2198

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

covering an

AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

over the

UPOLU, APIA, SIG, FAP, SUN AND DAN CLAIM GROUPS

Situated

near

Summerland, B.C.

Osoyoos Mining Division

On Behalf Of

AUSTRO-CAN EXPLORATIONS LTD. (N.P.L.)

Latitude 49°37'N; Longitude 119°57'W

N.T.S. 82 E

by

GEO-X SURVEYS LTD.

Vancouver, B.C.

Instrument Operator:

J. Pasche

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

April 29, 1969

604-685-4296
TELEX 04-50601

GEO-X SURVEYS LTD. 827 HORNBY STREET, VANCOUVER 1, B. C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY:

Late in March 1969, 59 line miles of total field aeromagnetic surveying was completed on mineral claims near Summerland, B.C. on behalf of Austro-Can Explorations Ltd. (N.P.L.) The property consists of some 60 contiguous Upolu, Dan, Apia, Sun, Sig and Fab claims situated on Trout Creek some 15 miles northwest of the settlement of Summerland in the Osoyoos 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 m.m. strip photography matched to mosaics prepared from Government air photos (see accompanying Figure 3).

A total of 19 cross flight lines are N.W./S.E. directed, and are spaced 550 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 IBM - 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 25 gamma intervals.

INTRODUCTION:

On March 29, 1969, Geo-X Surveys Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia, on behalf of Austro-Can Explorations Ltd. (N.P.L.), conducted an airborne magnetometer survey over a group of claims in the Summerland area, Osoyoos Mining Division, Province of British Columbia.

A total of 59 line miles of total intensity airborne magnetometer surveying was conducted. The purpose of this survey was to (a) test the known zone of sulphide mineralization to determine its characteristic magnetic pattern in an attempt to find extensions of this zone, and (b) to delineate any geological boundaries or fault or shear zones (which are known to have a bearing on the known sulphide occurrence).

LOCATION and ACCESS:

The group of claims covered by this report is centered at latitude 49°37'N and longitude 119°57'W some 15 miles up Trout Creek northwest of Summerland, B.C. The Kettle Valley Railroad and a gravel access road passes southeast-northwest through the claim group. The principle portion of the property lies between the junctions of Isintok and Lidell Creeks with Trout Creek. The National Topographic System reference square for topographic and claims map is 82 E/12.

The total field intensity varied from 58082 gammas to a minimum of 57343 gammas.

The area surveyed may be divided into three broad magnetic divisions. (Reference accompanying Figures 4 and 5).

Group A is a well defined magnetic low trending northwest across the claims group. Group B is a broad magnetic plateau on the north and northeastern areas of the property. Group C is a transitional zone between the two. These features are disrupted and disturbed at various points primarily by northeast southwest trending magnetic linears which could possibly be fault systems.

CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

The authors suggest the following interpretation of the data:

(1) Group A is possibly a roof pendant of volcanic or sedimentary origin.

(2) Group B reflects granitic rocks of the Nelson Plutonic series.

(3) Group C is a transitional zone between A and B and thus, may be a metamorphosed hornfels rim of Group A, or hybrid zone of granite. With a view to possible areas of economic interest the following three general areas are suggested:

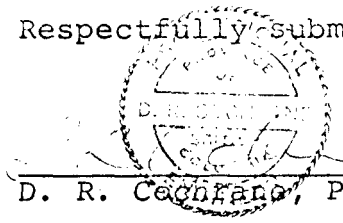
(1) The nine designated anomalies

(2) The intersection of indicated magnetic and photo linears;

(3) Steep magnetic gradients near the postulated contacts of

Groups A, B and C with one another;

Respectfully submitted,

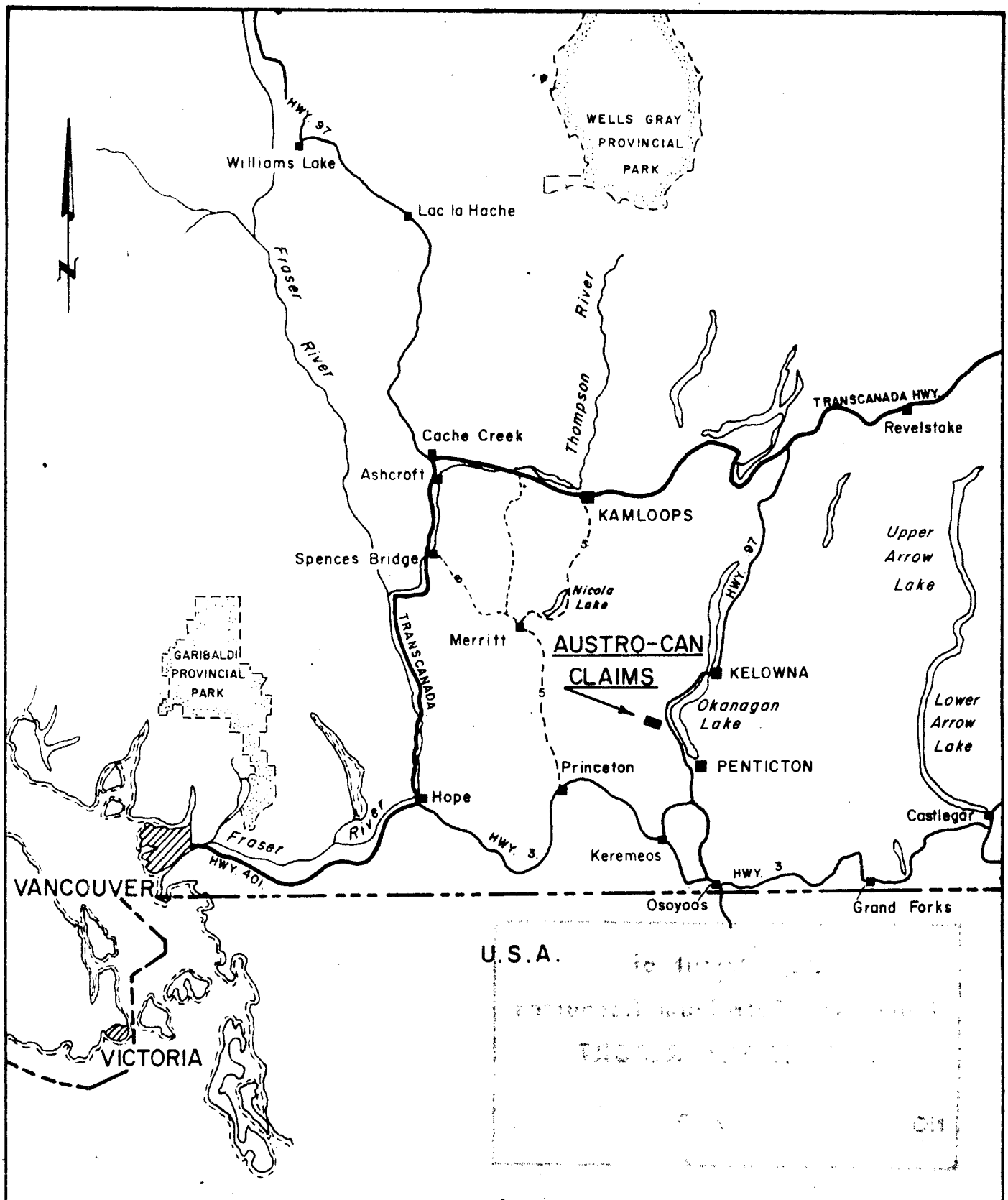


D. R. Cochrane, P.Eng.

James Cerne

James Cerne, M.S.

Glen E. White, B.Sc.



AUSTRO-CAN EXPLORATIONS LTD.
W. SUMMERLAND AREA-OSOYOOS M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATION MAP

7

GEO - X SURVEYS LTD.

DRAWN T.M.	DATED APR. 29/69	FIG. NO. 1
CHECKED	JOB NO. 1081	

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 2198 MAP #1

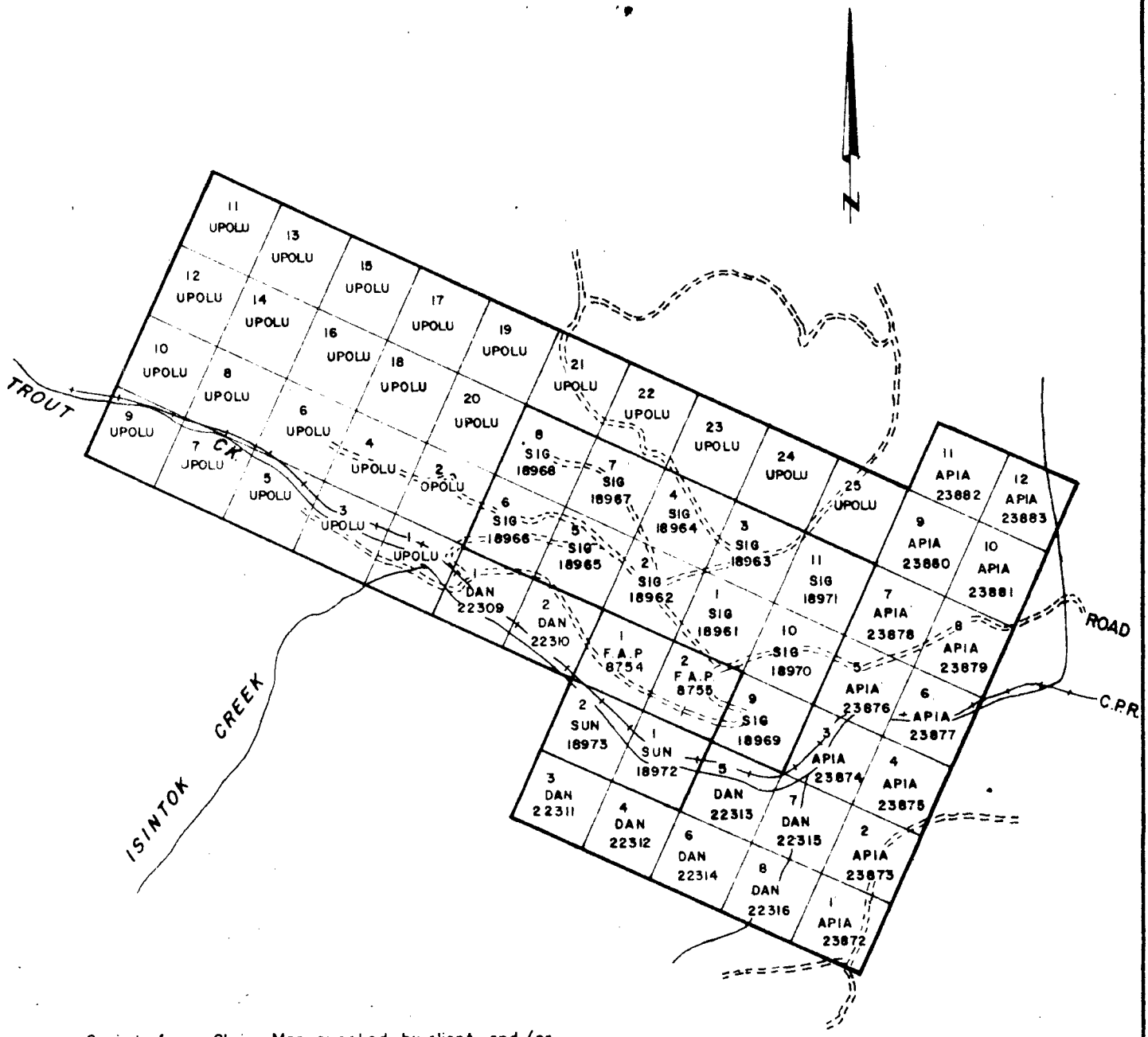
Access to the property is by motor vehicle along the aforementioned gravel road from Summerland, B.C.

CLAIMS and OWNERSHIP:

The property in the Summerland area, Osoyoos Mining Division on which the airborne magnetometer survey was conducted consists of some 60 contiguous mining claims listed as follows:

Claim Name	Claim Numbers
Apia 1-12 incl.	23872 - 23883 incl.
Sig 1-11 incl.	18961 - 18971 incl.
Dan 1-8 incl.	22309 - 22316 incl.
Sun 1 & 2	8972 - 8973
Fap 1 & 2	8754 - 8755
Upolu 1-25 incl.	24446 - 24470 incl.

The survey was conducted on behalf of Austro-Can Explorations Ltd. (N.P.L.) address P.O. Box 413, Penticton, B.C.



Copied from Claim Map supplied by client and/or
Information obtained from B.C. Dept of Mines

0 3000 6000 9000
FEET

AUSTRO-CAN EXPLORATIONS LTD.
W. SUMMERLAND AREA-OSOYOOS M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIM MAP

GEO-X SURVEYS LTD.

Drawn J.C.	Dated APR. 29/69	Fig. No. 2
Checked	Job No. 1081	

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2198 MAP #2

GENERAL SETTING:

The mineral claims are situated just west of Summerland in the Thompson Plateau subdivision of the Interior Plateau Physiographic division of British Columbia. The plateau is a gentle rolling upland of low to moderate relief. The local "Peachland - Summerland" area is characterized by rounded hills up to 6000 feet in elevation with moderately broad major valleys and some deeply incised tributary glens. The claims are situated along the southwest sloping flank of a northwest to north trending arcuate ridge which reflects the major bend in Lake Okanagan near Peachland, B.C.

The elevation change in the immediate claims area is fairly moderate, rising from approximately 3000 feet A.S.L. to 4500 on a small promontory on the southeast top of the major arcuate ridge. The southern bank of Trout Creek and the streams flowing in from the south are deeply incised, possibly along fault scarps.

All the map area was covered by ice during the Pleistocene epoch. Pleistocene and Recent drift mantles most of the plateau region. The climate is typical of that of the Interior Plateau region; dry, with scattered vegetation.

Geologically, the claims are situated in the Nelson Plutonic rocks of Cretaceous age, consisting of granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite, granite, quartz monzonite, syenite and monzonite as shown

on G.S.C. Map 15-1661, (revised map of 538A). In a preliminary geological report of the claims group, Mr. J.A. Mitchell, P.Eng., reports that a large shear zone is exposed over a vertical range of some three hundred feet and across a width of 150 to 200 feet. He states that "the shear itself is in what can be described as a chloritic schist which may have a sedimentary or a volcanic origin and which appears to be sandwiched between the granitic rocks and a body of pyroxenite". It is possible that these rocks are that of a roof pendant.

He mentions that mineralization of economic interest, consisting of chalcopyritie, galena and spalerite with small amounts of gold and silver, is found as bunches and diseminations in the rock and in the shear zones, as well as in quartz and possibly quartz carbonite veins which cut the shear in varying directions.

AIRBORNE FIELD PROCEDURE:

The total intensity of the geomagnetic field was measured and recorded along 18 flight lines, at an average terrain clearance of 450 feet, and an average separation of 550 feet. The cross flight lines have a general NW/SE bearing and the 4 tie lines NE/SW.

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 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 Varian 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 coordinates.
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 3). Geo-X personnel superimposed an X-Y coordinate system on the flight line mosaic with +Y north and +X east. 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 by Geo-X personnel and compared with the analog record as a guard against possible machine or operator error. The magnetic readings of 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 key-punched 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 identify 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.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

A total intensity isomagnetic field plan is presented as Figure 4. The horizontal scale is 1":1000' (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 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 accompanying interpretation map.

In order to facilitate description of the isomagnetic map, morphological terms were employed. Figure 4 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 4 and 5 for the following discussion.

DISCUSSION of RESULTS:

The recorded local total intensity range was between a maximum of 58082 gammas and a low of 57343 gammas.

The general interpretations map (Figure 5) illustrates the primary features to be discussed and has been colored to draw attention to the various magnetic patterns. The overall isomagnetic contours trend primarily northwest-southeast but are interrupted throughout by northeast-southwest directed magnetic linears. After constructing an isomagnetic stereo map and studying the isomagnetic patterns in 3 dimensions it was felt that the magnetic intensity values could be divided into three groups (A, B and C) as shown in Figure 5.

Group A is a well defined magnetic low trending northwest across the claim group, which can possibly be attributed to a roof pendant of volcanic or sedimentary origin as discussed by J. A. Mithcell in his preliminary geologic report. The Group B is a large magnetic plateau in the north and northeastern sections of the area surveyed. This is likely a magnetic expression of the Nelson Plutonic rocks which have been mapped (Map 15-1961) in the area. The third group, C, is a transitional one between A and B and is likely the metamorphosed rim of the roof pendant or hybrid phase of the pluton. This however is a simplication of what is undoubtedly a complex situation. Superimposed upon the overall families are significant linears and disruptions which are possibly faults, shears and fracture

systems. These are shown on Figure 5 as they have been determined from the airphoto mosaic and magnetic intensity data.

Nine zones of interest, some specific and some general have been located and designated one to nine inclusive.

No. 1 - A text book anomaly with respect to shape and amplitude is located some 1000 feet to the northwest of the known mineral occurance on the projected contact of the transitional group with the plutonic rocks.

No. 2 - Is located on the contact of groups A and B. The steep gradient at the contact suggests the presence of a major fault or shear zone.

No.'s 3, 4, 5, 8 -

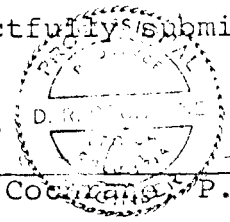
Are all associated with indicated structures and contacts between the indicated bedrock groups.

No. 7 - Is a small anomalous peak in the granite which is significant in that it rises suddenly above the local general magnetic background.

No.'s 6 and 9 -

Are both associated with the projected contact of the transitional rock group embayment into the Nelson plutonic series.

Respectfully submitted,



D. R. Cochrane, P.Eng.

James Cerne, M.S.

Glen E. White, B.Sc.

13

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

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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 Austro-Can Explorations Ltd. (N.P.L.) airborne magnetometer survey project.

A. FIELD WORK

G. E. White	Navigator	March 29, 1969
J. Pasche	Flight Operator	March 29, 1969

B. DATA PROCESSING AND REPORT PREPARATION

G. E. White	Geophysicist	Mar. 27, 28, 31. Apr. 23, 24, 25.
J. Cerne	Geophysicist	Apr. 3, 9, 10, 11, 14.
D. R. Cochrane	P.Eng.	April 28.

C. DRAFTING AND REPRODUCTION

R. Key	Draftsman	Apr. 1, 2, 11, 12, 16, 28, 29, 30.
D. Yip	Draftsman	April 16, 17.
J. Carvajal	Draftsman	March 31. April 2, 3, 15. May 1.

APPENDIX III

COST BREAKDOWN

The following is a cost breakdown for an Airborne Magnetometer Survey conducted over the Upolu, Sig, Dan, F.A.P., Sun and Apia Claim groups by Geo-X Surveys Ltd. through an Agreement with Austro-Can Explorations Ltd. (N.P.L.) dated April 29, 1969.

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

59 line miles at $74.60 per line mile

INCLUSIVE TOTAL PRICE.....$4,400.

S. L. Sandner,
President.

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

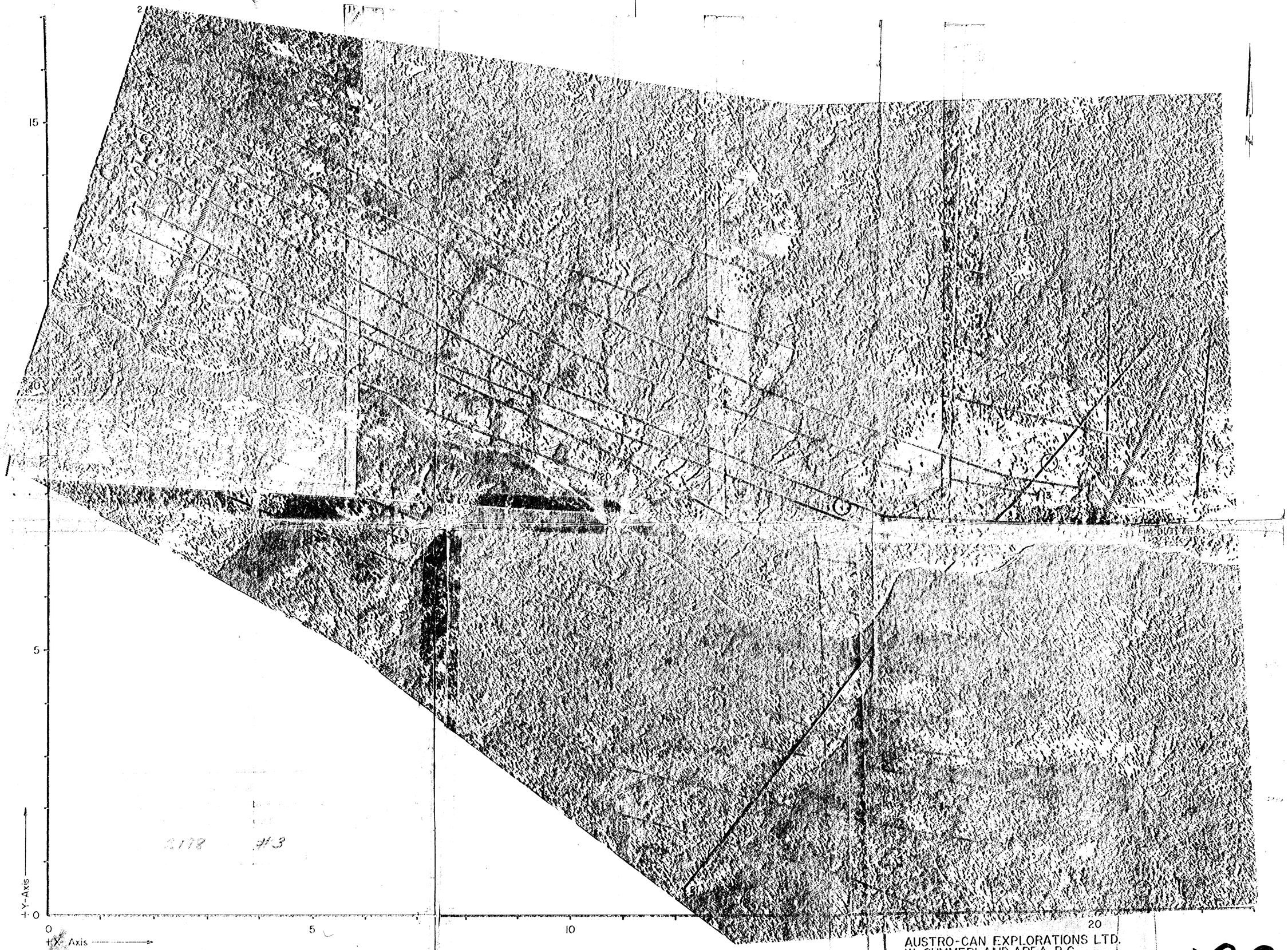
Type:	Neyhard Automax 35 m.m. pulse camera
Model:	G-2 with auxiliary data box
Pulse Rate:	Up to 10 frames per second
Film Format:	0.738" x 0.738" square picture with 0.200" x 0.738" data area.
Magazine:	Mitchell 400 foot 35 m.m.
Lenses:	(a) 17 m.m. F/14 Super-Takumar Fish-eye (b) 35 m.m. F/2.0 Super 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



AUSTRO-CAN EXPLORATIONS LTD.
W. SUMMERLAND AREA, B.C.
Fig. 3 FLIGHT LINES on AERIAL MOSAIC
GEO-X SURVEYS LTD. JOB NO. 1081

2198

NOTE VARIAN PROTON MAGNETOMETER V 4937 A
VARIAN DIGITAL RECORDER SDV 4991
TOTAL INTENSITY - ADD 50,000 GAMMAS
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 25 GAMMAS
EPOCH 1969.24

2198

1000 0 1000 2000 3000
FEET

TO ACCOMPANY THE GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY OVER THE SHOLU, SIG, DAN, F.A.P. & ARIA GROUP OF CLAIMS OWNED BY AUSTRO-CAN EXPLORATIONS LTD. BY DONALD R. COCHRANE, P. ENG. - JAMES CERNE & GLEN WHITE, GEOPHYSICISTS VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

AUSTRO-CAN EXPLORATIONS LTD.
W. SUMMERLAND AREA - OSOYOOS M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

AIRBORNE ISOMAGNETIC PLAN

GEO - X SURVEYS LTD.

DRAWN	I.B.M.	JOB NO	FIG NO
DATED	APR. 29, 1969	1081	4
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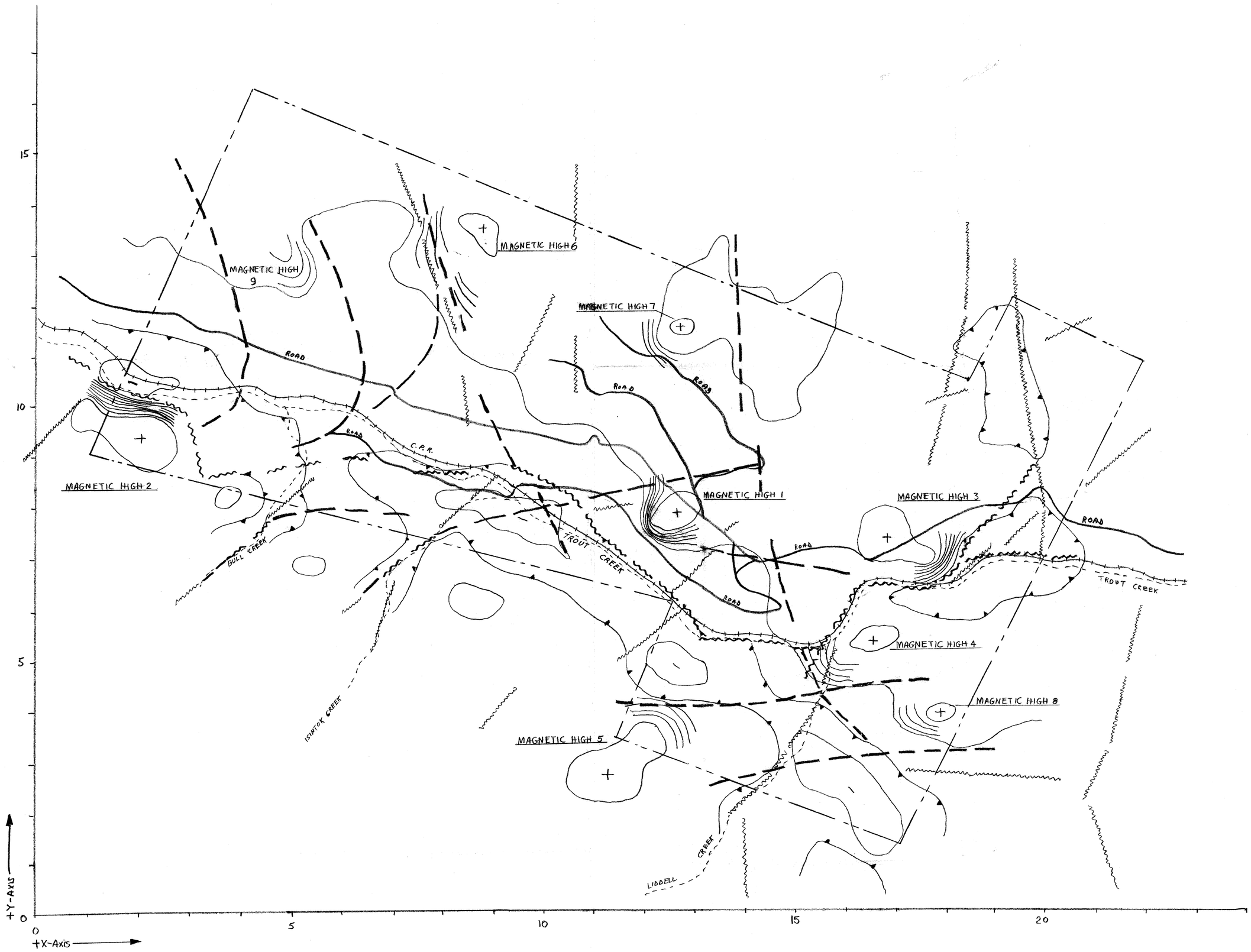

LEGEND

- MAGNETIC HIGHS
- MAGNETIC LOW - GROUP 'A'
- PHOTO LINEARS
- MAGNETIC LINEARS
- INDICATED FAULTS
- STEEP MAGNETIC GRADIENTS

1000 0 1000 2000 3000
FEET (APPROX)

2198

redrawn by EVJ, BCDM&PR, Nov/77

GENERAL INTERPRETATION MAP

To accompany the geophysical report on the aeromagnetic survey over the UPOLD, SIS, DAM, FAP, & APIA Groups of claims owned by AUSTRO-CAN EXPLORATIONS LTD. BY Donald R. Cochrane, P. Eng — James Gerne & Glen White, geophysicists Vancouver, British Columbia

9 GEO-X SURVEYS LTD. drawn Apr. 29, 1969

JOB NO. 1081

Fig. No 5