33-#479-# 11220/0

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### **REPORT ON**

#### GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL, MAGNETOMETER

AND

# VERY LOW FREQUENCY - ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS

# CONDUCTED ON THE JON MINERAL CLAIM VERNON MINING DIVISON

#### N.T.S. 82E/15E

#### 49° 54' N. LATITUDE and 118° 34' W. LONGITUDE

OWNER OF CLAIMS: LIGHTNING MINERALS INCORPORATED OF VANCOUVER

# GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

OPERATOR: MOHAWK OIL CO. LTD. AUTHOR: B. CALLAGHAN DATE: September 30, 1983

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1 /
Location and Access	1
Physiography	1
Mining Property	2 🖉
Summary	3
General Geology	4
Structural Geology	5
Economic Geology	5
Geochemistry	11 /
Interpretation of Geochemistry	13 🗸
Geophysics	20
Conclusions and Recommendations	25 🦯
Author's Qualifications	27
Bibliography	28

### APPENDICES

Appendix I	VLF-EM Survey -Instrumentation and Theory	A1 /
Appendix II	Magnetic Surveys -Instrumentation and Theory	A3 ,
Appendix III	Itemized Cost Statement	A5
Appendix IV	VLF-EM Field Notes	

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# MAPS AND TABLES

Location Map	Figure 1 /	
Claims Map	Figure 2	
Geology Map	Drawing No. 1	In Pocket
Soil Geochemistry Maps	Drawings No. 2 to 7	In Pocket
VLF-EM Maps	Drawings No. 8 and 9	In Pocket
Magnetic Map	Drawing No. 10	In Pocket
Rock Sample Assays	Table I	8
Geochemistry Parameters	Table II	12
Dipole Characteristics	Table III	22
Dyke Characteristics	Table IV	23

#### INTRODUCTION

Exploration on the Jon Mineral Claim during the 1982 field season included geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling, trenching, a VLF-EM survey and a magnetic survey.

Work was initiated in early July. Some follow-up of geochemical and magnetic anomalies was carried out during the months of September and early October.

Interest on the Jon Claim has centered around the possible intersecton of North/South trending quart, veins with an East/West extension of the Waterloo Vein as developed on the Waterloo Crown Grant to the east of the Jon Claim.

#### LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Jon Claim is situated on the East side of a mountain range known locally as the Granite Range, approximately 3 1/2 kilometres Northwest of Lightning Peak. The southern poriton of the Jon Claim borders the Waterloo Crown Grant to the East. To the West - the Jon borders the headwaters of Rendell Creek, a tributary of the Kettle River.

Approximate coordinates of the centre of the claim are 118° 34' 30" West longitude and 49° 54' North latitude, NTS map sheet 82E/15E. See Index map (Fig. 1).

Access to the Jon is via Highway No. 6 approximately 110 kilometres Southeast of Vernon passing through Lumby and Cherryville. The 30 kilometre long Lightning Peak access road joins Highway No. 6, 16 kilometres Southeast of the Spruce Grove Cafe. A turning to the west at the "post office" turn-off along the Waterloo Mine road provides access to the Jon Claim. Access to the north central portion of the Jon, that occupies ground once called the "Potosi Group", is via the reopened Potosi Trail.

The one kilometre trail branches off the Dictator Mine road two kilometres from the Dictator-Waterloo turn-off. Four wheel drive transportation is recommended especially during September prior to freeze-up.

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Baby Range occupies the northern, central portion of the Jon property. This is a broad relatively flat-lying ridge which reaches an elevation of 1700 metres. It is drained by Waterloo Creek to the south and Rendell Creek to the west.



Best exposures of outcrop occur in the narrow creek bottoms and along sharply rising ridges especially in the southern portion of the Jon Claim. Overburden is more pronounced in the northern portion of the Jon where outcrop exposure is fairly limited, i.e. 2-5% outcrop. Overburden depth average 1 metre and may be as much as 5 metres.

Substantial stands of Spruce, Jack pine as well as Cedar occur on south facing slopes along Waterloo Creek. Balsam, Jack pine, Spruce and Alder are the more common stands on the flatter ridge top areas to the north of the claim.

#### MINING PROPERTY

The Jon Claim is a 12 unit claim staked <u>December 1, 1977</u>. The claim is located in the Vernon Mining Division, record no.396. Record date <u>December 5, 1977</u>. The claim is owned by Lightning Minerals Incorporated of Vancouver. Mohawk Oil Co. Ltd. has an option on the property.

The Jon covers an area formerly known as the Potosi Group of claims and consisted of the Potosi, Potosi no. 4 and Silver Spot no. 4. The Potosi Group is described briefly by Cairnes (1930)

Early activities on the Potosi during the 1920's centered around the exposure of an 8ft. wide quartz vein found in limestone. This vein carried silver, galena and tetrahedrite in a gangue of calcite and quartz. The vein appeared to have the same strike as the main Waterloo vein, as developed on the Waterloo Crown Grant. A cabin was constructed on the Potosi property in 1929. Access then, was via a short trail from the Waterloo Mine camp or by a turn-off along the Dictator trail, half mile north-west of the Waterloo tractor road.

Surface exploration work included hand dug trenches placed along strike of shear zones containing quartz. Quartz veins 2ft. - 6ft. wide were exposed over a 1000ft. in a north/south direction.

In 1927, a selected sample of ore containing pyrite assayed .04 oz/ton gold and silver values of 35 ozs/ton. (Ann. Report B.C. Minister of Mines 1927).



A geochemical and topographic survey by International Mine Services Ltd was carried out in 1968 for Great Horn Mining Syndicate. The survey covered ground in the Lightning Peak area that included the Jon Claim. Also, in 1979, Sawyer Consultants Inc. compiled a report containing geochemical and uncorrected magnetic survey results for the Jon. Field data was supplied by Lightning Minerals Inc.

#### SUMMARY

The property was mapped and surveyed on a scale of 1:3000. The geological mapping included study of rock outcrops on the geochemical and geophysical grid and plotting of the geological structures and rock types. The geological interpretations employed outcrop mapping, magnetic data, VLF-EM data and aerial photographs.

The geochemical and geological survey grid included approximately 35 lines. Traverse lines in the southern portion of the property were run north/south perpendicular to possible East/West shear zones. Each line was approximately 1000 -1050 metres in length. Traverse lines in the northern portion above 0+00N were run East/West perpendicular to possible North/South structures and were generally 1500 metres in length. The total length of the survey was approximately 36.5 kilometres. The geochemical and geological survey grid lines were flagged and chained for control for the surveys conducted on the property.

The VLF-EM dip angle readings were taken at 15 metre intervals along about 34.2 kilometres of the flagged lines. Magnetic readings were taken at about 15 metre intervals along about 38 kilometres of these same grid lines and soil samples collected at 50 metre intervals along all grid lines. A total 735 soil samples were collected. In addition, a closely spaced magnetic survey was conducted over the old Potosi trench area north of 0+00N/S and also north of Waterloo Creek west of the Waterloo Crown Grant.

Location of the chain and compass flagged grid lines was assisted using a theodelite and E.D.M. survey instrument. Approximately one day was spent establishing the claim's location employing the theodelite and E.D.M. The claim was tied to topographic features and legal survey points in the vicinity.

Access to the property required some improvement. The access road to the Potosi and through the property required some widening using a D-6 bulldozer.

Approximately 67 hours was spent improving the existing road, building some new road and initiating some preliminary trenching.

#### GENERAL GEOLOGY

The entire property was mapped along the flagged grid lines on a scale of 1:3000 (drawing No. 1). This reconnaissance type mapping program used the geochemical and geophysical grid lines as control in establishing outcrop locations. The general geology of the area is described by Cairnes (1930) and Little (1957). The Permian (?) Anarchist Group rocks consist of greenstone graywacke, tuffs, limestone and paragneiss. These rocks host the lead, zinc, silver mineralizations at the nearby Waterloo Mine. The Anarchist Group rocks form a roof pendant in the Lightning Peak area and are intruded by Cretaceous (?) Valhalla Instrusions and Nelson Intrusions. These instrusive rocks in the vicinity of the property have been interpreted by Little to be Nelson Intrusions.

Lightning Peak is Tertiary in age and is composed of massive, dark gray olivine basalt with large olivine phenocrysts.

The intrusive rocks mapped on the property are primarily granodiorite although the compositon is somewhat variable and locally is diorite in composition. There are also some outcrops which are quartz diorite in composition. These rocks are generally gray to greenish-gray, coarse-grained and often porphyritic distinguished by K-feldspar phenocrysts of 1 - 2 cm in length. The mafic mineral is usually biotite which composes about 10% of the rock. The remainder of the rock is composed generally of about 30% quartz, 30% plagioclase and 30% orthoclase, although these compositions do vary depending upon the rock type. Alteration of the intrusives includes some chloritization of the mafics and sericitization of the feldspars.

Pre-Batholithic rocks include Anarchist Group metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Crystalline limestone occurs in the central and eastern portion of the Jon Claim as a belt that extends Northwest in contact with Nelson Intrusives and Anarchist metavolcanics. Limestone also occurs west of the Waterloo Crown Grant and can be seen readily in the creek bottoms.

The limestone is coarse crystalline with grain size in the order of 5mm. Individual calcite crystals as large as 3-5 cms can be found as cavity fillings. They occur just north of the Waterloo Crown Grant on line 3+00E. Original bedding structures are not easily identifiable. Fibrous wollastonite occurs at the contact between limestone and intrusives on Waterloo Creek at approximately 2+20W. These Anachist limestones are the host for high grade silver, lead and zinc mineralization on the Waterloo Crown Grant.

Metavolcanic Anarchist Group rocks which outcrop on the property are composed primarily of andesitic lava, flow breccia and recrystallized limy tuffs. The lavas are generally gray-green, fine grained and massive. The metamorphosed andesitic lava is rarely foliated. Any mafic phenocrysts are small and minor. Some andesite includes feldspar phenocrysts. Recrystallized limy tuffs interpretated by Cairnes contain bedding if tuffs are waterlain although this is not evident on the Jon Claim. The tuffs often contain calcite and mafic phenocrysts 2-3 mm in size. The volcanic breccia are similar to the tuffs but contain larger fragments and very minor phenocrysts.

Minor intrusive rocks occasionally occur within the metavolcanics as dykes. These dykes are composed of quartz diorite and granodiorite and are generally classified as acid dykes or acid porphyries. Pegmatites are related to the intrusives.

#### STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The structural geology has been interpreted using aerial photography, VLF-EM data and magnetic data in conjunction with the geological mapping. The property is disturbed by several major faults notably striking to the North and Northeast. East/West faulting occurs in the central and south half of the claim. The topographic expression of these faults are Rendell Creek on the western side of the claim and Waterloo Creek on the eastern side of the claim. In addition, there are other topographic features and VLF-EM "cross-overs" which have been interpreted to be faults.

These interpreted structures are illustrated on Drawing No. 1.

#### ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The Potosi trenches occur in the middle of the claim centred on lines 1+00N, 2+00N, 3+00N and 4+00N. Old reports mention disseminated pyrite and a little galena occuring in 2ft - 3 ft. wide north striking quartz veins. Exploration in this vicinity did lead to the discovery of pyrite, pyrrhotite, Galena, Sphalerite, chalcopyrite (trace) and bornite (trace). Grab sample 4097 taken from a quartz stock pile containing pyrite adjacent to a trenched area ran 10.4 oz/ton silver, .09 gold. Channel samples taken

- 5 -

across this vein indicated lower values (See table 1 sample nos. 4926-4935).

Samples 4683, 4906, and 4682 were collected in the Northern Portion of the claim at or near a Northwest trending belt of limestone in contact with metavolcanics and intrusives. Pyrite, pyrrhotite and bornite minerilization was observed. Assays of 177ppm copper was recorded near the limestone metavolcanic contact. Sulphide mineralization observed occurred as minor fine disseminations throughout the rock.

Pyrite mineralization in the area of the Potosi trenches may be peripheral to copper-silver mineralization. Mineralization may be vein-type or disseminated.

Lead, zinc anomalies occur with minor copper and silver anomalies in the central portion of the claim, west of the Waterloo Mine. Antimony and arsenic anomalies occur in this vicinity and could be related to pyrargyrite - proustite mineralization as observed at the Waterloo Vein to the east. There is a possibility that the Waterloo vein extends westerly into this area. Galena, sphalerite float has been located within this area. They include sample nos. 0891, 0892, 4669 and 4672 (See table 1).

The possibility exists that mineralization may occur as fault in filling or in veins. Vein material at the Waterloo Mine occurs in strongly developed East/West shear zones that dip steeply to the North. The ore minerals include Galena, Sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, ruby silver, native silver and minor tetrahedrite.

The northwest trend of anomalous zone  $B_2$  can be extended 900 metres to the area of anomalous Silver and copper geochemistry. Skarn-type mineralization related to the limestone may occur in this vicinity. Mineralization hosted in the volcanic or intrusive rocks is more probably vein-type.

The northwest trending zone, highly anomalous in copper, lead, zinc antimony, arsenic and silver occurs in the Southeastern corner of the claim block. This may indicate the presence of massive sulphide, skarn or vein-type gold-silver mineralization associated with galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite mineralization.

In the Southwest part of the property anomalous lead, zinc, silver and minor copper is coincident with Northwest trending VLF-EM crossovers. Mineralization in this area is most likely vein or massive sulphide.

There is also the possibility that mineralization hosted in granodiorite on the claim is disseminated or veinlet-type.

A total of 39 rock samples were collected on the claim and assayed for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. These samples are identified on the geology map (Drawing No. 1). The assay results are illustrated on Table I.

# TABLE I - ROCK SAMPLE ASSAYS

	SAMPLE NO.	ТҮРЕ	LOCATION	Cu	РЬ	Zn	Ag	Au
	4682	Chip	1+00N 3+50W	<b>ppm</b> 7.0	<b>ppm</b> 15.0	<b>pp</b> m 16.0	<b>ppm</b> 0.6	<b>ррb</b> 5,0
	4683	Chip	1+00N 3+50₩	177.0	16.0	46.0	1.0	1.0
	4901	Grab	0+00E/W 0+00N/S Potosi	% .15	<b>%</b> .02	<b>%</b> .06	<b>oz/ton</b> .29	<b>oz/ton</b> 0.76
	4902	Grab Quartz Pile Trench	0+00E/W 0+00N/S Potosi	.03	.70	.19	10.85	.080
	4903	Chip Trench	0+90S 0+60W Potosi Fine Grie	.05 d	.18	.03	.67	.005
	4906	Grab	1+00N 3+50₩	.02	.09	.14	.44	.001
•	4907	Grab Quartz Pile	0+90S 0+60W Potosi Fine Grie	.01 d	. 37	.12	10.4	.090
	4908	Grab	0+70S 0+95₩	.02	.20	.24	3.3	.017
			Potosi Fine Grie	d				
	4909	Grab	0+00N/S 2+05W	.01	L .01	.04	.03	.002
	491 <i>5</i>	Grab	20M South of trip from mill	.01	L .01	L.01	.13	.002
	4916	Grab	0+00N 1+20E	.02	L .01	.01	.19	.001
	4917	Chip	1+50E 0+50S on W/C	.01	L .01	.01	.05	.001
	4920	Channel	Trenched Potosi 9 tz Vein N7%m	<b>ppm</b> 46	<b>%</b> .59	<b>ppm</b> 4000	<b>oz/ton</b> 1.8	<b>ppb</b> 49

# TABLE I - ROCK SAMPLE ASSAYS (continued)

SAMPLE NO.	TYPE	LOCATION	Cu	РЪ	Zn	Ag	Au
4921	Channel	Trenched Potosi qtz vein @ 14m	<b>ppm</b> 75	<b>ppm</b> 70	<b>ppm</b> 88	<b>ppm</b> 1.8	<b>ррb</b> 18
4922	Channel	Trenched Potosi qtz vein	69	730	287	15.9	6.0
4923	Channel	Trenched Potosi qtz vein	61	60	80	1.9	13
4924	Channel	Trenched Potosi qtz vein @ 25m	<b>ppm</b> 56	<b>ppm</b> 750	<b>ppm</b> 390	oz/ton 1.4	17
4925	Channel	Trenched Potosi qtz vein @ 25m	<b>ppm</b> 6	<b>ppm</b> 75	<b>ppm</b> 95	<b>ppm</b> 1.5	<b>ppb</b> 18
4926	Channel	Trenched Potosi qtz vein @ 41m	10	29	12	.9	18
4927	Channel	Trenched Potosi qtz vein @ 41m	8	91	35	2.0	17
4928	Channel	Trenched Potosi qtz vein @ 41m	21	80	70	1.9	17
4929	Channel	Trenched Potosi qtz vein @ 59%m	45	23	67	1.3	11
4930	Channel	Trenched Potosi qtz vein @ 59%m	17	120	81	2.5	18
4931	Channel	Trenched Potosi qtz vein @ 59%m	19	164	42	3.6	17
4932	Channel	Trenched Potosi qtz vein @ 59½m	13	62	49	3.4	16

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# TABLE I - ROCK SAMPLE ASSAYS (continued)

SAMPLE NO.	TYPE	LOCATION	Cu	РЬ	Zn	Ag	Au
4933	Channel	Trenched Potosi qtz vein @ 59½m	<b>ppm</b> 12	<b>ppm</b> 56	<b>ppm</b> 37	<b>ppm</b> 2.6	<b>ppb</b> 20
4934	Channel	Trenched Potosi qtz vein @ 59½m	62	57	108	2.5	57
0891	Float(3)	3+60S 0+92₩	<b>%</b> .01	<b>%</b> 1.65	<b>%</b> 7.10	oz/ton .43	oz/ton .003
0892	Float(2)	3+67S 0+97W	.01	8.70	8.60	1.57	.001
4669	Float	3+00W 6+20N	.005	9.60	.02	4.61	.014
4670	Chip	3+00W 5+20N	ppm 4	<b>ppm</b> 500	<b>ppm</b> 30	<b>ppm</b> 1.7	р <b>рь</b> L 5
4671	Chip	Potosi Geophysics Tree	18 nch	715	48	2.0	L 5
4672	Float	1+00 <b>W-F</b> 3+80S	<b>ррт</b> 37	<b>%</b> 1.03	<b>%</b> 7.22	<b>ppm</b> .64	pbb L 5
4673	Chip	1+20N 3+80S	37	.01	.05	.32	L 5
4679	Float	0+50₩ 1+40S	<b>ppm</b> 38	<b>ppm</b> 17.0	<b>ppm</b> 25.0	<b>ppm</b> 0.7	<b>pbb</b> 295.0
4680	Loose Rock from Trench	1+35S 0+65W	85.0	23.0	23.0	1.0	15.0
4681	Chip	2+00S 4+00E	11.0	15	31	0.7	10.0
4935	Channel	Trenched Potosi qtz vein @ 63m	20	66	13	1.3	14
4936	Grab	Upper Trench Potosi Mag Ano	30 maly	139	46	2.4	14

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#### GEOCHEMISTY

The geochemical soil survey was conducted on the grid lines approximately 100 metres apart. Soil samples were taken along these lines at about 50 metre intervals. The grid lines were established as flagged lines only. All results were plotted in parts per million on 1:3000 scale base maps.

A total of 735 soil samples were collected. The samples were taken in the "B" horizon whenever possible. This horizon was generally reddish-brown in colour and occurred at a depth of 5 to 50 cm and was about 20 cm thick. A small mattock was used to dig the hole. Coarse rock debris and organic matter was discarded. Samples were not collected in swampy areas, in areas of talus or rock outcrop. If the "B" horizon was not developed but a "C" soil horizon was developed the "C" horizon was sampled. The grid location, soil horizon type and depth, degree of oxidation of soil and exposure were noted at each soil sample site.

All soil samples were boxed and freighted to Kamloops for preparation and analysed by Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratories Ltd. Samples were dried and screened to minus 80 mesh. A measured amount of the minus 80 mesh material was then digested in hot aqua regia. Atomic absorption was used to determine values in parts per million for copper, lead, zinc, silver, antimony and arsenic.

The assay data has been plotted on single element maps at a scale of 1:3000. The data treatment has included contouring and definition of subanomalous, anomalous and second order anomalous values for the six elements over the intrusive rocks and Anarchist Group metamorphic rocks. Table II illustrates the statistical data, contour intervals, and subanomalous, anomalous and second order anomalous values for each of the six elements analyzed. Generally, subanomalous values for each element are the mean plus one standard deviation, anomalous values are the mean plus two standard deviations and second order anomalous three standard deviations.

- 11 -

	Anarchist Group Rocks				Intrusive Rocks (NELSON INTRUSIVES)							
Parameter			(pŗ	om)					(pį	om)		
	РЬ	Zn	Ag	Cu	As	Sb	РЪ	Zn	Ag	Cu	As	Sb
Mean	15	64	.8	22	1.350	8.22	15.6	70	.8	20	1.064	8.467
Standard Deviation	3.2	25.8	.3	13	2.147	1.867	3.5	20.9	.3	10	.518	1.864
Contour Interval	2	25	.3	15	2	2	2	20	.3	10	1	2
Sub 'Anomalous	20	90	1.1	35	3	10	20	90	1.1	30	2	10
Anomalous	22	115	1.4	50	5	12	22	110	1.4	40	3	12
2ndOrder Anomalous	24	140	1.7	65	7	14	24	130	1.7	50	4	14

# TABLE II - GEOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS

#### INTERPRETATION OF GEOCHEMISTRY

#### ZINC

The Zinc soil geochemistry is illustrated on Drawing No. 3.

Anomaly A is centred in the southeast quadrant, south of the Waterloo Crown Grant on line 5+00E. Zinc values of up to 256 ppm are coincident with second order anomalous silver, lead, copper, arsenic and antimony. These anomalies occur in an area of recrystallized limy tuffs just north of a limestone-metavolcanic contact. Small exposures of limestone occur north and to the east of this anomaly on line 6+00E.

A subtle series of west striking EM-VLF crossovers are coincident with the anomaly immediately to the north. Dip angle relief is between 10° and 18° on lines 4+00E and 5+00E. Best response occurs on Annapolis. This anomalous zone is also coincident with an apparently related subtle mag dipole on line 4+00E and a slight mag-high centred on the anomaly on line 5+00E. Silver, lead, zinc mineralization related to vein type mineralization may exist in this southeast quadrant.

#### ANOMALY B

A second order zinc anomaly trends northeast parallel to Waterloo Creek. It is interpretated as a northeast structure. This anomaly occurs west of the Waterloo Crown Grant and may be attributable to:

- a possible extension of the main Waterloo Vein. Silver, Galena and Tetrahedirte mineralization related to the existence of an exposed 8' wide quartz vein was recorded to occur in limestone having the same strike as the Waterloo Vein and possibly lying in the same fracture zone (Minister of Mines 1921).
- ii) mineralization related to the limestone, intrusive contact that occurs in Waterloo Creek.

Anomaly B is also coincident with lead and antimony in the southern portions of the anomaly. Anomaly B, is a single value of 140 ppm zinc and occurs in the same vicinity on the southeast tributary of Waterloo Creek.

Anomaly B2 also reflects a possible extension of the Waterloo Vein to the west.

A value of 231 ppm is coincident with anomalous lead and antimony. B,  $B_1$ , and  $B_2$  anomalies occur in Intrusives. However, anomaly B is in close proximity to an intrusive, limestone, metavolcanic contact.

A weak mag-low of 57575 gammas occurs immediately north of  $B_1$ . This value is approximately 200 gammas below local readings. A detailed mag survey may uncover a mag-dipole related to the anomaly. This would indicate magnetic mineralization related to zinc mineralization. A subtle mag-dipole occurs on line 1+00E at the north end of Anomaly B. Mag relief is approxiamtely 300 gammas over a 30 metre readings interval.

A mag dipole occurs over anomaly  $B_2$  where mag relief in excess of 500 gammas occurs over a distance of 80 metres. The model for this dipole is interpretated to be a series of three vertical dyke-like structures, all at depths of 5 metres. The structures are perhaps related to magnetite, pyrrhotite, hematite and pyrite mineralization that occurs approximately 150 metres to the south. A more likely scenario is for zinc, lead mineralization related to vein-type mineralization trending to the west. Its attitude is indicated by a dipole that occurs on line 3+00W. The model for this dipole is interpretated to be a possible 25 metre deep stringer that dips 45° to the north. The dipole is related to magnetic mineralization.

Similarly, a corresponding west, northwest striking series of EM dip angle crossovers extend toward the west from the anamoly on lines 3+00W, 2+00W and 1+00W-F weakening to the east. Relief is up to  $23^{\circ}$ . Possible related sphalerite, galena float was located between 70 - 100 metres southeast of the anomaly.

Corresponding east/west structures are indicated on Hawaii as well as Annapolis. Spot anomalies south of B<sub>2</sub> include second order silver, zinc and anomalous antimony. This could indicate the presence of pyrargyrite.

#### ANOMALY C

A high zinc anomaly of 260 ppm occurs on the north end of 7+00W that has related second order lead and arsenic. This may indicate the presence of possible gold or proustite minealization as well as sphalerite and galena.

Generally, there is no magnetic response in the vicinity of anomaly C that is hosted in intrusives. Corresponding EM dip angle crossovers for both stations occur in the vicinity of the anomaly. Response is stronger on Hawaii with 12° relief. This may indicate that the anomaly is related to a northeasterly striking structure.

Second order Zinc also occurs in the extreme southwest portion of the property on line 8+00W.

It is coincident with second order lead and lies directly west of a possibly related second order silver anomaly. Spot zinc anomalies occur in this southwestern quadrant on lines 5+00W and 3+50W.

#### SILVER

The silver soil geochemical results are illustrated on Drawing No. 4.

Anomalous silver occurs in both halves of the Jon Claim, most notably in the northeast, southeast and southwest quadrants.

Those silver geochem anomalies hosted in intrusives occur in the southwest and northeast quadrants of the survey area. Anomalies hosted in recrystallized limy tuffs occur in the southeastern quadrant. Second order spot anomalies of silver occur on traverse lines 3+00N, 1+00N, 7+00N, 2+00W and 5+00E. All these anomalies are related to Intrusive/metavolcanic contacts.

Anomaly A, centred in the southeast quadrant of the claim is approximately 450 metres in width and exhibits values of up to 3 ppm. This anomaly is coincident with second order arsenic, lead, zinc, copper and anomalous antimony.

#### NORTHEAST QUADRANT

In the northeast quadrant, a north trending silver anomaly with highs of 1.9 ppm extends over 600 metres from line 1+00N to line 7+00N. The anomaly is generally confined to a granodiorite host on the east side of a north trending fault. A spot lead anomaly is coincident with this second order silver anomaly on line 4+00N. Related second order and anomalous copper occurs on line 1+00N, 2+00N and 3+00N west and south of the anomalous silver zone.

The value of 1.9 ppm occurs at the intersection of a northeast trending fault and a possible intrusive, metavolcanic contact. Quartz containing Galena, Sphalerite and pyrite has been mapped along this structure approximately 500 metres southwest of the silver anomaly.

A mag relief of 830 gammas over a distance of 35 metres is coincident with anomalous silver values of 1.9 ppm on line 1+00N.

The intersection of this northeast trending structure with a north trending silver anomaly is significant.

#### NORTH CENTRAL PORTION

Silver values of 2.7 ppm occur in the north central portion of the claim centred on line 7+00N and 10+00N. The silver values in this area are coincident with anamolous lead.

A mag dipole on line 6+00N exhibits a relief of 1655 gammas over a distance of 35 metres. The model for this dipole has been interpretated to be a stringer at a depth of 10 metres dipping 45°W. Strongest EM-VLF cross-overs are coincident with the second order sliver anomaly on line 7+00N.

EM crossovers an coincident with the second order silver anomaly on line 7+00N. Strongest EM responses immediately west of the silver anomaly occuring on the Hawaii frequency indicate a northerly striking structure is more likely than a westerly striking structure if the EM response is related to silver, lead mineralization.

Possible vein type mineralization may be sub-parallel to this north striking structure.

#### SOUTHWEST QUADRANT

Silver values of up to 1.9 ppm occur on lines 5+00W and 6+00W in the southwestern portion of the claim and a value of 1.6 ppm on line 8+00W.

The second order anomaly is confined to intrusives and is coincident with second order silver, copper, anomalous lead and antimony. Anomalous zinc values occur to the west of the anomaly. EM response for both stations is similar except that peaks are possibly better defined on Hawaii frequency.

The general trend of Hawaii frequency suggests a northwest structural trend. Strong cross-overs are coincident with second order silver values on lines 5 and 6+00W. Maximum relief of 30° occurs over 50 metres on line 5+00W (see drawing no. 9).

There appears to be no significant mag response to possible mineralization.

#### LEAD

The lead soil geochemical results are illustrated on Drawing No. 2. Anomalies B, B<sub>1</sub>. Anomaly A, B<sub>2</sub> (see Zinc).

A lead value of 26 ppm occurs in the southwest portion of  $B_1$  coincident with a second order zinc anomaly and closely related to an antimony anomaly. This second order lead anomaly occurs at the intersection of the west striking Waterloo Creek fault and a major northeast striking fault.

Lead anomalies that occur in the southwest quadrant coincide with anomalous zinc and silver as well as copper and antimony. These have already been discussed. Anomalous lead with a value of 22 ppm coincides with anomalous zince on line 5+00W.

#### ANOMALY C

A value of 32 ppm occurs at anomaly C and is coincident with anomalous zinc and arsenic. (See Zinc for detail).

#### ANOMALY B2

Lead values of 24 ppm and 129 ppm occur on lines 1+00W-F and 1+00W-B. B<sub>2</sub> lead anomaly may have a southeasterly trend towards anomaly B<sub>1</sub>.

#### NORTH CENTRAL AREA

Lead values of up to 27 ppm occurs in an area of anomalous silver values. (See interpretation of Silver for explanation of Geology, Mag and EM).

#### NORTHEASTERN QUADRANT

Values of up to 29 ppm lead occur on the eastern extent of lines 5, 6, 7 and 10+00N. These anomalies occur by themselves and trend to the north. There is no

mag response in this eastern most portion. However, a dipole occurs on line 10+00N, 130 metres west of the 25 ppm lead anomaly. The model for this dipole has been interpretated to be a vertical dyke-like structure with a depth of 7 1/2 metres. (See Table III). Lines were not run far enough east to determine an apparent EM response on Hawaii frequency in this area.

#### COPPER

The copper soil geochemistry values are plotted and contoured on Drawing No. 7.

Copper anomalies occur in all quadrants of the claim. Most noticeably in the northwest, east central and southeastern portions. Anomalies occur in both intrusives and volcanics.

#### ANOMALY A

Values of 70 ppm occur at Anomaly A. A value of 93 ppm recorded at line 1+00E is also probably related to this anomalous zone. If so, this would give a northwesterly trend to mineralization related to anomaly A. This value of 93 ppm is coincident with second order arsenic.

An anomalous zone of copper north of the Waterloo Crown Grant with values of up to 84 ppm on line 1+00N-B trends generally westerly. A series of VLF-EM crossovers on Hawaii frequency may indicate disseminated or massive-type mineralization. However, this response maybe due to east striking structures parallel to the VLF-EM survey lines.

#### EAST CENTRAL PORTION

Copper values vary from 55 ppm on the extreme north end of line 0+00E/W, up to 66 ppm on line 2+00N. This anomalous zone trends northeasterly over lines 2+00N and 1+00N. The model for a mag-dipole on line 0+00N/S has been interpretated as a stringer that dips  $45^{\circ}$  east to a depth of 8 metres. This dipole may be related to a limestone, Intrusive contact rather than any magnetic mineralization associated with copper.

#### NORTHWEST QUADRANT

Anomalous values of copper up to 70 ppm occur generally within a narrow band of intrusive rocks that trend in a northeasterly direction.

There is a broad VLF-EM crossover in the vicinity of values of 77 ppm on line 10+00N-B; 40° of dip angle relief were measured over 200 metres on Annapolis frequency, 36° of relief for Hawaii frequency (see drawing nos. 8 and 9).

#### SOUTHWEST CORNER

Copper values of 53 ppm occur on line 5+00W that coincide with anomalous lead and silver. (See discussion of Silver Southwest Quadrant).

#### ARSENIC

Arsenic determinations are illustrated on Drawing No. 5.

Arsenic anomalies occur in the southeast, northwest, northeast corner and the west central portion of the claim. Most of the anomalies occur in the metavolcanics except those that occur in the west central portion. Here, the host is intrusive. The most significant anomalies occur in the extreme western side of lines 6+00N, 7+00N and 10+00N. The anomaly trends north/south for approximately 300 metres.

An anomaly centred on line 9+00N may indicate a north striking gold bearing vein similar to the mineralization observed at the Dictator property north of the claim. The anomaly is coincident with a north/south trending structure that responds to VLF-EM.

Spot anomalies on 6+00W, 4+00W and 1+00W line up in a general east/west direction. There is evidence of an east/west structure which responds to VLF-EM.

#### ANTIMONY

Soil geochemical results are plotted and contoured on Drawing No. 6.

Values of up to 15 ppm occur in metavolcanics. They have an apparent west strike related to silver and copper geochem anomalies at the west end of line 3+00N.

Also, values of 12 ppm occur at anomaly A coincident with lead, zinc, copper, silver and arsenic. (See Zinc explanation for previous elements).

Antimony is also anomalous in the vicinity of  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  and is coincident with lead, zinc and silver geochemistry. Pyrite, Galena and Sphalerite mineralization has been observed in the form of float within this area.

An antimony anomaly coincident with anomalous silver occurs in the southwest corner of the claim. They are closely related to anomalous lead and copper.

Antimony may be an indication of pyrargyrite mineralization especially when associated with silver anomalies.

Significant, is a broad, north/south trending zone of sub-anomalous and anomalous antimony values concentrated in the south central portion of the claim, immediately west of the Waterloo Crown Grant. These values may be related to Ruby Silver mineralization that occurs in the Waterloo Mine.

#### GEOPHYSICS

A VLF-EM survey was conducted on the Jon Claim. The total length of traverse lines covered by the survey was approximately 34.2 kilometres. The instrumentation and theory of VLF-EM surveys are described in Apendix I. Dip angle readings were taken at 15 metre intervals. The field strength data was found to be of limited use and therefore was not collected. Dip angle readings were collected for the Hawaiian  $(23.4 \text{ KH}_Z)$  and Annapolis, M.D.  $(21.4 \text{ KH}_Z)$  transmitters. The Fraser filtered and unfiltered (Null) data are presented on Drawing nos. 8 and 9. The filtered data has been presented in profile form on these same drawings. The VLF-EM data was used to interpret the location of faults and to a limited extent in establishing rock contacts.

The theory and instrumentation of magnetic surveys is outlined in Appendix II. A magnetic survey, using a Scintrex model MP-2 precession magnetometre, was conducted on approximately 34 lines. Readings were taken every 15 metres.

Very strong dip angle crossovers occur on lines 10+00N to 3+00N in the western side of the north half of the claim. This anomaly correlates with a photo interpreted fault extension of this structure into the southern half of the claim. Fraser filtered dip angle readings show VLF-EM crossovers with up to 53° of relief (Hawaii) in this vicinity and indicate the presence of a northeast striking structure. Anomalous arsenic, sub-anomalous lead and anomalous antimony are coincident with this structure on lines 9+00N, 5+00N and 3+00N respectively. There is also a east/west striking photo interpreted fault that intersects the northeast structure below line 1+00N-B just east of Rendell Creek. Causitive source maybe reflecting a north/south trending quartz vein. Pyrite mineralization with gold values and galena carrying silver occurs to the north of the claim on the Dictator Crown Grant. Porphyry dykes accompanied by quartz veining mineralized with pyrite and minor galena occur trending northeast on line 1+00N to the east of this VLF-EM anomaly.

More subtle "crossovers" as described above correlate with soil geochem anomalies. These soil geochem anomalies include A,  $B_2$  and C and also soil geochem anomalies in the northwest and north central portion and southwest quadrant.

The theory and instrumentation of magnetic surveys is outlined in Appendix II. A magnetic survey, using Scintrex model MP-2 precession magnetometre, was conducted on approximately 34 lines.

In addition, two "fine grids" were surveyed. A fine-grid was constructed to the northeast of anomalies  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  (see Drawing No. 10). Spacing between traverse lines was 10 metres; readings were taken every 5 metres. The grid extended north/south for 100 metres and 230 metres east/west from 3+00W to 0+80W.

The other grid was constructed in the central northern portion of the claim in an area of hand dug trenches. Traverse lines were run east/west with spacings between lines of either 30 or 60 metres. Readings were taken at 15 metre intervals along the traverse lines. Extra readings were taken at 5 metre intervals, when strong high or low anomalies were detected. The grid extends north/south approximately 510 metres and 525 metres east/west.

The total distance surveyed was 38 kilometres. The magnetic readings were plotted in gammas on the attached map (Drawing No. 10) and the data contoured at 100 gamma intervals.

A total of 13 significant local anomalies were detected. Of these, nine could be modelled as "dipoles", the remaining four as vertical dykes. The dipoles and dykes are tabulated separately as shown in Tables III (Dipoles) and IV (Dykes).

The width of the nine dipoles as presented in Table III ranges between 25-75 metres. Depth ranges from 7-25 metres and averages close to 10 metres. Dipoles in the southern portion of the property dip to the north whilst those in the north dip to the west.

## TABLE III

# MAGNETIC DIPOLES (Stringer Model)

ANOMALY NUMBER	LOCATION	MODEL W	VIDTH Metres)	DEPTH (Metres)	DIP
A <sub>1</sub>	3+00W (F)	'STRINGER'	75	15	< 45°N
A <sub>2</sub>	3+00W	STRINGER	60	10	< 450N
A <sub>3</sub>	3+00W	STRINGER	70	25	> 45°N
A5	0+00N	STRINGER	25	10	00
A <sub>6</sub>	0+00N	STRINGER	45	8	Horizontal < <sup>450</sup> E
A7	4+00E	STRINGER	55	7	75°N
Ag	2+00N	STRINGER	30	8	< 45°N
A9	6+00N	STRINGER	60	10	<b>&lt;</b> 450W
A <sub>12</sub>	Potosi 2+10N Fine Grid	STRINGER	75	7.5	85°W

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# TABLE IV

# MAGNETIC DIPOLES (Dyke Model)

ANOMALY NUMBER	LOCATION	MODEL	<b>WIDTH</b> (Metres)	DEPTH (Metres)	REMARKS
A4	2+00₩	Vertical dyke	180	20,15,12½	3 dykes in series depth decreases to south. Width is total width of series.
A <sub>10</sub>	10+00N (B)	Vertical dyke	45	15	$A_{10}$ is 50% wider than $A_{11}$ , and is twice as deep
A <sub>11</sub>	10+00N (B)	Vertical dyke	30	7.5	All is approx. 300m east of A <sub>10</sub> .
A <sub>13</sub>	3+00N	Vertical dyke	90	All at 5m	3 dykes in series, all of small magnitude; width is total width of series.

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The width of the vertical dykes as presented in Table IV range from 30-80 metres. Depths range in between 5 and 20 metres.

The property generally displays regional magnetic highs of 57850 gammas and magnetic lows of 57750 gammas. Higher magnetic values occur in intrusives, generally a granodiorite in composition. Lower magnetic values occur in limestone. Most higher magnetic values occur in the central portion. These values can be attributed to the presence of magnetite in the intrusives in the south half of the claim. There appears to be a northwest trend to the anomalies centred at Anomaly 3 located on 3+00W and anomaly 4 located at 2+00W. The location of these dipole and dyke structures coincide with zinc, lead and antimony soil geochem anomalies to the east at B2. Sphalerite, galena float occurs to the soutwest. Dipole A3 suggests a stringer exists at a depth of 25 metres dipping 45° north. Anomaly A4 suggests a series of three vertical dyke structures with increasing depth of 20 metres to the south. These structures may relate to a northwest trending igneous - metavolcanic contact or possibly veins containing magnetite associated with silver, sphalerite and galena mineralization. Stringers A1 and A2 centred on lines 3+00W-F and 3+00W may relate to magnetic mineralization associated with east/west mineralized shears. Sphalerite, Galena float occurs in the vicinity of these structures.

Anomalies  $A_5$  and  $A_6$  occur within intrusives. Anomaly  $A_6$  suggests an east dipping stringer which may relate to a limestone – intrusive contact.

A strong magnetic dipole occurs on line 4+00E just north of the Waterloo Crown Grant with up to 2270 gammas of relief and is depicted as A7. The anomaly occurs in the vicinity of a hand dug trench.

A dipole Ag on line 2+00N may relate to a volcanic limestone contact. Dipole Ag on line 6+00N occurs in intrusives with up to 1830 gammas of relief. This north/south trending anomaly is coincident with silver and lead soil geochem anomalies.

Anomalies  $A_{10}$  and  $A_{11}$  on line 10+00N-B, both suggest vertical dyke structures. Both structures occur in metavolcanics with up to 265 gammas of relief. Anomaly  $A_{12}$  occurs on the fine grid centred in the north half of the claim on line 2+10N. This dipole structure suggest a stringer dipping  $85^{\circ}$ W and having a depth of 7.5 metres. The anomaly exhibits a possible north/south alignment with anomaly  $A_{13}$  to the south and anomaly  $A_{10}$  to the north. This structure maybe related to north/south quartz veining mineralized with pyrite, sphalerite and galena.

#### CONCLUSIONS

- 1. Possible vein type sphalerite, galena mineralization with related magnetite or pyrrhotite striking West/Northwest and dipping 45° to the north may occur in the vicinity of B<sub>2</sub> geochemical anomaly.
- 2. The presence of second order zinc and silver spot anomalies and quartz, galena float as well as sphalerite galena float west of B<sub>2</sub>, may indicate the presence of a generally Northeast striking vein.
- 3. Anomaly C may be an indication of a Northeast trending structure mineralized with gold, pyrite, sphalerite and galena.
- 4. Anomaly A may represent sphalerite, galena, ruby silver (proustite pyragarite), tetrahedrite or chalcopyrite mineralization trending to the Northwest. Mineralization may be massive sulphide or vein type.
- 5. A mag dipole on line 10+00N-B with relief in excess of 1000 gammas over a distance of 50 metres occurs in a swampy area, approximately on strike with the Northeast silver anomaly. This dipole is interpretated as a vertical dyke-like body. This swamp may indicate an area of deep erosion possibly related to softer hydrothermally altered rock.
- 6. No anomalies occur in the areas mapped and interpretated as limestones.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Detail B<sub>2</sub> anomaly with EM 16 or Shootback, Self-Protential or Induced Polarization in an effort to delineate drill targets. Also, persue possibility of a north striking vein-type structure mineralized with sphalerite by using the geophysical methods as mentioned above and complement a fine grid over the anomaly.
- 2. Use of more sophisticated EM to chase a northeast trending structure at anomaly C that maybe mineralized with sphalerite, galena, gold and proustite. Also, recommended is detailed geochem follow-up of anomaly C including analysis for gold.
- 3. Detailed geology, prospecting, geochem follow-up and possibly SP and IP should be done on geochem anomaly A.

- 4. It is recommended that exploration for a possible north extension of silver mineralization be done on line 10+00N-B approximately on strike with the northeast silver anomaly.
- 5. A detailed magnetometer survey in area of anomalous silver should be carried out in the north central portion of the claim.
- 6. A Self-Potential survey in vicinity of coincident second order lead zinc anomalies on line 0+00N within anomaly B<sub>1</sub>. Also, detailed mapping and prospecting to delineate drill targets at anomaly B<sub>1</sub>.
- 7. In the northeast corner, extend VLF-EM survey to the east to determine any possible crossovers that can be related to the lead geochem anomalies.
- 8. Close spaced VLF-EM follow-up on lines orientated North/South in close proximity to line 1+00N-B.
- 9. Copper anomalies in area of line 10+00N-B in the northwest portion may reflect the existence of disseminated-type copper mineralization in the intrusives. Detailed VLF-EM and IP should be done in this area.
- 10. VLF-EM should be conducted between the arsenic anomaly on line 1+00W and line 6+00W and additonal geochem follow-up for arsenic, silver, gold, lead and zinc. These elements may exists in the vicinity, as evidenced by related lead zinc soil geochem anomalies.
- 11. Detailed mapping and propsecting should be done in all anomalous zones.
- 12. It is recommended that a north/south traverse line be surveyed to establish the extent of an anomalous zone of antimony at the western end of line 3+00N, plus closed spaced mag, VLF-EM and detailed geological mapping.
- 13. Spot geochem anomalies should be resampled prospected and mapped.
- 14. Prospect and trench possible exposure of an 8' wide quartz vein thought to be on the old Potosi Group, having the same strike as the main Waterloo vein.

#### **AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS**

#### BRIAN CALLAGHAN

I graduated from Manitoba Brandon University, in 1980 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.

Esso Minerals, Canada

The following is a synopsis my employment experience:

June - Oct 1980

Geological Assistant - exploration in Northern Manitoba, Northern Saskatchewna, MacKenzie, B.C. and various properties in the Stewart area of B.C. including the Grande Duc Mine.

February 1981 - Present Mohawk Oil Co. Ltd. Exploration Geologist - responsible for geological exploration, report preparation, supervison of geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

Canaphan.

Brian Callaghan

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  G.S.C. Map 6 1957, Sheet 82E (East). Scale 1:253,440

### APPENDIX I

#### Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic Survey - Instrumentation and Theory

A VLF-EM receiver, Model 27, manufactured by Sabre Electronics was used for the VLF-EM surveys. A transmitter located in Hawaii, U.S.A. and Annapolis, U.S.A. was used. The instrument measures the magnetic component of a very low frequency (VLF) electromagnetic (EM) field. The dip angles were measured on grid lines with the instrument oriented towards Hawaii and Annapolis. The VLF radio transmission from Hawaii and Annapolis produce an alternating magnetic field (primary). If a conductive mass such as a sulphide body or clay filled fault zone is within the 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 - 24 KHz. whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand KHz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can pick up bodies of a much lower 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 detecting 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.

#### - A1 -

Subsequent to the collection of dip angle measurements at each station on the grid lines the data is "Fraser Filtered". The dip angle measurements for Hawaii and Annapolis are treated separately. North to Northeast striking structures should respond better to the Hawaiian signal and West or Northwest striking structures should respond best to the Annapolis signal.

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 noncontourable data are transformed into 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.

Profiles of the filter data were prepared for Hawaii and Annapolis separately. These plots were then analyzed and structures interpreted and possible zones of sulphide mineralization or clay alteration identified.

#### APPENDIX II

#### Magnetic Surveys - Instrumentation and Theory

The instrument used to perform the magnetic surveys was a proton precession magnetometer, model MP-2 manufactured by Scintrex. This instrument measures the magnitude of the total magnetic field at any given point on the surface. The total field is the sum of the external field and the internal field within and surrounding the material being measured. The magnetometer sensor consists of a chamber filled with a proton rich fluid enclosed within two wire wound coils. When a current passes through these coils for a short period of time a magnetic field is set up which aligns the spinning protons. When this polarizing current is abruptly switched off, the protons begin to precess around the earth's magnetic field and eventually re-align with it. This precession induces a small, exponentially decaying, AC signal in the sensor coils whose frequency is proportional to the flux of the ambient magnetic field. This frequency is measured, converted to gammas and presented on the digital display of the instrument.

The surveys consist of measuring accurately the resultant magnetic field of the earth's magnetism acting on rock formations having different magnetic properties and configurations. The resultant field is the vector sum of induced and remanent magnetism.

Thus there are three factors, excluding geometrical factors, which determine the magnetic field at any particular locality. These are the strength of the earth's magnetic field, the magnetic susceptibility of the rocks present and their remanent magnetism.

Magnetic surveys are useful in conjunction with geological mapping and for exploration for magnetically susceptible minerals. Interpretation of magnetic profiles and maps can assist in interpretation of rock type distribution and the locations of structural features. Often magnetic minerals such as magnetite, pyrrhotite or ilmenite are associated with the mineral deposits which are sought or there may be a depletion of such minerals. Either case can assist in mineral exploration.

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## APPENDIX III

## ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT - JON CLAIM

PERSONNEL	DUTIES/ POSITION	DAYS WORKED	PAY <u>SCALE</u>	TOTAL <u>COST</u>
K. Lyons	VLF-EM/ Geophysics Assist.	39	\$85/day	\$ 3,315.00
C. Nagati	Geology & Geochem/ Geologist	27	\$95/day	2,565.00
B. Cailaghan	Project Supervision/ Project Geologist	26	\$110/day	2,860.00
W. Kirkman	Magnetometer/ Geophysist	45	\$95/day	4,275.00
D. Newton	Geochem & Surveying/ Geologist Tech.	11	\$90/day	990.00
S. Maltby	Geochem & surveying/ Geological Tech	9	\$90/day	810.00
K. Lindstrom	Geochem & Geology/ Geological Assist.	8	\$80/day	640.00
T. Barkiewicz	Geochem & Geology/ Geol. Assist.	10	\$85/day	850.00
H Mah	Geochem & Geology/ Geol. Assist.	6	\$80/day	480.00
B. Timler	Geochem & Geology/ Geol. Assist.	22	\$85/day	1,870.00
M. Waldner	Supervision/ Chief Geologist	5	\$225/day	1,125.00
			Total	\$19,780.00

ITEM	RATE	TASK COMPLETED	TOTAL
Room, Board	\$30/man/day	208 man days	\$ 6,240.00
D-6 Bulldozer and operator	\$56/hr	67 hours trenching and road work	3,752.00
Camp Mobilization and Demobilization	20% of total cost		1,414.54
Materials & Supplies	Exploration Equipment	, Drafting Supplies, etc.	500.00
VLF-EM	\$15/day	30 days on survey	450.00
Magnetometer	\$25/day	30 days survey	750.00
4X4 Crewcabs Pickup	\$35/day	10 days transporting crews and equipment	350.00
Geochem Soil & Samples	\$8.50/sample	Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu, Sb, As determinations 735 samples	6,247.50
EDM Survey Instruments	\$25/day	l day surveying and tieing claims	25.00
Rock Samples	\$33/Sample	Cu, Au, Ag, Zn, Assaying 28 samples	924.00
	\$7.50/sample	Ni Assay, 2 samples	15.00
Assaying	\$19/sample	Cu, Au, Ag, assays 1 sample	19.00
Rock Geochem samples	\$9.45/sample	Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ag analyses 10 samples	94.50
Freight charges		shipping rock & soil soil samples	110.00
Drafting	\$12/day	160 hours, draughting	1,920.00
Map Preparation Interpretation & Report Rep	(B. Callaghan - 33 days (M. Waldner - 6 days @	s @ \$110/day) \$225/day)	3,630.00 1,350.00
Typing and copying			450.00
		Total	28,241.54

Grand Total <u>\$48,021.54</u>

Field work performed between July 23rd and October 10th, 1982.

Interpretation of results, map preparation and report preparation done between February 11th, and September 30, 1983.

## APPENDIX IV VLF-EM - FIELD NOTES

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- Dates Sept 26/82 Weather: Rain Claim: Jon (South) H' Ð Lina 3tode 8-1855 19 34005 G (Fast) 6 +00 S 6 +15 S (East) -15 -15 9100 S 49 8 7 9tis S +1 -10 6+30 -11 9-130 5 30 0 6 +45 -9 9+45 ġ -3 6 + 60 9+60 -5 61.75 08324 9175 0 -4 6 + 90 9492 7+05 7+20\_ FOL 9+80 7+35 5 140 5 155 7+50. -13 7165 -13 -17 -18 5170 7180 7+95 -19 -15 8410 S 8+25 +9 13 8+40 8+55 8+70 0 +3 -13 <u>+7</u> 6-9 ز

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0 Line (H) 041005 (Fast) FUL Hoos 17 +05 '4 17 64223322 1+20 -1+35 -1 15 15 15 15 15 15 1+50 1+65 1+80 1+95 2 <u>j</u>o 0 2+10 2+25 2+40

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· 14 8 4 10 1 Sept 26/82 Cont. 057846787576 Ð 30 6130 5100 E 0 -2 6745 \_ (Fost) 6 160 -5 -6 -6 5 6175 いとうち 6 190 3 7tos 7+20 -4-3-3-74**8**5 4 7150 0 7165 7180 7195 2 -8 -5 Z 8 -7 -5 0 1/0 5 8110 2 8-125 8-140 -6 4 8155 -7 +1 6 5 -7 -5 -6 8170 12 2 Ĥ 6 8185 -2.2 ++ 9100 +5 +3 5+00 E 5185 0 -2 -2 イフィフ 9+15 6400 East) EDI Ŧ12 9 6+15

6.2 Thunder  $(\tilde{A})$ 1-1 41 -3 -3 6100E lotos s 41 9+90 5 , 2 -3 +) 2 9+75  $\bigcirc$ 3. .5 - Z -3 -5 - 1 9-160 Л -6-5 -52-5 7 -2 9+45 J, -7 - 5 9+30 (, 0 - 6 9+15 Ô 5 - 3 9100 -4 о - 2 8+85 4 8:73 6 -6 -5 3 4 0 2 8+55 - 4 -5 -3 +) JО 8140 8+ 25 - 3 -)  $\bigcirc$ - 4 8+10 -1 2 -3  $(\circ)$  $O_{\mathbb{C}}$ 7+05 - 3 - 2 1 7+80  $\langle f \rangle$ 7+65 - 4  $\bigcirc$ -7 2 2 7+50 -8 -10 Ζ -9 7+35 -8 - 8 -3 7-20 \_11 -13 - 14 - 9 7 + 05 -5 -10 1 -14 Ż 6190 4 -9 -12 9 7 6 +7 5 -7 -11

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-14 103 (A) H +00W West) 9175 +4) 2 4+05W +9 Z Sasc 9190 <u>† !|</u> -5 3 190 +1/ 6 Line 10205 113 -6 +13 3+75 -0 0100 18-23 -7 3760 +13 9 +12 10135 -6 3145 +10 12 +13 1200 3130 17 +7 10 15 3115 ++ 7 TOL 10+605 -8 +3 3-100 +3 7 +1 +1 2185 8 -1 2+70 0 2 -3 2 455 3 3 2+40 -4 -3 -5 2+25 4 0 -2 -3 -4 2 -2 2+10 -2 - | -2 1195 06 -4 1150 -6 -1 -1 1765 -9 +1 +3 0 1752 6 Ь 433 71 1435 0 13 1+20 +2 +2 -2 6 1105 32 +1 -1 Otto -7 -3 12 6 0 175 WE A CARDER OF 1.1.1

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MP 105

 $\widehat{\mathbb{H}}$  $(\bar{1})$ 4100W 2185 +20 -9 4toow +4 6+30 - 5 (Wes+) 9 3-100 124 6745 -2 48 West 3+15 +7 10 +20 16 6-160 3+30 +15 47 - 4 10 6775 3+45 113 . 9 18 6490 -11 -1'2 -16 18 3760 7105 +10 <u>30</u> 3+75 <u>+7</u> £16 -1.2 7+20 3190 0. 27 7+35 +18 -6 -27 4 105 +20 7+50 -11 -3 W.L. Grok. 4+20 720 -9 7765 - 4 4+35 21 - 2 7+80 -6 23 -1 4+50 +23 7195 4 Ks B - 14 8+10 +20 4 180 -14 B 8+25 19 717 7 4+95 q -17 *412* 12 8+40 540 4 8755 -17 +6 5+25 -21 -5 +1) 8170 540 -19 8+85 -11 -1 5+55 -11 9400 -16 7 5 5+70 -13 -1 1) 9715 -21 5+85 -11 13 -11 9+30 -2 5 6100 -7 -22 +10 9-45 -6 6+15 .... -19 115 9760 Charles Street 4 an E 3'5 \* × 1. . . . A starting of the second s

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·\_\_\_ Sept 27 r Cl. J. (Cold) Jon (South) Nate Weather Cha--17 A) -15 -6 (A) 3+00W 24 Oto 3+15 3+30 0 15 10 Stoch 15 West 22 0 +15N 3412 -7, 0+30 1810 35 5 9 3+45 -11 -1'3 +'2 0 +45 3760 -10 0160 3+75 -7 5 0+75 3+90 -119 -9 0190 -121 -119 4105 1705 -7 -11 -21 24 2 GA 4+20 1+20 +10 +9 +7 -16 4+35 -9 1755 4150 -13 | +50 -7 4465 4 180 -6 -3 1765 -7 -5 -7 1+80 2 +? 4195 O 1 195 +6 +8 +9 +14 -4 5+10 -9 -10 2+10 4 5+25 5+10 5+55 -13 2+25 -11 2 140 -6 -14 ۱2 . : 2+55 -14 8 3 715 5+70 2+70 2+85 -10 6 -3 +16 5+85 --12 -16 5 410 6+00 3100 15 15 -7 -19 Cur Y match 1 R.

A (A)3+605 2700W 141 21000 +4 FROS 3+75 West) 6\_ -7 (West) 7135 17 T7 37 3:190 3 -7 7190 +5 4+05 37 Wick -9 W. Cierk -13 7:5 0 4+20 -9 7150 72 9 -7 4135 -14 7.195 -6 4+50 - 3 -16 8110 Q 4465 +2 -13 8125 7 5 4+80 +4-9 8+40 5 0 4.195 +8 --6 8155 s -7 -2 Stios +7 -7 8+70 S -5 5+255 <u>41</u> -16 8.185 5 -5 51405 411 -8 9+00 -2 211-5+55 -7 9715 -3 10 5170 416 -7 -8 9+30 20 5+85 +15 -10 9+95. -13 8 --\* 6100 +21 -1 9160 -18 -5 +20 **Р** 8 6+15 9190 <u>-11</u> 6130 +17 10105 -15 715 6+45 10 10+20 -11 -5 6160 16 +14 10135 -10 18 6175 16 10+505 -11: 6190 8 7+055 +1 -5

~  $(\mathbf{H})$ Ò -13 HODE -25 6+90 2700W 0100 5 -33 -4 .7+05 East) -10 (Wost) 04155 -3. +1 7+20 -25 0+30 -5 -10 +9 7+35 0+45 +1 -8 +7 7+50 9 +/ 0460 - 8 0 13 7+65 0+75 6 -14 Gully -3-6-7-8-8 7+80 +7 -14 10 0170 7+95 74 11 1405 4 840 413 82 1420 8+25 0-2-2 1435 49 8140 1+505 トブ -11 81551 17655 -6 413 8170 -7 -1. 1+80 5 114 7 -7 8+85 02 Lineston 1195 +12 9100 7 2110 48 -2 9 +15 -7. -<u>1</u>4 2+25 6 47 -9 9430 7 <del>1</del>15 9+45 5 2+55 -h+14 9160 -12 36 2170 +12 9+75 0 -13 2+85 +12 9190 -15 3+00 +1111. 10+05 -10 7+ 3+15 10 18 3+30 +5 FOL 10 +00 +3 3+455 

12.5 Ð Ð Ð -2 3+15 +00 F 0700 1+00 E -14 8 Oris 41. -21 ŧ3 (East, 3760 (Fas) 11 +7 -20 0130 0 3175 113 715 -4 -11 0+95 3+90 3 -5 -4 2 016 4+05 +16 -5 -3 0+75 4+20 2 -3 2 717 -3 4135 0+70 1405 +19 -2 4+50 1+20 +17 4+65 0 1 1+35 +17 -7 0 4130 3 +19 1+50 B B 4+95 5 1765 715 10 5+10 -1+ 5 1195 +13 9 -16 trench 5+25 1017 8 +11 1495 5140 -18 +8 ú 2410 10 5155 -22 W.L.Creek -18 2+25 8 -29 5170 3 2140 +10 -21 5185 -11 -)7 2+55 -22 2 6100 -11 2170 2 4B 6115 -17 2185 6+30 17 -15 1.9. eret 3100 -26 5 0 6+45 37 3+15 17 6+60 -25 -17 3130 -21 -23 17 6175 194 

Sept 27/82 Cont 117716 1134364777919909 2tODE 9-160 -10 -11 645 2+00 F ... (East) 6+30 9+75 (East) -7. 91905 6+45 -6 lotoss 6760 11 -9 Sept 27/82 6+75 n4mal 6+90 Wetthor: closels & Sun. 7+05 Claim: Jon. 7+20 7435 6 4-2-1 7450 7+65 7180 7+95 -2 8410 0 8+25 81.40 -9 6 8+55 - V 6 8170 -12 8+85 -13 - 14 9700 S 9415 -15 - Drop Gully (Norry (prob Sould) -9 -11 9130 -17 -12 9+45

H A 15 18 4180W -2 HOON 4 +95 8 19 -13 D (North) 0 41 5+10 -6 -7 -7 +3 5+25 -13 5+40 -13 0 10 5155 17 -13 16 -19 5170 -8 -8 +10 3 5185 5200 +12 +9 -181 6 6 +00 -4 6715 7 -7 6 130 ۔ در -10 6 -15 6+45 17 +3 6 +3 -4 7. 6+60 5 Ø 6+75 4 -337 12121 -3 -1 6+90 7 7+05 2 5 7420 Ĺ 50-2 -4 7 8 4 7135 -5 7+50 7+65 -6 -4 -3 -5 -4 7180 7175 - 4. S. . . . . . . A CONTRACTOR

The State of the Contract of the State of the

() $\mathcal{H}$ 4. (F)Ø 4.00 2+10 1 toon 74 8 +B +1 12 6 ⇒+ |+**3**5 100 N. +3 (North) 1195 Ó 9 1+sow -1. 2 (North) 2 0 +2 7 4 -3 +1 1+80 43 (1654 -+ | 1 -6 bully 1+65 3 0 1480 -3 0 -1 -6 13 1+50 -1 1195 ~ | 2 -2 +1 +1 Ż 2 1+35 -1 -13 0 42 2+10 8 -3 1+20 0 +1 2125 -2 0 8 , ----' 1 +05 1 42 -2 O 2+40 2 7 -2 0190 2155 4/ D -3 3 D -5 0+75 6 +) 3 +1 2170 +1-6 ---0160 13 -7 2185 -) +3 -4 -3 9 Ð 0 +45 15 -5  $\sim$ -6 3400 3 -4 Ô -4 16 41 0 130 3+15 -3 -3 -5 -10 17 +3 -10 DHSE -4 3+30 -9 ----3 B -0100 9 3-145 ーフ - 9 -1 -\_ 18 3 カ 0 tisw 3+60 -3 +4 Ó 3 0730W Ĵ 3175 Ð ナリ Ò -10 50 43 .0145W 9 -17 15 5 3+90 5 4105 0460 -10 2 -18 47 47 -2 19 0175 q 43 15 10 4+20 9 H --- l 15 0790 5 3 -13 18 0 4+35 27 105 14 力 -3 0 4150. +9-1 -15 1+20 75 4 +) 4165 13 17 -4 enter An

1 A -15 Ø +1 \_\_\_\_\_ 0 -3 1+05E l 3+00 N Line 13 -3 2 +3 -2 +2 +2 0 -1 North) 4+20 E 与+**5**5日 3 100N 45 -3 -4 +2 +1 -3 15 -8 -1 4+35E -2 5+10 Nor 14) 0 -1 2-2-3 5125 4+50 15 0 -10 -10 +4 +5 75 5+10 4+65 6 -2 -6 -2 -3 4 195 4 + 80 5 2 -3 14 4 195 4+80 +1 5. +3 14 5+10 0 4165 0 +2 43 12 1326 5+25 4150 -3 0 +1 -3 1 -) 6-1 5+40 o O 15 4+35 13 13 -5 5+55 -14 -3 -3 -3 15777109 4120 -4 15 73 71 8 7324 -3 5170 +5 4+05 -Ż 0 51851 3190 -4 -1 +5 4 Q 0 3 +75 +7 -4 -3 6 +00 0 -9 3+60 6 -17 6+15 <u>+</u>7 3+45 73 76 -1 15 -1 6+30 -1177 -4 -38-8-2 -17 -13 6-195 -2 I and I wanted 3+30 +8 creek -4 -53 +4 +3 +3 +2 3+15 6+60 0 0 11 -18 110 3100 76 -8 6173 49 -3 2 D  $\overline{2}$ +3 -6 2 +85 6190 -) 6.117 47 2+70 -3 -3 -3 ナフ 7705 D 0 47 ۰, +3 2 2+55 +7 15 2+40 5 +7 2+25 45 +3 -+ ζ

Ð M F(f)3+00N 0+45 -3 16 6 45 0 3+15W 8 3+00N North)-Ho 22 +33 ナ 0+60 North) 3+00 W 15 43 0 -15 14 17 0475 17 47 2410 W. 21854 (LOIGON) <u></u> 0 +11 10 0490 44 19 2+70W 72 14 1105 3: <u>†2</u> 1 1800 -13 -10 17 2455 76 -16 -1 -7 1+20 71 +1 2+40 13 1+35 +1 6 +3. 2+25 +1 8 41 9 ÷3 1+50 40 -6 16 2+10 -2 52 -4 M 1+65 +3 17 17 7 1+95 +4 17 -18 1780 ╇ 5 7 D 1480 1+95 0 78 0 +9 ۱ I 1+65 2 -7-mm -3 2+10 +3 4 1+50 +6 -5 2+25 2 -5. -3 710 2 -9 -16 135 7 -3 2:+10 1 14 1+20 乜 -5 2+55 <del>, -</del>3 -} -14 -15 Ð 1705 2+70 -14 ----1 -2 0+90 -13 0 7 6 2+85 .2 14 -2 -7 0175 41 12 7 45 3100 15 -4 71 0460 D 73 3-15 3 H +) 0 +45 -22 2 3+30 2 11 11 13 0+30 2 2 3-15 <del>1</del>3 1 -13 41 5 OHISW +1 -2 -15 3+60 0 0100 ь 15 O; +2 U 3.175 -1 OHSE D 41 0 3 190 71 4 3 6 ---Ð 0+306 ÷. 435 J · . .

(Sept 25 cont (b)(H 7toon Gtisw 19 15 711 O Line H) 15 <del>3</del>3 6+30 3.ton +3 +3 6+45W +6 -3 -11 6+30W 6+45 -15 77 (North) +7 6710 76 47 GHISW +5 R. Creek. +6 -4 13 6175 +8 15 6100 +3 -9 5+85 +1 -13 Ô EU2 6+70 W 5170 -5 -5 -11 5755 -2 -9 +2 5+40 15 -1 0 Line 2400 ~ -7 3 5+25 Dog-m) -6 -1 20m S of Line 3+00N 5710 -4 +4-4 +95 0 9 +5 4180 +7 -1 4165 72 -2 947524 4150 -3 -5 17 4+35 -5 -5 49 4+20 -5` -6 +10 4105 -9 -10 +11 3 190 -11 +6 -7 3+75 -10 -19 +1 -1 3160 3 -11 -3 -5 -15 7 -3 8 3+45 330 8 0 -7

Seples for Ā  $\Theta$ 0 -2 0 0 73 0175E 11 7toon -3 +1 - 8 2170W 7400N -1 (Nor+1) 24.95 3 (North) 01601 +) -3 01455 -9 3 100 71 +4 3 -B 0 0130E 12 J) -2 5 3+15 -8 -5 -13 0 15 E 6 3130 +1 71 -3 0 -10 -8 - | -4 0100 -3 3145 -9 75 -2 5 12 +3 otisw 0 -14 -7 3165 -2 8 -12 15 12 0+30w -19 3+75 +3 13 -15 -14 0 +7 01451 19 3190 -7 -5 7,7 7 -8 +13 O160 W 10 4105 +12 78 -2 -7 -13 . +14 11 4+20 7 3 -3 -5 79 21 24 01750 6 -8 +11 75 4+35 13-7 78 - 5 0190 W +5 4 Gully 6011-1705 W -110 2 6 4150 10 2 +12 -1 1+20W +7 4165 11 -2 6 +10 -3 9 -7. 2,9 1735 8 4 + 80 16 4 10 -10 7 Gully 22 4+95 1+50 75 9 -18 9 1765 5+10 28 0 -3 -20 -7 ł -6 jt 🕈 17.80 5125 20 3 -11 -5 -22 -7 -14 43 1195 13 R. Cirek. - 12 14 5140 -5 -12 0 ŧU 2110 -19 -6 · 5 155 2 -15 0 +15 - 82 2125 -17 -14 Top Q: 40 -7 5170 +7 -10 11 -13 2740 -13 5185 -5 413 48 P Cirek -11 3 -7 72 11 2+55 -9 6700 +7 7 +1+ -1 المراجع فأجرا

Dale: E-pt 25/82 Weather: Rai Clear (Fog ofter Jon (North) · . . . Chim: Ð +1 +1 113-12257 Û 0353637442 -ine 7405F 6490E +/ +3 7toon 34901 7+00 N -2 O-2 3+75 (North) (North) 04002004 11-15-11 -2 4 6+75 3 760 5 384 369827450325712 -1 6+60E 6+45 E 6+30 13 3+45 16 3730 3715 14 7 5 5 10 -23 -6 +1 2007516600 -2479920 6+15 -10 -9 -13 -11 -1 0 13 -3 -1 -3 -3 -7 -7 3100 6100 2185 5795 2170 2155 2140 5170 5155 0337 4671 R) SF40 10 2+25 5+25 2+10 6-573654-53 576535875 5+10 4+95 4+80 4+65 1195 -12 -10 -3 -1-5-357 1+80 -3 -12 - 4 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 5 -2 1165 +1 1+50 0-2-1-7-10 Guly -7 4150 4135 4120 4105 H +5 -9 -2 -1 1420 -7 -4 1405 9 +6 +2 5 -4 43 0+90 5 **5** 6

(1)(H)+3 3+45 2 toon 120 4 6 190 **+**| 2+00N +2 3+30 -14 74 6175 315 Ó -15 6760 0 +1 3700 6-45 +4 \_\_\_\_ 45 45 47 6+30 -3 6415 -4 6100 -5 5185 17 -7 -3 5170 5755 +10 +11 \$ 2 5+40 19 3 5+25 6 -110 5110 17 4-195 +6 4180 +4 0 4165 46 ~1 4+50 2 +4 --17 4+35 Z 4+20 5 4100 14 53 -2 11 3175 3160 -1 43

Đ (A) A) 12  $(\mathbf{H})$ 23 91FON 0+75 5 9100 N 3100 も +1 0160 (North) 73+15E +1 7 14 Ð -9 0+95 3 3130E +3OSMI  $\mathcal{O}$ -2 0130 3+45E -9-5-5-3-72 -15 <del>1</del>3 +3 +3 +3 0+15  $\odot$ 3-160 -4 12 -4 -4. 0100 -) 7 3.175 0 3100 9 OHSE +2 +1 12 -2--1 11 12 0130 4+05 -7 -1 +3 \_5 . اح 0145 ン 0 -3 4+20 -5 -13 42-2 0460 13 4135 +3 -2 ころ 0 75 +3 4-50 -1 +3 +2 +3 D+90 +2 4+65 -2 - 1 -1 42 -1 1705 4+82 -2 -3 1+20 -3 -12 4,195 -1 0 2330 -1 1+35 -5 +1 +2 2 -1 5110 -3 Swa-P -) 0 1+50 051 5 125 0 -2 41 -1 13 52 -11 +3 5:40 -8 -) 41 -15 -15 1180 52 **-3** -2 5155 -3 -2 0 1 195 -3 -3 5770 -1 2+10 2+25 +5 2233 6400 -.5 12 0 †7 15 2+40 17 -5 6 EDL 6 tOOE 2+55 +4 -7 2170 1) 5 ŧ 5 2185 +3 3 4) 

(Fi) / 1) (A) +Z FI) ៍ដ 7+95W +12 4135 410 4700N 9100N D Ŧ6 7+800 -19 4120 18 ••• 112 15 -3 Nor+h -2 7+654 -10 413 CIAPK 17 15 5 4 125 14. -4 7-22 -14 -1/2 4 7+504 +Z +6 3190 -9 +5 7+35 10 19 7-4 3179 -10 -1 +4 -19 7+20 3760 -2 +7 -6 42 7705 -8 -6 -9 -13 71 3+45 -3 15 -5 6+90 76 -4 -17 3130 -5 36 17 19 6175 12 17 -9 3415 -7 9 18 6+60 うこう 3100 -10 -1 -13 5 -12 710 79 2+85 6 + 4 5 -17 -15 -6 2--2 6130 +11 +9 -19 2170 -9 -5 6+15 3 63 110 キリ 2755 16 -4 2 -15 4 +13 413 30 2140 -3 6 Strang 57 RS 715 14 + 14 2125 0 72 -1 5170 +15 ביך 2 -3 2+10 5155 712 -115 -2 1195 -3 --- } 5110 Ŝ -115 f)2 -3 -3 45 180 -4 -5 5123 -5 -5 +14 CIRCK +10 1165 -2 5 5 + 10 в Ż ----410 +111750 - 5 4195 -4 0 2 -7 17 - 7 +10 1+35 4785 B 18. 19 -3 0 1220 O -7 4765 -G 18 15 -3 -5 1100 897 4750 17  $\mathcal{O}$ 17 -4 0190 3 -1 -

 $(\widehat{A})$ FI, 48 46 48 <u>†</u>7 5785 3 3 -1 16 6-100 Nor+h 76 6-15 0 6130 46 6145 +7 2 17 6160 <u>†7</u> 77 3-1 MUO 6175 +9 45 6-190 7B .5 75 76 7105 7120 -1 +9 2 17 7+35 7150 -15 -16 3 -53 7765 16 -4 7180 18 7795 17 ĴV Legal Corner Post Jon Line 8toow

(ار) (h)A (H) -3 A) 2 140 10tan -13 <u>\_q</u> --/ +) 0190 1000 N - 9 2+35 -8 -6 -10 -5 North 0 175 -5 2170 <del>1</del>2 -8 14 -.6 0160 -7 2+85 -5 -9 Ŧį -3 13 -3 0+45 -8 3100 - 4 -18 +1 +/ 0+305 3+15 -1 -Š 13 -1/ +3 DISGE D -4 76 3+30 +2 +3  $\epsilon$ -6 0+00 +1 3 7 4 5 17 -12 -1 ΗŻ 12 OTISW 3160 3 -10 +8 -14 -15 -10" 0130 łs 3175 76 -| -3 0+45 +8 -3 -16 3190 12 15 9 2 0760 17 49 +3. 4:105 ole. +5 -11 0175 28 4120 +7 -4 17 +10 7 <del>†</del>6 0190 78 4+35 3 -19 17 -8-3 Ŧ6 16 1+05 73 2 5 4150 112 t9 6 3 1+20 +1 4155 14 creek 9 +7 +1 <u> -18</u> 2-2 +# 2 1+35 7 Ż - 2 4+07 +20 47 + 50 -2 4 175 -5 -2 +17 10 + 1 1765 +) - 3 -3 510 3 +9 +15 9 1+80 -2 5125 +) +12 7 3 410 1795 -3 (10 5140 D 6 +7 11 = 3 19 2+10 7) 5155 49 5 19 2 125 -12 6 18 5:10 4 49

Date: Sept 24 182 Weather High clauds (Rain in atternoon Clam Jon (North) Ð Lne (+)12 1 OtooN 7t0**5**E -11 +4 10100N 3190 14 6190 +4 North) -5 4 5 -15 (Nor+h) 3-175 +7 +3 +5 32 - 4 6475 **†]** †/ 15 3160 -2 6+60 -7 -4 15 3+45 -4 -12 2 6+45 в -1-3 3130 +3 47 33 6+30 2 -13 3+15 13 -1 +4 +5 -13 17 6 +15 -12" ~ 13 0 +8 3100 + 016 234 6+00 14 -3 2 +4 21+85 +7 5105 7 3 15 -12 +3 2470 l +4  $\pm 10$ 5170 Ô 71. 2 155 +1 3 +11 7 5 + 55 12 +20-3-8-9 +1 -2 2140 17 613 7 oje SM34 5+40 +2 +3 -4 2125 16 +7 5+25 +4-1 3 210 26 -14 14 5tio 03 -10 +1 -15 14 1495 - 6 5 \$195 6K 13 15: -9 1+80 2 4+80 0/ ( +5 1 +65 -7 11 13 -7 -6 4+65 13 2 1010 -9 -8 -2 1450 -5 4+50 <del>1</del>3 15 1+35 -5 Ó -3 M 4+35 13 <del>11</del> 74 0 1+20 -6 4120 +4 -2 1105 0 4105 +2 R ) 3 46 - 1

Slinow 3-130 (west) 23 3.115 3105 3 2 2,185 б 2 170 -62 -15 ł 10 7 2 2155 2140 2175 24 3 -5758799 4 0 -11 0 -13 Ø 5 3 210 -11 5 9 -9 -8 1 195 5 1+80 1+65 1+50 1+35 579 : 3 : 9 3 3 -4 7 8 6 5 300 83 1+20 - 6 is . 1105 - 17 -10 - 13 -14 6 2 0175 -15 5 0160 1 :6 ì 6 10 8/ -11 10 0+30 18 5 0115 5 0100 ان و المحمد المراجع المحمد . والدين المواضية الأول المواضية .

. •  $(\mathcal{D})$ 17 (1)(łI) : 42 6475 N 7 5+00W10+20N 5toow 0 WPyt 10000 mm 6160 Y tq west +1 8 10+05 W +9 6+45 +3 7 9+90 10 6+30 +6 +B(1+75V 9160 6 + 8 17 16 3 6+15 5 -12 Pit 6100 +13 9 195 18 Creek U  $(\mathbf{O})$ Ş 5185 -9 +12 12 9+30 +3 7 6 -114 5+70 -3 16 4 +3 76 0 9+15 5+55 1153 Ż +7 +12 +/ +1) 6 0 9 too +14 5110 13 +4 0 8185 O +10 -3 +6 5 + 25 +12 8170 Ø 17 0 8140 +11 6 ~ 15 0 4 + 95 15 -1 -2 9 ¥6 -6 8:25 180 413 17 6  $\mathcal{O}$ 8+10 13 413 4765 6 411 47 14 10 18 4+50 4+35 7195 23 +19 46 13 +15 C -125 8 7+80 +22 21 17\_ ナル 4120 +25 7+65 +21 2 -12 17 D -9 孔 4+05 +21 7150 +17 -11 Gully 71 5 -57727 3190 7+35 120 -6 46 -4 -1 0 415 2 7420 721 +19 3175 -9 الدل ~ 4 17 Ø 3160 +17 -9 7105 0 415 ·16 B ς 46 +1 3 ğ 3+45 -11 6190 77 +10
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Dale Sed 23/B2 Weather Sun Jon Gould' Claim A (|-\_\_) Line Ē  $\mathcal{A}$ +5 +5 - A 🖬 , 0700 +7 3+305 0 0 634 West ] 0+155 +4 (West) 3-435 -1 D 73 76 2 8toon 0+30 S **43** / 8+00W 31%05 +4 0-455 +2 15 B. 3+755 0 14 12 1) 560 5 +2 0 31905 -24 セフ 19 17 0175 -1 4105 S 88 +15 Z +13 2225 -5 -5 -5 0190 1120 4+35 110 2027 +13 1705 14 2 q 17 2 1120 2 684 4+50 -3 +) -8 15 1+35 -.7 -13 4165 -9 ID -2 1150 = 5 13 -26 25 4180 -15 -7 -3 +3 -6 -15 1765 25 73 24 41.95 -19 -20 1230 イガ -4 +10 5110 ł† 5 -17 -1 1+95 3 14 113 +12 5-125 47 16 -12 招 18 27:0 14 76 5140 79 11 7125 16 73 17 1,ß 5-155 40 2140 -1 -5 -6 12 5170 5185 <del>(</del>} 6 q +11 2.155 3 22-6 -9 ナウ 11 3 -3. 2170 10 19 6400 411 -2 2185 9 6115 6430 110 49 3100 6 Ο 8 -111 H-14 -16 +2 375 -2 - 5 

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT SCALE 1:3000 IO W 70 V 80 W 60 <u>×</u> 80 50 100 150 200 250 m 06 00 + 0 0 17850 T7830 T7915 8040 T8030 8540 8605 T8215 T8300 T8415 48135 T8080 7940 T7965 T880 1  $T^{7825} T^{7810}$  **3 + 60 S** 7870 7885 LEGEND -7810 -7835 -7825 3 + 70 S 7990 + 7890 + 7900 + 7835 +7765 +7915 +7845 +7960 + 7880 - 7890 - 7825 +7935 +7860 -7940 - 7925 3+80S 7795 7630 -7835 -7950 -7860 MOHAWK OIL COMPANY LTD. 7800 57800 ----- 58000------Magnetic Contour 7965 + 7945 + 7885 + 7920 + 7850 -7895 - 7895 3 + 90 S 7780 771 7965 7880 7690 LIGHTNING PEAK AREA 7665 -7965 -7915 -7950 -7875 -7835 -7965 -7880 4 + 00 S 7690 7765 7745 7825 7755 7855 8070 7700 7750 7835 7645 7980 - 7890 7935 - 7680 + 7740 + 7780 + 7761 + 7620 + 7520 Magnetic Grid Reading (Gammas) 7705 7600 7525 7660 8000 -8110 -8040 -7935 7980 7890 4+10S 7630 7695 -7705 7680 -7760 -7745 7980 -7930 - 7945 - 7890 7520 -7695 - 7710 -7690 -7725 -7725 7855 -7970 -7890 7715 JON 7550 - 7675 - 7720 - 7690 - 7575 - 7595 7785 7870 8070 7965 7900 7900 7875 7880 7860 7960 + 7890 4 + 20 S -7850 7700 -7750 -7795 -7745 -7710 ------ 1540 -----Topographical Contour (Meters A.S.L.) 7775 7855 7855 7730 7575 7880 7655 7800 7700 7655 7575 7685 7685 7685 7685 7695 7700 7695 -7685 -7710 -7790 -7725 -7700 7950 -7880 

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