

84-#73-12031

3/84

PECOS RESOURCES LTD.

ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOLOGICAL-GEOPHYSICAL MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

LO MINERAL CLAIMS GROUP  
KAMLOOPS-FREDERICK AREA  
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Latitude: 50'47° North

Longitude: 120'40° West

Geophysical Survey:

Field: Wm. Chang, M.Sc.  
McGill Engineering  
Office: W.J. Weymark, P.Eng.

Geological Field Mapping  
& Office Interpretation:

W.J. Weymark, P.Eng.

Report:  
Consultant:

Weymark Engineering Ltd.  
Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng.

28 November 1984

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**12,031**

Weymark Engineering Ltd.  
1063 Balfour Avenue  
Vancouver, B.C.

(604) 736-6812

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ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE  
GEOLOGICAL-GEOPHYSICAL MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

LO MINERAL CLAIMS GROUP  
KAMLOOPS-FREDERICK AREA  
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

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**WEYMARK ENGINEERING LTD.**

*Consulting Engineers*

3310 WESTMOUNT ROAD  
WEST VANCOUVER, B.C.  
CANADA

TELEPHONE  
922-1536

November 25, 1983

Pecos Resources Ltd.  
14th Floor 625 Howe Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia

Gentlemen:

Re: Geological Assessment Report  
Lo Mineral Claims Group  
Kamloops Mining Division  
British Columbia

We are pleased to submit for your information, this Geological-Geophysical (Magnetometer) Assessment Report embodying the results of our field survey of the Lo Mineral Claims Group - October-November, 1983 and the subsequent review of the available information relating to the Claim Area.

Background information relating to claims area backdate to the early 1900's when development of the Maxine Mine was promoted. In the 1960-70 period various mining groups carried out surveys, reported in Assessment Report 1751, in 1972 Assessment Report 4022 and 4220. These record the work by Cream Silver Mines and Spectroair Explorations. Later Citex Exploration did some detailed work.

The purpose of the Survey was to record and map the Geological and Geophysical (magnetic) features of the claims area and submit the relating Report for Assessment Work Requirements to the Department of Mines, Province of British Columbia.

1.0 PROPERTY

The Lo Mineral Claims Group consists of 19 claim units located in 1980-1981.

The designated names and staking number, record number, and dates are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Record Dates</u>
Lo	8	1765(3)	29 March 1979
Lo Lo	1	2435(3)	5 March 1980
Lo Lo-1	1	2436(3)	5 March 1980
Lo Lo-2	1	2437(3)	5 March 1980
Bit 1-8	8	2447-54(3)	21 March 1980

The Reference Mineral Claim Map of the British Columbia Department of Mines is 92-1-15E.

Check surveys have not been made of the claim boundaries, tags, posts, etc., relative to conformity with the requirement of the Mineral Act of British Columbia. The claims are currently in good standing with respect to Assessment Work for the periods ending March 1984.

## 2.0 LOCATION

The Lo claims are situated in the Frederick CNR Station area - 15 miles West of Kamloops on the north shore of Kamloops Lake, see Figure 2. The geographic reference is 50'47° North Latitude and 120'40° West Longitude.

The Land District is Kamloops with Registry in Kamloops and the Mining Division is Kamloops with Recording Office in Kamloops, British Columbia.

### 3.0 ACCESSIBILITY

Access to the claims is ready by automobile from Kamloops via the Tranquille paved road and thence by improved logging roads to the claims area. There are several branch roads which criss-cross the claims area, see Figure 3. These roads are open year-round except in Fire-Peril and Heavy Snow-fall periods. Continental through rail service borders the Southern claims with a switching station at Frederick.

There are no communication facilities on the claims area - except an CNR-intrafacility in the Frederick Stop Shed. All communication - telephone, transport, rail-bus-air facilities are available in Kamloops.

### 4.0 DESCRIPTION

Although the Lo claims were only staked in 1979-80, there is considerable background information available in part relating to the area. The notable reference is the Maxine Mine located in the central sections of the Lo claims. Considerable adit, diamond drill, and Geological-Geophysical-Geochemical work has been carried out by Citex Mines Ltd., Cream Silver Mines, see B.C. Minister of Mines Reports, p.234, 1972 as well as relating Assessment Reports. Annexes A and B

### 5.0 CLIMATE

Climatic conditions within the claims area are Central Interior - with cold winters and hot summers. Temperatures are about 50°F with precipitation being of the order of 15 inches and 25 inches of snowfall.

Exploration work may be carried out year round except in Fire-Peril and heavy snowfall periods.

## 6.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The claims area is within the Red Plateau of the Thompson Physiography unit. Back from Kamloops Lake - elevation 1,100 feet above sea level, the land rises steeply to elevation 2,000 feet and then plateaus, - rising another 500 feet to the northern boundaries of the claims. The area is mostly open - sparsely treed with coniferous and some deciduous varieties - and has been logged - second and third cuttings. Most of the area is sage brush covered. Overburden ranges to thirty or more feet with occasional bedrock croppings - along ravine and ridge rims. Most rock outcrops are in the creek beds and the shore line of Kamloops Lake - see Figs. 3-4. Doherty Creek provides the principal drainage.

## 7.0 GEOLOGY

Geological references are Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 249, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Nicola Map Area, by W.E. Cockfield, 1961, Map 886A, see Figure 4 and reference B.C. Minister of Mines Reports commencing in 1910.

The predominant formations of the claims area, in general, are volcanics of the Kamloops group - Miocene or earlier of the Cenozoic period, see Figure 4 - Rhyolites, Andesite, Basalt, Tuffs, Breccias and Agglomerates.

Earlier remnants of the Cretaceous period were Meta volcanics and sediments and some exposures of the Nicola Group - Greenstones-Tuffs-Argillite-Limestone and Conglomerate.

Intrusives are Coast of Jurassic age, - Granites, Grano-diorites and related and also the Copper Creek Granites - Grano-diorites and Granite Porphyry. Some related to the Iron-Mask Diorite.

The chronological age sequence of the formations is given on Figure 4.

#### 8.0 CLAIMS GEOLOGY

Locally on the claims group, there are not many outcrops - the claims being deeply overburden covered. These occur in the creek beds, along the ridges, and bluffs dropping to the Lake shore and along the railway cuts.

Beyond the Northern segment of the claims, the Bluff faces reveal volcanics of the Kamloops Group being mainly Andesites, Basalts and Agglomeritic flows with a reddish-purplish hue. These form the 1,500 ft rock bluff that dominates the area to the north of the claims. There is little evidence of structural features.

To the east and along Doherty Creek, in the Southeasterly section of the claims group, there is a mixture of Nicola volcanics - sediments and of Grano-dioritic-gabbroic Iron-Mask intrusives. In places these phase into each other and it is difficult to differentiate between them. Locally there is shearing which varies in strike from East-West to Northeasterly as well to the Northwest. Dips are generally to the East. There is some alteration within the contact zones between the volcanics and the intrusives and in places there is copper-iron sulphide stains and mineralization as well as native copper. Secondary copper mineralization is in evidence along Doherty Creek, trending to the north east. Trenching has been carried out on some of these mineralized zones.

To the west of Doherty Creek, the predominant rocks are of Kingsvale volcanics. The southern sections are mixed with Intrusive Diorites. In places the diorites carry considerable

copper mineralization, both Primary and Secondary, especially in the vicinity of the Maxine Mine workings, Annex A.

There is little evidence of structural controls, strikes are to the North-East and dips to the East. To the East of Red Point, along the railway track, there is a dioritic phase with considerable chalcopyrite.

Mapping in the field was carried out by pace and compass referred to measured Grid points as controls and the established grid, Figure 5.

#### 9.0 GEOPHYSICAL-MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

A magnetometer Survey was carried out over the Gridded areas, Figure 5, to test the magnetometer susceptibility of the rock formations in order to delineate the contact zones of the Iron-Mask Intrusives and the Volcanics.

The referenced Aeromagnetic survey of the Geological survey, Figure 6, indicates several steep gradient sections on the claims area, valleys and apogee ridges in close proximity.

For the Survey a Scintrex Fluxgate Magnetometer, Model 753011, MF-21100 was used the details of which are given in Annex C. Readings were taken at points referred to the established grid, Figure 5.

Interpreted surficial contour zones are given on Figure 7, 7A and Vertical Section Profiles on Figure 8, 8A.

Although no significant anomalous zones in Spatial Geometry are exhibited, referenced to the underlying Geological formations, there are several small zones, both high and low,



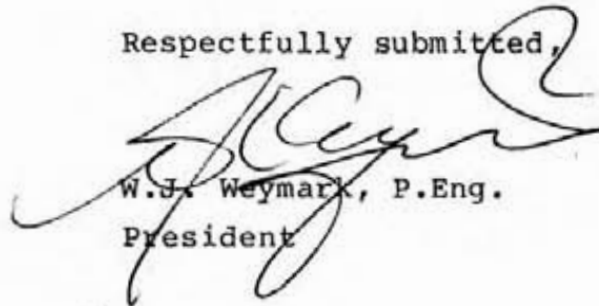
which may be related to the mafic magnetic mineralized Iron-Mask Intrusives. Confirmatory subsurface tests are needed to explore these possibilities. To be noted the trends of the lineaments are northeasterly.

10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Because of the favourable Geological and Minerological setting, as it is apparently similar to that prevailing at Afton Mines - located Southeasterly across Kamloops lake, it is considered that more detailed Geological studies should be furthered to assess Commercial Metallic Mineralization potentialities of the Lo Claims Group.

Geophysically, only minor magnetic susceptible zones are exhibited. Further studies are required for definitive analysis perhaps Geochemical Surveys should be carried out to further assess the Geofeatures of the formations of the claims group.

Respectfully submitted,



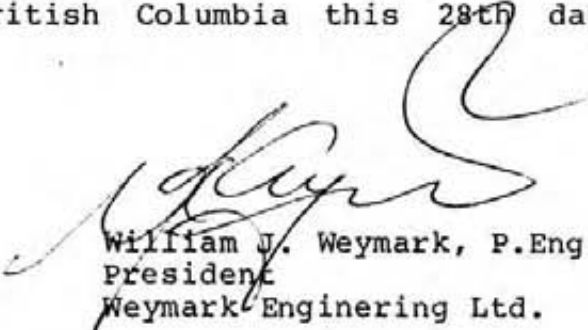
W.J. Weymark, P.Eng.  
President

CERTIFICATE

I, William J. Weymark, P.Eng., Consulting Engineer, President of Weymark Engineering Ltd., of the District of West Vancouver, of the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Mining Engineering of Queen's University Kingston, Ontario, B.Sc. 1940 and have been practising my profession for thirty-five years.
2. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia, the Consulting Engineers Division of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia and the Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada.
3. I am a practising Consulting Engineer and reside at 3310 Westmount Road, West Vancouver, British Columbia.
4. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers and of the American Geophysical Union.
5. I have no direct or indirect interest whatsoever in Pecos Resources Ltd. in the Lo Mineral Claims Group, nor do I expect any interest, direct or indirect in this organization or property or any affiliate or any security of the company.
6. The findings of the accompanying report are based on my personal examination of the Lo Mineral Claims Group in early 1983, October-November 1983, and of the Kamloops area Geological Features at previous times, 1960-1983.

Dated at West Vancouver, British Columbia this 28<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1983.

  
William J. Weymark, P.Eng.  
President  
Weymark Engineering Ltd.

APPENDICES

18/10 1916

ANNEX - A

This group of mineral claims, located near the north shore of Kamloops Maxine Group lake, was examined by the writer last summer—although it was examined by him in 1913—because additional work of a development nature had been performed during 1914 and 1915. The location of this property is particularly favourably situated as regards transportation, as an aerial tramway about 1,600 feet in length would reach from the mine-workings to the track of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway.

The additional work consisted of drifting a total distance of 67 feet on the upper adit level; also lowering the floor of the lower crosscut adit, preparatory to driving a drift along the strike of the vein, on an incline to intersect the bottom of the winze, 14 feet below the floor of the existing drift.

The drifting on the upper level has been driven for a distance of 55 feet towards N. 30° W. (mag.) from the crosscut, and 12 feet towards S. 30° E. (mag.). The north-west drift parallels the ore-body, which is exposed all along the east side of the drift or hanging-wall side of the ore-body, but has not been mined. The south-east drift has been driven along the ore-body, which has been mined as the work progressed. As no crosscut has been made across the copper-bearing ore in the north-west drift, the width is undetermined, but was 3 feet at the point where the vein was crosscut by the adit, with impregnations of native copper in the country-rock wall for an undetermined width. In the south-east drift the width of ledge-matter and ore at the face is 15 inches.

The mineralization consists chiefly of bornite and chalcocite, irregularly disseminated through a gangue made up for the most part of soft, unctuous, talcose material carrying calcite and some quartz, badly crushed and decomposed. An average sample across 15 inches at the face of the south-east drift on this level assayed: Gold, trace; silver, trace; copper, 1.5 per cent.

On the lower level the work of lowering the floor of the crosscut adit, which is 60 feet in length, was progressing, but had not been carried sufficiently far to reach the drift at the face of the crosscut. The winze sunk 14 feet below the floor of the drift had been unwatered, and an average sample of ledge-matter and ore was taken across 12 inches at the bottom of the winze which assayed: Gold, trace; silver, 0.2 oz.; copper, 2.9 per cent.

At the bottom of the winze the full width of the fissure between well-defined walls is nearly 6 feet; but only 12 inches was sampled, because the remaining 5 feet at this point is made up of black rock in which there are some impregnations of native copper and a narrow seam filled with copper carbonates.

The width of the fissure has increased between the roof of the drift and the bottom of the winze, about 20 feet below, from a few inches to nearly 6 feet. This fact indicates the lenticular structure of the vein, which was referred to in the report by the writer in the Minister of Mines' Report for 1913. The vein is 3 feet wide, almost filled with copper ore of high grade, where it is crosscut by the upper adit, 50 feet above the lower, and 64 feet above the bottom of the winze; consequently, very systematic and thorough prospecting is needed to determine the value of the proposition on a commercial basis.

As the conditions with regard to the development-work on other mineral claims than those described herein in the vicinity of the town of Kamloops were much the same as when the writer made an examination in 1913, and as each mineral-bearing property was fully described in his report published in the Minister of Mines' Report for that year, it is deemed unnecessary to refer to such in this report, as the description would be essentially merely repetitions.

#### GRANDE PRAIRIE.

In pursuance with instructions received from the Provincial Mineralogist, the writer rode from Kamloops on September 29th last to Grande Prairie Settlement, distant forty-six miles, to examine some reported occurrences of molybdenite ore and gypsum in that vicinity. Grande Prairie is the name given to a wide portion of the Salmon River valley, situate about twenty miles almost due south from Ducks Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Several years back this portion of the Salmon River valley was settled by farmers, who have been quite successful. The river flows through the valley for several miles in an almost due east course; but at the extreme upper end of the settlement there is a bend, above which the river flows from a southerly direction to a course almost due east.

EXCERPT: MEMOIR 249. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA  
 GEOLOGY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS OF NICOLA MAP AREA  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA: W. E. COCKFIELD 1961

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## (16) North Star Group (Maxine)

*References:* B.C. Minister of Mines, Ann. Repts.: 1910, p. 129; 1913, pp. 194-5; 1915, p. 216; 1918, p. 236.

The North Star group of eight claims is in part at least a re-staking of the former Maxine group, which had reverted to the Crown. The present owners are Messrs. N. Smith, Louis Pelezon, W. J. Moffatt, and Mrs. Moffatt of Kamloops. The group is situated on the north side of Kamloops Lake in the vicinity of Frederick siding about 14 miles west of Kamloops. A branch road from the Kamloops-Red Lake road makes it possible to drive to the property. The mineral showings are roughly  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile back from the lake shore and about 500 feet above it.

Showings of native copper, chalcocite, bornite, and carbonates occur disseminated in the country rock, chiefly along northerly trending lodes. Some of the lodes carry calcite, but quartz is not abundant. The Maxine has produced 1 ounce of gold, 37 ounces of silver, and 6,705 pounds of copper from 33 tons of ore. The principal showings are along a gulch that descends to the lake, and the workings comprise three adits and several open-cuts. A quarter of a mile farther east are two short adits and some cuts, and about 1,000 feet west from the principal showings a shaft, now caved, has been sunk.

At the uppermost of the three adits, an open-cut 50 feet long communicates with the adit, which was driven north 15 degrees east for 55 feet. The adit follows a lode striking north 10 degrees east and dipping 85 degrees southeast. Along this lode the rock is shattered and carries copper minerals across a width of 5 to 6 feet. The most heavily mineralized streak is along the main fracture and is 3 inches to 1 foot wide. Its contacts on either side are indefinite.

The second adit is 100 feet southwest of the upper adit and about 30 feet lower. It has been driven 40 feet easterly to intersect a lode along which drifts have been run 10 feet to the south and 50 feet to the north. At the north face is a 10-foot crosscut to the east. The lode averages 8 to 10 inches wide, but narrows to 2 inches at the face. It dips 85 degrees west, and may be the lode disclosed in the upper adit.

The third adit is 75 feet southwest of the second and about 70 feet lower. It is run easterly 90 feet and then northerly along a lode. A winze has been sunk 22 feet at the intersection, but is full of water. Good ore has been reported from this winze. South of it, a drift has been run on the lode but this is blocked with debris. North of the winze a stope 8 feet long and 4 feet wide was driven into the back at a low angle. The walls of the orebody, at this stope, are not well defined. About 40 feet north of the winze, a second winze has been sunk 16 feet. This is also full of water. At this point a crosscut has been driven easterly, but is full of debris. The drift continues 10 feet beyond the winze, but is also full of debris. Here the lode is about 16 inches wide, with copper minerals occurring in the walls as well. Chalcocite is reported from this showing, but was not seen underground, although abundant in a pile of ore on the dump. The ore minerals consist of pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, azurite and malachite, and native copper, associated with a little calcite and quartz.

About 75 feet northwest of the third adit, an open-cut has been started on a sheared zone in the volcanic rocks. No defined walls were observed. The zone is heavily stained with hematite and a little copper carbonate.

About 1,000 feet northwest of the upper adit is a shaft, now caved at the collar, but apparently sunk on a fracture zone striking north 20 degrees west and dipping steeply southwest. The zone shows considerable copper carbonate.

About 1,500 feet slightly south of east from the upper adit, there is an open-cut now largely sloughed. The rock carries small masses of bornite and pyrite disseminated through it. One hundred feet southeast of this cut an adit 5 feet long has been driven on a lode striking north 60 degrees northeast. This shows a stringer about 1 inch wide containing copper minerals. Other stringers nearly parallel in direction, but dipping at different angles, carry calcite and occasional small bunches of copper minerals. Fifty feet southeast of the adit, a second adit has been driven 15 feet to meet a lode striking north 35 degrees west and dipping nearly vertically. This shows considerable gouge, with thin stringers of calcite and malachite.

Between these workings and the main group is a group of cuts now largely sloughed. These show considerable alteration of the rock to epidote with thin stringers of quartz, calcite, and malachite.

#### (13) Tenderfoot Claim

*References:* B.C. Minister of Mines. Ann. Repts.: 1895, p. 606; 1898, p. 1105; 1899, p. 738; 1901, p. 891; 1902, p. 101; 1909, p. 141; 1910, p. 129; 1913, p. 192; 1918, p. 236; 1919, p. 179; 1920, pp. 193-4. Dawson, G. M.: Report on the Area of the Kamloops Map-sheet; Geol. Surv., Canada, Ann. Rept. 1894, vol. VII, p. 343B.

The Tenderfoot Crown-granted claim, owned by K. R. Rosseau of Vancouver, is situated on the east side of Carabine Creek about half a mile north of Kamloops Lake and about 500 feet above the lake. On it are mineral occurrences consisting of veins and disseminations of copper minerals in shattered zones in volcanic rocks.

The lowest working seen is an incline shaft about 15 feet deep with three irregular crosscuts from it. One of these was driven south 20 degrees east for 10 feet. The second runs south 50 degrees west for 10 feet and then north 40 degrees west for 50 feet. The third extends northeast for an unknown distance, as it is filled nearly to the back with mud washed in from the surface. Both the crosscuts examined show a number of narrow quartz stringers running in various directions. These carry copper minerals, chiefly bornite with oxidation products. A large number of short calcite stringers also intersect the rock, which is impregnated with bornite, and in places heavily stained with malachite.

The main adit lies 250 feet north 70 degrees west of the lowest working. It is caved within 5 feet of the portal, but is stated to have been driven about 75 feet. The ore extracted is augite porphyrite carrying stringers of calcite, bornite, quartz, and considerable malachite. The bornite forms veinlets and disseminations in the rock, and is not necessarily associated with calcite or quartz.

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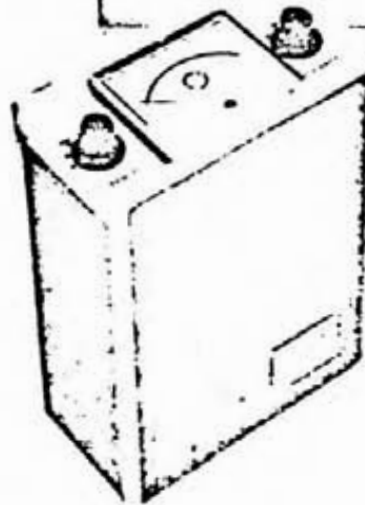
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# INSTRUCTION MANUAL



**M700**  
**MAGNETOMETER**

## SECTION 2

### SPECIFICATIONS

#### 2-1 MAXIMUM SENSITIVITY

20 gammas per scale division on 1,000 gamma range.

Repeatability is 1/4 scale division or 5 gammas.

#### 2-2 MAXIMUM MEASUREMENT

Zero to  $\pm 100,000$  gammas in five ranges.

Range Switch Position	Full Scale In Gammas	Gammas Per Scale Division
1K	1,000	20 black scale
3K	3,000	50 red scale
10K	10,000	200 black scale
30K	30,000	500 red scale
100K	100,000	2,000 black scale

#### 2-3 MEASUREMENT POLARITY

The above ranges can be reversed in polarity as a simple function of the Polarity switch.

#### 2-4 LATITUDE ADJUSTMENT

The latitude adjustment permits cancelling the earth's field up to a magnitude of  $\pm 100,000$  gammas. The adjustment control is a ten revolution precision potentiometer located under the sliding side panel. A positive type locking lever on the control removes the hazard of accidentally dislodging the setting.

#### 2-5 SELF-LEVELLING SENSING HEAD

The unique self-levelling sensing head of this magnetometer is inserted as a plug-in unit. It is easily detached so that the same magnetometer can be used with other types of sensing heads such as the airborne gyro stabilized head etc.

It is recommended that the instrument be re-calibrated at our servicing depot, each time the sensing head is changed.

#### 2-6 ORIENTATION ERROR

The orientation error is set at the factory to 25 gammas or less in the presence of a 15,000 gamma horizontal field. It is poss-

ible to adjust the orientation error and the procedure is explained in the section 9-2 under Maintenance.

#### 2-7 TEMPERATURE STABILITY

Over the temperature range of  $-35$  to  $+55$  degrees centigrade the temperature drift is limited to less than 50 gammas. See section 4-6 on Minimizing Temperature Drift.

#### 2-8 BATTERY SUPPLY

The M700 Magnetometer is powered by two internally mounted 9 volt batteries. Any pair of the following batteries may be used.

Eveready No. 276  
Mallory No. M1603  
Burgess No. D6  
R. C. A. No. VS306

For sub-zero operation the batteries may be transferred to an external battery case and carried under clothing to keep them from freezing. See section 6, Operation with External Batteries.

Two types of external battery cases are available see accessory list, section 11. One type is for the above batteries. Another type of case will accommodate the equivalent in flashlight cells for use in countries where the normal batteries are difficult to obtain.

#### 2-9 ACCESSORY RECEPTACLE

A Cannon receptacle is located on the side of the instrument under the sliding panel. This increases the versatility of the instrument so it can be used in a number of ways in addition to its normal vertical field ground magnetometer function. See section 8, under Extended Applications and section 11, under Accessories.

#### 2-10 ACCESSORY & LATITUDE SWITCH

This is a double function switch. The first function is to permit operation north or south of the equator by simply changing one step



## SECTION 3

# GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND APPLICATIONS

The field sensitivity of the M700 magnetometer originates in a flux gate element mounted so that its axis of maximum sensitivity is maintained in the vertical plane. The flux gate element contains an excitation winding and a detector winding. In addition there are auxiliary windings around the element which carry D.C. currents. With the auxiliary windings, a D.C. flux is created to cancel the earth's field. **Latitude adjust control and automatic cancelling.**

The flux gate element is continuously excited between saturation levels by an A.C. current. A detector winding consisting of differentially wound coils, picks up zero voltage when the resultant D.C. flux through the elements is zero.

When the external D.C. field changes in magnitude, a corresponding phase-reversible second harmonic output voltage is produced across the detector winding. The second harmonic output voltage is fed to a phase sensitive rectifier system and used to provide a cancelling D.C. current to oppose the external field attempting to unbalance the flux gate element.

The system therefore is a self-cancell-

ing one and at all times approximates a condition of zero flux about the flux gate element.

The D.C. current fed back to maintain the zero flux condition is measured on the display meter and is directly proportional to the change in the earth's field. The meter, then, can be calibrated directly in gammas.

Five meter ranges are provided to permit the measurement of a change of field of up to 100,000 gammas. Because the field at any new measurement station may increase or decrease, a polarity reversal on the on-off switch is provided.

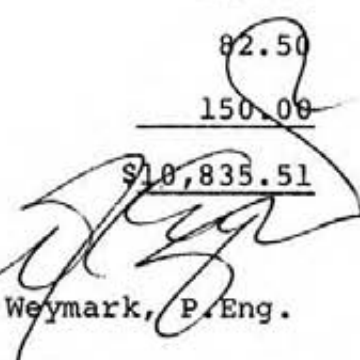
The main application of the instrument is for general ground surveying. Because of the lack of any set-up requirements and the rapid direct meter read out, it provides the fastest and most economical geophysical surveying available compared to any other type of instrument or technique.

With the accessory receptacle the M700 lends itself to many other applications. These are covered in Section 8, under Extended Applications.

## ANNEX D

COST DISTRIBUTION

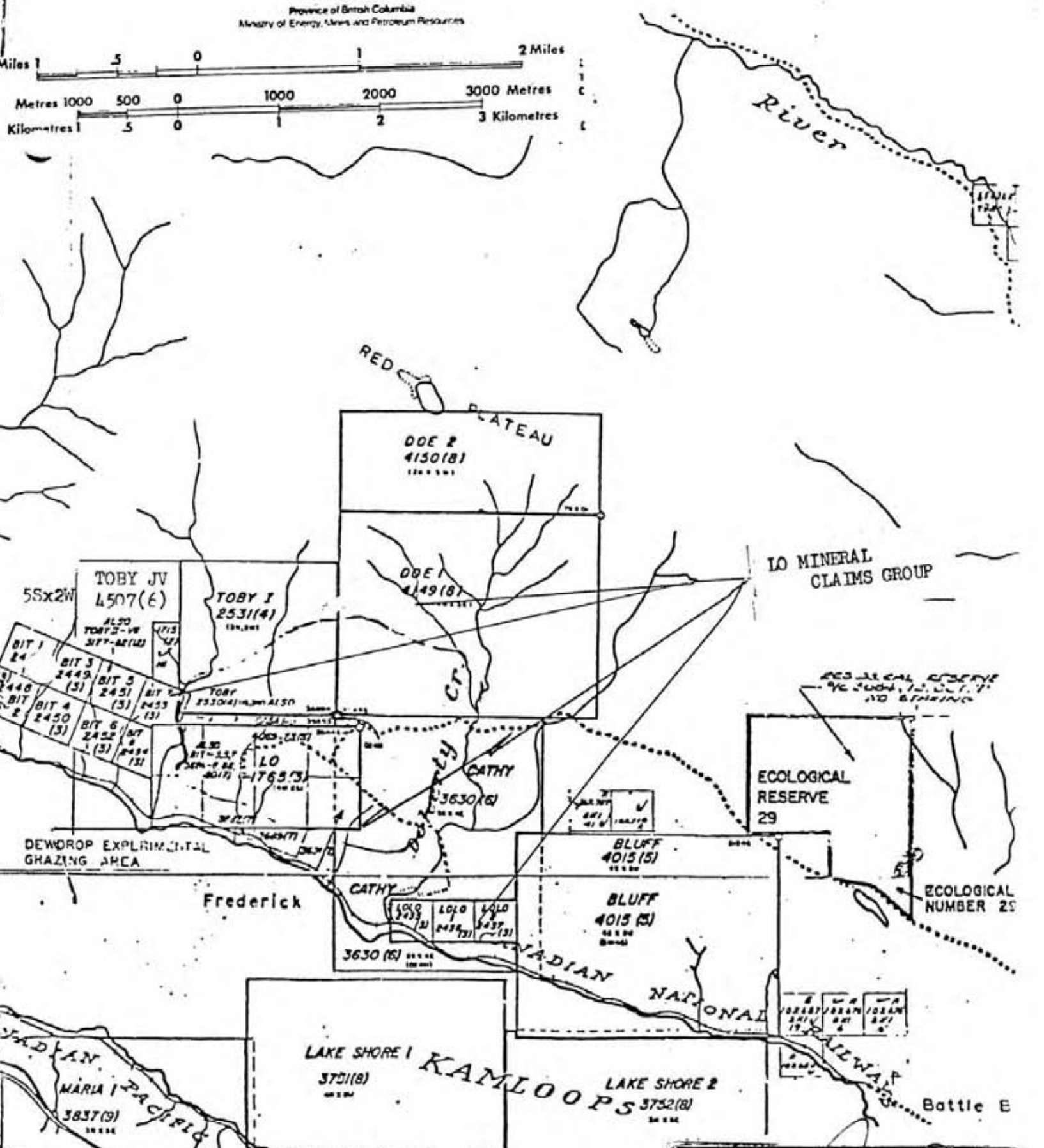
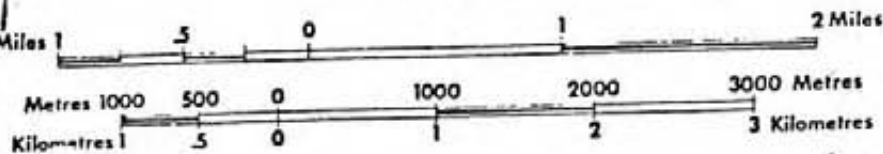
1.	Wm. Chang, M.Sc. Consultant 1967 Flynn Crescent Coquitlam, B.C.	
	Field: October 16-27, 1983	
	Office: November 17-19 @ \$275/day	\$ 4,125.00
	Expenses:	
	Meals and Motel	842.51
	Supplies	35.50
2.	B. Teresky, Chainman 203 Fairview Kamloops, B.C.	
	Field: October 17-27, 1983	456.00
3.	Sherwin Kelly, P.Eng. Consultant Box 277, Merritt, B.C.	
	Consulting Fees: October 25-27, 1983	250.00
3.	William J. Weymark, P.Eng.	
	Field: November 1-6	1,800.00
	Office: October 15-16 & Nov. 21-22-23 24-25-28, 1983	2,400.00
	Expenses: Motel & Meals	125.00
	Auto: 1,230 mi @ \$0.30	369.00
4.	Weymark Engineering Ltd.	
	Assembly of Field Data, Collation, Fair Drawing, Preparation and Finalization of Report	200.00
	Maps and Reproduction	82.50
	Printing	150.00
	Total	<u>\$10,835.51</u>



William J. Weymark, P.Eng.

WEYMARK ENGINEERING LTD.

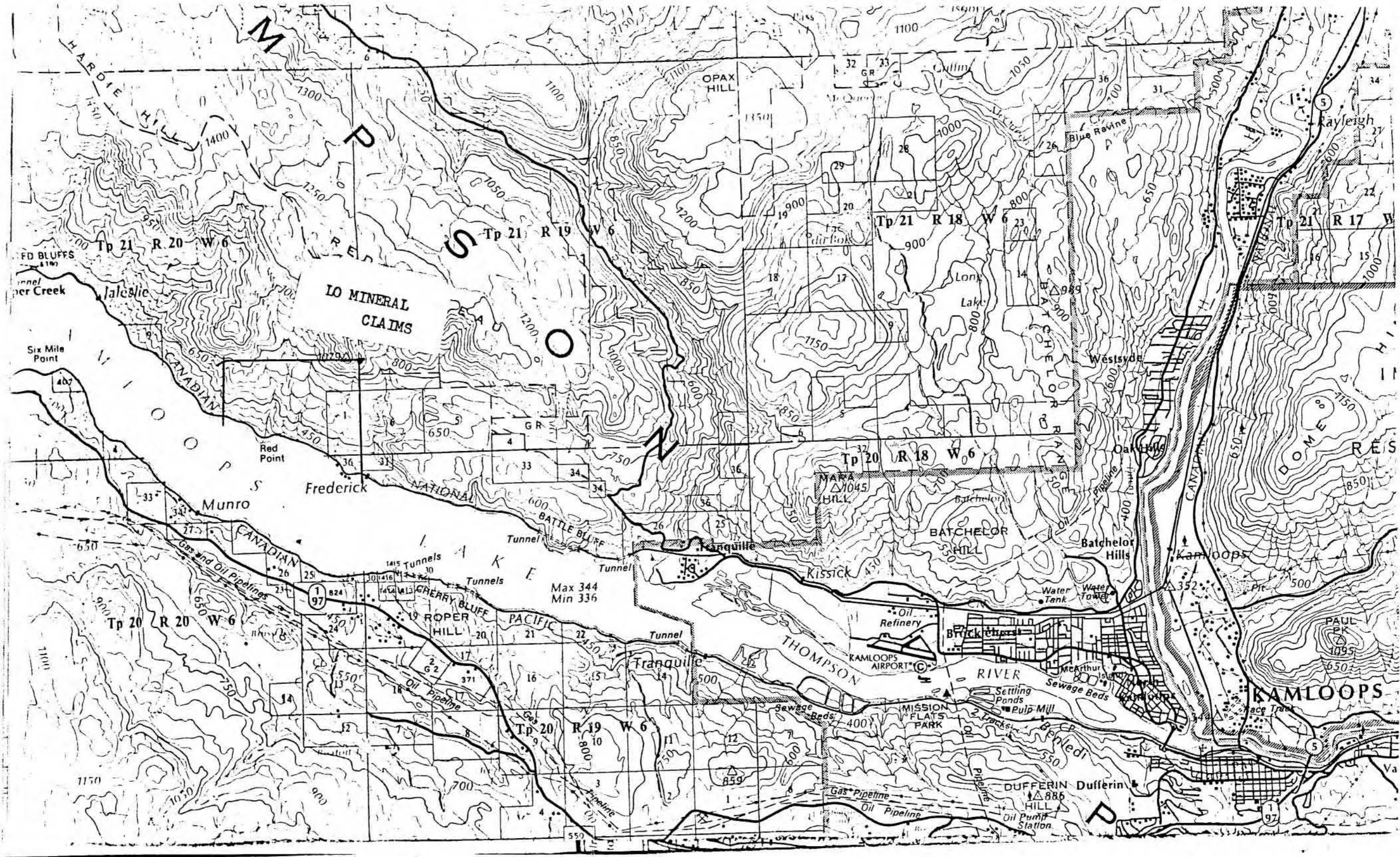
ILLUSTRATIONS



REFERENCE: Map No:s Nos  
M 92I/10E and 92I/15E  
B. C. Department of Mines

LO MINERAL CLAIMS GROUP KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION	
CLAIMS - LOCATION	
DRWN: WJW	10/11/83
SCALE: As Shown	

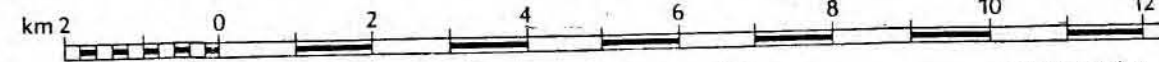
FIGURE: 2



# KAMLOOPS

KAMLOOPS DIVISION OF YALE LAND DISTRICT

Scale 1:100 000  
(1 cm = 1 km)



1 km = 0.6214 mi.

Contour Interval 50 m

1 mi. = 1.6093 km

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

10 MINERAL CLAIM GROUP  
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

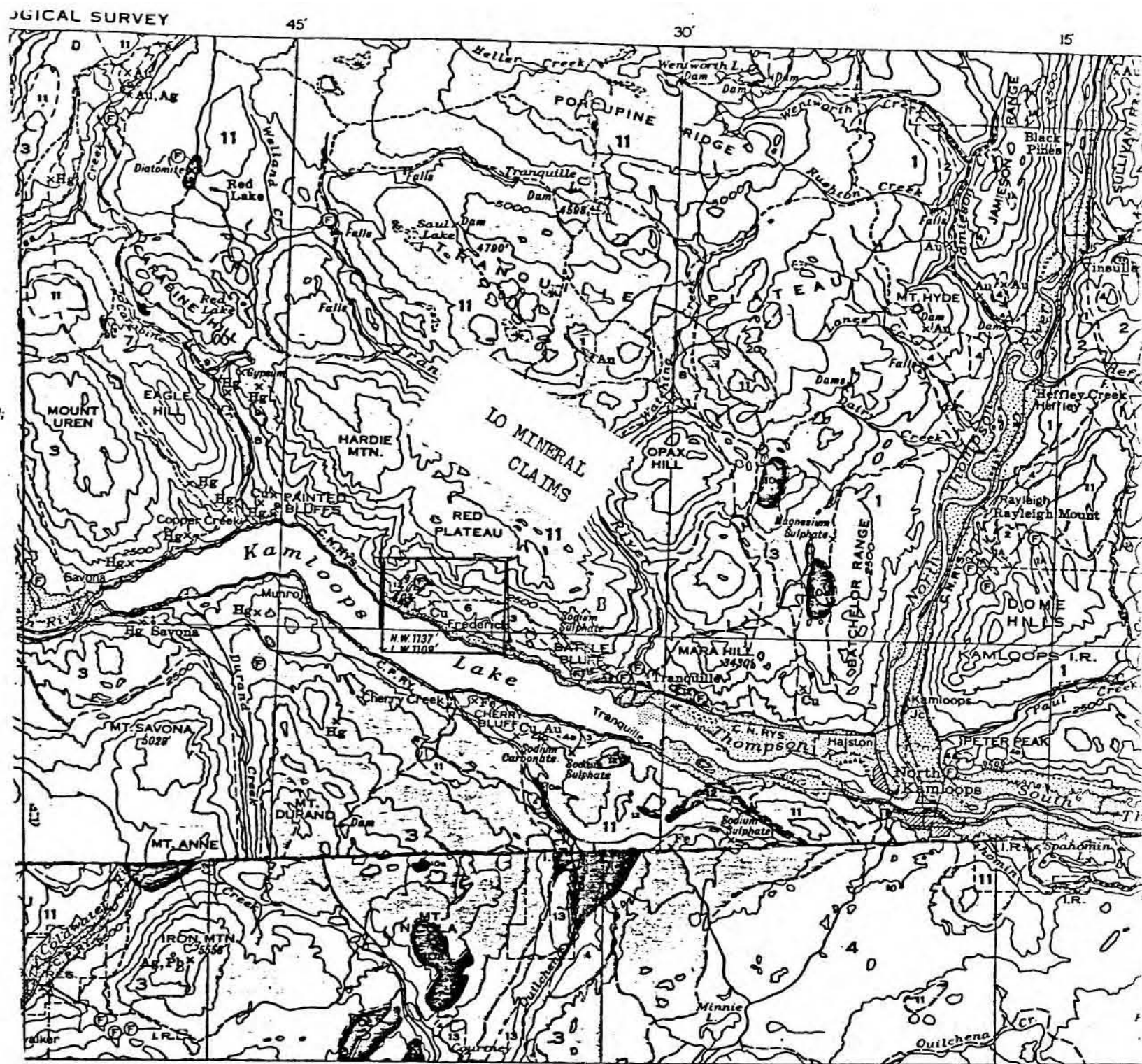
ACCESS - TOPOGRAPHY

TRCD : WJW 15/11/83  
SCALE: As Shown

FIGURE: 3

# LEGEND

- |                      |  |   |
|----------------------|--|---|
| CENOZOIC             | <b>TERTIARY</b>  |   |
|                      | MIOCENE OR LATER   |   |
|                      | 13   | Valley basalt: mainly vesicular basalt  |
| CENOZOIC             | MIOCENE OR EARLIER   |   |
|                      | KAMLOOPS GROUP   |   |
|                      | 11 12  | 11. Rhyolite, andesite, and basalt; associated tuffs, breccias and agglomerates. May include some younger basalts<br>12. TRANQUILLE BEDS: conglomerate, sandstone, shale, tuff; thin coal seams |
| MESOZOIC OR CENOZOIC | COLDWATER BEDS: conglomerate, sandstone, shale, and coal;<br>10a. similar to 10, but may include younger beds  |   |
|                      | <b>CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY</b>  |   |
|                      | 9  | COPPER CREEK INTRUSIONS: granite, granodiorite, granite porphyry  |
| MESOZOIC OR CENOZOIC | Andesite, basalt; picrite, agglomerate, breccia, and tuff; minor conglomerate and sandstone  |   |
|                      | Conglomerate, sandstone, and shale   |   |
|                      | <b>CRETACEOUS</b>  |   |
| MESOZOIC             | LOWER CRETACEOUS   |   |
|                      | KINGSVALE GROUP  |   |
|                      | 6  | Rhyolite, andesite, and basalt; associated tuffs, breccias, and agglomerates; arkose, conglomerate  |
| MESOZOIC             | SPENCE BRIDGE GROUP  |   |
|                      | Hard, reddish lava   |   |
|                      | <b>JURASSIC AND(?) LATER</b>   |   |
| MESOZOIC             | COAST INTRUSIONS: granite, granodiorite, gabbro; 4a, iron Mask batholith; syenite, monzonite, diorite, gabbro; 4b, pyroxenite and peridotite. Probably not all of the same age, and may be in part post-Lower Cretaceous |   |
|                      | <b>TRIASSIC</b>  |   |
|                      | UPPER TRIASSIC   |   |
| PALAEOZOIC           | NICOLA GROUP   |   |
|                      | 3  | Greenstone; andesite, basalt; agglomerate, breccia, tuff; minor argillite, limestone, and conglomerate  |
|                      | <b>CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN</b>   |   |
| PALAEOZOIC           | CACHE CREEK GROUP (?)  |   |
|                      | 2  | Greenstone, generally slightly sheared. May include some Triassic rocks (3)   |
|                      | 1 1A   | Argillite, quartzite, hornstone, limestone, sheared conglomerate, breccia, greenstone, and serpentine; 1A, limestone  |
| A                    |  | Chlorite schist, quartz-mica schist, amphibolite, and granitic intrusions; commonly gneissic and largely of Palaeozoic age  |



REVISED 1971  
 Compiled from the  
 Ottawa

Joins Map 388A, "Princeton."

MAP 886A  
**NICOLA**  
 KAMLOOPS AND YALE DISTRICTS  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA

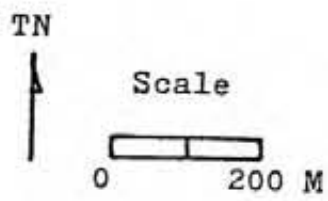
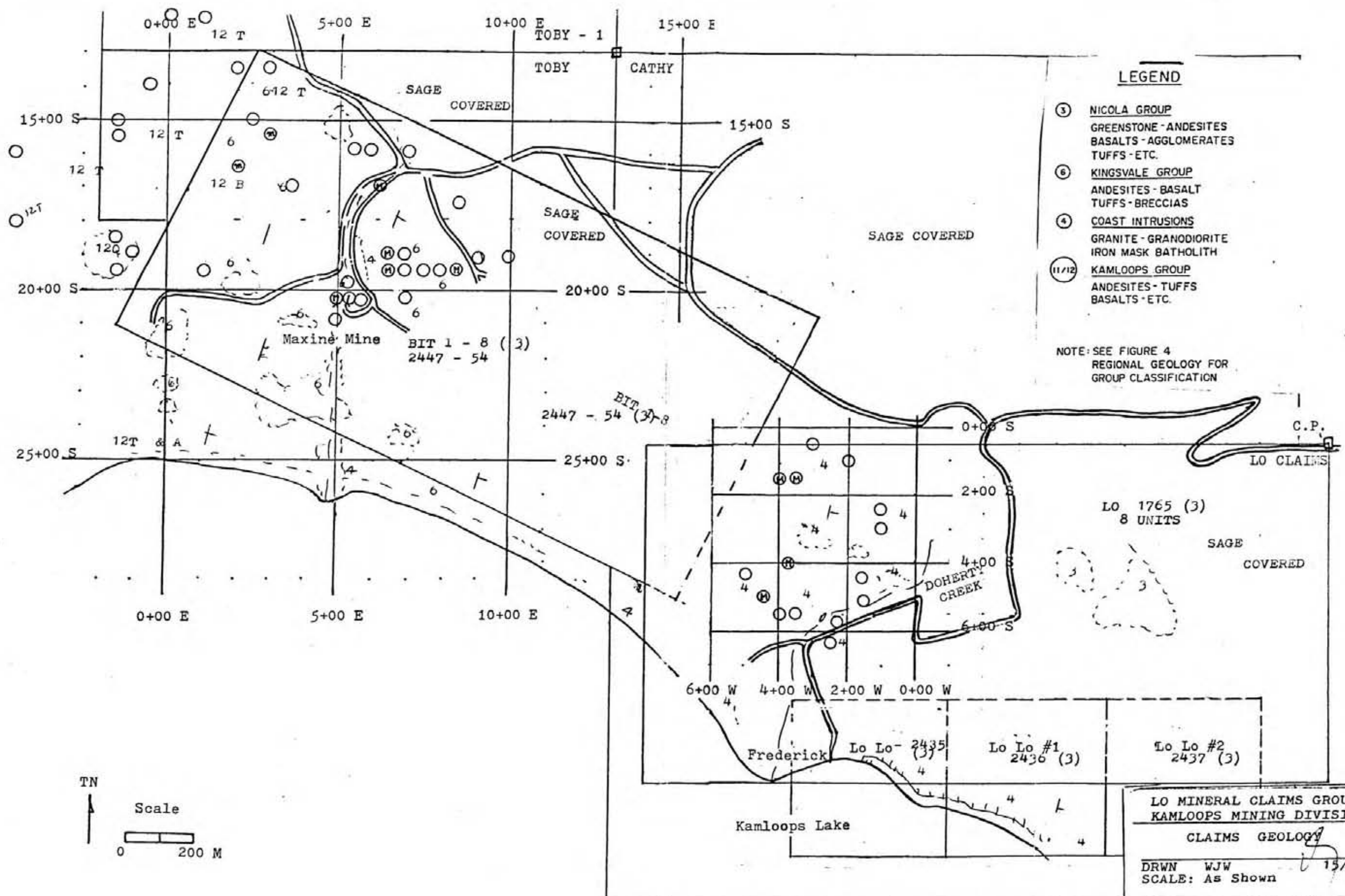
Scale, 253440 or 1 Inch to 4 Miles



Approximate magnetic declination, 24°30' to 27° East.

LO MINERAL CLAIM GROUP  
 KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION  
 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

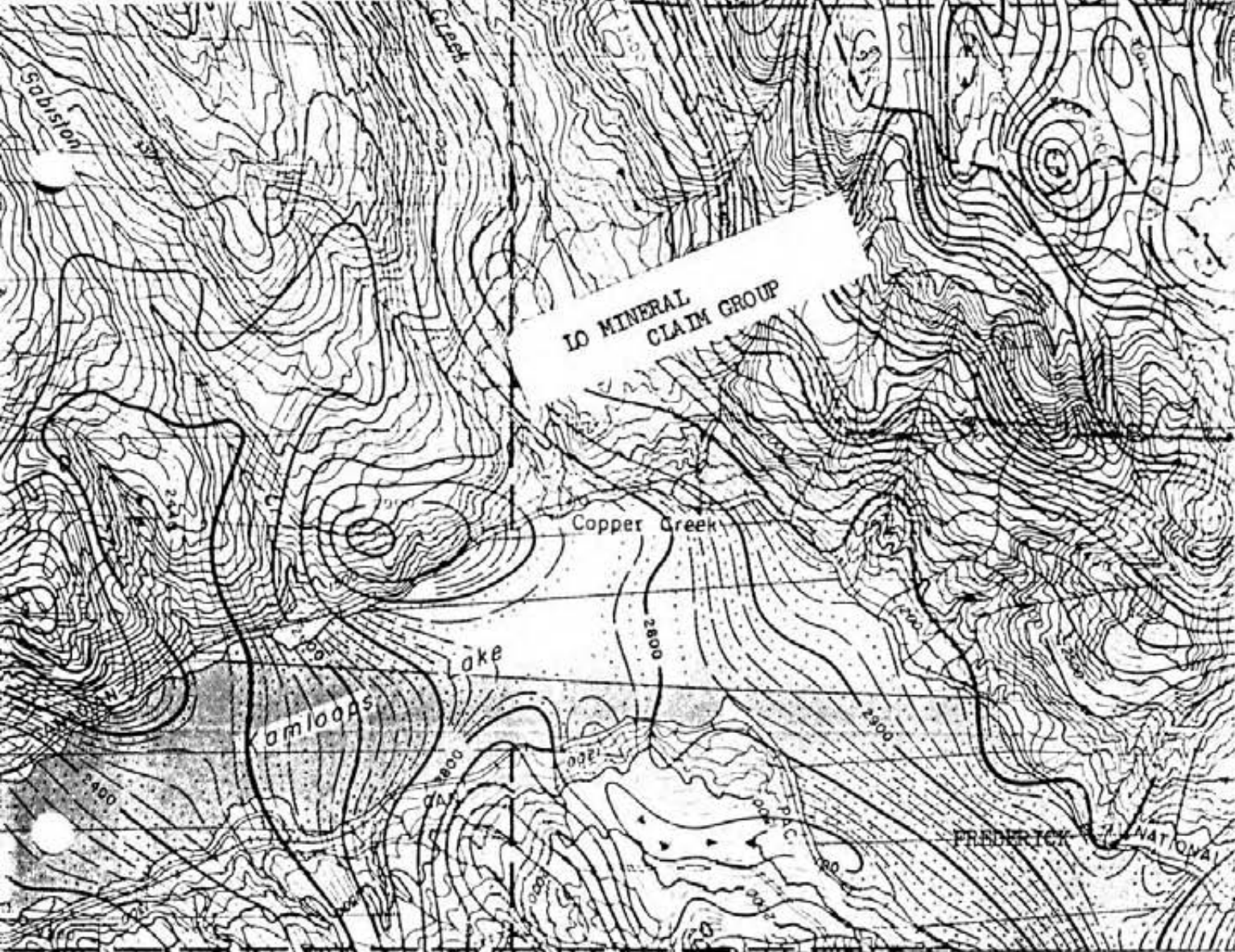
FIGURE: 1



LO MINERAL CLAIMS GROUP  
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION  
CLAIMS GEOLOGY

DRWN WJW 15/11/c  
SCALE: As Shown

FIGURE: 5



50' R21

Johns Map 5217G, Cherry Creek

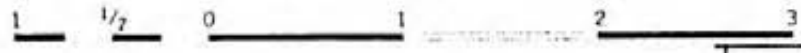
R20

MAP 5220G

# TRANQUILLE RIVER

BRITISH COLUMBIA

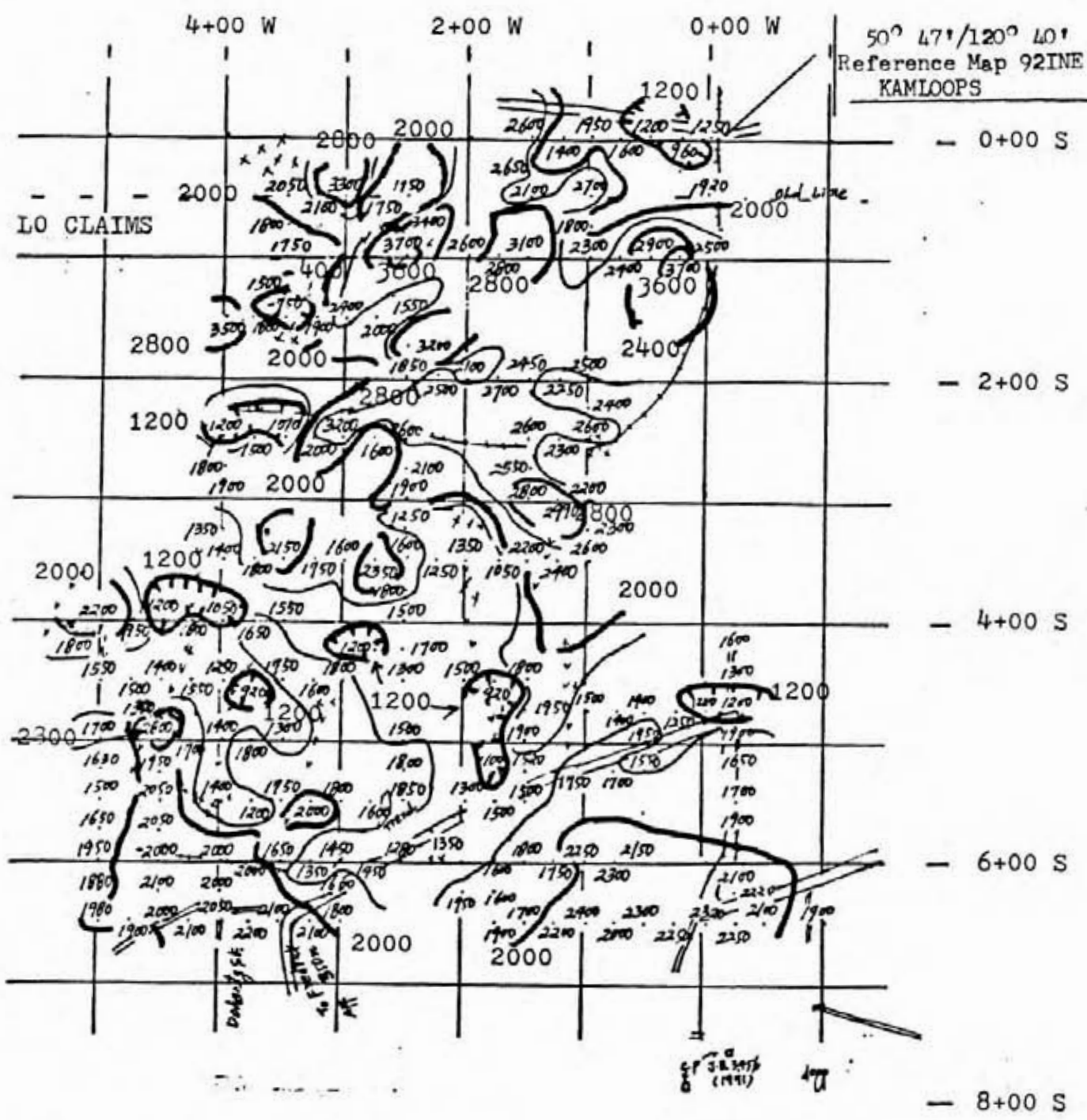
Scale: One Inch to One Mile =  $\frac{1}{63,360}$   
Miles



- (total field)
- 
- 
- ground level

LO MINERAL CLAIM GROUP	
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION	
AEROMAGNETIC	SURVEY
TRCD: WJW	15/11/83
SCALE: As Shown	





TN Scale 1800 Magnetic Vertical Field  
 Instrument: Scintrex Fluxgate  
 Model 753011, Ser. 7605203, MF-2/100

MAGNETIC CONTOUR MAP  
 Vertical Field, Contour Interval  
 400 Gammas  
 Low, Below 1200 Gammas  
 High, Above 2800 Gammas  
 Differences referred to Station  
 3+50S 2+50W set at 1600 Gammas  
 Field Readings by Wm Chang

Valley  
 Outcrops

LO MINERAL CLAIMS GROUP KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION	
GEOPHYSICAL - MAGNETOMETE SURVEY	
VERTICAL FIELD - CONTOURS	
DRWN: Wm. Chang	15/11/83
SCALE: A = Shown	

FIGURE: 7

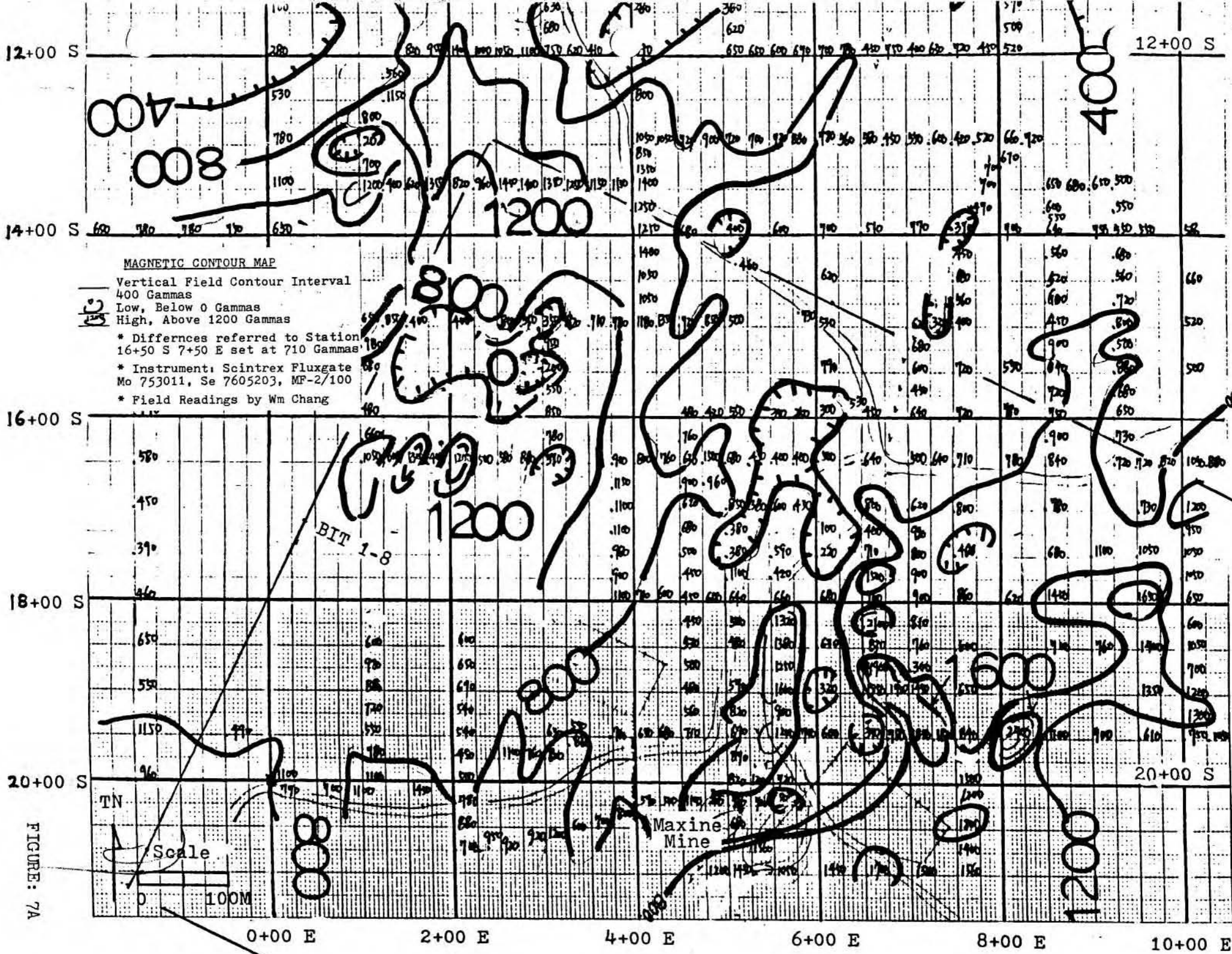
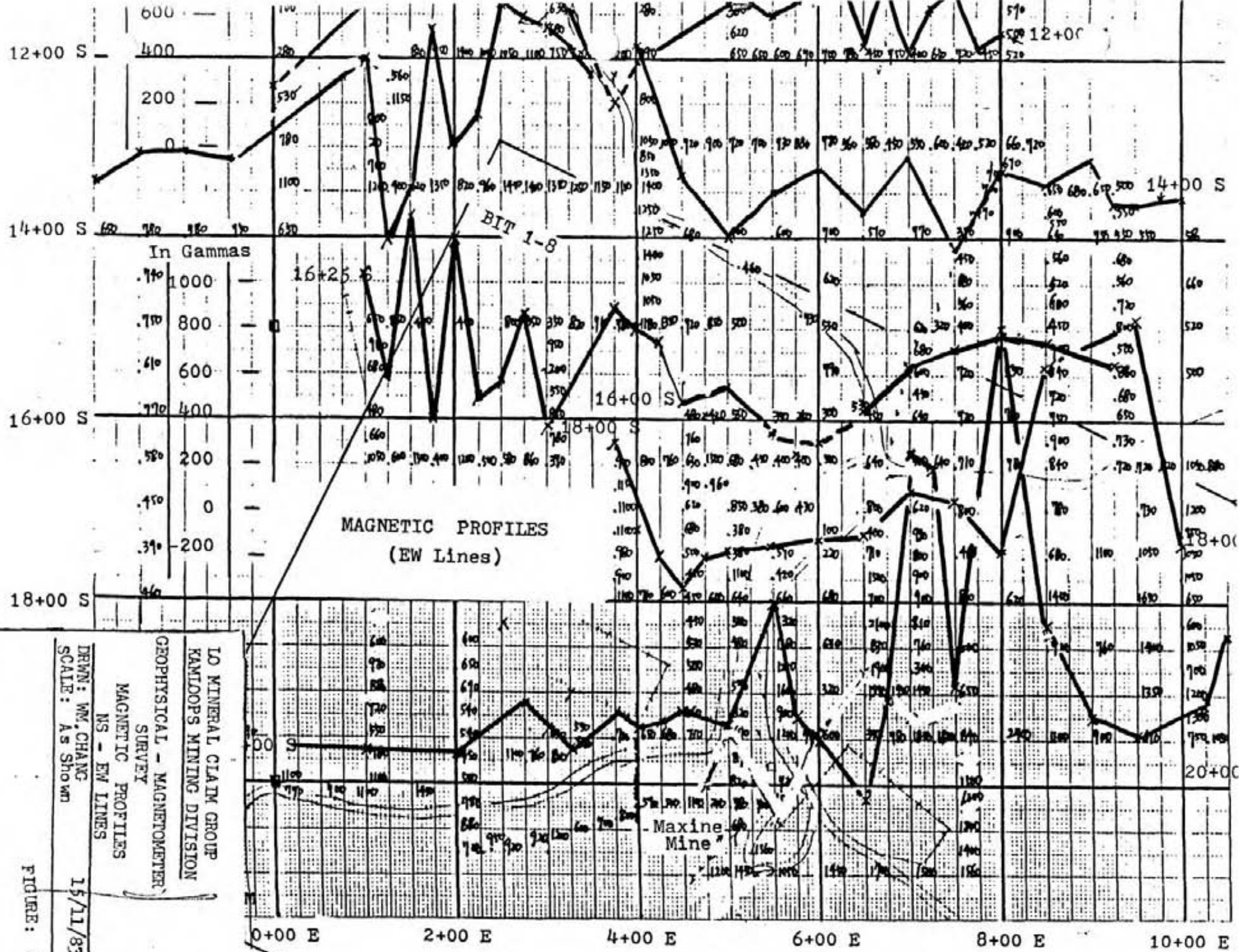


FIGURE: 7A



LO MINERAL CLAIM GROUP  
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

GEOPHYSICAL - MAGNETOMETER  
SURVEY

MAGNETIC PROFILES  
NS - EW LINES

DRWN: WM, CHANG  
SCALE: As Shown

15/11/83

FIGURE: 8

