GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the

VMS CLAIM GROUP

REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- f o r -

PAN OCEAN OIL LTD.

1050 - THREE Calgary Place
355 - 4th Avenue S.W.
Calgary 1, Alberta

82K/12E

Covering: VMS Claims 1-26, inclusive

Work Performed: August 12 - August 31, 1972

Located:
1) 50°35', 117°35'
2) N.T.S. Map 82 K/12 E
3) On Asher Creek, 4 miles SW of Trout Lake.

PREPARED BY

KERR, DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.
9-219 Victoria Street
Kamloops, B.C.

J.M. Dawson, P. Eng.

August 30, 1972

3804

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The VMS claims were staked to cover a favourable geological enviroment where reconnaissance geochemical prospecting revealed anomalous molybdenum values.

The present report describes the results of a follow - up exploration programme carried out on these claims. The field work was done between August 13 and August 18, 1972 and consisted of geological mapping, detailed geochemical soil sampling and prospecting.

The results of this work were interpreted and are included on a series of maps with this report.

PROPERTY

The property consists of 26 contiguous, full sized claims as follows:

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	TAG NO.	RECORD DATE
VMS #1 to	10792 M to	207012 M to	Sept. 2, 1972
VMS #26 inc.	10817 M inc.	207037 M inc.	

Owner: Pan Ocean Oil Ltd.
1050 - 355 4th Avenue S.W.
Calgary 1, Alberta

F.M.C.: 115159

LOCATION & ACCESS

The property is located in south-eastern British Columbia about 40 miles south-east of the city of Revelstoke. The approximate geographic center of the claims is at 50°35' north latitude and 117°35' west longitude.

Access to the property is gained by travelling south on Highway 23 from Revelstoke for 32 miles to the B. C. Government Ferry at Shelter Bay near the north end of Upper Arrow Lake. The Ferry crosses Upper Arrow Lake to Galena Bay and an improved gravel road leads south-easterly to the village of Trout Lake at the north end of the lake of the same name.

From the Trout Lake village it is possible to rent a boat and travel to the mouth of Asher Creek and thence walk up Asher Creek for a distance of four miles to the property. However, helicopter transport from Trout Lake village to the property is necessary if a camp is to be established.

Access to various parts of the property is slow because of steep terrain and thick brush.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property covers parts of the southwest slope of Trout Mountain down to the valley containing Asher Creek. The terrain slopes steeply southwest from an elevation of approximately 8000 feet A.S.L. along the northwest edge of the property to roughly 4000 feet A.S.L. at Asher Creek. The terrain is fairly steep except in several cirques which occur roughly at the 6500 foot level. Steep grass covered slopes and rock bluffs make contour traversing fairly difficult.

The claim area is tree covered to about the 6500 foot level with mature spruce, fir and cedar except in slide chutes where a profuse growth of alder and willow occurs. The valley bottom containing Asher Creek is heavily treed with alders between stands of mature coniferous trees. Above 6500' A.S.L. the country is typically alpine and small clumps of stunted spruce and pine occur on slopes which are covered by grass, heather and alpine shrubs.

Overburden is not too extensive except in cirque bottoms and material taken in some soil samples is better described as talus fines.

HISTORY

As a result of a regional geochemical exploration programme carried out during the summer of 1970, anomalous values were noted in silts from several small tributaries draining into Asher Creek. Reconnaissance follow-up during the 1971 field season delineated the area of interest. Because of a highly anomalous molybdenum value, favourable geology and the discovery of minor chalcopyrite in altered sediments 26 claims were staked to cover the area of interest.

There is no record of any previous work done on the area now covered by the VMS claims. However, several old pits, 2 adits and some old claim posts indicate that the area was seriously prospected, probably in the early 1900's when the Ferguson mining camp was active.

SCOPE OF THE FIELD WORK

The exploration programme was undertaken in an effort to evaluate the mineral potential of the VMS claim group. To this end a fly camp was established on the property by helicopter. The property was prospected in detail and geologically mapped at a scale of 400 feet equals one inch.

Because of the extremely steep terrain, a location grid could not be established on the property. Contour soil sampling traverses were effected at elevation intervals of approximately 500 feet where possible.

Prospecting resulted in the discovery of several mineral showings. A number of character samples were taken for assay and the results are included in Appendix E of this report.

GEOLOGY

The VMS claim group is underlain by a sequence of metamorphosed rocks, some of which are definitely of sedimentary origin, however, others are of such high metamorphic grade that their original character cannot be determined. This rock sequence has been intruded by the Kuskanax Batholith which borders the western edge of the claim block and by numerous dikes and sills of aplitic and felsitic material which are probably genetically related to the main pluton.

The southwesterly two-thirds of the property is underlain by a sequence of metasedimentary rocks consisting primarily of blue-gray to black, graphitic phyllite and argillite. These rocks frequently have small incipient crystals of andalusite (?) and garnet and sometimes the bedding and/or foliation surfaces are shiny with recrystallized biotite. Pyrite is commonly found as streaks of very fine grained material paralleling bedding or foliation.

Smaller amounts of light grey to dark grey quartzites, thinly laminated quartzitic siltstone and phyllitic quartzites are found among the dominently black sequence. Minor bands (2 - 8' thick) of recrystallized, blue-gray limestone are found at various places within the light colored, quartzitic sequence.

Two bands of blue-gray, recrystallized limestone are found in the slate-quartzite unit. Both vary from 60 to 80 feet in thickness and although located quite near intrusive rock in one case, there is very little skarn developed. The westernmost limestone band has minor amounts of tremolite schist along its western edge.

The northeasterly one-third of the property is underlain by a series of highly deformed, biotite-quartz-feldspar schists and gneisses. In some of these rocks it can be seen that the original rock was a conglomerate -- biotite clusters being wrapped around the relict fragments. However, in most cases the original character of the rock is undeterminable. Minor amounts of chlorite schist suggest an original detrital or volcanic parent.

There is one major and several minor bands of calcarious material (now largely converted to marble or skarn) found in the schist and gneiss sequence. The marble is an extremely coarse mixture of calcite crystals and muscovite. The skarn is a dense, greenish-brown rock, with garnet and tremolite or diopside. The skarn is frequently rusty weathering from contained pyrite and pyrrhotite.

The main body of plutonic rocks -- presumably the Kuskanax Batholith is located just at the southwestern edge of the property. The contact is very sharp and definitely intrusive. Typically the main body of intrusive rocks is composed of a medium to fine grained, leucocratic granodiorite. The dark minerals generally comprise only about 10% of the rock. They consist of tiny books of biotite or clusters of hornblende crystals in a sugary matrix of quartz and plagioclase feldspar.

Numerous dikes and sills of aplitic or felsitic material intrude the metamorphic rocks nearly everywhere. They are more abundant, however, near the main intrusive contact and in the main draws draining into Asher Creek. Sills are more common but both types of intrusive usually consist of a fine grained leucocratic rock, very similar in composition to the granodioritic body. Veins of quartz with or without pyrite are sometimes associated with these small intrusive masses.

The bedding and foliation/schistosity in the metasedimentary and metamorphic rocks is fairly uniform -- striking approximately 150° T and dipping moderately to steeply southwest. No large scale folding could be discerned but minor ptygmatic and flow folding is common in the schists and gneisses and crennulation is frequently seen in the graphitic slates and argillites. Jointing and quartz veins seem to occur in two major sets; one striking northerly and dipping moderately to the west; the other striking northeasterly with variable dips.

MINERALIZATION

Pyrite can be found in varying amounts in most outcrops of the black phyllitic slate and argillite. It is probably the oxidation of this contained pyrite which causes the pronounced gossans near the intrusive contact in the cirque walls above the camp location. Pyrite is also found as disseminated grains in some of the aplitic dikes and in a few quartz veins.

Lenses and nodules of submassive pyrite and pyrrhotite are found in a skarn lense which varies from 15 to 25 feet wide and is found along the ridgetop on claims VMS 19 and 20. These lenses can vary in size up to several inches across and in 2 locations very minor amounts of chalcopyrite were noted.

Minor copper mineralization was located in an outcrop of quartzite and phyllitic siltstone on claim VMS 9. It consists of coatings of malachite on foliation surfaces and minor disseminated grains of chalcopyrite in quartz veins or layers conformable with the bedding. Float from this occurence was noted some distance downslope from the outcrop. This mineralization occurs sporadically over a 6" to 1' width and can be traced intermittently along strike for about 75 feet. The on-strike extensions of this zone were dilligently prospected but no further mineralization was found. There is no evident geochemical expression of this copper showing.

At an elevation of 7100 feet A.S.L. on claim VMS 9 a 20 foot adit was found to be driven on a rusty weathering aplite sill. Minor disseminated

pyrite was found in the intrusive rock as well as the black slate wallrock.

At approximately 7000 feet A.S.L. on claim VMS 21 two prospect pits were located. One was sunk on a two inch conformable quartz vein which contains lenses and blebs of sphalerite up to 1 inch across. Minor galena and traces of chalcopyrite are also present. The other pit was opened up on a 1" vein of massive galena. Neither of these veins can be traced very far on surface.

An outcrop exposed in a creek at about 5500 feet A.S.L. contains very fine grained, disseminated specks of molybdenite along with some fine grained galena and sphalerite. The mineralization is found in a five-foot wide lense of limestone which pinches out at one end and is truncated by a dike of leucocratic intrusive material at the other. A grab sample of the rock assayed 0.002% Mo S_2, 0.04% Zn, 0.04% Pb and 0.10 oz/Ag per ton. This mineralized outcrop is found immediately above the highest molybdenum value found in soils.

A mineralized outcrop was found in Asher Creek near the mutual boundary of claims VMS #1 and VMS #2. The outcrop consists of bands of blue gray argillite with minor limestone cut by several aplitic sills. One of these sills is approximately 6' wide and contains numerous narrow fracture coatings and quartz veins with very fine grained disseminated blue-gray, metallic-looking material as well as pyrite. Some of this blue-gray material was tentatively indentified in the field as galena.

A selected sample of this material assayed 0.14% Mo S_2, 0.46% Zn, 0.06% Pb and 2.7 oz/Ag per ton.

There are no other outcrops in the immediate vicinity as the valley bottom has a thick layer of slide debris. The portion of Asher Creek immediately east of this mineralized outcrop is still snow covered but some bedrock may become exposed when this snow melts.

Near the northern boundary of claim VMS #1 a quartz vein system is exposed in a large dike of leucogranodioritic material. As exposed on surface the zone varies from 3 to 6 feet wide and usually consists of 2 quartz veins which may be as much as 2 feet wide each, with a two to three lense of highly altered rock between them. The quartz veins contain scattered lenses and grains of pyrite with lesser galena and minor sphalerite. A selected sample of galena-bearing quartz material from the surface showings assayed 0.34% Zn, 2.94% Pb, 13.6 oz/Ag and trace Au per ton.

A tunnel approximately 250 feet long has been driven on this quartz vein system. It was examined briefly, however lack of proper lighting hampered the investigation. It was driven along the strike of the vein system (approximately 005° Azimuth) by hand-steeling methods and is estimated to be at least 40 years old. There is no record of this tunnel in any of the old B. C. Minister of Mines Reports.

The vein system appears to be between 6 and 8 feet wide at the portal. A quartz vein could be seen intermittently in the back along the

course of the tunnel but appears to be only 2 to 3 ins. wide at the face. Three samples were taken near the portal: a selected sample of galena and sphalerite-bearing quartz assayed 3.72% Zn, 1.23% Pb, 4.5 oz/Ag and 0.005 oz/Au per ton, a grab sample of altered rock between the veins assayed 0.10% Zn, 0.16% Pb, 0.04 oz/Ag and trace Au per ton, and a selected sample of vein material high in pyrite assayed 4.2 oz/Ag and 0.005 oz/Au per ton.

The vein system was not traced uphill because of lack of time and there is no outcrop exposed along the downhill extention.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil sampling was conducted along contour traverses at approximately 500 foot elevation intervals where terrain permitted, samples being taken every 200 feet along these traverses (see Figures 67-3 and 67-4). Sample stations were marked on the ground by orange flagging. B - horizon soils were collected where possible and stored in waterproof, kraft envelopes.

A total of 258 soil samples were collected and analysed for copper and molybdenum in the Vancouver laboratories of Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd. The samples were dried, seived, and an aliquot of the -80 mesh fraction was subjected to hot HCL-HNO_3 extraction. The aliquot was then analysed for copper and molybdenum by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

Histograms were plotted for copper and molybdenum and indicate essentially unimodal distributions. The mean and standard deviation were calculated for each element and the data were classified into the following categories:

Negative	0 - Mean
Possibly Anomalous	Mean - (Mean + 1 std. dev.)
Probably Anomalous	(Mean + 1 std. dev.) - (Mean + 2std. dev.)
Definitely Anomalous	> (Mean + 2 X std. dev.)

The values were plotted on 500 scale base maps of the property and definitely anomalous, probably anomalous and possibly anomalous areas were outlined (see Figures 67-3 and 67-4).

Copper values are all fairly low, the only area of anomalous values occuring around, and downslope from the skarn lense found on VMS 19 and 20. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are common in this skarn and minor amounts of chalcopyrite were noted as well. The minor chalcopyrite seen in old trenches on VMS 21 also probably contributes to this same anomaly. There appears to be no geochemical response to the minor chalcopyrite and malachite found in light gray phyllite and quartzite on VMS 9.

Higher molybdenum values also seem to be clustered around, and downslope from the skarn lense on VMS 19 and 20. No molybdenite was noted in the sulphide mineralization seen in this skarn lense, however minor molybdenite along with galena and sphalerite is found in a small limestone band just above the location of the highest molybdenum value in soils.

In summary, copper values are uniformly low and can be explained by minor copper minerals occuring in skarn lenses and along foliation surfaces in quartzite and phyllite. There are a few high molybdenum values and the majority of them seem to be derived from the skarn-limestone lenses found in the northeastern corner of the property. The source of the highest molybdenum value was located and consists of minor disseminated molybdenum in limestone.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

As described in the section on mineralization, there are a number of showings of various types found on the claim group. However, with the exception of the quartz vein system on which the long tunnel is driven and the Pb-Zn-Ag-Mo showing in Asher Creek, the other mineralized occurences are seen to be of limited extent and it is unlikely that they will ever be of any economic significance.

The quartz vein system exposed on claim VMS #1 does have good mining widths in places and the silver/lead ratio is very favourable (approximately 4). However, it does appear to pinch down a few inches at the face of the tunnel and also in a small pit near the south end of the surface exposure. It is possible that larger widths and a greater content of argentiferous galena could be found at depth or along strike where currently the vein system is overburden covered.

The mineralized outcrop found in Asher Creek contains interesting values in silver and molybdenum. However, the mineralization appears to be confined to the 6 foot sill pinching out when extending into the metasedduments on either side. No outcrops are visible nearby because of heavy drift in the valley bottom and snow cover east of the outcrop along Asher Creek. Again it is possible that this outcrop represents the tip of some larger mineralized zone at depth.

In summary, 2 mineralized areas have some limited potential for silver-lead-zinc and molybdenum and limited further work should be considered

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. The VMS claim group consists of 26 full-sized, contiguous claims located on Asher Creek, Trout Lake Area, Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia.

2. The property was staked during the 1971 field season when follow-up of initial reconnaissance geochemical prospecting yielded anomalous molybdenum values in silts and copper mineralization was noted in float. The area was previously prospected many years ago and several old prospect pits and 2 tunnels were found. There is no record of this work.

3. The property is underlain by a sequence of metamorphosed rocks varying from graphitic slates and argillites, quartzites to higher grade quartz-feldspar-biotite schists and gneisses. Several large bands and smaller lenses of limestone are present, some of which has been altered to skarn. These rocks have been intruded by a large granodioritic pluton and many smaller dikes and sills related to the main intrusive.

4. Detailed prospecting has located a number of lead-zinc, copper and molybdenite showings in quartz veins or as disseminated mineralization in skarn or altered limestone. However most of these are of limited

extent with very little possibility of developing into showings of sufficient size to warrent any addional follow-up.

5. Two showings though of limited extent as exposed, do have some potential with regard to silver-lead-zinc and molybdenum and some consideration should be given to limited follow-up work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Because of the limited exposures of the two showing near Asher Creek and because interesting values in silver, and silver and molybdenum were obtained from character samples, it is recommended that consideration be given to further prospecting and possibly some trenching in these areas.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Kerr, Dawson and Associates Ltd.

James M. Dawson, M. Sc., P. Eng.
Geologist.

APPENDIX A

PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL

Field:

J.M. Dawson, P. Eng.	Geologist	August 13 - 18, 1972	6 days
Mauri Hjelt	Prospector	August 13 - 18, 1972	6 days

Office:

J.M. Dawson, P. Eng.	Geologist	Aug. 12, 1972	½ day
		Aug. 19, 1972	½ day
		Aug. 21, 1972	½ day
		Aug. 22, 1972	½ day
		Aug. 27, 1972	½ day
		Aug. 31, 1972	½ day
		Aug. 28, 29, 30, 1972	6 days

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

PROGRAMME COSTS ON VMS CLAIMS

(1) LABOUR:

1 Geologist (P. Eng.)		
12 days @ $125.00/day	$1,500.00	
1 Prospector		
6 days @ $70.00/day	420.00	$1,890.00

(2) EXPENSES AND DISBURSEMENTS:

Assays and Analyses	$ 632.00	
Drafting, Blue Prints, preparation of Base Map & Colouring	296.50	
Food	63.75	
Helicopter 5:25 hrs. @ $160/hr	866.67	
Camp and Equipment Rental	15.00	
Truck Rental (4 X 4)		
6 days @ $15/day 90.00		
406 miles @ 15¢/mile 60.90	150.90	
Telephone, freight, secretarial	47.10	
Xerox		
108 copies @ 20¢	21.60	$2,093.52
TOTAL		$3,983.52

APPENDIX D

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

CANADA)
)
Province of British Columbia) IN THE MATTER OF the Statement of
) Expenditures for Geochemical Exploration
TO WIT:) of the VMS claims in the Kamloops Mining
) Division.
)
)
)

I, JAMES M. DAWSON, Geologist of #305 - 400 Pemberton Terrace in the City of Kamloops, in the Province of British Columbia, DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE:

(1) THAT the geological and geochemical investigation of the VMS claims was carried out under my direction.

(2) THAT the Statement of Expenditures set out in Appendix C of my report entitled "Geological and Geochemical Report on the VMS claims," dated August 12th to August 31st, 1972, truly represents the amounts expended on geological and geochemical surveys of the said claims.

AND I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virture of the Canada Evidence Act.

DECLARED before me at the City of Kamloops in the Province of British Columbia this 31st day of August, A. D. 1972.

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits for British Columbia.

Jim Dawson

APPENDIX D

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

Kerr, J.R. (1971): Final Report on the Kuskanax Regional Programme; Private Report to Pan Ocean Oil Ltd.

Walker, J.F. and Bancroft,M.F.(1929) Lardeau Map-Area, British Columbia, G.S.C. Memoir 161.

Read, P.B. (1966): Petrology and Structure of Poplar Creek Map-Area, British Columbia; unpub. Ph. D. thesis, Univ. California, Berkely.

Wheeler, J.D. (1968): Lardeau (West Half) Map-Area, British Coulmbia; G.S.C. Paper 68-1, pp. 56-58.

Fyles, J.T. (1962): Geology of Ferguson Area, Lardeau District, British Columbia; B. C. Dept. of Mines Bull No. 45.

Fyles, J.T. (1964): Geology of the Duncan Lake Area, Lardeau District, British Columbia; B. C. Dept. of Mines Bull No. 49.

APPENDIX E

ASSAY RESULTS

To: Kerr Dawson & Associates

PAGE No. 1

REPORT No A22-461

DATE: August 25, 1972

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

9 - 219 Victoria Street
Kamloops, B.C.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

Samples Submitted: August 21, 1972

Results Completed: August 25, 1972

Attention : Mr. J. Dawson

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described ore samples.

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER	Pb	Zn	MoS_2					TOTAL VALUE PER TON (2000 LBS.)
	Ounces per Ton	Value per Ton	Ounces per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
30701	trace		13.6	2.94	0.34	-					
30702	0.005		4.5	1.23	3.72	-					
30703	0.005		4.2	-	-	-					
30704	-		0.10	0.04	0.04	0.002					
30705	-		2.7	0.06	0.46	0.14					
30706	trace		0.04	0.16	0.10	-					

D. S. MacMath
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX G

WRITER'S CERTIFICATE

JAMES M. DAWSON, P. ENG.
GEOLOGIST

9—219 VICTORIA STREET
KAMLOOPS, B.C.

PHONE (604) 374-6427

CERTIFICATE

I, JAMES M. DAWSON, of Kamloops, B. C., HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

(1) I am an geologist residing at #305 - 400 Pemberton Terrace, Kamloops, and employed by Kerr, Dawson and Associates Ltd., of Suite #9, 219 Victoria St., Kamloops, B. C.

(2) I am a graduate of the Memorial University of Newfoundland - B. Sc. (1960), M. Sc. (1963), a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of B. C. I have practiced my profession for nine years.

(3) I am the author of this report which is based on an exploration programme that included geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling on the VMS group of claims.

(4) I have no beneficial interest in Pan Ocean Oil Ltd. or in the property discussed in this report, nor do I expect to receive any.

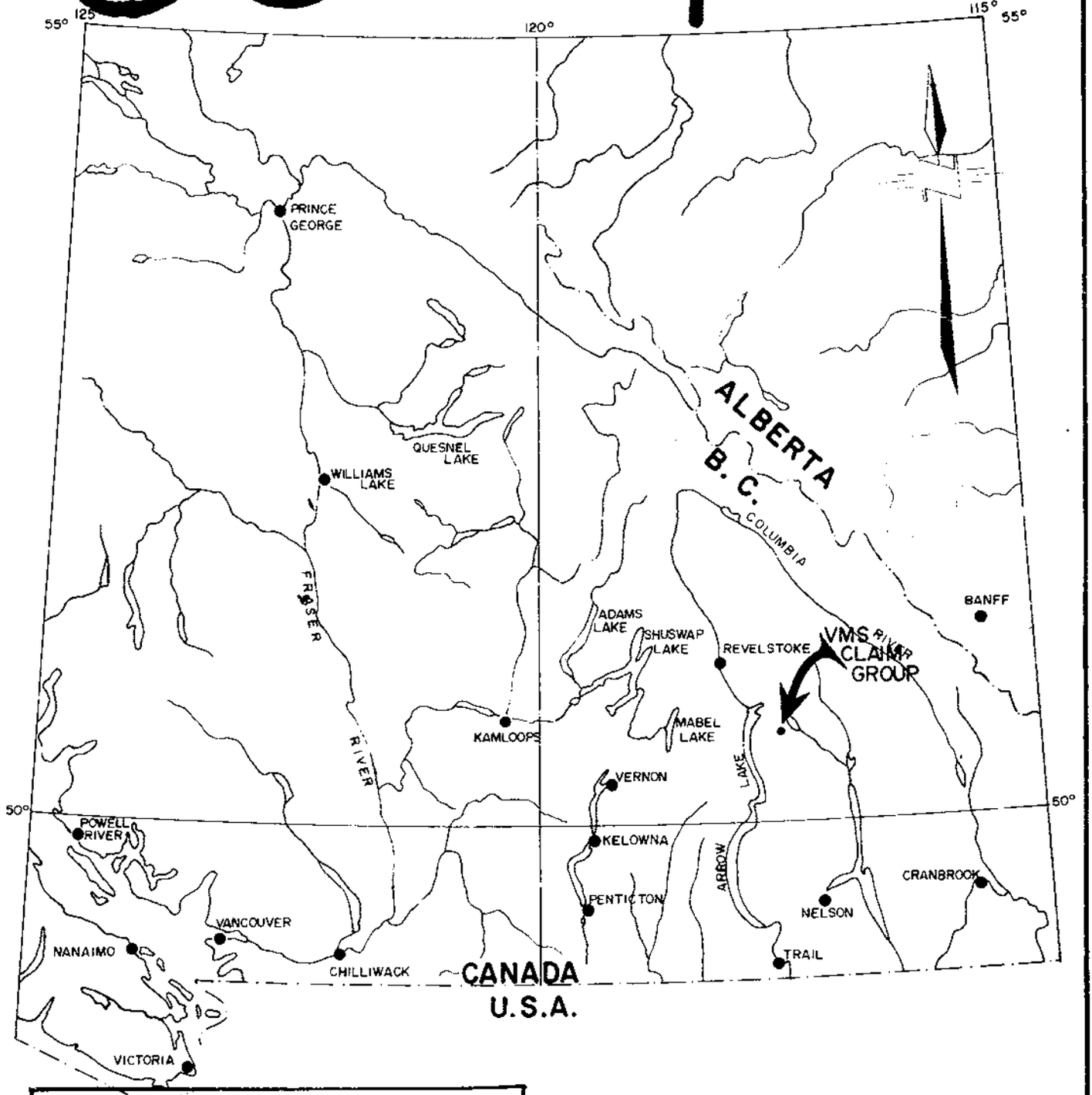
Kerr, Dawson and Associates Ltd.

James M. Dawson M. Sc., P. Eng.
GEOLOGIST

August 31, 1972
Kamloops, B. C.

KERR, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS AND ENGINEERS

3804 M-1

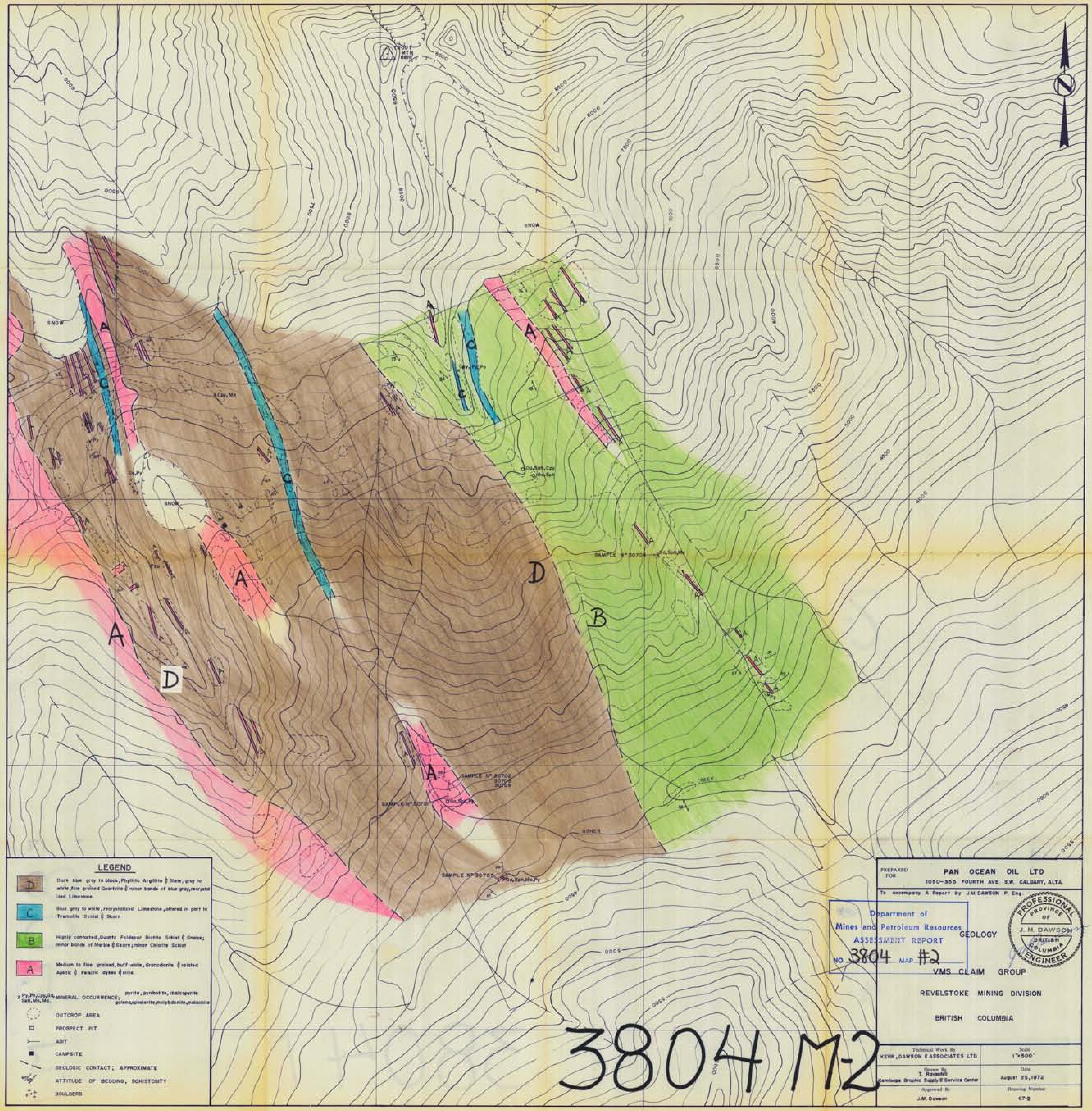


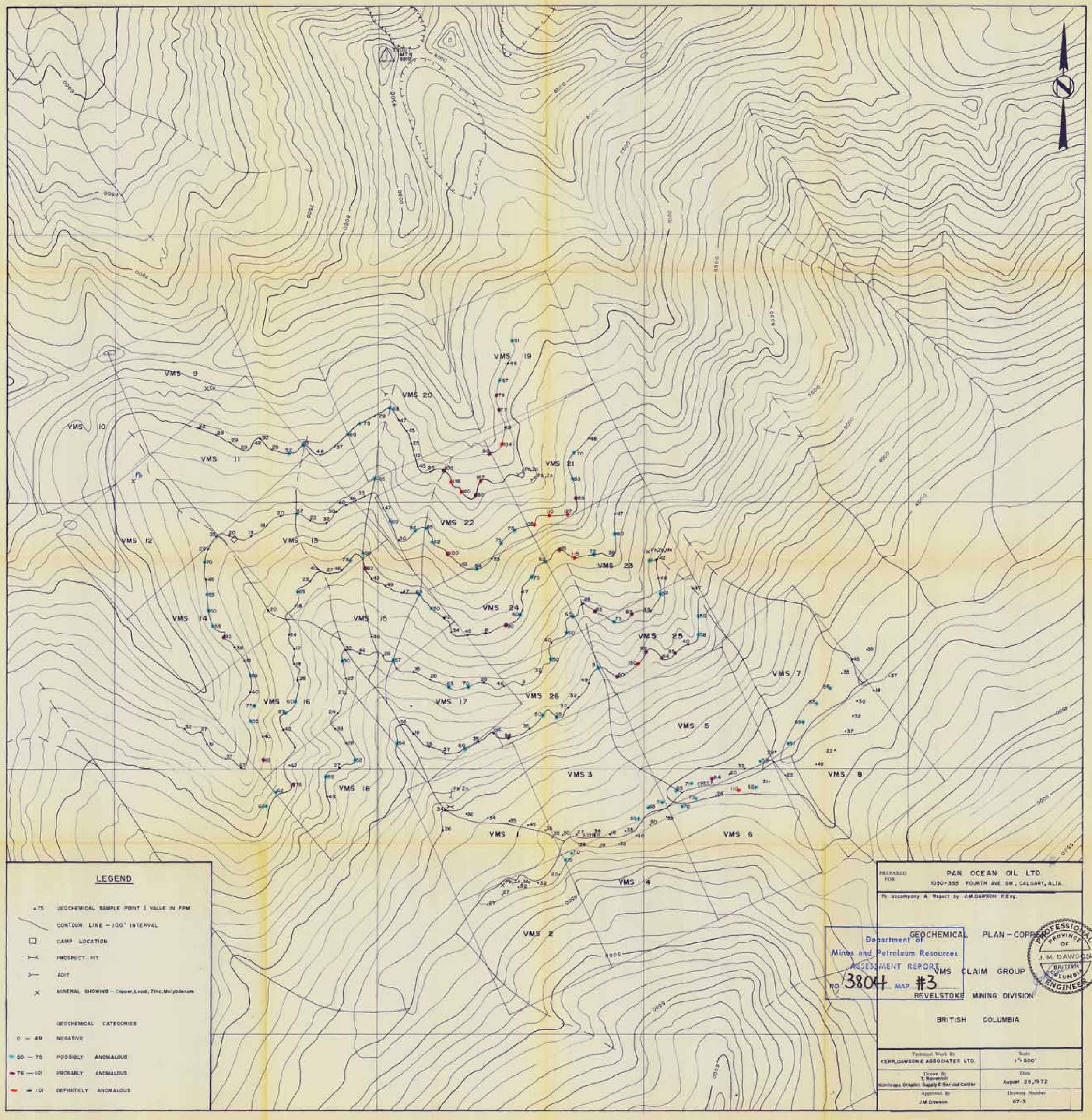
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3804 MAP #1

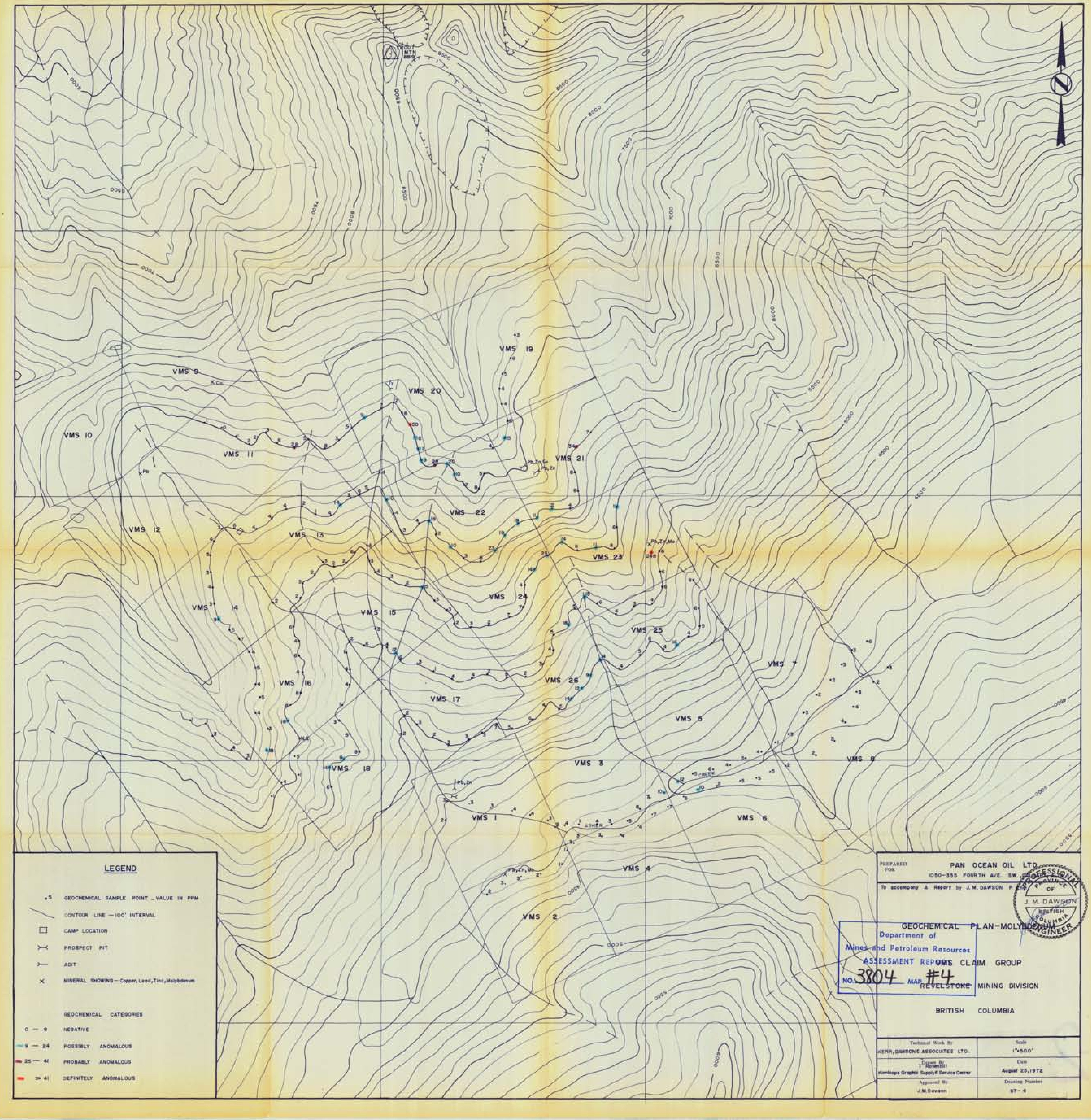
PAN OCEAN OIL LTD

LOCATION MAP
VMS CLAIM GROUP
REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Date : 25/8/1972	Scale : 1" to 64 miles
Drawn by : T. Ravenhill	Drawing no. : 67-1


TROUT MTN
SNOW
SAMPLE Nº 30706
SAMPLE Nº 30702
SAMPLE Nº 30701
SAMPLE Nº 30703
CREEK
A
B
C
D
LEGEND
D Dark blue gray to black, Phyllitic Argillite & Slate; gray to white, fine grained Quartzite & minor bands of blue gray, recrystallized Limestone.
C Blue gray to white, recrystallized Limestone, altered in part to Tremolite Schist & Skarn
B Highly contorted, Quartz Feldspar Biotite Schist & Gneiss; minor bands of Marble & Skarn; minor Chlorite Schist
A Medium to fine grained, buff-white, Granodiorite & related Aplitic & Felsitic dykes & sills
x Py, Po, Cpy, Ga, Sph, Mo, Ma. MINERAL OCCURRENCE, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, molybdenite, malachite
OUTCROP AREA
PROSPECT PIT
ADIT
CAMPSITE
GEOLOGIC CONTACT; APPROXIMATE
ATTITUDE OF BEDDING, SCHISTOSITY
BOULDERS
PREPARED FOR
PAN OCEAN OIL LTD
1050-355 FOURTH AVE. S.W. CALGARY, ALTA.
To accompany A Report by J.M.DAWSON P. Eng.
Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3804 MAP #2
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. M. DAWSON
GEOLOGY
VMS CLAIM GROUP
REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Technical Work By
KERR, DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.
Scale
1"=500'
Drawn By
T. Ravenhill
Kamloops Graphic Supply & Service Center
Date
August 25, 1972
Approved By
J.M. Dawson
Drawing Number
67-2
3804 M-2




VMS 9
VMS 10
VMS 11
VMS 12
VMS 13
VMS 14
VMS 15
VMS 16
VMS 17
VMS 18
VMS 19
VMS 20
VMS 21
VMS 22
VMS 23
VMS 24
VMS 25
VMS 26
VMS 1
VMS 2
VMS 3
VMS 4
VMS 5
VMS 6
VMS 7
VMS 8
LEGEND
GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE POINT - VALUE IN PPM
CONTOUR LINE — 100' INTERVAL
CAMP LOCATION
PROSPECT PIT
ADIT
MINERAL SHOWING — Copper, Lead, Zinc, Molybdenum
GEOCHEMICAL CATEGORIES
0 — 8 NEGATIVE
9 — 24 POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS
25 — 41 PROBABLY ANOMALOUS
> 41 DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS
PREPARED FOR
PAN OCEAN OIL LTD.
1050-355 FOURTH AVE. SW.
To accompany A Report by J. M. DAWSON P. Eng.
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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
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REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
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