GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on the

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

of the

Sallus Claim Group

Situated in the Lillooet Area,

Lillooet Mining Division

Latitude 50° 46'N, Longitude 121° 47'W

N.T.S. 92 I/NW 13W

Field Work

May 10 to 22, 1970

on behalf of

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.

by

Geo-X Surveys Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C.
June 5, 1970

Instrument Operator

Warren Bellamy

Report by

A.J. Sinclair,
P. Eng.

J. Cerne, M.S.,
Geophysicist

2447

604-685-0312
TELEX 04-50404

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY

From May 10 to May 22, 1970 Geo-X Surveys Ltd. conducted 9.7 line miles of induced polarization surveying on two grids on the Sallus Creek Claims, Lillooet Mining Division, B.C., on behalf of Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. A Hewitt Enterprises pulse type induced polarization unit, deployed in a Wenner field array was utilized to record self-potential, apparent resistivity and chargeability values.

Several areas on both grids are characterized by coincident apparent resistivity lows and high I.P. response. S.P. response on grid #1 divides the grid into 2 areas of characteristic response-type that may correlate with broad geological units. In general, examination of the geophysical results in conjunction with detailed geological information is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

James Cerne

James Cerne, M.S.
Geophysicist

Alastair J. Sinclair

Alastair J. Sinclair
P. Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA A.J. SINCLAIR

PART A

A-1
INTRODUCTION

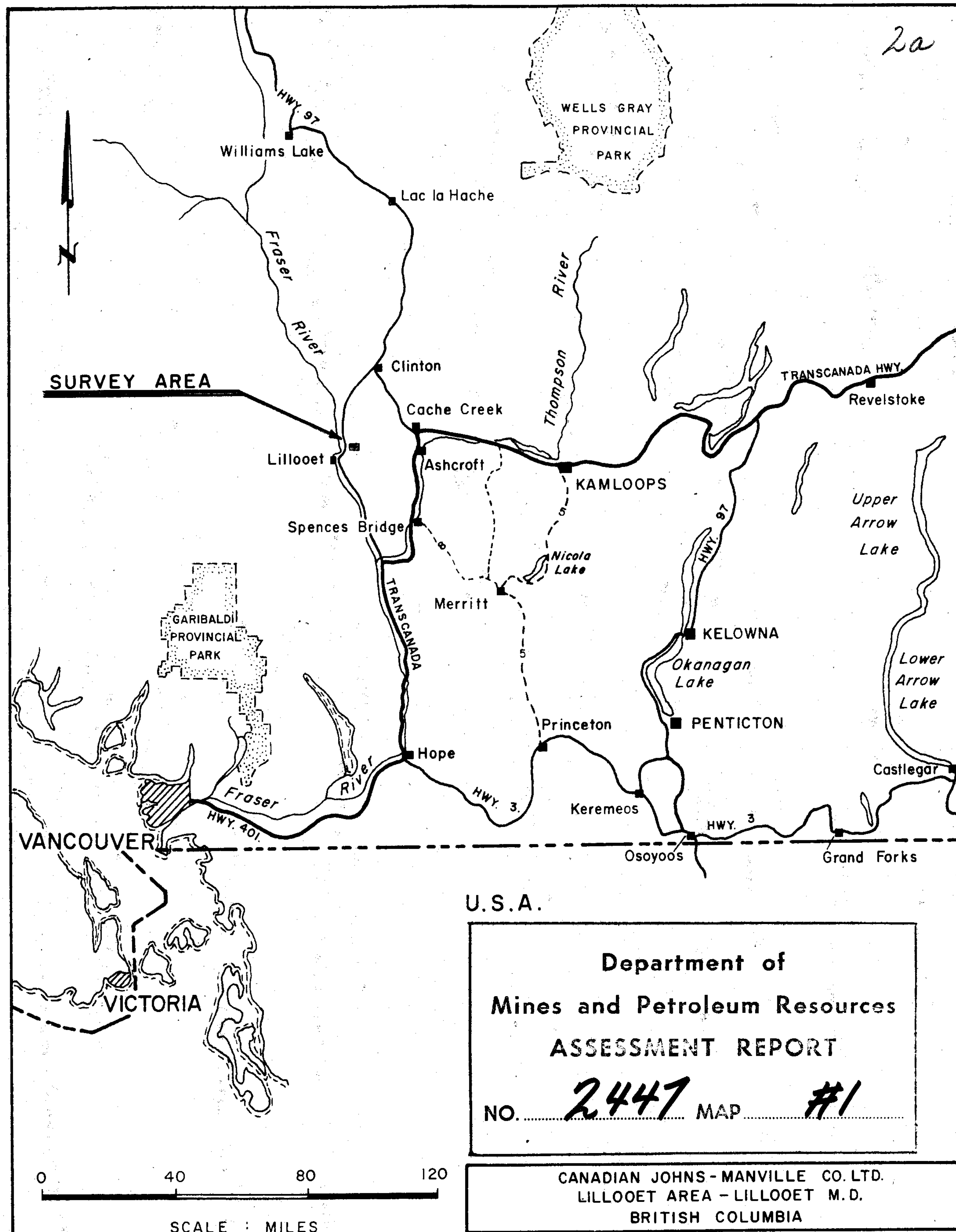
During the period May 10 to May 22, 1970 a Geo-X Surveys geophysical field crew conducted 9.7 line miles of induced polarization surveying on the Sallus Creek Claims in the Lillooet Area, Lillooet Mining Division, Province of British Columbia. The work was conducted on behalf of Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. The purpose of the survey was to examine two gridded areas (see figures 3 to 8 inclusive) for possible overvoltage effects, by the induced polarization method, as a guide to future exploration.

This report describes the instrumentation, field procedure, data processing and final results.

A-2
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The group of claims is located some seven miles NE from the town of Lillooet and about two miles east of the Fraser River. Access to the property is by an all weather road from Lillooet to within two miles of the property, and from there by an unimproved dirt road.

2a



Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 2447 MAP #1

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
LILLOOET AREA – LILLOOET M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATION MAP

GEO – X SURVEYS LTD.	DRAWN : R.K.	DATED: June 5/70	FIG. NO. 1
	CHECKED J.C.	JOB NO. 1144	

A-3

CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP

The Sallus Creek Claim Groups surveyed consist of the following claims:

Sallus 62, 64, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 76, 77, 88, 89 and Hill 1.

The survey was conducted on behalf of Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., #6 - 219 Victoria St., Kamloops, B.C.

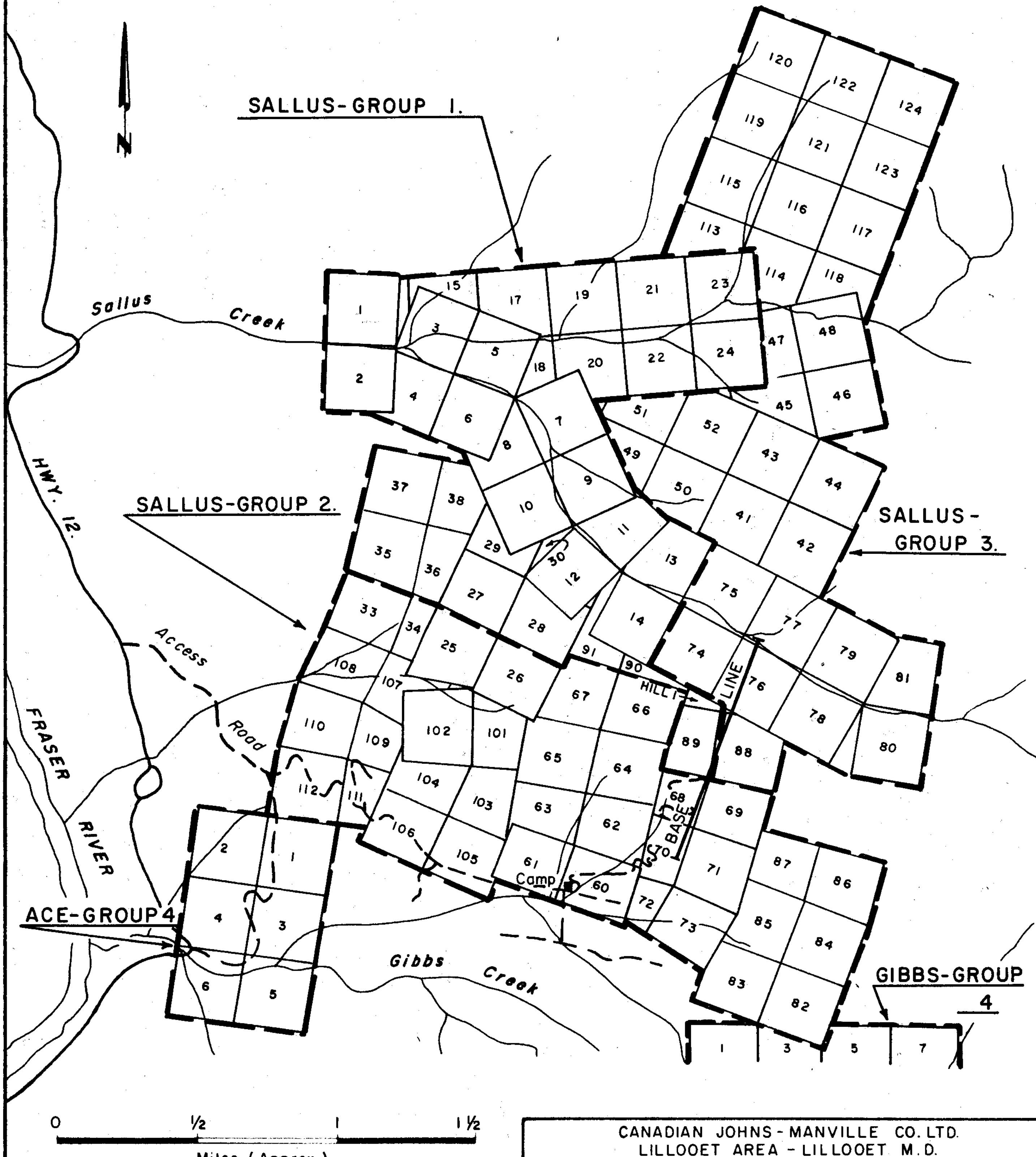
A-4

GENERAL SETTING

The claim groups are situated in the Clear Range of the Thompson Plateau.

The two survey grids straddle Sallus Creek, and each covers the crest of a ridge. Elevation ranges from 4500 feet to 6000 feet on grid #1, and from 4500 feet to 5500 feet for grid #2.

Geologically, the area is underlain by granites and graphite-bearing rocks (according to the instrument operator).



CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
LILLOOET AREA - LILLOOET M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIM MAP

GEO-X SURVEYS LTD.

Drawn R.K.	Dated June 5/70	Fig. No
Checked J.C.	Job No 1144	2

A-5

SURVEY GRID AND DATA PRESENTATION

The ground control grid was established by Versatile Mining Services Ltd., of Kamloops, B.C. previous to the induced polarization survey. The two grids consist of two series of N70°W trending cross lines (approximately), crossing a single N20°E trending (approximately) base line. The cross lines are 400 feet apart on grid #1 (northern grid), 200 feet apart on the south end of grid #2 (southern grid), and 400 feet apart on the north end of grid #2. They are roughly cut and flagged at 100 foot intervals.

Total line mileage for the induced polarization survey was 9.7 miles. The normalized induced polarization, resistivity, and self-potential data are shown on figure 3,4, and 5 respectively, with a horizontal scale of 1"=200'.

PART B - THE INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Part B-1 - General Considerations of the Pulse Type Induced Polarization Method

Two varieties of induced polarization surveys are in common use today in mineral exploration. The first is the time domain or pulse type method in which a steady direct current is impressed on the ground for a few seconds and then abruptly terminated. A fraction of a second after cessation of current impulse, the decay voltage, (caused by sub-surface capacitive-like storage) is measured. The second method is the variable (dual) frequency technique or frequency domain. In this variety, the percentage difference between the impedance (a.c. resistance) offered at two separate frequencies, is measured.

The Hewitt (HEW 100) I.P. unit is a time domain unit and the exact method of measurement is outlined in the field procedure section.

The reader is referred to Wait, J.R. (1966), for a thorough treatment of frequency domain, and Seigel, H.O. (1966) and/or Brant (1966), for a discussion of time domain.

I.P. effect occurs when a current is passed through a volume of rock containing electronic conductors. Geophysical electronic conductors, or "metallic minerals" include most sulphides, (pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, molybdenite) certain oxides, clays, graphite and certain micas.

Emperical methods have shown, however, that sulphides differ from other geophysical electronic conductors in that charge builds up on them in an exponential manner. In the field, this means that the impressed dV measured by the receiving pots climbs steadily during the current pulse. Also, sulphides sometimes demonstrate an almost unique polarization response, known as metallic polarization. Either type of response is the best test available for distinguishing sulphide response from that of other geophysical electronic conductors. Apart from the sulphides, minerals with highly unsatisfied basal lattice surfaces act as leaky condensers and give rise to I.P. effects. All common rocks are responsive to some degree, and this response is designated background. It is often equivalent to one volume percent of scattered pyrite, and probably due to unsatisfied charges at lattice imperfections, mineral and rock boundaries, fractures, and so on. Background in various parts of B.C. with the HEW-100 I.P. unit is as follows:

Area	Lithology	Background (mv/v)
Highland Valley	Guichon Batholith	2.5 to 4.0
Tonasket, Wash.	Granodiorite plug	Approx. 12.0
Aspen Grove	Nicola Volcanics	4.0 to 7.5
Princeton	Princeton sediments	Approx. 17.0
Cassiar	Lower Paleozoic sediments	1.5 to 5.0

Factors other than the amount of metallic conductors which affect I.P. response are grain size, conductivity of mineral, porosity, tortuosity (pore geometry), type of gangue minerals, composition and amount of pore fluid, degree of alteration, and mode of mineralization (disseminated, lode, vein type, etc.).

The apparent resistivity is also measured during the I.P. survey. Rogers, (1966), has pointed out that the resistivity of rock is only slightly influenced by changes in the sulphide content at low levels. Much of the change is due to other effects such as moisture content, fracturing, pore space, ground water, extent, degree and type of alteration, type of sulphides and mode of sulphide distribution, etc. However, alteration in combination with increased sulphide content, not uncommonly affects the resistivity significantly. Unfortunately, there are many additional causes for resistivity variation and rarely can sulphides be recognized or predicted from resistivity data alone.

Background d.c. apparent resistivity in various parts of B.C. with the HEW-100 I.P. unit follows:

Area	Lithology	Background (ohm-feet)
Highland Valley	Guichon Batholith	1600
Tonasket, Wash.	Granodiorite plug	3500
Aspen Grove	Nicola Volcanics	1000
Princeton	Princeton sediments	500
Cassiar	Lower Paleozoic sediments	1000 - 2000

Previous to current impression, the receiving pots are balanced, and thus, the self-potential value in millivolts is often a useful geophysical tool. When metallic lustered sulphide minerals are situated in a suitable geological-hydrological environment, the sulphides oxidize and a natural or spontaneous "battery effect" occurs. Often the self-potential effect over sulphide bodies is negative and in the order of a few hundred millivolts.

With a Wenner electrode configuration, the self-potential and first derivative of the self-potential are valuable information if the transit interval is equal to, or is one-half the "a" spacing distance. In other cases, where the "a" spacing and transit interval are not evenly proportional, the self-potential results are of little useful value.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Frequency Domain:

Wait, J.R. (1951) Editor, Overvoltage Research and Geophysical Applications. Longon, Pergamon Press.

Time Domain:

Brant, A.A. (1966) Examples of Induced Polarization Field.

Results in the Time Domain - Society of Exploration Geophysicists' Mining Geophysics, Volume I, Case Histories.

Seigel, H.O. (1966) Three Recent Irish Discovery Case Histories using Pulse Type Induced Polarization - S.E.G. Volume I, Case Histories - p.p. 341

Rogers, G.R. Introduction to the Search for Disseminated Sulphides, S.E.G. Volume I.

B-2 Field Procedure

A Hewitt Enterprises Pulse Type IP was used throughout the survey. Instrument specifications are described in Appendix IV.

The standard Wenner electrode array was employed with an "a" spacing (one-third the distance between the current electrodes) of 200 feet.
A brief description of the field procedure follows.

Prior to voltage application, the self-potential is balanced, and recorded, between the two receiving pots "a" feet apart. Normally a voltage of 250, 500 or 1000 volts is impressed between the back electrode (one "a" behind the instrument) and front electrode (two "a" in front of the instrument). The electrodes consist of a single (or multiple) steel stake. A four second pulse of d.c. current is applied, during which time the I (current in milliamperes) and dV (impressed EMF in millivolts) is observed and recorded. Three-tenths seconds after cessation of pulse, the residual (decay) voltage is integrated for 0.8 seconds (on integration function #1). From these data, the apparent d.c. resistivity and normalized induced polarization value may be calculated, as described in the data reduction portion of this report.

The transit interval was 200 feet along all the cross lines, and the front electrode positive.

B-3 Induced Polarization Data Reduction

The following information was recorded by Mr. Warren Bellamy, the instrument operator, at each pulse station:

1. The property, operator's initials, job and page number, "a" spacing, transit interval and remarks on topography.
2. The line and station co-ordinates;
3. The self-potential reading in millivolts (S.P. mv);
4. The current in milliamperes (I ma);
5. The impressed EMF in millivolts (dV mv);
6. The induced polarization decay voltage in millivolts (IP mv);
7. The resistor capacitor switch (R.C.) setting;
8. The current electrode voltage switch value;
9. The integration function switch (I.F.)setting ;
10. The pulse time in seconds.

From this data, the apparent resistivity is calculated from the following relation:

$$\text{Rho} = \frac{2\text{pi} \times a \quad dV}{I \ (\text{ma})}$$

Where: Rho = apparent resistivity in ohm-feet

Pi = 3.1416

"a" = 1/3 distance between the current electrodes

The normalized IP value is obtained by utilization of the following relation:

$$\text{IP norm} = \frac{\text{IP (mV)} \times 100 \times k \times \text{R.C.}}{dV \ (\text{mV})}$$

Where: IP norm = normalized IP in millivolt seconds per millivolt or milliseconds

K = a constant depending on the IF setting.

R.C. = resistor - capacitor shunt.

A specific example from the data collected at 2+00 North, 2+00 West, grid #2, is tabulated below:

I(ma)	dV	IP(mv)	R.C.	S.P.	I.F.
170	280	16.5	2	50	1

Therefore: $\text{Rho} = \frac{2 \quad \times 200 \times 281}{171} = 2068$ ohm-feet

$$\text{IP norm} = \frac{16.5 \times 100 \times 1 \times 2}{280} = 11.8 \text{ millivolt seconds per volt.}$$

These calculations were completed for each station on an IBM 360/40 computer.

The final apparent resistivity, self-potential, and normalized IP values were machine plotted on the accompanying figures (Scale 1":200') at a point midway between the receiving pots (i.e. 100 feet in front of the instrument position).

The plan of normalized IP was contoured at intervals of 25 millisecond intervals (see Figures 5 and 8), the apparent resistivity at 1000 ohm-feet intervals (see Figures 4 and 7).

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Grid #1:

The apparent resistivity map (figure 4) shows generally low readings over most of the grid with two high areas. The smallest resistivity high occurs on line 22+00N and extends from the base line to about 6+00W. A second area of high resistivity values is an irregular zone in the south-east corner of the grid, encompassing the eastern few hundred feet of line 4+00N to 12+00S inclusive.

Two broad zones of high I.P. response occur on the western side of the base line. These areas coincide with areas of resistivity lows. The largest area of high response is localized mainly on line 10+00S, west of the base line. Local peaks occur within these two broad high zones. The area to the east of the base line is characterized by low chargeability values. S.P. data (figure 3) have in general low negative values east of the base line. These two drastically different types of response may reflect underlying differences in lithology.

Grid #2:

Two pronounced low areas of resistivity response are separated by a high zone centered along line 68+00N with a peak at 5+00W. One low has an orientation of about N50°W more-or-less along line 76+00N. The second low has an approximately N-S trend in the southern two-thirds of the grid (see figure 7).

The I.P. response (figure 8) is generally low in the northern part of the grid with a slight increase in values towards the western part. In the southern two-thirds of the grid the trend of I.P. responses generally parallels the base line (N20°E) and a zone of normal to higher than normal response coincides well with a resistivity low. Within this general area of moderately high I.P. response, two local "highs" are evident. One small high is centered on line 52+00N at 7+00W. This is surrounded by a broad low a few hundred feet wide that rises gently to a relatively high narrow halo. A second area of high I.P. response, considerably larger than the first, is located in the extreme southwest corner of grid #2 and is centered on line 44+00N at 9+00W.

Interpretation of S.P. data shown in figure 6 cannot be done adequately without detailed geological information. Numerous negative "anomalies" exist that might correlate with sulphide bodies but a variety of other explanations such as topography, graphite, etc., are possible.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Correlation of geophysical results reported here with detailed geological information is essential to a comprehensive interpretation of the results. In particular, emphasis should be placed on the following:

(1) Possible correlation of S.P. data for grid #1 with broad changes in lithology.

(2) Examination of areas characterized by high I.P. response and low apparent resistivities in both grid #1 and grid #2.

(3) I.P. results for grid #2 (figure 8) show a low along line 68+00N. This line is further characterized by a pronounced apparent resistivity high that separates two diverse trends in the apparent resistivity data. Detailed examination of this "break" in trend along line 68+00N should be made.

Respectfully submitted,

James Cerne

James Cerne, M.Sc.
Geophysicist

Alastair J. Sinclair

Alastair J. Sinclair
P. Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. J. SINCLAIR

CERTIFICATE

I, Alastair J. Sinclair, of 5869 Dunbar Street, Vancouver 13, B.C. hereby certify that:

(1) I am a registered Professional Engineer in the province of British Columbia and Ontario.

(2) I am a university graduate with the following degrees:

B.A.Sc. - Applied Geology, University of Toronto 1957

M.A.Sc. - Applied Geology, University of Toronto 1958

Ph. D. - Geology, University of British Columbia 1964

(3) I have practiced my profession for the past 11 years.

(4) I have no interest, direct or indirect in the properties, securities or affiliates of Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.; #6 - 219 Victoria Street, Kamloops, B.C.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. J. SINCLAIR

Alastair J. Sinclair, P. Eng.

Date: June 10, 1970

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: MLCUCH, Alexander

Education: Ph.D. Physics - Komensky University, Bratislava Czechoslovakia

Experience:

Programming course at the British Columbia Institute of Technology

Lectured and did research work in Astronomy for five years

Assistant Professor of Physics at Slovak Technical College for four years

Research Assistant in Physics Department at the University of British Columbia

Presently employed with Geo-X Surveys Ltd.

APPENDIX I

PERSONNEL

NAME:	BELLAMY, Norman Warren
EDUCATION:	Grade Ten - Fraser Lake Senior Secondary.
EXPERIENCE:	Two and one half years in Underground Mines. Five years with various companies doing field work in mining exploration. Presently employed by Geo-X Surveys Ltd. since August 3, 1968 doing various types of field work under Professional supervision.

APPENDIX I

PERSONNEL

NAME:	DOBSON, Lionel John
EDUCATION:	June 1966 - Grade 12; Brentwood College, Mill Bay, B.C.
	May 1968 - 1st year University; University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C.
	December 1968 - Private Pilot licence - Victoria Flying Club.
EXPERIENCE:	September 1968 - April 1969 - Mapping Assistant.
	May 1969 - June 1969 - Survey Assistant.
	The above positions - Employed by B.C. Government, Victoria.
	June 1969 - present - Employed by Geo-X Surveys Ltd. as Air Crew Navigator and Photo Co-ordinator.

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. 2 years, mining exploration with Geo-X Surveys Limited as Chief Draftsman.

APPENDIX I

CERTIFICATE

NAME: MALESKU, Terrance D.

EDUCATION: Grade XII - Balfour Technical School, Regina, Saskatchewan.

EXPERIENCE: September 1961 - September 1965 as Geological Draftsman for Marathon Oil Co., Regina, Saskatchewan.

September 1965 - December 1968 as Structural Draftsman for Con-Force Products, Regina, Saskatchewan.

April 1969 - presently employed as Geological Draftsman for Geo-X Surveys Ltd.

APPENDIX II

PERSONNEL AND DATES WORKED

The following Geo-X Surveys Ltd. personnel were employed on the Canadian Johns-Manville Induced Polarization project.

A. FIELD WORK

W. Bellamy	Instrument Operator	May 4-23
L. Dobson	Helper	May 4-23
B. McRae	Helper	May 4-23
F. Ganderton	Helper	May 14-23
B. Cross	Helper	May 7-23

B. REPORT PREPARATION

A. Sinclair	P. Eng.	June 3,4,6,8
J. Cerne	Geophysicist	May 28,29, June 1,2,8,9
A. Mlcuch	Data Processor	May 27,28

C. DRAFTING AND REPRODUCTION

R. Key	Draftsman	May 26,27,29, June 1,2,4,8-10
T. Malesku	Draftsman	June 1,2,4,8-10

APPENDIX III

COST BREAKDOWN

The following is a cost breakdown of an induced polarization, resistivity and self-potential survey covering a portion of the Sallus Group of Claims situated seven miles N.E. of Lillooet, B.C. in the Lillooet Mining Division, completed for Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. through an Agreement with Geo-X Surveys Ltd., dated April 6, 1970.

As per contract, 10 line miles @ $420.00 per line mile	$4,200.00

P. F. Mould, Controller

VERSATILE
MINING SERVICES LTD.
P.O. BOX 609, KAMLOOPS, B.C.
VANCOUVER ADDRESS:
1575 TWO BENTALL CENTRE, VANCOUVER 1, B.C.
TELEPHONE 374-6263

May 11th, 1970

Geo-X Surveys Ltd.
627 Hornby Street
Vancouver 1, B.C.

ATTENTION: MR. GLEN E. WHITE - GEOPHYSICIST

Dear Sirs:

I met with your I.P. crew at Sallus Creek last Friday. As you are probably aware, some difficulties have been encountered. I hope these can be overcome without too much lost time.

Below are our costs for establishing the grid at Sallus Creek, which you can include with the cost summaries in your final report for assessment purposes:

PERSONNEL:		
22 man days at $27/day	595.00	
70 man days at $20/day	1,400.00	
ROOM & BOARD:		
92 man days at $5/day	460.00	
Total		$2,355.00

Period of Work -- March 25th - May 7th, 1970.

I am requesting these costs to be included with your work, as we have no other means of recording the grid work. I trust this is satisfactory.

Regards,

VERSATILE MINING SERVICES LTD.

John Kerr

John R. Kerr, P. Eng.

JRK*sl

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS OF THE HEWITT PULSE TYPE INDUCED POLARIZATION UNIT.

Transmitter Unit

Current pulse period (D.C. Pulse Manual initiated timer)	1 - 10 seconds
Current measuring ranges	0 - 500 0 - 1000 Milliamperes 0 - 5000
Internal voltage converter 27 volt D.C. 350 watt output with belt back batteries	250 500 volts D.C. 1000 Nominal

500 watts using 27 volts aircraft batteries.

Transmitter can switch up to 3 amps at 1000 volts from generator or battery supply with resistive load. The switching is done internally in the transmitter unit. Remote control output can switch up to 10 kilowatts of power by using a separate control unit. A remote control cord is supplied with auxiliary equipment.

Receiver Unit

Self Potential Range	0 - 1000 millivolts 1 millivolt resolution
Impressed EMF Ranges	0 - 30 0 - 100 millivolts 0 - 300 0 - 1000
Input Terminals with Three Combinations	P_1 - P_2 P_1 - P_0 P_2 - P_0
Induced Polarization Ranges	0 - 30 0 - 60 millivolt 0 - 90 seconds

Integration Time Periods	.8 seconds 1.6 seconds
Tandem Integration Time Periods	3 ranges plus 4 integration combinations.
Delay Time from Cessation of Current Pulse	.3 seconds

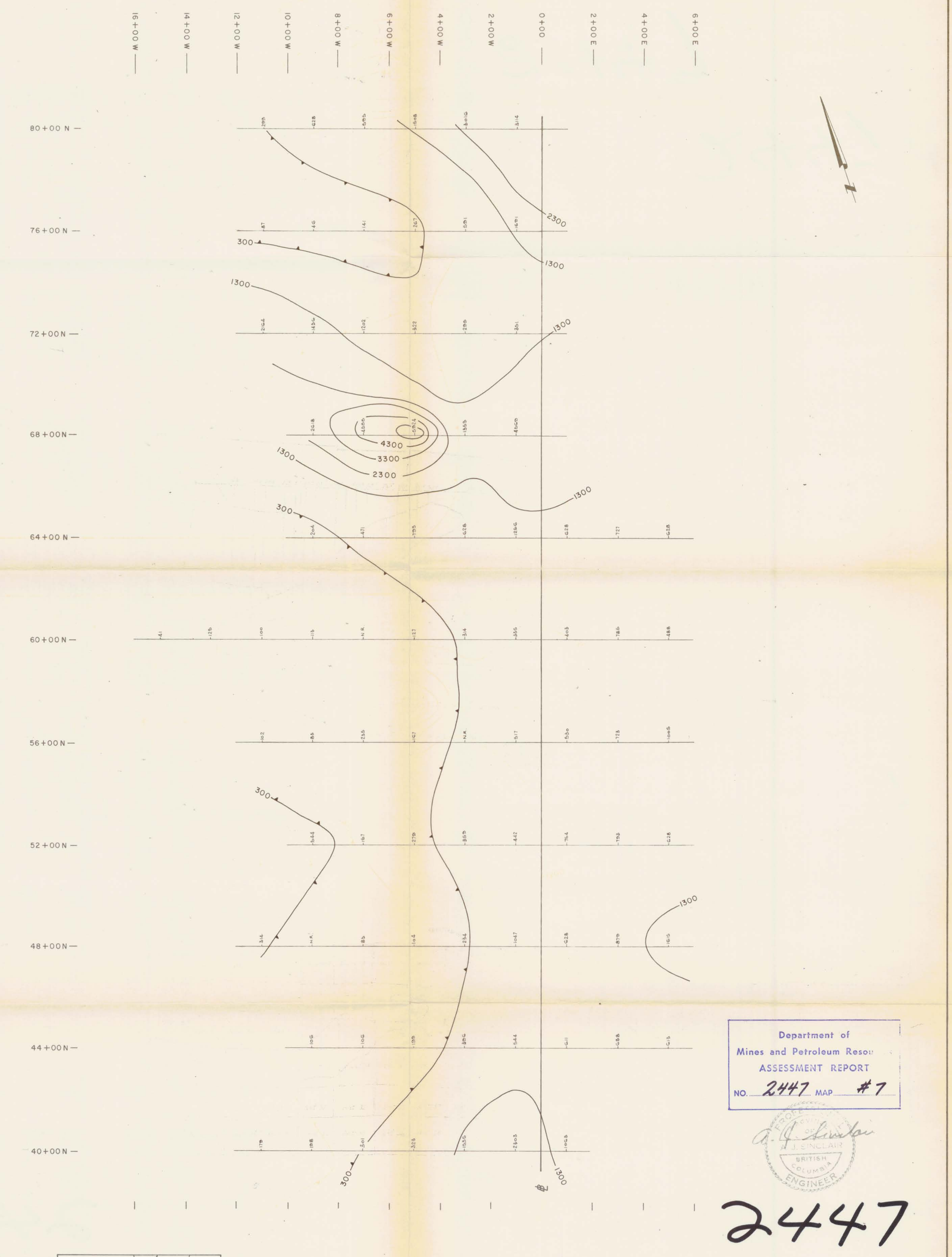
(Combined Photo Electric Coupled Receiver and Transmitter)

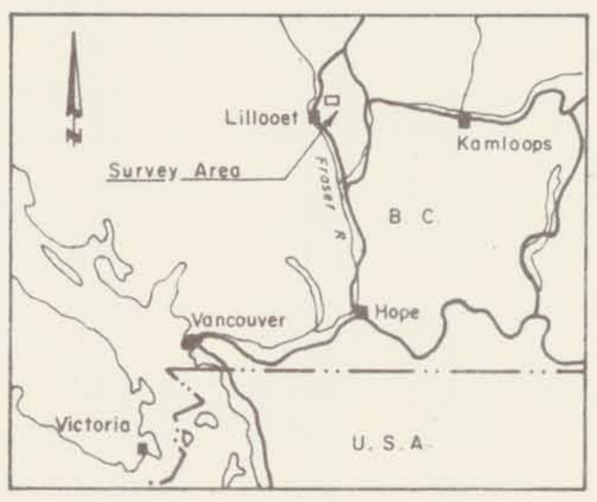
Operation Temperature -25° F - 120° F

POWER SUPPLY

Receiver Unit	4 Eveready E136 Mercury Batteries 2 Eveready E134 Mercury Batteries 2 Eveready E401 Mercury Batteries
Transmitter Unit	Sealed Rechargeable 8 amp. hr. belt pack capable of driving the converter at 350 watts for a minimum of one day's operation before recharge.

Manufactured by Hewitt Enterprises, Box 978A, Sandy, Utah, 84070
Phone: 801 571-0157





INDEX MAP — SCALE : 1" = 80 Miles

TO ACCOMPANY THE GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE SALLUS CK PROPERTY OWNED BY CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
BY : J. CERNE, N. DOWDS, GEOPHYSICISTS & A. J. SINCLAIR P.ENG.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
LILLOOET AREA – LILLOOET M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

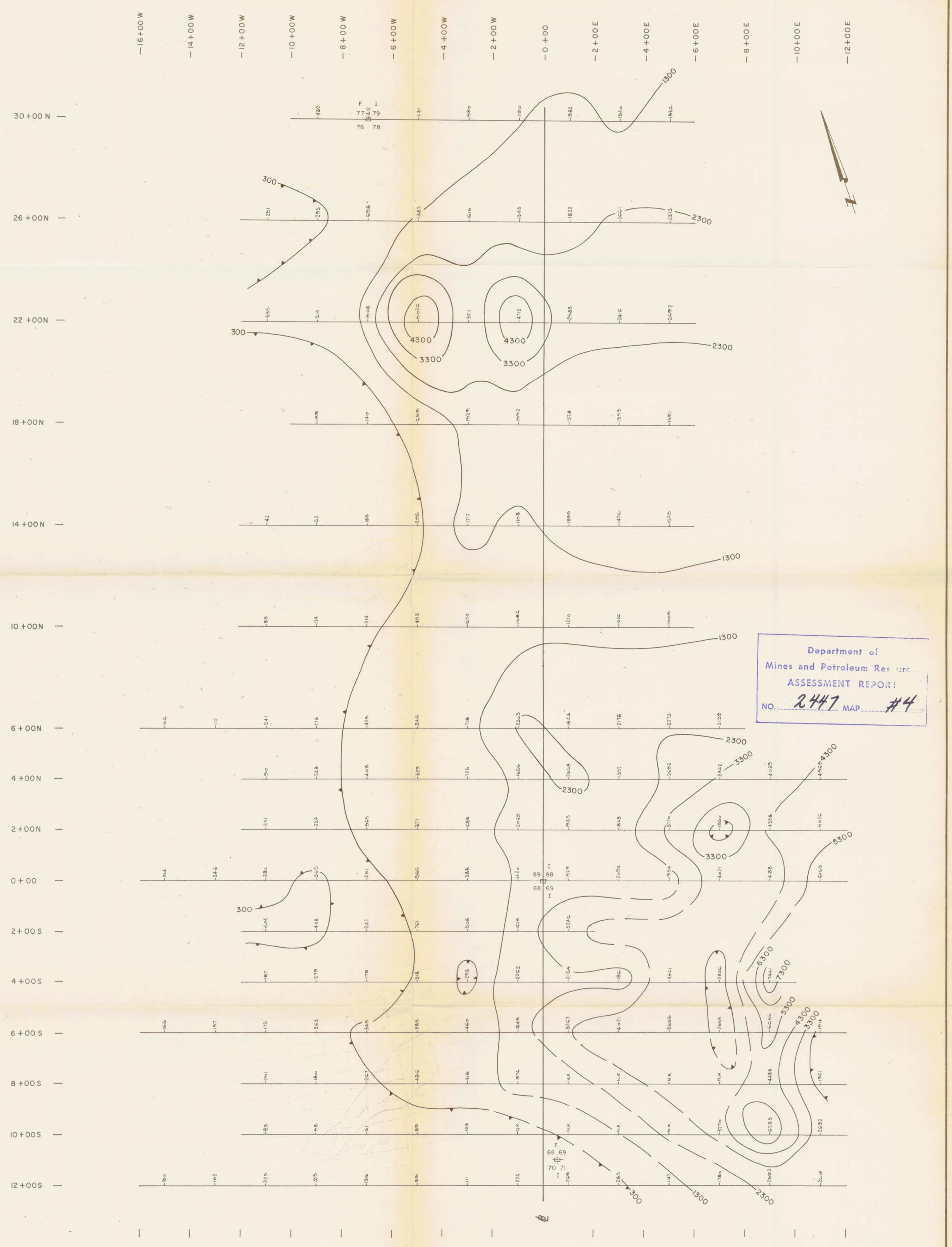
GRID No. 2

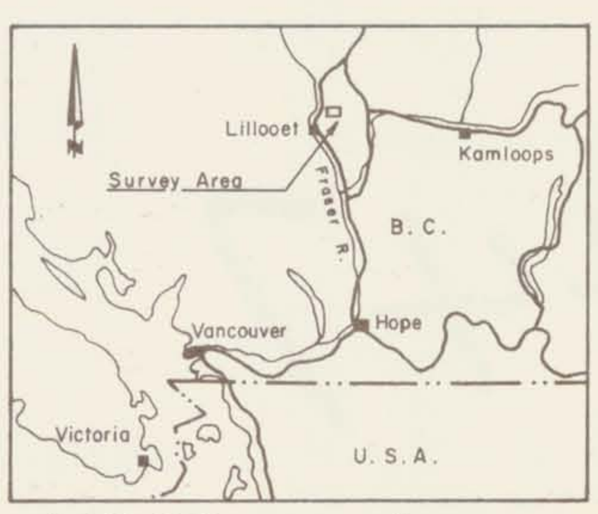
APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INT. : 1000 OHM FEET

GEO - X SURVEYS LTD.

DRAWN	T.M.	JOB NO	FIG NO
DATED	JUNE 5, 1970	1144	7
CHECKED	J.C.		





INDEX MAP – SCALE : 1" = 80 Miles

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BY : J. CERNE, N. DOWDS, GEOPHYSICISTS & A. J. SINCLAIR P. ENG.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

A. J. SINCLAIR
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ENGINEER

200 0 200 400 600
SCALE : FEET

2447

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
LILLOOET AREA – LILLOOET M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

GRID No. I.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INT. : 1000 OHM FEET

GEO – X SURVEYS LTD.

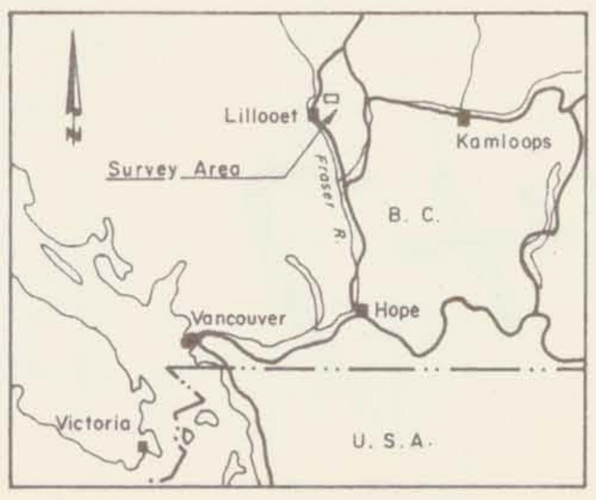
DRAWN	T.M.	JOB NO.	FIG. NO.
DATED	JUNE 5, 1970	1144	4
CHECKED	J. C.		

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2447 MAP #8

A. J. SINCLAIR
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ENGINEER

200 0 200 400 600
SCALE : FEET

2447



INDEX MAP — SCALE : 1" = 80 Miles

TO ACCOMPANY THE GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE SALLUS CK. PROPERTY OWNED BY CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
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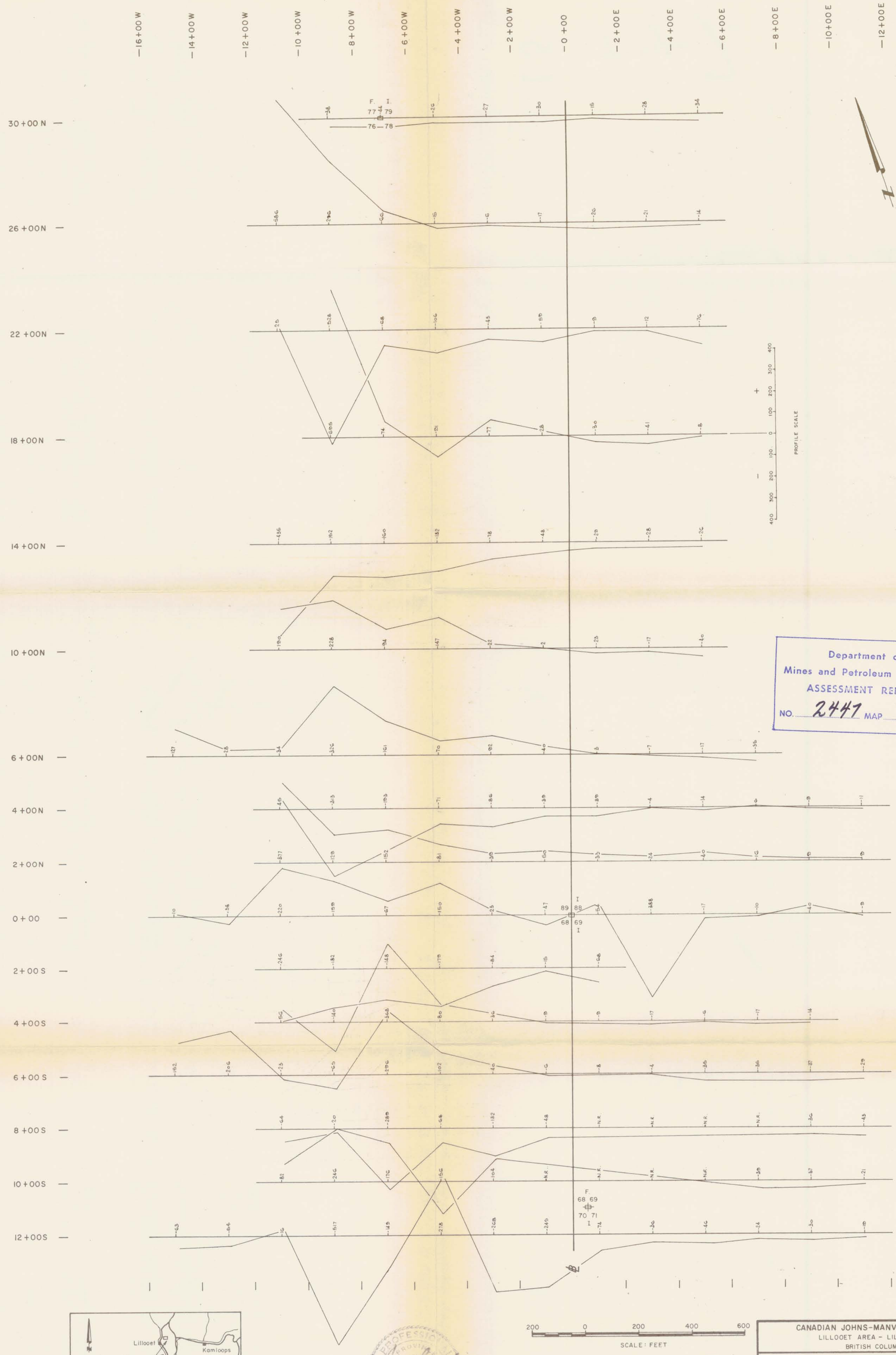
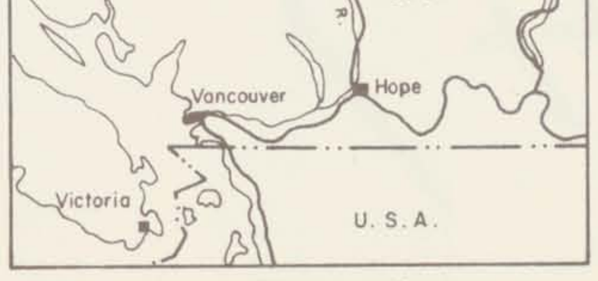
GEO - X SURVEYS LTD.

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
LILLOOET AREA - LILLOOET M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

GRID No. 2
NORMALIZED INDUCED POLARIZATION
CONTOUR INT. : 25 MILLISECONDS

DRAWN	T.M.	JOB NO	FIG NO
DATED	JUNE 5, 1970	1144	8
CHECKED	J. C.		





INDEX MAP — SCALE : 1" = 80 Miles

TO ACCOMPANY THE GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE SALLUS CK. PROPERTY OWNED BY CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
BY : J. CERNE, N. DOWDS, GEOPHYSICISTS & A.J. SINCLAIR P.ENG.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

A. J. Sinclair

200 0 200 400 600
SCALE: FEET

2447

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
LILLOOET AREA - LILLOOET M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

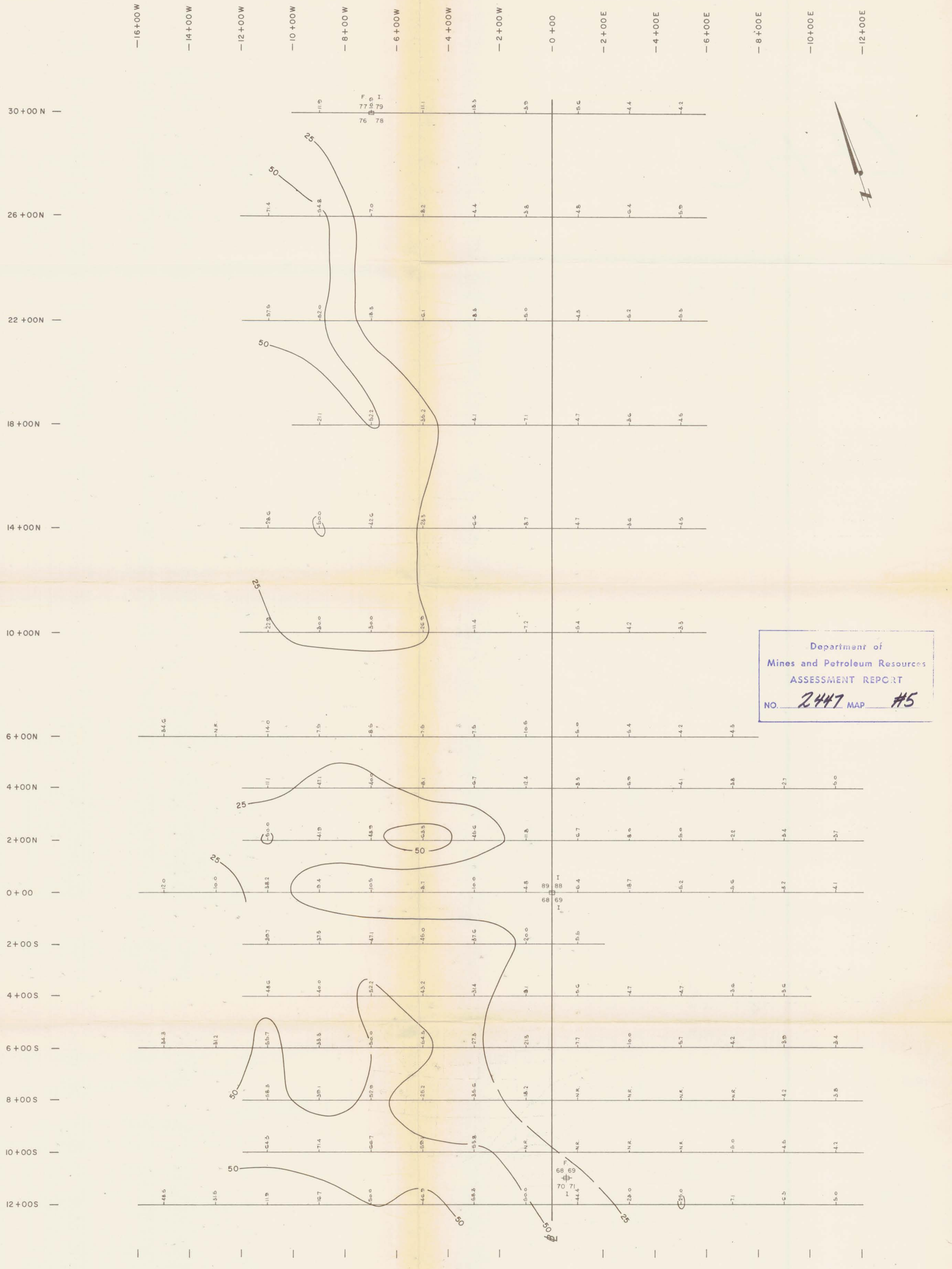
GRID No. 1.

SELF — POTENTIAL

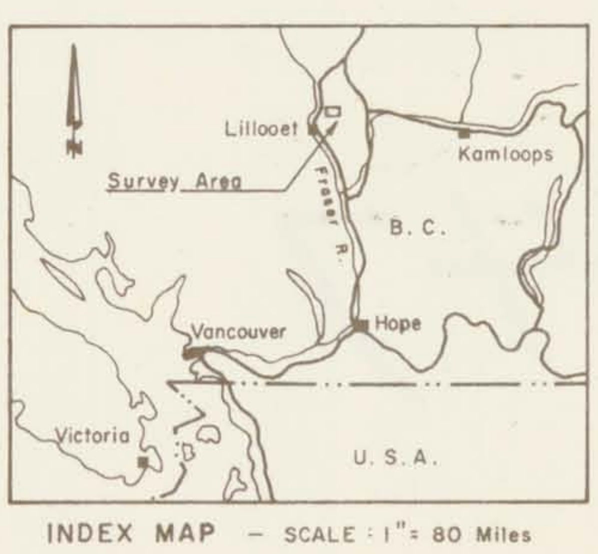
VERTICAL SCALE : 1" = 250 MILLIVOLTS

GEO - X SURVEYS LTD.

DRAWN	T.M.	JOB NO.	FIG. NO.
DATED	JUNE 5, 1970	1144	3
CHECKED	J.C.		



Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2447 MAP #5



INDEX MAP - SCALE: 1" = 80 Miles

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A.J. SINCLAIR

TO ACCOMPANY THE GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE SALLUS CK. PROPERTY OWNED BY CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
BY: J. CERNE, N. DOWDS, GEOPHYSICISTS & A.J. SINCLAIR P.ENG.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

200 0 200 400 600
SCALE: FEET

2447

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
LILLOOET AREA - LILLOOET M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

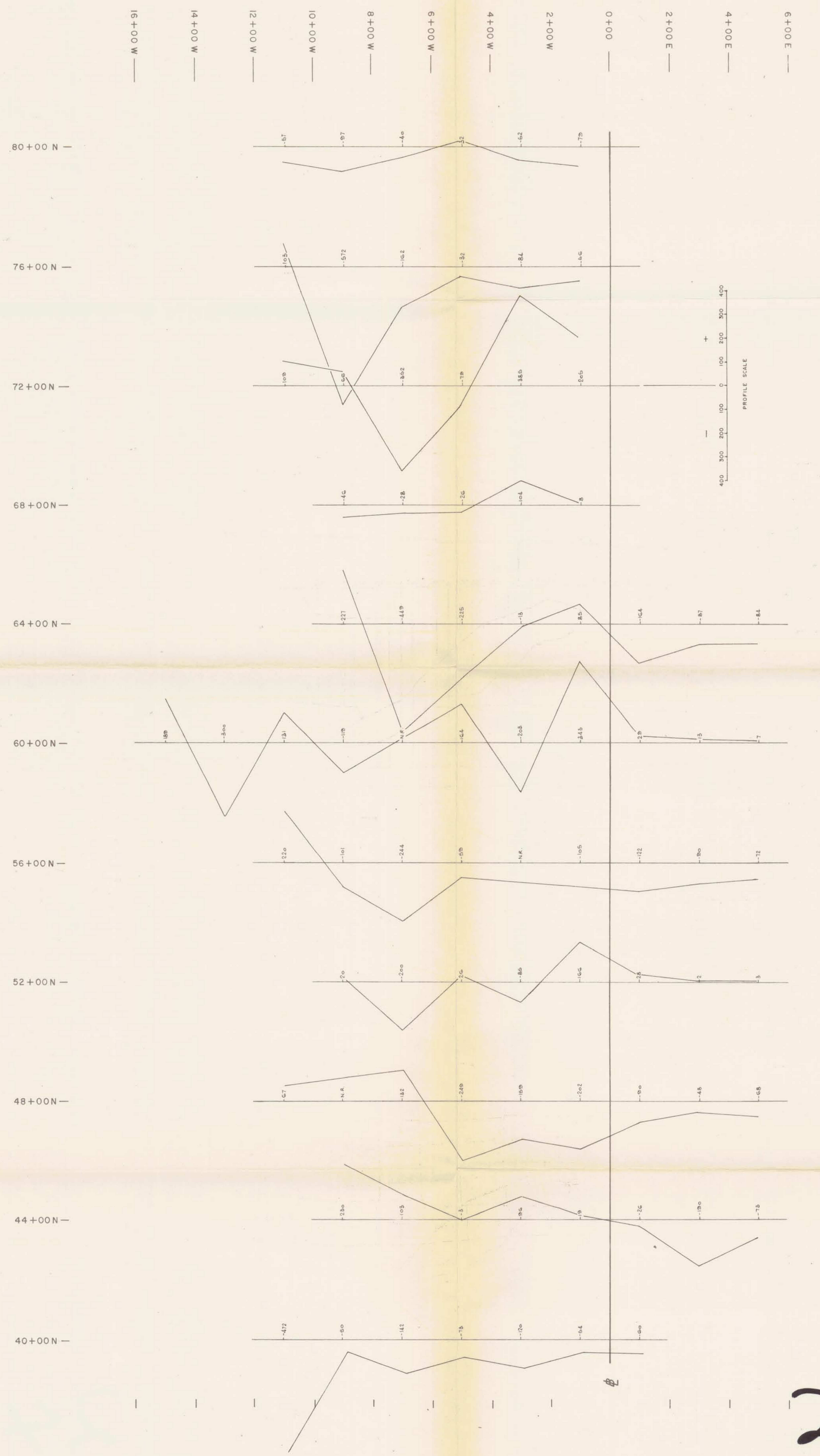
GRID No. I.

NORMALIZED INDUCED POLARIZATION

CONTOUR INT.: 25 MILLISECONDS

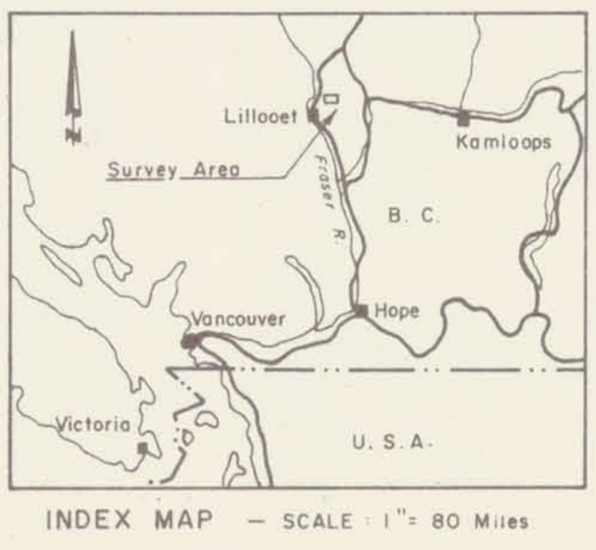
GEO-X SURVEYS LTD.

DRAWN	T.M.	JOB NO.	FIG. NO.
DATED	JUNE 5, 1970	1144	5
CHECKED	J.C.		



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2447 MAP #6

2447



INDEX MAP — SCALE : 1" = 80 Miles

TO ACCOMPANY THE GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE SALLUS CK. PROPERTY OWNED BY CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
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VANCOUVER, B.C.

GEO - X SURVEYS LTD.

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
LILLOOET AREA — LILLOOET M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

GRID No. 2

SELF - POTENTIAL

VERTICAL SCALE : 1" = 250 MILLIVOLTS

DRAWN	T.M.	JOB NO	FIG NO
DATED	JUNE 5, 1970	1144	6
CHECKED	J.C.		