

**KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED**

SUITE 703 - 1112 WEST PENDER STREET  
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6E 2S1  
PHONE 682-7401

*Geophysics*

FEB 7 1980

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920/1E

*Boninell*

February 5, 1980

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| A.H.C. |
| P.S.C. |
| W.I.   |
| J.S.S. |
| FILE   |

MEMO TO:           DAVE LOWRIE  
FROM:              W.M. SIROLA

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SUBJECT:    BIG BAR CLAIMS - I.P. SURVEY  
            AREA CODE 92-0/1 East

The attached I.P. Survey report has in the back pocket, the usual pseudo sections plus three plans indicating frequency effects for n=1, n=2, n=3.

Dave Mark mentions that the anomalous zone is 300 metres long but that is only the core of the anomaly. By having a little imagination, it could be construed to be 600 metres long. Actually, the length of the zone may well be limited by rough terrain rather than the lack of pyritization.

There is also a weaker frequency effect to the west of the main anomalous zone.

*No*

  
W.M. Sirola

COMMENTS ON IP SURVEY  
BIG BAR CREEK, B.C.

for  
KERR ADDISON MINES LTD.

Preamble

A limited variable frequency IP survey has been conducted over an auriferous sulphide prospect overlooking the Fraser River in south central B.C. The terrain is reportedly rugged and there are physical handicaps to operation. Geology is sketchy at best but the target mineralization appears locally controlled by E-W quartz veining within Tertiary volcanics.

Comments

The most bothersome aspect of the presented IP data is the relatively low level of resistivities recorded, viz. 150-500 ohm-metres. This means weak polarization signals are to be expected for the given source probabilities. In certain types of environments, such weakness can be overcome by resort to normalization of the IP effect or that is, by generating the so-called metal factor, but this step for very local vein-type occurrences has its pitfalls. Also it demands that the data be of very high quality. Such may not be entirely the case here.

This is not to question the field operation nor its integrity, but it does decry the use of low powered equipment and the variable frequency method, both particularly and generally. Vein type mineralization, it has been consistently experienced, responds best to pulse-transient systems applied in the



more flexible and amenable (to rough terrain) pole-dipole array. However this, and likewise the resistivity setting, does call for a lot of power at the transmitter. In other words, if IP is to be undertaken in this domain, it should be with a high powered capability. The nature of the target also suggests the need for a short dipole spacing, 25 m. say, coupled to a suite of fairly large 'n' values, n=2, 4, 6, 8 for example. All this of course is going to cost, but as always it is cheap compared to misdirected drilling.

The present results supply an anomaly to the grid east side. This feature does not on the evidence extend westwards, not even vaguely. (The n=2 5.0 p.f.e. value recorded at station 8/4E is clearly an erratic.) Instead the anomaly strikes north-west and very definitely too; moreover it appears to plunge in that direction. The axis of this zone actually runs from station 6/13E to station 13/9E and is perhaps about to close off at each end. It potentially dips south-west. There is also perhaps a second axis, sub-parallel to the first, striking through the peak polarization registered at station 9 on line 3E. This individual anomaly, it is to be noted, is open-sided in both the north-west and south-east directions.

How this NW-SE orientation can be squared away with outcrop geology is not known, but since it is a vein system, or a structural zone with a vein system embraced within it, that governs the bearing, it should not be difficult. The reality of such strikes however does mean a reconsideration of the claims disposition and future work action here.



JBB:sb

February 24, 1980

J. B. Boniwell

Exploration Geophysical Consultant



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BIG BAR CREEK, B.C.

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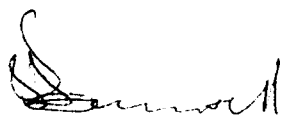
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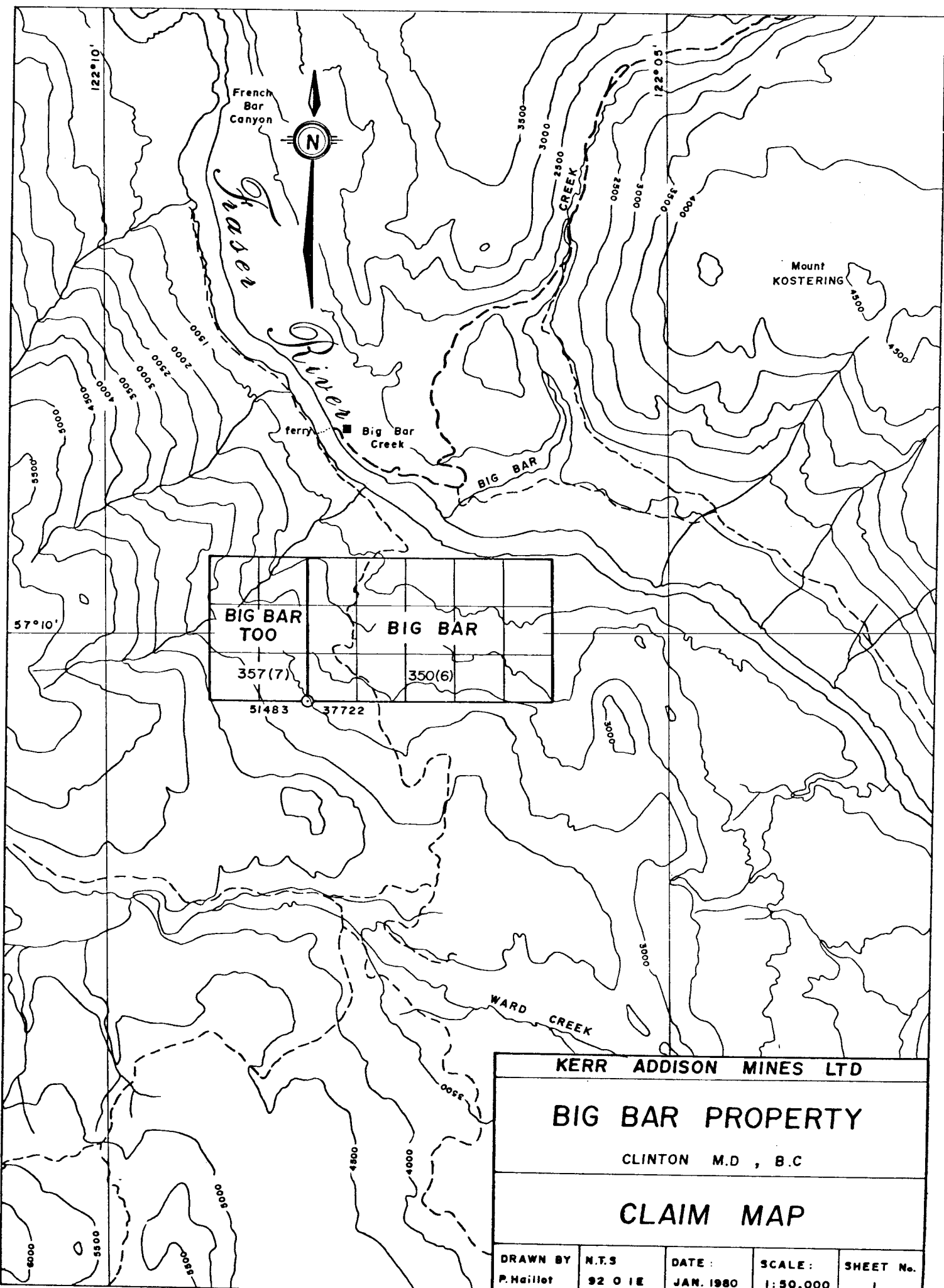
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|             |  |         |  |  |  |
| BIG BAR TOO |  | BIG BAR |  |  |  |
| 357(7)      |  | 350(6)  |  |  |  |

|                        |          |           |          |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| KERR ADDISON MINES LTD |          |           |          |
| BIG BAR PROPERTY       |          |           |          |
| CLINTON M.D , B.C      |          |           |          |
| CLAIM MAP              |          |           |          |
| DRAWN BY               | N.T.S    | DATE :    | SCALE :  |
| P.Haillet              | 92 0 1 E | JAN. 1980 | 1:50,000 |
| SHEET No.              |          |           | 1        |

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED

(FOR INTER-OFFICE USE ONLY)

BC-9  
4B

To... W. M. Sirola

From... D. A. Lowrie

Subject... Big Bar Project  
Boniwell's I.P. analysis

Date... February 26, 1980

The enclosed comments and map by John Boniwell indicate his opinion that the results are:

- (1) Not adequate for reason of high resistivity coupled with use of low powered equipment and,
- (2) He interprets the anomaly as being composed of two zones striking northwest rather than east-west so that,
- (3) The northwest area of the anomalous zone probably strikes off the property.

In view of these opinions, which I believe are valuable, we should stake additional units to cover the strike projection to the northwest and arrange for a re-survey using a generator powered time domain unit.

D. A. Lowrie

DAL/sw

Encls.