

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. **577** MAP

577

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

SALLY GROUP

KAMLOOPS M.D.

B. C.

by

Alfred R. Allen, P. Eng.

July 1964

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY	2
PROPERTY	2
TOPOGRAPHY	2
GEOLOGY	3
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY	3
SURVEY RESULTS	4
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ...	5
REFERENCES	6

MAP: Plan of Soil Sampling Results on Sally Group,
Kamloops, B.C.

Map 1

THE SALLY GROUP

KAMLOOPS, B.C.

-:0:-

INTRODUCTION

A soil sampling survey was conducted over the Sally 1, 2, 3 and 4 mineral claims, Kamloops, B. C., July 8-12 inclusive.

The field party consisted of Alfred R. Allen, Thomas Thomas and David Walker.

Standard soil sampling equipment for determination by the Rubianic method was used along with the usual necessary surveying and transportation equipment.

Copper-iron deposits are known to occur within the dioritic rocks of the Iron Mask batholith, and there are several such showings on the property. Since, however, there is overburden covering much of the claims area, the object of the survey was to outline areas where the copper content of the soil was found to be higher than normal.

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

The property is located six miles south of Kamloops, B.C. West longitude 120-20-00 and north latitude 50-34-30 pass through the area .

From Kamloops the property may be reached by automobile via the Kamloops-Merritt highway to Knutsford and then via the Long Lake-Edith Lake secondary roads .

PROPERTY

Four mineral claims are held by location .

<u>Name</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Sally 1	37129	July 12
Sally 2	37130	" "
Sally 3	37131	" "
Sally 4	37132	" "

TOPOGRAPHY

The claims are located on the rolling grass-covered upland plateau south of Kamloops close to 3,000 feet above sea level .

GEOLOGY

The property is underlain by diorite of the Iron Mask batholith. The diorite is fine to medium grained, light gray, and jointed and in places highly sheared. Within the sheared zones copper and iron minerals occur with quartz, calcite, chlorite and other secondary and accessory minerals. Chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite are the most common metallic minerals. Eighty percent of the area is covered with overburden.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

The claims area was divided into a series of north-south grid lines, tied to an east-west base line near the middle of the property. Chain and Brunton compass were used and stations were placed at 100-foot intervals along the lines. The stake at each station was numbered and a sample of soil taken therefrom.

The soil samples were tested in the field by the Rubianic method and results recorded on the map to the scale of 200 feet per inch, which accompanies this report.

SURVEY RESULTS

Several areas of very strong and strong copper content were mapped.

On the Sally 1, there are two small very strong and five strong areas, all small.

On the Sally 2, there are three very strong and six strong areas.

On the Sally 3 there is one very strong and four strong areas.

On the Sally 4 there are two very strong and eight strong areas.

On all very strong and strong areas there are small shear zones exposed by open cuts and stripping or outcrops, and it is evident that the secondary copper mineralization from these has been the source of the high copper content in the soil. No area of extensive disseminated copper mineralization is indicated.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the claims area is almost wholly covered with overburden, the cover is sufficiently thin in many places to make bedrock exposure quick and easy. Hence, there are many open cuts and areas of stripping which, along with nearby outcrops, give a fairly complete bedrock picture.

All the very strong and strong anomalies outlined are on or near the above described areas, and it is clearly evident that the copper content of the soil is derived from mineralization in rather limited shear and fracture zones. It is concluded, therefore, that the anomalous zones indicate limited copper mineralization and not sizeable deposits of disseminated mineralization.

Since the copper mineralization on the Sally claims appears to be associated with rather limited local fracture and shear zones, no additional exploratory work is recommended on the property.

Respectfully submitted,


Alfred R. Allen, P. Eng.

August 20, 1964
830 King George's Way,
West Vancouver, B. C.

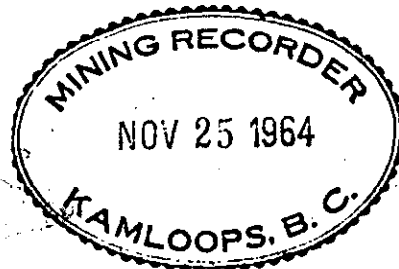
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Alfred R. Allen

B.A.Sc., M.A.Sc., P.Eng.

CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER



Kamloops B.C.

November 25 1964

The Mining Recorder,
Kamloops B.C.

Dear Sir:

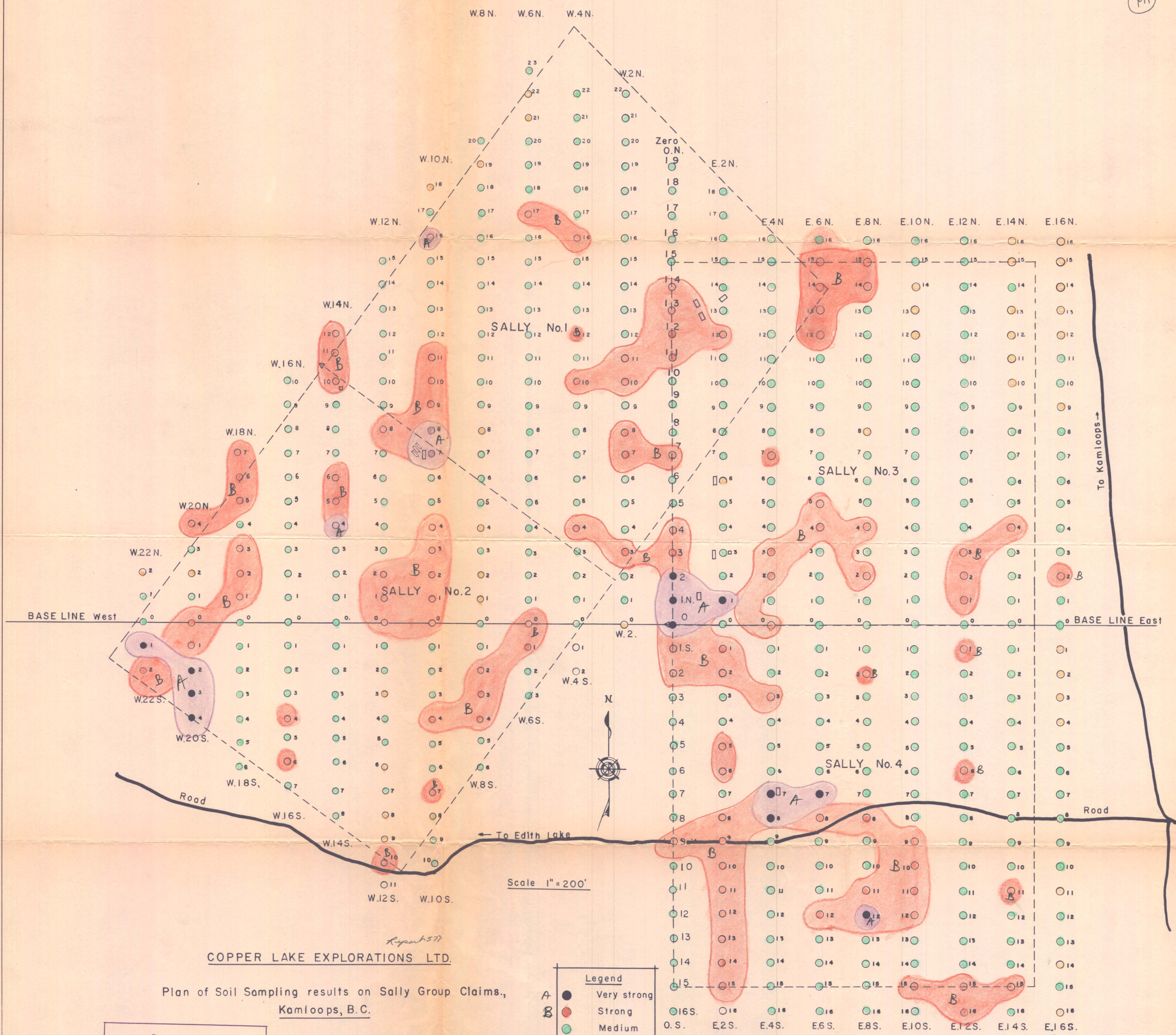
Re: Sally #1 to #4 Mineral Claims
Geochemical Report

The Geochemical Report was intended to be submitted, as per the WCLP's affidavit of July 9, 1964. The Wells mistakenly stated the survey would be a surface trench survey.

The samples were taken at 100-foot stations along parallel lines 200 feet apart. The soil was removed after scraping off the top 4" to 8" of soil, or at a depth of about 4" to 8" below the surface.

The amount taken for the Rubanic tests was approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful.

Yours very truly
Alfred R. Allen



Report 577
COPPER LAKE EXPLORATIONS LTD.
 Plan of Soil Sampling results on Sally Group Claims,
 Kamloops, B.C.

Department of
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ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. **577** MAP **1**

Legend	
A ●	Very strong
B ●	Strong
●	Medium
●	Weak

Trenches □ Pits □

502 SOIL SAMPLE DETERMINATIONS

To accompany Report Alfred R. Allen, B.A.Sc. M.A.Sc. P.Eng.,

Vancouver, B.C. July, 1964.

