

85-471-14189

SUMMARY REPORT 1984.

FIELD ACTIVITIES ON THE IKEDA CLAIMS

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B.C.

SKEENA MINING DIVISION

NTS 103 B/6E

131 10' North

52 17' West

Owner: FALCONBRIDGE LTD

Operator: FALCONBRIDGE LTD

By: G.A. CLARKE

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORTS**

January 1985

Report #148-013-84

**14,189**

**PART  
13 OF 3**

SUMMARY REPORT OF FIELD ACTIVITIES  
ON THE  
IKEDA CLAIMS, QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B.C.

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## Introduction

This report summarizes the exploration activity carried out on the Ikeda property, Queen Charlotte Islands, (NTS 103B/6E) through the fall of 1984. A program of geologic mapping, detailed soil geochemistry and detailed geophysics was implemented as a follow up to a program of reconnaissance soil geochemistry done in the spring of 1984. The initial program indicated a number of areas of anomalous gold values in soils (refer to Report 132-013-84).

The Ikeda area is located on South Moresby Island, Q.C.I., approximately 120 km south of Sandspit, B.C. (Fig. 1) Access is by boat, float plane or helicopter.

## Previous Work

Mining and exploration activity at Ikeda has occurred sporadically since the early 1900's when a Japanese entrepreneur, Archie Ikeda, mined high grade copper ore from what is now called the Lily mine. More recently, Granby Iron Ore Company mined magnetite from 3 deposits from 1965 - 1968. For a more complete summary, refer to Report 128-013-84.

## Claims

The Ikeda property is covered by a number of different types of claims. The entire area is approximately 1760 hectares and is shown in Appendix 1. Table 1 shows the status of the claims as of the writing of this report.

## Results

Appendix 1 contains compiled (1:5000 scale) geology, geochemistry (Au, Ag, Cu), geophysics (VLF-EM, magnetometer) and assay results from the program. Appendices 2 through 7 focus on individual showings where more detailed work was done. Individual interpretations of the data and recommendations are also presented in each of the appendices. Appendix 8 illustrates Min-En's results and Appendix 9 outlines the cost statement.

### ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE FOR 26 ELEMENT ICP

Ag, Al, As, B, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Mo,  
Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, U, V, Zn, Ba, Se,

Samples are processed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd., at 705 W. 15th St., North Vancouver Laboratory employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95°C soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed by jaw crusher and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

1.0 gram of the samples are digested for 6 hours with HNO<sub>3</sub> and HClO<sub>4</sub> mixture.

After cooling samples are diluted to standard volume. The solutions are analysed by Computer operated Jarrell Ash 9000ICP Inductively coupled Plasma Analyser.

FIRE GOLD GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

After drying the samples at 95°C, soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

A suitable sample weight 15.00 or 30.00 grams are fire assay preconcentrated.

After pretreatments the samples are digested with Aqua regia solution, and after digestion the samples are taken up with 25% HCl to suitable volume.

Further oxidation and treatment of at least 75% of the original sample solutions are made suitable for extraction of gold with Methyl Iso-Butyl Ketone.

With a set of suitable standard solution gold is analysed by Atomic Absorption instruments. The obtained detection limit is 1 ppb.

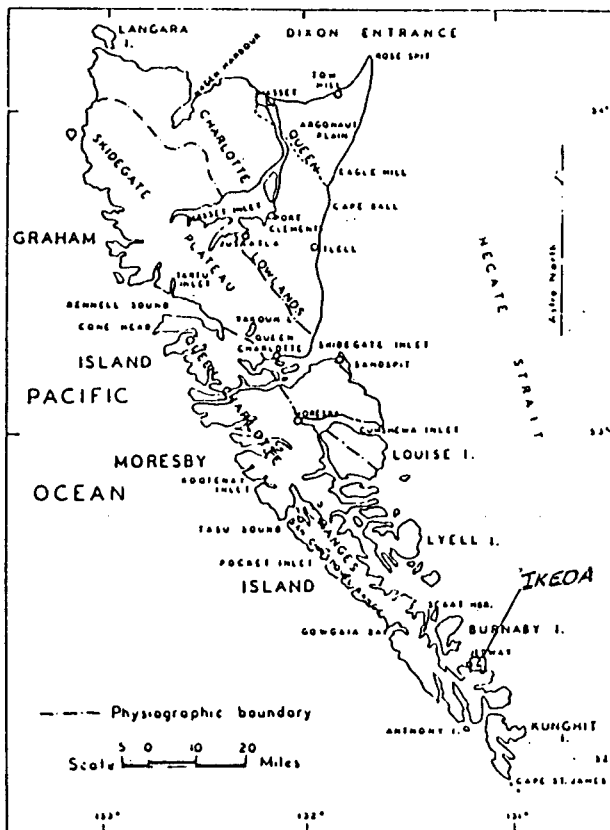


Figure 1: Location Map (Brown 1968)

Geochemistry

The geochemistry of the Ikeda property displays three pronounced trends. First, the contours in the area of the ridge between Ikeda Cove and Collison Bay have a distinct north-south trend. Spectacular gold values (max. 20ppm Au) are encountered in this area. Due to steepness of slopes, downslope dispersion may cause some exaggeration to the trend. However, allowing for soil creep cannot explain the observed contours. Geological information indicates that this trend is discordant to the dominant strike of the rocks in the area.

TABLE 1  
IKEDA CLAIMS

<u>Located Mineral Claims</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Ikeda #1	16681(0)	March 31, 1992
Ikeda #2	16682(0)	"
Ikeda #3	16683(0)	"
Ikeda #4	16684(0)	"
Ikeda #7	16687(0)	"
Ikeda #8	16688(0)	"
Elva #1	16704(0)	"
Elva #2	16705(0)	"
Elva #3	16706(0)	"
Elva #4	16707(0)	"
Bert #1	4614	July 27, 1985
Bert #2	4615	"
Bert #3	4616	"
Bert #4	4617	"
Bert #5	4618	"
Colli #1	4633 (8)	Aug. 27, 1985
Colli #2	4634 (8)	"

<u>Mineral Leases</u> <u>(Reverted Crown Grants)</u>	<u>Lot Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Maple	97	April 5, 1994
Sadie	2610	"
Spade Flush	2612	"

<u>Crown Granted Claims</u>	<u>Lot Number</u>
Apple	72
Banana Fr.	1885
Begonia Fr.	1878
Camillia	1881
Carnation	71
Ferna Fr.	1884
Iris Fr.	1858
Lemon	73
Lily	66
Morning Glory	1857
Orchid	70
Pansy	69
Peach	67
Persimmon	1859
Pine Fr.	95
Pineapple Fr.	1866
Rose	1871
Sunflower	1880
Sweet Pea	68
Water Lily	93

## Geochemistry (con't)

This may indicate that the observed contour pattern reflects mineralization emanating from fractures; the possibility that these may represent an intrusion generated fracture system which acted as metasomatic fluid conduits must be considered.

Second, contouring in the areas of lower elevation to the west of Ikeda Cove produced no distinct pattern. Sporadic distribution of moderately anomalous Au values (100-500 ppb) with small low level haloes surrounding them may indicate either of two things: (1) there are no major gold sources here or (2) the gold anomalies have been masked.

Based on field observations, the latter explanation may be more acceptable at this time. This area corresponds to what was the center of glacial activity (erosion and deposition). Overburden is fairly thick (1-10m) from sea level up to approximately 150m (500 ft). The outcrop distribution occurs mainly along creeks in this area; as a result major anomalies are normally restricted to these areas. This is particularly obvious on the Cu contour map. Isolated low level soil anomalies may represent glacial detritus which originates up-ice from its current location.

Third, the area proximal to the old Lily mine workings and townsite have highly anomalous areas surrounded by broad lower level anomalies. In these areas, the strongest anomalies are interpreted to be the result of contamination from the old mine workings (ie: dumps, tramway, assay office, etc.). This is also the case at the Rose Pit where contamination from the dumps has partially masked any trends. Nevertheless, both of these areas do display potential if only to the extent of working the dumps.

One slightly to moderately anomalous area near the Lily mine workings is worth investigating further. The anomaly, extending to the south of line 2.0 S between 2+20 W and 3+35 E is along strike of the Lily mine orebody and may represent an extension of the orebody. The termination of the anomaly corresponds with an increase in relief; an extension on the other side of the hill is indicated from the Cu geochemistry.

A group of N-S trending anomalies to the north of Ikeda Cove appear somewhat dispersed along the lower elevations. The source of these anomalies is interpreted to be a series of sulphide outcroppings at elevations between 30 and 150m (100-500 ft). Downslope dispersion as well as contamination interpreted to be the cause of the N-S trend.

## Geology

A number of different lithologies are present in the map area. In general, the area is noted to be composed of a thick sequence of volcanic rocks interbedded with sediments which comprise the Middle-Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation overlain by a sequence of sediments, (limestone, argillite, chert) belonging to the Upper Triassic Kunga Formation. (A. Sutherland Brown 1960, pp 38-39).

## Geology (con't)

The contact between the two formations is noted to be conformable; distinction of ones' stratigraphic position in the field when near the contact is largely guesswork based upon relative proportions of volcanic rock versus sediments.

Intruded into the Karmutsen Formation are numerous syntectonic diorite bodies. They are noted by A.S. Brown (1960 p 128) to be variable in size, subconcordant in nature, and strongly sodic in chemistry. Derived metasomatic fluids have notably altered the rocks through which they have moved; the alteration varies as a function of rock type, degree (amount) of fluid movement and proximity of rock to fluid conduit. Volcanic rocks are noted to undergo pervasive chloritization as well as patchy albitisation and silicification. Accessory minerals developed include garnet, magnetite and epidote.

The sedimentary rocks undergo a variety of alterations depending upon initial rock composition. Calc-silicate hornfels is developed within argillite and argillaceous units while cherty units display little or no evidence of alteration. Limestone displays the largest variety of alteration styles of the sediments. Coarsely crystalline limestone/marble is pervasive over the property and is interpreted to represent "dry" contact metamorphism (ie. little or no fluids alteration). Where metasomatic fluids contact limestone, skarn forms. The mineralogy formed (within skarn) is a function of fluid composition and, to a lesser extent, temperature of the fluids. The most common mineralogy is garnet and magnetite. Other varieties of primary skarn are pyroxene and massive to semi-massive sulphides (py, po, cp).

Later alteration of skarns appears to exclude garnet-magnetite skarn although some interstitial sulphide development (assumed to be post skarn) is found in the field. Pyroxene skarn is noted to undergo patchy alteration to amphibole with interstitial sulphide development (py+cp).

Where massive to semi-massive sulphide skarn is developed, there is a pronounced zonation of py + cp through dominantly cp as thin stringers and bands followed by generally barren po. Adjacent to the po, recrystallized limestone is encountered.

## Gold Mineralization

Two styles of gold mineralization are observed at Ikeda. Samples of massive cp + py which appear as tension fracture precipitates carry sporadic gold values; samples from the Helipads showing and Roy's showing assayed 4.6g/t and 10.20g/t gold respectively. Meinert (1984, pg 881) notes the occurrence of native gold within chalcopyrite. Gold is also noted to occur in pyroxene skarn. According to Meinert (1984, pg 881), one possible occurrence of gold is in the pyroxene silicate structure. Subsequent retrograde alteration of pyroxene to amphibole acts to liberate the gold where ideally, it is incorporated into sulphides which are undergoing simultaneous precipitation. Assays from areas where this was observed returned lower assay values than in the case of the primary sulphide precipitates which tends to make this style of mineralization less attractive as a target.



## Geophysics

Because the geophysics was restricted to detailed areas, little information is available on a regional basis. The VLF-EM work does support the observed North-South anomalies observed on the geochemistry map. Interpretation of the magnetometer gradiometer was not done due to time constraints.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

Gold mineralization at Ikeda appears related to skarn formation in a number of locations. Based on soil geochemistry and geology, the favourable areas to find gold appear in general to be adjacent to garnet magnetite skarn outcrops; the possibility of other types of skarn formed at these locations (ie: pyroxene-amphibole or massive sulphide) is supported by field observation.

In terms of size, the previously mentioned tension fracture in fillings appear to have a much more limited size potential than the pyroxene-amphibole-sulphide retrograde skarn. Testing by drilling may disprove this theory.

It is recommended that 3 areas be drilled next year. Two of the areas, the helipad showing and the Rose Pit area, have more detailed summaries as well as maps in the appendices. The Lily Mine, the third target recommended for drilling, has no detailed summary. The reason for recommending drilling is that McDougall (1962) estimated 25,000 tons of 4% copper present in the Lily mine; drilling to test geochemically indicated extension to the south of this mine is recommended.

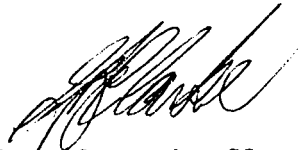
G.A. Clarke

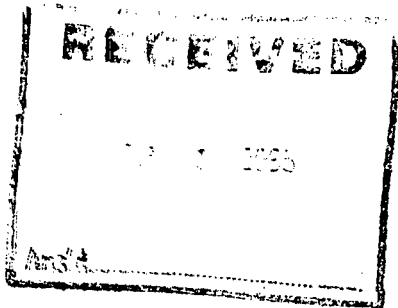
REFERENCES

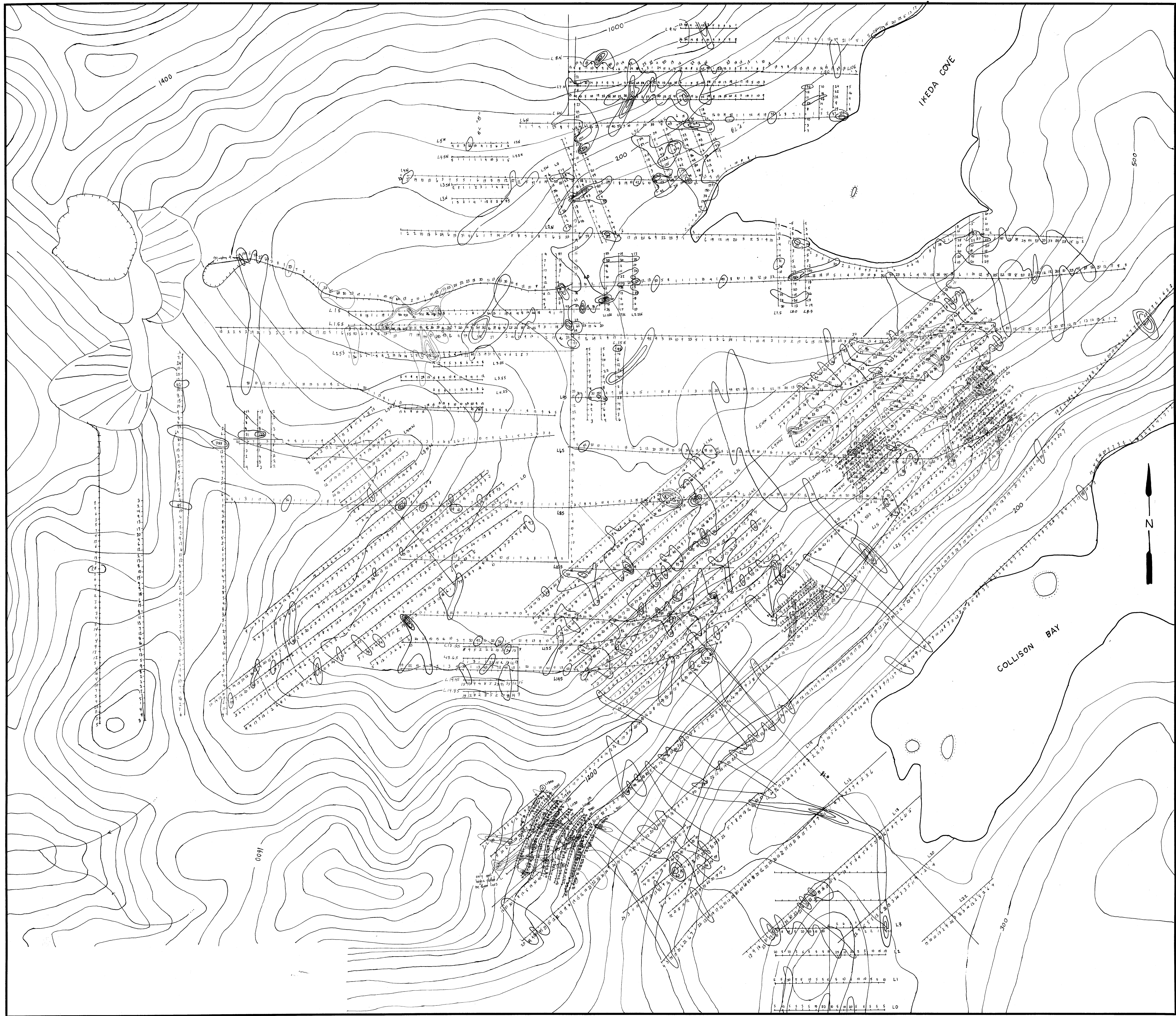
- McDOUGALL  
Report on Lily Mine,  
Ikeda Area  
1964
- McALLISTER S, AND  
SANDBERG - 1984  
Geology Report on the  
Ikeda Claims,  
QCI - Report 128-013-84
- BROWN A.  
SUTHERLAND - 1968  
Geology of the Queen  
Charlotte Islands,  
B.C.D.M. Bulletin No. 54  
226 p.
- MEINERT L.D. - 1984  
Mineralogy and Petrology  
of Iron Skarns in Western  
British Columbia, Canada,  
Economic Geology, Vol. 79  
P. 869 - 882

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Geoffrey A. Clarke, do hereby state that I possess a Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Geology obtained from the University of Manitoba in 1984. I have been actively involved in mineral exploration throughout Canada since 1976; since 1983 I have worked in British Columbia. In the summer and fall of 1984, I acted as the Falconbridge Ltd. representative on the property for which this assessment report is being filed, and I personally oversaw the expenditure of all funds claimed for assessment purposes. I state that all work being claimed was done on the property in an orderly fashion according to the guidelines set out by the government of British Columbia.

  
Geoffrey A. Clarke  
B. Sc. (Hons.)  
March 26, 1985

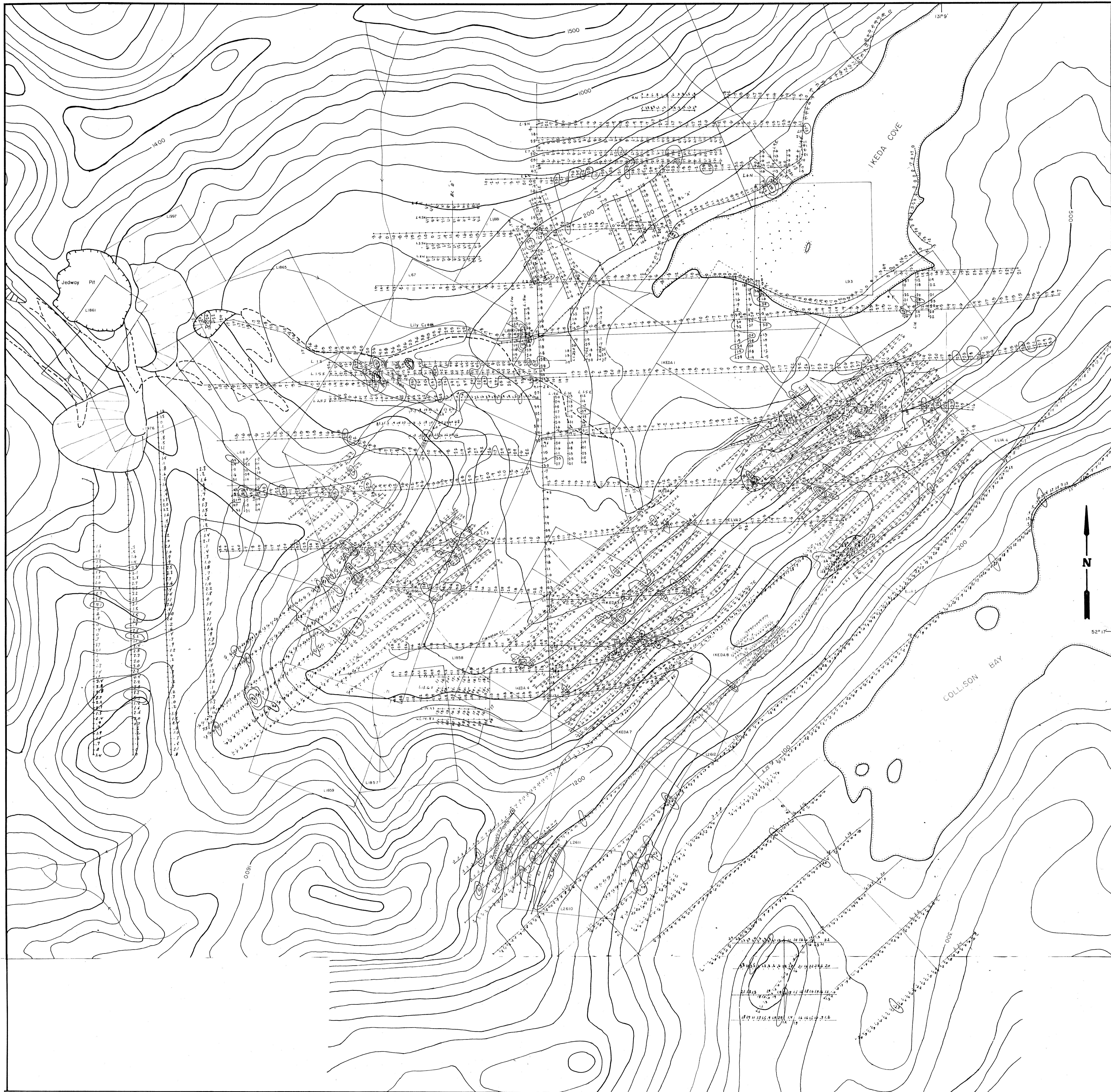




- Au CONTOURS (ppb)
- 25
  - 100
  - 200
  - 500
  - 1000



FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED		
PROPERTY:	IKEDA	PROJECT NO.:
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT		
LOCATION:	QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS B.C.	
TYPE OF MAP:	GOLD GEOCHEMICAL COMPLETION	
WORKING PLACE:	14.189	
BASED ON:	Field work by S.Z., S.I., M.C., J.R.	
DATE OF WORK:	8-10/84	MAP REF. NO.:
DRAWN BY:	S.I.	APP
DATE:	11/84	N.T.S. NO.: 103 B/6 E



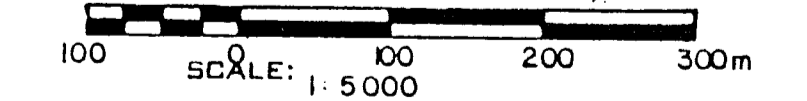
**LEGEND**

- Stream
- Tromway
- Road
- Clam Boundary
- Adit
- Pit
- Waste Dump
- Contour Interval 100 Feet

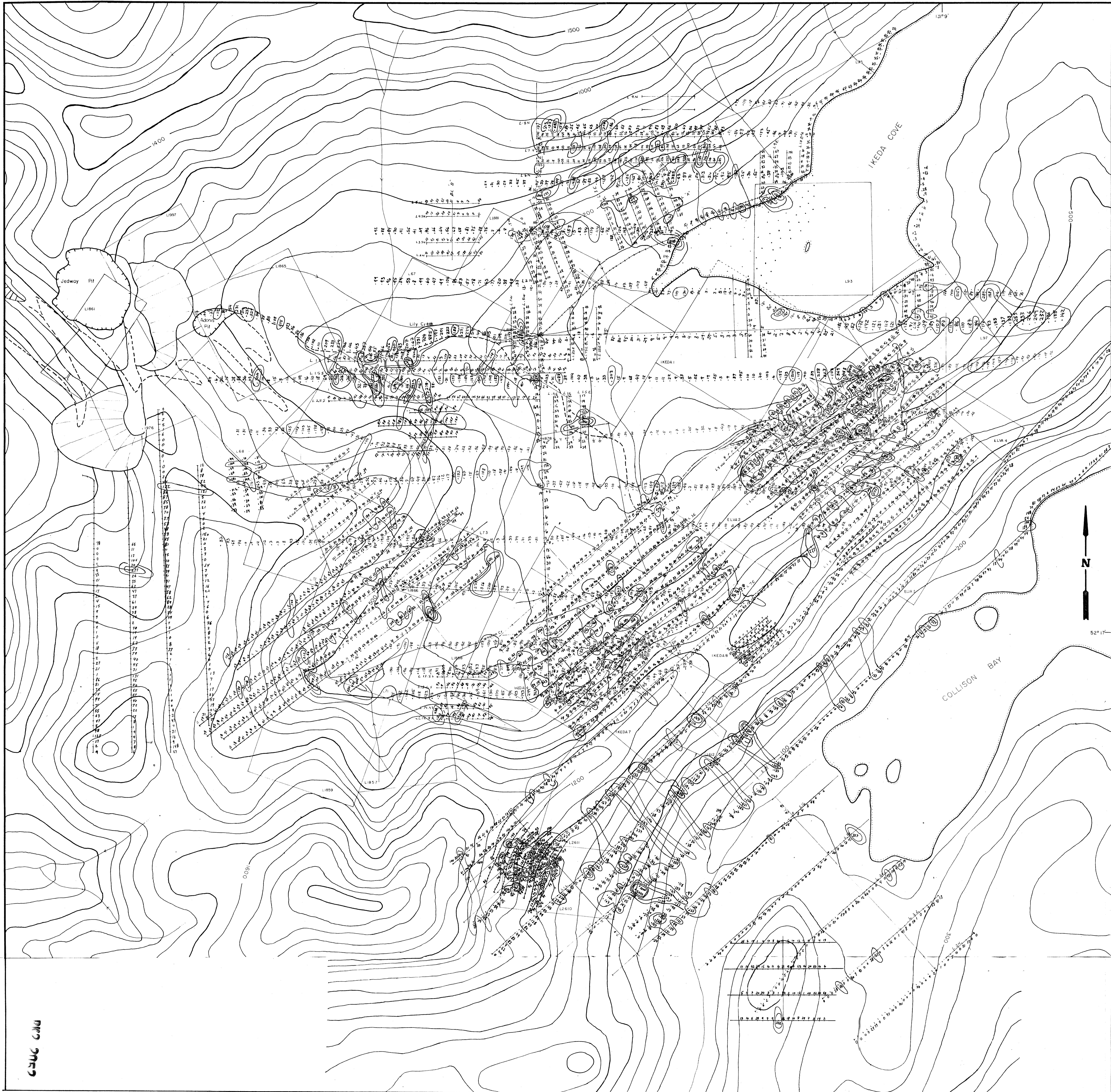


52°17'

- Ag CONTOURS (ppm)**
- 2.5
  - 5.0
  - 10.0



<b>FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED</b>		
<small>PROPERTY:</small>	<b>IKEDA</b>	
<small>LOCATION:</small>	<b>QUEEN CHARLES ISLAND B.C.</b>	
<small>TYPE OF MAP:</small>	<b>SILVER GEOCHEMISTRY COMPILED</b>	
<small>WORKING PLACE:</small>	<b>14,189</b>	
<small>BASED ON:</small>	<b>PART 3 OF 3</b>	
<small>DATE OF WORK:</small>	<small>MAP REF. NO.:</small>	<small>APP.</small>
Aug - Oct 84		
<small>DRAWN BY:</small>	<small>N.T.S. NO.:</small>	<small>1-2</small>
R.H.R.G.	103 B/6E	
<small>DATE:</small>		
Nov 84		



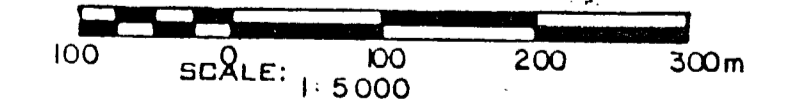
**LEGEND**

- Stream
- Tramway
- Road
- Claim Boundary
- Adit
- Pit
- Waste Dump
- Contour Interval 100 Feet



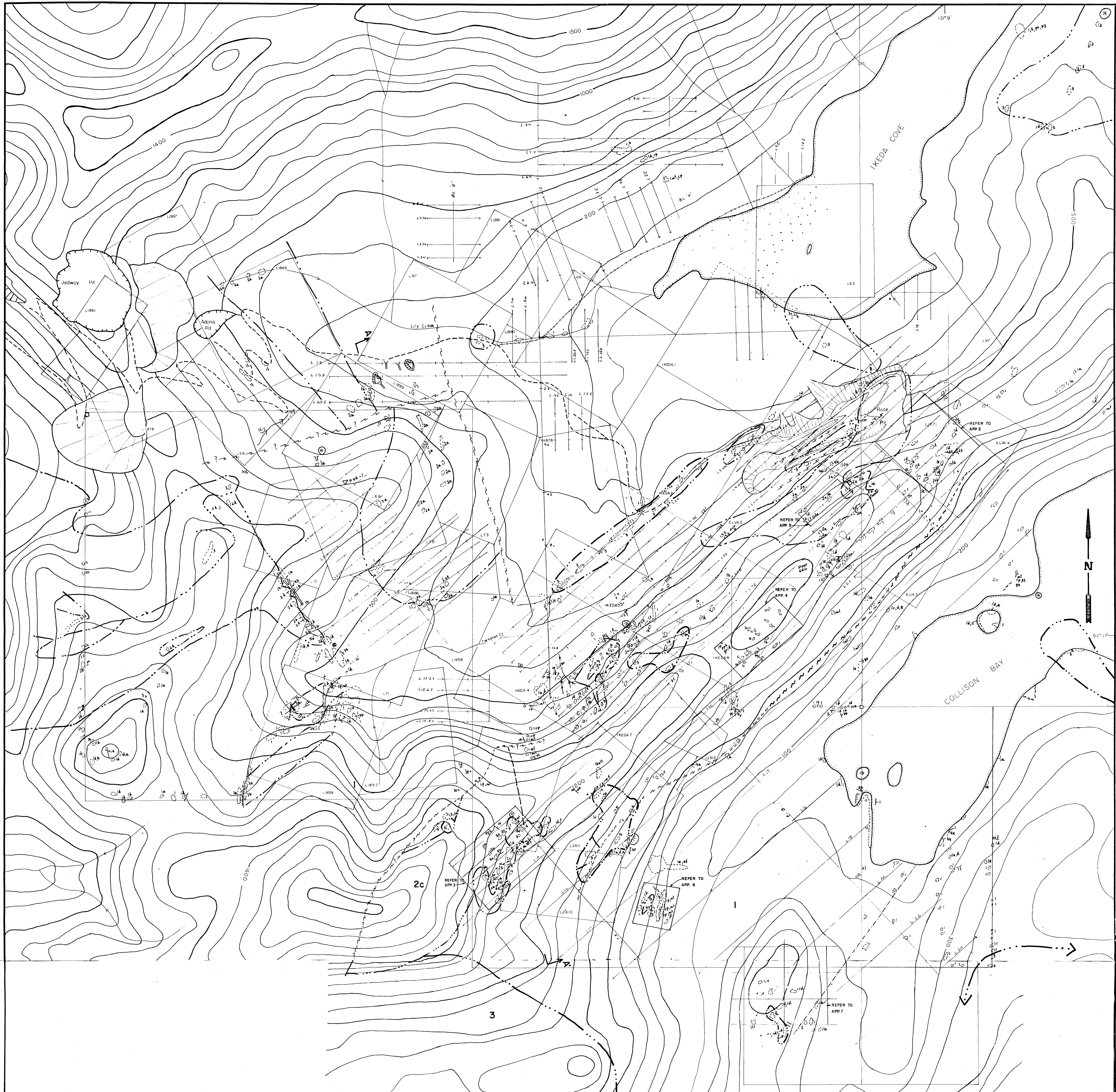
**Cu CONTOURS (ppm)**

- 100
- 200
- 500
- 1000



<b>FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED</b>	
PROPERTY: <b>IKEDA</b>	
<b>GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT</b>	
LOCATION: <b>QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND B.C.</b>	
TYPE OF MAP: <b>14,189</b>	
COPPER SOIL GEOCHEM	
WORKING PLACE: <b>PART 3 of 3</b>	
BASED ON:	APP.
DATE OF WORK: Aug - Oct 84	MAP REF. NO.:
DRAWN BY: R.H.R.G.	N.T.S. NO.: 103 B/EE
DATE: Nov 84	1-3

CANC 6/84



**LEGEND**

- Stream
- Footway
- Road
- Cliff boundary
- Adit
- Waste Dump
- Contour interval
- Geologic Contact  
(observed, estimated, inferred)
- Fault  
(observed, inferred)
- Cut Survey Line
- Foliation, schistosity
- Bedding
- Jointing

- 5 Skarn varies from garnet-magnetite skarn to pyroxene skarn - also lenses of massive to semi-massive sulphides (py, po, cpl) - variable alteration depending upon initial composition
- 4 Unsubdivided Tertiary? dykes  
4a felsic composition  
4b mafic composition
- 3 Syntectonic intrusions - medium to coarse grained, generally altered intrusions - commonly epidote altered
- 2 Sediments  
2a limestone - massive to flaggy, grey black on weathered surfaces pervasive recrystallization  
2b Argillite - grey - black, laminated to massive  
2c Chert - calc silicate hornfels - varies from massive to banded, rusty to grey green on weathered surfaces  
2d Calcareous clastic - exhibits brecciation in places, commonly altered (g2), up to 5% rounded massive sulphide (py, cpl) clasts and pebbles - channel structures common
- 1 Unsubdivided volcanics - chloritic, hornfelsic to massive texture, variable  
1a Andesite  
1b Rhyolite  
1c Tuff  
1d Porphyritic - silicification common  
1e Amygdaloidal - sp, chl, mt, cc common as amygdaloid in fillings  
1f Filled  
1g Breccia

**Abbreviations**

- mt magnetite
- ep epidote
- chl chlorite
- cc calcite
- py pyrite
- po pyrochroite
- cp chalcopyrite
- gn garnet
- px pyroxene
- qz quartz



FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED

PROPERTY: KEDA

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT**

LOCATION: QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND, B.C.

TYPE OF MAP: GEOLOGY

**14,189**

3 OF 3

WORKING PLACE: 307

BASED ON: Field work by GC, AS, SJ, JR, S.M.A., TS, S.M.C., J.J.M.

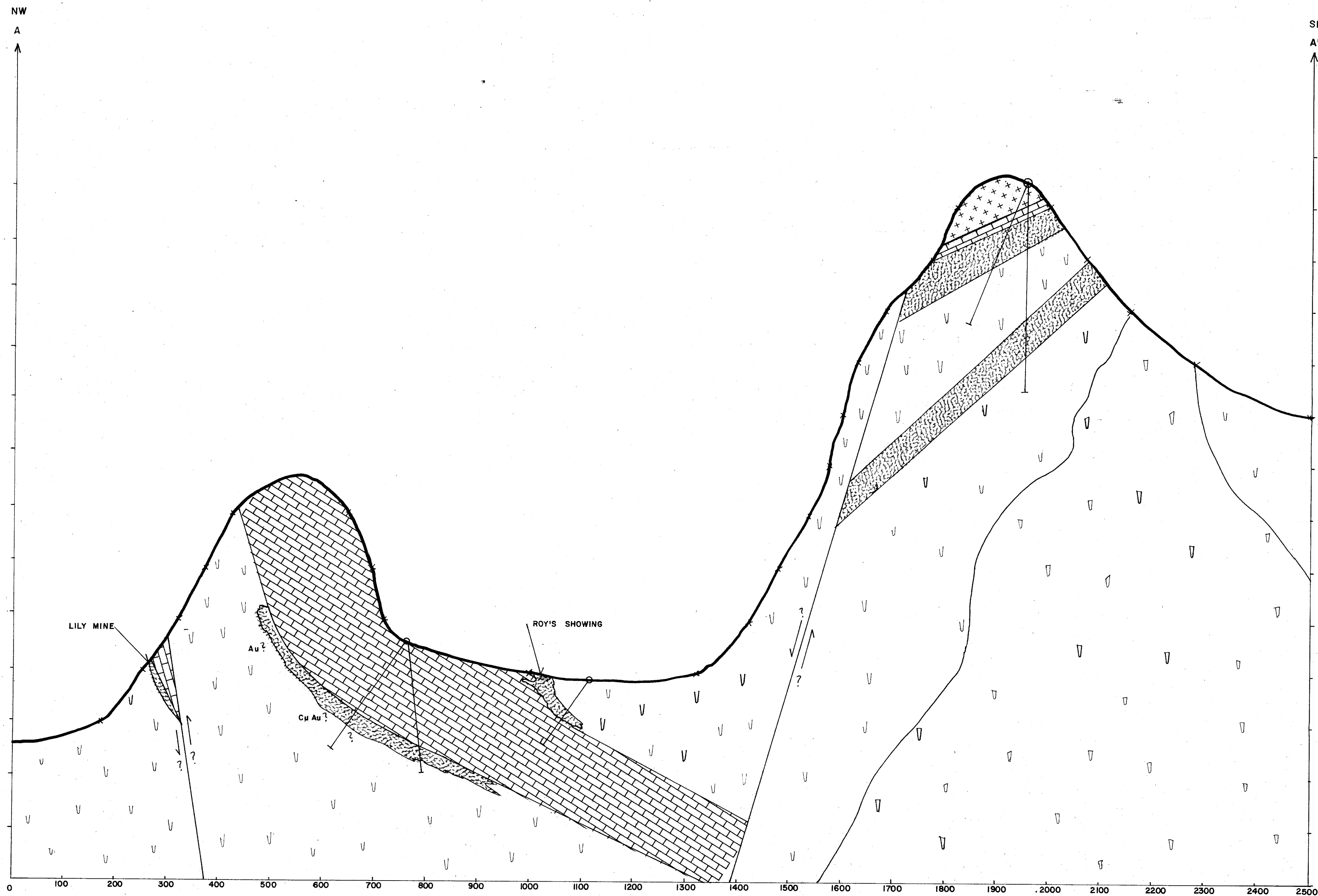
DATE OF WORK: Aug 84

DRAWN BY: R.H.R.S.

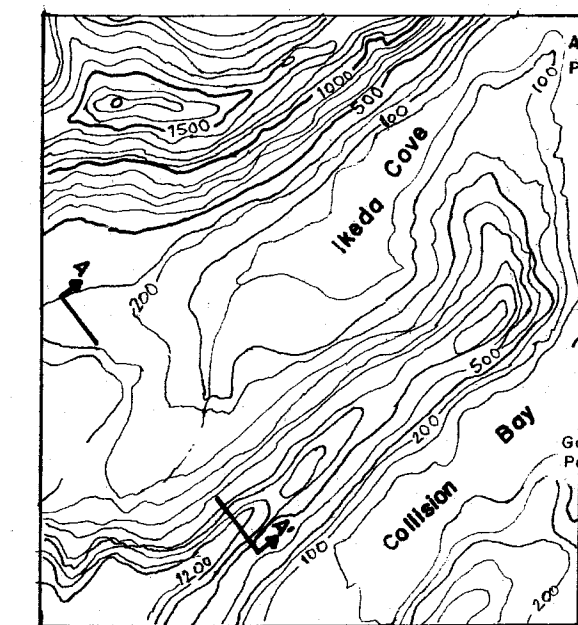
DATE: Nov 84

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1-4



INTERPRETIVE CROSS SECTION A-A'



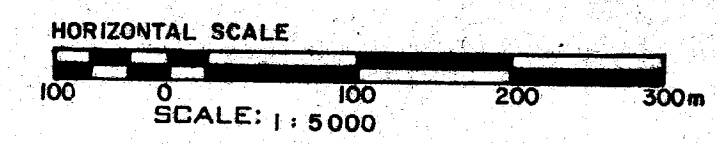
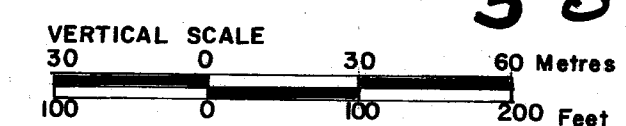
LOCATION MAP FOR CROSS SECTION

LEGEND

- INTRUSIVE
- SKARN
- CALC-SILICATE HORNFELS
- LIMESTONE
- VOLCANIC
- PROPOSED DRILL HOLES

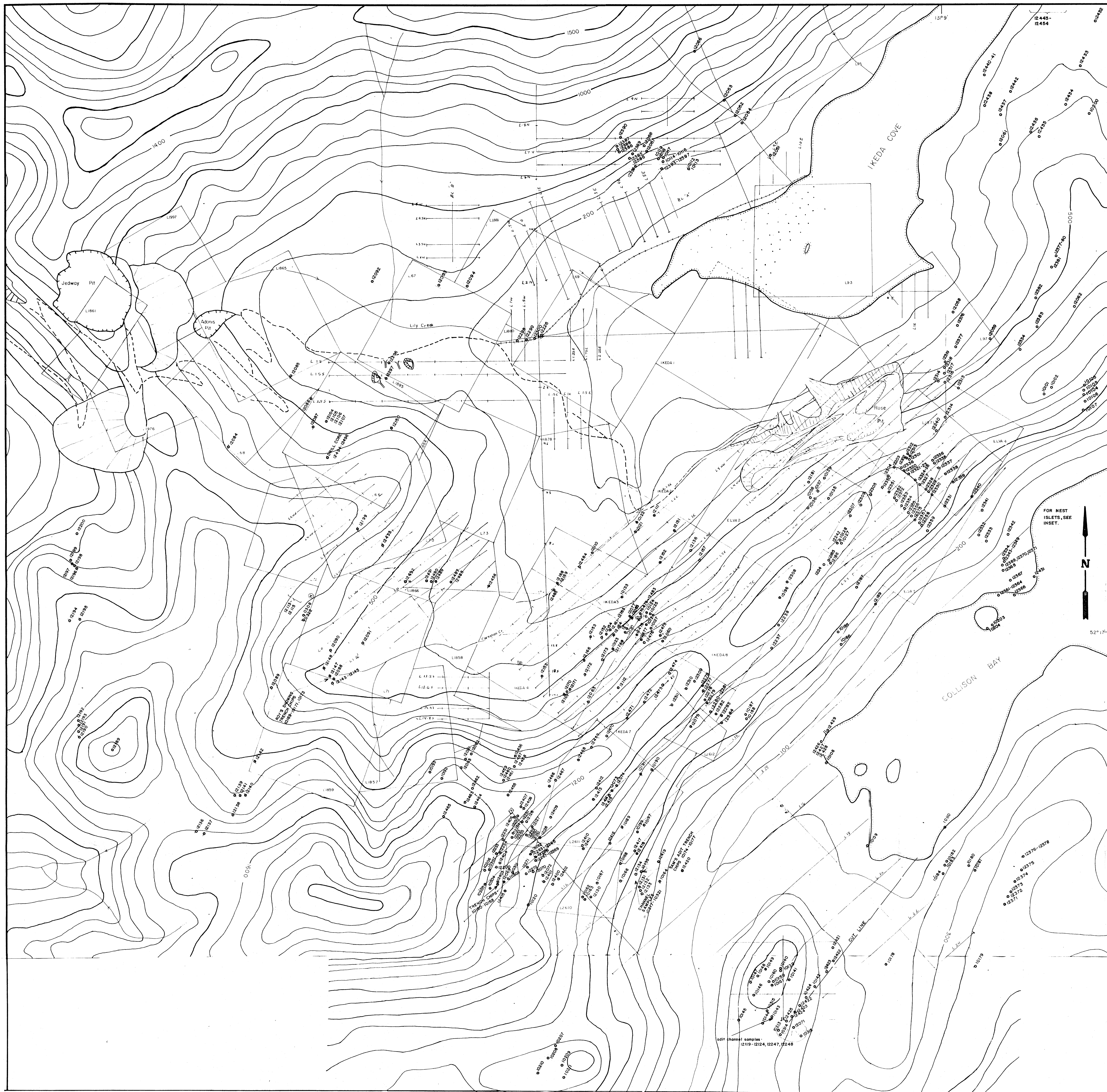
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,189  
PART  
3 OF 3



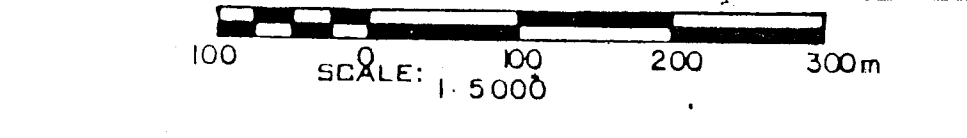
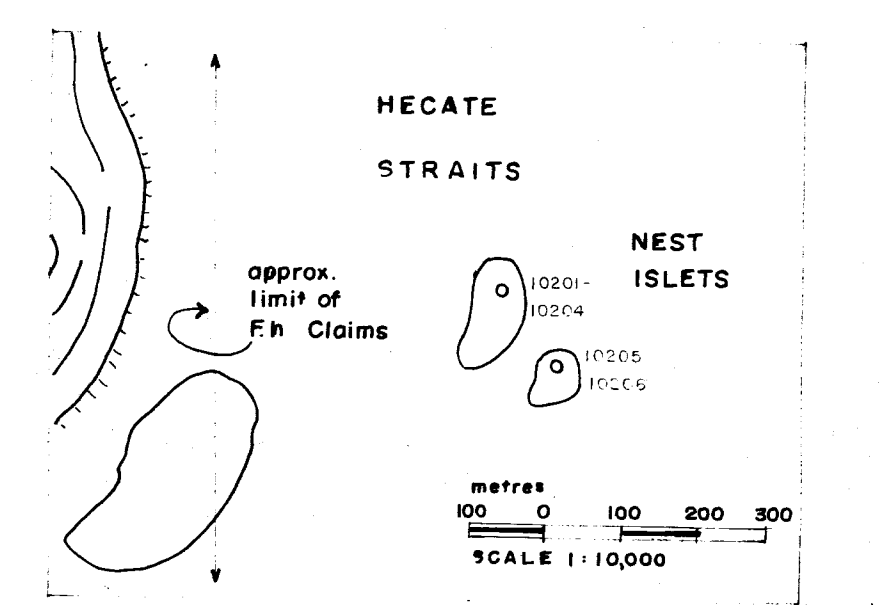
FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED		
PROPERTY: IKEDA		
LOCATION: QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS B.C.		
TYPE OF MAP: INTERPRETIVE CROSS SECTION		
WORKING PLACE: BASED ON: Field work by G.C., A.S., S.I., I.R.		
DATE OF WORK: 7-10/84	MAP REF. NO.:	FIG. NO.:
DRAWN BY: I.T.		1-5
DATE: 12/84	N.T.S. NO.: 103 B/6 E	





**LEGEND**

- Stream
- Tramway
- Road
- Claim Boundary
- Adit
- Pit
- Waste Dump
- Contour interval 100 Feet



FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED	
<b>GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT</b>	
PROPERTY:	IKEDA
LOCATION:	QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B.C.
TYPE OF MAP:	ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
WORKING PLACE:	
BASED ON:	Field work by GC, A.S.S.I., M.C.
DATE OF WORK:	Aug - Oct 84
DRAWN BY:	R.H.R.G.
DATE:	Nov 84
M.A.P. REF. NO.:	APP
N.T.S. NO.:	103 B/6E

14,189

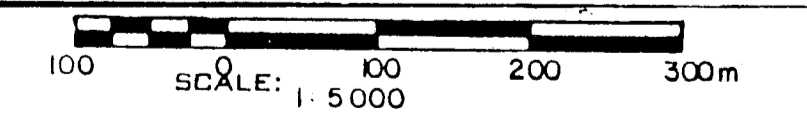
PART 3 of 3



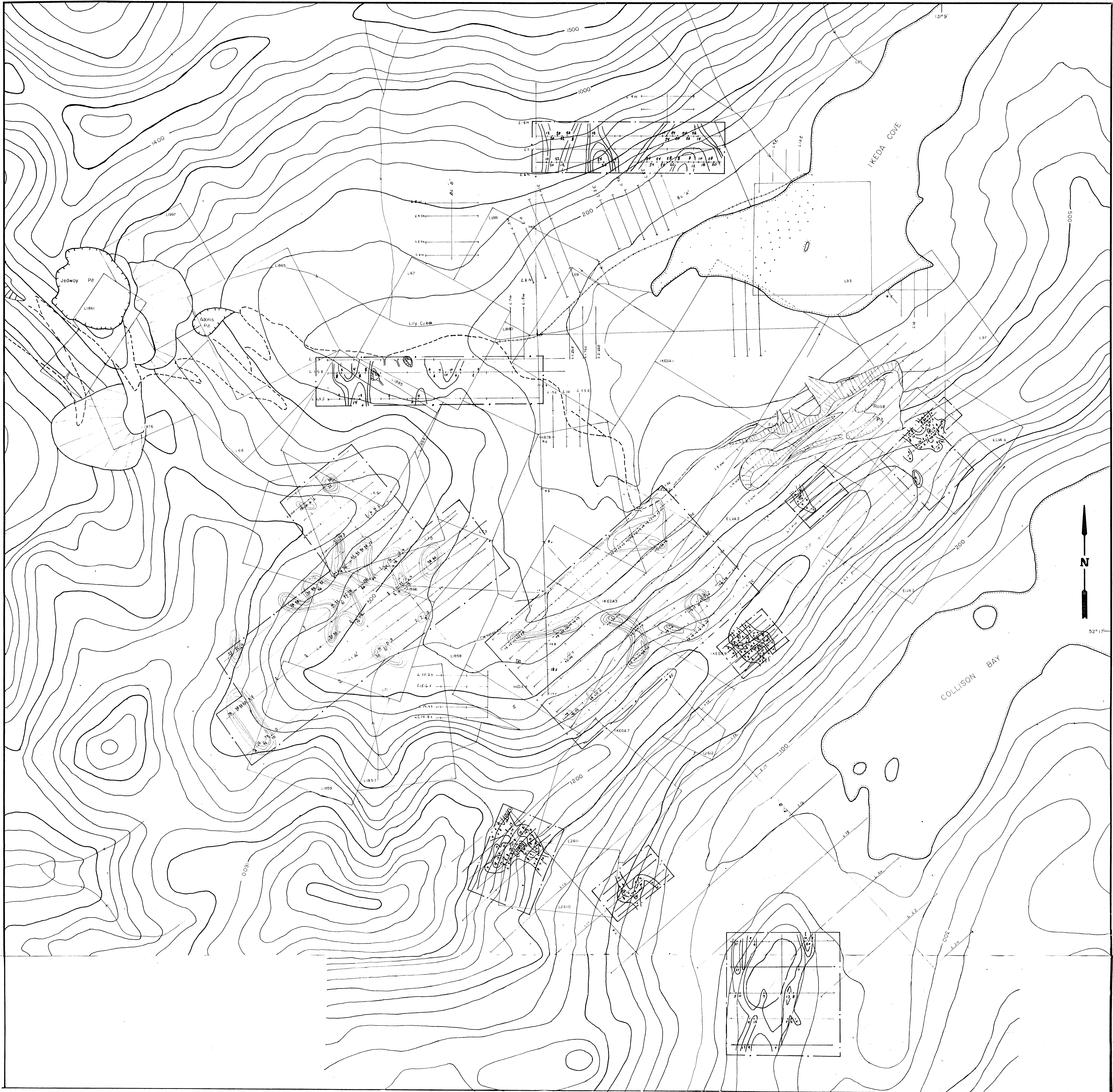
**LEGEND**

- Stream
- Tramway
- Road
- Claim Boundary
- Adit
- Pit
- Waste Dump
- Contour Interval 100 Feet

- Crown Granted Claims
- Reverted Crown Granted Claims on Retention Leases
- 2-Post Mineral Claims
- Grid staked Claims



FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED	
PROPERTY:	IKEDA
<b>GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT</b>	
LOCATION:	QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND B.C.
TYPE OF MAP:	CLAIM STATUS MAP
WORKING PLACE:	<b>14,189</b>
BASED ON:	<b>PART 3 OF 3</b>
DATE OF WORK: Aug - Oct 84	MAP REF. NO.:
DRAWN BY: RHRG	APP
DATE: Nov 84	N.T.S. NO.: 103 B/6E
	1-7



**LEGEND**

- Stream
- Tramway
- Road
- Clam Boundary
- Adit
- Pit
- Waste Dump
- Contour Interval 100 Feet

**CONTOURS**

- +4
- +8
- +12
- +20



DIRECTION OPERATOR - INSTRUMENT FACING



52° 17'

RECEIVER: GEONICS Ltd. VLF-E.M. 16  
ALL READINGS TAKEN FACING ~ 205°

TRANSMITTER: NAA 178 KHZ  
CUTLER, MAINE, U.S.A.

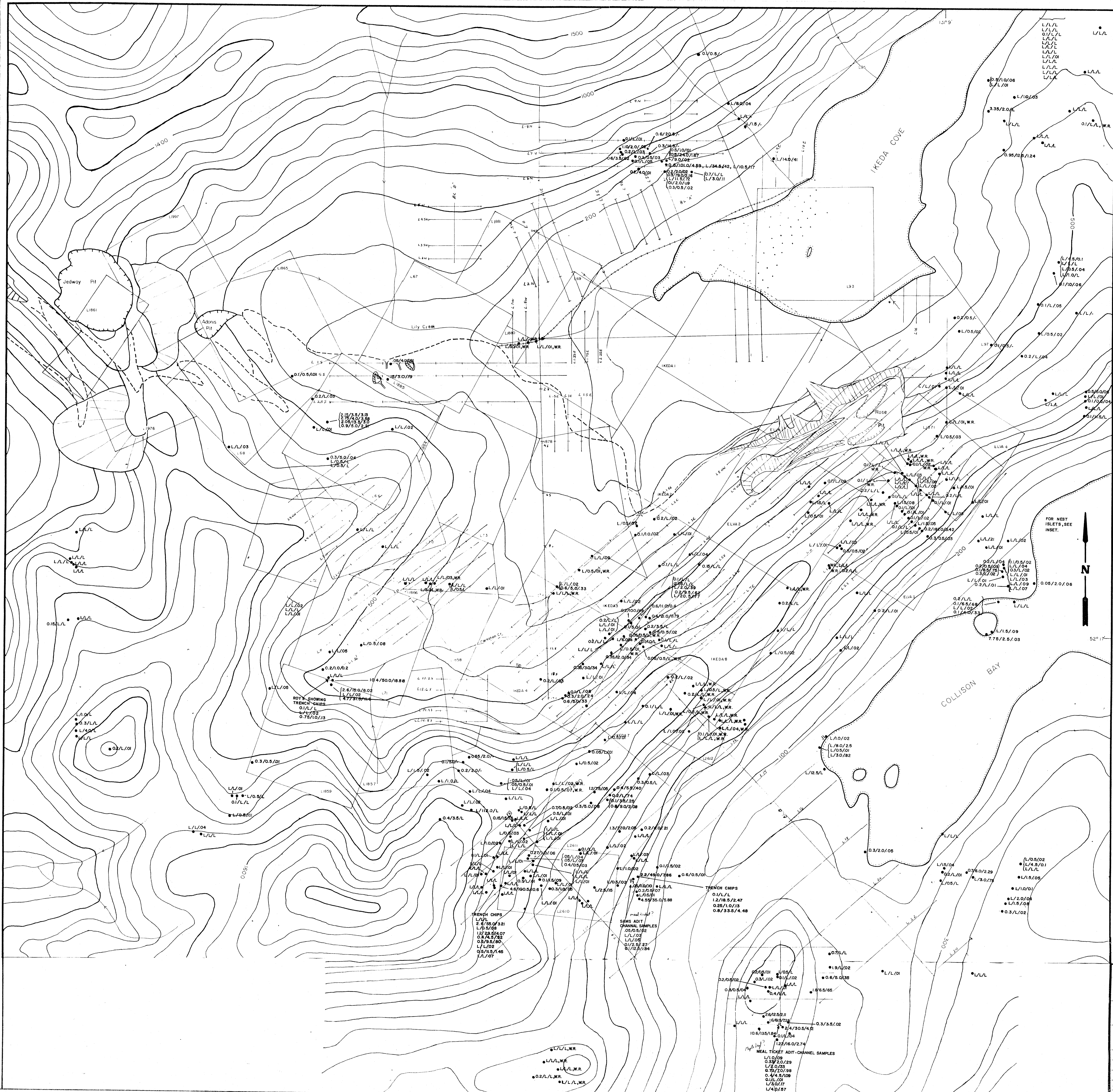
AREAS COVERED BY VLF-E.M. 16

SCALE: 1:5000

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

PROPERTY: IKEDA **14,189**  
LOCATION: QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND, J.R.C.  
TYPE OF MAP: **PART 3 OF 3**  
VLF-EM IN PHASE (FRASER FILTERED CONTOURED)

WORKING PLACE:  
BASED ON: Field work by J.R., M.C.  
DATE OF WORK: Aug - Oct 84  
DRAWN BY: R.H.R.G., I.T.  
DATE: Nov 84  
MAP REF. NO.:  
N.T.S. NO.: 103 B/6E  
APP. I-8

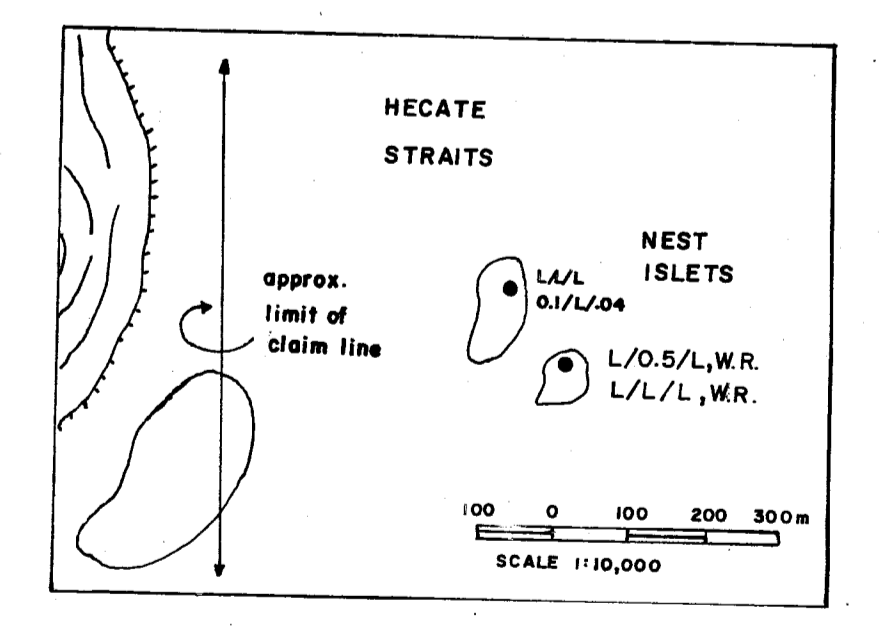


**LEGEND**

- Stream
- Tramway
- Road
- Claim Boundary
- Adit
- Pit
- Waste Dump
- Contour Interval 100 Feet

- Au g/t Ag g/t Cu %
- "L" INDICATES "LESS THAN"
- 0.05 g/t Au
- 0.5 g/t Ag
- 0.01 % Cu
- "WR" INDICATES "WHOLE ROCK" ANALYSIS

- COLOR KEY**
- Au > 1g/t
  - Ag > 10g/t
  - Cu > 1%



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED**

PROPERTY: **IKEDA 14,189**

LOCATION: **QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND B.C. PART 3 OF 3**

TYPE OF MAP: **ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY**

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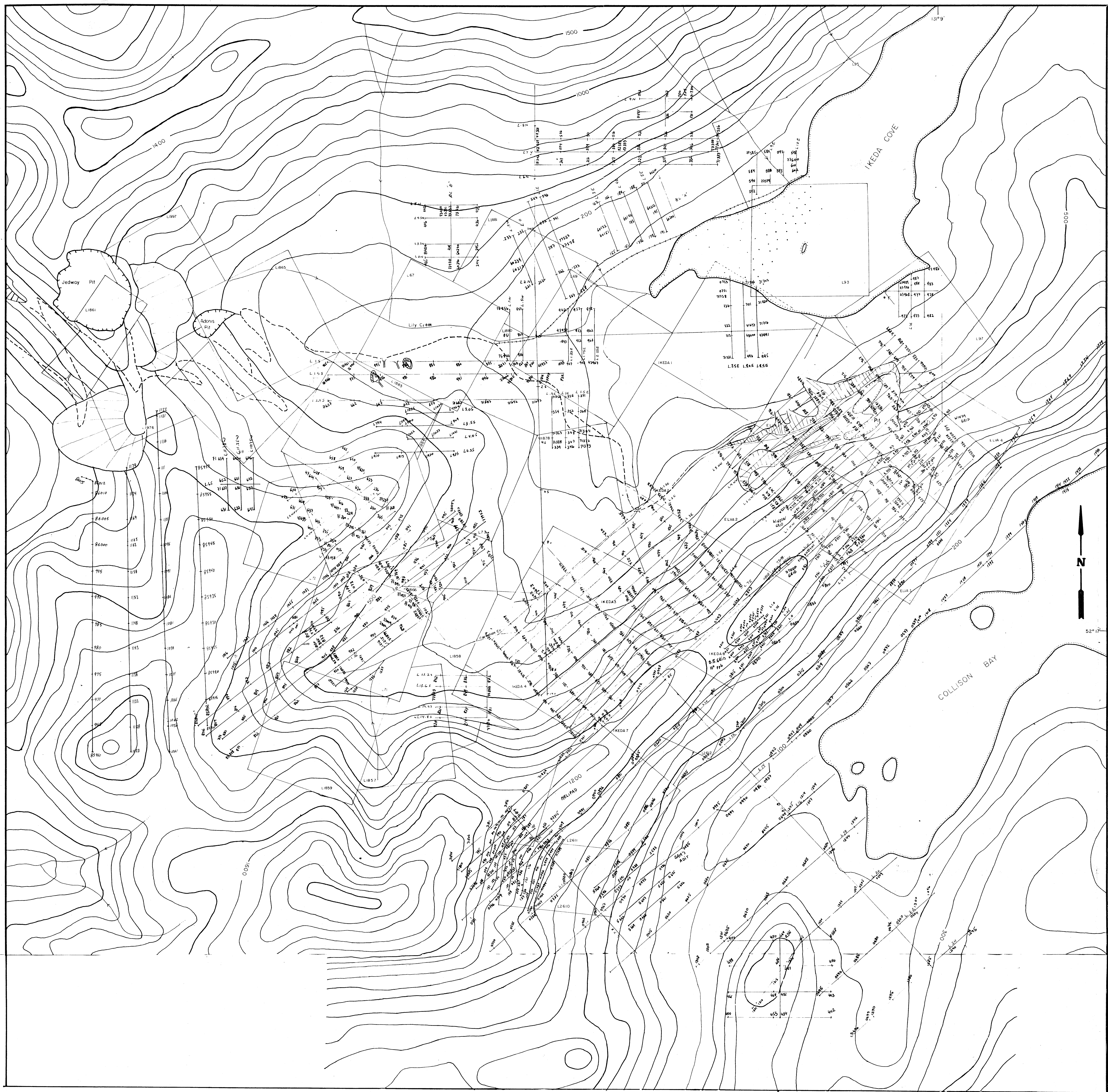
WORKING PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_

BASED ON: Field work by G.C., A.S., J.R., S.I., M.C.

DATE OF WORK: Aug - Oct 84 MAP REF. NO.: \_\_\_\_\_ FIG. NO.: \_\_\_\_\_

DRAWN BY: R.H.R.G., J.R. DATE: Nov 84 N.T.S. NO.: 1039/84

1-9



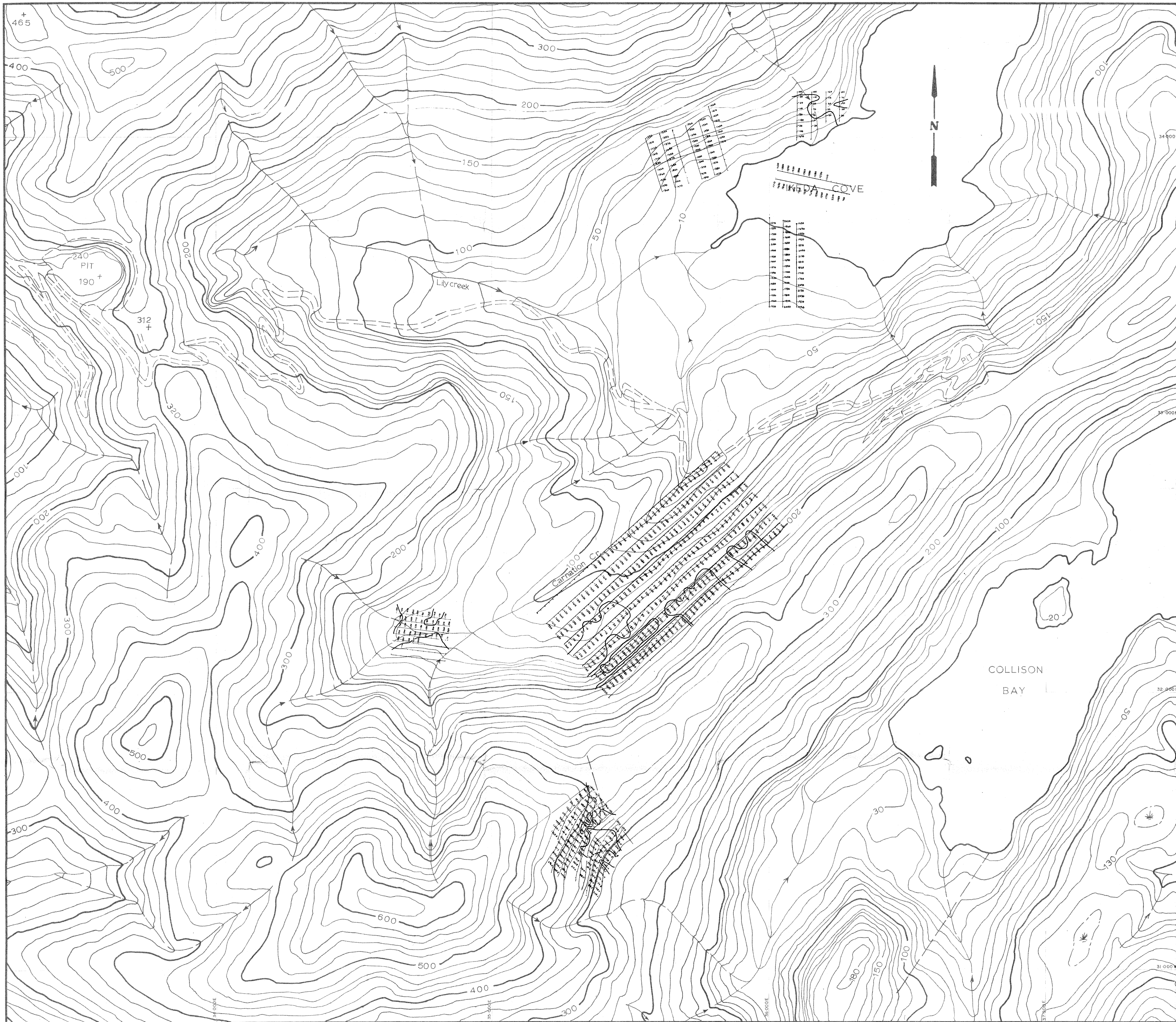
**LEGEND**

- Stream
- Tramway
- Road
- Clam Boundary
- Adit
- Pit
- Waste Dump
- Contour Interval

100 Feet



<b>GEOLOGICAL BRANCH</b> <b>ASSESSMENT REPORT</b>		
FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED		
PROPERTY:	<b>14,189</b>	
LOCATION:	QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND B.	
TYPE OF MAP:	SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION MAP	
WORKING PLACE:		
BASED ON:		
DATE OF WORK: Aug - Oct 84	MAP REF. NO.:	APP
DRAWN BY: R.H.R.G.		1-10
DATE: Nov 84	N.T.S. NO.: 103 B/6E	



**CONTOUR INTERVALS**

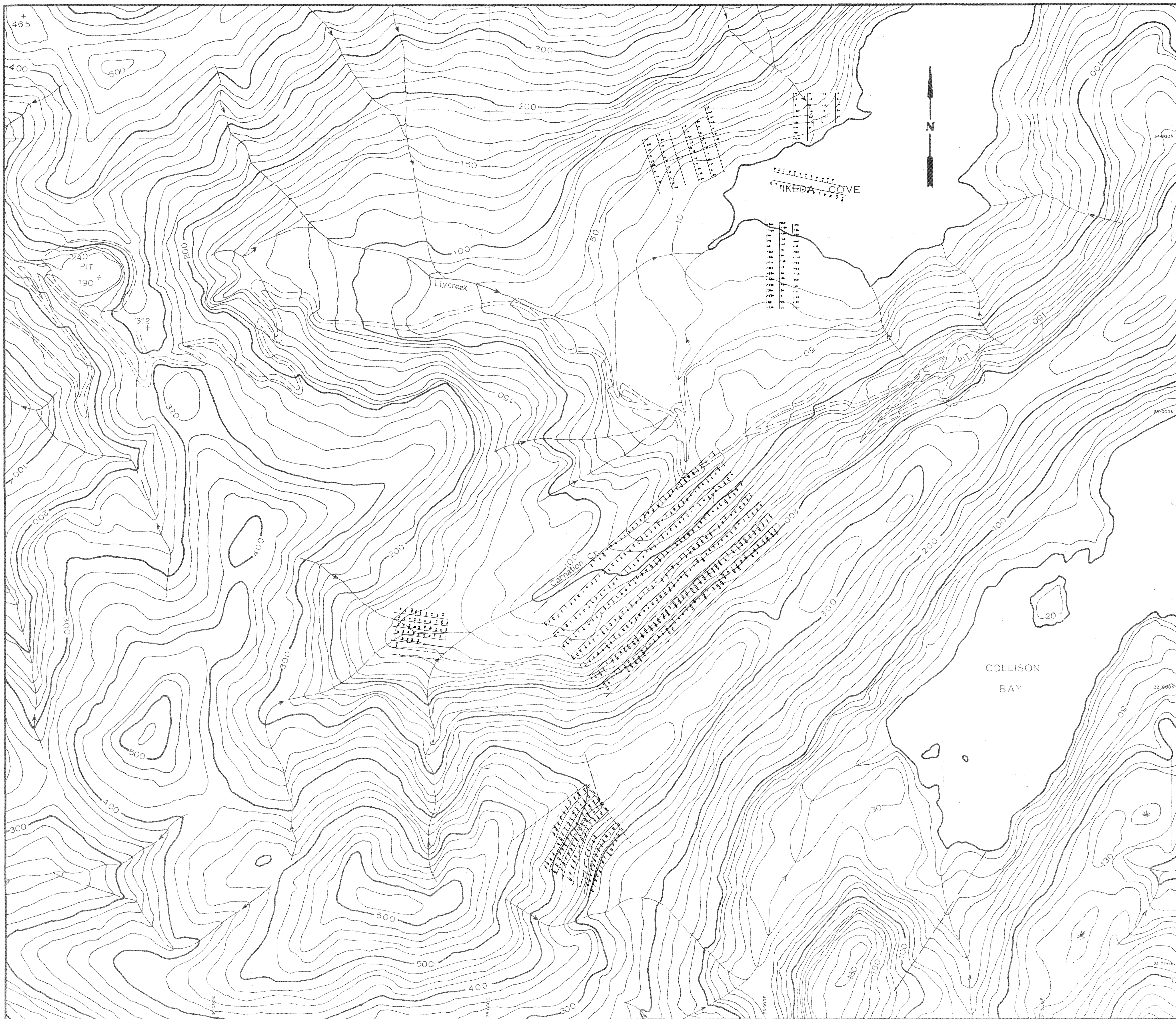
- < 0
- 0-5000
- > 5000

ALL VALUES ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST 10th,  
EXCEPT FOR HELIPAD GRID

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**14,189**

FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED		PROJECT NO.:
PROPERTY:	IKEDA	013
LOCATION: QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B.C.		
TYPE OF MAP: TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS (DATUM SUBTRACTED ± 55000)		
INSTRUMENT: OMNI IV TIE LINE MAGNETOMETER		
WORKING PLACE:		
BASED ON: FIELD WORK BY RH,SL,MC		
DATE OF WORK: SEPT 1984	MAP REF. NO.:	FIG. NO.:
DRAWN BY: P.S.		1-11
DATE: APRIL 1985	N.T.S. NO.: 103876F	



ALL VALUES ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST 10th

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

SCALE: 1:1000  
**14,189**

PROJECT NO.:	IKEDA	PROJECT NO.:	013
DATE OF WORK:	SEPT 84	MAP REF. NO.:	
DRAWN BY:	P.S.	N.T.S. NO.:	103 B/88
DATE:	APRIL 85	FIG. NO.:	1-12

TYPE OF MAP: **GRADIOMETRY**  
**OMNI IV TIE-LINE MAGNETOMETER**

WORKING PLACE:  
BASED ON: FIELD WORK BY R.H. M.C. 85.1.