5809

RECONNAISSANCE EXPLORATION PROGRAM (1975)

OF

THE ELK CLAIM GROUP

PROJECT NO. C415

(50° 45'N 128° 04'W)

PORT HARDY, B.C.

NANAIMO MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY

G.W. LAFORME
GEOLOGIST

Chevron Standard Limited,
Minerals Staff,
#901 - 355 Burrard Street,
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2G8

February 11, 1976

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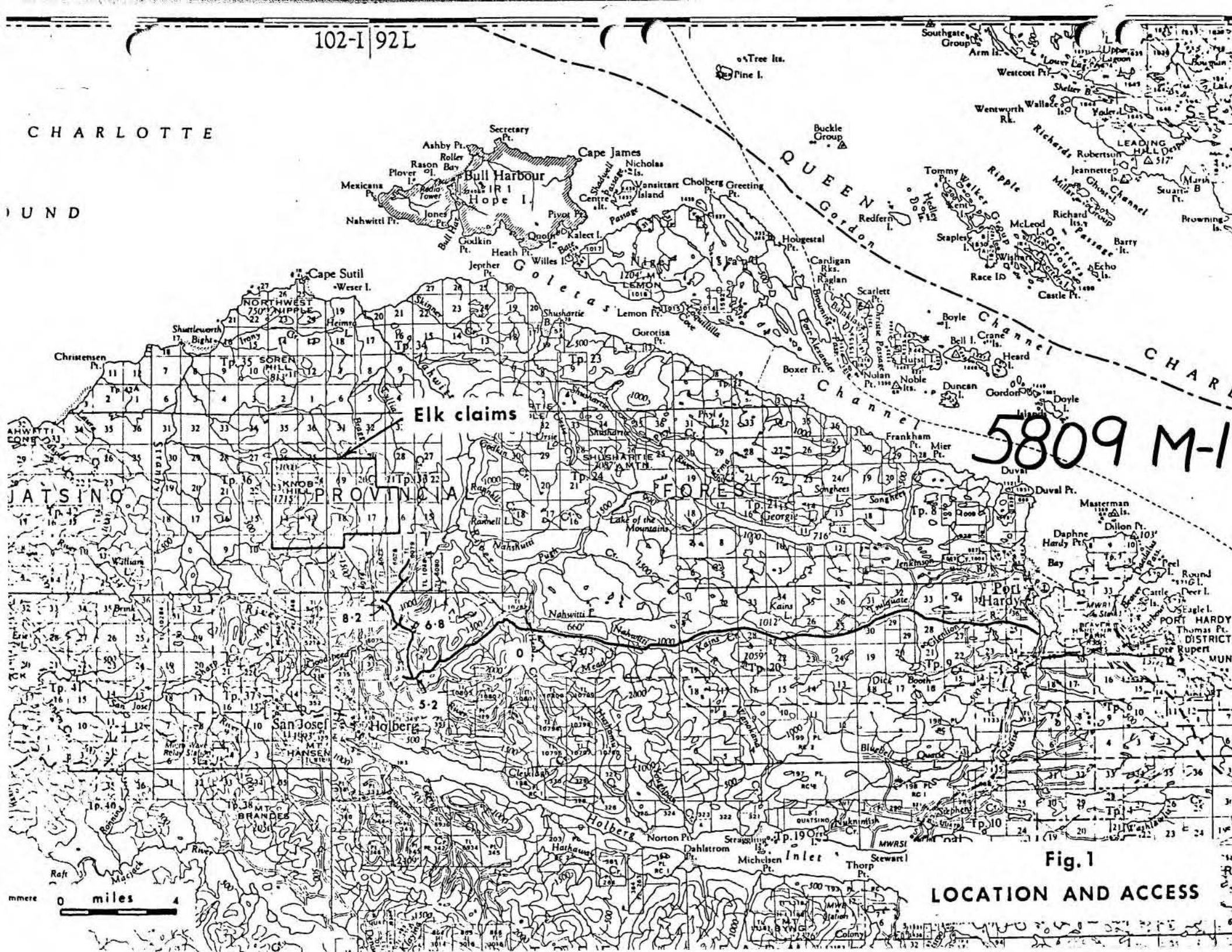
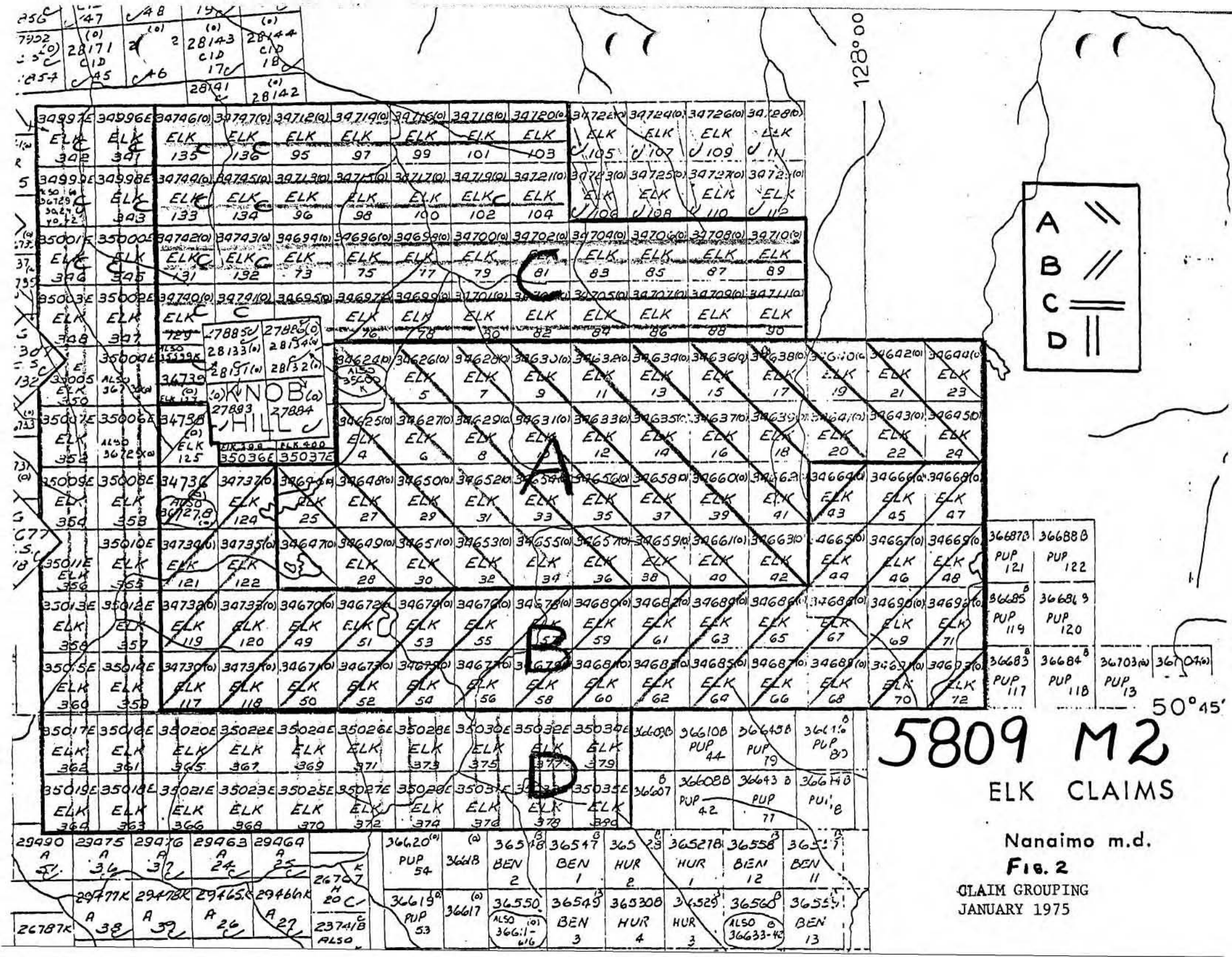

102-I|92L
Elk claims
5809 M-I
Fig. 1
LOCATION AND ACCESS
0 miles 4


123°00
50°45'
A
B
C
D
KNOB HILL
5809 M2
ELK CLAIMS
Nanaimo m.d.
FIG. 2
CLAIM GROUPING
JANUARY 1975

INTRODUCTION:

A property reconnaissance exploration program was designed and carried out to further establish the potential of the Elk claims. Basal till sampling was conducted by two 2-man crews with drillers and equipment supplied by Adcura Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario. A (limited in extent) induced polarization survey was done by consulting geophysicist Mauro G. Berretta. Ground magnetometer and ground electromagnetic coverage, plus some line-cutting were carried out by Chevron Standard Limited.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Elk Property is centered on Knob Hill, a 300-foot topographic high, 24 air miles west of Port Hardy airport on Vancouver Island, B.C.

Access is either via Vancouver Island Helicopters of Port Hardy or via logging roads to within a 3-hour hike of Knob Hill.

Port Hardy is serviced 3 times daily from Vancouver, B.C. by Pacific Western Airlines, weather permitting, and is located on the north-south Vancouver Island highway.

OWNERSHIP AND CLAIMS:

The Elk claims are held under option by the Standard Oil Company of British Columbia Limited, from Cominex Holdings Ltd. The claims currently held are:

NAME	RECORD NO.(S)
ELK 3 - 42 Incl.	34624 - 34663 Incl.
ELK 43 - 62 "	37794 - 37813 "
ELK 63 - 90 "	34684 - 34711 "
ELK 95 -101 "	34712 - 34718 "
ELK 103-104	34720 - 34721
ELK 117-125 "	34730 - 34738 "
ELK 127	34739
ELK 347-380 "	35002 - 35035 "
ELK 399-400	35036 - 35037

GEOGRAPHY:

The property covers what is essentially a plateau at an elevation of 1,300 feet. Relief across most of the property does not exceed 500 feet.

The vegetation is unusual. Patches of scrub Jackpine and Yellow Cedar do not exceed 6 feet in height except in the stream valleys. Many small ponds to 25 feet in diameter and depths to 4 feet cover most of the area.

Precipitation is high, fogs are frequent and the flat terrain offers little protection from the persistent west winds.

EXPLORATION 1975:

Line Cutting- 10.5 miles of line were cut.

Geophysical - A ground magnetometer survey covered some 58 miles of line. The instrument used was:

Barringer Portable Proton Magnetometer
Model GM 122

An electromagnetic survey of some 22 miles was carried out using a Crone E.M. shootback system, vertical transmission, 200 foot coil spacing, and a 1830 Hz frequency.

An induced polarization survey covering 8.1 line miles was conducted using a portable Sabre Mark 21-1, 450 watt frequency domain I.P. system, employing a dipole - dipole array with a = 400 feet, n = 1 and a frequency span of 0.3 - 10 Hz.

Geochemical - A basal till sampling program using Pionjar drills recovered samples from 246 sites.

RESULTS OBTAINED AND CONCLUSIONS:

Results are plotted and contoured on maps on a scale of 1 inch to 800 feet. Three areas of anomalous copper values designated as A_1, A_2, and B_1 centred at 52E 24S, 28E 7S and 36W 8N, are of sufficient size to merit consideration. A_2 and B_1 are coincident with the location of two such areas located in 1974 and then called No. 2 and No. 3.

The ratio of total copper to easily extractable copper (Cu/Cu X) is high but variable for all three anomalous areas and indicative of a nearby sulphide source.

Analyses for barium, rubidium and strontium were conducted in an attempt to utilize possible correlations between these trace elements and copper mineralization. Little encouragement resulted except for a strontium decrease approaching Area B_1, again indicative of the alteration associated with porphyry copper deposits.

Areas of anomalous zinc values are peripheral to Area A, indicative of leaching of a central core.

The ground magnetic survey results proved useful as an aid in mapping areas with little or no outcrop. Each underlying formation offers a different magnetic expression.

The electromagnetic response showed remarkedly little relief when the results were plotted. No near surface massive sulphides are therefore likely.

The induced polarization test indicated a wide range of disseminated metallic mineralization, comparable to the range at the Island Copper property. Intermediate responses (percent frequency effect of 8% to 18%) are the most favourable for the occurrence of disseminated copper of the Island Copper type, and are present.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Drill targets are difficult to pinpoint. Each of the three copper anomalies A_1, A_2, B_1 and Area #1 (1974) should be tested by shallow diamond drilling.

Further basal till sampling in the #1 Area and to close the western limit of anomaly B_1 could be of value.

I.P. coverage, extensive enough to assess all metallic anomalies, could well be an aid in determining specific drill sites.

Respectfully Submitted:

G. W. Laforme

G.W. LAFORME

GWL:kin

A P P E N D I X I

SUMMARY OF COSTS:

Salaries and Wages	$ 19,224.77
Communications	83.36
Travel	2,740.11
Postage	4.00
Camp Supplies	790.74
Reproduction and Drafting	868.62
Camp Provisions	1,977.81
Assay Service	2,542.16
Air Charter - Vancouver Island Helicopters	4,744.05
Express Cartage	34.31
Equipment Rental - Barringer	25.00
Consultants-Technical- I.P. Survey	3,921.03
Drilling Overburden	10,248.03
	$ 47,203.99

SALARIES AND WAGES

	CONWAY, J. Cook	KING, R. Assistant	MAYBERRY, M. Geologist's Assistant	TURNER, K. Drafts-Person	ARSCOTT, D. Supervisor	DODSON, E.D. Manager	FOX, M. Geologist	LAFORME, G.W. Supervisor	NG, M. Geologist
1975	PERCENTAGE OF MONTH WORKED								
Jan.					20%		15%		
Feb.					1%				
Mar.					2%				
Apr.	26%	26%	10%		50%	5%		50%	
May	100%	100%	100%		60%			100%	10%
June	100%	100%	100%		5%			100%	
July				5%	10%				
Aug.	50%		40%					30%	
Sept.					10%				
Oct.					12.5%				
Nov.					10%				
Dec.					25%			25%	
Cumulative Percentage	276%	226%	250%	5%	255.5	5%	15%	355%	10%
*Monthly Rate	$1,188.00	1,056.00	1,188.00	1,247.40	2,428.80	3,531	1,421.40	1,636.80	1,537.80
**Daily Rate	56.57	50.24	56.57	59.40	115.66	168.14	67.68	77.94	73.43
Total Wages	$3,278.88	2,386.56	2,970.00	62.37	4,991.18	176.55	213.21	4,992.24	153.78

* Wage plus benefits as charged to this project

** Equivalent daily rate based on 21 day month

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, George W. Laforme, am a geologist employed by Chevron Standard Limited, Minerals Staff, 910 - 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2G8.

QUALIFICATIONS: B.Sc - University of British Columbia

EXPERIENCE: Seven seasons of field exploration.

G. W. Laforme

G.W. LAFORME

February, 1976

I, MAURO G. BERRETTA, do hereby certify that I have the following qualifications :

ACADEMIC

1964 - B.Sc. (Physics) - University of Windsor

1965 - M.Sc. (Physics) - University of Windsor

1967-69 - Ph.D. Studies (Geophysics) - U.B.C.

PROFESSIONAL and RELATED EXPERIENCE

1963-64 - oceanography and marine geophysics research with Great Lakes Institute, University of Toronto

1968-69 - lecturer in exploration geophysics (GP400,GP402) with Dept. of Geophysics, U.B.C.

1970-present - instructor in mining and petroleum geophysics with British Columbia Institute of Technology

1968-present - geophysical exploration as an employee, consultant, joint-venture partner with numerous mining companies in B.C., Yukon, and U.S.A.

- experience in all phases of geophysics (i.p., mag, e.m., seismic, gravity) with special concentration on i.p. and e.m. methods (in excess of 500 survey miles)

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Active Member in British Columbia Geophysical Society

1974-75 - President , British Columbia Geophysical Society

Mauro G. Berretta

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, David Philip Arscott, am a Professional Engineer, registered in British Columbia, with an office address at #901 - 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2G8.

The 1975 Exploration Program on the Elk claims was carried out by George W. Laforme under my general direction.

I hereby certify that the stated costs represent the true value of the work undertaken on the Elk claims during the current claims anniversary year.

David Arscott

DAVID ARSCOTT, P.Eng.

APPENDIX II

1. Geochemical Survey:

(a) Sampling Procedure:

Samples recovered from sampler driven to bedrock by Pionjar drill.

(b) Material Sampled:

Basal till

(c) Depth:

Average approximately 6.0' Range 1.6' - 12.0'

(d) Analyses Done By:

Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd.,
1500 Pemberton Avenue,
North Vancouver, B.C.

(e) Mesh Size Fraction:

-80

(f) Chemical Procedure(s):

(1) Atomic absorption test for Cu, Zn, Pb, Mo. Reagents used - hot Aqua Regia.

(2) X-ray fluorescence test for Ba, Sr, Rb.

(3) Cold extraction test for CxCu.
Reagent used - 0.5N HCl

Mauro G. Berretta, B.Sc., M.Sc.
CONSULTING GEOPHYSICIST

PHONE (604) 463-3787
21141 - 117TH AVE.
MAPLE RIDGE, B.C. CANADA

SUMMARY

An induced polarization survey over part of the Elk property has outlined the presence of widespread metallic mineralization such as pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, magnetite, molybdenite, etc., of up to 8% by volume. Correlation with geochemical data is evident in the extreme west part of the survey, but more complex in the central part where numerous geochemical anomalies are widely scattered. Resistivity data has indicated three distinct rock types as well as a possible dyke. Additional induced polarization is recommended in order to enlarge a limited view which presently seems to display both porphyry copper and volcanogenic possibilities.

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LIST OF FIGURES

1. INTRODUCTION

During the period from August 7 to August 15, 1975, an induced polarization survey was carried out on the Elk property, on behalf of Chevron Standard Ltd. The field work was carried out by Mauro G. Berretta.

The property lies on a plateau, 1500' above sea-level, about 24 miles west of Port Hardy, Vancouver Island, B.C., and is accessible via logging roads to within about three miles (Figure 1). The latter represents a hike of about three hours or a short hop by helicopter. The topography is flat with some steepening in creek ravines to the south and north. The ground surface is very similar to muskeg, with numerous puddles dispersed throughout. The vegetation consists mostly of scrub brush and jackpine. Outcrop is extremely sparse.

A 450 watt frequency domain i.p. system was employed on the property, using a dipole-dipole array with a=400', n=1 and a frequency span of 0.3-10Hz. Although it was originally intended to survey along specified lines selected on the basis of geochemical results, it soon became apparent that this would not be possible without substantially expanding the extent of the survey. This was due to the fact that most of the readings taken, as the survey progressed, were found to be anomalous. As a result, selected survey lines had to be extended substantially in order to 'close off' anomalies and make any attempt at interpretation

feasible. Unfortunately the survey was terminated by equipment failure caused by the extremely wet conditions that prevailed during the first few days. As a result, only 8.11 line miles of data were obtained, somewhat less than the contracted 9 miles. Moreover, the survey area consists of four long lines and two short ones only.

2. GEOLOGY

The Elk property is underlain by three major rock types. The oldest is a northwesterly trending belt of Bonanza volcanics, which has been intruded to the northeast by a granitic to dioritic unit. In the southwestern portion of the property, the volcanics are overlain by cretaceous sediments. The Bonanza group is highly altered, with widespread pyrite and pyrrhotite among other alteration products such as sericite, chlorite, epidote, biotite, clay and quartz.

A previous magnetometer survey has yielded data highly instrumental in mapping geological contacts as well as some structure. An extensive program of basal till geochemistry has outlined numerous zones anomalous in Cu, Mo, and Zn, with some correlation between Cu and Mo. Also, four widely spaced holes drilled to a depth of about 800' have revealed the presence of pyrite, pyrrhotite, some magnetite and in hole 72-1 minor

copper.

The geological setting then appears to be primarily favourable for an Island Copper type porphyry Cu-Mo deposit, with a more remote possibility of a volcanogenic Cu-Pb-Zn massive sulphide deposit.

3. INDUCED POLARIZATION RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

At the beginning of the survey, a series of measurements were made with electrode separations of 10', 20' and 30', in order to determine overburden resistivity. It turned out to be about 300 ohm-metres. This negated the possibility of a very conductive clay layer, discovered by the geochemical survey, giving rise to troublesome electromagnetic coupling effects. The survey then proceeded with an electrode separation of 400' and a frquency span of 0.3-10 Hz. This corresponds to an effective depth of penetration of about 200', well within bedrock in view of the shallow overburden cover.

RESISTIVITY

The resistivity data (Figure 2) indicates the presence of three, possibly four distinct rock types. To the northeast, the higher resistivities (750-2000 ohm-metres) are indicative of the intrusive diorites. A curved belt of low resistivities

in the range of 100-500 ohm-metres, immediately to the west, represents a second, more fractured and/or altered rock, which correlates well with a rhyodacite unit interpreted in this area. Adjacent to this, and to the southwest, the resistivities are generally higher (above 500 ohm-metres) and are possibly due to more competent volcanics and/or sediments. An east-west high resistivity feature in the range of 1000-2000 ohm-metres, and about 2000' south of the baseline may represent a dyke. A narrow tongue of low resistivity (100-500 ohm-metres) in the southwest corner of the survey area may be due to a fault or a separate rock type. However, not enough information is available to the west to enlighten this speculation. The short survey line at 40W may also be indicative of a geological contact, as the resistivity undergoes a sharp transition from 250 ohm-metres to about 3000 ohm-metres. In view of the limited amount of data, it is difficult to interpret any faulting. However, trends and possible shifts of resistivity features may point to a northwesterly structure.

PERCENT FREQUENCY EFFECT

The pfe data is shown in Figure 3. As previously stated, most of the area surveyed is anomalous. Background responses of 2% to 4% are seen only in the north and south edges of the survey area. It is interesting to note that the geology map indicates several occurrences of pyrite in these locations. It appears however that the bulk content of sulphides here is indeed very small.

Taking 8% as the lower anomalous limit defines a very broad anomalous zone, about 6000' wide and open both to the east and west. The most intense part is in the vicinity of the baseline and occurs over the region of contact between the diorites and the rhyodacite. Anomaly amplitude in this area indicates the presence of metallic mineralization of up to 8% by volume, disseminated in both the diorite and the rhyodacite.

Adjacent to this and to the south is a region of lower i.p. response, although still anomalous, that ranges in amplitude from 8% to 18%. The sulphide content here is probably in the range of 1% to 3%, which seems to be in agreement with the results of DDH 72-1 and DDH72-4.

Contained within this area of lower pfe values, is a series of three narrow anomalies, open to the east and striking roughly east-west. Due to the lack of data to the east, and also to the fact that these anomalies are defined by only one or two high pfe readings each, it is difficult to speculate on their importance. Nevertheless, their tentative shape and proximity to the sediments to the south are noteworthy in view of the volcanogenic possibilities for this part of the property. The amplitude of these features points to the occurrence of metallic mineralization of up to 5% by volume if disseminated, and higher if massive.

The westernmost line of the survey (line 40W) has also detected

a strong anomaly which unfortunately could not be better defined due to equipment failure, as discussed in the introduction. The magnitude of the readings, however, point to the existence of metallic mineralization of up to 8% by volume.

Correlation between pfe and resistivity data is quite variable (Figure 4). The pervasiveness of anomalous pfe readings reflects a widespread distribution of mineralization in more than one rock type. As a result both high and low resistivity zones, which are representative of different rock units, will correspond to pfe highs. A possible exception is found on line 40W, where the high pfe response seems to be confined to a region of resistivity low (Figure 4), which is flanked by higher resistivities. Again, lack of sufficient data renders the interpretation of this correspondence difficult.

Similarily, correlation between i.p. and geochemistry is also difficult due to large number of scattered geochemical responses. Still, two major observations can be made. The first is the coincidence between the i.p. and the Cu geochemical anomalies on line 40W. The second is the scattering of Cu, Mo, Zn features which appear to ring the intense i.p. zone near the baseline at about 48E.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that additonal i.p. be carried out both to the east and west of the area surveyed, in order to more fully define the distribution of metallic mineralization on the property. This would first of all provide a regional picture which has often been highly instrumental in the discovery of porphyry copper deposits. Secondly, further data over DDH 72-2 and DDH 72-3 would greatly enhance interpretation, and aid in the planning of future drilling. Thirdly, it would provide more information in the region of volcanogenic interest. And finally, it would define the extent of the i.p. response west of line 40W, which may necessitate extra claim staking.

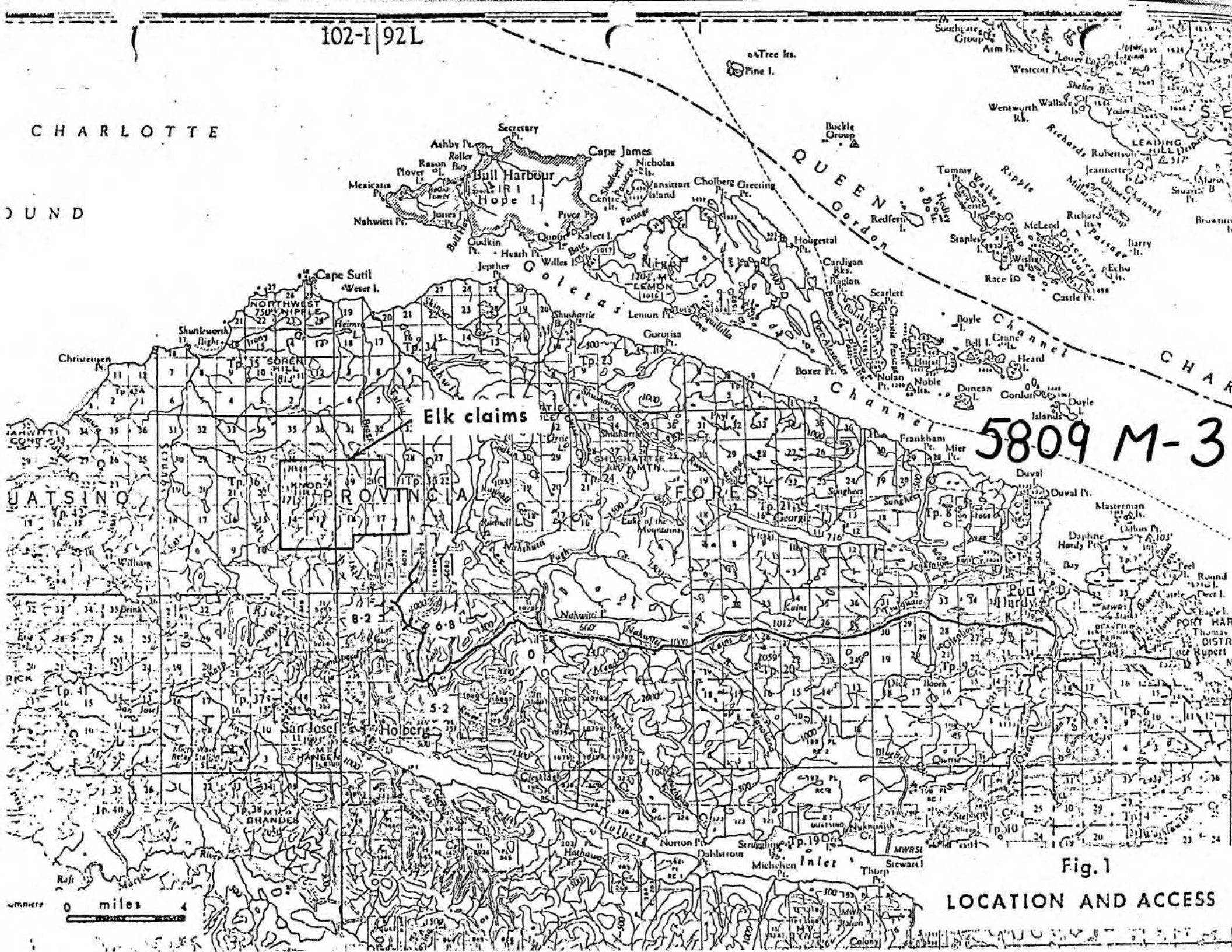
It is estimated that approximately 20 line miles of additional induced polarization would adequately cover the property.

Respectfully submitted,

Mauro G. Berretta
Geophysicist

Maple Ridge, B.C.
August 29, 1975

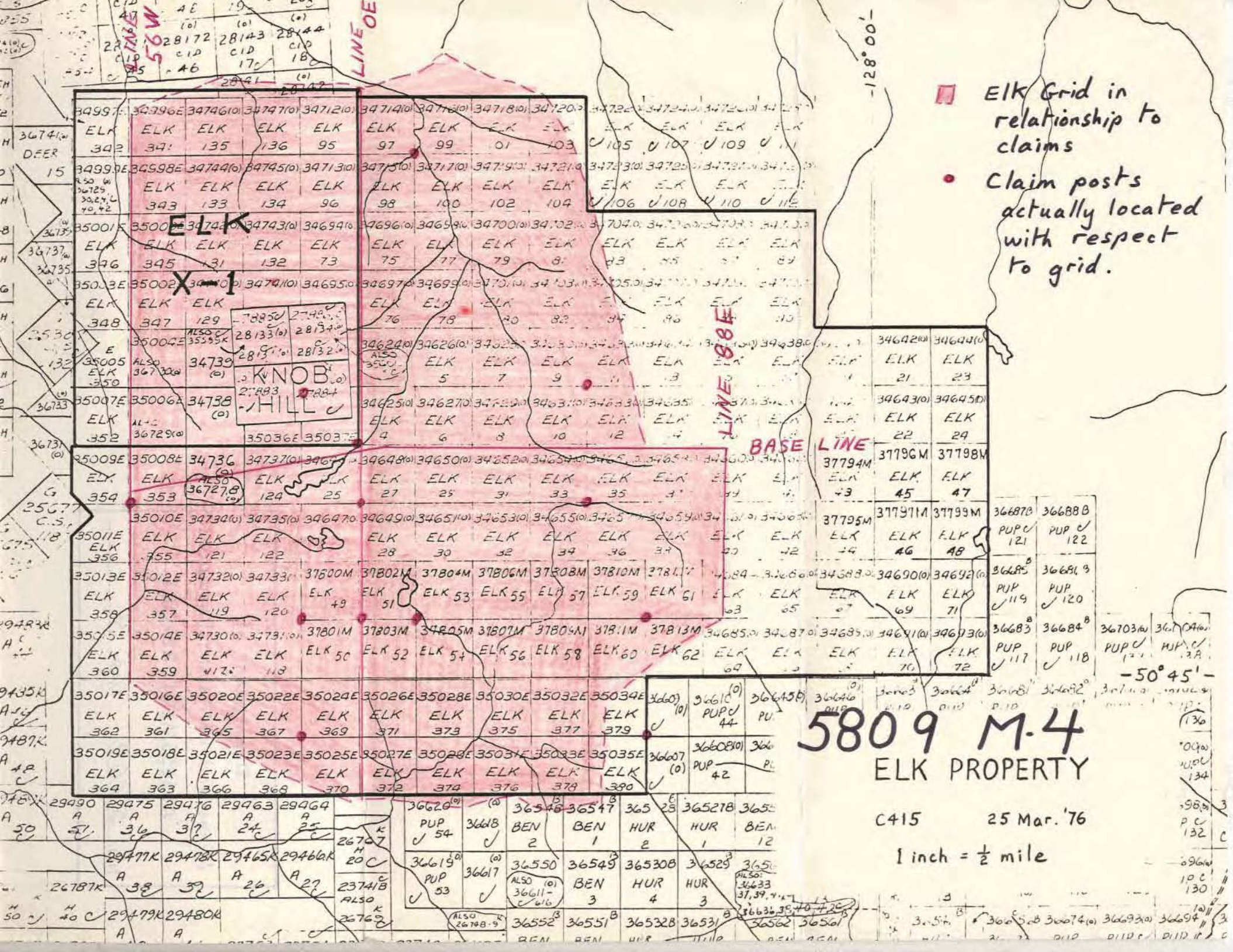
102-I/92L



5809 M-3

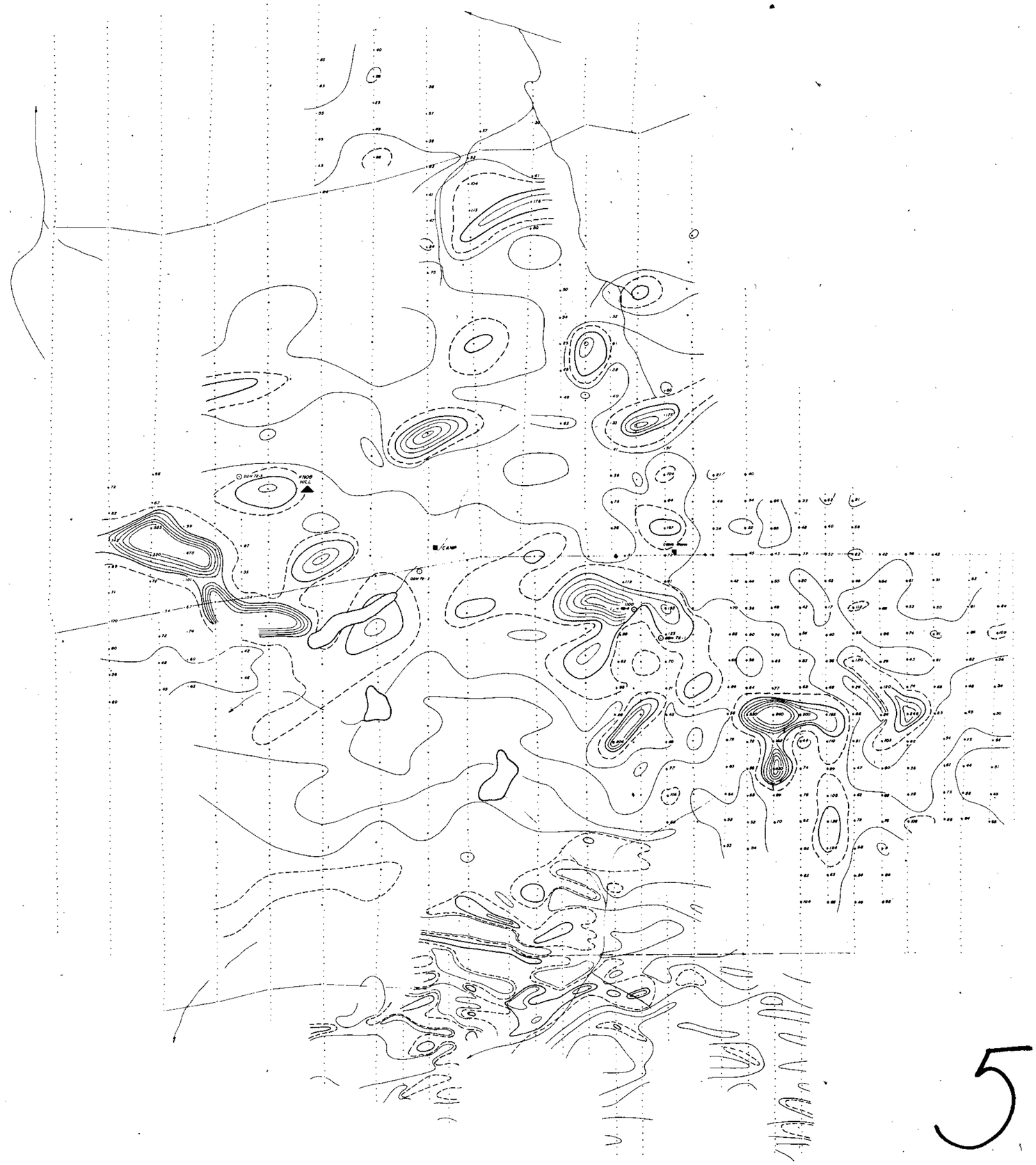
Fig. 1

LOCATION AND ACCESS


ELK Grid in relationship to claims
Claim posts actually located with respect to grid.
ELK
X-1
KNOB HILL
BASE LINE
LINE 88E
-128° 00'-
-50° 45'-
5809 M.4
ELK PROPERTY
C415
25 Mar. '76
1 inch = ½ mile

56 W 48 W 40 W 32 W 24 W 16 W 8 W 0 8 E 16 E 24 E 32 E 40 E 48 E 56 E 64 E 72 E 80 E 88 E 96 E 104 E

80 N
70 N
60 N
50 N
40 N
30 N
20 N
10 N
0 N Base Line
10 S
20 S
30 S
40 S
50 S
60 S



5809M-5

LEGEND

Contour at threshold, (120 ppm for basal till samples)

Contour of top 30% of values (90 ppm for basal till samples)

Note: Results generally south of 50 S are 1974 surface soils, with equivalent contouring.

Fig - 3(a)

CHEVRON STANDARD LIMITED

ELK PROJECT

C415

COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY 1975

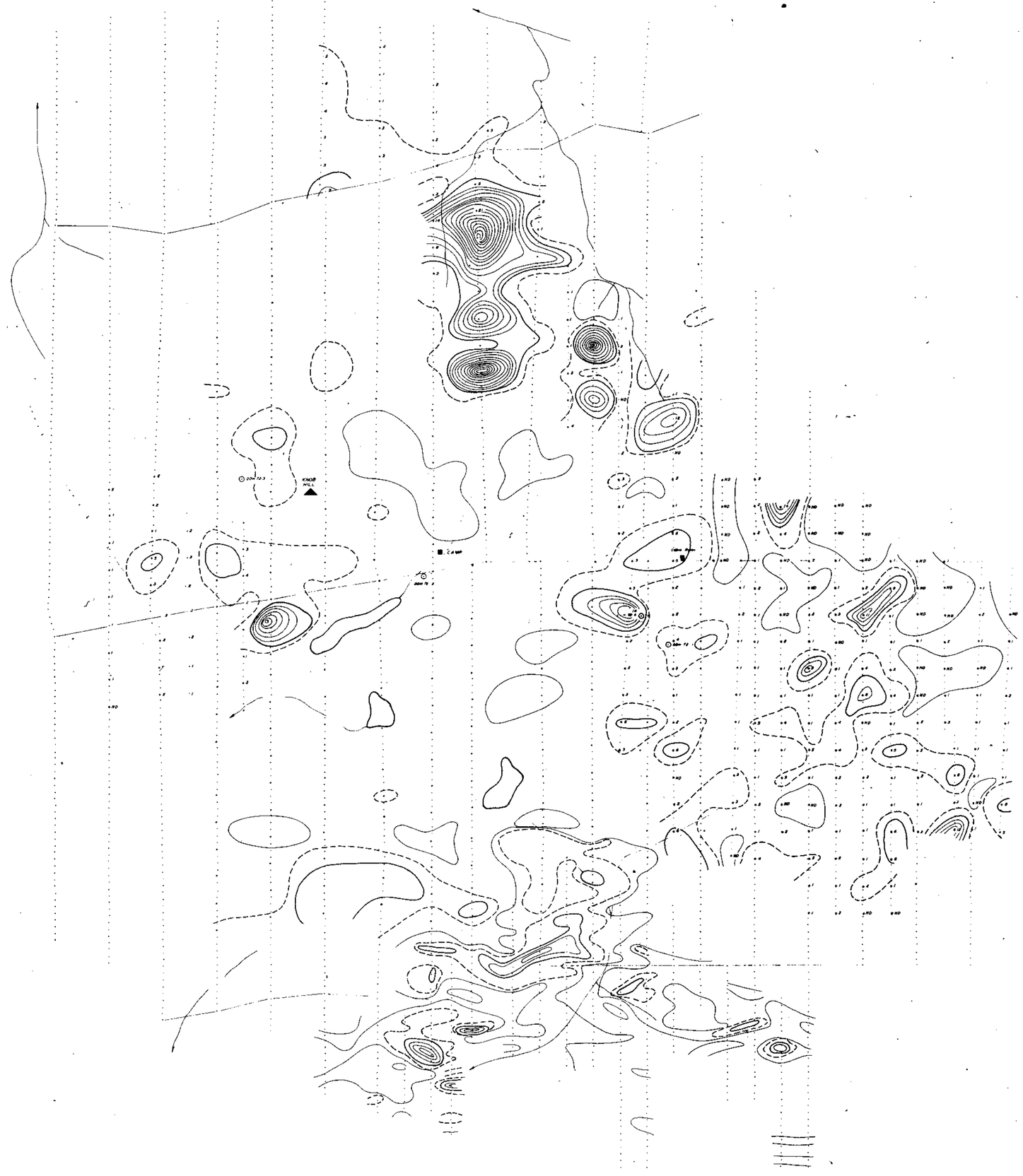
800 400 0 800 1600 feet

JULY 1975

GLOBAL DRAFTING

56 W 48 W 40 W 32 W 24 W 16 W 8 W 0 8 E 16 E 24 E 32 E 40 E 48 E 56 E 64 E 72 E 80 E 88 E 96 E 104 E

80 N
70 N
60 N
50 N
40 N
30 N
20 N
10 N
0 N Base Line
10 S
20 S
30 S
40 S
50 S
60 S



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5809 MAP 6

LEGEND

Contour at threshold (4.8 ppm for basal till samples)

Contour of top 30% of values (2.8 ppm for basal till samples)

ND Non detectable

Note: Results generally south of 50S are 1974 surface soils, with equivalent contouring.

GLOBAL DRAFTING

Fig-3(b)

CHEVRON STANDARD LIMITED

ELK PROJECT
C 415

MOLYBDENUM GEOCHEMISTRY 1975

800 400 0 800 1600 feet

JULY 1975

56 W 48 W 40 W 32 W 24 W 16 W 8 W 0 8 E 16 E 24 E 32 E 40 E 48 E 56 E 64 E 72 E 80 E 88 E 96 E 104 E

80 N
70 N
60 N
50 N
40 N
30 N
20 N
10 N
0 N Base Line
10 S
20 S
30 S
40 S
50 S
60 S

LEGEND

Contour at threshold (320 ppm for basal till samples)

Contour of top 30% of values (200 ppm for basal till samples)

Note: Results generally south of 50 S are 1974 surface soils, with equivalent contouring

GLOBAL DRAFTING

Fig - 3 (c)

CHEVRON STANDARD LIMITED

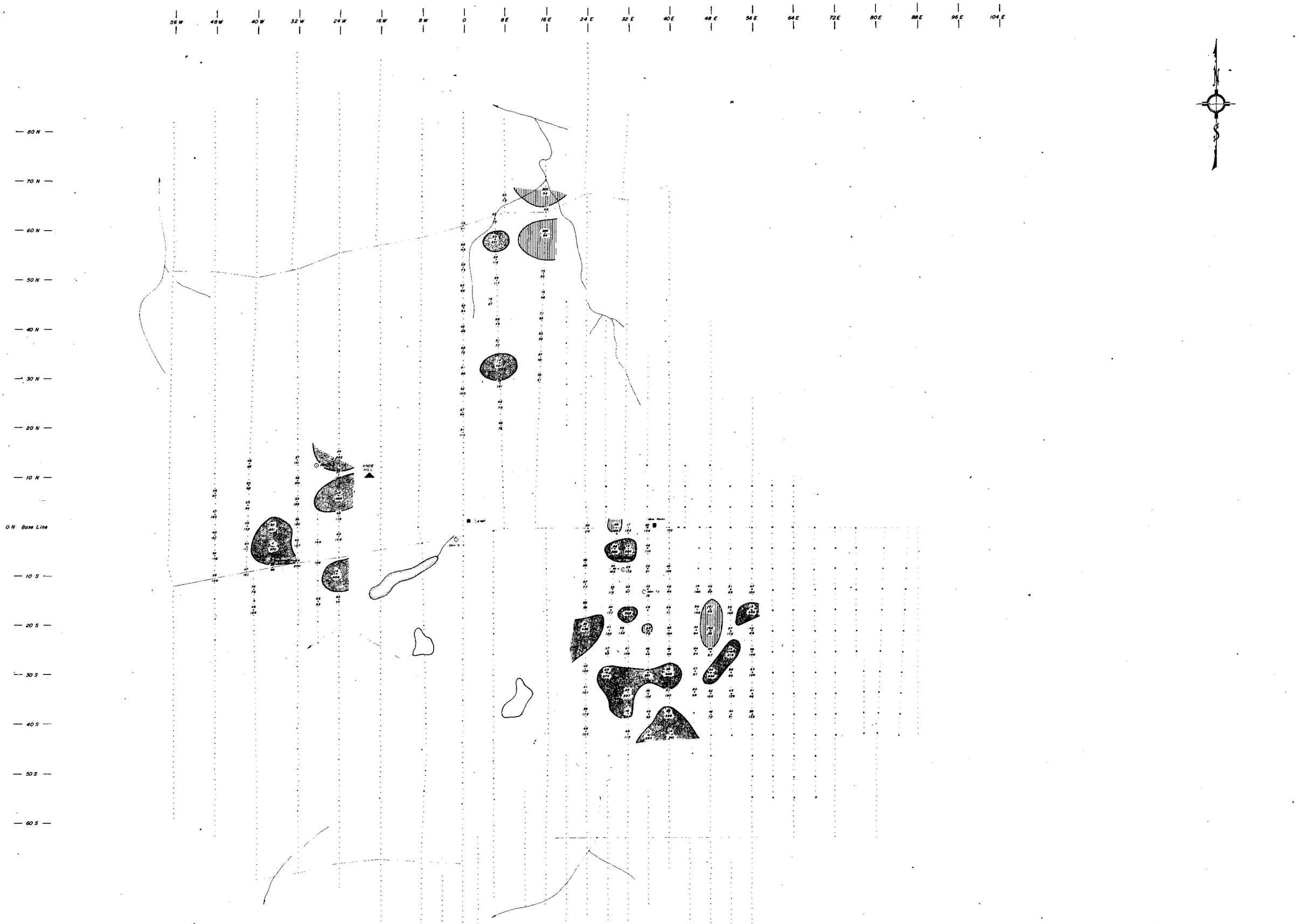
ELK PROJECT

C 415

ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY 1975

800 400 0 800 1600 Feet

JULY 1975



LEGEND

Sr/Ba x 100

Rb/Sr x 1000

Anomalous Rb/Sr Ratios

Anomalous Sr/Ba Ratios

Fig- 3(d)

CHEVRON STANDARD LIMITED

ELK PROJECT

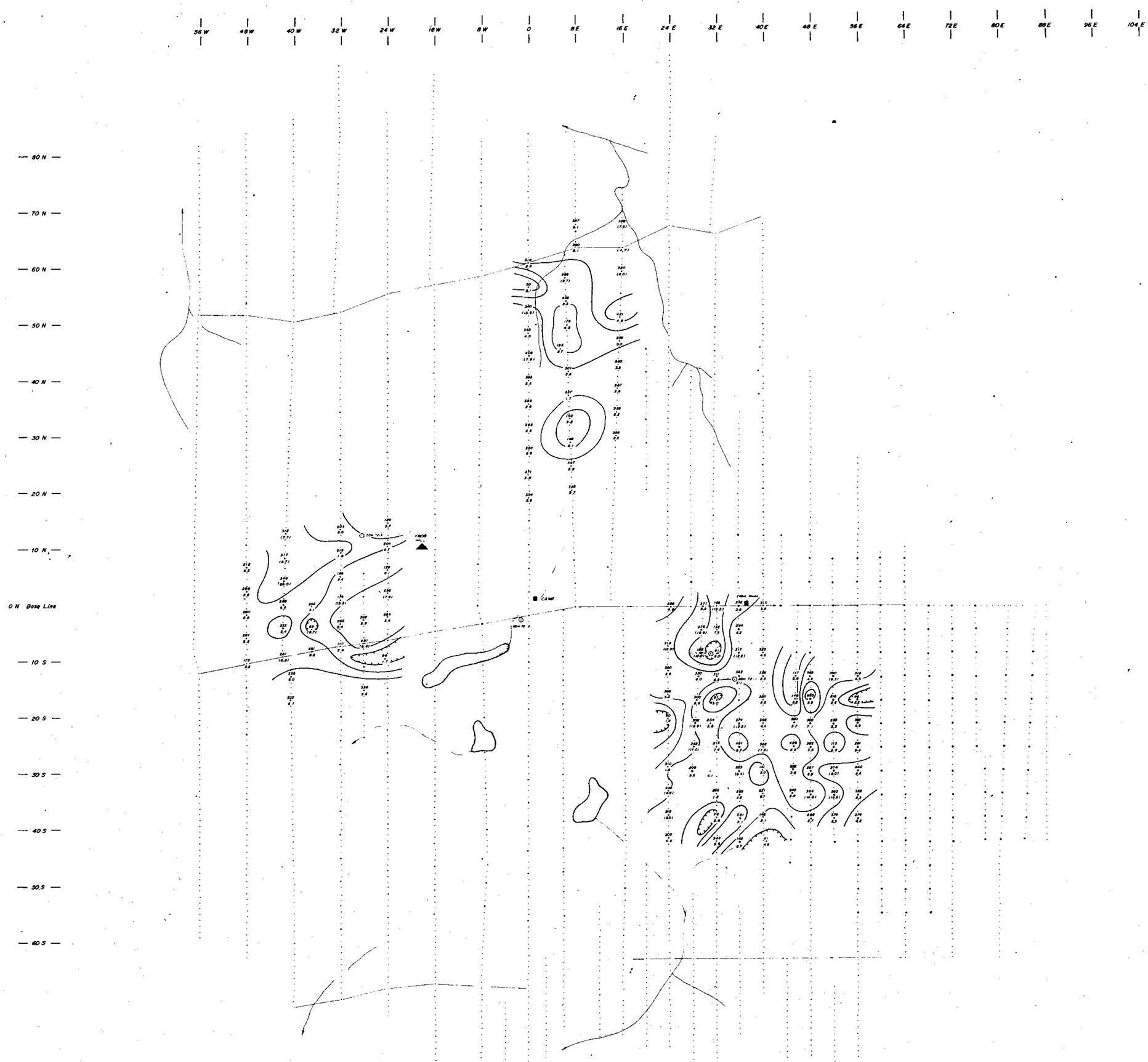
C415

RUBIDIUM / STRONTIUM AND STRONTIUM / BARIUM RATIOS IN SOIL

800 400 0 800 1600 feet

December 1975

GLOBAL DRAFTING



Department of
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ASSESSMENT REPORT
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LEGEND

Sr in ppm, with 100 ppm contour interval

Cu / cx Cu (favorable in brackets)

Fig - 3 (e)

CHEVRON STANDARD LIMITED

ELK PROJECT

C 415

STRONTIUM AND TOTAL TO COLD EXTRACTABLE COPPER RATIOS IN SOIL

800 400 0 800 1600 feet

December 1975

GLOBAL DRAFTING

LEGEND

—— Contours at 100 Gamma Interval

------ Contours at 25 Gamma Interval

Fig- 4 (a)

CHEVRON STANDARD LIMITED

ELK PROJECT

C 415

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

400 0 400 800 1600 Feet

JULY 1975

56 W 48 W 40 W 32 W 24 W 16 W 8 W 0 8 E 16 E 24 E 32 E 40 E 48 E 56 E 64 E 72 E 80 E 88 E 96 E 104 E

80 N
70 N
60 N
50 N
40 N
30 N
20 N
10 N
0 N Base Line
10 S
20 S
30 S
40 S
50 S
60 S

KNOB HILL

Notes: All values plotted are negative
e.g. 2 = -2° etc.
- Instrument is Crone C.E.M. reconnaissance unit, used in vertical co-axial configuration
- Coil spacings are 200'
- Frequency used:

GLOBAL DRAFTING

Fig- 4 (b)

CHEVRON STANDARD LIMITED

ELK PROJECT
C415
1975 PROGRAM
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

800 400 0 800 1600 feet

December 1975

56 W 48 W 40 W 32 W 24 W 16 W 8 W 0 8 E 16 E 24 E 32 E 40 E 48 E 56 E 64 E 72 E 80 E 88 E 96 E 104 E

80 N
70 N
60 N
50 N
40 N
30 N
20 N
10 N
0 N Base Line
10 S
20 S
30 S
40 S
50 S
60 S

N

GRANITIC

BONANZA

INTRUSIVES

RHYODACITE

VOLCANICS

CRETACEOUS SEDIMENTS

AREA 1

AREA 2

AREA 3

AREA 4

DDH 72-3

DDH 72-2

DDH 72-1

A1

A2

B

LEGEND

- Soil Copper Anomalies
- Soil Molybdenum Anomalies
- Soil Zinc Anomalies
- Rock Chip Copper Anomalies, ppm, in Available Outcrop
- Rock Chip Molybdenum Anomalies, ppm, in Available Outcrop
- Rock Chip Zinc Anomalies, ppm, in Available Outcrop
- Diamond Drill Holes
- Lineaments, From Airphotos, Geochemical And Geophysical Indications (Strong, Medium, Weak)
- Generalized Geological Contacts

cp - chalcopyrite
py - pyrite
po - pyrrhotite
mal - malachite
sp - sphalerite
ep - epidote
q - quartz
cl - chlorite
mag - magnetite

GLOBAL DRAFTING

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5809 MAP 12

Fig - 5

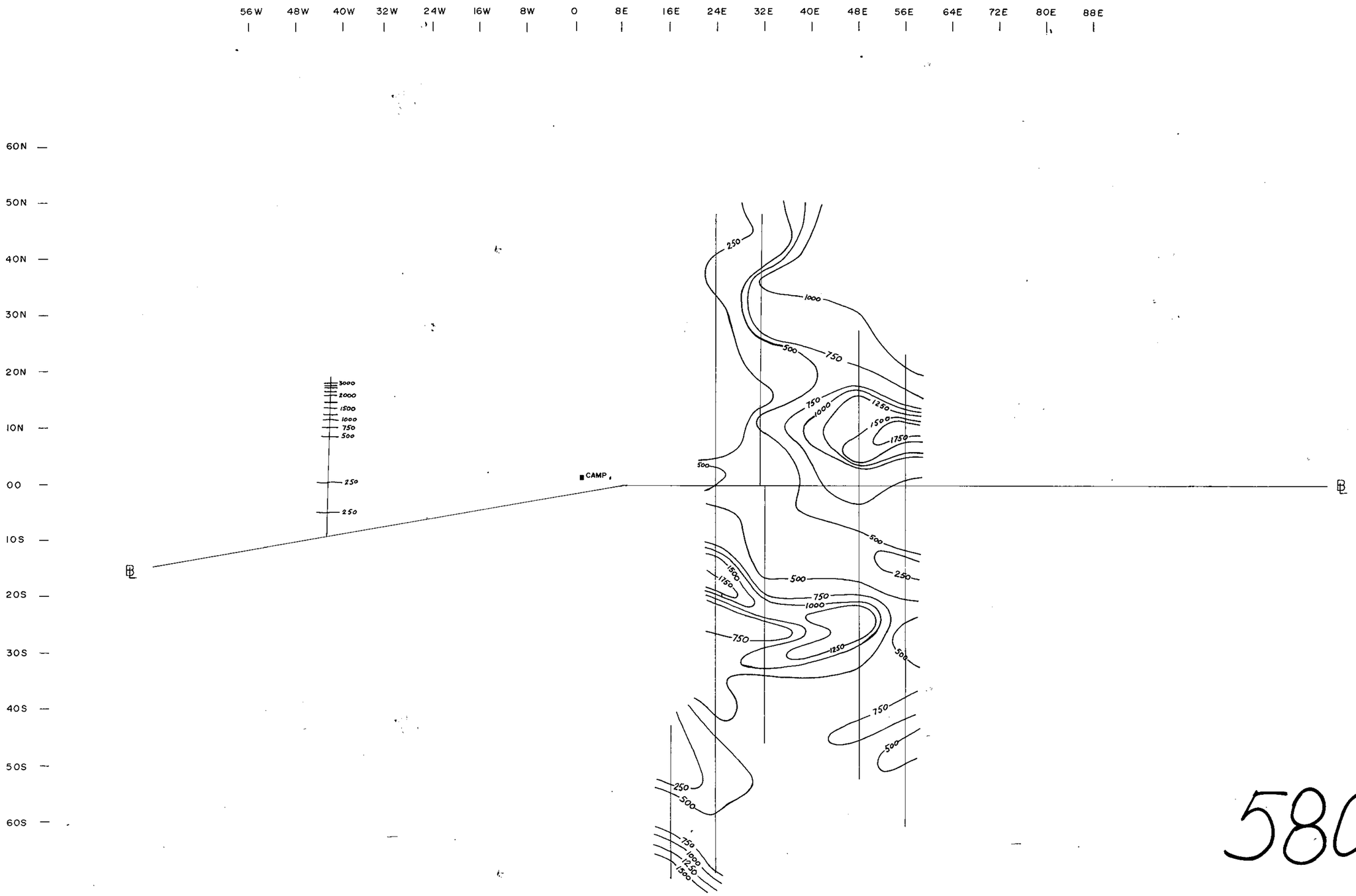
CHEVRON STANDARD LIMITED

ELK PROJECT
C415

COMPILATION

800 400 0 800 1600 feet

Nov. 1975



5809 M-13

FIGURE 2

RESISTIVITY

ELK PROPERTY PROJECT C415

CHEVRON STANDARD – MINERALS STAFF

DIPOLE-DIPOLE
a = 400' n = 1
0.3 – 10 HZ
SABRE 21-1
450 W

SCALE 1" = 800'

CONTOUR INTERVAL 250 Ωm

MAURO G. BERRETTA

AUGUST 1975

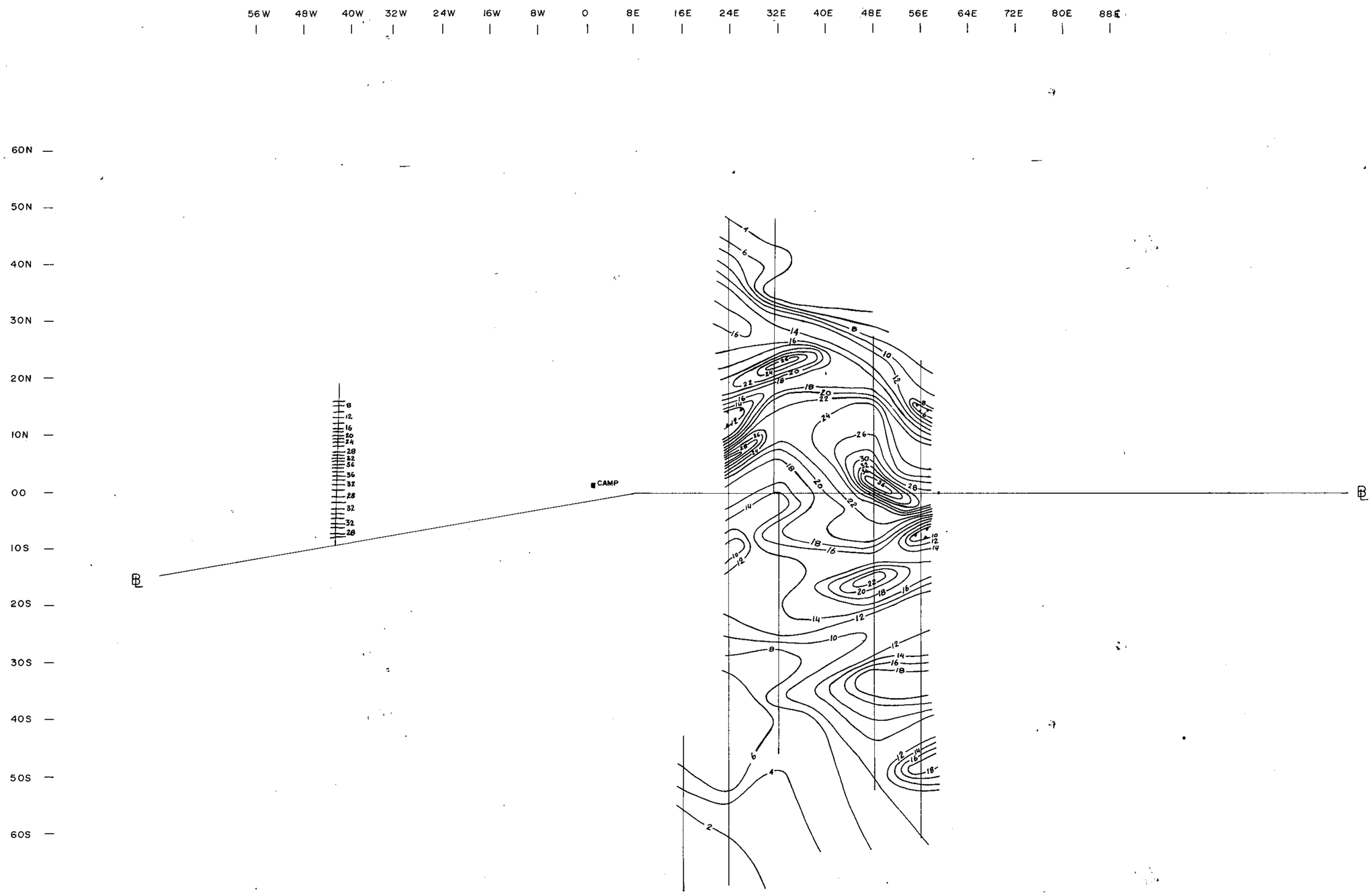


FIGURE 3

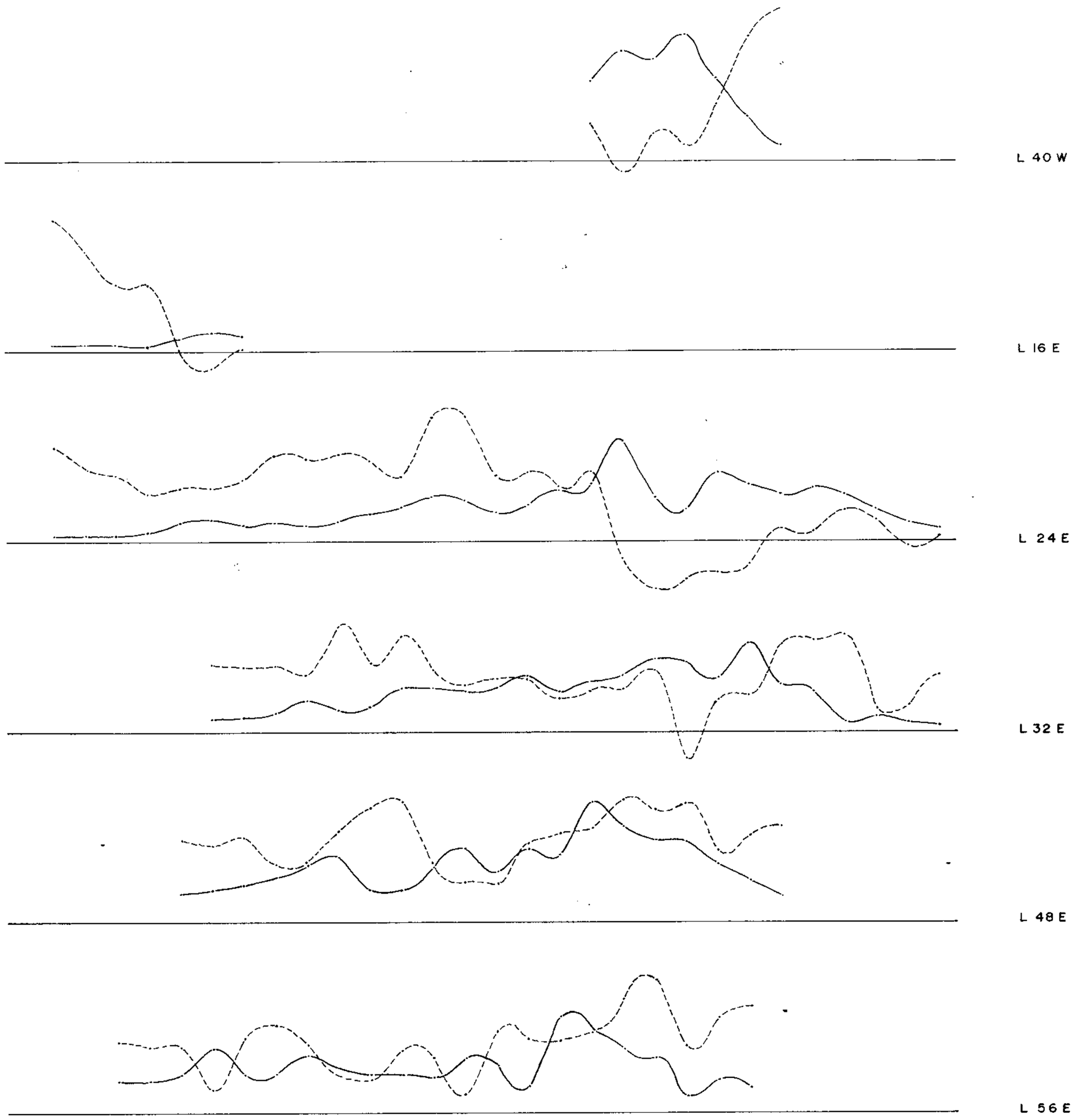
PERCENT FREQUENCY EFFECT

ELK PROPERTY PROJECT C415
CHEVRON STANDARD—MINERALS STAFF

DIPOLE-DIPOLE
a = 400' n = 1
0.3 – 10 HZ
SABRE 21-1
450 W

SCALE 1" = 800'
CONTOUR INTERVAL 2 %

MAURO G. BERRETTA
AUGUST 1975



M-15 5809

LEGEND

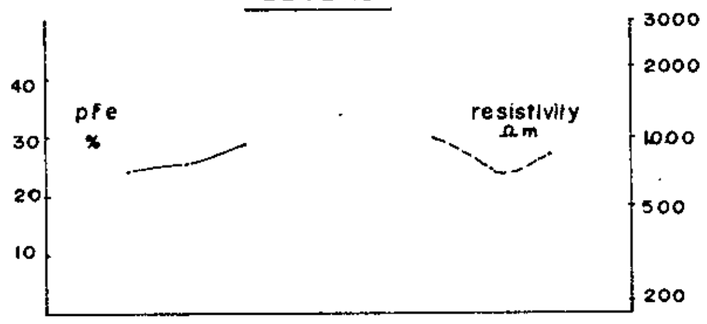


FIGURE 4

I.P PROFILES

ELK PROPERTY PROJECT C415

CHEVRON STANDARD — MINERALS STAFF

DIPOLE — DIPOLE
a = 400' n = 1
0.3 - 10 HZ
SABRE MK 21-1
450 W

PERCENT FREQUENCY EFFECT (%)
RESISTIVITY (OHM-METRES)

MAURO G. BERRETTA

AUGUST 1975