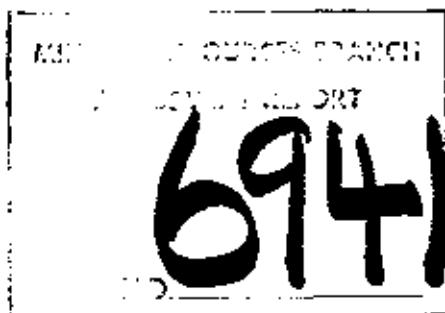


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Part 1 of 2

GEOPHYSICAL, GEOLOGICAL
AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
ON BOLD CLAIMS
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
93-N-9W
LAT. $55^{\circ}37'$ LONG. $124^{\circ}23'$

by
R.W. ODDY

ESSO MINERALS CANADA
314-1281 WEST GEORGIA ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

SEPTEMBER, 1978

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A. Introduction

This report deals with the geophysical, geochemical and geological surveying carried out by Imperial Oil Limited on the Bold 1 to 4 mineral claims between June 3 and July 20, 1978.

The purpose of the work was to investigate previously known occurrences of lead, zinc, silver, copper and molybdenum mineralization and to expand upon the geological, geochemical and geophysical knowledge of the area within which the showings are located.

1. Location and Access

The Bold mineral claims are located 8.5 kilometers southeast of Manson Creek in central B.C. (NTS 93-N-9W). The area covered by the claims lies immediately west of Manson Lakes and north of Boulder Creek covering moderately steep topography ranging in elevation from 1550 meters to 900 meters along Boulder Creek.

Access can be gained to the property in several ways the simplest being by helicopter direct from either Manson Creek or Germansen Landing to the northwest. It is also possible to reach the property on foot from the Omineca road at a point 1.5 kilometers east of the property. In addition a cat-trail from Omineca road, crossing Manson River and winding uphill toward the center of the property, could provide four-wheel drive access although the cat-trail and river crossing would require some upgrading.

The geological, geochemical and geophysical survey work was done on a large grid located approximately in the middle of the claim block formed by the Bold 1 to 4 mineral claims (see Location Map).

2. Property

The Bold 1 to 4 mineral claims comprise a total of 58 units and were staked in September 1977. They are fully owned by Imperial Oil Limited and the assessment work done in 1978 was carried out by the Esso Minerals Canada division of Imperial Oil.

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Anniversary Date</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>
Bold 1	Sept. 16, 1978	6	787
Bold 2	Sept. 16, 1978	12	788
Bold 3	Sept. 16, 1978	20	789
Bold 4	Sept. 16, 1978	20	790

3. History of Property

The earliest exploration work in the Boulder Creek area was on the Berthold lode gold prospect located about a half mile south of Boulder Creek. A 10 foot wide quartz filled fracture zone containing pyrite and galena with gold and silver values was trenched in 1940. From 1966 to 1968 Omineca Base Metals Ltd. carried out trenching and soil sampling on several quartz veins located along Boulder Creek. The veins contain galena and minor copper, zinc and silver.

More recently Northern Tungsten Mines Ltd. carried out fairly extensive work on the area north of Boulder Creek. In 1972 the work consisted of building access roads, trenching and soil sampling and in 1973 additional soil sampling and trenching, as well as mapping, Crone Shootback E.M., minor I.P. Surveying (3 line-kilometers) and drilling was done. The drilling consisted of 8 holes totaling 862 meters.

Several attempts to recover placer gold have been made along Boulder Creek since 1940. Although only minor amounts of gold have been recovered, the panned concentrates apparently contained notable amounts of scheelite and cassiterite.

4. Summary of Work Done

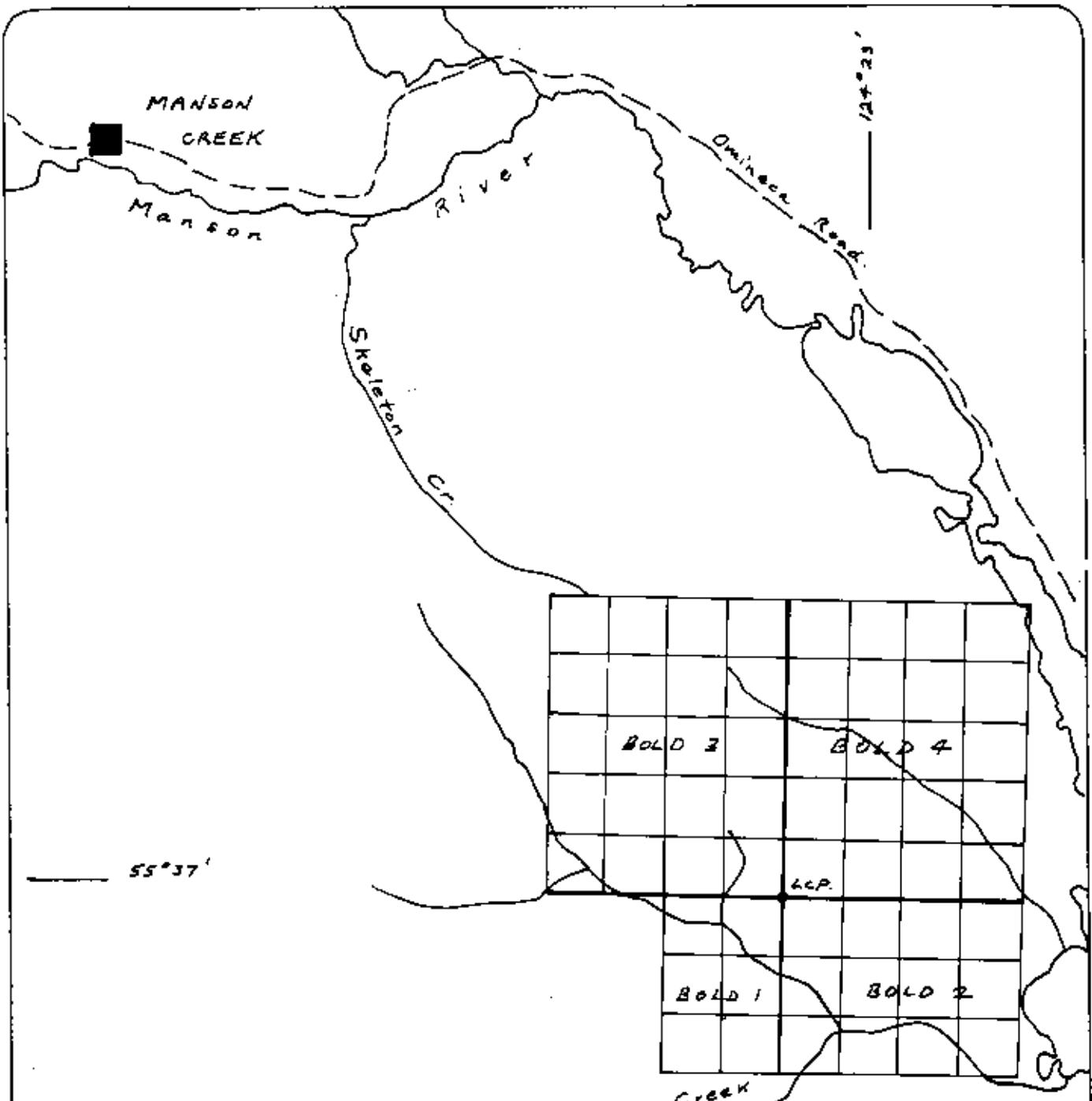
The work completed in 1978 included linecutting, geological mapping, geophysical surveys and geochemical surveying. The work was done between June 3 and July 20, 1978 and covered portions of each of the four Bold claims (see Location Map).

The linecutting was done from June 3 to June 10 by a six man crew and totalled 27.2 line kilometers. The base line is 2000 meters long and oriented NW-SE (135° Azimuth) with cross lines at 100 meter intervals at right angles to the base line. The cross lines extend for 500 meters to the southwest and 700 meters to the northeast from the base line and are cut and picketed lines with stations marked at 25 meter intervals.

Geological mapping was done from June 22 to 29 at a scale of 1:2500 utilizing the cut grid for mapping control. Total area mapped is 240 hectares. The mapping was done by D. Findlay.

Geophysical surveys consisted of a Magnetometer Survey and a Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic Survey. Both surveys covered a total of 25.2 line kilometers. The surveys were completed by a three man crew between July 15 and July 20. The geophysical operator was J. Irish.

Geochemical surveying consisted of soil sampling and chemical analysis. A total of 958 soil samples were collected and analysed for lead, zinc, copper, silver and molybdenum. Samples were collected at 25 meter intervals along all cross lines by three samplers from June 22 to June 26.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED - MINERALS

INDEX MAP

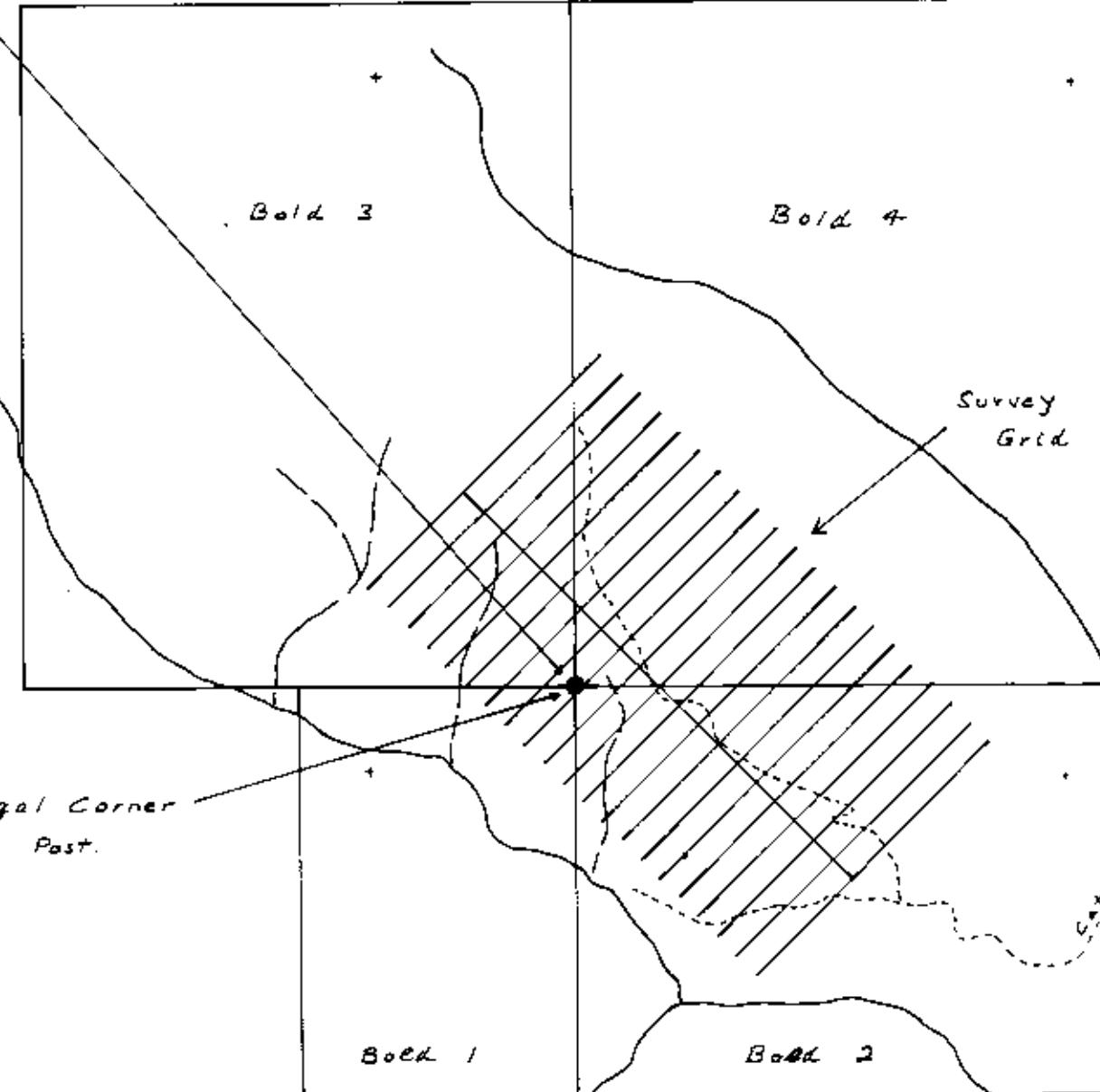
Project No. 2144
 Mining Division Omineca
 Latitude 55°37'
 Longitude 124°23'
 NTS 92N 9W
 To Accompany a Report By
A.W. Evelyn
 Dated Sept. 1978
 Map No. 1

0 1 2 Km.

1:50,000

Manson Cr.
8.5 Km.

124° 23'



55° 37'

MINERAL RIGHTS BRANCH
ACQUISITION UNIT
694

Contours — 2500 —
Stream or creek (Perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
Jeep Road
Trail
Trees

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED - MINERALS

LOCATION MAP
BOLD CLAIMS

Project No. 2144
Mining Division Ormeau
Latitude 55° 37'
Longitude 124° 23'
NTS 93 N 9 W
To Accompany a Report By
A.W. Addy
Dated Sept. 1978
Map No. E

AN 10

B. Technical Data and Interpretation of Results

1. Geological Survey

a) Procedure

Mapping on the Bold property was done at a scale of 1:2500 using the grid for control.

The purpose of mapping was an attempt to ascertain the controlling geological factors for the observed mineralization.

b) Geology

The geological maps appear as Figures 3 and 4. Seven separate rock types are identified on the geological map.

The talc-ankerite schist (Unit 14b) is a white to light brown weathering soft rock that occurs in large, competent outcrops, despite the rock softness. The schists contain up to 60 percent, but generally about 30 percent, light brown medium to coarse crystals of ankerite. The remainder of the rock is composed of quartz, feldspar, talc and sericite. The quartz and feldspar form hard aggregated crystals totalling about 20 percent of the rock, while the talc and sericite occur interstitially between the more competent minerals.

The andesites (Unit 1a) are dark green, fine grained massive rocks. The outcrops are slightly foliated and show no flow tops or bottoms, indicating that individual flows are at least several meters thick. One outcrop is a medium grained clastic rock, probably an intermediate pyroclastic rock. Locally medium grained ankerite crystals are contained within the andesite.

The chlorite schists (Unit 14a) are dark green, well foliated equivalents of the andesites. The rock consists of chlorite, biotite, amphibole, feldspar and ankerite.

The limestones (Unit 7a) are white to light grey, fine grained, thinly bedded rocks. Individual beds range from 1 cm to 30 cm thick. Excellent primary features including cross-bedding, ripple marks, scour channels and flume structures are readily apparent indicating a fairly turbulent shallow water depositional environment. The limestones are locally silicified

with an accompanying increase in hardness and grain size. Pyrite is locally present as medium to coarse euhedral crystals, distributed fairly evenly throughout the rock and making up to 10 percent of the rock.

The shales (Unit 6a) are thinly bedded, black, fissile, graphitic rocks. Pyrite is occassionaly present as medium to coarse crystals, making up to 10 percent of the rock.

The siltstones (Unit 6b) are white to buff colored fine grained rocks that have an appearance very similar to the limestone. They are thicker bedded and slightly more massive than the limestone and are composed of fine quartz grains, in places almost sand sized grains. Medium to coarse euhedral pyrite crystals are very common in the siltstones, making up to 15 percent of the rock.

The sericite schists (Unit 14c) are light colored well foliated sericite, muscovite, quartz, feldspar schists. They probably are well foliated siltstones but some may have been felsic volcanics. Pyrite is present locally as medium grained euhedral crystals.

The shales, siltstones and limestones form an interbedded, steeply dipping sequence occupying much of the central portion of the property. To the northeast this sequence is joined by a fairly thick andesitic volcanic sequence which in turn gives way to more shales, siltstones and limestones further northeast. This sequence strikes northwesterly and appears to dip steeply to the southwest. Locally tight fold structures, possibly attributable to soft sediment deformation, occur in the well bedded siltstones and limestones.

The whole sediment-volcanic sequence appears to sit on top of the talc-ankerite schist unit which occupies the lower slopes of the hill to the south and southwest. The actual contact was not observed in mapping but, from previous drill results, it would appear to dip at a shallow angle (15 to 20°) to the northeast. This discordance with the attitude of the overlying sequence suggests a fault contact. However, observation of this contact in drill core from previous drilling gives the appearance of a gradational contact from siltstone to sericite schist to talc-sericite-ankerite shcist.

Several steep faults are suspected and several have been interpreted on the geology map, in part from geophysical data.

According to the Geological Survey of Canada (Map 907A, 1948) the rocks in this area belong to the Pennsylvanian to Permian Cache Creek Group.

c) Mineralization

The main mineralized zone, located between Lines 4S and 6S about 25 meters southwest of baseline, consists of high grade massive ore of pyrite, galena, sphalerite and molybdenite and of silicified limestone with layers of chalcopyrite and minor bornite along bedding planes. This showing seems to consist of a narrow lense of high grade mineralization perhaps controlled by faulting and brecciation. Both soft talc schists and blocks of brecciated limestone occur in the immediate vicinity.

Assays from high grade grab samples from displaced boulders ran as follows:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Pb.</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Cu</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Mo</u>
7960	21.50%	5.82%	.01%	4.46 oz.	.006 oz.	N/A
7961	17.45%	0.22%	.001%	4.03 oz.	.009 oz.	N/A
7963	1.27%	N/A	N/A	0.30 oz.	N/A	2.55%

These samples are not representative of any particular width but do give some indication of the relative quantities of lead, silver, copper, moly, etc.

Other mineralization within the mapped area consists of galena bearing quartz veins within the talc-ankerite schists at Line 7S, 2+00SW and L10S, 0+50NE. These veins are in the order of 0.5 meters wide.

Outside of the grid area, but within 2 or 3 km of the property, there are several occurrences of galena, gold and silver bearing quartz veins. Several of these veins are known to contain minor scheelite and significant quantities of scheelite, cassiterite and gold have been recovered from placer mining in Boulder Creek.

2. Geochemical Surveys

a) Procedure

The soil samples were collected along the cross lines at 25 meter intervals, and were collected from an average depth of 30 cm. The samples consisted of B-horizon soils and in cases where the B horizon could not be sampled, due usually to swampy conditions, no sample was taken.

The samples were stored in standard brown Kraft paper envelopes for drying and shipment to the laboratory for trace element analysis. The samples were analysed by Bondar-Clegg Co. Ltd. in the geochemical lab located in North Vancouver, B.C.

Samples were first oven dried, then sieved to obtain the -80 mesh portion which was then subjected to a 3:1 $\text{HNO}_3:\text{HCl}$ hot acid extraction procedure. Once the sample was in solution measurement of trace element concentrations was done by Atomic Absorption Analysis. Each sample was analysed for five elements - copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc and silver.

b) Results

The geochemical results are plotted on Maps 11 to 20. Cumulative frequency plots for lead, zinc, copper and molybdenum appear as Figures 1 to 4. Background and threshold levels were estimated from the Cumulative frequency plots and are tabulated below:

Background	T ₁	T ₂	% of samples above T ₁	& T ₂
Lead	75 ppm	150 ppm	200 ppm	19%
Zinc	140	280	380	15% 4%
Copper	15	80	-	0.5% -
Molybdenum	5	16	20	2% 0.9%
Silver	0.2	1.5	-	2.3% -

The background values were taken at the 50 percentile point on the Cumulative frequency plots. The T_2 level is chosen as the value above which a definitely anomalous population occurs and the T_1 level, which represents possibly anomalous values, is arbitrarily chosen at a point about one third of the way toward background from T_2 . T_1 , therefore, falls within the area of 'mixing' of anomalous and high background range values. Since there are so few high copper and silver values no definite anomalous population can be defined. The silver results were not plotted due to poor distribution of values in that about 60% of the samples ran 0.2 ppm. This value was arbitrarily chosen as background for silver and 1.5 ppm as T_1 , the first threshold level.

As can be seen from the foregoing table there are significant populations of anomalous lead and zinc, a small (about 2%) population of silver and molybdenum and essentially no anomalous copper.

Lead anomalies occur from one end of the grid to the other, occurring mainly on the northeast half of the grid. Seven fairly large anomalous areas are identified as anomalies A to G. In addition to those larger anomalies, numerous scattered lead highs occur over much of the surveyed area.

Anomalous area A is about 600 meters by 200 meters and includes values as high as ~~5060~~ ppm lead. The strongest part of the anomaly corresponds to the area of exposed pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, bornite and molybdenite mineralization but the anomaly covers a considerably larger area to the southeast with no apparent mineralization except for a galena bearing quartz vein on Line 7S at 2+00SW. The anomaly overlaps the contact between the limestone-shale-siltstone sequence and talc-ankerite schist.

*3060 ppm
letter Nov 6/73*

Anomaly B is about 550 meters by 300 meters and is open and widening to the southeast. Peak anomalous value is 700 ppm lead. The area is underlain by pyrite bearing limestone, shale and siltstone and overlaps the contact with talc ankerite schist. There is no observed lead mineralization in the anomalous area.

Anomaly C covers an area of about 450 meters by 100 meters and overlies an area of sparse exposure that is possibly underlain by chlorite schists and andesitic rocks. The peak anomalous value is 400 ppm lead and there has been no sulphide mineralization found in the area of the anomaly.

Anomaly D, located just north of A, covers a small area of about 150 meters by 50 meters, reaching a peak anomalous value of 520 ppm lead. The anomaly overlies limestone and pyrite siltstone and quartz float carrying about 5% galena was located adjacent to the anomaly.

Anomalous Area E covers an area of about 450 meters by 100 meters with a peak value of 1520 ppm lead. The area is one of sparse exposure that is possibly underlain by graphitic shales, limestone and andesite. No sulphides have been observed in this area.

Anomalous Areas F and G are parallel, elongate anomalies extending for a length of 500 meters but open to the northwest. Anomaly F is about 150 meters across, while Anomaly G is open to the northeast. Peak anomalous values of 360 and 460 ppm are reached in the two anomalies. The area is one of sparse exposure and possibly fairly deep overburden that may be underlain by graphitic shales and sericite schists.

Zinc highs tend to occur scattered over much of the grid with one large anomaly occurring in the south central portion of the grid. This anomaly covers an area about 800 meters long, varying in width from 50 meters to 400 meters. Several samples reach over 1000 ppm zinc within the anomalous area. The zinc

anomaly overlaps parts of lead anomalies A, B and D and corresponds in part to the area of exposed lead-zinc-copper-molybdenum mineralization. The anomalous area is almost entirely within the area underlain by limestones, shales and siltstones and the southwest border of the anomaly follows very closely the sediment-schist contact.

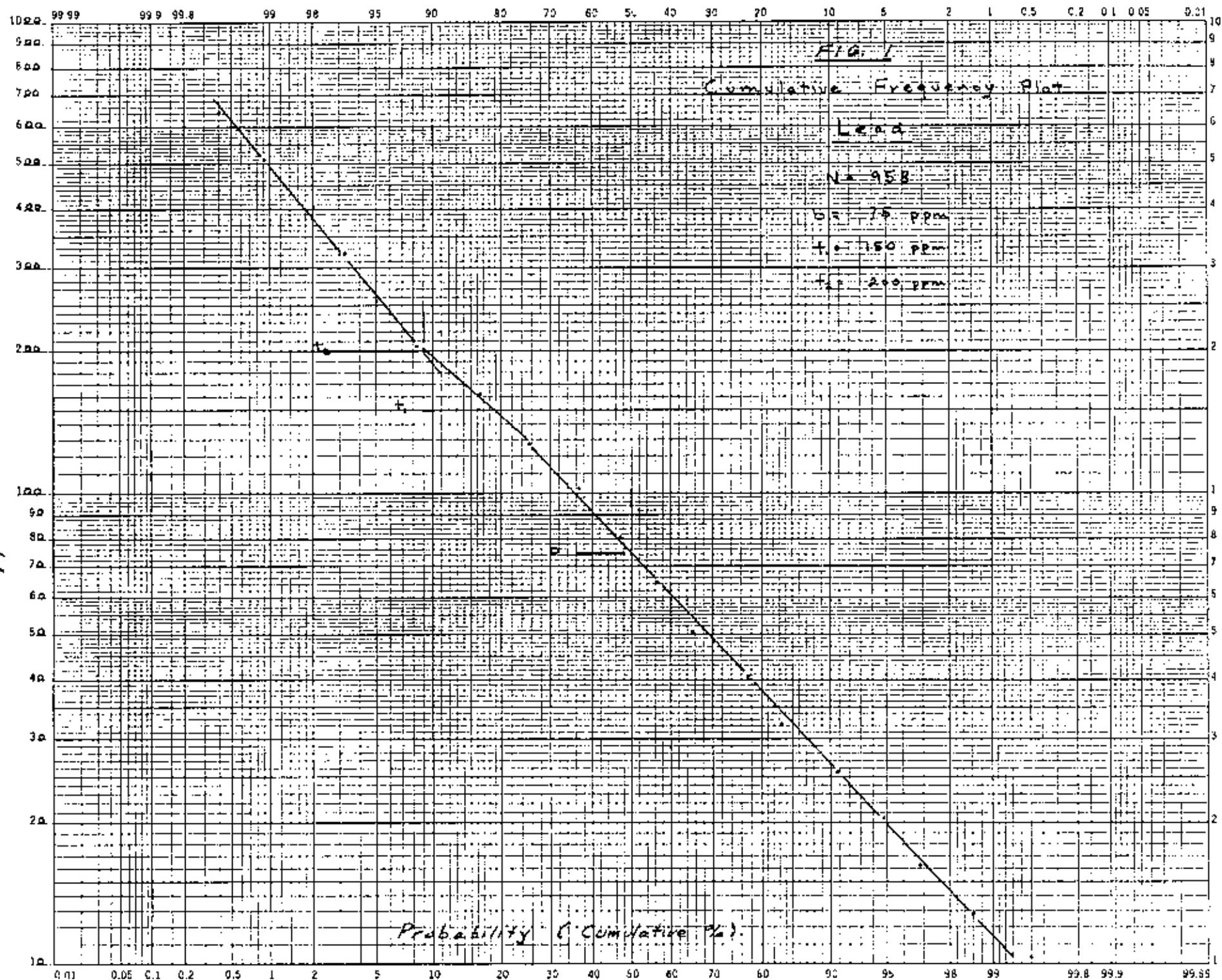
Other smaller zinc anomalies, with peak values reaching 550 to 1250 ppm, occur southwest of the large anomaly. Most of these highs can be correlated with surface or geophysical indications of graphitic shales and one anomaly (L9S-4+50SW) is coincident with lead highs. On the northwest half of the grid several other small zinc anomalies occur, reaching peak anomalous values in the order of 800 ppm zinc. The most northerly anomaly on Lines 5N and 6N is coincident with high lead values, as is a single sample anomaly on Line 1N at 1+50SW. Both of these anomalies occur in areas probably underlain by sericite schists. The other small zinc anomalies are located in areas underlain by graphitic shales or pyritic siltstones. No zinc mineralization has been observed that might explain these smaller zinc anomalies.

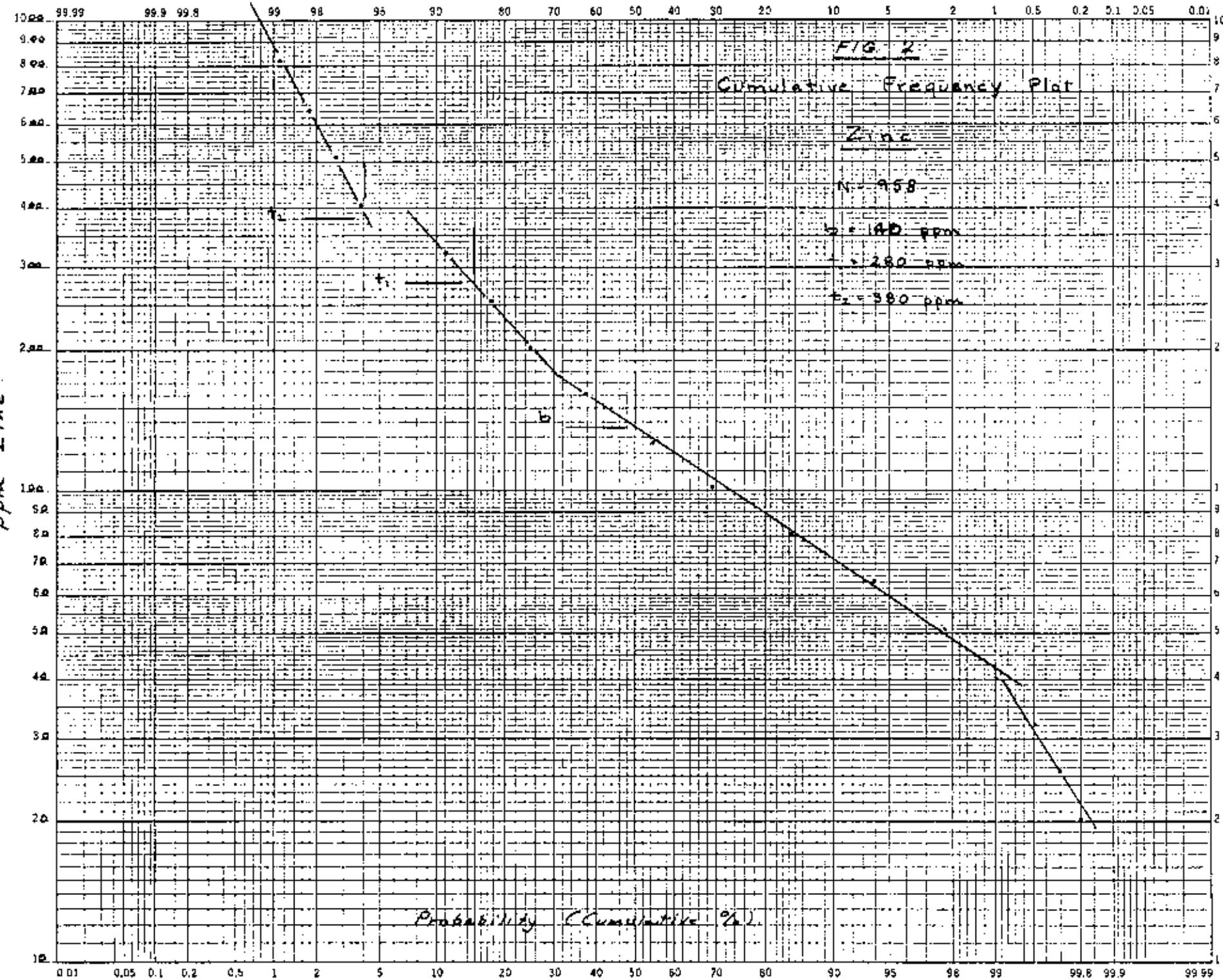
Only one sample ran significantly high in copper, a high of 230 ppm at 4+00NE on Line 2N. The sample lies near an outcrop of andesite and doesn't correspond to any other geochemical highs. The copper mineralization exposed around Line 5S is not reflected in the copper geochemistry.

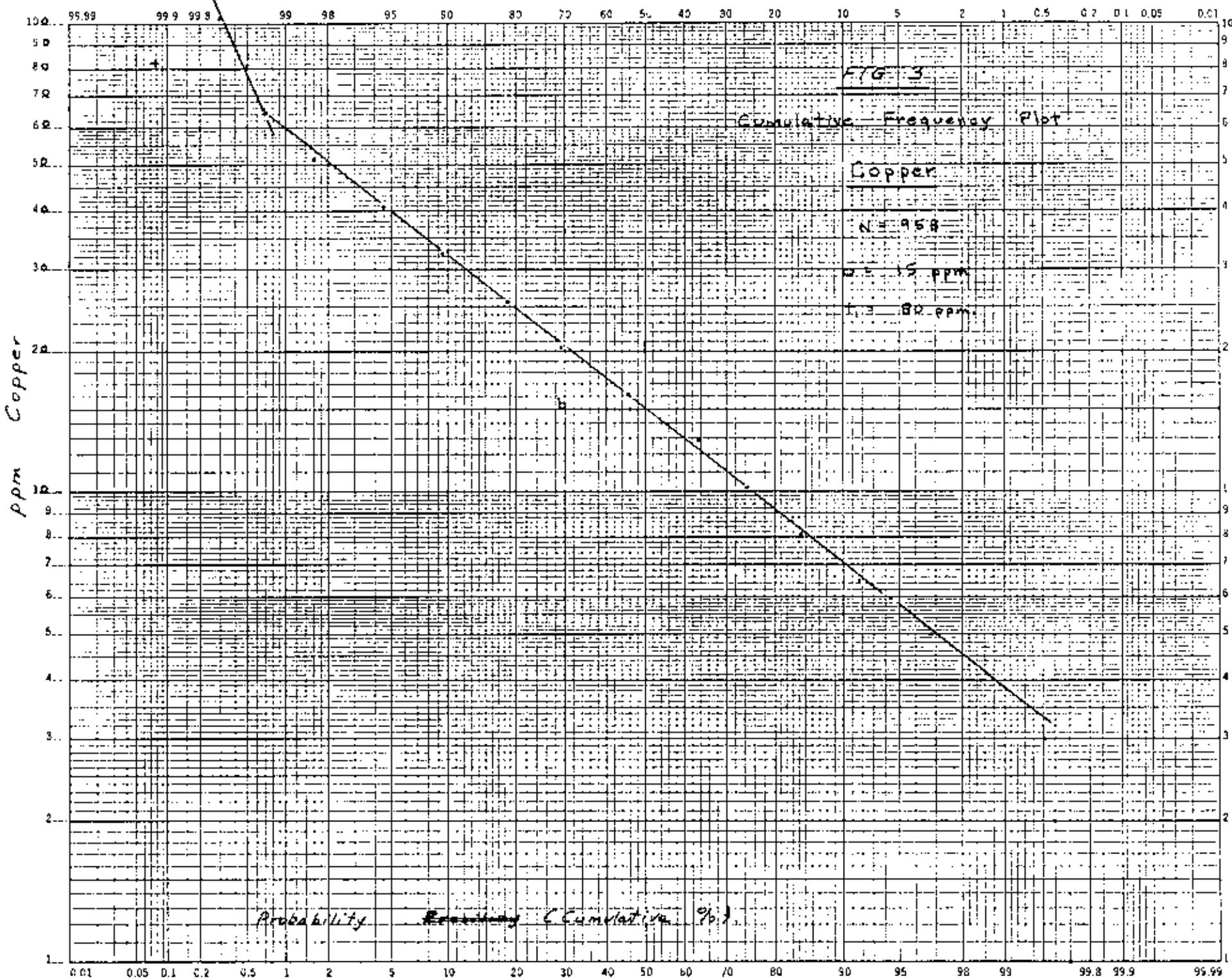
Most of the anomalous molybdenum samples are found concentrated in two small anomalies. The first corresponds to the area of exposed molybdenite mineralization, with a peak anomalous value of 67 ppm molybdenum. The second anomaly, just north of the first, reaches a peak value of 37 ppm molybdenite. It overlies limestones and overlaps parts of both lead anomalies A and D. Both of molybdenum anomalies correspond to the parts of the large zinc anomaly. Other than the above anomalous areas molybdenum highs occur as a few single sample highs scattered over the grid. None of these appear to be significant.

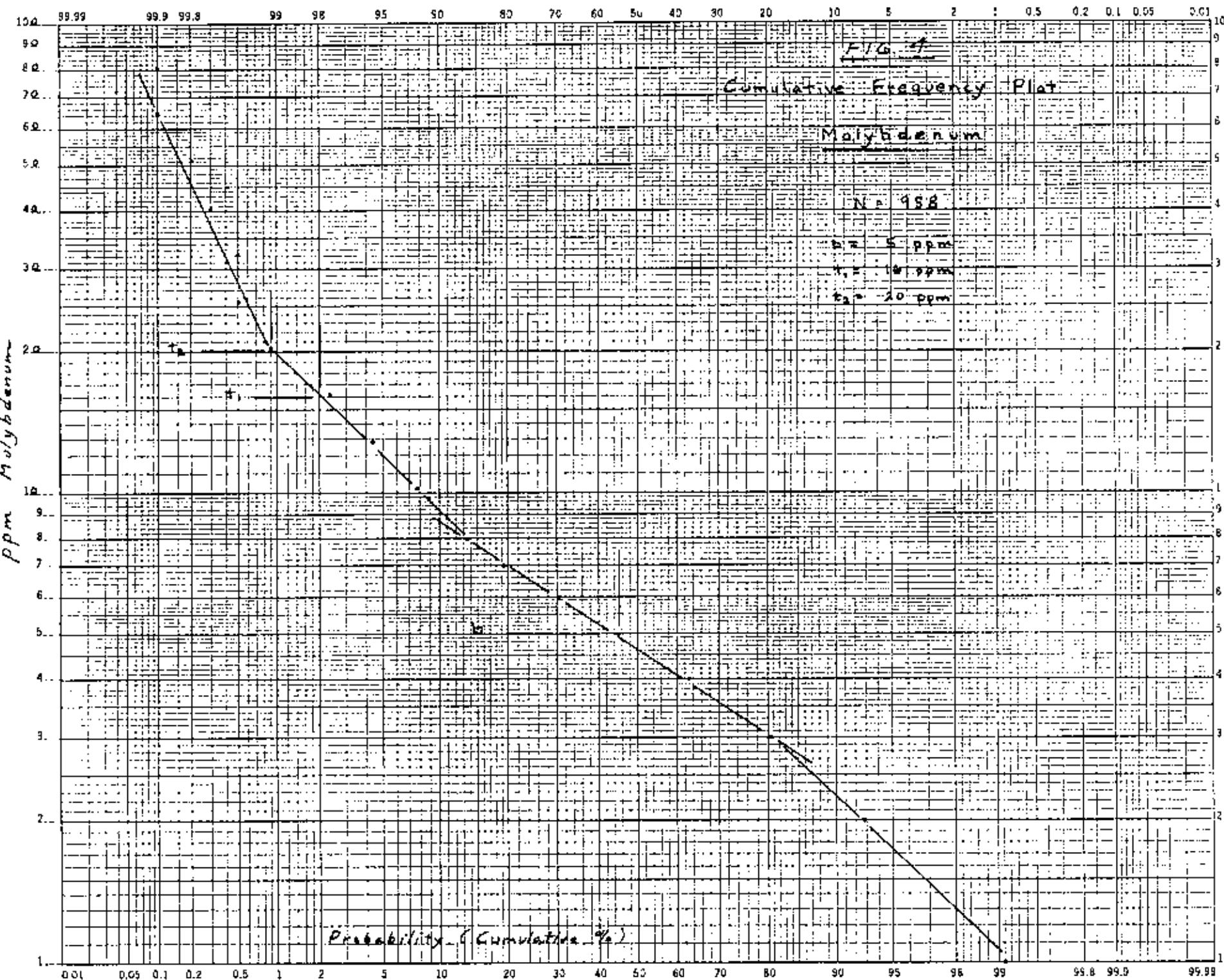
The few high silver values tend to be scattered over the grid, with no concentration of anomalous values. Some high silvers correspond to high lead areas, but many do not so there is no constant relationship between silver and lead. Silver results are generally insignificant.

In general the lead and zinc geochemical anomalies suggest widespread lead/zinc mineralization, probably considerably more than has been located to date. Molybdenum however, is not widespread, but is concentrated in one relatively small anomalous area and the copper and silver results seem to be insignificant.









3. Geophysical Surveys

Electromagnetic Survey

a) Procedure and Theory

The electromagnetic surveying was done with the Apex Max Min II E.M. instrument. The frequency used was 1777 Hz and the transmitter-receiver separation was 100 meters. Measurements were taken at 50 meter intervals along the survey lines over neutral ground and at 25 meter intervals over anomalous areas.

In the Horizontal Loop E.M. method two coils are moved along a survey line at a constant spacing. The survey lines are oriented approximately perpendicular to the expected geological strike. The coils are held horizontal and co-planer and are connected by a reference cable. The transmitting coil (Tx) transmits an A.C. electrical pulse which induces an electromagnetic field in any nearby conductive subsurface material. The resultant E.M. field is measured at the receiving coil (Rx). Various components of the secondary E.M. field are measured including the amplitude (in-phase reading), measured as a percentage of the primary field, and the phase shift or-out-of-phase variations.

The results are presented in profile form with readings plotted at the mid-point between the two coils. The location of a conductor is generally indicated by the peak negative in-phase and out-of-phase readings, or for wider steeply dipping conductors, the edges of the conductive zone are half the coil separation from the point where the curves pass through zero. In many cases estimates of conductor width, depth, dip and conductivity can be made. The method, however, has depth limitations and is generally considered effective only to a depth of approximately one half the coil separation.

The method is sensitive to several forms of conductors (or low resistivity material) including graphitic sediments or schists, coal, metallic sulphides, saline solutions in stratigraphic horizons or overburden, or cultural features such as buried pipe or metallic fencing.

b) Results

The E.M. profiles appear on Maps 5 and 6. Several wide (up to 340 m), strong, continuous conductive zones are immediately apparent. All of these conductors are due to beds of highly graphitic shale, with non-conductive siltstone, limestone, andesitic volcanics and schists between the shale beds.

Several of the conductive zones appear to pinch out, while others are displaced probably by north-south faulting as interpreted on the geological maps.

The main mineralization zone, in which fairly massive sulphide mineralization occurs, was not detected by the E.M. survey, suggesting that the mineralization observed must not be very continuous.

The E.M. survey is more useful as a mapping tool than as a direct guide to mineralization.

Magnetic Survey

a) Procedure

The magnetic surveying was done using a Geometrics G816 Proton Precession Magnetometer which measures total magnetic field strength. Readings were taken along the survey lines at 25 meter intervals and along the base line at 50 meter intervals. Diurnal corrections were made by initially surveying the complete base line in order to establish base readings every 100 meters and then tying each cross line into a base line station at the start and completion of each loop. The time elapsed between tie ins to an established base reading never exceeded 1 hour. (Field notes of the base line tie-ins are included in the appendix.)

The corrected readings are presented on both a contour map and a map of profiles along each surveyed line. The total magnetic field in the area surveyed is about $59,000 \pm 500$ gammas and the readings plotted on the contour map are relative to 58,000 gammas - a reading of 58,900 gammas is plotted as 950 gammas. On the profiles a background value of 58,850 gammas was subtracted from each reading resulting in positive (highs) and negative (lows) areas on each profile - a reading of 58,950 gammas is plotted as + 100 gammas.

b) Results

The magnetic survey results are shown on Maps 7 to 10.

Several magnetic highs are apparent. A narrow, shallow high (about 650-700 gammas) trends northwesterly across Lines 9S to 4S near the southwest edge of the grid. This magnetic high flanks an apparent contact (based on E.M. survey) between conductive graphitic shales and talc-ankerite schists. The contact is likely a fault contact and the magnetic feature could be due to ultra-mafic intrusion along the fault, which is a common occurrence along the Manson and Pinchi fault zones. No ultramafic rocks have been observed on the Bold property however.

A second magnetic high (about 700 gammas) is a broader feature centered at 0+75NE on Lines 6S and 7S. This high lies within the sediments overlying the talc-ankerite schists. No magnetic rocks have been found on surface that might explain the magnetic high. It is possible that some intrusive is present below surface in this area, giving rise to the broad magnetic feature.

Several additional narrow magnetic highs occur within the andesitic volcanics on Lines 2S, 1S, 1N and 2N. These highs could reflect the presence of mafic dykes or sills associated with the andesitic flows.

C. Conclusions and Recommendations

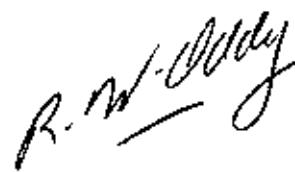
The geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys done in 1978 can be interpreted to suggest that a large, zoned, multi-element hydrothermal system, not unlike the 'porphyry copper' model, may exist on the Bold property. The suggestion is that the mineralization, alteration and fault structures observed at surface represent the upper or peripheral levels of such a system.

Evidence that lends support to this concept includes:

- 1) the distribution of metals as seen in observed mineralization with widespread gold, silver and galena veins distributed in a peripheral position to molybdenum, copper and zinc mineralization.
- 2) the presence of minor tungsten and tin within the mineralized system.
- 3) the fairly widespread distribution of pyrite, found in all rock types.
- 4) the widespread distribution of lead and zinc in soils relative to the more restricted molybdenum soil anomaly.
- 5) the suggestion, from the magnetic survey, of intrusions beneath the exposed sediments, volcanics and schists.
- 6) the possibility that the talc-ankerite-sericite schists and the presence of ankerite in all rock types represents hydrothermal alteration.

It also is likely that much of the alteration, silification and sulphide mineralization is related to the Manson Creek fault zone which apparently passes across the property, following the Valley of Boulder Creek. Faulting, of course, is usually an integral part of 'porphyry copper' deposits.

Future exploration work on the Bold property should be directed toward definition of the above described model and should include bulldozer trenching of geochemical anomalies and the drilling of a deep hole (at least 350 meters) to test for additional evidence of an intrusive/porphyry system at depth. The drill hole should be located near the molybdenum and copper mineralization. Any further drilling would be contingent upon interpretation of the first deep hole.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R.W. Addy".

APPENDIX

P.S

15.7.78

P16

BOULDER CREEK

15.7.78

BOULDER CREEK GRID

BL continued

BL TIE TOGETHER

STATION	TIME	READING	CORR.	CORRECTED VALUE	REMARKS	STATION	TIME	READING	CORR.	CORR. VALUE	PSTA
						BL/EN	10:05	58766	+7	58773	
BL/INN	9:29	58827	0	58827				772	+6	778	
		792	-1	791		4N		796	+4	800	
9N	9:31	784	-3	781		3N	10:09	779	+2	781	
10N	9:33	832	-5	827	+	5N	10:13	776	-3	773	T
9N	9:36	783	-2	781		3N	10:17	773	+8	781	
		762	-3	759		2N		728	+9	807	
8N		789	-3	786				773	+10	783	
		782	-4	778		1N	10:22	802	+11	813	
7N	9:40	771	-4	767		3N	10:26	767	+14	781	T
9N	9:44	787	-6	781	T			802	+11	813	
7N	9:52	765	+2	767		1N	10:30	821	+14	835	
		776	+1	777		00	10:33	812	+17	829	
6N		765	+1	766		1N	10:36	790	+23	813	T
		788	+1	789							
5N	9:56	773	0	773		00	10:40	804	+25	829	
7N	9:59	768	-1	767	T			791	+27	818	
						15		797	+29	826	

P-17	BOXLIFE CREEK			15.7.73	F-18	BOXLIFE CREEK			15.7.73	
BL cont.				BL cont.						
STATION	TIME	SEAD.	CORE	CORE VAL	TIME	SEAD.	CORE	CORE VAL	TIME	
		58721	+31	58822		BL/75	11:37	58962	+45	59007
25	10:45	802	+33	835				815	+42	5885?
400	10:49	785	+40	829	T	85	11:40	960	+40	59000
						75	11:43	972	+35	59007 T
25	10:55	802	+33	835						
		815	+34	843		85	11:47	58 953	+47	59000
75		834	+35	863	T			59205	+46	251
		837	+37	874		95		59064	+45	103
45	11:00	868	+39	906				58 961	+45	006
25	11:04	793	+42	835	T	105	11:54	59042	+44	056
						85	12:00	58959	+41	59000 T
45	11:09	867	+39	906						
		852	+40	58 892						
55		990	+41	59031	T					
		972	+42	59014						
65	11:15	976	+43	59019						
45	11:20	858	+48	58 906	T					
65	11:27	58 984	+35	59019						
		59034	+38	042						
75	11:29	58 966	+41	607						
65	11:32	58 971	+48	59019	T					

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Linecutting (June 3 to 10)

27.2 line kilometers at \$200/line km.
(excludes transportation) \$5440.00

Geophysical Surveys (July 15 to 20)

25.2 line kilometers - Electromagnetic and
Magnetometer Surveys at \$80/line km.
(excludes transportation and accomodation) 2016.00

Geochemical Survey (June 22 to 26)

Sampling

15 man-days at \$40/man-day 600.00
(excludes transportation and accomodation)

Analyses

958 Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag analyses at \$3.40/sample	3257.20
958 Mo analyses at \$1.30/sample	1245.40
958 sample preparation at 0.35/sample	<u>335.30</u>
	5437.90

Geological Mapping (June 22 to 29)

8 man-days at \$60/man-day 480.00
(excludes transportation and accomodation)

Food and Accomodation

40 man-days at \$30/man-day 1200.00

Transportation

11.4 hours helicopter (206B) at \$335/hr. 3819.00

Report Preparation

Writing - 1 man for 4 days at \$125/day	500.00
Drafting - 1 man for 12 days at \$60/day	<u>720.00</u>
	1220.00

TOTAL COST

\$19,612.90

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Richard W. Oddy, of Vancouver, British Columbia,
hereby certify the following qualifications:

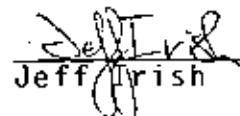
- a) I obtained a B.Sc. degree in geology from the University of British Columbia in 1962 and a M.Sc. degree in geology from the University of Manitoba in 1966.
- b) I have been practising my profession as a geologist in Canada for sixteen years.
- c) My experience includes use of geophysical and geochemical exploration techniques in addition to geological experience.
- d) I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Richard W. Oddy
Richard W. Oddy
Geologist
Esso Resources Canada Limited

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

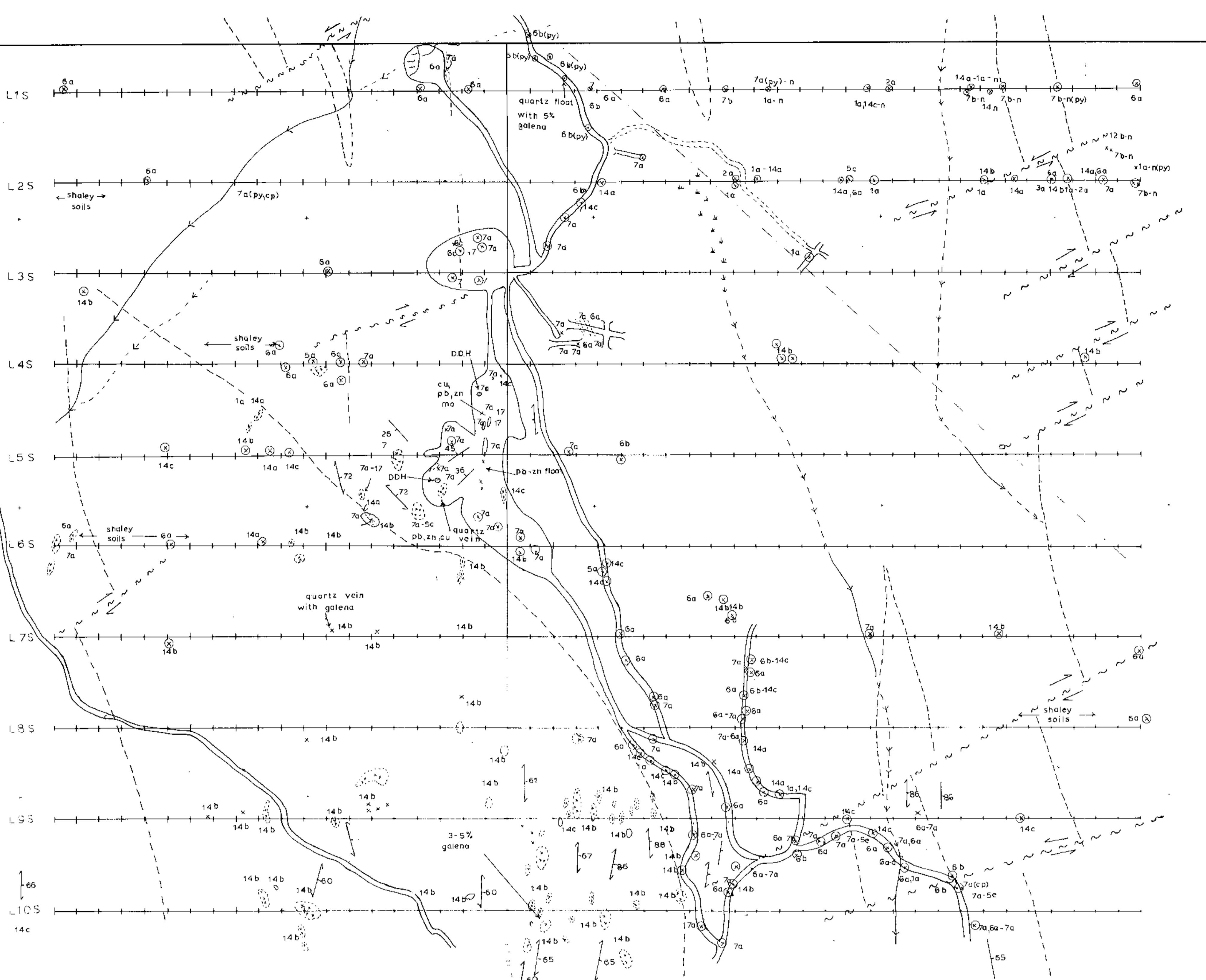
I, Jeff Irish, of 84 Waringstown Drive, Scarborough, Ontario M1R 4H4 make the following declaration in regard to my qualifications as a geophysical operator:

- a) I have completed three years of the Engineering Science Program, Geophysics Option, at the University of Toronto, leading toward the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science.
- b) During the summer months of 1976 and 1977, I was employed with Texasgulf Canada Limited as a geophysical operator and crew chief involved in various ground geophysics surveys.
- c) During the summer of 1978, I was employed by Esso Minerals Canada as a geophysical operator carrying out I.P., Gravity, Magnetics and Electromagnetics surveys in various parts of Canada including British Columbia.


Jeff Irish 28.7.78

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Asses. Report 1659, Geological and Geochemical Report on the ASP Mineral Claims, by W.G. Stevenson (1968)
- Asses. Report 3864, Geochemical Report on the Reynolds, Spaner, Stroh, Leslie, Wright, Doyle and Pattenden Claims, Omineca M.D. by R. Wolfe (1972)
- Asses. Report 4611, Report on Induced Polarization Survey, Manson Creek Project, by J.M. Haynes and J. Klein (1973)
- G.E.M. 1972 (p. 450) and 1973 (p. 367)
- G.S.C. Memior 252, Fort St. James Map Area, B.C. by J.A. Armstrong, (1965)
- G.S.C. Paper 45-9, Manson Creek Map Area, B.C. by J.A. Armstrong and J.B. Thurber (1945)
- Private Report, Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Boulder Creek Prospect, by J.H. Montgomery (1973)



LEGEND

VOLCANIC

- 1 MAFIC
 - 1a Andesite
 - 1b Basalt
 - 1c Mafic Tuff
- 2 INTERMEDIATE
 - 2a Dacite
 - 2b Intermediate Tuff
 - 2c Intermediate Breccia
 - 2d Intermediate Grit, Sandstone

SEDIMENTARY

- 4 Conglomerate
- 5 5a Sandstone
- 5b Greywacke
- 5c Quartzite
- 6 6a Shale
- 6b Siltstone
- 6c Argillite
- 7 7a Limestone
- 7b Dolomite
- 8 Chert

INTRUSIVE

- 9 SYENITIC
- 10 FELSIC
- 11 INTERMEDIATE
- 12 MAFIC
- 13 ULTRAMAFIC

METAMORPHIC

- 14 SCHIST
 - 14a Chlorite Carbonate Schist
 - 14b Talc Ankerite Schist
 - 14c Sericite Schist

n = Ankerite

SYMBOLS

- Drift covered area
- Rock outcrop area or outcrop flat
- Geological boundary defined, approximate interpreted
- Bedding, top known horizontal, inclined, vertical, overstepped, dip unknown
- Bedding, top unknown (inferred), slope, dip unknown
- Schistosity, cleavage, foliation, linearly indistinct, wavy, dip unknown
- Locality area of mine, quarry, industrial, vertical
- Drill hole (core collected, unpolished)
- Fault, inferred, approximately horizontal
- Fault, inferred, vertical
- Fault, fault zone indicated, downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement
- Thrust fault, approximate, interpreted
- Shear and dip
- Joint (horizontal, infilled, vertical, dip unknown)
- Syncline, infilled, approximate
- Anticline, infilled, approximate
- Anticline and syncline, inverted
- Intensity, weak, moderate, strong

NOTE: Geological contacts based in part on geophysical data.

- Trench
- Adit or tunnel
- Rock dump or tailings
- Quarry or mine
- Shaft, mine, well
- Diamond-drill hole

- Contours 2000 m. C.I.
- Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)
- Marsh
- Lake
- Head
- Levee
- Front
- Fracture

Map No. 2144

Mineral Division, Ontario

Imperial Oil Limited - MINERALS

Bald Project

South Sheet

GEOLOGY

Project No. 2144

Latitude 55° 37' N

Longitude 124° 23' W

NTS 93N 9W

Scale 1:2500

In According A Survey By R. H. Miller

Dated Sept 1/78

Map No. 3

Part 1 of 2 694

LEGEND

VOLCANIC

- 1 MAFIC
 1a Andesite
 1b Basalt
 1c Mafic Tuff

2 INTERMEDIATE
 2a Dacite
 2b Intermediate Tuff
 2c Intermediate Breccia
 2d Intermediate Grit, Sandstone

3 FELSIC
 3a Rhyolite
 3b Felsic Tuff
 3c Felsic Breccia

SEDIMENTARY

4 Conglomerate

5 5a Sandstone
 5b Greywacke
 5c Quartzite

6 6a Shale
 6b Siltstone
 6c Argillite

7 7a Limestone
 7b Dolomite

8 Chert

INTRUSIVE

9 SYENITIC

10 FELSIC

11 INTERMEDIATE

12 MAFIC

13 ULTRAMAFIC

METAMORPHIC

14 SCHIST
 14a Chlorite Carbonate Schist
 14b Talc Ankerite Schist
 14c Sericite Schist

π = Ankerite

SYMBOLS

- 1) covered area $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$

2) low topographic relief, no outcrop float \times $\underline{\underline{X}} \underline{\underline{X}} \underline{\underline{X}}$

3) original boundary defined, approximate interpreted

4) rock type unknown, horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, shallow + \times $\underline{\underline{X}}$ $\underline{\underline{X}}$ $\underline{\underline{X}}$

5) rock type unknown, horizontal, vertical, dip unknown \times \times /

6) rock resistivity cleavage foliation horizontal, inclined, dip unknown \times \times \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark

7) axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical) \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark

8) fault arrow indicates plunge \checkmark

9) defined, approximate, interpreted $\sim \sim \sim$

10) defined, vertical $\sim \sim$

11) weight line indicated downthrow side, arrows indicate rock movement $\sim \sim$

12) fault, approximate, interpreted $\blacktriangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle$

13) hinge and dip \checkmark

14) horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown \times \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark

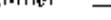
15) hinge defined, approximate $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} -$

16) hinge defined, approximate $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} -$

17) hinge and syncline, overturned \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark

18) resistivity weak, moderate, strong \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark

CTE: Geological contacts based in part
on geophysical data.

- bench 
 cut or tunnel 
 cut dump or tailings 
 parts or mine 
 cut base wine 
 diamond-drill hole 

hours = 2500 = C1
an or Greek (Personal intermittent) → → →
M. 1. 1. 1.

Marsh
Lake LK
Braided

Deep Road = = =
Trail = . = =
Tree C

Page 1 of 2

694

101

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED – MINERALS

Bold Project

North Sheet **GEOLOGY**

2144 Oct 1961

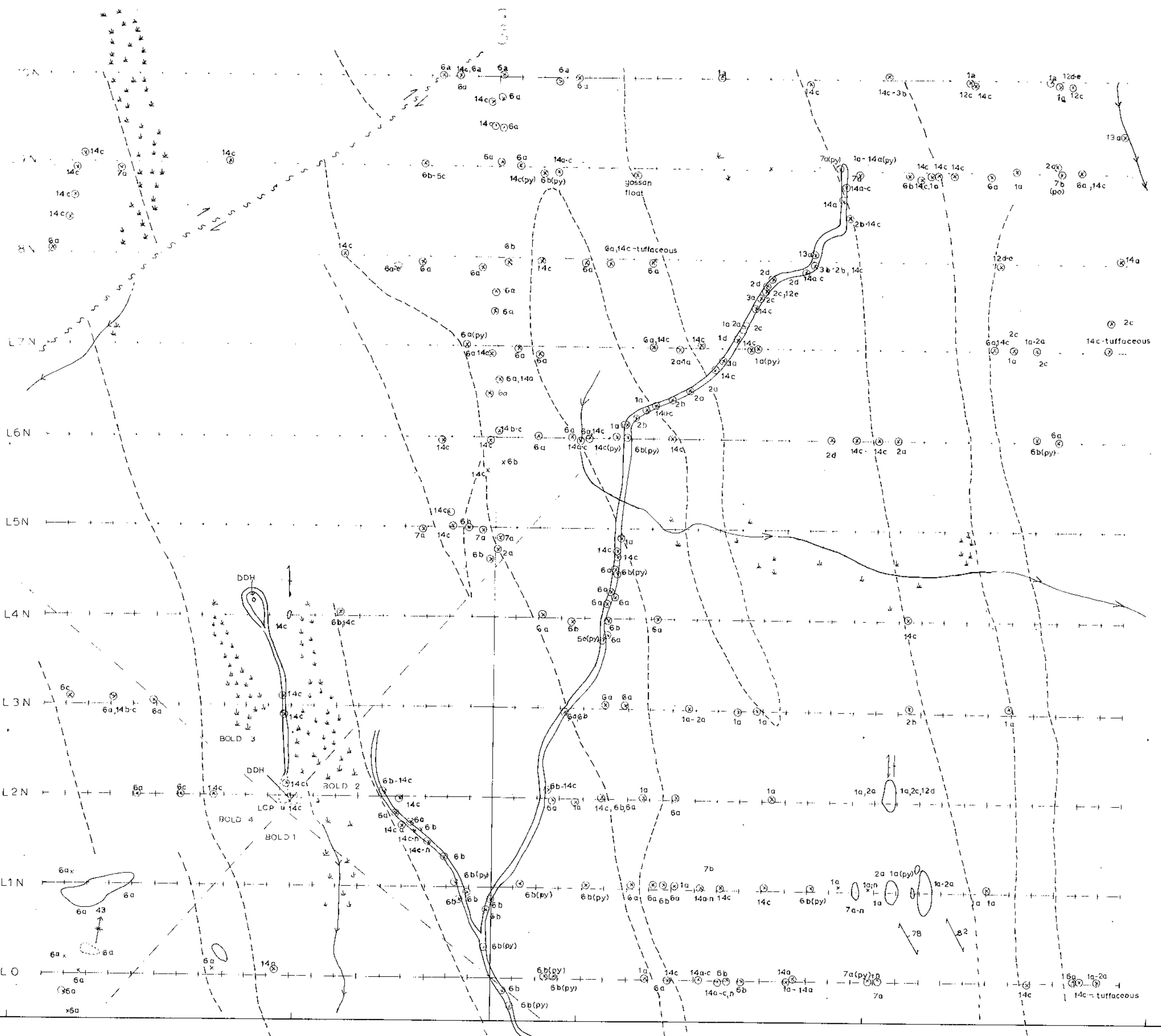
Project No. 2144 Mining Division Umineco
Latitude $55^{\circ} 37'$ Longitude $124^{\circ} 23'$

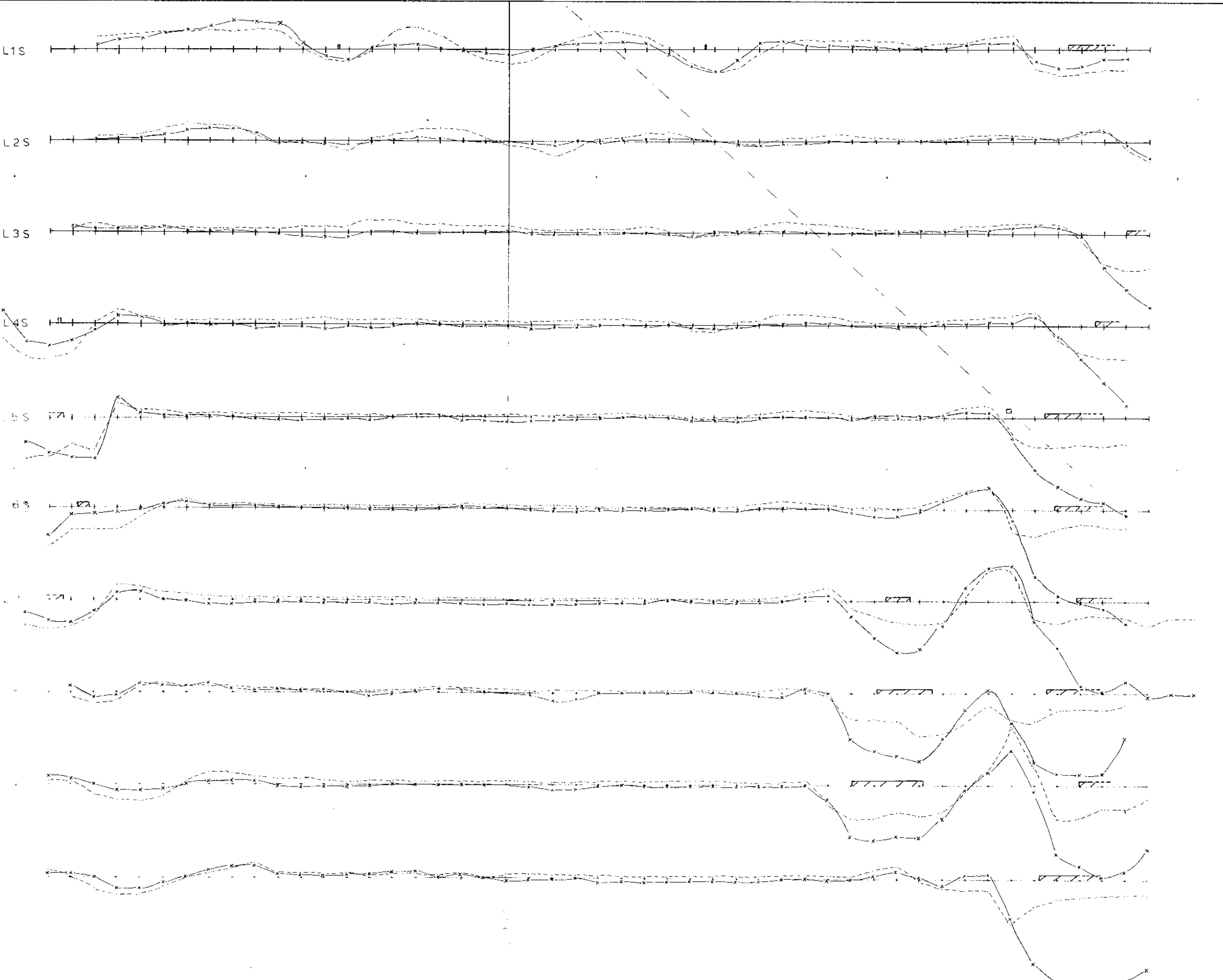
93 N 9W

Accompany A Report By R.W.Oddy

Map No. ... 4 ...

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

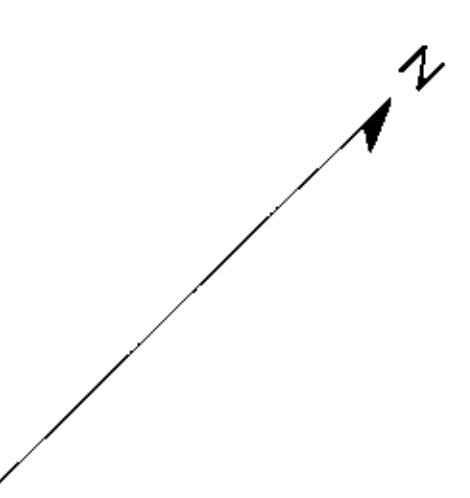




ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

LEGEND

INSTRUMENT - MAXMIN II
FREQUENCY - 1777 Hz
 $a = 100 \text{ m}$
VERTICAL SCALE - 1cm = 20%
COMPONENT - In Phase - \times - \times
Out of Phase - $-$ - $-$
OPERATOR - J. Irish



SYMBOLS

Dipole-dipole array \square
Dipole-dipole array of average bear \times (XXX) X
Geophysical marker, defined approximate interpreted \square
Hanging top known horizon, defined vertical interpreted dip position \times \times \times \times
Hanging top unknown, defined vertical dip unknown \times
Sounding, no scale, average horizon interpreted \times
Vertical dip position \times
Vertical layer of same and/or similar sediment vertical \square
Vertical surface, shallow margin \times
Face defined, approximate interpreted \square
Face second vertical \square
Cave and/or solution dissolution, side, above, below vertical interpreted \square
Dip face, approximate \square
Vertical and dip \square
Point of intersection of two or more vertical interpreted \square
Point of intersection of two or more vertical approximate interpreted \square
Anticline, defined \square
Syncline, defined \square
Oval, defined \square
Oval, undifferentiated \square

Depth \square
Age \square
Depth vs Age \square
Depth vs Age \square
Depth vs Age \square

Eastings \square
Northings \square
Magnetic declination \square
Azimuth \square
Elevation \square
Depth \square
Age \square
Depth vs Age \square

Part 1 of 2
6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINIHARD

Bold Project

South Sheet

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

Project No. 2144 Mining Division Omega

Latitude $55^{\circ} 37'$ Longitude $124^{\circ} 23'$

N.W. 93N SW Scale 1:2500

Sept 1788 R.W. Oddy

Map No. 5

0 50 100M

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

LEGEND

INSTRUMENT - MAXMIN II
 FREQUENCY - 1777 Hz
 $a=100$ m.
 VERTICAL SCALE - 1cm = 20%
 COMPONENT - In Phase
 Out of Phase
 OPERATOR - J. Irish

SYMBOLS

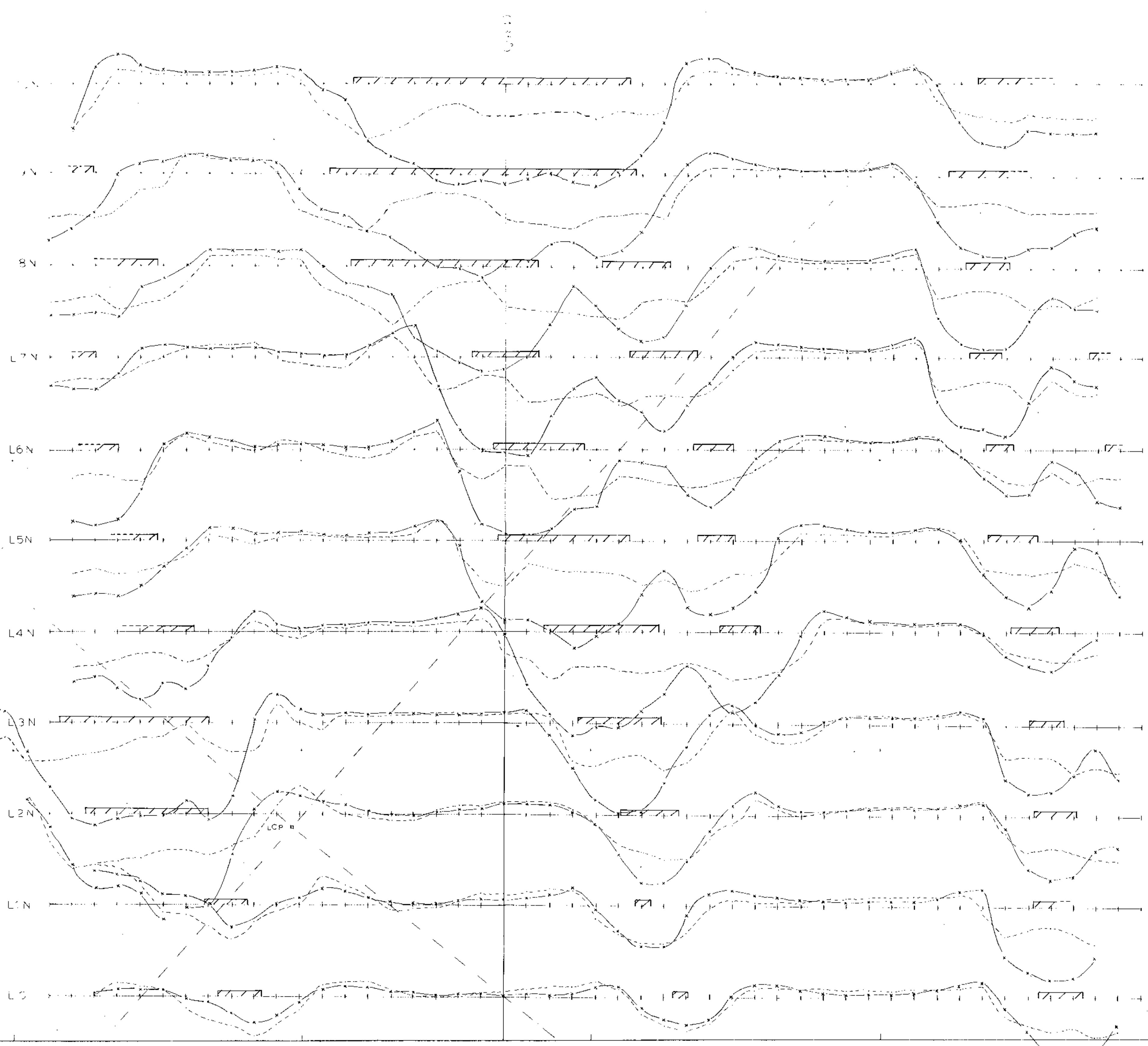
Districted area Rock outcrop area of outcrop, flat Geological boundary defined, approximate interpreted Bedrock top known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown) Bedrock top interpreted (horizontal, dip unknown) Bedrock top, horizontal, vertical, dip unknown Bedrock top, approximately horizontal, dip unknown Sillstone, generally parallel, foliation horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown Limestone, axis of main fold, horizontal, inclined, vertical Dike fold, bottom indicates plunge Fault (bedrock), approximate, interpreted Fault (bedrock), vertical Fault (bedrock) vertical, dipping, side, arrows indicate relative movement Thrust fault (approximately interpreted) Shearing and dip Joint (bedrock) inclined, vertical, dip unknown Synclinal deflected, approximated Anticlinal deflected, approximated Axial surface Intensity weak, moderate, strong

Trench Adit or tunnel Back dump or tipings Quarry or mine Shaft, case, source Diamond drill hole

Contour 2000 Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent) Marsh Lake Road Jeep Road Trail River

Part 1 of 2
 6941
 IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS
Bold Project
 North Sheet
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

Project No. 2144 Mining Division: Okanogan
 Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'
 NTS 93N NW Scale 1:2500
 Description of Map by R.W. Kelly
 Date Sept 1785
 Map No. 6



0 50 100M

GEOMAGNETIC SURVEY
CONTOUR MAP

LEGEND

INSTRUMENT : Geometrics G816
Total Field Proton
Precession Magnetometer

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 100 Gammas
BACKGROUND : 58800 Gammas
OPERATOR : J.Irish

GEO MAGNETIC MINIMUM
LOCAL MINIMUM



SYMBOLS

- Drill covered area
- Rock outcrop, area of surface, flat X (XXX) (X)
- Geological boundary defined, approximate, interpreted - - -
- Bedding, top unknown, vertical, dip unknown, vertical, horizontal
- Bedding, top unknown, horizontal, vertical, dip unknown
- Bedding, top unknown, horizontal, vertical, dip unknown
- Sedimentary, gneissic, cleavage, foliation (horizontal inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
- Lithology, axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Dragfold feature indicates plunging
- Fault (defined, approximate, interpreted) ~~~~
- Fault (inferred, vertical)
- Fault (solid circle indicated downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement)
- Blunt fault (approximate, interpreted)
- Shearing and dips
- Joint (horizontal, defined, vertical, dip unknown)
- Syncline (defined, approximate) + - -
- Anticline (defined, approximate)
- Anticline and syncline (overturned)
- Intensity (weak, moderate, strong) w w w

- Trench
- Adit or tunnel
- Rock dump or tailings
- Quarry or mine
- Shaft, mine, mine
- Diamond drill hole

Contours - - - - 2500 - - - C1

Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent) - - - - -

Marsh - - - - -

Lake

Road

Step Road

Trail

Path

Line

Point

Mineral Deposit

Project No. 2144

Mining Division Qminera

Latitude 55° 37' N

Longitude 124° 23' E

NTS 93N 9W

Scale 1:2500

To Geology A Report By R.W. Oddy
Dated JULY 15-20, 1978
Map No. 7

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED - MINERALS

Bold Project

South Sheet

MAGNETOMETER CONTOUR MAP

Project No. 2144

Mining Division Qminera

Latitude 55° 37' N

Longitude 124° 23' E

NTS 93N 9W

Scale 1:2500

0 50 100M

Part 1 of 2
6941

GEO MAGNETIC SURVEY

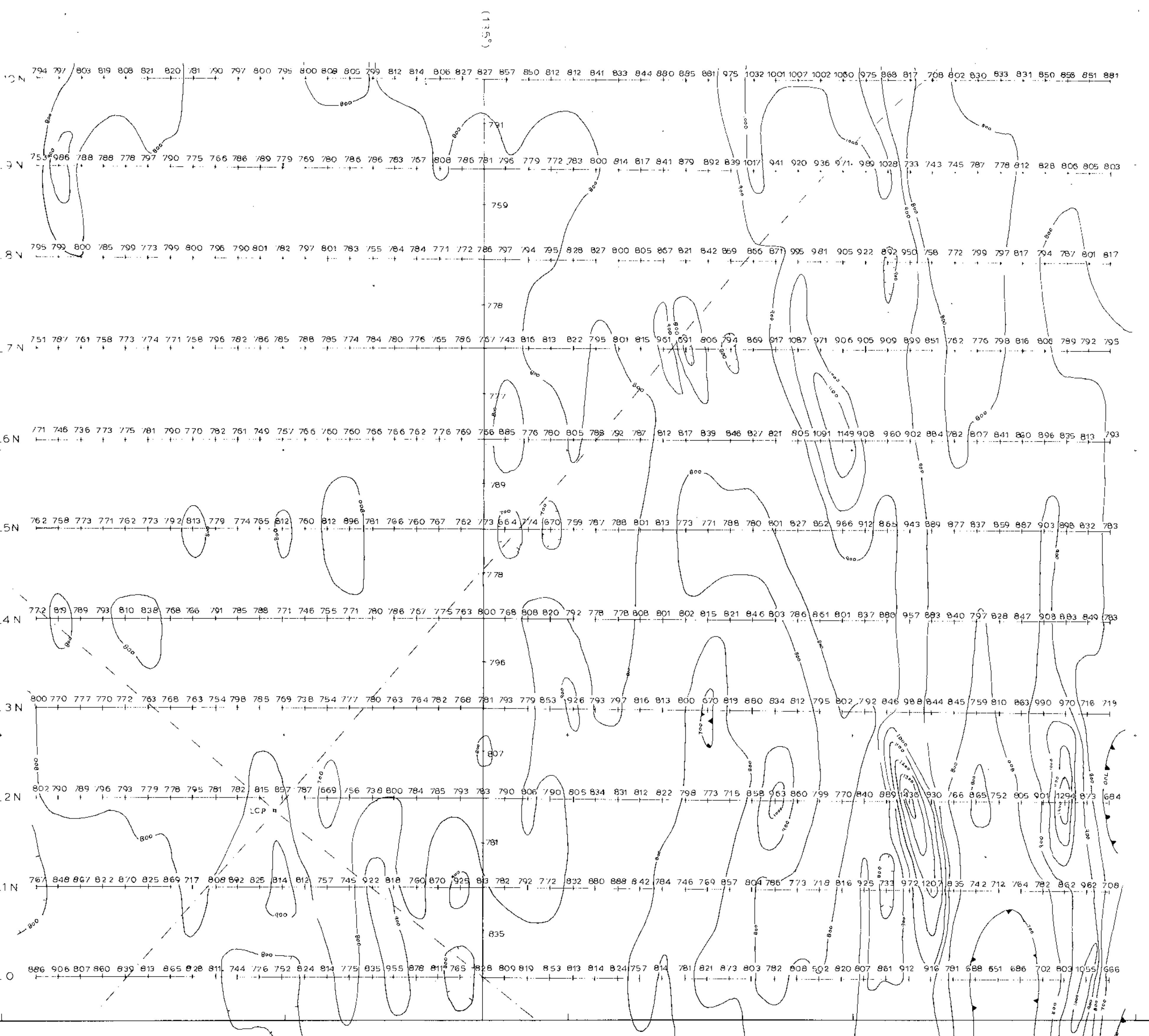
CONTOUR MAP

LEGEND

INSTRUMENT: Geometrics G816
Total Field Proton
Precession Magnetometer

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 100 Gammas
BACKGROUND: 58000 Gammas
OPERATOR: J. Irish

GEO MAGNETIC MINIMUM
LOCAL MINIMUM



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED - MINERALS

Bold Project
North Sheet

MAGNETOMETER CONTOUR MAP

Project No. 2144... Mining Division OMINZCA...

Latitude 55° 37'... Longitude 124° 23'...

NTS 93N 9W... Scale 1:2500

To Accompany A Report By R.W. Kelly... Date JULY 15-20, 1978

Map No. E...

Part 1 of 2
6941

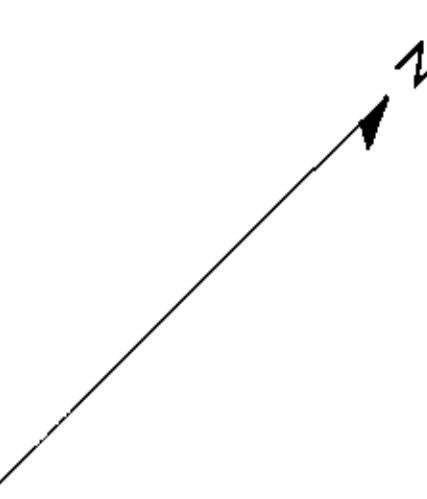
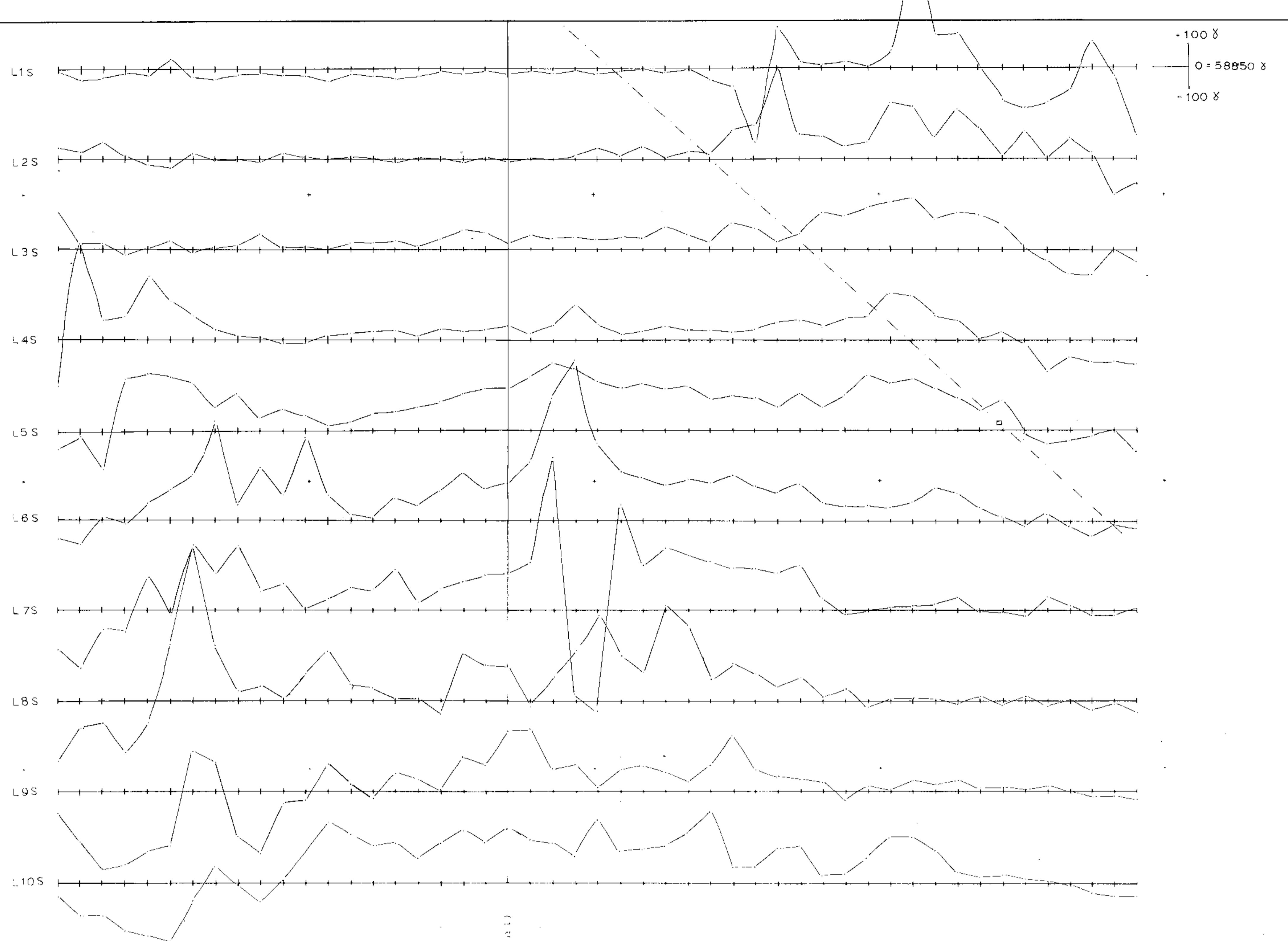
GEOMAGNETIC SURVEY

PROFILE MAP

LEGEND

INSTRUMENT : Geometrics G816
 Total Field Proton
 Precession Magnetometer

VERTICAL SCALE : 1 cm = 100 8
 BACKGROUND : 58850 8
 OPERATOR : J. Irish



SYMBOLS

- Drift covered area
- Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, face
- Geological boundary identified, approximate interpreted
- Bedding, basis known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overstepped, dip unknown)
- Bedding, basis unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
- Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
- Lithology, axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Draught (area indicates ploughed)
- Fault defined, approximate, interpreted
- Fault, basis unknown (horizontal, vertical, dip unknown)
- Fault, basis unknown (downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement)
- Thrust fault (approximate, interpreted)
- Shearing and dip
- Joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
- Syncline (defined, approximate)
- Anticline (defined, approximate)
- Anticline and syncline (overstepped)
- Intensity weak, moderate, strong

- Trench
- Adit or tunnel
- Rock dump or talings
- Quarry or mine
- Shaft, mine, water
- Diamond drill hole

- Contours
- Streams or creeks (perennial, intermittent)
- Marks
- Lake
- Road
- Jeep Road
- Trail
- Fence

Part 1 of 2
 6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED - MINERALS

Bold Project

South Sheet

MAGNETOMETER PROFILE
 Project No. 2144 Mining Division Mineral
 Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'
 NTS 93N 9W Scale 1:2500

To Accompany A Report By R. M. Dally
 Dated JULY 19-20, 1978
 Map No. 2

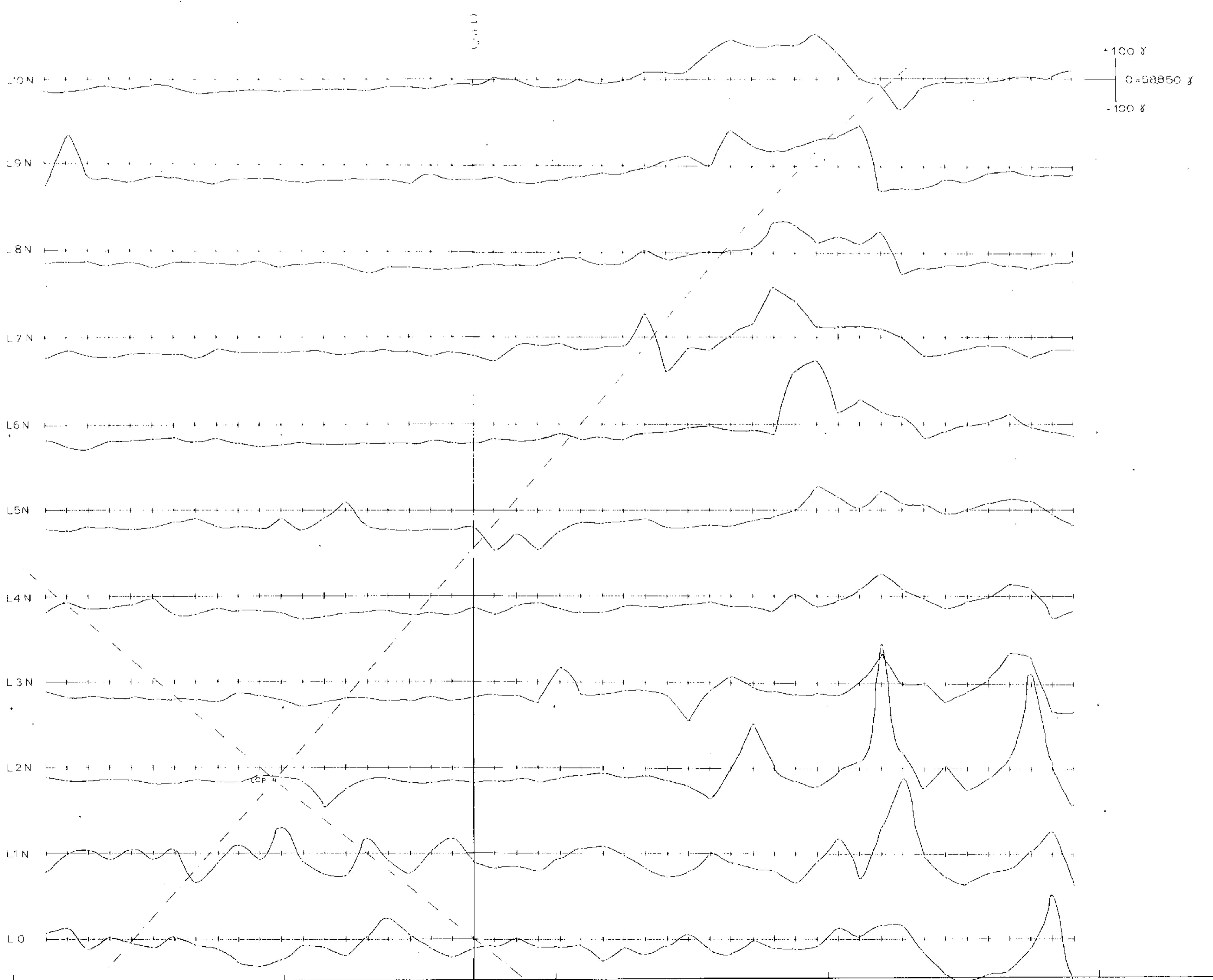
0 50 100 M

GEOMAGNETIC SURVEY
PROFILE MAP

LEGEND

INSTRUMENT Geometrics G816
Total Field Proton
Precession Magnetometer

VERTICAL SCALE : 1cm = 100' δ
BACKGROUND = 58850 δ
OPERATOR : J. Irish



SYMBOLS

- Drift cover area
- Outcrop area or outcrop, host
- Geological boundary defined, approximate interpreted
- Bedding, top known horizontal, unknown vertical, overturned, dip unknown
- Bedding, top unknown, bedrock, vertical, dip unknown
- Sedimentary, geometry change, rotation, horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown
- Vertical axis of minor folds, horizontal, inclined, vertical
- Drift fold axis indicates plunge
- Fault defined, vertical
- Fault, defined, vertical, dip unknown, arrows indicate relative environment
- Thrust fault, approximate, interpreted
- Shear zone and dip
- Inclined, horizontal, vertical, dip unknown
- Syncline (dip), approximate
- Anticline (dip), approximate
- Anticline and syncline (overturn)
- Intensity break moderate, strong

Trench

- Abut or trend
- Rock dump or tailings
- Quarry or mine
- Short wave
- Diamond drill hole

Contours

- Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)
- Marsh
- Lake
- Road
- Iron Road
- Trail
- Forest

Part 1 of 2

694

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS

Bold Project North Sheet

MAGNETOMETER PROFILE

Project No. 2144 Mining Division Ominica

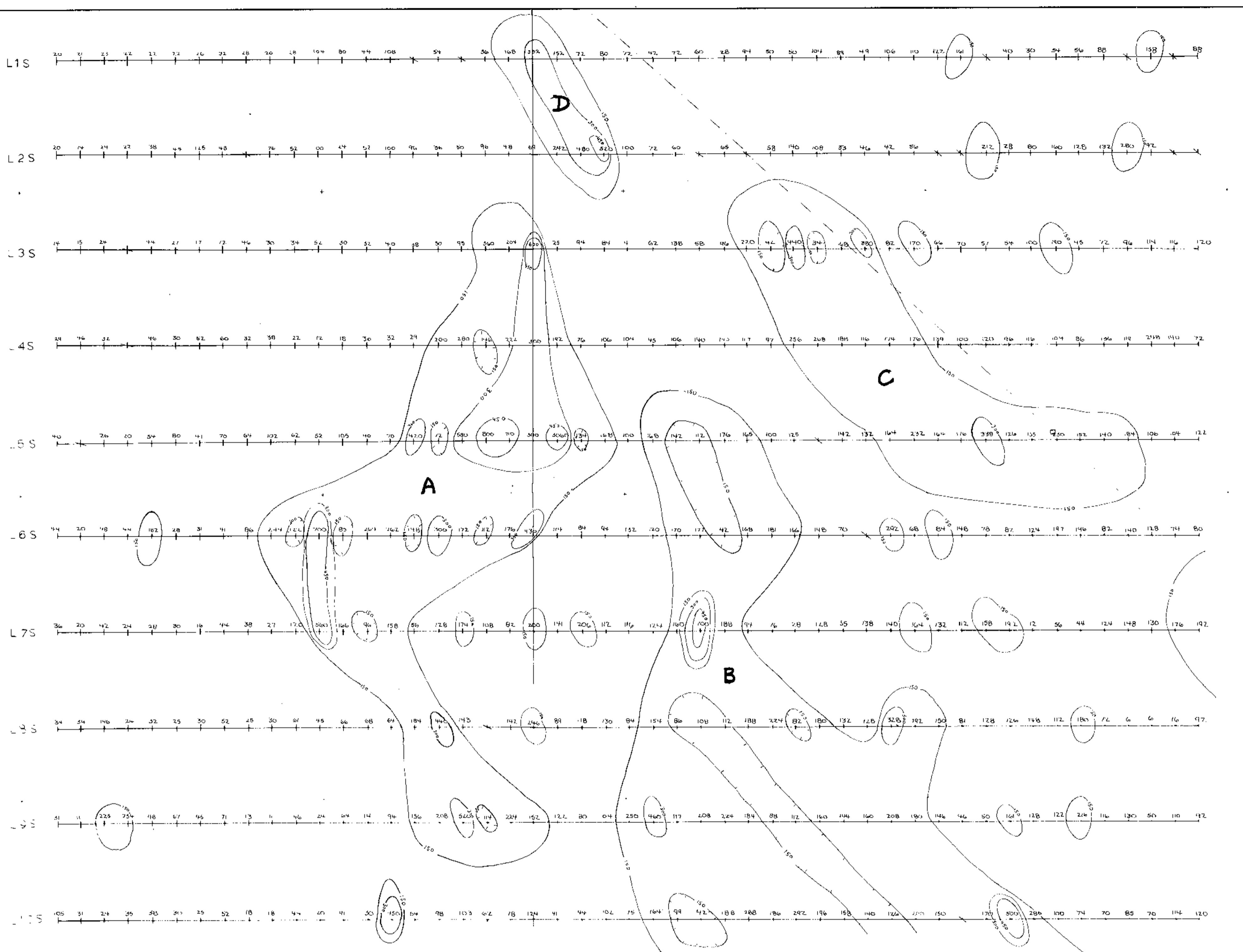
Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'

NTS 93N NW Scale 1:2500

To accompany A Report By R.W. Dickey

Dated JULY 15-20, 1978

Map No. 10



SYMBOLS

Drill covered area

Rock outcrop area of setting

Geological boundary, observed approximate interpreted

Bedding, top known theoretical, assumed vertical, measured dip unknown

Bedding, top unknown, vertical, dip unknown

Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation, theoretical, assumed, vertical, dip unknown

Cumulative axis of minor folds, horizontal, inclined, vertical

Drill hole, surface indicates plunging

Fault, inferred, approximate interpretation

Fault, oriented, vertical

Fault, faulted, oriented, downstream side, arrows indicate relative movement

Direct fault, approximate interpretation

Shearing and dip

Joint, horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown

Syncline, inclined, approximate

Anticline, inclined, approximate

Anticline and syncline, oriented

Intensity weak moderate strong

Fault

Joint or tunnel

Rock dump or talus

Quarry or mine

Shale, clay, sand

Diamond drill hole

Contours = 200 to 2500 ppm C.I.

Streams or creeks (Personal information)

Marsh

Lake

Road

Jeep Road, Surface road

Trail = 10 m to 50 m

Trees

MINERAL SURVEYOR'S CHART
E.P.L. 1978

Part 2 of 2 694

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS

Bold Project

South Sheet

LEAD

Project No. 2144 Mining Division Ormeau

Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'

NTS 93N SW

Scale 1:2500

0 50 100 M

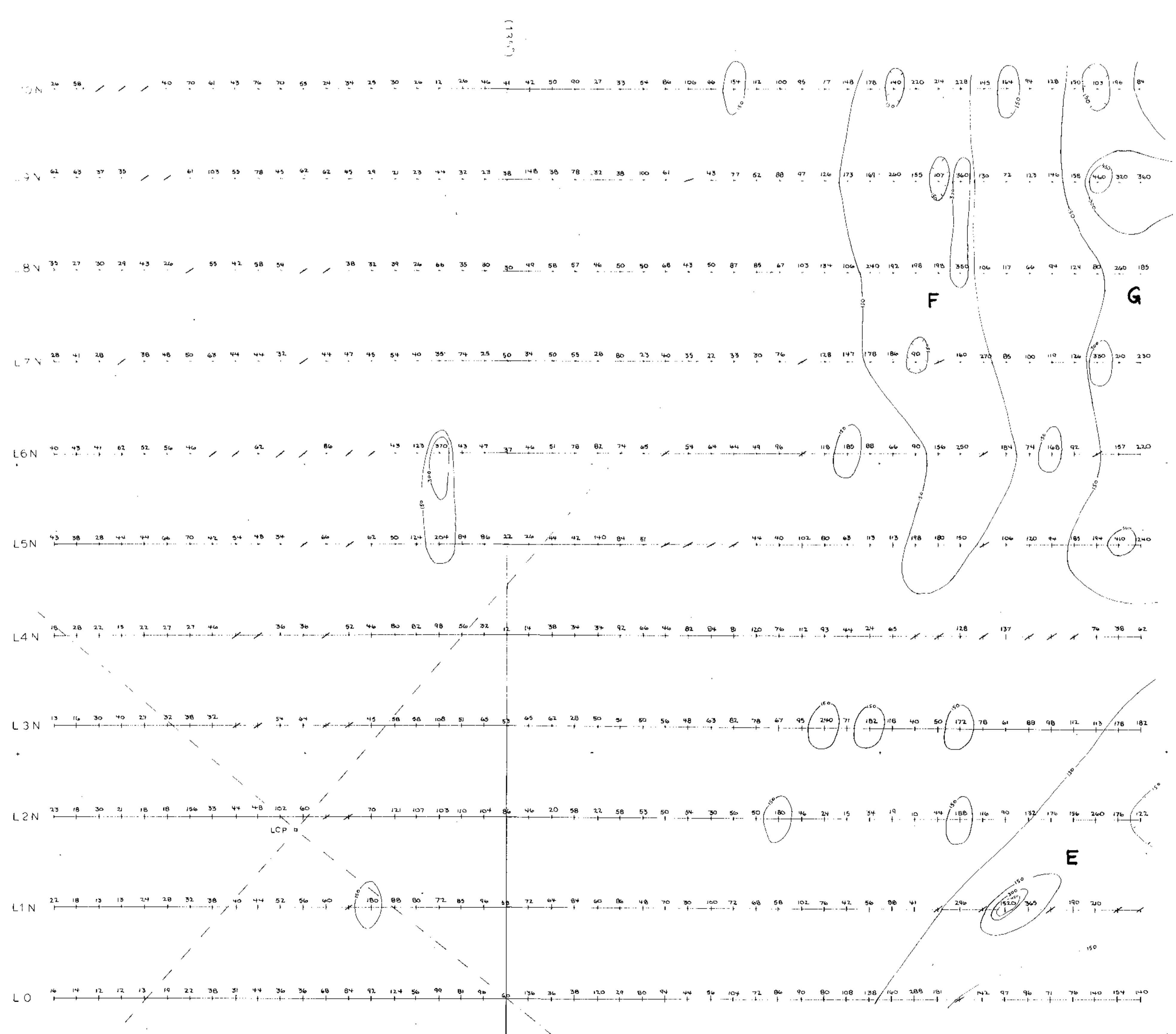
For Recording & Review By R.W. Daigle

Dated Sept 1/78

Map No. 11

GEO-CHEMICAL SURVEY
SOIL SURVEY
LEAD ppm

BACKGROUND = 76 ppm
THRESHOLD = 150 ppm



Part 2 of 2 694

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED - MINERALS

Bold Project
North Sheet
READ

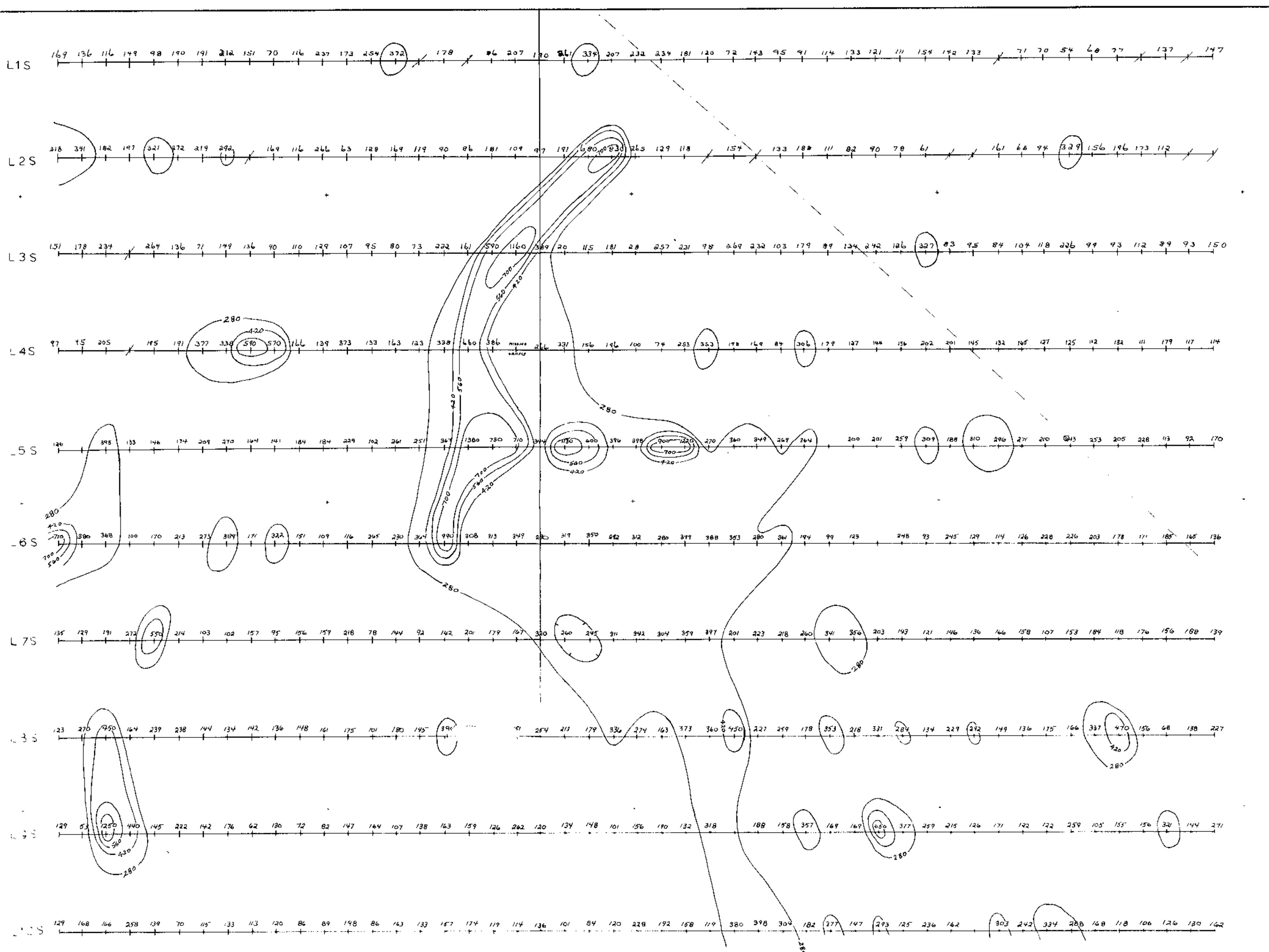
Project No 2144 Mining Division Omneca

Latitude $55^{\circ} 37'$ Longitude $124^{\circ} 23'$

NTS 93 N 9W Scale 1:2500

To Accompany A Report By R.W. Dady
Dated Sept 178

Map No 12



GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
SOIL SURVEY
ZINC ppm

BACKGROUND - 139 ppm
THRESHOLD - 280 ppm

S Y M B O L S

- Outcrop area covered (area of outcrop, float) X (X)(X)
 Geological boundary (defined, approximate, interpreted) —— + - - -
 bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned
 dip unknown) + X \times \times
 bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown) X X /
 foliation, gneissosity, cleavage, I-foliation (horizontal, inclined
 vertical, dip unknown) + X X /
 axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical) / / •
 drag fold (arrow indicates plunge) ↗
 fault (defined, approximate, interpreted) ~~~~~ ~ ~ ~
 fault (inclined, vertical) ~~~~~ ~~~~~
 fault (solid circle indicates downthrow side, arrows indicate
 relative movement) ~~~~~
 thrust fault (approximate, interpreted) ▲▲ ▲ ▲
 Shearing and dip ↗
 joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown) + ✓ ✓ ✓
 syncline (defined, approximate) + - + -
 anticline (defined, approximate) + - + -
 anticline and syncline (overturned) ↙ ↙
 intensity (weak, moderate, strong) ↘ ↘ ↘

French 
 Adit or tunnel 
 Rock dump or tailings 
 Quarry or mine 
 Shaft, raise, winze 
 Diamond drill hole 

contours - - - - 2500 - - - C |
stream or creek (Perennial, intermittent) - - - - - - - - -

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED - MINERALS

Bold Project

South Sheet
ZINC

Project No 2144 Mining Division Omineca
Latitude $55^{\circ} 37'$ Longitude $124^{\circ} 23'$
NTS 93N 9W Scale 1:2500

To Accompany A Report By
Dated Sept 178 R. W. Oddy
Map No. 13

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
SOIL SAMPLES

ZINC ppm

BACKGROUND - 139 ppm
THRESHOLD - 280 ppm

SYMBOLS

Draft covered area

Rock outcrop area of outcrop, thin

Geological boundary (dotted, approximate interpreted)

Bedding dips known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, vertical), dip unknown +

Bedding dips unknown (inclined, vertical, horizontal, vertical)

Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, vertical, vertical, vertical)

Disjunctive joints (horizontal, inclined, vertical, vertical)

Fault (dotted, vertical, interpreted)

Fault (dotted, vertical)

Fault (solid, vertical, interpreted)

Fault (solid, vertical)

Fault (solid, vertical, interpreted)

Fault (solid, vertical, interpreted)

Fault (solid, vertical, interpreted)

Fault (solid, vertical, interpreted)

Shearing and dip

Inclined, vertical, inclined, vertical, dip unknown +

Synclinal (dotted, approximately)

Anticline (dotted, approximately)

Anticline and syncline (vertical)

Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Trench

Adit or tunnel

Rock dump or tailings

Oreway or mine

Shaft, raise, winze

Diamond drill hole

Contours 2500 C.I.
Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)

Marsh

Lake

Road

Jeep Road

Trail

Tree

Part 2 of 2 6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS

Bold Project
North Sheet

ZINC

Project No. 2144 Mining Division: Omineca

Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'

NTS 93N 9W Scale 1:2500

For Aeromagnetic A Report By R.W. Dally

Date Sept. 1788 Map No. 14

10 N 81 74 / / / 80 87 105 62 94 106 112 98 91 95 83 70 37 80 97 153 87 76 97 52 100 127 132 126 105 187 114 129 161 99 134 193 153 129 100 127 129 135 89 82 111 22 157 106

11 N 112 100 85 78 / / 65 79 52 86 44 110 97 98 60 58 55 100 74 40 28 109 21 97 40 42 118 119 67 106 70 106 83 99 119 121 125 140 85 17 148 164 123 126 92 224 230 127

8 N 88 64 92 46 65 85 / 113 57 93 75 / / 20 77 72 52 89 79 65 77 52 92 145 52 35 70 99 82 91 132 75 130 142 108 82 161 128 96 116 161 198 90 59 113 120 118 162 107

17 N 82 94 94 / 77 83 85 83 94 106 72 / 74 108 79 118 119 106 67 69 149 112 62 133 68 107 57 70 84 67 59 45 89 / 71 80 93 106 86 / 97 178 91 81 107 125 113 109 181

16 N 98 106 160 20 101 22 / / 23 / / 109 / / 89 127 20 88 80 88 99 83 123 123 129 131 / 86 88 62 89 96 / 119 114 93 89 74 60 124 / 25 56 99 77 128 187

15 N 107 137 122 117 109 136 87 110 122 22 / / 103 / 31 67 325 66 158 111 75 67 116 96 293 119 69 / / / 74 67 72 85 93 72 93 100 102 63 / 78 101 129 153 119 355 235

14 N 64 91 50 66 52 62 91 / / 53 67 / 115 108 115 53 192 46 81 32 48 87 80 64 64 103 69 90 79 163 122 112 123 122 62 49 59 / / 100 80 80 80 59 91 62

13 N 124 146 117 145 115 73 180 81 / / 50 95 / / 70 89 79 153 90 119 97 124 102 97 95 155 115 93 70 64 132 83 121 203 126 162 92 148 83 70 63 78 98 91 68 93 84 67 97 95 172

12 N 163 164 168 96 134 99 95 102 95 78 / / 152 172 163 101 201 143 47 103 46 75 106 170 156 37 59 69 39 19 34 90 22 36 112 101 101 130 97 132 126 175 109 130 99 172 126 175 109 130 89 172 133 257 173 271 171 / /

11 N 104 174 230 122 123 149 96 249 115 119 173 142 149 174 140 155 287 468 453 180 190 99 172 126 175 109 130 99 172 126 175 109 130 89 172 133 257 173 271 171 / /

10 N 173 153 150 146 197 113 138 120 161 152 159 199 107 125 171 180 206 69 98 185 155 365 329 162 150 108 103 159 142 118 167 153 21 185 175 194 110 100 99 206 206 172

L1S 10 13 21 17 15 14 20 22 17 6 61 14 11 16 30 7 16 14

L2S 11 16 26 12 14 16 20 18 18 56 15 10 32 20 18 8 11 12 6 4 13 29 38 17 10 14 11 19 26 15 16 13 11 38 7 14 34 25 23 28 23 24

L3S 2 13 25 30 14 9 24 17 8 10 9 14 9 7 16 27 14 9 4 12 20 3 12 18 15 21 10 36 11 18 17 12 11 13 12 12 30 8 9 20 15 16 20

L4S 13 10 16 20 18 9 8 7 20 7 1 19 2 7 9 4 6 8 16 10 21 15 10 8 24 19 14 12 8 35 2 3 21 2 7 14 15 17 21 2 9 8 1 64 23 23

L5S 14 24 20 14 14 12 21 22 11 20 9 15 21 20 46 23 32 38 60 25 120 14 28 12 19 16 40 20 20 2 4 13 15 16 30 18 30 27 33 35 25 28 22 27 21 30 33

L6S 40 12 10 2 12 39 9 21 11 10 17 9 23 24 17 15 10 15 29 26 14 12 15 13 13 40 19 52 33 24 27 31 16 43 14 16 24 17 21 27 17 18 28 21 24 39 23

L7S 17 17 16 11 18 12 14 10 12 9 16 15 16 23 43 18 9 16 16 25 14 25 12 25 22 33 21 17 16 34 32 30 29 17 19 53 9 14 20 29 35 26 28 32

L8S 19 9 18 13 20 29 12 26 33 8 23 20 4 7 24 8 1 15 10 15 29 15 15 13 13 13 13 10 12 8 11 10 24 7 24 40 10 19 52 30 16 28 22 11 18 44 8 7 15 20

L9S 4 6 9 36 14 27 27 18 4 7 17 20 7 8 21 10 9 14 10 6 4 18 12 6 12 13 16 20 12 20 29 30 15 16 20 22 11 18 44 8 7 15 20

L10S 11 14 8 26 12 9 13 12 29 39 23 16 34 20 14 10 27 32 6 4 20 14 6 12 15 19 11 7 15 20 24 2 3 14 20 26 24 18 45 29 12 19 14 15 11 21 24

GEO-CHEMICAL SURVEY
SOIL SURVEY
COPPER ppm

BACKGROUND - 15.5 ppm
THRESHOLD - 100 ppm

S Y M B O L S

Draft covered area

Rock outcrop area of outcrop front X

Geological boundary defined, approximate interpreted

Bedding, low, known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overthrust, dip unknown) + X

Bedding, low, unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown) X /

Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Locution, axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)

Drag fold, arrow indicates planar

Fault (dip), approximate, interpreted

Fault (inclined, vertical)

Fault (solid circle indicated downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement)

Thrust fault (approximate, interpreted)

Shoring and dip

Joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Syncline (defined, approximate) + -

Avalanche (defined, approximate) + -

Anastomose and syncline (overthrust) + -

Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Trench

Adit or tunnel

Rock dump or talus

Quarry or mine

Shaft, raise, write

Diamond-drill hole

Contours ~ 2600 -- C1
Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent) ---> -->
Marsh

Like

Road

Jeep Road

Trail

Gravel

Part 2 of 2 6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS
Bold Project

South Sheet COPPER

Project No. 2144 Mining Division: Minera

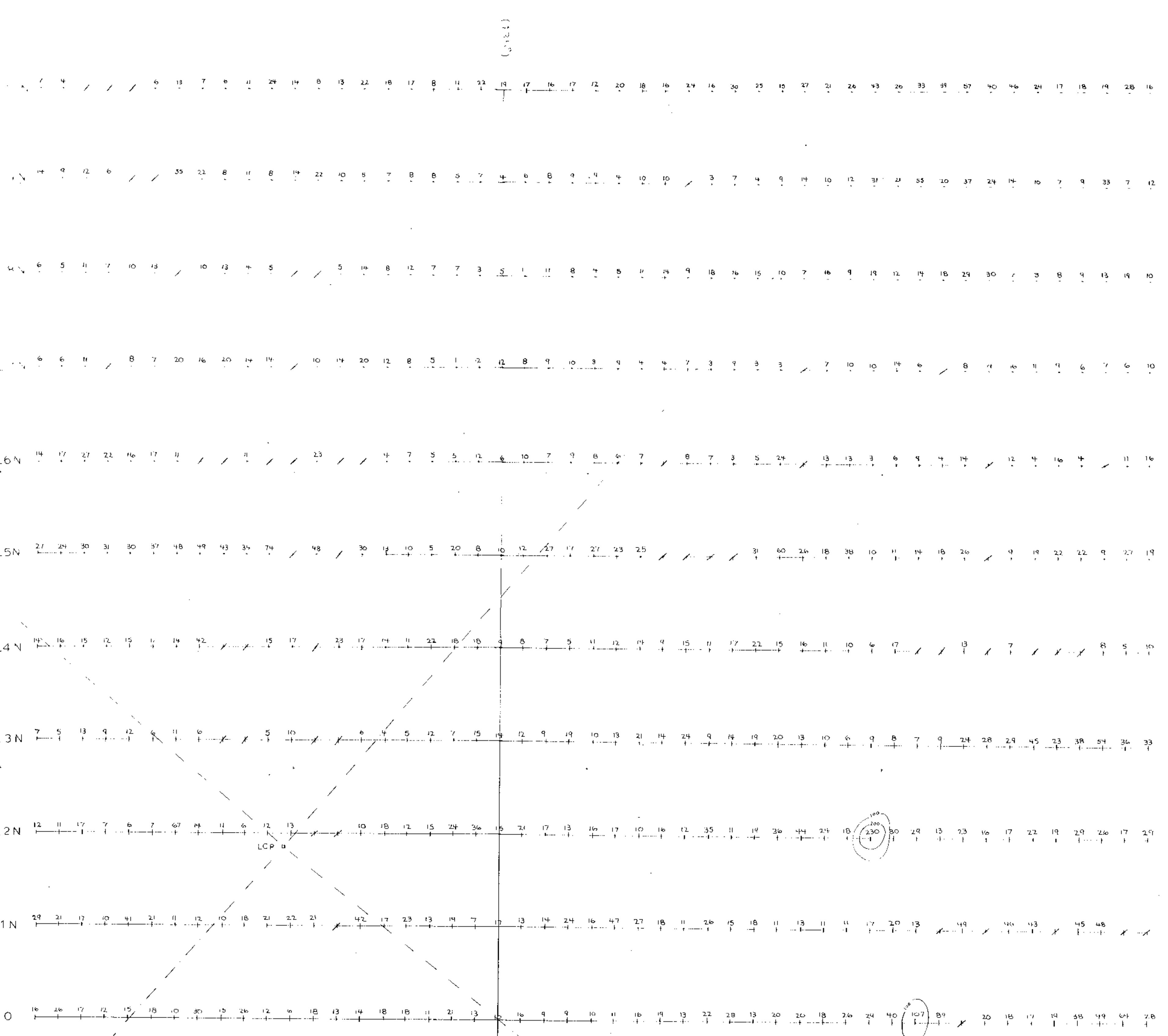
Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'

NTS 93N 9W Scale 1:2500

To Accompany A Report By R.W. Kelly
Dated Sept 178 Map No 15

GEO-CHEMICAL SURVEY
SOIL SURVEY
COPPER ppm

BACKGROUND — 15.5 ppm
THRESHOLD — 100 ppm



S Y M B O L S

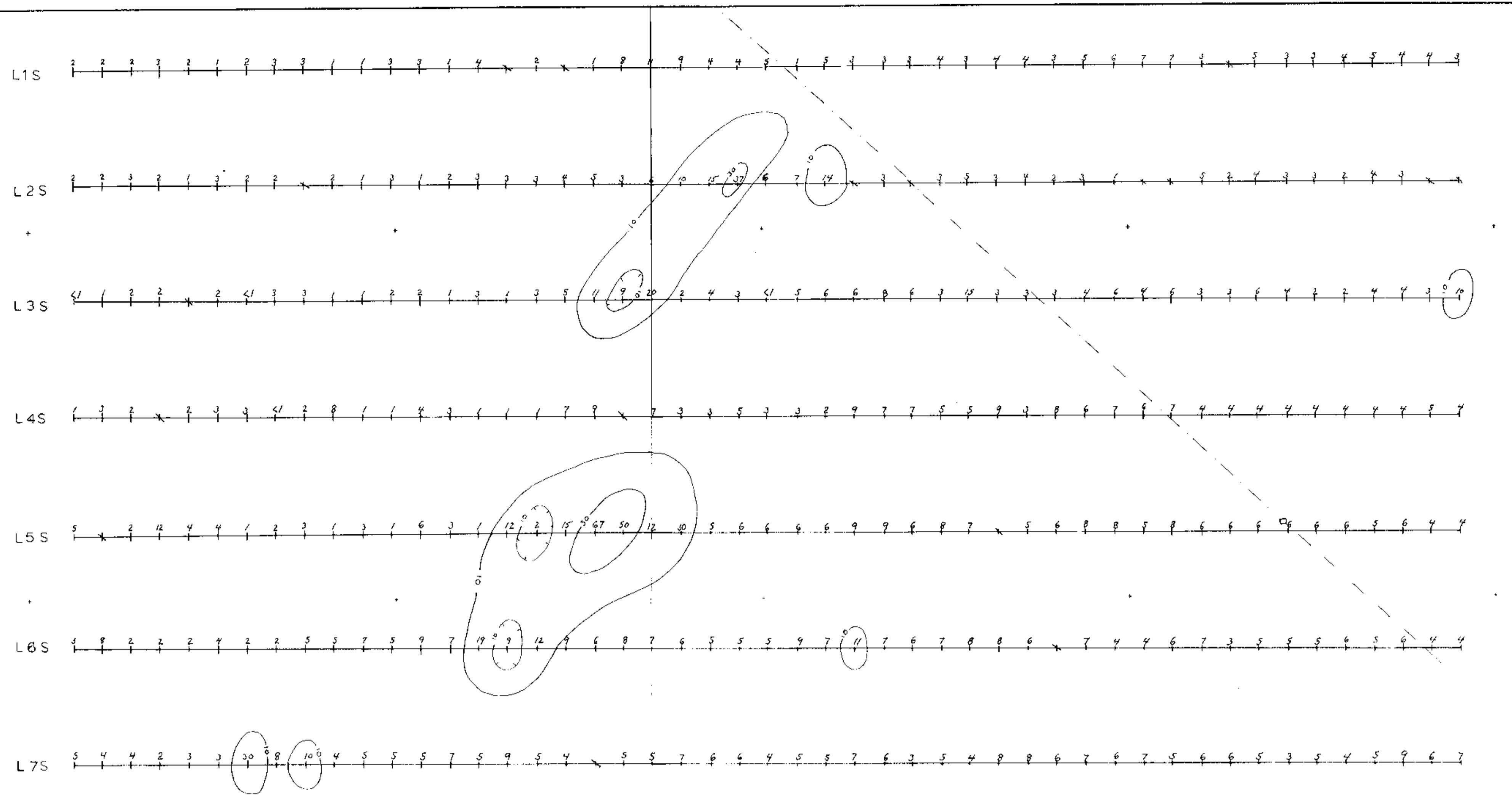
Uncovered area []
Rock surface area of outcrop, hard X [X] X
Rock surface area of outcrop, soft X [X] X
Rock surface indicated approximate interpreted
Top unknown * X X X P
Boulders, top known, horizontal, inclined, vertical, overburden,
top unknown * X X X P
Sediment, general, cleavage, foliation, horizontal, inclined,
vertical, dip unknown, ~~~~~~
Sediment, axes of minor folds, horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown, ~~~~~~
Sediment, axes of major folds, horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown, ~~~~~~
Draped, horizontal, vertical, ~~~~~~
Draped, vertical, ~~~~~~
Draped, horizontal, approximate, interpreted, ~~~~~~
Draped, vertical, approximate, interpreted, ~~~~~~
Fault, vertical, vertical, ~~~~~~
Fault, vertical, indicated depthwise, side arrows indicate
relative movement, ~~~~~~
Fault, fault, approximate, ~~~~~~
Shallow, dip, ~~~~~~
Shallow, horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown, P V V
Sediment, defined, approximate, + + +
Anticline, defined, approximate, + + +
Anticline, defined, approximate, + + +
Intensity, weak, moderate, strong, / / /

Trench []
Adit or tunnel []
Rock dump or tailings []
Quarry or mine []
Shaft, rose, wince [] []
Diamond drill hole []

Contours — 2500 m.s.n.m.
Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent) []
Marsh [] []
Lake [] []
Road [] []
Jeep Road [] []
Trail [] []
Fence []

Part 2 of 2 694

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS
Bold Project
North Sheet
COPPER
Project No. 2144 Mining Division Ormocca
Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'
NTS 93N9W Scale 1:2500
To Recovery & Report By R.W. Moody
Date Sept 1978 Map No. 16



GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

SOIL SAMPLING

MOLYBDENUM ppm

BACKGROUND = 4.7 ppm
THRESHOLD = 10 ppm

SYMBOLS

- Ditch/creek area
- Rock outcrop area or surface float
- Geological boundary, defined approximate interpreted
- Boulders, top known
- Boulders, top unknown
- Boulders, bottom known
- Boulders, bottom unknown
- Schistosity, sparsely developed, foliation horizontal/vertical, vertical dip unknown
- Schistosity, sparsely developed, foliation horizontal/vertical, vertical dip unknown
- Fault axis of minor folds (horizontal/vertical)
- Fault, surface indicates plunging
- Fault deflected, approximate interpreted
- Fault deflected, vertical
- Fault, vertical, indicated downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement
- Down fault, approximate, interpreted
- Shearing and dip
- Joints (horizontal/vertical, vertical dip unknown)
- Synthetic deflected, approximate
- Anastole, deflected, approximate
- Anastole and synthetic, horizontal
- Intense back, moderate, strong

- Trench
- Adit or tunnel
- Rock dump or talus
- Quarry or mine
- Shallow, narrow
- Diamond drill hole

Contours ~...~ 2500 ~...~ C1
Stream or creek (normal, interpreted) ~...~

Marsh
Lake
Road

Jeep Road
Trail
Holes

Part 2 of 2 6941
IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS

Bold Project
South Sheet
MOLYBDENUM
Project No. 2144 Mining Division Qmineca
Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'
NTS 93N 9W Scale 1:2500
In Accompany A Report by R.W. Odell
Date Sept 1788 Map No. 17

0 50 100 M

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

SOIL SAMPLING

MOLYBDENUM ppm

BACKGROUND - 47 ppm
THRESHOLD - 10 ppm

SYMBOLS

Ditch or canal area

Rock inclusion area of section line

Geological boundary defined approximate interpreted

Bounding top known horizontal inclined vertical estimated dip unknown

Bounding top minimum inclined vertical dip unknown

Schistose gneissic cleavage foliation horizontal inclined vertical dip unknown

Conformable area of minor fault, horizontal inclined vertical dip unknown

Fault defined approximate interpreted

Drag fold (arrow indicates plunge)

Fault defined vertical

Fault fault order indicated downthrow side arrows indicate relative movement

Direct fault approximate interpreted

Shear and dip

Joint horizontal inclined vertical dip unknown

Syncline (defined approximate)

Anticline (defined approximate)

Anticline and syncline intersected

Intensity weak moderate strong

Trench

Add or found

Block dump or ledge

Drury or mine

Shut, rare, waste

Diamond drill hole

Compass N 2600 C 1
Stream or creek (permanent, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
Dirt Road
Trail
Fence

Part 2 of 2 6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS

Bold Project
North Sheet

MOLYBDENUM

Project No. 2144 Mining Division OMICRA
Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'
NTS 93N 9W Scale 1:2500

In Accompany A Report By
Dated Sept 78
Map No. 18

L1S

L2S

L3S

L4S

L5S

L6S

L7S

L8S

L9S

L10S

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

SOIL SAMPLING

SILVER ppm

BACKGROUND – 0.2 ppm
THRESHOLD – 1.5 ppm

SYMBOLS

covered area
 outcrop, area of outcrop, float X
 local boundary (defined, approximate, interpreted)
 g. tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, unknown) + X
 g. tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown) /
 osity, grainosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, dip unknown)
 axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
 dk (arrow indicates plunge)
 defined, approximate, interpreted ~
 inclined, vertical
 solid circle indicated downthrow side, arrow indicate movement
 fault (upper or abt, interpreted)
 and the
 horiz. - inclined, vertical, dip unknown
 defined, approximate
 defined, approx.
 line and syncline fold forms
 by wavy line indicate

- > 100 m/s
- or tunnel ~ 100 m/s
- down or tailings 200 m/s
- or mine 100 m/s
- base, whoo! 100 m/s
- and drift holes 100 m/s

or creek (Perennial, intermittent) 

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED -- MINERALS

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

SOIL SAMPLING

SILVER ppm

BACKGROUND = 0.2 ppm
THRESHOLD = 1.5 ppm

SYMBOLS

Determined area

Rock outcrop area of outcrop, flat

Geological boundary, defined, approximate interpreted

Boulders, top known, horizontal, inclined, vertical, uncertain

Boulders, top unknown, horizontal, vertical, dip unknown

Boulders, top unknown, tangential, vertical, dip unknown

Sedimentary, quantity, cleavage, foliation, linear, vertical, vertical dip, unknown

(Long fold surface indicates plunging)

Linear axis of minor folds, horizontal, inclined, vertical

Joint, oblique, approximate interpreted

Joint, vertical

Joint, joint axis, horizontal, dip, arrows indicate relative movement

Shear, fault, approximate

Shear, and dip

Joint, horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown

Surface, defined, approximate

Anticline, defined, approximate

Anticline, and vertical, inverted

Intensity weak, moderate, strong

Drill hole

Add or tunnel

Block dump or talus

Doors or rooms

Shelf, terrace, water

Diamond drift hole

Contours

Streams or creeks, horizontal, intermittent

Marsh

Lake

Small stream

Big Head

Tree

ANNUAL REPORTS FORM

Part 2 of 2 6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS
Bold Project
North Sheet
SILVER
Project No. 2144
Mining Division: OMINZGCI
Latitude: 55° 37'
Longitude: 124° 23'
NW. 93N 9W
Scale: 1:2500
Surveyor: R.W. Dally
Date: Sept 1978
Map No. 20

0 50 100M

