

PE PEACE RIVER CANYON 79(1)A

CINNABAR PEAK MINES LTD.

1979 EXPLORATION
OF
PEACE RIVER CANYON COAL PROPERTY
NORTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Coal Licences 3407-3444

Geographic Coordinates
(Approximate Centre of Property)
55° 56'N
122° 8'W
NTS Sheets 93-0/16E and 94 B/1E

OPEN FILE

P.J. Appleby B.Sc., P.Eng., Min.Man. Cert.(B.C.)
and

E. Lipsett B.Sc., P.Geoph.

February 6, 1980

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

CINNABAR PEAK MINES LTD.
10549 - 110 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 3C6

00 574

OPEN FILE

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SECTION 1.0

INTRODUCTION

In the summer of 1979, field work on the Peace River Canyon coal properties of Cinnabar Peak Mines Ltd. began in early June and ended in late August with a field crew encompassing some 40 personnel. The work consisted of an extensive reflection and refraction seismic survey designed to evaluate the Gething Formation on Portage and Johnson Mountains and to provide additional structural information on the properties. Some geological field examinations were made in conjunction with the survey as additional input to the structural evaluation. Future exploration and mine planning programs are expected to be designed from the integrated geological/geophysical interpretations. The survey was conducted along hand cut traverses. Field personnel and equipment were transported with helicopter support.

SECTION 2.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 Summary

A geophysical survey consisting of traverses totalling 22.44 line km. was conducted over the property. The seismic survey was carried out to provide coverage through continuous refraction and reflection techniques which permit a comprehensive structural analysis when coordinated with the surface and subsurface geological data previously reported. (see references) Geophysical data was obtained at 30 meter intervals along the traverses which provided a total of 763 reflection and refraction profiles.

All refraction data has been evaluated for near and sub surface information. The reflection data was processed and computer enhanced for interpretation. An evaluation of the data, integrated with the geological information has provided guidelines for effective drilling and mine planning on the property.

The Gething formation thickness established on the east and west flanks of Portage and Johnson Mountains appear greater than initially projected. Greater coal reserves than previously interpreted may be available in these areas.

2.2 Recommendations

With the confirmation of Gething Formation thicknesses and implicitly the coal seams therein, the continuation of the exploration program is justified and recommended.

This program will be directed to obtaining data for the establishment of an open-pit mine on and near the southern slopes of Mount Johnson and extending northwest as well as on the east and south east slopes.

It will include additional drilling with a further drilling program recommended to establish the continuity of the seams down slope southwest of Mount Johnson for a projected underground mine.

A comprehensive drilling program is also recommended on the east and southeast slopes of Mount Johnson to obtain data for the possible establishment or extension of an open-pit mine.

Further drilling of one or two holes is recommended on the west side of Portage Mountain to evaluate the coal seams of the middle and lower Gething. With the rapid increase in values of thermal coals, and the known high thermal quality of the lower Gething coals, reserves and mineability should be established.

SECTION 3.0

WORK CONDUCTED

The seismic survey was conducted over a 3 month period from June to August, 1979.

Hand cut traverses totalling 22.44 line kilometers on 5 lines were completed using a helicopter supported operation for transportation of field personnel and the seismic equipment. The survey was shot by Canjay Exploration (1976) Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta under direction of Werner Exploration Consultants Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta, and the general supervision of Geoquest Consultants Ltd. of Edmonton, Alberta.

The seismic spread configuration consisted of 48 stations with geophone groupings at 30 meters. Geophones were planted in in-line groups of 9 spaced at 3.5 meters. Dynamite was used as the energy source with each shot point located at the mid point of the 48 stations. This provided a split spread layout of 24 stations on each side of the shot point. The dynamite source was layed out as a group of either 7 or 14 holes per group at an average hole depth of 5 feet. Holes were tamped with cement to reduce air blast and other seismic noise.

The split-spread configuration was maintained over the majority of the survey. Exceptions occurred only at the ends of the lines where the spread lengths extended to 48 stations one way.

Each 30 meter station on the traverse was also occupied as a shot-point resulting in some 763 reflection and refraction profiles being obtained during the course of this survey. Footage drilled to accommodate this number of shot-points approximated 20,000 feet.

This multifold field technique (Fig. 3.1) is used to provide a different geometric configuration to a common subsurface depth point through recording seismic ray patterns at various distances. By appropriately defining the reflected ray paths as being received at these common depth points, the recorded data may be identified, appropriately processed and summed to give significantly increased desired signal enhancement while eliminating undesirable seismic noise. A six-fold multiplicity diagram (Fig. 3.2) illustrates the methodology of the sequence by using every second station as a shot point and the principles of the common depth point summation or stack. In the current survey a twelve-fold multiplicity or 1200% common depth point stack process was used.

Near surface refraction data was used for overburden analysis and velocity evaluation to provide corrections required for the individual traces at each shot point. Each trace requires individual corrections before computer processing may be attempted.

In addition the refraction data may be integrated with the reflection data for sub-surface structural analysis.

SECTION 4.0

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

The geologic structures in the vicinity of the Peace River, which covers the mining areas of immediate interest, consists of three northerly trending bands. The central band is the most disturbed. It is about 1.5 miles wide, and crosses Portage Mountain, Grant Knob, and part of Mount Johnson. The western border of the central structural band is gradational with westerly dips steepening from 15° or less to as much as 20° . Farther east the dips decrease toward the axis of the southerly extension of the Butler Anticline. The eastern structural band is up to three miles wide on the Cinnabar Peak Mines Ltd. properties. South of the Peace River the strike is also northerly, but most of the dips are in the range 5° to 20° east. Overburden and Moosecall Lake obscure the structure of most of the Gething and Moosebar formations south of the Peace River Canyon away from the canyon.

SECTION 5.0 GEOPHYSICAL-GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE INTEGRATION

5.1 Seismic Refraction Analysis

Cross sections of seismic first arrival plots compiled at four shot point intervals for lines P-1, P-2, P-3, P-4, and P-5 (Figs. 5.1.1 to 5.1.5).

Near surface velocity analyses in conjunction with surface topography indicates consistency in the bedrock velocities averaging 3658 meters/second (12,000 feet/second) for both the Gething and Cadomin formations. Velocities in areas of thicker overburden i.e., near Moosecall Lake are in the range of 1220 meters/second (4000 feet/second).

The near surface data analysis and time corrections were provided by STACS Data Services Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta.

Overall average velocities and projected depth of penetration as a function of spread length i.e., 750 meters, suggest no significant higher velocity interfaces occur within the Cadomin and imply that little reflection activity might occur within this unit.

Analysis of the refraction data across the major axis of the Portage Mountain and Johnson Mountain structure provides no evidence of the fault trace projected from surficial and photogeological evidence.

The nature of the Cadomin lithology as previously reported (see references) would suggest that little significant bedding continuity is available for definitive seismic analysis.

5.2 Seismic Reflection Analysis

A seismic reflection record section was produced for lines P-1, P-2, P-3, P-4 and P-5, (Figs. 5.2.1 to 5.2.5).

These data, as presented, have been fully corrected for surface topographic effects, weathering and overburden low velocity effects, as well as seismic ray path variations for the Common Depth Point 1200% stack described earlier in this report.

All near surface corrections have been applied using a final correction velocity of 3658 meters/sec. (12000 ft./sec) to reduce the data to a datum of 610 meters (2000 ft.) above sea level.

Each trace represents the computer processing and final summation of 12 field recordings.

The record section is presented in a vertical time mode with 0.00 seconds on each section representing the reference surface of 610 meters above sea level (2000 ft. A.S.L.)

The corrected data was processed through computer enhancement techniques and presented as conventionally displayed sections by Veritas Seismic Processors Ltd. of Calgary.

5.3 Seismic Reflection Interpretation

Interpretation of lines P-1, P-2, P-3, P-4 and P-5 are presented in Figures 5.3.1 to 5.3.5 inclusive.

Reflection continuity has been evaluated and reflection dip segments are identified and plotted.

As the lithology of the Gething formation includes thick massive sandstones with considerable lateral continuity it is expected that velocity interfaces between these sandstones and overlying shales, coal seams etc. would provide a most adequate reflection system. The underlying Cadomin is not expected to provide significant reflection energy returns.

The interpreted profiles are presented with the surface elevation profile translated to a seismic time surface. With the Cadomin formation providing minimum coherent seismic signals, a Cadomin-Gething formation interface has been established. The resultant Gething formation thickness is therefore determined as that interval between the surface (seismic) and the top of Cadomin. (Fig 1.4)

Minor faulting in the Gething is clearly evident. No attempt to deduce displacement has been made. No evidence of this faulting is seen in the seismic refraction data. Questionable minor faulting in the Cadomin and Pre-Cadomin is evident near the axis of the major structure.

5.4 Geological Structure Analysis

Cross-sections Fig. 5.4.1, 5.4.2, 5.4.3, 5.4.4, 5.4.5, include the geophysical data of lines P-1 to P-5, and also includes surface and subsurface information previously reported (see references).

These data have been placed on an exaggerated vertical scale to be consistent with the geophysical cross-sections presented separately.

Dip projections and surface structural data coordinated with the seismic data have tended to confirm the general structural make-up of the properties.

Minor faulting has been confirmed in a number of areas and overall Gething Formation thickness is thought to be more extensive than previously considered.

Coordination of these data also suggest that the west side of Portage Mountain and the east side of Mount Johnson have considerable mineable open pit coal reserve potential.

SECTION 6.0

CONCLUSIONS

The seismic data obtained through the Common Depth Point 1200% stacking technique has provided significant additional sub-surface data to that obtained by previous exploration modes.


Fault traces have been identified and located.

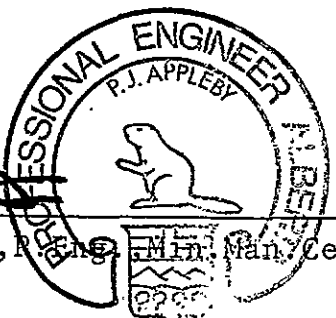
Overburden analysis and Gething formation thicknesses have been obtained which will provide guidelines and directions for evaluation of the structure and stratigraphy of the subject property.

Coordination of the geological and geophysical data has suggested increased thicknesses in the Gething Formation and will establish the priorities of future exploration and planning in the area.

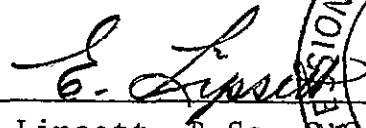
Additional coal reserves may occur because of the Gething Formation thicknesses with the anticipated increased mineable reserves occurring in the middle to lower section of the Gething.

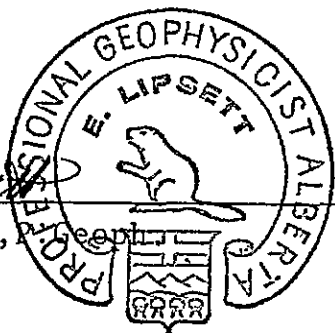
Respectfully submitted,


P.J. Appleby B.Sc., P.Eng., Min. Man. Cert. (B.C.)



February 6, 1980


E. Lipsett B.Sc., P. Geoph.



SECTION 7.0

REFERENCES

- Checklin, G.A. and Halferdahl, L.B. (1971) - 1971 geological exploration of Peace River Canyon coal properties northeastern British Columbia; 37 pp., 9 appendices, 12 figs., 5 tables, Cinnabar Peak Mines Ltd., company report.
- Halferdahl, L.B. (1976) - 1976 exploration of Peace River Canyon coal properties northeastern British Columbia; 29 pp., 4 appendices, 49 figs., 5 tables, Cinnabar Peak Mines Ltd., company report.
- Haslett, G.A., Checklin, G.A., and Halferdahl, L.B. (1974) - 1973 preliminary feasibility study and drilling on Peace River Canyon coal properties north eastern British Columbia; 21 pp., 4 appendices, 33 figs., 2 tables, Cinnabar Peak Mines Ltd., company report.
- Van Dyck, G.A. (1972) - 1972 winter drilling project on Peace River Canyon coal properties north eastern British Columbia; 16 pp., 3 appendices, 5 figs., 4 tables, Cinnabar Peak Mines Ltd., company report.
- Van Dyck, G.A. and Riddell, K.P. (1972) - 1972 summer exploration of Peace River Canyon coal properties north eastern British Columbia; 10 pp., 3 appendices, 6 figs., Cinnabar Peak Mines Ltd., company report.

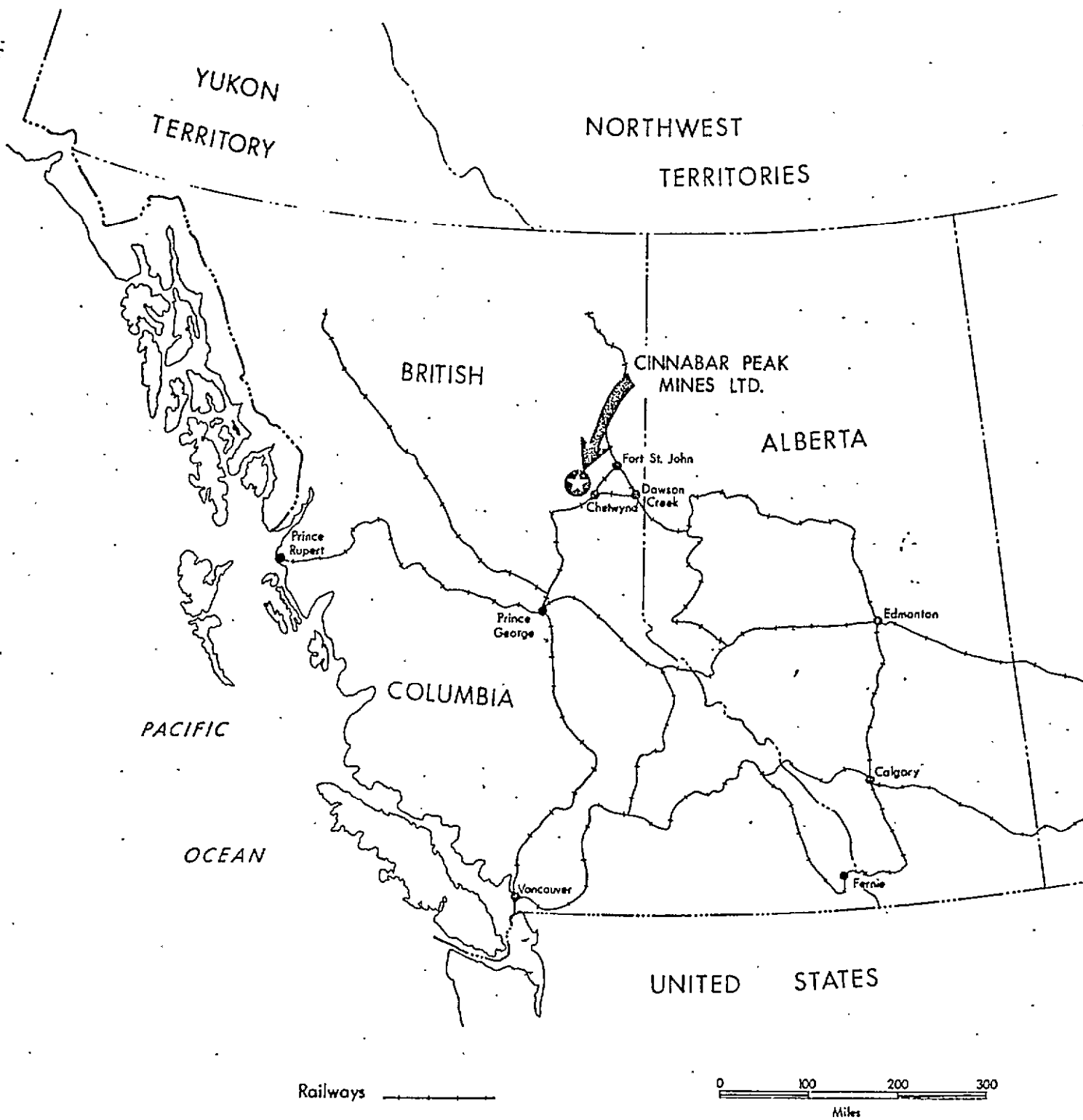
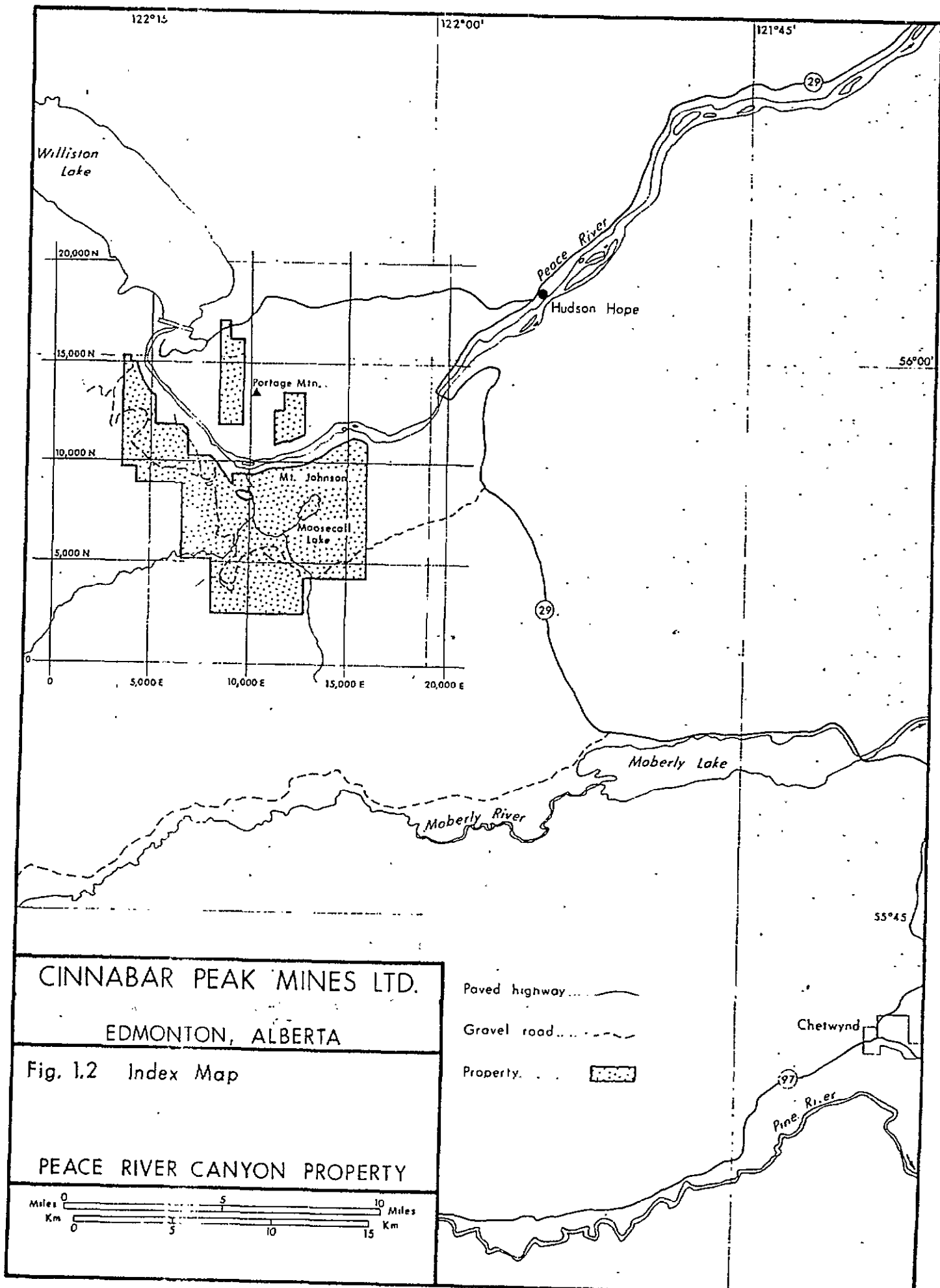


Fig. 1.1 Location Map



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Fig. 1.2 Index Map

PEACE RIVER CANYON PROPERTY

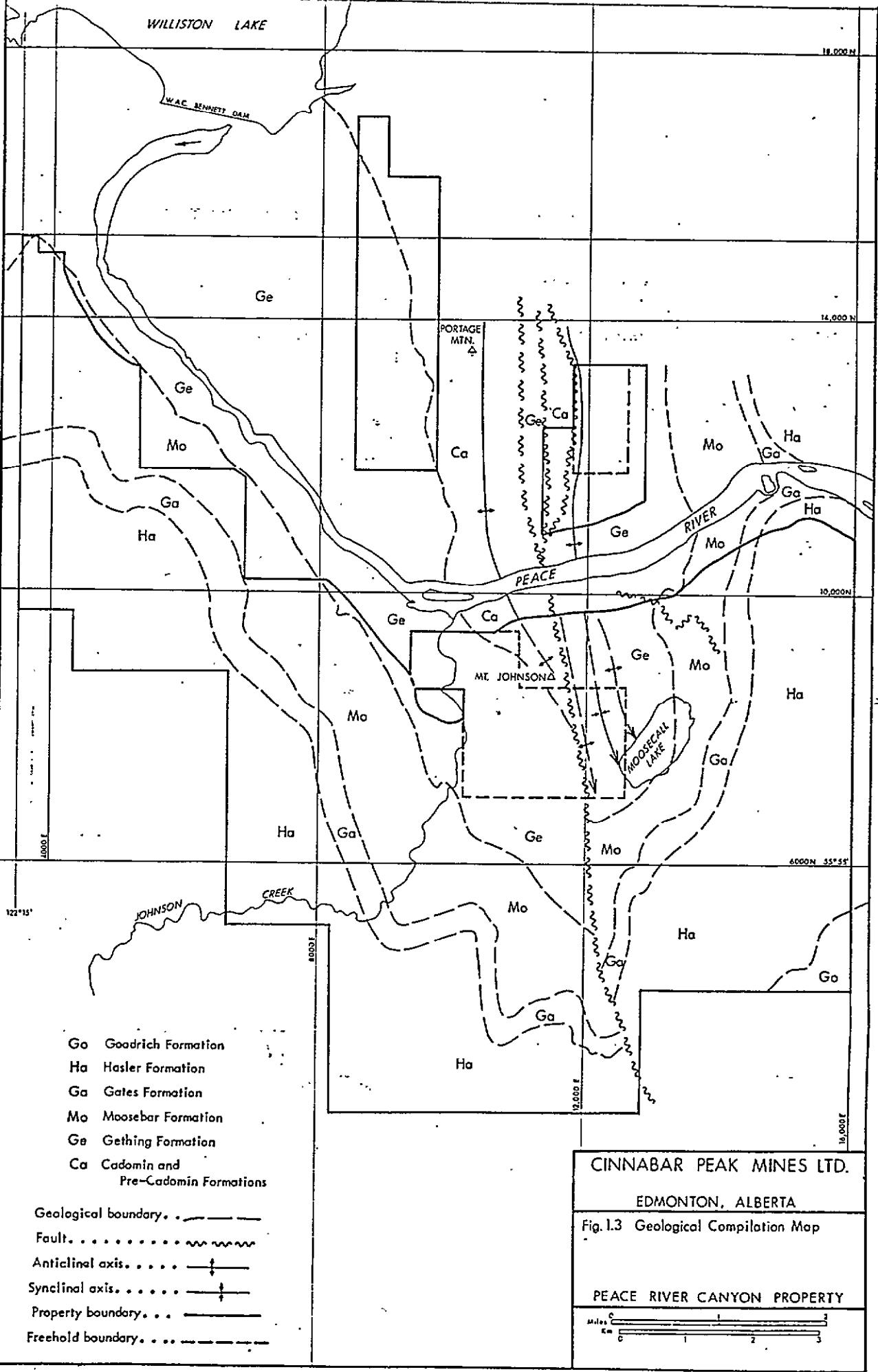


Paved highway.....

Gravel road.....

Property.....





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 EDMONTON, ALBERTA
 Fig. I.3 Geological Compilation Map
 PEACE RIVER CANYON PROPERTY

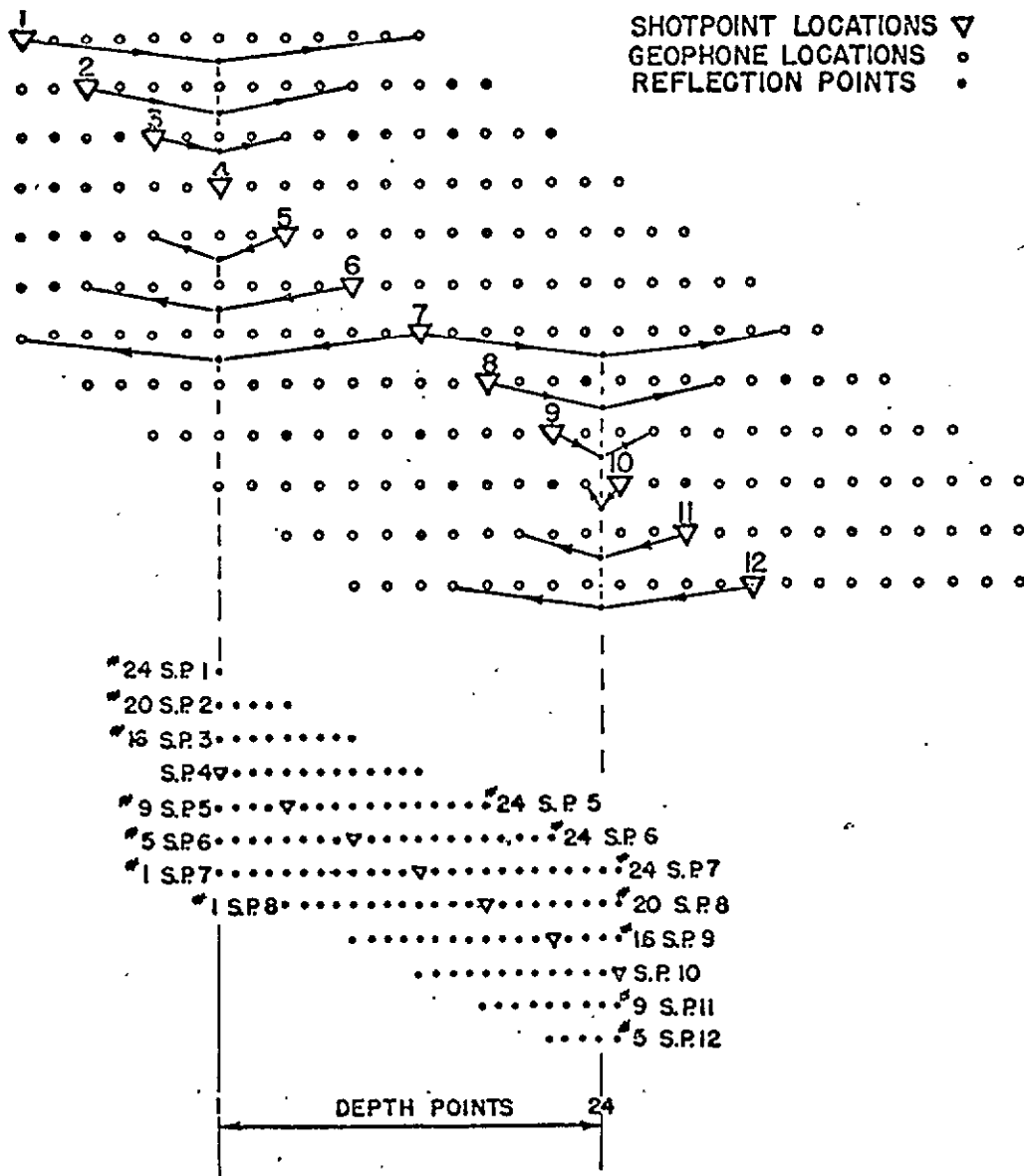


FIGURE 3.1
 TITLE: EXAMPLE SPREAD SEQUENCE
FOR SIX-FOLD MULTIPLICITY

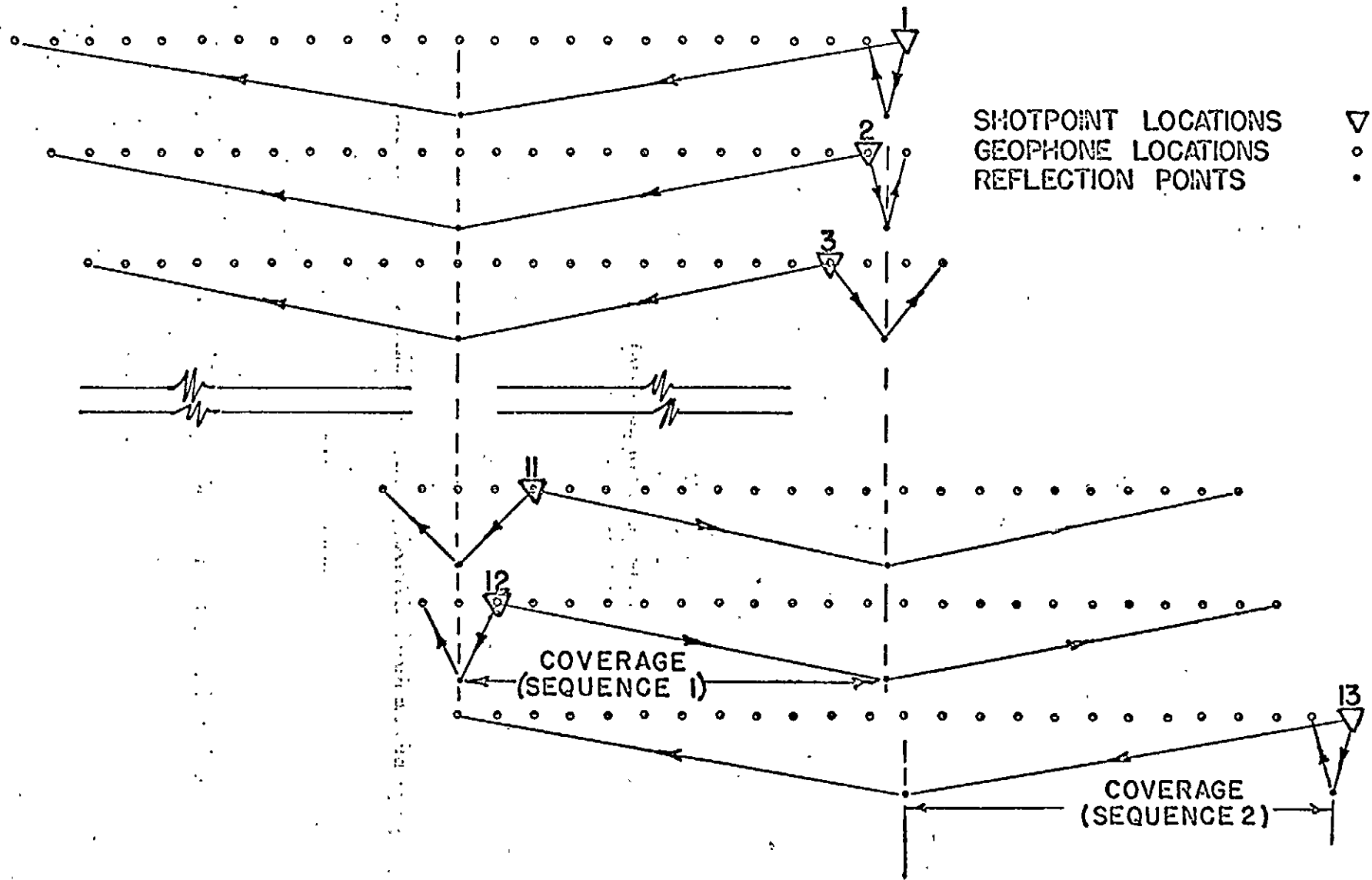
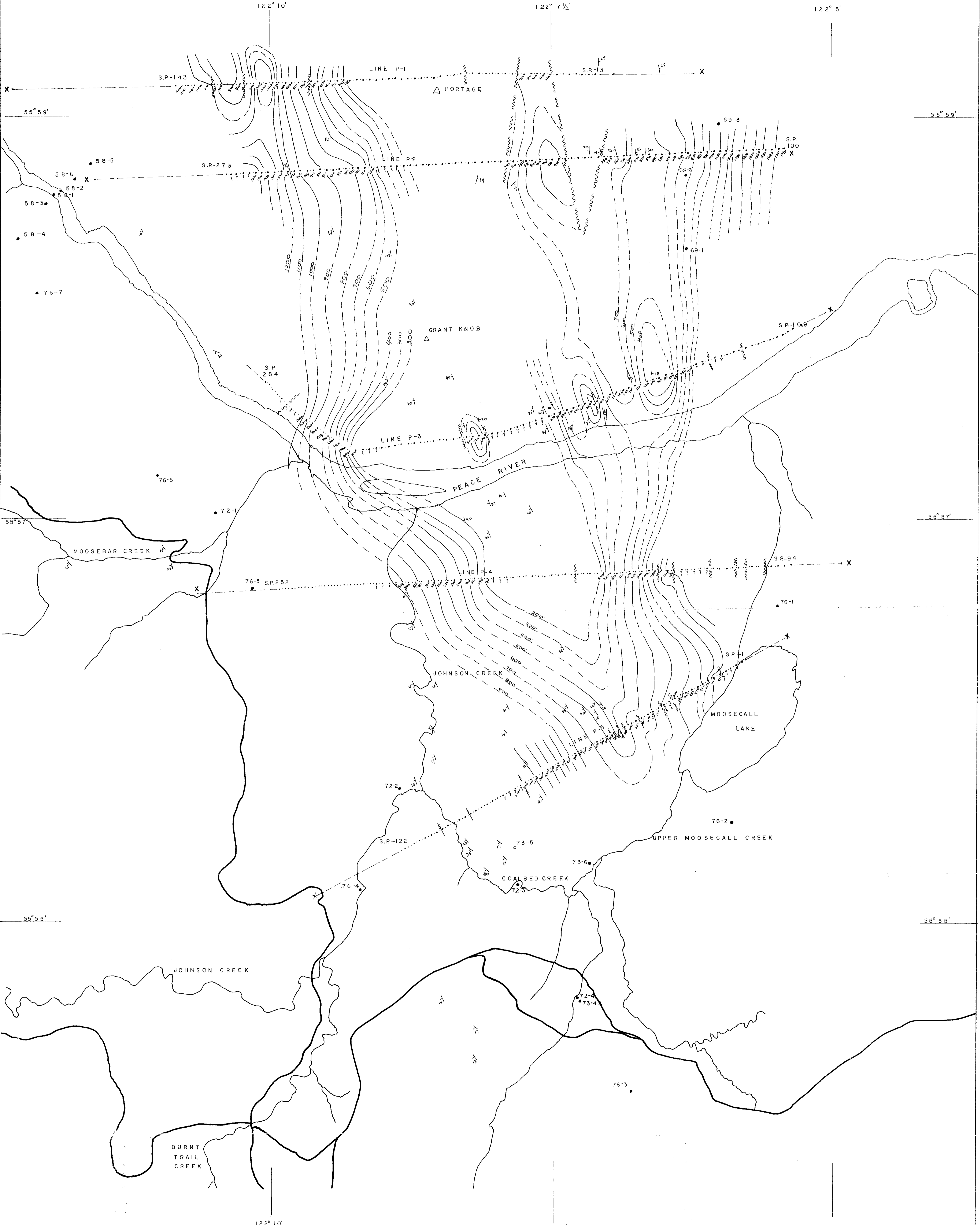


FIGURE 3.2

TITLE: DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION
OF MULTIFOLD METHOD



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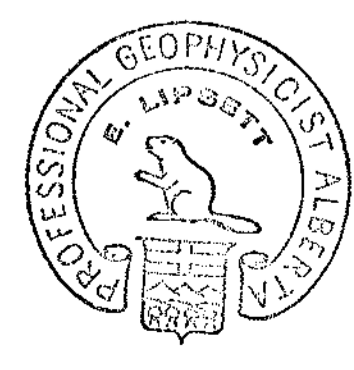
Peace River Canyon 79(2)A

CHINABAR PEAK MINES LTD.

Fig. 1.4 SEISMIC LOCATION MAP
 PHYSICAL GEOLOGY AND
 SEISMIC STATION LOCATIONS

PEACE RIVER CANYON PROPERTY

COUNTRY:	DATE:	SCALE:
100 FT.	1980	1" = 1000'



*P.R.C. 79(2)A

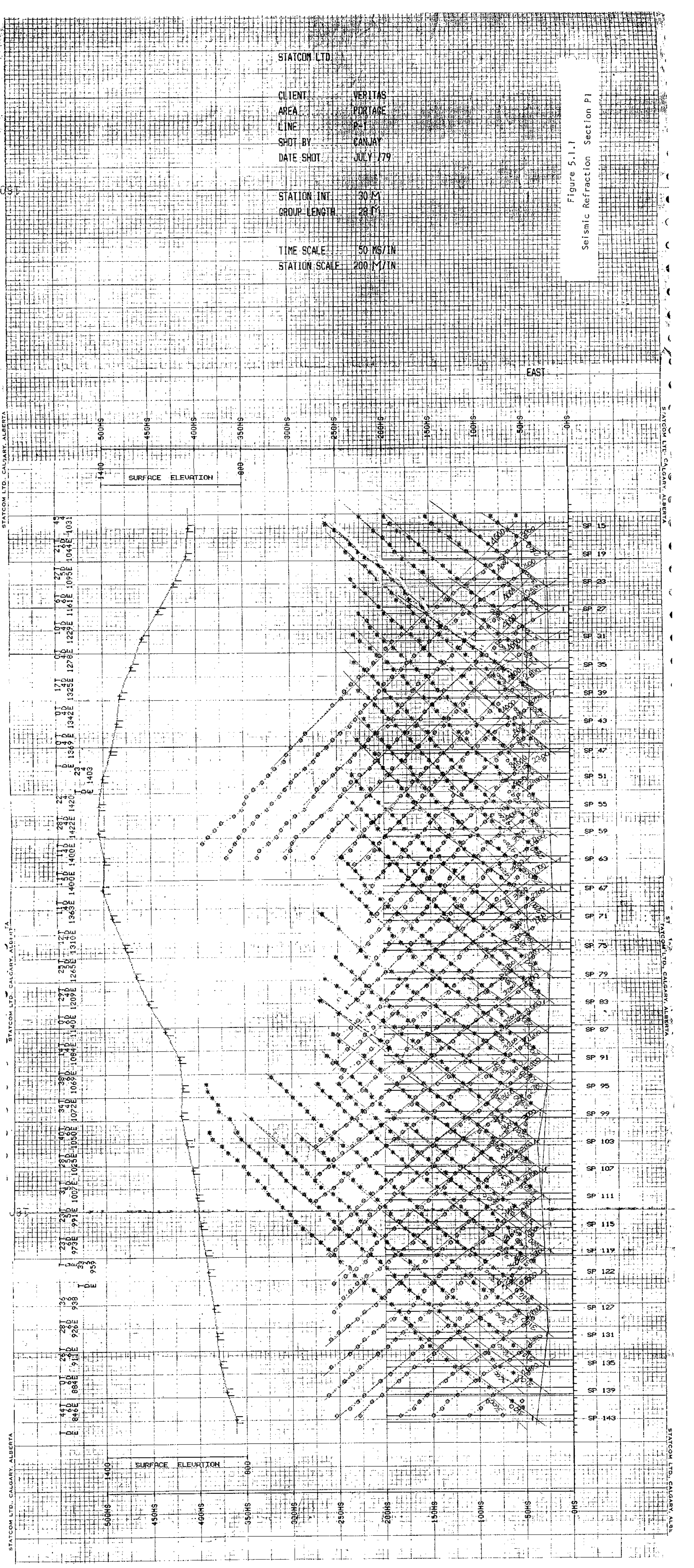
STATCOM LTD.

CLIENT: VERITAS
AREA: PORTAGE
LINE: P-Y
SHOT BY: CANJAY
DATE SHOT: JULY 1979

STATION INT: 30 M
GROUP LENGTH: 28 M

TIME SCALE: 50 MS/IN
STATION SCALE: 200 M/IN

Figure 5.1.1
Seismic Refraction Section P1



STATCOM LTD., CALGARY, ALBERTA

STATCOM LTD., CALGARY, ALBERTA

STATCOM LTD., CALGARY, ALBERTA

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STATCOM LTD.

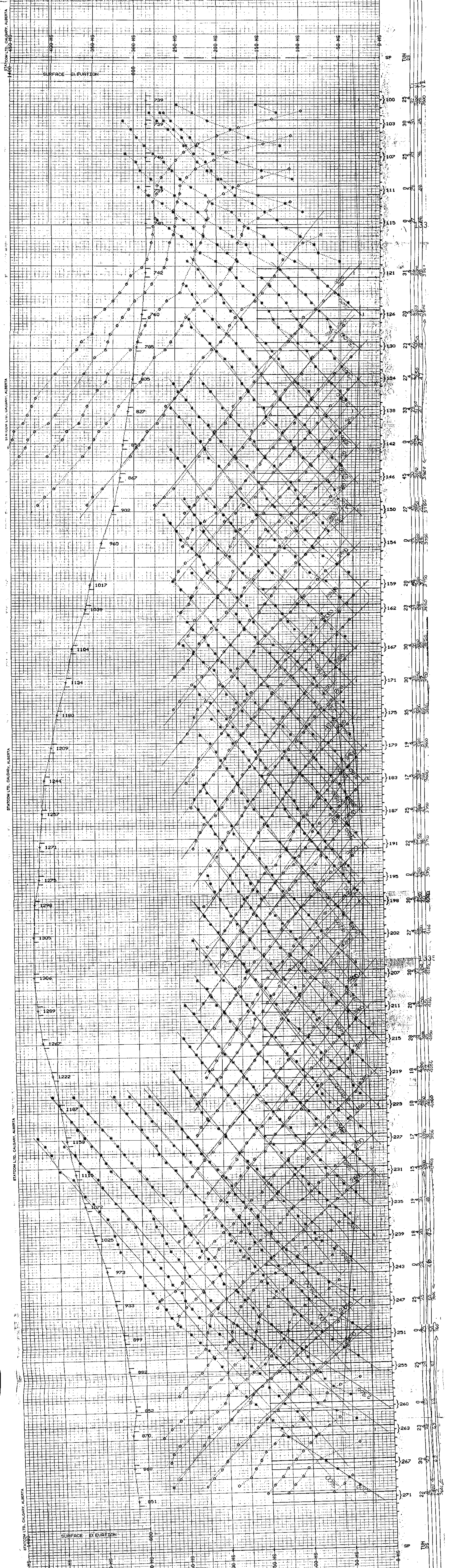
FIRST BREAK PLOTS

CLIENT VERITAS
 AREA PORTAGE
 LINE P2
 SHOT BY CANJAY EXPLOR
 DATE SHOT AUG. /79

STATION INT. 30 METERS
 GROUP LENGTH. 35 METERS

TIME SCALE 50 MSEC /DIVISION
 STATION SCALE 150 METERS/DIVISION

Figure 5.1.2
Seismic Refraction Section P2



STATCOM LTD. CALGARY, ALBERTA
 STATCOM LTD. CALGARY, ALBERTA
 STATCOM LTD. CALGARY, ALBERTA
 STATCOM LTD. CALGARY, ALBERTA

STATCOM LTD.

CLIENT VERITAS
AREA PORTAGE
LINE 3
SHOT BY CANJAY
DATE SHOT JULY 79

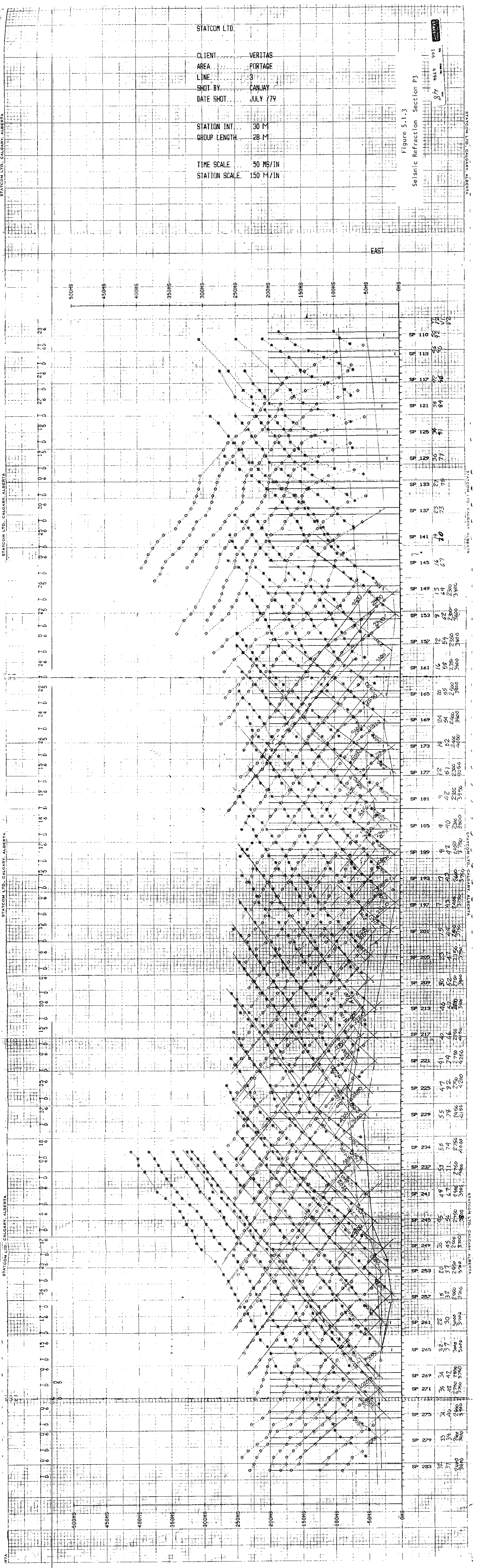
STATION INT. 30 M
GROUP LENGTH 28 M

TIME SCALE 50 MS/IN
STATION SCALE 150 M/IN

Figure 5.1.3

Seismic Refraction Section P3

87
4614
971



Station	Time (ms)	Distance (m)
SP 110	88	72
SP 113	46	76
SP 117	72	86
SP 121	38	84
SP 128	34	91
SP 129	56	27
SP 133	27	75
SP 137	23	73
SP 141	19	70
SP 145	16	67
SP 149	13	64
SP 153	9	62
SP 157	12	54
SP 161	16	58
SP 165	20	55
SP 169	24	24
SP 173	14	52
SP 177	12	51
SP 181	9	42
SP 185	9	40
SP 189	8	42
SP 193	7	43
SP 197	7	43
SP 201	7.5	44
SP 205	8	44
SP 209	30	52
SP 213	46	24
SP 217	40	46
SP 221	41	74
SP 225	47	32
SP 229	55	78
SP 233	55	74
SP 237	48	33
SP 241	67	67
SP 245	15	45
SP 249	33	45
SP 253	20	37
SP 257	15	32
SP 261	22	30
SP 265	32	37
SP 269	36	42
SP 273	40	40
SP 277	33	34
SP 281	34	37

STATCOM LTD.

CLIENT VERITAS
AREA PORTAGE MTN.
LINE 4
SHOT BY CANJAY
DATE SHOT JULY 179

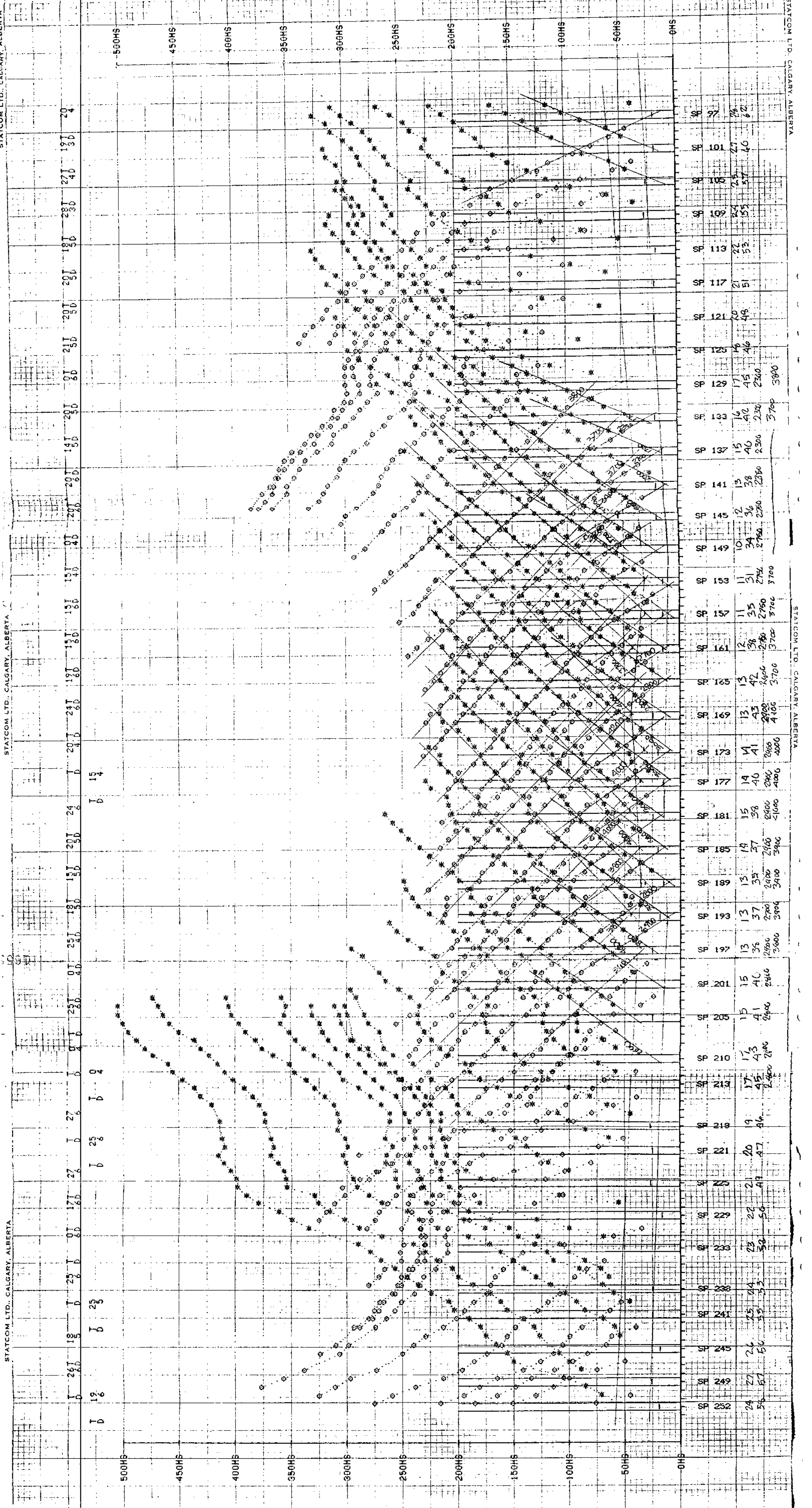
STATION INT. 30 m
GROUP LENGTH 28 m

TIME SCALE 50 MS/IN
STATION SCALE 200 m/IN

Figure 5.1.4
Seismic Refraction Section P4

0614
9/1

EAST



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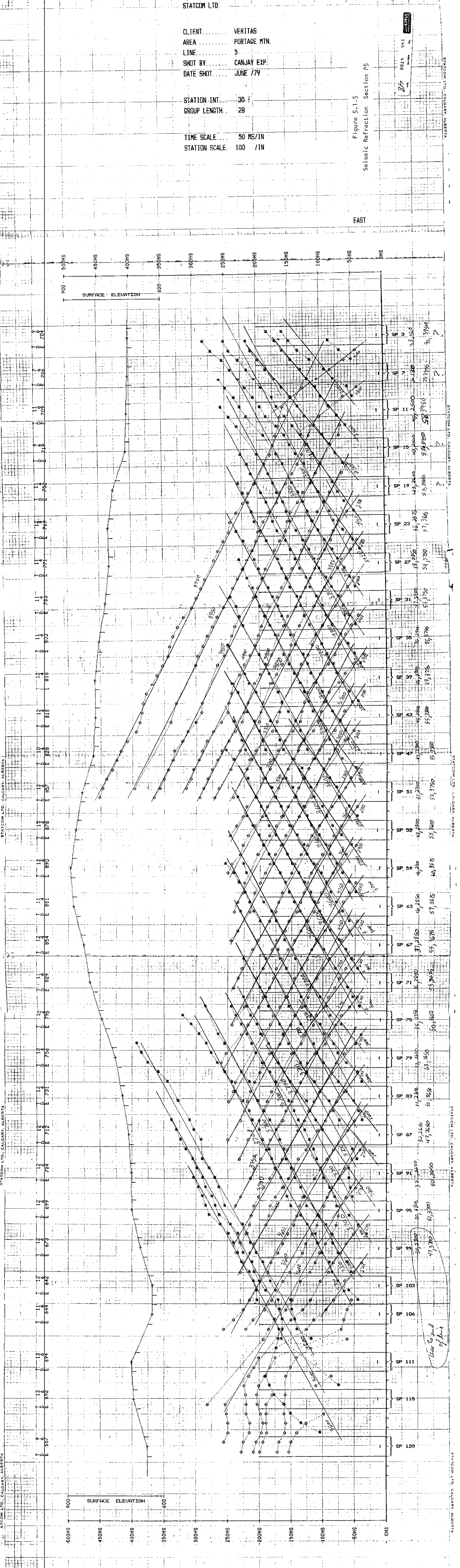
CLIENT VERITAS
 AREA PORTAGE MTN.
 LINE 5
 SHOT BY CANJAY EXP.
 DATE SHOT JUNE 779

STATION INT 30'
 GROUP LENGTH 28

TIME SCALE 50 MS/IN
 STATION SCALE 100' /IN

Figure 5.1.5
 Seismic Refraction Section P5

EAST



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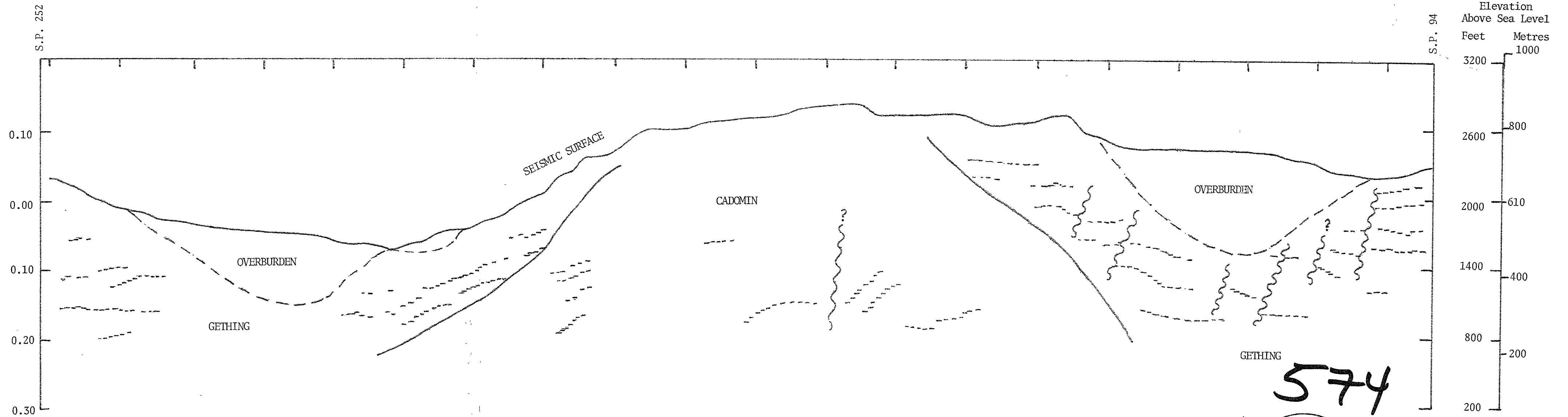
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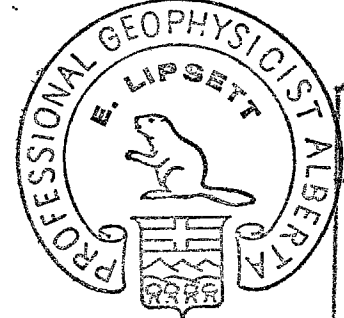
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 8874 941



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Fig. 5.2.4 Section P-4

SEISMIC REFLECTION
PEACE RIVER CANYON PROPERTY

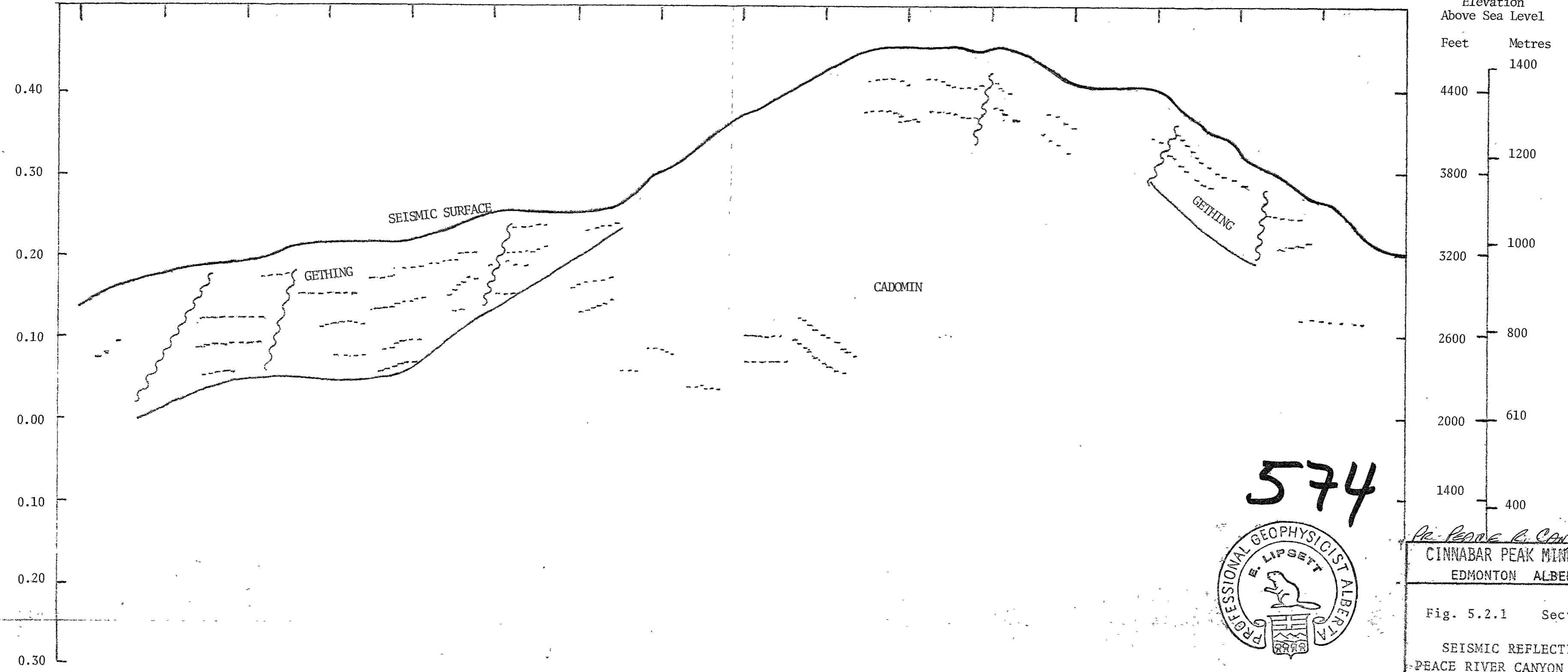
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S.P. 14



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Fig. 5.2.1 Section P-1

SEISMIC REFLECTION
PEACE RIVER CANYON PROPERTY

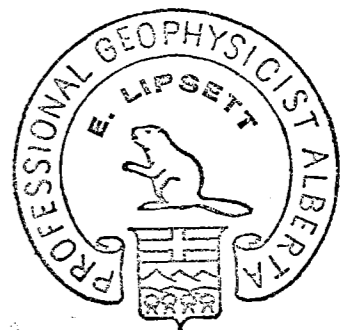
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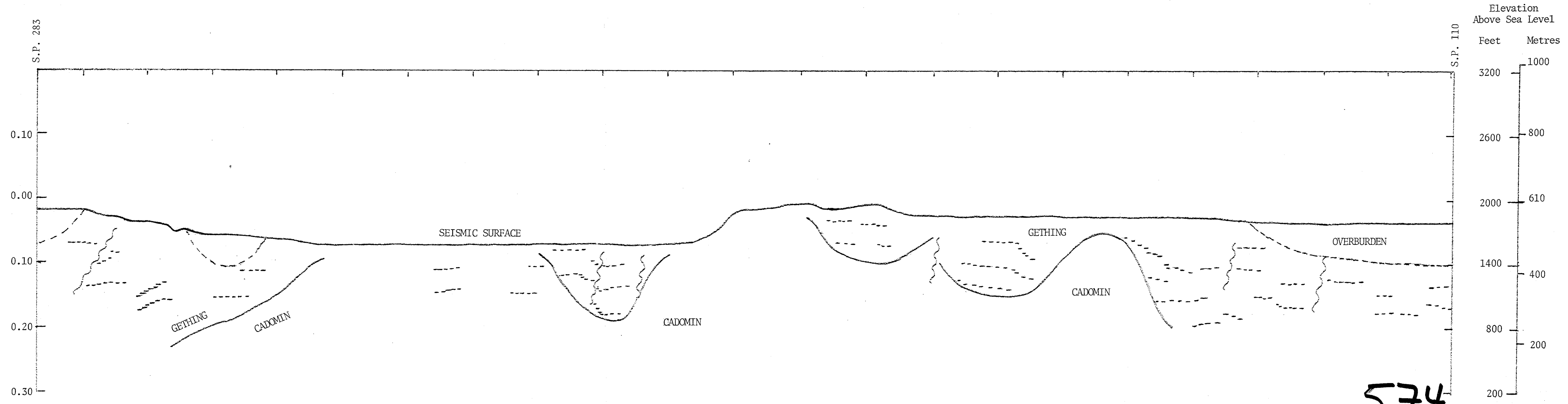
Fig. 5.2.2 Section P-2

SEISMIC REFLECTION
PEACE RIVER CANYON PROPERTY

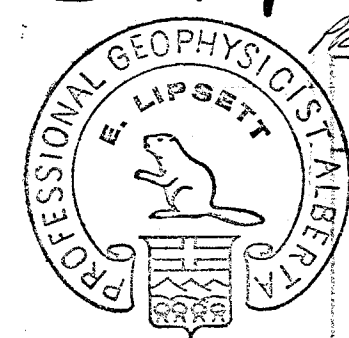
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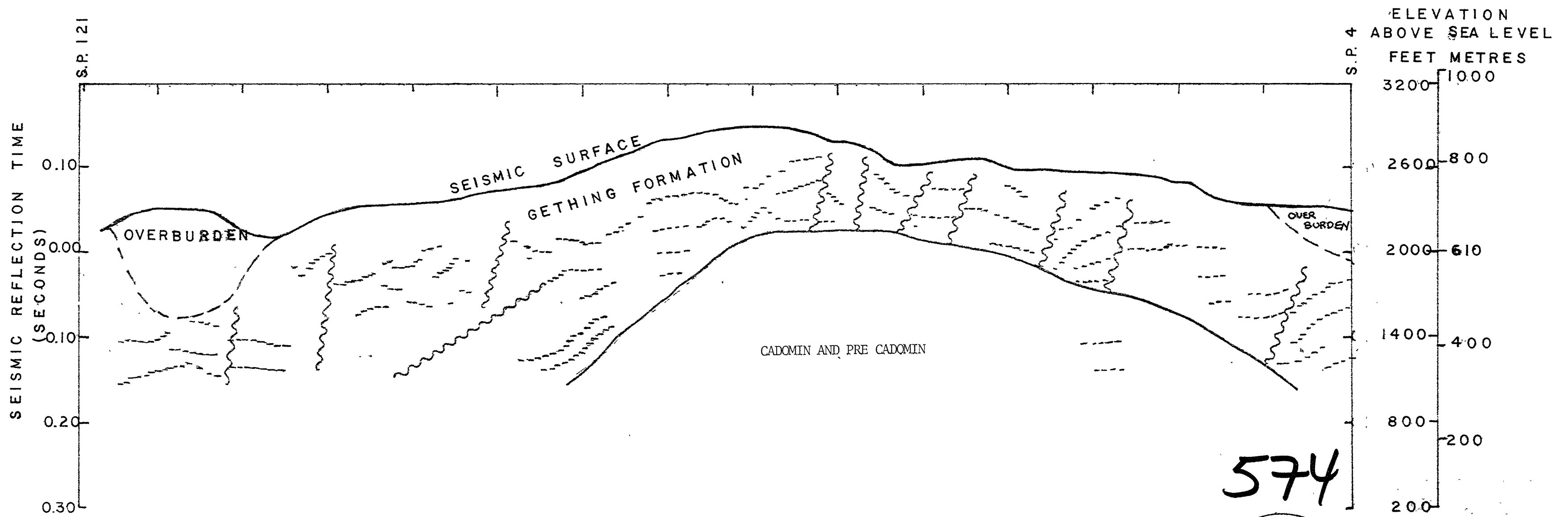
Fig. 5.2.3 Section P-3

SEISMIC REFLECTION
PEACE RIVER CANYON PROPERTY

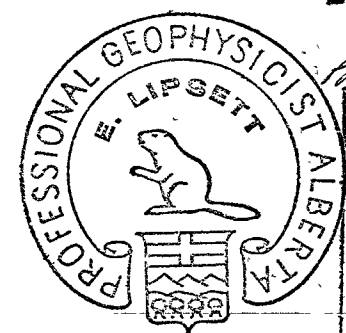
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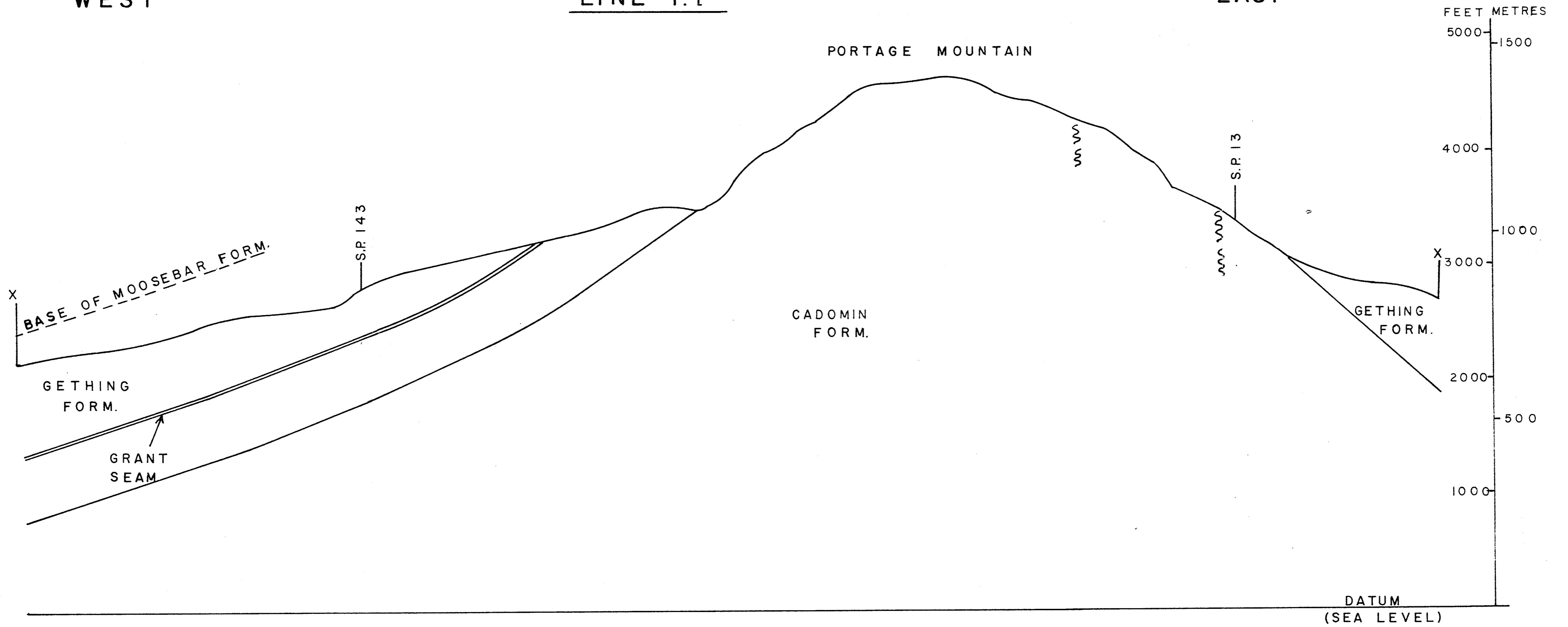
CINNABAR PEAK MINES LTD. EDMONTON ALBERTA	
Fig. 5.2.5	Section P-5
SEISMIC REFLECTION PEACE RIVER CANYON PROPERTY	
Scale: 1" = 240 m	
E.L.	FEBRUARY 1980

** PR-P.R.C. 79(1)A*

WEST

LINE - P.1

EAST



Peace R. Canyon 72(2)A

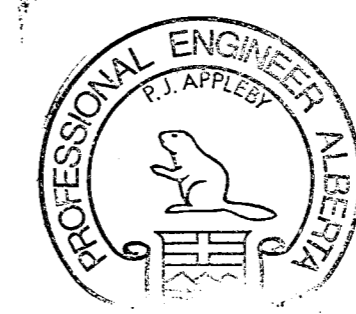
CINNABAR PEAK MINES LTD.
EDMONTON ALBERTA

Fig. 5.3.1 Section P-1

GEOLOGICAL/SEISMIC STRUCTURE
PEACE RIVER CANYON PROPERTY

Scale: 1" = 1000 ft.

P.J.A. FEBRUARY 1980

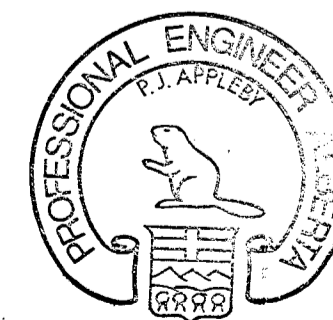
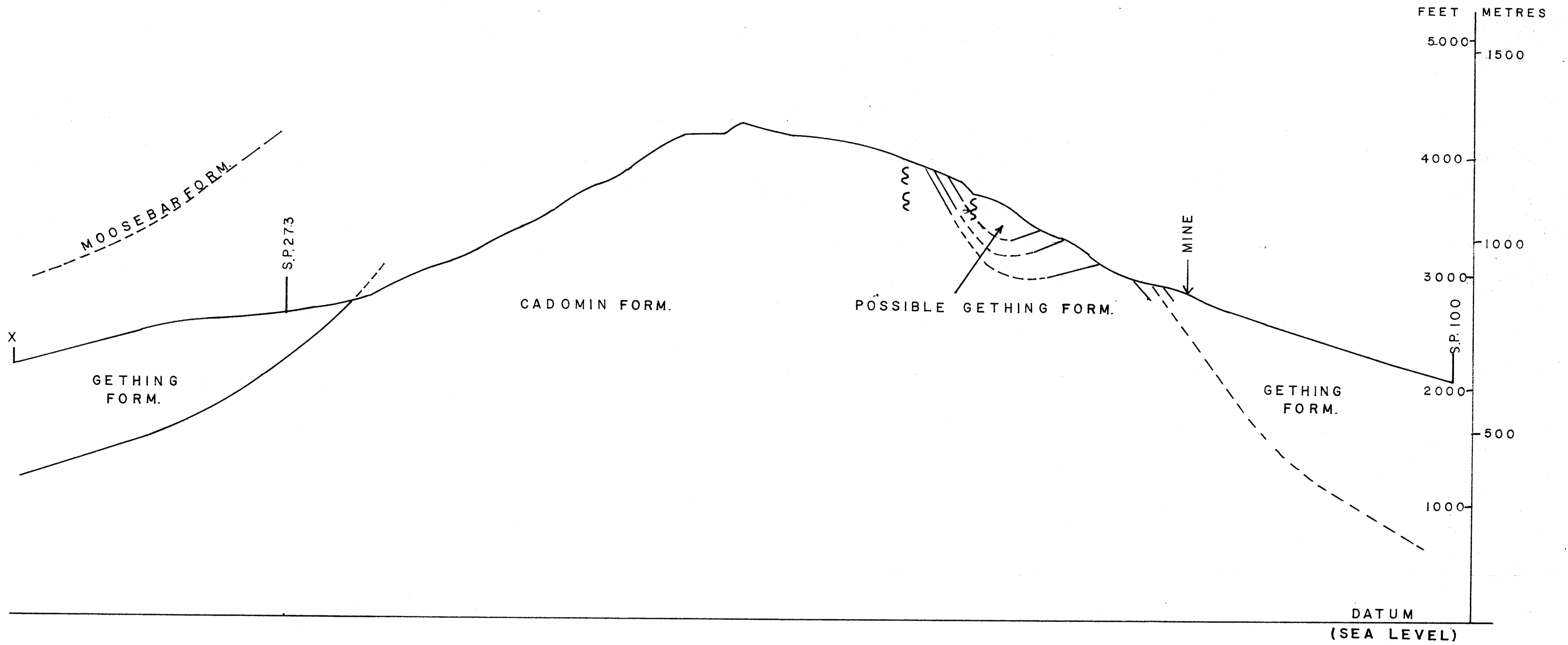


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WEST

LINE P-2

EAST



PC - Peace R. Canyon 79(2)A

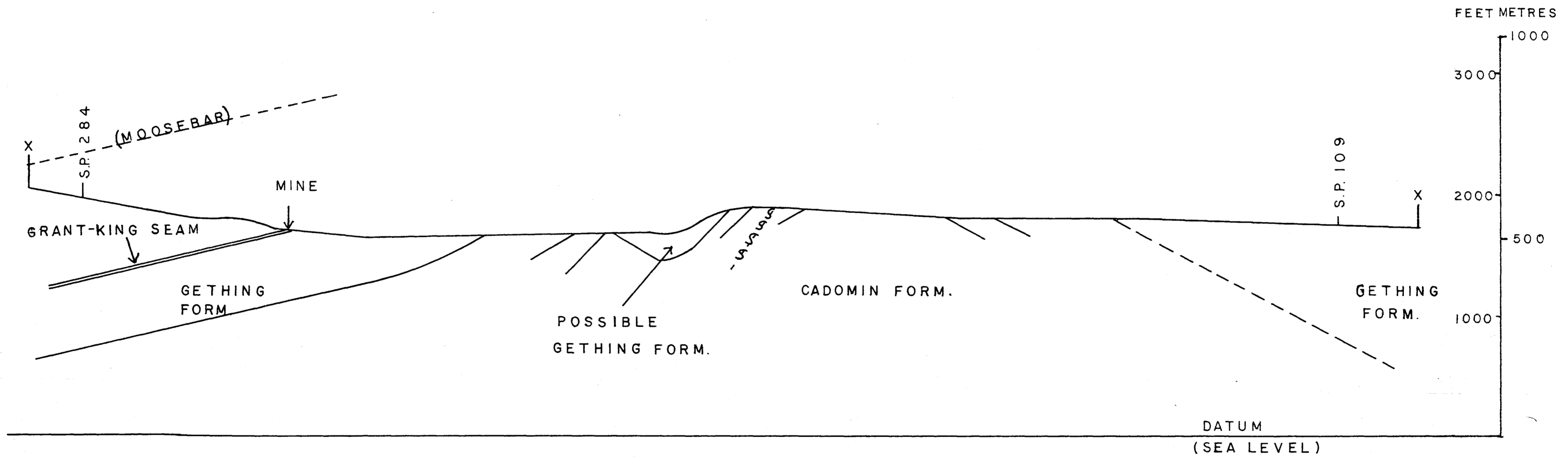
CINNABAR PEAK MINES LTD. EDMONTON ALBERTA	
Fig. 5.3.2	Section P-2
GEOLOGICAL/SEISMIC STRUCTURE PEACE RIVER CANYON PROPERTY	
Scale: 1" = 1000 ft.	
P.J.A.	FEBRUARY 1980

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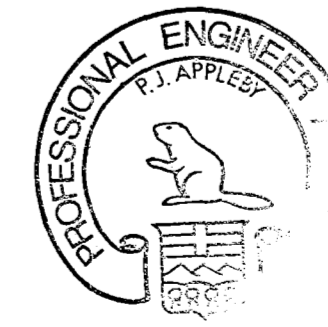
WEST

LINE P-3

EAST



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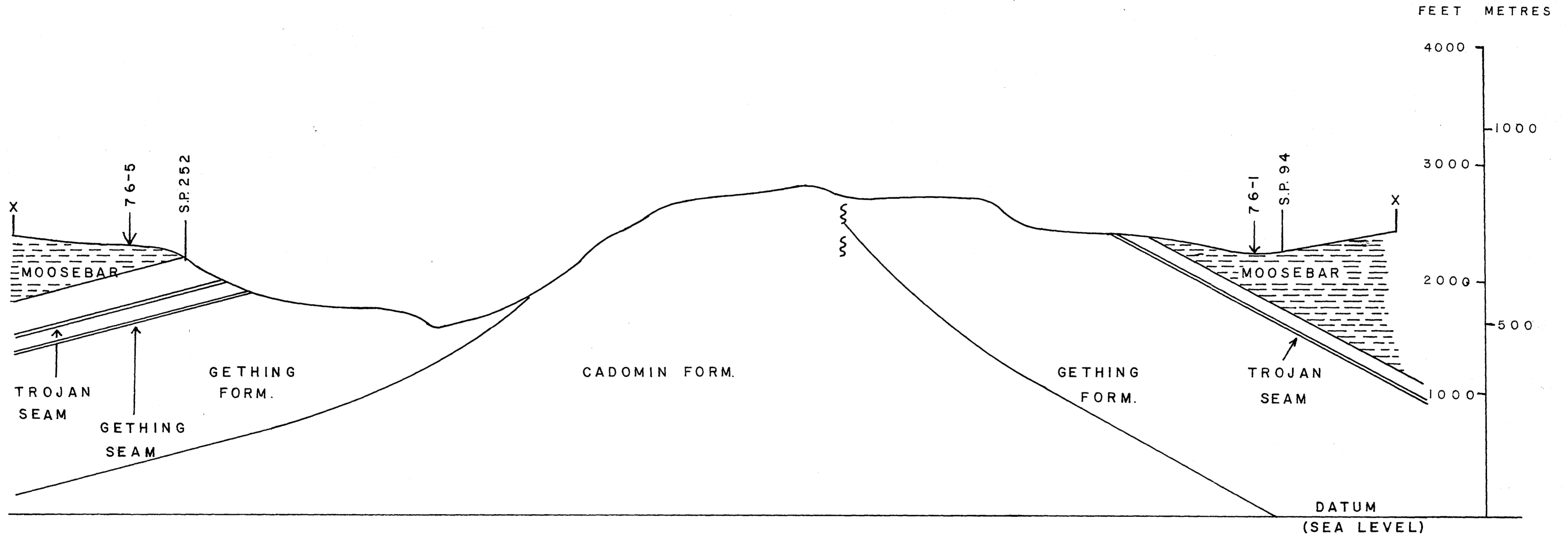
Peace River Canyon 79(2)A

CINNABAR PEAK MINES LTD. EDMONTON ALBERTA	
Fig. 5.3.3	Section P-3
GEOLOGICAL/SEISMIC STRUCTURE PEACE RIVER CANYON PROPERTY	
Scale: 1" = 1000 ft.	
P.J.A.	FEBRUARY 1980

WEST

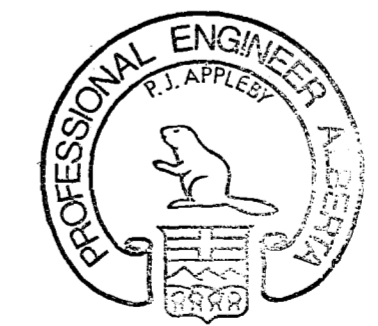
LINE P-4

EAST



Peace River Canyon 79(2)A

CINNABAR PEAK MINES LTD. EDMONTON ALBERTA	
Fig. 5.3.4 Section P-4	
GEOLOGICAL/SEISMIC STRUCTURE PEACE RIVER CANYON PROPERTY	
Scale: 1" = 1000 ft.	
P.J.A.	FEBRUARY 1980

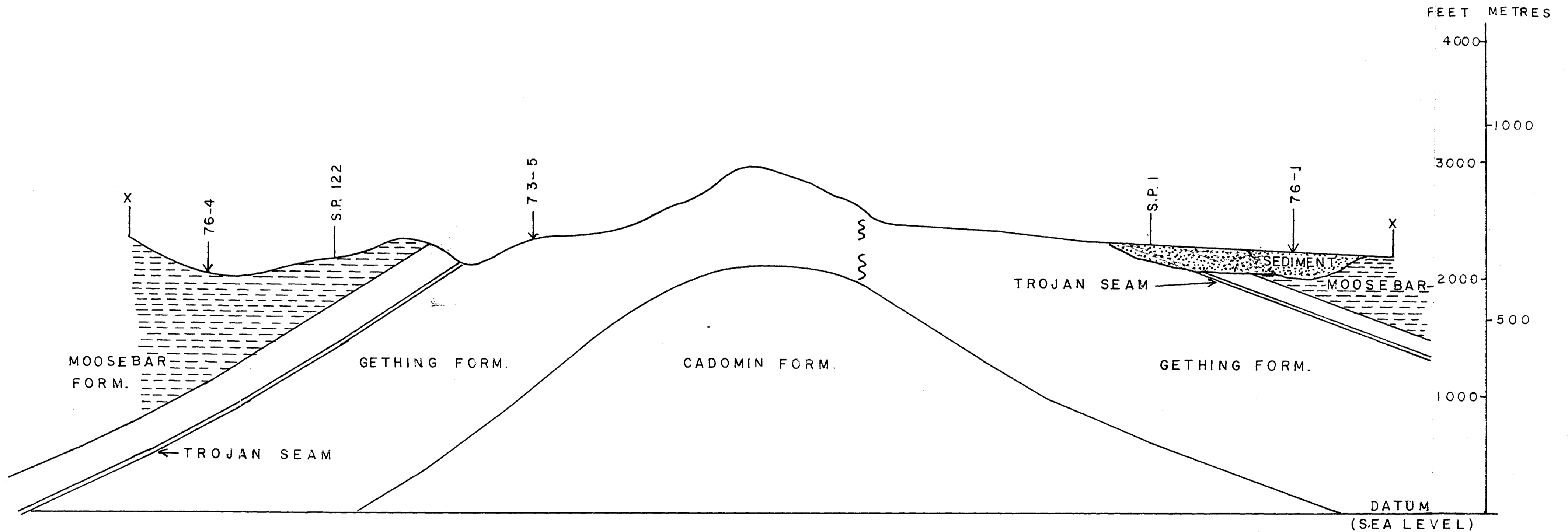


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SOUTH-WEST

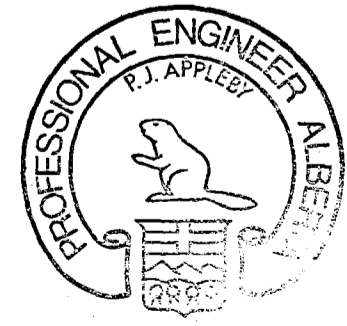
LINE P-5

NORTH-EAST



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PEACE R. CANYON 79(2)A



CINNABAR PEAK MINES LTD. EDMONTON ALBERTA	
Fig. 5.3.5	Section P-5
GEOLOGICAL/SEISMIC STRUCTURE PEACE RIVER CANYON PROPERTY	
Scale: 1" = 1000 ft.	
P.J.A.	FEBRUARY 1980

VERITAS
SEISMIC PROCESSORS LTD.

NORMAL POLARITY
CONVENTIONAL SECTION

LINE NO: P - 1 DIRECTION E.

AREA PORTAGE MOUNTAIN

DATUM 610 m ASL. FLATTENED TO _____ ms.

PROCESSED FOR:

CINNABAR PEAK MINES LTD.

DATE PROCESSED JULY, 1979 DATE SHOT JUNE, 1979

SHOT BY CANJAY EXPLORATION

FIELD PARAMETERS

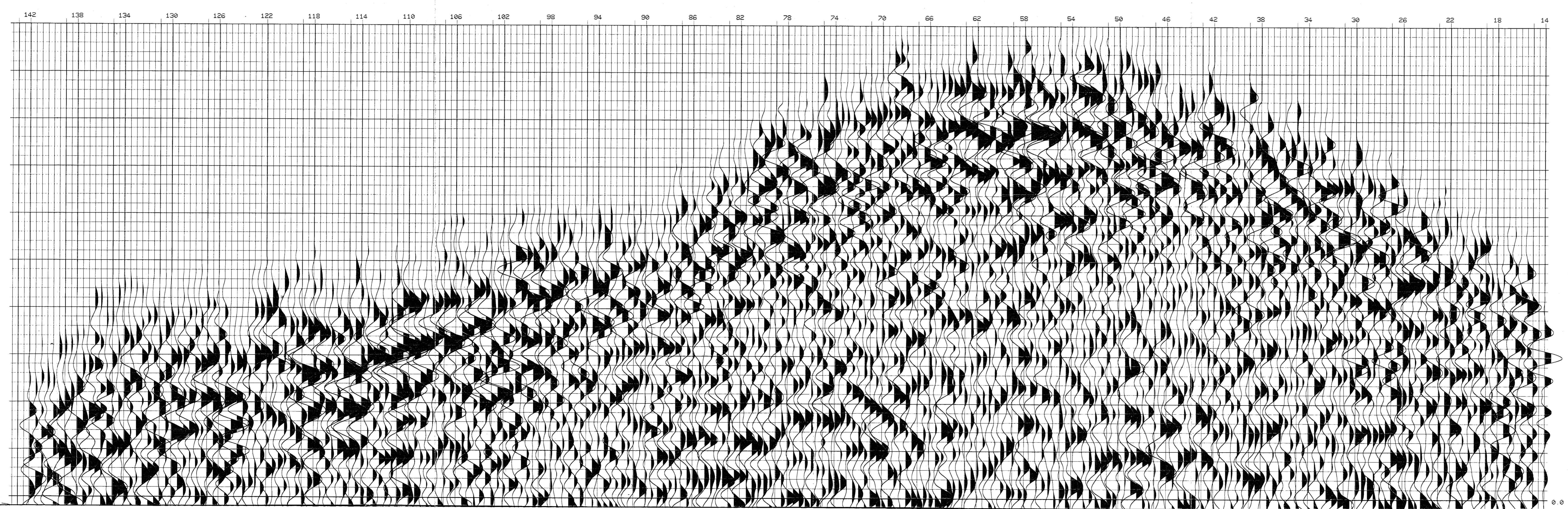
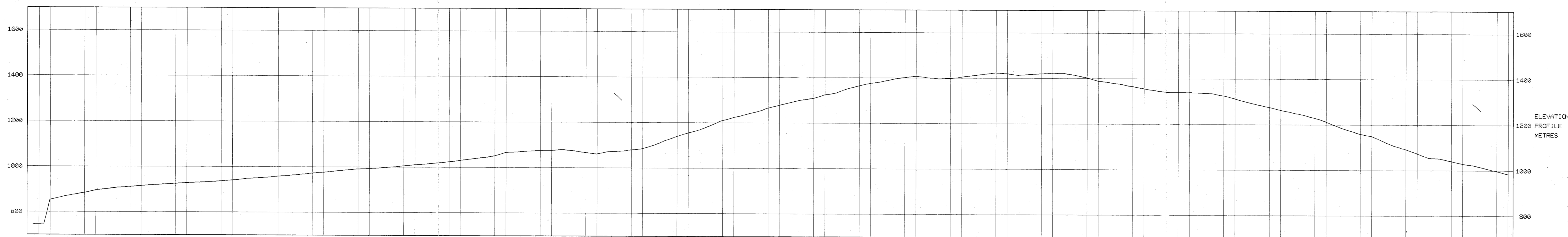
SPREAD distance	48 750	25 60	x	24 60	1 750	meters	
SOURCE INTERVAL						GROUP INTERVAL	30 m
SOURCE TYPE	DYNAMITE					GEOPHONE TYPE	L-15, 10 Hz.
SOURCE LAYOUT	MULTIPLE HOLES					GEOPHONE LAYOUT	9 at 3.5 m
AVG. CHARGE SIZE	7 x 2/3 OR 14 x 1/3 lbs.					AVG. HOLE DEPTH	4 - 6 ft.
INSTRUMENTATION	MDS-10, SEG-B					GAIN MODE	I.F.P.
FIELD FILTER	OUT - 124 Hz.					COVERAGE	
RECORD LENGTH	4 sec.					SAMPLE INTERVAL	2 ms.

DISPLAY PARAMETERS

TRACES/INCH 8 INCHES/SECOND 20.0

574

Figure 5.3.6
Seismic Reflections Section Line P-1



VERITAS
SEISMIC PROCESSORS LTD.

NORMAL POLARITY
CONVENTIONAL SECTION

LINE NO: P - 2 DIRECTION E.

AREA PORTAGE MOUNTAIN

DATUM 610 m ASL FLATTENED TO _____ ms.

PROCESSED FOR:
CINNABAR PEAK MINES LTD.
DATE PROCESSED JULY, 1979 DATE SHOT JUNE, 1979
SHOT BY CANJAY EXPLORATION

FIELD PARAMETERS

SPREAD distance	48 25 24 1	750 - 60 - x - 60 - 750 meters
SOURCE INTERVAL		GROUP INTERVAL 30 m
SOURCE TYPE	DYNAMITE	GEOPHONE TYPE L-15, 10 Hz.
SOURCE LAYOUT	MULTIPLE HOLES	GEOPHONE LAYOUT 9 at 3.5 m
AVG. CHARGE SIZE	7x2/3 OR 14x1/3 lbs.	AVG. HOLE DEPTH 4 - 6 ft.
INSTRUMENTATION	MDS-10, SEG-B	GAIN MODE I.F.P.
FIELD FILTER	OUT - 124 Hz.	COVERAGE
RECORD LENGTH	4 sec.	SAMPLE INTERVAL 2 ms.

DISPLAY PARAMETERS

TRACES/INCH 8 INCHES/SECOND 20-0

574

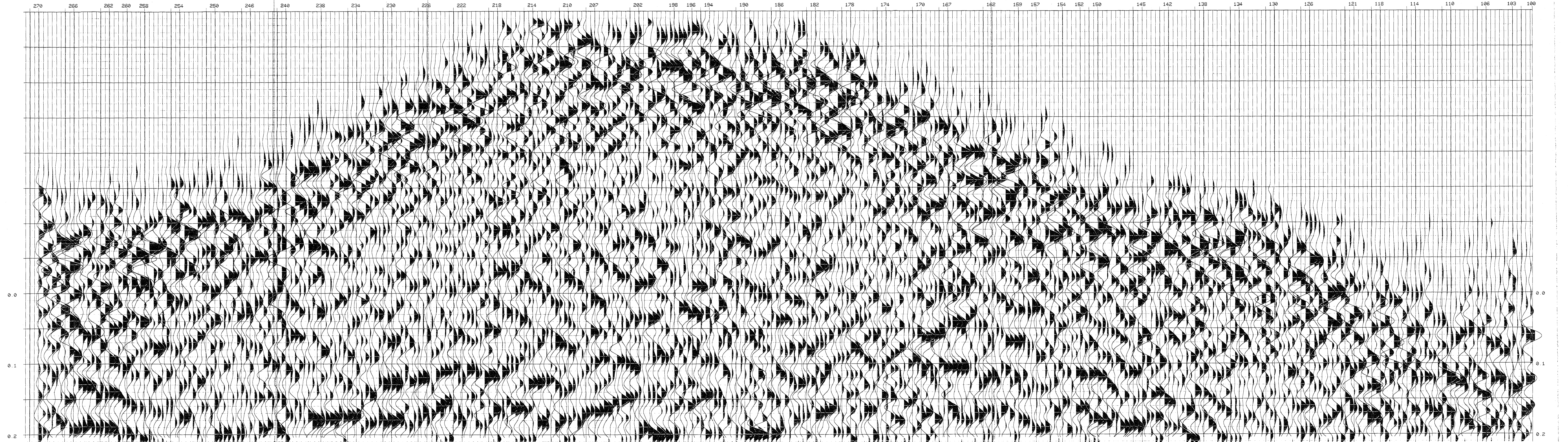
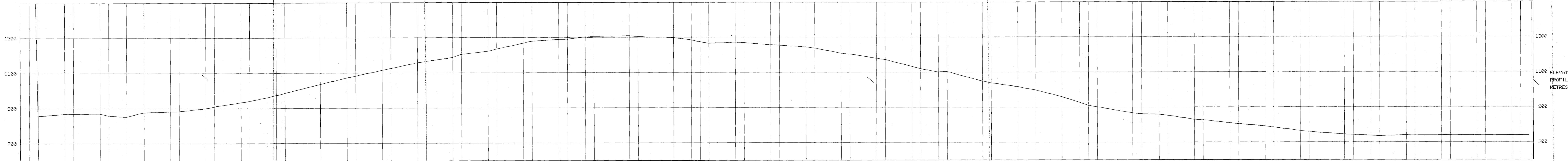


Figure 5-3-7
Seismic Reflections Section Line P-2

VERITAS
SEISMIC PROCESSORS LTD.

NORMAL POLARITY
CONVENTIONAL SECTION

LINE NO: P - 3 DIRECTION E.

AREA PORTAGE MOUNTAIN

DATUM 610 m ASL. FLATTENED TO ms.

PROCESSED FOR:

CINNABAR PEAK MINES LTD.

DATE PROCESSED JULY, 1979 DATE SHOT JUNE, 1979

SHOT BY CANJAY EXPLORATION

FIELD PARAMETERS

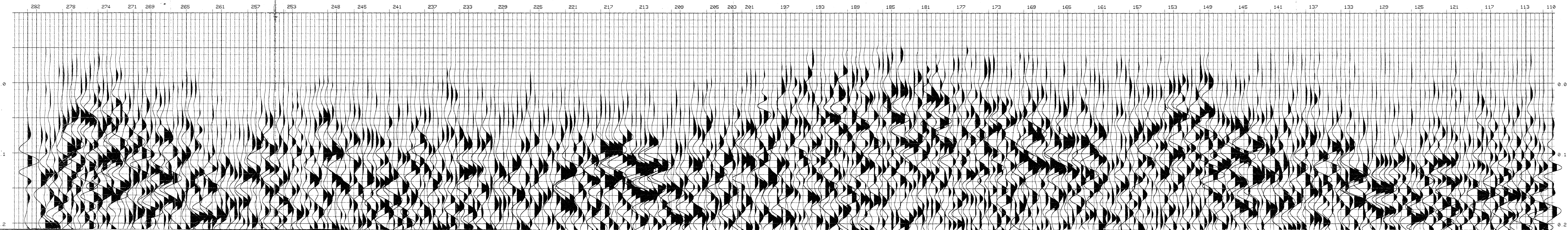
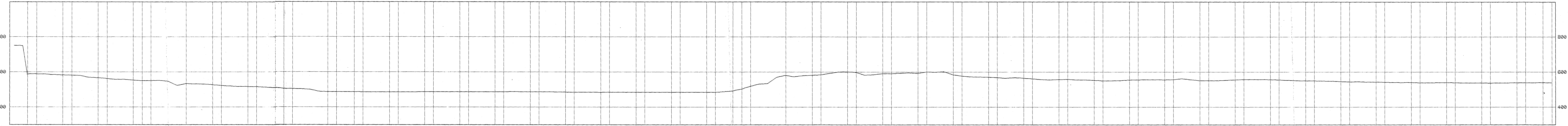
Trace	48	25	24	1
SPREAD distance	750	- 60	- x - 60	- 750 meters
SOURCE INTERVAL				30 m
SOURCE TYPE	DYNAMITE			GEOPHONE TYPE L-15, 10 Hz.
SOURCE LAYOUT	MULTIPLE HOLES			GEOPHONE LAYOUT 9 at 3.5 m
AVG. CHARGE SIZE	7 x 2/3 OR 14 x 1/3 lbs.			AVG. HOLE DEPTH 4 - 6 ft.
INSTRUMENTATION	MDS-10, SEG-B			GAIN MODE I.F.P.
FIELD FILTER	OUT - 124 Hz.			COVERAGE
RECORD LENGTH	4 sec.			SAMPLE INTERVAL 2 ms.

DISPLAY PARAMETERS

TRACES/INCH 8 INCHES/SECOND 20.0

574

Figure 5.3.8
Seismic Reflections Section Line P-3



VERITAS
SEISMIC PROCESSORS LTD.

NORMAL POLARITY
CONVENTIONAL SECTION

LINE NO: P - 4 DIRECTION E.

AREA PORTAGE MOUNTAIN

DATUM 610 m ASL FLATTENED TO ms.

PROCESSED FOR:

CINNABAR PEAK MINES LTD.

DATE PROCESSED JULY, 1979 DATE SHOT JUNE, 1979

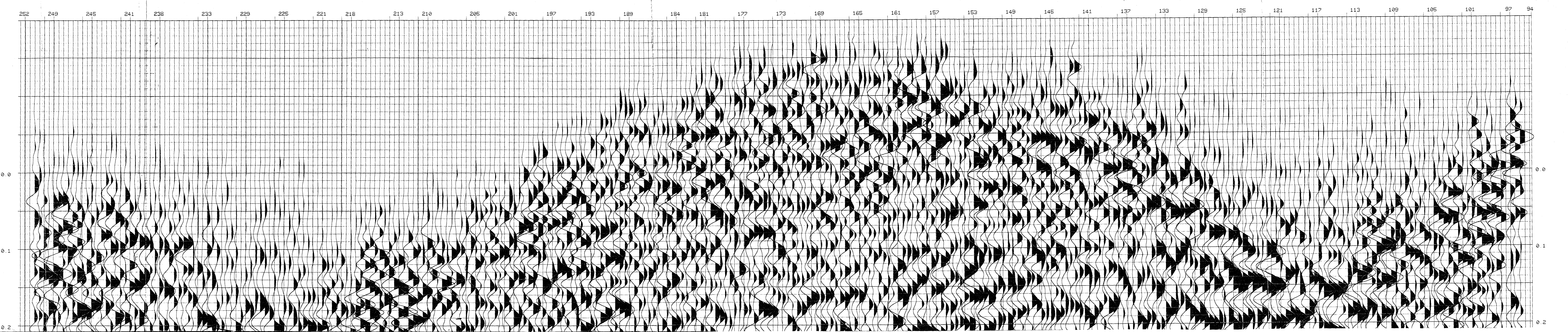
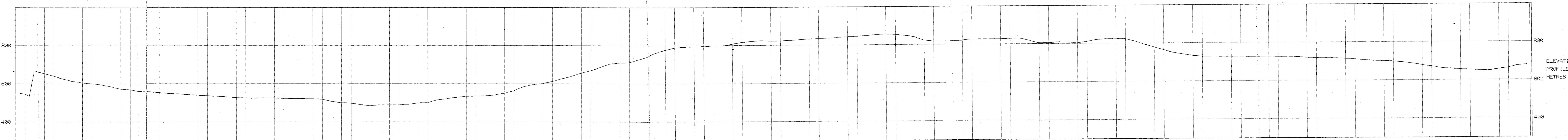
SHOT BY CANJAY EXPLORATION

FIELD PARAMETERS

SPREAD distance	48 750	25 - 60	24 - x - 60	1 - 750	meters	
SOURCE INTERVAL					GROUP INTERVAL	30 m
SOURCE TYPE	DYNAMITE				GEOPHONE TYPE	L-15, 10 Hz.
SOURCE LAYOUT	MULTIPLE HOLES				GEOPHONE LAYOUT	9 at 3.5 m
AVG. CHARGE SIZE	7 x 2/3 OR 14 x 1/3 lbs.				AVG. HOLE DEPTH	4 - 6 ft.
INSTRUMENTATION	MDS-10, SEG-B				GAIN MODE	I.F.P.
FIELD FILTER	OUT - 124 Hz.				COVERAGE	
RECORD LENGTH	4 sec.				SAMPLE INTERVAL	2 ms.

DISPLAY PARAMETERS

TRACES/INCH 8 INCHES/SECOND 20.0



574

Figure 5.3.9
Seismic Reflections Section Line P-4

VERITAS
SEISMIC PROCESSORS LTD.

NORMAL POLARITY
CONVENTIONAL SECTION

LINE NO: 5 DIRECTION N.E.

AREA PORTAGE MOUNTAIN

DATUM 610 m ASL. FLATTENED TO ms.

PROCESSED FOR:

CINNABAR PEAK MINES LTD.

DATE PROCESSED JULY, 1979 DATE SHOT JUNE, 1979

SHOT BY CANJAY EXPLORATION

FIELD PARAMETERS

SPREAD distance	48 25 24 1	750 - 60 - x - 60 - 750 meters
SOURCE INTERVAL		GROUP INTERVAL 30 m
SOURCE TYPE	DYNAMITE	GEOPHONE TYPE L-15, 10 Hz.
SOURCE LAYOUT	MULTIPLE HOLES	GEOPHONE LAYOUT 9 at 3.5 m
AVG. CHARGE SIZE	7 x 2/3 OR 14 x 1/3 lbs.	AVG. HOLE DEPTH 4 - 6 ft.
INSTRUMENTATION	MDS-10, SEG-B	GAIN MODE I. F. P.
FIELD FILTER	OUT - 124 Hz.	COVERAGE
RECORD LENGTH	4 sec.	SAMPLE INTERVAL 2 ms.

DISPLAY PARAMETERS

TRACES INCH 8 INCHES/SECOND 20.0

574

Figure 5.3.10
Seismic Reflections Section Line P-5

