

4042

901/E
GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on an

Induced Polarization Survey of the

PLUG CLAIMS

situated near

DESMOND LAKE

some 22 air miles southwest of Kamloops
Kamloops Mining Division
British Columbia
Latitude 50°25' North; Longitude 120°40' West
N.T.S. 92 I/7

and on behalf of

TEXADA MINES LTD.

of

Vancouver, B.C.

Field Work between September 12 and October 3, 1972

Report by:

A. Scott, B.Sc.

D. R. Cochrane, P.Eng.

Delta, B.C.

October 24, 1972.



Cochrane Consultants Limited

4882 Delta Street, Delta B.C. (604) 946-9221

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>PART A</u>	
A-1 SUMMARY	1
A-2 CONCLUSIONS	1
<u>PART B</u>	
B-1 LOCATION AND ACCESS	5
B-2 CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP	5
B-3 GEOLOGY	6
B-4 FIELD PROCEDURE	6
B-5 DATA PROCESSING	7
B-6 LINECUTTING-GROUND CONTROL GRID	9
<u>PART C</u>	
C-1 SELF POTENTIAL GRADIENT RESULTS	10
C-2 APPARENT RESISTIVITY RESULTS	12
C-3 CHARGEABILITY RESULTS	13
C-4 CORRELATION OF DATA - DISCUSSION OF PROFILES	15

FIGURES

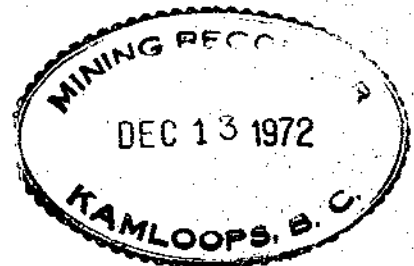
#1	1. Location Map	Body of Report
#2	2. Base Map - Claims, Grid, Roads and Water-courses	End of Report
#3	3. Self Potential Gradient Plan	"
#4	4. Apparent Resistivity Plan	"
#5	5. Chargeability Plan	"
#6	6. Gradient Profile - Apparent Resistivity	"
#7	7. Gradient Profile - Chargeability	"
#8	8. Compilation	"

APPENDICES

- I Certificates
- II Survey Details
- III Cost Breakdown
- IV Instrument Specifications - HEW 200

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. **4042** MAP



PART A:

A-1 SUMMARY:

Between September 11 and October 3, 1972, a field crew employed by Cochrane Consultants Ltd. completed some 10 line miles of linecutting, 5.1 line miles of gradient array and 8.9 line miles of Wenner array induced polarization surveying.

The work was conducted on the Plug claims located near Desmond Lake, some 20 air miles southwest of Kamloops, B.C. and was done on behalf of Texada Mines Ltd.

A Hewitt 200 automatic cycling time domain unit was used on the survey. Wenner array readings were taken at an "a" spacing of 1,000 feet and Gradient array readings were taken at "a" spacings of 400 and 800 feet. A 3 k.w. power pack was used to obtain gradient array readings (current stake separation was 8,000 feet).

This report describes the field and data processing procedures and discusses the results obtained. Most of the geophysical information is shown in graphic form on maps located at the end of the report.

A-2 CONCLUSIONS:

1. Two induced polarization field arrays were utilized on the Plug claims survey -- 1,000 feet "a" Wenner



array and 400 feet and 800 feet "a" gradient array. The gradient array results tend to emphasize anomalous areas, offer somewhat better resolution (because of the smaller "a" spacing) and reflect conditions at a somewhat deeper horizon (because of the much larger current stake separation) than Wenner array results.

2. Self potential survey results are of relatively low amplitude. Statistically those zones of greater than +15 millivolts (m.v.) or less than -15 m.v. have been defined as weakly anomalous. These zones correspond very well with high chargeability zones and suggest a sulphide-type source of the polarization highs.

3. Resistivity results show the best range and resolution of the three measured parameters. Results vary from a high of 31,000 ohm feet to a low of 157 ohm feet.

4. At least two families of apparent resistivities were detected on the plug claim survey. These families are believed to represent the response of distinct lithologic units. Group A (less than 1500 ohm feet resistivity) material forms the bulk of the survey area while Group B/C material lies in the southeast and northwest sectors of the grid area.



5. Chargeability response is of low to moderate amplitude. Values greater than 8.0 milli-seconds (Wenner Array) are identified as weakly to moderately anomalous on the plan (Figure 5). Three such zones were detected.

Anomaly No. 1 is situated immediately south of the baseline between lines 58E and 70E. This anomaly is coincident with SP Anomaly No. 1 and exhibits complex chargeability and resistivity response. Complex subsurface conditions are indicated, perhaps some folding and/or faulting.

Anomaly No. 2 lies in the extreme southeast sector of the grid and is coincident with SP Anomaly No. 2 and Group C high apparent resistivities.

Anomaly No. 3 trends south-southeast across line 12E near station 8S. It is coincident with SP Anomaly No. 3 and lies near the contact of groups A to B/C resistivities as does Anomaly No. 1.

6. Investigation by percussion drilling and/or trenching of Anomaly No. 1 is recommended and if these results are encouraging, Anomaly No. 3 is the next highest priority target.

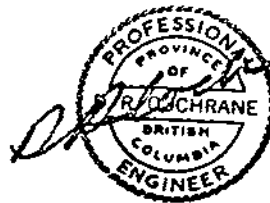


7. Anomaly No. 2 has abundant outcroppings nearby and should a geological examination be encouraging this anomaly should also be further investigated.

Respectfully submitted,



A. Scott, B.Sc.



D. R. Cochrane, P.Eng.,
Delta, B.C.
October 24, 1972.



PART B:

B-1 LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Plug Claims straddle Meadow and Melba Creeks immediately north of Desmond Lake, some 22 air miles southwest of Kamloops, B.C. Access is gained from the Logan Lake road which heads south from Highway 97/1 some 4 miles west of Kamloops. The normal procedure is along the Logan Lake road some 17 miles to the Surrey Lake road, which provides access to the central claims area. (See Figure 1)

The claims are centered about Latitude 50°25'N by longitude 120°40'W and the N.T.S. code for the area is 92 I/7.

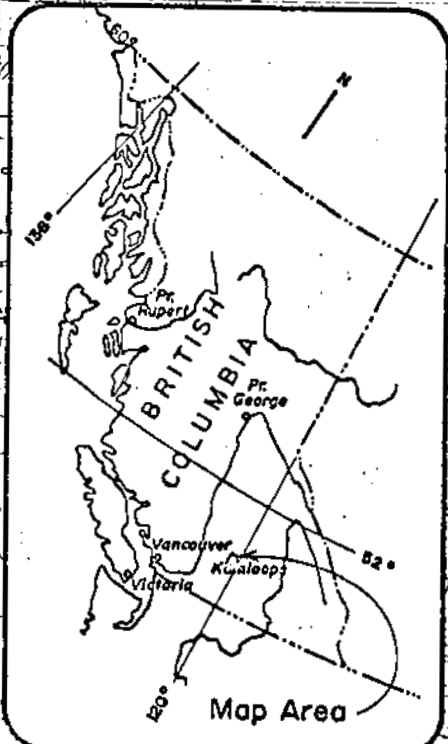
B-2 CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP:

Texada Mines Ltd. owns title to the Plug claims by option. Claims information is tabulated below:

<u>Claim Names</u>	<u>Record Numbers</u>	<u>Anniversary Dates</u>
Plug 1 - 10 (incl.)	103373 - 103382	January 25
Plug 11 - 50 (incl.)	104616 - 104655	February 10
Plug 51 - 60 (incl.)	105514 - 105523	February 16
Plug 61 & 72 - 77 Fr.	121213 & 121463-121468	Aug. 8 & Aug. 17

Figure 2 is a base map showing the location of the claims. The claims are also indicated on B.C. Department of Mines Mineral Claim Map 82 I/7e (M).





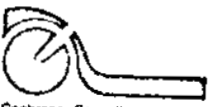
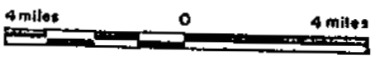
Texada Mines Limited

Plug Claims · Desmond Lake Area

Kamloops Mining Division · B.C.

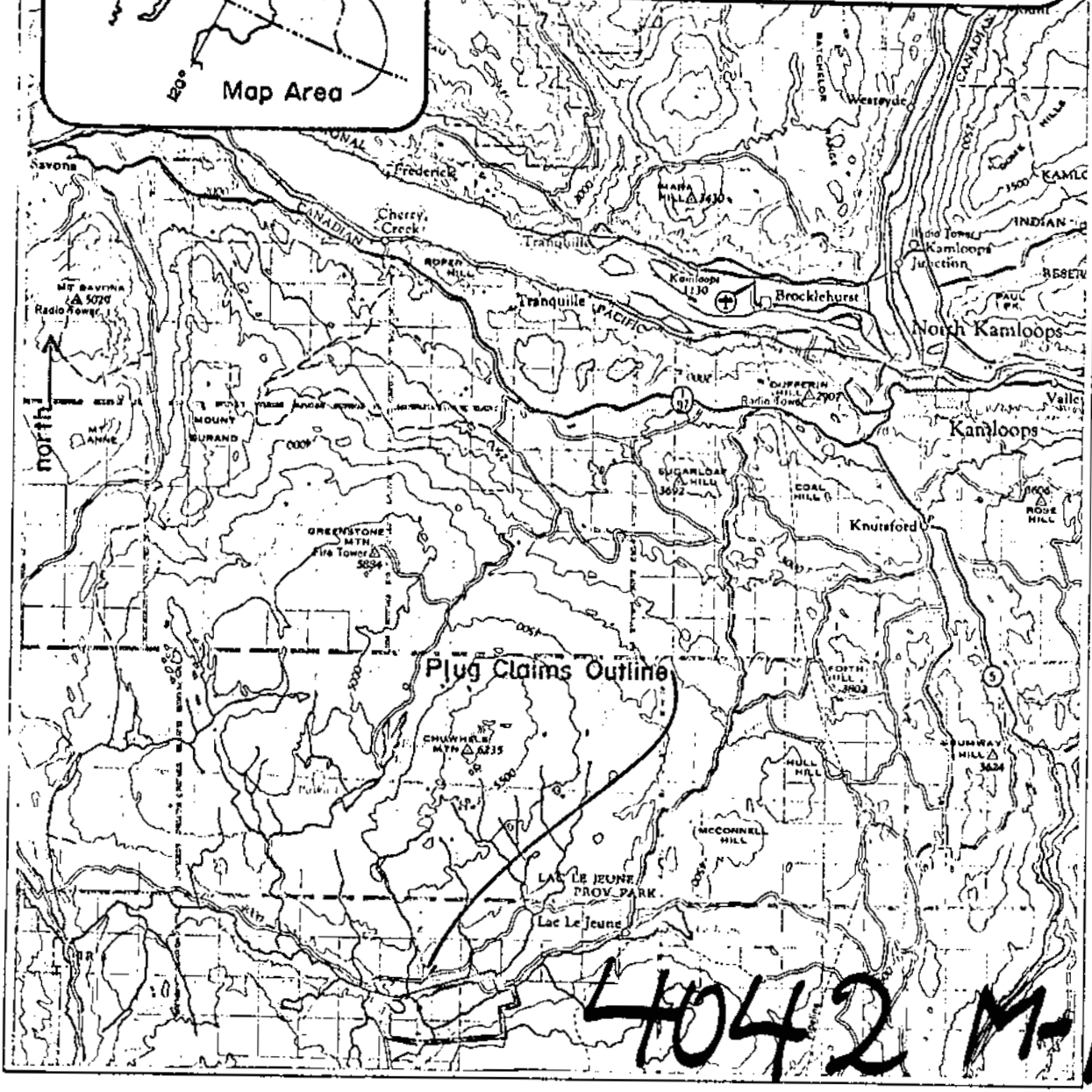
Location Map

Scale : 1 to 250,000 or 1 inch = approx. 4 miles



Cochran Consultants Limited
4082 Delta Street — Delta B.C.

figure 1



41042 M-1

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

1-M 1042 MAR 2011

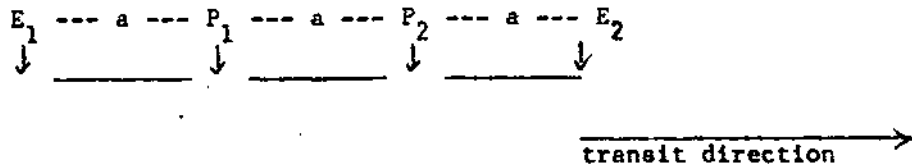
B-3 GEOLOGY:

The property was geologically mapped by Mr. Gary Nordeen of Texada Mines Ltd. and the detailed geology is discussed in a separate report. W. E. Cockfield (G.S.C. Map 886A, Nicola Sheet) has mapped the claims area as being underlain by the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, consisting primarily of basic to intermediate volcanics with intercalated sediments. The claims lie between the Guichon Batholith (to the west) and the Central Nicola Batholith (located to the east of the claims). Pleistocene ice covered this area of British Columbia, and an extensive mantle of drift covers the vast majority of the bedrock.

B-4 FIELD PROCEDURE:

Two field arrays were utilized on the Plug Claims survey and they are discussed separately below:

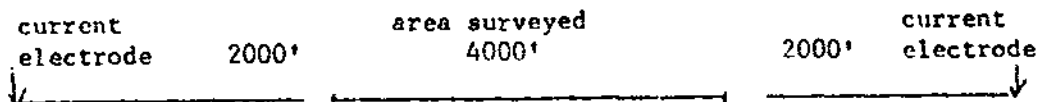
Wenner Array - Some 8.9 line miles were surveyed using a standard Wenner Array with, an "a" spacing of 1,000 feet. For this array, the distance between the electrodes is equal, as illustrated below:



where Current is introduced into the ground across E_1 and E_2 and the impressed EMF (V_p) and integrated decay voltage (V_s) is measured across P_1 and P_2 .

Gradient Array - Some 5.1 line miles of gradient array surveying was completed at "a" spacings (distance between receiving electrodes) of 400 and 800 feet. This array gives better "along line resolution" than the Wenner Array and, with the two "a" spacing, better depth information is available. The array was used to give a more detailed picture of relatively high chargeability zones detected with the Wenner Array.

For the gradient array the current electrodes were set up 8,000 feet apart along the survey line and readings were taken within the central 4,000 feet of a given spread.



A 3 k.w. power pack was used for the gradient array surveying.

B-5 DATA PROCESSING:

The IP data was normalized and the apparent resistivities were calculated by slide rule in the field and were



checked in the office with an electronic calculator.

The chargeability is defined by dividing the residual decay voltage (V_g) by the impressed EMF (V_p).

The apparent resistivity is calculated from the formula:

$$\text{apparent resistivity} = \frac{K\pi a V_p}{I}$$

where K is a constant depending on the relative position of the electrodes. For the Wenner array K equals 2.

The chargeability data from the 1000 feet "a" Wenner array survey and the 800 feet "a" Gradient array survey have been plotted and contoured on the following basis:

- line 78E was surveyed using both arrays
- the coefficient of correlation of the 1000 feet Wenner chargeability results is plus 0.89 indicating very good linear correlation of the two data sets.
- the regression line for gradient to Wenner results is:
chargeability (Wenner) = 0.31 chargeability (gradient) + 4.41
- the 800 feet "a" gradient results have been adjusted on the plan by the above formula for contouring purposes.

Note: This procedure is a purely statistical one, and is used solely for contouring purposes. It is not intended to indicate a physical equivalence between the two arrays.



The plotted apparent resistivity results are those obtained from the 1000 foot Wenner and 800 foot Gradient surveys. These results have not been adjusted.

The unadjusted gradient array results are presented in Profile Form as Figures 6 and 7.

B-6 LINECUTTING-GROUND CONTROL GRID:

Lines were compassed and chained as indicated on the base map (Figure 2). (All lines are cut, blazed and flagged). The baseline runs true east-west and is numbered and flagged at 200 foot intervals. Crosslines run true north-south and are numbered and flagged at 200 foot intervals in northings and southings (in one hundreds) from the baseline.

Positions of the lines and some of the linecutting was conducted by Texada Mines personnel. Cochrane Consultants personnel completed some 10 line miles of additional linecutting to complete the grid.



PART C:

C-1 SELF POTENTIAL GRADIENT RESULTS:

The self potential gradient values are plotted on Figure 3. The plotted values represent the natural potential difference (in millivolts) between a point 400 feet to the north and 400 feet to the south of the plotted point for those lines surveyed with the 800 foot "a" gradient array; and 500 feet to the north and south for lines surveyed with the 1000 foot "a" Wenner array.

The inset figure shows the relative frequency of occurrence of the self potential values. The arithmetic mean of the SP values is plus 1 millivolts and the standard deviation is +15 millivolts.

Statistically the following classes of self potential gradient values are defined:

-15 to +15 millivolts	background
-30 to -15 and/or +15 to +30 m.v.	weakly anomalous
Less than -30 or greater than +30 m.v.	moderately anomalous

Zones of greater than +15 m.v. and less than -15 m.v. SP gradient have been outlined on the plan.

While there are many variables that can account for strong SP gradients, for example changes in topography



and ground water conditions, strong gradients that are associated with high chargeability values often indicate a sulphide-type polarizing body.

A discussion of those zones characterized by weak to moderate anomalous response follows:

SP Gradient Anomaly No. 1 - trends east-southeast in the vicinity of the baseline and between lines 36E and 70E. The anomaly is positive, peaks at 35 m.v. and together with the small negative anomaly at 4N line 70E, is very nearly coincident with chargeability anomaly no. 1.

SP Gradient Anomaly No. 2 - lies in the extreme southeast section of the survey area. It is negative and peaks at -55 m.v. at station 25S line 112E. This SP anomaly is associated with chargeability anomaly no. 2.

SP Gradient Anomaly No. 3 - trends southeasterly across the baseline near line 12E and has a peak value of plus 25 m.v. This anomaly is associated with chargeability anomaly no. 3.

Other weakly anomalous SP gradient values occur which are not associated with high chargeability zones as shown in Figure 3.



C-2 APPARENT RESISTIVITY RESULTS:

The apparent resistivity results from the 1000 foot "a" Wenner array and 800 foot "a" gradient array surveys are presented in contoured plan form in Figure 4.

The gradient array results are presented in profile form as Figure 6.

The inset diagram in Figure 4 is a relative frequency distribution histogram of the resistivity results. There are three distinct groupings of apparent resistivities as outlined below:

Group A	---	less than 1500 ohm feet
Transitional	---	1500 to 2000 ohm feet
Group B	---	2000 to 3500 ohm feet
Transitional	---	3500 to 4500 ohm feet
Group C	---	greater than 4500 ohm feet

Groups A and C are thought to represent the resistivity response of two distinct rock types. Group B may represent a third rock type or may (in some areas) simply represent a transitional (averaged) response of the two rock types in and around the contact. (i.e. families A & C together)

Group A resistivities cover most of the survey area. Response between lines 58E and 78E stations 16S to 16N is quite complex and some folding and/or faulting is believed to have occurred in this area.



Group "C" resistivities occur in the southeast sector of the survey area and are marked by a very steep resistivity gradient between Group A resistivities.

The contact between the two geophysically indicated rock types is apparently steeply dipping.

Group B resistivities occur in the northwest corner of the survey area and one group C reading was obtained at 20N; line 0 + 00. These readings may represent the response of a third distinct rock type or it may be a similar rock type to that represented by Group C resistivities. The relatively gentle resistivity gradient in this area suggests a more shallow dip to the geophysically indicated contact.

C-3 CHARGEABILITY RESULTS:

The chargeability results from the 100 foot "a" Wenner survey and the adjusted values from the 800 foot "a" gradient array survey (as explained in the data processing section of this report), are presented in contoured plan form in Figure 5.

The unadjusted 400 foot "a" and 800 foot "a" gradient array values are presented in profile form in Figure 7.



Discussion of Plan (Figure 5)

The inset diagram shows the relative frequency distribution of the Wenner Array chargeability values. The mode lies in the 6 to 6.9 m.s. class and this class encompasses 26 percent of the values. The arithmetic mean is 6.5 m.s. and the standard deviation is 1.5 m.s.

Statistically the following categories of chargeability are herein defined:

less than 8.0 m.s.	background
8.0 - 9.5 m.s.	weakly anomalous
greater than 9.5 m.s.	moderately anomalous

Three zones of weakly to moderately anomalous chargeability response are indicated on the plan, and are described below:

Chargeability Anomaly No. 1 is situated immediately south of the baseline between lines 58E and 70E. This anomaly has two peaks, one at 5S; 58E (9.5 m.s. - Wenner array) and the other at 5S; 70E (9.6 m.s. adjusted gradient value, 16.7 m.s. unadjusted gradient value). Both the chargeability and resistivity plans and profiles are complex within and around this anomaly and some folding and/or faulting is suggested by the complexity of data.



Chargeability Anomaly No. 2 lies in the extreme southeast sector of the survey area. This anomaly is coincident with the Group C resistivities and self potential anomaly No. 2. The increase in chargeability in this area may simply represent an increase in "background" response, perhaps due to a change in rock type (i.e. an increase in volume percent sulphides or other polarizing material).

Chargeability Anomaly No. 3 trends south-southeast across line 12E near station 8S, and is open to the south. The anomaly peaks at 8.6 m.s. at 12E; 5S, is coincident with SP anomaly No. 3, and lies near the assumed contact of resistivity groups A and C. This anomaly may be similar to Anomaly No. 1 and should be investigated if the results from the subsequent investigation of Anomaly No. 1 are encouraging.

C-4 CORRELATION OF DATA - DISCUSSION OF PROFILES:

The gradient array survey results are presented in profile form. Figure 6 is the apparent resistivity results and Figure 7 is the chargeability results.

Apparent Resistivity Profile (Figure 6)

Points to be noted from the apparent resistivity profile that provide additional information to that already



discussed in Section C-2 are:

1. A northerly dip to the contact of the group C resistivity material along line 78E and the contact of the group A and group C material is near vertical.

2. Response along line 67E and near the baseline on lines 70E and 78E is complex and some folding and/or faulting is indicated.

3. The contact of the group A to group B/C material on line 0 has a more gentle southerly dip. The group B/C material dips northerly.

Chargeability Profile (Figure 7)

The gradient array results are of a somewhat higher amplitude than those indicated on the plan (Figure 5), as discussed in the data processing section of this report.

Chargeability anomaly no. 1 peaks at 16.7 m.s. on the profile at 4S; 70E as opposed to 9.6 m.s. on the plan. Chargeability response here is very complex and some folding and/or faulting is indicated.

Chargeability anomaly No. 2 peaks at 15.0 m.s. at 42S; 78E and a northerly dip to the polarizing zone is indicated.



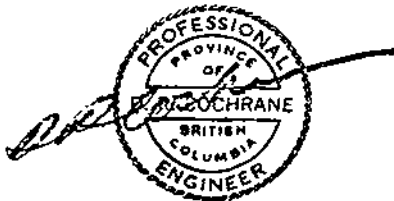
Weakly anomalous chargeability response is indicated at 10N; OE on the profile. This may be an extension of chargeability anomaly No. 3.

Correlation of Data

Figure 8 is a compilation plan of the features discussed in this report. The apparent resistivity groups (A, B, & C) are indicated by heavy dashed lines, areas of greater than +15 m.v. SP gradient are indicated by stipling within a fine continuous line and those of less than -15 m.v. SP gradient are indicated by stipling within a fine dashed line. The 7, 8, and 9 milli-second chargeability contours are included on the compilation plan.

The three anomalous chargeability and SP gradient zones discussed in Sections C-1 and C-3 of this report are numbered on the plan.

Respectfully submitted,



D. R. Cochrane, P.Eng.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Alan Scott".

A. Scott, B.Sc.
Delta, B.C.,
October 24, 1972.



APPENDIX I
Certificates

NAME: COCHRANE, Donald Robert
Education: B.A. Sc. - U. of T., M.Sc. (Eng.) - Queen's
Professional: Professional Engineer of B.C., Ontario, and Saskatchewan.
Associations: Member of C.I.M.M., G.A.C., M.A.C., Geological Eng.
Experience: Engaged in the profession since 1962 while employed
with Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd., Quebec Cartier Mines
Ltd., and Meridian Exploration Syndicate.

NAME: SCOTT, Alan R.
Education: B.Sc. - Geophysics, U.B.C.
Professional:
Associations: Member of S.E.G.
Experience: With Cochrane Consultants for 3 years - Geophysicist.

NAME: ROSSIER, Jean-Claude
Age: 27
Education: Secondary and Vocational School - Architectural Drafting
Courses
Experience: Since 1965 - General Drafting
Geophysical Drafting - Seigel Associates - 1969 - 1972
Employed with Cochrane Consultants since April, 1972

NAME: FORRESTER, Greg
Age: 19
Education: Grade 12 Diploma
1 year Douglas College
Experience: Cochrane Consultants Ltd. - summer, 1971
Montgomery-Wolfe & Associates & Cochrane Consultants -
summer, 1972

NAME: ESTACAILLE, N.
Age: 26
Education: Grade 12 Diploma
Experience: ½ year exploration experience with Huntec
With Cochrane Consultants Ltd. for two field seasons

NAME: HANBURY, Richard
Experience: partial summer with D.R. Cochrane, P.Eng. - 1970

APPENDIX II

Survey Details

PROPERTY: Plug Claims MINING DIVISION: Kamloops

SPONSOR: Texada Mines Ltd.,

LOCATION: Near Desmond Lake, 22 air miles sw of Kamloops, B.C.

SURVEY: Induced Polarization (time domain), linecutting

SURVEY MAN DAYS: 20 x 3 + 15 x 1 = 75 man days

STAND-BY-MOBILIZATION MAN DAYS: 4 x 2 = 8 man days

DATA PROCESSING & REPORT PREPARATION: A. Scott - 4 days
 D. R. Cochrane - 1½ days

DRAFTING: J. C. Rossier - 6 days

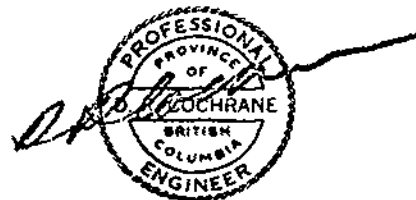
LINE MILES: 5.1 line miles gradient array surveying
 8.9 line miles Wenner array surveying
 10.0 line miles line cutting

DATA PROCESSING & REPORT BY: A. Scott
 D. R. Cochrane

FIELD CREW:

A. Scott
N. Estacaille
C. Forrester
R. Hanbury

COCHRANE CONSULTANTS LTD.



D. R. Cochrane, President.

APPENDIX III

Cost Breakdown

By contract, dated September, 1972, between Cochrane
Consultants Ltd. and Texada Mines Ltd.

5.1 line miles of gradient array induced polarization
8.9 line miles of Wenner array induced polarization

Total 14.0 line miles

(a) 10 line miles @ \$450.00/line mile	\$ 4,500.00
(b) 4 line miles @ \$420.00/line mile	1,680.00
(c) 20 days room and board - Mr. G. Nordeen @ \$6.00/day	<u>120.00</u>
TOTAL	\$ 6,300.00



D. R. Cochrane, P.Eng.

APPENDIX IV

Instrument Specifications

for HEW-200 Pulse Type (Tome Domain) Induced Polarization Unit

Receiver-Transmitter Package:

15 " x 13" x 10" Weight: 38 lbs

Transmitter Power Supply:

30 volt rechargeable battery 5-RF 680 Central Lab.
Primary Power Supply: 1 #420ER dry cell timer battery

Receiver:

Common Mode rejection 100DB (DC-60 Hz)
Low pass filter input 100 DB 60 Hz
Input impedance 1×10^6 ohms
Operation temperature: -20°C to $+75^{\circ}\text{C}$
Sealed galvanometer type meters for very humid or wet climates
Polarity automatically read on meter dial
Three input combinations
Sealed switches and panel for wet climate (dessicant incl.)

Transmitter:

24 - 30 volt DC-DC transistorized converter
Power output 500 watts maximum
Timer two second or four second pulse intervals
Automatic reverse current cycling
Operating temperature: -20°C to $+75^{\circ}\text{C}$
Sealed switches and panel for wet climates (dessicant incl.)
Sealed meter for very humid or wet climates

TIME CONSTANTS

The following table lists current on times, and corresponding delay and integration times

Current On (seconds)	Delay Time (seconds)	Integration Time (seconds)
2.0	0.4	1.2
2.5	0.5	1.5
3.0	0.6	1.8
3.5	0.7	2.1
4.0	0.8	2.4
4.5	0.9	2.7
5.0	1.0	3.0
5.5	1.1	3.3
6.0	1.2	3.6

Manufactured by: Hewitt Enterprises and Terra Physics
12215 South 900 East
Draper, Utah

92I/7E
map pocket

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on an

Induced Polarization Survey of the

PLUG CLAIMS

situated near

DESMOND LAKE

some 22 airmiles southwest of Kamloops

Kamloops Mining Division

British Columbia

Latitude 50°25' North; Longitude 120°40' West

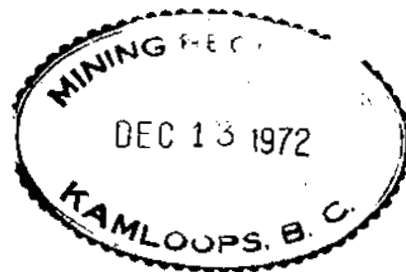
N.T.S. 92 I/7

and on behalf of

TEXADA MINES LTD.

of

Vancouver, B.C.



Field Work Between September 12 and October 3, 1972

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4042 M.P.

Report by:

A. Scott, B.Sc.
D. R. Cochrane, P.Eng.
Delta, B.C.,
October 24, 1972.



Cochrane Consultants Limited
4882 Delta Street, Delta B.C. (604) 946-9221

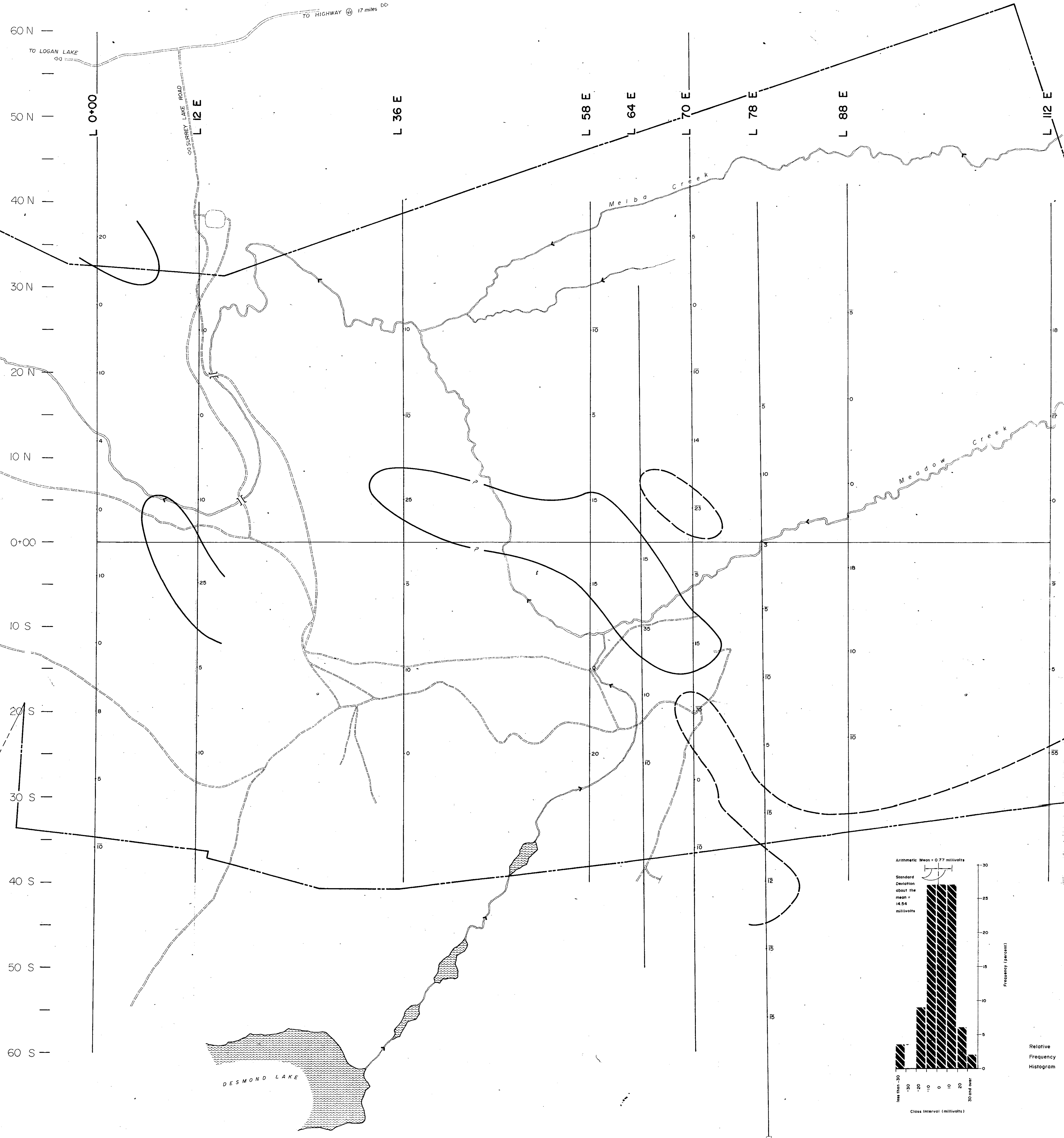


4042M-2

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4042 #2

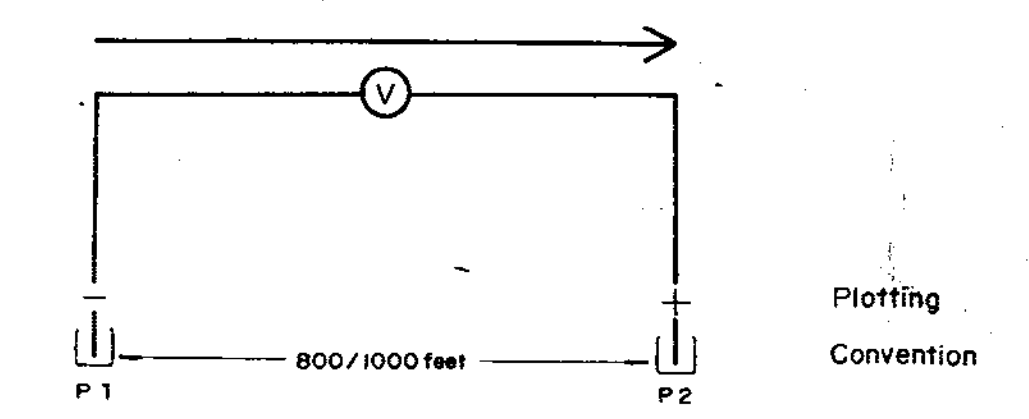
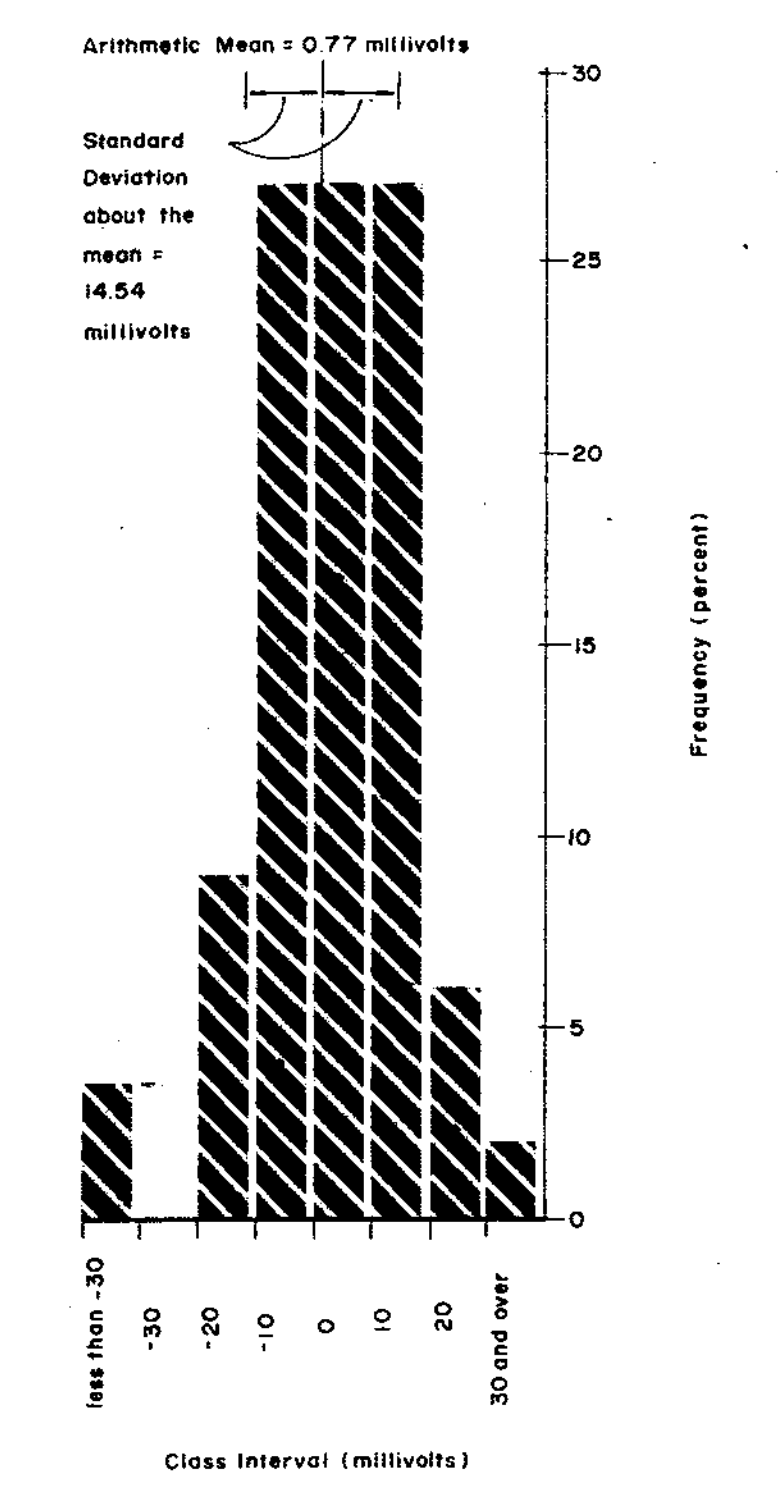
Texada Mines Ltd.
Plug Claims
Desmond Lake Area - Kamloops Mining Division B.C.
BASE MAP - CLAIMS, GRID, ROADS & WATERCOURSES

Figure 2
Scale: 1 inch = 400 feet
Cochrane Consultants Limited
4000 Delta Street - Delta B.C.
TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT
BY A. SCOTT B.S. AND D.R. COCHRANE IN 1982
OCTOBER 24, 1972



- Legend**
- Lake
 - Bridge
 - Creek
 - Road
 - Survey Line
 - Plug Claims outline
 - Areas of moderately anomalous negative SP gradient.
 - Areas of moderately anomalous positive SP gradient.
 - Negative value
- All values in millivolts

4042M-3



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4042 MAP #3

Texada Mines Ltd.
Plug Claims
Desmond Lake Area - Kamloops Mining Division B.C.

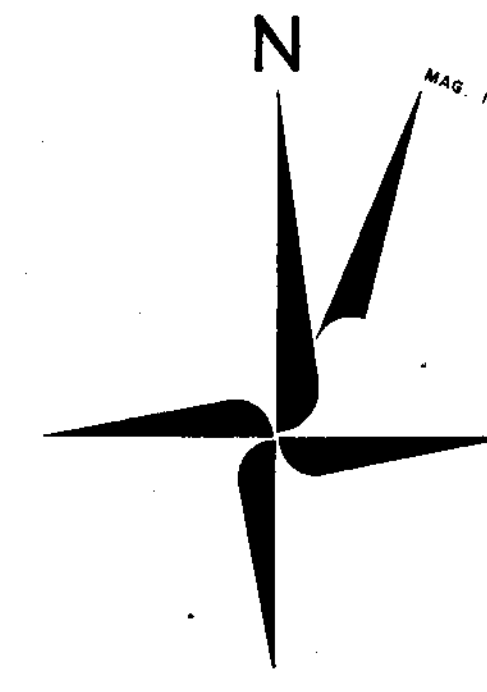
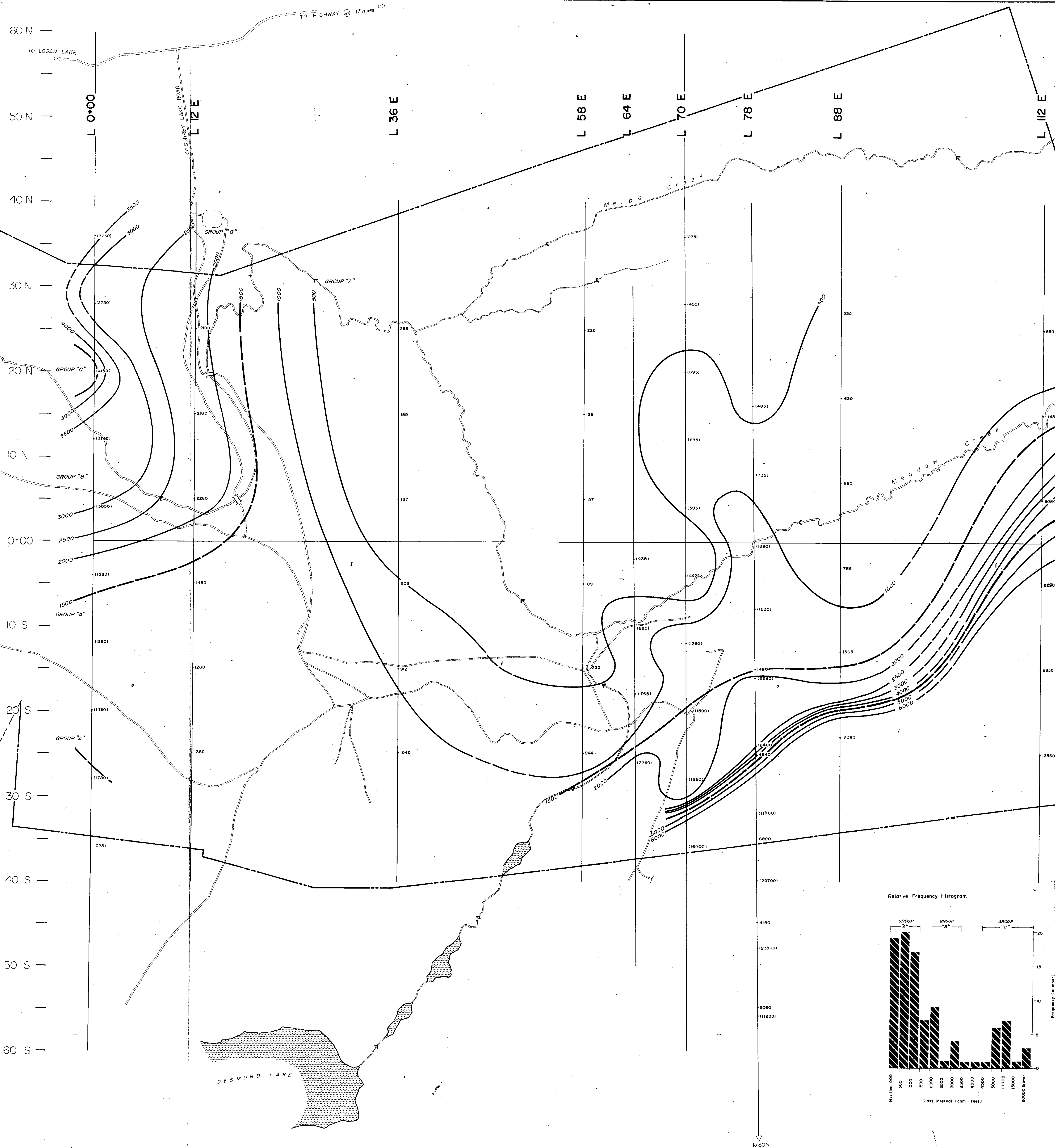
SELF POTENTIAL GRADIENT PLAN

Figure 3

Scale: 1 inch = 400 feet

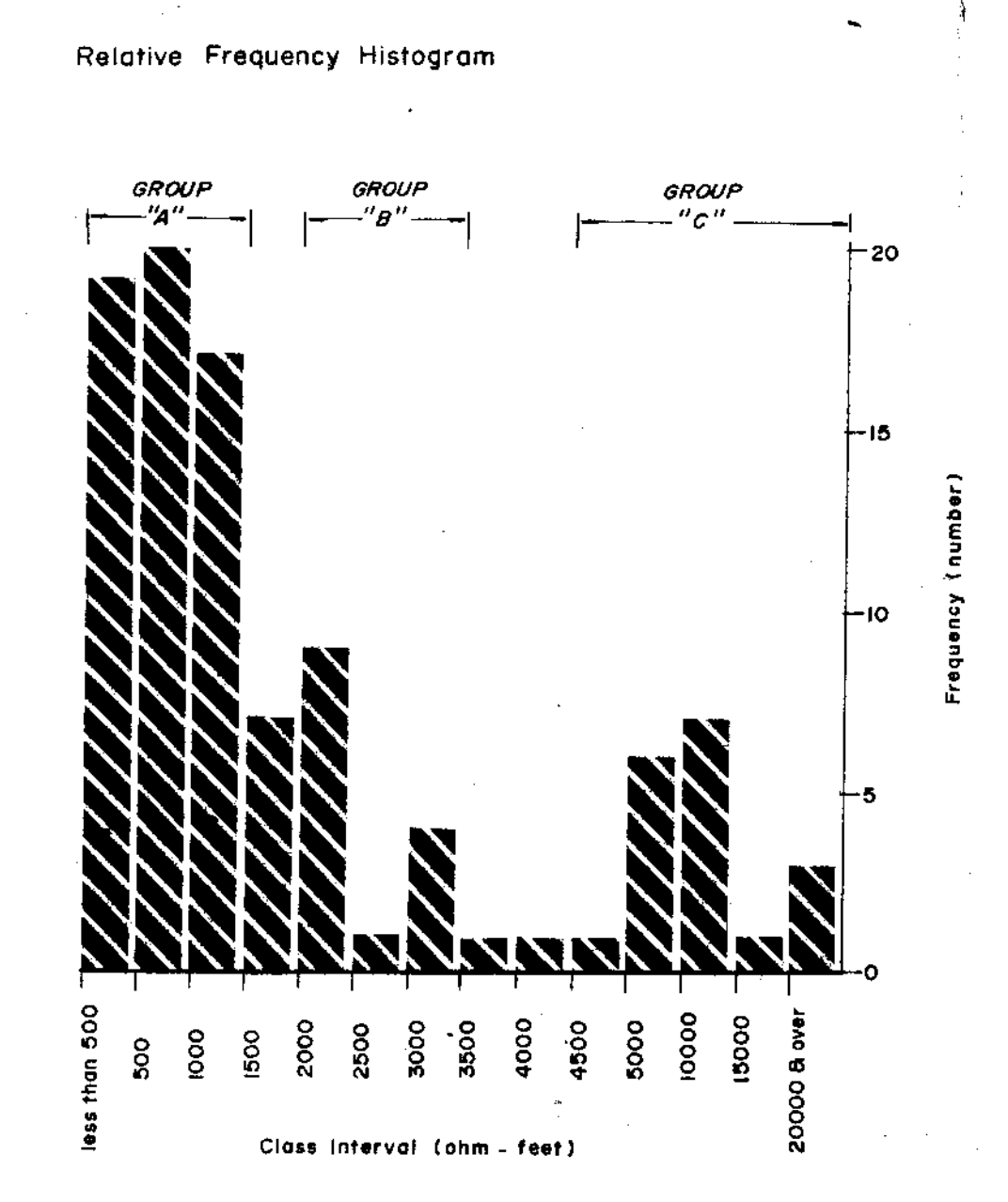
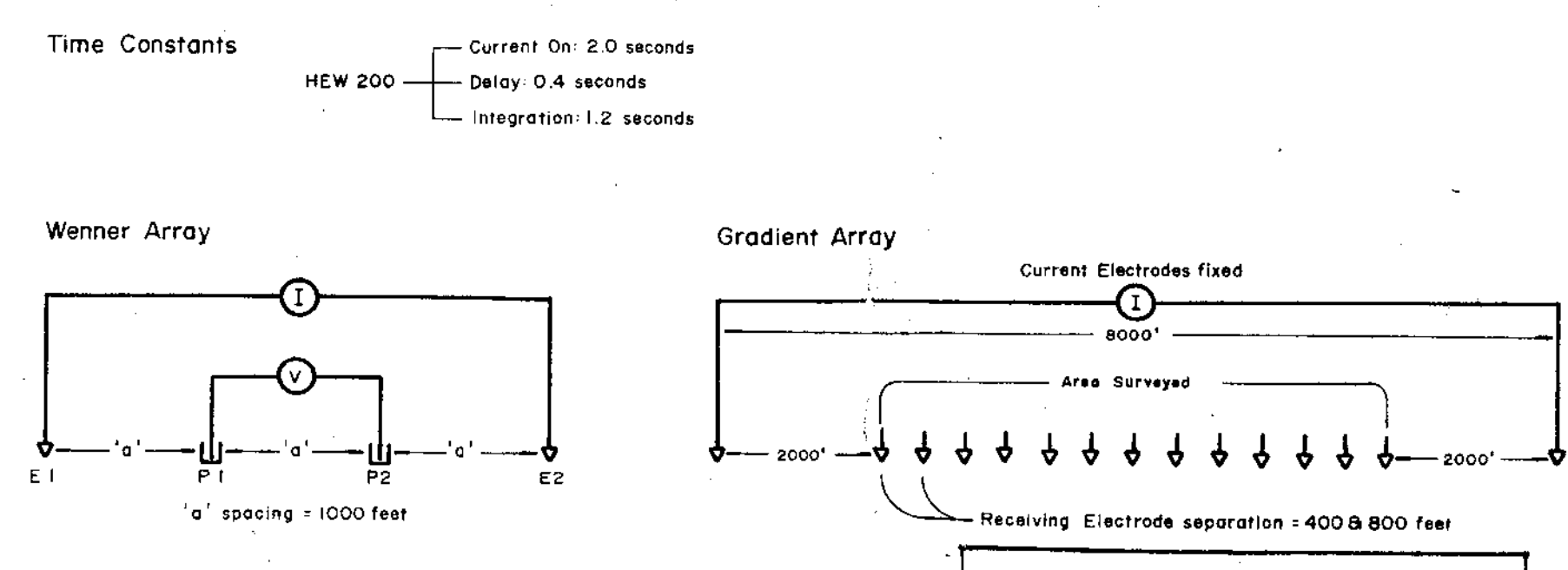
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OCTOBER 24, 1972

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and
D.L.S. B.C.



4042 M-4

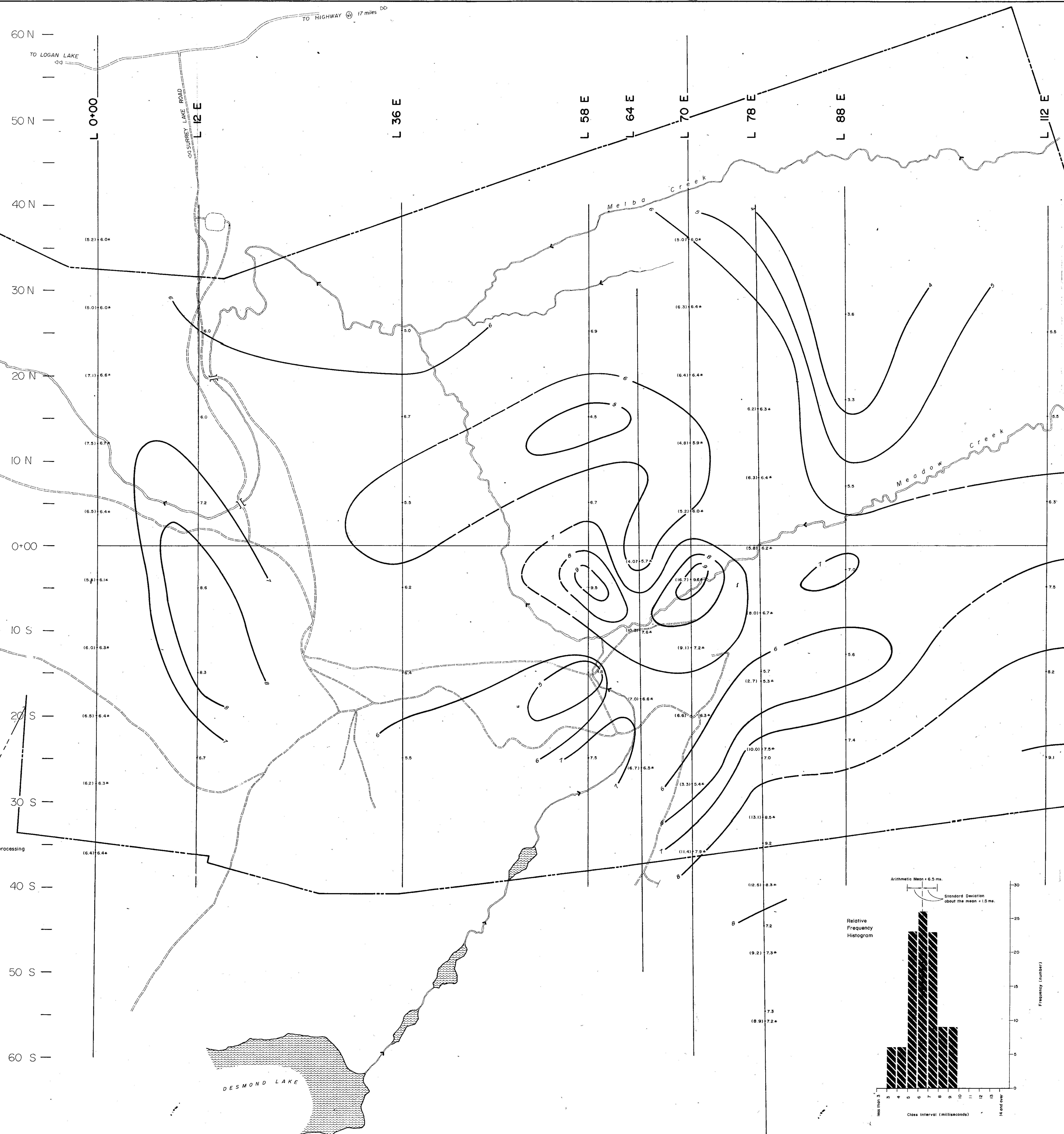
- Legend**
- Lake
 - Bridge
 - Creek
 - Road
 - Survey Line
 - Plug Claims outline
 - 4150 Wenner 1000' "a" value
 - 14150 Gradient 800' "a" value
 - 500 Contour interval 500 ohm-feet unless indicated otherwise.
 - 1000 Contour interval 500 ohm-feet unless indicated otherwise.
 - Reliability good
 - Reliability questionable
 - Group
 - All readings in ohm-feet



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ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4042 M.P. #4

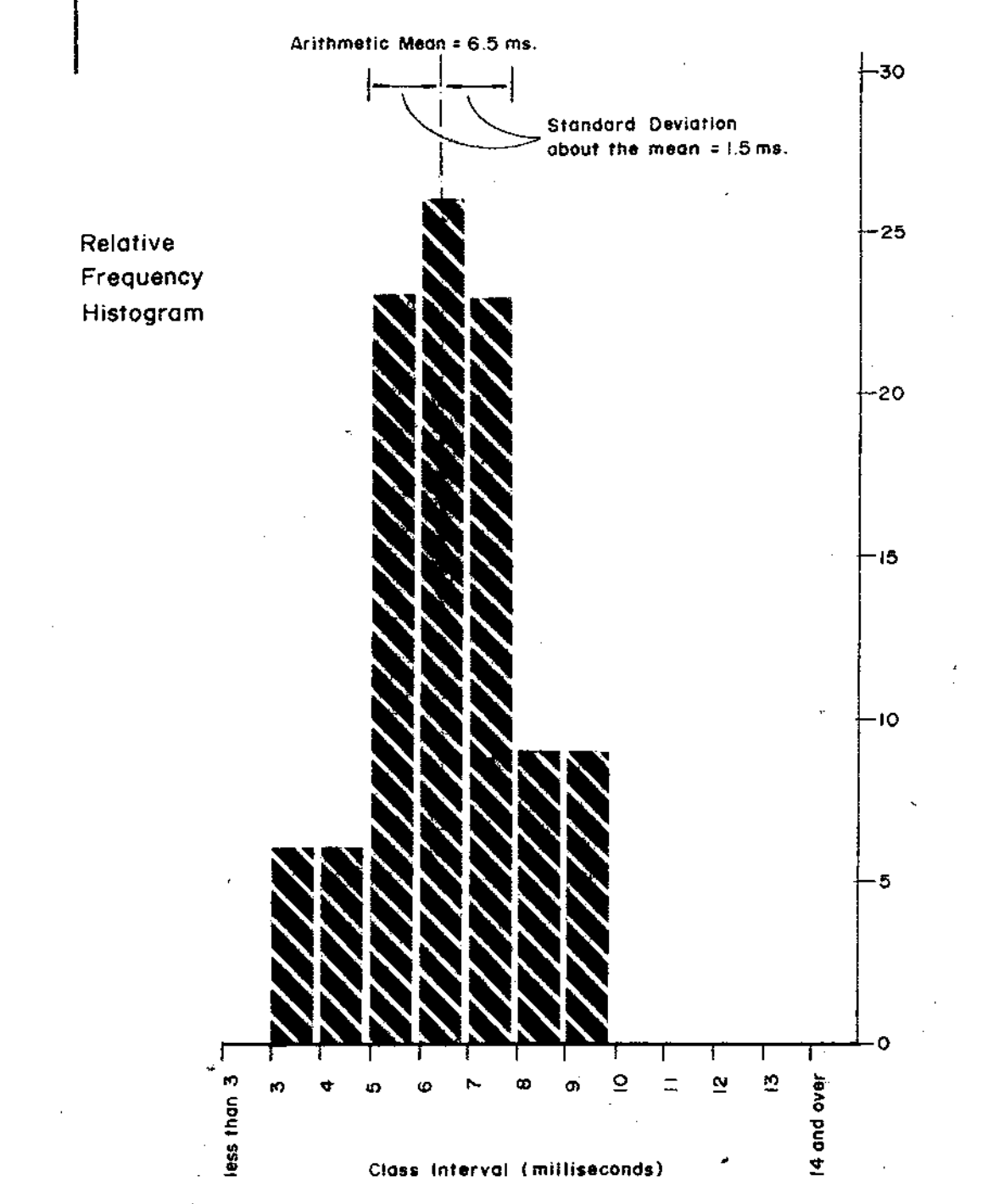
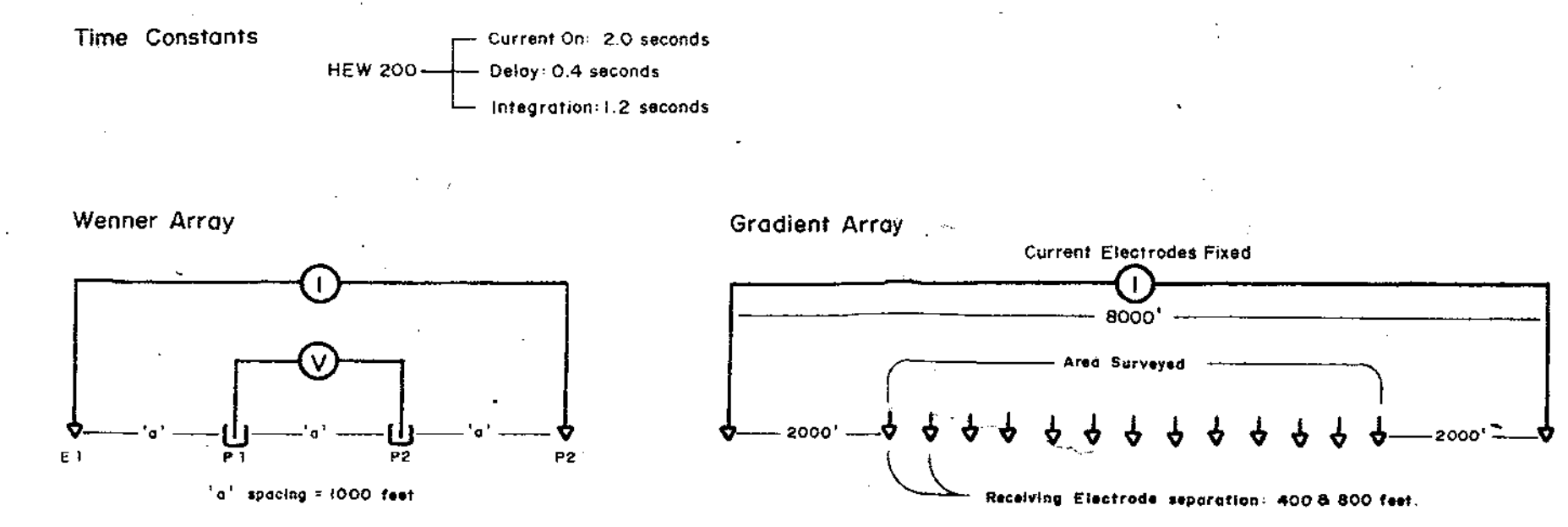
Texada Mines Ltd.
Plug Claims
Desmond Lake Area - Kamloops Mining Division B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY PLAN



4042 M-5

- Legend**
- Lake
 - Bridge
 - Creek
 - Road
 - Survey Line
 - Plug Claims outline
 - Gradient 800'a value as discussed in data processing section of report
 - Adjusted value
 - Wenner 1000'a value
- All readings in milliseconds



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APPARENT CHARGEABILITY PLAN

Figure 5
 Scale: 1 inch = 400 feet
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 4500 West Street - Delta B.C.

0025
 9
 49
 6

60 N —
 50 N —
 40 N —
 30 N —
 20 N —
 10 N —
 0+00 —
 10 S —
 20 S —
 30 S —
 40 S —
 50 S —
 60 S —

L 0+00

L 12 E

L 36 E

L 58 E

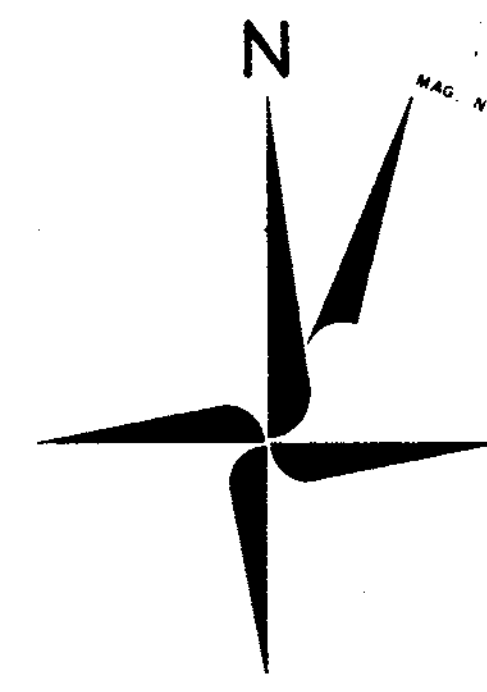
L 64 E

L 70 E

L 78 E

L 88 E

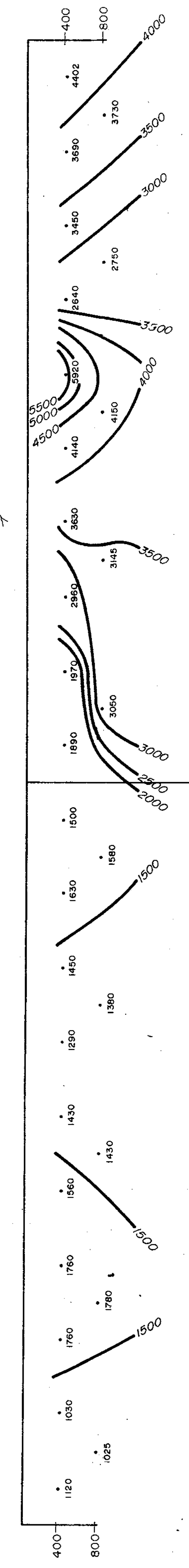
L 112 E



Legend

- Lake
- Bridge
- Creek
- Road
- Survey Line
- Plug Claims outline
- 400 foot "a" Gradient Array
- 800 foot "a" Gradient Array

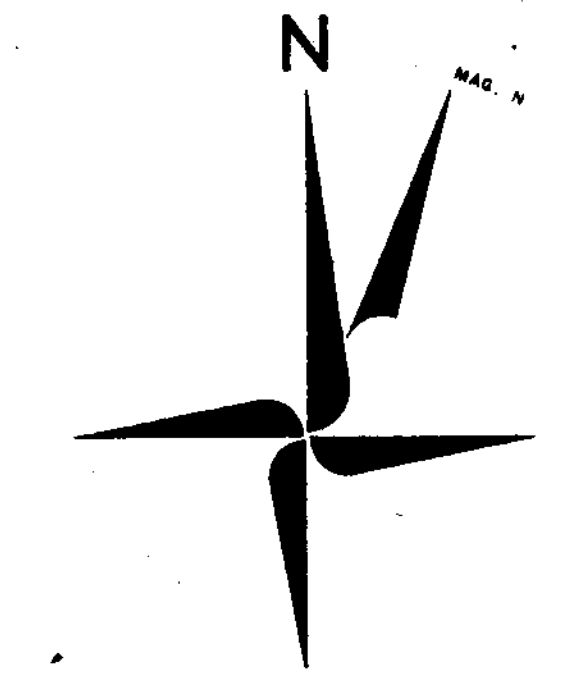
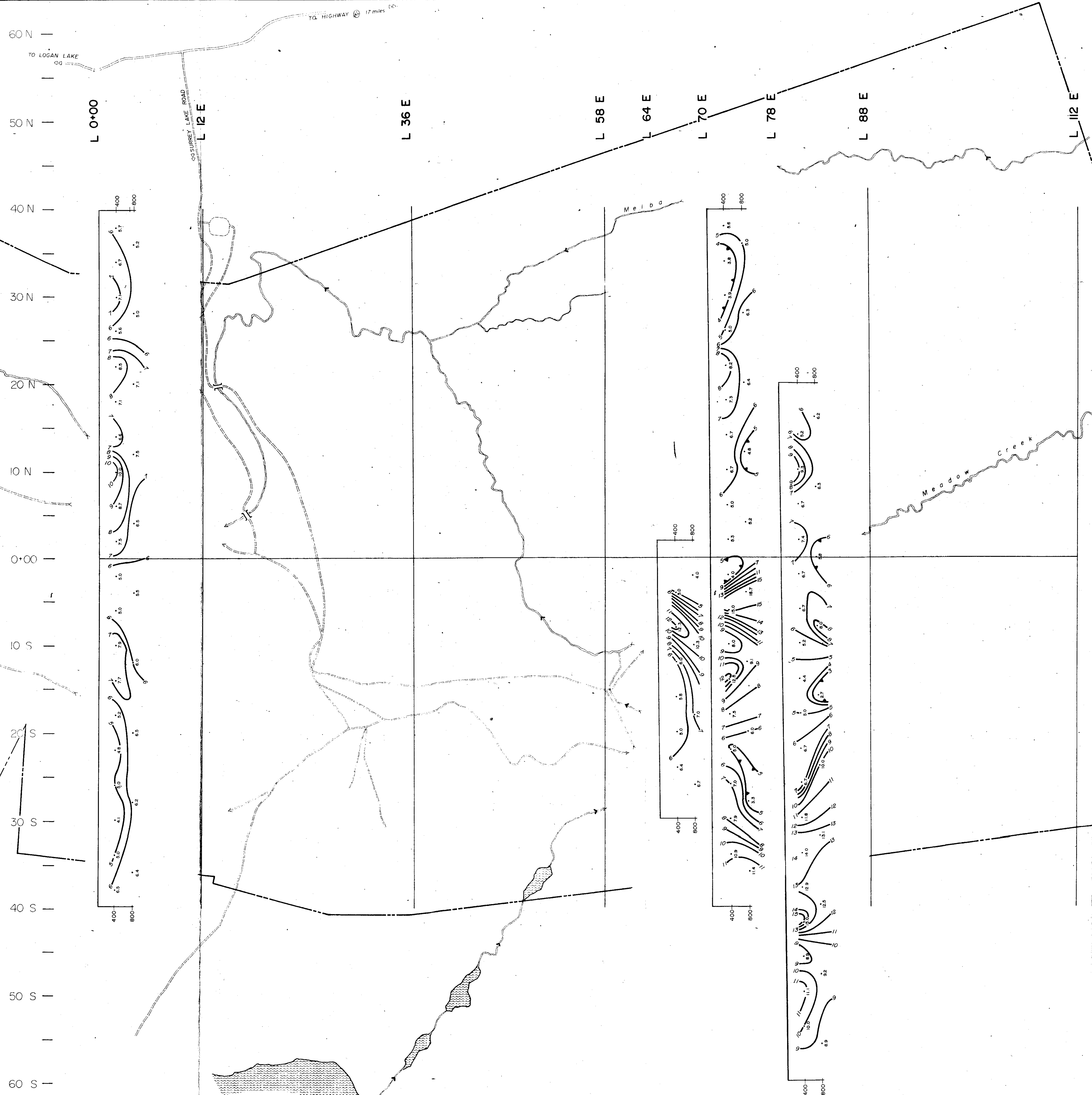
Contour Interval as indicated
 All readings in ohm-feet



4042 M-6

Department of
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 Plug Claims
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 ACCESSIBILITY REPORT
 NO. 4042 M-6 #6
GRADIENT PROFILE · APPARENT RESISTIVITY

Figure 6
 Scale 1 inch = 400 feet
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 OCTOBER 24, 1972



Legend

- Lake
- Bridge
- Creek
- Road
- Survey Line
- Plug Claims outline
- 400 foot "a" Gradient Array
- 800 foot "a" Gradient Array

Contour Interval as indicated
All readings in milliseconds

4042 M-7

Department of
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NO. 4042 MAP #7

Texada Mines Ltd.

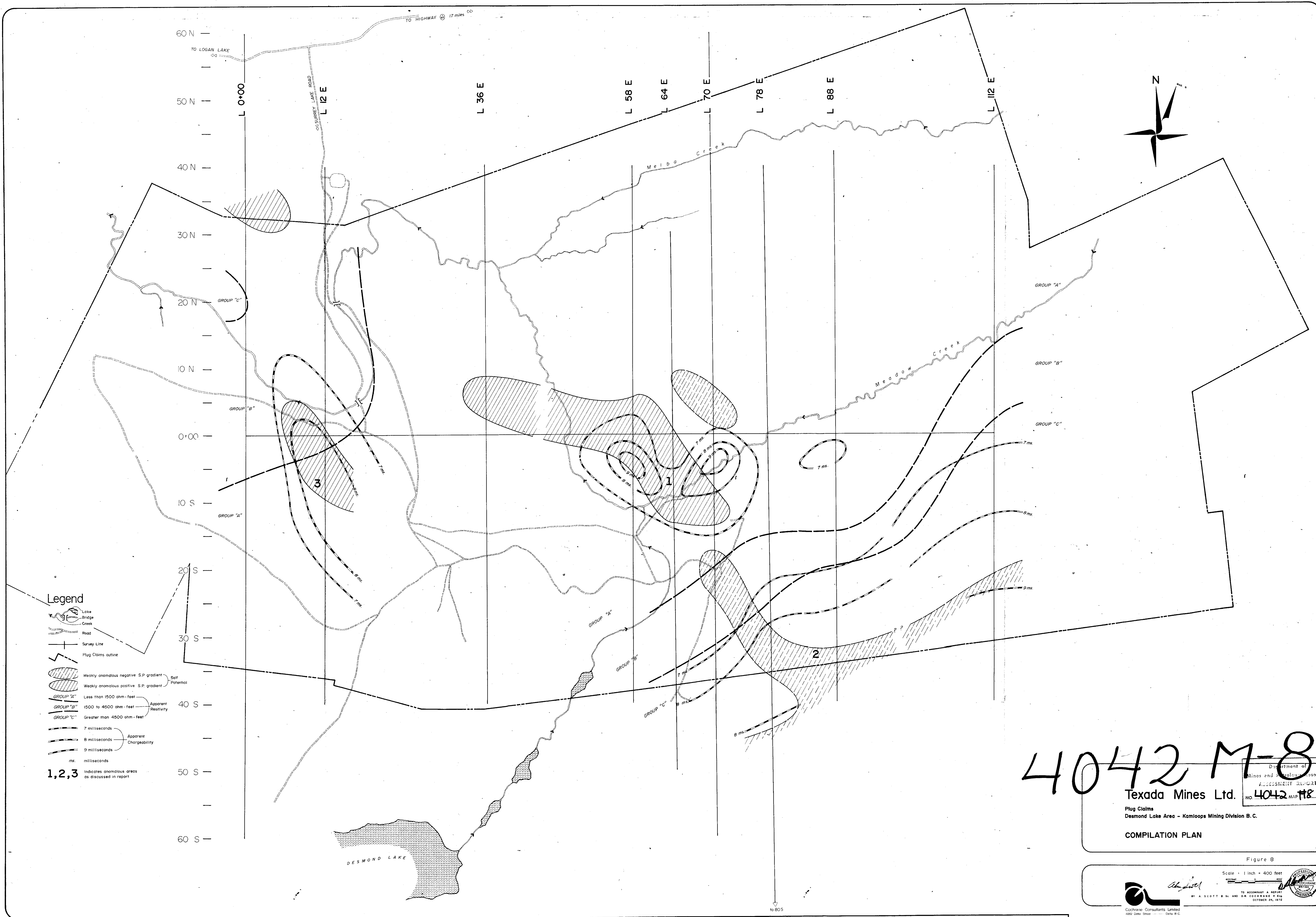
Plug Claims
Desmond Lake Area - Kamloops Mining Division B.C.

GRADIENT PROFILE - APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

Figure 7

Scale - 1 inch = 400 feet

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TO ACCOMPANY A MAP BY
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OCTOBER 24, 1972



- Legend**
- Lake
 - Bridge
 - Creek
 - Road
 - Survey Line
 - Plug Claims outline
 - Weakly anomalous negative S.P. gradient (Self Potential)
 - Weakly anomalous positive S.P. gradient (Self Potential)
 - GROUP "A" Less than 1500 ohm-feet (Apparent Resistivity)
 - GROUP "B" 1500 to 4500 ohm-feet (Apparent Resistivity)
 - GROUP "C" Greater than 4500 ohm-feet (Apparent Resistivity)
 - 7 milliseconds (Apparent Chargeability)
 - 8 milliseconds (Apparent Chargeability)
 - 9 milliseconds (Apparent Chargeability)
 - ms. milliseconds
 - 1,2,3 Indicates anomalous areas as discussed in report

4042 M-8

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NO. 4042 MAP #18

Texada Mines Ltd.
Plug Claims
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COMPILATION PLAN

Figure 8

Scale: 1 inch = 400 feet

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OCTOBER 24, 1972

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