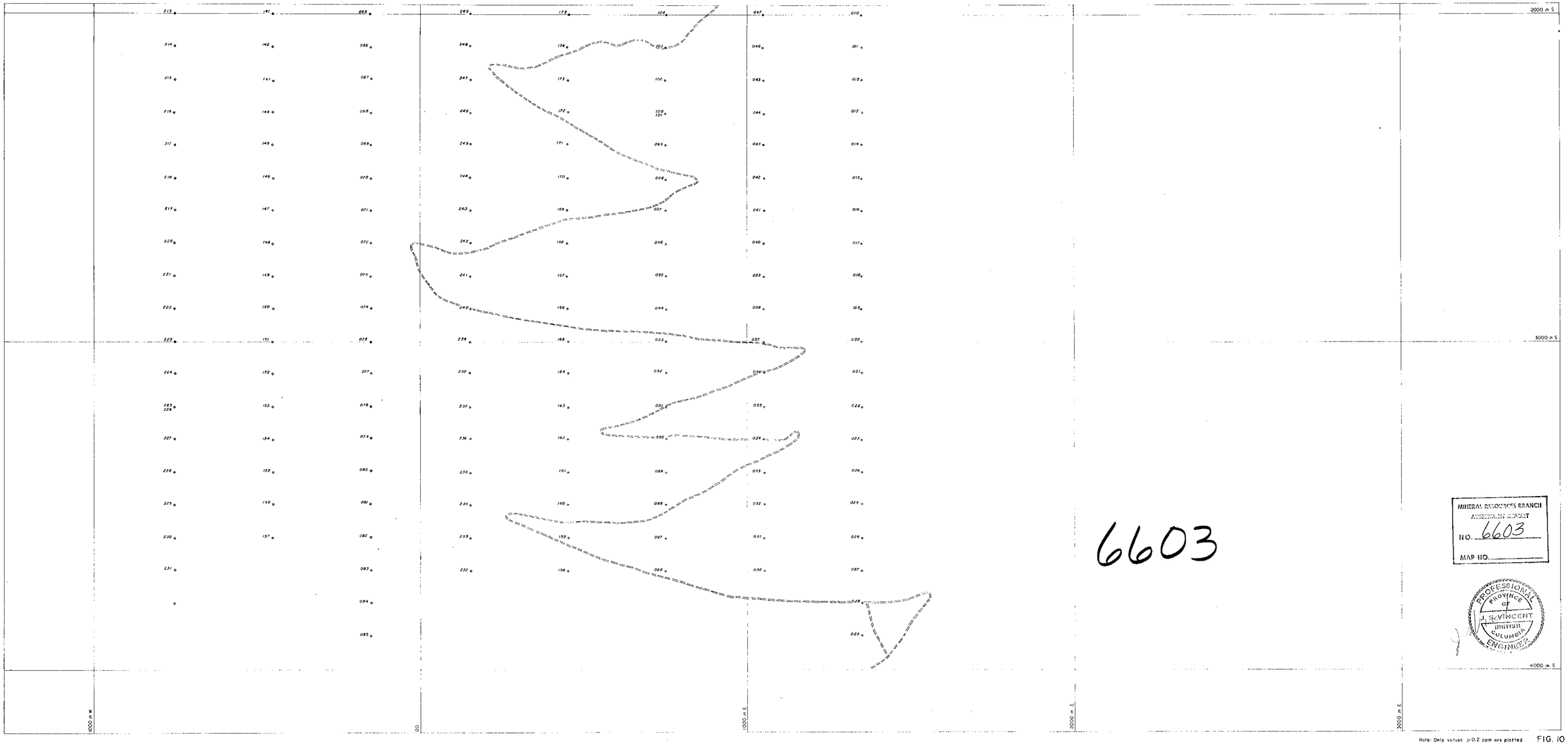
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603
MAP NO.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. G. VINCENT

Note: Only values > 0.2 ppm are plotted

FIG. 10

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. - SILVER SURVEY SHEET 4 OF 5



6603

Note: Only values >0.2 ppm are plotted.

FIG. 10

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. - SILVER SURVEY SHEET 5 OF 5

6603

NIMSIC No. 10

NIMSIC No. 9

NIMSIC No. 3

LEGEND

Instrument Scintrex MP1 Magnetometer
Contour Interval 200 Gammas
Station Interval 60.0 meters
1000 Gamma Contour Line
200 Gamma Contour Line

SHEET INDEX

1	3
2	4
	5

TRUE NORTH
1970.0 MAGNETIC NORTH

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603
MAP NO.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF
J. D. VINCENT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

5000 m W
4000 m W
3000 m W
2000 m W
2000 m N
1000 m N

FIG. 11

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. — MAG SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 5

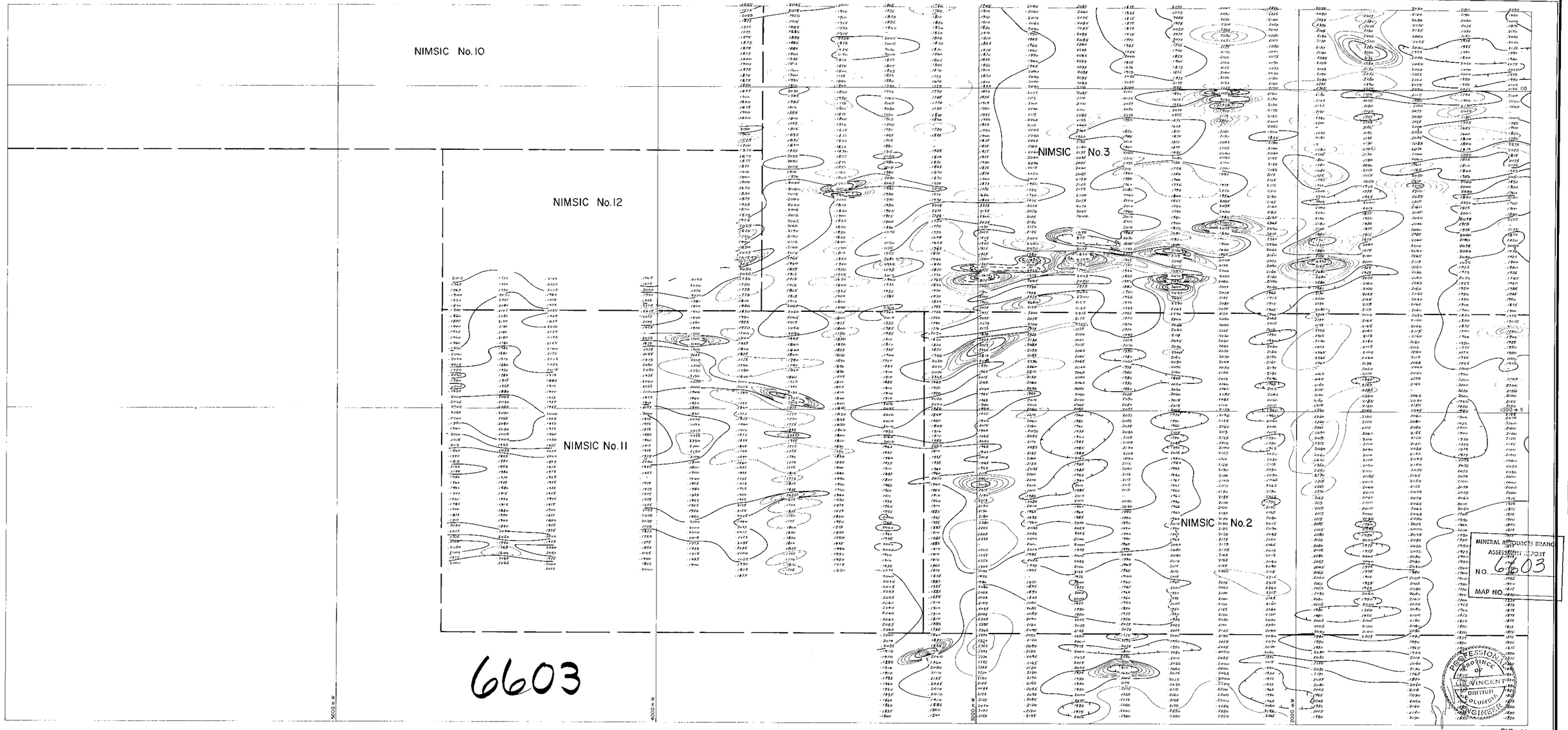


FIG. 11

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. — MAG SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 5

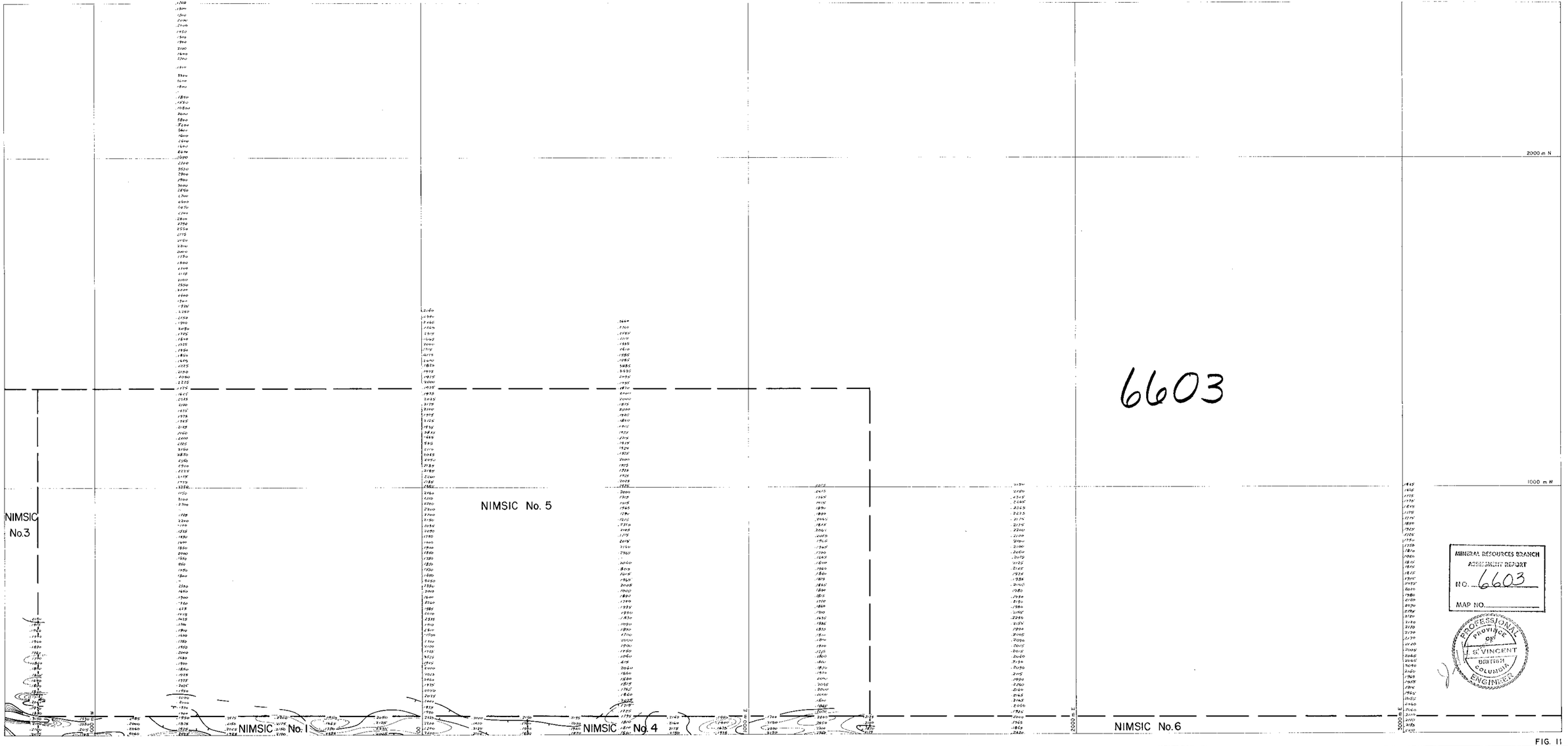
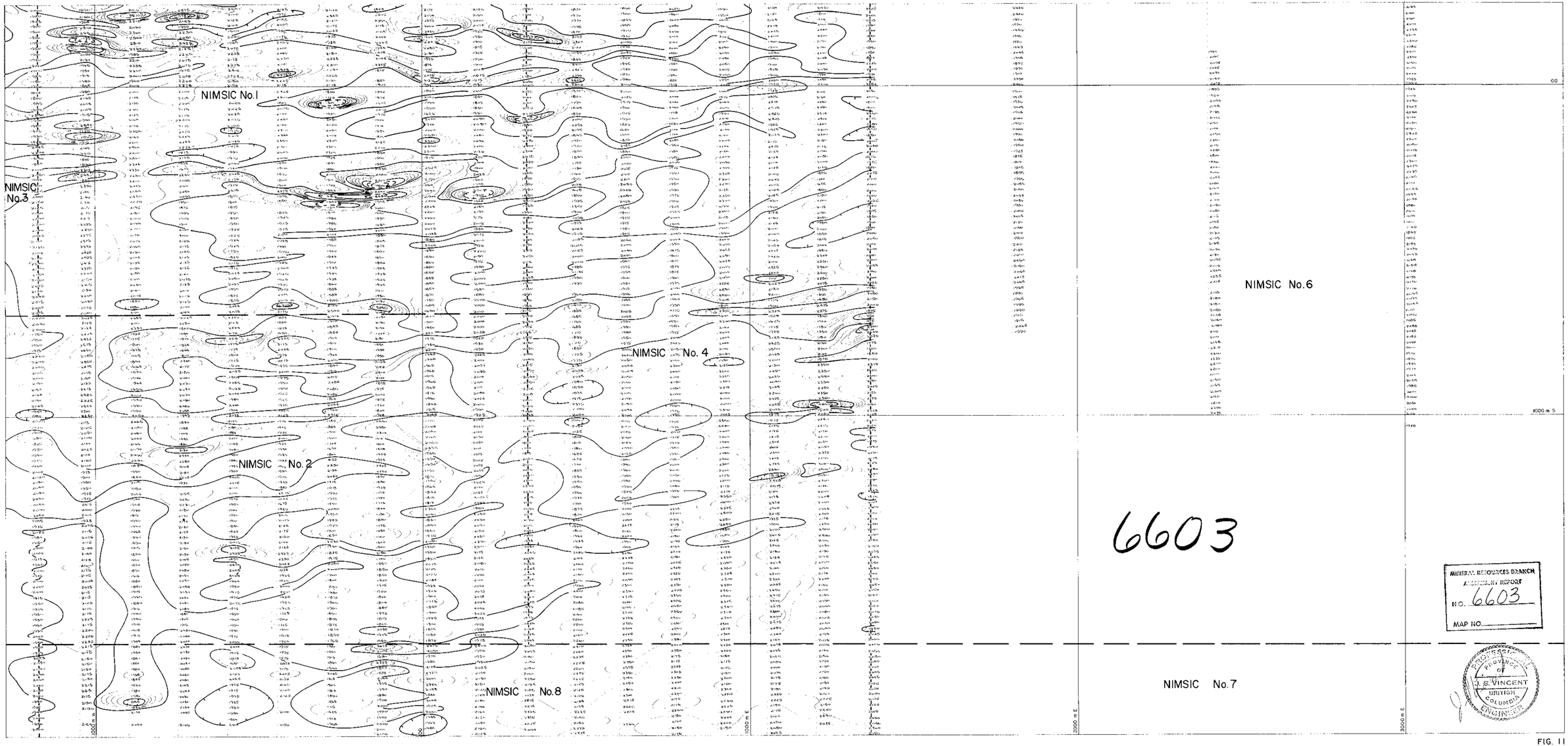


FIG. 11

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C.— MAG SURVEY SHEET 3 OF 5



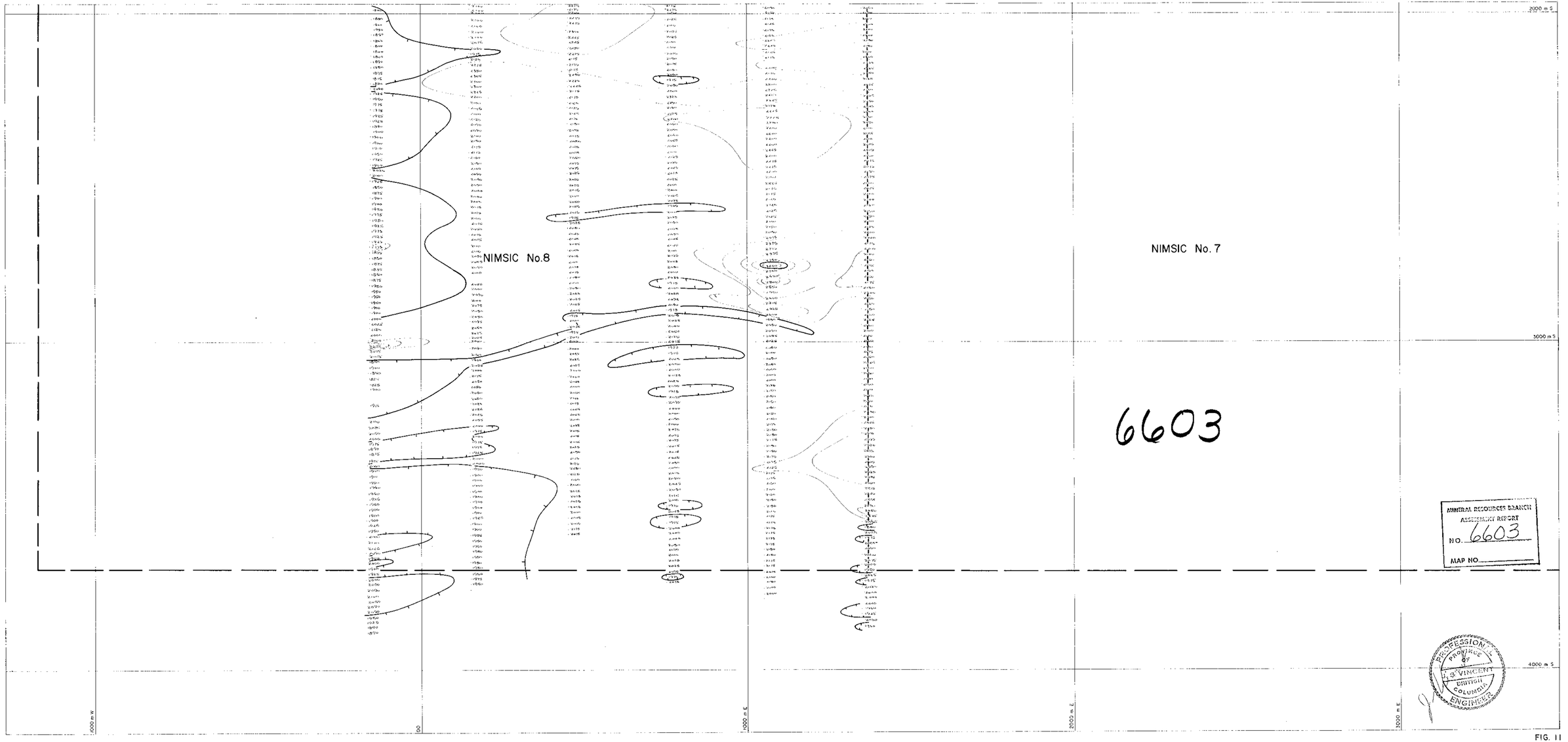
6603

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603
MAP NO.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF
J. S. VINCENT
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
ENGINEER

FIG. 11

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. - MAG SURVEY SHEET 4 OF 5



6603

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603
MAP NO.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF
B.C. VINCENT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

FIG. 11

(1:5000m Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C. - MAG SURVEY SHEET 5 OF 5

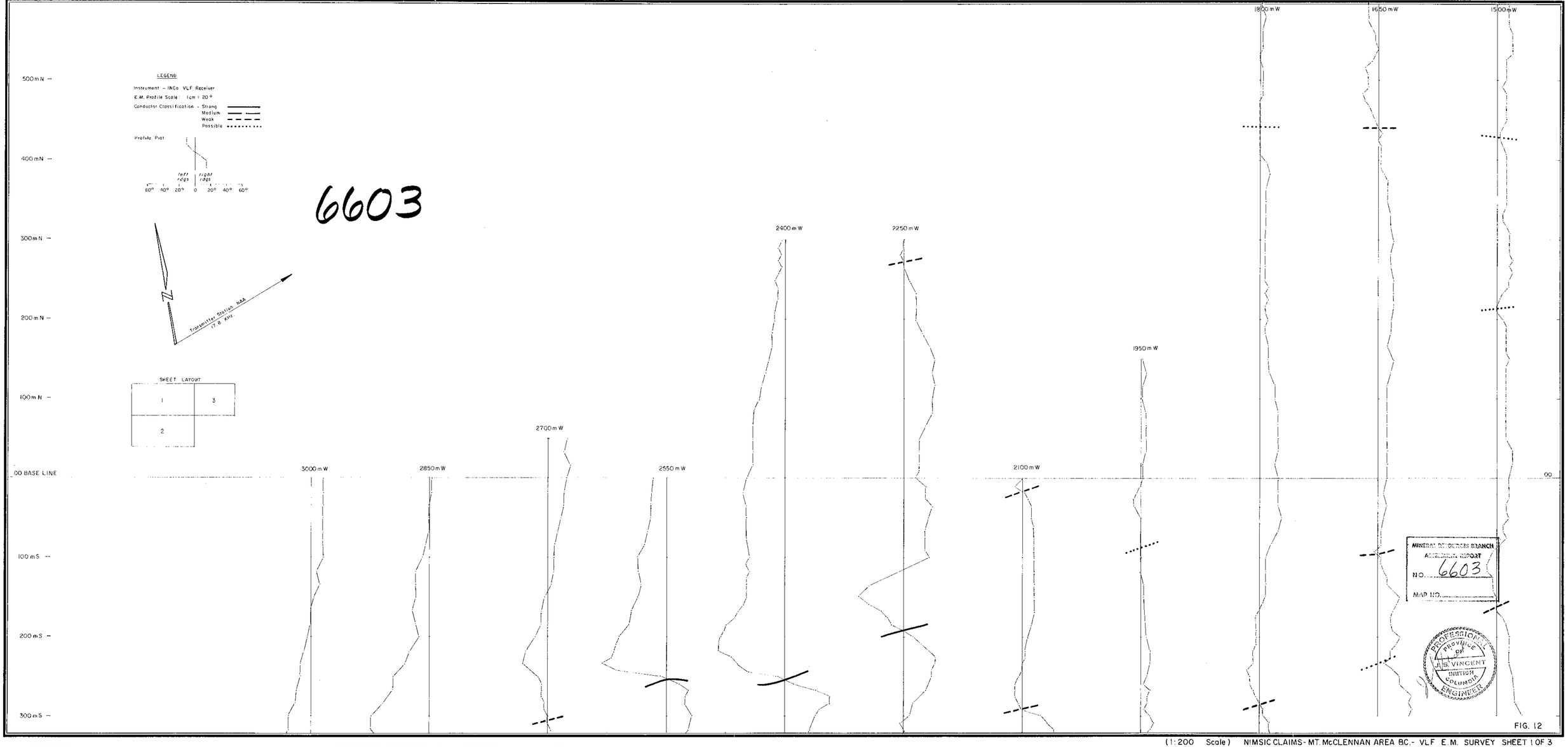


FIG. 12

(1:200 Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA BC. - VLF E.M. SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 3

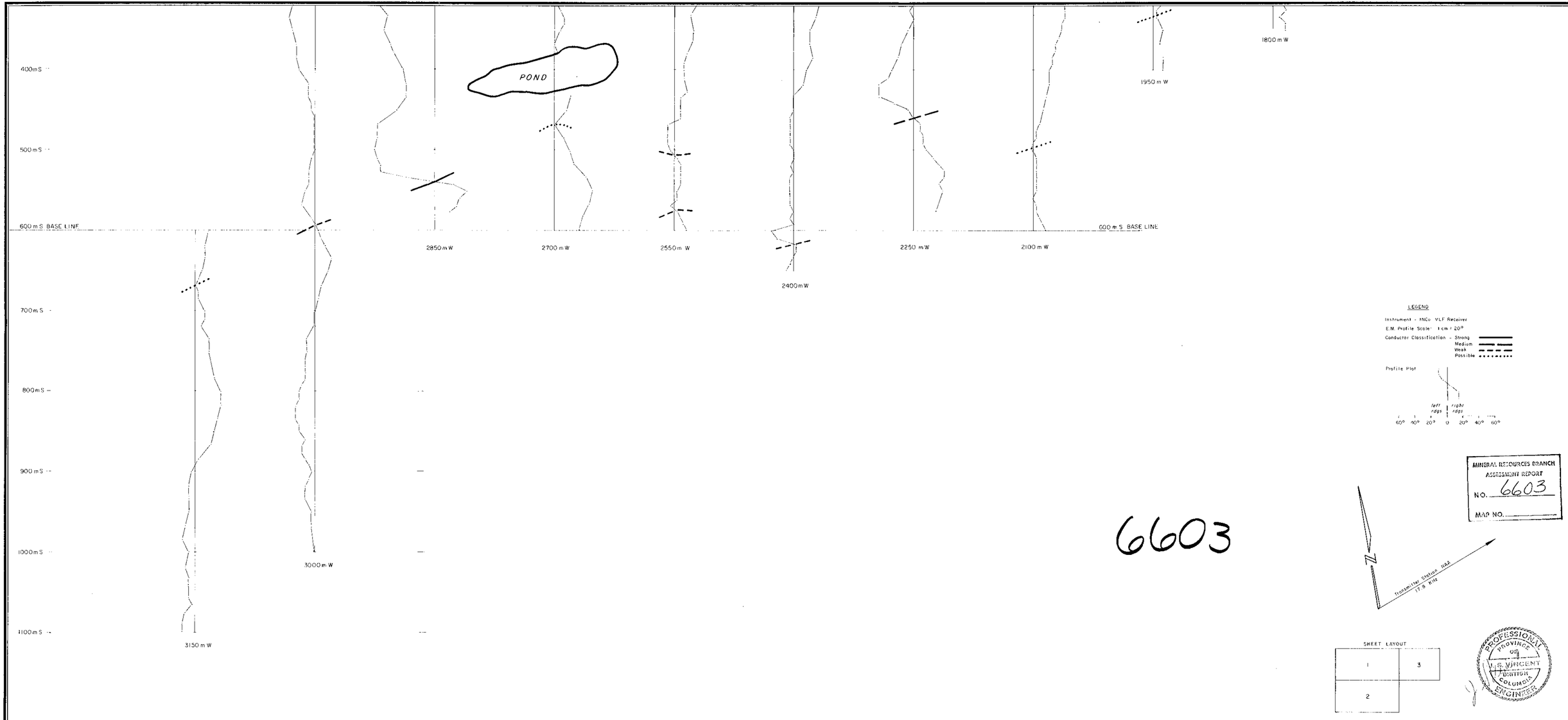
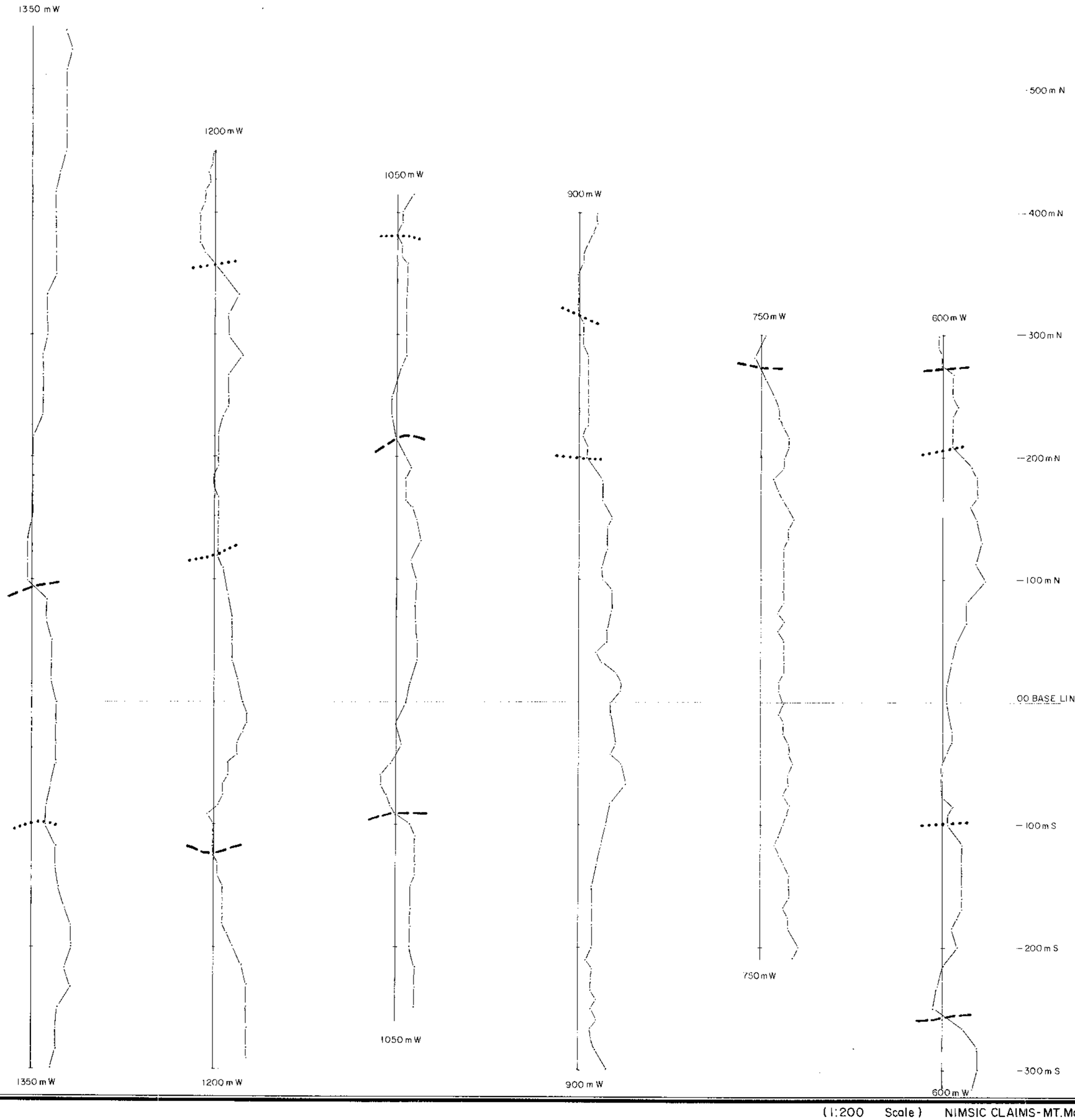


FIG. 12

(1:200 Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS - MT. McCLENNAN AREA B.C.- VLF E.M. SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 3



6603

LEGEND

Instrument - INCO. VLF Receiver

E.M Profile Scale: 1 cm = 20°

Conductor Classification - Strong
Medium
Weak
Possible

Profile Plot

left rdgs | right rdgs

60° 40° 20° 0 20° 40° 60°

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6603
MAP NO.

N

Transmitter Station NAA
17.8 KHz

SHEET LAYOUT

1 | 3
2

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
S. VINCENT

FIG. 12

(1:200 Scale) NIMSIC CLAIMS-MT.McCLENNAN AREA B.C- VLF E.M. SURVEY SHEET 3 OF 3