92H/10E
Fan, Anita, J.E., Len

4416

GEOCHEMICAL - GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on

SOIL SAMPLING and INDUCED POLARIZATION

SURVEYS

FAN CLAIM GROUP

LAIRD LAKE AREA, SIMILKAMEEN M. D., B. C.

April, 1973

Fan Claim Group: 12.5 miles N15W of Princeton, B. C.

: 49° 120° NW

: N. T. S. 92H/10E

Written for: Equatorial Resources Ltd
1019 - 409 Granville Street
Vancouver 2, B. C.

by: David G. Mark
Geophysicist
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS Ltd
514 - 602 W Hastings St
Vancouver 2, B. C.

May 15, 1973

Geotronics Surveys Ltd.
Vancouver, Canada

Geophysical Services — Mining & Engineering

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SUMMARY

Detailed soil sampling and induced polarization surveys were carried out over the southern portion of the FAN CLAIM GROUP in the Laird Lake area north of Princeton during April, 1973. The object of carrying out detailed soil sampling was to more accurately delineate the anomalous zones revealed from the previous survey. That of the induced polarization survey was to delineate zones that had a good probability of being caused by disseminated copper sulphides.

The soil samples were picked up at 100-foot centers on lines between the survey lines of the previous survey. All samples were tested for copper.

For the induced polarization survey, the Wenner array was used with an electrode spacing of 300 feet. All readings were taken at 200-foot intervals.

CONCLUSIONS:

1) The detailed soil sampling more accurately delineated the anomalous zones from the previous survey. Some were expanded in size and others were reduced. In addition, the detailing changed the strike direction of some of these anomalies.

2) The IP survey revealed 9 anomalies some of which have low magnitude and / or consist of one value.

3) All chargeability anomalies, except for anomaly 4, are found within the zone of magnetic highs, and 4 is found close to the edge of the zone.

4) Anomalies 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9 correlate directly with magnetic highs and therefore could be caused by magnetite. However, all of these correlate with resistivity lows and therefore are more likely caused by other sources such as sulphides.

5) Anomaly 3 has a good probability of being caused by disseminated copper sulphides since it:

i) is found within a resistivity low
ii) has a relatively strong magnitude
iii) correlates directly with a relatively strong copper soil anomaly (F).

6) Anomalies 1 and 9 have almost as good a probability as anomaly 3 since they are also found within resistivity lows and correlate with copper soil anomalies (L and J respectively). However, 1 and 9 are not as high in magnitude.

7) Chargeability anomalies 4, 6, and possibly 7 are also of economic interest. These anomalies are of low magnitude, correlate with copper soil sub-anomalies and are found within resistivity lows.

8) The self-potential (SP) results show a low response. However, 2 SP anomalies correlate with copper soil sub-anomalies and two others with chargeability anomalies.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) It is felt that at least three areas warrant diamond drilling. In order of importance these are chargeability anomalies 3, 1, and 9. The holes should not be drilled to a depth greater than 200 feet since the soil sample geochemistry is not likely to reflect a source greater than 100 feet and certainly not greater than 200 feet. It is recommended to drill vertical holes (-90°) and on the soil sample highs. The location of each hole is as follows:

Chargeability anomaly 3 - L-120 N, 63 E
1 - L-120 N, 31 E
9 - L-144 N, 75 E

2) Depending on the results of 1), 4 and 6 should also be checked by diamond drilling.

3) Detailed soil sampling should be carried out over the remainder of the property, especially around anomalous zones revealed so far.

4) The induced polarization survey should be continued over the remainder of the property with a line spacing of 400 feet and a station interval of 200 feet.

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS Ltd

David G. Mark
Geophysicist

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAURENCE SOOKOCHOFF

May 15, 1973

GEOCHEMICAL - GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on

SOIL SAMPLING and INDUCED POLARIZATION

SURVEYS

FAN CLAIM GROUP

LAIRD LAKE AREA, SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.

INTRODUCTION and GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the procedure, compilation and interpretation of soil sampling and induced polarization surveys carried out over the southern portion of the Fan claim group during April, 1973.

The soil sampling was carried out by B. Moraal and the induced polarization (IP) survey was carried out by H. A. Larson, geophysicist. Both surveys were under the supervision of the writer. The number of soil samples picked up were 300 and all of these were subsequently tested for copper. The number of line miles of IP survey carried out was 4.

Soil sampling was carried out previously at 200-foot centers on lines with average spacing of 400 feet. The object of the present survey was to give more detailing to the anomalies revealed from the previous survey.

The object of the induced polarization work was to locate zones favourable to the occurrence of disseminted copper sulphides.

Both surveys were carried out only over the southern portion since previous work had shown this area to be the most favourable.

Description of claims, ownership, location, access, physiography and geology havebeen given in the writer's previous report dated September 11, 1972 and therefore are not given here. However, for the reader's convenience, the location map and claim map are included at the back of the report.

SUMMARY of PREVIOUS WORK

In the spring of 1970, survey lines were compassed in, blazed, chained, and ribboned over the J. E., Fan claims and an area to the south and east.

A combined soil sampling and magnetic survey was

carried out over the entire property during August of 1972 under the writer's supervision. At the same time L. Sookochoff mapped the geology of the property.

The magnetic survey produced a zone of magnetic highs and corresponding lows within the Nicola rocks. It was unsuccessful in mapping the geology. The soil sampling showed the two most promising anomalies to be within the granodiorite. Within the zone of magnetic highs, only isolated anomalies were produced, though these correlated with the magnetic highs.

INSTRUMENTATION and THEORY

The instrument used was a Sabre Model A-2 portable time-domain pulse type manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd of Burnaby, B C. A 12-volt lead acid storage battery (rechargeable) was used as a power supply. This unit has a transmitter power output of 300 watts normal and up to 400 watts with fully charged battery. Output voltage is 400, 800 or 1,200 volts (400 used almost exclusively in this survey) with selection by a switch. The time of pulse length is 1 to 12 seconds, variable, delay time is 250 milliseconds and integration time is 1 second. The self-potential buckout is operated manually by a ten turn precision pot with a range of $\pm$ 1 volt.

There are basically two methods of IP surveying, frequency-domain and time domain. Both methods are dependent on a current flowing across an elcetrolyte-electrode interface or an electrolyte-clay particle interface, the former being called electrode polarization and the latter being called membrane polarization.

In time-domain electrode polarization, a current is caused to flow along electrolyte-filling capillaries within the rock. If the capillaries are blocked by certain mineral particles that transport current by electrons (most sulphides, some oxides, graphite), ionic charges build up at the particle-electrolyte interface, positive ones where the current enters the particle, and negative ones where it leaves. This accumulation of charge creates a voltage that tends to oppose the current flow across the interface. When this current is stopped, the created voltage slowly decreases as the accumulated ions diffuse back into the electrolyte. Thus is produced the induced polarization effect.

In membrane polarization a similar effect occurs. A charged clay particle attracts opposite charged ions from the electrolyte in the capillary around the particle. If a current is forced through the capillary, the charged ions are displaced. When the current is

stopped, the ions slowly diffuse back to the same equilibrium state as before the current flow. This explains IP anomalies where no metallic- type minerals exist.

Frequency-domain IP is based on the fact that the resistance produced at the electrolyte-charged particle interface decreases with increasing frequency Two parameters commonly used for measuring frequency-domain induced polarization are frequency effect and metal factor. The one used for time-domain measurements is chargeability (as in this survey).

In the process of carrying out an IP survey, two other geophysical methods are used and measured. These are self-potential (SP) and resistivity. The SP, its phenomenon described in the following paragraph, must be nulled by the IP receiver in order to obtain accurate IP measurements. The resistivity value is calculated from the voltage and current readings obtained while measuring the IP effect and therefore can be utilized to determine how resistive (or conductive) the ground is.

Self-potentials are produced in the crust of the earth from a variety of processes that are chemical, physical and electromagnetic inductive. Sulphide bodies produce a potential from chemical processes that range in

magnitude from a few tens of millivolts to several hundred millivolts and, in rare cases, above 1,000 millivolts. The cause of sulphide self-potentials is not fully understood or agreed upon by geophysicists. However, the more accepted theory is that this 'battery action' is caused by a difference in pH in the upper ground water electrolytes (more acidic) and is abetted by the oxidation of sulphides near the surface forming acids that, therefore, increase the contrast. The current caused by the potential flows from the apex of the sulphide body to some point at depth (terminus of deposit or point of minimum acidity), into the wall rock, back to the surface and back into the sulphide apex. A negative pole is thus created at ground surface and, therefore, except for a few rare cases, sulphide bodies are reflected by negative anomalies.

The gradient of the self-potential (millivolts/electrode spacing in feet) is what is measured in an IP survey.

SURVEY PROCEDURE

1) Soil Sampling

The soil samples were picked up at 100-foot centers on lines between the survey lines of the previous survey and as shown on Sheet 2. The sample locations were marked with orange flagging tape. Samples were taken at a 6-to 14-inch depth with a mattock and placed

in brown wet-strength paper bags with grid coordinates marked thereon.

The soil horizon sampled was entirely B, except in some locations where it was not easily obtained, and therefore A was sampled instead. The texture of the sampled soil varied from fine to coarse. The colour of the B horizon varied from light brown to brown to dark brown and to red brown. That of the A horizon was either dark brown or black.

2) Induced Polarization Survey

The IP survey was carried out over the pre-existing grid on lines 120N, 130N, 136N and 144N and east of the baseline except for L-120N. The Wenner array was used, which has a constant and equal electrode separation. The two potential (or probing) electrodes are in the center, and the two current electrodes are on the outside. The distance between each electrode was 300 feet and readings were taken every 200 feet. Non-polarizing, unglazed, porous pots with a copper electrode and a copper sulphate electrolyte were used for the potential electrodes. Stainless steel stakes were used for the current electrodes. The charge time for each reading throughout the survey was 8 seconds and the voltage used to drive the current into the ground was usually 400 volts. Since the stake

resistance varied from about 1000 ohms to 3000 ohms, the power pulsed into the ground varied from 160 watts to 100 watts.

TESTING PROCEDURE - SOIL SAMPLES

All samples were tested by General Testing Laboratories of Vancouver, B. C. The sample is first thoroughly dried and then sifted through a -80 mesh screen. A measured amount of the sifted material is then put into a test tube with subsequent measured additions of a solution of perchloric and nitric acid. This mixture is next heated for a certain length of time. The parts per million (ppm) copper is then measured by atomic absorption.

TREATMENT of DATA

1) Soil Sample Results

From the writer's previous report, the sub-anomalous threshold value was taken to be 30 ppm (a term used by the writer to denote the minimum value that is not considered anomalous but still important as an indicator of mineralization) and the anomalous threshold value, 50 ppm. The results were place on Sheet 2 which is a revised copy of the previous map of soil sample results.

The results were contoured similarly. That is, the sub-anomalous contour (30 ppm) was dashed in and the anomalous contours (50, 100, 150, and 200 ppm) were drawn in solid.

2) Induced Polarization

The IP results were normalized by dividing the integrated IP reading in millivolt-second by the impressed emf (or primary voltage) in millivolts and multiplied by 1000 to get what is generally referred to as chargeability in millivolt-seconds/volt or milliseconds. These results were then plotted on Sheet 3 and profiled on Sheet 6.

3) Resistivity

To get the resisitivity value in ohm-feet, the primary voltage was divided by the constant, 1886 feet (which is a geometric factor peculiar to the Wenner array with an electrode spacing of 300 feet. The results were then plotted on Sheet 4 and also profiled on Sheet 6.

4) Self Potential

The SP gradient values were plotted on Sheet 5 and profiled on Sheet 6. An anomalous condition on this survey, since the positive electrode is always to the east is indicated by the 0 value between the negative

high to the west and the positive high to the east. This will give a negative SP anomaly or, if reversed, will give a positive SP anomaly.

SP readings from an IP survey are often erratic because of the residual voltage left in the ground from previous IP pulses and therefore do not reflect the true ground potential. For this reason, it is meaningless to calculate and plot the self- potential from the self-potential gradient readings and often, the gradient readings themselves add little to the geological picture. However, some low-order anomalies are indicated by the profiles and their cross-over point (0 value) is marked on Sheet 5.

DISCUSSION of RESULTS

1) Soil Sampling

The detailed soil sampling did not reveal any new anomalous zones. What it has done, however, is:

i) expand the size of anomalies F, M, and N

ii) reduce the size of anomalies G and D

iii) more accurately delineate anomalies C, E, F, I, J, K and L.

The detailed sampling has also shown that anomalies B and C may be one anomaly with a combined length of 2300 feet and a width varying from 100 to 300 feet.

Further detailing may show the 2 anomalies to join. B and C anomalies may join anomaly K since the 3 anomalies form a lineation striking about north-northeast. However, anomalies B and C are found within the granodiorite and anomaly K is found within the Nicola rocks. Furthermore, anomaly K has a southeasterly strike; anomaly L has a southeasterly strike also; anomalies K, L, and E form a southeast lineation; and anomalies L and E are found also within the Nicola rocks. It is therefore felt that anomalies K, L, and E form a zone that is separate from that formed by anomalies B and C.

The detailing has reduced the size of anomaly D but it is very probable that further detailing may show it to join 2 anomalies to the immediate northwest. This would give it a northwest-southeast strike and a length of 1800 feet.

2) Chargeability - Resistivity

The interpretation on the chargeability and resistivity results was done entirely from the profiles (Sheet 6). The part(s) of each chargeability profile considered to be anomalous by the writer was determined by its relative magnitude to the rest of the profile. The same method was employed for determining the resistivity lows.

All the chargeability anomalies are labelled 1 to 9 respectively on both sheets 3 and 6. This is only for purposes of easy indentification and is not indicative of each anomaly's relative importance. As can be seen from the profiles some of the anomalies are low-order in magnitude and/or consist of only 1 value. However, some of these are important because of their correlation with resistivity lows and copper soil sample anomalies.

All anomalies, except the one labelled 4, are found within the zone of magnetic highs shown on Sheet 1 of the writer's previous report. Anomaly 4 is found, however, close to the edge of the zone. In addition, anomalies 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9 directly correlate with or are found on the flank of magnetic highs. This introduces the possibility that the chargeability anomalies are caused by magetite within the Nicola rocks.

Anomalies 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 9 are found within broad resistivity lows. This is a good indication that the chargeability anomalies are caused by sulphide mineralization. This does not preclude the possibility that magnetite is causing these anomalies. However, from the writer's experience magnetite has been associated with chargeability anomalies correlating with resistivity highs (as opposed to lows).

Anomalies 1, 3, and 9 correlate directly with copper soil sample anomalous zones L, F, and J respectively. In addition, anomaly 4 correlates with a sub-anomaly, 6 correlates with the sub-anomalous part of zone F, and 7 is found on the west flank of sub-anomaly H. These anomalies are therefore considered to be the most strongly indicative of disseminated copper sulphides. Anomaly 3 because of its high magnitude and because of its direct correlation with a relatively strong copper soil sample anomaly is considered to have the greatest potential.

3) Self - Potential

The self-potential response is rather weak, but several low-order anomalies were revealed. This indicates that any sulphides occurring on the property are not likely in massive form.

However, two of these anomalies correlate with copper sub-anomalies. One is sub-anomaly G and the other is one to the immediate west of anomaly J. Two other self-potential anomalies correlate directly with chargeability anomalies 2 and 4 respectively.

Respectfully submitted,

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS Ltd

David G. Mark
Geophysicist

May 15, 1973

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAURENCE SOOKOCHOFF

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George Cross News Letter, ADONIS MINES Ltd Letters Nos 17, 25, 26, 42, 52, 70, 74, 81, 90, 92, 1973

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SOOKOCHOFF, Laurence, GEOLOGICAL REPORT on the FAN CLAIM GROUP of EQUATORIAL RESOURCES Ltd NPL, Princeton, B C - T R Tough and Associates Ltd September, 1972

GEOPHYSICIST's CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID G MARK of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geophysicist of GEOTRONICS SURVEYS Ltd, with offices at 514 - 602 West Hastings, Vancouver 2, B C

I further certify that:

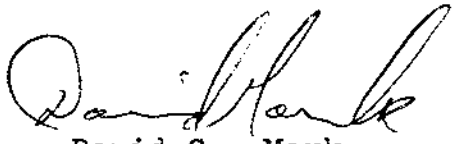
1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B Sc, degree in Geophysics.

2. I have been practising in my profession for the past five years and have been active in the mining industry for the past eight years.

3. I am an associate member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists and a member of the European Association of Exploration Geophysicists.

4. This report is compiled from data obtained from induced polarization and soil sampling surveys carried out by B MORAAL and H A LARSON, Geophysicist, under my supervision during April, 1973 on the FAN CLAIM GROUP, and pertinent data from published maps and reports as listed under SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest in the properties or securities of EQUATORIAL RESOURCES Ltd, Vancouver, B C nor do I expect to receive any interest therein.



David G. Mark
Geophysicist

May 15, 1973

ENGINEER's CERTIFICATE

I, LAURENCE SOOKOCHOFF, of the City of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist, with residence at 3812 16th Avenue, Vancouver B C.

I further certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B Sc degree in Geology.

2. I have been practising my profession for the past seven years.

3. I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

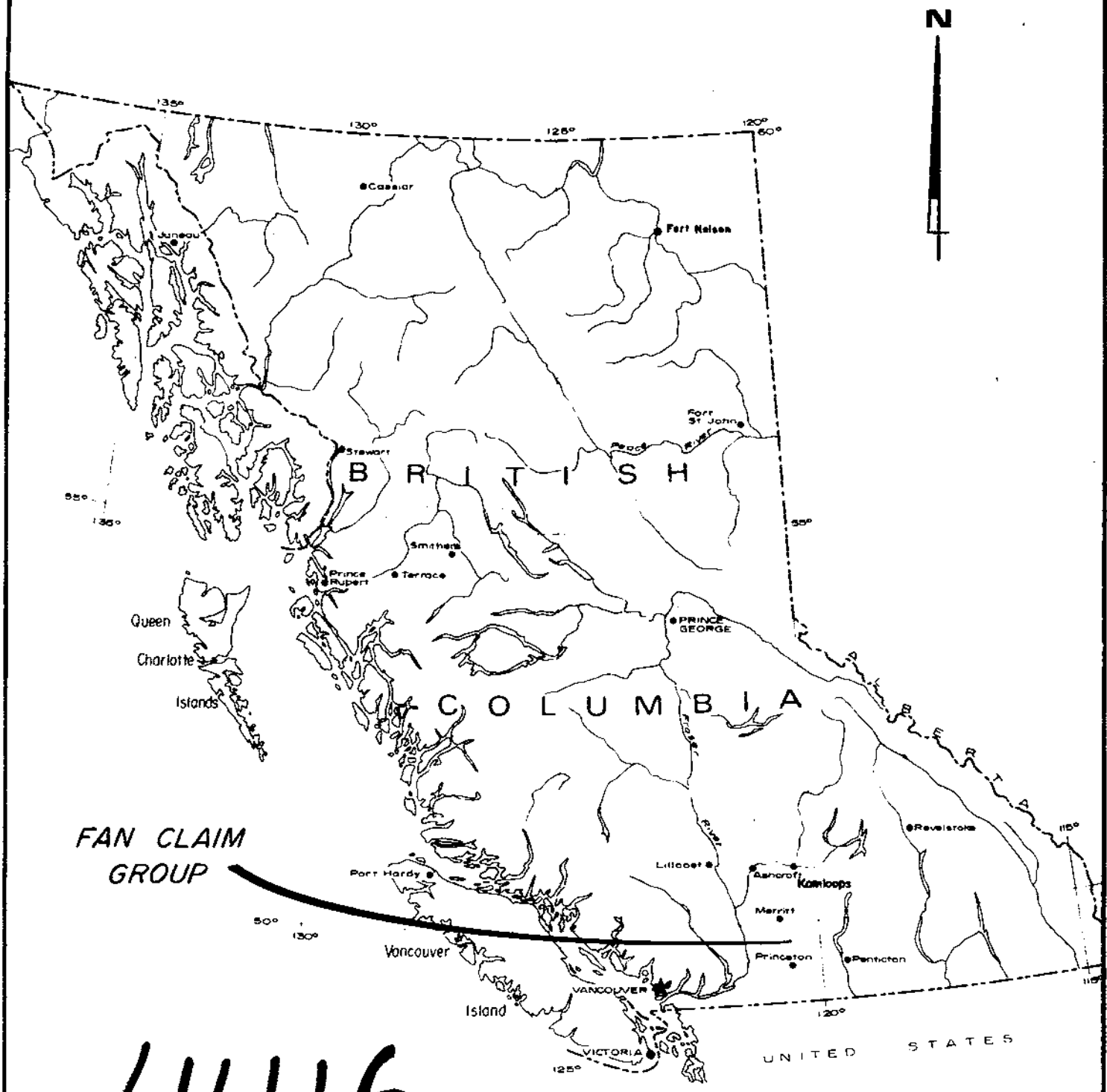
4. I have studied the accompanying report dated May 15, 1973 on induced polarization and soil sampling surveys over the FAN CLAIM GROUP submitted by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS Ltd, written by David G Mark, B Sc Geophysicist, and concur with the findings therein.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest whatsoever in the property described herein, nor the securities of EQUATORIAL RESOURCES Ltd NPL and do not expect to receive any interest therein.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAURENCE SOOKOCHOFF

Laurence Sookochoff, P Eng
Consulting Geologist

May 16, 1973



4416

FIG. 1

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAURENCE SOOKOCHOFF

EQUATORIAL RESOURCES LTD.(N.P.L.)

FAN GROUP
LAIRD LAKE AREA
Similkameen M.D., B.C.

LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1" = 134 mi

DRAWN: PDT	CHECKED:	DATE: AUGUST '72

PDT

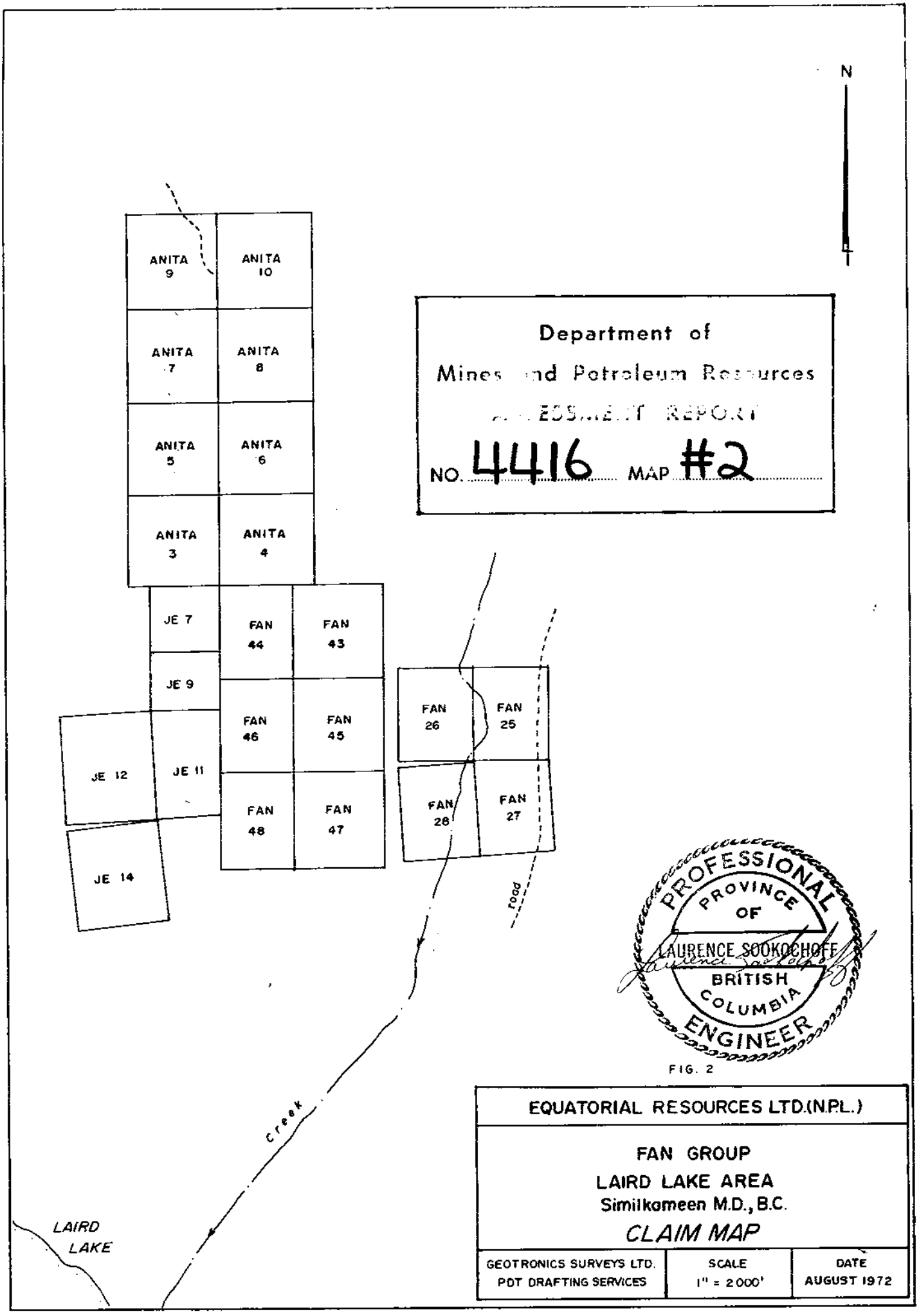


FIG. 2

EQUATORIAL RESOURCES LTD.(N.P.L.)

FAN GROUP

LAIRD LAKE AREA

Similkameen M.D., B.C.

CLAIM MAP

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD. PDT DRAFTING SERVICES	SCALE 1" = 2000'	DATE AUGUST 1972

COST BREAKDOWN

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING & I.P. SURVEY
ON THE FAN CLAIM GROUP

LAIRD LAKE AREA, SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.

3-man geophysical crew, 10 days @ $245/day	$ 2,450.00
Geophysical Report	550.00
Engineering Fees	200.00
	$ 3,200.00

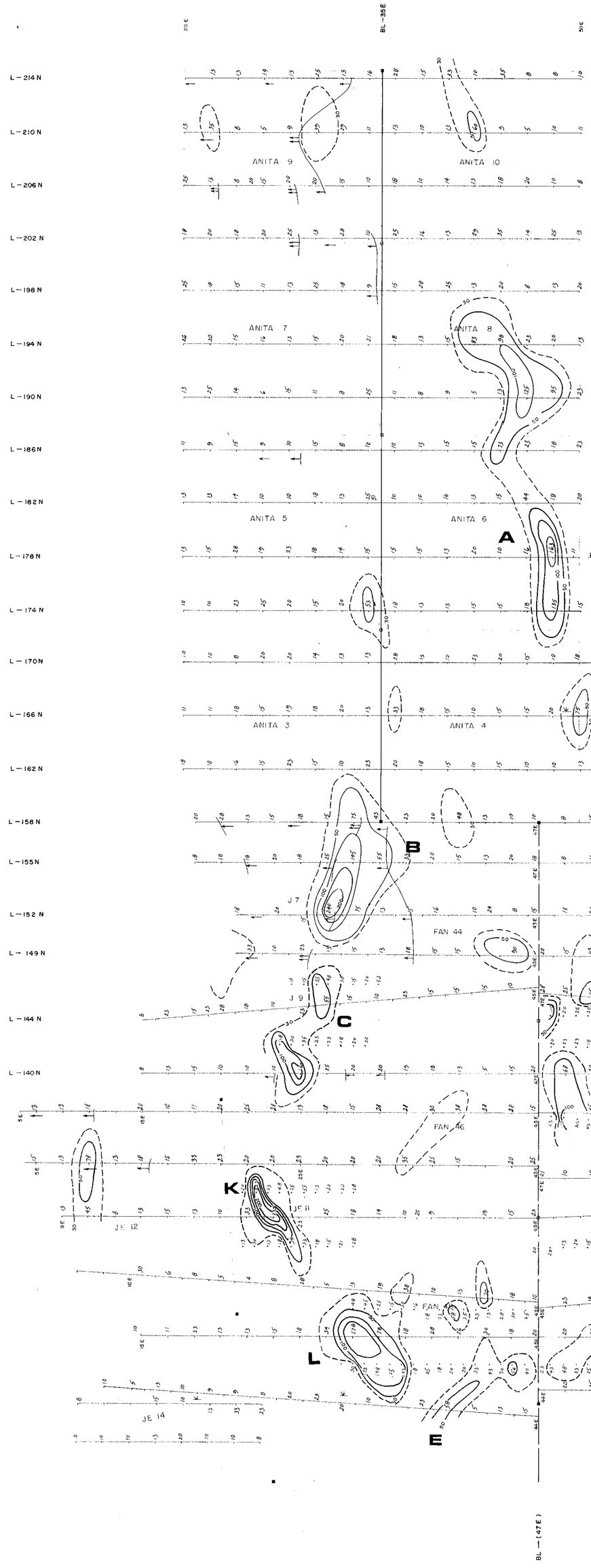
Declared before me at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, this 26 day of June, 1973, A.D.

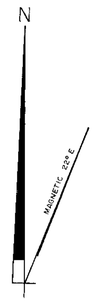
Tom Rolston

Tom Rolston
Geotronics Surveys Ltd.
514-602 W. Hastings
Vancouver, B.C.

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits within British Columbia or
A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

Sub-mining Recorder





LEGEND

- Survey line (1972)
- Claim post
- Claim line
- B.C. Hydro Power line / also usable road
- Creek
- Swamp
- Slope (down, steep)
- Valley / Ridge
- Soil sampling 1973

NOTE: Grid South of L-158N was cut out in 1970

READINGS ARE IN ppm.
CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 50 ppm
SUB-ANOMALOUS CONTOUR 30 ppm

4416 M3

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

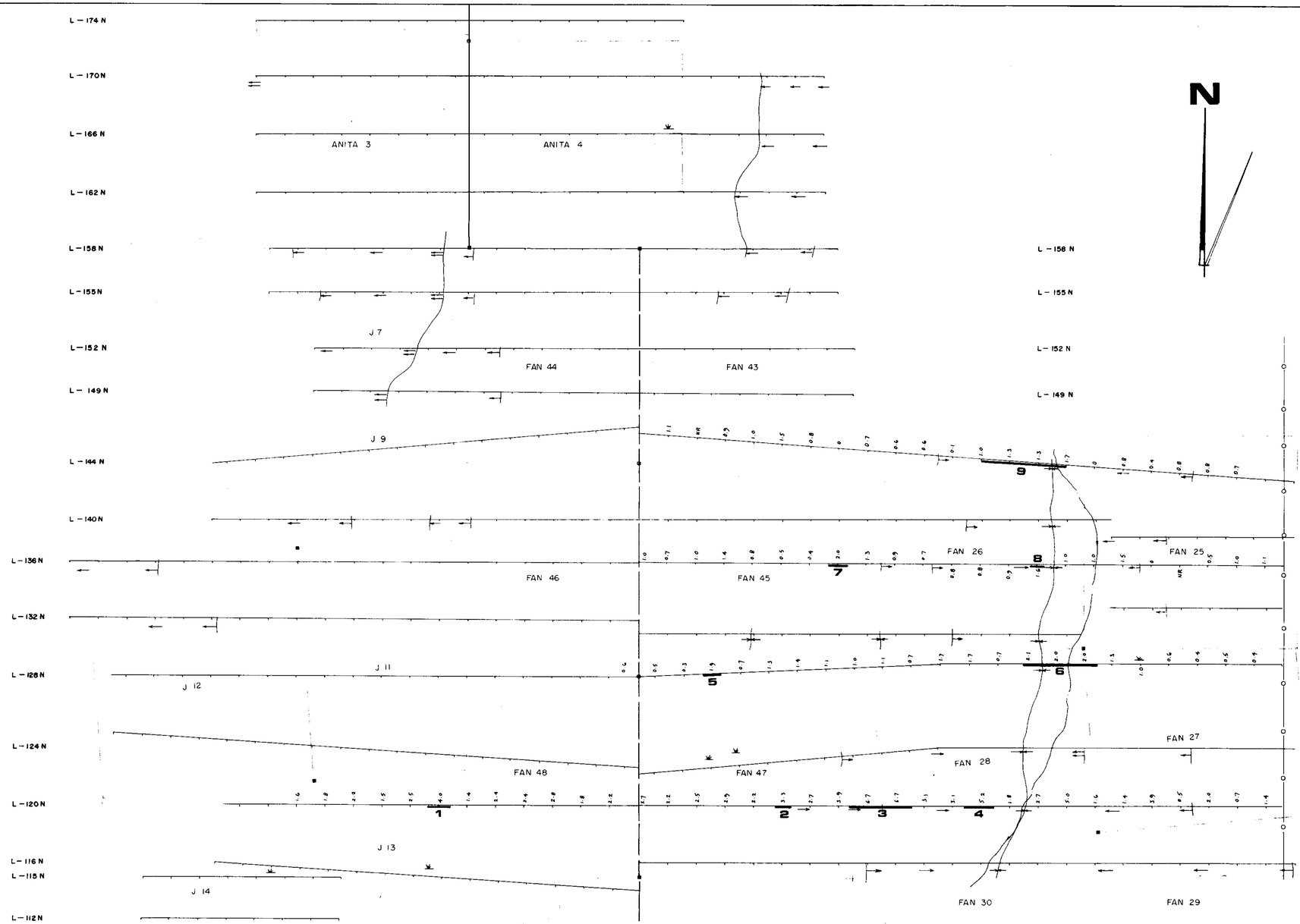
To accompany geophysical report by D.G.Mark, geophysicist

EQUATORIAL RESOURCES LTD.(N.P.L.)

FAN CLAIM GROUP
LAIRD LAKE AREA
Similkameen M.D., B.C.

GEOCHEMISTRY SOIL SAMPLING
DATA & CONTOURS

PDT DRAFTING SERVICES	SCALE 1"=400'	AUGUST '72 REVISED MAY '73	JOB No. 72-89 JOB No. 73-41	SHEET No. 2



N

LEGEND

- Survey line
- Claim post
- Claim line
- B.C. Hydro Power line / also usable road
- Creek
- Swamp
- Slope (down, steep)
- Valley / Ridge

NOTES :

INSTRUMENT	– SABRE ELECTRONICS TIME-DOMAIN
ARRAY	– WENNER
'a' SPACING	– 300 FEET
POSITIVE POT	– WEST
6	ANOMALY

TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY D.G. MARK, GEOPHYSICIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

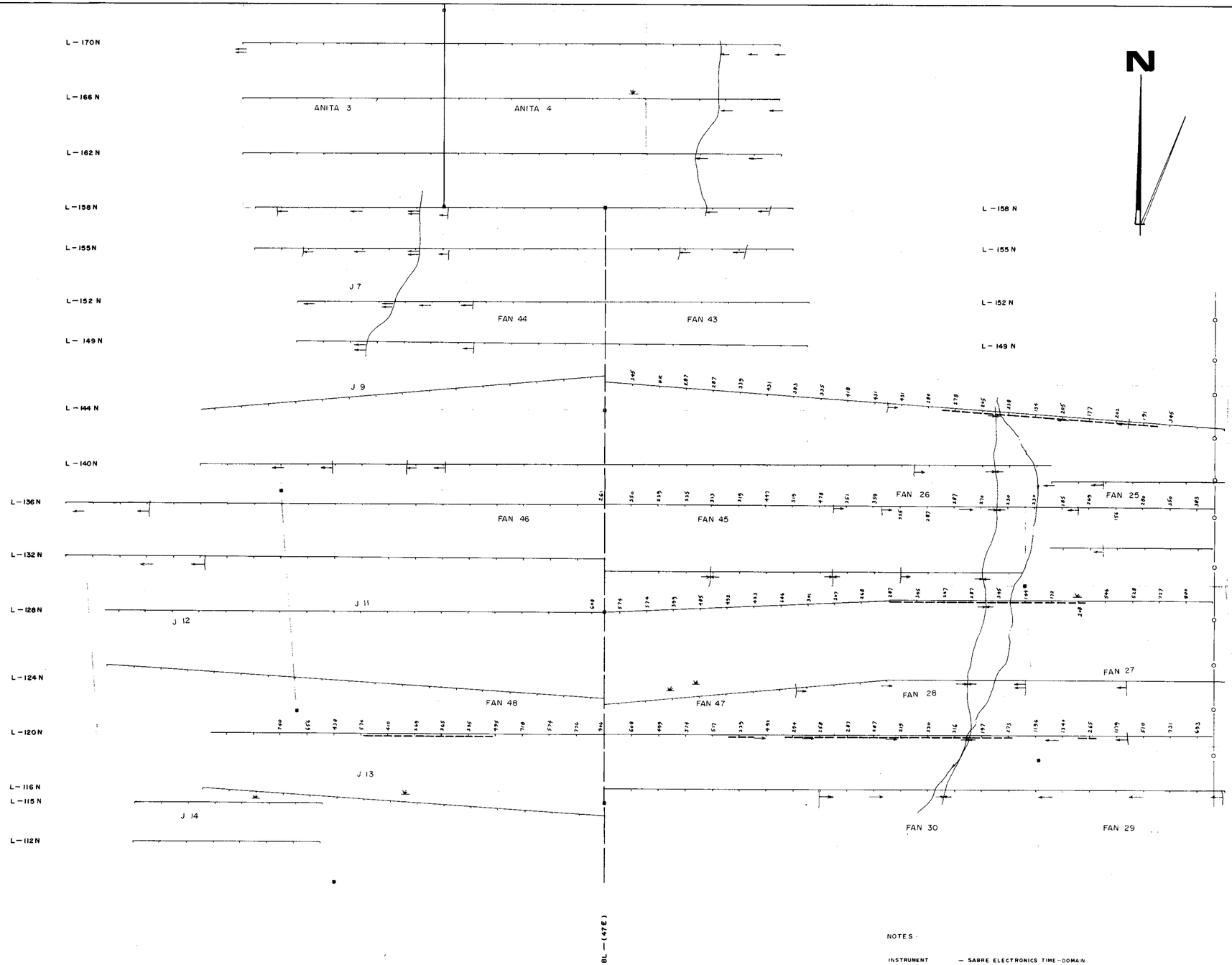
EQUATORIAL RESOURCES LTD. (N.P.L.)

FAN CLAIM GROUP
LAIRD LAKE AREA
Similkameen M.D., B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
CHARGEABILITY DATA

PDT DRAFTING SERVICES	SCALE 1"=400'	DATE MAY '73	JOB No. 73–41	SHEET No. 3

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. LAURENCE SOOKOCHOFF



LEGEND

- Survey line
- Claim post
- Claim line
- B.C. Hydro Power line / also usable road
- Creek
- Swamp
- Slope (down, steep)
- Valley / Ridge

NOTES

INSTRUMENT	– SABRE ELECTRONICS TIME–DOMAIN
ARRAY	– WENNER
'a' SPACING	– 300 FEET
POSITIVE POT	– WEST
————	ANOMALY

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4416 MAP #5

TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY D. G. MARK, GEOPHYSICIST

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EQUATORIAL RESOURCES LTD. (N.P.L.)

FAN CLAIM GROUP
LAIRD LAKE AREA
Similkameen M.D., B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
RESISTIVITY DATA

PDT DRAFTING SERVICES	SCALE 1"=400'	DATE MAY '73	JOB No. 73–41	SHEET No. 4

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAURENCE SOOKOCHOFF

L – 170 N

L – 166 N

L – 162 N

L – 158 N

L – 155 N

L – 152 N

L – 149 N

L – 144 N

L – 140 N

L – 136 N

L – 132 N

L – 128 N

L – 124 N

L – 120 N

L – 116 N

L – 115 N

L – 112 N

ANITA 3

ANITA 4

J 7

J 9

J 11

J 12

J 13

J 14

FAN 44

FAN 43

FAN 46

FAN 45

FAN 26

FAN 25

FAN 48

FAN 47

FAN 28

FAN 27

FAN 30

FAN 29

BL – (47E)

N

LEGEND

- Survey line
- ■ C — Claim post
- Claim line
- B.C. Hydro Power line / also usable road
- Creek
- Swamp
- Slope (down, steep)
- Valley / Ridge

NOTES :

INSTRUMENT	– SABRE ELECTRONICS TIME-DOMAIN
ARRAY	– WENNER
'a' SPACING	– 300 FEET
POSITIVE POT	– WEST
×	ANOMALY

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4416 MAP #6

TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY D.G.MARK, GEOPHYSICIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

EQUATORIAL RESOURCES LTD. (N.P.L.)

FAN CLAIM GROUP
LAIRD LAKE AREA
Similkameen M.D., B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SELF POTENTIAL DATA

PDT DRAFTING SERVICES	SCALE 1"=400'	DATE MAY '73	JOB No. 73-41	SHEET No. 5

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAURENCE SOOKOCHOFF

PROFILES

SP (SELF POTENTIAL)

RESISTIVITY

CHARGEABILITY

SCALE

1" = 20 millivolts

1" = 1000 ohm meters

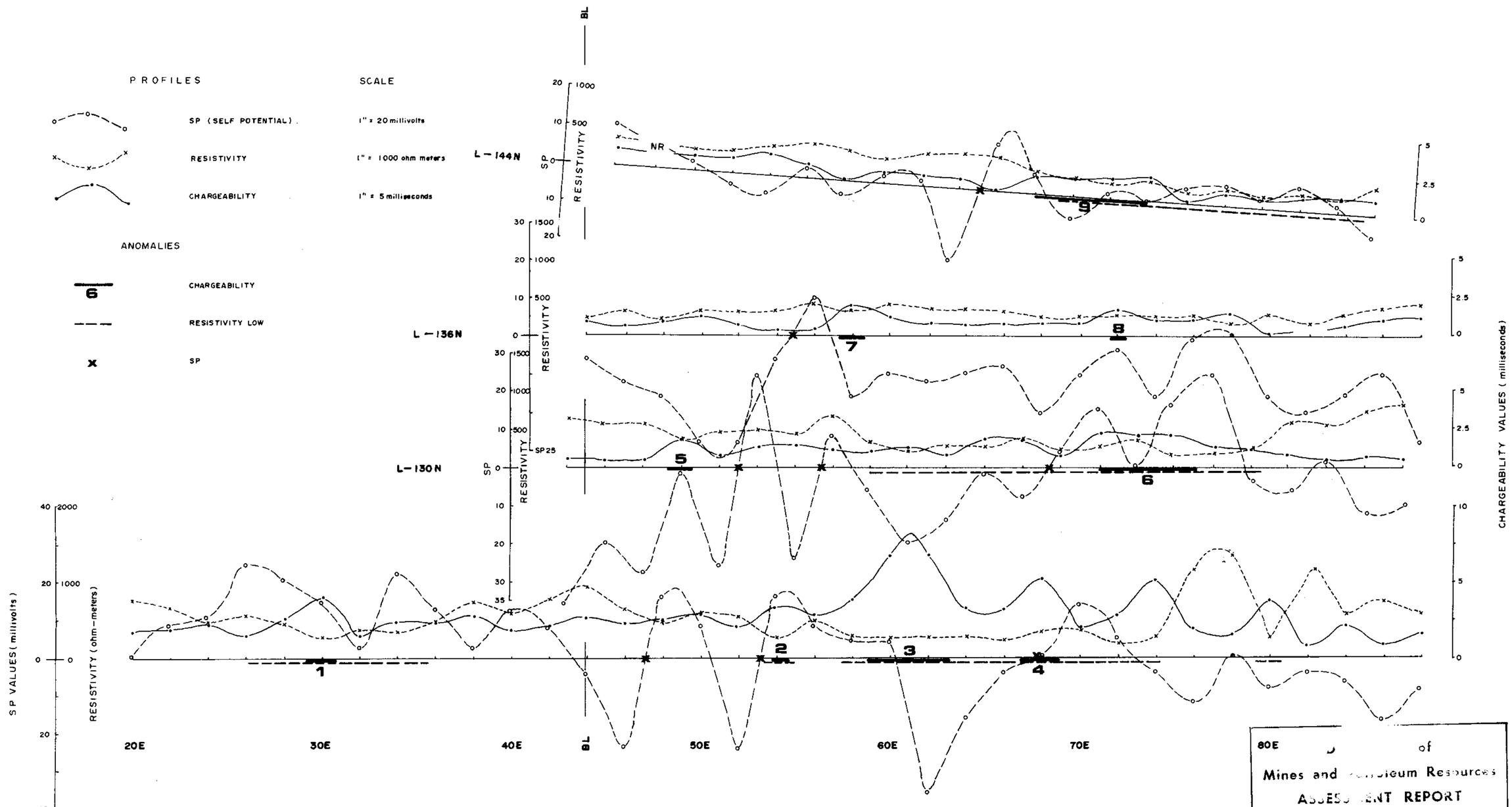
1" = 5 milliseconds

ANOMALIES

6 CHARGEABILITY

RESISTIVITY LOW

x SP



Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 4416 MAP #7

TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY D.G.MARK, GEOPHYSICIST

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAURENCE SOOKOCHOFF

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

EQUATORIAL RESOURCES LTD.(N.P.L.)
FAN CLAIM GROUP

LAIRD LAKE AREA, SIMILKAMEEN M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY PROFILES

PDT DRAFTING SERVICES	SCALE : HOR. 1"=400' VERT. SHOWN	JOB: 73-41	SHEET: 6
		DATE MAY '73	