# GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON THE

DAIOFF CLAIM GROUP

HARRISON LAKE AREA, B.C.

Lat. 49° 30' Long 121° 40'

by

IRA S. ROTE (Geologist)

endorsed by

E.R. GAYFER, B.Sc., P. Eng.

June 25, 1975

for

GIANT EXPLORATIONS LIMITED (N.P.L.)

and

MASCOT COPPER MINES LIMITED (N.P.L.)
Suite 900 - 837 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver 1, B.C.

Dates: June 9,1975 - June 13, 1975 incl.

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Grid Area No. 6

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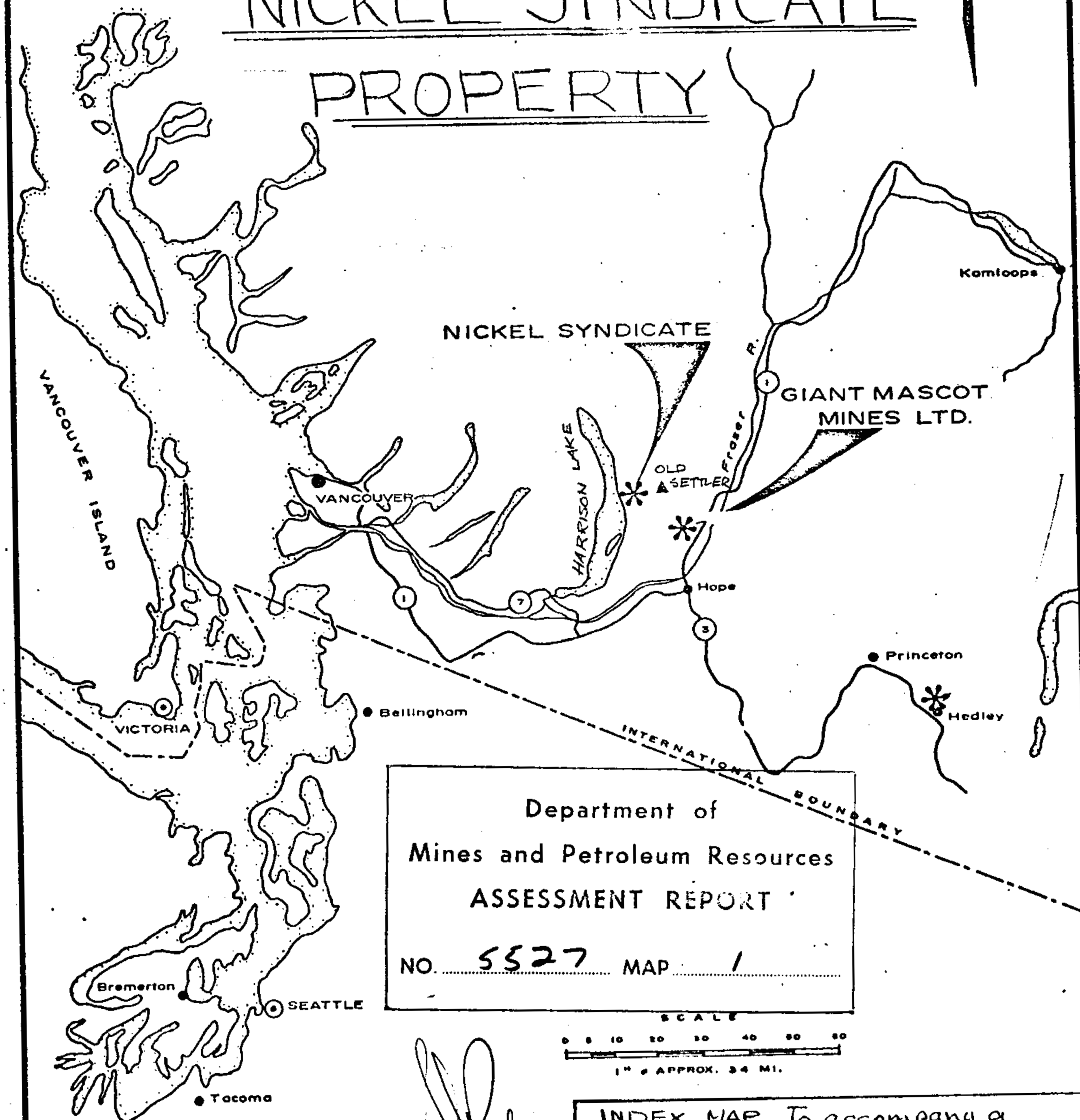
# GIANT EXPLORATIONS LIMITED (NPL)

# & MASCOT COPPER MINES LIMITED (NPL)

# NICKEL SYNDICATE PROPERTY




Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 5527 MAP 1

INDEX MAP To accompany a Geophysical report dated June 25, 1975 by I. S. ROTE, B.Sc. on the Dacoff Claim Group Harrison Lake, B.C.

DWG NO.
6-S-01

## INTRODUCTION

Giant Explorations Limited (N.P.L.) and Mascot Copper Mines Limited (N.P.L.) are carrying out mineral exploration in a area centered on Old Settler Mountain northwest of Hope, B.C.

The property consists of 346 claims; bounded on the west by Harrison Lake, on the south by Bear Creek, and to the north by Cogburn Creek. The Fraser river lies 6 miles east.

Exploration work during the years 1970 - 1973 disclosed a number of zones on the property which deserved more detailed exploration. One such zone, termed Area -6, was examined utilising grid lines for control.

In the interval 1970 - 1971, geologic and topographic maps were prepared for Area -6, and magnetic and geochemical surveys were undertaken. In 1971, a modest drilling program, employing an x-ray machine, was initiated to test outcroppings of mineralized pyroxenite. The latter work encountered low-grade nickel-copper mineralization in a zone which has not yet been fully delineated.

During the 1975 season, additional lines were cut on the Area -6 grid over the most favorable ground, and an electromagnetic survey was carried out during the period June 9th to June 13th, 1975.

PROPERTY - LOCATION & ACCESS (MAPS 6 - S - 1 & 2)

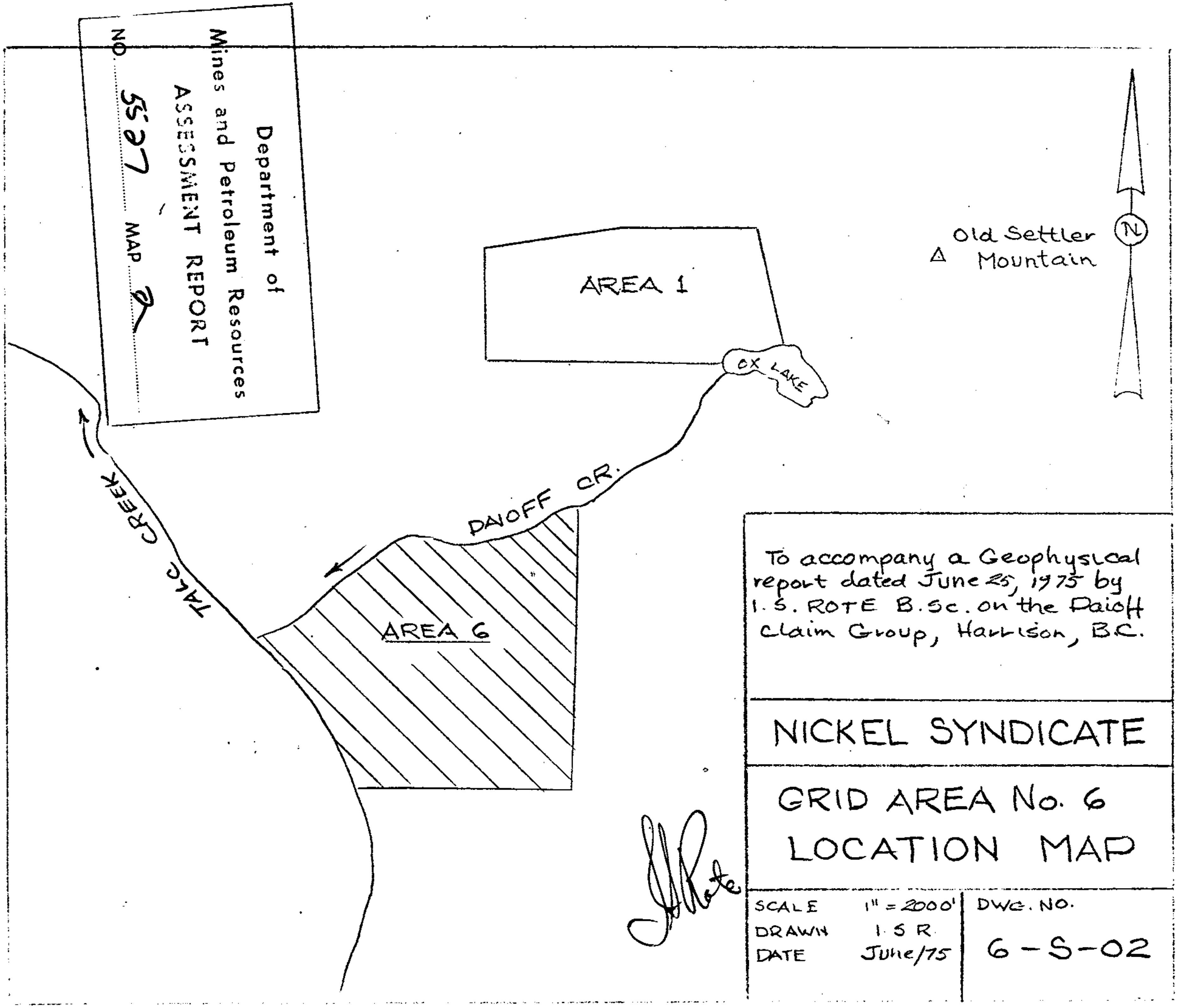
The claims on which the survey was performed are located near the junction of Daioff and Talc creeks, approximately 6 miles south-southeast from the logging community of Bear Creek.

A logging road originating near the Bear Creek camp parallels Talc Creek up to the junction with Daioff Creek; however, the road is not being currently used and a considerable portion has sloughed into Talc Creek.

In order to carry out the 1975 geophysical work, it was necessary to bring in a crew and camp equipment by helicopter.

The claims on which the electromagnetic survey took place are:

| Claim | Record No. | Anniversary Date |
|---|---|---|
| Ni 256 | 22023 | July 25 |
| Ni 258 | 22025 | July 25 |
| Ni 263 (FR) | 27174 | October 21 |
| Ni 717 (FR) | 27176 | October 21 |


Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5527 MAP 2
Old Settler Mountain
N
AREA 1
OX LAKE
PAIOFF CR.
TALC CREEK
AREA 6
To accompany a Geophysical report dated June 25, 1975 by I.S. ROTE B.Sc. on the Paioff Claim Group, Harrison, B.C.
NICKEL SYNDICATE
GRID AREA No. 6
LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1" = 2000'
DRAWN I.S.R.
DATE June/75
DWG. NO.
6-S-02

## GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Talc Creek - Daioff Creek junction is an area in which strong faulting has occurred such that rather diverse rock types have been placed in close proximity. A body of biotite quartz-diorite occurs immediately to the northeast of the junction, an altered basic intrusive is situated a short distance southwest, and a mineralised, altered, pyroxenite underlies Area -6, which is less than a claim-length to the southeast.

## AREA -6 GEOLOGY (MAP 6 - S - 04)

Area -6 straddles the nose of a spur which runs west from Old Settler Mountain. The north side and nose of this ridge is underlain by a uralitized pyroxenite in fault contact with metasediments to the east. Peridotite occurs on the southern flank of the ridge.

The northern part of Area -6 is transected by northwest and northeast trending joint and fault systems with attendant uralitic alteration. There is a good correlation between the extent of uralitic alteration in the pyroxenite, and the abundance of sulfides, consisting mainly of pyrite and pyrrhotite, accompanied by minor amounts of chalcopyrite. The peridotite in Area -6 contains small blebs and seams of magnetite; however, the rock contains few, if any, visible sulfides.

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Diamond drilling has demonstrated the presence of disseminated sulfides and altered pyroxenite at depth; nevertheless, no massive sulfides have been encountered, nor have the boundaries of the favorable zone been delineated.

SURVEY GRID (2.8 line miles, Map 6-S-03)

Two new base lines, A and B, were established in the northeastern part of Area 6 as shown in color on Drawing No. 6-S-03, with east-west cross lines at ± 50' intervals in the northern part, and ± 100' intervals in the southern part. Use was made of existing lines from the old 1971 geologic grid (400' spacing) whenever possible, and its numbering system, in large part, retained.

The grid has a five digit number to designate each station. The first digit represents the area number; the next two, the line number; and the last two, its distance from the original base line. For example, 6-23-27 defines a station in Area 6 on cross line 23 and situated 2700 feet west of the original base line. Due to steep cliffs occurring at the nose of the spur, a number of the 1971 cross lines were not straight and new cross lines with numbering inconsistent with the old were put in to cover open ground (e.g., line 56).

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ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY (4 line miles, Map 6-S-03)

The Ronka EM-16 electromagnetic instrument was used for this survey. The station utilized was NPG Seattle, transmitting on 18.6 kilocycles, 250 kw, and bearing approximately 190° (true). Readings (in Phase and Quadrature) were taken every 25' on the cross lines. A base station was read in the morning and late afternoon to check the instrument's performance.

The instrument was orientated facing approximately east along the cross lines (100° true) and a record was kept of topography and the drainage features encountered. The electromagnetic survey aggregated 4 line miles.

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION - RONKA-16

The VLF-radio stations operating for communications with submarines have a vertical antenna. The antenna current is thus vertical, creating a concentric horizontal magnetic field around them. When these magnetic fields meet conductive bodies in the ground, there will be secondary fields radiated from

....6

these bodies. This equipment measures the vertical components of these secondary fields.

The EM16 is simply a sensitive receiver covering the frequency band of the new VLF-transmitting stations, with means of measuring the vertical field component.

The receiver has two inputs with two receiving coils built into the instrument. One coil has a normally vertical axis and the other a horizontal axis.

The signal from one of the coils (vertical axis) is first minimized by tilting the coil. The tilt-angle is calibrated in percentages. The remaining signal in this coil is finally balanced out by a measured percentage of a signal from the other coil, after being shifted by $90^{\circ}$. The axis of this coil is at right angles to the axis of the first coil and is kept normally parallel to the primary field.

If the signals from the secondary field are small compared to the primary horizontal field, the mechanical tilt-angle is an accurate measure of the vertical real-component, and the compensation $\pi/2$-signal from the horizontal coil is measure of the quadrature vertical signal.

SPECIFICATIONS - RONKA-16

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary Field: | Horizontal from any selected VLF transmitting station. |
| Frequency Range: | Approximately 15-25 kc. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Station Selection: | By plug-in units. Two stations selected by a switch on front panel. |
| Measured Field: | Vertical field in-phase and quadrature components. |
| Accuracy of Readings: | ± 1% resolution |
| Range of Measurements: | In-Phase ± 150% or ± 90%, quadrature ± 40% |
| Output Readout: | Null-detection by an earphone, real and quadrature components from mechanical dials. |
| Batteries: | 6, size AA penlight cells. Life about 200 hours. |
| Size: | 16 x 5.5 x 3.5 in. (42 x 14 x 12 cm) |
| Weight: | 2.4 lbs. (1.1 kg) |

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No marked crossovers are visible on the plotted profiles (see Maps 6-S-05 and 6-S-06) and the variations in tilt angle can generally be attributed to topographic features such as an abrupt change of slope, or the presence of a surface or subsurface water course. However, in the northwestern part of the surveyed area, where it is underlain by sediments, some correlation between tilt angle and sulphide mineralization was noted in the field.

In order to obtain a better appreciation of this correlation, first derivative profiles were plotted for lines 6-22 to 6-22 3/4 and the effects of topography thus minimized. Few of the calculated rates of change of tilt were found to exceed 0.20% per foot - the maximum rate of change of tilt which might be caused by a change in the slope of the ground surface - nevertheless a definite, although weak, relationship between tilt angle and the observed sulphide mineralization was confirmed.

The profiles have been plotted as if viewed from the north and high positive values of the first derivative indicate anomalous conditions. Three north striking zones, marked A, B, and C on Maps 6-S-05 and 6-S-07 show higher than average conductivity and there is some evidence to suggest that these zones coalesce to one body centered on line 6-22 3/8. The strike of the zones is more or less parallel to the schistosity of the sediments and also the the pyroxenite intrusive contact a short distance to the west.

It is recommended that diamond drilling be undertaken to test these conductive zones in order to determine whether the higher than average conductivity is caused by sulphide mineralization in the sediments themselves or by nickel-copper mineralization in the underlying intrusive near its contact with the sedimentary capping.

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PERSONNEL

From June 9 to June 13, 1975 work on the Daioff Creek Area -6 grid was carried out under the supervision of the author. The personnel were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ira S. Rote | #205 - 1717 Comox St., Vancouver, B. C. |
| Don McCool | 250 East 15th St., North Vancouver, B. C. |
| Karl R. McLean | 102 Centre St., Woodstock, N. B. |

EXPENDITURES

Expenditures in connection with the work done on the Daioff Group are as follows:

COST STATEMENT RE
EXPLORATION WORK AT
THE DAIOFF GROUP

CREW

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I. Rote | Period: June 9 - June 13 inclusive<br>Days Worked:<br>5 days @ $80.00 per day | $ 400.00 |
| | Period: June 23 - June 25 inclusive<br>Days Worked:<br>3 days @ $80.00 per day<br>Reports and Maps | 240.00 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. McCool | Period: June 9 - June 13 incl.<br>Days worked:<br>5 days @ $40/day | $ 200.00 | |
| K. McLean | Period: June 9 - June 13 incl.<br>Days worked:<br>5 days @ $40/day | $ 200.00 | |
| | | $1040.00 | $1040.00 |

EQUIPMENT RENTALS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ronka-16 E.M. Instrument | | $ 100.00 |

VEHICLE RENTAL

Chev 3/4 ton truck with canopy

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 days @ $22/day | $ 110.00 | |
| Operation | $ 10.00 | |
| | $ 120.00 | $ 120.00 |

HELICOPTER CHARGES

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 trips to move men and equipment to and from Daioff Creek | $ 331.17 |

CAMP SUPPLIES AND FOOD FOR 3 men

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 days @ $35/day | $ 185.00 |

ENGINEERING SUPPLIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Chain, axe, report printing, etc. | $ 75.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | $1851.17 |

Ira S. Rote, Geologist

Endorsed by:

E.R. Gayfer, B.Sc., P. Eng.

## CERTIFICATE

I, Ira S. Rote of the City of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia hereby certify:

1. That I am engaged in work as a Geologist and reside at #205 - 1717 Comox Street, Vancouver 5, British Columbia.

2. That I am a graduate of the University of Guelph with an Honours Bachelor of Science degree.

3. That I have done two years work towards an M.Sc. in Geology at the University of British Columbia.

4. That I have practiced as an exploration Geologist for six years.

5. That I have personally done work on the claims mentioned in this report.

6. That I am presently employed by Giant Mascot Mines Limited.

DATED this twenty-fifth day of June, 1975.

Signed,

Ira S. Rote
Geologist

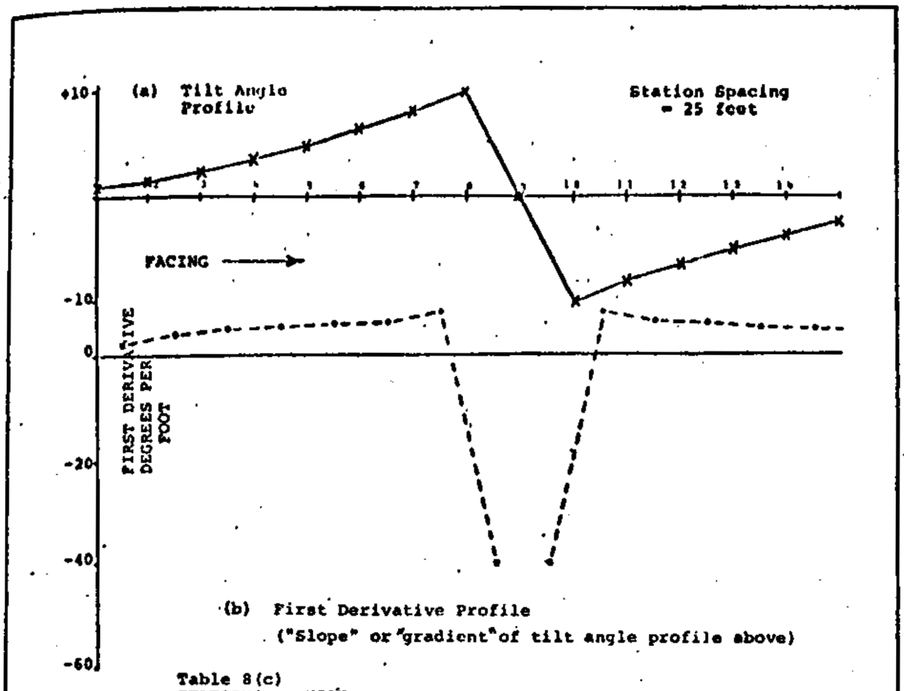



Table 8(c)

| STATIONS | TILT ANGLE (DEGREES) | DIFFERENCE (DEGREES) | FIRST DERIVATIVE (DEGREES/FOOT) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | +1.0 | +0.5 | +0.02 |
| 2 | 1.5 | +1.0 | 0.04 |
| 3 | 2.5 | +1.2 | 0.05 |
| 4 | 3.7 | +1.3 | 0.05 |
| 5 | 5.0 | +1.5 | 0.06 |
| 6 | 6.5 | +1.5 | 0.06 |
| 7 | 8.0 | +2.0 | +0.08 |
| 8 | +10.0 | -10.0 | -0.40 |
| 9 | 0 | -10.0 | -0.40 |
| 10 | -10.0 | +2.0 | +0.08 |
| 11 | -8.0 | +1.5 | +0.06 |
| ETC. | ETC. | ETC. | ETC. |

**FIGURE 8. Producing First Derivative Profiles from Tilt Angle Profiles**

## 5. The First Derivative Method of Reducing Topographical Effects

The rate of change (or first derivative, or slope) of the tilt angle profile is often more diagnostic than the simple "crossover" type of interpretation since it more clearly outlines zones of high conductivity and without much interference from the topography. This is due to the fact the first derivative (or rate of change) of the tilt angle due to a mineralized zone is generally larger than the maximum 0.1 degree per foot due to topographical changes.

The first derivative profile is constructed by subtracting the tilt angle values of adjacent stations, dividing by the distance between these two stations, and assigning the resulting "slope" or "first derivative" to the mid point. This is illustrated in figure 8. Note that this profile is plotted for an operator facing right ( → ), hence an increase in tilt angle is encountered first. In Table 8(c) not all tilt angle values are listed since the profile is assumed "symmetrical". An example determination of the first derivative between stations 1 and 2:

$$\text{FIRST DERIVATIVE} = \frac{+1.5^\circ - (+1.0^\circ)}{25 \text{ ft}} = \frac{+0.5^\circ}{25 \text{ ft}} = +0.02 \text{ degrees/ft.}$$

One must be sure to assign negative values for negative slopes ( \ ) and positive first derivative values to positive slopes ( / ) of the tilt angle profile. This can be a real problem if the general background due to topography shifts from + to — tilt angles or vice versa.

The general features to be expected over a conductivity high is shown in figure 8(b): a negative "low" flanked by small positive values. Note that the low can be extrapolated to about —0.80 degree per foot, which would be correct if the tilt angle profile had been drawn as a smooth curve. It is normal field practice to simply join the field points; if a smooth curve were attempted one might tend to bias the results.

The width of the first derivative profile at the zero degrees per foot line gives a rough indication of depth to the conducting zone.

If the first derivative is obtained over a whole map area it can be contoured and a first derivative contour map obtained. Such a map would be much easier to interpret than a tilt angle contour map.

The effects due to topography should be small and their pattern should be easy to separate from that pattern due to a conductivity high. The scale used to plot the first derivative should not be larger than 1 inch = 0.20 degree per foot or random fluctuations and topographical changes will be exaggerated.

Figure 9 illustrates a fairly typical result, for a survey line run in southern B.C. The operator was facing to the right ( → ) so the tilt angle should increase first in crossing a conductor, and a first derivative low (negative) would denote a conductor. One noticeable first derivative low occurs between 14 and 15 stations. This anomaly bears a very close similarity to the idealized case presented in figure 8. The first derivative goes most positive just to each side of the main negative value. The actual location of the base line depends upon the topographical effect slope change which appears to be about —0.02 to —0.04 degree/foot between stations 16 and 19, and about zero before the negative peak. The "crossover" is clear on the tilt angle profile as well, but is fairly small. The average background (on figure 9) would be drawn as shown. For the region between stations 1 and 9 an average background would be hard to esti-

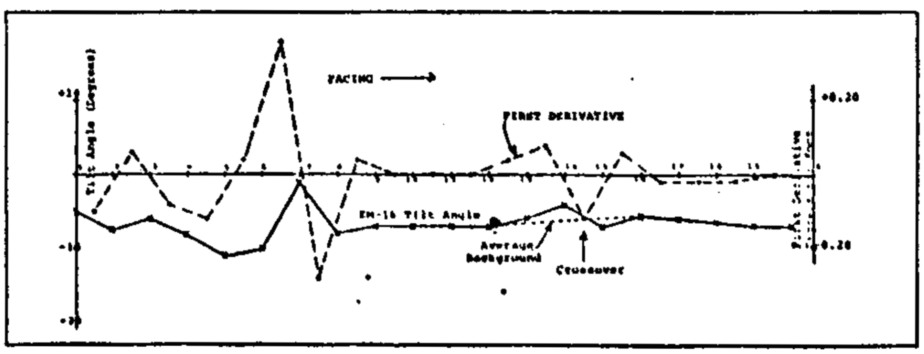



**FIGURE 9. Survey Line from Southern B.C. Station, Spacing 25 feet**

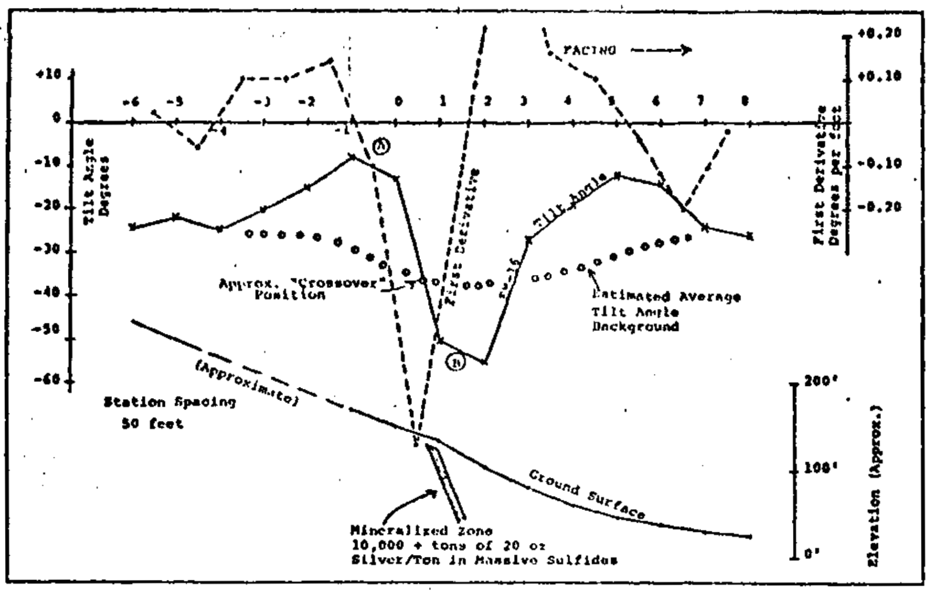



FIGURE 10. Survey Line Results for a Western Canadian Property

mate; however, the first derivative profile suggests at least two, more conductive, regions. Again the low negative is flanked by positive values, with the large positive value (between stations 6 and 7) being probably due to the superimposition of the positive values on each side of the negative peaks, as well as possible dip of the conducting zone. The most negative first derivative appears to be related to a (disseminated) sulfide-bearing dike.

The last example, shown in figure 10, is of the type that anyone would be quite happy to discover! The change in the tilt angle is very large, approximately 47° (from —8° to —55°) with a large negative first derivative (about —0.74). The survey was made with the operator facing to the right so one would expect a conductivity high to be detected by encountering an increase in tilt angle first (e.g. A) and a large negative first derivative. In this case, the tilt angle does not cross the zero tilt angle axis at all so no "true crossover" exists; however, according to the approach presented in this paper we can consider the normal "crossover" to be displaced by topographical effects. The estimated average tilt background is shown on figure 9 (o o o o). This background would tend to drop more negative between stations 0 to +4, since the topographical slope is large (over 45% grade) in that region. One thus estimates the "crossover" position on average tilt angle background to occur near station 1. This is also near the maximum negative first derivative.

One important point should be made here. The distance between the station positions of the least negative peak A and that of the most negative B (a distance of approximately 100 to 150 feet) suggests mineralization extends at least to this depth. The width of the first derivative at the zero axis, gives about the same depth estimate. (Both estimates must be considered as only very approximate guides to depth of mineralization; however, in this case, drilling has shown the mineralization extends at least 100 feet so the estimates seem reasonable.)

100 feet would seem to be close to the maximum limit of practical penetration of the EM-16 under normal conditions, and one should probably view with some doubt any peak spacing (e.g. the distance between A and B) greater than this. The very high frequencies of these units will limit the useful depth penetration to this value, or less, unless the soil and rock is very dry. If the maximum peak values (A and B) are much greater than 100 feet apart the EM-16 results enter a very ambigious region as several other explanations become probable. One possible cause of "crossover" profiles with large peak spreads is the change in rock types of differing conductivity, particularly when passing on to a flat tabular rock unit, then off again (for example see Bosschart, 1968). Another possible cause could be changes in bedrock topography, not necessarily reflected in the surface topography.

As a result of this depth penetration the station spacing should be less than 100 feet or many narrow, near surface anomalies can be over looked. Spacings of 25 or 50 feet seem most suitable depending upon the nature of the work.

Once this anomaly had been found, a bulldozer was immediately brought in and a vein was discovered. This vein is approximately 5 feet wide and contains massive lead and zinc mineralization with high silver values. The vein was under about 10 feet of overburden. Subsequent drilling has outlined at least 10,000 tons of ore at 20 oz. of silver per ton.

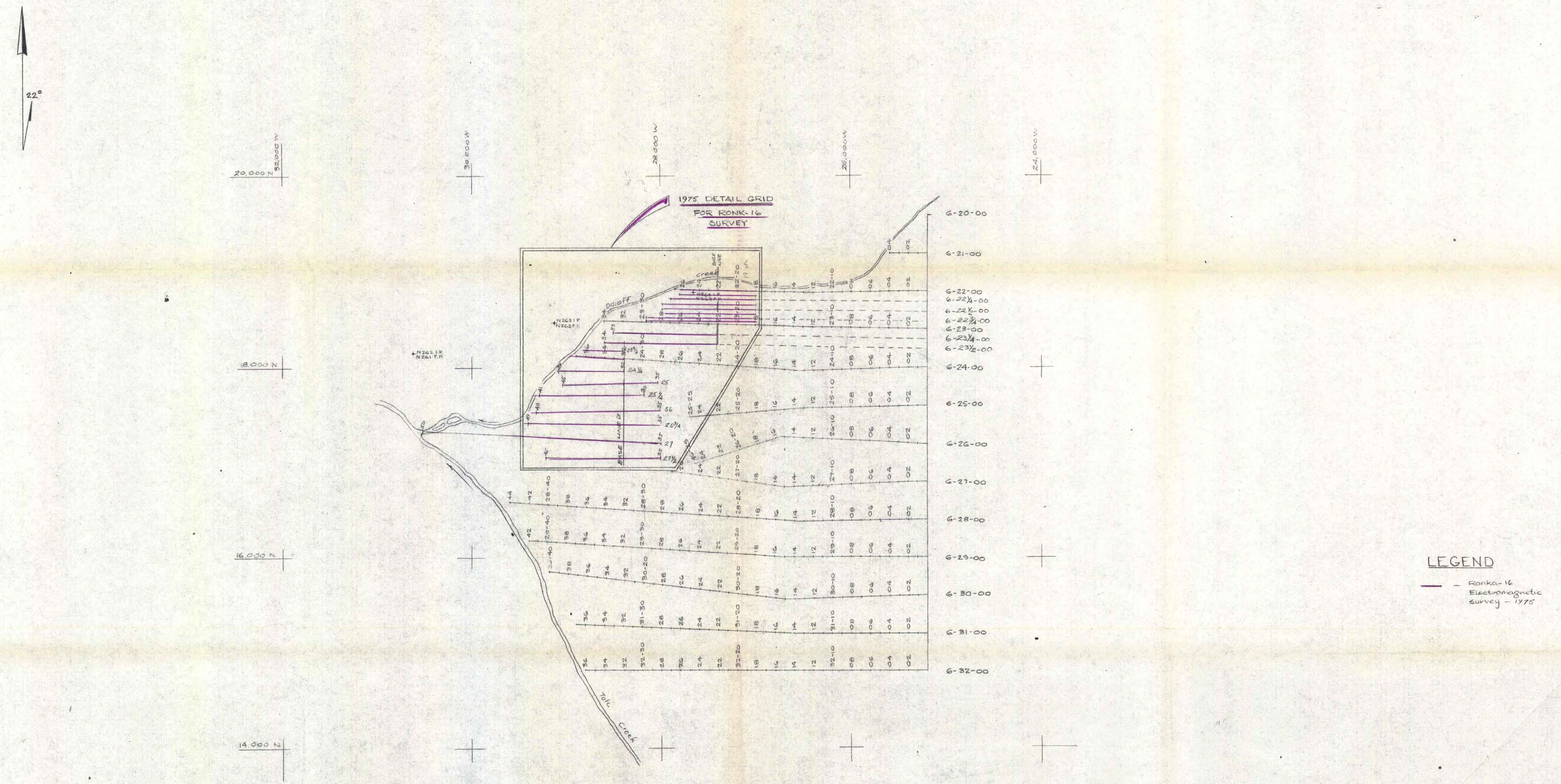
Contour maps (not shown) have been drawn for portions of the property. The tilt angle contour map is very difficult to interpret since it has many "high" zones which are caused by topography alone. The first derivative contour map, on the other hand, nicely outlines a number of "high conductivity" zones with very little apparent interference from the topography.

One should always bear in mind that in looking for smaller level anomalies, one looks for changes in the first derivative which are greater than about the maximum 0.1 degree per foot than can be due to topographical effects.

In closing, I would like to acknowledge with thanks, the permission of J. A. Willcox, M. W. Hall, J. W. Coldham and W. T. Campbell to use their data in three of the examples.

## References

1. Bosschart, R. A., 1968, EM Prospecting: Selection and Adaption of Methods. Mining In Canada Dec., 1968.
2. Crone Geophysics Ltd., literature, 979 Lakeshore Road E. Port Credit, Ontario.
3. Eve A. S., and Keys D. A., 1956, Applied Geophysics in the Search for Minerals, Cambridge Press.
4. Geonics Ltd. literature, 2 Thorncliffe Park Drive, Toronto 17, Ontario.
5. Heiland, C. A., 1940, Geophysical Exploration. (Reprinted, 1968, Hafner Publishers).
6. Physics Department Student Experiments, B.C. Institute of Technology, 3700 Willingdon Avenue, Burnaby, B.C.





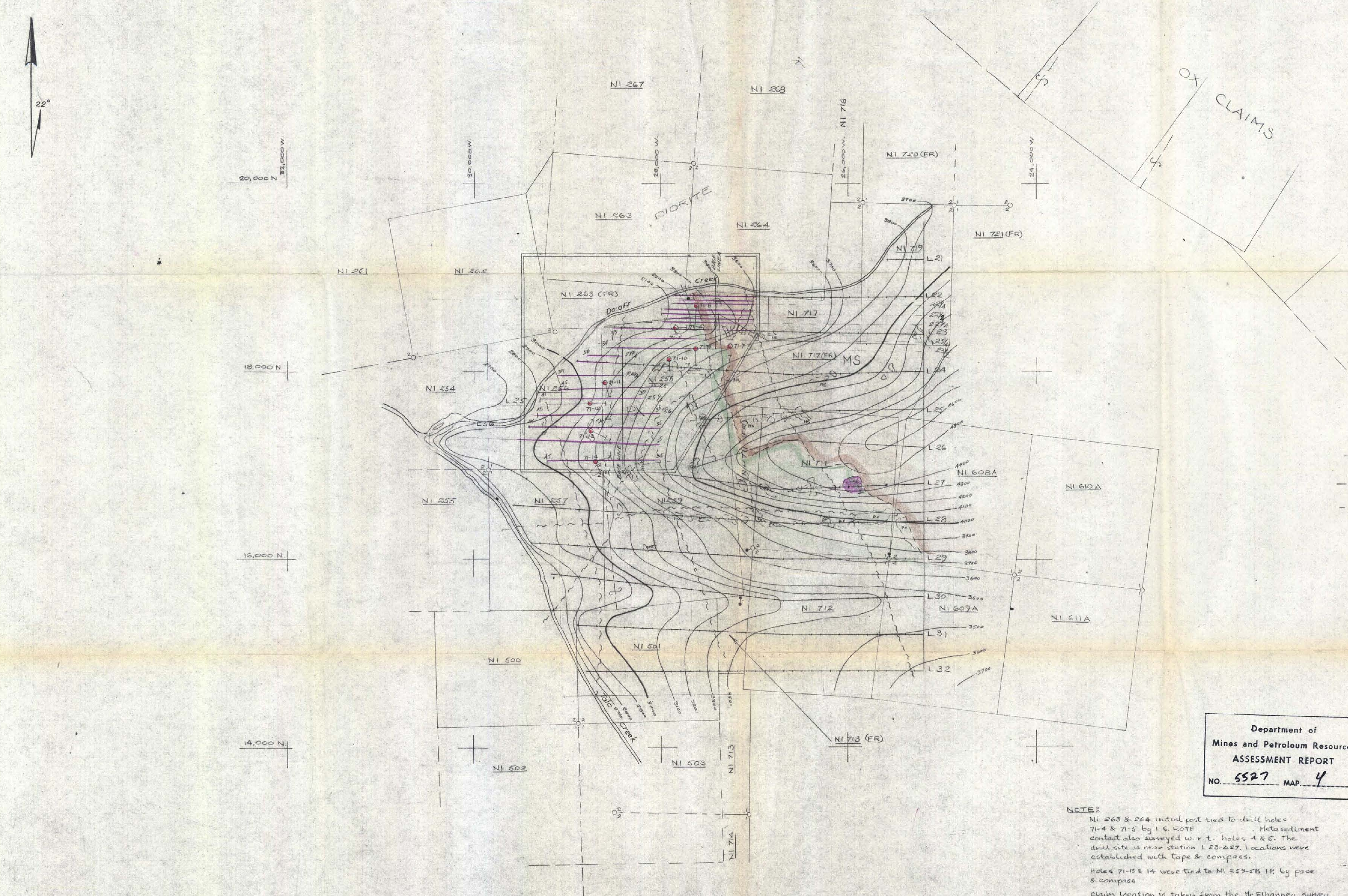

To accompany a Geophysical report dated June 25 1975 by I. S. ROTE, B. Sc. on the Daloff 1 claim group, Harrison Lake, BC.

NICKEL SYNDICATE

GRID AREA No. 6
1975 DETAIL GRID

SCALE: 1"=500'
DRAWN: I. S. R.
DATE: June/75

DWG. No. 6-S-03




## LEGEND

- Denotes boundaries as per location posts found
- Approx claim-boundary/Loc'n lines
- One boundary of included frac'n
- Location post found
- Location post set by McElhanney to stake fractions
- 71-4 Diamond Drill hole, year & No.

## GEOLOGY

- PX 738 – PYROXENITE (altered)
- PR 752 – PERIDOTITE
- Sp 751 – SERPENTINE
- Ms 746 – METASEDIMENT
- CONTACT – APPROX
- FAULT – definite, assumed, doubtful
- OUTCROP, remainder talus or drift-covered.
- 1975 GRID LINES

Contour interval ··· 100'

Claim post

**NOTE:**

Ni 263 & 264 initial post tied to drill holes 71-4 & 71-5 by I. S. ROTE . Metasediment contact also surveyed w.r.t. holes 4 & 5. The drill site is near station L 23-A27. Locations were established with tape & compass.

Holes 71-13 & 14 were tied to NI 259-58 I.P. by pace & compass

Claim location is taken from the McElhanney survey which had a closure of 5' according to the surveyor A.J. Watt.

It was noted in the field that grid-lines, topo, & features such as creeks & drill holes approximate very closely the relative positions depicted on this plan.

I.S. Rote

June /75

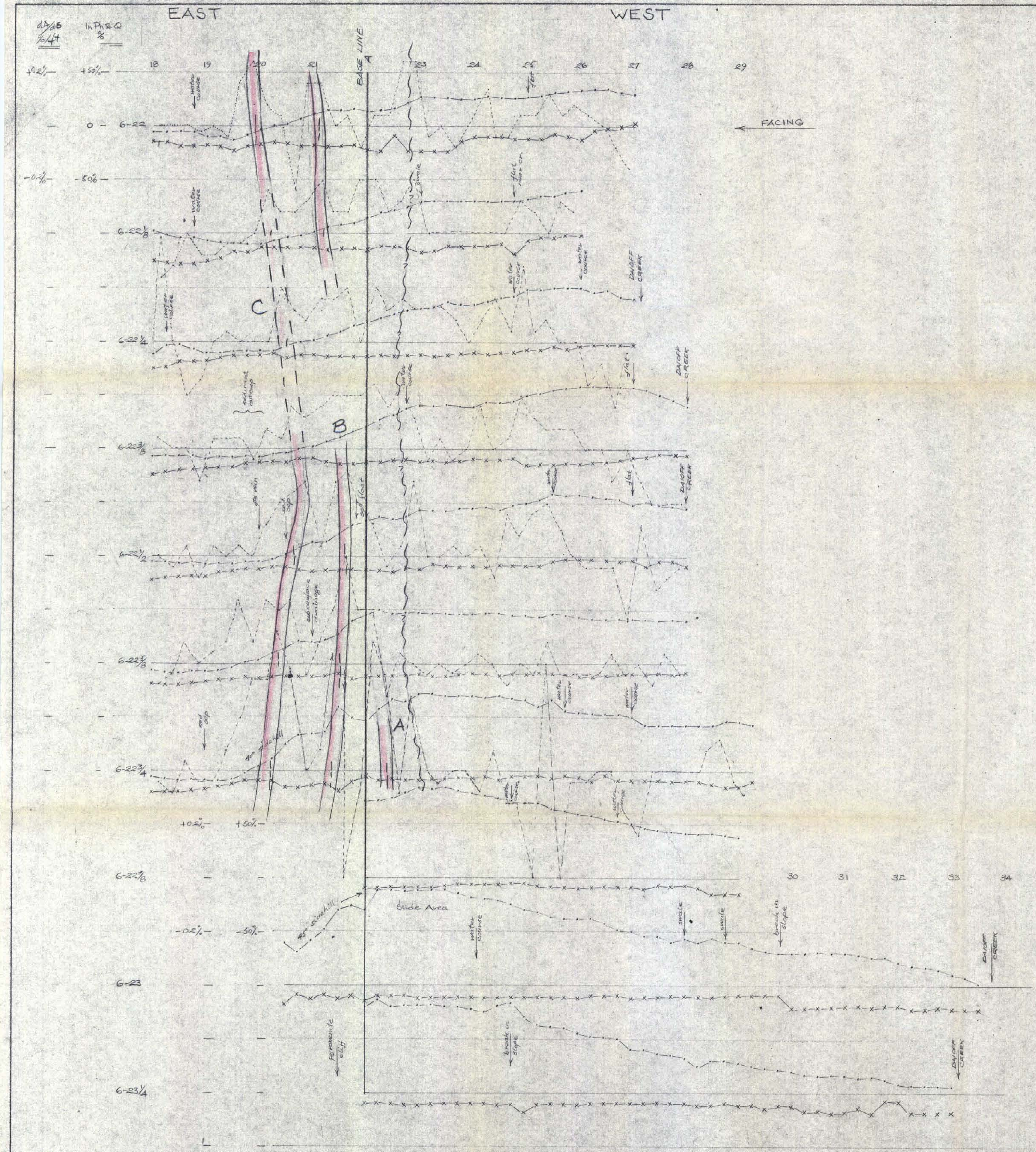
To accompany a Geophysical report dated June 25, 1975, by I. S. ROTE, B.Sc. on the Daioff Claim Group, Harrison Lake, B.C.

# NICKEL SYNDICATE

## GRID AREA No. 6

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY CLAIMS & DRILL HOLES

| | |
|---|---|
| SCALE: 1" = 500' | DWG. No. |
| DRAWN: R.S.R | 6-S-04 |
| DATE: June/75 | |




## LEGEND

- In Phase Component
- Quadrature
- First Derivative
- Crossover in In Phase Component
- Conductor trace
- Fault trace

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5527 MAP 5

To accompany a Geophysical report dated June 25, 1975, by I. S. ROTE, B.Sc on the Daioff Claim Group, Harrison Lake B.C.

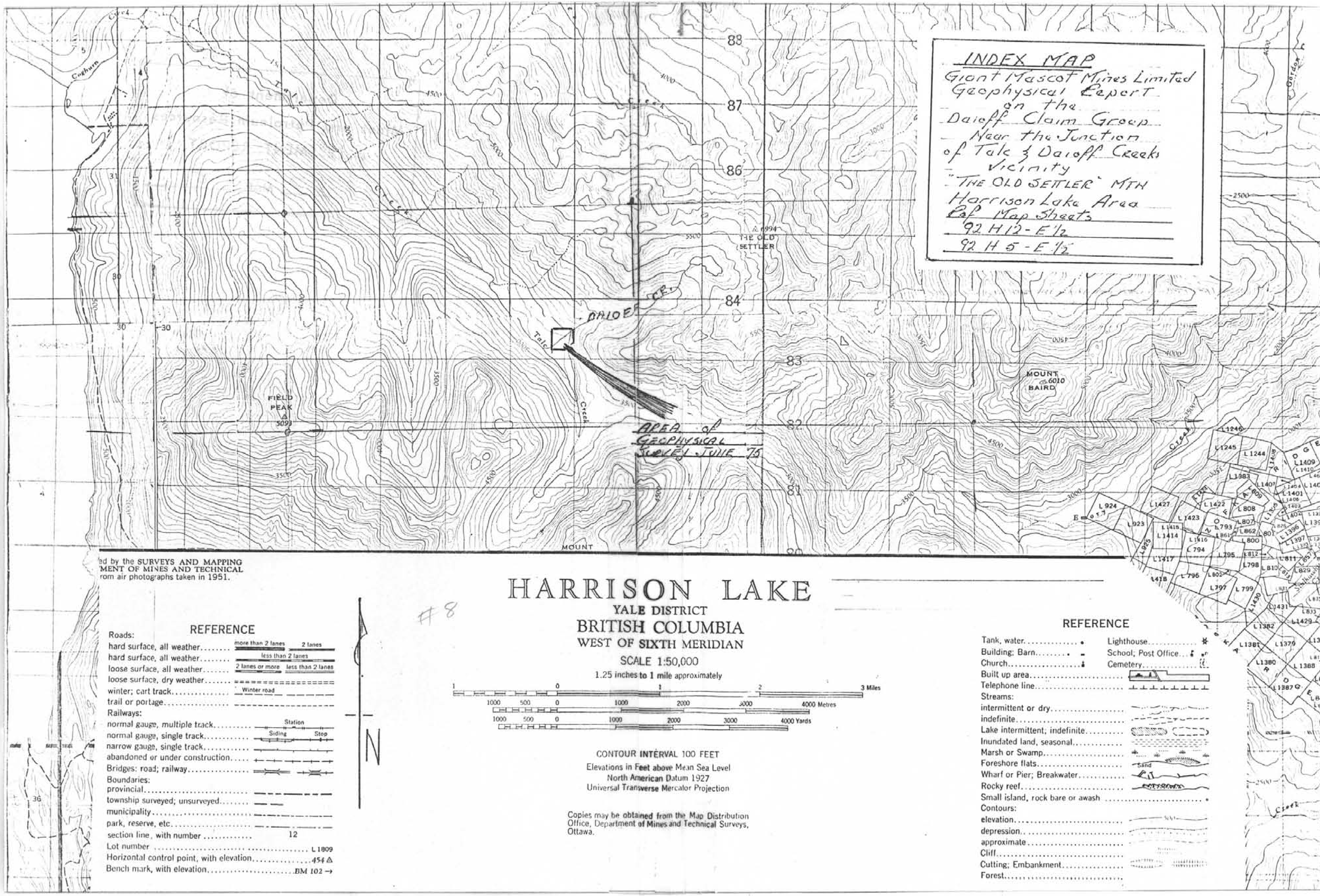
NICKEL SYNDICATE

GRID AREA No 6
EM PROFILES

| | |
|---|---|
| SCALE 1"=100' | DWG. NO. |
| DRAWN I.S.R. | 6-S-05 |
| DATE June /75 | |

Basic Grid Station Designation
BASE LINE A
BASE LINE B
EAST
WEST
dz/dt %/ft
In Ph & Q %
+0.2
+50%
0
-0.2
-50%
6-23½
6-23¾
6-24
6-24¼
6-25
6-25¼
6-56
6-25¾
6-27
6-27½
break in slope
creek flat
DAIOFF CREEK
flat
LEGEND
In Phase Component
Quadrature
First Derivative
Crossover — In Phase component
conductor trace
Fault trace
NOTE Crosslines 6-25, 6-56, 6-25¾, 6-27 & 6-27½ have station designations shifted 700 feet east, e.g. 6-23½-35 corresponds with station 6-56-42
Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5527 MAP 6
To accompany a Geophysical report dated June 25, 1975, by I. S. ROTE B.Sc on the Daioff claim Group, Harrison Lake B.C.
NICKEL SYNDICATE
GRID AREA No. 6
E M PROFILES
SCALE 1"=100'
DRAWN I.S.R.
DATE June/75
DWG NO.
6-S-06


Basic Grid Station Designation
33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 21 20 19 18
BASE LINE A
6-22-18
6-22⅛-18
6-22¼-18
6-22⅜-18
6-22½-18
6-22⅝-18
6-22¾-18
6-22⅞-22
6-23-18¼
6-23¼-22
6-23½-22
6-23¾-32
6-24-28
6-24-22
6-24¼-32
6-25-35
6-25¼-30
6-56-35
6-25¾-35
6-27-35
6-27½-35
A
B
C
DAIOFF CREEK
37
36
39
45
41
48
49
54
15
BASE LINE B
NOTE Station designations on crosslines 25, 56, 25¾ 27 & 27½ have been shifted 700 feet east with respect to the basic grid e.g., station 6-24-28 is equivalent to 6-25-35 in distance west from the Area-6 base line.
LEGEND
A – Surface trace of EM anomaly
PX – Pyroxenite
Ms – Metasediments
– Fault
Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5527 MAP 7
To accompany a Geophysical report dated June 25, 1975, by I. S. ROTE, B Sc on the Daioff Claim Group, Harrison Lake, B.C.
NICKEL SYNDICATE
GRID AREA No. 6
EM ANOMALIES
A B & C
SCALE 1"=100'
DRAWN I.S.R.
DATE June/75
DWG. No.
6-S-07


INDEX MAP
Giant Mascot Mines Limited
Geophysical Report
on the
Daioff Claim Group
Near the Junction
of Talc & Daioff Creeks
Vicinity
"THE OLD SETTLER" MTN
Harrison Lake Area
Ref Map Sheets
92 H 12 - E½
92 H 5 - E½
DAIOFF CR.
Talc Creek
AREA of GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY JUNE '75
THE OLD SETTLER
6994
FIELD PEAK
5093
MOUNT BAIRD
6010
Coghurn
Creek
Emory Creek
Gordon
MOUNT
#8
HARRISON LAKE
YALE DISTRICT
BRITISH COLUMBIA
WEST OF SIXTH MERIDIAN
SCALE 1:50,000
1.25 inches to 1 mile approximately
CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
Copies may be obtained from the Map Distribution Office, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa.
...ed by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING ...MENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL ...rom air photographs taken in 1951.
REFERENCE
Roads:
hard surface, all weather — more than 2 lanes — 2 lanes
hard surface, all weather — less than 2 lanes
loose surface, all weather — 2 lanes or more — less than 2 lanes
loose surface, dry weather
winter; cart track — Winter road
trail or portage
Railways:
normal gauge, multiple track — Station
normal gauge, single track — Siding — Stop
narrow gauge, single track
abandoned or under construction
Bridges: road; railway
Boundaries:
provincial
township surveyed; unsurveyed
municipality
park, reserve, etc.
section line, with number — 12
Lot number — L 1809
Horizontal control point, with elevation — 454
Bench mark, with elevation — BM 102
REFERENCE
Tank, water
Lighthouse
Building; Barn
School; Post Office
Church
Cemetery
Built up area
Telephone line
Streams:
intermittent or dry
indefinite
Lake intermittent; indefinite
Inundated land, seasonal
Marsh or Swamp
Foreshore flats — Sand
Wharf or Pier; Breakwater
Rocky reef
Small island, rock bare or awash
Contours:
elevation
depression
approximate
Cliff
Cutting; Embankment
Forest