

4415

Geological, Geochemical & Geophysical Report
On The DEX 1-16, Red Box 1 Fr.,
Red Box 3 Fr. Claims,
Missezula Lake-49° 45'N 120° 32'W (92H/15E)
Nicola Mining Division **DEX,**
Iso Explorations Ltd. and **Red Box,**
Kalco Valley Mines Ltd. **ESP**
April 5 - June 8, 1973

By

J. M. Carr, P. Eng.

Department of	
Mines and Petroleum Resources	
ASSESSMENT REPORT	
NO. 4415	MAP

June, 1973

Vancouver, B.C.

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GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL and GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

On The

DEX 1-16, Red Box 1 Fr., Red Box 3 Fr. Claims,
Missezula Lake - $49^{\circ} 45' N$ $120^{\circ} 32' W$ (92H/15E)

Nicola Mining Division

Iso Explorations Ltd. and Kalco Valley Mines Ltd.

April 5 - June 8, 1973

INTRODUCTION

Geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys on behalf of Iso Explorations Ltd. were carried out between April 5 and June 8, 1973 by a Geophysical Engineering crew on two adjoining claim groups located one to three miles west of the south end of Missezula Lake (Figure 1). This report describes the work done and results obtained on the eastern group consisting of the DEX 1-16 claims, owned by Kalco Valley Mines Ltd., and the Red Box 1 and 3 Fractional claims recorded on May 1, 1973 in the name of Iso Explorations Ltd.

Access to the DEX group is by 8 miles of dirt road southeasterly from Highway No. 5 at the 30-mile marker south of Aspen Grove. This road continues through the claim group and connects southward with the Missezula Mountain microwave station service road, which leaves the same highway 4 miles north of Allison Lake. Approach from either direction requires a 4-wheel drive vehicle when conditions are wet.

This part of the dissected Interior Plateaux is at elevations exceeding 4,000 feet and exhibits a southerly topographic grain impressed by Pleistocene ice sheets moving in that direction (Rice, 1947: Map 889A). The DEX group measures about 1 mile square and has a topographic relief of about two hundred feet, with the highest ground occurring along the western boundary. The group is centred on a shallow topographic basin one-half mile wide, from which the

ground slopes steeply eastward to Missezula Lake a thousand feet lower in elevation.

The basin floor lacks outcrop and contains low ridges that trend in the glacial direction, together with marshy sloughs such as are common in the area.

Location lines of the claims were surveyed by chain and compass in course of the present work. No evidence was found of the existence of the DEX 15 claim, which cannot therefore be shown on the accompanying map (Map No. 1).

PREVIOUS WORK

Unlike adjoining properties the DEX claims have no record of previous exploration. The discovery in 1962 of copper mineralization to the northwest on the Strike-Lorna claims, which are owned jointly by Plateau Metals Ltd. (now Wharf Resources Ltd.) and Adera Mining Limited, led to exploration from whose results it may be concluded that this adjacent property encloses a large southeast-trending pyritic zone containing centrally as much as 4 percent pyrite, and with copper mineralization apparently restricted to local wide-spaced sections on the northern and northeastern flanks. The best reported assays include variously: 12 feet of 1.56% Cu and 95 feet of 0.17% Cu, 0.24 oz. Ag, respectively (from surface sampling); and 130 feet of 0.22% Cu and 10 feet of 0.42% Cu, respectively (from drill core sampling) (Lammle, 1967). Should this zone persist southeastward it would partly underlie the DEX claim group.

To the west on some of the ESP claims, soil sampling was done by Barrier Reef Resources Ltd. (Sanguinetti, 1973). To the north on the MDA-CORB claims, soil sampling and magnetometer surveying were done by Sheba Copper Mines Ltd. (Salaken, 1972). On each of these properties the best geochemical indications were obtained close to the Strike-Lorna ground.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Lying between the Pike Mountain and Pennask batholiths is a north-trending belt, about 8 miles wide where it encloses Missezula Lake, that is underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Figure 1). Persistent north-trending shear-or fracture-zones which bisect this belt and extend along its western margin, respectively, are known as the Summers Creek-Kentucky Lake Fault and Otter Creek Fault; they are marked topographically by valleys and geologically by local occurrences of late Cretaceous to Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Near Missezula Lake the continuity of the Summers Creek-Kentucky Lake Fault system is apparently interrupted and a northerly structural trend, normally prevailing in Nicola rocks west of the Fault, is changed locally to a northwesterly trend throughout a transverse zone extending northwestward from Missezula Lake to the Otter Creek Fault and enclosing the ESP and DEX claim groups.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Although amounting only to about 2 percent of the total area of the property, rock outcrops and sub-outcrops (i.e., detached in situ bedrock) occur on all claims of the group except the DEX 3 claim, which is situated centrally in the topographic depression previously referred to.

1. Nicola Group

With the exception of a few occurrences of dyke-rock which may partly be post-Triassic in age, all rocks mapped are of volcanic affinity and belong to the Nicola Group. They are andesitic rocks variously of light to dark green, grey, brown, and purple colour, and they include several types which, although of random distribution and impersistent, are distinguished separately on the accompanying map (Map No. 2). Whilst undoubtedly forming part of a stratified succession, the rocks fail to exhibit bedding or other forms of stratification in a way that could be mapped, partly because the detailed structures of most

outcrops are obscured by varnish and lichen. A close examination of freshly-broken surfaces of the fragmental rocks revealed semblances of bedding which might by painstaking field work be mapped to yield attitudes. A northwesterly strike and northeasterly dip are inferred by Lammle (1967) farther northwest on the Strike-Lorna claims, in comparable though apparently more altered rocks. Mapping of the adjoining ESP claims is still unfinished and has not so far confirmed the persistence southeastward of a distinctive argillite unit that is reported to occur on the southwestern part of the Strike-Lorna claims. This unit, no wider than 400 feet so far as known, has not been discovered on the DEX claims.

The various Nicola rock types noted in outcrop or sub-outcrop on the DEX claims are described as follows:

- (a) Lavas: Most abundant on the property is a feldsparphyric rock of uniform appearance containing crowded plagioclase feldspar laths of size 1mm, which are randomly orientated in a turbid fine-grained matrix. The rock has a pronounced magnetic susceptibility when tested with a hand magnet. Varieties of this rock contain lesser proportions of feldspar phenocrysts. A glassy, red rock containing prominent empty vesicles is poorly exposed and probably represents a flow-top.
- (b) Tuff breccias: These rocks, which vary in colour and in the composition of contained fragments, consist of a closely packed mixture of crystal-and rock-fragments set in a light-green, grey, or locally red, glassy matrix. The crystal debris consists of quartz and plagioclase feldspar, and the rock fragments are of various types which include a green, glassy tuff and a fine-grained white quartzofeldspathic rock. Crystal fragments do not exceed 1mm

and rock fragments reach 1 inch in size. Commonly the rock fragments are platey or lenticular and, being more or less parallel to one another, they impart a planar orientation which may represent stratification or flow-planes.

All the above rocks are judged to have undergone a degree of weak propylitic alteration, their green colouration being commonly of a kind indicating the association of chlorite and epidote as alteration products.

2. Intrusive Dykes

A single case of a dyke in place was seen near the southeast corner of the DEX 4 claim. This dyke is of a nondescript grey-green, weakly porphyritic felsite, and it is a few feet wide with margins chilled against tuff on one side and feldsparphyric lava on the other. Over its short exposed length, the dyke possesses a northwesterly strike and steep dip.

Dykes of a later age may be represented by a few small, scattered occurrences of a dark, fresh and glassy basalt containing sparse black, pyroxene crystals, smaller light-green crystals probably of olivine, and small empty vesicles. On the map this dyke rock is named augite porphyry.

3. Structure

Very little direct evidence of structural features affecting these rocks was obtained. A fault inferred to extend southeastward through the length of the barren pyritic mineralized body on the Strike-Lorna claims (Lammle, 1967, Map No. 2) may persist farther on strike to the vicinity of the DEX 5, 6, and 4 claims and be marked there by a continuous marshy slough along the west edge of the topographic depression hitherto discussed. Minor copper occurrences exposed at the northwest corner of the DEX 5 claim and in the south part of the DEX 4 claim, respectively, may lie on either side of this inferred fault and be related to it.

Generally in the rocks, jointing and shearing are not exceptionally severe.

4. Mineralization

The claims were carefully prospected by G. Lovang in course of this work, and three minor occurrences of copper mineralization in the form of malachite were noted on the DEX 4 and 5 claims near 18N, 118E and 42N, 96E, respectively, as mentioned above, and also on the DEX 10 claim at 58N, 104E. Neither of the first-mentioned occurrences are new discoveries since they are exposed in old pits and on the logging road, respectively; the showing on the road is associated with poorly mineralized calcite veins. The third occurrence is either float or sub-outcrop, and it lies approximately 1,200 feet south of a minor copper occurrence recorded on the MDA claims by Salaken (1972). None of the occurrences give rise to anomalous geochemical values in soils at nearby sampled localities.

Quartz veining occurs on a very minor scale elsewhere and is barren of mineralization. Pyrite was noted as a dissemination in rocks on the northeasternmost claim (DEX 16) and may be indicated elsewhere by rusty outcrops, which are especially conspicuous just beyond the south limit of the claims.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

1. Method

Eastward from a baseline designated 60E, lines were cut the length of the property at 800-foot spacing and were flagged at 100-foot stations. Soil samples were collected at 200-foot interval from the B-1 horizon using either a grubhoe or, in slashed and disturbed areas, an auger. They were examined, noted, placed in numbered kraft envelopes, partly air dried and sent to Chemex Labs. Ltd. (212 Brooksbank Avenue, North Vancouver) for determination of total Cu content. Samples had to be omitted at a number of waterlogged places. A total of 144 samples were collected from the DEX claims and analysed.

At the laboratory the samples were dried in warm air, screened at 80-mesh, and a one-half gram sample of the undersize of each sample was individually digested in perchloric-nitric acid mixture and the cool solution diluted with de-mineralized water. Copper was determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

2. Results

These are shown on the accompanying map (Map No. 3). Recognition of anomalous concentrations was done by employing the total number of analyses available in the area, which includes the ESP claims. Thus, by weighting and combining the mathematical derivations of the 1972 (ESP) and 1973 (ESP and DEX) surveys, as shown in Appendix 'A', the significant values for soils at the B-1 horizon in this area of Nicola Group rocks were found to be as follows:

Mean or average	40 ppm Cu
Threshold	75 ppm Cu
Anomalous	100 ppm Cu

Figure 2 illustrates graphically the frequency distribution of the copper values.

On the DEX claims there are only two isolated, anomalous values occurring on the DEX 10 and 11 claims, respectively. The half-mile wide topographic basin which is centred on the DEX 3 and 12 claims and lacks outcrop gave no geochemical response and was consequently tested for the presence of deep overburden by simulative seismic survey, as later described.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Using a Scintrex MF-2 instrument and reading-back to a baseline control station every hour, a magnetometer survey was conducted at 100-foot station interval on all accessible parts of the 800-foot spaced lines (see Map No. 4).

Magnetic trends are found to be mainly north by west of north, similar to those on the ESP claims to the west and the MDA-CORB claims to the north. Only on the Strike-Lorna claims are these trends significantly different, being northwesterly and showing a coincidence of magnetically-low areas with induced polarization anomalies and in part sulphides (Lammle, 1967).

Compared to results of the present survey on the ESP claims, the DEX claims are characterized by a less intense vertical magnetic component. Whereas on the ESP claims as much as one-third of the total area has intensities exceeding 1500 γ , on the DEX claims these higher readings are confined to only a few places near the boundaries of the claim group. The central, unexposed area forming the topographic basin has a relatively low magnetic intensity.

VLF-ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

VLF-EM surveys were made with a Crone Radem receiver, Model 97, with dip angle measurements taken every 100-feet, using the signal firstly from the Cutler, Maine transmitter and subsequently from the Seattle, Washington transmitter. The results are presented separately on Maps 5 and 6 in filtered form after the method of Fraser (1969, 1971). Neither of these two available signals are transmitted from a direction suitable to discern conductors whose strikes are between WNW and NNE.

An 800-foot line spacing was used for the Cutler survey and 1,600-foot line spacing for the Seattle survey; in neither case is the line spacing sufficient to allow proper correlation of the intercepted conductors, and therefore the resulting maps are not contoured. The strongest readings were obtained in the northwest corner of the property, on the DEX 10 claim, in an area where malachite-bearing float was found and close to an above-threshold geochemical sample site at which pyrite occurs in float. Another high VLF-EM reading is in the southwest corner of the DEX 6 claim, close to an above-threshold geochemical value.

SEISMIC SURVEY

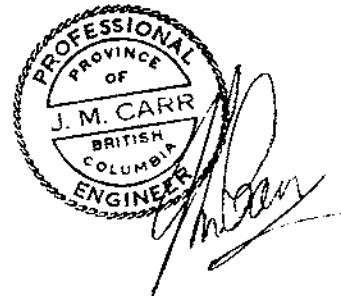
Using a Hunttec facsimile refractive seismic unit, Model FS-3, a limited survey was made to determine the depth to bedrock in the overburden-covered topographic basin centred on the DEX 3 and 12 claims. This was necessary in order to test the possibility that the overburden exceeded 40-feet thick and thus would (a) mask the geochemical response of any underlying mineralization and (b) contribute to the low magnetic intensity found to exist here.

Five stations were occupied in course of this hammer seismic survey, with results shown on Map No. 2. These results are consistent and indicate clearly that overburden reaches depths of only a few feet, and consequently the lack of geochemical anomalies is conclusive of the absence of significant copper mineralization at the bedrock surface in this area.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The DEX claim group has been tested adequately by prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical, magnetometer, VLF-EM, and seismic surveys.

The lack of a significant geochemical response in this area of shallow overburden forces the conclusion that no large amount of copper mineralization exists on the property.



J.M. Carr, P. Eng.
June 20, 1973

REFERENCES

1. Rice, H.M.A. (1947)
"Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Princeton Map Area,
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2. Lammle, C.A.R. (1971)
"Geological and Geophysical Report on Strike-Lorna Mineral
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(Assessment Report).
3. Lammle, C.A.R. (1971)
"Geochemical Report on Strike-Lorna Group", for Adera
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dated July 5, 1971. (Assessment Report).
4. Fraser, D.C. (1969)
"Contouring of VLF-EM Data", Geophysics, XXXIV, 6, pp. 958
- 967, December, 1969.
5. Fraser, D.C. (1971)
"VLF-EM Data Processing", CIM Bulletin, January, 1971,
pp. 39 - 41.
6. Salaken, L.W. (1972)
"Report on the Geology, Geochemistry and Magnetics, Princeton
Claims: South MDA-RCS and North MDA-CORB Claim Groups",
for Sheba Copper Mines Ltd., dated November 16, 1972.
(Assessment Report).
7. Sanguinetti, M.H. and Reeve, A.F. (1973)
"Geochemical Report on the ESP Claim Group, Aspen Grove Area",
for Barrier Reef Resources Ltd. (N.P.L.), January 8, 1973.

LIST OF FIELD PERSONNEL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>No. of Days Employed on DEX Group</u>	
		<u>April 5-May 7</u>	<u>June 3-8</u>
G.W. Davies	Field Supervisor	8	5
G. Lovang	Senior Prospector	16	
K.W. Davies	Instrument Man & Linecutter	11	2-1/2
R. Butler	Instrument Man & Linecutter		2



J.M. Carr, P. Eng.,
June 20, 1973

STATEMENT OF APPLICABLE COSTS

	<u>Incurred in Period</u>	
	<u>April 5 - May 7</u>	<u>June 3 - 8</u>
Line cutting: 5-1/2 miles @ \$75	\$ 407.50	\$
Geological mapping: 4 man-days @ \$90	360.00	
5 man-days @ \$90		450.00
Geochemical survey: 5-1/2 miles @ \$80	440.00	
Magnetometer survey: 5-1/2 miles @ \$40	220.00	
VLF-EM survey: 5-1/2 miles @ \$65	357.50	
1-4/5 miles @ \$65		117.00
Seismic survey: 4 man-days @ \$100		400.00
Geochemical analyses: 148 samples @ \$1.00	148.00	
Board and lodging: 29 man-days @ \$12	348.00	
9 man-days @ \$12		108.00
Transportation on the property:		
15 days @ \$18	270.00	
5 days @ \$18		90.00
Preparation of report and supervision	<u>300.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Totals	<u>\$2,851.00</u>	<u>\$1,265.00</u>

Grand Total \$4,116.00


Declared before me at the
 of
 Province of British Columbia, this
 day of

in the
VANCOUVER, B. C.

JUN 26 1973 A.D.

J.M. Carr

J.M. Carr, P. Eng.,
 June 20, 1973



Sub - Mining Recorder

LIST OF CLAIMS AND WORK DISTRIBUTION

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Mining Division</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Present Expiry Date</u>	<u>No. of Years Applied For</u>
DEX 1-16	Similkameen	35958 - 35953	June 20/73	2 (all claims)
Red Box 1 Fr.	Similkameen	40387	May 1/74	*2
Red Box ³ / ₂ Fr.	Similkameen	40389	May 1/74	*2

Certificates of Work applied for as indicated in last column
(total number applied for = 32).

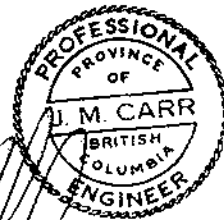
* Per work shown in Statement of Applicable Costs under
Period June 3-8, 1973.

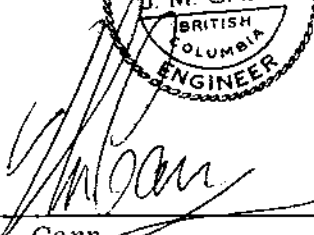


CERTIFICATE

I, John M. Carr, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at 3896 Scolton Road, Victoria, British Columbia and employed by Teck Mining Group Limited.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Oxford with a B.A. (Hons.) degree in Geology and a D.Phil degree in Geology obtained at the same University.
3. I am a Professional Engineer registered in the Province of British Columbia.
4. I have practised my profession in geology continuously for the past 22 years and since 1955 in British Columbia.
5. Between 5 April and 8 June, 1973, I directed a field programme on the DEX claim group on behalf of Iso Explorations Limited.





John M. Carr
June 20, 1973

APPENDIX 'A' (Page 1)

CALCULATIONS OF THRESHOLD AND ANOMALOUS VALUES USING STANDARD DEVIATION

(Iso Explorations Ltd. - Samples Only)

Employing the formula: $S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (Xi)^2 - N(\bar{X})^2}{N - 1}}$

in which $\bar{X} = \frac{\sum Xi}{N}$

S = standard deviation

\bar{X} = mean or average value

X_i = value

N = total number of values

N = 359 (total for 1973 (ESP and DEX) survey)

$\bar{X} = \frac{Xi}{N} = 33.3$

$(Xi)^2 = 570,642$

$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (Xi)^2 - N(\bar{X})^2}{N - 1}}$

$S = \sqrt{\frac{570,642 - 359(1108.9)}{358}}$

S = 21.952

Threshold value = $X + 2S = 33.3 + 2 (21.952) = 77.204$ For 1973
) (ESP and DEX)
Anomalous value = $X + 3S = 33.3 + 3 (21.952) = 99.156$ survey

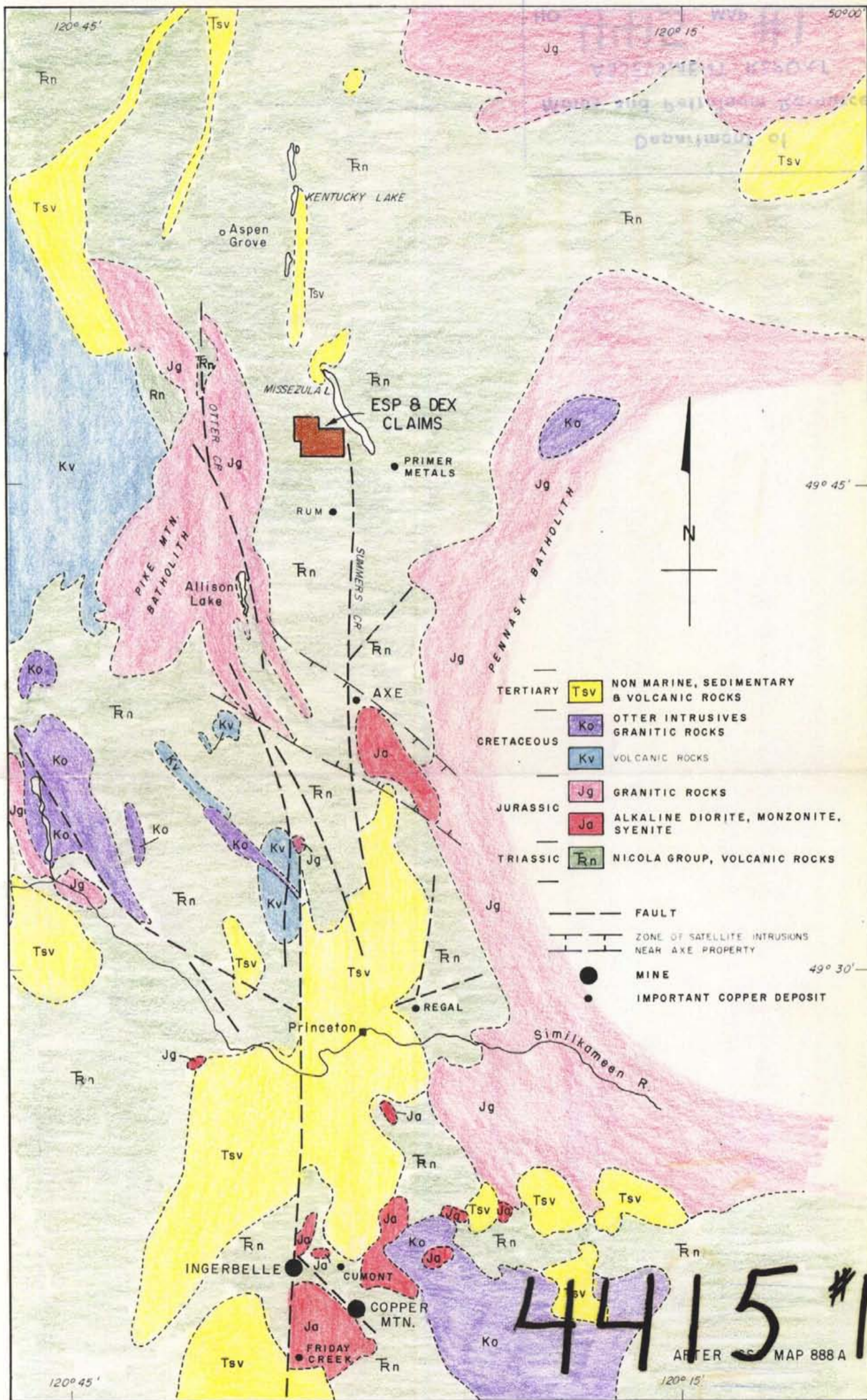
APPENDIX 'A' (Page 2)

For 1972 (ESP) Survey (Sanguinetti , 1973):

Total Values 250
Mean or Average = 47.48
Threshold Value = 73 ppm
Anomalous Value = 100 ppm

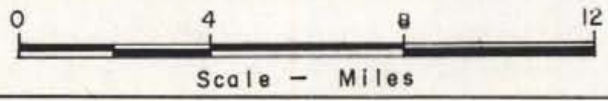
Weighted Values Combining Both Surveys:

Total Values 609
Mean or Average = 40
Threshold Value = 75.47 ppm
Anomalous Value = 99.49 ppm



- TERTIARY Tsv NON MARINE, SEDIMENTARY & VOLCANIC ROCKS
- CRETACEOUS Ko OTTER INTRUSIVES GRANITIC ROCKS
- Kv VOLCANIC ROCKS
- JURASSIC Jg GRANITIC ROCKS
- Ja ALKALINE DIORITE, MONZONITE, SYENITE
- TRIASSIC Rn NICOLA GROUP, VOLCANIC ROCKS
- FAULT
- ZONE OF SATELLITE INTRUSIONS NEAR AXE PROPERTY
- MINE
- IMPORTANT COPPER DEPOSIT

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL & LOCATION MAP
 PRINCETON - ASPEN GROVE AREA

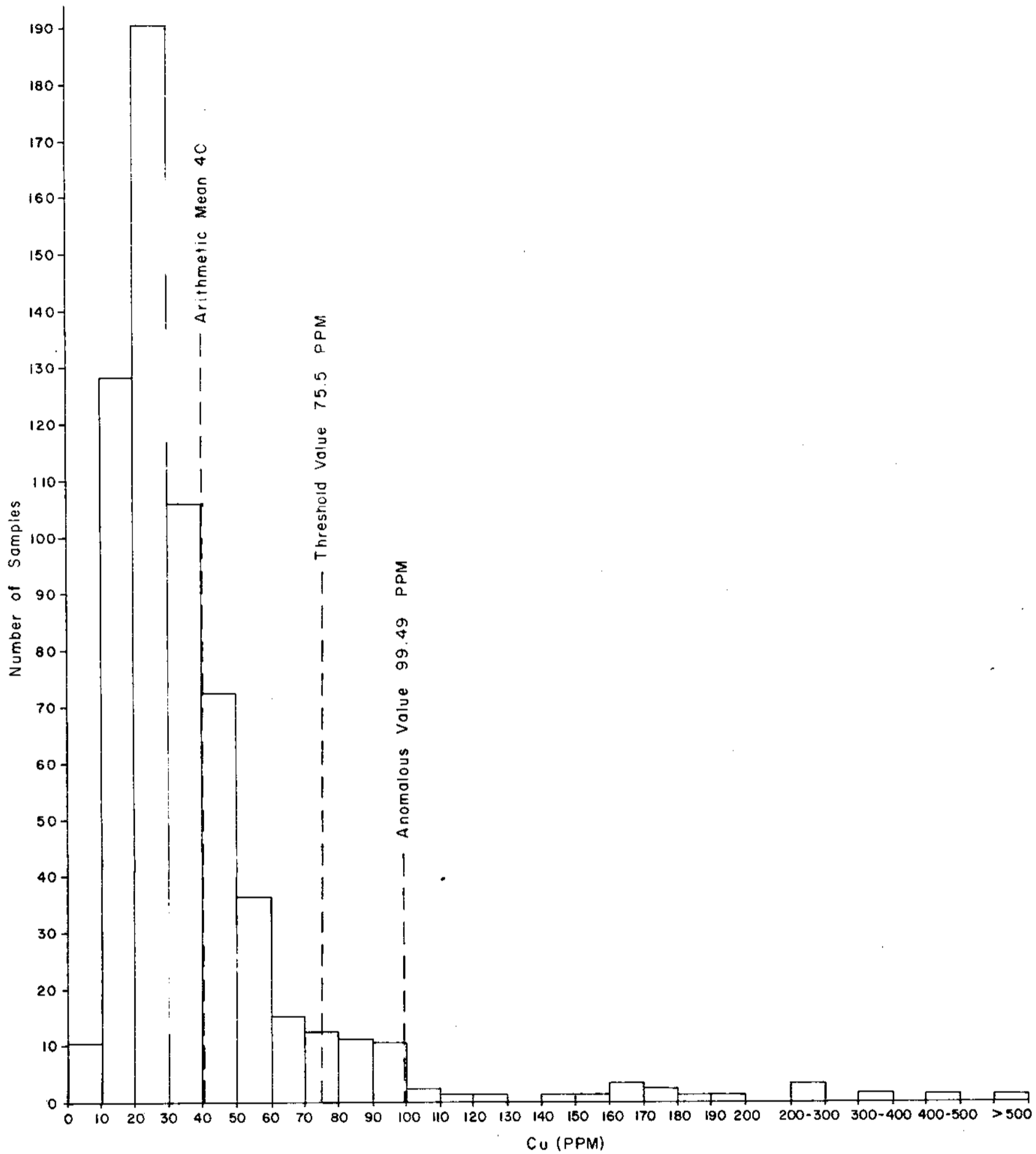


*to accompany report on
 DEX claim group,
 Similkameen M.D.
 dated June 20/73*

FIG. 1

4415 #1

AFTER MAP 888 A



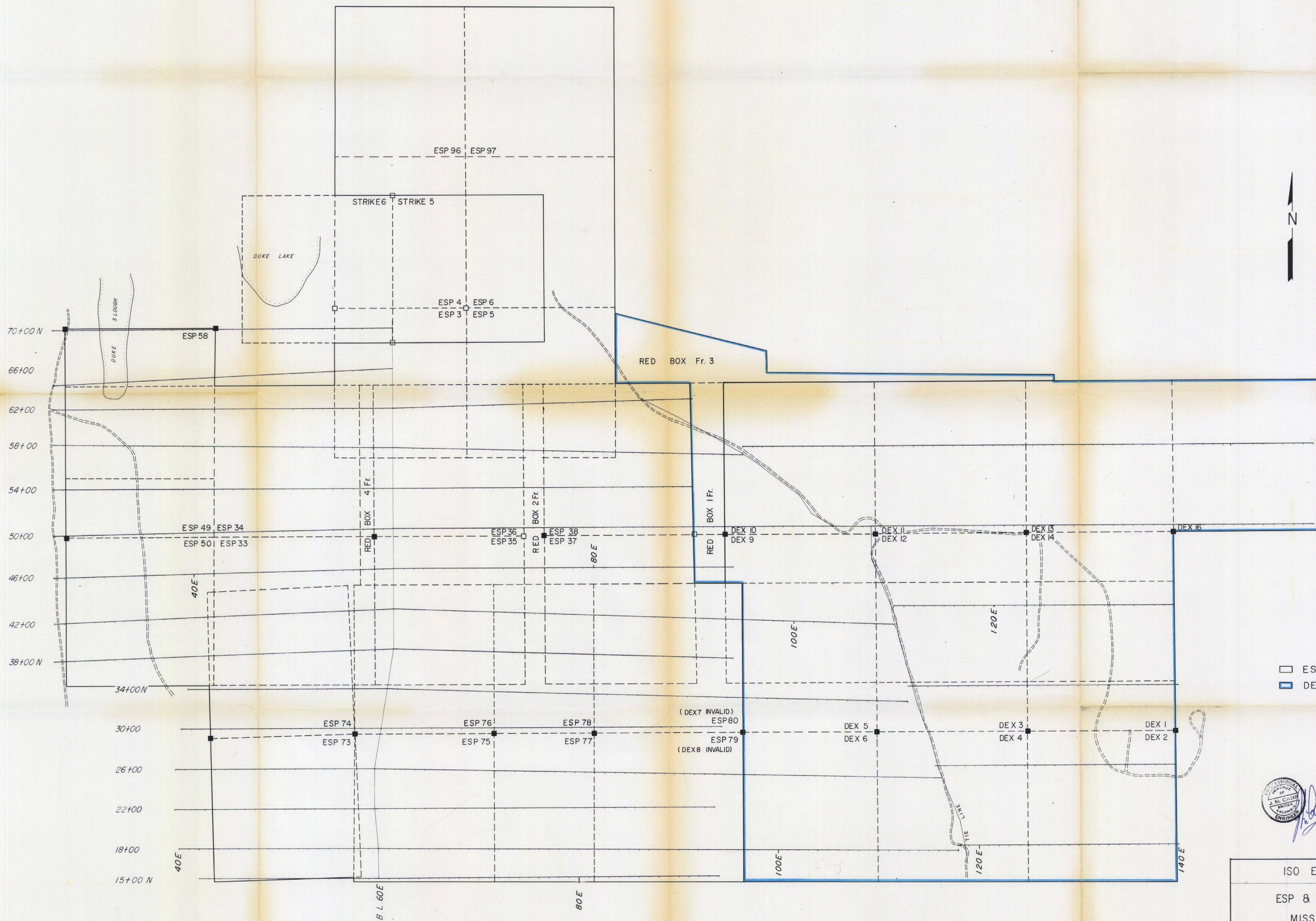
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
OF
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

FIG. 2
ISO EXPLORATIONS LTD.
MISSEZULA LAKE B.C.
ESP & DEX CLAIM GROUPS



Department of
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ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4415 MAP #2

NOTE:
TO ACCOMPANY REPORT ON THE ESP & DEX GROUPS
NICOLA M.D. & SIMILKAMEEN M.D. BY J.M. CARR, P.ENG
DATED JUNE 20, 1973.



□ ESP GROUP
 ■ DEX GROUP



Department of
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 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 4415 MAP #3

ISO EXPLORATIONS LTD.
 ESP & DEX CLAIM GROUPS
 MISSEZULA LAKE, B.C.
 CLAIM & GRID MAP

NOTE:
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 NICOLA M.D. & SIMILKAMEEN M.D. BY J.M. CARR, P. ENG.
 DATED JUNE 20, 1973.

DRAWN BY J.V.V. DATE JUNE 1973
 REVISED DATE
 MAP NO. 1

LEGEND

INTRUSIVE DYKES

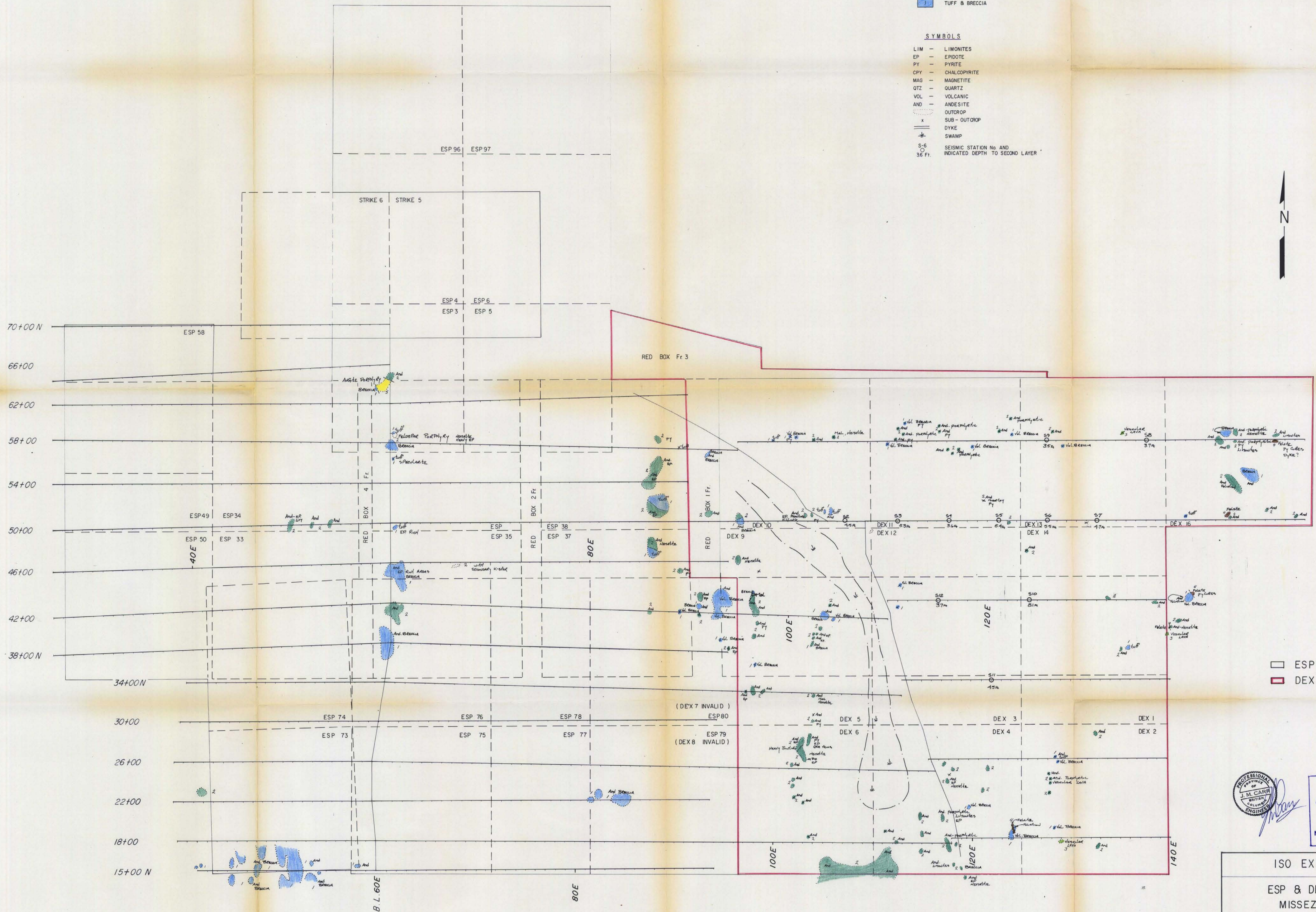
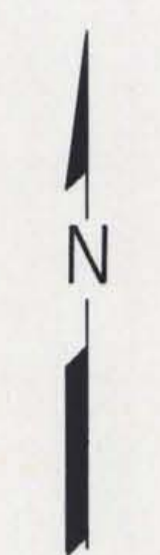
- 5 AUGITE PORPHYRY (Territory?)
- 1 FELSITE

NICOLA GROUP (Upper Triassic)

- 3 VESICULAR ANDESITE LAVA
- 2 FELDSPHRYRIC ANDESITE LAVA
- 1 TUFF & BRECCIA

SYMBOLS

- LIM - LIMONITES
- EP - EPIDOTE
- PY - PYRITE
- CPY - CHALCOPRITE
- MAG - MAGNETITE
- QTZ - QUARTZ
- VOL - VOLCANIC
- AND - ANDESITE
- OUTCROP
- x SUB - OUTCROP
- DYKE
- SWAMP
- SEISMIC STATION NO AND INDICATED DEPTH TO SECOND LAYER



□ ESP GROUP
 ■ DEX GROUP

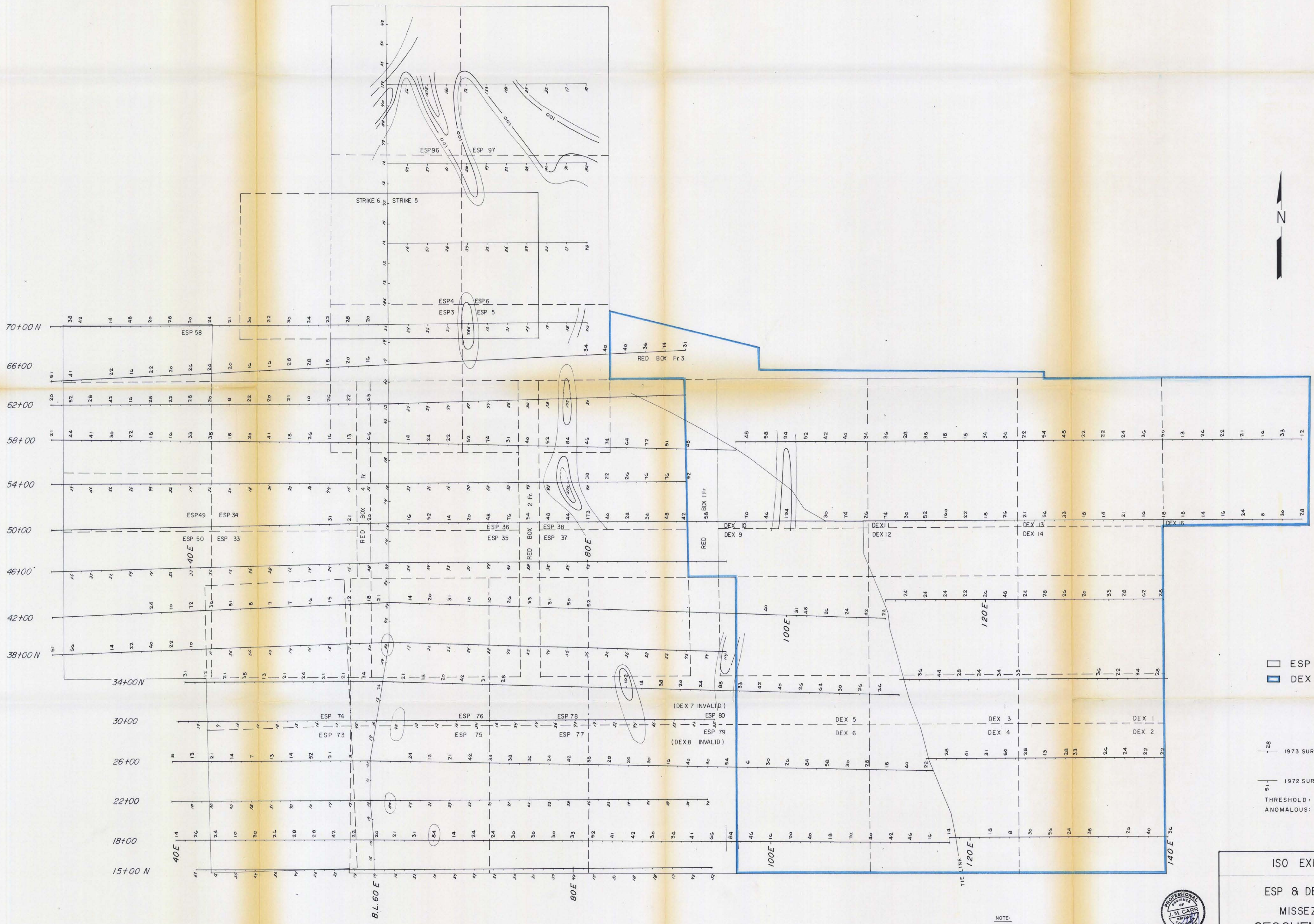


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 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 4415 MAP #4

ISO EXPLORATIONS LTD.
 ESP & DEX CLAIM GROUPS
 MISSEZULA LAKE, B.C.
GEOLOGICAL & SEISMIC SURVEY

0 400 800 1200 1600
 FEET
 DRAWN BY JMW DATE JUNE 1973 REVISIONS DATE REVISED MAP NO. 2 NTS 02/1

NOTE:
 TO ACCOMPANY REPORTS ON THE ESP & DEX GROUPS
 NICOLA M.D. & SIMILKAMEEN M.D. BY J.M. CARR, P. ENG.
 DATED JUNE 20, 1973.



ESP GROUP
 DEX GROUP

28 1973 SURVEY
 51 1972 SURVEY
 THRESHOLD: 75 PPM CU.
 ANOMALOUS: 100 " "

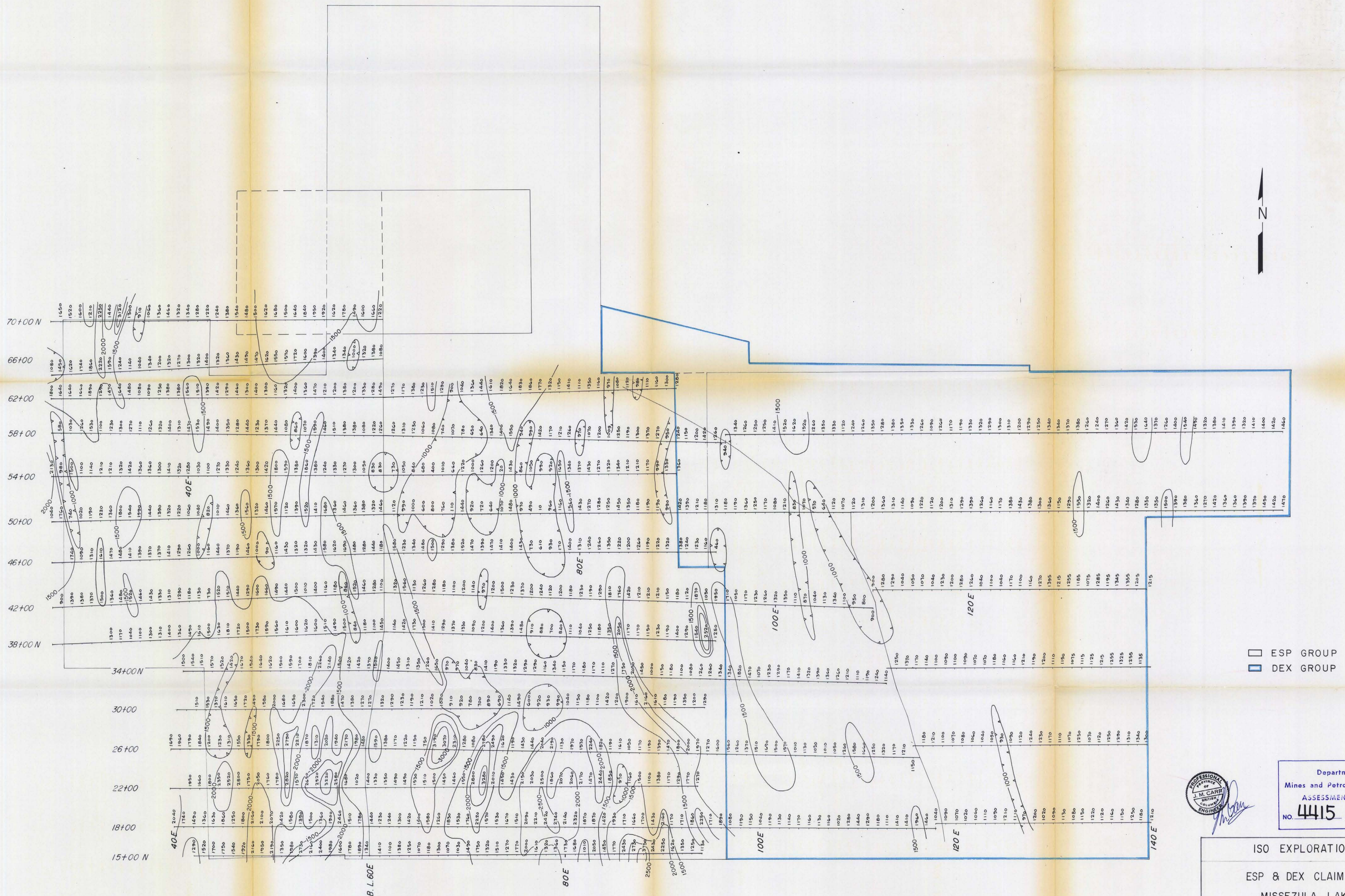
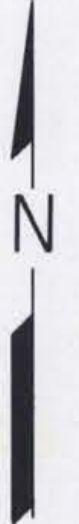
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 NO. 4415 MAP #5

NOTE:
 TO ACCOMPANY REPORTS ON THE ESP & DEX GROUPS
 NICOLA M.D. & SIMILKAMEN M.D. BY J.M. CARR, P. ENG.
 DATED JUNE 20, 1973



ISO EXPLORATIONS LTD
 ESP & DEX CLAIM GROUPS
 MISSEZULA LAKE, B.C.
 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
 COPPER

DRAWN BY J.W.V. DATE JUNE 1973
 REVISED DATE
 MAP No. 3
 N.T.S. 1:25,000



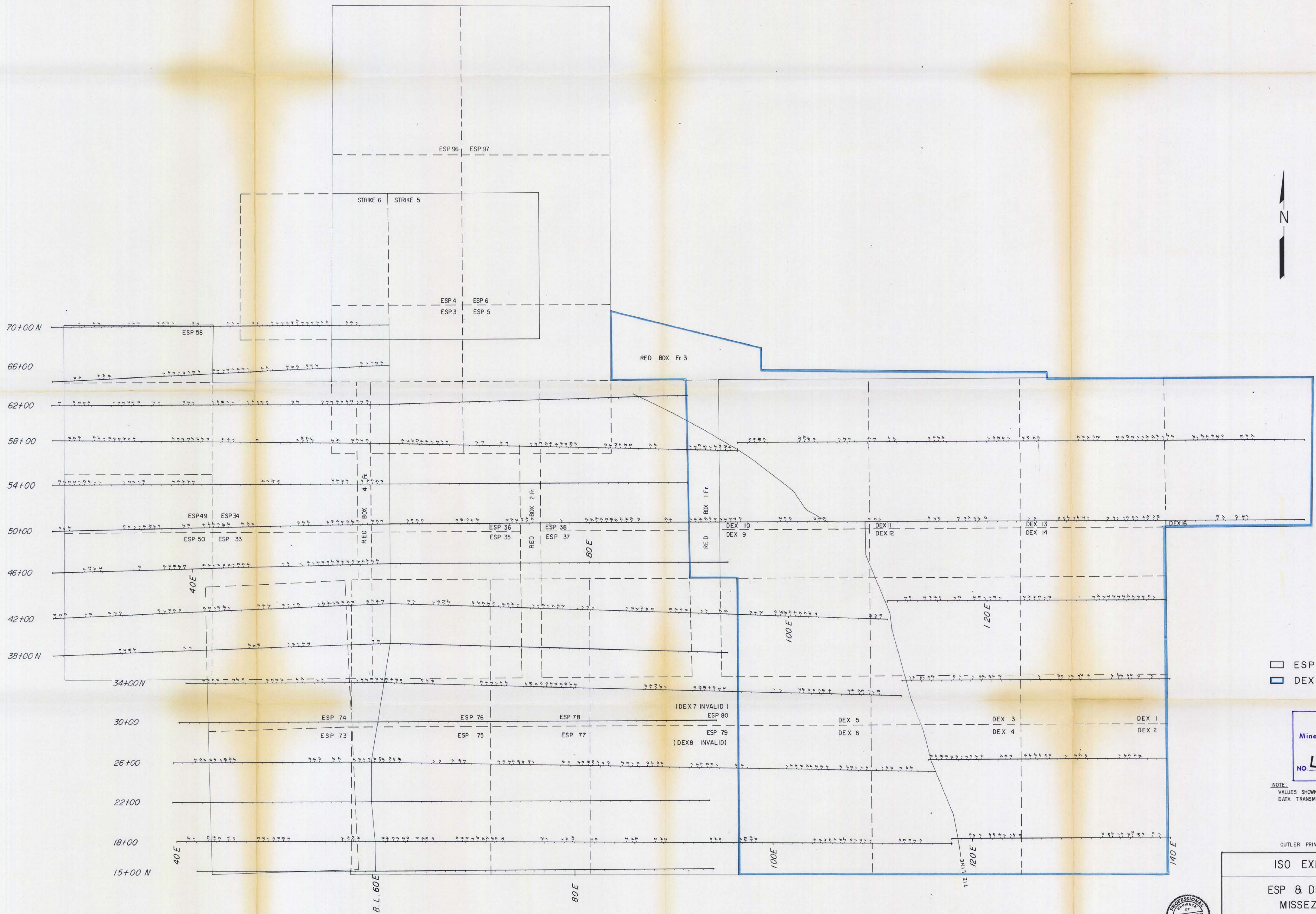
□ ESP GROUP
■ DEX GROUP



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4415 MAP #6

ISO EXPLORATIONS LTD.
ESP & DEX CLAIM GROUPS
MISSEZULA LAKE, B.C.
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

NOTE:
TO ACCOMPANY REPORTS ON THE ESP & DEX GROUPS
NICOLA M.D. & SIMILAKAMEEN M.D. BY J.M. CARR, P. ENG.
DATED JUNE 20, 1973



ESP GROUP
 DEX GROUP

Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 4415 MAP #7

NOTE:
 VALUES SHOWN ARE POSITIVE FILTERED TILT ANGLE
 DATA TRANSMITTER CUTLER, MAINE

CUTLER
 PRIMARY FIELD 005°

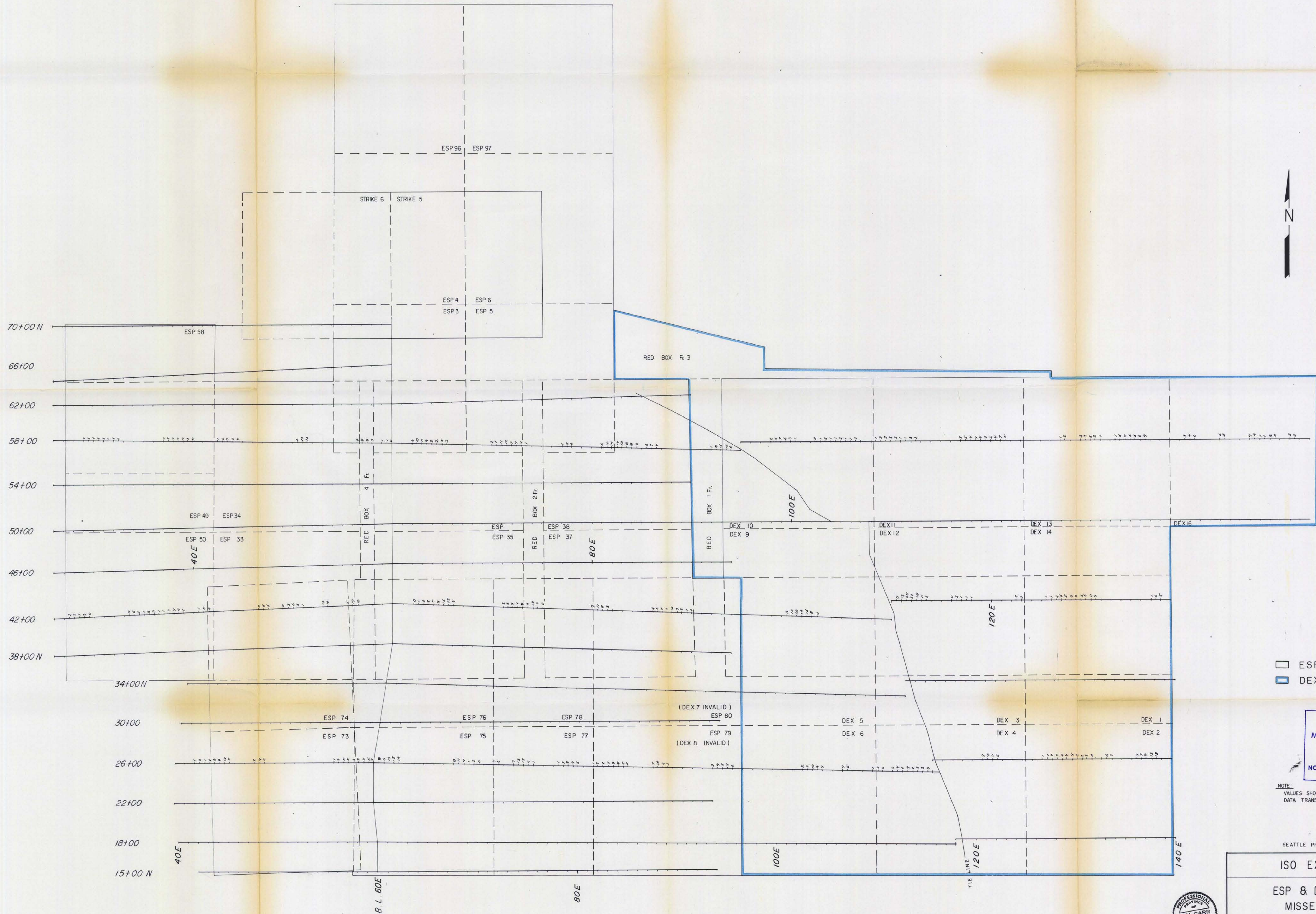
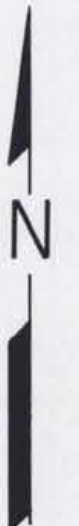
ISO EXPLORATIONS LTD
 ESP & DEX CLAIM GROUPS
 MISSEZULA LAKE, B.C.
 VLF ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY



DRAWN BY JVV. DATE JUNE 1973
 REVISED DATE
 MAP No. 5
 NTS 62/1

NOTE:
 TO ACCOMPANY REPORTS ON THE ESP & DEX GROUPS
 NICOLA M.D. & SIMILKAMEEN M.D. BY J.M. CARR, P. ENG.
 DATED JUNE 20, 1973.





ESP GROUP
 DEX GROUP

Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 No. **4415** MAP #8

NOTE:
 VALUES SHOWN ARE POSITIVE FILTERED TILT ANGLE
 DATA TRANSMITTER SEATTLE, WASH.

PRIMARY FIELD
 SEATTLE
 SEATTLE PRIMARY FIELD 300°

ISO EXPLORATIONS LTD.
 ESP & DEX CLAIM GROUPS
 MISSEZULA LAKE, B.C.
VLF ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

0 400 800 1200 1600
 FEET

DRAWN BY JVV. DATE JUNE 1973. REVISED DATE. MAP No. 6. NTS 92/1

NOTE:
 TO ACCOMPANY REPORTS ON THE ESP & DEX GROUPS
 NICOLA M.D. & SIMILKAMEEN M.D. BY J.M. CARR, P. ENG.
 DATED JUNE 20, 1973.

