# GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE EXPO GROUPS A,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M AND N

LOCATED

FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILES SOUTHWEST OF PORT HARDY 50°, 127°, NW



Department of

Mines and Patroloum Resources

ASCECSMENT REPORT

NO 4-000 MAP

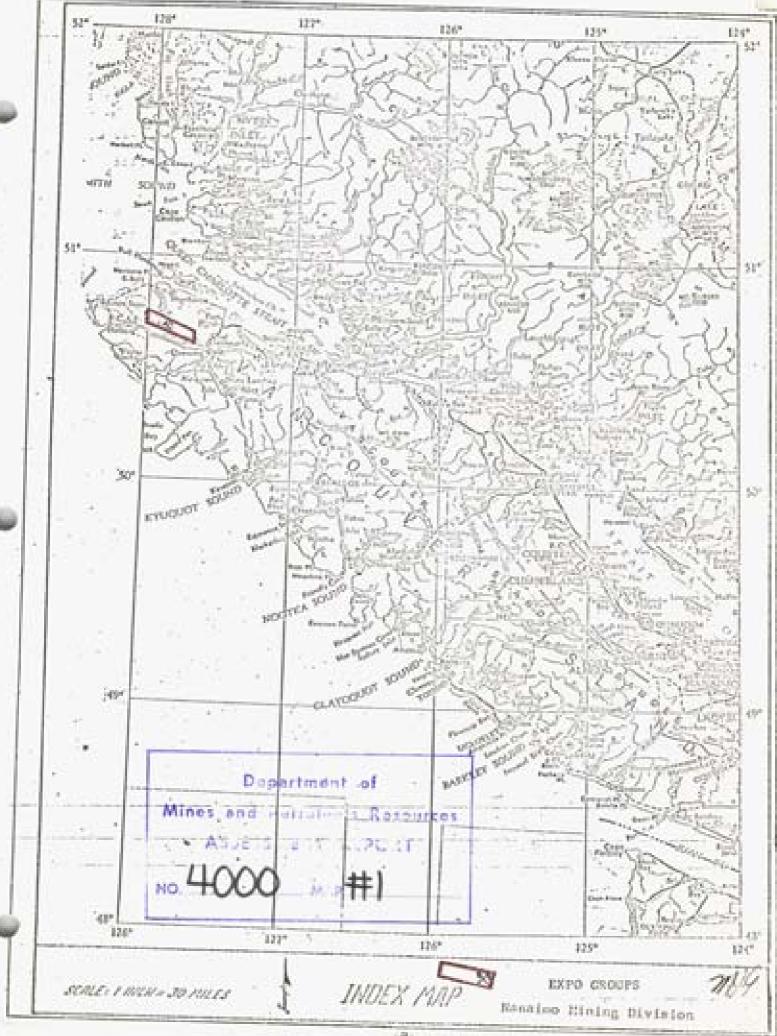
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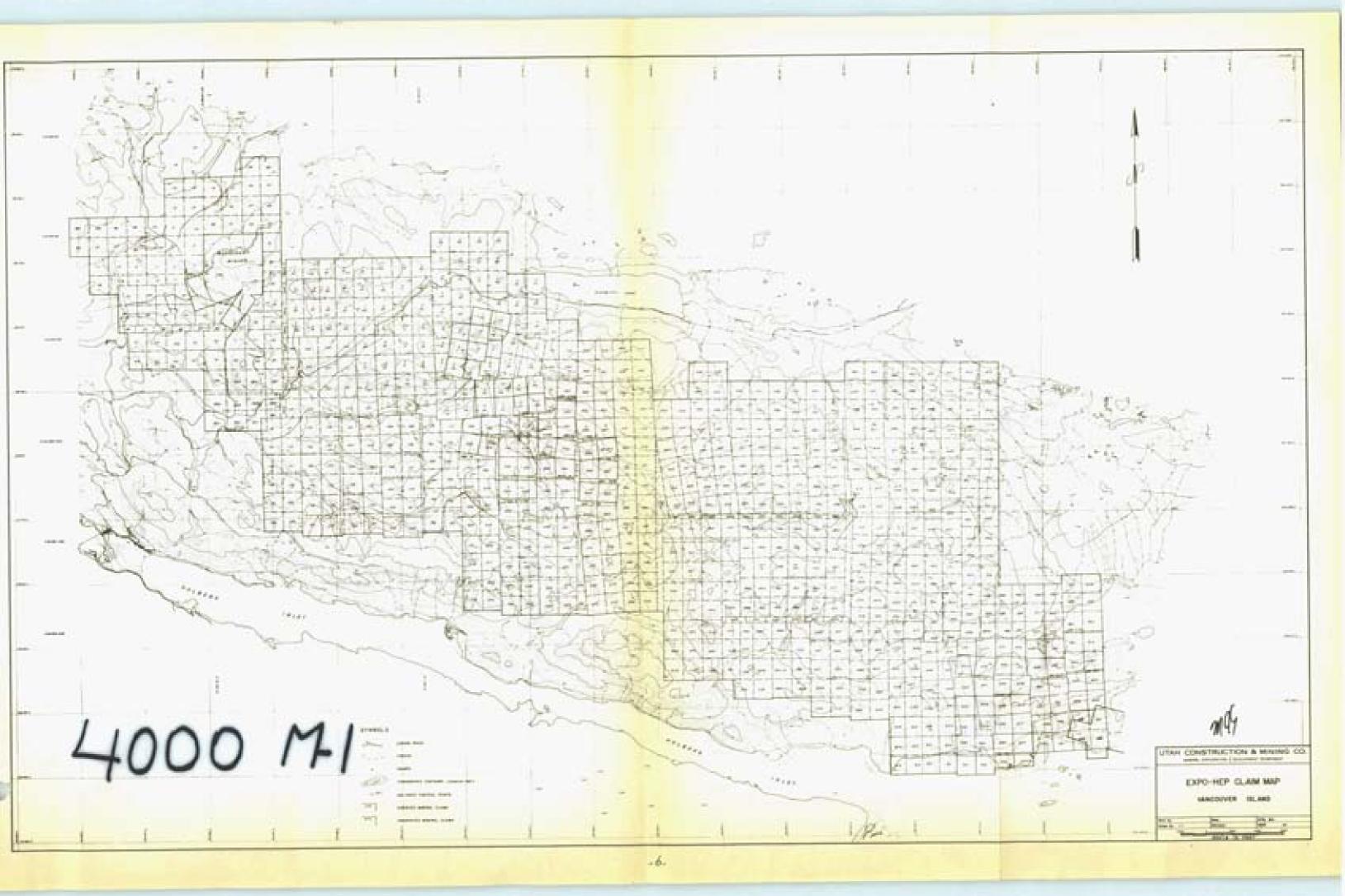
A. ASCENCIOS, SENIOR GEOLOGIST UTAH MINES LTD.

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#### SUMMARY

Utah Mines Ltd. examined the Expo claims from 16th May to 16th September, 1972, with a crew of eighteen men. Geological mapping as well as induced polarization and magnetic surveys were carried out over part of the claim block which is located along the north side of Holberg Inlet, Northern Vancouver Island.

The Expo claims are underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Triassic age (the Karmutsen volcanics and Quatsino Limestone) and of Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic ages (the Parson Bay Sediments and the Bonanza pyroclastic rocks). These rocks in this area are believed to form a west to northwest trending synclinal structure. The above rocks are intruded by several plutons of different sizes, and probably of Jurassic age.

Pyrite is the most widespread and abundant sulphide over the whole area of study, though chalcopyrite showings occur in some quartz-monzonite-diorite outcrops. Molybdenite is minor, and only small specks were found in some outcrops of the complex breccia.

A magnetic survey appears to outline several plutonic masses where contacts seemingly carry some magnetite.

# GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT FOR EXPO GROUPS A.D.E.F.G.H.I.J.K.L.M AND N

#### INTRODUCTION

From 16th May to 16 September, 1972, geological and geophysical work was The claims specidone on the Expo Groups A.D.E.F.G.H.I.J.K.L.M and N. fically covered in this work include Expo Nos. 257, 259, 261, 262 to 265, 241 to 243, 280 to 289, 302 to 310, 334 to 343, 357 to 365, 378, 382, 384 to 386, 398, 405, 408, 548, 557, 833 to 836, 886 to 891, Don 5, 6, 11, 12, 13 Fractions, and Expo 503 Fraction. The work also included portions of Expo Nos. 219, 221, 223, 239, 240, 244, 245, 258, 260, 266, 267, 278, 279, 290, 291, 300, 301, 311 to 313, 325, 326, 332, 333, 344, 345, 355, 356, 366, 377, 379,381, 383, 403, 404, 426, 547, 558 to 560, 565, 631, 633, 646, 648, 650, 652 to 654, 665, 666, 837, 876 to 879, 885, Don 4, 9 and The field work was undertaken by A. Ascencios, R. Ander-14 Fractions. son, R. Potter, N. le Nobel, G. Clouthier and G. Cargill, geologists, K. Witherly, geophysicist, and T. Drown, D. Pelly, E. Rorstad, D. Spancers, L. Harrison, B. Muller and R. Caldwell as field assistants.

The above claims are part of a larger block of 836 claims located by Utah Mines Ltd. between 1963 and 1971, along the north side of Holberg Inlet about thirty-four miles west of Port Hardy, near the north end of Vancouver Island.

The Expo groups affected by this report cover an area roughly seven miles long by five miles wide trending west to northwest. The claims lie within the timber licences of the Rayonier Logging Company.

Logging has only been active across Expo #228 claim in Expo Group A, during the last few years. Most of the area has not been logged, and it is covered with mature stands of hemlock, spruce, cedar and balsam. Areas located over an elevation of 1,600 feet above sea level are covered with sparse vegetation. In general, the whole area of study is fairly rugged, with swamps and few lakes. The elevation ranges from 700 feet to 2,250 feet above sea level.

These claims are partly accessible by the Port Hardy-Holberg Road which is used by both the O'Connor and Rayonier Logging Companies. This gravel road leaves the paved Port Hardy-Port McNeill highway about two miles south of Port Hardy and passes along the south side of Kains and Nahwitti Lakes.

The access for provisions, and maintenance given to the various camps during the field season, were almost entirely accomplished by helicopter from Port Hardy.

#### FIELD WORK

The 1972 field work by Utah Mines Ltd. on the Expo claims consisted of geological mapping, and magnetic and induced polarization surveys. For control, a ten mile Baseline was surveyed with a Wild Model C-16 Theodolite. This Baseline trends southeasterly through the area, and the breakdown of its location is as follows:

LENGTH	LOCATION		
(in miles)	FROM	<u>TO</u>	BEARING
2.0	EXPO # 223 M.C.	EXPO # 304 M.C.	E-W
1.0	EXPO # 304 M.C.	EXPO # 310 M.C.	N-S
1.7	EXPO # 310 M.C.	EXPO # 379 M.C.	E-W
1.0	EXPO # 379 M.C.	EXPO # 835 M.C.	N-S
1.9	EXPO # 835 M.C.	EXPO # 877 M.C.	E-W
1.5	EXPO # 877 M.C.	EXPO # 654 M.C.	N-S
0.9	EXPO # 654 M.C.	EXPO # 665 M.C.	E-W

From this baseline, 53 picket lines, running north, with a total length of 36.5 miles, were surveyed using a compass and chain. Picket line spacing was designed to be 500 feet. All pickets have been marked with stations every 200 feet and all lines were tied at each end with a Brunton compass and chain survey. This grid comprises 72 miles of traverse line.

Altimeter readings were taken at all stations and corrected to Baseline readings by straight-line extrapolation. The elevations of many tran-

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sit hubs surveyed along the Baseline were used as datum for the area herein submitted. The surveyed grid, as described above, was employed as a base for the geological mapping which was done on a scale of one inch to 200 feet. Magnetometer readings were taken at 200 foot stations along each picket line, and at about 500 foot intervals for seven miles along the Baseline. Finally, an induced polarization survey was run for a total length of 14 miles, and it was concentrated on the following claims: Expo #257 to #262, #284 to #290, #325, #326, Don 13 and 14 Fractions, and portions of Expo #239, #241, #243, #260, #263, #265 to #267, #282, #283, #291 and Don 6 Fraction.

The induced polarization survey on the Expo grid was carried out using a Scintrex IPR-7 receiver and an Elliot transmitter with a pole-dipole array and a 300 foot "a" spacing. The IPR-7 was carried along the picket lines while the transmitter remained in a semi-fixed position due to the weight and lack of portability of its power supply (4HP B&S generator). The transmitter put out alternating positive and negative pulses of two second duration with a two second interval between pulses. The transmitter had a maximum outrating of 1,500 watts. The unit of the apparent chargeability is milliseconds, and that of the apparent resistivity is ohm-feet. The n=1 and n=3 data taken are presented on four maps.

The ground magnetometer survey of the Expo claims was conducted using a Jalander fluxgate magnetometer. The vertical component of the Earth's field was measured in D.C. micro amps and was converted to gammas with a previously measured constant. The effective sensitivity of the Jalander is about ± 50 gammas. Readings were taken every 200 feet with the grid lines being corrected for diurnal drift to "absolute" baseline readings.

#### GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Holberg Inlet-Nahwitti Lake area is represented by the Vancouver Group which is made up of Karmutsen basic volcanic rocks of Triassic age overlain by Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic Bonanza pyroclastic rocks.

Periods of intrusive activity accompanied the later stages of the Karmut-

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sen and Bonanza volcanic rocks. Around the Holberg Inlet-Nahwitti Lake area, the Triassic Karmutsen Formation is at least 10,000 feet in thickness. It consists of pillow lavas, pillow breccias, amigdaloidal and massive flows and have some interbedded tuffaceous sediments. The Karmutsen volcanic rocks fall almost entirely within the basalt compositional range based on refractive indices and silica analyses of representative rock types. Dykes and sills of similar composition, but of coarser texture, stand for the plutonic activity accompanying the Karmutsen volcanic rocks.

The Quatsino Formation consists almost entirely of limestone with a few thin andesite and basalt flows. Its thickness ranges from 200 to 3,500 feet. A thick section of the formation is exposed along the south side of Holberg Inlet.

The Parson Bay sediments consist of argillite, some limestone, agglomeratic and tuffaceous limestone, tuff, quartzite and minor conglomerate.

This sedimentary division grades upward into the Bonanza volcanic rocks.

The Bonanza rocks represent the resurgence of volcanism after the period of Quatsino and Parson Bay deposition. This volcanism was of an explosive nature during which viscous Bonanza flows and pyroclastic and flows were deposited. The Bonanza sequence attained a thickness of 6,000 to 8,000 feet. Nost Bonanza volcanic rocks near the bottom of the sequence are of a basaltic andesite composition. Rhyolite and rhyodacitic rocks are interbedded with basaltic andesite and andesite higher in the sequence.

Plutonic activity during the last stages of Bonanza volcanism is manifested by a large intrusive body exposed at the southwest end of Nahwitti Lake and extending toward the south on both sides of the Hepler Creek. This intrusive mass is also present around the head waters of the Hushamu Creek, very likely related to the same intrusive mass found along the Wanokana Creek. The mineral composition of these plutonic rocks is largely granodioritic, but in several places it varies to granite, quartz monzonite, monzonite and diorite. In addition, several bodies of syenite porphyry have also been found intruding the Bonanza volcanic

rocks. These syenite masses appear to follow roughly the regional WNW structural trend, and are exposed at various places along Rayonier's NE 92 branch logging road as well as around the head waters of the Hushamu Creek.

Finally, some outcrops of pyrophyllite breccia and a few large outcrops of silicified breccia are also present in the area. They will be further described under Detailed Geology.

Regionally, the area of study lies in a block faulting structural environment with post-Lower Cretaceous northwesterly trending faults apparently the major system. This system causes both repetition and loss of parts of the stratigraphic section. Because the strike of these faults is approximately parallel to that of the bedding, lateral displacements on these faults are difficult to detect. In order to cause repetition and loss of large parts of the section, aggregate movement in a vertical sense must be in the order of hundreds to thousands of feet. The most significant of these fault systems follows Holberg Inlet, with one branch passing through the west side of Stranby Valley and another branch continuing westerly toward San Josef Bay. Another northwesterly westerly system passes through William Lake and Fisherman River and still another smaller system passes through Nahwitti Lake.

Northeasterly trending faults seem to be the next most important system. In some cases apparent lateral displacement, in the order of a few hundred feet, can be measured on certain horizons. Sense of movement, however, could be entirely vertical with the apparent offset resulting from regional dip of the beds.

The regional dip of bedding is generally gentle to moderate southwesterly. Locally, in the area west of Holberg, dips are much steeper, but these are in close proximity to major faults. There is little folding or flexuring of bedding visible except along locii of major faults where it is particularly conspicuous in thin-bedded sediments of Lower Bonanza. Bedding is generally inconspicuous in massive beds of Karmutsen, Quatsino and Bonanza rocks; particularly inland where outcrops are widely scattered and covered by vegetation.

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Some lineaments observed in airphotographs and trending northwestsoutheast and northeast-southwest are known to be fault traces.

#### DETAILED GEOLOGY

The area of detailed study is underlain by pyroclastics and flows of the Bonanza sequence, which have been intruded by several masses of diorite, granodiorite, monzonite and quartz monzonite. Some exposures of syenite porphyry are also present.

The Bonanza section includes essentially andesite tuffs, andesite flow breccias, and porphyritic andesites. Some exposures are strongly affected by weathering so that rock identification is difficult. Attempts to correlate rock units were made, but were unsuccessful, not only because of the possible complex structural setting of the area, but also because of the relative scarcity of outcrops. Flow bedding attitudes were mapped at two locations. The first one gave an attitude of N 15° W dipping 40° southwest (around Expo #378 M.C.), and in the second location, the attitude was about N 15° W with dips varying from 70° to 75° southwest (around Expo #386 and #836 M.C.).

The larger intrusive mass, centered at about 241,000 N and 242,000 E map co-ordinates, consists essentially of diorite, though in some places the mineral composition appears to be largely granodioritic and in other places, monzonitic or quartz monzonitic.

In addition, several outcrops of a syenite porphyry were noted around 239,500 N and 242,200 E and 243,800 N and 238,800 E map co-ordinates, possibly related to a much larger and deeper elongated syenitic mass. Finally, some outcrops of a quartz monzonite-diorite were found around 242,500 N and 238,000 E map co-ordinates.

Around and in the Expo #260 and #262 claims, a few pyrophyllite breccia outcrops appear to mark the southeast extension of a complex breccia body centered in Expo #239 and #240 claims.

In the Expo #241 claim, some outcrops of a silicified breccia appear to

limit the southeast extension of what is believed to be an aplitic breccia elongated in a N 65° W direction.

Around and in the Expo #264, #363, #382, #383, #384, #386, #404, #406, and #834 claims, several outcrops of a silicified breccia have been mapped. These outcrops appear to form a N 75° W trending zone in which the continuity also appears interrupted by diorite masses and pyroclastics.

Structurally, the Bonanza sequence is generally cut by northeast, northwest and east-west trending faults and shear zones whose dips vary from about 60° to vertical. Jointing is fairly well developed in most outcrops, and in some places, is associated with shearing.

The several intrusive outcrops are structurally cut by different sets of jointing and some faults, though jointing and faults appear to be more strongly developed in the diorite mass, centered at about 241,000 N and 242,000 E, than in the other ones.

The complex breccia and the silicified breccia are essentially cut by numerous faults, shears and joints generally striking northwest-southeast, northeast-southwest, east-west, and north-south. In some particular zones, attitudes, seemingly indicating flow bedding (?), have also been mapped within the silicified breccia, around 232,000 N and 249,500 E map co-ordinates.

The Bonanza pyroclastics and flows on the Expo claims have been largely argillized, though some of this alteration appears to have been exaggerated by supergene activity as found in outcrops lying in and around Expo #243 and #246 claims.

Silicification in the Bonanza volcanic rocks appears to be almost entirely related to intrusive bodies.

A chlorite-epidote-zeolite assemblage is well developed in a propylitized Bonanza section on the north and east sides of Hushamu Lake. Chlorit-ization is generally pervasive; epidote is present as specks and in

veinlets. Also, some zeolites are present, and controlled by jointing and shearing. In addition, there are several other outcrops which outline small propylitic zones, in which chlorite is the main alteration product.

The intrusive masses usually show some propylitic alteration, though the area centered at about 242,500 N and 238,000 E map co-ordinates has undergone some silicification and argillization, and some zeolite veinlets are also found.

In the several silicified breccia outcrops, mention previously, some argillization and minor pyrophyllitization are also distinguishable. Possibly related to this silicified breccia, some small outcrops of pyrophyllite breccia have been mapped at about 232,800 N and 247,800 E.

Over the entire area of study, pyrite is the most widespread and abundant sulphide. It essentially occurs in disseminations and in veinlets in the silicified and argillized Bonanza volcanic rocks associated with no copper sulphides. In general, most of the intrusive outcrops are lean in pyrite, but in the quartz monzonite-diorite centered at about 242,500 N and 238,000 E there is some minor disseminations of chalcopyrite and coatings of covellite and bornite. Some magnetite is also present.

Pyrite, in disseminations and in veinlets, is also the most widespread and abundant sulphide in all the silicified breccia outcrops. Brown and dark yellow limonite obscures any sulphides that may be present in some outcrops. The oxidation appears to be deep.

Molybdenite specks are present in some of the pyrophyllite breccia outcrops mapped in Expo #260 and #262 claims. Also, some molybdenite showings were found at 236,600 N - 243,900 E.

#### GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

#### INDUCED POLARIZATION

#### **CHARGEABILITY**

The results show an elongated belt of anomalous chargeability striking roughly northwest-southeast. The anomaly starts from the northwest limit of the survey and runs about 5,000 feet to the southeast. zone is about half as wide as it is long. The apparent chargeability values increase from a background of about 20 Milliseconds to a maximum of 108 Milliseconds moving in a south westerly direction across the strike of the zone. The n=1 and n=3 data agree on this picture. although the n=1 data shows a slightly shorter and more sharply defined strike length. To the southeast past the major zone but still on the same strike, a series of localized anomalies of the order of 50 to 70 milliseconds appear. The centers of two of these anomalies are at 238,300 E, 241,100 N and 239,800 E, 239,700 N. The abundance of pyrite visible throughout the area is sufficient to account for the observed anomalies.

#### RESISTIVITY

Values of the apparent resistivity ranged from 200 ohm feet to 6,000 ohm feet, although values of less than 1,000 ohm feet were considered anomalously low. The resistivity patterns seem to follow roughly the same trends as outlined for the chargeability, however, in a reciprocal fashion in many cases. Higher values of resistivity (2,000 to 4,000 ohm feet) to the S.E. of Hushamu Lake may indicate deeper overburden in this area. Generally, resistivity seems of only limited interpretive value in this area, however, it may help in outlining gross changes in the physical state of the rock with specific reference to porosity and permeability of the rock.

#### MAGNETICS

The background for the magnetics is around 1,300 to 1,500 gammas, with some strong anomalies over twice these values. The dominant features on the map are three closely grouped anomalies roughly 2,500 feet by 2,500 feet centered at 240,100 E, 239,500 N. One center is at 239,300 E, 230,500 N where a value of 3,000 gammas is observed. The second of the

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three lies centered at 240,800 E, 239,500 N and there a value of over 3.400 gammas was recorded. The third center is at 241,000 E. 238,500N where again a value of 3,000 gammas is observed. Several smaller peripheral highs are present to the NW and SE of the main grouping, and the whole system is enveloped in a region of moderately high magnetic re-The overall dimensions of the anomaly are greatly increased with these satellites included, stretching over 7,000 feet in a NW-SE direction and almost 3,000 feet on a SW-NE line. Displaced approximately 2,400 feet to the NE, a spotty line of magnetic highs runs on a strike parallel to the main anomaly. Centers of these are at 237,300 E. 245,500N; 238,800 E, 224,500 N; 243,800 E, 241,700 N; 244,300 E. 240.900 N; and 246,300 E, 239,900 N where a value of about 800 gammas was observed. Another rather large low occurs at 243,300 E. 236,700 N. just to the NE of the above mentioned anomaly where the magnetic intensity drops to 1,100 gammas.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The main geological feature in the whole area appears to be a N 75° W trending silicified breccia zone in which the continuity appears interrupted by intrusive masses and pyroclastics.

Pyrite is the most widespread and abundant sulphide in argillized Bonanza volcanic rocks associated with no copper sulphides. Some minor dissemination of chalcopyrite, and coatings of covellite and bornite are found in a quartz monzonite-diorite centered at about 242,500 N and 238,000 E. Molybdenite occurrence is minor, and essentially localized in the complex breccia.

Magnetite anomalies appear to indicate the presence of intrusive masses where contacts carry some magnetite.

The abundance of pyrite throughout the area accounts for the several and broad I.P. anomalies.

Senior Geologist

M.J. Young,

District Geologist.

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Chemistry and Petrology of Some Mesozoic Volcanic Rocks of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, G.S.C. Paper 71-18., p. 5.

Northcote, K.E. Muller, J.E., 1972 Volcanism, Plutonism and Mineralization; Vancouver Island, CIM Bulletin Vol. 65, No. 726, pp. 49.57.

#### APPENDIX

# STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

#### STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

The field work for this report was done by the following persons whose qualifications are outlined below.

1. A. ASCENCIOS, Senior Geologist for Utah Mines Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia:

Completed geological engineering at San Marcos National University of Lima, Peru in 1959 and M.Sc. (Geology) at the University of Arizona. Tuscon, U.S.A. in 1966; employed by Cerro de Pasco Corporation, La Oroya, Peru from January, 1956 to March, 1956 and from January, 1957 to March, 1957 as student-trainee; employed by Cerro de Pasco Corporation, La Oroya, Peru from May, 1960 to August, 1961 as assistant mine geologist under the supervision of U. Peterson, Chief Geologist; employed by ASARCO In Casagrande, Arizona, U.S.A. from June, 1962 to September, 1962 as student-trainee under the supervision of K. Richard, Chief Geologist; employed by Cerro da Pasco Corporation, La Oroya, Peru, from February, 1963 to June, 1970, as a pit geologist, division geologist and project geologist at Cerro da Pasco Mine (February, 1963 to November, 1963) at Yauriococha Mine (November, 1963 to March, 1967), and at the Exploration Department, Lima (April, 1967 to June, 1970) under the supervision of G.E. Walker, J.S. Molloy and C.R. Petersen respectively; employed by Utah Mines Ltd. from July, 1970 to date as a Senior Geologist under E.S. Rugg, P. Eng., and M.J. Young, P. Eng.

2. R.B. ANDERSON, Geologist for Utah Mines Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia:

Completed B.SC. (Geology) at University of B.C. in 1970; employed by British Columbia Department of Mines, Texas Gulf Sulfur and Canico during 1967, 1968 and 1969 field summer seasons respectively as geologist assistant; employed by Utah Mines I.td. from April, 1970 to date as a geologist under the supervision of E.S. Rugg, P. Eng., and M.J. Young, P. Eng.

3. G.A. CLOUTHIER, Geologist for Utah Mines Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia; completed B.S<sub>C</sub>. (Honors Geology) at University of British Columbia in 1970; employed by Utah Construction and Mining Company during

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1968 and 1969 summer field seasons as geochemical and geolgical assistant respectively; employed by Utah Mines Ltd. from April, 1970 to date as a geologist under the supervision of E.S. Rugg, P. Eng., and M.J. Young, P. Eng.

- 4. R. POTTER, Senior Geologist for Utah Mines Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia; completed B.A.Sc (Geological Engineering) at the University of British Columbia in 1961 and M.Sc. (Applied) at the University of McGill, Province of Quebec, in 1972; employed as Geologist in Mining Exploration and Engineering Geology by Asbestos Corp. Ltd. and Caseco Consultants Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, during 1961 to 1963; employed as geologist in petroleum exploration by Atlantic Refining Co. Ltd., Calgary, during 1963 to 1965; employed as Exploration Geologist by Alrae Engineering Ltd., Vancouver, during 1966; employed as Exploration Geologist by Mining Explorations International, Madrid, Spain, during 1967 to 1970; employed as Exploration Geologist by Agilis Exploration Services Ltd., Vancouver, during 1970 to 1971 summer field seasons; employed as Senior Geologist by Utah Mines Ltd., from May, 1972 to date under E.S. Rugg, P. Eng., and M.J. Young, P. Eng. Member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia since 1970.
- 5. D. GEORGE CARGILL, Geologist during the last three summer field seasons for Utah Mines Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia; completed B.A.Sc. at the University of Toronto in 1967, M.Sc. at the Queens University, Ontario, in 1970; worked as a student during summer field seasons with Geological Survey of Canada in 1964, and with the Ontario Department of Mines in 1965 and 1966; employed as a field geologist during summer field seasons by Lytton Minerals Ltd. in 1967, by E.dorado Nuclear Ltd. in 1968 and 1969, and by Utah Mines Ltd. in 1970, 1971 and 1972. Registered as a P. Eng. in Ontario and British Columbia.
- 6. N. le NOBEL, Geologist for Utah Mines Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia; completed geological engineering at University of British Columbia in 1970; employed by Tara Mining and Exploration Company, Saskatchewan and Cominco Limited, British Columbia during 1968 and 1969 summer field seasons as a geologist's assistant; employed by Kennco Explorations

- (Western) Limited, Vancouver, British Columbia, from May, 1970 to February, 1971 as an assistant geologist under the supervision of C.S. Ney, P. Eng.; employed by Utah Mines Ltd., from February, 1971 to date as a geologist under the supervision of E.S. Rugg, P. Eng., and M.J. Young, P. Eng.
- 7. K. WITHERLY, Geophysicist for Utah Construction & Mining Co., Vancouver, British Columbia; completed B.Sc. (Geophysics) at University of British Columbia in 1971; employed by Utah Mines Ltd. and Tri-Con Exploration Surveys during 1969 and 1970 summer field seasons respectively as a geophysicist's assistant; employed by Utah Mines Ltd. from May, 1971 to date as a geophysicist under the supervision of E.S. Rugg, P. Eng., and M.J. Young, P. Eng.

APPENDIX
STATEMENT OF COST

### STATEMENT OF COST

	•		,
SALARIES	•		
A. Ascencios	109 days @ \$45/day	\$4,905.00	
R. Anderson	108 days @ \$27/day	\$2,916.00	
R. Potter	21 days@ \$43.25/day	\$ 908.25	
N. le Nobel	21 days @ \$27.50/day	\$ 577.50	
G. Clouthier	21 days @ \$28.50/day	\$ 598.50	
K. Witherly	97 days @ \$26.30/day	\$2,551.10	
G. Cargill	73 days @ \$32.50/day	\$2,372.50	
R. Caldwell	112 days @ \$19.20/day	\$2,150.40	
T. Drown .	118 days @ \$20.00/day	\$2,360.00	
L. Harrison	120 days @ \$19.20/day	\$2,304.00	
C. Fleming	100 days @ \$26.70/day	\$2,670.00	
D. Pelly	116 days @ \$19.20/day	\$2,227.20	
E. Rorstad	140 days @ \$18.30/day	\$2,562.00	
D. Spancers	141 days @ \$17.50/day	\$2,467.50	
L. Sonmor	88 days @ \$26.70/day	\$2,349.60	
B. Muller	62 days @ \$14.20/day	\$ 880.40	
G. Hedges	50 days @ \$26.70/day	\$1,335.00	
K. Orleski	30 days @ \$20.00/day	\$ 600.00	
	TOTAL SALARIES	\$36,734.95	\$36,734.95
	·		
VEHICLE RENTAL			
May 17 to Sept. 1	6, 1972 1 G.M.C. 4X4		
123 day	s @ \$10.00/day	\$ 1,230.00	
May 17 to Aug. 30	, 1972 1 G.M.C. 4X4		
107 day	s @ \$11.30/day	\$ 1,208.00	
	TOTAL	\$ 2,438.00	\$ 2,438.00
		•	·
LIGHT FLANT RENTA	<u>L</u>		

May 16 to Sept. 16, 1972 1 VM-Markon 5KW Diesel 110V-AC 4 months @ \$210.00/month 840.00 TOTAL ' 840.00 \$

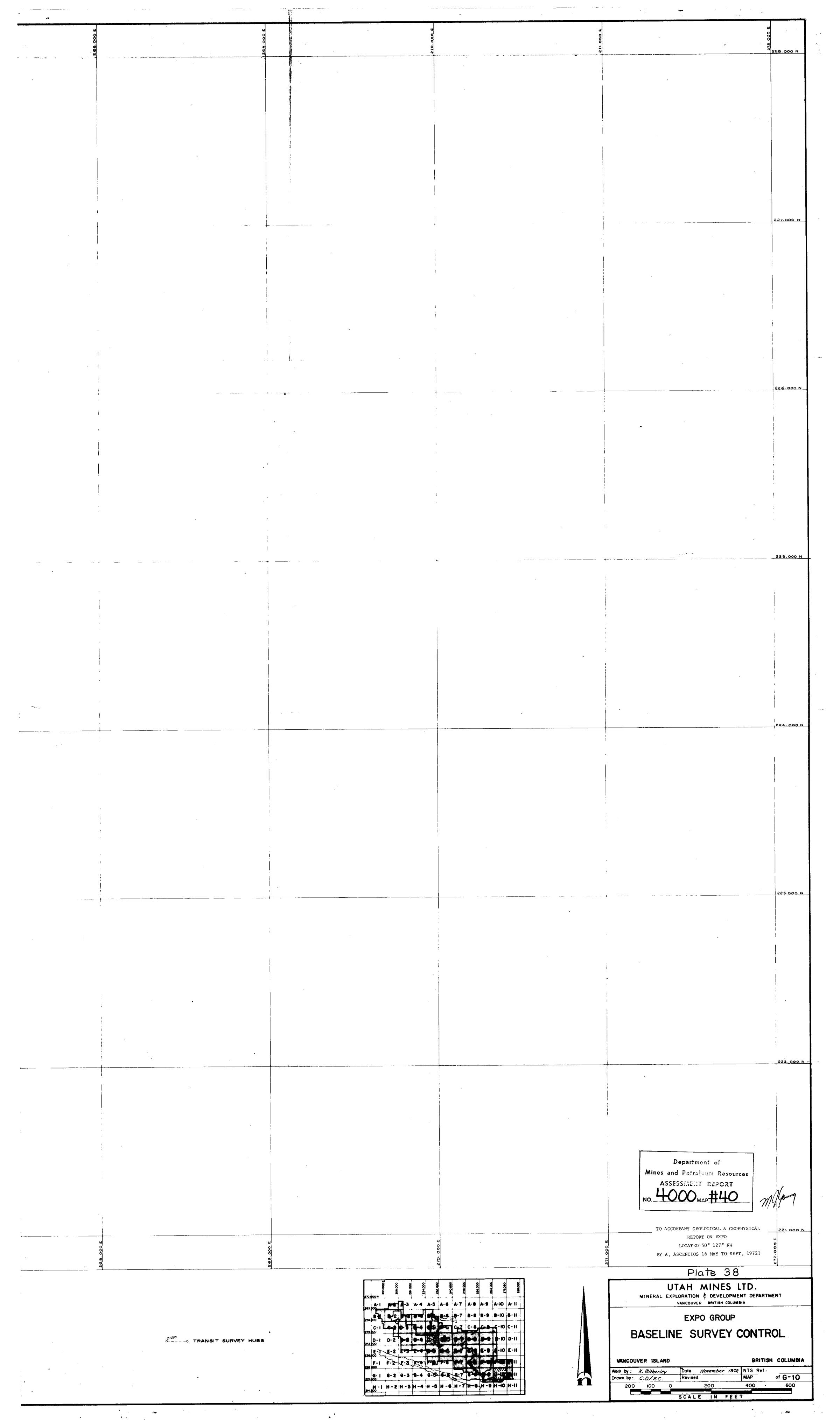
# RADIO EQUIPMENT

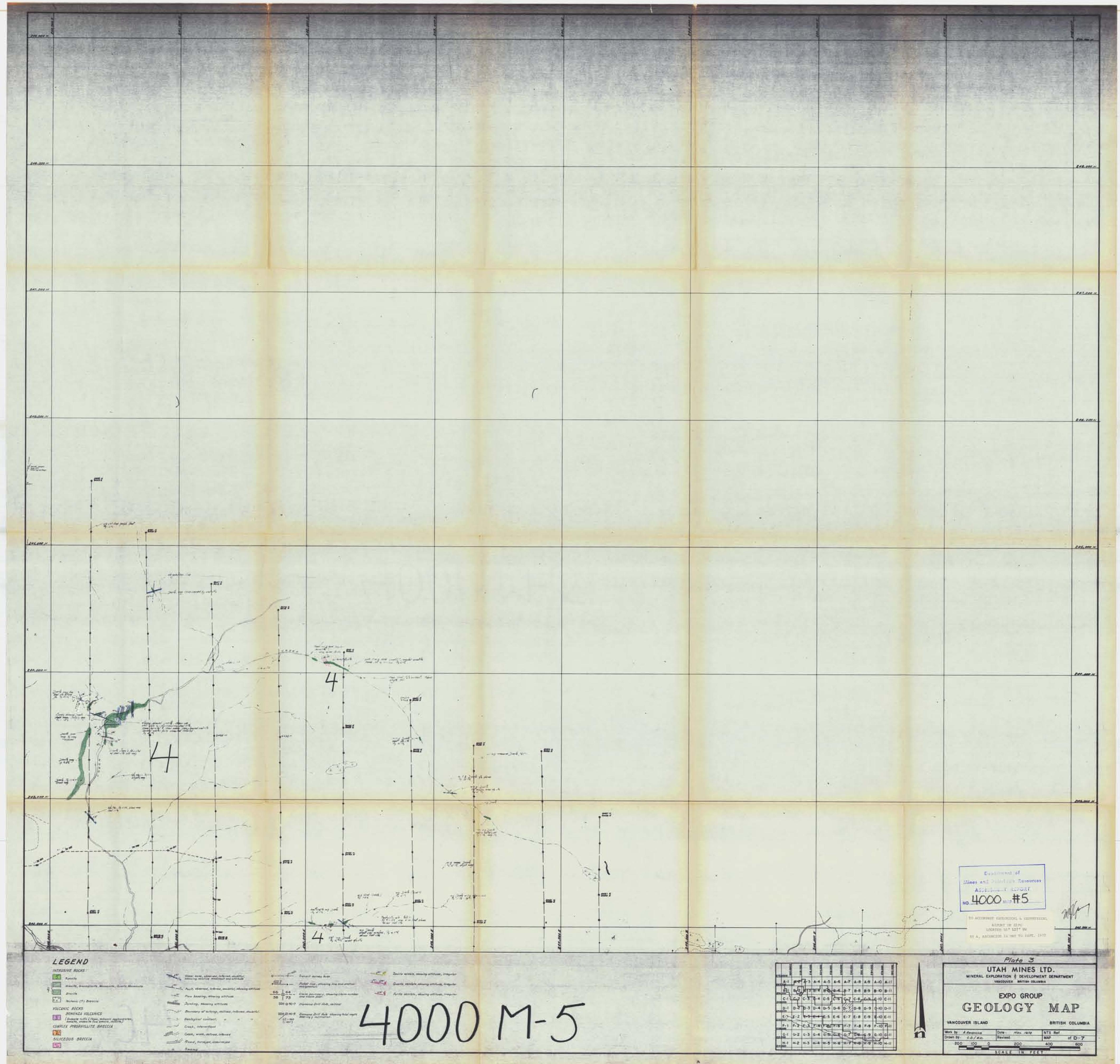
SSB 60 Rental, 6 months @ \$56.00/month			336.00			
SSB Rental, 2 months @ \$78.50	)/month	\$	157.00			
, and the second		\$	493.00	\$	493.00	
I.P. EQUIPMENT						
Transmitter Receiver and Hono	ia 21 days @\$45/day	<b>.</b> \$	945.00			
Radios 4 Motorola HT 220 @ \$4	40/month		18.00			
	TOTAL	\$	<b>9</b> 63.00	\$	963.00	
MAGNETIC EQUIPMENT						
Jalander Magnetometer 4 months @ \$250/month		<u>\$</u>	1,000.00			
	TOTAL	\$	1,000.00	\$ 1	,000.00	
GRID PREPARATION						
Baseline Cutting Cost (Underh	oill & Underhill)	<u>s</u> 8	8,439.78			
	TOTAL	\$ 8	3,439.78	ș 8	3,439.78	
Picket Lines Cutting Cost (Mannex Mining)		\$1:	\$13,898.00			
	TOTAL	\$13	3,898.00	\$13	8.898.00	
HELICOPTER						
91.4 hours @ \$155.00/hour		<u>\$1</u> 4	4,171,20			
	TOTAL	\$14	4,171.20	\$14	,171.20	
CAMP COSTS	•					
2,044 man days @ \$5.18/man da	y	<u>\$10</u>	593.94			
	TOTAL .	\$10	593.94	\$10	,593.94	

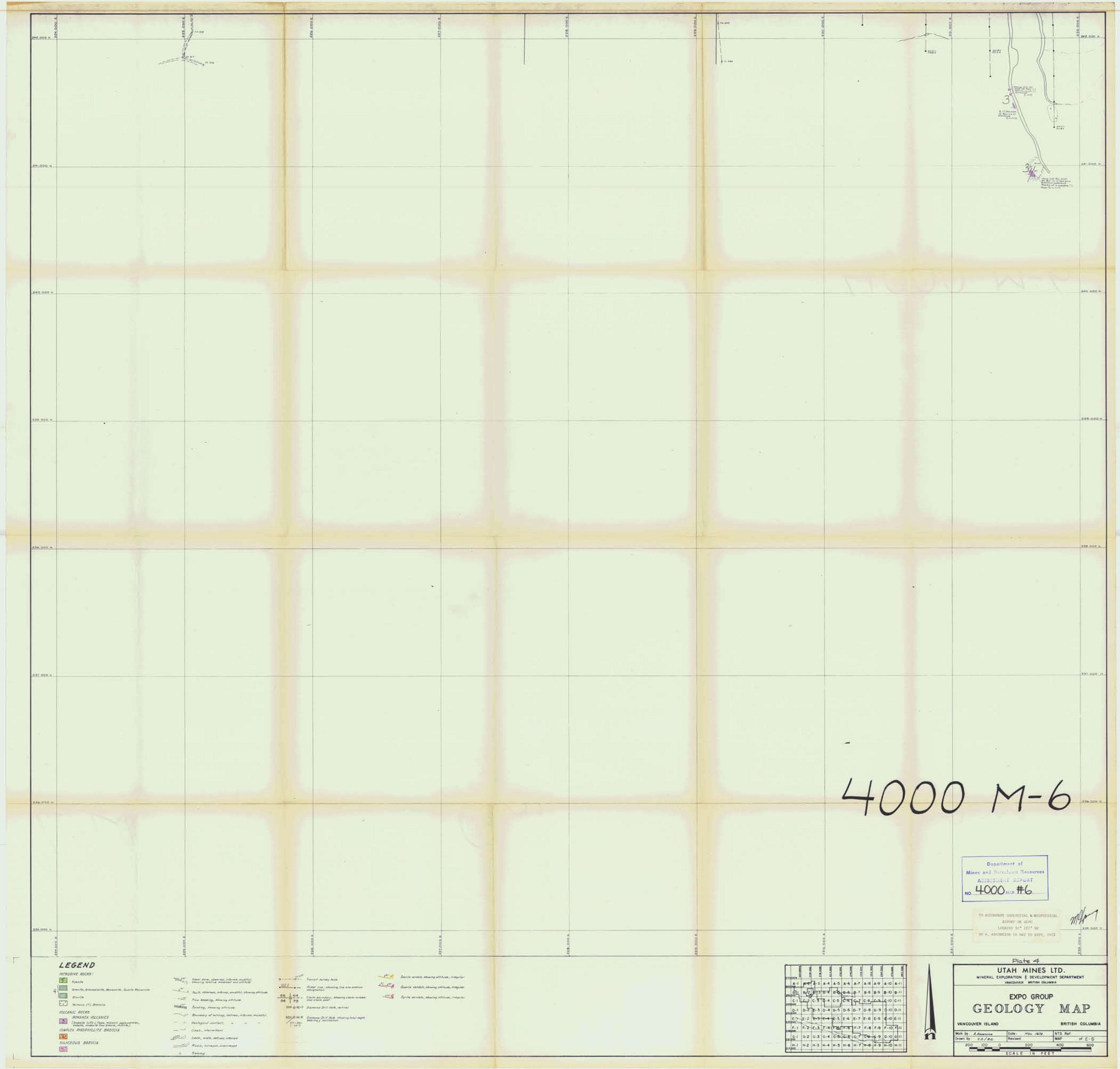
GRAND TOTAL

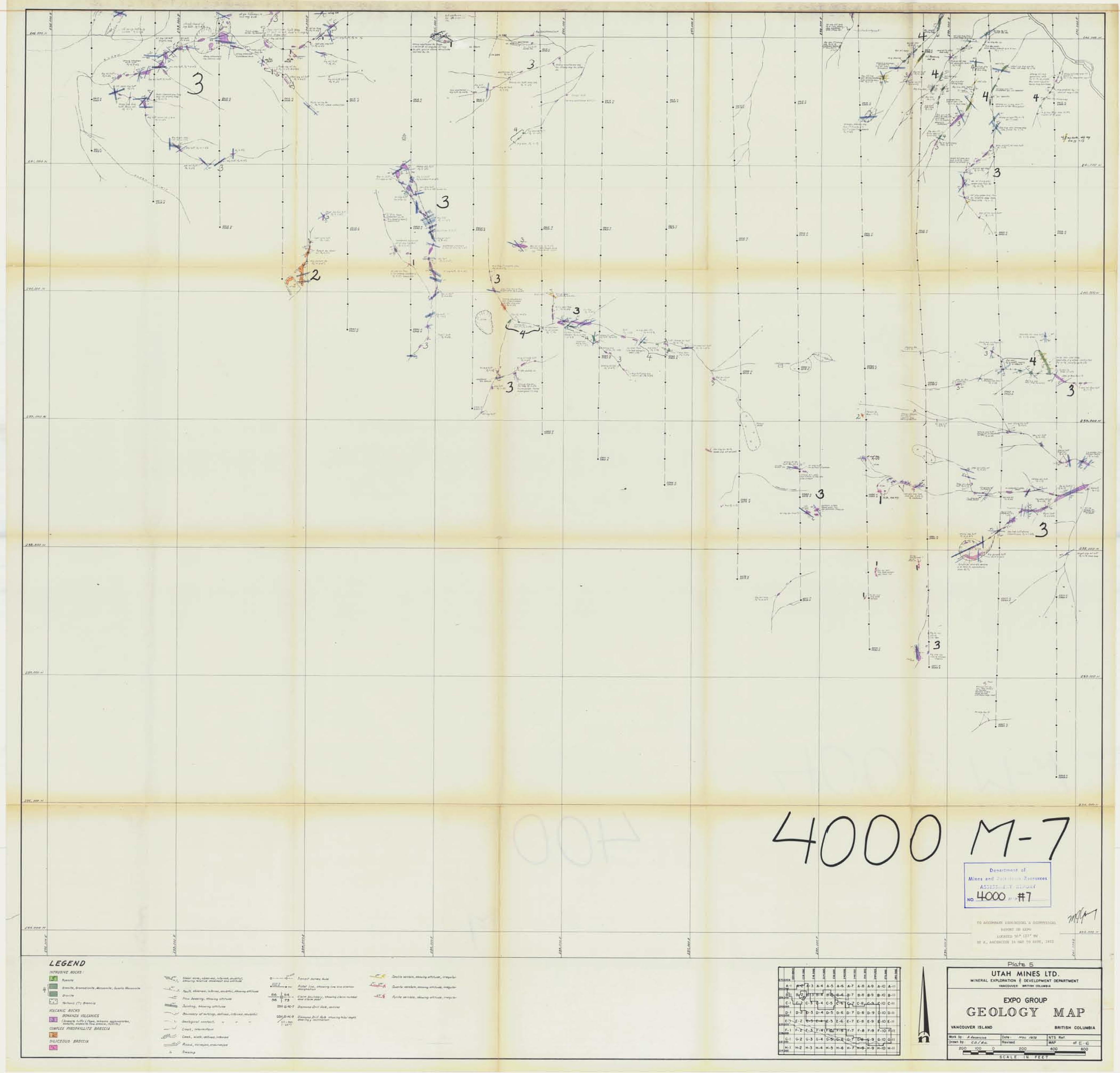
\$94,571.87

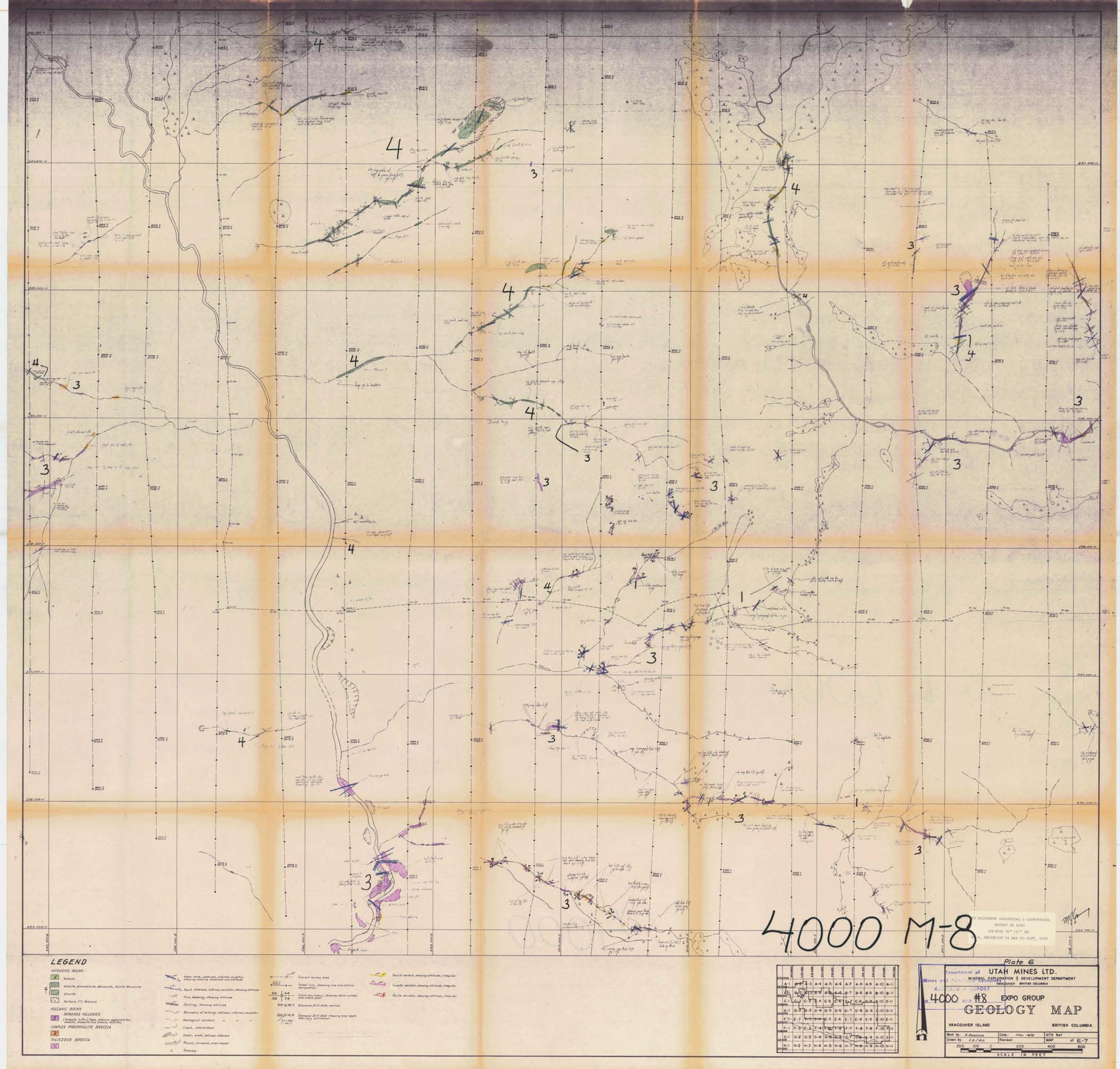
M.J. Young, P. Eng., District Geologist.



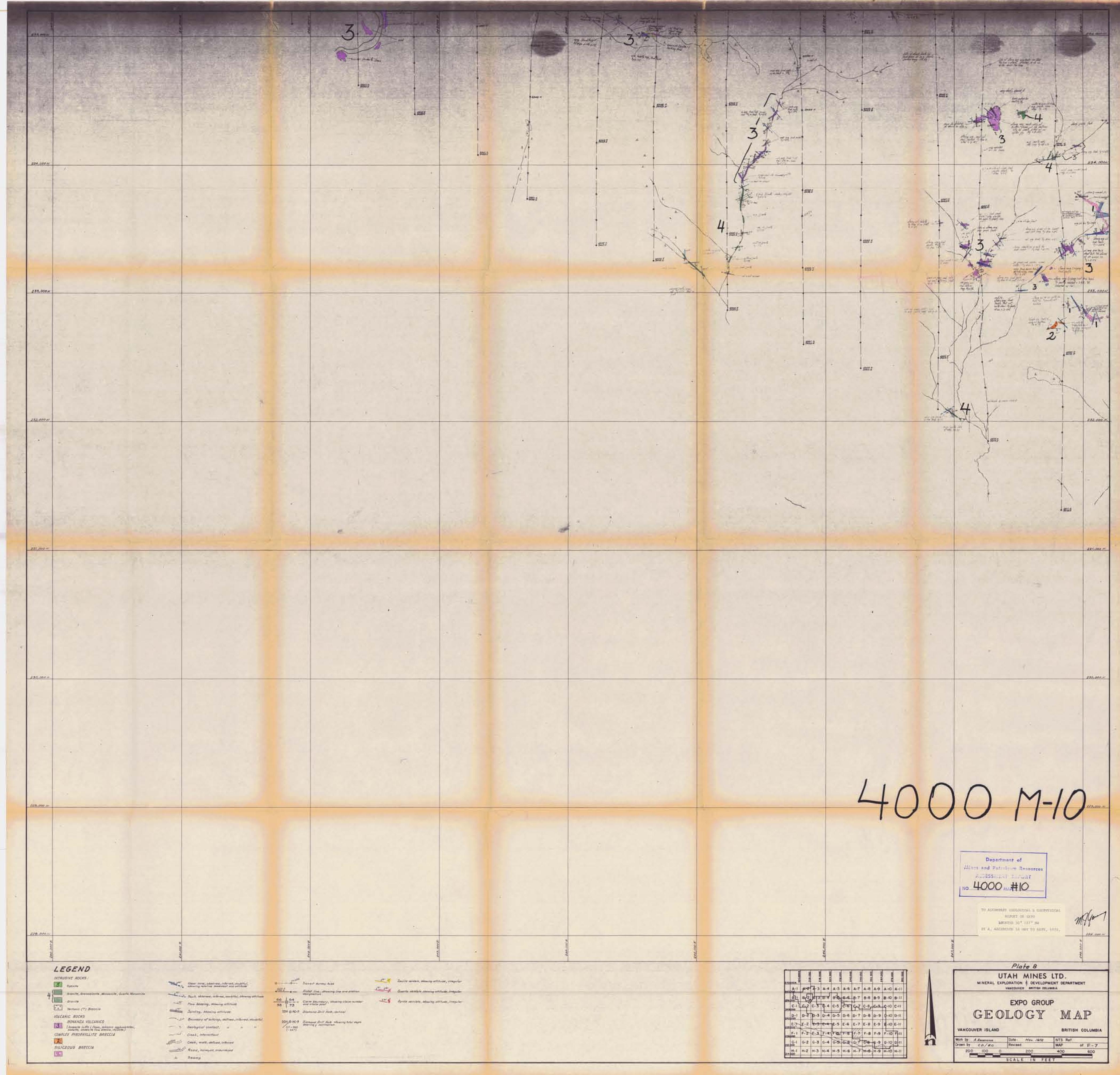


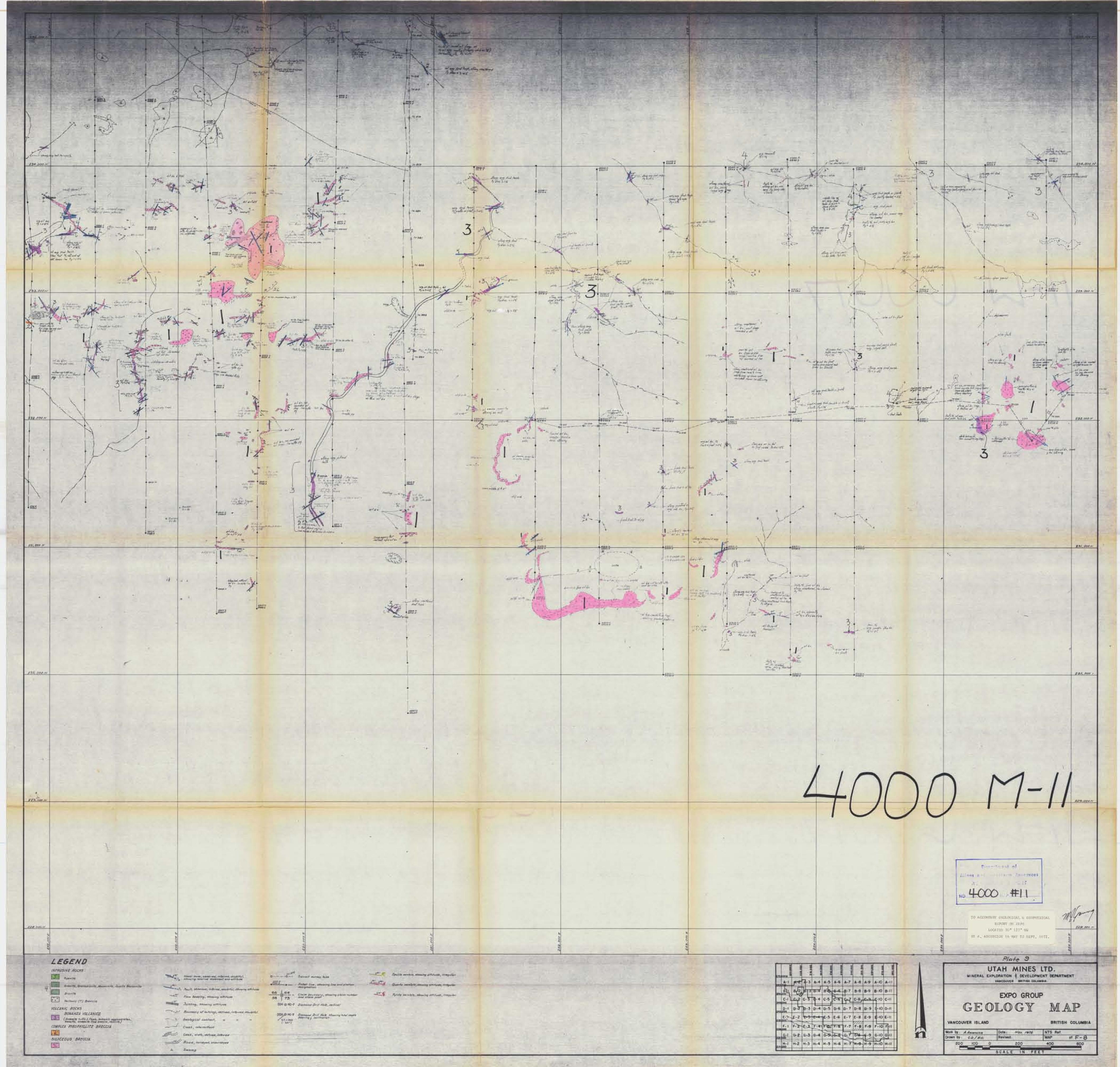


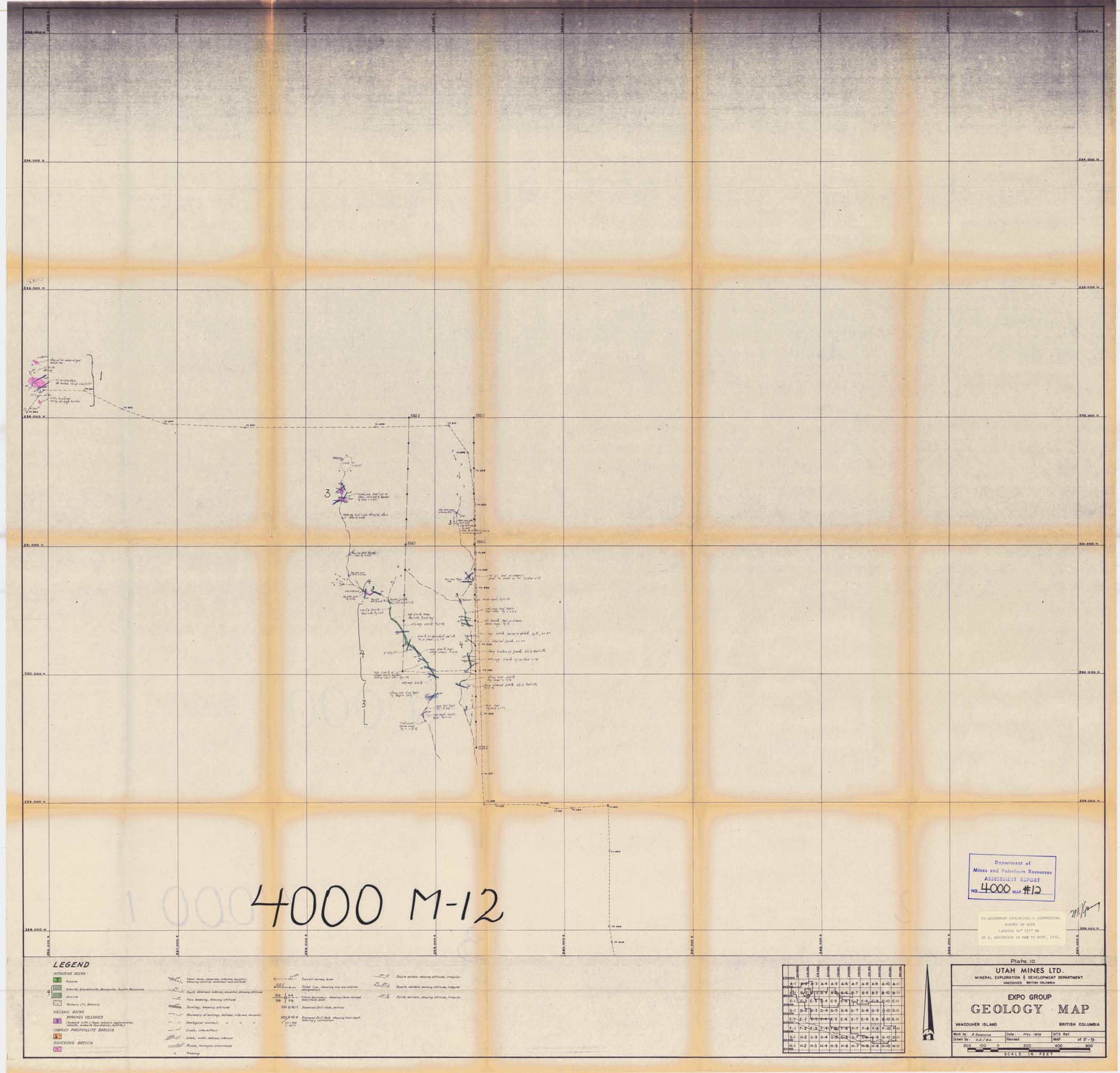


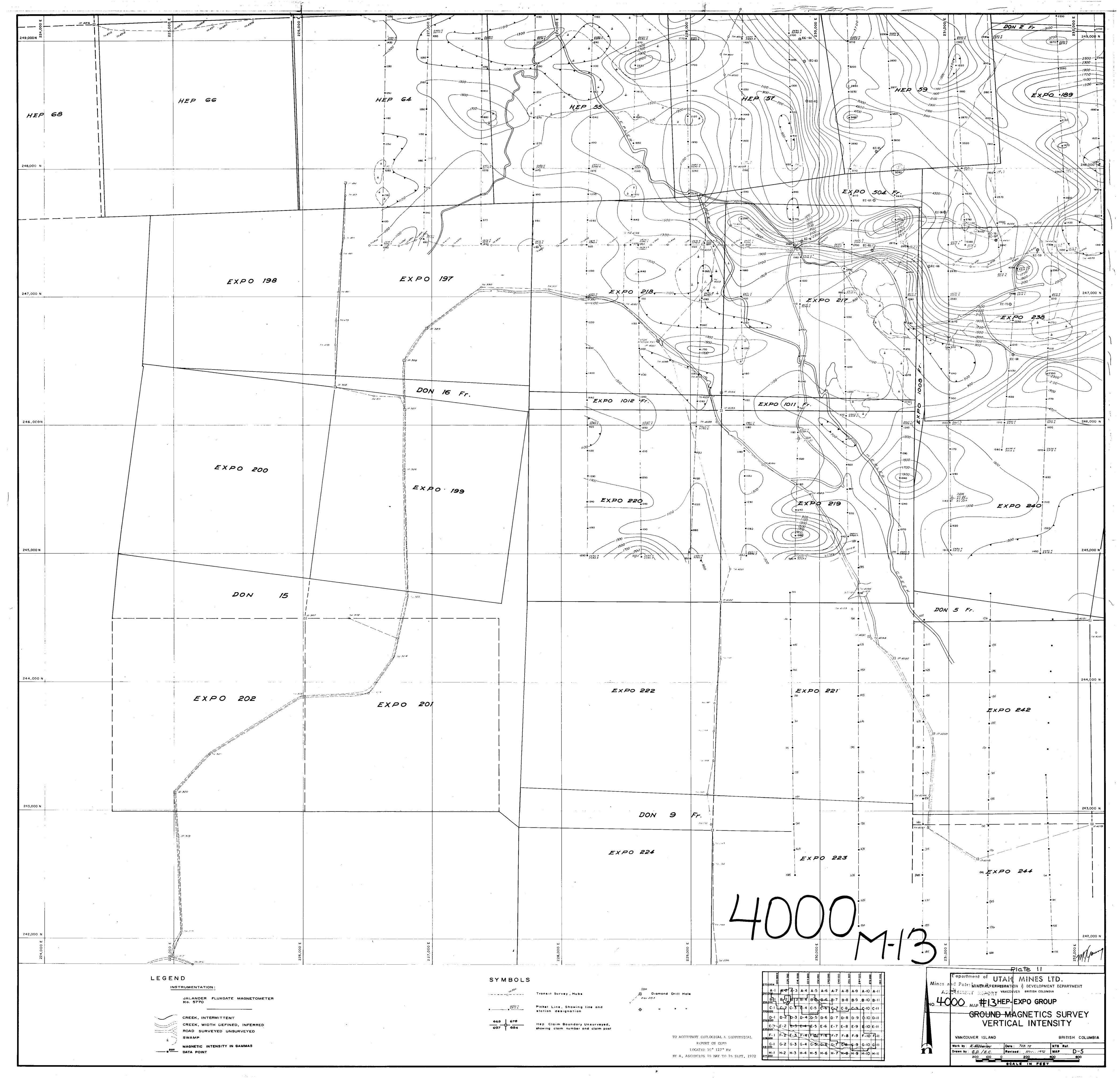


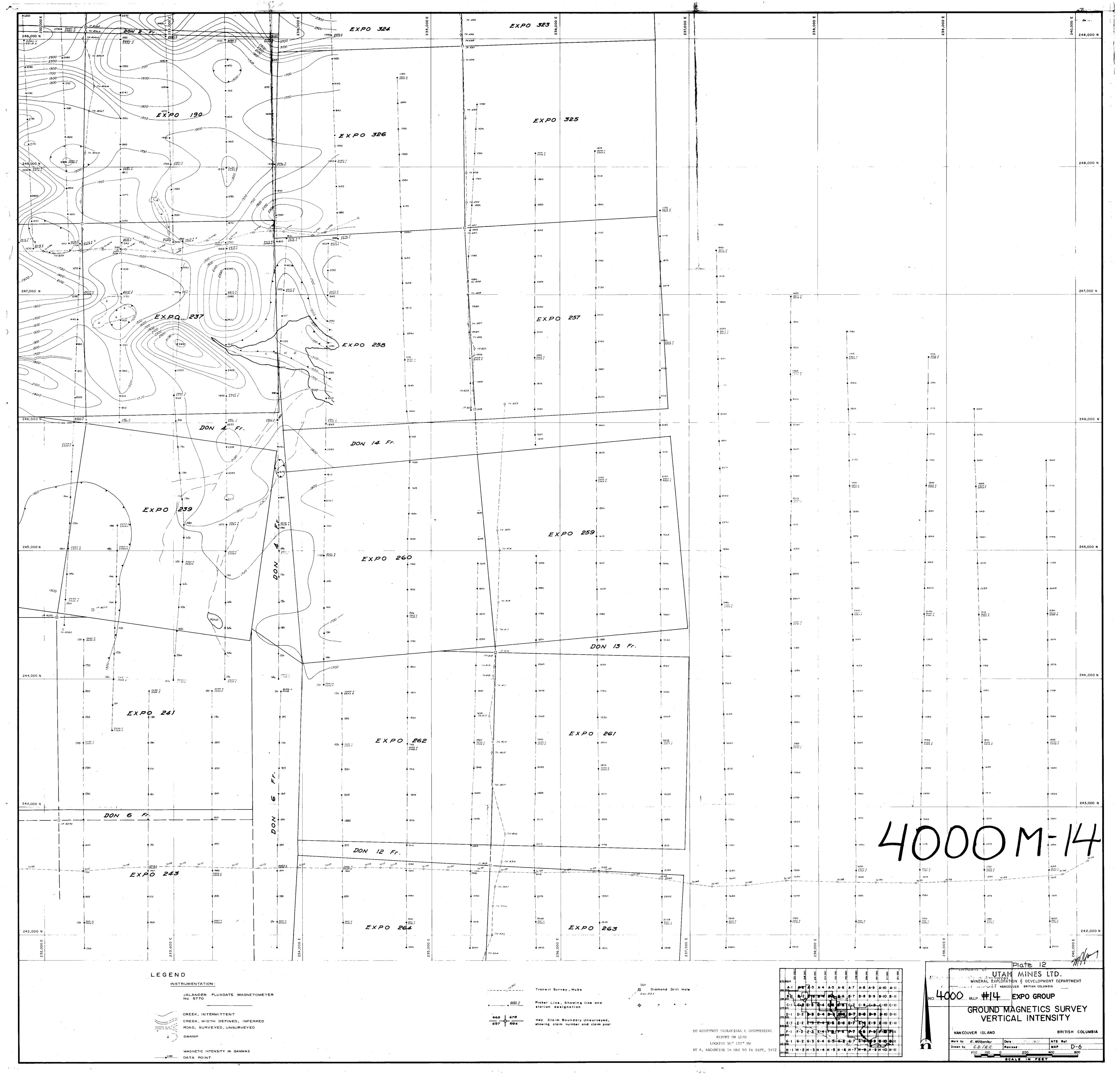


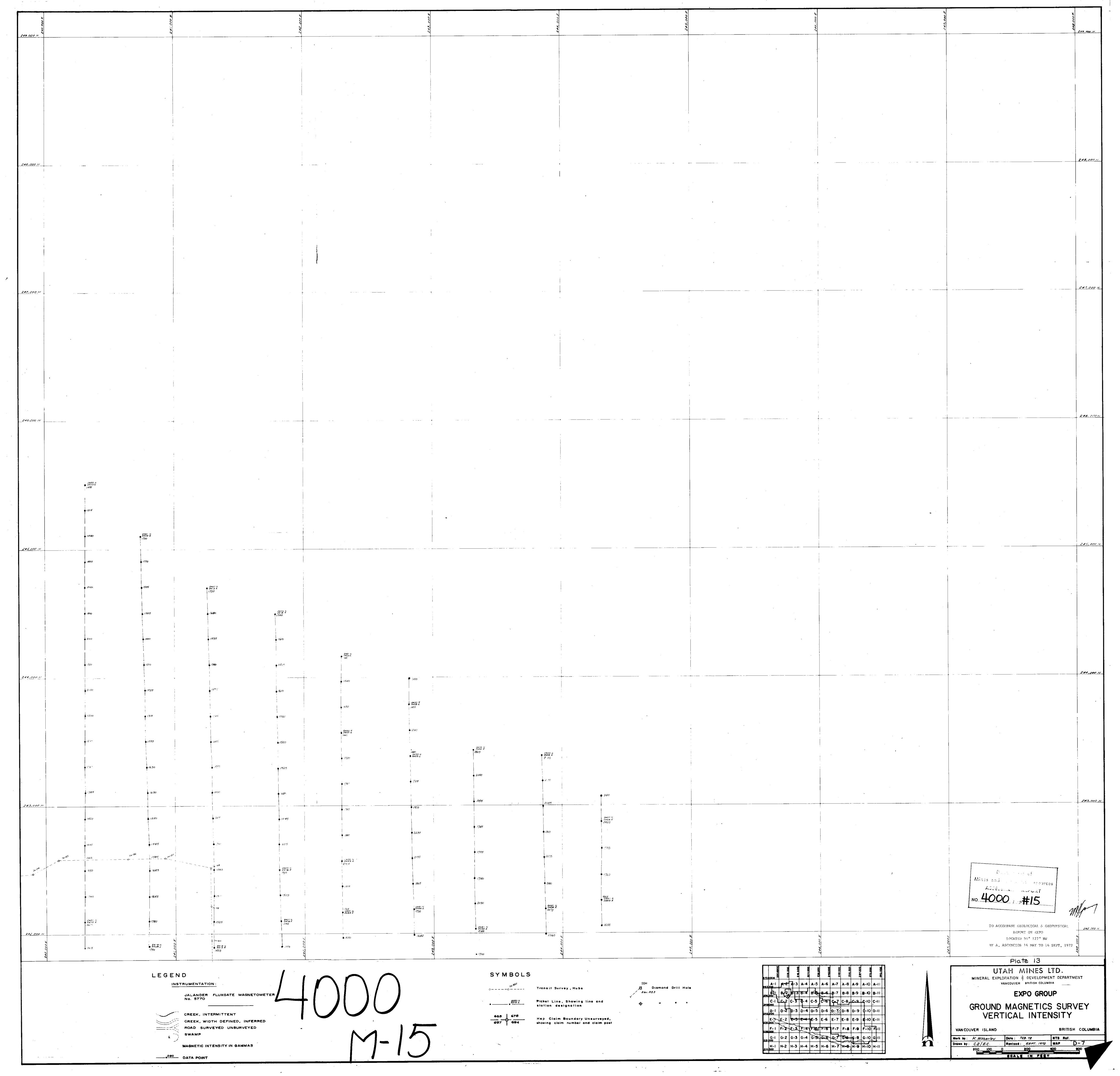


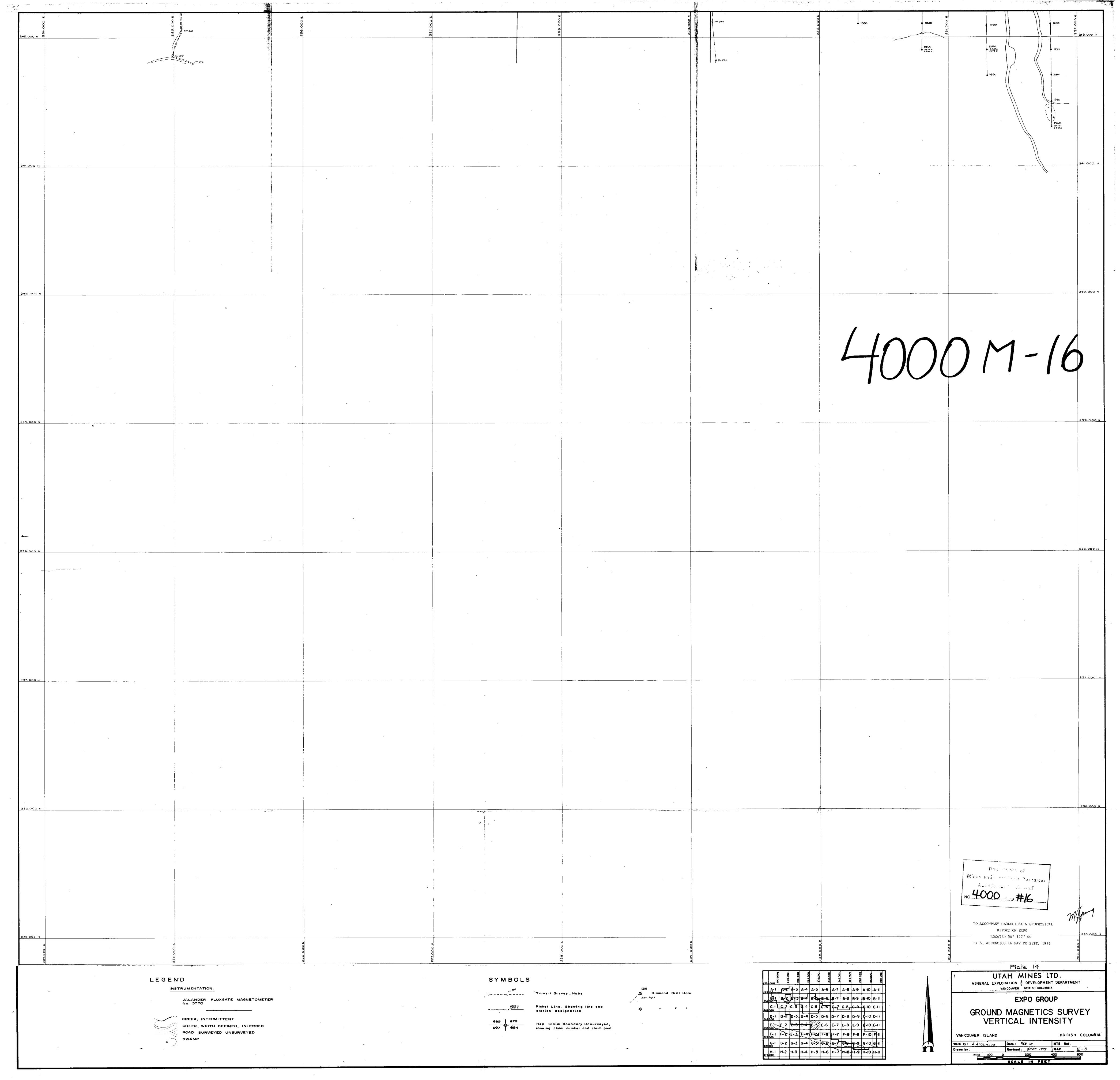


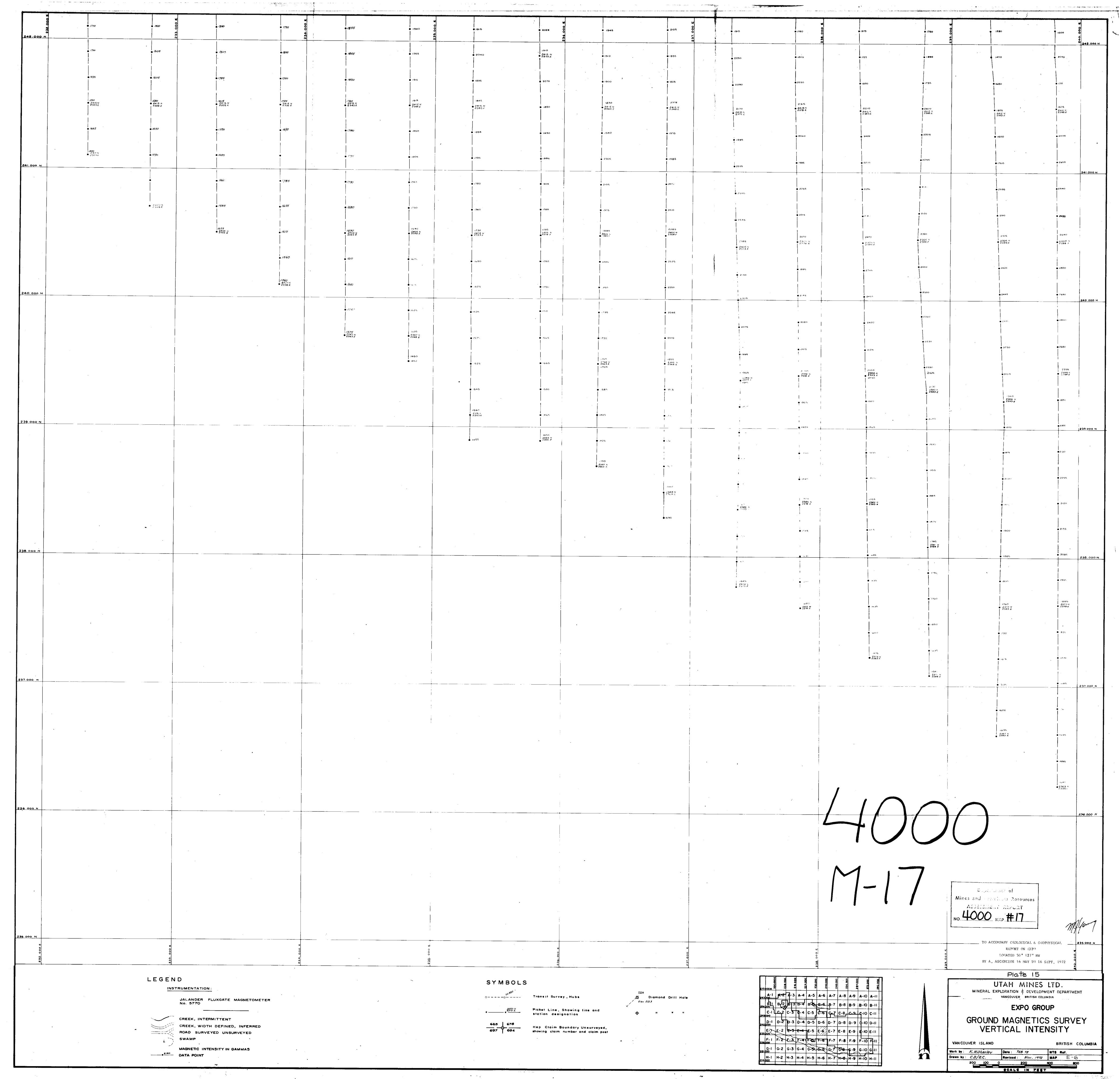


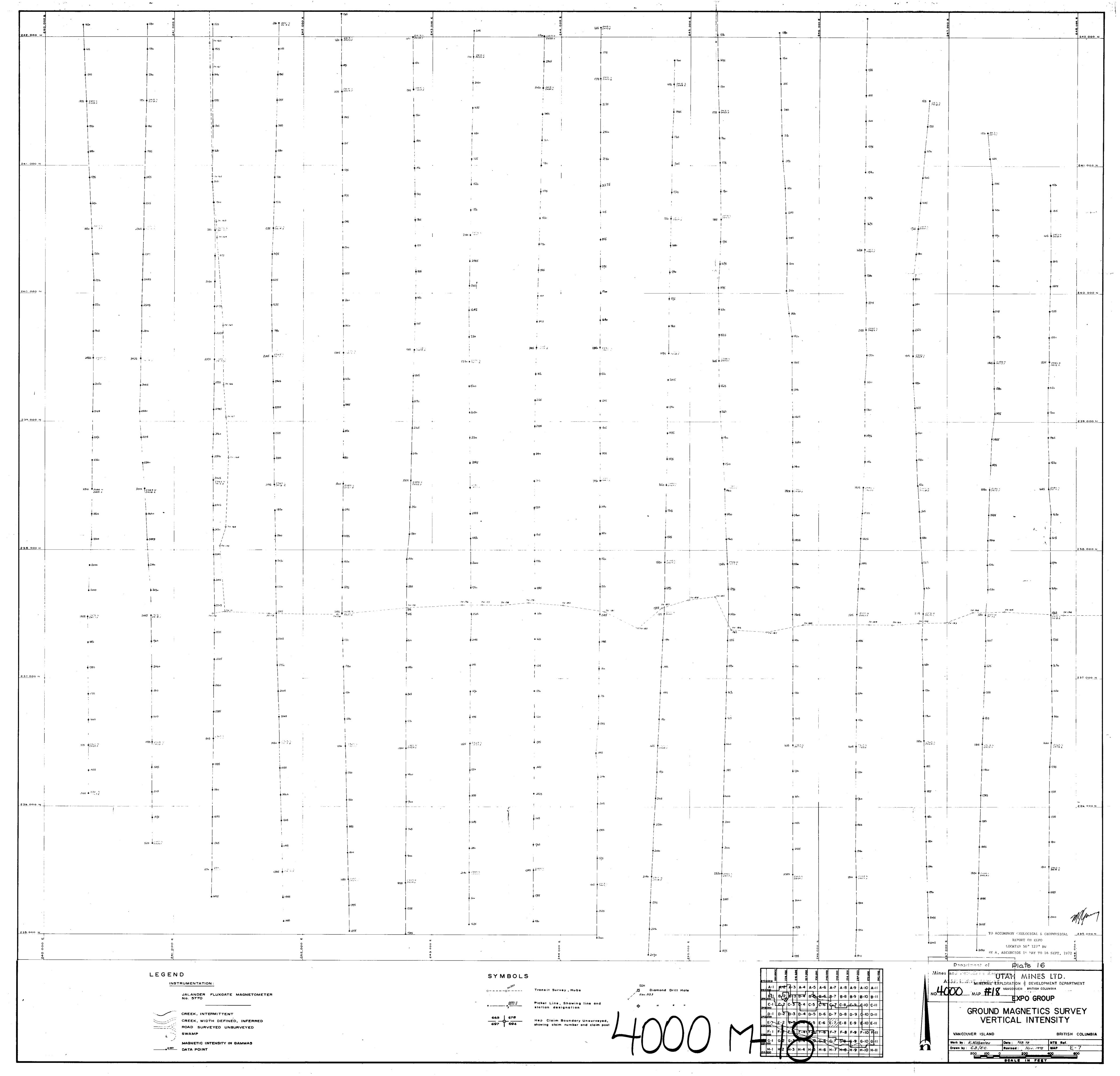


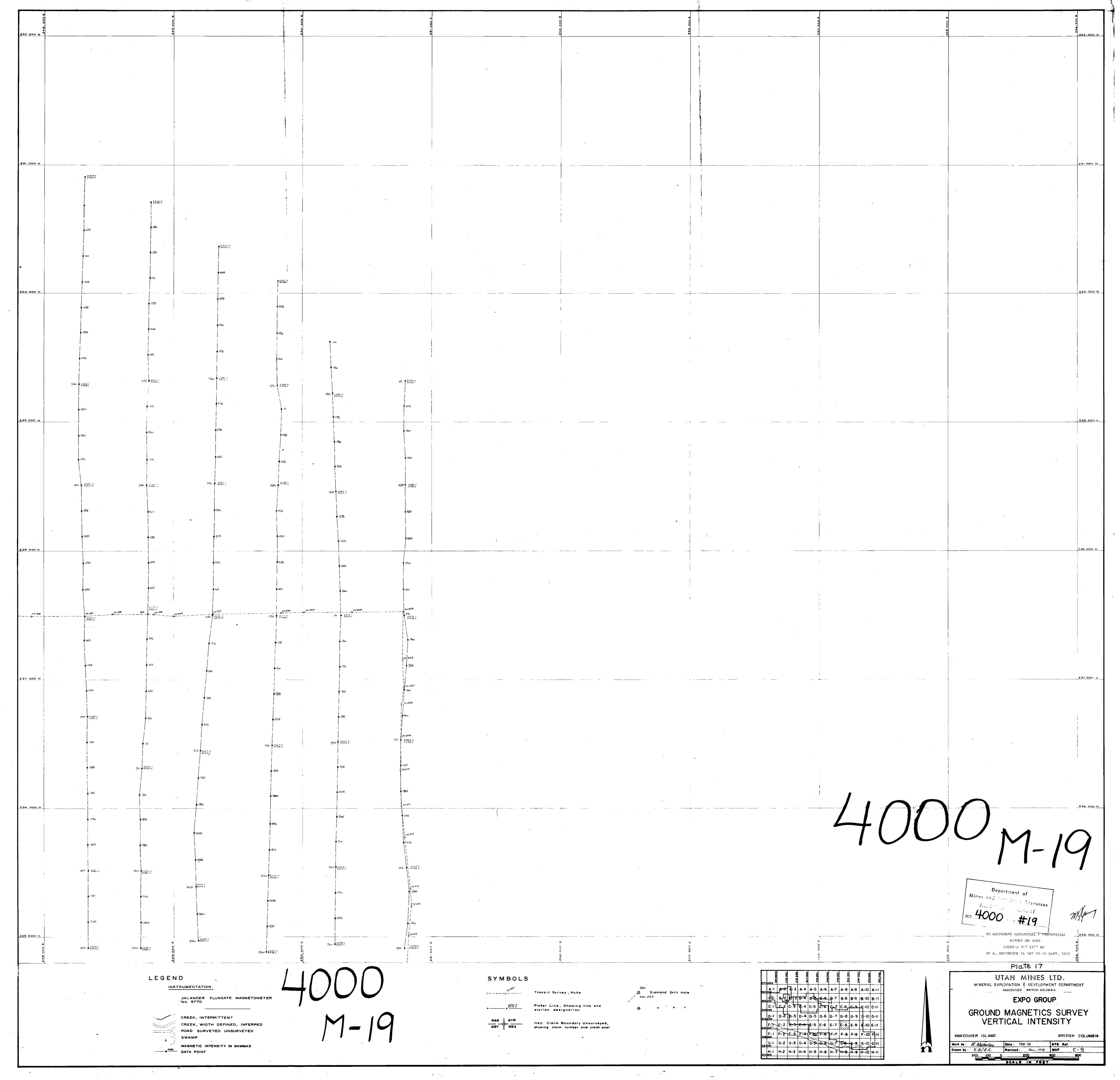


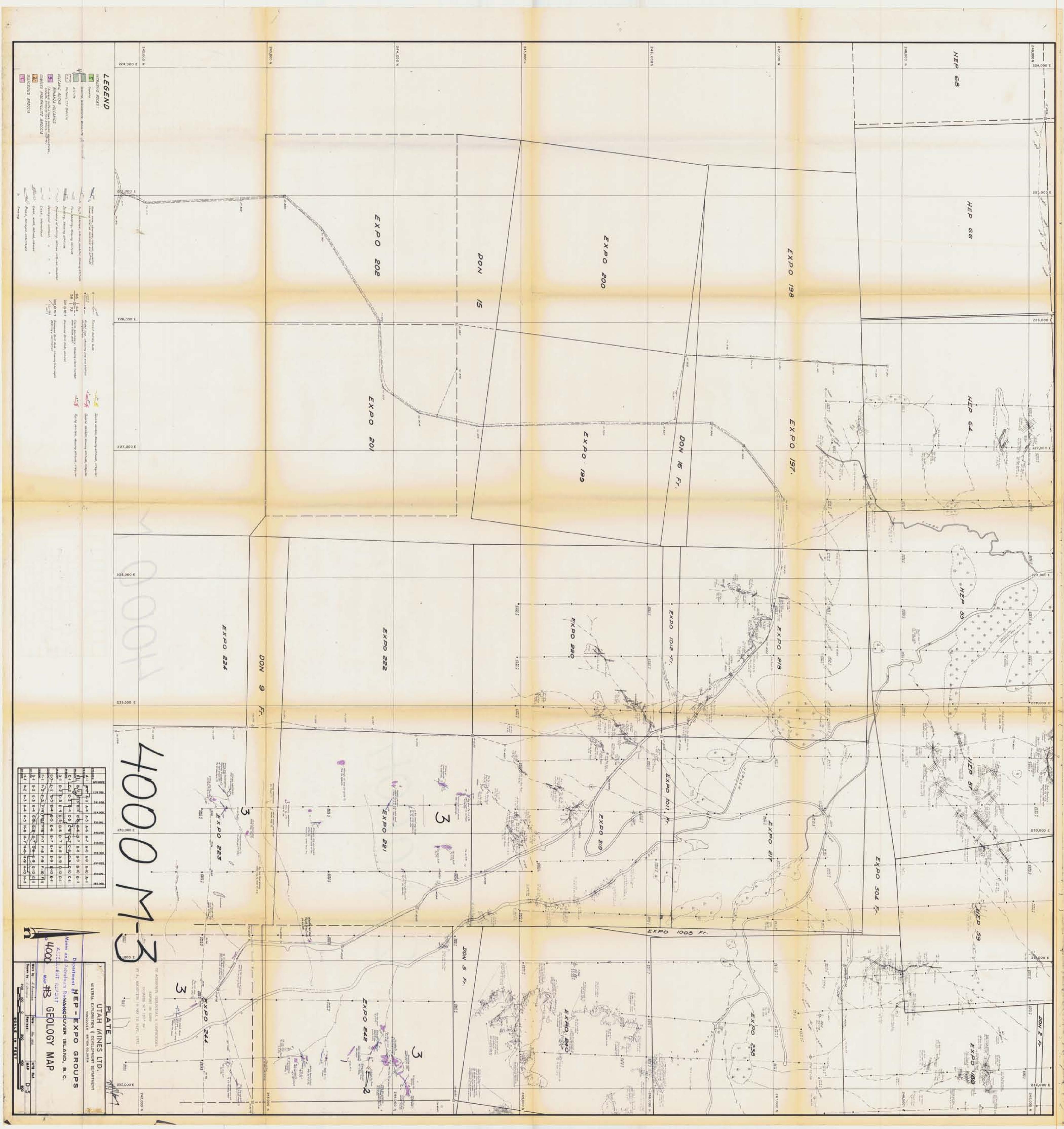


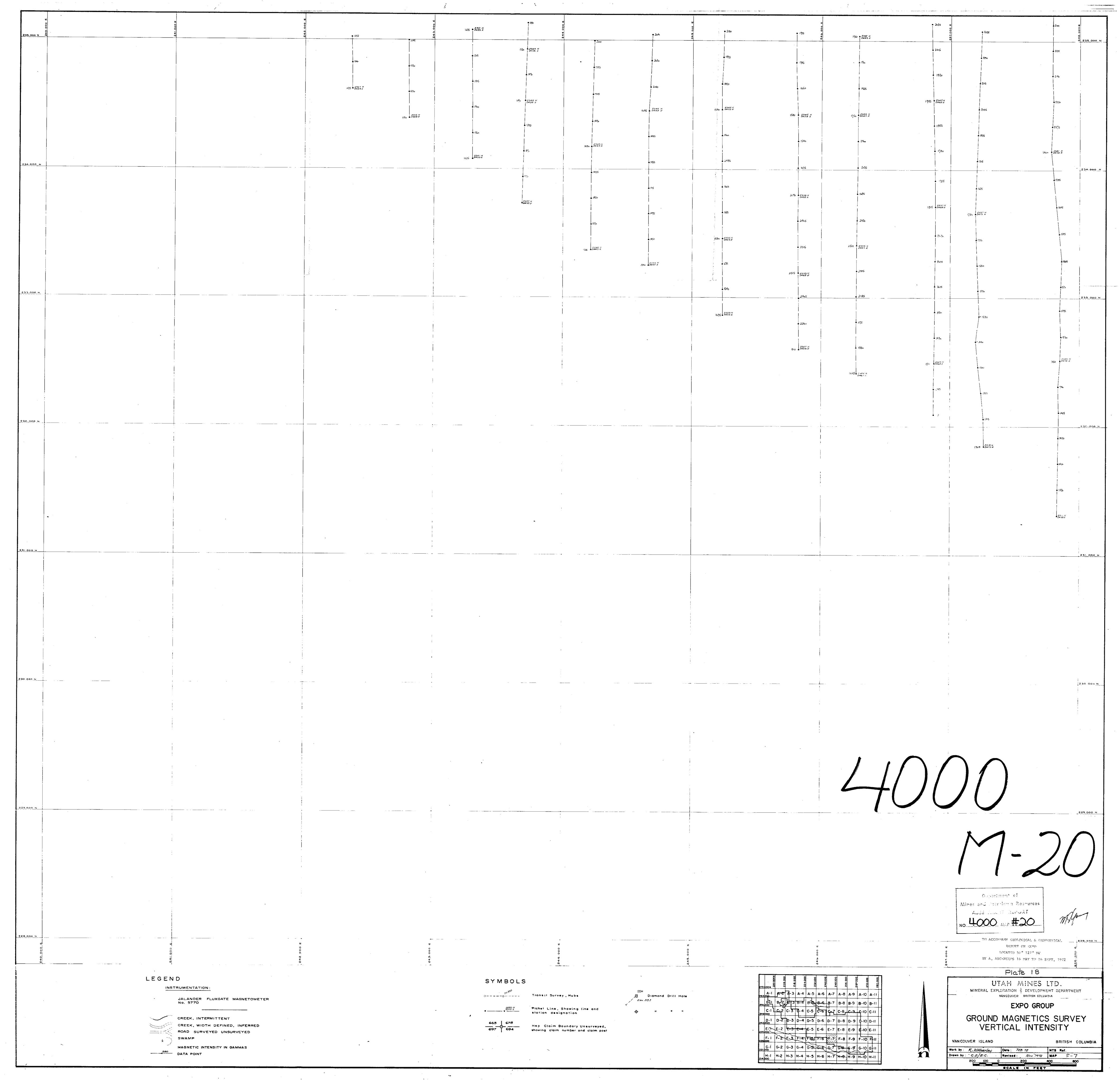


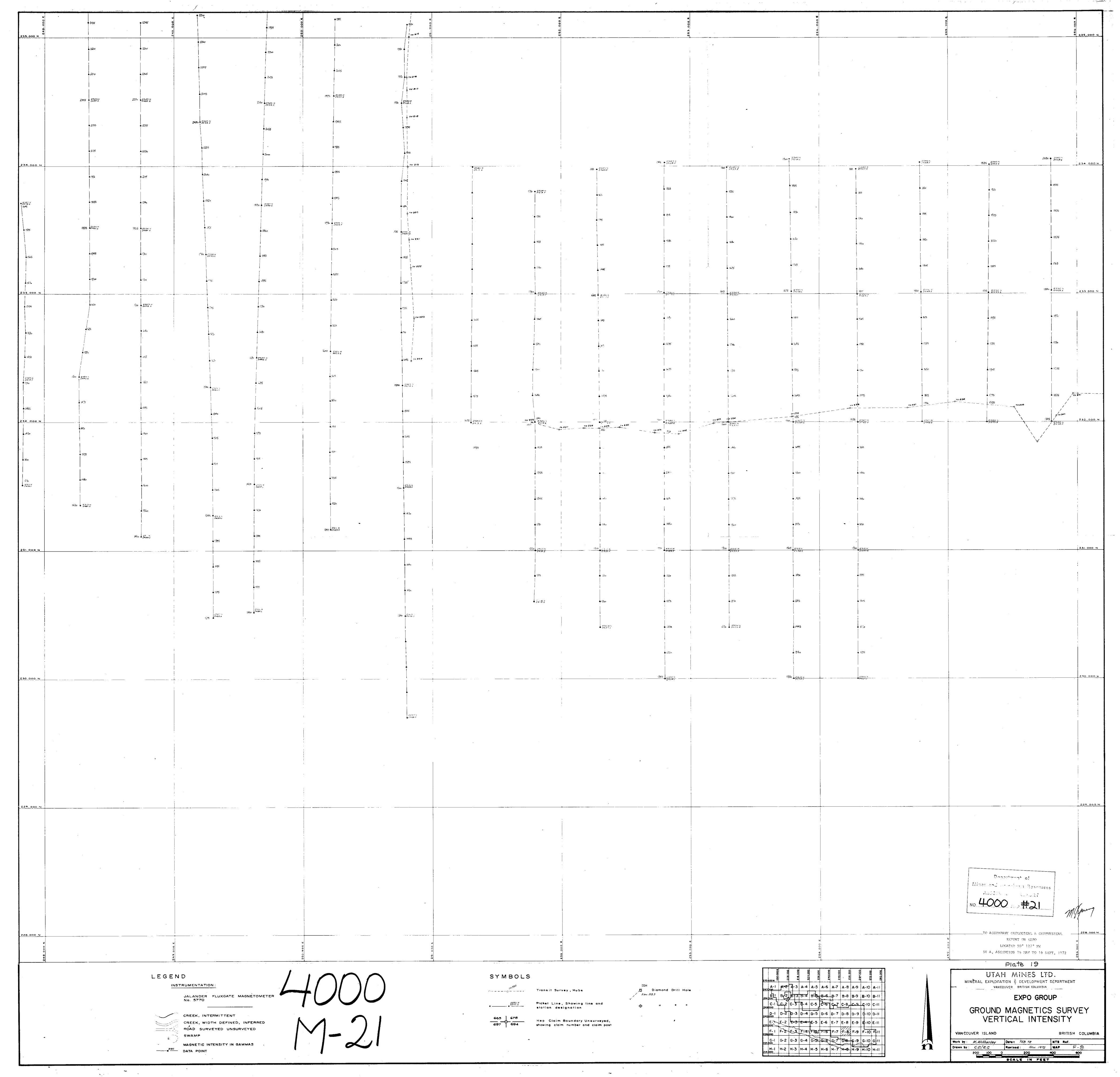


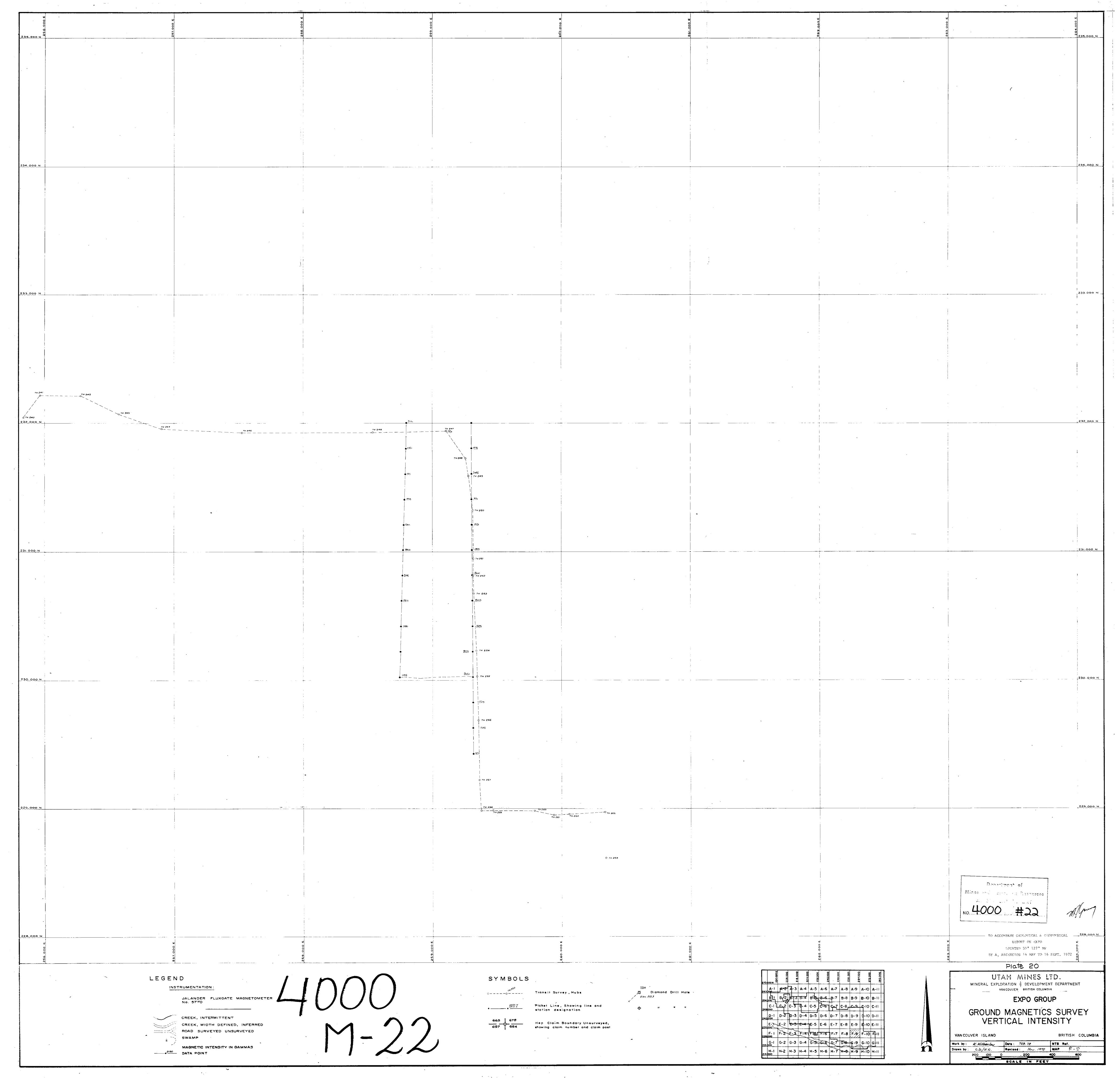


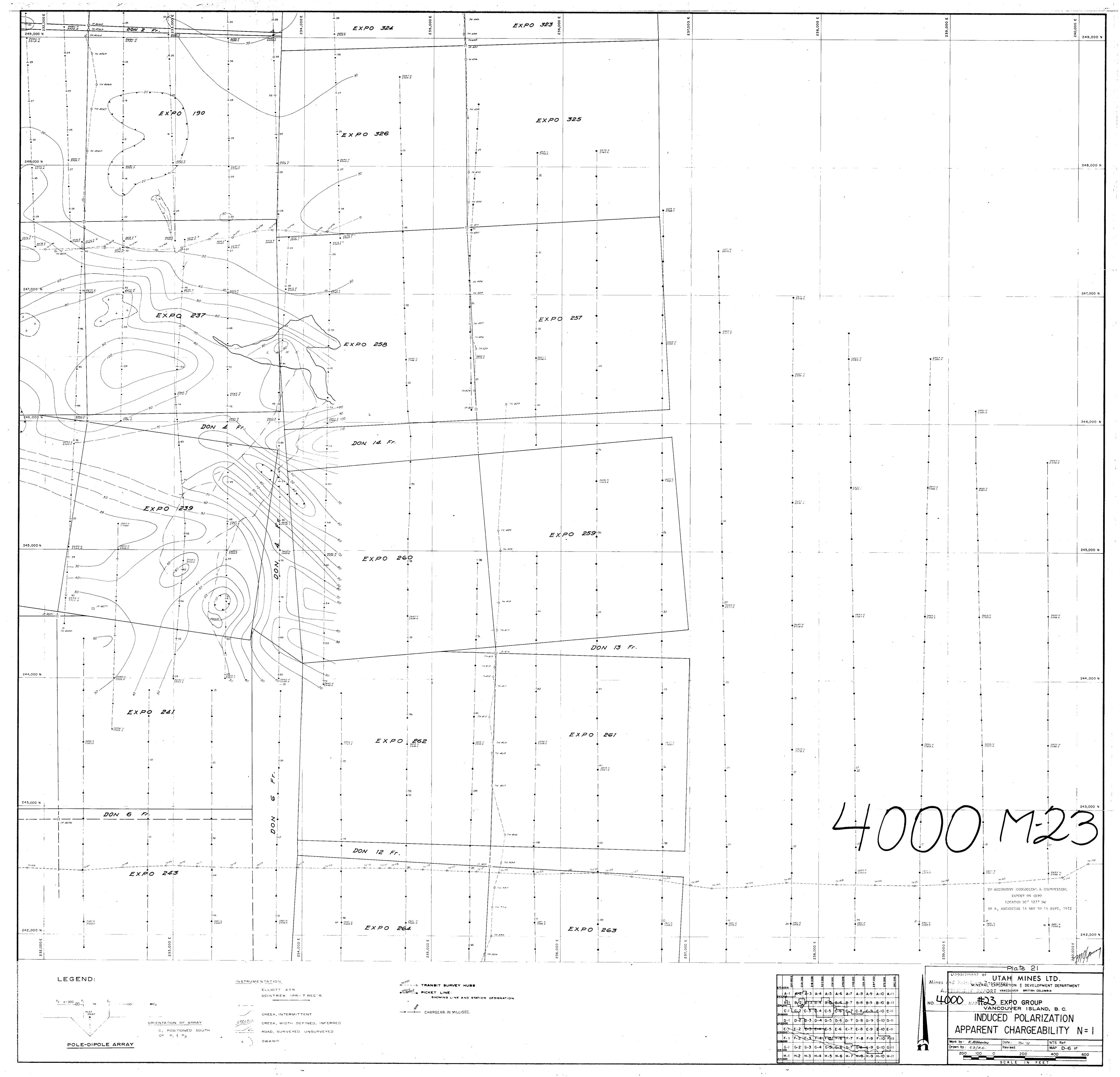


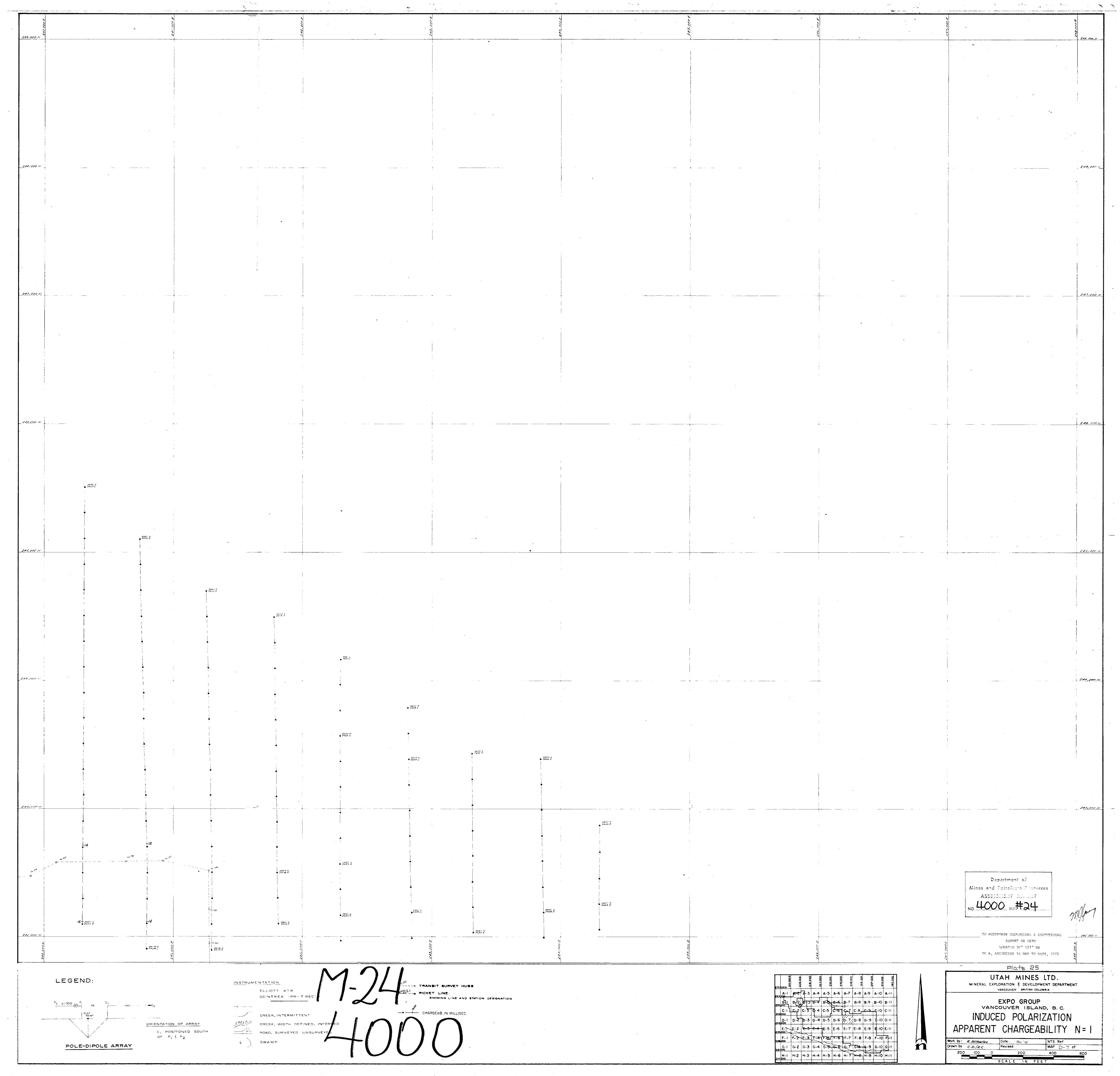




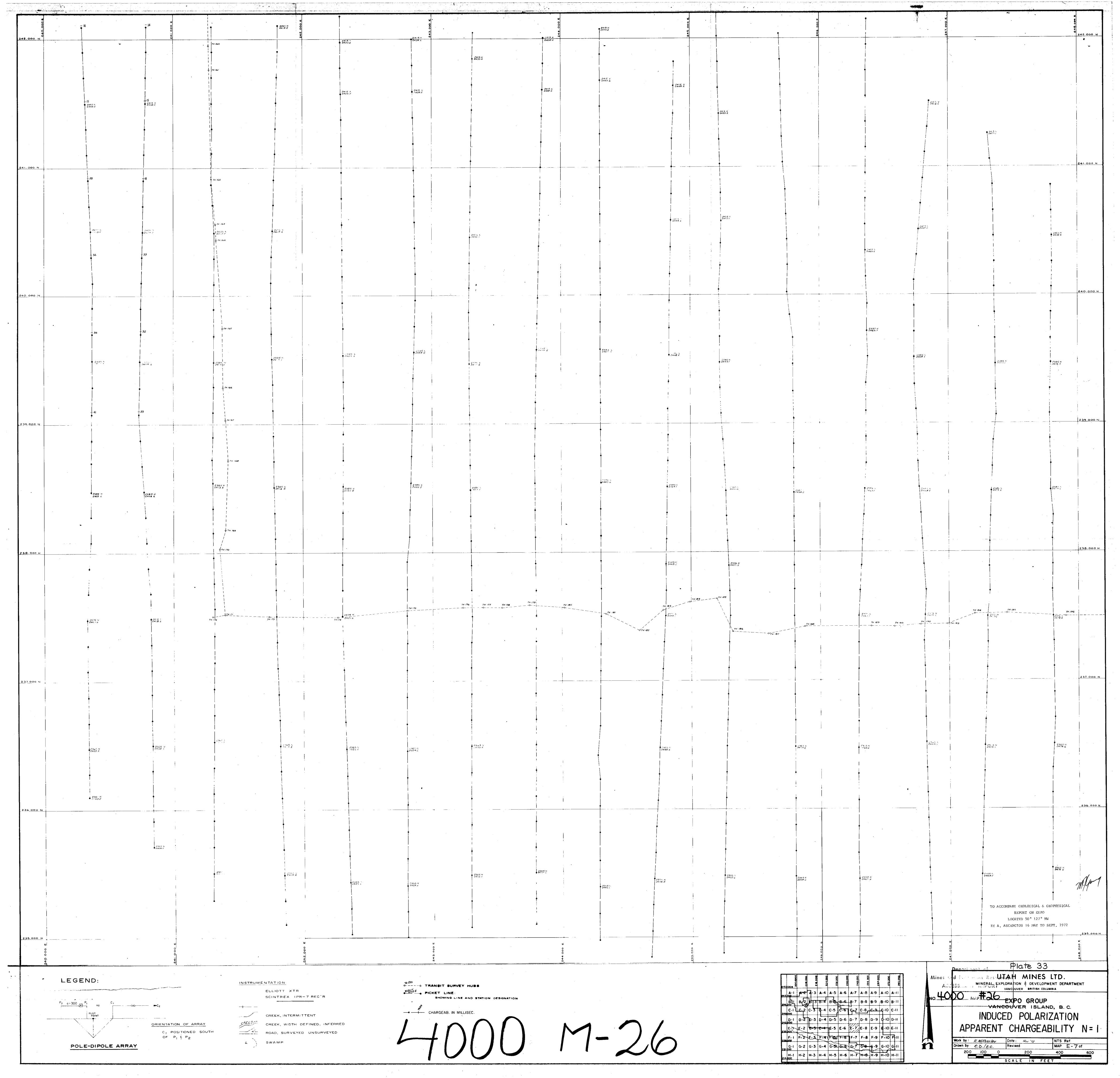


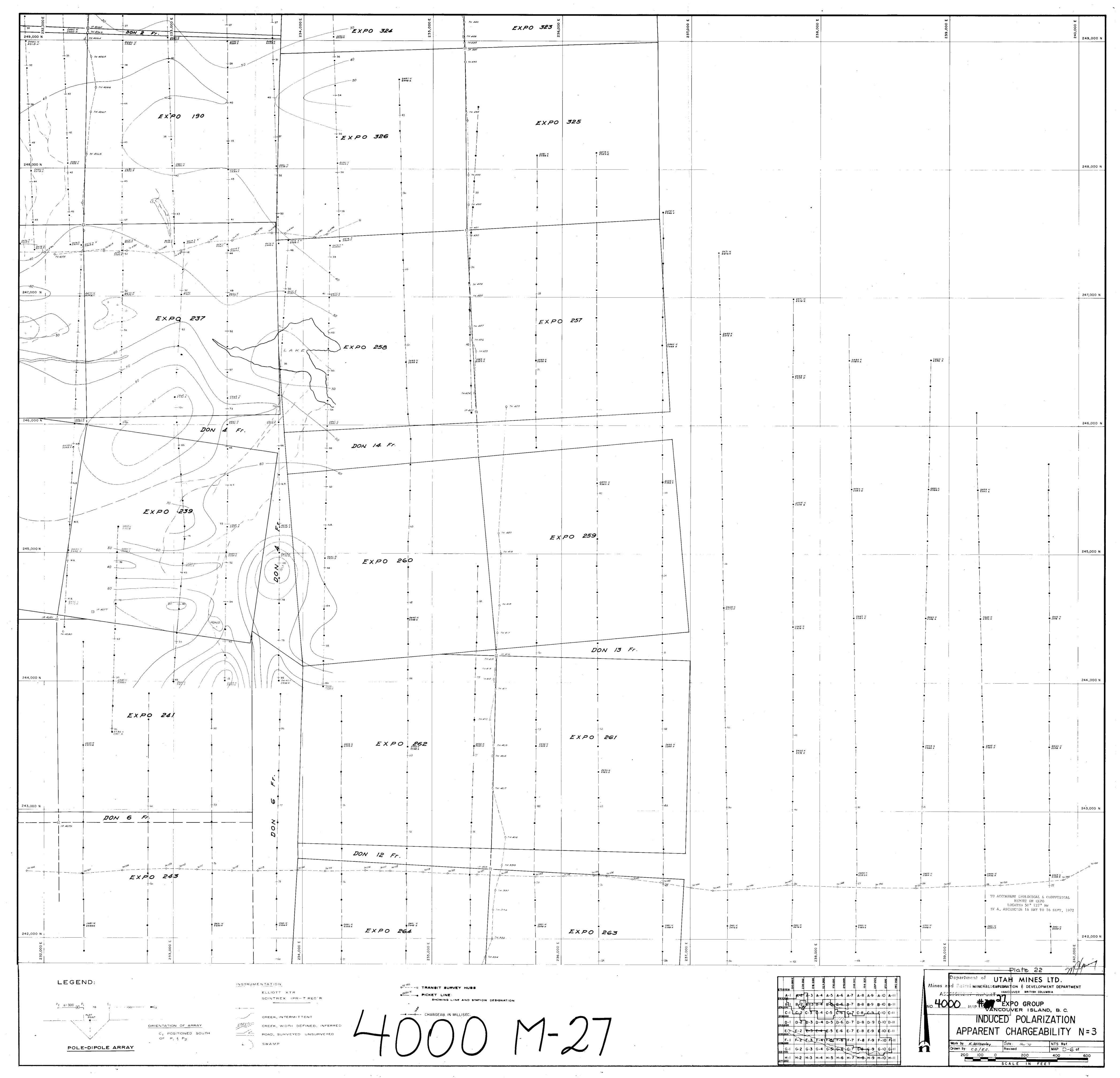


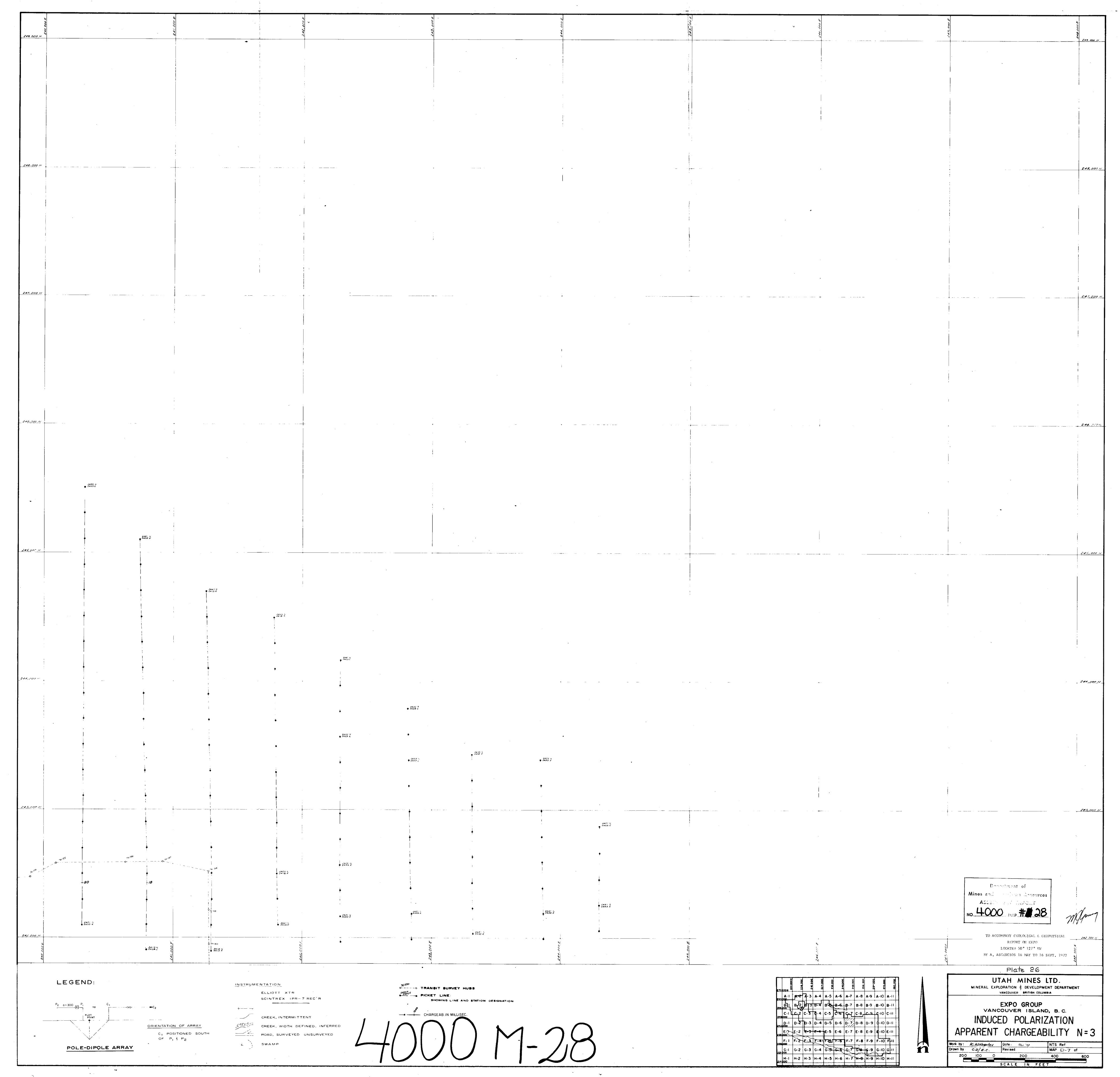


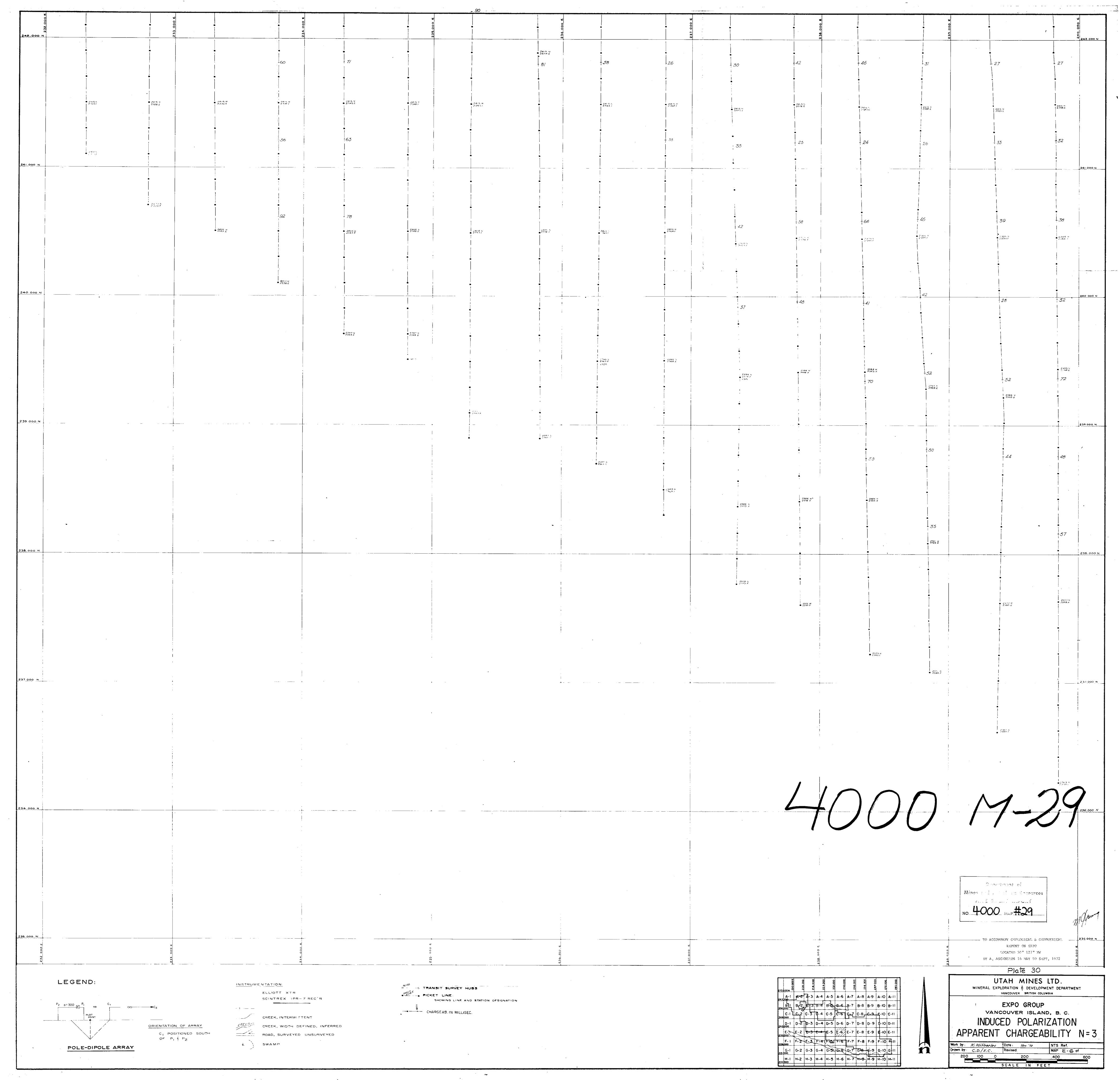


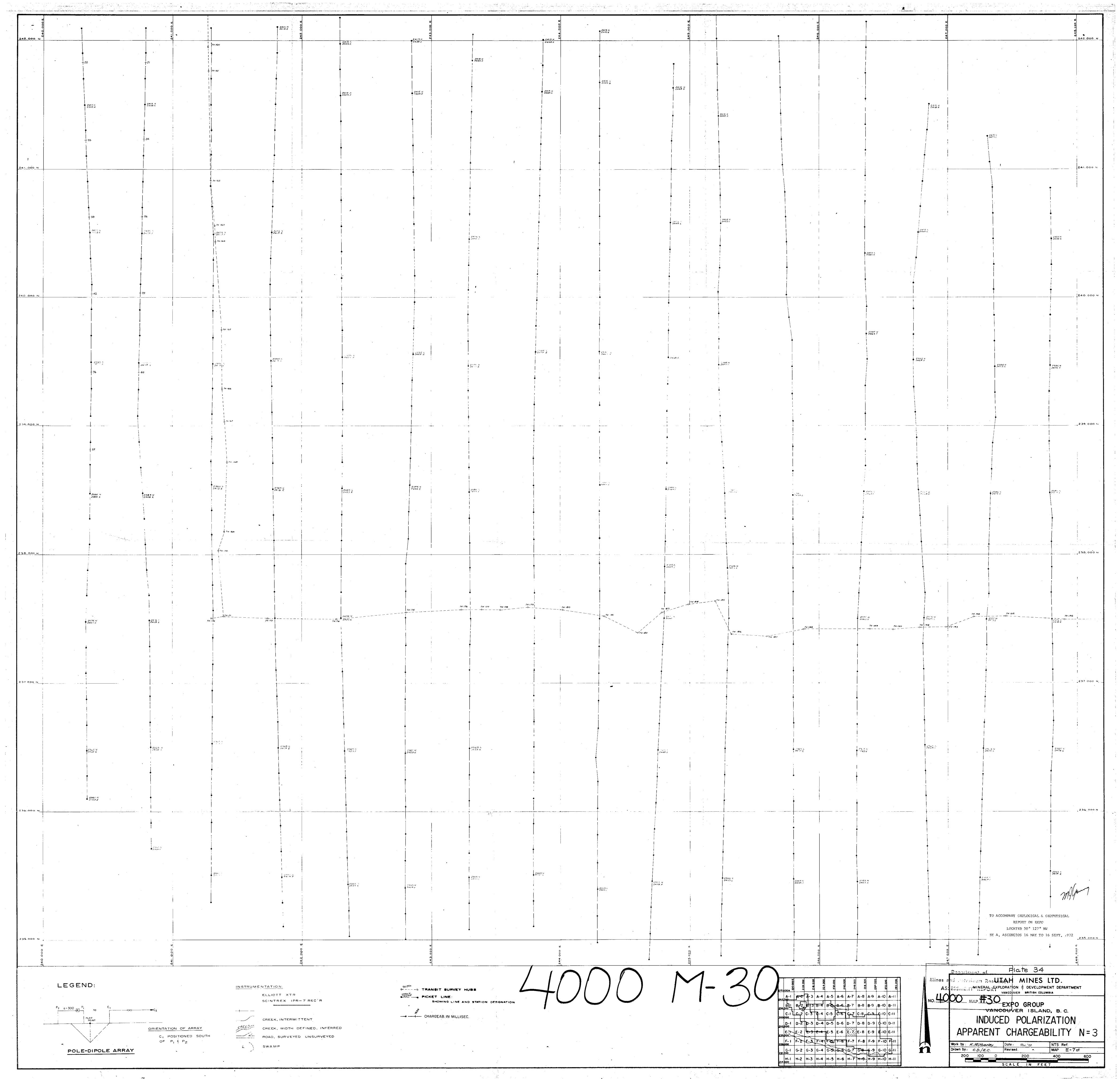


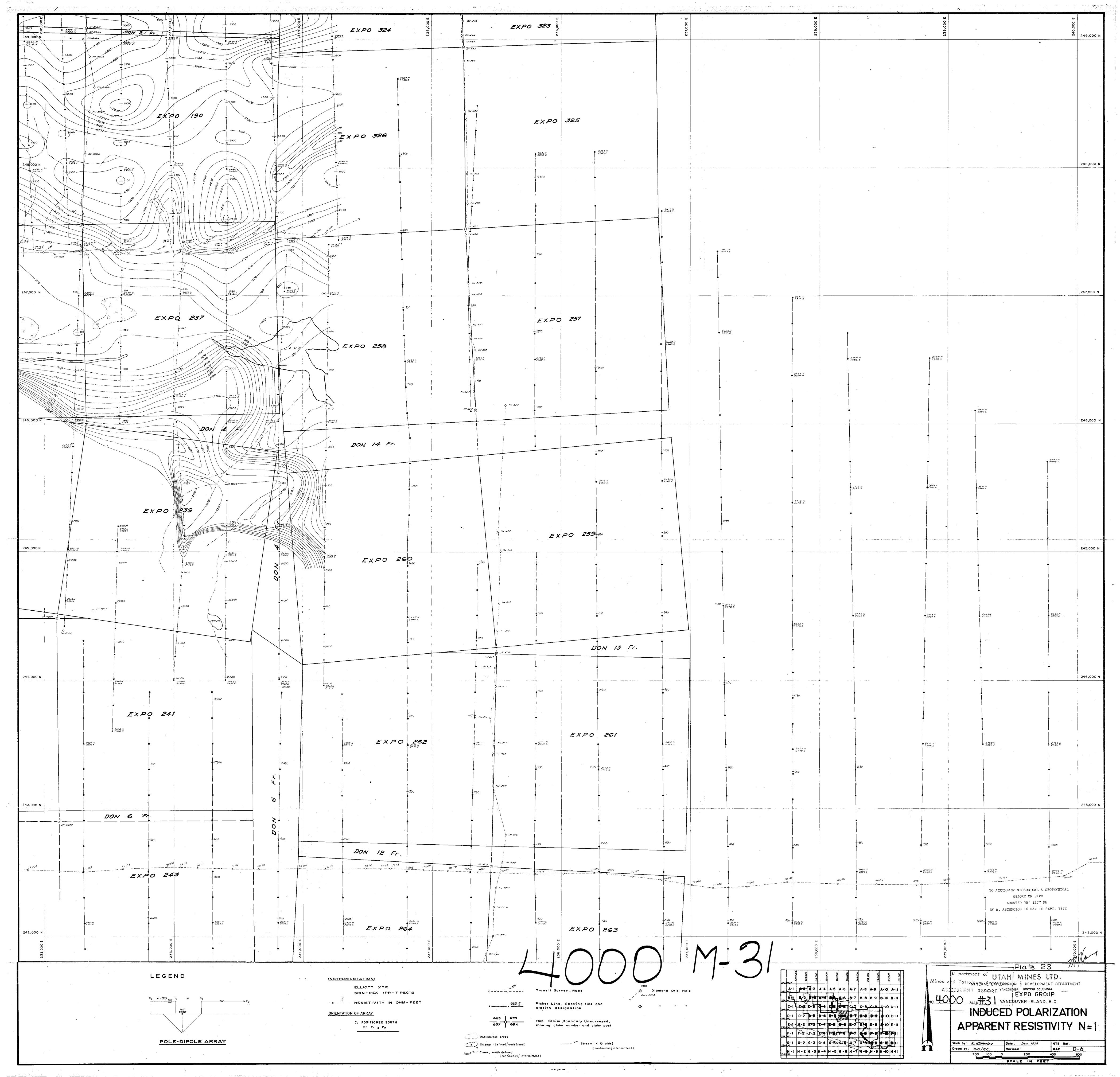


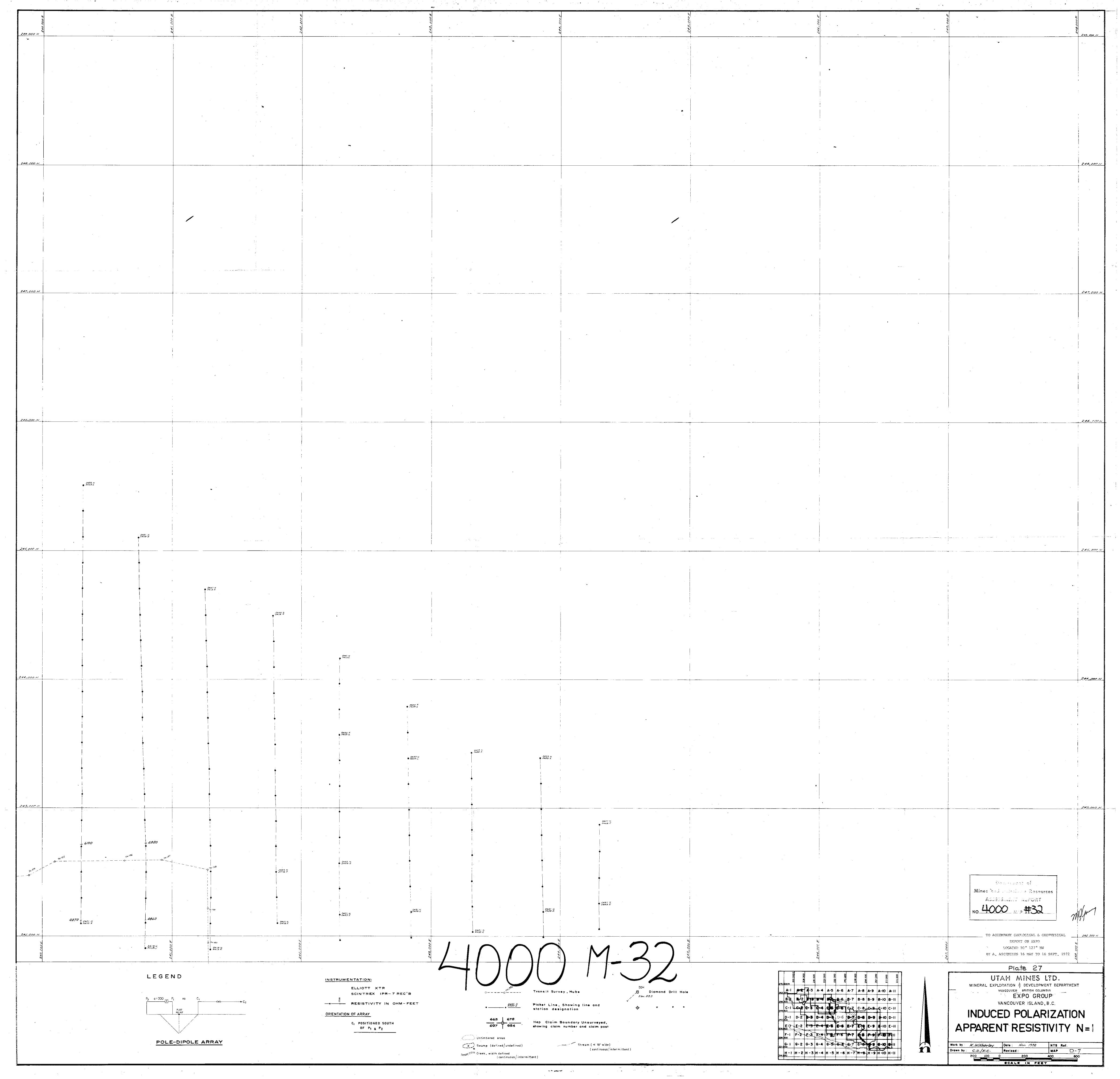


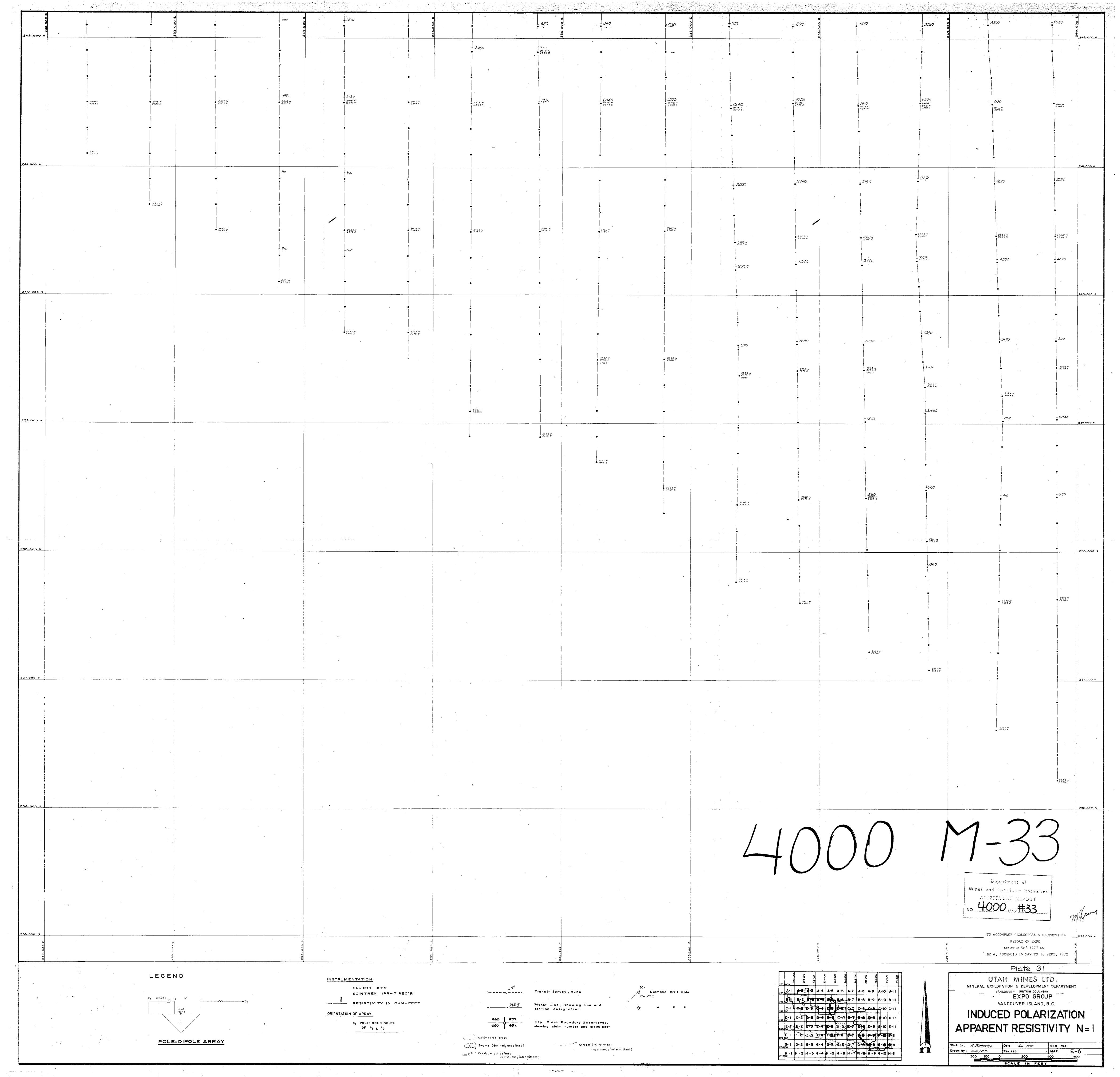


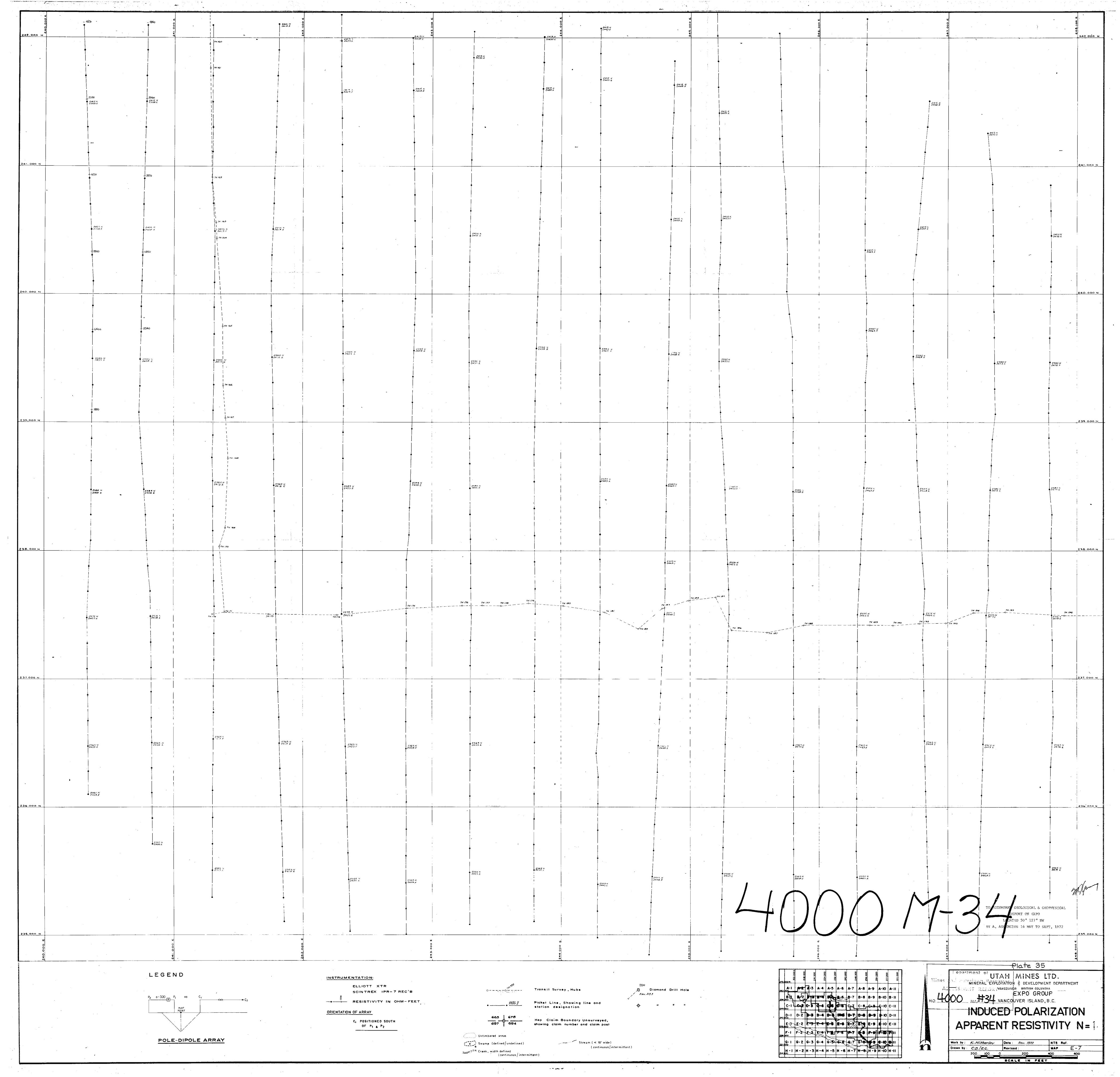


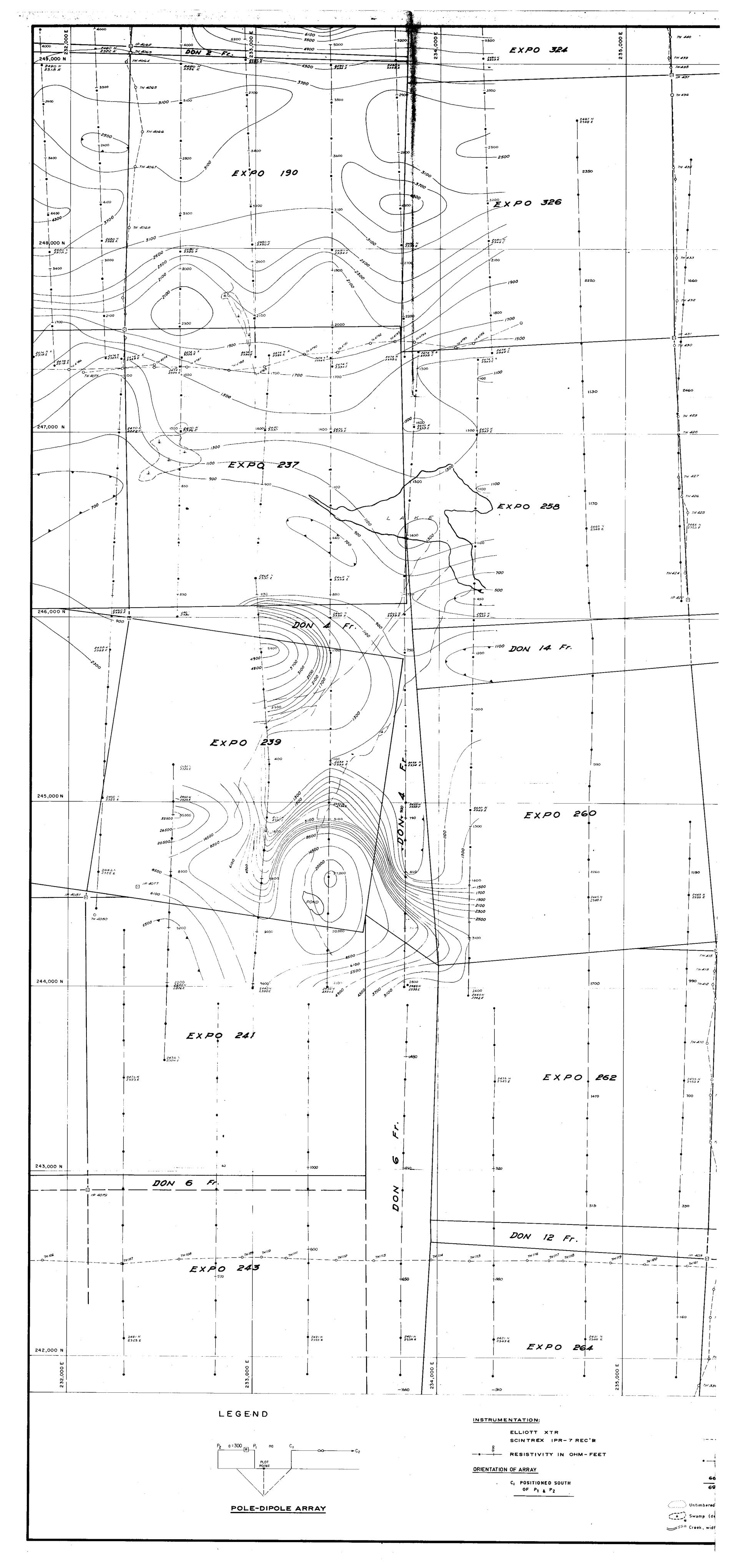


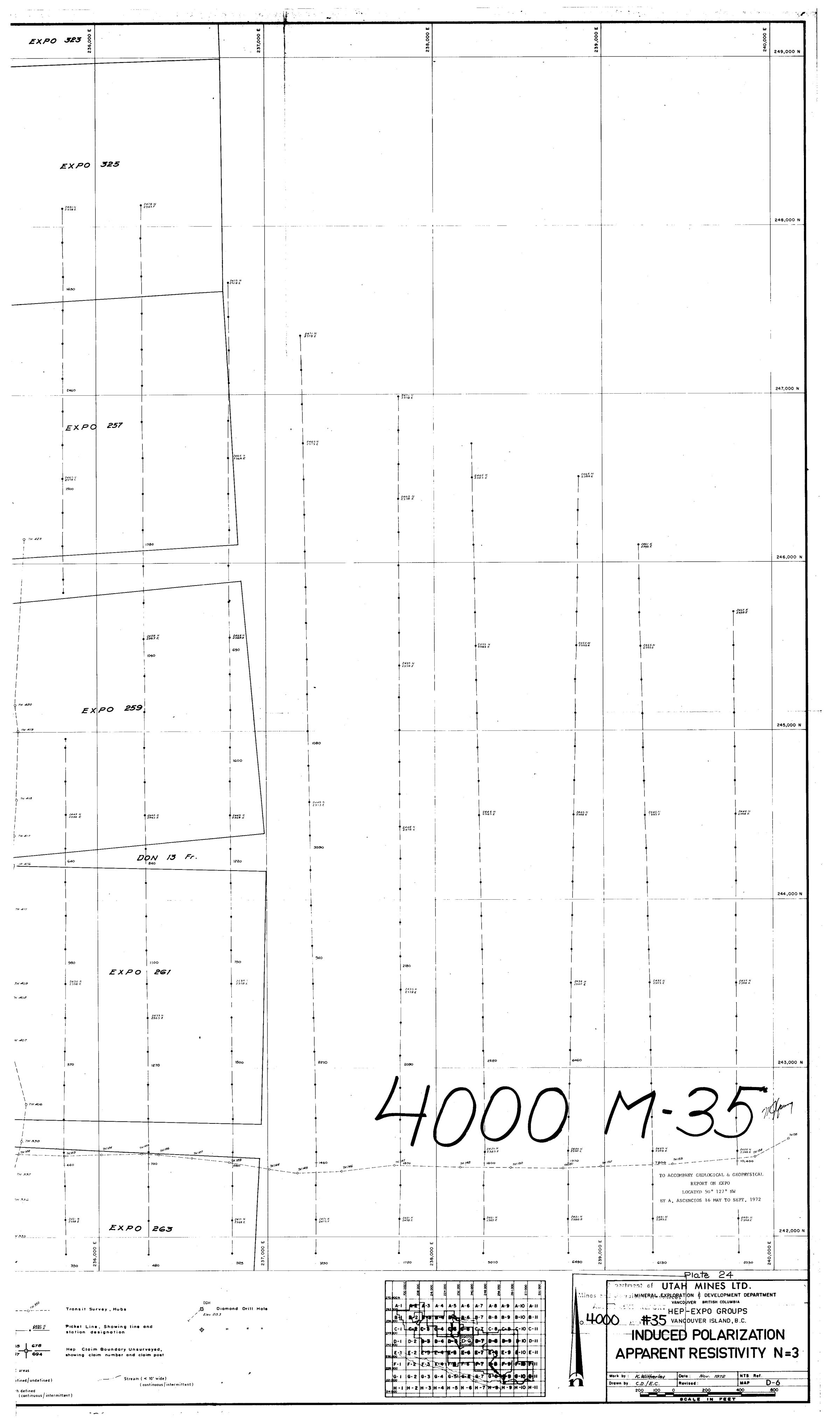


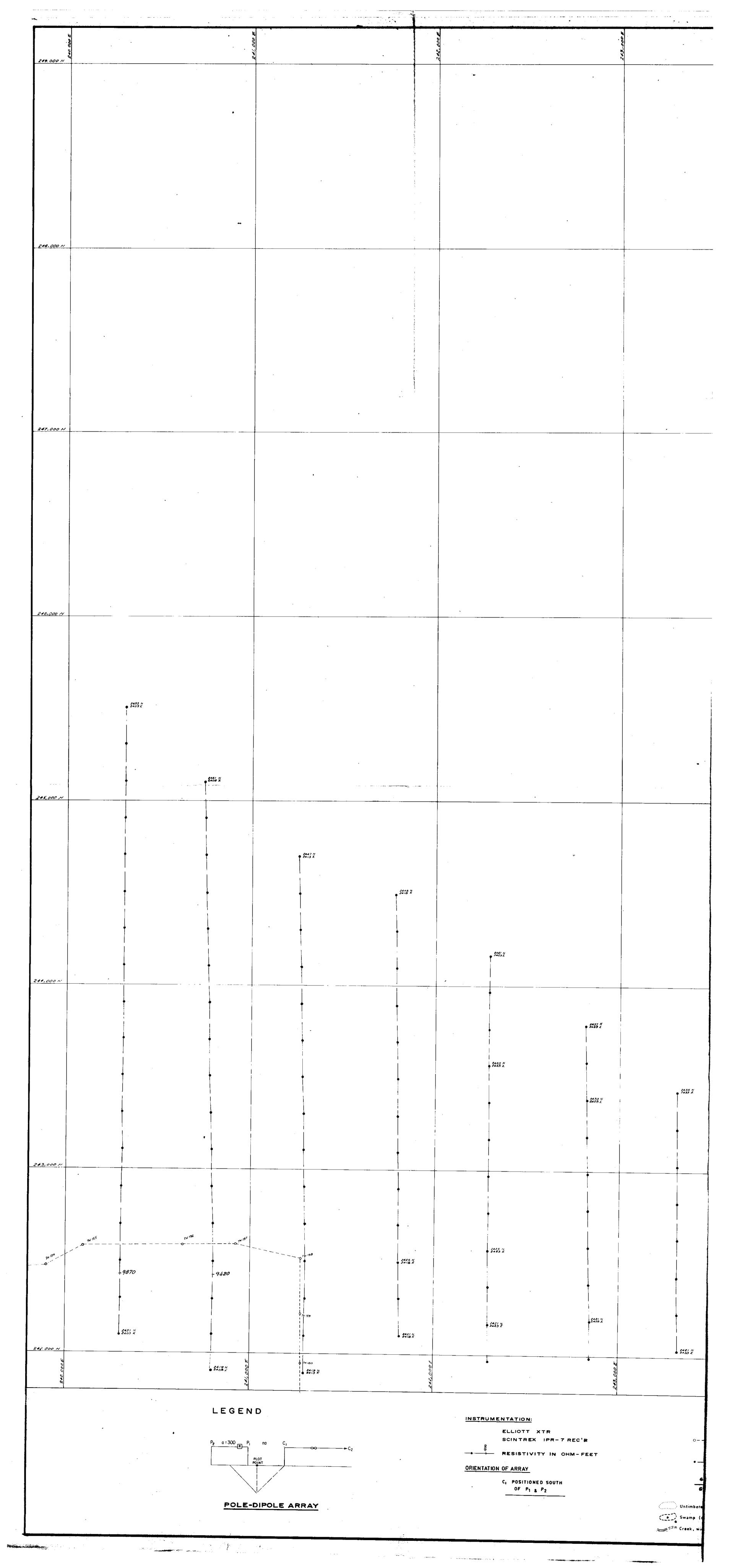


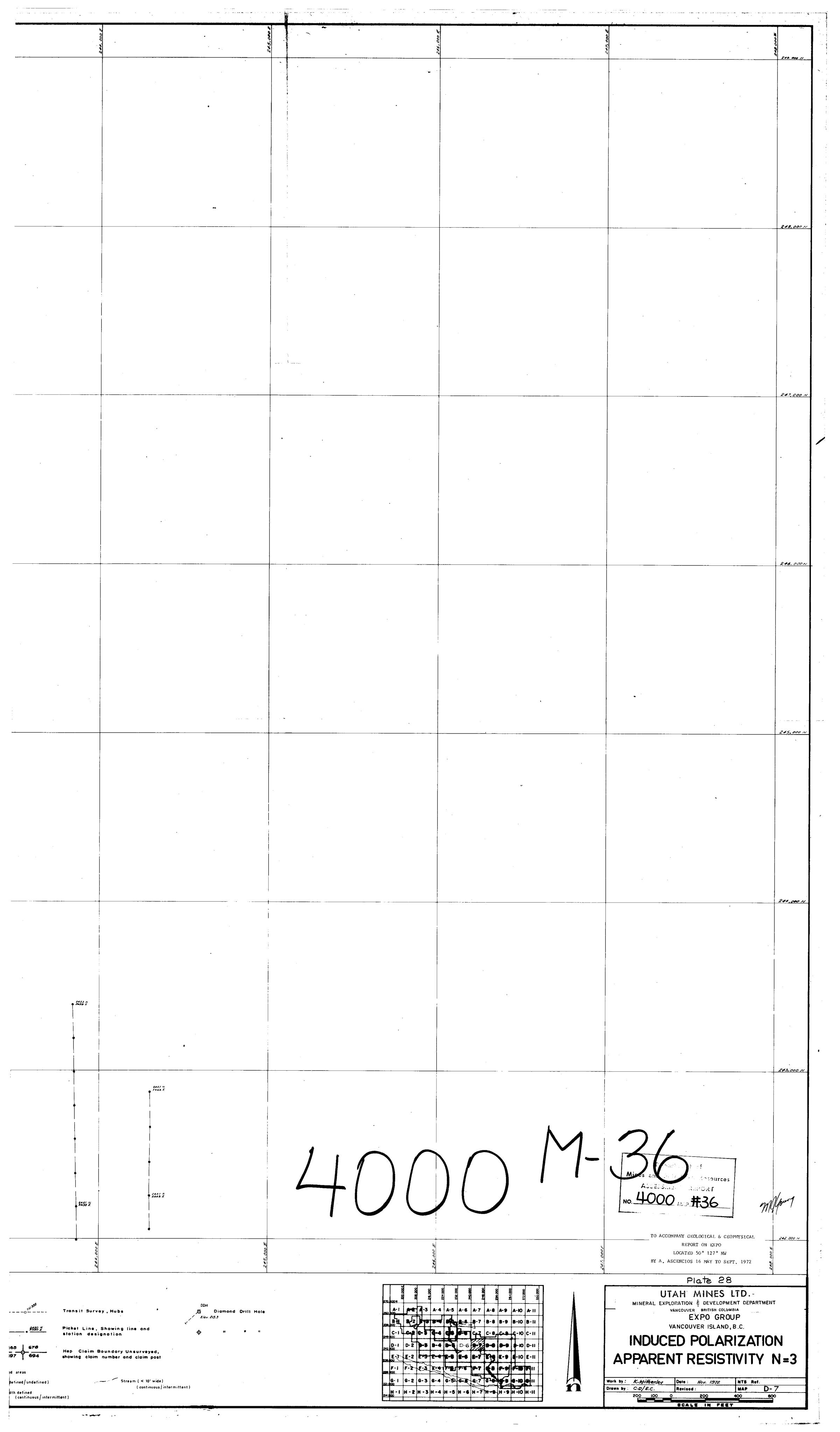


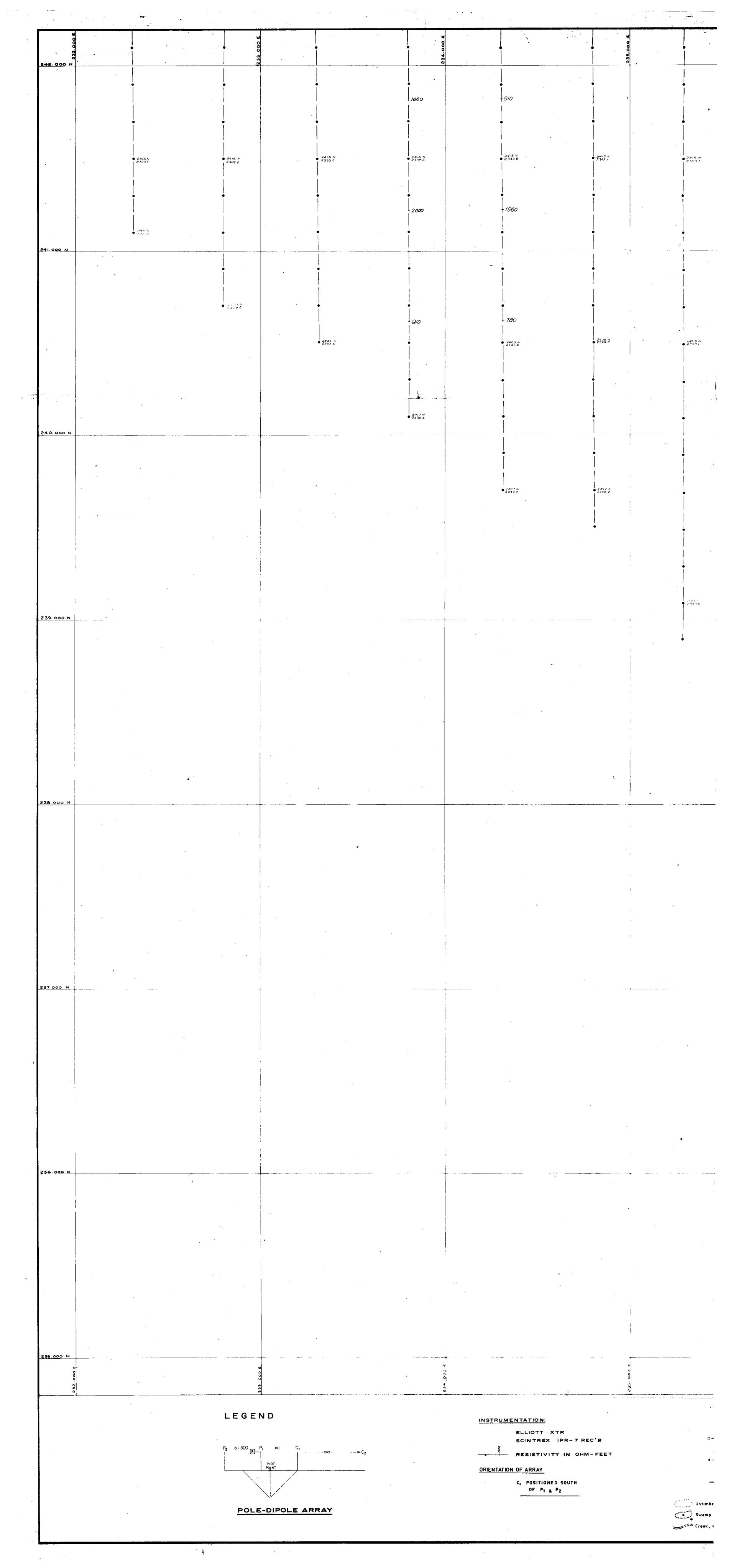


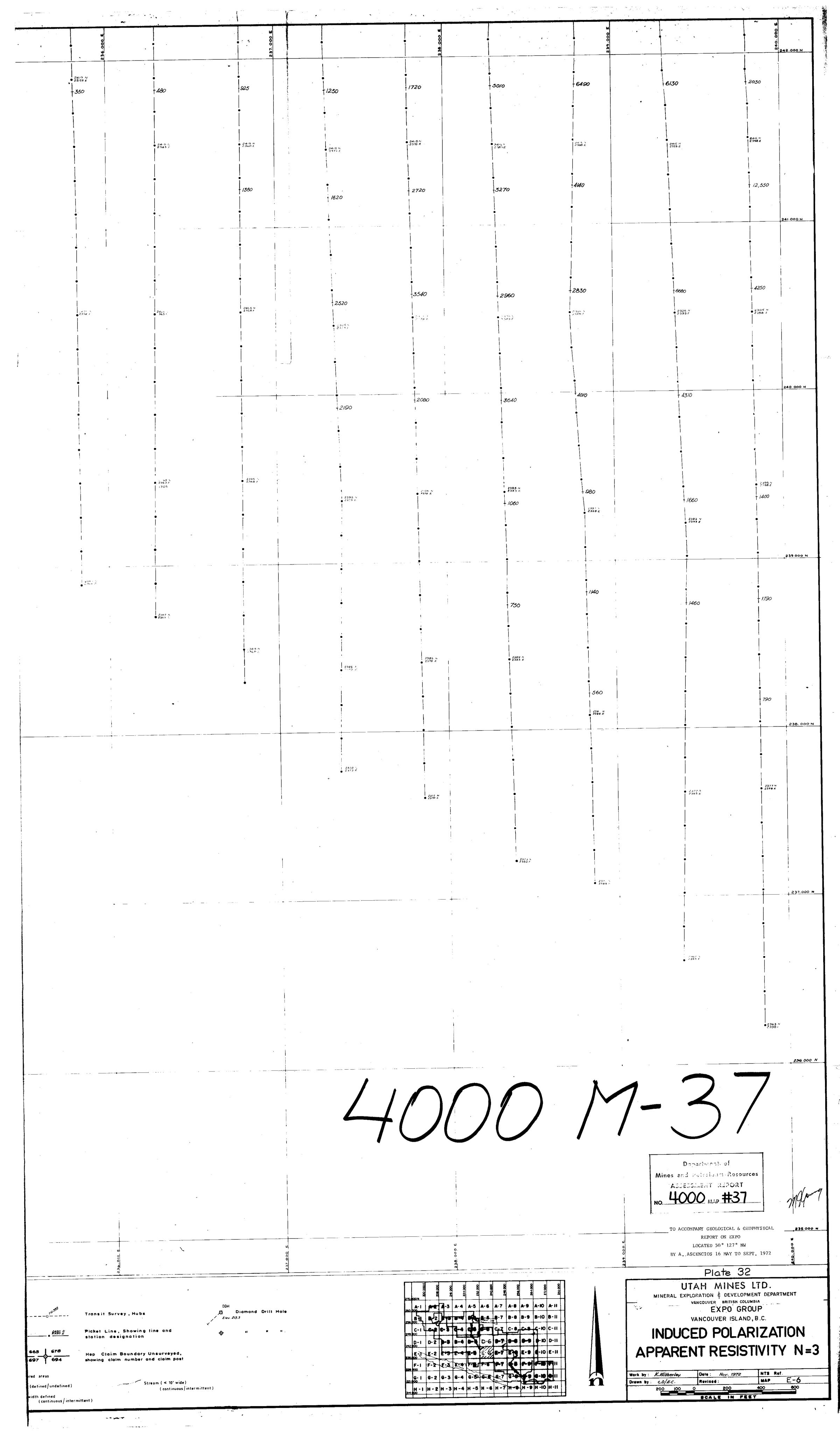


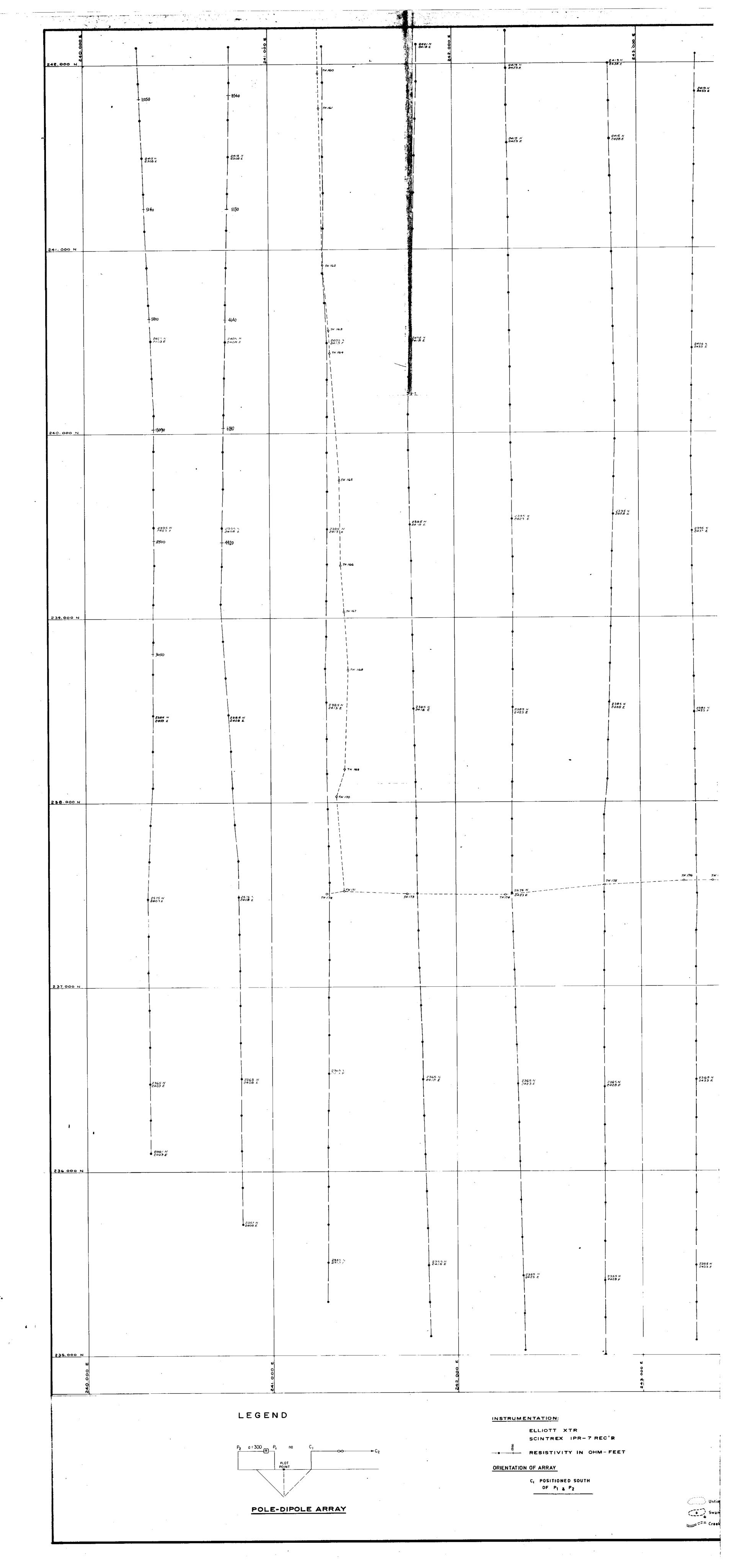


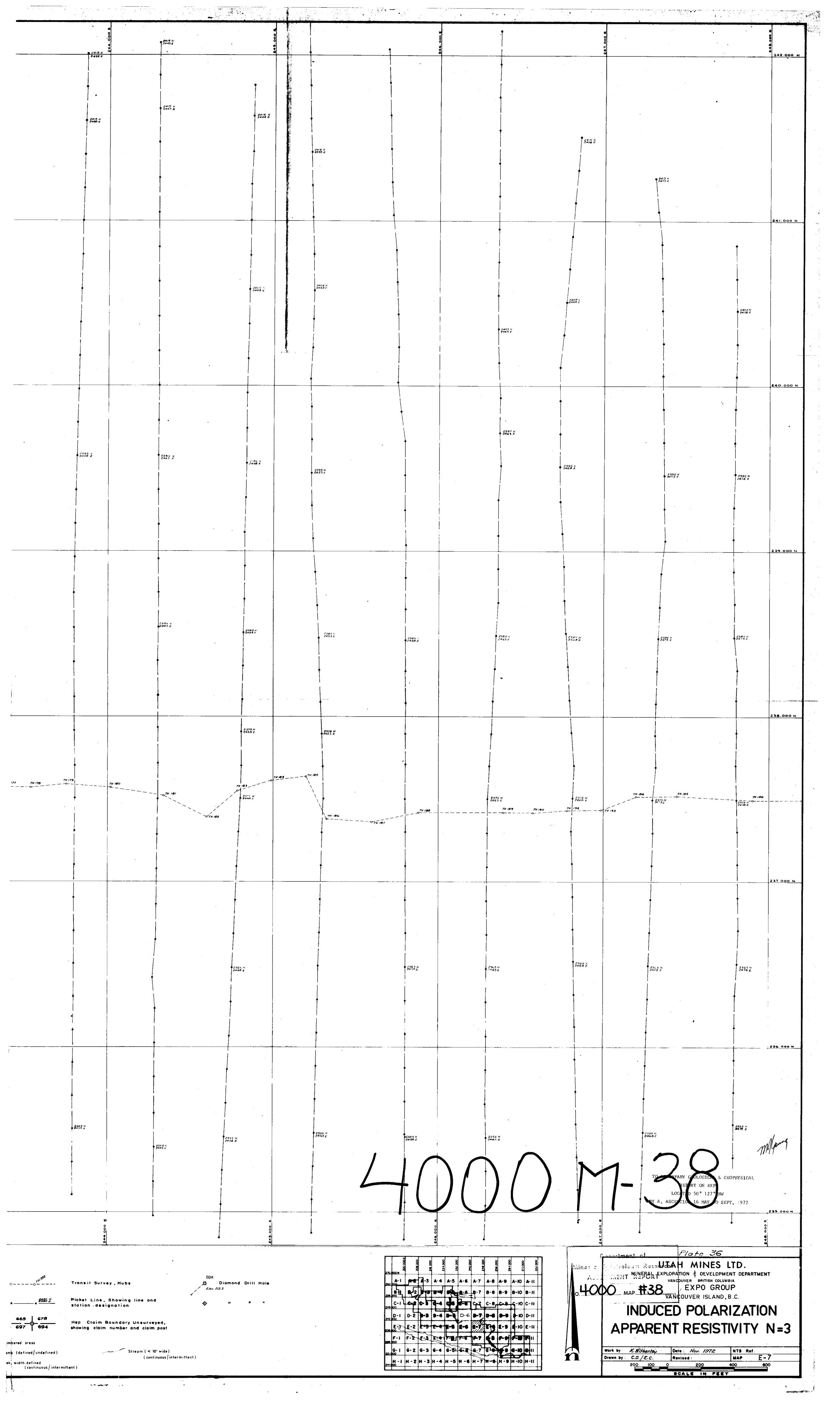




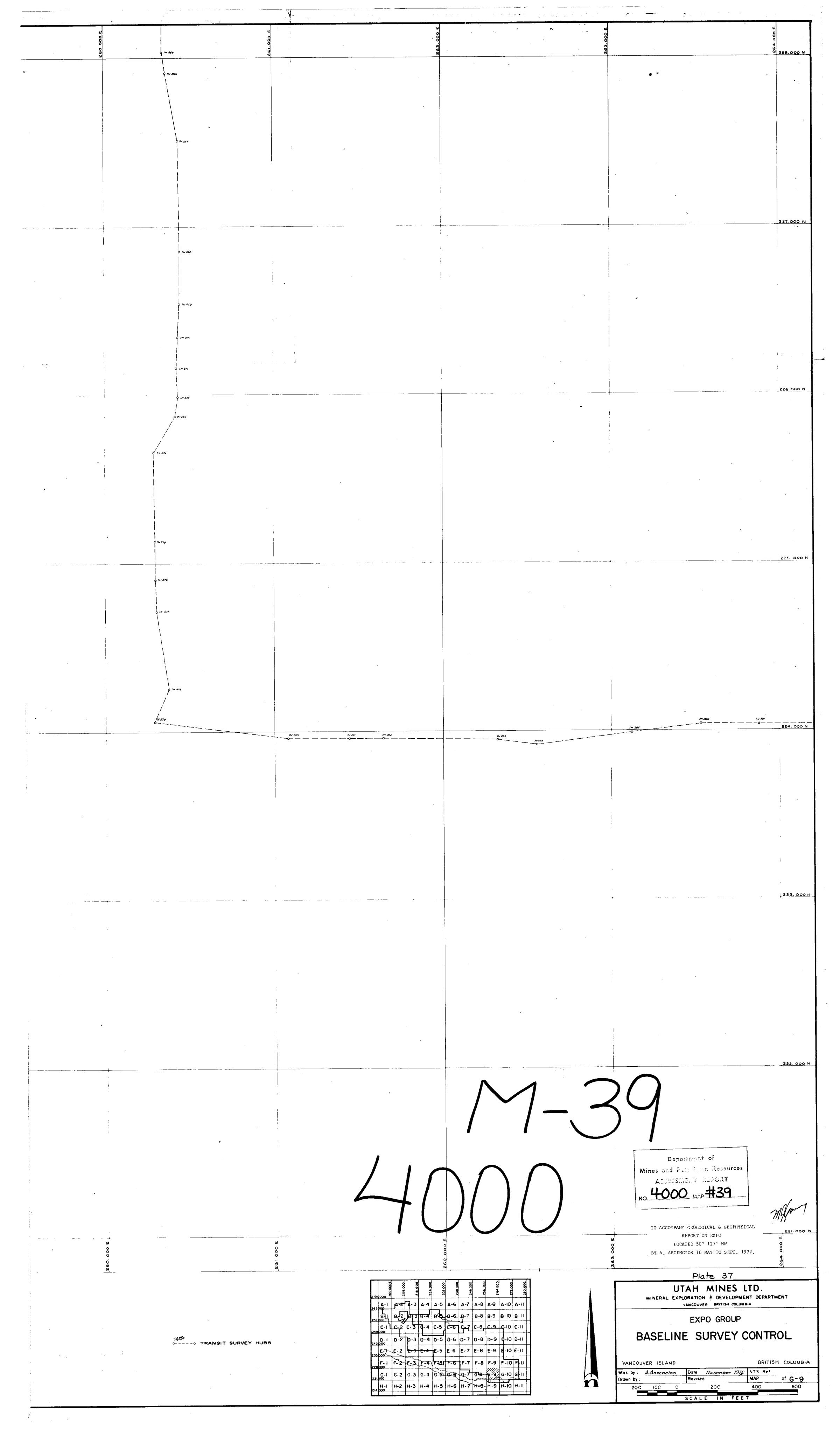








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