

86-612-15390

7/87

PROSPECTING  
Assessment Report  
on  
Geophysical Surveys  
ROSE GOLD Mineral Claim  
Record No. 2934 (7)  
Mt. Penrose Area  
Gold Bridge, B.C.  
Lillooet Mining Division  
Lat. 50°51' Long. 123°55'  
NTS 92J 15W 2

Owner: Tammy La Rue  
Lillooet, B.C.

Operator: Interex Resources Inc.  
Lillooet, B.C.

FILMED

Information for this report

Compiled and Written by:

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Lillooet, B.C. VOK 1V0

September 26th, 1986

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**15,390**

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## INTRODUCTION

- (i) The ROSE GOLD Mineral Claim is located at Lat 50°51' Long 123°55', 6 kilometers west of the town of Gold Bridge, B.C. within the Lillooet Mining Division, NTS Map 92 J 15W.

Access to the property's eastern boundary is two-wheel drive from Gold Bridge via West Gunn Lake Rd. Access to the interior portions of the claim is 4-wheel drive via Dale Rd. which leaves West Gunn Lake Rd. some 600 meters north of the junction with East Gunn Lake Rd; Dale Rd. in turn branches into a network of numerous sub-grade logging roads, particularly on the eastern half of the claim.

The property is located on the southeastern slope of Mt Penrose immediately west and north of Gunn and Lajoie Lakes respectively. The property lies at the southeastern part of the Pacific Ranges, a physiographic division of the Coast Ranges. The terrain is, in general, steep and mountainous with the general slope facing towards the south and southeast. Elevations vary from 3000' at the SE corner of the claim to more than 4900' at the NW corner on Mt. Penrose.

Sources of water for all phases of property development are abundant and would potentially include Penrose Creek which bisects the property in a northwesterly direction, Gunn Lake, Lajoie Lake, and Downton Lake.

A B.C. Hydro Generating Station is located in Gold Bridge at the foot of Downton Lake and residential electrical service follows both East and West Gunn Lake Roads.

Forest cover consists primarily of moderate density fir and spruce conifer species on the **heights** and dense alder and willow deciduous species in the drainages. Undergrowth is generally from moderate to dense, the

previously logged off portions being especially thick and difficult to traverse.

- (ii) The ROSE GOLD Mineral Claim - Record No. 2934 is comprised of 20 units Modified Grid with an expiry date of July 30, 1986. This expiry date does not take into account the surveys under discussion as being accepted for assessment credits. ROSE GOLD is owned by Tammy La Rue of Lillooet, B.C. and operated by Interex Resources Inc. of Lillooet, B.C. The ROSE GOLD Claim is located on the site of the former Gwendolyn's Glory and G.G. 1 Mineral Claims, and incorporates this ground that had previously been held by Climex Mining of B.C. Ltd. and Chalice Mining Inc. respectively.

Regionally the ROSE GOLD property is located within the famous Bridge River Gold Camp, where production from the Bralorne-Pioneer and Minto Mines together totalled a significant 8,224,520 tons grading an average 0.53 oz/ton Au and 0.12 oz/ton Ag. Today, many of the early discoveries and past producers of the Bridge River camp, including the Bralorne-Pioneer, are currently being re-evaluated as potential modern day producers.

Local geologic history in the vicinity of ROSE GOLD centers around one such former small producer, the VERITAS Group of Reverted Mineral Crown Grants which lie immediately adjacent along the southern boundary of the claim, and are owned and operated by Coral Energy Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. The capsule geological comment for the VERITAS Group from the Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources Data Section describes them: "A tongue of Bralorne Diorite intrudes Quartzites and Argillites of the Bridge River (Fergusson) Group and serpentine. A

massive quartz vein, with small amounts of pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and native gold, cuts the diorite and the serpentine. Mineral present include gold, arsenopyrite and galena; commodities present are gold and lead." A sample of massive pyrite-arsenopyrite in quartz from the dump of the #3 adit returned 0.56 oz/ton Au (Climex Mining, 1980). Sampling of the Veritas adits by W. Gruenwald B.Sc. of Kerr, Dawson and Assoc. indicated "moderately high grade gold and silver mineralization occurring in massive pyrite and arsenopyrite sulphides occurring as pods within the known vein system". (1978 Ministry of Energy, Mines & Pet. Res. Assessment Report #6971)

ROSE GOLD is located on the site of the former SWENDO-LYN'S GLORY and G.G. 1 Mineral Claims. In 1979, Climex Mining of B.C. performed geo-exploration surveys on the property consisting of geophysical and geochemical surveys, physical work, and limited trenching and diamond drilling. In 1980 Climex commissioned a "Geological Report on the Gold Bridge Property of Climex Mining of B.C. Ltd." by L. Sookochoff, P.Eng. In 1983, a letter describing local geology was commissioned by Chalice Mining Inc. following a property examination by Edward W. Grove, Ph.D., P.Eng. In 1984, airborne Magnetic and VLF-EM Geophysical Surveys were flown by Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services Ltd. and a subsequent report written by David G. Mark, Geophysicist at the request of Chalice Mining Inc. (Assessment Report # 12853). A program of Linecutting, Grid Establishment, and subsequent ground Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were completed by Interex Resources Inc. at the request of D.R. Benn, for assessment purposes in 1985.

The ROSE GOLD Property is described in Sookochoff's 1980 "Geological Report on the Gold Bridge Property of

Climex Mining of B.C. Ltd.:"

"The Gold Bridge Property...is located 13 km. from the former gold producing Bralorne and Pioneer Mines. Other smaller former gold producers are located along the northwesterly belt of metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks. A central structure, along the Cadwallader Creek Valley with which the gold bearing quartz fissure veins of the Bralorne Intrusives appear to be associated, is projected northwestward to the Climex Property."

"The major aerial structural feature is a broad northwesterly trending and plunging anticlinal arch centered east of Cadwallader Creek in the Ben d'Or range of mountains. The western limb in which the principal ore deposits of the area occur, extends into the Cadwallader Creek valley, which reflects a major structure. The major structure resulted in secondary and minor folds which resulted in complex distortion of the formations in addition to providing a locus for the ultrabasic and gold associated Bralorne intrusives. The lenticular intrusives extend to the Climex property area where topographical structural features are not as obvious as along the Cadwallader Creek Valley."

"Recent preliminary exploration results by Climex personnel indicated a magnetometer anomaly in addition to two northwesterly trending correlative arsenic-copper-gold-silver anomalous zones."

"It is concluded that the Climex Property is within a geologically favorable area for the occurrence of economic gold mineralization. The favorable structural indicators in addition to the favorable preliminary exploration results substantiate the merit of the property."

David Mark's 1984 Geophysical Report summarizes the results of the airborne Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys commissioned by Chalice Mining Inc.:

"Both the VLF-EM and Magnetic surveys revealed lineations within the survey area that are likely caused by fault, shear and/or contact zones. These can be important indicators of sulphide and native gold mineralization especially where the lineations cross. There are also some strong VLF-EM single-line conductors that are possibly caused by gold and/or sulphide mineralization."

Focus of the 1985 exploration program completed by Interex Resources Inc. was initially to obtain a "geophysical signature" and "geological environment" associated directly with the gold bearing sulphide mineralization on the VERITAS Group, with follow-up geophysical surveys and geological mapping on the ROSE GOLD property searching for a similar signature and environment. Two survey grids were established on either side of Penrose Creek for follow-up surveying of anomalies initially outlined during roadside mapping and surveying. Nine VLF-EM anomalies were partially outlined on the surveys; all are still open to strike length.

- (iii) A Summary of Work performed on the ROSE GOLD Property for assessment purposes during the '85-'86 exploration season is as follows:

A total of 3.6 km of road and grid marked at 10 meter station intervals in preparation for the SP (self-potential) Survey. Of the total, 1.6 km had previously been gridded at 20 meter station intervals for last years assessment. A new survey grid was established over the VERITAS adits and Line 350 N of A Grid, while the road-

side gridding is designated only by numbered flagging ribbons. An additional 300 meters of roadside gridding was completed at 20 meter station intervals for the VLF-EM survey.

A total of 3.6 km of Self-Potential (SP) survey was completed for 361 readings taken at 10 meter station intervals.

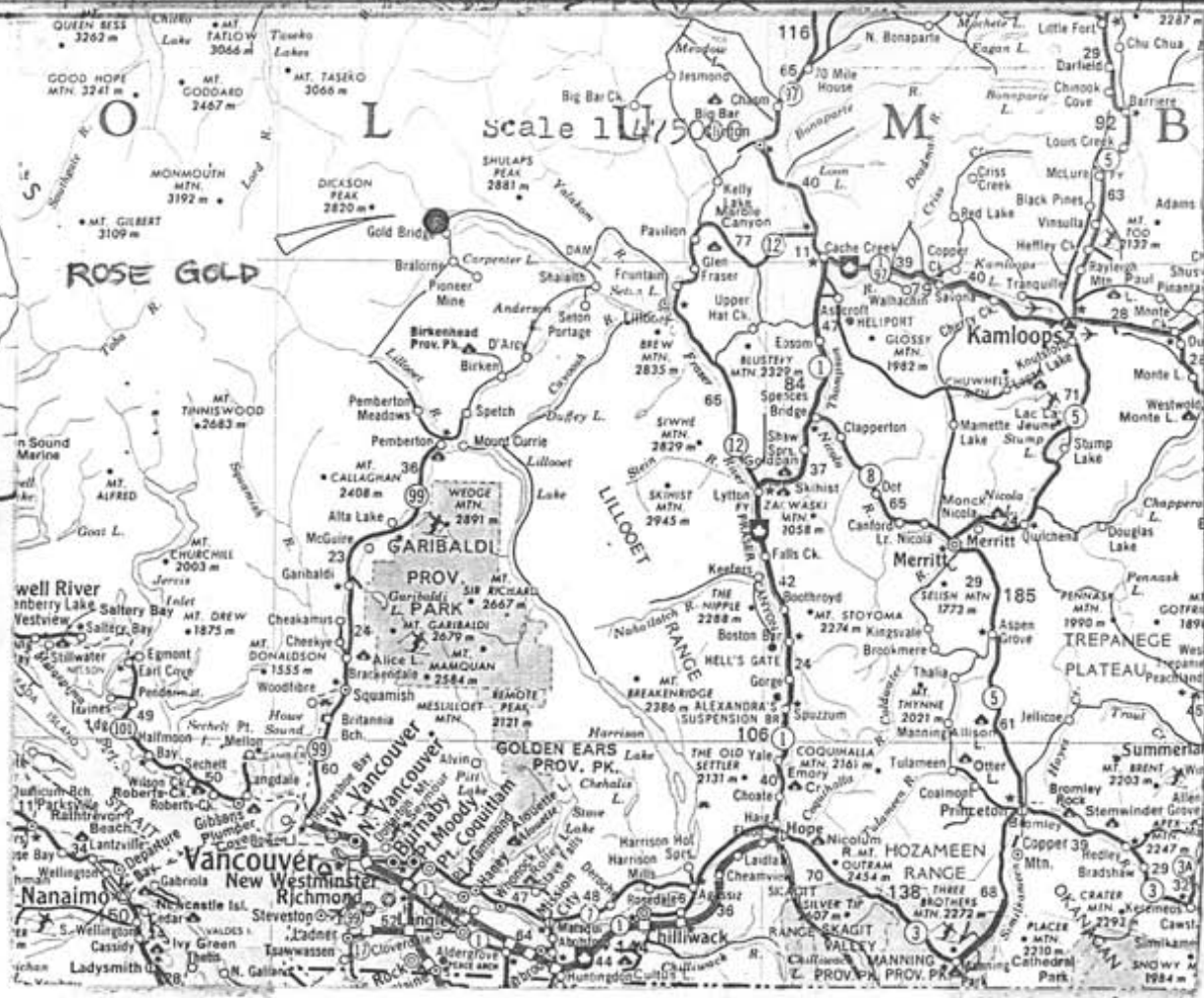
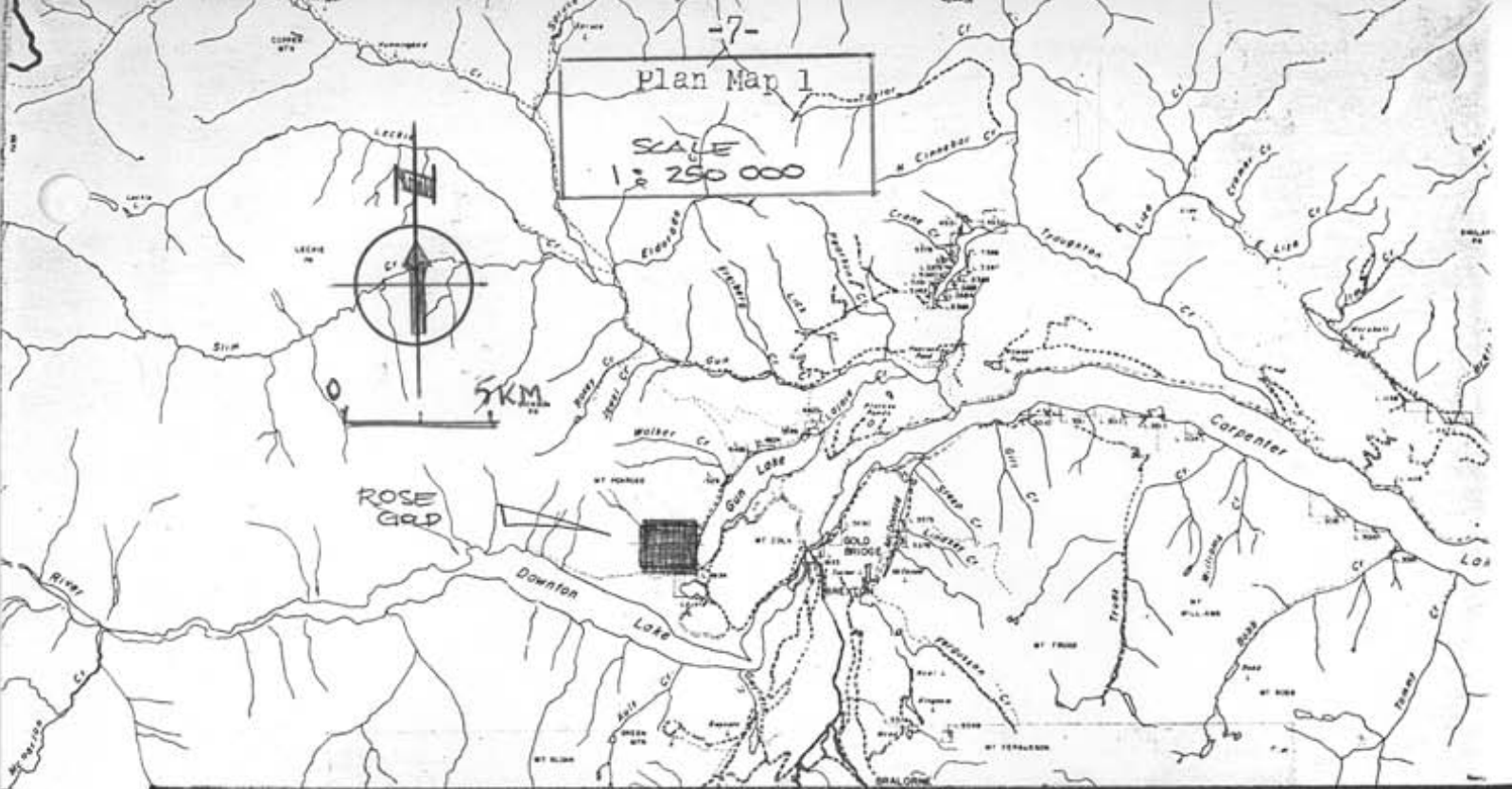
A total of 1.6 km of VLF-EM Survey was completed for 80 readings taken at 20 meter station intervals.

- (iv) The majority of work for assessment purposes during the '85 - '86 season was completed over the same ground that was surveyed last year and is mainly of a follow-up nature.



# Plan Map 1

SCALE  
1 : 250 000



INDEX

**PILOT EXT. 3**  
**2252(I)**  
 (2N x 8W)

PLAN MAP 2  
 SCALE 1:40000



**PILOT EXT. 2**  
**2244(12)**  
 (4N x 5W)

**PILOT EXT.**  
**2224(12)**  
 (4N x 5W)

L7727  
L7566  
L7728  
L7729  
L7730  
L7567

L7007  
L7006  
L7005  
L7004  
L7003  
L7002  
L7001  
L7000  
L7003  
L7002  
L7001  
L7000  
L7003  
L7002  
L7001  
L7000

G.G. WEST 1  
**2184(10)**  
 (6N x 3W)

G.G. NORTH  
**2185(10)**  
 (3N x 6W)

**MINERAL RESERVE**  
**OIC 2221 1-10-54**  
**NO STAKING**

**MINERAL RESERVE**  
**OIC 2070 10-9-59**  
**AS AMENDED BY:**  
**OIC 1176 17-5-60,**  
**OIC 1864 9-8-60**

**RELEASE REQUIRED**

G.G. WEST  
**2245(10)**  
 (4N x 3W)

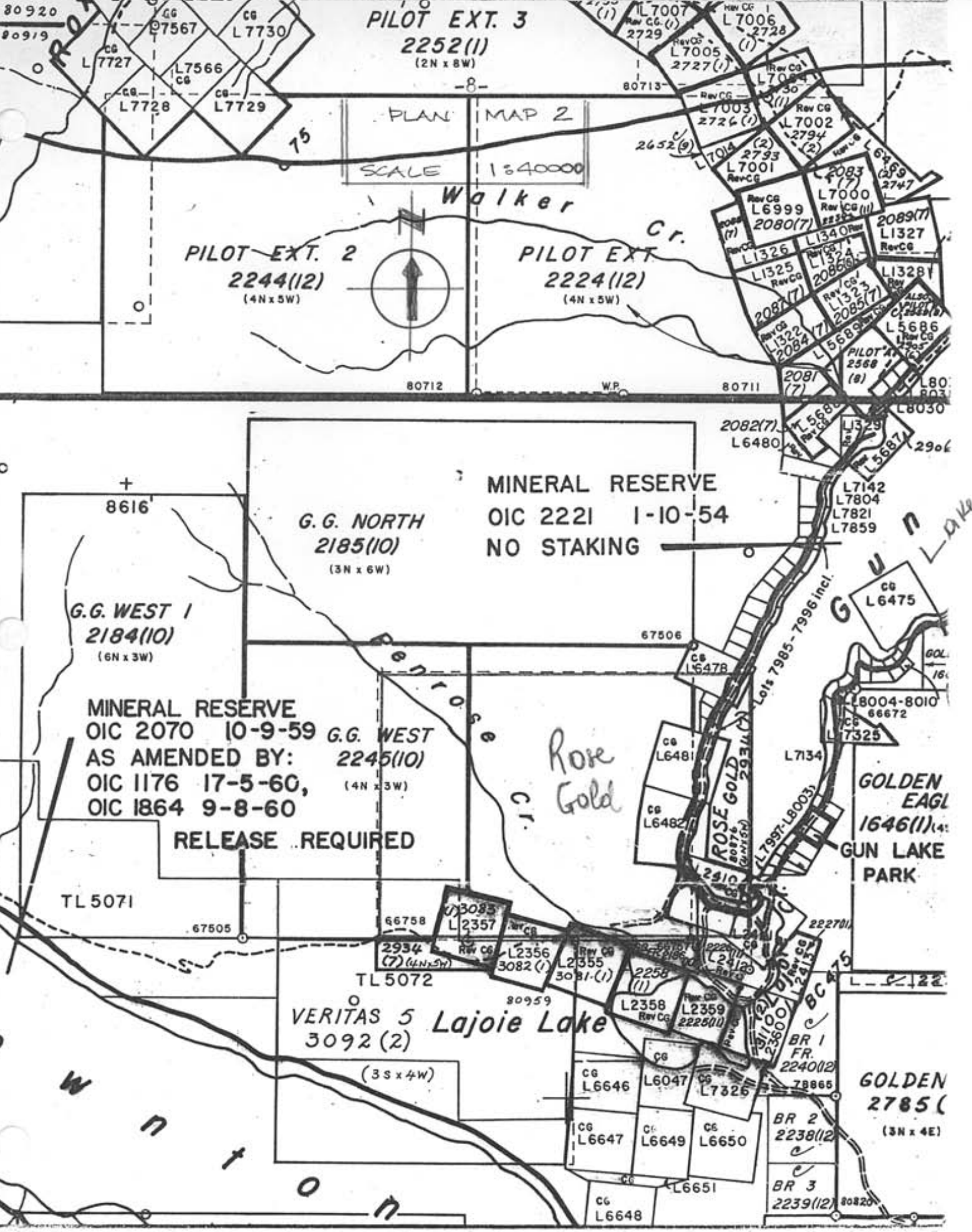
VERITAS 5  
**3092(2)**  
 (3S x 4W)

GUN LAKE  
**GOLDEN EAGL**  
**1646(1)**  
**GUN LAKE**  
**PARK**

**GOLDEN**  
**2785(**  
 (3N x 4E)

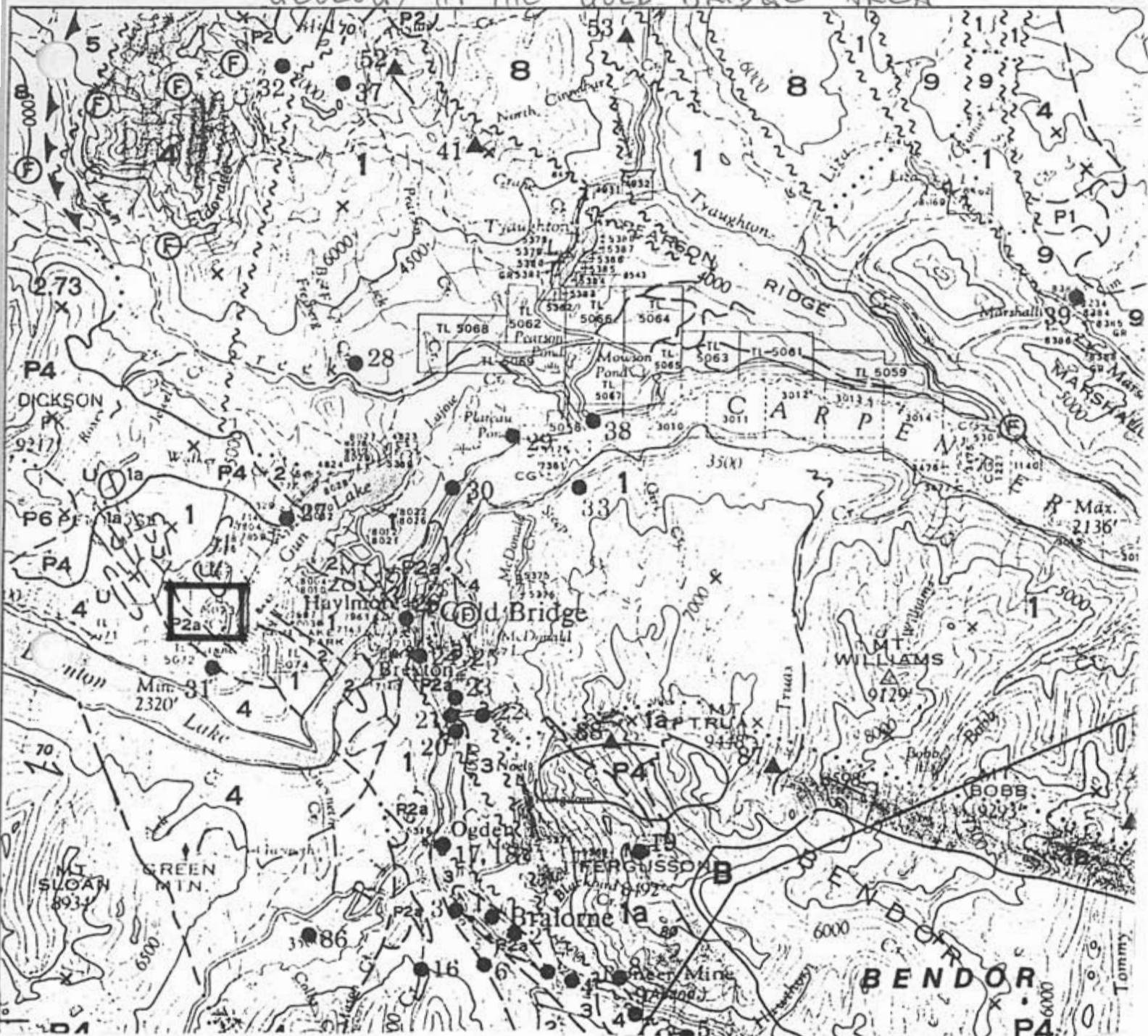
Rose Gold

**ROSE GOLD**



Plan Map 3

GEOLOGY IN THE GOLD BRIDGE AREA



- 1 - Bridge River Group (Fergusson): Chert argillite, phyllite, greenstone
- P2a- Bralorne Intrusions
- U - Ultrabasics
- 2 - Noel Formation: Thin Bedded chert, argillite, conglomerate, greenstone
- 3 - Pioneer Formation: Greenstone derived from andesitic flows, minor rhyolitic breccia and pyroclastics
- 4 - Hurley Formation: Thin bedded limy argillite, phyllite, limestone tuff

DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

The 1985-86 geo-exploration program on ROSE GOLD consisting of survey grid establishment with follow-up VLF-EM and Self-Potential (SP) geophysical surveys was performed from May 19, 1986 to July 10, 1986. All work completed on the claim was performed by John and Tammy La Rue of Interex Resources Inc.

Focus of the '86 exploration program was to determine if the delineated VLF-EM anomalies resultant from the '85 and '86 exploration were coincident with anomalous SP data, thereby indicating the presence of sulphide mineralization and hence the possible association with gold values as occurs on the proximal VERITAS Property.

Survey gridding was established with hip chain and compass and the geophysical results plotted on a base map prepared from a blow-up air photo of the claim. A mini-baseline was established west of the #2 Adit of VERITAS at VS + 500, paralleling the A Grid baseline with an attitude of 305°. Stations are marked with numbered flagging ribbon on this mini-grid and for all roadside gridding. Line 350N of A grid was established with blazing, limited linecutting due to heavy underbrush, and marked with numbered flagging ribbons. A total of 3.6 km was gridded at 10 meter station intervals and an additional 300 meters gridded at 20 meter station intervals.

### VLF-EM Survey

A total of 1.6 km of VLF-EM electromagnetic survey was performed over the Dale Rd. extension and portions of logging roads that would "fill in the gap" between A and B grids. A total of 80 readings were taken at 20 meter station intervals. In addition to joining together the two grids geophysically, it was the intent of this survey to locate on the ground a VLF-EM anomaly that was first outlined in the 1984 Airborne Magnetic-Electromagnetic survey by Columbia Airborne for Chalice Mining Inc. (Ass. Report # 12853).

Focus of the electromagnetic (VLF-EM) surveys was a search for conductive zones which might be related to economic mineralization such as is found on the proximal VERITAS property where the sulphide-gold mineralization parallels a VLF-EM anomaly. A Sabre Electronics Model 27 VLF-EM receiver was used in the survey. VLF-electromagnetics operate indirectly through VLF (very low frequency) military radio communication transmissions. These electromagnetic transmission waves set up measurable secondary electromagnetic fields in certain geologic structures such as fault zones (which are also sometimes mineralized) and/or heavily mineralized "conductors" such as concentrations of massive sulphide mineralization (gold bearing massive sulphide arsenopyrite-pyrite mineralization occurs on the proximal VERITAS property). It is this secondary generated electromagnetic field which is measured by a VLF-EM receiver. To provide maximum coupling, a Military transmission station is selected whose geographical location is in the same direction or as nearly parallel as possible to the strike of the expected conductor. Seattle was deemed the overall best station to use for this survey not only for the strength and stability of it's signal, but also to provide the maximum coupling for an expected northwest striking conductor.

Using the VLF-EM method, results are plotted as dip angle (relative angle from the receiver to the source of the secondary field) and field strength (relative measurements of the comparative strength of the secondary field) components. By design, conductors are located at field strength maxima simultaneous with a favourable dip-angle crossover from positive to negative (or vice-versa depending on the orientation of the receiver to the station). An additional interpretation is obtained by "Fraser Filtering" the dip angle results according to the method described by D.C. Fraser (Geophysics, Vol. 34 No. 6, Dec. '69) in which dip angle readings are averaged with their neighbour readings  $(a + b) - (c + d)$  to reduce some of the surface "noise" caused by running surface water, topographic variations, etc. Resultant positive values are plotted, and together with associated field strength highs and favourable dip angle crossover, should reflect the conducting anomaly.

Reconnaissance VLF mapping along Dale Rd. extension and those portions of logging roads connecting between A and B grids during the '85 - '86 exploration season has resulted in the discovery of two strong VLF-EM conductors or anomalies. Both of these conductors showed up in the results of the airborne VLF flown in 1984; one of the objectives of the '86 exploration was to delineate on the ground each of these anomalies. (Anomalies 6 & 7 Plan Map 4 and .) Anomaly #7 is very strong and likewise exhibits a strong Fraser Filtered Anomaly; Anomaly #6 while exhibiting a crossover and moderate field strength high, does not show a Fraser Filter Anomaly. Neither are felt to be the result of topographic variation. Anomaly #7 has been assigned a possible attitude of  $340^{\circ}$  NW in mapping since jointing in nearby meta-sedimentary units would reflect this direction, and both SP and VLF data would suggest a conductor nearly paralleling this northwest trending portion of Goldpoint Road.

### Self-Potential ( SP ) Survey

A total of 3.6 km of Self-Potential (SP) Survey was completed for 361 readings taken at 10 meter station intervals. As a geophysical tool, the SP method has the advantage of being able to positively discern the presence/absence of sulphide mineralization in the underlying geo-structure. Focus of the '86 exploration program was to initially obtain an SP geophysical signature associated with the VERITAS gold bearing sulphide mineralization and then use the method as a reconnaissance tool to determine if the delineated VLF-EM anomalies resultant from the '85 and '86 ROSE GOLD exploration were coincident with anomalous SP data, thereby indicating the presence of sulphide mineralization and hence the possible association with gold values.

The following quotes are taken from "A Guide to Prospecting by the Self-Potential Method" by S.V. Burr, Consulting Geologist-Geophysicist Ontario Geological Survey Misc. Paper 99.

"Most gold deposits are not good conductors, but do contain some sulphides which can be detected by the SP method. Natural SP anomalies, of negative sign by convention, are caused by the iron sulphides pyrite and pyrrhotite, the copper sulphide chalcopyrite, and the native element graphite. The SP method responds to good conducting sulphides (both oxidized and unoxidized bodies), graphite and non-conducting disseminated sulphides if these sulphides are oxidizing. The SP method does not determine secondary fields, so survey results are much easier to interpret. It does not respond to subsurface valleys, wet clay, shears, or faults; and in the author's experience, the SP method does not provide results which could lead to a false anomaly. In over 500 SP anomalies which were stripped or drilled, the author always found the source of the SP anomaly to be sulphides and/or graphite in the underlying rock."

In the self-potential method, a millivoltmeter-potentiometer is connected to two porous clay pots by an insulated cable. The clay pots are filled with copper sulphate in solution, and are "screwed" into the surface of the soil. The clay pots act as electrodes and the millivoltmeter reads the "potential" difference between the two pots, each at a designated station. This potential difference is caused by minute electrical charges that are spontaneously generated by groundwater or moisture reacting with a sulphide body; more positive values are encountered distal to the oxidizing sulphide body, with more negative values on top or over it. A millivolt difference greater than -30 mv. is considered anomalous, and under the proper conditions should reflect either underlying sulphide mineralization or graphite as the causative source; sulphides produce a range of from -30 mv. to -350 mv. between the most positive and most negative readings, while graphite has a range generally greater than -350 mv. Systematic measurements of voltages at the surface may show a significant change when massive sulphide mineralization is present, and the readings when plotted, should reflect the sulphide mineralization in the negative contours greater than -30 mv. but less than -350 mv.

In plotting and contouring the SP data (Plan Map #5), an adjustment factor is added to stations that are either conspicuously wet or that are conspicuously dry or lacking in any visible natural moisture; "wet" stations designated (w) in plotting have a topographic/physiographic adjustment value of -40 mv. added to the reading and "dry" stations designated (d) have an adjustment value of +20 mv. added to the reading. When following the normal procedure of placing the pots on or in the ground, it is possible to obtain variations due to the varying acidity and bioelectric activity of soils. Wet swamps tend to give positive SP values, and dry hills negative ones. The purpose of the adjustment is to attain a final balanced background range.



Initial reconnaissance SP surveying of the VERITAS road system and adits to obtain a distinct geophysical signature encountered anomalous SP values ranging from -65 mv. to -85 mv associated directly with the ore zone. A threshold parameter of -65 mv was found to reflect visible sulphide mineralization as the causative source (pyrite-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite sparsely disseminated in andesite adjacent to the adits); the localized high of -85 mv was taken directly over the portal of the #3 adit (.56 oz/ton Au Climex Mining '79 visible pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite in quartz). For the purposes of this survey, station readings with values more negative than the -65 mv contour are hence considered anomalous and reflective of underlying sulphide mineralization (and the possibility of associated gold values) as the causative source within the range from -65 mv to -350 mv.

Four anomalies were discovered using the SP (Anomalies I - IV Plan Map 5) method as a reconnaissance tool. Anomalies I, III and IV are associated with VLF-EM anomalies; Anomaly II is located adjacent to a VLF-EM anomaly over an outcrop of sparse pyrite-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite mineralization in andesite. Anomalies III and IV are located on ROSE GOLD and are considered, as in the VERITAS Anomaly I, to reflect sulphide mineralization as the underlying causative source. The greater negative values in Anomaly IV may also be reflecting the presence of graphite in addition to sulphides. The single-line SP anomaly has been assigned a tentative attitude of  $340^{\circ}$  NW in mapping since jointing in proximal meta-sedimentary units would reflect this direction; the relatively high negative values encountered in IV, anomalous for over 170 meters, would suggest a sulphide source nearly paralleling this north-west trending portion of Goldpoint Road.

Exploration results to date have been compiled in map form (Plan Map 6) for reference, and have largely been of a reconnaissance nature. Since 1979, limited geo-exploration surveys consisting of soil geochemistry, geological mapping, and VLF-EM and Self-Potential (SP) geophysical surveys have been performed over the VERITAS and ROSE GOLD ground. As a direct result of these surveys, the identical geological environment and geophysical response that reflects the VERITAS vein system, has been extended onto the ROSE GOLD property.

As may be seen from the compilation mapping, the attitude, environment and geophysical signature reflecting VERITAS (Anomalies 1,2,I & II) is on strike and similar in geological environment and geophysical response to the A Grid anomalies (Anomalies 4, 5 & III) which in turn are on strike and similar in geological environment and geophysical response to the anomalies generated in the '79 Climex surveys (Anomalies 8, 9 & 10). In addition, the Climex anomalies are coincident with geochemical highs for gold-arsenic-copper-silver. It is postulated that these three separate anomalous areas may all be reflecting different parts of a single vein system extending over a distance greater than 1 km, from VERITAS on the southeast through the Climex anomalies to the northwest.

An additional 6 VLF-EM anomalies have been partially delineated on B Grid and the adjacent area lying to the northeast of Penrose Creek, which effectively bisects the property. VLF-EM Anomaly #7 is coincident with SP Anomaly IV; both geophysical responses are very strong and it is postulated that this conductive anomaly is also reflecting sulphide mineralization possibly similar to VERITAS.

Additional delineation of the known VLF anomalies, along with further Self-Potential surveying, geological mapping, and reconnaissance soil geochemistry is planned for the '86 - '87 exploration season and would logically preclude any further interpretation of survey results compiled to date.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

SURVEY GRID PREPARATION	\$ 250.00
-Re flag 700 m. Baseline A Grid @ 10 m. intervals	
-Establish Line 350 N A Grid 260 m. @ 10 m. stations w/ limited linecutting	
-Establish Mini-Grid over VERITAS 480 m. @ 10 m. station intervals	
-Roadside Gridding 1 km. @ 10 m. stations	
SP and VLF-EM Surveys	\$1000.00
ACCESSORY COSTS	
-Mob de mob (Gas, camp supplies, ribbon, hip chain thread, $Cu_2SO_4$ and ceramic rots)	\$ 390.00
-Report Costs (Typing, mailing, photocopy)	\$ 210.00
-Equipment Rental (VLF-EM receiver & SP equip.)	\$ 65.00
-4 X 4 Rental plus mileage	\$ 196.00
Total Expenditures re: Assessment Purposes '86	\$2111.00

# MALASPINA COLLEGE

## Statement of Course Completion

JOHN P. LARUE

has

Successfully Completed 180 Hours of Instruction  
in

MINERAL EXPLORATION FOR PROSPECTORS

PRESENTED BY B.C. MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES  
B.C. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

APRIL 16 to 30, 1983 - MESACHIE LAKE, B.C.

MAY 2, 1983

Dated at Nanaimo,  
British Columbia, Canada



  
Director / Dean

  
Registrar

  
Instructor

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

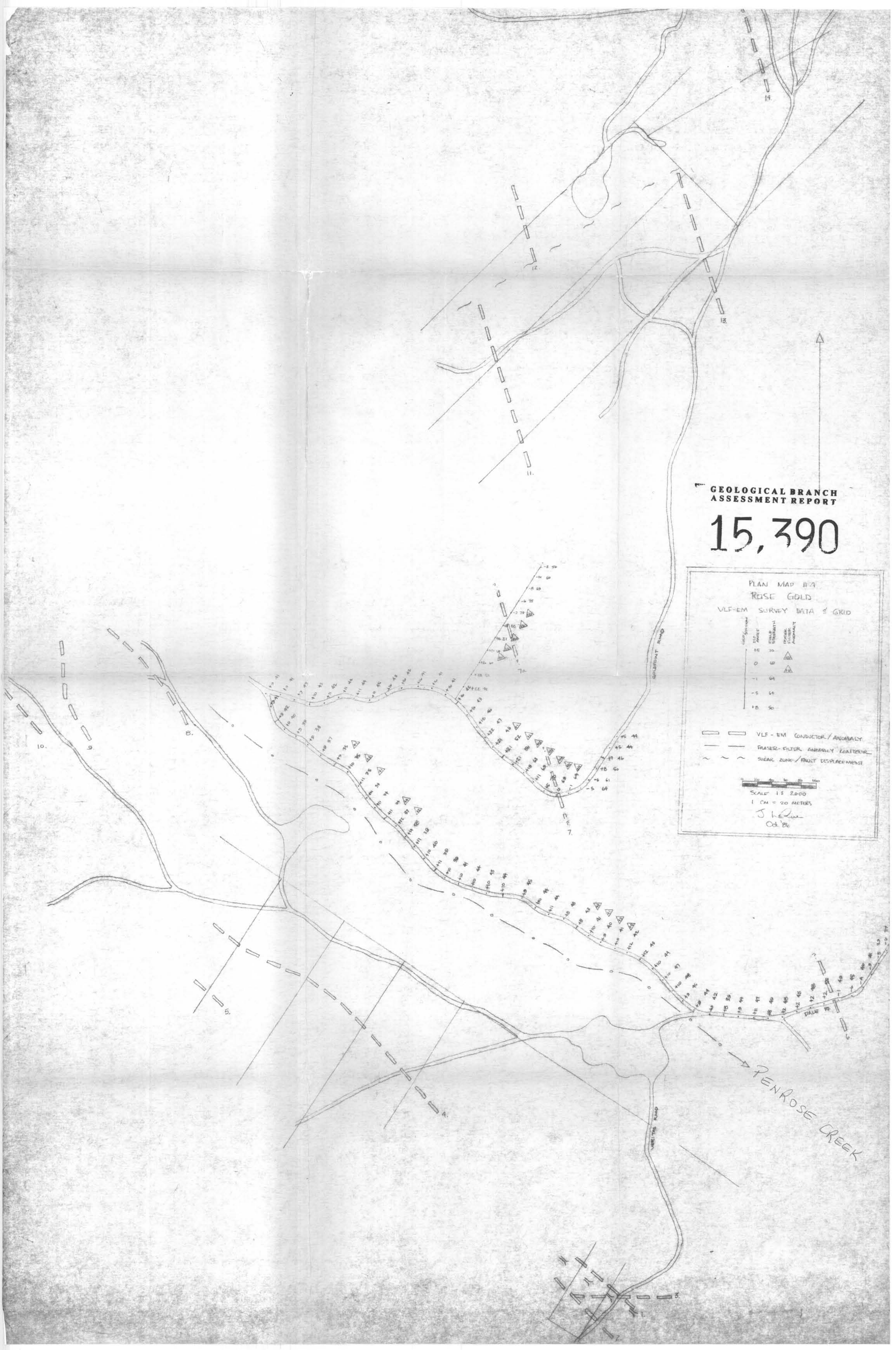
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PLAN MAP B-1  
ROSE GOLD  
VLF-EM SURVEY DATA & GRID

CONDUCTIVITY	DIP ANGLE	EM ANOMALY	FRASER-FILTER ANOMALY
15	30	▲	▲
0	0	○	○
-1	0	○	○
-5	0	○	○
+10	50	○	○

— VLF-EM CONDUCTOR/ANOMALY  
— FRASER-FILTER ANOMALY/EXPOSURE  
~ ~ ~ SUEAR ZONE/FRACTURE DISPLACEMENT

0 20 40 60 80 100  
SCALE 1:2000  
1 CM = 20 METERS  
J. H. [Signature]  
Oct 86





PLAN MAP # 5  
ROSE GOLD MINERAL CLAIM  
SELF-POTENTIAL SURVEY

- SURVEY LINE WITH STATION READINGS IN MILLIVOLTS PARANTHESIS (D) OR (W)
- INDICATE TOPOGRAPHICALLY / PHYSIOGRAPHICALLY ABSENCE READINGS
- THRESHOLD TOLERATION VALUES INDICATING PRESENCE OF SURFACE MINERALIZATION
- ADP (VERTIS, CRACKS, GRANTS)
- VISIBLE SURFACE MINERALIZATION
- PYRITE, CHALCOOPYRITE, ARSENOPYRITE
- SWAMP OR MARSHY AREA
- STREAM

ALL MEASUREMENTS BY MR. LAMAS & COMPANY  
MAP WAS DERIVED FROM AERIAL PHOTO  
DRAWN BY MR. LAMAS

SCALE 1:2000  
1 CM = 20 METERS

J. L. Lamas  
JULY 20, 1964

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PLAN MAP #6  
ROSE GOLD  
COMPILATION MAP

CANYON      ADIT  
 JOINTING/ATTITUDE      SINKING ATTITUDE  
 VLF EM TIP ANGLE CORRELATION  
 VLF EM FRASER FILTER ANOMALY  
 SOIL POTENTIAL (SP) ANOMALY THRESHOLD  
 CHEMICAL ANALYSIS SOIL EXAMINER  
 ANOMALOUS GOLD SOIL CHEMISTRY

ROCK TYPES	MINERALIZATION
1A BLACK ULTRABASIC	QTZ QUARTZ
1B SERPENTINE	CHL CHLORITE
2 DIABASE INTRUSIVES	EP EPIDOTE
3A SILICIOUS ANDESITE TUFF	PY PYRITE
3B ANDESITE / GREENSTONE	BSF BISMUTHITE
3C RHYOLITE / ANDESITE ALTERATION / OIL FLOW BANDING	CPY CHALCOPYRITE

0 5 10 20 30 40  
 SCALE 1:2000  
 1 CM = 20 METERS  
 J. LA RUE OCT '86

