REPORT OF AN INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY ON THE MOUNT TOM PROPERTY

Clinton Mining Division
N.T.S. 920-06
Latitude: 51°25'N, Longitude 123°12'W
OWNER: Inco Limited
OPERATOR: Inco Limited

Mark Slauenwhite, Geologist
Inco Exploration and Technical Services Inc.
March, 1992

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1.0 SUMMARY

Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited carried out an IP survey over part of the Mount Tom property for J.M.T. Services Corporation in 1980. The survey was designed to test for porphyry mineralization.

A medium-strength IP anomaly was found; its dimensions were reported to be approximately 100 m by 2 km and its orientation is east west.

During October of 1991, IETS conducted an orientation IP survey to better establish the location and nature of the anomaly.

Several chargeability anomalies were returned from the IETS survey. The largest anomaly, which is approximately 300 m wide by 3 km long, has strong chargeability and appears to correlate with the anomaly found in 1980. The causes of the anomalies are unknown, but from their signatures it is unlikely that they are caused by porphyry mineralization. On December 10, 1991, the agreement was terminated and the property was returned to Eighty Eight Resources Ltd.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

IETS personnel carried out detailed mapping, prospecting and till sampling on the Mount Tom property during July of 1991. A zone of pervasive, moderate to intense sericite alteration was discovered adjacent to Nadila Creek. The alteration together with a nearby sizeable IP anomaly (1980) was interpreted as possible evidence for copper porphyry type mineralization. To locate the 1980 IP anomaly, a small IP program was carried out by IETS during October of 1991. This report describes the details concerning this survey.

3.0 PROPERTY

3.1 Location and Access

The property is located in south-central British Columbia, 110 km southwest of the town of Williams Lake (Figure 1). The geographical centre of the property is 51°25′ north latitude and 123°12′ west longitude and is on NTS map sheet 920-6.

The geophysical crew commuted by helicopter from Williams Lake to the property each day. Flight time was 45 minutes one way.

3.2 Physiography and Vegetation

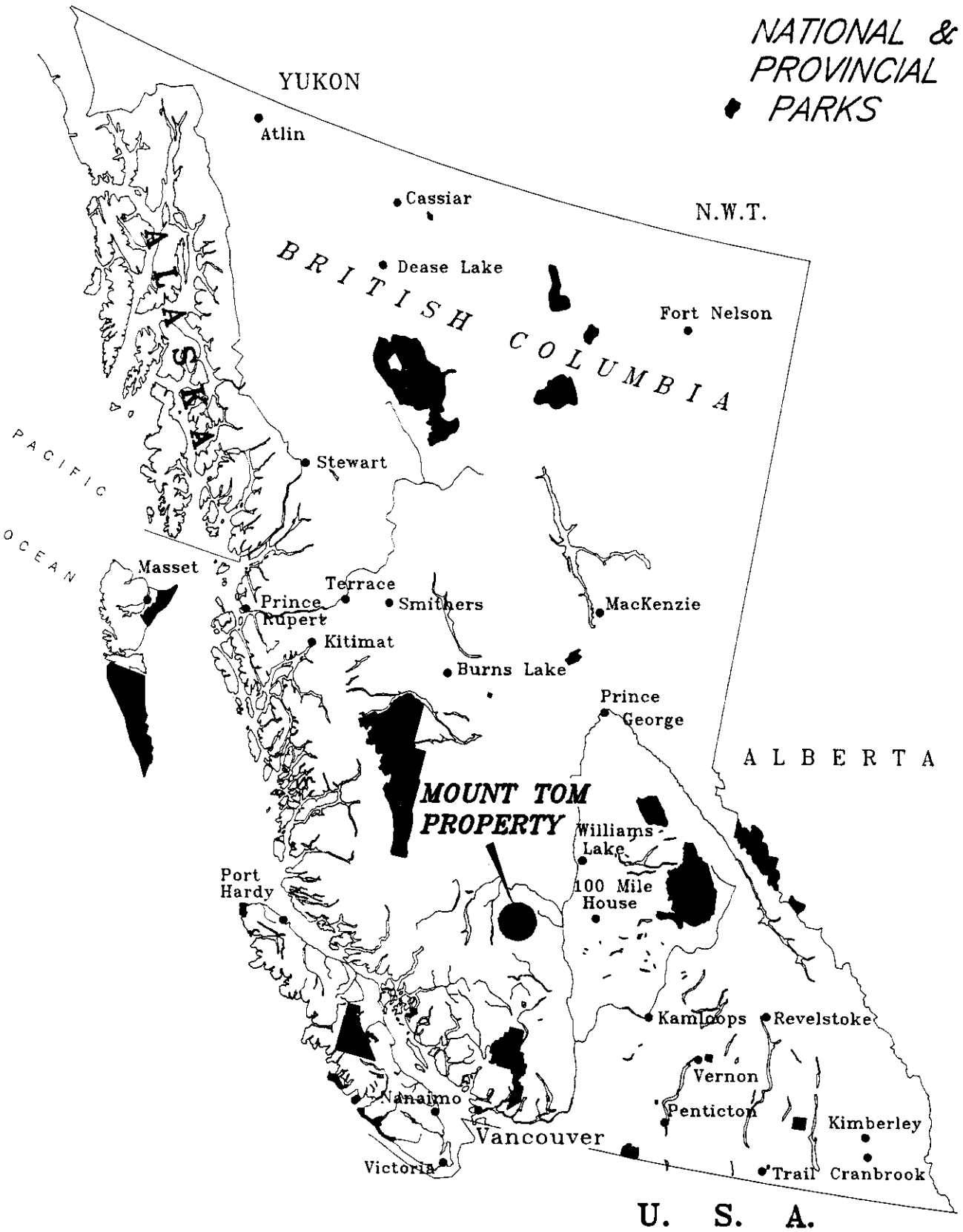
The claims are located near the south edge of the Fraser Plateau adjacent to the foothills of the Coast Range Mountains. Relief on the property is flat to gently rolling except at the south edge of the property where Mount Tom and several other hills are located. Relief in this area is in the order of 400 m. Elevation of the north portion of the claims is approximately 1615 m. West Nadila, Nadila and Bear Creeks drain the property from the southwest to the northeast. Nadila creek is located at the centre of the claims and is the largest and most deeply incised of the three.

Lodgepole pines are the dominant trees covering the area. They are typically less than 30 cm in diameter and are spaced on approximately 2 m centres (precluding the need for line cutting).

3.3 Property Status

The property consists of 193 contiguous units contained within 11 claims (Figure 2). Claims Mt 7, Mt 8, Mt 9, Mt 10 and Mt 11 were staked by Inco Ltd. Claims Mt#1, Mt#2, Mt#3, Mt#4, Mt 5 and Mt 6 were purchased from Eighty Eight Resources Ltd.

The units were regrouped into the Mt North and Mt South groups on July 3, 1991. The following table lists these groups with their respective claims, number of units, title numbers and expiry dates.



INCO EXPLORATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES INC.

MOUNT TOM PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

200 100 200
KILOMETRES

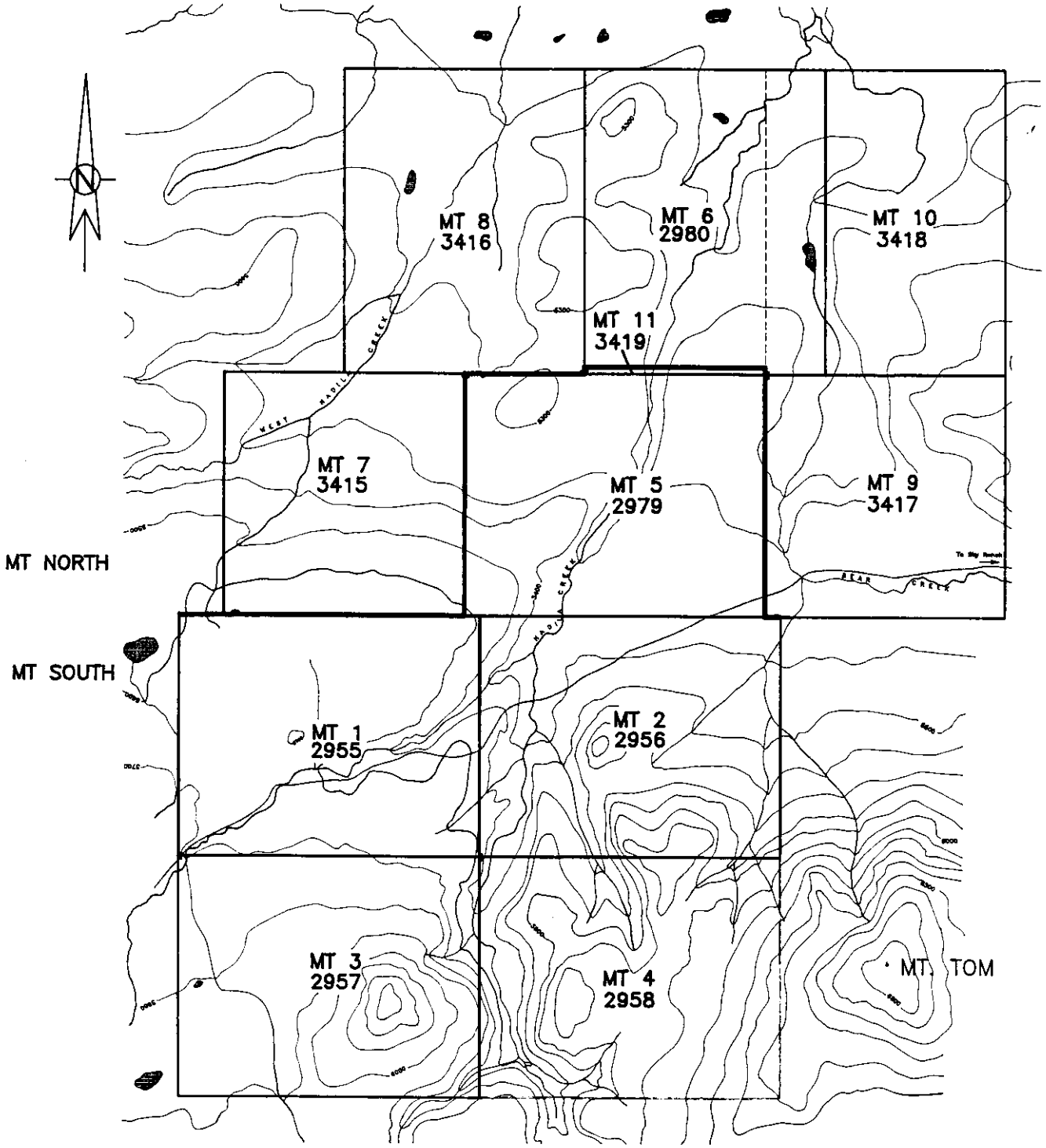
FIGURE 1

BCL006

GROUP	CLAIMS	# OF UNITS	TITLE #	EXPIRY DATE
Mt North	Mt 6	20	208751	Jul 22/95 *
	Mt 7	16	209176	Jul 30/94 *
	Mt 8	20	209177	Jul 20/95 *
	Mt 9	16	209178	Aug 1/93
	Mt 10	20	209179	Jul 31/93
	Mt 11	1	209180	Aug 1/94 *
Mt South	Mt #1	20	208729	May 11/94
	Mt #2	20	208730	May 12/94
	Mt #3	20	208731	May 11/93
	Mt #4	20	208732	May 12/93
	Mt 5	20	208750	Jul 22/95 *

(* the expiry dates are pending the acceptance of this report)

The property agreement was terminated and the claims were returned to Eighty Eight Resources Ltd. on Dec 10, 1991.



0 1000
metres

INCO EXPLORATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES INC.

MOUNT TOM PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP

92 O/6E

FIGURE 2

4.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

4.1 1950 - 1980

Several old claim posts and claim lines were found on the property. Claim tags on the posts indicate that the ground was first staked in 1974. Another report however, indicates that some of the property was staked in the 1950's. Nevertheless, the first work reported for assessment was in 1980.

4.2 1980

Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited carried out a reconnaissance induced polarization (IP) survey over part of the north-central claim block. The survey was contracted by J.M.T. Services Corporation and was designed to test for porphyry mineralization.

Measurements were made along five north-south oriented, compass traverse lines spaced 500 m apart. A 100 m dipole spacing was used for the survey. Measurements of apparent resistivity were made simultaneously as part of the IP survey.

A medium-strength IP anomaly measuring approximately 100 m wide and 2 km long was indicated by the survey. The anomaly, which is orientated east-west, extends beyond the limits of the survey. This chargeability anomaly lacks a corresponding resistivity anomaly and therefore is likely caused by disseminated sulphides. Further work, including additional geophysics and geologic mapping, was recommended however; none was carried-out.

4.3 1989

Eighty Eight Resources Ltd. staked a portion of property in 1989 and carried out reconnaissance mapping and prospecting. Several zones of carbonate alteration associated with linear faults that cross-cut fine grained clastic sedimentary rocks were sampled. A soil geochemical survey consisting of 940 samples was also completed. Soil samples were collected every 50 m along north-south oriented lines spaced approximately 500 m apart. Each sample was analyzed for Au, Cu and As. Several elongated gold anomalies were detected by the survey. The largest anomaly is oriented northeast-southwest and is located in the north-central part of the property. It measures up to 300 m wide and is a minimum of 2000 m long. Gold values in this anomaly range up to 120 ppb. Other smaller clusters of Au soil anomalies and single-sample anomalies of up to 623 ppb were also determined.

4.4 1990

IETS carried out a field examination at the Mount Tom property on June 1, 1990. A total of 24 rock, 25 soil and 13 silt samples were collected. The focus of the examination was to check the original

soil geochemistry results and to examine the alteration previously reported. No significant values for Au were returned from the rock samples; however, minor anomalies of 50 and 58 ppb Au were returned from stream silt samples collected from West Nadila Creek and Nadila Creek respectively. One anomalous soil value of 135 ppb Au was returned from a site adjacent to a previous soil anomaly of 120 ppb Au.

During the examination an outcrop of "jasperoid", with moderately anomalous Ba and As values, was found near the north-central end of the property. Subsequently, Inco Ltd. staked additional claims in the area and executed an agreement with Eighty Eight Resources Ltd.

4.5 JULY 1991

During July of 1991 the property was mapped, prospected and till sampled by IETS personnel. Mapping was conducted on 1:10 000 scale and at Nadila Creek at a scale of 1:100 where sericite alteration was found.

A total of 92 rock samples were collected during the mapping-prospecting exercise. Two anomalous gold values of 139 and 730 ppb were returned from 1.5 m chip samples collected from the sericite alteration zone.

A total of thirty-seven till samples were collected. The purpose of the till sampling was to determine the source of the Au in the soil, which is derived from thick till that covers the majority of the property. Till sample sites were selected near Au soil anomalies. Gold values from heavy mineral concentrates collected from the till samples returned values ranging from 8 to 1289 ppb (average 270 ppb Au). These values were lower than anticipated as they were derived from concentrates of the same material sampled during the soil survey.

5.0 1991 INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

During October of 1991 IETS contracted Pacific Geophysical Ltd. of Vancouver to carry-out an I.P. survey at Mount Tom. The survey consisted of 3 north-south oriented lines totalling 3.8 km. The lines (1000 W, 2600 W and 4100 W) are separated by 1.5 and 1.6 km (Figure 3).

An EDA IP 6 instrument was used for the survey. The electrode array was dipole - dipole, with a=25 m and n=4. Chargeability, resistivity and metal factor are calculated and contoured for each line (Figures 4,5 and 6).

The purpose of the survey was to explore for porphyry mineralization possibly indicated by the IP anomaly found in 1980.

The data was analyzed by Bob Lo an IETS geophysicist based in Copper Cliff, Ontario. His interpretation (memo of November 29, 1991) is included as Appendix A.

6.0 GEOLOGY AND ALTERATION

6.1 Regional Geology

The Mount Tom property is located on the south margin of the Tyaughton Trough, a Mesozoic successor basin of the Intermontane Belt. The trough contains both marine and nonmarine sediments and volcanics. The Yalakom Fault, a large transverse fault interpreted to have had dextral strike slip motion, is located a few kilometres southwest of the property.

6.2 Property Geology

The northern part of the property is underlain by Upper Cretaceous argillite, siltstone and sandstone of the Kingsvale Group (Figure 3). Lower Cretaceous siltstone, argillite, greywacke and boulder conglomerate of the Jackass Mountain Formation are in contact with the Kingsvale sediments along the Hungry Valley Thrust Fault in the southern part of the claim block. Regional geology maps show that the Hungry Valley Thrust Fault is oriented roughly east-west and dips to the south. Extensions of the thrust fault are masked by Miocene Plateau Basalt.

Jurassic andesite, with epidote alteration and associated quartz stringers, is exposed near the southern margin of the property.

The Kingsvale Group is generally flat-lying to gently dipping and is cut by northeast-rending faults. Bedding within the Jackass Mountain Formation is steeply dipping, particularly near the Hungry Valley thrust fault. A broad anticline is inferred in the area of Mount Tom near the south edge of the property.

A small plug of Tertiary biotite hornblende feldspar porphyry occurs at the north end of the property. Small outcrops of chlorite-altered Cretaceous granodiorite occur on West Nadila Creek.

6.3 Alteration

Several carbonate alteration zones associated with northeast and northwest-trending structures occur on the property. The structures appear to be high level brittle faults that crosscut both Eocene feldspar porphyry intrusives and Cretaceous fine grained clastic sedimentary rocks. Intense sericite/minor argillic alteration (with up to 5% pyrite) and nearby pervasive silicification are associated with a granitoid dyke that is emplaced along an east-northeast trending zone of deformation. One chip sample of 34 collected from the zone returned an anomalous gold value of 780 ppb. This anomaly could not be reproduced.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is concluded that the sericite alteration, silicification and pyrite mineralization of the granitoid dyke is associated with deuteric alteration. This style of alteration is not necessarily associated with economic mineralization as suggested by the poor lithogeochemical results. The same is also true for the carbonate alteration which may not be related to the sericite alteration and may have been caused by diagenetic and/or tectonic processes.

There is no indication that IP anomaly is associated with economic mineralization and it is logical to assume that it is caused by a phenomena similar to that of the sericite/pyrite altered granite dyke. It was recommended that no further work be carried out on the property. Subsequently the agreement was terminated and the claims were returned to Eighty Eight Resources Limited on December 10, 1991.

8.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Personnel	3,714
Consulting Services	6,556
Helicopter Charter	6,624
Sustenance	1,087
Accommodation	727
TOTAL	18,708

Note: No Regulation-standard detail

TK

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Walcott, P., 1980, Report on an Induced Polarization Survey, for J.M.T. Services Corporation, Assessment Report, 8 p.

Dawson, M., 1990, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Mount Tom Property, for Eighty Eight Resources Ltd., Assessment Report, 8 p + appendices.

Slauenwhite, M., 1991, Report of Mapping Prospecting and Till Sampling on the Mount Tom Property, for Inco Exploration and Technical Services Inc., Assessment Report, 13 p + appendices.

10.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David Mark Slauenwhite, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do certify that:

1. I reside at 7830 Yukon Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V5X 2Y5.

2. I am a graduate of Acadia University in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, with a Bachelor of Science Degree and a major in geology.

3. I have been employed in minerals exploration as a geologist with Acadia Minerals Venture Ltd. during 1984 and with Inco from 1985 to 1991.

4. I personally supervised the work described in this report.

5. I am a geologist employed by Inco Exploration and Technical Services Inc. at 2690-666 Burrard St., Vancouver B.C., V6C 2X8.

APPENDIX A

INCO EXPLORATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES INC.

MEMORANDUM

TO Mark Slauenwhite

FROM Bob Lo DATE November 29, 1991

SUBJECT **IP Interpretation: Mount Tom Property, NTS: 920/6E**

Introduction

The data quality as judged from the three IP lines surveyed by Pacific Geophysics is good, and with very little noise. The dipole spacing and separation were such that bedrock, beneath the alluvium cover, was detected by at least the **n** = 2 separation.

Results

Apparent resistivities in the survey area are typically less than 1000 ohm-metres and usually vary in the 100 to 400 ohm-metres range typical of sedimentary units. The chargeabilities vary from low background values to values which are indicative of polarisable materials (certain clays, graphite, most sulphides). IP anomalies and resistivity features are located by the survey and are described below line by line.

1) L4100W from 37+50S to 34+50S. This is a medium strength anomaly, the source of which is unknown, with IP values of up to 21 ms. A thin (less than one dipole spacing) layer of non-chargeable material (overburden or a weathered layer?) overlies the anomalous zone. The highest IP values occur just south of a resistivity contact located at about 35+50S between a unit of 100 to 200 ohm-metres resistivity and a more resistive, approximately 1000 ohm-metre unit to the north. This higher resistivity zone terminates at 32+50S. I am interpreting this high resistivity to be due to the granodiorite which has been mapped nearby to the west. However, I believe that L4100W traverses over the granodiorite. A small near surface resistivity low feature is located between 33+75S to 33+50S (small creek?). A more extensive near surface resistivity low, interpreted to be due to overburden is located between 32+00S and 31+50S. Near the north end of the line, the resistivities increase again, indicating that the line is approaching another geological unit.

2) L2600W from 35+25S to 31+75S. This is a strong strength anomaly, the source of which is unknown, with IP values of up to 45 ms on the **n** = 4 reading. It is associated with a resistivity high feature with resistivities of about 300 to 650 ohm-metres. The lower, and less anomalous chargeability values detected by the **n** = 1 readings over this zone indicates once again that there is either an overburden and/or a weathered layer over the anomalous zone. To the north, there is another anomaly of unknown source located from 27+00S to 25+75S. This is a medium strength anomaly. The strongest part of the anomaly is to the south and it is associated with resistivities of about 100 to 300 ohm-metres. In between these IP anomalies, are distinct and different IP and resistivity responses which are interpreted to be due to different geological units. There is also a small near surface resistivity low (small creek?) between 28+75S to 28+50S.

3) L1000W from 37+50S to 35+50S. This is a strong strength anomaly of unknown source with IP values of up to 44 ms. It is centred on, and seems to be associated with a resistivity contact between less resistive rocks of about 100 ohm-metres to the south and rocks of about 200 ohm-metres to the north. Further to the north, there is another anomaly of medium strength located between 32+00S and 31+00S. This anomaly should outcrop or subcrop beneath the overburden. It is located in an area of 200 to 300 ohm-metre responses. A third anomaly of medium strength (and also of unknown source) is located

between 28+75S to 28+25S. The source of this anomaly is somewhat deeper and probably does not outcrop. It is associated with resistivities of between 150 to 200 ohm-metres.

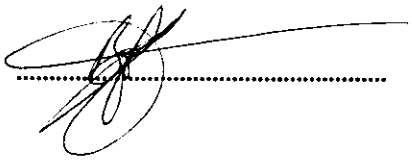
None of the IP anomalies were associated with a resistivity low which leads to the conclusion that the polarisable source is in disseminated form. The southernmost anomalies on lines 4100W and 2600W appear as if they are due to an alteration process. These anomalies are wide and at first appear to be formational. But the different resistivities associated with the two anomalies and with the different parts of the same anomaly leads me to believe that they are due to alteration of different geological units. They do not appear to be due to Cu porphyry mineralization as the typical IP signature of porphyries are much more diffuse, and gradational whereas the edges to the IP anomalies seen at Mount Tom are sharper and relatively well defined.

The other IP anomalies may have different possible sources. No geological control is available for these IP lines and so these anomalies are not yet explained. The resistivity data has mapped different resistivity zones along the lines. This suggests that the area is geologically more complex than what is shown on the compilation map I received.

Recommendations

As the sources of the IP anomalies may be due to sulphide mineralization which may be economic or associated with economic mineralization, they should be prospected by other methods which can explain their source such as perhaps trenching or pitting select areas. Further geophysical work should be based on the results of the prospecting.

cb



c: B.R. Krause
P.J. Rush
D.R. Burrows
File

22241

Province of British Columbia

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TYPE OF REPORT/SURVEY(S)	TOTAL COST
Geological, Geochemical Report	$18907.00

AUTHOR(S) ...Mark.Slauenwhite..... SIGNATURE(S) .....

DATE STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT FILED ..... YEAR OF WORK 1991

PROPERTY NAME(S) ...Mount.Tom.....

COMMODITIES PRESENT ..Au.....

B.C. MINERAL INVENTORY NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN .....

MINING DIVISION .Clinton..... NTS .920-6.....

LATITUDE ...51°25'N..... LONGITUDE ..123°12'W.....

NAMES and NUMBERS of all mineral tenures in good standing (when work was done) that form the property [Examples: TAX 1-4, FIRE 2 (12 units); PHOENIX (Lot 1706); Mineral Lease M 123; Mining or Certified Mining Lease ML 12 (claims involved)]:

.Mt#1.(20.units);.Mt#2.(20.units);.Mt#3.(20.units);.Mt#4.(20.units);.Mt#5.(20.units);
.Mt#6.(20.units);.Mt#7.(16.units);.Mt#8.(20.units);.Mt#9.(16.units);.Mt#10.(20.units);
.Mt#11.(1.unit).....

OWNER(S)

(1) ..... (2) .INCO.Ltd.....

MAILING ADDRESS

..... .2690-666.Burrard.Street.....

..... .Vancouver,.B.C.,.V6C.2X8.....

OPERATOR(S) (that is, Company paying for the work)

(1) .INCO.Exploration.&.Technical.Services.Inc. (2) .....

MAILING ADDRESS

.2690-666.Burrard.Street.....

.Vancouver,.B.C.....

.V6C.2X8.....

SUB-RECORDER
RECEIVED
MAR 16 1992
M.R.# ..... $.....
VANCOUVER, B.C.

SUMMARY GEOLOGY (lithology, age, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, and attitude):

Carbonate,.sericite.and.silica.alteration.occurs.in.association.with.northeast,.northwest and.east.west.trending.structures. The.structures.crosscut.upper.and.lower.Cretaceous aged.clastic.sediments.of.the.Kingsvale.and.Jackass.Mountain.Formations.and.Tertiary... feldspar.porphyry...An.IP.anomaly.defined.in.1980.along.the.apparent.trend.of.intense.. sericite.alteration.may.mark.either.Cu.porphyry.mineralization.or.perhaps.epithermal.Au, as.the.geological.environment.is.condusive.to.both...The.IP.survey.was.designed.to.locate the.1980.anomaly,.....

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS WORK..P.E..Walcott.(1980).JMT.Services.Report.on.IP.Survey;.....
James.M..Dawson.(1990),.Eighty.Eight.Resources,.Report.on.Geological.Mapping.and.Soil Geochemistry.

A.R. 21752 PRRS 92 rocks, 37 silts.

(over)

Reports submitted.

MT 8
3416

MT 6
2980

MT 10
3418

MT 11
3419

MT 5
2979

MT 7
3415

MT 9
3417

MT 1
2955

MT 2
2956

MT 3
2957

MT 4
2958

MT. TOM

NADILA CREEK

WEST NADILA CREEK

NADILA CREEK

BEAR CREEK

4X4 JEEP ROAD

To Sky Ranch

HUNGRY VALLEY THRUST FAULT

23+50 S

23+25 S

30+50 S

37+50 S

38+00 S

39+50 S

I.P. LINE 4100 W

I.P. LINE 2600 W

I.P. LINE 1000 W

5300

5400

5500

5600

5700

5800

5900

6000

6100

6200

6300

6400

6500

6600

SYMBOLS

- Geological Contact (defined, approximate, gradational)
- Bedding (dipping, vertical)
- Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Outcrop
- Slickensides (plunging, vertical)
- Carbonate veining or Breccia
- Till Bank >3 m
- Anticline Syncline
- Thrust Fault
- I.P. Anomaly (1991)
- I.P. Anomaly (1980)
- Fault Zone Hosting Calcite Void Filling and Carbonatization
- Legal Claim Post

LEGEND

TERTIARY

11 PLATEAU BASALT
Dark gray to maroon highly vesicular and locally brecciated.

10 FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
Consists of up to 40% feldspar phenocrysts ranging up to 0.5 cm in length within a light gray/maroon aphanitic groundmass.

UPPER CRETACEOUS

9 GRANODIORITE
Medium to coarse grained, moderate to strongly chlorite altered.

KINGSVALE GROUP

8 VOLCANIC BRECCIA
Dark gray green, with predominantly fine grained sub-rounded volcanic porphyry fragments up to 10 cm across, within a porphyritic matrix. Matrix clast ratio 40/60.

7 ARGILLITE
Dark gray to black, very fine grained.

6 SILTSTONE
Fine grained massive, often with thin laminations of argillite.

5 SANDSTONE
Fine to coarse grained with occasional narrow pebble rich beds. Organic debris rich horizons and rare thin beds of graphitic argillite occur locally.

LOWER CRETACEOUS

JACKASS MOUNTAIN GROUP

4 SILTSTONE/ARGILLITE
Fine grained, highly indurated, massive and dark gray.

3 GREYWACKE
Medium to dark gray medium to locally coarse grained generally massive with poorly developed bedding. Rare thin argillite and pebble conglomerate beds.

2 CONGLOMERATE
Coarse grained boulder conglomerate with predominately granite clasts up to 50 cm across.

JURASSIC

1 ANDESITE
Dark to medium grey/green andesite with local epidote alteration and quartz stringers.

0 200 400 600 800 1000 metres

SCALE 1:10000

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

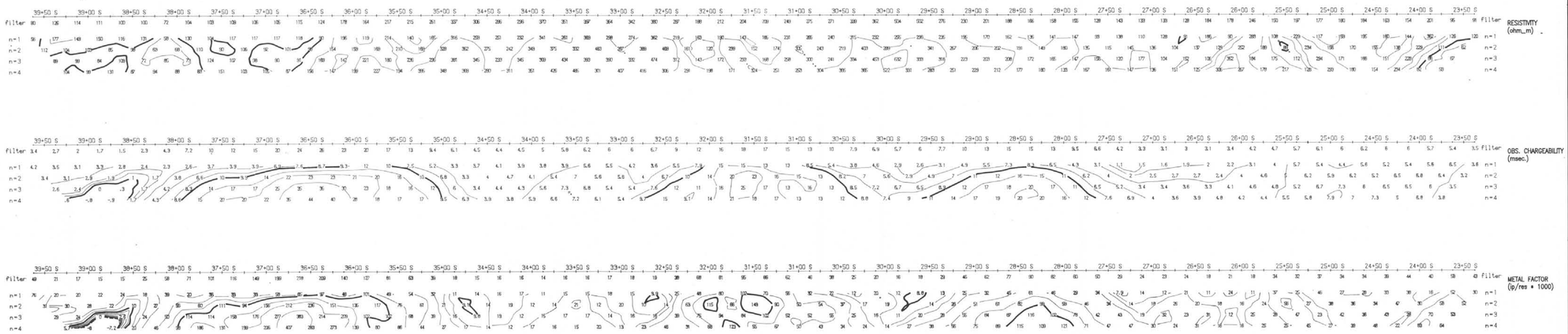
22,241

INCO EXPLORATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES INC.

Project: MOUNT TOM | AREA: Hanzeville, Clinton MD B.C.

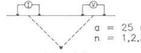
MOUNT TOM PROPERTY
IP PLAN AND GEOLOGY MAP

Supervisor: Phil Rush	Instrument:	Survey date:	
Compiled by: Mark Slauenwhite	Drawn by: I.CASIDY	Date drawn: Oct 16/91	Revised: Mar 11/92
Scale: 1:10000	N.T.S.: 92O-6E	Figure: 3	



Line 1000 W

Dipole – Dipole Array



Logarithmic Contours
1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10....

Instrument : EDA IP 6
Frequency : 2s On / 2s Off
Operators : MJC / MST.P

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increases in polarization
- Moderate increases in polarization
- Weak increases in polarization

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,271

INCO EXPLORATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES INC.

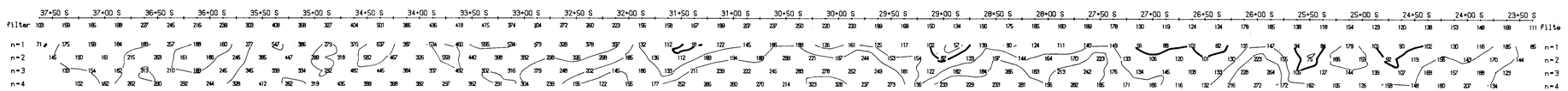
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2X8

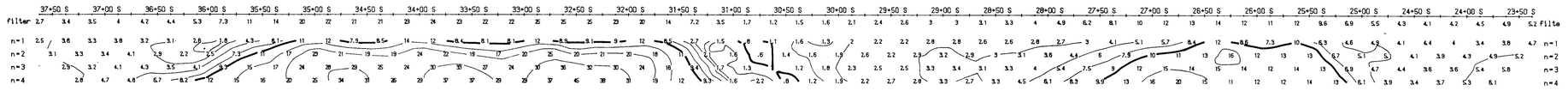
Project: MOUNT TOM PROPERTY | Area: Clinton M.D., B.C.

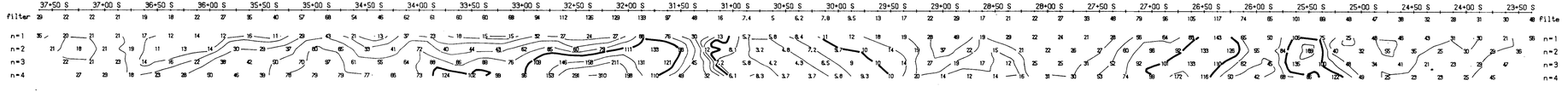
MOUNT TOM PROPERTY
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Supervisor: Phil Rush	Instrument:	Survey date:
Compiled by: Mark Skouenwhite	Drawn by: I. Cassidy	Date drawn: 03/06/92 — Revised:
Scale: 1:2500	N.T.S. 92 O/6E	Figure 4

PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL

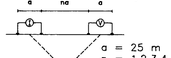






Line 2600 W

Dipole – Dipole Array



Logarithmic Contours
1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10....

Instrument : EDA IP 6
Frequency : 2s On / 2s Off
Operators : MJC / MST.P

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increases in polarization
- Moderate increases in polarization
- Weak increases in polarization

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,241

INCO EXPLORATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES INC.

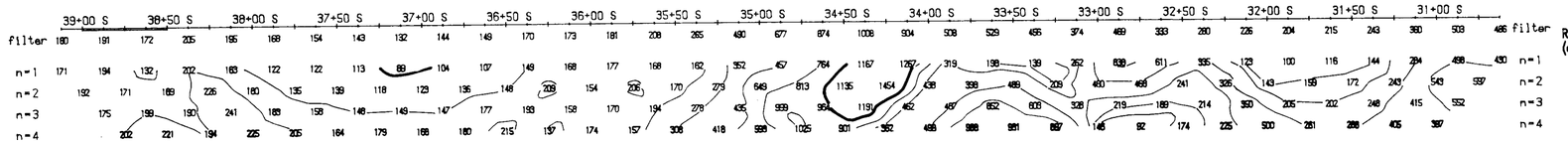
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2X8

Project: MOUNT TOM PROPERTY | Area: Clinton M.D., B.C.

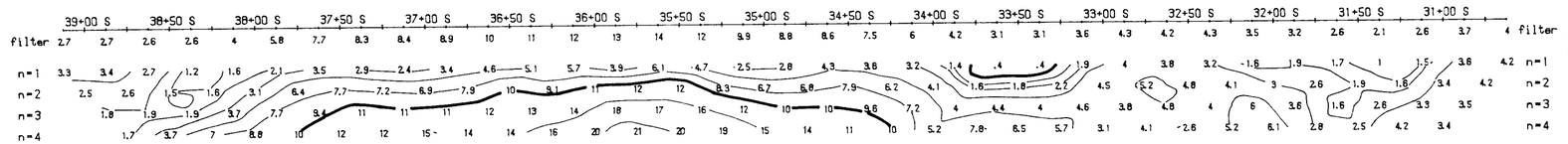
MOUNT TOM PROPERTY INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Supervisor: Phil Rush	Instrument:	Survey date:
Compiled by: Mark Slauenwhite	Drawn by: I. Cassidy	Date drawn: 03/06/92 — Revised:
Scale: 1:2500	N.T.S. 92 O/6E	Figure 5

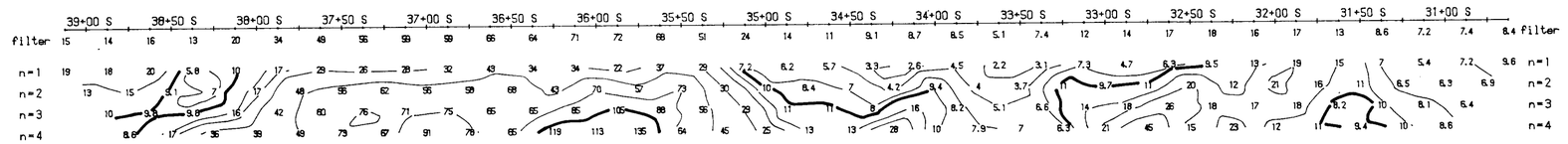
PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL



RESISTIVITY (ohm_m)



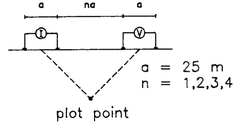
OBS. CHARGEABILITY (msec.)



METAL FACTOR (ip/res * 1000)

Line 4100 W

Dipole – Dipole Array



Logarithmic Contours
1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10....

Instrument : EDA IP 6
Frequency : 2s On / 2s Off
Operators : MJC / MST.P

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increases in polarization
- Moderate increases in polarization
- Weak increases in polarization

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,241

INCO EXPLORATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES INC.

Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2X8

Project: **MOUNT TOM PROPERTY** | Area: **Clinton M.D., B.C.**

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