629

GEOMAG GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
of the B-T Group, Quesnel, B. C.
52° North - 122° West FOT
for Coast Silver Mines

Commenced October 17, 1964
Concluded November 6, 1964
938//6 E
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Department of

Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESS...ENT REPORT

NO. 629 MAP

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## ELEGTRONIG GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS LIMITED

GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH AND EXPLORATION

December 7th, 1964

This is a Geomag Geophysical Report No. 119 of the B-1 Group, Quesnel, B. C. for Coast Silver Mines Limited, November, 1964.

#### SURVEY STATISTICS

The type of instrumentation used on this survey was the Geomag Theodolite Magnetic Component Vectoring System.

The area of the survey is on a group of claims known as the B-1 Group held by Coast Silver Mines Ltd. The claims are located along the Gerimi Creek which flows into the Quesnel River approximately fifteen miles southeast of Quesnel within the 52° North, 122° West quadrangle.

The Geomag Survey was conducted over the requested 75,825' of line cut and staked by Coast Silver Mines Ltd. The lines consisted of fourteen lines with a direction of approximately N 60° W, and seven lines with a direction of approximately N 30° E, including baselines.

The location of the claims with reference to the Geomag Survey stations are shown on Plan 119-2. The claim locations were taken from a plan submitted by Coast Silver Mines Ltd. and oriented near our stations 209 and 332 at claim posts.

The survey commenced on October 17th, 1964, and concluded on November 6th, 1964. During that time, 75,825' of line was surveyed with a total of 497 setup readings made over 424 stations.

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Work distribution -

2 man days travel

16 man days surveying

19 man days staking

<u>5</u> man days field office

Total:

43 Field Man Days

23 man days preparation of report, plans and interpretation

Total:

66 Man Days

#### SURVEY REFERENCE

The location of the lines traversed relative to the surface topography and claims are indicated on the topography plan 119-1. In addition, the dashed lines indicate the location and the strike of linear anomalies related to formation changes.

A resistive contour plan 119-2 shows the strike and approximate width of the hatched low resistance areas of interest, indicated by the letter "A" and identified by the number which is relative to the degree of importance, geophysically speaking. The low resistive areas within the hatched anomalies are only relative to the associated rock. Geologically, disseminated sulphides when they exist, are usually associated with these low resistance zones.

The structural vector plan 119-3 shows geological formation influence on the magnetic field components, with reference to a mean normal for the area.

The linear anomalies L-1 to L-5 show the prominent structural changes within the area of the survey. The strength of the vectors are indicated in the legend and each unit represents approximately one minute of one degree variation from the magnetic mean.

### INTERPRETATION

The western portion of the survey extending from the east at L-1 consists largely of east and west strikes for both the structural and resistive anomalies. The linear anomaly L-1 would appear to be a fault or dyke striking approximately north ten degrees west. It would appear that the resistive anomaly A-1 on the east end is offset in the region of L-1 to the north. The linear structural anomaly L-5 appears to be related to the low resistive anomaly A-2 which is the only prominent anomaly with a north-south strike.

The strong vectors in the region of A-5 and L-4 were determined to be from the substantial magnetite content of the diorite bedrock.

The centre of this magnetite formation extends along the linear anomaly L-4. The linear strike L-3 cuts through the entire formation and appears to be associated with low resistance anomalies paralleling the strike.

It would appear L-3 might be a mineralized shear.

The dashed line L-2 extending between A-3 and A-4 appears to be a contact strike, and from samples submitted appears to be a limestone contact. Mineralization exists in the vicinity of both A-3 and A-4. The validity of the line L-2 between A-4 and the northern portion A-3 is in question as there is no control over this area.

#### CONCLUSIONS

It is unfortunate that the central portion of the survey did not extend further westward over the mineralized outcropping that seems to extend between A-1 and A-3. It would appear that L-2 is a contact strike that is following this mineralization. The fault strike L-1 appears to be quite deep and may only show on the surface in the form of topographical changes. The linear anomaly L-3 is not prominent and

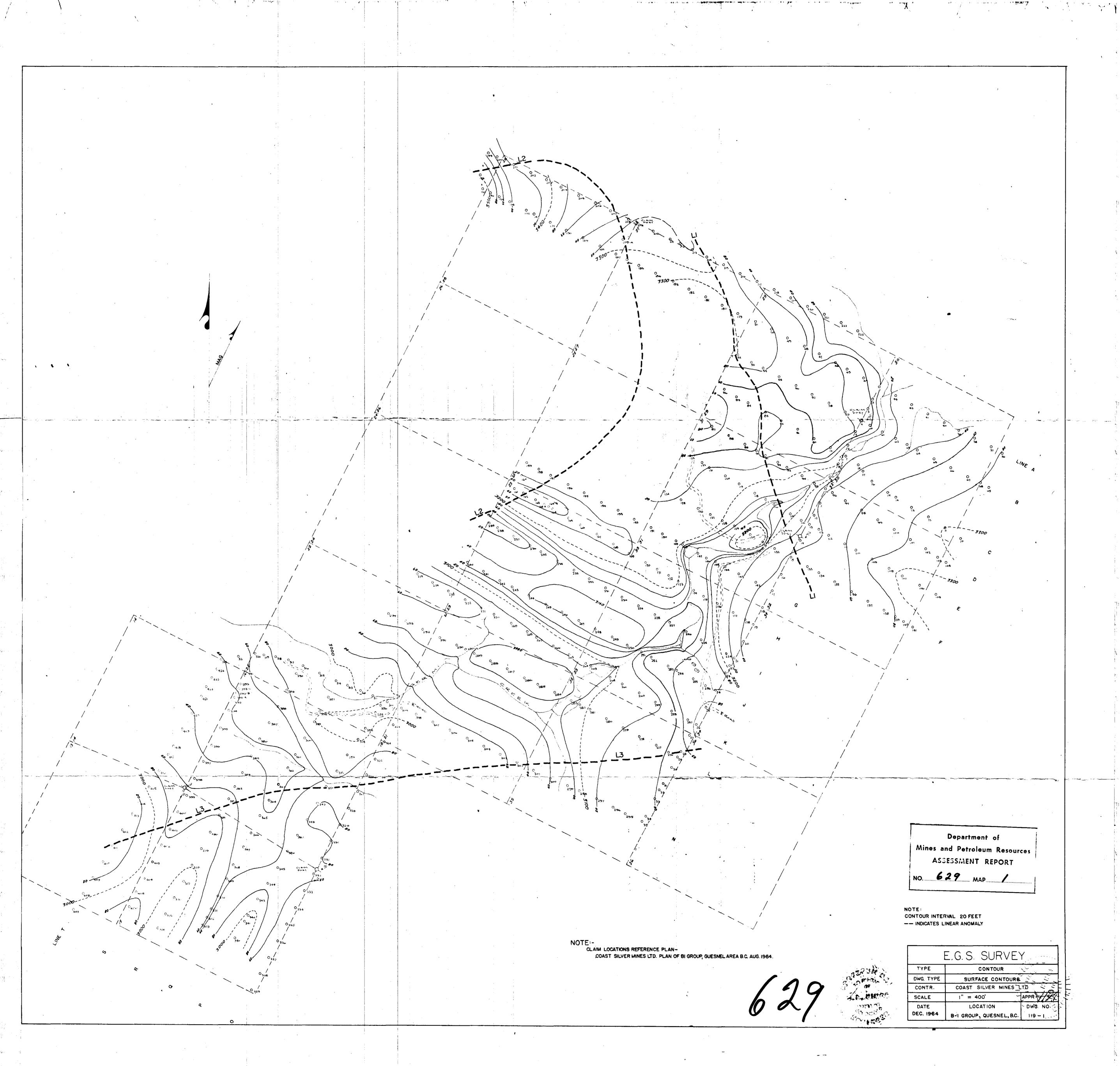
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probably has very little surface indications. The associated low resistance areas of A-5 may have other mineralization than magnetite. The linear anomaly L-5 associated with A-2 appears to be near the surface in the northern portion, and outcropping might be apparent in the vicinity of stations 1 to 5.

ELECTRONIC GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS LIMITED.

D. L. Hings, P. Eng.



Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources ASSESSMENT REPORT NO. 629 MAP 2 NOTE:HATCHING INDICATES ANOMALOUS LOW RESISTIVE AREAS E.G.S. SURVEY CONTOURS RESISTIVE CONTOURS COAST SILVER MINES LTD CONTR. ı" = 400' SCALE DATE LOCATION DMC\_NO

DEC. 1964 B-1 GROUP, QUESNEL, B.C.

