REPORT ON THE INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY ON THE LEN CLAIM GROUP HUCKLEBERRY MOUNTAIN AREA, OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C. FOR KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LTD.

BY

MARION A. GOUDIE, B.Sc.

PHILIP G. HALLOF, Ph.D.

NAME AND LOCATION OF PROPERTY:

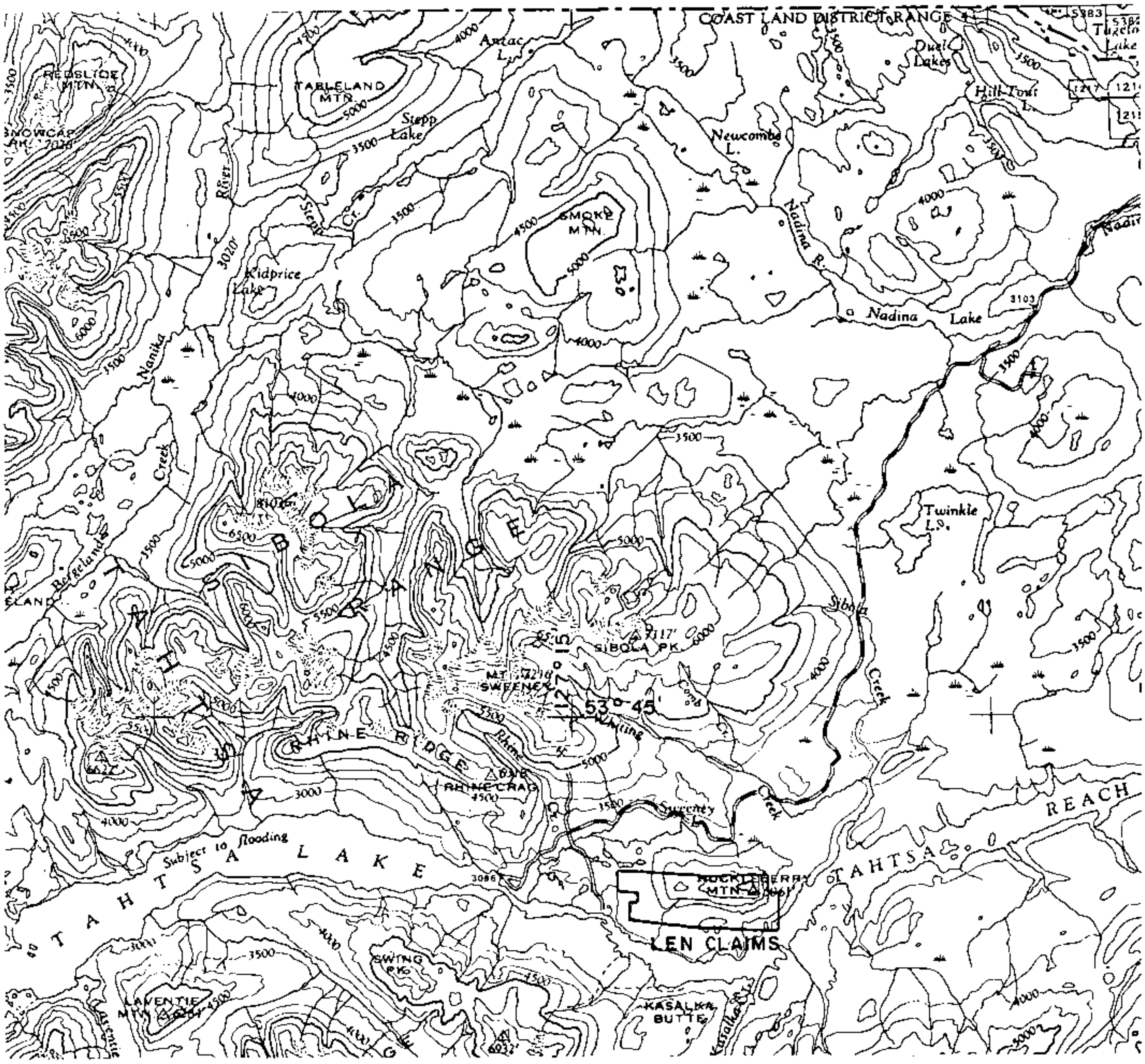
LEN CLAIM GROUP, HUCKLEBERRY MOUNTAIN AREA,

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C. 53°N, 127°W - NW

DATE STARTED: JUNE 16, 1970

DATE FINISHED: JUNE 30, 1970

TABLE OF CONTENTS



Kennco Explorotions (Western) Limited

LEN CLAIMS

Situated one - half mile south of Huckleberry Mtn.

Omineca MIning Divition

British Columbia

53° 127° N.E.

LOCATION MAP

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2692 MAP #1

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

NOTES ON THE THEORY, METHOD OF FIELD OPERATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA FOR THE INDUCED POLARIZATION METHOD

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 appreciably reduce the amount of 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 per cent frequency effect or F. E. are a measurement of the polarization in the rock mass. However, since the measurement of the degree of polarization is related to the apparent resistivity of the rock mass it is found that the metal factor values or M. F. are the most useful values in determining the amount of polarization present in the rock mass. The MF values are obtained by normalizing the F. E. values for varying resistivities.

The induced polarization measurement is perhaps the most powerful geophysical method for the direct detection of metallic sulphide mineralization, even when this mineralization is of very low concentration. The lower limit of volume per cent sulphide necessary to produce a recognizable IP anomaly will vary with the geometry and geologic environment of the source, and the method of executing the survey. However, sulphide mineralization of less than one per cent by volume has been detected by the IP method under proper geological conditions.

The greatest application of the IP method has been in the search for disseminated metallic sulphides of less than 20% by volume. However, it has also been used successfully in the search for massive sulphides in situations where, due to source geometry, depth of source, or low resistivity of surface layer, the EM method can not be successfully applied. The ability to differentiate ionic conductors, such as water filled shear zones, makes the IP method a useful tool in checking EM anomalies which are suspected of being due to these causes.

In normal field applications the IP method does not differentiate between the economically important metallic minerals such as chalcopyrite, chalcocite, molybdenite, galena, etc., and the other metallic minerals such as pyrite. The induced polarization effect is due to the total of all electronic conducting minerals in the rock mass. Other electronic conducting materials which can produce an IP response are magnetite, pyrolusite, graphite, and some forms of hematite.

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 in distance (X) apart. The potentials are measured at two other points (X) feet apart, in line with the current 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, apparent per cent frequency effect, 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. (See Figure A.) The resistivity values are plotted above the line as a mirror image of the metal factor values below. On a second line, below the metal factor values, are plotted the values of the per cent frequency effect. In some cases the values of per cent frequency effect are plotted as superscripts of the metal factor value. In this second case the frequency effect values are not contoured. 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. The 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 results, model study results and theoretical investigations. The position of the electrodes when anomalous values are measured is important 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 25 feet to 2000 feet for (X). In each case, the decision as to the distance (X) and the values of (n) to be used 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 A demonstrates the method used in plotting the results. Each value of the apparent resistivity, apparent metal factor, and apparent per cent frequency effect 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. When the F. E. values are plotted as superscripts to the MF values the third section of data values is not presented and the F. E. values are not contoured.

The actual data plots included with the report are prepared utilizing an IBM 360/75 Computer and a Calcomp 770/763 Incremental Plotting System. The data values are calculated, plotted, and contoured according to a programme developed by McPhar Geophysics. Certain symbols have been incorporated into the programme to explain various situations in recording the data in the field.

The IP measurement is basically obtained by measuring the difference in potential or voltage (ΔV) obtained at two operating frequencies. The voltage is the product of the current through the ground and the apparent resistivity of the ground. Therefore in field situations where the current is very low due to poor electrode contact, or the apparent resistivity is very low, or a combination of the two effects; the value of (ΔV) the change in potential will be too small to be measurable. The symbol "TL" on the data plots indicates this situation.

In some situations spurious noise, either man made or natural, will render it impossible to obtain a reading. The symbol "N" on the data plots indicates a station at which it is too noisey to record a reading. If a reading can be obtained, but for reasons of noise there is some doubt as to its accuracy, the reading is bracketed in the data plot ( ).

In certain situations negative values of Apparent Frequency Effect are recorded. This may be due to the geologic environment or spurious electrical effects. The actual negative frequency effect value recorded is indicated on the data plot, however the symbol "NEG" is indicated for the corresponding value of Apparent Metal Factor. In contouring negative values the contour lines are indicated to the nearest positive value in the immediate vicinity of the negative value.

The symbol "NR" indicates that for some reason the operator did not attempt to record a reading although normal survey procedures would suggest that one was required. This may be due to inaccessible topography or other similar reasons. Any symbol other than those discussed above is unique to a particular situation and is described within the body of the report.

METHOD USED IN PLOTTING DIPOLE-DIPOLE
INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY RESULTS

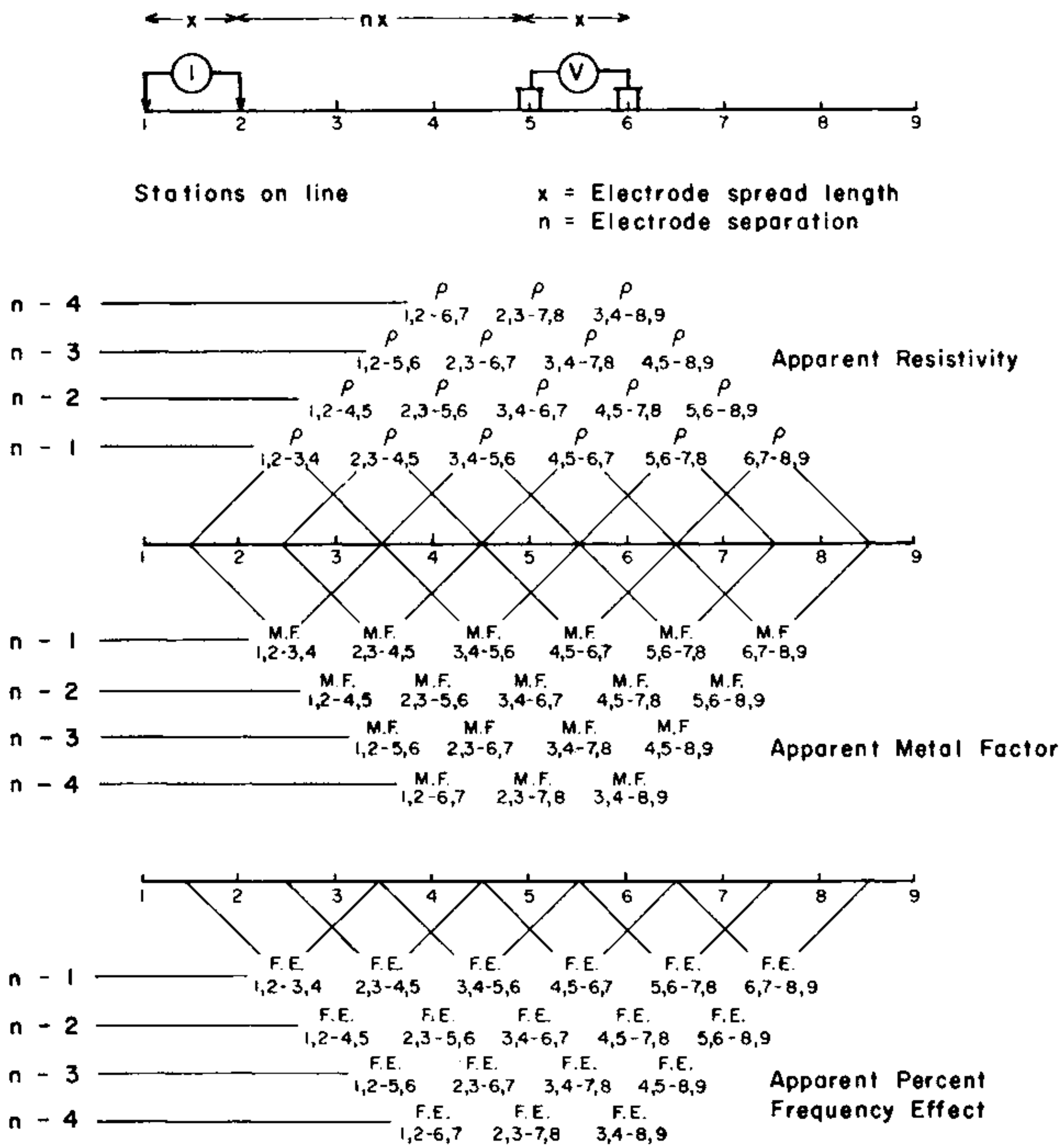


Fig. A

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

REPORT ON THE
INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY
ON THE
LEN CLAIM GROUP,
HUCKLEBERRY MOUNTAIN AREA,
OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
FOR
KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LTD.

1. INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. H.W. Fleming, geophysicist for the company, an induced polarization and resistivity survey has been completed on part of the Len Claim group in the Huckleberry Mountain area of the Omineca Mining Division. The centre of the survey grid is in the northwest quadrant of the 1° quadrilateral whose southeast corner is at 53°N latitude and 127°W longitude.

Geology in the survey area is presently being completed. The Len claims to the immediate west of the survey grid lie within a complex of volcanics, tuffs, graywackes and argillites, within which lies a fairly large quartz-diorite intrusive.

Pyrite is associated with the volcanics and sediments; chalcopyrite is less common and the best copper values are near the rim of the quartz-diorite.

The induced polarization and resistivity survey was planned to try to locate the source of any metallic mineralization in the survey area. A McPhar variable frequency IP unit operating at 0.3 and 5.0 cps was used. Field work was performed in late June on the following claims:

Len Group: 15, 16, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58.

These claims are all located in the Omineca Mining Division and are assumed to be owned or held under option by Kennco Explorations (Western) Ltd.

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.

Line	Electrode Intervals	Dwg. No.
82+00SW	200 feet	IP 5497-1
35+00W	200 feet	IP 5497-2
28+00W	200 feet	IP 5497-3
20+00W	200 feet	IP 5497-4
12+00W	200 feet	IP 5497-5
4+00W	200 feet	IP 5497-6
4+00E	200 feet	IP 5497-7
12+00E	200 feet	IP 5497-8
28+00E	200 feet	IP 5497-9
36+00E	200 feet	IP 5497-10

Enclosed with this report is Dwg. I.P.P. 4647, a plan map of the survey 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.

Geological information on the previous survey was provided by professional staff of Kennco Explorations (Western) Ltd.

3. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

A previous IP survey was completed on the Len claims to the immediate west of the present survey grid. Some of the IP effects on that survey were quite large, which indicated concentrations of metallic mineralization. Subsequent drilling indicated that in some cases, at least, the large

IP effects were caused by concentrations of pyrite. In other cases, pyrite in association with chalcopyrite was the source of the anomalies. The highest copper values were located near the rim of the quartz-diorite intrusive. Two lines of the present survey overlap the first survey grid.

Line 82SW

This line crosses Line 115W, Line 105W, Line 95W and Line 85W and terminates in the northeast over the quartz-diorite. The line is anomalous from 20SW to 40SW, principally on n = 1 and n = 2. The anomaly is incomplete at the southwestern end. A vertical drill hole at 9650W, 4060S, just to the north of Line 82SW near 1850SW found pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization. The IP effects at this point on Line 82SW are weak.

The anomalous portion of the line which reaches Line 115W correlates well with the IP results on that line, which indicated a mineralized source at a depth of less than 1 unit, or 200'. Where the line crosses Line 105W, the anomaly indicates a source which was not located by the previous survey.

There is a noticeable change in resistivities over the quartz-diorite. This effect should be useful in interpreting the present work.

Line 35W

This line overlaps and extends beyond the original Line 35W. This survey confirms and enhances the anomaly on the first survey which extended from 23S to 29S. The top of the source of this anomaly is less than 200' deep (1 unit). The anomaly from 29S to the end of the line increases in magnitude with depth. It is evident from both surveys, that the maximum magnitude of the anomaly at this point is at 200 foot depth.

Line 28W

The line is anomalous over most of its length, with the magnitude and depth of the anomaly varying. Resistivities start to increase to the north at 19S and at 47S to the south.

Line 20W

The line is anomalous from 18S to 45S and from 46S to 51S and the anomaly is incomplete at the south end of the line. The magnitude and depth of the anomaly vary. The resistivities increased at the north end of the line from near 18S and start to increase to the south from 43S.

Line 12W

A definite anomaly was located from 24S to 34S with a probable extension to 18S. Data to the north of 15S was unobtainable because of a rock slide. The source of this anomaly is at some depth from 24S to 29S and shallow from 29S to 34S. A second, definite, incomplete anomaly extends from 44S to 49S.

Line 4W

The line is anomalous throughout its length and the anomaly is incomplete to the north and to the south. The depth and magnitude of the anomaly varies throughout. The IP effects are quite high and the source of the anomaly is less than 200' deep under 35S. A drill hole could be located to test the anomaly under 35S on this line.

Line 4E

The line is anomalous throughout its length, and the anomaly is incomplete to both north and south. The anomalous values are typical of disseminated mineralization.

Line 12E

There is a definite anomaly from 30S to 32S, grading into a probable anomaly from 32S to 35S and a possible anomaly from 35S to 40S, incomplete. Resistivities are higher than on lines to the west.

Line 28E

A weak anomaly, abutting upon a rock slide to the north, extends from 3S to 7S. The source is variable in depth. A shallow, definite anomaly, incomplete because of another rock slide, extends from 23S to 25S. Higher resistivities indicate a change of rock type from Line 4E.

Line 36E

No anomalies were located on this line. The resistivities are similar to those on Line 28E.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

When the IP results of the previous survey on the Len claims to the west are co-ordinated with drilling results, no hard and fast conclusions can be drawn. Apparently emplacement of the copper minerals was controlled by, or related to, the quartz-diorite intrusive. Some of the strong anomalies resulted from a pyrite source alone, others resulted from both copper and pyrite mineralization.

The main apparent change in rock type is evident in increased resistivities from Line 12E to the east, where there are few anomalies. It does not therefore seem likely that intrusives will be a factor in mineralization. It is recommended that the shallow anomaly on Line 4W be checked either by surface geology or by drilling. Frequently, in areas where there is both pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization, the weaker anomalies can represent economic concentrations of metallic mineralization. Should the anomaly on Line 4W have chiefly pyrite as its source, it is recommended that a weaker anomaly be investigated. A possible location for a drill hole would be on Line 12W to test the anomaly under 21S to a minimum vertical depth of 400'.

Should the drill holes recommended intersect sulphide mineralization of economic interest, further geophysical work and drilling would be necessary to fully evaluate the area.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Marion A. Goudie

Marion A. Goudie,
Geologist.

Philip G. Hallof

Philip G. Hallof,
Geophysicist.

Expiry Date: February 28, 197?

Dated: August 27, 1970

ASSESSMENT DETAILS

PROPERTY: Len Claim Group		MINING DIVISION: Omineca
SPONSOR: Kennco Explorations (Western) Ltd.		PROVINCE: British Columbia
LOCATION: Huckleberry Mountain Area		
TYPE OF SURVEY: Induced Polarization		
OPERATING MAN DAYS:	38	DATE STARTED: June 16, 1970
EQUIVALENT 8 HR. MAN DAYS:	57	DATE FINISHED: June 30, 1970
CONSULTING MAN DAYS:	2	NUMBER OF STATIONS: 179
DRAUGHTING MAN DAYS:	4	NUMBER OF READINGS: 1,572
TOTAL MAN DAYS:	63	MILES OF LINE SURVEYED: 6.4

CONSULTANTS:

Marion A. Goudie, 739 Military Trail, West Hill, Ontario.
Philip G. Hallof, 5 Minorca Place, Don Mills, Ontario.

FIELD TECHNICIANS:

J. Hollenberg, 5634 S.E. Marine Drive, Burnaby 1, B.C.
R. Olsen, 1408 West 58th Avenue, Vancouver 1, B.C.
Plus 2 helpers supplied by client.

DRAUGHTSMEN:

B. Marr, 19 Kenewen Court, Toronto 16, Ontario.
V. Young, 703 Cortez Avenue, Bay Ridges, Ontario.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Marion A. Goudie

Marion A. Goudie,
Geologist.

Dated: August 27, 1970

STATEMENT OF COST

Huckleberry Property

Crew (2 men) J. Hollenberg - R. Olsen

9 1/2 days	Operating	@ $265.00/day		2,517.50
1 day	Operating	@ $240.00/day		240.00
	(R. Olsen - 1 man rate)			
1 1/2 days	Travel)	2 1/2 days		
1 day	Bad Weather)	@ $100.00/day		250.00
2 days	Breakdown			No Charge
				3,007.50

Expenses

Meals and Accommodation	26.40		
Telephone and Telegraph	9.15		
Supplies	3.12		
	38.67		
Plus 10%	3.87		
		42.54	
			$3,050.04

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Marion A. Goudie

Marion A. Goudie,
Geologist.

Dated: August 27, 1970

CERTIFICATE

I, Marion A. Goudie, of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geologist residing at 739 Military Trail, West Hill, Ontario.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario with a B.Sc. Degree (1950) in Honours Geology.

3. I am a member of the Geological Society of America.

4. I have been practising my profession for 20 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 Kenaco Explorations (Western) Ltd. 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 August, 1970.

Marion A. Goudie

Marion A. Goudie, B.Sc.

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 Kennco Explorations (Western) Ltd. 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 August 1970

Philip G. Hallof, Ph.D.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — PHILIP G. HALLOF

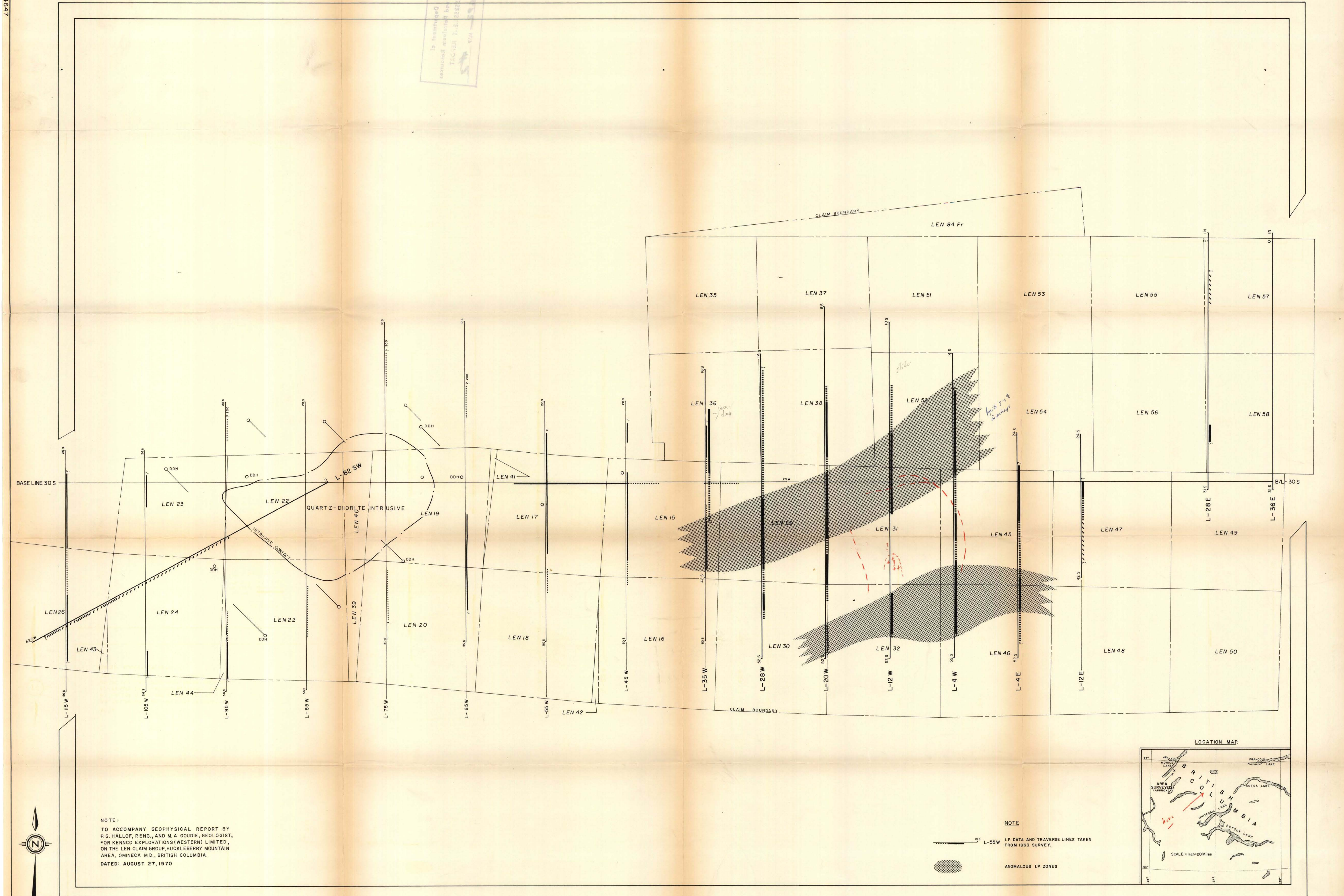
Expiry Date: February 25, 1971

DWG. I.P.P.- 4647

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PLAN MAP



NOTE:
TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY P.G. HALLOF, P.ENG., AND M.A. GOUDIE, GEOLOGIST, FOR KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED, ON THE LEN CLAIM GROUP, HUCKLEBERRY MOUNTAIN AREA, OMINECA M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DATED: AUGUST 27, 1970

NOTE

L-55W — I.P. DATA AND TRAVERSE LINES TAKEN FROM 1963 SURVEY.

ANOMALOUS I.P. ZONES

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

200 Ft. Spread Used.

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LTD.

LEN CLAIM GROUP, HUCKLEBERRY MOUNTAIN AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

SCALE

ONE INCH EQUALS FOUR HUNDRED FEET.

APPROVED: P. G. Hallof

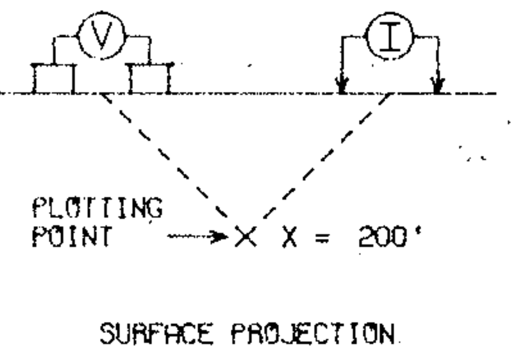
DWG. I.P.P.- 4647

DWG. NO.- I.P.- 5497 - 1

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LTD.

LEN CLAIM GROUP
HUCKLEBERRY MTN.
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 82SW



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 CPS

DATE SURVEYED: JUN 1970

APPROVED:

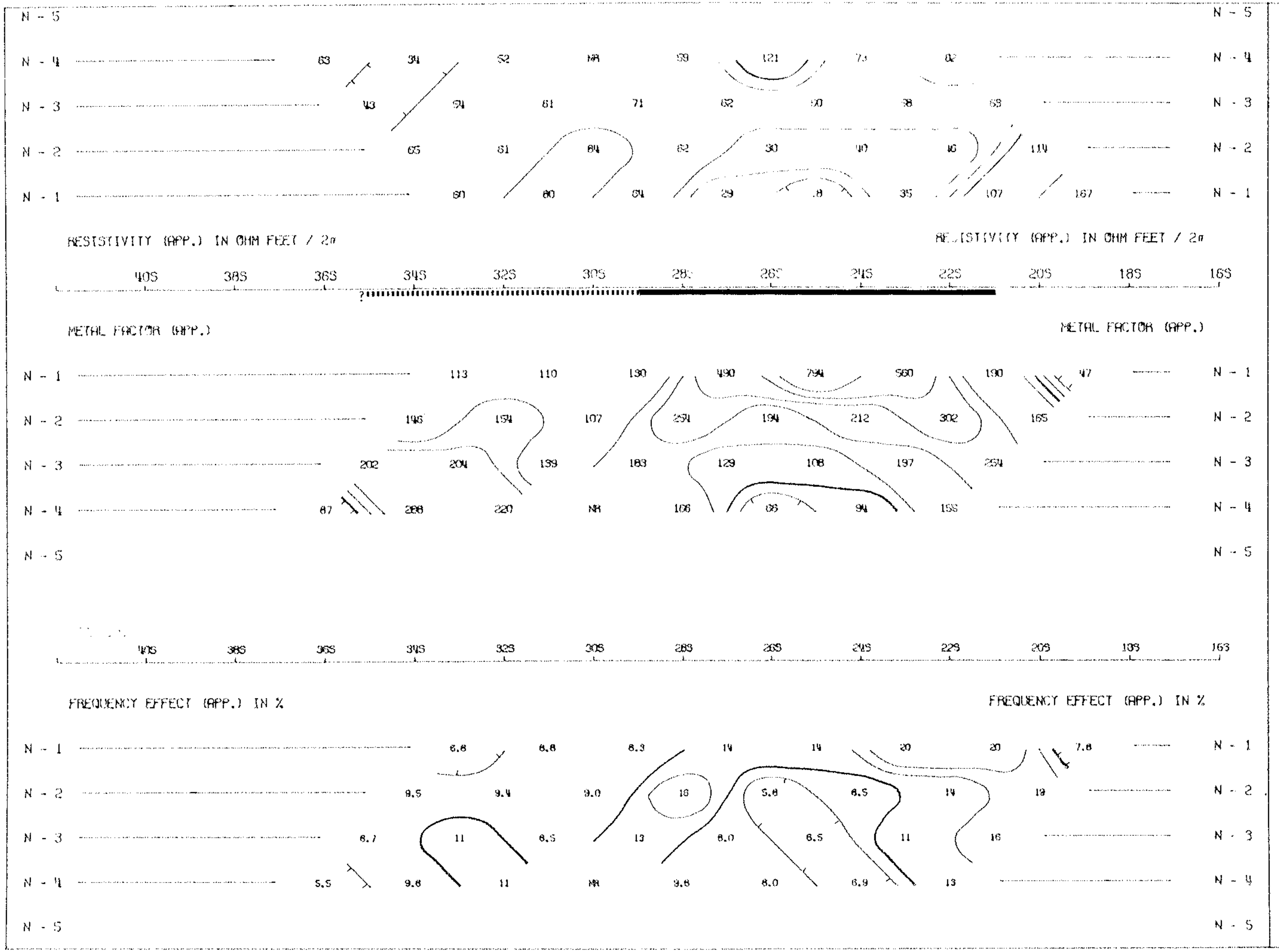
DATE: 8/27/70

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/75 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER



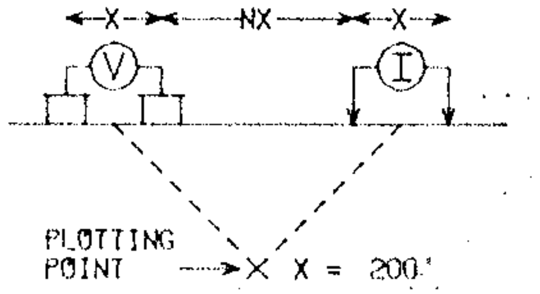
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 5497-2

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LTD.

LEN CLAIM GROUP
HUCKLEBERRY MTN.
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 35W

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE ▬▬▬
PROBABLE ||||||||||
POSSIBLE / / / / /

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 CPS

DATE SURVEYED: JUN. 1970

APPROVED: P. G. Hallof

DATE: 8/27/70

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/75 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER

DWG. NO.- I.P.- 5497-3

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LTD.

LEN CLAIM GROUP
HUCKLEBERRY MTN.
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 28W

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

PLOTTING POINT X = 200'

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 CPS

DATE SURVEYED: JUN 1970

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1,-1.5-2,-3,-5,-7.5-10

APPROVED: [signature]

DATE: 8/27/70

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/75 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER

DWG. NO.- I.P.- 5497-4

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LTD.

LEN CLAIM GROUP
HUCKLEBERRY MTN.
OMINECA M.O., B.C.

LINE NO.- 20W

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

PLOTTING POINT X = 200'

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 CPS

DATE SURVEYED: JUN 1970

APPROVED:

DATE: 8/27/70

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/75 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER

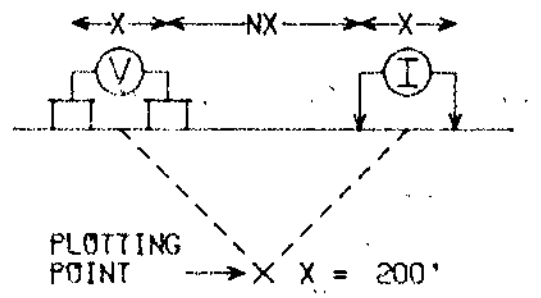
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 5497-5

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LTD.

LEN CLAIM GROUP
HUCKLEBERRY MTN.
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 12W

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 CPS

DATE SURVEYED: JUN 1970

APPROVED: [signature]

DATE: 8/27/70

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/75 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER

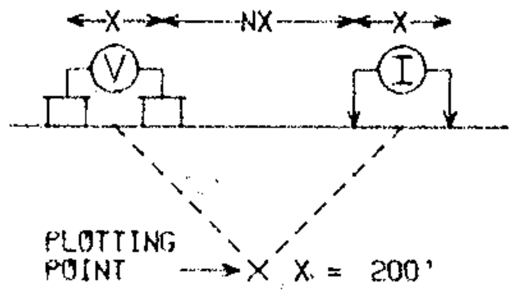
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 5497 - 6

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LTD.

LEN CLAIM GROUP
HUCKLEBERRY MTN.
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 4W

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 CPS

DATE SURVEYED: JUN 1970

APPROVED:

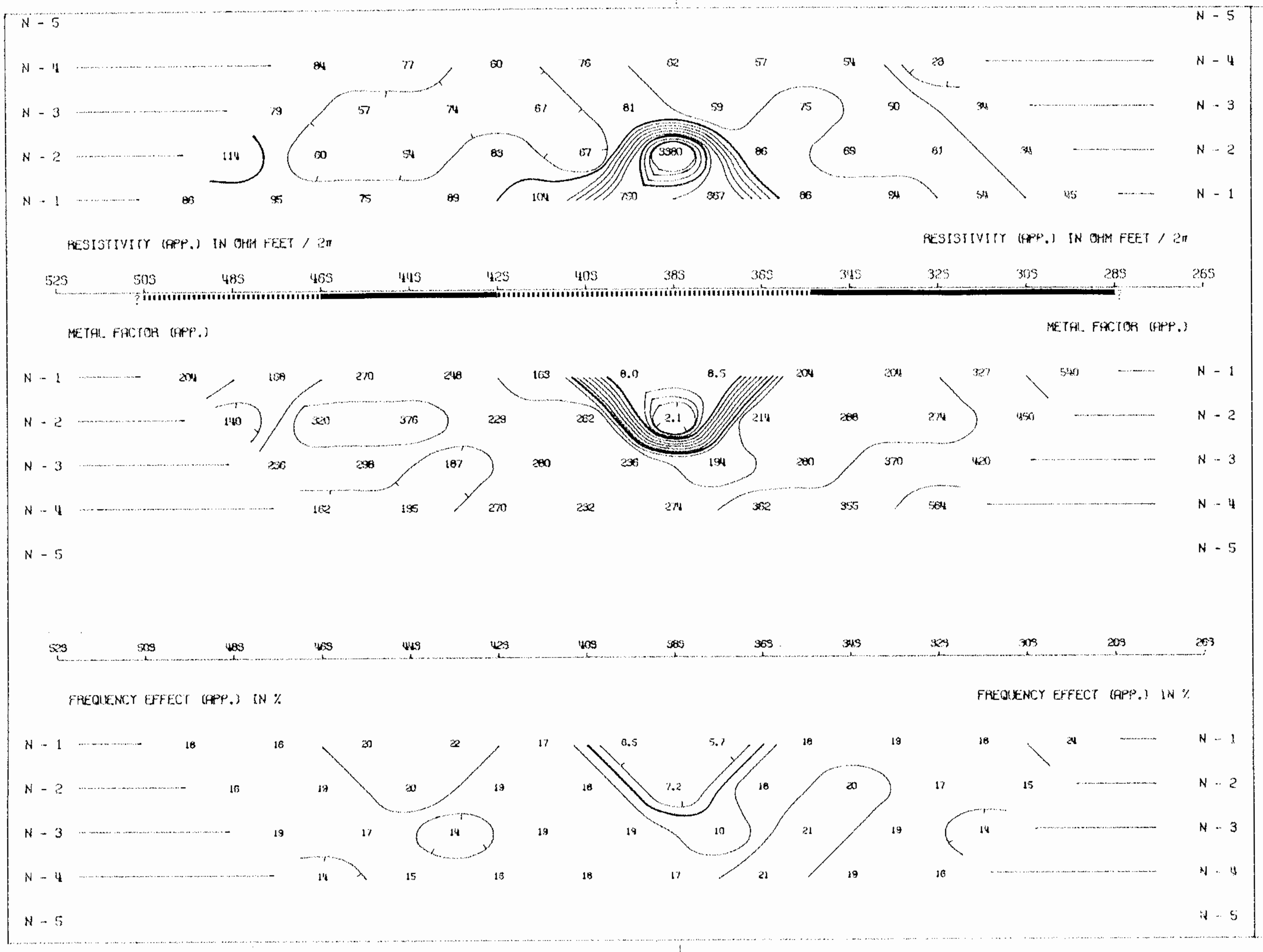
NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

DATE: 8/27/70

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/75 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER



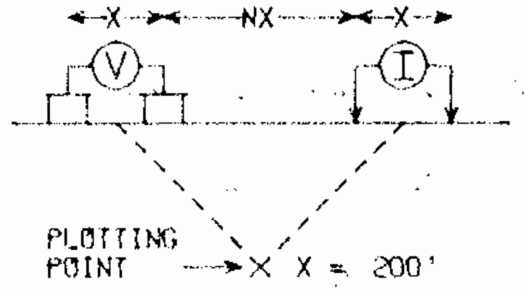
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 5497-7

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LTD.

LEN CLAIM GROUP
HUCKLEBERRY MTN.
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 4E

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 CPS

DATE SURVEYED: JUN 1970

APPROVED:

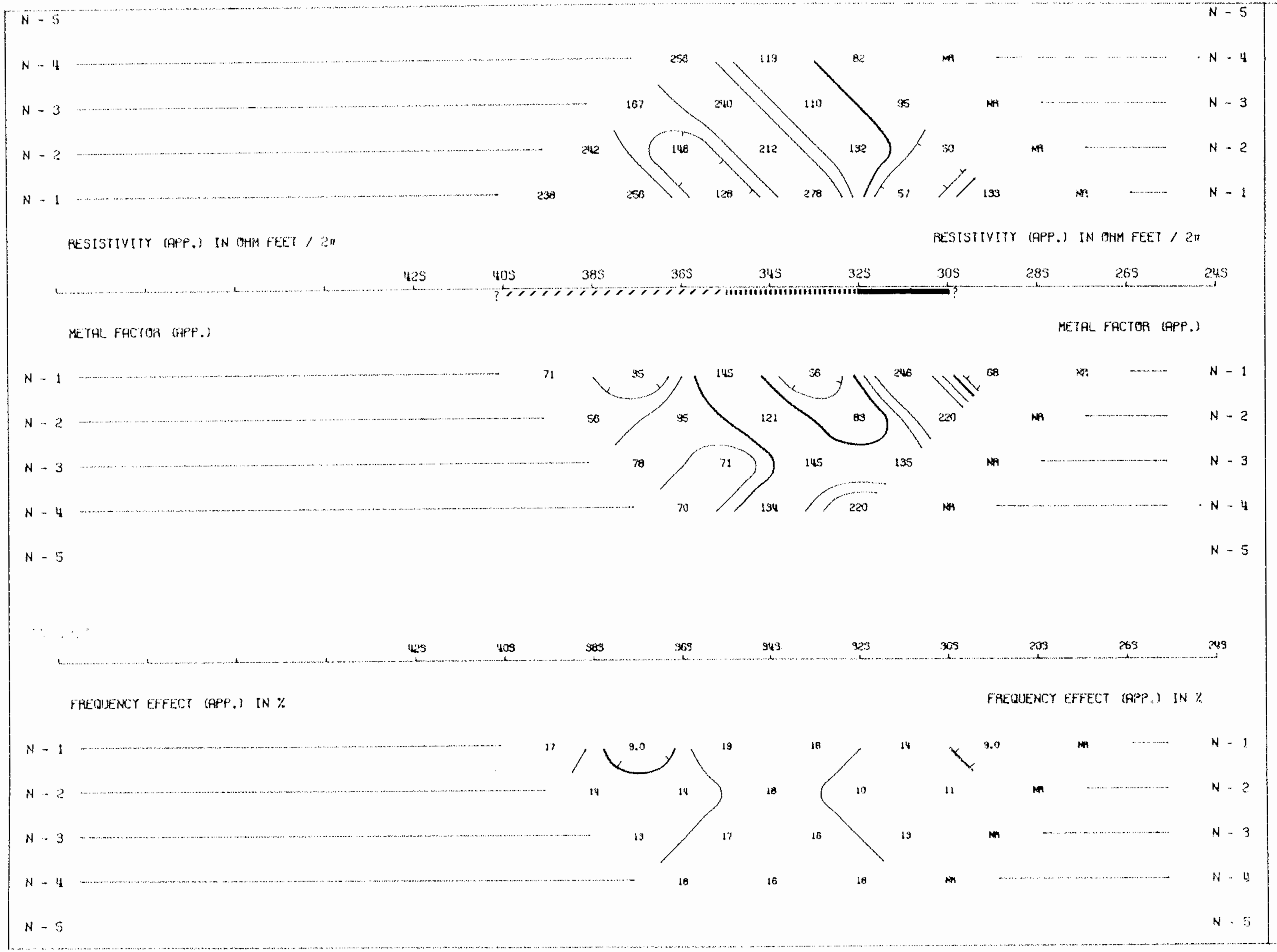
DATE: 9/27/70

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/75 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER



DWG. NO.- I.P.- 5497-8

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LTD.

LEN CLAIM GROUP

HUCKLEBERRY MTN.

OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 12E

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

X NX X

PLOTTING POINT X = 200'

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 CPS

DATE SURVEYED: JUN 1970

APPROVED: P. G. Hallof

DATE: 8/27/70

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/75 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER

DWG. NO.- I.P.- 5497-9

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LTD.

LEN CLAIM GROUP
HUCKLEBERRY MTN.
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 28E

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

PLOTTING POINT X = 200'

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 CPS

DATE SURVEYED: JUN 1970

APPROVED:

DATE: 8/27/70

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/75 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER

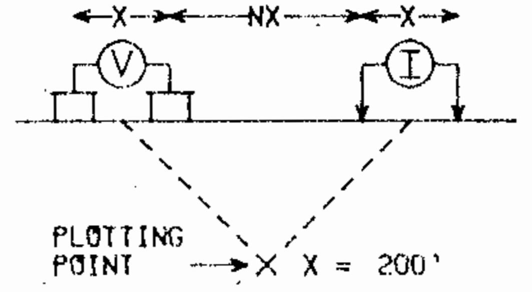
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 5497-10

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LTD.

LEN CLAIM GROUP
HUCKLEBERRY MTN.
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 36E

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 CPS

DATE SURVEYED: JUN 1970

APPROVED: [signature]

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

DATE: 8/27/70

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/75 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER