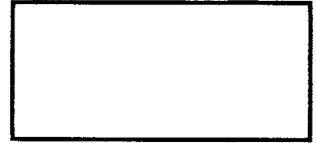




DATE DUE



ON

AN INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

FOR

BOSWELL RIVER MINES LIMITED

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY

EAGLE GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

685-3707

Peter E. Wallcott.

JANUARY 1969

Start in June-July

Paul in Aug

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit. Approved as to technical worth by:

[Signature]
RESIDENT GEOLOGIST

Approved as to cost in the amount of: \$ 25,000.00

[Signature]
RESIDENT MINING ENGINEER

Accepted as representation work under Section 53(4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

[Signature]
COMMISSIONER OF YUKON

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INTRODUCTION

Between August 8th and September 29th, 1968, Eagle Geophysics Limited conducted an Induced Polarization survey programme on a property, located in the Swift River Area of the Yukon Territory, held by Boswell River Mines Limited.

The survey programme was carried out over hard cut lines in five areas designated by the client's geologist as the Rex, Rust, Drumlin, Mod and Dan Areas respectively.

The areas with the exception of the Rex area were surveyed "in the wet" as rain fell incessantly from mid-August to mid-September, and severely hampered the progress of the survey.

Measurements of apparent chargeability (the I.P. response parameter) were made over the line grids in the respective areas using the "three electrode array" method with an electrode separation of 400 feet and station intervals of either 100 or 200 feet depending on the area. Simultaneous measurements of apparent resistivity were also made.

In addition measurements of apparent chargeability and resistivity were made over interpreted anomalous areas using electrode separations of 100, 200, 400 and 600 feet respectively and appropriate stations intervals. In one area some measurements were also made using the "gradient array" method of surveying.

An electromagnetic survey, using a Ronka E.M. 16 electromagnetic unit, was also carried out over the interpreted anomalous area in the Rex area.

PROPERTY AND LOCATION

The property, located in the Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory, consists of some 168 mining claims, namely:

MOD	1 to 4
DAN	1 to 10
DAN	83 to 178
DAN	189 to 200
DAN	225 to 270

The claims are situated along the Swift River at latitude $60^{\circ} 10'N$ and longitude $131^{\circ} 15'W$. They lie approximately 10 air miles north of the settlement of Swift River, Mile 733 on the Alaska Highway.

Access to the property can be readily obtained in the summer by using a 15 mile jeep road from Mile 722 on the Alaska Highway. Difficulties in obtaining access may be encountered in the spring, fall and winter as this road crosses the Swift River approximately 1 mile east of the claims' boundary and tracked vehicles and/or helicopter transportation might have to be used.

During the August-September survey access and camp support were obtained by means of 4 x 4 vehicles although initial transportation to the Rex area was provided by helicopter as the road was not fully completed before initiation of the survey.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Survey was to try and delineate in the respective outlined areas the presence of possible economic mineralization as suggested by the presence of mineralized float and by the favourable geological environment.

GEOLOGY AND EXPLORATION HISTORY

For a detailed geological description and history of the property the reader is referred to the "Geological Report on the Dan Claim Group" by Peter H. Sevensma, Ph.D., P. Eng.

Briefly the claims are underlain by areas of Mississippian Devonian sediments and volcanics which have been variously intruded by expanses of diorite, granodiorite and quartz monzonite of probable jurassic to Upper Cretaceous age. Graphitic schists, typical of formations of this age, occur in the above mentioned sediments.

Mineralized showings and float of pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and galena with associated silver are found in the Rex, Mod and Dan areas respectively. Stratigraphically these showings are interbedded in formations of the same age and lithological characteristics as the Vangorda Creek base metal bodies. (?)

In the early 1950's Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company Limited carried out Bolinden electromagnetic surveys over these showings. Strong conductive zones were obtained, subsequently drilled, and found to consist of graphitic schists with small amounts of associated mineralization.

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

The Induced Polarization (I.P.) survey was carried out using a pulse type system manufactured by Hunttec Limited of Toronto, Ontario. Measurements with this system are made in the time domain.

The system consists basically of three units, a receiver, a transmitter and a motor-generator. The transmitter, which provides a maximum of 7.5 kw d.c. to the ground, obtains its power from the 7.5 kw 400 cycle, three phase generator driven by a gasoline engine. The cycling rate of the transmitter is 1.5 seconds "current on" and 0.5 seconds "current off" with the pulses reversing continuously in polarity. The data recorded in the field consists of careful measurements of the current (I) in amperes flowing through electrodes C_1 and C_2 , the primary voltage (V_p) appearing between the potential electrodes P_1 and P_2 during the "current on" part of the cycle, and a secondary or over voltage (V_s) appearing between P_1 and P_2 during the "current off" part of the cycle.

The apparent chargeability (Ma) 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 (Pa) in ohm-metres is proportional to the ratio of the primary voltage and the measured current, the proportionality factor depending on the geometry of the array used. The chargeability and resistivity obtained are called apparent as they are values which

that portion of the earth sampled would have if it were homogeneous.

As the earth sampled is usually inhomogeneous the calculated apparent chargeability and resistivity are functions of the rocks.

The survey was carried out using the "three electrode array" method of surveying. In this method the current electrode C_1 and the two potential electrodes P_1 and P_2 are moved in unison along the survey lines. The spacing between these three electrodes is kept constant for each traverse at a distance roughly equal to the depth to be explored by that traverse. The second current electrode C_2 is kept fixed at "infinity".

Thus, in a "three electrode array" traverse with an electrode spacing of 400 feet, a body lying at a depth of 200 feet will produce a strong response, whereas the same body lying at a depth of 400 feet will only just be detected. By running subsequent traverses at different electrode spacings, more precise estimates can be made of depth, width, thickness and percentage of sulphides of causative bodies located by the I. P. method.

The electromagnetic survey on the Rex area was carried out using a Ronka E.M. 16 unit. This unit utilizes the VLF radio stations that exist for submarine communications whereby the receiver, i.e. the E.M. 16 unit, measures the vertical components of the secondary fields that might be induced by concentric horizontal magnetic fields created by the station's vertical antennae.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

REX AREA

(Map E-134-2)

The Induced Polarization survey as performed with a 400 feet electrode separation indicated a high chargeability background above which several anomalous zones are clearly discernible. These are outlined on Map E-134-2.

Three of these zones, Zones "A", "B" and "C" respectively, were subjected to detail work and will be discussed individually. The anomalous zones to the south were not detailed as they lie in outcrop and rubble areas where electrical contact with the ground is nigh impossible.

The resistivity survey results (Map E-134-3) varied throughout the grid area and in general reflected overburden thickness. However one notable exception was a strong resistivity low, i.e. conductivity high, associated with the above mentioned anomalous zone "A".

Zone "A"

This zone has a strike length of some 1600 feet and is open at both ends. It is associated with a mineralized showing at 0,0 on the line grid.

The chargeability response is greatest on the narrower electrode spacings near the showing and drops off towards the eastern end. However the responses on the wider spacings, although diminished, are larger on the more easterly lines in the overburden filled valley indicating a deepening of the causative source towards the east.

The resistivities follow the same pattern as the chargeability with resistivity lows, i.e. conductivity highs, coincident with chargeability highs again indicating deepening of the causative source towards the east.

The E. M. 16 survey (Map E-134-4) showed a strong E.M. conductor directly associated with the I. P. anomaly particularly on lines 2W to 4E. The E.M. response dies off both to the west and to the east suggesting a pinching out of the zone to the west and limited detection due to deepening of the zone to the east, the E.M. 16 having limited depth penetration due to attenuation.

The causative source of this zone is thought to be sulphide mineralization and/or graphitic schist, both of which are good conductors as indicated by the electromagnetic and resistivity surveys.

Zone "B"

Zones "A" and "B" are indistinguishable from their chargeability responses but are defined by their different resistivities. No accompanying resistivity lows are associated with the chargeability highs over the latter zone.

The zone has a strike length of 400 feet and is open at its western end.

The chargeability response is not much different on the 100, 200, and 400 spacings but the values are slightly higher on the smaller spacings. This plus the absence of any indicated conductivity from the resistivity survey and visible rusty stained outcrop to the west suggest the causative

source to probably be pyrite and/or pyrrhotite finely disseminated throughout the underlying rock.

Zone "C"

This is a broad low intensity anomalous zone most probably associated with a relatively deep causative source, as can be seen from the larger responses of the 600 foot spacing and the near lack of response on the 200 foot spacing.

A broad low resistivity low is also associated with this zone leading the writer to believe its cause to be sulphide mineralization and/or graphite.

RUST AREA

The Induced Polarization survey as performed with a 400 foot separation indicated a high chargeability background above which no anomalies were clearly discernible (Map E-134-5).

Two possible anomalies on Lines 12E and 28E respectively were subjected to further work using 100 and 200 foot electrode separations. The responses obtained were in the same order as those of the 400 foot but high chargeability readings were obtained on the former at the southern extremity of L 28E near the boundary of the claims.

The resistivity survey (Map E-134-6) showed varying resistivities to exist over the area, and in particular showed resistivity lows, i.e. conductivity highs, to be associated with the possible chargeability anomalies on lines 12E and 28E. In addition very low resistivity values were obtained together with the chargeability highs at the end of L 28E on the detail work.

From these results it would appear that the whole area is underlain by rocks containing disseminated sulphide mineralization and/or by graphitic schists, and that the higher readings on L 28E are caused by a further concentration of the above.

DRUMLIN AREA

Here the survey area consisted of one line approximately three miles long. The I.P. results (Map 6-134-7) showed that the line could be divided up into areas of three different chargeability background levels as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) 56N to 20S | low chargeability background |
| b) 20S to 54S
and 94S to 100S | moderate chargeability background |
| c) 54S to 94S | high chargeability background |

Two anomalies were clearly discernible above the different backgrounds and are centred around 36N and 88S respectively.

The resistivity survey (Map E-134-7) showed each of the above areas to exhibit fairly uniform but different resistivity characteristics with the area of lowest chargeability exhibiting the highest resistivity and so on. A notable exception was the broad resistivity low centred around 78S.

A small resistivity low is associated with the anomaly at 88S but no resistivity contrast can be seen to coincide with the anomaly at 36N.

Detail work done with the 100, 200 and 400 foot electrode separations over the anomaly at 88S gave the greatest response on the 200 foot spacing, and showed the 400 foot spacing to be double peaked indicating a possible narrow body not extending to depth. Similar

results were obtained on the resistivity measurements.

Both anomalies could be caused by sulphide mineralization and/or graphite but further work must be done before they can be truly assessed.

MOD AREA

The Induced Polarization Survey as performed with a 400 foot electrode separation indicated a high varying chargeability background above which one discernible and several possible anomalous zones were detected (Map E-134-8).

The former zone, Zone "A", which coincides with known surface mineralization, was subjected to detail work and will be discussed below whereas the latter cannot be assessed as insufficient work was done on them.

The resistivity survey (Map E-134-9) in general showed some variation in resistivity throughout the area and in particular outlined a large resistivity low, i.e. conductivity high, striking east-west through the area and coinciding with Zone "A".

Zone "A" *MAP E-134-8*

This zone has a possible strike length of some 800 feet and is associated with a mineralized showing at 18S, 2W on the line grid.

The chargeability responses are greatest on line 2W and 2E respectively and drop off appreciably on lines 0, 4W, and 4E suggesting lack of continuity from line to line. This lack of continuity should have been verified with additional work at different spacings but the survey was curtailed before this could be done.

Detail work done on L 2W and along the access road gave the best response on the narrower spacings, i.e. the 100 and 200 foot, and gave little or no response on the 600 foot spacing. In addition "gradient array" surveying along the road gave no response, thereby indicating a narrow shallow causative body with no depth extent.

The resistivity pattern was the same as the chargeability with the exception of well defined continuity from line to line.

An E. M. 16 survey (performed by P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.) indicated a strong E. M. conductor directly associated with the resistivity low trend.

It is the writer's belief that graphitic schists and associated discontinuous sulphide mineralization are the cause of this anomalous zone, and that this zone is shallow and has no depth extent.

DAN AREA

Only one line was surveyed using both 200 and 400 foot electrode separations in this area in which known mineralization is present.

High chargeability readings, in the order of 40 to 50 milliseconds, and low resistivity readings were obtained over the greater portion of the line (Map E-134-10). These could be attributable to sulphide mineralization and/or graphite which is known to exist in the area. However further work must be done before the area can be truly assessed.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Between August 8th and September 20th, 1968, Eagle Geophysics Limited conducted an Induced Polarization survey programme on part of a property held by Boswell River Mines Limited.

The property, i.e. the Dan and Mod claim groups, is located in the Watson Lake Mining District of the Yukon Territory, some 10 air miles north of the settlement of Swift River, Mile 733 Alaska Highway.

The survey programme was carried out over five ~~years~~^{Areas}, the Rex, Rust, Drumlin, Mod and Dan Areas respectively. Progress was severely hampered by incessant rainfall in all the areas with the exception of the Rex.

The Induced Polarization survey, as performed with a 400 foot and other appropriate electrode separations, indicate the presence of a number of chargeability highs that could be caused by economic sulphide mineralization.

The resistivity survey was generally indicative of overburden thickness and bedrock conductivity but located several resistivity lows, i.e. conductivity highs, closely associated with some of the chargeability highs.

On the basis of the forementioned results the writer recommends that the following additional work be carried out on the respective areas.

1. REX AREA
 - a) Zone "A" be investigated by diamond drilling.
 - b) Zone "B" be investigated by diamond drilling.
 - c) The outcrop area in Zone "C" be geologically examined, and the zone be investigated by diamond drilling if considered warranted.

- d) The anomalous areas to the west in the outcrop and rubble be thoroughly prospected and then diamond drilled if deemed necessary.

2. RUST AREA

Consideration to further work be obtained from geological and geochemical evidence as the induced polarization results are essentially negative.

3. DRUMLIN AREA *Walcott*

- a) Geological and geochemical work be carried out in the area.
- b) Line grids be cut on the two anomalies.
- c) Geological, geochemical and induced polarization surveys be carried out over the respective line grids.

4. MOD AREA

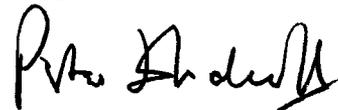
- a) Possible anomalies be subjected to further study using the I. P. technique.
- b) On account of the indicated limited depth extent and discontinuity of Zone "A" only a limited drill programme be undertaken near the showing on L 2W.

5. DAN AREA *Walcott*

- a) Geological and geochemical results be correlated with the I. P. results.
- b) The I. P. survey be completed if justifiable as a result of the above study.

Respectfully submitted

EAGLE GEOPHYSICS LIMITED



Peter E. Walcott, P. Eng.
Geophysicist

Vancouver, B. C.

January 9, 1969.

APPENDIX

(1)

COST OF SURVEY

Eagle Geophysics Limited provided a geophysicist, geophysical operator and a 7.5 kw I.P. unit on a daily basis. Additional help and a 4 x 4 truck were provided from time to time with the result that the total cost of the services provided by Eagle Geophysics Limited was \$ 11, 365.00 .

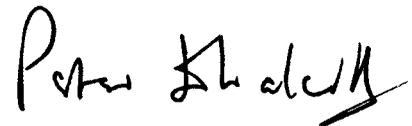
PERSONNEL EMPLOYED

<u>NAME</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Peter E. Walcott	Geophysicist	Eagle Geophysics Ltd. 815-736 Granville St. Vancouver 2, B.C.	Aug 8 - Sep. 6 Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 Dec. 20, 1968 Jan, 3, 4, 1969.
Verne R. Fallstrom	Geophysical Operator	"	Sep. 9 - 14/68
Victor A. Pashniak	Geophysical Operator	"	Aug. 8 - 21/68
Gary MacMillan	Geophysical Operator	"	Aug. 8 - Sep. 14/68 Sep. 22-29/68
Rene Carisse	Geophysical Operator	"	Sep. 14-22/68
F. Colton	Geophysical Operator	"	Sep. 14-29/68
D. Chapman	Helper	"	Aug. 22 - Sep. 1, 1968
J. Sheldon	Helper	Boswell River Mines Ltd. Whitehorse, Y. T.	Aug. 8 - Sep. 9, 1968.
T. Miller	Helper	"	Aug. 8 - Aug. 26, 1968.
W. Cheung	Helper	"	Aug. 27, Sep. 4 - 9/68
P. James	Helper	"	Sep. 14 - 28/68
P. Aurala	Helper	"	Sep. 1 - 4, Sep. 14 - 28/68
E. McCabe	Helper	"	Sep. 14 - 22/68
J. Sam	Cook	"	Aug. 8 - 25/68
W. Wadman	Drafting	Eagle Geophysics Ltd. 815-736 Granville St. Vancouver 2, B. C.	Dec. 18-24/68
Mrs. Rory Stephens	Typing	311-736 Granville St., Vancouver 2, B. C.	Jan 9, 1969

CERTIFICATION

I, Peter E. Walcott, of the District of Coquitlam,
British Columbia, hereby certify that:

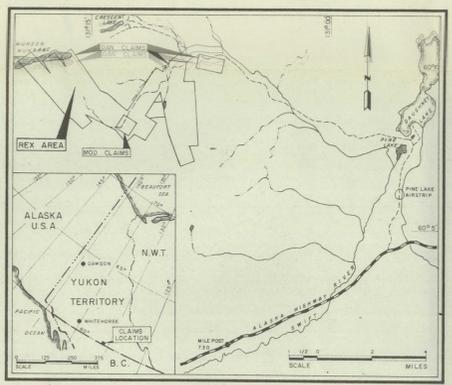
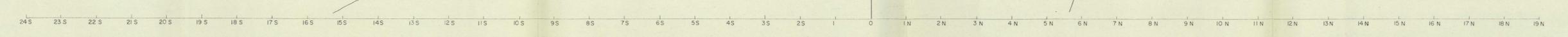
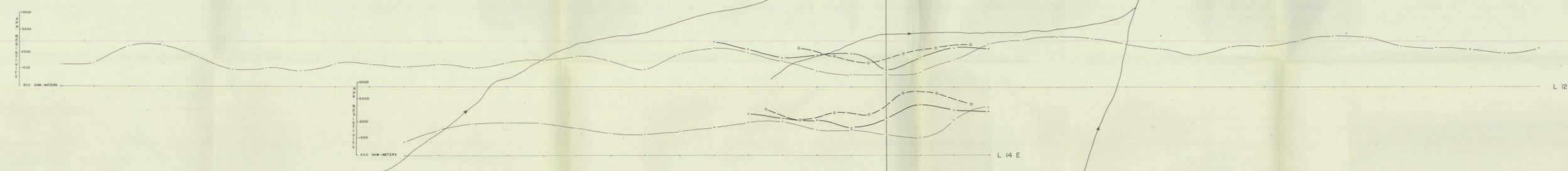
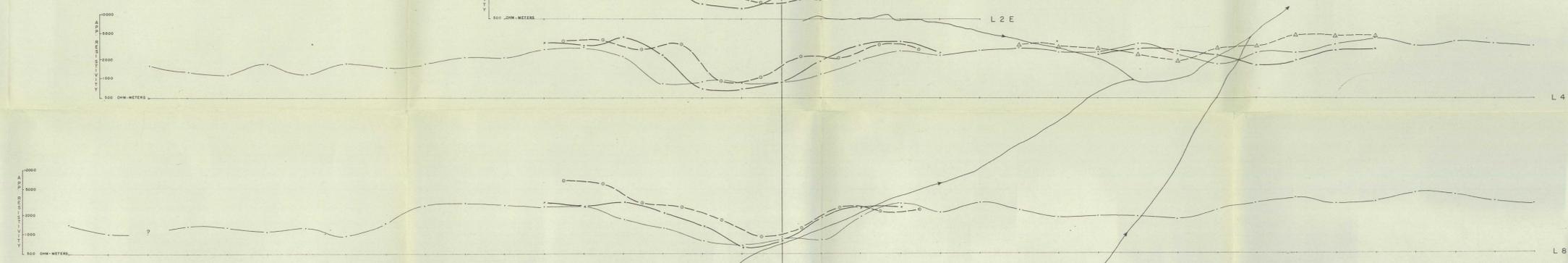
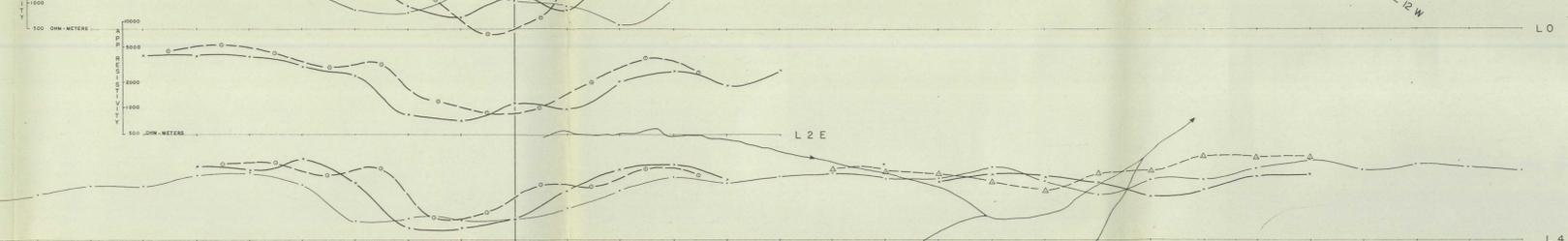
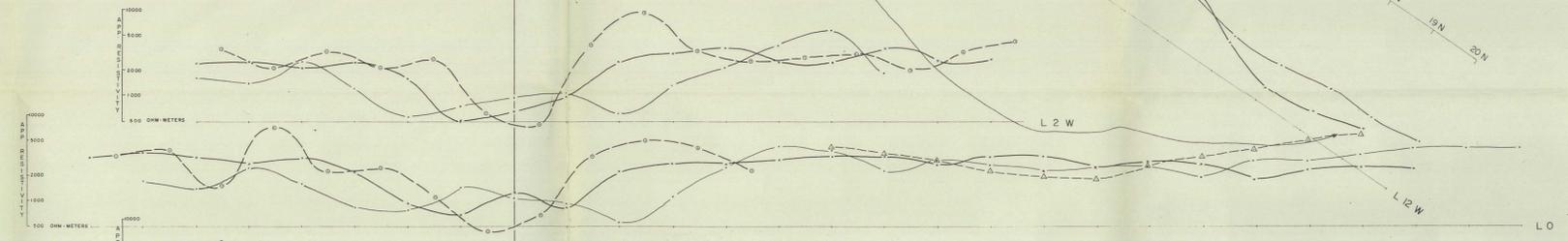
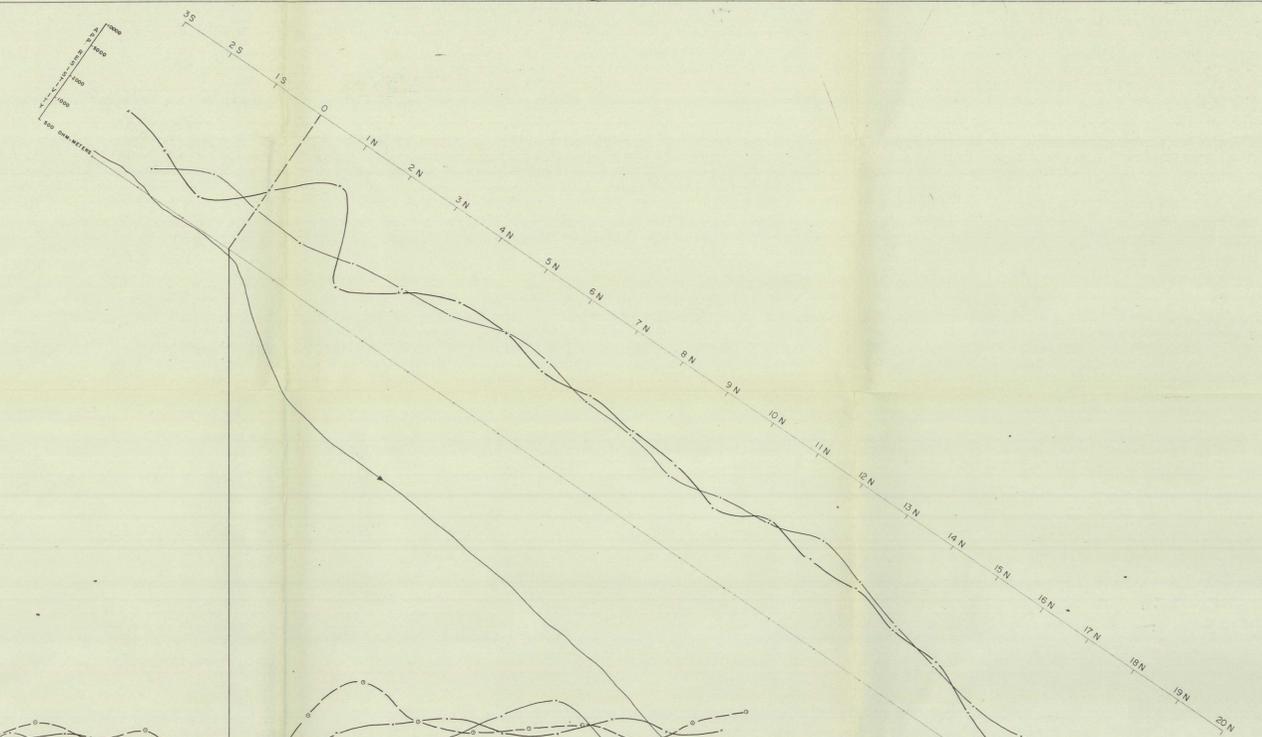
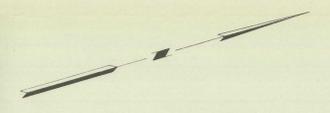
1. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto in 1962
with a B.A. Sc. in Engineering Physics, Geophysics Option.
2. I have been practising my profession for the last six years.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers
of British Columbia, Ontario and the Yukon Territory.
4. I hold no interest, direct or indirect, in the securities or
properties of Boswell River Mines Limited, nor do I expect
to receive any.



Peter E. Walcott, P. Eng.

Vancouver, B. C.

January, 1969.



LEGEND
STATION LOCATION
THREE ELECTRODE ARRAY
ELECTRODE SPACING
○ = 500'
○ = 400'
○ = 200'
○ = 100'

BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.
SWIFT RIVER AREA, WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

REX AREA
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
PROFILES OF APPARENT RESISTIVITY

SCALE - 1 INCH = 100 FEET
100 50 0 100 200 300
FEET FEET

MAP No. E 134-3
TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY
PETER E. WALCOTT P. Eng. *Peter E. Walcott*
EAGLE GEOPHYSICS LIMITED
AUGUST, 1968

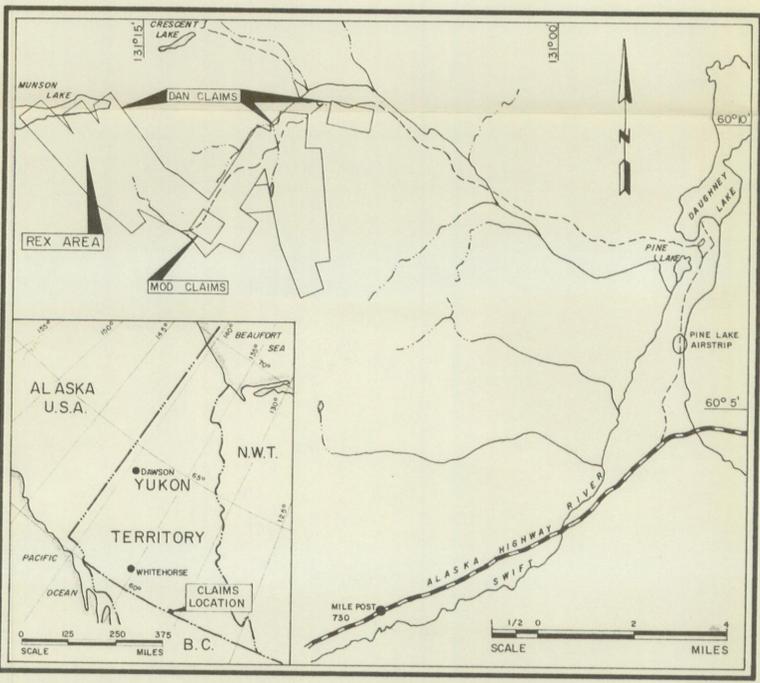
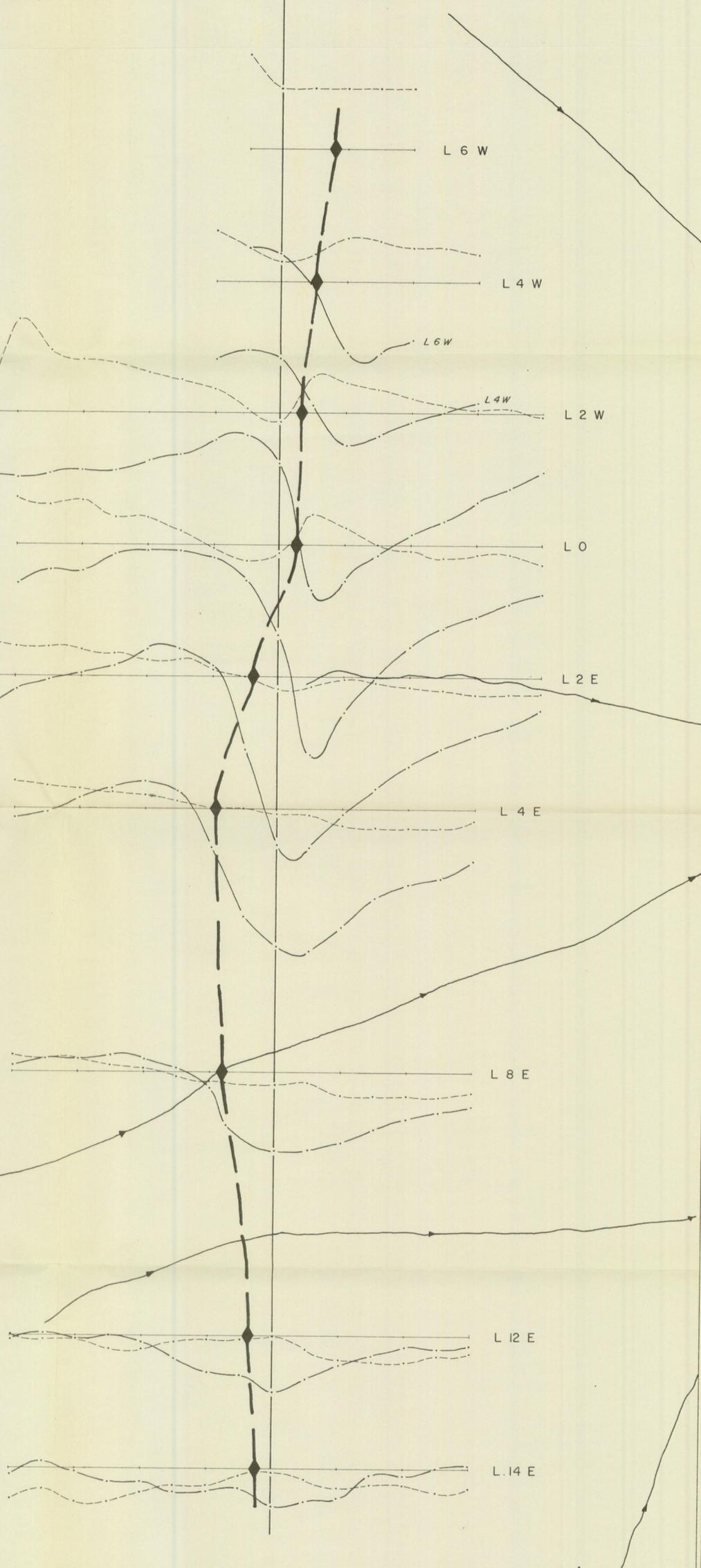
9S 8S 7S 6S 5S 4S 3S 2S 1S 0 1N 2N 3N 4N



+40%
+30%
+20%
+10%
0%
-10%
-20%
-30%
-40%

LEGEND

- % IN PHASE
SCALE: 1" = 20%
- - - - % QUADRATURE
SCALE: 1" = 20%
- ◆ CONDUCTOR AXIS
- CREEK



BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.

SWIFT RIVER AREA, WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

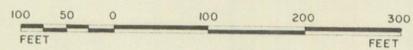
REX AREA

RONKA E.M. 16

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

Zone A

SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET



MAP No. E 134 - 4

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY
PETER E. WALCOTT P.Eng.

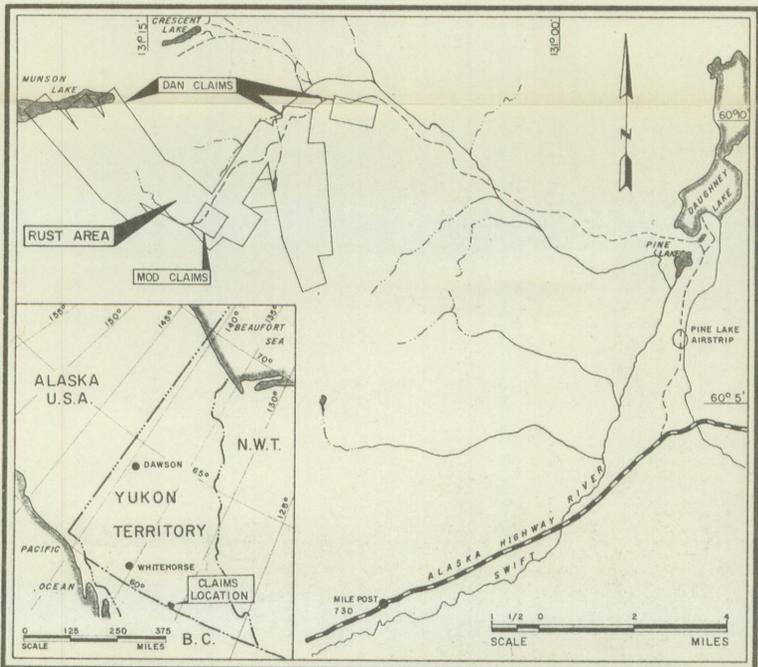
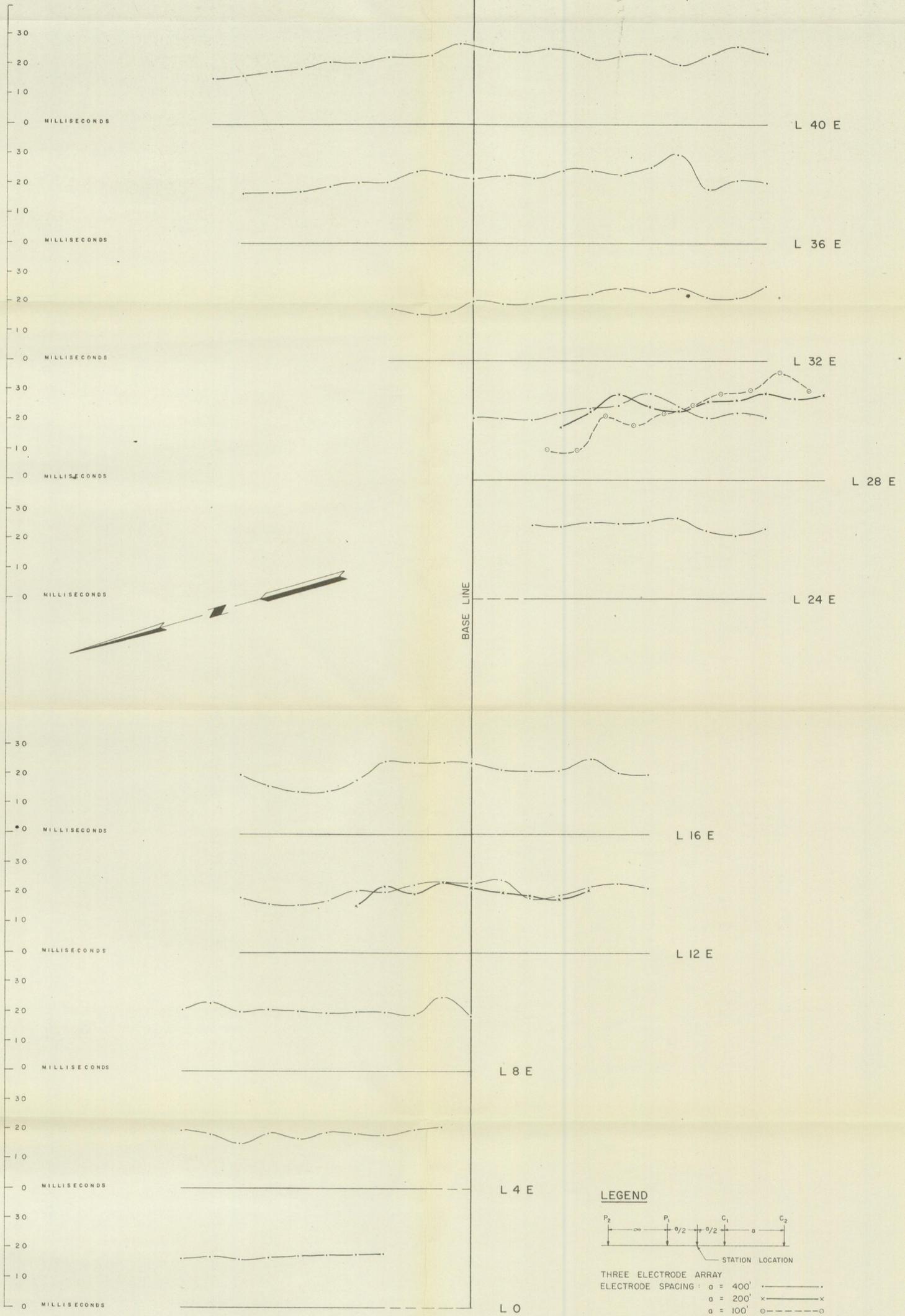
Peter Walcott

EAGLE GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

AUGUST, 1968

10N 8N 6N 4N 2N 0 2S 4S 6S 8S 10S 12S

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY



BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.

SWIFT RIVER AREA, WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

RUST AREA

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

PROFILES OF APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

SCALE: 1 INCH = 200 FEET

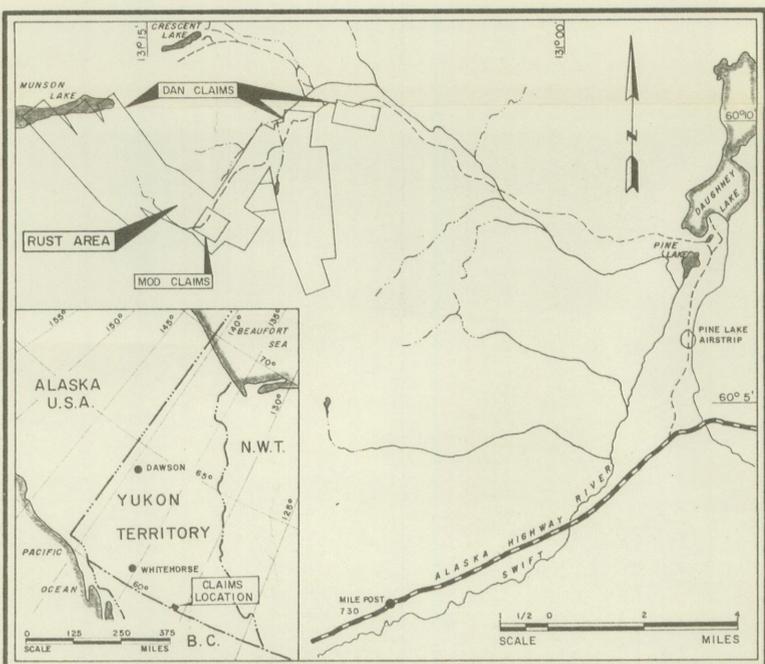
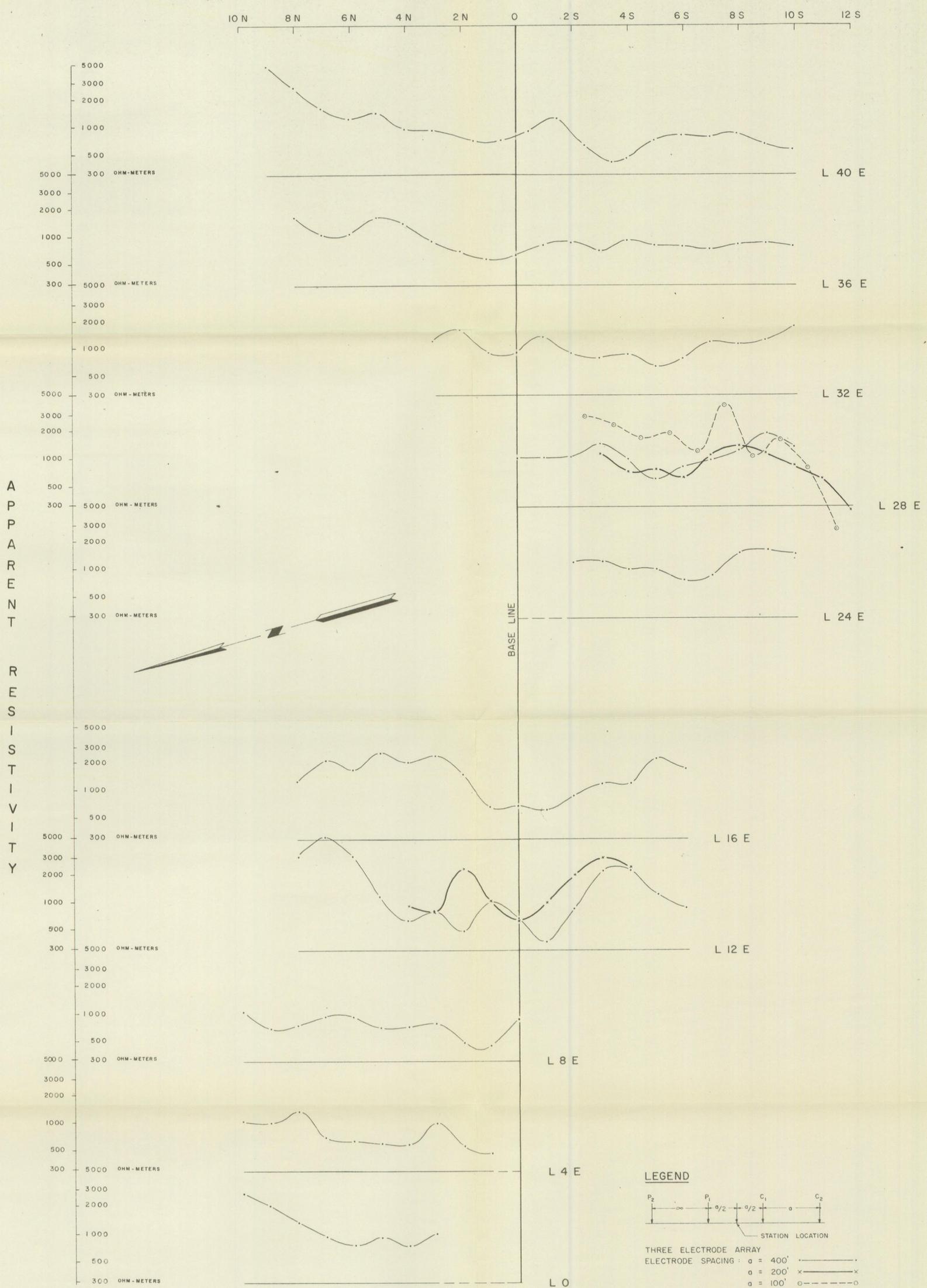


MAP No. E 134-5

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 PETER E. WALCOTT P. Eng.

EAGLE GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

AUGUST, 1968



BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.

SWIFT RIVER AREA, WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

RUST AREA

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

PROFILES OF APPARENT RESISTIVITY

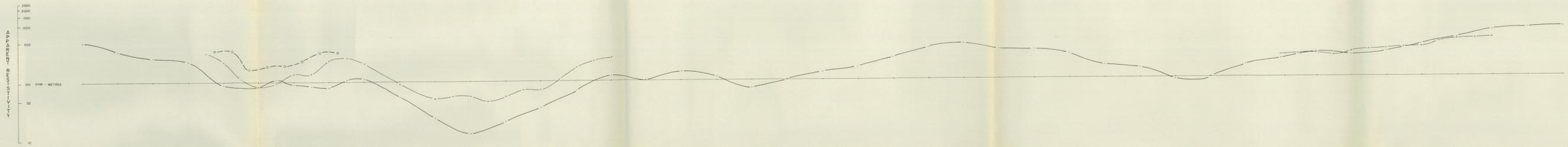
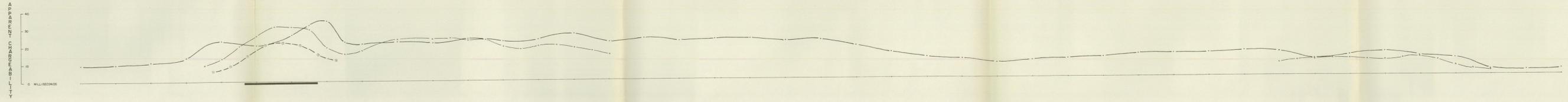
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200 100 0 200 400 600
FEET FEET

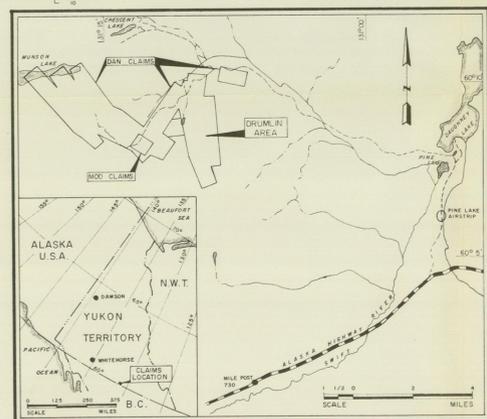
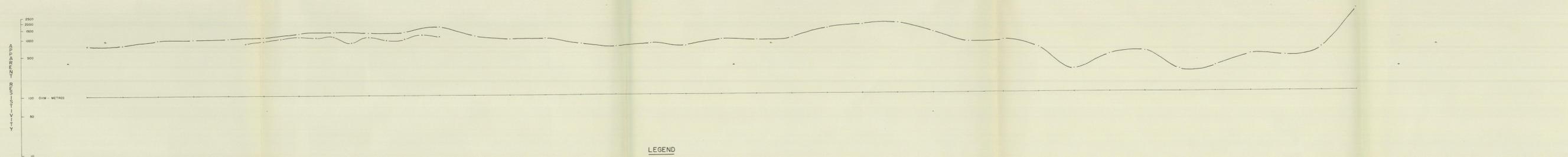
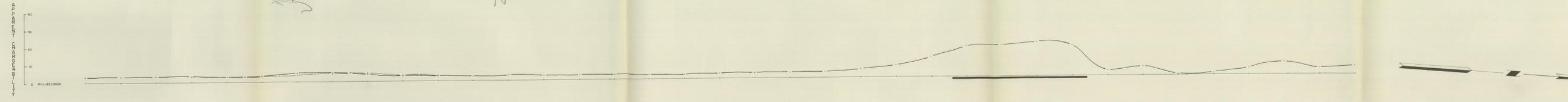
MAP No. E 134-6
TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY
PETER E. WALCOTT P. Eng. *Peter E. Walcott*

EAGLE GEOPHYSICS LIMITED
AUGUST, 1968

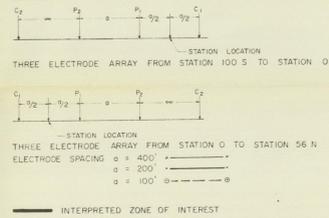
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16 S 14 S 12 S 10 S 8 S 6 S 4 S 2 S 0+00 2 N 4 N 6 N 8 N 10 N 12 N 14 N 16 N 18 N 20 N 22 N 24 N 26 N 28 N 30 N 32 N 34 N 36 N 38 N 40 N 42 N 44 N 46 N 48 N 50 N 52 N 54 N 56 N



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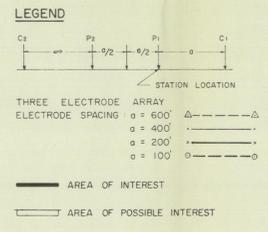
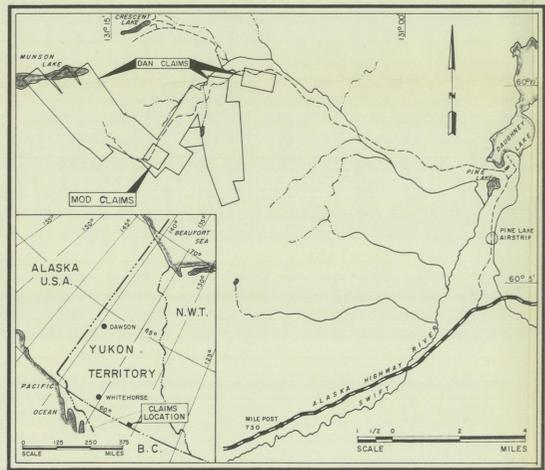
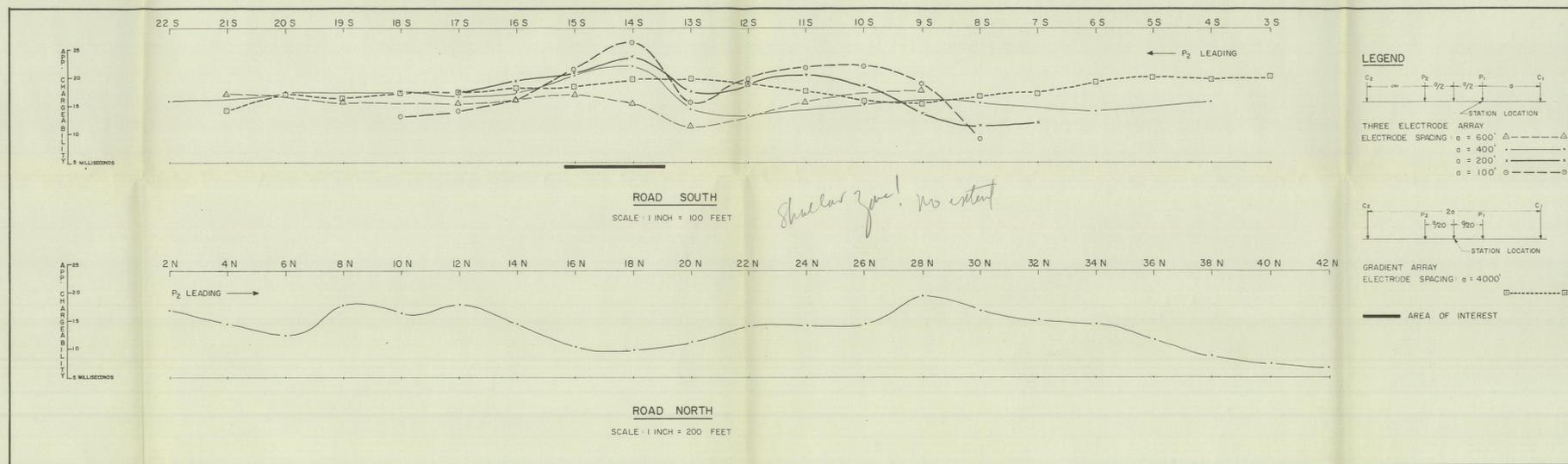
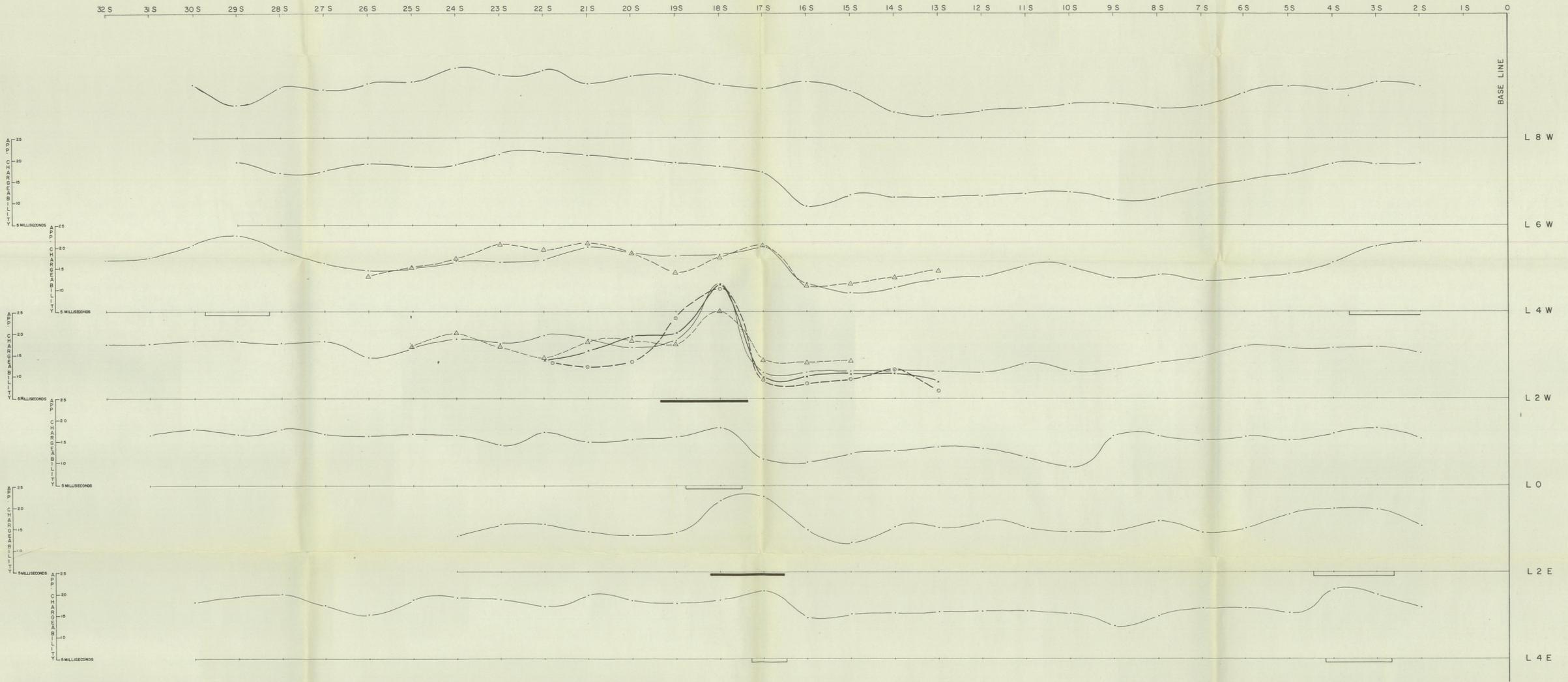
DRUMLIN AREA

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
 PROFILES OF APPARENT CHARGEABILITY AND RESISTIVITY

SCALE: 1 INCH = 200 FEET

MAP No. E134-7
 TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY PETER E. WALCOTT P. Eng. *Peter E. Walcott*
 EAGLE GEOPHYSICS LIMITED
 SEPTEMBER, 1968

Field notes of W.R.M. Ltd.



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MOD AREA

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

PROFILES OF APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

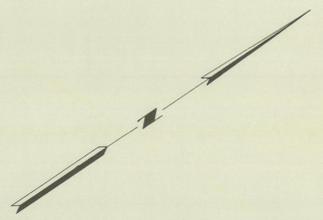
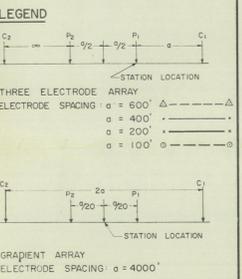
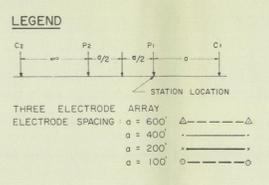
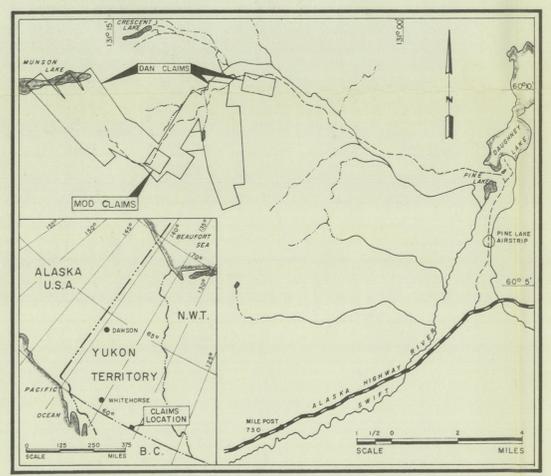
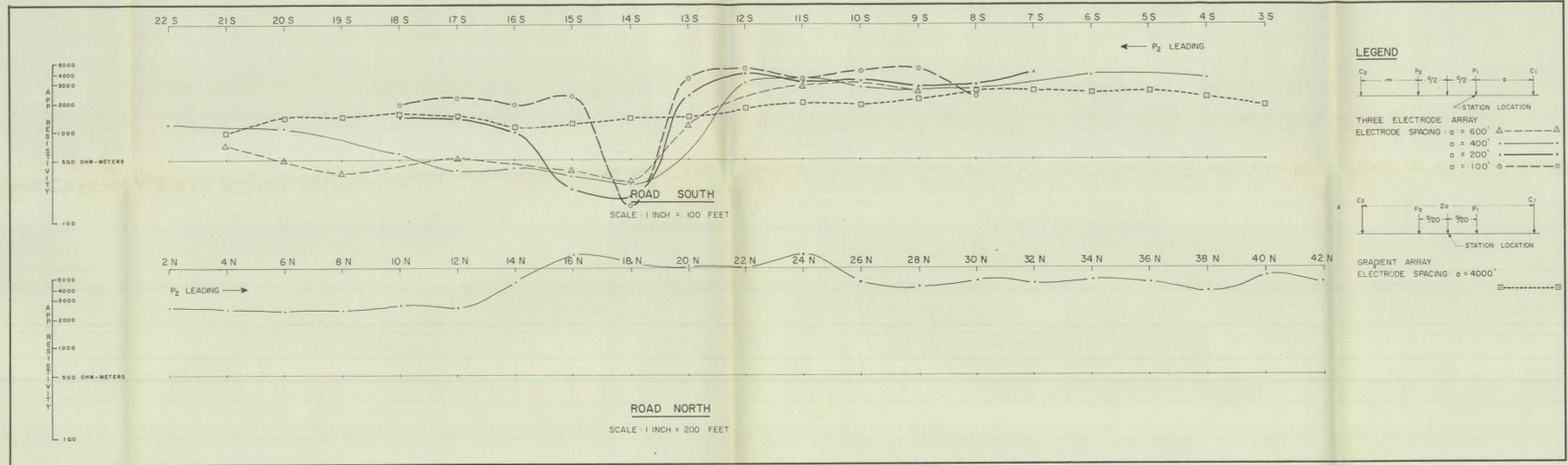
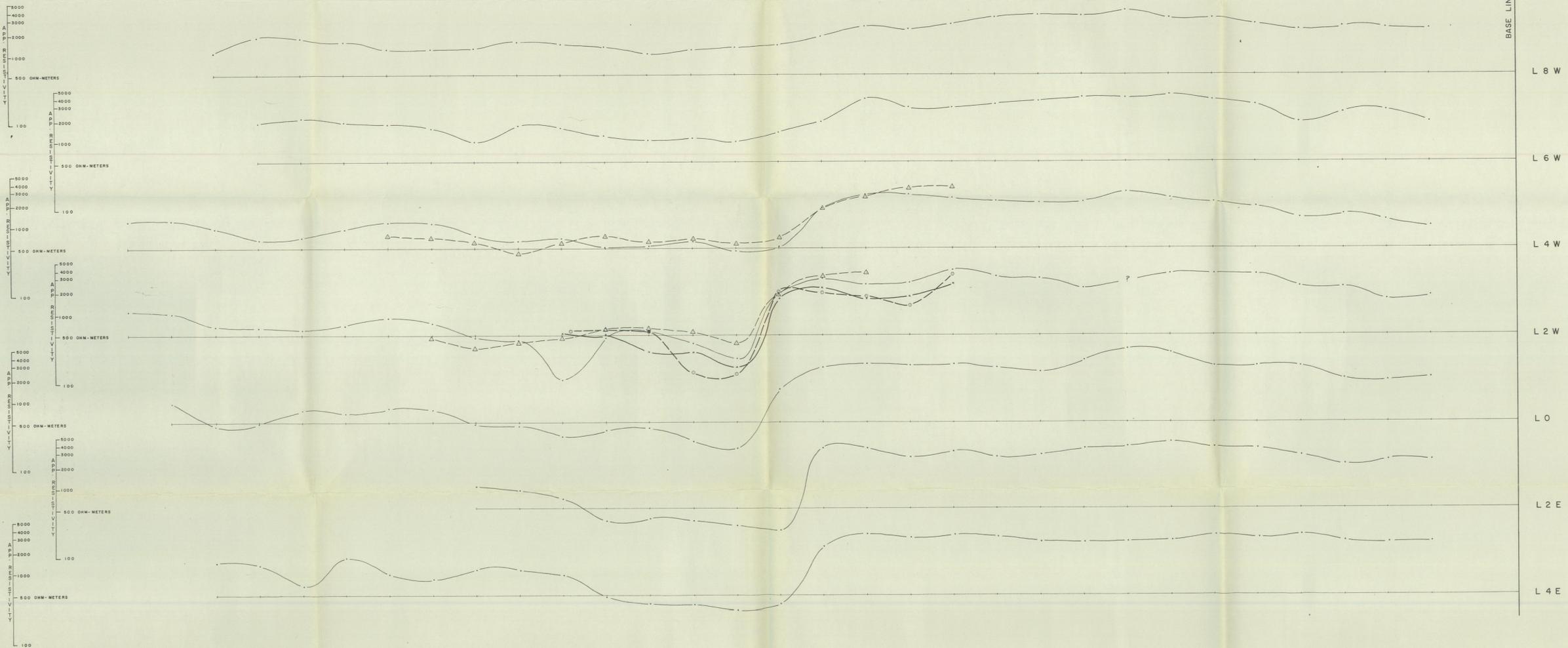
100 50 0 100 200 300
FEET FEET

MAP No. E 134-8
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good showing

32 S 31 S 30 S 29 S 28 S 27 S 26 S 25 S 24 S 23 S 22 S 21 S 20 S 19 S 18 S 17 S 16 S 15 S 14 S 13 S 12 S 11 S 10 S 9 S 8 S 7 S 6 S 5 S 4 S 3 S 2 S 1 S 0



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MOD AREA

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

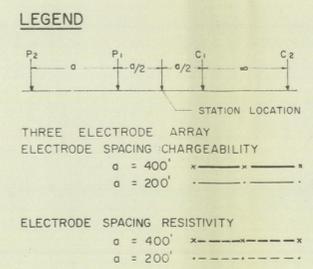
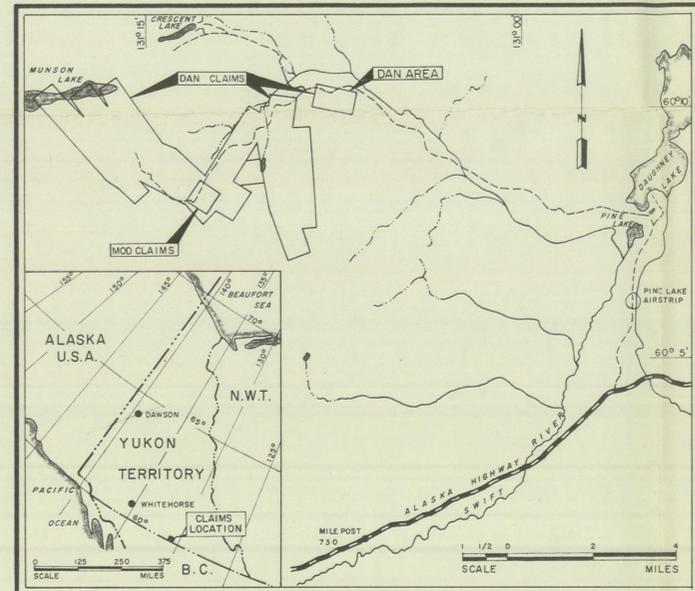
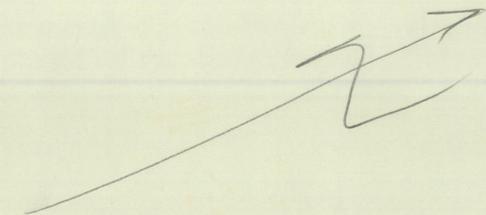
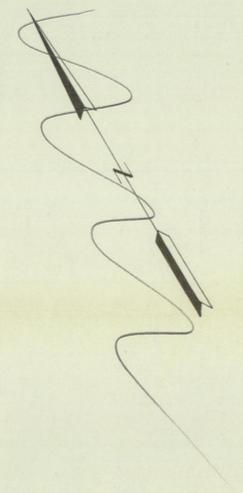
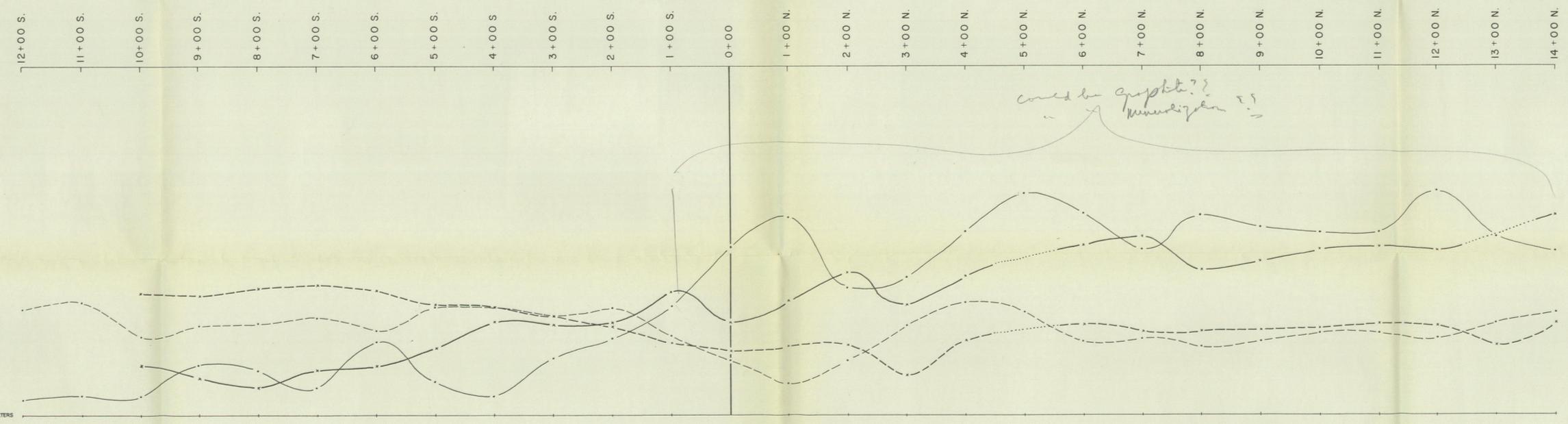
PROFILES OF APPARENT RESISTIVITY

SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

100 50 0 100 200 300
FEET FEET

MAP No. E 134-9
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DAN AREA

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

PROFILES OF APPARENT CHARGEABILITY AND RESISTIVITY

SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

MAP No. E 134-10

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Peter Walcott

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SEPTEMBER, 1968