1828

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on an

AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

of

63 Full Size and 11 Fraction Sized

Alamo and San Jose Claims

and situated

In the Highland Valley Area

Kamloops Mining Division
Province of British Columbia

and centered at

Latitude 50°20'N and Longitude 121°02'W

and

on behalf of

D.A. CHAPMAN AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

AIRBORNE SURVEY, FEBRUARY 27, 1969.

Instrument Operator

J. Pasche

of

GEO-X SURVEYS LTD.
Vancouver, B.C.

March 31/69.

Report By:

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

604-685-4296
TELEX 04-50404

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

1828 1828

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SUMMARY/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Late in February, 1969, Geo-X Surveys Ltd. completed 58 line miles of detailed aeromagnetic surveying on a mineral property situated 12 miles east of Spences Bridge in the Highland Valley area of Southern B.C., and on behalf of D. A. Chapman and Associates Ltd.

The survey was completed in a Cherokee/300 fixed wing aircraft equipped with a Varian V4937A proton total intensity magnetometer and Varian SDV4991 digital recorder. Flight line location was by 35 m.m. strip photography and terrain clearance recorded (analog) by a Bonzar pulse altimeter. The 23 cross flight lines were curved but in general north directed, and averaged 580 feet apart. Data processing was conducted by personnel and equipment from Geo-X Surveys, Co-ordinate Aerial Surveys and IBM, all of Vancouver.

The total field isomagnetic plan (see Figure #5) was plotted at 1":1000' by a computer-plotter unit which contoured at 25 gamma intervals.

Flight paths have been superimposed on the accompanying photo mosaic (see Figure #4).

The total field intensity ranged from a high of 57857 to a low of 57433 gammas. The average is 57625.

The magnetic plan shows, in general, a strong northerly isomagnetic bias with several disruptions by N/E and N/NE

magnetic linears. The magnetic linears situated across the north and east map quadrant are believed to indicate major N/NW directed faults. Three families of magnetic values exist within the survey area, and these have been designated families A, B, and C. Family B, the central and by far the most populated family is thought to be response from underlying "Bethsaida phase" of the Guichon Creek Batholith. Family C is the highest intensity and second most populous family and may indicate "Bethlehem phase" Guichon rocks. Magnetic Family A is restricted to the far west and southwest section of the area surveyed and its corresponding lithologic unit is unknown, however, Chataway series rocks are a possibility.

Steep magnetic gradients are characteristic of the area along the contact of any two of the three families. The most important are the Family B - Family C contacts which are characterized by considerable areas exhibiting gradients in excess of 100 gammas per 1000 feet. These steep magnetic gradients are believed to be the most favourable exploration target areas, especially in/around and on the flanks of magnetic highs designated #1 and #2.

Ground investigation of these anomalously high areas and associated steep magnetic gradients in order to determine their cause, is strongly recommended.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

D. R. Cochrane, P. Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA D. R. COCHRANE

G. E. White, Geophysicist.

James Cerne, Geophysicist.

INTRODUCTION

On February 27, 1969, Geo-X Surveys Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia, on behalf of D. A. Chapman & Associates, conducted an airborne magnetometer survey over a group of claims in the Highland Valley area, Province of British Columbia.

A total of 58 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.

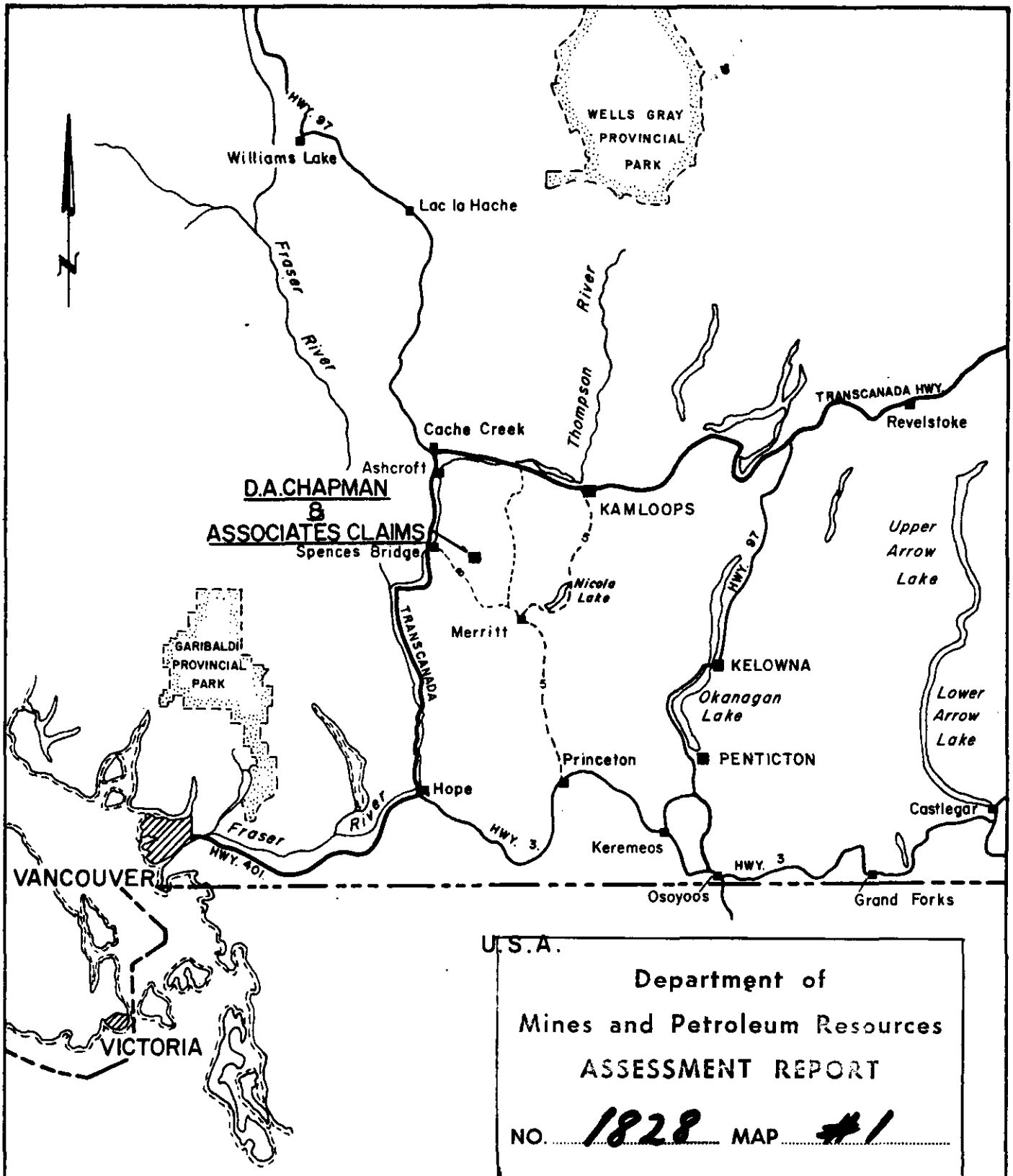
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The group of claims covered by this report is centered at latitude 50°20'N and longitude 121°02'W on the north east side of the junction of Skuhun and Skuhost Creeks, some 12 miles east of Spences Bridge, in the southern region of the Highland Valley.

Access to the property is by unimproved gravel roads up Skuhun Creek from Spences Bridge, B.C.

CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP

The property in the Highland Valley area on which the airborne magnetometer survey was conducted consists of some 74 contiguous mining claims listed as follows:



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 1828 MAP #1

0 40 80 120

SCALE : MILES

D.A. CHAPMAN & ASSOCIATES LTD.
HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA - KAMLOOPS M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

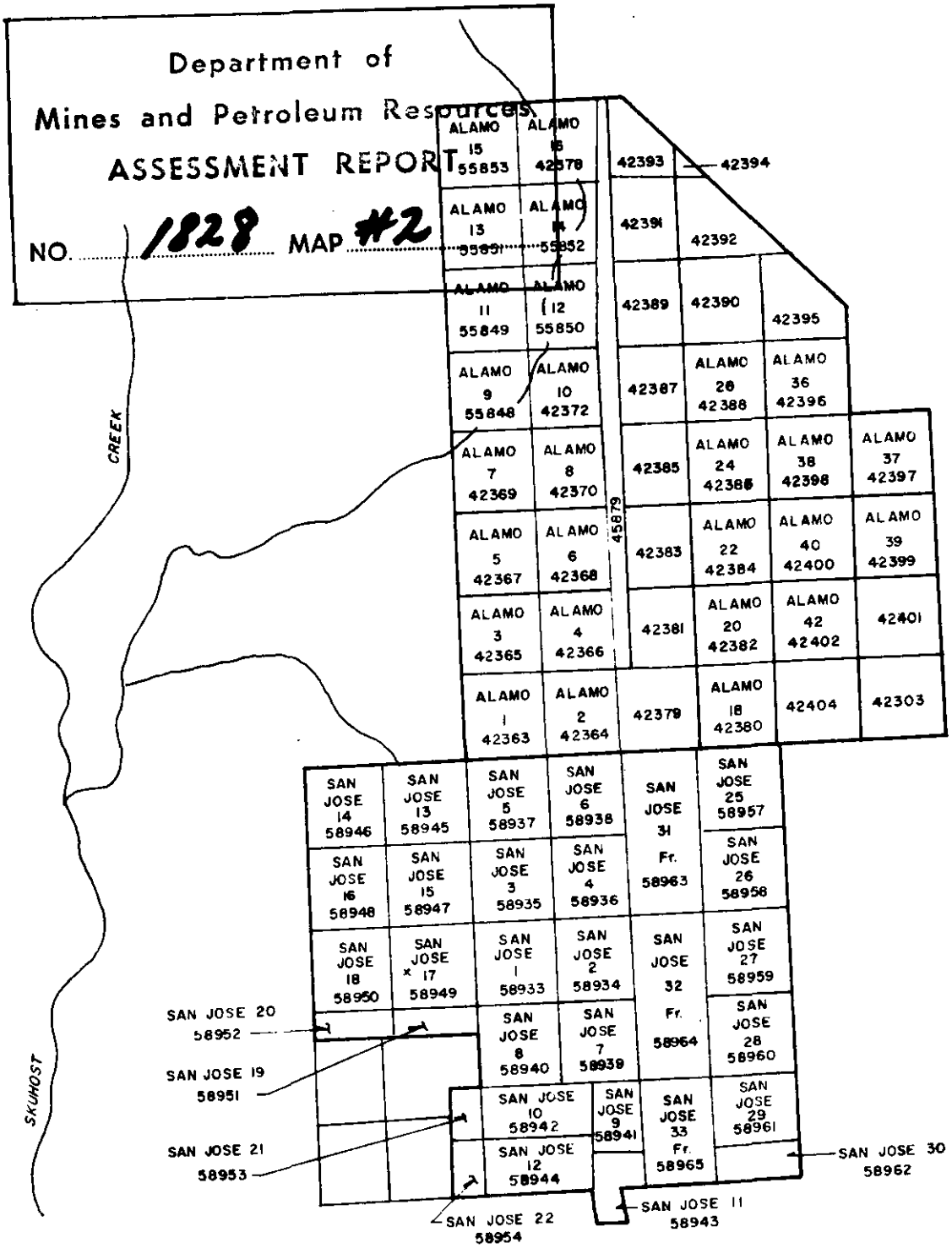
LOCATION MAP

GEO - X SURVEYS LTD.

DRAWN R.K.	DATED MAR. 31/69	FIG. NO. 1
CHECKED	JOB NO. 1073	

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 1828 MAP #2



Copied From B. C. Government Claim Map and/or Information Supplied By Client

0 0.5 1.0 1.5
MILES

DA CHAPMAN & ASSOCIATES LTD.
HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA - KAMLOOPS M.D
BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIM MAP

GEO – X SURVEYS LTD.

Drawn D.E.Y.	Dated MAR. 31/69	Fig. No. 2
Checked [illegible]	Job No. 1073	

NAME OF CLAIMS		RECORD NO.
Alamo	1-8	42363 - 42370
Alamo	9	55848
Alamo	10	42372
Alamo	11-15	55849 - 55843
Alamo		45879
Alamo		42378 - 42404
San Jose	1-27	58933 - 58954
San Jose	25-30	58957 - 58962
San Jose Fractions	31-33	58963 - 58965

The survey was conducted on behalf of D.A. Chapman and Associates, registered office, Suite #2, 515 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

SETTING:

The property surveyed is situated in the Thompson Plateau subdivision of the Interior Plateau Physiographic division of British Columbia. The plateau is a gently rolling upland of low to moderate relief. The local "Highland Valley" area is characterized by rounded hills up to 6000 feet in elevation, moderately broad major valleys, with some deeply incised tributary valleys. In general, above 4500

feet most of the surface is relatively gentle. The claims straddle an unnamed promontary centered about four miles south of Gnawed Mountain and four miles east of Skwilkwakwil Mountain. The lowest point in the immediate vicinity is in the valleys of the Skuhun and Skuhost creeks, just less than 3500 feet (above m.s.l.) and the highest point is just over 5300 feet. Northcote (PHD thesis, U.B.C.) has reported that the claims area is underlain by the Bethsaida phase of the Guichon Creek Batholith, with the Bethlehem phase contact lying immediately south and to the east. The Bethsaida is described by Northcote as a biotite quartz monzonite. He reports it as a relatively young central core phase of the batholith.

The area was covered by ice during the pleistocene and a fairly thick mantle of overburden covers most of the bedrock.

AIRBORNE FIELD PROCEDURE

The total intensity of the geomagnetic field was measured and recorded along 23 flight lines, at an average terrain clearance of 450 feet. The cross flight lines have a general N/S bearing and the cross lines E/W and S/W cross lines have an average separation of 580 feet.

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 recorded with a Bonzar pulse type radar altimeter.

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 coordinates.
4. Contour plotting.

I. 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 coordinate 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 was made by IBM 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 coordinates. 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 IBM.

4. Contour Plotting

IBM fed the punch tape to its computer, along with the X-Y coordinates of the start, end and any changes of direction that may have occurred in the flight line. 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 25 gammas.

RESULTS/Discussion/Interpretation

Introductory

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 subsurface geology (even in heavily drift covered areas). Aeromagnetic surveys provide new knowledge of the type, general attitude, configuration and complexity of the geosuperstructure 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 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 the effect of topography, or changing depth of burial). In addition, interpretation techniques (explaining the data) must be flexible enough to be revised in the light of new geological, geochemical or geophysical information.

This Survey:

A total intensity isomagnetic field plan is presented as Figure 5. The horizontal scale is 1":1,000' (approximately).

The planimetry has been derived from uncontrolled airphoto mosaics. Some distortion is inevitable. 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 6. 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 accompanying interpretation map. (Figure 6)

General Description:

In order to facilitate description of the isomagnetic map, morphological terms were employed. Figure 5 therefore may be regarded as a contoured "magnetic" surface or "scape" (magnetic terrain) complete with magnetic gradients, hills, valleys and linears.

Furthermore, terms borrowed from fabric and textural analysis may be embodied in the description, but have identical connotations. The reader is referred to Figures 5 and 6 for the following discussion.

Basis Statistics:

The recorded total intensity range was between 57433 and 57857 gammas. The arithmetic mean is 57625 gammas and

and standard deviation 66.8 gammas.

The magnetic data as shown in the frequency histograms is trimodally distributed. A description of the three families follows:

(a) Family A range is 57433 to 57525 gammas. The mode lies at 57453-481 and the family contains 6% of the total population.

(b) Family B range is 57520 to 57690 gammas, the mode lies at 57594-622 and the family contains 78% of the total population.

(c) Family C range is 57690 to 57857, the mode lies at 57706-734 and the family contains 16% of the total population.

INTERPRETATION

The three magnetic families (see Figure 3) suggest that three different rock types underlie the area surveyed. It is indicated on the basis of Northcote's mapping and previous geophysical work, that Family B is probably "Bethsaida phase" of the Guichon Creek batholith and Family C is Bethlehem Phase of the same batholith. The type of bedrock indicated by Family A is unknown, however, D. A. Chapman (map prepared for San Jose Mines Ltd.) suggested the possibility that the Chataway series extend along the west side of the claim group.

The overall isomagnetic trends are very strongly north directed, with minor to moderate E/W disruption, as along magnetic linear A/A'; and some N/E to N/NE lineation (linears B/B' and C/C'). Two N/NW directed linears (D/D' and E/E') are believed to be due to major through going faults.

There are two areas exhibiting response in excess of 57800 gammas and they are designated magnetic high #1 and #2. Magnetic high #1 is very roughly ellipically shaped; major axis N/S and 2000 feet long, minor axis E/W and 700 feet long.

Of special interest are the steep magnetic gradients (in excess of 100 gammas per 1000 feet) that exist along the flanks of the magnetic highs. In general, and quite often, steep magnetic gradients indicate geological contacts. The ones under discussion are then, possibly an indication of a Bethsaida-Bethlehem phase contact; the Bethlehem phase being outlined roughly by the 57700 isogamma contour. An identical magnetic pattern exists along the northeast side of the area surveyed and a similar situation is possible, (i.e. a tounge of Bethlehem into Bethsaida phase of the Guichon batholith). Steep magnetic gradients are located along the west section of the survey area, (south sector) and the magnetic contact (Family A and Family B) again suggests a lithologic contact (possible Chataway series in

contact with Bethsaida phase). At any rate, a "quite different" susceptibility block underlies this area.

Respectfully Submitted,

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA D. R. COCHRANE

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 D. A. Chapman and Associates Ltd. airborne magnetometer survey project.

A. FIELD WORK

G. E. White	Navigator	Feb. 27/69
J. Pasche	Flight Operator	Feb. 27/69

B. DATA PROCESSING AND REPORT PREPARATION

G. E. White	Geophysicist	Feb. 22, 24, March 4/69
J. Cerne	Geophysicist	March 4, 19, 20, 21
D. R. Cochrane	P. Eng.	March 27,28,29

C. DRAFTING AND REPRODUCTION

R. Key	Draftsman	March 4, 19
D. Yip	Draftsman	Feb. 24, March 20, 21, 24, 31 April 1, 2, 3, 1969
J. Carvajal	Draftsman	Feb. 20 March 24, 27 April 2, 3

APPENDIX III

COST BREAKDOWN

As per contract between D. A. Chapman and Associates Ltd., dated February 21, 1969, for airborne magnetometer survey of the San Jose and Almo group of claims:

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

58 line miles at $68.96 per line mile

INCLUSIVE TOTAL PRICE.....$4,000.00

R. L. Pitre,
Secretary -
Treasurer.

Declared before me at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, this 24 day of April 1969, A.D.

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits within British Columbia or Province of British Columbia.

Joan Turner
Submitting Recorder

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, ident. 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

MAGNETOMETER DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS

CHAPMAN

INTERVAL	GT OR =	LESS THAN
1	57396.87	57425.00
2	57425.00	57453.12
3	57453.12	57481.25
4	57481.25	57509.37
5	57509.37	57537.50
6	57537.50	57565.62
7	57565.62	57593.75
8	57593.75	57621.87
9	57621.87	57650.00
10	57650.00	57678.12
11	57678.12	57706.25
12	57706.25	57734.37
13	57734.37	57762.50
14	57762.50	57793.62
15	57793.62	57818.75
16	57818.75	57846.87
17	57846.87	57875.00
18	57875.00	57901.12

MEAN GAMMA 57625. STO. DEV. 66.79 MIN 57433. MAX.57857.

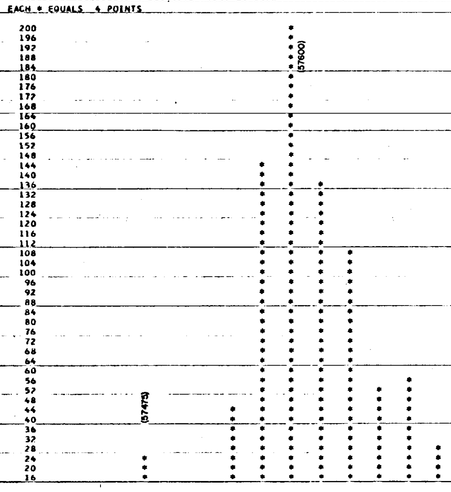
IBM · Service Bureau · Datacentre

HISTOGRAM 1

TOTAL OBS 857.

FREQUENCY 0 9 27 12 10 47 144 200 139 109 53 56 29 11 7 2 2 0

EACH * EQUALS 4 POINTS



IBM · Service Bureau · Datacentre

INTERVAL CLASS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

IBM · Service Bureau · Datacentre

HISTOGRAM 2

TOTAL OBS 100.

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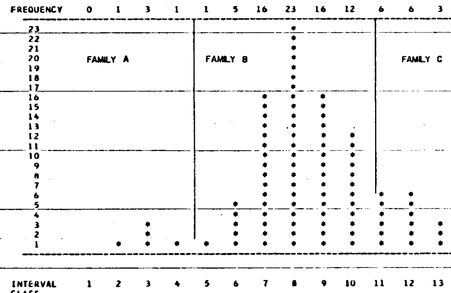
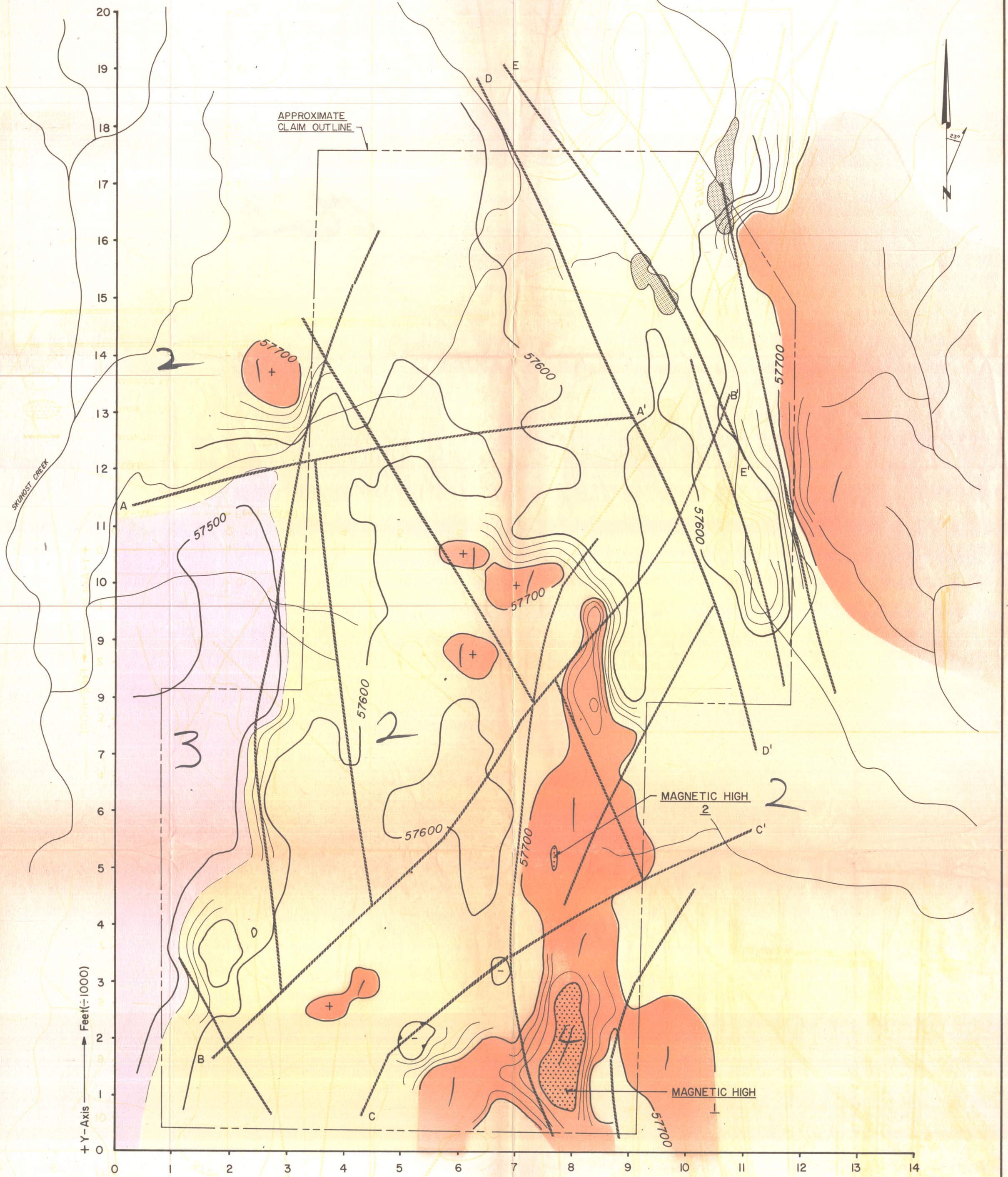


INTERVAL CLASS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

END OF ANALYSIS

1828

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION HISTOGRAM FIG. 3



LEGEND

- MAGNETIC LINEARS
- STEEP MAGNETIC GRADIENTS
- 4 MAGNETIC HIGHS
- 3 MAGNETIC FAMILY A
- 2 MAGNETIC FAMILY B
- 1 MAGNETIC FAMILY C

TO ACCOMPANY THE GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY OVER THE ALAMO & SAN JOSE GROUPS OF CLAIMS OWNED BY D.A. CHAPMAN & ASSOCIATES LTD. BY DONALD R. COCHRANE, P.ENG. – JAMES CERNE & GLEN WHITE, GEOPHYSICISTS VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

1828

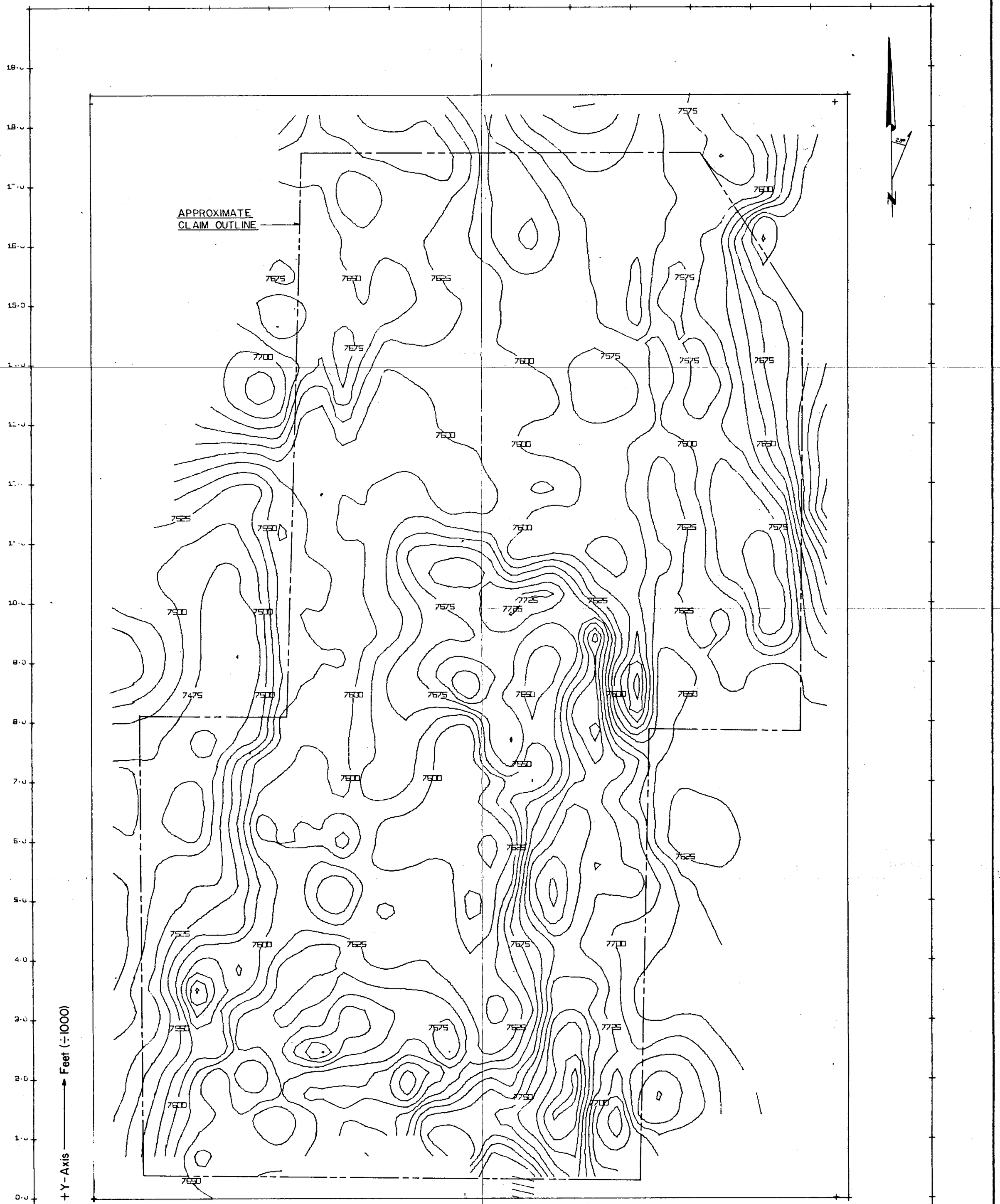
D.A. CHAPMAN & ASSOCIATES LTD.
HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA – KAMLOOPS M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

GENERAL INTERPRETATION MAP

(1)

GEO – X SURVEYS LTD.

DRAWN	D. E. Y.	JOB NO	FIG NO
DATED	MAR. 31, 1969	1073	6
CHECKED	RKC		



1828

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 1828 MAP #4

1000 0 1000 2000 3000
FEET

NOTE VARIAN PROTON MAGNETOMETER V4937A
VARIAN DIGITAL RECORDER SDV 4991
TOTAL INTENSITY – ADD 50,000 GAMMAS
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 25 GAMMAS
EPOCH 1969.16

TO ACCOMPANY THE GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY OVER THE ALAMO & SAN JOSE GROUPS OF CLAIMS OWNED BY D.A. CHAPMAN & ASSOCIATES LTD.
BY DONALD R. COCHRANE, P.ENG. – JAMES CERNE & GLEN WHITE, GEOPHYSICISTS
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

D. A. CHAPMAN & ASSOCIATES LTD.
HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA – KAMLOOPS M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

AIRBORNE ISOMAGNETIC PLAN

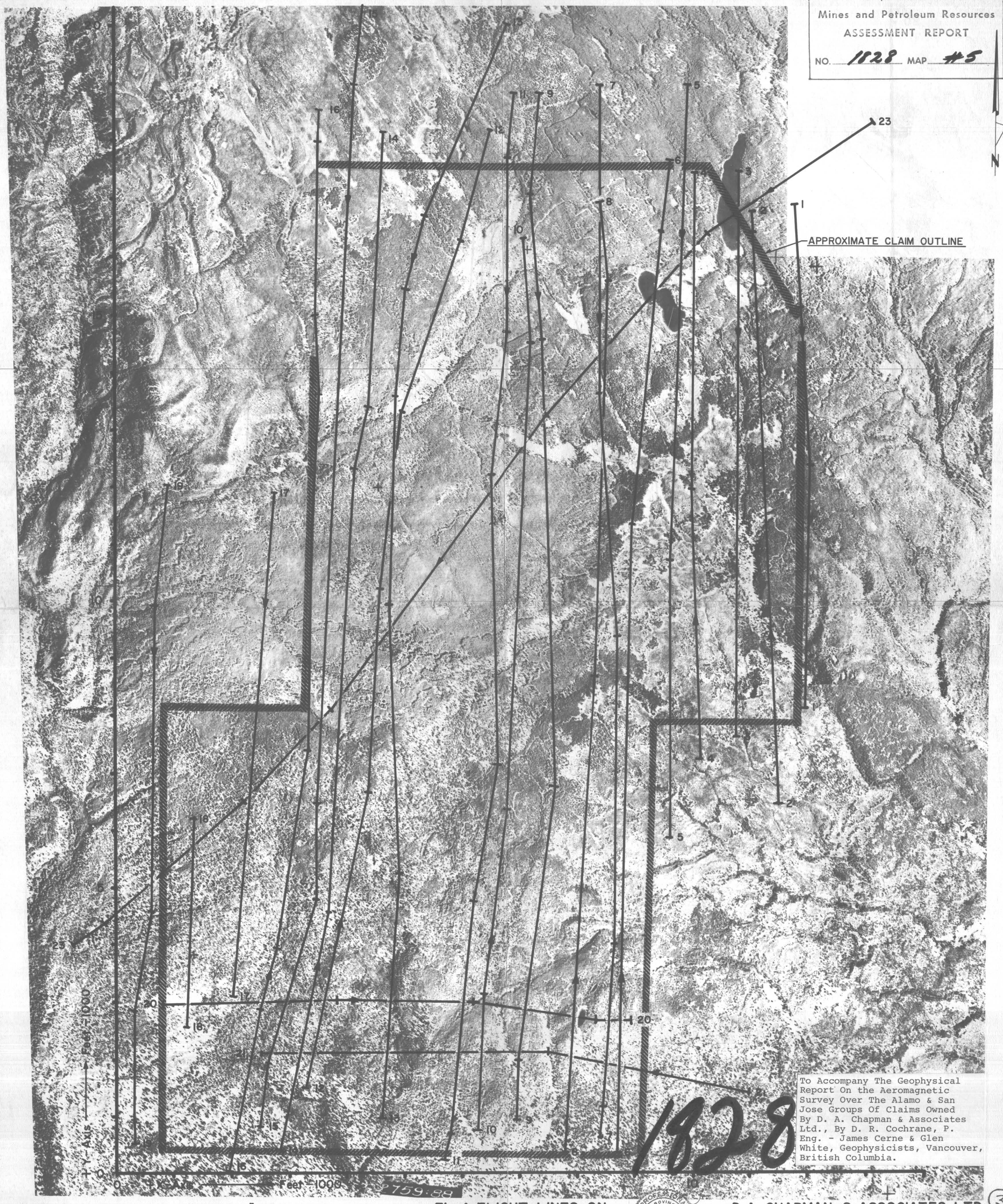
TOTAL FIELD IN GAMMAS 50,000

(2)

GEO – X SURVEYS LTD.

DRAWN	I. B. M.	JOB NO	FIG NO
DATED	MAR. 31, 1969	1073	5
CHECKED			

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 1828 MAP #5



To Accompany The Geophysical Report On the Aeromagnetic Survey Over The Alamo & San Jose Groups Of Claims Owned By D. A. Chapman & Associates Ltd., By D. R. Cochrane, P. Eng. - James Cerne & Glen White, Geophysicists, Vancouver, British Columbia.

1828

GEO-X SURVEYS LTD. SCALE: 1" = 1000 FEET
JOB NO. 1073

Fig. 4 FLIGHT LINES ON PHOTO MOSIAC

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