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93N/2E&W

REPORT ON THE INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY ON THE NATION COPPER PROPERTY OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C. FOR BORONDA EXPLORATION CORPORATION LTD.

BY

MARION A. GOUDIE, B.Sc.

AND

PHILIP G. HALLOF, Ph.D.

NAME AND LOCATION OF PROPERTY:

NATION COPPER PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C. 55°N, 124°W - SW and 55°N, 125°W - SE

DATE STARTED: SEPTEMBER 12, 1970

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McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

NOTES ON THE THEORY, METHOD OF FIELD OPERATION, AND PRESENTATION OF DATA FOR THE INDUCED POLARIZATION METHOD

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 appreciably reduce the amount of 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 per cent frequency effect or F. E. are a measurement of the polarization in the rock mass. However, since the measurement of the degree of polarization is related to the apparent resistivity of the rock mass it is found that the metal factor values or M. F. are the most useful values in determining the amount of polarization present in the rock mass. The MF values are obtained by normalizing the F. E. values for varying resistivities.

The induced polarization measurement is perhaps the most powerful geophysical method for the direct detection of metallic sulphide mineralization, even when this mineralization is of very low concentration. The lower limit of volume per cent sulphide necessary to produce a recognizable IP anomaly will vary with the geometry and geologic environment of the source, and the method of executing the survey. However, sulphide mineralization of less than one per cent by volume has been detected by the IP method under proper geological conditions.

The greatest application of the IP method has been in the search for disseminated metallic sulphides of less than 20% by volume. However, it has also been used successfully in the search for massive sulphides in situations where, due to source geometry, depth of source, or low resistivity of surface layer, the EM method can not be successfully applied. The ability to differentiate ionic conductors, such as water filled shear zones, makes the IP method a useful tool in checking EM anomalies which are suspected of being due to these causes.

In normal field applications the IP method does not differentiate between the economically important metallic minerals such as chalcopyrite, chalcocite, molybdenite, galena, etc., and the other metallic minerals such as pyrite. The induced polarization effect is due to the total of all electronic conducting minerals in the rock mass. Other electronic conducting materials which can produce an IP response are magnetite, pyrolusite, graphite, and some forms of hematite.

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 in distance (X) apart. The potentials are measured at two other points (X) feet apart, in line with the current 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, apparent per cent frequency effect, 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. (See Figure A.) The resistivity values are plotted above the line as a mirror image of the metal factor values below. On a second line, below the metal factor values, are plotted the values of the per cent frequency effect. In some cases the values of per cent frequency effect are plotted as superscripts of the metal factor value. In this second case the frequency effect values are not contoured. 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. The 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 results, model study results and theoretical investigations. The position of the electrodes when anomalous values are measured is important 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 25 feet to 2000 feet for (X). In each case, the decision as to the distance (X) and the values of (n) to be used 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 A demonstrates the method used in plotting the results. Each value of the apparent resistivity, apparent metal factor, and apparent per cent frequency effect 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. When the F. E. values are plotted as superscripts to the MF values the third section of data values is not presented and the F. E. values are not contoured.

The actual data plots included with the report are prepared utilizing an IBM 360/75 Computer and a Calcomp 770/763 Incremental Plotting System. The data values are calculated, plotted, and contoured according to a programme developed by McPhar Geophysics. Certain symbols have been incorporated into the programme to explain various situations in recording the data in the field.

The IP measurement is basically obtained by measuring the difference in potential or voltage (ΔV) obtained at two operating frequencies. The voltage is the product of the current through the ground and the apparent resistivity of the ground. Therefore in field situations where the current is very low due to poor electrode contact, or the apparent resistivity is very low, or a combination of the two effects; the value of (ΔV) the change in potential will be too small to be measurable. The symbol "TL" on the data plots indicates this situation.

In some situations spurious noise, either man made or natural, will render it impossible to obtain a reading. The symbol "N" on the data plots indicates a station at which it is too noisey to record a reading. If a reading can be obtained, but for reasons of noise there is some doubt as to its accuracy, the reading is bracketed in the data plot ( ).

In certain situations negative values of Apparent Frequency Effect are recorded. This may be due to the geologic environment or spurious electrical effects. The actual negative frequency effect value recorded is indicated on the data plot, however the symbol "NEG" is indicated for the corresponding value of Apparent Metal Factor. In contouring negative values the contour lines are indicated to the nearest positive value in the immediate vicinity of the negative value.

The symbol "NR" indicates that for some reason the operator did not attempt to record a reading although normal survey procedures would suggest that one was required. This may be due to inaccessible topography or other similar reasons. Any symbol other than those discussed above is unique to a particular situation and is described within the body of the report.

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

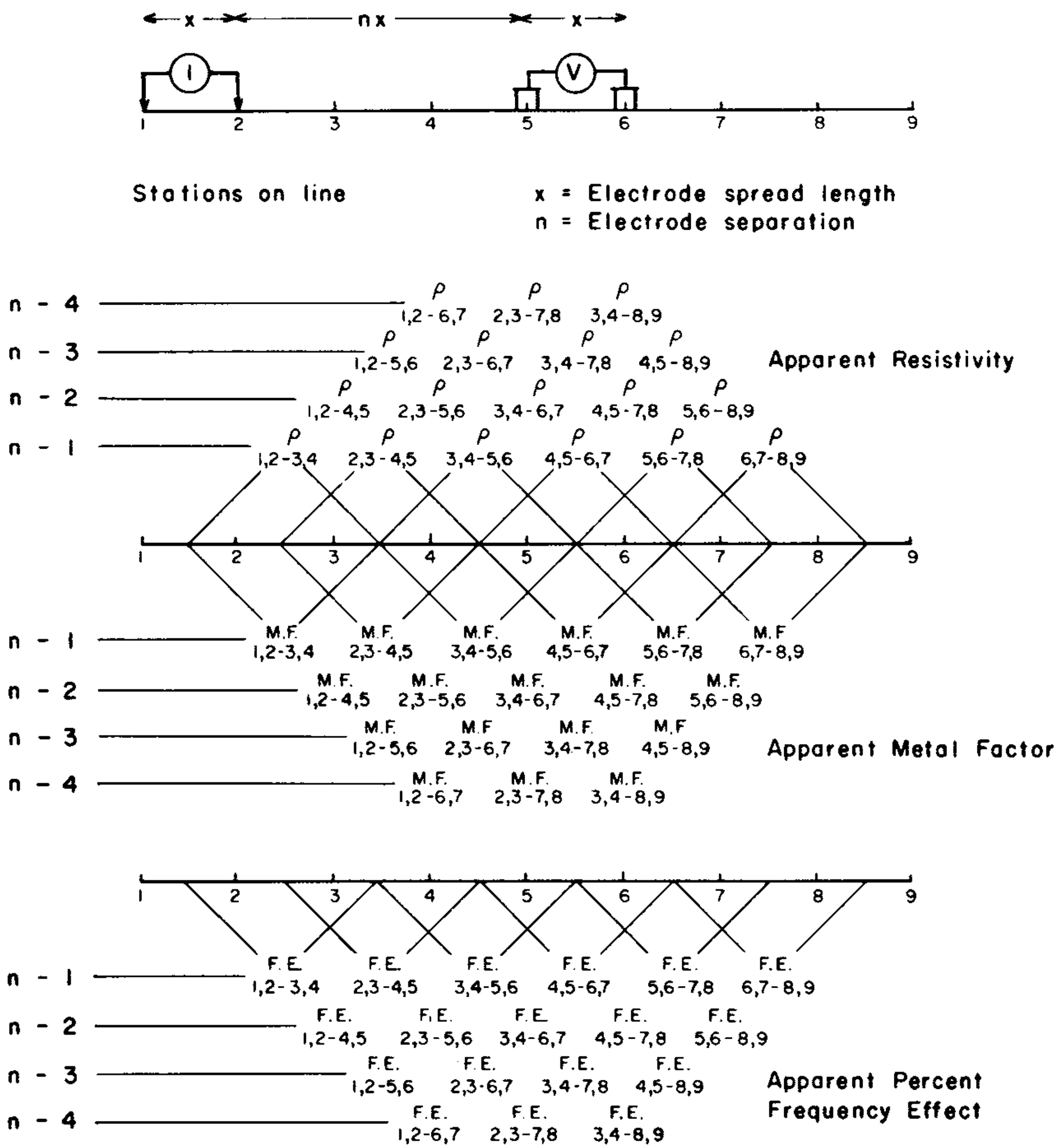

Fig. A

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

REPORT ON THE

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

ON THE

NATION COPPER PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

FOR

BORONDA EXPLORATION CORPORATION LTD.

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1. INTRODUCTION

At the request of the company, an induced polarization and resistivity survey has been completed on the Nation Copper Property in the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia for Boronda Exploration Corporation Ltd. The area is situated partially in the southwest quadrant of the 1° quadrilateral whose southeast corner is at 55°N and 124°W, and partially in the southeast quadrant of the 1° quadrilateral whose southeast corner is at 55°N and 125°W.

The survey area is largely drift covered. Outcrop in the vicinity consists of basic and volcanic rocks of the Takla group of Triassic and Jurassic age, intruded by Upper Jurassic or Cretaceous granodiorites, diorites, gabbro, pyroxenite, which are grouped under the term Omineca intrusions. The survey was carried out to test Ronka electromagnetic anomalies which had been located previously. The location of these anomalies has not been provided.

The survey was carried out in late September and early October, 1970, using a McPhar variable frequency IP unit operating at frequencies of 0.3 and 5 cps. over the following claims:

Isa group:	1, 2, 3
Raj group:	1, 2, 3
Bis group:	4, 6
King group:	7
Mel group:	4, 5, 13, 14
RT group:	9, 10, 20
Ice group:	15
Sam group:	33, 34, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 21, 22, 23, 32
Alex group:	21, 22, 27, 28
Diana group:	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

These claims are all assumed to be owned or held under option by Boronda Exploration Corporation Limited.

2. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The induced polarization and resistivity results are shown on the following data plots in the manner described in the notes preceding this report.

Line	Electrode Intervals	Dwg. No.
80+00N	200 feet	IP 5681-1
65+00N	200 feet	IP 5681-2
00	500 feet	IP 5681-3
30+00N	200 feet	IP 5681-4
60+00S	200 feet	IP 5681-5
3+00E	500 feet	IP 5681-6

Enclosed with this report is Dwg. I.P.P. 4742, a plan map of the grid at a scale of 1:1000. 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 centre 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

It is understood that the induced polarization and resistivity survey was intended to check Ronka EM anomalies, thus the IP lines have very little relationship to each other. A line-by-line interpretation is all that is possible.

Line 80N

A shallow, relatively narrow anomaly extends from 18E to 21E. The stronger portion, from 18E to 20E, might improve if detailed with shorter electrode intervals (see Appendix). If the source is confirmed, closely-spaced parallel lines should also be surveyed.

Line 65N

A weak, narrow anomaly from 18E to 20E is on strike with the anomaly on Line 80N.

Line 0

This line runs northwest - southeast along the lake shore; no anomalies were located.

Line 30N

This line is anomalous throughout much of its length. The pattern of the anomalies suggest disseminated mineralization with irregular concentrations of mineralization with interspersed barren sections. The depth of the source varies throughout. A suitable location for testing would be with the hole drilled to check the source under 59E at a vertical depth of 200'.

Line 60S

A shallow moderate anomaly extends from 24E to 26E, with a weak extension to 28E. A very weak one-station anomaly on n = 1 extends from 34E to 36E. A broad, weak anomaly was located from 60E to 68E, with the greatest magnitude on n = 1 and n = 2.

A moderate anomaly incomplete at the east end of the line, appears to have a shallow source; these data are incomplete; the measurements should be extended.

Line 3E

This is a north-south line which crosses Line 30N and Line 60S. A broad anomaly of variable, but generally moderate magnitude, was located from

10S to 45S. This confirms the anomaly on Line 30N from 15E to 21E. A weaker anomaly from 60S to 70S includes a lens of greater magnitude. The anomaly extends to some depth.

A moderate anomaly from 115S to 120S has a weaker extension to 125S. The pattern of the anomaly suggests a narrow source.

4. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Several anomalies have been located by the induced polarization and resistivity survey. When the complete geophysical results have been correlated and evaluated, several of these anomalies may warrant more detailed surveying.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Marion A. Goudie,
Geologist.

Philip G. Hallof,
Geophysicist.

February 25, 1971

Dated: February 3, 1971

ASSESSMENT DETAILS

PROPERTY: Nation Copper

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

SPONSOR: Boronda Exploration Corporation Ltd.

PROVINCE: British Columbia

LOCATION: Tchentlo Lake Area

TYPE OF SURVEY: Induced Polarization

OPERATING MAN DAYS:	55	DATE STARTED: September 12, 1970
EQUIVALENT 8 HR. MAN DAYS:	82.5	DATE FINISHED: October 13, 1970
CONSULTING MAN DAYS:	3	NUMBER OF STATIONS: 222
DRAUGHTING MAN DAYS:	7	NUMBER OF READINGS: 2895
TOTAL MAN DAYS:	92.5	MILES OF LINE SURVEYED: 8.1

CONSULTANTS:

Marion A. Goudie, 739 Military Trail, West Hill, Ontario.
Philip G. Hallof, 5 Minorca Place, Don Mills, Ontario.

FIELD TECHNICIANS:

R. Mertens, 304 Holmes Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario.
L. Harrison, 960 #5RD, Richmond, British Columbia.
Plus 2 Helpers

Extra Labour
C. Sykes, 167 N. 8th Avenue, Smithers, B.C.
G. Casimer, Box 345, Vanderhoof, B.C.
F. Patrick, General Delivery, Vanderhoof, B.C.
G. Nathe, c/o Melvin Brandvold, Telkwa, B.C.

DRAUGHTSMEN:

K. Kingsbury, 58 Oak Avenue, Richvale, Ontario.
Y. Dojc, 20 Roselawn Avenue, Apt. 3, Toronto, Ontario.
B. Marr, 19 Kenewen Court, Toronto 16, Ontario.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Marion A. Goudie

Marion A. Goudie,
Geologist.

Dated: February 3, 1971

SUMMARY OF COST

Boronda Exploration Corporation Ltd.
Nation Copper Property
Tchentlo Lake Area

Crew 2 men - R. Mertens - L. Harrison

13-3/4 days	Operating	@ $240.00/day	$3,300.00
1 day	Travel)		
1 day	Bad Weather) 14 days	@ $100.00/day	1,425.00
6 days	Preparation)		
6 days	Standby)		
4 days	Breakdown		N.C.
			4,725.00

Expenses		
Transportation - Train	59.00	
Rented Vehicle	803.83	
Vehicle Expense	91.17	
Taxis	21.75	
Freight and Brokerage	39.71	
Meals and Accommodation	959.05	
Supplies	145.11	
Excess Baggage	33.60	
Chain Saw Rental	12.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	185.95	
	2,351.17	
Plus 10%	235.11	
	2,586.28	
Expenses for all properties $2,586.28 Prorated portion for Boronda Nation Copper 13-3/4 /33½ x $2,586.28		1,061.58
Extra Labour	4,038.00	
Plus 20%	807.60	
	4,845.60	
Extra Labour for all properties $4,845.60 Prorated portion for Boronda Nation Copper 13-3/4 /33½ x $4,845.60		1,988.90
		$7,775.48

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Marion A. Goudie

Marion A. Goudie,
Geologist.

Dated: February 3, 1971

CERTIFICATE

I, Marion A. Goudie, of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geologist residing at 739 Military Trail, West Hill, Ontario.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario with a B.Sc. Degree (1950) in Honours Geology.

3. I am a member of the Geological Society of America.

4. I have been practising my profession for 20 years.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly, in the property or securities of Boronda Exploration Corporation Ltd. or any affiliate.

6. The statements made in this report are based on a study of published geological literature and unpublished private reports.

7. Permission is granted to use in whole or in part for assessment and qualification requirements but not for advertising purposes.

Dated at Toronto

This 3rd day of February, 1971.

Marion A. Goudie

Marion A. Goudie, B.Sc.

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.Sc. 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 the Exploration Geophysicists.

4. I am a Professional Geophysicist, registered in the Province of Ontario, the Province of British Columbia and the State of Arizona.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly, in the property or securities of Boronda Exploration Corporation Ltd. or any affiliate.

6. The statements made in this report are based on a study of published geological literature and unpublished private reports.

7. Permission is granted to use in whole or in part for assessment and qualification requirements but not for advertising purposes.

Dated at Toronto

This 3rd day of February, 1971.

Philip G. Hallof, Ph.D.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA P. G. HALLOF

Expiry Date: February 25, 1971

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

APPENDIX

THE INTERPRETATION OF INDUCED POLARIZATION ANOMALIES FROM RELATIVELY SMALL SOURCES

The induced polarization method was originally developed to detect disseminated sulphides and has proven to be very successful in the search for "porphyry copper" deposits. In recent years we have found that the IP method can also be very useful in exploring for more concentrated deposits of limited size. This type of source gives sharp IP anomalies that are often difficult to interpret.

The anomalous patterns that develop on the contoured data plots will depend on the size, depth and position of the source and the relative size of the electrode interval. The data plots <u>are not</u> sections showing the electrical parameters of the ground. When the electrode interval (X) is appreciably greater than the width of the source, a large volume of unmineralized rock is averaged into each measurement. This is particularly true for the large values of the electrode separation (n).

The theoretical scale model results shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 indicate the effect of depth. If the depth to the top of the source is small compared to the electrode interval (i. e. d X) the measurement for n = 1 will be anomalous. In Figure 1 the depth is 0. 5 units (X = 1. 0 units) and the n = 1 value is definitely anomalous; the pattern on the contoured data plot is typical for a relatively shallow, narrow, near-vertical tabular source. The results in Figure 2 are for the same source with the depth increased to 1. 5 units. Here the n = 1 value is not anomalous; the larger values of (n) are anomalous but the magnitudes are much lower than for the source at less depth.

When the electrode interval is greater than the width of the source, it is not possible to determine its width or exact position between the electrodes. The true IP effect within the source is also indeterminate; the anomaly from a very narrow source with a very large true IP effect will be much the same as that from a zone with twice the width and 1/2 the true IP effect. The theoretical scale model data shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4 demonstrate this problem. The depth and position of the source are unchanged but the width and true IP effect are varied. The anomalous patterns and magnitudes are essentially the same, hence the data are insufficient to evaluate the source completely.

The normal practise is to indicate the IP anomalies by solid, broken, or dashed bars, depending upon their degree of distinctiveness. 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. As illustrated in Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4, no anomaly can be located with more accuracy than the spread length. While the centre of the solid bar indicating the anomaly corresponds fairly well with the source, the length of the bar should not be taken to represent the exact edges of the anomalous material.

If the source is shallow, the anomaly can be better evaluated using a shorter electrode interval. When the electrode interval used approaches the width of the source, the apparent effects measured will be nearly equal to the true effects within the source. When there is some depth to the top of the source, it is not possible to use electrode intervals that are much less than the depth to the source. In this situation, one must realize that a definite ambiguity exists regarding the width of the source and the IP effect within the source.

Our experience has confirmed the desirability of doing detail. When a reconnaissance IP survey using a relatively large electrode interval indicates the presence of a narrow, shallow source, detail with shorter electrode intervals is necessary in order to better locate, and evaluate, the source. The data of most usefulness is obtained when the maximum apparent IP effect is measured for n = 2 or n = 3. For instance, an anomaly originally located using X = 300' may be checked with X = 200' and then X = 100'. The data with X = 100' will be quite different from the original reconnaissance results with X = 300'.

The data shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6 are field results from a greenstone area in Quebec. The expected sources were narrow (less than 30' in width) zones of massive, high-grade, zinc-silver ore. An electrode interval of 200' was used for the reconnaissance survey in order to keep the rate of progress at an acceptable level. The anomalies located were low in magnitude.

The very weak, shallow anomaly shown in Figure 5 is typical of those located by the X = 200' reconnaissance survey. Several anomalies of this type were detailed using shorter electrode intervals. In most cases the detail measurements suggested broad zones of very weak mineralization. However, in the case of the source at 20N to 22N, the measurements with shorter electrode intervals confirmed the presence of a strong, narrow source. The X = 50' results are shown in Figure 6. Subsequent drilling has shown the source to be 12.5' of massive sulphide mineralization containing significant zinc and silver values.

The change in the anomaly that results when the electrode interval is reduced is not unusual. The X = 50' data more accurately locates the narrow source, and permits the geophysicist to make a better evaluation of its importance. The completion of this type of detail is very important, in order to get the maximum usefulness from a reconnaissance IP survey.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Theoretical Induced Polarization and Resistivity Studies

Scale Model Cases

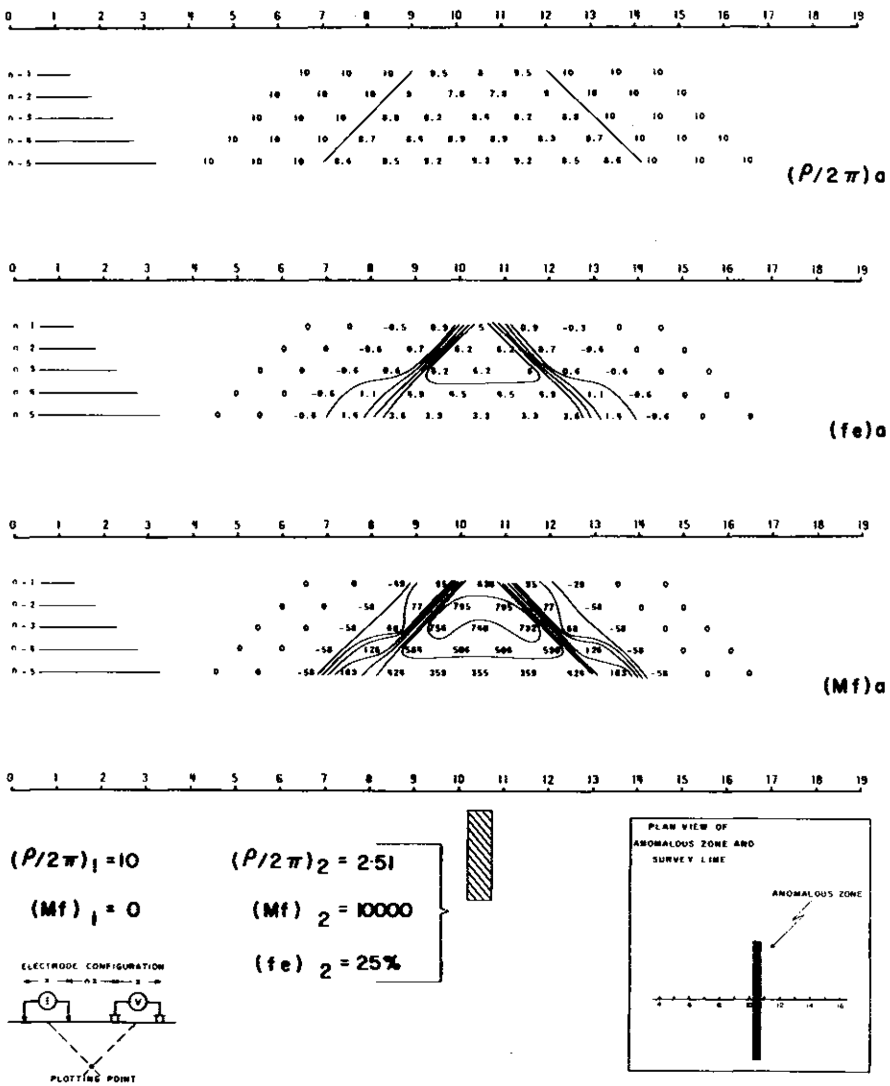


FIG 1

CASE II-0.5-BU-10-a

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Theoretical Induced Polarization and Resistivity Studies

Scale Model Cases

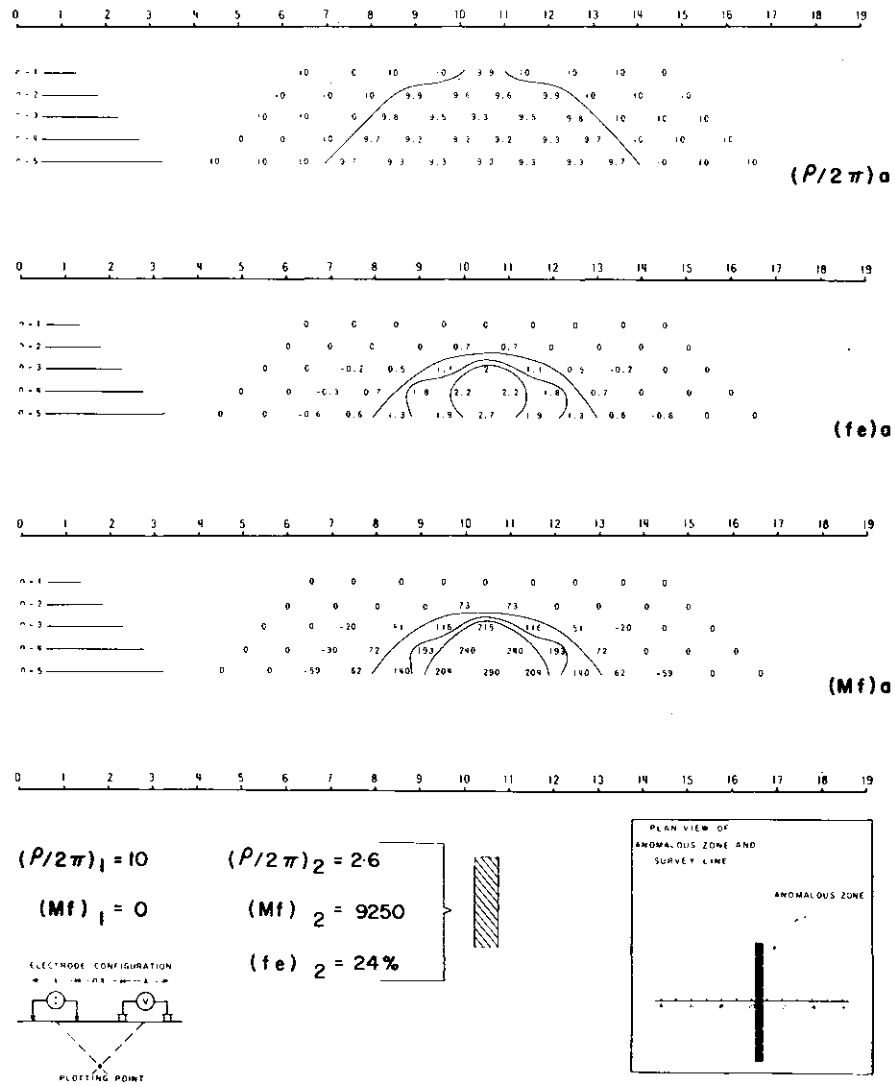
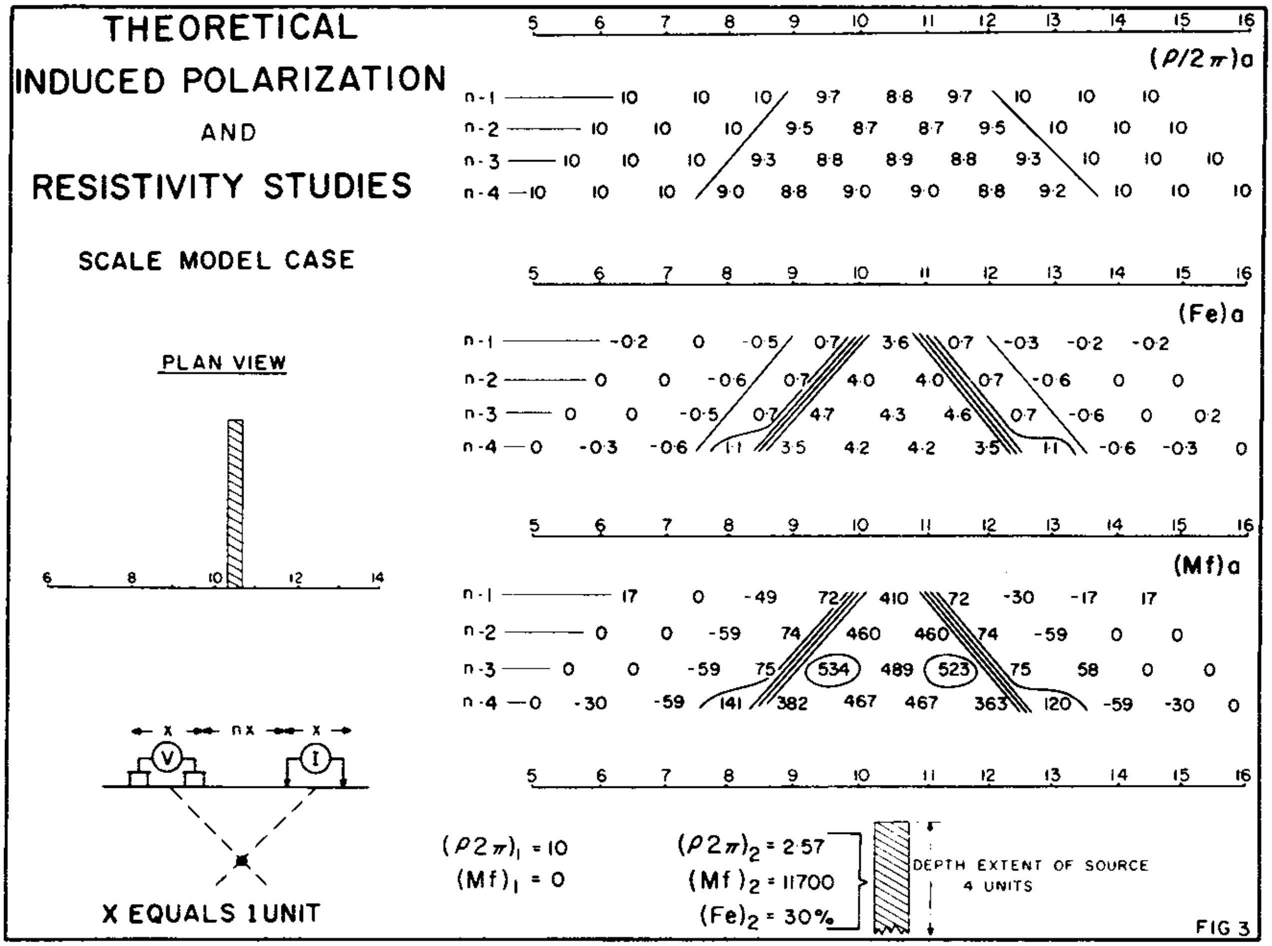
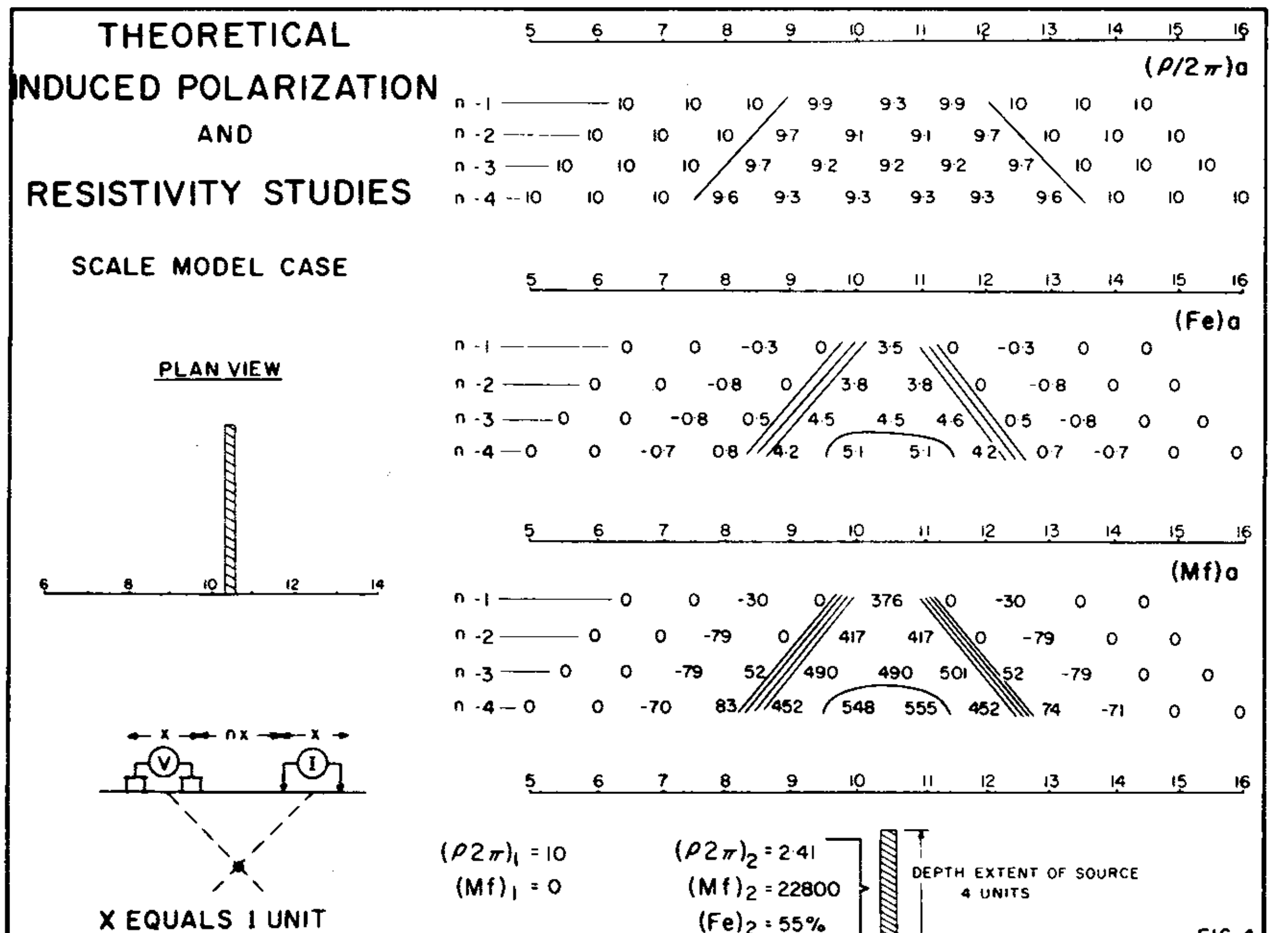


FIG 2

CASE II-1.5-BU-10-a


THEORETICAL
INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND
RESISTIVITY STUDIES
SCALE MODEL CASE
PLAN VIEW
6 8 10 12 14
X EQUALS 1 UNIT
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
(ρ/2π)a
n-1 10 10 10 9.7 8.8 9.7 10 10 10
n-2 10 10 10 9.5 8.7 8.7 9.5 10 10 10
n-3 10 10 10 9.3 8.8 8.9 8.8 9.3 10 10 10
n-4 10 10 10 9.0 8.8 9.0 9.0 8.8 9.2 10 10 10
(Fe)a
n-1 -0.2 0 -0.5 0.7 3.6 0.7 -0.3 -0.2 -0.2
n-2 0 0 -0.6 0.7 4.0 4.0 0.7 -0.6 0 0
n-3 0 0 -0.5 0.7 4.7 4.3 4.6 0.7 -0.6 0 0.2
n-4 0 -0.3 -0.6 1.1 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.5 1.1 -0.6 -0.3 0
(Mf)a
n-1 17 0 -49 72 410 72 -30 -17 17
n-2 0 0 -59 74 460 460 74 -59 0 0
n-3 0 0 -59 75 534 489 523 75 58 0 0
n-4 0 -30 -59 141 382 467 467 363 120 -59 -30 0
(ρ2π)1 = 10
(Mf)1 = 0
(ρ2π)2 = 2.57
(Mf)2 = 11700
(Fe)2 = 30%
DEPTH EXTENT OF SOURCE
4 UNITS
FIG 3


THEORETICAL
INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND
RESISTIVITY STUDIES
SCALE MODEL CASE
PLAN VIEW
6 8 10 12 14
X EQUALS 1 UNIT
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
(ρ/2π)a
n-1 10 10 10 9.9 9.3 9.9 10 10 10
n-2 10 10 10 9.7 9.1 9.1 9.7 10 10 10
n-3 10 10 10 9.7 9.2 9.2 9.2 9.7 10 10 10
n-4 10 10 10 9.6 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.6 10 10 10
(Fe)a
n-1 0 0 -0.3 0 3.5 0 -0.3 0 0
n-2 0 0 -0.8 0 3.8 3.8 0 -0.8 0 0
n-3 0 0 -0.8 0.5 4.5 4.5 4.6 0.5 -0.8 0 0
n-4 0 0 -0.7 0.8 4.2 5.1 5.1 4.2 0.7 -0.7 0 0
(Mf)a
n-1 0 0 -30 0 376 0 -30 0 0
n-2 0 0 -79 0 417 417 0 -79 0 0
n-3 0 0 -79 52 490 490 501 52 -79 0 0
n-4 0 0 -70 83 452 548 555 452 74 -71 0 0
(ρ2π)1 = 10
(Mf)1 = 0
(ρ2π)2 = 2.41
(Mf)2 = 22800
(Fe)2 = 55%
DEPTH EXTENT OF SOURCE
4 UNITS
FIG. 4

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY RESULTS
BATCHELOR LAKE AREA, QUEBEC.

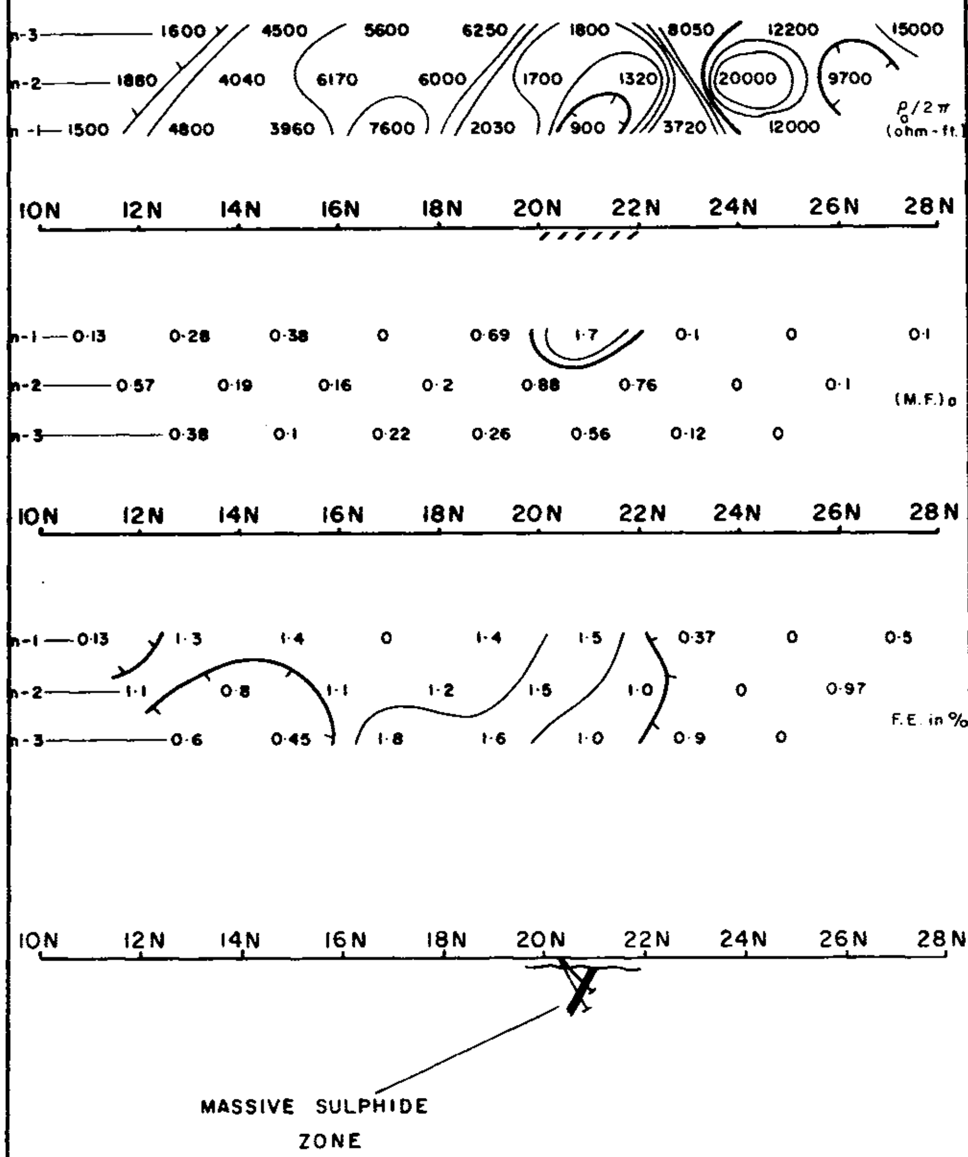


FIG. 5

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY RESULTS
BATCHELOR LAKE AREA, QUEBEC.

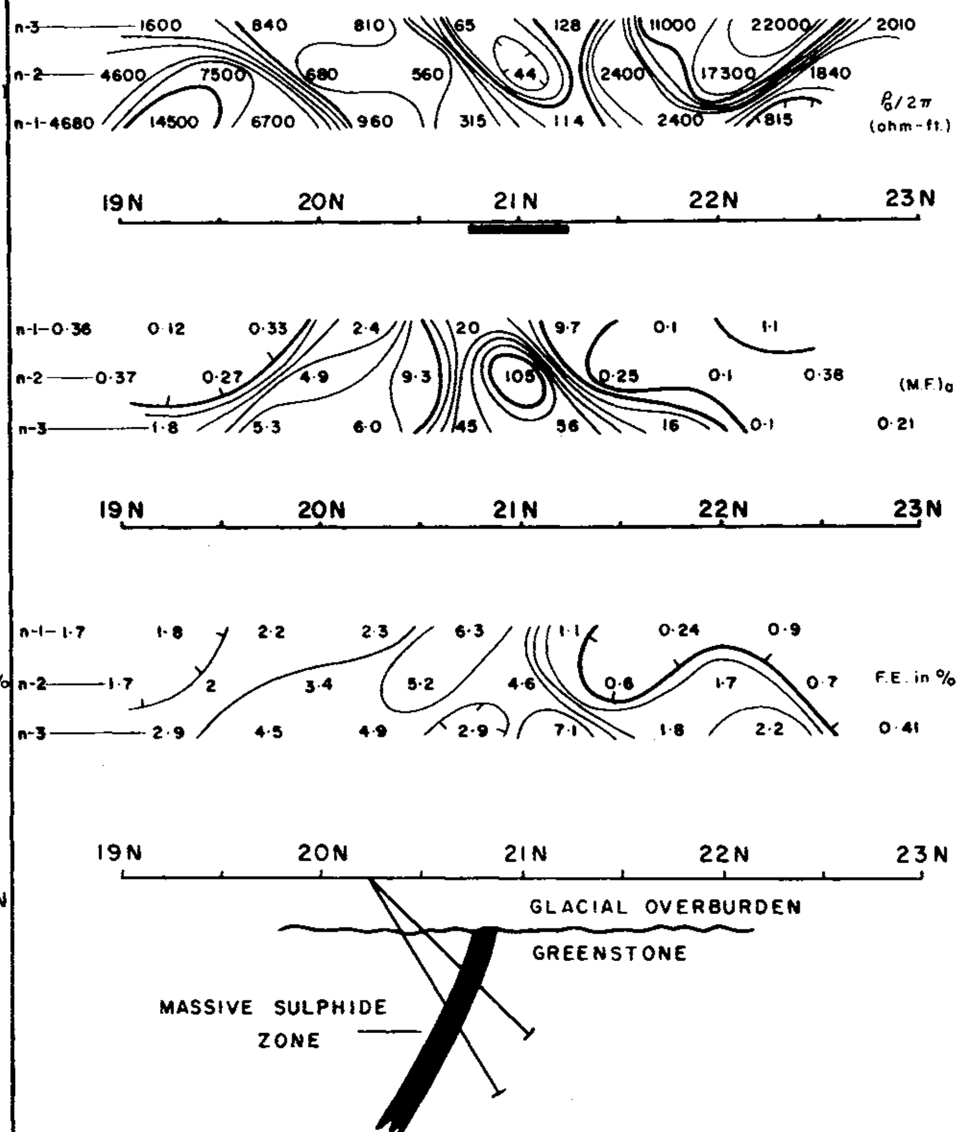


FIG. 6

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DWG. NO.- I.P.-5681-1

BORONDA EXPL. CO. LTD.

NATION COPPER PROPERTY, ALEXANDER CREEK GRID
TCHENTLO LAKE AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 80N

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

X — NX — X

PLOTTING POINT → X X = 200'

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: OCT 1970

APPROVED:

DATE: Feb 3, 1971

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/65 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER

DWG. NO.- I.P.-5681-2

BORONDA EXPL. CO. LTD.

NATION COPPER PROPERTY, ALEXANDER CREEK GRID
TCHENTLO LAKE AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 65N

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

PLOTTING POINT → X = 200'

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES
DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: OCT 1970

APPROVED:

DATE: Feb 3, 1971

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/65 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER

DWG. NO.- I.P.-5681-3

BORONDA EXPL. CO. LTD.

NATION COPPER PROPERTY, ALEXANDER CREEK GRID
TCHENTLO LAKE AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 0

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION
X — NX — X
PLOTTING POINT → X = 500'

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES
DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: SEPT '70

APPROVED: [signature]

DATE: Feb. 3, 1971

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/65 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER

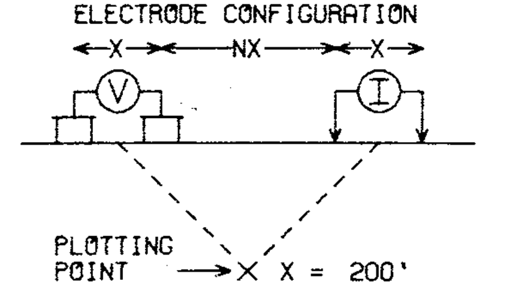

RESISTIVITY (APP.) IN OHM FEET / 2π
METAL FACTOR (APP.).
FREQUENCY EFFECT (APP.) IN %
N - 1
N - 2
N - 3
N - 4
N - 5
DWG. NO.- I.P.-5681-4
BØRØNDA EXPL. CØ. LTD.
NATIØN CØPPER PRØPERTY, ALEXANDER CREEK GRID
TCHENTLØ LAKE AREA, ØMINECA M.D., B.C.
LINE NØ.- 30N
ELECTRØDE CØNFIGURATIØN
PLØTTING POINT
X = 200'
SURFACE PRØJECTIØN ØF ANØMALØUS ZØNES
DEFINITE
PRØBABLE
PØSSIBLE
FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ
DATE SURVEYED: OCT 1970
APPRØVED:
DATE: Feb 3, 1971
NØTE: CØNTØURS AT LØGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10
McPHAR GEØPHYSICS
INDUCED PØLARIZATIØN AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY
NØTE: THIS PLØT WAS PRØDUCED WITH AN IBM 360/65 CØMPUTER AND A CALCØMP PLØTTER

DWG. NO.- I.P.-5681-5

BORONDA EXPL. CO. LTD.

NATION COPPER PROPERTY, ALEXANDER CREEK GRID
TCHENTLO LAKE AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 60S



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: OCT 1970

APPROVED:

DATE: Feb. 3, 1971

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/65 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER

DWG. NO.- I.P.-5681-6

BORONDA EXPL. CO. LTD.

NATION COPPER PROPERTY, ALEXANDER CREEK GRID
TCHENTLO LAKE AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 3E

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

PLOTTING POINT X = 500'

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES
DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: SEPT '70

APPROVED:

DATE: Feb 3, 1971

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1,-1.5-2,-3,-5,-7.5-10

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

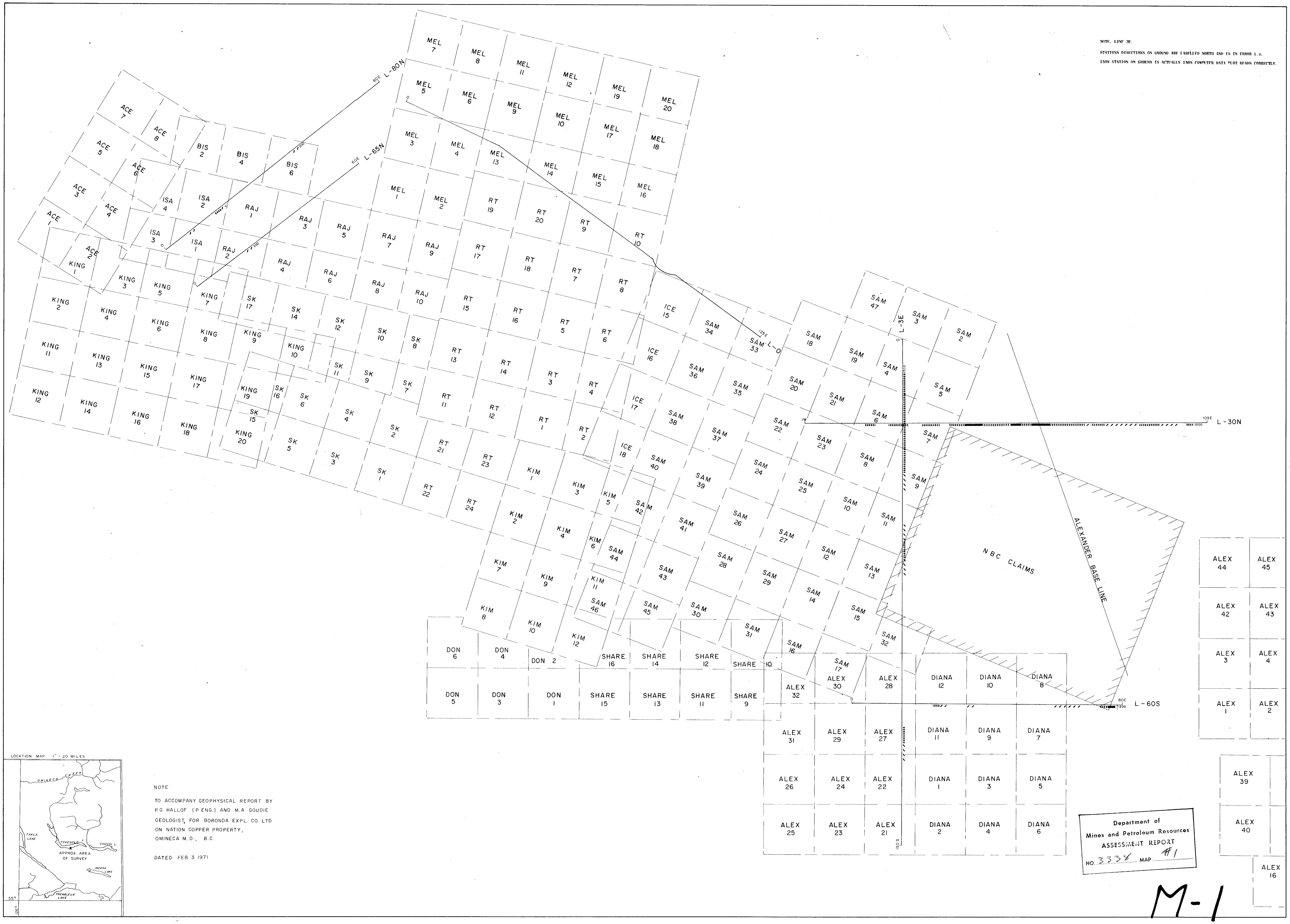
NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/65 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER

DWG. IPP-4742

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PLAN MAP



NOTE. LINF 3E.

STATIONS DIRECTIONS ON GROUND ARF LABELLED NORTH AND IS IN ERROR i.e.

150N STATION ON GROUND IS ACTUALLY 150S COMPUTER DATA PLOT READS CORRECTLY.

NOTE:

TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY P.G. HALLOF (P.ENG.) AND M.A. GOUDIE GEOLOGIST, FOR BORONDA EXPL. CO. LTD. ON NATION COPPER PROPERTY, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

DATED: FEB. 3 1971

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3338 MAP #1

M-1

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

Number at the end of anomaly indicates spread used.

BORONDA EXPL. CO. LTD.

NATION COPPER PROPERTY, ALEXANDER CREEK GRID

TCHENTLO LAKE AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

SCALE

1" = 1000'

3338

Philip G. Hallof
DATE: Feb. 3, 1971

DWG. IPP-4742