

REPORT ON GROUND MAGNETODETER SURVEY

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PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION

by the

Geophysics Division

Hunting Technical and Exploration Services Limited

October 23rd, 1957

Teronto, Canada.

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### INTRODUCTION.

Ground magnetometer surveys were carried out on two properties of Phelps Dodge Corporation from September 19th till October 4th, 1957.

The surveys were performed by our geophysicist Dr. J. C. Stam and an assistant provided by Photographic Survey Corporation, Western Division, using a Sharpe vertical magnetometer, model A2, with a sensitivity of about 25 gammas per scale division.

Our crew arrived in Kamloops September 20th, were moved to Pimainus Lake in the morning of September 22nd and commenced survey work that afternoom.

The Pinaimus Lake survey was completed on Friday September 27th. Eleven profiles, with 362 stations were measured, with a total distance of 6.59 miles. On September 28th the crew moved to Highland Valley where the measurements started that same day on the property west of the Jeriche base line. The survey here was complicated by road construction along the valley. Field work here was completed in the morning of October 3rd, after which our crew returned to Vancouver. In this area 30 profiles were measured, with 520 stations, and a total of 8.77 line miles. In total, in both areas, 15.36 line miles were surveyed, with 862 stations.

To provide close control of magnetic diurnal variations, a metwork of base stations was surveyed. In the Pimainus Lake area 6 base stations were established, and in the Highland Valley area 11. As some discrepancy between our measurements in the Jericho area and existing magnetic maps was noted, a control line along the Jericho base line was re-surveyed. The observations here were in good agreement with our previous results.

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Mr. D. Geer, the client's representative, was continuously informed of the results, as the surveys were going on.

Three maps are provided with this report, at scales of one inch to 200 feet. They show the magnetic contours with 100 gammas interval, and the magnetic profiles at a vertical scale of 500 gammas to the inch.

Field data are being forwarded also with this report.

Jan K. Janhini

## SUMMARY

- 1. The magnetic measurements in the Pinainus Lake area show that the magnetic depression here is due to the contact between granite and granodiorite.
- 2. The magnetic measurements in the Highland Valley area show a negative snowsly along the river, due to topographical features. No change in rock type is indicated by the survey. haved Josethin

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#### INTERPRETATION.

Pinainus Lake Area.

The purpose of the survey here was to find the cause of a magnetic low on the airborne magnetometric map.

From the measured profiles and the known geology, it is clear that this low may be explained by a contact between granite and granodiorite, the granite having the lower magnetic susceptibility. Both rock types are outcropping in the investigated area.

The "gramitic" part of the profiles is very regular, with an average level of about 750 gammas. The "gramodioritic" part shows many irregularities; local lows and highs occur frequently. Probably these are caused by local variations both in magnetite content of the gramodiorite, and in the thickness of the overburden. A mean level would probably lie around 1900 gammas, giving a difference of around 1200 gammas between gramite and gramodiorite. This would correspond to a difference in magnetic susceptibility of roughly 0.003, which is a reasonable figure for these types of rock. It would imply a magnetite content in the gramodiorite of about 1%.

The contact is shown in its interpreted position on the magnetic map. An outlier of gramite is shown in the vicinity of Line 78 and was observed also in the field. The contact is not clearly indicated south of Line 278, where cross-faulting may account for the displacement of the magnetic zone to the north. The contact is interpreted as dipping to the west, which is in agreement with known goology, and supports the evidence that the gramite is the younger rock in the area.

4.

## Highland Valley Area.

The purpose of the survey in this area was to locate semas of low magnetic intensity which might indicate faults or sheer zones. As shown on the map and the attached profiles, the only persistent magnetic low in the investigated area is along the valley of Witches Brook. Geologically it is very well possible that this valley represents a fault. The magnetic survey however does not give evidence in this respect.

The observed anomalies are usually of the order of a few hundred gammas. On profiles 116H and 120H they reach values of  $\sigma$  ground 1000-1509 gammas. Here however the valley is very deep and marrow.

If we assume a magnetic susceptibility of 0.003 for the bedrock, which is in accordance with the measurements for granodiorite at Pimainus Lake, negative anomalies of around 1000 gammas can be caused entirely by the topographical depression over Witches Brook.

In our opinion therefore, the observed anomalies in this area are due to the topography. No significant geological structures are revealed.

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# ATTACHMENTS

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Magnetic map of the Finnimus Lake area, scale 1" = 200", contour interval 100 gammes.

6.

Magnetic profiles of the Pimainus Lake area, horizontal scale 1" = 200", vertical scale i" = 500 gammes.

Magnetic map and profiles of the Highland Valley srea, scale 1" = 200", contour interval 100 gammas, horizontal scale of the profiles 1" = 200", vertical scale 1" = 500 gammas.











