Geophysical report on the Rob 1 mineral claim in the Vernon Mining Division 82E/15E 49° 56' 118° 34' Owner and operator William G. Botel Author William G. Botel March 14, 1979

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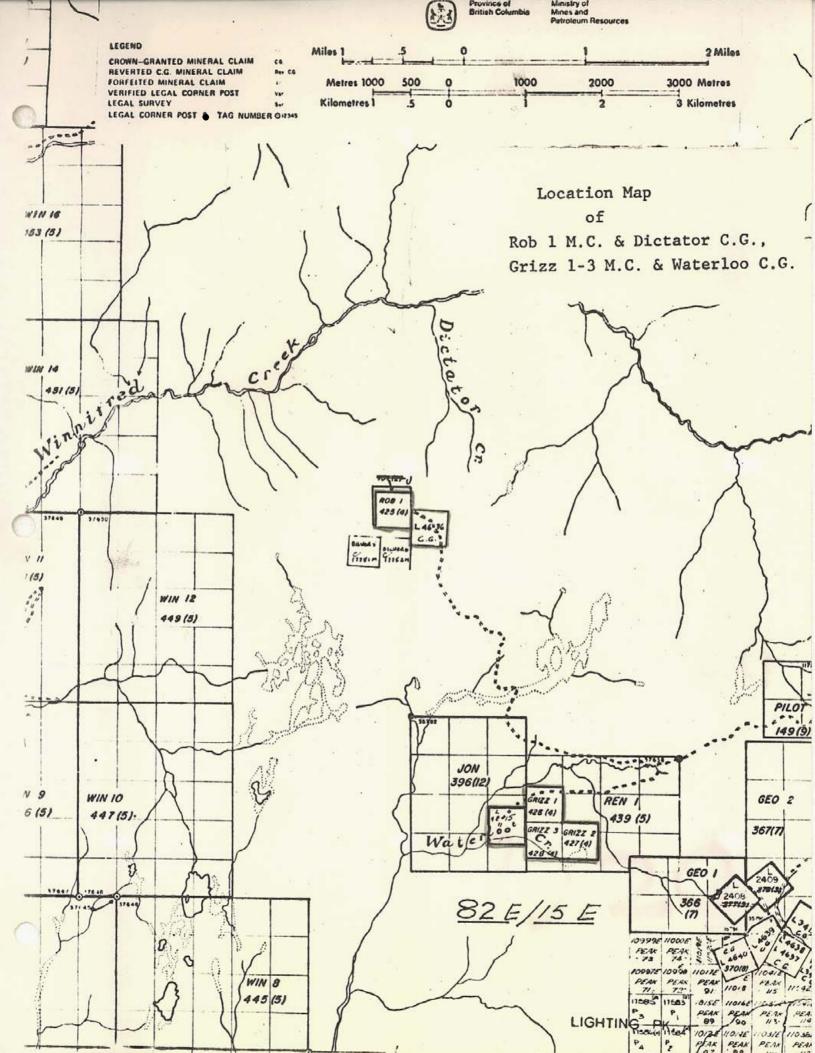


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Rob 1 M.C. Ronka E.M.-16 survey results. Figure 1

Introduction

A program of geophysics was carried out on the Rob 1 mineral claim during the period of March 10 to April 9, 1978 inclusive.

A total of 9150 meters of line was run and approximately 300 Ronka E.M.-16 readings were taken.

The claims cover a portion of the Nelson granodiorite which is intruded by porphyry dykes and quartz veins. Mineralizconsists of pyrite, sphalerite, galena with minor gold and silver values. At least one E-W shear with potential to be an economic ore deposit occurs on the Waterloo C.G. 4 kilometers to the south.

It was hoped to find another similar shear on the Rob M.C.

Location, Access, Topography

The Rob 1 mineral claim is located on the north side of Lightning Peak midway between the headwaters of Rendell creek and Winnifred creek. Map No. 82E/15E.

Access to the property is by an old but still serviceable mine road to the Lightning Peak area. A short branch road swings north off the Waterloo road approximately 18 kilometers south of highway 6. The Waterloo road is about 100 kilometers east of Vernon.

The claim is on a gently sloping plateau with an elevation of 1700 meters. Snow fall is heavy and 2 meters of snow remainded on the ground at the time of the survey.

History

The Lightning Peak area has been worked since about 1900. Silver was the main economic mineral. Several properties having been wor ed with the main interest being centered on the Waterloo crown grant. Gold and silver minerals were also found to the north on the Dictator C.G. and the Morning claim (now Rob 1 M.C.)

Mineralization here was found in N-S striking quartz veins within granodiorite. A shaft of unknown but considerable depth on the main Morning showing. Dump material would indicate a depth of approximately 200 feet. No recent work has been done in this area .

C<u>lai</u>ms

W.G. Botel is the owner of the Rob 1 mineral claim. Botel and H. Veerman are purchasing the Dictator C.G. Lot No. 4636.

Claim	Record No.	Date staked	Recorded	Tag
Rob 1	425	22 March 1978	18 April 1978	466174M

Geology

The geology og the Lightning Peak camp was mapped by C.E. Cairnes for the Geological Survey of Canada during 1930. His report is published in Summary Report, 1930, Part A.

In the Dictator - Rob 1 M.C. area the rock consists almost totally of grey, medium grained Nelson granodiorite. This is cut by late stage altered porphyry dykes often accompanied by quartz veining mineralized with pyrite, sphalerite and galena. the pyrite carries some gold while the galena carries the silver. Appreciable silver may be obtained from hi grade galena.

Work done in 1978

A winter camp was established on the Waterloo property. A skidoo was used to commute to Rob 1 area.

A grid was established with an E-W baseline 825 meters long. Side lines were run at right angles to the baseline at 60 and 120 meter intervals. A total of 12 lines were put in flagged at 30 meter intervals. A Ronka E.M.-16 reading was taken at each interval.

Geophysics

The instrument used for the survey was a Ronka V.L.F. E.M.-16, serial number 49. This particular instrument reads dip angle in degrees of slope. Its sensitivity is dependent on the particular station used. Because we hoped to find an E-W conductor station N.P.C. 18.6 kHz. was used.

The readings obtained are plotted om the enclosed map. Conductors are indicated by a dashed line; are numbered, and are discussed below.

<u>Results</u>

Generally the readings obtained were much less than those from the Waterloo area. This would indicate a much more homogeneous rock type with only minor faulting. The two areas of known mineralization - the Dictator workings and the Morning shaft site were not picked up.

No. 1

Dictator anomaly; strikes N65E with a possible length of 120 meters. This is a deep, weakly conductive fault and does not appear to be associated with known mineralization. No. 2

Strikes N 60W, has a length of at least 600 meters with an average depth of 100 meters. No landforms indicative of a long linear fault were seen. However the anomaly indicates just that.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Only one anomaly of any size was found (No. 2) and this indicates that the area is tight structurally and unfavourable for shear hosted silver deposits. The N - S gold quartz veins appear to be the best target for an economic mineral deposit.

Further E.M.-16 work should be limited to testing the conductive capacity of these N = S veins.

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William G. Botel P.Eng.

Statement of Expenditures

Labour; W.G. Botel, instrument operator. 30 days at \$200.	.\$ 60 00 .
R.J. Botel, helper 30 days at \$50.	\$1500.
Mileage, 1305 miles at \$.20	\$ 261.
Rentals. Truck and trailer 30 days at \$10.	\$ 300.
Skidoo 30 days	\$ 200.
Ronka E.M16 30 days at \$10.	\$ 300.
Camp equipment, topophil, string, flagging,	
power saw	\$ 150.
Repairs. Skidoo, shaft, belts, welding, etc.	\$ 200.
Gas and oil for skidoo	\$ 125.
Groceries	\$ 305.
Travelling expenses while setting up camp, 5 days	\$ 150.
Report preparation	<u>\$ 400</u> .
Total	\$9891.
Waterloo group percentage $\frac{16775m}{26077m} \times $9891 = 6362.75	

Rob 1 percentage <u>9150m</u> x \$9891 - \$3470.59 26077m Statement of Qualifications

I, William G. Botel, am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia and that;

I have practised my profession for at least twelve years,

I feel confident that I can operate and interpret data derived from the Ronka E.M.-16 instrument.

My helper Robert Botel worked under my direction and is quite capable of running compass line and marking same.

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William G. Botel P.Eng.

