

693

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

"TJ" GROUP

KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

B.C.Macdonald, P. Eng.

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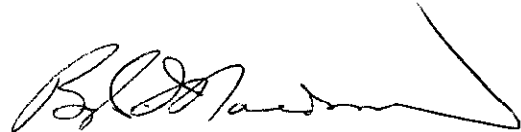
#/ Plan of work with property inset

Expenses incurred on Geochemical Survey "T.J." Group
Kamloops, B.C.

Period October 4th - 9th., 1965.

Transportation charges for three men Vancouver to Kamloops and return not charged.

U-Drive for property service and transport soils to Lab at Aspen Grove	\$ 97.92
Hotel for crew Kamloops (2 nights).....	31.60
Hotel at Merritt for Lab analysis (3 nights).....	18.00
Camp supplies, stove, pots pans etc.....	57.78
Camp grub.....	30.03
Meals, Kamloops and Merritt.....	33.25
Labor... 2 men @ \$20 per diem; total 10 man days.....	200.00
Geologist; 3 field days @ \$100	
3 Lab days @ 50	
1 Office day @ 50	500.00
Lab rental 2 days @ \$25.....	50.00
Total.....	<u>\$1018.58</u>



B.C. Macdonald, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

LABOR CREW

J. BUCKLEY
A.E. KORLANSKI

SUPERVISOR

B.C. MACDONALD.

Declared before me at the CITY
VAN. And I make this solemn conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that
of it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the
"Canada Evidence Act."
Province of British Columbia, this 14
day of October 1965, A.D.




Susan M. H. [unclear]
Sub-Mining Recorder
A Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Province of British Columbia or
A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

"TJ" GROUP

KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

Area covered by survey:

The area selected for soil testing partially covers claims TJ Nos 3,4,5 &6. This area was selected as most of the known copper showings occur within the claim boundaries. What little rock outcrop that can be seen on these claims is limited to minimum areas immediately around adit portals. The intervening ground is covered with a mantle of light soil supporting a heavy sage growth. Underlying rocks are believed to be chiefly andesites, tuffs with occasional porphyritic dikes or sills.

Method employed:

The "Bloom" method of cold extractable total heavy metals was selected for this survey.

A base line was established along the common boundary line between claims TJ 3 & 4 and TJ 5 & 6. Azimuth of the line is N70E. Zero point lies at Post No 1 of claims TJ 3 & 4 with all lines progressing at N70E in reference to the base line. A total of thirteen lines were run, eight north of zero and four south of zero. Pickets were placed every hundred feet along the lines. A total of 27,700' of line was run in this manner.

At each station a sample of soil was taken from a depth of one foot below surface (immediately below the humus layer). Sample bags were marked with the appropriate station number. Where a station fell within a "dump" area, the location was offset to fall outside the presumed area of influence of the dump. The troughs of drainage runs were similarly treated.

All samples were dried, screened to 80 mesh and 0.5gram sample treated with dithizone-benzene solution and buffer. End results were noted in parts per million.

Results of testing:

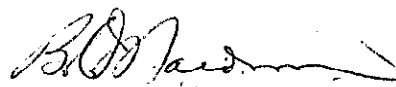
No anomalous areas were outlined. In a total of 286 samples taken, only three showed any positive reaction; one at point 7^N 10E is attributed to down-hill slide material from the winze; 0 plus 14E was a weak reading of double background and is not considered significant; 0 plus 22E gave a strong reaction and as no others support it in the area it must be considered as an erratic.

Evaluation:

The complete negative results shown by the sampling were at first hard to accept. A similar survey in sage country on the south shore of the lake gave satisfactory readings, with soil taken at sage-root level. On checking deeper into the top soil on the "TJ" group, hard pan was encountered at depths slightly over one foot. Deeper testing showed this to be a layer of glacial gravel of undetermined thickness. Some old cuts were encountered toward the north end of TJ 4&5 which also showed gravel in thickness exceeding 8'-10'. It is thus assumed that the largest part of the area is underlain by glacial gravel of sufficient thickness to preclude normal capillary movement of the copper ions; their movement ^{to surface} /being stopped when the porous and natural drainage channel provided by the gravel was reached. On the property mentioned south of the lake, gravels measuring a few inches were encountered but had no masking effect.

The survey was carried out under direct field supervision of the writer. One experienced man was used for the collecting of samples and one chain man as assistant. The survey was started October 4, 1965, and completed October 8, 1965, with final analysis being completed on October 9, 1965.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C.
October 11, 1965.


B.C. Macdonald P. Eng.
Consulting Geologist

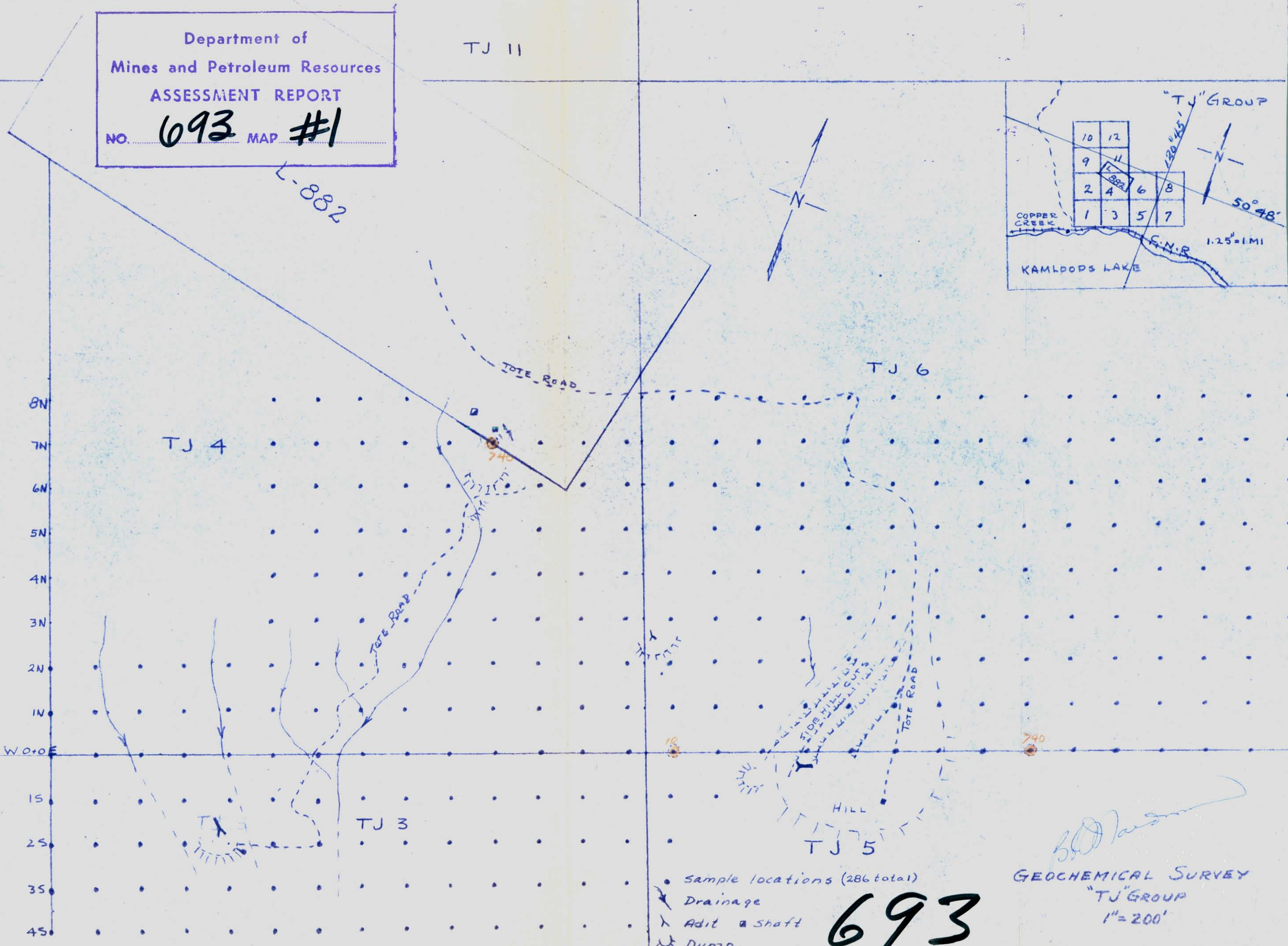
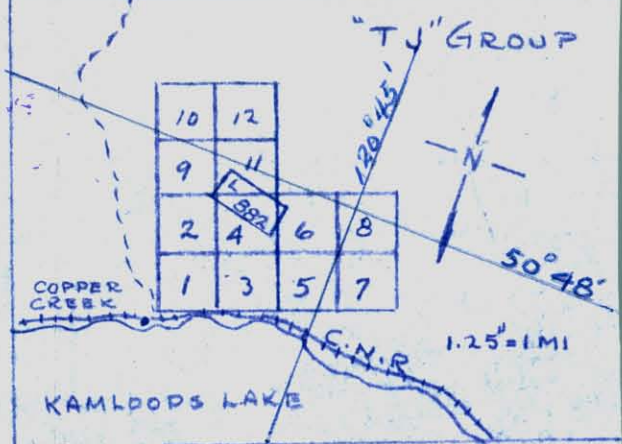
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. **693** MAP **#1**

TJ 9

TJ 11

L-882



- Sample locations (286 total)
- Drainage
- ⋈ Adit & Shaft
- * Dump

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GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
"TJ" GROUP
1"=200'