

LOG NO: [SEP 17 1992 RD.

ACTION.

FILE NO:

ASSESSMENT REPORT

on

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Conducted on the

DOMINIC GROUP

NTS 92I/10E

50° 34' 120° 43'

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
Kamloops Mining Division

22,508

Owned and Operated

by

Charles Boitard

Author:

John P. La Rue

July 20, 1992

Lillooet, B.C.

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INTRODUCTION

(i) The Dominic Group is owned by Charles Boitard of 2245 West 13th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6K 2S4. The property is located at Latitude $50^{\circ} 34$ and Longitude $120^{\circ} 44$. The center of the property is southwest of Dominic Lake (fig. 1)

Access to the claim group is gained from Tunkwa Lk Road. Leaving Savona one drives 14.3 km. to Durand Ck. Spur Road, thence 15.1 km. to the base line on the Fox Claim. It is a good logging road drivable with a 2 wheel drive (fig. 3). The property is also accessible from the Coquihalla Highway from the Logan Lake turnoff to Paska Lake, and to the Dominic Lake road, but the last 4 km. of road is badly in need of repair and passable only with a 4 wheel drive (fig. 3)

The claim group is located within the Thompson Plateau the topography ranges from flat swampy areas to moderate slopes. The elevation of the property is from 1525 to 1590 meters. The vegetation is primarily open to moderate jack pine cover. The property has recently been partly logged, the logged area is covered with grass. Water supplies for all phases of exploration and development is adequate as the property has many large swamps and the Fox claim is crossed by Chartrand Ck.



LOCATION MAP

0 100 200 300 Km.

Fig 1

TO

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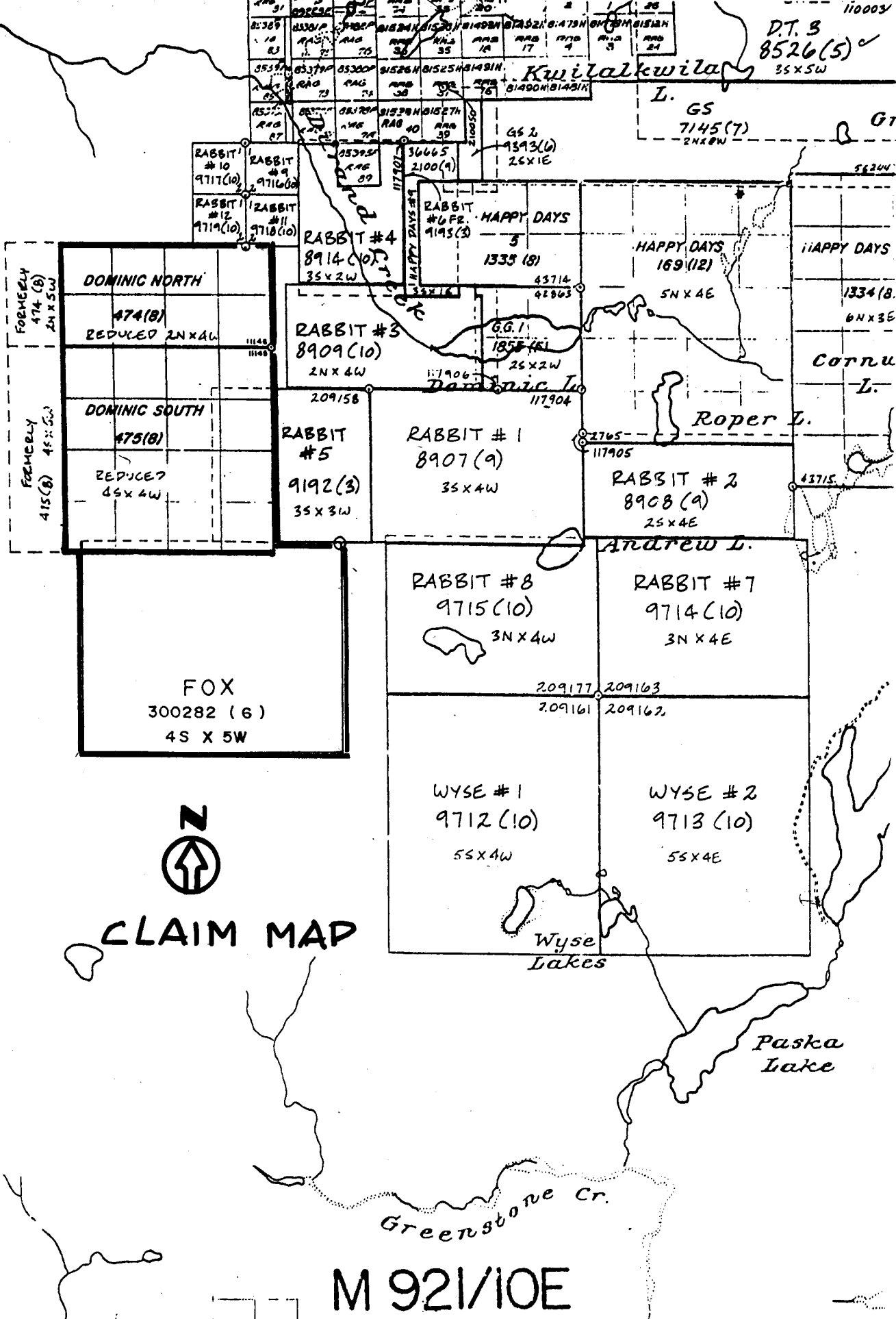
D.T. 3
8526(5)
35x5W

Kwialakwila

L. GS
7145(7)
2N X 6W

G7

3



2

120° 45'

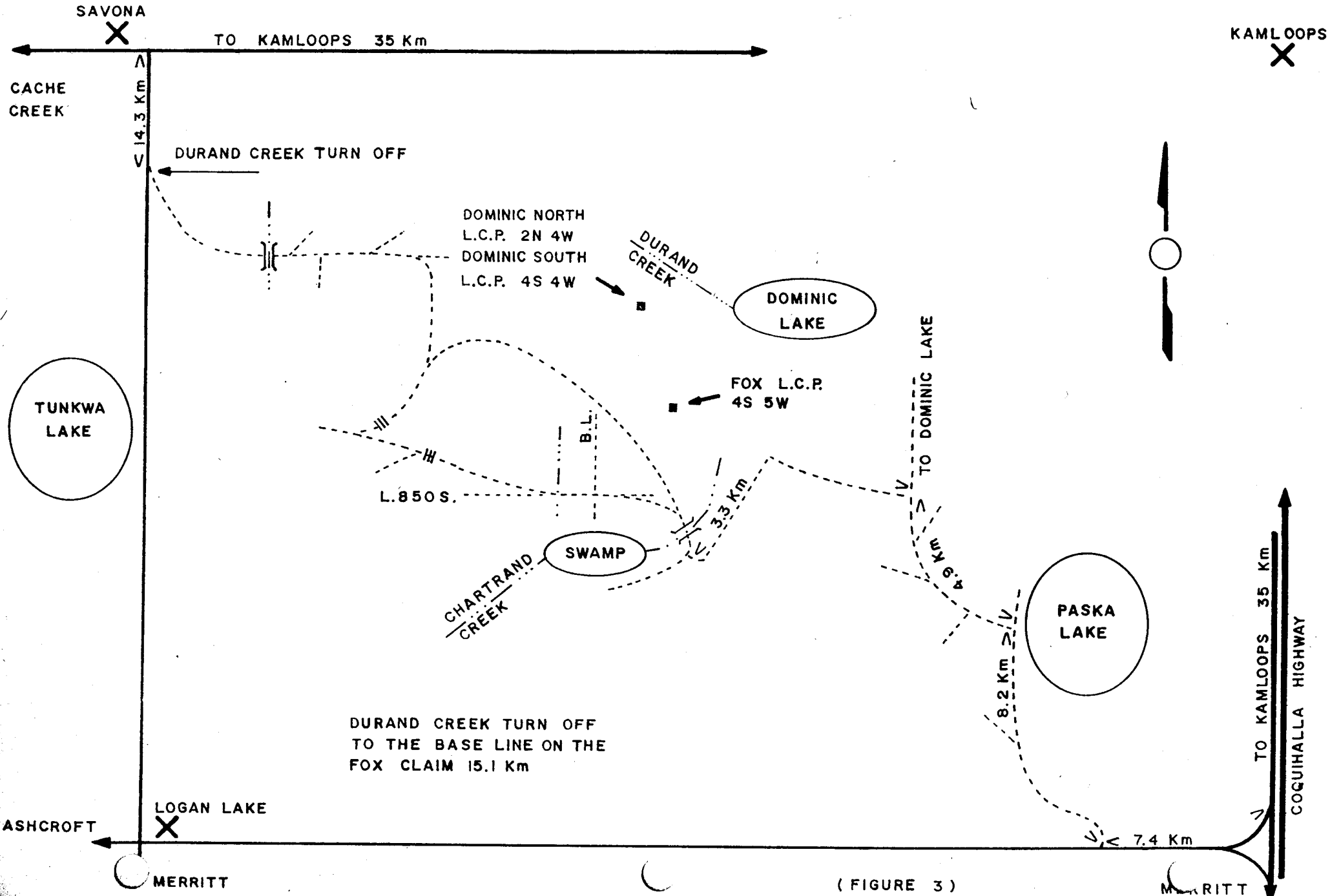
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

M 921/10E

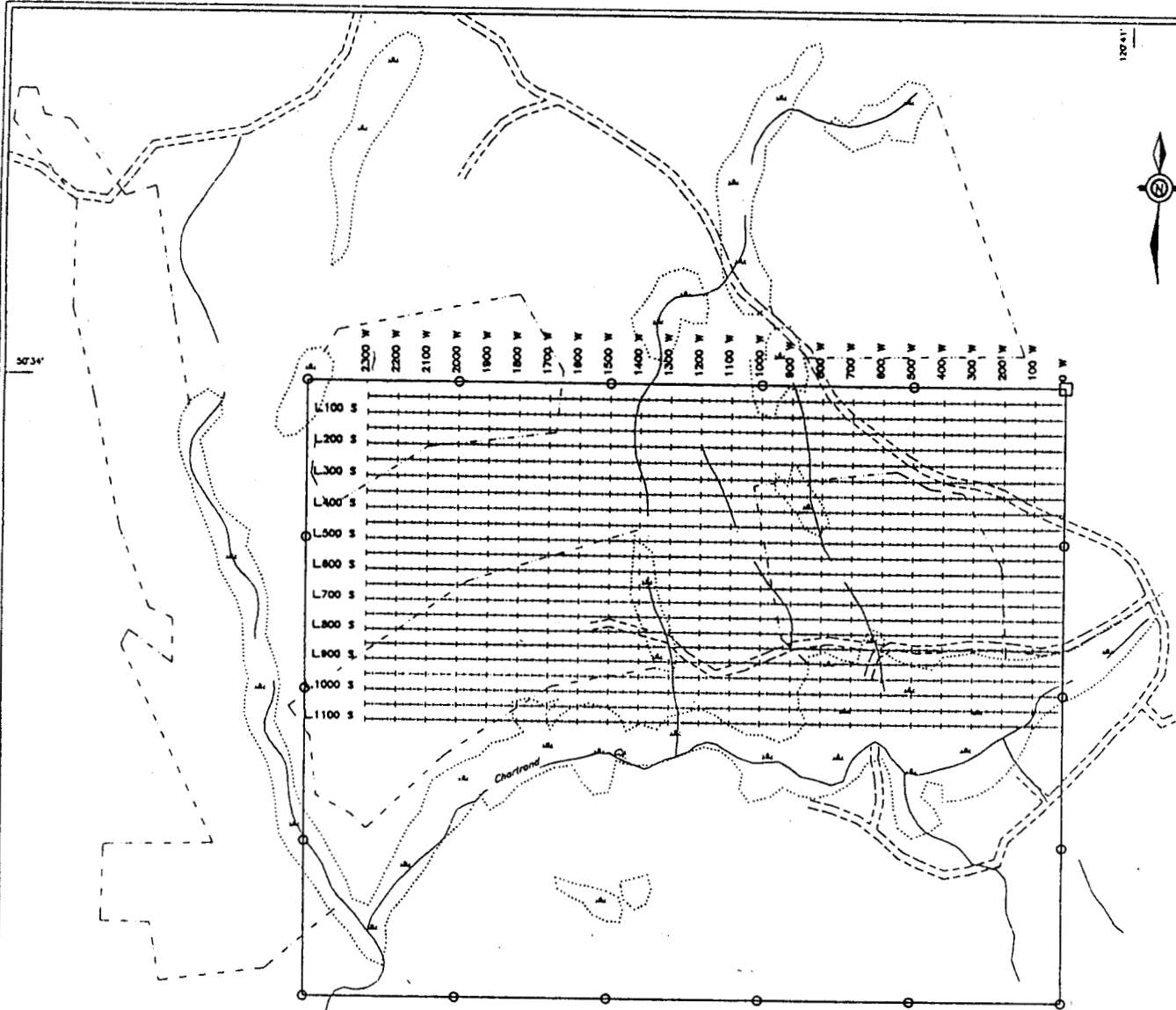
For up-to-date information on

FIGURE 2

ACCESS MAP



(FIGURE 3)



LEGEND

-----	Road
.....	Swamp
- - - - -	Logged Area
~~~~~	Creek



<b>FOX MINERAL CLAIM</b>			
KAMLOOPS M.D.			
LOCATION MAP			
<b>Grid</b>			
Scale 1:118,000	Date Oct '91	N.T.S. 23/10c	Drawn by Cee-Camp
			Figure: 4

Cee-Camp Drawing File: FOX

- (ii) The Dominic Group is wholly owned by Charles Boitard of 2245 West 13th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6K 2S4, and is comprised of three contiguous mineral claims: Dominic North, Dominic South and Fox, totaling 44 units.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record #</u>	<u>Expiry Dates</u>
Dominic North	8	216705	Aug. 16, 1993
Dominic South	16	216706	Aug. 16, 1993
Fox	20	300282	Jun. 09, 1994

These expiry dates take into account the survey under discussion as being accepted for assessment credits.

The following excerpts are taken from a Diamond Drilling Report of the Dominic Claim Group by L. Sookochoff, P. Eng., Nov. 12, 1985

"The Nicola Volcanic belt from the U.S. border south of Princeton north to Kamloops and within which the Dominic Property is located, has been the object of continued mineral exploration since the late 1800's. From the original discovery of gold and platinum placer deposits along the Tulameen and Similkameen Rivers, continued exploration led to the discovery of numerous copper-silver occurrences. The more significant discoveries which were placed in production were the Copper Mountain deposit, The Craigmont deposit and more recently the Afton deposit.

Prior to the staking of the claims in 1976 and 1978, comprising the Dominic Property any confined exploration is not known of to the writer.



In May, June and August '78 a soil geochemistry program and induced polarization survey were carried out over a portion of the Dominic property by Geotronics Surveys of Vancouver for Green Valley Mine Incorporated. D. Mark of Geotronics Surveys reported that the geochemistry survey revealed five main zones that were anomalous in all or some of the lead, zinc, silver and copper values. The I.P. survey revealed five anomalies - one of which was most interesting because of its size and its correlation with a resistivity low. In January and February 1980 a program of percussion drilling was carried out on the Dominic property by Green Valley Mine Incorporated.

In a report by Goldsmith et. al. the geochemical results of the drilling were low and flat but could be correlated with lithology.

In 1984 an exploration program of 3.6 line kilometers of grid relocating for induced Polarization and VLF-EM surveys, trenching and 42 rock and soil geochemical assays were completed by Green Valley Mine Incorporated. The results as reported on by D.R. MacQuarrie in an October 10, 1984 report indicated that:

(1) The I.P. survey disclosed very weak percent frequency effects (below 3.5) and apparent resistivity values of less than 400 ohm meters. The  $n=1$  resistivities indicating generally thin overburden conditions.

(2) The VLF-EM survey data suggested the presence of three wide northerly conductive zones. These zones "are all co-incident with apparent resistivity and I.P. low areas".

(3) The rock and soil geochemistry disclosed one sample of an anomalous CU values at a road cut 6N 1+15E. The sample was reportedly taken from an outcrop of rock containing pyrite.

A 200 ppm arsenic value was taken from a "rusty quartz and calcite" outcrop at 1+40S 3+00W.

(4) Two trenches cut at 1+40S 3+00W revealed an arkosic sandstone hosting rusty quartz-calcite zones.

#### GEOLOGY AN MINERALIZATION

The G.S.C. Map 886A - Nicola indicates the Dominic property covers the Upper Triassic Nicola Group which consists essentially of Greenstone, andesite, basalt, agglomerate, breccia, tuff, minor argillite, limestone and conglomerate.

In an examination of the percussion drill hole cutting Goldsmith et. al. report that "the flows encountered range from balsaltic andesite to predominantly andesite in composition". Alteration appears only to a minor degree and generally consists of propylitization resulting in alteration products of hematite, chlorite, epidote, calcite and minor hornblende.

Drill cutting assay for molybdenite, copper lead zinc, silver and occasional mercury did not indicate any significant zones of mineralization. Copper and molybdenum values trend up to one and one-half times background generally at the top or bottom of flows.

1984 Diamond Drilling Program

The diamond drilling program consisted of one drill hole put down for the purpose of testing the highest chargeability site of an I.P. Survey ( $n_1=3$ ,  $N_2=3.5$ ) in a general area of a high arsenic geochem value obtained from an arkosic sandstone unit exposed within a trench.

- (iii) A summary of work performed on the Dominic Group for assessment purposes during the month of Sept. 1991. In preparation for a geophysical survey; 8,625 metres of survey grid was established in the east-west direction on the Fox Mineral Claim, and 1.8 km. of I.P. Survey was carried out on Line 250S and 450S. A total of 36 readings were taken at 50 metre intervals with a dipole array of 50 metres.
  
- (iv) For assessment purposes the work was carried out on the northeast corner of the Fox Mineral Claim.

DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

8,625 metres of survey grid was established on the Fox Mineral Claim with a hip chain and compass. The lines are in the east-west direction  $90^{\circ}$   $270^{\circ}$  using the Fox L.C.P. for a bearing at OS, OW. The following lines are blazed and marked with fluorescent pickets in the logged area with stations at 50m. and 25m. intervals.

Line 250S blazed and flagged from 500W to 1650W =1150m.

Line 350S blazed and flagged from 500W to 1100W = 600m.

Line 450S blazed and flagged from 0 to 1650W =1650m.

Line 650S blazed and flagged from 0 to 1650W =1650m

Line 750S blazed and flagged from 800W to 1500W = 700m.

Line 850S blazed and flagged from 875W to 1350W = 475m.

Line 900S blazed and flagged from 825W to 1500W = 700m.

Line 950S blazed and flagged from 875W to 1350W = 475m.

Line 1000S blazed and flagged from 900W to 1500W =600m.

Line 1050S blazed and flagged from 875W to 1500W =625m.

The property is partly covered by a large swamp so to reach the Line 1050S, a small base line was established in the north-south direction at 1000W from 650S to 1050S.

The reason for surveying this area is based on interesting floats exposed by the logging company.

1,750 metres of Induced Polarization Survey was carried out on Line 250S from 500W to 1650W and on Line 350S from 500W to 1100W representing a total of 35 readings taken at 50 metre intervals with a dipole-dipole array of 50 metre separation between the transmitter and the receiver  $n=1$ .

The survey was carried out with a Sabre Instrument, Model 21, Type Frequency Domain, Frequency 0.3 10.0Hz.

The purpose of the I.P. Survey was to locate fracture filling or disseminated sulphides which could mean locating pyritization associated with economic sulphide mineralization.

(fig. 5 & 6).

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 or 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 conduction 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.

INSTRUMENT

The survey was conducted with a Sabre Model 21, Induced Polarization unit system. This equipment is designed to measure the I.P. effect in the frequency domain using 0.3Hz. and 10Hz.

The current is provided by a battery connected to the transmitter which is transformed with an output capacity of 100 to 500 volts, at a minimum of 100 milliampere, according to the setting. The frequency is 10Hz and 0.3Hz.

The receiver is a sensitive A.C.-D.C. millivolt meter with a circuit capable of measuring small voltage deviation, measured as a percent change, is read directly as % frequency effect.

The apparent resistivity at each setup is calculated using the following formula:

$$2 \pi \frac{V}{I} (x) (G)$$

$$2 \pi \quad 6.28$$

V = millivolts

I = milliampere

X = electrode spread

G = geometric constant

$$G = n1 = 3$$

$$G = N2 = 12$$

$$G = n3 = 30$$

$$G = n4 = 60$$

$$\text{MV} \times \frac{\text{spread} \times G \times 6.28}{\text{M.A.}} = \text{ohm meters}$$



SUMMARY

The survey was carried out with a dipole array of 50 metre spacing between the transmitter and the receiver which represents a penetration to approximately 25 metres.

This initial survey is not very positive, however, the survey Line 250S which is in the east-west direction crosses a small drainage flowing south at 1400W.

This drainage probably represents a mineralized fault in the north-south direction, as the F.E. shows a small increase from 1350W to 1500W, with correlating lower resistivity.

There is no bedrock showing in the area and the thickness of the overburden is unknown. It is possible that a bigger dipole array would give more positive indications.

# MALASPINA COLLEGE

## Statement of Course Completion

JOHN P. LARUE

has

Successfully Completed 180 Hours of Instruction  
in

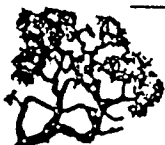
MINERAL EXPLORATION FOR PROSPECTORS

PRESENTED BY B.C. MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES  
B.C. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

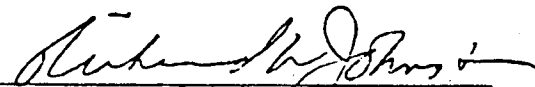
APRIL 16 to 30, 1983 - MESACHIE LAKE, B.C.

MAY 2, 1983

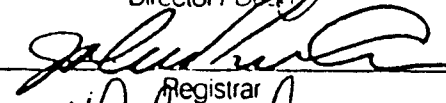
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British Columbia, Canada



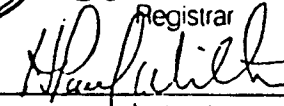
Malaspina  
College



Director / Dean



Registrar



Instructor

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Detailed costs and expenses incurred during the period September 1991 on the Dominic Group of Mineral Claims in the Kamloops Mining Division.

Establishing survey grid in the east-west direction with blazed lines and fluorescent pickets with stations flagged with red flagging at 25 metre intervals and red and blue flags at 50 metre intervals on the following survey lines:

Line 250S from 500W to 1650W =	1150 metres
Line 350S from 500W to 1100W =	600 "
Line 450S from 0 to 1650W =	1650 "
Line 650S from 0 to 1650W =	1650 "
Line 750S from 800W to 1500W =	700 "
Line 850S from 875W to 1350W =	475 "
Line 900S from 825W to 1500W =	700 "
Line 950S from 875W to 1350W =	475 "
Line 1000S from 900W to 1500W =	600 "
Line 1050S from 875W to 1500W =	<u>625 "</u>
	8625 metres

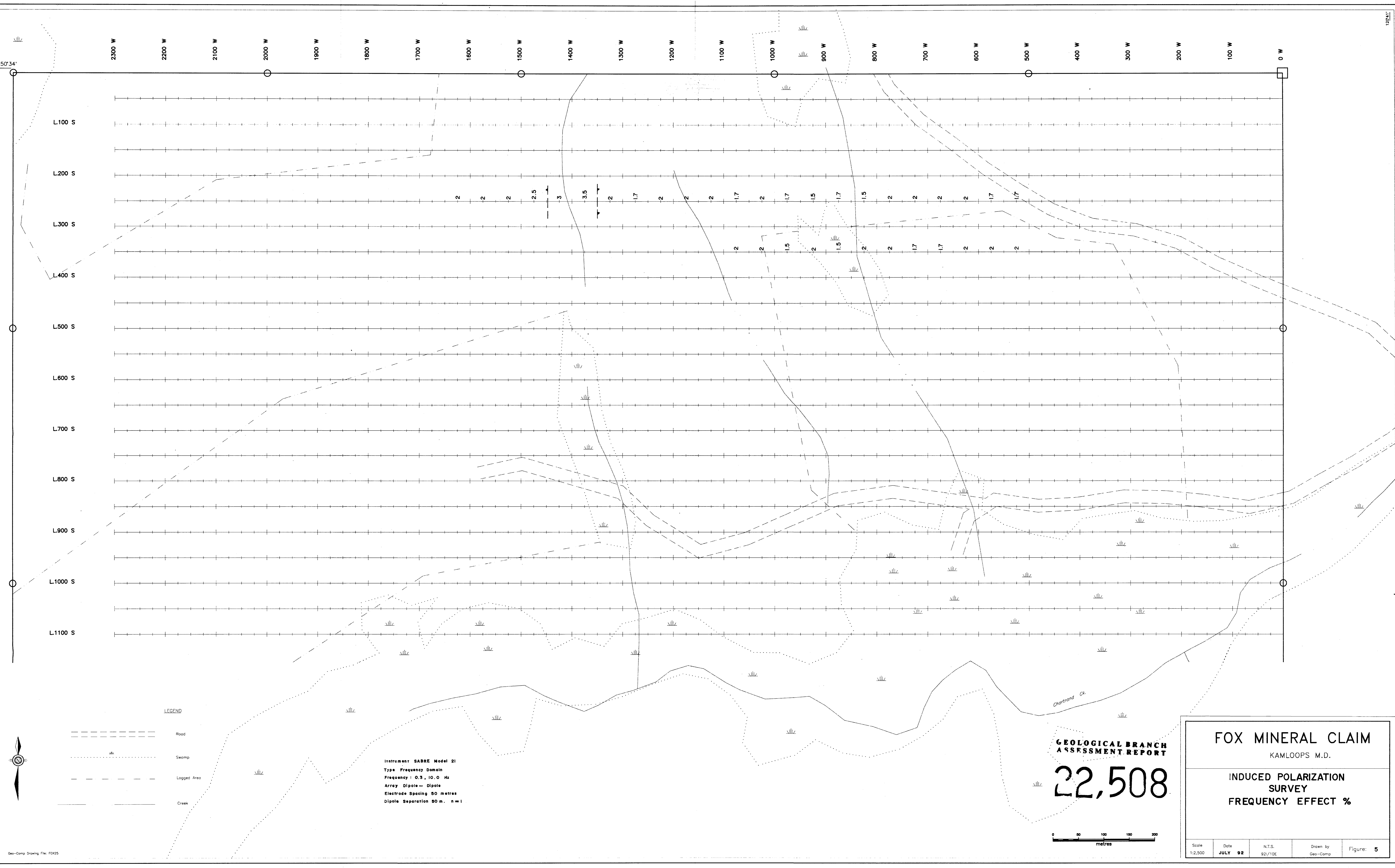
345 stations at 25m intervals	\$1,725.00
1.750 metres of I.P. Survey 35 readings at 50m. intervals rental of equipment, transportation, labour, room and board (all included)	3,500.00
Drafting, maps and plotting results	900.00
Typing report	250.00
Report	<u>1,000.00</u>
	\$7,375.00

Respectfully submitted by,

  
Charles Boitard

REFERENCES

- Mark, D.G. - Geophysical-Geochemical Report on I.P. and Soil Surveys for Green Valley Mine Inc. 1978
- Goldsmith, L.B.- Petrology and Geochemistry of percussion et al drilling, Dec. 1980
- McQuarrie, D.R.- Geophysical, Geochemical and Physical Report Green Valley Mine. Inc. Oct. 1984
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- Hallof, P.G. - Geophysical Report for McPhar Geophysics
- La Rue, J.P. - Geophysical Report for Green Valley Mine Inc. Nov. 1986
- La Rue, J.P. - Geophysical Report for Green Valley Mine Inc. Oct. 1987
- La Rue, J.P. - Geophysical Report for Charles Boitard, June 1990
- La Rue, J.P. - Geophysical Report for Charles Boitard, Oct. 1991



2300 W 2200 W 2100 W 2000 W 1900 W 1800 W 1700 W 1600 W 1500 W 1400 W 1300 W 1200 W 1100 W 1000 W 900 W 800 W 700 W 600 W 500 W 400 W 300 W 200 W 100 W 0 W

L.100 S  
L.200 S  
L.300 S  
L.400 S  
L.500 S  
L.600 S  
L.700 S  
L.800 S  
L.900 S  
L.1000 S  
L.1100 S

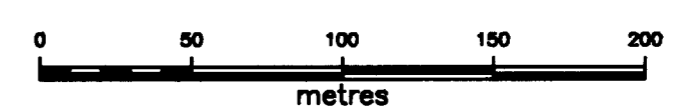
-2 -2 -2 -2.5 -3 -3.5 -2 -1.7 -2 2 -2 -1.7 -2 -1.5 -1.7 -1.5 -2 -2 -1.7 -1.7 -2 -2 -1.7 -1.7

**22,508**

**LEGEND**

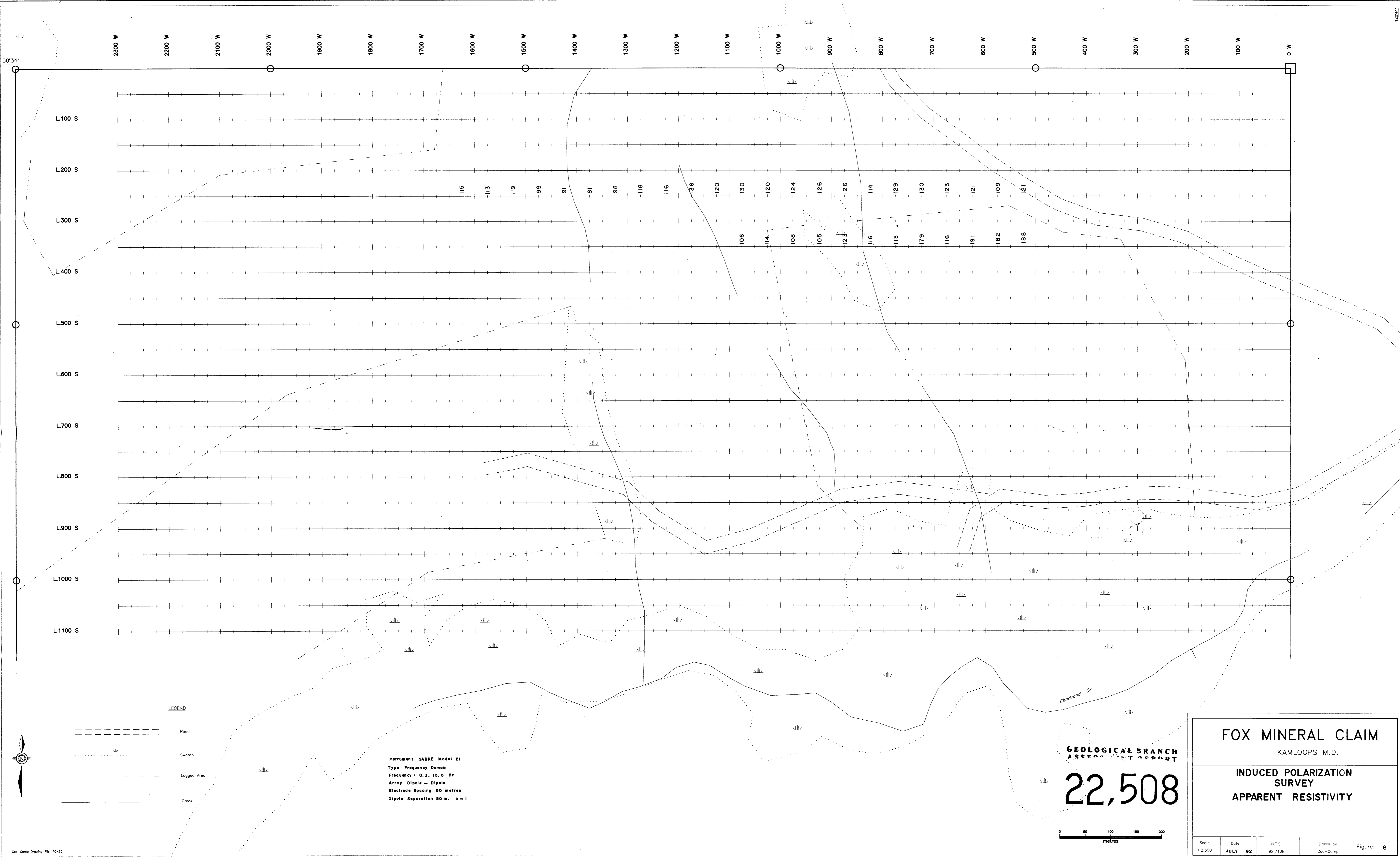
- Road
- Swamp
- Logged Area
- Creek

Instrument **SABRE Model 21**  
 Type **Frequency Domain**  
 Frequency **0.3, 10.0 Hz**  
 Array Dipole - Dipole  
 Electrode Spacing **50 metres**  
 Dipole Separation **50 m. n=1**

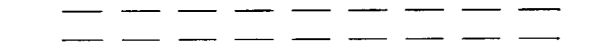
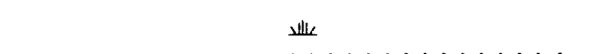




**FOX MINERAL CLAIM**  
 KAMLOOPS M.D.  
**INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY**  
**FREQUENCY EFFECT %**

Scale 1:2,500	Date <b>JULY 92</b>	N.T.S. 82/10E	Drawn By Geo-Comp	Figure: <b>5</b>
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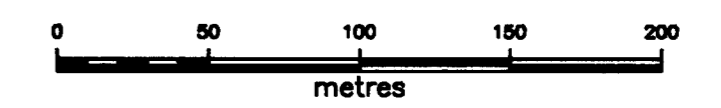


**LEGEND**

-  Road
-  Swamp
-  Logged Area
-  Creek

Instrument SABRE Model 21  
 Type Frequency Domain  
 Frequency 0.3, 10.0 Hz  
 Array Dipole - Dipole  
 Electrode Spacing 50 metres  
 Dipole Separation 50 m. n = 1

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH**  
**ASSESSMENT REPORT**  
**22,508**



<b>FOX MINERAL CLAIM</b>				
KAMLOOPS M.D.				
<b>INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY</b>				
<b>APPARENT RESISTIVITY</b>				
Scale 1:2,500	Date <b>JULY 92</b>	N.T.S. 92/10E	Drawn by Geo-Comp	Figure: <b>6</b>