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Report on Bal, TC, PJ, and HI Group of claims for Tchentlo Lake Mines Ltd. Omineca M.D.

Jan. 25/1971 A. J. Sinclair, P. Eng.

REPORT ON

BAL, TC, FJ, AND RI GROUP OF CLAIMS

FOR

TCHENTLO LAKE MINES LTD.

(Lat. 55° 12'N. Long. 125° 05'W)

Omineca Mining Division

by

A.J. Sinclair, P. Eng.

January 25, 1971

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REPORT ON

BAL, TC, PJ AND HI GROUP OF CLAIMS

FOR

TCHENTLO LAKE MINES LTD.

SUMMARY

1. Bal group, owned by Tchentlo Lake Mines Ltd., Prince George, B.C., is on the north shore to Tchentlo Lake, Omineca mining division.
2. Known mineral showings are in jointed dioritic rocks of the Hogem batholith near its southwestern margin. Joints are filled to widths of about one-quarter inch mainly with pyrite and quartz, and to a lesser extent with molybdenite and chalcopyrite. Scattered outcrops of mineralized diorite are abundant on Bal 4 claim. In addition, small knolls of mineralized diorite occur on Bal 1, 2, 3, 6, 11 and 12 claims.
3. A soil geochemical survey carried out in the summers of 1969 and 1970 indicates a large area anomalous in Cu and Mo values encompassing Bal 4 claim and extending into HI 27 claim. A somewhat smaller anomaly covering the southeastern half of Bal 6 claim is open to the west.
4. The main mineralized area, Bal 4 claim and HI 27 fraction, is centred on a zone of maximum fracture density.

5. The property has potential for the discovery of a large tonnage-low grade molybdenum-copper deposit and further detailed exploration is warranted. Such exploration should include detailed geological mapping, ground I.P. survey, ground magnetometer survey and 3000 feet of diamond drilling.

6. An exploration program including the foregoing work should be carried out in 2 phases with total estimated expenditures being $100,000.00, not including normal operating overhead of the company. Phase I should consist of geological mapping, ground magnetometer and I.P. surveys for a total cost of $40,000.00. Phase II would consist principally of diamond drilling and related work such as alteration mapping, sampling and assaying and would total $60,000.00

INTRODUCTION

Bal, TC, PJ and HI group of claims (hereinafter referred to as Bal group), owned by Tchentlo Lake Mines Ltd. of Prince George, B.C., consists of 58 claims and 7 fractions as listed in Table I. The claims are in the central interior of British Columbia in Omineca Mining Division, on the north shore of Tchentlo Lake, about 60 miles northwest of Fort St. James (figure 1). The claims group is centred more-or-less at latitude 55° 12'N and longitude 125° 05'W.

Access is via float plane or helicopter from Fort St. James or Smithers. A helicopter pad exists on the property. Float planes can approach shore without difficulty and a short rough bulldozed trail leads from the shore to several areas of surface workings. An alternate access route via water and passable only during high water in the Spring is from Chuchi Lake on the east.

Molybdenum-copper showings occur on the claims about 1000 to 1500 feet north of Tchentlo Lake on a gently sloping, hummocky surface about 100 to 200 feet above lake level. Tchentlo Lake surface is about 2600 feet above mean sea level. The claims in large part cover an old burn with much deadfall and low brush cover. Small spruce and alder swamps

are common between knolls.

Prior to recent work by the principals of Tchentlo Lake Mines there had been no formally recorded exploration work on the Bal Showings. During the summers of 1969 and 1970 Tchentlo Lake Mines conducted an investigation of the claims that included line cutting of a grid over most of the group, a soil geochemical survey, limited rock geochemistry, geological mapping, and limited bulldozer trenching and stripping. The work was supervised by Mr. C. Campbell in 1969 and Mr. W. Rigler in 1970. During the same period the HI claims listed in Table I were examined by NBC Syndicate who carried out geological mapping, a soil geochemical survey and both ground E.M. and magnetometer surveys. These HI claims subsequently were obtained by Tchentlo Lake Mines and incorporated into Bal group.

The purpose of this report is to analyze work done to date on Bal group and, if warranted, to outline further exploration work and costs.

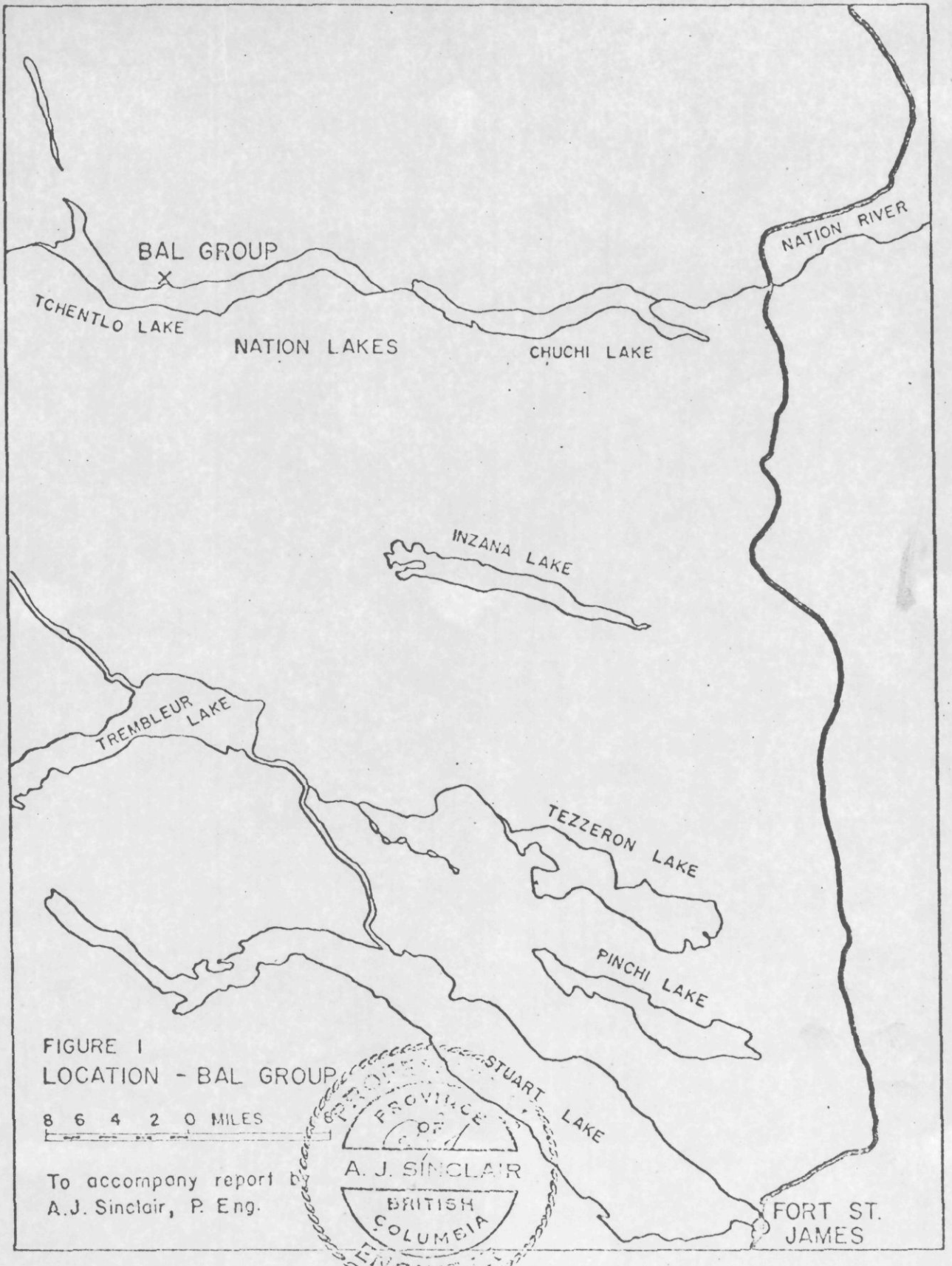


FIGURE 1
LOCATION - BAL GROUP

To accompany report by
A.J. Sinclair, P. Eng.

TABLE I

CLAIMS INCORPORATED INTO BAL GROUP

Claims	Total	
Bal 1-16 inclusive	16	
TC 1-10 inclusive	10	
TJ 1-20 inclusive	20	
HI 1-10 inclusive	10	
HI 29 and HI 30	2	58
Fractions		
Bal A1-A5 inclusive	5	
HI 27 and HI 28	2	7
TOTAL		65

GENERAL GEOLOGY AND PETROGRAPHY

Bal group of claims is underlain by dioritic rocks of the Hogem batholith, presumably of Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous age (Armstrong, 1949). The rock is a medium-grained monzonite or diorite containing abundant hornblende, plagioclase and potash feldspar, and may correspond in part to a marginal syeno-diorite phase of the batholith as named by Armstrong. Mineral showings on Bal group are located near the southwestern margin of the batholith. Figure 2 shows the geology in the vicinity of the showings.

A detailed petrographic study was made of a suite of specimens collected at rock chip sample sites. Sample locations are shown in figure 2.

On the scale of a thin section the rock composition ranges from hornblende-biotite monzonite to hornblende-biotite diorite depending on the relative proportions of plagioclase and K-feldspar. Table II lists the minerals observed and gives an approximate idea of their relative abundances.

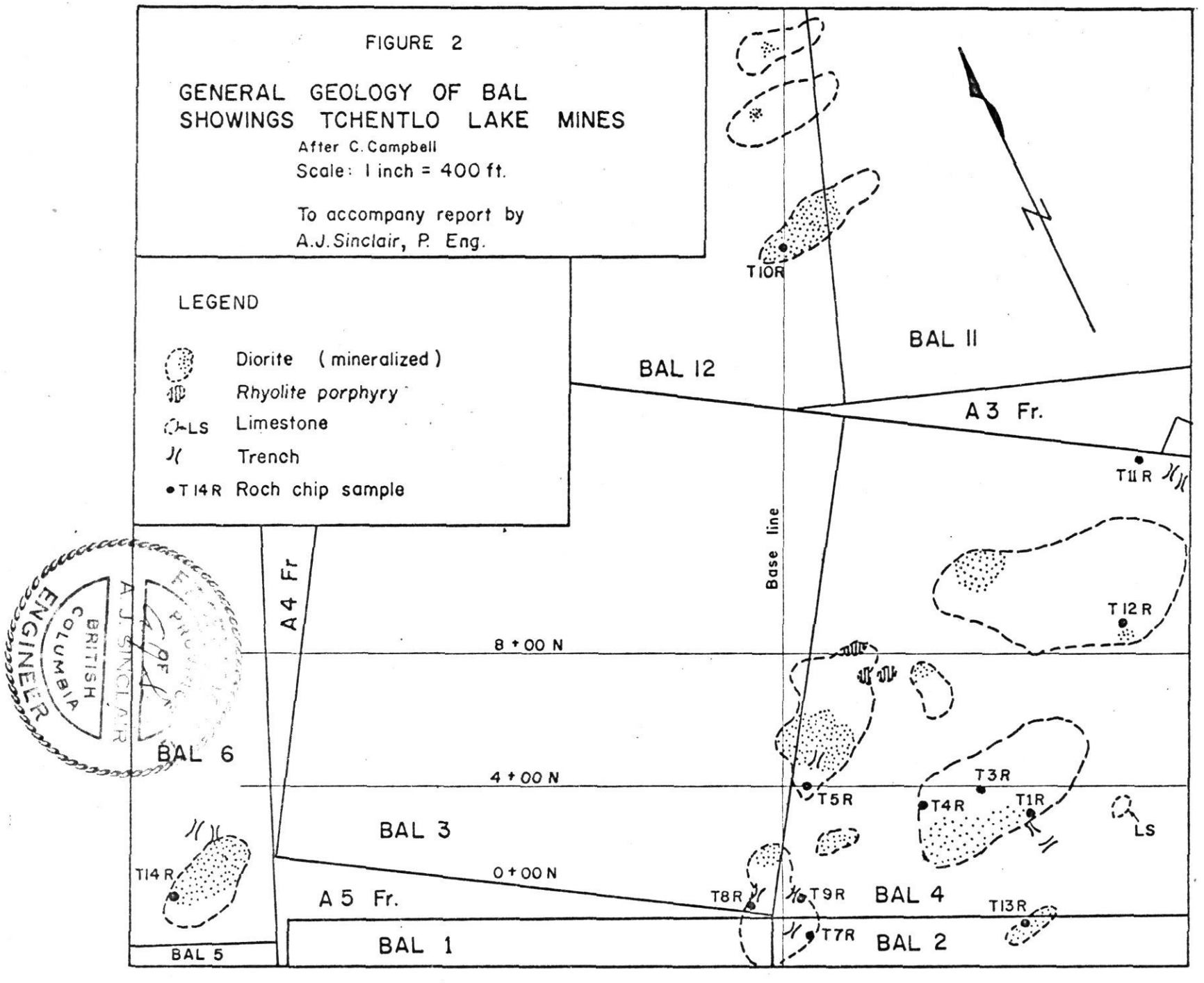


FIGURE 2
GENERAL GEOLOGY OF BAL
SHOWINGS TCHENTLO LAKE MINES
After C. Campbell
Scale: 1 inch = 400 ft.
To accompany report by
A.J. Sinclair, P. Eng.
LEGEND
Diorite (mineralized)
Rhyolite porphyry
LS Limestone
Trench
T 14 R Roch chip sample
T10R
BAL 11
BAL 12
A 3 Fr.
T11 R
Base line
A4 Fr
T12 R
8+00 N
4+00 N
0+00 N
BAL 6
BAL 3
BAL 4
BAL 1
BAL 2
BAL 5
A 5 Fr.
T14 R
T5R
T3R
T4R
T1R
LS
T8R
T9R
T7R
T13R
ENGINEER
BRITISH COLUMBIA
A.J. SINCLAIR

TABLE II

MINERALOGY OF HOST ROCK OF BAL MINERAL SHOWINGS

Mineral	Approx. Range as Percentage
Plagioclase (Andesine)	35-60
K-feldspar (myrmekitic)	10-40
Augite	0-4
Hornblende	15-20
Biotite	3-6
Apatite	1-3
Sphene	Tr-2
Magnetite and/or Ilmenite	2-4
Uralite	0-4
Chlorite	1-2
Sericite	0-2
Calcite	0-2
Epidote	Trace
Quartz (in veinlets)	0-2
Limonite (stain)	Variable

The rocks are in general medium-grained with the most abundant grain size for essential minerals normally in the range 1 to 2 mm. Grains are mostly anhedral and rarely subhedral.

Mafic minerals account for about 25% of the rock, hornblende being by far the most abundant. Hornblende forms stubby, anhedral laths 1 to 2 mm. in length, that are commonly poikilitic, containing small inclusions of feldspar, opaque minerals, apatite, sphene, biotite and, in places, rounded cores of augite. Augite is not present in every specimen but where found has been replaced either by hornblende or uralite. Biotite occurs as fine-grained masses intermixed with hornblende or as larger books up to 1 mm. diameter.

Plagioclase is the most abundant mineral and is andesine in composition. It occurs as laths 0.5 to 2 mm. long with no obvious preferred orientation. It is twinned according to the albite law and shows vague normal zoning. K-feldspar is myrmekitic (with vermicular intergrowths of quartz) and occurs almost exclusively, interstitial to plagioclase.

Primary accessory minerals include apatite, sphene and opaque minerals. It is probable that these opaque minerals are either ilmenite or titaniferous magnetite based on the close association they have with sphene. Moreover, the hand specimens are magnetic. Apatite occurs as fairly large,

stubby, anhedral prisms up to 0.6 mm. long, generally associated with mafic minerals. Sphene forms discrete, small anhedral grains as well as rims or partial rims about anhedral, opaque grains.

Hydrothermal alteration has been slight to moderately intensive. Myrmekitic K-feldspar is generally very fresh in appearance as is most of the plagioclase. Locally, plagioclase has been replaced extensively by sericite and/or calcite. Similarily, K-feldspar has been sericitized extensively here and there. Epidote (pistacite) occurs in very minor amounts as a replacement of plagioclase along the edge of quartz-pyrite veinlets. Biotite, and to a lesser degree hornblende, have been chloritized locally. Chlorite, in part, occurs as highly irregular replacement masses of both biotite and hornblende along the edges of quartz-pyrite veinlets. Augite is replaced locally be felted masses of uralitic amphibole. Fine-grained, mosaic quartz and anhedral pyrite form thin veinlets formed by open space filling. However, local replacement of wallrock by both these minerals has occurred. Similarly, molybdenite and chalcopyrite are not restricted to veinlets. Chalcopyrite, in particular, occurs as small anhedral grains in patches of mafic minerals. For the most part alteration has not been sufficiently intense to destroy the original textures of the rock.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization is localized almost exclusively in 2 or 3 joint sets that appear to maintain fairly uniform orientations within an outcrop but differ in orientations over distances of about 100 feet or more. Pyrite and quartz are the two most abundant materials filling joints with lesser amounts of molybdenite and chalcopyrite. The resulting veinlets generally range in width from thin smears to about one-quarter inch. Not uncommonly smoky quartz occurs in somewhat thicker veins up to about one inch in width. In general, where veins are less than one-quarter inch in width pyrite forms a high proportion of vein filling material and can be present in excess of quartz. Frequency of veinlets has not been studied in detail but parallel veinlets are commonly separated by 2 to 4 inches of host rock.

Polished section examination of selected specimens shows that molybdenite is most abundant along vein margins as flakes approximately parallel to vein walls. In places this relationship is obvious macroscopically. Chalcopyrite occurs as rare, small, anhedral grains interstitial to quartz and pyrite. A few minute anhedral blebs of chalcopyrite were observed associated with pyrite in patches of altered mafic minerals.

Weathering has been extensive, principally due to the abundance of pyrite. Even seemingly fresh specimens show

evidence in polished sections of limonitization of pyrite. Limonite is everywhere abundant and small amounts of a yellow, secondary, earthy material, probably ferrimolybdite, are present locally. Malachite is also present but is rare.

Twelve rock chip samples were taken by Mr. Colin Campbell and analyzed for Cu, Mo and Ag by Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Ltd. Locations of these samples are shown in figure 2 (hand specimens from the same localities were used for petrographic studies). Arithmetic means for Mo, Cu and Ag are 210 ppm, 348 ppm and 1.4 ppm respectively. Analytical results are listed in Appendix I.

Present showings are not amenable to meaningful detailed sampling because of the extensively weathered nature of the exposures. Surface work carried out to date and including abundant bulldozer trenching and stripping has not been successful in exposing fresh mineralized rock. Three grab samples taken by the writer from pits on Bal 4 claim give assay results shown in Table III. Sample descriptions and locations are given in Appendix II.

TABLE III

ASSAY RESULTS OF THREE GRAB SAMPLES FROM BAL 4 CLAIM*

Sample No.**	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Ag (oz/ton)	Au (or/ton)
DX-1	0.14	0.16	0.6	nil
DX-2	0.09	0.125	0.1	nil
DX-5	0.07	0.02	0.1	nil

* Assays by Coast Eldridge Engineers, Vancouver

** Sample locations and descriptions given in Appendix

GEOCHEMISTRY

Seven hundred and forty three soil samples were collected at intervals of 200 feet along grid lines covering the entire property. In most cases the N-S grid lines are spaced at 800 feet but in a few places where more detail was required line spacing was 400 feet. For purposes of statistical treatment the data have been divided into 3 groups based on analytical batches. Group 1 data are those 1970 results obtained east of and including two short north-south base lines at 4800 E and 5600 E. Group 2 represents 1970 data west of the two short N-S base lines. Group 3 is 1969 data from more-or-less the same general area as Group 2 data. Table IV list means and standard deviations of arithmetic and logarithmic data for all groups.

Cumulative probability plots for these data are shown in figures 3, 4 and 5 (cf. Lepeltier, 1969). These cumulative plots indicate several important points:

(1) Curves for Cu in Groups 2 and 3, representing samples taken from the same general area in 1970 and 1969 respectively, show the existence of 2 populations with the lower inflection in both curves at 50 ppm.

This value is taken as the threshold separating lower background values from higher anomalous values.

(2) Zinc data in figure 5 show that only a single population (i.e. background) is present.

(3) For Group 3 Mo data (figure 5) values of 6 ppm and above are considered anomalous whereas lower values represent background.

(4) Differences in the cumulative probability plots of Cu for Group 1 on the one hand, and Groups 2 and 3 on the other hand, indicate differing background populations across the property, approximately from west to east. Higher background values exist on the east side than on the west suggesting a regional trend that may correlate with known, apparently gradational, variations in rock type.

TABLE IV

ARITHMETIC AND GEOMETRIC MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR THREE GROUPS OF SOIL GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Group	Metal	N	Arithmetic $\bar{x}$	Arithmetic s	Logarithmic $\bar{x}$	Logarithmic $\bar{x}^{+s}$	Logarithmic $\bar{x}^{-s}$
1	Cu	214	62	159	43	83	22
	Mo	214	2.9	2.9	0.8	3.0	0.02
2	Cu	293	74	50	57	235	14
	Mo	293	2.1	2.0	0.9	1.7	0.05
3	Cu	236	78	106	55	116	26
	Mo	236	9.3	32	3.3	12	0.9
	Zn	171	98	59	86	140	53

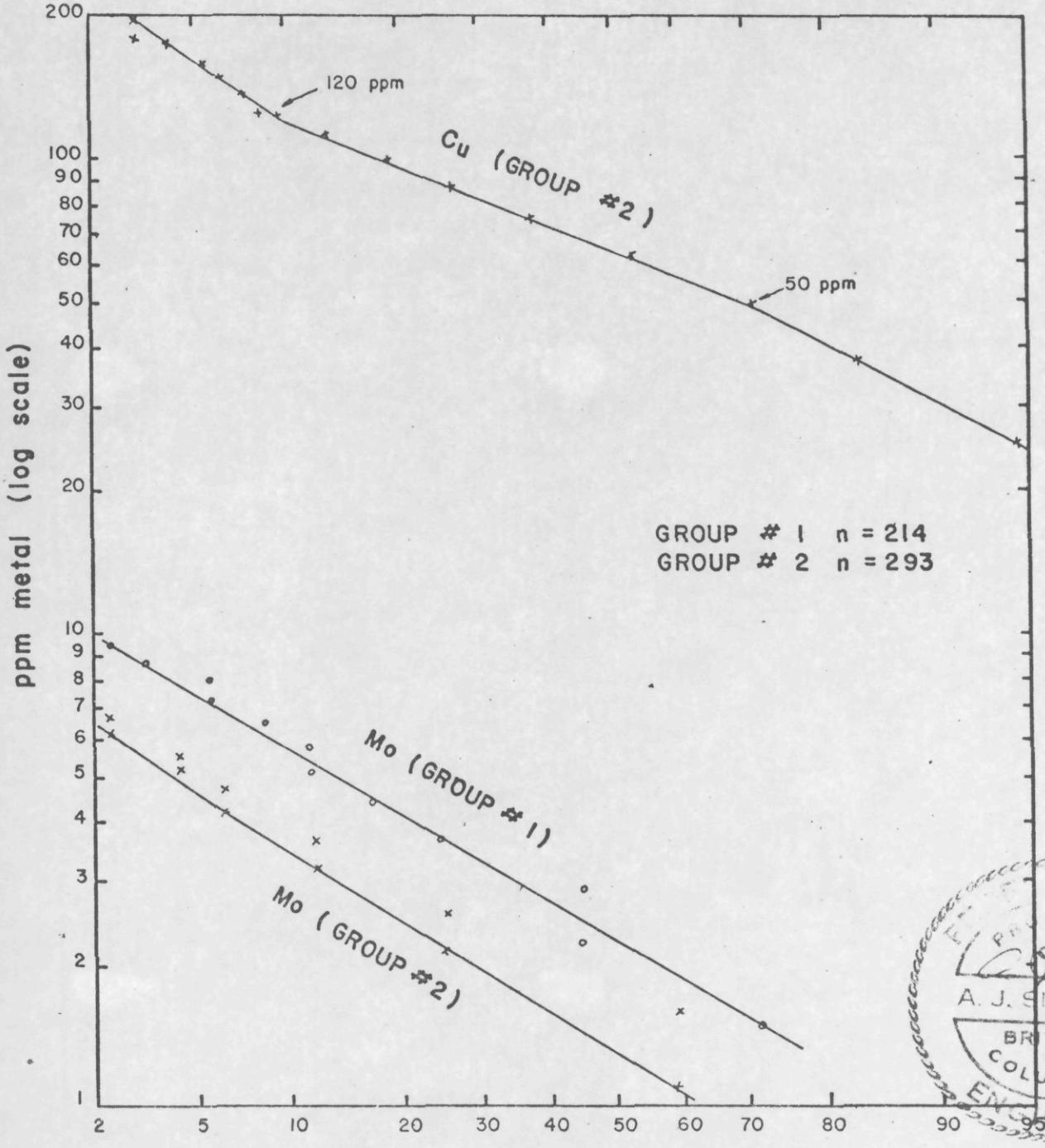


FIGURE 3

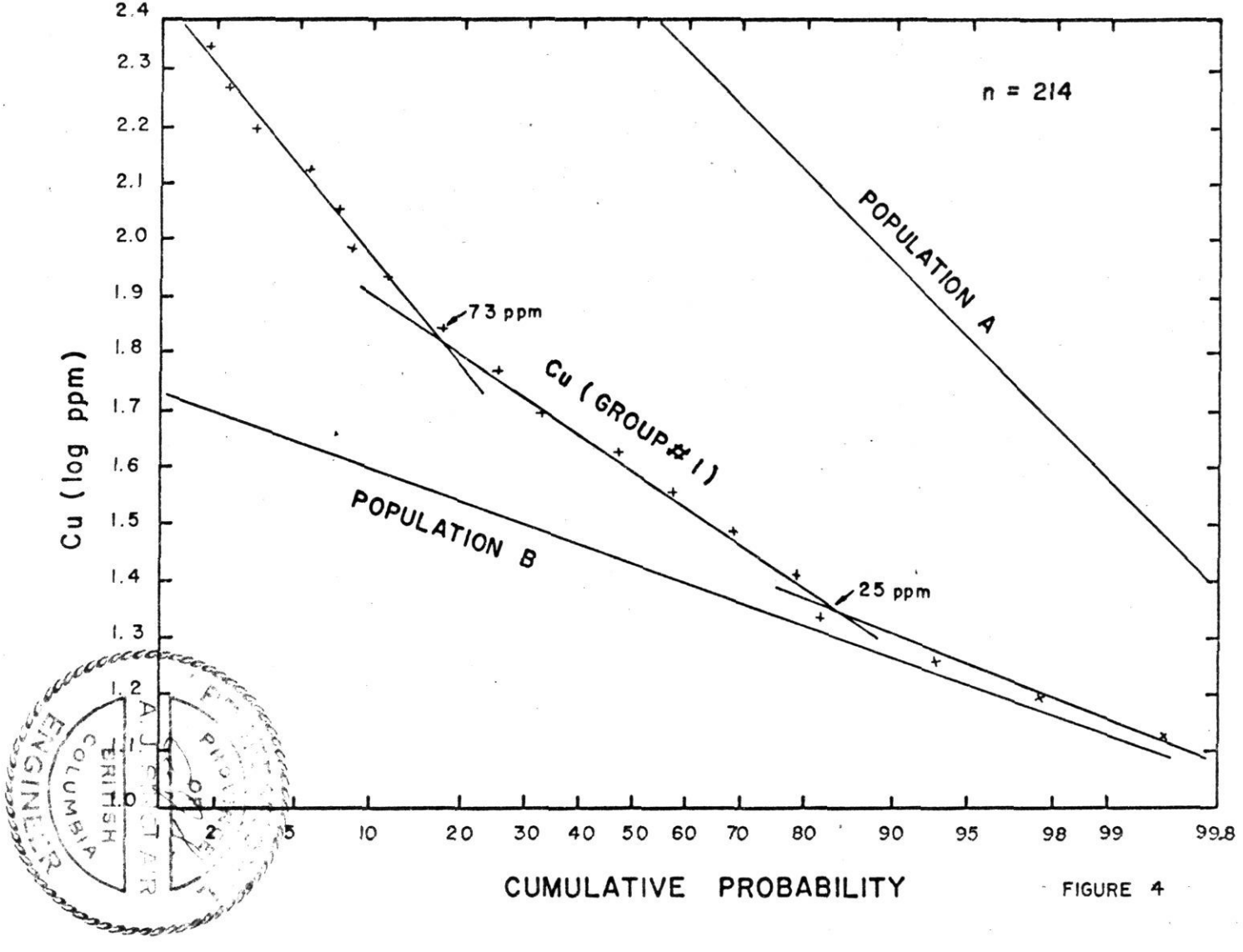
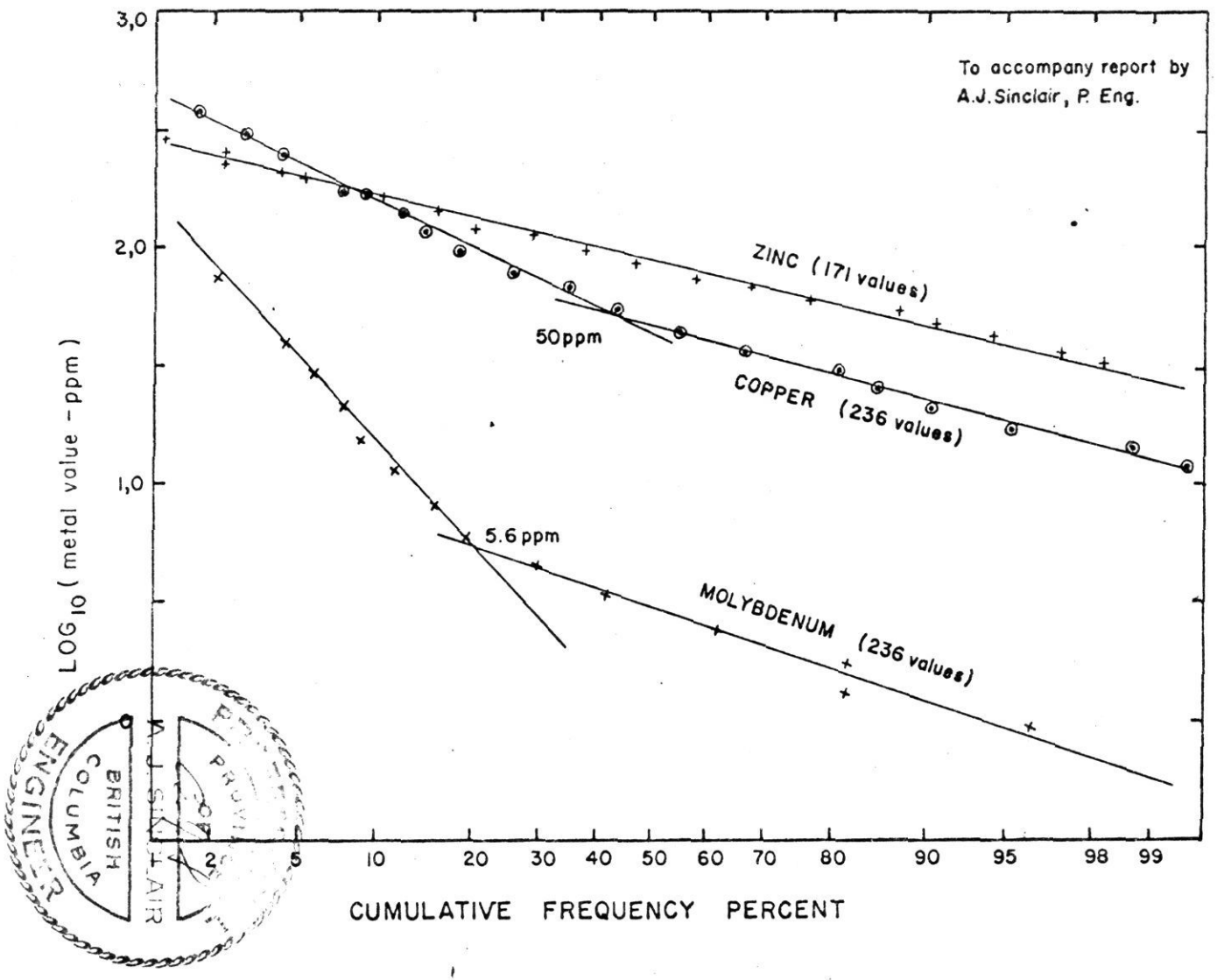

n = 214
POPULATION A
73 ppm
Cu (GROUP # 1)
POPULATION B
25 ppm
Cu (log ppm)
2.4
2.3
2.2
2.1
2.0
1.9
1.8
1.7
1.6
1.5
1.4
1.3
1.2
1.1
1.0
2
5
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
95
98
99
99.8
CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY

FIGURE 4

FIGURE 5
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY PLOTS
Zn, Cu AND Mo IN SOIL SAMPLES
GROUP 3



Geographic plots of the soil geochemical data show two relatively large areas with high concentrations of anomalous values of both Cu and Mo. Virtually all samples taken from Bal 4 claim are anomalous in these two elements and the anomaly extends to the east through MI 27 fraction. Numerous small pits and trenches dug on the claims during 1969 indicate extensive quartz-pyrite-molybdenite-chalcopyrite mineralization of the type described previously. Bulldozer trenching and stripping during 1970 was designed to examine this anomalous zone in detail but bedrock could not be reached because of relatively thick overburden. The anomaly covers an area at least 1500 feet by 2000 feet.

A second area of anomalous values includes the southern and eastern parts of Bal 6 claim. No further work has been carried out on this anomalous zone apart from minor trenching to investigate weathered exposures of diorite mineralized with quartz-pyrite veinlets containing small amounts of molybdenite and chalcopyrite. A third area includes much of claims TC 1 and TC 2 where soil samples are anomalous in Cu but only a few of which are also anomalous in Mo. This latter area has not been investigated further.

The remainder of the claims group contains scattered samples with anomalous Cu and/or Mo values, but not in sufficiently large groupings that specific targets can be outlined for further detailed exploration. However, it should be borne in mind that throughout the remainder of the claims group line spacing for geochemical sampling was 800 feet.

The 3 anomalous areas described above can be assigned relative priorities for further work on the basis of size, related mineralization, and the number of elements for which the areas are anomalous. In decreasing order of importance the relative priorities are (1) Bal 4 and HI 27, (2) Bal 6, and (3) TC 1 and TC 2.

FRACTURE DENSITY ANALYSIS

A fracture density study of the claims group was undertaken on the basis of the observed joint control of mineralization (Sinclair, 1970a). Lineaments were marked on aerial photographs by stereo viewing and results were plotted using aerial photo BC 2055:32 as a base (figure 6). For ease of interpretation these data were contoured using a constant area cell placed at 1000 feet centres. The number of fractures in each counting area was assigned to the centre of the area and results were hand contoured (figure 7). A zone with a pronounced fracture density high was found that centred on Bal 4 claim and coincided exactly with the top priority soil geochemical

anomaly. The two remaining soil geochemical anomalies are located along the west and north sides respectively of the fracture density high.

FIGURE 6

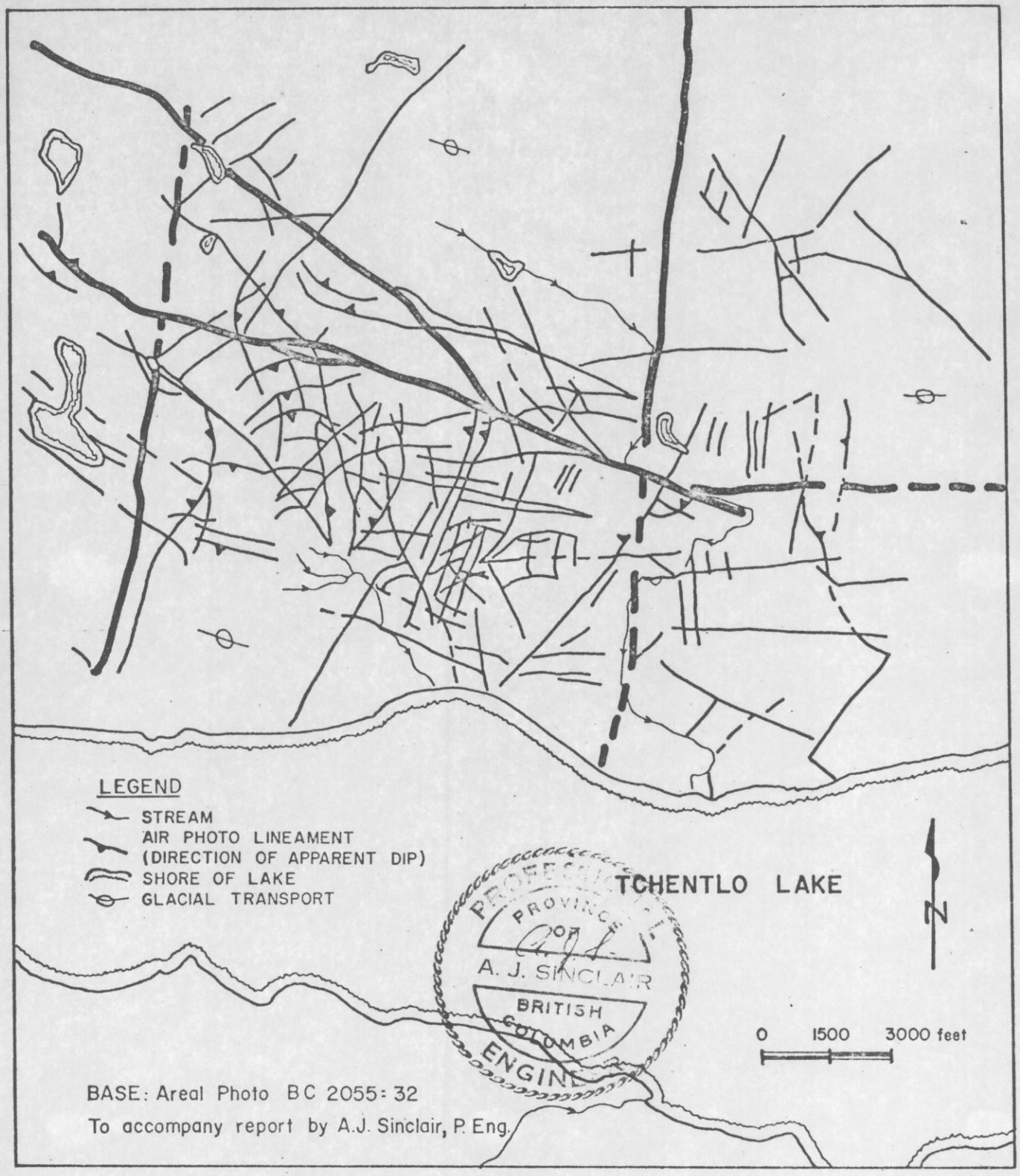
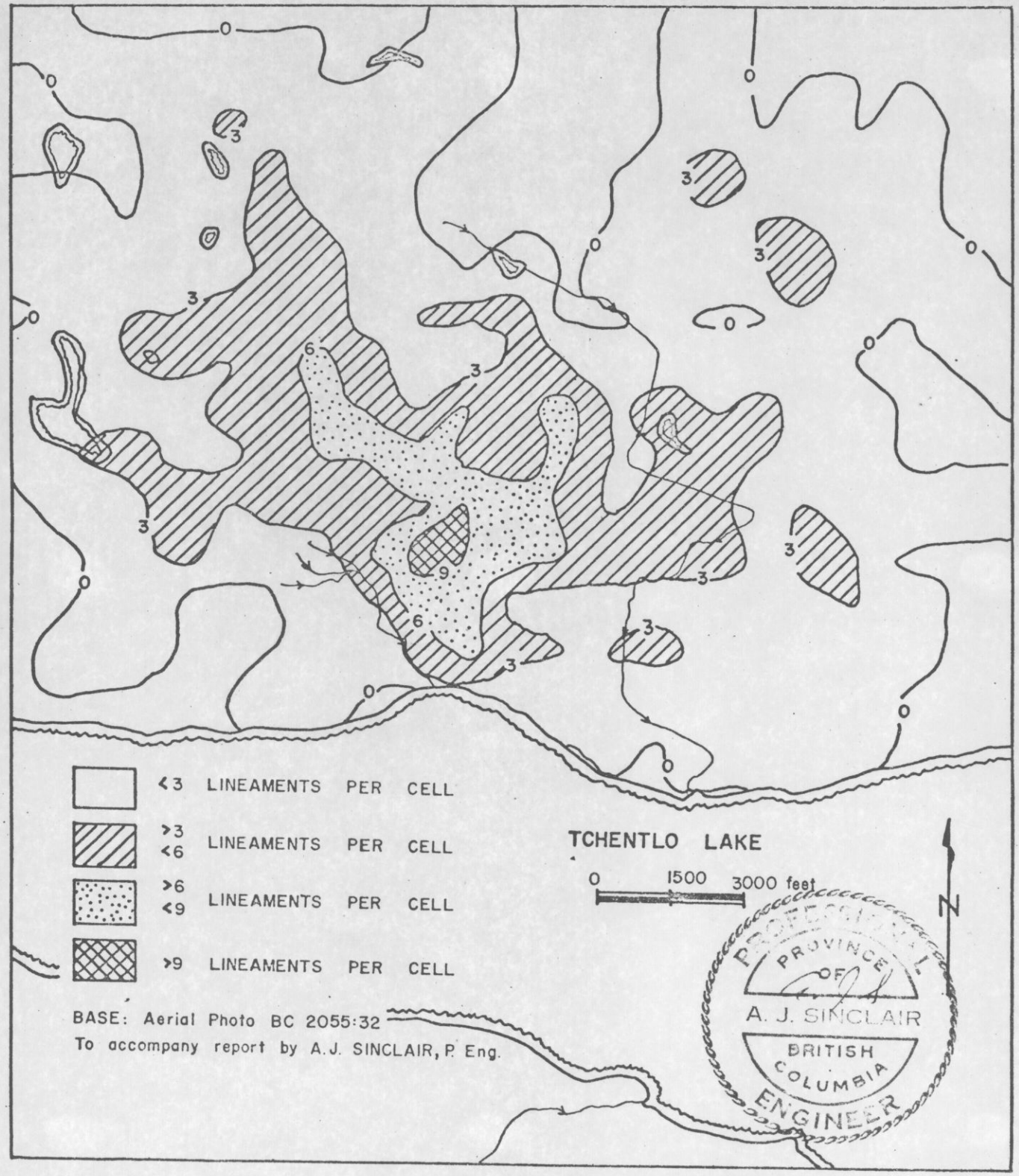

LEGEND
STREAM
AIR PHOTO LINEAMENT
(DIRECTION OF APPARENT DIP)
SHORE OF LAKE
GLACIAL TRANSPORT
TCHENTLO LAKE
N
0 1500 3000 feet
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF
A. J. SINCLAIR
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
ENGINEER
BASE: Areal Photo BC 2055: 32
To accompany report by A.J. Sinclair, P. Eng.

FIGURE 7


<3 LINEAMENTS PER CELL
>3 <6 LINEAMENTS PER CELL
>6 <9 LINEAMENTS PER CELL
>9 LINEAMENTS PER CELL
BASE: Aerial Photo BC 2055:32
To accompany report by A.J. SINCLAIR, P. Eng.
TCHENTLO LAKE
0 1500 3000 feet
N
PROVINCE OF
A. J. SINCLAIR
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ENGINEER

RECOMMENDATIONS

To recapitulate briefly, the results of an extensive soil geochemical program, and hand and bulldozer trenching and stripping, indicate several areas of interest for detailed exploration on Bal group of claims. The numerous indications of molybdenum-copper mineralization on Bal 4 claim is of particular interest because it coincides with a much larger area outlined by soils anomalous in both Cu and Mo contents. Moreover, superimposed on the same area is a pronounced fracture density maximum. The claims group, therefore, appears to offer potential for the discovery of a large tonnage-low grade Mo-Cu deposit and is worthy of further detailed exploration. Further exploration should include the following:

1. The entire claims group should be covered by an I.P. survey along grid lines separated by 800 feet. More detail at grid line separations of 400 feet should be obtained over and about Bal 4 and Bal 6 claims and other areas indicated by the survey itself. This survey should be completed prior to any other detailed work.

2. A magnetometer survey over the existing grid would prove useful in evaluating the complex structure in the general vicinity of Bal 4 claim. It would also provide an indirect means of mapping the eastern part of the claims where more basic plutonic rocks are known to occur, some of which contain small amounts of macroscopically visible chalcopyrite (at 40+00 N, 48+00 E for example).

3. Bal 4 and HI 27 claims should be examined in some detail by diamond drilling. Vertical holes might initially be spaced at centres spaced 1000 feet apart with closer drilling as the program proceeds. Core should be split and assayed for Cu, Mo and Ag.

4. The foregoing program should be carried out under the supervision of an experienced geologist in two phases. Phase I should include detailed geological mapping with special reference to lithologic variations, alteration zoning, ore-mineral zoning and fracture density studies, and ground magnetometer and I.P. surveys.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

Phase I

1.	I.P. Survey 20 line miles at $550.00	$ 11,000.00
2.	Ground Magnetometer Survey 30 line miles at $150.00	4,500.00
3.	Personnel Geologist - 6 months at $1000.00	6,000.00
	Geological Assistant - 6 months at $500.00	3,000.00
4.	Camp Gear Tents, cooking gear, canoe vehicle rental	5,000.00
5.	Food 360 man-days at $6.00	2,160.00
6.	Consulting	3,340.00
7.	Contingencies	5,000.00
	TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	$ 40,000.00

Phase II

1.	Diamond Drilling 3000 feet at $15.00	45,000.00
2.	Supervisory Personnel Geologist	4,000.00
3.	Assay Costs	3,500.00
4.	Consulting	1,500.00
5.	Contingencies	6,000.00
	TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	$ 60,000.00

CONCLUSIONS

Bal group contains several areas of known quartz-pyrite-molybdenite-calcopyrite mineralization. The largest of these, Bal 4 claim, coincides with (1) an area about 1500 feet by 2000 feet indicated by a soil geochemical survey to be anomalous in Cu and Mo, and (2) a zone of high fracture density as determined from analysis of aerial photographs. Mineralized areas are extensively fractured and are characterized by wallrock that is moderately altered, particularly by chloritization of mafic minerals and sericitization of plagioclase. Potential exists for the discovery of a large tonnage-low grade molybdenum-copper deposit and detailed exploration is warranted. In addition to the target area centred on Bal 4 claim, other anomalous zones have been indicated which warrant further examination.

Further exploration should include extended geological mapping, ground geophysical surveys (I.P. and magnetometer) as Phase I and 3000 feet of drilling as Phase II. Costs of Phase I and Phase II are estimated as $40,000.00 and $60,000.00 respectively.

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PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
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A.J. Sinclair, P. Eng.

January 25, 1971

APPENDIX I

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS*

Sample	Mo	ppm Cu	Ag
T 1 R	56	220	1.0
T 3 R	164	420	1.0
T 4 R	18	250	1.5
T 5 R	75	260	2.0
T 7 R	218	640	1.5
T 8 R	1,120	770	1.0
T 9 R	314	480	1.5
T 10 R	10	170	1.0
T 11 R	370	460	1.5
T 12 R	14	280	1.5
T 13 R	145	285	1.5
T 14 R	21	250	1.5
MEAN VALUES	210	348	1.4

* Rock geochemical analyses by C. Chun and L. Nicol of Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Ltd., using Techtron AA4 and AA5 units with nitrous oxide and acetylene fuel for Mo, and acetylene and air fuel for Cu and Ag.

APPENDIX II

Description of grab samples assayed for Cu, Mo, Au and Ag by Coast Eldridge Professional Services, Vancouver.

DX-1: From pit about 800 feet north of DX-5 (described below). Consists of fresh, coarse-grained diorite, extensively mineralized with pyrite, containing moderately abundant molybdenite here and there and rare visible chalcopyrite.

Assay results: Cu - 0.14%, Mo - 0.16%, Ag - 0.6 oz/ton, Au - nil

DX-2: From large pit near claims post common to Bal 1 to Bal 4 inclusive. Consists of three relatively fresh specimens of coarse-grained hornblende diorite containing abundant pyrite along joints, with small amounts of visible molybdenite in some joints. No chalcopyrite was seen in the specimen.

Assay results: Cu - 0.09%, Mo - 0.125%, Ag - 0.1 oz/ton, Au - nil

DX-5: From pit about 700 feet east of claim post common to Bal 1 to Bal 4 inclusive. Consists of 2 large (fist-size) specimens of fresh, coarse-grained, hornblende diorite, extensively mineralized, with pyrite and very minor amounts of visible molybdenite and chalcopyrite.

Assay results: Cu - 0.07%, Mo - 0.02%, Ag - 0.1 oz/ton, Au - nil.

CERTIFICATE

I, Alastair J. Sinclair, of the city of Vancouver, province of British Columbia, hereby certify:

1. That I am a Geological Engineer residing at 5869 Dunbar St., Vancouver 13, B.C.

2. That I obtained a B.A.Sc. degree in Applied Geology from the University of Toronto in 1957, an M.A.Sc. degree in Geological Engineering from the University of Toronto in 1958, and a Ph.D. in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1964.

3. That I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of Ontario in the Mining Division, and in the Province of British Columbia in the Geology Branch.

4. That I have practised my profession for thirteen years.

5. That I have no interest directly or indirectly, nor do I expect to have any direct or indirect interest in the properties or securities of Tchentlo Lake Mines Ltd., or any affiliated companies.

6. That the accompanying report is based on visits to the Bal group in 1969 and 1970, and personal analysis of various data obtained under the supervision of Mr. Colin Campbell and Mr. Wm. Rigler.

Dated at Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia this 25th day of January, 1971.

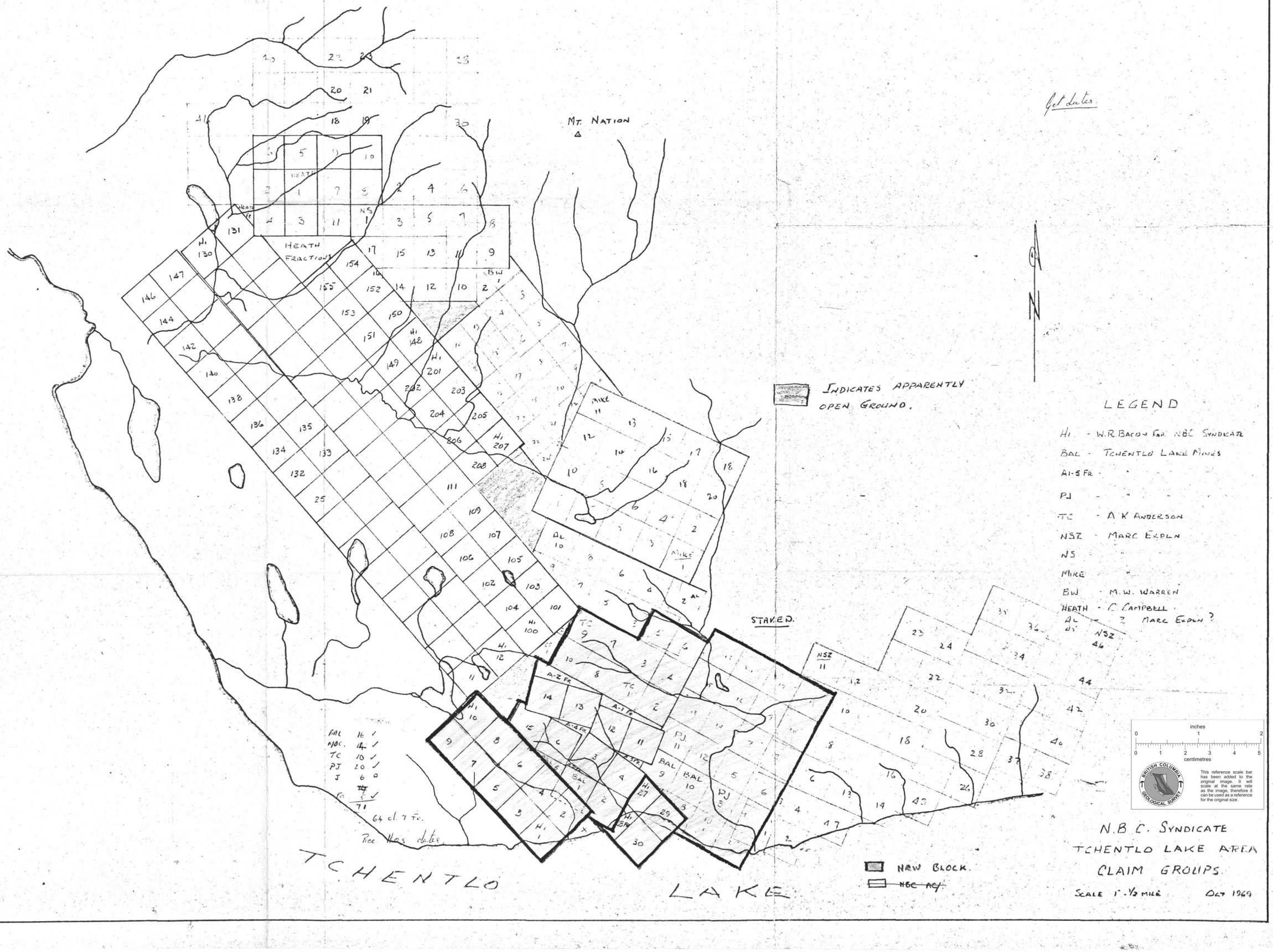
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA A. J. SINCLAIR. ENGINEER

.....

A.J. Sinclair

PAUL PLICHE

Get dates.



LEGEND

H1 - W.R. BACON FOR NBC SYNDICATE
BAL - TCHENTLO LAKE MINES
A1-5 FR - " " "
PJ - " " "
TC - A K ANDERSON
NSZ - MARC EXPLN
NS - " "
MIKE - " "
BW - M.W. WARREN
HEATH - C. CAMPBELL
AL - ? MARC EXPLN ?

inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

N.B.C. SYNDICATE
TCHENTLO LAKE AREA
CLAIM GROUPS.

SCALE 1" - ½ MILE OCT 1969