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Assessment Report

on

Geophysical Survey

Conducted on the

DES CLAIMS

Kamloops and Nicola Mining Divisions Lat. 50° 25' N Long. 120° 39' W

GEOLOGICAOM PRA MOCTO by ASSESSMENT charles GRatard

Author

John P. La Rue November 15, 1987 Lillooet, B.C.

SUB-RECORDER RECEIVED

JAN 27 1988

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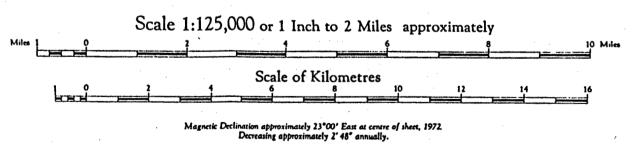
Figure 1	Location Map 1:1		125,000
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INTRODUCTION

(i) The DES Property owned by Charles Boitard is located on the boundary between the Kamloops and Nicola Mining Divisions at 50° 25' N. latitude, and 120° 39' W longitude in the Highland Valley area of south-central B.C., (fig. 1 and 2). Property access is provided by travelling 14 km. east of the town of Logan Lake via the Lac Le Jeune-Meadow Creek road and thence 4.5 km. in a southerly direction along the Surrey Lake road.

The property lies at an elevation of approximately 1350 meters in the Highland Valley area of the Thompson Plateau. The Highland Valley orebodies are located approximately 28 km. to the west-northwest. The vegetation is characterized by pockets of fir in mature stands of lodgepole pine. Ground cover is generally light with numerous areas of very heavy deadfall. The area is drained by several small northerly flowing creeks which should provide sufficient water for exploration work. The climate is semi-arid with an average rainfall of 25 cm. annually.

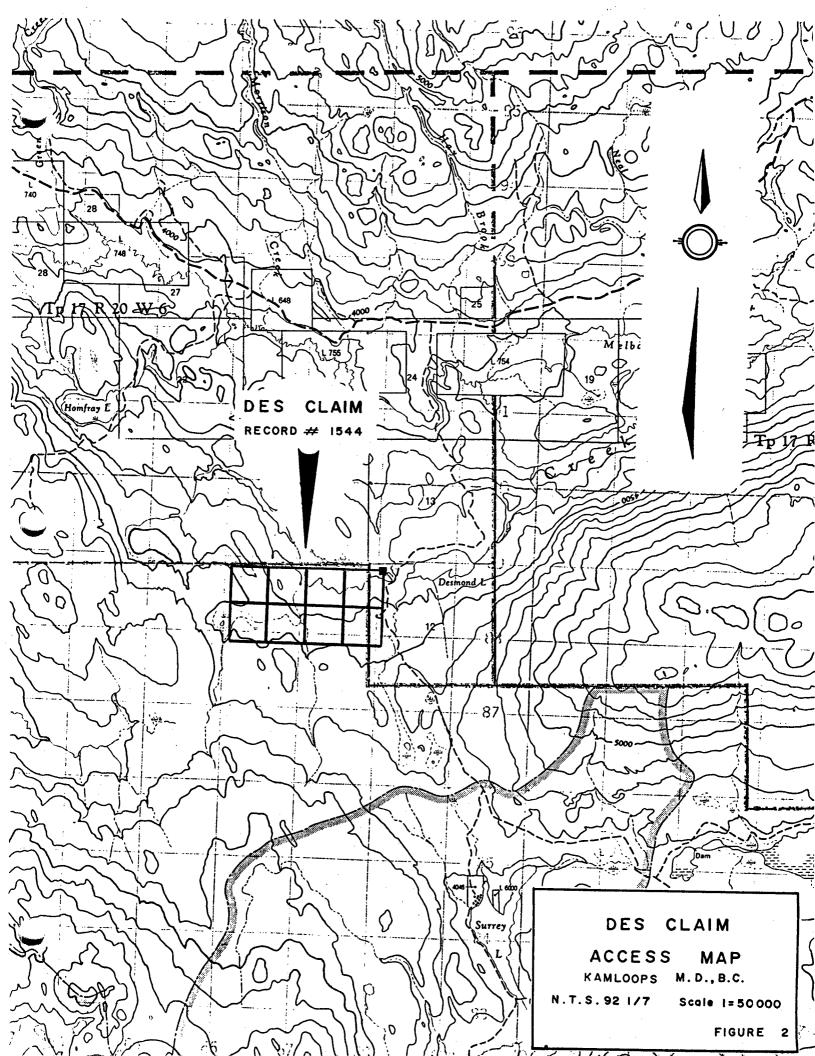




Mr. Charles Boitard - DES CLAIM

NTS 921/7E

LOCATION MAP



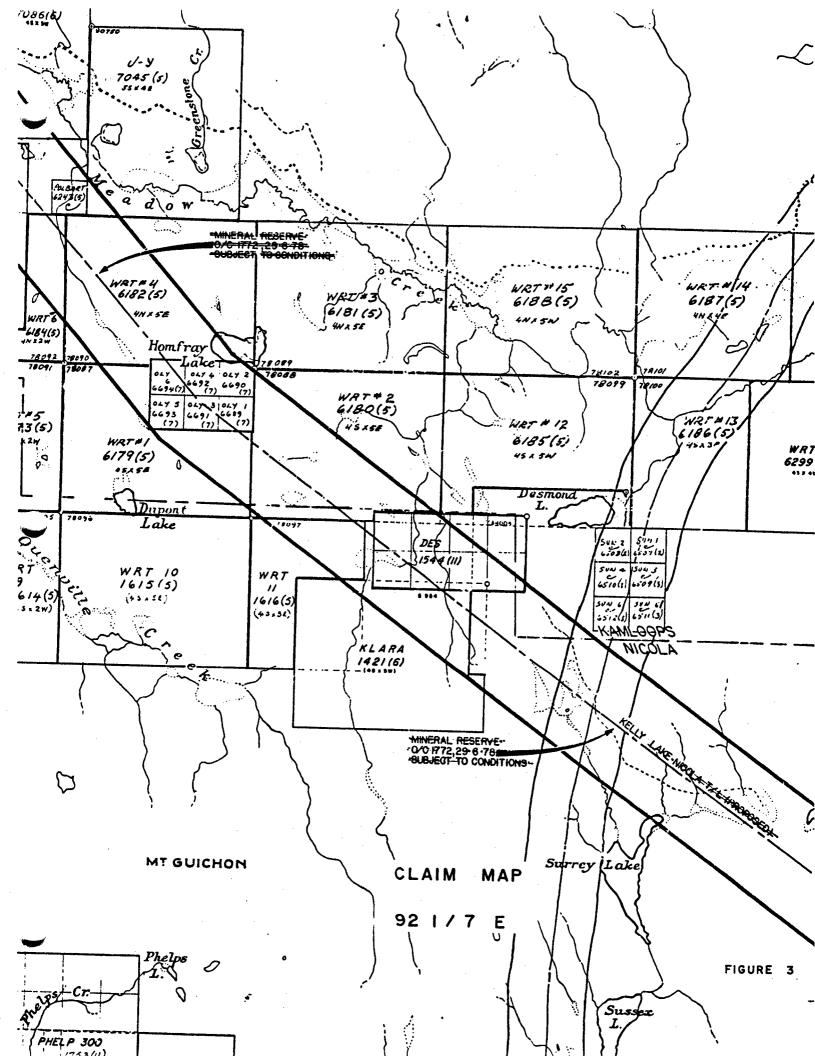
(ii) The Des Property, record #1544 (11) consists of eight units staked under the modified grid system (Fig. 3).

The claim record form, Appendix 1, shows Mr. Charles
Boitard as the owner. It is expected that acceptance of this report will extend the expiry date by four years to November 1991. Sections of the Des Claim are located within Mineral Reserve o/c 1772. 29-6-78, and are subject to conditions as specified in the order in council.

Geological Reports by Lammle (1972) and Sookochoff (1976) conclude that major northerly and northwesterly faults are indicated to occur in the vicinity of the present claims. These faults are reflected by geochemical anomalies, interpreted aeromagnetic and topographic linears and I.P. anomalies. Interesting mineralization was noted along these structures.

In 1977, two lines of I.P. Survey were carried out on the southeast portion of the property (Fig. 4 and 5), G. White (1977) I.P. and Resistivity Test Profiles

The following excerpts are taken from the 1980 Geophysical Report on VLF-EM and Magnetometer Surveys, D.G. Mark
"During the last part of September, 1979, a combined magnetic and VLF-EM survey was carried out on the DES
Claim. The VLF-EM and Magnetic readings were taken every



50 meters on 100-meter separated east-west lines. The VLF-EM and Magnetic readings were then profiled and the anomalies plotted on a plan.

Conclusions

Northerly and northwesterly trending VLF-EM anomalies were located on the Des Claim. These correlate directly with magnetic highs varying from low to high intensities. The VLF-EM anomalies are quite likely reflecting fault, shear of fracture zones which may contain copper sulphides."

During the period October 29 to 31, 1981, a total of 2.8 1/km. of I.P. surveying was completed on the Des Claim. The Survey indicated the presence of a northerly to northwesterly striking zone of anomalous I.P. effects in the western part of the grid. (D.R. MacQuarrie, 1981)

The following excerpts are taken from the 1984 Geophysical Report on an I.P. Survey by D.R. MacQuarrie.

"During the period September 14 to 16, 1984, a total of 1.4 km of I.P. Surveying was completed on the Des Claim. The 1984 program has extended the anomalous I.P. zone an additional 200 m. northerly from its previously defined limits in the 1981 survey. The data is presented in plan form on fig. 4 and 5, in the pocket of this report, compiled together with the results from 1981 and 1977".

In a report on the local geology, Sookochoff (1976) states "the property is underlain by a variety of Nicola volcanic rock types from moderately to intensely metamorphosed with occasional recrystalization. Rock types consisted of black amygdaloidal basalt, grey green fine grained andesites trending northerly and steeply dipping. The volcanics, chloritized to various degrees generally contain either calcite stringers or splashes of calcite on fractures and are locally epidotized". Lammle (1972) noted "granitic rock types found were medium grained, equigranular monzonite to monzonite with porphyry aspects and some fine grained fresh looking latite dykes.

Volcanic rocks in proximity to the monzonite are pyritized and weakly hornfelsed. Trace amounts of chalcopyrite were found in both monzonite and hornfels".

The location of these outcrops is believed to be in the southeast section of the Des Claims, just west of the road.

- (iii) A summary of work performed on the DES Claim for assessment purposes during the 1987 exploration season is as follows:
 - 3 km. of I.P. Survey Grid were established in preparation for the I.P. Survey, this work was completed with hip chain and compass. The survey lines were blazed and flagged.

- 3 km. of I.P. Survey was carried out, consisting of 44 readings at 50 meter intervals. The I,P, Survey was carried out with 100 meter dipole-dipole spacing with readings taken at 50 meter intervals.
- (iv) Work for assessment purposes was completed over the western portion of the Des Claims.

DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

- 3 kilometers of survey lines were established in the eastwest direction, the lines were blazed and flagged.
- 3 kilometers of I.P. Survey were completed consisting of 44 readings, the readings were taken at 50 meter intervals with a dipole-dipole array of 100 meters separation between transmitter and receiver n=1, for a total distance of 3 kilometers of I.P. Survey carried on Lines 0; 10; 20 and 90 south. (fig. 4&5). The purpose of the I.P. Survey was to locate fracture filling or disseminated sulphides which could mean locating pyritezation associated with economic sulphide mineralization.

The following notes on the theory and method of field operation for the Induced Polarization method are taken from context of a geophysical report completed for McPhar Geophysics by Phillip G. Hallof, Ph.D. (Geophysics)

"Induced Polarization as a geophysical measurement refers to the blocking action or polarization of metallic or electronic conductors in a medium of ionic solution conduction. This electrochemical phenomenon occurs wherever electrical current is

passed through an area which contains metallic minerals such as base metal sulphides. Normally when current is passed through ground, as in resistivity measurements, all of the conductions takes place through ions present in the water content or the rock, or soil, i.e. by ionic conduction. This is because almost all minerals have a much higher specific resistivity than water. The group of minerals commonly described as 'metallic' however, have specific resistivities much lower than ground waters. The Induced Polarization effect takes place at those interfaces where the mode of conduction changes from ionic in the solutions filling the interstices of the rock to electronic in the metallic minerals present in the rock. The blocking action or induced polarization mentioned above, which depends upon the chemical energies necessary to allow the ions to give up or receive electrons from the metallic surface, increases with the time that a d.c. current is allowed to flow through the rock; i.e. as ions pile up against the metallic interface the resistance to current flow increases. Eventually, there is enough polarization in the form of excess ions at the interfaces, to appreciably reduce the amount of current flow through the metallic particle. This polarization takes place at each of the infinite number of solution-metal interfaces in a mineralized rock... when the d.c. voltage used to create this d.c. current flow is cut off, the Coulomb forces between the charged ions forming the polarization cause them to return to their normal position.

SUMMARY

As in the 1981 and 1984 Surveys, all I.P. Survey results to date have been plotted and contoured together for continuity, and are presented in plan form in Figures 4 and 5. The results of the 1987 I.P. Survey have extended the north-northwest trending I.P. anomaly an additional 200 meters northerly from the previously defined limits of the 1981 and 1984 Surveys. Results of the 1987 I.P. Survey indicate two peaks in Frequency Effect (pfe) values in Line 20S; a 12% pfe. peaked at 13 + 50W and a 17% pfe. reading was obtained at 12 + 00W. represent the greatest magnitude results obtained of the surveys to date. All anomalous values greater than 5% magnitude were double checked to ensure an accurate reading. Background pfe. values drop off readily on both sides to the east and west of the delineated anomaly. The 8% pfe. contour centered at approximately 13 + 50W, extends from Line 40S through Line 20 S and correlates well with a relative resistivity low in the same The peak of 17% pfe., the greatest magnitude reading of all the surveys, also correlates well with a resistivity low. The anomalous response detected in the 1984 and 1987 I.P. Surveys "...are probably related to source rocks as was interpreted in the 1981 report, that being pyrite +/- chalcopyrite mineralization in Nicola Volcanic rocks. As was recommended in the 1981 report, further induced polarization surveying to the north and south of the surveyed area, and geological mapping

of the detected anomalous areas, will be required to evaluate the economic potential of the induced polarization anomalies.."

(From a Geophysical Report on an Induced Polarization Survey,

Des Claims by D. R. MacQuarrie, October 15, 1984)

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

Detailed costs and expenses incurred during the year 1987, in regard to the DES Mineral Claim, record #1544, Kamloops and Nicola Mining Divisions:

5 men, 4 days = 20 days

Blazing and flagging grid with stations at 50 meter intervals.

3 km. of Induced Polarization n1 all inclusive

at \$1600 per km.	\$4.800.00
Drafting, maps and copies	750.00
Typing	250.00
Report	750.00 \$6,550.00

Respectfully submitted,

Charles Boitard

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