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PROJECTS UNIT.

REPORT ON A
RADEM AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
OF THE
REED LAKE-BENNETT TOWNSHIP CLAIMS
FOR
INTERNATIONAL CHEMALLOY CORP.

BY

A. C. A. HOWE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

J. V. McCARTHY

REPORT NO. 373
TORONTO, ONTARIO

MARCH 13, 1975

A. C. A. HOWE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

SUMMARY

International Chemalloy Corp. holds under an option agreement with Yeoman Mines Limited a gold prospect situated in the Bennett Township, Reed Lake area, Ontario.

The property is located 1 mile north of Bennett Lake, Bennett Township in the Kenora Mining Division, Rainy River District, Ontario.

During the period January 24, 1975 to March 1, 1975 a grid consisting of 18.06 line miles with lines established was cut at 400 foot intervals.

Subsequently geophysical work consisting of a magnetometer and an electromagnetic survey was carried out.

The purpose of these was three fold:

1. To possibly outline an auriferous shear zone which had been previously trenched and sampled.
2. Outline lean iron formation which is suspected to underlie the property.
3. Investigation of the area for base metal deposits.

The surveys resulted in six magnetic anomalies being outlined, four of which are sufficiently interesting to warrant further investigation. The EM survey outlined eight anomalous areas, four of which were coincident with magnetic anomalies. These results are encouraging therefore it is proposed that a program be undertaken consisting of extension of present coverage to the north and west, reconnaissance geochemistry for gold and base metals over the entire claim group, detailed geophysics in the

(ii)

form of vertical and horizontal loop over specified anomalous areas and diamond drilling to substantiate any possible deposits.

The total cost of this program is estimated to be \$11,163.90.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In January and February, 1975 a grid was cut over eighteen contiguous claims held by International Chemalloy Corp. under an option agreement with Yeoman Mines Limited. These claims are situated in the Reed Lake-Bennett Township area of the Kenora Mining Division, Ontario.

Two geophysical surveys, a Radem (VLF-EM) and a fluxgate magnetometer survey, were subsequently carried out over the grid area. These surveys, on which this report is based, had three main objectives which are as follows:

1. To locate shear zones which are believed to be favourable sites for gold deposition as was indicated by previous work.
2. To determine if the iron formation to the east and west of the claims crosses and joins on the property.
3. To evaluate this property and locate any base metal deposits within.

2.0 PROPERTY

International Chemalloy Corp. holds under option seventy-two contiguous mining claims situated in Lot 12 of Bennett Township, Ontario.

The claims may be more specifically described as follows:

K 345458-65	inclusive
K 345467-72	"
K 345474-77	"

K 358680-83 inclusive
K 358684-98 "
K 358707-18 "
K 359440-60 "

Of these seventy-two claims the following eighteen were investigated during January and February, 1975.

K 345460 - K 345465	inclusive	6	240
K 345467 - K 345474	"	8	320
K 345477 - K 345478	"	2	80
K 358681		1	40
K 358690		<u>1</u>	<u>40</u>
		18	720
		claims	acres

3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located within the Kenora Mining Division, Rainy River District, Ontario.

Approximate co-ordinates:

92° 16' W longitude
48° 14' N latitude

More specifically, the claim group is one mile north of Bennett Lake, Bennett Township.

Access from Atikokan, the nearest town, is west along Highway 11 for 35 miles to Crilly Road, then north along this road for 1 mile. At this point proceed northeast for 1 mile to a small northwest trending road which intersects Bennett Lake approximately 3/4 of a mile distant. From this point the property lies 1 1/4 miles to the north-northwest. Bennett Lake may be crossed by canoe in the summer and snowmobile in the winter, and is suitable for approach by small float or ski equipped aircraft.

4.0 TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The topography of the south portion of the eighteen claims surveyed is relatively flat with a gentle slope southward. Vegetation consists primarily of coniferous trees with an average height of 40 feet. There is a small linear cedar swamp near the south edge of the grid. In addition there are a few beaver dams in the western portion of the claim group causing local swampy conditions.

To the north, the topography is gently rolling with a maximum change in elevation of 150 feet. The vegetation in this area is predominantly deciduous with trees having an average height of 40 feet.

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK

In 1896 the Independence Gold Mine, which was situated just east of the claim block, was opened and worked for a short period.

G. H. Miles (1936) worked on and in the vicinity of a gold showing located on the subject property (northeast of the claim post #4, claim no. 345465) for Cedar Lake Gold Mines. Ten trenches sampled by Miles across the shear zone for a total distance of 1,546 feet returned an 85 foot section averaging .15 oz Au/ton.

In 1973 E. J. Rivers collected chip samples from the two most southern trenches which are summarized as follows:

<u>Trench #</u>	<u>Au oz/Ton</u>	<u>Width</u>	
Trench #1	0.01	10'	
	0.02	20'	
Trench #2	Tr.	50'	
	0.01	20'	
	Tr.	13'	
	0.10	5')	0.06 oz/ton Au
	0.05	12')	across 27 feet
	0.06	10')	
	Tr.	10'	
	0.04	20'	
	Tr.	20'	
	0.02	12'	
	Tr.	18'	
	Tr.	33'	

The gold showing is found on O.D.M. Map P293 (1965) and Map 2115 (1965).

In June, 1974, P. Huxhold examined the gold showing, mapped the trenches* and obtained 27 chip samples from six trenches of claim no. K 345467. The results of this examination are presented as follows:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Assay Au oz/Ton</u>
51E	Trench #1	chip	0' - 10'	.03
52E	"	"	10' - 20'	.02
55E	Trench #2	"	0' - 10'	.01
64E	"	"	90' - 100'	.04
65E	"	"	100' - 110'	.02
66E	"	"	110' - 120'	.02
69E	"	"	134' - 136'	.01
74E	Trench #5	"	0' - 9'	.01

6.0 GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Bennett Township property occurs in the Quetico sub-province of the Superior Province. The former extends from Rainy Lake eastward for approximately 500 miles to Kapuskasing and exhibits a maximum width of 60 miles.

* See maps at rear of report

The rocks are highly metamorphosed sediments, migmatites, granitized gneisses, and gneissic or massive granitic rocks of approximate granodiorite composition. In the western part of the belt sediments and their metamorphic equivalents are referred to as Couchiching, a name given by A.C. Lawson in 1888 to metamorphosed sediments below the Keewatin Lavas in the Rainy Lake area. In Bennett Township-Reed Lake area west of Atikokan, Couchiching-type rocks occur stratigraphically below and conformable with, basic and acidic lavas and appear to be the lowest unit of the Keewatin group.

Structure in the Quetico sub-province exhibits east-west trending folds conformable between the Keewatin-type lavas and sediments and Couchiching-type sediments. Faults are marked by wide shear zones containing chlorite and carbonate in volcanics and mylonite in more siliceous rocks and occur mainly between Couchiching-type sediments and Keewatin-type basic volcanics.

7.0 GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY*

The property is underlain by east-west trending Precambrian rocks. Diorite and granodiorite underlie the central and southern portions of the claim group while biotite schist (in some places gneissic) occupies the northern third. A narrow band of andesitic lava separates the two previous rock types and also underlies a large area in the southwestern portion of the property.

* As shown by O.D.M. Map No. 1960B

The axis of an east-west trending syncline crosses the northern part of the grid resulting in high angles of dip to both the north and south indicating both limbs of the fold.

Outcrop is extensive in the central and northern portions of the claim group with semi-continuous exposures bordering several of the open swampy areas.

8.0 LINE CUTTING

A grid was cut over the property prior to the geophysical surveys.

The grid consists of two east-west trending baselines, a tie line, and 15 north-south offsets. The offsets are 400 feet apart with stations at 100 foot intervals. The grid has 15.26 line miles of offsets and 2.80 line miles of baselines and tie lines for a total of 18.06 line miles.

Due to the high magnetics found within the property, a combination of compassing and back sighting was used to cut the lines. The lines were chained and picketed, and because of the frozen ground, the stations were also flagged and the nearest tree marked.

9.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

The geophysical surveys conducted over the property in February 1975, consisted of a Radem (VLF-EM) and a fluxgate magnetometer survey.

The base station for both surveys was located on a

three foot high squared and marked stump located 20 feet west of line 4 west, station 27 south. The base station readings for the Radem and Magnetometer surveys were assigned the arbitrary values of 100 per cent and 1,000 gammas respectively.

The configuration of the grid yielded an area of influence for each reading of approximately 40,000 square feet.

The magnetometer readings were corrected for diurnal variation as were the Radem field strength readings.

10.0 DISCUSSION OF MAGNETIC SURVEY

The magnetic survey, using a Scintrex Sharpe MF-1 fluxgate magnetometer (Sr. No. 702258), outlined the following anomalous areas:

<u>Anomaly</u>		<u>Location</u>
A	B.L.A.	L's 20W, 24W, 28W Sta. 19-22N
B	B.L.A.	L's 12E, 8E, 4E, 0, 4W, 8W, 12W Sta. 2+50N-2S
C	B.L.A.	L's 24W, 28W Sta. 13-15N
D	B.L.B.	L's 4E, 0, 4W, 8W, 12W, 16W Sta. 2-10N
E	B.L.B.	L's 16W, 20W, 24W, 28W, 32W Sta. 1-10N
F	B.L.B.	L's 12E, 16E Sta. 9-10N

Anomaly A is a narrow lenticular band stretching for approximately

1,400 feet on an east-west strike with an average width of 400 feet. It has a peak of 4,600 gammas. It can be considered a near surface anomaly because of the sharp magnetic gradient.

Anomaly B is another lenticular shaped body found paralleling baseline A on the eastern side of the grid. It has a length of 2,700 feet and an average width of 400 feet. It has a high of 8,000 gammas with numerous readings of 6,000 gammas. Because of its sharp contrast with more normal readings, it is thought by the writer to be a near surface feature.

Anomaly C begins to develop in the western portion of the grid but was not fully outlined in this survey. It is again lenticular with a present length of 500 feet in an east-west direction and an apparent width of 200 feet. It has a high of 6,000 gammas.

Anomaly D is a large southwesterly trending body with highs of 8,175 and 6,000 gammas. It has a length of approximately 2,200 feet with an average width of 600 feet. It appears to be a relatively deeper feature than those previous with a southward dip and very little near surface expression.

Anomaly E is a very strong magnetic anomaly which is developing in the northwestern part of the grid. It has highs at present

of 15,925, 14,400 and 12,460 gammas and a size that may be substantially greater than outlined by the present grid. The distribution of readings seems to indicate a strong magnetic feature (possibly iron formation) near surface that may extend to depth on a southward dip.

Anomaly F appears as one reading in the far northern portion of the grid with a present high of 7,000 gammas.

11.0 DISCUSSION OF THE RADEM (VLF-EM) SURVEY

In conjunction with the magnetic survey, a VLF-EM survey using a Crone Radem unit (Sr. No. 134) was also conducted on the same grid.

The results were plotted on three maps (Sheets 2, 3, 4) to facilitate interpretation of the data. Map 2 shows dip angle profiles and profiles of corrected field strength readings. Map 3 is a contour presentation of field strength readings. Map 4 is a Fraser computation of the dip angles shown in contour form, better outlining anomalous areas.

Using these results, seven anomalies of varying size and intensity were outlined. Anomaly I is a 2,400 foot long, narrow body (average width 250 feet) extending from station 20 south on line 8 west to 20 south on line 32 west. It has coincident field strength and magnetic anomalies which are moderate to low in strength.

Just to the west of Anomaly I, Anomaly II begins to

develop. Its best response is located at station 23 south on line 40 west with a field strength reading of 175 per cent complimenting good dip angle response. The dip angle profile shows characteristics of a surficial conductor which is substantiated by a lack of magnetic response.

The pattern developed over Anomaly III resembles a branching fracture system extending 2,800 feet from just west of line 4 west to line 36 west. It appears as a single conductor until it reaches 10 south on line 20 west where it separates into Anomaly IIIA going toward the northeast and IIIB going toward the southwest. The best response for Anomaly IIIA of 170 per cent is found at 8 south on line 8 west, while a reading of 150 per cent at 14 south on line 12 west pin points Anomaly IIIB. Anomalies IIIA and IIIB are interpreted as local concentrations of sulphides of poor conductive quality since field strength and dip angle responses are low. This is substantiated by poor magnetics.

Anomaly IV is an east-west trending conductor between 600 and 1,000 feet north of baseline A extending 2,000 feet from line 4 east to line 12 west. It appears as two elliptical shaped features on the field strength contour with the best response at 210 per cent occurring coincidental with the best Fraser filter response at station 7 north on line 0. Non linear distribution of the field strength readings indicates a localized series of conductors. There is no associated magnetic response.

Anomaly V occurs as a series of small conductors

forming a southwesterly trending feature extending 2,000 feet from 25 north on line 12 east to 20 south on line 0 with a width of 300 feet. The field strength response is low and not as extensive as the Fraser filter anomaly. Because there is no magnetic response and the feature does not parallel general structure, it is thought to be a reflection of conductive overburden.

Anomaly VI occurs in the far northeastern portion of the grid extending from 9 north on line 20 east to 3 north on line 4 east and is opening toward the north. The anomaly shows a strong field strength response, also opening toward the north. The best field strength response occurs at 6 north on line 8 east. The radem anomaly overlaps in part magnetic anomaly F and extends further to the south.

Anomaly VII, the last of the radem anomalies, is located between 2 and 7 north from line 16 west through line 32 west and is open toward the west. Magnetics in this region are very strong and indicate the probable presence of iron formation. The radem anomaly overlaps the magnetic anomaly but extends further south and unlike the magnetics is closed toward the north.

12.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the geophysical surveys, it is concluded that further work is warranted on the Reed Lake, Bennett Township claims.

Since the main interests in the area are structures which may contain economic deposits of gold, anomalies for further work were chosen with this in mind. As gold has been found within iron formations in other parts of the province, this possibility was also considered. Possible occurrences of base metals, although not the main consideration, were also taken into account.

Of the seven radem anomalies outlined by the Fraser filter computation, four numbered I, III, VI and VII are considered targets for further work. Further work on the others (II, IV, V) is not warranted at this time, however, they would be considered if geology and geochemistry in their immediate vicinity prove interesting.

Four of the six magnetic anomalies (A, B, D, F) warrant further study whereas two (C, E) are excluded at this time.

The following table summarizes the anomalies and indicates the targets:

<u>Anomaly</u>	<u>Magnetics</u>	<u>Fraser Filter</u>	<u>Field Strength</u>	<u>Targets</u>
1	A	I	III	*
2	B		V	*
3	C			
4	D	VI	VIII	*
5	E			
6	F	VII	IX	*
7		II	II	
8		III	IV	*
9		IV	VI	
10		V	VII	
11			I	

Follow-up work will be done in two phases:

Phase I

- Detailed geology over grid and reconnaissance geology over the remainder of the claim group.
- Allow for bulldozer stripping of mineralized zones located geologically. Thirty hours of bulldozer time should be sufficient.
- Reconnaissance geochemistry for gold, copper, lead and zinc over the entire grid. Samples to be collected at 1/4 mile intervals on lines 1/4 mile apart.
- Extension of geophysics over anomalies which have not been closed off.
- Electromagnetic surveys using vertical and horizontal loop systems to detail conductors identified by the radem survey.

Phase II

- Diamond drilling, if results from Phase I are sufficiently interesting.

Costs of Phase I are estimated as follows:

Reconnaissance Geochemistry estimated \$4.15/sample for gold, copper, lead and zinc for 100 samples	\$ 415.00
Geophysics Extensions Magnetometer Survey 3.98 miles @ \$100/mile	398.00
Radem Survey 3.98 miles @ \$100/mile	398.00
Detailed Geophysics Horizontal Loop Survey 3.31 miles @ \$150/mile	497.00

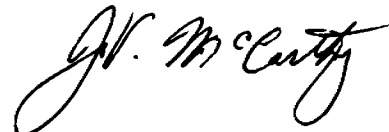
Vertical Loop Survey 3.31 miles @ \$150/mile	\$ 497.00
Rock Sampling & Geochemical Assaying (gold, copper, lead and zinc) estimated 30 samples @ \$19/sample	570.00
2 Geologists @ \$1,875/month for 1 month	3,750.00
1 Assistant @ \$70/day for 12 days	840.00
Board for 2 Geologists @ \$22/day for 30 days	1,320.00
Board for 1 Assistant @ \$22/day for 12 days	264.00
Stripping Bulldozer estimated 30 hours @ \$40/hour	<u>1,200.00</u>
	\$10,149.00
10% Contingencies	<u>1,014.90</u>
	<u>\$11,163.90</u>

Phase II

Should favourable drill targets be identified as a result of the above investigation, then a diamond drilling program would become feasible to determine the further merit of the claim group.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. A. HOWE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED



J. McCarthy

DATED AT TORONTO, ONTARIO THIS 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1975.

SHARPE VERTICAL INTENSITY FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER MF-1

S P E C I F I C A T I O N S

MODEL MF-1 Standard surveying and prospecting magnetometer with self-levelling sensor.

Ranges: Plus or minus...

Sensitivity:

1,000	gammas	f. sc.	20	gammas	per div.
3,000	"	"	50	"	"
10,000	"	"	200	"	"
30,000	"	"	500	"	"
100,000	"	"	2,000	"	"

Meter: Taut-band suspension. 1,000 gamma scale: 1 7/8" long
- 50 div. 3,000 " " 1 11/16" long
- 60 div.

Accuracy: 1,000 to 10,000 gamma ranges \pm 0.5% of full scale
30,000 to 100,000 " " \pm 1% of full scale

Operating Temperature: - 40° C to 40° C
- 40° F to 100° F

Temperature Stability: Less than 2 gammas per °C (1 gamma/°F)

Bucking Adjustments: 10,000 to 75,000 gammas by 9 steps of (Latitude) approximately 8,000 gammas and fine control by 10-turn potentiometer. Convertible for Southern hemisphere or \pm 30,000 gammas equatorial.

Batteries: 12 X 1.5 V-flashlight batteries ("C" cell type)
(AC Power supply available)

Consumption: 50 milliamperes

Dimensions: Instrument: 6 1/2" X 3 1/2" X 12 1/2" - 165 X 90 X 320 m.m.
Battery Pack: 4" X 2" X 7" - 100 X 50 X 180 m.m.
Shipping Container: 10"diam. X 16" - 255 mm. diam. X 410 m.m.

Weights: Instrument: 5 lbs. 12 oz. - 1.6 kg.
Battery Pack: 2 lbs. 4 oz. - 1 kg.
Shipping Container: 13 lbs.



900
 JUN 2 1975

TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT
 FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT
 TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

PROJECTS UNIT

Type of Survey Geophysical
 Township or Area Bennett and Reed
 Claim holder(s) Yeoman Mining Explorations Ltd.
 Author of Report J. McCarthy
 Address Suite 826, 159 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.
 Covering Dates of Survey Jan. 24, 1975-March 1, 1975
 (linecutting to office)
 Total Miles of Line cut 18.06

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
 List numerically

(prefix)	(number)
K	345460
K	345461
K	345462
K	345463
K	345464
K	345465
K	345467
K	345468
K	345469
K	345470
K	345471
K	345472
K	345473
K	345474
K	345476
K	345478
K	358681
K	358690

If space insufficient, attach list

SPECIAL PROVISIONS
CREDITS REQUESTED

ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.
 ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.

	DAYS per claim
Geophysical	
-Electromagnetic	20
-Magnetometer	40
-Radiometric	
-Other	
Geological	
Geochemical	

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AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer Electromagnetic Radiometric
 (enter days per claim)

DATE: May 27, 1975 SIGNATURE: J. McCarthy
 Author of Report

PROJECTS SECTION

Res. Geol. 63-3250 (MEAP) Qualifications on this report
 Previous Surveys 63-1090 Mag (1960) Not for assessment credits

Checked by LD date 1975
 GEOLOGICAL BRANCH -different instrument

Approved by LD date 1975
 GEOLOGICAL BRANCH LD

Approved by _____ date _____

Circled mining claim not covered / No Credits

TOTAL CLAIMS 18

OFFICE USE ONLY

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS

Number of Stations 936 Number of Readings 936
Station interval 100 feet
Line spacing 400 feet
Profile scale or Contour intervals Mag contour interval 500 gammas; Field strength contour interval 10%
(specify for each type of survey)

MAGNETIC

Instrument Sharpe Vertical Intensity Fluxgate Magnetometer MF-1
Accuracy - Scale constant 1,000 to 10,000 gamma range +/- .5% of full scale; 30,000 to
Diurnal correction method dxt/T d=mag increase or decrease T=time interval t=time of second reading after first
Base station location Three foot high stump - 20 feet west of line 4 west, first station 27 south

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument Crone Radem VLF-EM unit
Coil configuration
Coil separation
Accuracy Dip angle + 1/2%; Field strength +2%
Method: [] Fixed transmitter [] Shoot back [] In line [] Parallel line
Frequency
(specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured Field strength and dip angle

GRAVITY

Instrument
Scale constant
Corrections made
Base station value and location

Elevation accuracy

INDUCED POLARIZATION - RESISTIVITY

Instrument
Time domain Frequency domain
Frequency Range
Power
Electrode array
Electrode spacing
Type of electrode

2.1813

M.1920

BENNETT

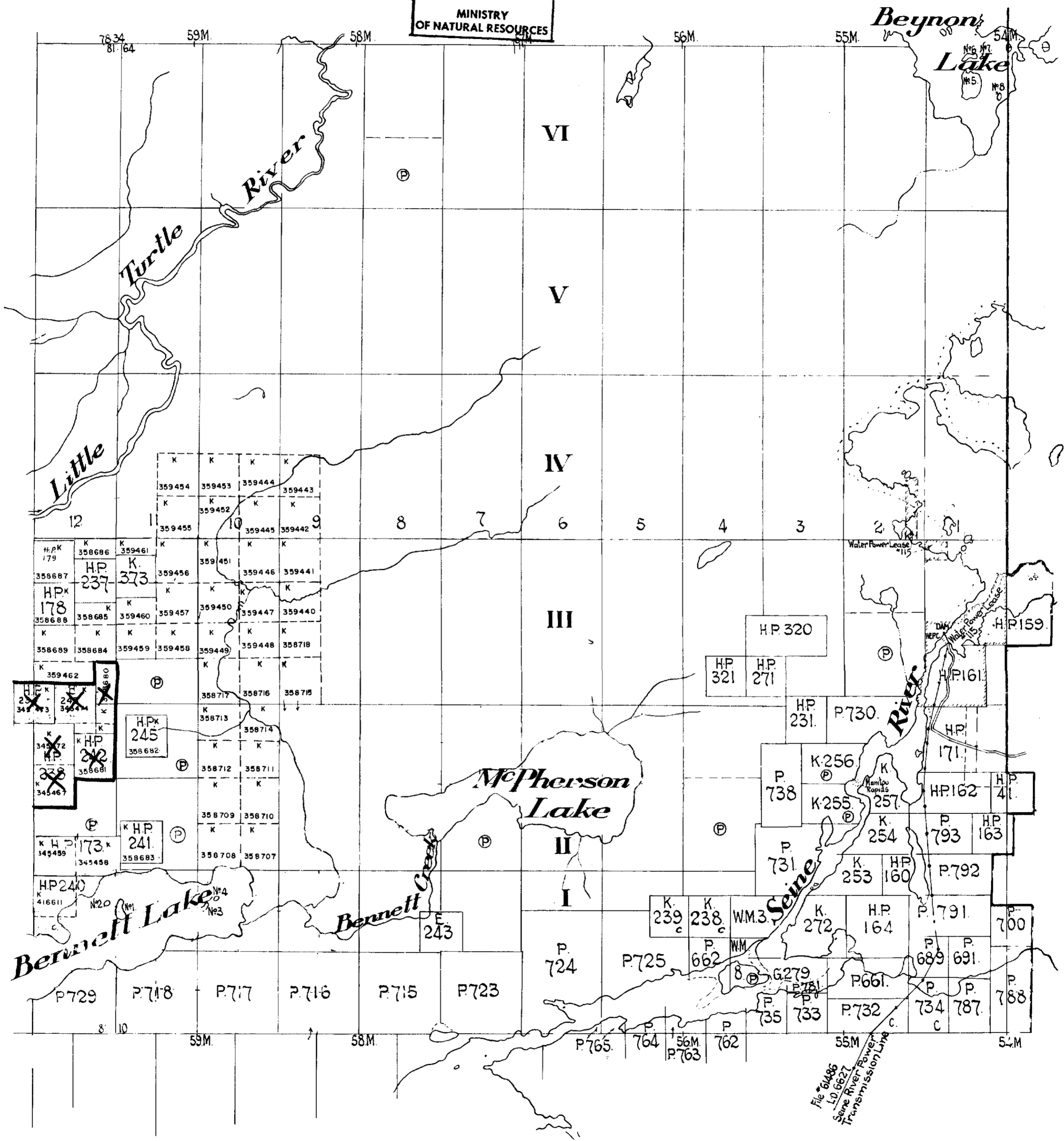
ONTARIO
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

KENORA

MINING DIVISION

Scale = 40 Chs = 1 in.

MINING LANDS
DATE OF ISSUE
JUN - 5 1975
MINISTRY
OF NATURAL RESOURCES



MANION LAKE AREA M.2406

AREA OF 2.1813
REED LAKE

DISTRICT OF
 RAINY RIVER

KENORA
 MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

LEGEND

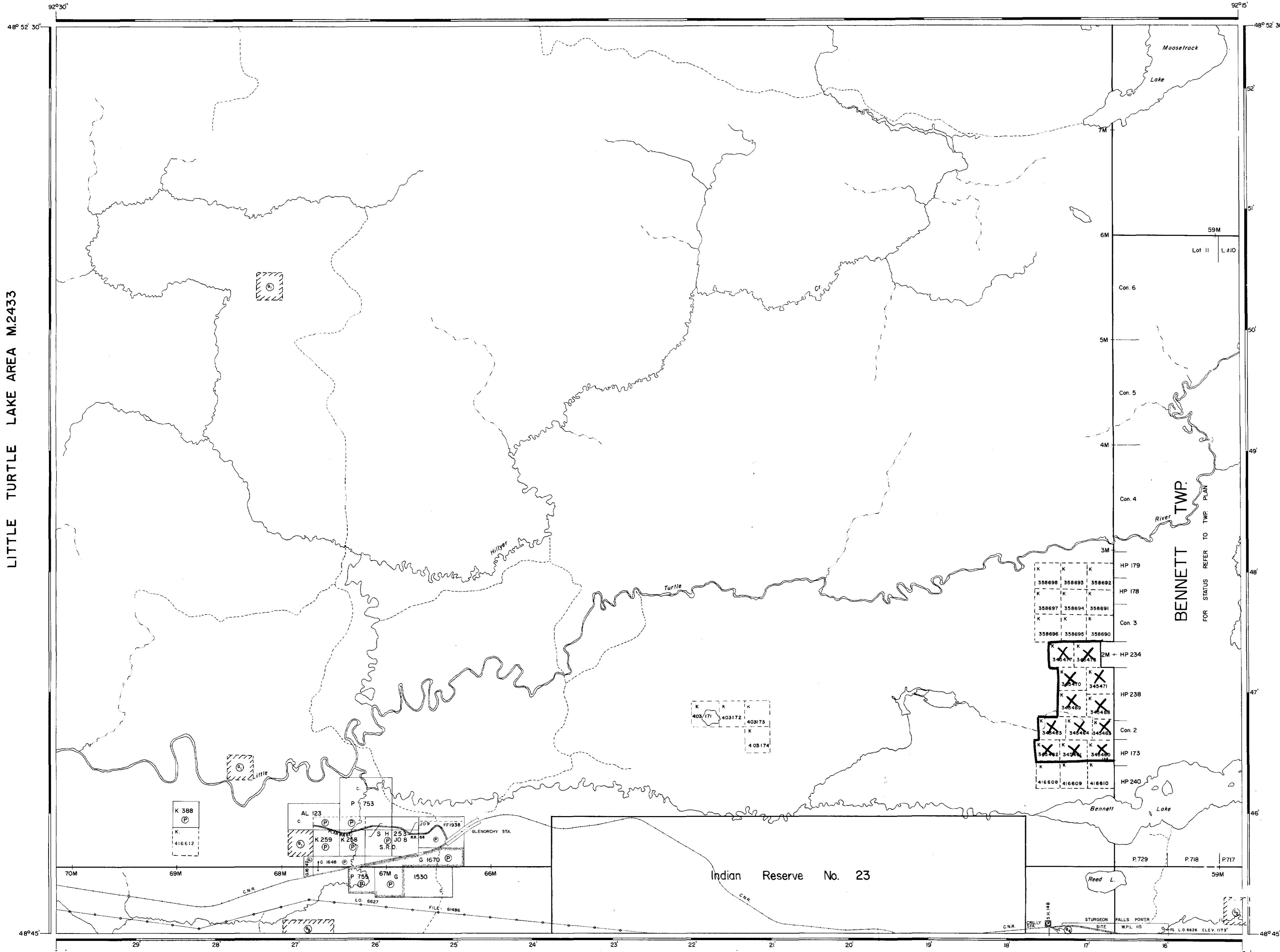
PATENTED LAND	Ⓟ
CROWN LAND SALE	C.S.
LEASES	Ⓛ
LOCATED LAND	Loc.
LICENSE OF OCCUPATION	L.O.
MINING RIGHTS ONLY	M.R.O.
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	S.R.O.
ROADS	—
IMPROVED ROADS	—
KING'S HIGHWAYS	—
RAILWAYS	—
POWER LINES	—
MARSH OR MUSKEG	—
MINES	⚡

NOTES

400' surface rights reservation along the shores of all lakes and rivers.

- ① GRAVEL FILE 16271E
- ② M.T.C. PIT 1089
GRAVEL FILE 16271B
- ③ M.T.C. PIT 1058
- ④ GRAVEL FILE 16799 vol.7

**- MINING LANDS -
 DATE OF ISSUE**
 JUN - 5 1975
 MINISTRY
 OF NATURAL RESOURCES



LITTLE TURTLE LAKE AREA M.2433

HEPBURN LAKE AREA M.2388

Indian Reserve No. 23

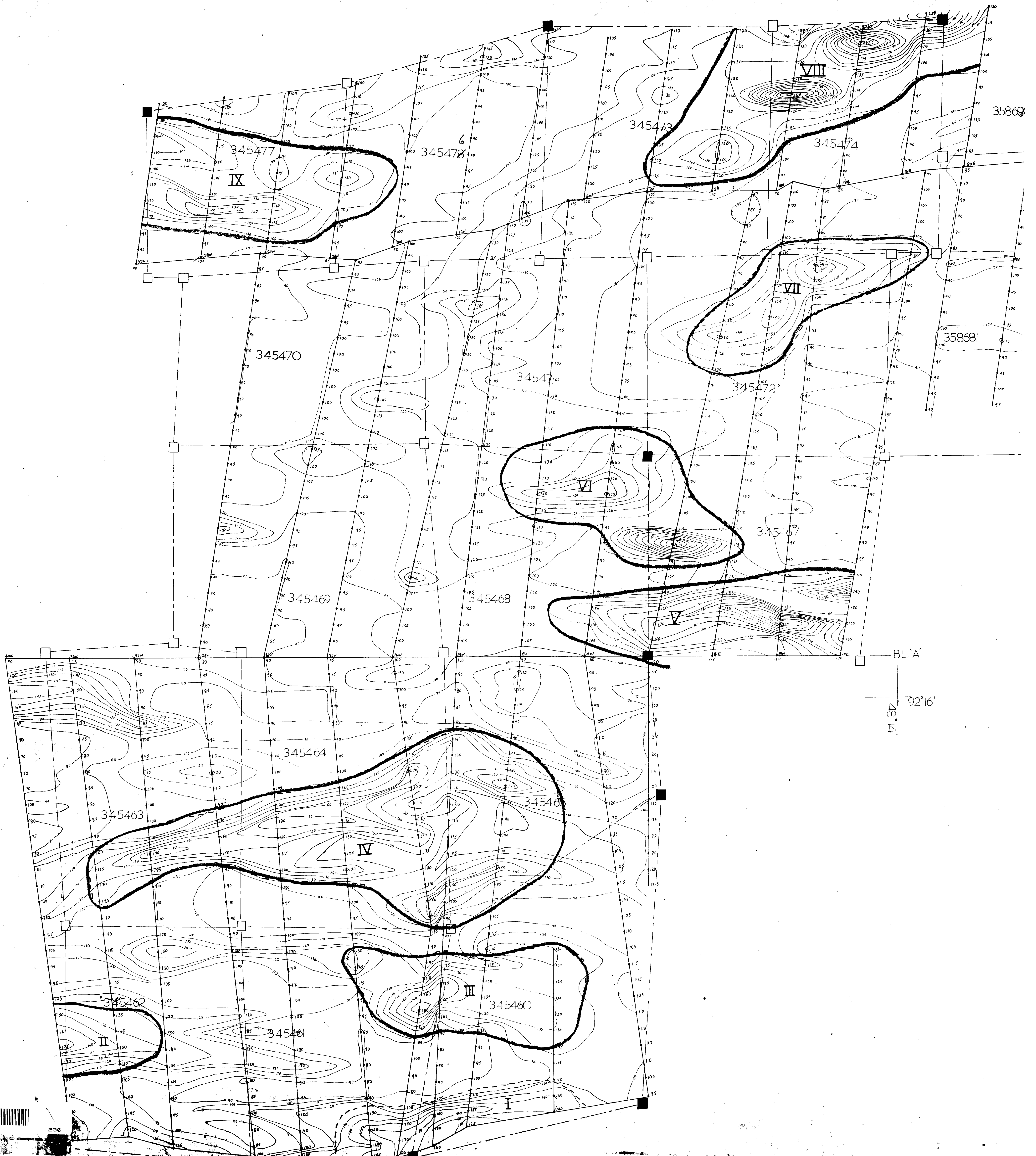
WILD POTATO LAKE AREA M.2397

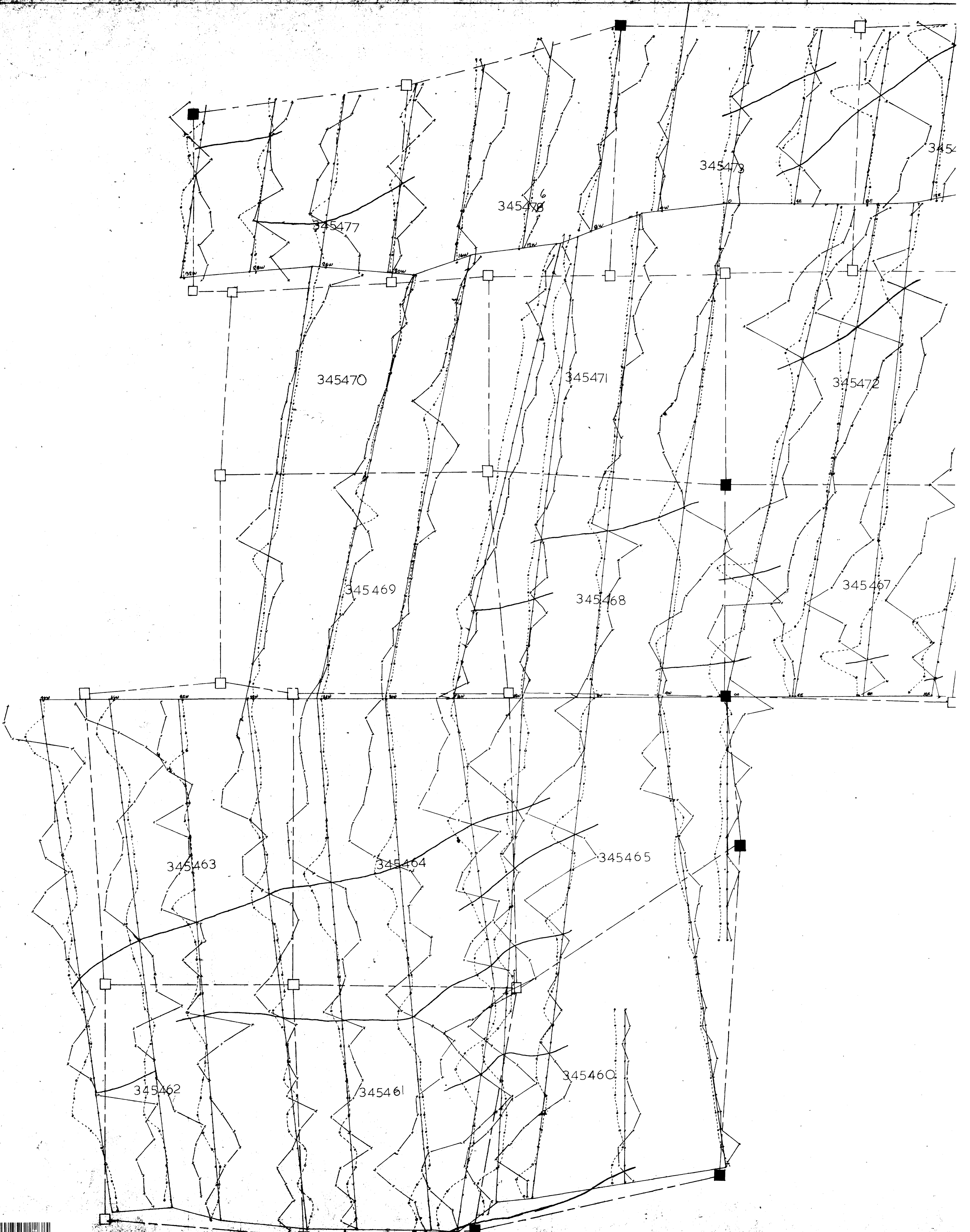
NATIONAL TOPOG. PHIC SERIES 52C16

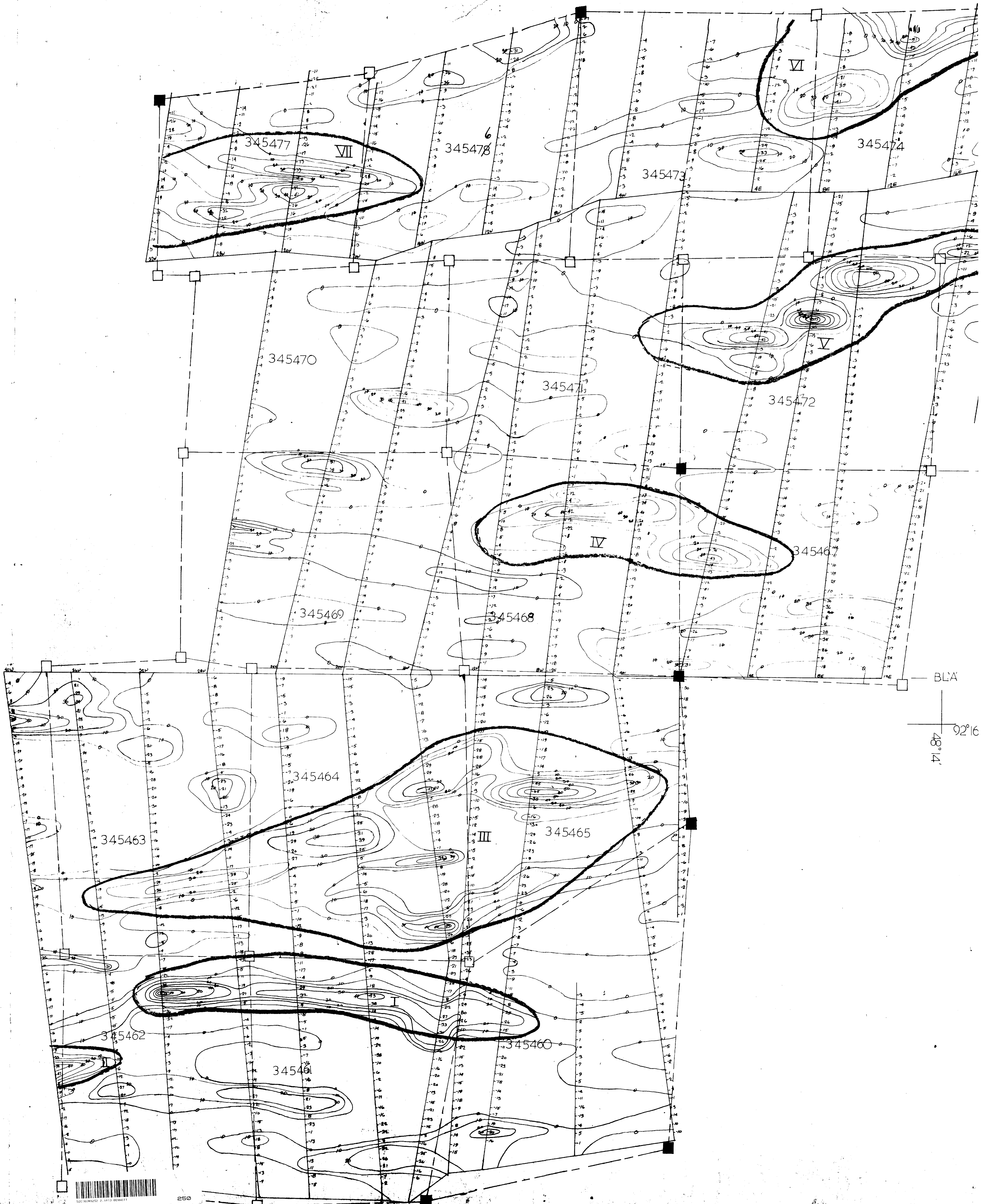
PLAN NO. **M.2392**

ONTARIO
 MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH



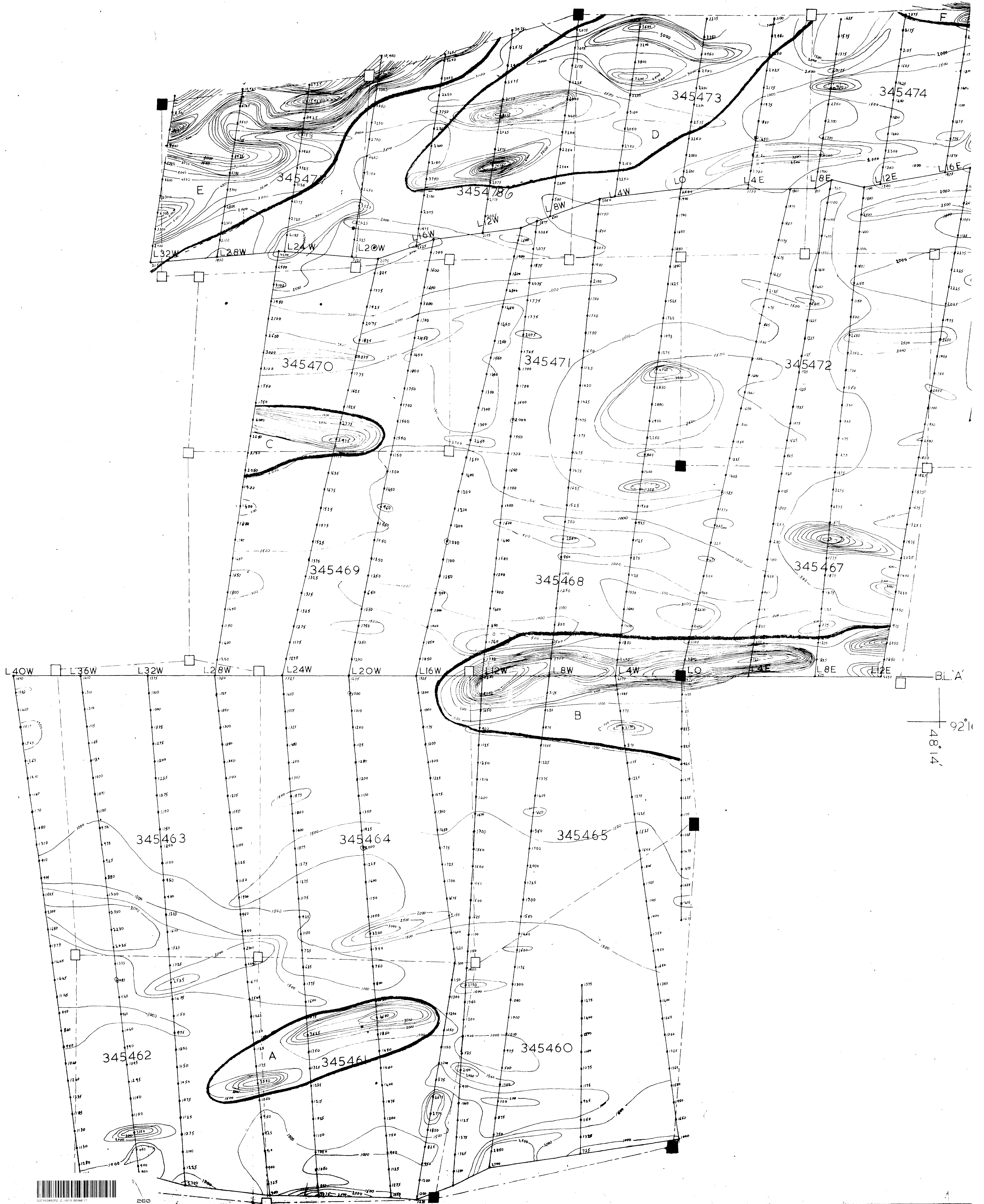






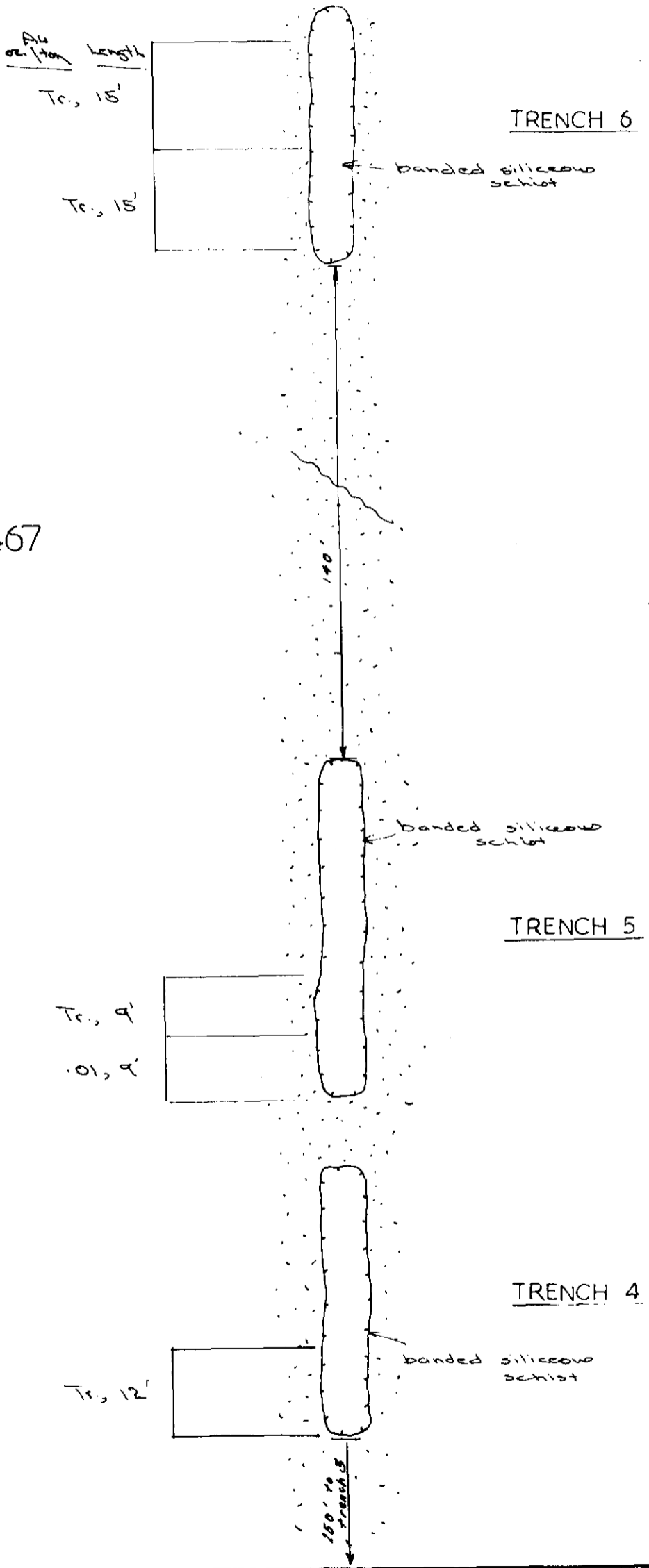
BLA
92°16'
48°14'







345468 345467



JVM.

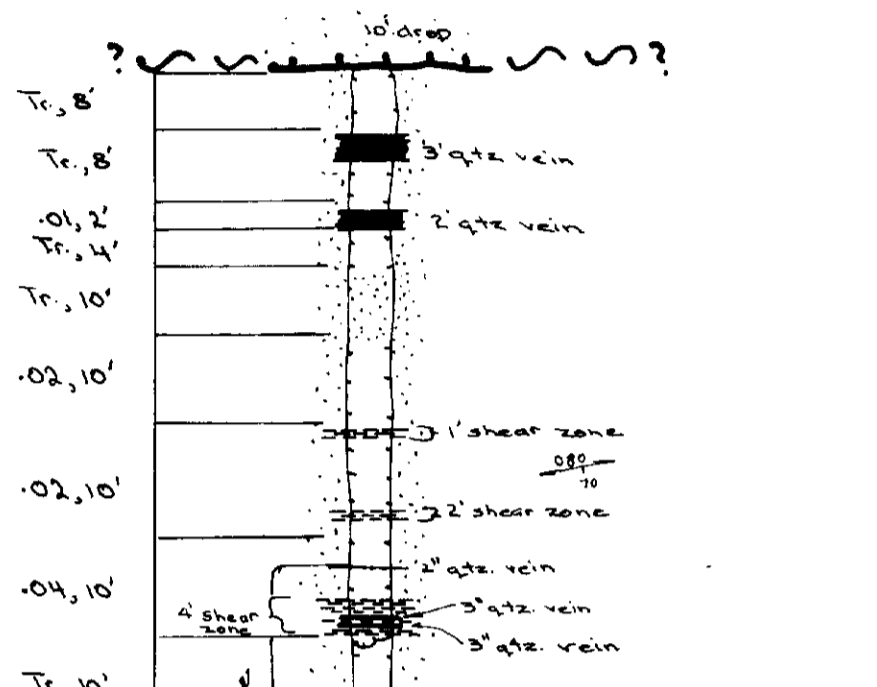
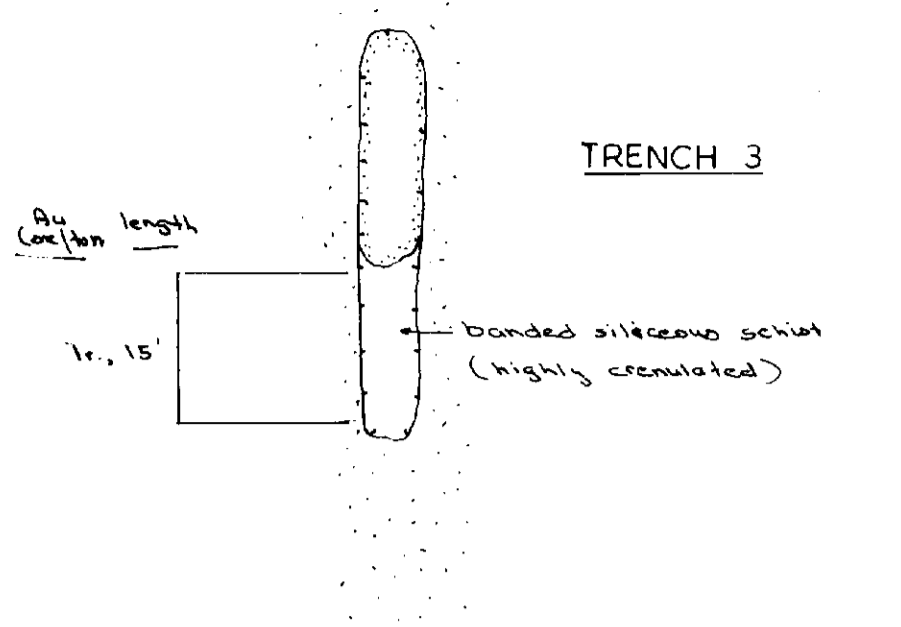
North Sheet

CHEMALLOY MINERALS LTD
BENNETT TR. PROJECT
PLAN OF TRENCHES

A.C.A. HOWE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
SCALE 1"=20'

P. HUXHOLD





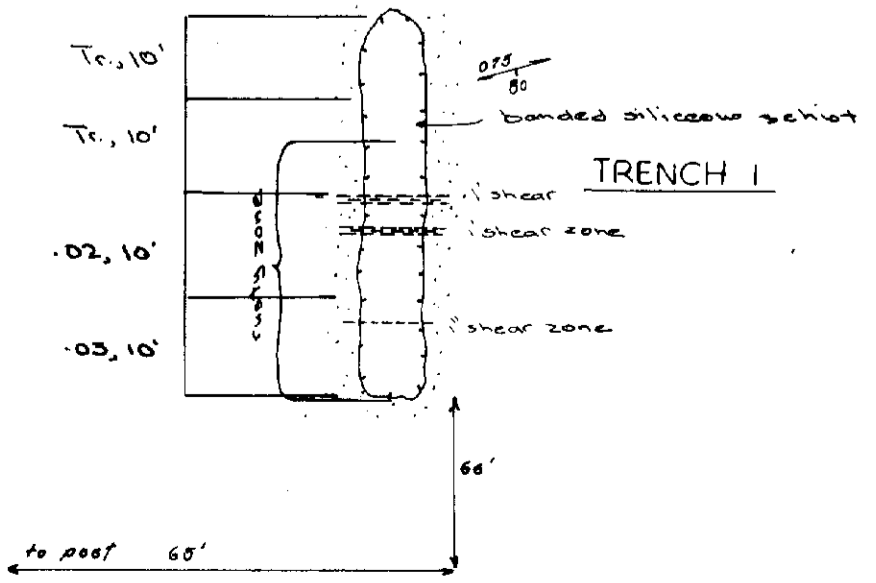
345468 345467

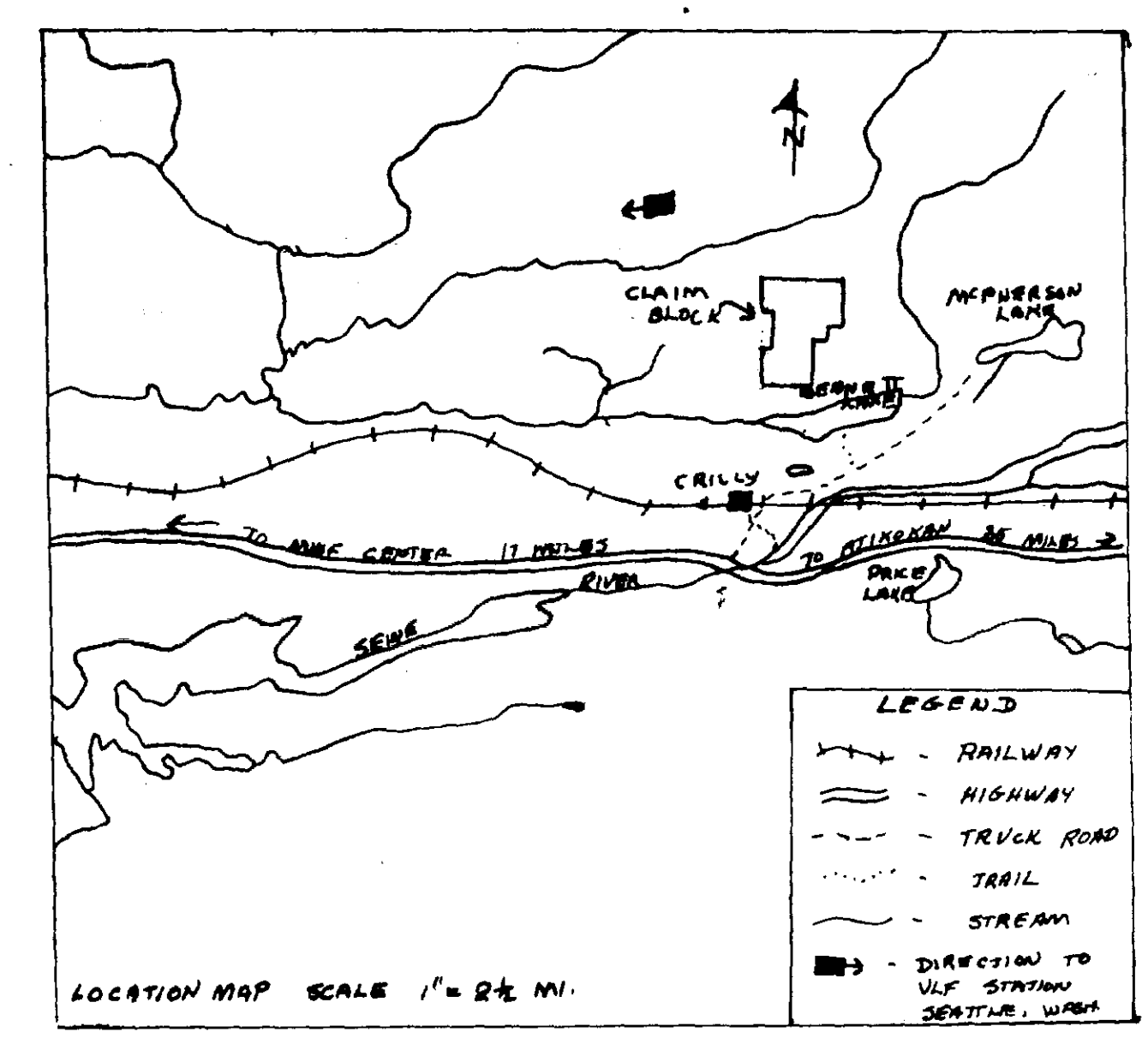
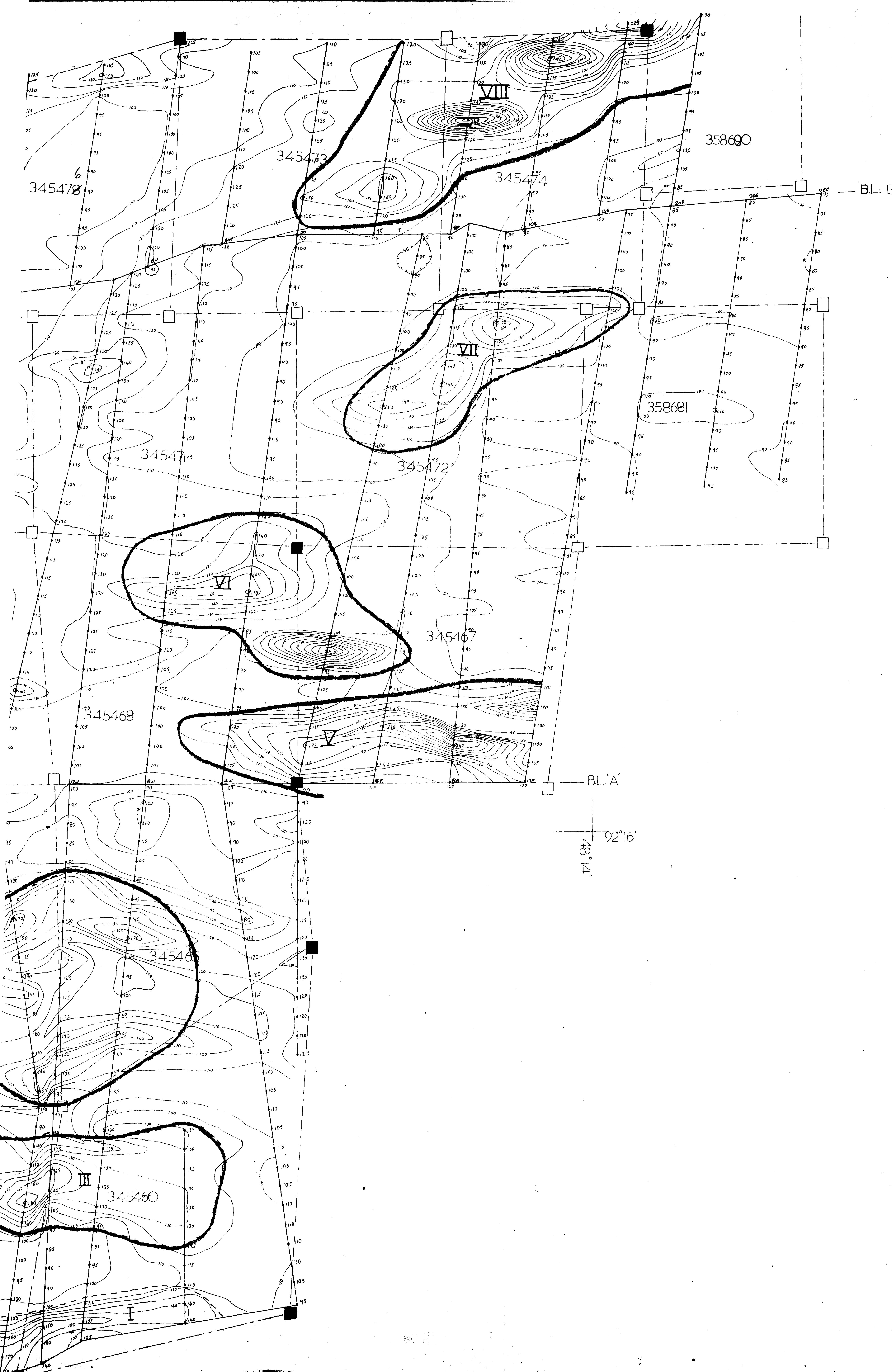
South Sheet

CHEMALLOY MINERALS LTD.
BENNETT TP. PROJECT
PLAN OF TRENCHES

A.C.A. HOWE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
SCALE 1"=20'

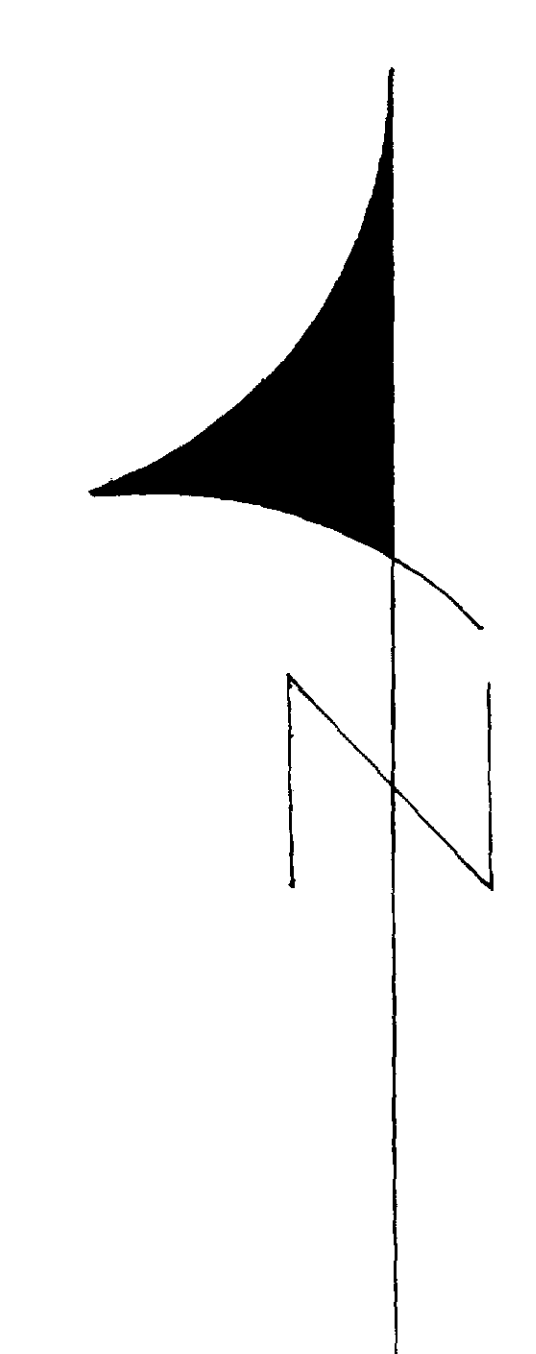
P. HUXHOLD



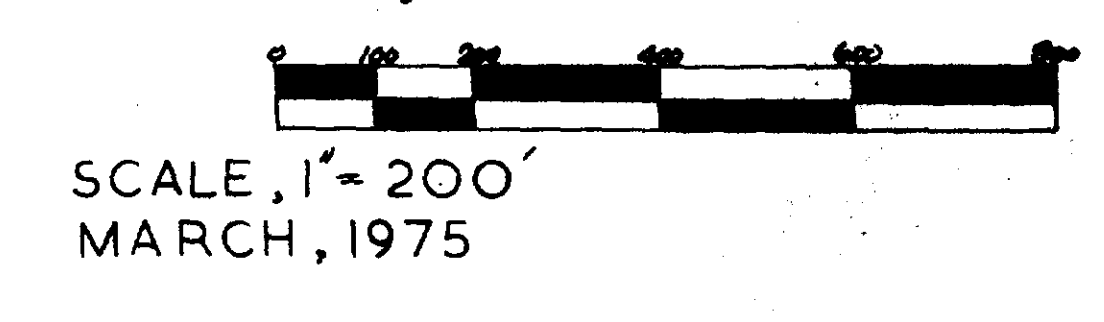


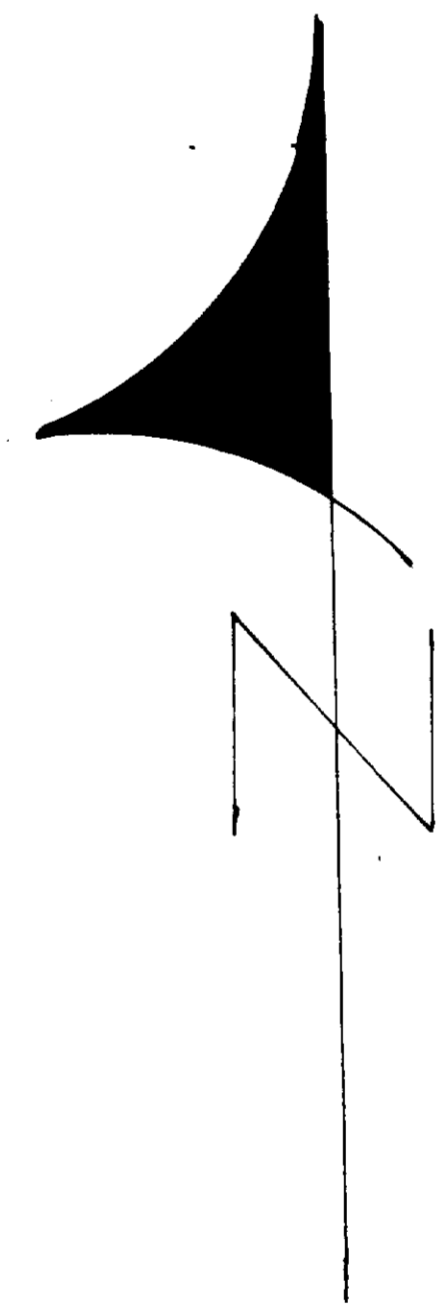
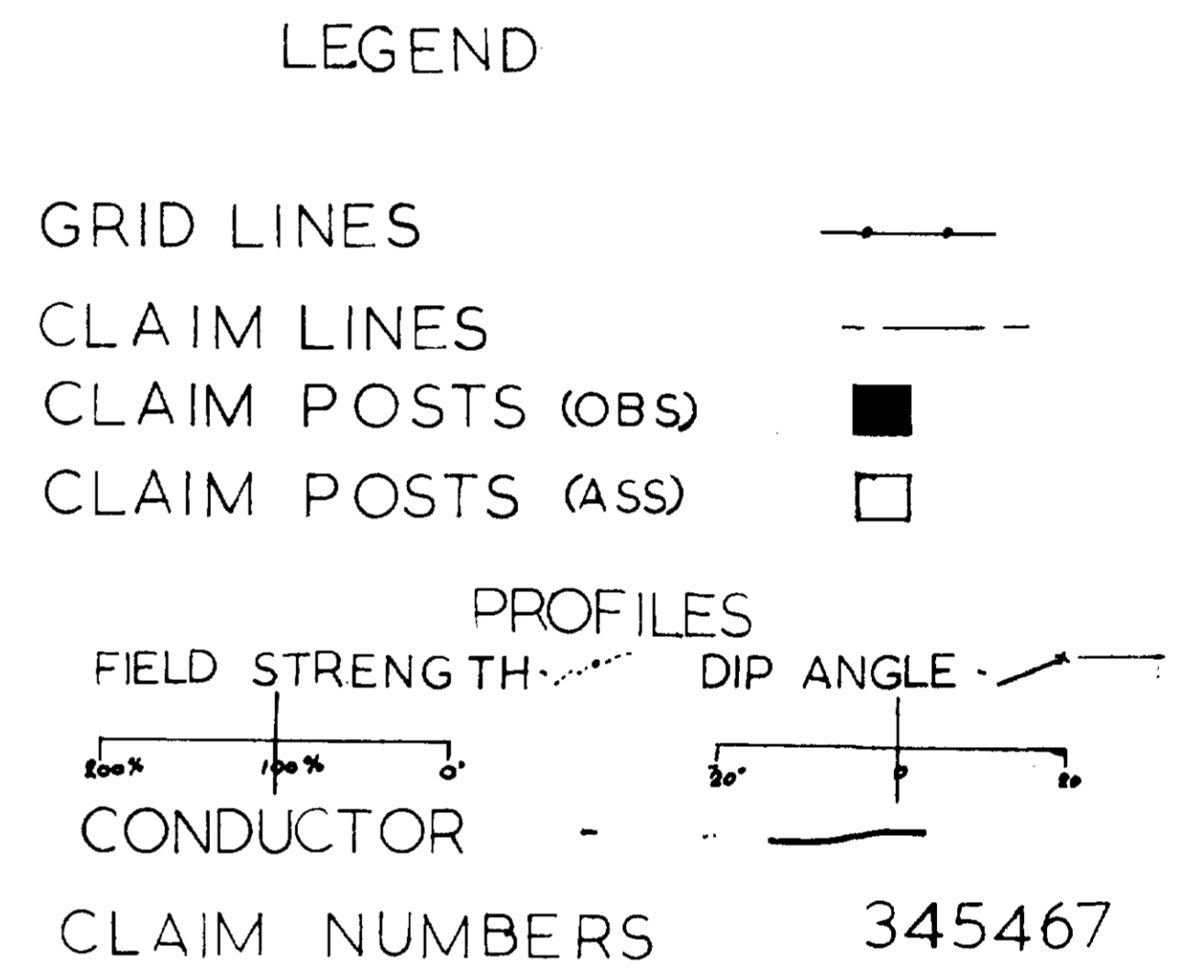
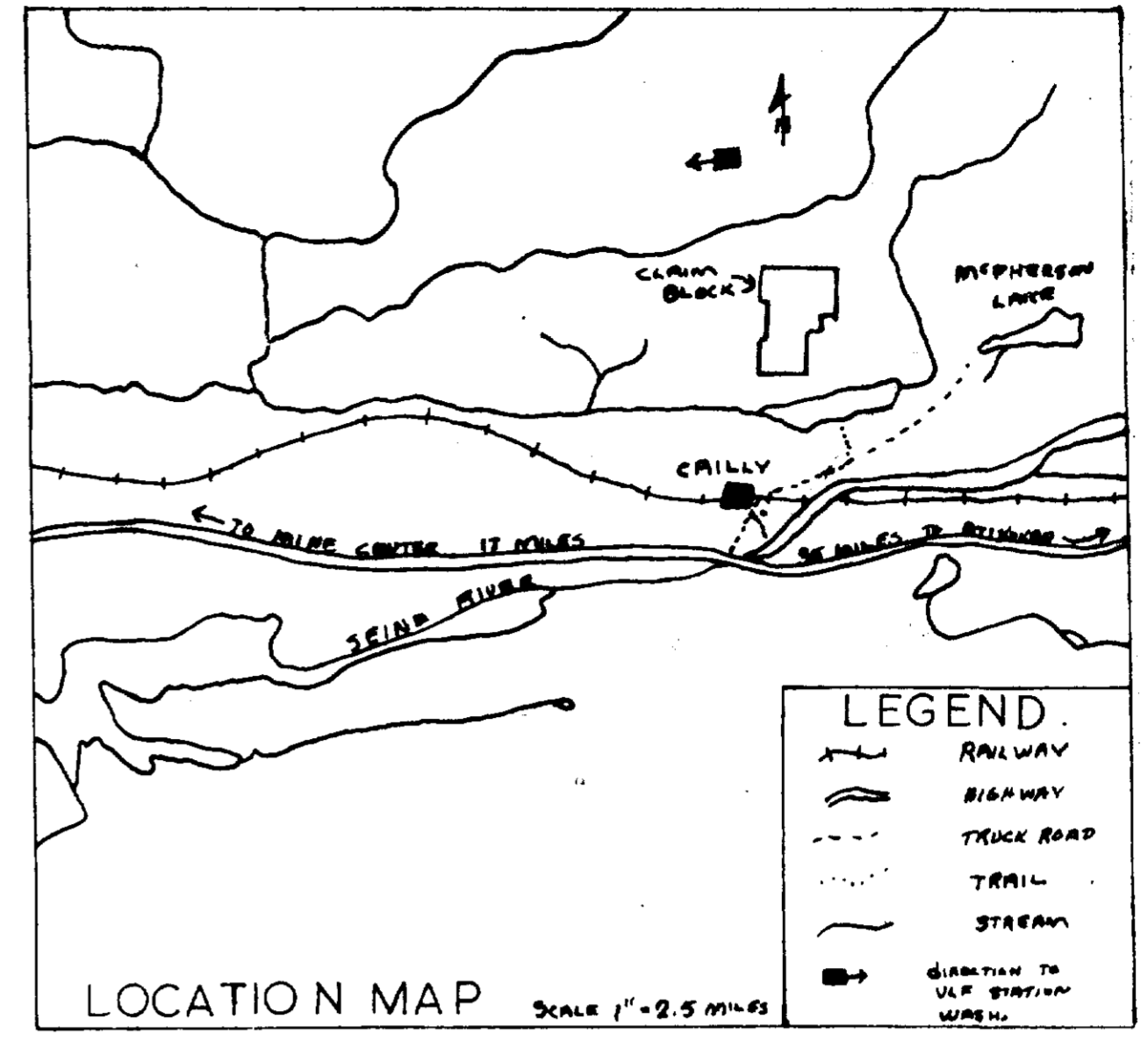
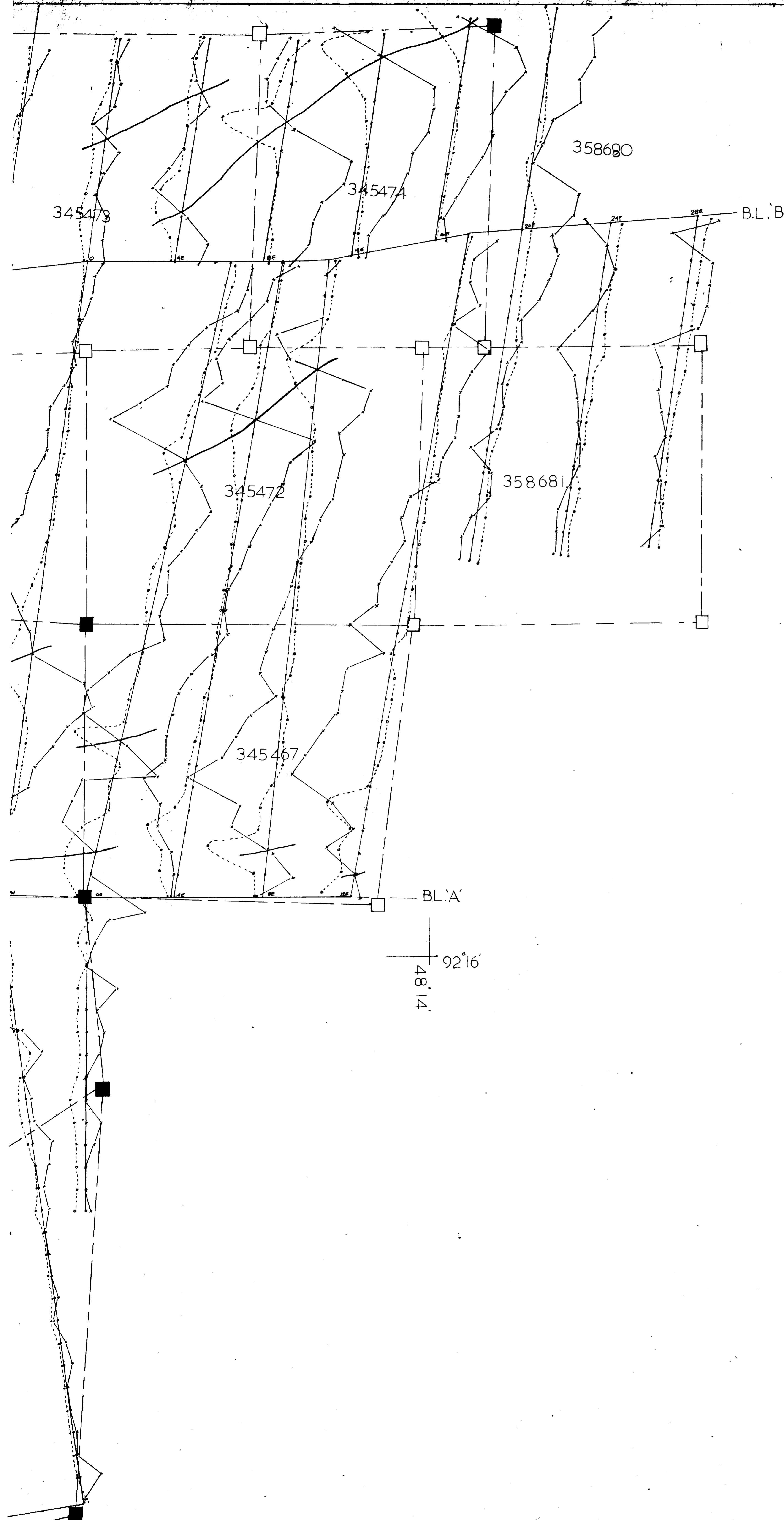
LEGEND

- GRID LINES - ———
- CLAIM LINES - - - - -
- CLAIM POSTS (Obs) - ■
- CLAIM POSTS (Ass) - □
- CONTOUR INTERVAL - 10%
- DEPRESSION -
- ANOMALY LOCATION -
- CLAIM NUMBERS - 345467

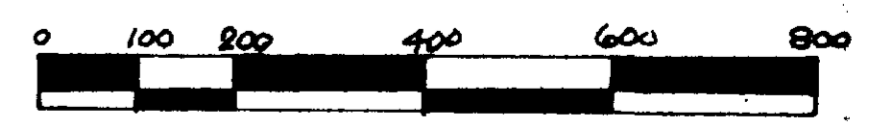


RADEM SURVEY
 FIELD STRENGTH CONTOUR
 of
 BENNETT LAKE CLAIMS
 for
 INTERNATIONAL CHEMALLOY INC
 ACA. HOWE INTERNATIONAL





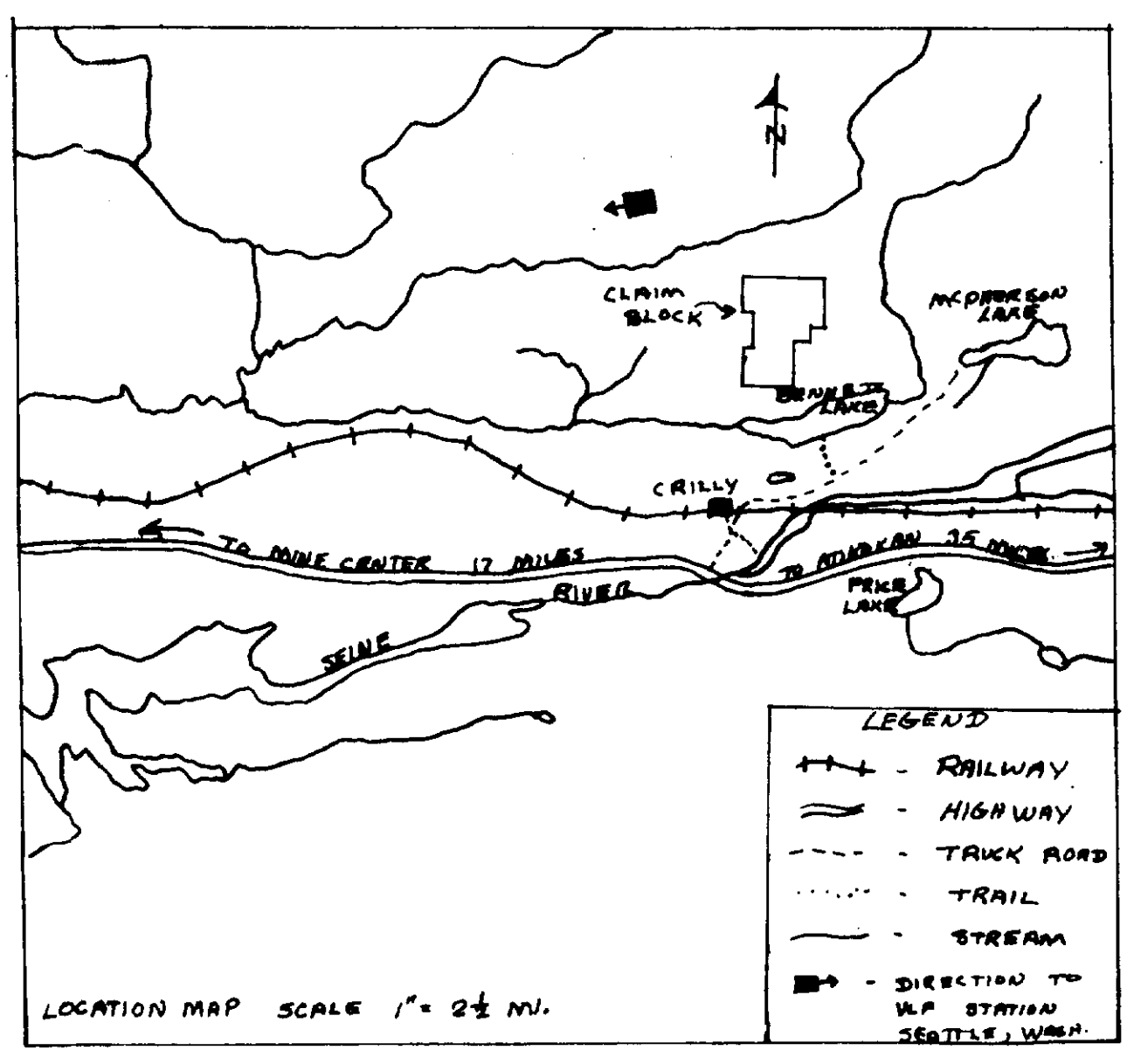
RADEM SURVEY
 DIP ANGLE & FIELD STRENGTH
 PROFILES
 of
 BENNETT LAKE CLAIMS
 for
 INTERNATIONAL CHEMALLOY INC
 by
 A.C.A. HOWE INTERNATIONAL



SCALE 1" = 200'
 MARCH 1975

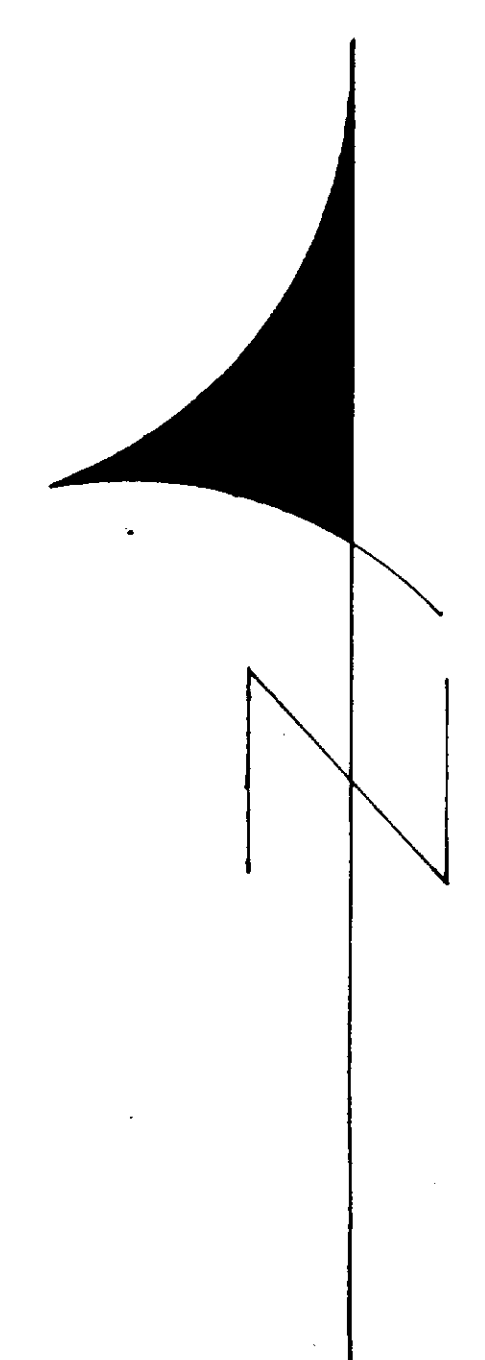
2-1813

GILLIS, MCCARTHY, STEEVES

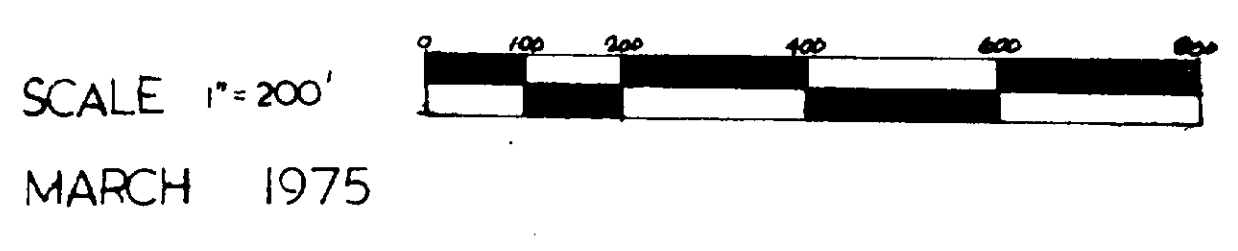


LEGEND

- GRID LINES - ———
- CLAIM LINES - - - - -
- CLAIM POSTS (OBS) - ■
- CLAIM POSTS (ASS) - □
- CONTOUR INTERVAL - 10'
- DEPRESSION - (shaded area)
- ANOMALY LOCATION - (thick line)
- CLAIM NUMBERS - 345467

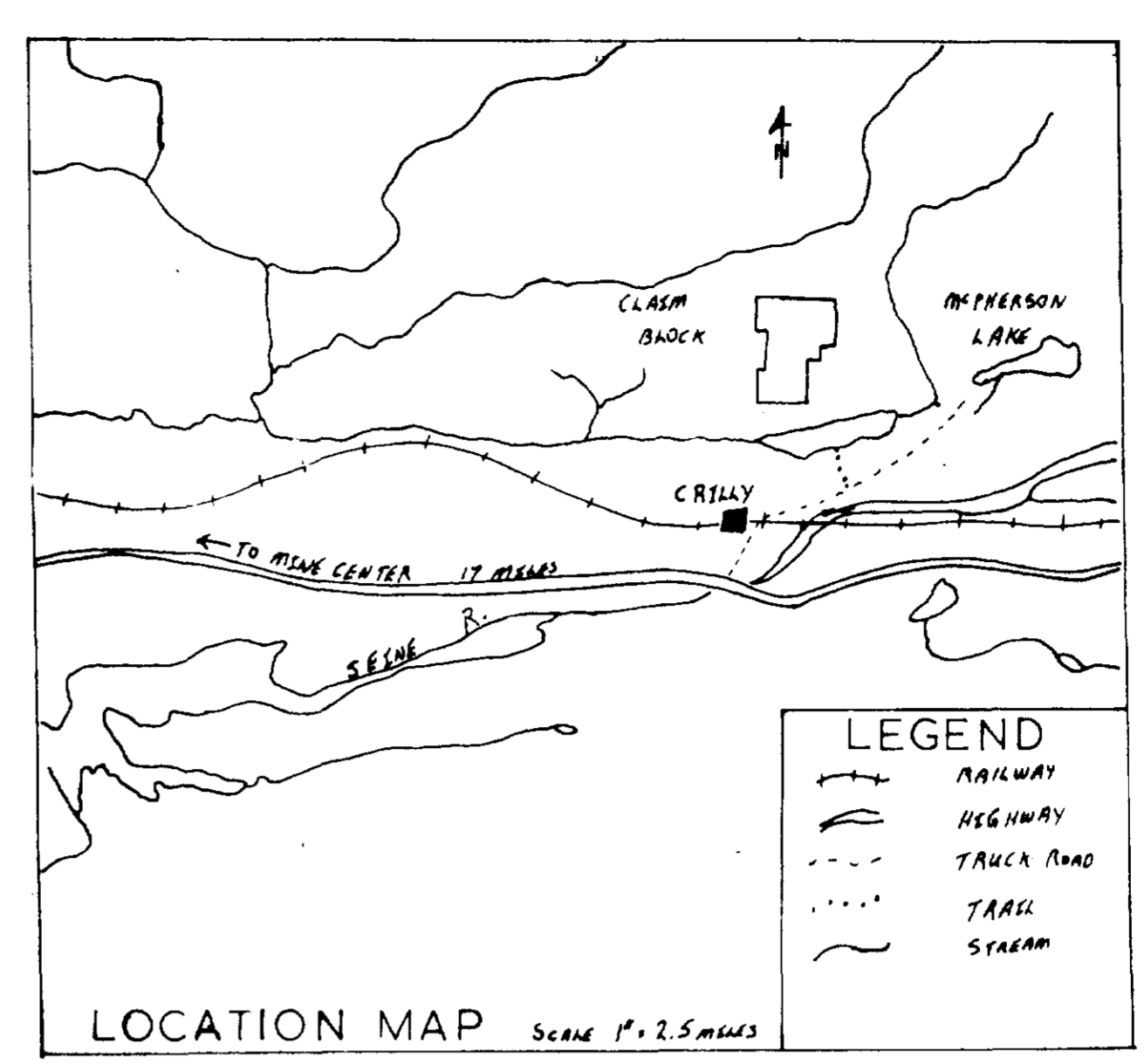
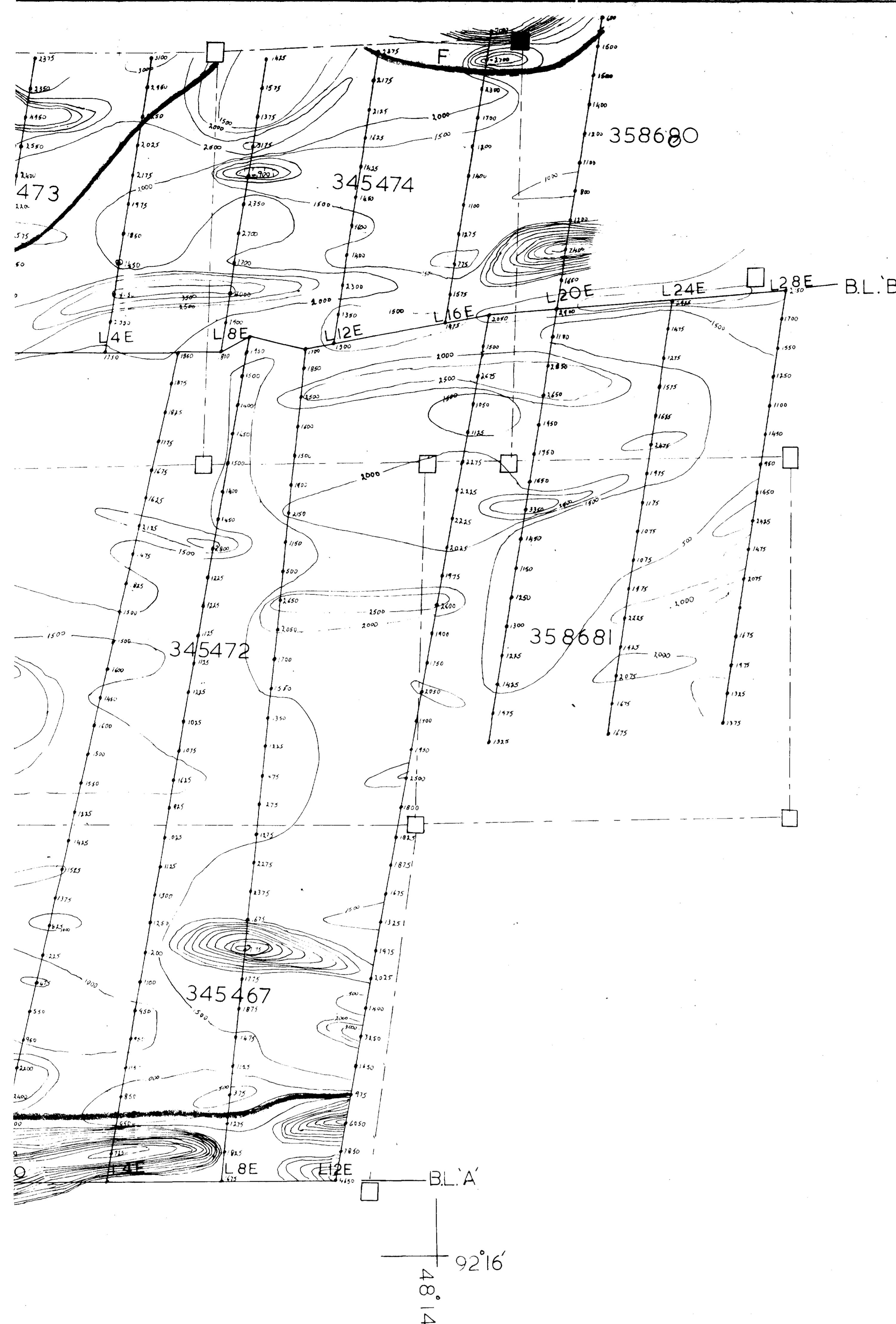


RADEM SURVEY
 FRASER COMPILATION (DIP ANGLE CONTOURS)
 of
 BENNETT LAKE CLAIMS
 for
 INTERNATIONAL CHEMALLOY INC.
 by
 ACA. HOWE INTERNATIONAL

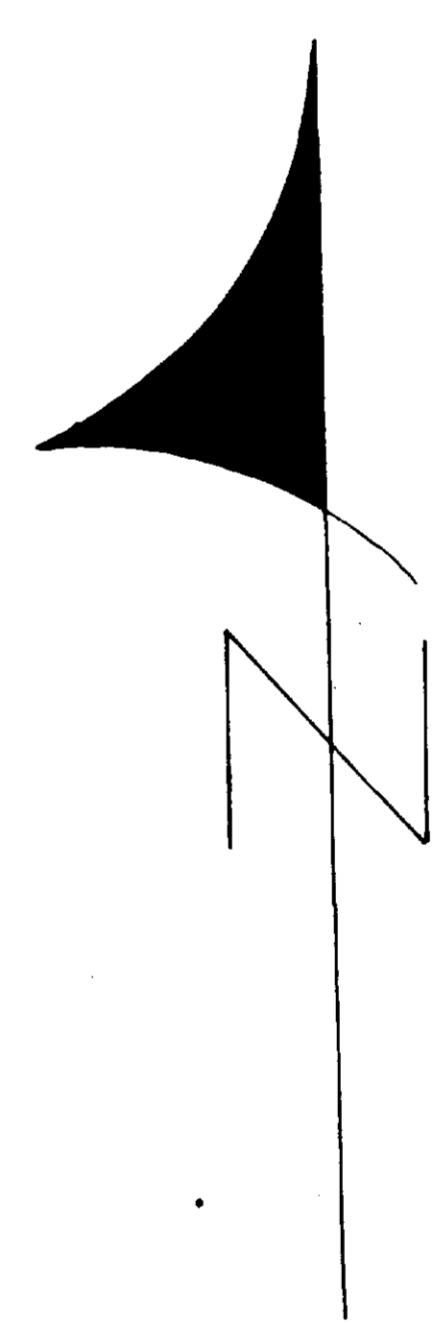


2.1813

Juan



- LEGEND
- GRID LINES
 - CLAIM LINES
 - CLAIM POSTS (OBS)
 - CLAIM POSTS (ASS)
 - CONTOUR INTERVAL = 500 GAMMAS
 - DEPRESSION
 - ANOMALY LOCATION
 - CLAIM NUMBERS 345467



FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
 OF
 BENNETT LAKE CLAIMS
 FOR
 INTERNATIONAL CHEMALLOY INC
 BY
 A C A HOWE INTERNATIONAL

