84-#728 - 13595
c/85

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON AN

INDUCED POLARIZATION - RESISTIVITY SURVEY

ON THE

GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN PROJECT

CHRISTINA LAKE AREA

TRAIL CREEK M.D.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPERTY	: 49° 118° SE NTS - 82E/1E 16 km due E of northern end of Christina Lake
WRITTEN FOR	: PROMINENT RESOURCES CORPORATION #403-750 West Pender Street Vancouver, B.C., V6C 2T7
WRITTEN BY	: David G. Mark, Geophysicist GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD. #403-750 West Pender St Vancouver, B.C., V6C 2T
DATED	: August 31, 1984

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
Engineering & Mining Geophysicists
VANCOUVER, CANADA

13595

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,595

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

At Back of Report

SUMMARY

An induced polarization-resistivity survey was carried out in the fall of 1983 on the Sheep Creek Claim Group located on Granville Mountain, 16 km due E of Christina Lake, B.C. The purpose of the work was to test its effectiveness as an exploration tool for epithermal gold quartz-calcite veins on this property, as well as to carry out a limited program of exploration.

The geology of the area is best described as younger Coryell and older Nelson plutonic rocks intruding volcanic rocks of the Rossland Formation and sedimentary rocks of the Mount Roberts Formation. So far the most common rock-type on the property are syenites of the Coryell intrusions. Mineralization occurs as gold quartz-calcite epithermal veins as well as gold porphyrites. Mining for gold has been done at several different locations throughout the property since the beginning of the century.

The survey was carried out using a Huntec receiver operating in the time-domain mode with the dipole-dipole array at 1 to 10 separations. The dipole length and reading interval were 15 m. Five sections on 5 different lines were done. The readings were plotted in pseudosection form, contoured and interpreted.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The resistivity survey has mapped the Albion vein by reflecting the hanging wall alteration as a resistivity low. It has shown that the vein appears to weaken in the area of Line 0+50 N but is strongest on Line 1+00 S. Therefore it is suggested the vein is open to the south. A soil geochemistry gold anomaly 50 m to the south of Line 1+00 S suggests a minimum strike length of 200 m.

2. The resistivity results also suggest two other possible vein systems.

3. The profile done on the Dubrovnik Crown Grant reveals a low/high resistivity interface correlating with a very high soil geochemistry anomaly. This with correlating quartz rubble on the surface strongly suggests a previously unknown epithermal gold quartz-calcite vein exists at this location. Furthermore, a correlating chargeability high suggests sulphides occur with the vein.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended to carry out further resistivity work as follows in order of importance:

1. On the Albion vein, south of Line 1+00 S to determine the vein's length;

2. On the Dubrovnik Crown Grant, north, east and south of the location of the work described above, in order to determine the extent of the causative source of the gold soil anomaly;

3. On the Albion vein, continue Line 0+50 S westerly in order to determine the extent as well as the likely cause of the newly discovered resistivity low; and

4. On the Albion vein, continue the survey to the north for at least one more line, preferably two, to determine whether the zone ends near Line 0+50 N, or whether it simply pinches out and then widens again.

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON AN

INDUCED POLARIZATION - RESISTIVITY SURVEY

ON THE

GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN PROJECT

CHRISTINA LAKE AREA

TRAIL CREEK M.D.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the instrumentation, theory, field procedure and results of an induced polarization (IP) - resistivity survey carried out over Prominent's Granville Mountain Project located in the Christina Lake area of British Columbia.

The field work was completed during the period of September 26th to November 9th, 1983 under the supervision of the writer and under the field supervision of Andrew Rybaltowski, geophysicist, who also formed part of the field crew. A geophysical technician as well as 2 helpers completed the crew of four. The number of line km done was 1.63.

The purpose of the resistivity-IP work was to:

1. test its effectiveness as an exploration tool on this property, specifically the Albion vein; and

2. carry out limited exploration on the Albion vein as well as over a major soil geochemistry gold anomaly on the Dubrovnik Crown Grant.

The Albion vein is recognized as an epithermal-type. Epithermal veins have low pH alteration on the hanging wall which shows up as a resistivity low. The gold-bearing quartz-calcite vein itself is expected to show up as a resistivity high below the resistivity low. As for the IP, sulphides, especially pyrite, sometimes occur within or surrounding the vein system. The IP is therefore expected to respond to the sulphides.

The work was done on the verbal recommendation of F. Marshall Smith, P.Eng, consulting geological engineer to Prominent Resources. The recommendation was later written in his 2 engineering reports on the property, dated December, 1983 and March, 1984. Much of the following preliminary description of the property is taken from these 2 reports.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of a total of 72 claim units that are comprised of metric claim units, 2-post claims, and crown grants. All are contiguous and have been grouped into the Big Sheep Creek Claim Group. The claims are shown on map 2 and are described below:

Name of Claim	No. of Units or 2-post Claims	Record # or Lot #	Anniversary Date
Empire 1 - 5	5	726-30	June 03
Iron	6	731	June 03
Saw	12	744(6)	June 16
Glendale	1	444	July 26
Perky 1 - 8	8	411-418	June 26
Hans Fraction	1	419	June 26

Name of Claim	No. of Units or 2-post Claims	Record # or Lot #	Anniversary Date
Nugget 1 - 8	8	420-427	June 26
Lucky 1 - 5	5	428-432	June 26
Den 1 - 8	8	433-440	June 26
Hidden Hand	1	408	June 26
Berlin	1	L11157	
Alice L	1	L4331	
A & G Fraction	1	L14469	
Inland Empire	1	L3880	
Saginaw Fraction	1	L3881	
Saginaw	1	L3879	
Washington	1	L11138	
Inland Fraction	1	L11156	
New Bonanza	1	L5717	
Independent	1	L11136	
Albion #2	1	L12489	
Albion Fraction	1	L12491	
B.C.	1	L13489	
Bonanza	1	L5718	
Dubrovnik	1	L5436	
Duluth	1	L12490	
U.S.	1	L13490	

Prominent Resources Corporation have acquired the claims by option from several different owners.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Big Sheep Claim Group is located 16 km due east of the northern end of Christina Lake on top of a hill known locally as Granville Mountain. It occurs between 2 major southerly-flowing creeks, McRae Creek to the west and Big Sheep Creek to the east. The town of Christina Lake is located 19 km S35°W of the property, and the town of Grand Forks, 32 km S55°W.

The geographical coordinates are 49°11'N latitude and 118°04'W longitude.

Access is easly gained from the town of Christina Lake by travel-

ling about 30 km northerly along Highway #3 to a southerly turn-off that is 6 to 7 km past the Paulson Bridge over McRae Creek. The main workings are 2 to 3 km from the highway. Logging roads give access to many parts of the property. A 4-wheel drive vehicle is advised.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property occurs in the Rossland Range which is part of the Monashee Mountains, a physiographic division of the Columbia Mountains. The terrain varies from gentle to steep with elevations varying from 1,250 meters (4,100 feet) a.s.l. at the southern end of the claim group to 1,780 meters (5,838 feet) a.s.l. on top of Granville Mountain, the peak of which occurs on the Alice L. Crown Grant. This gives an elevation difference of 530 m (1,739 feet).

The property is mainly drained by Bonanza Creek and Iron Creek, two easterly-flowing tributaries of Big Sheep Creek

The forest cover consists of jack pine and black spruce with scrub secondary growth of softwoods and pines. The underbrush is minimal except in wetter areas around swamps and creeks.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

The property in several different locations has been mined intermittently since the turn of the century. For a more thorough description, the reader is referred to Smith's 2 previous reports.

More recent work by E & B Explorations Ltd. (1980) has consisted of soil geochemistry, geophysics, geological mapping, and trench-

ing. The geophysics consisted of a VLF-EM survey, the results of which were inconclusive, and a ground magnetic survey which seemed to aid in the geological mapping. The soil samples were tested for gold, silver, lead, and zinc, all of which produced anomalies.

GEOLOGY

Detailed descriptions of the geology are given in E & B's report on the property by E.R. Kruchkowski (1981) and Smith's 2 reports (Dec. '83 and Mar. '84). A summary is given below.

The most common rocktypes underlying the property are medium-and coarse-grained syenites of the Tertiary Coryell Batholith. In places the syenites grade into a quartz diorite.

Rare basic dykes and quartz veins intrude the syenites. A series of north-south biotite-feldspar porphyry dykes have also been noted.

On the U.S. Crown Grant occurs greenstone gneisses that may be Nelson intrusives altered by intrustion of the Coryell.

Thin bedded andesitic tuffs with minor sandstone of the Rossland Group occur on or near the Iron Claim. Also limestone cut by biotite-feldspar porphyry dykes occur in the same area.

The occurrence of quartz on the property is described by Kruchkowski as follows:

> "Quartz, usually fractured and brecciated often rusty, occurs as discontinuous lenses and stringers in north-south fissure zones. The lenses ranges from several centimeters to 3 meters (reported) and contain varying amount of cubic py-

rite crystals, pyrrhotite, galena, chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite and sphalerite. Significant gold and silver values may be associated with the sulphides."

A general description of the mineralization is taken from Smith's March, 1984 report.

"The mineralization in the camp appears to be of two different types. The true veins in syenites like the Cascade-Bonanza, Albion and Debrovnik have typical 'low pH alteration' associated with solution boiling on an epithermal vein deposit as defined in a paper by Dr. L.J. Buchanan describing epithermal deposits in the southwest United States. The writer has worked on several major epithermal deposits in various "camps" in the United States and can attest to the similarities between the Albion Vein to these deposits.

"The mineralization at the Alice L.-Berlin and Inland Empire is clearly not related to an epithermal event. These latter deposits appear to be a type of gold porphyrite where there is no alteration similar to the Albion and the zone is hosted in volcanics or in conformable contact with sedimentary rocks. Underlined passages in old reports in the history section define gold porphyrite characteristics.

"The similarity of the Inland Empire to the gold porphyrite model is based in part upon examining the old reports for the Enterprise and U.S. properties. The Enterprise was worked by adits and pits in the early 1900's and a description in 1936 (MMR. p. E22) states:-

"... The sheared wall-rock in places is mineralized. With

done on irregular mixed sulphide mineralization apparently representing replacement of the greenstone or possibly of included sediments, along fractures."

INSTRUMENTATION

The transmitter used for the induced polarization-resistivity survey was a Model Mark IV, manufactured by Huntec ('70) Limited of Scarborough, Ontario. It was powered by a 7.5 km motor-generator, Model Mark IV, also manufactured by Huntec.

The receiver used was the Huntec Mark IV as well. This is state-of-the-art equipment, with software-controlled functions, programmable through the front panel.

The Mark IV system is capable of time domain, frequency domain, and complex resistivity measurements.

THEORY

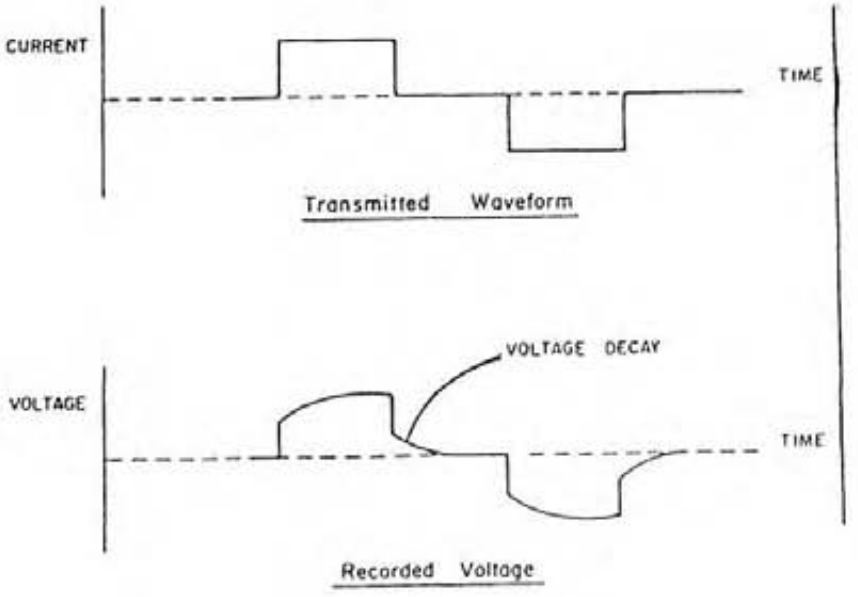
Induced Polarization

When a voltage is applied to the ground, electrical current flows, mainly in the electrolyte-filled capillaries within the rock. If the capillaries also contain certain mineral particles that transport current by electrons (most sulphides, some oxides and graphite), then the 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 the current is switched off, the created voltage slowly decreases as the accumulated ions diffuse

back into the electrolyte. This type of induced polarization phenomena is known as electrode polarization.

A similar effect occurs if clay particles are present in the conducting medium. Charged clay particles attract oppositely-charged ions from the surrounding electrolyte; when the current stops, the ions slowly diffuse back to their equilibrium state. This process is known as membrane polarization and gives rise to induced polarization effects even in the absence of metallic-type conductors.

Most IP surveys are carried out by taking measurements in the "time-domain" or the "frequency-domain".



Time-domain measurements involve sampling the waveform at intervals after the current is switched off, to derive a dimensionless paramater, the chargeability, "M" which is a measure of the

strength of the induced polarization effect.Measurements in the frequency-domain are based on the fact that the resistance produced at the electrolyte-charged particle interface decreases with increasing frequency. The difference between apparent resistivity readings at a high and low frequency is expressed as the percentage frequency effect, "PFE".

Resistivity

The quantity, apparent resistivity, , computed from electrical survey results is only the true earth resistivity in a homogenous sub-surface. When vertical (and lateral) variations in electrical properties occur, as they always will in the real world, the apparent resistivity will be influenced by the various layers, depending on their depth relative to the electrode spacing. A single reading cannot therefore be attributed to a particular depth.

The ability of the ground to transmit electricity is, in the absence of metallic-type conductors, almost completely depending on the volume, nature and content of the pore space. Empirical relationships can be derived linking the formation resistivity to the pore water resistivity, as a function of porosity. Such a formula is Archie's Law, which states (assuming complete saturation) in clean formations:

$$\frac{Ro}{Rw} = 0^{-2}$$

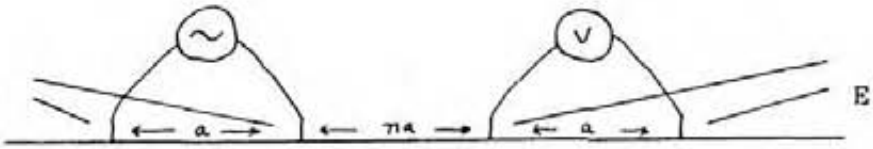
Where: Ro is formation resistivity
Rw is pore water resistivity
0 is porosity

SURVEY PROCEDURE

The IP and resistivity measurements were taken in the time-domain mode using an 8-second square wave charge cycle (2-seconds postive charge, 2-seconds off, 2-seconds negative charge, 2-seconds off). The delay time used after the charge shuts off was 450 milliseconds and the integration time used was 600 milliseconds divided into 10 windows.

The configuration used in the field was the dipole-dipole array shown as follows:

Dipole-Dipole Array



Plotting
Point

The electrode spacing (or dipole length) is denoted at 'a' and was chosen as 15 m. The 'n' value varied from 1 to 10 so that the dipole separation ('na') varied from 15 to 150 m. This gives a theoretical depth penetration of 65 m which depends not only on the 'na' spacing but also on the ground resistivity.

The dipole-dipole array was chosen because of its symmetry. Non-symmetrical arrays such as pole-dipole present interpretational difficulties.

Stainless steel stakes were used for current electrodes. The potential electrodes were comprised of metallic copper in copper sulphate solution, in non-polarizing, unglazed, porcelain pots.

All survey measurements were carried out along lines cut out by E & B explorations in 1980. Five lines were done in total, four across the Albion vein, and one across the Dubrovnik soil geochemistry gold anomaly on line 2+00 S. The four Albion lines were spaced 50 m (160 feet) apart and consisted of lines 1+00 S, 0+50 S, 0+00, and 0+50 N. The total survey length is 1.63 km.

The survey's progress was hampered by rain and thunderstorms, as well as snow storms in the latter days of the survey. Also unusually high stake resistance slowed the survey's progress.

COMPILATION OF DATA

The chargeability values are read directly from the instrument and no data processing is therefore required prior to plotting. The resistivity values are derived from current and voltage readings taken in the field. These values are combined with the geometrical factor appropriate for the dipole-dipole array, to compute the apparent resistivities. This was done in the field with an HP-45C memory calculator as the survey was progressing.

The resistivity data were plotted in pseudosection form along the five plotted topographical profiles on map nos. 5 to 9,respectively, at a scale of 1:500. They were plotted at a 45° angle from the location of the current dipole and the potential dipole and in such a way as to minimize topographical effects. The resistivity data was contoured at a 1,000 ohm-meter contour interval.

A survey plan at a scale of 1:2,000 has been drawn on Map #3. Also shown on this map are the resistivity contours at a 1,000 ohm-meter interval for the second separation. Map #4 consists of the same survey plan with resistivity contours for the fourth level.

The chargeability data was plotted and contoured on the same topographic profiles as that for the resistivity data but not in final drafted form, that is, they are not included in this report. The reason is the type of resistivity sections encountered on this property have produced extremely high negative and positive IP values which have obliterated any possible anomalies from other sources, such as sulphides. The writer felt that the IP chargeability results were so poor as not to be worth the cost of final drafting.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

(a) Albion 2 Claim

The Albion vein has been reflected by the resistivity survey as a resistivity high and the associated hanging wall alteration as a resistivity low.
The alteration (and hence the vein) is shown on lines 0+00, 0+50 S and 1+00 S. The zone widens on 0+00 and 1+00 S. The alteration is strongest on 1+00 S where it is open to depth and where it is open on strike to the south. That is, the vein system widens towards the south. The probability is the best gold values will be obtained on line 1+00 S. The vein is shown to dip, say 45°, to the east.

The resistivity anomaly is open to the south and is on strike with a sizable soil geochemistry gold anomaly 50 m (80 feet) to

the south. This suggests a minimum length of over 200 m (650 feet) to the Albion vein.

There is very little surface expression of the Albion vein on line 0+50 S. This is also reflected in the resistivity values. In addition, the alteration is shown to weaken or to be very shallow on line 0+50 N.

The resistivity high, the top of which is at a depth of 25 m (80 feet) on line 0+00, parallels the vein system to the west. It occurs within the resistivity low which is a reflection of the low pH alteration and therefore may be reflecting a parallel vein structure.

A resistivity low on the western edge of line 0+50 S could well be locating a previously unknown vein system.

There is a flat resistivity high at depth seen on all four Albion lines that may be reflecting an intrusive. This is the feature that is quite likely the cause of the distortion of the IP chargeability results.

Diamond drilling is presently being carried out on the Albion 2 claim, but the results are not available to the writer.

(b) Dubrovnik Claim

The soil geochemistry gold anomaly on the Dubrovnik Crown Grant correlates directly with an east-dipping resistivity low/high interface similar in character to the Albion vein. The Dubrovnik resistivity low indicates a potentially greater gold content. There is also quartz vein float along the strike of the resistivity low/high interface.

A chargeability high correlates with the low/high interface as well suggesting sulphides may occur with the suspected gold mineralization. (The chargeability data on the upper part of this pseudo-section was not distorted).

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

David G. Mark,
Geophysicist

August 31, 1984

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

McGuire, R.A., Mineral Claims on Granville Mountain, Paulson, B.C. for Sheep Creek Gold Mines Ltd, August 12, 1940.

Hedley, R.R., Report on the Attractive Gold Bearing Area, Centering at Paulson, B.C., September 23, 1930.

Kruchkows i, E.R., Report of Work, Granville Mountain Property, Grand Forks, Trail Creek Mining Division, British Columbia, for E & B Explorations Ltd., Calgary, Alberta, March, 1981

Little, H.W., Nelson Map Area, West Half, British Columbia, Mem. 308, Geological Survey of Canada, 1960.

Little, H W.,Kettle River 82F/East Half, British Columbia, Map 6 - 1957, Geological Survey of Canada, 1957

Minister of Mines Report, British Columbia, 1936 pages E21 - 25.

Smith, F. Marshall, Report on the Albion Group of Crown Granted Mineral Claims, Trail Creek M.D., B.C., December 1983.

Smith, F. Marshall, Report on the Big Sheep Creek Group of Crown Granted and Mineral Claims, Trail Creek M.D., B,C., March, 1984.

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 located at #403-750 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 my profession for the past 16 years and have been active in the mining industry for the past 19 years.

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

4. This report is compiled from data obtained from an induced polarization-resistivity survey carried out by a crew of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., under my supervision during the period of Sept. 26th to Nov. 9th, 1984.

5. I hold 10,500 shares in Prominent Resources Corporation but I hold no particular interest in the Granville Mountain Claims nor do I expect to receive any interest as a result of writing this report.

David G. Mark
Geophysicist

August 31, 1984

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

This is to certify that I have caused an induced polarization-resistivity survey to be done over a portion of the Big Sheep Claim Group located on Granville Mountain, 16 km due east of the northern tip of Christina Lake within the Trail Creek Mining Division to the value of the following:

FIELD:

4-man crew, 14 days at $1,500/day	$ 21,000

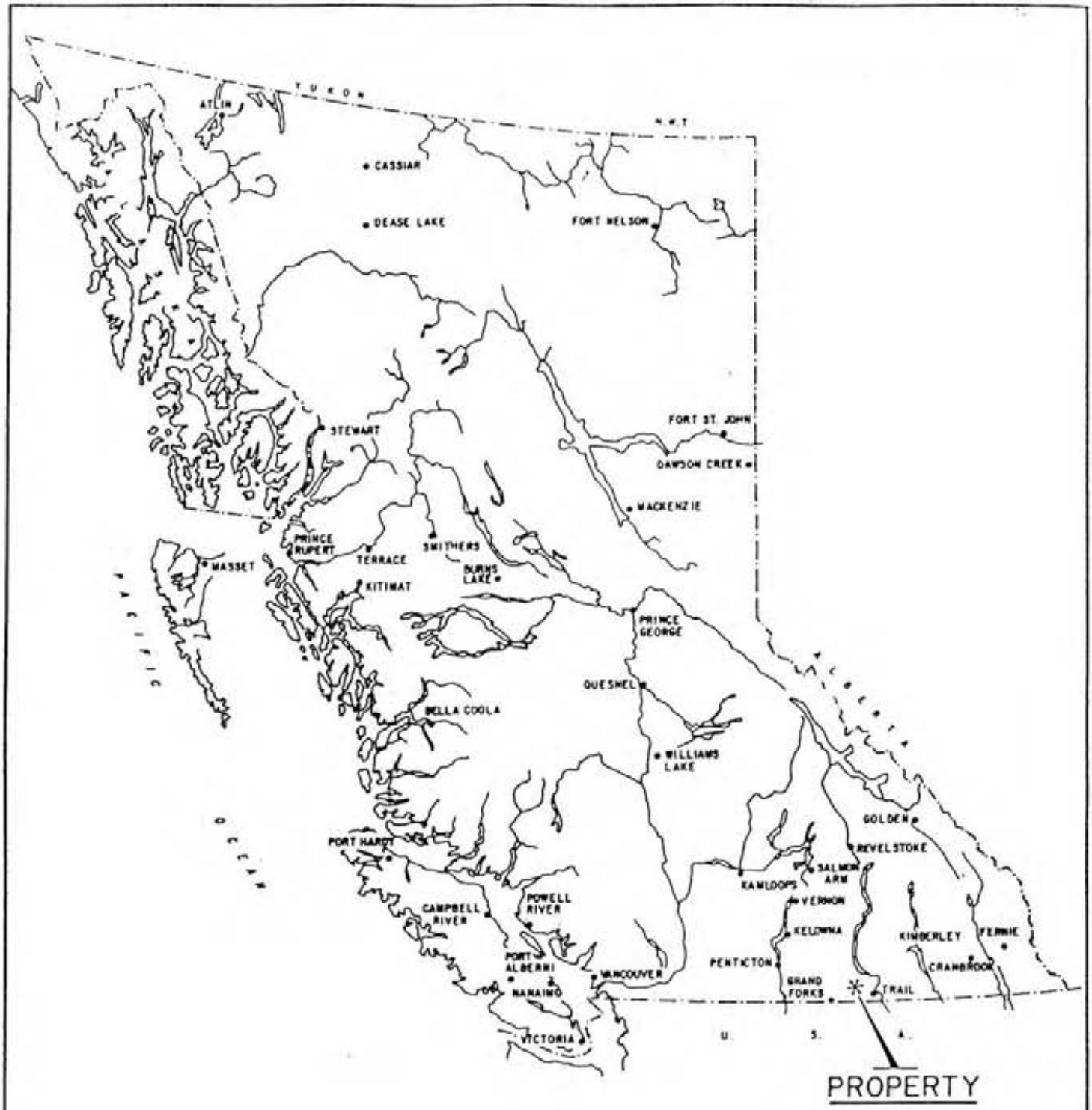
OFFICE:

Senior Geophysicist, 10 hours at $40/hour	$ 400
Junior Geophysicist, 71 hours at $30/hour	2,130
Geophysical technician, 40 hours at $25/hour	1,000
Drafting and printing	800
Typing, compilation and photocopying	150
	$ 4,480
Grand Total	$ 25,480

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

David G. Mark, Geophysicist
Manager

August 31, 1984



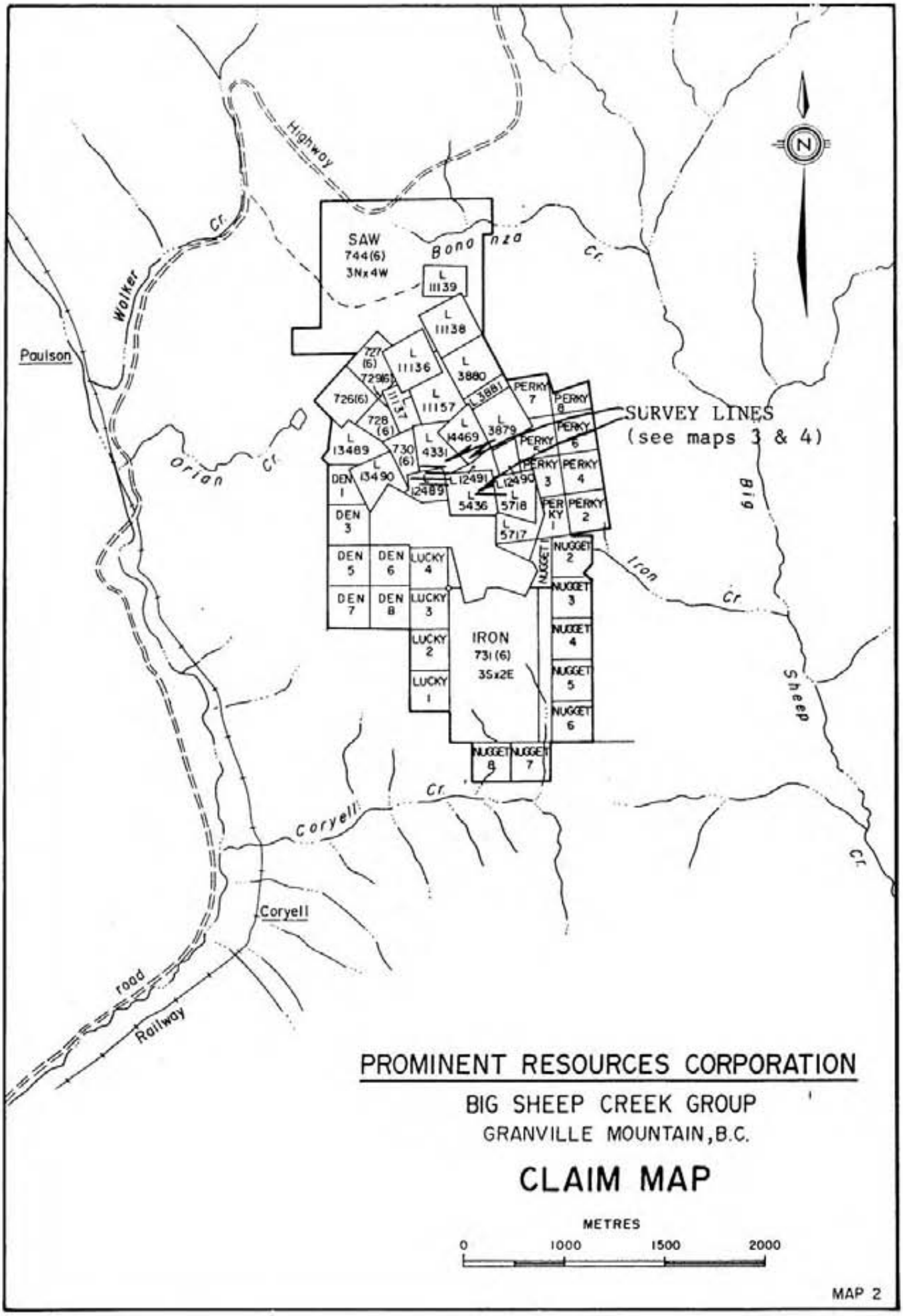
PROMINENT RESOURCES CORPORATION

GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN, B.C.

LOCATION MAP

KILOMETRES

0 100 200 300 400



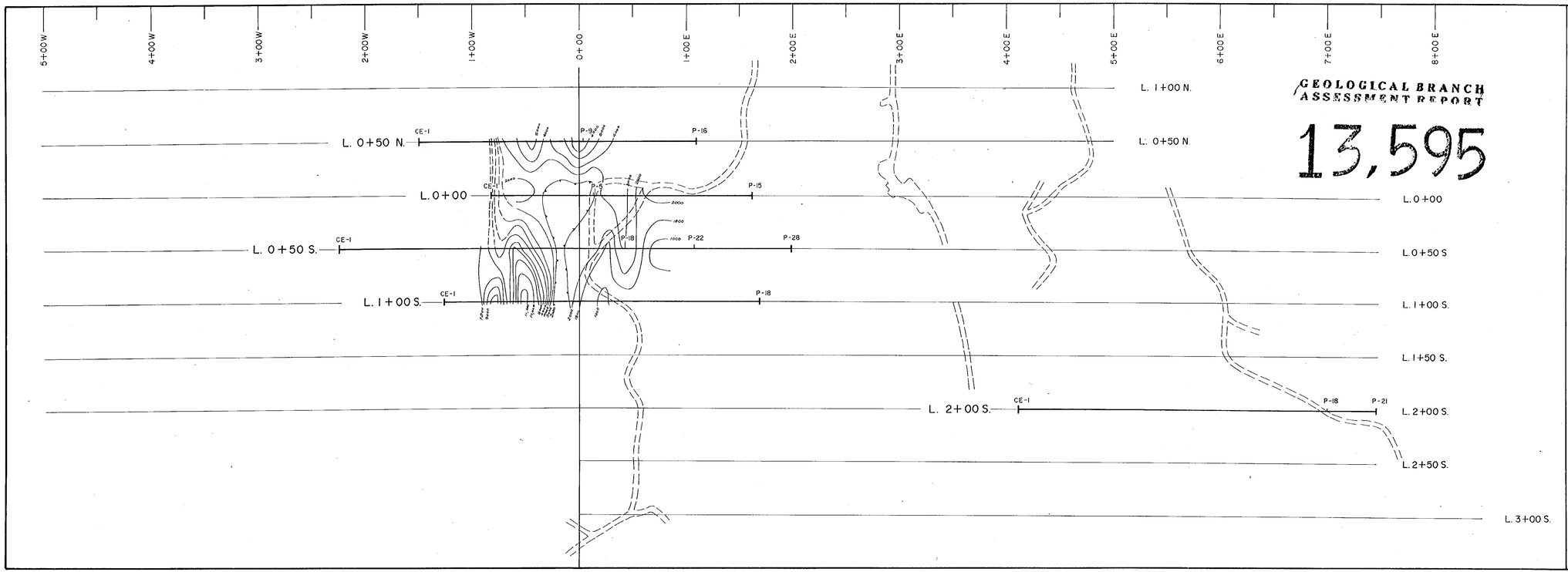
PROMINENT RESOURCES CORPORATION

BIG SHEEP CREEK GROUP

GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN, B.C.

CLAIM MAP

MAP 2



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
13,595

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL

1000 OHM - METRES

RESISTIVITY LOW

INSTRUMENTATION:

RECEIVER - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV

TRANSMITTER - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV, 7.5 Kw

GENERATOR - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV, 7.5 Kw.

SURVEY MODE: TIME DOMAIN

ARRAY: DIPOLE - DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH: 15 metres

DIPOLE SEPARATION: 1 TO 10

METRES

0 20 40 80 120 160 200

TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY DAVID G. MARK, GEOPHYSICIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

PROMINENT RESOURCES CORPORATION

GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN PROJECT

GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN, TRAIL CREEK MINING DIVISION, B.C.

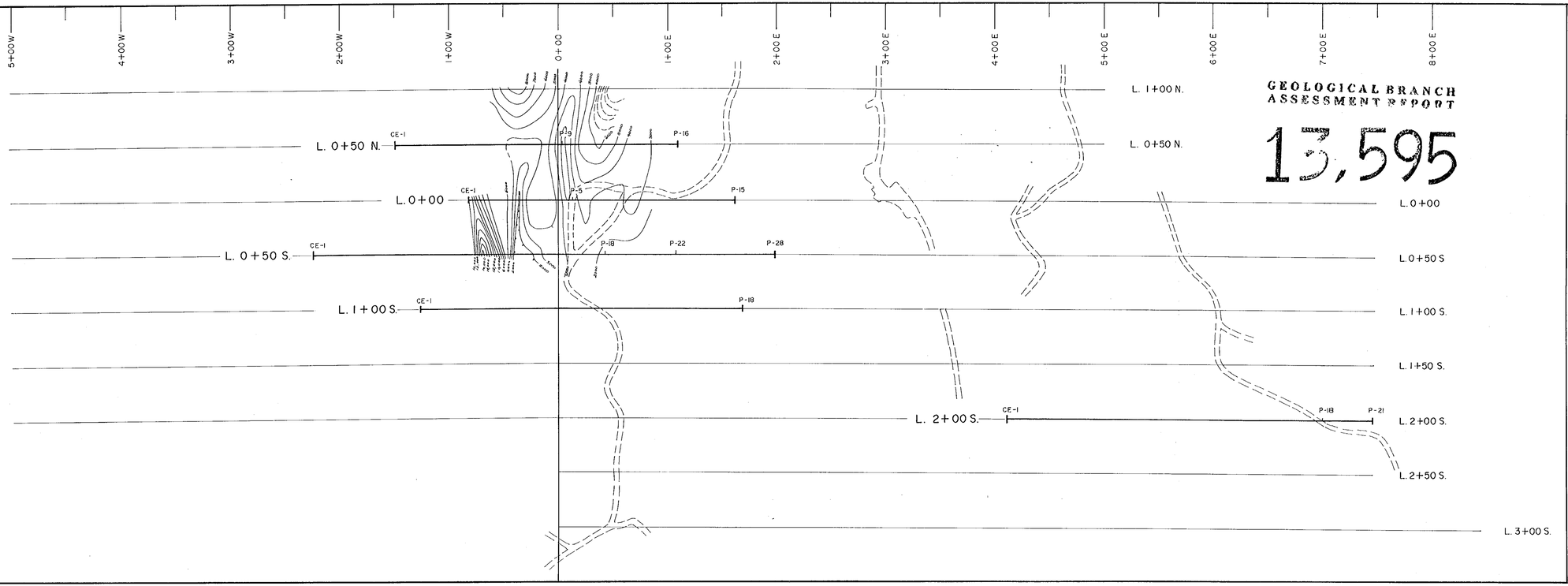
INDUCED POLARIZATION-RESISTIVITY SURVEY

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

PLAN

(SECOND LEVEL)

DRAWN BY:	DATE:	JOB No.	SCALE:	MAP No.
A.R. & A.S.	AUGUST, 1984	83 - 46	1 : 2000	3



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,595

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL

1000 OHM-METRES

RESISTIVITY LOW

INSTRUMENTATION:

RECEIVER - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV

TRANSMITTER - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV, 7.5 Kw.

GENERATOR - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV, 7.5 Kw.

SURVEY MODE: TIME DOMAIN

ARRAY: DIPOLE - DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH: 15 metres

DIPOLE SEPARATION: 1 TO 10

METRES

0 20 40 80 120 160 200

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

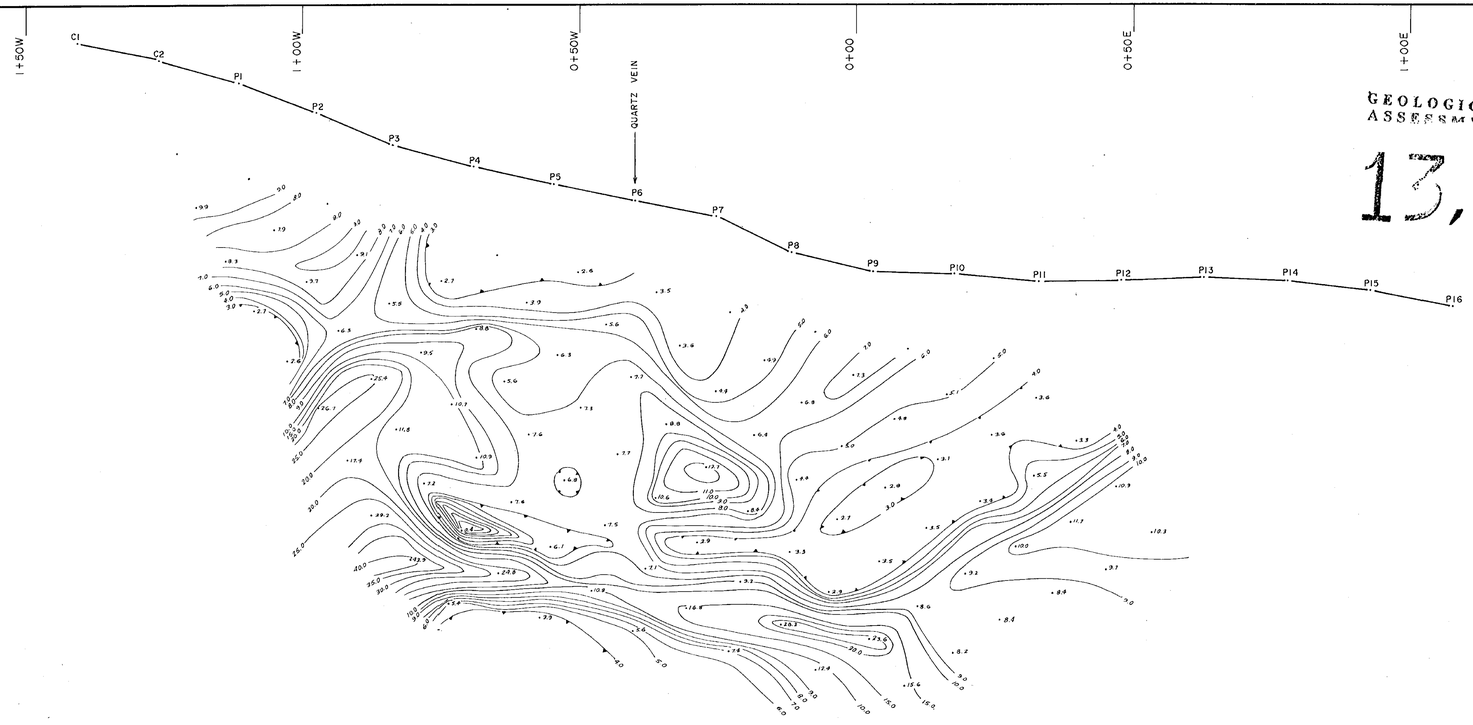
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

PROMINENT RESOURCES CORPORATION
GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN PROJECT

GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN, TRAIL CREEK MINING DIVISION, B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION-RESISTIVITY SURVEY
APPARENT RESISTIVITY
PLAN
(FOURTH LEVEL)

DRAWN BY:	DATE:	JOB No.	SCALE:	MAP No.
A.R. & A.S.	AUGUST, 1984	83 - 46	1 : 2000	4



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,595

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL

AS SHOWN

RESISTIVITY LOW

NOTE: RESISTIVITY VALUES IN OHM-METRES x 10^{-3} (ie 10.3 reads 10,300 ohm-m)

INSTRUMENTATION:

RECEIVER - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV

TRANSMITTER - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV, 7.5 Kw.

GENERATOR - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV, 7.5 Kw.

SURVEY MODE: TIME DOMAIN

ARRAY: DIPOLE - DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH: 15 metres

DIPOLE SEPARATION: 1 TO 10

METRES

0 5 10 20 30 40 50

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

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

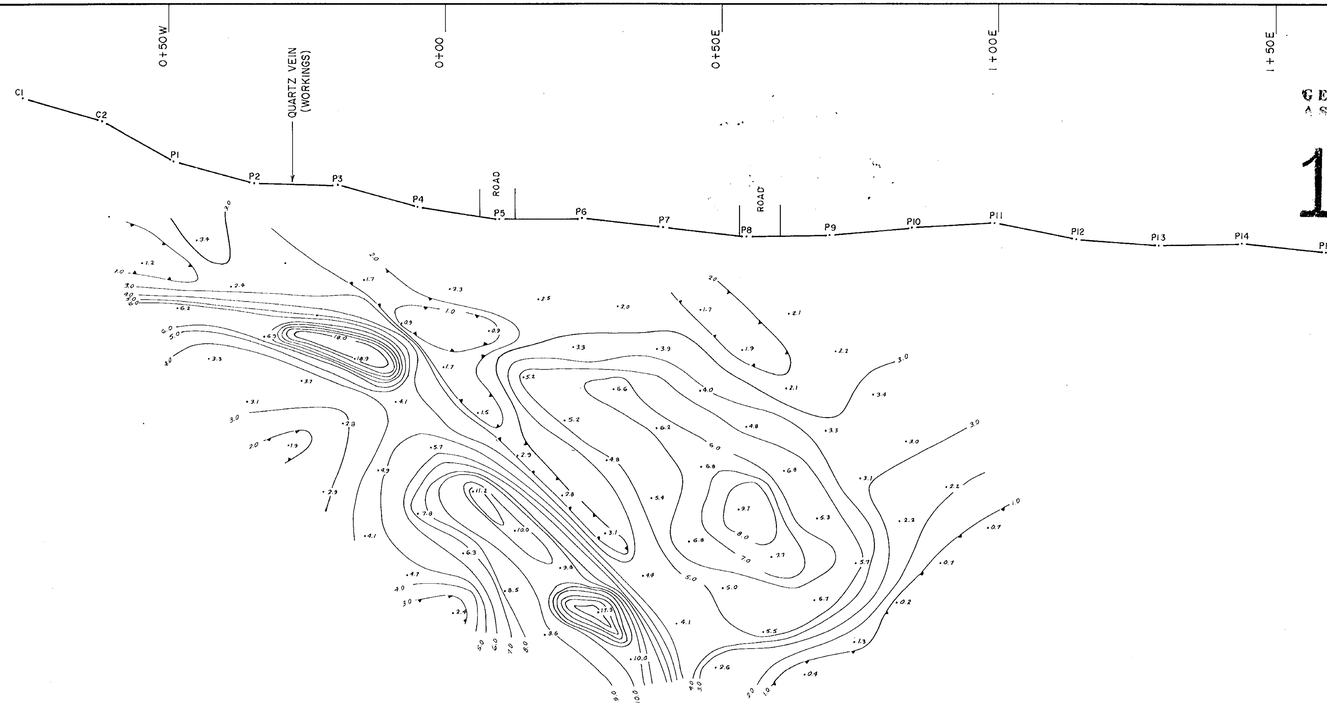
PROMINENT RESOURCES CORPORATION

GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN PROJECT

GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN, TRAIL CREEK MINING DIVISION, B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION-RESISTIVITY SURVEY
APPARENT RESISTIVITY
PSEUDO SECTION L.0+50N.

DRAWN BY:	DATE:	JOB No.	SCALE:	MAP No.
A.R. & A.S.	AUGUST, 1984	83 - 46	1 : 500	5



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,595

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL

AS SHOWN

RESISTIVITY LOW

NOTE: RESISTIVITY VALUES IN OHM-METRES x 10^{-3} (ie 10.3 reads 10,300 ohm-m)

INSTRUMENTATION:

RECEIVER - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV

TRANSMITTER - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV, 7.5 Kw.

GENERATOR - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV, 7.5 Kw.

SURVEY MODE: TIME DOMAIN

ARRAY: DIPOLE - DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH: 15 metres

DIPOLE SEPARATION: 1 TO 10

METRES

0 5 10 20 30 40 50

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

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

PROMINENT RESOURCES CORPORATION

GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN PROJECT

GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN, TRAIL CREEK MINING DIVISION, B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION-RESISTIVITY SURVEY
APPARENT RESISTIVITY
PSEUDO SECTION L. 0+00

DRAWN BY:	DATE:	JOB No.	SCALE:	MAP No.
A.R. & A.S.	AUGUST, 1984	83 - 46	1 : 500	6

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,595

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL
AS SHOWN
RESISTIVITY LOW

NOTE: RESISTIVITY VALUES IN OHM-METRES x 10^{-3} (ie 10.3 reads 10,300 ohm-m)

INSTRUMENTATION:
RECEIVER - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV
TRANSMITTER - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV, 7.5 Kw.
GENERATOR - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV, 7.5 Kw.

SURVEY MODE: TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY: DIPOLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH: 15 metres
DIPOLE SEPARATION: 1 TO 10

METRES
0 5 10 20 30 40 50

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

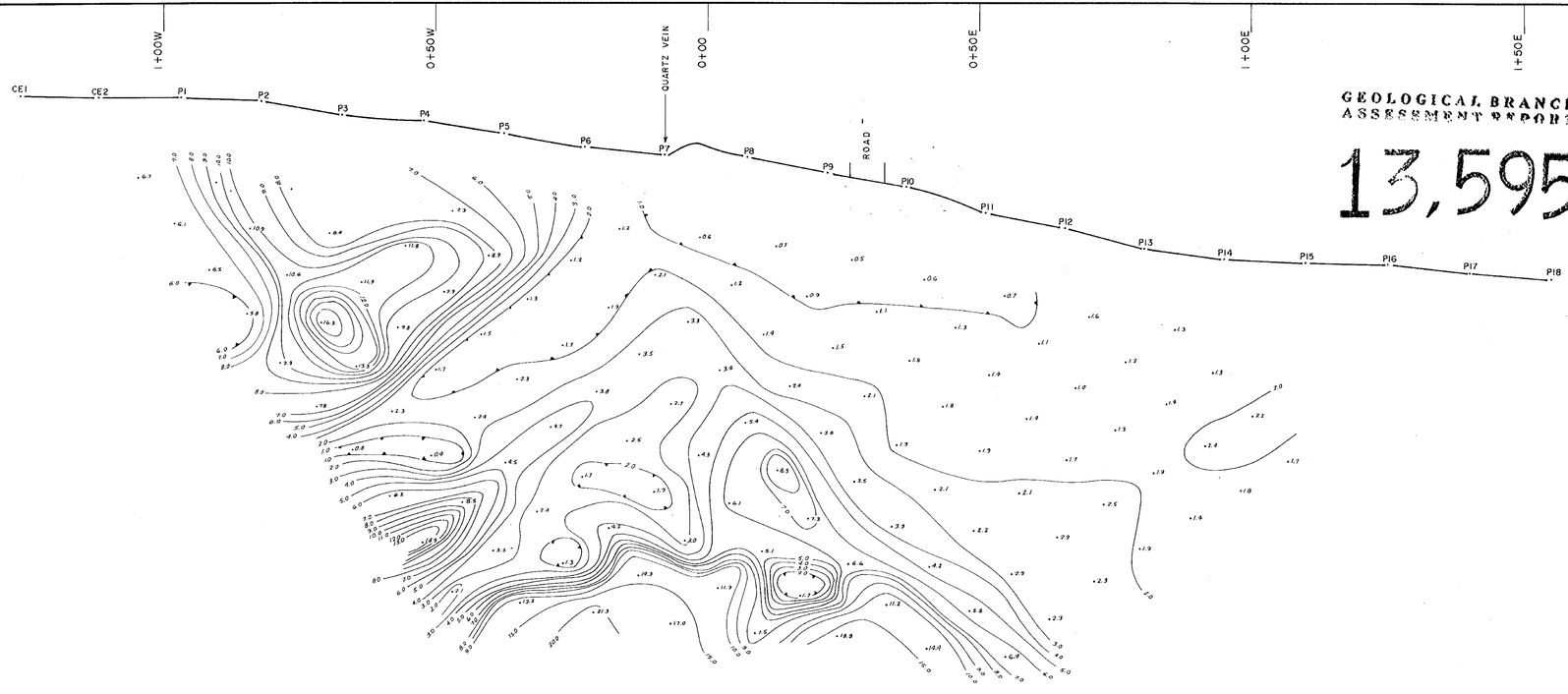
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

PROMINENT RESOURCES CORPORATION
GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN PROJECT

GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN, TRAIL CREEK MINING DIVISION, B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION-RESISTIVITY SURVEY
APPARENT RESISTIVITY
PSEUDO SECTION L.0+50S.

DRAWN BY:	DATE:	JOB No.	SCALE:	MAP No.
A.R. & A.S.	AUGUST, 1984	83 - 46	1 : 500	7



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,595

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL

AS SHOWN

RESISTIVITY LOW

NOTE: RESISTIVITY VALUES IN OHM-METRES x 10^{-3} (ie 10.3 reads 10,300 ohm-m)

INSTRUMENTATION:

RECEIVER - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV

TRANSMITTER - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV, 7.5 Kw.

GENERATOR - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV, 7.5 Kw.

SURVEY MODE: TIME DOMAIN

ARRAY: DIPOLE - DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH: 15 metres

DIPOLE SEPARATION: 1 TO 10

METRES

0 5 10 20 30 40 50

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

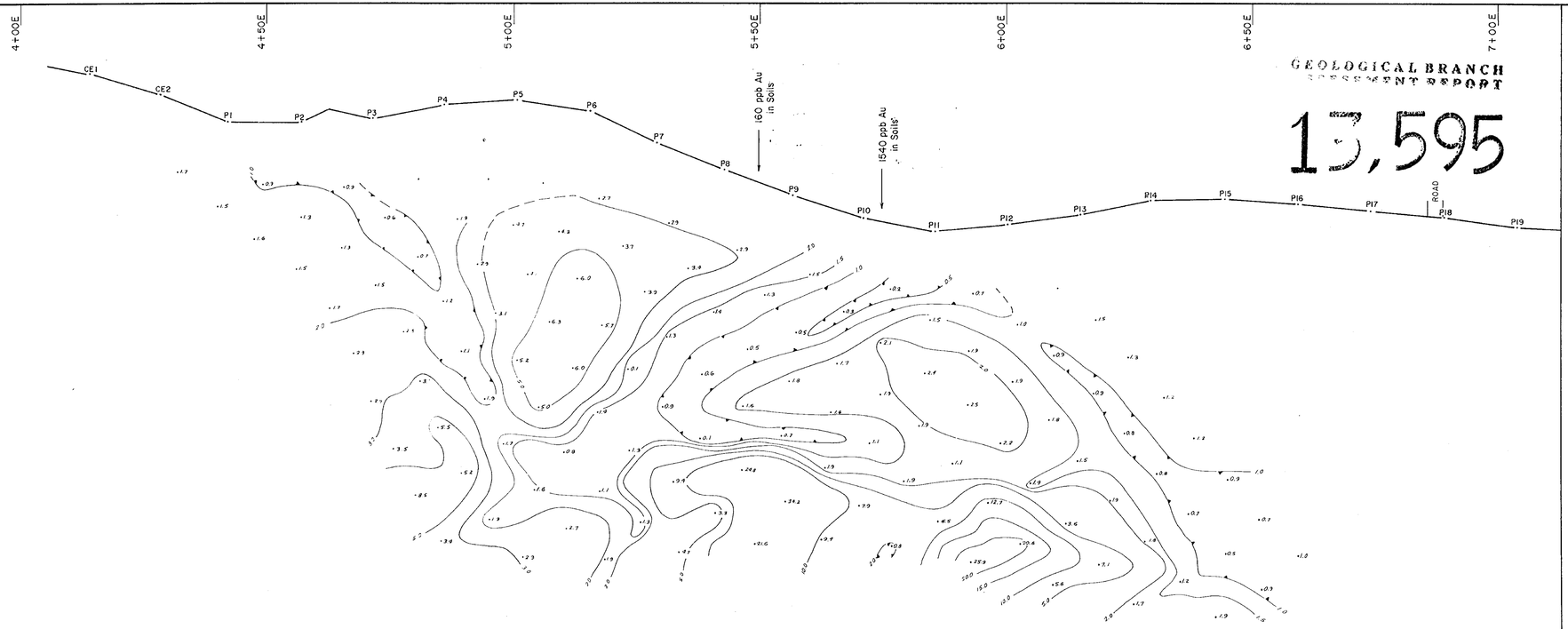
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

PROMINENT RESOURCES CORPORATION
GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN PROJECT

GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN, TRAIL CREEK MINING DIVISION, B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION-RESISTIVITY SURVEY
APPARENT RESISTIVITY
PSEUDO SECTION L.1+00S

DRAWN BY:	DATE:	JOB No.	SCALE:	MAP No.
A.R. & A.S.	AUGUST, 1984	83 - 46	1 : 500	8



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
13,595

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL

AS SHOWN

RESISTIVITY LOW

NOTE: RESISTIVITY VALUES IN OHM-METRES x 10^{-3} (ie 10.3 reads 10,300 ohm-m)

INSTRUMENTATION :

RECEIVER - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV

TRANSMITTER - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV, 7.5 Kw.

GENERATOR - HUNTEC MODEL MK. IV, 7.5 Kw.

SURVEY MODE: TIME DOMAIN

ARRAY: DIPOLE - DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH : 15 metres

DIPOLE SEPARATION: 1 TO 10

METRES

0 5 10 20 30 40 50

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

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

PROMINENT RESOURCES CORPORATION
GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN PROJECT

GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN, TRAIL CREEK MINING DIVISION, B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION-RESISTIVITY SURVEY
APPARENT RESISTIVITY
PSEUDO SECTION L.2+00S.

DRAWN BY:	DATE:	JOB No.	SCALE:	MAP No.
A.R. & A.S.	AUGUST, 1984	83 - 46	1 : 500	9