

4095

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

by

J.M.Newell, P.Eng.
G.Podolsky, P.Eng.
J.R.Deighton, B.Sc.

on surveys completed June to August 1972

on the

PET MINERAL CLAIMS

situated on the

Dudidontu River, between Ketchum and Camp Island Lakes

in the

ATLIN MINING DIVISION

58°N 131°W SW
(NTS 104-J-5)

and owned by

Texas Gulf, Inc .

January 1973

Vancouver, B.C.

Department of	
Mines and Petroleum Resources	
ASSESSMENT REPORT	
NO. 4095	MAP

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GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

PET MINERAL CLAIMS

INTRODUCTION:

The Pet Claim Group, comprised of 90 full-sized mineral claims and one fractional claim was initially staked during the summer of 1971. Three fractional claims were added in 1972. The claims cover showings of copper mineralization in fractured and brecciated syenite, intrusive into Triassic andesitic rocks, with the contact zone largely obscured by a cover of Tertiary volcanic rocks.

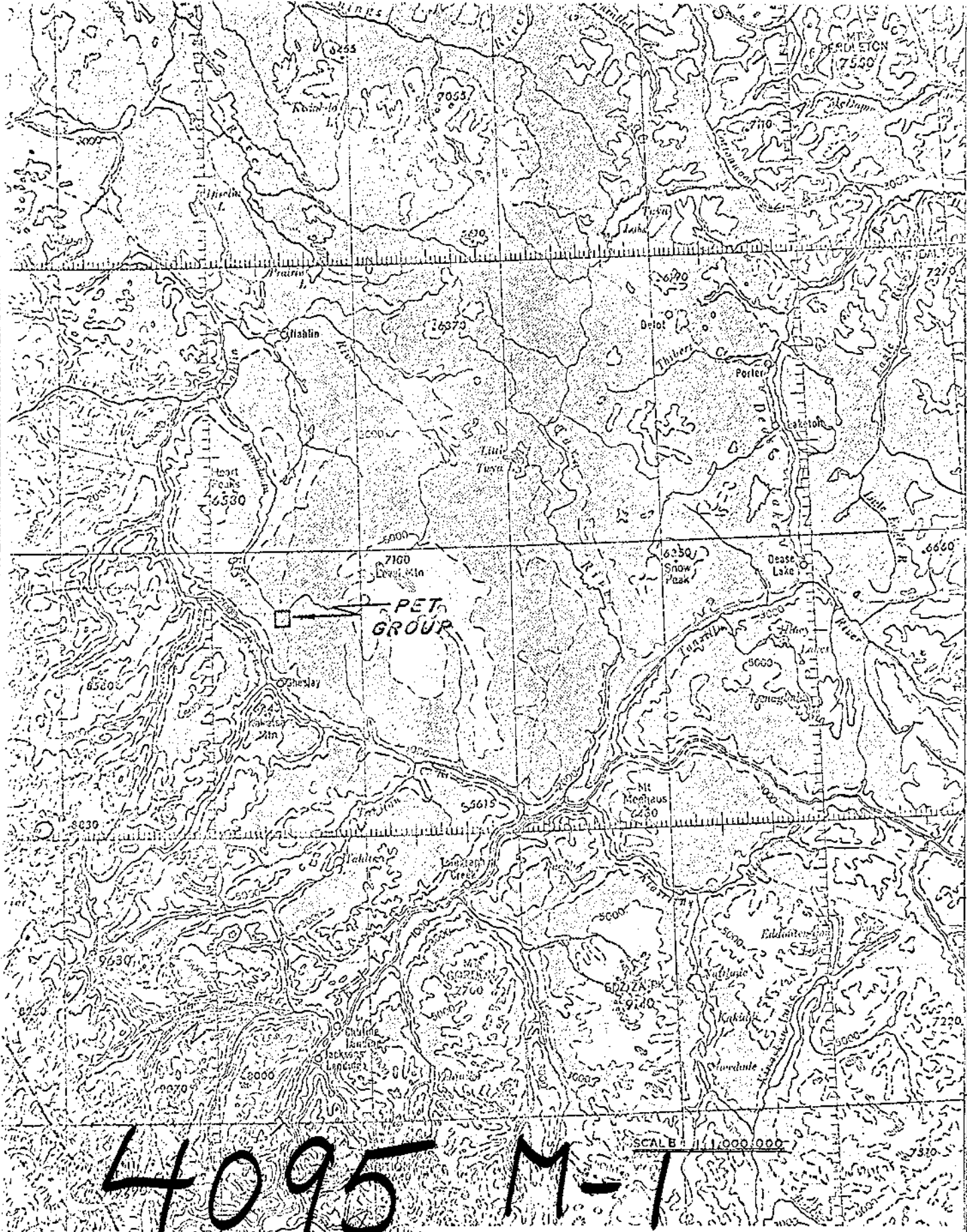
This report is based on data obtained from a programme of geological mapping, together with drilling, blasting and hand trenching of mineralized outcrops. Geophysical work, comprising a magnetic survey and I.P. orientation profiles was also completed and is reported on separately by Mr. G. Podolsky, P.Eng. Chief Geophysicist for Texas Gulf, Inc. (see Appendix B to this report).

Location and Access

The property is located in the Atlin Mining Division, between Ketchum and Camp Island Lakes, on the Dudidontu River. It is centred at approximately latitude $58^{\circ}24'N$, longitude $131^{\circ}47'W$. Access from Dease Lake, some 65 miles to the east is by float plane to Ketchum Lake or wheeled aircraft to the Sheslay airstrip, near the confluence of the Sheslay and Hackett Rivers, and thence by helicopter to the property.

Summary of Work Completed

The Pet showings were discovered and staked in the course of a regional reconnaissance programme carried out in the Dease Lake area in 1971. Preliminary work completed subsequent to staking included:-



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TEXAS GULF SULPHUR CO.
LOCATION MAP
PET GROUP
FIGURE 1

- i) Reconnaissance geological mapping
- ii)) Establishment of a flagged chain-and-compass grid over the central claims.
- iii) Completion of a soil sampling survey over the gridded area.
- iv) Drilling, blasting and stripping and sampling of mineralized outcrops.

This work is reported on in "Geological and Geochemical Report, Pet Mineral Claims", by J.M.Newell, P.Eng., and P.R.DeLancey,M.Sc. dated January 1972.

In 1972, a topographic map was prepared from air photographs, on a scale of one inch to 500 feet, with a 25-foot contour interval. This map was used as a base for more detailed geological mapping of the property.

In addition, the programme of trenching and sampling outcrops in the mineralized area was continued.

A magnetometer survey was conducted over the flagged grid established the previous year and I.P. profiles were run over areas of known mineralization, for orientation purposes.

GEOLOGY

Regional Setting

The geologic setting of the property is illustrated by G.S.C. Map 21-1962 "Dease Lake, British Columbia" (Gabrielse and Souther, 1962).

The syenite, in which mineralization occurs, is part of a large, complex intrusive body, varying in composition from granodiorite to syenite, and outcropping over an area of some 4x8 miles, to the north of Ketchum Lake. This stock intrudes andesitic volcanic rocks, believed to be Upper Triassic in age. The granitic mass is partially covered by Tertiary volcanic flows, which are exposed over wide areas around Heart Peaks to the northwest and in the Level Mountain Range to the east.

Property Geology

The andesites are the oldest rocks exposed in the area. They are extensively altered and incorporated into the underlying intrusive bodies. The roof pendants or downward faulted blocks of andesite form a northeast-trending belt across the claim area.

The granodiorite, hybrid syenite and syenite may be differential phases of a complex intrusion. The hybrid syenite grades into granodiorite on the Whaleback Ridge, northeast of Mineral Hill, and there is reason to believe that the hybrid syenite-syenite contact is gradational in the immediate area of the showings. On the other hand, the syenite may be a separate intrusion, as pink feldspar flooding along fractures was noted in trenches on Mineral Hill.

The granodiorite and hybrid syenite masses have local variations in composition, especially noticeable where andesites have been incorporated. The granodiorite takes on a dioritic composition when this happens, as on the ridge west of the Chain Lakes. There is a mixed zone of andesite and hybrid syenite where the andesites are incorporated into the syenite, as observed in outcrops southeast of Mineral Hill.

The Tertiary volcanic flows, +800 feet thick, are predominantly basalts intercalated with minor rhyolite. They unconformably overlie the older rocks and probably fill a pre-existing valley on the west side of the claim group. They are not down-faulted in this area as originally thought.

Tertiary feeder dykes, of variable composition, are aphanitic in character. They are seen to cut all the older rocks in the area.

Detailed descriptions of rock types may be found in Appendix A of the report.

Faulting and Crackling

Faulting

Two major fault systems are present in the area, a north-northwest system and a northeast system. Both systems are steeply dipping normal faults. The northeast system is the older and is offset by the north-northwest system. It appears to control the rock type distribution.

The north-northwest fault system may control the mineralization.

Crackling

Crackling in the pink syenite is evident both on Mineral Hill and Pimple Peak. This crackling shows up as a slight foliation or as uneven fracture surfaces approximately one-half inch apart. On Mineral Hill the crackling may contain chalcopyrite.

Alteration

There is a suggestion that there are concentric zones of alteration around the mineralization on Mineral Hill. This zonation consists of a central core of fresh pink syenite followed by a zone of sericitization and/or kaolinization of mafics and feldspars in the syenite and hybrid syenite. This zone is followed by progressively weaker argillic alteration, until fresh hybrid syenite is the dominant rock.

Sericitization and kaolinization of the syenite are also present along the Dudidontu River and on Pimple Peak, but are not as well developed as in the Mineral Hill area.

Local chloritization of the mafics in granodiorite, is present adjacent to faults. This chloritization is noticeable in outcrops east of camp.

Chloritization and epidotization of the andesites are pronounced. In some areas epidote is the main constituent, in others, alteration is not as intense and only chloritization has taken place.

MINERALIZATION, TRENCHING AND SAMPLING

Two main areas of the property were trenched and sampled. These are the Mineral Hill area and the Pimple Peak area. (see insert area on Geology Map).

Mineral Hill

Trenches were cut on east-west lines of the flagged grid, except in the immediate area of mineralization, where they are closer together. The purpose of the trenching was to extend the area of known mineralization exposed last year, and to obtain chip samples from fresh rock over the width of the mineralized zone.

A mineralized area, in which all save two composite samples returned assays of at least 0.20 percent copper, was extended to a length of 800 feet and a width of 300 feet. Individual assays within this zone run as high as 3.18% copper, over 5 foot widths. The mineralization, consisting of malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite and bornite in association with hematite and pyrite, occurs in long, steeply-dipping fracture zones. Small amounts of gold and silver were detected in the assayed samples. The area of 0.20 percent copper, occurs primarily within the pink syenite phase of the intrusive. A peripheral area of lower grade copper mineralization was also established around the high-grade zone.

Trenches that revealed no visible mineralization were skip-chip sampled (chips 6 inches apart from both sides of the trench). These samples were analyzed for copper geochemically.

The results of the sampling programme are plotted in the map entitled "Mineral Hill Trenches" in a pocket of this report.

Pimple Peak

Trenches were cut on the 400-foot spaced lines on the flagged grid. They were designed to expose fresh rock, in an area where occasional hematite veinlets or scattered malachite stains were noted during the process of geological mapping.

No significant amount of copper mineralization was exposed in the trenches. Skip-chip samples were taken and analyzed for total copper. The results of this sampling range from 10-300 ppm copper and are shown on map entitled "Pimple Peak Trenches" (in pocket).

MINOR MINERALIZED SHOWINGS

River Section

A thirty-foot section of 10% disseminated pyrite, in a well-fractured syenite, was found in the river west of Mineral Hill. Two outcrops of well-fractured and faulted andesites in the same area also contained disseminated pyrite. Picked samples from these outcrops returned low copper values (0.02%) with trace amounts of gold and silver.

Creek Showing

Disseminated malachite, chalcopyrite and pyrite occupying a ten-foot long, 8 inch wide shear, was found in a granitic outcrop near the creek, north of camp. The showing was trenched and sampled. An assay of 0.46 percent Cu, 0.005 oz Au, 0.04 oz Ag was returned.

Bornite Showing

Bornite in a narrow, irregular, smoky quartz vein was found west of Camp Lake. The showing was not sampled as it was small and in poorly fractured granodiorite.

Malachite Showing

Two small areas, containing very minor malachite stain, were noticed in poorly fractured, chloritized granodiorite. The showings, south and east of camp, are probably related to small shears.

Andesite Showing

An andesitic outcrop east of camp was trenched, as a speck of chalcopyrite was seen in the course of geological mapping. This trench exposed no visible mineralization and was not sampled.

Flats Northeast of Camp

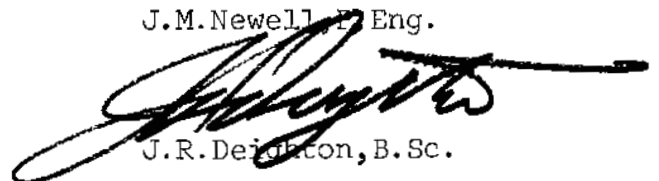
Several trenches were started on the flats northeast of camp, on what proved to be boulders. No samples were taken although several of the boulders contained pyrite and chalcopyrite(?)

CONCLUSIONS

1. An area some 300x800 feet, on the west flank of Mineral Hill, contains significant but sub-economic copper mineralization.
2. Mineralization, comprised of chalcopyrite, chalcocite, bornite, azurite and malachite, associated with specularite and pyrite, occurs in steeply dipping fracture and crackle zones in a pink syenite.
3. A zone of argillic alteration is peripheral to the better mineralization.
4. Trenching in areas other than Mineral Hill, did not reveal significant mineralization.



J.M. Newell, P. Eng.



J.R. Deighton, B.Sc.

APPENDIX A

Rock Types - Descriptive Notes

APPENDIX A - Rock Types

Triassic

Andesites - Dark to medium green, fine to medium-grained composed of
40-60 percent mafic,
40-60 percent plagioclase feldspar.
The mafics are heavily chloritized and the feldspar may be altered.
Epidote veins or blotches are common in many of the outcrops.

Upper Triassic

Granodiorite to Diorite - grey, medium-grained having a composition of:
60-80 percent orthoclase and plagioclase feldspars
20-30 percent mafic
0-10 percent quartz.

Rock is fresh and poorly fractured, but the mafics may be altered to chlorite locally. The granodiorite takes on the appearance of diorite in areas where andesites have been incorporated.

Hybrid Syenite - pink to cream, medium-grained and having the following composition:

60-80 percent feldspars. 30 percent of which may be white orthoclase.
20-30 percent mafics, hornblende and/or biotite
0-10 percent quartz.

The hybrid syenite may be well to poorly fractured. Alteration of mafics and feldspars to chlorite, sericite and kaolin is apparent in places.

Syenite - pink, medium to coarse-grained consisting of:

70-90 percent pink potash feldspar
10-20 percent mafics (biotite)
0-10 percent quartz.

The syenite is usually well-fractured and may exhibit a crackle structure. Alteration of mafics and feldspars to sericite and kaolin is predominant around the area of mineralization on Mineral Hill.

Tertiary

Basalts and Rhyolites - Flows, mainly olivine basalts, with minor rhyolite. Rhyolites exhibit flow banding and may contain minor amounts of disseminated pyrite.

Dykes - Felsic and basic dykes are purplish, grey and cream in colour. Usually aphanitic, but grey varieties tend to be fine-grained.

APPENDIX B

Geophysical Report by G.Podolsky,P.Eng.

entitled

"Pet Claim Group, Geophysics 1972", dated

January 1973

PET CLAIM GROUP
GEOPHYSICS 1972

January, 1973

George Podolsky

PET CLAIM GROUP

GEOPHYSICS 1972

SUMMARY

A geophysical survey consisting of magnetic and Induced Polarization profiles was conducted on a group of claims in Northern British Columbia known as the Pet Group. These claims are situated along the old Telegraph Trail about three miles North of Ketchum Lake.

The Magnetic survey was run in the expectation that it would assist in the geological mapping of the area and particularly in the mapping and projection of zones of sulphide mineralization. The results showed no correlation with the geology or the geochemistry and even indicated little line to line correlation of the magnetic profiles. The survey may have been of greater value had closer line spacing been used but it is nevertheless thought that the results reflect the nature of the underlying syenitic intrusion.

Only three I.P. profiles were completed but the test was considered successful as at least a moderate anomaly was detected over the area of best mineralization. The pattern of anomalies from the other two lines, appears to indicate an extension of the mineralized zone. However, it would appear that the entire

syenite contains of the order of 2% sulphides and the anomalous zones would represent no more than twice that percentage of total sulphides.

PET GROUP MAGNETICS

INTRODUCTION

A magnetic survey was carried out over the Pet Claim group grid to follow-up geochemical sampling and geologic mapping of the area. The result was a rather erratic magnetic pattern which showed no correlation with either the geological or geochemical maps. Consequently, the magnetic map is of little help in the interpretation of the geology or in the projection of any of the mineralized zones. One of the reasons behind this situation may be the rather coarse grid pattern employed to cover features which appear to be of a more local nature. Except for the possible need to extend magnetic zones over short distances, no additional magnetic surveys are recommended.

The work was done by a two-man crew under the direction of party chief James Chornoby. A total of six days were required to complete the survey. Readings were taken with a McPhar M700 magnetometer at 100 foot intervals but this was reduced to 50 feet in areas of high magnetic gradient. Individual profiles were tied

in to the readings taken along the old Telegraph Trail which served as a base line. An unfortunate choice of base station—at the northernmost station along the Telegraph Trail—resulted in a regional zero value of about -900 gammas over the grid. Estimated accuracy per station is about ± 30 gammas and overall accuracy for the survey—that is the correct value of any one point on the survey relative to the correct value of any other point (on another line)—is about 100 gammas.

RESULTS

Although total magnetic relief is of the order of 3500 gammas, the resultant magnetic patterns are too erratic to reflect overall magnetic trends. Generally though, the portion of the grid to the west of the Telegraph Trail represents an area of magnetic lows. This is also topographically low, corresponding to a broad valley along the Dudidonta River.

Three minor highs occur at the north end of the grid from Lines 3+40N to 3+60N: the first lies along or near the base line; the second is about 500 feet to the East at about station 260E; the third is another 1000 feet to the East at about station 250E. All three trend slightly East of North but the central

zone broadens out to the North and tends more to Northeast at Line 3+60N. Elsewhere, minor highs and lows occur throughout the grid but form no interpretable pattern. Perhaps the main difficulty lies in the broad (1000 foot) line spacing used which reduces the probability of projecting trends related to any of the minor anomalies.

A single recon. profile was run over an area underlain by Tertiary basalts. This line originated at station 310E on Line 3+30N and continued in a northwesterly direction for about 6000 feet. The results indicate that the basalt sheet is not uniform, either in thickness or magnetization and has likely been dissected by faulting. Undoubtedly, the basalts could readily be mapped with magnetics but the results would be useless in mapping any underlying rock units.

The remainder of the magnetic survey shows little or no correlation with either the geochemical or geological maps. It is possible that the magnetic trends represent minor concentrations of magnetite in shears or fracture systems but these trends do not correspond to the trend of the mineralization as mapped originally by DeLancey and Kilby.

In conclusion, the magnetics provide little assistance in the interpretation of the Pet Claim Group geology, nor do they provide any keys to a possible extension of the mineralized areas. A much higher density of stations may have helped to interpret trends within very local situations. However, the lack of magnetic correlation with either geochemical or geological trends would tend to discourage one from recommending any additional magnetic work in the area.

In retrospect it would have been of far greater benefit to have flown an airborne magnetic survey for regional magnetics in an area such as this where overall magnetic patterns are unknown and little information is available on magnetic susceptibilities of the rocks. The airborne magnetics would then provide the necessary data to establish controls for a ground survey.

PET GROUP I.P.

INTRODUCTION

Three I.P. lines at 500 foot intervals were run in the area of favourable mineralization centred on Line 3+25N. An attempt was made on several occasions

to run an I.P. profile along Line 2+90N but, due to a combination of equipment malfunction and bad weather, only a few readings of doubtful merit were taken. Of the three lines completed, Line 3+25N gave a moderate but well-defined anomaly over the mineralized area, Line 3+30N showed only a small anomaly over a similar situation, and Line 3+20N produced a moderate anomaly in the valley along the Telegraph Trail and only a very small anomaly which would correspond to the mineralized outcrop area.

The I.P. work was conducted over a period of 8 days by a three-man crew under the direction of the writer. Profiles were run using a normal pole-dipole spread with a dipole spacing of $a=100'$ and spreads of $n=1$ and 2 . A portion of Line 3+25N was repeated with a dipole spacing of $a=50'$. Equipment consisted of a Hunttec I.P. Transmitter and an Anaconda I.P. Receiver. Cycle time was 5 seconds on, 5 seconds off and the chargeability or Phase Angle calculation was taken from the end point value of the 5 second delay.

RESULTS

The results show a general rise in chargeability levels from West to East. This is mirrored somewhat

by the resistivity profiles which are, in turn, almost a direct reflection of the topography—the highs represent areas of almost complete outcrop. Apart from showing that the underlying rocks are very resistive, the resistivity profiles provide no further aid in the interpretation of the geology.

The I.P. results do show anomalous values which are correlateable with mineralization. The anomaly on Line 3+25N is over the immediate vicinity of the trench on that line at station 284+30E. This anomaly shows only a 50% increase over the rather high background level of between 30 to 40 milliseconds (otherwise plotted as phase angle in minutes) but the absolute value of between 20 to 25 milliseconds could be considered as indicative of disseminated sulphide mineralization, likely of the order of 3 to 5%. However, the high background readings themselves suggest that the syenitic intrusion carries about 2% mineralization throughout its volume.

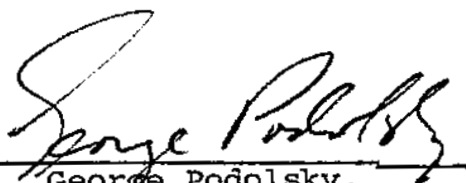
Line 3+20N shows a 25 to 30 millisecond anomaly beginning at about 288E. There is some question that this represents a genuine anomaly as the higher readings were taken after a time break of about two hours. The writer feels that although some drift may have set in

and produced an error in the readings, the anomaly is genuine enough and may be related to the similar anomaly on Line 2+25N.

Line 3+30N showed a rather weak (10 to 15 ms) anomaly over the trench at station 280E and another anomaly of similar magnitude between stations 284E to 288E. This latter may also be related to the anomaly on Line 2+25N.

This alignment of anomalies would appear to represent a zone of about 300 feet in width which is coincident with a strong but narrow geochem high. As this zone corresponds to some of the best mineralization encountered in the trenching it is submitted that I.P. work would be of considerable help in mapping the mineralization within this claim group, particularly in areas of total overburden cover. However, from the unsuccessful attempts at taking readings on Line 2+90N—in an area of almost total swamp cover—it would seem that a somewhat more powerful transmitter may be required to properly cover the area.

GP:ss


George Podolsky.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>NO. OF DAYS</u>
Field Supervisor	G. Podolsky	Texas Gulf, Inc.	5
Party Chief	J. Chornoby	Texas Gulf, Inc.	14
Sr. Assistant	A. Scott	Texas Gulf, Inc.	14
Assistant	E. Marshall	Texas Gulf, Inc.	8
Draftsman	J. Parish	Texas Gulf, Inc.	6
Map Preparation and Report	G. Podolsky		4

Total number of Magnetic Stations 1093

Total number of I.P. Readings 190

Period of field work July 3 - 18

A.P.

APPENDIX C

Statement of Qualifications

APPENDIX C - Statement of Qualifications

Mr. George Podolsky, Chief Geophysicist for Texas Gulf, Inc. Exploration Division is a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of Ontario. He graduated from Queens University in 1954 with a B.Sc. degree in Engineering Physics. He has practised his profession continuously since graduation and has been employed by Texas Gulf Inc. (formerly Texas Gulf Sulphur Company) since 1957.

Mr. J. R. Deighton graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1965, with a B.Sc. degree in Geology. He has practised his profession as a geologist, engaged in mineral exploration since that time and has been employed by Texas Gulf, Inc. since 1970.

Other employees engaged in various aspects of the Pet Group programme in 1972 are all well-trained and competent to carry out the work assigned in a diligent and conscientious manner.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. J. Deighton", is located in the lower right quadrant of the page.

APPENDIX D

Expenditure Affidavit

DOMINION OF CANADA:
 PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA:

To Wit:

In the Matter of Assessment work carried out on the Pet Mineral Claims (Pet North, Pet South and Pet West Groups) situate on the Dudidontu River, northwest of Ketchum Lake, in the Atlin Mining Division

I, John M. Newell, agent for Texas Gulf, Inc. and Ecstall Mining Limited
 of 701 - 1281 West Georgia Street, Vancouver 5, B. C.

in the Province of British Columbia, do solemnly declare that during the period June 29th - August 10th, 1972 I caused assessment work to be done on the Pet Mineral claims, to the value of \$16,095. The expenses were incurred as follows:-

<u>Geological Mapping</u>	J.R. Deighton	18 days @ \$65	
	A.R. Guthiel	10 days @ \$30	
	B. Boonstra	5 days @ \$25	
	A. Bailey	3 days @ \$25	
	R.J. Marshall	5 days @ \$20 \$1770.00
Detailed Mapping	J.R. Deighton	18 days @ \$65	
Sampling & Grid	A.R. Guthiel	12 days @ \$30	
<u>Preparation</u>	B. Boonstra	2 days @ \$25	
	A. Bailey	11 days @ \$25	
	R.J. Marshall	11 days @ \$20 \$2075.00
<u>Geophysical Surveys</u>	G. Podolsky	9 days @ \$100	
	J. Chornoby	14 days @ \$35	
	A. Scott	14 days @ \$25	
	Equipment rental	\$600 \$2340.00
<u>Drilling, Blasting & Trenching</u>	I. Dea	4 days @ \$45	
	N. Caron	4 days @ \$25	
	A.R. Guthiel	3 days @ \$30	
	R.J. Marshall	18 days @ \$20	
	A. Bailey	4 days @ \$25	
	Equipment rental, powder etc.	\$200 \$1030.00
<u>Room & Board for above</u>	165 man days @ \$8	 \$1320.00
<u>Mobilization & Supply</u>	Fixed wing & helicopter, radio communications	 \$5740.00
<u>Support</u>	F. Dunham (Cook)	40 days @ \$38. \$1520.00
<u>Supervision</u>	J. M. Newell, P. Eng.	3 days @ \$100 \$ 300.00

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 virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act."

Declared before me at the City
 of Vancouver, in the
 Province of British Columbia, this 29
 day of December 1972, A.D.

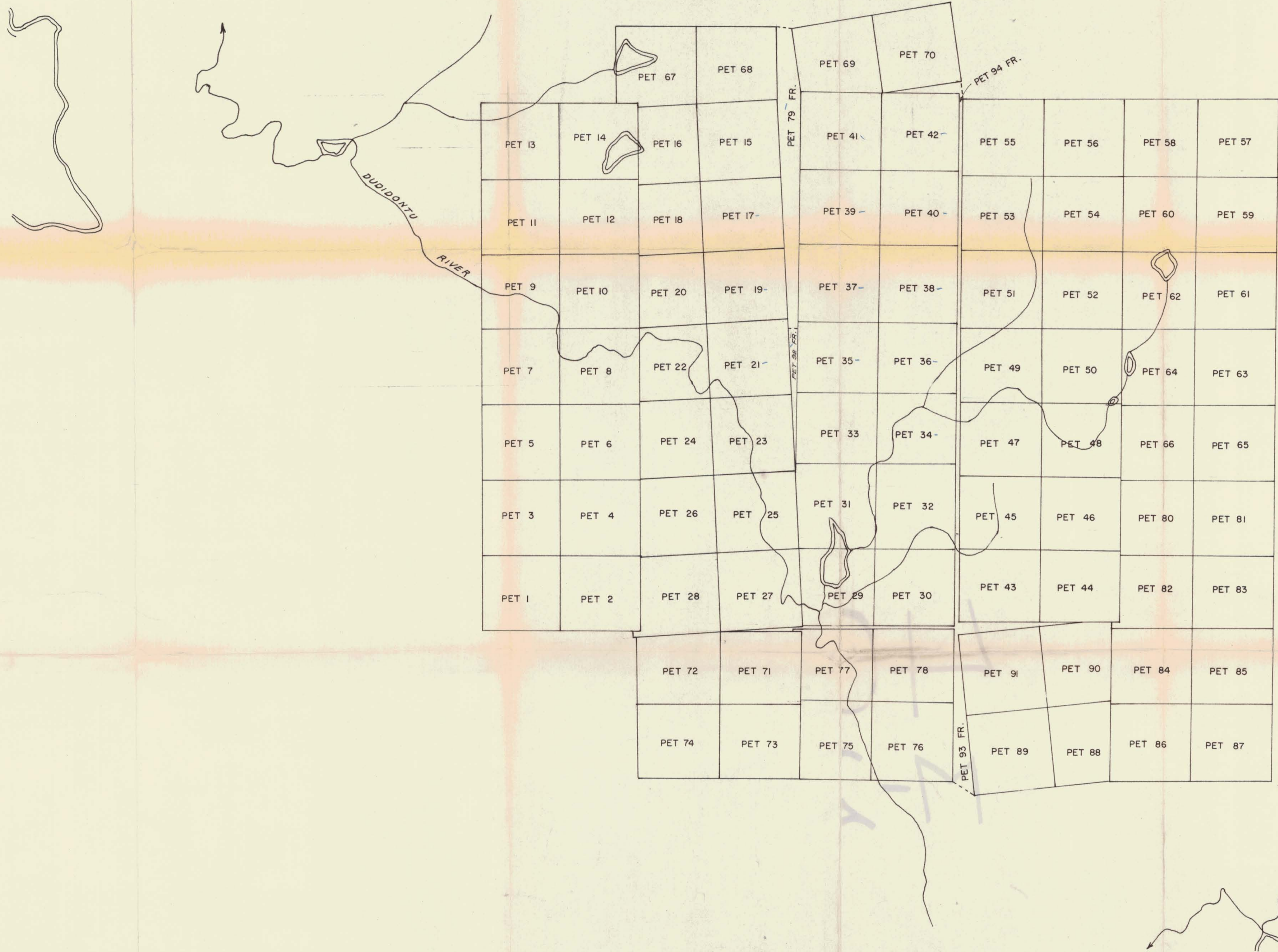
John M. Newell

John Turner
 A Commissioner for taking Affidavits for British Columbia or
 A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

Sub-mining Recorder

In the Matter of

Statutory Declaration
(CANADA EVIDENCE ACT)



4095
M-2

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4095 MAP #2

SCALE: ONE INCH = 1,000' (approx.)

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR CO.		
CLAIM MAP		
PET GROUP		
ATLIN MINING DIV BC		
WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE
JRD	JRD	NOV 6 1972



NOTE: MAP AREA BY UNCONFORMABLE CONTACT WITH UNDERLYING ROCKS IS SHOWN BY DASHED LINE.

NOTE: AREA OF TERTIARY MOUNTAIN RANGES IS SHOWN BY DASHED LINE.

NOTE: AREA OF TERTIARY MOUNTAIN RANGES IS SHOWN BY DASHED LINE.

- LEGEND**
- TERTIARY**
- 6 BASALT, OLIVINE BASALT, MINOR RHYOLITE
 - 5 FEEDER DYKES
- UPPER TRIASSIC & LATER**
- 4 SYENITE
 - 3 HYBRID SYENITE
 - 2 GRANDIORTITE TO DIORITE
- TRIASSIC**
- 1 ANDESITE

Department of
 Miner and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO 4095 MAP #3

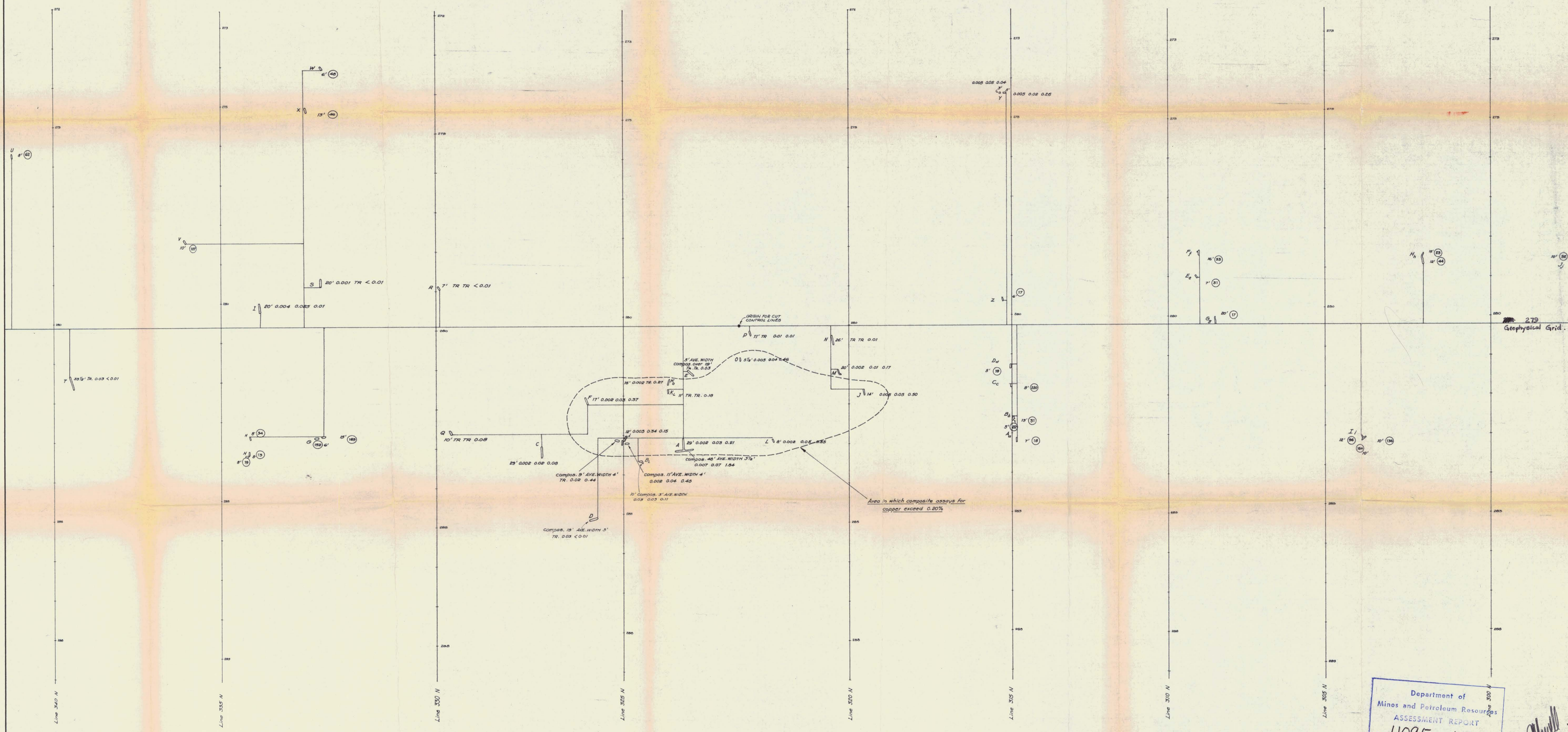
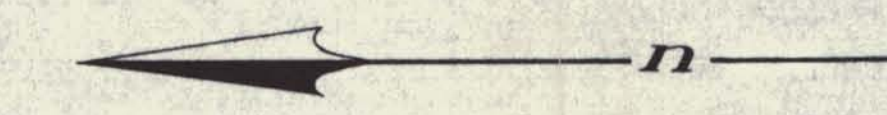
ARBITRARY GRID

NOTE: KETCHUM LAKE HAS AN ELEVATION OF 3547' AND HAS BEEN USED AS DATUM.

Scale 1" = 500'

TEXAS GULF INC		
PET GROUP		
GEOLOGY		
WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE
J.R.D.	J.R.D. DBK	NOV 3 1972

SCALE AND ELEVATION DATUM BASED ON LIMITED GROUND CONTROL, RESULTING IN GOOD RELATIVE, BUT UNCERTAIN ABSOLUTE MAP ACCURACY. COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AT AN APPROXIMATE SCALE OF 1 INCH EQUALS 3000 FEET PLANNED IN 1955.



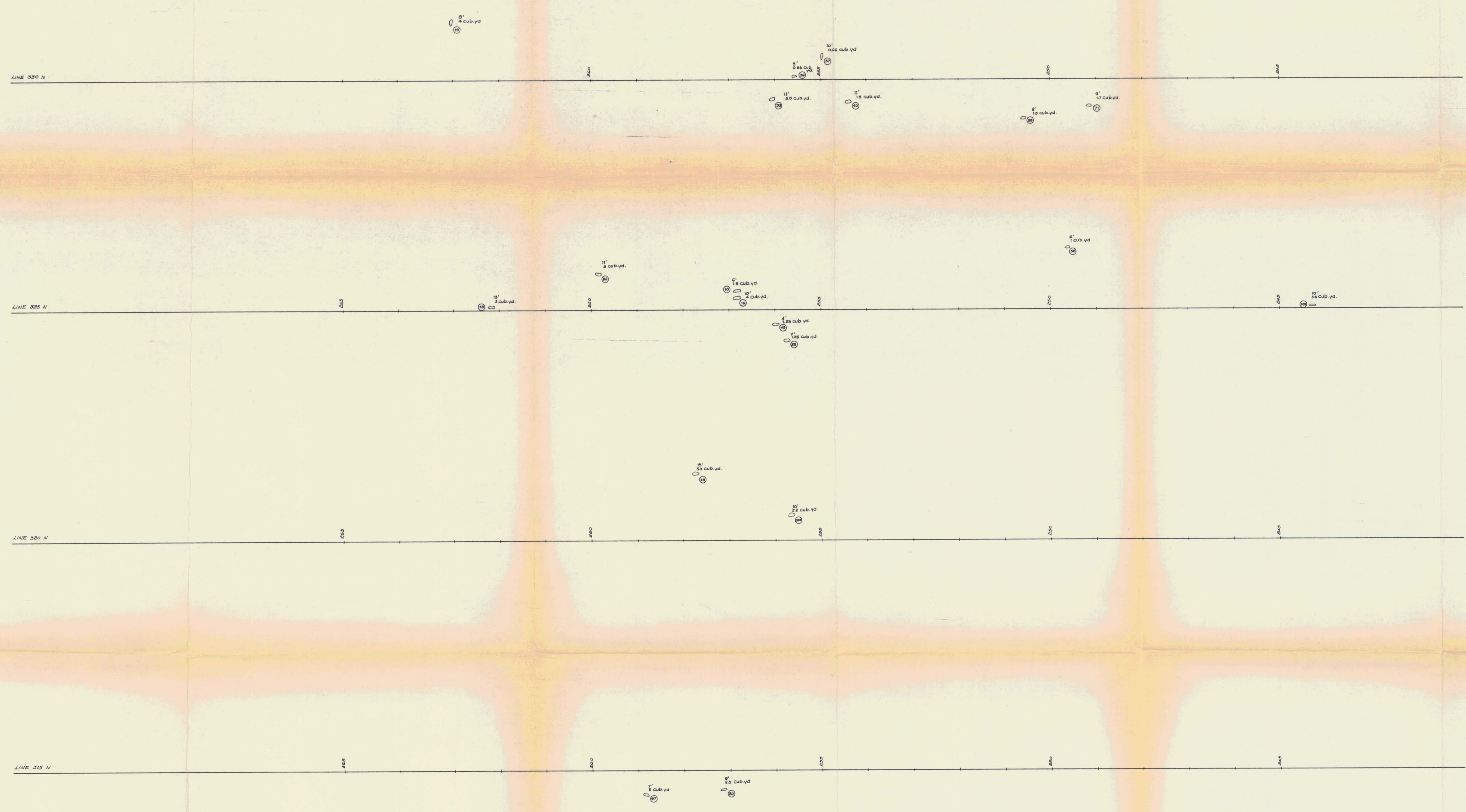
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4095 MAP #4

SCALE: ONE INCH = 100 FT.

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR CO.

PET GROUP
MINERAL HILL TRENCHES

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE
J. R. D.		July 28, 1972



LEGEND

—¹ Geochemical grid and station

⊙ Cu in parts per million

1.5 cub. yd. Cubic yards of rock removed

5' Length of trench sample

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4095 MAP #5

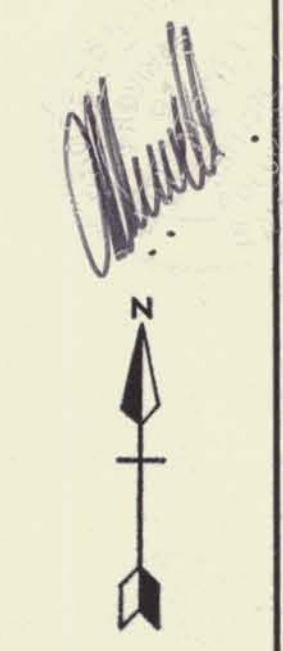
SCALE: ONE INCH = 100'

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR CO.

PET GROUP

PIMPLE PEAK TRENCHES

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE
J.R.D.	C.R.	July 30 1972





360N 355N 350N 345N 340N 335N 330N 325N 320N 315N 310N 300N 290N 280N 270N 260N

-235E

-245E

-255E

-266E

BL

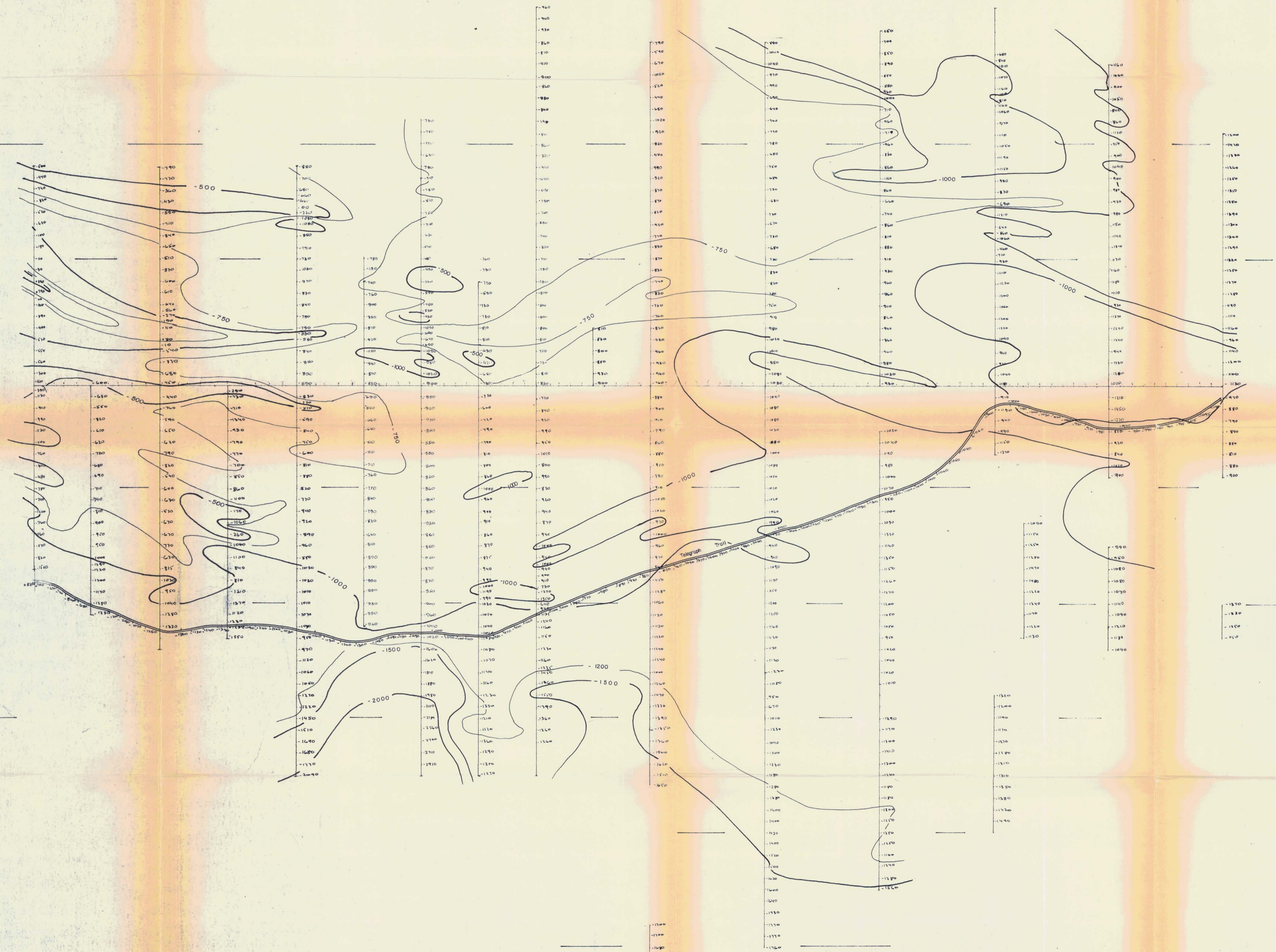
-275E

-285E

-295E

-305E

-315E



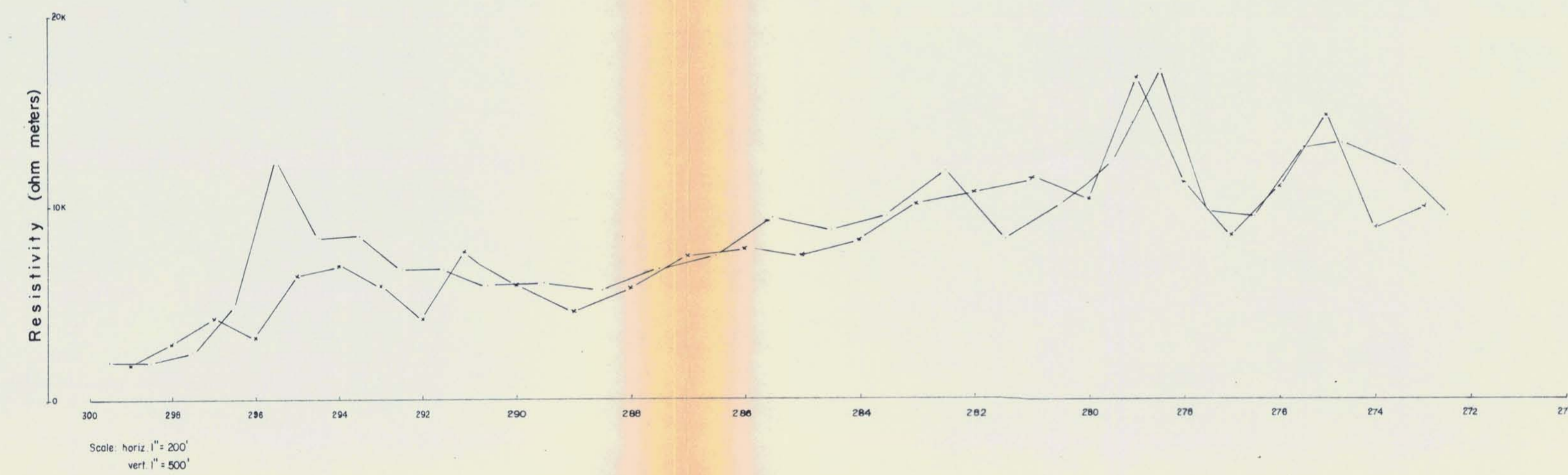
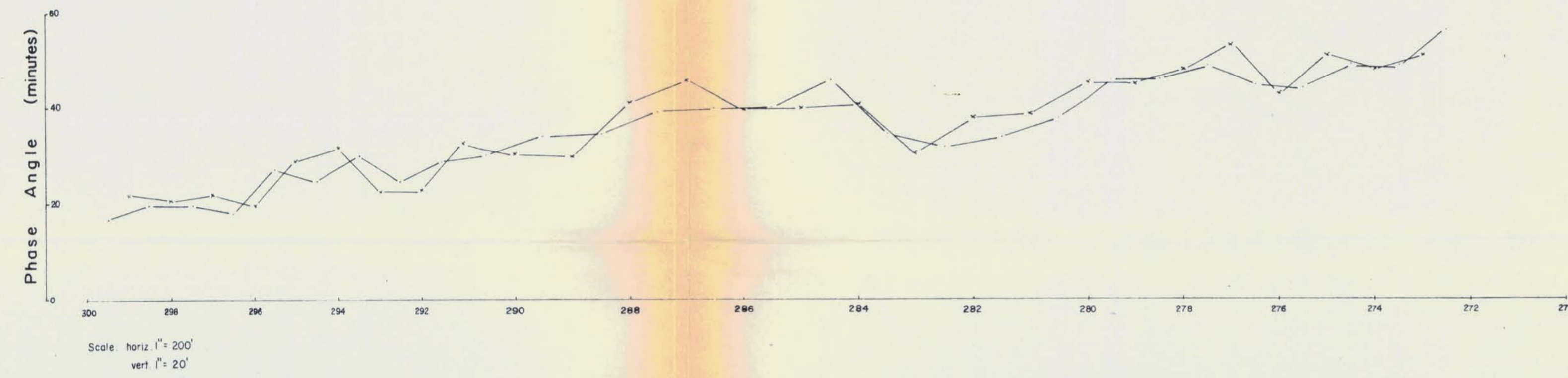
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4095 MAP #6

SCALE: ONE INCH = 400'

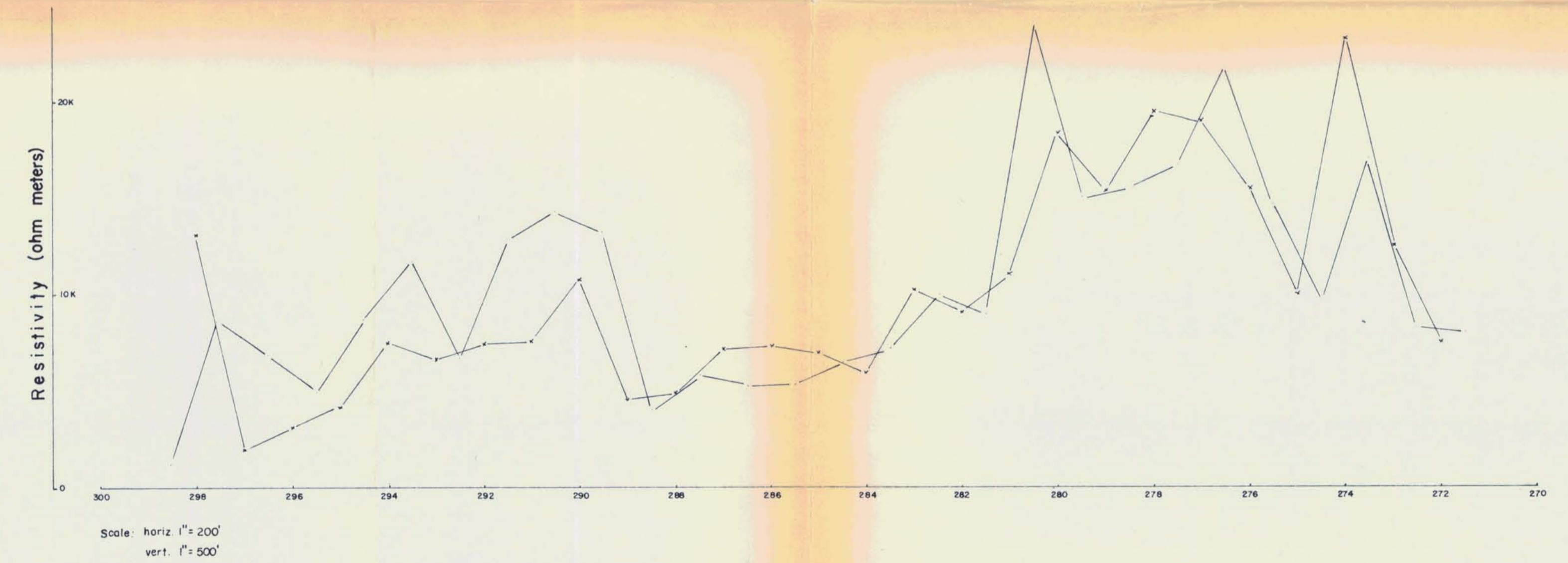
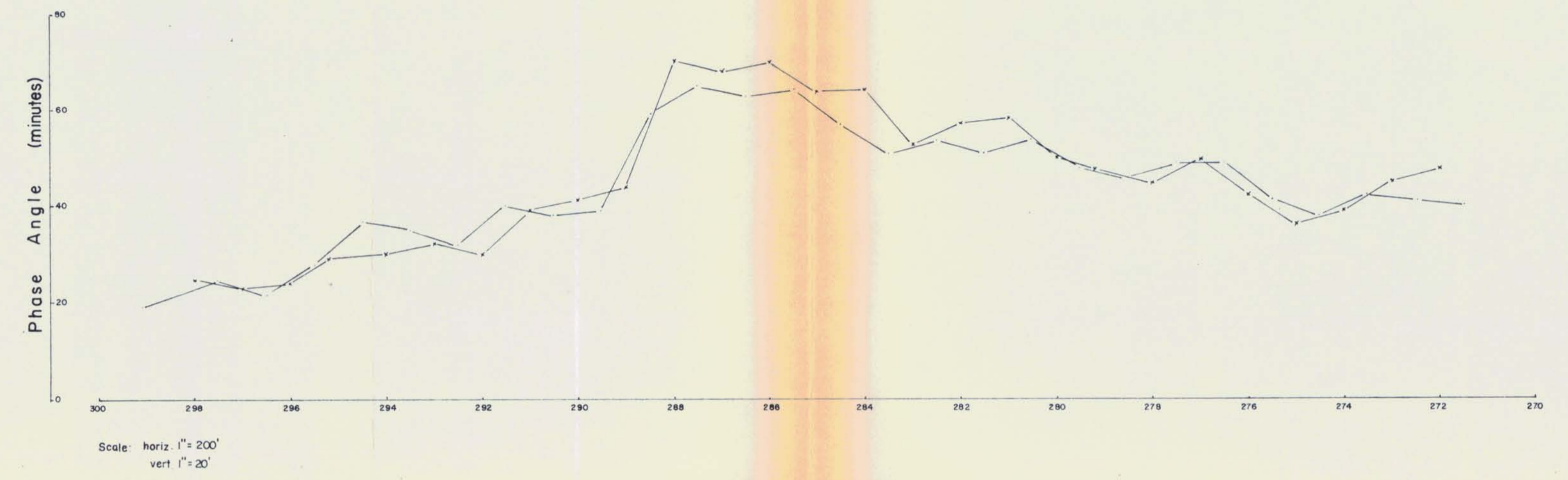
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR CO.		
MAGNETIC SURVEY PET GROUP B.C.		
WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE
	jP	July 1972

Muell

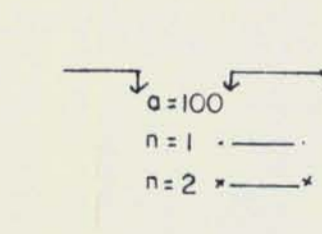
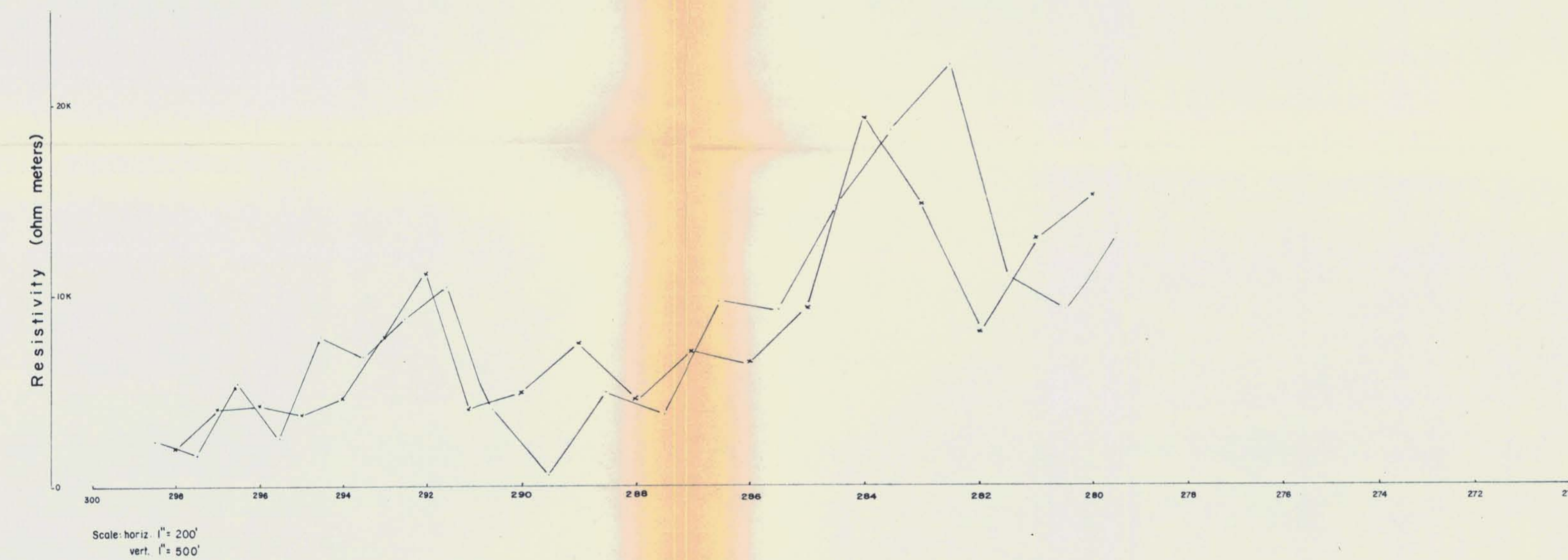
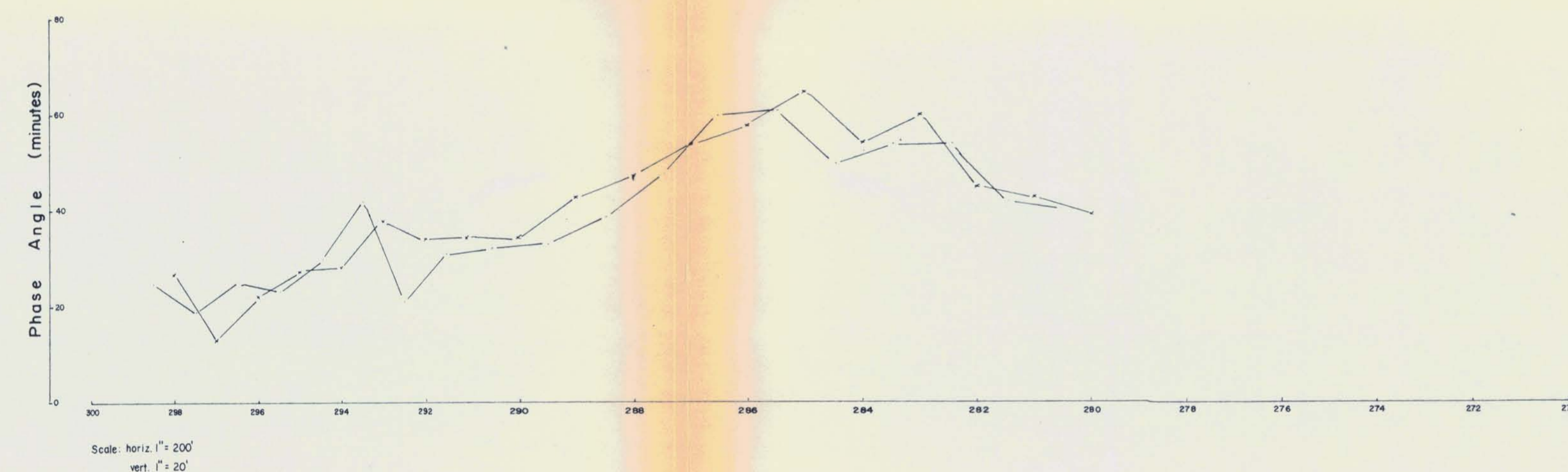
LINE 3+30



LINE 3+20



LINE 3+25



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4095 MAP # 7

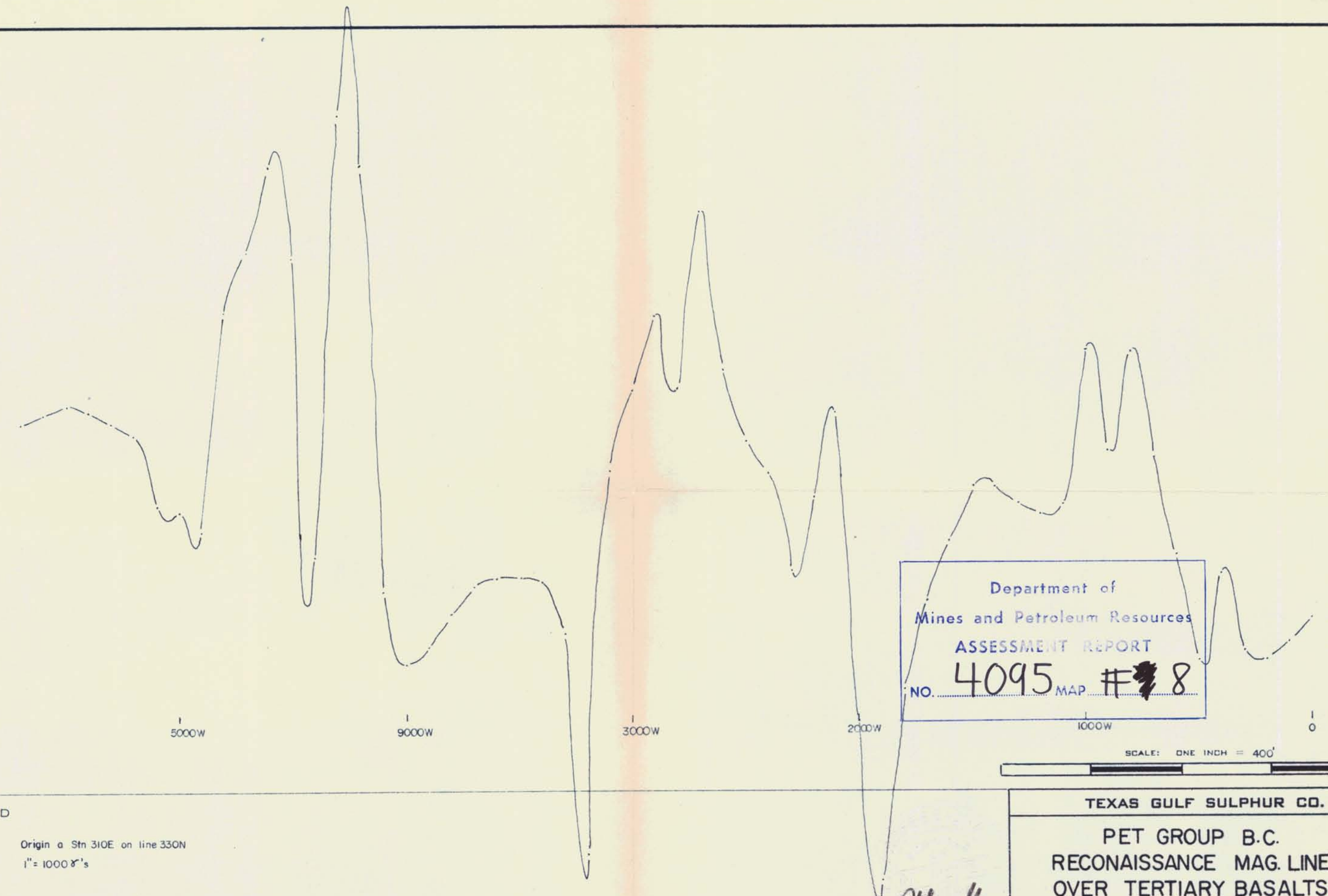


SCALE: ONE INCH = 500 FEET

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR CO.		
I.P. TEST LINES PET GROUP B.C.		
WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE
G.P.	JP	July 1972

Handwritten signature

+100
0
-1000
-2000
-3000
-4000



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4095 MAP # 8



SCALE: ONE INCH = 400'

LEGEND

Origin a Stn 310E on line 330N
1" = 1000 γ's

Muell

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR CO.		
PET GROUP B.C. RECONNAISSANCE MAG. LINE OVER TERTIARY BASALTS		
WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE
		Dec. 1972