(3800) 6000

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McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT
ON THE

FURTHER INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY RESULTS
FROM THE

BOUNDER PROSPECT
AND THE

COPPER HILL PROSPECT
MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA

FOR

WALKER-MARTEL MINING COMPANY

1. INTRODUCTION

Previous reports decribe the first induced polarization and resistivity results from the Bounder Prospect and the Copper Hill Prospect in Mineral County, Nevada. Both areas were chosen on the basis of their geologic interest. Rock types that are generally considered to be favourable, and some alteration and mineralization are known in both areas.

The previous induced polarization results showed definite anomalies in both areas. Geologic maps have been prepared in both areas, and some of the anomalies at the Bounder Prospect have been tested by drilling. The induced polarization results to be described in this report are from a recent detailed survey undertaken to better evaluate some of the anomalies previously located and extend the areas surveyed.

2. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The induced polarization and resistivity results are shown on the following enclosed data plots. The results are plotted in the manner described in the notes preceding this report.

Bounder Prospect

Line	Electrode Intervals	Dwg. No.
Α	500'	IP 2475-1
В	500'	IP 2475-2
С	500'	IP 2475-3
D	5001	IP 2475-4
E	500°	IP 2475-5
36W	500'	IP 2475-6
24W	5001	IP 2475-7
12W	500'	IP 2475-8
0+00	500'	IP 2475-9
12E	500	IP 2475-10
36E	500'	IP 2475-11
37 1/2N	500'	IP 2475-12

Copper Hill Prospect

Line	Electrode Intervals	Dwg. No.
AA	500'	IP 2478-1
B16E	500'	IP 2478-2
B24W	500'	IP 2478-3

Line	16. 16.	p e 5	Electrode Intervals	Dwg. No.
D	• •		500'	IP 2478-4

Also enclosed with this report are plan maps for the two areas.

These maps were prepared for the previous reports, and they have been modified to show the new lines and anomalies also.

Bounder Prospect 1" = 500' Dwg. Misc. 4070R

Copper Hill Prospect 1" = 500' Dwg. Misc. 3151R

The definite and possible induced polarization anomalies are indicated by solid and broken bars respectively on these plan maps 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 500° spreads the position of a narrow sulphide body can only be determined to lie between two stations 500° 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 center 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

The Bounder Prospect and the Copper Hill Prospect are two of several areas that have been examined within the Walker River Indian Reservation. Large portions of the Reservation are covered by recent alluvial sediments that have been washed into the valleys; we have found that the very low resistivities in these areas make it difficult to carry out accurate IP measurements. With large electrode intervals (for satisfactory depth of detection) inductive coupling effects can disturb the IP measurements in these low resistivity areas.

In areas where there is no overburden, or where it is very thin, the apparent resistivities have been found to be larger in magnitude. In these regions it is possible to make very accurate IP measurements and the possible effects from inductive coupling can be safely ignored.

a) Bounder Prospect

This region was originally chosen for exploration because of the geologic evidences of alteration and mineralization over a large area. The first IP results outlined several anomalous zones, and subsequently drilling has been done. The mineralization intersected by these drill holes was of enough geologic interest to suggest that further work was warranted. The recent IP work was planned to help better evaluate some of the less definite anomalies previously located.

Line A

This is the first of five lines surveyed in an area north of

the previous work. All of the lines cross an area of intrusive granodiorite and extend into Tertiary volcanics and Quaternary alluvium on
both sides. The apparent resistivities in the area of the intrusive are
moderately high on each line; however, to the sides the apparent resistivities are very low. In these low resistivity areas inductive coupling effects will disturb the IP measurements, even with 1.25 cps.

There are very weak IP effects in the intrusive area on

Line A, but they are not of large enough magnitude to be of importance.

The anomalous IP effects that have been indicated at the edges of the intrusive are slightly greater than would be expected from inductive coupling; they are probably real. However, it is not possible to interpret the exact location of the source or the concentration of mineralization that might be present.

Line B

The intrusive area is wider on this line. There are variastions in the IP effect within the higher resistivity area, and the anomaly at about 5SE, at the edge of the intrusive, is more definite. Further detailed measurements are warranted in this area, in an attempt to decide if a drill hole is warranted.

Line C

The anomaly at 0 to 5SE on this line correlates with the similar feature on Line B. The weak anomaly is definite enough to warrant further work.

Line D

The weak IP effects measured at 15SE to 25SE on this line appear to occur within the intrusive. They are very weak, representing only small concentrations of metallic mineralization. They do not appear to warrant further work at this time.

Line E

The weak IP effects within the intrusive are somewhat more definite on this line. The source is indicated to be at considerable depth, or to be to the side of the line.

Line 36W

This is the northern extension of a line previously surveyed.

The apparent resistivities measured are very uniform; the weak IP

effects measured are greater than would be expected from inductive

coupling. However, the apparent IP effects measured must be nearly

equal to the true IP effects within the source. Only very small concentrations of metallic mineralization are necessary to cause these effects.

They may be due to small concentrations of pyrite within the volcanics.

Line 24W

This is the extension of a previous line; the anomaly shown at the southern end of the line was previously outlined. The weak anomaly located at depth at 42.5N to 47.5N correlates with a similar feature previously located on Line 37.5N.

Line 12W

Weakly anomalous effects were measured at the northern end of this line; the line is passing over volcanic rocks at this point. There is no corresponding anomaly on Line 6W, which was previously surveyed.

Line 0+00

There are two fairly definite anomalies located on this line.

The shallow source located at 42.5N should be checked with shorter electrode intervals and then detailed using closely spaced, parallel lines.

The deeper anomaly centered at 52.5N to 57.5N correlates with a zone of very low resistivities. It also correlates with an anomaly previously located on Line N50E. There is some depth indicated to the top of the source, but it should be checked with 400 foot spreads and parallel lines.

Line 12E

The anomaly at the southern end of this line has a known source. The anomaly centered at 47.5N to 52.5N has a definite pattern, but the apparent resistivities are very low; there could be some inductive coupling effects. The anomaly is not large in magnitude, but since it may correlate with the anomalies on the line to the west a small amount of further work is warranted. Detail should be done using 400 foot spreads.

Line 36E

This line passes off the eastern end of a zone of mineralization that has already been drilled. The IP anomaly is weaker here than on the lines to the west.

b) Copper Hill Prospect

The previous work in this area showed several strong anomalous zones. There are copper mineralization and gossans in the area; the anomalies may be of considerable importance. A limited amount of additional reconnaissance surveying has been done in an attempt to delimit the anomalous area.

Line AA

This line has been surveyed along the eastern edge of the area of interest. A broad zone of weak mineralization, at depth, is indicated in the area 0+00 to 15N.

Line Bl6E

This line was surveyed northeast of the anomalous zone previously located. The shallow anomalies located at 7+50SE and 22+50SE should be checked with shorter electrode intervals. The anomaly at depth to the east does not appear to extend as far as on Line B6E.

Line B24W

This line has been repeated to complete measurements

that could not be made previously in the low resistivity area. The anomaly is very large in magnitude, and quite wide; it is obviously a geologic feature of considerable size. It may be pyrite and/or graphite in a sediment (slate or limestone), or a broad zone of disseminated mineralization (5.0% to 10.0%.)

The source is shallow, measured for n = 1, and it can be better located using shorter electrode intervals. When the location of the source is exactly known, a detailed geologic examination may reveal the cause of the IP effects. If not, a short drill hole may be necessary.

Line D

This line is not shown on the plan map. It is parallel to Line B24W, and about one mile to the southwest. The same type of strong, broad anomaly located on Line B24W is present on this line. The source is probably the same.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The further results from the Bounder Prospect and the Copper Hill Prospect have given more information about the anomalies in these areas. Several of the weak anomalies at the Bounder Prospect warrant a small amount of detail so that a decision can be made regarding a possible drill hole.

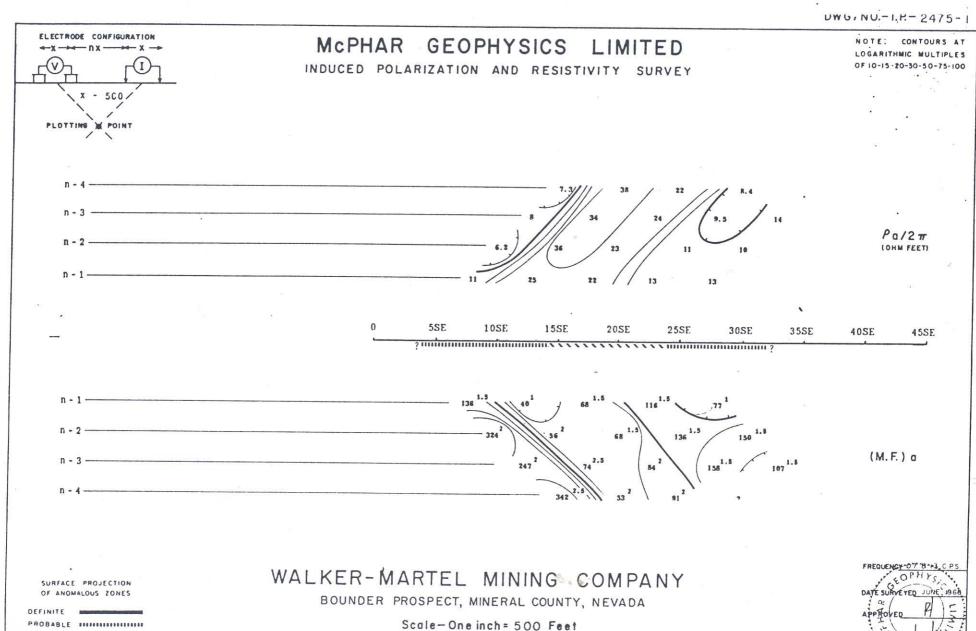
At the Copper Hill Prospect, the detailed measurements, with short electrode intervals, previously recommended in the center

of the area, should be completed so that drill holes can be spotted to test these anomalies. At the same time, the source of the broad, strong anomaly to the southwest should also be determined.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Philip G. Hallof, Geophysicist.

Dated: July 28, 1966

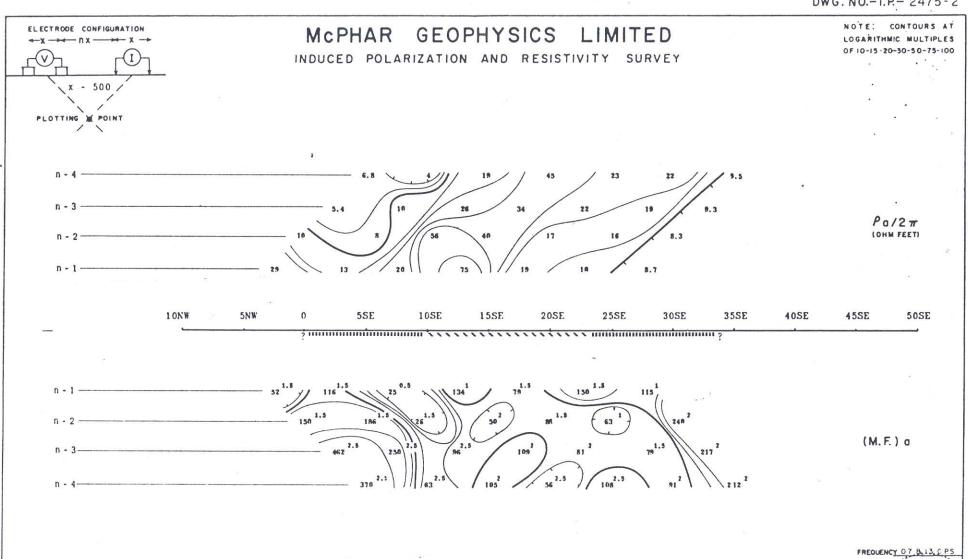


NOTE LOGARITHMIC CONTOUR INTERVAL

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LINE NO.-A

DWG. NU.-1.K- 24/5-



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

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WALKER-MARTEL MINING COMPANY

BOUNDER PROSPECT, MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA

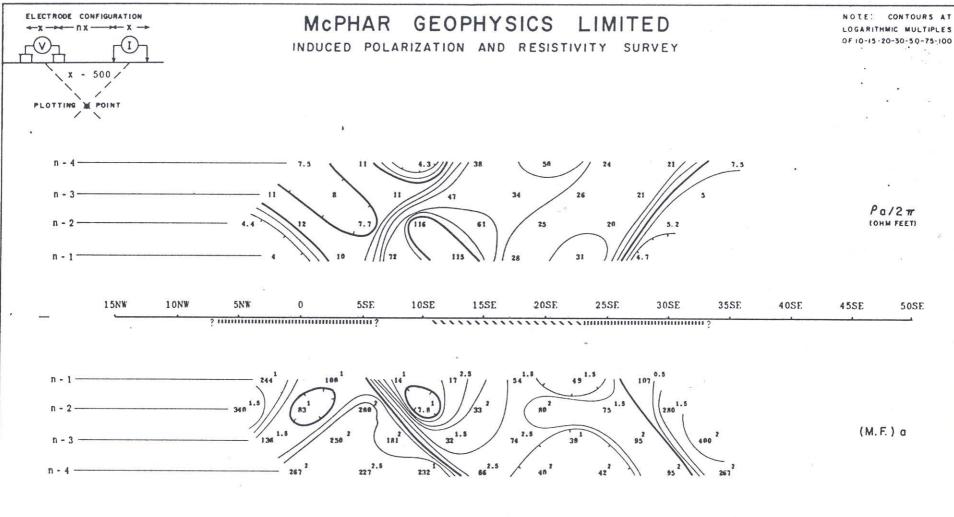
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SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

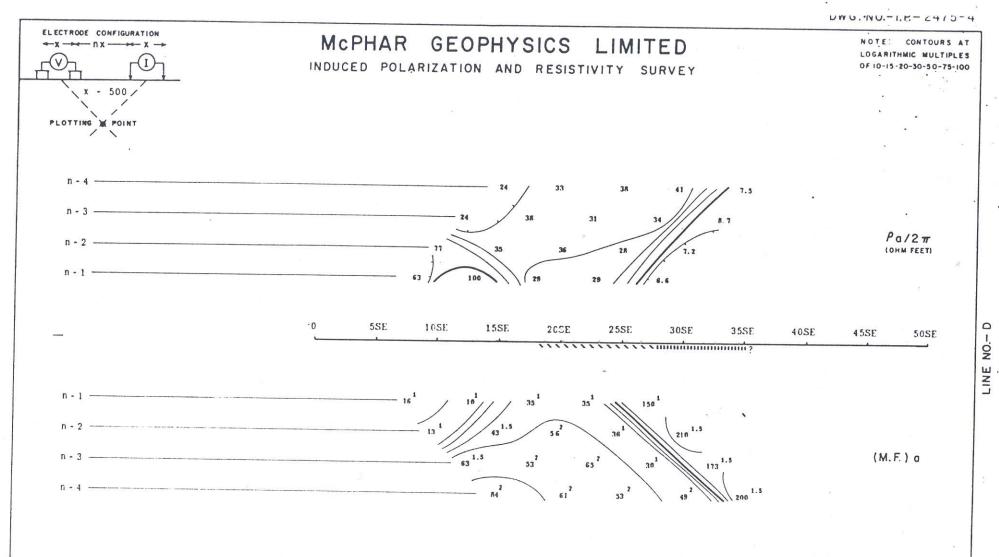
WALKER-MARTEL MINING COMPANY

BOUNDER PROSPECT, MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA

Scale-One inch = 500 Feet

NOTE LOGARITHMIC CONTOUR INTERVAL

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WALKER-MARTEL MINING COMPANY

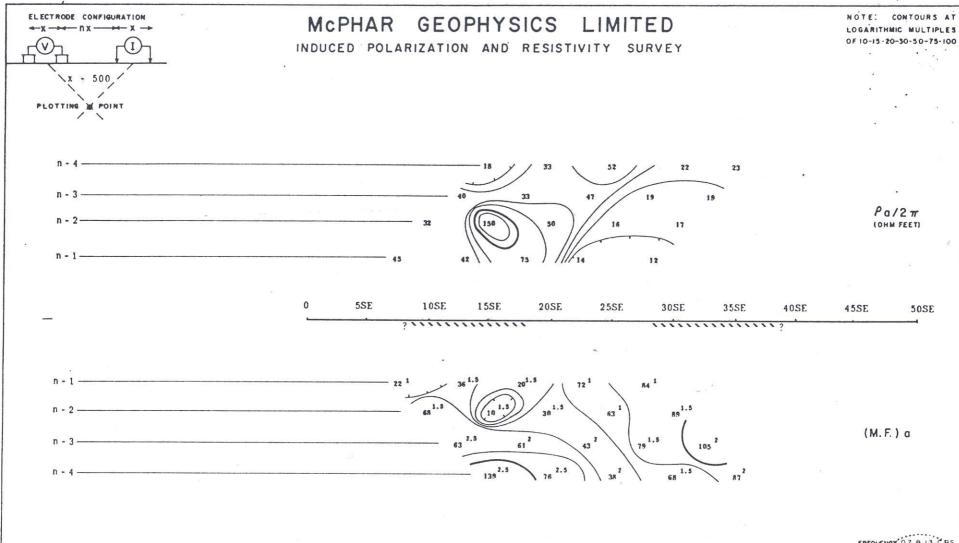
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WALKER-MARTEL MINING COMPANY

BOUNDER PROSPECT, MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA

Scale-One inch = 500 Feet

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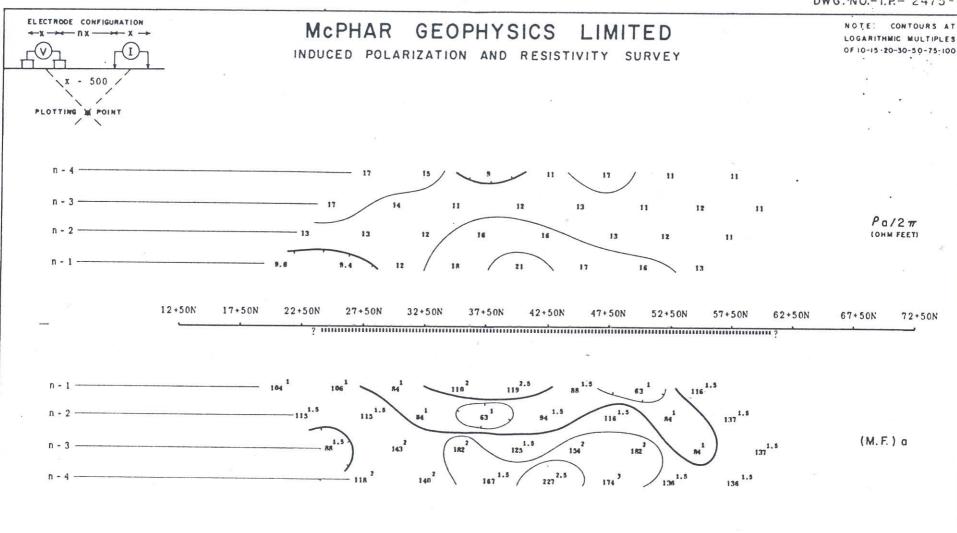
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BOUNDER PROSPECT, MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA

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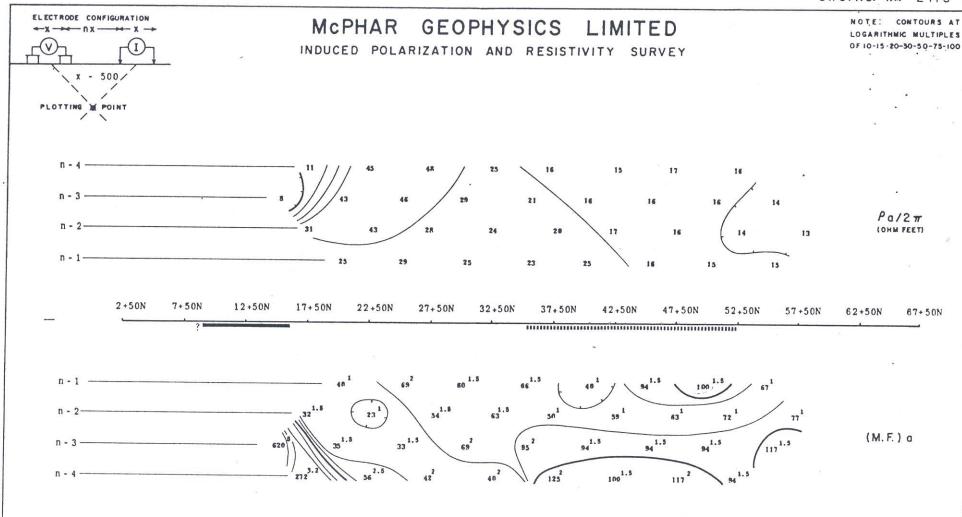
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BOUNDER PROSPECT, MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA

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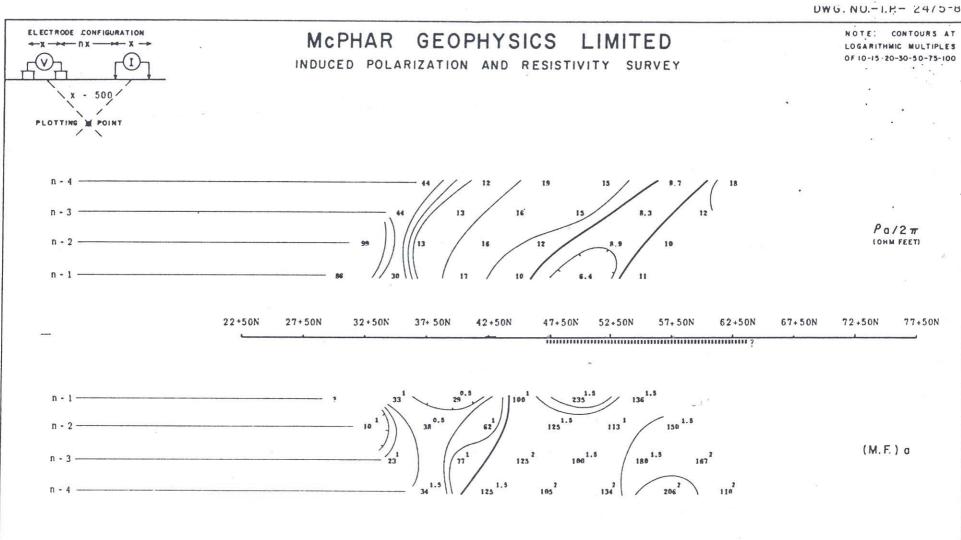
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SURFACE PROJECTION

OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DATE SURVEYED JUNE, 1966



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WALKER-MARTEL MINING COMPANY

BOUNDER PROSPECT, MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA

Scale-One inch = 500 Feet

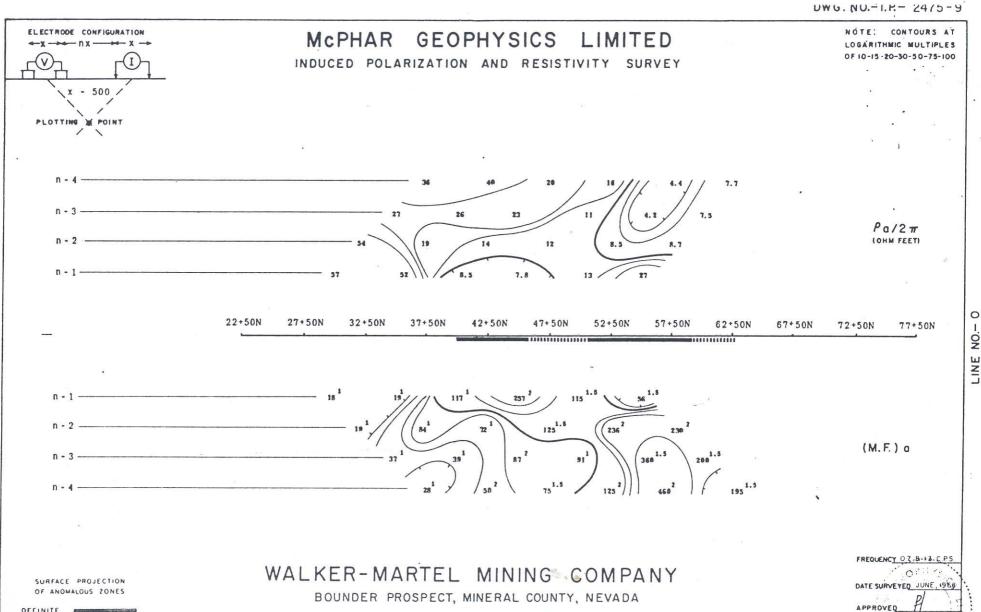
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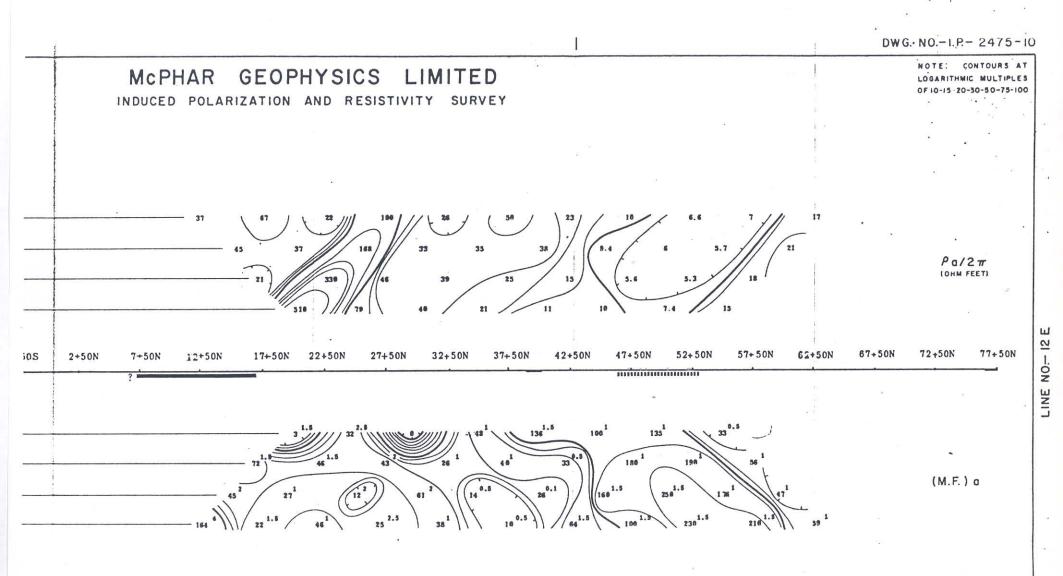
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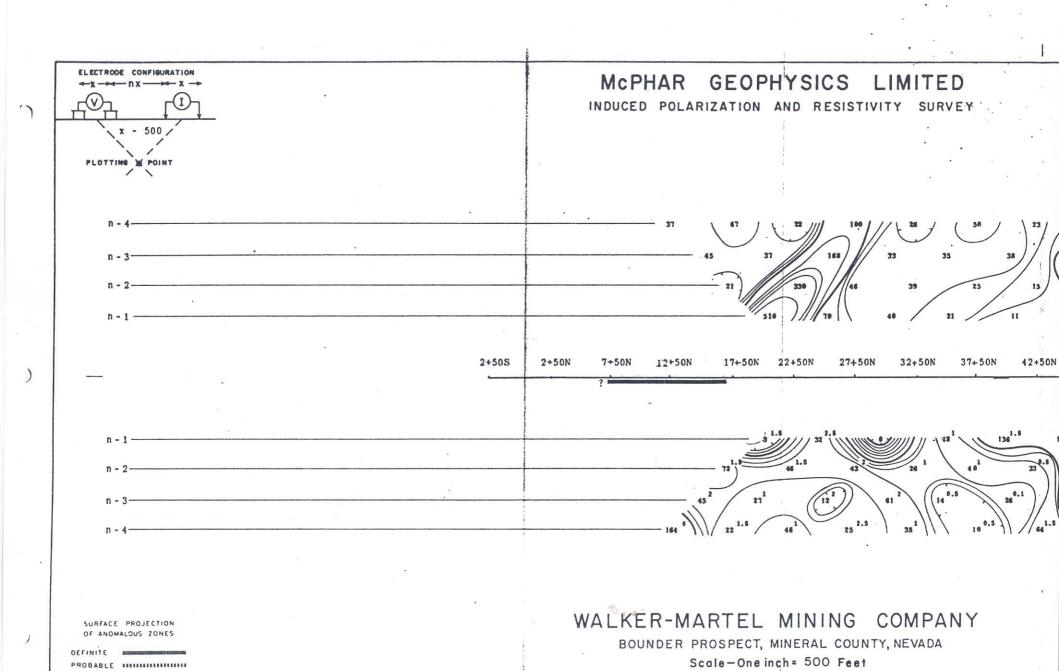
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BOUNDER PROSPECT, MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA

Scale-One inch= 500 Feet

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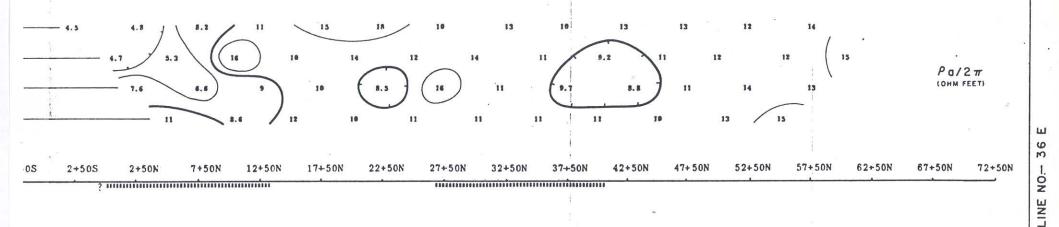
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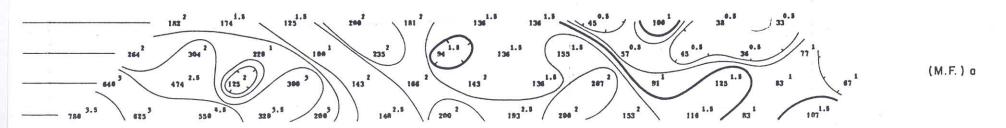
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McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

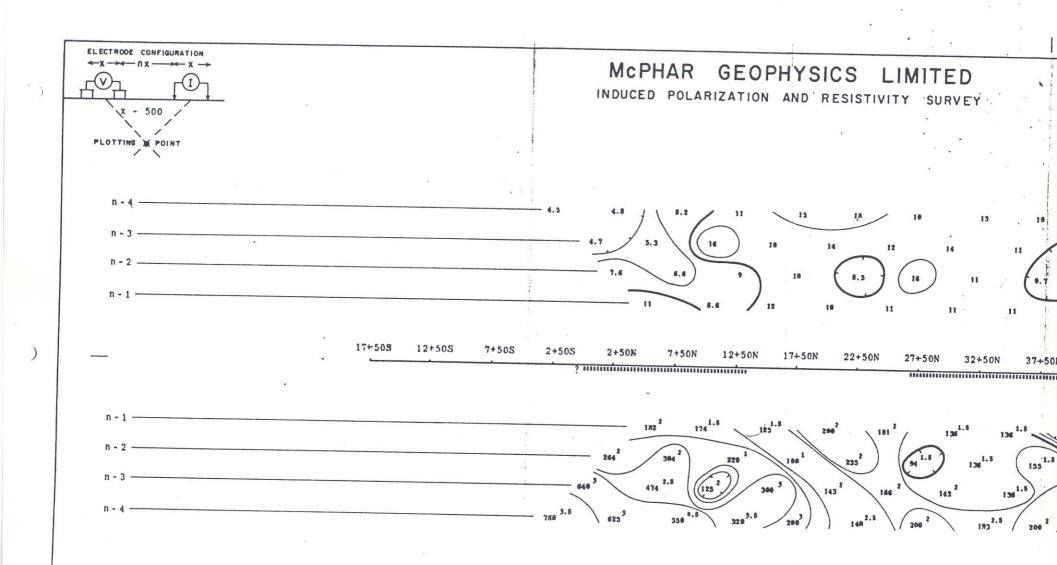
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WALKER-MARTEL MINING COMPANY

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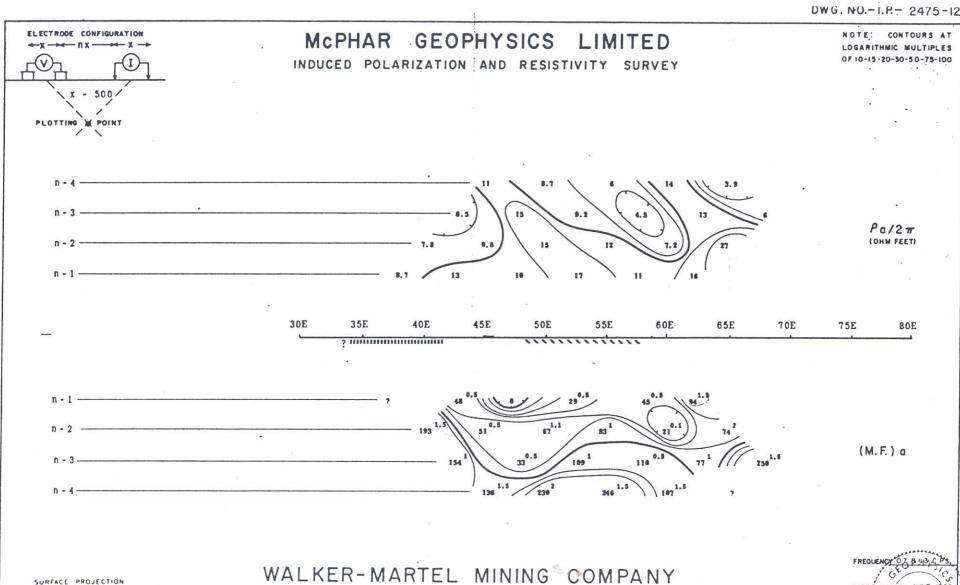


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WALKER-MARTEL MINING COMPANY

BOUNDER PROSPECT, MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA

Scale-One inch = 500 Feet



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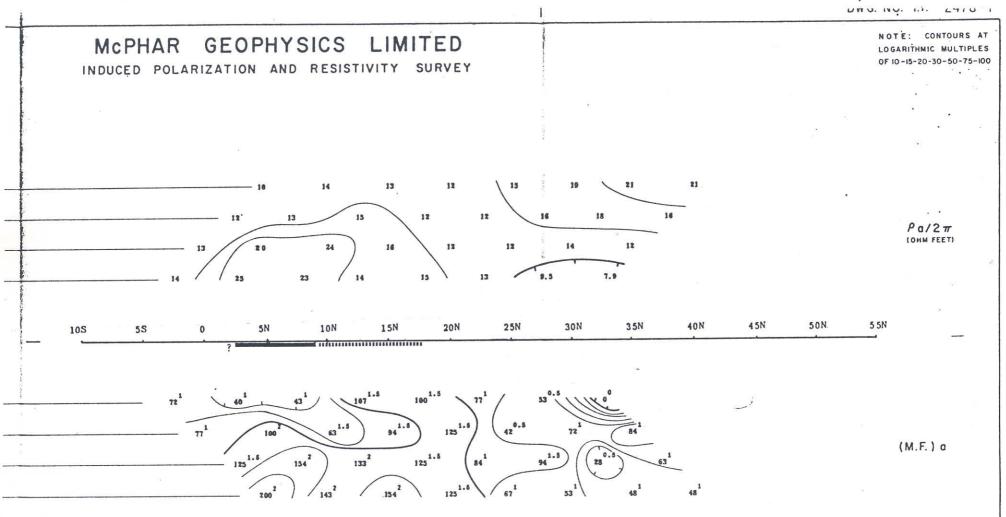
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WALKER-MARTEL MINING COMPANY

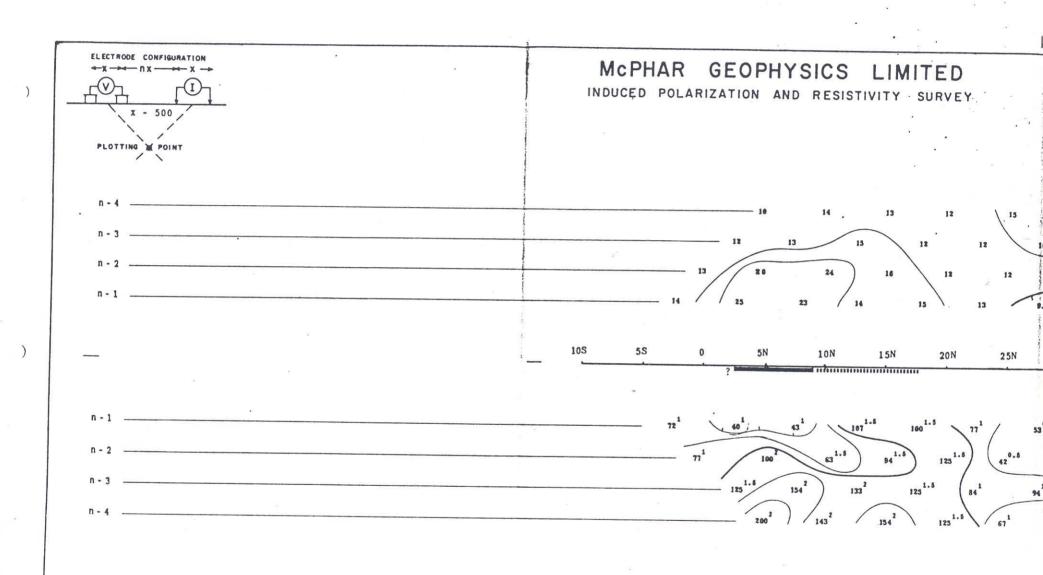
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WALKER-MARTEL MINING COMPANY

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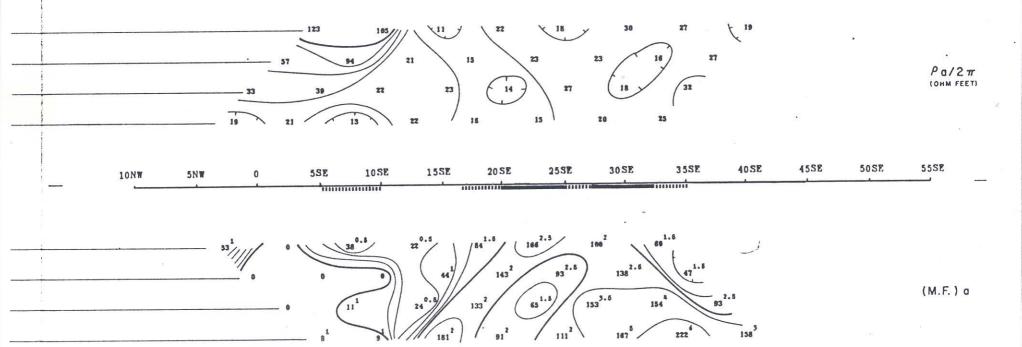
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McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

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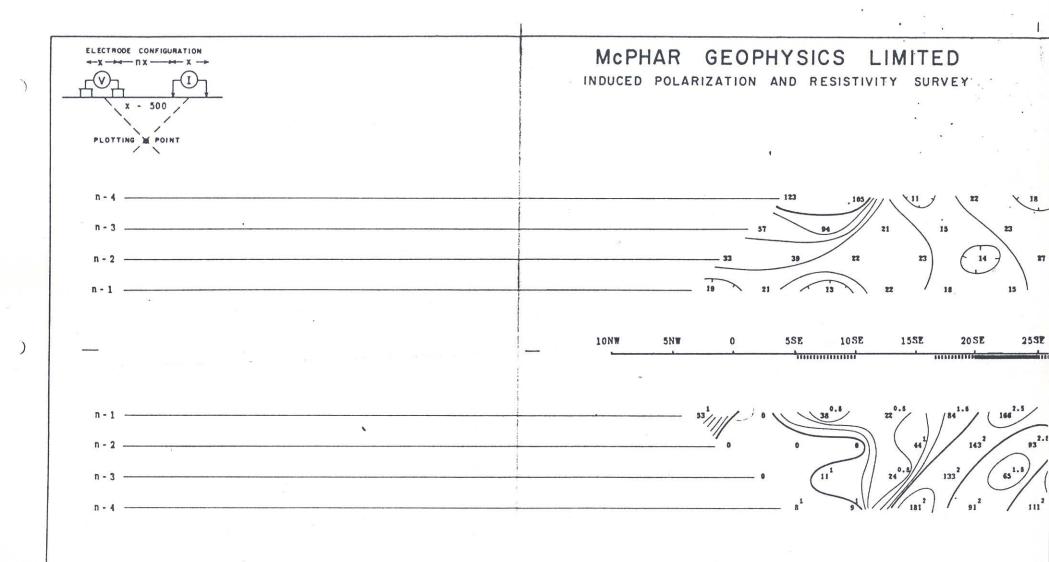
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WALKER-MARTEL MINING COMPANY

COPPER HILL PROSPECT, MINERAL CTY., NEVADA - U. S. A.

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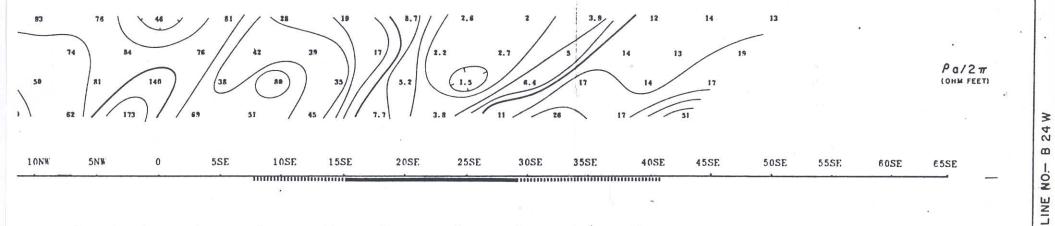
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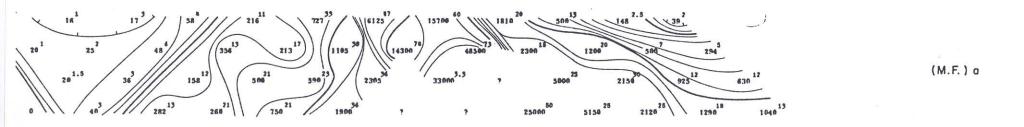
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McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

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COPPER HILL PROSPECT, MINERAL CTY., NEVADA - U. S. A.

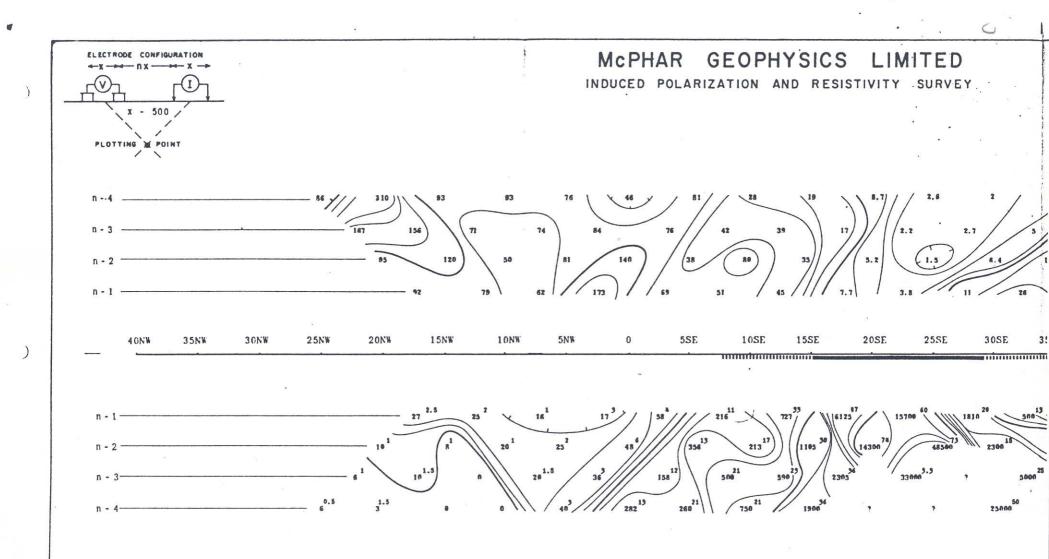
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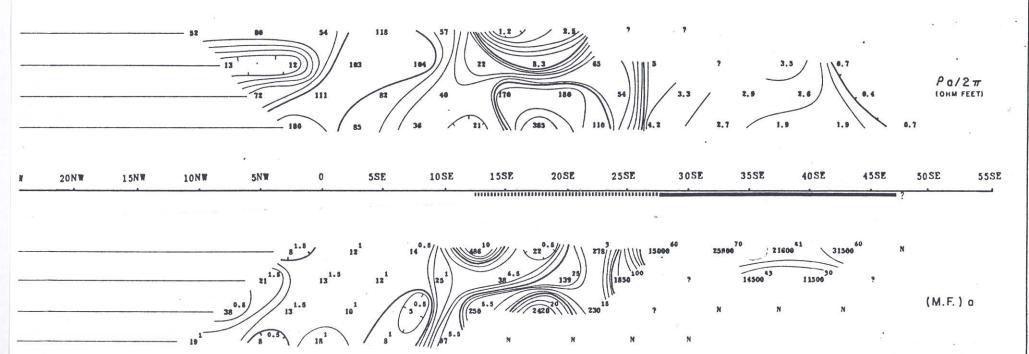
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SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

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WALKER-MARTEL MINING COMPANY

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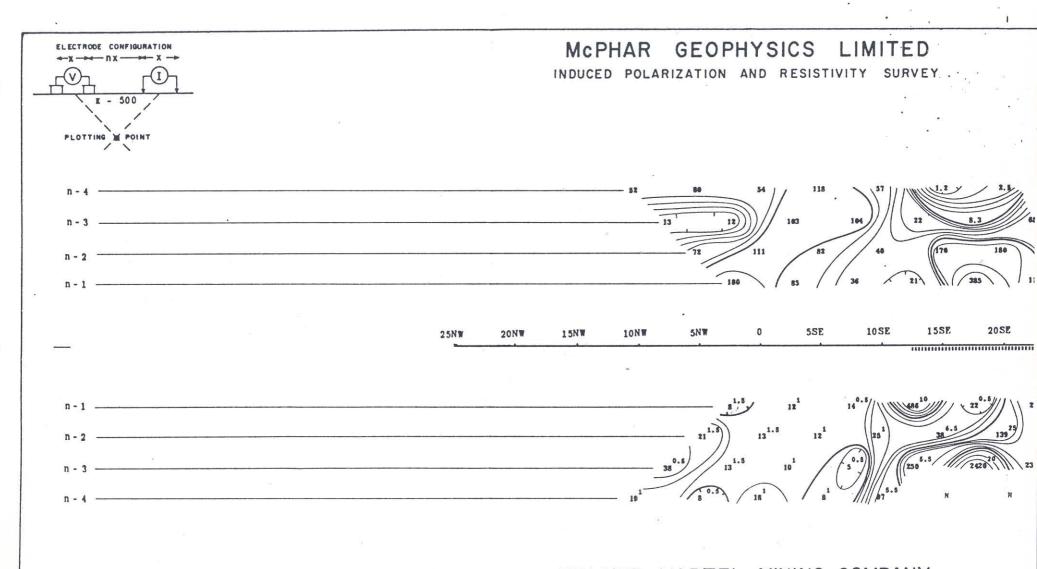
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WALKER-MARTEL MINING COMPANY

COPPER HILL PROSPECT, MINERAL CTY., NEVADA - U. S. A.

Scale-One inch = 500 Feet

NOTE LOGARITHMIC CONTOUR INTERVAL

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

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