

125

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON
THE "BORUP" GROUP OF CLAIMS
FOR
META URANIUM MINES LIMITED

50° 120° NE

92I/9W

Claims Surveyed

92I/9W

No Hope	Nos. 1 - 5 incl.
No Chance	Nos. 1 - 5 incl.
Lucky	Nos. 1 - 7 incl.
Dee	Nos. 1 - 2 incl.
Vivian	No. 1
Triple B	
Triple C	
Rainbow	Nos. 3 - 6 incl.
Rainbow	Nos. 11 - 13 incl.
Marion	Nos. 1 - 2 incl.
Beatrice	
Fortune	
Crown Grants	L.875 and L.883

Location of the "Borup" group would place it northeast of longitude 120°, latitude 50°, and 5 miles southwest of Kamloops in the Sugar Loaf Hill area, B.C.

The work was carried out during the period from June 25th to August 16th, 1956, under the direction of the writer.

Prepared by:

E.B. Nicholls, B.Sc., A.Inst.P.,
Geophysicist.

Geo-Technical Development Company Limited
24 Wellington Street West,
Toronto, Ontario.

125

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON
THE "BORUP" GROUP OF CLAIMS
FOR
ALTA URANIUM MINES LIMITED

Claims Surveyed

No Hope	Nos. 1 - 5 incl.
No Chance	Nos. 1 - 3 incl.
Lucky	Nos. 1 - 7 incl.
Lee	Nos. 1 - 2 incl.
Vivian	No. 1
Triple B	
Triple C	
Rainbow	Nos. 3 - 6 incl.
Rainbow	Nos. 11 - 13 incl.
Karion	Nos. 1 - 2 incl.
Beatrice	
Fortune	
Crown Grants	L.875 and L.883

Location of the "Borup" group would place it northeast of longitude 120°, latitude 50°, and 5 miles southwest of Karloos in the Sugar Loaf Hill area, N.C.

The work was carried out during the period from June 29th to August 16th, 1956, under the direction of the writer.

Prepared by:

A.B. Nicholls, B.Sc., F.Inst.P.,
Geophysicist.

Geo-Technical Development Company Limited
24 Wellington Street West,
Toronto, Ontario.

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- #1 Plan No. 1..... Electrical resistivity contours, contours of magnetic intensities and geological interpretation - NORTH part of property. (Drawing Ref. 92-7-56)
- #2 Plan No. 2..... Electrical resistivity contours, contours of magnetic intensities and geological interpretation - SOUTHEAST part of property. (Drawing Ref. 116-9-56)
- #3 Plan No. 3..... Electrical resistivity contours, contours of magnetic intensities and geological interpretation - SOUTHWEST part of property. (Drawing Ref. 117-9-56)

Meta Uranium Mines Limited,
Suite 1600,
100 Adelaide Street West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Gentlemen,

The following report describes the results and interpretations of the geophysical surveys carried out over the "Korup" group of claims, under option to Meta Uranium Mines Limited, located 5 miles southwest of Kamloops, B.C.

The electrical resistivity and magnetometer surveys carried out over the property were conducted by Geo-Technical Development Company Limited, 24 Wellington Street West, Toronto, Ontario, during the period of June 25th to August 15th, 1956. Mr. E.B. Nicholls supervised the field work, and the results of the geophysical surveys are depicted on Plans Nos. 1, 2 and 3 accompanying this report.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The geophysical surveys indicated eleven magnetic anomalies and eight resistivity anomalies. The magnetometer anomalous zones are identified on the accompanying maps by the letters "M-1" to "M-11" inclusive, and the resistivity anomalous zones by the letters "R-1" to "R-8" inclusive. The readings obtained over these anomalies during the electrical resistivity survey are in the range expected of mineralized and graphitic bodies. Both surveys indicated the same strike trends.

Two small mines in the area, now closed, produced a high grade copper-gold ore for a number of years. One of

these, the Iron Cap, is located on Crown Grant L.875 and was covered by the surveys. Anomalous conditions were noted over this area; these are identified on the map by the letters "X-2" and "R-2". Both of these anomalies are fairly weak, but a shear zone is indicated by the resistivity results.

Anomaly "M-1" indicates a zone of magnetite which may be composed of a series of veins. It is possible that this is cut off by a fault to the east, and a movement could have separated the "R-1" and "R-2" anomalies.

The geological contacts shown on the accompanying plans are inferred from the geophysical results. This shows a band of volcanics and sediments within the Iron Mask Batholith.

To the southwest numerous old prospecting shafts and pits are located; many of these follow shattered or fractured zones in diorite. The brecciated rock carries mineralization, in some places heavy sulphides are apparent from the dumps piled by the side of the pits.

It will be noted that the resistivity and magnetic anomalies on the southwest portion of the property are closely associated with these pits.

Anomalies "R-3" and "R-4" appear to be part of the same shear zone which runs east-west just south of the centre base line. This zone may carry mineralization, especially where it is associated with the magnetic anomaly "M-3". A number of north-south faults are indicated as running through the batholith; one of these may be associated with the fault that cuts off the

west extension of the zone traced by Kamloops Copper Limited. Other workings in the areas have all encountered faults, including the Iron Cap Mine.

Of the anomalies, the most significant appear to be "R-1", "R-6", "R-7", "M-1", "M-7" and "M-8" and these warrant further investigation. However, the shear zones represented by "R-3" and "R-2" should not be overlooked. It is therefore recommended that these zones be further investigated by diamond drilling and surface prospecting in the form of trenching. Locations for diamond drill holes are indicated on the plans accompanying this report.

PROPERTY

The "Borup" group of claims consisting of 35 mineral claims of which two are Crown Grants, is under option to Meta Uranium Mines Limited, and is further described as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tag No.</u>	<u>Claim No.</u>	<u>Tag No.</u>
Fortune	B.86153	Fee No.1	B.79161
No Hope No.1	B.78922	" 2	B.79157
" 2	B.78924	Vivian No.1	B.74794
" 3	B.78926	Rainbow No.3	A.73649
" 4	B.78920	" 4	119417
" 5	B.78928	" 5	B.39238
No Chance No.1	B.78921	" 6	B.39239
" 2	B.78923	" 11	B.39240
" 3	B.78925	" 12	B.97002
" 4	B.78927	" 13	B.39242
" 5	B.78929	Beatrice	B.14806
Lucky No.1	B.86152	Marion No.1	B.74797
" 2	B.86154	" 2	B.74791
" 3	B.86155	Triple B	B.79046
" 4	B.79162	" C	B.79047
" 5	B.79163		
" 6	B.79160	Crown Grant -	L.875
" 7	B.79156	Crown Grant -	L.883

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property lies 5 miles southwest of Kamloops, B.C., in the Kamloops Mining Division. The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway pass through the town of Kamloops which is about 280 miles northeast of Vancouver. The most northerly claim of the group, the Fortune, lies immediately south of the Trans-Canada Highway, hence the property is readily accessible by a good highway from Kamloops.

TOPOGRAPHY

The area in general has fairly rugged topography - the elevation varies from 2,400 feet at the highway to 3,700 feet at the summit of Sugar Loaf Mountain. As the property is located in the interior dry belt most of the area is covered by sage brush. However, the southern part of the property around the Sugar Loaf Mountain is well timbered.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The general geology of the area is shown on Map No. 886A accompanying Memoir 249, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Nicola Map-Area, British Columbia, by W.E. Cockfield, published by the Department of Mines and Resources.

The property discussed in this report lies within an area underlain by the Iron Mask batholith. This diorite complex, some 12 miles by 3 miles in area, strikes northwesterly and is found to be the main ore host. To the north this batholith is bounded by volcanics, and to the south by the Nicola volcanics with some sediments. The batholith varies in composition from

from syenite to ultrabasic types, all of which are deficient in quartz, but magnetite and apatite are present in most of the rocks. This batholith has been subjected to considerable movement and shows extensive fracturing. Shearing is found to be maximum in the area of any major peridotite inclusions.

All points in the intrusive are favourable for ore occurrence. Showings have been found in the following groups, Iron Cap, Lucky Strike, Evening Star, Iron Mask, Erin, to mention but a few.

The volcanics are also common hosts to ore-filled shears which are not too far from the intrusive. An indefinite contact is located between the altered volcanics and the intrusive. There appears to be close association between the copper deposits and certain veins of magnetite within the rocks of the batholith. However, this association of copper and magnetite is not general throughout the area.

Numerous small mining operations have been carried out in the vicinity of this batholith. The principal producer was the Iron Mask Mine which between 1901 and 1928 produced from 18,230 tons of ore a total of 3,630 ounces of gold, 41,292 ounces silver and 5,194,871 pounds copper. Other mines in the immediate area that produced are the Evening Star Group, Copper King, Pothook and Python Group. The Iron Cap Mine located on Crown Grant L.875 is included in the "Sorup" group, and in 1944 this claim produced 209 ounces of gold, 414 ounces silver and 9,462 ounces of copper from 263 tons of ore.

Throughout the property a number of shafts and pits are found which have been sunk on mineralized shear zones. The main mineralization is chalcopyrite and bornite, magnetite and pyrite are common, hematite less so. The location of so many mineralized shears, and the fact that ore has been mined in the immediate vicinity, gives this "horup" group of claims a very good opportunity of having an ore body within its boundaries.

FIELD OPERATIONS

A base line was established in an east-west direction and located so as to pass through the southeast corner of Crown Grant L. 875 and the north corner of the No Chance No. 1 claim. This was called the north base line. The line 0+00 was then turned off at right angles to this base line and was out and picketed to the north and south boundaries of the property. At 3,500 feet south of the north base line on line 0+00 the centre base line was turned off to the west, and 700 feet further south this centre base line was extended to the east. At a point 3,700 feet south of the centre base line another base line, the south base line, was turned off. All base lines were chained and picketed to the east and west boundaries of the property.

Picket lines were then run at right angles to these base lines at 300 foot intervals; all lines were laid out by a transit and were picketed every 100 feet. The final layout of the picket lines and base lines are shown on the three plans accompanying this report. All major topographic features were noted and wherever possible claim posts were located; these

are also plotted on the accompanying plans.

To aid the field operations, the area was divided into three blocks, north, southeast and southwest, and is presented as such on the plans. Over these areas an electrical resistivity and magnetometer survey was carried out. Each block was tied in with the other two so that the group can be viewed as a whole unit.

A Wolfson magnetometer, an Askania type of instrument, with a sensitivity of 24.7 gamma/scale division was used for the magnetometer survey.

For the electrical resistivity survey a sensitive vacuum tube voltmeter, capable of measuring to 0.01 millivolts was used for the survey. A more detailed discussion of the survey methods is given in the following paragraphs.

EXPLANATION OF THE ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY METHOD

The method used by Geo-Technical Development Company Limited is a form of the early resistivity survey or "mapping" methods, modified by some ten years' experience in the field.

In short, a known current is introduced into the ground by means of two screen contacts, which are separated by a distance approximately equal to three times the width of the property, with a spread line drawn through the centre of the property at right angles to the base line. The contacts are spaced equidistant from the central base line. Readings are then taken at 50 foot intervals along the picket lines, by means of a sensitive vacuum tube voltmeter which measured the potential drop

across the interval. The apparent resistivity is then calculated from the potential readings and correct in terms of ohm-centimeters.

Shear and fracture zones are relatively better conductors, due to their higher water content. This is true also of porous unconsolidated sediments. Extreme low resistivity readings may be due to graphite or to sulphide mineralization, and there is no way to distinguish between sulphide and graphite from the results obtained. Graphite is suspected as cause of an anomaly when there are occurrences of this mineral within schists or shear zones in the immediate vicinity. Sulphide mineral deposits have also been discovered in areas of high resistivity contrasts which did not register extremely low readings.

EXPLANATION OF THE MAGNETOMETER METHOD

A main base control station was established on line 0+00 on the north base line. This control station was given a value of 1,500 gammas, and all other station readings are relative to this point.

At various points throughout the property subsidiary control stations were established, using the method that is general in laying out control points in magnetic and gravimetric work. Readings were taken on these control stations every 2 - 3 hours, so that the diurnal variations could be accounted for.

All readings taken during the survey were converted to gammas and all variations were allowed for. The resulting readings were then plotted on the maps accompanying this report.

INTERPRETATION OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

The results of the surveys conducted over the "Sorup"

group of claims held by Meta Uranium Mines limited are depicted on Plans Nos. 1, 2 and 3 accompanying this report.

The resistivity readings are expressed in ohm-cms x 10^3 and are plotted to the east of the traverse lines. The magnetometer survey readings, plotted to the west of the traverse lines, are expressed in gammas.

From the contour pattern of the electrical resistivity survey results it will be noted that eight zones of good conductivity are included. They are identified on the accompanying plans by the letters "R-1" to "R-8" inclusive.

The magnetometer survey indicated a series of eleven magnetic anomalies which are numbered "M-1" to "M-11" inclusive on the accompanying plans. The relative merits of these anomalies are further discussed by taking each block in turn.

North Part of Property

The results obtained over this section of the property are shown on Plan No. 1. Four magnetometer and four electrical resistivity anomalies are indicated.

From the magnetometer survey it is possible to postulate that the area surveyed in this block is within the Iron Peak batholith, except for the contact indicated to the north which is inferred from the geophysical data as the contact between the batholith and the volcanics.

It will be noted that two magnetic anomalies "M-1" and "M-2", and two resistivity anomalies "R-1" and "R-2" lie close to this contact. Whilst the magnetic anomalies are fairly large in

area, the resistivity anomalies prove to be very narrow and indicate only weak conducting zones. However, it is to be noted that anomalies "M-2" and "R-2" are located in the vicinity of the Iron Cap Mine which produced ore in 1940. This shaft is known to be within the Iron Mask batholith. Magnetite was reported to have cut the rock in veins, but it was not found to be directly associated with the ore, as in the case of the Iron Mask Mine. It will be noted that the magnetic and resistivity anomalies are definitely separate in this region. "M-2" indicates a weak shear zone.

Anomalies "M-3" and "R-3" occur in the southeast section of the area surveyed. Here we have a resistivity anomaly and a magnetic anomaly coinciding. The resistivity readings are low - below $25 \text{ ohm-cms} \times 10^3$. These low readings are also located at the north end of the southwest block of ground. It is therefore possible that the anomalies "M-3" and "R-4" are part of the same shear zone. "R-4" is a similar resistivity anomaly to the "R-3" but it has no magnetic anomaly associated with it.

Anomaly "M-4" indicates some significant variations in magnetic intensity within the Iron Mask batholith. This may be due to veins of magnetite which occur, some of them in considerable size, throughout the batholith. The veins of ore are sharply defined and are in many places very wide.

The change from high magnetic readings to much lower readings as indicated by anomaly "M-4" on Plan No. 1 appears to show a contact of the batholith with volcanic rocks. To the

south of this contact another contact is inferred from the geophysical data; this second contact is shown on Plans Nos. 2 and 3 and shows the passage back into the dioritic rocks. Anomalies "M-3" and "R-3" lie near to this contact, and the resistivity results indicate shearing or a fracture zone which may carry mineralization.

Southwest Part of the Property

On both the magnetic and resistivity results the zones depicted on Plan No. 3 as zone "M-5" and "R-5" marks the southern boundary of a contact line between two geological formations with the volcanic rocks to the north and the dioritic rocks lying to the south. The magnetic readings within the assumed volcanic group show a relatively low overall background with only minor variations. The resistivity readings of the "R-5" anomaly also show low values which may be caused by water saturated fractures and associated topographic effects caused by ravines and gullies.

To the north of the inferred contact lies magnetic anomaly "M-6"; this indicates a small dipole effect such as might be caused by a gently dipping magnetic body. The old shaft in this area showed the presence of magnetite. Resistivity results in this region indicate fairly constant values over this zone.

Large variations in magnetic intensity are noted in zone "M-7" which combines with areas of low resistivity depicted by "R-6" on Plan No. 3. The magnetic changes are probably due to magnetite veins. It is to be noted that these anomalies are

within the batholith but are close to the contact. The low resistivity readings are in the region expected of mineralized or graphite bodies. Both the resistivity and the magnetic results indicate a well developed geological trend striking southeast. A shaft is located to the north of the "R-6" anomaly which showed slight mineralization.

The resistivity contours outline a narrow lens striking east-west for a distance of 600 feet; this is depicted on Plan No. 3 by the letter "R-7". The magnetic results indicate anomalous variations ranging in intensity from 1,700 to 500 gammas; this is shown on Plan No. 3 as "M-8". It is considered that these anomalies may possibly be caused by a shear zone carrying mineralization.

The abrupt change of resistivity readings between lines 3+00W and 0+00 are indicative of a north-south fault lying between these lines. However, this is not indicated by the magnetic readings which show only slight change.

Southeast Part of the Property

Again the contact between possible volcanics and the batholith is indicated, but it does not extend right across the area surveyed.

Two small magnetic anomalies occur at "M-9" and "M-10", and although considerable variation exists it is not as abrupt as in the other anomalous areas. The resistivity values around "M-9" and "M-10" do not indicate any significant low resistivities, and as both of these areas lie along the strike of the anomalies "R-6", "R-7" and "R-8" they could be better evaluated at a later date after further investigations have been carried out.

The zone of low resistivity "R-8" lies adjacent to the area

of medium magnetic intensity indicated by "M-11". There is a considerable contrast on Line 270 ranging from 4,000 to 7,000 gammas.

In the eastern corner of this area the magnetic readings outline a zone of low intensity which strikes north-south over the entire length of the property, and although the values to the east of this zone have a fairly high background value there are no readings above 2,000 gammas. It is thought that this north-south zone may indicate the position of a fault zone which terminates the southeast zones of high intensity along which the anomalous zones "M-6" to "M-11" are located. It is known that a fault crosses the ore zone of the Kamloops Copper Company's property: it is therefore possible that the fault indicated by the magnetic results is the same fault. The resistivity results show less indication of faulting along this line, but there are some isolated low resistivity readings along the assumed fault line combined with a slight distortion of the contour trends which might be taken as indications of a movement in this area.

The geophysical results show a series of lenticular anomalies striking in an east-west direction which may be terminated against north-south faults. Anomalies all appear to be within the Iron Mask batholith but close to the contact with the volcanics. Shafts and small prospecting trenches, indications of earlier prospecting, show mineralized zones in shattered diorite. These shafts and trenches are plotted on the accompanying maps, and are in general located close to magnetic or resistivity anomalies.

In conclusion, it must be remembered that electrical surveying methods have no means of identifying the possible mineralization

in the anomalous areas; they can only point out the best conducting zones. These areas of high conductivity creating the anomalies can be due to sulphide bodies, graphite shears or fractures. The intensity of such anomalies vary with content and depth.

CONCLUSIONS

A total of 55.2 miles of line was chained and picketed. Electrical resistivity readings were taken at 50 foot intervals along the traverse lines, a total of 45.2 miles being covered requiring 4,770 station readings. The magnetometer survey, conducted over 47.1 miles of line, required 2,191 station readings taken at 100 foot intervals.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO-TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

E.B. Nicholls

E.B. Nicholls, B.Sc., A.Inst.P.,
Geophysicist.

Toronto, Ontario,
7th September 1956.

REN-js.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES June 25th to August 16th, 1956

Salaries

E.B. Nicholls	June 25 - July 4	467.25	
W. Konkin	June 25 - Aug.16	693.67	
W. Griffiths	June 25 - Aug.16	630.67	
P. Flemington	June 25 - Aug.16	532.56	
M. Hall	June 25 - Aug.16	589.79	
D. Johnston	June 25 - Aug.16	346.35	
W. Ehmiq	July 5 - Aug.16	294.00	
R. Blacklock	July 5 - Aug.16	283.50	3,837.79

Other Expenditures

Travel Expenses	632.60
Hotel and meals	435.43
Food supplies	581.18
Camp and field supplies	265.91
Transportation of equipment	108.77
Company truck - running expenses	87.58
Telegrams	13.18
Survey prints	8.24
	<hr/>
	\$5,970.68
	<hr/> <hr/>

Note:- The above expenditures to be applied against assessment work on the 35 claim group property of META URANIUM MINES LIMITED, located in Kamloops, British Columbia, at \$170.59 per claim.

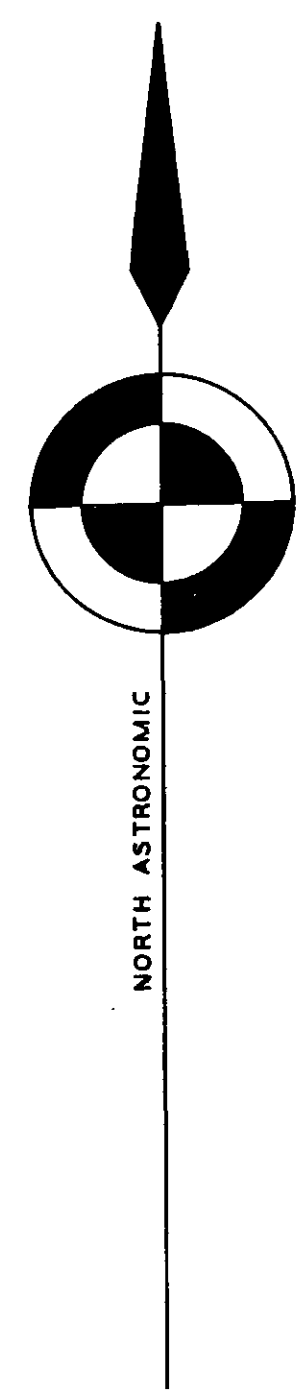
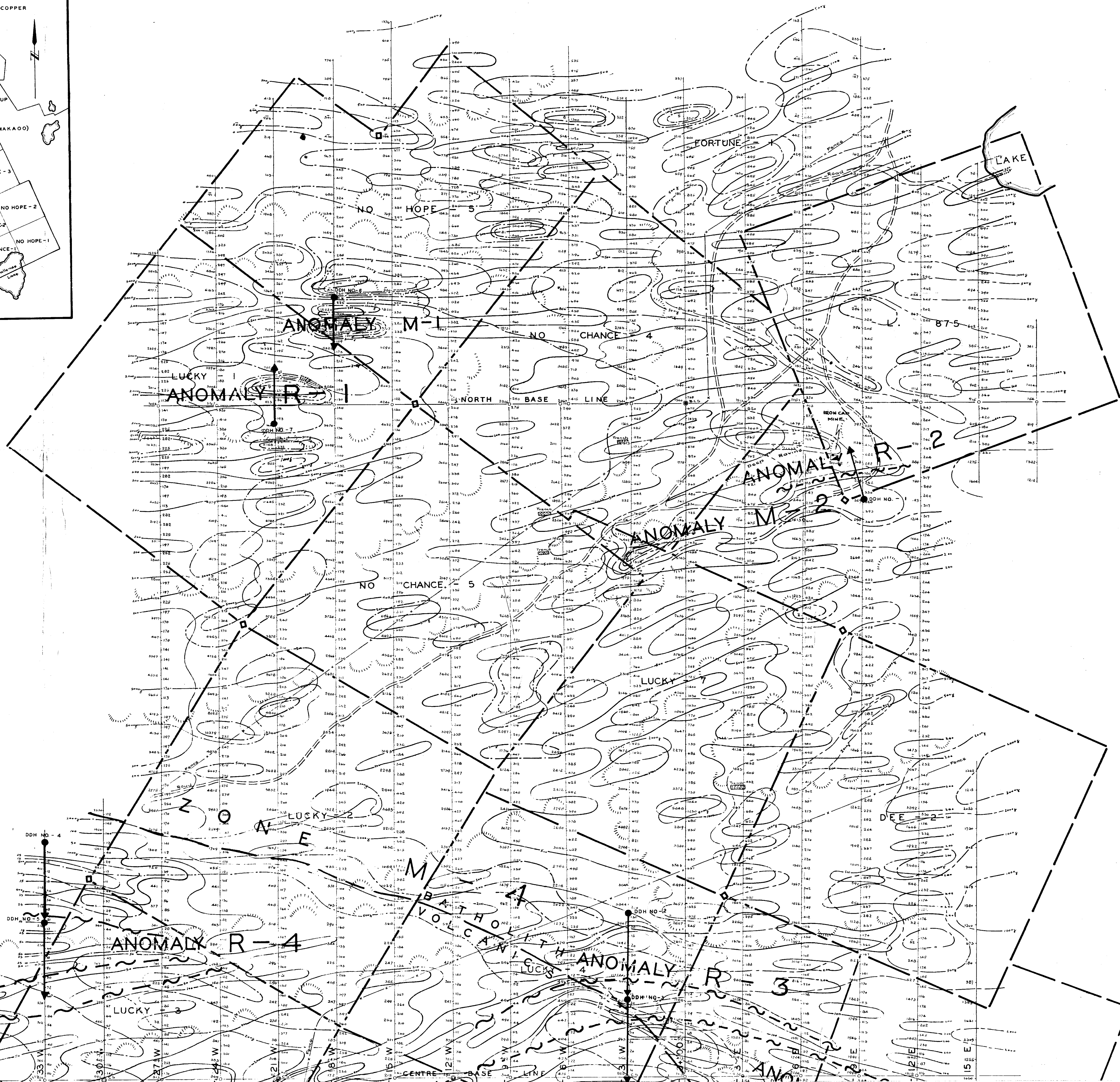
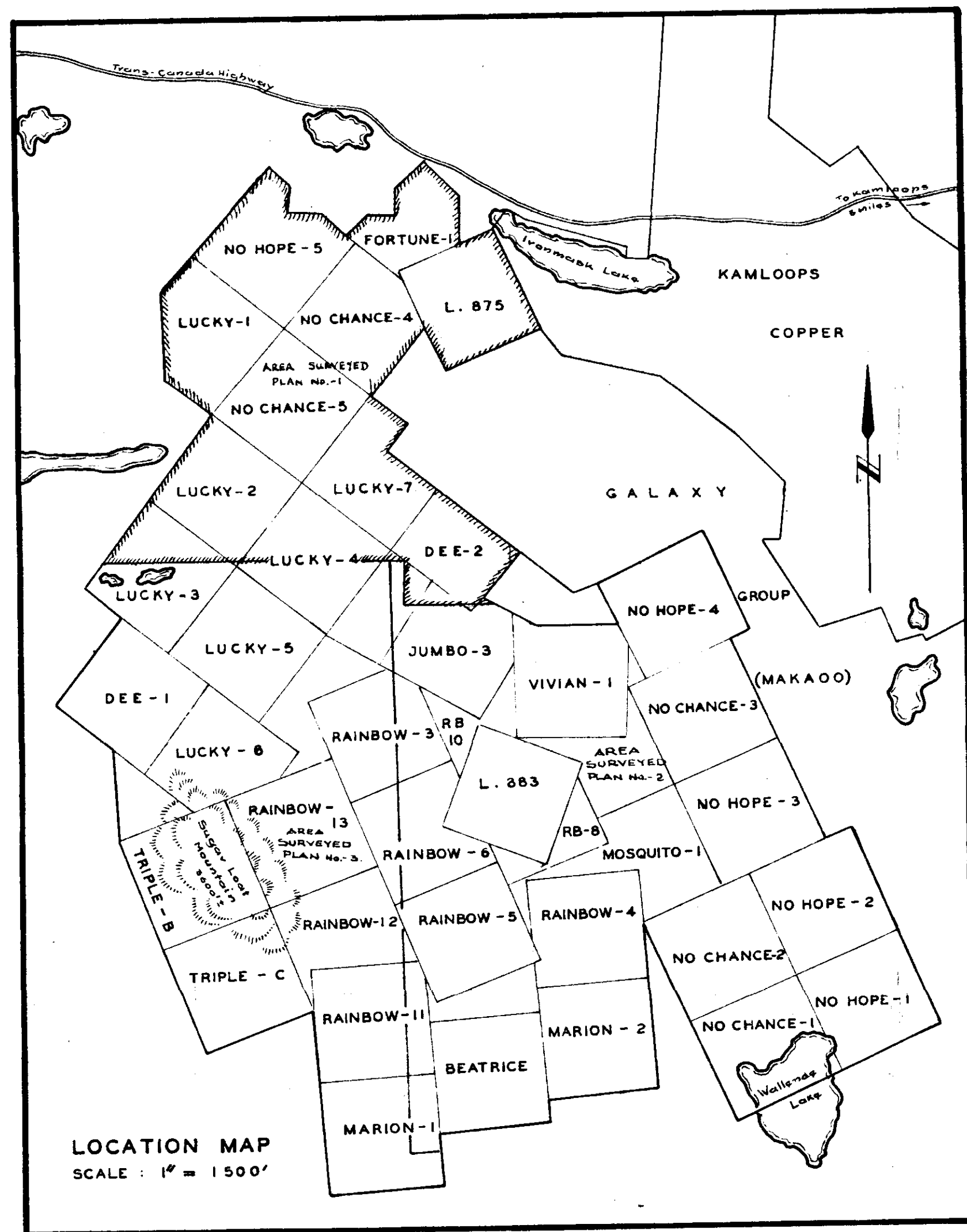
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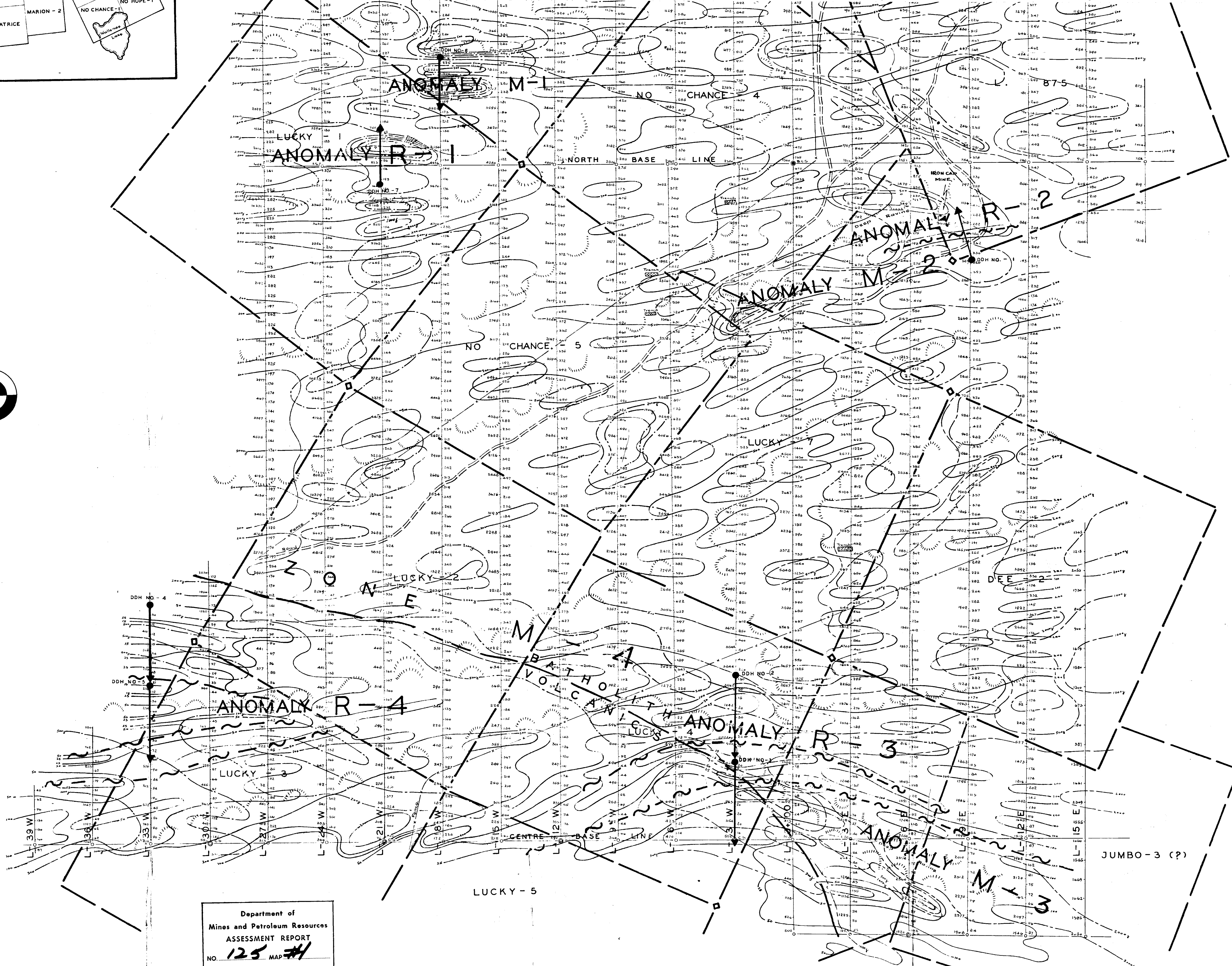
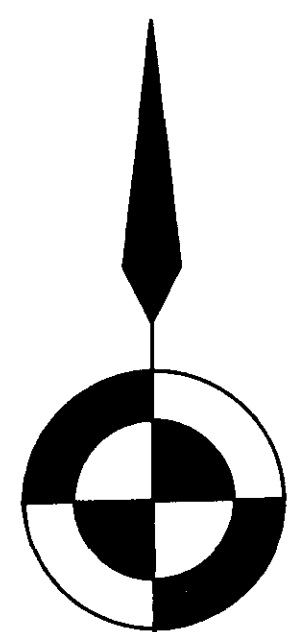
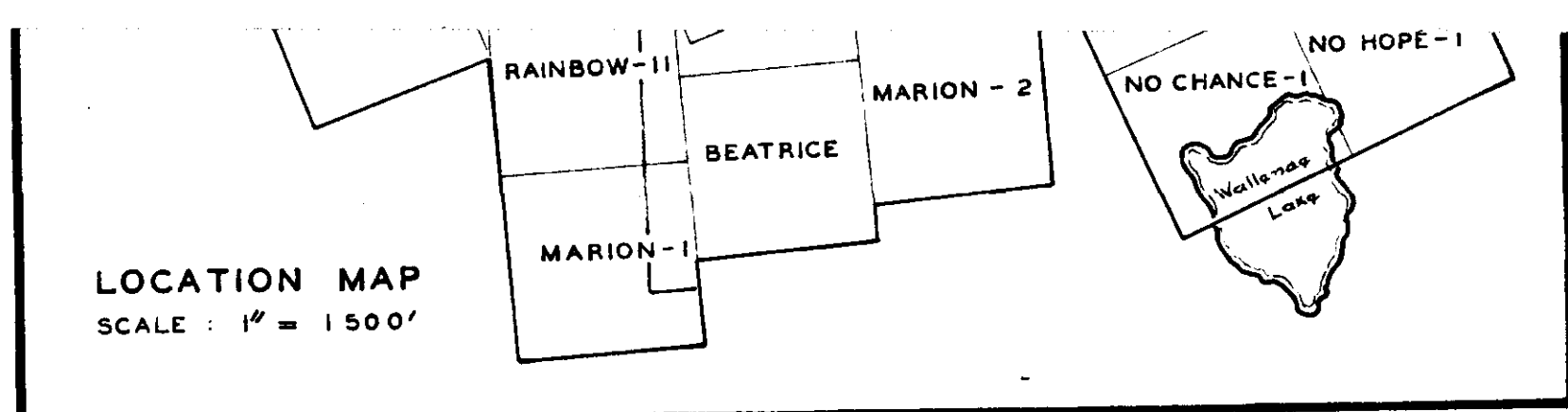

Accountant.

LIST OF PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

E.R. Nicholls	- Geophysicist
W. Konkin	- Party Chief and geophysical operator (Electrical resistivity and magnetometer)
E.M. Hall	- Geophysical operator (magnetometer)
D. Johnston) - Assistant geophysical operators
F. Flemington	
W. Griffiths	- Transit surveyor
W. Emhig) - Line Cutters and chainers.
R. Blacklock	





Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 125 MAP #1

Report 125
LEGEND

- — — — — LINES CUT AND CHAINED RESISTIVITY READINGS OBSERVED AND PLOTTED ON EAST SIDE OF LINE GRID.
- — — — — RESISTIVITY CONTOUR
- — — — — MAGNETIC READINGS PLOTTED ON WEST SIDE OF LINE GRID.
- — — — — MAGNETIC CONTOUR
- ⊙ M.C.S. MAGNETIC BASE CONTROL STATION
- ⊙ M.C.S. MAGNETIC CONTROL STATION
- ⊙ OUTLINE OF HIGHER GROUND
- ⊗ TRENCH
- — — — — FENCE
- ⊙ CLAIM POST LOCATION AND CLAIM BOUNDARY
- ⊙ SHAFT
- — — — — GEOLOGICAL CONTACT INFERRED FROM GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA.
- — — — — ZONE OF FRACTURING AND SHEARING INFERRED FROM GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA.
- ⊙ PROPOSED DIAMOND DRILL HOLE

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA OVER NORTH PART OF PROPERTY

META URANIUM MINES LIMITED

(BORUP GROUP OF CLAIMS)

ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY CONTOURS
CONTOURS OF MAGNETIC INTENSITIES
AND
GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

KAMLOOPS
BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY BY:

GEO-TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

PLAN NO 1

SCALE: 1" = 200'

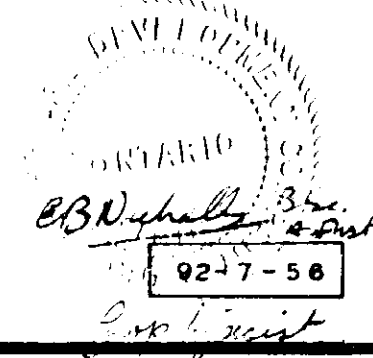
JULY 1956

Report 125

LEGEND

0 - 25	OHM - CM x 10 ³
25 - 50	
50 - 100	
100 - 200	
200 - 500	
500 - 1000	
1000 - UP	
1000 - UP	GAMMA
500 - 1000	
0 - 500	
0 - 1000	
1000 - 2000	
2000 - 5000	
5000 - 10000	
10000 - UP	

#125
MAP 1

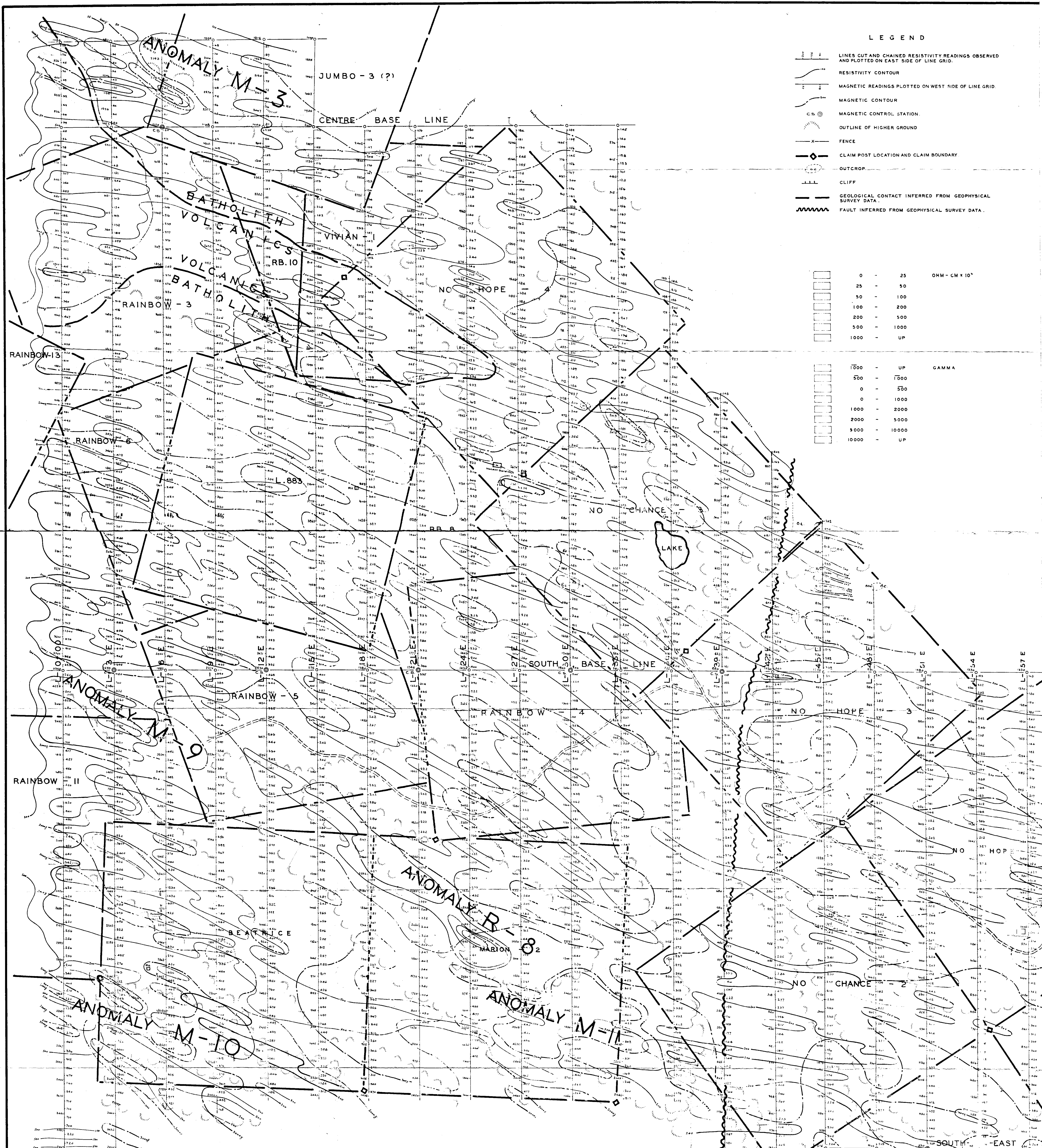


LEGEND

- LINES CUT AND CHAINED RESISTIVITY READINGS OBSERVED AND PLOTTED ON EAST SIDE OF LINE GRID.
- RESISTIVITY CONTOUR
- MAGNETIC READINGS PLOTTED ON WEST SIDE OF LINE GRID
- MAGNETIC CONTOUR
- MAGNETIC CONTROL STATION.
- OUTLINE OF HIGHER GROUND
- FENCE
- CLAIM POST LOCATION AND CLAIM BOUNDARY
- OUTCROP
- CLIFF
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT INFERRED FROM GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA.
- FAULT INFERRED FROM GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA.

OHM - CM x 10 ⁴
0 - 25
25 - 50
50 - 100
100 - 200
200 - 500
500 - 1000
1000 - UP

GAMMA
1000 - UP
500 - 1000
0 - 500
0 - 1000
1000 - 2000
2000 - 5000
5000 - 10000
10000 - UP



GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA OVER SOUTH-EAST PART OF PROPERTY

META URANIUM MINES LIMITED
(BORUP GROUP OF CLAIMS)

ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY CONTOURS
CONTOURS OF MAGNETIC INTENSITIES
AND
GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

KAMLOOPS
BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY BY:

GEO-TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

PLAN NO 2

AUGUST 1958

SCALE: 1" = 200'



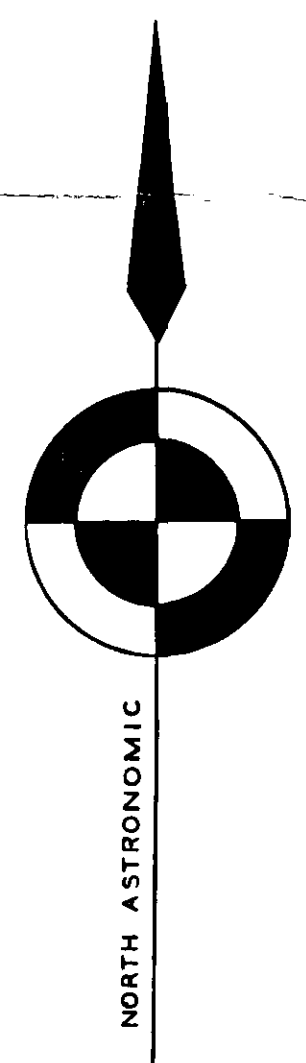
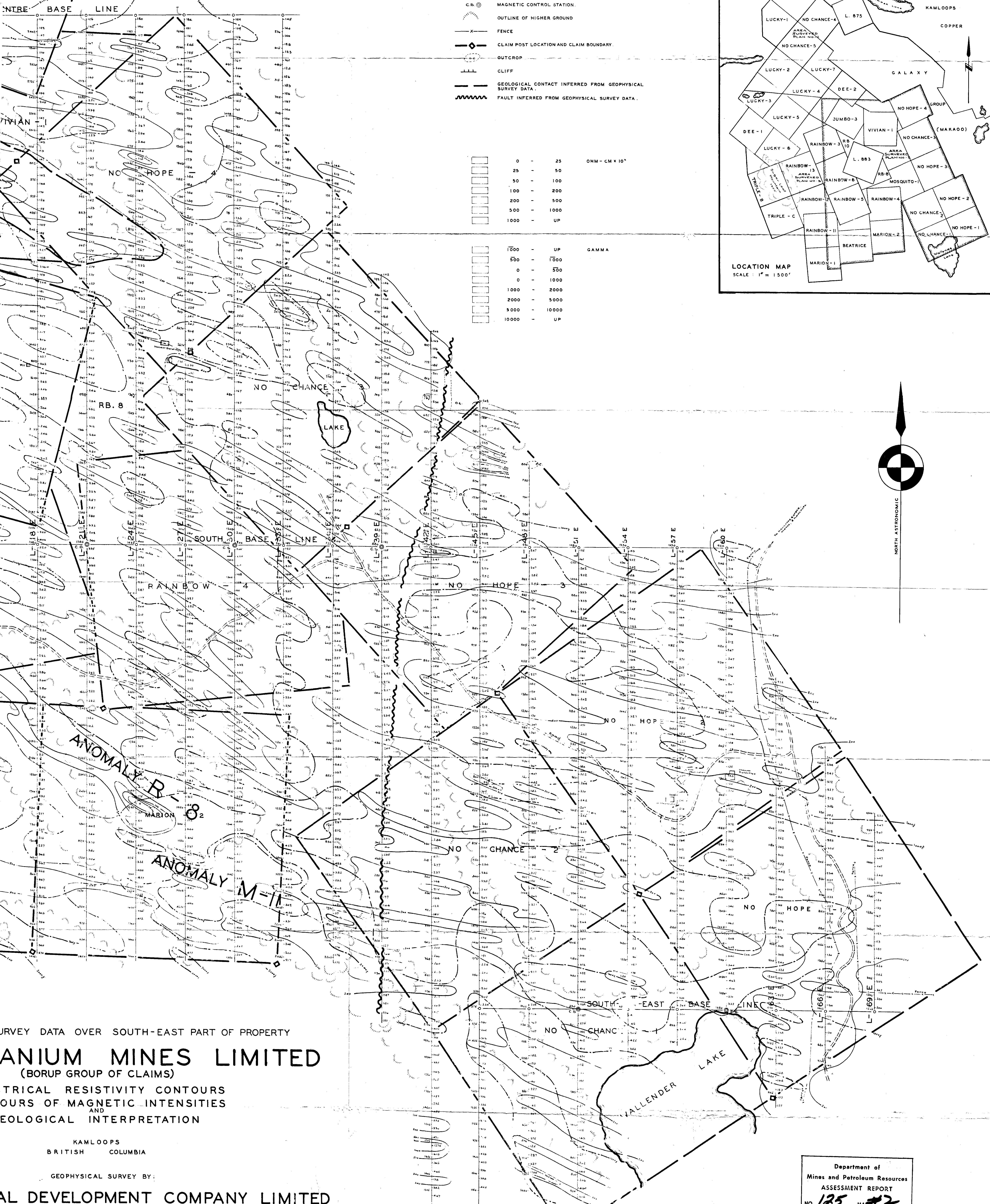
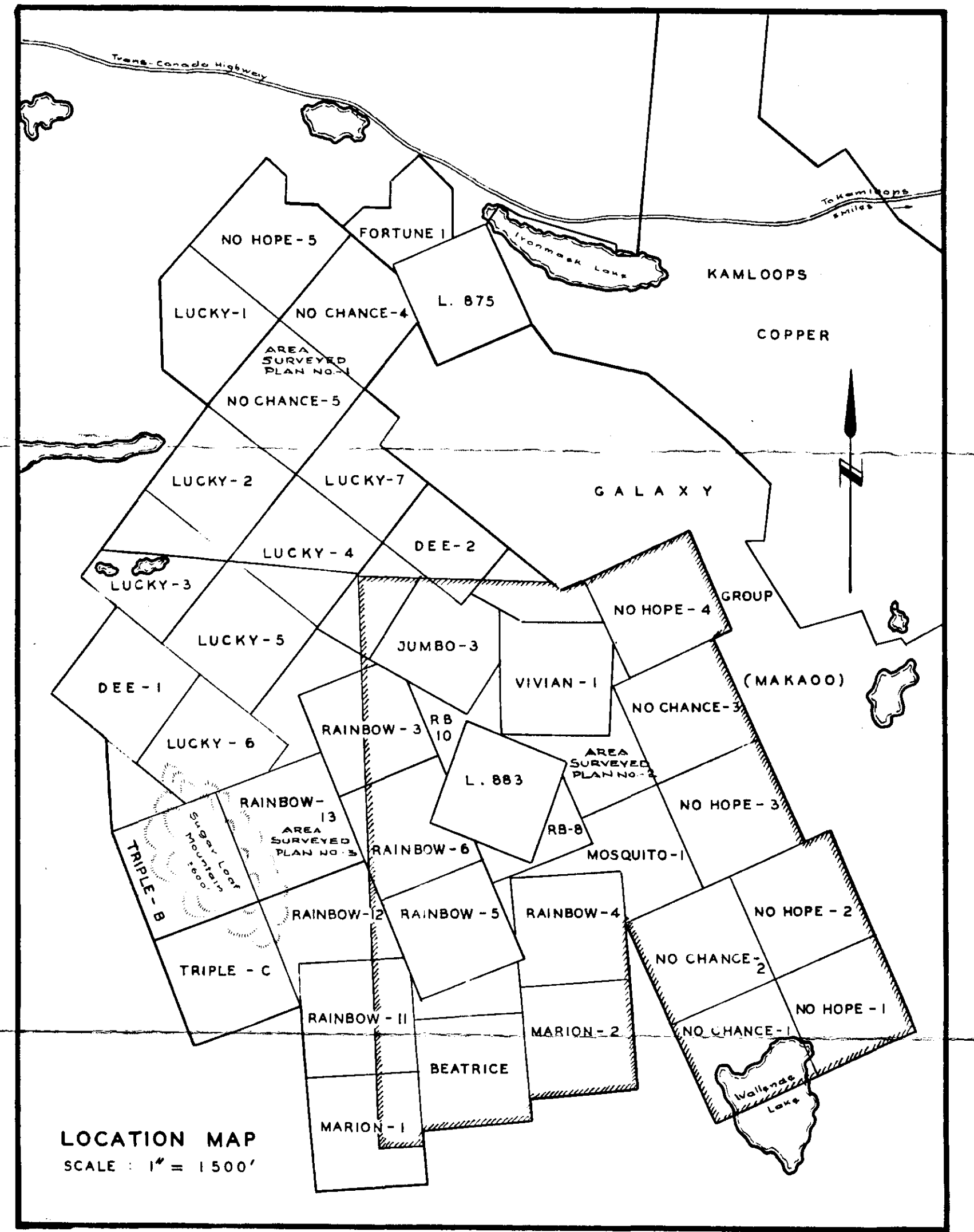
IMBO - 3 (?)

LEGEND

- LINES CUT AND CHAINED RESISTIVITY READINGS OBSERVED AND PLOTTED ON EAST SIDE OF LINE GRID.
- RESISTIVITY CONTOUR
- MAGNETIC READINGS PLOTTED ON WEST SIDE OF LINE GRID
- MAGNETIC CONTOUR
- MAGNETIC CONTROL STATION
- OUTLINE OF HIGHER GROUND
- FENCE
- CLAIM POST LOCATION AND CLAIM BOUNDARY
- OUTCROP
- CLIFF
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT INFERRED FROM GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA.
- FAULT INFERRED FROM GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA.

	0 - 25	OHM - CM x 10 ⁴
	25 - 50	
	50 - 100	
	100 - 200	
	200 - 500	
	500 - 1000	
	1000 - UP	

	1000 - UP	GAMMA
	500 - 1000	
	0 - 500	
	0 - 1000	
	1000 - 2000	
	2000 - 5000	
	5000 - 10000	
	10000 - UP	



SURVEY DATA OVER SOUTH-EAST PART OF PROPERTY

URANIUM MINES LIMITED
(BORUP GROUP OF CLAIMS)

ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY CONTOURS
CONTOURS OF MAGNETIC INTENSITIES
AND
GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

KAMLOOPS
BRITISH COLUMBIA

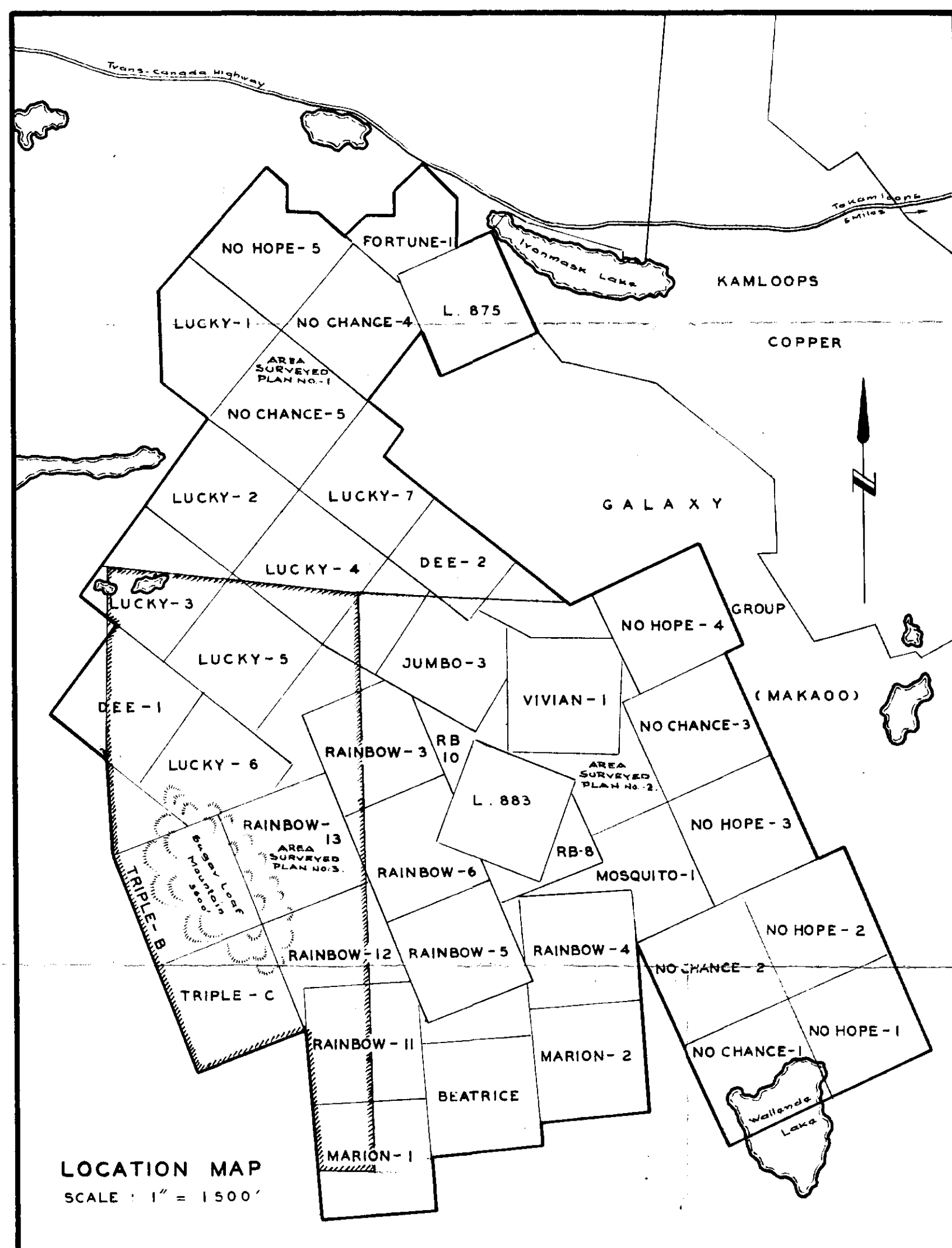
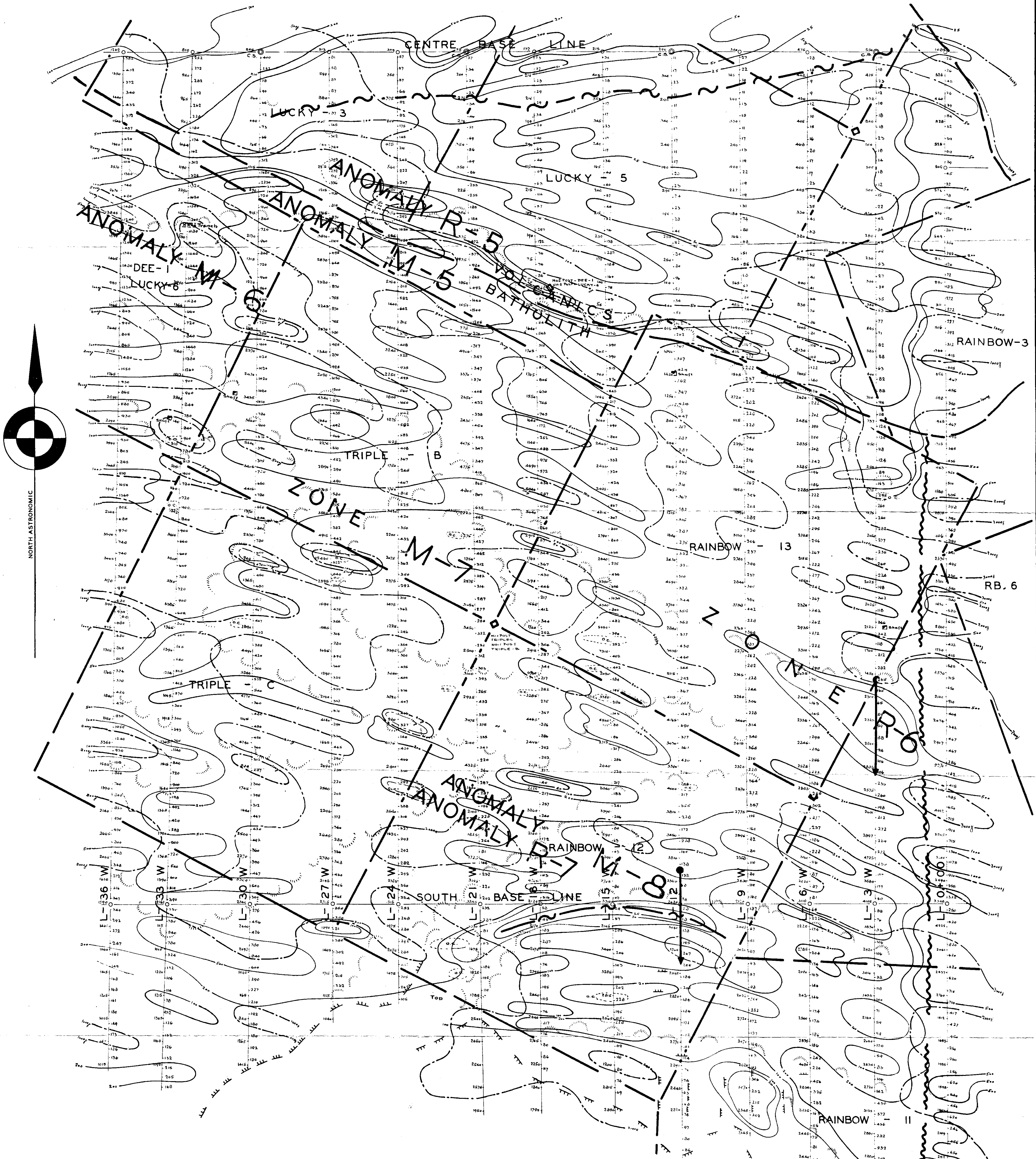
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY BY:
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 125 MAP #2

SCALE: 1" = 200'

AUGUST 1958

Report 125
B. Wells, G. A. D. ...
116-9-1958



- LEGEND**
- LINES CUT AND CHAINED RESISTIVITY READINGS OBSERVED AND PLOTTED ON EAST SIDE OF LINE GRID.
 - RESISTIVITY CONTOUR.
 - MAGNETIC READINGS PLOTTED ON WEST SIDE OF LINE GRID.
 - MAGNETIC CONTOUR.
 - MAGNETIC CONTROL STATION.
 - OUTLINE OF HIGHER GROUND.
 - OUTCROP.
 - CLIFF.
 - TRENCH.
 - CLAIM POST LOCATION AND CLAIM BOUNDARY.
 - SHAFT.
 - GEOLOGICAL CONTACT INFERRED FROM GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA.
 - ZONE OF FRACTURING AND SHEARING INFERRED FROM GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA.
 - FAULT INFERRED FROM GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA. (POSSIBLY DUE TO SPREAD OVERLAP).
 - PROPOSED DIAMOND DRILL HOLE.

0 - 25	OHM-CM x 10 ³	1000 - UP	GAMMA
25 - 50		500 - 1000	
50 - 100		0 - 500	
100 - 200		0 - 1000	
200 - 500		2000 - 2000	
500 - 1000		1000 - 5000	
1000 - UP		5000 - 10000	
		10000 - UP	

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 125 MAP #3

Report 125
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA OVER SOUTH-WEST PART OF PROPERTY
META URANIUM MINES LIMITED
(BORUP GROUP OF CLAIMS)
ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY CONTOURS
CONTOURS OF MAGNETIC INTENSITIES
AND
GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

KAMLOOPS
BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY BY:
GEO-TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

PLAN NO-3

AUG 31 1956

SCALE: 1" = 200'



117-9-1956