

REPORT ON  
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY  
IN THE  
WHITEHORSE AREA, YUKON  
FOR  
NEW IMPERIAL MINES LIMITED

W.E. 004788  
Anaconda  
Copper King

I. INTRODUCTION

In the period from June 7, 1968 until August 23, 1968,

Canadian Aero Mineral Surveys Limited carried out an induced polarization survey in the Whitehorse area, Yukon, on behalf of New Imperial Mines Limited. A total of approximately 43 line miles were traversed on a reconnaissance basis plus a large amount of detail work. Areas covered include Gem, Best Chance, Valerie, War Eagle (Copper King, Anaconda & McIntyre Creek Extensions) Pass Lake extensions and Cowley Park. Anomalous zones were indicated and drilling is recommended.

II. GEOLOGY

All of the known deposits have been described as contact metamorphic and occur in the skarn zones of the Lewis River limestone in association with the coast range intrusives of the area. The main economic minerals are bornite and chalcopyrite. Other known mineralization which was detected by this geophysical method is carbonaceous limestones, magnetite and pyrite. The pyrite was particularly noticeable in the War Eagle area where the quartzites surrounding the skarn zone are strongly pyritic.

III. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

As there are several distinct areas, they shall be

treated individually and in a systematic manner from north to south.

1) WAR EAGLE AREA

A total of 27 lines was run in the War Eagle area. The old War Eagle workings, Dry Gulch and the Pueblo workings were covered.

Zone "A"

This is the largest zone on the War Eagle grid and it covers the two ore zones at the War Eagle and also a large favourable skarn zone. Contained within this zone are several distinct zones of limited extent. They shall be treated separately.

W.E.-A

This zone has a moderately strong response and the resistivity results indicate a contact-like environment as there is a sharp drop in resistivity from 5000 - 6000 ohm-meters to less than 1000 ohm-meters with the peak of the I.P. response falling right on this steep resistivity gradient. A drill hole is suggested here to test for sub-surface sulfides related with a contact. Using the War Eagle drill grid co-ordinates, this hole should be collared at 7500N - 5560E and drilled at -60 degrees to the east for a minimum down hole depth of 400 feet.

W.E.-B

This zone is coincident with a mapped horizon of carbonaceous limestone. The maximum I.P. response is very high (25.8 milliseconds) and there is a corresponding resistivity of 2000 ohm-meters. It is interesting to note that a very high resistivity

area of 10,000 ohm-meters is coincident with a carbonaceous limestone and quartzite. To test this zone, a drill hole should be collared at 8000N - 3250E and drilled easterly along the line at -60 degrees for a minimum down hole depth of 350 feet.

Although this zone is actually part of a larger zone (zone "B") it is discussed here as it has a close relation to the ore zones at the War Eagle.

W.E.-C

This zone is coincident with a granodiorite - quartzite and greywacke contact. Relative amplitude here is moderate and the background resistivity is very high (5000 - 7000 ohm-meters) with the anomalous zone slightly lower at 4000 - 5000 ohm-meters with the low resistivity zone striking north into an area of somewhat lower resistivity. As this zone is not on strike with the known ore zones, it should be drilled to investigate the source of the response. Again, using the War Eagle co-ordinates, a drill hole should be collared at 8000N - 4470E and drilled east at -60 degrees to a down hole depth of at least 300 - 400 feet.

W.E.-D

Of all the smaller zones within the large zone "G", this one is probably the most interesting. This is because it is on strike with both of the known ore zones and its geophysical character is by far the most interesting. The high I.P. response has a coincident resistivity low. The relative I.P. response on this section is very high as background can be taken as unmineralized material whereas

the previous zones were considered with respect to their relative amplitude as the zone of interest was usually located well within the main zone, so their relative amplitude would appear as strong as in zone "D". The flanks of the zone suggest a resistivity in excess of 3000 ohm-meters but a good I.P. source aids in producing a resistivity of approximately 1500 ohm-meters. This combination makes it an ideal drill target. Detail work suggests that the source material has very little overburden covering it (probably less than 25 feet) and is continuous to depth. A drill hole is highly recommended to test this zone. The drill hole should be collared at 9300N - 4710E and drilled to the east at  $\alpha=60$  degrees for at least 300 - 400 feet.

W.E.-E

On line 100+00N, this zone would appear to be a northward continuation of W.E.-D. However, resistivity results do not support this fact but rather an entirely different zone. There is not the resistivity contrast as there was in W.E.-D. This would support the geology in that it approximates the greywacke zones. It was only on the detail traverse ( $\alpha=100$ ) that the skarn zone could be detected. This would suggest a limited extent to the skarn zone. The I.P. suggests that the greywacke is the host for the main portion of sources of response and the detail work places a limited source of response on the intrusives - sediments contact. Drilling is recommended here to test the source of response. The drill hole should be collared at 10,000N - 5040E and drilled to the east at

-60 degrees for at least 300 - 400 feet.

On lines 104+00N and 108+00N there is the northern continuation of W.E.-E. This portion differs from line 100+00N in that this northern portion has an associated zone of low resistivity. The resistivity is offset to the west of the I.P. response which would suggest that the I.P. response is associated with a contact environment. To test the source of response a drill hole should be collared at 10900 - 5040Z and drilled to the east at -60 degrees for at least 300 - 400 feet.

An overall evaluation of zone "A" would suggest a possible zone of pyritization with ore zones in the center. The resistivity is a very good aid in selecting the desirable I.P. zones for further investigation. The I.P. response in or associated with lower resistivities are those in the favourable skarns and limestones whereas the high resistivities are associated with the quartzites and carbonaceous limestones.

#### Zone 'B'

The portion of zone "B" to be discussed here is that portion from line 40+00N to line 64+00N. This entire portion is coincident with a mapped horizon of carbonaceous limestones. Detail work reveals that there are two distinct portions. The smaller of the two (line 56+00N - 41+00W) is characterized by a low resistivity zone of 400 ohm-meters. The I.P. response is strong here - 13 - 16 milliseconds and could possibly have a non economic source.

The southeast portion, centering on 36+00W and extending

from line 40+00N to line 56+00N has a strong and very continuous response of 15.0 milliseconds. The corresponding resistivity for this zone is 1000 - 2000 ohm-meters. This amplitude of resistivity is typical of other carbonaceous horizons throughout the Copperbelt. This zone is not believed to be of economic interest and no drilling is recommended.

#### Zone "C"

Zone "C" is a smaller zone than "A" but it has similar characteristics a strong I.P. response of approximately 10 - 15 milliseconds and high resistivity values of 4000 - 7000 ohm-meters. This zone is coincident with a mapped quartzite area. The high resistivity support this and the I.P. response is probably due to 2 - 4% pyrite by volume. It is not considered to be of economic value due to its geological environment and no drilling is recommended.

#### Zone "D"

Zone "D" is a relatively small zone as the response appears on one line only. Detail work suggest that the peak of the anomaly lies at 41+00W on line 24+00N. The I.P. response has an amplitude that is of interest, a high of 8.7 and the resistivity is relatively low (200 - 300 ohm-meters). However, the mapped geology of the area suggests either a greywacke or the quartzite. Unfortunately, this zone is covered by overburden and no visual examination is possible. No drilling is recommended.

#### Zone "E"

This small zone is of interest as it appears to be

associated with the old "Dry Gulch" workings. The workings themselves are about 200 feet due east of the maximum response but are headed in this direction.

The zone is only of moderate amplitude and is of fairly small extent. However, detail work here indicates that there is limited depth to this zone or the response zone is a narrow dyke - like structure. No drilling is recommended due to its very limited zone.

#### Zone "F"

This is a small anomaly and a visual examination of a trench which parallels the traverse, showed the presence of copper mineralization. Geologically, this lies wholly within a mapped area of granodiorite. This is supplemented by the resistivity results. There is distortion in the resistivity results due to two parallel power lines at the extreme south end of the grid. This is unfortunate, as they masked out all of the information available on lines 12+00 and 8+00N.

#### Zone "G" and "G'"

Zone "G" is coincident with the Pueblo workings. It is a small, isolated zone and is low in amplitude. Geophysically, this zone would not be of interest, due to its limited zone and weak nature. As it is associated with the old Pueblo workings, it cannot be easily discarded. However, its limited extent still limits its possibilities. "G" is related to "G'" as it lies to the north along a common fault zone, but appears to be on the opposite side of the

fault. As these are such limited zones, they would not appear to be of economic value unless they are vertical standing pipe-like structures. Any previously published data on the Pueblo workings should answer this.

2) ANACONDA - Rabbit's Foot

A total of six lines was run over these two zones with no response directly associated with either of them. There was one small but weak response N.W. of the Rabbit's Foot. Detail work here indicates a weak zone, small and possibly 100 - 150 below the ground surface to the top of the response. There is also a large, undefined zone appearing to the N.W. of the Anaconda, but the rise in resistivity does not suggest a suitable environment. No diamond drilling is recommended.

3) COPPER KING - Carlisle

A total of three lines was run over the Copper King - Carlisle area with a response directly associated with the Copper King and a minor response due to the Carlisle.

It is interesting to note that the small anomaly detected over the Copper King is not associated with the largest of the old workings. Detail work over the Copper King yielded a maximum response of 6.5 - 7.0 milliseconds. It appeared on the 100 feet spacing only thus drastically limiting the extent of the zone. This detail work also suggested a dip to the west. It is interesting to note that the I.P. response here is directly associated with a relatively high

resistivity. However, it differs from the War Eagle zones in that it is a very strong and narrow structural feature which lies along a major fault of the area.

Detail work over the Carlisle yielded no significant response and the detail resistivity strongly suggests that the old workings are associated with a contact - like feature.

4) McINTYRE CREEK Extensions

Three lines were run over this area to check an E.M.-16 anomaly located here. No I.P. response was indicated on any portion of the three lines run. However, there was a slight drop in resistivity which coincided with a swamp. With an EM device such as the E.M.-16, the transmitter is at an infinite position and excellent coupling is achieved especially if the transmitter is directly on strike with the conductor.

5) BEST CHANCE Grid

All told, 14 lines were run over this grid with an electrode spacing of 200 feet for reconnaissance work and areas of interest were covered by additional traverses with an electrode spacing of 100 feet. The area covered included the old workings of Spring Creek, Empress of India, Retribution, Best Chance, Grafton and the Iron Horse.

I. Best Chance

The strongest zone coincided with the old Best Chance workings. Here, the anomalous zone has a N-S strike of approximate

600 feet and a width of 400 feet. Detail work here suggests a relatively narrow zone of strong response (chargeability of 14.5 milliseconds with an electrode spacing of 100 feet) and is probably very close to being exposed at a point 150 feet east of the baseline on line 4+00N. The resistivity strongly suggests a contact environment with the intrusive lying immediately to the east. Magnetic results indicate that a good portion of the source material is magnetite. A drill hole is recommended here to test the source of the response.

### II. Iron Horse

The zone largest in area is associated with the old Iron Horse workings. Here, there is a possible N-S strike of 800 feet and a width of 400 feet. However, as with the Best Chance, the detail work indicates a much narrower zone and of reasonably strong response (10.5). The peak of the response occurs at 10+50W on line 8+00S. Resistivity results for the zone indicate a possible contact environment. Detail work indicates a westerly dip and there are indications of a northerly plunge to this zone. Drilling is recommended here and the drill hole should be collared at 11+00W on line 8+00S and drilled easterly along the line at -60 degrees for at least 200 feet.

### III. Grafter

The present survey indicated a weak (4.1 milliseconds) anomaly with very limited extent over the old Grafter workings. Detail work indicates that the westerly dip is much flatter than either the Best Chance or the Iron Horse. If drilling is required

here, a drill hole should be collared at 9+00W on line 2+00N and drilled easterly along the line at -60 degrees for a depth of at least 200 feet.

#### IV. Spring Creek

The maximum response indicated over the Spring Creek workings was 4.1 milliseconds. Detail work indicates a westerly dip with the possibility of the zone being wider than the previous ones discussed. The detail resistivity indicates that the I.P. responses are associated with narrow, contact - like environments and lack good strong character. If drilling is required, the drill hole should be collared at 3+00E on line 28+00N and drilled easterly along the line at -60 degrees for a minimum down hole depth of 300 feet.

#### V. Empress of India

Very little if any response was indicated on the traverses which passed closest to the old working. The resistivity indicates that the I.P. is directly associated with a contact environment. Due to the lack of a good I.P. response, no drilling is recommended.

#### Zone VI.

This zone was indicated on line 36+00N and is an open anomaly to the north. It has a weak response (maximum of 4.1 milliseconds) and the detail work suggests that depth of burial is of the order of 80 - 120 feet. This zone differs somewhat from the previous ones in that detail work suggests an easterly dip. If a drill hole is required, it should be collared at 11+50E on line

36100N and drilled to the west at -60 degrees for a minimum down hole depth of 300 feet.

### Zone VII

Results over this zone suggest a formational type of response rather than one caused from a sulfide zone. It is a rather characterless zone with uniform chargeability throughout. The I.P. results suggest a uniform amount of a disseminated source material in a crystalline host material. From the geological information available, it would appear that the response is due to pyritic sediments. There is geological evidence of two east-west faults in this zone, but the complexity of the area to the immediate east of this was the western limits of the survey where no geological evidence is available.

### 6) VALERIE Group

Eight lines of 1000 feet long were run over the old Valerie grid (NW-SE) and an additional 8 lines were run (NE-SW) using the Whitehorse reference traverse as a baseline.

The area covered has a sediment-intrusive contact at an unknown northern limit of a favourable skarn zone. In the limestones there is a facies change to the carbonaceous limestone. The carbonaceous member is the western portion of the area surveyed. Its contact can best be approximated by the 3.0 millisecond contact.

### Zone I

This zone completely covers the old Valerie workings. It is of good amplitude and it is directly related to known sulfide

Zone "C" - minor possible ...

This is a small isolated anomaly which has its strong response on line 80+00E with a possible continuity east to line 84+00E. The resistivity indicates a contact like environment. It is similar to the main zone in that the zone of high resistivity lies to the north of the I.P. response but the dip of the zone is undistinguishable in the results, but a northerly dip is suspected. If drilling is required, a drill hole should be collared at 9+00N on line 80+00E and drill south along the line at 60 degrees for a minimum down hole depth of 250 feet.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The present program indicated several anomalous zones of which nearly all had been tested by the time of completion of the field work. Diamond drilling was in progress on the War Eagle

Best Chance, Gem and Cowley Park areas when the induced polarization program commenced in early June. As the program progressed, additional drilling was recommended from the geophysical results obtained.

Subsequent drilling on the War Eagle grid revealed pyrite as the source of response for W.E.-A, W.E.-B, W.E.-C and W.E.-D. However, W.E.-D, drilled through the pyrite zone, through approximately 60 feet of garnet skarn and intersected about a 50 feet intersection of perhaps 3% copper. As the I.P. method is unable to distinguish between pyrite and copper mineralization, all recommended drill holes should be bottomed in a hard test

This will avoid missing possible copper mineralization as in W.E.-D. Geologically, only W.E.-E warrants a deep drill hole as it is on strike with known ore deposits and it is also geologically favourable. It is recommended that the I.P. survey be extended to the south.

The Copper King area has a very narrow zone of response which is also very limited in strike length. Any drilling here should be a combination of geology and geophysics. If a drill hole is required here, it should be collared at 35-00E on line 63+00N and drilled west along the line at -60 degrees for a minimum down hole depth of 250 feet.

No drilling is recommended on the Anaconda - Rabbit's Foot area on the basis of the I.P. results.

As the "Best Chance" was being drilled off, no drilling is recommended on the basis of the I.P. results as the survey very nicely indicates the ore zone.

The drill hole spotted on the Iron Horse workings (11+0 line 8+00S at 60W) revealed the source of response of anomalies of higher resistivity (carbonaceous limestones).

It is recommended that the Best Chance grid be extended to the north. There exists zones on line 36+00N which are open to the north. This additional work would be valuable in assessing a possible drill hole on the Spring Creek workings.

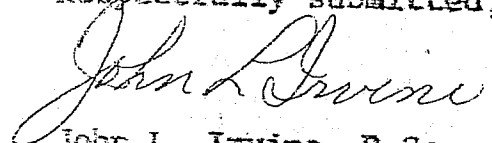
There are two recommended drill holes on the Valerie grid (line 33+00N - 2+00W at 60W and line 21+00N - 5+50W at 60W) and they have magnetic correlation and are situated in a favourable environment.

The Gem area is the best example for the use of I.P. in mineral exploration. The drill hole on line 16+00E - 0+50N had an eighty - seven foot intersection yielding 2.8% copper. There are no surface indications of this zone. Drilling should continue here as recommended. It is also recommended that additional lines to the west be run and they be extended well south.

On the Cowley Park grid, zone "B" should be followed up to see if there is any geological connection between it and zone "A".

As the Cowley Park and the Gem grids are close to each other, it is recommended that the two grids be completely correlated by either an additional grid between the two or as southern extension of the Gem grid.

Respectfully submitted,

  
John L. Irvine, B.Sc.,  
Geophysicist.

OTTAWA, Ontario,  
September 18, 1968.

## APPENDIX I

### A. EQUIPMENT

The equipment used by Canadian Aero Mineral Surveys Limited is the high sensitivity D.C. pulse-type I.P. unit Mk. V, built by Sharpe Instruments Limited. A current on-time of 1.5 seconds and a measuring time of 0.5 seconds are employed. A choice of 3 power units is available with this equipment, of respectively 1.2 k.w., 2.5 k.w. and 7.5 k.w. output to match requirements in specific areas. For surveys requesting a very high stable power source a 10 k.w., Volkswagen engine driven, power unit is also available.

### B. FIELD PROCEDURE

All electrode configurations in common use in resistivity surveying like dipole-dipole, two array, three array, Wenner and Schlumberger configuration, can be used for DC induced polarization surveying. Canadian Aero Mineral Surveys Limited preferably uses the three array because of low coupling effect and high effective penetration. With this array one current electrode is placed at "infinity", a distance of at least 5 times the maximum spacing used during the survey from any survey station. The other current electrode and the two potential electrodes are equally spaced in line along the survey traverses.

In many areas high resistive bedrock is overlain by good conducting soils, which effectively prevent current to enter the

bedrock. To be able to obtain information about bedrock, spacings used have to be 20 and more times the depth of the overburden. In such cases, using any of the usual arrays, it is not possible to detect the presence of small or moderate sized bodies. Under these circumstances the gradient or rectangle method is both feasible and desirable. It reduces the effect of masking, retains a high degree of resolution and has good depth penetration. With this method, the two current electrodes are placed along a traverse at a mutual distance of 4000' or more. The potential electrodes are kept within the middle third of the current electrode spacing. For each current electrode set-up a rectangle of dimensions  $1/3 \times 1/4$  the current electrode spacing is surveyed. For the gradient array method the potential electrode spacing is usually kept within  $1/20$  of the current electrode spacing.

For the other electrode configurations the electrode spacing depends primarily on required depth of penetration and size of body expected. Most common spacings for reconnaissance survey with the three array are the 400' and 200'. Readings are normally taken at 200' intervals along the lines, but in areas of interest this interval is reduced to 100'. In some cases anomalous areas are further detailed using additional spacings - 800', 400', 200', 100' and 50' - to provide information as regards the change of electrical properties with depth.

At each observation point both the primary voltage - steady state voltage - and secondary voltage - transient voltage

by formula to apparent resistivities expressed in units of ohm meters. Secondary voltages are measured by integration and divided by their corresponding primary voltages to obtain the apparent chargeabilities. The chargeability expressed in units of milli-volt seconds per volt or milliseconds is the I.P. characteristic of the medium.

C. DATA PRESENTATION

Results are presented as combined apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability profiles. Resistivities are plotted at a logarithmic scale of 2" = 1 cycle. Apparent chargeabilities are plotted at a scale of 1" = 5 milliseconds. Apparent chargeability readings obtained with the reconnaissance spacing are also presented on a contour map. For the surveys done with the gradient method, contouring is done separately for each block, due to irregularities in the current distribution in the various blocks. For all other electrode configurations contouring is done continuously over the entire survey area.

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1) WAR EAGLE AREA

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N.I.M. GEOLOGY

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Zone "A"

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W.E.-A

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#### Zone "C"

Zone "C" is a smaller zone than "A" but it has similar characteristics a strong I.P. response of approximately 10 - 15 milliseconds and high resistivity values of 4000 - 7000 ohm-meters. This zone is coincident with a mapped quartzite area. The high resistivity support this and the I.P. response is probably due to 2 - 4% pyrite by volume. It is not considered to be of economic value due to its geological environment and no drilling is recommended.

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#### Zone "E"

This small zone is of interest as it appears to be

associated with the old "Dry Gulch" workings. The workings themselves are about 200 feet due east of the maximum response but are headed in this direction.

The zone is only of moderate amplitude and is of fairly small extent. However, detail work here indicates that there is limited depth to this zone or the response zone is a narrow dyke-like structure. No drilling is recommended due to its very limited zone.

#### Zone III

This is a small anomaly and a visual examination of a trench which parallels the traverse, showed the presence of copper mineralization. Geologically, this lies wholly within a mapped area of granodiorite. This is supplemented by the resistivity results. There is distortion in the resistivity results due to two parallel power lines at the extreme south end of the grid. This is unfortunate, as they masked out all of the information available on lines 12+00 and 8+00N.

#### Zone "G" and "G'"

Zone "G" is coincident with the Pueblo workings. It is a small, isolated zone and is low in amplitude. Geophysically, this zone would not be of interest, due to its limited zone and weak nature. As it is associated with the old Pueblo workings, it cannot be easily discarded. However, its limited extent still limits its possibilities. "G" is related to "G'" as it lies to the north along a common fault zone, but appears to be on the opposite side of the

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associated with the old "Dry Gulch" workings. The workings themselves are about 200 feet due east of the maximum response but are headed in this direction.

The zone is only of moderate amplitude and is of fairly small extent. However, detail work here indicates that there is limited depth to this zone or the response zone is a narrow dyke-like structure. No drilling is recommended due to its very limited zone.

#### Zone "F"

This is a small anomaly and a visual examination of a trench which parallels the traverse, showed the presence of copper mineralization. Geologically, this lies wholly within a mapped area of granodiorite. This is supplemented by the resistivity results. There is distortion in the resistivity results due to two parallel power lines at the extreme south end of the grid. This is unfortunate as they masked out all of the information available on lines 12+00 and 8+00N.

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#### Zone "G" and "G'"

Zone "G" is coincident with the Pueblo workings. It is a small, isolated zone and is low in amplitude. Geophysically, this zone would not be of interest, due to its limited zone and weak nature. As it is associated with the old Pueblo workings, it cannot be easily discarded. However, its limited extent still limits its possibilities. "G" is related to "G'" as it lies to the north along a common fault zone, but appears to be on the opposite side of the

Fault. As these are such limited zones, they would not appear to be of economic value unless they are vertical standing pipe-like structures. Any previously published data on the Pueblo workings should answer this.

2) ANACONDA - Rabbit's Foot

A total of six lines was run over these two zones with no response directly associated with either of them. There was one small but weak response N.W. of the Rabbit's Foot. Detail work here indicates a weak zone, small and probably 100 - 150' thick, extending from the surface to the top of the response. There is also a large, undefined zone appearing to the N.W. of the Anaconda, but the rise in response does not suggest a suitable environment. No diamond drilling is recommended.

3) COPPER KING - Carlisle

A total of three lines was run over the Copper King - Carlisle area with a response directly associated with the Copper King and a minor response due to the Carlisle.

It is interesting to note that the small anomaly detected over the Copper King is not associated with the largest of the old workings. Detail work over the Copper King yielded a maximum response of 6.5 - 7.0 milliseconds. It appeared on 100' foot spacing only thus drastically limiting the extent of the zone. This detail work also suggested a dip to the west. It is interesting to note that the I.P. response here is directly associated with a relatively high

# 8322

INDUCED POLARIZATION REPORT - COWLEY PARK

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Preliminary Report on Cowley Park

A total of 22 lines were run on the Cowley Park Grid. Included in this are five extra lines at the east end of the property yielding lines every two hundred feet across the anomalous zone. A total of approximately 9 line miles were run.

Three anomalous areas were indicated. Zone "A" is the largest anomalous area and is coincident with a known ore zone of approximately 1.7 m tons of .8% Cu. Dip on the zone is difficult to determine, the shorter spacings suggest a southerly dip but this is contradicted by the 400 foot spacing which suggests a downward continuation of the ore zone to the north. Profile of line 128E is the only line that suggests a northerly dipping structure. It suggests a narrow and possible outcrop at 2 + 50N, a "double peak" on the 200 foot spacing with its center at approximately 3 + 00N and the 400 foot spacing showed a single peak at 4 + 00N. The 400 foot spacing had a strong anomaly indicated and this suggests a good mineralized zone at depth greater than 200'. *deep drill*

However, it is also possible that it could be an "en echelon" structure as was the anomalous zone at the Gem.

As this zone is presumably drilled off, it is recommended that the known ore zone be superimposed on the I.P. to check for possible extensions of the ore zone.

Zone "B"

This zone is coincident with a surface exposure of mineralization on L 130E - 5 + 00S. Detail work over this zone indicates a low grade zone as the amplitude of the anomaly is not as great as that of zone "A". As this zone is of limited extent, the quickest way to test it for ore grade is a vertical hole on L 130E + 00E at 4 + 00S. As the resistivity of this zone is somewhat higher than zone "A", a somewhat different environment is expected.

Zone "C"

This is a small isolated anomaly on L 80 + 00E only. The resistivity indicates a contact situation. Due to its small size, no drilling is recommended.

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