This is Geophysical Report No. EM-M-71-123 LAURIER, TAM-RAK, RFG and ATTENDED Crown Grant Claims 8 Miles South of Kaslo, B.C. 116°56' W - 49°46' N. For Hi-Lode Mining Co. (NPL) August 2, 1971 to August 30, 1971

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elc geophysics Itd.

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ELC GEOPHYSICAL REPORT NO. EM-M-71-123 COVERING THE LAURIER, TAM RAK, RFG AND ATTENDED CROWN GRANTS, 8 MILES SOUTH OF KASLO, B. C. AINSWORTH AREA, FOR HILODE MINING CO. (NPL)116°56' W - 49°46' N. AUGUST 2, 1971 to AUGUST 30, 1971

Purpose:

The purpose of the survey was to obtain geophysical assessment by means of EM and Magnetometer instrumentation from any anomalous configuration that might be correlated with known geological information.

Instrumentation:

The geophysical survey was conducted with a type EM16 Ronka Instrument operating on 18.6 KHZ from the US Navy Station NPG in Arlington, Washington, USA.

The survey was also conducted with a type 100M vertical field fluxgate magnetometer made by Sabre Electronics of Vancouver, all results are plotted on separate plans.

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Geological Reference:

Geology of the Ainsworth-Kaslo Area,
Bulletin No. 53, B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, by James T. Fyles.

Location:

The property is located 2 miles north of the Ainsworth Community on the south side of Lendrum Creek, 8 miles south of the City of Kaslo, B.C. 116°56' W by 49°46' N.

Presentation:

The report includes two traverses, one over the ATTENDED Claim shown in plans No. M-71-123-A for the Mag, and EM-71-123-A for the EM. The second traverse covers the TAM-RAK, LAURIER and RFG Claims with the plan No. EM-M-123-A for EM and No. EM-M-71-123-B for Mag.

Both surveys are shown with the results plotted in profile form and with the EM showing both the vertical and the horizontal components. The interpretation of the EM results are based on change

of amplitudes, polarity and phase relations of the two components.

The interpretation of the Magnetometer results are based on profile amplitude and configuration relative to adjoining lines to thereby form linear anomalies.

Mag Results Over Attended Claim:

Referring to plan drawing No. M-71-123-A magnetic linear anomalies are indicated by the symbols M1, M2, M3, M4 and M5. The M1 anomaly in the south west has a definite eastern edge, with a more obscure western boundary extending beyond the traverse to the west.

The M2 anomaly strikes north and souther from the grid line 0+00, but appears not to extend beyond the 3+00 N line.

The M3 linear anomaly extends northwest, southeast across the traverse and is perpendicular to M4. The M5 linear anomaly on the northern end of the traverse corresponds in strength with the M1 and M2 anomalies.

EM Results, ATTENDED Claim:

Referring to plan drawing No. EM-71-123-A, the linear anomaly L1 in the southwest corner of the ATTENDED claim closely parallels the northeastern side of the M1 zone. The L2 linear anomaly in the south parallels the M2 on the westerly side and appears to continue west of the A1 zone to the edge of the traverse on line 6. L3 is a conductive linear anomaly that parallels M4 into the south portion of A1.

The L4 linear appears to commence at M4 and parallels the A1 anomaly to the north and east.

Conclusions, ATTENDED Claim:

The Ml zone and associated Ll anomaly in the southwest shows magnetic structural influence and increased conductivity along the linear anomaly Ll. The location and strike of this formation would appear to coincide closely with the known fault and existing veins in this area.

The L2 and M2 linears also coincide with the narrow band of existing limestone. The Al anomaly appears to be a continuation of the limestone warping to the west, however the M3 magnetic linear anomaly suggests some faulting may have occurred. The linear

anomalies L3 and M4 intersect the Al and M3 anomalies in the region where the maximum anomalous gradients exist. The M5 anomaly in the north portion does not coincide with any EM anomalies.

Recommendations, ATTENDED Claim:

Both the M1 and M3 anomalies warrant geological assessment. The work should include the A1 and M1 anomalies.

Results, TAM-RAK, LAURIER, AND RFG Crown Grant Claims:

Geophysical results of the traverse over the TAM-RAK, LAURIER AND RFG Crown Grant claims are shown on the plan drawings EM-M-71-123-A for the EM profiles and plan drawing EM-M-71-123-B for Magnetic profiles.

Anomalies having similar locations derived from the different instrumentation over the same stations are identified with the same prefix with the exception of the A and B terminations indicating respectively EM and Magnetic. The ClA and ClB linear anomaly approximately deliniates the contact between the hornblende schists to the east and the gray knotted schist to the east.

The northeast southwest linear anomaly LIA and LIB is common to both instruments in the central detailed portion of the survey. The L2B linear anomaly is more predominent than L2A whereas the L3A anomaly is far more predominent than the nearest equivalent L3B.

The north south linear anomaly L6B curves to the west and the north is largely assumed as there is very little control with the broad line spacing. The L6A anomaly equivalent appears to be an extension of the L3A anomaly further to the west, and does not coincide with the L6B anomaly. Both anomalies terminate close to the old workings on line 14 N.

Summary:

TAM-RAK, LAURIER and RFG CLAIMS.

The L2B anomaly conforms to the strike and general location of the 0 zone that extends between the eastern addit 4+00 W and 4+50 N and the western addit approximately 6+00 W and 5+50 N. The L2B anomaly continues to 8+00 W and 7+00 N.

The LIB intersecting anomaly shows considerable strength to the north east of L2B and this anomalous zone is indicated by Z1B.

The prominent EM anomaly is L3A extending north south almost on the lin 8+00 W within the detailed grid area, with some indications of extension to the north along L6A. The prominent zone is shown as Z1A and may be associated with the limestone interface or contact.

Conclusions:

TAM-RAK, LAURIER and RFG Claims.

The predominent magnetometer reaction to the known sulphides increases the credibility of the magnetometer survey. The exceptionally strong readings within the ZlB zone therefore warrant geological investigation. L2B follows the strike of the local ore veins to the west and the paralleling linear strikes L4B and L5B are therefore of particular interest.

The association of L6A and L6B following similar strikes 100 feet apart suggests a band of limestone, possibly mineralized along the contact. The L3A EM anomaly in the Z1A zone may be mineralized enhancement of the contact. The stripping in this area may provide the source of the anomaly.

Recommendations:

TAM-RAK, LAURIER and RFG Claims.

Recommendations for the above claims group include Geological investigation into the ZIB anomaly with emphasis on the associated linear anomalies.

The ore values on the southeast portion of this anomaly should already be known.

D.L.Hings, P.Eng Geophysicist. A STATEMENT OF COSTS FOR GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY COVERING THE ATTENDED, TAM-RAK, LAURIER and RFG CROWN GRANT CLAIMS, SOUTH OF KASLO, B. C. BY ELC GEOPHYSICS LTD. AUGUST 2, 1971 to AUGUST 30, 1971

| Survey Grew | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| R.L. Reece 10 days @ 60,00 W. Mather 10 days @ 40.00 K. Sisson 8 days @ 30.00 | 600.00 400.00 240.00 | |
| | | 1,240.00 |
| Transportation | | e a garage |
| 4 x 4 Truck 10 days @ 18.00 1200 miles @ 10¢ | 180.00 | 300.00 |
| | | |
| Living Costs= | | |
| 28 man days @ 10.00 | | 280.00 |
| Instrument | | |
| EM-16 10 days @ 10.00 Mag 10 days @ 10.00 | 100.00 | 200,00 |
| Data Processing and Drafting | | |
| D.A. Cramer 4 days @ 60.00 | | 240.00 |
| Interpretation and Report | | |
| D.L. Hings, P. Eng. 3 days @ 120.00 | | 360.00 |
| | | visition of the contract of the sight his machine |
| TOTAL | | \$ 2,620.00 |

LOCATION PLAN Hi-Lode Mining Co. EM-M-71-123-L Scale 1.25" = 1 mile.

Department of

Mines and Petroleum Resources

GESSMENT REPORT

NO 3619 MAP #1

KOOTENAY

LAKE

Lendrum Areas Surveyed







