

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL, AND GEOPHYSICAL

REPORT

- on the -

HYDRO CLAIM GROUP

Kamloops Mining Division

British Columbia

- for -

BARRIER REEF RESOURCES LTD. (NPL),

904-675 West Hastings Street,

VANCOUVER, B. C. V6B 1N2.

Covering: Hydro #1 (4 units), Hydro #2 (12 units),
Hydro #3 (8 units), Hydro #4 (4 units),
Hydro #5 (8 units).

Work Performed: September 1, 1978 - February 2, 1979.

Location: (1). 51°52'N; 119°20'W.
(2). NTS Map 82M/14W.
(3). 8 kilometers north of Avola, B. C.

Prepared by:

KERR, DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.,

#1-219 Victoria Street,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.

J. M. Dawson, P. Eng.,
February 3, 1979.

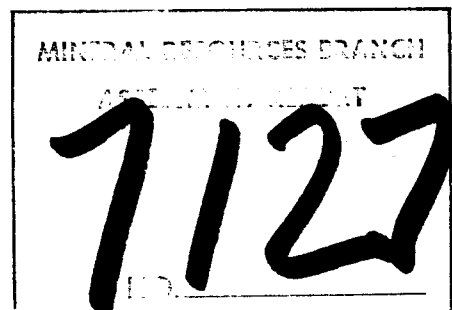


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	2
PROPERTY	4
LOCATION AND ACCESS	5
PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION	6
HISTORY	7
GEOLOGY	8
MINERALIZATION	13
GEOCHEMISTRY	17
MAGNETIC SURVEY	20
EXPLORATION POTENTIAL	21

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: - Personnel

APPENDIX B: - Programme Costs

APPENDIX C: - References

APPENDIX D: - Writer's Certificate

APPENDIX E: - Maps

Figure 176-1 Location Map

Figure 176-2 Index Map

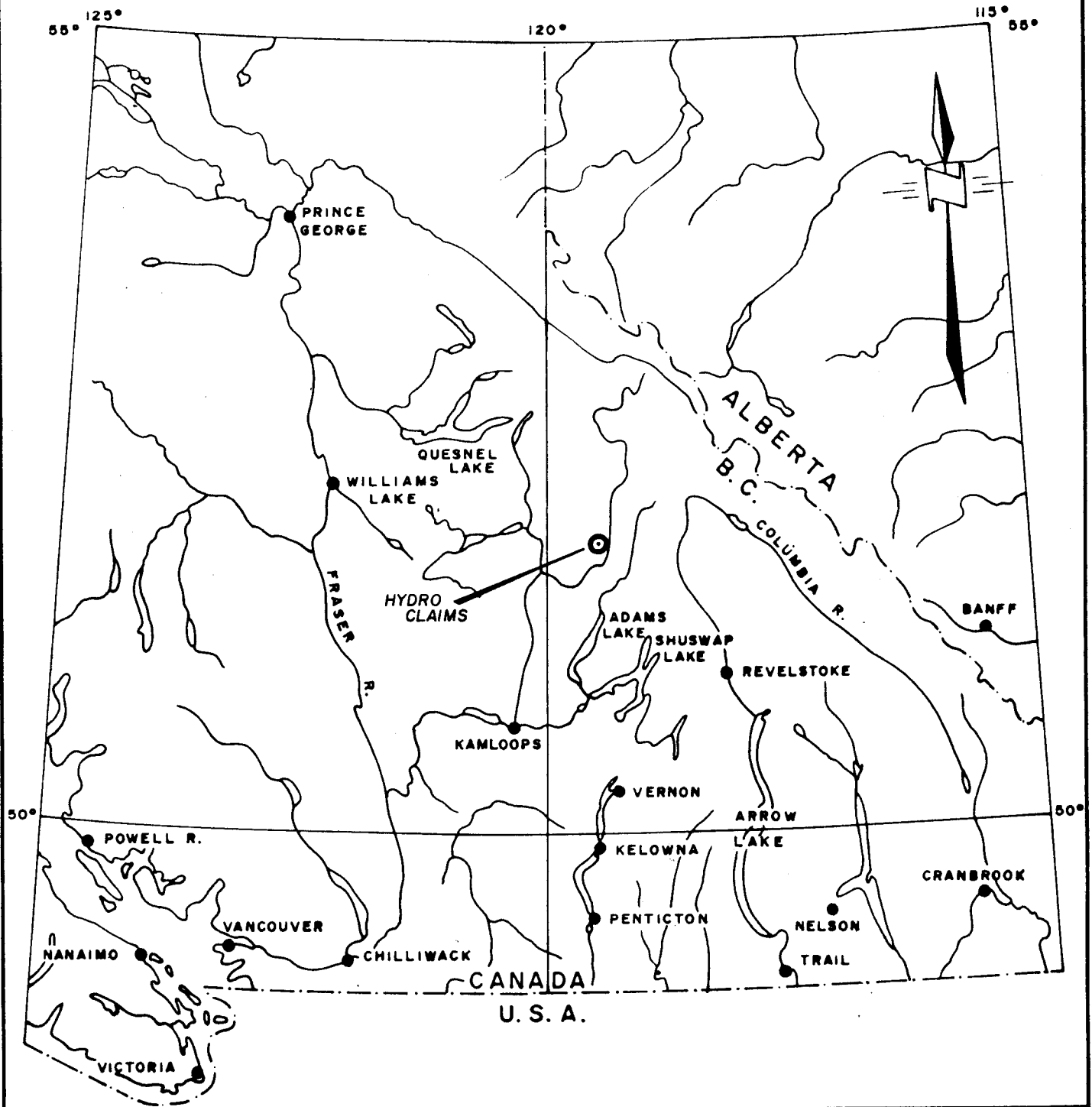
Figure 176-3 Geology Map

Figure 176-4 Copper in Soils

Figure 176-5 Molybdenum in Soils

Figure 176-6 Tungsten in Soils

Figure 176-7 Magnetometer Survey



BARRIER REEF RESOURCES LTD.(NPL)

LOCATION MAP
HYDRO CLAIMS

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Date: NOV, 1978.

Scale: 1" = 64 Miles

Dwn by: W. G.

Dwg no. 176-1

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a detailed exploration programme carried out on the Hydro property during September, 1978.

Field work consisted of grid layout, geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling, and a magnetic survey.

The field data was interpreted by the writer and results are shown on a series of maps accompanying this report.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- (1). The Hydro property consists of 5 contiguous metric claims totalling 36 units located in moderate terrain about 140 km. north-northeast of Kamloops, B. C. and is road accessible.
- (2). This property has been known and prospected for many years; however, the only recorded work is a limited programme of induced polarization and drilling carried out by Granite Mountain Mines Ltd. in 1970.
- (3). The property is underlain by mixed sequences of high grade metamorphic rocks intruded by two separate plutonic bodies.
- (4). Copper and molybdenum mineralization is found within a centrally located band of skarn, hornfels, amphibolite and lesser schists and gneisses. Copper seems to be intimately related to skarn occurrences while molybdenum although often occurring in skarn is always closely associated with quartz veins.

(5). Most showings are low grade and spotty; however, a linear, northwest-trending zone about 125 meters wide and perhaps 400 meters long contains most molybdenite showings, some of the highest copper, molybdenum and tungsten soil geochemical values and some of the greatest magnetic relief on the grid. This area could contain larger, more persistent and better mineralized skarn zones.

PROPERTY

The property consists of 5 contiguous metric claims as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Tag No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Hydro #1	1255	43700	June 27/79
Hydro #2	1329	43786	August 3/79
Hydro #3	1330	43787	August 3/79
Hydro #4	1331	43788	August 3/79
Hydro #5	1332	43789	August 3/79

Disposition of these claims is shown on figure #176-2 in this report.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

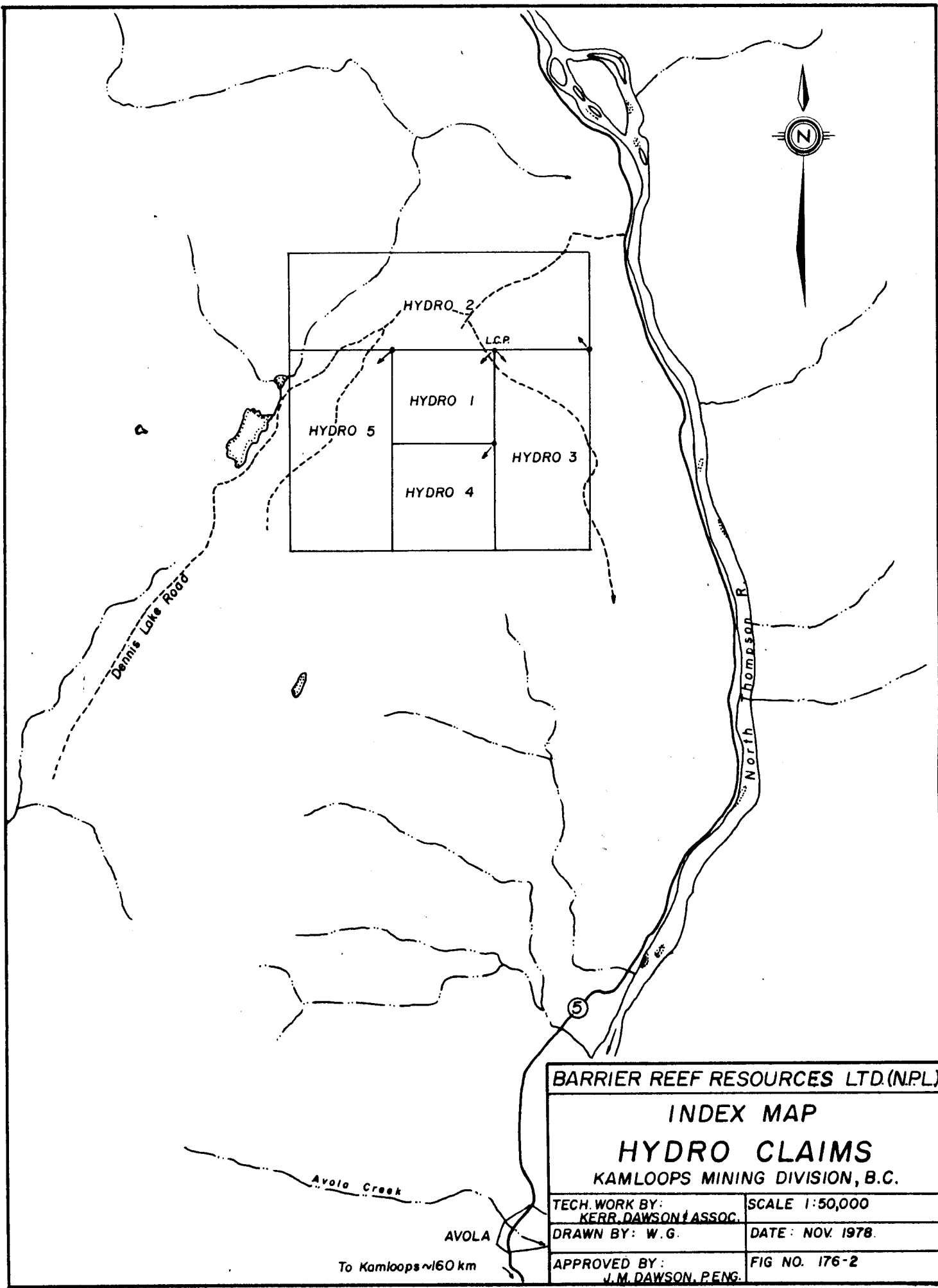
The property is located in south-central British Columbia approximately 140 km. north-northeast of Kamloops and about 8 km. north of the village of Avola. Approximate geographic center of the claims is at 51°52' north latitude and 119°20' west longitude.

Access from Kamloops is gained via about 160 km. north on Route No. 5 to Avola and thence via about 9 km. on the Avola Mountain road to the center of the claims. Some logging roads and a B. C. Hydro line Right-of-way provide further access to the property.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The subject property lies at the north end of a north-northeasterly trending ridge which parallels and lies immediately west of the North Thompson River. Topography is moderate except in the northeast and northwest corners where slopes steepen in the valleys of North Thompson River and Dennis Creek respectively. Elevations vary from about 5,200 feet a.s.l. (1,580 meters) in the southwest corner of the claim block down to less than 2,600 feet a.s.l. (790 meters) at the northeast corner.

The property is covered by a mature stand of cedar, balsam and fir except for a few logged areas and the power line right-of-way. Underbrush is not heavy but locally consists of dense clumps of devil's club.



BARRIER REEF RESOURCES LTD.(NPL)

INDEX MAP

HYDRO CLAIMS

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

TECH. WORK BY:
KERR, DAWSON & ASSOC.

SCALE 1:50,000

DRAWN BY: W. G.

DATE: NOV. 1978.

APPROVED BY:
J. M. DAWSON, P. ENG.

FIG NO. 176-2

To Kamloops ~160 km

HISTORY

Numerous old claim posts indicate considerable prospecting over the years; however the first recorded work was performed in 1970.

In that year, Granite Mountain Mines Ltd. carried out limited stream sediment sampling, 1 1/2 miles of induced polarization survey and the drilling of two diamond drill holes totalling 231 feet.

In 1975, limited prospecting and blasting of trenches was done on two showings.

The property was staked by Mr. Harold Rottacker in June, 1978, and later optioned to Barrier Reef Resources Ltd. (NPL).

GEOLOGY

The property is underlain by a mixed sequence of high grade metamorphic rocks intruded by two granitic stocks. The main orientation of foliation and schistosity is north-northwest with moderate to steep dips east and west. Combined effects of regional metamorphism of at least amphibolite grade and thermal alteration from the intrusions make for rapid changes in rock type over short distances. Small bodies of quartzofeldspathic pegmatite are locally abundant and cut all rock types except the fresh, coarse quartz monzonite. The youngest rock type is fine grained, greenish-grey, andesite dikes which were noted in about 20 places and cut all other rock types.

On the basis of gross lithology, the metamorphic rocks have been subdivided into 3 main units: Unit 5 - quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss, Unit 4 - primarily rusty weathering quartz sercite schist and minor amphibolite and Unit 3 - a mixed sequence of quartzofeldspathic schists and gneisses, striped hornfels, and skarn and lesser amphibolite.

Unit 5 is a distinctive coarse, grey-white, massive quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss which does not vary much in composition over its outcrop area. It occurs in the west central and northern parts of the grid area adjacent to and partly surrounded by rocks of Unit 3.

Unit 4 is found almost exclusively in the west central part of the property. It is characterized by the rusty weathering character of the prevalent quartz-sericite schists. Some of these schists are very soft and flaky whereas others are more massive with lenses and knots of material with a higher quartzo-feldspathic content. Thin layers and lenses of amphibolite are common in this unit. They are usually more massive, dark brown to black and limonitic with streaks of pure biotite and hornblende.

Unit 3 is a mixed assemblage occupying the central part of the grid and the claim block. It is a northwesterly-trending band from 300 - ? 900 meters wide truncated by intrusive rocks to the southeast and open but narrowing to the northwest.

Within this unit are rocks somewhat akin to those of units 4 and 5 in that they are dominantly micaceous or quartzofeldspathic. These rocks constitute about 30% of unit 3 and are randomly dispersed as bands between the more distinctive, darker hornfels, skarn and amphibolite. Amphibolite makes up about 20% of the volume of unit 3.

By far the most interesting rocks of unit 3 are the mixed hornfels and skarn layers which make up about 50% of the volume of this unit. The hornfels is usually a dense, dark grey to black fine grained rock frequently displaying relict bedding. Skarn is more variable and may be dark brown to rusty brown or pale greenish to dark greenish black depending upon the relative amounts of garnet, diopside or epidote, the three main constituents. It may be fine grained or coarser with patches of euhedral crystals.

Relict laminations or bedding are usually evident. As stated above such layers of skarn and hornfels are usually interlayered with mica schist

or quartzo-feldspathic gneiss so that individual layers are rarely more than 5-8 meters thick. Additionally such bands are sometimes cross-cut by or lie adjacent to irregular bodies of pegmatite or apophyses of fine grained granitic material related to unit 2.

Unit 2 consists primarily of fine to medium grained leucocratic granite to quartz monzonite. Phases of this intrusive rock locally may contain abundant ferromagnesian minerals so as to resemble a granodiorite or quartz diorite; however, it contains abundant xenoliths of all types of metamorphic rocks and the dark minerals may simply be remobilized from some of these "stoped" blocks. Intrusive rocks of unit 2 vary widely in texture with frequent local areas of pegmatite or aplite so that it sometimes resembles a rheomorphic granite.

Unit 2 is widely distributed along the east and south sides of the property and extends much further south towards Avola.

Unit 1 is a distinctive fresh, medium to coarse grained pinkish quartz monzonite. It seems to be (?) younger than Unit 2 although it may be a much cleaner phase of that intrusive. Unit 1 is only exposed within and adjacent to the southwest corner of the claims. Its total extent is unknown.

MINERALIZATION

Pyrite can usually be found as minor accessory grains in all rock types except unit 1. Local areas of limonite staining in units 2, 3, and 4, usually indicate its presence. Locally pyrite may constitute as much as 10% in some areas of skarn and/or amphibolite.

Chalcopyrite accompanied by pyrite and sometimes pyrrhotite was noted in at least 10 outcrops of skarn at widely separated localities in unit 3 (see figure 176-3). Chalcopyrite is usually fine grained and sporadically distributed so that rarely is any 2-3 meter width estimated to run more than 0.3% Cu. Selected specimens may run as high as several percent copper.

Molybdenite was found at 7 localities in unit 3 all but one of which are confined to a narrow northwest-trending band near the south end of the outcrop area of unit 3. This zone is roughly 100-150 meters wide and about 400 meters long and

corresponds with some of the areas of greatest magnetic relief as well as some of the highest molybdenum, copper, and tungsten values in soils.

Molybdenum is almost always associated with quartz veining. In several instances, it occurs in the same outcrop with chalcopyrite in skarn; however, the two minerals are believed to have a different provenance. The chalcopyrite was probably related to the basic tuffs and calcareous sediments from which the amphibolite and skarn were derived while molybdenite was introduced with late stage silica vein fillings.

Molybdenite is usually found as clusters of coarse rosettes in quartz veins though locally it may occur as finer grained flakes disseminated in hornfels and skarn. Minor ferrimolybdite coatings were seen at two outcrops. Minor amounts of powellite are found surrounding some clusters of molybdenite flakes.

Trace amounts of tungsten presumably as sheelite usually occur with molybdenum.

At 2 + 30 meters south 0 + 10 meters west on the grid a band of mixed skarn, hornfels and amphibolite containing copper and molybdenum mineralization is exposed in a road cut. This zone is as much as 12 meters wide, and can be traced intermittently for about 30 meters on strike. Disseminated chalcopyrite and disseminated to semi-massive pyrrhotite occur sporadically in some of the skarn lenses. Coarse rosettes of molybdenite occur in quartz veins cutting these rocks or in the host rocks adjacent to quartz veins. A sample across 7 meters of this zone assayed 0.34% Cu, 0.094% Mo, 0.01% WO_3 and 0.06 oz. Ag. A selected piece of semi-massive pyrrhotite with disseminated chalcopyrite assayed 0.86% Cu, 0.012% Mo, 0.01% WO_3 and 0.01% Zn. A selected piece of rusty hornfels with coarse rosettes of molybdenite in quartz veins assayed 0.06% Cu, 1.85% Mo, and 0.06% WO_3 .

A more impressive showing of molybdenite is located at 5 + 50S, 0 + 50W. Here a poorly exposed outcrop of mixed, banded skarn and hornfels is cut by narrow quartz stringers all of which contain coarse

flakes of molybdenite. However, more significantly finer grained molybdenite is found disseminated through some skarn, remote from any quartz veins. This outcrop lies within the zone mentioned on page 15 where a number of molybdenite showings coincide with high Mo, Cu, and W values in soils and with some strong magnetic anomalies.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil samples were collected at 100 meter intervals on lines spaced 100 meters apart (see figures 176-5, 176-5, and 176-6).

Samples were collected from the "B" horizon where possible (approximately 15 to 45 cm. deep). Sample stations were marked with flagging and the appropriate grid co-ordinates. After collection samples were stored and shipped in waterproof kraft envelopes.

A total of 354 soil samples were collected and analysed for copper, molybdenum, and tungsten. Analysis was performed by Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd. at their Vancouver laboratories. Samples were dried and sieved and an aliquot of the -80 mesh fraction obtained. For copper and molybdenum, extraction was attained using hot aqua regia with analysis by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. For tungsten extraction was accomplished by basic fusion with analysis by colorimetry.

The mean and standard deviation for all three metals was computed and the data were classified into the following categories:

Negative	0	-	Mean
Possibly Anomalous	Mean	-	(Mean + 1 Std. Dev.)
Probably Anomalous	(Mean + 1 Std. Dev.)	-	(Mean + 2 Std.Dev.)
Definitely Anomalous	>	(Mean + 2 Std. Dev.)	

The values were plotted on 1:5,000 scale base maps of the property and definitely anomalous, probably anomalous and possibly anomalous areas were outlined (see figures 176-4, 176-5, 176-6).

Most definitely anomalous and probably anomalous copper values correlate well with known or projected areas of skarn with chalcopyrite. The area underlain by units 2 and 5 has for the most part a rather uniformly low background (10-15 PPM). The highest copper value (520 PPM) coincides with the highest tungsten value and the highest positive magnetometer reading.

Higher molybdenum values in soils show some coincidence with higher copper values. They occur primarily within the area underlain by unit 3, however values higher than 5 PPM are concentrated in the south central part of the grid (see figure 176-5). There is no correlation of higher molybdenum values with higher copper values around the mineralized skarn occurrences near the northwest corner of the grid.

Anomalous tungsten values show more of a scatter and there are fewer of them in the probably anomalous and definitely anomalous categories. Still, the majority of these higher values lie within the area underlain by unit 3. Several of the highest values correlate with the previously mentioned zone of molybdenite occurrences.

MAGNETIC SURVEY

A magnetic survey was carried out over the entire grid area utilizing a McPhar model M-700 fluxgate magnetometer. This instrument measures the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field. Readings were taken at 25 meter intervals along cross lines and loop corrections made after each traverse. Individual loop traverses were corrected against a base station traverse made along the base line. The corrected readings were plotted on a 1:5,000 scale base map and contoured at 100 gamma intervals (see figure 176-7).

On the whole, magnetic relief correlates well with geology. Areas underlain by intrusive show very little variation. The portion of the grid underlain by units 3 and 4 show many scattered and discontinuous highs and lows. This is consistent with the lensoid and discontinuous nature of observed bands of amphibolite and skarn. Some of the greatest magnetic relief occurs near the south central part of the grid where the bulk of molybdenite occurrences are found and coincident high copper and tungsten geochemical values occur.

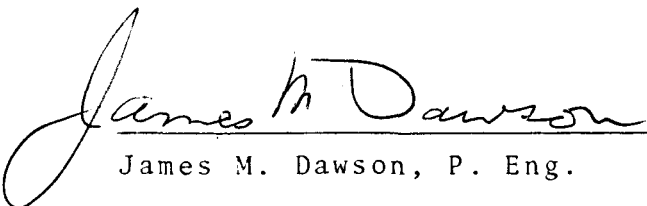
EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

Most of the copper and molybdenum occurrences exposed on the Hydro property are relatively low grade, narrow and appear to have little continuity along strike. Copper and molybdenum minerals though found in close proximity in several instances, appear to have different origins.

The main area of interest (roughly described by grid co-ordinates 6S, 2E; 7+50S, 1E; 3+50S, 2W; 4+50S, 3+50W) encloses most of the molybdenite occurrences, many of the higher geochemical values for Mo, Cu, and W and some of the highest recorded magnetic relief. This area could contain larger or more continuous and better mineralized skarn lenses and/or better molybdenum values at depth. It is possible that this general area could be the locus of a blind, molybdenum - bearing porphyry stock.



Respectfully Submitted By:
KERR, DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.,


James M. Dawson, P. Eng.

Kamloops, B. C.,
February, 1979.

APPENDIX A

PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL

J. M. Dawson, P. Eng.	Geologist	- September 2, 26, 27, 28, 29, 1978. January 29, 30, 31, 1979 February 1, 2, 1979	- 11 days
W. Gruenwald	Geologist	- January 26, 27, 31, 1979 February 1, 2, 1979	- 5 days
M. Dawson	Fieldman	- September 2-27 inc.	- 26 days
S. Williams	Fieldman	- September 2 - 27 inc.	- 26 days

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

(1). Labour:

J. M. Dawson, P. Eng., 10 days @ \$175.00/day	\$1,750.00	
W. Gruenwald, B. Sc., 5 days @ \$110.00/day	550.00	
M. Dawson, 26 days @ \$40.00/day	1,040.00	
S. Williams 26 days @ \$40.00/day	<u>1,040.00</u>	\$ 4,380.00

(2). Expenses and Disbursements:

(a). Assays and Geochemical analyses	\$2,039.40	
(b). Air Photos and base map preparation	115.75	
(c). Magnetometer rental	300.00	
(d). Room and board 57 man days @ \$30.00/man/day	1,710.00	
(e). Truck Rental	855.40	
(f). Field supplies and maps . . .	157.65	
(g). Xerox, blueprints, telephone, freight, secretarial, etc.	<u>248.60</u>	<u>5,426.80</u>

TOTAL COST OF PROGRAMME \$9,806.80

APPENDIX C

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

Campbell, R. B. (1966): - Adams Lake Map Area; GSC Map 5-1966.

Annual Report of B. C. Minister of Mines, 1966.

Personal Communication: - Mr. A. F. Reeve,
Vancouver, B. C.

- Mr. H. Rottacker,
Clearwater, B. C.

- Mr. E. Graffunder,
Vavenby, B. C.

APPENDIX C

WRITER'S CERTIFICATE

JAMES M. DAWSON, P. ENG.
GEOLOGIST

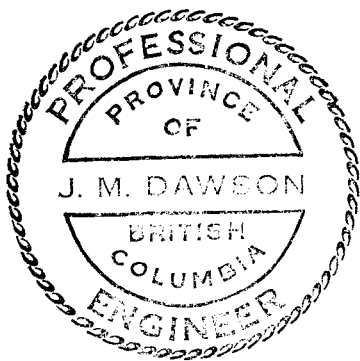
SUITE 1 - 219 VICTORIA STREET
KAMLOOPS, B.C.

PHONE (604) 374-6427

CERTIFICATE

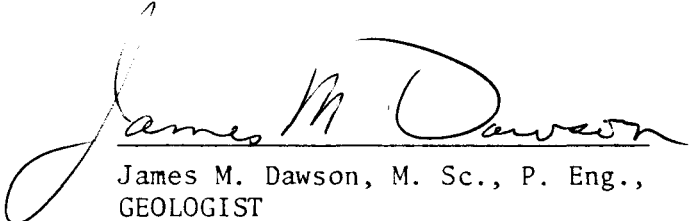
I, JAMES M. DAWSON, OF KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, DO HEREBY
CERTIFY THAT:

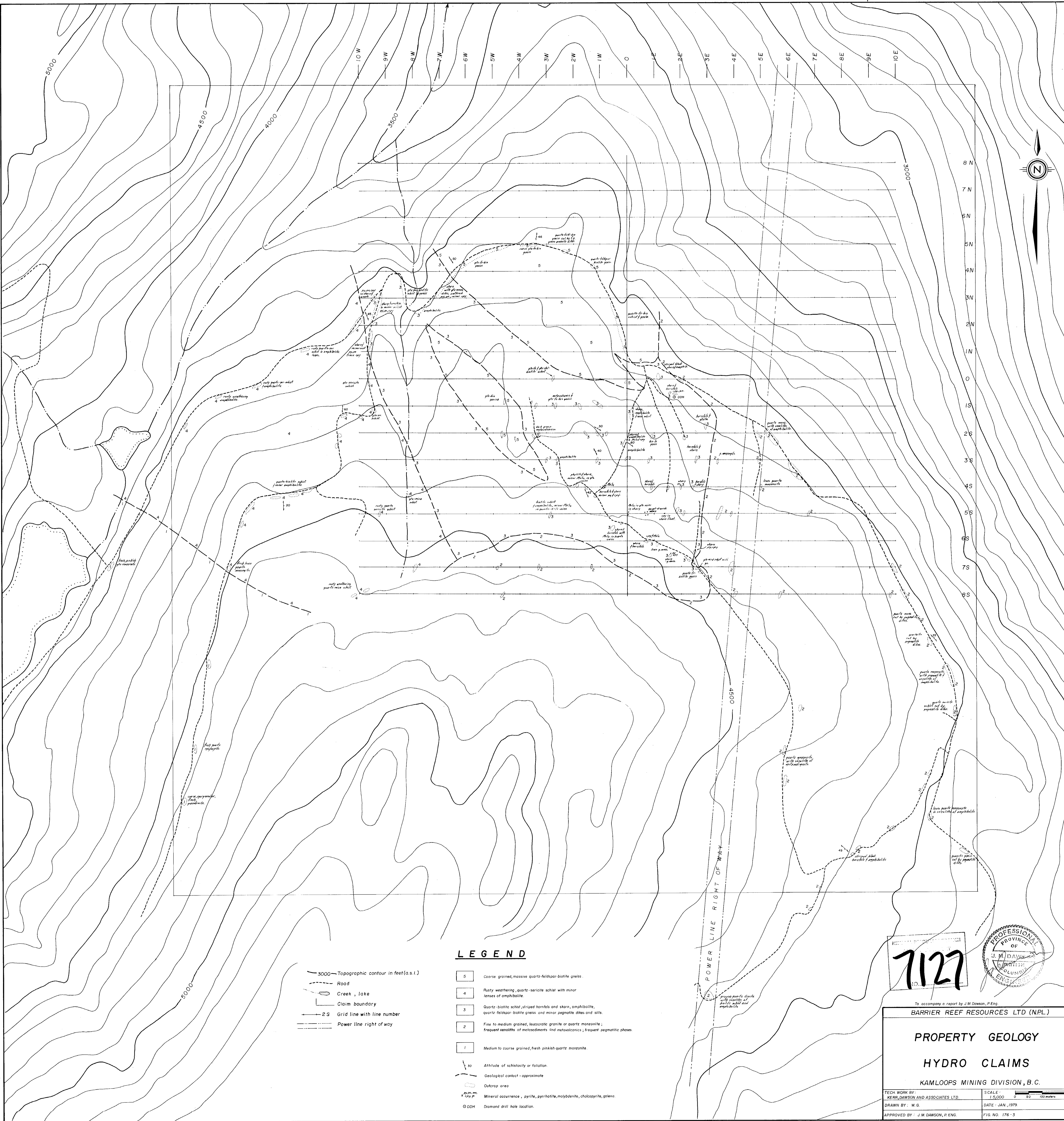
- (1). I am a geologist employed by Kerr, Dawson and Associates Ltd. of Suite #1, 219 Victoria Street, Kamloops, B. C.
- (2). I am a graduate of the Memorial University of Newfoundland - B. Sc. (1960), M. Sc. (1963), a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia. I have practised my profession for 15 years.
- (3). I am the author of this report which is based on an exploration programme carried out on the subject property under my supervision.



February, 1979,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.

Kerr, Dawson & Associates Ltd.,

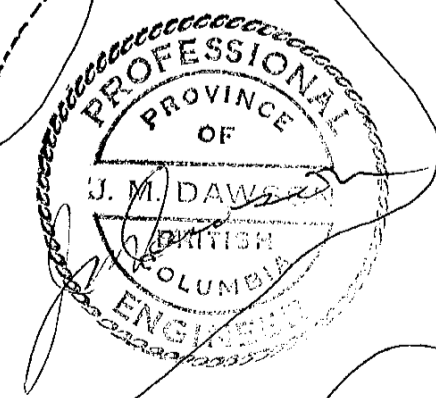

James M. Dawson, M. Sc., P. Eng.,
GEOLOGIST



LEGEND

- 3000— Topographic contour in feet (a.s.l.)
- Road
- Creek, lake
- Claim boundary
- 2 S Grid line with line number
- Power line right of way
- 5 Coarse grained, massive quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss.
- 4 Rusty weathering, quartz-sericite schist with minor lenses of amphibolite.
- 3 Quartz-biotite schist, striped hornfels and skarn, amphibolite, quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss and minor pegmatite dikes and sills.
- 2 Fine to medium grained, leucocratic granite or quartz monzonite; frequent xenoliths of metasediments and metavolcanics; frequent pegmatitic phases.
- 1 Medium to coarse grained, fresh pinkish quartz monzonite.
- 30 Attitude of schistosity or foliation.
- Geological contact - approximate
- Outcrop area
- Mineral occurrence, pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, chalcocyanite, galena.
- DDH Diamond drill hole location.

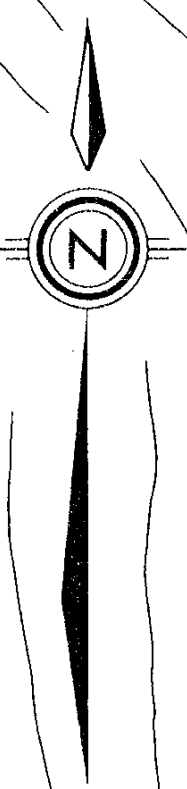
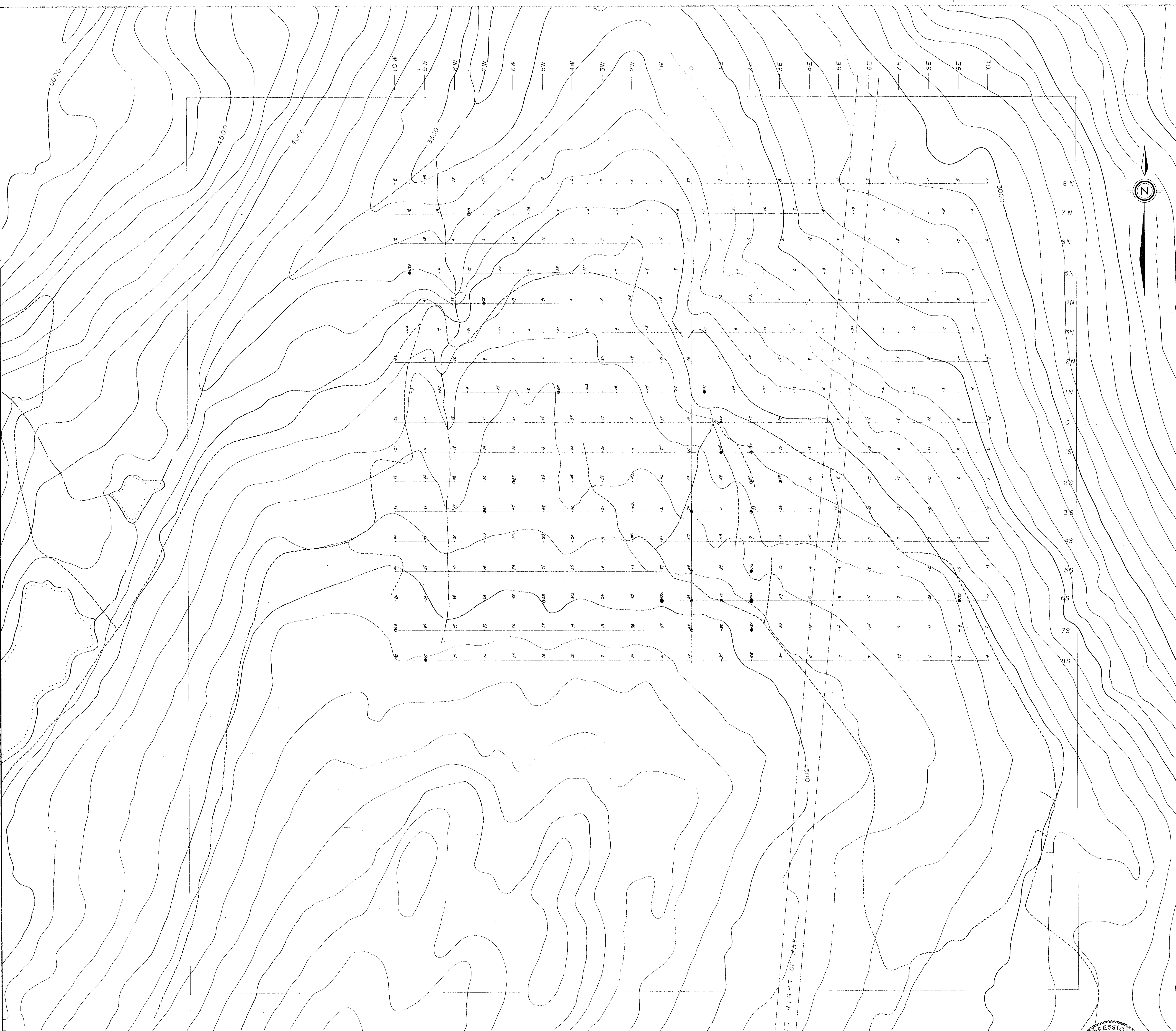
7127



To accompany a report by J.M. Dawson, P.Eng.
BARRIER REEF RESOURCES LTD (NPL)

PROPERTY GEOLOGY
HYDRO CLAIMS
 KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

TECH WORK BY: KERR, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD. SCALE: 1:5,000
 DRAWN BY: W.G. DATE: JAN. 1979
 APPROVED BY: J.M. DAWSON, P.ENG. FIG. NO. 176-3



LEGEND

- 3000— Topographic contour in feet (a.s.l.)
- Road
- Creek, lake
- Claim boundary
- 2 S Grid line with line number
- Power line right of way
- Soil sample site with copper value in parts per million (ppm)
- N.S. No sample

GEOCHEMICAL CATEGORIES (Cu)

- <23.15 ppm Negative
- 23.16 - 59.89 Possibly anomalous
- 59.90 - 96.62 Probably anomalous
- >96.62 Definitely anomalous

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
7127
NO.

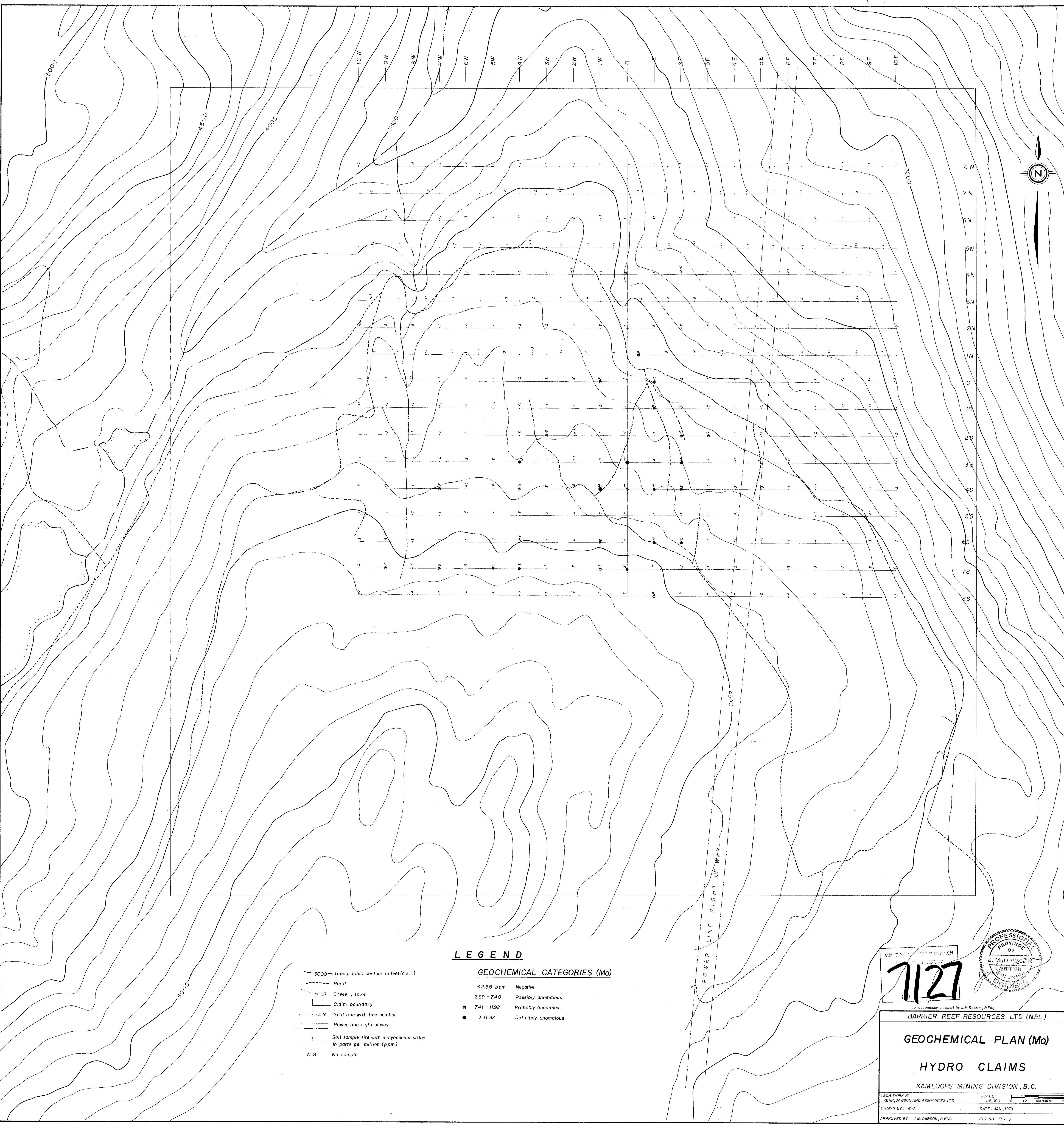
To accompany a report by J.M. Dawson, P.Eng.
BARRIER REEF RESOURCES LTD (NPL.)

GEOCHEMICAL PLAN (Cu)

HYDRO CLAIMS

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

TECH WORK BY: KERR, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD	SCALE: 1:5,000
DRAWN BY: W.G.	DATE: JAN., 1979
APPROVED BY: J.M. DAWSON, P.ENG.	FIG. NO. 176-4



LEGEND

- 3000 — Topographic contour in feet (a.s.l.)
- Road
- Creek, lake
- Claim boundary
- 2S — Grid line with line number
- Power line right of way
- Soil sample site with molybdenum value in parts per million (ppm)
- N.S. No sample

GEOCHEMICAL CATEGORIES (Mo)

- < 2.88 ppm Negative
- 2.89 - 7.40 Possibly anomalous
- 7.41 - 11.92 Probably anomalous
- > 11.92 Definitely anomalous

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
7127
 To accompany a report by J.M. Dawson, P.Eng.
 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
 PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

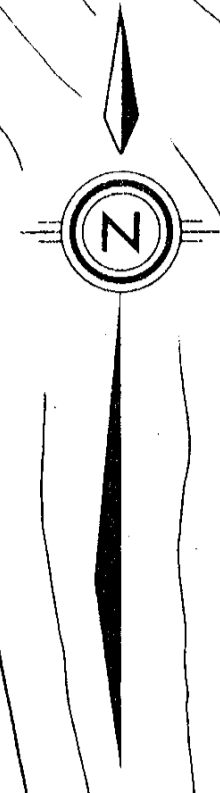
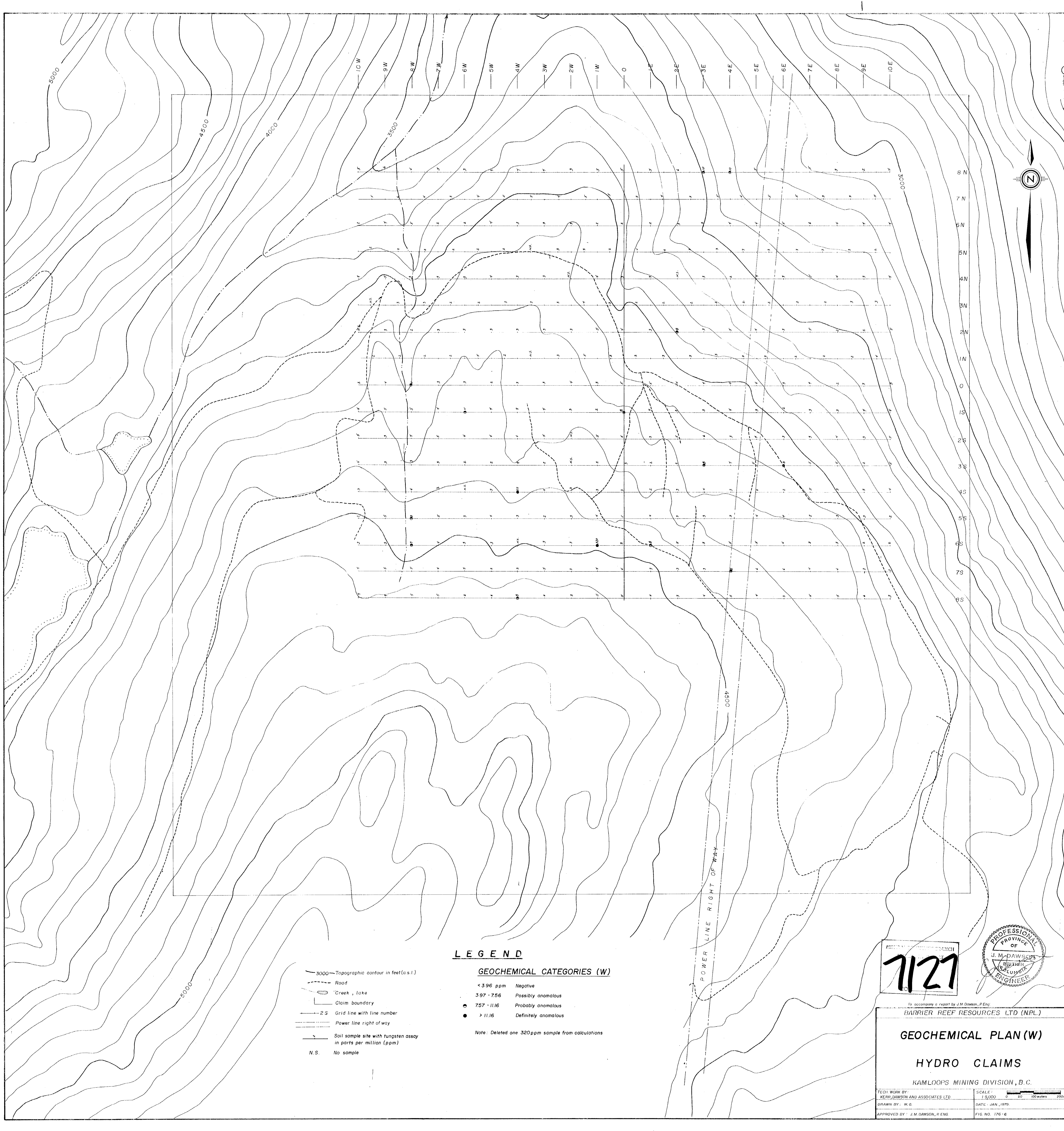
BARRIER REEF RESOURCES LTD (NPL.)

GEOCHEMICAL PLAN (Mo)

HYDRO CLAIMS

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

TECH WORK BY: KERR, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD.	SCALE: 1:5,000
DRAWN BY: W.G.	DATE: JAN, 1979
APPROVED BY: J.M. DAWSON, P.ENG.	FIG. NO. 176-5



8 N
7 N
6 N
5 N
4 N
3 N
2 N
1 N
0
1 S
2 S
3 S
4 S
5 S
6 S
7 S
8 S

LEGEND

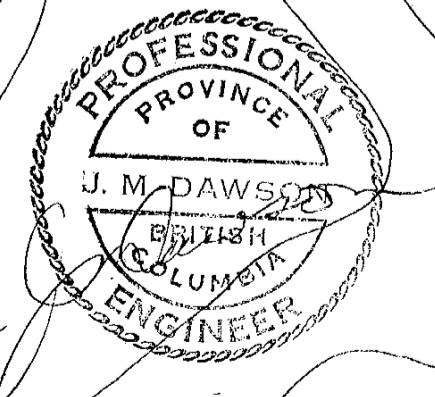
- 3000 — Topographic contour in feet (a.s.l.)
- Road
- Creek, lake
- Claim boundary
- 2 S Grid line with line number
- Power line right of way
- Soil sample site with tungsten assay in parts per million (ppm)
- N.S. No sample

GEOCHEMICAL CATEGORIES (W)

- < 396 ppm Negative
- 397 - 756 Possibly anomalous
- 757 - 1116 Probably anomalous
- > 1116 Definitely anomalous

Note: Deleted one 320 ppm sample from calculations

7127



To accompany a report by J.M. Dawson, P.Eng.

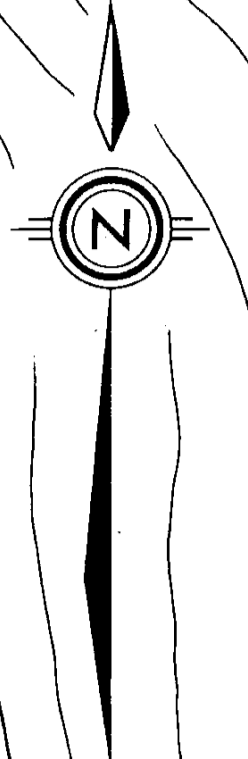
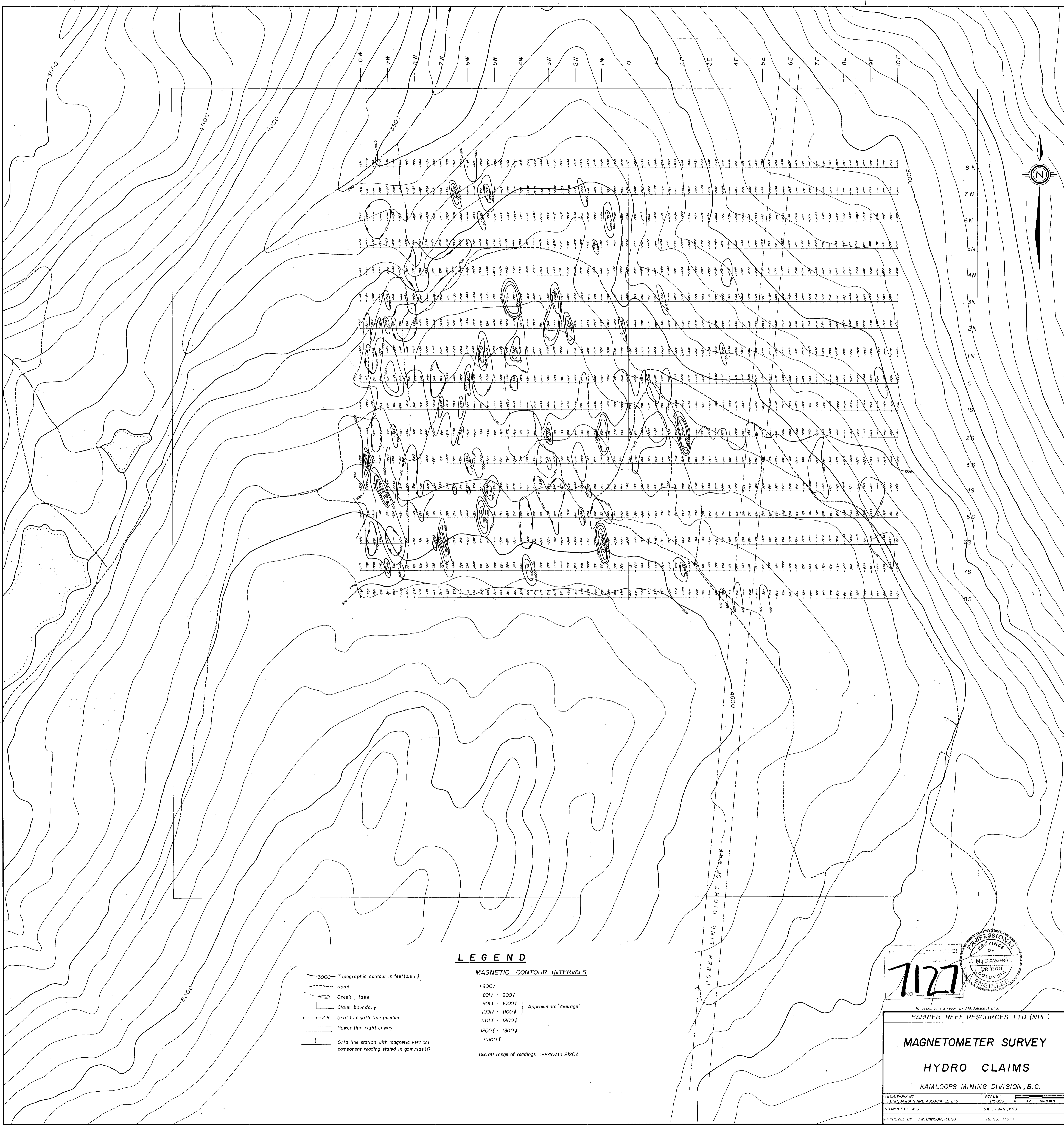
BARRIER REEF RESOURCES LTD (NPL)

GEOCHEMICAL PLAN (W)

HYDRO CLAIMS

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

TECH. WORK BY: RELM, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD.	SCALE: 1:5,000
DRAWN BY: W.C.	DATE: JAN, 1979
APPROVED BY: J.M. DAWSON, P.ENG.	FIG. NO. 176-6



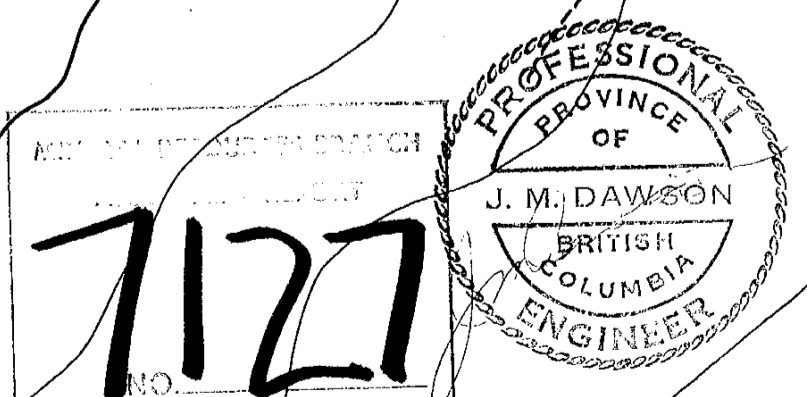
LEGEND

- 3000 — Topographic contour in feet (a.s.l.)
- - - Road
- Creek, lake
- Claim boundary
- 2 S Grid line with line number
- - - Power line right of way
- ⊥ Grid line station with magnetic vertical component reading stated in gammas (k)

MAGNETIC CONTOUR INTERVALS

< 800 f	} Approximate "average"
801 f - 900 f	
901 f - 1000 f	
1001 f - 1100 f	
1101 f - 1200 f	
1201 f - 1300 f	
> 1300 f	

Overall range of readings : -840 to 2120 f



To accompany a report by J.M. Dawson, P.Eng.
BARRIER REEF RESOURCES LTD (NPL.)

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
HYDRO CLAIMS
 KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

TECH. WORK BY: KERN, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD. SCALE: 1/5,000
 DRAWN BY: W.G. DATE: JAN, 1979
 APPROVED BY: J.M. DAWSON, P.ENG. FIG. NO. 176-7