'80-931-8816

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON THE

MB-3 CLAIM [20 UNITS]

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B. C.

SKEENA M.D.

NTS 103F/9W

Lat. 53°37'N LONG 132°15'W

for

ANGELO TOSI
Vancouver, B. C.

by

A.F. ROBERTS, P. ENG.

January 29, 1981

A. F. ROBERTS, P.ENG.
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER

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Ref. No.

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1 cm = 20 km.....[Frontispiece]

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1 cm = 1.6 km.....[Follows page 1]

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5] Geology Map: Bulletin 54, 1:62,500...[Follows page 4]

11] Plate A: Plan, Fraser Filter, contoured, 1 cm = 25 m.....[Back Pocket]

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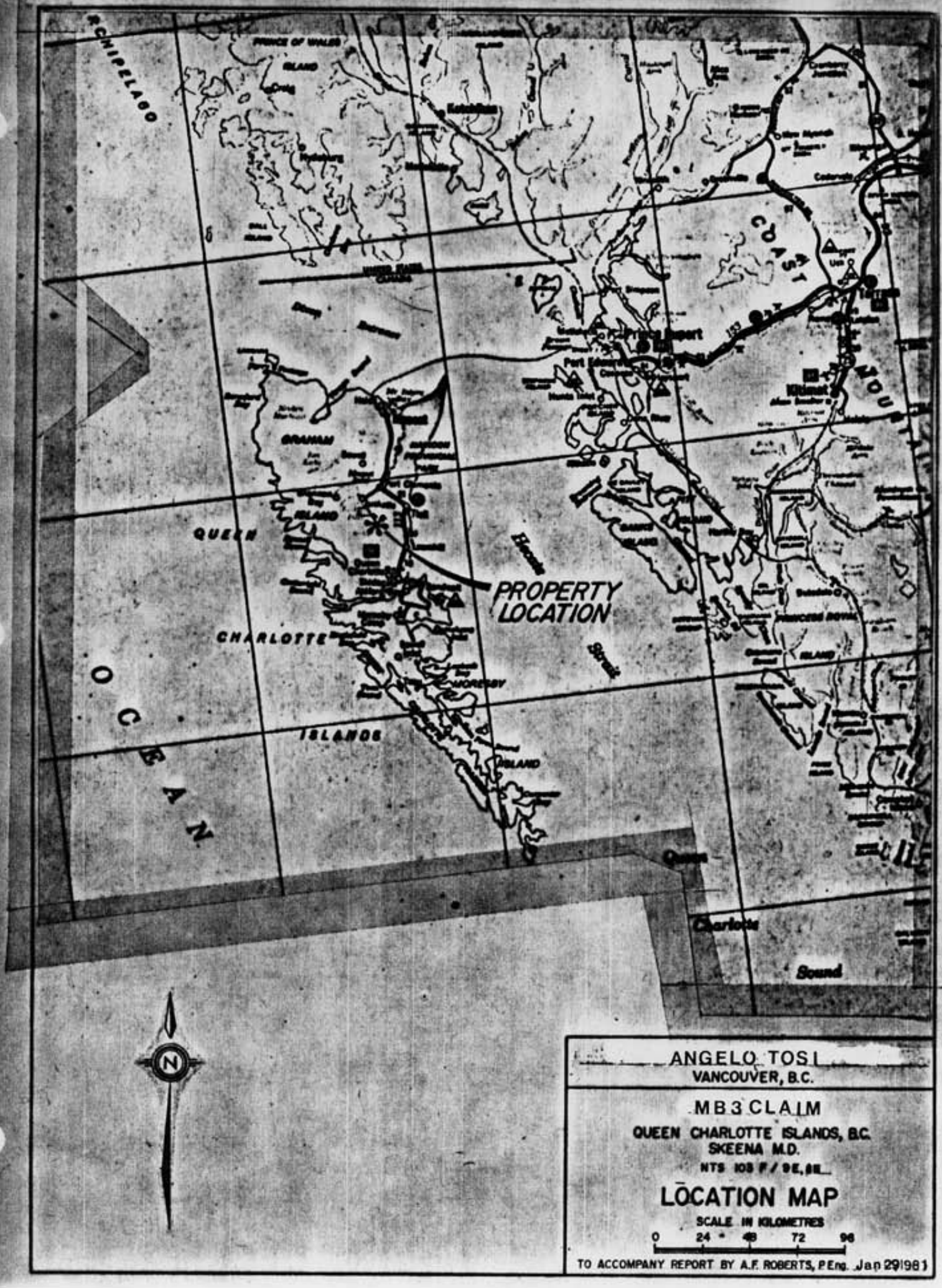
9] Appendix A: Operating Instructions for Sabre Model 27, VLF-EM Unit.
Fraser Filter Calculations [End of Report]

REFERENCES

6] B.C. Department of Mines & Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 54, Geology of the Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., A. Sutherland Brown, 1968

7] B.C. Department of Mines & Petroleum Resources, Specogna Gold Prospect, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., A. Sutherland Brown, T.G. Schroeter, 1977

8] Contouring VLF-EM Data, D.C. Fraser, Geophysics, Vol. 54, No. 6, 1969



ANGELO TOSI
VANCOUVER, B.C.

MB3 CLAIM

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B.C.
SKEENA M.D.
NTS 103 F/9E, 8E

LOCATION MAP

SCALE IN KILOMETRES
0 24 48 72 96

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY A.F. ROBERTS, P.Eng. Jan 29/1981

S U M M A R Y

The MB-3 Claim has shown one area that is strongly anomalous, and several moderately strong areas.

To better define these areas it is recommended that a geochemistry program be carried out over the entire claim on a grid 100 metres by 25 metres, combined with a further VLF-EM program on lines between those on the current grid.

This Phase I program is estimated to cost $22,000.00.

A Phase II program of trenching anomalous areas and geological mapping is estimated at $18,000.00.

If trenching is not practical, and diamond drilling is required in short holes, the cost will still be $18,000.00 plus costs, for geological mapping, etc., to give a total of $21,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,

A.F. Roberts, P. Eng.,
January 29, 1981

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. F. ROBERTS

A. F. ROBERTS, P.ENG.
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ON THE
MB-3 CLAIM [20 UNITS]
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B.C.
SKEENA M.D.
NTS 103F/9W

Lat. 53°37' Long. 132°15'W

by

A.F. ROBERTS, P. ENG.

January 29, 1981

INTRODUCTION

This report is authorized by the claim owner, Mr. Angelo Tosi, of Vancouver, B.C.

Its purpose is to analyze the data collected on a VLF-EM survey period August 17-28, 1980.

Reference is made to a reconnaissance type geochemical survey made in 1979, by Team Mineral Services Inc., of Delta, B.C.

The VLF-EM survey was made by Strato Geological Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. They also constructed the maps, but the contouring was done by the writer.

Experience in the area was obtained by the writer on the Consolidated Cinola Mines Ltd. property, and those of several other companies in the area, over the last four years.

This property has been traversed by road on several occasions, and the writer has been on adjoining claims in the course of examinations.

LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY [1] [2] [3]

The west boundary of the property is about 30 km east of Juskatla by road which runs through the north 1/4 of the property. The LCP is 500 metres north of the road and is on the northeast corner.

Access is via the Port Clement-Juskatla road, and branch logging roads to other parts of the property.

This area has been logged off, and is covered with slash and second growth over most of its area.

The north and easterly areas of the property are low-lying at elevations of about 30 metres rising to 125 metres in the southwest quarter.

There is plenty of water for drilling and domestic purposes.

When it is necessary to use the logging roads, permission should first be obtained from MacMillan-Bloedel office at Juskatla, as these are active logging roads.

1] Location Map: B.C. Road Map
1 cm = 20 km [Frontispiece]

2] Road Map: MacMillan-Bloedel
1 cm = 1.6 km [Follows page 1]

3] Topographic Map: NTS 103F/9W [Follows page 2]

CLAIM [4]

The claim is described as follows:

Name	Units	Record No.	Expiry Date
MB-3	20	855	December 20, 1980

Work has been recorded to cover the next year, so that the expiry date is now December 20, 1981.

All posts for the MB series of claims have been found to be properly made and marked in accordance with the Mining Act. The posts of this claim are reported so, the LCP being the corner from which the survey was started.

The exact location, and the area covered cannot be determined without a legal survey.

4] Claim Map: B.C. Department of Mines & Petroleum Resources and other sources, 1:50,000

[Follows page 3]

GEOLOGY [5] [6] [7] [8]

The geology map indicates that the southwestern two-thirds of the property is underlain by the Paleocene-Massett Formation consisting of sub-aerial basalt flows and breccias, rhyolite, ash flows, and dacite.

The balance of the property is shown as being covered with Quatenary Alluvium overlying Shonan Formation consisting of sandstones, mudstones, conglomerate and coal.

In the vicinity, the writer has seen large areas of basalt, dacite dykes, rhyolite, brecciated and fractured, ash flows containing 1 mm round grains, and tuff.

Nearly always, there is a small content of pyrite, which when assayed will give a minimum of 0.01 oz/ton of silver, 0.001 oz/ton of gold, when well silicified.

The enclosed map is an enlargement from Bulletin 54, from 1:125,000 to 1:62,500.

5] Geology Map: B.C. Department of Mines & Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 54, 1:62,500 [Follows page 4]

6] B.C. Department of Mines & Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 54, Geology of the Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.; A. Sutherland Brown, 1968

7] B.C. Department of Mines & Petroleum Resources, Specogna Gold Prospect, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., A. Sutherland Brown, T.G. Schroeter, 1977

8] Reports and Drill Logs for Consolidated Cinola Mines Ltd., and other companies, A.F. Roberts, P.Eng., 1977 to date

GEOPHYSICS [9] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14]

Examination of the Cross-sections shows that the Dip Angle is relatively flat over most of the claim, the preponderance of the recorded values being negative. There are few sharp contrasts, the majority of the crossovers being negative.

Similarly, the Fraser Filter calculations, derived from the Dip Angles, are not extremely strong either negative or positive.

The exception is in the area Line 6+00S from 11+00W to 13+75 West [275 metres] and from approximately 5+50S to 6+50S [100 metres] where two strong positive areas are separated by a very strong negative area. Here the Total Field measurement reaches its highest value for this survey with a gain of 23% over the background of 50%.

The general trend of the apparent structures is slightly west of north.

With few exceptions, areas differentiated by contouring are narrow, and give comparatively weak response.

9] Appendix A - Operating Instructions for Sabre Model 27, VLF-EM Unit, Fraser Filter Calculations [End of Report]

10] Contouring VLF-EM Data, D.C. Fraser, Geophysics, Vol. 54, No. 6, 1969

11] Plate A - Plan, Fraser Filter, contoured, 1 cm = 25 m. [Back Pocket]

12] Plate B - Plan, Dip Angle, contoured, 1 cm = 25 m. [Back Pocket]

13] Plate C - Plan, Total Field, contoured, 1 cm = 25 m. [Back Pocket]

14] Plate D - Cross-sections, on lines, Dip Angle, Fraser Filter, Total Field, 1 cm = 25 m. [Back Pocket]

GEOCHEMISTRY

The reconnaissance type survey carried out by Team Mineral Services Inc., of Delta, B.C. was done on a 500 metre by 100 metre grid, and on north-south lines.

This grid was not found by the geophysical crew.

The map of this survey shows a total of forty-eight samples. Five of these samples reported twice the background of 5 ppb in gold. Ten reported mercury at plus 300 ppb or anomalous values.

They cannot be coordinated with the geophysical survey.

CONCLUSIONS

This survey has indicated one strong anomalous area worthy of further work.

It requires the backup data of a geochemical survey, preferably on 100 metre spaced lines, with an extension of the geophysical survey over the new lines.

Closer line spacing would give better detail, and could very well strengthen some of the stronger anomalous areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Run a geochemical survey over the existing lines, plus lines in between the existing lines with further geophysical readings on these lines.

If good results are obtained, then a Phase II program of trenching should be undertaken on the anomalies, conditions permitting. If not, then short hole diamond drilling will be required. At this point geological mapping would be advisable.

ESTIMATED COSTS

Phase I

26 km soil sample collection and VLF-EM @ $375.00/km	$ 9,750.00
26 km soil sample collection @ $275.00/km	7,150.00
Geological mapping	2,500.00
Sub-total	$19,400.00
15% contingencies	2,700.00
Total	$22,100.00

Say $22,000.00

Phase II

[a]	Backhoe Trenching 100 bours @ $100.00/hour	$10,000.00
	Mobilization, demobilization	1,000.00
	Geological mapping	1,500.00
	Reports, supervision, etc.	2,000.00
	Assaying - 100 @ $10.00	1,000.00
	Sub-total	$15,500.00
	15% contingencies	2,325.00
		$17,825.00
	Say $18,000.00	

[b]	Diamond Drill, in place of trenching	
	500 metres @ $150.00/metre	$15,000.00
	Assaying 50 @ $10.00	500.00
	Sub-total	$15,500.00
	15% contingencies	2,325.00
	Total	$17,825.00
	Say $18,000.00	

Respectfully submitted,

A.F. Roberts, P. Eng.,
January 29, 1981

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. F. ROBERTS

CERTIFICATE

I, A.F. Roberts, of 812 Fairbrook Crescent, Richmond, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1] I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.Ap.Sc., in Mining Engineering, 1951.

2] I am a Registered Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia; and am a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

3] I have practiced my profession since 1951, with Quatsino Copper-Gold Mines Ltd., Giant Mascot Mines Ltd., Cochenour-Willans Gold Mines Ltd., Mogul Mines Ltd., Kerr-Addison Gold Mines Ltd., Atlantic Coast Copper Corporation Ltd., Wasamac Mines Ltd., Brenda Mines Ltd., and T.C. Explorations Ltd.

Since January 1970, I have been an independent Consulting Engineer.

Previous to, and during University, I worked underground as a miner, and on several exploration-development projects.

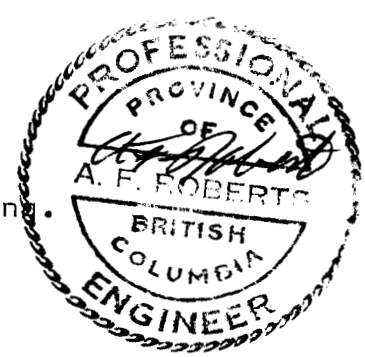
4] The accompanying report is based entirely on my personal examination of the property on August 17-28, 1980 and on material referred to in the text.

5] I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the MB-3 claim, nor have I any interest, direct or indirect, in any companies with which Mr. Angelo Tosi may be associated. I have not, nor do I expect to receive any interest in the shares of any company, in its securities, or any company with which he may become associated.

6] I consent to the use of this report in, or in conjunction with, a prospectus, or a statement of material facts, relating to the raising of funds for this project.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia this twenty-ninth day of January, 1981.

A.F. Roberts, P. Eng.



STATEMENT OF COSTS

CLAIM: MB-3 Record No. 855

PERIOD OF WORK: August 17-28, 1980

CONTRACTOR: Strato Geological Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C.

Personnel:

G. Smith
B. Fisner
T. Higginson
B. Bruskiewich
S. Brodie
A. House
K. Dorland

Labour	$1,725.00
VLF-EM Rental	50.00
Transportation	500.00
Supplies	25.00
Maps, Drafting	210.00
	$2,510.00

The above data supplied by
Strato Geological Ltd.

Engineer's Report	1,229.56
Total	$3,739.56

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. F. ROBERTS

A.F. Roberts, P. Eng.,
January 29, 1981

APPENDIX A

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

SABRE MODEL 27

VLF-EM UNIT

FRASER FILTER CALCULATIONS

A. F. ROBERTS, P.ENG.
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER

SABRE ELECTRONIC
INSTRUMENTS LTD.
4245 EAST HASTINGS STREET • BURNABY, B.C. V5C 2J5 • TELEPHONE: 291-1617

SABRE MODEL 27 VLF-EM RECEIVER

The model 27 EM unit was designed originally for a large Canadian mining company to overcome the deficiencies inherent in existing units.

The instrument is so stable and selective that completely reliable measurements can be made on distant stations without interference from nearby powerful transmitters. Stability and selectivity are especially important when making field-strength measurements, which are now being emphasized as a means of locating conductors.

This EM receiver is very compact, requires no earphones or loudspeakers and is housed in a heavy scotch saddle leather case. All of these features add up to make an ideal one-man EM unit of unexcelled electrical performance and mechanical ruggedness.

SPECIFICATIONS -

Source of Primary Field - VLF radio stations (12 to 24 KHz.)

Number of Stations - 4, selected by switch; Cutler, Main on 17.8 KHz. and Seattle, Washington on 18.6 KHz. are standard, leaving 2 other stations that can be selected by the user.

Types of Measurement

1. Dip angle in degrees, read on a meter-type inclinometer with a range of $\pm 60^{\circ}$ and an accuracy of $\pm \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.
2. Field strength, read on a meter and a precision digital dial with an accuracy exceeding 1%.
3. Out of phase component, read on the field strength meter as a residual reading when measuring the dip angle.

SABRE MODEL 27 VLF-EM RECEIVER - (Continued)

Dimensions and Weight

Approx. 9½" x 2½" x 8½"; Weighs 5 lbs.

Batteries

8 alkaline penlite cells. The instrument will run continuously on 1 set of batteries for over 200 hours; So that in normal on-off use, the batteries will last all season. The battery condition under load is shown by pushing a button and reading voltage on the field strength meter.

SELECTION OF STATIONS:

The stations are selected by the switch on the control panel, with the following abbreviations being used;

C = Cutler, Maine. Frequency = 17.8 Khz.
S = Seattle, Wash. Frequency = 18.6 Khz.
A = Annapolis, Md. Frequency = 21.4 Khz.
H = Hawaii. Frequency = 23.4 Khz.

The two most useful stations are Cutler and Seattle and these will be used almost exclusively. Note that Seattle is off the air for several hours on Thursdays for maintenance (between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. usually). Cutler is off the air for the same length of time every Friday.

If Equipment fails to operate:

(a) Check that station is transmitting (see above). If one station appears to be dead, check another one to see if it is operating normally.

(b) Check batteries. If they read low or the reading begins to drop after the test button is held down for a few seconds, replace them. Note also that there are 8 batteries in the instrument and they cannot be individually checked by the test button. If the batteries have been in the unit for a long time it is possible that one is dead or very weak but that the total voltage indicated by the test button is near normal. It is cheap insurance to instal new batteries before starting a big survey.

(c) If unit still fails to operate check that battery connectors are tight, then check wiring of battery connectors for breaks or damage.

VLF-EM OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The equipment is operated in the usual way as follows:

1. With the instrument held horizontal in front of you, turn around until a null appears on the field strength meter. You should now be facing the station.

2. With the receiver still facing the station, lift it to the vertical position and rotate it slightly in the vertical plane to your right or left until the best null appears on the field strength meter. Record the angle on the inclinometer at which the null appears. This is the DIP ANGLE (Positive or negative).

3. Return the instrument to the horizontal plane and turn around until the field strength meter is at its maximum reading. Set this maximum reading at 100 on the meter and record the reading on the gain control dial. This is the Field Strength Reading.

4. Repeat steps 1, 2 and 3 at each station.

5. To test the batteries turn the power switch on and push the test button. The field strength meter should read above the red mark. Battery life is approximately 200 hours and if the instrument is turned off between readings, the batteries should last for an entire season.

NOTE: An alternative way of measuring field strength is as follows:

PREFERRED METHOD >

Proceed as in step 3, setting the meter to 100. Now push the field strength button (marked FS) and the meter will read 50. (If it doesn't, adjust the gain control slightly). Leave the Gain Control setting where it is and take comparative Field Strength readings at each station by pressing the Field Strength button and recording the meter reading, which will vary from its Base Station Reading as you pass over conductive zones.

REVISED

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
SABRE VLF-EM RECEIVER

INTRODUCTION:

The VLF-EM method utilizes electromagnet field transmitted from radio stations in the 15-25 K Hz range. The signals are propagated with the magnetic component of the field being horizontal in undisturbed areas.

Conductivity contrasts in the earth create secondary fields, producing a vertical component and changes in the field strength or amplitude. These conductive areas may be located, and to a degree, evaluated by measuring the various parameters of this electromagnetic field.

The Sabre VLF-EM receiver is tuned to receive any 4 transmitter stations: usually C-Cutler Maine, S-Seattle, H-Hawaii and P-Panama.

The station used in the survey should be selected so that the direction of the signal is roughly perpendicular to the direction of the grid lines which, in turn, should be laid out perpendicular to the regional strike.

MEASUREMENTS:

The Sabre VLF-EM receiver can be used to measure the following characteristics of the VLF field.

(a) Tilt angle of resultant field;

(b) Field strength of (a) horizontal component of field
(b) vertical component of field

Field Procedure

The following procedure should be followed to measure the dip angle of null and the field strength of the horizontal component of the VLF field.

Initial Field Strength Adjustment

Adjust the gain control to provide a suitable relative field strength measurement, as follows:-

(a) hold receiver in horizontal position (meter faces horizontal) and rotate in a horizontal plane until a null is indicated on the F.S. meter; rotate 90° in this horizontal plane (F.S. meter reads maximum)

(b) adjust fain control so that the F.S. meter reads 100

(c) record gain control setting (000 to 999). Close guard over gain control and do not readjust unless a major field strength occurs.

The above procedure should be carried out at the beginning of each day's survey and checked during the day.

Dip Angle Measurement Procedure

1. Hold receiver in horizontal position and rotate in the horizontal plane until a null is observed. This aligns receiver in the field and the operator should be facing southerly or easterly depending on transmitter location.

2. Bring receiver up to the vertical position (meter faces vertical) and rotate the receiver in the vertical plane perpendicular to the transmitter direction until a null or minimum reading is observed on the field strength meter.

3. Hold the receiver in this field strength null position and read the inclinometer in degrees. Record this dip angle of null along with sign (+ or -).

Horizontal Field Strength Measurement Procedure

1. Return receiver to the horizontal position.
2. Reestablish null bearing in horizontal plane.
3. Rotate receiver 90° in the horizontal plane.
4. Depress F.S. lamp push button switch and observe field strength meter reading for sufficient time to obtain an average F.S. meter reading. (depressed F.S. lamp switch slows needle action and reduces meter reading by half. The reading will normally range around 50).
5. Record F.S. reading.

Filtering Techneque For VLF-EM Dip Angle Data

The standard profile method of presenting dip angle data may be difficult to interpret. A filtering technique, described by D.C. Fraser 1969 (Geophysics, V.34 No. 6,P; 958-967) enables the data to be presented on a plan map with conductive areas defined by contours.

The following explains the calculation:-

Line	Station	Null			Filter
8N	0 E	+ 3	+3+4=	+7	
	1 E	+ 4	+4+4=	+8	+7-(+10)= -3
	2 E	+ 4	+4+6=	+10	+8-(+13)= -5
	3 E	+ 6		+13	+10-(+16)= -6
	4 E	+ 7		+16	-8
	5 E	+ 9		+21	-12
	6 E	+ 12		+28	+3
	7 E	+ 16		+18	+30
	8 E	+ 2		-2	+32
	9 E	- 4		-14	+14
	11 E	- 6	-6-1=	-16	-14-(-7)= -7
	12 E	- 1		-7	

Fig. 1 is an example of a field sheet showing null angle reading, filtered reading and relative field strength. Fig. 2 shows the field sheet with filter card overlaid. The small window in the side of the card shows the four readings used to calculate the filtered reading, and an arrow showing that the filter reading is to be plotted between station 8E and 9E as indicated in fig. 1. The card is moved down the field sheet, one reading at a time as a guide while carrying out the filtering procedure. Throughout the survey care must be taken to ensure that the filtered data has the correct sign. The positive values only are plotted and contoured while for negative values, only the negative sign is plotted.

Crone suggests in instructions for the Radem VLF-EM, the use of N-S or E-W notation instead of (+ or -) signs, however for filtering a sign must be substituted.

The following convention may be used to ensure the correct sign of filtered data and provide a consistent crossover pattern when studying the profiled null angle data.

1. When taking a reading, always face southerly, on east-west lines, and always face easterly on north-south lines.

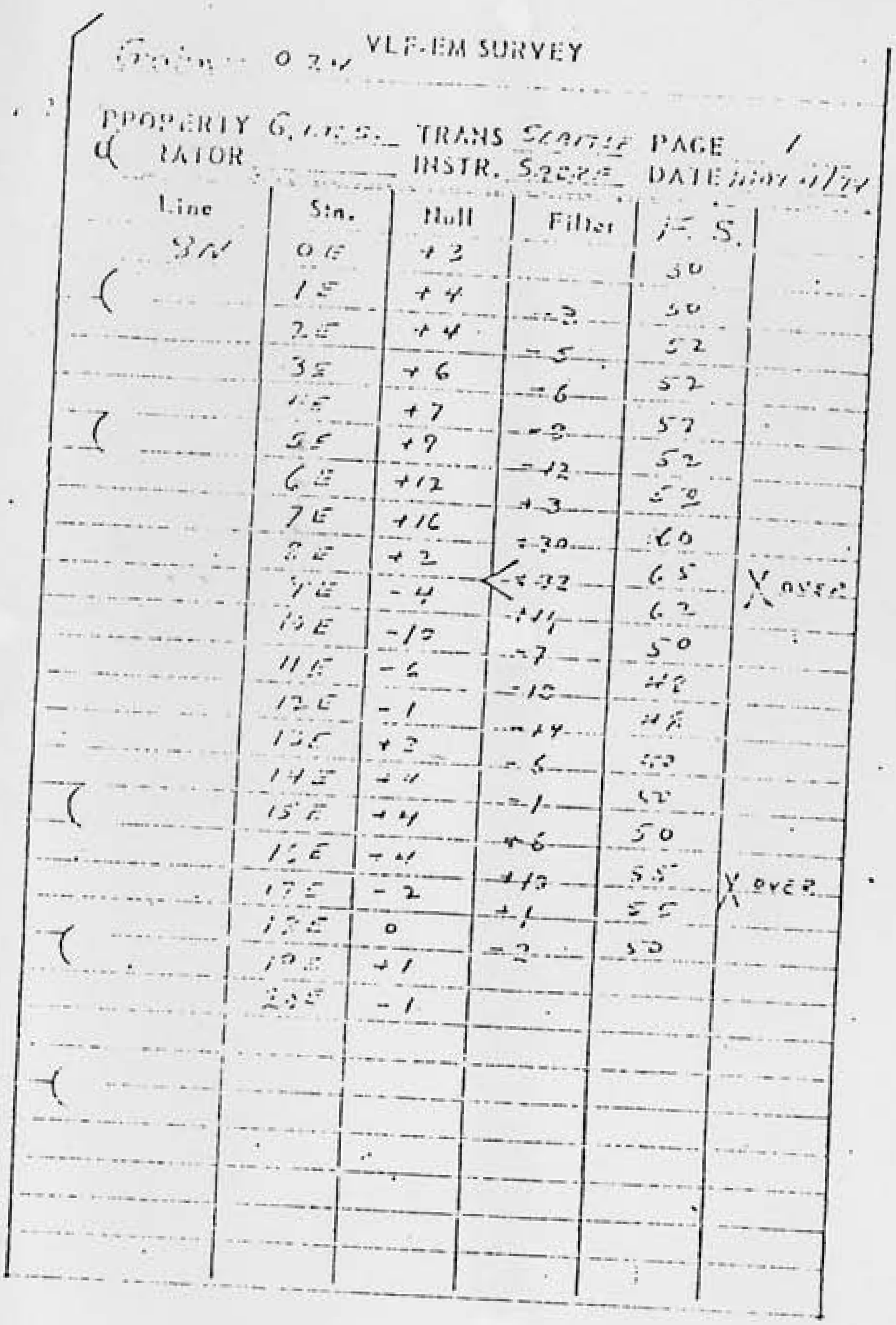
2. Record data on field sheets (top to bottom) as follows: on N-S lines record from south to north
: on E-W lines record from west to east

3. Plot and profile dip angle data on plan maps facing map north or map west.

The above convention will provide correct data regardless of the property location relative to the transmitter being used.

J.T. WALKER

MAY 17, 1974



[illegible] 02W VLF-EM SURVEY

PROPERTY G[illegible] TRANS Seattle PAGE 1
OPERATOR [illegible] INSTR. S[illegible] DATE [illegible]

Line	Stn.	Null	Filter	F.S.	
8N	0E	+3		50	
	1E	+4	−3	50	
	2E	+4	−5	52	
	3E	+6	−6	52	
	4E	+7	−8	52	
	5E	+9	−12	52	
	6E	+12	+3	52	
	7E	+16	−30	60	
	8E	+2	−32	65	
	9E	−4	+11	62	X over
	10E	−10	−7	50	
	11E	−6	−18	48	
	12E	−1	−14	48	
	13E	+2	−6	50	
	14E	+4	−1	50	
	15E	+4	+6	50	
	16E	+4	+10	55	
	17E	−2	+1	55	X over
	18E	0	−2	50	
	19E	+1			
	20E	−1			

Fig. 1 Example of Field Sheet

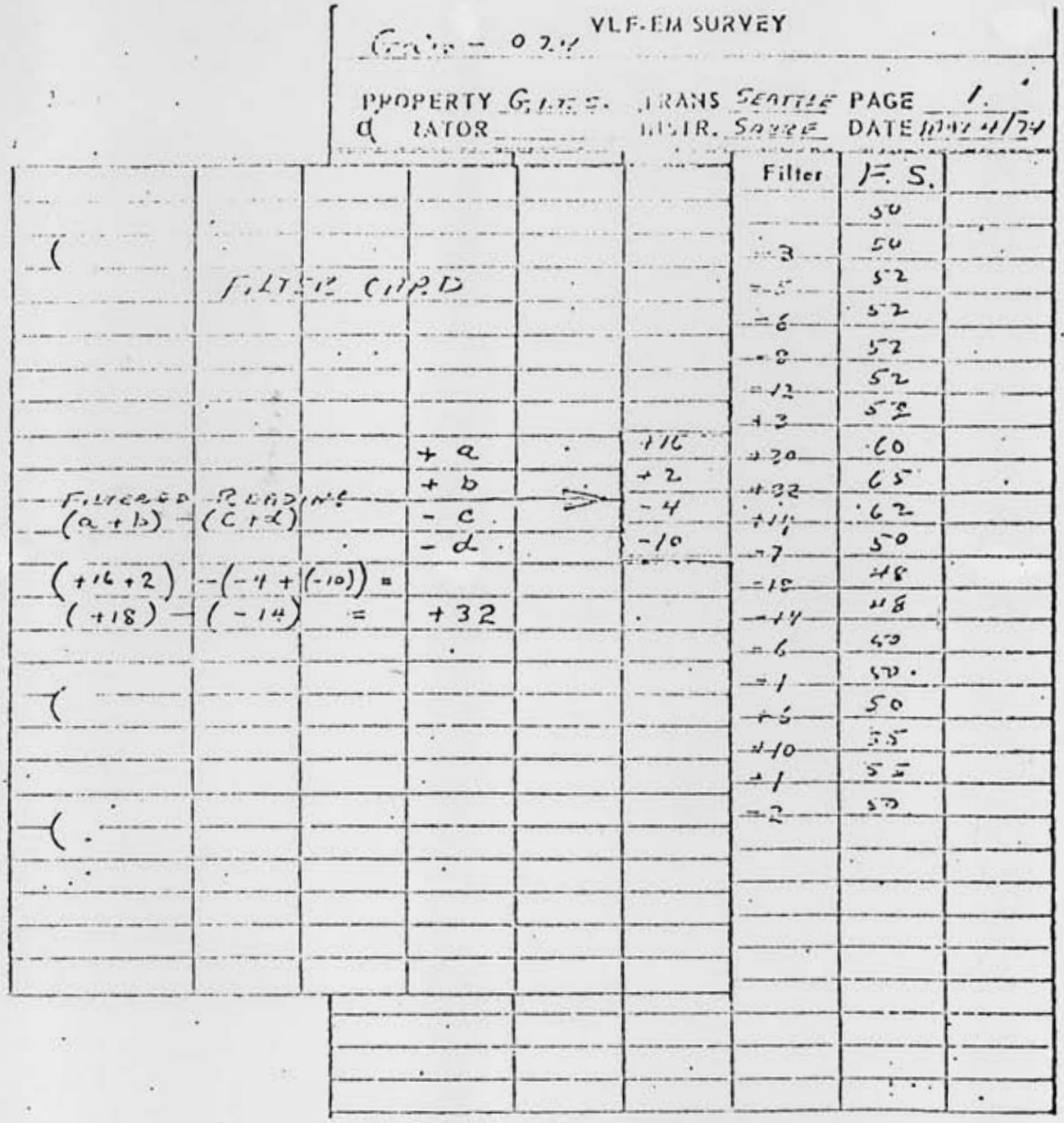
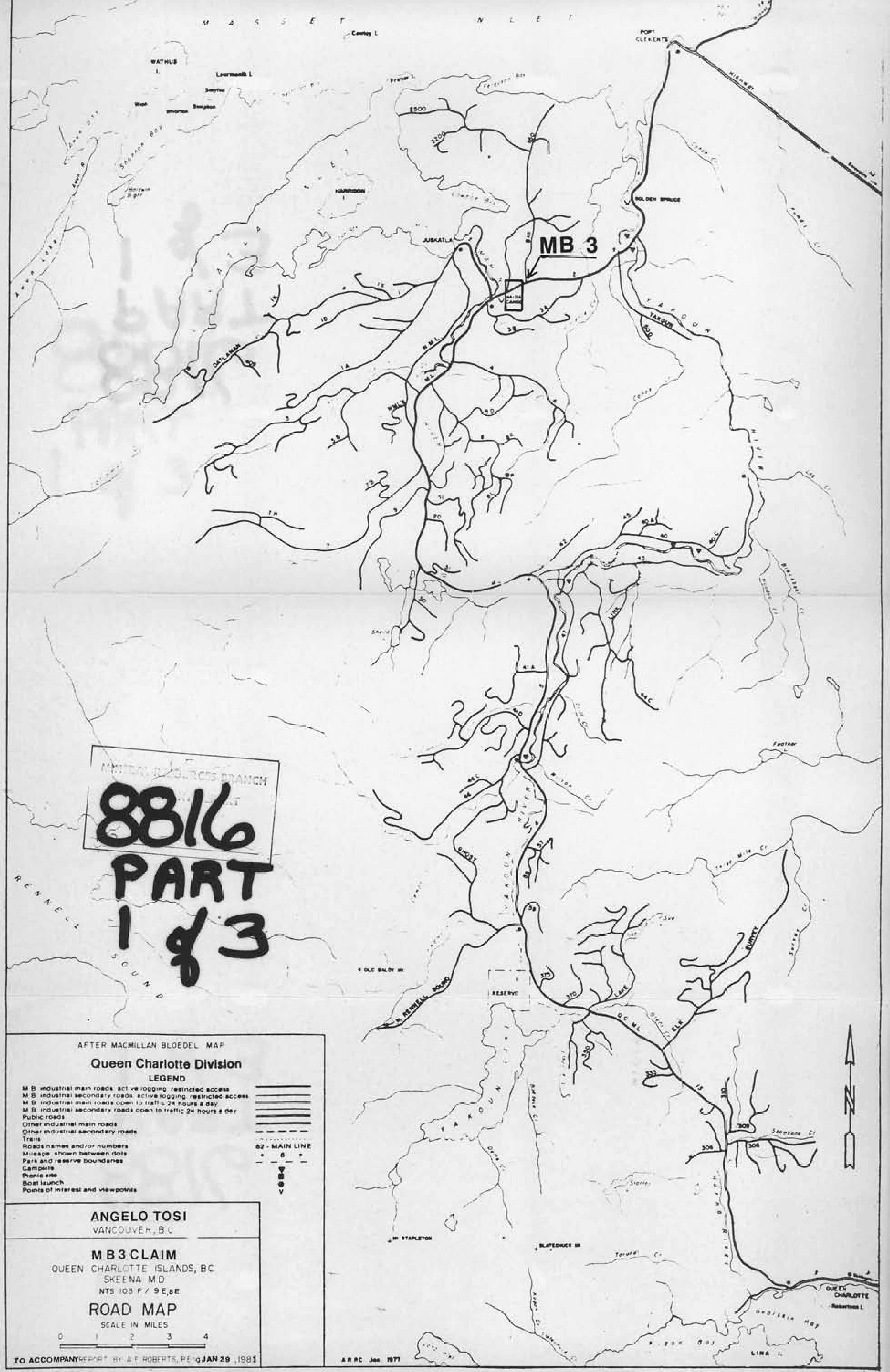
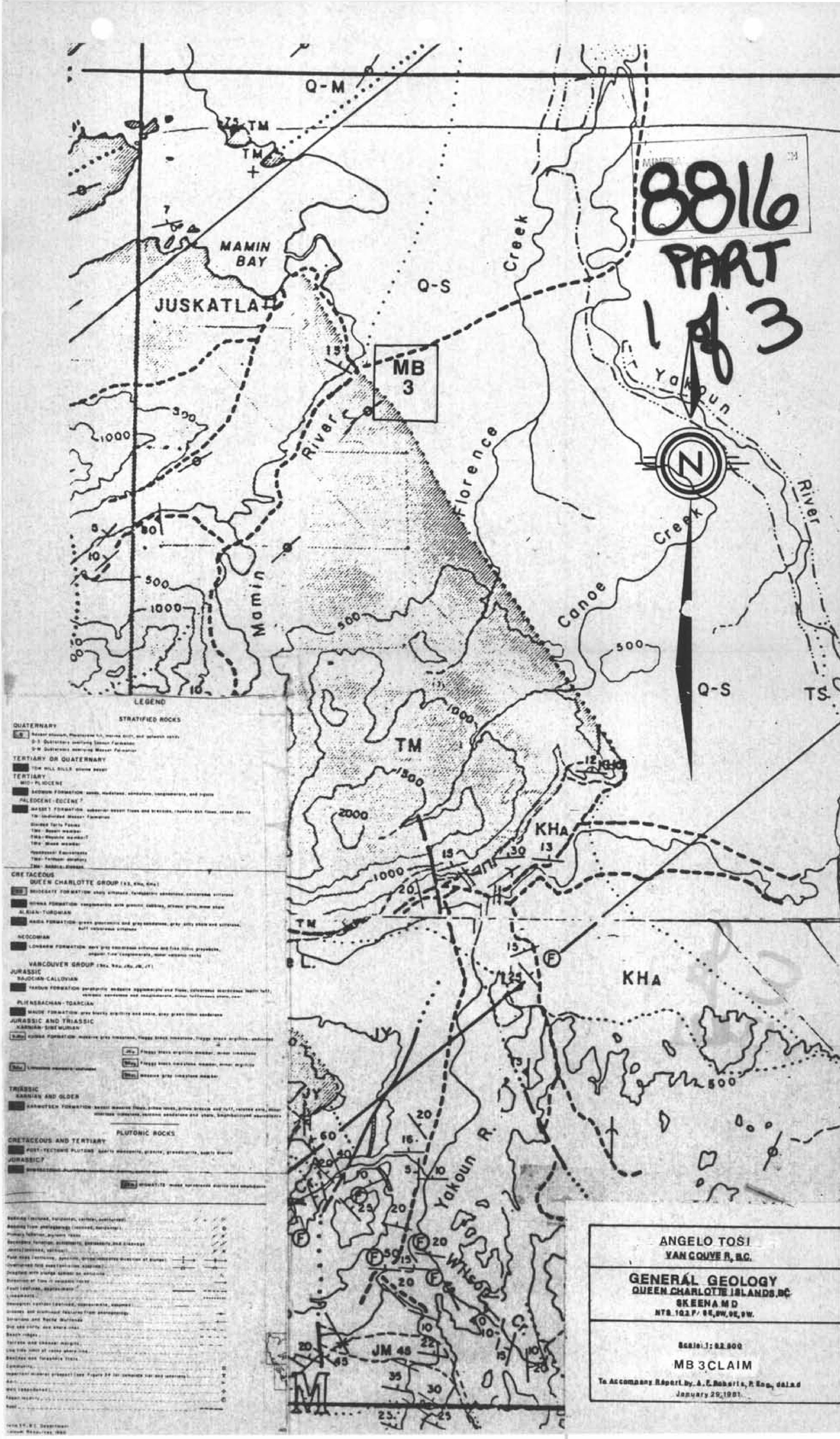


Fig. 2 Field Sheet with Filter Card Overlayed





ANGELO TOSI
VANCOUVER, B.C.

GENERAL GEOLOGY
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, BC
SKEENA M D
NTS 103 F/ 8E, 8W, 9E, 9W.

Scale: 1:62,500

MB 3 CLAIM

To Accompany Report by A. F. Roberts, P. Eng., dated January 29, 1981

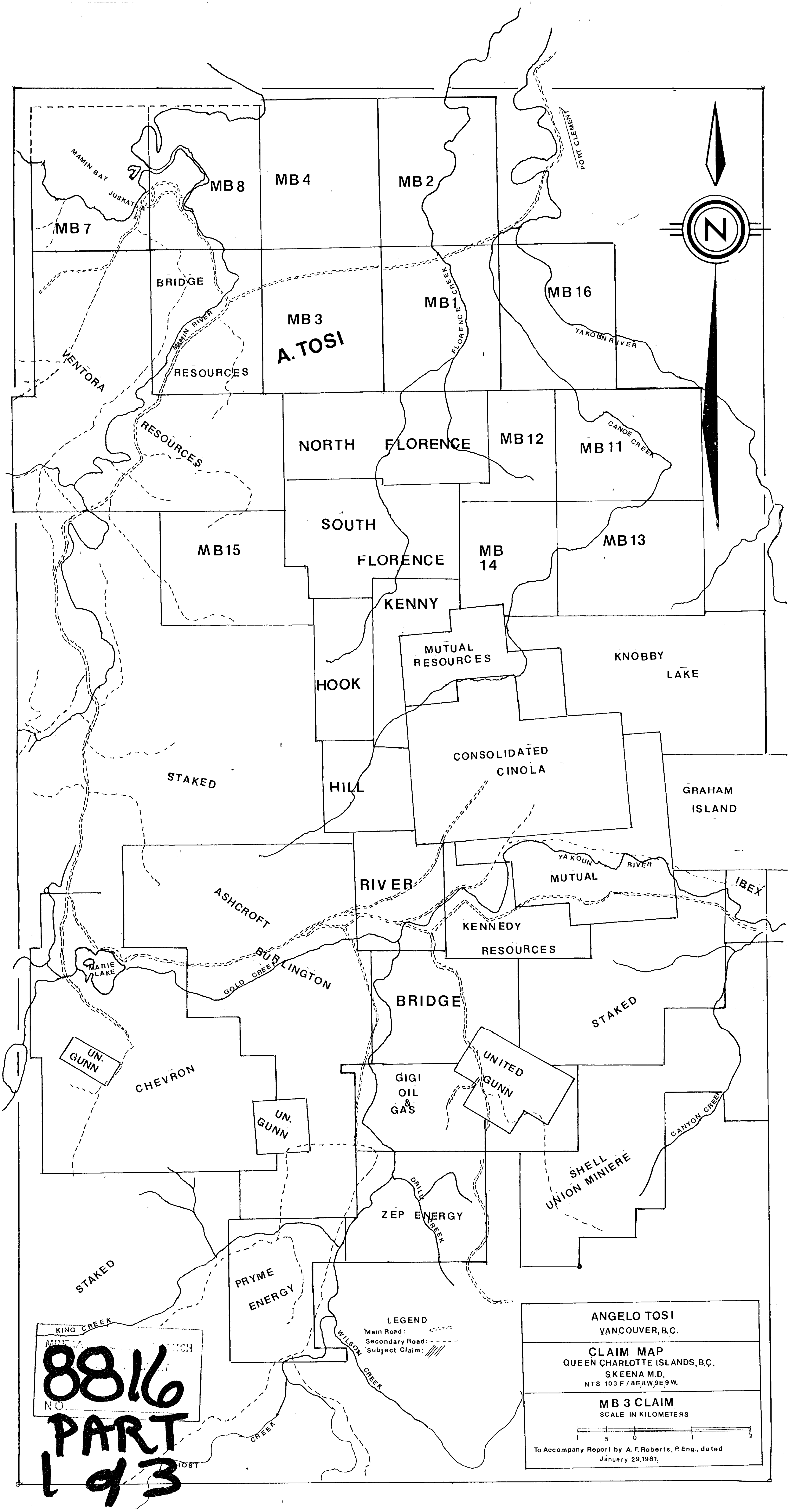
8816
PART
1 of 3

ANGELO TOSI
VANCOUVER, B.C.

TOPOGRAPHY
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B.C.
SKEENA M.D.
NTS 103F SE.SW.9E.9W

MB 3 CLAIM
SCALE IN KILOMETERS
1 .5 0 1 2

To Accompany Report by A. F. Roberts P.Eng. dated January 29, 1961.



MAMIN BAY
JUSKATLA
MB 7
MB 8
MB 4
MB 2
PORT CLEMENT
N
BRIDGE
RESOURCES
MAMIN RIVER
MB 3
A. TOSI
MB 1
FLORENCE CREEK
MB 16
YAKOUN RIVER
VENTORA
RESOURCES
NORTH FLORENCE
MB 12
MB 11
CANOE CREEK
SOUTH FLORENCE
MB15
MB 14
MB 13
KENNY
MUTUAL RESOURCES
KNOBBY LAKE
HOOK
HILL
CONSOLIDATED CINOLA
GRAHAM ISLAND
STAKED
ASHCROFT
RIVER
YAKOUN RIVER
MUTUAL
IBEX
KENNEDY RESOURCES
BURLINGTON
GOLD CREEK
MARIE LAKE
BRIDGE
STAKED
UN. GUNN
CHEVRON
UN. GUNN
UNITED GUNN
GIGI OIL & GAS
DRILL CREEK
ZEP ENERGY
SHELL UNION MINIERE
CANYON CREEK
STAKED
PRYME ENERGY
KING CREEK
WILSON CREEK
CREEK
HOST
LEGEND
Main Road:
Secondary Road:
Subject Claim:
ANGELO TOSI
VANCOUVER, B.C.
CLAIM MAP
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B.C.
SKEENA M.D.
NTS 103 F / 8E, 8W, 9E, 9W.
MB 3 CLAIM
SCALE IN KILOMETERS
1 5 0 1 2
To Accompany Report by A. F. Roberts, P. Eng., dated January 29, 1981.
NO.
8816
PART
1 of 3

24 S. 22 S. 20 S. 18 S. 16 S. 14 S. 12 S. 10 S. 8 S. 6 S. 4 S. 2 S. 0+00

20+00 W.
19+00 W.
18+00 W.
17+00 W.
16+00 W.
15+00 W.
14+00 W.
13+00 W.
12+00 W.
11+00 W.
10+00 W.
9+00 W.
8+00 W.
7+00 W.
6+00 W.
5+00 W.
4+00 W.
3+00 W.
2+00 W.
1+00 W.
0+00 W.

LCP

8816
PART
1 of 3

PLATE A FRASER FILTER

ANGELO TOSI
VANCOUVER, B. C.

MB 3 CLAIM

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
SKEENA M.D. NTS 103F/8E

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

SCALE 0 100
1 CM = 25 METERS

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY A.F. ROBERTS, P. ENG.
JANUARY 29, 1981.

LEGEND

POSITIVE AREAS
NEGATIVE AREAS
ELEVATION
DEPRESSION
CONTOUR INTERVALS 5

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A.F. ROBERTS

24S. 22S. 20S. 18S. 16S. 14S. 12S. 10S. 8S. 6S. 4S. 2S. 0+00

20+00W. 19+00W. 18+00W. 17+00W. 16+00W. 15+00W. 14+00W. 13+00W. 12+00W. 11+00W. 10+00W. 9+00W. 8+00W. 7+00W. 6+00W. 5+00W. 4+00W. 3+00W. 2+00W. 1+00W. 0+00W.

LCP

8816
PART
1 of 3

PLATE B : DIP ANGLE

ANGELO TOSI
VANCOUVER, B. C.

MB 3 CLAIM

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
SKEENA M.D. NTS 103F/8E

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

SCALE 0 100
1 CM = 25 METERS

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY A.F. ROBERTS, P. ENG.
JANUARY 29,1981.

LEGEND

POSITIVE AREAS
NEGATIVE AREAS
ELEVATION
DEPRESSION
CONTOUR INTERVALS 2

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
A.F. ROBERTS
ENGINEER

24S. 22S. 20S. 18S. 16S. 14S. 12S. 10S. 8S. 6S. 4S. 2S. 0+00

20+00W. 19+00W. 18+00W. 17+00W. 16+00W. 15+00W. 14+00W. 13+00W. 12+00W. 11+00W. 10+00W. 9+00W. 8+00W. 7+00W. 6+00W. 5+00W. 4+00W. 3+00W. 2+00W. 1+00W. 0+00W.

LCP

8816
PART
1 of 3

PLATE C TOTAL FIELD

ANGELO TOSI
VANCOUVER, B. C.

MB 3 CLAIM

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
SKEENA M.D. NTS 103P/8E

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

SCALE 0 100
1 CM = 25 METERS

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY A.F. ROBERTS, P. ENG.
JANUARY 29, 1981

LEGEND

POSITIVE AREAS
NEGATIVE AREAS
ELEVATION
DEPRESSION
CONTOUR INTERVALS 5

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

CROSS SECTION

PLATE D

20+00W 19+00W 18+00W 17+00W 16+00W 15+00W 14+00W 13+00W 12+00W 11+00W 10+00W 9+00W 8+00W 7+00W 6+00W 5+00W 4+00W 3+00W

8816
PART
1 of 3

ANGELO TOSI
VANCOUVER, B. C.

MB 3 CLAIM

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
SKEENA M.D. NTS 103F/8E

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

SCALE
1 CM = 25 METERS

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY A.F. ROBERTS, P. ENG.
JANUARY 29,1981.

LEGEND

FIELD STRENGTH ——

DIP ANGLE ·—·—·

FRASER FILTER o——o

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A.F. ROBERTS