10/84

# GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,771

ASSESSMENT REPORT
VLF ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
ON THE
SOUTH FLORENCE CLAIM
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B.C.

SKEENA MINING DIVISION
N. LAT. 53 DEGREES 34.5' W. LONG. 132 DEGREES 15'

NTS 103F/9E,9W

FOR

R. CALABRIGO & ASSOCIATES VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

by

M.A. POND, B.Sc.

STRATO GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING LTD.

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December 1, 1983



## SUMMARY

A recently completed reconnaissance VLF-electromagnetic (VLF-EM) survey and soil sampling program over the west portion of the South Florence claim has indicated a number of weak conductive zones. Soil samples taken were mostly off these zones and it is recommended that the grid be more closely sampled over VLF-EM anomalies.

Further work in the South Florence claim area is also warranted to the south and east over a series of magnetic lows flanking Florence Creek. This area should be investigated with a reconnaissance VLF-EM and soil surveys because coincident anomalous geochem values and weak conductive zones occur with low magnetics flanking Florence Creek, in the Hook and Kenny claims areas to the south.

Respectfully submitted, Strato Geological Engineering Ltd.

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M.A. Pond, B.Sc. Geologist

December 1, 1983

R.J. Englund, B.Sc. Geophysicist

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction pa	age 1
Location, Access, Topography	1
Claim	2
General Geology	2
Previous Work	2
Instrumentation and Survey Procedures	3
Discussion of Results	4
VLF Electromagnetic Survey	4
Geochemical Analytical Results	4
Conclusions	6
References	7
Time-Cost Distribution	8
Certificates	9
Geochemical Analysis Results	Appendix A

# LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	1	Location Map follows	page 1
Figure	2	Topographic Map	1
Figure	3	Claim Map	2
Figure	4	VLF-EM - Fraser Filter Contour Map	leaflet
Figure	5	VLF-EM - Profile Plot Plan Map	leaflet
Figure	6	Soil Geochemistry (Ag, As, Hg, Sb)	leaflet

## INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to a request by Mr. R. Calabrigo, a reconnaissance VLF-Electromagnetic (VLF-EM) survey was carried out over the western portion of the South Florence claim during October, 1983. Also collected during this time were 24 soil samples taken along possible conductive zones.

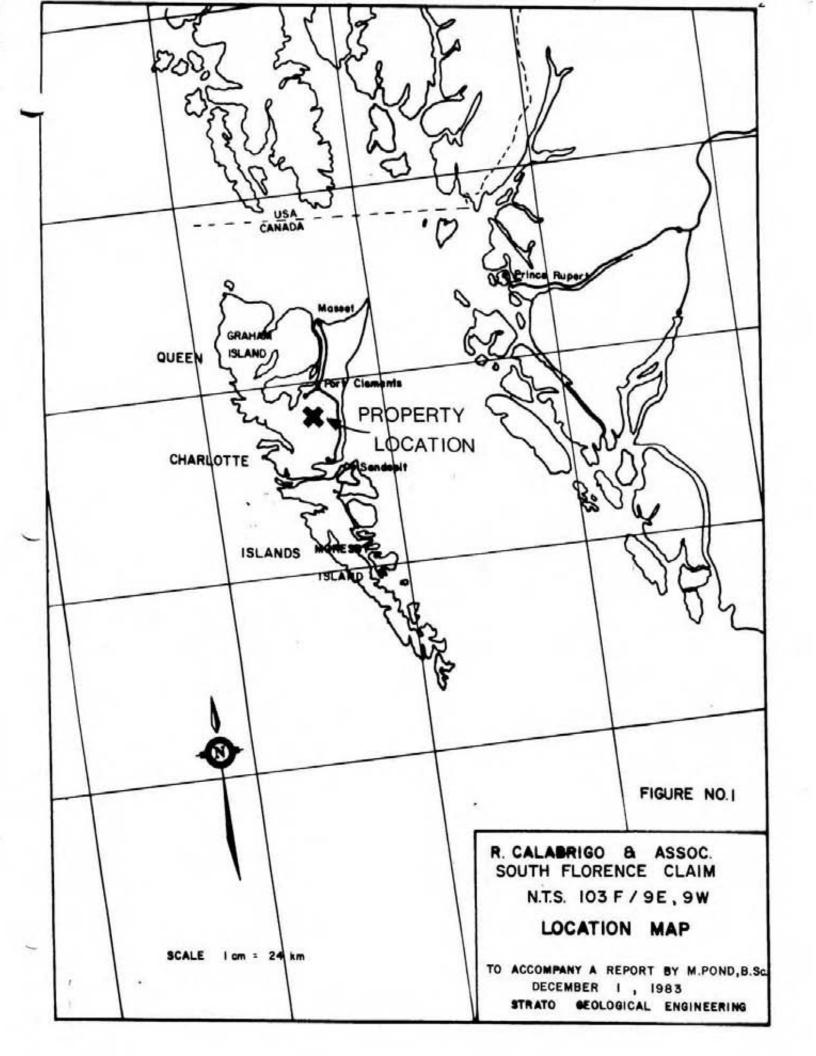
The intent of the geophysical work was to delineate any geological structure, contacts and/or faults within the survey area. Specific interest was in the area of variable magnetics south and east of the LCP. The results of 9.7 kilometers of VLF-EM survey data over this area are presented in this report.

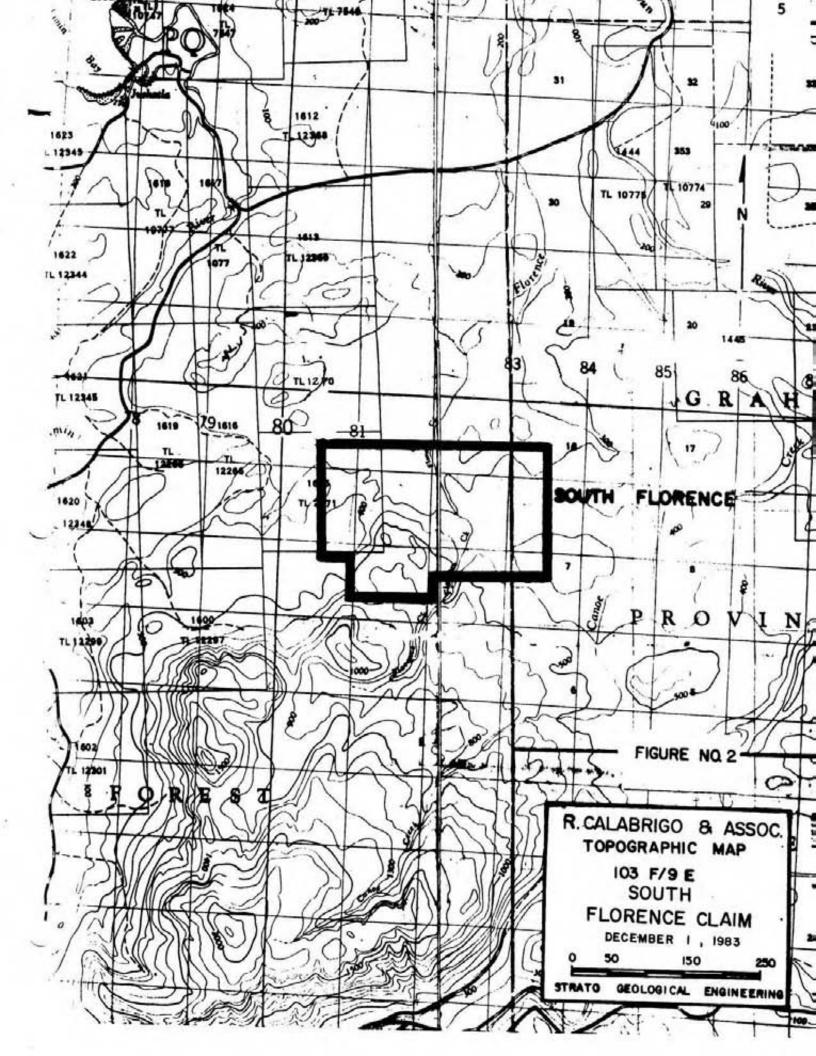
# LOCATION, ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY

The claim group is located in central Graham Island some 20 kilometers south-southwest of Port Clements and 13 kilometers south-southeast of Juskatla. Access is by MacMillan Bloedel logging roads, Branch No. 4 cutting through the westerly third of the claim.

The claims are primarily in a logged area and the ground is covered by ten year regrowth. The eastern areas are generally covered with virgin timber having heavy undergrowth of salal.

Florence Creek and its tributaries flow northerly, bisecting the claim roughly into thirds. Topography is quite rough in the southern portion of the claim, and elevations vary from 60 meters in the north central areas to over 200 meters in the southwest area of the claim (Figures 1 and 2).





#### CLAIM

The property comprises 20 contiguous mineral claim units in the Skeena Mining Division and is recorded as follows:

Name	Units	Record No.	Expiry Date
South Florence	20	1729	October 16, 1983

Assessment work has been filed, this report being part of the work, to maintain the claims in good standing until October 1984. The claims are shown on B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources Mineral Titles Reference Map 103F/9E and 9W. The L.C.P. is located in accordance with the specifications of the Mining Act.

#### GENERAL GEOLOGY

The southwestern half of the claim, as mapped by A. Sutherland Brown, Bulletin No. 54, is underlain by Paleocene Masset Formation consisting of subaerial basalt flows and breccias, rhyolite ash flows, and lesser dacite. No structure is mapped in the claim area.

A.F. Roberts, P.Eng., has previously noted basalt and rhyolite ash with pyrite in the area.

#### PREVIOUS WORK

Geochemistry: A minor geochemistry program was carried out on the South Florence claim, by Team Mineral Services Inc. of Delta, B.C. in 1979. The grid was 500 meters by 100 meters on which 96 samples were taken. Five anomalous values for gold and five anomalous values for mercury were found near the center of the claim.

Geophysics: A reconnaissance VLF-EM survey was carried out

by Strato Geological Engineering Ltd. during August and September 1980. Two hundred meter line separations and 25 meter station intervals were used to make the grid. Weak trends were located but were interpreted to be controlled by the wide spacing and by the north-south direction of the lines. It was recommended that further work be done on a more closely spaced grid with east-west lines.

Strato Geological Engineering Ltd. also carried out a reconnaissance magnetometer survey and a reconnaissance Induced Polarization (IP) line over the South Florence claim during July 1981. The magnetic survey grid was made with north-south lines at 200 meter separation and 25 meter station intervals.

The magnetometer survey suggested a probable geological contact passing through the west central portion of the North and South Florence claim, although it was not confirmed by the resistivity contrast of the IP line. Recommendations were to continue the magnetometer survey on intermediate lines so as to clearly delineate any geological contact.

Also recommended was a reconnaissance geochemical soil sampling program with any resulting correlation between magnetic and geochemical data leading to selected areas of interest.

# INSTRUMENTATION AND SURVEY PROCEDURES

The VLF electromagnetic survey grid was established from the North and South Florence LCP. East-west survey lines were chained and compassed at 100 meter intervals with 25 meter station intervals. A total of 9.75 kilometers of line were completed. The VLF survey was conducted with a Sabre Electronics Model 27, receiver. The Transmitter Station used was NPG, Jim Creek (Seattle), Washington, at a frequency of 24.8 kHz and a radiated power of 250 kilowatts. Both dip angle and horizontal field strength measurements were recorded; dip angle measurements were filtered using the Fraser Filter method to permit presentation of data in a contour map form: Figure 4. The method is well known and is fully described in literature.

Soil samples were collected in closely spaced groups of three to six samples over possible conductive zones, figures 5 and 6. A total of 24 samples were collected. All samples were analysed for silver, arsenic and antimony by the inductively coupled plasma method (ICP). The atomic absorption (AA) method was used for mercury.

Statistical analysis was performed using the graphical technique of Lepeltier (1969). Because only 24 samples were collected, interpretation is based on the combining of geochemical data from a survey done on the Hook and Kenny claims, giving a total statistical population of 96 samples. The Hook and Kenny work was also done by Strato Geological Engineering Ltd. in the time two weeks prior to the South Florence work. Both sets of samples have been treated in the same way.

Concentrations greater than the geometric mean (background) plus two standard deviations can be considered anomalous and those greater than background plus three standard deviations are considered highly anomalous. If the threshold for the anomalous population occurs at a lower value than background plus two deviations then threshold is considered anomalous, b + 2s as very anomalous and b + 3s as highly anomalous. Figures 5 and 6 in this report present the results of geochemical analysis of the 24 samples taken on the South Florence claim.

# DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

# VLF Electromagnetic Survey

This survey showed a number of weak to very weak conductive zones, possibly reflecting near surface features or ground water effects. No strongly conductive zones, i.e. faults, shears or sulfide zones, can be clearly interpreted from the results. The anomalies that are picked up generally have a short strike length (less than 200 meters) and trend north-south. Two anomalies have a strike length slightly greater than 500 meters and have Fraser Filter contour values up to 20 degrees. One small anomaly on line 5+00S, 0+50E has a 30 degree Fraser Filter value. Average width of all the conductive zones is 50 to 100 meters.

No correlation could be established between the VLF-EM anomalies and the previous magnetic results.

# Geochemical Analytical Results

Element	b	b + s	*b + 2s	b + 3s	
Sb	2.8 ppm	3.5 ppm	7.2 pp	m 15.5 ppm	
	n =	96	*t	hreshold = 7.2 p	pm

Two populations, a low and a high background can be graphically determined for antimony.

Element b b + s \*b + 2s b + 3s

Hg 150 ppb 300 ppb 570 ppb 1150 ppb

$$n = 96$$
 \*threshold = 400 ppb

Three populations can be graphically determined for mercury. A low and a high background, and an anomalous population.

Element b b + s \*b + 2s b + 3s

Ag .18 ppm .29 ppm .43 ppm .67 ppm

$$n = 96$$
 \*threshold = .43 ppm

Two populations, a low and a high background can be graphically determined for silver.

Element b b + s \*b + 2s b + 3s

As 6.1 ppm 10.1 ppm 18 ppm 32 ppm

$$n = 96$$
 \*threshold = 18 ppm

Three populations, a low and a high background and an anomalous population can be graphically determined for arsenic.

No values over threshold for any of the four elements were found for the samples from the South Florence claim. Because of the limited exposure of outcrop on the claim it is difficult to interpret what rock types have led to the splits in geochemical populations.

### CONCLUSIONS

The VLF-EM survey has outline a number of weak conductive zones, most of which have not been adequately soil sampled. Those anomalies that have been sampled do not have associated with them any anomalous values for the elements tested. VLF-EM anomalies do not appear to be coincident with any magnetic pattern in this area of the claim.

A porgram of electromagnetic survey work and geochemical soil sampling is recommended as follows:

- Soil samples should be taken over the stronger VLF-EM anomalies to establish if any mineralization is associated with them.
- The survey grid should be extended to the southeast to cover an area of magnetic lows which surrounds Florence Creek and continues south into the Hook and Kenny claims. Areas of magnetic lows in the Hook and Kenny claims are anomalous in mercury.
- Work over the extension should include VLF-EM and soil sampling on 100 meter line separations and 25 meter station intervals.

Respectfully submitted, Strato Geological Engineering Ltd.

March . Rond

M.A. Pond, B.Sc. Geologist

December 1, 1983

R.J. Englund, B.Sc. Geophysicist

## REFERENCES

Brown, A. Sutherland (1968)

B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin No. 54, Geology of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Englund, R.J. (December 29, 1981)

Assessment Report Geophysical Survey on the North and South Florence Claims, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., Skeena Mining Division, for R. Calabrigo and Associates.

Pond, M. (November 23, 1983)

Assessment Report VLF-EM and Geochemical Soil Survey on the Hook and Kenny Claims, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., Skeena Mining Division, for R. Calabrigo and Associates.

Roberts, A.F. (February 6, 1981)

Report on the VLF-EM Survey, South Florence Claim (20 units), Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., Skeena Mining Division for R. Calabrigo and Associates.

# TIME-COST DISTRIBUTION

The claim group toward which work is being applied with this report consists of the South Florence (1792), Hill (798), and the River (797) mineral claims. Assessment work has been filed to keep the claims in good standing until October 1984.

This report describes the VLF-EM and geochemical soil survey data on the South Florence claim. The surveys were done by Strato Geological Engineering Ltd. during the period September 27 to October 14, 1983.

A listing of personnel and distribution of costs is as follows:

# Personnel

J. Gibson Field Supv., Geophysical Technician

G. Fjetland, B.Sc. Geologist

# Cost Distribution

Labour	\$ 4,225.00
Room and Board	1,300.00
Transportation (incl. gas, oil, etc.)	910.00
Instrument Rental	325.00
Field Supplies	273.00
Mob-Demobilization Cost (proportionate)	716.05
Map & Report - drafting, reproduction,	328.75
copying, etc. Report - data reduction and interpretation	1,100.00

TOTAL

\$ 9,177.80

Signed

Strato Geological Engineering Ltd.

## CERTIFICATE

I, Michael A. Pond, of 312 - 1165 West 13th Avenue of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify as follows:

- I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia where I obtained my Bachelor of Science Degree (Geology), in May, 1982.
- I have been engaged in the study and practice of exploration geology since graduation and for two summer field seasons prior to graduation.
- I have primarily worked in British Columbia with Utah Mines Ltd. and with Strato Geological Engineering Ltd.; and in the Henik Lakes region of the N.W.T. with Suncor Inc.
- I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest, nor do I expect to receive any such interest in the properties of R. Calabrigo and Associates.

Dated at Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, this 1st day of December, 1983.

Level Francism

Michael A. Pond, B.Sc.

## CERTIFICATE

I, Ralph J. Englund, of 1112 Grover Ave., Coquitlam, British Columbia, do hereby certify as follows:

- I am a Consulting Geophysicist with offices at 103 709 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, B. C. V6C 1M9
- I graduated in 1971 from the University of British Columbia, with a degree of Bachelor of Science.
- I have been engaged in the study, teaching, and practice of exploration geophysics continuously for a period of 11 years. I have worked as a geophysical consultant on numerous projects in Western North America since 1972.
- I am a member in good standing of the British Columbia Geophysical Society.
- The field work and the interpretation of results in this report were done under my direct supervision.
- I have no direct, indirect, or contingent interest in the properties of R. Calabrigo and Associates, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

Dated at Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, this 1 st day of December, 1983.

R.J. Englund, B.Sc.

APPENDIX A

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C. PH: 253-3158 TELEX: 04-53124 DATE RECEIVED OCT 18 1983

DATE REPORTS MAILED OCT 18 1983

#### ICP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3 ML OF 3:1:3 HCL TO HN03 TO H20 AT 90 DEG.C. FOR 1 HOUR. THE SAMPLE IS DILUTED TO 10 MLS WITH WATER.

THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR: Ca,P,Mg,A1,Ti,La,Na,K,W,Ba,Si,Sr,Cr AND B. Au DETECTION 3 ppm. HG: ANALYSIS BY FLAMELESS AA FROM .500 GRAM SAMPLE.

SAMPLE TYPE - SOIL

ASSAYER \_\_\_ NEW DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

SAMPLE  AG AS BB Hg* ppm ppm ppm ppm ppb   08 6+25E 25 6E 25 6E 27 7 2 140 28 6E 29 6+50E 29 7 2 140 48 5E 21 7 2 220 48 5E 21 7 2 120  48 5+50E 48 6E 20 6 2 100 48 6+50E 30 7 2 120  48 6+50E 30 7 2 120  48 75 6E 30 7 2 120  78 5E 30 11 2 230 78 4+50E 30 7 2 120  78 5E 30 11 2 230 78 6+50E 30 11 2 230 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 7	STRATO	GEOLOGICAL	PROJECT	# A585(FLO	R) FI	LE # 83	-2614	PAGE#	1
98 6+25E		SAMPLE		AG	AS	SB	Hg*		
2S 6E	77			ppm	ppm	ppm			
4S 5+50E				.3	7	2	140		
4S 5+50E		2S 6E		. 1	7	2	150		
4S 5+50E		28 6+50E		. 1	7	2	220		
4S 5+50E		25 7E		. 2	Ö	2	140		
75 5E 75 5+50E 75 6+50E 76 6+50E 77 7E 78 7E 79 75 7+50E 79 0+75E 79 1E 79 1+25E 11 5 2 100 79 1+25E 11 5 2 110 79 115 2+75E 11 5 2 140 115 3E 11 7 2 160		48 5E		. 1	7	2	120		
75 5E 75 5+50E 75 6+50E 76 6+50E 77 7E 78 7E 79 75 7+50E 79 0+75E 79 1E 79 1+25E 11 5 2 100 79 1+25E 11 5 2 110 79 115 2+75E 11 5 2 140 115 3E 11 7 2 160		4S 5+50E		. 3	4	2			
75 5E 75 5+50E 75 6+50E 76 6+50E 77 7E 78 7E 79 75 7+50E 79 0+75E 79 1E 79 1+25E 11 5 2 100 79 1+25E 11 5 2 110 79 115 2+75E 11 5 2 140 115 3E 11 7 2 160				.2	6	2	100		
75 5E 75 5+50E 75 6+50E 76 6+50E 77 7E 78 7E 79 75 7+50E 79 0+75E 79 1E 79 1+25E 11 5 2 100 79 1+25E 11 5 2 110 79 115 2+75E 11 5 2 140 115 3E 11 7 2 160				. 3	7	2	120		
75 5E 75 5+50E 75 6+50E 76 6+50E 77 7E 78 7E 79 75 7+50E 79 0+75E 79 1E 79 1+25E 11 5 2 100 79 1+25E 11 5 2 110 79 115 2+75E 11 5 2 140 115 3E 11 7 2 160		4S 7E		.3		2	230		
75 7+50E		78 4+50E		.2	15	2	210		
75 7+50E		78 5E		.2	2	2	90		
75 7+50E		7S 5+50E		.2	3	2			
75 7+50E		75 6+50E		. 2	15	2	100		
75 7+50E		7S 7E		. 1	9	3	90		
98 1E .2 2 2 210 98 1+25E .2 2 2 90 118 2+75E .1 5 2 140 118 3E .1 7 2 160		7S 7+50E		. 1	8	2	110		
118 3+25E .1 7 2 140		9S 0+75E		. 1	7	2	60		
118 3+25E .1 7 2 140		95 1E		. 2	2	2			
118 3+25E .1 7 2 140		9S 1+25E		. 2	2	2	90		
118 3+25E .1 7 2 140		118 2+75		. 1	5	2			
118 3+25E		11S 3E		. 1	S	2	80		
12S 2+75E .2 2 80 12S 3E .1 7 2 160 12S 3+25E .2 2 200 STD 4-1 3 8 2		118 3+25	E .	. 1	7	2	160		
12S 3E .1 7 2 160 12S 3+2SE .2 2 200 STD 4-1 3 6 2		125 2+75		. 2	2	2	80		
12S 3+2SE .2 2 200 STD 4-1		128 JE	F3	. 1	7	2	160		
STD A-1 3 8 2 50		128 3+25		. 2	2	2			
		STD A-1		. 3	9	2	50		

