

REPORT ON

VLF-EM AND SCINTILLOMETER SURVEY

VAL#2 CLAIM

FORT ST. JAMES, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 93K/16

54° 54' N, 124° 17' W

BY

Uwe Schmidt, P.Geo.

February 22, 2000

CCOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH



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1. INTRODUCTION

A VLF-EM survey was carried out on a 90 hectare grid located on the Val #2 mineral claim. The survey was carried during the period from July 20 to 26, 1999 and was funded in part by the B.C. prospectors' assistance program. The writer was assisted by Jason McLaughlin, a recent U.B.C. geology graduate.

The Val claims are located approximately 50 km north of Fort St. James, in Central British Columbia. The area is underlain by metasedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Takla Group and coeval plutons within the Quesnel Terrane. This area lies north of northwest trending Pinchi and Prince George faults, the dominant structural elements of the area. The Prince George Fault marks the boundary of the Quesnel and Cache Creek Terranes in the area.

2. CLAIMS, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Val claims are located in the Kleedlee Creek area, approximately 50 km north of Fort St.James, in central British Columbia, in NTS map area 93K/16.Details of the claims are as follows:Claim NameUnitsTenure NumberExpiry Date

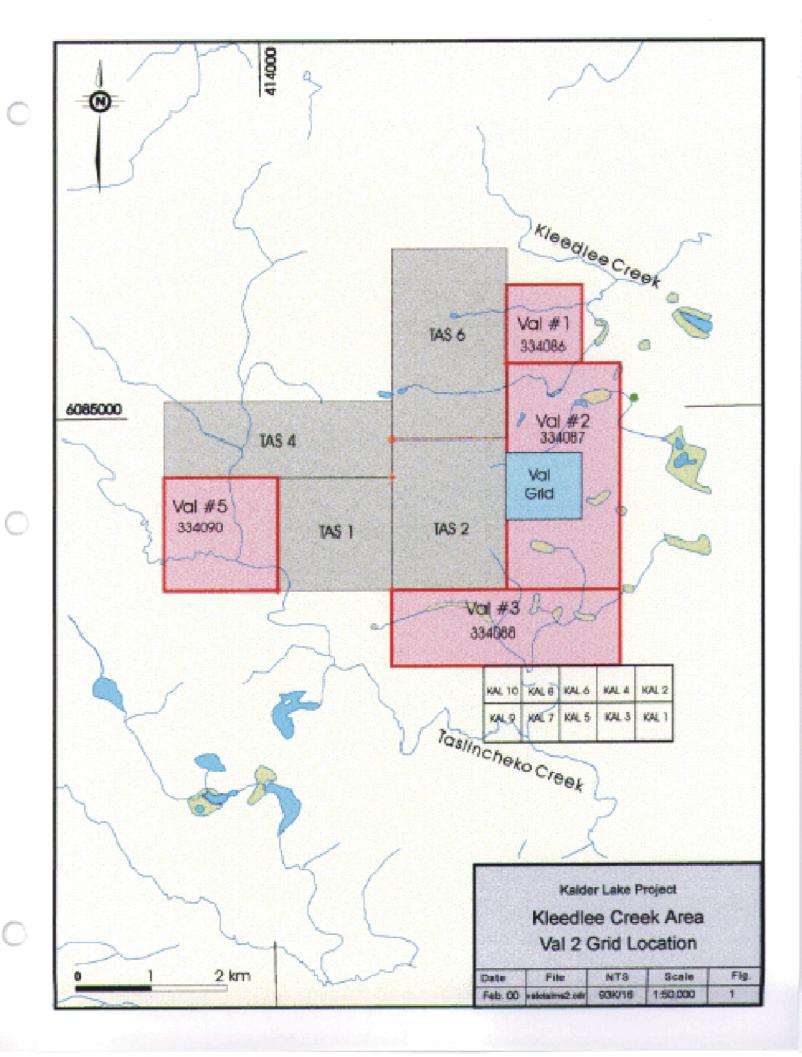
iy Date
3/2000
4/2000
5/2000
7/2000
4

The claims are accessible by road from Fort St. James via the Germansen Road, which provides all-season access. Kleedlee Creek area lies west of Germansen Road, and is accessed via Inzana-Main and Esker F.S. roads. Additional local access is provided by a number of bulldozer trails and clear cuts.

The approximate centre of the Val #2 claim is 54° 54' N latitude and 124° 17' W longitude.

3. PHYSIOGRAPHY

The area lies with the Nechako Plateau at the northern edge of the Fraser Basin physiographic region. The area is predominantly covered by glacial till, with minor glaciofluvial and



glaciolacustrine deposits (Plouffe, 1994). Glaciers moved from west to east in the southern map area and gradually turned northeastward in the northern half of the map area. The terrain in the southern map area is characterized by low rolling hills with swamps and lakes in the low-lying areas. Elevations increase toward the northeast.

4. GEOLOGY

The map area lies within Quesnel and Cache Creek Terranes. The boundary between Cache Creek and Quesnel Terranes lies southwest of the claims and is defined by the northwest trending Prince George Fault (Struik, 1998). The erosional remnants of Miocene basalt flows are evident in the southeast map area.

The Quesnel Terrane rocks are represented by an Early Mesozoic island-arc assemblage of the Takla Group. This group comprises sedimentary, volcanic, pyroclastic, epiclastic and coeval plutonic rocks of Upper Triassic to Early Jurassic time. The Takla Group was subdivided by Nelson et al (1991), into four informal successions. The Tas area is underlain by the predominantly sedimentary, Inzana Lake Formation and early Jurassic intrusions, but no outcrops are known on the Val #2 claim.

5. HISTORY AND WORK CARRIED OUT

This area has seen several episodes of mineral exploration. Early porphyry copper exploration occurred after the release of regional airborne magnetic maps by the G.S.C. in the late 1960's. Regional airborne EM and magnetic surveys in early 1980's led to the staking and drilling of several conductors in the search for VMS deposits.

The most significant exploration success in the area to date is the discovery of the Mt. Milligan Cu-Au porphyry deposit which is located approximately 38 km northeast of the claims. This alkalic porphyry system was discovered in 1987 and resulted in a reexamination of the porphyry potential of a number of magnetic anomalies underlain by Takla Group lithologies within NTS 93K/16. The Tas, Bio, Max and Hat properties were intermittently explored during the period of 1987 to 1991. Of these properties, the Tas has received the most work. Much of the drilling to date has centered on gold-bearing sulphide-rich shear-veins, which are thought to be peripheral to an alkalic porphyry system. The Val #2 claim is located at the eastern boundary of the Tas

property and has the potential to host gold-bearing sulphide-rich shear/veins similar to the Tas Ridge Zone.

A till sampling program along the eastern boundary of the Tas property was originally contemplated on the Val claims but due to thick glaciofluvial deposits in the area (Photo 1), this concept was abandoned in favor of a VLF-EM survey.

The VLF-EM survey was carried out on the Val #2 claim over a 6 ½ day period in late July. The Val #2 claim is one of four claims held by the writer, adjacent to the Tas property. A one kilometre wide perimeter area around the Tas property has received limited exploration to date because of previous ownership conflicts. The EM survey was designed to test a portion of this area.

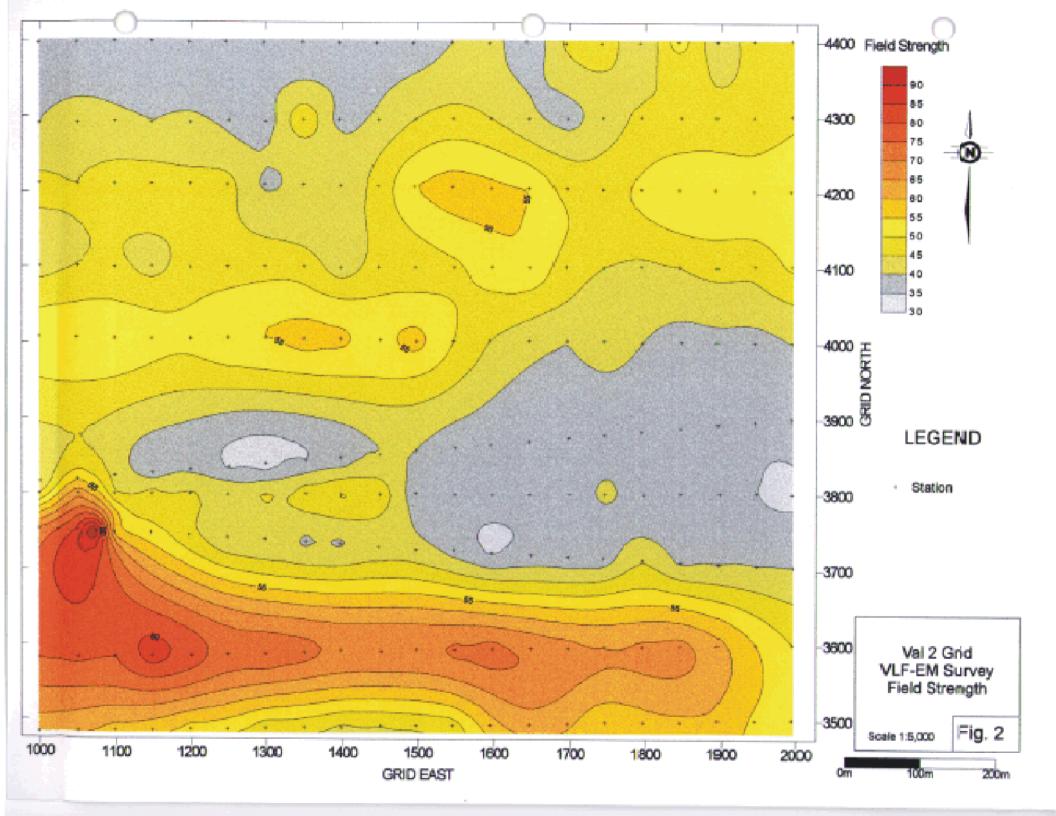
The survey included the reestablishment of an existing north-trending base line and the surveying of flagged lines by hip-chain and compass, to the boundary of the Tas property. A VLF-EM survey was carried at 50 metre stations and 100 metre line spacing. A few 25 metre stations were added in areas of high field strength response. A Sabre model 27 VLF-EM was used in the survey. Relative field strength measurements were used in this survey to detect conductors. A contoured plot of the field strength data is presented in Fig. 2. The data were analyzed using Probplot software. Three populations were defined with population boundaries at 54 and 38. An upper threshold of 55 is plotted in Fig. 2. Values above 55 outline a strong conductor in the southwest corner of the grid. This conductor has a length of at least 200 metres in a southeast direction. The convergence of three survey lines in the vicinity of the conductor suggests that it is also a magnetic anomaly. This conductor continues in an east-west direction along line 36+00N. A weaker, northeast trend is defined by three areas, exceeding the field strength anomaly threshold.

A scintillometer survey was carried out concurrently as an overburden and K-silicate alteration mapping tool. The survey was conducted with an Urtec UG-130, threshold scintillometer. Total count readings, over a ten second sample interval, were recorded. A total of 10 line-kilometres were surveyed. The survey data are appended to this report.

Total count radioactivity data were also analyzed by the Probplot software. These data are also divisible into 3 populations having boundaries at approximately 61 and 32 cps. A contoured



Photo 1 Gravel deposits on Val #2 claim



version of the data is presented in Fig. 3. The data also show northeast trends on the east half of the grid. The lower threshold of 32 cps outlines swampy areas where radioactivity is suppressed by water, organics and clay deposits. The higher threshold probably outlines a higher proportion of igneous rock fragments in gravel deposits.

Discussion of Results

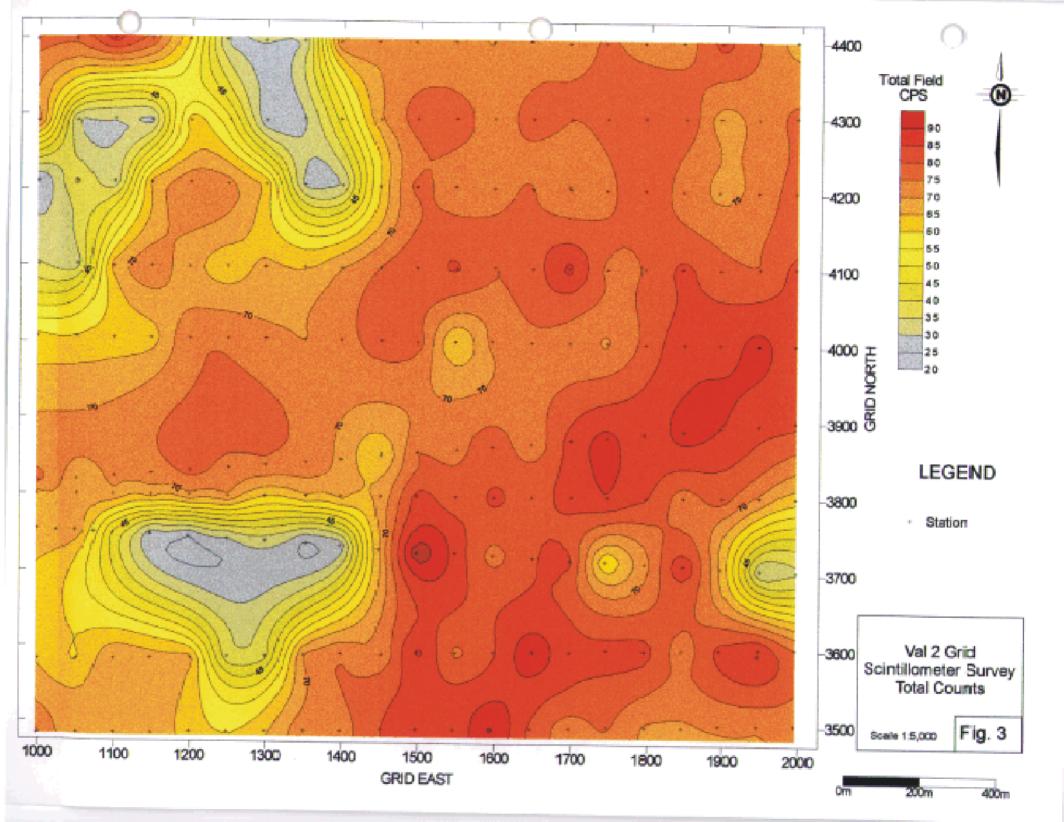
The field strength anomaly in the southwest corner of the grid may have detected a massive sulphide shear/vein similar to the Tas veins. The east-west extension of this anomaly, along line 36+00N looks suspicious. The higher background along this line may be caused by a calibration error. The Sabre Model 27 VLF-EM is recalibrated at the start of each day and this may have led to lower readings in the northern area of the grid.

6. CONCLUSIONS

A preliminary evaluation of a VLF-EM survey suggests that a massive sulphide shear/vein system, similar to the Tas Ridge Zone veins, may extend on to the Val #2 claim.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

The VLF-EM survey on the Val #2 claim should be expanded. The survey interval needs to be reduced to 25 metres or less. Additional lines should be surveyed in the vicinity of the largest conductor. A magnetic survey should also be considered to help define this type of target.



8. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Nelson, J.L., Bellefontaine, K.a. (1996): BCGS, Bulletin 99, The Geology and Mineral Deposits of North-Central Quesnellia; Tezzeron Lake to Discovery Creek, Central B.C.

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- Plouffe, A.(1994): Surficial geology, Tezzeron Lake, B.C., GSC Open File 2846, Scale 1:100,000
- Sinclair, A.J., (1976): Applications of Probability Graphs in Mineral Exploration; The Association of Exploration Geochemists, Special Volume No. 4
- Struik, L.C. (1998): Bedrock Geology of Tezzeron Map Area, GSC Open File 3624, Scale 1:100,000
- Stanley, C.R., (1987): Probplot; The Association of Exploration Geochemists, Special Volume No. 14

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9. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

I. Field Expenses			Amount Eligible for
1) Labour			Reimbursement
U.Schmidt (July 20-26, 199 6.5 days @ \$250/day J. McLaughlin, (July 20-26,	y	\$1,625.00	
6.5 days @ \$100/day		\$650.00	\$487.50
2) Equipment Rental			
Sabre EM 27 (6 days @ \$2 Urtec UG-130 Scintillomete Magellan Mark V GPS Syst 2 Motorola HT90 VHF radi	er (6 days @ \$10.00) em (6 days @ \$5.00)	\$150.00 \$60.00 \$30.00 \$30.00	\$112.50 \$45.00 \$22.50 \$22.50
3) Room and Board			
13 man-days @ \$50/m-d		\$650.00	\$379.37
4) Transportation			
4 WD Truck 6.5 days @ \$	50.00/day	\$325.00	\$243.75
II. Office			
Report Writing U. Schmidt		\$250.00	
	Totals Less Reimbursement Net Assessment Total	\$3,770.00 (\$1,313.12) \$2,456.88	\$1,313.12

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Appendix A

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Certificate of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Uwe Schmidt, of 656 Foresthill Place, Port Moody, B.C. do hereby declare:

- (1) I am a consulting geologist and controlling shareholder of Northwest Geological Consulting Ltd.
- (2) I am a 1971 graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. degree in geology.
- (3) I am a member of The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- (4) I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

Uwe Schmidt, P. Geo

Feb. 22, 2000 Port Moody, B.C. Appendix B

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Survey Data and Statistics

	A	В	С	D	E		F	G
1 L	ABEL	EAST	NORTH	NULL	FS		OUTPH	CPS
2 351	1000	999	3483	0		62	0	76.1
	11050	1051	3485	0		61	0	64.4
<u> </u>	V1100	1099	3486	0		58	0	68.5
	v1150	1149	3486	-2		5 7	0	69.0
-	1200	1199	3488	-4		53	0	62.5
-	11250	1248	3488	-3		52	1	59.5
· · · - ·	V1300	1299	3489	-3		47	0	64.0
	V1350	1349	3490	-1		47	0	73.8
-	V1400	1398	3490	2		44	0	71.9
	V1450	1450	3492	2		45	0	80.1
	V1500	1497	3493	4		46	0	83.7
	N1550	1546	3493	3		47	0	80.0
·	N1600	1595	3494			58	0	91.1
		1647	3495	-1		63	0	79.0
	N1650	1696	3495 3496	-,		61	Ő	72.0
	N1700	1747	3498	5		55	0	75.8
	N1750		3490 3498	0		58	Ū	69.3
	N1800	1796	3498	4		59	0	69.0
	N1850	1846			i	59	0	70.7
	N1900	1895	3501			54	0	70.4
	N1950	1944	3501	-1	i	51	0	
	N2000	1994	3502	0	1		0	64.5
	N1000	1000	3582	2		75	<u>0</u>	59.2
	N1050	1051	3583	0		76		70.1
	N1100	1099	3584	1		75	0	
	N1150	1148	3585	0		83		67.0
	N1200	1200	3585	-5		78	1	67.1
28 36	N1250	1249		-1	1	73		36.5
29 36	N1300	1299			÷	74	0	37.9
30 36	N1350	1349		-3	<u>}</u>	72	0	70.9
31 36	N1400	1398	3592	-1	ļ	70	0	74.7
32 36	N1450	1451	3591)	70	0	69.9
33 36	N1500	1498	3594	C		70		86.6
	N1550	1549	3594	2	2	71	0	73.4
	N1600	1598	3595		li	72	0	79.3
	N1650	1649	3596	()	69	0	89.2
	N1700	1697	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		3	67	0	81.7
* *	N1750	1746			2	65	0	81.4
	N1800	1795	4 a.a		3	66		82.3
	N1850	1846).).	67		71.
	N1900	1895			D _i	62		81.4
	N1950	1946	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2	55		85.
	N2000	1995	 		Ď	50	4	75.
		999	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2	70	·······	66.
	N1000	1			-	75		
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	'N1050 'N1075	<u>1049</u> 1073			0	97	+ + +	

	A	В	C	D	E	F	G
8 37	'N1100	1097	3749	-3	57	0	43.6
	N1150	1147	3748	-3	52	0	26.6
······	N1200	1197	3745	-4	46	0	24.4
	N1250	1248	3742	-4	40	0	28.8
	'N1300	1298	3740	-1	40	0	
	'N1350	1351	3737	0	39	0	23.6
	N1400	1397	3734	1	39	0	25.6
	N1450	1447	3730	1	42	0	64.2
	'N1500	1497	3726	-2	42	0	93.8
	N1550	1548	3726	-1	38	0	83.3
	N1600	1597	3723	-2	34	0	72.6
	N1650	1649	3720	2	37	0	79.4
	N1700	1697	3717	0	37	0	81.9
	7N1750	1745	3716	0	37	0	54.7
	7N1800	1795	3713	0	45	0	67.8
	7N1850	1847	3711	0	39	2	84.7
	7N1900	1897	3708	0	40		64.0
· · · · ·	7N1950	1947	3706	Õ	40	2 2	30.0
÷ + ••	7N2000	1996	3704	-2	40	2	33.9
-		999	3800	6	44	0	67.5
· ·	3N1000	1051	3800	<u>0</u>	63	1	68.2
<u> </u>	BN1050		3800	-3	45	0	69.5
	BN1100	1098	3800	-5	47	ō	67.9
-	BN1150	1148	3800		46	0	69.7
	BN1200	1198	3799	0	45	Ö	70.2
	BN1250	1249	3799	0	46	0	60.3
	8N1300	1298		8	48	Ő	65.3
	8N1350	1351	3800	· [51	0	67.0
	8N1400	1398	3800	8		Ŭ	66.2
	8N1450	1449	3800	3	49	ů 0	81.6
	8N1500	1497	3801	-2	37	O	75.6
<u> </u>	8N1550	1549	3800	0	38	and the second	81.2
-	8N1600	1598	3800	0	37	0	78.2
<u>30 3</u>	8N1650	1648	3800	0	38	0	
	8N1700	1699	3801		38	0	81.7
	8N1750	1747	3801	-1		0	85.0
···	8N1800	1797	3800	-3	38	0	80.4
34 3	8N1850	1847	3801	-1	35	0	71.8
	8N1900	1898	3801	-2	39		77.2
36 3	8N1950	1946	3802	0	35	0	69.2
	8N2000	1995	3801	3	34	0	62.3
38 3	9N1000	1001	3816	5	40	0	76.8
3 9 3	9N1050	1050	3819	6	54	0	66.4
90 3	9N1100	1099	3824	-6	43	1	70.6
91 3	9N1150	1149	3828	-4	37	1	71.9
	9N1200	1199	3832	-2	39	0	76.1
	9N1250	1250	3836	0	34	0	72.6
	9N1300	1299	3840	5	32	0	74.1

valgrid3

·	A	В	C	D	E	F	G
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99	39N1550	1550	3862	-2	37	0	72.5
100	39N1600	1596	3866	-2	37	0	80.2
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	39N1750	1746	3879	0	40	0	86.6
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121	40N1600	1595	4005	1	45	2	71.7
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123	40N1700	1696	4004	0	40	0	72.9
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125	40N1800	1795	4002	-1	40	1	76.3
126	40N1850	1848	4003	1	38	1	84.4
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128	40N1950	1944	4002	0	38	0	87.4
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	41N1500	1497	4101	0	47	0	78.7
141	41N1550	1549	4101	2	49	1	80.8

valgrid3

'n

A	В	C	D	E	F	G
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43 41N1650	1648	4101	-2	55	0	77.2
44 41N1700	1695	4102	-1	47	0	87.0
45 41N1750	1746	4101	-2	45	0	73.5
46 41N1800	1794	4102	1	44	0	75.2
47 41N1850	1845	4102	3	45	0	81.5
48 41N1900	1895	4101	3	47	0	76.4
19 41N1950	1945	4103	0	46	0	74.9
50 41N2000	1994	4103	1	51	0	81.5
51 42N1000	999	4212	-2	46	0	24.4
2 42N1050	1050	4211	-2	45	0	41.4
53 42N1100	1098	4211	0	47	0	30.5
4 42N1150	1148	4211	-1	47	Ö	66.6
55 42N1200	1199	4211	-2	46	0	73.3
6 42N1250	1248	4210	-2 -3	47	0	71.7
7 42N1300	1298	4210	-2	39	ō	64.1
58 42N1350	1348	4210	0	41.	0	27.9
9 42N1400	1398	4209	1	41	ō	29.6
0 42N1450	1447	4208	4	47	0	60.7
1 42N1500	1496	4208	1	55	Ū.	76.7
2 42N1550	1547	4208	1	57	0	70.8
3 42N1600	1597	4206	-1	56	1	73.7
4 42N1650	1647	4206	-1	55	1	75.4
5 42N1700	1696	4206	-1	48	2	69.3
6 42N1750	1745	4205	0	48	0	74.2
7 42N1800	1794	4205	0	51	0	76.9
8 42N1850	1845	4203	3	55	ō	73.6
9 42N1900	1893	4204	0	55	0	68.4
70 42N1950	1943	4204			0	71.5
			2	55	Ő	77.6
71 42N2000	1993	4203	2 2 2	40	0	72.4
72 43N1000	999	4291		and a second		29.2
73 43N1050	1050	4291	0	42	0	30.5
74 43N1100	1099	4293	1	41	। ब	27.8
75 43N1150	1148	4292		40	<u>_</u>	
6 43N1200	1199	4292	2			63.0
77 43N1250	1250	4294	-1	39	2	50.8
78 43N1300	1299	4293	1	37	0	25.0
79 43N1350	1348	4296	3	50	0	29.6
30 43N1400	1396	4296	1	38	0	46.9
31 43N1450	1448	4296	1.	41	0	69.7
82 43N1500	1497	4297	3	45	0	77.2
33 43N1550	1548	4298			3	76.7
84 43N1600	1597	4298	-1	45	2	73.2
85 43N1650	1647	4298	-1	41	5	76.5
86 43N1700	1697	4298	1	38	3	75.0
87 43N1750	1745	4299	3	42	3	75.9
88 43N1800	1794	4300	-1	46	1	79.9

	A	В	С	D	E	F	G
189	43N1850	1848	4300	-2	45	3	79.5
190	43N1900	1894	4300	-2	46	3	67.2
191	43N1950	1943	4300	1	46	1	72.1
192	43N2000	1994	4302	0	49	0	76.3
	44N1000	998	4398				77.3
194	44N1050	1049	4398				76.1
195	44N1100	1098	4399				88.0
196	44N1150	1148	4399				79.2
197	44N1200	1197	4398	'			60.8
198	44N1250	1246	4399				28.8
199	44N1300	1297	4398				30.8
200	44N1350	1347	4399	1	35	4	29.9
201	44N1400	1396	4398	4	36	1	76.2
202	44N1450	1445	4398	3	38	2	70.2
203	44N1500	1494	4398	2	37	2	70.1
204	44N1550	1546	4399	3	40	1	71 .6
205	44N1600	1595	4398	-2	43	1	69.5
206	44N1650	1644	4400	1	35	2	75.3
207	44N1700	1694	4398	2	46	5	72.8
208	44N1750	1743	4398	1:	50	3	75.6
209	44N1800	1792	4399	3	39	4	73.5
210	44N1850	1844	4400	-2	53	1	71.6
211	44N1900	1895 [:]	4400	1	41	2	81.9
212	44N1950	1943	4401	-2	48	1	75.3
	44N2000	1994	4402	0	47	0	67.6

21:11:34

Val Grid

PARAMETER SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR PROBABILITY PLOT ANALYSIS

Data File Name = VALGRID3.DAT

Variable =FSUnit =N = 205N CI =24

Transform = Logarithmic Number of Populations = 3

of Missing Observations = 0.

7 Observations Were Below the Minimum Value of 0.0001 0 Observations Were Above the Maximum Value of 99999.9999

Users Visual Parameter Estimates

Population	Mean		Std Dev	Percentage		
		-	 _ ~ _ _ _			
1	35.667	-	34.324	10.00		
		+	37.063			
2	45.138	-	39.528	75.00		
		+	51.545			
3	68.585	-	60.948	15.00		
		+	77.178			

User Defined Thresholds.

Thresholds 54.163 38.512

21:06:08

Val Grid

Variable =	FS	Unit	=		N	=	205
Mean = Std. Dev. = CV % =	48.351 11.328 23.428	Min Max Skewness	= 32. = 97. = 1.	000 1st 000 261 3rd	Quartile Median Quartile	= = =	40.000 46.000 54.000
================					*********	====:	
፦ Cum ፦	cls int	(# of bir	15 = 24 -	bin size	e =	2.826)
		-					
0.00 0.24							
0.49 0.73		*					
6.83 7.52			******				
15.61 23.06	39.065			*******			
11.22 34.22	41.891		*******	****			
6.83 41.02	44.717		******				
19.51 60.44	47.543			*******	****		
6.34 66.75	50.370		******				
5.85 72.57			*****				
8.78 81.31			*******	r Wr			
3.90 85.19							
1.95 87.14		*					
1.95 89.08		*					
	67.326	*	*				
2.44 93.45	70.152	*					
1.46 94.90	72.978	*					
2.44 97.33	75.804	*					
0.98 98.30		*					
0.49 98.79 0.49 99.27		*					
0.49 99.27		<u>^</u>					
0.00 99.27							
0.00 99.27							
0.00 99.27							
0.49 99.76		*					
0.49 99.70							
		0		1	2	3	4
	Ea	ch "*" rep	resents	approxima	tely 1.7 d	obsei	rvations.

********************** LOGARITHMIC VALUES SUMMARY STATISTICS and HISTOGRAM N = 205Variable = FS Unit = Mean = 1.6739 Min = 1.5051 1st Quartile = 1.6021 Median = 1.6628 1.9868 Std. Dev. ≠ 0.0936 Max = CV % = 5.5908 Skewness = 0.7196 3rd Quartile = 1.7324 Anti-Log Mean = 47.191 Anti-Log Std. Dev. : (-) 38.043 (+) 58.538 % cum % antilog cls int (# of bins = 24 - bin size = 0.0209) 1.4947 0.00 0.24 31.238 0.49 0.73 32.781 1.5156 * 34.400 1.5366 ** 1.46 2.18

 5.37
 7.52
 36.099
 1.5575

 5.37
 12.86
 37.883
 1.5784

 10.24
 23.06
 39.754
 1.5994

 10.24 23.06 41.718 1.6203 ************ 11.22 34.22 43.778 1.6413 ****** 5.37 39.56 45.941 1.6622 ******** 7.32 46.84 48.210 1.6831 ********************* 16.59 63.35 3.41 66.75 50.592 1.7041 **** 5.85 72.57 53.091 1.7250 ****** 55.714 1.7460 ******** 7.80 80.34 1.7669 ***** 4.88 85,19 58.466 1.7878 ** 61.354 1.95 87.14 64.384 1.8088 ** 1.95 89.08 1.95 91.02 67.565 1.8297 ** 70.902 74.405 1.8507 *** 2.44 93.45 1.8716 *** 2.44 95.87 78.080 1.8925 *** 2.44 98.30 1.9135 * 0.49 98.79 81.937 1.9344 * 0.49 99.27 85.985 90.232 1.9554 0.00 99.27 0.00 99.27 94.689 1.9763 0.49 99.76 99.367 1.9972 1.9972 * _____ 1 2 3 4 0

Each "*" represents approximately 1.7 observations.

PARAMETER SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR PROBABILITY PLOT ANALYSIS

Data File Name = VALGRID3.DAT

Variable = ScintUnit =CPSN =208N CI =24Transform = LogarithmicNumber of Populations = 3

of Missing Observations = 0.

4 Observations Were Below the Minimum Value of 0.0001 0 Observations Were Above the Maximum Value of 99999.9999

Users Visual Parameter Estimates

Population	Mean		Std Dev	Percentage	
		-			
1	28.605	-	25.694	10.00	
		+	31.846		
2	46.704	-	38.384	5.00	
		+	56.826		
3	73.495	-	66.880	85.00	
		+	80.763		

User Defined Thresholds.

Thresholds 60.856 31.550

SUMMARY STATISTICS and HISTOGRAM LOGARITHMIC VALUES Unit = CPS Variable = Scint N = 208Mean =1.8164Min =1.37291st Quartile =1.8209Dev. =0.1344Max =1.9722Median =1.8573CV % =7.4006Skewness =-2.00813rd Quartile =1.8876 Std. Dev. = Anti-Log Mean = 65.531 Anti-Log Std. Dev. : (-) 48.086 (+) 89.304 ______________________________ % cum % antilog cls int (# of bins = 24 - bin size = 0.0261) _____ ---- ---- -----______ 1 2 3 0 4 Each "*" represents approximately 1.7 observations.

.

Variable =	Scint	Unit	=	CPS		N	=	208
Mean = Std. Dev. = CV % =								
======================================	cls int	l	(# of	bins =	24 -	bin siz	e =	3.052)
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22.074 25.126 28.178 31.230 34.283 37.335 40.387 43.439 46.491 49.543 52.596 55.648 58.700 61.752 64.804 67.857 70.909 73.961 77.013 80.065 83.117 86.170	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	**************************************	*	* * * * *			
3.37 98.80 0.48 99.28 0.48 99.76	92.274	*						
								4

Each "*" represents approximately 1.7 observations.

Appendix C

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Instrumentation

Sabre Electronic Instruments Lad.

1245 EAST HASTINGS STREET

BURNABY, B.C. VSC 235

TELEPHONE: 291-1617

SABRE MODEL 27 VLF-EM RECEIVER

The model 27 EM unit was designed originally for a large Canadian mining company to overcome the deficiencies inherent in existing units.

The instrument is so stable and selective that completely reliable measurements can be made on distant stations without interference from nearby powerful transmitters. Stability and selectivity are especially important when making field-strength measurements, which are now being emphasized as a means of locating conductors.

This EM receiver is very compact, requires no earphones or loudspeakers and is housed in a heavy scotch saddle leather case. All of these features add up to make an ideal one-man EM unit of unexcelled electrical performance and mechanical ruggedness. SPECIFICATIONS

Source of Primary Field - VLF radio stations (12 to 24 KHz.) <u>Number of Stations</u> - 4, selected by switch; Cutler, Main on 17.8 KHz. and Seattle, Washington on 18.6 KBz. are standard, leaving 2 other stations that can be selected by the user.

Types of Measurement

- l_i Dip angle in degrees, read on a meter-type inclinometer with a range of $\pm 60^{\circ}$ and an accuracy of $\pm \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.
- 2. Field strength, read on a meter and a precision digital dial with an accuracy exceeding 1%.
- 3. Out of phase component, read on the field strength meter as a residual reading when measuring the dip angle.

SABRE MODEL 27 VLF-EM RECEIVER - (Continued)

Dimensions and Weight

Approx. $9\frac{1}{2}$ " x $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x $8\frac{1}{2}$ "; Weighs 5 lbs.

Batteries

8 alkaline penlite cells. The instrument will run continuously on 1 set of batteries for over 200 hours; So that in normal on-off use, the batteries will last all season. The battery condition under load is shown by pushing a button and reading voltage on the field strength meter.

OPERATING MANUAL

FOR A PORTABLE, FIVE-CHANNEL

THRESHOLD SCINTILLOMETER



Printed In Canada

TECHNICAL SUMMARY Selectable energy levels: CAL - Calibration All energy above 0.30 MeV TC1 - Total count | All energy above 0.08 MeV TC2 - Total count II All energy above 0.40 MeV KUT - Potassium + All energy above 1.36 MeV Uranium + Thorium UT - Uranium + Thorium All energy above 1.66 MeV T - Thorium All energy above 2.46 MeV Detector: Nal (TI) crystal; Volume, 66 cm³ (4.0 cu in.), Mechanically ruggedized. Spectral shift as a function 3% or less from 0 CPS to of count rate: 15000 CPS, Integrated over an energy interval from 80 keV to 1500 keV Energy response linearity Less than 2% error: Visual display: Ruggedized low temperature versiom five digit liquid crystal display. Readout in CPS regardless of selected sample rate. Excellent visibility in direct sunlight,

DESCRIPTION

The UG 130 unit is a high-performance, threshold scintillometer for measuring all gamma radiation above five selectable energy levels. Each selectable energy level may be sampled at either one or ten second time intervals. The count rate displayed on the ruggedized five digit liquid crystal display is normalized to CPS (counts per second) regardless of the selected sample rate. When operated in the ten second sample mode, a decimal point is displayed automatically. UG 130 may be operated in two different total count modes or in a threshold mode for the measurement of Uranium, Potassium and Thorium.

The unit is a ruggedized, compact portable field instrument with simplified operational controls. The main enclosure is a single piece aluminum casting with sealed controls and battery compartment. The unit can be operated safely in the rain or in high humidity environments.

The detector is a custom designed ruggedized Nat (Ti) crystal detector which has a volume of 66 cm³ (4 cu in.). The geometry of the crystal has been optimized to provide a greater detection sensitivity compared to other similar units. An audio signal generator has been incorporated which may be operated in a continuous mode or in an adjustable count rate threshold mode. The frequency response of the audio is five times the actual displayed count rate in CPS. This feature allows for a greater audio response to low intensity anomalies.

The UG 130 is equipped with a unique calibration source. Supplied with the unit is a set of alkaline batteries, two carrying handles, genuine leather case with shoulder strap, operating manual and shipping container.

(579)

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TECHNICAL SUMMARY (Cont) **Display overflow:** When count exceeds 99999, two dots will indicate count rate overflow. Sample rate: 1.0 or 10.0 seconds, auto recycle, for all energy levels, except the 'CAL' position Three 'C' size alkaline Power: batteries provide 40 hours continuous operation at 23°C ambient without audio. Battery test monitor: Three indicators provide battery charge status when required, When batteries are nearly discharged, a keyed audio alarm is activated, overriding count rate audio. The count rate may be Audio: monitored in a continuous. mode or may be adjusted to monitor above any background threshold. (579)

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pg 5

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