GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

- on the -

DAGGER CLAIM

Kamloops Mining Division

British Columbia

- for -

KEDA RESOURCES (1973) LTD. N.P.L.
Suite #1 - 219 Victoria Street,
KAMLOOPS, B. C. V2C 2A1.

COVERING: Dagger #1 Claim (20 units).

WORK PERFORMED: February 8 - March 14, 1980.

LOCATION: (1). 51°09'05

(1). 51°09'05"N; 120°24'40" West.

(2). NTS Map 92P/1W.

(3). 58 km. NNW of Kamloops, B.C.

PREPARED BY:

> W. Gruenwald, B. Sc., March 14, 1980.

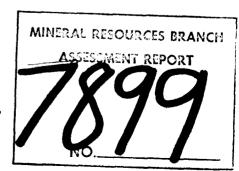


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MAPS

<u>Scale</u>

Figure #199B-1 - Location Map 1 cm. = 87 km.

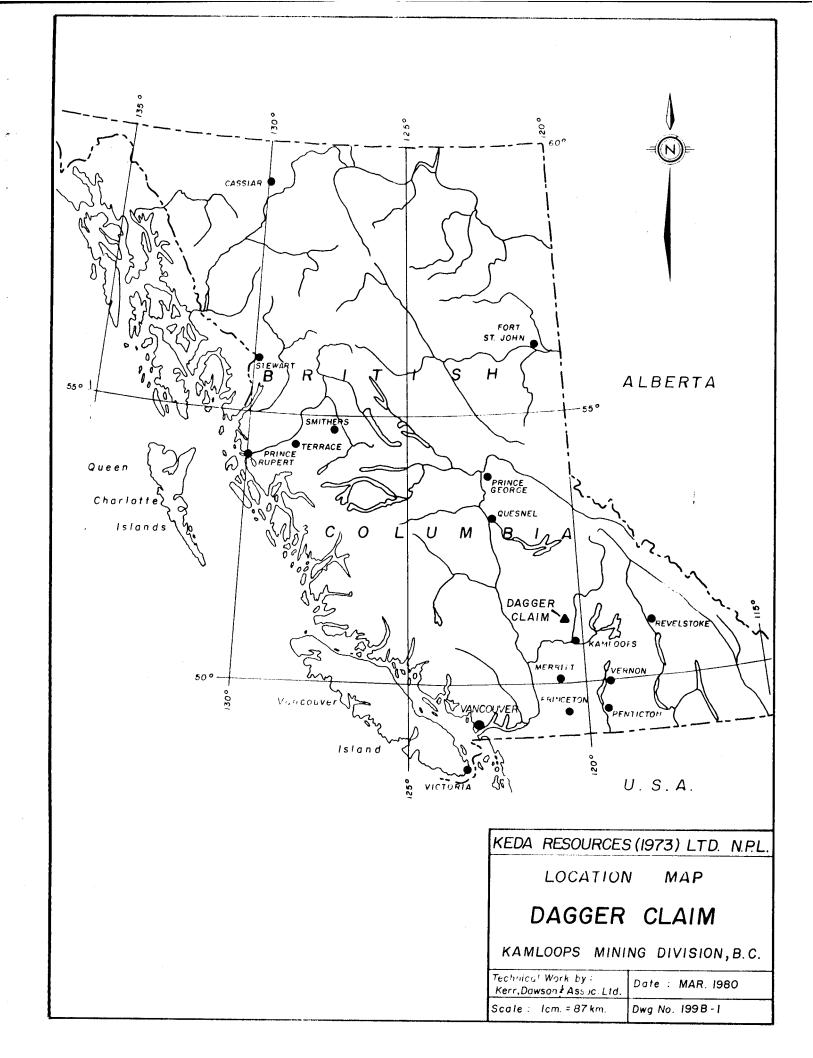
Figure #199B-2 - Index Map 1:50,000

Figure #199B-3 - Magnetic Survey 1: 5,000

INTRODUCTION

The Dagger claim was staked in March, 1979, to cover an area known to contain geochemically anomalous copper and molybdenum values. The claim area was first explored in the early 1970's by Pickands, Mather and Company; however, the programme failed to define the source of the anomalous metal values.

Present exploration consisted of a magnetometer survey carried out over the known geochemical anomalies. The purpose of this survey was to determine whether these geochemical anomalies correspond to magnetic feature(s) that may be suggestive of disseminated copper-molybdenum mineralization in acidic to intermediate intrusive rocks.



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- (1). The Dagger claim consisting of 20 metric units is situated on a gently rolling plateau on the west flank of the North Thompson River. The claim is located approximately 58 kilometers north-northwest of Kamloops and 20 km. west of Barriere, B. C. The claim is situated in the Kamloops Mining Division on NTS Sheet 92P/1.
- (2). The claim area first received attention in the early 1970's when Pickands, Mather and Company, during a regional sampling programme discovered anomalous molybdenum and copper values in stream sediments in the Dagger Lake area.
- (3). The geology is described as consisting of minor Cache Creek metasediments intruded by Mesozoic granitic rocks and partially overlain by Miocene plateau basaltic lavas.
- (4). Several large geochemical molybdenum anomalies with smaller coincident copper anomalies were delineated

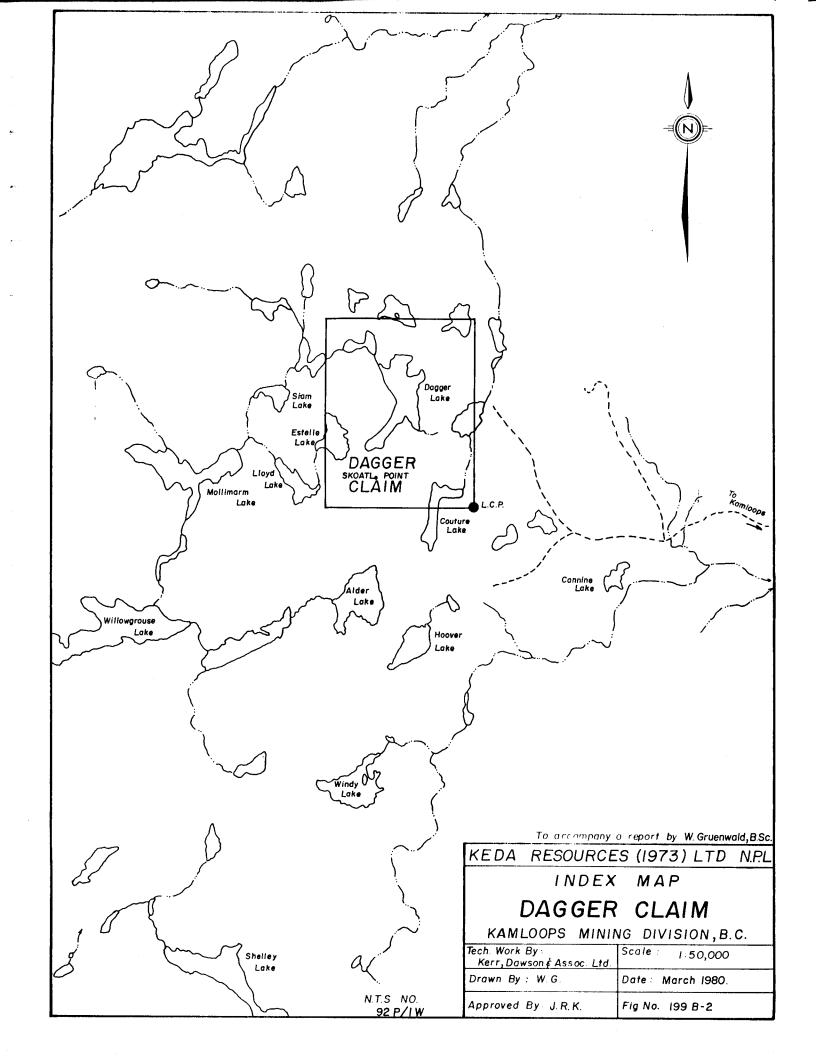
around Dagger Lake in the early 1970's programme. Overburden is extensive on the property and the few test pits dug in anomalous zones failed to reach bedrock. It can be concluded from this earlier work that the source of the geochemical anomalies was never discovered.

The magnetic survey was conducted over the (5).anomalous geochemical zones within the Dagger claim. Magnetically the Dagger claim area surveyed was relatively flat with the total range in values being approximately 600 gammas. area south of L-13^N (see figure #199B-3) contains several subtle magnetic lows partially surrounded by weak magnetic highs. Contained within these magnetic lows is a large co-incident coppermolybdenum geochemical anomaly (extends from north shore of Couture Lake to southeast shore of Dagger Lake). It is this area (south of L-13^N) that is thought to be most likely to host weakly altered intrusive rock containing disseminated copper-molybdenum mineralization.

PROPERTY

Claim Na		ecord No.	Tag No.	Expiry	/ Da	t e_
Dagger	# 1	1764	45469	March	27,	1980

The registered owner of this claim is Keda Resources (1973) Ltd. NPL.



LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in southern British

Columbia approximately 58 km. north-northwest of

the city of Kamloops, B. C. The geographic co-ordinates

for the legal corner post are 51°09'04" North and

120°24'40" West. (See Figure #199B-3).

The claim area is accessible from Kamloops via approximately 65-70 km. of paved and gravel roads along the west side of the North Thompson River and Jamieson Creek. A narrow trail from the end of a logging road extends through the east boundary of the claim to a fishing camp located on the north end of Dagger Lake. (See Figure 199 B-3).

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property is situated on a gently rolling plateau along the west flank of the North Thompson River. This plateau is dotted by numerous lakes that represent the headwaters of Deadman's Creek and the Bonaparte River. The Dagger claim itself covers either wholly or partially seven separate lakes, the largest of which is Dagger Lake. These lakes make up approximately 20% of the claim.

The overall relief of the claim is only 160 meters ranging from 1,460m at Dagger Lake to 1,640m at the top of Skoatl Point. Steep slopes are rare except around Skoatl Point and along the edge of several small ridges or hills.

The entire claim is covered by extensive coniferous vegetation consisting primarily of jack pine, spruce and fir.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS EXPLORATION RESULTS

The earliest record of work was done by Picklands, Mather and Company in 1972 during a regional stream sampling programme. This programme indicated several areas of anomalous copper-molybdenum values in the Dagger Lake area.

Follow-up work (1973) resulted in ground acquisition, line cutting, geochemical sampling (992 samples) and geological mapping. Government geological maps (G.S.C. Memoir #363) indicate the area to be underlain by Cache Creek quartz-mica schists intruded by granitic rocks of the Mesozoic Thuya Batholith.

Miocene plateau basalts are found at Skoatl Point which represents a remnant volcanic neck. Overburden is extensive over the property except on some of the steeper portions of the ridges and hilltops.

The 1973 geochemical surveys delineated several areas with anomalous molybdenum values. The largest anomalies (values of 3 to 143 ppm Mo) are situated around Dagger Lake and are within the Dagger #1 claim.

At least three smaller copper anomalies (100-500 ppm Cu) are found to co-incide with the larger molybdenum anomalies especially that between Couture Lake and Dagger Lake. Associated with some of these anomalous copper values are silver values ranging from 1 to 2.4 ppm Ag. (See Figure #1998-3).

Several test pits (1-2m deep) were dug on some of the most anomalous areas; however, they failed to reach bedrock. Malachite was reportedly observed on two granitic outcrops near the shore (?) of Dagger Lake. Molybdenite float was also reported on the shore (?) of Dagger Lake; however, its source was never located.

The main anomalous zones from the 1973 programme were roughly plotted on figure #1998-3 and described in the "magnetic survey" section of this report.

MAGNETIC SURVEY

During the period February 15-18, 1980, a magnetic survey was carried out over those portions of the Dagger claim that were found (in 1972, 1973) to be anomalous in molybdenum, copper + silver. Readings were taken with a digital Geometrics Portable Proton Magnetometer, Model G-836. This type of magnetometer measures the total intensity of the earth's magnetic field which in this area of Canada is in the range of 57,000 to 58,000 % (gammas). The accuracy of this type of magnetometer is + 10 gammas.

as the baseline with the Legal Corner Post being designated as point 0+00N. Chain and compass lines were extended from 700 to 1,600 meters west of the Baseline. (See Figure #199B-3). Snow conditions at the time of the survey were far from ideal and thus traversing time was much longer than usual. Line spacings were from 200 to 300 meters and readings were taken at 50 meter intervals. Baseline readings were taken at the beginning of the survey so that after completion of a

loop the magnetic variation could be noted. The diurnal variation as well as the day to day variations were observed; however, these were never greater than 10-20 gammas and thus did not require corrections.

All magnetic values were plotted on a base map at a scale of 1:5,000 or 1 cm. = 50 meters. The values were contoured using a 100 gamma interval.

Plotted along with the magnetic data were the approximate outlines of the anomalous molybdenum and copper values delineated in the 1972-1973 programmes.

From inspection of the magnetic survey map, it can be seen that the bulk of the magnetic values are in the 57,850 to 58,000 gamma range with the lowest and highest extreme being 57,550 and 58,200 gammas respectively. The overall trend of the "magnetics" appears to be approximately north-south as is seen in the large magnetic "high" east of Dagger Lake extending from L-13^N to L-20 + 50^N. This same anomaly covers a portion of a large molybdenum anomaly delineated in the early 1970's. The remainder of the area north of L-13^N is virtually "magnetically flat".

South of L-13 $^{\rm N}$, the magnetic pattern consists of a number of magnetic "lows" (ie. below 57,900 $^{\rm N}$), three of which partially coincide with the large molybdenum-copper geochemical anomaly located between Dagger Lake and Couture Lake.

The most magnetically low area of the entire survey was found on $L-3^N$. From 0+50W to 1+50W where the values were as low as 57,550 gammas. This small north-south feature is found along a steep north-south trending ridge of granitic rock and does not appear to co-incide with any geochemical anomalies.

It is the area south of $L-13^N$ that would appear to be the most interesting both magnetically and geochemically. This area contains a large co-incident copper-molybdenum anomaly (minor anomalous silver values) that corresponds to at least three subtle magnetic lows.

It would thus be conceivable to suggest that this area of subtle magnetic lows could represent altered and mineralized (yet unexposed) granitic rocks bounded to at least the north and west by less altered (more magnetic) granitic rocks.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on information to date, the recommendations for further exploration are as follows:

- (1). Establish a detailed grid over the southern portion of the Dagger claim between $L-13^N$ and $L-3^N$ (between Couture and Dagger Lakes) and carry out a soil sampling programme along with soil profile sampling. Analysis of soil for copper, molybdenum + silver.
- (2). Carry out an induced polarization survey over geochemical anomalous areas.
- (3). Trenching of any co-incident geochemical-geophysical anomalies.
- (4). Drilling if trenching programme encounters mineralized bedrock in anomalous zones.

As a lower priority the northern large molybdenum anomaly (L-20+50 $^{\mathrm{N}}$), could be resampled in detail by the establishment of a small grid. If results are favourable, the exploration of this area could extend to items 2) \longrightarrow 4).

> Respectfully Submitted: KERR, DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.,

Kamloops, B. C.,

March 14, 1980.

APPENDIX A

PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL

W. Gruenwald,

Geologist

- February 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, March 9, 10, 11, 14.

- 7 1/2 days

M. Dawson,

Assistant

February 8, 15, 16, 17, 18.

- 4 1/2 days

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

PROGRAMME COSTS

(1).	LABOU	IR:	
	Field	<u>l:</u>	
		Gruenwald, B. Sc. days @\$150.00/day \$675.00	
		Dawson, Assistant days \$100.00/day 450.00	
	Offic	e:	
		Gruenwald, B. Sc. days @ \$150.00/day450.00	\$1,575.00
(2).	EXPEN	SES AND DISBURSEMENTS:	
	(a).	Truck Rental:	
		4 days @ \$30.00/day \$120.00 320 mi. @ 30¢/mile96.00 \$216.00	
	(b).	Equipment Rental: 40.00	
	(c).	Magnetometer Rental:	
		4 days @ \$15.00/day 60.00	
	(d).	Report binding, photo copying, map printing, enlargements, secretarial, misc. supplies 130.00	446.00
		TOTAL HEREIN	\$2,021.00

APPENDIX C

REFERENCES

*

REFERENCES

- (1). B. C. Minister of Mines
 Annual Report 1973 pp 269, 270.
- (2). Wahl, H. J. and Dodd, G. Aug. 15, 1973 Exploration Reports Hoop claims, Assessment Reports No. 4633, 4634.
- (3). B. C. Mineral Inventory
 Map 92P. Property No. 135.
- (4). Campbell, R. B. and
 Tipper, H. W. 1964, 65 Bonaparte River
 Geological Map 3-1966
 1"=4 miles.

APPENDIX D

WRITER'S CERTIFICATE

CERTIFICATE

- I, WERNER GRUENWALD, OF KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:
- (1). I am a geologist residing at 45 West Battle Street, Kamloops, B. C. and employed by Kerr, Dawson and Associates Ltd. of Suite #1 - 219 Victoria Street, Kamloops, B. C.
- (2). I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B. Sc. (1972), and a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada. I have practised my profession for 8 years.
- (3). I am the author of this report, which describes the results of an exploration programme carried out by myself on the Dagger claim, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia.

W. GRUENWALD

KERR, DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.,

W. Greenwald, B. Sc.,

GEOLOGIST

March 14, 1980,

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

APPENDIX E

 \underline{MAPS}

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