### ASSESSMENT

# GEOPHYSICAL & GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

# JEWEL CREEK MINERAL CLAIM

GREENWOOD, BRITISH COLUMBIA GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION 118 38'W : 49 08'N

82E 2E

FOR

# ROANOKE EXPLORATIONS LTD

(owner)

GEAREX ENGINEERING (operator)

Gerhard von Rosen, M.Sc., P.Eng.

(May 16, 1980)



ROANOKE EXPLORATIONS LTD : JEWEL CREEK mc : VLF EM 16

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#### SUMMARY

The <u>Jewel Creek</u> mineral claim, comprising eight units [2E4S], near its southern extremity, covers the contact of granitic intrusives and metamorphic rocks. Skarn metamorphic variations occur within limy beds with strong garnet formation, and some sulfide mineralization, noteably copper.

Historic workings of the skarn consist of one short adit, a caved-adit open cut, and trenches, testing what appears to be pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite mineralization.

This extent of this contact zone, and the possible parallel coexistence of the skarn zone, was explored using a ground electromagnetic survey, which resulted in the detection of EM anomalies, with an approximate 100 m. depth source, paralleling the presumed strike continuation of the contact. Percussion drilling is recommended to test this anomaly.

### INTRODUCTION

During the period April 25 through May 2, 1980 an electromagnetic survey was conducted over a portion of the Jewel Creek mineral claim by the writer.

# LOCATION

The property lies in the Greenwood camp, near Phoenix copper, about 5 kilometers by highway #3 east of Greenwood, B.C., in the Greenwood Mining Division, at 49 08'N and 118 38'W.

# INSTRUMENTATION

A <u>GEONICS EM16</u> instrument was employed tuning into Jim Creek, Washingston (Seattle) station NPG at 18.6 kHz.



#### GEOLOGY

The purpose of the survey was to locate conductivity anomalies which may indicate the strike and dip extensions of existing contact metamorphic skarn development evident at the South Zone. The zone straddles the contact between granodiorite to the north intruding Anarchist formation metamorphic rocks to the south. The general dip of the beds is moderately north, an attitude which the contact vaguely follows.

The skarn, possibly originally limestone, is brown and stongly garnetiferous. It contains sulfides and displays some copper stain in the trenches. Its extent is shown on Figure 'F' (stippled). Outcrop areas are shown with dotted outlines. It is evident that the zone crops out only for a short distance, and that considerable strike extension is possible.

#### SURVEY METHOD

Previous assessment work consisted of a geochemical survey [Assessment Report 7297]. The southern line of this survey was called "11". Station "11" consists of an aluminum tag on a pine tree. This was chosen as the starting point of the present survey. The line appeared to run at 100 Az. which was also employed by the writer, and was used for the remainder of the grid even though the geochemical line followed the topographic contours. Stations, as in the previous survey were marked on flags every 25 meters (hip-chain), as 1E, 2E, From Station "11" a baseline was run at 010 etcetera. degrees Azimuth. The slope is steep N-S, dipping gradually to east and west. No slope correction was employed. In effect a 25 meter equidimensional grid was strived for.

# EM 16 SURVEY

Seattle (NPG) came in at 240 deg. Az. and the instrument was read facing 330 deg. Az. This station appeared to be off the air at times during two separate days, during which the operator attempted to work with Hawaii. This signal was so weak that nulling was difficult, especially with the noisy highway nearby, so that the lines had to be re-done, especially because the readings were difficult to correlate between different stations.

Results were plotted as Figure "C". Fraser filtering was applied (not shown) to reduce the topographic effect, but results appeared clearer using the simple graphic method as shown as Plate "D". These curves are derived by taking values on the equidimensional grid at right angles to 'Seattle'. 9







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#### INTERPRETATION

Inflection points on the slopes of the In-Phase curves, going from higher to lower in the direction the instrument was facing, were picked, and marked as anomalies. These are shown in section on Plate "D", and in plan on Figure "E". The Quadrature curves behave opposite to the In-Phase, indicating that the conductivity anomalies may be worth considering.

Once the linearity of the conductive anomaly was noted, careful mapping of the various outcrops was undertaken, as shown on Figure "F". The anomalies do trend parallel to the mapped contact area, and are thus possibly associated with a) either the contact, or b) the skarn zone, if it has conductive material associated with it. If the latter case is valid, then the possibility exists of conductive sulphide mineralization occurring within the skarn. This being the 'hopeful' case, it is more likely that the conductivity is related to the contact generally.

![](_page_12_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Figure_0.jpeg)

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The VLF ground electromagnetic survey conducted over the southern portion of the <u>Jewel Creek</u> mineral claim, indicates conductive zones originating around 80 meters below surface along a moderately steep sidehill, paralleling the apparent contact extrapolations of the contact of granitic rocks intruding limy metamorphic rocks. (with attendant garnet skarn development)

It is recommended therefore that this anomalous contact area be tested using inexpensive subsurface sampling methods capable of penetrating beyond 100 m. Percussion drilling should work ideally in this situation.

von ROSE

GEAREX ENGINEERING mission bc

### REFERENCES

McLeod, James W.: June 8, 1979, Assessment Report #7297, <u>Geochemical</u> <u>Report on the Jewel Creek Poperty</u>, for ROANOKE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

Jewel Lake gold camp (Colt Resources): many references over the years.

Phoenix Copper camp (Granby): many references over the years.

### QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gerhard von Rosen, reside at 33176 Richards Road, Mission, British Columbia.

I have been practicing my profession since my graduation from the University of British Columbia in 1962 with B.Sc., and in 1966 with M.Sc. degrees in Honours Geology. I have been involved with this kind of survey many times before, and am qualified to compile and interpret this information.

![](_page_16_Picture_4.jpeg)

# ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

# DURATION

April 25	:	mobilization
April 26	:	reconnaissance
April 27	:	grid
April 28	:	survey
April 29	:	survey
April 30	:	survey
May l	:	mapping
May 2	:	demobiliz ation

FEES	8	days	@	\$300	\$2400	
ROOM	7	days	@	\$ 20	140	
BOARD	8	days	@	\$ 18	160	
TRUCK	8	days	@	\$ 20	160	
<u>ODOMETER</u>	70	0 mil	es	@ 20¢	140	
GAS & OIL					35	
INSTRUMENT	EN	116			250	
REPORT FEES					900	
REPORT COSTS					175	
TOTAL COST						
TOTAL LENGTH EM10	5 SURV	/EY	5	kilome	ters	

![](_page_17_Picture_5.jpeg)

\$4364

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