This is Geophysical Report No. EM-69-102-71 For G. Olheiser LOST Claims Group Highland Valley Area, 10 Miles North of Merritt, B.C. 50° N - 120° W $92\ I\ /7W$ May 1st, 1971 to July 15, 1971.

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PLANS

No. EM-69-102-71

EM-69-102-71-L ELC GEOPHYSICS LTD. 250 N. Grosvenor Ave. Burnaby 2, B.C. 298-9619

2 Profile Plan

Location Plan



250 NORTH GROSVENOR, VANCOUVER, CANADA TELEPHONE: (604) 298-9619

ELC GEOPHYSICAL REPORT NO. EM-69-102-71 FOR G.
OLHEISER OVER THE LOST CLAIMS GROUP IN THE HIGHLAND
VALLEY AREA, 10 MILES NORTH OF MERRITT, B. C.
50° N - 120° W. MAY 1, 1971 to JULY 15, 1971.

Purpose:

The purpose of the geophysical reconnaisance ground survey was to determine by electromagnetic
and magnetometer geophysical instruments, the anomalous features to the north of the GO claims group,
previously surveyed and reported in the ELC Geophysical report No. EM-69-102-70. The extension of the
base line to the north used the same coordinates and
may be assessed relative to the results obtained in
the southern portion in the survey of 1970.

Location:

The LOST claims group extend along the east side of Guichon Creek on the west side of the Merritt-Kamloops highway, approximately 10 miles north of

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Merritt, B.C. The claims lie principally on meadow-land in the valley as indicated on the plan drawing No. EM-69-102-71-6.

Instrumentation:

The survey utilized a type EM16 Ronka
Instrument operating on 18.6 KHZ from the signals of
the U.S. Naval Station NPL located near Arlington,
Washington, USA.

A vertical fluxgate magnetometer Model 100 made by Sabre Electronics of Vancouver was simulataneously operated over the same traverse stations. The survey was under the supervision of R. Reece, assisted by G. Olheiser.

Geological Reference:

Report and maps issued by the Geological Survey of Canada (Memoir 249, W.E. Cockfield).

Presentation:

The plan of the survey is shown on drawing No. EM-69-102-71. The base line extends nearly true north and south and is shown in the centre of the ...con't...

plan. The grid lines are east and west having an average spacing of 500 feet, and the station spacing at 100 foot intervals, with the exception of closer spacing at anomalous areas. The central base line extends from the coordinates 59+00 N to 132+00 N.

The EM two component (in-phase and quadature) readings are plotted in profile form, along the lines traversed, and interpretation is determined by the relative phase and amplitude, with respect to the two components and the corresponding profiles on the neighbouring grid lines. The values are as indicated on the plan.

The magnetometer results are shown with a value of 500 gammas to the inch in profile form, with the base line value of approximately 55,000 gammas.

Results:

The survey was confined chiefly to the north and west portion of the claims, although the traverse was continued over the entire central base line and ties into the earlier EM surveys to the south. (No. EM-69-102 and No. EM-69-102-70.) Two

principal magnetic linear anomalies MLl and ML2 extend nearly north and south. An apparent fault is indicated by the magnetic linear ML3.

Electromagnetic linear anomalies ELl and EL2 have a similar north south strike and indicate increased conductivity along these strike lines. The short EL3 anomaly to the north east is not confirmed by a magnetic anomaly.

Conclusions:

South of the linear anomaly ML3 the most anomalous area is west of ML1, including EL2.

North of ML3 the most anomalous area exists east of ML2 as far as the central base line.

Its appears the magnetic anomalies mark the division in geological formations and delineates the general area in the vicinity of EL2 and MLl of principal interest. The anomalous features east of ML2 are largely on the EM profiles and are considered to be attributed to surface influences, such as local drainage patterns. There is insufficient control

in the north east portion to assess the value of the EL3 linear anomaly.

Recommendations:

Since less than half the area of the claims group were covered by the reconnaisance survey, the assessments must be confined to the north and west until more of the claims are surveyed. The apparent area of interest is covered by the claims LOST 25, 28 and 30. The anomalous features are not strong by comparison to the south, but should be assessed by a surface geological examination or a geochemical survey. The reduced strength of the anomalies may be in part due to the increase in coverage that is apparent, east of Guichon Creek.

D.L. Hings, P.Eng Geophysicist

A statement of Costs for Geophysical Survey No. EM-69-102-71 Covering the LOST Claims Group, Highland Valley Area, 10 miles North of Merritt, B.C. 50° N - 120° W May 1, 1971 to July 15, 1971			
Survey Crew:			
R.L. Reece 10 days @60.00 G. Olheiser 10 days @ 32.00	600.00 320.00	920.00	
Transportation	_		
4 x 4 Truck 9 days @ 12.00 Mileage 600 @ 12¢	108.00 72.00		
		180.00	
Living Costs 20 man days @ 10.00		200.00	
Instruments		•	
Ronka EM16 10 days @ 10.00 Sabre Magnetometer 10 days @ 10.00	100.00	200.00	
Data Processing & Drafting			
D.A. Cramer 4 days @ 60.00		240.00	
Interpretation & Report			
D.L. Hings, P. Eng. 1 1/2 days @ 120.00		180.00	
Total Costs.	\$	1,920.00	



