GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on the JASON claims,
located about 10 miles SW of Macmillan Pass.
Claim sheet 105-0-1, 63°09'N 130°15'W.
by
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June 20, 22-29 and July 6-11, 1975

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I. INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL GEOLOGY

During June and July, 1975, Ogilvie Joint Venture made a geological examination of the JASON claims (Fig 1) and carried out geochemical and gravity surveys on a grid. This report deals with the gravity results, separate reports being submitted on the geological and geochemical work.

The JASON claims were staked by Ogilvie Joint Venture in 1974 and are of interest because the geology is similar to that at the nearby TOM Pb-Zn-Ag property and because there are lead and zinc geochemical anomalies (soils) at the same stratigraphic level as the mineralisation on the TOM property.

The regional geology in the vicinity of the JASON claims is shown on the Niddery Lake sheet (open file map 204) of the Geological Survey of Canada. Three main rock units outcrop on the JASON property, as listed below:

Devonian (?)

Black shale (unit 3): Has barite spots at same horizon as barite at TOM.
Conglomerate (unit 2): Cherty and argillaceous pebbles

Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian (?)

Argillite (unit 1): Rusty-weathering argillite with alternating light and darker grey bands.

The principal structures are a gently plunging anticline and syncline that are terminated to the west by a major fault that brings the underlying Ord-Sil Road River Formation into contact with the younger rocks listed above.

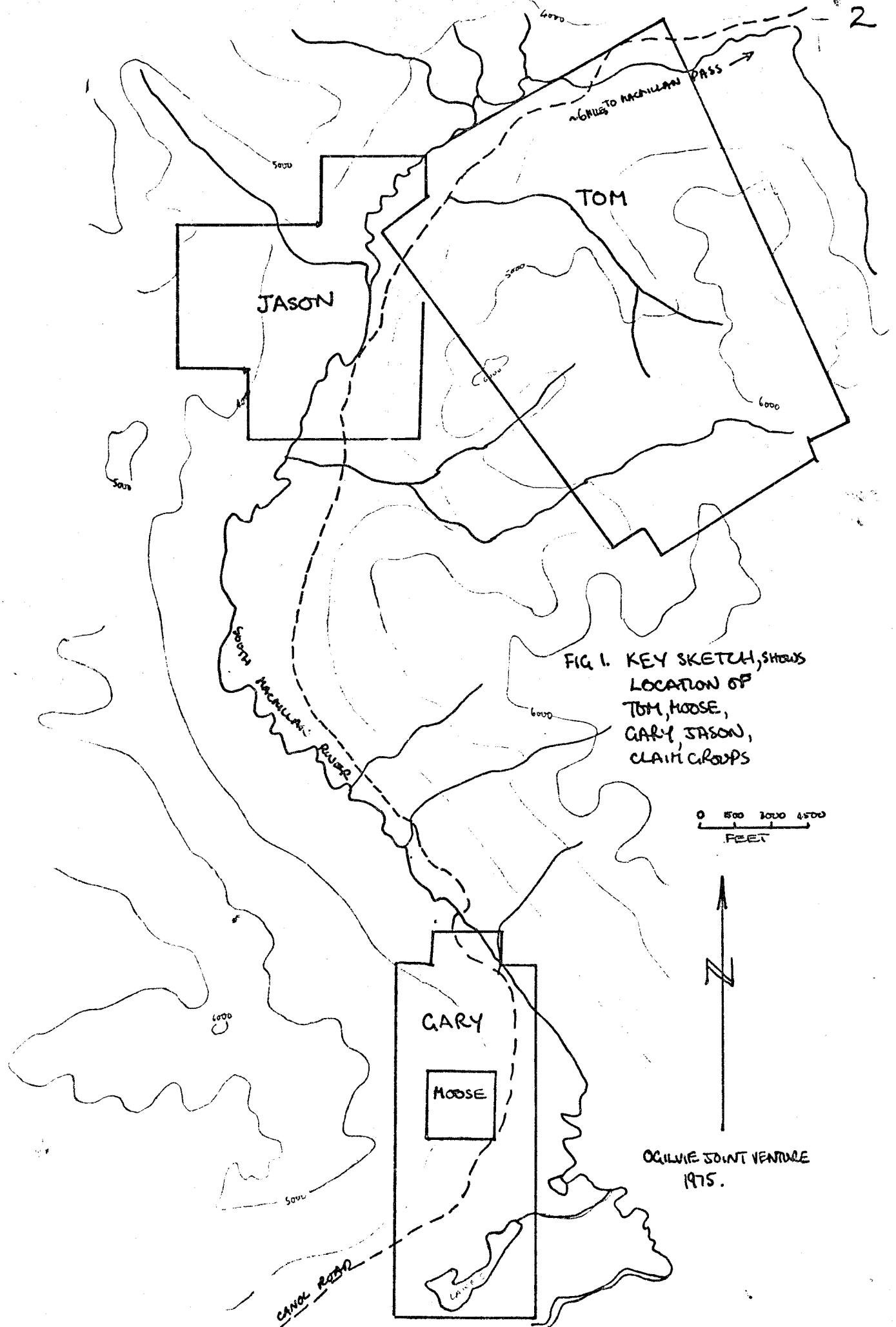

FIG 1. KEY SKETCH, SHOWS LOCATION OF TOM, MOOSE, GARY, JASON, CLAIM GROUPS

OGILVIE JOINT VENTURE
1975.

A map and more detailed description of the geology are contained in a separate geological report.

II. LIST OF CLAIMS

Claim Name	Holder	Recording Date
JASON 11-16	D. McKenna	Aug. 21-23, 1974
" 17-21, 23	C. Matsen	"
" 25-32	F. McKay	"
" 33, 35-40	K. Gray	"
" 41-44	P. McKenna	"

III. TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED

Including tie-lines, 17,500 feet of line were cut. These lines run north-south from an east-west base line, are spaced 1500' apart and gravity stations at 100' intervals along the lines are marked by pickets.

The level survey and gravity work were carried out by Peter Walcott and Associates of Port Coquitlam, B.C. The SCINTREX CG2 gravity meter used measures variations in the Earth's gravity field to an accuracy of $\pm$0.01 mgals. Values of observed gravity were obtained every 100' along the picket line. Corrections for meter drift were made by tying-in to previously established base stations at intervals not exceeding 2 - 3 hours. Drift of over 0.10 mgal/hr was not allowable. Elevations of gravity stations were determined by rod and transit (SOKKISHA TM-20C Theodolite) using the stadia method. Errors in the tying-in of loops were kept to a minimum, this being dependent on the severity of the topography, but was less that 1.0 ' per loop. Three gravity base stations were established from the main base station and the closure on these was 0.02 mgal. A density of 2.5 was used in calculation of the gravity results.

IV. RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The gravity data and elevations are shown on the grid in Fig 2. Except for the high values on line 30W there is little of significance in these profiles. The interpretation shown on Fig 2 is guided by the geological mapping, with the elongate gravity high being parallel to the strike of the underlying rocks, and also to the trend of Zn and Ba anomalies.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the surveyed area the stratigraphy is similar to that at the nearby TOM property, although obscured by Quaternary overburden. Just to the west of the grid, for example, there are excellent exposures of the black shale that hosts the TOM deposit, including barite spots at the same horizon as the bedded (and mineralised) barite at TOM. The geochemical soil survey shows Zn and Ba anomalies that are consistent with the hypothesis that strata-bound Pb-Zn-Ag mineralisation may be present on the JASON property at the same level as the mineralisation at the TOM deposit. The weak gravity high interpreted from the gravity results is within the area of greatest potential.

The coincidence of the above geological, geochemical and gravity features is thought to be significant even though some of these results, when considered separately, do not offer strong encouragement. Several thousand feet of exploratory drilling should be considered in the grid area to test the same horizon that carries Pb-Zn-Ag mineralisation at the TOM property.

VI. PERSONNEL EMPLOYED

T. Pham, field worker; present address unknown.
P. Sidney, field worker; Teslin, Y.T.
G. Gamache, field worker; Maple Ridge, B.C.
P. Walcott, geophysicist; 605 Rutland Ct., Pt. Coquitlam, B.C.
A. Cameron, surveyor; "
P. Charlie, field worker; "

VII. QUALIFICATIONS OF C. L. SMITH, AUTHOR

Education: Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., U.S. - B.A. rec'd 1959
University of B.C., Vancouver, B.C. - M.Sc. rec'd 1962
University of Idaho, Moscow, Ida., U.S. - Ph.D. rec'd 1966

Employment: 1970 - present: Consulting geologist, Vancouver, B.C.
1968-1970: Director and Exploration Mgr., Spartan Explorations
1966-1968: Chief Geologist, Atlas Explorations Ltd.
1965-1966: Senior Geologist, Kerr-Addison Mines Ltd.

Professional: Registered Professional Engineer, Association of Professional Engineers, Province of British Columbia

VIII. EXPENDITURES

Helicopter: 6.5 hrs @ $140/hr	$ 910.00
Fuel: 100 gal @ $1.20/gal	120.00
Salaries	785.00
Subsistence	335.00
Equipment and Expediting	100.00
Walcott survey	1800.00
TOTAL	$ 4050.00

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FIG 2. EAST JASON GRID
—GRAVITY—

MAP SCALE — 1" = 500'

GRAVITY — 1" = 2 m.gals .... δ = 2.5

ELEVATIONS — 1" = 200' .....

CLAIM OUTLINES ——— ———

OGILVIE JOINT VENTURE 1975