

GEOMAG GEOPHYSICAL REPORT of the JAY GROUPS 1 - 8, SKUHUN CREEK, B. C. 50° North - 121° West for KAMLOOPS COPPER CONSOLIDATED LTD. January, 1965 921/6E D. L. Hings, P. Eng.

Electronic Geophysical Surveys Limited, 250 South Fell Avenue, North Burnaby 2, B. C.

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# Report So. 126 - Jey Croups 1 - 0

#### January 27th, 1655

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Department of

Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT

No. 625

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This is a Geomag Seport No. 126 - Jay Croup, Skubun Creek, S. C. of the Essicope Copper Consolidated Property, January, 1965. January 27, 1965

#### BUSINESS CRAFFINGED

The type of instrumentation used on this survey was the Caumag Theodolite Engetic Component Vectoring Cystem.

The major portion of this survey was located on Claims 1 - 6 of the Jay Group. These claims are located approximately fifteen miles southeast of Spences Bridge, on the north side of Skuhun Greek. The Coomag Convey was conducted over 52,052 feet of line, cut and staked by Emboupa Copper Consolidated Ltd. personnel. The location of claims with reference to the Geomag Survey Stations are shown on Flan So. 126-1. The claim locations were taken from a plan submitted by Emboupa Copper Consolidated Ltd. to Electronic Geophysical Surveys Limited.

The survey commenced on December 1st, 1966. Due to edverse weather conditions, work was stopped on December 18th, 1966. On January 7th to 13th, 1965, conditions permitted 2.6.8. Survey Crows to complete the sorvey. The survey consisted of 52,052 feet of line surveyed with a total of 366 sotup readings made over 326 stations.

E. O. C. work distribution - b) san days travel

16 man days staking
6 man days staking
1 man days field office
29 fotal Field Han Days
25 Han Days Interpretation

54) Total

damuary 27. 1965

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## Seport So. 126 - Jey Group

The claims covered in the German Curvey are shown on the enclosed drawing 126-1 and include the traverse lines, station locations, and surface contours in accordance to the survey requirements. A linear enemaly is indicated by I-i extending from the south end of the survey for approximplely 2,800 feet to the north.

The results of the survey are interpreted in too forms, wherein the drawing 126-2 indicates the vector presentation and show the nonuniformities from geological structure. Drawing 120-3 is by resistive contours from the interpretation of the low resistance anomalies with the contours identified in their relative order of importance.

### INTERPOLITATION

The surface contour plan 120-1 shows the contour influence from L-b linear enough, which would eppear to be a Cyke formation of some proxinence. Referring to the Vector Flan 126-2, the linear enoughles, and their area of influence are indicated by the vector variations from the zeen normal for the area. The most influential structure is shown on i-1, having a northwest southeast strike. The northwest area in the vicinity of L-3 is strongly regnetically colorised, suggesting the b-3 strike is directly related to remedic introcives. The L-2 strike permitting L-1 to the north, is much less prominent then i-1, but does seem to hold its' identity over the area indicated, and seems to be relevant to the areal anomalies. I-6 in the northern portion of the survey, has a similar northeast - southeast strike, uphold with substantial vectors.

The areal anomalies referred to in our plan 126-3 are shown with the linear enomalies, in order that the geologist may better essem their related importance. The enough A-1 follows the linear enoughly L-1 very Report No. 126 - Jay Group

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January 27, 1905

elesely on the north side. It is interesting to note that A-1 commonces approximately on the strike of L-6. It is also of interest that the sreal encesites A-1, A-2, A-3 and A-4 spacer to exist within the bounds of L-1 and L-2. It is evident there has been faulting along L-6 at the L-1, L-2 crossover.

From the geological information supplied, it would appear some of the narrower areal enomalies are indicating possible mineralisation within dynes, that have a northwest - southeast strike.

## CONCLUMICA 9

The sain linear enough L-1 and its' associated low resistance sense including A-1, A-3 and A-5, appear to be at considerable depth.

The enoughies A-2 and A-b in the highly polarised segmetic some do not appear to have equally desper indications, although this is hard to determine with the strong influence of the L-3 polar readings that extend close to the surface.

The linear anomaly 6-5 in the north is apparently near the surface, and the associated enomaly A-6 appears to be dismagnetic, indicating possible normagnetic mineralisation in contrast to the A-2, A-4 specialisation.

The area generally is highly enoushous with near vertical shears. The association of the low resistive somes, (usually associated with mineralization), within the limits of linear chear strikes warrants geological investigation.

Betails of such an investigation should be predetermised by consultations between those involved.

CLEUTHERIC CERTIFICATION OF THE SECTION OF THE SECT

D. L. Dinge, F. Ing.





