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GEOPHYSICAL/GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON

MAGNETIC AND SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEYS

AG CLAIM

MINER LAKE, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

AG CLAIM : 2.7 km S40°E of Aspen Grove,
: 49° 120° NW
: N.T.S. - 92H/15E

WRITTEN FOR : Westward Energy & Resources Corp.
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Vancouver, B.C.
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DATED : December 7, 1980



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Engineering & Mining Geophy
VANCOUVER, CANADA

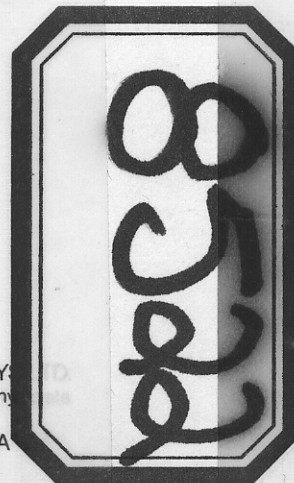


TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY	i
CONCLUSIONS	ii
RECOMMENDATIONS	ii
INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS	1
PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP	2
LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
PHYSIOGRAPHY	2
HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK	3
GEOLOGY	3
MAGNETIC SURVEY	5
1. Instrumentation and Theory	5
2. Survey Procedure	5
3. Compilation of Data	5
4. Discussion of Results	6
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY	8
1. Survey Procedure	8
2. Testing Procedure	8
3. Treatment of Data	9
4. Discussion of results	10
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY	13
GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE	14
AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES	15

ILLUSTRATIONS

<u>Back of Report</u>		<u>Figure</u>
LOCATION MAP		1
CLAIM MAP		2
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY GRAPH - SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY		3
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY GRAPH - MAGNETIC DATA		4
 <u>In Pocket</u>		 <u>Sheet</u>
MAGNETIC SURVEY DATA & CONTOURS	1:3,000	2
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY COPPER DATA & CONTOURS	1:3,000	3
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY MOLYBDENUM DATA & CONTOURS	1:3,000	4
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SILVER DATA & CONTOURS	1:3,000	5

SUMMARY

During the first half of November, 1979, magnetic and soil geochemistry surveys were carried out on the AG Claim. The AG Claim is located 2.7 km S40E of Apsen Grove and about 0.7 km due west of Alleyne Lake. Access to much of the property is easily gained by a two-wheel drive vehicle. The terrain consists of mainly moderate slopes forested with moderately dense coniferous trees. The purpose of the surveys was to extend the known zones of copper mineralization as well as map lithology and structure.

Previous work on the property consists of several trenches and two or more shafts dug out some years ago as well as a VLF-EM survey carried out in 1978.

The property is mainly underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanics. The rock types are gray feldspar porphyry, red augite porphyry, amygdaloidal and massive red andesite, and lahar deposits with a division into a red sequence and a division into a green sequence. Faulting on the property is predominantly north-south, and northeast. Mineralization occurs as chalcopryrite, chalcocite, malachite and pyrite within fracture or shear zones within the green and red volcanics.

The magnetic readings were taken every 30 meters on the 120-meter separated east-west lines. They were then diurnally corrected, plotted and contoured.

On the soil geochemistry survey, the B horizon was sampled at the same stations and all samples subsequently analyzed for copper, molybdenum and silver by the hot acid extraction method. The results were then statistically analyzed, plotted and contoured.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The magnetic high on the eastern part of the property is probably reflecting intrusive diorites overlain by Nicola volcanics. The rest of the property has a relatively quiet magnetic field.
2. The magnetic survey has shown poor correlation with the lithology and geological structure mapped to date on the property as well as the VLF-EM results, However, this could change as more becomes known about the property.
3. On the soil geochemistry survey, the anomalous copper zone with the seemingly best economic potential is C, because of its relatively large size, the number of high values, and their correlation with silver and molybdenum values as well as a VLF-EM anomaly.
4. Anomalies D, I and K are also economically interesting because of the number of high values.
5. The molybdenum and silver results were quite flat except for isolated cases.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is felt that Stage 3 of the recommended exploration program within Sookochoff's geological report on the property should be carried out, especially considering the encouraging results of anomalies C, D, I and K. This stage constitutes an IP survey and geological mapping.

The IP survey should be carried out with an electrode spacing of at least 60 m, perhaps 100 m and readings to the third separation. The IP survey should be concentrated in the areas

of the more promising anomalies.

This recommendation has already been made verbally and has been carried out. The writer is giving it as a matter of record. The IP results will appear in a later report.

GEOPHYSICAL/GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
ON
MAGNETIC AND SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEYS
AG CLAIM GROUP
FAIRWEATHER HILLS, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the sampling method, testing procedures and interpretation of results of magnetic and soil geochemistry surveys carried out over the AG Claim Group near Aspen Grove within the Nicola M.D., B.C. All of the above work was carried out from November 2nd to the 18th, 1979 under the supervision of the writer.

The number of soil samples picked up was 797 and these were subsequently analyzed for copper, molybdenum and silver. The number of line km of magnetic survey were 25.

The purpose of the soil geochemistry was to locate areas of sulphide mineralization. Several occurrences of copper-mineralization occur within the AG Claim. Molybdenum and silver mineralization have been noted in the area as well. The purpose of the magnetic survey was to aid in the geological knowledge of the property through the mapping of lithology and structure.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The AG Claim consists of one claim of 12 units as shown on Figure 2 and as described below:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Tag No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
AG	12	379 (2)	37137	Feb. 6, 1982

The property is owned by Westward Energy and Resources Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia. If the work as described in this report is accepted for assessment work, then the expiry date will become February 6, 1985.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The legal post of the AG Claim is found about 0.65 km due west of Alleyne Lake and about 2.7 km S40E of Aspen Grove.

The geographical coordinates are 49° 55'N latitude, and 120° 35'W longitude.

Access to the property is quite good and can be gained by a passenger car providing the road is dry (See Figure 2). One travels along Highway 5 for 30 km south of Merritt or 5 km south of Aspen Grove and then turns east on a well-used gravel road. About 2 km on this road is a second turn-off to the north-east onto a dirt road. The southern boundary of the AG Claim is about 100 meters along the dirt road.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The AG Claim lies in the southern part of the physiographic division known as the Thompson Plateau which is part of the Interior Plateau System. The terrain is generally that of flat or rolling hills over most of the property. The general trend

of the topography runs north-south. Elevations vary from 1,050 meters a.s.l. in the northwest corner to 1,300 meters a.s.l. in the southeast corner to give a relief of only 250 meters.

The main water source is Miner Lake which sits within the center of the AG Claim. There are a few creeks which drain into and out of Miner Lake.

Vegetation on the property varies from a lightly dense forest on the western half to a moderately dense forest on the eastern half. It consists of pine, fir and spruce.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

There is evidence of much physical work having been done on the property, but the writer is unsure of the dates. The trenches and several shafts, however, probably predate 1940. Since the claim was staked, a VLF-EM survey was carried out by Geotronics, the results of which are in a report by the writer dated November 25, 1978.

GEOLOGY

The following is based upon the geology mapping and subsequent report done by L. Sookochoff in the middle of June, 1978.

The AG Claim is underlain by a sequence of Upper Triassic Nicola rocks. Preto, et al, has divided the Nicola Group into three basic belts; the Western Belt, the Central Belt, and the Eastern Belt. The AG Claim is found within the Central Belt which contains the majority of the mineral occurrences in the Aspen Grove area.

Much of the property is covered by red and green andesite, the matrix of which is comprised of a feldspar porphyry. "The red

volcanic sequence occurs wholly along the eastern portion of the claim group. The green volcanic sequence occurs along the south and to the east along a northwesterly trending contact. A separate block of green volcanics is located in the northeast corner. Limited outcrops occur to the south and west of Miner Lake. An augite porphyry horizon bisects the southern green sequence along a northwesterly trend and terminates at Miner Lake and at a northeasterly trending fault structure. A continuation of the augite porphyry occurs to the north of the fault structure and to the northeast in contact with the red sequence. Massive and amygdaloidal intense red volcanics are located in the north and east of the claim area."

Sookochoff has mapped an epidote alternation zone within the eastern central portion of the claim group. Within this zone is a northerly-trending alternation zone that extends south of the epidote zone.

The major structure on the property is a northeasterly-trending fault zone that extends from south of Miner Lake to off of the property at line 36S, 90E. Preto noted a major fault running northwesterly across the northern end of Miner Lake which Sookochoff was unable to verify. Otherwise, the second major trend appears to be northerly as both Sookochoff and Preto have mapped major faults striking in this direction.

The mineralization on the property occurs as chalcopyrite, chalcocite, and malachite generally associated with a high degree of fracturing and with carbonate and/or quartz veinlets.

MAGNETIC SURVEY

1. Instrumentation and Theory

The magnetic survey was carried out using a portable vertical component, Model G-110 fluxgate magnetometer manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C. This is a visual-null type instrument using a digital dial read-out with a range of 100,000 gammas and a reading accuracy of 10 gammas. The G-110 has a temperature co-efficient of 2 gammas per degree centigrade..

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

2. Survey Procedure

The readings were taken on the same grid as that for the VLF-EM survey, that is, every 30 meters on east-west lines 120 meters apart.

The magnetic diurnal change was monitored in the field by the closed loop method and double checked by a series of base stations.

3. Compilation of Data

The magnetic data were plotted on Sheet 2 at a scale of 1:3,000 (1 cm = 30 meters). For ease of plotting and discussion, 50,000 gammas was subtracted from all values and contours.

The magnetic values were grouped into arithmetic intervals of 400 gammas. The cumulative frequency for each interval was then calculated and then plotted against the correlating interval to obtain the arithmetic cumulative frequency graph as shown on Figure 4.

The statistical parameters taken from the graph are as follows:

Anomalous low threshold	(97½% level)	8250 gammas
Sub-anomalous low threshold	(84% level)	8550 gammas
Mean background	(50% level)	8850 gammas
Sub-anomalous high threshold	(16% level)	9150 gammas
Anomalous high threshold	(2½% level)	9450 gammas

The sub-anomalous and anomalous levels are 1 and 2 standard deviations away from the mean background level, respectively.

From this, the contour interval was then chosen to be 300 gammas which is that of one standard deviation. The contours below the mean background level, 8550 gammas and lower, were dashed in, and the contours above, 9150 gammas and higher, were drawn in solid.

4. Discussion of Results

The magnetic relief as is shown on Sheet 2 is quite high. The values vary from as low as 4560 gammas to as high as 13,800 gammas which gives a relief of 9240 gammas.

The magnetic field over the property is highly variable consisting of a series of highs and lows, many of them thumb-print size. The number of highs is much more highly concentrated on the east side of the property than on the west side. The west side of the property is quieter with there being much less

variation between readings. This is in agreement with the results of the government aeromagnetic survey which shows the magnetic field intensity increasing towards the east where occurs the northerly-trending series of highs.

Along the eastern part of the property and, more extensively, in the northeastern corner occurs a magnetic high which is probably part of the northerly-trending aeromagnetic highs. This high appears to be reflecting a different rock-type since it is not noisy like the rest of the survey area. It is in the writer's opinion that the series of aeromagnetic highs is likely reflecting dioritic intrusives which are for the most part overlain by Nicola volcanics. (North of the property, and possibly on the property, some of these dioritic intrusives outcrop). These highs correlate with northerly-trending major faults. Therefore the writer feels the high occurring in the northeastern corner and along the eastern boundary is likely reflecting a dioritic intrusive overlain by a thin covering of volcanics.

There is little or no correlation between the magnetic survey results and the geology as mapped by Preto. Many of the magnetic highs and lows cross the rock-type contacts and, probably because of its high noise level, there appears to be little indication of geological structure from the magnetic data.

In addition, the correlation of the magnetic results with the VLF-EM results is marginal, though there are some interesting observations.

Some of the VLF-EM anomalies correlate with individual magnetic highs within the broad high along the eastern part of the property. Also, VLF-EM anomaly a, correlates with a very low

amplitude magnetic high. The magnetite causing the magnetic anomalies is probably associated with the structure reflected by the various EM anomalies.

There is fairly good correlation of VLF-EM anomalies with the western flank of the main magnetic high indicating the causative source of at least parts of these EM anomalies is a lithological contact.

There is only some correlation of magnetic lows with VLF-EM anomalies which otherwise often occurs since magnetic lows are frequently associated with structure.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

1. Survey Procedure

The soil sampling was carried out on the grid previously established by the VLF-EM survey - that is the baseline runs north-south and the survey lines run east-west at intervals of 120 meters.

The samples were picked up on the survey lines at 30-meter centers. The soil horizon sampled was B which was dark brown to reddish-brown in colour. The samples were taken at an 8- to 15-cm depth by a mattock and placed in brown, wet-strength paper bags with the grid coordinates marked thereon.

2. Testing Procedure

All samples were tested by Acme Analytical Laboratories of Burnaby, B.C. The sample is first thoroughly dried and then sifted through a -80 mesh screen. A measured amount of the sifted material is then put into a test tube with subsequent measured additions of hot aqua regia. This mixture is next

diluted with water. The parts per million (ppm) copper, molybdenum and silver was then measured by atomic absorption.

3. Treatment of Data

The values in ppm along with those on the adjacent AK Claim were first grouped into a logarithmic interval of 0.1. The cumulative frequency for each interval was then calculated and then plotted against the correlating interval to obtain the logarithmic cumulative frequency graphs as shown in Figure 3. The molybdenum and silver values were not statistically analyzed since the range of each metal's values were severely limited.

The co-efficient of deviation, indicative of the range or spread of values for copper was calculated to be 0.21 which is a moderate value. This indicates a moderate mobility of the copper ions.

The mean background value for copper is taken at the 50% level. The sub-anomalous threshold value (a term used by the writer to denote the minimum value that is not considered anomalous but still important as an indicator of mineralization), is taken at a one standard deviation from the mean background value which is at the 16% level and the anomalous threshold value is two standard deviations away at the 2½% level.

For the molybdenum and silver values, the above parameters were determined by "eyeballing".

The subsequent parameters for each element are thus as follows:

	Copper	Molybdenum	Silver
Mean Background Value	40	1	0.1
Sub-anomalous Threshold Value	65	2	0.2
Anomalous Threshold Value	108	3	0.3

The graph shows a break at close to the sub-anomalous for the copper values and therefore indicates there is a greater than normal number of high copper values on the AK Claim. This is a common result of areas with sulphide mineralization.

The copper, molybdenum and silver results were then subsequently plotted on Sheets 3 to 5, respectively, at a scale of 1:3,000 (1 cm = 30 m) and then contoured at intervals close to the standard deviations. The sub-anomalous contours were dashed in and the anomalous contours drawn in solid.

4. Discussion of Results

The copper anomalies of interest have been labelled by the upper case letters A to L. The molybdenum and silver anomalies have been labelled according to their correlation with the copper anomalies. An additional molybdenum anomaly has been labelled by the letter M.

The following table gives the basic characteristics of each anomaly:

Anomaly	Strike	Length (meters)	Width (meters)	Copper High	Moly High	Silver High	VLF-EM Correlation	Mag Correlation
A	N	150m+	1 value	116 ppm	-	-	a-excellent	-
B	N	150m+	1 value	350	-	-	-	high
C*	N	600m+	±	690	4	0.4	c-excellent	-
D	N	300	50	375	-	-	g-good	between high & low
E	N	100?	1 value	332	-	-	-	low
F	N?	100?	1 value	305	-	-	-	low
G	N	80?	1 value	132	-	0.2	-	low
H	N25W	150	1 value	325	-	-	-	high
I	N	100+	1 value	184	6	0.3	f-excellent	low
J	N15E	300	1 value	168	-	-	e-fair	low
K	N	250+	1 value	205	-	-	-	-
L	N35W	150+	1 value	146	-	0.3	a-fair	-
M	N35W	350	1 value	-	4	-	a-fair	-

* C is more aptly termed an anomalous zone since it consists of several individual anomalies.

± Zone C is 550 m wide. However, many of the individual anomalies are only one value wide.

Anomalous zone C is the most promising area of the AG Claim. It consists of at least 7 individual anomalies, many of them containing fairly high values. Also the C anomalies have good length, and the easternmost one correlates quite well with VLF-EM anomaly c. The writer is unsure but believes that at least one copper prospect occurs in this area.

Anomaly D is interesting because of its high value, its excellent correlation with VLF-EM anomaly g, and its location between a magnetic high and low. The causitive source is probably related to a lithological contact zone.

Anomaly K is of interest as well due to the number of anomalous values and its length. A VLF-EM correlation cannot be made because of the interference of the power line with the VLF-EM survey.

Anomaly I is worth mentioning as well because of its excellent correlation with a VLF-EM anomaly and its correlation with moly and silver values.

The rest of the anomalies are of much less interest because they are generally 1-value highs.

Both the molybdenum and silver results were, for the most part, quite flat. One exception to this is the 6 ppm molybdenum within anomaly I.

December 7, 1980

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

David G. Mark,
Geophysicist

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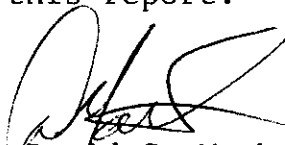
GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID G. MARK, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

THAT I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., with offices at 403-750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

I further certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc., degree in Geophysics.
2. I have been practising my profession for the past 12 years and have been active in the mining industry for the past 15 years.
3. I am an active member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists and a member of the European Association of Exploration Geophysicists.
4. This report is compiled from data obtained from magnetometer and soil geochemistry surveys carried out under the supervision of myself during the first part of November, 1979.
5. I do not hold any interest in the AG Claim nor Westward Energy and Resources Corp. nor do I expect to receive any interest as a result of writing this report.


David G. Mark
Geophysicist

December 7, 1980

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

The soil geochemistry and magnetic surveys were carried out on the AG Claim, Miner Lake, Nicola M.D., B.C. to the value of the following:

FIELD

2 Geophysical Technicians, 10 days @ \$190/day	\$ 3,800.00
Vehicle Rental, 11 days @ \$60/day	660.00
Room and Board, 2 men @ \$30/man day, 11 days	660.00
Survey Supplies	68.00
Magnetometer Rental \$75/week for 2 weeks	150.00
	<u>\$ 5,338.00</u>

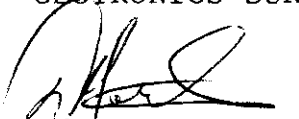
Lab

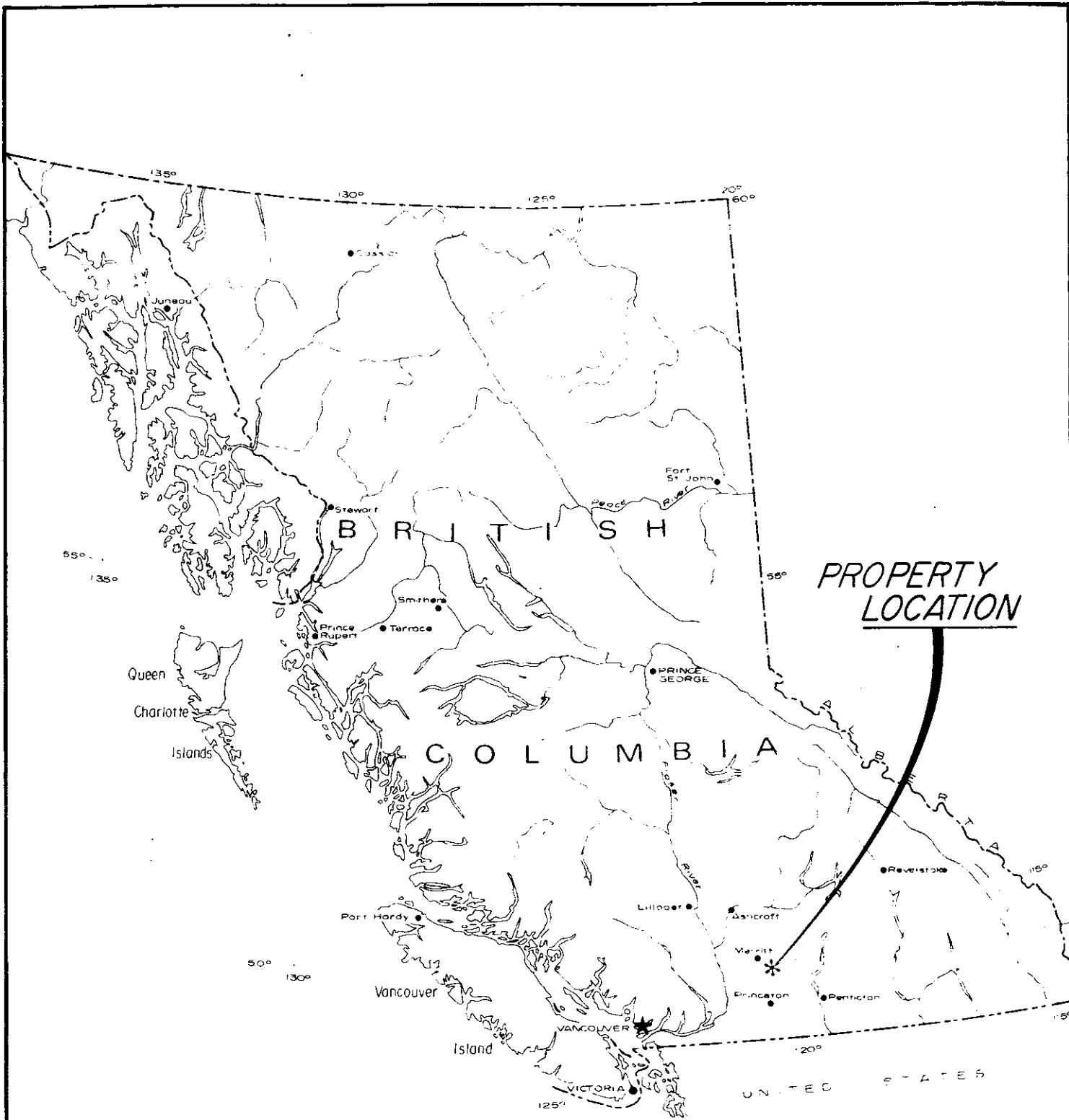
Soil Testing, 797 samples @ \$2.55/sample	say 2,032.00
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REPORT

Geophysicist, 10 hours @ \$35/hour	350.00
Geophysical Technician, 15 hours @ \$20/hour	300.00
Drafting and printing	300.00
Typing, xeroxing and compilation	150.00
	<u>\$ 1,100.00</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 8,470.00</u>

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.


David G. Mark,
Geophysicist



GOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

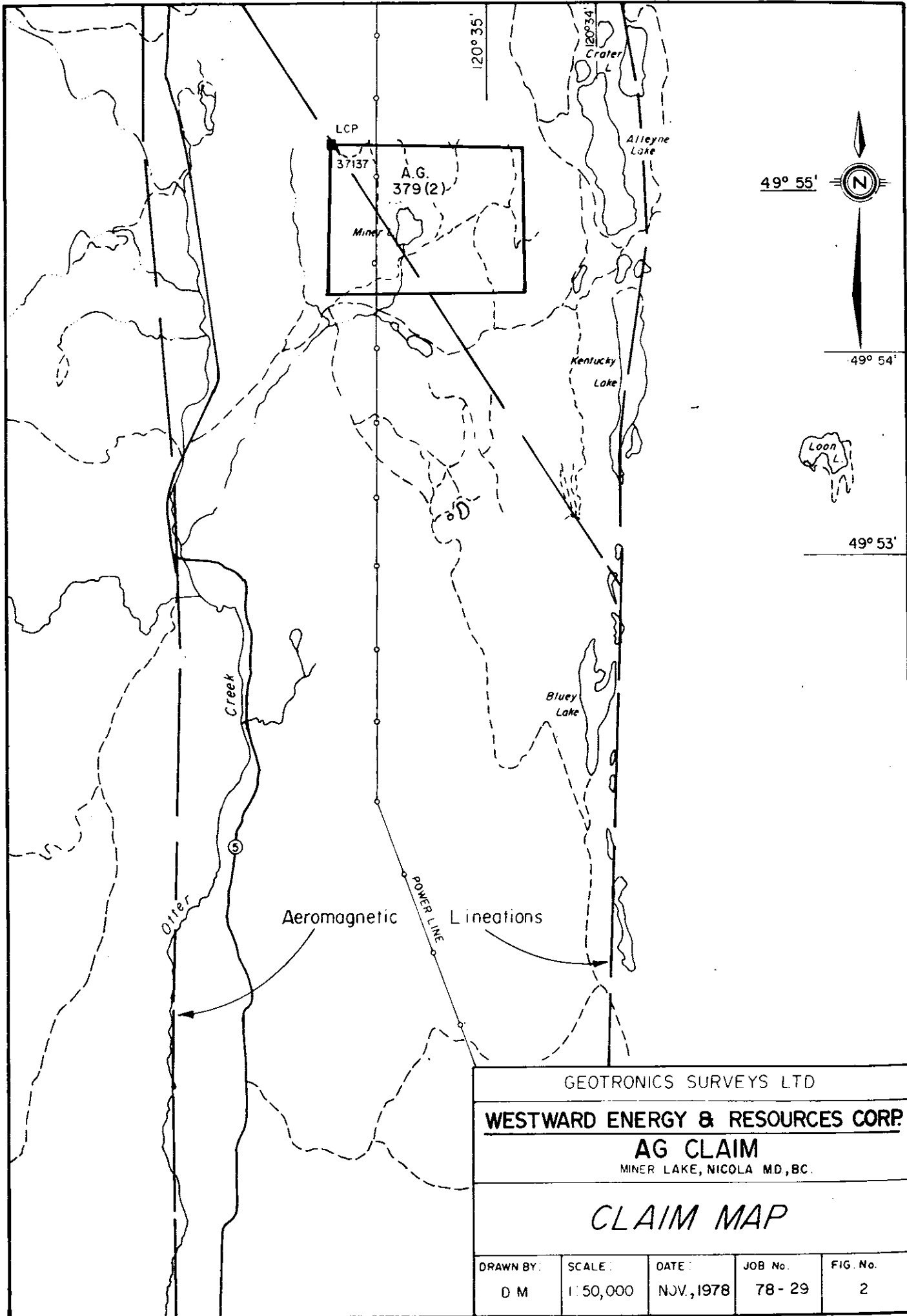
WESTWARD ENERGY & RESOURCES CORP.
AG CLAIM

ASPEN GROVE AREA, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

LOCATION MAP

SCALE





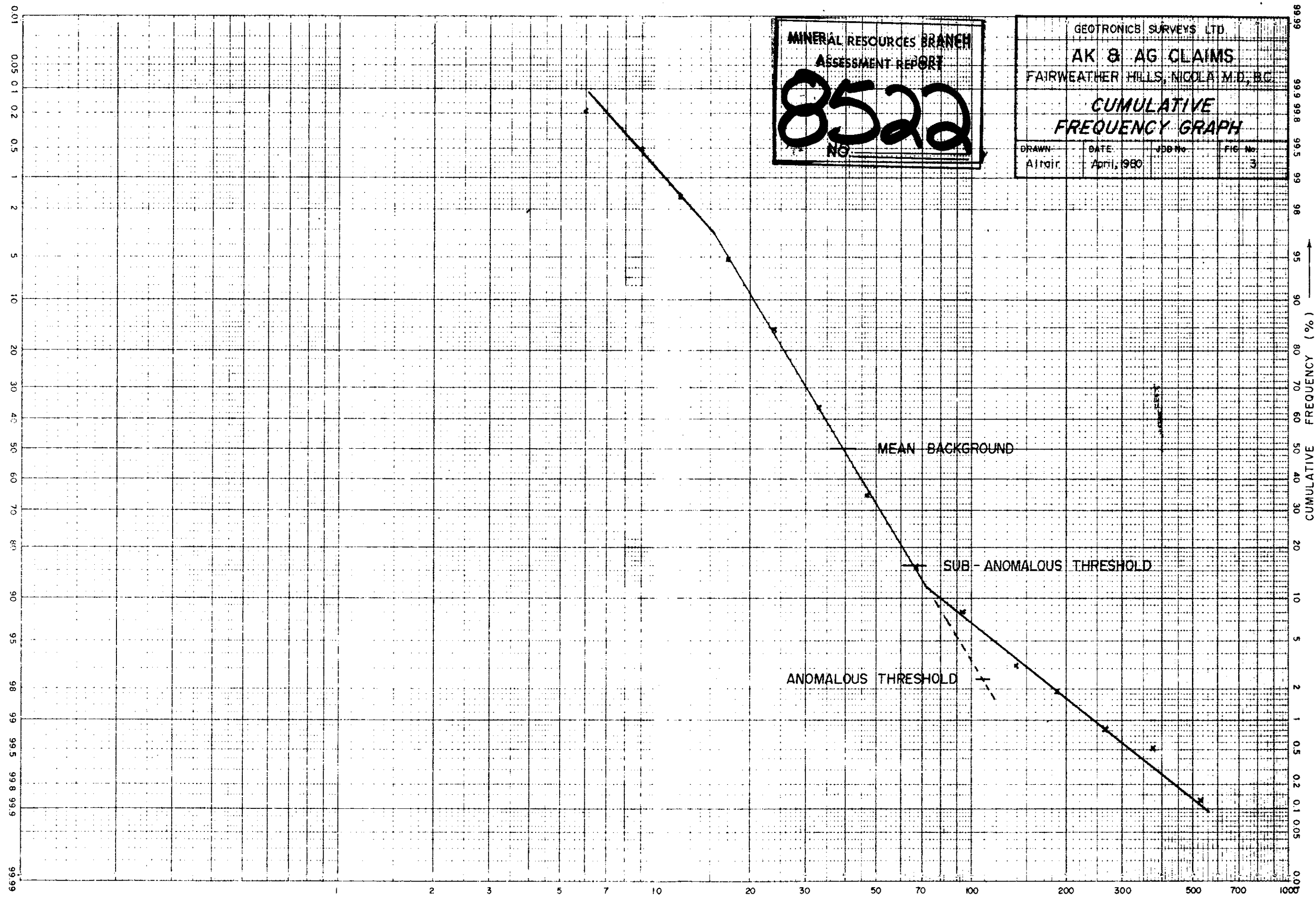
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WESTWARD ENERGY & RESOURCES CORP.
AG CLAIM
 MINER LAKE, NICOLA MD, BC.

CLAIM MAP

DRAWN BY:	SCALE:	DATE:	JOB No.	FIG. No.
D M	1:50,000	NOV., 1978	78-29	2

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
8522
NO.

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
AK 8 AG CLAIMS
FAIRWEATHER HILLS, NICOLA M.D., BC
**CUMULATIVE
FREQUENCY GRAPH**
DRAWN: Altair DATE: April, 1980 JOB No. FIG No. 3

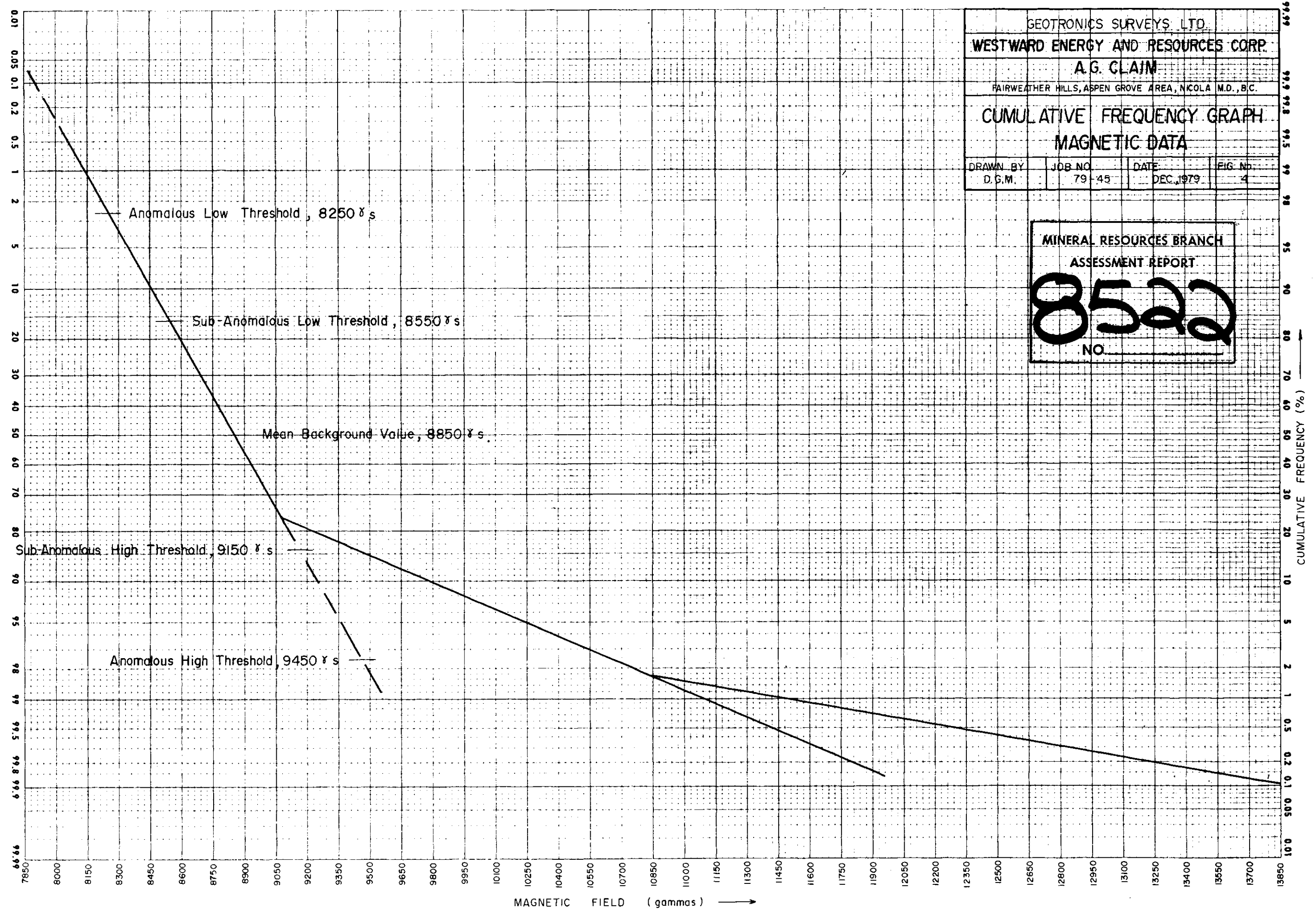


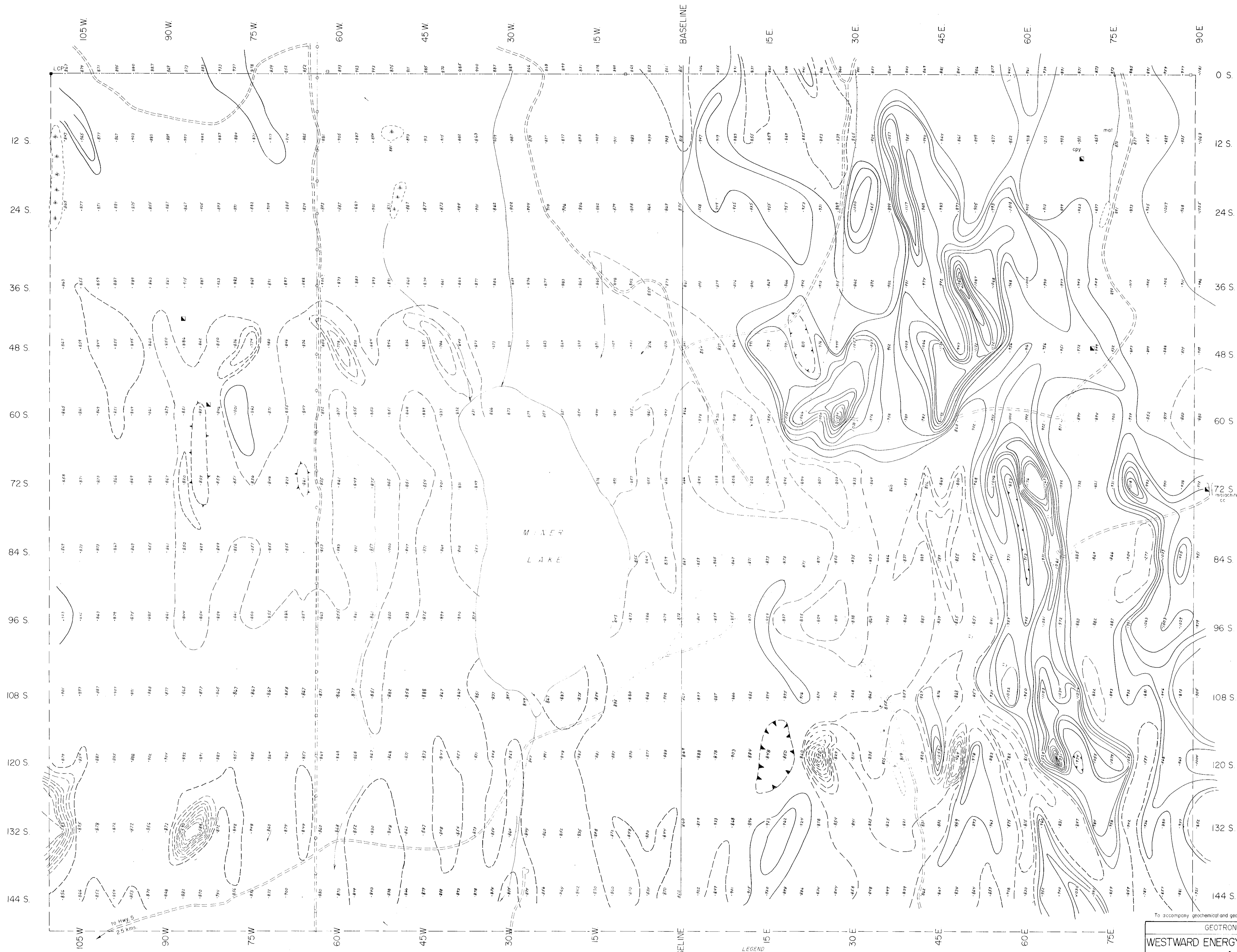
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 WESTWARD ENERGY AND RESOURCES CORP.
 A.G. CLAIM
 FAIRWEATHER HILLS, ASPEN GROVE AREA, NICOLA M.D., B.C.
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY GRAPH
MAGNETIC DATA

DRAWN BY D.G.M.	JOB NO. 79-45	DATE DEC. 1979	FIG. NO. 4
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MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
8522
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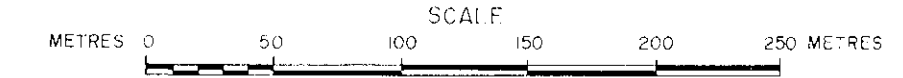




CONTOURS
 CONTOUR INTERVAL - 1 STANDARD DEVIATION = 300 GAMMAS
 --- 8550, 8250, 7950, 7650 GAMMAS
 --- 9150, 9450, 9750, 10050, 10350, 10650 GAMMAS

PARAMETERS
 ANOMALOUS LOW THRESHOLD (97 1/2% LEVEL) 8250 GAMMAS
 SUB - ANOMALOUS LOW THRESHOLD (84% LEVEL) 8550 GAMMAS
 MEAN BACKGROUND (50% LEVEL) 8850 GAMMAS
 SUB - ANOMALOUS HIGH THRESHOLD (16% LEVEL) 9150 GAMMAS
 ANOMALOUS HIGH THRESHOLD (2 1/2% LEVEL) 9450 GAMMAS

- LEGEND**
- Rock bluff
 - Claim line showing claim post
 - Center of power line
 - Creek
 - Intermittent stream
 - Logging road
 - Swamp
 - Shaft
 - Open Cut
 - ml Malachite
 - cc Chalcocite
 - cpy Chalcopyrite
 - py Pyrite

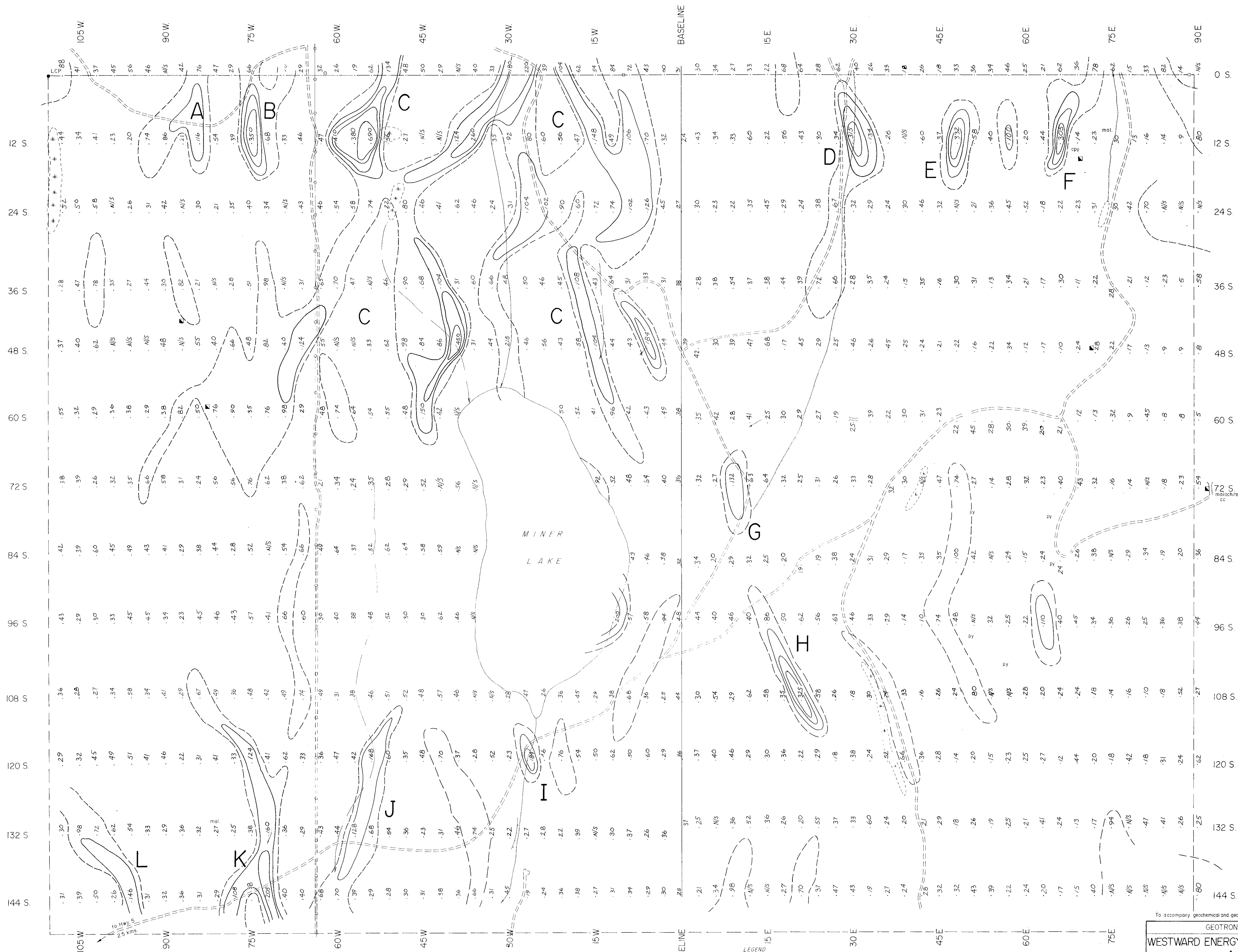


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To accompany geochemical and geophysical report by DAVID G MARK, geophysicist.
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 A.G. CLAIM
 MINER LAKE, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
DATA & CONTOURS

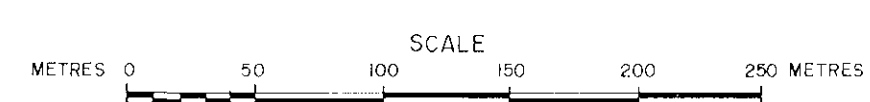
DRAWN BY: R.R.F.	JOB No: 79-45	DATE: Dec, 1979	SCALE: 1" = 3000'	SHEET No: 2
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CONTOURS
 CONTOUR INTERVAL - 1 STANDARD DEVIATION
 --- 65 ppm (SUB - ANOMALOUS)
 --- 100, 170, 280, 450 ppm (ANOMALOUS)

PARAMETERS
 MEAN BACKGROUND VALUE 40 ppm.
 SUB - ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE 65 ppm.
 ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE 108 ppm.

- LEGEND**
- Rock bluff
 - Claim line showing claim post
 - Center of power line
 - Creek
 - Intermittent stream
 - Logging road
 - Swamp
 - Shaft
 - Open Cut
 - mal Malachite
 - cc Chalcocite
 - cpy Chalcopyrite
 - py Pyrite



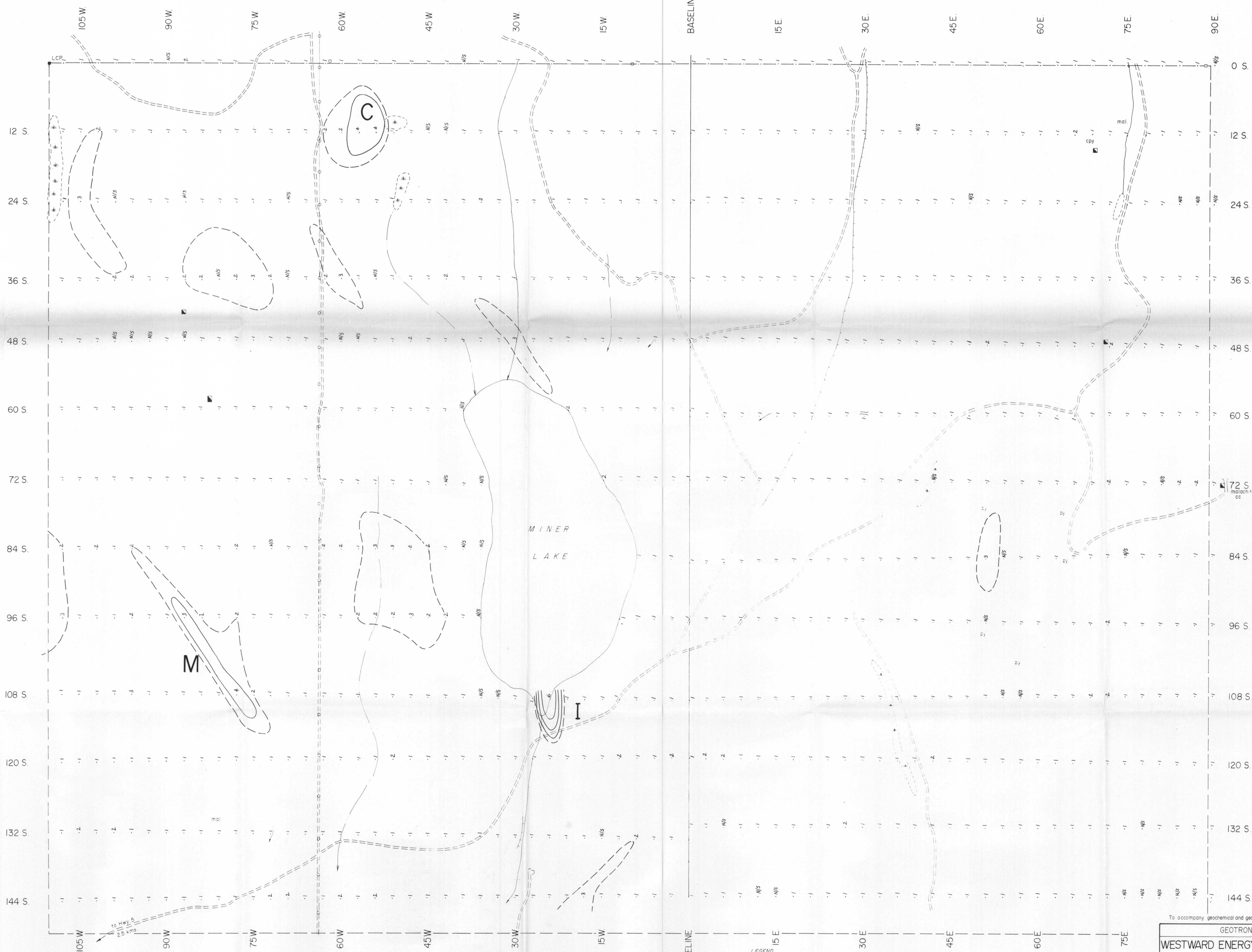
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
8522

To accompany geochemical and geophysical report by DAVID G. MARK, geophysicist.

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 DATA & CONTOURS**

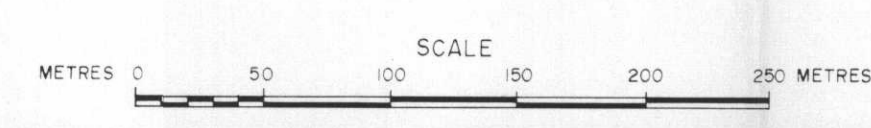
DRAWN BY: R.R.F.	JOB No 79-45	DATE Dec, 1979	SCALE: 1:3000	SHEET No. 3
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CONTOURS
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 ppm.
 - - - 2 ppm.
 - - - 3, 4 ppm.

PARAMETERS
 MEAN BACKGROUND VALUE 1 ppm.
 SUB-ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE 2 ppm.
 ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE 3 ppm.

- LEGEND**
- Rock bluff
 - Claim line showing claim post
 - Center of power line
 - Creek
 - Intermittent stream
 - Logging road
 - Swamp
 - Shaft
 - Open Cut
 - mal Malachite
 - cc Chalcocite
 - cpy Chalcopyrite
 - py Pyrite

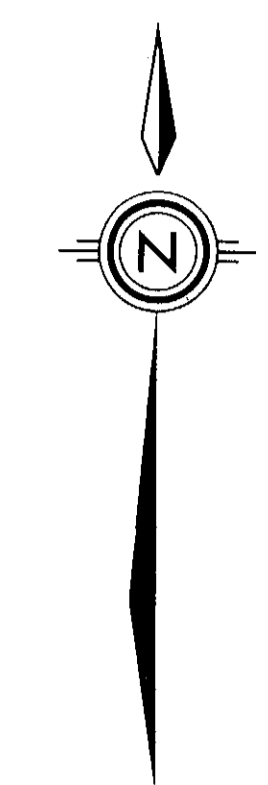
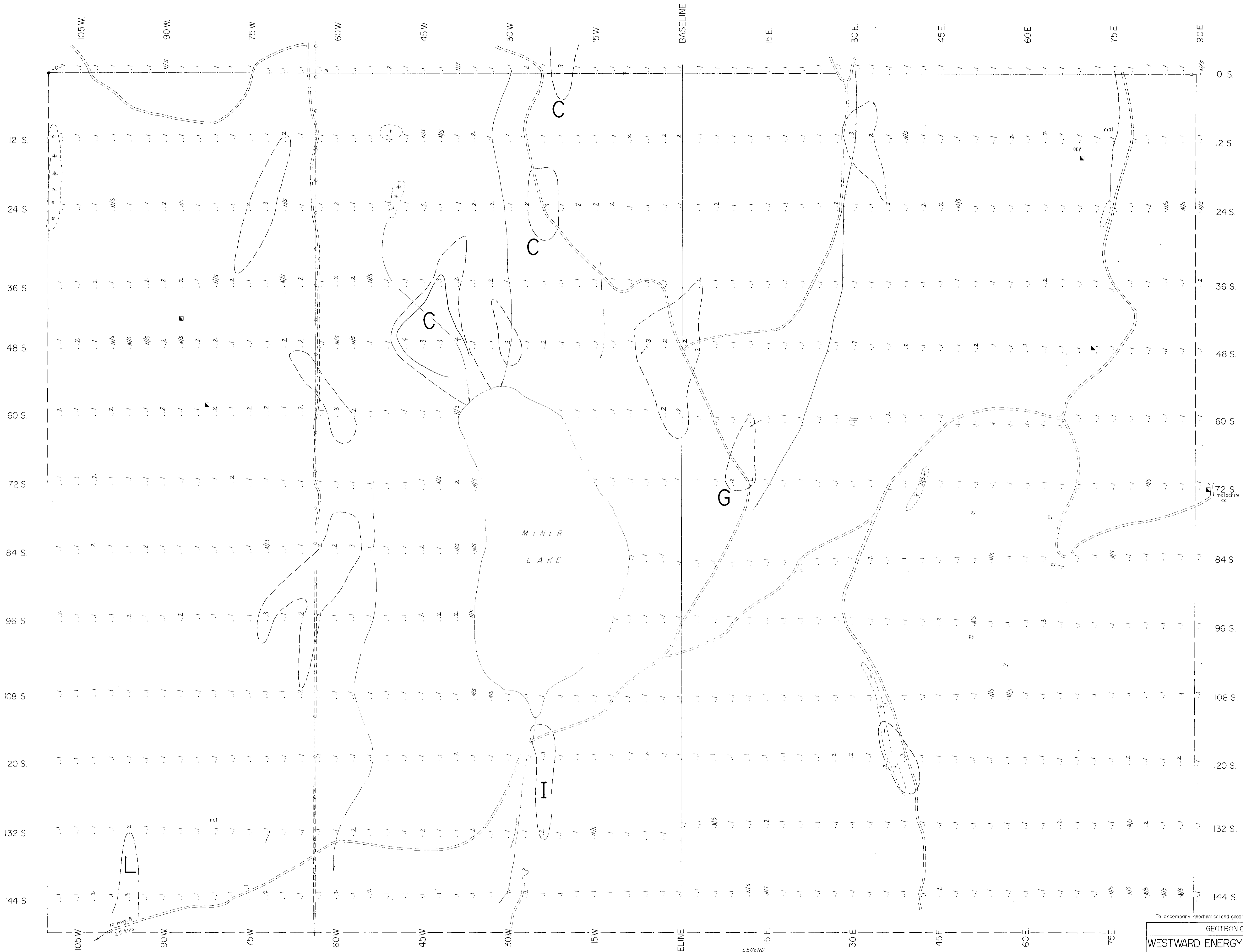


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 MOLYBDENUM
 DATA & CONTOURS**

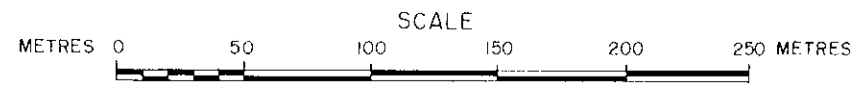
DRAWN BY: R.R.F.	JOB No 79-45	DATE Dec., 1979	SCALE 1:3000	SHEET No. 4
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CONTOURS
 CONTOUR INTERVAL - 1ppm
 2 ppm
 3, 4, 5 ppm

PARAMETERS
 MEAN BACKGROUND VALUE 1ppm.
 SUB-ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE 2ppm.
 ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE 3ppm.

- LEGEND**
- Rock bluff
 - Claim line showing claim post
 - Center of power line
 - Creek
 - Intermittent stream
 - Logging road
 - Swamp
 - Shelf
 - Open Cut
 - mal Malachite
 - cc Chalcocite
 - cpy Chalcopyrite
 - py Pyrite



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**SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
 SILVER
 DATA & CONTOURS**

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