REPORT ON

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING, SAMPLING AND

VLF-EM SURVEY

PARROTT LAKES PROSPECT

IRK claims

OMINECA M.D.

93L/2E

LATITUDE 54°12' LONGITUDE 126°38'

BY R. E. GALE, P. ENG.

OWNER AND OPERATOR

ASARCO EXPLORATION COMPANY

OF CANADA LTD.

JULY 17, 1984

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FIGURES

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INTRODUCTION

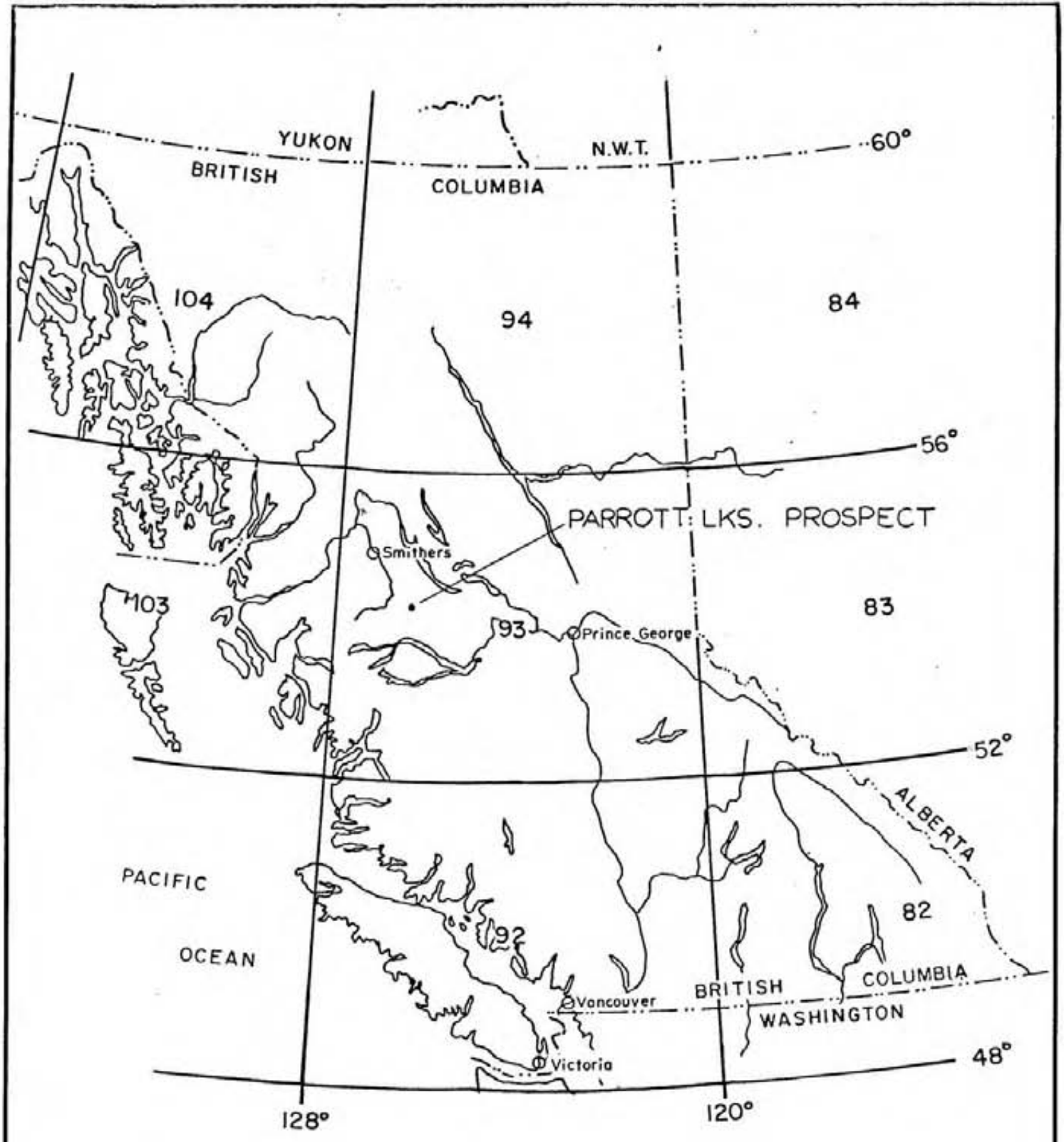
Between May 19 and May 23, 1984 VLF EM and detailed (1:2500 scale) geological mapping was carried out on portions of the IRK I, III, VI, VII and IX claims. During the summer of 1983, the whole claim area was burned over in a forest fire and was logged-off in the winter and spring of 1984. It was therefore found necessary to re-establish all grid lines as none remained from VLF-EM and Magnetometer Surveys carried out in 1982.

Approximately 6 kilometers of line was flagged in with compass and topofil survey, outcrops were mapped and sampled along with mineralized float, where outcrops were not present. In addition 4.2 kilometers of VLF-EM readings were taken as fill-in lines which were recommended as a result of the 1982 survey.

Outside of the main area of interest mapped in detail, a 1:20,000 reconnaissance scale survey on airphotos was made of major areas of outcrop.

IRK CLAIMS - LOCATION - ACCESS - TOPOGRAPHY

As shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 IRK claims numbering 44 units are located about 22 kms south of Houston, B.C. by good all weather gravel roads. Due to the recent forest fire and logging activity, much of the area is open and bare of vegation. Elevations range up to about 1100 - 1200 meters above sea level and the area is fairly flat and swampy with a few small hills of bare rock outcrop.

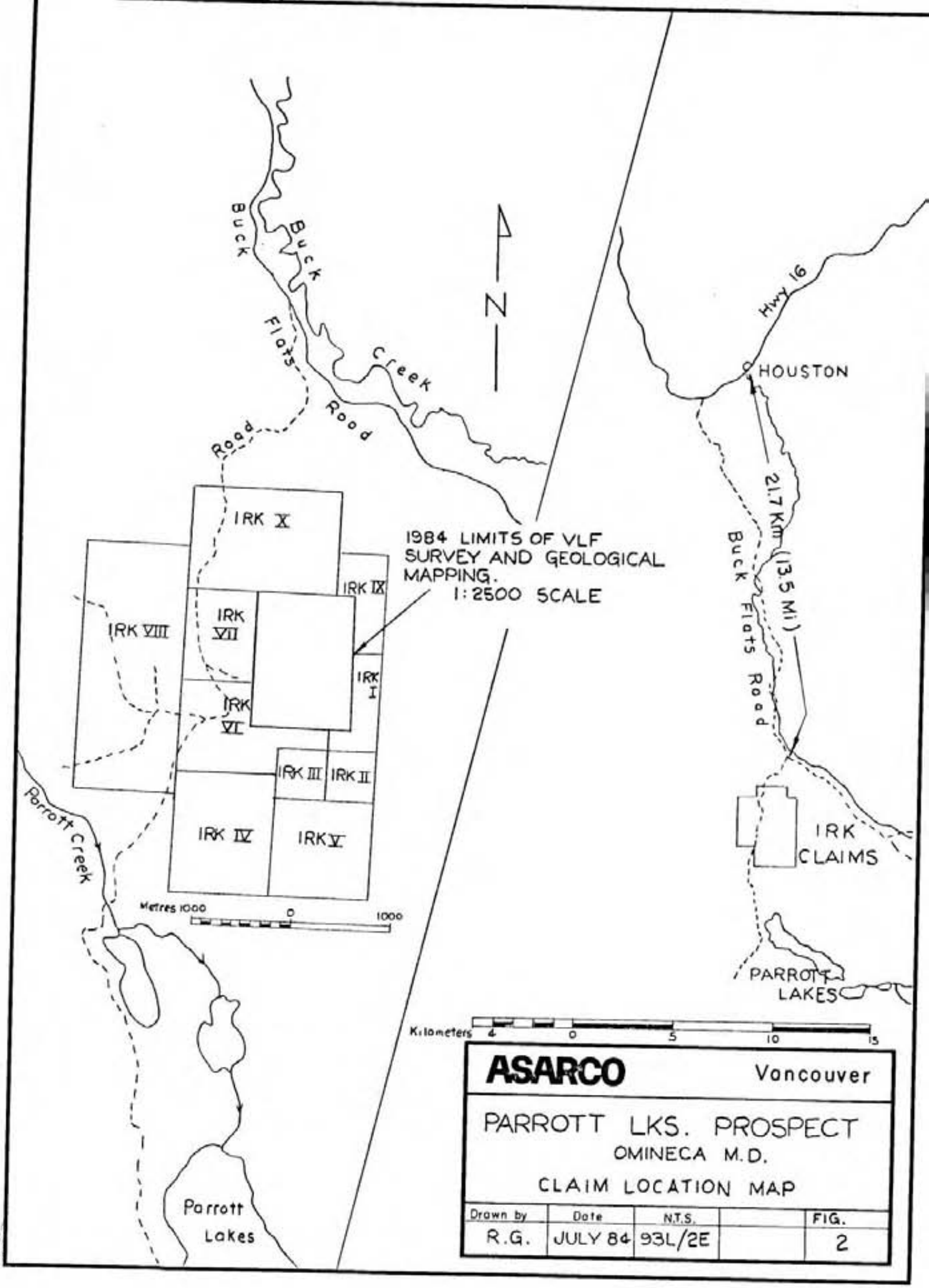


ASARCO Vancouver

PARROTT LKS. PROSPECT
LOCATION MAP

Drawn by	Date	N.T.S.		Figure
R.G.	JULY 84	93L/2E		1

VanCal


Buck Flats Road
Buck Flats Road Creek
N
Hwy 16
HOUSTON
21.7 Km (13.5 Mi)
Buck Flats Road
1984 LIMITS OF VLF SURVEY AND GEOLOGICAL MAPPING.
1:2500 SCALE
IRK X
IRK IX
IRK VIII
IRK VII
IRK I
IRK VI
IRK III
IRK II
IRK IV
IRK V
Metres 1000
0
1000
Parrott Creek
IRK CLAIMS
PARROTT LAKES
Kilometers
4
0
5
10
15
Parrott Lakes
ASARCO
Vancouver
PARROTT LKS. PROSPECT
OMINECA M.D.
CLAIM LOCATION MAP
Drawn by
R.G.
Date
JULY 84
N.T.S.
93L/2E
FIG.
2

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The majority of the claim area is underlain by andesitic, dacitic and rhyolitic flows and pyroclastic rocks of probable Cretaceous age which are correlated with the Tip Top Hill Volcanics.

On the north side of the claim area syenomonzonite and gabbro correlated with the Eocene Goosly Lake Intrusions, intrude the Cretaceous volcanic rocks.

The youngest rocks in the general area extending at least 20 kilometers east to Sam Goosly Lake, the site of Equity Silver Mine and north and south are the Eocene-age Goosly Lake trachytic volcanics rocks and Buck Creek andesitic volcanic beds, which cap the hills to the east of the IRK claims.

A north south fault system appears to underlie the eastern side of the IRK claims separating the Cretaceous volcanic rocks on the bulk of the claims from the Eocene rocks on the slopes on the eastern side of the claims.

GEOLOGY OF THE IRK CLAIMS - GENERAL

Figure 3 is a 1:20,000 scale geological map showing geology on and around the IRK claims and the location of mineralized float and rock samples taken outside the area of detailed 1:2500 scale mapping.

(a) Cretaceous Volcanic Rocks

White, rhyolitic and dacitic tuffs which appear to dip flatly to the west, border the western side of the claims. Megascopically similar looking rocks which in some outcrops appear to be white, weakly altered and bleached equivalents of normal red andesite flows and tuffs occur in sheared, altered zones near the eastern side of the claims, within the area of detailed mapping.

The most common volcanic rocks outcropping on the claims are red to purple andesitic flows and tuffs or agglomerates composed of equal amounts of white feldspar fragments set in a dense red groundmass. Interbedded with these volcanic rocks in a few places are thin zones of impure arkose and siltstone or mudstone which contain calcite and carbonaceous plant remains of bark from trees.

(b) Tertiary Volcanic Rocks

On the eastern edge of the IRK claims, their is a steep break in the slopes rising to the east which probably marks a fault and/or unconformable contact between the Cretaceous rocks on the west and the Tertiary rocks on the east.

The Tertiary rocks form a barren post-mineral capping and are most commonly black to red amydaloidal andesite and basalt flows and mudflows composed of large blocks of flow rubble in a well indurated mud matrix. These beds dip at very flat angles to west.

Near the southern end of the area mapped, trachytic flows become prominent and may intertongue or be in fault contact with the more numerous andesitic and basaltic flows farther north.

(c) Intrusive Rocks

In the northeastern corner of the IRK claims a 1000 meter long 200 meter wide north-northwest trending zone is underlain by scattered outcrops of pyritized porphyritic syeno-monzonite intrusive, possibly a large dike.

Medium to fine grained white feldspar phenocrysts are set in a dense light brown matrix of weakly altered feldspars. Disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite occur in the matrix or in minor

scattered quartz veinlets cutting the intrusive rock.

Megascopically, the intrusive on the IRK claims is similar to the intrusive rock occurring 2 kms. north of the IRK claims at the junction of the Buck Creek and Parrott Lakes roads.

A gabbro intrusion is exposed in a small area of outcrop on the Parrott Lakes Road about 500 meters north of north boundary of the IRK claims. Cover is extensive in the area and the intrusion may be much larger than indicated on Figure 3.

The gabbro is dark green, fresh, medium to coarse-grained equigranular rock with euhedral crystals of green augite, plagioclase and black magnetite in a matrix of slightly finer-grained grey plagioclase. The gabbro is inferred to be of similar age to the syenomonzonite.

DETAILED GEOLOGY - 1:2500 SCALE

Within the area of Figure 4, outcrops are mapped at a scale of 1:2500, backhoe pits which were dug in 1982 and sample sites described in the present report are also shown.

The northwest corner of the map sheet is occupied by the syenomonzonite intrusion which on its eastern side is bordered by sheared, silicified rhyolite-dacite. Moderately to strongly altered rhyolite-dacite is also present on the eastern side of the 2 small lakes across an inferred north-south striking fault zone.

The south-central half of the map sheet is underlain by fresh to weakly altered red andesite tuff which is correlated with the Cretaceous Tip Top Hill Group. In 2-3 different outcrops, particularly just north of Percussion Hole No. 4 drillsite, the andesitic volcanic rocks are heavily sheared silicified and pyritized and also appear to be interfingered with narrow zones of dacite.

At the eastern edge of the map area at elevations above 3500' numerous outcrops of amygdaloidal basalt and andesite occur forming a postmineral capping of Tertiary age.

ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

The strongest form of alteration is silicification, carbonate and barite alteration along zones of northerly trending shears and brecciation. Pyrite and minor silver-bearing tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite may accompany alteration, but appreciable silver values, greater than 2 oz./ton Ag, have been found only in float boulders, not in outcrop.

Some zones of alteration grade rapidly into relatively fresh andesite tuff or agglomerate but other zones appear to be altered dacite or rhyolite.

Samples PT-1F through PT-33F are included as Appendix 2. Samples PT-14 and PT-30 confirmed geochemically anomalous amounts of Pb-Zn are present in "arkose" and altered andesite on the eastern side of the area and higher amounts of Ba and Zn are associated with altered andesite elsewhere such as in sample PT-7. Bedrock sample PT-12, weakly altered andesite breccia, showed 39.6 ppm Ag and 2766 ppm Zn.

The impression gained from the mapping and sampling of outcrops, though these are very limited in size is that the zones of alteration and mineralization may be less than 30 meters wide and erratic in continuity.

VLF-EM SURVEY

A Geonics EM-16 instrument utilizing mainly the NLK transmitter Seattle at a frequency of 24.6 KHz was used for the majority of the

survey. All readings were taken along east-west lines with readings taken facing east.

A few short north-south lines were surveyed utilizing the NPM transmitter in Hawaii at a frequency of 23.4 KHz. The latter readings were taken facing north.

The location of lines and stations surveyed and profiles plotting the results are included as Figures 5, 6, 7 and 8.

The objectives of the EM survey were to re-establish anomalies located by the earlier survey in May 1982, because all lines and stations were oblitered by the forest fire and logging, and as recommended in the first survey, add fill-in lines to better define the conductors located in 1982.

The present survey utilizing the Seattle trasmitter was successful in re-locating the main conductor of interest located in 1982 on lines 6.8N and 7N at approximately 3.6W. However the lines to the north and south show a weakening of this feature or suggest that the north-south trend may be cut off by east-west trending structures.

The north-south lines utilizing the Hawaii transmitter were run to locate any significant east-west trending structures. A weak reverse crossover is noted south of 7+00N on line 6+50W but this feature did not continue to the east or west of 6+50W line.

R. E. Gale, P. Eng.
July 17, 1984

APPENDIX ONE

COST STATEMENT

IRK CLAIMS - WORK DONE MAY 19 to MAY 23, 1984 INCLUSIVE

WAGES - R. E. Gale and A. Robertson 5 days @ $240/day	$ 1200.00
FOOD AND ACCOMMODATION - $35/man day	350.00
VEHICLE EXPENSE	150.00
TRAVEL EXPENSES	200.00
ASSAYS	250.00
REPORT PREPARATION & DRAFTING	200.00
TOTAL	$ 2350.00

Robert E. Gale, P. Eng.

July 17, 1984

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-3 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK CHIPS AU** ANALYSIS BY FA+AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE. HG ANALYSIS BY FLAMELESS AA.

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 28 1984 DATE REPORT MAILED: June 1/84 ASSAYER.. D. Toye. DEAN TOYE. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

ASARCO EXPLORATION FILE # 84-0873 PAGE 1

	SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	CO PPM	MN PPM	FE %	AS PPM	U PPM	AU PPM	TH PPM	SR PPM	CD PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	V PPM	CA %	P %	LA PPM	CR PPM	MG %	BA PPM	TI %	B PPM	AL %	NA %	K %	W PPM	AU** PPB	HG PPB
PT-9	61111	8	88	45	467	.8	38	20	967	3.94	83	2	ND	2	80	2	2	2	77	2.53	.15	7	19	.35	289	.01	8	.54	.01	.01	2	1	90
PT-10	61112	1	35	51	1610	1.0	17	14	702	3.02	10	2	ND	3	132	3	2	2	89	2.40	.23	12	5	.10	1434	.01	14	.62	.01	.03	2	1	20
PT-11	61113	1	233	96	5109	2.8	40	30	2458	6.85	26	2	ND	2	26	5	2	2	164	.54	.21	10	9	.04	210	.01	13	.63	.01	.02	2	1	180
PT-12	61114	1	210	144	2786	39.6	32	22	1865	6.19	18	2	ND	2	48	8	2	2	125	.70	.24	14	7	.04	286	.01	13	.80	.01	.02	2	1	169
PT-13	61115	3	20	18	364	.1	48	20	1327	3.78	11	2	ND	2	157	2	2	2	123	7.52	.17	8	86	1.54	330	.01	11	.51	.02	.02	2	1	50
PT-14	61116	8	11	2002	1229	.1	7	10	1772	5.23	16	2	ND	4	281	63	2	2	64	1.29	.14	9	1	.07	162	.01	9	.55	.01	.01	2	2	20
PT-15	61117	1	5	34	146	.1	2	3	553	2.03	7	4	ND	4	474	1	2	2	46	.34	.19	12	1	.05	220	.01	6	.66	.02	.01	2	2	70
PT-16	61118	1	18	32	957	.1	23	8	1124	2.83	10	2	ND	2	20	2	2	2	40	.12	.03	4	3	.02	342	.01	8	.38	.01	.02	2	1	20
PT-1F	61193	1	746	53	2910	37.2	20	14	899	3.83	60	2	ND	4	53	2	2	2	72	.61	.10	12	1	.12	613	.01	9	.39	.01	.02	2	12	130
PT-2F	61194	1	1095	65	2616	45.8	49	34	3552	5.18	530	2	ND	2	71	5	2	2	51	2.64	.06	4	1	.89	429	.01	6	.40	.01	.01	2	1	250
PT-3F	61195	1	21	2	89	.1	68	25	1108	5.28	9	2	ND	2	88	1	2	2	128	5.88	.20	9	61	.89	336	.01	5	.58	.01	.02	2	2	5
PT-4F	61196	2	155	21	494	.8	40	21	952	4.29	63	2	ND	2	62	2	2	2	105	4.79	.15	9	23	.72	28	.01	8	.49	.01	.01	2	1	80
PT-5	61197	1	10	5	65	.1	3	5	634	4.10	30	2	ND	2	138	1	2	2	81	.14	.04	4	12	.19	83	.02	19	.89	.01	.05	2	1	40
PT-6	61198	2	15	9	90	.1	2	3	46	4.04	42	4	ND	2	485	1	2	2	61	.10	.11	8	1	.02	434	.01	11	.69	.01	.02	2	1	30
PT-7	61199	1	36	106	551	.2	43	21	1246	3.42	9	2	ND	2	370	3	4	2	82	12.73	.08	6	39	3.35	1993	.01	7	.42	.02	.01	2	1	10
PT-8	61200	2	269	32	299	.4	54	29	1287	3.32	94	2	ND	2	64	3	2	2	100	5.54	.14	5	34	1.21	195	.01	8	.51	.01	.01	2	1	90
	STD A-1/FA-AU	1	30	39	186	.3	36	13	1050	2.80	10	2	ND	2	37	2	2	2	56	.62	.10	7	64	.63	255	.10	7	2.06	.01	.20	2	54	50
PT-17	61121	2	68	38	339	.5	38	15	805	3.40	20	2	ND	3	53	3	2	2	71	6.12	.12	9	14	1.17	102	.01	7	.37	.03	.09	2	2	40
PT-18	61122	2	1049	332	3375	1.5	67	30	2152	7.81	51	2	ND	2	85	14	2	2	166	10.37	.08	15	28	.82	306	.01	4	.39	.02	.06	2	1	50
PT-19	61123	2	40	46	895	.4	62	18	1241	4.01	3	2	ND	2	95	4	2	2	138	7.97	.14	6	70	1.51	123	.01	6	.49	.05	.09	2	1	10
PT-20	61124	2	85	33	483	.2	56	20	1029	4.13	5	2	ND	2	81	3	2	2	141	7.25	.10	4	71	1.32	192	.01	6	.43	.06	.08	2	2	40
PT-21	61125	4	86	198	1123	.8	9	11	970	2.66	45	2	ND	3	216	7	2	2	63	.91	.11	8	2	.07	622	.01	3	.67	.04	.05	2	2	60
PT-22F	61126	2	10	7	207	.4	32	15	1066	3.56	7	2	ND	2	144	2	2	2	54	.94	.14	10	5	.32	341	.01	9	.51	.03	.16	2	1	20
PT-23F	61127	2	14	12	169	.3	9	9	557	2.64	3	2	ND	5	43	1	2	2	74	.52	.17	25	4	.36	191	.22	2	.78	.08	.22	3	1	5
PT-24	61128	3	13	13	66	.1	6	4	1187	1.88	90	2	ND	3	79	1	2	2	35	1.72	.01	3	1	.08	443	.01	19	1.00	.09	.07	2	1	50
PT-25	61129	3	83	44	837	.5	46	20	1059	4.83	5	2	ND	3	59	3	2	2	134	2.76	.20	11	25	.93	132	.01	30	.48	.04	.09	2	2	80
PT-26	61130	2	22	4	85	.4	12	11	681	3.14	8	2	ND	4	71	1	2	2	128	.73	.23	20	5	.38	127	.40	30	.78	.09	.10	2	1	40
	STD A-1/FA-AU	2	30	38	187	.3	36	12	1040	2.78	10	2	ND	2	35	2	2	2	57	.62	.10	7	67	.62	249	.10	8	2.02	.02	.18	3	48	50
PT-27	61131	1	2	3	67	.4	1	2	445	1.39	3	2	ND	7	40	1	2	2	10	.26	.10	22	1	.16	191	.08	11	.41	.04	.26	2	1	5
PT-28	61132	1	149	10	308	.2	7	9	1254	2.24	7	2	ND	3	65	2	2	2	70	.28	.12	8	2	.03	653	.01	6	.55	.05	.08	2	1	5
PT-29	61133	2	50	136	1362	.3	19	18	1762	4.11	27	2	ND	2	42	8	2	2	144	8.28	.05	4	7	.05	115	.02	10	.53	.02	.13	2	1	5
PT-30	61134	4	22	1055	1469	.4	40	25	1597	5.20	164	2	ND	2	286	31	2	2	92	.51	.14	8	1	.12	231	.01	2	.54	.05	.05	2	2	40
PT-31F	61135	2	23	29	259	.4	42	15	1060	3.29	16	2	ND	2	81	3	2	2	82	7.46	.12	9	28	1.18	280	.01	4	.53	.06	.08	2	1	30
PT-32F	61136	2	111	52	1412	.9	74	20	926	4.05	24	3	ND	2	164	4	3	2	101	8.84	.12	7	89	1.66	126	.01	2	.42	.03	.02	2	1	40
PT-33F	61137	8	31	17	94	.4	6	12	1710	3.84	19	2	ND	2	44	2	2	2	48	.53	.10	4	2	.13	60	.01	5	.38	.03	.10	2	33	5
	STD A-1	2	30	39	186	.3	37	12	1025	2.78	9	2	ND	2	36	2	2	2	59	.62	.10	7	68	.62	249	.09	8	2.02	.02	.18	2	-	50

APPENDIX TWO

APPENDIX THREE

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION - VLF - EM16

The VLF-transmitting stations operating for communications with submarines have a vertical antenna. The antenna current is thus vertical, creating a concentric horizonal magnetic field around them. When these magnetic fields meet conductive bodies in the ground, there will be secondary fields radiating from these bodies. This equipment measures the vertical components of these secondary fields.

The EM16 is simply a sensitive receiver covering the frequency band of the VLF transmitting stations with means of measuring the vertical field components.

The receiver has two inputs, with two receiving coils built into the instrument. One coil has normally vertical axis and the other is horizontal.

The signal from one of the coils (vertical axis) is first minimized by tilting the instrument. The tilt-angle is calibrated in percentages. The remaining signal in this coil is finally balanced out by a measured percentage of a signal from the other coil, after being shifted by 90^{o}. This coil is normally parallel to the primary field.

Thus, if the secondary signals are small compared to the primary horizontal field the mechanical tilt-angle is an accurate measure of the vertical real-component, and the compensation signal from the horizontal coil is a measure of the quadrature vertical signal.

The magnetic field lines from the station are at right angles to the direction to the station. Always select a station which gives the field approximately at right angles to the main strike of the ore bodies or geological structure of the area you are presently working on.

The selection of the proper transmitting station is done by plug-in units inside the receiver. The equipment takes two selector-units simultaneously. A switch is provided for quick switching between these two stations.

The direction of the survey lines should be selected approximately along the lines of the primary magnetic field at right angles to the direction to the station being used. Before starting the survey, the instrument can be used to orient oneself in that respect. By turning the instrument sideways, the signal is minimum when the instrument is

pointing towards the station, thus indicating that the magnetic field is at right angles to the receiving coil inside the handle.

To take a reading, first orient the reference coil (in the lower end of the handle) along the magnetic lines. Swing the instrument back and forth for minimum sound intensity in the headphone. Use the volume control to set the sound level for comfortable listening. Then use your left hand to adjust the quadrature component dial on the front left corner of the instrument to further minimize the sound. After finding the minimum signal strength on both adjustments, read the inclinometer by looking into the small lens. Also, mark down the quadrature reading.

The dials inside the incilnometer are calibrated in positive and negative percentages and in degrees. Either ones can be used. If the instrument is facing 180^{o} from the original direction of travel, the polarities of the readings will be reversed. When plotting the readings, care should be taken to correct the polarities. The important thing is to know the actual tilt angle of the instrument.

The lower end of the handle will as a rule, point towards the conductor. The instrument is so calibrated that when approaching the conductor,the angles are positive in the in-phase component.

For easy interpretation of the results, it is good practice to plot the actual curves of In Phase and quadrature readings on paper, using suitable scales for the percentage readings. The horizontal scale should be the same as the map of the area. Ideally conductors are indicated by the zero crossover point of the two sets of curves. Figures 1a - 1d show idealized curves for different type conductors.

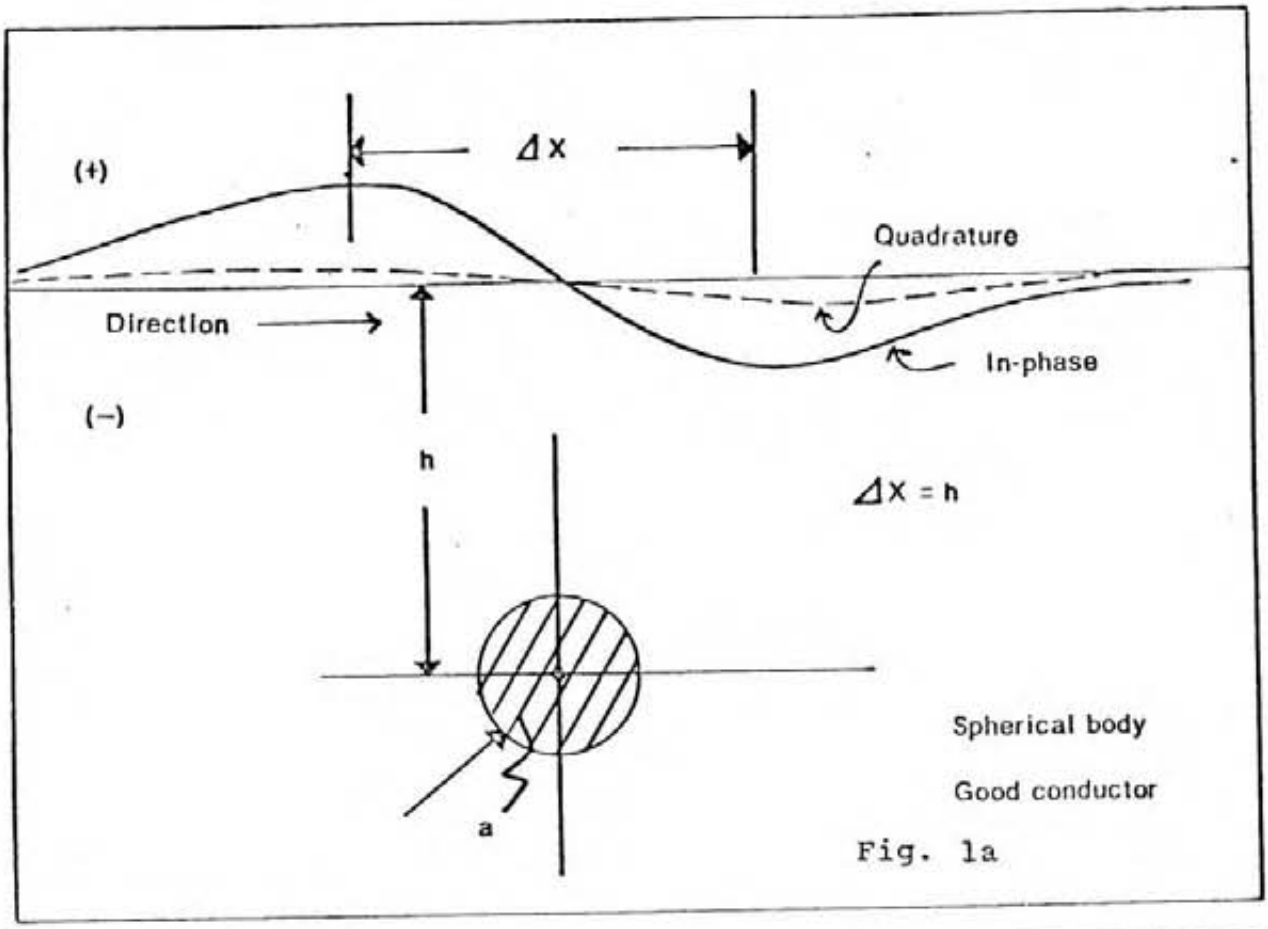

(+)
Δx
Quadrature
Direction
In-phase
(−)
h
Δx = h
Spherical body
Good conductor
a

Fig. 1a

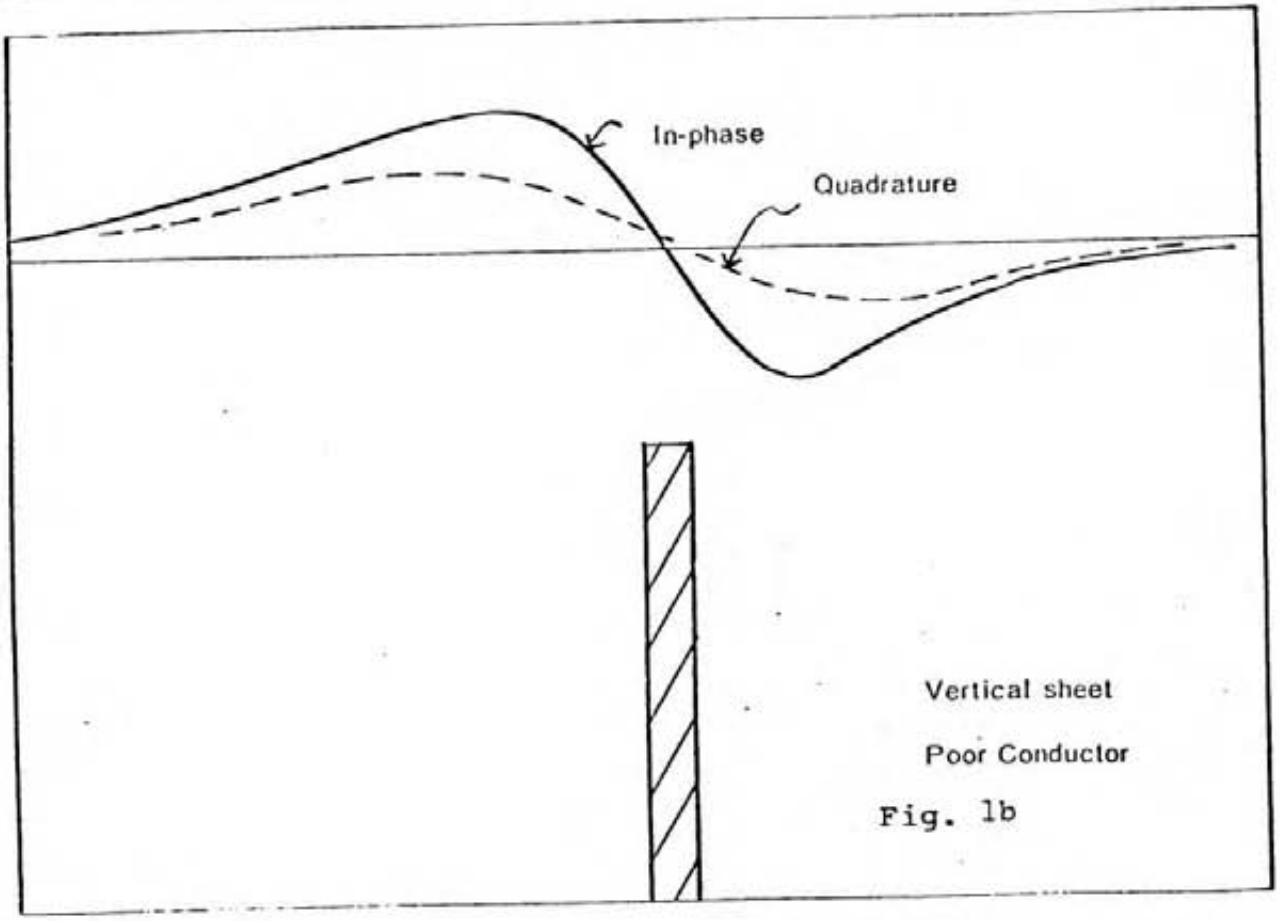
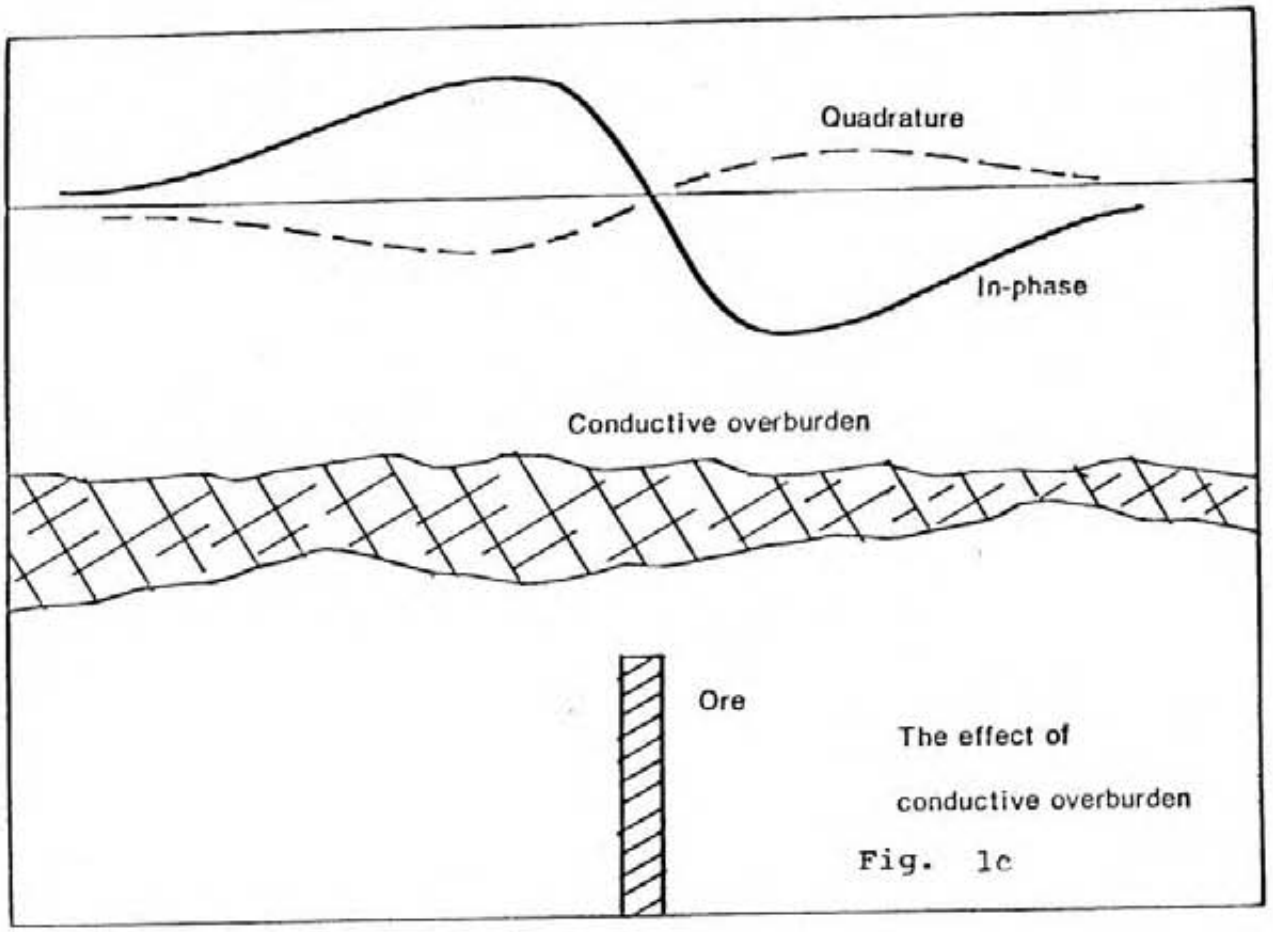
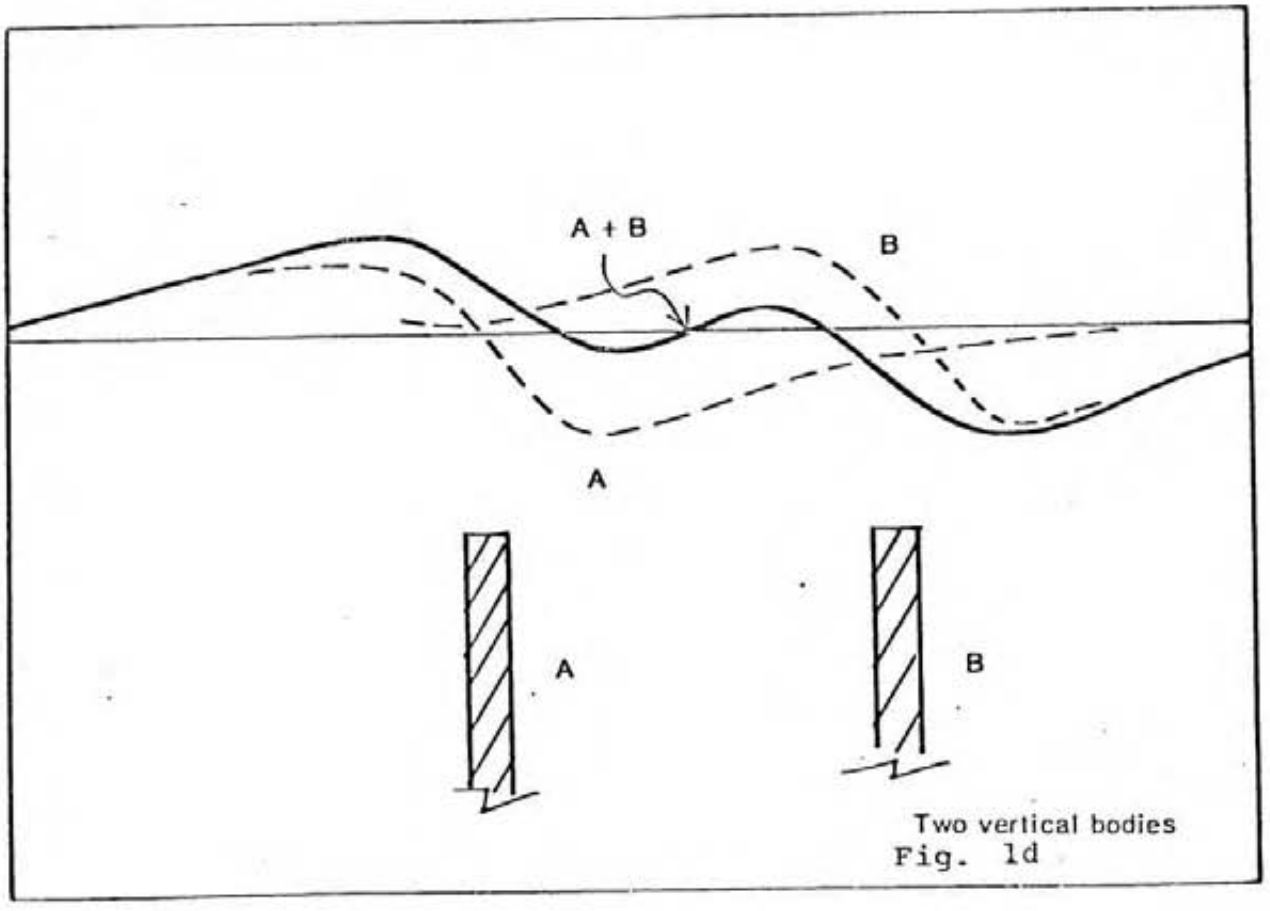

In-phase
Quadrature
Vertical sheet
Poor Conductor

Fig. 1b



The effect of conductive overburden

Fig. 1c



Two vertical bodies

Fig. 1d

APPENDIX FOUR

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I Robert E. Gale of 4338 Ruth Crescent, North Vancouver, B.C. hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from Stanford University in June 1965 with a PhD in Geology.

2. I have been continuously employed in geological exploration in British Columbia since that time.

3. I am and have been a registered Professional Engineer in the British Columbia Society of Professional Engineers since June 1966.

Robert E. Gale

Robert E. Gale, P. Eng.

July 17, 1984

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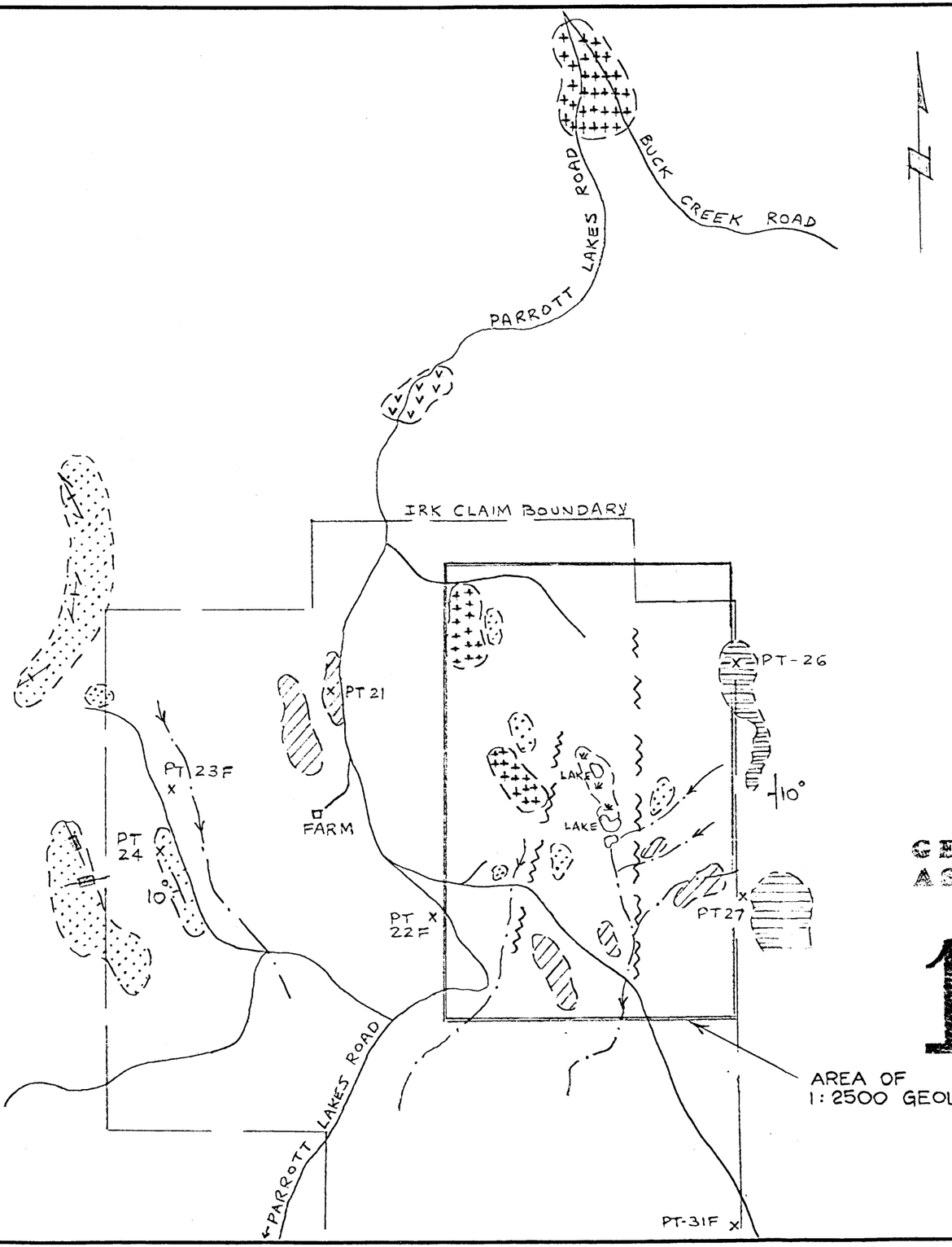


VOLCANIC ROCKS

- AMYGDALOIDAL ANDESITE - BASALT, TRACHYTE - TERTIARY
- RHYOLITE / DACITE AND/OR WEAKLY ALTERED ANDESITE TUFF
- RED ANDESITE TUFF - BRECCIA

} CRETACEOUS

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

- GABBRO
- SYENOMONZONITE

} TERTIARY

- INFERRED FAULT
- 10° BEDDING
- FRACTURE
- FOLIATION
- ROAD
- STREAM

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,503

SCALE 1:20,000

500 0 500

METRES

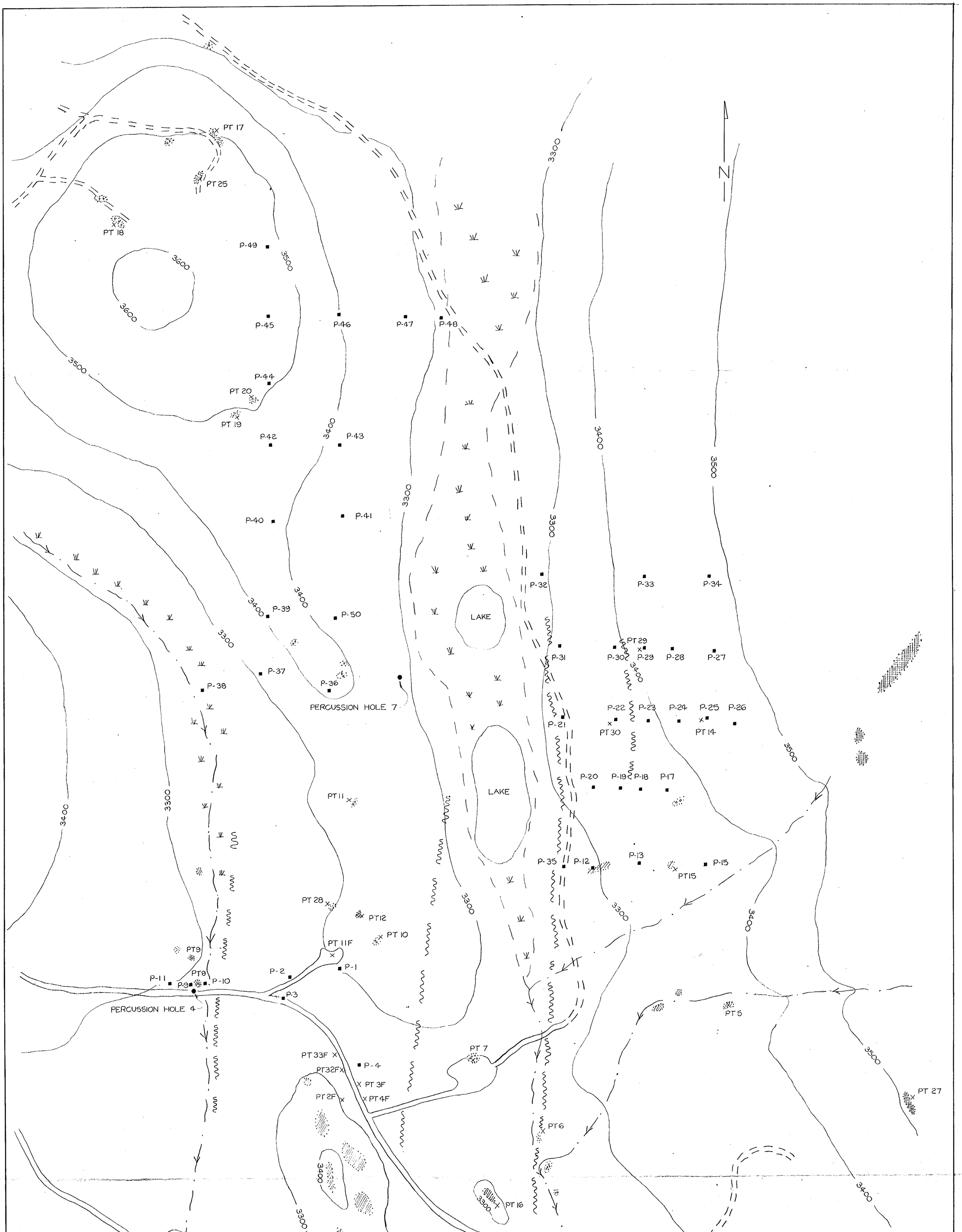
ASARCO Vancouver

PARROTT LKS. PROSPECT

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Drawn by	Date	N.T.S.		FIG.
RG	JULY 84	93L/2E	1:20,000	3

VanCal



VOLCANIC ROCKS

- VESICULAR ANDESITE FLOWS / TRACHYTE FLOWS - LATE MESOZOIC - TERTIARY
- RHYOLITE TUFF AND/OR WEAKLY ALTERED ANDESITE TUFF
- STRONGLY ALTERED - SILICIFIED RHYOLITE - ANDESITE
- FRESH RED ANDESITE TUFF - BRECCIA

(RHYOLITE TUFF AND/OR WEAKLY ALTERED ANDESITE TUFF; STRONGLY ALTERED - SILICIFIED RHYOLITE - ANDESITE; FRESH RED ANDESITE TUFF - BRECCIA) — MESOZOIC

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

- SYENOMONZONITE PORPHYRY - TERTIARY

CONTOUR INTERVAL - 100 FEET

- ~~~ INFERRED FAULT
- x PT 8 ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION
- x PT 33 F FLOAT ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION
- ● BACKHOE PIT
- ■ 1979 PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE LOCATION

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,503

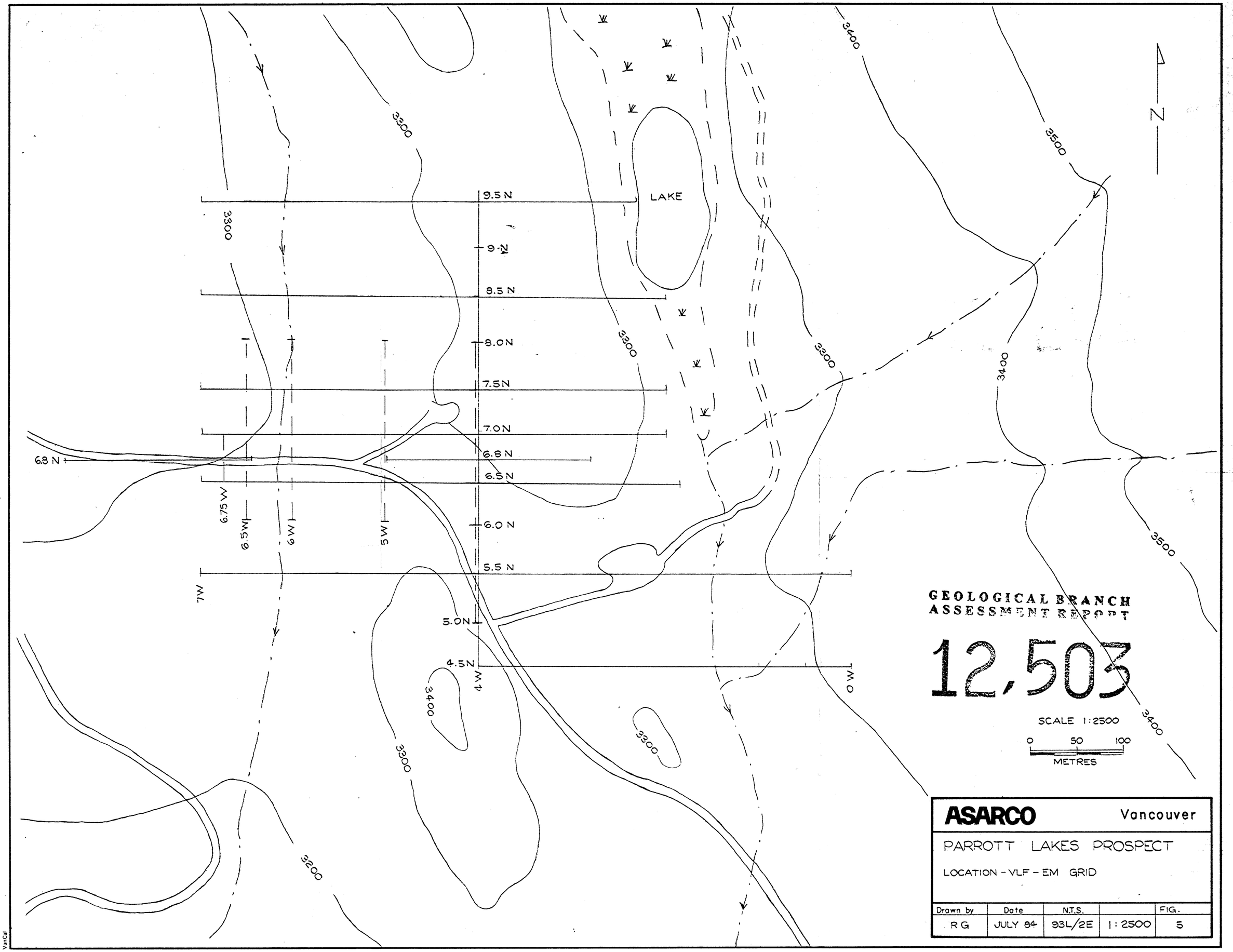
SCALE 1:2500

0 50 100

ASARCO Vancouver

PARROTT LAKES PROSPECT
GEOLOGY

Drawn:	Date	N.T.S.	Scale	FIG
R.G.	JULY 84	93L/2E	1:2500	4



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,503

SCALE 1:2500

0 50 100
METRES

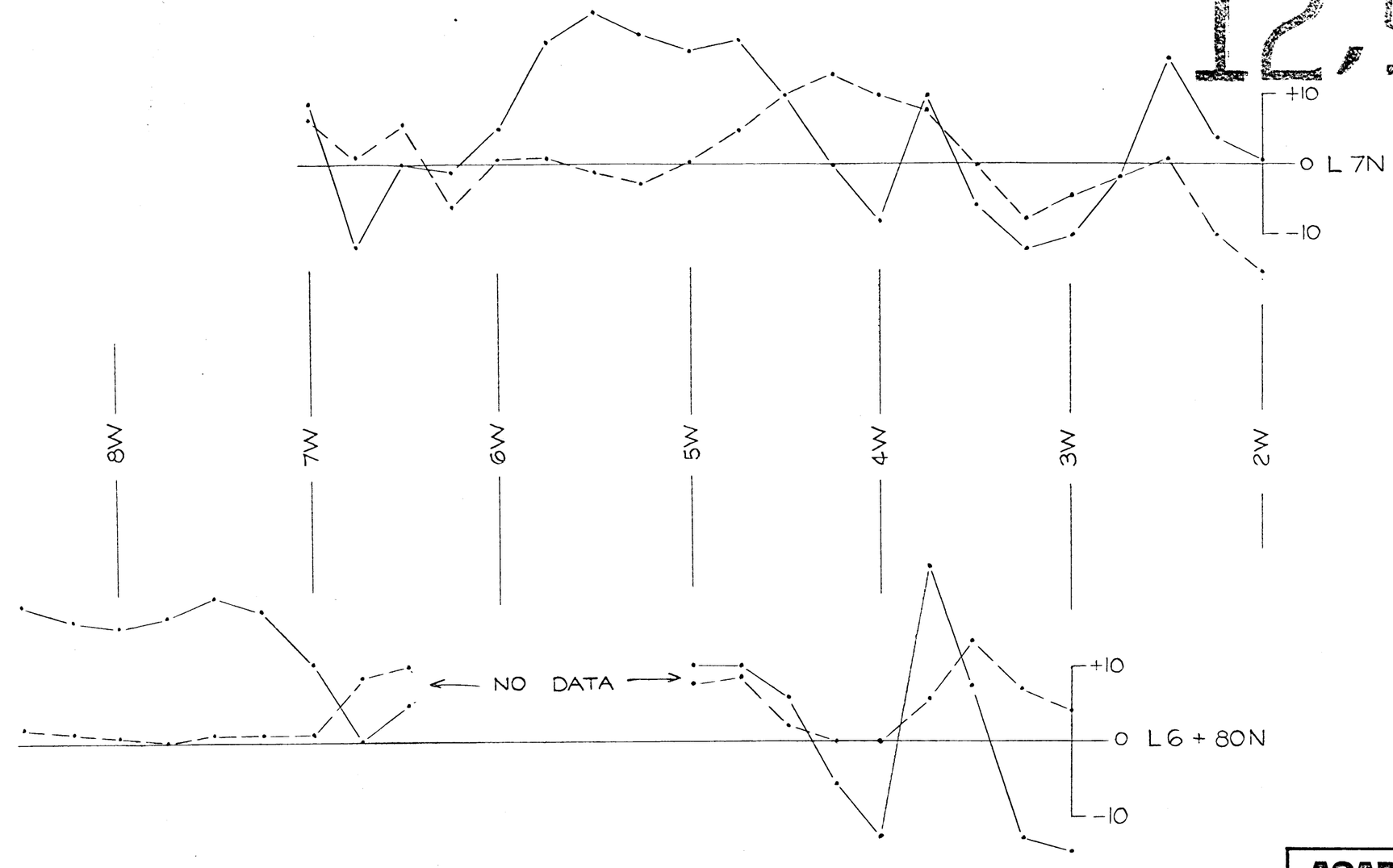
ASARCO Vancouver

PARROTT LAKES PROSPECT

LOCATION - VLF - EM GRID

Drawn by	Date	N.T.S.		FIG.
R G	JULY 84	93L/2E	1:2500	5

VanCal



SCALE 1: 2500

0 50 100

METRES

IN PHASE

QUADRATURE

STATION - SEATTLE

ALL READINGS TAKEN FACING EAST.

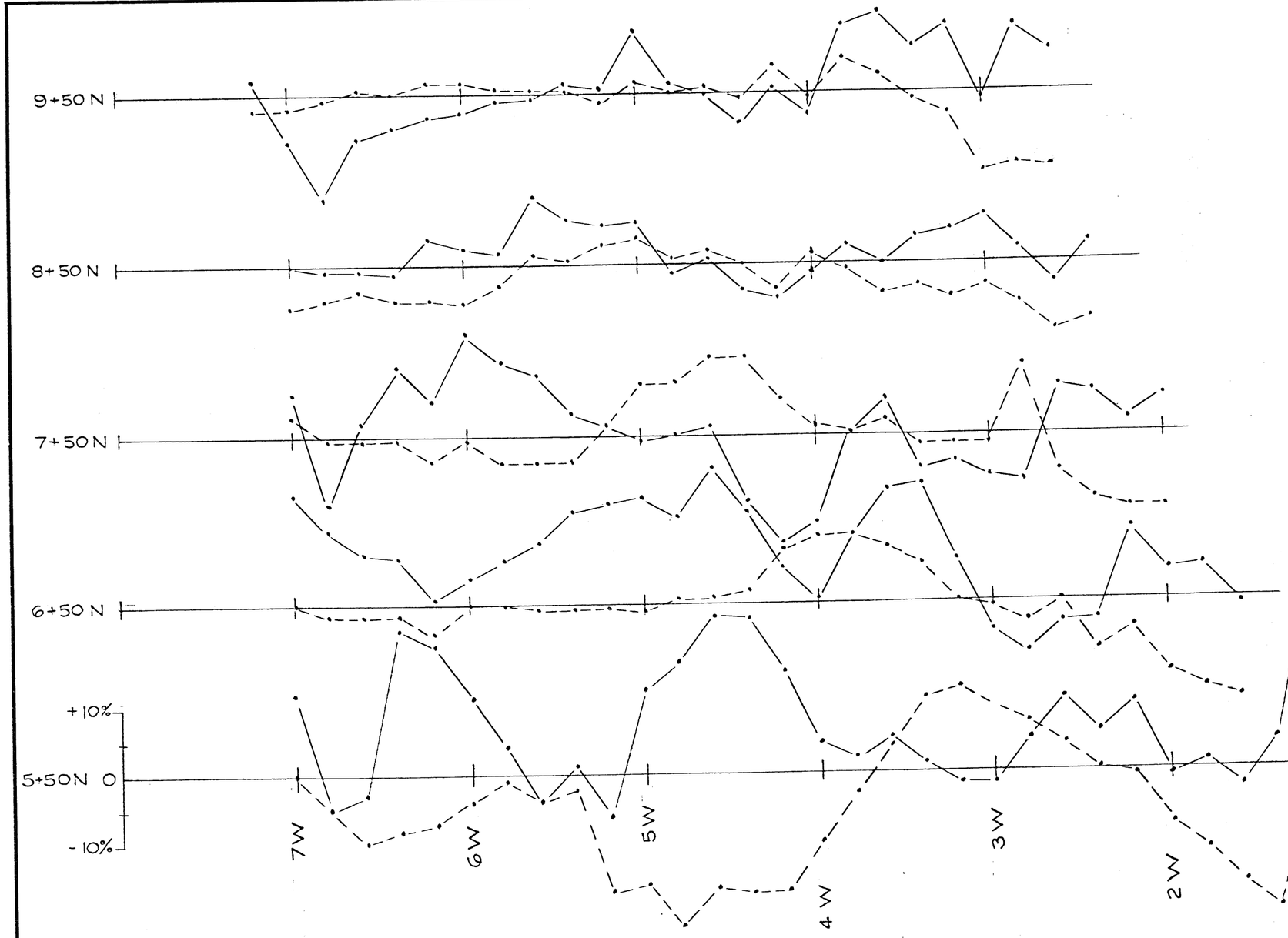
ASARCO Vancouver

PARROTT LAKES PROSPECT

VLF PROFILES LOOKING NORTH

Drawn by	Date	N.T.S.		FIG.
R.G.	JULY 84	93L/2E	1: 2500	6

VanCal



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,503

STATION - SEATTLE

ALL READINGS TAKEN FACING EAST.

SCALE 1:2500

0 50 100

METRES

——· IN PHASE

·——·QUADRATURE

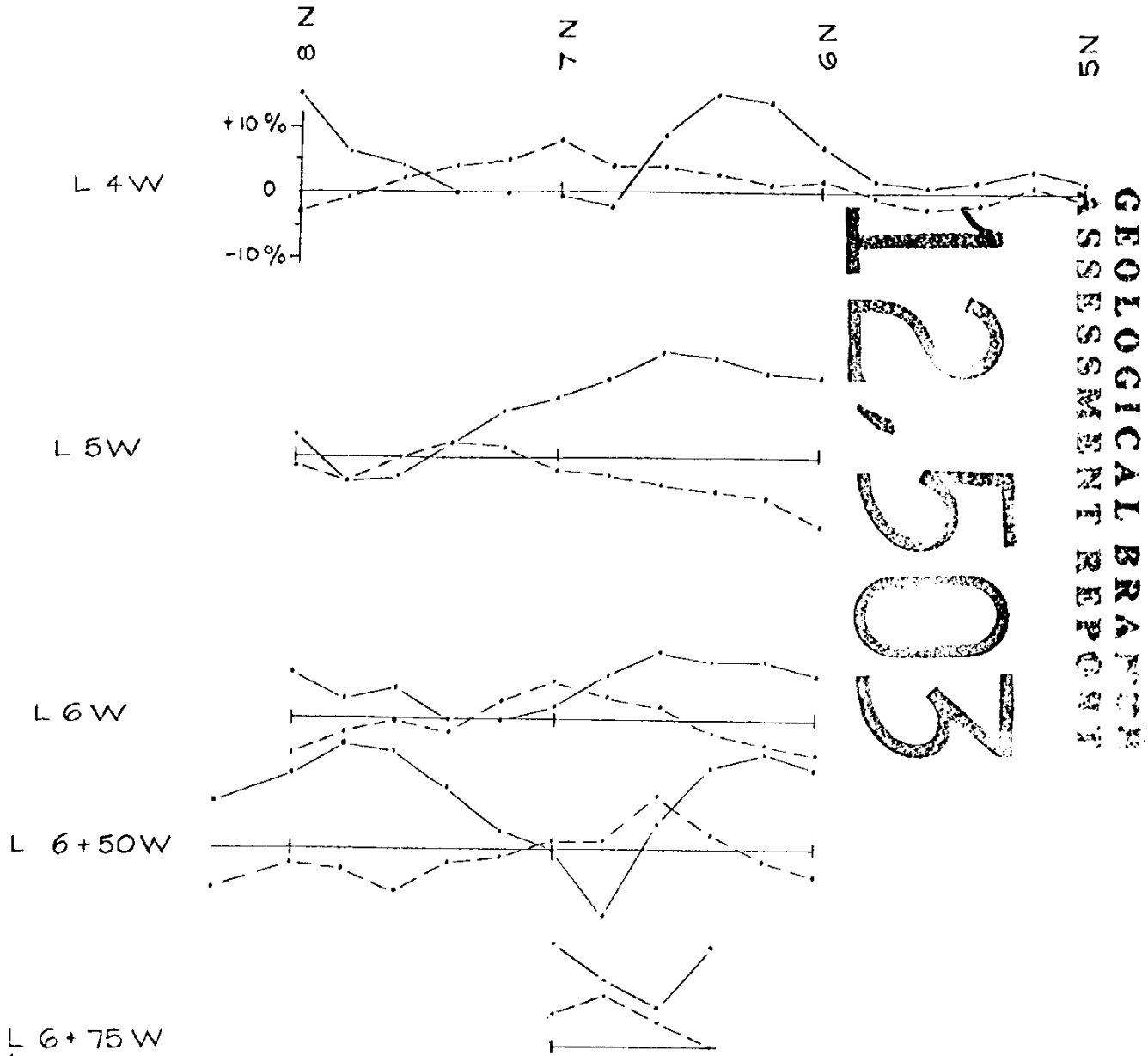
ASARCO Vancouver

PARROTT LKS. PROSPECT

VLF PROFILES LOOKING NORTH

Drawn by	Date	N.T.S.		FIG.
RG	JULY 84	93L/2E	1:2500	7

VanCal



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

SCALE 1:2500

0 50 100

METRES

IN PHASE
QAUDRATURE

STATION - HAWAII.

ALL READINGS TAKEN FACING NORTH.

ASARCO	Voncouver			
PARROTT LKS. PROSPECT VLF PROFILES LOOKING EAST				
Drawn by	Date	N.T.S.		FIG.
	JULY 84	93L/2E	1:2500	8

VanCal