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TRUMPETER MINES LTD. N.P.L.

PEDOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY (COPPER)

JOE #1 to #10 MINERAL CLAIMS

HIGHLAND VALLEY. KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

(50°36* - 121°12*)

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A.G. Hodgson P. Eng.

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May 9, 1969

(Survey April 8-22, 1969)

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Assessment credit is requested for the following claims: JOE #1 - Record No. 68840 JOE #2 - Record No. 68841 JOE #3 - Record No. 68842 JOE #4 - Record No. 68843 JOE #5 - Record No. 68844 JOE #6 - Record No. 68845 JOE #7 - Record No. 68855 JOE #8 - Record No. 68856

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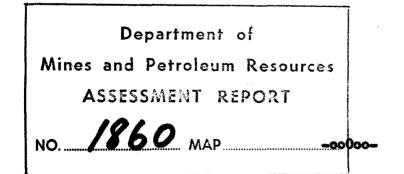
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SUMMARY

A total of \$1772.00 was spent for a combined geophysical and geochemical survey with concomitant line cutting and base map preparation on the Jack Trump Group (JOE claims) in the Highland Valley area of British Columbia.

Of this amount 828.00 was apportioned to the geochemical survey and it is requested that \$800.00 of this amount be applied as assessment work on certain claims of the group.

An application for a Certificate of Work has been filed with the Mining Recorder in Vancouver, B.C.

The survey was conducted between April 8 and April 22, 1969.

Assessment credit is requested for the following claims:

Claim	Record No.	Yrs. Credit
Joe #1	68840	1 year
JOB #2	68841	1 year
JOE #3	68842	1 year
JOE #4	68843	1 year
JOB #5	68844	1 year
JOB 46	68845	1 year
JOE #7	68855	1 year
JOE 48	68856	1 year

Total: 8 years

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TRUMPETER MINES LTD. N.P.L.

PEDOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY (COPPER)

JOE CLAIMS

HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION. B.C.

INTRODUCTION

A major problem encountered in exploration in the Highland Valley is the prevalence of thick glacial deposits and the consequent lack of rock exposure. In some cases soil sampling has proved useful as an indicator of underlying mineralization, while in other cases the glacial deposits and ground - water movement have effectively obscured the reflection of mineralization in soil results. Neverthe less, good geochemical anomalies are usually positive indicators of underlying mineralization, and they frequently assist in interpreting the results of other methods of surface exploration.

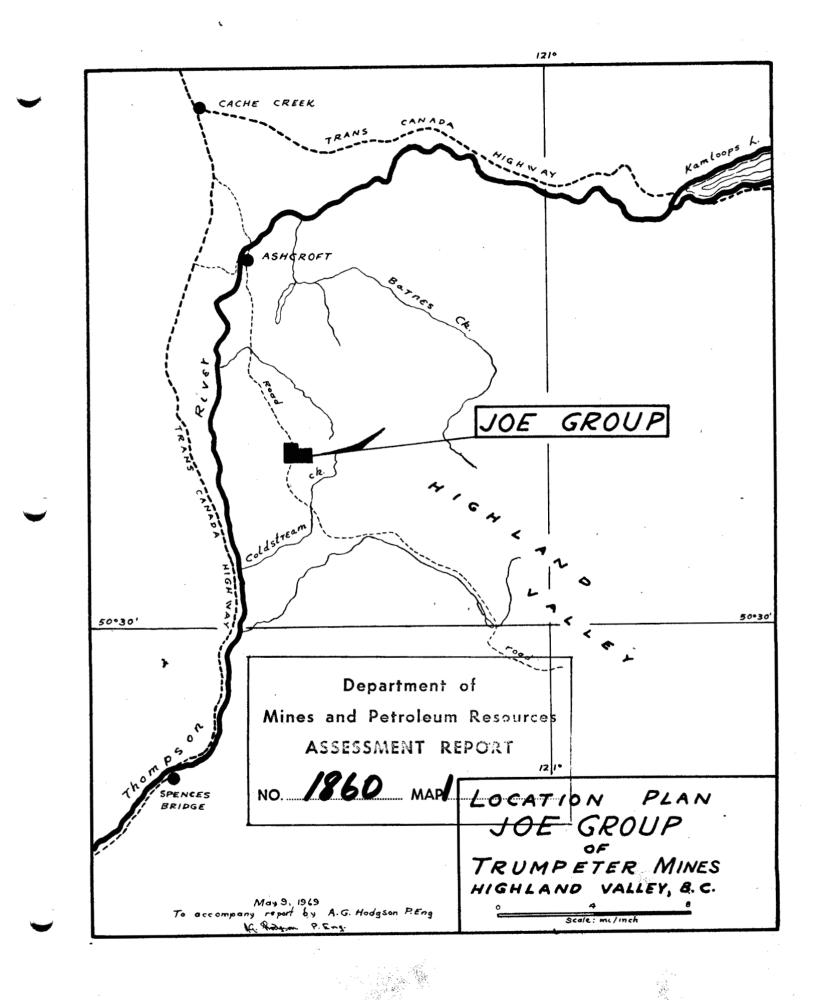
The present survey was undertaken as an aljunct to a magnetometer survey (separate report) in the hope that it would assist in the interpretation of the magnetic data.

SURVEY METHOD

The writer visited the property on April 17 and 18, 1969 to examine the geology and to check the conduct of the field work and the technique being used to gather samples.

The survey was tied to a cut and flagged base line with chain and compass cross lines running north - south and flagged at 100-foot intervals. The cross lines were turned off the base line every 400 feet.

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The soil samples were taken at 100-foot intervals along the cross lines. Samples were collected as nearly as possible from the interface between the "A" and the "B" soil horizons as this locality is semiarid and mineral salts tend to precipitate from ground - waters near the surface.

The assaying was done using standard atomic absorption methods by TSL Laboratories. 325 Howe Street. Vancouver. B.C.

The soil samples were taken by Mr. I Labree under the constant supervision of Mr. Dale Carter, field manager for Trumpeter Mines Ltd. Both Mr. Carter and Mr. Labree had previously been instructed in sampling technique by Mr. A. Johnson of Cominco Ltd., and the writer does not hesitate to affirm that they are qualified for the task.

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

The property is located approximately 11 miles south-southeast of Ashcroft, B.C. Easy access is provided by the surfaced highway from Ashcroft to the Bethlehem property. The road crosses the claim group near its western boundary (see Fig. 1). The four claims (JOE #7. #8. #9 and #10) on the east side cover relatively high. rugged terrain and could not be easily worked because of snow conditions at the time of the survey and hence were not covered.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Geology of the property has not been mapped but it is believed to be underlain entirely by rocks of the Guichon batholith. Rock outcrops seen by the writer were comprised of massive, fresh - looking, even grained diorite with hornblende and biotite as principal mafic components. "Eyes" of bluish, opalescent quartz were locally prominent.

No outcrops of volcanics or other types of consolidated rocks have been recognized on the property.

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RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

Figure 2 following this page shows the statistical distribution of the copper in the soil. The histogram clearly indicates that the analyses are normally distributed about a mean of approximately 15 p.p.m. and that values above 30 p.p.m. may be considered to be anomalous.

The spatial distribution of anomalous values is shown on the accompanying plan of the geochemical survey. The anomalous areas, which lie mainly on JOE #1 and JOE #3 claims along L4W show no correlation with the bedrock structures interpreted from the magnetometer survey. These anomalous values occur in an area of almost 80% outcrop, and it may be that these samples were taken from thin pockets of soil on top of the bedrock which have acted as small catchment basins for mobile mineral salts, hence showing an above - normal copper content of no significance.

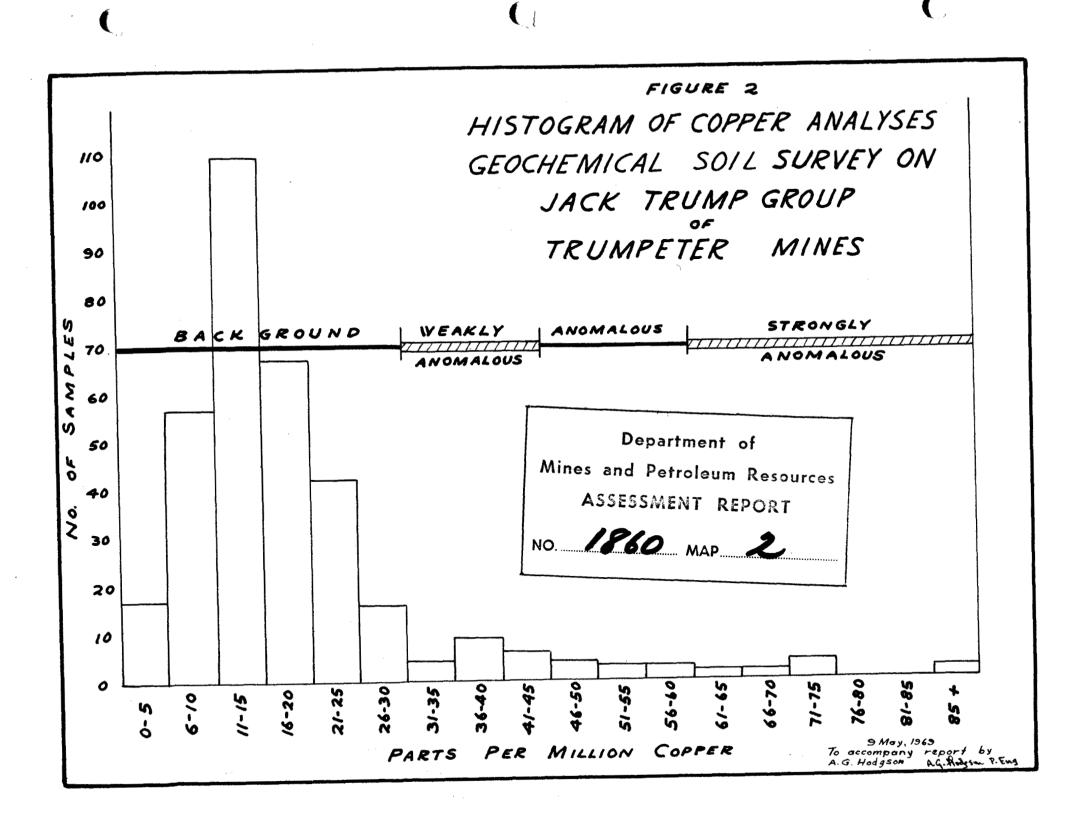
Other scattered anomalous areas may be more important as some of the more persistent ones correspond roughly with the east - northeast trend developed by the magnetic survey.

The "highs" centered at L28W - ON are particularly interesting because they also lie immediately south of a sharp magnetic anomaly and west of a magnetic low that centers on the minor magnetic trend.

The soil anomalies are, in general, not of sufficient intensity to detract from the structural pattern developed by the magnetometer survey.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the soil survey do not alter the conclusions that were deduced from the magnetic survey since no anomaly with sufficient positive attributes was developed. An induced polarization survey and/or drilling is recommended, depending on which procedure fits in with



the plan of the company for its other property in the area. If a persussion drill becomes available it would be preferable to undertake a modest drilling program as opposed to an induced potential survey.

A.G. Hodgson P. Eng. codeece.



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1338 Walnut Street Vancouver, B.C. May 9, 1969

APPENDIX A

TRUMPETER MINES LTD. N.P.L.

Regarding magnetometer and geochemical surveys carried out in April, 1969 on the Jack Trump Group (JOE claims & Fractions) in the Highland Valley area, Kamloops Mining Division, B.C. *******

Statement of Expenditures:

A.	Salaries (April 8 to 22, 1969): F. McGeough @ \$110.00 per week I. Labree @ \$110.00 per week D. Carter @ \$150.00 per week	\$220.00 220.00 300.00
в.	Board & Lodging: Cabin rental Food	150.00 200.00
C.	Equipment rentals: Truck - 14 days @ \$8.00 per day Magnetometer - 11 days @ \$10.00/day	112.00 110.00
D.	Assaying:	460.00
	Total	•\$1772.00

Breakdown:

A.	<u>Geochemical survey</u> - assaying cost plus \$1.00 per sample (368 samples) for collection)	828.00
₿.	Line cutting and base map preparation (chain & compass with clinometer) 4 days	328.00
C.	Geophysical survey (remainder of total cost)	616.00
Total \$1772.00		

The above statement of expenditures is a true accounting of the costs incurred by Trumpeter Mines Ltd. in having caused a geophysical and geochemical survey to be done under the supervision of A.G. Hodgson P. Eng. on the Jack Trump Group of claims

AND I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath by virtue of the Canada, Evidence Act.

Village Georg Declared before me in the City of Vancouver, in the Province of) K.J. McGeough British Columbia this. day of May, 1969 A.D.

Ch. L.K.k. Commissioner for taking Affidavits

within British Columbia

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

The field work that contributed to this report was directed and executed (in part) by Mr. Dale Carter.

Mr. Carter attended a 12-week course in geophysics at the British Columbia Institute of Technology and passed his examinations with good standing at the end of March, 1969.

The course, directed by Dr. Bryce Whittles, covered most phases of geophysical theory and practice, including the interpretation of results.

Such a course endows Mr. Carter with the necessary qualifications to direct the field work whose results form the subject of this report.

A.G. Hodgson P. Eng.

May 9, 1969

APPENDIX "C"

Method of collecting and determining copper content of soil samples taken from JOE Group of claims of Trumpeter Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) in the Highland Valley, British Columbia.

Samples from the soil were gathered in the field using a spade to dig a hole deep enough to recognize the required soil horizon. Samples were taken from this horizon and packaged in standard soil sample bags; each bag was marked with the sample location; and the bags were boxed and shipped to TSL Laboratories, 325 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.

In the lab the samples were oven dried, screened through 80-mesh, and burned to eliminate organic material. The metal fraction was extracted in hot HCl and the copper content measured by atomic absorption and expressed in parts per million.

A.G. Hodgson P. Eng.

Re:

