Results at Four Properties

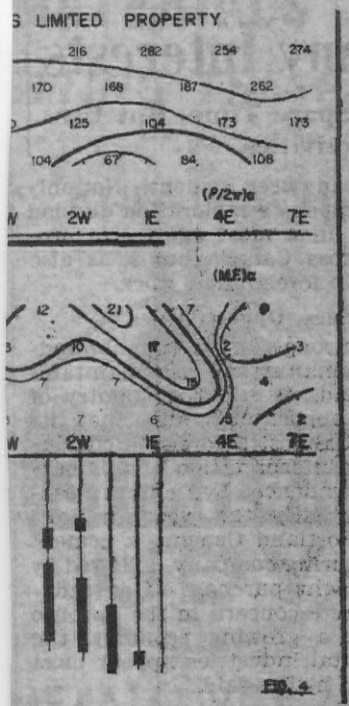

FIG. 4

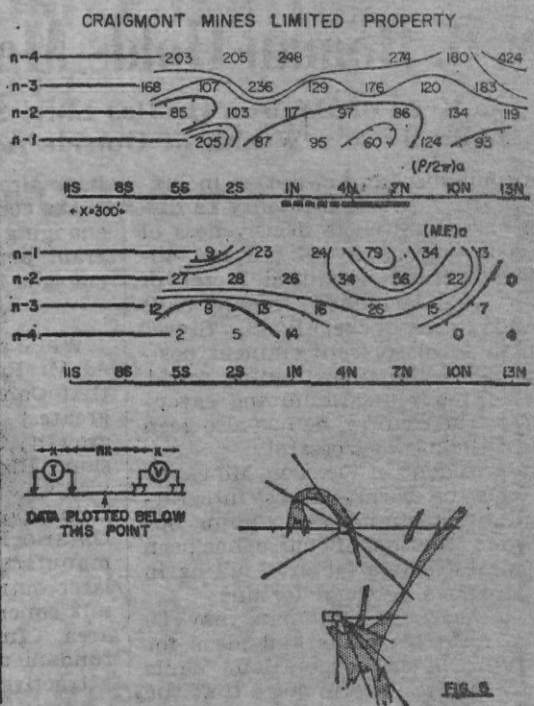

FIG. 5

resistivities show almost horizontal contours, demonstrating the effect of the glacial overburden overlying the more resistive basement rocks. The apparent resistivities do not increase as fast with separation over the ore zone, but that is the only effect.

(4) **Craigmont Mines** — Merritt, B.C.: The Craigmont orebody is a copper bearing magnetite-hematite zone in a limy bed of the Nicola Series Sediments. The bed itself is not thick, but as Figure 6 shows, the folding in the sediments results in a considerable lateral extent for the mineralization.

The zone is at depth on the line shown, but because the width is greater than the depth, the anomaly was measured for n = 1, with x = 300'. The indicated anomaly correlates well with the known drilling results; although, as would be expected, the inherent averaging of the measurement results in a much simpler picture than is actually the case.

The results included here show clearly that the variable frequency induced polarization method can be very useful in mining exploration. Experience with the method over several years has indicated three uses for the technique:

(a) To locate or outline zones of disseminated mineralization that are not sufficiently conductive to be located by E.M. methods.
(b) To locate, or outline, zones of more massive sulphide mineralization that are too deep, or of unsuitable geometry (e.g. vertical pipes), to be detected by E.M. methods.
(c) To evaluate E.M. conductors already located in order to separate metallic conductors from those due to ionic conductors (i.e. shear zones, overburden, etc.).