178-#484-#7050

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on

VLF-EM and MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

AK CLAIM

FAIRWEATHER HILLS, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

AK CLAIM	:	2.7 kms S40° E of Aspen Grove,
		49 °120°NW
	:	N.T.S. 92H/15E
Written for	:	Cal Dynamics Energy Corp. 404-850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.
by	:	David G. Mark GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD., 420-890 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C.
Dated	:	December 17, 1978

GEOTRONICS

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Engineering & Mining Geophysicis
VANCOUVER, CANADA

7050

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ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

During the last half of May, 1978, a combined magnetic and VLF-EM survey was carried out on the AK Claim. The legal post of the AK Claim is located 2.7 kms. S40E of Aspen Grove and about 0.7 km due west of Alleyne Lake. Access to much of the property is easily gained by a two-wheel drive vehicle. The terrain consists of mainly moderate slopes forested with moderately dense coniferous trees. The purpose of the surveys was to extend the known zones of copper mineralization through mapping the structure and rock-types.

Previous work on the property consists of several trenches and shafts dug out some years ago as well as soil geochemistry and IP surveys.

The property is mainly underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanics. The rock types are grey feldspar porphyry, massive green andesite, amygdaloidal and massive red andesite, and lahar deposits with a division into a red sequence and a division into a green sequence. Faulting on the property is predominantly north-south, and northeast. Mineralization occurs as chalcopyrite, chalcocite, malachite and bornite within fracture or shear zones within the green and red volcanics.

The VLF-EM and magnetic readings were taken every 30 meters on 120-meter separated east-west lines. The VLF-EM readings were then Fraser-filtered, plotted and contoured and the magnetic readings, diurnally corrected, statistically analyzed, plotted and contoured.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The VLF-EM anomalies have reflected mainly faults and possibly some lithologic contacts. This is supported by excellent correlation with faults as mapped by Sookochoff.

2. Some of the most interesting parts of the VLF-EM anomalies are those that appear to indicate cross-structure since these would be prime areas to look for sulphide mineralization. Anomalies b, d, and k and possibly g and h are indicative of cross-structure.

3. Anomaly f is considered to be of prime importance because of its appearing to correlate with a strong molybdenum anomaly from a soil survey done in 1972.

4. Anomaly k is also of major interest because of its appearing to reflect several conductors in different directions, its correlation with copper mineralization, and its correlation with a magnetic high that is probably reflecting an instrusive diorite.

5. The magnetic field over the property consists of a series of high frequency highs and lows, that increase in frequency towards the east.

6. There is poor direct correlation with the lithology and geological structure mapped to date on the property as well as the VLF-EM results. However, this could change as more becomes known about the property. However, the magnetic highs and adjacent lows are probably related to the structures as is evidenced by the long lineal high between EM anomalies g and h, and by EM anomaly j appearing to be related to the magnetic high at the eastern boundary.

7. The magnetic high at the eastern boundary and the northeastern corner is probably reflecting instrusive diorites overlain by Nicola volcanics.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A soil geochemistry survey should be carried out over the whole property using the same grid. The samples should be tested for molybdenum and copper. The soil survey done in 1972 cannot be used on this property since it covers only the western part and since it cannot be correlated very accurately to the present grid.

2. The property should be geologically mapped in more detail since Sookochoff, because of partial snow cover, was only able to map the property in a cursory fashion.

3. Further work that may be recommended is an induced polarization survey and a diamond drilling program but these are contingent upon the results of the soil geochemistry survey and the geological mapping.

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

VLF-EM AND MAGNETIC SURVEYS

AK CLAIM

FAIRWEATHER HILLS, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the survey procedure, compilation of data, and the interpretation of a very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) survey and a vertical component magnetic survey carried out on the AK Claim during the last part of July, 1978.

The survey was done under the supervision of the writer and under the field supervision of R.R. Fassler with the aid of a helper. A total of 24.6 line kms. of survey were done.

The primary purpose of the VLF-EM survey was to extend the known zones of copper mineralization found on the property. A secondary object of the VLF-EM survey was to delineate faults and/or shear zones. The purpose of the magnetic survey was to map structure as well as lithology.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The AK Claim consists of one claim of 12 units as shown on Figure 2 and as described below:

Claim Name	No. Units	Record No.	Tag No.	Expiry Date
AK	12	380 (2)	37138	February 6, 1979

The property is owned by Cal Dynamics Energy Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The legal post of the AK Claim is found about 0.65 km. due west of the Alleyne Lake and about 2.7 kms S40E of Aspen Grove.

The geographical coordinates are 49° 56'N latitude, and 120° 35'W longitude.

Access to the property is quite good and can be gained by a passenger car providing the road is dry (See Figure 2). One travels along Highway 5 for 30 kms. south of Merritt or 5 kms. south of Aspen Grove and then turns east on a well-used gravel road. About 2 kms. on this road is a second turn-off to the northeast onto a dirt road. The southern boundary of the AK Claim is about 2.5 kms. along the dirt road.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The AK Claim lies in the southern part of the physiographic division known as the Thompson Plateau which is part of the Interior Plateau System. The terrain is generally that of flat or rolling hills over most of the property. The general trend of the topography runs north-south. Elevations vary from 1,030 meters a.s.l. along the eastern boundary to 1,280 meters a.s.l. in the northwest corner to give a relief of only 250 meters.

The main water source would be Alleyne Lake or one of the smaller lakes which sit 0.65 kms. off of the eastern boundary of the claim. There are a few creeks which drain southerly and one easterly through the property.

Vegetation on the property varies from a lightly dense forest on the western half to a moderately dense forest on the eastern half. It consists of pine, fir and spruce.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

There is evidence of much physical work having been done on the property, but the writer is unsure of the dates. The trenches and several shafts, however, probably predate 1940. Soil geochemistry and induced polarization surveys have been done in the area as well, parts of which cover the AK Claim.

GEOLOGY

The following is based upon the geology mapping and subsequent report done by L. Sookochoff in the beginning of December, 1978.

The AK Claim is underlain by a sequence of Upper Triassic Nicola rocks. Preto, et al, has divided the Nicola Group into three basic belts; the Western Belt, the Central Belt, and the Eastern Belt. The AK Claim is found within the Central Belt which contains the majority of the mineral occurrences in the Aspen Grove area.

The rock-types found on the property are red and green feldspar porphyry volcanics, both units containing clasts up to 25 cm. in diameter; amygdaloidal and massive red andesite; massive green andesite; and grey feldspar porphyry.

The major faults on the property strike mainly north-south and are associated with splay faults. Shear fracture zones occur throughout the property but predominate along the central north-south portion.

Epidote is the primary alteration mineral and occurs as disseminations, veinlets, and predominantly along the fractures. Two northly striking epidote zones occur within the central and western portions of the property, respectively.

Mineralization occurs as chalcopyrite, chalcocite, bornite, and malachite, and is generally associated with a high degree of fracturing and hematite-carbonate-epidote association. It is not restricted to any one sequence and is found in the red clastic volcanics, the massive red andesites, and the massive green andesites.

GOVERNMENT AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY

The survey was flown for the Federal and Provincial governments by Geoterrex Limited from October 1969 to April 1972 with a terrain clearance of 300 meters.

The Cal Dynamics property sits on the western flank of a northly-trending series of aeromagnetic highs. One of these highs crosses the northeastern part of the AK Claim and has an intensity of over 58,500 gammas.

In correlating with the geological map of Preto, et el, the anomalous highs have previously been interpreted to be reflecting dioritic rocks (an intrusive or a dioritic phase of the Nicola volcanics). However, on the property to the east of Miner Lake, Preto shows no dioritic rocks, but mainly green sequence volcanics.

Ground magnetic highs have been interpreted to be caused by green sequence volcanics by the writer in another report on a property in the same area. Therefore, these rock-types are quite possibly the cause of the aeromagnetic high on this property. Alternately, the high could be caused by diorites, but at a shallow depth below the rock-types mapped by Preto.

The writer has interpreted two major north-trending aeromagnetic lineations with one occurring through Kentucky Lake and the other just west of Highway No. 5. A third lineation, striking northwest, is found to run trough the southwestern corner of the AK Claim. These lineations, especially the north-striking ones, very likely reflect major faults. They are shown on Figure No. 2.

VLF-EM SURVEY

1. Instrumentation and Theory:

A VLF-EM Receiver, Model 27, manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C. was used for the survey. This instrument is designed to measure the magnetic component of a very low frequency (VLF) electromagnetic field. The U.S. Navy submarine transmitter located at Seattle, Washington and transmitting at 18.6 KHz. was used.

In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter produces an alternating magnetic field (primary) by a strong alternating current usually through a coil of wire. If a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is within this magnetic field, a secondary alternating current is induced within it which in turn induces a secondary magnetic field that distorts the primary magnetic field. It is this distortion that the EM receiver measures. The VLF-EM uses a frequency range from 16 to 24 KHz. whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand Hz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can pick up bodies of a low conductivity and therefore is more susceptible to clay beds, electrolyte-filling fault or shear zones and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts as well as sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for other EM methods to pick up.

Consequently, the VLF-EM has additional uses in mapping structure and in picking up sulphide bodies of too low a

conductivity for conventional EM methods and too small for induced polarization (in places it can be used instead of IP). However, Its susceptibility to lower conductive bodies results in a number of anomalies, many of them difficult to explain and, thus, VLF-EM preferably should not be interpreted without a good geological knowledge of the property and/or other geophysical and geochemical surveys.

2. Survey Procedure

The VLF-EM survey was run on a grid in which the lines run east-west at 120-meter intervals from a baseline running due south from the legal claim post. Dip angle readings were taken every 30 meters with the instrument facing towards the transmitter at Seattle. Fluorescent pink flagging was placed at each 30-meter station with the grid coordinates marked thereon.

On all the lines, readings could not be taken in the area centered at 63W because of the power line.

3. Compilation of Data

The readings were reduced by applying the Fraser Filter and plotted at a scale of 1:3,000. Filtered data, as shown on Sheet 1, are plotted between the reading stations. The positive filtered values were contoured at intervals of 4^{o} starting at 0^{o}.

The Fraser Filter is essentially a 4-point difference operator which transforms zero crossings into peaks, and a low pass smoothing operator which reduces the inherent high frequency noise in the data. Therefore,the noisy, non-contourable data are transformed into less noisy, contourable data. Another advantage of this filter is that a conductor that does not show up as a cross-over on the unfiltered data quite often will show up on the filtered data.

MAGNETIC SURVEY

1. Instrumentation and Theory

The magnetic survey was carried out using a portable vertical

component, Model G-110 fluxgate magnetometer manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C. This is a visual-null type instrument using a digital dial readout with a range of 100,000 gammas and a reading accuracy of 10 gammas. The G-110 has a temperature co-efficient of 2 gammas per degree centigrade.

Only two commonly occurring minerals are strongly magnetic; magnetite and pyrrhotite, Hence, magnetic surveys are used to detect the presence of these minerals in varying concentrations. Magnetic data are also useful as a reconnaissance tool for mapping geologic lithology and structure since different rock types have different background amounts of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite.

2. Survey Procedure:

The readings were taken on the same grid as that for the VLF-EM survey, that is, every 30 meters on east-west lines 120 meters apart.

The magnetic diurnal change was monitored in the field by the closed loop method and double checked by a series of base stations.

3. Compilation of Data:

The magnetic data were plotted on Sheet 2 at a scale of 1:3,000 (1 cm = 30 meters). For ease of plotting and discussion, 50,000 gammas was subtracted from all values and contours.

The magnetic values were grouped into arithmetic intervals of 400 gammas. The cumulative frequency for each interval was then calculated and then plotted against the correlating interval to obtain the arthmetic cumulative frequency graph as shown on Figure 3.

The statistical parameters taken from the graph are as follows:

Anomalous low threshold	(97½% level)	4360 gammas
Sub-anomalous low threshold	(84% level	4850 gammas
Mean background	(50% level)	5400 gammas
Sub-anomalous high threshold	(16% level)	5900 gammas
Anomalous high threshold	(2½% level)	6400 gammas

The sub-anomalous and anomalous levels are 1 and 2 standard deviations away from the mean background level, respectively.

From this, the contour interval was then chosen to be 400 gammas which is almost that of one standard deviation. The contours below the mean background level, 5200 gammas and lower, were dashed in, and the contours above, 5600 gammas and higher, were drawn in solid.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

1. VLF-EM

The major cause of VLF-EM anomalies, as a rule, are geologic structures such as fault, shear and breccia zones. It is therefore logical to interpret VLF-EM anomalies to likely be caused by these structural zones. Of course, sulphides may also be a causitive source. But in the writer's experience, when VLF-EM anomalies correlate with sulphide mineralization, the anomalies are usually reflecting the structure associated with the mineralization rather than the mineralization itself.

The anomalies on the AK Claim are very long and linear in shape which is also suggestive of structure being the causitive source.

The major trend of the VLF-EM anomalies, as seen on Sheet 1, is primarily north and secondarily northeast. Considering the

VLF-EM anomalies are likely reflecting structure, the major strike of structure on this property is concluded to be in both these directions. This is in agreement with the geological maps produced by Preto, et al, and Sookochoff which show faults and contacts trending north and northeasterly across the property.

There is considerable variation in intensity from one VLF-EM anomaly to the next. This may not only be due to the conductivity of a causitive source, but also the direction it strikes relative to the direction to the transmitter. In other words, those conductors lying closer to the same direction as the direction to the transmitter (S25W in this case), can be picked up easier than those that are lying at a greater angle. Depending upon its conductivity, a conductor may not be picked up at all if it's at too great an angle. For example, the VLF-EM survey has shown few conductors striking northwesterly, a low optimum direction for the VLF-EM using the Seattle transmitter. Yet Preto and Sookochoff show structure striking in this direction.

For ease of identification, the VLF-EM anomalies have been lettered by the small letters, a to k.

Anomaly a occurs in the southwestern corner of the property with the southern half correlating excellently with a major fault as mapped by Sookochoff. The northern half correlates with a north-northeasterly trending swamp that is likely the surface expression of a fault. This part of the anomaly reaches a very high intensity of 75^{o} (highest on the property) which is likely caused by the swamp itself.

Anomaly b consists of 4 segments that strike in the 3 different directions of north, northwest and northeast. Two of these sections correlate excellently with 2 major faults. This anomaly is indicative of cross-structure which in the writer's opinion is more amendable to mineralization.

Anomaly c occurs in the northwestern corner of the property on only one line in an area of no outcroppings. Therefore little can be said about its strike or correlation, though it appears to be striking northerly.

Anomaly d runs from the southern boundary to the northern boundary and is open to the north (minimum strike length of 1500 meters). It is a complex-looking anomaly that appears to be caused by several different causitive sources. The strike of anomaly d varies from the north to northwest to north-northeast. There is a partial correlation with faults and fracture zones as mapped by Sookochoff. The west side of anomaly d at the northern end correlates with a north-trending swamp, which, like the other swamp, is probably a surface expression of geological structure.

Within the central part of d is found a shaft with chalcopyrite mineralization. This segment of the anomaly is north-northwest striking. Just east of the swamp within a small VLF-EM low surrounded by anomaly d is another shaft with associated fracturing and carbonate stringers.

Anomaly e, which strikes northerly to north-northeasterly, correlates excellently with major faulting. In addition, a shaft with associated copper mineralization is found within the southern part, and one of the epidote zones flanks the eastern side of the anomaly.

Anomaly f is northeasterly striking, has a minimum length of 250 meters and is open to the north. To its immediate east occurs a shaft that has been sunk within an area of fracturing and epidote, hematite, and carbonate stringers. It is within this area that a northeast-striking molybdenum anomaly occurs. It is 25 times background and quite likely correlates with anomaly f.

Anomaly g runs from the southern boundary to the northern boundary and correlates excellently with a major north-striking fault. There is evidence of some cross-structure within the anomaly.

Anomaly h is also a long, lineal anomaly that starts from line 24N and runs to the northern boundary where it is open. There is partial correlation with faulting and fracturing.

Anomaly i is a small northerly striking anomaly that reaches a 60° intensity where the fence crosses it. The increased intensity is therefore probably caused by the fence.

For anomaly j, this probably holds true as well. The anomaly has a much-increased intensity where the fence correlates with it. The anomaly, however, correlates excellently with a fault which is probably its main causitive source. The anomaly strikes northerly and runs from the southern boundary where it is open to line 72N.

Anomaly k is the property's most complex anomaly being composed of at least 6 different segments varying in strike from northwest to northeast to north. It is therefore quite indicative of cross structure which is more amenable to mineralization. A shaft containing copper mineralization occurs within anomaly k within the northeastern corner.

2. Magnetic Survey

The magnetic relief as is shown on Sheet 2 is quite high. The values vary from as low as 2190 gammas to as high as 10,590 gammas which gives a relief of 8400 gammas.

The magnetic field over the property is highly variable consisting of a series of highs and lows, many of them thumb-print size. The number of highs is much more highly concentrated on the east side of the property than on the west side. The west side of the

property is quieter with there being much less variation between readings. This is in agreement with the results of the government aeromagnetic survey which shows the magnetic field intensity increasing towards the east where, as mentioned earlier, occurs the northerly-trending series of highs.

Along the eastern boundary of the property and, more extensively, in the northeastern corner occurs a magnetic high which is probably part of the northerly-trending aeromagnetic highs. This high appears to be reflecting a different rock-type since it is not noisy like the rest of the survey area. It is in the writer's opinion that the series of aeromagnetic highs is likely reflecting dioritic intrusives which are for the most part overlain by Nicola volcanics. (North of the property, some of these dioritic intrusives outcrop). These highs correlate with northerly-trending major faults. Therefore the writer feels the high occurring in the northeastern corner and along the eastern boundary is likely reflecting a dioritic intrusive overlain by a thin covering of volcanics.

There is little or no correlation between the magnetic survey results and the geology as mapped by Sookochoff or Preto. Many of the magnetic highs and lows cross the rock-type contacts and, probably because of its high noise level, there appears to be little indication of geological structure from the magnetic data.

In addition, the correlation of the magnetic results with the VLF-EM results is marginal, though there are some interesting observations.

Almost all of the VLF-EM anomalies are found within magnetic lows. This is to be expected since the EM anomalies are likely reflecting structure, which is usually associated with low magnetics.

The long, lineal magnetic anomaly within the eastern central part of the property is sandwiched between EM anomalies g and h.

The magnetite causing the magnetic anomaly is probably associated with the structure reflected by the 2 EM anomalies.

EM anomaly j occurs on the western boundary of the magnetic anomaly at the eastern edge of the property (the one, as discussed above, which is probably reflecting diorites). This anomaly is therefore probably reflecting the western one of the two north-trending faults shown on Preto's map that encloses the north-trending series of aeromagnetic highs.

The complex EM anomaly k is found within the magnetic high that occurs in the northeastern corner. If the magnetic high is reflecting an intrusive, then the EM anonaly is likely reflecting structure associated with the intrusive. It is interesting to note that copper sulphides are found within the magnetic high and within anomaly k.

The copper mineralization, other than what was just mentioned, occurs in areas of low magnetics. One showing occurs close to a small magnetic high.

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

David G. Mark
Geophysicist

December 17, 1978

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GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID G. MARK, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

THAT I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., with offices at 420 - 890 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

I further certify:

1. I am a graduate of the university of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc., degree in Geophysics.

2. I have been practising my profession for the past ten years and have been active in the mining industry for the past thirteen years.

3. That I am an active member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists and a member of the European Association of Exploration Geophysicists.

4. This report is compiled from data obtained from VLF-EM and magnetic surveys carried out under the supervision of myself during the last part of June and the first part of July, 1978.

5. I do not hold any interest in the AK Claim nor Cal Dynamics Energy Corp. nor do I expect to receive any interest as a result of writing this report.

David G. Mark
Geophysicist

December 17, 1978

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

The VLF-EM and magnetic surveys were carried out on the AK Claim, Fairweather Hills, Nicola M.D., B.C. to the value of the following:

FIELD

Geophysical Technician and helper 80 hours @ $35/hour	$ 2,800.00
Vehicle rental, 10 days @ $60/day	600.00
Room and Board, 2 men @ $30/man day, 10 days	600.00
Survey supplies	90.00
Instrument rentals, 2 magnetometers, 1 VLF-EM, 2 weeks @ $75/week/instrument	450.00
	$ 4,540.00

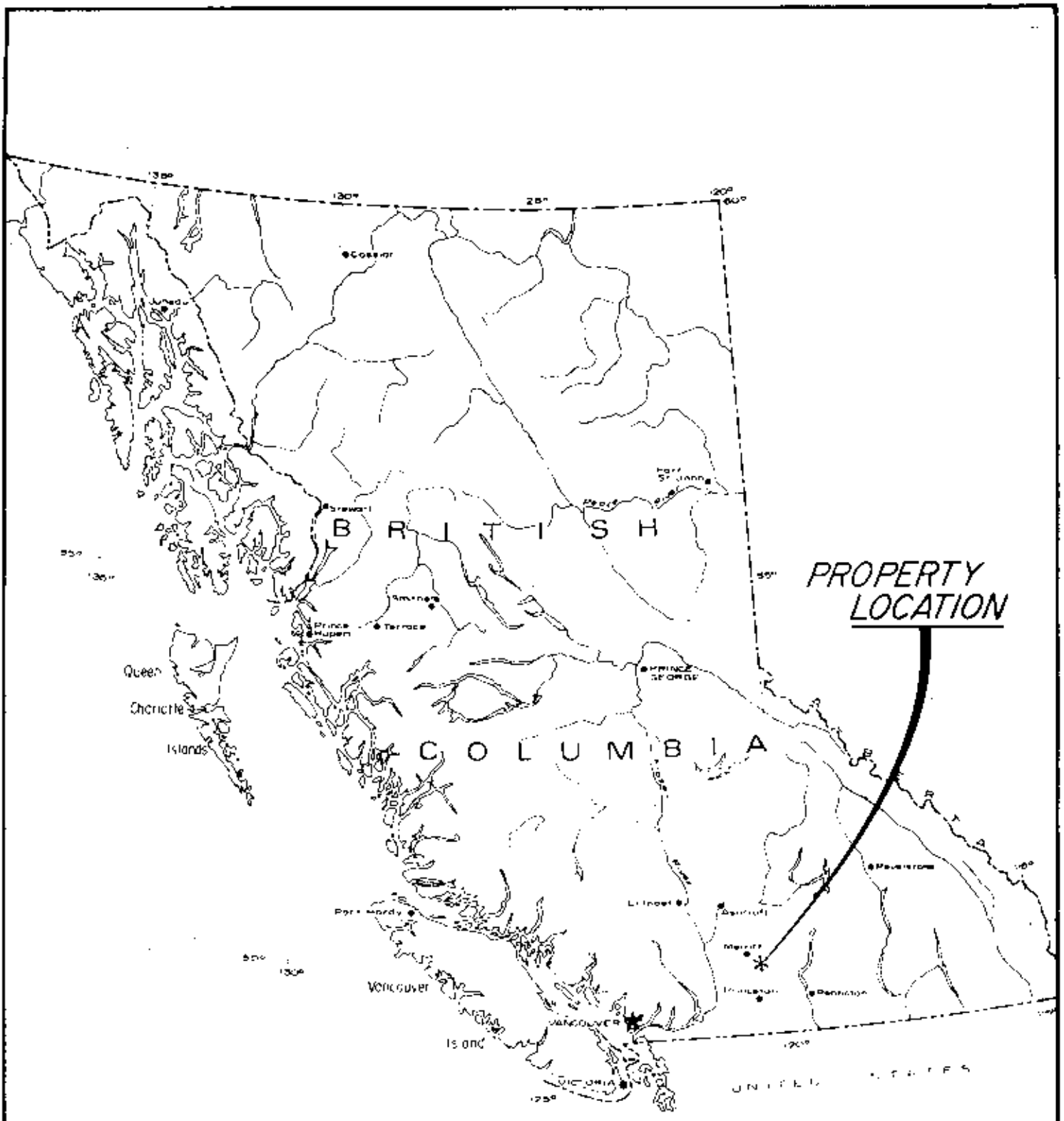
REPORT

Geophysicist, 15 hours @ $30/hour	450.00
Geophysical Technician, 30 hours @ $20/hour	600.00
Drafting and printing	360.00
Typing xeroxing and compilation	150.00
	$ 1,560.00

TOTAL $ 6,100.00

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.,

David G. Mark, Manager



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CAL DYNAMICS ENERGY CORP.

AK CLAIM

ASPEN GROVE AREA, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

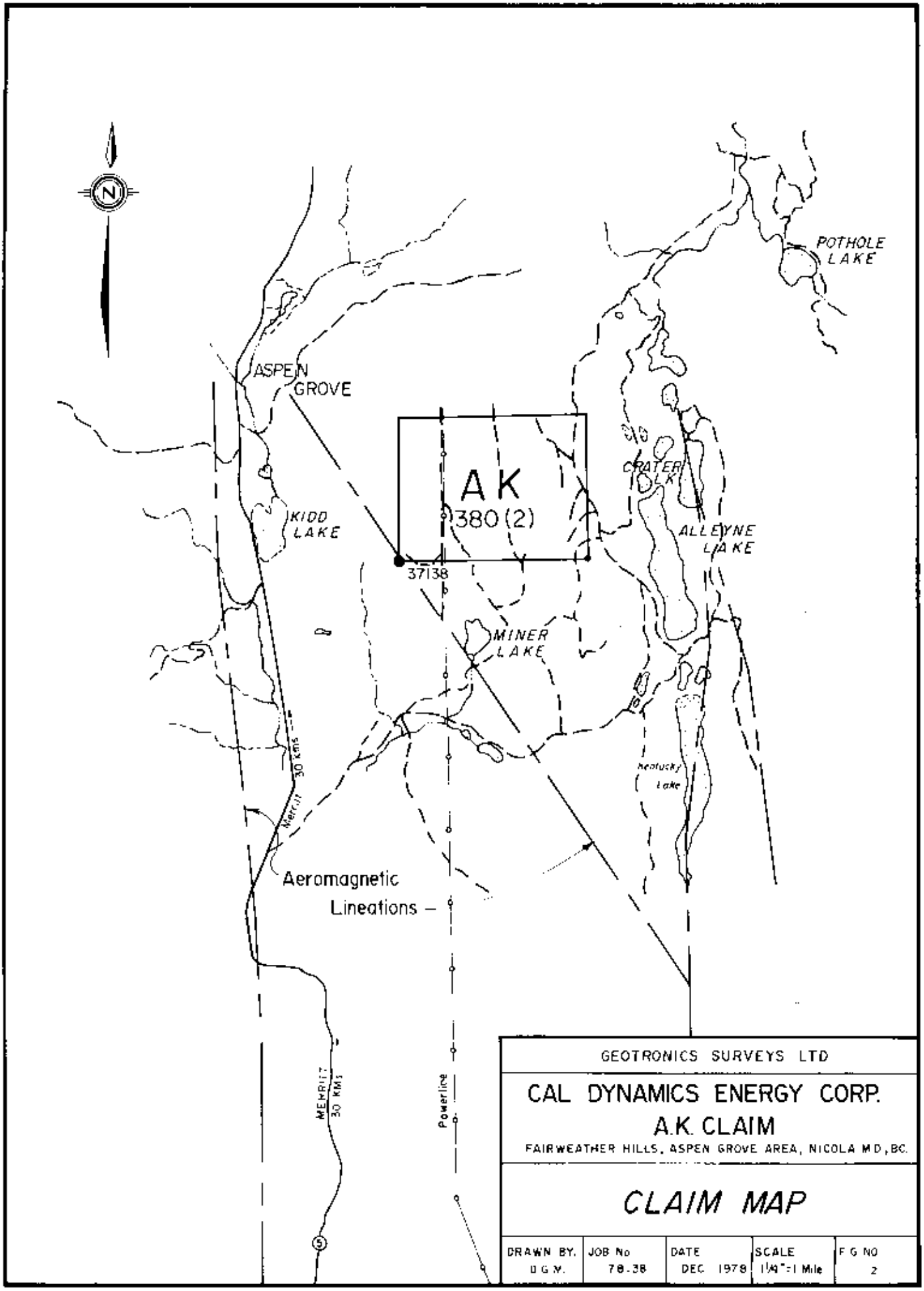
LOCATION MAP

SCALE

Miles 100 50 0 100 200 Miles

FIG. 1

ALTAIR drafting services ltd



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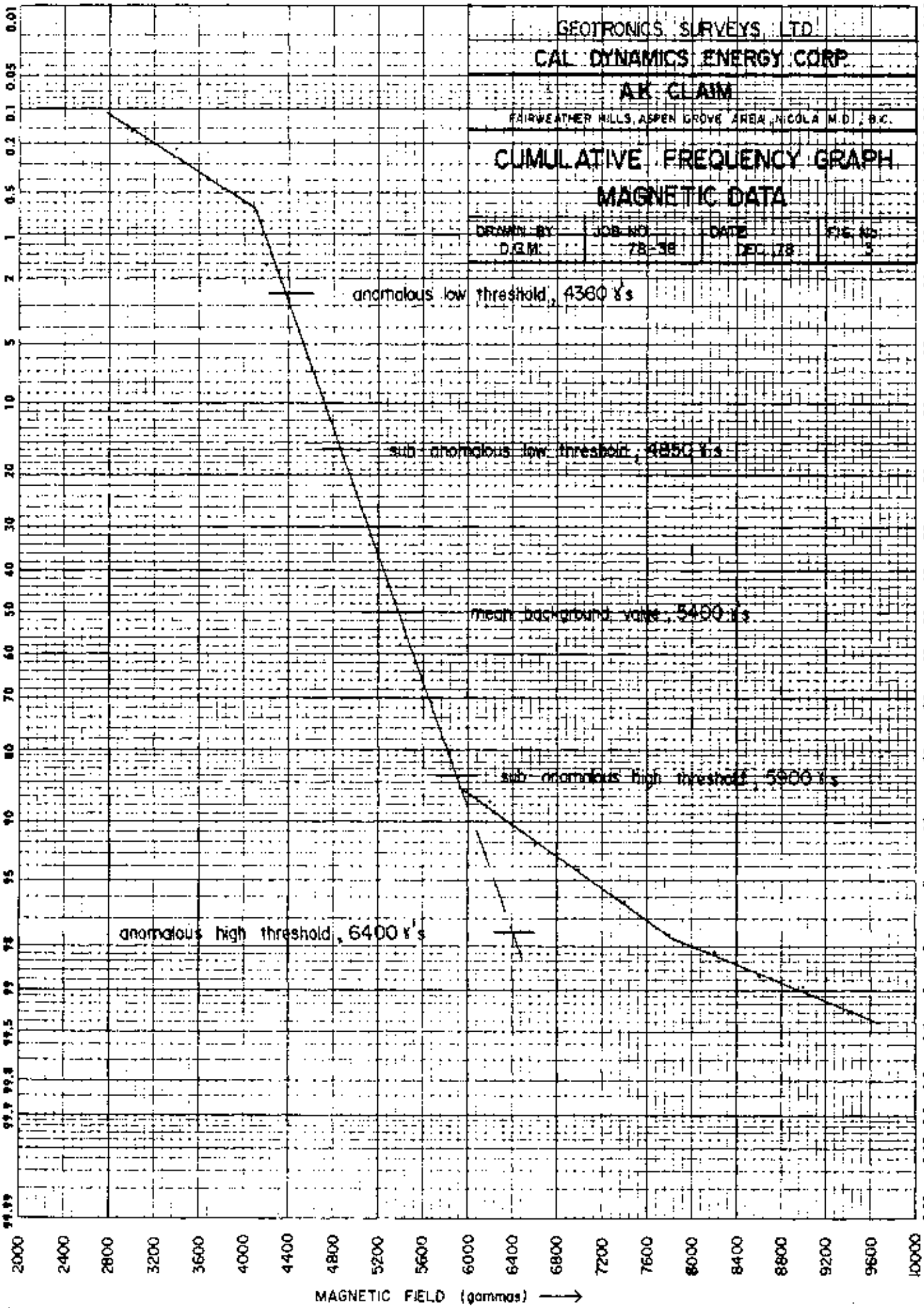
A.K. CLAIM

FAIRWEATHER HILLS, ASPEN GROVE AREA, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

CLAIM MAP

DRAWN BY.	JOB No	DATE	SCALE	F G NO
D G.M.	78-38	DEC 1978	1/4" = 1 Mile	2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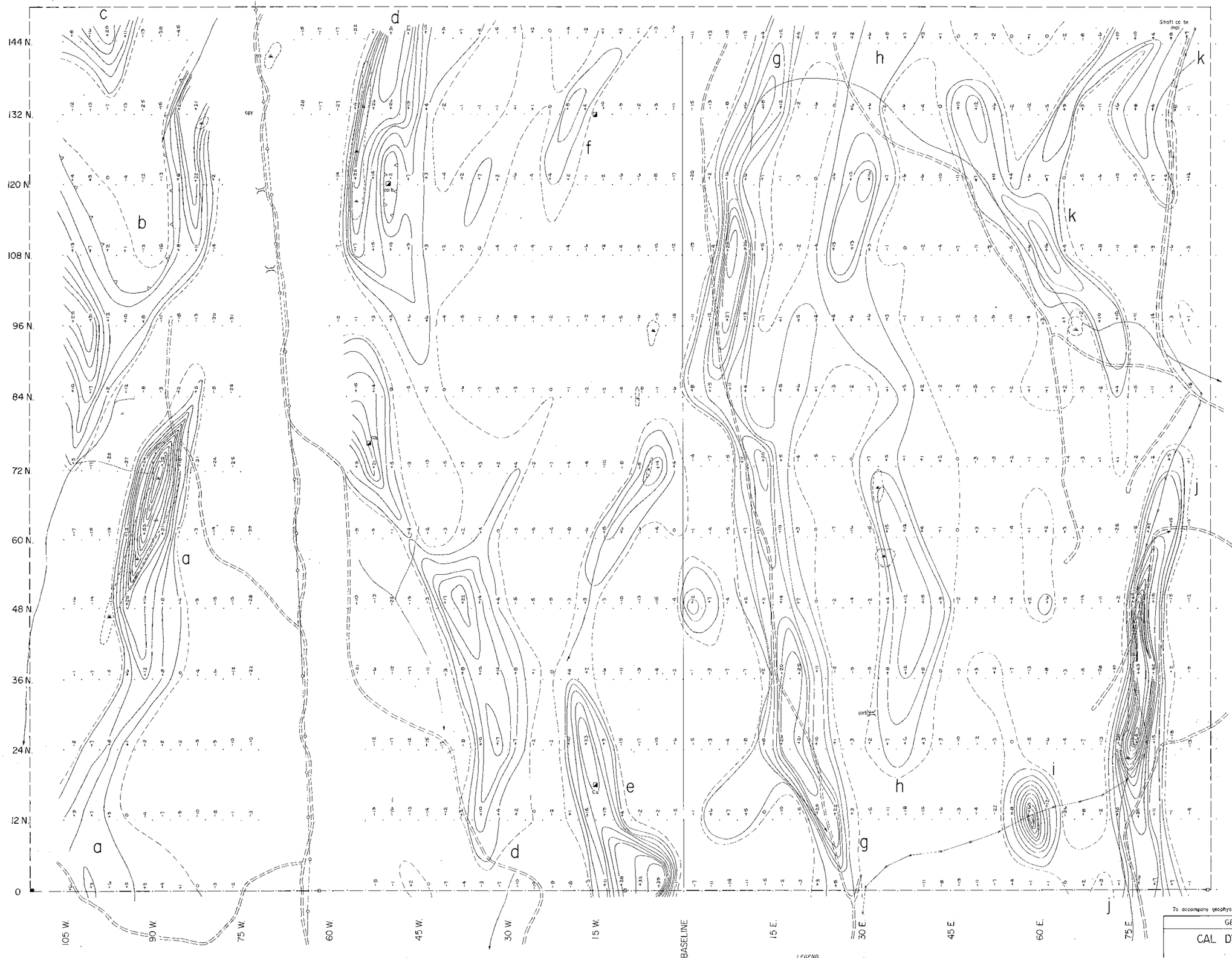
CAL DYNAMICS ENERGY CORP.
AK CLAIM
FAIRWEATHER HILLS, ASPEN GROVE AREA, NICOLA M.D., B.C.
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY GRAPH
MAGNETIC DATA
DRAWN BY: D.G.M.
JOB NO: 78-38
DATE: DEC. 78
F/S NO: 3
anomalous low threshold, 4360 γ's
sub anomalous low threshold, 4850 γ's
mean background value, 5400 γ's
sub anomalous high threshold, 5900 γ's
anomalous high threshold, 6400 γ's
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY (%)
MAGNETIC FIELD (gammas)
0.01 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 98 99 99.5 99.8 99.9 99.99
2000 2400 2800 3200 3600 4000 4400 4800 5200 5600 6000 6400 6800 7200 7600 8000 8400 8800 9200 9600 10000



Instrument: SABRE MODEL 27
Contour interval: 4°

LEGEND

- Fence
- Claim line showing claim post
- Center of power line
- Creek
- Logging road
- Swamp
- Shaft
- Trench
- Cu Copper
- cpy Chalcopyrite
- cc Calcocite
- br Bornite
- mal Malachite
- carb Carbonate

SCALE
METRES 0 50 100 150 200 250 METRES

MAP NO. 7050

To accompany geophysical report by DAVID G. MARK, geophysicist.

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CAL DYNAMICS ENERGY CORP.
A.K. CLAIM
FAIRWEATHER HILLS, ASPEN GROVE AREA, NICOLA MD, B.C.

VLF-EM SURVEY
FRASER FILTERED
DATA & CONTOURS

DRAWN BY:	JOB No.:	DATE:	SCALE:	SHEET No.
DGM & RRF	78 - 38	DECEMBER 1978	1 : 3000	1

105 W 90 W 75 W 60 W 45 W 30 W 15 W BASELINE 15 E. 30 E. 45 E. 60 E. 75 E. 90 E.

144 N. 132 N. 120 N. 108 N. 96 N. 84 N. 72 N. 60 N. 48 N. 36 N. 24 N. 12 N. 0

Shaft cc br mal

carb

cpy

carb

Instrument Sabre Vertical Component Fluxgate Magnetometer.

7050

To accompany geophysical report by DAVID G. MARK, geophysicist

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CAL DYNAMICS ENERGY CORP.
A.K. CLAIM

FAIRWEATHER HILLS, ASPEN GROVE AREA, NICOLA MD, BC

MAGNETIC SURVEY

DATA & CONTOURS

DRAWN BY	JOB No.	DATE	SCALE	SHEET No
DGM & RRF	78 - 38	DECEMBER 1978	1" 3000	2

CONTOURS

CONTOUR INTERVAL —— 400 gammas

5200 gammas and lower

5600 gammas and higher

PARAMETERS

ANOMALOUS LOW THRESHOLD VALUE	4560 gammas
SUB-ANOMALOUS LOW THRESHOLD VALUE	4850 gammas
MEAN BACKGROUND VALUE	5400 gammas
SUB-ANOMALOUS HIGH THRESHOLD VALUE	5900 gammas
ANOMALOUS HIGH THRESHOLD VALUE	6400 gammas

Note: 50000 gammas subtracted from each reading and end zero left off i.e. 594 reads 55940 gammas.

LEGEND

- Fence
- Base line, showing claim post
- Center of power line
- Creek
- Logging road
- Swamp
- Shaft
- Trench
- Cu Copper
- cpy Chalcopyrite
- cc Calcocite
- br Bornite
- mal Malachite
- carb Carbonate

SCALE

METRES 0 50 100 150 200 250 METRES