

TURAM SURVEY ON CUB CREEK AREA

Excerpts from report

by

Huntington Survey Corp. Ltd.

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013577

Results and Interpretation

"The anomalies are all characterized by a broad smooth peak with small sharp peaks superimposed on it, some of which seem to be continuous from line to line. The conductive zone extends across all ten lines surveyed and generally coincides with the resistivity anomaly of previous survey. For all practical purposes, effect of topography is negligible. A possible fault has been interpreted between lines 84 and 88 where conductive trends appear to be offset."

"Lines 64, 68, and 72 display much stronger anomalies than the others. The individual peaks on both the ratio and phase measurements have increased in intensity and show definite line to line continuity. Three of these conductors continue across all three lines and the central one of these three appears to be continuous, with varying degrees of intensity, across all ten lines." "The depth or width of the centers of conductivity could not be accurately calculated in most cases because the anomalies occur so close to each other that their exact shape is obscured through interference of neighboring anomalies."

"The size of the ratio anomaly relative to the phase anomaly gives an indication of the conductivity of the anomalous body. The conductivity increases as the proportion of the ratio anomaly to phase anomaly increases. In general the anomalies in this survey are graded as medium conductors. This quality is fairly consistent across most of the lines but generally shows a slight increase northwest of Line 84N."

"At the south end a dry valley cuts the area and the overburden is observably shallow here. At the north end a definite outcrop is visible and previous drilling has shown the overburden to be greater than 140 feet in depth. It appears therefore, that the conductive band may be of uniform strength along the length of the area and that the increase in anomaly size toward the south is due to the conductive zones approaching the surface as the overburden thickness decreases. This fact also illustrates that the cause of the anomalies, or at least the sharp peaked anomalies, is not due to conductive overburden alone. If overburden were conductive enough to respond to electromagnetic methods it would produce a larger anomaly to the north where the overburden is thickest. It is quite possible that the overburden contributes to the broad anomaly on the lines north of 72 but the small peaks which continue from line to line appear more typical of banded mineralization in the bedrock than of linear concentrations of conductive overburden. It is believed that the broad anomaly on each line could be caused by a wide zone of weak mineralization and that the narrow bands of more concentrated mineralization may be within this and be reflected by the peaks in the general broad anomaly."

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Recommendations

"Anomalies warrant further investigation. Good targets were located and should be drilled before doing more geophysical work.

"Anomaly at 62+30W or Line 68+00N is considered most favourable and it is recommended that further exploration start at this point. The centre of conductivity is estimated at 90+50 feet below the surface and would constitute the optimum drilling target drilled from the east.

"Second priority given to the anomalies 67+00W on Line 68+00W and at 61+50W on Line 72+00W. These should also be drilled from east unless first hole indicates otherwise. The target should be about 100 feet below the surface.

"Third priority to anomaly at 56+50W on Line 92N. No accurate depth determination can be made but centre of conductivity is likely of the order of 200 feet. "

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The survey was done using the long wire grounded at each end.  
Per.

SEIGEL ASSOCIATES, LIMITED

GEOPHYSICAL CONTRACTORS AND CONSULTANTS

79 MARTIN ROSS AVENUE • DOWNSVIEW, ONTARIO • CANADA  
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July 20th, 1966.

Coranex Limited,  
1521 Pemberton Ave.,  
North Vancouver, British Columbia.

Attention: Mr. J. R. Woodcock

Dear Mr. Woodcock:

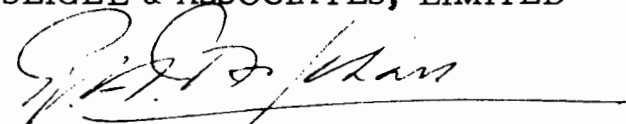
Enclosed are four copies of our report on a Turam survey in the Cub Creek area. We also return a sketch map of the Turam survey carried out by Huntec, covering the area southwest of the baseline. The following remarks apply to the latter results.

- a) Electromagnetic response is present throughout most of this area.
- b) Several sections, e. g. 88N and 92N show, in a general manner, the typical response of a large horizontal conductor.
- c) The individual anomalies are lined up in an arbitrary fashion; as I have indicated, alternative alignments, equally arbitrary, are possible. I hope the "fault zone" has not been inferred from the E. M. pattern.
- d) Because of the galvanic-inductive energization the amplitude relations have no significance and cannot be related to conductivity.
- e) Pattern and general characteristics strongly suggest overburden conduction.

As you will note, the present inductive Turam survey shows, except for one minor anomaly, no geo-electrical distortion in this part of the grid. One significant anomaly has been found northwest of the baseline.

Yours very truly,

HAROLD O. SEIGEL & ASSOCIATES, LIMITED



Robert A. Bosschart, Ph. D., P. Eng.

RAB/rs  
Encl.

