

430

REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
(INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY)
ON THE DOREL CLAIM GROUP,
HOGEM AREA, 93N/14W
OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B. C.
FOR
KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LTD.
55° 125° NE

BY

P. G. HALLOF, PH. D.

NAME AND LOCATION OF PROPERTY:

DOREL CLAIM GROUP, HOGEM AREA, 55°, 125° NE

DATE STARTED - JUNE 24, 1962

DATE COMPLETED - JUNE 26, 1962

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Dwg. Misc. 3359

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Dwgs. I. P. 2904-1 to -3

Department of	
Mines and Petroleum Resources	
ASSESSMENT REPORT	
NO. 430	MAP

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

NOTES ON THE THEORY OF INDUCED POLARIZATION AND THE METHOD OF FIELD OPERATION

Induced Polarization as a geophysical measurement refers to the blocking action or polarization of metallic or electronic conductors in a medium of ionic solution conduction.

This electro-chemical phenomenon occurs wherever electrical current is passed through an area which contains metallic minerals such as base metal sulphides. Normally, when current is passed through the ground, as in resistivity measurements, all of the conduction takes place through ions present in the water content of the rock, or soil, i. e. by ionic conduction. This is because almost all minerals have a much higher specific resistivity than ground water. The group of minerals commonly described as "metallic", however, have specific resistivities much lower than ground waters. The induced polarization effect takes place at those interfaces where the mode of conduction changes from ionic in the solutions filling the interstices of the rock to electronic in the metallic minerals present in the rock.

The blocking action or induced polarization mentioned above, which depends upon the chemical energies necessary to allow the ions to give up or receive electrons from the metallic surface, increases with the time that a d. c. current is allowed to flow through

the rock; i. e. as ions pile up against the metallic interface the resistance to current flow increases. Eventually, there is enough polarization in the form of excess ions at the interfaces to effectively stop all current flow through the metallic particle. This polarization takes place at each of the infinite number of solution-metal interfaces in a mineralized rock.

When the d. c. voltage used to create this d. c. current flow is cut off, the Coulomb forces between the charged ions forming the polarization cause them to return to their normal position. This movement of charge creates a small current flow which can be measured on the surface of the ground as a decaying potential difference.

From an alternate viewpoint it can be seen that if the direction of the current through the system is reversed repeatedly before the polarization occurs, the effective resistivity of the system as a whole will change as the frequency of the switching is changed. This is a consequence of the fact that the amount of current flowing through each metallic interface depends upon the length of time that current has been passing through it in one direction.

The values of the "metal factor" or "M. F." are a measure of the amount of polarization present in the rock mass being surveyed. This parameter has been found to be very successful in mapping areas of sulphide mineralization, even those in which all other geophysical methods have been unsuccessful. The induced polarization measurement is more sensitive to sulphide content than other electrical measurements

because it is much more dependent upon the sulphide content. As the sulphide content of a rock is increased, the "metal factor" of the rock increases much more rapidly than the resistivity decreases.

Because of this increased sensitivity, it is possible to locate and outline zones of less than 10% sulphides that can't be located by E. M. Methods. The method has been successful in locating the disseminated "porphyry copper" type mineralization in the Southwestern United States.

Measurements and experiments also indicate that it should be possible to locate most massive sulphide bodies at a greater depth with induced polarization than with E. M.

Since there is no I. P. effect from any conductor unless it is metallic, the method is useful in checking E. M. anomalies that are suspected of being due to water filled shear zones or other ionic conductors. There is also no effect from conductive overburden, which frequently confuses E. M. results. It would appear from scale model experiments and calculations that the apparent metal factors measured over a mineralized zone are larger if the material overlying the zone is of low resistivity.

Apropos of this, it should be stated that the induced polarization measurements indicate the total amount of metallic constituents in the rock. Thus all of the metallic minerals in the rock, such as pyrite, as well as the ore minerals chalcopyrite, chalcocite, galena, etc. are responsible for the induced polarization effect. Some

oxides such as magnetite, pyrolusite, chromite, and some forms of hematite also conduct by electrons and are metallic. All of the metallic minerals in the rock will contribute to the induced polarization effect measured on the surface.

In the field procedure, measurements on the surface are made in a way that allows the effects of lateral changes in the properties of the ground to be separated from the effects of vertical changes in the properties. Current is applied to the ground at two points a distance (X) apart. The potentials are measured at two other points (X) feet apart, in line with the current electrodes. The distance between the nearest current and potential electrodes is an integer number (N) times the basic distance (X).

The measurements are made along a surveyed line, with a constant distance (NX) between the nearest current and potential electrodes. In most surveys, several traverses are made with various values of (N); i. e. (N) = 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. The kind of survey required (detailed or reconnaissance) decides the number of values of (N) used.

In plotting the results, the values of the apparent resistivity and the apparent metal factor measured for each set of electrode positions are plotted at the intersection of grid lines, one from the center point of the current electrodes and the other from the center point of the potential electrodes. The resistivity values are plotted above the line and the metal factor values below. The lateral displacement of a given value is determined by the location along the survey

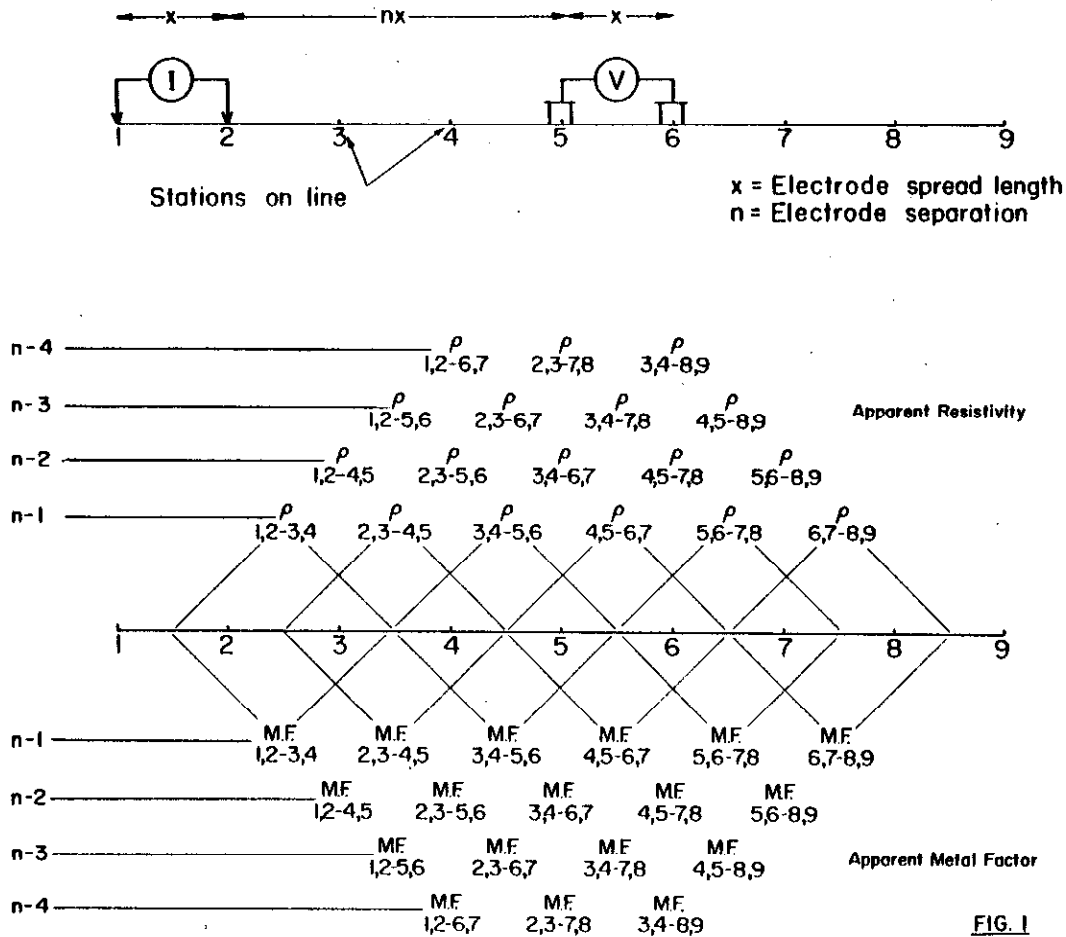
line of the center point between the current and potential electrodes. The distance of the value from the line is determined by the distance (NX) between the current and potential electrodes when the measurement was made.

The separation between sender and receiver electrodes is only one factor which determines the depth to which the ground is being sampled in any particular measurement. These plots then, when contoured, are not section maps of the electrical properties of the ground under the survey line. The interpretation of the results from any given survey must be carried out using the combined experience gained from field, model and theoretical investigations. The position of the electrodes when anomalous values are measured must be used in the interpretation.

In the field procedure, the interval over which the potential differences are measured is the same as the interval over which the electrodes are moved after a series of potential readings has been made. One of the advantages of the induced polarization method is that the same equipment can be used for both detailed and reconnaissance surveys merely by changing the distance (X) over which the electrodes are moved each time. In the past, intervals have been used ranging from 100 feet to 1000 feet for (X). In each case, the decision as to the distance (X) and the values of (N) is largely determined by the expected size of the mineral deposit being sought, the size of the expected anomaly and the speed with which it is desired to progress.

The diagram in Figure 1 below demonstrates the method used in plotting the results. Each value of the apparent resistivity and the apparent "Metal factor" is plotted and identified by the position of the four electrodes when the measurement was made. It can be seen that the values measured for the larger values of (n) are plotted farther from the line indicating that the thickness of the layer of the earth that is being tested is greater than for the smaller values of (n); i. e. the depth of the measurement is increased.

METHOD USED IN PLOTTING DIPOLE-DIPOLE
INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY RESULTS



McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED
REPORT ON THE
INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY
ON THE DOREL CLAIM GROUP,
HOGEM AREA,
OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B. C.
FOR
KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LTD.

1. INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Hal Fleming, geophysicist for the company, a brief induced polarization and resistivity survey has been carried out on part of the Dorel Claim Group on behalf of Kennco Explorations (Western) Limited. The property is located in the Omineca Mining Division in the northeast quadrant of the one degree quadrilateral whose southeast corner is at $55^{\circ}\text{N} - 125^{\circ}\text{W}$.

A few lines were surveyed on the property to locate any sub-surface mineralization that might be associated with favourable geological and geochemical indications mapped by the Kennco Explorations' staff. It was expected that any anomalous indications would have to be followed by a more complete survey at some future time.

2. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The induced polarization and resistivity results are shown on the following enclosed data plots. The results are plotted in the manner

described in the notes preceding this report.

Line 0+00	Dwg. I. P. 2904-1
Line 20E	Dwg. I. P. 2904-2
Line A	Dwg. I. P. 2904-3

Enclosed with this report is Dwg. Misc. 3359, a plan map of the claim group showing the lines surveyed. The definite and possible induced polarization anomalies are indicated by solid and broken bars respectively on this plan map as well as the data plots. These bars represent the surface projection of the anomalous zones as interpreted from the location of the transmitter and receiver electrodes when the anomalous values were measured.

Since the induced polarization measurement is essentially an averaging process, as are all potential methods, it is frequently difficult to exactly pinpoint the source of an anomaly. Certainly, no anomaly can be located with more accuracy than the spread length; i. e. when using 200' spreads the position of a narrow sulphide body can only be determined to lie between two stations 200' apart. In order to locate sources at some depth, larger spreads must be used, with a corresponding increase in the uncertainties of location. Therefore, while the center of the indicated anomaly probably corresponds fairly well with source, the length of the indicated anomaly along the line should not be taken to represent the exact edges of the anomalous material.

3. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

A light-weight reconnaissance I. P. unit was used in the survey,

in order to speed up the survey in the area of rugged terrain. The unit is battery powered, and weighs 70 pounds. There was a large amount of electrical noise measured in the Hogem Area while the survey was being made; as a result it was difficult to make accurate frequency effect measurements for the larger values of (n) in regions where the apparent resistivities were low. When there was some noise present in the measurement, the values are shown in brackets on the data plots, and the values shown should be taken as minimums. When no measurements were possible due to noise, a question mark has been plotted instead of a reading.

Several anomalies were located in the reconnaissance I. P. survey on the Dorel Group. The most definite are narrow anomalies at depth at 0 to 2E on Line 0+00 and at 16S to 18S on Line 20E. In both cases, the maximum apparent I. P. effects were measured for the larger values of (n) , so the source may not be observed at the surface. Additional I. P. measurements should be made on the claim group, to outline the anomalous areas.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED



Philip G. Hallor,
Geophysicist.

Dated: July 18, 1962.

ASSESSMENT DETAILS

PROPERTY: Dorel Claim Group

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

SPONSOR: Kennco Explorations (Western)
Ltd.

PROVINCE: British Columbia

LOCATION: Hogem Area

TYPE OF SURVEY: Induced Polarization

OPERATING MAN DAYS: 10

DATE STARTED: June 24, 1962

EQUIVALENT 8 HR. MAN DAYS: 15

DATE FINISHED: June 26, 1962

CONSULTING MAN DAYS: 1

NUMBER OF STATIONS OCCUPIED:
44

DRAUGHTING MAN DAYS: 1

NUMBER OF READINGS TAKEN:
304

TOTAL MAN DAYS: 17

MILES OF LINE SURVEYED: 1.6

CONSULTANTS:

Philip G. Hallof, 5 Minorca Place, Don Mills, Ontario

FIELD TECHNICIANS:

J. Lee, 264 Oriole Parkway, Toronto 7, Ontario

G. MacKay, R. R. #3, Tiverton, Ontario

3 Helpers - supplied by client

DRAUGHTSMEN:

F. R. Peer, 38 Torrens Avenue, Toronto 6, Ontario

R. MacKenzie, 55 Shannon Drive, Scarborough, Ontario

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED



Philip G. Hallof,
Geophysicist.

Dated: July 18, 1962

SUMMARY OF COST

Hogem Area - Dorel Group

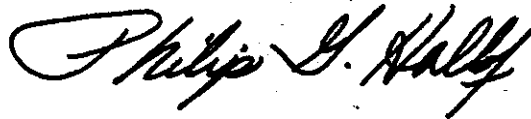
Crew

2 days Operating	@ \$170.00/day	\$340.00
1 day Bad Weather	@ \$ 50.00/day	50.00

Expenses

Airfare - 2 men - Watson Lake - Vancouver - Toronto	\$46.00	
Airfreight - Equipment	31.98	
Travel Expenses - 2 men (Accommodation and Meals)	<u>12.50</u>	<u>90.48</u>
		<u>\$480.48</u>

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED



Philip G. Hallof,
Geophysicist.

Dated: July 18, 1962.

CERTIFICATE

I, Philip George Hallof, of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geophysicist residing at 5 Minorca Place, Don Mills (Toronto), Ontario.
2. I am a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a B. S. Degree (1952) in Geology and Geophysics, and a Ph. D. Degree (1957) in Geophysics.
3. I am a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists and the European Association of Exploration Geophysicists.
4. I have been practising my profession for ten years.
5. I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in the property or securities of Kennco Explorations (Western) Limited.
6. The statements made in this report are based on a study of published literature and unpublished private reports and geophysical data.

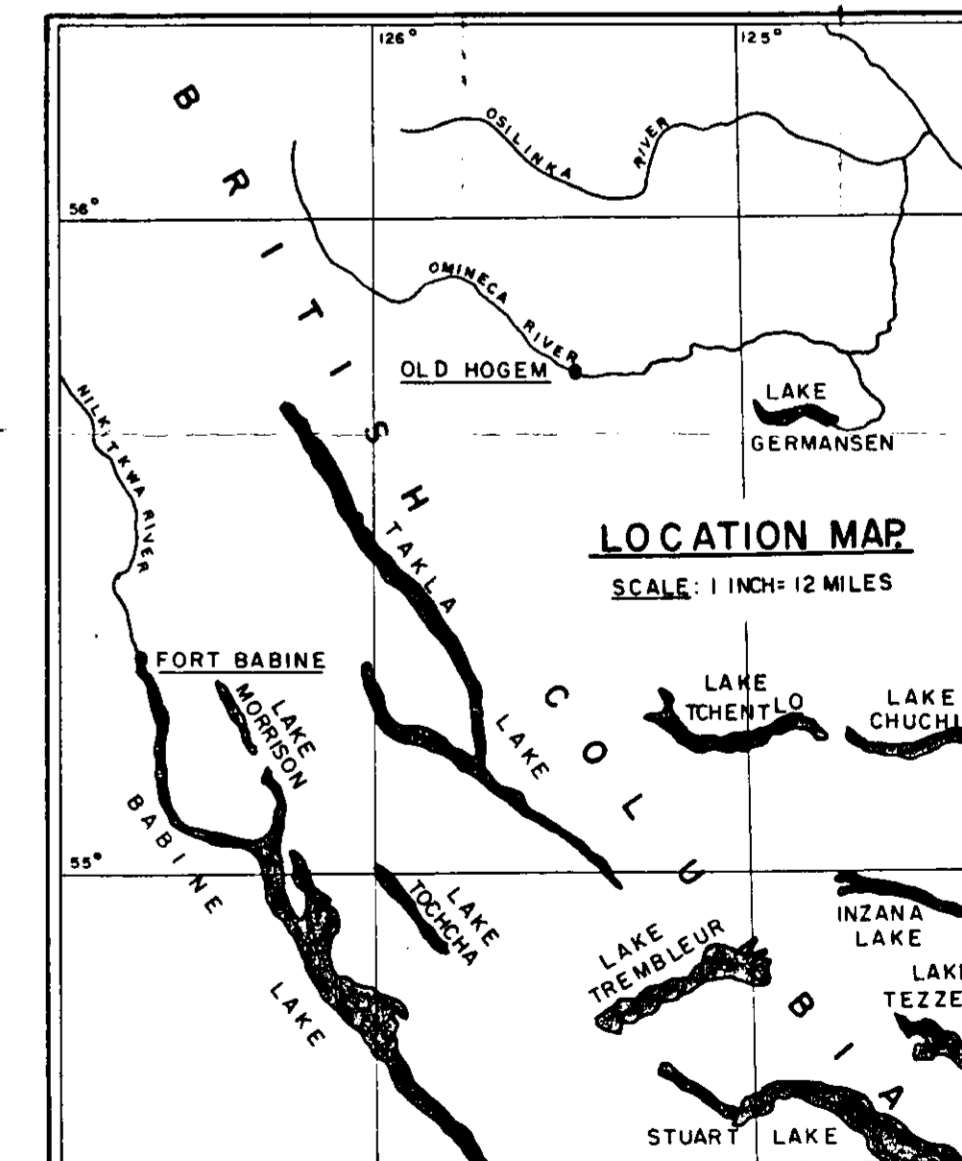
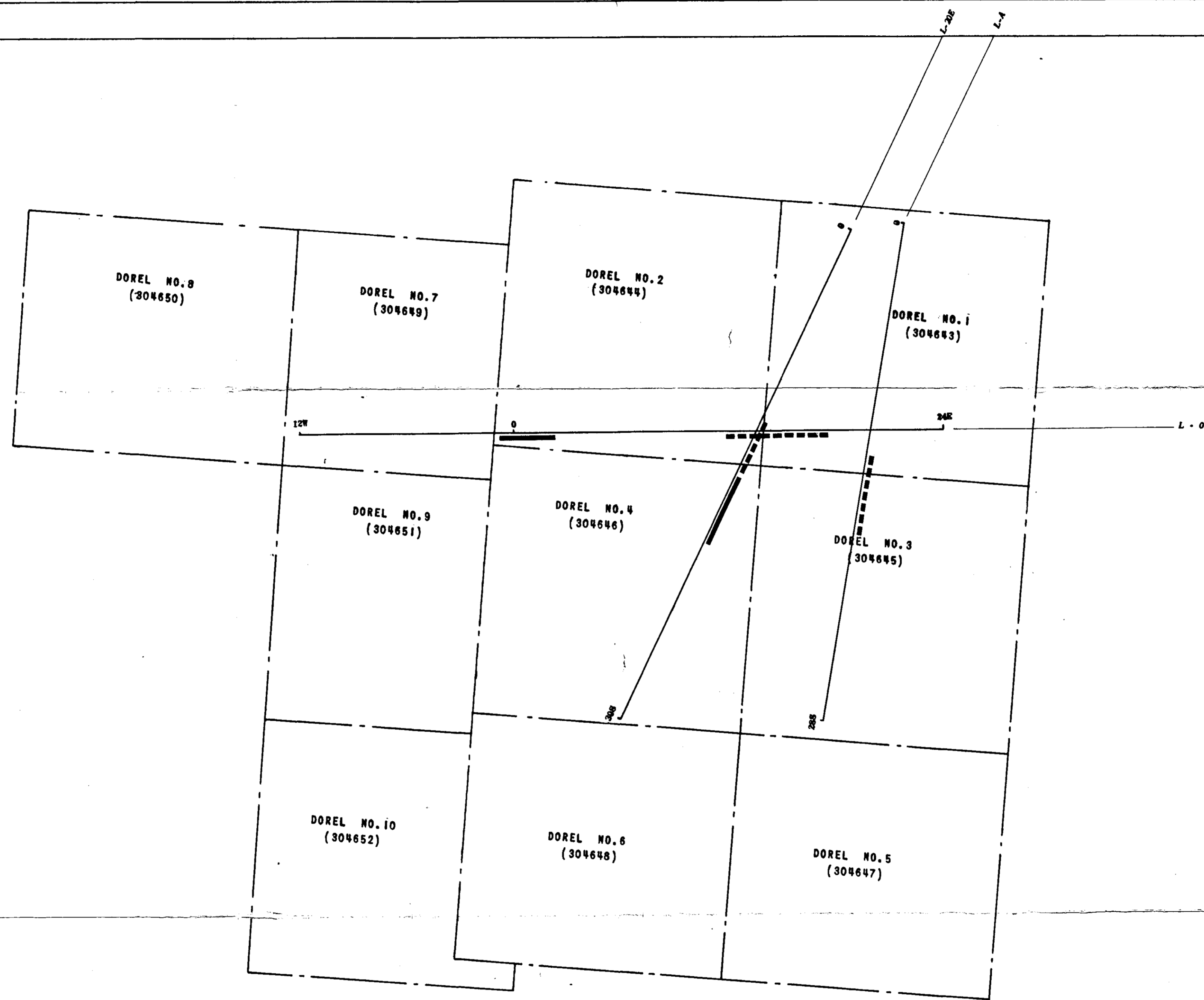
Dated at Toronto

This 18th day of July 1962



Philip G. Hallof, Ph. D.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED
 INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY
 LOCATION MAP



ANOMALOUS ZONE ———
 POSSIBLE ANOMALOUS ZONE - - - - -

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED
 DOREL CLAIM GROUP
 HOGEM AREA - OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
 SCALE
 400 300 200 100 0 400 800 1200 1600 2000
 FEET FEET
 One Inch = Four Hundred Feet

430

Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 430 MAP 1

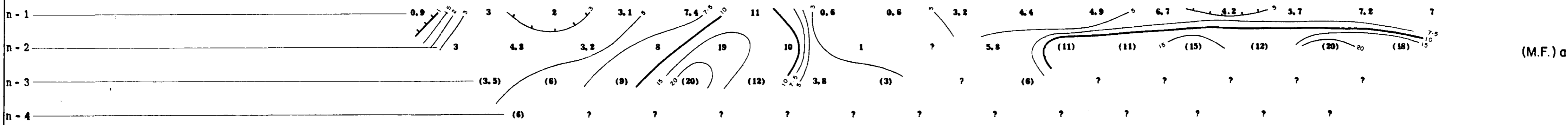
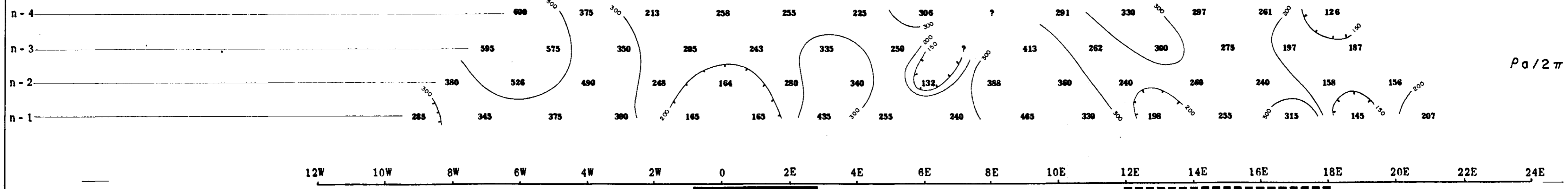
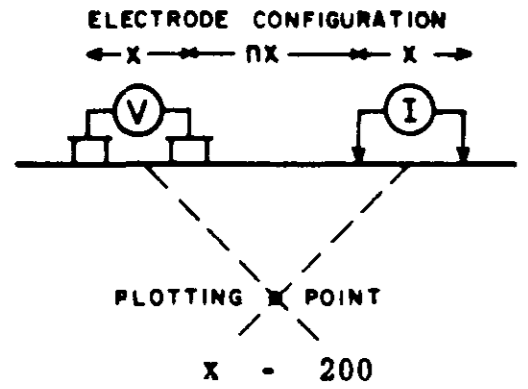
(M)

DRAWN: F.R.P.
 DATE: JULY 1962
 APPROVED: P
 DATE: 7/17/62

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

430



ANOMALOUS ZONE —————
 POSSIBLE ANOMALOUS ZONE - - - - -
 NOTE
 LOGARITHMIC CONTOUR INTERVAL

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED
 DOREL CLAIM GROUP, HOGEM AREA—OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
 Scale—One inch= 200 Feet

MR

FREQUENCY 31-5 CPS
 DATE SURVEYED JUNE 1962
 APPROVED PI
 DATE 7/17/62

LINE NO. 0

