

COMINCO LTD.

Exploration
N.T.S. 42-A-12

Eastern District

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEYS

CLAIMS P 299039 to P 299062 incl.

BYERS PROPERTY, ONT.

September 14, 1973

E.O. Andersen

The results from the <u>Induced Polarization survey</u> performed on the property is presented in contour form on the accompanying Plate # 2.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF THE SURVEY AREA:

No detailed geological information of the survey area is available at the time of writing. Published geological maps (i.e. Preliminary Map P.698 "Pamour Sheet") indicate that the area in general is early Precambrian with felsic intrusive rocks.

On the east side, approximately along the township boundary, is a belt of mafic to intermediate metavolcanics.

The survey area is flat topographically with only minor relief. An outcrop extends along the base line from approximately 36S to 66S. The western half of the grid is swampy with no outcrops.

THE INDUCED POLARIZATION METHOD:

The survey was performed with a Scintrex Mark VII time domain (pulse-type) induced polarization unit. This equipment consists of a Newmont type remote triggered receiver and a 2.5 kW transmitter operating with a current-off time of two seconds. The system measures the apparent resistivity of the ground in ohmmeters and the decay voltage during the current-off period. The chargeability "M" measured in milliseconds is the normalized integral of the transient voltage between 0.45 seconds and 1.1. seconds after current cut-off. The 0.45 second delay time allows most electromagnetic induction transients, switching transients and interline coupling effects to disappear before measurements are made. A number of consecutive integrations of "M" are taken per station and the average value used so as to reduce telluric noise effects and other interference.

The Newmont type receiver also has the ability to measure the area "over" the discharge curve, starting with its amplitude at 0.45 seconds after the interruption of the primary current, and continuing to 1.75 seconds. This is called the "L" measurements. The ratio of the two quantities L and M gives an indication of the discharge curve form. Significant departures from normal ratios suggests electomagnetic or interline coupling.

Anomalous induced polarization responses may result from metallic sulphides, graphitic and carbonaceous material, as well as from clay minerals, chlorite, sericite, serpentinized rocks and other platey minerals derived from weathering, etc. It is not always possible on the basis of induced polarization data alone to discriminate between these potential sources of anomalous polarization.

RESULTS OF IP SURVEY:

The chargeability has in general a background level of 2 to 5 milliseconds. Minor variations within this range are readily explained by normal lithological and overburden variations. The background levels per gradient array block can be different due to changes in current channelling, however, this does not influence the overall value of the data and its interpretability.

Two major zones with strong induced polarization responses were encountered. In addition, there are two smaller zones and a couple of isolated anomalies with weaker responses.

On Plate # 2, one zone of high chargeability, marked A is shown on lines 20S to 32S. Peaks are on lines 20S and 24S at 11+50W (5.4 and 9.3 milliseconds, respectively), 28S at 9+50W (10.8 milliseconds) and 32S at 10+50W (9.7 milliseconds).

On line 12S a single induced polarization anomaly occurs. The peak value is 7 milliseconds at 13+50W and coincides with a magnetic high (1700 gammas). The possibility exists that this anomaly is caused by an extension of Zone A_2 , even though no apparent response is observed on line 16S.

A <u>second major zone</u> (B) is observed along the base line extending from line 48S to line 72S. Basically, the strike direction is north-south, but from the results of the gradient array the conclusion is drawn that several smaller zones probably exist, offset to each other, possibly by faults.

Chargeability values range from 10 to 20 milliseconds with peak values at 4+50W on line 48S (10.2 milliseconds) 3+00W on line 52S (12.5 milliseconds), 5+50W on line 56S (12.5 milliseconds), 2+50W on line 60S (20.3 milliseconds), 0+50E (presumed location, since the current electrode location prevented further extension towards the east) on line 64S (12.0 milliseconds), 0+50W on line 72S.

A small zone (C) with rather weak responses is located on lines 32S, 36 S and 40S with induced polarization anomaly peaks at 38+50W, 36+50W, and 36+50, respectively. The highest chargeability value is on line 36S (8.5 milliseconds) and a small depression in resistivity coincides with the peak. There is no marked magnetic or electromagnetic coincidence with this zone.

Zone D extends over lines 76S, 80S and 84S with peak locations at 13+50W, 14+50W and 16+50W, respectively. Chargeability values are in the order of 6 to 8 milliseconds.

There are no apparent high magnetic or electromagnetic values over this zone.

A single anomaly appears on line 64S at 22+50W. The peak chargeability value is 9 milliseconds. No coincidence with magnetic or electromagnetic highs is present. The profile shows a negative chargeability to the west of the peak and a more gradual decay of positive chargeability to the east. This suggests that the causative body may be flat lying or shallowly dipping to the east and is probably within about 50 feet of surface.

Some smaller single line peaks were detected, e.g. line 12S station 49+50W, together with general background increases, e.g. west part of line 36S, no emphasis is placed upon this type of behaviour at the present time.

Submitted by:

P. Eng.

EOA/ed

TABLE 1

Current electrode locations for the gradient array and lines surveyed from each location.

Current Electrode Locations	Lines Surveyed
Line 12S at 17E and 43W	L 0 to L 28S
	0+50E to 27+50W
Line 12S at 9W and 69W	L 0 to L 28S
	26+50W to 53+50W
	(exception L0, L4S and
•	L12S to 52+50W)
Line 44S at 17E and 43W	L 32S to L 60S
	0+50E to 27+50W
Line 44S at 9W and 69W	L 32S to L 60S
	26+50W to 53+50W
Line 76S at 17E and 43W	L 64S to L 92S
	0+50E to 27+50W
	(L 68S from 2+50E)
	(D 005 from 2+50E)
Line 76S at 9W and 69W	L 64S to L 92S
	26+50W to 53+50W
	(L 68S to 55+50W)

Approved by___



_____date_

900

TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT
FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT
TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

SEP 2 () 1973

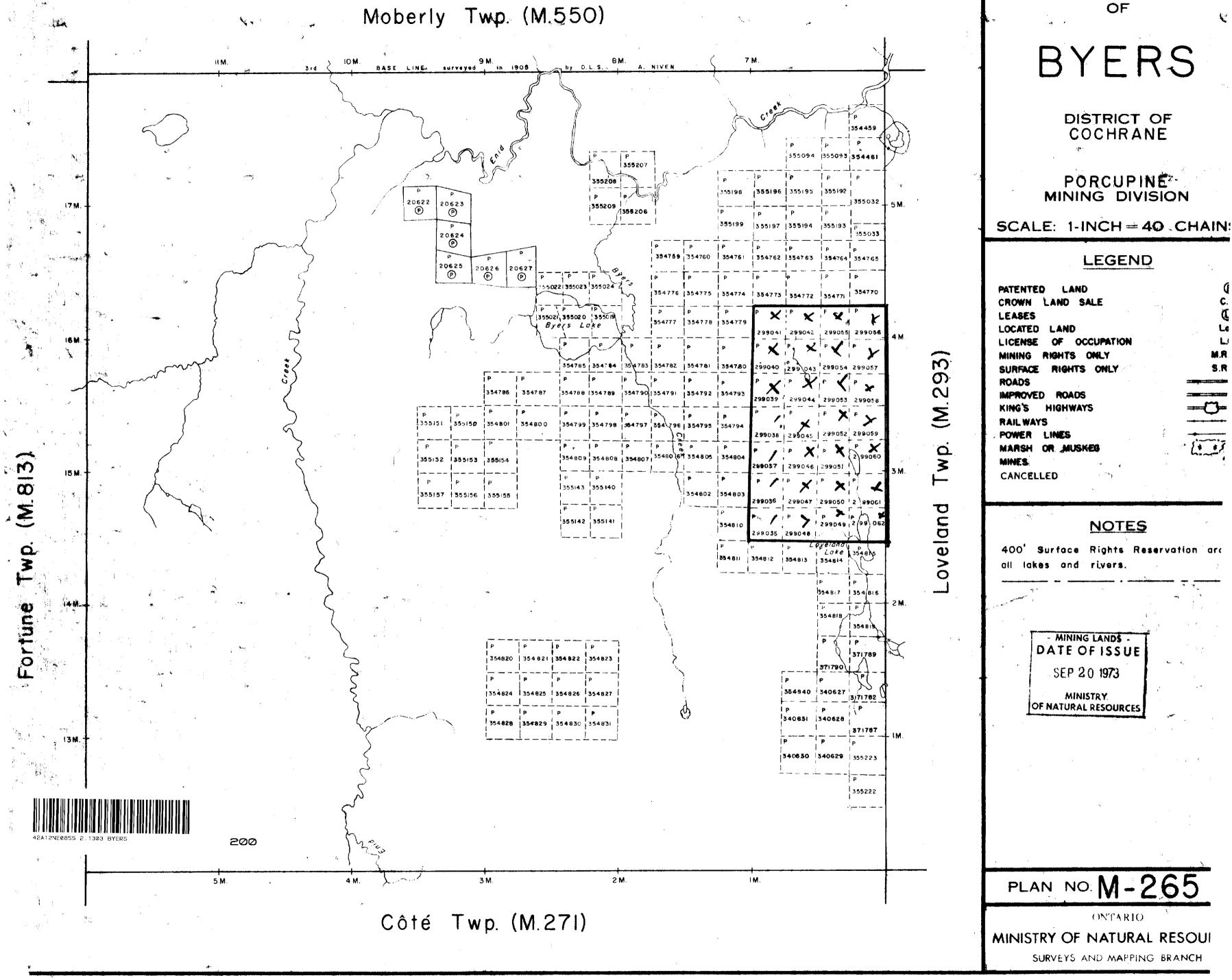
RECEIVED

Type of SurveyInduced Polarization	PROJECTS SECTION
Township or Area Byers Twp.	
Claim holder(s) Cominco Ltd.	MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED List numerically
Author of Report E.O. Andersen Address Cominco Ltd., 1700 - 120 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ontario	P299039 P299061 (prefix) (number)
Covering Dates of Survey(linecutting to office)	P299040 P299062 P299041
Total Miles of Line cut	
SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED Complysical DAYS per claim	p299042 p299043 299035
GeophysicalElectromagnetic	P299044 to P299045 299038 m
ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first Survey Radiometric	
ENTER 20 days for each —Other (I.P.) 20	P299046
additional survey using same grid. Geological Geochemical	P299047 P299048
AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)	P299049
Magnetometer Electromagnetic Radiometric V	P299050
DATE: 14 Sept 73 SIGNATURE: Sik Chesen Author of Report or Agent	P299051
PROJECTS SECTION	P299052
Res. Geol. Qualifications 2. 259	P299053
Previous Surveys	P299054
Checked by (EM) recover over 107	P299055
imight by glone me MIO	P299056
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH OV VICE	P299057
Approved bydate	P299058
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH	P299059 P299060 TOTAL CLAIMS 24

Show instrument technical data in each space for type of survey submitted or indicate "not applicable"

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

el line



THE TOWNSHIP

