GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on an

AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

of

64 Full Sized Claims Known As

The Herb, Moly, Garnet, Ruby, Jack,

Claim Groups

Situated

In The Christina Lake Area

Greenwood Mining Division

Province of British Columbia

and centered at

Latitude 49°09'N; Longitude 118°09'W

N.T.S. 82 E/1

and

on behalf of

BRYCON EXPLORATIONS LTD. (N.P.L.)

AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

MARCH 21, 1969

Instrument Operator

J. Pasche

April 14, 1969

Report By:

D. R. Cochrane, P. Eng.
James Cerne, M.S.
G.E. White, B.Sc.

of

Geo-X Surveys Ltd.

604-685-4296
TELEX 04-50404

GEO-X SURVEYS LTD. 627 HORNBY STREET, VANCOUVER 1, B. C.

1181

1811

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SUMMARY

Late in March 1969, 54 line miles of total field aeromagnetic surveying was completed on mineral claims near Christina Lake, B.C., on behalf of Brycon Explorations Ltd. The property consists of some 64 contiguous Herb, Moly, Garnet, Ruby and Jack claims situated 6 miles north of the settlement of Christina Lake and between Texas and McRae Creeks in the Greenwood Mining Division.

The survey was completed in a Cherokee 6-300 fixed wing aircraft equipped with a Varian V4937A proton precession magnetometer (±1 gamma), SDV4991 digital recorder and analog chart recorders. Flight line positioning was facilitated by 35 mm strip photography matched to mosaics prepared from Government air photos (see accompany Figure 3).

A total of 15 cross flight lines are N.E./S.W. directed, and are spaced 600 feet apart. Four magnetic base lines were flown diagonally across this pattern. The proton bird terrain clearance averaged 450 feet.

Processing of the data was conducted by personnel and equipment from Geo-X Surveys Ltd., Co-ordinate Aerial Surveys Ltd. and I.B.M. - all of Vancouver, B.C. The accompanying isomagnetic total field plan (see Figure 4) was plotted at a scale of 1":1000' by a computer-plotter unit which contoured at 100 gamma intervals.

The average total field intensity was found to be approximately 57800 gammas and maximum range repsonse was +780

gammas and -450 gammas about this mean.

The area surveyed may be divided into two broad magnetic subdivisions. (Reference: Accompanying Figures 4 and 5). By far the most widespread, called magnetic division A, is characterized by relatively gentle magnetic relief assembled in a series of broad repetitive almost east-west trending ridges and depressions. These persistent features are disrupted and disturbed at various points by north and northeast trending magnetic linears.

The second magnetic division, designated Area B, is restricted to the extreme northwest sector of the survey area. It is essentially a steep magnetic gradient zone and is transitional between the gently rolling magnetic division A response area into a high magnetic plateau to the northeast. This transition takes place along a line B - C^1 which is also disrupted along various magnetic linears.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

The authors suggest the following interpretation of the data:

1. Magnetic division A is indicative of lamellar bedrock, probably Mount Roberts formation.
2. The persistent, east-west magnetic ridges and depressions indicate an overall, general strike of the gross lithologic units within this metasedimentary sequence.
3. The north and northeast directed disturbances to this throughgoing trend (e.g. magnetic linears C-C^1 and D-D^1)

are indicative of faults.

4. The steep magnetic gradient of magnetic division B, situated in the extreme northwest survey area is a major change in bedrock types.

5. The change in bedrock types probably takes place along or close to line B - C^1 and most likely is an intrusive contact between Mount Roberts rocks to the south, and a large "Nelson" pluton to the north.

6. The portion of the area surveyed which is known to contain copper-molybdenum mineralization lies within relatively gentle magnetic relief (at 100 gammas contour intervals) but close to a northwest directed linear designated E - E^1.

Investigation as to the cause of:

(a) the individual magnetic peaks along the ridges with associated steep magnetic gradients;

(b) magnetic linears;

(c) the steep magnetic gradient (contact) near line B - C^1;

(d) areas with a similar magnetic pattern as that exhibited over the known mineralized zone

is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

D.R. Cochrane, P. Eng.

James Cerne, M.S.

G. White, B. Sc.

INTRODUCTION:

On March 21, 1969, Geo-X Surveys Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia, on behalf of Brycon Explorations Ltd. (N.P.L.) conducted an airborne magnetometer survey over a group of claims in the Christina Lake Area, Greenwood Mining Division, Province of British Columbia.

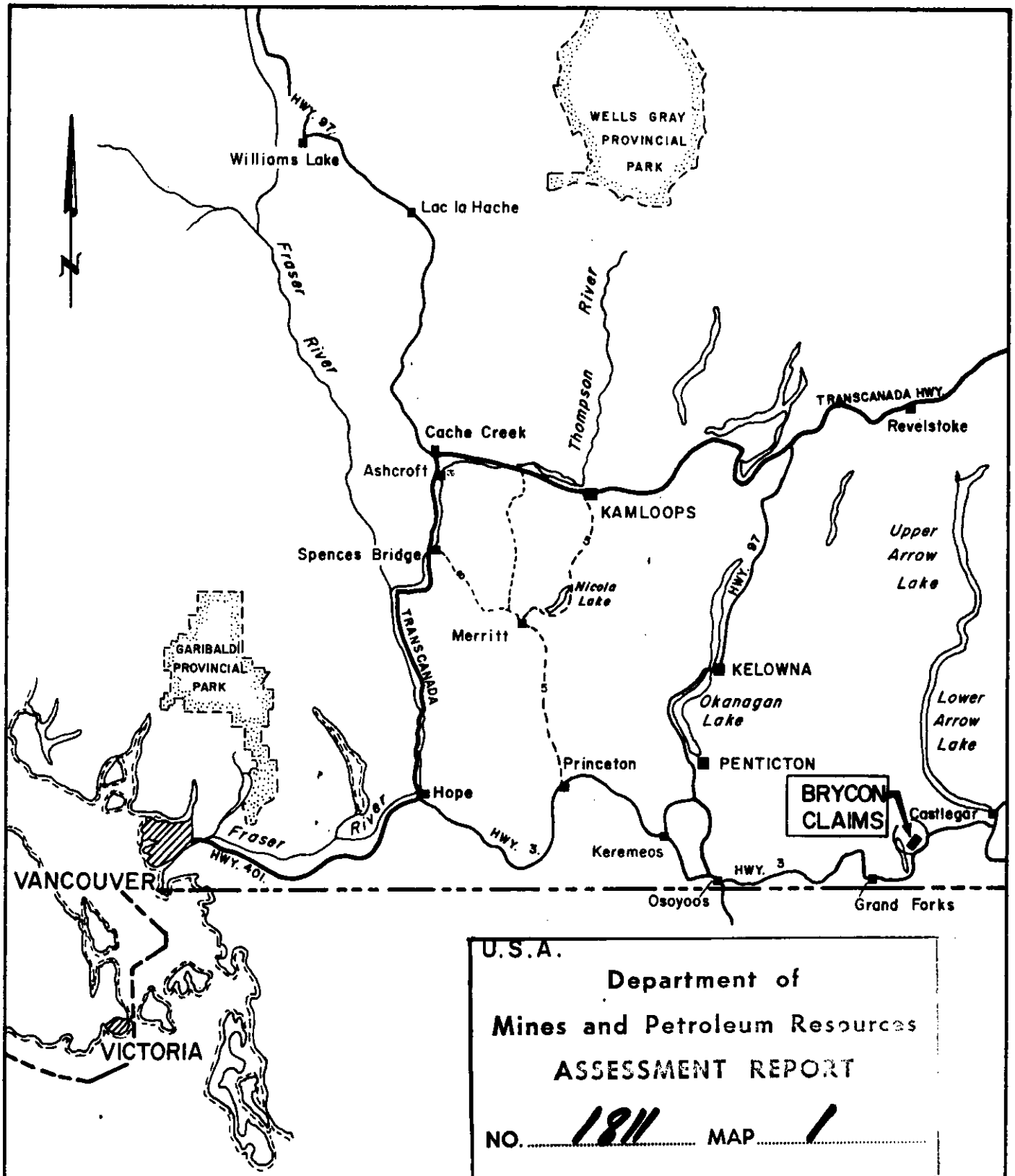
A total of 54 line miles of total intensity airborne magnetometer surveying was conducted. This report describes the instrumentation, field procedure and data processing, and discusses the results obtained.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The group of claims covered by this report is centered at latitude 49°05'N and logitude 118°09'W, about 6 miles north from Christina Village on the Christina Lake-Castlegar section of Highway #3. The southeastern boundary of the claim group lies adjacent to the highway.

Access to the property is by motor vehicle along Highway #3 from Christina Village or Castlegar, and then by a bulldozed logging road on to the claim group.

The National Topographic System reference code for the area is 82E (Penticton Sheet). The reference Mineral Claims Map is 82E/1, Greenwood M.D.



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 1811 MAP 1

0 40 80 120

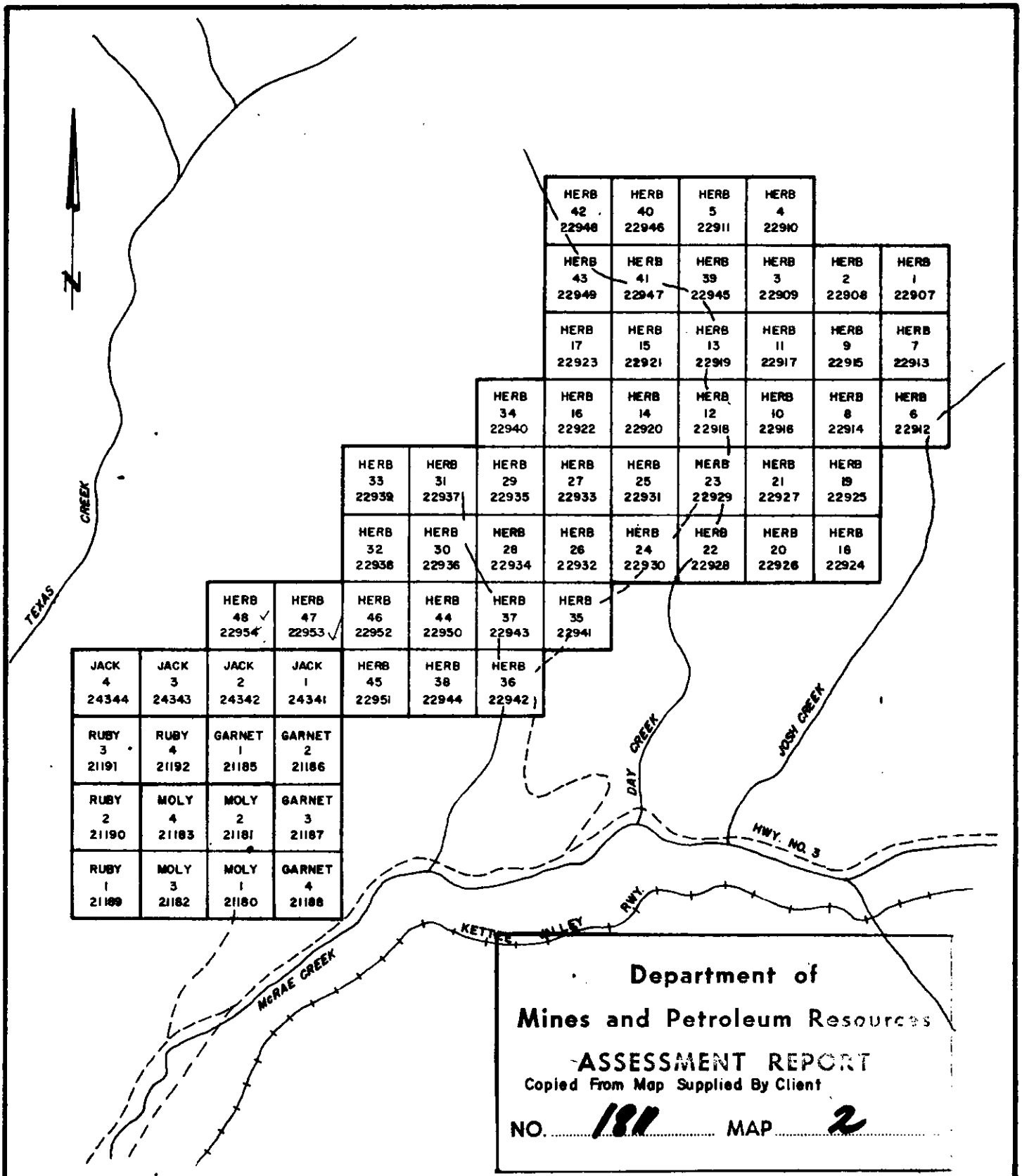
SCALE : MILES

BRYCON EXPLORATIONS LTD.
CHRISTINA LAKE AREA-GREENWOOD M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATION MAP

GEO – X SURVEYS LTD.

DRAWN R. K.	DATED APR. 14/69	FIG. NO. 1
CHECKED	JOB NO. 1071-	



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
Copied From Map Supplied By Client
NO. 181 MAP 2

BRYCON EXPLORATIONS LTD.
CHRISTINA LAKE AREA - GREENWOOD M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIM MAP

GEO – X SURVEYS LTD.

Drawn D E Y.	Dated APR. 14/69	Fig. No. 2
Checked	Job No. 1079	

CLAIMS and OWNERSHIP:

The property in the Christina Lake area on which the airborne magnetometer survey was conducted consists of some 64 contiguous mining claims listed as follows:

Name and Number	Record Number
Herb 1-5 incl.	22907-11 incl.
Herb 6Fr-7Fr	22912-13
Herb 8-17 incl.	22914-23 incl.
Herb 18	22924
Herb 19Fr-27 incl.	22925-33 incl.
Herb 28-38 incl.	22934-44 incl.
Herb 39-48 incl.	22945-54 incl.
Moly 1-4 incl.	21180-83 incl.
Garnet 1-4 incl.	21185-88 incl.
Ruby 1-4 incl.	21189-92 incl.
Jack 1-4 incl.	24341-44 incl.

The survey was conducted on behalf of Brycon Explorations Ltd., registered office 404-503 Richards St., Vancouver, B.C.

GENERAL SETTING:

The Christina Lake Group of Mineral claims are situated in the Monashee Mountain subdivision of the Columbia Mountains physiographic division of British Columbia.

This is a transitional area between the relatively gentle upland surface of the Okanagan Highlands to the west and the rugged mountainous country of the Selkirk Mountains to the east. The Christina Lake area, in the south Monashee mountains, Christina Lake range, contains moderately pointed summits normally less than 7000 feet above mean sea level. Mount Gladstone, about 4 miles north of the claims is the highest point in the area (7381 feet) and it rises rather abruptly from Christina Lake (1450 feet).

The Brycon Christina Lake Group is located on the south flank of a west by northwest trending ridge lying between Texas Creek on the north and McRae Creek on the south and east. The claims range between the elevations of 2000 and 4500 feet. The area was covered by Pleistocene ice and a moderately thick blanket of drift covers most of the bedrock. A sparce and scattered second growth forest covers portions of the hillside.

Dr. H.W. Little (G.S.C. Map 6-1957; Kettle River, East Half) found that the south side of the ridge, (and by far the vast majority of the claims, therefore) is underlain by Palaeozoic sequence of greywacke, limestone, greenstone and paragneiss, named the Mount Roberts formation. He indicates that the bedding azimuth near the ridge summit is about 80° (true) and dip 45° south. Dr. Little also located a large body of Nelson Intrusions (Mesosoic Age)

near the crest of the ridge and close to the north boundary of the claims.

Mr. W.E. Selnes (Second Primary Report to Brycon Explorations Ltd.) has reported that geochemical soil and self potential surveys located anomalies which when investigated by diamond drilling revealed that copper and molybdenum was present in some bedrock areas. An accompanying map to the above described report indicated that the known mineralized zone lies close to the mutual corner of claims Moly #1, 2, 3 and 4. Mr. Selnes suggests it is related to shear-fissure structures within the paragneiss formations.

AIRBORNE FIELD PROCEDURE:

The total intensity of the geomagnetic field was measured and recorded along 19 flight lines, at an average terrain clearance of 450 feet. The 15 cross flight lines have a general N/S bearing and the tie lines NE/SW. Cross lines have an average separation of 600 feet. Mr. G. White navigated the aircraft from airphoto mosaics and J. Pasche operated the instruments. The survey was flown in a fixed wing aircraft, towing an airfoil sensor. A proton magnetometer, digital and chart recorders, camera and altimeter were mounted in the aircraft. The magnetometer and chart recorder continuously measured and recorded the magnetic

field intensity. At one second intervals, the field amplitude and fiducial number were recorded on punch tape by the digital recording system. At 30 second intervals, the time and line number were punched on the tape. At two second intervals, a split image camera simultaneously photographed (1) the terrain, and (2) the clock and fiducial display panel. Thus, each terrain photograph is bordered by a photograph of the clock and fiducial number.

The terrain clearance was measured with a Bonzar pulse type radar altimeter, and the output, recorded by a V2000 chart recorder.

Solar flare warnings and predictions, issued daily by the Space Disturbance Forecast Center in Boulder, Colorado, were used to schedule the flight during a magnetically quiet period.

The punch tape, chart and strip photograph processing is described in the following section. Instrument specifications are in Appendix IV.

DATA PROCESSING:

The data processing procedure consisted of four steps, discussed under the following headings:

1. Flight line X-Y positioning.
2. Editing of the paper tape.
3. Tabulation of critical fiducial numbers and their X-Y co-ordinates.

4. Contour plotting.

1. Flight Line X-Y Positioning:

From the aircraft, while the lines were being flown, the flight lines were roughly positioned on government aerial photographs. In the office, the beginning and end of each flight line was marked on the strip photographs. The strip photos were then sent on to Co-ordinate Aerial Surveys Ltd. of Vancouver, where the flight lines were transferred onto a mosaic prepared from the government photos (see Figure 4). Geo-X personnel superimposed an X-Y co-ordinate system on the flight line mosaic with +Y north and +X east (see Figure 4). Thus, every position along a flight line was defined in terms of X (number of feet east of the origin) and Y (number of feet north of the origin), and has a corresponding magnetic value in gammas.

2. Editing of the Paper Tape:

A listing of the contents of the paper tape aas made by I.B.M. of Vancouver. The listing was examined and compared with the analog record as a guard against possible machine or operator error. The magnetic readings for areas of flight line intersection were compared as a check on the time variations of the geomagnetic field.

3. Tabulation of Critical Fiducial Numbers:

The first and last fiducial number on each line were tabulated along with their X-Y co-ordinates. In addition, points where the flight line changed direction were tabulated along with the appropriate fiducial number. The tabulated information was keypunched onto computer cards, and sent with the punch tape to I.B.M.

4. Contour Plotting:

I.B.M. fed the puch tape to a computer, along with the X-Y co-ordinates of the start, end and any changes of direction that may have occurred in the flight lines. The data sampling interval along the flight lines was roughly 160 feet and every other data point was plotted. The magnetometer readings were evenly spaced along the line segments and contoured by a computer-plotter unit at a contour interval of 100 gammas.

RESULTS - DISCUSSION / INTERPRETATION

Introduction:

Since ferromagnetic susceptibility and natural rock magnetism change measurably from one rock type to another, accurate detailed mapping of the geomagnetic field often provides valuable information about the sub-

surface geology (even in heavily drift covered areas). Aermagnetic surveys provide new knowledge of the type, general attitude; configuration and complexity of the geo-superstructure and often identifies local elements which sometimes indicate ore. Aeromagnetic prospecting can be applied to the delineation of buried contacts and disruptions, the location of areas of possible plutonic differentiation and its varied products. Considerable speed and accuracy is inherent in this survey. When it comes to interpretation, however, there are two factors which can exert considerable influence. The first is geologic control, which reduces the number of variables that the interpreter must consider. The second is electronic data analysis, which is essentially the use of filtering techniques. Filtering can remove noise, regional variation and the effects of various physical phenomena (such as some of the effects of topography, or changing depth of burial). The interpretation of the magnetic data contained herein as a synoptic one and is intended to provide a framework within which a more particular view may be accomodated as (or if) additional geological information becomes available.

DISCUSSION / INTERPRETATION:

A total intensity isomagnetic field plan is presented as Figure 4. The horizontal scale is 1":1000' (approximately) and is correct to the accuracy of the air-photo mosaic (from which the physiographic features were outlined) Some distortion is inevitable, especially in rugged terrain. The map depicts the intensity of the geomagnetic field present at the given nominal altitude on the particular flight day.

A general graphic interpretation accompanies this report and is designated Figure 5. It is basically a "manual" qualitative analysis of the magnetic features rather than a "computational" quantitative one. Considerable reference has been made to the aerial photography, available geology and geophysics in the preparation of the interpretation map.

The magnetic observations ranged from a minimum of 57359 to a maximum of 58779 gammas. A small sample of the total data gave an arithmetic mean of 57795 gammas and a standard deviation of 215 gammas. The range, in general is moderate and the average is characteristic for the particular magnetic latitude.

In order to facilitate description of the isomagnetic map, morphological terms are employed, rather than

having to use a parallel word system. Figure 4 therefore may be regarded as a contoured "magnetic" surface or"scape" (magnetic terrain), complete with magnetic gradients, hills, valleys and linears. Furthermore, quite often terms borrowed from fabric and textural analysis will be used.

Figure 4, the isomagnetic plan, may be divided into two magnetic divisions for descriptive purposes. Magnetic area A, by far the largest in areal extent, is a series of relatively gently rolling, almost east-west trending magnetic ridges and depressions. They are of moderate amplitude and the ridges and depressions have been named (see Figure 5). Magnetic area B (north of the line B-C^1 on Figure 5) is primarily a steep (positive) magnetic cliff of considerable amplitude which trends northeast across the north tip of the area investigated, and is designated magnetic high #4. These two contrasting magnetic terrains are believed to indicate different geological bedrock environments. Magnetic terrain A, with broad ridges, depressions and east-west directed linear such as A - A^1 and B - B^1, is believed to be response from the Mount Roberts formation. The linears (A - A^1 and B - B^1) are believed to indicate the (overall) general bedding attitudes. Magnetic terrain B is believed to indicate a "Nelson" pluton, intrusive into the Mt. Roberts formation, and the contact may lie along a line close to B - C^1.

The general east-west pattern of magnetic division A is interrupted in several areas along north and northeast directed lines. The prominent disruptions have been named (linears C - C^1 and D - D^1) and many subparallel ones are unnamed but are shown in Figure 5. Some of the disruptions are believed to indicate faults which displace and interrupt the through-going (A - A^1; B - B^1) east-west trend. A rather unusually directed linear which is situated in the southwest survey sector, has been designated linear E - E^1. It is opposed to the normal north to northeast trend and since it lies close to the known mineralized area, deserves some special attention.

The peaks along the magnetic ridges have been numbered and several deserve special mention. Magnetic high #2(b) and 2(c) are symmetrical about linear C - C^1 and have very steep magnetic gradients on their north and south flanks. Similarly magnetic high #2(d) and 3 have associated steep magnetic gradients on some of their sides. Magnetic high #1(a) and #1(d) are also in this category.

Respectfully submitted,

D.R. Cochrane,
Professional Engineer.

James Cerne,
Geophysicist.

Glen E. White,
Geophysicist.

APPENDIX I

PERSONNEL

Name:	COCHRANE, Donald Robert
Education:	B.Sc. - University of Toronto M.Sc. (Eng.) - Queen's University
Professional Associations:	Professional Engineer, registered in British Columbia, Ontario, Saskatchewan. Member of M.C.I.M.M., M.E.I.C., M.G.A.C., M.M.A.C.
Experience:	Engaged in the profession since 1962 while employed with Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd., Quebec Cartier Mines Ltd., Meridian Exploration Syndicate. Experience in West Indies, Central and South America, U.S.A. and Canada.

APPENDIX I

PERSONNEL

NAME: CERNE, James

EDUCATION: B.S. Geology (June 1967)
Case Institute of Technology - Cleveland, Ohio.

M.S. Geophysics (August 1968)
California Institute of Technology - Pasadena, California.

EXPERIENCE: July 1965 - June 1967 - Metallurgy Dept., Case Institute of Technology - Student Asst.

June - September 1967 - N.A.S.A. Manned Spacecraft CNT. Lunar and Earth Sciences Div., Geophysics Group, Houston, Texas.

September 1967 - August 1968 - California Institute of Technology, Seismological Laboratory, Graduate Research Asst.

September 1968 - present. Employed by Geo-X Surveys Ltd. as Geophysicist.

APPENDIX I

PERSONNEL

Name:	WHITE, Glen E.
Education:	B.Sc. Geophysics - Geology University of British Columbia.
Professional Associations:	Associate member of Society of Exploration Geophysicists.
Experience:	Pre-Graduate experience in Geology-Geochemistry-Geophysics with Anaconda American Brass. Since Graduation in 1966 in Geophysics - Geology, has obtained experience in Mining Geophysics with Sulmac Explorations Ltd. Airborne Geophysics with Spartan Air Services consulting on second derivative. Micro-Gravity project with Velocity Surveys Ltd. Recently acted as mining Geophysicist and technical Sales Manager in the Pacific north-west for W.P. McGill and Associates. Presently employed as Airborne and Mining Geophysicist with Geo-X Surveys Ltd. Active experience in all Geologic provinces of Canada has been obtained.

APPENDIX I

PERSONNEL

Name: PASCHE, Juergen

Education: Mittelschule - equivalent to Grade 12. Completed apprenticeship as precision mechanic with Carl Zeiss - Graduate Electrical Technology.

Experience: 3 years - Electro-Technician with SIEMENS of Braunschweig, Germany.

3 1/2 years - Seismic Party Chief with PRAKLA Association for practical deposit research in Germany - including field experience in Switzerland, Italy, and North Africa.

APPENDIX I

PERSONNEL

Name: KEY, Robert A.

Education: Grade XII Diploma.

1 year Petroleum Geology at the Institute of Technology and Arts in Calgary.

Experience: 2 years in Steam Heating Design Drafting.

12 years with Mobil Oil Canada Limited, Senior Draftsman.

APPENDIX I

PERSONNEL

Name: YIP, David Edward

Education: Grade 12 - Majors: Science, Mathematics, Social Studies and Industrial Arts.
Lake Cowichan Secondary School

1 year - Vancouver Vocational Institute - Drafting Training.

Experience: Presently employed by Geo-X Surveys Ltd. since November 27, 1967 as Draftsman.

APPENDIX II

PERSONNEL AND DATES WORKED

The following Geo-X Surveys Ltd. personnel were employed on the Brycon Explorations Ltd. airborne magnetometer survey project.

A. FIELD WORK

G. E. White	Navigator	March 21, 1969
J. Pasche	Flight Operator	March 21, 1969

B. DATA PROCESSING AND REPORT PREPARATION

G. E. White	Geophysicist	March 13, 14, 18, 25, 26.
J. Cerne	Geophysicist	March 24, 26, April 1, 2, 3.
D. R. Cochrane	P. Eng.	April 9, 10, 11.

C. DRAFTING AND REPRODUCTION

R. Key	Draftsman	March 24, 25, 26, 27, 28. April 8, 11, 14, 15.
D. Yip	Draftsman	March 10, 11, 25, 27. April 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15.
J. Carvajal	Draftsman	April 7, 8, 10,15.

APPENDIX III

COST BREAKDOWN

The following is a cost breakdown as per contract between Brycon Explorations Ltd., and Geo-X Surveys Ltd., dated March 12, 1969, for an airborne magnetometer survey of the Herb, Jack, Ruby, Garnet, and Moly claim groups.

Geo-X provided the following for an all inclusive price.

a) Air Photo Mosaic

b) Aeromagnetic Survey Coverage

c) Base Map Preparation

d) Preliminary Data Preparation

e) Computer Data Processing

f) Report Preparation

54 line miles at $111.11 per line mile

TOTAL INCLUSIVE PRICE.....$6,000.

R. Pitre,
Secretary-Treasurer.

APPENDIX IV

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE V-4937A MAGNETOMETER SYSTEM

Performance

Range:	20,000 to 100,000 gamma (worldwide)
Sensitivity:	± 1/2 and ± 1 gamma in any field.
Sampling Rate:	manual and "clock" operation permits any timing sequence.

Power Requirements

22-30 V, 6 amps for magnetometer, 60 watts for analog recorder and 100 watt maximum for digital recorder.

Physical Specifications

Console:	size - 19 x 17 x 24 inches; Weight 68 lbs.
Analog Recorder:	dual channel - 15 x 10 x 10 inches, 30 lbs.
Scanner-coupler:	fucical counter, idént. control, 24 hr. clock, 40 lbs.
Recorder:	size - 14 x 11 x 28 inches; Weight 41 lbs.

Data Output

Digital Recording:	BCD 1-2-4-8 (four line output) "O" state - 18 to -30v through 100K ohms 1 state -1 to +3v through 100k ohms
Print Command:	Positive going 12 to 25v pulse; 15M second.
Auxiliary Channels:	A & B for radio altimeter and navigation equipment.
Analog Recording:	Galvanometric -1 mA full scale into 1500 ohms Potentiometric: 100mV full scale. Minimum load resistance 20K Full scale resolution of the least most significant digits of the total geomagnetic field 0-99, 0-999 at 1 gamma sensitivity; 0-49, 0-499 at 1/2 gamma sensitivity.

APPENDIX IV

Instrument Specifications

Camera

Type:	Neyhard Automax 35 m.m. pulse camera
Model:	G-2 with auxiliary data box
Pulse Rate:	Up to 10 frames per second
Film Format:	0.738" x 0.738" square picture with 0.200" x 0.738" data area.
Magazine:	Mitchell 400 foot 35 m.m.
Lenses:	(a) 17 m.m. F/14 Super-Takumar Fish-eye (b) 35 m.m. F/2.0 Super Takumar
Data Box:	(a) 24 hour Accutron Clock (b) Frame counter (c) Available for optional feature
Dimensions (less magazine):	8 3/8" high, 4 1/2" deep, 6 1/4" wide.
Weight (less lens and magazine):	12 lbs.

APPENDIX IV

Instrument Specifications

Aircraft

Type and Model:	Piper Cherokee Six - manufactured by Piper Aircraft, Lock Haven, Penn.
Mode:	Either wheel or float equipped, designed for quick change.
Power:	300 Lycoming Engine
Gross Weight:	3400 pounds
Empty Weight:	1668 pounds
Useful Load:	1732 pounds
Fuel Capacity:	86 gallons (U.S.)
Cargo Capacity:	Over 1300 pounds, 110 cubic feet, 6 people, cabin 4 feet wide and 13 feet long.
Performance at 2900 lb. Gross:	Take-off Run - 490 feet Climb - 1350 feet per minute Cruise - 170 mph

PHOTOGEOLOGY · STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY
PHOTOGRAMMETRIC ENGINEERING
PETER J. HAMAN, Ph.D.
P.Geol.(Alberta) P.Eng.(British Columbia)
WEST CANADIAN RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS
STEREOGRAMMETRY LTD.
P.O. BOX 997
CALGARY, ALBERTA
CANADA
AREA CODE 403 - 242-7306

REF.

April 29, 1969

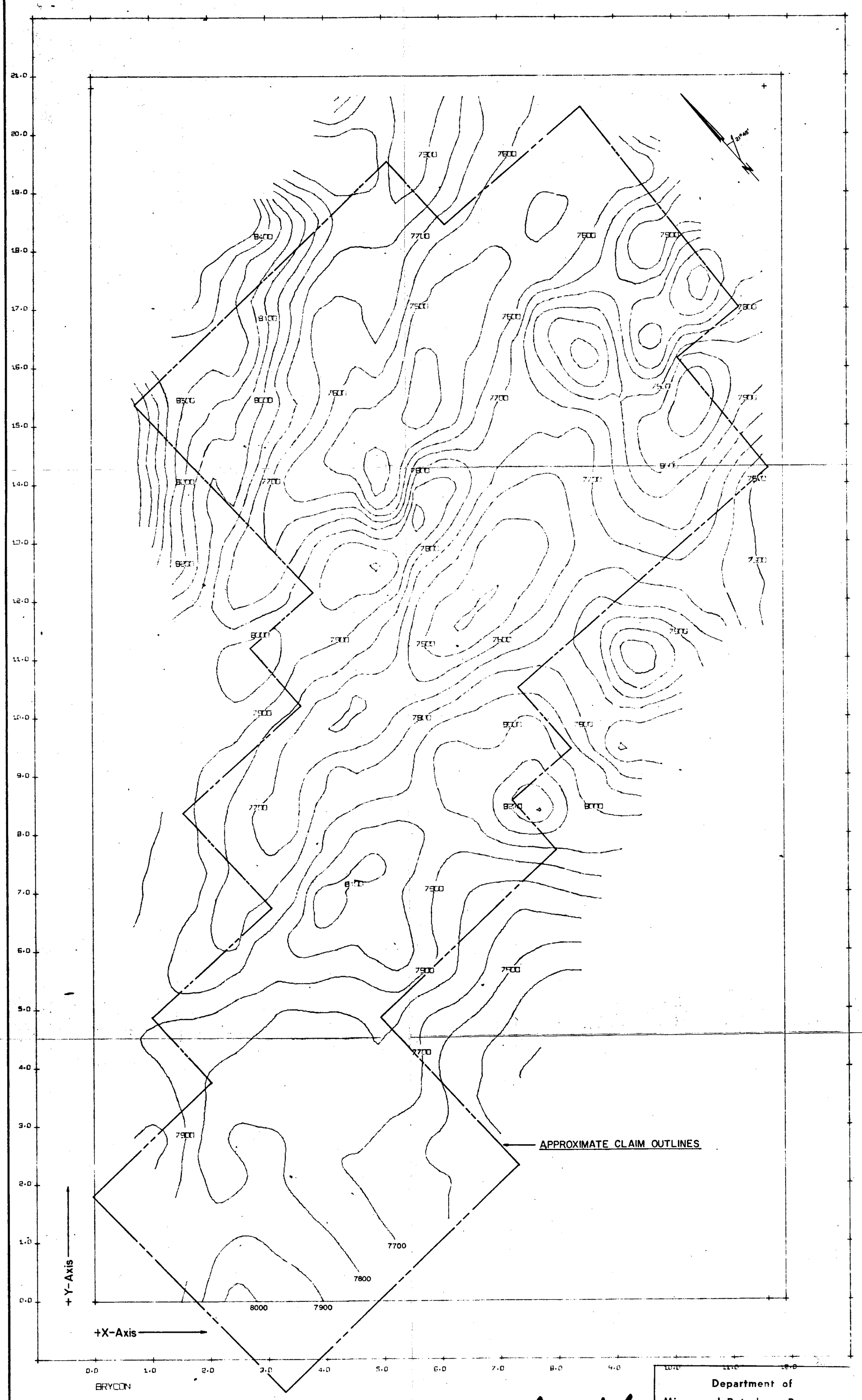
Mr. J. A. Millican,
Box 728,
GRAND FORKS, B.C.

I N V O I C E

IN ACCOUNT WITH
Stereogrammetry Ltd.,
P.O. Box 997,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Geological field investigation, April 22, 1969		
$ 140.00 per day	$	140.00
Expenses	$	25.00
Truck rental	$	15.00
Gas	$	4.20
Photogeological Analysis		
2 days at $ 140.00 per day	$	280.00
Compilation of data, report writing		
1 day at $ 140 per day	$	140.00
Drafting, 6 hours at $ 5.50 per hour	$	33.00
Reproductions	$	1.00
T otal :	$	638.20

Peter J. Haman, P. Eng.



NOTE VARIAN PROTON MAGNETOMETER V4937A
VARIAN DIGITAL RECORDER SDV 4991
TOTAL INTENSITY, ADD 50,000
EPOCH 1969.22
CONTOUR INTERVAL = 100 GAMMAS

1000 0 1000 2000 3000
FEET

1811

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 1811 MAP 3

TO ACCOMPANY THE GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY OVER THE HERB, JACK, GARNET, RUBY & MOLY GROUPS OF CLAIMS OWNED BY BRYCON EXPLORATIONS LTD. BY DONALD R. COCHRANE, P. ENG. JAMES CERNE & GLEN WHITE, GEOPHYSICISTS. VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GEO - X SURVEYS LTD.

BRYCON EXPLORATIONS LTD.
CHRISTINA LAKE AREA - GREENWOOD M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

AIRBORNE ISOMAGNETIC PLAN

TOTAL FIELD IN GAMMAS 50,000

(1)

DRAWN	I.B.M.	JOB NO	FIG NO
DATED	APRIL 14, 1969	1079	4
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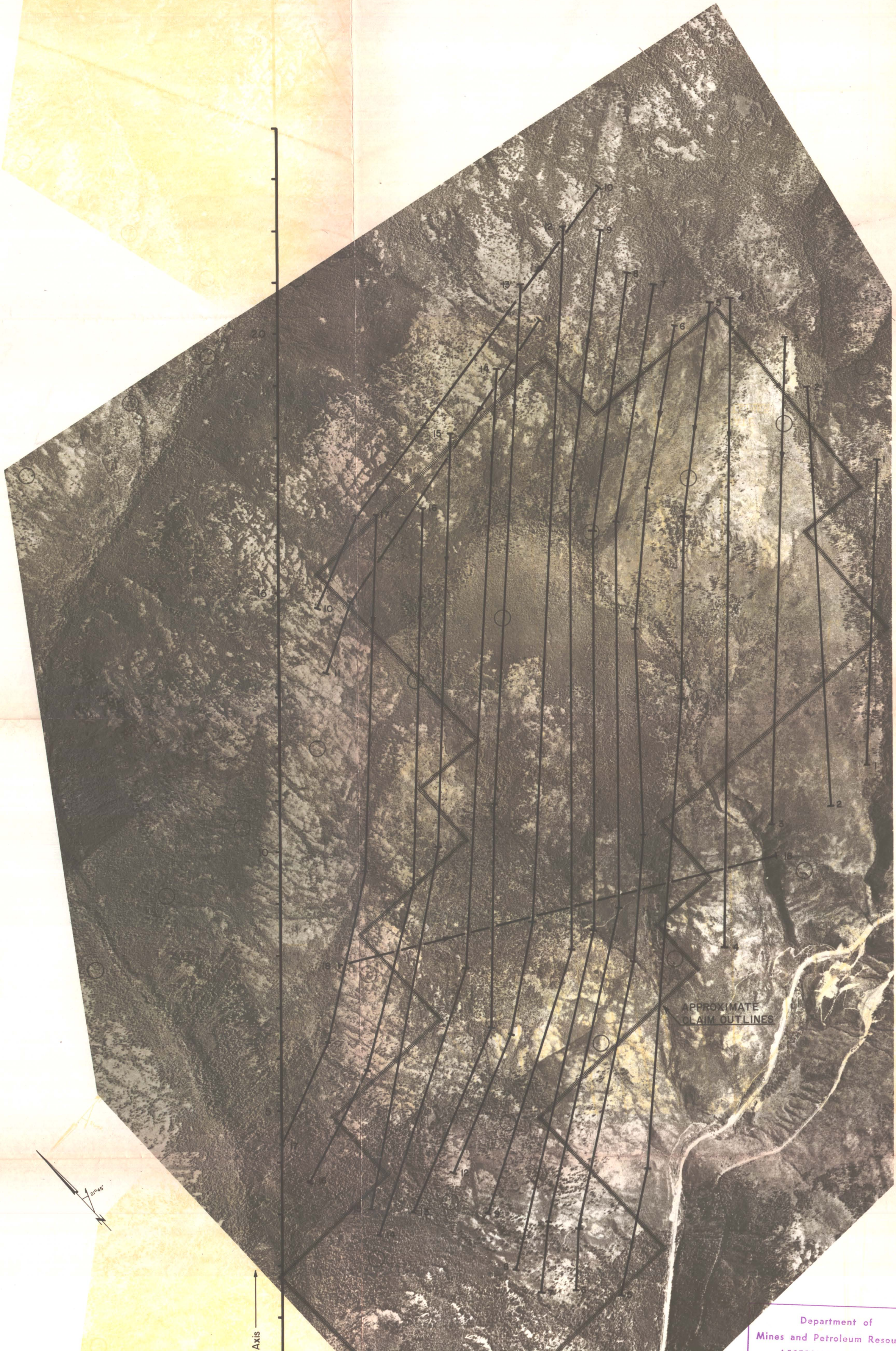

To Accompany The Geophysical Report
On The Aeromagnetic Survey Over The
Herb, Jack, Garnet, Ruby and Moly
Groups of Claims.
By Donald R. Cochrane, P. Eng.
James Cerne & Glen White, Geophysicists
Vancouver, British Columbia

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. R. COCHRANE

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 1811 MAP 4

BRYCON EXPLORATIONS LTD.
CHRISTINA LAKE AREA, B.C.
Fig. 3, FLIGHT LINES on
AERIAL MOSIAC
GEO-X SURVEYS LTD.
JOB NO. 1079

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FEET

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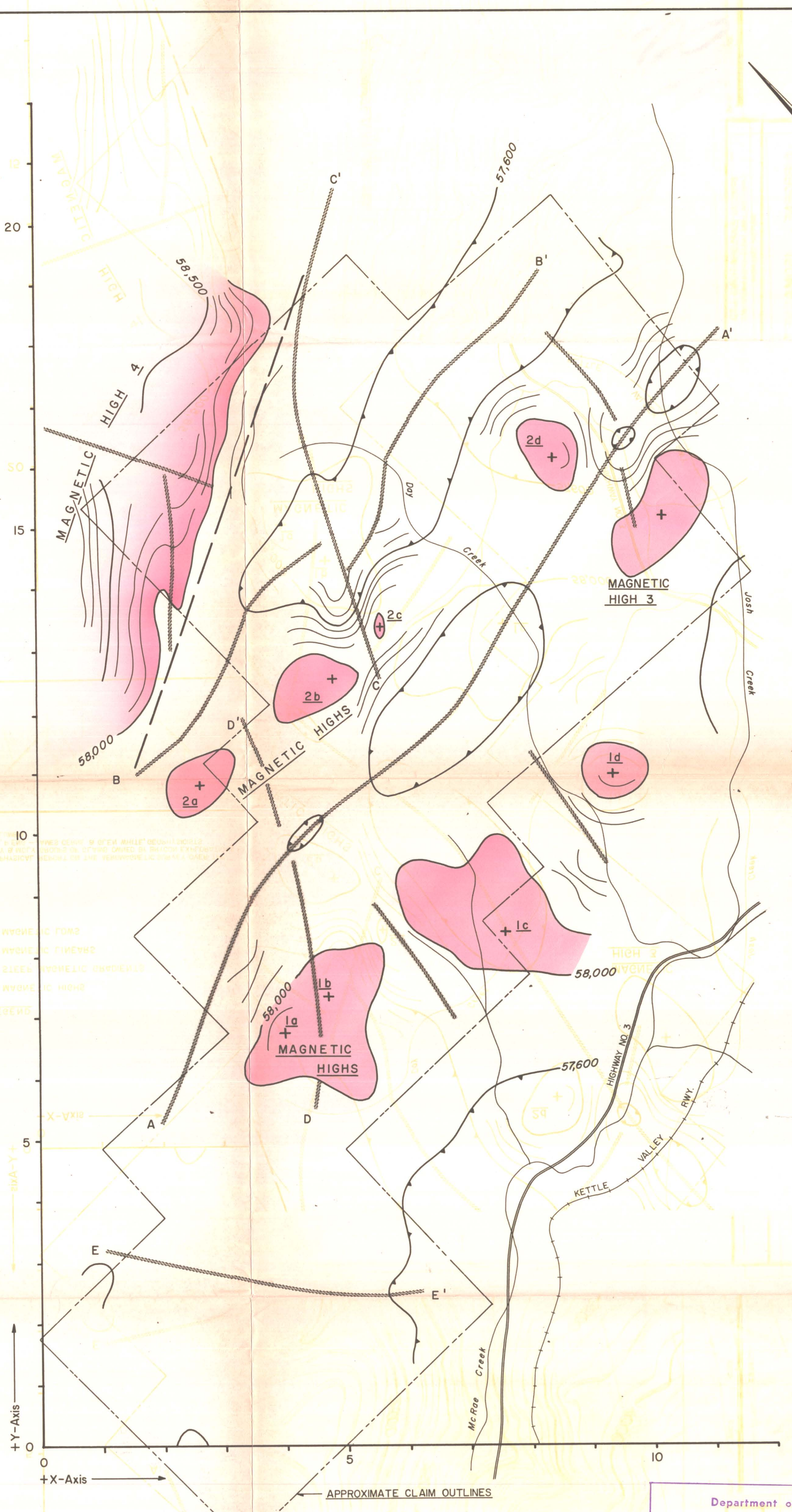

LEGEND

- MAGNETIC HIGHS
- STEEP MAGNETIC GRADIENTS
- MAGNETIC LINEARS
- MAGNETIC LOWS

TO ACCOMPANY THE GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY OVER THE HERB, JACK, GARNET, RUBY & MOLY GROUPS OF CLAIMS OWNED BY BRYCON EXPLORATIONS LTD. BY DONALD R. COCHRANE, P. ENG. – JAMES CERNE & GLEN WHITE, GEOPHYSICISTS VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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1811

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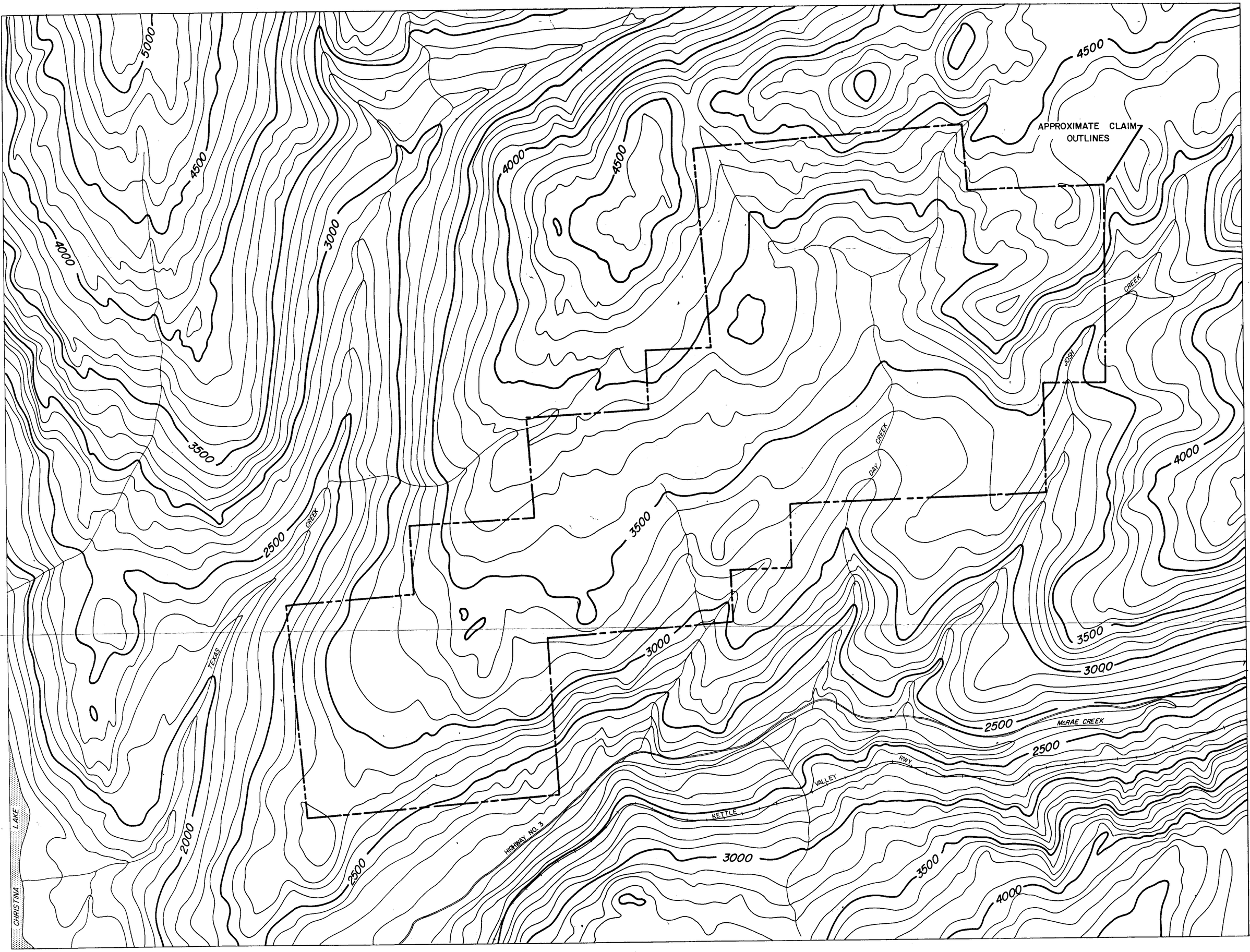
BRYCON EXPLORATIONS LTD.
CHRISTINA LAKE AREA – GREENWOOD M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

GENERAL INTERPRETATION MAP

(3)

DRAWN	R.K.	JOB NO	FIG NO
DATED	APRIL 14, 1969	1079	5
CHECKED	R.F.C.		



118°15'

21°45'

COPIED FROM ENLARGED GOVERNMENT N.T.S. MAP

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 1811 MAP 6

1000 0 1000 2000 3000
FEET

1811

TO ACCOMPANY THE GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY OVER THE HERB, JACK, GARNET, RUBY & MOLY GROUPS OF CLAIMS OWNED BY BRYCON EXPLORATIONS LTD. BY DONALD R. COCHRANE, P.ENG. - JAMES CERNE & GLEN WHITE, GEOPHYSICISTS VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRYCON EXPLORATIONS LTD.
CHRISTINA LAKE AREA - GREENWOOD MD.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

TOPOGRAPHY MAP

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 100 FEET

(4)

GEO - X SURVEYS LTD.

DRAWN	R.K.	JOB NO.	FIG. NO.
DATED	APRIL 14, 1969	1079	6
CHECKED			