COMINCO LTD.

EXPLORATION
93 G 15

WESTERN DISTRICT

ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

PRINCE 1-4 MINERAL CLAIMS

Record No's 9552-5

PRINCE GEORGE

Cariboo Mining Division

Latitude: 53 deg. 45' N Longitude: 122 deg. 46' W

LOG NO: 0307 RD.
ACTION:
FILE NO:

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,710

January 30, 1990

R.W. Holroyd
A. M. Pauwels

ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

PRINCE 1-4 MINERAL CLAIMS

COMINCO LTD.

EXPLORATION WESTERN DISTRICT

ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

I SUMMARY

The Prince claims cover a prominent aero magnetic high, 15 km south of Prince George, an area blanketed with late-glacial lacustrine clays. Light overburden drilling with a power auger was partly successful in sampling under the clay blanket. Higher copper values were found and are thought to originate south of the geochemical area where Induced Polarization (IP) surveys located a chargeability high.

II INTRODUCTION

The Prince property is located 15 km south of Prince George (See figure 1 and 2). Access is by the paved Westlake road south of Prince George to Tedford Drive. From the end of Tedford a muddy logging road, 3 km long, reaches the property. The claims are situated on the plateau west of the Fraser river. Topography is gentle and elevation averages 750 m above sea level. The property was staked in February 1989 to cover a large aero magnetic high, potentially associated with porphyry-style copper-gold mineralization. Geochemical surveys were done in May and August and consisted of soil sampling with a power auger. Later in September an IP survey was completed. Geochemical field work was done by J.Thomlinson and M.Kellerhals, technicians and M.Gill, field assistant. Samples were analyzed at Cominco's Exploration and Research Laboratory, 1486 E. Pender street, Vancouver. Geophysical surveys (IP and ground magnetics) were undertaken by Scott Geophysics, contractor, from Vancouver. During the exploration work, crews were lodged in Prince George and commuted daily, by truck, to the property. The project was planned, organized, supervised and is reported by A.M.Pauwels, B.Sc, senior geologist. R.W. Holroyd, B.Sc., geophysicist, contributed the geophysical section of this report.

III PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The earliest work on the property dates back to 1958, when prospectors for Wennergren investigated a prominent aeromagnetic anomaly located during airborne surveys. No record exists of this work. Later in 1969 the Minou claims were acquired by A. Savidge and K.Kaniar. Their interest was sparked by high molybdenum values in soils. Exploration consisted of silt sampling, soil sampling and trenching. The area was reported to be entirely covered with lacustrine clays, the only bedrock was diorite found in some of the trenches. Results of the soil samples were very low, a few higher values were found for copper in samples from overburden and weathered bedrock in the bottom of the trenches. Highest value was 730 ppm Cu.

IV TENURE

The property consists of four Claims, Prince 1 to 4, Record No's: 9552-5. The claims are fully owned by Cominco Ltd. Expenditures in 1989 totalled $ 24,227.60, details are given in appendix I.

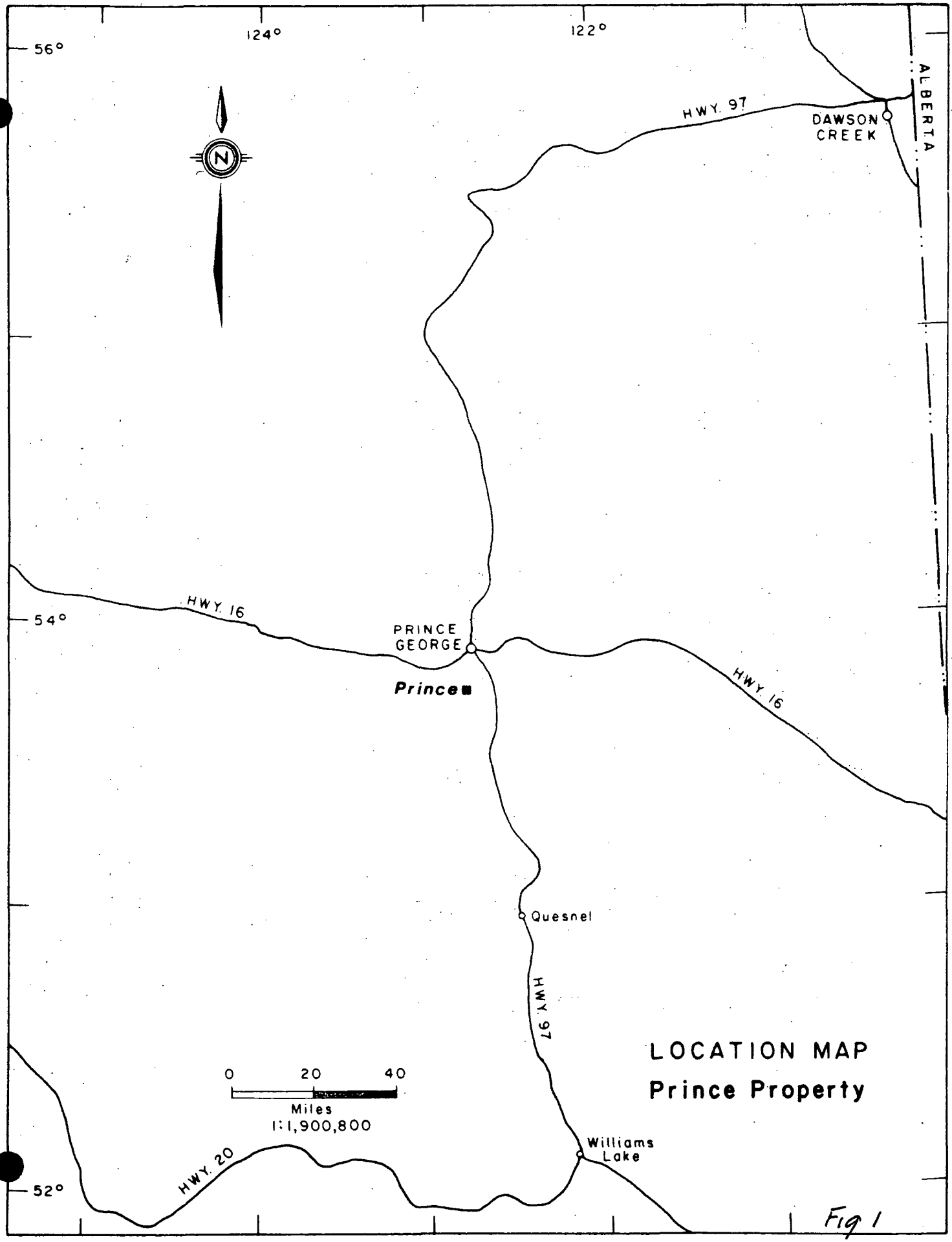
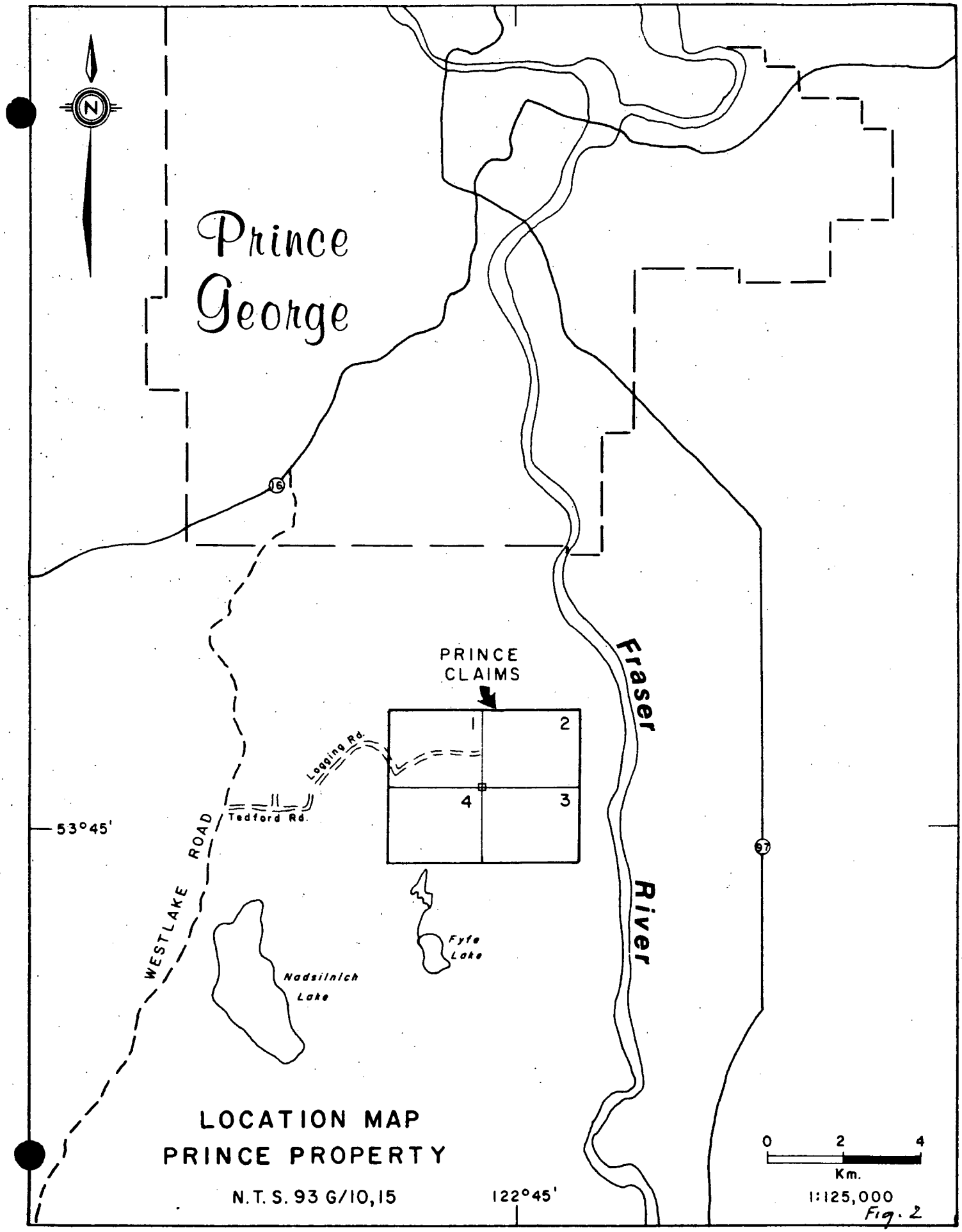

56°
124°
122°
N
HWY. 97
DAWSON CREEK
ALBERTA
HWY. 16
54°
PRINCE GEORGE
Prince
HWY. 16
Quesnel
HWY 97
0 20 40
Miles
1:1,900,800
LOCATION MAP
Prince Property
Williams Lake
HWY. 20
52°

Fig 1



LOCATION MAP
PRINCE PROPERTY
N.T.S. 93 G/10,15

Fig. 2

V AREA GEOLOGY

There are few outcrops in the vicinity of the property. The area around Prince George is almost uniformly mantled, to an elevation of 790 m, by clays deposited in late-glacial Lake George. This Lake was impounded behind ice dams during the waning stages of the last glaciation and had an ephemeral existence for approximately a hundred years. The uniformity of this cover is only broken by several beach levels composed of coarse pebbles. Underlying bedrock is further covered by glacial tills and is only seen in deep river cuts, at higher elevations and on hill sides facing the NNE direction of ice movement. Generally the area of the claims is assumed to be underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla formation. Two outcrops on the claims, one consisting of diorite, the other of andesite support this assumption.

VI GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

Method

Lines were established with compass and topochain, and stations marked every 100 m along the lines. A total of 8.1 km of lines, oriented N20 deg.W, were established approximately 500 m apart, and later extended for the IP survey. Samples were collected at regular intervals along the lines, though the intervals varied during the survey from 100 to 200 m. A total of 87 sites were sampled, with multiple samples taken at some locations, for a total of 109 individual samples.

Samples were taken with a Pjonjar drill, a portable, gas powered, percussion drill. Penetration is achieved with solid steel rods (2.5 cm diam) in incremental lengths of 1m. The sampling tool is a flow-through device, which doubles as a percussion bit and is fixed at the bottom of the rod string. It consists of a cylindrical, serrated bit topped by a hollow, 16 cm by 1.5 cm sample chamber with and outlet at the top. Sampling is continuous during penetration and, at any given time, represents the bottom 15 cm of the hole. The specimen is retrieved by pulling up the rod string. Pulling is achieved with a 4 ton jack, 2 people are necessary to operate this device. Maximum depth achieved in the clays on the Prince claims was 9 m. More commonly 7 m was reachable.

The goal was to collect a sample at the interface of bedrock and overburden. At each site depth and nature of the sample obtained was recorded.

Results

The results are tabulated in appendix III and illustrated on figure 3. At most of the sites depth achieved was insufficient to reach the bedrock/overburden interface. Nevertheless at 26 sites this interface was sampled and significantly all copper values over 70 ppm (max 140 ppm) were found among these sites. This area of thinner overburden encloses the area of the trenches dating from 1971, where also higher copper values were recorded at the bottom of the overburden. The area enclosed by the 70 ppm contour has a NNE axis. This matches the local direction of ice movement during the last glaciation. Samples in areas of deeper overburden consisted entirely of lacustrine clay and have very low copper and gold values, this is in line with the very low results for copper found in soil samples in 1971. It is thought that the ubiquitous clays effectively seal bedrock and so prevent any migration of copper and gold from bedrock. The samples taken at the bedrock/overburden interface do reflect bedrock geochemistry. The cause of the higher copper in

these samples could be mobilization by ice from a bedrock source to the south or southwest of the sampled area. This assertion is supported by the orientation of the 70 ppm contour and also by the absence of any visible sign of copper mineralization in rocks at the trenches where values up to 730 ppm copper were obtained in 1971. Significantly, to the south of the geochem survey a chargeability high (see further-GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS) was found during the IP survey.

VII GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

During the period October 3-6, 1989, induced polarization and magnetometer surveys were conducted over the Prince claims, in conjunction with similar surveys on several other small claim groups in the area. The work was conducted by Scott Geophysics Ltd. on behalf of Cominco Ltd. A total of 13.0 kilometers of IP and 13.0 kilometers of magnetic surveys were completed on the Prince property, involving five lines, with a nominal line spacing of approximately 500 metres.

The claim group which was staked to cover a localized magnetic high 15 km south of Prince George, indicated on the government map of the area. The IP/mag surveys were carried out subsequently in a reconnaissance fashion to determine whether a target, possibly indicative sulphide mineralization, exists on the property.

Equipment and Procedures

A Scintrex IPR-11 time domain receiver and a Scintrex 2.5kw IPC-7 transmitter were used for the IP survey. A 2-second alternating square wave was output at the transmitter, and the decay of that signal during the off time was measured at the receiver. The receiver recorded chargeabilities for 10 time slices (M0-M9), as well as the primary voltage (Vp) and self potential (SP) for each of 4 potential electrode pairs at each station.

A Geometrics G816 total field proton precession magnetometer was used for the magnetometer survey, with a Geometrics G836 total field proton precession magnetometer as the base station, which was set up at the IP transmitter site. Both magnetometers were read during moves of the IP array, ie. when the transmitter was off.

All survey data was archived, processed, and plotted using a Toshiba 1200 microcomputer, using Scintrex Soft II, IGS, and proprietary software.

The survey was done in a reconnaissance fashion with a pole-dipole array configuration utilized for the IP survey. Readings were taken at an 'a' spacing of 25 metres for N=1, 2, and at an 'a' spacing of 75 metres for N=1,2. The station interval was generally 75 metres, though a 50 metre interval was utlized over chargeability highs.

Total field magnetometer measurements were taken at 25 metre intervals and were corrected for diurnal drift with reference to a fixed base station.

Presentation of Data

The IP data is presented as pseudo-sections, and contour plans of chargeability and apparent resistivity. The pseudo-sections are presented at a scale of 1:2,500 for each of the survey lines, incorporating the N=1,2 chargeability and calculated resistivity data from both the 25 and 75 metre 'a' spacings. The chargeability values plotted on the pseudo-sections and contour plans are those from the eigth slice (M7 - 690 to 1050 milliseconds after shutoff, with a midpoint of 870 milliseconds). As indicated on the pseudo-

sections, the current electrode positions are north of the receiving electrodes, though on L-500E and L-1000E short sections north of the road utilized an array with C_1 south of the potential electrodes. The contour plan maps of chargeability and apparent resistivity for N=1 a=75m, are plotted at a scale of 1:10,000 with contour intervals of 2.5 mV/V and 100 ohm-metres respectively. Anomaly bars are plotted on the pseudo-sections, and are catagorized as strong, moderate, or weak anomalies based on shape and chargeability. For this property, chargeabilities greater than 10 mV/V are considered weakly anomalous, greater than 20 mV/V are moderately anomalous, and greater than 30 mV/V are strong anomalies.

The corrected total field magnetic data is presented at a scale of 1:10,000 as a contour plan map, with a contour interval of 500 nT. The posted magnetic data has had a constant 50,000 nT subtracted from the actual value to reduce the size of the postings.

Discussion of Results

Five lines of reconnaissance IP and magnetometer surveying were carried out on the Prince property during 1989, for a total of 13.0 kms of each type of survey. The survey identified a strong chargeability anomaly extending across the southern limit of the geophysical coverage. This anomaly is quite evident on the easternmost line, L-2000E, where chargeabilities of over 35 mV/V are outlined at the deepest penetrations, and extends westward to L-1000E, where the feature weakens considerably, displaying chargeabilities of less than 12 mV/V. Further to the west, on L-500E, there is a break in the feature, though it re-occurs on the westernmost L-0, where it again displays strong chargeabilities of over 30 mV/V at the southern limit of the line. The strongest IP anomaly occurs on L-1500E, where a general mound-shaped anomaly contains chargeabilities of over 45 mV/V for a=75m, n=2, which is the deepest penetrating level of the survey. This IP anomaly is open to the south as indicated by chargeabilities of over 35 mV/V at the southern limit of the coverage.

The grid area is quite conductive, having background apparent resistivities in the order of 100-150 ohm-m, though the IP anomaly coincides with an even lower resistivity in the order of 50-60 ohm-m. The apparent resisitivities over the remainder of the coverage area are typically layered, suggesting a relatively consistent conductive overburden cover.

The total field magnetics coverage shows a magnetic high extending across the central portion of the grid from about 650S on L-0 to about 800S on L-2000E, though separating into three magnetic highs from 650S to 1000S along L-500E. These magnetic features are in the order of 3000 nTs above background. There is only a weak narrow magnetic signature associated with the IP anomaly, with magnetic peaks less than 200 nT above background, and occurring near the northern edge of the chargeability high. The source of the anomalous IP response is considerably wider than that outlined in the magnetic coverage. Perhaps the most usefull information gained from the magnetic survey is the implied structural trend which extends north-south through the grid area, sub-paralleling L-500E. Along this line the magnetic contours are disrupted, terminated, and/or enhanced, suggesting the presence of a fault. The three previously mentionned local magnetic peaks on L-500E, may be due to the repetition and enhancement of a magnetic feature through faulting. The IP anomaly is continuous across the grid area, except for the southern portion of L-500E, where it has been broken or offset to the south, beyond the coverage.

VIII CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Light overburden drilling with a power auger was partly successful in sampling under the clay blanket. Higher copper values were found and are thought to be sourced south of the geochemical area where IP surveys indicated a

chargeability high. The high chargeabilities and associated resistivity lows, outlined in the geophysical coverage suggest the possibility of disseminated sulphide mineralization as the source of the responses. Since the limits of the IP anomaly have not been defined, ie. it remains open to the east, west and south, size potential still exists.

It is recommended to fully outline the chargeability highs to the south and west of this years' survey. Further light overburden drilling is also suggested to establish a source for the higher copper values found.

Reported by

Andre M. Pauwels
Senior Geologist

Robert W. Holroyd
Geophysicist

Approved for Release

W. J. Wolfe
Manager, Exploration
Western Canada.

REFERENCES

Armstrong, J.E.
1969 Surficial Geology, Prince George map-area, GSC, Map 3-1969.

Scott, A.
1989 Logistical Report- Induced Polarization and Magnetometer Surveys, Prince George Area, B.C., Wee, Kirk, Spock, Prince, Pilot and Sal Properties, On Behalf of Cominco Ltd.

Simpson J.G.
1971 A Report on Geochemical Surveys, Minou Claims Assessment Report 3067

Tipper, H.W.
1960 Prince George , GSC, Map 49-1960, Geology Map

1971 Glacial Geomorphology and Pleistocene History of Central British Columbia, GSC, Bull. 196.

Dist: Cominco Files (1)
Mining Recorder (2)

APPENDIX I

EXPENDITURES

Planning, supervision, Report	
A.M. Pauwels, 5 days @ $ 401.6 /day	2,008.00
R.W. Holroyd 2 days @ $ 390.00	780.00
Lines, Sampling May 12 to 24, August 9-13, 1989	
J. Thomlinson 18 days @ $ 169.85	3,057.30
M. Kellerhals 13 days @ $ $ 185.00	2,405.00
M. Gill 5 days @ $ 122.91	614.55
Survey materials	100.00
Pjonjar Drill and equipment	
18 days @ $100	1,800.00
Truck Rental and fuel	
18 days @ $ 50.00	900.00
Room/Board 38 days @ $ 55.00	2,090.00
Analysis 109 samples, Au,Cu @ $ 8.75	953.75
Geophysical surveys (IP, mag)	
13.0 km @ $ 713.00 as per invoic	9,269.00
Drafting 2 days @ $125	250.00
TOTAL	24,227.60

APPENDIX II PIONJAR DRILL HOLES

All samples analyzed for copper and gold by atomic absorption.

No.	East/ West	South /North	Depth m	Type	Cu PPM	Au PPB
001	0		4	clay till	31	<10
002	0		9	clay till	32	<10
003	0	100N		Bedrock	72	<10
004	0	0		Bedrock	61	<10
005	0	200S	1.2	Bedrock	24	<10
006	0	200S	1.4	Bedrock	23	<10
007	0	400S	2.0	Bedrock	32	<10
008	0	400S	1.8	Bedrock	28	<10
009	0	600S	4.0	Bedrock	41	<10
010	0	600S	4.2	Bedrock	38	<10
011	0	800S	2.5	Bedrock	51	<10
012	0	800S	2.6	Bedrock	55	<10
013	0	1000S	1.9	Bedrock	33	<10
014	0	1000S	1.8	Bedrock	63	<10
015	250E	1000S	2.3	Bedrock	30	<10
016	250E	1000S	2.9	Bedrock	108	<10
017	500E	1000S	3.0	Bedrock	52	<10
018	500E	1000S	2.1	Bedrock	44	<10
019	500E	800S	5.2	clay	31	<10
020	500E	800S	6.0	clay	31	<10
021	500E	600S	1.8	Bedrock	35	<10
022	500E	600S	1.7	Bedrock	42	<10
023	500E	400S	1.9	Bedrock	146	<10
024	500E	400S	1.6	Bedrock	28	<10
025	500E	200S	2.0	Bedrock	33	<10
026	500E	200S	4.9	Bedrock	27	<10
027	750E	200S	4.2	Bedrock	23	<10

No.	East/ West	South /North	Depth m	Type	Cu PPM	Au PPB
028	750E	200S	4.3	Bedrock	35	<10
029	1000E	200S	2.7	Bedrock	27	<10
030	1000E	200S	3.3	Bedrock	30	<10
031	1000E	400S	5.6	Bedrock	32	<10
032	1000E	400S	5.7	Bedrock	29	<10
033	1000E	600S	4.0	clay	41	<10
034	1000E	600S	3.0	clay	27	<10
035	1000E	800S	3.3	clay, pebbles	26	370
036	1000E	800S	3.7	clay, pebbles	21	<10
037	1000E	1000S	4.9	Bedrock	36	<10
038	1000E	1000S	2.6	clay	39	<10
039	1250E	1000S	1.3	clay	34	<10
040	1250E	1000S	2.3	rocky, clay	29	<10
041	1500E	1000S	3.5	rocky, clay	26	<10
041a	1500E	1000S	3.3	rods stuck		<10
042	1500E	800S	2.2	clay, pebbles	26	<10
043	1500E	800S	2.5	clay, pebbles	22	<10
044	1500E	600S	6.6	clay	22	<10
045	1500E	500S	4.3	clay	22	<10
046	1500E	400S	7.9	clay	23	<10
047	1500E	300S	1.4	clay, pebbles	24	<10
048	1500E	200S	1.7	clay, pebbles	77	<10
049	1500E	100S	2.2	clay, rocks	27	<10
050	1500E	0	4.5	Bedrock	23	<10
051	1500E	100N	6.2	Bedrock	18	30
052	1500E	200N	5.9	Bedrock	24	<10
053	1500E	300N	4.6	Bedrock?	21	<10
054	1500E	400N	6.0	Clay-peb-rock frags	25	<10
055	1500E	500N	4.0	as above	20	<10

No.	East/ West	South /North	Depth m	Type	Cu PPM	Au PPB
056	1500E	600N	2.7	as above	25	<10
057	1250E	600N	1.4	as above, rocky till	21	<10
058	1000E	600N	6.0	"	32	<10
059	1000E	500N	5.1	"	14	<10
060	1000E	400N	2.0	"	24	<10
061	1000E	300N	6.2	"	37	<10
062	1000E	200N	6.2	"	27	<10
063	1000E	100N	3.4	"	22	<10
064	1000E	0	6.0	"	20	<10
065	750E	0	5.1	"	18	<10
066	500E	0	4.7	clay	29	<10
067	500E	100N	6	clay,peb,rock frags	26	<10
068	500E	200N	4.4	"	29	<10
069	500E	300N	2.8	"	36	<10
070	500E	400N	2.9	"	28	<10
071	500E	500N	6.0	"	22	<10
072	500E	600N	5.7	"	49	<10
073	250E	600N	6.0	"	21	<10
074	0	600N	3.8	"	29	<10
075	0	500N	5.8	"	30	<10
076	0	400N	4.2	clay,peb,rock frags	27	<10
077	0	300N	6.0	peb,sand,rock frags	22	<10
078	0	220N	3.6	pebbles, clay	45	<10
079	400W	600N	6.0	"	32	<10
080	400W	500N	6.0	"	58	<10
081	400W	400N	4.8	"	22	<10
082	400W	300N	6.0	"	25	<10
083	400W	200N	5.8	"	20	<10
084	400W	100N	5.0	clay,pebbles	20	<10

No.	East/ West	South /North	Depth m	Type	Cu PPM	Au PPB
085	400W	0	4.2	clay,peb,rock frags	24	<10
086	400W	100S	3.0	Bed,clay,peb,rock f.	41	320
087	400W	200S	4.1	"	22	<10
088	400W	300S	6.0	clay	27	<10
089	400W	400S		clay	32	10
090	400W	500S		clay	27	<10
091	400W	600S		clay	54	<10
092	400W	700S		clay	59	<10
093	400W	800S		clay	35	12
094	400W	900S		clay	33	<10
095	400W	1000S	6.0	clay	34	<10
100	0	1000S	2.2	rock fragments	23	<10
101	0	1200S	8.0	clay	71	19
102	0	1400S	5.0	clay	74	22
103	250E	1200S	5.4	Bedrock	47	<10
104	250E	1000S	3.3	Bedrock	130	<10
105	500E	1000S	4.3	Bedrock	89	<10
106	500E	1200S	6.1	clay, broken pebbles	57	<10
107	750E	1000S	5.1	clay, broken pebbles	40	<10
108	500E	600S	2.2	"	104	<10
109	500E	400S	4.9	possible boulder	34	<10
110	750E	400S	2.9	"	39	<10
111	1000E	400S	6.2	clay + till	34	<10
112	1500E	465S	6.8	clay	40	<10

APPENDIX III

STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, ANDRE M. PAUWELS, 4900 Mariposa Court, Richmond, B.C. hereby declare that I:

1. Graduated from State University of Ghent, Belgium with a B.Sc., Geology in July, 1970.

2. Have been engaged in mineral exploration as a Geologist:

- in Ontario from September, 1970 until April, 1972 with Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corporation Limited.

- in British Columbia and Yukon Territories since May, 1972 until December, 1980 with Union Miniere Exploration and Mining Corporation Limited.

- with Bethlehem Copper Corporation from January until May 1, 1981.

- presently with Cominco Limited since May 1, 1981.

3. Was engaged from 1970 until present in numerous geological, geochemical, geophysical and drilling programmes for mineral exploration in Ontario, British Columbia, the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, Arizona and Peru.

4. Am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada

DATE: January 16, 1990

A.M. Pauwels
Senior Geologist

APPENDIX III (cont'd)

I, ROBERT W. HOLROYD, of 2752 Dollarton Highway, in the City of North Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of Waterloo in 1977 with an Honours Bachelor of Science in Applied Geology.

2. I am Vice President of the British Columbia Geophysical Society.

3. I have been engaged as a Geophysicist with Cominco Ltd. since April 1977.

R.W. Holroyd,
Geophysicist.

DATE: Jan. 17, 1990

PRINCE 1

PRINCE 2

PRINCE 3

PRINCE 4

FRASER RIVER

FYEE CREEK

Ice Direction

Prince George

Red Rock Tree Nursery

Red Rock Research Planting

Red Rock Research Planting

BASELINE

TR-3/1971 375 ppm Cu X 250 ppm Cu

TR-4/1971 730 ppm Cu

TR-7/1971

GEOLOGY

TAKLA (Upper Triassic)

diorite - medium grained, equigranular, green hornblende/biotite, minor epidote

andesite - fine grained, green

22/104 | 10 — Cu ppm (multiple samples at some stations); Au ppb ("L" when below detection limit)

Area with samples taken below lacustrine clay at top of bedrock

70 — > 70 ppm Cu

100 — > 100 ppm Cu

IP chargeability > 10%

Trenches (1971)

0 200 400 600 800 1000 metres

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,740

PRINCE PROPERTY

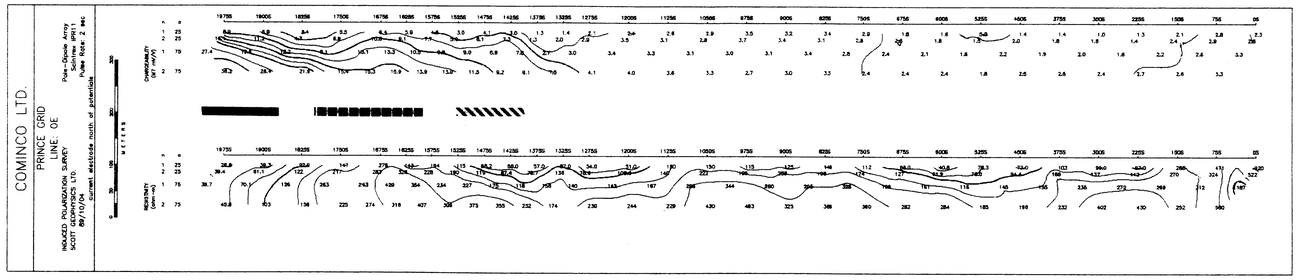
93 G/15

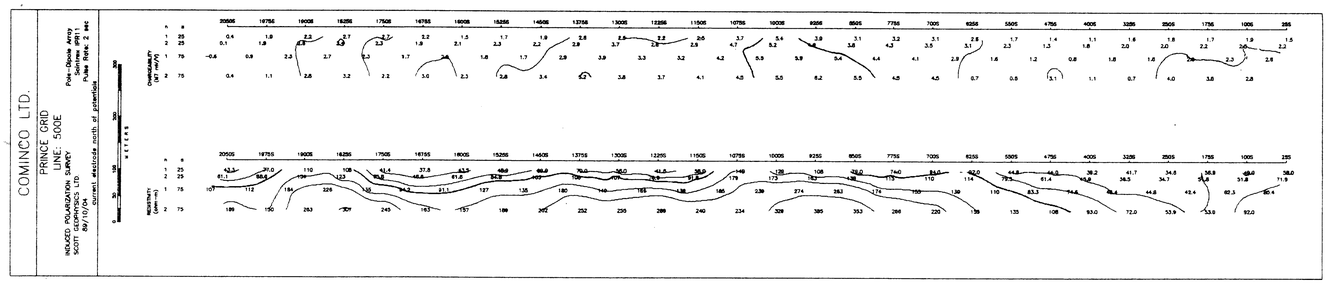
Drawn by A.M.P. | Traced by G.M.G.

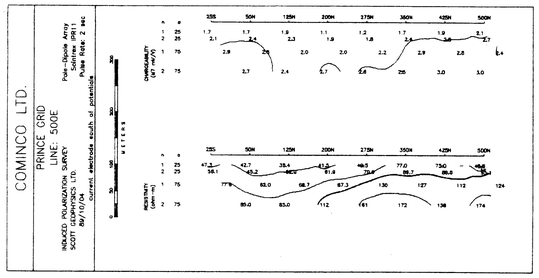
PIONJAR SAMPLES
Cu – Au

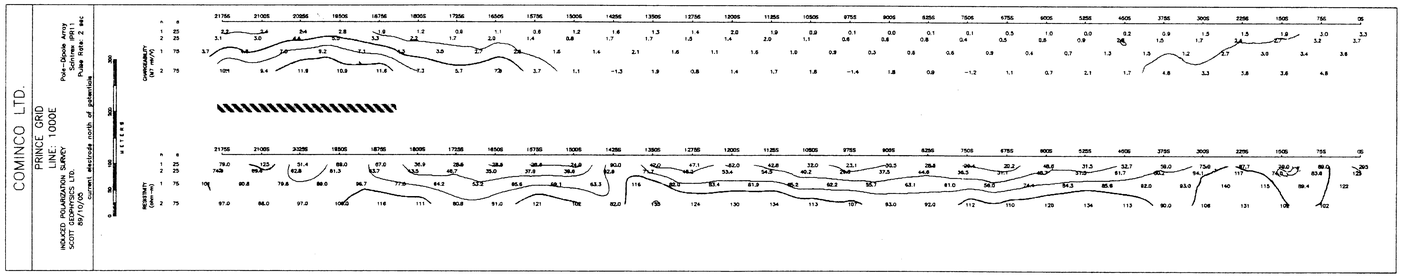
CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

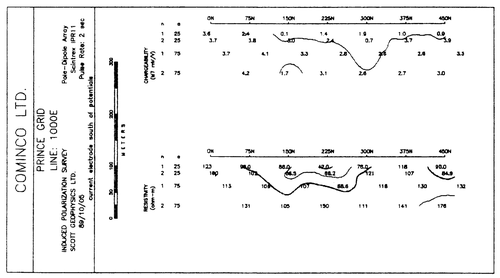
Scale 1 : 10,000 Date April 11, 1989 Plate 3

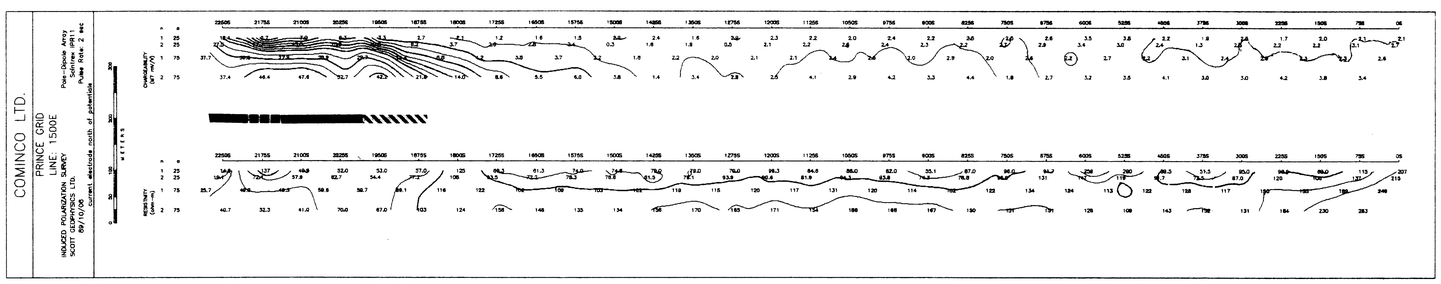


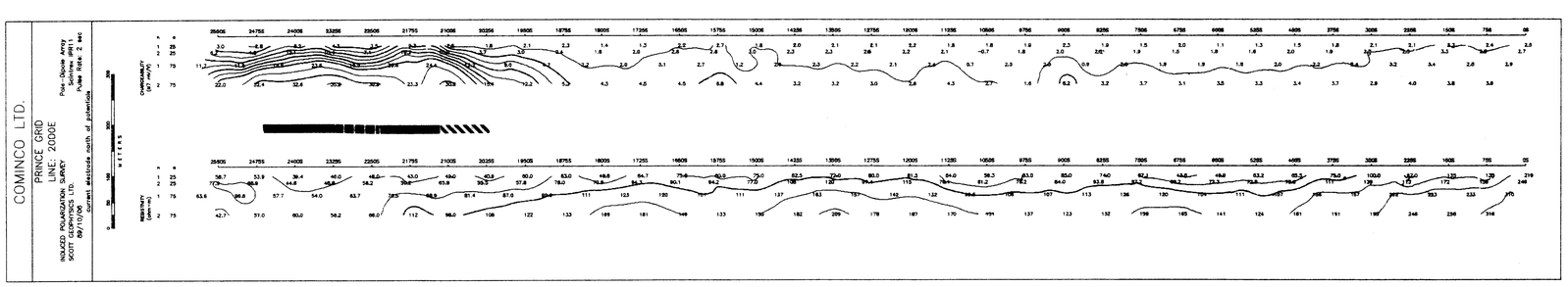












GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,740

PRINCE PROPERTY

IP SURVEY PSEUDO SECTIONS

a=25m, 75m n=1, 2 POLE · DIPOLE ARRAY

Drawn by:		Traced by:		Scale: 1:5000	Date: JAN. 1990	Plate: 4
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date			

NGI - 118CL

FORM 210 - 0670

L-00

L-500E

L-1000E

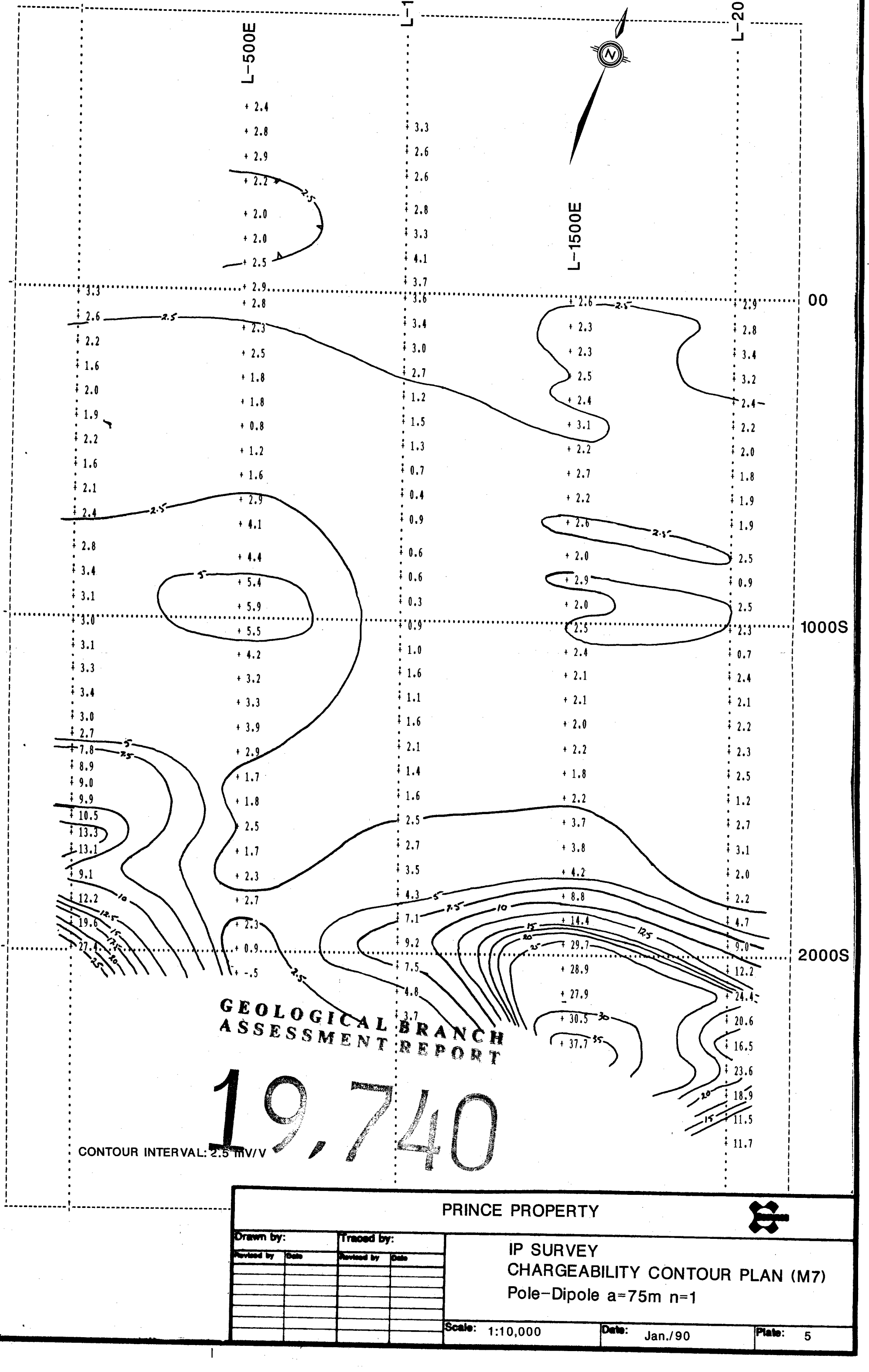
L-1500E

L-2000E

00

1000S

2000S



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,740

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 2.5 mV/V

PRINCE PROPERTY

Drawn by:		Traced by:	
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

IP SURVEY
CHARGEABILITY CONTOUR PLAN (M7)
Pole-Dipole a=75m n=1

Scale: 1:10,000 | Date: Jan./90 | Plate: 5

L-00

L-500E

L-1000E

L-1500E

L-2000E

00

1000S

2000S

Bedrock depth <6m

100

200

300

400

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 100 ohm-m

PRINCE PROPERTY

Drawn by:		Traced by:	
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

IP SURVEY

APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOUR PLAN

Pole-Dipole a=75m n=1

Scale: 1:10,000 | Date: Jan./90 | Plate: 6

L-00

L-500E

L-1000E

L-1500E

L-2000E

00

1000S

2000S

59000

59500

60000

58000

58500

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 250 nT

NOTE: A base level of 50,000 nT has been subtracted from all posted readings.

PRINCE PROPERTY

Drawn by:		Traced by:	
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS CONTOUR PLAN

Scale: 1:10,000 | Date: Jan./90 | Plate: 7