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L53-121 SW.
Lightning Creek Leases.
Lightning Creek Gold
Alluvials Limited.
Brown, Philip D; and
Robertshaw, Jack; engineers.

0005

GEOPHYSICAL PROSPECTING COMPANY LIMITED, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Report of the Geophysical survey on the Property of the
Lightning Creek Gold Alluvials Ltd., British Columbia.

May to September, 1947.

by

Phillip D. Brown B.Sc. and Jack Hobertshaw B.Sc.

SUMMARY

A geophysical survey using resistivity methods was made on the Lightning Creek property during the period May to September, 1947. The primary object of the survey was to determine bedrock profiles at various sections across the valley to form a basis for subsequent drilling and testing. The majority of the investigations were made in the Wingdam-beaver Pass sector in order to locate terraces of the Sanderson type. A short time was also spent in the Eastern sector to trace the course of the deep lead.

The rough topography and geology in the Wingdam-beaver Pass sector set a limit to the application of resistivity methods and complicated the interpretation of the results. Until further drilling data is available it will not be possible to give a complete interpretation. However, there is evidence of Sanderson type terraces in this sector amounting to approximately 80 acres in area.

From surface considerations the Beaver Pass area would appear more suitable for prospecting by geophysical methods than was the area investigated this year. However, until it has been possible to check the results of this season's survey and to fully assess the value of resistivity methods in this valley, it is recommended that no further geophysical work should be undertaken.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The geophysical survey of the property of the Lightning Creek Gold Alluvials Ltd. of British Columbia, which was commenced in August 1946, was continued during the season of 1947. The primary object of the survey was to determine the bedrock profiles at various sections across the valley to form a basis for the subsequent drilling and testing programme.

The survey programme began on 14th May and was discontinued on 27th September, 1947, and a number of check tests were made during the first half of October.

2. RANGE OF INVESTIGATION

The majority of the investigations were made in the Wingham - Beaver Pass sector of the property for the purpose of locating and delineating bedrock benches of the Sanderson type. No special effort was made to accurately define the course of the deep channel in this sector. The survey was made along lines across the valley of Lightning Creek approximately 1000 feet apart, working upstream from the old drill line K (which runs up the valley of No Name Creek). Investigations were made at 188 stations in this sector which were located at intervals of 100 feet along 11 lines (L to U, and Z). The location of the stations and section lines are shown on the accompanying map L.C.3.

One week was spent surveying B.5 line at the western end of Beaver Pass. Investigations were made at 16 stations at intervals of 100 feet. The location of this line is indicated relative to line B.7 (surveyed last season) on the accompanying cross section.

Two weeks were spent in the Eastern sector of the property about one mile downstream from Stanley, for the purpose of determining and tracing the deep lead eastwards of traverse 000. The survey was made along three lines (M.1000, M.1500 and M.2000) at intervals of 500 feet, and geophysical investigations were made at stations 100 feet apart on each line to indicate the approximate position of the deep lead. The channel position and outline were then detailed with geophysical stations at 25 foot intervals. In all, investigations at 27 stations were made. The work in this Eastern sector was not completed as it was considered more essential to extend the Wingham - Beaver Pass investigations. A plan of the area giving the location of the sections and stations is shown on the accompanying map L.C.7.

A short time was spent at the beginning of the season in the Western sector, where the surface gravels above the clay were being tested by drills and shafts in order to determine the depth and configuration of the bedrock in that area. Two lines (W.2 and L.B) were investigated across the valley flat, with fourteen stations at intervals of 100 feet.

During the whole of this survey more than 3,500 determinations were made at 223 stations, (not including checks).

3. METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

For the most part the investigations were made using the Rhometer Earth Tester Mk.III manufactured by the Geophysical Prospecting Co. Ltd. This instrument has an output of 1 K.V. and was operated at a controlled frequency of 20 cycles. Various electrode configurations were tested, and the Wenner system was adopted as being the most suitable for this survey.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Cross sections indicating the surface profiles and depth to bedrock determined geophysically are appended for each line that was surveyed. Each geophysical station (G.S.) is located and also the position of the Company's drill holes and test shafts. In addition to the bedrock other interfaces reflected by the geophysical results are marked. At some stations the results indicated bedrock characteristics at more than one depth, and in such cases alternative profiles are shown on the cross section. The sections are drawn to a natural scale of 1 inch representing 50 feet. The heights above sea level are also shown. Note that all sections are given looking upstream, that is looking east.

The bedrock depths given on the cross sections are the actual unfactored values deduced from the resistivity curves (see para. 5.3). However, on Line M from the three holes drilled it was possible to deduce a penetration factor of 1.2, and on the accompanying cross section for Line M both the factored and unfactored bedrock profiles are shown.

4.2 Wingdam-beaver Pass Sector. The topography in this sector is rough, particularly east of Line N, and the course of Lightning Creek also meanders considerably. For these reasons difficulties were encountered in locating suitable traverses for resistivity work, and in some cases the depth of investigation was so restricted

that bedrock determinations were difficult or impossible.

There is evidence of a bench between the section lines L and P, covering an area of approximately 80 acres, at an average depth of 100 feet below Creek level. The extent of this bench is shown by yellow shading on map L.C.8. East of Line P the general shape of the bedrock profile changes, and no evidence of further extensive benches was found.

Although the main purpose of the geophysical survey was the location and delineation of Sanderson type terraces, the course of the deep channel was also traced but no attempt was made to determine its position or depth accurately. However, the depth appears to be of the order of 200 feet or more below the present level of Lightning Creek, in this sector. Referring to cross section L, the geophysical results indicated the presence of a deep channel at G.S.190, and subsequent drilling proved the existence of a deep channel at G.S.183. Referring to cross section M, the geophysical results indicated the presence of a deep channel at G.S.181; however, it is now considered possible that the continuation of the channel proved up at G.S.188 (Line L) may be present at G.S.186-7 on cross section M. Unfortunately it was not possible to prove this as the investigation at G.S.187 was seriously limited in depth by the proximity of the Creek. The course of the deep channel is shown by a red line on the accompanying map L.C.8, and it will be seen that the possibility of two channels between lines K and N is shown.

On lines U and T the results were inconclusive, mainly due to particularly rough topography. A full bedrock profile has therefore not been submitted for these lines, but the reflected interfaces are indicated on the cross sections. However, no evidence of a broad bench was apparent and it is thought probable that the deep channel lies between G.S.302-304 on Line T.

4.3 Beaver Pass Sector. It was intended that this line should traverse the full width of Lightning Creek valley. However, in view of the swampy nature of the ground it was impossible to continue the line more than 1700 feet across the valley in the time available. The results obtained on this line appeared to be satisfactory.

4.4 Eastern Sector. From the results obtained the deep lead appears to follow a straight course between lines M.1000 and M.2000. The channel profile on each cross section has similar characteristics, the bedrock rising steeply to the north and forming a bench at an average depth of 160 feet to the south. An overburden of about 10 feet of dry gravel tailings over the whole area caused difficulty in obtaining adequate electrode contact.

5. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

5.1 It is evident from the results of this season's work that the resistivity survey has not been entirely satisfactory. It should be noted that the resistivity bedrock surveying is based on the assumptions that the greatest concentration of water is on the bedrock, the overlying beds are stratified and homogeneous, and the topography is flat. Naturally these ideal conditions rarely exist in practice, but small variations do not seriously affect the results. However, the large deviations from the ideal case experienced on this survey complicated the interpretation of the results. It is also possible that in view of the wet season cable leakage could have affected the results.

Logs of the six holes drilled this season are attached to this report. The correlation of the logs and corresponding resistivity results is discussed below. More detailed comments on the correlation are given on the corresponding resistivity curves which are deposited in the Company's office in Vancouver.

5.2 Cross section L. The original results at G.S.183 indicated a horizon having bedrock characteristics at a depth of 120 feet. Since bedrock characteristics were observed at depths of the same order at stations G.S.184-187, the investigations were not extended beyond a depth of 200 feet. As the subsequent drilling of hole L.2 (at G.S.183) proved the bedrock to be at a depth of 234 feet, further resistivity investigations were made at G.S.183 down to a depth of 260 feet, (proximity of Creek prevented deeper investigation). Although bedrock characteristics were noted at a depth of 230 feet in this further investigation, the result was not very pronounced probably due to the masking effect of the overlying clay and silt deposits. The horizon originally noted at a depth of 120 feet was the layer of silt overlying yellow clay at about that depth.

5.3 Cross section M. The results obtained on Line M were considered to be good, showing definite bedrock characteristics. However, all three holes drilled on this line proved the bedrock to be about 20% deeper than was indicated by the geophysical results. It is often necessary to apply a correction factor to resistivity results to allow for the penetration of the current, and in this case it would appear that a correction or penetration factor of 1.2 is required. The application of the factor is demonstrated in the following table.

Drill Hole No.	Actual Depth by drilling	Geophysical Depth	Actual Depth + Geophys. Depth	1.2 x Geophys. Depth
M.1	132'	105'	1.27	126 feet
M.2	111'	94'*	1.18	113 feet
M.3	109'	93'*	1.17	112 feet

* interpolated from results at G.S.193 and 194.

Comparing the figures in the first and last columns of the above table it will be seen that the actual depths and the factored geophysical depths are in close agreement. In view of this a penetration factor of 1.2 has been applied to all the results on Line M excepting the deep channel. However, it would be fallacious to assume that this factor of 1.2 is applicable to the whole sector. When additional drill hole data is available it may be possible to deduce a suitable penetration factor for each cross section by which the geophysical bedrock depths can be multiplied to give the true bedrock depths. Such penetration factors should lie between 1.0 to 1.3.

5.4 Cross Section N. After hole M.1 had been drilled at G.S.211, it was found necessary to make check investigations at a number of stations on Line N. Evidently what had shown up on the original geophysical results as bedrock was, in fact, the top of a thick deposit of "dry slum". As a result of these further geophysical investigations, and the drill hole data, it has been possible to submit a new cross section for Line N. Modifications have also been made to some of the other cross sections in the light of the information gained from the drill holes. However, it is feared that elsewhere there may be other similar cases still undetected in which horizons having resistivity characteristics similar to those of bedrock have been interpreted as bedrock.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is clear that no further resistivity surveying should be undertaken on this property until more holes have been drilled to thoroughly check the resistivity work already done. It may even transpire that resistivity methods will only give satisfactory results when very closely controlled by drilling - possibly to an uneconomical extent.

It is apparent that the geology and topography set a limit to the useful application of resistivity methods in the Wingham - Beaver Pass Sector. However, the surface conditions in Beaver Pass are in general more suitable for resistivity work, and if subsequent drilling confirms the results we obtained there (Line B.5) it is possible that the whole of the Beaver Pass sector, and the valley flat between there and Jawbone Creek, could be satisfactorily prospected by geophysical methods provided that special measures were taken to permit working in the very swampy ground.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the assistance afforded them throughout the season by Mr. V. L. Sigman, the resident engineer at Wingham.

Philip D. Brown

Philip D. Brown

Jack Robertshaw

Jack Robertshaw

20th October, 1947.
Wingham, B.C.

Distribution

Col. J. A. Maller
Gold Commissioner (2 copies)
Mr. I. J. Miranda
Mr. E. K. Nixon
Resident Engineer (Vancouver Office)

Log of Drill Hole L.1.

Completed 12th August, 1947. Drill:- 200 s.s.

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Formation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
0 - 7'	Blue clay and gravel	
7 - 82'	Blue clay (100%)	Some grit 85' - 92'
82 - 100'	Slum and clay (alternating layers)	Some water at 94', rose up pipe to within 20' of surface at 98'
100 - 105'	Blue clay & broken schist	
105 - 108'	Yellow clay & broken schist	Water up to surface at 108'
108 - 119'	broken schist	Water cut off at 119'
119 - 125'	Schist bedrock.	

Log of Drill hole L.E.

Completed: 2nd October, 1947. Drill: S.B.200

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Formation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
0 - 4'	Sand	
4 - 7'	Gravel	
7 - 20'	Blue clay (100%)	
20 - 25'	Mixture of clay, gravel and broken rock	
25 - 45'	Sticky, yellow, boulder clay	
45 - 122'	Sticky yellow clay (100%)	Water within 40' of surface between 115' - 120'. Cut off at 120'.
122 - 135'	Wet slum	Thin band of clay at 130'.
135 - 145'	Yellow clay (100%)	some small angular rock at 135'.
145 - 155'	Very soft yellow clay (100%)	
155 - 188'	Wet slum with few thin bands of blue clay.	Water level within 70' of surface 171'.
188 - 205'	Wet slum & loose fine gravel.	Water level within 40' of surface from 200 - 204'
205 - 213'	Sand and gravel	
213 - 220'	Wet slum & fine sand	
220 - 232'	Wet slum	
232 - 234'6"	Washed gravel & sand	
234'6" - 236'	Schist bedrock.	

Log of Drill Hole M.1.

Completed: 23rd August, 1947. Drill: Keystone 71

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Formation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
0 - 7'	Surface soil.	
7 - 10'6"	medium gravel & sand.	
10'6" - 38'6"	Clay & fine gravel.	
38'6" - 86'	Blue clay (100%).	
86 - 95'6"	Blue clay & broken rock.	
95'6" - 99'	silt & broken rock.	Struck water under pressure at 99', cut off for short distance at 113'6" and 122'. Finally cut off at 133'9".
99 - 132'9"	medium gravel & sand.	
132'9" - 133'3"	Soft Schist bedrock.	
133'3"	Hard Schist bedrock.	

Log of Drill Hole M.E.

Completed: 25th September, 1947. Drill: Keystone 71

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Formation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
0 - 10'	Surface soil.	
10 - 16'6"	Medium gravel & sand.	
16'6" - 45'	Medium gravel & sand, & clay.	hit boulder at 20' which blocked casing for 10'.
45 - 52'	Sand & fine gravel.	
52 - 71'	Medium gravel, sand & clay.	
71 - 80'	blue clay.	
80 - 89'	Medium gravel, sand & clay.	
89 - 111'	Fine gravel & sand, some broken rock.	some water.
111'	Schist bedrock?	

Schist rock was struck at 111 ft, but as the drive shoe was damaged the hole had to be abandoned and hole M.S. was drilled 10 ft. north of M.E. As bedrock was struck at a depth of 109 ft. in hole M.S. it is considered most probable that the rock struck at depth of 111 ft. in hole M.E. was bedrock.

Log of Drill Hole M.3.

Completed: 7th October, 1947. Drill: Keystone 71

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Formation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
0 - 11'	Surface soil & gravel.	
11 - 16'6"	Sand & gravel.	
16'6" - 22'6"	Sand, medium gravel and clay.	
22'6" - 30'	Medium gravel & clay.	
30 - 36'	Blue clay.	
36 - 65'	Medium gravel, sand and some clay.	
65 - 77'	Blue clay.	
77 - 85'	Gravel, sand, & clay.	
85 - 89'	Angular rock & clay.	
89 - 93'	Slum & angular rock.	
93 - 108'	Sand & gravel.	Some water.
108 - 109'	Broken rock.	
109 - 118'	Schist bedrock (soft).	

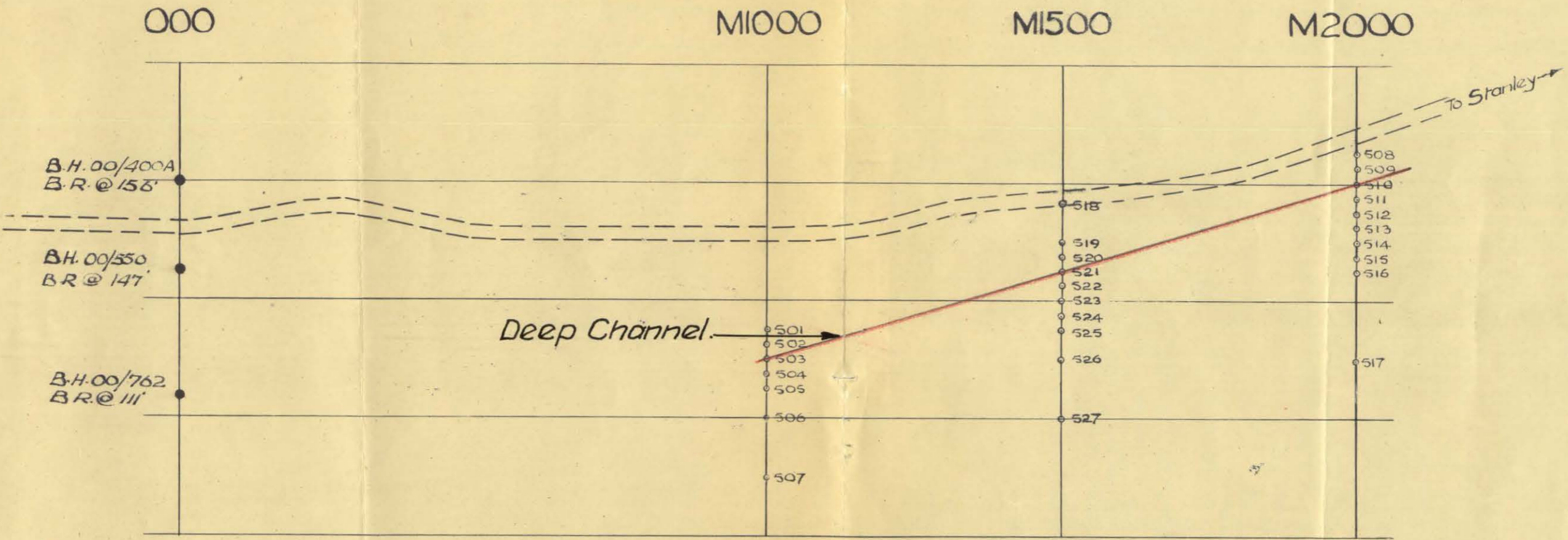
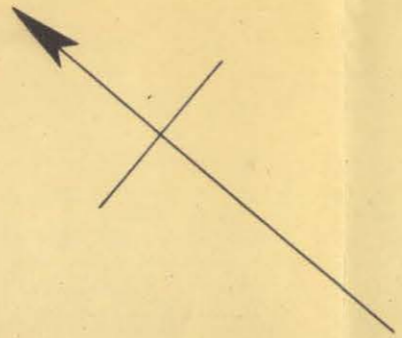
Log of Drill Hole N.1.

Completed: 18th September 1947. Drill: Johnson Prospector

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Formation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
0 - 7'	Surface soil.	
7 - 12'	Sand & fine gravel.	
12 - 18'	Sand, some clay.	
18 - 30'	Fine gravel & sand.	
30 - 75'	Blue clay (100%)	
75 - 80'	Hardpan.	
80 - 85'	Blue clay.	
85 - 105'9"	"Dry" slum.	Dry hole throughout.

The drill was not heavy enough to complete this hole to bedrock.

Department of
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ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5 MAP #1



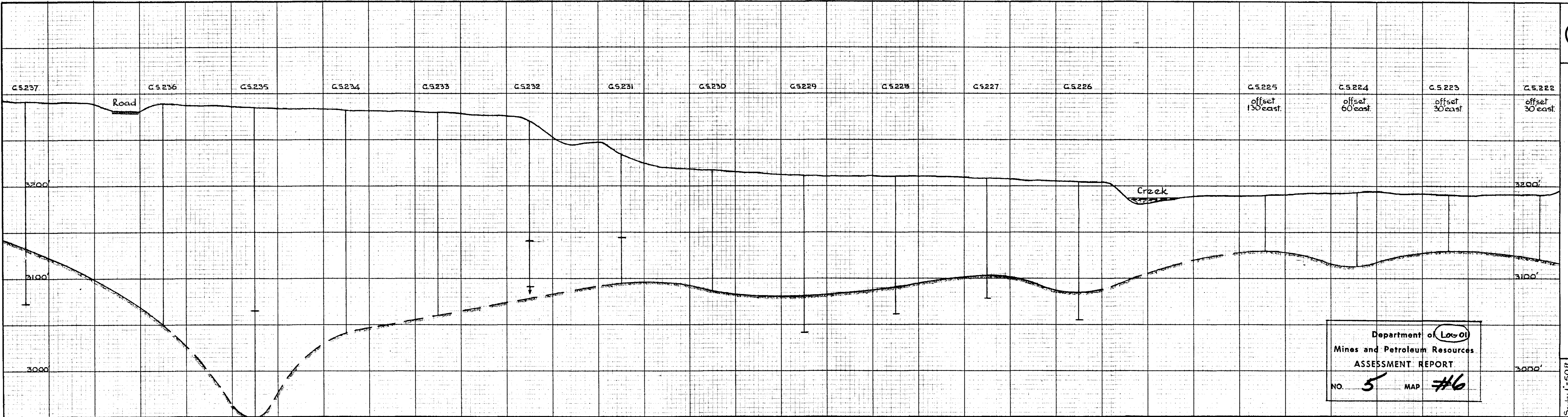
PLAN OF
GEOPHYSICAL STATIONS IN EASTERN SECTOR.

REPORT #5
MAP #1

Scale: 1 in. represents 1 ft.

- LEGEND —
- 501 Geophysical Station
 - BH Holes - drilled 1946
 - - - Road - Quesnel to Wells

GEOPHYSICAL PROSPECTING CO. LONDON, ENGLAND.		
October '47	DRG. No. LC.7	P.D.B.

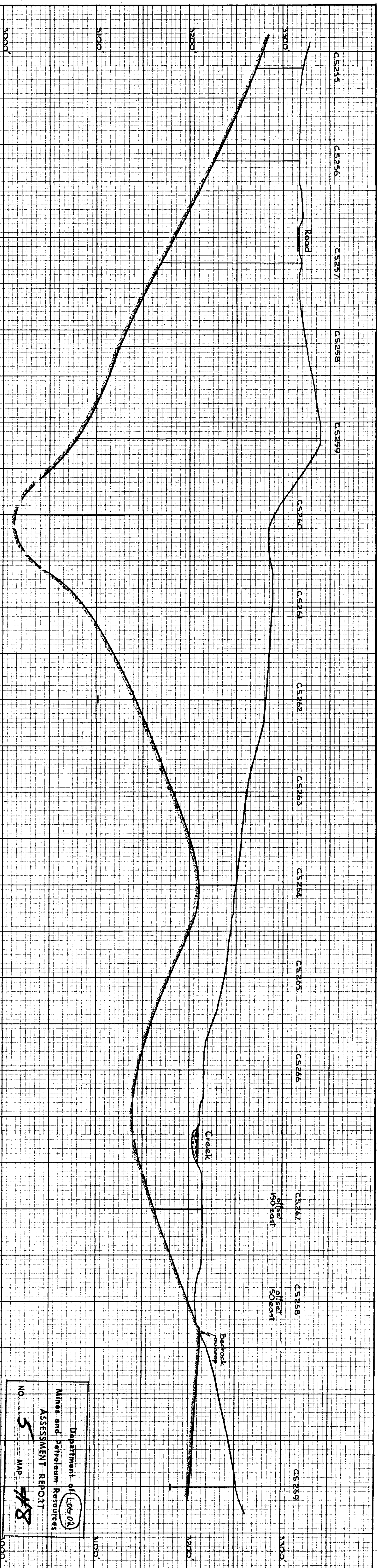


Department of Land
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 5 MAP #6



Exploration of Lightning Creek B.C.
 Wingdam ~ Beaver Pass Sector.

Scale: 1" = 50 ft.
 Date: Oct 1947
 Signed: PB JR

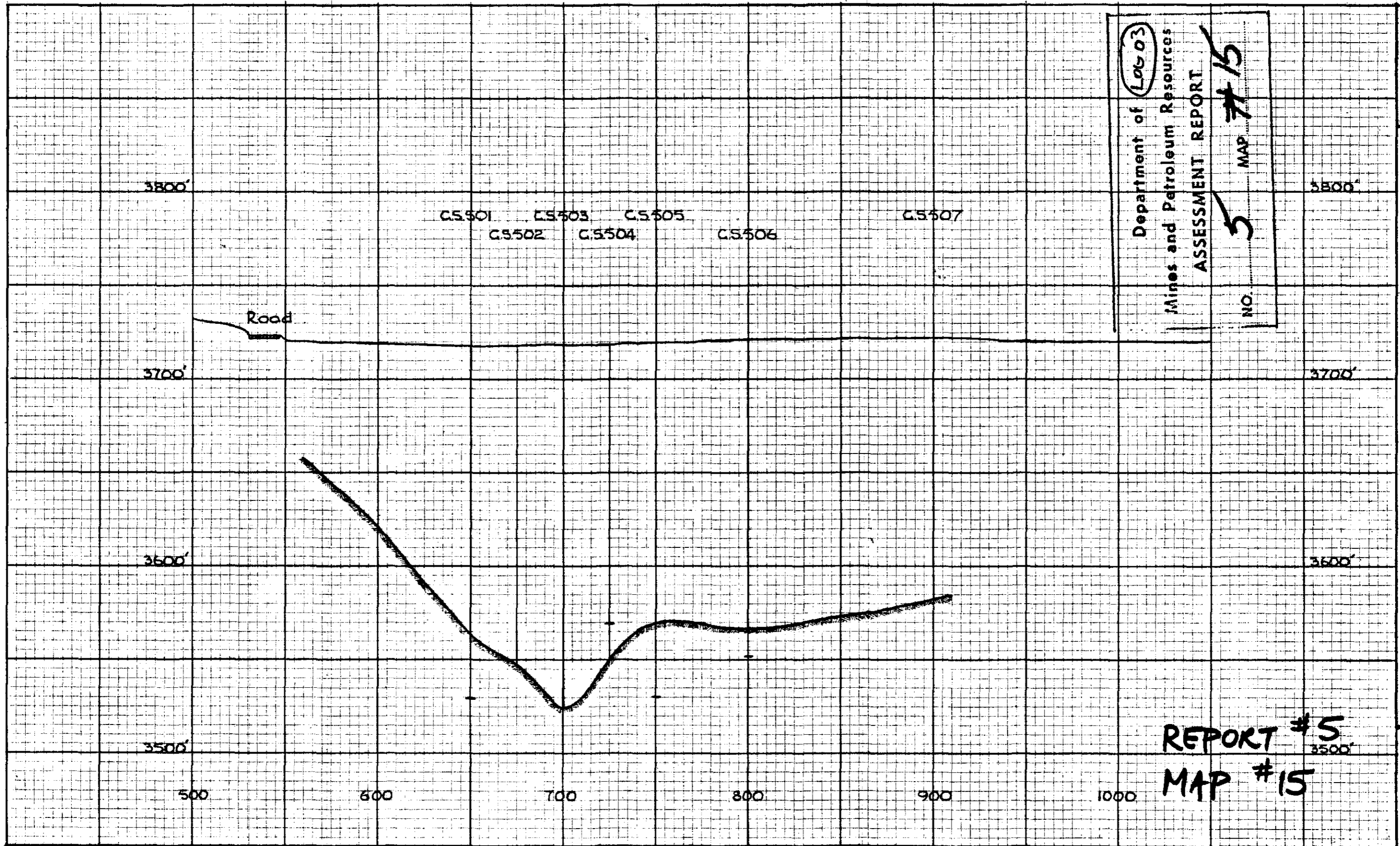


Department of **L0602**
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. **5** MAP **418**

Scale: 1"=50'
 Date: Oct. 1947
 Sgnd: P.B. *dk*

Exploration of Lightning Creek B.C.
 Wingdam ~ Beaver Pass Sector.





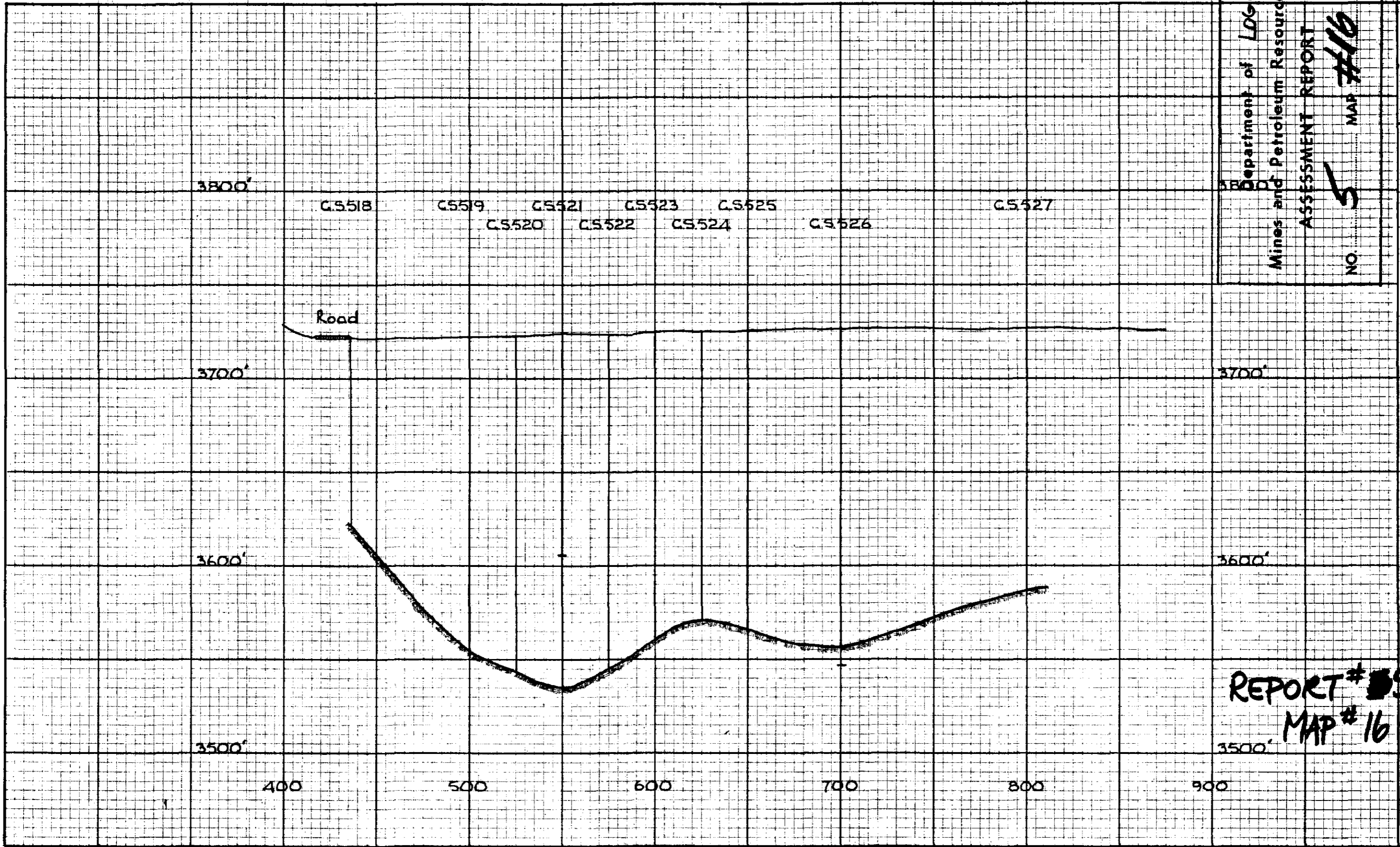
Department of **LOG 03**
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. **5**
 MAP **#15**

M1000

Exploration of Lightning Creek B.C.
Eastern Sector.

REPORT # **5**
MAP # **15**

Scale: 1"=50ft.
 Date: Oct. 1947
 Sgnd: P.B. JR



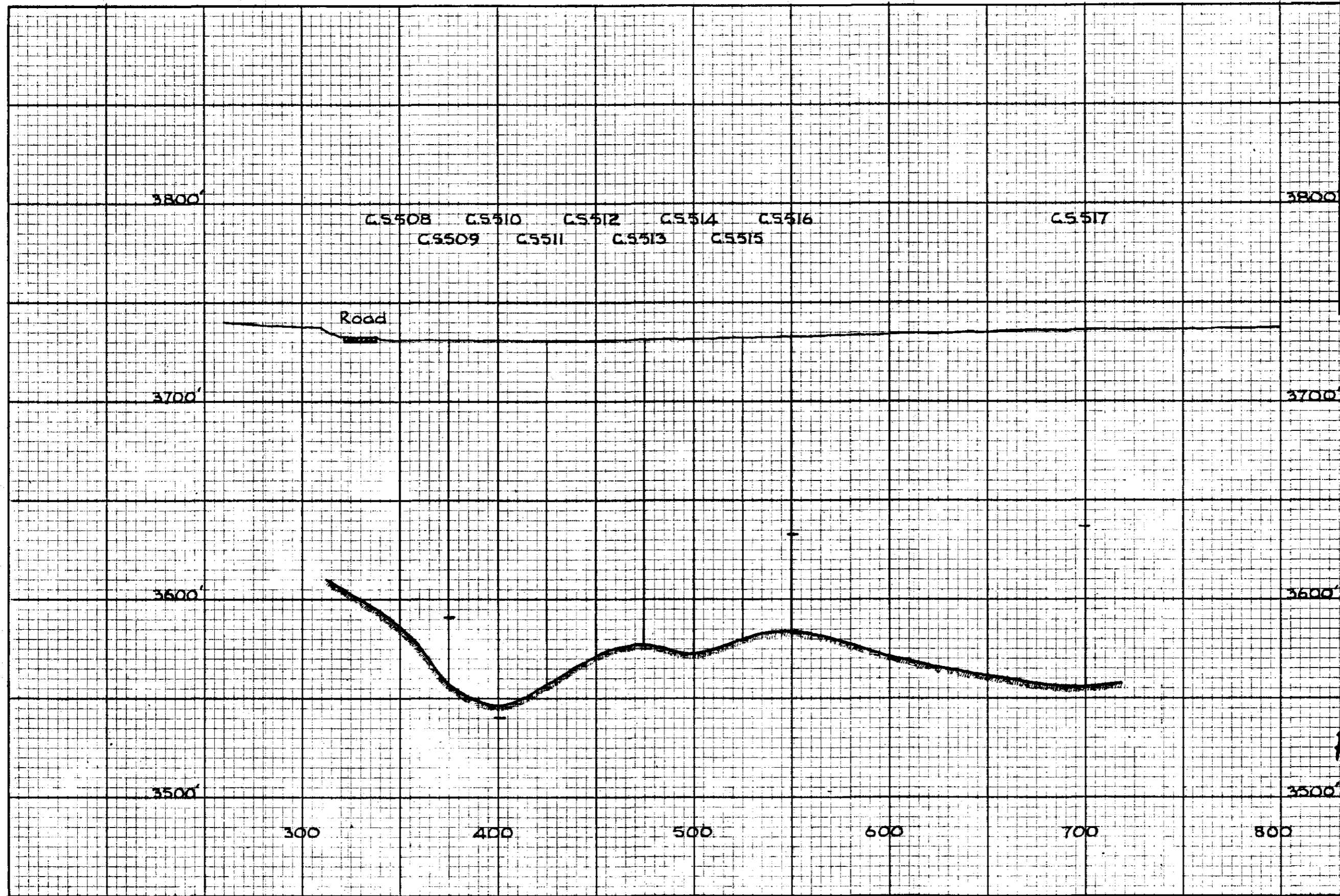
Department of LDCOY
 Mines and Petroleum Resource
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 5 MAP #16

M1500

Exploration of Lightning Creek B.C.
 Eastern Sector.

REPORT # 35
 MAP # 16

Scale: 1" = 50 ft.
 Date: Oct. 1947.
 Sgnd. RB JL

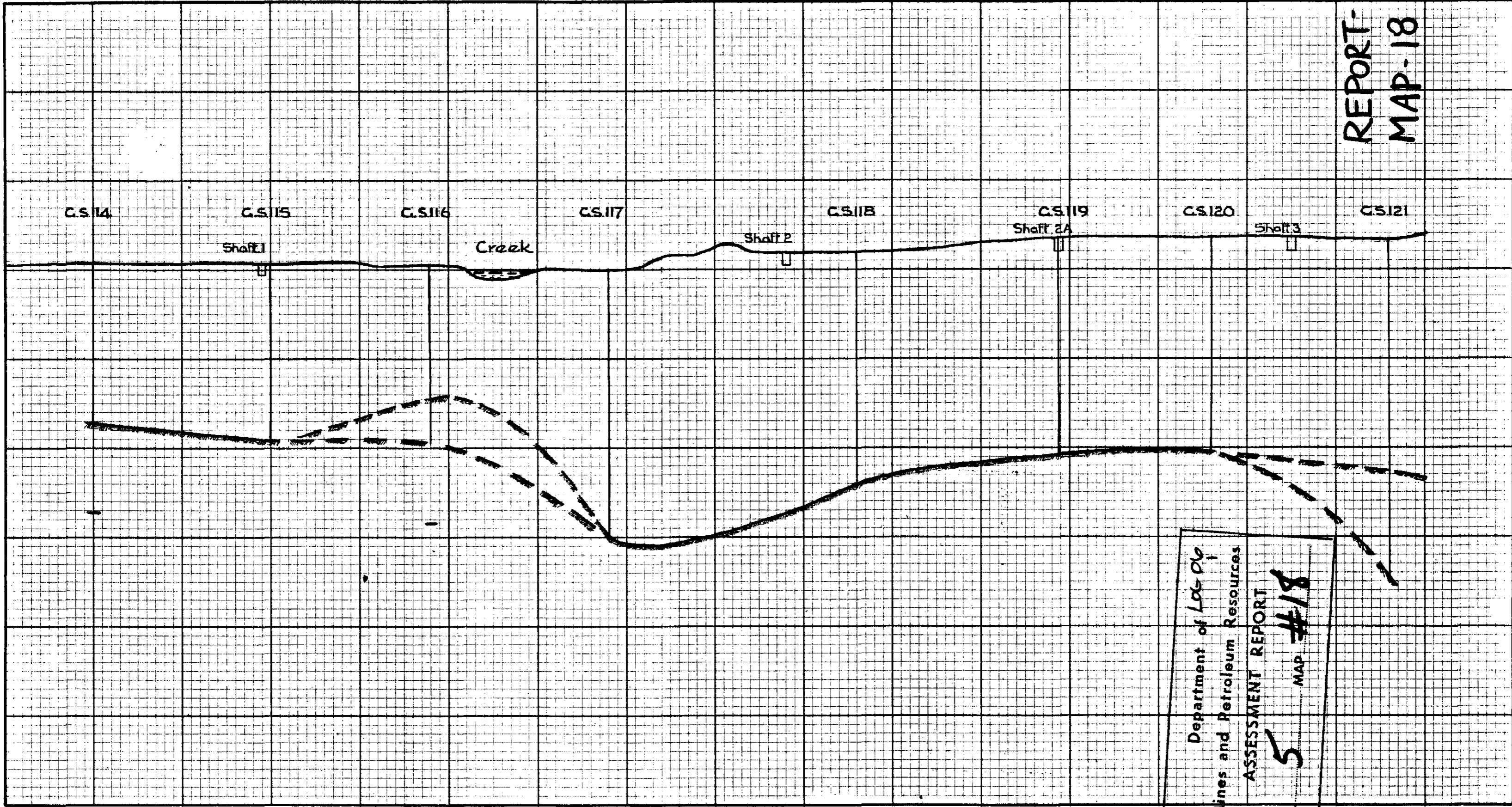


Department of LAGOS
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 5
 MAP #17
 M2000

Exploration of Lightning Creek B.C.
 Eastern Sector.

REPORT #5
 MAP #17

Scale: 1" = 50 ft.
 Date: Oct. 1947
 Sgnd: RB JR



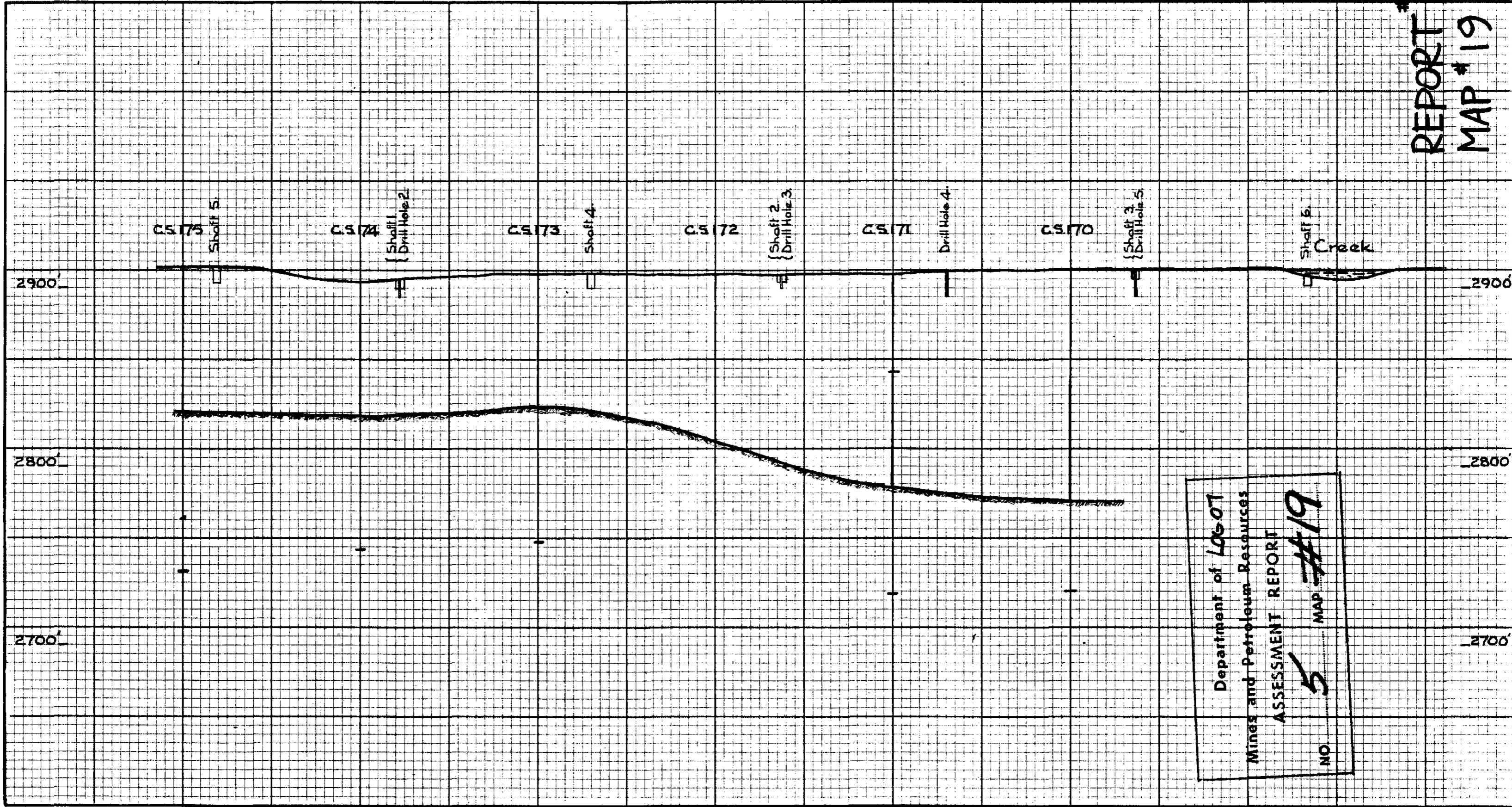
REPORT-5
MAP-18

Department of L.G. P.G.
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5 MAP #18

Scale: 1" = 50 ft.
Date: Oct. 1947
Sgnd: P.B. J.R.

W2

Exploration of Lightning Creek B.C.
Western Sector.



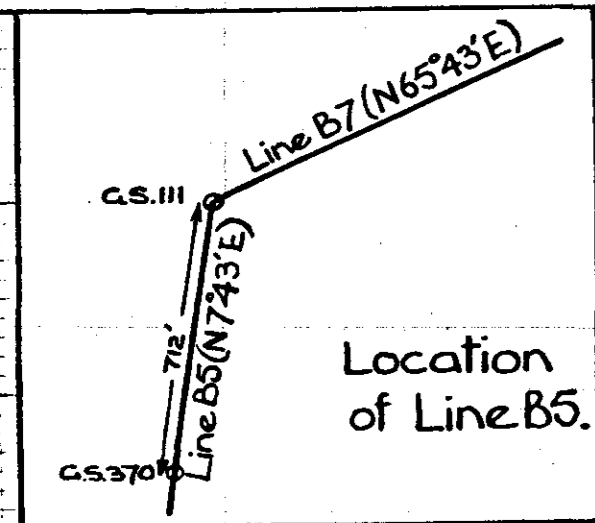
REPORT 5
MAP # 19

Department of LGS-07
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5 MAP #19

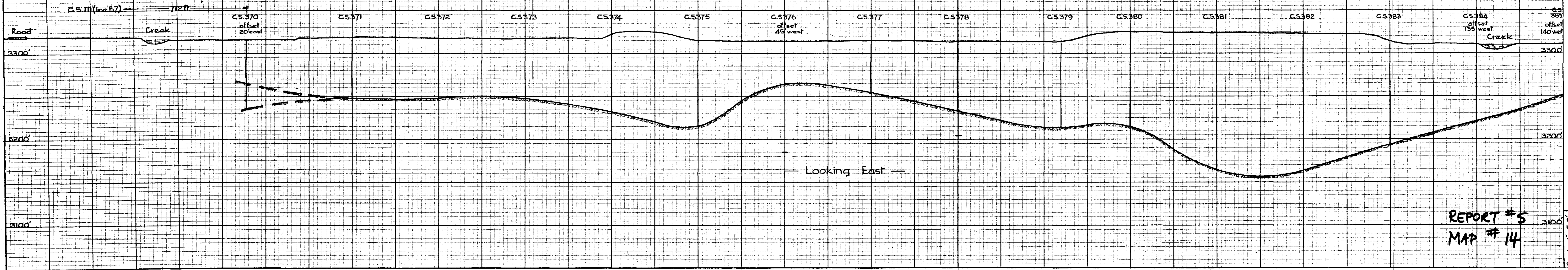
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Date: Oct. 1947.
Sgnd: P.B. J.R.

Exploration of Lightning Creek B.C.
Western Sector.

IB



Department of Lands
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5
MAP # 14

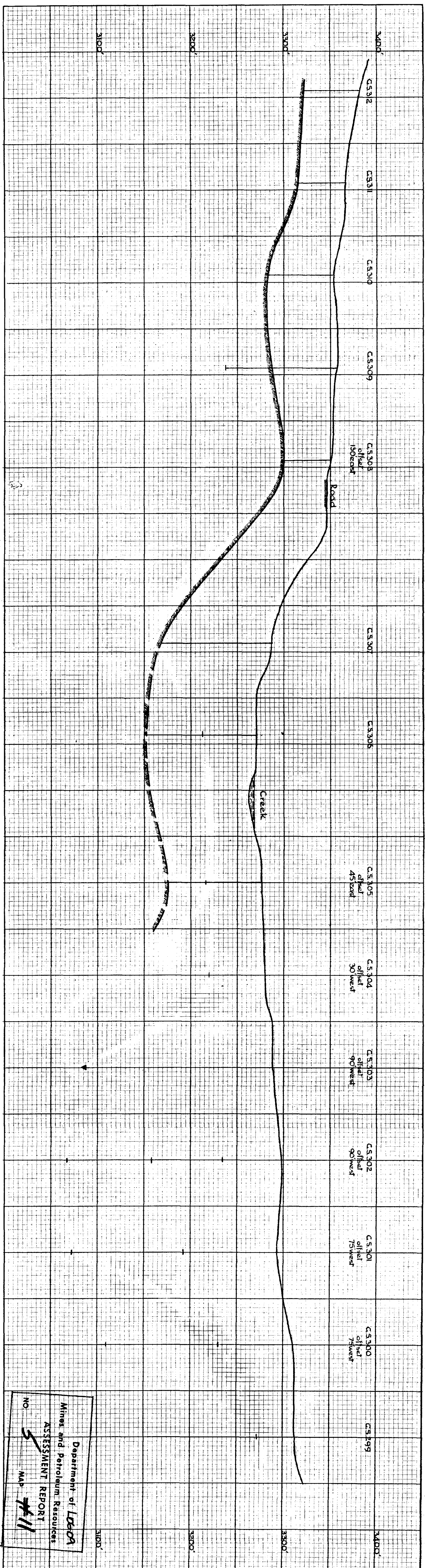


REPORT # 5
MAP # 14

Scale: 1" = 50'
Date: Oct. 1947
Signed: P.B. / R.

Exploration of Lightning Creek B.C.
Beaver Pass Sector.

B5

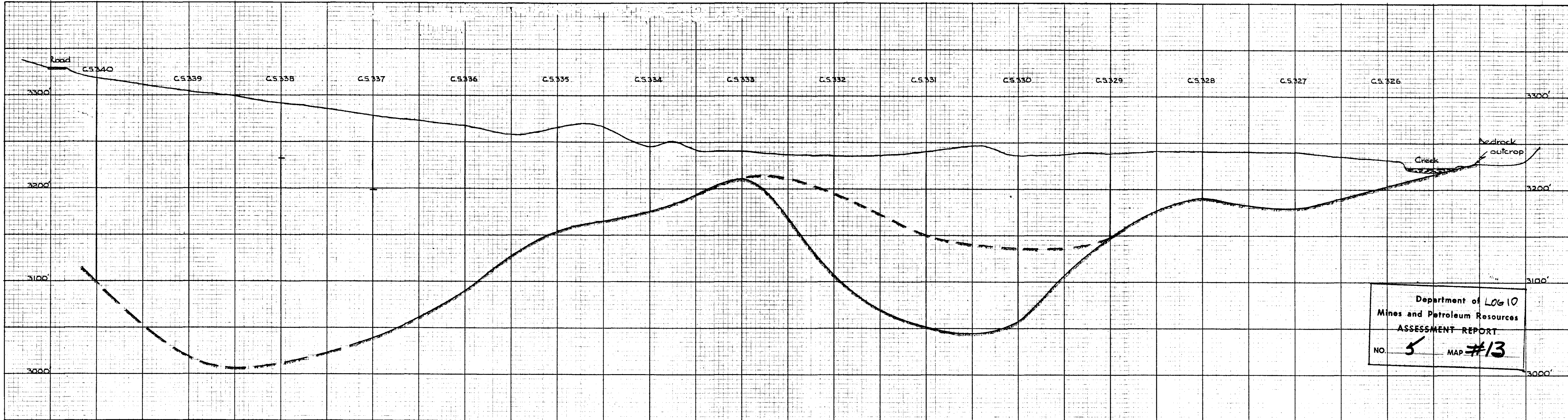


Department of **LOEWA**
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. **5** MAP **#11**

Scale: 1"=50 ft.
 Date: Oct 1947
 Sgnd: P.B. JR

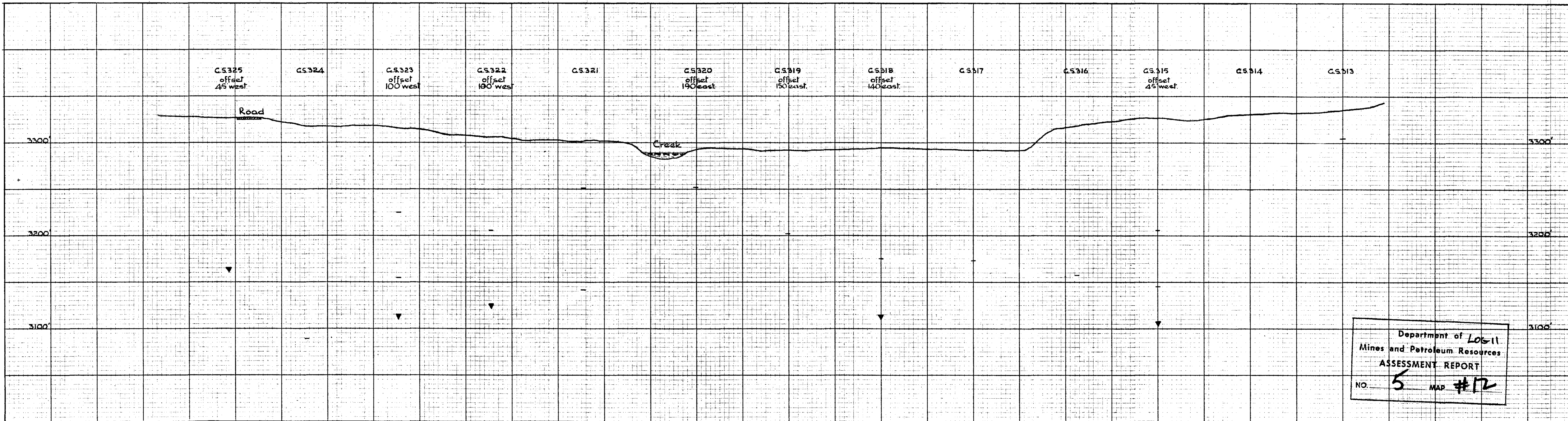
Exploration of Lightning Creek B.C.
 Wingdam-Beaver Pass Sector.

T



Department of LOG 10
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 5 MAP #13

Scale: 1"=50ft
 Date: Oct 1977
 Sgnd: P.B. /R
 Exploration of Lightning Creek B.C.
 Wingdam ~ Beaver Pass Sector.

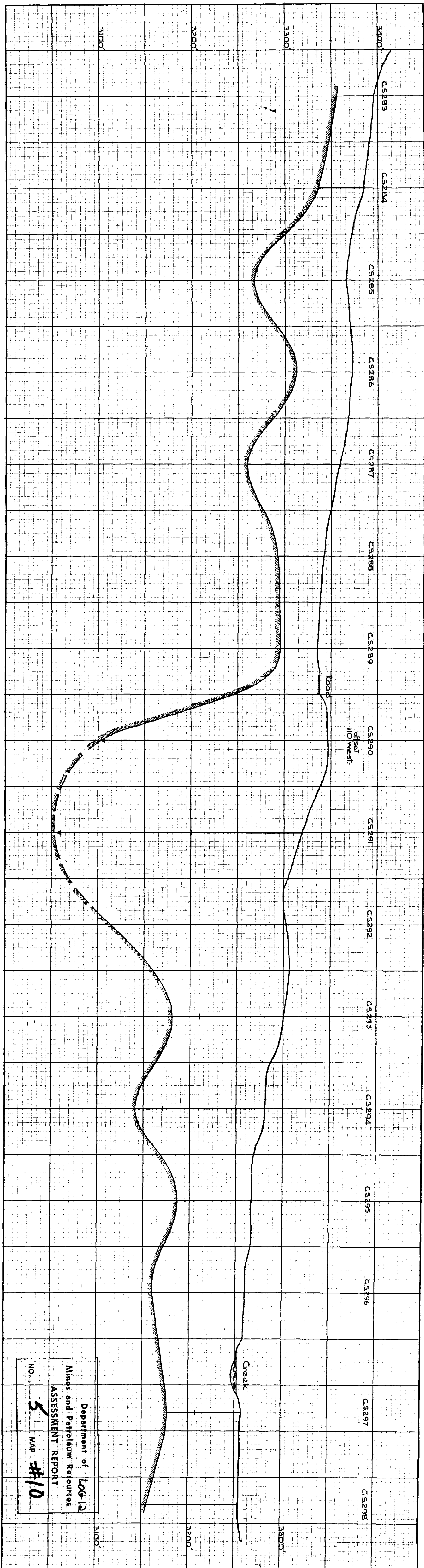


Department of **LOG-11**
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. **5** MAP **#12**

U

Exploration of Lightning Creek B.C.
 Wingdam - Beaver Pass Sector

Scale: 1" = 50ft
 Date: Oct. 1947
 Sgnt. P.B. J.R.



Department of **Log-12**
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. **5** MAP **#10**

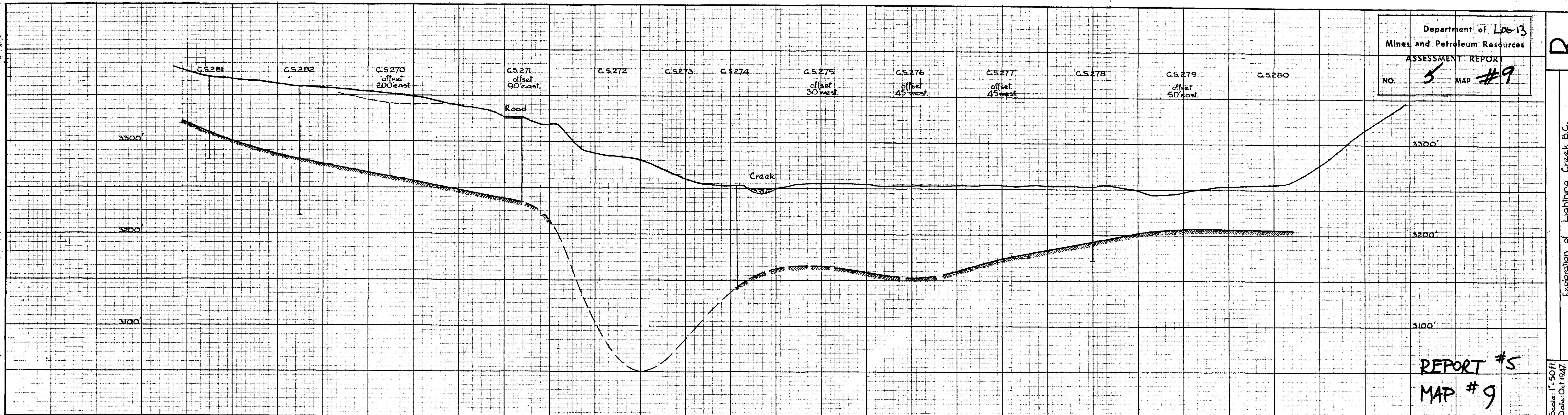
Scale: 1" = 50 ft.
 Date: Oct. 1947
 Sgnd: *P.B. JR*

Exploration of Lightning Creek B.C.
 Wingdam ~ Beaver Pass Sector.

S

Department of L06-13
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 5 MAP #9

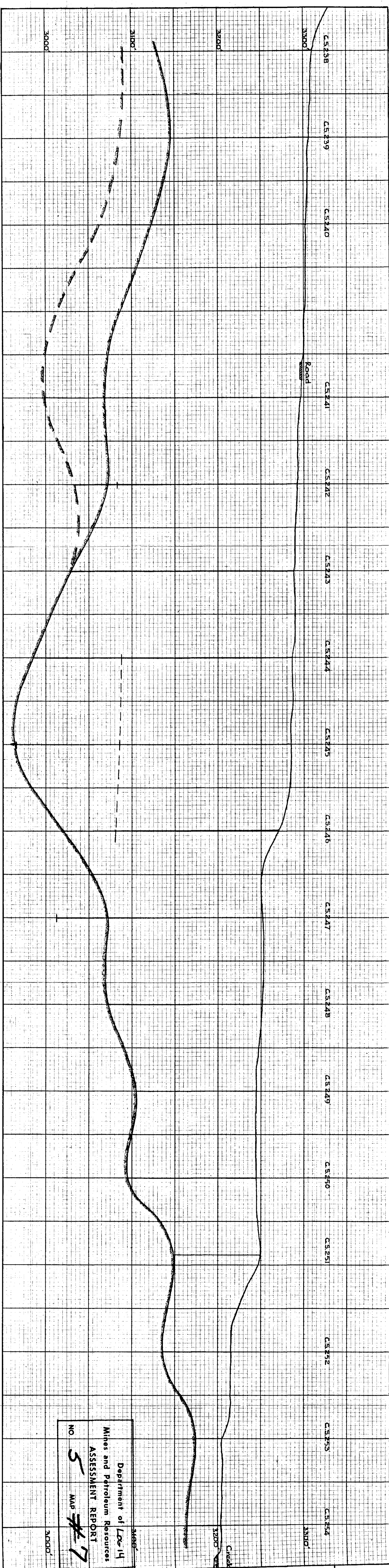
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Exploration of Lightning Creek B.C.
 Wingdam - Beaver Pass Sector.

REPORT #5
 MAP #9

Scale: 1" = 50 ft.
 Date: Oct 1947
 Sgnd: RB, JK

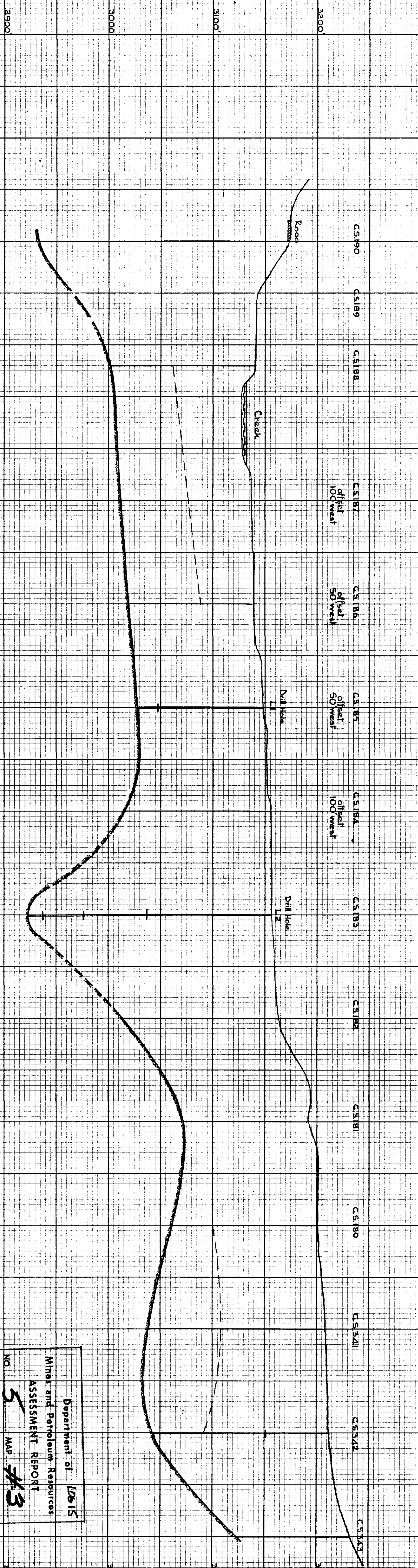


Department of LOR 14
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. **5** MAP **#7**
 3000'

Scale: 1" = 50 ft.
 Date: Oct. 1947
 Sgnd: AB. J.R.

Exploration of Lightning Creek B.C.
 Wingdam-Beaver Pass Sector.

P



C.S.190 D.S.189 C.S.188 C.S.187 C.S.186 C.S.185 C.S.184 C.S.183 C.S.182 C.S.181 C.S.180 C.S.179 C.S.178 C.S.177

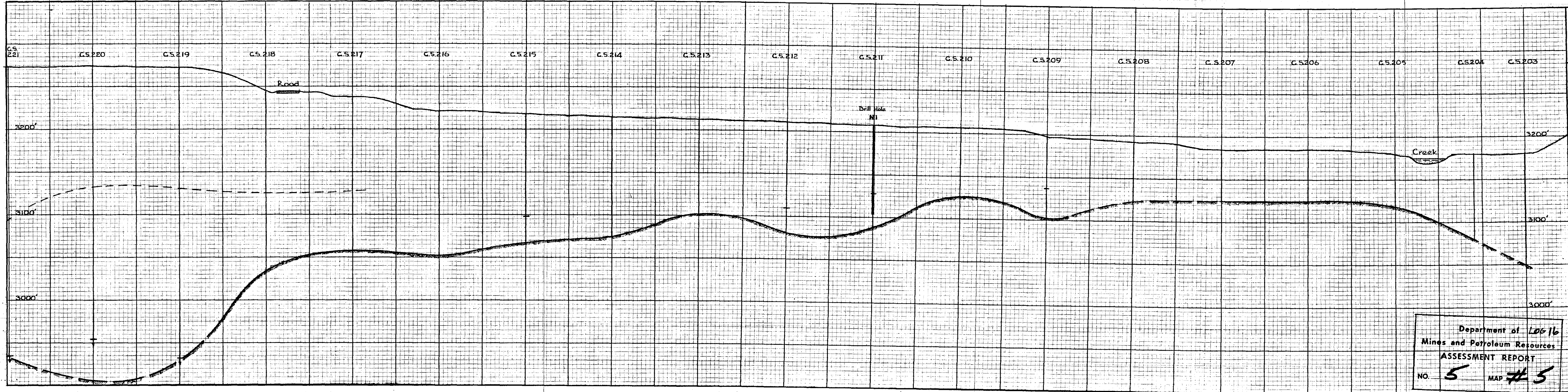
offset 100 west offset 50 west offset 50 west offset 100 west

Road Creek Drill Hole L1 Drill Hole L2

Department of **LR 15**
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. **5** MAP **#3**

Scale: 1"=50 ft.
 Date: Oct. 1947.
 Signed: P.B. JR

Exploration of Lightning Creek B.C.
 Wingdam - Beaver Pass Sector

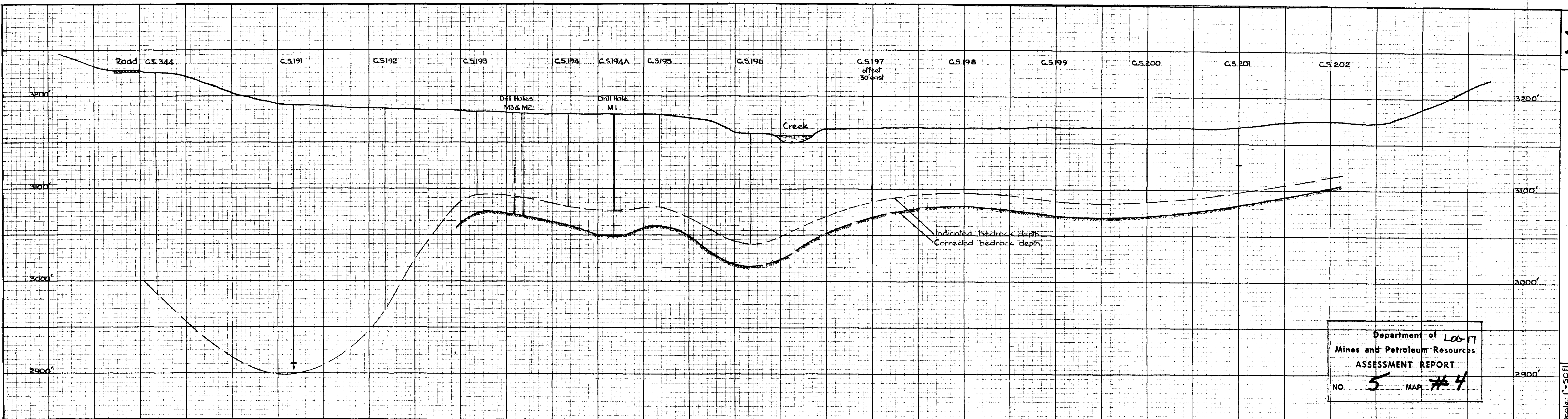


N

Exploration of Lightning Creek B.C.
Wingdam - Beaver Pass Sector

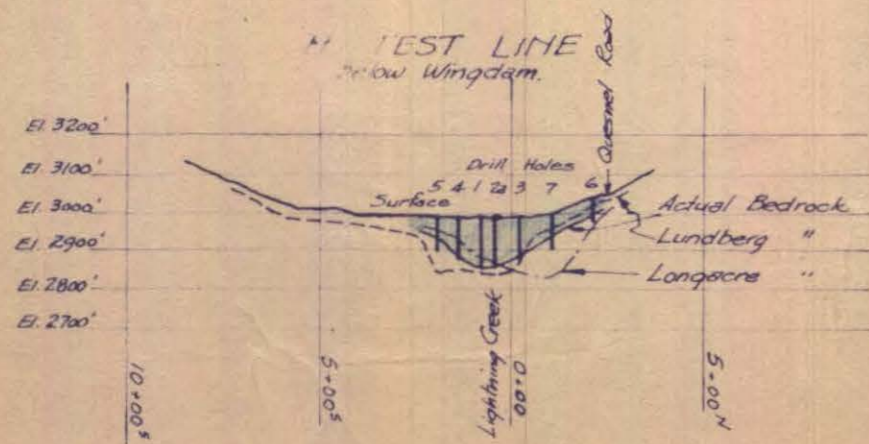
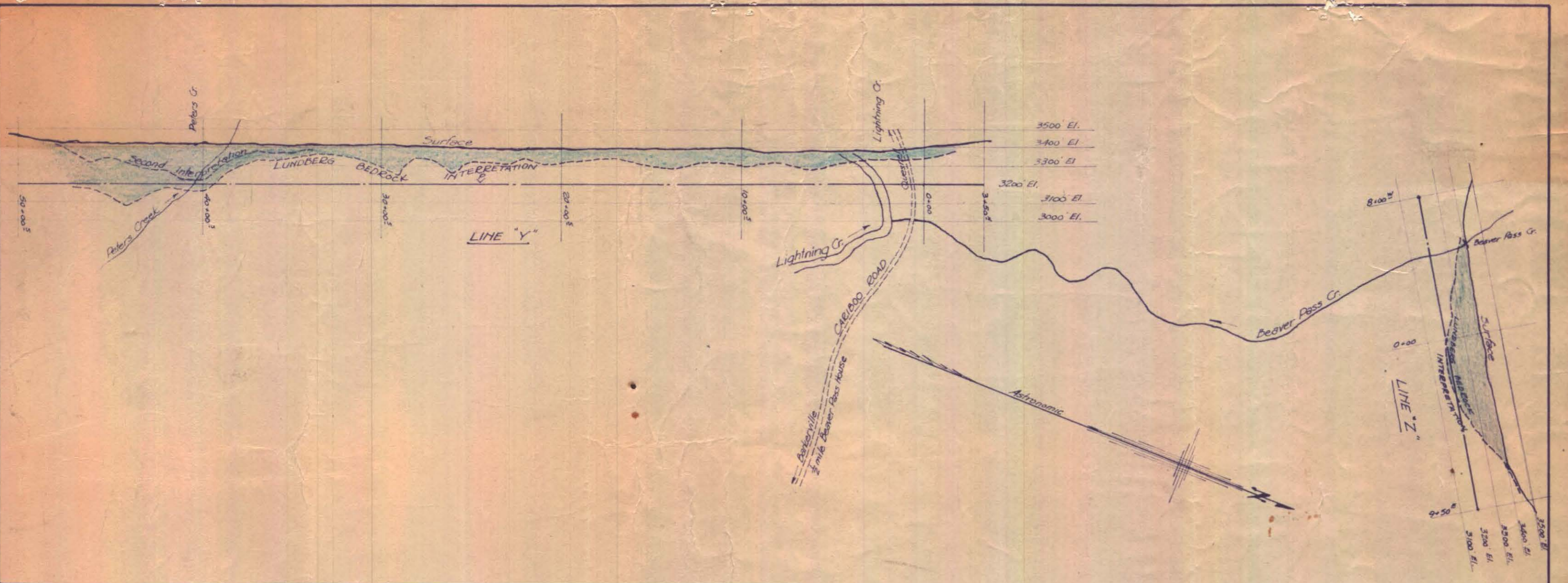
Department of *Log 16*
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. *5* MAP # *5*

Scale: 1" = 50 ft.
Date: Oct 1947
Sgd: *PB J.R.*



Department of **LOG-17**
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. **5** MAP **#4**

M
 Exploration of Lightning Creek B.C.
 Wingdam - Beaver Pass Sector.
 Scale: 1" = 50 ft.
 Date: Oct 1947
 Signed: *J.R.*



SCALE: 1" = 500'

Consolidated Gold Alluvials of B.C. Ltd.
 WINGDAM, B.C.
 MAP SHOWING GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS, 1937.
 Beaver Pass Creek Area
 LIGHTNING CREEK.

Dec. 1937.
 Scale 1" = 500'
 Map 2.

J. M. Richard
 Gen. Mgr.

Not for Publication. 93H/400
 0005 #01

93M/4W

El. 3300

El. 3300

DRILL HOLE VALUES (Gold @ \$30.00 per oz., or 6.25¢ per grain)

Hole #5	194.3 grains at 165' (bedrock at 165')	\$ 11.51875	or 6' @ \$ 168.95 per cubic yard
#9	No Gold		
#10	No Gold		
#X	1 heavy color at 148'; 2.5 grains at 156'; 1.0 grain at bedrock (160')	\$ 0.21875	or 6' @ \$ 3.21
#Ya	2.0 grains at bedrock (138')		

Jannsen Well Hole (26" diam.)
 Auriferous Sand 103-117'; flaky fine gold at 150';
 30 grains at 150' \$ 1.93750
 59.0 grains at 165' to 176' (bedrock 165') \$ 3.68750
 30.0 grains at 175' to 188' \$ 1.87500

El. 3200

El. 3200

El. 3100

El. 3100

El. 3000

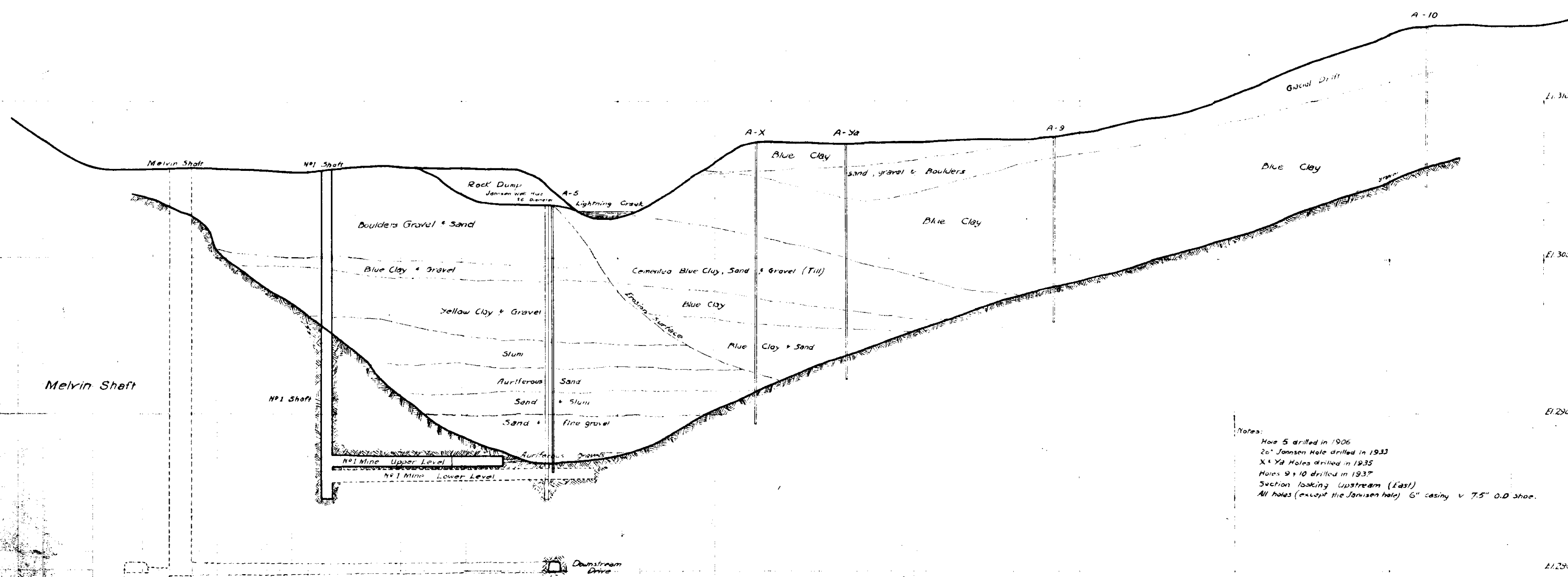
El. 3000

El. 2900

El. 2900

El. 2800

El. 2800



Notes:
 Hole 5 drilled in 1906
 26" Jannsen Hole drilled in 1933
 X & Ya Holes drilled in 1935
 Holes 9 & 10 drilled in 1937
 Section looking upstream (East)
 All holes (except the Jannsen hole) 6" casing v 7.5" O.D. shoe.

Consolidated Gold Alluvials of B.C. Ltd., Winnipeg, B.C.

Drawn by: JKH
 Traced by: JKH

Scale: 1" = 50'
 Date: Feb 29 1938

0005 #02

E1 3300

E1 3300

DRILL HOLE VALUES (Gold = .25% per grain, .30.00 per oz)

- Hole 1 - No Log
- 2 - Some colors on bedrock (14')
- 3 - 27 colors on bedrock (27')
- 4 - No Gold
- 5 - 43.0 grains on bedrock (154' or * 2.6675 or @ * 39.42 per cu. yd.
- 6 - No Gold
- 7 - No Gold
- 8 - 0.25 grains on bedrock (114') or * 0.5156 or @ * 7.66 per cu. yd.
- 9 - No Log
- 10 - No Log
- 11 - 10 small colors at 30'
35 small colors at 88' to 101' (bedrock)
- 12 - 10 small colors at 45 to 57'
45 small colors at 65 to 95'
20 small colors at 102 to 110'
7 small colors at 117' to 130'
37 small colors on bedrock (134')
- 13 - No Gold
- 13a - 3 small colors at 134'
3 colors at 152 to 155'
20 small colors at 199' to 207'
10 colors at 210' to 213' (bedrock 213')

E1 3200

E1 3200

E1 3100

E1 3100

E1 3000

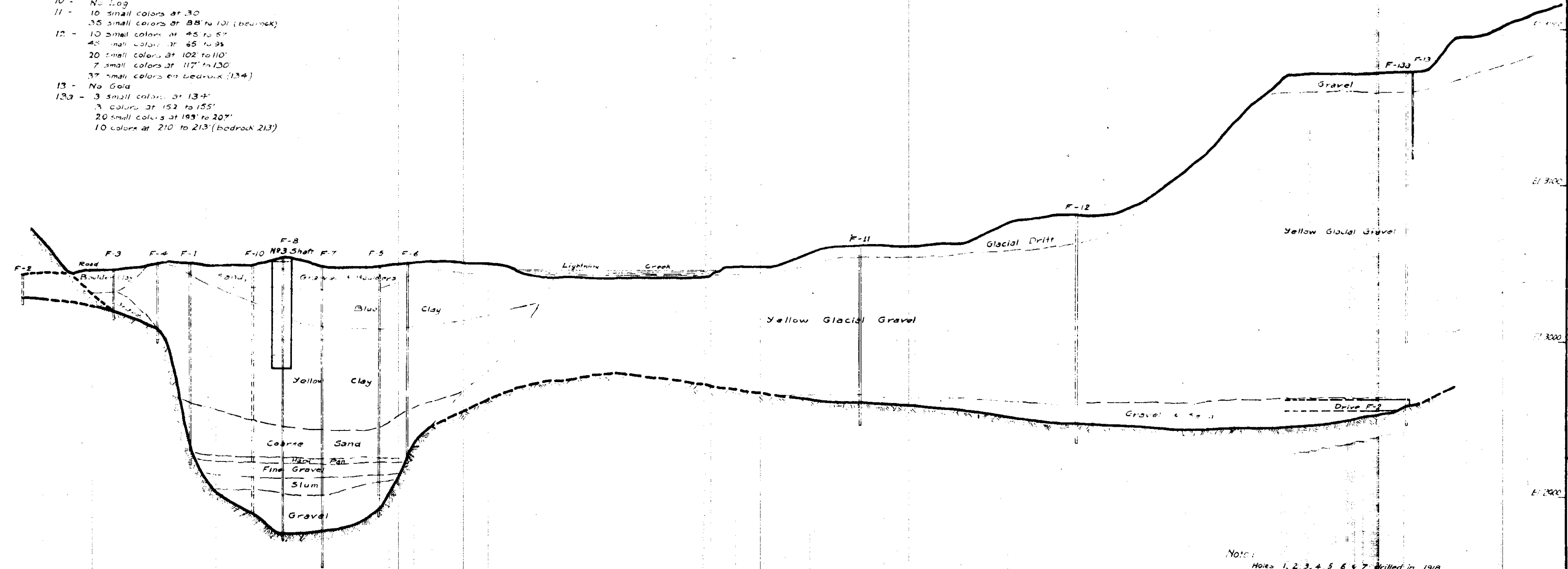
E1 3000

E1 2900

E1 2900

E1 2800

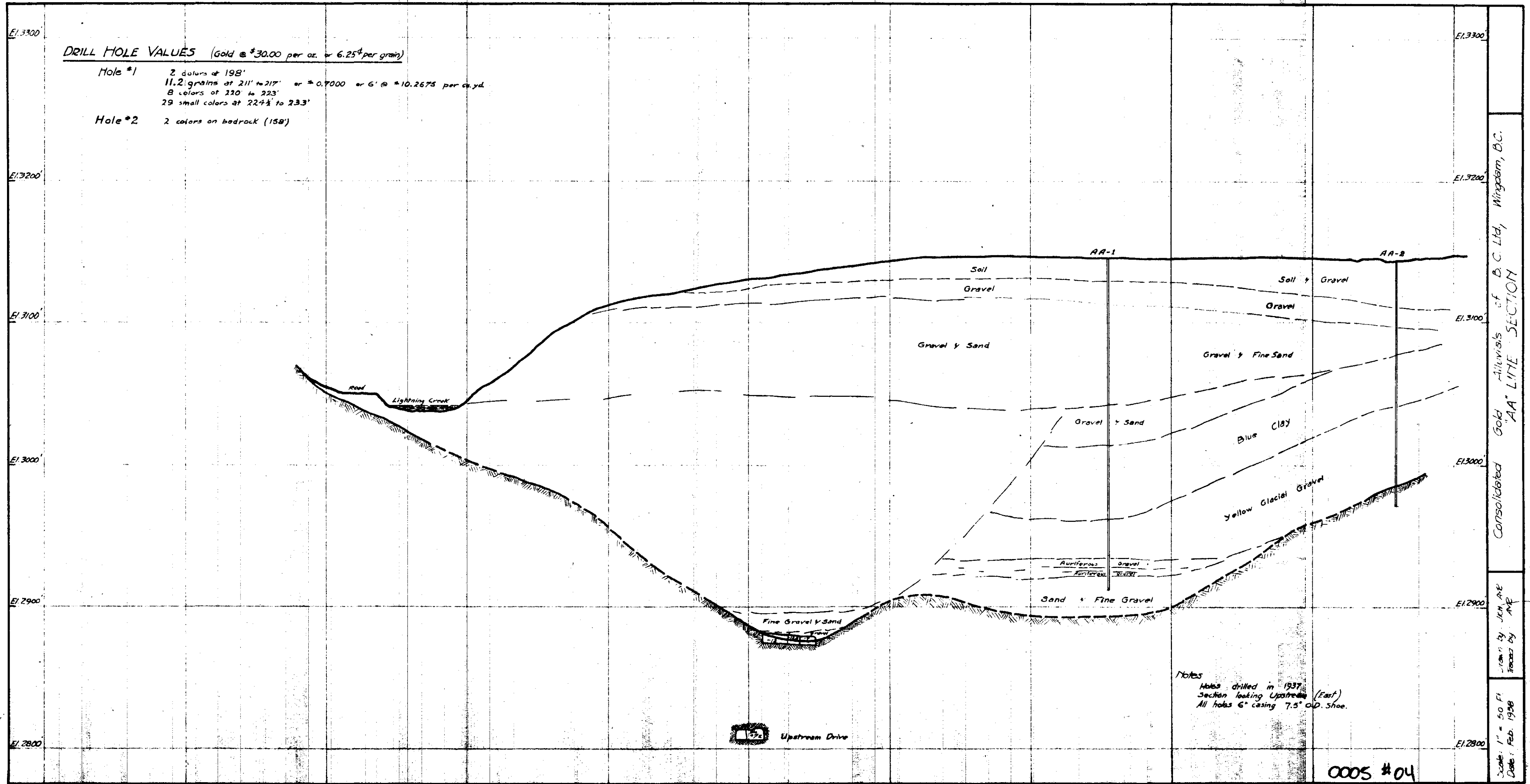
E1 2800



Notes:
 Holes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 drilled in 1918
 Holes 8 & 10 drilled in 1919
 Holes 11, 12, 13 & 13a drilled in 1937
 Hole 9 has no record, supposed to be between 1 & 8
 Section looking Upstream (East)
 6" casing - 75' O.D. shoe all holes

Consolidated Gold Alluvials of P.C.M. Highway Co.
 F-114 SECTION
 SHOW IN THE AREA
 FROM 1918 TO 1937
 IN FEB 1938

0005 103



DRILL HOLE VALUES (Gold @ \$30.00 per oz. or 6.25¢ per grain)

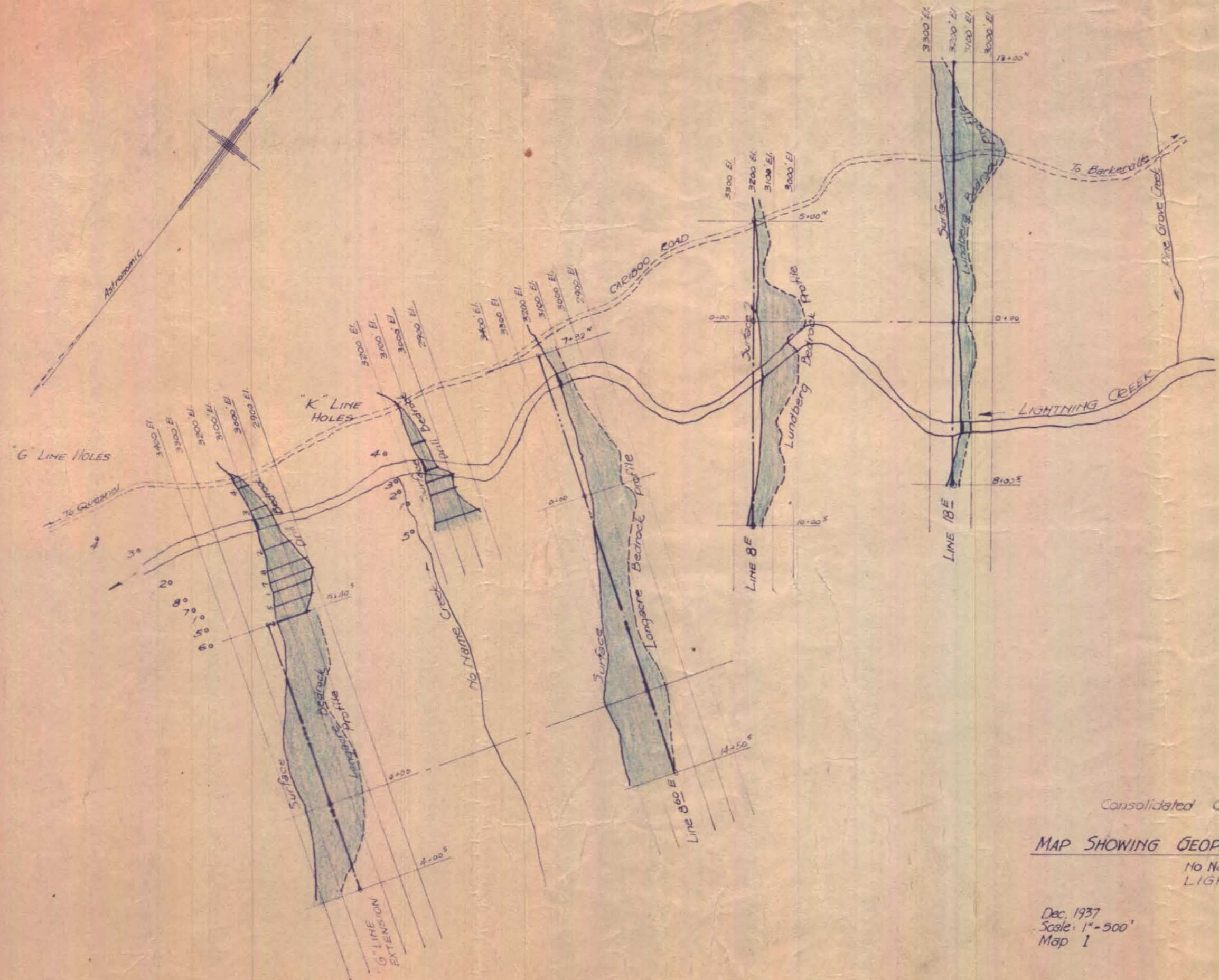
Hole #1 2 dolers at 198'
 11.2 grains at 211' to 217' or ≈ 0.0000 or 6' @ ≈ 10.2675 per cu. yd.
 8 colors at 220' to 223'
 29 small colors at 224½' to 233'

Hole #2 2 colors on bedrock (158')

Notes
 Holes drilled in 1937
 Section looking Upstream (East)
 All holes 6" casing 7.5" O.D. shoe.

0005 #04

Consolidated Gold Alluvials of B. C. Ltd., Winnipeg, B.C.
 "AA" LINE SECTION
 Drawn by: J.M.A.E.
 Revised by: A.M.F.
 Scale: 1" = 50 Ft.
 Date: Feb. 1938



Consolidated Gold Alluvials of B.C. Ltd.
 WINGDAM B.C.
 MAP SHOWING GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS, 1937.
 No Name to Pine Grove Cr.
 LIGHTNING CREEK.

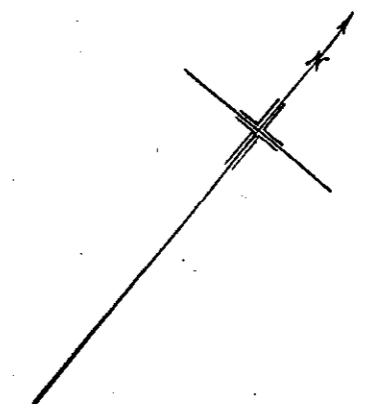
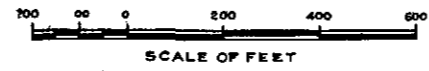
Dec. 1937
 Scale: 1" = 500'
 Map 1

A. M. Richardson
 Gen. Mgr.

Not for Publication. 0005 #05

CONSOLIDATED GOLD ALLUVIALS OF B. C. LTD

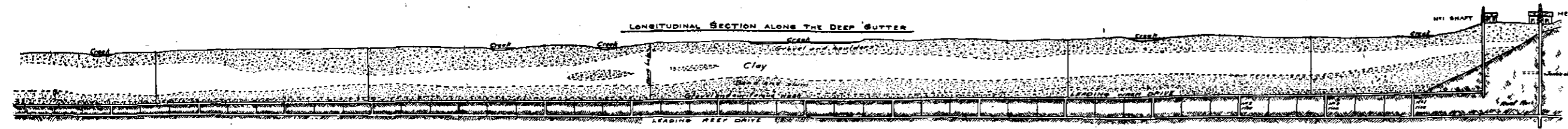
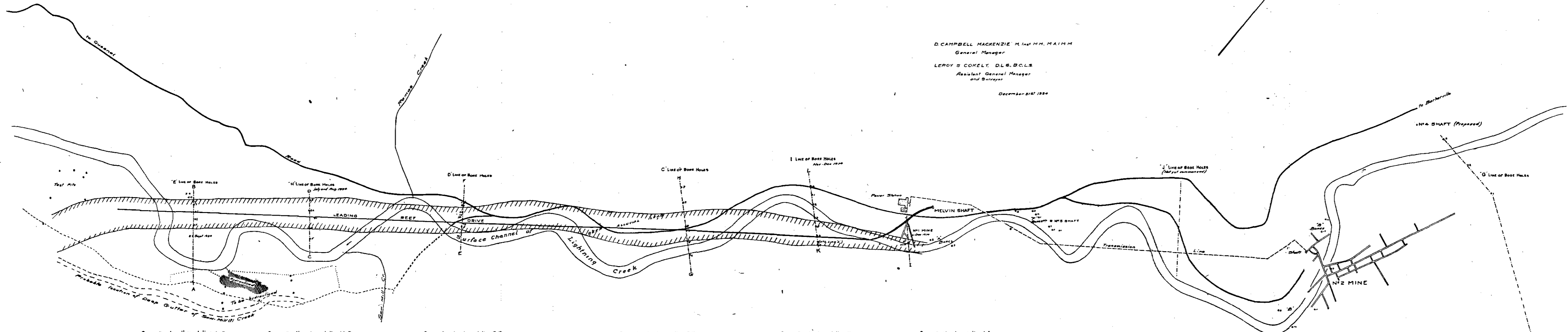
MAP OF WINGDAM SECTION



D. CAMPBELL MACKENZIE M. Inst. M. M. A. I. M. M.
General Manager

LEROY S. COKELY, D.L.S., B.C.L.S.
Assistant General Manager
and Surveyor

December 31st 1924

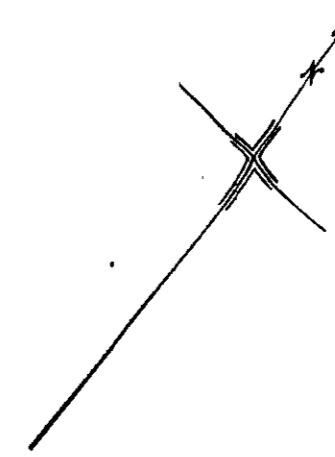
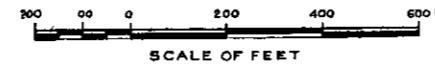


Horizontal Scale 200 FT. = 1 inch
Vertical Scale 160 FT. = 1 inch

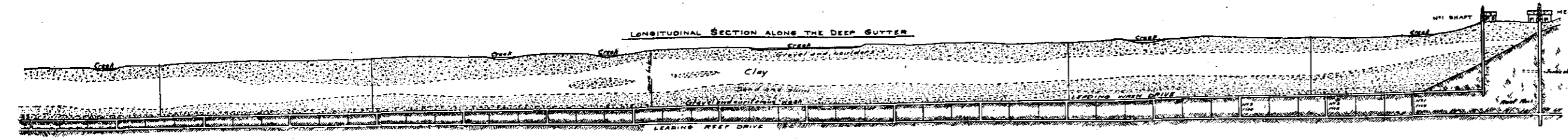
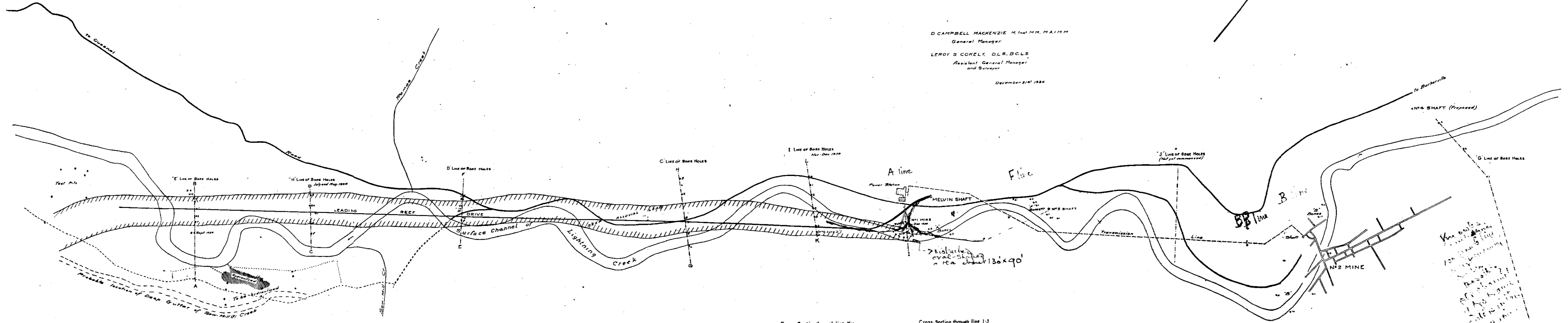
Deep Leads shown
Reef rock shown
Melvin Shaft 280 feet deep

CONSOLIDATED GOLD ALLUVIALS OF B. C. LTD

MAP OF WINGDAM SECTION



D CAMPBELL MACKENZIE M. Eng. M. A. I. M.
General Manager
LEROY S COCKEY, D.L.S., B.C.L.S.
Assistant General Manager
and Surveyor
December 21st 1924



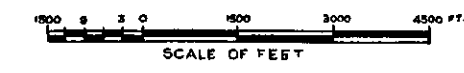
Deep Leads shown
Reef rock shown
Melvin Shaft 280 feet deep

Horizontal Scale 200 Ft. = 1 inch
Vertical 160 Ft. = 1 inch

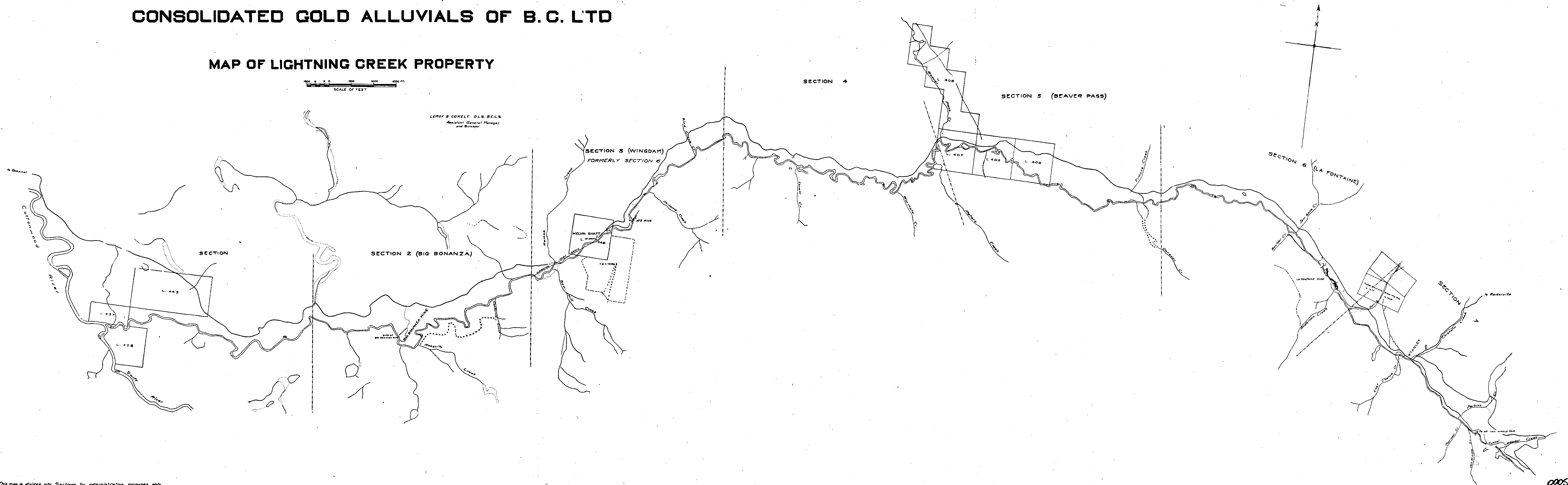
93H/44W 0005 #07

CONSOLIDATED GOLD ALLUVIALS OF B.C. LTD

MAP OF LIGHTNING CREEK PROPERTY



LEROY S CONELY, D.L.S., S.C.L.S.
Assistant General Manager
and Surveyor



This map is divided into Sections for administrative purposes only