Assessment Report

On

Geophysical Survey

conducted on the

DOMINIC CLAIMS

NTS 92I/10E

Lat 50° 35' N Long. 120° 43' 42" W

Owned by

Green Valley Mine Incorporated

Operated by

Green Valley Mine Incorporated

and

Charles Boitard, President

Author:

John P. La Rue

October 25, 1987

Lillooet, B.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ILLUSTRATIONS

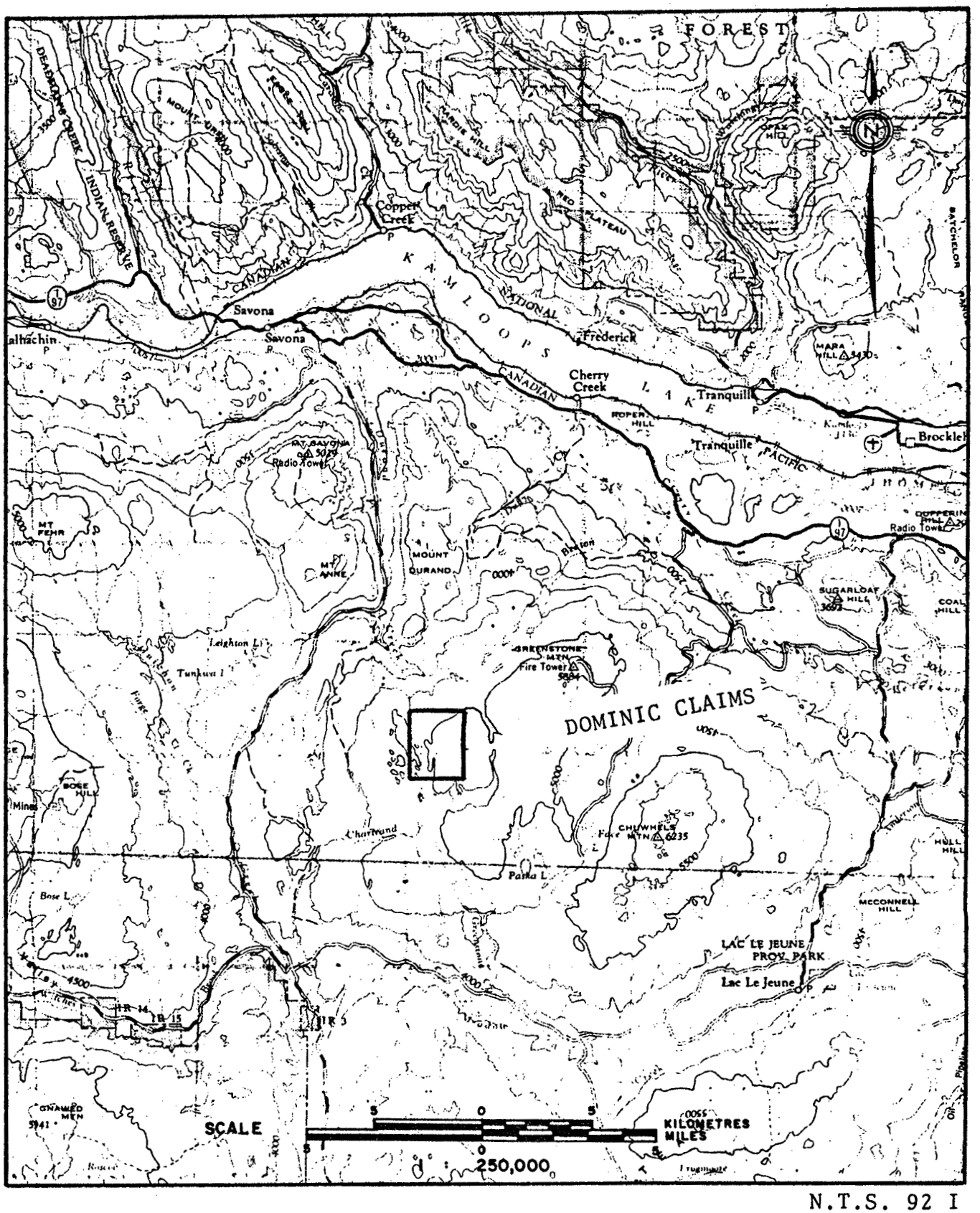
INTRODUCTION

(i) The Dominic Property owned by Green Valley Mine Incorporated is situated at Lat. 50°35', Long. 120°43' adjacent and to the southeast of Dominic Lake in the headwaters region of the Chartrand Creek drainage basin. Kamloops, B.C. lies 27 air km. northeast of the claim group.

Access to the claim group is gained from Tunkwa Lake road; leaving Savona one drives 15.6 km. to the Evans Products Co. Durand Creek spur road, thence 10.9 km along the two wheel drive logging road to Line 0 of the claim group itself. A recently constructed sub-grade road crosses the central portion of the property, and ongoing logging activity continues to provide new access to other interior portions of the property.

The claim group is located within the Thompson Plateau. The topography ranges from flat swampy areas to moderate slopes along the Chartrand Creek Valley with elevation relief of 170 meters, from 1430 to 1600 meters. Vegetation is primarily open to moderate jack pine cover with local areas of grassland; topographic depressions are commonly marshy with several swamps within the property boundaries.

Water supplies for all phases of exploration and development is adequate. The headwaters of three creeks as well as the western end of Dominic Lake are located near the property. Commercial power sources would not be available in the exploratory stages.



N.T.S. 92 I

GREEN VALLEY MINE INC.

ACCESS MAP

DOMINIC CLAIMS

Kamloops Mining Division - British Columbia

Figure 1

(ii) The Dominic Claim Group is wholly owned by Green Valley Mine Incorporated of Vancouver, B.C. and is comprised of two contiguously located claims totalling 30 units; as follows:

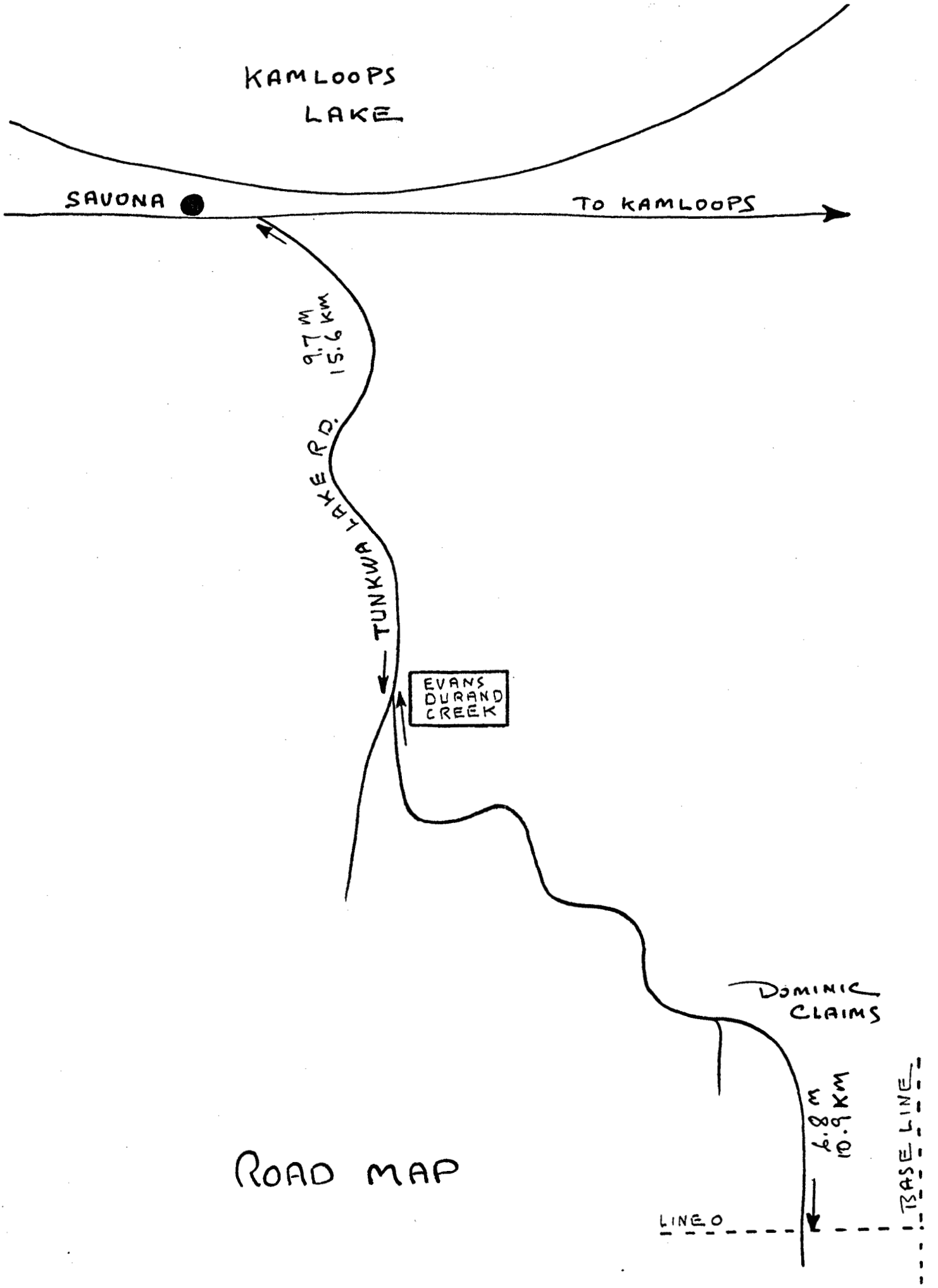
Claim Name	Units	Record #	Expiry Date
Dominic North	10	474	Aug. 16/90
Dominic South	20	475	Aug. 16/90

These expiry dates do not take into account the surveys under discussion as being accepted for assessment credits.

The following excepts are taken from a Diamond Drilling Report on the DOMINIC CLAIM GROUP By L. Sookochoff, P. Eng. Nov. 12th, 1985:

"The Nicola Volcanic belt from the U.S. border south of Princeton north to Kamloops and within which the Dominic Property is located, has been the object of continued mineral exploration since the late 1800's. From the original discovery of gold and platinum placer deposits along the Tulameen and Similkameen Rivers, continued exploration led to the discovery of numerous copper-silver occurrences. The more significant discoveries which were placed in production were the Copper Mountian deposit, the Craigmont deposit and more recently the Afton deposit.

Prior to the staking of the claims in 1976 and 1978, comprising the Dominic Property any confined exploration is not known of to the writer.



ROAD MAP

Figure 2

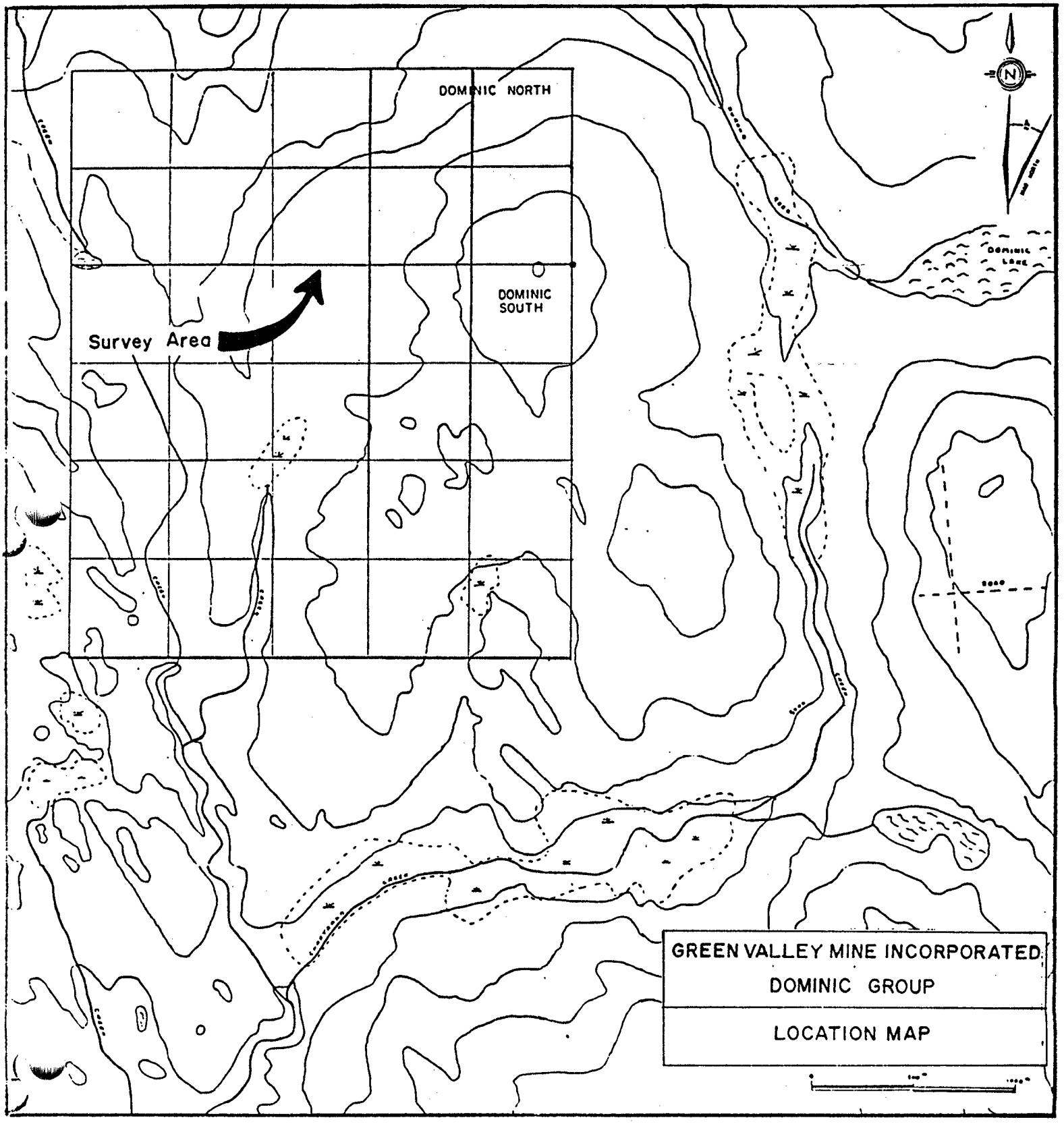

DOMINIC NORTH
DOMINIC SOUTH
Survey Area
N
GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
DOMINIC GROUP
LOCATION MAP

Figure 3

In May, June and August '78 a soil geochemistry program and induced polarization survey were carried out over a portion of the Dominic property by Geotronics Surveys of Vancouver for Green Valley Mine Incorporated. D. Mark of Geotronics Surveys reported that the geochemistry survey revealed five main zones that were anomalous in all or some of the lead, zinc, silver and copper values. The I.P. survey revealed five anomalies - one of which was most interesting because of its size and its correlation with a resistivity low. In January and February 1980 a program of percussion drilling was carried out on the Dominic property by Green Valley Mine Incorporated.

In a report by Goldsmith et. al. the geochemical results of the drilling were low and flat but could be correlated with lithology.

In 1984 an exploration program of 3.6 line kilometers of grid relocating for induced Polarization and VLF-EM surveys, trenching and 42 rock and soil geochemical assays were completed by Green Valley Mine Incorporated. The results as reported on by D.R. MacQuarrie in an October 10, 1984 report indicated that:

(1) The I.P. survey disclosed very weak percent frequency effects (below 3.5) and apparent resistivity values of less than 400 ohm meters. The n=1 resistivities indicating generally thin overburden conditions.

(2) The VLF-EM survey data suggested the presence of three wide northerly conductive zones. These zones "are all co-incident with apparent resistivity and I.P. low areas".

(3) The rock and soil geochemistry disclosed one sample of an anomalous CU values at a road cut 6N 1+15E. The sample was reportedly taken from an outcrop of rock containing pyrite.

A 200 ppm arsenic value was taken from a "rusty quartz and calcite" outcrop at 1+40S 3+00W.

(4) Two trenches cut at 1+40S 3+00W revealed an arkosic sandstone hosting rusty quartz-calcite zones.

GEOLOGY AN MINERALIZATION

The G.S.C. Map 886A - Nicola indicates the Dominic property covers the Upper Triassic Nicola Group which consists essentially of Greenstone, andesite, basalt, agglomerate, breccia, tuff, minor argillite, limestone and conglomerate.

In an examination of the percussion drill hole cutting Goldsmith et. al. report that "the flows encountered range from balsaltic andesite to predominantly andesite in composition". Alteration appears only to a minor degree and generally consists of propylitization resulting in alteration products of hematite, chlorite, epidote, calcite and minor hornblende.

Drill cutting assay for molybdenite, copper, lead, zinc, silver and occasional mercury did not indicate any significant zones of mineralization. Copper and molybdenum values trend up to one and one-half times background generally at the top or bottom of flows.

1984 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

The diamond drilling program consisted of one drill hole put down for the purpose of testing the highest chargeability site of an I.P. survey (n1=3, n2=3.5) in a general area of a high arsenic geochem value obtained from an arkosic sandstone unite exposed within a trench.

(iii) A summary of work performed on the Dominic Claim Group for assessment purposes during the 1986 - 1987 exploration season is as follows:

10 km. of I.P. Survey Grid were established for the I.P. survey, consisting of 93 stations at 50 meter intervals and 86 stations at 100 meter intervals for a total of 179 readings. 800 meters of baseline were re-established and measured as much of the previously established baseline had completely disappeared. In preparation for the I.P. Survey, this work was completed with hip chain and compass. 800 meters of baseline, north-south (0^{o}-180^{o}) were established with flagging, blazing and limited line cutting.

(iv) Work for assessment purposes was completed over portions of the Dominic North and Dominic South.

DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETAION

5 Kilometers of survey lines were established perpendicular to the baseline orientation or east-west (90^{o} - 270^{0}) the survey lines were blazed and flagged.

10 kilometers of I.P. Survey was completed over the Dominic North and Dominic South Claims, consisting of 5 kilometers of survey grading at 50 meter spacing for a total of 93 readings, and 5 kilometers of survey grading at 100 meter spacing for a total of 86 readings.

The purpose of the I,P. Survey was to locate fracture filling or disseminated sulphides which could mean locating pyritezation associated with economic sulphide mineralization. A dipole-dipole array was used with a 50 meter separation between transmitter and receiver for a total distance of 5 kilometers of survey (n1 - 93 readings) and a dipole-dipole array with 100 meter separation between transmitter and receiver for a total distance of 5 kilometers of survey (n1 - 86 readings).

The following notes on the theory and method of field operation for the Induced Polarization method are taken from context of a geophysical report completed for McPhar Geophysics by Phillip G. Hallof, Ph.D. (Geophysics).

"Induced Polarization as a geophysical measurement refers to the blocking action or polarization of metallic or electronic conductors in a medium of ionic solution conduction. This electrochemical phenomenon occurs wherever electrical current is passed through an area which contains metallic minerals such as base metal sulphides. Normally, when current is passed through ground, as in resistivity measurements, all of the conductions takes place through ions present in the water content of the rock, or soil, i.e. by ionic conduction. This is because almost all minerals have a much higher specific resistivity than water. The group of minerals commonly described as 'metallic' however, have specific resistivities much lower than ground waters. The induced polarization effect takes place at those interfaces where the mode of conduction changes from ionic in the solutions filling the interstices of the rock to electronic in the metallic minerals present in the rock. The blocking action or induced polarization mentioned above, which depends upon the chemical energies necessary to allow the ions to give up or receive electrons from the metallic surface, increases with the time that a d.c. current is allowed to flow through the rock; i.e. as ions pile up against the matallic interface the resistance to current flow increases. Eventually, there is enough polarization in the form of excess ions at the interfaces, to appreciably reduce the amount of current flow through the metallic particle. This polarization takes place at each of the infinite number of solution-metal interfaces in a mineralized rock... when the d.c. voltage used to create this d.c. current flow is cut off, the Coulomb forces between the charged

ions forming the polarization cause them to return to their normal position. This movement of charge creates a small current flow which can be measured on the surface of the ground as a decaying potential difference... The values of the percent frequency effect (%F.E.) are a measurement of the polarization in the rock mass. The induced polarization method is perhaps the most powerful geophysical method for the direct detection of metallic sulphide mineralization, even when this mineralization is of very low concentration... In the field procedure, current is applied to the ground at two points in distance (X) meters apart. The potentials are measured at two other points (X) meters apart; in line with the the current electrodes is and integer number (n) times the basic distance (X). The measurements are made along a surveyed line, with a constant distance (nX) between the nearest current and potential electrodes. In most surveys, several traverses are made with various values of (n); i.e. (n) = 1,2,3, etc. The kind of survey required decides the number of values of (n) used. The separation between sender and receiver electrodes is only one factor which determines the depth to which the ground is being sampled in any particular measurement."

Survey data has been presented in an uncontoured overall map format. Additional surveying and geological mapping will be mecessary before a detailed techinal interpretation of the survey results will possible. With the data thus far obtained, however, it is possible to make several observations that may prove useful in future surveys:

Plotting the results of the 1987 survey, it may be seen that the data does not easily lend itself to a linear expression and interpretation. Although several spot FE% highs may be noted in the '87 data, the larger area of FE% (greater than 4%FE) highs outlined during 1986, centered at approximately Baseline + 75N is still the area of greatest interest. A single 75 meter wide linear FE% expression centered running between 500S + 300E and 200S + 600E at n = 1 = 50, completely disappears at the larger dipole array n = 1 = 100, possibly indicating conductive overburden in this portion of the grid. It may be noted that two new spot FE% highs were discovered at Baseline + 500S and at 400S + 250E. The FE% high at BL = 500S is in conjuntion with a relative resistivity low, while the reading at 400S + 250E lies between a resistivity low and a high.

A linear trend of spot resistivity highs at both n = 1 = 50 and n = 1 = 100 arrays may be seen extending from line 500S + 550E through Line 200N + 50W. This same trend was noted in the 1986 survey; the data gathered this year would suggest a continuation of extension of this lineation which reflected in outcrop jointing/ breccia zone attitudes, and also in at least three quite visual fault lineations cutting through the survey area. These faults translate into shallow linear parallel trough like marchy depressions, and are pronounced visual features of the landscape. It is interesting to note that in general the higher resistivities (greater than 400 appear to be associated directly with these fault lineations, and indeed can be contoured s ccessfully, if somewhat spottily at 335^{o} = 345^{o} NW; this could possibly reflect an increasing silica content at depth.

SUMMARY

The broad FE% anomaly characterized in the greater than 4%FE contour extending between Line 0 + 60W and Line 300N + 100E is still the most interesting feature of the recent I.P. Surveys. This anomaly is still open to the northwest; the area to the southeast which was explored during the '87 exploration season is characterized by spotty but correlative values which although they do not really extend the anomaly itself, they do provide a linear expression which is possibly reflecting continuation of underlying lithology.

MALASPINA COLLEGE

Statement of Course Completion

JOHN P. LARUE

has

Successfully Completed 180 Hours of Instruction

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MINERAL EXPLORATION FOR PROSPECTORS

PRESENTED BY B.C. MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
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APRIL 16 to 30, 1983 - MESACHIE LAKE, B.C.

MAY 2, 1983

Dated at Nanaimo,
British Columbia, Canada

Director / Dean

Registrar

Instructor

Malaspina College

Detailed costs and expenses incurred during the year 1987 in regard to the Dominic North Claim, record #474 and Dominic South, record #475, Kamloops, Mining Division.

5 men, 10 days = 50 days

Locating, blazing and flagging grid at 50 meter intervals and 100 meter intervals.

10 km. of Induced Polarization n1 all inclusive at $1,600 per km.	$16,000.00
Drafting, maps and copies	1,000.00
Typing	200.00
Report	500.00
	$17,700.00

Respectfully submitted,

Charles Boitard

REFERENCES

GOLDSMITH, L. B. et al. - Petrology and Geochemistry of percussion drilling Dominic North, Dominic South and Cherise Mineral Claims, Kamloops Mining Division, December, 1980

SOOKOCHOFF, L - Geological Report on the Donimic Property for Green Valley Mine Incorpotated, August 24, 1981

MARK, D. G. - Geophysical-Geochemical Report on Induced Polarization and Soil Sample Surveys over the Dominic Claim Group, Dominic Claim, Kamloops, Mining Division.

MACQUARRIE, D. R. - Geophysical, Geochemical and Physical Report on the Dominic Property for Green Valley Mine Incorporated, October 10, 1984.

SOOKOCHOFF, L. - Diamond Drilling REport on the Dominic Claim Group for Green Valley Mine Incorporated, Kamloops Mining Division, November 15, 1985

HALLOFF, P. G. Geophysical Report for McPhar Geophysics.

LaRue, J. P. - Geophysical Report on the Dominic Claim Group for Green Valley Mine Incorporated, November 10, 1986

600 W | 500 W | 400 W | 300 W | 200 W | 100 W | 0 | 100 E | 200 E | 300 E | 400 E | 500 E | 600 E

To Savona 26.5 km.

Access Road

LINE 600 N

LINE 500 N

LINE 400 N

LINE 300 N — 315 384 444 442 336 534 385 204 223 348 383 313 489 436 358 345 327

LINE 200 N — 180 464 371 367 414 349 235 146 207 319 213 — 50°35

LINE 100 N n=1 — 37 67 273 221 300 211 362 310 259 267 287 297 341 281 230 438 419

n=2 — 50 54 99 188 362 345 336 498 288 295 403 199 400 428 192 291 437 376

LINE 0 n=1 — 190 50 56 142 328 311 226 260 237 171 344 245 343 319 202 216 486 210 342

P.H. No 6 | P.H. No 5 | No 4 | P.H. No 7

n=2 — 62 49 71 260 329 264 287 355 211 340 271 300 420 200 177 289 313 233

LINE 100 S n=1 — 69 98 116 293 299 254 175 131 363 471 469 1104 194 392 445 243 342 257

D.D.H. 1984

n=2 — 84 85 110 142 431 477 194 136 252 216 233 327 342 199 292 368 295 409

Trenches

LINE 200 S n=1 — 66 133 245 378 372 152 136 163 231 304 209 180 214 251 230 245 220 426 395 327 277 342 459 502 416

n=2 — 67 76 198 238 277 234 238 145

P.H. No 8

LINE 300 S n=1 — 72 149 135 180 201 232 198 153 208 114 150 214 232 180 260 246 329 447 455 389 380 540 529 572 579

n=2 — 55 94 204 160 164 279 338 188

LINE 400 S n=1 — 109 158 157 292 206 176 196 239 236 310 251 144 105 254 208 176 186 239 558 709 420 599 612 500 569 729

n=2 — 59 139 142 197 311 318 326 217

Base Line

LINE 500 S — 262 342 231 155 285 206 159 263 289 301 347 335 348 572 721 510 720

1984 Survey

LINE 600 S

LINE 700 S

Dominic North

Dominic South

120°44

Instrument Sabre Model 21
Type Frequency Domain
Frequency: 0.3, 10.0 Hz.
Array Dipole — Dipole
Electrode Spacing 100 Metres
Dipole Separation: n = 1 100 Metres
Units: Percent

1987 I. P. Survey Results
Lines 300 N, 200 S, 300 S, 400 S, 500 S, (Small Numbers)

16,558

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

Dominic Property
KAMLOOPS M.D. B.C.

Induced Polarization Survey
Apparent Resistivity n=1

SCALE 1=2 000 | DATE JULY 1987 | FIGURE No. 7

600 W | 500 W | 400 W | 300 W | 200 W | 100 W | 0 | 100 E | 200 E | 300 E | 400 E | 500 E | 600 E

To Savona 26.5 km

Acces Road

LINE 600 N

LINE 500 N

LINE 400 N

LINE 300 N — 2 .5 1.5 1.5 3.25 2 4.25 3.75 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.25 .5 .5 1.25 .25 .25

LINE 200 N — 1.5 2.5 2 3 2 3 3 2 1 1 1 — 50°35

2.5 4.5 3.5 4.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3 2 1 1

LINE 100 N n=1 — 1 1 1 1 1 0.5 1 1 3 4 3 2.5 1.5 2.5 1 1 1 1 1

n=2 1 1 1 1.5 2 1.5 1 3 6 4 4.5 5 3.2 2 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5

LINE 0 n=1 — 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 2.5 2 1 1.5 1 2.5 2.5 4 2.5 3 2.5 2.2 2 2 1

P.H. №6 P.H. №5 №4 P.H. №7

n=2 2 1.5 1.5 2 3.5 2.5 2 1.5 3 3.5 4 2.7 2.2 3 2.2 2.2 2 3

Dominic North

Dominic South

LINE 100 S n=1 — 1 1 1 3 1.5 0.5 1.5 1.5 3 2 2.5 2 3.5 3.5 3 2.5 2 2

D.D.H. 1984

n=2 1 1.5 1.5 2.5 3.5 Trenches 1 2 1 2.5 2.5 3 2.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1 1 1.5

LINE 200 S n=1 — 1.5 1 1.5 1.5 1.5 1 1 1.5 1.75 2.25 1.50 1 1 .75 2 2 3 1 1.75 4.5 1.75 1 .75 3.25 .25

n=2 1.5 1 1.5 3 2 1.5 1 1

P.H. №8

LINE 300 S n=1 — 1 1.5 2 0.5 0.5 1 2.25 3 1 3.25 1.75 1 .5 .25 .75 .25 1.25 .5 2 2.75 1 .5 .5

n=2 1 1.5 2.5 3 2 1.5 1

LINE 400 S n=1 — 1 1 1 1 1 1 1.5 1 0.5 1 2 2.75 2 2.75 1.25 1.25 2.75 1.5 4.75 1.5 2.25 1.25 1 .75 1 .5 .5

n=2 1.5 1.5 1.5 1 1.5 1.5 1.5 1

Base Line

LINE 500 S — 2 1 4.25 4 2.5 1.25 1.5 1 .5 1.75 .5 1.5 1 1.25 1.75 .5 1.25

1984 Survey

LINE 600 S

LINE 700 S

Base Line

120°44

Instrument Sabre Model 21
Type Frequency Domain
Frequency: 0.3, 10.0 Hz.
Array Dipole — Dipole
Electrode Spacing 100 Metres
Dipole Separation: n = 1 100 Metres
Units: Percent

1987 I. P. Survey Results
Lines 300 N, 200 S, 300 S, 400 S, 500 S, (Small Numbers)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,558

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

Dominic Property
KAMLOOPS M.D. B.C.

Induced Polarization Survey

Frequency Effect

SCALE 1= 2 000 | DATE JULY 1987 | FIGURE № 6

600 W | 500 W | 400 W | 300 W | 200 W | 100 W | 0 | 100 E | 200 E | 300 E | 400 E | 500 E | 600 E

To Savona 26.5 km

Acces Road

LINE 600 N

LINE 500 N

LINE 400 N

LINE 300 N — 215 251 390 402 443 228 887 263 226 238 188 222 547 511 259 220 364 512

LINE 200 N — 180 464 371 367 414 349 235 146 207 319 213

346 500 252 370 696 864 203 464 239 159 214

LINE 100 N n=1 — 37 67 273 221 300 211 362 310 259 267 287 297 341 281 230 438 419

n=2 — 50 54 99 188 362 345 336 498 288 295 403 199 400 428 192 291 437 376

LINE 0 n=1 — 190 50 56 142 328 311 226 260 237 171 344 245 343 319 202 216 486 210 342

P.H. No 6 P.H. No 5 No 4 P.H. No 7

n=2 — 62 49 71 260 329 264 287 355 211 340 271 300 420 200 177 289 313 233

LINE 100 S n=1 — 69 98 116 293 299 254 175 131 363 471 469 104 194 392 445 243 342 257

D.D.H. 1984

n=2 — 84 85 110 142 431 477 194 136 252 216 233 327 342 199 292 368 295 409

Trenches

LINE 200 S n=1 — 66 133 245 378 372 152 136 163

267 229 120 100 178 185 299 329 169 205 682 384 216 243 189 305 381 590 447

n=2 — 67 76 198 238 277 234 238 145

P.H. No 8

LINE 300 S n=1 — 72 149 135 180 201 232 198 153

120 111 137 88 130 166 144 234 297 498 238 452 376 361 339 295 497 322

n=2 — 55 94 204 160 164 279 338 188

LINE 400 S n=1 — 109 158 157 292 206 176 196 239

189 266 147 118 188 98 138 255 279 292 294 768 660 108 357 367 389 527

n=2 — 59 139 142 197 311 318 326 217

Base Line

LINE 500 S — 137 114 162 146 122 226 170 253 147 184 188 218 240 395 94 769 626 89

1984 Survey

LINE 600 S

LINE 700 S

100 200 300 400

50°35

Dominic North

Dominic South

120°44

Instrument Sabre Model 21
Type Frequency Domain
Frequency: 0.3, 10.0 Hz.
Array Dipole — Dipole
Electrode Spacing 50 Metres
Dipole Separation: n = 1 50 Metres
Units: Percent

1987 I. P. Survey Results
Lines 300 N, 200 S, 300 S, 400 S,
500 S, (Small Numbers)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,558

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

Dominic Property
KAMLOOPS M.D. B.C.

Induced Polarization Survey
Apparent Resistivity n=1

SCALE 1=2 000 | DATE JULY 1987 | FIGURE No. 5

600 W 500 W 400 W 300 W 200 W 100 W 0 100 E 200 E 300 E 400 E 500 E 600 E

To Savona 26.5 km

Acces Road

50°35

Dominic North

Dominic South

120°44

LINE 600 N

LINE 500 N

LINE 400 N

LINE 300 N — 3.75 4.25 4.25 9.5 2.5 .5 1.5 2.75 1.75 2. 1. 1. 1.25 1. 2.75 .25 1. 2.

LINE 200 N — 1.5 2.5 2 3 2 3 3 2 1 1 1

2.5 4.5 3.5 4.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3 2 1 1

3 %

LINE 100 N n=1 1 1 1 1 1 0.5 1 1 3 4 3 2.5 1.5 2.5 1 1 1 1

n=2 1 1 1 1.5 2 1.5 1 3 6 4 4.5 5 3.2 2 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5

4 %

LINE 0 n=1 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 2.5 2 1 1.5 1 2.5 2.5 4 2.5 3 2.5 2.2 2 2 1

P.H. Nº6 P.H. Nº5 Nº4 P.H. Nº7

n=2 2 1.5 1.5 2 3.5 2.5 2 1.5 3 3.5 4 2.7 2.2 3 2.2 2.2 2 3

3 %

LINE 100 S n=1 1 1 1 3 1.5 0.5 1.5 1.5 3 2 2.5 2 3.5 3.5 3 2.5 2 2

D.D.H. 1984

n=2 1 1.5 1.5 2.5 3.5 Trenches 1 2 1 2.5 2.5 3 2.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1 1 1.5

3 %

LINE 200 S n=1 1.5 1 1.5 1.5 1.5 1 1 1.5 .5 .5 3. .75 1. 1.5 1.5 1.5 2. 1.75 1.25 1.5 1.75 .5 .5 1. 3.5 1. .5

n=2 1.5 1 1.5 3 2 1.5 1 1

P.H. Nº8

LINE 300 S n=1 1 1 1.5 2 0.5 0.5 1 1 1 1 1.5 2.25 1.75 1. 1.25 1. 4. 1.5 1. 1.25 3.5 .5 3.75 3.25 3. 1.75 2. 2.75

n=2 1 1.5 2.5 3 2 1.5 1 1

LINE 400 S n=1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1.5 1 0.5 1. 1.75 1. 1.25 1. 2. 2.25 2.25 2.50 1.75 2. 2. 5.5 3.25 2.25 .5 1. .5

n=2 1.5 1.5 1.5 1 1.5 1.5 1.5 1

Base Line

LINE 500 S — 1. .5 .75 1.25 .5 .5 2. 1. 2. 3. 3.5 3. 2.75 2.75 1. 2.75 1.75 2.

1984 Survey

LINE 600 S

LINE 700 S

Base Line

Instrument Sabre Model 21
Type Frequency Domain
Frequency: 0.3, 10.0 Hz.
Array Dipole — Dipole
Electrode Spacing 50 Metres
Dipole Separation: n = 1 50 Metres
Units: Percent

1987 I. P. Survey Results
Lines 300 N, 200 S, 300 S, 400 S,
500 S, (Small Numbers)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,558

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

Dominic Property
KAMLOOPS M.D. B.C.

Induced Polarization Survey

Frequency Effect

SCALE 1= 2 000 | DATE JULY 1987 | FIGURE Nº 4