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## INTRODUCTION

These clains are north of Heffley Lake and are easily accesaikle by the highway up Heffley Valley, which crosses Nan 1. A reconnaissance traverse along the highway located a magnetic anowaly and many others have been found extending northward up the slope onto Nan 2.

## PROCEDURS

A base line vas run and, from it at $200^{\circ}$ intervals, lateral lines were run. Because of the very high and variable magnetic intensity, the lines were run by taking backsights and foresights and without using the compass. The distances were chained. Stations were established every $50^{\prime}$ along the lateral lines.

AnM and a PMP-3 magnetometer survey were made of the areas of interest with readings at $50^{\prime}$ intervals. In order to extend the area covered by the EM survey, readings were taken $50^{\circ}$ beyond the end of some of the surveyed lines. This was also done during the wag. survey and, in addition, many short traverses were run between and away from the lateral lines. A compass was not used to run these side lines. A prominent object in the distance was sighted and the line towards it was traversed and the distance paced. The accuracy of the location of such side points is considered to be gocd. All the mag. readings were taken by J. M. Black, P.Eng.

For the EM survey a Ronka 16 was used. The broadcasting station selected is the one near Seattle and the direction to it is shown on Figure 3. All readings were taken by B. Woodsworth, P.Eng.

## TOPOGRAPHY \& COFER

The ground in the south part of Nan 1 is flat. Towards the north the ground slopes up moderately steeply. Grossing the flat area in the south is a moraine or esker, part of which is shown on Figure 3.

Tree growth is fairly open except in the vicinity of the eastern two thirds of the base line where young grouth is extremely thick.

## MAGNETIC RESULTS \& INTERPRETATION

See Figure 2. The major feature is in the north where a broad magnetic high extends the length of the surveyed ares. It varies greatiy in width and in intensity and narrows and almost disappears betweens lines 1 and 2 west. In fact, it may be considered to be two anomalies weakly joined.

The highest reading ( 28,500 gammas), in an anomaly with moderate gradient, suggests it is caused by a magnetic mass whose upper surface is $30^{\prime}$ to $40^{\prime}$ below the surface.

South of this high zone and nearly parallel to it, is a zone about 300 wide comprising numerous, mostly amall, intense positive and negative anomalies. The anomalies in this zone appear to be caused by bodies close to the surface whose lover poles also are relatively close to the surface.

The third major magnetic feature is a low in the southwest of the area. The greatest readings are near the base line. However, the low extends over a considerable area to the south of the base line. Since it is to the magnetic south of the most westerly part of the northern magnetic high, it may be caused by the lower pole of the body which causes this magnetic high.

## EM RESULTS \& INTERPRETATION

Numerous crossovers occur but the anomalies indicated by these are short and appear to be without mach significance (see Figure 3) except in the north where they tend to parallel the isomagnetic lines.

The BM readings, filtered according to the procedure advocated by Fraser* and contoured, field results that are of more interest.

A zone extends along the norther limit of the area surveyed in the same location as the prominent magnetic high. The highest values nearly coincide with the magnetic highs. It can be inferred from this congruence that two bodies exist which are nearly contimous along their strire and that they have moderately high magnetic intensity and possibly contain sulphides.

Two other filtered EM anomalies occur in the eastern part of the intermediate magnetic zone. These anomalies are arranged within the zone en echelon. They include several of the high positive ag. anomalies and they do not include any of the negative anomalies. Thus, in a general way, they confirm the presence of a number of magnetic bodies with fair conductance.

The most easterly of these two anomalies extends westerly to Line $i s$ south, where a filtered value of 65 is found. However, this is directly below a power line which extends along the length of this anomaly and may cause most of it. Hovever, on lines $2 \pi$ and 38 are intermediate values between 0 and 65 , which auggests that the eastern part of this anomaly is caused by conductance in the ground and not in the air, as at line iE.

* D.C. Fraser. Contouring of V I F EM data. Geophysics, Vol. 34, No. 6, December, 1969, pp. 958-967.
J. M. Black, P.Eng. September 28, 1973

Bruce Woodsworth, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ days @ \$50 \$75.00
J.M. Black, 1 3/4 days © \$80
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Rental, EM 16 30.00
n magnetometer



Declared before me at the iCily
of
Province of British Columbia, this
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in y of Oelotaer 1973 , AD.



A Commissioner for taking Affidavits within British Columbia of A Notary Public in andfor the Province of British Columbia.

Sub-mining Recorder


To acrompony gkophysisol roport by Jim Black PEng dated Sepl 28|1973 on Non clams near Heffley




