GEOPHYSICAL REPORT On An INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

on behalf of MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO. LTD.

IT mineral claims Ashnola River Area, Osoyoos Mining Division.

Lat: 49%6'N Long. 120°21'W N.T.S. 92H/1

AUTHOR: Glen E. White, Geophysicist P. LWG; B. V. Phendler DATE OF WORK; October 26 - 31, 1972 DATE OF REPORT: November 10, 1972



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## INTRODUCTION

During the period October 26 - 31, 1972, Glen E. White Geophysical Consulting and Services Ltd. under the supervision of R. W. Phendler, P. Eng, of Cannon-Hicks Associates Ltd., conducted some 2 line miles of induced polarization surveying on the IT mineral claims in the Ashnola area on behalf of Mineral Mountain Mining Co. Ltd.

The purpose of the survey was to examine an area of limonite stained pipe-like breccia zone which showed anomalous geochemical copper responses.

#### LOCATION AND ACCESS

The survey area was located at an elevation of approximately 6500 feet some 26 miles south southeast of Princeton B.C., Osoyoos Mining Division, Latitude 49°6'N Longitude 120°21'W N.T.S. 92H/1.

#### PROPERTY

The induced polarization survey discussed in this report was conducted in the area of mineral claims IT 11 - 16 as illustrated in Figure 1.

## SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

#### Electrode Array

The data was obtained using the "three electrode" array. This array consists of one current ( $C_1$ ) and two potential electrodes ( $P_1$  and  $P_2$ )which are moved together along the survey line at a fixed distance apart, which is known as the "a" spacing. The second current electrode ( $C_2$ ) is placed at "infinity".

#### Induced Polarization System

The equipment used on this survey was the Huntec pulse-type unit. Power was obtained from a JLO motor,

coupled to a 2.5 KW 400 cycle three-phase generator, providing a maximum of 2.5 KW D.C. to the ground. The cycling rate is 1.5 seconds "current on" and 0.5 seconds "current off", the pulses reversing continuously in polarity. Power was transmitted to the ground through two current electrodes  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ , and measurements taken across two potential electrodes,  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ .

The data recorded in the field consist of careful measurements of the current (I) in amperes flowing through electrodes  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ , the primary voltage ( $V_p$ ) appearing between electrodes  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  during the "current on" part of the cycle, and the secondary voltage ( $V_s$ ) appearing between electrodes  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  during the "current off" part of the cycle.

The apparent chargeability  $(M_a)$ , in milliseconds, is calculated by dividing the secondary voltage by the primary voltage and multiplying by 400, which is the sampling time in milliseconds of the receiver unit. The apparent resistivity, in ohm-feet, is proportional to the ratio of the primary voltage to the measured current, the proportionality factor depending on the geometry of the electrode array used. The chargeability and resistivity obtained are called "apparent" as they are values which that portion of the earth sampled by the array would have if it were homogeneous. As the earth sampled is usually inhomogeneous, the calculated apparent chargeability and apparent resistivity are functions of the actual chargeabilities and resistivities of the rocks sampled and of the geometry of these rocks.

#### Survey Grid

The survey was conducted along traverse lines trending approximately east-west. The lines were spaced 400 feet apart along a northerly directed baseline and flagged at 100 foot intervals. The survey was conducted with a reconnaissance "a" spacing of 200 feet. Detail was conducted with "a" = 200', N = 2.

#### DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The chargeability and apparent resistivity data from this survey are illustrated in Figures 2 and 3 respectfully. A detailed geological map of the breccia zone was provided by R. Phendler of Cannon-Hicks Associates Ltd. for correlation with the induced polarization data.

The apparent resistivity data, Figure 3, shows a ridge of high resistivity values trending southward across the survey area. The variations in apparent resistivity in general reflect changes in the moisture content and type of overburden and in the depth to bedrock.

The chargeability data shows a weak chargeability zone which rises to a high of 4.2 milliseconds. This weak chargeability pattern is roughly coincident with areas underlain by the volcanic breccia and may possibly reflect a slight increase in chargeability material within the breccia. A limited amount of testing was completed with a = 200 feet, n = 2. This second seperation showed a slight increase in chargeability with depth. However the per-volume chargeability response with either seperation indicates there is only a minor amount of chargeability material present.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the latter part of October 1972, a limited amount of induced polarization surveying was conducted over the IT mineral claims under the supervision of R. Phendler of Cannon-Hicks Associates Ltd. on behalf of Mineral Mountain Mining Co. Ltd.

The survey located a zone of weak above background chargeability responses which roughly coincide with a geologically favourable zone of volcanic breccia, but which is not of sufficient magnitude to warrent diamond drilling.

Respectfully submitted,

Glen E. White Geophysicist

A. L. Plee cherry

#### STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Name: WHITE, Glen E.

Profession: Geophysicist

Education: B. Sc. Geophysics - Geology University of British Columbia

Professional

Associations: Associate member of Society of Exploration Geophysicists. Active member B.C. Society of Mining Geophysicists.

Experience: Pre-Graduate experience in Geology -Geochemistry - Geophysics with Anaconda American Brass.

> Two years Mining Geophysicist with Sulmac Explorations Ltd. and Airborne Geophysics with Spartan Air Services Ltd.

One year Mining Geophysicist and Technical Sales Manager in the Pacific northwest for W. P. McGill and Associates.

Two years Mining Geophysicist and Supervisor Airborne and Ground Geophysical Divisions, with Geo-X Surveys Ltd.

Two years Chief Geophysicist Tri-Con Exploration Surveys Ltd.

One year Consulting Geophysicist.

Active experience in all Geologic provinces of Canada.

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#### APPENDIX

#### Instrument Specifications

Method of Survey - Induced Polarization

Instruments Α.

(a) Type - Pulse

(b) Make - Huntec
(c) Serial No. - transmitter #107 - receiver #207

#### B. <u>Specifications</u>

(a) Size and Power - 2.5 KW (b) Sensitivity - 300 x 10.5 volts
(c) Power Sources - 2.5 KN 400 cycle - three-phase generator (d) Power by JLO motor, 5.2 H.P. © 3,600 R.P.M.
(e) Timing - electronic, remote and direct
(f) Readings - (i) amps (ii) volts primary and secondary
(g) Calculate (i) Resistivity - ohm-feet
(ii) Chargeability - milliseconds

#### С. Survey Procedures

(a)	method	-	power supplied to mobile probe
			along TW 18 stranded wire from
	•		stationary set-up.
(b)	configuration	-	Pole - dipole (three electrode
	0		array) Plot point midway between
			$C_1$ and $P_1$ .

Presentation D.

Contour Maps (i) Chargeability - milliseconds (ii) Resistivity - ohm-feet



