4384

82E/6E Fur, Flo, Dip, Geftur

ARGENTIA OPTION
BEAVERDELL, BRITISH COLUMBIA
N.T.S. 82-E-6
REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

by

Herb Beckmann
Eric R. Smith, B.Sc., P.Eng.

for

Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited

CLAIMS:

FUR 1 to 8 incl.
FUR 9 Fr.
FUR 10 to 15 incl.
FLO 1, 2, 3
DIP 1, 3 to 8 incl.
BETTY 1

OWNER:

Argentia Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.)
205 - 1460 Pandosy Street
Kelowna, B.C.

LOCATION:

Four miles south of Beaverdell, B.C.
Greenwood Mining Division
49°22'30" N, 119°06'15" W

DATES:

April 26 to June 3, 1973

ARGENTIA OPTION
BEAVERDELL, BRITISH COLUMBIA
N.T.S. 82-E-6
REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

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ARGENTIA OPTION
BEAVERDELL, BRITISH COLUMBIA
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REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

DRAWINGS IN POCKET

#1 Location Map

#2	DWG. IP-8218	CHARGEABILITY AND RESISTIVITY PROFILES	1 inch = 400 feet
#3	DWG. M-8219	MAGNETOMETER CONTOUR PLAN	1 inch = 400 feet
#4	DWG. IP-7151	IP PROFILES L-12W	1 inch = 400 feet
#5	IP-7152	IP PROFILES L-4E	1 inch = 400 feet
#6	IP-7153	IP PROFILES L-7S	1 inch = 400 feet

ARGENTIA OPTION
BEAVERDELL, BRITISH COLUMBIA
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REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

SUMMARY:

The induced polarization survey has revealed widespread anomalous chargeability responses that can be divided into three distinct zones. One of these zones correlates with observed mineral showings.

The magnetometer survey provided information of the zone of interest and leads to a better understanding of the area in general.

ARGENTIA OPTION
BEAVERDELL, BRITISH COLUMBIA
N.T.S. 82-E-6
REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

INTRODUCTION:

During the period of April 28, 1973 to June 3, 1973, a geophysical field party under the direction of Mr. D.N. Sexsmith executed an induced polarization and magnetometer survey on the Dip, Betty, Flo and Fur claims, located in the Beaverdell area of British Columbia.

All personnel were on the staff of Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited.

The property straddles the West Kettle River Valley, approximately four miles south of the community of Beaverdell, B.C.

Highway No. 33, a paved road connecting Rutland to the southern trans-Canada highway at Rock Creek, passes through the property and access is therefore readily obtainable by car or truck. The claims covered in whole or part are listed on the title page and are shown on drawing L6140.

They are owned by Argentia Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) and are optioned to Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited.

The survey was initiated to test with induced polarization, the potential of mineral showings exposed in outcrops and trenches on the steep slopes, on either side of the West Kettle River Valley.

Scintrex MK VI time domain induced polarization equipment was employed. The transmitter unit has a rating of 2.5 kilowatt and equal on and off times of 2.0 seconds. The receiving unit is a remote, ground-pulse type triggered by the rising and falling primary voltages set up in the ground by the transmitter. The integration of the transient polarization takes place for 0.65 seconds after a 0.45 second delay time following the termination

of the current - on pulse.

The purpose of an induced polarization survey is to map the subsurface distribution of metallically conducting mineralization near the lines covered. Within the surveyed area such mineralization could include pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, magnetite, molybdenite and other sulphide mineralization.

The initial survey employed the gradient array with the current electrodes placed on line with an interelectrode spacing of 4,000 feet. This allows the operator to survey the central portion of 2,400 x 2,400 feet without moving the current electrodes. Potential electrode spacings for this survey were 200 feet with station intervals of 200 feet. Several gradient array spreads or set-ups were required to cover the potential area.

Line spacings were approximately 400 feet and control was provided by chained, flagged compass lines.

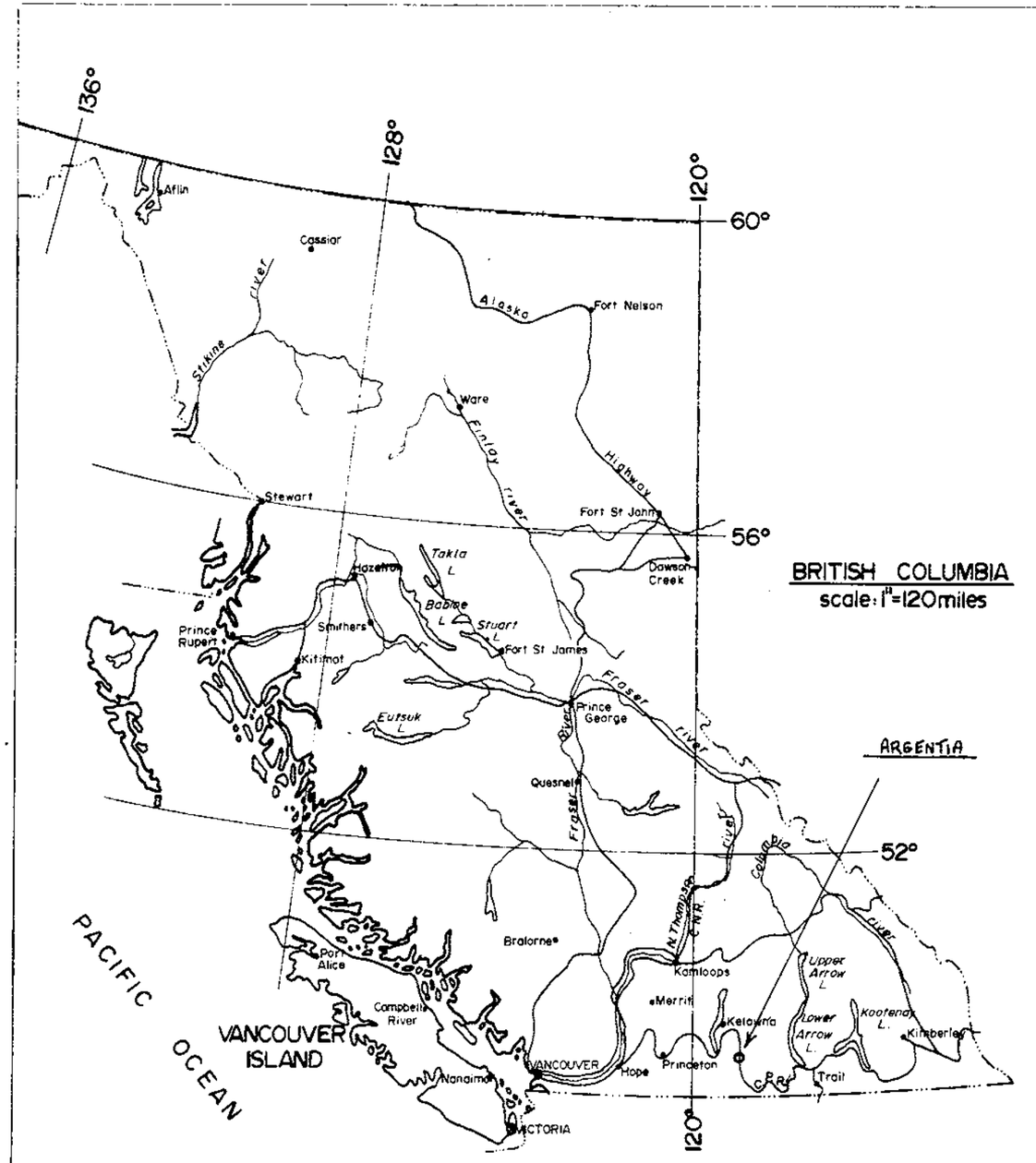
The lines and the obtained gradient array data covering some 10.1 line miles are presented on drawing IP 8218.

To gain additional information lines 12 West, 4 East and 7 South were surveyed with the three electrode or the pole-dipole array with electrode spacings of 100 and 200 feet on station intervals of 100 feet and electrode spacings of 400 and 800 feet on station intervals of 200 feet.

For the magnetometer survey the entire grid of 14.4 line miles at 100 feet station intervals, a Scintrex MF-1 vertical force fluxgate magnetometer was employed. Corrections for diurnal or instrument drift have been applied to the presented data.

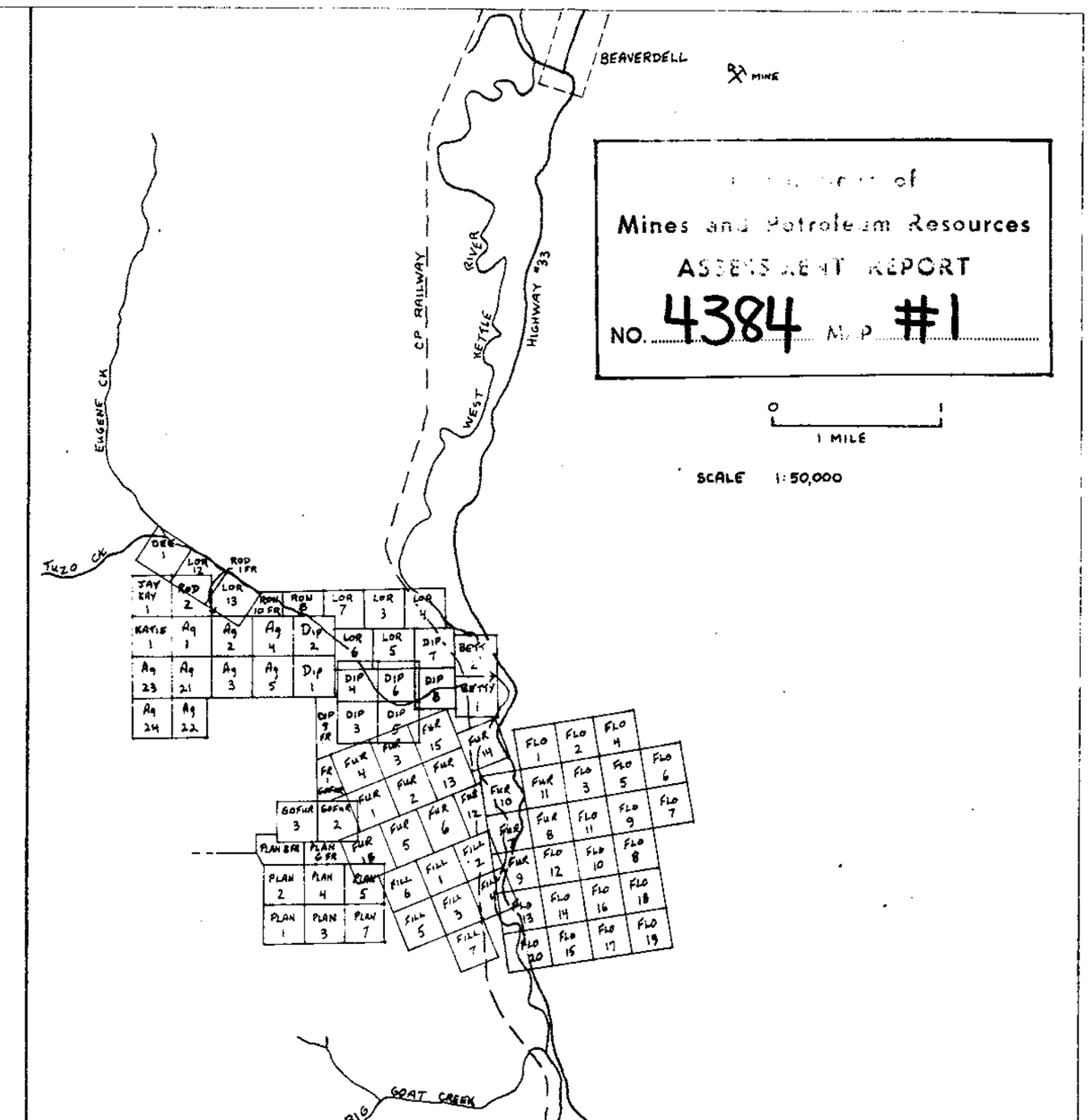
GENERAL GEOLOGY:

The regional geology of the area is dominated by a large mass of intrusive rocks referred to as the West Kettle



BRITISH COLUMBIA
scale: 1"=120miles

ARGENTIA



Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4384 MAP #1

1 MILE

SCALE 1:50,000

SCALE
One Inch =

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LTD.

ARGENTIA PROPERTY, BEAVERDELL, B.C.

LOCATION MAP

E.R.S. JUNE 1973 DWG. L-6140

batholith. It is centered around the community of Beaverdell, and has dimensions of 40 miles in a north-south direction and 20 miles in an east-west direction. In composition, the batholith consists of a suite of older, non-porphyritic granodiorite rocks and a suite of younger, porphyritic granites and quartz-monzonites. Included within these intrusive rocks are masses of remant Anarchist volcanics and sediments of late Paleozoic age. The intrusives are believed to be upper Jurassic or Cretaceous, and they have in turn been intruded by small stocks of Tertiary plutons known as the Coryell.

The West Kettle batholith is apparently "zoned" into a core of the non-porphyritic Nelson granodiorites surrounded by the porphyritic Valhalla acid intrusives and rimmed by the Nelson suite again. Virtually all the base and precious metal mineralization in the area has been confined to the Nelson and associated Anarchist groups, with the exception of the molybdenum stockwork on Tuzo or "Amax" Mountain. This mineral zone is believed to be related to the Tertiary Coryell intrusives, some of which are indicated in the area of this molybdenum mineralization.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS INDUCED POLARIZATION

The induced polarization method is a method of detection of metallic conductors, including most sulphides and graphite, in rocks by virtue of double charge layers formed on the surface of these conductors when current is passed.

Direct current is passed through the earth for two seconds, is abruptly intercepted and kept off for two seconds and then reversed for two seconds and so on. Its measurement is made of the residual transient voltage remaining in the ground after the interception of the primary current. This measurement is actually an integration of the transient voltage form, and is expressed in units of millivolt-seconds. It is divided by the existing (steady state) primary voltage to produce the I.P. characteristic Ma or "Apparent Chargeability" of the medium, in milliseconds. The observed value of Ma never drops to zero, even in the absence of metallic conduction. There is always a background chargeability, due to one or more ionic and fluid transport effects, which varies somewhat from rock type to rock type. For the time cycle employed on this survey Ma may range from about 0.5 milliseconds in clay and to as much as 5.0 milliseconds in Precambrian volcanics in the absence of metallic conduction.

The effect of a broad dissemination of 1% sulphide mineralization by volume can increase these figures by as much as 5.0 milliseconds and is therefore readily detectable. The polarization response per percent sulphides is not generally predictable because it depends a great deal on the grain size and the manner in which they enter into the overall conduction; for this reason anomalous zones are evaluated as to their chargeability times the general background readings in milliseconds.

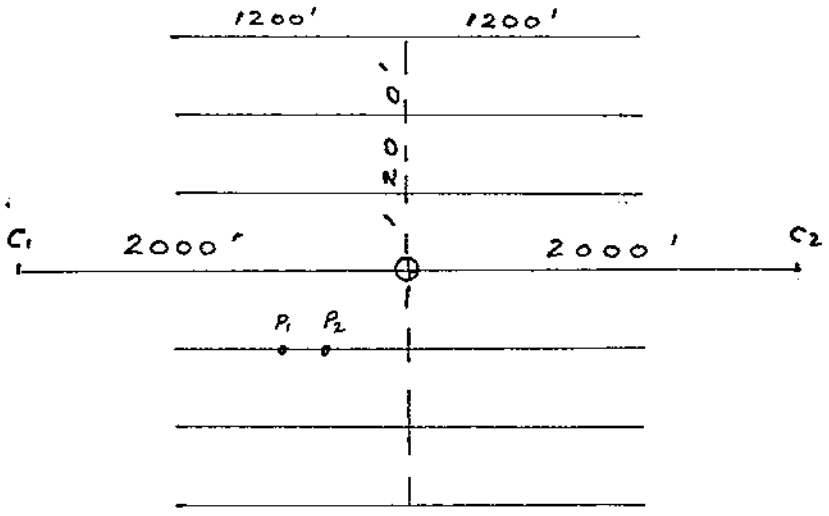
A Scintrex Mark VI Induced Polarization Unit, the IPR-6, Serial No. 301206 and control unit Serial No. 61 11 01 was used throughout or on part of the survey. This unit has direct read out in chargeabilities. It has an output of 2.5 KW powered by a motor generator.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS INDUCED POLARIZATION

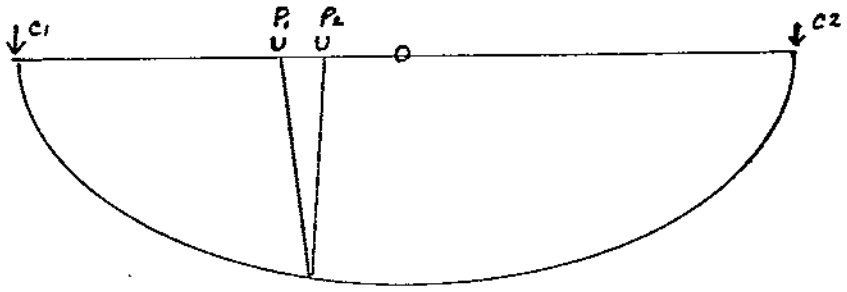
THE "GRADIENT ARRAY"

The Gradient Array consists of two current electrodes which are fixed 4,000 feet apart on a north-south line (in case of an east-west grid).

Two potential electrodes, 200 feet apart are moved along lines in the central region between the two current electrodes. It is from these potential electrodes, the readings are taken. In essence, primary and secondary voltage gradients are measured. From this, by formula, the apparent resistivity is obtained. The ratio of secondary over primary voltage times the instrument constant, gives the chargeability. Station intervals are 200 feet except in anomalous areas it is reduced to 100 feet or even 50 feet. A block of approximately 2,400 x 2,400 feet square can be covered from each current set up. The gradient array does not give a clear depth profile and when possible it is followed over anomalous areas by the three electrode array which is depth controlled by its spacing. The reading point in the gradient array is the centre of the two potential electrodes.



PLAN

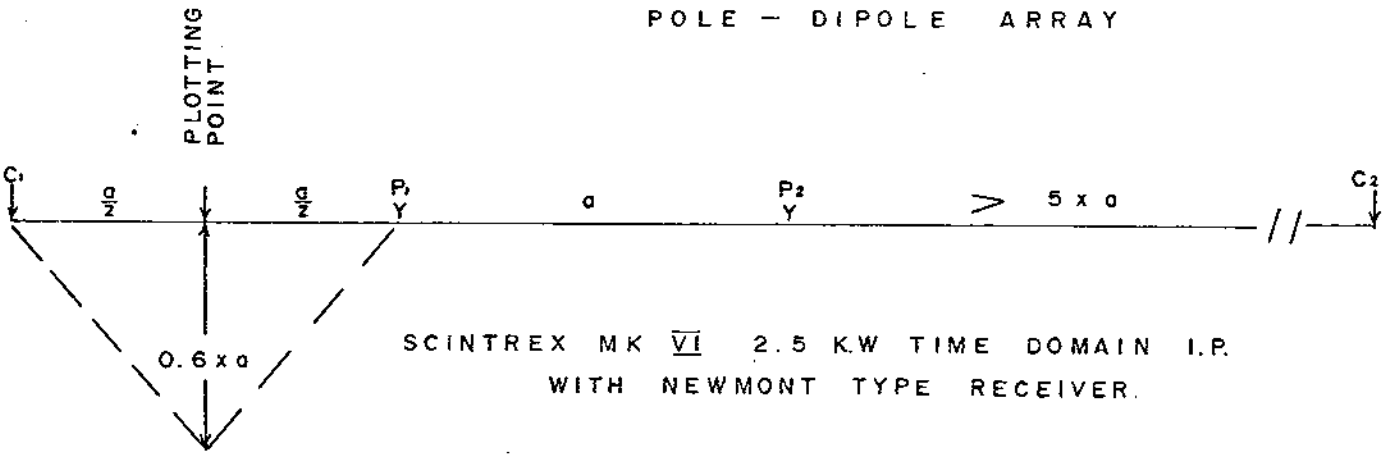


SECTION

THE "THREE ELECTRODE ARRAY"

The three electrode array consists of three moving and one stationary electrode. The stationary electrode, a current electrode should be placed in an infinite position for any survey, that is it should be 5 to 10 times the distance of any spacing to be used in the survey, removed from the point of reading. The remaining current and two potential electrodes are moved at equal spacing along the lines. The spacing depends largely on the size of the expected target, its depth and the depth of cover. Depth penetration of the system is approximately 2/3 of its spacing. The point of reading is the centre between the current and the first potential electrode. The apparent resistivity is calculated by formula and is expressed in ohm meters. The ratio of secondary over primary voltage times the instrument constant gives the chargeability in milliseconds.

POLE – DIPOLE ARRAY



SCINTREX MK VI 2.5 K.W TIME DOMAIN I.P. WITH NEWMONT TYPE RECEIVER.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER MF 1 (SCINTREX)

The MF 1 Fluxgate Magnetometer is a hand held instrument.

It is orientation independent, measures the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field directly in gammas over a range of ± 1,000 to 100,000 gammas with an accuracy of better than 1%.

Readings are taken and recorded from a top mounted meter after levelling the magnetometer.

Periodic checks are made to base stations for diurnal drift.

These base stations are generally located at the line interception along base lines favouring areas of low magnetic contrast, along shore lines for later winter work and are time controlled, closed in loops. Closures do not exceed 1 to 1½ hours depending on the time of day and will be re-run if deviations are suspect of accidental shock or might be caused by magnetic storms.

Corrections for drift and day to day variations have been applied to the presented data.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS:

The results of the survey are shown on five drawings, all on the scale of 400 feet to 1 inch.

D.W.G. IP 8218 shows the gradient array data in profile form on a vertical scale of 1 inch = 20.0 milliseconds for the chargeabilities and 1 inch = 1,000 ohm-meters for the apparent resistivities.

D.W.G. M 8219 shows the magnetometer survey data and isomagnetic contours at 100 gamma contour intervals.

D.W.G. IP 7151, 7152 and 7153 show the pole-dipole array data in profile form as well as the pseudo-section on electrode spacing of 100, 200, 400 and 800 feet with a projected depth penetration of 0.6 time the electrode spacing.
The vertical scale of the chargeabilities is 1 inch = 20.0 millivolts and for the apparent resistivities it is 1 inch = 1,000 ohm-meters.
With the exception of extreme values the pseudo-sections are contoured at 2.0 millivolt intervals and the resistivity at 200 ohm-meters.

DISCUSSION OF GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

The Gradient Array Survey:

The observed chargeabilities of the survey range from a few negative readings to as high as 27.0 milliseconds and the apparent resistivities range from 150 ohm-meters to 1,300 ohm-meters. Under normal condition chargeability anomalies due to an increase in the sulphide content correlate with resistivity lows, however if the increase in sulphides corresponds with an increase in silicification it is not too uncommon to find chargeability anomalies with correlating resistivity highs.

Background chargeabilities over unaltered and unmineralized areas can change when crossing geological boundaries or contacts. The mineralization found on the Argentia property is primarily in granodiorite where the background chargeability is considered to be approximately 7.0 milliseconds as indicated in particular by the survey over the east grid. With this background, a uniform subsurface distribution of 1 percent by volume of metallically conducting mineralization would be expected to add 7 to 10 milliseconds to the background level. Since deposits of low concentrations of base metal sulphides of sufficient dimensions or small high grade deposits may have economic significance; areas of twice background chargeabilities are considered anomalous worth further investigation.

Most of the area covered by the west grid that is underlain by granodiorite displays chargeabilities of above 15 milliseconds and at least five trends within the anomalous area can be seen.

1) A trend showing consistent high chargeabilities with corresponding resistivity lows can be followed from station 18 North on line 20 West through station 15 North on line 12 West to 14 North on line 4 East.

2) A secondary trend with higher resistivities is displayed from line 20 West 5 + 50 North to line 4 West at station 6 + 50 North.

3) A short section at the edge of a gradient array spread is anomalous from 1 North on line 20 West to 3 North on line 16 West with correlating lower resistivities.

4) Another trend with lower resistivities can be seen south of the base line from station 5 South on line 20 West to 3 South on line 8 West.

5) The most southerly trend corresponds with the contact of granodiorite with porphyritic granite and it is this contact that would have brought about the negative chargeability readings. The anomaly is observed from line 20 West, 19 South to line 4 West at 8 South.

THE THREE ELECTRODE ARRAY:

To gather additional detailed depth-controlled information of anomalous areas indicated by the gradient array survey, lines 12 West, 4 East and line 7 South running parallel to the base line were surveyed by pole-dipole or three electrode arrays. The data are presented on drawings IP-7151, 7152 and 7153.

LINE 12 WEST:

Three anomalous chargeability areas with corresponding lower apparent resistivities are considered of interest. These anomalies are flanked by lower chargeabilities, in particular on the shallower spacings, that correlate with resistivity highs presumably caused by porphyritic dykes, lower fracture densities or increased silicification.

Best potential is indicated by an anomaly from 8 South to 19 South that correlates with surface mineralization. Anomalous chargeabilities of the shallow spacings, peak at station 10 South, with chargeabilities of 20.4 milliseconds on the 400 feet electrode spacings. This anomaly is underlain by non-porphyritic granodiorite in contact with porphyry that probably caps the granodiorite. The zone correlates with an apparent resistivity low ranging from 800 to 1,400 ohm-meters.

The second anomalous zone extends from 7 North to 3 South, with near-surface indications from 6 to 4 North and

at 2 South, with consistent, uniform chargeabilities above 20 milliseconds at depth, as indicated by the 800 feet electrode spacings. This zone correlates well with a resistivity low of 600 to 1400 ohm-meters and is underlain by granodiorite and minor inclusions of barren quartz monzonite porphyry. A fine-grained, dark green hornblende feldspar porphyry dyke containing magnetite that was traced over the length of the survey area by the magnetometer survey, outcrops at station 1 South and is included within this anomaly.

The third section only becomes apparent at depth probably due to capping but shows a remarkable consistent increase of chargeabilities with depth, ranging up to 22 milliseconds on the 800 feet spacings. This anomaly correlates with a resistivity low ranging from 800 to 1400 ohm-meters; however the interpreted capping within the northern section of the anomaly is not consistent with the resistivities as there does not appear any change.

LINE 4 EAST:

Chargeabilities are considerably lower on line 4 East, located near the river valley in an area of varying overburden thickness as indicated by the resistivity contrast. Overburden thicknesses are approximately 150 feet from 14 to 17 South and also from 19 to 26 South. A low order chargeability anomaly from the base line to 6 South is probably caused by a zone of alteration with minor mineralization but it also correlates with a resistivity low of from 800 to 1200 ohm-meters. An anomaly that extends in a minor zone near surface from 16 to 25 North widens and increases in strength up to twice background from 4 North to 24 North. This section runs at a slight angle

to a projected fault crossing the line at approximately 25 North and the suspected offset would indicate that only the portion west of the fault is mineralized, that is only a part of the area tested by the wide-spaced electrodes and therefore the chargeabilities are reduced. The apparent resistivities are also slightly higher and range from 1,100 to 1,600 ohm-meters. Although the line follows a portion of an old river bed indicated by gravel beds, the high resistivities indicated by the shallow electrode spacings are not explained.

LINE 7 SOUTH:

An anomaly of twice background is indicated from 00 on the 7 South line to 6 West. The anomaly peaks out on the 400 feet spacing with chargeabilities of 15.0 millivolts and apparent resistivities of some 1,000 ohm-meters. This anomaly would correlate with an alteration zone on the contact of quartz monzonite porphyry and porphyritic granite. A second, deep zone, is located from 8 to 14 West with chargeabilities of up to 20 milliseconds and resistivities ranging from 670 to 1,200 ohm-meters. Another anomaly, located from 15 West to 24 West has chargeabilities of 19.2 milliseconds near surface, peaks out on the 400 feet spacings at 20 West with chargeabilities of 20.3 milliseconds. The area is underlain by granodiorite.

THE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY:

The data of the magnetometer survey displayed on drawing M-8219 proved to be very useful. The area of interest lies within a magnetic low that probably indicates the absence of magnetite within the non-porphyritic portion of the intrusive.

By contrast, a sample obtained from a hornblende feldspar porphyry dyke that was traced by the magnetometer survey and is an outcrop ridge, contained 12% magnetite. Aside from the noticeable offset across the projected fault, several lineations are indicated and the correlating contrast of approximately 100 to 200 gammas between the non-porphyritic and porphyritic outcrops is remarkable.

CONCLUSIONS:

The induced polarization and magnetometer survey has outlined several zones within an area of interest. Although additional pole-dipole array surveys would be helpful in delineating these anomalous zones, sufficient information is now available for an initial diamond drill test that is warranted.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on the data available the following four target areas are recommended for diamond drilling.

1) Line 7 South at 19 + 50 West

This zone is approximately 400 feet wide, the anomaly extends along line 7 South from 17 to 21 West with peak chargeability of 20.7 millivolts and resistivity lows of 814 ohm-meters. Near surface as well as good depth potential is indicated. The zone appears to be dipping to the north-west and a strike of N-20^{o}E is indicated.

2) Line 12 West 10 + 00 South

Approximately 300 - 400 feet wide, this anomaly along line 12 West appears much wider on section and is recognizable from 800 to 1,400 South with peak chargeabilities of 20.4 millivolts and resistivity lows of 900 ohm-meters. However,

this zone is expected to dip to the north-west and strike also N-20°E and therefore appear much wider. The anomaly indicates good near surface and intermediate depth potential.

3) Line 12 West, 4 + 00 North

This anomaly indicates a deep-seated zone of widespread mineralization extending to near surface between stations 200 to 600 feet north. Peak chargeabilities are 20.0 milliseconds with correlating low resistivities of 865 ohm-meters.

4) Line 12 West, 12 + 00 North

Separated from target area 3, by what is interpreted to be a barren porphyry dyke, this zone is deep-seated and should only be tested if zone 3 returns promising results. Peak chargeabilities at depth, are consistently above 21 milliseconds and this correlates with low resistivities of slightly less than 900 ohm-meters.

H. Beckmann

Herb Beckmann

Eric R. Smith

Eric R. Smith, B.Sc., P.Eng.

June 12, 1973.

QUALIFICATION OF GEOPHYSICAL STAFF MEMBER
RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

H. Beckmann

Background is primarily electronics (Radio College of Canada)

Starting as Instrument Operator, I have worked with Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited since late 1955, under the supervision of several geophysicists (H. Winkler, D.M. Wagg, J. B. Boniwell and at present with Dr. H. O. Seigel, as consultant).

I have operated and taken part in airborne surveys, including Phase EM, MultiFrequency EM, Input EM, Radio Phase EM, Turam and Magnetometer Surveys.

On ground follow-up or property surveys, I have conducted Horizontal - Vertical Loop EM, Turair EM, Time Domain and Frequency Domain IP, various Magnetometer, Gravity, Self Potential Resistivity and down-hole IP and EM surveys and interpreted and reported on all above mentioned surveys.

Since 1965, I have been in charge of all geophysical surveys for Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited.

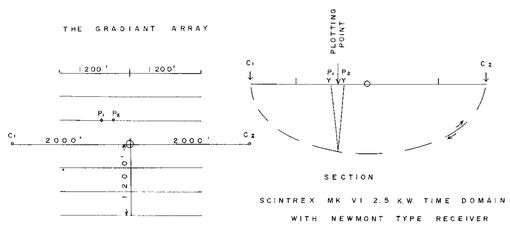
I am a member of the European Association of Exploration Geophysicists and an Associate of the American Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

H. Beckmann

August 22, 1972

H. Beckmann

THE GRADIANT ARRAY



PLAN

SECTION

SCINTREX MK VII 2.5 K.W. TIME DOMAIN I.P.
WITH NEWMONT TYPE RECEIVER

LEGEND

Chargeability ——·——·——
Resistivity - - - - - - - - - -

Plan Scale 1" = 400'
Vertical Scale 1" = 20 mvs
1" = 1000 ohm - meters

⊕ CENTRE OF CURRENT ELECTRODES
4000' CURRENT ELECTRODE SPACING
200' POTENTIAL ELECTRODE SPACING

N

N.T.S.
82 E 6

SCALE
One Inch = 400'

4384 M-2

To accompany geophysical report by H. Beckmann and Eric R. Smith, P.Eng on the Argentia property, Beaverdell B.C., Greenwood Mining Division, Dated 12 June 1973

H. Beckmann

Eric R. Smith

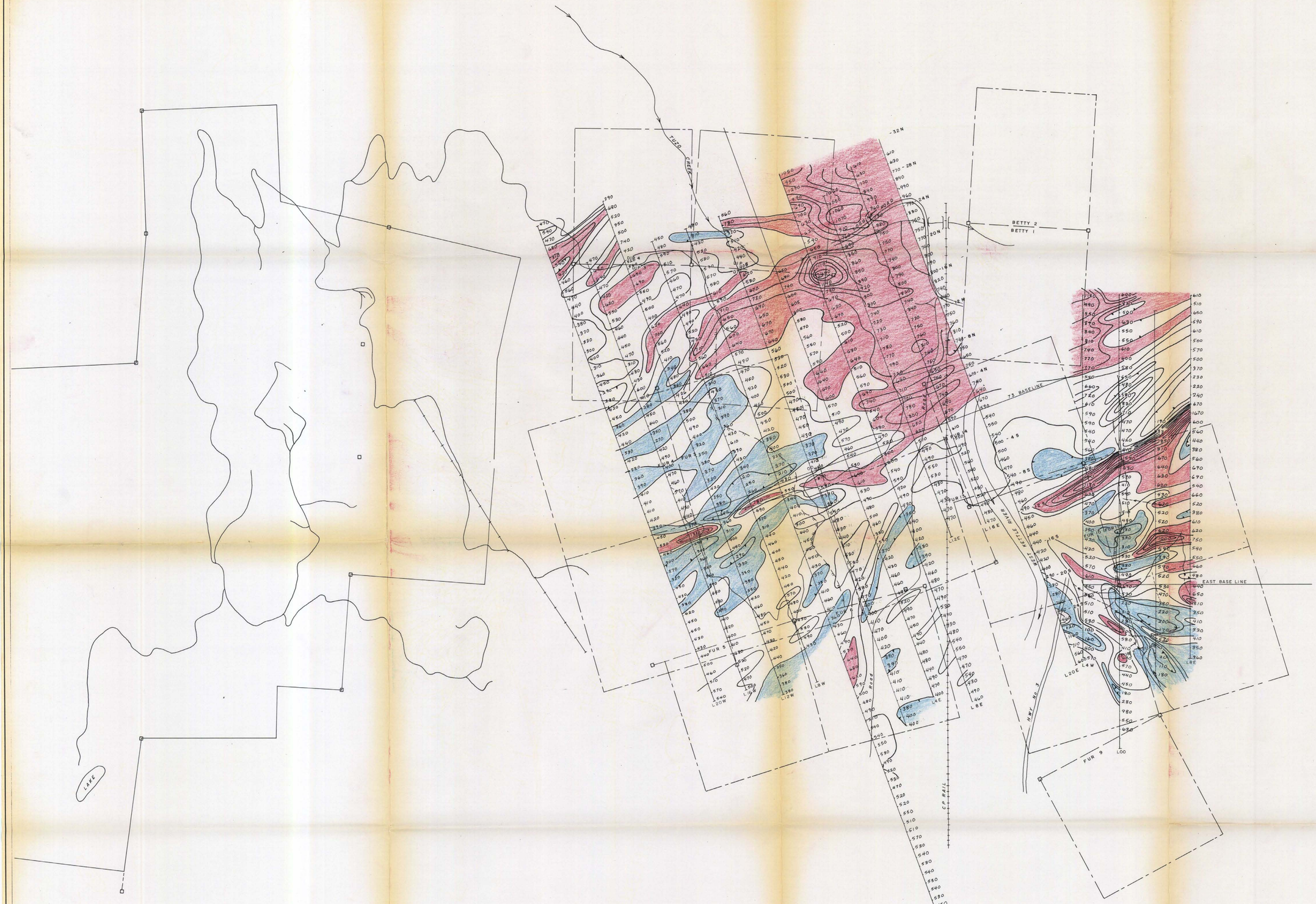
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4384 MAP #2

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

ARGENTIA PROPERTY, BEAVERDELL B.C.

GRADIENT ARRAY PROFILES

MAY 1973 | E.R.S./r.h. | DWG. IP-8218



To accompany geophysical report by H. Beckmann and Eric R. Smith, P.Eng. on the Argentia property, Beaverdell, B.C., Greenwood Mining Division, dated 12 June 1973

Eric R Smith

H. Beckmann

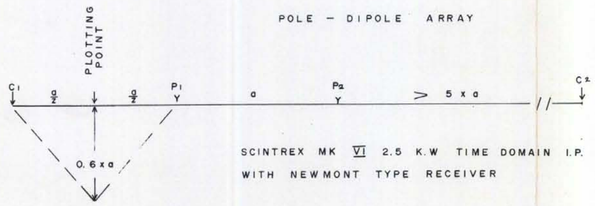
N

N.T.S.
82 E 6

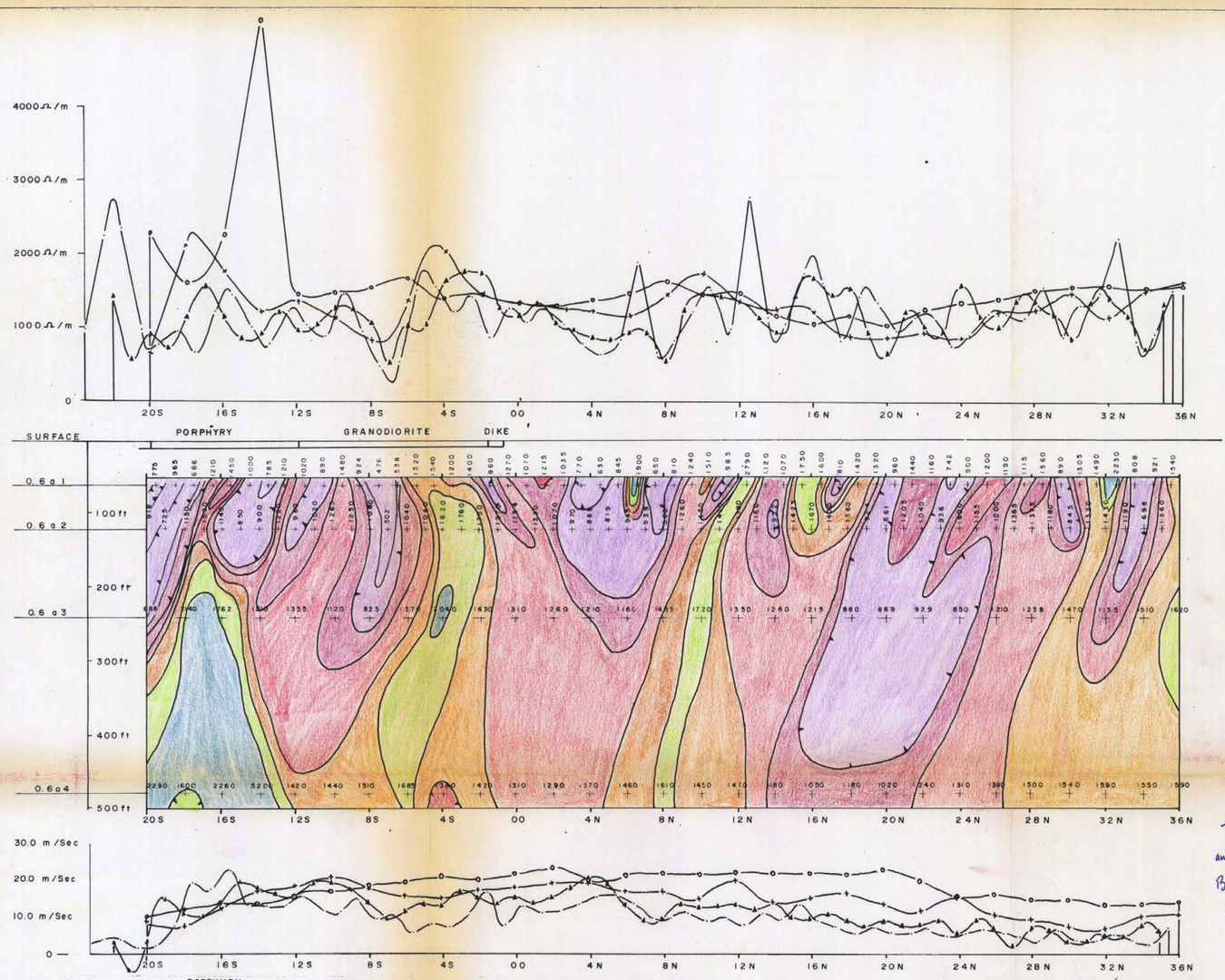
SCALE
One Inch = 400'

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED	
ARGENTIA PROPERTY, BEAVERDELL B.C.	
MAGNETOMETER CONTOUR PLAN	
MAY 1973	E.R.S./r.h. DWG. M – 8219

POLE – DIPOLE ARRAY



SCINTREX MK VI 2.5 K.W TIME DOMAIN I.P.
WITH NEWMONT TYPE RECEIVER



RESISTIVITY

COLOUR CODE

- 1000 ohmmeters or less
- 1000/1200 ohmmeters
- 1200/1400 ohmmeters
- 1400/1600 ohmmeters
- 1600/2000 ohmmeters
- 2000 ohmmeters or more

CHARGEABILITY

COLOUR CODE

- 20 milliseconds or more
- 18/20 milliseconds
- 16/18 milliseconds
- 14/16 milliseconds
- 12/14 milliseconds
- 10/12 milliseconds
- 8/10 milliseconds
- 8 milliseconds or less

LEGEND

PROFILE LEGEND

Pole-dipole apparent resistivity & chargeability along L 12W
(current electrode south)

a1 = 100' spread
a2 = 200' spread
a3 = 400' spread
a4 = 800' spread

CONTOUR LEGEND

Pole/dipole array, current stake south

Horizontal scale 1" = 400'
Vertical scale 1" = 100'
Line orientation 340 degrees true

Chargeability 1" = 20 milliseconds

Resistivity 1" = 1000 ohmmeters

N.T.S
82-E-6

SCALE
One Inch = 400'

To accompany geophysical report by H. Beckmann and Eric R Smith, P.Eng on the Argentia property, Beaverdell, B.C., Greenwood Mining Division, dated 12 June 1973

Eric R. Smith

H. Beckmann

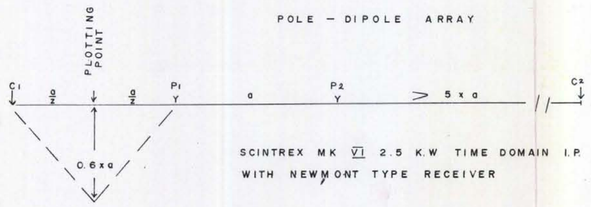
RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

ARGENTIA PROPERTY, BEAVERDELL B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
POLE – DIPOLE METHOD L 12 W
SURVEY

MAY 1973 | E.S. /r.h. | DWG. I.P. – 7151

POLE – DIPOLE ARRAY



SCINTREX MK VI 2.5 K.W TIME DOMAIN I.P.
WITH NEWMONT TYPE RECEIVER

RESISTIVITY

COLOUR CODE

- 1000 ohmmeters or less
- 1000/1200 ohmmeters
- 1200/1400 ohmmeters
- 1400/1600 ohmmeters
- 1600/2000 ohmmeters
- 2000 ohmmeters or more

LEGEND

PROFILE LEGEND

Pole-dipole apparent resistivity & chargeability along L 4E
(current electrode south)

- a 1 = 100' spread
- a 2= 200' spread
- a 3= 400' spread
- a 4= 800' spread

CONTOUR LEGEND

Pole/dipole array, current stake south

Horizontal scale 1" = 400'
Vertical scale 1" = 100'
Line orientation 340 degrees true

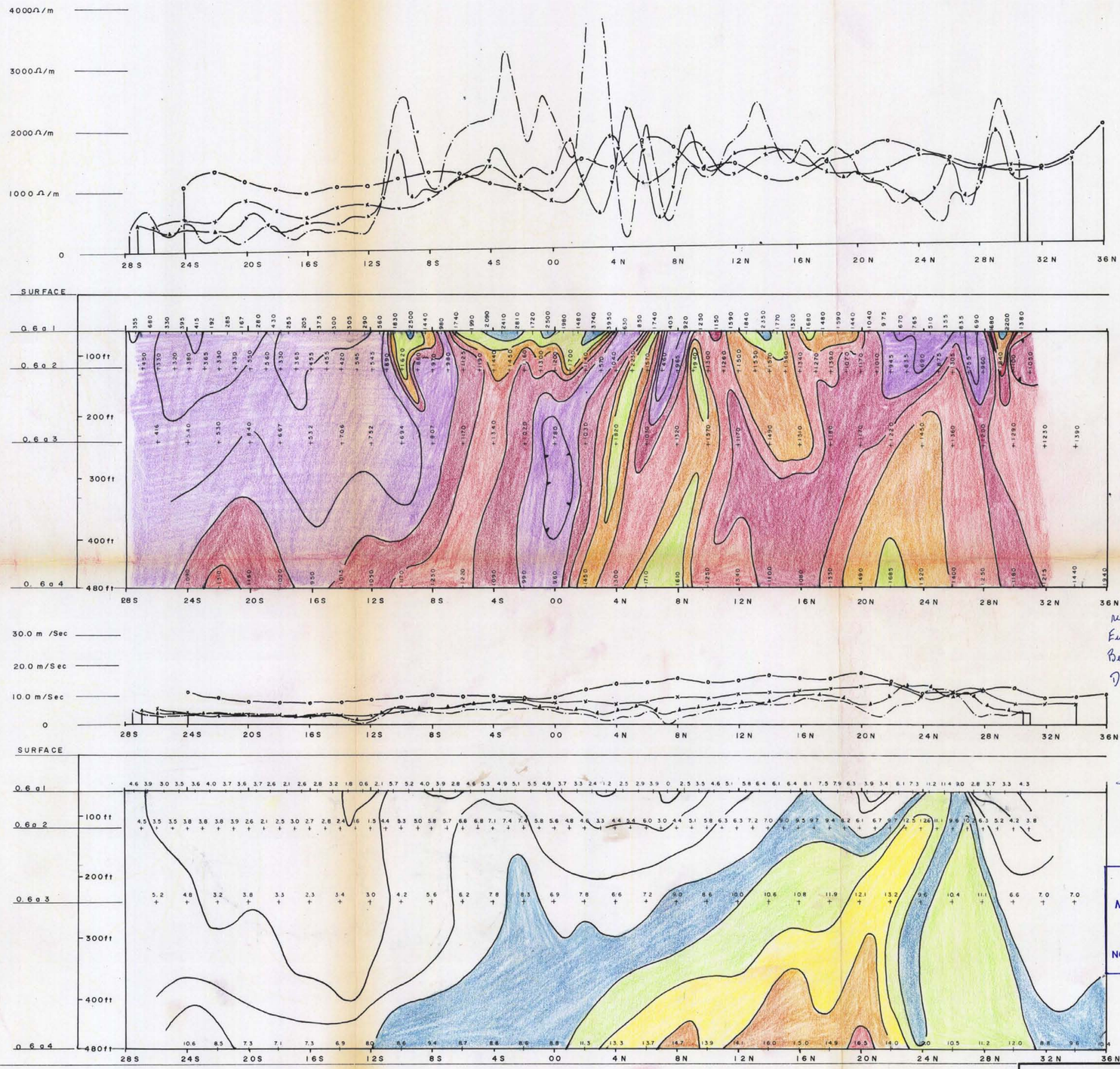
Chargeability 1" = 20 milliseconds

Resistivity 1" = 1000 ohmmeters

CHARGEABILITY

COLOUR CODE

- 20 milliseconds or more
- 18/20 milliseconds
- 16/18 milliseconds
- 14/16 milliseconds
- 12/14 milliseconds
- 10/12 milliseconds
- 8/10 milliseconds
- 8 milliseconds or less



N.T.S
82-E-6

SCALE
One Inch = 400'

To accompany geophysical report by H. Beckmann and Eric R Smith on the Argentia property, Beaverdell, BC, Greenwood Mining Division, dated 12 June 1973

Eric R. Smith

H. Beckmann

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

ARGENTIA PROPERTY, BEAVERDELL B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
POLE-DIPOLE METHOD L 4 E
SURVEY

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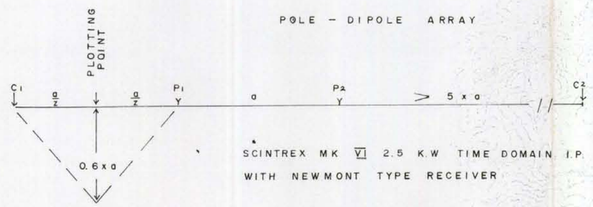
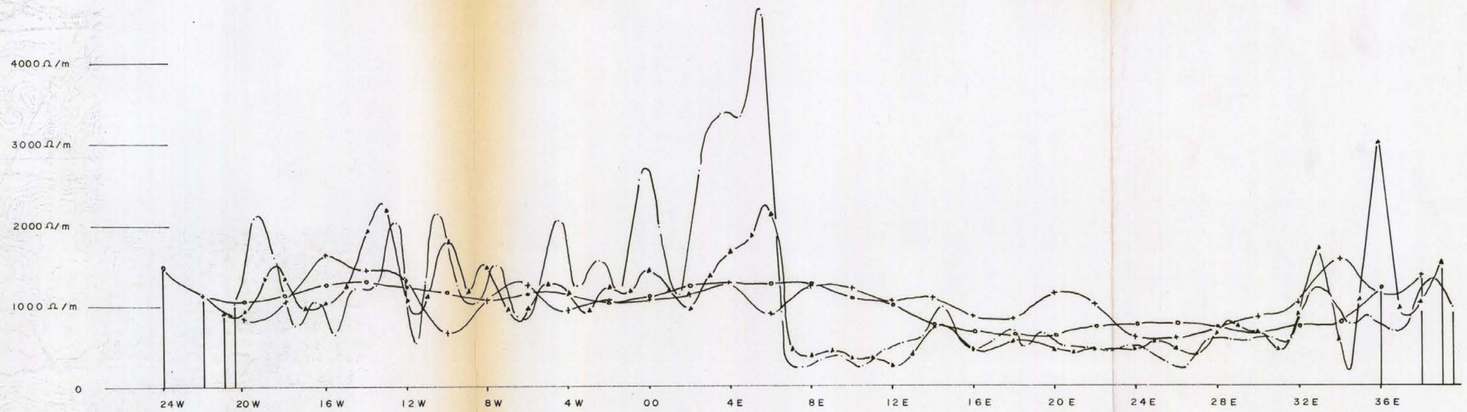
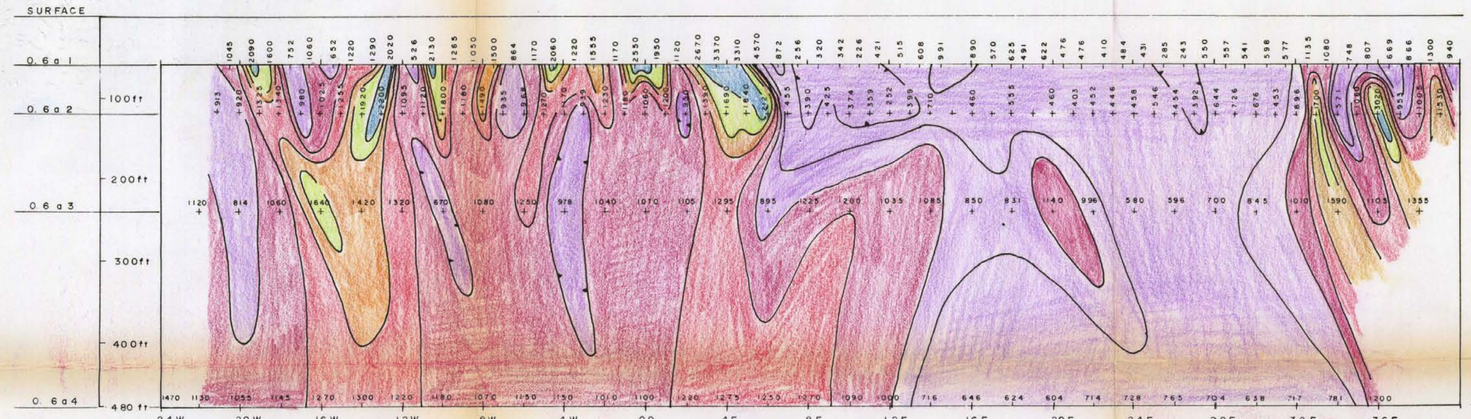
POLE – DIPOLE ARRAY



SCINTREX MK ☒ 2.5 K.W TIME DOMAIN I.P. WITH NEWMONT TYPE RECEIVER





RESISTIVITY

COLOUR CODE

- 1000 ohmmeters or less
- 1000/1200 ohmmeters
- 1200/1400 ohmmeters
- 1400/1600 ohmmeters
- 1600/2000 ohmmeters
- 2000 ohmmeters or more

LEGEND

PROFILE LEGEND

Pole-dipole apparent resistivity & chargeability along L 7S
(current electrode east)

- a 1 = 100' spread
- a 2 = 200' spread
- a 3 = 400' spread
- a 4 = 800' spread

CONTOUR LEGEND

Pole/dipole array, current stake east

Horizontal scale 1" = 400'
Vertical scale 1" = 100'
Line orientation 70 degrees true

Chargeability 1" = 20 milliseconds

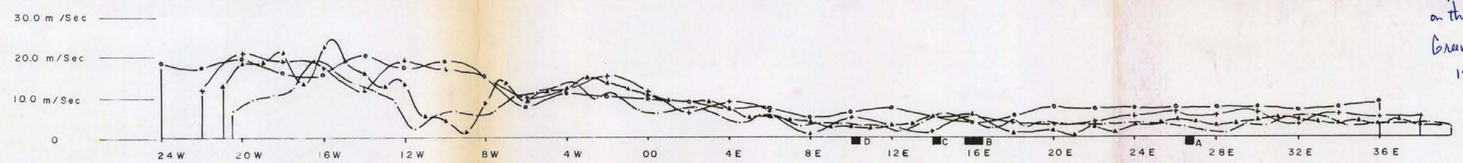
Resistivity 1" = 1000 ohmmeters

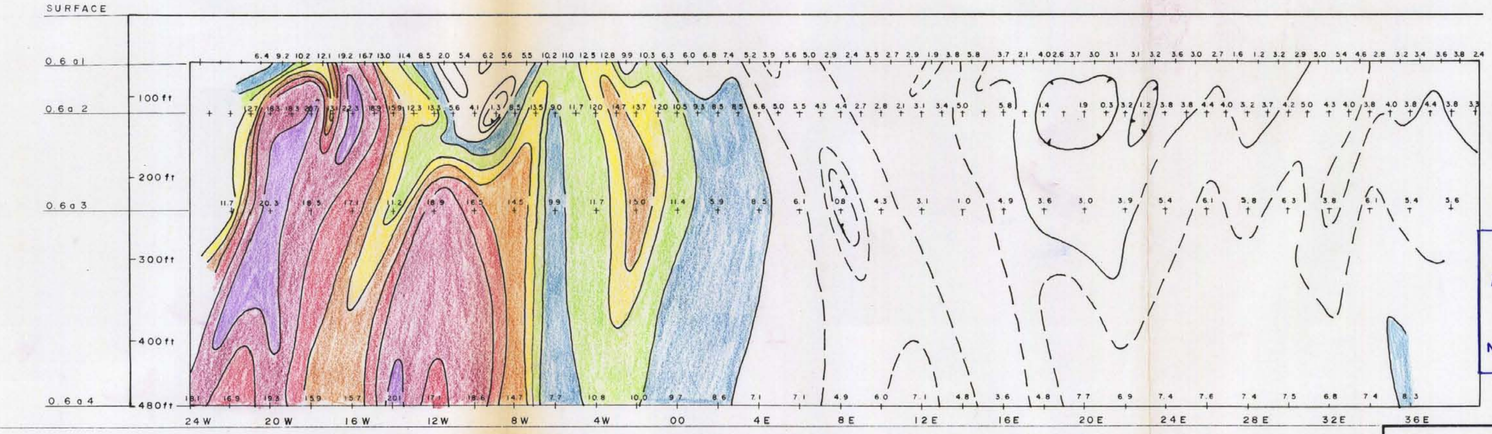
A = Hwy 33
B = Westkettle River
C = Railway
D = Old Hwy (gravel)

CHARGEABILITY

COLOUR CODE

- 20 milliseconds or more
- 18/20 milliseconds
- 16/18 milliseconds
- 14/16 milliseconds
- 12/14 milliseconds
- 10/12 milliseconds
- 8/10 milliseconds
- 8 milliseconds or less





N.T.S
82-E-6

SCALE
One inch = 400'

To accompany geophysical report by H. Beckmann and Eric R Smith, P Eng on the Argentia property, Beaverdell, BC, Greenwood Mining Division, dated 12 June 1973

Eric R Smith

H. Beckmann

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4384 MAP #6

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

ARGENTIA PROPERTY, BEAVERDELL B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
POLE-DIPOLE METHOD L 7S
SURVEY

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