REPORT ON
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
OF THE
CORK GROUP, WHITEHORSE M.D., YUKON
FOR
GEOPHOTO SERVICES LIMITED

BY

R. A. BELL, Ph.D.

P. G. HALLOF, Ph.D.

NAME AND LOCATION OF PROPERTY:

CORK GROUP, WHITEHORSE AREA

WHITEHORSE MINING DIVISION, YUKON 61°N, 139°W - SE

DATE STARTED - AUGUST 24, 1967

DATE COMPLETED - SEPTEMBER 15, 1967

019087

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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 South-western 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

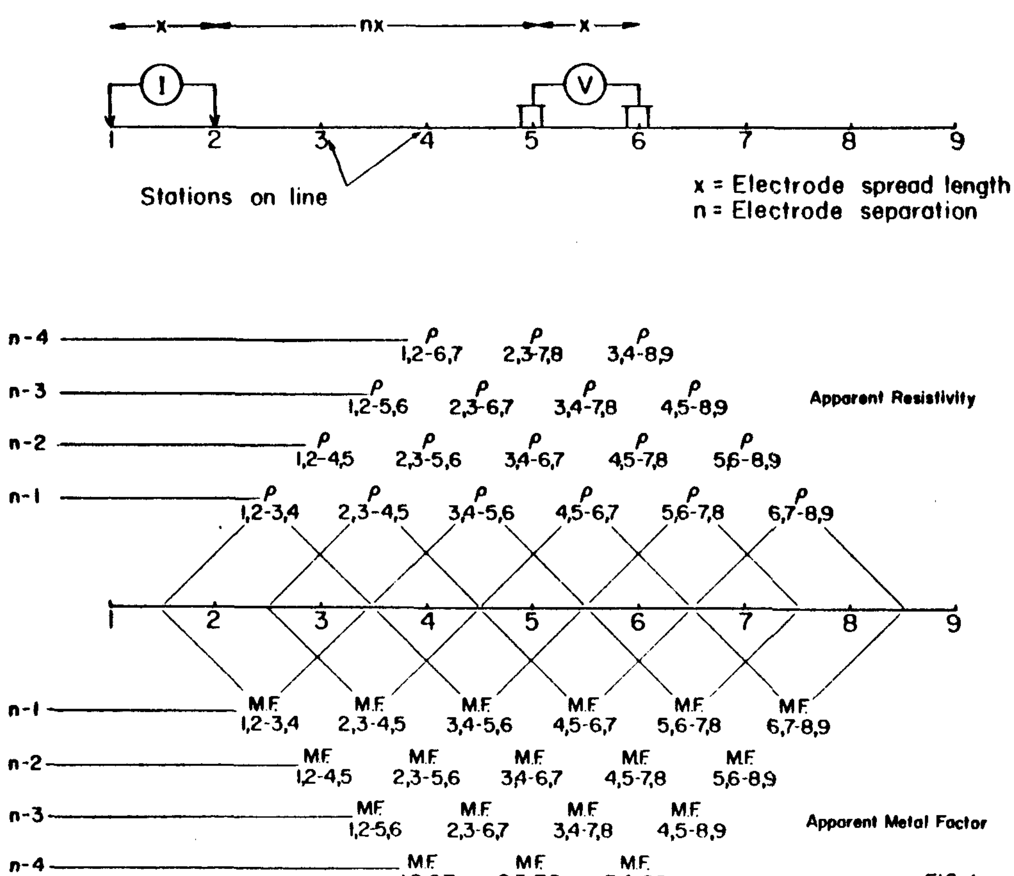

FIG. 1

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REPORT ON

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

OF THE

CORK GROUP, WHITEHORSE M.D., YUKON

FOR

GEOPHOTO SERVICES LIMITED

1. INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. G. J. McGinn, geologist for the Company, we have performed a combined induced polarization and resistivity survey of the Cork claim group on behalf of Geophoto Services Limited. The property is centred at 61° 23'N, 139° 25'W on N. T. S. Sheet 115 G-6 in the Whitehorse Mining Division of Yukon Territory (i. e. in the southeast quadrant of the one degree quadrilateral whose southeast corner is at 61°N, 139°W).

According to information furnished by the Company the oldest rocks on the property are Permian sediments, consisting of shale, argillite, limestone and quartzite. These comprise a thick sequence striking NW to W and dipping gently to the north; they underly the southern claims. The north part of the property is underlain by a complex series of intermediate to basic volcanics of Triassic or Jurassic age. Both the sedimentary and volcanic formations are intruded by a feldspar porphyry stock, elongated in an east-west direction. Immediately south of the property there is a large diorite batholith of probable Cretaceous age.

Apparently the area of interest is situated on the south limb of an east trending syncline. Structural activity has resulted in intense fracturing of all lithologic units in at least two directions.

Economic interest is related to widespread copper mineralization. Malachite is locally abundant at the contact of the volcanics and porphyry; disseminated chalcopyrite occurs in the sediments near the porphyry contact; and up to 5% pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite is present within the porphyry.

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.

Base Line	200 foot spreads	Dwg. IP 2752-1
Line 9E	200 foot spreads	Dwg. IP 2752-2
Line 2W	200 foot spreads	Dwg. IP 2752-3
Line 14W	200 foot spreads	Dwg. IP 2752-4
Line 21.4W	200 foot spreads	Dwg. IP 2752-5
Line 25W	200 foot spreads	Dwg. IP 2752-6
Line 41W	200 foot spreads	Dwg. IP 2752-7

Enclosed with this report is Dwg. Misc. 3279, a plan map of the grid at a scale of 1" = 400'. 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

Base Line

Weak IP effects were measured on the east part of the Base Line. These results indicate either very deep sources at 3E and 4W, or sources remote from the line. Only very low background values were measured on the central and western portions.

Geochemical and magnetometer traverses run by the Company showed only weak anomalies on the western section.

Line 9E

A strong broad IP anomaly extends from about 16S to at least

7S or 6S, but the pattern is incomplete. This section is probably underlain by volcanics. Weaker anomalies are centred at 30S and 36S, in the area underlain by the clastic sediments.

No significant variations were noted on the magnetometer profile. A strong geochemical anomaly occurs at 25S; weak samples occur at 29S and 33S possibly correlating with the weak IP anomaly.

Line 2W

Several moderate to strong anomalies are present on this traverse.

A definite but incomplete anomaly was found at the extreme northern end of the line. No geologic, magnetic or geochemical data is available but further work is warranted.

There is a strong deep source centred near station 10S, with weaker extensions to 6S and 18S. There is a narrow magnetic anomaly with 1000 gammas relief at the north edge of this zone and a similar broad high over the south edge. The IP zone may correlate with the feldspar porphyry but there are no outcrops in the immediate vicinity.

At 26S to 28S there is a probable shallow IP anomaly with no magnetic or geochemical expression.

A strong shallow definite IP anomaly was found at 34S to 36S, with a weaker extension to 39S or 40S. This location is within the main band of sediments and there is no magnetic or geochemical expression. However, there is a strong magnetic high (6000 gammas relief) at the south end of the line, perhaps indicating the diorite contact.

Line 14W

Here there is a broad variable zone from about 26S to 38S, with strong narrow sections at 28S and 32S to 34S. This zone appears to correlate with the southern anomalies on lines 2W, 21.4W, 25W and 41W. All of these features are in the area believed to be underlain by clastic sediments.

A much weaker zone extends from 22S to 16S and may continue farther north at depth. There is a possible deep source centred at 10S but this may be a further extension of the preceding anomaly.

The magnetometer profile shows several peaks ranging from 1000 gammas to 9000 gammas relief. The strongest of these is at 29S correlating within the strongest IP anomaly but some of the other highs do not correlate at all with the IP results. The geochemical survey shows a strong broad anomaly from 21S to 32S, overlapping the two IP zones.

Line 21.4W

This traverse is shorter than the others and therefore shows only the southern IP zone, extending from 30S to at least 42S.

Line 25W

Here the northern zone is weak and correlates with a broad variable magnetic anomaly. The south zone extends from 31S to 40S and is of moderate magnitude. There is a shallow strong section at 34S to 36S and a possible deep strong section at 38S to 40S, correlating with a magnetic high of 3000 gammas relief. The highest geochem values occur at 29S to 30S.

Line 41W

Anomalous IP effects were measured on the wide separations (n = 3 and 4) from 4S to 14S indicating a source at considerable depth or remote from the line. This feature does not seem to correlate with the IP anomalies on the lines to the east, nor is there any magnetic or geochemical expression.

A possible deep weak source is indicated at 20S, probably representing the continuation of the north zone on the preceding lines. It corresponds with a weak magnetic anomaly.

The southern zone is weaker here and extends from about 34S to 40S, with a possible weaker extension to the south. A strong magnetic anomaly occurs at 40S to 42S but there is no geochemical expression. There is also a strong variable magnetometer anomaly from 25S to 31S in an area of weak IP response.

4. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The induced polarization survey has indicated several moderate to strong anomalies. It appears that most of these effects can be correlated into two zones trending slightly north of east. The northern zone is strongest and widest on Line 9E and becomes narrower and weaker to the west. In part it correlates with the feldspar porphyry intrusive and in part with the volcanics but there is no outcrop in the vicinity of the strongest responses, on Line 9E and Line 2W. There are no coincident geochemical anomalies but there are strong anomalies on Lines 9E, 14W and 25W down slope to the south of the IP zone. The magnetometer results are highly variable.

No magnetic highs were found on Line 9E; on Line 2W and Line 14W there are weak to moderate highs near the edges of the IP zone; on Line 25W a high coincides with the zone.

The southern zone extends from at least Line 2W to Line 41W and appears to be entirely within the area underlain by the clastic sediments. On some lines there is good correlation with the magnetometer survey results (e.g. Line 14W and Line 25W) but on others there is not (Line 2W). The best correlation with the geochemical results is on Line 14W.

It is apparent that additional surveying is required and warranted. Because of the great variation in the magnetic and geochemical response it is doubtful if these surveys should be extended but certainly additional IP traverses should be run. This may be difficult because of the terrain but the present spacing is much too wide for a thorough appraisal. If it is decided to carry out a drill test before completing the IP survey, a hole could be drilled on the strongest part of the zone on Line 9E or Line 2W.

Some attempt should be made to evaluate the source of the southern zone where it is shallow (Line 2W, 34S-36S) by trenching or packsack drilling before carrying out a more detailed survey. In particular it is important to determine if the sediments contain syngenetic pyrite, or other metallics of no economic interest. If so then this portion of the property can be excluded from further investigation.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Robert A. Bell.

Robert A. Bell,
Geologist.

Philip G. Hallof

Philip G. Hallof,
Geophysicist.

Dated: October 27, 1967

ASSESSMENT DETAILS

PROPERTY: Cork Group

MINING DIVISION: Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

SPONSOR: Geophoto Services Ltd.

TYPE OF SURVEY: Induced Polarization

OPERATING MAN DAYS:	60	DATE STARTED:	August 24, 1967
EQUIVALENT 8 HR. MAN DAYS:	90	DATE FINISHED:	Sept. 15, 1967
CONSULTING MAN DAYS:	2	NUMBER OF STATIONS:	190
DRAUGHTING MAN DAYS:	5	NUMBER OF READINGS:	1184
TOTAL MAN DAYS:	97	MILES OF LINE SURVEYED:	7.1

CONSULTANTS:
R. A. Bell, 50 Hemford Crescent, Don Mills, Ontario.
P. G. Hallof, 5 Minorca Place, Don Mills, Ontario.

FIELD TECHNICIANS:
K. Drobot, 723 Lawrence Avenue West, Toronto 19, Ontario.
A. Schneider, 1163 - 118 A Street, Edmonton, Alberta.

3 Helpers - Supplied by Client

DRAUGHTSMEN:
V. Young, Apt. 507, 320 Tweedsmuir Ave., Toronto 10, Ontario.
D. Jenkins, 2911 Bayview Avenue, Suite 117D, Willowdale, Ontario.
P. Coulson, 38 Mafeking Crescent, Scarborough, Ontario.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Robert A. Bell

Robert A. Bell,
Geologist.

Dated: October 27, 1967

SUMMARY OF COST

Cork Property

Crew

12 days Operating	@ $215.00/day	$2,580.00
2 days Travel) 2 days Bad Weather) 12 days 8 days Standby)	@ $ 75.00/day	900.00
		3,480.00

Expenses

Transportation	$122.30	
Taxis	19.38	
Freight and Brokerage	137.36	
Meals and Accommodation	156.40	
Telephone and Telegraph	47.28	
Supplies	3.59	
		486.31
		$3,966.31

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Robert A. Bell.

Robert A. Bell,
Geologist.

Dated: October 27, 1967

CERTIFICATE

I, Robert Alan Bell, of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at 50 Hemford Crescent, Don Mills, (Toronto) Ontario.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto in Physics and Geology with the degree of Bachelor of Arts (1949); and a graduate of the University of Wisconsin in Economic Geology with the degree of Ph. D. (1953).

3. I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists and a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. I have been practising my profession for over fifteen 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 Geophoto Services Limited 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 27th day of October 1967.

Robert A. Bell.

Robert A. Bell, Ph. D.

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 have been practising my profession for ten 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 Geophoto Services Limited or any affiliate.

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

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Dated at Toronto

This 27th day of October 1967.

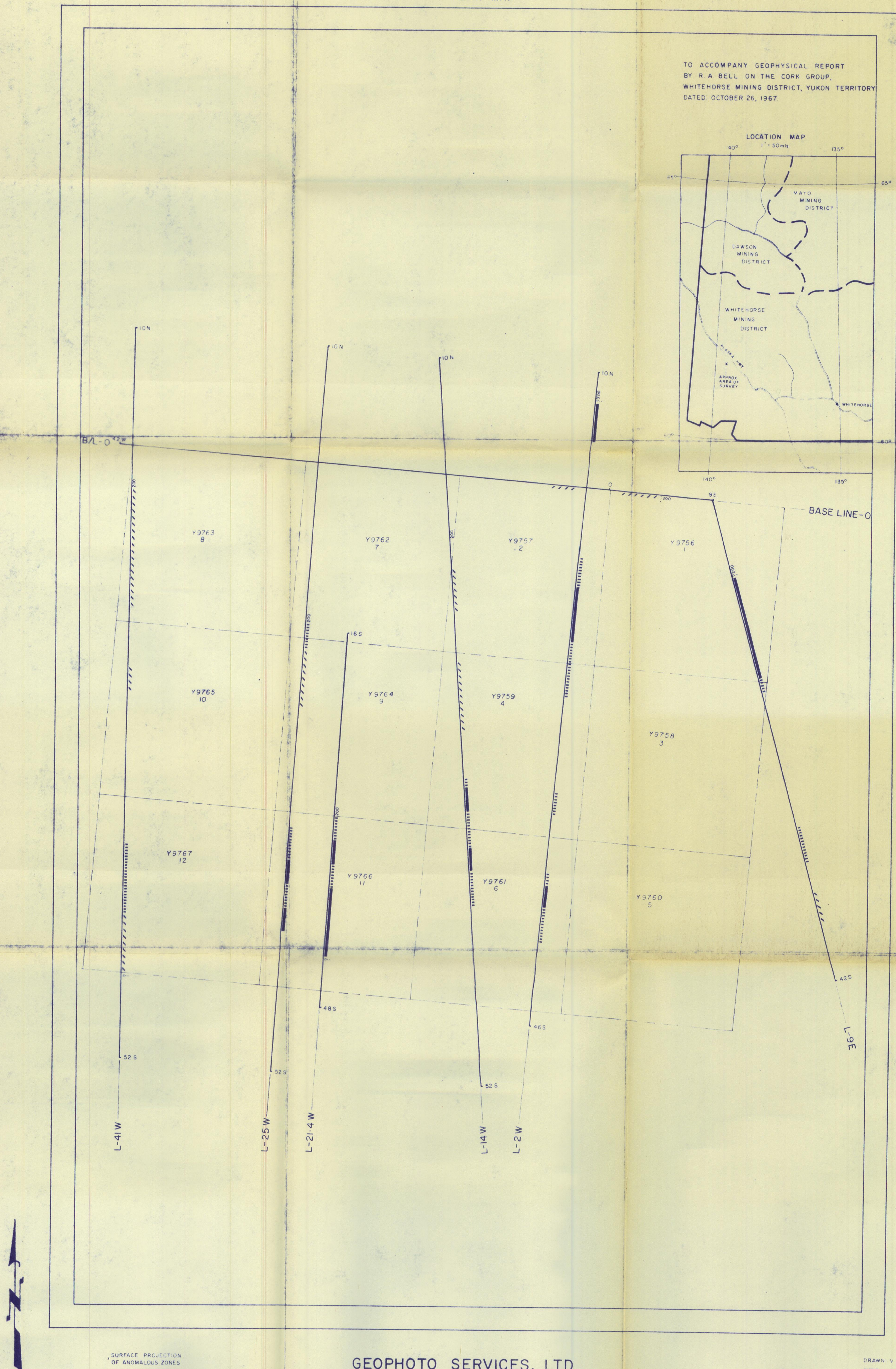
Philip G. Hallof

Philip G. Hallof, Ph. D.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PLAN MAP



GEOPHOTO SERVICES, LTD.

CORK GROUP - WHITEHORSE M.D., YUKON TERRITORY.

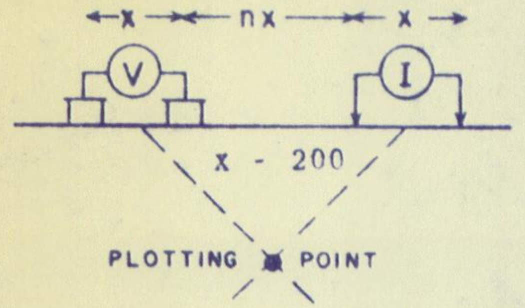
SCALE
ONE INCH EQUALS FOUR HUNDRED FEET.

DRAWN: V.T.Y.
DATE:
APPROVED:
DATE:

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED
R. A. Bell
Oct. 26 67

DWG. MISC. 3279

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



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INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC MULTIPLES OF 10-15-20-30-50-75-100

LINE NO.–0

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CORK GROUP – WHITEHORSE M. D., YUKON TERRITORY

Scale—One inch= 200 Feet

NOTE LOGARITHMIC CONTOUR INTERVAL

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY 0.31 & 5 CPS

DATE SURVEYED AUG./67

APPROVED R. A. Bell

DATE Oct. 10/67

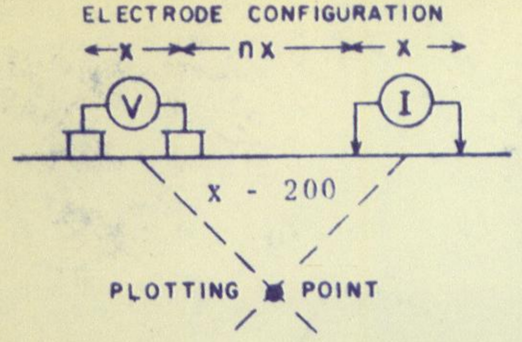
McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

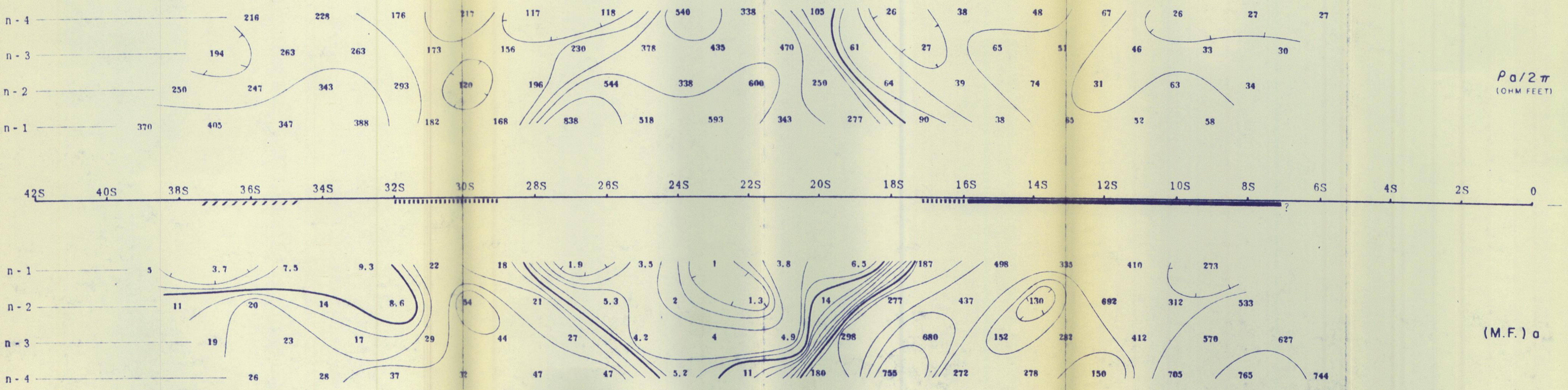
McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC MULTIPLES OF 10-15-20-30-50-75-100

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION





LINE NO-9E

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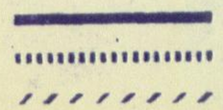
CORK GROUP - WHITEHORSE M.D., YUKON TERRITORY

Scale - One inch = 200 Feet

NOTE: LOGARITHMIC CONTOUR INTERVAL

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES



FREQUENCY 0.31 & 5 CPS

DATE SURVEYED AUG./67

APPROVED R. A. Bell

DATE Oct. 10/67

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DWG. NO.-I.P.-2752-3

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

x — nx — x

x - 200

PLOTTING POINT

NOTE CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC MULTIPLES OF 10-15-20-30-50-75-100

LINE NO.- 2 W

GEOPHOTO SERVICES, LTD.

CORK GROUP - WHITEHORSE M. D., YUKON TERRITORY

Scale—One inch= 200 Feet

NOTE LOGARITHMIC CONTOUR INTERVAL

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY 0.31 & 5 CPS

DATE SURVEYED AUG./67

APPROVED R. A. Bell

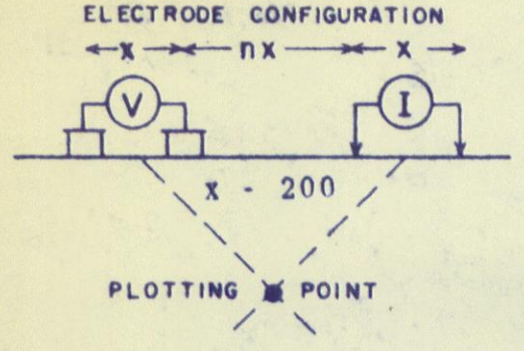
DATE Oct. 10/67

DWG. NO.-I.P.-2752-4

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



NOTE CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC MULTIPLES OF 10-15-20-30-50-75-100

LINE NO.- 14 W

GEOPHOTO SERVICES, LTD.

CORK GROUP - WHITEHORSE M.D., YUKON TERRITORY

Scale—One inch= 200 Feet

NOTE LOGARITHMIC CONTOUR INTERVAL

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY 0.31 & 5 CPS

DATE SURVEYED AUG./67

APPROVED R. A. Bell

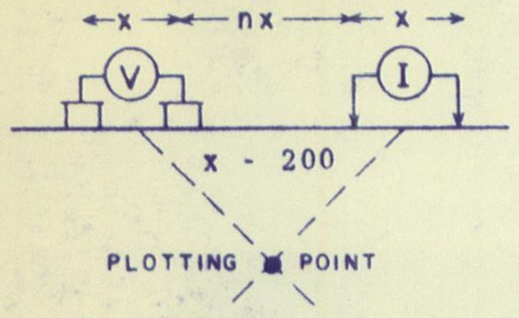
DATE Oct. 10/67

DWG. NO.-I.P.-2752-5

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

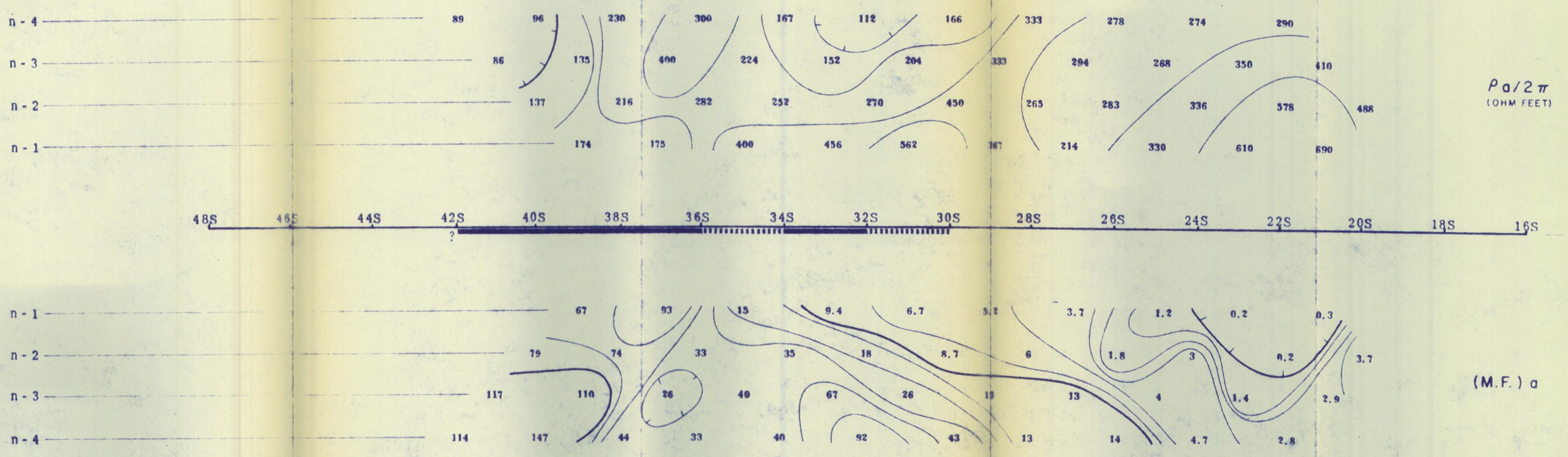
INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC MULTIPLES OF 10-15-20-30-50-75-100

LINE NO.- 21.4 W



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

GEOPHOTO SERVICES, LTD.

CORK GROUP - WHITEHORSE M.D., YUKON TERRITORY

Scale - One inch = 200 Feet

NOTE LOGARITHMIC CONTOUR INTERVAL

FREQUENCY 0.31 & 5 CPS

DATE SURVEYED AUG./67

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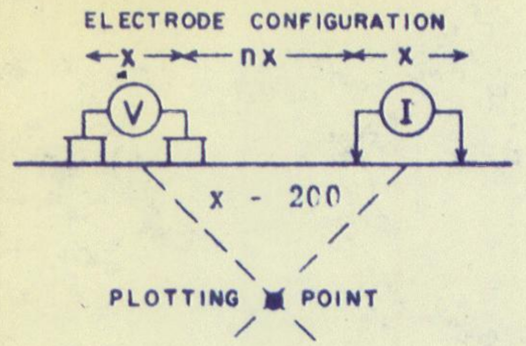
McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC MULTIPLES OF 10 15-20-30-50-75-100



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

- DEFINITE
- PROBABLE
- POSSIBLE

GEOPHOTO SERVICES, LTD.

CORK GROUP - WHITEHORSE M.D., YUKON TERRITORY

Scale—One inch= 200 Feet

NOTE LOGARITHMIC CONTOUR INTERVAL

FREQUENCY 0.31 & 5 CPS

DATE SURVEYED AUG./67

APPROVED R. A. Bell

DATE Oct. 10/67

DWG. NO.-I.P.-2752-7

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

x - 200

PLOTTING POINT

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC MULTIPLES OF 10-15-20-30-50-75-100

GEOPHOTO SERVICES, LTD.

CORK GROUP - WHITEHORSE M.D., YUKON TERRITORY

Scale—One inch= 200 Feet

NOTE: LOGARITHMIC CONTOUR INTERVAL

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

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