

D. I. T. HOLDINGS LTD.

SUITE 102,  
3222 BELLEVUE AVENUE,  
WEST VANCOUVER, B. C.

2798

TELEPHONE (604) 926-3715

REPORT  
on the

92 #/16 W

AMANDA-AMIE CLAIM GROUP  
SIWASH CREEK AREA  
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION  
PRINCETON  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

for

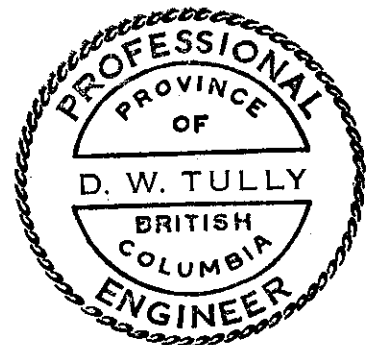
DIANA EXPLORATIONS LTD (N.P.L.)  
402-207 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

by

Donald W. Tully, P. Eng.

December 18, 1970

West Vancouver, B.C.



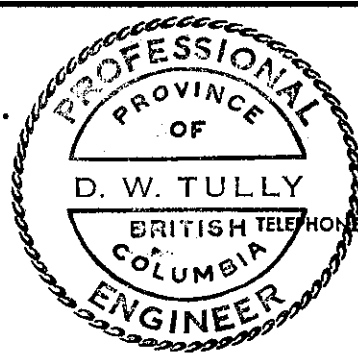


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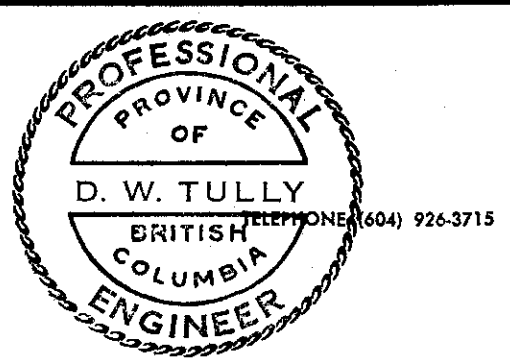
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(A.L. EDGEWORTH REPORT INCLUDED).....(End of Report)	

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Anomalous zinc, lead and silver results were found to occur in soil cover in acid to intermediate intrusive host rocks during this preliminary exploration work.

The results warrant further work.

A work program estimated to cost \$23,925.00 is recommended.

INTRODUCTION

Mr. T.W. Connell, President of Diana Explorations Ltd. (N.P.L.), 402-207 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, requested the writer to examine and report on the Amanda-Amie group of claims.

The property was examined in the field on November 19, 1970, in company with Pat Connell and Ken Gibson when snow conditions prevailed.

Field work which forms the basis of this report was done on October 23, 24 and 25, 1970 by Messrs. A.L. Edgeworth, P. Connell and T. Wile under the writer's supervision.

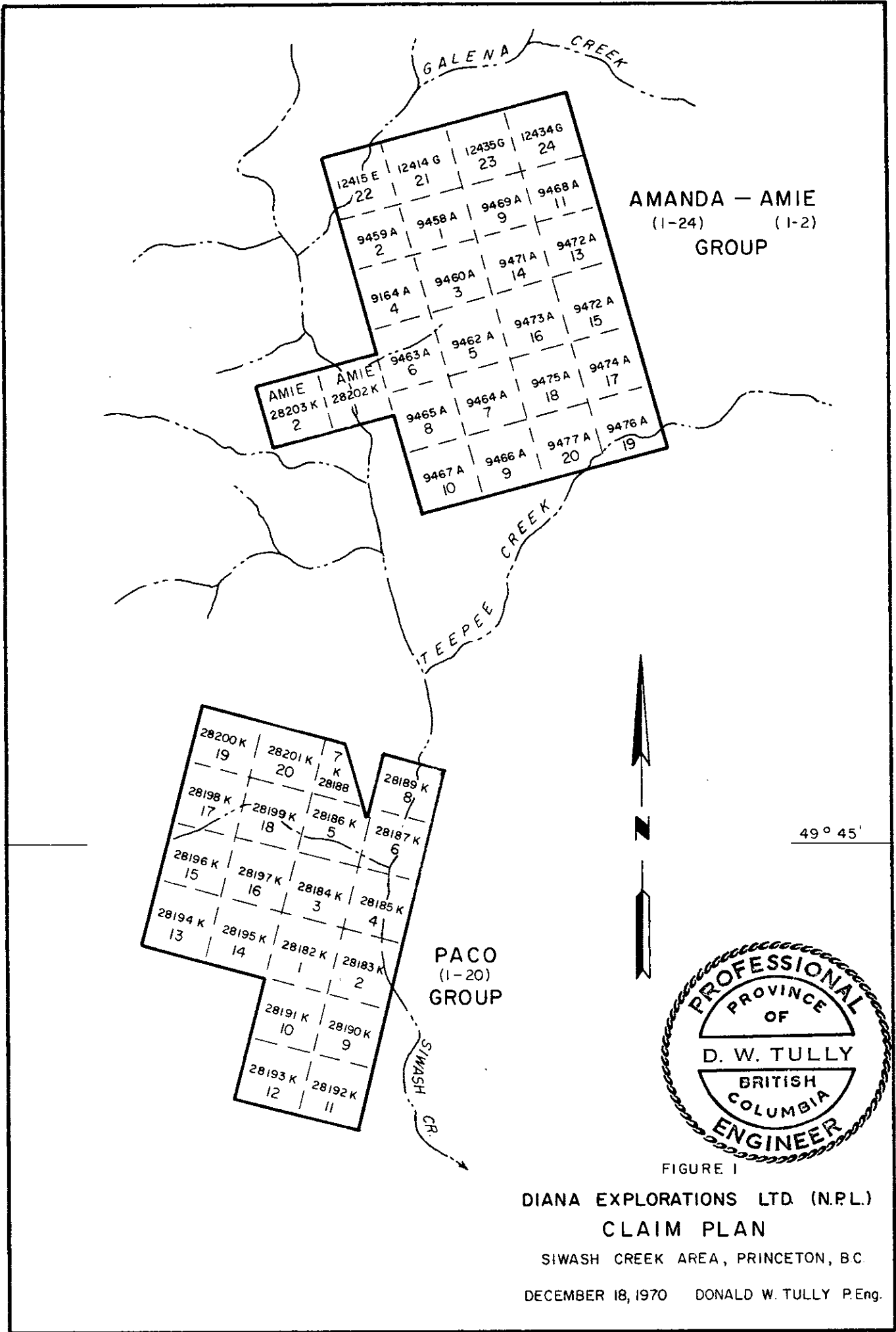


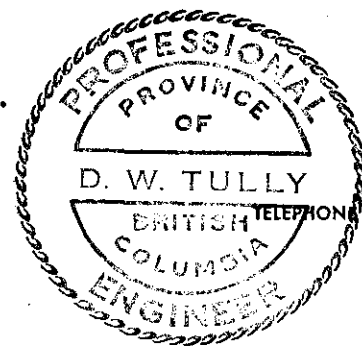
FIGURE I

DIANA EXPLORATIONS LTD (N.P.L.)  
CLAIM PLAN

SIWASH CREEK AREA, PRINCETON, B.C.

DECEMBER 18, 1970 DONALD W. TULLY P.Eng.

D. I. T. HOLDINGS LTD.



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PROPERTY

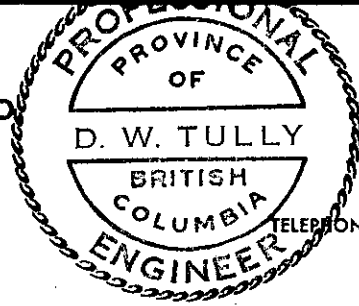
Two groups of claims (Figure 1) in the Siwash Creek area are controlled by Diana Explorations Ltd. (N.P.L.). The records of these claims were examined on November 19, 1970, at the office of the Mining Recorder, Princeton, B.C. and found to be as follows:

AMANDA-AMIE GROUP

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Amanda #1	9458A	23 January 1971
" #2	9459A	"
" #3	9460A	"
" #4	9461A	"
" #5	9462A	"
" #6	9463A	"
" #7	9464A	"
" #8	9465A	"
" #9	9466A	"
" #10	9467A	"
" #11	9468A	"
" #12	9469A	"
" #13	9470A	"
" #14	9471A	"
" #15	9472A	"
" #16	9473A	"
" #17	9474A	"
" #18	9475A	"
" #19	9476A	"
" #20	9477A	"

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<u>Claim</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Amanda #21	12414G	31 May 1971
" #22	12415E	"
" #23	12435G	18 June 1971
" #24	12436G	"
Amie #1	28202	27 August 1971
" #2	28203	"

The following claim posts were examined on the ground and found to be staked in accordance with the Mining Act of the Province of British Columbia.

Initial Post	Amanda #1	Initial Post	Amanda #21
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
"	#2	"	#22

PACO GROUP

The Paco claims (1-20) were not examined for this report.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY

Latitude 49°-45' and Longitude 120°-20' passes through the property.

The Amanda claim group is located on Galena Creek at the junction with Siwash Creek (Figure 2) some 35 miles by road north of Princeton, British Columbia.

The property is readily accessible by 4-wheel

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drive vehicle on gravel road that extends north from Bankier on the Kettle Valley railroad to the property.

Local topographic relief varies between 3,500 and 4,500 feet above sea-level. Sand and gravel glaciafluvatile soil cover is dominant. Jackpine and spruce are typical forest growth. There is bush cabin accommodation on the property.

PREVIOUS DEVELOPMENT

Canadian Pacific Railway geologists and engineers are reported to have been in this area circa 1909.

Shallow tractor trenching, stripping and road access is in evidence on Amanda claims # 1,2,3,5,6,7,18,21,22,23,24.

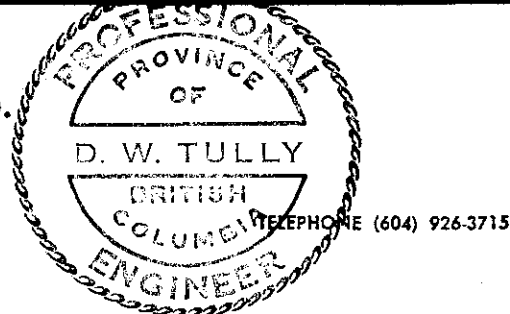
Numerous tree blazes and evidence of picket-lines can be seen. A search of the assessment work records at the Department of Mines offices in Princeton shows only bulldozer trenching has been recorded.

Adits have been driven on both sides of Siwash Creek on claims Amie #1 and #2 on silver-lead vein structures and are reported in G.S.C. Memoir 243 as the Renfrew Workings.

REFERENCES

A report on a reconnaissance geology, magnetometer and geochemical survey on the Amanda claims by Allan L. Edgeworth,

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a geology student at the University of British Columbia and dated October, 1970, is included at the end of this report.

Some relevant information is available in a report dated November 9, 1966, by Boris A. Nekrasov, Consulting Geologist, entitled "Preliminary Geological Report on the Agie Group of Mineral Claims, Siwash Creek", on file with Diana Explorations Ltd.

1. Geological Survey of Canada Map 888A
2. G.S.C. Memoir 243, pp. 107-108
3. B.C. Department of Mines - Reports of the Minister for the years 1926, 1927 and 1930.

#### REGIONAL GEOLOGY

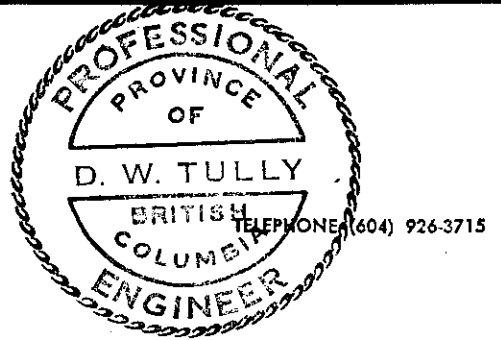
Two lithological rock units are recognized in the immediate area of the property.

The older Coast intrusives, probably late Jurassic in age, are largely granodiorite and quartz diorite in composition. Later dikes and masses of feldspar porphyry are in evidence, probably related to the Otter intrusions of late Cretaceous or early Tertiary age.

Tectonically there is evidence of a regional through-going structure from the widespread fracturing of all rock types in the Amanda-Amie claim group area. The writer believes a strong fracture system trends southeasterly into the claim group from the headwaters area of Siwash Creek and probably controls the emplacement of the Otter intrusives locally.



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GEOLOGY-MINERALIZATION-ASSAYS

The older rocks are diorite with a porphyritic variety in evidence in the granite-granodiorite contact area near the common boundary of Amanda claims 1 and 21 where disseminated glena, sphalerite and pyrite mineralization is visible along fine fractures in the area of a strong zinc anomaly (Figures 4 and 6). Grab samples 1-4 were taken in this general area (Figure 4). The results were:

Sample No. 1	0.3 ozs silver	0.01% lead	0.05% zinc
" No. 2	Trace "	.01% "	.02% "
" No. 3	0.2 ozs "	.25% "	4.15% "
" No. 4	Trace "	.01% "	.04% "

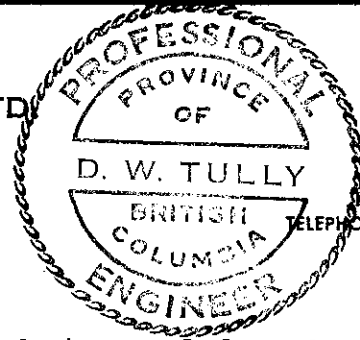
A coarse grained feldspar porphyry occurs on Amanda claims 5, 6 and 7. This rock underlies a strong geochemical zinc anomaly on Amanda claims 5 and 6. No mineralization was observed in this vicinity.

Assay results of rock grab samples numbered a, b and c on Paco claims 3 and 4 are shown on Figure 4 and suggest the presence of silver-lead-zinc-copper mineralization.

MAGNETOMETER WORK

The results are shown on Figure 5. Total local magnetic relief is in excess of 2000 gammas. A magnetic high is indicated on the boundary of Amanda claims 1 and 21 in the area of the strong zinc anomaly. Before definite

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conclusions can be made more field work is needed. The individual magnetometer readings are shown in the A.L. Edgeworth report included herewith.

#### GEOCHEMICAL WORK

140 soil samples were taken from the "B" soil horizon at the location shown on the accompanying geochemical map (Figure 6). The samples were analyzed for lead, silver, zinc and copper using the  $\text{HNO}_3 - \text{HClO}_4$  and Atomic Absorption methods.

Background values are: zinc 159 ppm, lead 52 ppm, silver 0.7 ppm and copper 37 ppm.

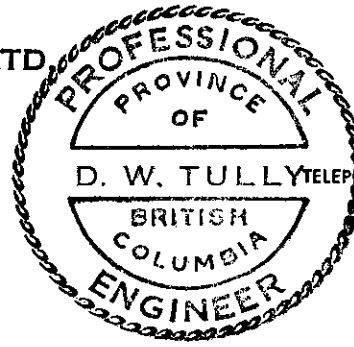
Anomalous results for zinc are considered to be 400 plus parts per million. An area 1000 x 1200 feet in dimension occurs on Amanda claims 1 and 21. Anomalous results in lead occur on Amanda claims 1 and 21 and correlate with the zinc results. Silver values in excess of 2.5 parts per million are considered anomalous and appear to correlate with lead. Copper results are scattered and relatively low.

The trend of the anomalous lead and zinc results is in a north-northeasterly direction.

Additional geochemical sampling is required to explain the lead-zinc anomalies on Amanda claim 6 and Amie claims 1 and 2 which latter claims are in the valley bottom of Siwash Creek.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase program of additional geochemical soil sampling, geological mapping, magnetometer work and bulldozer trenching with diamond drilling is recommended over the Amanda-Amie claim group.

The first phase is designed to delimit target areas with geological, geochemical and magnetic surveys.

Phase two is a proposed diamond drill test of the lead-zinc geochemical target outlined on Amanda claims.

PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM

1. Establish ground control picket-lines over the Amanda claim group at 200-foot intervals.
2. Take geochemical soil samples at 200-foot intervals along control lines.
3. Diamond drill 2 five hundred foot holes into the present lead-zinc geochemical targets on Amanda claims 1 and 21.
4. Geological mapping is recommended on the Paco claim group 1-20.

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ESTIMATED COSTS

Phase I

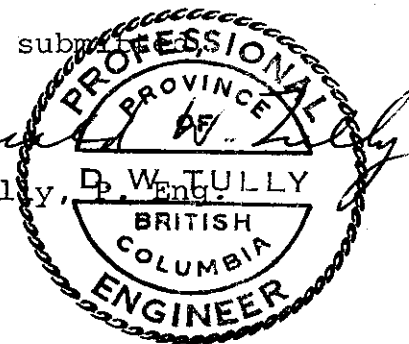
Line-cutting	\$ 3,750.00	
500 geochemical soil samples	2,000.00	
Geological mapping	1,000.00	
Magnetometer survey	1,000.00	
Tractor trenching	2,000.00	
Engineering and travel	<u>1,000.00</u>	
Sub total		\$10,750.00

Phase II

1,000 feet diamond drilling @ \$8.00/foot	8,000.00	
Engineering, Assaying Travel	2,000.00	
Mobilization & demobilization	<u>1,000.00</u>	
Sub total		\$11,000.00
Contingency @ 10%		<u>2,175.00</u>
TOTAL		\$23,925.00

Respectfully submitted,

Donald W. Tully,



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CERTIFICATE

I, Donald W. Tully, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist and with offices at 102-2222 Bellevue Avenue, West Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of McGill University, 1943, with the Degree of Bachelor of Science.
3. I am a Registered Professional Engineer in the Provinces of British Columbia and Ontario.
4. I have practiced my profession for twenty-five years.
5. I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest in the shares of Diana Explorations Ltd (N.P.L.) of the claims of Diana Explorations Ltd (N.P.L.) nor do I intend to receive any interest.
6. This report dated December 18, 1970, is based on a personal examination in the field on November 19, 1970, of the work performed by P. Connell, A. Edgeworth and T. Wile on October 23, 24 and 25, 1970.

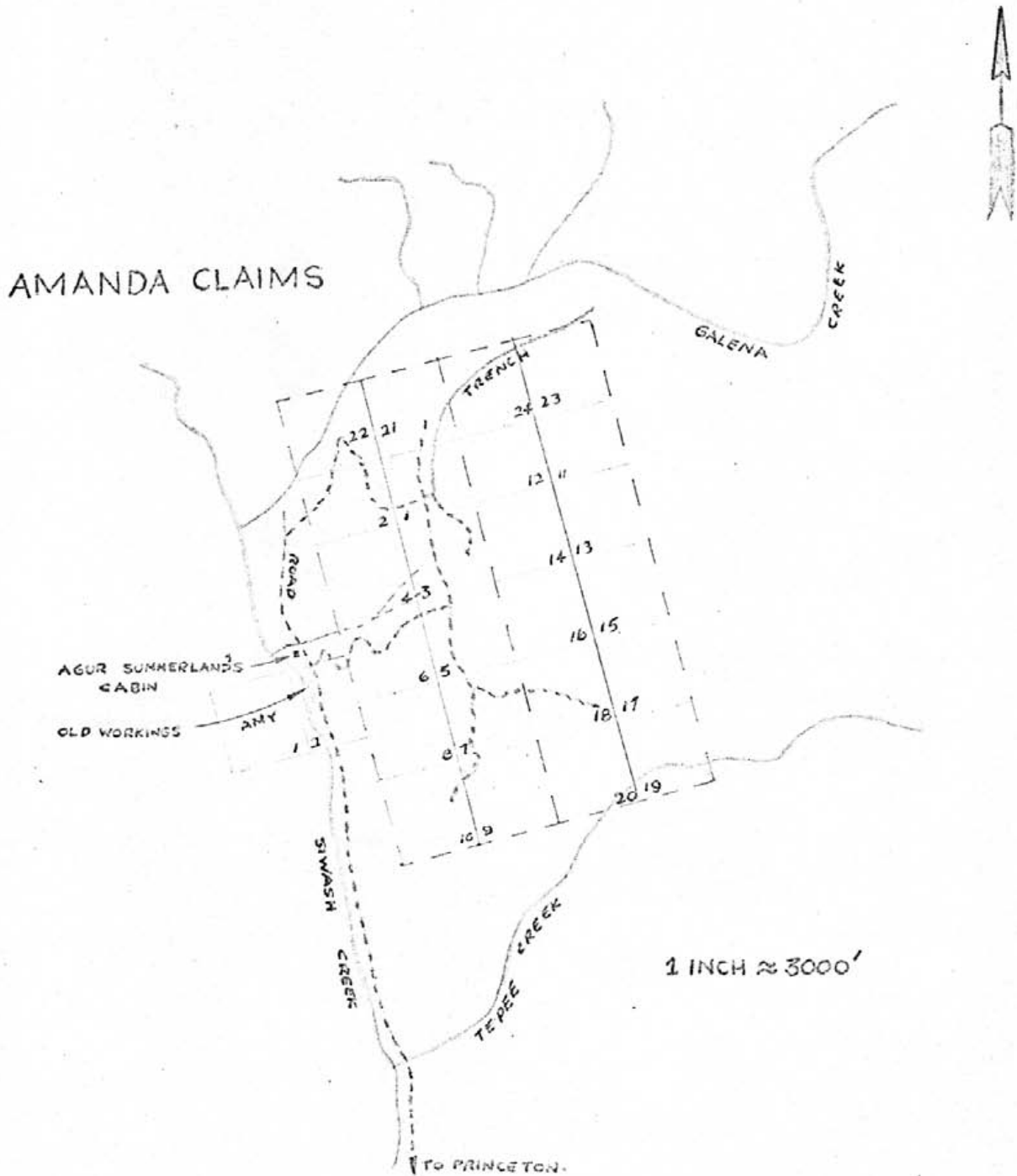
DATED at West Vancouver, British Columbia, this 18th day of December, 1970

*Donald W. Tully*  
PROFESSIONAL  
OF  
D. W. TULLY  
BRITISH  
COLUMBIA  
ENGINEER  
Donald W. Tully, P. Eng.  
Consulting Geologist

PRINCETON, B. C.  
DIANA EXPLORATIONS LTD.  
GEOLOGY, MAGNETOMETER  
AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

PAGE 2: INTRODUCTION & LOCATION  
: WORK PERFORMED  
PAGE 3: GEOLOGY  
PAGE 4: MINERALIZATION  
PAGE 5: MAGNETOMETER  
PAGE 6: CONCLUSIONS

Described in this report is a concise account of the reconnaissance survey conducted on the Amanda Claims. The work was performed on October 23, 24, 25 1970 by Patrick Connell, Allan Edgeworth, and Terry Wile. Work performed included Geological Mapping, Magnetometer and Soil Sample Gridding.



OUTCROP LEGEND

This is a description of outcrops encountered on the survey as drawn on the foldout map.

1. Quartz Feldspar Porphyry

Very coarse grained rock containing well developed phenocrysts of Orthoclase--the right angled cleavage of the potash feldspar being clearly visible--in some cases over two inches long. Along with the consistent array of Orthoclase crystals in the matrix are conspicuous phenocrysts of decomposing white (Albite-Plagioclase) phenocrysts. The next principal constituents are quartz and finally minor amounts of Biotite and Muscovite.

2. Quartz Feldspar Porphyry

Similar to #1 above except that the K Feldspars have not developed to as large an extent. Quartz is slightly more abundant.

3. Granite, Quartz Monozonite, Syenite

This area is constituted by an even-grained crystalline rock consisting essentially of alkali feldspars with Ferromagnesian constituents in much smaller proportion. Texture is medium-grained. In some outcrops quartz is visibly present and thus the rock becomes linked with a granite.

4. Diorite

Small outcrops occurring in contact with #3 above. Texture is fine grained.

5. Porphyry-Diorite

Fine grained ground mass with a definite grey matrix in which are set conspicuous phenocrysts of white, Plagioclase Feldspar. Smaller amounts of Biotite are evenly scattered in the matrix.

Correlation

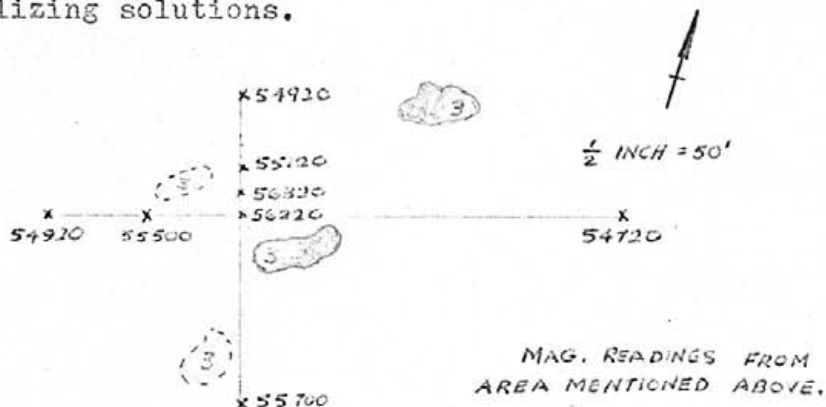
In correlation with the G.S.C. Memoir 243, the rocks examined during this survey can be described as a portion of the Siwash Creek body of the Otter Intrusion and corresponding feldspar dykes and sills. Although some ambiguous comparisons arise, as with the Red Granodiorite stage of the Coastal Intrusion, generally the field observations are consistent with the description of Siwash Creek Body.



## MINERALIZATION

All mineralization observed occurred in small lenses or stringers. Small lenses of galena are frequently seen along the roadside about 100 feet east above claim post 1 & 2 (Initial). One particular lense was noted beside soil sample 66. The lense of galena striking n. 76 degrees E, was about 1 inch thick extending 3 feet in length. Other occurrences of galena were noted at, (i.) galena creek, west of S.S. #6 & (ii.) along roadside near S.S. #15 & #16.

Another area of mineralization is along the border of claims 1 & 21 about 500 feet @ 72 degrees east of initial claim post 1 & 2. Here a contact was observed between a granite and a diorite (outcrops #3 & #4). A visible contact occurs for 40 feet where small amounts of sulfides are observed. At random intervals along this contact, a bright yellow well weathered pyrite occurs with small (6 inches) malachite stringers and red, iron-oxidation stains. It is probable that this diorite is a dyke being the source of the mineralizing solutions.



Between soil SS #62 & #63 in the middle of claim #21, a confined altered zone occurs. The small shear zone is a few feet in width with a height of five feet.

The old Renfrew showings were quickly examined during the reconnaissance survey. However a great deal of data has previously been recorded in this vicinity.

## MAGNETOMETER READINGS (X 10 GAMMAS)

## STATION

1. 5478	29. 5400	59. 5414	88. 5458	117. 5435
2. 5480	30. 5370 -	60. 5463	89. 5523 ✓	118. 5411
3. 5459	31. 5383 -	61. 5465	90. 5460	119. 5403
4. 5518 ✓	32. 5380 -	62. 5384 -	91. 5458	120. 5450
5. 5458	33. 5391 -	63. 5472	92. 5462	121. 5414
5a 5462	34. 5415	64. 5509 ✓	93. 5460	122. 5440
5b 5412	35. 5401	65. 5469	94. 5452	123. 5439
6. 5520 ✓	36. 5431	66. 5435	95. 5550 ✓	124. 5407
7. 5541 ✓	37. 5453	67. 5310 -	96. 5468	125. 5415
8. 5607 ○	38. 5457	68. 5349 -	97. 5459	126. 5406
9. 5591 ✓	39. 5413	69. 5418	98. 5446	127. 5378 -
10. 5523 ✓	40. 5400	70. 5370 -	99. 5465	128. 5376 -
11. 5549	41. 5448	71. 5409	100 5403	129. 5375 -
12. 5501 ✓	42. 5446	72. 5406	101 5411	130. 5406
13. 5633 ○	43. 5428	73. 5352 -	102 5430	131. 5394 -
14. 5502 ✓	44. 5382 -	74. 5370 -	103 5406	132. 5408
15. 5432	45. 5403	75. 5324 -	104 5418	133. 5476
16. 5458	46. 5407	76. 5352 -	105 5421	134. 5428
17. 5472	47. 5417	77. 5363 -	106 5465	135. 5412
18. 5464	48. 5406	78. 5473	107 5397 -	136. 5436
19. 5402	49. 5350 -	79. 5418	108 5390 -	137. 5468
20. 5490	50. 5416	80. 5427	109 5375 -	
21. 5436	51. 5327 -	81. 5434	110 5360 -	
22. 5472	52. 5403	82. 5434	111 5413	
23. 5500 ✓	53. 5360 -	83. 5448	112 5363 -	
24. 5429	54. 5384 -	84. 5437	113 5385 -	
25. 5452	55. 5360 -	85. 5453	114 5448	
26. 5438	56. 5383 -	86. 5472	115 5420	
27. 5484	57. 5437	87. 5622 ○	116 5448	
28. 5418	58. 5416			

Rock samples taken at the following locations will be analyzed in the lab for mineral content.

Rock Sample #1. -Channel Sample from small (approx. 5 feet) outcrop near S.S. #69.

Rock Sample #2. -From the granite-diorite contact near S.S. #87.

Rock Sample #3. -From fault gauge area between S.S. #62-63.

Rock Sample #4. -Near S.S. #93 where the outcrop contains a small lense of galena.

CONCLUSIONS

No Porphyry rocks with disseminated minerals were observed. However the geology of much of the Amanda claims consists of a coarse Porphyry with very large feldspar crystals. This rock was probably cooled very slowly in a mush matrix so the crystals had time to grow. This is a good host rock because of the large spaces available between crystals.

*Allen L. Edgeworth.*

**CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.**B.C. REGISTERED ASSAYERS  
GEOCHEMISTS1068 HOMER STREET,  
VANCOUVER 3, B.C.

November 3, 1970

Diana Explorations Ltd.  
411 - 470 Granville Street  
VANCOUVER, B.C.Lot No. 401 G:                      Geochemical Analysis for Copper, Lead, Zinc & Silver:Size Fraction:                      -30  
Analytical Method:                Atomic Absorption  
Digestion Method:                HNO<sub>3</sub> - HcLO<sub>4</sub>

Sample Number:	Copper ppm	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm	Silver ppm
1	48	35	470 ✓	1
2	34	40	400 ✓	0.5
3	25	30	290	0.5
4	24	20	370	0.5
5	52	55	355	1
6	16	35	690 ✓	1
7	23	15	100	0.5
8	30	10	135	0.5
9	33	15	115	0.5
10	26	20	340	0.5
11	48	105	940 ✓	1
12	84	65	780 ✓	1.5
13	46	65	430 ✓	0.5
14	39	20	260	0.5
15	96	155	+1000 ✓	1
16	88	35	460 ✓	1
17	44	35	470 ✓	1
18	60	40	390	0.5
19	13	10	80	0.2
20	20	15	75	0.5

Diana Explorations Ltd.  
Lot No. 401 G  
November 3, 1970  
Page 2...

Sample Number:	Copper ppm	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm	Silver ppm
21	15	15	45	0.5
22	33	235	285	0.2
22B	22	345 ✓	190	3.0 ✓
22C	12	220	200	4.0 ✓
23	11	85	920 ✓	1.5
24	66	40	+1000 ✓	1
25	14	70	850 ✓	0.5
26	11	65	350	0.5
27	10	50	355	0.5
28	8	25	315	0.7
29	17	70	+1000 ✓	1
30	18	75	+1000 ✓	0.7
31	14	35	530 ✓	1.5
32	18	30	320	1
33	15	45	220	1
34	13	75	610 ✓	1.2
35	14	25	490 ✓	1.2
36	9	35	370	1
37	14	35	800 ✓	1.2
38	9	25	380	0.5
39	17	50	+1000 ✓	0.7
40	23	35	800 ✓	2
41	10	35	330	1.2
42	7	20	310	1.2
43	16	55	435 ✓	2
44	24	15	40	0.5
45	20	20	40	0.5
46	18	35	40	0.7

Diana Explorations Ltd.

Lot No. 401 G

November 3, 1970

Page 3...

Sample Number:	Copper ppm	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm	Silver ppm
47	18	15	30	0.5
48	28	10	25	0.5
49	18	10	130	0.2
50	20	10	40	0.5
51	14	25	100	0.5
52	30	45	190	0.7
53	22	25	100	0.5
54	30	50	160	0.7
55	26	60	320	0.7
56	26	40	300	0.7
57	68	85	400 ✓	1
58	16	30	60	0.7
59	36	45	250	0.5
60	120	110	450 ✓	3 ✓
61	12	20	90	0.7
62	36	35	90	1.5
63	72	180	830 ✓	2
64	84	50	810 ✓	1.5
65	18	25	390	0.7
66	160	125	580 ✓	2
67	228	45	890 ✓	1.5
68	172	475 ✓	+1000 ✓	2
69	220	75	530 ✓	1.5
70	30	35	290	1
71	46	90	420 ✓	1.5
72	28	30	280	1
73	15	30	100	0.5
74	106	50	250	0.5
75	90	35	350	1
76	66	40	440 ✓	0.5

Diana Explorations Ltd.

Lot No. 401 G

November 3, 1970

Page 4...

Sample Number:	Copper ppm	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm	Silver ppm
77	24	25	180	0.5
78	28	25	200	0.5
79	20	30	280	0.7
80	24	35	220	0.5
81	44	45	280	0.5
82	58	80	510 ✓	0.5
83	56	45	570 ✓	0.5
84	52	95	560 ✓	1
85	50	45	520 ✓	0.5
86	12	15	310	0.5
87	38	40	+1000 ✓	0.5
88	84	155	900 ✓	0.5
89	38	30	740 ✓	0.5
90	10	20	340	0.5
91	10	15	250	0.5
92	16	25	160	0.5
93	88	95	550 ✓	1
94	48	70	630 ✓	0.7
95	24	90	490 ✓	0.5
96	56	80	770 ✓	1
97	9	20	120	0.5
98	12	20	120	0.5
99	46	20	85	0.5
100	18	35	85	0.5
101	24	20	50	0.5
102	40	20	90	0.7
103	12	20	135	0.5
104	42	60	230	0.5
105	44	50	270	0.7

Diana Explorations Ltd.  
 Lot No. 401 G  
 November 3, 1970  
 Page 5...

Sample Number:	Copper ppm	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm	Silver ppm
107	22	40	130	0.5
108	43	125	590 ✓	0.5
109	26	40	270	0.5
110	10	85	180	0.7
111	30	700 ✓	980 ✓	1.2
112	26	65	170	0.7
113	44	60	660 ✓	1
114	26	70	700 ✓	1.2
115	8	35	770 ✓	0.5
116	10	85	960 ✓	0.7
117	12	125	860 ✓	0.5
118	20	310 ✓	720 ✓	0.5
119	12	45	480 ✓	0.5
120	9	50	670 ✓	0.5
121	17	150	+1000 ✓	1
122	30	135	+1000 ✓	1.2
123	10	90	+1000 ✓	0.7
124	19	70	+1000 ✓	0.7
125	8	30	620 ✓	0.7
126	20	95	510 ✓	1
127	14	30	200	0.5
128	21	45	140	0.2
219	28	50	290	0.2
130	21	25	180	0.2
131	32	25	140	0.5
132	34	85	310	0.5
133	26	85	130	0.5
134	72	6000 ✓	+1000 ✓	5.0 ✓

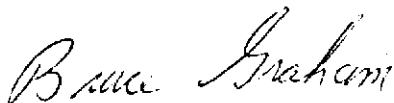


Diana Explorations Ltd.  
Lot No. 401 G  
November 3, 1970  
Page 6...

Sample Number:	Copper ppm	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm	Silver ppm
135	40	405 ✓	790 ✓	1.2
136	27	40	190	0.7
137	192	+10000 ✓	+1000 ✓	8.0 ✓
138	11	65	630 ✓	0.7
139	16	30	100	0.7
140	56	100	920 ✓	2.0

Yours truly,

CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.



Bruce Graham  
Chemist

BG/seb

# CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.

1068 HOMER STREET  
VANCOUVER 3, B.C.  
PHONE 688-8586

CREST LABORATORIES LTD.  
791 ARGYLL ROAD  
EDMONTON 82, ALBERTA  
PHONE 469-2391

## CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Diana Explorations Ltd.  
6197 Buchanan Street  
Surrey 2, B.C.

December 16, 1970

Lab. No. 2076

**I hereby certify** THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RESULTS OF ASSAYS MADE BY US UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES.

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER	LEAD	ZINC					TOTAL VALUE PER TON (2000 LBS.)
	Ounces per Ton	Value per Ton	Ounces per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
1			0.3	0.01	0.05					
2			Trace	0.01	0.02					
3			0.2	0.25	4.15					
4			Trace	0.01	0.04					

**NOTE:**  
Rejects Retained One Month  
Pulps Retained Three Months  
Unless Otherwise Arranged.

Gold calculated at \$..... per ounce

*A. P. Burgess*  
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

# CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.

1068 HILVER STREET  
VANCOUVER 3, B.C.  
PHONE 688-8586

CREST LABORATORIES LTD.  
1 ARGYLL ROAD  
EDMONTON 82, ALBERTA  
PHONE 469-2391

*PACO CLAIMS*

## CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Kelso Explorations Ltd.  
411 - 470 Granville Street  
Vancouver 1, B.C.

Sept. 14, 1970.

Lab. No. 1547.

**I hereby certify** THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RESULTS OF ASSAYS MADE BY US UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES.

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER	COPPER	LEAD	ZINC	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	TOTAL VALUE PER TON (2000 LBS.)
	Ounces per Ton	Value per Ton	Ounces per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent					
<i>ANALYSIS A</i> Sphalerite	trace	---	0.1	0.01	0.05	0.05					
<i>ANALYSIS B</i> Pyrite	0.06	\$2.10	11.6	0.74	1.36	1.32					
<i>ANALYSIS C</i> Banded	trace	---	3.9	0.87	0.32	16.09					
<i>PACO D</i> No Mark	0.01	0.35	8.0	0.04	1.84	0.37					

**NOTE:**

Rejects retained one month.  
Pulps retained three months  
unless otherwise arranged.

Gold calculated at \$ 35.00 per ounce

*F. S. Bussess*  
.....  
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

**CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.**B.C. REGISTERED ASSAYERS  
GEOCHEMISTS1068 HOMER STREET,  
VANCOUVER 3, B.C.

Sept. 15, 1970.

Kelso Explorations Ltd.  
411 - 470 Granville Street  
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.Lab. No. 1547:Sample Marked: Pyrite:*Sample 15*

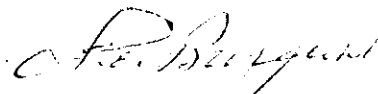
Dear Sir:

The results of the above mentioned spectrographic analysis are as follows:

Major:	Silicon.
Intermediate:	Aluminum, Iron.
Approx. 1%:	Copper, Lead, Potassium, Zinc.
0.01% - 0.1%:	Antimony, Calcium, Chromium, Magnesium, Manganese.
0.001% - 0.01%:	Barium, Bismuth, Silver, Titanium.
Not Detected:	Arsenic, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Cobalt, Molybdenum, Nickel, Niobium, Sodium, Strontium, Tantalum, Tin, Tungsten, Vanadium.

Yours truly,

CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.,

F.C. Burgess  
Chief Assayer

FCB:mk

# CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.

B.C. REGISTERED ASSAYERS  
GEOCHEMISTS

1068 HOMER STREET,  
VANCOUVER 3, B.C.

Sept. 15, 1970.

Kelso Explorations Ltd.  
411 - 470 Granville Street  
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

Lab. No. 1547:

Sample Marked: Banded:

*Sample C*

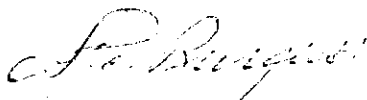
Dear Sir:

The results of the above mentioned spectrographic analysis are as follows:

Major:	Silicon.
Intermediate:	Aluminum, Iron, Zinc.
Approx. 1%:	Copper, Lead.
0.01% - 0.1%:	Bismuth, Cadmium, Calcium, Chromium, Magnesium, Manganese, Potassium.
0.001% - 0.01%:	Barium, Silver, Titanium.
Not Detected:	Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Boron, Cobalt, Molybdenum, Nickel, Niobium, Sodium, Strontium, Tantalum, Tin, Tungsten, Vanadium.

Yours truly,

CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.,



F.C. Burgess  
Chief Assayer

FCB:mk

**CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.**B.C. REGISTERED ASSAYERS  
GEOCHEMISTS1068 HOMER STREET,  
VANCOUVER 3, B.C.

Sept. 15, 1970.

Kelso Explorations Ltd.  
411 - 470 Granville Street  
VANCOUVER, B.C.Lot No. 364 G:                    Geochemical Analysis for Copper, Lead, Zinc,  
   Silver and Gold:Mesh Size:                    -80  
Analytical Method:         Atomic Absorption  
Digestion Method:         HNO<sub>3</sub> + HClO<sub>4</sub>

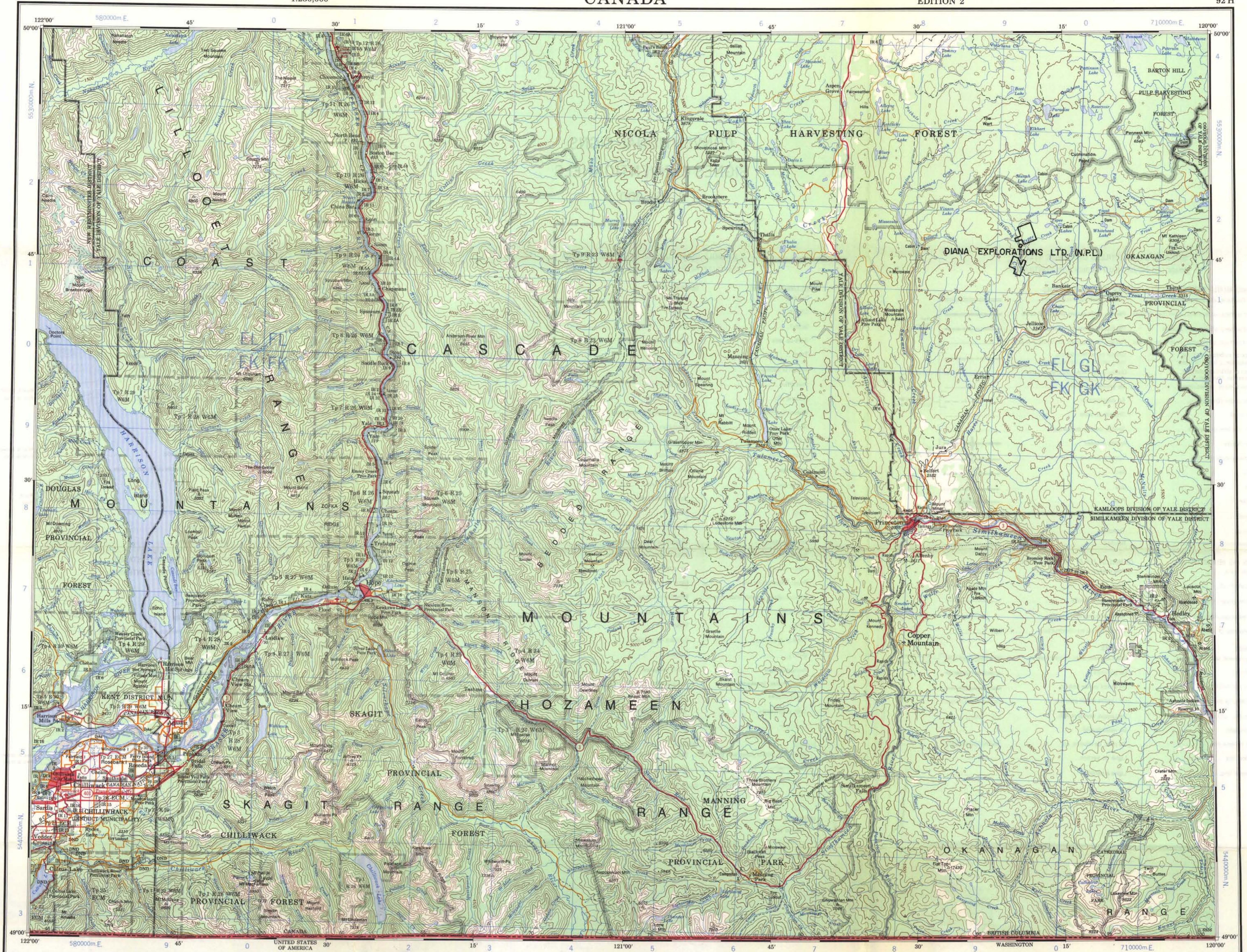
Sample Number:	Copper ppm	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm	Silver ppm	Gold ppb
A	45	130	850	1.0	-30
B	52	170	905	1.0	-30
C	420	2500	1310	8.0	1500

Yours truly,

CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.,

*Bruce Graham*Bruce Graham  
Chemist

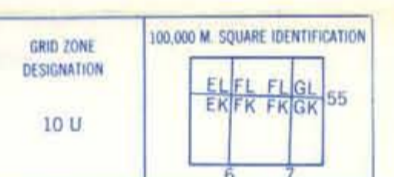
EG:mk



Refer to this map as: 92 H EDITION 2 MCE SERIES A 502



TEN THOUSAND METRE UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID ZONE 10



REFERENCE POINT ROCKS (as above)

SQUARE: Read letters of 100,000 m. square immediately to left of point

EASTING: Read number on grid line immediately to left of a square from the line nearest to point

NORTHING: Read number on grid line immediately below point

EXAMPLE MILITARY GRID REFERENCE: NUS404

If reporting beyond 24° in any direction, prefix Grid Zone Designation as: 15VNU5404

RELIABILITY DIAGRAM - CROQUIS D'EXACTITUDE



A - Large scale mapping, photogrammetric, 1951 and 1959-63.  
 A - Cartographie à grande échelle, photogrammétrique, 1951 et 1959-63.

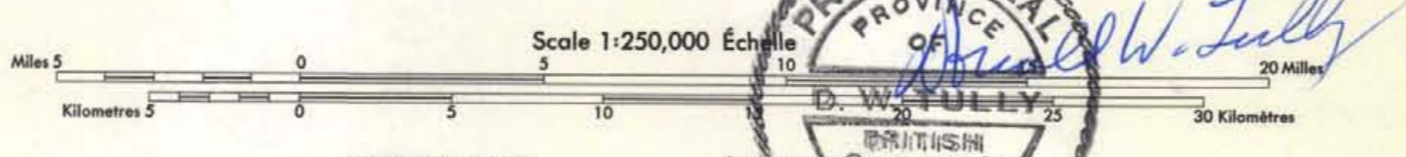
Produced, 1966, by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES. Printed 1970.

Magnetic declination 1968 varies from 22°30' easterly at centre of west edge to 22°18' easterly at centre of east edge. Mean annual change 2.9' westerly.

Roads:	hard surface, all weather.....	dual highway	more than 2 lanes
	hard surface, all weather.....	2 lanes	less than 2 lanes
	loose or stabilized surface, all weather.....	2 lanes or more	less than 2 lanes
	loose surface, dry weather.....		
	cart track.....		
	trail or portage.....		

FOR COMPLETE REFERENCE SEE REVERSE SIDE

HOPE  
BRITISH COLUMBIA



CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET  
 Élévation en Pieds above Mean Sea Level  
 North American Datum 1927  
 Transverse Mercator Projection

ÉQUIVALENCES DES COTES 500 PIEDS  
 Élévation en Mètres au-dessus du Niveau Moyen de la Mer  
 Système de référence géodésique de l'Amérique du Nord  
 Projection Méridienne Transverse

FIGURE 2

Copies may be obtained from the Map Distribution Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

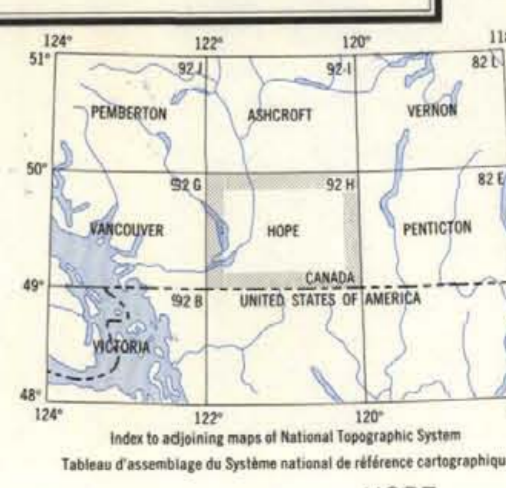
PROFESSIONAL  
OF  
D. W. JULY

Faible en 1966 par la DIRECTION DES LÉVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES imprimée en 1970.

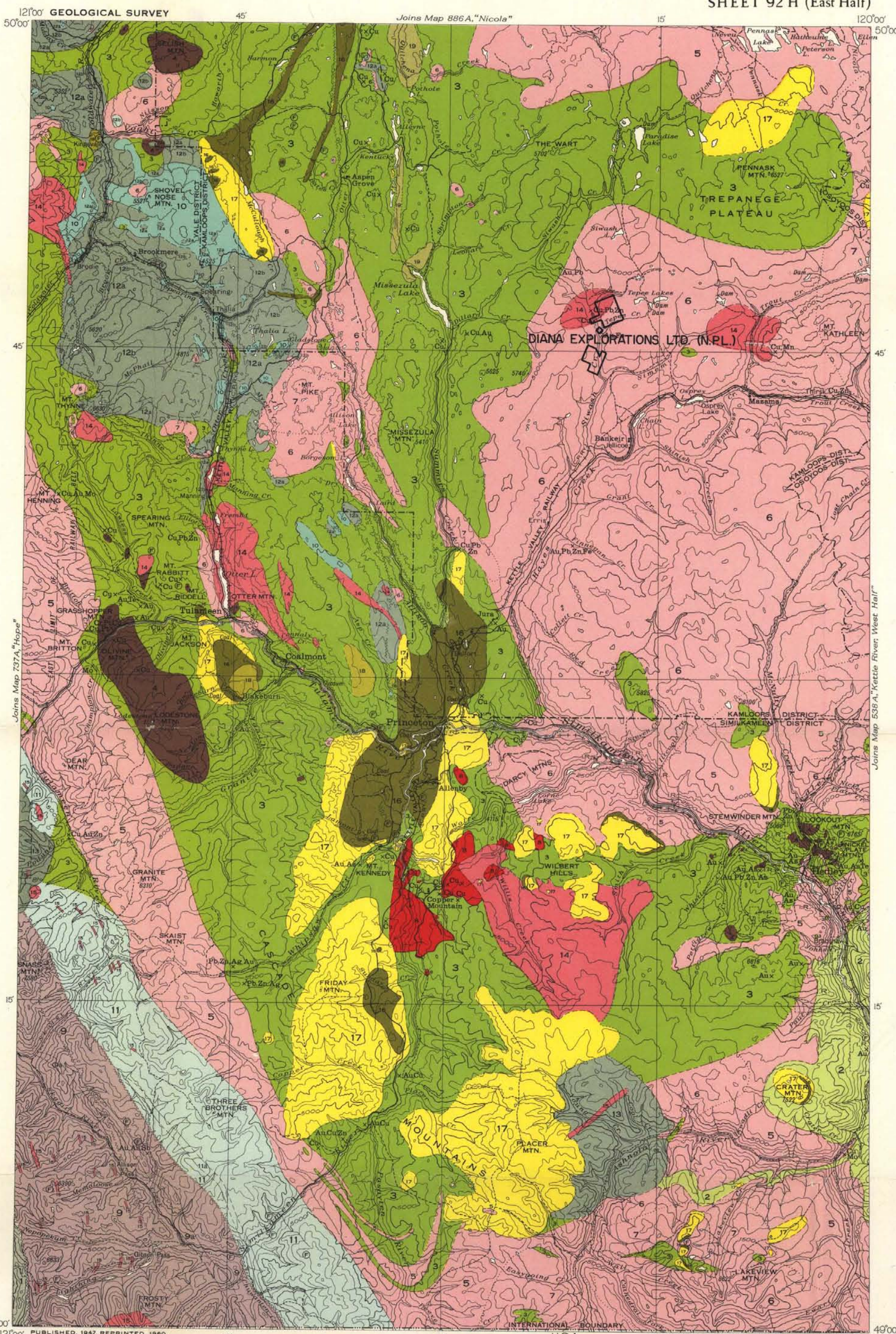
La déclinaison magnétique pour 1968 varie de 22°30' Est au centre de la limite Ouest à 22°18' Est au centre de la limite Est. Variation moyenne annuelle 2.9' Ouest.

Routes:	pavée, toute saison.....	2 chaussées séparées	plus de 2 voies
	pavée, toute saison.....	2 voies	moins de 2 voies
	gravier aggloméré, toute saison.....	2 voies ou plus	moins de 2 voies
	de gravier, période sèche.....		
	de terre.....		
	sentier ou portage.....		

POUR UNE LISTE COMPLÈTE DES SIGNES, VOIR AU VERSO



Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 2278 MAP #2



LEGEND

- TERTIARY**
- MIOCENE OR LATER**
- 19 Valley basalt: vesicular, varicoloured basalt
- 18 Plateau basalt: amygdaloidal, brown basalt
- MIOCENE OR EARLIER**
- PRINCETON GROUP**
- 16, Mainly shale, sandstone, and conglomerate; coal  
17, Varicoloured andesite and basalt
- CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY**
- UPPER CRETACEOUS OR LATER**
- 14, OTTER INTRUSIONS: pink and grey granite and granodiorite  
15, LIGHTNING CREEK INTRUSIONS: grey quartz diorite
- CRETACEOUS**
- LOWER CRETACEOUS**
- KINGSVALE GROUP**
- 12a, Mainly volcanic breccia; 12b, mainly andesite and basalt porphyry  
13, Andesite and basalt porphyry and volcanic breccia
- PASAYTEN GROUP**
- 11, Mainly grit and shale;  
11a, mainly purple lava, tuff, and breccia
- SPENCE BRIDGE GROUP**
- 10, Hard, reddish andesite and basalt
- JURASSIC (?) AND CRETACEOUS**
- UPPER JURASSIC (?) AND LOWER CRETACEOUS**
- DEWDNEY CREEK GROUP**
- 9, Tuff, volcanic breccia, grit, argillite; 9a, mainly conglomerate
- JURASSIC OR LATER**
- 8, COPPER MOUNTAIN INTRUSIONS: syenogabbro, augite diorite, pegmatite
- 5, 6, 7, COAST INTRUSIONS: 5, grey, slightly gneissic granodiorite; 6, mainly reddish, coarse-grained, siliceous granite and granodiorite; 7, light-coloured granodiorite, quartz diorite, and gabbro
- 4, Peridotite, pyroxenite, gabbro
- TRIASSIC**
- UPPER TRIASSIC**
- NICOLA GROUP**
- 3, Varicoloured lava; argillite, tuff, limestone; chlorite and sericite schist
- CARBONIFEROUS OR LATER**
- 2, BRADSHAW, INDEPENDENCE, SHOEMAKER, and OLD TOM FORMATIONS: cherty and slaty argillite, green andesite, limestone; quartz-mica schist and gneiss
- HOZAMEEN GROUP**
- 1, Chert, green andesite, limestone

- Fault .....  
Fossil locality .....  
Mineral occurrence ..... X

SYMBOLS FOR METALS

- Silver.....Ag  
Arsenic.....As  
Gold.....Au  
Cobalt.....Co  
Chromium.....Cr  
Copper.....Cu  
Iron.....Fe  
Manganese.....Mn  
Molybdenum.....Mo  
Lead.....Pb  
Platinum.....Pt  
Antimony.....Sb  
Tellurium.....Te  
Zinc.....Zn

Geology by H.M.A. Rice, 1939, 1941, 1944.  
Approximate magnetic declination, 23° N East  
For Mining Properties, see Map 889A, "Princeton"

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

Most of the map-area lies in the Interior Plateau, with its west and south boundaries in the Cascade Mountains. The plateau topography consists of relatively flat-topped hills and ridges, separated by deep and, in places, steep-walled valleys. The main drainage is along the east-west valley occupied by Tulameen and lower Similkameen Rivers, into which tributary streams flow from north and south. The area is heavily forested except at the northern boundary east from Aspen Grove and along lower Similkameen Valley, which are in open, sage-brush country typical of the "dry belt".

The Nicola group (3) is a large and varied assemblage consisting mainly of many-coloured volcanic rocks ranging from porphyritic and non-porphyritic dacite to basalt. Some types are similar to, and difficult to separate from, members of the Kingsvale group (12b), particularly in the northwest corner of the map-area and along Allison Creek north of Princeton, where, as a result, the identity of the two types is not wholly established. Interbedded with the lavas are belts and lenses of sedimentary and pyroclastic rocks. The largest of these, in the vicinity of Hedley, is host to the most important gold mines in the area. Most of the Nicola rocks are not strongly metamorphosed, but they are sheared into chlorite and sericite schists along a belt as much as 4 miles wide paralleling the east margin of the Eagle granodiorite body (5, in part).

The age of the Dewdney Creek group (9) and its relation to the Pasayten group (11) are not definitely established. Fossils of Lower Cretaceous age have been found in Dewdney Creek beds, but the group may be, in part, as old as Upper Jurassic. The two groups are in fault contact and although the Pasayten is relatively younger it is not known whether or not it grades downward into Dewdney Creek strata. There is, however, a considerable difference in lithology between the groups, and no marine fossils have been found in the Pasayten.

The Spence Bridge group (10) has a very limited development in the area. Along Nicola River to the west it appears to underlie the Kingsvale group conformably, but in Princeton map-area there is evidence of an erosional unconformity between the two.

The Kingsvale (12) is a thick series of volcanic rocks, with discontinuous patches of greywacke, volcanic breccia, and conglomerate at the base. Fossil plants found near Kingsvale are considered to be of uppermost Lower Cretaceous age, and somewhat younger than those found in the Spence Bridge group near Spences Bridge. Two isolated bodies (15), one on Podunk Creek and one on Young Creek, are correlated with the Kingsvale on lithological grounds. They may, however, be correlative with the Spence Bridge, to some members of which they bear resemblance.

Tertiary sedimentary rocks (16) occur mainly in Princeton and Tulameen coal basins. They are overlain and underlain conformably by lavas (17) that elsewhere occupy considerable parts of the map-area. Together they form the Princeton group, which is correlative with much at least of the Kamloops group near Spences Bridge. Fossil plants are plentiful in the sedimentary measures, and their age is believed to be Lower Miocene. The group may, however, be in whole or in part somewhat older.

Flat-lying basalts are found along benches (18) and valleys (19). They are younger than the Princeton group, and the valley basalts are believed to be the youngest consolidated rocks in the map-area. Outcrops of the latter have been glaciated, but in Nicola map-area to the north they have been found overlying unconsolidated sediments, so that they may be of interglacial age.

The ultrabasic rocks (4) are believed to be the oldest intrusive bodies of any size in the map-area; they are, however, probably closely related to, and may be an early phase of, the Coast intrusions. The principal body, in the vicinity of Olivine Mountain, is composed of several distinct rock types, but it was not found possible to map these separately.

The Coast intrusions (5, 6, 7) are believed to represent a protracted and, in part, intermittent period of intrusion extending possibly from Middle Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous time. Three types are recognized and have been mapped separately. In places they cut one another, but in other places the contacts appear to be gradational. All three types are characteristically acidic, with plenty of visible free quartz, and the composition of granodiorite or quartz diorite.

The age of the Copper Mountain intrusions (8) is uncertain. All that has been determined definitely is that they cut the Nicola group and are overlain by the Princeton group. Accordingly they may belong with either the older or the younger series of intrusive rocks, but differ markedly from both in the almost entire absence of free quartz.

The Otter intrusions (14) appear very different from the Coast intrusions. For the most part they resemble syenites, with a pink to liver colour, and with quartz, if visible, restricted to well formed phenocrysts. Actually they have the composition of granodiorite or granite, but the quartz of the groundmass is in microscopic intergrowths with feldspar and is rarely visible to the naked eye. Everywhere they, or feldspar porphyries abundantly associated with them, cut the Lower Cretaceous formations, but not the Princeton group, so that their age is either Upper Cretaceous or early Tertiary.

The Lightning Creek intrusions (15) are also younger than the Lower Cretaceous rocks, and although they resemble certain phases of the Otter intrusions they are less clearly distinguishable from the Coast intrusions. Except for the Castle Peak stock on the south edge of the map-area most of the Lightning Creek intrusions are in the form of dykes and sills many of which carry needle-like amphibole crystals.

Rocks of the Nicola group and older formations have been folded into tight, north- to northeast-trending anticlines and synclines. The Cretaceous rocks in the southwest have a similar trend, but to the northwest they show open folds and strike easterly. From the vicinity of Princeton a spray of three or more faults radiates to the north, but could not be traced to the south. Another series of large faults, with a northwest trend, crosses the southwest corner of the area, and several small but economically important faults have been recognized in the vicinity of Hedley. The faults seem to have originated before the Coast intrusions were emplaced, but later movements along them have fractured these intrusive rocks and even members of the much younger Otter group. No evidence, however, is available to indicate that the faults have affected the known Tertiary formations.

The area first became important when, in the early 'sixties, gold and platinum placer deposits were discovered along Tulameen and Similkameen Rivers and their tributaries. In later years placer mining has dwindled in importance with the exhaustion of the easily discoverable deposits.

Gold ore is being mined at Hedley. The orebodies are chiefly deposits of arsenopyrite and lesser amounts of other sulphides occurring in beds of highly altered limestone. The principal ore deposits are those being mined by Kelowna Exploration Company, Limited, and Hedley Mascot Gold Mines, Limited.

Bornite-chalcopyrite deposits occur mainly at four localities. The most important is Copper Mountain, where many orebodies are known and some are being actively mined by the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company. Copper deposits also occur within a belt running south from the edge of the map-area, north of Aspen Grove, to the foot of Missesula Lake; in a group of prospects at Law's camp, north of Grasshopper Mountain; and at the Independence mine, close to the edge of the map-area north of Mount Henning, where molybdenite is also an important constituent. Bornite and chalcopyrite are the principal ore minerals, although chalcocite ore was mined at one prospect near Missesula Lake. Pyrite and, much more rarely, galena and sphalerite occur in some of the deposits. The sulphides replace Nicola volcanic rocks in zones of considerable shearing and alteration. Quartz is not prominent as a gangue mineral. At Copper Mountain the ore is believed to be related to the Copper Mountain stock, a composite intrusion ranging from gabbro to syenite. The source of the ore at Aspen Grove is not so clearly indicated. It is perhaps significant that the Copper Mountain camp lies near the point of convergence of a radiating group of faults, and that the Aspen Grove camp is situated along the line of two northerly branches of this group.

Gold-telluride deposits have been found on Grasshopper Mountain; the two principal occurrences consist of brecciated zones in sheared Nicola rocks partly occupied by quartz and irregularly mineralized with small amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrite. Native gold and gold telluride have provided high but erratic assays.

Lead-zinc deposits have been found on Similkameen River and Whipsaw Creek near the northeastern edge of the Eagle granodiorite. They occur as quartz veins carrying galena, sphalerite, pyrite, and minor amounts of other sulphides in the belt of highly sheared Nicola rocks that borders this granodiorite. Galena and sphalerite also occur in sheared Nicola volcanic rocks west of Otter Lake.

Lead-zinc deposits occur in a series of parallel shear zones in or close to the small stock of Otter granite on Slwsh Creek.

The principal non-metallic deposits in the area are the coal seams in Tertiary sedimentary rocks of the Princeton group, particularly those in the Tulameen and Princeton basins. The name of Vermilion Forks, by which the settlement of Princeton was originally known, was given in reference to a small but conspicuous deposit of ochre that occurs in the same rocks near the railway about 2 miles west of Princeton. Beds of bentonite are also found in these Tertiary rocks near Princeton.



Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 2798  
Map

MAP 888A  
**PRINCETON**  
YALE, KAMLOOPS, SIMILKAMEEN,  
AND OSOYOOS DISTRICTS  
BRITISH COLUMBIA  
Scale, 25,000 or 1 inch to 4 Miles  
Miles  
COPIES OF THIS MAP MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE  
DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OTTAWA  
**FIGURE 3**



- LEGEND
- Road.....  
Road not well travelled.....  
Trail.....  
School.....  
Post Office.....  
Land District boundary.....  
Limit of Railway belt.....  
Indian Reserve boundary.....  
Stream (flow disappearing in places).....  
Contours (interval 500 feet).....  
Height in feet above mean sea-level.....

Base-map compiled by the Topographical Survey,  
1937, from information supplied by the British  
Columbia Department of Lands, Cartography by  
the Drafting and Reproducing Division, 1946.





**LEGEND**

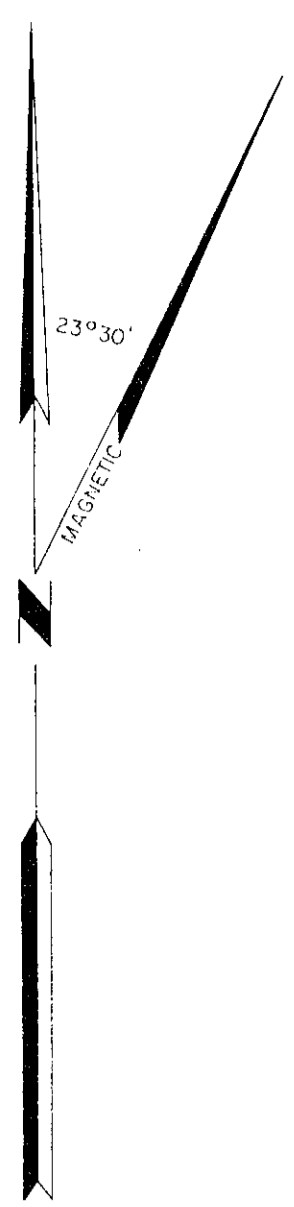
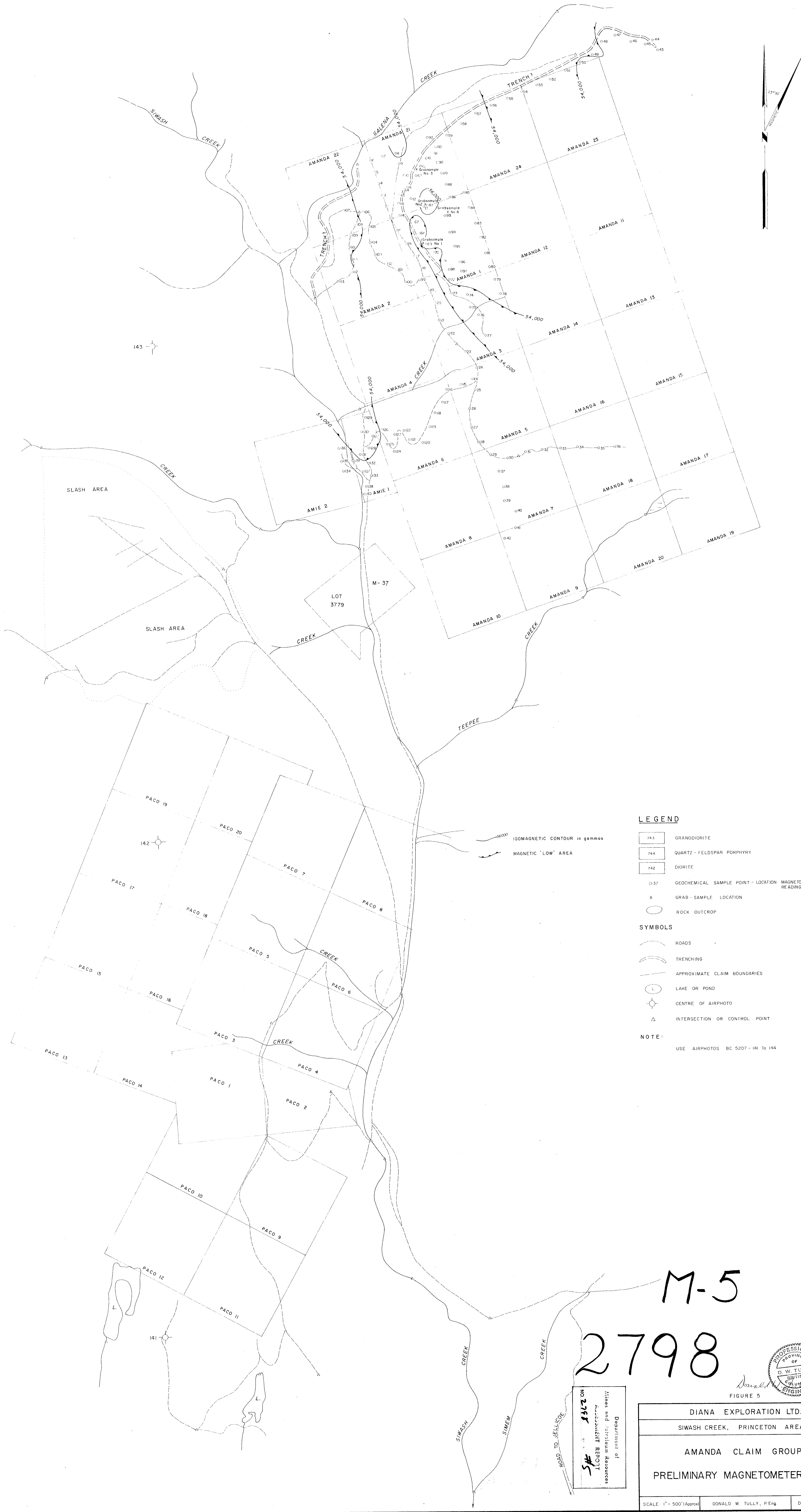
- 1 743 GRANODIORITE
- 2 754 QUARTZ - FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
- 3 748 DIORITE
- 037 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE POINT - LOCATION MAGNETOMETER READING
- X GRAB - SAMPLE LOCATION
- ROCK OUTCROP
- SYMBOLS**
- ROADS
- - - TRENCHING
- - - APPROXIMATE CLAIM BOUNDARIES
- LAKE OR POND
- ⊙ CENTRE OF AIRPHOTO
- △ INTERSECTION OR CONTROL POINT
- NOTE:**
- USE AIRPHOTOS BC 5207 - 141 To 144
- A - SPHALERITE
- B - PYRITE
- C - BANDED
- D - NO MARK

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Mines and Geological Resources  
 ASSOCIATES REPORT  
 NO. 2798 MAP #4



DIANA EXPLORATION LTD.		
SIWASH CREEK, PRINCETON AREA		
AMANDA CLAIM GROUP		
PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY PLAN		
SCALE: 1" = 500' (Approx)	DONALD W. TULLY, P.Eng.	DECEMBER, 1970



- LEGEND**
- 743 GRANODIORITE
  - 744 QUARTZ - FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
  - 742 DIORITE
  - O37 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE POINT - LOCATION MAGNETOMETER READING
  - X GRAB - SAMPLE LOCATION
  - ROCK OUTCROP
- SYMBOLS**
- ROADS
  - - - TRENCHING
  - · - · - APPROXIMATE CLAIM BOUNDARIES
  - LAKE OR POND
  - ⊙ CENTRE OF AIRPHOTO
  - △ INTERSECTION OR CONTROL POINT
- NOTE:**
- USE AIRPHOTOS BC 5207 - 141 TO 144

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Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
ON 2798  
#5

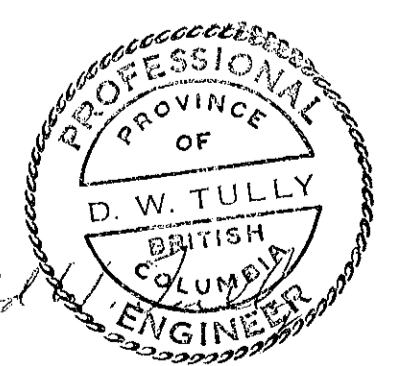
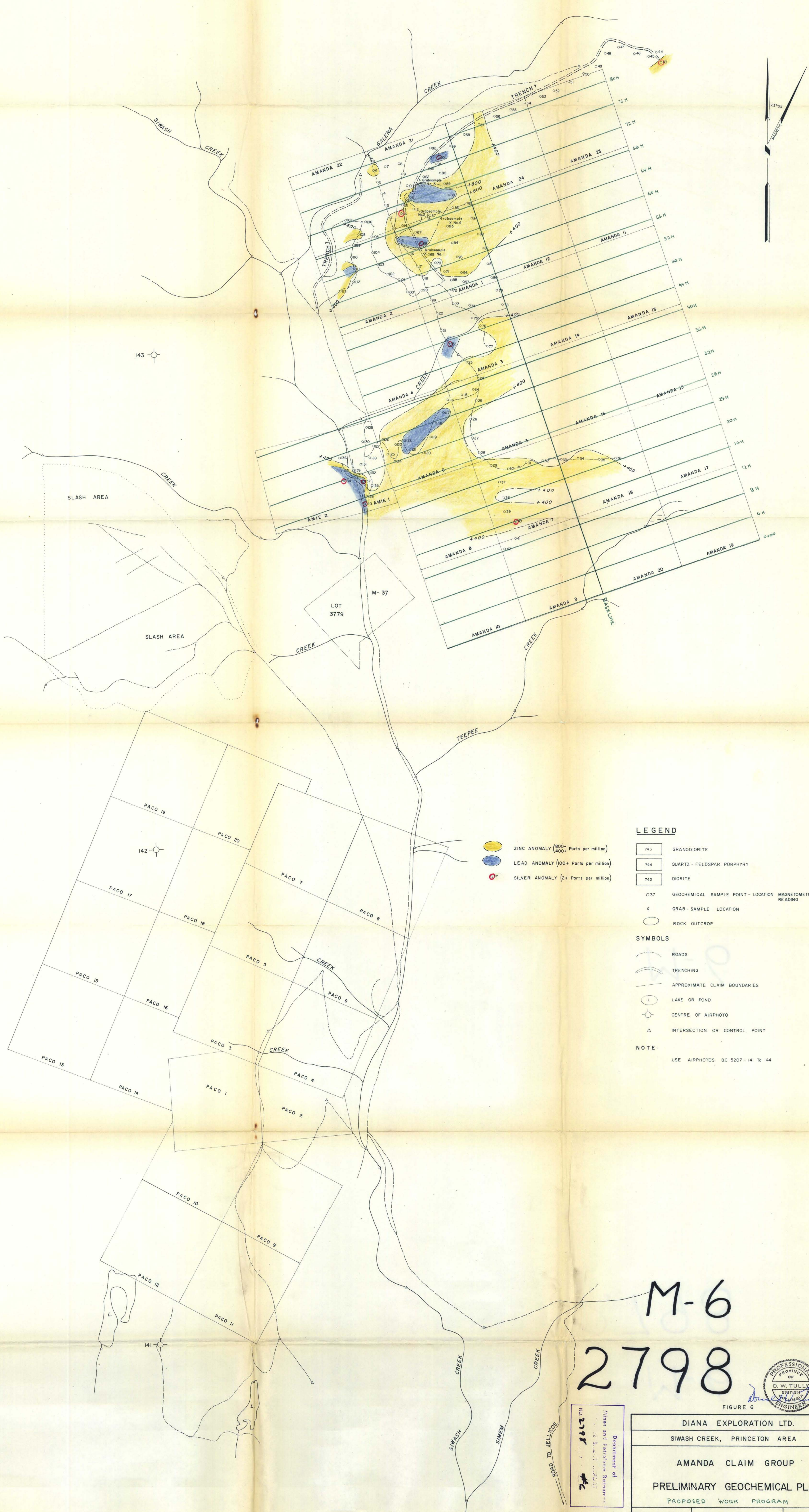


FIGURE 5

DIANA EXPLORATION LTD.
SIWASH CREEK, PRINCETON AREA
AMANDA CLAIM GROUP
PRELIMINARY MAGNETOMETER PLAN

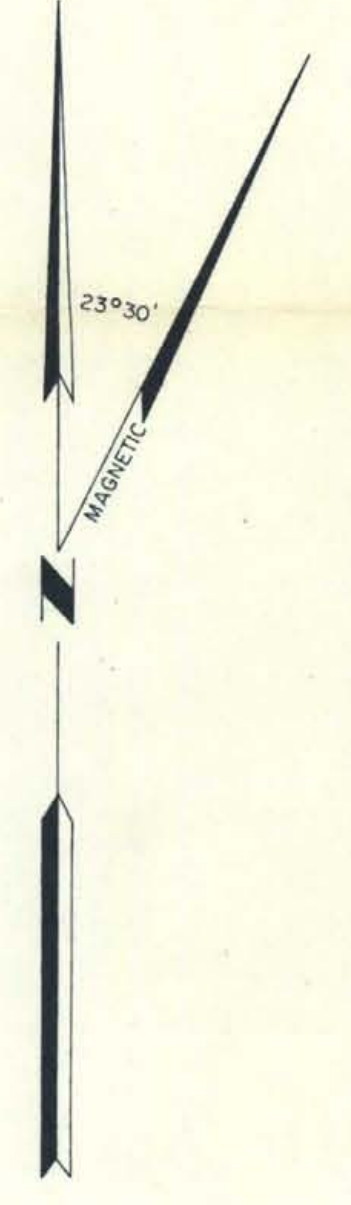
SCALE: 1" = 500' (Approx) DONALD W. TULLY, P.Eng. DECEMBER, 1970



143

142

141



- ZINC ANOMALY (800+ Parts per million)
- LEAD ANOMALY (100+ Parts per million)
- SILVER ANOMALY (2+ Parts per million)

**LEGEND**

- 743 GRANDIORITE
- 744 QUARTZ-FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
- 742 DIORITE
- 037 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE POINT - LOCATION MAGNETOMETER READING
- X GRAB-SAMPLE LOCATION
- ROCK OUTCROP

**SYMBOLS**

- ROADS
- TRENCHING
- APPROXIMATE CLAIM BOUNDARIES
- LAKE OR POND
- CENTRE OF AIRPHOTO
- INTERSECTION OR CONTROL POINT

**NOTE:**

USE AIRPHOTOS BC 5207-141 To 144

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FIGURE 6

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 742

DIANA EXPLORATION LTD.	
SIWASH CREEK, PRINCETON AREA	
AMANDA CLAIM GROUP	
PRELIMINARY GEOCHEMICAL PLAN	
PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM	
SCALE: 1" = 500' (Approx)	DONALD W. TULLY, P.Eng
DECEMBER, 1970	

