

REPORT ON

AN INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

GJ CLAIM GROUP

KINASKAN LAKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

(57°, 130°, N.E.)

FOR

CONWEST EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

BY

HUNTEC LIMITED

TORONTO, ONTARIO

SEPTEMBER, 1965

Qualifications of Andrew R. Dodds, Huntec Limited.

Academic

B. Sc. degree in geology and geophysics, granted by Queens University, Kingston, Ontatio in 1963.

Practical

Field geophysicist with Hunting Survey Corporation Limited and Huntec Limited from July 1963 to date. This includes field supervision, interpretation and report writing of magnetic, electro-magnetic and induced polarization surveys, primarily the last named from January 1964 to date.

Andrew R. Dodds, B. Sc.

Geophysicist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS	3
INTERPRETATION	5
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	7 -
APPENDIX I	
Claims surveyed	i
Miles surveyed	i
Personnel employed on survey	ii

APPENDIX II

#1

Profiles of Apparent Chargeability,
Apparent Resistivity, and Vertical
Magnetic Intensity,
Lines GJ-1 and GJ-2
Scale: 1 inch to 200 feet

Line Map MAP POCKET Scale: 1 inch to 800 feet

I.P. Lines relative to Claim Boundaries.

#2. GJ Group - Kinaskan Lake, B.C.. #3 - Survey Line Sceation Map.

INTRODUCTION

Between July 12th and July 16th, 1965, a combined magnetometer and Induced Polarization (I.P.) survey was carried out by Huntec Limited for Conwest Exploration Company Limited. The survey area covered a group of 16 mineral claims (GJ 119 to 126 inclusive, and 147 to 154 inclusive) located approximately five miles north of Kinaskan Lake, in the Stikine area of British Columbia (57°, 130°, N.E.).

The geophysical crew was managed by Mr. A.R. Dodds, assisted by Mr. B.T. Howes, both of Huntec Limited. Conwest were represented by Mr. P.O. Hashey, and they provided two field helpers. Drafting and typing were done at the Toronto office of Huntec Limited.

The I.P. survey consisted of 1.70 miles of readings taken at 200-foot intervals on two lines at right-angles and chained from the intersecting point, using the electrode configuration known as the "three-electrode array". Electrode separations of 400 feet and 800 feet were used, with 400 feet between the potential electrodes. In addition, part of one line was detailed, using electrode separations of 100 feet and

200 feet. Magnetometer readings at 100-foot intervals were taken on one line.

The data are presented in the form of profiles, using a distance scale of 1 inch to 200 feet. Vertical scales are 1 inch to 4 milliseconds, 1 inch to 40 gammas, and 2 inches per logarithmic cycle for chargeability, magnetic intensity and resistivity respectively.

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

The Huntec pulse-type I.P. instrument is similar in design and operation to that described by R.W. Baldwin in "A Decade of Development in Overvoltage Surveying", A.I.M.E. Transactions, Vol.214, 1959. Power is obtained from a gasoline motor coupled to a 2.5 kw, 400 cycle three phase generator, providing a maximum of 2.5 kw d.c. to the ground. The cycling rate is 1.5 seconds "current on" and 0.5 seconds "current off", the pulses reversing continuously in polarity.

The data recorded in the field consist of careful measurements of the current (I) in amperes flowing through electrodes C_1 and C_2 , the primary voltage (V_p) appearing between P_1 and P_2 during the "current on" part of the cycle, and the secondary voltage (V_s) appearing between P_1 and P_2 during the "current off" part of the cycle. The apparent chargeability (M_a) , in milliseconds, is calculated by dividing the secondary voltage by the primary voltage and multiplying by 400, which is the sampling time in milliseconds of the receiver unit. The apparent resistivity, in ohm-meters, is proportional to the ratio of the primary voltage to the measured

current, the proportionality constant depending on the geometry of the array used. The resistivity and chargeability obtained are called "apparent" as they are values which that part of the earth sampled would have if it were homogeneous. As the earth sampled is usually inhomogeneous, the calculated apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability are functions of the actual resistivity and chargeability and of the geometry of the rocks.

The electrode configuration used for this survey was the "three-electrode array". For this array one current electrode, C_1 , and the two potential electrodes, P_1 and P_2 , are moved in unison along the survey lines. The spacing of these electrodes determines the depth penetrated. The second current electrode, C_2 , is placed an infinite distance away which, in practice, is about ten times the distance between C_1 and P_1 . The I.P. measurement is plotted half-way between C_1 and P_1 .

The magnetometer readings were taken with a Jalander magnetometer at a station interval of 100 feet.

INTERPRETATION

Both lines in this area are characterized by a high chargeability background level. Since sulphides are fairly widespread in the little outcrop available, it appears likely that this is also the case to some depth, and in rocks covered by overburden.

The anomaly on Line GJ-1 at 3+00S, covered with 100, 200, 400, and 800-foot electrode separations, is most pronounced on the two closer separations. This does not, however, mean that the causative body pinches out or weakens at depth, since a body of limited horizontal extent would be expected to show up more clearly with shallow electrode separations. Because the amplitude difference between the four spacings is so slight, it is expected that this body is fairly extensive vertically, and may widen at depth, as shown under the profile. The mineralization in this zone is probably, on average, about double that in the surrounding rocks, reaching a maximum of from 2% to 10% under the peak of the anomaly.

The resistivity profiles over this area show no change with variation of electrode separation, and it is therefore concluded either that overburden is thin, or that there is no resistivity contrast

between overburden and bedrock. The former interpretation is more probable. It is also clear that the mineralization is not present in a form continuous enough to provide d.c. conduction of electricity.

The magnetics are relatively flat with a total relief of 100 gammas. A possible contact, indicated by a 50 gamma drop in magnetic intensity, is shown in the region of 24+00N.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The charegeability measurements in this area indicate widespread mineralization, with some concentration in the region of the intersection of the lines. This concentration must be close to bedrock surface, and may extend to considerable depth. I.P. readings over an extended area would be necessary before a more definite interpretation could be given.

Resistivity measurements suggest that overburden is shallow in the area of concentration.

The fluctuation in magnetic intensity is not sufficiently marked to give any definite information. The possible contact indicated under the profile would need confirmation from a more extensive survey before much reliance should be put on its existence.

HUNTEC LIMITED

Andrew R. Dodds, B.Sc.

Geophysicist

Roger K. Watson, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

APPENDIX I

Claims surveyed:

The survey area was covered by 16 mineral claims, as follows:

GJ 119 - 126 inclusive and 147 - 154 inclusive

Miles surveyed:

I.P.

Various electrode separations and station intervals were used for this survey, as follows:

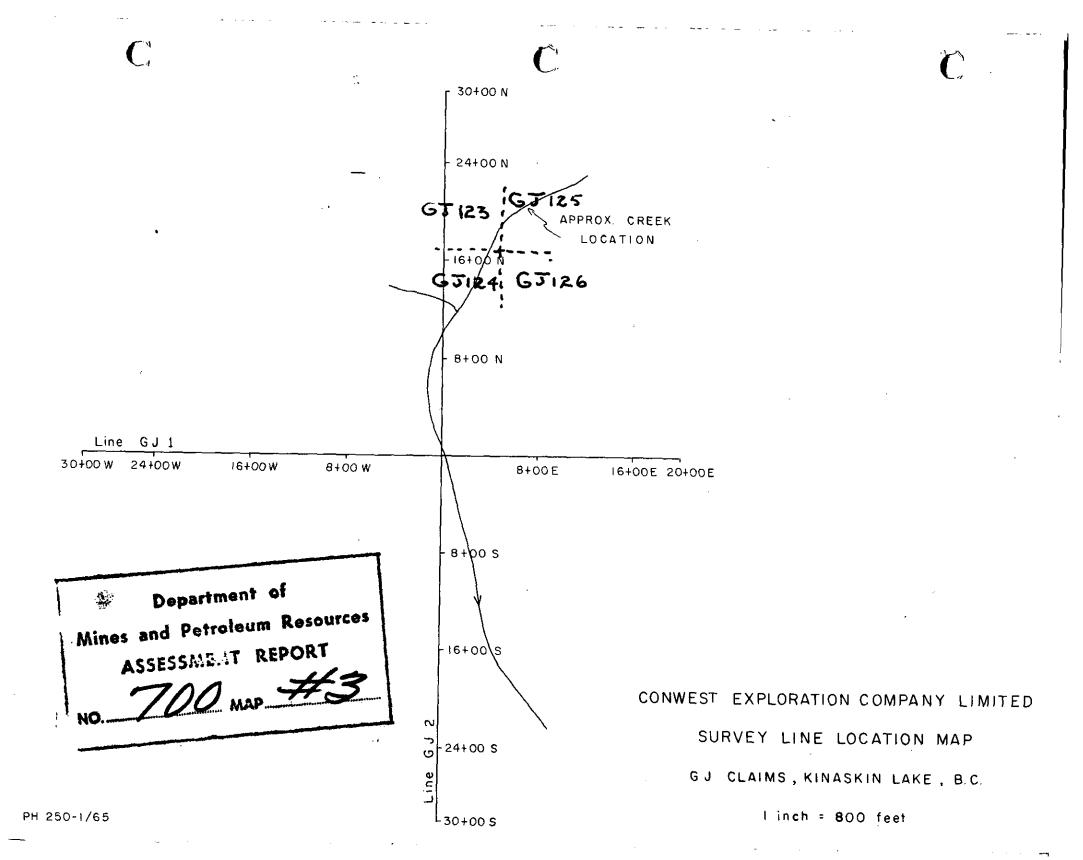
Electrode Separations	Station Interval	Miles	Readings
8001	400'	1.67	24
400'	400¹	1.72	25
2001	1001	0.38	22
1001	100'	0.40	22
		4.17	93

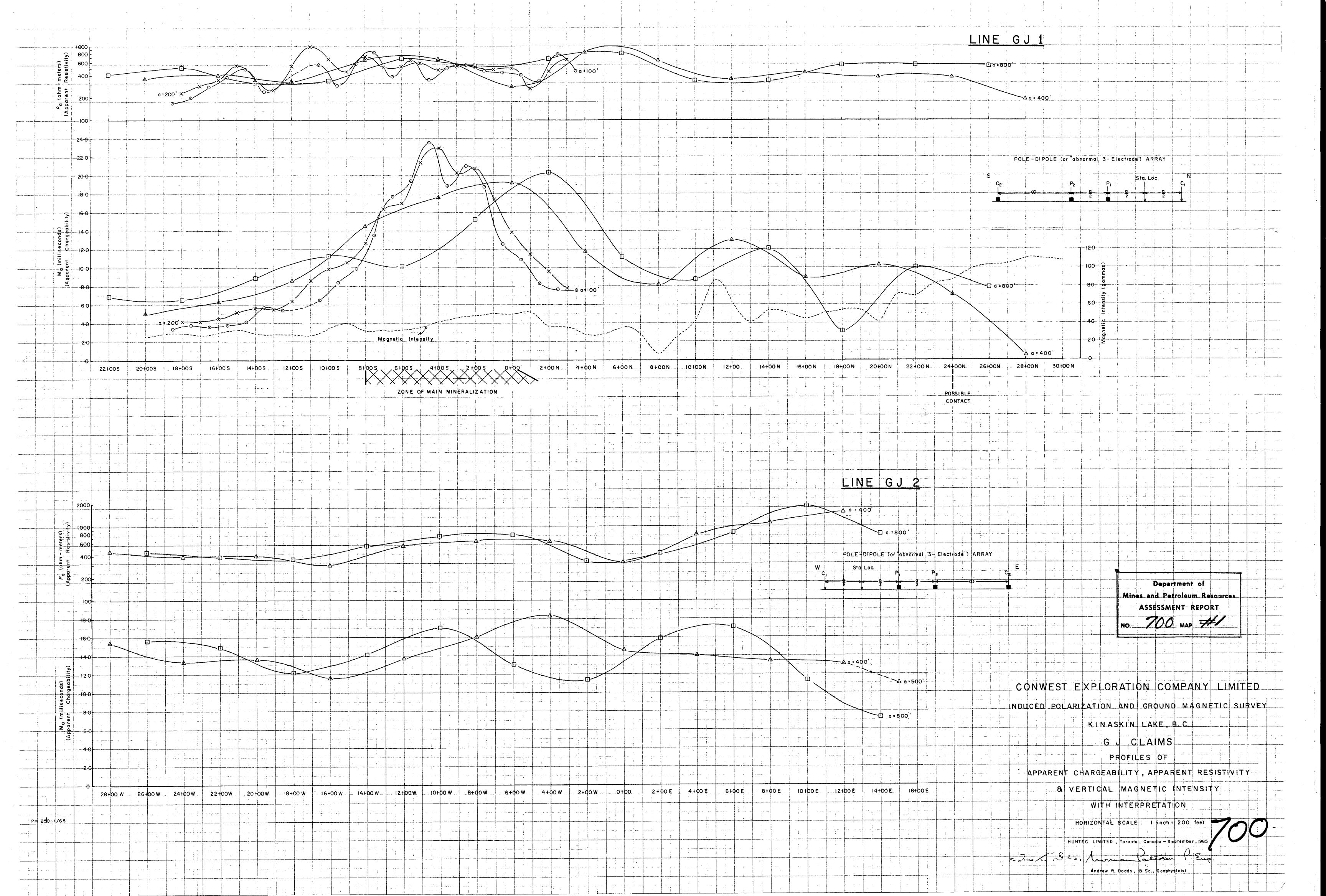
Magnetometer

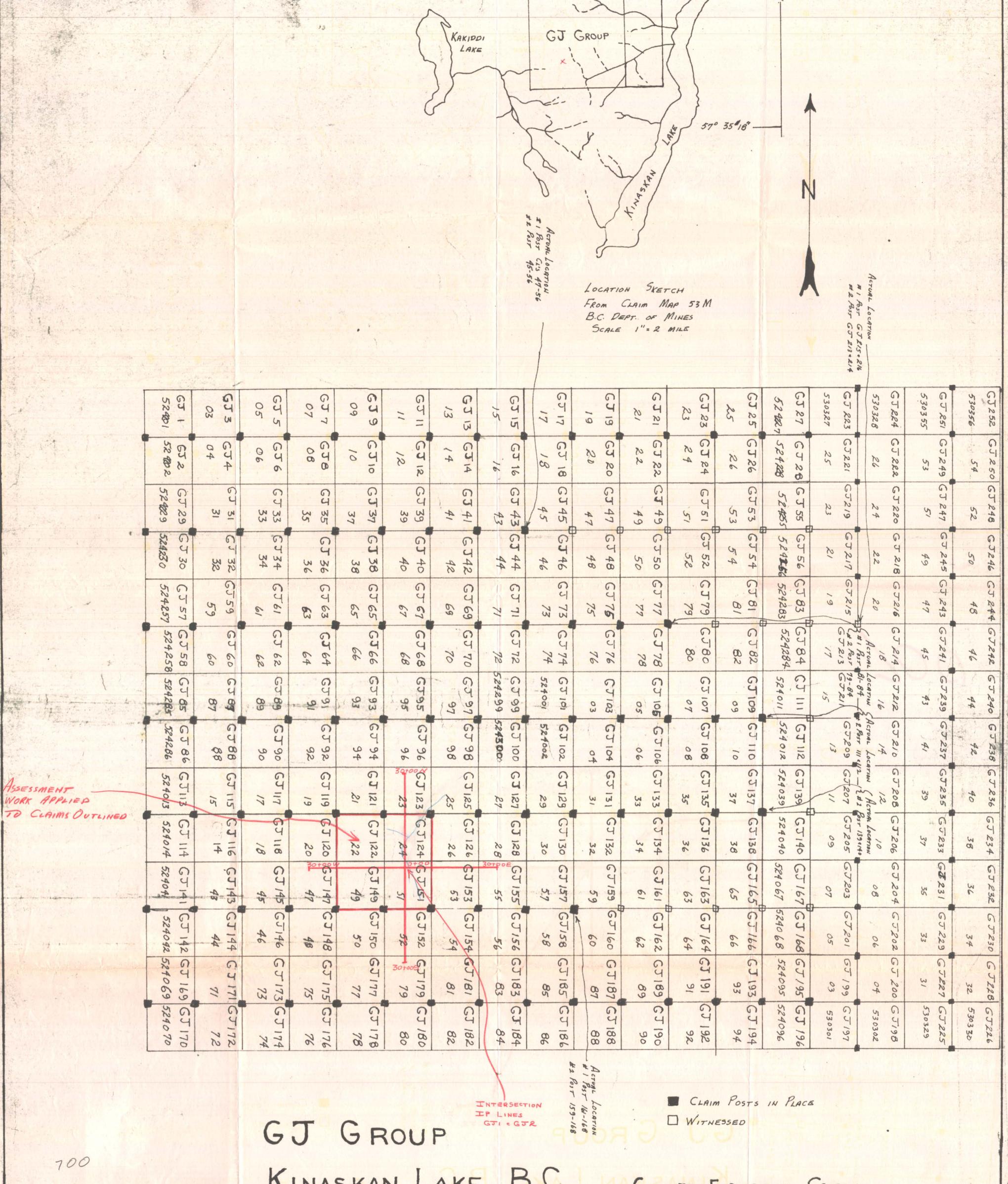
The magnetometer survey consisted of 0.95 miles of readings at 100-foot intervals.

Personnel employed on survey:

Name	Occuptation	Address	Dates
A.R. Dodds	Geophysicist	1450 O'Connor Drive Toronto 16, Ontario	July 12 - 16, 1965 Aug. 6, 1965
B.T. Howes	. Geophysical Operator	-do-	July 12 - 16, 1965
P.O. Hasley	-do-	Conwest Exploration Company Limited	July 12 - 16, 1965
A. Inkster	Geophysical Helper	-do-	July 13 - 14, 1965
T. Inkster	-do-	-do-	July 13 - 14, 1965
A. Groat	-do-	-do-	July 15 - 16, 1965
J. Dennis	-do-	-do-	July 15 - 16, 1965
Miss J. Wilson	Drafting. (c. v)	1450 O'Connor Drive Toronto 16, Ontario	Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 1965
Miss E. Reid	Typing	-do-	October 1, 1965







LOCATION MAP. I.P. Lines relative to Claim Boundaries. To Accompany A Geophysical Report on

(57°, 130° N.E.)

An Induced Polarization and Magnetometer Survey Kinaskan Lake, British Columbia.

> For Conwest Exploration Company Limited. By: A. R. Dodds, B.Sc., Geophysicist. Tuden K. Dolds.

KINASKAN LAKE, B.C.

SCALE: 1": 1500'

Department of Mines * ! stroleum Resour-. LOWENT REPORT

CONWEST EXPLORATION COMPANY

JULY 17, 1964

Aug. 7, 1964

3.34

RECORDED ONLY GJ 1-196 Incl.