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GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE RHYOLITE MINERAL CLAIM OF BRICAN RESOURCES LTD. (NPL)

82E/13W Osoyoos Mining Division Lat. 49^o 51'N; Long. 119^o 51'W

for ESSO RESOURCES CANADA LIMITED

by Alfred Stewart

May 28, 1980



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GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE RHYOLITE MINERAL CLAIM

INTRODUCTION

This report deals with a magnetometer survey carried out on the Rhyolite mineral claim from May 21 to May 26, 1980.

1) Location and Access

The Rhyolite mineral claim is accessed by secondary roads and logging roads from the community of Peachland, B.C.

The property may be reached by two-wheel-drive vehicle. It is located approximately 10 kilometers northeast of Peachland, on the north side of the Brenda Mines road.

2) Property

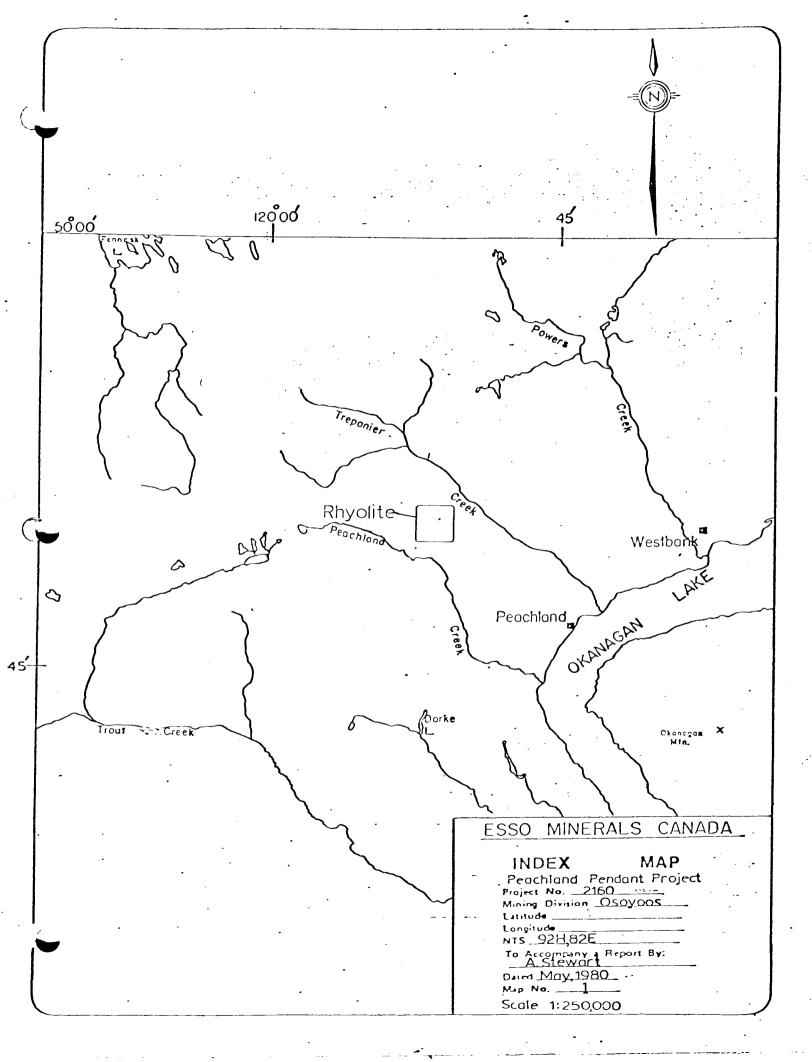
The property consists of one claim of 12 units.

<u>Claim</u> <u>Record No.</u> <u>No. of Units</u>
Rhyolite 410 12

3) History

Circa 1933-35: First staked as Baldry, Emitte, Miss Trepanier claims following which a shaft was sunk on a massive sulphide showing on top of a bald hill.

1966: The ground was occupied by Boundary Explorations Ltd. as the Astra, Baal, Ida and Calumet claims.



They did 400 feet of bulldozer trenching and built 2 miles of road looking for copper and molybdenum.

1974: Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. held
the Sil claims and carried out a survey of the surface workings,
linecutting, geological mapping at a scale of 1 inch equals
400 feet, a magnetometer survey (22 line miles) and took
645 soil samples on a 200 feet by 400 feet grid. In addition
they took 72 rock chip samples and 103 stream silt samples.

1975: Canadian Occidental drilled on diamond drill hole (92.4 metres) in granodiorite and built one kilometre of road.

1977: Sil claims lapsed.

1978: The Rhyolite claim was staked.

References: B.C.D.M. G.E.M. 1974 p.62, 1975 p.27.

Assessment Report No. 5319.

4) Work Done

A 10 km magnetometer survey was carried out on a flagged grid established by Brican Resources in 1979. A two-man Esso Resources crew did the geophysical survey in May 1980. The geophysical operator was Garnet Dawson.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

1) Procedure and Theory

A Geometrics G-816 portable proton precession magnetometer was used. This instrument digitally displays the total magnetic field strength by measuring the frequency at which protons (hydrogen nuclei) precess about the prevalent earth's magnetic field. The precession frequency is directly proportional to the total magnetic field strength at the point of measurement.

Time variations of the magnetic field (diurnal) were obtained by repeated readings at base stations established within the survey area. The base station values were then fixed and any time variations of the magnetic field along the traverse lines were linearly distributed by tieing in to one or more of the base stations at the end of each traverse. These linearly distributed variations in the traverse station values were then removed from the field data.

Magnetometer readings for the Rhyolite Grid were taken at 25 meter intervals along lines spaced 100 meters apart. The data is presented in plan form at a horizontal scale of 1:5000 and contoured at 200 gamma intervals.

2) Results

A broad magnetic high was detected extending from L5NW, 2+50NE to L9NW, 4+50NE. The trend is widest on L5NW,

and changes direction to the northeast on that line from its general northwesterly trend. This divergent northeasterly trend may be due to strong diurnal variation in the data for L5NW which could not be eliminated through the normal correction procedure.

Several scattered magnetic anomalies occur on the north side of the grid. A strong NW trending narrow anomaly occurs at L8NW, 7+00NE.

3) Conclusions

The north side of the Rhyolite survey grid has more magnetic variation than the south side. This may indicate a change in rock type. It was noted during the magnetometer survey that part of the north end of the grid is underlain by intrusive rock, and that most of the southern part is underlain by rhyolite. It is recommended that the north part of the grid be mapped geologically to determine the case of the magnetic variation. The magnetic anomaly on L8NW, 7+00NE should be investigated in detail.

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ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

LABOR						
Survey Operator	5	days	9	\$71/day	9	355.00
Helper	5	days	9	\$50/day		250.00
ACCOMODATION						
10 man-days @ \$33/da y						330.00
TRANSPORTATION						
Truck Rental	5	days	9	\$30/day		150.00
GEOPHYSICAL EQUIPMENT						
Magnetometer Rental	5	days	9	\$23.30/day		116.52
Report Preparation	2	days	9	\$96/day		192.00
Drafting	2	days	9	\$71/day		142.00
				TOTAL	\$	1,535.52

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Garnet L. Dawson Geophysical Operator

Garnet L. Dawson is currently a student at the University of Manitoba where he is completing the requirements for a B.Sc. in Earth Sciences, and will be graduating in December of 1980. Mr. Dawson worked with Trigg, Woollett Consulting Ltd. in 1979 and Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. in 1978 for the summer field season. In the past two summers he has acted as a geological field assistant conducting magnetometer and radiometric surveys in northern Saskatchewan and in the Dismal Lake area, North West Territories.

