

82-#918-#10967  
1

GEOCHEMICAL & GEOPHYSICAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

MONASHEE 1-5 CLAIMS

MONASHEE MOUNTAIN

VERNON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

NTS: 82L/1W  
Latitude: 50°06.3' to 50°09.8' North  
Longitude: 118°24.8' to 118°30.4' West  
Owner: Brican Resources Ltd.  
Consultant: K.L. Daughtry & Associates Ltd.  
Authors: K.L. Daughtry, P.Eng.  
W.R. Gilmour, geologist  
Date: December 1, 1982.

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**10,967**

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SUMMARY

The MONASHEE property, owned by Brican Resources Ltd., is located 57 km east-southeast of Vernon, B.C. This report presents the results of exploration work carried out during the period July to October, 1982.

A reconnaissance soil survey was carried out along topographic contour lines. A total of 127 samples were collected from 12 line-km of traverses and analysed for gold, silver and arsenic.

Two flagged 100x25 m grids, totalling 48 line-km, were installed to provide control for detailed follow-up of anomalies. A total of 920 soil samples were collected; 122 were analysed for Au and As, 187 for Au only, 153 for As only, and 3 for Au and Cu.

A rock geochemical survey was begun and 24 samples were analysed for gold.

A ground magnetometer survey over 5.1 line-km of grid was also carried out.

The property exhibits good exploration potential for gold mineralization and further exploration is recommended.

LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY

The MONASHEE property is located in the Monashee Mountains of south-central British Columbia (Figure 1). The property is centred on Monashee Mountain and is bounded on the north by Yeoward Creek, on the south by the Kettle River and on the west by Monashee Pass Creek and Highway 6 (Figure 2).

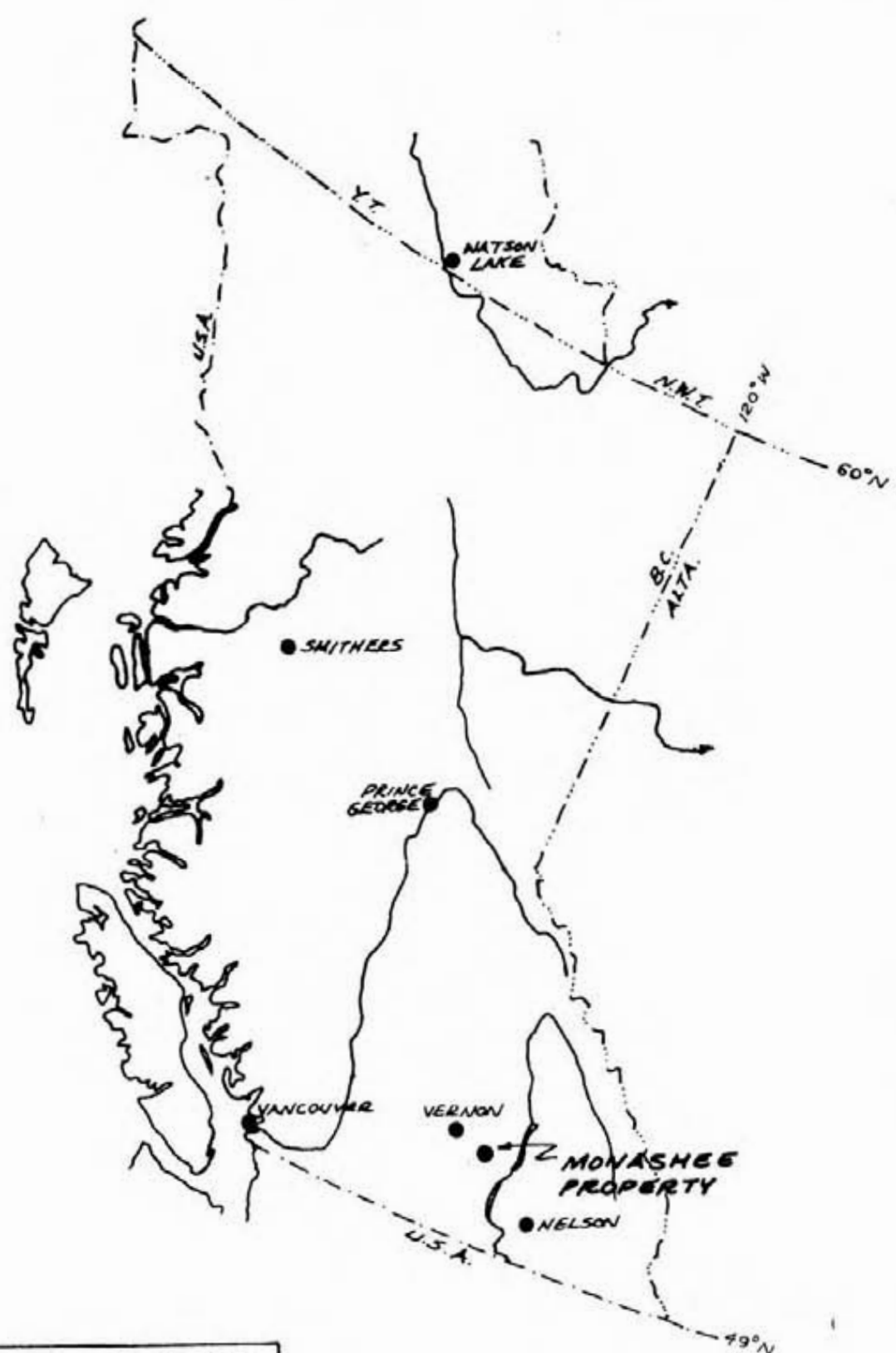
The National Topographic System map reference is 82L/1W and the claims are between latitudes  $50^{\circ}06.3'$  to  $50^{\circ}09.8'$  North and longitudes  $118^{\circ}24.8'$  to  $118^{\circ}30.4'$  West.

Good access is provided by Highway 6 from Vernon, 80 km to the west, to the Monashee Mountain area. Access to the property is gained on old mine roads from the south along the crest of the mountain, or through the St. Paul mine area from Yeoward Creek.

The nearest supply centre is the community of Cherryville, 30 km along Highway 6 to the northwest. Vernon is the nearest major centre, and the nearest railhead is the village of Lumby, 50 km to the west on Highway 6.

Topography is typical of the Monashee Mountains. A rolling upland forms the upper parts of the mountains with deeply incised drainage creating steep valley flanks. Elevations range from 920 m above sea level on Yeoward Creek and near Monashee Pass Creek to 1280 m a.s.l. near the Kettle River and 1840 m a.s.l. on Monashee Mountain.

Most of the property is heavily forested with a mature growth of fir, spruce, and on the north slopes, cedar.



BRICAN RESOURCES LTD	
K.L. DAUGHTRY & ASSOC. LTD.	
LOCATION MAP	
MONASHEE PROPERTY	
NOVEMBER, 1982	FIG. NO. 1

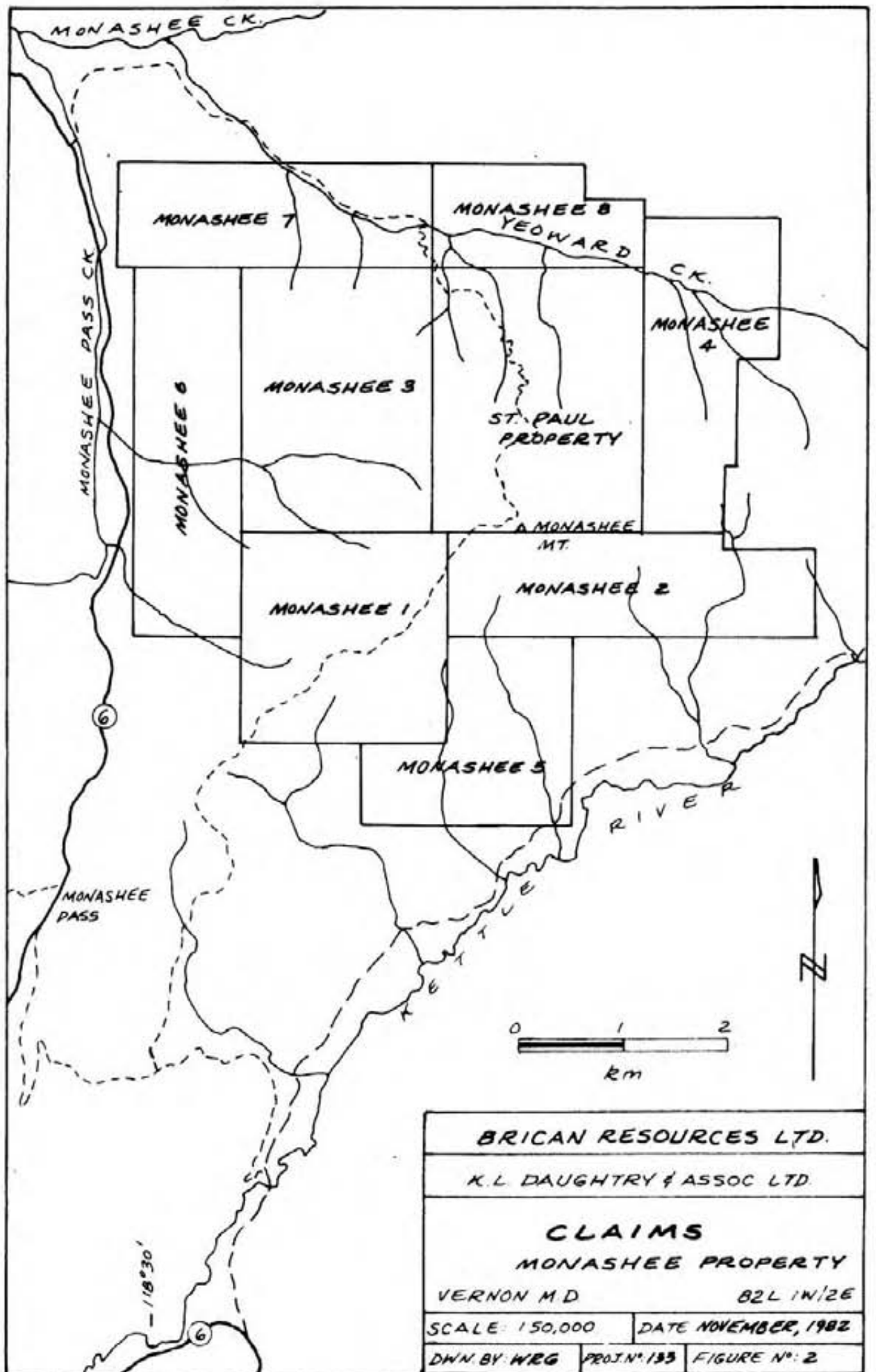
PROPERTY

The MONASHEE property consists of 8 located metric grid claims, comprising a total of 120 units, in the Vernon Mining Division. All claims are owned by Brican Resources Ltd. The claims surround the ST. PAUL property, which includes the old St. Paul and Morgan mines. Brican holds an option to purchase the ST. PAUL property.

The MONASHEE 1 to 5 (Record numbers 1124-1125, 1227-1229) were grouped as the MONASHEE GROUP on August 4, 1982. A total of \$8600.00 of assessment work was filed on these claims on September 9, 1982. A 'Notice of Abandonment and Request for Relocation' was filed on the MONASHEE 3 to 5 on September 13, 1982. The MONASHEE 3 to 5 (Record numbers 1240-1242) were relocated, respectively, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of September and recorded on September 28, 1982. Assessment work valued at \$6000.00 was filed on the MONASHEE 2 on September 28, 1982. The MONASHEE 6 to 8 claims were staked on the 13th and 14th of October and recorded on the 20th of October. The MONASHEE 3 to 5 (Record numbers 1240-1242) were added to the MONASHEE GROUP on November 30, 1982. Assessment work valued at \$6000 was then filed on the MONASHEE 1,2, and 5 claims.

The following table lists the pertinent information on the claims.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Year Staked</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
MONASHEE 1	1124	16	1981	September 28, 1985
MONASHEE 2	1125	14	1981	September 28, 1985
MONASHEE 3	1240	20	1982	September 28, 1984
MONASHEE 4	1241	18	1982	September 28, 1984
MONASHEE 5	1242	16	1982	September 28, 1984
MONASHEE 6	1278	16	1982	October 20, 1983
MONASHEE 7	1279	12	1982	October 20, 1983
MONASHEE 8	1280	8	1982	October 20, 1983



HISTORY

The area surrounding Monashee Mountain was one of the earliest productive mining districts in Western Canada. In 1863 a small bonanza silver lode, later known as the Hidden Treasure, was discovered on Monashee Creek. A small amount of ore was rawhided to the coast for processing in 1864.

The most important mineral production in the Monashee has been placer gold from Cherry and Monashee Creeks and their tributaries north and west of Monashee Mountain. Minor production has been won from the headwaters of the Kettle River southeast of the mountain. The first mention of the Cherry Creek discovery is in the 1876 Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, when production of about 235 ounces was reported.

Placer gold was first discovered in the Kettle River drainage in 1877. In 1889 a Mr. Marsh began driving, single-handed, a 2500-foot tunnel in a vain attempt to reach bedrock at the head of what is now Marsh Creek, near the south boundary of MONASHEE 1 claim. After 12 years the timbers near the portal rotted and collapsed and the project was abandoned.

No reliable figures are available for placer gold production in the Monashee. Estimates of as much as 150,000 ounces produced during the 1880's have been published, but the British Columbia Ministry of Mines records production of only slightly over 5000 ounces.

Lode gold was apparently first discovered in the area in 1879, and the first claims located were on the "Monashee gold ledge" on the west flank of Monashee Mountain in 1886. This property later became the Monashee Mine and yielded several thousand tons of ore.

About 1890 a trapper, Mr. Morgan, located the first claims on top of Monashee Mountain. This property, the Morgan, is now part of the St. Paul Mines



Ltd. holdings. A few hundred tons of high-grade gold ore have been produced to date. A staking rush took place on Monashee Mountain in 1898 with 65 new claims located. In 1902 exploration was being conducted on various claim groups on the mountain, including the Morgan, Guysboro, Dawn and Morning. In 1903 the Silver Bell, a high grade gold-silver prospect, was discovered on the north side of Monashee Creek about 7 km north of Monashee Mountain.

In 1916, the St. Paul Mine showings were found on the steep north face of Monashee Mountain, about 600 metres north of the Morgan. A complex polymetallic ore was discovered with values in gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, copper, lead and zinc. Several attempts have been made over the years to profitably treat this ore and several hundred tons have been produced. The most recent shipment was made in 1974. The property presently is held under option by Brican Resources Ltd.

In 1923, the first attempt was made to mine placer gold on Porcupine (Yeoward) Creek, on the MONASHEE 7 claim below the St. Paul Mine. Sporadic minor production and exploration has continued to the present on both placer and lode properties on and near Monashee Mountain.

On the ground now covered by the MONASHEE 1-8 claims there has apparently been little exploration carried out in the past. In 1981, Brican Resources Ltd., on the strength of favourable reconnaissance geological and geochemical data, defined Monashee Mountain as an exploration target for gold-silver deposits. After acquisition of an option to purchase the St. Paul Mine property, Brican located the MONASHEE 1-8 claims in 1981 and 1982.

The results of the 1982 exploration programme are the subject of this report.

GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

The MONASHEE property is on the eastern edge of the Intermontane Belt at its boundary with the Omineca Crystalline Belt. A thick sequence of Upper Paleozoic and Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks trends east-southeasterly through the Monashee area along the northerly edge of a large granodiorite-quartz diorite batholith of Mesozoic age. The layered rocks have been tightly folded and metamorphosed to greenschist facies in the area of Monashee Mountain.

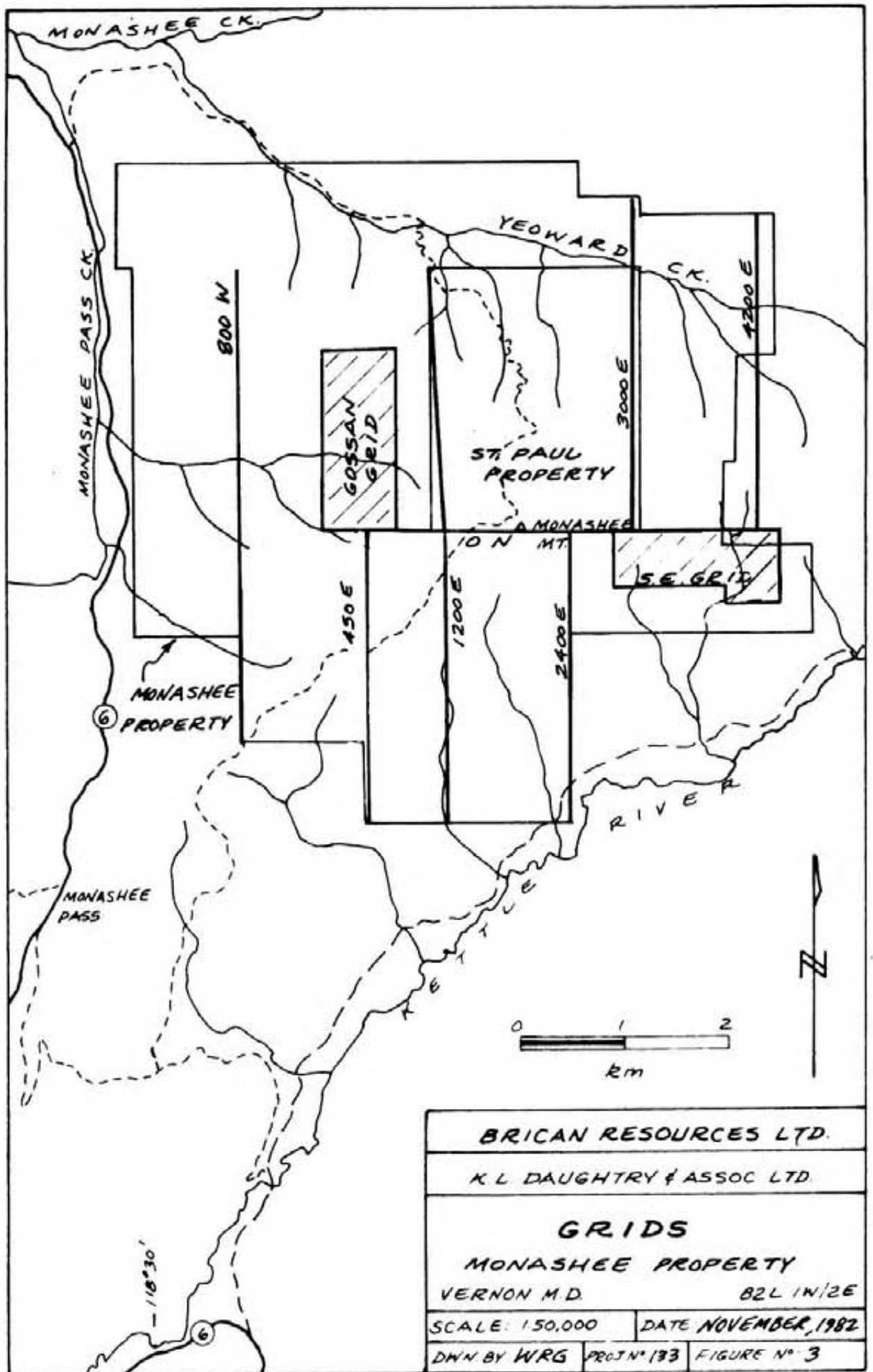
Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks unconformably overlie all the above rocks with profound angular unconformity. Block faulting in the Tertiary has resulted in considerable vertical displacement which makes lateral correlation of stratigraphic units difficult. It is generally considered that the Paleozoic rocks are correlative with the Thompson assemblage to the west and to the Milford Group to the east. The Triassic rocks are correlated with the Nicola Group to the west and the Slocan Group to the east. The batholith is equivalent to the Nelson and Coast plutonic events and the Tertiary layered rocks are equated with the Kamloops Group.

On Monashee Mountain, the lithologic sequence comprises andesite and dacite flows and fragmentals, tuffaceous argillite and siltstone, calcareous siltstone and greywacke, limestone, limestone breccia, and cherty argillite. The various units generally strike east-southeast and have variable steep dips. Dykes of feldspar porphyry occur as well as highly altered hypabyssal diorite plugs. The contact of the layered rocks with the batholith trends easterly across the mountain a short distance south of the MONASHEE claims.

Gold and silver mineralization occurs at several places on the mountain. High

grade free gold, associated with pyrite, sphalerite, galena and stibnite occurs in quartz veins at the Morgan mine. Complex polymetallic pyrite-arsenopyrite-stibnite-sphalerite-tetrahedrite-galena mineralization with high gold and silver values occurs in a quartz vein stockwork at the St. Paul mine. Large zones of disseminated arsenopyrite-gold mineralization occur on the Dona showing on the east flank of the mountain.

Coarse placer gold occurs in most creeks draining Monashee Mountain.



BRICAN RESOURCES LTD.	
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<b>GRIDS</b>	
MONASHEE PROPERTY	
VERNON M.D.	82L 1W/2E
SCALE: 150,000	DATE NOVEMBER, 1982
DWN BY WRG	PROJ N° 133
	FIGURE N° 3

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYSSOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

A programme of reconnaissance soil sampling was carried out along topographic contours surrounding the upper portion of Monashee Mountain (Figures 4,5,6). This was followed by detailed grid soil sampling in two areas, the Gossan and S.E. grids (Figure 3). The flagged grids were installed with the aid of compass, hip chain and clinometer. Inspection of the grids after completion noted that some lines were not slope corrected. A rock geochemistry sampling programme was begun on the Gossan grid but not completed.

The soil samples were collected in numbered Kraft wet strength paper bags and sent to Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. in North Vancouver for analysis. Wherever possible the samples were collected from the 'B' horizon, at approximately 15 cm depth. The -80 mesh fraction was subjected to hot aqua regia digestion (Au,Ag,Cu) and nitric perchloric digestion (As). Analysis was by the combined fire assay and atomic absorption (Au), by atomic absorption (Ag,Cu) and by colorimetric (As) methods.

The rocks samples, after being ground to -100 mesh, were also analysed geochemically for gold.

The results for both the MONASHEE and ST. PAUL properties have been combined for statistical treatment and interpretation.

Contour Sampling

Soil samples were collected at 100 m intervals along several topographic contours 500 feet (150 m) apart in elevation. A total of 127 samples were collected and analysed for gold, silver, and arsenic (Figures 4,5,6).

The gold results show a range in values from less than 5 ppb to 925 ppb, with a median value of less than 5 ppb. Nine (9) samples (7%) are considered anomalous (equal to or greater than 40 ppb).

Arsenic values range from 6 ppm to 600 ppm with a median value of 15 ppm. Eleven (11) samples (9%) are anomalous (equal to or greater than 75 ppm).

Silver values range from 0.2 ppm to 1.4 ppm, with a median value of 0.2 ppm. Only 4 samples were equal to or greater than 1.0 ppm.

An area on the 5000 foot contour west of the ST. PAUL property is clearly strongly anomalous in gold and arsenic in soils. The Gossan grid was installed in this area as control for detailed follow-up.

An anomalous gold sample and three adjacent arsenic samples occur south-east of the ST. PAUL property. The S.E. grid was installed in this area.

An apparently isolated anomalous gold sample occurs just west of the top of Monashee Mountain. The results indicate a possible WNW-ESE trend of anomalous values.

#### Gossan Grid

A total of 389 samples were collected over this grid with 72 samples being analysed for Au and As, 102 for Au only, 65 for As only and 3 for Au and Cu. Sampling was carried out at 25 m intervals on lines 100 m apart (Figures 7,8).

Samples were first analysed for As. The results were contoured at 75 ppm and showed coherent anomalous areas from which samples were analysed for Au.

Gold values range up to 1740 ppb with 26 samples greater than 100 ppb. The values contoured at 40 and 100 ppb show a continuous anomalous zone 900 m long by 100 m wide zone trending north to north-west and open at both ends. Within this area, a zone of samples over 100 ppb and measuring 400 m by up to 100 m occurs.

The width of the zone could be due in part to down-slope dispersion in the steep topography. In the general area of the main anomalous zone the soils and talus fines commonly have a bright, rusty red colour, hence the name Gossan grid. Minor check sampling indicates that gold is more concentrated in the 'B' horizon than in the 'C', and in the finer fraction (-80 mesh) than in the coarser (-20 to +80 mesh) fraction. Geochemical silt sampling shows that the area west of Monashee Mountain is regionally anomalous in copper. However, a few copper analyses from soils of the gold anomaly show values up to only 45 ppm Cu.

The Au-As correlation is generally high; specific samples, however, show poor correlation. West of the baseline the gold anomaly continues southwest (downslope) from the arsenic anomaly.

#### S.E. grid

A total of 404 samples were collected over this grid with 50 samples being analysed for Au and As, 85 for Au only and 88 for As only. Sampling was carried out at 25 m intervals on lines 100 m apart (Figures 9,10). The samples were first analysed for As. The results were contoured at 75 ppm and showed coherent anomalous areas from which samples were then analysed for Au.

Gold values range up to 270 ppb with 5 samples greater than 100 ppb. The anomalous values generally do not cluster but occur as erratic highs and small, less anomalous zones. An area just south of the base line on lines 4000E and 4200E has three values greater than 100 ppb Au. This area was anomalous in arsenic, but not in gold, in the recce survey. The Au-As correlation varies from fair to poor.

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

A geochemical rock survey was begun on the Gossan grid but postponed due to the onset of winter. A suite of 24 samples of float, and a few outcrops, was collected and analysed for gold (Figure 11). The area covered is generally east of and upslope of the gold anomaly. No samples were taken from areas underlain by soil containing 100 ppb or higher gold. The rock types sampled include argillite, siltstone, limestone, andesite and dacite. All but one sample contained less than 5 ppb Au. A 20 ppb value was obtained from pyritic calcareous siltstone just uphill from the gold soil anomaly.



MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

A magnetometer survey was conducted over the Gossan grid. A proton magnetometer, Geometrics Unimag II model G-846, was used. Readings over 5.1 line-kilometres of grid were taken at 25 m intervals on lines 100 m apart. Diurnal variations were noted and corrections were made where necessary.

Profiles were plotted on Figure 12 and show that that magnetic response is generally very flat and ranges between 57,500 and 58,000 gammas. On line 900N there is a 75 m wide anomaly with values up to 58,500 gammas. A single sharp peak of 58,200 gammas occurs on line 1200N.

DISCUSSIONS & CONCLUSIONS

The topographic contour sampling has proved to be an effective reconnaissance exploration technique. On the Gossan grid the main gold anomaly corresponds well to the arsenic anomaly. On the S.E. grid, areas of anomalous gold values do not necessarily have corresponding arsenic anomalies. Also, detailed sampling of the arsenic-only anomaly discovered gold anomalies. The trend of the anomalous geochemical values seem to correspond to the regional geological trends, indicating possible stratabound mineralization.

The lack of gold in rocks surrounding the gold soil anomaly indicates that the anomaly is not caused by concentration by geochemically processes of gold from a large area of rocks with a high background gold content.

There are no magnetic anomalies corresponding to any geochemical anomaly. The two magnetic anomalies should be checked for their geological significance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Continued detailed exploration of the Gossan and S.E grid areas is warranted. A detailed rock geochemical programme followed by trenching of anomalous targets is recommended.

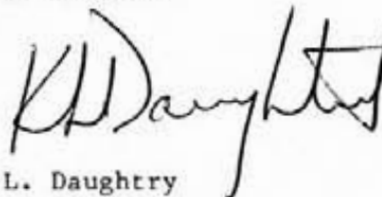
The entire property should be geologically mapped and prospected.

The contour reconnaissance soil sampling should be completed over the property.

Respectfully submitted



W.R. Gilmour



K.L. Daughtry

Vernon, B.C.

December 1, 1982

REFERENCES

- |                  |                 |  |
|------------------|-----------------|--|
| British Columbia | 1876 to present | Ministry of Mines Annual Reports   |
| Cairnes, C.E.    | 1931            | St. Paul Group of mineral claims, Osoyoos District, B.C., Geol. Surv. Can. Sum. Rep. 1930 part A, pp 116-121 |
| Daughtry, K.L.   | -               | Private files  |
| Jones, A.G.      | 1959            | Vernon map area, Geol. Surv. Can. Memoir 196   |
| Okulitch, A.V.   | 1979            | Thompson-Shuswap-Okanagan Geol. Surv. Can. Open File 637   |

STATEMENT OF COSTS1.) Professional Services

K.L. Daughtry, P.Eng. 4 days @\$275/day	\$1100.00	
supervision, report writing		
W.R. Gilmour, geologist 7 days @\$250/day	<u>1750.00</u>	
October 30		
supervision, report writing		\$2850.00

2.) Labour

Craig Lynes 22 days @\$115/day	2530.00	
July 6-8, 24-27		
Aug. 3-4, 9-13, 19,30		
Sept. 7-9,13		
Oct. 6-7		
John Osterhagen 14 days @\$115/day	1610.00	
July 6-8, 24-27		
Aug. 3-4		
Oct. 5-9, 12		
Tim Bissett 11 days @\$100/day	1100.00	
Aug. 9-13,		
Sept. 7-9		
Oct. 6-7		
John Graham, prospector 9 days @\$175/day	<u>1575.00</u>	
plus supervision		
Oct. 5-9, 12		6815.00

3 Transportation

4X4 Jimmy		
26 days @\$35/day	910.00	
1650 km @\$.35/km	577.50	
Gas, oil	<u>200.00</u>	1687.50

4.) Accommodation, meals

56 man days @\$20/day		1120.00
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5.) Analysis

Soil Geochemistry		
439 gold @\$6.00	2634.00	
402 arsenic @\$3.25	1306.50	
127 silver @\$1.90	241.30	
3 copper @\$1.90	5.70	
592 sample preparations @\$.70	414.40	
Rock Geochemistry		
24 gold @\$6.00	144.00	
24 sample preparations @\$2.75	<u>66.00</u>	4811.90

6.) Equipment Rental

Magnetometer 2 days @\$15/day	30.00
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7.) <u>Field Supplies, shipping</u>	250.00
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8.) <u>Secretarial, telephone, printing</u>	<u>250.00</u>
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\$17814.40

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, KENNETH L. DAUGHTRY of R.R. #4, Vernon, British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist in mineral exploration.
2. I have been practising my profession for eighteen years in Canada, the United States and Ireland.
3. I am a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa, with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology and Chemistry.
4. I am a member of the Associations of Professional Engineers of British Columbia, Ontario and Yukon Territory, and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
5. This report is based upon knowledge of the MONASHEE property gained from personal experience and involvement in all aspects of the exploration programme described herein.
6. I am a Director of Brican Resources Ltd., which company owns the property.

K.L. Daughtry



Vernon, B.C.

December 1, 1982.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, W.R. GILMOUR, of 13511 Sumac Lane, Vernon, B.C. V1B 1A1, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist in mineral exploration employed by W.R. Gilmour & Associates Ltd., Vernon.
2. I have been practising my profession in British Columbia, the Yukon Territory, and Nevada for 12 years.
3. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in geology.
4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Society of Mining Engineers of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers.
5. This report is based upon knowledge of the MONASHEE gained from personal experience and involvement in all aspects of the exploration programme described herein.
6. I have an indirect beneficial interest in the property.

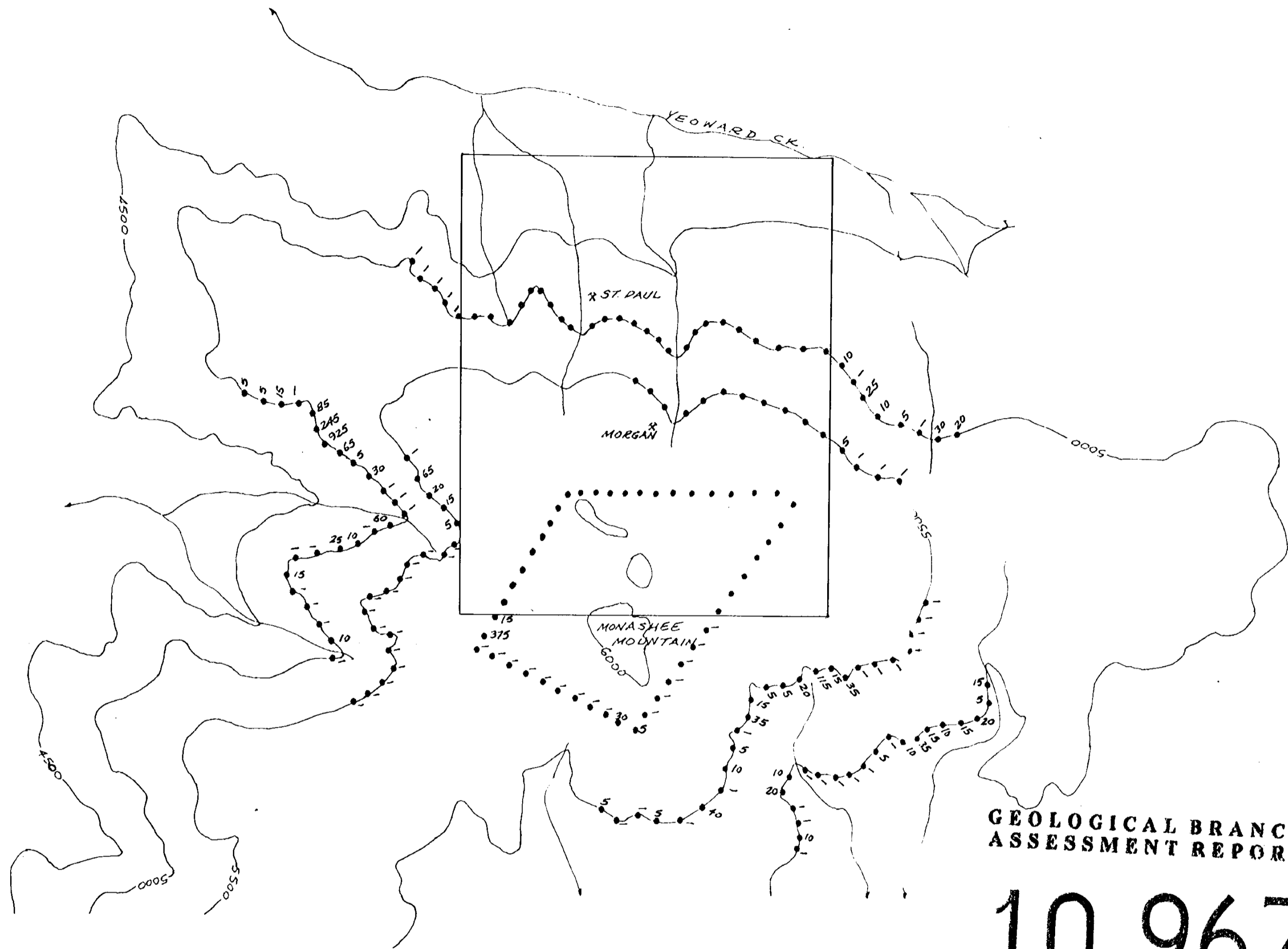


W.R. Gilmour

Vernon, B.C.

December 1, 1982.

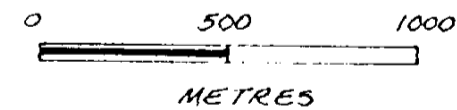




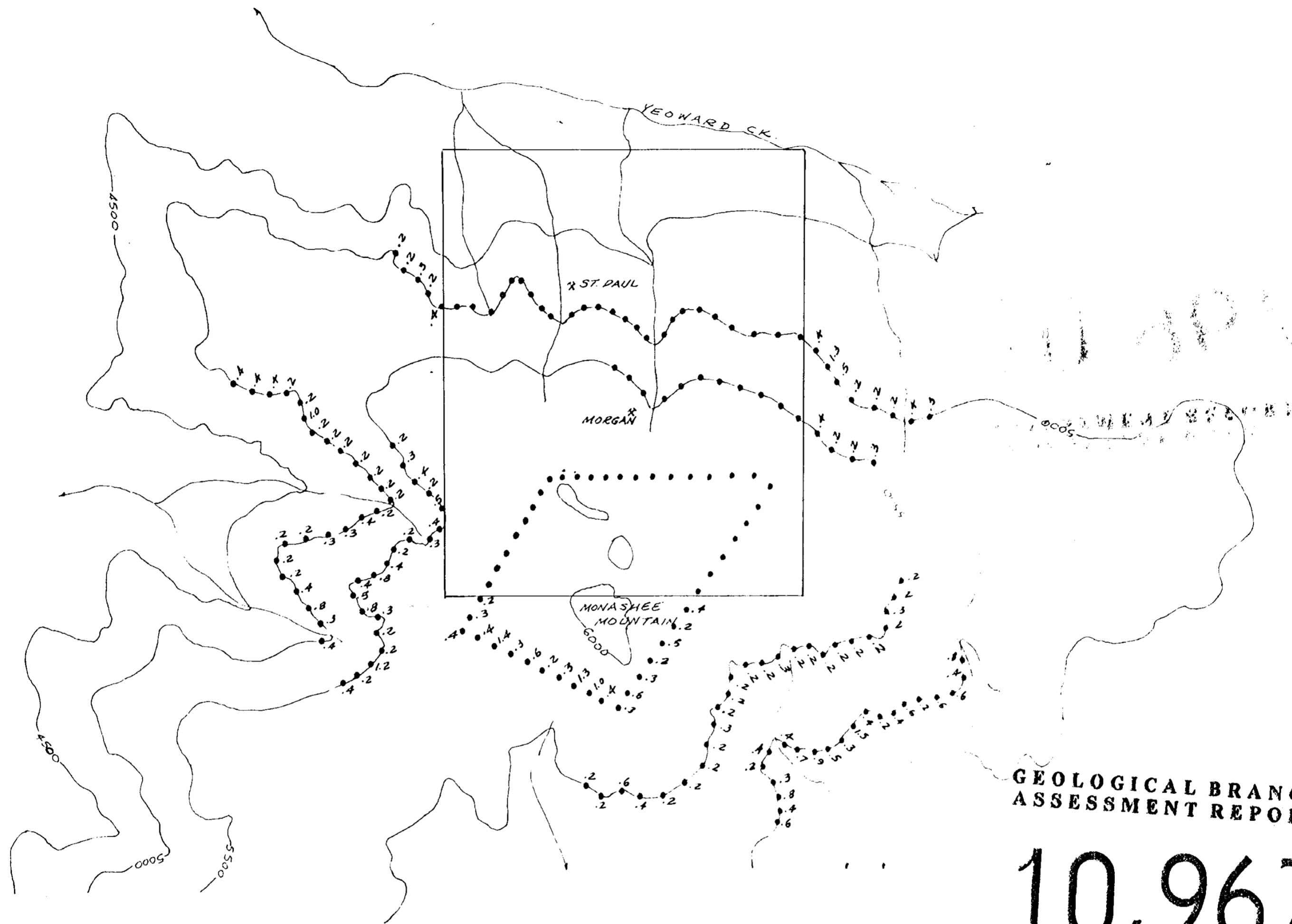
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 VALUES IN PPB AU  
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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
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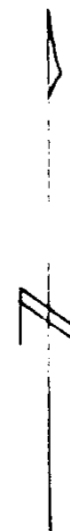
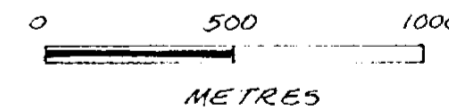
BRICAN RESOURCES LTD.		
K.L. DAUGHTRY & ASSOC. LTD.		
GOLD IN SOILS CONTOUR SAMPLING MONASHEE PROPERTY		
VERNON M.D.		82L IN
SCALE: 1:20,000	DATE: NOVEMBER, 1982	
DWN. BY: WRG	PROJ. N°: 133	FIGURE N°: 4



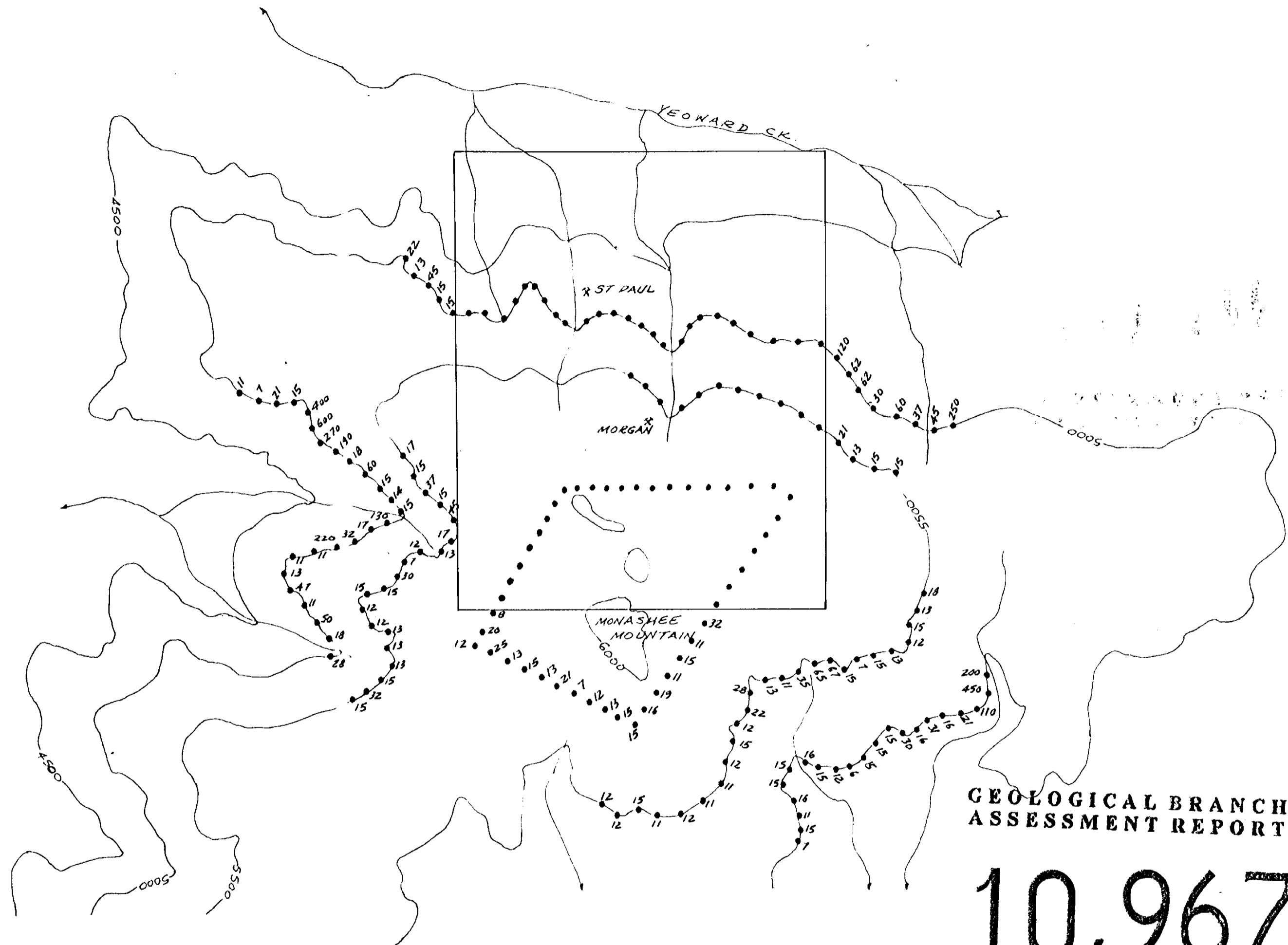
● SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION  
VALUES IN PPM Ag

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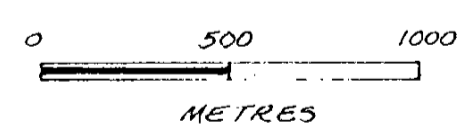
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K.L. DAUGHTRY & ASSOC LTD.	
SILVER IN SOILS CONTOUR SAMPLING MONASHEE PROPERTY	
VERNON M.D.	82L1W
SCALE: 1:20,000	DATE: NOVEMBER, 1982
DWN. BY: WRG	PROJ. N° 133
	FIGURE N° 5



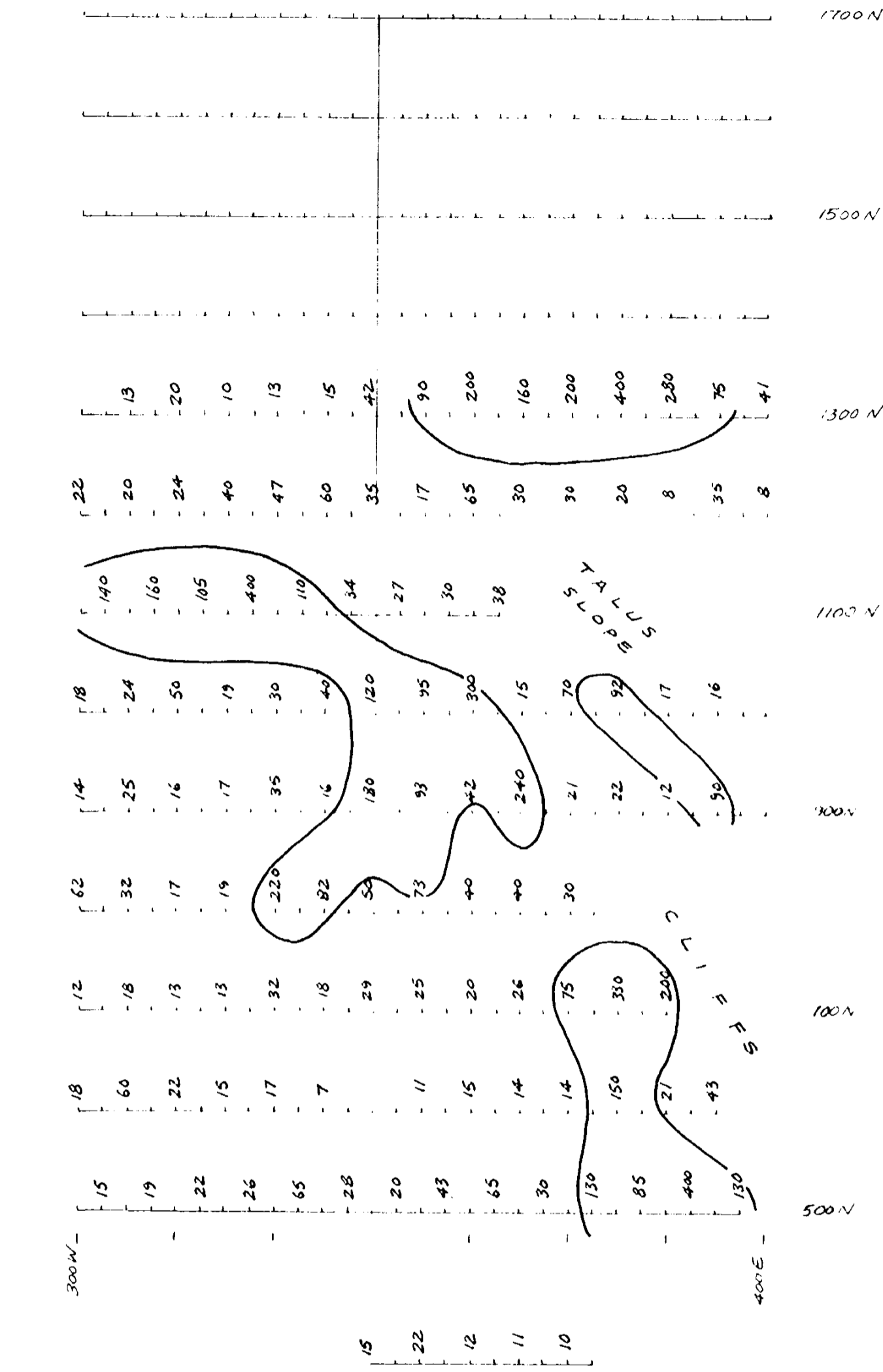
• SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION  
VALUES IN PPM AS

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ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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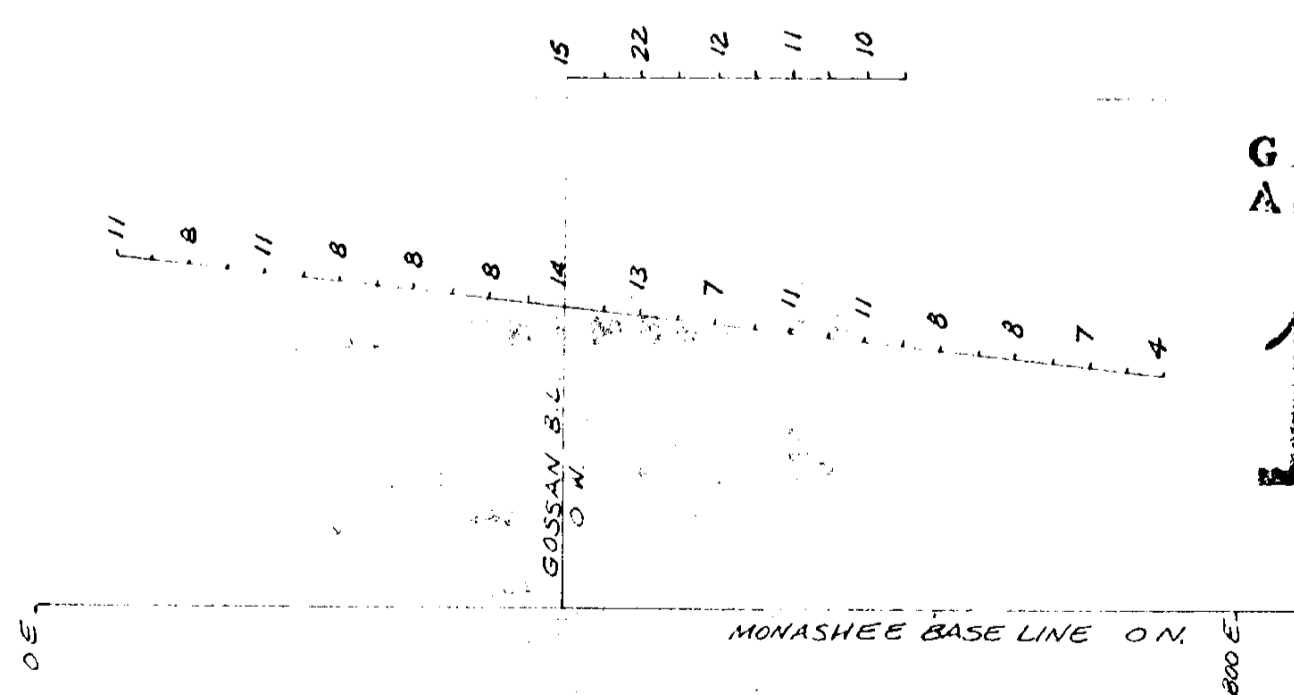
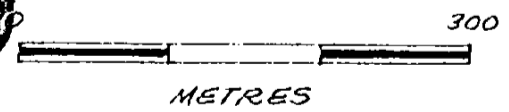


BRICAN RESOURCES LTD.		
K.L. DAUGHTRY & ASSOC LTD		
ARSENIC IN SOILS CONTOUR SAMPLING MONASHEE PROPERTY		
VERNON M.D.		82L 1W
SCALE: 1:20,000	DATE: NOVEMBER, 1982	
DWN. BY: WRG	PROJ. N°: 133	FIGURE N°: 6

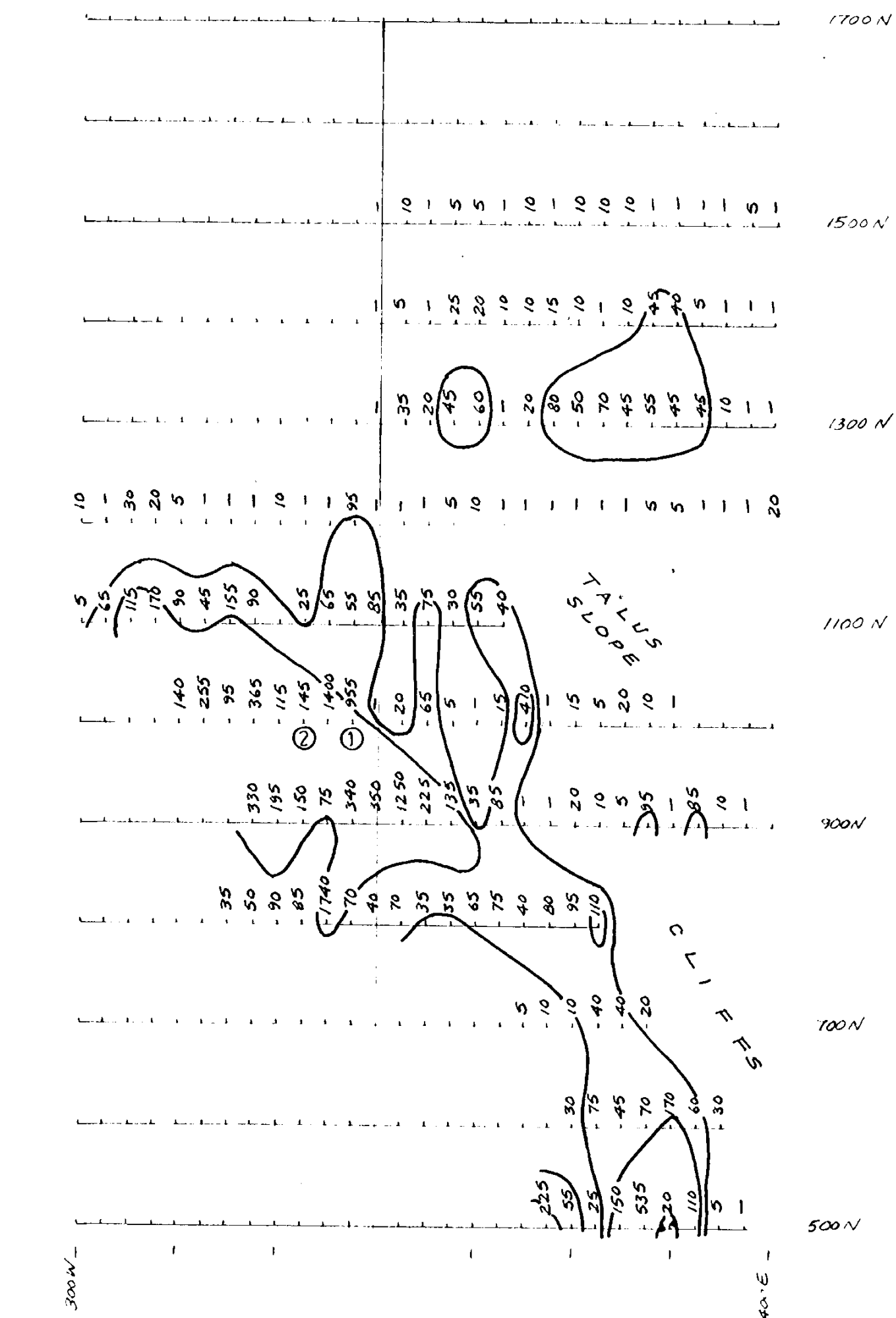


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BRICAN RESOURCES LTD.		
K.L. DAUGHTRY & ASSOC. LTD.		
ARSENIC IN SOILS		
GOSSAN GRID		
MONASHEE PROJECT		
VERNON M.D.		82L1W
SCALE: 1:5,000	DATE: NOVEMBER, 1982	
DWN. BY: WRG	PROJ. N°: 133	FIGURE N°: 7



LOCATION

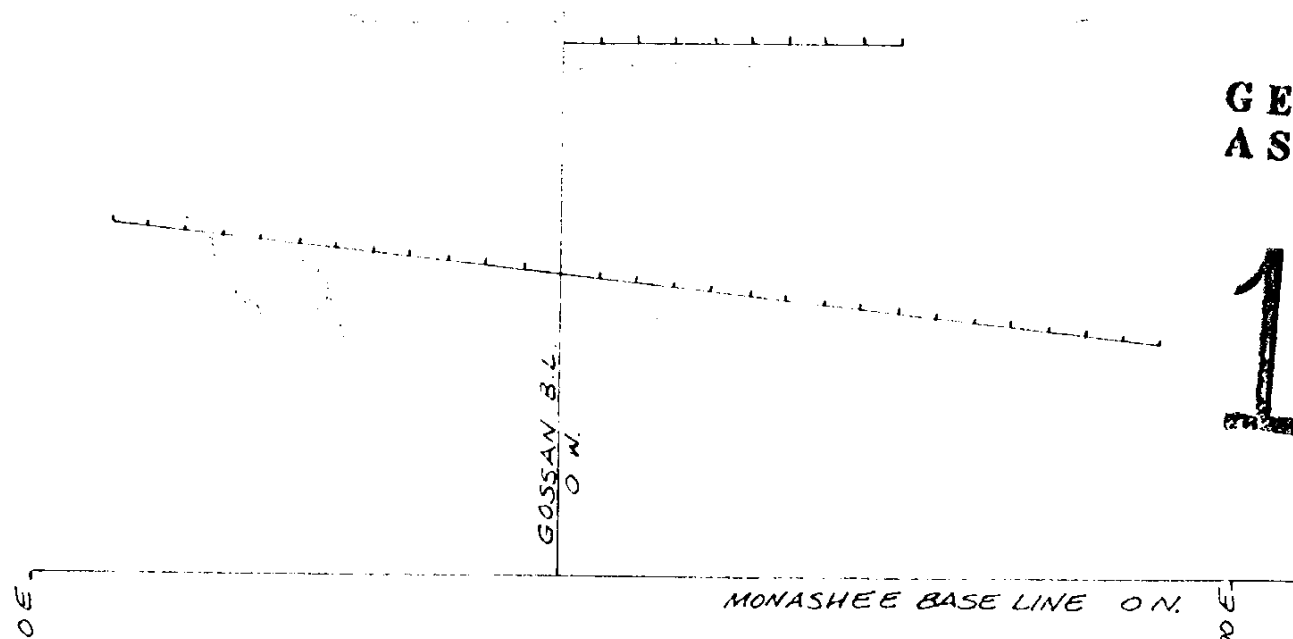
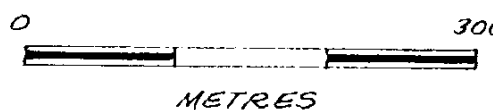
- ① 'B' horizon
- ② 'B' horizon  
'C' horizon

	Au ppb			
	-80 MESH - check sample	-20+80 MESH	Cu ppm	
① 'B' horizon	995	185	80	42
② 'B' horizon	145	470	265	32
'C' horizon	210	85		45

VALUES IN PPB AU  
CONTOURED AT 40, 100 PPB  
- < 5 PPB

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
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GOLD IN SOILS

GOSSAN GRID

MONASHEE PROJECT

VERNON M.D.

82L1W

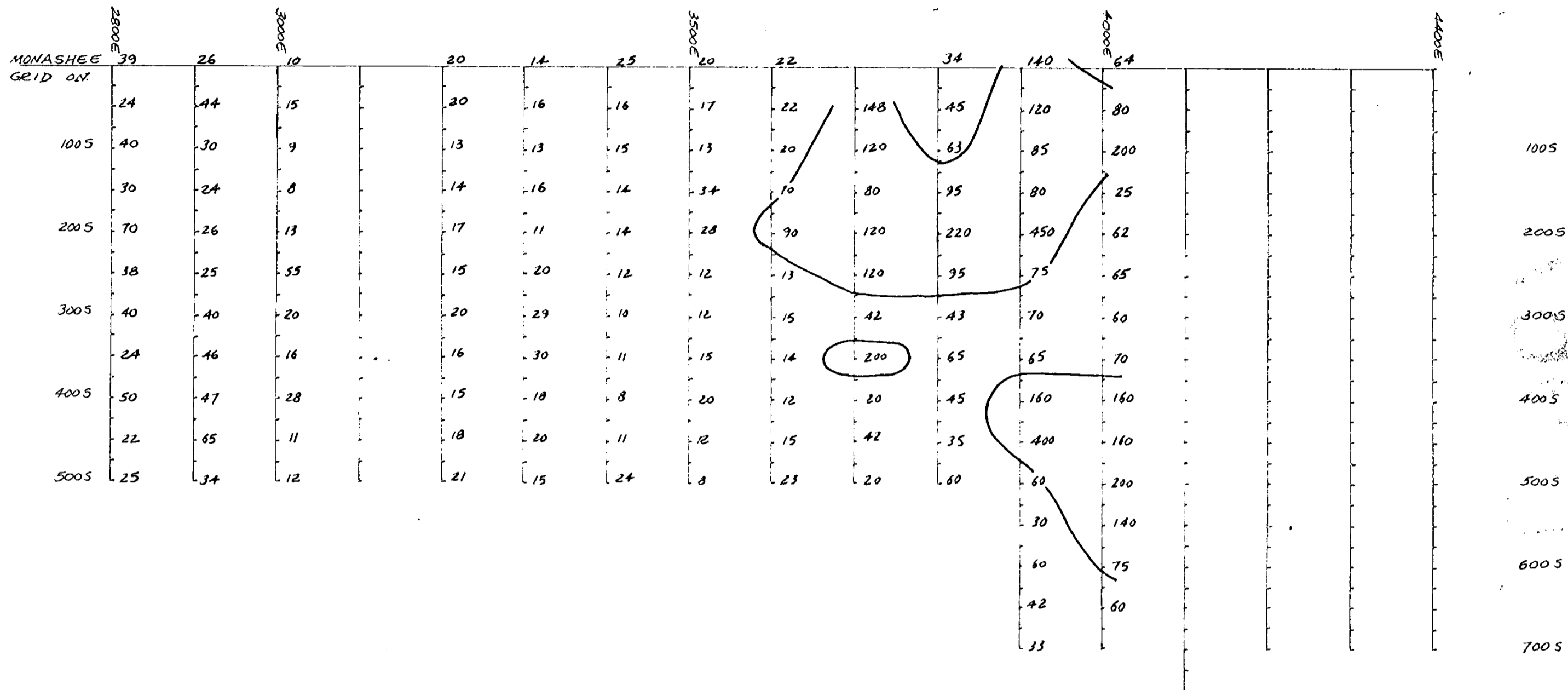
SCALE 1:5,000

DATE NOVEMBER, 1982

DRAWN BY WRG

PROJ. N° 133

FIGURE N° B



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ASSESSMENT REPORT

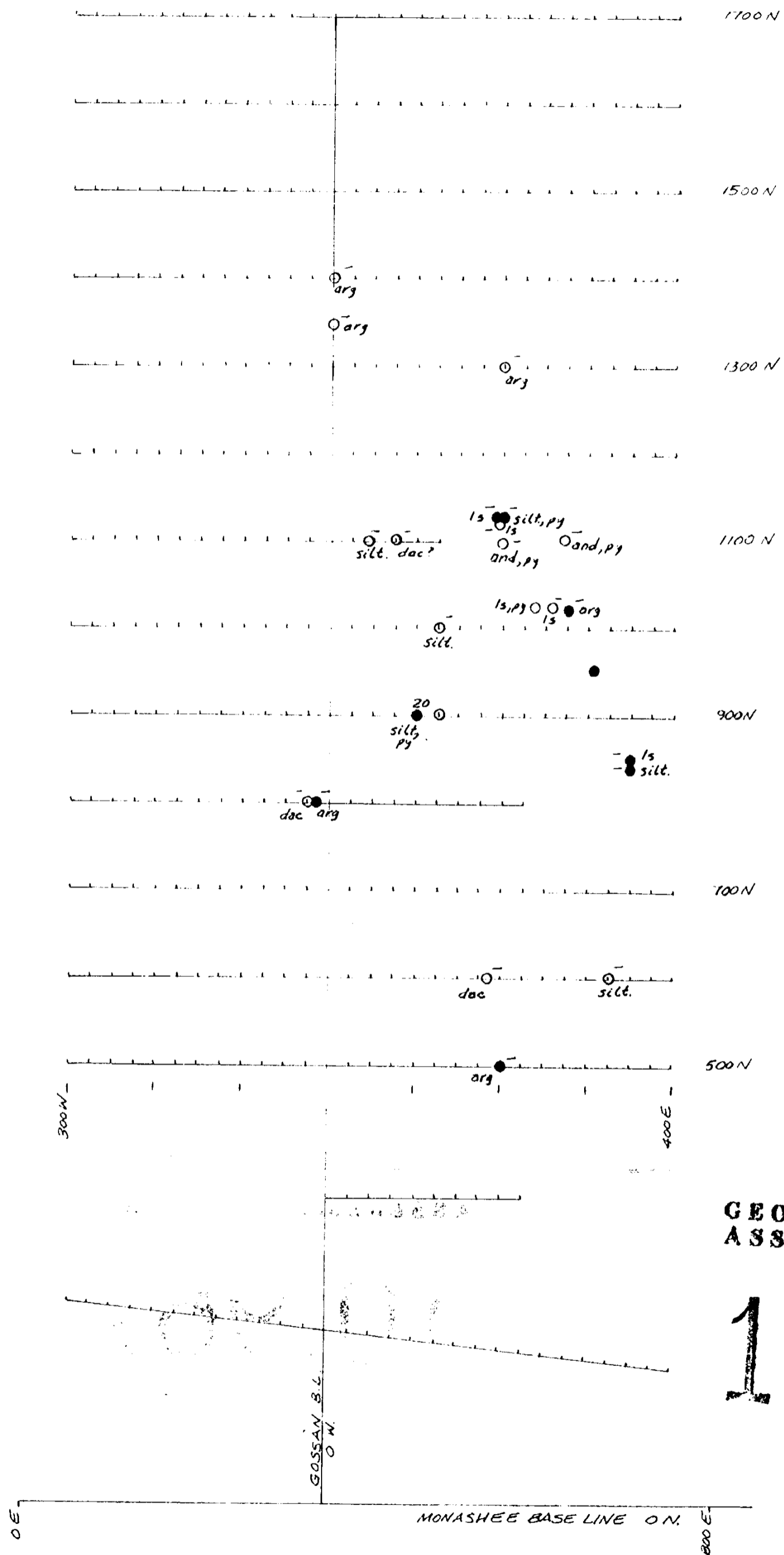
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VALUES IN PPM AS  
CONTOURED AT 75 PPM



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ARSENIC IN SOILS		
S.E. GRID		
MONASHEE PROJECT		
VERNON M.D.		82L 1W
SCALE: 1:5,000	DATE: NOVEMBER, 1982	
DWN. BY: WRG	PROJ. N°: 133	FIGURE N°: 9





VALUES IN PPB Au

- < 5 PPB Au

- outcrop
- float
- py pyrite

arg cherty argillite, argillite  
 ls limestone  
 silt. silty limestone, calcareous siltstone, siltstone  
 and andesite  
 dac dacite

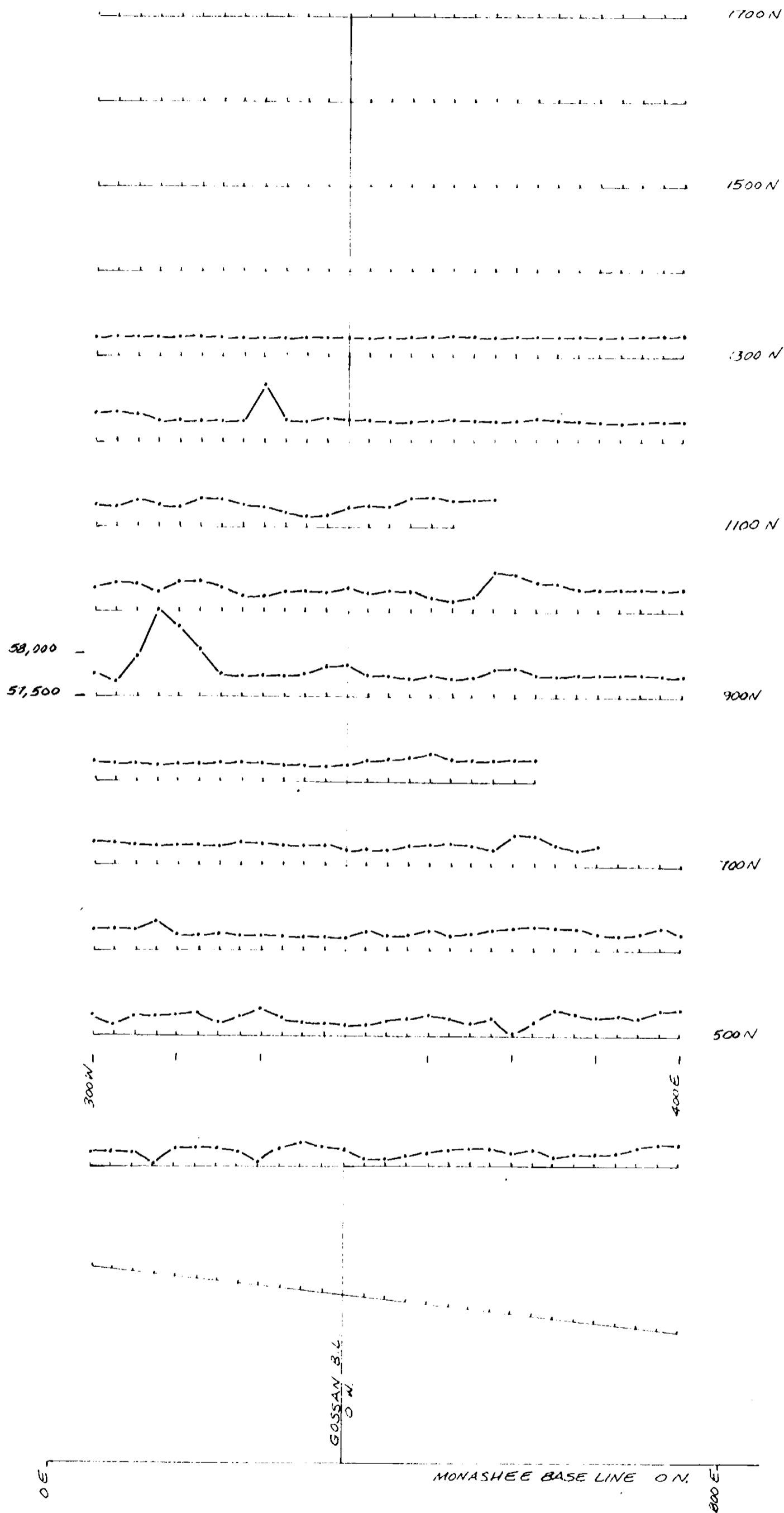
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<b>GOLD IN ROCKS</b> <b>GOSSAN GRID</b> <b>MONASHEE PROJECT</b>		
VERNON M.D.		82L1W
SCALE: 1:5,000	DATE: NOVEMBER, 1982	
DWN. BY: WRG	PROJ. N°: 133	FIGURE N°: 11



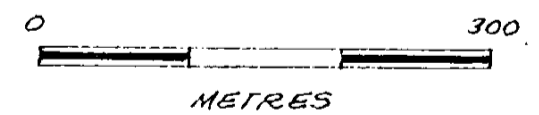


READINGS IN GAMMAS

INSTRUMENT: PROTON MAGNETOMETER  
 GEOMETRICS UNIMAG II  
 MODEL G-846

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
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<b>PROFILES</b> <b>MAGNETOMETER SURVEY</b> <b>GOSSAN GRID</b> <b>MONASHEE PROJECT</b>		
VERNON M.D.		82L1W
SCALE: 1:5,000	DATE: NOVEMBER, 1982	
DRAWN BY: WRG	PROJ. N°: 133	FIGURE N°: 12