GEOPHYSICAL-GEOCHEMISTRY REPORT

on

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND SOIL SAMPLE SURVEYS

OVER THE

DOMINIC CLAIM GROUP

DOMINIC LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D.

Property:	:	28 kms, S70W of the City of Kamloops and adjacent to the west end of Dominic Lake.
	:	50° 120° NW
	:	N.T.S. 92I/10E
Written by	:	David G. Mark, GEOTRONICS SURVEY Suite 420-890 We Vancouver, B.C.
For	:	Green Valley Min 2245 West 13th A Vancouver, B.C.

March 20, 1979

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
Engineering & Mining Geophysicists
VANCOUVER, CANADA

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SUMMARY

Soil geochemistry and induced polarization surveys were carried out over a portion of the Dominic Claim Group, during May, June and August, 1978. The property is located to the immediate west of Dominic Lake 27 kms S70W of Kamloops, British Columbia. Access is either by the road to Dominic Lake or the Durand Creek Road, and thence by foot. The terrain is quite moderate with swampy areas and the forest cover is coniferous.

The object of the surveys was to locate economic sulphide mineralization.

There is no known prior work on the property.

Geology of the property is of the Nicola Group which consists of greenstone, andesite, basalt, agglomerate breccia, tuff, minor argillite, limestone and conglomerate. The writer is unaware of any mineralization being found on the property to date.

The soil sampling was done along two lines 375 meters apart with samples taken every 30 meters. The samples were tested for lead, zinc, silver and copper and the results were plotted and contoured. Five anomalous zones were revealed.

The I.P. survey, frequency domain, was done with a dipole length, dipole separation, and reading interval of 50 meters on 120-meter separated lines. The resistivity and metal factor values were calculated, and these, along with the

frequency effect readings, were plotted and contoured. The survey resulted in five anomalies plus at least three along a line done on the Dominic Lake Claim.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The soil geochemistry survey revealed five main zones that were anomalous in all or some of the lead, zinc, silver and copper values.

2. The main zone is that labelled A which appears to be striking northerly, is open on both ends and has a minimum length of 400 meters.

3. The other four zones could be connected but because of the line spacing it is difficult to ascertain this. I.P. Anomaly B appears to show that zones 3, 4 and 5 are the same anomaly.

4. The I.P. survey has revealed five anomalies lettered A to E. The most interesting anomaly is that labelled A because of its size and its correlation with a resistivity low.

5.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The soil geochemistry and I.P. surveys definitely warrant further work as follows:

1. The soil geochemistry and I.P. surveys should be extended in all directions over a much wider area. This will result in a more accurate picture of what is anomalous as well as further delineating the presently known anomalies. This is especially true of the I.P. survey since the writer suspects that

the threshold values are significantly lower. The soil geochemistry should be continued on the same grid as the I.P. survey with soil samples taken at 25 meter intervals on 120-meter spaced lines.

2. Magnetic and VLF-EM surveys should be done over the whole property principally for geological mapping purposes. The VLF-EM in addition may be useful in delineating sulphide zones.

3. The exploration to date has definitely resulted in diamond drill targets, but drilling should not take place until the above has been carried out.

GEOPHYSICAL-GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on

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AND SOIL SAMPLE SURVEYS

OVER THE

DOMINIC CLAIM GROUP

DOMINIC LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the survey procedure, compilation of data, and the interpretation of an induced polarization (I.P.) survey, and a soil geochemistry survey over a portion of the Dominic Claim Group located adjacent to the west side of Dominic Lake in the Kamloops Mining Division.

The soil sampling was carried out in May and June, 1978 and the I.P. survey at the beginning of August 1978 by personnel of Green Valley Mine. The total number of samples picked up were 90 and these were subsequently tested for lead, zinc, silver and copper. The I.P. survey consisted of 7.5 kms. with 137 readings. The two surveys were done over an area on the Dominic North and Dominic South Claims. In addition, one line of I.P. was done on the Dominic Lake Claim.

The purpose of carrying out the two surveys was to locate probable zones of economic sulphide mineralization. The soil sampling, should reflect the mineralization directly.

The I.P. survey may reflect the mineralization directly and/or it may reflect pyritization associated with the mineralization.

This report is written solely for assessment purposes. More work is intended to be done on the property and a more comprehensive report will then be written.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property is comprised of five claims composed of 62 units as shown on Sheet 1 and as described below:

Claim Name	No. Units	Record No.	Expiry Date
Dominic North	10	474 (8)	August 16, 1978
Dominic South	20	475 (8)	August 16, 1978
Dominic Lake	8	473 (8)	August 16, 1978
Dominic S.E.	12	1386 (8)	August 25, 1979
Charise	12	1404 (9)	September 18, 1979

The first three claims have been grouped together as the Dominic Claim Group. The work described within this report has been filed against these claims so that the expiry date will be in 1979.

The property is wholly owned by Green Valley Mine Incorporated of Vancouver, British Columbia.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is found on a low level hill to the immediate west of Dominic Lake and within the upper drainage area of Chartrand Creek. By air, it is 27 kms S70W of the City of Kamloops, British Columbia.

The geographical coordinates for the approximate center of the property are 50° 35'N latitude and 120° 43'W longitude.

At present, there is no road into the property. One can travel only as far as Dominic Lake by road from the Logan Lake road, and thence by foot, or within 1.5 kms of the property from the Durand Creek road, and thence by foot. The only alternate method of access would be helicopter from Kamloops.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is found within the physiographic unit known as the Thompson Plateau which forms part of the Interior Plateau. The terrain varies from flat swampy areas along Chartrand Creek to quite moderate along the Chartrand Creek Valley. The general trend of the topographic features strike more northerly in the four northern claims and easterly within the Charise Claim. The elevation varies from 1430 meters to 1600 meters giving a relief of 170 meters.

Chartrand Creek with its tributaries, is the main water drainage in the area and flows southerly through the eastern side of the claims area, and westerly through the Charise Claim. Durand Creek drains Dominic Lake and the northeastern corner of the property.

Tree cover is generally that of open forest with grasses as well as some thick second growth.

Pleistocene ice occupied the Thompson Plateau and thus much of the claims area is probably covered by glacial drift which could become quite deep over the flatter areas.

The climate is semi-arid with annual rainfall varying from 10 to 11 inches. Temperatures vary from the high extreme in summer of over 100°F to the low extreme in winter of around -30°F, though the usual temperature during the summer days would be 60°F to 80°F and that in winter 20°F to 40°F.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

No work has been known by the writer to have been carried out within the claims area.

GEOLOGY

The geology of the property is taken from the G.S.C. Map of W. E. Cockfield, published in 1947.

The oldest rocks in the area are those that underlie the property and are the Nicola group which is of Upper Triassic Age. The rock types composing this group are greenstone, andesite, basalt, agglomerate, breccia, tuff, minor argillite, limestone and conglomerate.

The next rock group in decreasing age sequence is the Jurassic Coast Intrusives which occur as a small stock to the immediate east of Dominic Lake. The rock types within this group are granite, granodiorite and gabbro.

No faults or shear zones have been shown by the G.S.C. map to exist on the property. Nonetheless, some of the prominent gullies indicate possible faulting in northerly and westerly directions.

No economically interesting mineralization has been seen so far on or in the immediate area of the claims.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

1. Survey Procedure:

The soil samples were taken at 30-meter separations on two lines about 375 meters apart and running in a N70W direction. The samples were taken with an auger and the horizon sampled was B, the colour of which varied from brown to reddish brown.

The depth the sample was taken from was about 30 cms. Samples were placed in brown wet-strength paper bags with grid co-ordinates marked thereon.

2. Testing Procedures:

All samples were tested by Vangeochem Lab Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C. The sample is first thoroughly dried and then sifted through an -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, lead, zinc or silver is then measured by atomic absorpotion.

3. Treatment of Data:

The writer usually applies statistics through graphical means to the geochemistry data in order to obtain the statistical parameters such as the anomalous threshold value. However, since this geochemistry survey was carried out over a limited area with a limited number of samples, it could be misleading to apply statistics. For example, it is possible that the whole survey area is anomalous in lead. Using statistics, one may obtain an anomalous threshold value that is higher than the actual value. Therefore, the sampling should be done over a much wider area with a greater number of samples being picked up in order to calculate more accurate statistical parameters.

In this case, therefore, it is felt the best method is to simply examine the data and estimate the various parameters. This method, however, will not entirely get away from the problem of a high percentage of the data being anomalous (if this in fact is the case).

The lead, zinc, silver and copper values were first plotted on sheets 2 through to 5, respectively, which are at a scale of 1:5000 (1 cm = 50 m). By examination the statistical parameters were then determined as follows: (values are in parts per million).

	Lead	Zinc	Silver	Copper
Mean background value	14	50	1.2	35
Sub-anomalous threshold value	17	75	1.6	50
Anomalous threshold value	20	100	2.0	70

The values were then contoured at an interval similar to being logarithmic beginning at the sub-anomalous threshold value. This contour was dashed in whereas the anomalous contours were drawn in solid.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

1. Instrumentation and Theory:

The induced polarization equipment used was frequency-domain type manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd. of Burnaby, British Columbia. A 12-volt lead-acid battery was used for a power source to give a power potential of 500 watts.

The transmitter output voltage is 125, 250, 375, or 500 volts with selection by a switch. The transmitter current varies up to 1,000 milliamperes. The self-potential buckout is operated manually by a 10-turn precision pot with a range of ± 1 volt.

There are basically two methods of I.P. surveying, frequency-domain and time domain. Both methods are dependent upon a current flowing across an electrolyte-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 I.P. anomalies where no metallic-type minerals exist.

Frequency-domain I.P. 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 (as in this survey). The one used for time-domain measurements is chargeability.

In the process of carrying out an I.P. survey, two other geophysical methods are used and measured. These are self-potential (S.P.) and resistivity. The S.P. must be nulled by the I.P. receiver in order to obtain accurate I.P. measurements and is a measure of the 'battery action' of the ground. The resistivity value is calculated from the voltage and current readings obtained while measuring the I.P. effect and therefore can be utilized to determine how resistive (or conductive) the ground is.

2. <u>Survey Procedure</u>:

The dipole-dipole array was used with an electrode spread (or dipole length) of 50 meters at only the first separation (n = 1). The two frequencies used were 0.3 Hz and 10Hz.

Non-polarizing, unglazed porcelain pots with a copper electrode and copper sulphate electrolyte were used for the potential electrodes. Stainless steel stakes were used for the current electrodes.

Readings were taken every 50 meters on 240-meter separated lines trending east-west as shown on Sheets 6 through to 8.

3. Compilation of Data:

The three types of data, described as follows, were plotted on survey plans at a scale of 1:5000.

1. Percent frequency effect (Sheet 6) - this is the actual measure of the induced polarization effect in a frequency domain survey. The term is derived from the percentage change in the electrode-electrolyte transfer impedance at the two different frequencies. A disseminated sulphide body would cause a large change. This property is measured directly in the field.

   The I.P. survey, like the soil geochemistry survey, was done over a limited area and therefore the threshold values were estimated by examining the survey plans.

   The values were determined as follows:

Mean background value	5.0%
Probably anomalous level (or sub-anomalous)	7.0%
Definitely anomalous level	9.0%

   The data were contoured with 7, 9, 12, 18, 25 and 40% contours. The 7% contour was dashed, and the 9 to 40% contours drawn in solid.

   It is not actually accurate to contour I.P., resistivity, or metal factor data since the data results from electrodes with a certain separation length along a certain direction.

That is, a different value can be obtained from electrodes placed in a different direction since the electrodes are measuring over a different length of ground. Therefore, readings taken along a west-trending line could be different from readings taken along a south trending line on the same spot.

The writer does feel, however, that contouring of this type of data presents a convenient picture. The limitations of presenting contoured I.P. anomalies should be realized, nevertheless.

The profiling of I.P., resistivity, and metal factor data is more accurate, and it does have the added benefit of showing areas that may be locally anomalous that may not show up in a contoured presentation. However, profiling is much more expensive in drafting costs. As a result, the writer has contoured the I.P. data down to 7% which appears to be barely above background.

2. Resistivity (Sheet 7) - this is a measure of how resistive, or inversely, how conductive the overburden and/or bedrock is. Most often a disseminated sulphide body is expressed by a resistivity low. The resistivity values in ohm-meters were arrived at by dividing the receiving voltage by the transmitter current and multiplying by 942 (a geometric factor peculiar to the dipole-dipole array with a dipole length of 50 meters and a dipole separation of n = 1).

The resistivity data were analyzed in the same manner as the I.P. data. Unlike the I.P. data, the resistivity lows are primarily of importance The parameters were determined as follows:

Anomalous threshold low value	100 ohm-meters
Sub-anomalous threshold low value	150 ohm-meters
Mean background value	230 ohm-meters
Sub-anomalous threshold high value	300 ohm-meters
Anomalous threshold high value	400 ohm-meters.

The resistivity data were contoured with the 100 and 150 ohm-meter contours dashed in, and the 300, 400 and 550 ohm-meter contours drawn in solid.
The background contour was not drawn in.

3. Metal factor (Sheet 8) - this commonly used parameter was devised to show the correlation between I.P. results and resistivity results since often the causitive sources of I.P. anomalies such as disseminated or fracture-filling sulphide bodies have a low resistivity. This is caused by the sulphides themselves or electrolyte-filled fractures so often associated with a sulphide body.

It is arrived at by dividing the I.P. value by the resistivity value and multiplying by 1,000. As a result, it is not a measure of any one physical property but a combination of two.

The metal factor data were statistically analyzed the same way as the I.P. data to give the statistical parameters as follows:

Mean background value	23
Sub-anomalous threshold value	35
Anomalous threshold value	55

The data were plotted on Sheet 8 and contoured. The sub-anomalous contour of 35 was dashed in, whereas the anomalous contours (55 and above) were drawn in solid.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

1. Soil Geochemistry:

There is a limitation to what one can discuss on the results of the soil sampling considering that only two lines were sampled, and these, about 375 meters apart. However, there is definite anomalous zones with good correlation between the metals that the samples were tested for.

It is difficult to correlate the anomalous areas from one line to the next except for Zone 1, which appears to be continuous between the two lines. This would give it a strike length of 400 meters. Because of its apparent size, this zone is of the greatest economic interest.

The anomalous zones are described below by the metals each is anomalous in, along with the metals' highest values:

Zone 1 - lead (22), Zinc (136), Silver (2.1), copper (107)
Zone 2 - lead (24), Silver (2.2), copper (138)
Zone 3 - lead (21), Zinc (135), Silver (2.2), copper (65)
Zone 4 - silver (2.5), copper (272)
Zone 5 - Zinc (88), silver (1.9), copper (68)

The lead values are not very high, indicating that there is probably little lead mineralization within any of the anomalous zones.

The correlation between the copper and silver values is fairly good indicating that at least some of the mineralization is tetrahedrite.

2. <u>I.P. - Resistivity</u>:

The I.P. data (frequency effect) as shown on Sheet 6 are divided into five different zones that have been labelled by the letters A to E.

Zone A is considered the most interesting because of its size, its potentiality for greater size, and its correlation with a resistivity low. It occurs on the western edge of the survey grid and runs from line 480N to 720S to give a strike length of at least 1200 meters. It is open to the south, west and north with the strike being northerly.

Zone B also appears to be striking northerly though grid bias may be causing the apparent strike. The anomaly runs from line 0 to line 48N and is open to the north giving a minimum length of 480 meters. It contains two of the highest values, each at 50%. It correlates moderately with a resistivity low as well as soil geochemistry anomalies 3, 4, and 5. Zone B, therefore, indicates that these three soil zones are continuous and therefore one zone.

Zones C, and D both strike southerly, are open to the south, and have a minimum length of 150 meters. Zone C reaches a high of 16% and occurs on the edge of a major resistivity low. Zone D reaches a high of 12.5% and occurs within the center of the same low.

Zone E appears to be correlated to Zone B by a long, narrow anomaly which may be reflecting a fault. Zone E occurs on the eastern edge of the major resistivity low and the eastern edge of the survey area. It strikes southerly, is open to the south and east, and is at least 480 meters long.

There are at least three anomalies on the single line done within the Dominic Lake Claim. One reaches a high of 12%. The one adjacent to Dominic Lake reaches a high of 9.5% and is found within a resistivity low.

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.,

David G. Mark
Geophysicist

March 20, 1979

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aeromagnetic Map, Cherry Creek, B.C. Geol. Surv. of Can., Map 5217G, Sheet 92 I/10, 1968.

Cockfield, W.E. Geology and Mineral Deposits, Nicola Map-Area, B.C., Geol. Surv. of Can., Mem. 249, 1961.

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 420-890 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

I further certify:

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 eleven years and have been active in the mining industry for the past fourteen years.

3. I am an active 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 soil sampling and from an induced polarization survey carried out during September 1978 by Green Valley Mine personnel. None of the surveys were under my supervision.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest in the properties or securities of Green Valley Mine Incorporated, Vancouver, B.C. nor do I expect to receive any interest therein.

David G. Mark

March 20, 1979

COST BREAKDOWN

Soil Geochemistry Survey

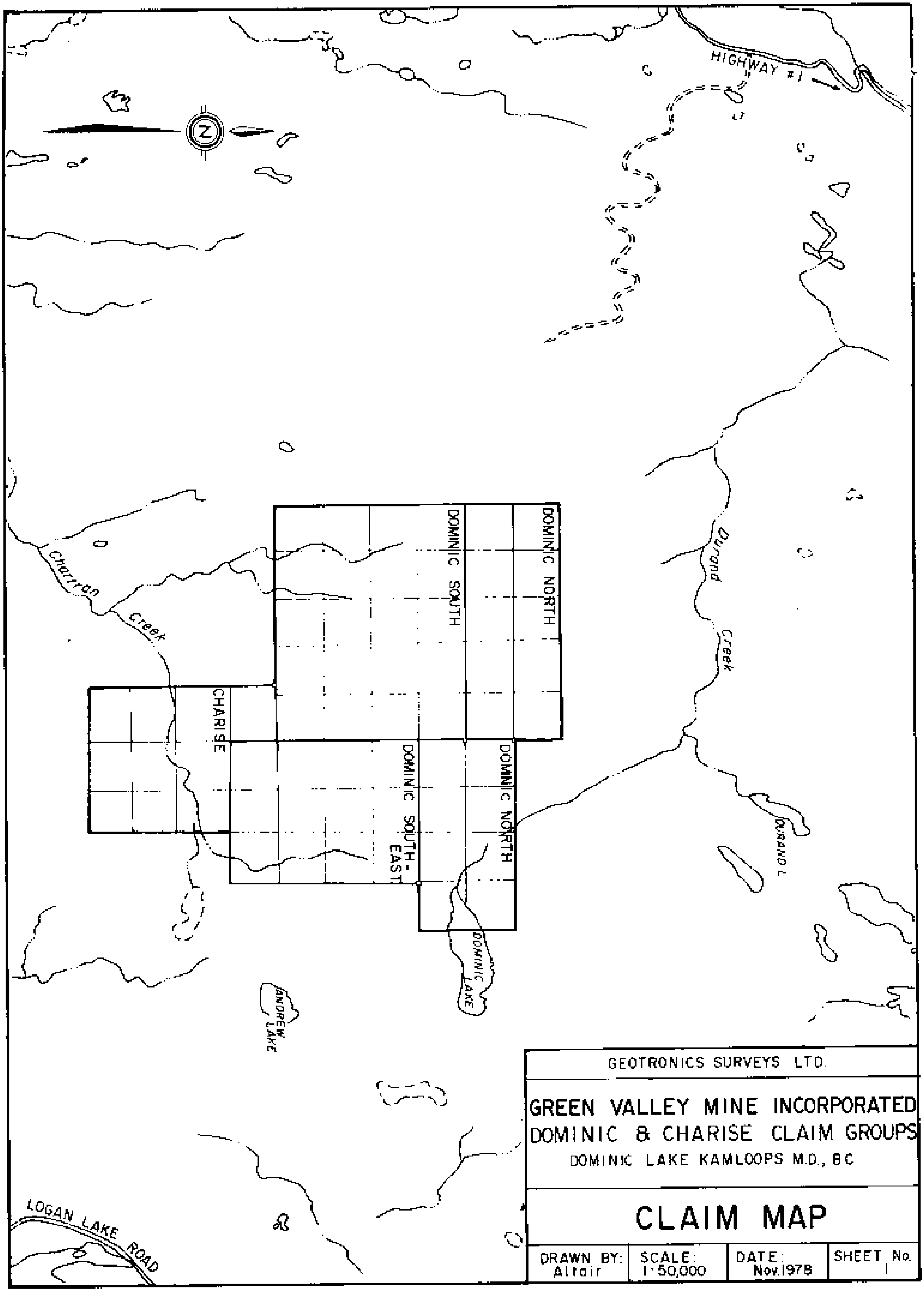
2 men, 1 1/2 days @ $200/day	$ 300.00	
Truck rental	75.00	
Room & board	60.00	
Analysis, 90 samples @ $2.50/sample	225.00	
		$ 660.00

Induced Polarization Survey

4 men, 6 days @ $400/day	$2,400.00	
Instrument rental, 1 week @ $330/week	330.00	
Room & board, 6 days @ $120/day	720.00	
Truck rental, 7 days @ $50/day	350.00	
Report	1,000.00	
		4,800.00
		$ 5,460.00

Green Valley Mines Incorporated

Per: Charles Boitard
President



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GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
DOMINIC & CHARISE CLAIM GROUPS
DOMINIC LAKE KAMLOOPS M.D., BC

CLAIM MAP

DRAWN BY:	SCALE:	DATE:	SHEET No.
Altair	1:50,000	Nov.1978	1

7155

CONTOURS

sub-anomalous (17ppm)

anomalous (20 ppm.)

PARAMETERS

14 ppm mean background value

17 ppm sub anomalous threshold value

20 ppm anomalous threshold value

To accompany geophysical/geochemical report by David G Mark Geophysicist

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
DOMINIC CLAIM GROUP
DOMINIC LAKE, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
LEAD
DATA & CONTOURS

DRAWN BY.	JOB No.	DATE	SCALE.	SHEET No
DGM	78 - 53	Nov 1978	1 5000	2

To accompany geophysical/geochemical report by David G Mark Geophysicist

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GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
DOMINIC CLAIM GROUP
DOMINIC LAKE, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
ZINC
DATA & CONTOURS

DRAWN BY	JOB No	DATE:	SCALE.	SHEET No
DGM	78 - 53	Nov 978	1 5000	3

CONTOURS

sub-anomalous (16 ppm)

anomalous (20 ppm)

7155

PARAMETERS

1.2 ppm	mean background value
1.6 ppm	sub-anomalous threshold value
2.0 ppm	anomalous threshold value

To accompany geophysical/geochemical report by David G Mark Geophysicist

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GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
DOMINIC CLAIM GROUP

DOMINIC LAKE, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
SILVER
DATA & CONTOURS

DRAWN BY:	JOB No.:	DATE:	SCALE:	SHEET No.
DGM	78-53	Nov 1978	1:5000	4

CONTOURS

sub-anomalous (50ppm)

anomalous (70,100,150,200ppm)

PARAMETERS

35 ppm	mean background value
50 ppm	sub anomalous threshold value
70 ppm	anomalous threshold value

7155

To accompany geophysical/geochemical report by David G Mark Geophysicist

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GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
DOMINIC CLAIM GROUP

DOMINIC LAKE, KAMLOOPS MD, B C

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
COPPER
DATA & CONTOURS

DRAWN BY	JOB No.	DATE	SCALE	SHEET No.
DGM	78 - 53	Nov 1978	1 5000	5


DOMINIC NORTH
LINE E
LINE H
ROAD
L. 480 N
L. 240 N
L. 0
L. 240 S
L. 480 S
L. 720 S
500W
400W
300W
200W
100W
BASELINE
100E
200E
300E
400E
500E
A
B
A
C
D
E
DOMINIC SOUTH
PREVIOUS BASE LINE
LCP
DOMINIC LAKE
1300E
1400E
1500E
1600E
1700E
1800E
1900E
2000E
2200E
2300
2400
2500
2600
2700
2800
DOMINIC LAKE
DOMINIC SOUTHEAST
7155
Instrument Sabre Model 21
Type Frequency effect
Frequences. 0 3, 100 Hz.
Array Dipole - Dipole
Electrode spacing 50 metres
Dipole separation: 50 metres
Units: percent
CONTOURS
sub-anomalous 7 %
anomalous(9,12,18,25,40 %)
PARAMETERS
5.0 % mean background value
7.0 % sub anomalous threshold value
9.0 % anomalous threshold value
To accompany geophysical/geochemical report by David G Mark Geophysicist
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
DOMINIC CLAIM GROUP
DOMINIC LAKE, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
FREQUENCY EFFECT
DATA & CONTOURS
DRAWN BY: DGM.
JOB No. 78 - 53
DATE: Nov 1978
SCALE: 1 : 5000
SHEET No. 6

Instrument: Sabre Model 21
Type: Frequency effect
Frequences 0.3, 10.0 Hz
Array. Dipole - Dipole
Electrode spacing: 50 metres
Dipole separation 50 metres.
Units : ohm - metres

CONTOURS

Anomalous low (100, 150)

Anomalous high (300, 400, 550 ohm-meters)

PARAMETERS

100 ohm-meters		Anomalous low threshold value
150	"	Sub-anomalous low threshold value
230	"	mean background
300	"	Sub-anomalous high
400	"	Anomalous high

To accompany geophysical/geochemical report by David G Mark Geophysicist

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
DOMINIC CLAIM GROUP

DOMINIC LAKE, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
RESISTIVITY
DATA & CONTOURS

DRAWN BY:	JOB No:	DATE	SCALE:	SHEET No
DGM	78 - 53	Nov 1978	1 : 5000	7

Instrument: Sabre Model 21
Type: Frequency effect
Frequences 0.3, 10.0 Hz.
Array Dipole – Dipole
Electrode spacing 50 metres.
Dipole separation: 50 metres.
Units % /ohm-metres x 1000

CONTOURS

sub-anomalous (35)
anomalous (55, 80, 115, 116)

PARAMETERS

23 mean background value
35 sub-anomalous threshold value
55 anomalous threshold value

To accompany geophysical/geochemical report by David G Mark Geophysicist

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GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
DOMINIC CLAIM GROUP

DOMINIC LAKE, KAMLOOPS MD, B C

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
METAL FACTOR
DATA & CONTOURS

DRAWN BY	JOB No	DATE	SCALE:	SHEET No
DGM	78 53	Nov 1978	1 5000	8