GEOPHYSICAL REPORT (Electromag VLF-EM 16)

On

EML #4-6 INCLUSIVE MINERAL CLAIMS

RECORD NO's 5880(3), 5881(3), 5882(3) 25 UNITS

WELLS BARKERVILLE AREA, CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Latitude 53° 08' : Longitude 121° 33' West

N.T.S. 93H/4E

For

ELMER A. SPATE, etal

EGH RESOURCES LTD.

c/o 1710 - 1177 West Hastings Street

Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2L3



By

Wm. HOWARD MYERS, P.Eng., (B.C.), P. Geol.(Alta)

GEOLOGICAL-GEOPHYSICAL CONSULTANT

725 - 602 West Hastings Street

Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1P3

April 1985

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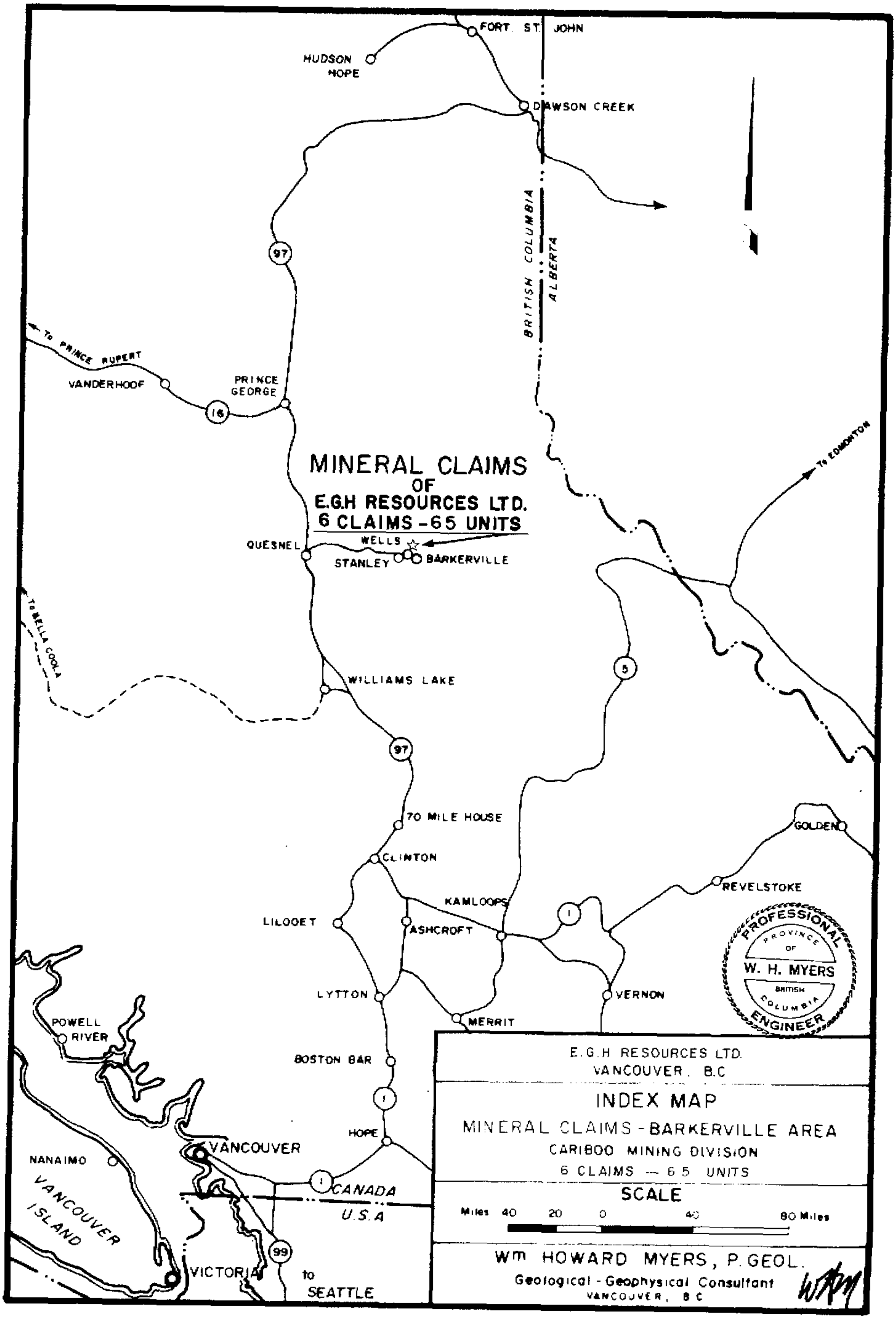
APPENDIX



ILLUSTRATIONS


MINERAL CLAIMS
OF
E.G.H RESOURCES LTD.
6 CLAIMS - 65 UNITS
FORT ST. JOHN
HUDSON HOPE
DAWSON CREEK
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
97
To PRINCE RUPERT
VANDERHOOF
PRINCE GEORGE
16
To EDMONTON
QUESNEL
WELLS
STANLEY
BARKERVILLE
To BELLA COOLA
5
WILLIAMS LAKE
97
70 MILE HOUSE
CLINTON
GOLDEN
REVELSTOKE
KAMLOOPS
1
LILOOET
ASHCROFT
LYTTON
VERNON
MERRIT
POWELL RIVER
BOSTON BAR
1
HOPE
VANCOUVER
NANAIMO
VANCOUVER ISLAND
1
CANADA
U.S.A
99
VICTORIA
to SEATTLE
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
W. H. MYERS
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ENGINEER
E.G.H RESOURCES LTD.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
INDEX MAP
MINERAL CLAIMS - BARKERVILLE AREA
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
6 CLAIMS — 65 UNITS
SCALE
Miles 40 20 0 40 80 Miles
Wm HOWARD MYERS, P. GEOL.
Geological - Geophysical Consultant
VANCOUVER, B.C.

## GEOPHYSICAL (VLF - EM 16) ELECTROMAG SURVEY
## 1984 FIELD SEASON ON EML - #3 - #6 CLAIMS

### INTRODUCTION

The field work and the report on the electromag (VLF -EM 16) survey were commissioned by Mr. Elmer A. Spate, owner of the claims. The monies spent for the survey, as detailed in the appendix, were claimed as assessment work on the claims filed on March 18th, 1985.

The claim block now consists of 65 units. The original claim block consisted of 40 units composed of EML #1 through #3 which were staked in 1983. An additional 25 units adjoining the original block on the northwest and east. These claims are designated as the EML #4 through #6. The name, record no. and anniversary date together with the number of units in each claim are tabulated below:

| Claim Name | Record No. | Date | No. Units |
|---|---|---|---|
| EML #1 | 4682 | March 4/83 | 10 |
| EML #2 | 4683 | March 4/83 | 10 |
| EML #3 | 4684 | March 4/83 | 20 |
| EML #4 | 5880 | March 19/84 | 4 |
| EML #5 | 5881 | March 19/84 | 6 |
| EML #6 | 5882 | March 19/84 | 15 |

The claim block is located in the Eight Mile Lake area, some three miles (5km) north-northeast of the village of Wells, B.C. in the Cariboo Mining division and are shown on the "Claim Location Map" in the appendix of the report. The claims are all in good standing with assessment work on the original 40 units (EML #1 to #3 inclusive) filed in the form of a geological-geophysical report by Wm Howard Myers, P.Eng., in March 1984 for two years work. The center of the claim block is located at Longitude 121° 33' west and Latitude 53° 08' North.

The claims are readily accessible by two different major logging roads which cut the original claims from the north to south and from east to west. The all-season road from Wells to Bowron Lake cuts the east side of the claim block through EML #5 and #6. This all-season road gives access to the claim block in winter as well as summer. The location of all of the EML claims, which includes EML #4, #5 and #6, as well as the roads, are shown on the enclosed maps made from a laid down photo mossaic used for the field work.

The terrain in the area of the claims is moderate with elevations varying from a low of 1200 metres at Eight Mile Lake and Summit Creek to a high of 1500 metres east of Cornish Mountain near the west boundary of the claim block. The immediate area of the claims is drained to the west by Big Valley Creek which flows into the Fraser River north of the area. To the east the area of the claim block is drained by the northerly flowing Summit Creek which flows into the Antler Creek and the Bownron River.

The climate in the area of the claims is moderate to cold. This portion of British Columbia does experience Chinook conditions during the winter months and the climate becomes very moderate for short periods of time. Snow fall in the area is moderate to heavy. In the summer months the rain fall is heavy and quite steady at times.

The field work on the EML #4,5 and 6 claims consisted entirely of east-west reconnaissance VLF-EM 16 electromag lines and acted as east and west extensions to existing lines run and reported previously on the EML #1, 2 and 3 claims. The original work on the first claim block was carried out during the 1983 field season and reported on in Assessment Report dated March 1984 by Wm Howard Myers, P.Eng.(B.C.), P.Geol.(Alta). Three of the lines crossing the original claim block were extended to the east and two were extended to the west. There was a total of 6.8 kilometres of line run on the EML 4, 5 and 6 claims. The work was carried out during the period from July 14th to August 28, 1984. A total of 6 full days were spent in the field carrying out the survey. The work was slow due to heavy underbrush, downfall and sharply incised small streams. The area of the electromag lines appears to be covered with thick or deep overburden observed in the field and also in results of the VLF-EM 16 survey. During the field work in the following east-west lines were run:

| Line | Length |
|---|---|
| Extension LIne # 11 to east | .9 km |
| Extension Line # 10 to east | .98 km |
| Extension Line # 7 to east | 1.06 km |
| Extension Line # 10 to west | 1.7 km |
| Extension Line # 8 to west | 2.16 km |
| Total | 6.8 km |

The original line numbers were used to obtain more continuity for the over-all work. The location of the original lines as well as the extensions reported in this report are shown on the enclosed geological report in the pocket of the report.

The electromag survey was run using the Geonics Limited EM 16 instrument with Serial No. 19010 which is now owned by the writer. The lines were all run in a general east-west direction using Seattle Station NLK with a frequency of 18.6 KHZ. All readings were taken facing east, the same as the earlier survey. The station spacing was 15 metres with terrain corrections where necessary. The data from the field work was plotted on cross section paper and copies of the 5 profiles are enclosed in the back of the report. The data is raw with no filter corrections or adjustments.

The following is a break-down of the costs for the electromag reconnaissance survey on the EML #4,5, and 6 claims during the 1984 season.

| | |
|---|---|
| VLF-EM 16 field work by Wm Howard Myers, P.Eng | |
| 6 full days during period July 14th to Aug 28,1984 | |
| 6 days @ $250.00 per day | $1,500.00 |
| Truck Rental (4x4) | |
| 6 days @ $45.00 per day | 270.00 |
| Plotting Filed data, Wm Howard Myers | |
| 2 days @ $250.00 per day | 500.00 |

Preparing Report

| | |
|---|---|
| Drafting & Typing | 150.00 |
| Writing Report | |
| 2 days @ $250.00 per day | 500.00 |
| Total Cost of Work & Report | $2,920.00 |

The above total costs computes out at $429.41/km using the total of 6.8 km of line run.

The field work and report were carried out by Wm Howard Myers, P.Eng.(B.C.), P.Geol.(Alta) geological-geophysical Consultant with offices at 725-602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. The education and qualifications of the writer are contained in a Certificate in the Appendix of the report.

Information for the report is from the field work on this survey adn in the general area over the past 20 years and from published and unpublished maps and report tabulated in the Bibliography in the Appendix of the report.

## HISTORY

The Cariboo area of Central British Columbia is well known for its production of both placer and lode gold. Since the gold rush, which started in 1861, the general Cariboc Region has produced many millions of dollars worth of gold from both placer and lode type operations. The larger amount of gold produced in the Cariboo Area was from placer type deposits which triggered the rush in 1861.

Placer gold was found in the area of the claims in 1897 by Pat McKenna and Billie Ogden, who ground-sluiced and hydraulicked near Eight Mile Lake located in the Center of the EML claim block. Between 1901 and 1911 some 18,150 ounces of gold were produced from hydraulic type operations south of the lake on Thistle Gulch. There are very few bedrock outcrops in the area, consequently there has been very little or no work done on the lode gold prospects of the area.

The only lode gold production of any substance was from the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine near Wells, B.C., some five kilometres south-southwest of the EML claims. The mine operated from early 1933 to 1967 and produced 1,253,683 ounces of gold from 2,927,248 tons of ore from underground operations.

The Mosquito Creek Mine, which is currently producing gold from underground operations, is located along strike, northwest of the old Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine at the village of Wells, B.C.

Exploration work on the EML claim block to date in the form of geological mapping and electromag type geophysical surveys has outlined some very favourable areas for further testing and work.

## GEOLOGY

The area of the EML claim block, like most of the immediate Cariboo Area, is covered with a mantle of glacial debris which conceals bedrock except for small isolated outcrops. The debris consists mainly of morainal matter and landslide material.

The geology of the area of the claims was described in detail by the writer in a report titled "Geological-Geophysical Report on EML 1,2,3 Lode Mineral Claims". The report dated March 1984 was filed as an assessment report for that year. As a result of this earlier report the geology of the area will be only summarized here.

Bedrock in the area of the claims is composed of limestone, argillite, phillite slate and quartzite of the Cariboo Group of Cambrian Age. In many places, especially near the projection of the larger northerly trending fault zones, the argillites are altered to graphitic schists, which no doubt account for the strong anomalies on the electromag work. These altered zones do contain quartz veins and varying amounts of both massive and crystalline pyrite. In some areas these zones also produce small amounts of galena south of Eight Mile Lake near the northerly projection of the Lowhee Fault.

The area of the claim block is cut by many faults. The faults are shown on the enclosed geological map together with the source of the mapped fault. The four more prominent northeasterly trending faults in the area of Eight Mile Lake intersect the northerly trending Lowhee Fault, south of the lake. The stronger anomalies on the electromag surveys were recorded south of the intersection of the Lowhee Fault projection and the northeast trending Eight Mile Lake Fault as mapped in GSC Paper 72-35 and by the writer.

Gold mineralization in this portion of the Cariboo and in the Barkerville Gold Belt and indentified in the underground workings of the mines in the area, occurs in two general types or forms, namely with quartz veins and pyrite and as a replacement type orebody of sulphides in the limestone lenses within the Cariboo Series. Mineralization occurs in the fractures at or near the intersection of major structural trends throughout the general Cariboo Area. The specific relationship between faults and veins is not clear but so far all the ore bodies are within an ore-making range of the major northerly trending faults. Diagonal and transverse veins, which produced the majority of the gold from the existing mines, appear to be feeders which spread the mineralizing fluids and the northerly trending faults acted as the main conduits for the ore forming fluids.

## RESULTS

Over the past several years the writer has been very successful in mapping major fault trends in the Cariboo Area of British Columbia with the VLF electromag. Earlier VLF-EM 16 lines over the original EML 1,2,3 claims and reported by the writer, indentified several strong conductive zones interpreted as possible faults. Several fault zones were mapped in the area with good continuity. The extension of some of these original lines to the east and west covering the additional surrounding claims, showed very few or no indentifiable conductive zones. This deterioration of conductive zones could be due to the increase in the thickness in overburden in the area of the line extensions. These extension lines, when run in the field, appeared to be in areas of thicker overburden with greater variations in terrain.

### East Extension Lines #7, #10, #11

All three lines are similar in that the western portion of the lines all have possible fault or contact zones quite well defined as on the original lines in the area of Eight Mile Lake. The eastern portion of all three lines show very little relief on both the inphase or quadrature curves. In the field work it appeared that these could well be a sharp increase in the thickness of overburden near the eastern ends of all three lines. The increase in overburden with deeper bedrock could account for the low relief, however, there are indicated geological conditions which could also explain these conditions on the profiles. All of the geological reports of this general area map few or no faults or fault contacts in the eastern portion of the claim block. Another interesting geological condition in this portion of the area is a different geological formation in this area. Geological Map 1356A shows a distinct and continuous contact between the Cariboo series of Cambrian or pre-Cambrian Age, in the vicinity of Eight Mile Lake, and previous electromag work and the overlying Slide Mountain Series or Formation of Palaeozoic Age. The Slide Mountain Formation in general contains more limestones conglomerates and grits with little or no argillites, phillites, etc., which are highly altered near some of the fault zones. This could well account for fewer conductive zones on the electromag lines in the eastern portion of the claim block. In other portions of the Cariboo where the Slide Mountain Series outcrops, similar results were obtained by the writer with VLF electromag surveys. In all probability the less relief with the VLF electromag is due to the geology rather than deeper overburden in the eastern portion of the claim block.

All three easterly extensions of lines 7, 10 and 11 show at least two contact or fault zones on the western portions of the lines. The lines are spaced too far apart to make any correction of the conductive zones. The zones are in close proximity to the large and continuous fault mapped on the east side of Summit Creek and could be related to local alteration along the fault zone with little or no significance and no further exploration work is recommended in the immediate area.

West Extension of Lines #10 and #8

Both VLF-EM 16 lines have a general east-west bearing and are located in the northern portion of the claim block. In the field there appeared to be deep overburden in the area of both lines with quite a bit of underbrush and downfall. The terrain is very moderate with little or no sharp relief.

Line #10 (West Extension)

Both curves show very little relief over the entire length of the line. The possible fault or contact shown near station 8+00 west could very well represent the contact between the quartzose phillite of the Yankee Bell Formation and the Midas Formation consisting of phillite, slate and limestones, as shown on the enclosed geological map of the area. This corresponds to the strike of the formations in the area. Near the west end of the line at station 12+00 west, the possible fault or contact as mapped on the cross section, could possibly represent the extension of the contact between the Midas Formation and the overlying Snowshoe Formation as shown on the geological maps.

Line #8 (West Extension)

The possible fault or contact mapped near station 3+00 west may well represent the contact between the Yankee Bell Formation and overlying Midas Formation as shown on the enclosed geological amp of the claim block. The possible fault or contact near station 15+00 west on the cross section corresponds very well with the projection of the contact between the Midas Formation and the younger Snowshoe Formation as shown on the geological map. These contact zones appear quite different on the two profiles even though the lines are only 700 metres apart.

## CONCLUSIONS

The date obtained from the VLF-EM 16 electromag reconnaissance type profiles, on the east and west extension of existing lines, does not appear to be too definitive and in all probability is affected by deep overburden both east and west fo the original electromag work in the area of Eight Mile Lake and reported in 1984 report by the writer. No further electromag work is recommended in the areas of deep overburden east and west of the lake.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional VLF-EM 16 electromag work in the form of fill-in lines should be carried out in the area south of Eight Mile Lake where good electromag data was obtained during the 1983 field season. More detailed exploration work along the stronger and more persistant anomalies on the electromag survey should be carried out as soon as the anomalies have been outlined.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
W. H. MYERS
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ENGINEER

Respectfully submitted,

Wm Howard Myers

April, 1985
Vancouver, B.C.

Wm HOWARD MYERS, P.Eng, P.Geol.
Geological-Geophysical Consultant

## ABSTRACT

The results of the east and west extension of VLF-EM 16 lines in the Eight MIle Lake Area on the EML 4, 5 and 6 claim blocks during the 1984 field season, are not definitive enough to recommend further work in these areas east and west of the lake. The profiles plotted from the field data do not have enough detail to make definite correlations with geological contacts or possible fault trends. The VLF-EM 16 data on these east and west extensions of existing lines is far inferior to the data obtained during the 1983 field season in the area of Eight Mile Lake and to the south as reported earlier by the writer in report dated March 1984. No further electomag work is recommended in these areas east and west of the lake where there appears to be deep overburden.

# APPENDIX

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Geological Survey of Canada Department of Mines

Memoir 181, 1935, G. Hanson

Bulletin 149, 1926, Johnson and Unglow

Paper 72-35, 1973, J.R. Campbell, E.H.

Mountjoy and F.G. Young

Annual Report 1887-88, V.III Amos Bowman, 1889

Map 335A Willow River Sheet (west half), G. Hanson

Map 336A Willow River Sheet (east half) G. Hanson

Bulletin, 280, R.W. Boyle, 1979. "The Geochemistry of Gold and its Deposits.".

Economic Geology Report 31, 1977, "Geophysics and Geochemistry In The Search for Metallic Ores".

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Annual Report, 1967, p.459-460, A. Sutherland-Brown

DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF COSTS FOR GEOPHYSICAL (VLF-EM 16 Electromag) SURVEY OF EML 4, 5, 6 CLAIMS FOR 1984 FIELD SEASON

The field work for the 1984 season using VLF-EM 16 electromag survey was carried out during the period July 14 to August 28, 1984. During this time, a total of 6 full days were spent by the writer running the survey. Actual days or parts of days are as follows: July 14, 15, 27, 28, 1984 and August 24, 25, 27, 28, 1984. The field work as well as the report was carried out by Wm Howard Myers, P.Eng., (B.C.), P.Geol.(Alta), Geological-Geophysical Consultant with offices at 725-602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. In addition two days were spent in plotting up field data and another two days preparing the report. The following is a tabulation of the costs for the survey and report.

| | |
|---|---|
| Field Work by Wm Howard Myers<br>6 days @ $250.00 per day | $1,500.00 |
| Plotting up field data by Wm Howard Myers<br>2 days @ $250.00 per day | 500.00 |
| Preparing report by Wm Howard Myers<br>2 days @ $250.00 per day | 500.00 |
| Transportation - 4x4 Pick up<br>6 days @ $45.00 per day | 270.00 |
| Drafting Maps and Cross Sections<br>and Typing report | 150.00 |
| Total Costs | $2,920.00 |

Instrument used:

Geonics Limited EM-16
Serial # 19010

WHmyers

## CERTIFICATE

I, William Howard Myers, do hereby certify that I am an independent geological-geophysical consultant with offices at Suite 725 - 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia. I have been actively engaged in my profession as an independent consultant in both oil and mining since 1952. I am a professional geologist member. P. Geol. # 16704 of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologist and Geophysicists of Alberta and a member P.Eng. #14056 of the Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

I graduated from Fresno State College, Fresno, California in 1939 with high honors and a B.Sc. degree in Geology. I did graduate work at Stanford University, Stanford, California for M.Sc. degree in Geology, 1939 to 1941. After graduating, I spent three years with the U.S. Geological Survey as field geologist and eleven years in the field of geophysical exploration for oil and minerals.

During the past 21 years since 1964, I have spent the majority of my time in the field and consulting for gold exploration in the Cariboo Area of British Columbia. In the past four years, I have carried out extensive geophysical surveys and research programmes for gold exploration in the Cariboo Area of British Columbia. Much of the work involved the techniques recommended by R.W. Boyle in Bulletin 280 of the Geological Survey of Canada. This publication does not follow the older conventional exploration techniques.

Information for this report is from published and unpublished maps and reports of this general area together with my personal experience in the Cariboo Area, exploring for gold over the past 21 years. Specific field work on the EML claims during the 1984 field season, is given in detail in the introduction of the report.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
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ENGINEER

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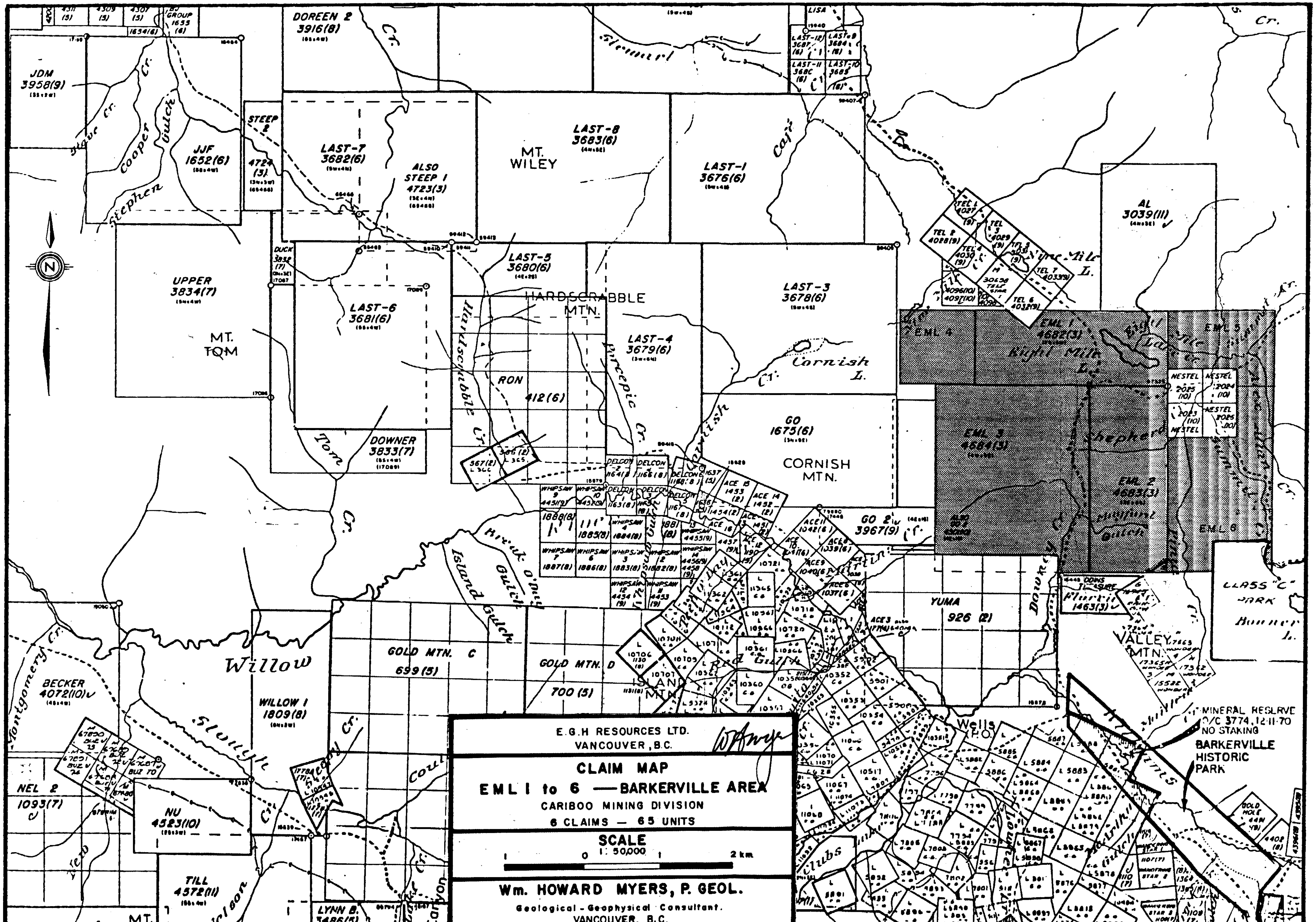
P.Geol. (Alta)
Geological-Geophysical Consultant

April 1985


E.G.H RESOURCES LTD.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
CLAIM MAP
EML 1 to 6 — BARKERVILLE AREA
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
6 CLAIMS — 65 UNITS
SCALE
1: 50,000
0
2 km
Wm. HOWARD MYERS, P. GEOL.
Geological - Geophysical Consultant.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
MT. WILEY
HARDSCRABBLE MTN.
MT. TOM
CORNISH MTN.
VALLEY MTN.
ISLAND MTN.
Wells P.O.
MINERAL RESERVE
O/C 3774, 12-11-70
NO STAKING
BARKERVILLE HISTORIC PARK
CLASS "C" PARK
Willow
Slough
Cornish L.
Eight Mile L.
EML 1 4682(3)
EML 2 4683(3)
EML 3 4684(3)
EML 4
EML 5
EML 6
LAST-1 3676(6)
LAST-3 3678(6)
LAST-4 3679(6)
LAST-5 3680(6)
LAST-6 3681(6)
LAST-7 3682(6)
LAST-8 3683(6)
GO 1675(6)
GO 2 3967(9)
YUMA 926 (2)
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GOLD MTN. D 700 (5)
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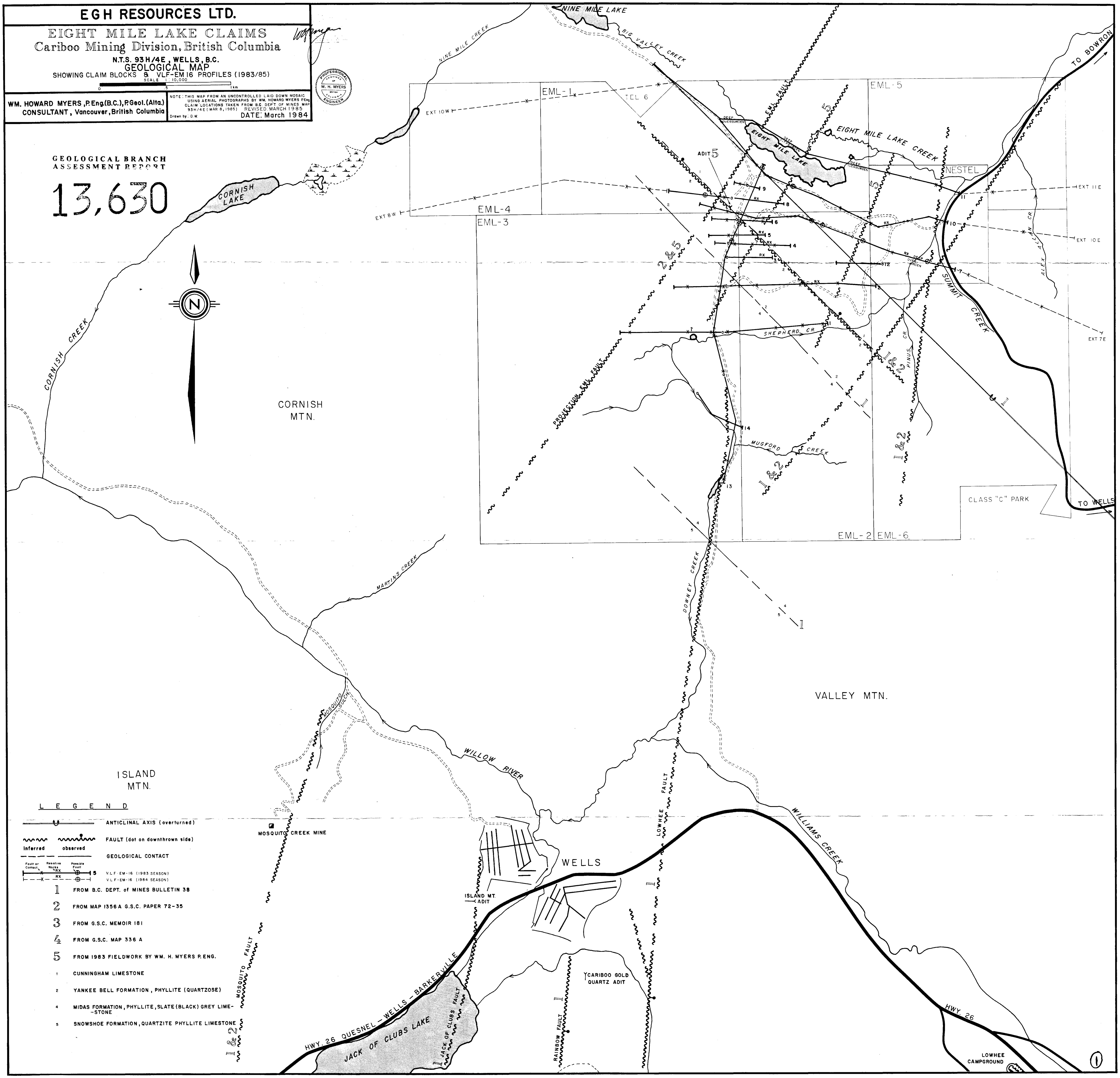
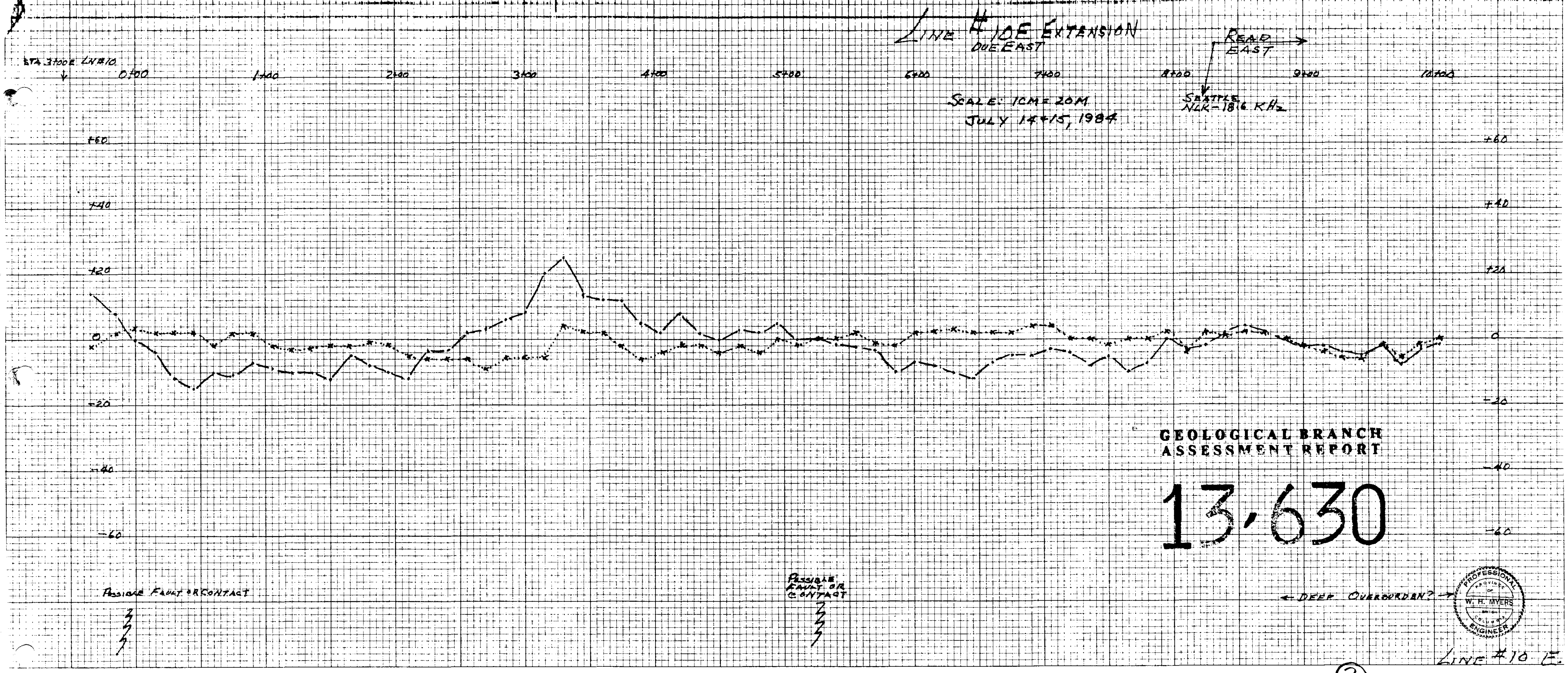
UPPER 3834(7)
DOWNER 3833(7)
JJF 1652(6)
JDM 3958(9)
DOREEN 2 3916(8)
AL 3039(11)
BECKER 4072(10)
NEL 2 1093(7)
NU 4523(10)
TILL 4572(11)
LYNN B. 3486(5)
RON 412(6)
ALSO STEEP 1 4723(3)



EGH RESOURCES LTD.
EIGHT MILE LAKE CLAIMS
Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia
N.T.S. 93H/4E, WELLS, B.C.
GEOLOGICAL MAP
SHOWING CLAIM BLOCKS & VLF-EM16 PROFILES (1983/85)
SCALE 1:10,000
0 .5 1 km
WM. HOWARD MYERS, P.Eng.(B.C.), P.Geol.(Alta.)
CONSULTANT, Vancouver, British Columbia
NOTE: THIS MAP FROM AN UNCONTROLLED LAID DOWN MOSAIC USING AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS BY WM. HOWARD MYERS P.Eng. CLAIM LOCATIONS TAKEN FROM B.C. DEP'T OF MINES MAP 93H/4E (MAR 8, 1985) REVISED: MARCH 1985
Drawn by: D.W.
DATE: March 1984
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA W. H. MYERS
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
13,630
NINE MILE LAKE
BIG VALLEY CREEK
NINE MILE CREEK
EIGHT MILE LAKE
EIGHT MILE LAKE CREEK
EML FAULT
EML-1
EML-2
EML-3
EML-4
EML-5
EML-6
NESTEL
CORNISH LAKE
CORNISH CREEK
CORNISH MTN.
TO BOWRON
TO WELLS
SUMMIT CREEK
ALEX ALLAN CR.
SHEPHERD CR.
PINUS CR.
MUGFORD CREEK
PROJECTION EML FAULT
CLASS "C" PARK
EXT 10W
EXT 8W
EXT 11E
EXT 10E
EXT 7E
ADIT 5
DOWNEY CREEK
MARTINS CREEK
VALLEY MTN.
MOSQUITO GULCH
WILLOW RIVER
ISLAND MTN.
MOSQUITO CREEK MINE
LOWHEE FAULT
WILLIAMS CREEK
WELLS
ISLAND MT. ADIT
CARIBOO GOLD QUARTZ ADIT
MOSQUITO FAULT
JACK OF CLUBS FAULT
JACK OF CLUBS LAKE
HWY 26 QUESNEL - WELLS - BARKERVILLE
HWY 26
RAINBOW FAULT
LOWHEE CAMPGROUND
LEGEND
ANTICLINAL AXIS (overturned)
FAULT (dot on downthrown side)
inferred
observed
GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
Fault or Contact
Resistive Rocks
RX
Possible Fault
V.L.F-EM-16 (1983 SEASON)
V.L.F-EM-16 (1984 SEASON)
1 FROM B.C. DEPT. of MINES BULLETIN 38
2 FROM MAP 1356A G.S.C. PAPER 72-35
3 FROM G.S.C. MEMOIR 181
4 FROM G.S.C. MAP 336 A
5 FROM 1983 FIELDWORK BY WM. H. MYERS P.ENG.
1 CUNNINGHAM LIMESTONE
2 YANKEE BELL FORMATION, PHYLLITE (QUARTZOSE)
4 MIDAS FORMATION, PHYLLITE, SLATE (BLACK) GREY LIME--STONE
5 SNOWSHOE FORMATION, QUARTZITE PHYLLITE LIMESTONE
1



LINE #10E EXTENSION
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JULY 14+15, 1984
SEATTLE NLK-18.6 KHz
+60
+40
+20
0
-20
-40
-60
Passible Fault or Contact
Passible Fault or Contact
← DEEP OVERBURDEN? →
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
13,630
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
W. H. MYERS
LINE #10 E.


②

LINE #10 W. EXTENSION
BEARING S84W
7400
6700
5900
4900
READ EAST
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SCALE: 1CM = 20M
JULY 27, 28, 1984
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POSSIBLE FAULT OR CONTACT
POSSIBLE FAULT OR CONTACT
POSSIBLE FAULT OR CONTACT
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
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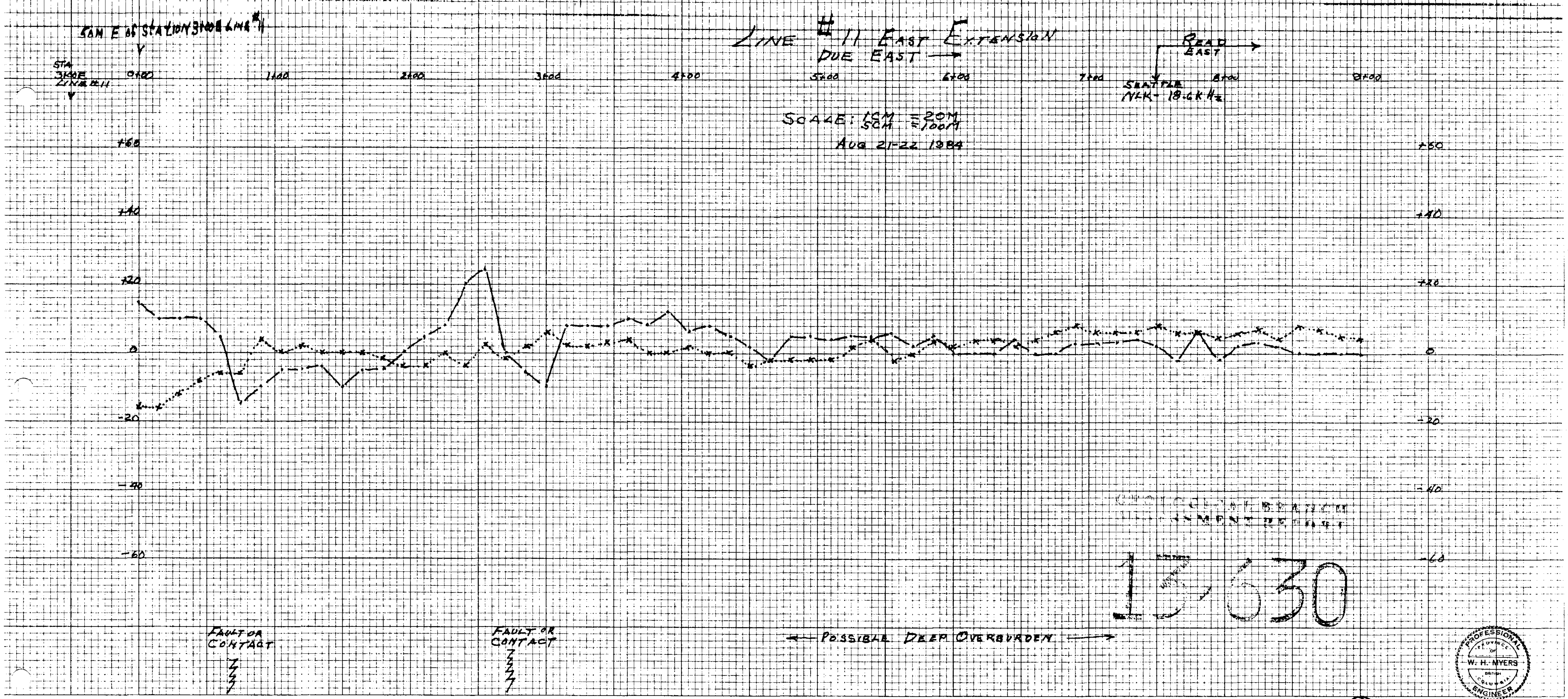
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
W. H. MYERS


(3)




10 X 10 TO THE INCH
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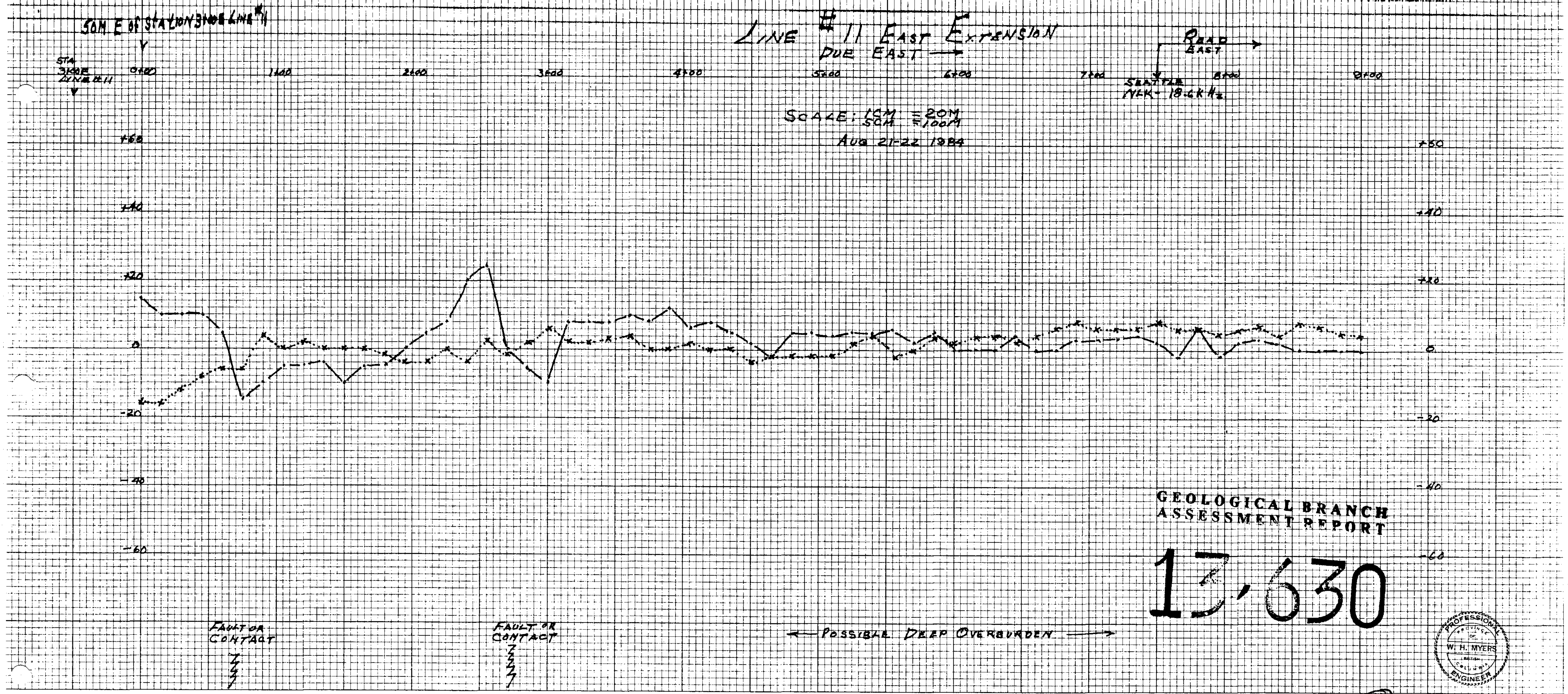
④

LINE #11 E. EXT




5 LINE #11 E-EXT


LINE #7 EAST EXTENSION
0+00
STA. 7+00
LINE #7
1+00
2+00
3+00
4+00
5+00
6+00
7+00
8+00
9+00
10+00
11+00
12+00
EAST
READ
EAST
SCALE: 1CM=20M
STATION SPACING 15M
SEATTLE
NLK 18.6 KHz
AUG. 24+25 1984
+60
+40
+20
0
-20
-40
-60
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
13,630
CONTACT OR
FAULT
POSSIBLE
FAULT OR
CONTACT
POSSIBLE DEEP OVERBURDEN
PROFESSIONAL
W. H. MYERS
ENGINEER

6

WEST
LINE #8 WEST EXTENSION
AVERAGE BEARING S85°W
SCALE: 1CM = 20M
STATION SPACING 20M
READ EAST
SEATTLE NLK - 18.6 KHz
AUGUST 27+28, 1984
0+00
STA 500 LWB 1983
1+00
2+00
3+00
4+00
5+00
6+00
7+00
13+00
14+00
15+00
16+00
17+00
18+00
19+00
+60
+40
+20
0
-20
-40
-60
POSSIBLE FAULT OR CONTACT
POSSIBLE FAULT OR CONTACT
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
13,630
7
LINE #8 W. EXT.