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REPORT ON AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY TULAMEEN AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA ON BEHALF OF COPPER RANGE EXPLORATION COMPANY LTD.

by

Richard O. crosby, B.Sc., P.Eng.

May 20, 1970

CLAIMS: (see attched list)

LOCATION:

About 8 miles northwest of Tulameen, B.C. New Westminster and Similkameen Mining Divisions 49° 120° NW

DATES: March 22 to March 25, 1970 CLAIMS

TTTNTN TO A T T	· . · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
WINDFALL	NO. T F	r.
WINDFALI	1 - 42	(inclusive
IRA	1 - 60	(inclusive)
RA	1 - 34	(inclusive)
IR	1 - 50	(inclusive)
SC	1 - 4	(inclusive)
SC	9 - 16	(inclusive)
SC	25 - 28	(inclusive)
SC	33 - 58	(inclusive)
ML	1 - 27	(inclusive)
ML	28 Fr.	
ML	29 Fr.	
ML	30 - 33	(inclusive)
PRES	1 - 12	(inclusive)
SK	1 - 14	(inclusive)
SK	17 - 24	(inclusive)
SKF No.	2 Fr.	

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Mines and Petroleum Resources	
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2434 MAD	
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SUMMARY

The present airborne magnetic survey has indicated extensive zones interpreted as being underlain by porphyritic rocks which are known to carry sulphide mineralization in the survey area. Two alteration zones and major faulting have been interpreted. REPORT ON AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY TULAMEEN AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA ON BEHALF OF COPPER RANGE EXPLORATION COMPANY LTD.

INTRODUCTION

From March 22 through March 25, 1970, an airborne geophysical survey was executed on behalf of Copper Range Exploration Company Ltd. in the Tulameen area, British Columbia, covering approximately 10 square miles (see Plate 1).

The airborne survey consisted of magnetometer measurements using a Scintrex NPM-1 nuclear resonance, total intensity magnetometer.

Appendix "A", attached, gives full details of the airborne geophysical equipment and the ancillary equipment employed, as well as the treatment of data resulting from this survey. In the case of the present survey a Bell 47G3Bl helicopter, on charter from Okanagon Helicopters, was employed as the transport vehicle.

The survey lines were flown northwest-southeast at a nominal 500' line interval at a mean terrain clearance of 300 feet. The magnetometer sensor was flown 50 feet below the helicopter. Flight navigation and flight path recovery have been based upon a topographic map on the scale of approximately 1" = 500'. Sixty-two flight lines measuring a total of 120 line miles were flown on the present programme. The intensity of the earth's total magnetic field in the survey area measures approximately 58,000 gammas and the inclination of the total field vector is approximately 73 degrees. The purpose of the present survey was to obtain information relating to geologic structure and rock type.

PRESENTATION OF DATA

The results of the survey are shown on Plates 2 and 3, both on the scale of 1'' = 500'.

Plate 2 shows the flight lines, magnetic contours and geophysical interpretation. Plate 3 shows the magnetic contours superimposed on the topography of the survey area. Magnetic data are contoured at a 20 gamma interval. Base datum is arbitrary.

The magnetometer data are presented together with altimeter and fiducial recording on a dual trace Moseley recorder.

The vertical scale of the magnetic trace is 1'' = 100 gammas with automatic steps of 500 gammas.

GEOLOGY

A description of the geology of the area including the present survey grid is found in G.S.C. Memoir 243 "Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Princeton Map-Area, British Columbia", by H.M.A. Rice, 1960. The map accompanying this report reveals that most of the area is underlain by Upper Triassic volcanics, sediments and metamorphic rocks of the Nicola group. The Nicola group rocks have been intruded by a granodioritic batholith, the Eagle granodiorite. Along the contact of the granodiorite and the Nicola rocks are irregular bodies and plugs of various types of quartz-feldspar porphyry. These deposits occur as quartz veins carrying galena, sphalerite, pyrite and minor amounts of other sulphides in sheared Nicola rocks bordering the granodiorite. Drilling results provided by Copper Range on the Independence Property indicated copper intersections which make the area also attractive as a large, low-grade copper or copper-molybdenum target area.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The observed magnetic relief is a total of 2400 gammas and occurs primarily on sheet 2 Plate 3 in the southern part of the survey area as a broad, oval shaped anomalous zone containing two individual anomalies. The southernmost anomaly reaches a maximum of 3140 gammas approximately midway along L 13. The northern anomaly contains 3 sharp peaks recorded on L 23, L 25 and L 28. The maximum magnetic value of 3600 gammas was recorded on L 23 and L 25.

The magnetic field in the northern half of the survey grid is dominated by a elongate positive magnetic zone extending northward from L 41 to L 61, the last line on the grid. The zone measures about 1500' across its short dimension and reaches a maximum value of 1940 gammas on L 44 and L 62. This magnetic positive anomaly is bounded on the east and west by moderately intense negative anomalies. The remainder of the magnetic field is characterized by randomly oriented, relatively high-frequency anomalies of varying amplitudes, however considerably less than the previously mentioned anomalous areas.

GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

The rock types mapped in the survey area normally have sufficient magnetic susceptibility contrasts to enable them to be recognizable from one another. That is, all except the sediments (limestone, argillites, etc.) which are in most cases non-magnetic, and therefore not identifiable. Volcanic rocks, greenstones, adesites etc., are usually characterized by relatively high frequency randomly oriented magnetic anomalies, the intensity of the anomalies varying according to the amount of magnetite, pyrrhotite and other magnetic minerals present.

Intrusive rocks are recognized generally by the shape of the magnetic anomalies and their areal extent, which can vary from a small circular anomaly associated with a cylindrical shaped intrusive to an extensive regional gradient found over large areas of homogeneous acidic intrusives.

Intrusive anomalies are usually categorized either as acidic, intermediate and basic, depending upon the intensity of the magnetic feature.

Faults are recognizable as magnetic linear zones along which individual anomalies or parts of anomalies have been distorted or displaced.

Plate 2 shows the interpretation of the magnetic data using, wherever possible, geological information made available by Mr. A. D. K. Burton of Copper Range.

The most striking feature of the interpretation is the intense anomalous area in the southern half of the grid interpreted as underlain by porphyritic rocks. This portion of the grid contains two areas which are interpreted as possible alteration zones and should therefore be checked for disseminated type sulphide mineralization.

The magnetic field of the northern half of the survey area is more contorted than the southern half due to numerous faults. Three major ones trending in a northerly direction have been interpreted, however many more are probably present. The numerous randomly oriented anomalies suggest extensive areas of volcanic rocks.

The northwest-southeast trending magnetic anomaly is interpreted as being due to porphyritic rocks. The flanking negative zones are the result of a normal induction anomaly caused by a nearly vertical "dike-like" body striking generally magnetic northwest-southeast and steeply dipping.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The present airborne geophysical survey has indicated areas warranting further investigation. Among these are the two alteration zones interpreted in the southern portion of the grid, the extensive areas interpreted as being underlain by prophyritic rocks and fault zones.

In addition, positive anomalies in the vicinity of interpreted intrusive rocks should be investigated as possible skarn zones.

It is recommended that the areas mentioned above be field checked for evidence of sulphide mineralization and that the interpreted alteration zones be geochemically sampled for concentration of heavy metals.

Respectfully submitted,

STIGEL ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Richard O. Crosby, B.Sc., P.Eng. Geophysicist

Vancouver, B. C. May 20, 1970

MAGNETOMETER - SCINTREX NPM-1

The Scintrex NPM-1 nuclear resonance airborne magnetometer is based on a Newmont modification of a Varian Associates magnetometer and is produced under license to both companies. It is a very light weight, solid state unit, especially designed for use in a helicopter or light fixed-wing aircraft where weight is an important consideration.

Its cycle period is 1.1 seconds. Each cycle it measures the total intensity of the earth's magnetic field and this quantity, in gammas, is recorded, in analogue form, on a suitable graphic recorder. The full scale sensitivity is usually 1000 gammas and the recorder automatically steps each 500 gammas. In very active areas a full scale sensitivity of 5000 gammas with steps of 2,500 gammas may be employed. Only the magnetic variations are actually recorded although the absolute base level may be established from the NPM-1 as well.

The magnetic sensing head may be on a cable as much as 100 ft. below the aircraft or, in some installations, may be rigidly attached to the aircraft on a suitable boom.

The intrinsic noise level of each reading is about 5 gammas.

Where it is intended to contour the NPM-1 information it is customary to fly tie lines across the survey grid. A fixed magnetic field monitor is often used as well, on the ground, primarily to indicate periods of magnetic storms during which the aeromagnetic data should be considered as unreliable.

The aeromagnetic data may be contoured if desired, using a contour interval of 25 gammas or up, depending on the amount of magnetic relief. Alternatively they may be used simply for purposes of correlation with simultaneously obtained electromagnetic data to determine which conductor zones are appreciably magnetic.

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT

1.

Altimeter

A Bonzer, high frequency solid state radioaltimeter is employed to continuously indicate the mean terrain clearance of the helicopter or other transporting aircraft. The altimeter is installed in the aircraft (unless otherwise indicated) so that the elevation of the sensing birds (electromagnetic or magnetic) will be less by the usual vertical displacement of these birds below the aircraft.

The output of the Bonzer may be expressed in analogue form on a suitable graphic recorder, or may be, for convenience, converted to a semi-digital form on a recorder side pen. In the latter event the altimeter record is a series of spaced pulses whose separation is proportional to the mean terrain clearance.

2. Positioning Camera

A Vinten Mark 3 16 mm positioning camera is employed with a wide angle lens. Photographs of the ground are taken with sufficient frequency to give a complete record of the flight path of the aircraft or helicopter. The frequency of exposure is controlled by the intervalometer referred to below.

3. Intervalometer

A Scintrex IA-2 intervalometer provides regularly spaced timing pulses which drive the positioning camera exposure mechanism and produces synchronous "fiducial marks" on the side pen of the geophysical graphic recorder or recorders. Because of the synchronization of the geophysical traces and the positioning camera it is then possible to relate the geophysical events of interest to their proper ground location. The timing pulse frequency may be adjusted in accordance with the ground speed of the aircraft so that an adequate flight path record is obtained.



DOMINION OF CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. In the Matter of a geophysical survey on behalf of

To WIT:

Copper Range Exploration Co. Inc.

I, J. L. McCrea for Seigel Associates Limited

of 750 - 890 West Pender Street, Vancouver

in the Province of British Columbia, do solemnly declare that an aeromagnetic survey has been executed on WINDFALL, IRA, RA, IR, SC, ML, PRES, SK AND SKF claims Tulameen area, British Columbia between March 21 to March 25, 1970. The following expenses were incurred:

(1)	Wages: C. Mohagen 4 days @ \$37.50/day D. Phillips 4 days @ \$37.50/day	\$150.00 150.00	\$300.00
(2)	Transportation & shipping to the job		215.67
(3)	Transportation on the job (helicopter)	•	1,645.60
(4)	Food & living expenses		70.40
(5)	Use of geophysical equipment 4 days @ \$200.00/day		800.00
(6)	Paid to Seigel Associates Limited to cover geophysicist's supervision, calculating, plotting and fairdrawing data and preparation of final reports. 121 line miles @ \$14.28/mile		1,728.80
			\$4,760.47

Note: Navigational aids were furnished by the Copper Range Exploration Co. Inc., to assist flight navigation.

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

Declared before me at the City

fy me crea

of Vancouver , in the Province of British Columbia, this 12th day of June, 1970 , A.D.

unotte A Commissioner for taking Affidavits within British Columbia or A Wotary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

SUB - MINING RECORDER



MCELHANNEY SURVEYING & ENGINEERING LTD.

APR 23 1970

X 1200 West Pender St., Vancouver 1, B.C.	Phone	683-8521
9507 A Scott Rd., North Surrey, B.C.		581-5261
4619 Lazelle Ave., Terrace, B.C.		635-7163

INVOICE

In account with.

Copper Range Exploration Co. Inc.,	Invoice No.	70-003	
850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.	Date	21st April	1970
Yo	ur Order No.		
Attention Mr. H. Neugebauer	Our Joh No	07139-0	

Please rendle for

FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES IN RESPICT 1

Cutting of compass baseline with stations at 400' intervals for Aero Magnetic Survey

Final Billing

1,	Office Labour			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	R. Seel, Supervisor, 6 hrs.	\$	35.40	
	Feveri. Draftsmap. hr.		3.13	
a) agaid	W. Kent Flotter, 16 hrs.		58.08	
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	71us 100%		98.96	\$ 197.92
2.	Field Labour			
	W. Kent. Instrumentman, 200 hrs.		726.00	
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 A constraint of the second seco	A. Perrin, Chainman, 152 hrs.		398.24	
aller Franker Guide Aller and Turner aller Aller	C. Vanderhorst, Chainman, 152 hrs.		439.28	
		Nor at 100 million - an Agreement	837.52	
Silosina Japoneses	-Plus-50%	a) The P	418.76	1,256.28
3.	Expenses	Y. I.		
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	Expendable Field Supplie		126.05	
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	Government Fees -1. R.O.		17.00	
	Hotels		188.60	
tik e singten na	Meals		319.16	
	Maps, Plans and Reproductions		14.70	
(10-11)	Telephone and Telegroph		1.90	
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al posta. Na seguira	Mileage Allowance		18.00	
	Equipment left on Job Site	and a second	167.50	
		1	, 860. 66	
	Plus 10%			2.046.73



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