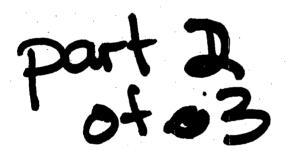
REPORT ON

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS BRIAN BORU PROSPECT KILLARNEY SHOWING - OMINECA MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA





BY

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Salt Lake City, Utah

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INTRODUCTION

Geophysical surveys were conducted at the Killarney Showing in Brian Boru Claim group, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia from June 25 to July 4, 1981. The geophysical work was primarily an IP/resistivity survey but a previous magnetic survey was extended by an additional two lines and four test VLF-EM lines were run. The work was conducted on Gam II claim by Asarco personnel for Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Ltd.

The Killarney Showing consists of several cuts which have exposed heavily mineralized float overlying the volcanics of the Brian Boru Formation. These volcanics are terminated 50 to 100 meters east of the showing by the Cap Fault which forms the contact between the Brian Boru Formation and the sediments of the Red Rose Formation to the east.

Figures 1 and 2 indicate the location, claim boundaries and grid lines. IP contours are presented on Figures 3 and 4, and resistivity contours on Figures 5 and 6. Figure 7 shows the previous magnetic results with the additional readings taken in the present survey. The VLF-EM profiles are shown on Figures 8 and 9.

SUMMARY

A moderately strong induced polarization anomaly was located in the vicinity of the old cuts. The results indicate the presence of at least disseminated sulfides over an area of about 250 meters by 150 meters.

Polarization levels in the sediments are high, ranging from about 25 Mv/volt to 40 Mv/volt, indicating the presence of polarizable minerals (either sulfide or carbonaceous disseminations).

The high polarization levels in the sediments made possible a more precise location for the fault contact between the sediments on the east and the volcanics on the west.

SURVEY AND INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

IP/Resistivity Survey

Instrument Transmitter: Scintrex IPC-8/250 Watt

Instrument (Continued)

Receiver: Scintrex IPR-10

Instrument Accuracy

3% full scale, .1 Mv/V resolution

Electrode Configuration

Dipole-dipole, a=50 meters, n=1 and

n=2.

Number of Stations & Coverage:

n=1, 82 stations (4.1 Km.)

n=2, 82 stations (4.1 Km.)

Field Time Required

20 man days.

Magnetic Survey

Instrument

Geometrics G826 Proton Magnetometer

Instrument Accuracy

± 1 gamma - data corrected for diurnal

drift.

Number of Stations & Coverage:

104 stations (1.0 Km.)

Field Time Required

1 man day.

VLF-EM Survey

Instrument

Geonics EM-16

Instrument Accuracy

± 3% in-phase and quadrature

Transmitters

Stations: NLK/NPG Jim Creek, Wash.

Frequency 18.6 KHz

NPM, Hawaii - Frequency

23.4 KHz.

Number of Stations & Coverage:

Jim Creek, Wash., 81 stations (1.3 Km.)

Hawaii - 25 stations, (.4 Km.)

Field Time Required

1 man day.

Line Surveying:

The survey was conducted on a previously established line grid with stations flagged and labeled at 25 meter intervals. Chainages were not corrected for slope.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

IP/Resistivity. Chargeabilities for the volcanics range from less than 10 Mv/volt in the northern portion of the grid to about 35 Mv/volt in the south. The results indicate that there is probably fairly widespread disseminated mineralization as well as the heavier sulfide concentrations sought for in the cuts. The best sulfide concentration is indicated at about 101+00 South, 99+50 East.

Chargeabilities in the sediments are high, ranging from 25 Mv/volt to at at least 40 Mv/volt. The lack of abrupt changes in polarization and resistivity

levels as well as the absence of VLF-EM conductors within the sediments suggest that the polarization source is disseminated in nature and lacks electrical continuity. It is concluded that the probable source of polarization is either disseminated sulfides or carbon or both.

The strong polarization gradient between Lines 99+00 East and 100+00 East on Figures 3 and 4 is interpreted as the contact between the sediments to the east and the volcanics to the west (the Cap Fault).

Resistivity results indicate relatively high levels within the sediments, a relative low trough west of and paralleling the Cap Fault, and increasing resistivities again on the western portion of the grid. Little can be concluded from this except to say that the results roughly parallel the local structure.

Figure 1 shows the location of an IP/resistivity depth probe over the Killarney Showing. The probe indicated a 10 to 12 meter depth to the polarization source (data not included).

Magnetics. For the previous magnetic coverage at the Killarney Showing reference is made to the memorandum prepared by J. R. Porter, "Magnetometer Survey, Brian Boru Project, Omineca M.D.", November 2, 1980.

Figure 7 is a copy of the previous results with the 1981 readings added and the contouring extended. The additional work did not change the earlier picture except that the magnetic anomaly low coincides with a resistivity low west of the Cap Fault in the volcanics rather than on the fault. The magnetic material is either not polarizable or is too deep for detection with the relatively shallow penetration of the 1981 IP/resistivity survey. Deeper penetration could be achieved with expanded electrode arrays but lateral effects from the polarizable sediments to the east and volcanics to the south would make interpretations difficult.

<u>VLF-EM</u>. Four VLF-EM traverses, shown on Figures 8 and 9, were run on a test basis to determine if there was electrical conductivity associated with the sulfides at Killarney Showing and to determine if the Cap Fault was conductive.

Two traverses, 102+00 South and 98+50 East, crossed the Killarney Showing but did not detect conductors, suggesting a lack of continuity in the stronger sulfide mineralization.

Three traverses crossed the Cap Fault. Two of these, 97+00 South and 102+00 South, indicate very weak conductive responses which are within the noise level and could not be considered diagnostic without other supporting evidence. The third line, 100+00 South, indicates the fault to be distinctly conductive at 9+25 East. Whether this conductivity is due to sulfides or open fracturing at this location is speculative.

EWP:am

EDWARD W. PERKINS Geologist

Edward W. Perkins



Geophysical Office - Exploration Department

October 15, 1981

E. W. Perkins Manager

CERTIFICATION

I, Edward W. Perkins, of Salt Lake City, Utah hereby certify that:

- 1. I am a graduate of the University of Maine in 1949 with a BA degree in geology.
- 2. I have been practising my profession of mineral exploration and exploration geophysics for thirty years.
- 3. I am a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

EDWARD W. PERKINS Geologist

Edward W. Perkins

