

Exploration

Western District

N.T.S. 92-1-6 50°, 121°, NE

I.P. AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

TOKETIC PROPERTY

VALLEY COPPER MINES LTD.

KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

June 7, 1974

J.M. Hamilton, P. Eng.

Work Performed During May, 1974

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- # Plate 1, Magnetometer Plan, 1" = 400' # Plate 2, Second Separation, Reisitivities, 1" = 400'
- Plate 3, Second Separation, Frequency Effects, 1" = 400' 4 Twenty-one prifiles numbered I.P.-84-1 to I.P.-84-21 inclusive Statutory Declatartion Relating to Expenditures Statement of Expenditures

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SUMMARY

About nine line-miles of I.P. and magnetic surveying on the Toketic Property of Valley Copper Mines Ltd. failed to locate responses deemed significant at this time. Accordingly no work can be recommended on the basis of geophysical data acquired during this programme.

INTRODUCTION

The Toketic Property is located about eight miles northeast of Spences Bridge and about 18 miles south of Ashcroft, in southcentral B.C. Access is by truck, preferably 4-wheel drive, along 14 miles of road which runs north on the east side of the Thompson River north of its junction with the Nicola River for about ten miles and then turns easterly and southerly to the property. Private property and an Indian Reservation are traversed by the road and prior permission to use it is required.

The property comprises 21 mineral claims and is owned by Valley Copper Mines Ltd., which is 69.79% owned by Cominco Ltd. The present work was paid for by Cominco Ltd. under an interim financing agreement.

The present geophysical surveys were carried out over about three quarters of the property, with protions in the northeast and southwest not covered.

GEOLOGY

The property straddles part of the western contact of the Guichon Batholith, and is underlain by "Hybrid Phase" intrusives to the northeast and Cache Creek metasediments to the southwest. A chalcopryrite-hematite zone located in the surveyed area is known from previous underground workings and drilling to be about 200 feet long and 80 feet wide assaying about 0.3% Cu. It is hosted by the Hybrid Phase intrusives.

I.P. AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

(a) Methods

The magnetic survey was done with a Scintrex MF-2 fluxgate magnetometer. This instrument measures relative changes in the strength of the Earth's vertical magnetic field with a maximum readability of 5 gammas. Instrument drift and diurnal variation were monitored using a standard looping procedure, returning to a base station every hour.

The I.P. survey was done using Cominco's McPhar P654 frequency domain system employing the dipole-dipole array and measuring four separations. Dipole lengths of 200 or 400 feet were employed, as noted on the plans and profiles. This I.P. system measures applied current in amperes and resultant received potential in volts, from which resistivity can be calculated from Ohm's Law. This is done at two frequencies (0.31 and 5.0 htz in the present case) and difference in resistivity, if present, is plotted as frequency effect. It is a measure of I.P. response. In addition to frequency effect and (high) frequency resistivity, the profiles also show metal factor, a parameter derived by dividing frequency effect by the corresponding resistivity and multiplying by a scaling factor of 1000.

Work was under the direction of T.G. Kauppinen whose assistants were J. Turner, B. Clause, B. Ansley and E. Ford, and work was supervised by the writer, who visited the property twice during the survey.

(b) Data Presentation

The following plans are included with the report, in pocket at rear:

Plate 1, Magnetometer Survey, 1" = 400'
Plate 2, Second Separation Resistivity, 1" = 400'
Plate 3, Second Separation Frequency Effect, 1" = 400'
The following profiles are bound in this report:
 Line No. Dipole Length Plate No.

44N	200 feet	I.P84-1
40N	200 feet	I.P84-2
36N	200 feet	I.P84-3
32N	200 feet	I.P84-4
28N	200 feet	I.P84-5
24N	200 feet	I.P84-6
20N	200 feet	I.P84-7
16N	200 feet	I.P84-8
12N	200 feet	I.P84-9
8N	200 feet	I.P84-10
4N	200 feet	I.P84-11
ON	200 feet	I.P84-12
16E	400 feet	I.P84-13
20E	400 feet	I.P84-14
24E	400 feet	I.P84-15
28E	400 feet	I.P84-16
32E	400 feet	I.P84-17
36E	400 feet	I.P84-18
40E	400 feet	I.P84-19
44E ·	400 feet	I.P84-20
48E	400 feet	I.P84-21

(c) Results

Magnetic data are contoured on Plate 1 with a contour interval of 500 gammas. In general, magnetic values in areas underlain by Hybrid Phase intrusives are about 500 to 1000 gammas greater than those in areas underlain by Cacke Creek metasediments. However, this relationship is not valid enough to warrant additional magnetic surveying to help map the contact in overburden covered areas should additional geophysical work in the area be contemplated. About 2000 gammas of magnetic relief are present on the grid, but no distinctive trends or patterns are apparent. In general, known mineralized areas occur in areas of intermediate to high magnetic values.

Second separation resistivity values are contoured on Plate 2, and values are generally lower over metasediments than over intrusives. There is little or no distinctive resistivity response correlative with known mineralized areas.

Second separation frequency effects, plotted on Plate 3, are relatively featureless. One weak response is located at 2E on Line 32N. Profile number I.P.-84-4 shows a weak frequency effect response from 0 to 2E on that line, which gives rise to a corresponding weak metal factor response. The results of drill-hole DH-3, drilled previously and located nearby as shown on the plans, are not known to the writer. No I.P. responses of significance are located coincident with or along strike from mineralized zones as shown on the plans.

CONCLUSIONS

Magnetic work on the Toketic property indicates Hybrid Phase intrusive rocks are somewhat more magnetic than Cache Creek metasediments in this area, but the relationship is not good enough to use it for mapping the contact in overburden covered areas. I.P. measurements are virtually featureless. No additional work can be recommended on the basis of geophysical results obtained during this project.

Submitted by

J.M. Hamilton, P. Eng. Supervising Geophysicist

Endorsed for Release by

W.T. Irvine, P. Eng. Manager, Western District

Distribution: Exploration Administration Western District Mining Recorder, Vancouver (2) Geophysics File











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APPENDIX I

NOTES ON THE INDUCED POLARIZATION METHOD

March 10, 1969. John M. Hamilton

THEORY:

Polarization is the separation of charge, or blocking action, of metallic or electronic conductors within a medium of ionic solution conduction. Induced polarization refers to this blocking action when caused by an applied electric current.

In its geological context, polarization, or I.P., refers to the electrochemical blocking phenomenon exhibited by metallic minerals such as most sulphides, magnetite and graphite, under the influence of an applied current. When a current is passed through the subsurface, conduction is ionic and is dependent upon ions in the water content of the subsurface because most minerals have a much higher specific resistivity than ground water. The "metallic" minerals have specific resistivities which are much lower than ground water. The I.P., effect occurs at the interfaces between ionic conductive conditions in ground water and electronic conductive conditions in metallic minerals. Electronic charges are built up on these interfaces which oppose the flow of current that produces them.

The blocking action, or I.P. effect, increases with the time during which the current is flowing in a given direction. Hence, if the current is periodically reversed, a high frequency current will be subject to less blocking, or I.P. effect, than will a low frequency, since less time is available for the blocking to occur at a high frequency. It is therefore possible to measure the I.P. effect by measuring resistivity at two frequencies. This is the basis of the frequency domain I.P. system. Field readings consist of current readings between the transmitter electrodes, and voltage readings between the receiver electrodes, at both the high and the low frequency. From these readings a resistivity can be calculated for each frequency, using the relationship V= IR (Ohm's Law) and geometrical constants applicable to the electrode array. The <u>resistivity</u> values so obtained are actually <u>apparent resistivity</u> values, being an average of all the material sampled for each reading. The resistivity plotted is the high frequency value, since it is least dependent on blocking action or I.P. effect, and hence is a truer valu if polarizable material is present. The units used are ohm-feet/ 2π . To convert these units into ohm-meters used in some other I.P. systems, the ohm-feet/ 2π values should be multiplied by 1.9.

The percent frequency effect, actually an apparent frequency effect, is defined as $(R_L - R_H)/R_H \times 100\%$, where R_L and R_H are the resistivities at the low and high frequencies, respectively. The percent frequency effect is the parameter measured to show the I.P. effect, and is the frequency domain equivalent of the chargeability "m" used in time domain I.P. work,

The <u>metal factor</u> values are obtained by dividing the percent frequency effect by the resistivity and multiplying by 1000. The metal factor is proportional to the change in conductivity as the frequency of the applied current is varied, and can be shown to be equal to $(\sigma_H - \sigma_L) \times 2\pi \times 10^5$, where σ_H and σ_L are the conductivities at the high and low frequencies, respectively. The metal factor is generally more indicative of the conductive metallic content than is the frequency effect, although there are exceptions to this.

FIELD PROCEDURE:

Current is applied to the ground at two current electrodes (C1 and C2) spaced a distance x apart as shown in the accompanying diagram. The potential is measured at two potential electrodes (P1 and P2) also spaced a distance x apart and in line with the current electrodes. For any given locations of C1 and C2, readings are taken when the distance between the nearest current and potential electrodes is equal to nx, and n has values of 1, 2, 3, etc. The electrode spacing x is determined by the requirements of the survey. Larger values of x would be used when the object is greater depth penetration and faster progress, whereas smaller values of x are employed in more detailed surveys, to provide more accurate anomaly location, but for the smaller values of x, the penetration is less and the survey slower. The value chosen for x should not greatly exceed the width of the target sought. The penetration is greater for the larger values of n.

INTERPRETATION:

The values of the resistivity, metal factor and percent frequency effect are plotted on "pseudo-sections", where the plotting point is determined by the inters ction of lines drawn at 45° from the horizontal, and originating at the mid-points of the current electrode spread and the potential electrode spread, as shown in the accompanying diagram. The choice of 45° from the horizontal is made because it simplifies plotting on grid-There is no other basis for it, and lines at any ded paper. other angle would produce just as "correct" a distribution of plotted values. The percent frequency effect is shown either as a superscript to each metal factor value, or as a separate, contoured plot similar to the first two. Depths to causative bodies cannot be scaled from the "pseudo-section," because the relationship between "pseudo-section" depths and true depths depends on anomalous body configuration and size, and other other inhomegeneities in the true resistivity distribution in the earth, as well as on the method used to plot the section.

The most favourable type of anomaly would show a frequency effect high with a resistivity low, to provide a marked metal factor high. A frequency effect high, with little or no change in resistivity, to provide a metal factor high, mirroring the frequency effect high, is also favourable. Of lesser interest, but of possible importance, are those anomalies showing no frequency effect change, but a distinct resistivity low, to produce a metal factor anomaly. The type of anomaly, its strength, size and shape should be considered in relation to the geological setting and the target sought.

The surface projection of anomalous zones are shown under the base line of the "pseudo-sections", or data plots. The location of anomalous zones is made after studying the responses at all separations, and is aided by data from computer and tank modelstudies, as well as case histories and local geology when known. The source of an anomaly can at best be located only to within one electrode interval or x distance.

Anomalies are classified into three groups: definite, probable and possible. Grouping is based on the strength of the metal factor, the frequency effect, and the pattern of the anomaly. In general, the <u>true</u> metal factor is dependent on the concentration and distribution of chargeable material in the source, but the survey measures the <u>apparent</u> metal factor, which is an average. A large volume with a small percentage of sulphides could show the same metal factor as a smaller body with more concentrated sulphides. The apparent metal factor will approach the true metal factor when the anomalous body is large, and its depth to top small, relative to the electrode interval.

In some cases, a contoured data-plan is prepared, to show frequency effect, metal factor or resistivity values. Only data obtained at one separation is used on such a plan, and commonly the second separation data is plotted, to show results from an intermediate level of investigation. The surface projection of anomalous zones, as determined from the profiles, are also shown, and in many cases these will not coincide with contoured peaks, because data at other separations, if anomalous, will have been considered when locating anomalies. The most profitable use of contoured plans is as a trend indicator.

X = ELECTRODE SPREAD LENGTH OR ELECTRODE SPACING OR DIPOLE LENGTH n = ELECTRODE SEPARATION = 1,2,3....

DIPOLE - DIPOLE ELECTRODE ARRAY

DIAGRAM SHOWING PLOTTING METHOD

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Traced by:	
Revised by Dele	MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
ł <u>+</u>	
	SPENCES BRIDGE AREA, NAM LOUPS M.U. D.V.
	Scale: * 400' Date: JUNE, 1974 Plate:
	FORM 210-0640

DOMINION OF CANADA: Province of British Columbia. To Wit:		In the Matter of	STATUTORY DECLARATION RELATING TO EXPENDITURES ON LINE CUTTING AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS OF THE TOKETIC PROPERTY, KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION			5	
ł.	S.S. SELKE		- DSA	 	· · · · · ·	: 	5
of in the Province o	CITY OF NOR f British Columbia	TH VANCOUVER	NO. 5	500	2	- 317 N	

- 1. COPIES OF A REPORT REGARDING GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS ON CERTAIN MINERAL CLAIMS SITUATED IN THE KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION ARE BEING FILED WITH THE MINING RECORDER IN VANCOUVER.
- 2. ATTACHED HERETO, AND MARKED WITH THE LETTER"A" UPON WHICH I HAVE SIGNED MY NAME AT THE TIME OF DECLARING HEREOF, IS A STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE LINE CUTTING ON THE SAID CLAIMS SHOWING IN ADDITION THE DATES DURING WHICH THOSE DOING THE SAID LINE CUTTING PERFORMED THEIR WORK.
- 3. ATTACHED HERETO, AND MARKED WITH THE LETTER "B" UPON WHICH I HAVE SIGNED MY NAME AT THE TIME OF DECLARING HEREOF, IS A STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS OF THE SAID CLAIMS SHOWING IN ADDITION THE DATES DURING WHICH THOSE MAKING THE SAID SURVEYS PERFORMED THEIR WORK.

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 CTTY , in the Lilles of VANCOUVER ll Province of British Columbia, this JUNE , 1974 day of A.D 2.2.1.C A Commissioner for taking Affidavits within British Columbia or A Notary Entitie in and for the Erovince of British Columbia.

WESTERN DISTRICT

EXHIBIT "B"

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY COSTS

TOKETIC PROPERTY, KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

NTS 92-1-6, 50° 121° NE

1.	Geophysical Survey Charges (as per internal Cominco Invoice)	\$ 2,842.50
2.	Helpers' Wages: J. Turner, 15 days at \$37.50 \$555 B. Claus, 13 days at \$25.00 325 E. Ford, 18 days at \$30.00 540 B.D. Ansley 18 days at\$30.00 <u>540</u>	.00 .00 .00 <u>.00</u> 1,960.00
3.	Camp costs, 73 man days at \$12.00	876.00
4.	Mobilization - Demobilization, Vancouver - property - return, includ: truck rental, 18 days and 550 miles	ing <u>400.00</u> \$ 6,078.50
Worl	k performed during period May 10-May 2	7, 1974.

lke Signed: s. Selke

THIS IS EXHIBIT "B" TO THE STATUTORY DECLARATION OF S.S. SELKE DECLARED BEFORE ME THIS _____ DAY OF _______ 1974.

A COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPLORATION

WESTERN DISTRICT

EXHIBIT "A"

LINE CUTTING COSTS

TOKETIC PROPERTY, KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

NTS 92-1-6, 50° 121° NE

- 10.5 line miles at \$205.50 \$ 2,157.75 (contract cost from Martinson Linecutting and Staking Ltd.)
 Supervision by geologist, R.U.Bruaset, 2 days at \$65.00 130.00
 Travelling costs, R.U.Bruaset,

Work performed during the period April 1 to April 15, 1974

Signed: <u>J.I. Lilke</u>

S. S. Selke

THIS	IS EXHIBIT "A"	TO THE	STATUTORY	DECLARATI	ON OF
s.s.	SELKE_DECLARED	BEFORE	ME THIS _		DAY
OF	JUNE		1974.		

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A COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS FOR BRITISH COEDMBIA Memorandum

Тр	Accounting, Vancouver	Date June 7, 1974
	(ひょう ちじゃ オ アシュンカント)	Invoice
From	Geophysicist, Vancouver (JAA)	Number: JNH-74-3
	(Use Title r' Possible)	
Subjec	GEOPHYSICAL ACCOUNT BILLING	Reference TOKETIC

(insart project or proposal name)

Please distribute the following charges as indicated by <u>R.U. Bruaset</u> and credit the Geophysical Account, code 705-89-<u>6700</u>

1.	Geophysicist Time	1 - 1 - 1		<u>ا</u> د
	J.M. Hamilton, May 16 and May 19, 2 days at \$75.00	1974 5000	s 1991 \$	150.00
2.	Technician Time		.•	
	T.G. Xauppinen, May 10 - 27 inclus 18 days at \$50.00	lve		900.00
з.	Interpretation, drafting, report writin	à		
	11% operating days at \$75.00 per d	ау		862.50
4.	Instrument Rental			
	I.P. Unit, May 10 27 inclusive, Magnatometer, May 10 - 21, 12 days	18 days at \$45.00 at \$10.00	\$810.00 120.00	930.00
			\$2	2,842.50

JMHamilton:amm

Bullin Signed 210-1210 TT.

INVOICE

MARTINSON LINECUTTING AND STAKING LTD.

6860 Fairmont Street :: POWELL RIVER, B.C.

Telephone 485-2198

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VALLEY COPPER (TOKETIC)

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Don Brantinon

. . . . 7236 DEAKIN EQUIPMENT LTD. INVOICE NUMBER 333 POWELL STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C. V6A 1H7 8913 Nº TELEPHONE: 253-2685 INVOICE Cominco fed s 1.12 н s ç SAME 머리 2200 т Va. DATE ORDERED ~ YOUR ORDER NO. CHC. TEAME EÓ nor 1% 10 DAYS <u> 16k - 74</u> AHOUN UNIT PARE DESCRIPTION QTY. 8.0. 81Y 7 90 11 Ŀ 80 c80 70 b <u>ب</u> ЯC 60<u>en</u> 1.40 ea 7 بعر کرک 2.85 \mathcal{C} 57.53 5.95 m 40 ... -O 99 4010 9500 4.80 pc 5.654 20 Ć 6.50 m 10 ノゴウ steet PROVINCIAL TAK LIC. NO TOTAL PEDERAL TAX NO. FEDERAL TAX 1NCL. 🗙 EXCL. PROV TAX AMOUNT DUE T. Kegyt

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