and the second se	
LOG NO: 0728	RD.
ALLENON	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
FILE NO:	

# GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE GOLD QUAD PROPERTY ZEBALLOS AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA Alberni Mining Division NTS: 92L/2W



July 14, 1989

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page No.
1.0	SUMMARY	i
2.0	INTRODUCTION 2.1 Location and Access 2.2 Property and Ownership 2.3 History and Previous Work	1 1 2 2
3.0	GEOLOGY	4
4.0	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS 4.1 Description of Surveys 4.2 Discussion of Results	4 4 6
5.0	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	8
6.0	REFERENCES	10

### LIST OF APPENDICES

- APPENDIX I Estimated Cost of Proposed Program
- APPENDIX II Statement of Costs

. ...

APPENDIX III Statement of Qualifications

### LIST OF FIGURES

\_\_\_\_

----

Figure	1	Location Map		1
Figure	2	Claim Map		2
Figure	3	Кеу Мар		5
Figure	4	VLF-EM Profiles		5
Figure	5	Magnetometer Profiles		5
Figure	6a	Magnetometer Profiles Nomash Silver Claim		5
Figure	6b	Magnetometer Readings Nomash Silver Claim		5
Figure	A100	D Computer Drafting: Topographic Contours	in	pocket
Figure	A10:	l Computer Drafting: Property Boundaries	in	pocket
Figure	A102	2 Computer Drafting: Electromagnetic Surveys General Arrangement	in	pocket
Figure	A103	3 Computer Drafting: Electromagnetic Surveys Line A and South Half of Line B	in	pocket
Figure	<b>A10</b> 4	4 Computer Drafting: Electromagnetic Surveys North Half of Line B	in	pocket

#### 1.0 SUMMARY

In August 1984, a field crew employed by Golden Quadrant Resources Ltd. collected VLF-EM and magnetometer data over several traverses across the subject property. Mr. R.J. Southam, president of Golden Quadrant Resources Ltd., requested the author to interpret the data and write a report to be applied for assessment purposes.

The property is located in the historic Zeballos mining camp on Vancouver Island, and is immediately adjacent to actively explored properties with significant proven reserves. The New Privateer property, about 2 km west of the subject property, hosts the area's largest former producer (154,000 ounces of gold) and additional smaller deposits.

Mines in the area have been developed on gold-quartz veins spatially related to the Zeballos Stock, a quartz diorite intrusion which regional mapping indicates underlies at least part of the subject property.

Results of the limited amount of work done to date are inconclusive. The VLF-EM data reveals a number of moderate conductors, some of which may be due to mineralized shear zones. Magnetic field strength

i

variations observed could be due to variations in magnetite concentration and of no economic interest, or they could indicate the presence of pyrrhotite, a magnetic sulfide mineral common in the mineralized veins of the area. Additional work is necessary to further assess the significance of the results.

Given the location of the property and the similarities in geology to nearby properties with significant deposits, further exploration of the subject property is warranted. A two phase program is recommended, to consist of geological mapping, and soil geochemical and induced polarization surveys in Phase I, followed up in Phase II with trenching and drilling of selected targets. The cost of Phase I is estimated at \$80,000, and Phase II at \$150,000. This report is prepared at the request of Mr. R.J. Southam, president of Golden Quadrant Resources Ltd. It presents an interpretation of geophysical data collected on the Gold Quad Group of mineral claims during August, 1984, by a field crew employed by Golden Quadrant Resources.

This report is based on the data provided by Mr. Southam and a review of available literature and news releases pertaining to the area.

#### 2.1 Location and Access

The Gold Quad property is located 7 km northeast of Zeballos, a small community about two-thirds of the way up the west coast of Vancouver Island (Fig. 1). The claims are centered at north latitude 50° 02' and west longitude 126° 45', and are covered by NTS mapsheet 92L/2W.

The property is accessed from Hwy. 19 by taking the Zeballos cut-off (a good gravel road branching off Hwy. 19 about 160 km north of Campbell River) south for 43 km, where the Nomash Main (a logging road) branches off. The Nomash Main crosses the Zeballos River and crosses the central portion of the Nomash Silver claim, which is part of the subject property.

#### 2.2 Property and Ownership

The property consists of three contiguous mineral claims comprising 28 units, located in the Alberni Mining Division (Fig. 2). The claims are grouped as the Gold Quad Group. The nominal area of the property is 7 km<sup>2</sup>, but the effective area is reduced to about 5 km<sup>2</sup> since the claims overlie existing mineral claims.

The claims are owned by Golden Quadrant Resources Ltd.

<u>Claim Name</u>	Record No.	<u>Units</u>	Expiry Date*
Nomash Silver	1257	15	June 4, 1989
Gold Quad #10 Gold Quad #11	2203	12	\$ <del>.</del>

\* This report will be applied as assessment credit to extend the expiry date by one year.

#### 2.3 History and Previous Work

The property is located in the historic Zeballos mining camp, and is immediately adjacent to properties belonging to CanAlaska Resources (with proven and possible reserves of 75,000 tons at 0.35 oz gold/ton) and McAdam Resources (proven, probable, and possible reserves totalling 243,000 tons at 0.31 oz gold/ton). The New Privateer property, about 2 km west of the subject property, hosts the area's largest former producer and additional smaller deposits (proven reserves 135,000 tons at 0.27 oz gold/ton, probable 358,000 tons at 0.44 oz gold/ton). The Privateer mine produced 154,000 ounces of gold before shutting down in 1948.

This summer, McAdam Resources plans a program of bulk sampling and test milling on their Spud Valley property, immediately adjacent to the west of the subject property, and has constructed a 200 ton/day modular mill on site.

**.**...

The subject property includes ground previously covered by Crown Grants, and has had some linecutting and rock sampling work done, as well as the geophysical surveys which are the subject of this report. Mr. Southam reports that abundant sulfide mineralization has been observed in places on the subject property. Mr. N. Ewin, a prospector who conducted the magnetometer survey, reports that in his opinion high grade veins from neighbouring properties appear to trend onto the subject property, appearing as mineralized shears with

low grade but elevated gold values coincident with VLF-EM conductors.

#### 3.0 GEOLOGY

Mines in the area have been developed on gold-quartz veins spatially related to the Zeballos Stock, a quartz diorite intrusion which regional mapping indicates underlies at least part of the subject property. As well, skarn type mineralization containing iron, copper, lead, zinc, and gold is found in the area. Mr. Southam reports the existence of skarn mineralization on the subject property.

Regional geological mapping by Gunning (1931, 1932) divided the rock types in the area into three groups: the Quatsino Limeston, the Karmutsen Volcanics, and the Bonanza Formation (consisting of volcanics and minor sediments).

Veins are sulfide mineralized and contain significant values in gold and silver.

#### 4.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

4.1 Description of Surveys

The traverses surveyed are shown in Fig. 3. The western part of the property was surveyed with both VLF-EM and magnetometer (totalling 5.875 km, not all on the subject property), and the eastern part (the Nomash Silver claim) was surveyed with just magnetometer (totalling 6.88 km, all on the subject property).

The VLF-EM survey is best suited for detection of steeply dipping conductors (such as mineralized veins or faults) but also responds to ground water concentrations and ridges. The survey was conducted using a Sabre Model 27 instrument. The Fraser filtered dip angle profiles are shown in Fig. 4, and the posted raw and Fraser filtered dip angle values are shown on Figs. Al03 and Al04. Positive Fraser filter values indicate conductors.

The magnetometer survey was conducted using a Scintrex MP-2 magnetometer. Diurnal corrections were not possible since no loops or base station readings were made. Profiled results are shown in Fig. 5 and 6a, and the posted values are shown in Figs. 6b and A103 and A104.

Figures A100-A104 are computer drafted maps provided by CanPac Management, and are included since their cost is to be applied for assessment credit. They are produced using the InterGraph Design System, a mainframe-based "computer assisted drafting" (CAD) system. Topographic Grant claim boundary information, the and Crown location of the geophysical traverses, and the Fraser filtered dip angle readings were entered using keyboard and digitizing table. The database is stored on 16 track tape, and may be converted to standard ".dxf" file format, allowing it to be imported to any of a number of CAD systems.

#### 4.2 Discussion of Results

```
VLF-EM Survey
```

The VLF-EM survey defines a number of conductors, which are likely due to water-saturated fractures, faults or possibly mineralized veins. The strongest conductors observed are about 20 dip angle units, indicating moderate conductivity.

If, as Mr. Ewin reports, some of the VLF-EM conductors are due to low grade mineralized shears which are high

grade on neighbouring properties, then these would represent excellent targets for additional work.

#### Magnetometer Survey

Increases in magnetic field strength are most commonly caused by increases in magnetite concentrations in the underlying rock types. Magnetite is a widely distributed accessory mineral and occurs in rocks of all kinds. The next most common cause of increases in magnetic field strength is the presence of pyrrhotite, a common magnetic sulfide mineral. Pyrrhotite is noted in mineralized veins in the Zeballos area.

Magnetic field strength values observed on the subject property average about 56,300 gammas and exhibit small scale variations (+/- 100-200 gammas) which are common in intrusive rock types due to varaiations in magnetite concentration. There are no direct correlations between the VLF-EM conductors and any distinct magnetic anomaly, which would be the case if any of the VLF-EM conductors were due to a mineralized vein with a significant concentration of pyrrhotite near surface. Sulfides near surface are commonly oxidized, however, and this does not rule out the possibility that one or more of the VLF-EM conductors may indicate mineralized veins. On the Nomash Silver claim, the magnetic field strength gradually decreases to the south on the two eastern lines, indicating a gradually increasing thickness of near-surface rock overlying a more magnetic unit at depth (a wedge of Quatsino Limestone overlying Karmutsen Volcanics to the north?).

### 5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The property is located in the historic Zeballos mining camp on Vancouver Island, and is immediately adjacent to actively explored properties with significant proven reserves.

Results of the limited amount of work done to date are inconclusive. The VLF-EM data reveals a number of moderate conductors, some of which may indicate mineralized shear zones. Magnetic field strength variations observed could be due to variations in magnetite concentration and of no economic interest, or they could indicate the presence of pyrrhotite, a magnetic sulfide mineral common in the mineralized Additional work is necessary to veins of the area. further assess the significance of the results.

Due to the promising location of the property, further exploration work is warranted. A two phase exploration program is recommended.

Phase I should consist of geological mapping and a soil geochemical survey. Promising areas should be surveyed with the induced polarization (IP) method to define the extent of any sulfide mineralization. Phase II should consist of trenching and drilling targets defined in Phase I. An estimated cost breakdown for Phase I, totalling \$80,000, is given as Appendix I. The cost of Phase II is impossible to accurately estimate at this time since it depends on the number of targets defined in Phase I, but a reasonable amount would be \$150,000.

Signed at Vancouver, B.C.,

GRAHAM BRITISH ŠР, Campbell Graham, M.Eng., Geophysical Engineer

5.0 REFERENCES

- CanAlaska Resources Ltd., various news releases from October 1988 to April 1989.
- Gunning, 1932. Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Canada, Part A, vol. II, pp 39-42.
- Hoadley, J.W., 1953. Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Zeballos-Nimpkish Area, GSC Mem. 272.

McAdam, John, personal comm., July 12, 1989.

McAdam Resources Inc., Feb. 22, 1989 news release.

New Privateer Mines Ltd., 1987 Annual Report.

- Southam, R.J., 1985. Assessment Report, Physical Work, GQR Core Properties.
- Southam, R.J., 1989. Assessment Report, Geochemical Work, GQR Core Properties.
- Stevenson, J.S., 1950. Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Zeballos Mining Camp, BCDM Bull. 27.

### APPENDIX I

## ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED PROGRAM

. .....

# APPENDIX I

### ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED PROGRAM

### <u>Phase I</u>

Project Preparation	\$1,500
Permitting	300
Mob/Demob Geologist IP crew/soil samplers	2,000 3,800
Grid establishment (flagged), say 30 km @ \$300/km	9,000
Soil geochemical survey, say 1200 samples @ \$20/sample (including collection and analysis)	24,000
Linecutting say 7 km crosslines @ \$750/km say 1.4 km base and tielines @ \$750/km	5,250 1,050
IP Survey,-say 7 days @ \$1500/day	10,500
Geological support, 6 days @ \$350/day	2,100
Vehicle rental (2)	1,300
Domicile, 30 mandays @ \$80/manday	2,400
Accounting, communication, freight	1,000
Engineering, report	7,000
Contingencies, approx. 10%	8,800

\$80,000

# APPENDIX II

----

# STATEMENT OF COSTS

### APPENDIX II

### STATEMENT OF COSTS

The cost of this report was \$3,000. Mr. Southam, president of Golden Quadrant Resources Ltd., reports that the cost of the computer drafting was \$2,600, for a total amount to be applied as assessment credit of \$5,600.

# APPENDIX III

....

•

# STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

#### STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, James Campbell Graham of the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, hereby certify:

- I am a Geophysical Engineer residing at 2729 Yale Street, Vancouver, BC, V5K 1C4.
- 2. I am a registered Professional Engineer in good standing in the Province of British Columbia.
- I graduated in 1982 with a B.Sc. degree and in 1985 with an M.Eng. degree, both in Geophysical Engineering from the Colorado School of Mines in Golden, Colorado.
- 4. I have been involved in numerous mineral exploration programs since 1975.
- 5. This report is based upon field work carried out by a field crew employed by Golden Quadrant Resources Ltd. and a review of published and private data pertaining to the claim area.
- 6. I hold no direct or indirect interest in the property described herein (the Gold Quad Property), or in any securities of Geolden Quadrant Resources Ltd. or in any associated companies, nor do I expect to receive any.
- This report may be utilized by Golden Quadrant Resources Ltd. for inclusion in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts.

Signed in Vancouver, BC, P.Enq. J./Campbell Graham, M.Eng. GRAH July 13, 1989 BRITISH





















ł

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT 18,928 0 200 400 600 800 1000 M ٩ CANPAC MANAGEMENT

12

GOLDEN QUADRANT RESOURCES LTD. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES NOMASH RIVER TO GOLD VALLEY CREEK APPROVED: SCALE1:10,000 MARCH 13, 1989 DRAWN BY: N. D. ANDERSEN DRAWING NO. A101

![](_page_29_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_1.jpeg)