1976 Geological and Geophysical Assessment Report

6129

TITLE	SARITA RIVER PROPERTY
CLAIMS	WET 3-21 inclusive
COMMODITY	Mo
LOCATED	Eight miles east of Bamfield,B.C. Latitude 48°50'N Longitude 124°57'W Alberni mining division 92 C/15W
BY	D.G. Allen, P.Eng. (B.C.) and J.L. LeBel
FOR	AMAX Exploration, Inc.
WORK PERIOD	April - June, 1976

AMAX Vancouver Office

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APPENDICES

ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

The Sarita River Property is situated near the headwaters of the South Sarita River, 13 kilometres east of Bamfield, B.C. The property consists of 18 claims, Wet 3-20 (2 post system) plus one 3 unit claim, Wet 21 (modified grid system).

Work carried out in the 1976 field season includes line-cutting, geological mapping, induced polarization survey and magnetometer survey.

Host rocks underlying the property are Lower Jurassic Bonanza Formation volcanic rocks - andesite, dacite, rhyodacite, and rhyolite flows and tuffs. Intrusive into this sequence are two quartz diorite plugs, each with a quartz monzonite core. A quartz vein stockwork zone encompassed by a larger pyrite stockwork zone is best developed in silicified volcanic rocks between the two plugs. Northeast-trending post-mineral feldspar porphyry dykes cut all rock types. The distribution of the above rocks is controlled by two prominent northwest trending faults and their subsidiaries.

Most aspects of the geophysical surveys are adequately explained by the geology.

PART I - GEOLOGY BY D.G. ALLEN

INTRODUCTION

Location and Access

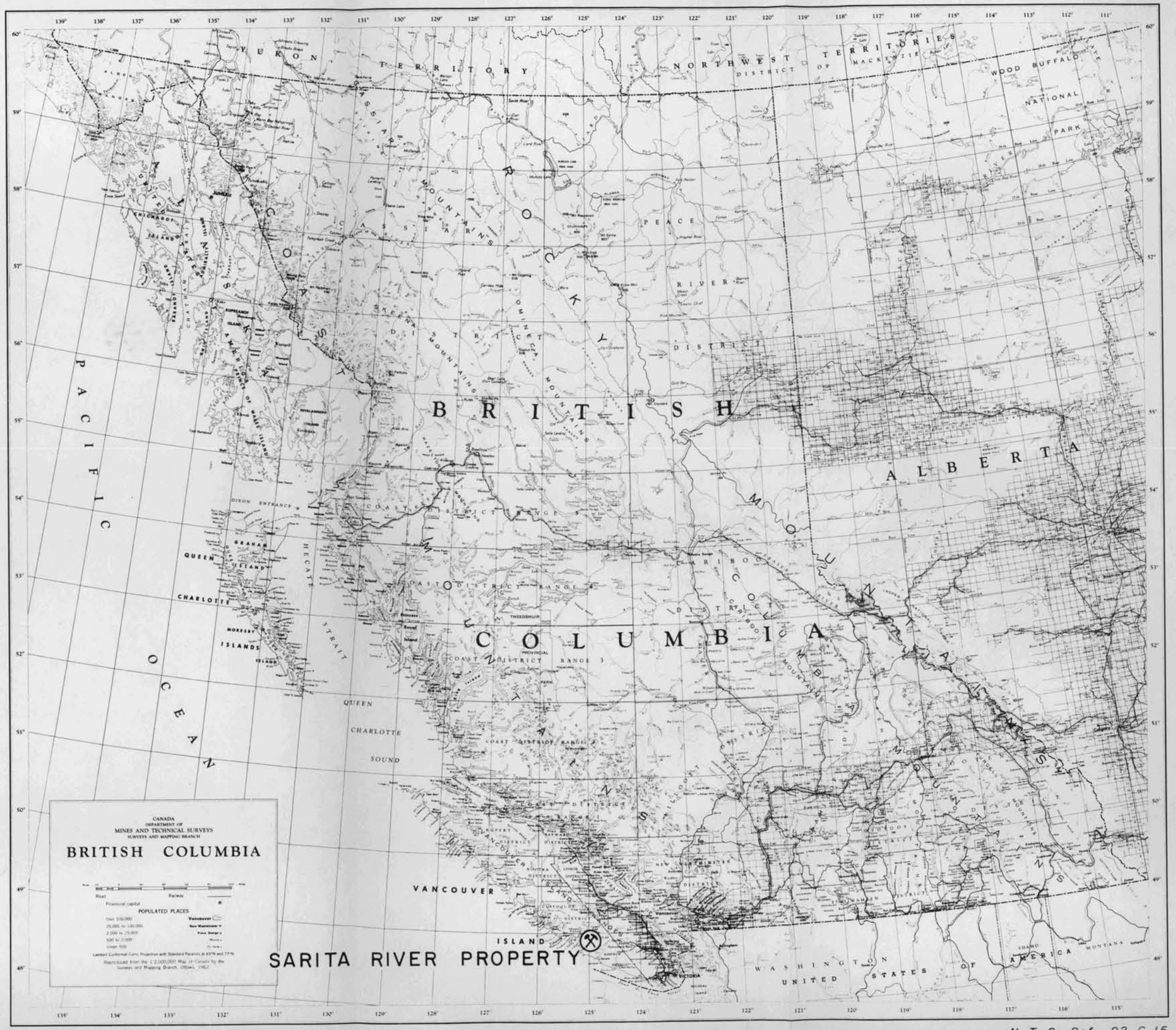
The Sarita River molybdenite prospect is situated eight miles east of Bamfield, B.C. on the west coast of Vancouver Island (Figure 1). The property lies near the head of the east fork of the South Sarita River (Figure 2). Access to the property is by logging road from Port Alberni or Cowichan Lake, B.C.

Property

The property consists of 18 claims (two post system) Wet 3-20 inclusive staked for AMAX Exploration, Inc. and recorded on December 11, 1974. A three unit claim (modified grid system) Wet 21 was added to the west side of the claim group on November 12, 1975.

History

The Sarita River molybdenite prospect was formerly held by J. Sirola in 1963. The property at that time was examined by G. Mannard of AMAX who concluded that the showings were of too low a grade and that they lacked the criteria of large molybdenite deposits. The claims lapsed and the ground later was staked by B. Furneaux in 1965 and optioned to Marshall Creek Copper Ltd. (name subsequently changed to Shalmar Resources Ltd.). In 1966 the prospect was re-examined by P. Fox of AMAX who recommended optioning the property and carrying out further surface exploration followed by about 3,000 feet of diamond drilling. However the recommendation was not carried out apparently because of a dispute on the title of some of the key claims. Marshall Creek Copper in 1966 carried out about 3,670 feet of percussion drilling in 21 holes.



CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF
MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS
SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Road — Railway

Provincial capital

POPULATED PLACES

Over 100,000 — Vancouver
25,000 to 100,000 — New Westminster
2,000 to 25,000 — Prince George
500 to 2,000 — Merritt
Under 500

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection with Standard Parallels at 49°N and 77°N

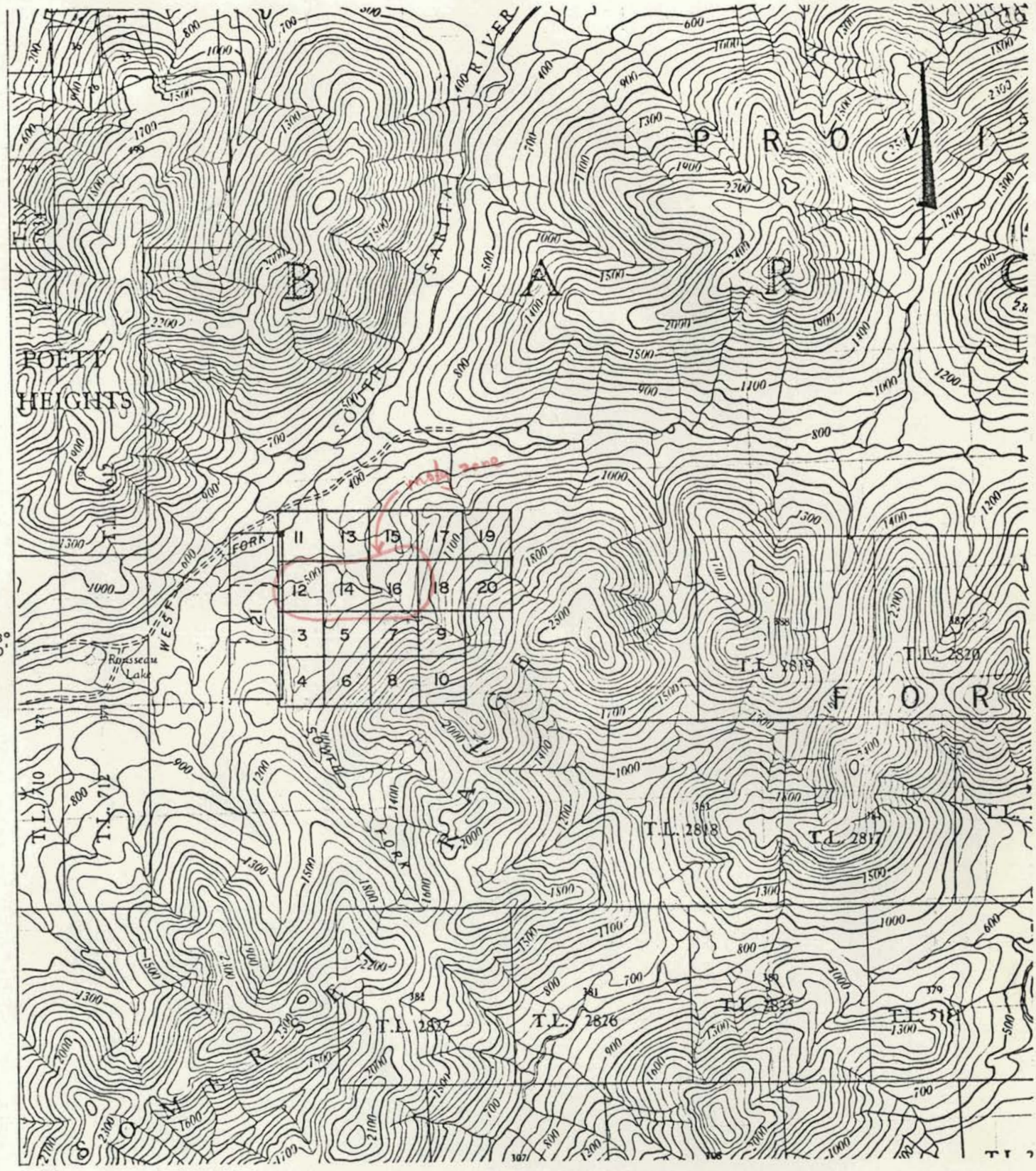
Reproduced from the 1:2,000,000 Map of Canada by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ottawa, 1962

Donald S. Allen

LOCATION MAP

N. T. S. Ref. 92 C 15

FIG. 1



AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

SARITA RIVER PROPERTY

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

— WET CLAIMS —

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

SCALE 0 MILES

1 : 50,000

Donald S. Allen

N.T.S. Ref. 92 C 15

FIG. 2

Some diamond drilling was carried out in subsequent years but location of the holes and results are not known. By 1974 all claims in the area had lapsed. The ground was then staked by AMAX.

Physiography

The Wet claims lie along the northwest slope of the Somerset Range between elevations 500 and 1,700 feet. Topography varies from gentle on the lower slopes to moderately rugged on the southeast claims and along tributaries of the South Sarita River.

Much of the area has been logged off in several stages. Vegetation includes a one to ten year old thick growth of Douglas fir, hemlock, balsam fir and cedar with an undergrowth of salal, salmon berry and alder. Some virgin timber remains on the southern part of the claim group.

Glacial till and local fluvioglacial gravel forms a thin veneer 0 to 10 feet deep over much of the area. Outcrop is restricted mainly to creek beds, road cuts and steep bluffs.

Scope of Exploration Program

The Wet claims cover a low grade molybdenite occurrence. The purpose of the 1976 field program was to carry out geologic mapping and to outline the area of interest by means of induced polarization/resistivity and magnetometer survey. As an aid to such a program, 13.4 km of line cutting was carried out.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

According to Muller (1976), Lower Jurassic Bonanza Formation volcanic rocks underlie much of the head of the South Sarita River. Thickness of the formation is thought to be between 2,000 and 3,000 metres. The volcanic rocks are

"composed of massive to poorly bedded tuff and breccia, commonly with deep maroon and dark green colours, weathering to dull brown. Flows and crystal tuffs with feldspar and pyroxene phenocrysts are also common...Chemical analyses of Bonanza volcanics have shown that tholeiitic basalt is rare and alkali basalt and tholeiitic dacite and rhyolite are the more common compositions".

A batholith of quartz diorite and granodiorite (Island Intrusions) outcrop 3 to 6 km to the southeast and east of the property. Various types of agmatite, composed of dark amphibolite, diorite and quartz diorite (Westcoast Complex) occur 3 km to the west.

Block faulting of the crystalline and volcanic rocks is the most important structural feature of the region. The faults mainly trend northeast and northwest although the east-west striking Leech River and San Juan faults to the south represent fundamental breaks.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Volcanic Rocks

Country rock consists of intermediate to acid volcanic rocks presumably belonging to the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Formation. On Figure 3, they are divided into dark andesite and basalt (Unit 1) and lighter coloured dacite, rhyodacite and rhyolite (Unit 2).

Andesite and basalt are the most abundant volcanic rocks surrounding the intrusive complex. The volcanics are dark grey to greenish grey in colour. In thin section, they consist of fine grained plagioclase with abundant fine grained clots, sheaves and irregular masses of actinolite. Disseminated

magnetite is abundant. Fine grained chlorite is common and epidote is locally present.

A porphyritic andesite phase (Unit 1a) outcrops in a belt on the southeast claims. This unit contains about 40% light grey plagioclase phenocrysts and clusters of phenocrysts 0.5 to 3 mm in length. A fine grained groundmass consists of equal amounts of plagioclase and hornblende with abundant finely disseminated magnetite.

Dacite, rhyodacite and rhyolite are nondescript light to medium grey, fine grained rocks that mainly underlie the northwest part of the claim group. In places vague rock fragments, feldspar phenocrysts or flow banding indicate both flows and pyroclastic phases.

Silicified equivalents (Unit 3) of the above rocks outcrop in a fault bounded block in the central part of the claim area. The rock is light grey to white in colour, usually with a dense cherty appearance. The rock consists of very fine grained quartz and feldspar. Small quartz and plagioclase phenocrysts, vague bedding and fragmental texture may be present in places. Darker coloured remnants of less altered volcanic rocks are also locally present.

Intrusive Rocks

Two irregular stocks of quartz diorite (Unit 4) outcrop on the claim group. Textures are somewhat variable but the most abundant phase is medium to coarse grained and contains 10 to 20% quartz interstitial to abundant subhedral interlocking plagioclase grains. Hornblende or biotite, usually partly or completely replaced by chlorite comprises about 15% of the rock. A slightly finer grained more quartz-rich (about 25%) phase (Unit 4b) occurs along the edge of the southwest mass.

Each quartz diorite body appears to enclose a mass of quartz monzonite (Unit 5). The northwest quartz monzonite has a porphyritic to inequigranular texture. Porphyritic phases contain subhedral quartz, plagioclase and biotite phenocrysts 1 to 7 mm in diameter in a fine grained groundmass (0.1 mm) of quartz, orthoclase and plagioclase. Inequigranular phases contain scattered subhedral quartz grains, andedral to subhedral plagioclase up to 5 mm long, and ragged biotite grains with interstitial finer grained orthoclase and quartz. Small amounts of magnetite are locally present. The southwest quartz monzonite is coarse grained, inequigranular and contains about 15% hornblende.

Feldspar porphyry (Unit 6) occurs as a number of north-east trending dykes ranging in width from 1 metre to possibly as much as 60 metres. The rock contains up to 20% light grey subhedral feldspar phenocrysts about 1 to 5 mm in length in a grey to greenish grey fine grained groundmass. In thin section the groundmass consists of fine grained plagioclase with scattered radiating zeolite(?) clots. Up to 7% chlorite occurs disseminated in the groundmass. Epidote occurs locally as aggregates of grains that appear to be pseudomorphs after hornblende and also in some plagioclase phenocrysts. The feldspar porphyry appears to be post mineral in age in that it rarely contains any pyrite or quartz and is observed to cut quartz veins in the stockwork zone.

Porphyritic monzonite (Unit 7) forms a number of dykes ranging from 0.5 to 10 metres wide. The rock usually contains up to 20% euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts averaging 1.5 mm in length with 5% disseminated subhedral chloritized biotite in a very fine grained pinkish grey groundmass.

Other late dykes include hornblende andesite and basalt (Unit 8) and dark pinkish grey trachyte and felsite (Unit 7a).

STRUCTURE

There are three important structural features at the property (1) a central quartz vein stockwork zone, encompassed by (2) a larger pyrite vein stockwork zone, and (3) a northwest trending graben structure.

The quartz vein stockwork zone occurs entirely within the silicified volcanic unit (3) and measures 450 metres by 200 metres. Quartz vein intensity ranges from 30 to 60 per metre. Less intense quartz veining is found beyond the zone in dacite (2) quartz monzonite (5) and quartz diorite (4). The quartz vein trend is random, although in one locality a steeply dipping trend of 145 to 155 degrees azimuth was noted. The veins are up to 1.5 cm wide but average about 2 mm. The zone has not been defined to the south because of sparse outcrops. To the northeast it is truncated by the prominent fault which forms the northeast side of the graben.

The pyrite stockwork zone is at least 1,400 metres long and 600 to 900 metres wide. Pyrite veins are up to 1 cm wide and average 2 mm. The pyrite vein stockwork intensity is comparable to that of the quartz veins but pyrite veins appear to be younger. Pyrite veins occur in all rock units except the feldspar porphyry and younger dykes. The veins usually consist of massive pyrite with or without small amounts of quartz. They are randomly oriented, although in a few places a northwesterly trend has been noted.

Two prominent northwest trending faults cut through the central part of the map area. They appear to dip toward each other and thus probably define a graben. The northeast quartz diorite mass and possibly the southeast mass are truncated by the faults. The down-dropped core contains the quartz vein stockwork, most of the silicified volcanics and

part of the pyrite stockwork zone. The faults are defined by gouge up to 1 metre wide or zones of intensely fractured rock up to 30 metres wide.

Several subsidiary northeast trending faults are less prominent than those described above.

ALTERATION

Pyrite and quartz are the most abundant alteration minerals. Within the pyrite stockwork zone 3 to 7% pyrite occurs in veinlets and to a lesser extent disseminated in all rock types except the feldspar porphyry and later dykes. Pervasive silicification has converted the volcanic rocks into a fine grained rock of cherty appearance. The quartz vein stockwork is best developed in this zone although quartz veins extend well beyond it.

Small amounts of sericite are observed on fractures, as fine disseminations adjacent to some fractures and quartz veinlets, and rarely as a replacement of biotite in porphyritic quartz monzonite.

Propylitic alteration is widespread and varible in intensity beyond the quartz vein zone. The propylitic assemblage includes chlorite, epidote, albite, actinolite, calcite, zeolite, and minor development of clay minerals.

MOLYBDENITE

Mode of Occurrences

Molybdenite-bearing rocks outcrop over an area of about 1,400 by 250 to 450 metres. Fine grained molybdenite occurs

mainly as disseminations in quartz veins sometimes with pyrite, or as smears on fracture planes. In a few quartz veins beyond the main quartz vein stockwork zone molybdenite is found as 1 to 3 mm rosettes. Although small amounts of pyrite may be present in quartz molybdenite veins, no molybdenite has been observed in the massive pyrite veinlets.

PART II - GEOPHYSICS BY J.L. LeBEL

INDUCED POLARIZATION/RESISTIVITY SURVEY AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

During the period June 1 to June 25, 1976 an induced polarization(IP)/resistivity and a magnetometer survey were conducted on the Sarita River property by AMAX Potash Limited personnel. The surveys were conducted on an eight mile picket grid.

The IP/resistivity survey was undertaken to define the distribution of sulphides and, with the aid of the magnetometer survey, outline geologic boundaries and trends where obscured by overburden.

EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURE

The IP/resistivity survey was conducted in the time domain with a IPR-7 receiver manufactured by Scintrex Ltd., 222 Snidercroft Road, Concord, Ontario and a 250 watt transmitter from Crone Geophysics, 3607 Wolfedale Road, Mississauga, Ontario.

The dipole-diopole electrode array with an a-spacing of 60 metres was used. The array was expanded to three separations (n=1,2,3).

The IP/resistivity survey provided the induced polarization parameter-chargeability (M_a) in units milliseconds (msec) and apparent resistivity in units ohm-meters (ohm-m).

The magnetometer survey was conducted with a Scintrex model MF-2 fluxgate magnetometer. The instrument measures the relative strength of the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field to ±10 gamma precision. Readings were taken at 30 metre intervals.

Diurnal variations in the magnetic field were checked by "looping" to base stations established at base line/cross line intersections and removed by time base linear interpolation.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The results of the IP/resistivity survey are presented in pseudosection and plan format. In the pseudosections (Appendix I) the contour interval is semi-logarithmic. Chargeability and resistivity plan maps at n=1 are presented in Figures 4 and 5, repsectively. Chargeability is contoured at 5 msec intervals and resistivity at intervals of 250 ohm-m.

The results of the magnetometer survey, contoured at 100 gamma intervals, are shown in plan in Figure 6.

RESULTS OF THE SURVEYS

The main features of the IP/resistivity survey are brought out by the plan presentation of the results.

Anomalous apparent chargeabilities in the range 10-80 msec occur in a zone which covers most of the east half of the grid. The anomaly is open to the east and south. Non-anomalous conditions prevail west of the base line and along the northern edge of the grid.

The chargeability anomaly can be separated into a western part which contains results up to 50 msec and an incompletely defined eastern part characterized by chargeabilities greater than 50 msec. The boundary between the two parts is a 35 msec relative chargeability low. The northern boundary of the chargeability anomaly has a distinct northeast trend.

A chargeability low of 15 msec defines a northwest trending lineament. The lineament offsets part of the chargeability anomaly to the southeast. The low also coincides with a precipitous canyon.

Apparent resistivity may be subdivided into several distinct zones.

The southwest part of the grid exhibits a broad circular zone of apparent resistivity greater than 1250 ohm-m. A smaller zone having similar apparent resistivity occurs in the south-central grid area.

The central part of the grid has apparent resistivities which fluctuate in the range 750 - 1250 ohm-m.

The southeast part of the grid is characterized by apparent resistivities less than 750 ohm-m in a zone which partially coincides with the greater than 50 msec chargeability zone. The low resistivities, however, define a larger area than the chargeability high.

A tongue of high resistivity (greater than 5000 ohm-m) protrudes into the northeast part of the grid. Some of the data which supports the high resistivity was collected along old logging roads.

In the northwest part of the grid the apparent resistivities decrease gradually to less than 250 ohm-m.

The northwest trending lineament noted in the chargeability results is corroborated by the resistivity results.

The results of the magnetometer survey are complicated by readings which rapidly fluctuate around a background of 400 gammas.

A arcuate series of point magnetic anomalies follows the contact which outlines the southwest resistivity anomaly. Toward the centre of the resistivity anomaly the magnetic intensity decreases to a low of 200 - 400 gammas.

A number of above background readings also coincide with the high resistivity zone in the northeast part of the grid.

The central part of the grid has readings consistently below the 400 gamma background. The low readings culminate in the south-central part of the grid with a 150 metre diameter near circular magnetic low of 100 gammas.

A distinct magnetic lineament traverses the eastern edge of the grid. The uniformily low readings west of the lineament are in contrast to the sporadically high readings on the east.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The zone of high resistivity/low chargeability in the southwest part of the grid corresponds to mapped quartz diorite. The magnetic anomalies along the contact and the low magnetism of the core of the resistivity anomaly suggest some phase zonation and/or peripheral redistribution of magnetite around the margins of the quartz diorite.

The northeast resistivity high/magnetic high also coincides with quartz diorite. A reason for the difference in resistivity and magnetic signature with its southwest counterpart is not manifest in the geology. The occurrence of anomalous chargeabilities also indicates that the northeast mass of diorite is not barren of sulphides like its counterpart to the southwest.

The central chargeability anomaly coincides with a zone of pyritized and silicified volcanics. The favourable chargeability anomaly measures 850 by 490 metres and is variably mineralized with an interpreted 1-2% polarizeable material (sulphides and equivalents by volume).

The northwest limit of the chargeability anomaly is marked by a northeast trending swarm of felsic dykes. Silicified volcanics which occur northwest of dykes are unmineralized according to the IP survey. A similar dyke "appears" to limit the northwest extent of the chargeability anomaly associated with the northeast body of quartz diorite.

Although the chargeability anomaly continues south of the grid, it is not clear whether the siliceous zone continues. If the siliceous zone abuts against quartz diorite represented by the resistivity high which occurs there, then the chargeability results suggest that the quartz diorite is more heavily mineralized than elsewhere.

The location of the contact of the volcanics on the east side of the grid is poorly defined. The volcanics may be reflected by a combination of low resistivity, high chargeability (due to above average pyrite content), and intermediate to high magnetics. The location of the contact (17W on Lines 32S, 28S, 24S, 20S) is interpreted to be defined by the chargeability results.

The change in rock type from silicified volcanics to dacite in the northwest part of the grid is clearly shown by a decrease in resistivity. The contact which separates 300 ohm-m results (dacite) from 500 - 1500 ohm-m readings (silicified volcanics) is best seen in the Line 0 and 4S pseudosections.

The cause of the magnetic low in the south part of the grid is not known.

CONCLUSIONS

Most aspects of the IP/resistivity and magnetometer surveys are adequately explained by the geology.

The results suggest that the favourable silicified and pyritized volcanic units extends to at least the south edge of the grid.

D.G. Allen, P.Eng. (B.C.)

J.L. LeBel 22/12/76

J.L. LeBel

Donald G. Allen

REFERENCES

1. FOX, P.E. (1966) Sarita Molybdenite Prospect, AMAX Company Report.

2. MANNARD, G.W. (1963) Sirola Molybdenite property, AMAX Company Report.

3. MULLER, J.E. (1976) Cape Flattery Map Area (92C) B.C. in Geol. Survey Can. Paper 76-1A, Report of Activities, p. 107-112.

APPENDIX I

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY PSEUDOSECTIONS

APPENDIX II - STATEMENT OF COSTS

Period of Work April - June, 1976

Summary of Work Linecutting 8.35 Miles (13.4 km)
Induced Polarization Survey
Magnetometer Survey
Geologic Mapping

Linecutting	Martinson Linecutting & Staking Ltd. 8.35 miles @ $135.00/mile	$1,127.25
Personnel		
D.G. Allen - Geologist - 535 Thurlow Street, Vancouver 11 days @ $129.36/day		1,422.96
J.L. LeBel - Geophysicist - 535 Thurlow Street, Vancouver 16 days @ $105.24/day		1,683.84
D.A. Schneider - Sr. Assistant - 1275 W 15th, Vancouver 13 days @ $43.40/day		564.20
J.A. Nicholson - Jr. Assistant - 820 Eberts St.,Nanaimo 21 days @ $32.55/day		683.55
H.G. Bakker - Labourer - R.R. 1, Lantzville 13 days @ $30.00/day		390.00
D.O. Holden - Labourer - General Delivery, Nanaimo 13 days @ $30.00/day		390.00
Room and Board		
87 man days @ $20.00/day		1,740.00
Vehicle 4x4 Truck		
34 days @ $25.00/day		850.00
Equipment		
Scintrex 1PR7	16 days @ $30.00/day	480.00
Transmitter	16 days @ $ 8.00/day	128.00
Magnetometer MF-2	5 days @ $ 7.00/day	35.00
Report Preparation and Drafting		1,000.00
	TOTAL	$10,494.80

Work is to be applied - 4 years each WET 3, 5, 7, 10-17 inclusive

3 years each WET 4, 6, 8, 9, 18-20 and WET 21

Donald G Allen

CLAIM STATUS

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NUMBER	EXPIRY DATE
WET 3-20 inclusive	20918-20935 inclusive	December 11, 1976
WET 21 (3 units)	54	November 25, 1976

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

NAME: J. LAURENCE LEBEL

ADDRESS: 1607-1155 HARWOOD STREET
VANCOUVER, BC V6E 1S1

EDUCATION: B.Sc. (1971) Queen's University - Geological Engineering - Geophysics Option

M.Sc (1973) University of Manitoba - Geophysics

EXPERIENCE:

5/70-9/70 - Amax Exploration, Inc. Vancouver, B.C.
- conducting and compiling magnetometer surveys

5/71-9/71 - Amax Exploration, Inc. Toronto, Ont.
- conducting and reporting on IP/resistivity surveys

5/72-12/72- Gulf Minerals, Toronto, Ont.
- senior geophysical operator
- conducting and reporting on magnetometer electromagnetic and scintillometer surveys

3/73-12/73- Scintrex Surveys, Concord, Ont.
- Junior Geophysicist
- conducting, supervising of and reporting on airborne magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys, ground electromagnetic and IP/resistivity surveys

4/74 - - Amax Exploration, Inc. Toronto & Vancouver
- Staff Geophysicist

APPENDIX IV

CONTRACTOR'S INVOICES

INVOICE

MARTINSON
LINECUTTING AND STAKING LTD.

6860 Fairmont Street :: POWELL RIVER, B. C.
Telephone 485-2198

Date April 2nd 19 76

IN ACCOUNT WITH

Amax Explorations Inc.
#601-535 Thurlow St.
Vancouver 5, B. C.

Picket Line Miles	8.35	@	135.00 per mile	$1127.25
Base Line Miles		@	per mile	
Transit Base Line Miles		@	per mile	
Mining Claims		@	per claim	
Claim Blocks		@	per block	
Geophysics				
Expenses				
Rentals				
Other:				

ADD & EXT. CORRECT — Joan B. Marine
APPROVED — DATE 4/13/76

Project Number	Group Code	Activity Code	Account Class.	Sub Class	Amount
701	—	—	8683	—	1,127.25

OK'd D. S. Allen.

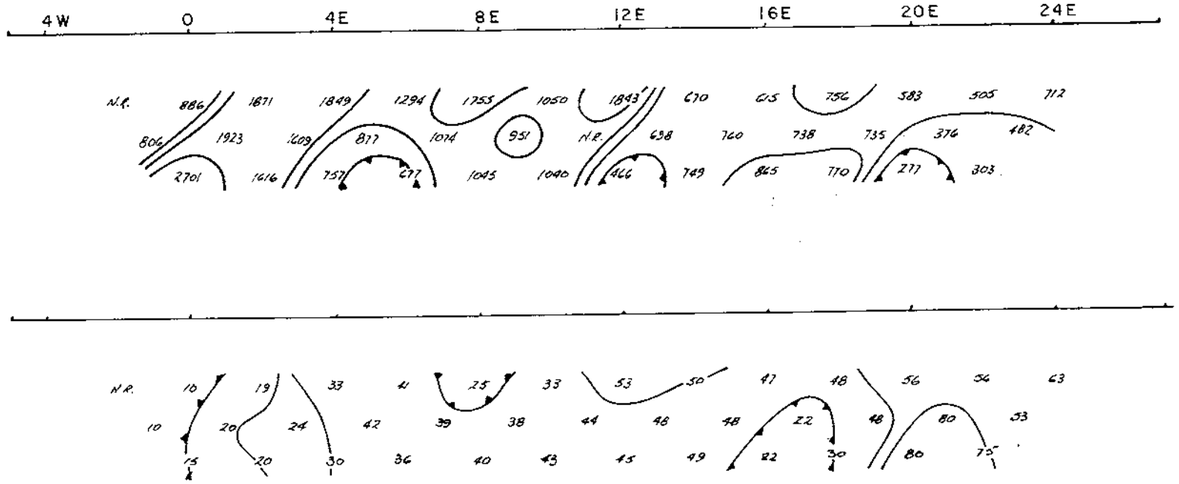
4697 APR 13 '76

TOTAL	$1127.25
Less	
AMOUNT OWING	$1127.25

No 124

LINECUTTING:
SMITH RIVER PROP.

Don Martinson



Ra (ohm-m)

Ma (msec)

N.R. No reading

(2) Noisy reading

RECEIVER	IPR-7
TRANSMITTER	Crone 250 W
ARRAY	Dipole - Dipole
A	200'
N	1, 2, 3
OPERATOR	J. L LeBel
DATE	June 1976
CONTOUR INTERVAL	Semilogarithmic

Donald G. Allen

6129

AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

SARITA RIVER PROPERTY

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

— WET CLAIMS —

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

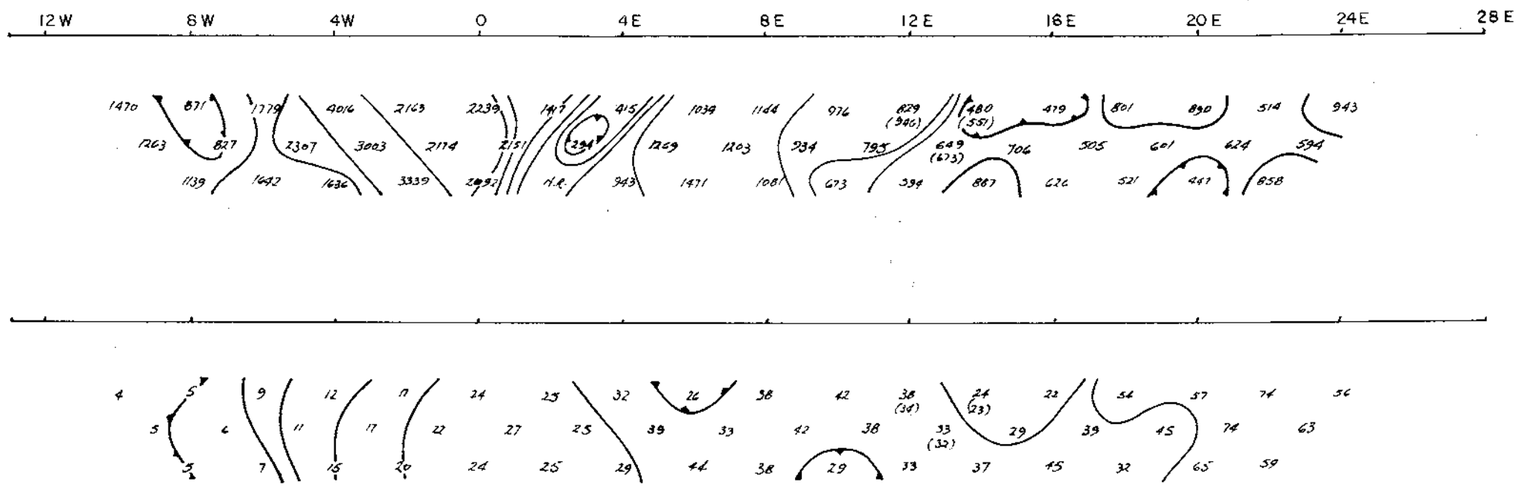
LINE 32+00 S

SCALE 1" = 400'

To accompany "1976 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT" by: D. G. Allen and J. L. LeBel

N.T.S. Ref. 92 C 15

APPENDIX I



Ra (ohm-m)

Ma (msec)

N.R. No reading (z) Noisy reading

RECEIVER	IPR-7
TRANSMITTER	Crone 250 W
ARRAY	Dipole - Dipole
A	200'
N	1, 2, 3
OPERATOR	J. L LeBel
DATE	June 1976
CONTOUR INTERVAL	Semilogarithmic

Donald G. Allen

6129

AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

SARITA RIVER PROPERTY

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

WET CLAIMS

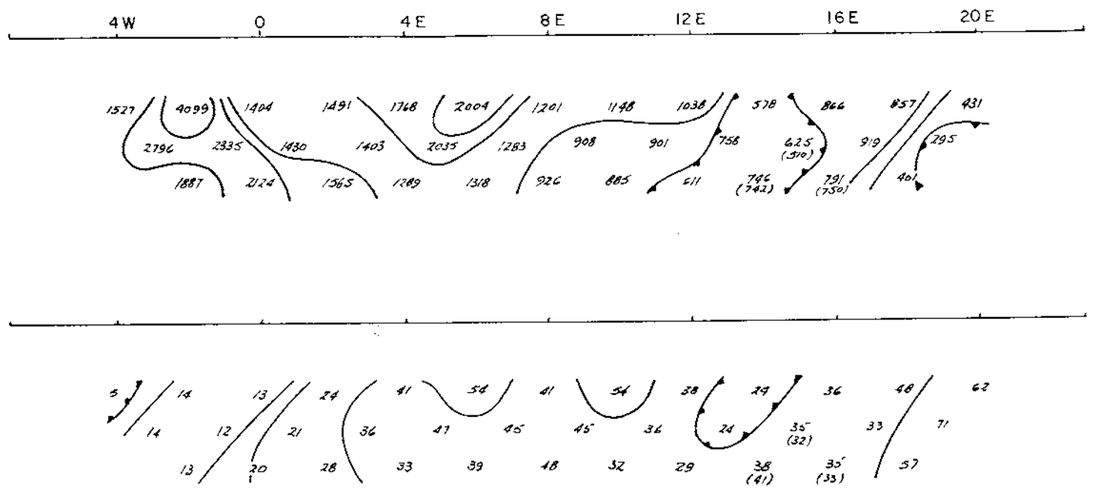
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
LINE 24+00 S

SCALE 1" = 400'

To accompany "1976 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT" by: D. G Allen and J. L. LeBel

N. T. S. Ref. 92 C 15

APPENDIX I



Ρa (ohm - m)

Ma (msec)

N.R. No reading

(z) Noisy reading

6129

RECEIVER	IPR-7
TRANSMITTER	Crone 250 W
ARRAY	Dipole - Dipole
A	200'
N	1, 2, 3
OPERATOR	J. L LeBel
DATE	June 1976
CONTOUR INTERVAL	Semilogarithmic

Donald S. Allen

AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

SARITA RIVER PROPERTY

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

— WET CLAIMS —

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

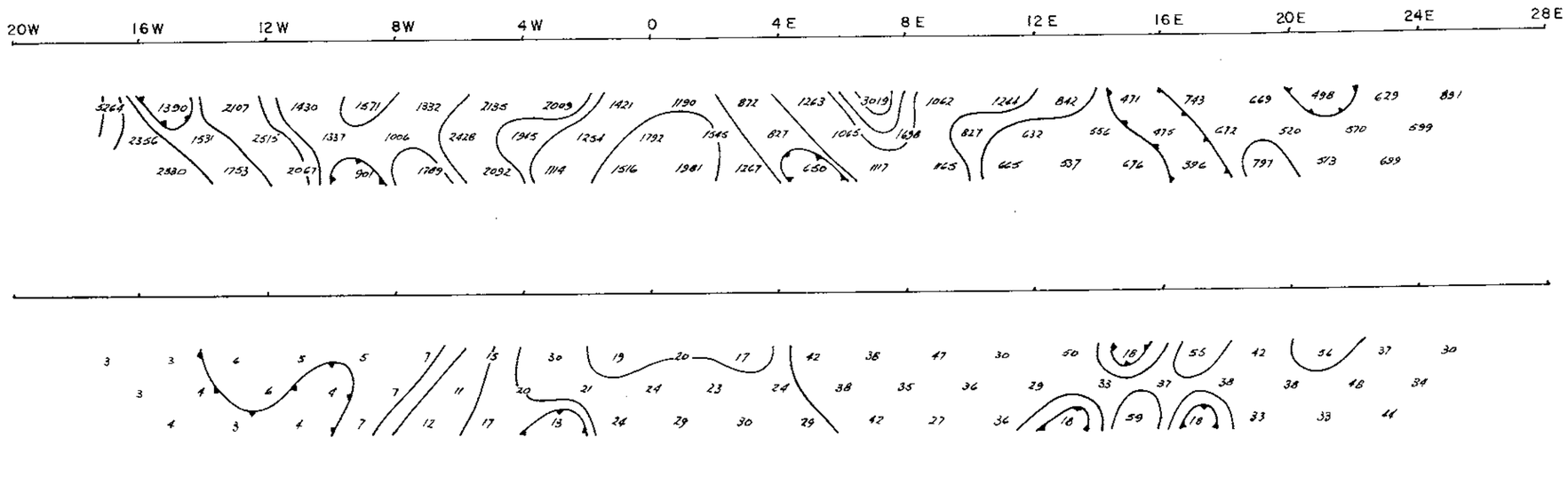
LINE 28+00 S

SCALE 1" = 400'

To accompany "1976 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT" by D. G Allen and J. L. LeBel

N. T. S. Ref. 92 C 15

APPENDIX I



N.R. No reading

(z) Noisy reading

RECEIVER	IPR-7
TRANSMITTER	Crone 250 W
ARRAY	Dipole - Dipole
A	200'
N	1, 2, 3
OPERATOR	J. L LeBel
DATE	June 1976
CONTOUR INTERVAL	Semilogarithmic

Donald G. Allen

6129

AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

SARITA RIVER PROPERTY

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

WET CLAIMS

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

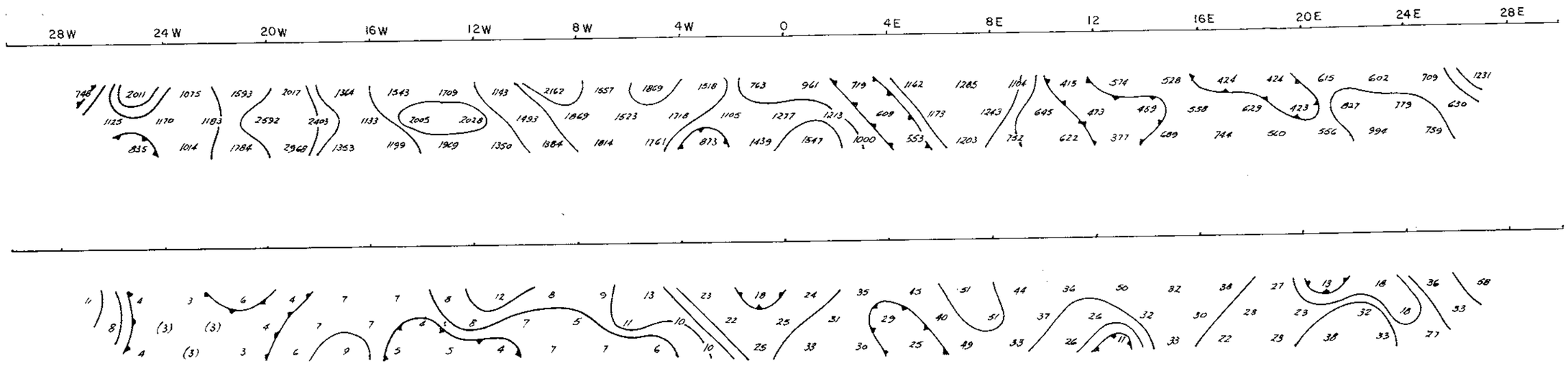
LINE 20+00 S

SCALE 1" = 400'

To accompany "1976 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT" by: D. G. Allen and J. L. LeBel

N.T.S. Ref. 92 C 15

APPENDIX I



N.R. No reading

(z) Noisy reading

RECEIVER	IPR-7
TRANSMITTER	Crone 250 W
ARRAY	Dipole - Dipole
A	200'
N	1, 2, 3
OPERATOR	J. L LeBel
DATE	June 1976
CONTOUR INTERVAL	Semilogarithmic

Donald G. Allen

6129

AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

SARITA RIVER PROPERTY

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

— WET CLAIMS —

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

LINE 16+00 S

SCALE 1" = 400'

To accompany "1976 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT" by: D. G. Allen and J. L. LeBel

N.T.S. Ref. 92 C 15

APPENDIX I

N.R. No reading

(z) Noisy reading

RECEIVER	IPR-7
TRANSMITTER	Crone 250 W
ARRAY	Dipole – Dipole
A	200'
N	1, 2, 3
OPERATOR	J. L LeBel
DATE	June 1976
CONTOUR INTERVAL	Semilogarithmic

Donald S. Allen

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AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

SARITA RIVER PROPERTY

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

WET CLAIMS

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

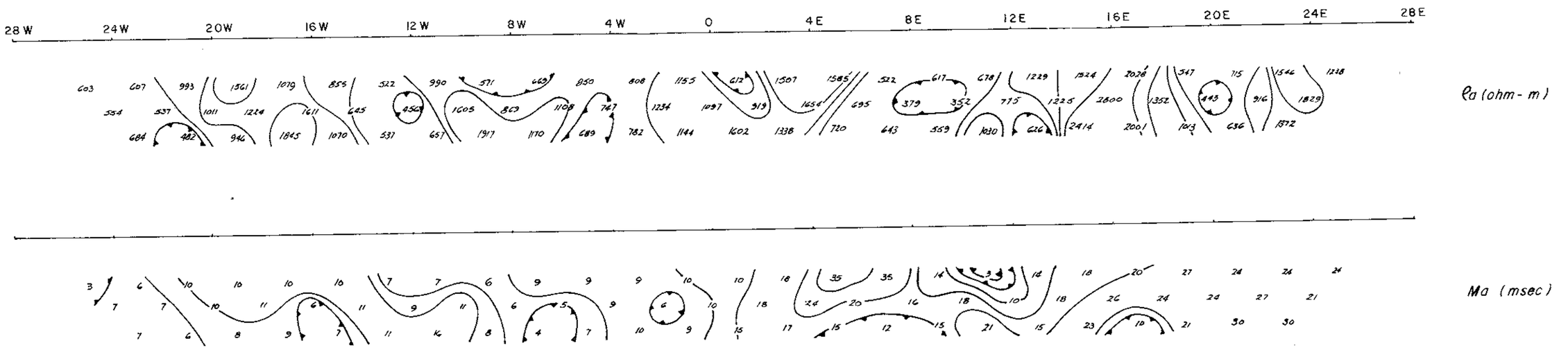
LINE 12+00 S

SCALE 1" = 400'

To accompany "1976 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT" by: D. G. Allen and J. L. LeBel

N. T. S. Ref. 92 C 15

APPENDIX I



N.R. No reading

(2) Noisy reading

RECEIVER	IPR-7
TRANSMITTER	Crone 250 W
ARRAY	Dipole - Dipole
A	200'
N	1, 2, 3
OPERATOR	J. L LeBel
DATE	June 1976
CONTOUR INTERVAL	Semilogarithmic

Donald L Allen

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AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

SARITA RIVER PROPERTY

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

WET CLAIMS

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

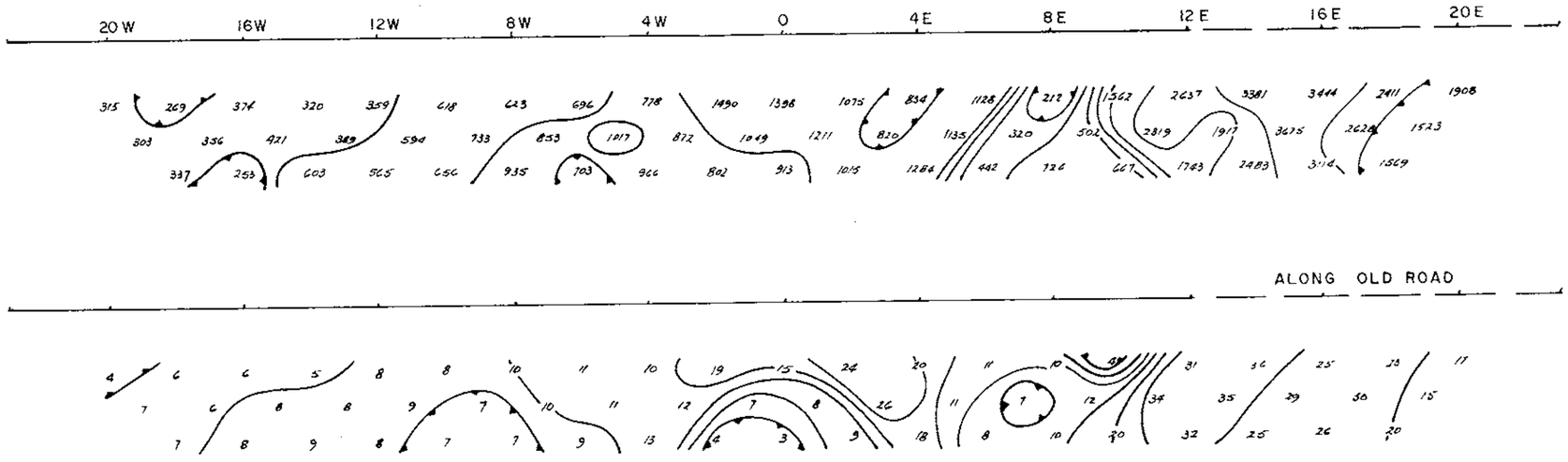
LINE 8+00 S

SCALE 1" = 400'

To accompany "1976 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT" by: D. G. Allen and J. L. LeBel

N.T.S. Ref. 92 C 15

APPENDIX I



ρa (ohm-m)

Ma (msec)

N.R. No reading

(z) Noisy reading

RECEIVER	IPR-7
TRANSMITTER	Crone 250 W
ARRAY	Dipole – Dipole
A	200'
N	1, 2, 3
OPERATOR	J. L LeBel
DATE	June 1976
CONTOUR INTERVAL	Semilogarithmic

Donald G. Allen

AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

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SARITA RIVER PROPERTY

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

— WET CLAIMS —

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

LINE 4+00 S

SCALE 1" = 400'

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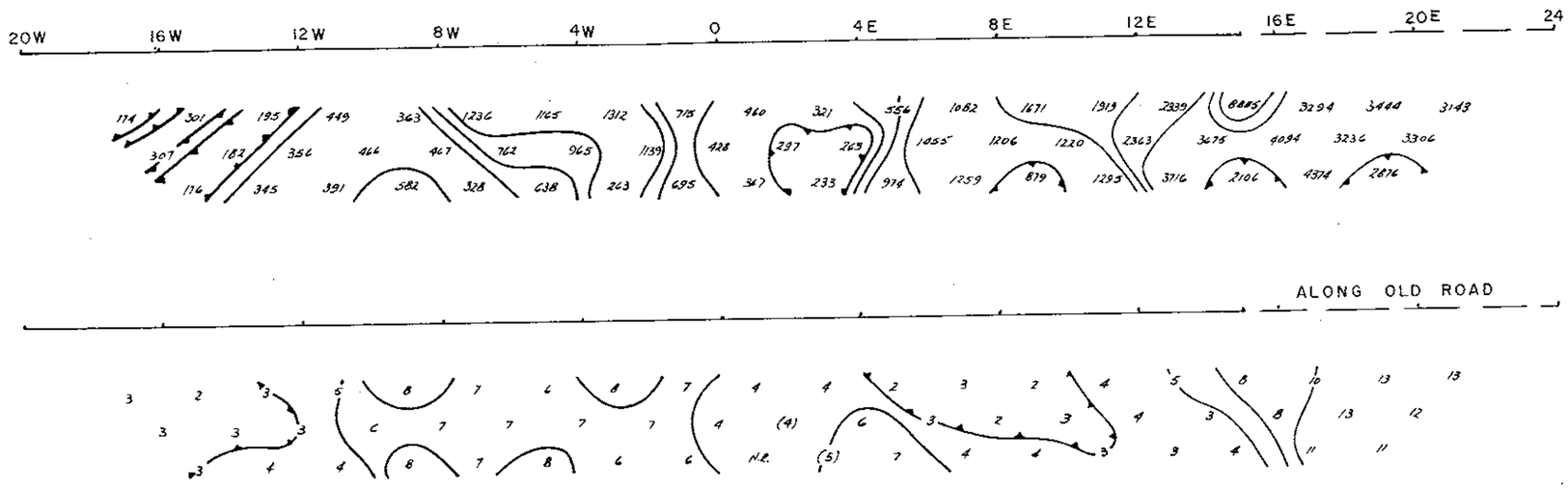
N. T. S. Ref. 92 C 15

APPENDIX I



N.R. No reading

(z) Noisy reading

RECEIVER	IPR-7
TRANSMITTER	Crone 250 W
ARRAY	Dipole – Dipole
A	200'
N	1, 2, 3
OPERATOR	J. L LeBel
DATE	June 1976
CONTOUR INTERVAL	Semilogarithmic

AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

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SARITA RIVER PROPERTY

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

— WET CLAIMS —

Donald G. Allen

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

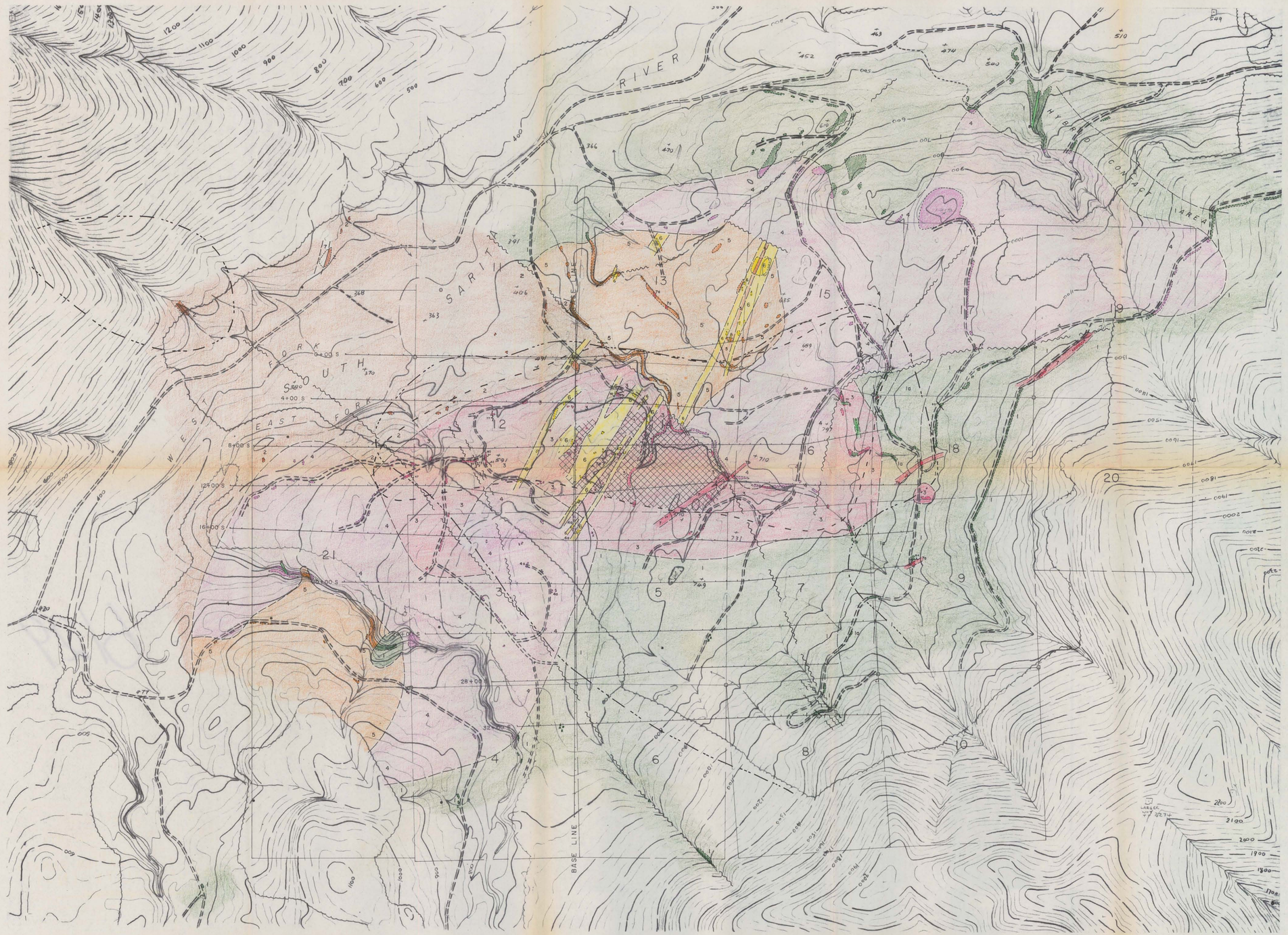
LINE 0 + 00

SCALE 1" = 400'

To accompany "1976 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT" by: D. G Allen and J. L. LeBel

N.T.S. Ref. 92 C 15

APPENDIX I



LEGEND

- 8 — Andesite, basalt dykes.
- 7 — Porphyritic monzonite, 7a felsite, 7b trachyte.
- 6 — Feldspar porphyry.
- 5 — Quartz monzonite, porphyritic quartz monzonite.
- 4 — Quartz diorite, 4a quartz rich phase.

JURASSIC (BONANZA GROUP)

- 3 — Felsite, rhyolite (includes silicified volcanic units).
- 2 — Dacite, rhyodacite, rhyolite.
- 1 — Andesite, 1a andesite porphyry unit.

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop, suboutcrop and/or boulder.
- Geological contact.
- Fault or shear.
- Limit of barren pyritic stockwork. (minor quartz).
- Limit of molybdenite.
- Quartz vein stockwork.
- Claim post, claim location line
- Claim boundary.
- Legal corner post, claim boundary, claim unit post.
- Road.
- Stream.
- Swamp.
- Topographic contour (contour interval 25')

6129

Base map drawn by Pacific Survey Corporation (pencil manuscript)

AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

SARITA RIVER PROPERTY

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

— WET CLAIMS —

GEOLOGICAL MAP

SCALE 400 0 400 FEET / 200 0 200 METERS

DATE REVISED		DATE PRINTED		Drawn by: Date: N.T.S. File 92 C 15	FIG. 3

To accompany "1976 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT" by: D.G. Allen and J.L. LeBel. Dec. 1976.

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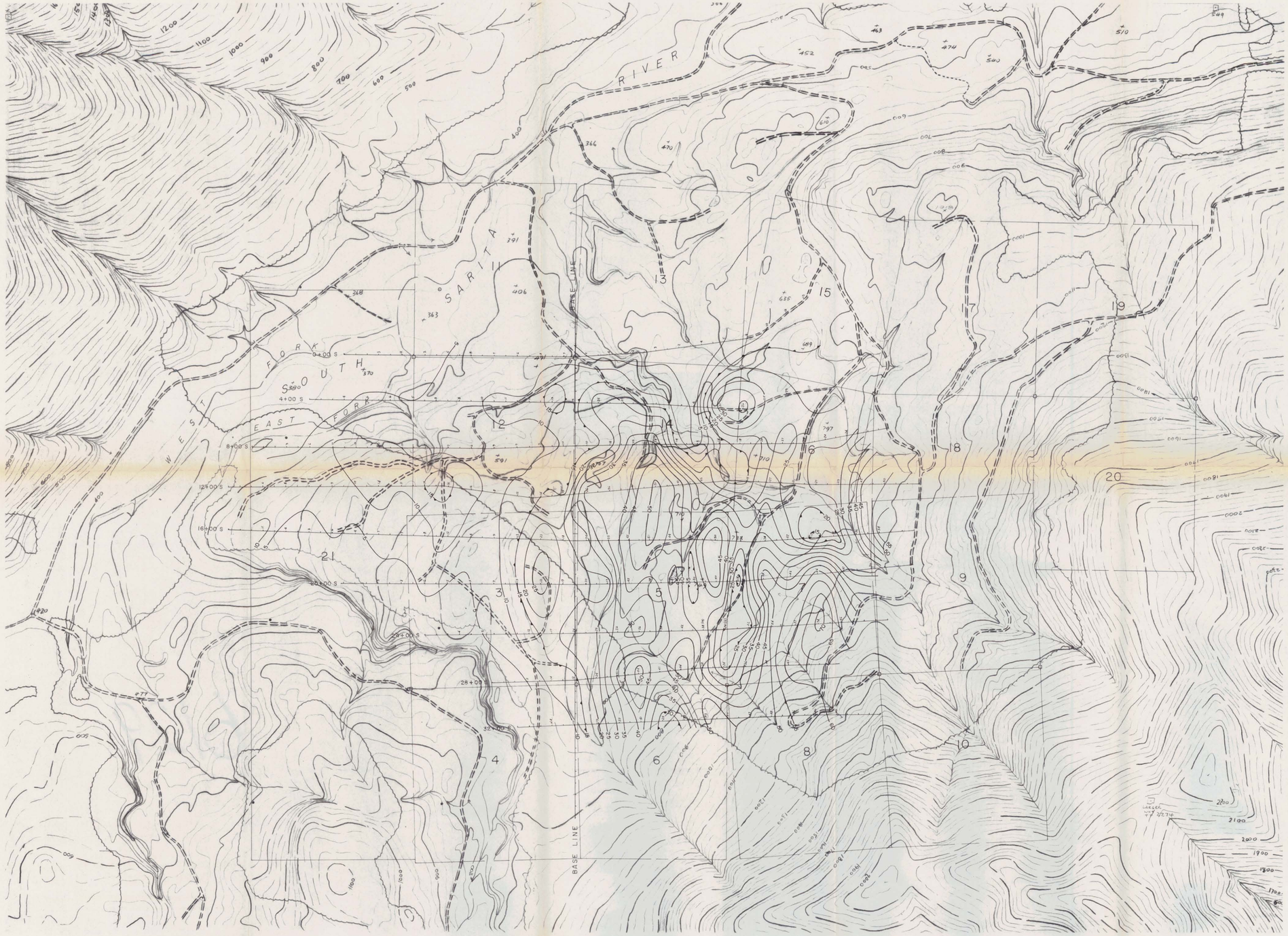

RECEIVER	IPR-7
TRANSMITTER	Crone 250W
ARRAY	Dipole - Dipole
A	200'
N	1, 2, 3
MEASUREMENT	Chargeability
OPERATOR	J. L. LeBel
DATE	June 1976
CONTOUR INTERVAL	5 milliseconds

LEGEND

- N=1 chargeability readings in milliseconds.
- Chargeability contours.
- Chargeability low.
- Claim post, claim location line
- Claim boundary.
- Legal corner post, claim boundary, claim unit post.
- Road.
- Stream.
- Swamp.
- Topographic contour (contour interval 25')

6129

Base map drawn by Pacific Survey Corporation (pencil manuscript)

AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

SARITA RIVER PROPERTY

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

— WET CLAIMS —

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

CHARGEABILITY (N=1)

SCALE 400 0 400 FEET
200 0 200 METERS

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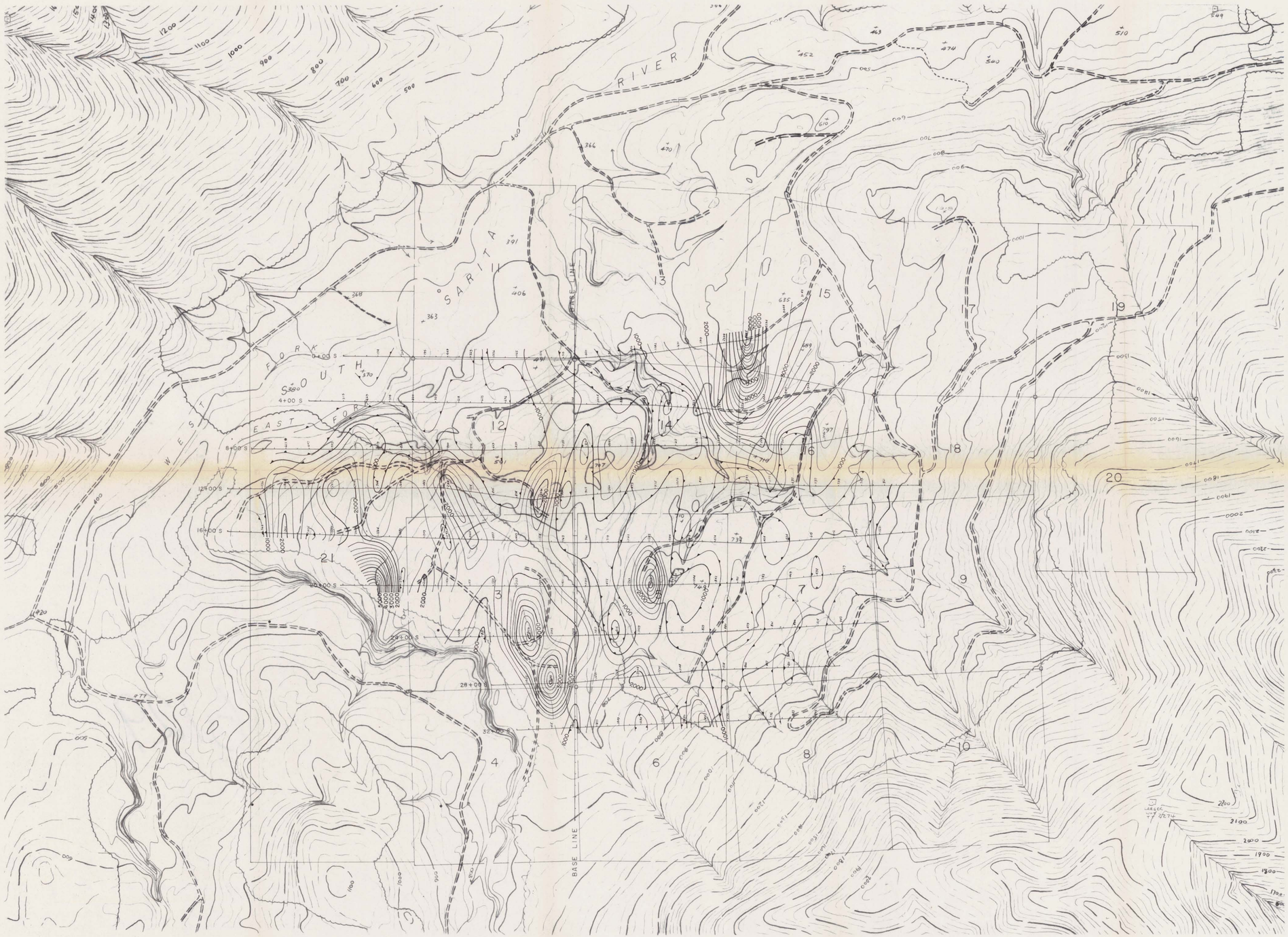
DATE REVISED	DATE PRINTED	Drawn by: Date	FIG. 4
		N.T.S. File 92 C 15	

To accompany "1976 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT" by: D.G. Allen and J.L. LeBel. Dec. 1976.



RECEIVER	IPR-7
TRANSMITTER	Crone 250W
ARRAY	Dipole - Dipole
A	200'
N	1, 2, 3
MEASUREMENT	Apparent resistivty
OPERATOR	J. L. LeBel
DATE	June 1976
CONTOUR INTERVAL	250 ohm-meters

LEGEND

- N=1 apparent resistivity readings in ohm-meters.
- Resistivity contours.
- Resistivity low.
- Claim post, claim location line
- Claim boundary.
- Legal corner post, claim boundary, claim unit post.
- Road.
- Stream.
- Swamp.
- Topographic contour (contour interval 25')

6129

Base map drawn by Pacific Survey Corporation (pencil manuscript)

AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

SARITA RIVER PROPERTY

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

— WET CLAIMS —

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

RESISTIVITY (N=1)

SCALE 400 200 0 400 200 FEET METERS

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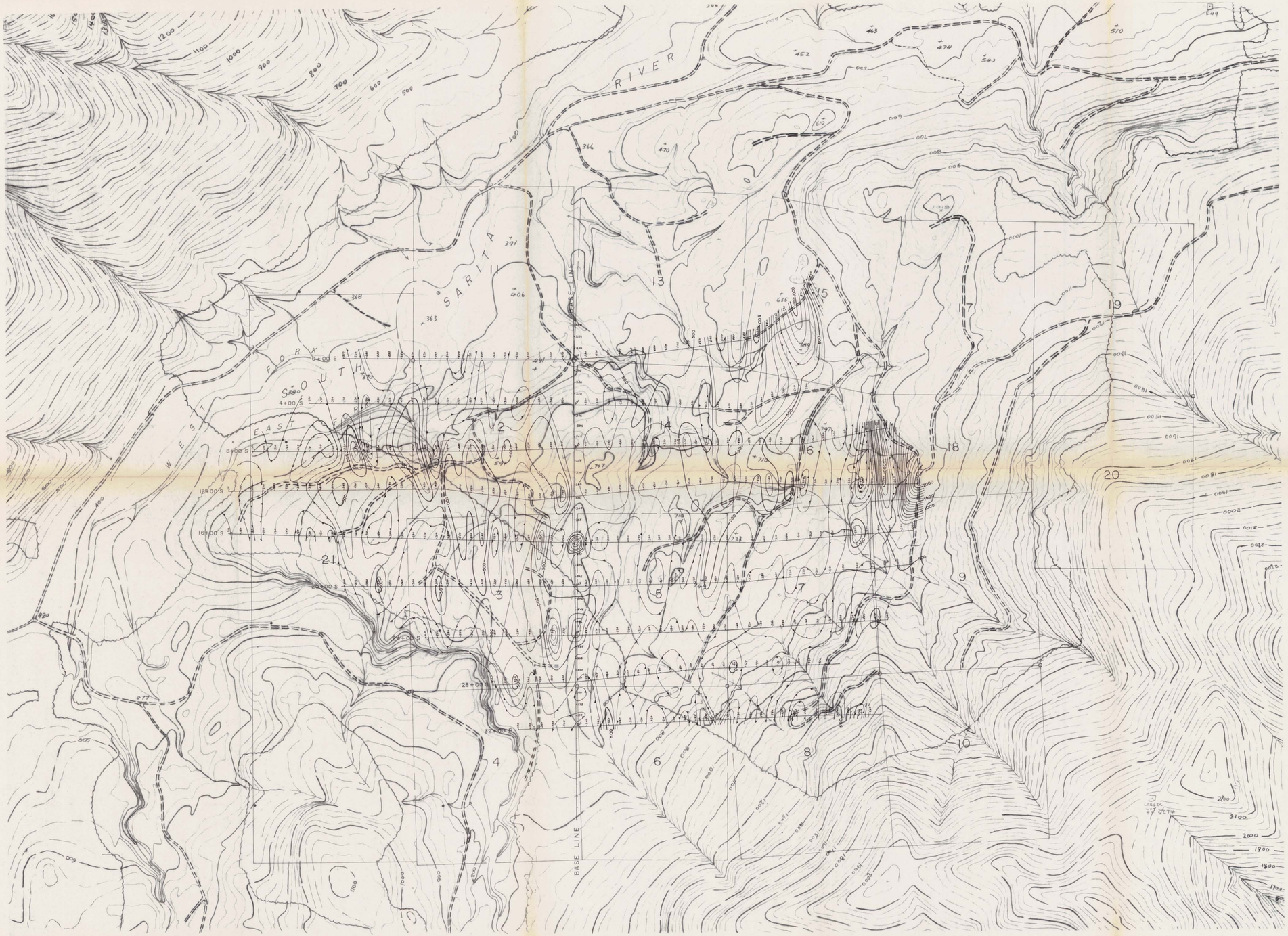
DATE REVISED	DATE PRINTED	Drawn by: Date	FIG. 5
		N.T.S. File 92 C 15	

To accompany "1976 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT" by: D.G. Allen and J.L. LeBel. Dec. 1976.



INSTRUMENT	MF-2
MEASUREMENT	Relative vertical field
OPERATOR	J.A. Nicholson.
DATE	June 1976
CONTOUR INTERVAL	100 gammas

L E G E N D

- Magnetometer survey readings in gammas.
- Isomagnetic contour.
- Magnetic low.
- Claim post, claim location line
- Claim boundary.
- Legal corner post, claim boundary, claim unit post.
- Road.
- Stream.
- Swamp.
- Topographic contour (contour interval 25')

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Base map drawn by Pacific Survey Corporation (pencil manuscript)

AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

SARITA RIVER PROPERTY

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

— WET CLAIMS —

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

SCALE 400 200 0 400 200 FEET METERS

DATE REVISED	DATE PRINTED	Drawn by:	FIG. 6
		Date	
		N.T.S. File 92 C 15	

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