BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
37524

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geophysical

TOTAL COST: $3760

AUTHOR(S): Garry D. Bysouth   SIGNATURE(S): Gary D. Bysouth

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):   YEAR OF WORK: 2017

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5693881 April 18, 2018

PROPERTY NAME: Skip #1

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): Skip 1 Tenure No. 574353

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Molybdenum

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Omineca   NTS: 93 F, 096 and 097

LATITUDE: 53 ° 56 ' 00 "   LONGITUDE: 124 ° 49 ' 00 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) Gary W. Kurz   2) Garry D. Bysouth

MAILING ADDRESS

Box 894 Fraser Lake, B.C. V0J 1S0   12340 Christie Rd. Boswell, B.C. V0B 1A4

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) Gary W. Kurz   2) Garry D. Bysouth

MAILING ADDRESS

as above   as above

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Widespread molybdenite mineralization occurs in a porphyry-type environment. Host rocks are early Cret. Casey QM, a red granite of similar age and an older dioritic rock. The molybdenite occurs mainly in quartz vein systems with minor pyrite and hematite. Zones of red K-spar alteration are common.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: Amax 1967 (1108)(1107); Brown and Hirst 1968 (1002); Bysouth 2006, 2008 (29600); Bysouth 2011 (32400), 2012 (33220); Bysouth 2013 (?) Carlson 2014 (?) Carlson and Chapman, 2015 (?)

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT Geophysical (Self potential)	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
~~Magnetic~~			
~~Electromagnetic~~			
~~Induced Polarization~~			
~~Radiometric~~			
~~Seismic~~			
Other	Self Potential 2.5 km (171 readings)		$3760
~~Airborne~~			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$ 3760

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON THE

SKIP MINERAL PROPERTY, 2017

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

NTS 93 F.096 AND 097

(Latitude 53° 56' N, Longitude 124° 49' W)

OWNERS AND OPERATORS

G.W. Kurz and G.D. Bysouth

Author: G.D. Bysouth

Submitted: June 2018

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Skip property was staked in 2005 by G.W. Kurz. The property lies about 12 kilometers directly south of Fraser Lake, British Columbia. Good access is provided by a network of all-weather logging roads which connect the property to Highway 16 near Lejac, a few kilometers east of Fraser Lake village.

The property is located In Nithi Valley directly across from Nithi Mountain. Most of the property lies along the south side of the valley. Overall topographic relief is moderate. Elevations vary from about 1250 m along the upper most south valley walls to about 760 m at the valley floor. The south side of the valley is drained mainly by a north trending stream course which we have called Skip Creek. This drainage system serves as a recognizable feature in an otherwise indistinct geography. It also divides the property into two halves that are different in both geology and exploration history.

The Skip property covers ground that had been actively explored throughout the 1960s. Anaconda American Brass Limited held most of the ground west of Skip Creek which had been called the Owl claims. Within this property extensive lead-zinc-copper geochemical soil anomalies had been identified. East of Skip Creek, Amax Exploration Inc. had carried out extensive geochemical, geophysical and trenching exploration on the Gel Claims. The most significant aspect of this work was the discovery of a large I.P. anomaly along the high ground east of Skip Creek. We refer to this aree as the Gel I.P. Zone.

Another I.P. anomaly had been outlined across the valley floor north of both the Owl and Gel properties. This was discovered during a reconnaissance type I.P. survey of the valley bottom by Mercury Explorations Ltd.

Exploration work carried out by the present owners involved a 2005 geochemical soil survey, a 2007 percussion drill project, a 2010 geological-geochemical survey and a geochemical soil survey completed May 2012. A geochemical soil and rock report was also submitted in August 2012 which included a whole rock essaying program; and in November 2013, a soil geochemical report was submitted for a survey on the Gel Zone.

In 2014, KGE Management Ltd (Gerald Carlson, President) and John Chapman staked mineral claims adjoining the Skip claim. Then by agreement, the new claims were combined with the Skip claim to form the Xama property. Two assessment reports were filed for the Xama property - one in November 2013 and another in July 2015.

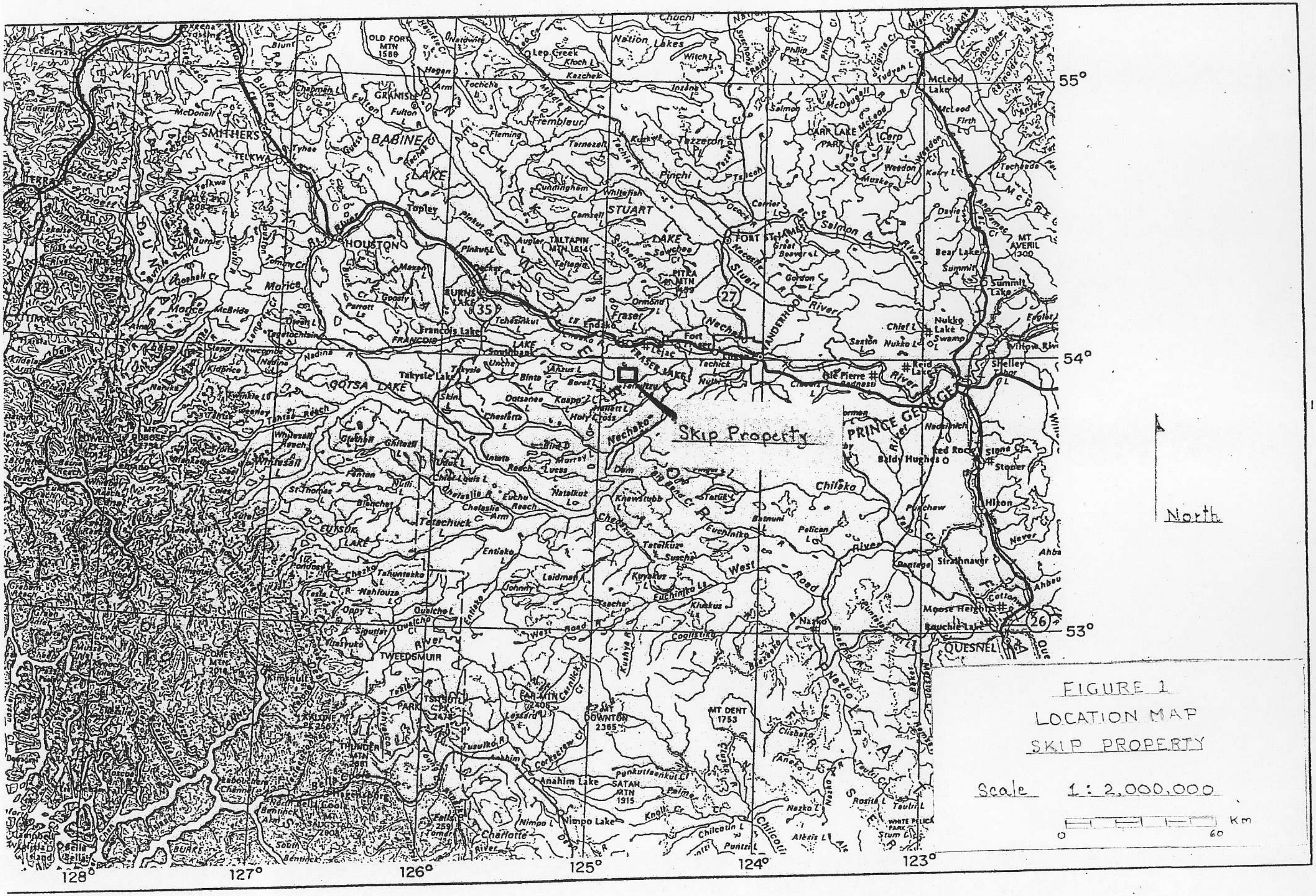


FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
SKIP PROPERTY

Scale 1: 2,000,000

0 60 Km

A list of references for exploration work done on the Skip claim and Xama property is provided in the final page of this report.

This report covers an SP geophysical survey oarried out over the Owl Zone of the Skip claim during the period September 21 and 22, 2017. A total of 2500 m. of line was completed.

2.0 MINERAL CLAIMS

The present holding consists of one mineral claim, Tenure No. 574353. It is owned 66% by G.W. Kurz of Fraser Lake, B.C. and 34% by G.D. Bysouth of Boswell, B.C. On April 18, 2018, the claim was reduced from 533.02 hectares to 380.75 hectares. The present claim is in good standing to December 17, 2018. Figures 1 and 2 show the geographical position of the Skip property.

3.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The surface geology of the local area has been created largely by the effects of glaciation. Within the Nithi Valley, a pitted outwash topography of sands and gravels begins near the 7900 E coordinate end extends easterly far beyond the claim boundary. West of that coordinate, a long tract of swampy ground marks the position of stagnant glacial ice during the period of the maximum outwash deposition. Above the valley floor to about the 960 m elevation, the glacio-fluvial sediments exist solely as erosion remnants of larger ice-contact deposits. And above the 960 m elevation the surface cover consists mainly of rocky glacial till and bedrock derived colluvium with the proportion of the latter increasing with elevation. The percussion drilling has indicated the glacial till cover is generally about 3.0 m thick. The direction of the last great glacial advance was easterly. The flow of glacial melt water was westerly during the early periods of deglaciation.

The Skip property is underlain by a complex badrock geology thet is not adequately known due to a lack of critical rock exposure. Recent logging exposures and the percussion drilling information have confirmed the geological complexity but without much resolution. At this point, four major plutonic rock groupings have been recognized. The oldest of these are dioritic rocks of the Juraesic Limit Lake sequence which underlies most of the high ground along the southeast quadrant of the property. Next in age are medium to coarse grained biotite quartz monzonites that occur in sparsely distributed rock exposures along the east and west flanks of the property. A younger plutonic rock unit is

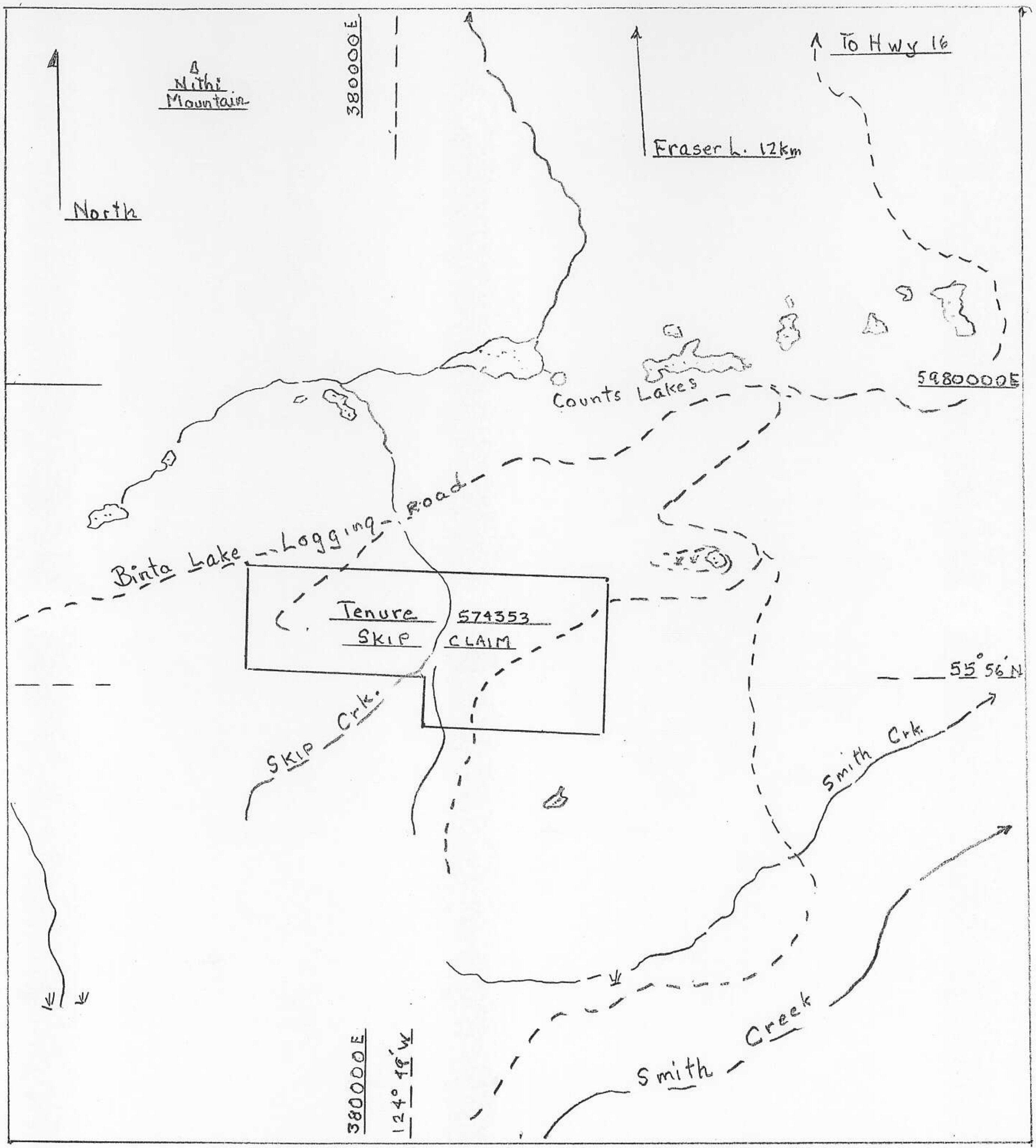


FIGURE 2

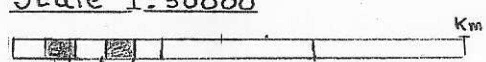
SKIP MINERAL PROPERTY

NTS 93F 096 and 097

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

LOCATION MAP

Scale 1:50000



leucocratic fine grained granite or quartz monzonites that are correlative with the Casey Quartz Monzonite unit exposed at Nithi Mountain. It forms a core-like intrusive pluton that is exposed in the southeastern quadrant of the property but also appears to underlie much of the older geology to the west (west of Skip Creek). The identity of the fourth plutonic rock unit has not been resolved. It is a Casey-like pale red granite which occurs at contacts with the older rocks and in dykes cutting the older rocks. Its close association with hydrothermal alteration and mineralization is of particular interest.

The two areas of molybdenite mineralization have been outlined by surface exposures and percussion drilling. The largest of these is the Gel Zone which lies in the southeast quadrant of the property east of Skip Creek. It has been defined by a line of eight percussion drill holes drilled across the Gel anomaly. The second area lies in the southwest quadrant west of Skip Creek and, in reference to earlier work, has been called the Owl Zone. It consists of three percussion holes drilled near two areas of surface quartz-molybdenite mineralization. Depth continuation was confirmed in both areas. The major host rock here, and in the Gel Zone, was a dark green rock of either dioritic or andesitic origin.

4.0 <u>NOTES ON THE SELF POTENTIAL METHOD</u>

4.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The self potential exploration method, also known as the spontaneous polarization method, or simply as the SP method is a geophysical prospecting technique which measures naturally occurring ground potentials. These can be divided in background and mineralization potentials.

Background potentials are mainly caused by various bioelectrical, geochemical and hydrological conditions and usually do not exceed 60 millivolts (mV.). Higher charges do occur due to underground water flow, topography and vegetation. Surface moss, for example, can produce charges of over -100 mV. In most cases, however, these high potentials can be recognised by an experienced operator.

Mineralization potentials are caused by certain minerals that are conductors of electrons. Those most likely to cause large mineralization potentials are, in order of strength, graphite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. These are also the minerals that commonly occur in the large concentrations necessary to produce SP anomalies. Galena has the same attributes but under oxidizing conditions, it rapidly forms an oxide coating which renders it a weak conductor. Sphalerite, the other common sulfide, is a nonconductor. Mineralization potentials for the sulphides can range up to about -350 mV. Graphite has a much higher range of -400 mV to over -600 mV. Such high potentials are indicative of a graphite source. SP exploration systems are set up so that mineralization potentials are always negative in sign.

Compared to other geophysical techniques, the SP method provides the simplest and most rapid field procedure to yield definite information on the occurrence of conductive minerals. It does not produce false anomalies – a well substantiated SP anomaly with peaks of over -200 mV will most definitely indicate the presence of either conductive sulfides or graphite. A lack of SP anomalies, however, does not necessarily rule out the presence of conductive minerals, but rather places that possibility into a range of probabilities based on an interpretation of surface conditions.

4.2 SELF POTENTIAL THEORY

The following brief discussion on SP theory and practice is derived largely from papers by Sato and Mooney (1960), Lang (1970) and Burr (1983) (see reference page).

The Sato and Mooney model is based on the fact that ground waters at the earth's surface are acidic and oxidizing, whereas in the depth environment these waters are basic and reducing. That is, a significant difference in oxidization potential, or Eh, can exist between surface and depth environments. This can be visualized as a vertical redox gradient extending upwards from below the water table to the daylight surface. And if an electrical conductor such as a massive sulfide body penetrates the redox gradient, then a flow of electrons will take place through the conductor from reducing agents at depth to oxidizing agents near the surface. In this way, the top of the conductor becomes negatively charged by an excess of electrons while the deep end becomes positively charged by an electron loss. To maintain electrical neutrality, the flow of electrons is balanced by a flow of positive ions going to the surface environment and negative ions going to the depth environment. The redox reactions and ion transfers are of dissolved substances in groundwater and pore space water at host rock – conductor interfaces. The sulfide body acts solely as a conduit for electrons and does not take part in the reactions.

The Sato and Mooney model clearly indicates two conditions which must be met before large mineralization potentials can be produced. First, the sulfide body must be a good conductor of electrons. This could be any body of Cu-Fe sulfides provided the mineralization has a high degree of continuity. Second, the sulfide body must connect up significantly large differences in oxidization potentlat. This means the surface area must be oxidizing and the reducing depth environment must be reached by the conductor.

What is not explained by the Sato and Mooney model however, is the development of large mineralization potentials over mineralization not considered to be good conductors. From an observation of over 500 stripped or drilled SP anomalies, Burr (p4) found that SP anomalies can also be developed over disseminated, nonconductive sulfide mineralization provided it had been oxidized. Similarly, Lang (p162) implies mineralization with over 5.0% conductive sulfides will produce recognizable SP anomalies. In the writer's experience, oxidizing Cu-Fe sulfides with about 5.0% to 10.0% total sulfides can produce SP anomalies with peak potentials reaching about -120 mV. A limiting factor to the development of large mineralization potentials is the depth and nature of the overburdon cover. Clay creates the worst situation, and in the form of glacial boulder clay severely reduces the effectiveness of SP exploration over large areas of glaciated terrain. In contrast, a sand cover does not appear to cause a problem. For example, Burr (p4) has detected disseminated sulfides buried under 25 metres of sand.

4.3 SELF POTENTIAL MEASUREMENT

Burr (1983) provides a comprehensive description of equipment and procedures required to measure naturally occurring ground potentials. Basic essentials are pot-type "weeping base" electrodes and a good quality meter giving accurate millivolt readings. Strong stranded copper wire is the third essential, but the length of wire required depends upon which of two standard electrode spreads is employed. The <u>relative potential method</u> uses an in-place rear pot electrode and a forward moving front pot electrode that will give readings at successive station intervals along the line. About 300 to 600 metres of line is used which is dispensed from a reel usually located at the rear pot base station. The meter may be at either the front or rear position. In contrast, the <u>potential gradient method</u> employs a short length of wire that connects both pots and the meter. For each reading the pots are moved along the line, one station interval apart, so that the rear pot can take up the position vacated by the forward pot, and the forward pot moves to a new station. Care must be taken to place the rear pot in exactly the same soil imprint made by the forward pot. Station interval for either method is generally 10 or 15 metres.

Both methods can detect bodies of sulfides or graphite, but due to differences in electrode spread, the anomalies are not the same. For the relative potential method, only the forward pot passes over the anomalous ground and all readings are therefore, independent measuremonts between the successive stations ahd a distant base electrode. The resulting anomaly will have a trough-like configuration defined by increasing negative readings down to a centre, followed by decreasing negative readings up from that centre. For the potential gradient method, both pots move over the anomalous ground end the potential difference between them provides a measure of millivolt gradient change – this will be of negative sign for increasing negativity, but for decreasing negativity, the sign will be positive. A well-formed potential gradient anomaly will therefore have a characteristic negative front and a positive rear of similar magnitudes.

The potential gradient measurements can be displayed as either individual readings between electrodes or as cumulative summations of all readings. The cumulative process should provide a profile similar to that of the relative potential method, but cumulative errors such as those caused by unchecked pot differences can have a large effect on the final profile. For this reason, the 'leap frog' variation of the potential gradient method has been advocated by Burr (p11).

5.0 SKIP SP SURVEY 2017

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The objective of this survey was to search for sulfide mineralization considered to be present within the western sector of the Owl Zone. Strong Pb-Zn-Cu soil anomalies and massive pyrrhotite float boulders had been found here during the 1960's exploration work. Our exploration work has revealed this general area is also underlain by a north trending dyke system that is related to a period of hydrothermal mineralization and alteration.

The dyke intrusions consist mainly of fine to medium grained red granite, but also include fine grained leucocratic felsite and quartz porphyry. The mineralization is made up of quartz-molybdenite-specularite veins which cut across both red granite dykes and quartz monzonite wall rock. The quartz veins are closely associated with K-spar alteration. Pale grey quartz sericite alteration also occurs in some rock exposures of the quartz monzonite host rock. For the most part, the felsite dykes appear barren but in percussion drill hole 713, rock chips and assays suggest it is weakly mineralized with chalcopyrite, pyrite, specularite and molybdenite.

The survey was carried out during the period September 21 and 22, 2017, by G. D. Bysouth and D. B. Bysouth. It was confined to the old logging roads where variations in back ground potentials due to vegetation and other factors could be kept at a minimum. Approximately 2.50 Km. of road was covered by 171 readings taken at 15 M. intervals determined by pacing. Overall control was provided by GPS readings and checked by the fully extended reel lengths of wire (270-280 m). The primary base station for the survey was selected near the valley bottom within an area of outwash sands and silt.

5.2 SP EQUIPMENT AND FIELD PROCEDURE

The equipment used in this survey consisted of two nonpolarizing electrodes, a reel of wire and a multimeter. The electrodes were constructed from 10 centimetre long sections of PCV pipe to which a weeping, unglazed porcelain base was cemented. These 'pots' were filled with saturated copper sulfate solution and capped by a rubber plug through which a copper rod was held in contact with the solution. An outside projection of the rod formed a connection via alligator clips to the SP circuit. Saturation of the copper sulfate was ensured by keeping free copper sulfate crystals in the solution. The reel of wire held about 290 metres of No. 18 stranded copper wire and was fitted into a wooden housing with a commutator, carrying handle and a large sling. The meter was a Micronta Auto-Range LCP digital multimeter with a 100 mega ohm impedance in the millivolt range.

The SP circuit used in this survey is shown in Figure 4. The system is quite standard except that base pot wire is anchored to a stake and the reel, meter and operator move forward to each successive pot location. This allows the operator to observe the environment of each station at the time the readings are taken and make necessary adjustments if required. The readings were made at 15 metre intervals. At each station the pot contact was dug down to fresh dirt that was free of organic matter.

5.3 RESULTS

The results of this survey are illustrated by the profiles shown in Figure 4. The location of the readings in relation to the roads, claim boundaries and geological units is given in the plan view of Figure 3.

No SP anomalies have been found. The potentials measured along Traverse 1 are remarkably uniform except for a population of high positive potentials found along reel 5 at the end of the line. This is interpreted to be due to a large increase of subsurface water flow in the general area as indicated by the common occurrence of springs and small stream flows.

The potentials measured along Traverse 2 are more variable with some negativity showing up in reel 1 and reel 2. This is considered to be an expression of near surface bedrock occurrences.

6.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Field Work (September 21-22, 2017)

1. G. D. Bysouth – geologist	2 days @ $550/day	$1100.00
2. D. B. Bysouth – field assistant	2 days @ $400/day	$ 800.00

Accommodation and Meals ((September 21-22, 2017)

4 man-days @ $90/day		$ 360.00

Transportation (September 21-22, 2017)

4 X 4	2 days @ $50/day	$ 100.00

Report Preparation

G. D. Bysouth		$1200.00
Miscellaneous Costs		$ 200.00
	TOTAL COST:	$3760.00

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

No significant areas of conductive sulfide or graphite mineralization have been indicated within the area of this survey. In fact, the survey profiles shown in Figure 4 are extremely flat with the greatest deviation in profiles being about 40 mV. Of possible interest, however, is the population of high positive potentials found along reel 5 of Traverse 1. These appear to have been caused by a broad zone of underground water flow which in turn confirms the interpreted location of a large north trending fault zone. The position of such a fault between the Nithi QM and Caledonia QM rock units opens up a subject of unresolved complexity involving the northerly trending dyke swarm, the diverse Owl Zone mineralogy, and late-stage deep faulting.

Garry D. Bysouth

Geologist

June, 2018

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Lang, A.H., 1970. Prospecting in Canada, Economic Geology Report No. 7, Geological Survey of Canada, 4th edition

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APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – Garry D. Bysouth

I, Garry D. Bysouth, of Boswell, British Columbia do certify that:

1. I am a geologist

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology (1966).

3. From 1966 to the present I have been engaged in mining and exploration geology in British Columbia.

4. I have carried out the survey described in this report and have interpreted the results. I have used the SP method on numerous exploration projects over the past 30 years, and as a mining geologist, I have increased my knowledge by testing the SP method on fully defined sulfide mineralization.

Garry D. Bysouth,

Geologist

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – Doug B. Bysouth

I, Doug B. Bysouth, of Burns Lake, British Columbia, do certify that:

1. I am a Registered Professional Forester (1994).

2. I have 31 years of experience in the forest sector in surveying, timber valuation, field engineering, site prescriptions, harvesting and silviculture supervision, environmental certification, and management.

3. I have a current industrial (Level I) First Aid certificate.

4. I have assisted G.D. Bysouth in the exploration field work done on the Skip property.

Doug Bysouth, R.P.F

Forest Superintendent

APPENDIX C

FIELD NOTES

Field Notes
P.(1)

Traverse #

SKIP Sept 2? 2014

Pot diff. ~ 2mV ... travel "0" ... 50/15m

P. 1

Stn	mV	Corr.	D		
base	0	0	0	reel 0 m	
Stn 1	+20		15m	"0" base	
2	+28		0+030		
3	+30		0+045	GPS "0" base	
4	+23		0+060	59 78776N	
5	+20		0+075	03 79865E	
6	+19		0+090	elev. 834 m.	
7	+20		0+105	-	
8	+18		0+120		
9	+11		0+135		
10	+24		0+150		
11	24		0+165		
12	+20		0+180		
13	+14		0+195		
14	+20		0+210		
15	+18		0+225		
16	+18		0+240		
17	+15		0+255		
pot diff 18	+16		0+270	new base +11	
new stn	+11	19	0+285	reel end ~270m	
1	+11	+22	0+300	add +11	
2	+15	+26	0+315	to all reading	
	1			(2)	

(1)

P. 2

	mV	Cor mV	D	
3	+10	+21	0+330	
4	+9	+20	0+345	
5	+10	+21	0+360	
6	+12	+23	0+375	
7	+12	+23	0+390	
8	+16	+27	0+405	
9	+7	+18	0+420	
10	+11	+22	0+435	
11	+12	+23	0+450	
12	+11	+22	0+465	
13	+13	+24	0+480	
14	+14	+25	0+495	
15	+7	+18	0+510	
16	+5	+17	0+525	
17	+9	+20	0+540	
18	+11	+22	0+555	
19	+11	+22	0+570	new base +22
1	-0	+22	0+585	
2	-2	+20	0+600	
3	+0	+22	0+615	
4	+5	+27	0+630	
5	-0	+22	0+645	
6	-0	+22	0+660	

(2) (3)

Pg 3

	mV	cor. mV	D	
7	-0	+22	0+675	
8	-2	+20	0+690	
9	-1	+21	0+705	
10	+12	+11	0+720	
11	-5	+17	0+735	
12	+1	+23	0+750	
13	-4	+19	0+765	
14	-0	+22	0+780	close to
15	+1	+21	0+795	bed rx (QM-80)
16	-0	+22	0+810	
17	-0	+22	0+825	
18	+1	+23	0+840	
19	+1	+23	0+855	
1	-3	+20	0+870	
2	+1	+22	0+885	
3	-3	+20	0+900	
4	+3	+26	0+915	
5	+8	+31	0+930	
6	+3	+26	0+945	
7	+7	+30	0+960	
8	+8	+31	0+975	
9	+8	+31	0+990	
10	+5	+28	1+005	

(3) (4)

Field Notes
Page 2

Stn	mV	corr. mV	D	Pg 4
11	+6	+29	1+020	
12	+6	+29	1+035	
13	+4	+27	1+050	
14	+6	+29	1+065	
15	+2	+25	1+080	
16	+2	+28	1+095	
17	+2	+25	1+110	
18	+9	+32	1+125	
19	+13	+36	1+140	← GPS
1	+8	+44	1+155	03 79102 E
2	+9	+45	1+170	59 78290 N
3	+11	+47	1+185	elev. 942m.
4	+6	+42	1+200	rd. junction
5	+14	+50	1+215	side rd to creek.
6	+14	+50	1+230	
7	+12	+48	1+245	
8	+7	+43	1+260	
9	+12	+48	1+275	
10	+16	+52	1+290	
11	+17	+53	1+305	
12	+8	+44	1+320	crk
13	+19	+45	1+335	
14	+13	+49	1+350	

				Page 5
15	+9	+45	1+365	GPS end of line
16	+8	+44	1+380	59 77965 N
(17)	+9	+45	1+395	03 78871 E 950m

TRAVERSE 2

SKP Sept 22, 2017

cont. of Sept 21. Survey Potdiff

"a" = 15m. pacing on road ~ 2-3 mV.

0	0 base stn. ←			GPS 59 78000 N 03 79115 E 953m
1	+5			
2	+1			
3	+3			
4	+5			
5	-5			
6	-20			
7	-8			
8	-15			↑
9	-18			
10	-30			drifting ??
11	-20			
12	-10			↓
13	-15			
14	-16			
15	-9			

Stn	mV	Corr. mV	D	Page 6
16	-20			
17	+11			
18	+4			
19	+13	+13	280m	new base
1	-2	+11		
2	+5	+18		
3	+4	+17		
4	-3	+10		
5	-17	-4		
6	-25	-12		
7	-42	-31		
8	-8	+5		
9	+5	+18		
10	+6	+19		
11	+4	+17		
12	+11	+24		
13	+12	+25		
14	+1	+14		
15	-3	+10		
16	-1	+12		
17	+10	+23		
18	+6	+19		
19	+7	+20	560 m	new base
1	-3	+17		

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Stn	mV (+20)	Corr. mV	D		
2	-7	+13			
3	-5	+15			
4	-8	+12			
5	+11	+30			
6	+2	+22			
7	+7	+27			
8	+8	+28			
9	-9	+21			
10	-12	+8			
11	+3	+23			
12	+6	+26			
13	-7	+13			
14	+4	+24			
15	+3	+23			
16	-17	+3			
17	-10	+10			
18	+8	+28			
19	+5	+25	840m new base		
1	-3	+22			
2	-5	+20			
3	-15	+10			
4	-13	+9			
5	-9	+16			

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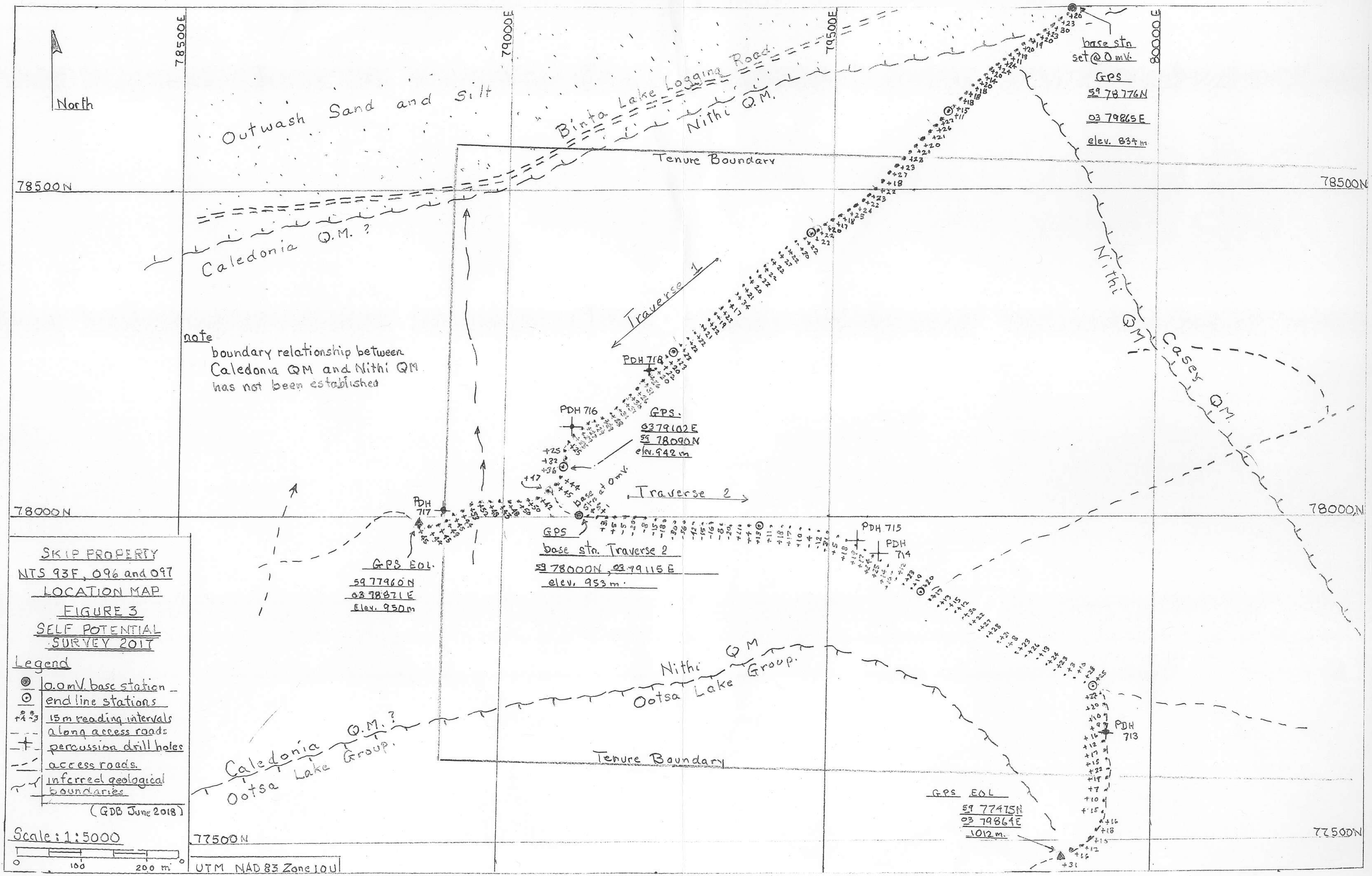
Stn	mV	Corr. mV	D		
6	-13	+12			
7	-8	+17			
8	-10	+15			
9	-3	+22			
10	-6	+19			
11	-18	+7			
12	-15	+10			
13	-10	+15			
14	-9	+16			
15	-7	+18			
16	-15	+10			
17	-13	+12			
18	-9	+16			
19	+6	+31			
		EOL	1120m.		


North
78500E
79000E
79500E
80000E
78500N
78000N
77500N
Outwash Sand and Silt
Binta Lake Logging Road
Nithi Q.M.
Caledonia Q.M. ?
Tenure Boundary
base stn set @ 0 mV.
GPS
59 78776N
03 79865E
elev. 834 m
Traverse 1
note
boundary relationship between Caledonia QM and Nithi QM has not been established
PDH 718
PDH 716
GPS.
0379102E
59 78090N
elev. 942 m
base stn set at 0 mV.
Traverse 2
PDH 717
GPS EOL.
59 77960N
03 78871E
Elev. 950 m
GPS
base stn. Traverse 2
59 78000N, 03 79115E
elev. 953 m.
PDH 715
PDH 714
Nithi QM
Casey QM
Nithi QM
Ootsa Lake Group.
Caledonia Q.M.?
Ootsa Lake Group.
PDH 713
GPS EOL
59 77475N
03 79864E
1012 m.
SKIP PROPERTY
NTS 93F, 096 and 097
LOCATION MAP
FIGURE 3
SELF POTENTIAL SURVEY 2017
Legend
0.0 mV. base station
end line stations
15 m reading intervals along access roads
percussion drill holes
access roads.
inferred geological boundaries
(GDB June 2018)
Scale: 1:5000
0
100
200 m
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10U

SKIP PROPERTY
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
NTS 93 F 096 and 097

FIGURE 4
SELF POTENTIAL SURVEY 2017
ROAD TRAVERSE RESULTS IN PROFILE

To Accompany Figure 3 Plan View

(GDB June 2018)

Reading Interval 15m