3688

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on

MAGNETIC and VLF-EM SURVEYS

DOR CLAIM GROUP

ASPEN GROVE AREA, NICOLA, M.D., B.C.

MAY, 1972

92H/15E, 92I/2E

DOR CLAIM GROUP:	11.2 miles S 50° E of the Town of Merritt, B.C. 50° 120° SW
N.T.S.	92 I/2E, 92 H/15E
Written For:	Tanjo Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) 518 - 602 W. Hastings Street, Vancouver 2, B.C.
By:	David G. Mark, Geophysicist, Geotronics Surveys Ltd., 514 - 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 2, B.C.

May 30th, 1972.

Geotronics Surveys Ltd.
Vancouver, Canada

Geophysical Services — Mining & Engineering

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GRAPHS & MAPS - At end of Report

#1	Location Map - (Fig. 1)	1" = 134 miles
#2	Property Map - (Fig. 2)	1" = 2000 ft.
#3	Geology Map - (Fig. 3)	1" = 2000 ft.
#4	Cumulative Frequency Diagram - (Fig. 4)	

MAPS - In Pocket

#5	Magnetometer Survey Data & Contours - Sheet 1	1" = 400 ft.
#6	VLF-EM Fraser Filter Data and Contours - Sheet 2	1" = 400 ft.

SUMMARY

VLF-EM and magnetic surveys were completed over all of the DOR claim group located on and around Courtney Lake over 11 miles southeast of Merritt, B.C. The surveys were completed during the early part of May, 1972. The purpose of the surveys was to assist in the mapping of the geology and to reveal probable zones of mineralization.

The property is found within the Thompson Plateau. The terrain is largely that of grassy rolling plains broken by a few wooded hills and the elevation varies from 3500 to 4000 feet.

According to the G.S.C. maps of the area, the property is largely underlain by the Nicola rock group. North of the lake is a small intrusive plug of the Coast Intrusions and on the east bordering the plug is valley basalt.

The main showing on the property is that known as the Copper Star prospect and consists of chalcopyrite, chalcocite, and other copper minerals in a brecciated zone of augite andesite porphyry of the Nicola group. A showing in the northeast corner of the property consists of copper stain in reddish andesite. All prospects in the Aspen Grove mining area are found within shear zones.

There were a number of conductive zones revealed by the VLF-EM. Some of these appeared to reflect bedrock contacts. The northeast showing, but not the main showing, is near a conductive zone which therefore could be a shear.

There was only moderate correlation with the magnetic data.

The magnetic survey showed that the main showing is within a large magnetic high which was therefore felt to be caused by the augite andesite porphyry. The other showing is found at the northern end of a smaller magnetic high, which was attributed to andesite. In addition, the survey reflected the valley basalt, and a probable more-basic phase within the intrusive.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

It is difficult to assess how successful the surveys were in meeting the objective especially the VLF-EM, because of the lack of geological knowledge of the property. However, it is felt the Fraser-filtered VLF-EM survey has contributed much more to the knowledge of the property than the previous unfiltered survey. Many conductive zones were produced and any or all of them could well be caused by mineralized shear zones, though some are more probably due to contacts. It appears also that the magnetic survey has shown large areas on and around each showing to be underlain by rock-types favourable to copper mineralization.

To assist in interpretting these surveys, and any others that may be done, more accurately, it is imperative that the property be geologically mapped in detail. Also the property should be soil sampled with the samples being tested for copper. These two surveys as well as the VLF-EM

and the magnetic survey should then give an informative opinion as to how much potential the property has.

Further work such as an induced polarization survey and diamond drilling may then be recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

David G. Mark,
Geophysicist.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
T. R. TOUGH

May 30th, 1972.

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on

MAGNETIC and VLF-EM SURVEYS

DOR CLAIM GROUP

ASPEN GROVE AREA, NICOLA, M.D., B.C.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the procedure, compilation and interpretation of a fluxgate magnetometer survey and a very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) survey carried out on the DOR Claim Group during the first part of May in the Aspen Grove Area of the Nicola Mining District.

In the field, the work was supervised and carried out by John Zeigler, with the help of 2 assistants. The number of line miles completed with both magnetometer and VLF-EM was approximately 23. Except for the lake, the total area of the property was covered.

The object of both the VLF-EM and magnetic surveys was to obtain information on the geology of the property, both structural and lithological. The copper prospects in the Aspen Grove Mining camp occur within shear zones which the VLF-EM is particularly good at outlining. In addition, any existing sulphide zones may on their own accord be outlined by the VLF-EM.

In the spring of 1970, about 3/4 of the property was covered by a VLF-EM Survey. However, since the whole of the property was not covered, since a magnetic survey was proposed for the whole property, and since the VLF-EM values were not available to the writer to use for Fraser filtering, it was decided to cover the whole property with the VLF-EM as the magnetic survey was being carried out. This would give more reliance to correlation between the magnetic results and the VLF-EM results.

PROPERTY & OWNERSHIP

The property consists of 34 contiguous mineral claims called the DOR #1-34 and are wholly owned by Tanjo Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) of Vancouver, B.C. They are as on the table below and as shown on Fig. 2.

DOR Claim Group: (34)

Name	Record No.	Expiry Date
Dor 1 - 26	40717-40742	May 16th, 1972.
Dor 27 - 34	40965-40972	June 3, 1972.

LOCATION & ACCESS: 50° 00' N, 120° 36' W.

The DOR Claims cover an area of ground around Courtney Lake which is about 11 miles S 50° E of the town of Merritt. By highway, the distance is about 13.5 miles.

For access, Highway No. 5 passes southerly through the western end of the Claim group. A rancher's dirt road leaves the highway about 1/2 mile south of Courtney Lake and gives access to the eastern part of the property.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Aspen Grove area is located within the physiographic unit known as the Thompson Plateau which is part of the Interior Plateau system. The terrain varies from rolling, grassy plains to wooded hills. Elevation varies from about 3500 feet to 4000 feet giving a relief of 500 feet.

Poplar and alders are found in the low swampy areas and spruce and alder on the hills.

Water supply is excellent since Courtney Lake is found within the center of the property and Quilchena Creek flows southerly about 1 mile east of the Claim Group.

Climate of the area is semi-arid with an annual precipitation being not much more than 10 inches. Temperatures vary from below zero in winter to the high 90's in summer.

GEOLOGY

The geology of the property is as shown on Fig. 3 and was sketched from the G.S.C. map of H.M.A. Rice, published in 1947 and that of W.E. Cockfield, published in 1948.

The oldest and by far the most prevalent rock group in the area is that of the Nicola Group of Upper Triassic Age. It is largely composed of volcanic rocks which are greenstone, andesite, basalt, agglomerate, breccia and tuff, and associated minor amounts of sedimentary rocks which are limestone, argillite, and conglomerate. The strata of the Nicola Group has been folded into gentle anticlines and synclines trending northerly.

The Nicola Group during Jurassic and (?) later time has been intruded by the Coast Intrusions. Within the property boundary on the north end of Courtney Lake is a small plug composed of granite, granodiorite, and/or gabbro.

A few hundred feet off the western edge of the property is a rock group identified as the Coldwater Beds, which are composed of shale, conglomerate, sandstone, and coal. Its age is Miocene or earlier.

The youngest rock type in the area and on the property is of Miocene and later age. It is located on the northeastern side of Courtney Lake and on the eastern side of the intrusive plug and is largely basalt.

The main mineralization on the property is that known as the Copper Star prospect and is located immediately south of Courtney Lake. It was probably located by the survey crew as a shaft shown on sheets 1 and 2 in the same area. Its geology is described by Rice on Page 93 of Memoir 243. The minerals are chalcopyrite, chalcocite, secondary copper carbonates and a little native copper which occur in a brecciated zone in an augite andesite porphyry of the Nicola Group. 45 tons of ore were shipped and returned 8.7% copper and 2.2 ounces per ton of silver.

Copper staining was noted by W.A. McClelland to be on a shaft wall and its dump in the northeastern part of the property. The country rock is apparently a reddish andesite.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

Since the claims were staked, the only known work done on the property was a VLF-EM survey covering a smaller area. The work was done by Klyceptor International Air Surveys Limited during the spring of 1970.

Near the beginning of the century, when interest in the Aspen Grove mining camp was high, many trenches, adits and shafts were dug out. Three of these are found on the DOR claims as mentioned under Geology.

INSTRUMENTATION AND THEORY

1. MAGNETOMETER

The magnetic survey was carried out using a portable vertical component, Model G-110 fluxgate magnetometer manufactured by Geotronics Instruments Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. This is a visual-null type instrument using a digital dial readout with a range of 100,000 gammas and a reading accuracy of 10 gammas. The G-110 has a temperature co-efficient of 2 gammas per degree centigrade.

Only two commonly occurring minerals are strongly magnetic; magnetite and pyrrhotite. Hence, magnetic surveys are used to detect the presence of these minerals in varying concentrations. Magnetic data are also useful as a reconnaissance tool for mapping geologic lithology and structure since different rock types have differnt background amounts of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite.

2. VLF-EM

A VLF-EM receiver, Model G-28, manufactured by Geotronics Surveys Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. was used for the VLF-EM survey. This instrument is designed to measure the electromagnetic component of the very low frequency field (VLF), transmitted at 18.6KHz, from Seattle, Washington.

In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter produces an alternating magnetic field (primary) by a strong alternating current usually through a coil of wire. If a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is within this magnetic field,

a secondary alternating current is induced within it which in turn induces a secondary magnetic field that distorts the primary magnetic field. It is this distortion that the EM reciever measures. The VLF-EM uses a frequency range from 16 to 24 KHz, whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand Hz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can pick up bodies of a much lower conductivity and therefore is more susceptible to clay beds, electrolyte-filling fault or shear zones and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts as well as sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for other EM methods to pick up. Consequently, the VLF-EM has additional uses in mapping structure and in picking up sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for conventional EM methods and too small for induced polarization. (In places it can be used instead of IP.) However, its susceptibility to lower conductive bodies results in a number of anomalies, many of them difficult to explain and, thus, VLF-EM preferably should not be interpreted without a good geological knowledge of the property and/or other geophysical and geochemical surveys.

SURVEY PROCEDURE

For both surveys, the gird from the previous VLF-EM survey was followed. On this grid the first base line runs about N 15^{o} W the whole length of which is almost totally located west of Highway No. 5. The second base line is located east of Courtney Lake and runs about N 10^{o} W. The survey lines

run in a N 80°E direction and are measured from the first base line. The base lines and the survey lines were marked during the survey at 100 foot intervals by flagging tape upon which was written the grid co-ordinates. As the whole of the property was not covered by the 1970 survey, extra lines were put in.

On the magnetometer survey, readings were taken at 100 foot intervals on the survey lines with the instrument always facing north. The magnetic diurnal change was monitored in the field by the closed loop method and double checked by a series of base stations.

The VLF-EM survey was carried out with readings also taken at 100 foot intervals. The instrument was read facing the transmitter station near Seattle, Washington, which operates on a frequency of 18.6 KHz.

COMPILATION OF DATA

1. MAGNETIC

A cumulative frequency graph, Fig. 4, was drawn from all the magnetic data and the mean background value was read off to be 55,000 gammas. For ease of drafting, 50,000 gammas was subtracted from all values and then placed on Sheet 1. The data was then contoured at a 250 gamma interval with contours lower than 55,000 gammas being dashed and those above being solid. The 55,000 gamma contour was not drawn in since being the mean background value, it would only detract from the interpretation.

2. VLF-EM

Sheet 2 shows the VLF-EM results after they have been reduced applying the Fraser filter. Filtered data is plotted between actual reading stations. The positive dip-angle readings have been contoured at an interval of 10^{o}.

The Fraser filter is essentially a 4 point difference operator, which transforms zero crossings into peaks, and a low pass smoothing operator which reduces the inherent high frequency noise in the data. Therefore, the noisy, non-contourable data are transformed into less noisy, contourable data. Another advantage of this filter is that a conductor that does now show up as a crossover on the unfiltered data quite often will show up on the filtered data.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

1. VLF-EM

There are a number of conductive zones within the survey area and all strike north to N 25 W. Part of this is because the direction to the transmitter station is approximately S 30^{o} W. VLF-EM will pick up conductors that are on strike with the station most easily and those perpendicular to the station least easily. Also for this reason, the writer applied interpretive bias to some of the contours in this direction. This does not preclude, however, that conductive zones strike in any other direction.

The conductive zones that follow the highway have a high intensity of up to 78° and are no doubt caused by the powerline that parallels the highway. Also it appears the powerline carries a greater intensity in those conductive zones that cross the highway.

Some conductive zones strike across the survey area and are, therefore, at least 5500feet long. Also parts of some of these and others reach an intensity of 50 to 60°, which is moderately high. The causitive source of most of these anomalies is difficult to say since there is relatively no detailed geological knowledge of the property. However, the more probable causes of some of these zones are given below.

Contrary to what is expected, there is no VLF-EM conductor that correlates with the Copper Star prospect which supposedly occurs within a shear zone. However, a relatively small conductor (500 feet long) is found to correlate with the northeast workings and therefore possibly reflects a shear zone.

There is moderate correlation between the magnetic results and the VLF-EM results since only parts of the VLF-EM anomalies correlate with parts of the magnetic highs. Some of this may be coincidental since there are so many VLF-EM conductors.

South of Courtney Lake is a magnetic high that as explained later probably reflects augite andesite porphyry within which is found the Copper Star prospect. Close to each side of the high are correlating VLF-EM conductive zones that the writer feels probably reflects the contact between this rock-

type and another rock-type within the Nicola Group. This same magnetic high extends to the southeast corner of the lake and here VLF-EM conductors correlate with the more intense parts of the anomaly. Perhaps here the VLF-EM is reflecting the higher concentrations of magnetite within the porphyry.

West of Highway No. 5 is a fairly large conductive zone that strikes northerly, is about 1200 feet wide, and at least 6000 feet long, being open at both ends. The causative source could be 2 parallel shear zones, or possibly 2 contacts though the conductor(s) strike into the intrusive plug.

The VLF-EM results are relatively quiet on and around the DOR 5-8 mineral claims. This is probably a reflection of the valley basalt.

2. MAGNETICS

As mentioned previously, the Copper Star prospect is found in a magnetic high that appears to strike about N 20 E across the southeast corner of the lake. The high is about 5000 feet long, 2500 feet wide and is open on the southwest end. Within the anomalous high are anomalies of higher intensity and on the flank of one of these is the copper prospect. Since the mineralization is found within an augite andesite porphyry, all of the area of the magnetic high probably reflects the same porphyry.

Also, the northeast workings are found on the northern tip of a magnetic high striking N 30 W and with dimensions of 4800 feet by 1300 feet. The host rock of this prospect is

an andesite.

The extreme magnetic high west of the highway could also be reflecting an andesite or augite andesite porphyry and therefore may also be associated with copper mineralization.

The area of the valley basalt northeast of the lake is reflected magnetically by values of lower intensity and higher frequency (shown by highs and lows small in area). Much of the area west of the highway has the same characteristics and therefore indicates that the area could also be underlain by the valley basalt. There is a dyke-like magnetic high about where the contact between the intrusive and the valley basalt should be and therefore the western edge of this high probably reflects the contact. This is verified by the fact that a VLF-EM conductor correlates with the magnetic high.

North of the lake and west of dyke-like magnetic high is another magnetic high that seems to lie about the centre of the intrusive plug. This indicates that there are at least 2 phases of the plug and the more magnetic phase is probably the more basic.

The magnetics appear not to reflect the Nicola Group-intrusive contact.

The area of lower magnetic intensity such as the eastern edge of the survey area and the area north and west of the lake probably represent other rock-types within the Nicola

Group other than the 2 andesites previously mentioned. These could even be sedimentary rocks.

Respectfully submitted,

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

David G. Mark,
Geophysicist.

May 30th, 1972.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
T. R. TOUGH

REFERENCES

Cockfield, W.E. - Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Nicola Map Area, British Columbia. Geol. Survey of Can. Mem. 249, 1948

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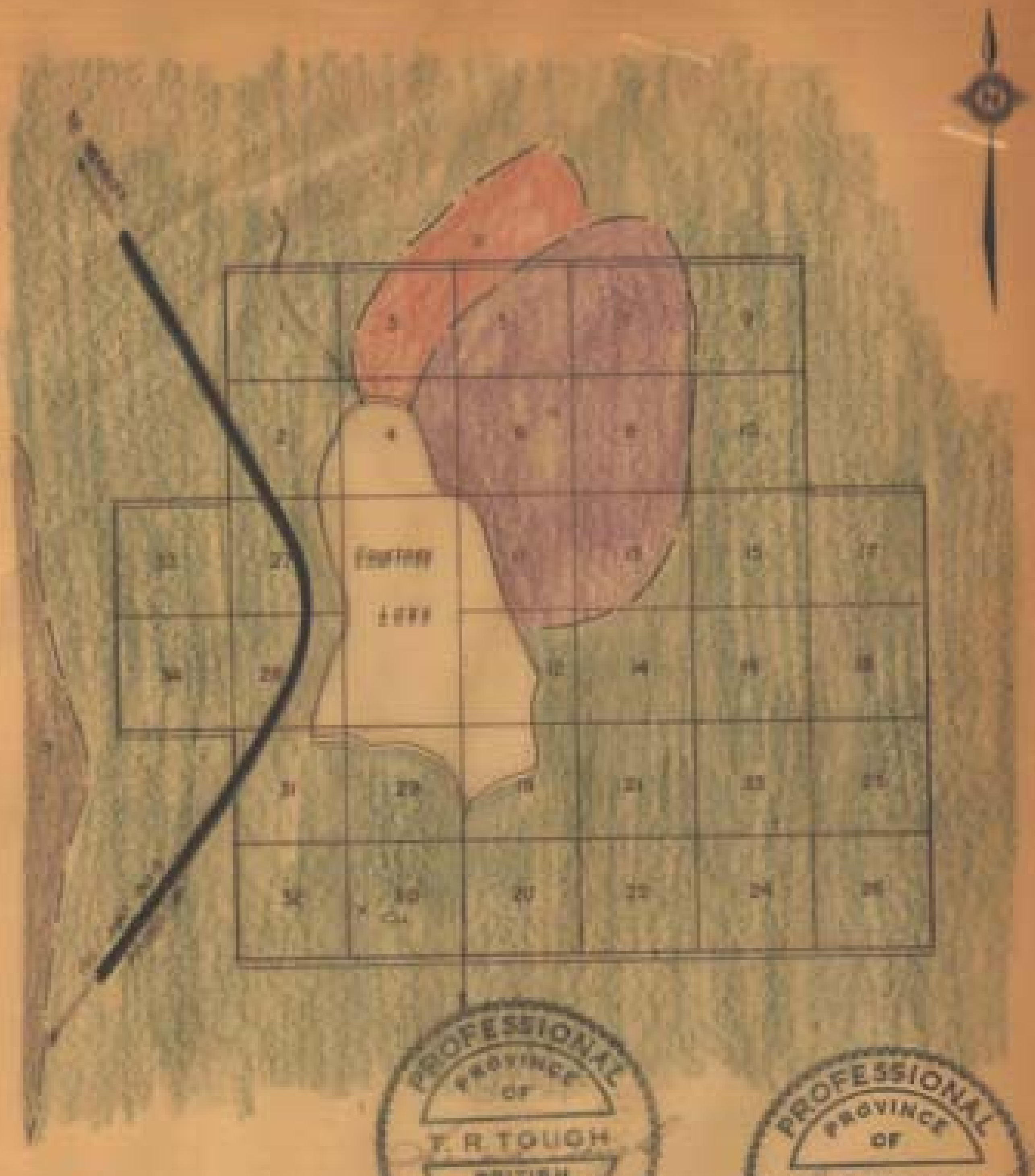

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
T. R. TOUGH

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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
T. R. TOUGH

GEOLOGY

Valley basalt

COLDWATER BEDS

Conglomerate, shale

NICOLA GROUP

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3688 MAP #2

CLAIM MAP

GEOLOGY MAP

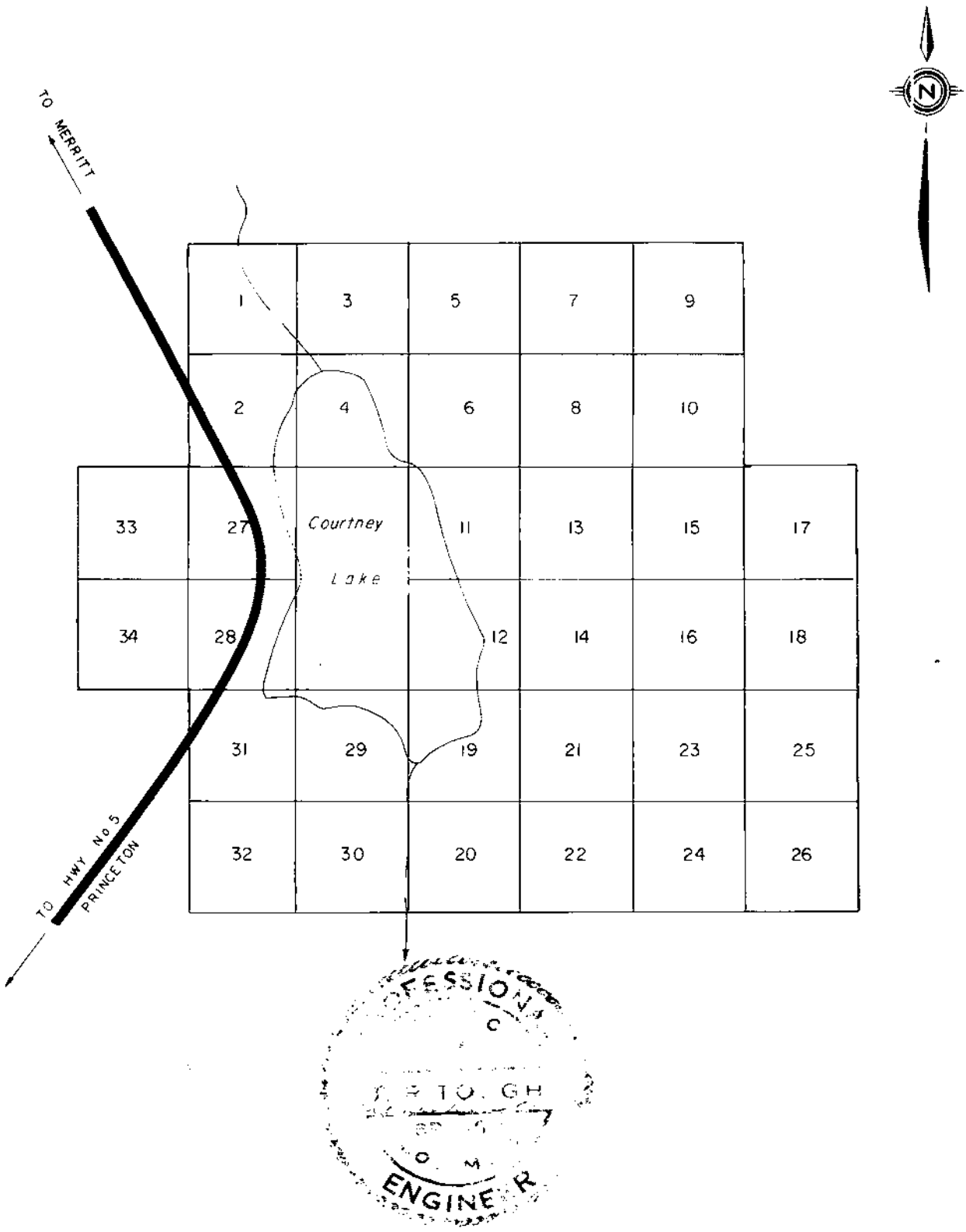
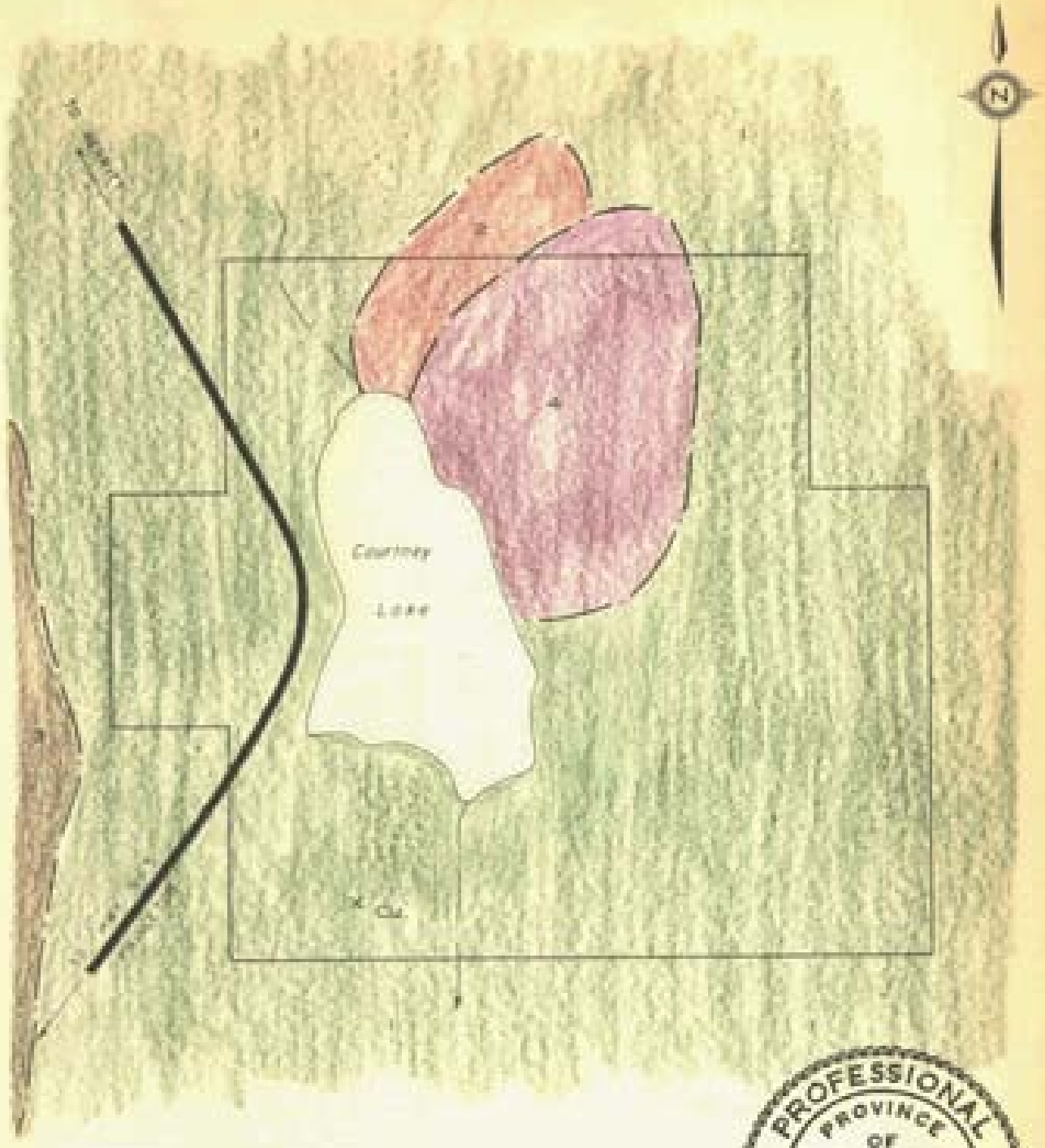


FIG. 2
TANJO MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)
DOR CLAIM GROUP
NICOLA M.D., B.C.
CLAIM MAP

SCALE: 1"= 2000FT.



GEOLOGY

Valley basalt

COLDWATER BEDS

Conglomerate, shale, sandstone, & coal

COAST INTRUSIONS granite, granodiorite, gabbro

NICOLA GROUP - greenstone, andesite, basalt, agglomerate, breccia, tuff, minor argillite, limestone, conglomerates.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
T. R. TOUGH

FIG. 3

TANJO MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)
DOR CLAIM GROUP
NICOLA MD, B.C.

GEOLOGY MAP

SCALE 1" = 2000FT

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3688 MAP #3

RESUME OF TECHNICAL AND FIELD EXPERIENCE

OF

JOHN ZEIGLER

EDUCATION

1964 - Graduate of Alderwood College, Toronto.

EXPERIENCE

1972 - Presently geophysical operator and crew chief for Geotronics Surveys Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

1970-1971 - Geophysical operator for Geophysical Engineering and Surveys Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

1969 - Geophysical Operator for Ace R. Parker & Associates, Whitehorse, Y.T.

1967-1968 - Geophysical Operator for Earth Sciences Institute, Toronto, Ontario.

1966 - Geophysical Operator for Huntec Limited, Toronto.

1965 - Geophysical Operator for Dynasty Exploration Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Total experience as geophysical operator is 7 years and includes the following surveys; self-potential, magnetometer, VLF-EM, 'shootback' EM, hammer seismic, vertical loop EM, soil sampling and induced polarization.

GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, David G. Mark, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geophysicist of GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD., with offices at 514 - 602 W. Hastings Street, Vancouver 2, B.C.

I further certify that:

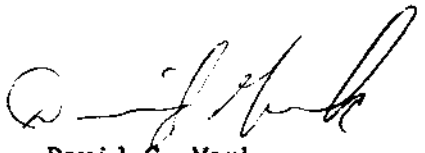
1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.

2. I have been practising my profession for the past four years and have been active in the mining industry for the past seven years.

3. I am an associate member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists and a member of the European Association of Exploration Geophysicists.

4. This report is compiled from data obtained from a combined magnetic and VLF-EM survey carried out by John Ziegler, May 1972 on the DOR Claim Group, and pertinent data from published maps and reports as listed under References.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest in the properties or securities of Tanjo Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.), Vancouver, B.C. nor do I expect to receive any interest therein as a consequence of writing this report.



David G. Mark,
Geophysicist.

May 30th, 1972.

T. R. TOUGH & ASSOCIATES LTD.
Consulting Geologists
519 – 602 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER 2, B. C.

687-2922

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

I, Thomas R. Tough, of the City of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am a Consulting Geologist and an Associate with T.R. TOUGH & ASSOCIATES LTD., with offices at 519 - 602 W. Hastings Street, Vancouver 2, B.C.

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1965) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.

2. I have been practising my profession for the past six years and have been active in the mining industry for the past thirteen years.

3. I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

4. I have studied the accompanying report dated May 30th, 1972, on a magnetometer survey and a VLF-EM survey, submitted by Geotronics Surveys Ltd., written by David G. Mark, Geophysicist, and concur with findings therein.

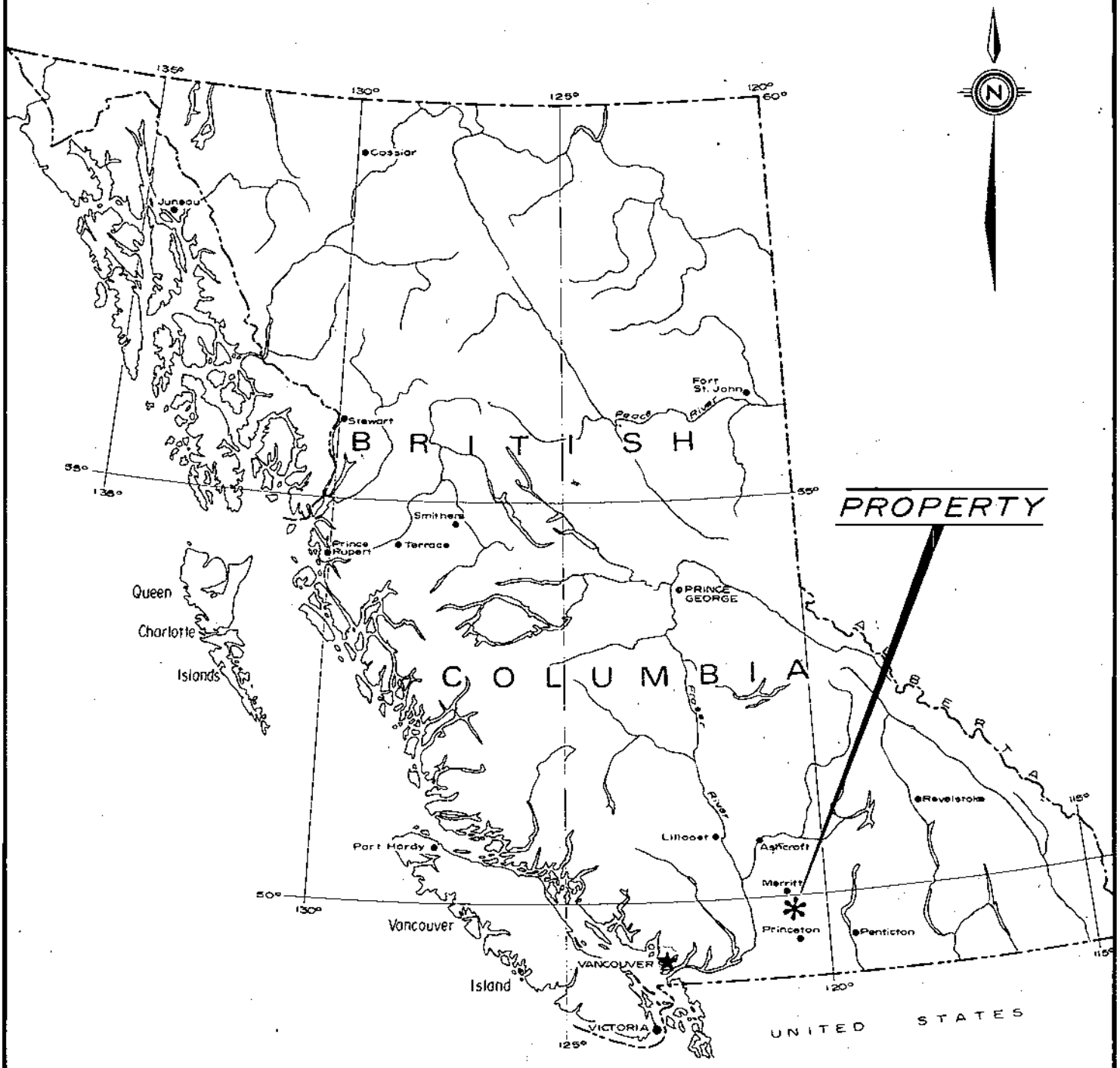
5. I have no direct or indirect interest whatsoever in the property described herein, nor the securities of Tanjo Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) and do not expect to receive any interest therein.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

T.R. TOUGH

Thomas R. Tough, P. Eng.,
Consulting Geologist.

June 9th, 1972.



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
T. R. TOUGH

FIG. 1

TANJO MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

DOR CLAIM GROUP

NICOLA M.D., B.C.

LOCATION MAP

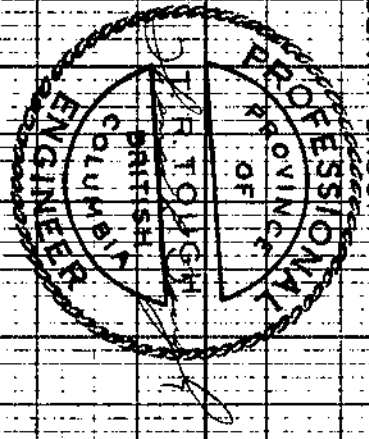
SCALE: 1" = 136 miles

ALTAIR drafting services ltd.

GC8-27B
Arithmetic Probability
MADE IN CANADA

MAGNETIC SURVEY RESULTS
COMULATIVE FREQUENCY CURVE

TANJO MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)
DOR CLAIM GROUP



MAGNETIC INTENSITY (GAMMAS)

54000
54300
54600
54900
55200
55500
55800
56100
56400
56700
57000
57300
57600
57900
58200
58500
58800
59100
59400
59700
60 000

5000 γ

99.99 99.9 99.8 99.5 99 98 95 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 5 2 1 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.05 0.01

0.01 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 98 99 99.5 99.8 99.9 99.99

FREQUENCY (%)

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3688 MAP #4

COST BREAKDOWN

Job No. 72-54
Tanjo Mines Ltd. - DOR Group
Aspen Grove Area,
Nicola Mining Division, B.C.

May 6 - 16:

Geophysicist	10 days @ 100.00	$1,000.00
Instrument Operator	10 days @ 75.00	750.00
2 Line Cutters	10 days @ 60.00 ea.	1,200.00
Magnetometer Rental	10 days @ 15.00	150.00
Mapping & Reports		500.00
Engineering fees		300.00
		$3,900.00

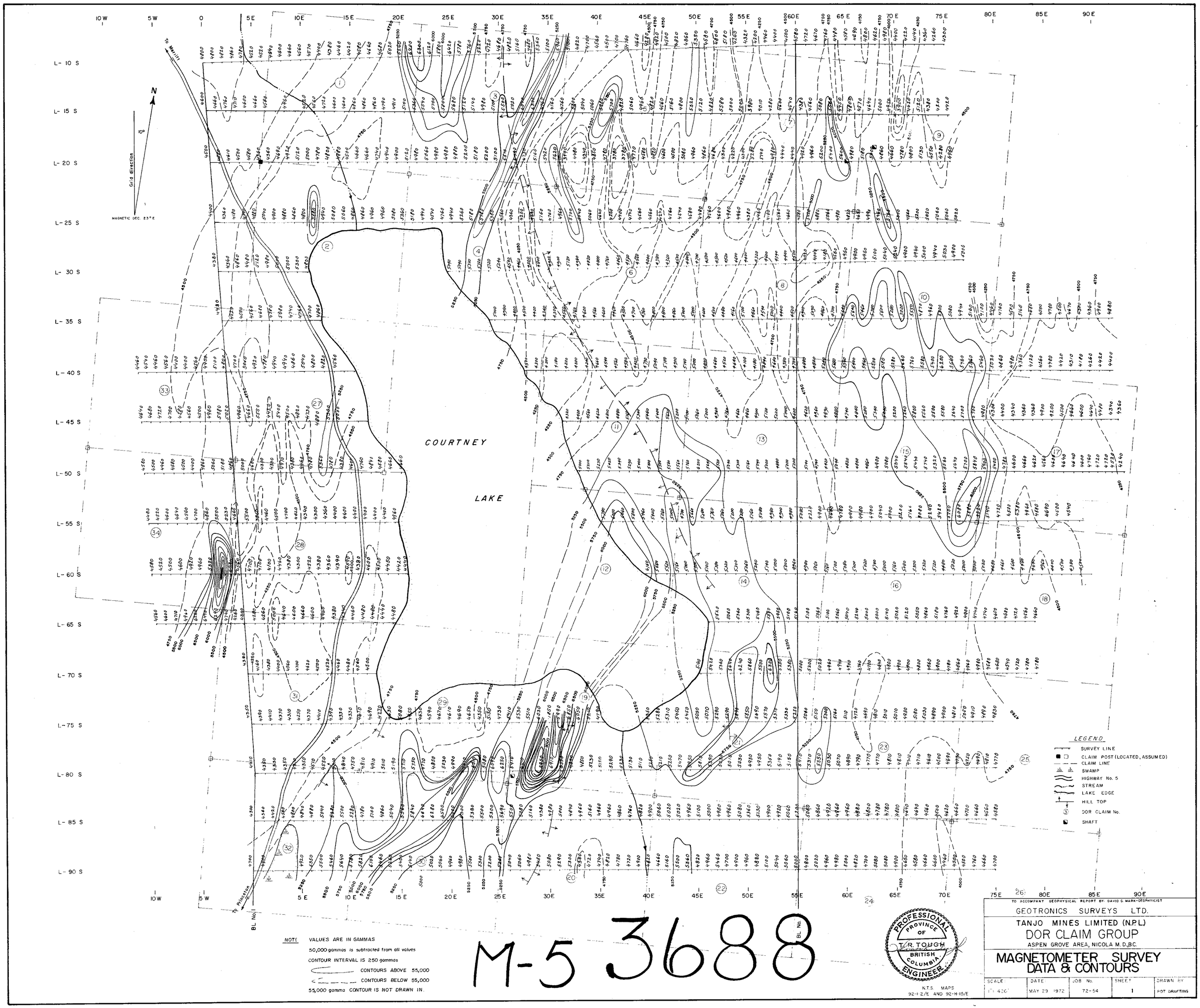
May 17 - 30:

Geophysicist	14 days @ 100.00	$1,400.00
Instrument Operator	14 days @ 75.00	1,050.00
E. M. Rental	14 days @ 15.00	210.00
Mapping & Reports		500.00
Engineering fees		300.00
		$3,460.00

Declared before me at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, this 22 day of June 1972, A.D.

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits for British Columbia or
A Notary Public

Joan Evans
Sub-mining Recorder


10W
5W
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5E
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20E
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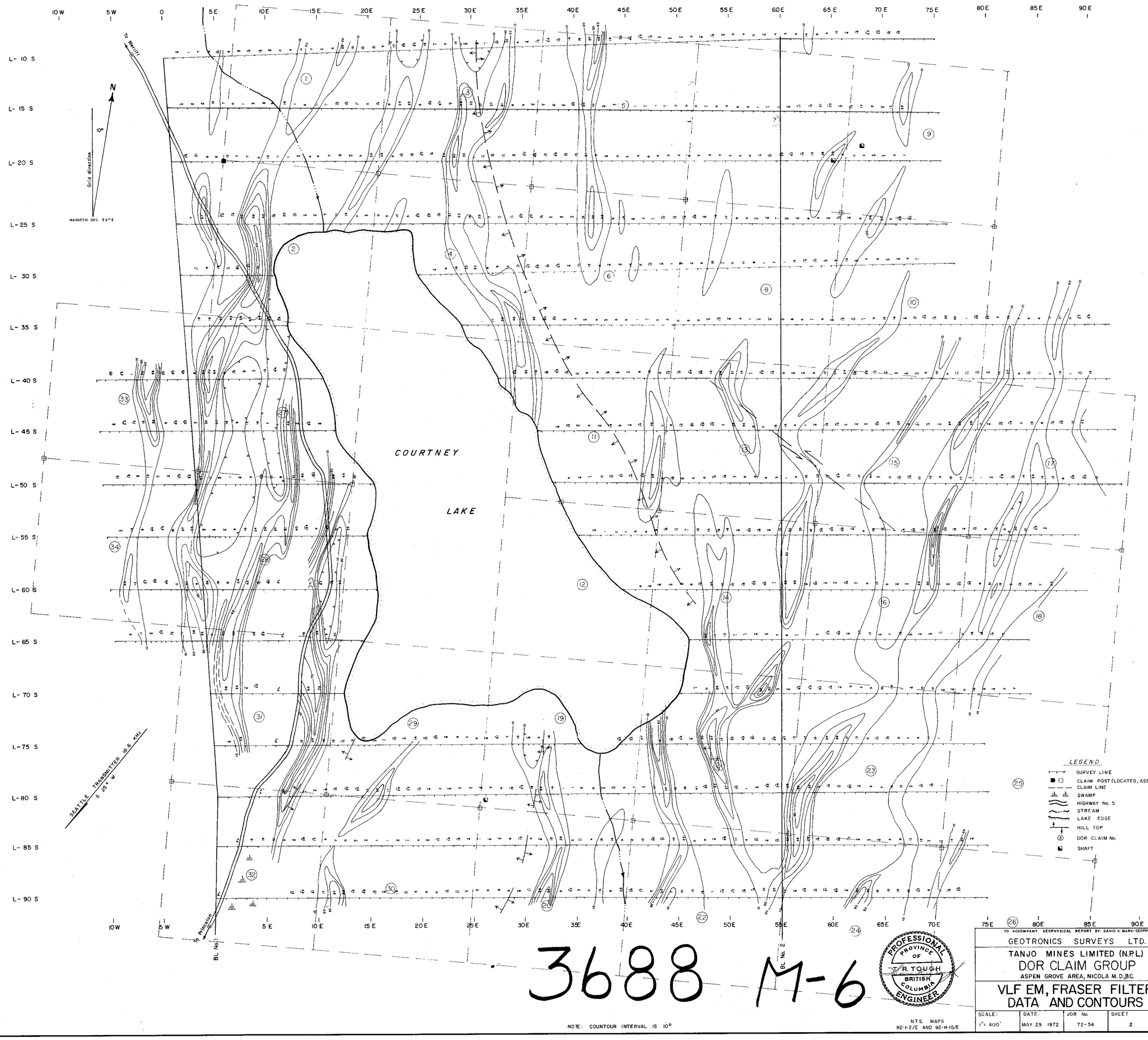
45E
50E
55E
60E
65E
70E
75E
80E
85E
90E
L- 10 S
L- 15 S
L- 20 S
L- 25 S
L- 30 S
L- 35 S
L- 40 S
L- 45 S
L- 50 S
L- 55 S
L- 60 S
L- 65 S
L- 70 S
L- 75 S
L- 80 S
L- 85 S
L- 90 S
N
10°
Grid direction
MAGNETIC DEC. 23°E
To Merritt
To Princeton
BL No.
COURTNEY
LAKE
LEGEND
SURVEY LINE
CLAIM POST (LOCATED, ASSUMED)
CLAIM LINE
SWAMP
HIGHWAY No. 5
STREAM
LAKE EDGE
HILL TOP
DOR CLAIM No.
SHAFT
NOTE VALUES ARE IN GAMMAS
50,000 gammas is subtracted from all values
CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 250 gammas
CONTOURS ABOVE 55,000
CONTOURS BELOW 55,000
55,000 gamma CONTOUR IS NOT DRAWN IN.
M-5 3688
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
T. R. TOUGH
N.T.S. MAPS
92-I-2/E AND 92-H-15/E
TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY: DAVID G. MARK-GEOPHYSICIST
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
TANJO MINES LIMITED (N.P.L.)
DOR CLAIM GROUP
ASPEN GROVE AREA, NICOLA M.D., B.C.
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
DATA & CONTOURS
SCALE 1" = 400'
DATE MAY 29 1972
JOB No. 72-54
SHEET 1
DRAWN BY PDT DRAFTING



3688 M-6

NOTE: COUNTOUR INTERVAL IS 10°

N.T.S. MAPS
92-I-2/E AND 92-H-15/E

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
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DOR CLAIM GROUP

ASPEN GROVE AREA, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

VLF EM, FRASER FILTER DATA AND CONTOURS

SCALE:	DATE:	JOB No.	SHEET	DRAWN BY:
1"= 400'	MAY 29 1972	72-54	2	