

REPORT ON A GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
ON THE
SAN JUAN PROPERTY
OF
CONCORDE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

Report on a Geochemical Survey on the San Juan Property
of Concorde Explorations Ltd. (Victoria Mining Division)

MAC 1-3, 5-6, 10-11, 13-14

MAX 1-8

PANSY, RUBY, JOHN, KERRY, JUDY, RON.

Situated 30 miles west-northwest of Victoria, B. C.

Co-ordinates at centre of group:

48° ³⁰07' north latitude; 124° 00' west longitude

92B 5/12

Submitted by: R.H.D. Philp, P. Eng.

Owner: Concorde Explorations Ltd. (N.P.L.)

Work carried out by Concorde Explorations Ltd. during the
period July 14-August 31, 1968.

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OF

CONCORDE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1968

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Maps

Scale

Claim Map	1 inch = $\frac{1}{2}$ mile
Geochemical Survey - Surface Plan	1 inch = 200 feet
Geochemical Survey - Contour Map	1 inch = 200 feet

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INTRODUCTION:

The San Juan Property consists of 23 contiguous mineral claims situated 30 miles west-northwest of Victoria, British Columbia.

Earlier work, consisting mainly of trenching, has partially explored two zones containing gold-antimony mineralization.

A soil sampling survey was carried out over an area of approximately 10 mineral claims by Concorde Explorations Ltd. during the summer of 1968, under the recommendations of the writer who compiled and assessed the results.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The claims lie 30 miles west-northwest of Victoria. Co-ordinates are $48^{\circ} 07'$ north latitude, $124^{\circ} 00'$ west longitude.

Access from Victoria is by road to within one mile of the southern boundary of the property. From here a trail leads to the two mineralized zones.

PHYSIOGRAPHY:

Relief is low in the claims area, varying over approximately 1000 feet elevation. The San Juan River and tributary creeks occupy steep sided valleys, otherwise slopes are moderate.

Climate is moderate although rainfall is heavy. The entire claim group is heavily timbered and underbrush is present in most areas. Overburden is extensive although generally thin.

CLAIMS:

The property consists of the following 23 contiguous mineral claims located in the Victoria Mining Division.

Mac 1 - 3	14105 - 14107
Mac 5 - 6	14108 - 14109
Mac 10 - 11	14203 - 14204
Mac 13 - 14	14494 - 14495
Max 1 - 2	14454 - 14453
Max 3 - 8	14496 - 14501
Pansy	6098
Ruby	6254
John	14523
Kerry	14524
Judy	14525
Ron	14548

The geochemical survey was conducted over the Mac 1 - 6, Judy, Kerry, John, and Pansy claims.

GEOLOGY:

The southern portion of the property is underlain by schistose rocks of the Leech River Formation

and the northern portion by volcanics and sediments belonging to the Vancouver Group. These two Formations are separated by a major east-west fault passing through the northern half of the property, and along the southern boundary of the area sampled.

Gold-antimony mineralization has been found in two zones, referred to as the West and East Zones. In the West Zone mineralization occurs in quartz veins and stringers, the main vein trending northeasterly and dipping steeply southeast. On the East Zone similarly mineralized quartz lies within a shear striking S80°E and dipping steeply south.

Strong iron sulphides, are found in highly altered and sheared tuffs and andesites along the bank of the San Juan River, east of the East Zone, and in the northwestern portion of the claims.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

Control Grid:

Control was provided by first establishing an east-west base-line then running cross-lines at either 200 or 400 foot spacings contemporaneously with the soil sampling. Cross-lines were tied into stations on the base-line and together at their outer ends.

All lines were established by chain and compass, marked by flagging, with stations marked at each sample location for future reference.

A total of 7200 feet of base-line was established and 11½ line-miles sampled at either 200 or 100 foot intervals.

Sampling Procedure:

Samples were collected at 100 foot intervals on lines spaced 200 feet apart over the central portion around the West and East Zones, and at 200 foot intervals on lines spaced 400 feet apart throughout the remainder of the area.

An auger was used to collect the samples which were taken, wherever possible, from the soil horizon immediately underlying the humous layer.

Soil consisted mainly of a reddish sand taken at an average depth of 3 - 6 inches.

At each sample location notes were made by the samplers regarding soil type, depth taken, vegetation, and topography to be used later in interpretation of results.

Geochemical Testing:

Testing was carried out by Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver with all samples tested for total arsenic and copper content and values reported in parts per million (ppm).

Originally, several samples taken from the West Zone were tested for copper, arsenic, lead, and antimony to determine which metals were the most suitable indicators in tracing the gold-antimony veins.

Interpretation of Results:

Several areas anomalous with respect to arsenic were found. In addition several copper anomalous areas were located, these generally being broader in extent than the arsenic anomalies.

Arsenic:

Background for arsenic is taken as 4 ppm (parts per million) and areas of greater than 8 ppm are considered anomalous.

Over the known length of the West Zone values vary up to 11 ppm arsenic. A series of discontinuous weak highs extends for 600 feet to the northeast and 1900 feet to the southwest of the known zone.

A much stronger arsenic anomaly, with values up to 250 ppm, is found immediately downslope and to the north of the East Zone. The anomaly extends east

to the San Juan River, and possibly across it, although more sampling is required here. A large area with values 8 - 20 ppm extends to the north of the main anomaly forming a probable dispersion fan. To the west a weaker anomaly extends in an almost east-west direction for 1800 feet.

A weak to moderate intensity anomaly extends in a N75^{OW} direction for approximately 1500 feet from the broad anomalous area mentioned above.

A moderate to strong intensity anomaly occurs in the northwest portion of the area sampled, extending from 4W to 26W. The anomalous area trends westerly with values varying from 8 to 30 ppm. Tuffs and volcanic breccia in this area contain considerable iron-sulphides and some arsenopyrite which would account for the anomaly.

Copper:

Background for copper is taken as 25 ppm and areas with greater than 100 ppm, or 4 times background, are considered anomalous.

Several easterly trending anomalous areas extend across the northern portion of the property, which is underlain mainly by volcanics, commonly rich in pyrite. One area of moderate intensity extends from 15E to 4W, varies from 100 to 400 feet in width, with values ranging up to 370 ppm copper. The anomalous area is open to the northwest beyond the property boundaries.

A second anomalous area, probably a continuation of the first, extends from 1W to 10W between approximately 7N and 11N. Values vary up to 453 ppm copper.

Anomalous values extend in a west-southwest direction from 12W, 12N to 32W, 4 - 8N increasing in intensity to the west, to a maximum of 360 ppm copper. Line 32W forms the western edge of the area sampled.

In the eastern portion, erratically distributed anomalous values extend in an east-southeast direction from 20E, 8N to 34E, 2N.

The strongest and most consistent anomalous zone in this region lies between lines 24E and 30E forming a curved area approximately 200 feet wide with values up to 5600 ppm copper.

A weakly anomalous area exists in the southeastern portion of the gridded area between lines 6E and 28E, probably within, and along the northern edge of the major fault mentioned earlier.

CONCLUSIONS:

Geochemical testing for arsenic has proven successful in tracing the gold-antimony veins and has indicated extensions to both the West and East Zones, the former to both the northeast and southwest and the latter primarily to the west, plus several other anomalous areas. As evidenced on the East Zone, dispersion downhill should be taken into consideration when testing the geochemical anomalies.

The anomaly in the northwest corner of the area sampled can probably be attributed to minor arsenopyrite associated with the widespread iron-sulphides rather than to vein material.

Several copper anomalous areas have been outlined, while no copper mineralization has been found to account for them.

However, strongly altered and pyritized volcanics in the northern sections provide a favorable geological environment for possible copper mineralization.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In view of the favorable results obtained to date the following follow-up exploration program is recommended.


1. Detailed geological mapping.

2. Fill-in geochemical sampling in the anomalous areas plus extending the grid to the west.

3. Bulldozer stripping to test the anomalous areas.

Cost of the above program, which will determine whether drilling should be initiated, are estimated at approximately \$5000.00.

Respectfully Submitted,

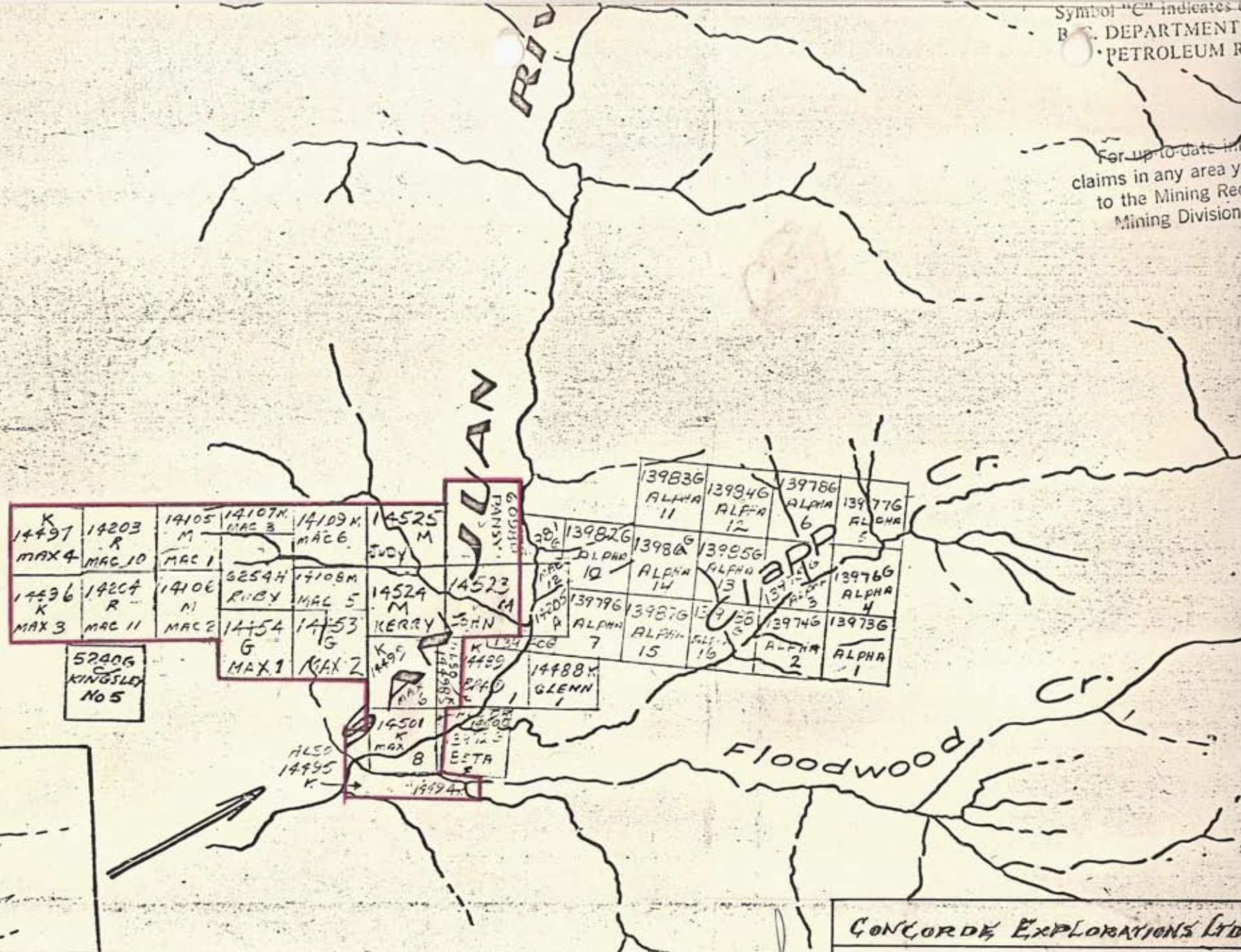
A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R. H. D. Philp', written in a cursive style.

R. H. D. Philp, P. Eng.

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Symbol "C" indicates
 B. DEPARTMENT
 PETROLEUM R

For up-to-date
 claims in any area yo
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 Mining Division

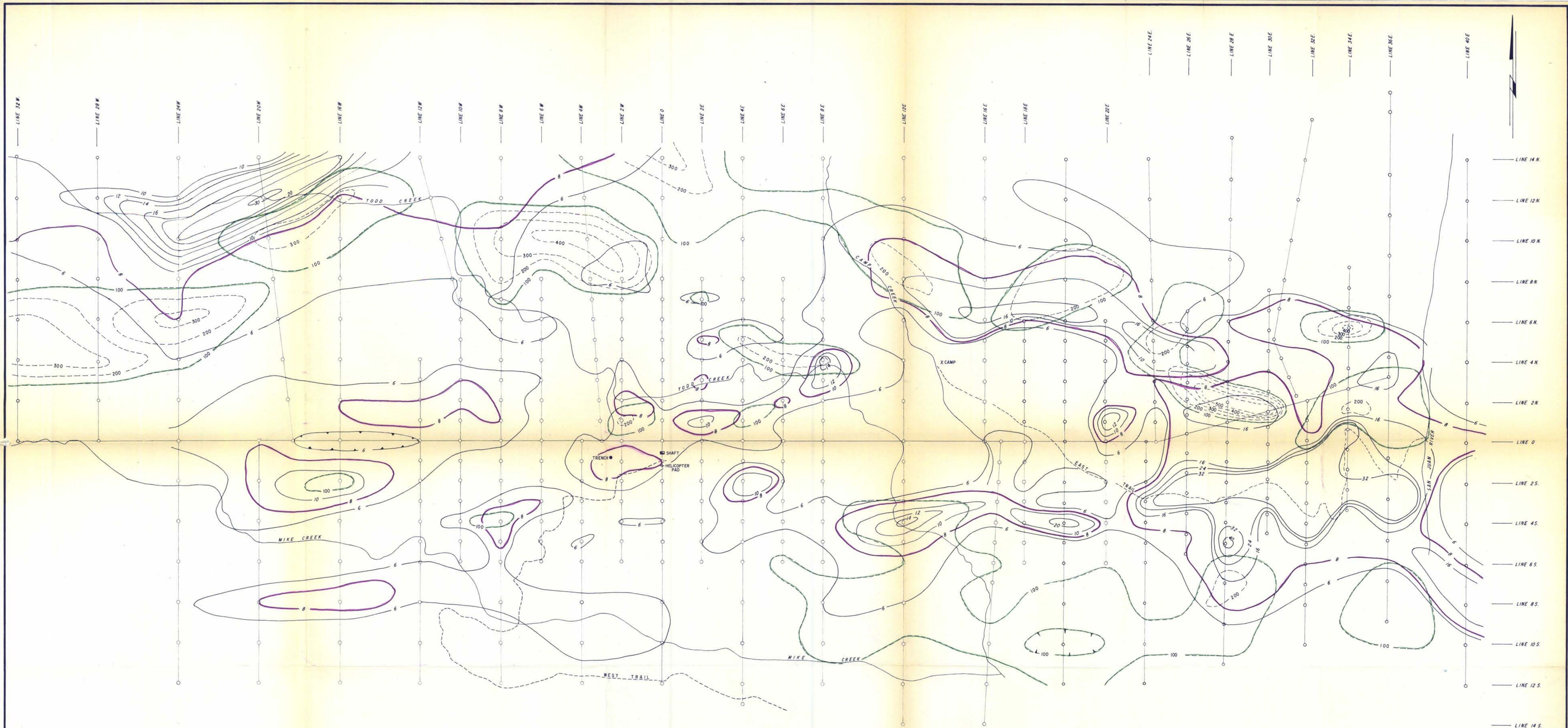


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CLAIM LOCATION MAP

San Juan Prospect

Mile 0 1/4 1/2 1 Mile

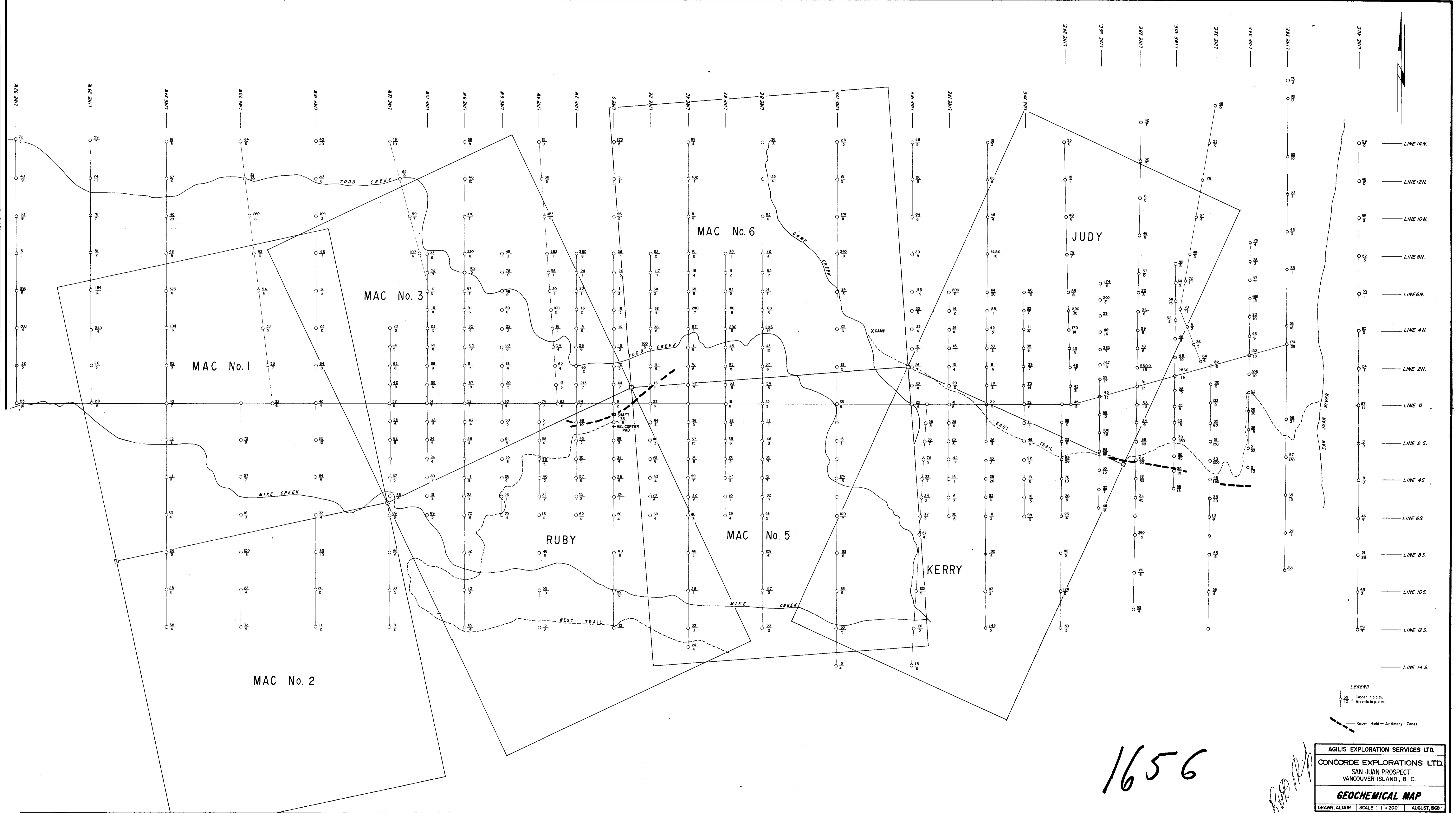


LEGEND

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AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
 CONCORDE EXPLORATIONS LTD.
 SAN JUAN PROSPECT
 VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.
GEOCHEMICAL MAP
 CONTOURS
 DRAWN: K. K. SCALE: 1" = 200' SEPTEMBER, '68



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AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
 CONCORDE EXPLORATIONS LTD.
 SAN JUAN PROSPECT
 VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.
GEOCHEMICAL MAP
 DRAWN: ALTAIR SCALE: 1" = 200' AUGUST, 1968