'80-931-8816

REPORT ON THE

VLF-EM SURVEY

MB-8 CLAIM [20 UNITS]

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B. C.

SKEENA M. D.

Lat. 53°37'N Long. 132°17.5'W

NTS 103F/9W

for

ANGELO TOSI
Vancouver, B. C.

PMRT
3 1 3

by

A.F. ROBERTS, P. ENG.

February 3, 1981

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

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6] History of the Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., Two volumes, K. Dalzell

8] B.C. Department of Mines & Petroleum Resources, Specogna Gold Prospect [103F/9] A. Sutherland Brown, T.G. Schroeter, 1977

9] Report on the Dome 1-4 claims, Harrison Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., for Consolidated Kalco Valley Mines Ltd., A.F. Roberts, P. Eng., February 12, 1979

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ANGELO TOSI
VANCOUVER, B.C.

MB 8 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. Feb 3, 1981

SUMMARY

The recent VLF-EM Survey has indicated a moderately strong anomaly east of the Mamin River that should be followed up by a geochemical survey.

A minor geochemical survey west of the river, done in 1979, indicated a statiscally high number of anomalous gold values, which can no longer be located on the ground.

It is recommended that the geochemical survey be repeated in this area, with a simultaneous VLF-EM survey, and that the geochemical survey be carried out over the balance of the property.

If funds permit the geochemical-geophysical survey should be carried through the MB-7 claim, where similar geochemical results were reported.

The estimated cost of Phase I is $40,000.00.

If justified by Phase I, Phase II would consist of trenching and/or diamond drilling costing in excess of $100,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,

A.F. Roberts, P. Eng.,
February 3, 1981

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. F. ROBERTS

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

REPORT ON THE VLF-EM SURVEY MB-8 CLAIM [20 UNITS] QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B. C.

SKEENA M. D.

Lat. 53°37'N Long. 132°17.5'W

NTS 103F/9W

for

ANGELO TOSI
Vancouver, B. C.

by

A.F. ROBERTS, P. ENG.

February 3, 1981

INTRODUCTION

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

Its purpose is to analyze the results of the VLF-EM survey, and with any other data available, to recommend further work on the property, if it is considered to be worthy.

The survey was done by Strato Geological Ltd. of Vancouver, in the period August 28 to September 3, 1980. The same people have made the maps, but the contouring was done by the writer.

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

The writer is familiar with the area from scouting over adjacent properties in the last few years, and crossing MB-8 several times.

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

The west boundary of the property lies within the east boundary of Juskatla, the main road cutting through the southwest quarter of the property in past paralleling the Mamin River.

The Mamin River cuts through the property with its mouth in the west boundary. The north boundary laps the beach and into Cowhoe Bay.

The area is covered with second growth timber, and slash. This survey is east of the river, and is tied to the southeast corner post.

Elevations run from sea-level to 60 metres on the east boundary. About 20% of the area is above 30 metres A.S.L.

1] Location Map: B.C. Road Map, 10 cm = 24 km [Frontispiece]

2] Road Map: MacMillan-Bloedel 7/16" = 1 mile [Follows page 1]

3] Topographic Map: NTS 103F/9W, 1:50,000 [Follows page 2]

CLAIM [4]

The claim is described as follows:

Name	Units	Record No.	Expiry Date
MB-8	20	860	December 20, 1980

Assessment work, of which this report is part, has been filed to keep the claim in good standing until December 20, 1981.

The L.C.P. was examined by the writer in conjunction with other claims in the area and found to fulfill the requirements of the Mining Act. Other posts have been reported to be properly placed and marked.

HISTORY [5] [6]

There is no known history of the property. It was staked in the rush following the announcement of successful drill results by Consolidated Cinola Mines Ltd. The Cinola property contains a large open pit ore body of several million tons, and is preparing for production.

4] Claim Map: B.C. Department of Mines & Petroleum Resources, and other sources, 1:50,000 [Follows page 3]

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

6] History of the Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. Two volumes, K. Dalzell

GENERAL GEOLOGY [7] [8] [9] [10]

According to Bulletin 54, the southwest section of the property is underlain by the Masset Formation of Paleocene age, consisting of sub-aerial basalt flows and breccias, rhyolite ash flows, and dacite.

The writer has seen rhyolite float along the road, basalt and rhyolite breccia, and dacite dykes to the southwest, not far from the claim boundary, and ash flows to the south.

The balance of the property is shown as being covered with Quaternary sediments overlying Masset Formation.

A photo lineament is shown with a northwest strike through Harrison Island, and a arallel one just to the north of the claim.

The Sandspit Fault, which is believed to be associated with the gold mineralization on the Consolidated Cinola property, or one of its strands, could possibly pass through the property.

7] Geology Map: Bulletin 54, enlarged, 1:62,500 [Follows page 4]

8] B.C. Department of Mines & Petroleum Resources, Specogna Gold Prospect, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., 103F/9, A. Sutherland Brown, T.G. Schroeter, 1977

9] Report on the Dome 1-4 Claims, Harrison Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., for Consolidated Kalco Valley Mines Ltd., A.F. Roberts, P. Eng., February 12, 1979

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Gold has been reported from Harrison Island to the northwest.

GEOCHEMISTRY

In 1979, Team Mineral Services Inc., of Delta, B.C., did a small geochemical survey on part of the property.

This survey was tied to the L.C.P. and is on the opposite side of the river from the VLF-EM survey, therefore there is no correlation between the surveys.

Only 35 samples were taken on a 100 metre by 100 metre grid.

This resulted in 15 samples reporting gold above background, that is, 12 at twice background of 5 ppb, 2 at 3 times background, and one 4 times background.

This is an extremely high percentage of the few samples taken.

Eight of these samples, including the highest ones, are grouped in an area 300 metres by 300 metres.

The survey extended into the MB-7 claim with a similar geochemical response.

Five samples reported anomalous values above 300 ppb for mercury, two lying within the gold anomaly.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY [11] [12] [13] [14] [15]

The survey was done by Strato Geological Ltd.

The grid is 100 metres by 25 metres spacing on east-west lines tied to the southeast corner post.

The instrument used was a Sabre Model 27, Serial Nos. 103, and 127, made by Sabre Electronics Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C.

The survey was limited on the west by the Mamin River, where all lines were cut off.

Strato also made up the maps, which were then contoured by the writer.

At Line 12+00N, 10+75W there is a fairly strong crossover, accompanied by strong Fraser Filter, and an increase in Total Field. This is repeated on Line 10+00N, at 9+00W, but narrower. On 9+00N, the response is weak but is stronger on 8+00N, where it appears to die out.

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[11] Appendix A - Operating Instructions, Sabre Model 27, VLF-EM Instrument, Fraser Filter Calculations [End of Report]

[12] Plate A: Plan, Dip Angle, 1 cm = 25 m. [Back Pocket]

[13] Plate B: Plan, Total Field 1 cm = 25 m. [Back Pocket]

[14] Plate C: Plan, Fraser Filter 1 cm = 25 m. [Back Pocket]

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

There are a number of others, that appear to be confined to one or two lines, and are not particularly strong.

However, the Fraser Filter plot confirms the above, showing a structural trend slightly west of north.

The strongest positive anomaly is between 6+00 and 7+00W at plus 14, followed by a strong negative to minus 24.

These grow into quite large but lower grade anomalies both to the north and south, and coincide with the stronger Total Field values to plus 60% with a low of 50%.

Other areas are narrower with few strong values.

CONCLUSIONS

The current survey has shown one fairly strong anomaly about 200 metres wide, and a possible length north to south of 600 metres.

Other areas have moderate values, but are narrow. The true value of these areas may be revealed by a geochemistry program.

The area west of the river, where a previous program has shown anomalous values in both gold and mercury in a statistically high number for the number of samples taken was not covered by this survey.

Trenching or diamond drilling would be used as a followup.

RECOMMENDATION

Phase I

Run a geochemistry program over the entire property on a 25 metre by 100 metre grid.

Phase II

Phase II would consist of trenching and/or diamond drilling.

ESTIMATED COSTS

Phase I

37 km of line combined Geochemistry and Geophysical Survey at $350/km	$ 12,950.00
13 km of Geochemistry at $300/km	3,900.00
Assay 2,000 soil samples for Au, Ag, As, Hg @ $9.00/sample	18,000.00
Geological mapping, reports, supervision	5,000.00
Sub-total	$ 39,850.00
15% contingencies	5,975.50
Total	$ 45,825.50
Say $46,000.00	

Phase II

When justified by Phase I, can be expected to cost, for trenching and/or diamond drilling, in excess of	$100,000.00

Respectfully submitted,

A F Roberts

A.F. Roberts, P. Eng.
February 3, 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.

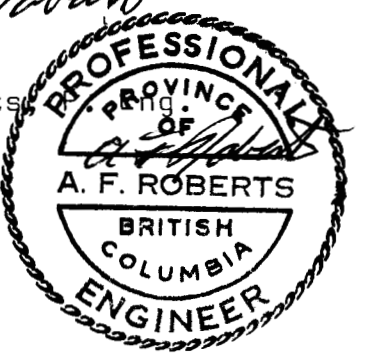
4] The accompanying report is based entirely on my personal examination of properties in the area over the last four years and on material referred to in the text.

5] I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the MB-8 claim, nor have I any interest, direct or indirect, in any companies with which Mr. 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 it 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 third day of February, 1981.

A.F. Roberts, P.Eng.



STATEMENT OF COSTS

MB-8 MINERAL CLAIM [20 UNITS]

PART OF MB-2 GROUP

[MB-2, MB-4, MB-8, MB-&7 80 UNITS]

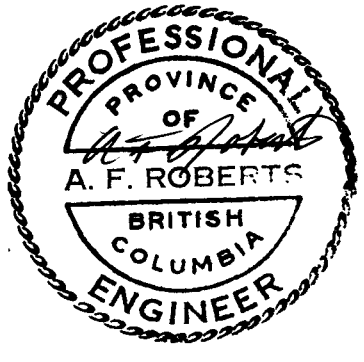
Labour, Room & Board	3,300.00	
Transport	650.00	
Drafting & Supplies	300.00	
E.M. Rental	90.00	
Total		$4,340.00

Employees:

T. Higginson
S. Brodie
B. Fisher
R. Bruskiewich
A. House
D. Porland
W. Davidson
B. Parker

The above information supplied by Strato Geological Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Total from MB-2 Report Engineer's Report	1,199.29
Total	$5,539.29



A.F. Roberts, P.Eng.,
February 3, 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 KBz. 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"; Weight 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.

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	-16	-14-(-7)= -7
			-6-1= -7	
	12 E	- 1		

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

VLF-EM SURVEY

PROPERTY [illegible] TRANS Seattle PAGE 1
OPERATOR _____ INSTR. Sabre DATE Nov 4/74

Line	Sta.	Null	Filter	F.S.	
SW	0E	+2		50	
	1E	+4	-2	50	
	2E	+4	-5	52	
	3E	+6	-6	52	
	4E	+7	-8	57	
	5E	+9	-12	52	
	6E	+12	+3	50	
	7E	+16	+30	60	
	8E	+2	+32	65	X over
	9E	-4	+11	62	
	10E	-12	-7	50	
	11E	-6	-12	48	
	12E	-1	-14	48	
	13E	+2	-6	50	
	14E	+4	-1	52	
	15E	+4	+6	50	
	16E	-4	+12	55	X over
	17E	-2	+1	55	
	18E	0	-2	50	
	19E	+1			
	20E	-1			

Fig. 1 Example of Field Sheet

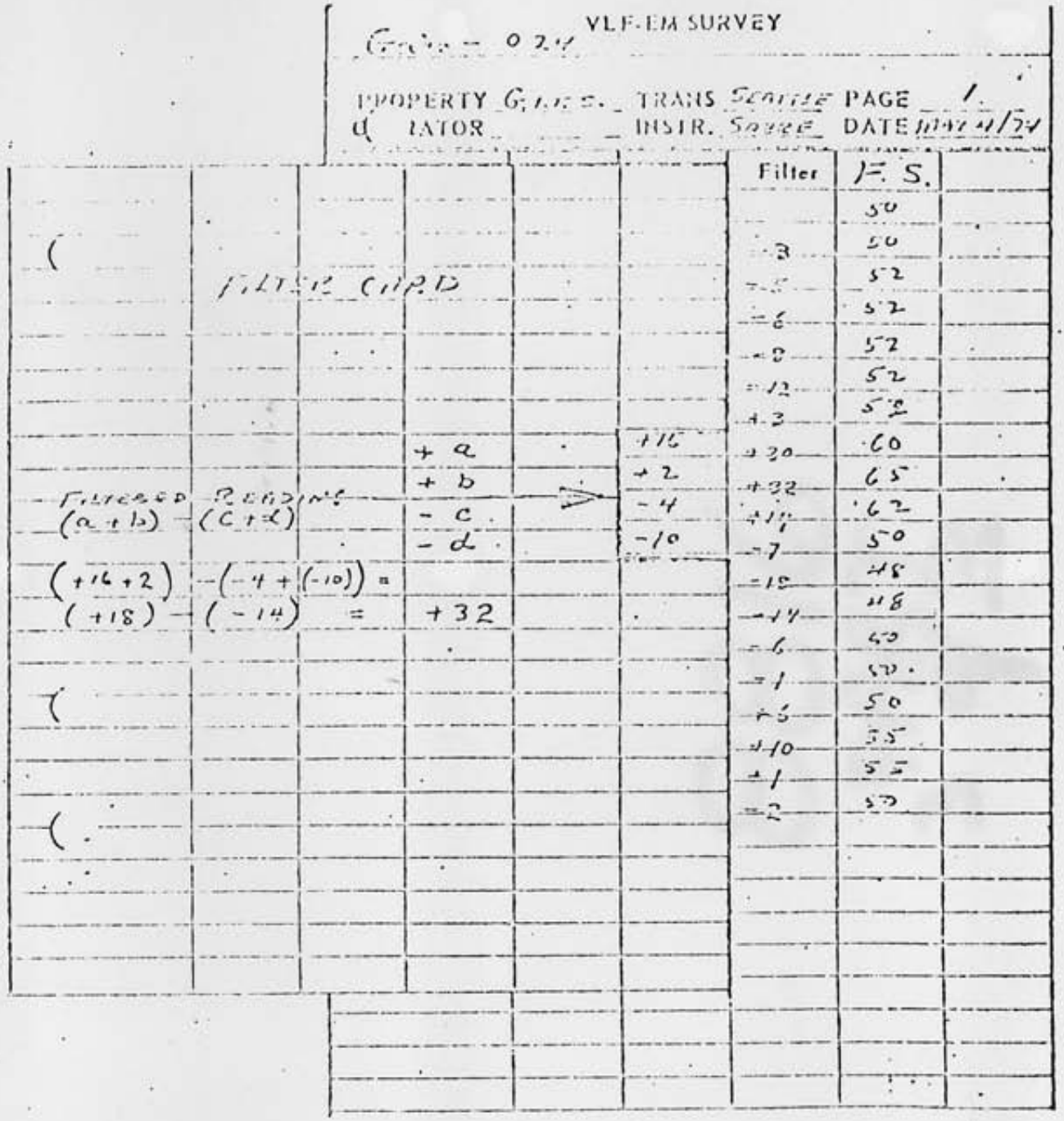


Fig. 2 Field Sheet with Filter Card Overlayed

AFTER MACMILLAN BLOEDEL MAP

Queen Charlotte Division

LEGEND

- MB industrial main roads, active logging, restricted access
- MB industrial secondary roads, active logging, restricted access
- MB industrial main roads open to traffic 24 hours a day
- MB industrial secondary roads open to traffic 24 hours a day
- Public roads
- Other industrial main roads
- Other industrial secondary roads
- Trails
- Roads names and/or numbers — 82 - MAIN LINE
- Mileage shown between dots
- Park and reserve boundaries
- Campsite
- Picnic site
- Boat launch
- Points of interest and viewpoints

ANGELO TOSI
VANCOUVER, B.C.

MB 8 CLAIM

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

ROAD MAP

SCALE IN MILES

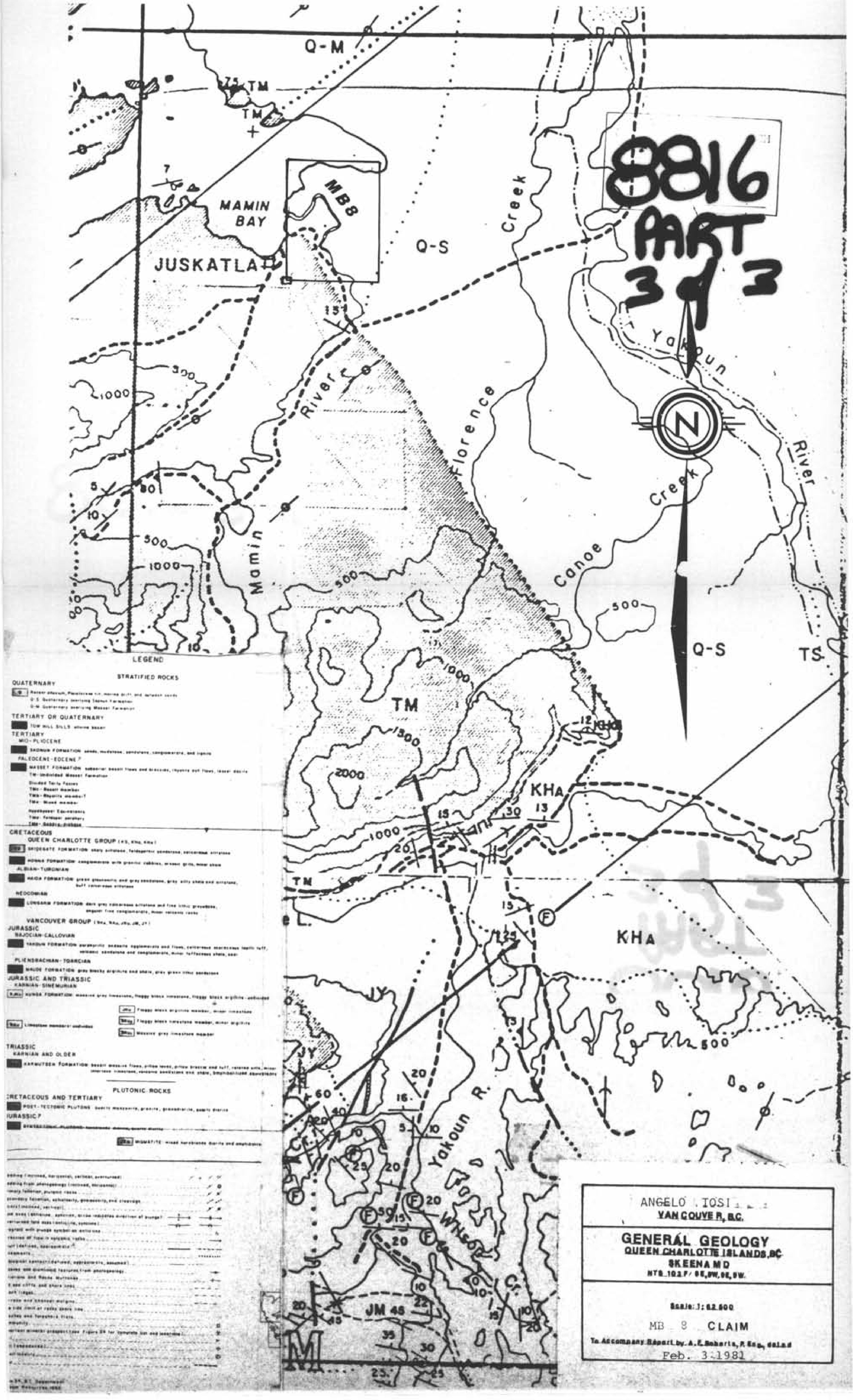
0 1 2 3 4

VISUAL REPORT BY A.F. ROBERTS, P.Eng. Feb 3, 1981

MB8

8816
PART
3 of 3

ARPC Jan 1977



8816
PART
3 of 3
Q-M
TM
MAMIN
BAY
JUSKATLA
MB8
Q-S
Creek
Yakoun
River
Florence
Canoe
Creek
Mamin
River
Q-S
TS
TM
KHA
KHA
JY
JM
Yakoun R.
Cr.
300
500
1000
1300
2000
LEGEND
STRATIFIED ROCKS
QUATERNARY
TERTIARY OR QUATERNARY
TERTIARY
MID-PLIOCENE
PALEOCENE-EOCENE ?
CRETACEOUS
QUEEN CHARLOTTE GROUP
ALBIAN-TURONIAN
NEOCOMIAN
VANCOUVER GROUP
JURASSIC
BAJOCIAN-CALLOVIAN
PLIENSBACHIAN-TOARCIAN
JURASSIC AND TRIASSIC
KARNIAN-SINEMURIAN
TRIASSIC
KARNIAN AND OLDER
PLUTONIC ROCKS
CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY
JURASSIC ?
ANGELO IOSI
VANCOUVER, B.C.
GENERAL GEOLOGY
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, BC
SKEENA M D
NTS 103 F/ 9E, 9W, 8E, 8W.
Scale: 1: 62 500
MB 8 CLAIM
To Accompany Report by A. E. Roberts, P. Eng., dated
Feb. 3 1981

ANGELO TOSI

MB 8

MB 4

MB 2

MB 7

MB 3

MB 1

MB 16

MB15

NORTH FLORENCE

MB 12

MB 11

SOUTH FLORENCE

MB 14

MB13

KENNY

HOOK

MUTUAL RESOURCES

KNOBBY LAKE

HILL

CONSOLIDATED CINOLA

GRAHAM ISLAND

RIVER

ASHCROFT

MUTUAL

KENNEDY RESOURCES

IBEX

BURLINGTON

BRIDGE

STAKED

UN. GUNN

CHEVRON

GIGI OIL & GAS

UNITED GUNN

ZEP ENERGY

SHELL UNION MINIERE

PRYME ENERGY

STAKED

MAMIN BAY JUSKATLA

PORT CLEMENT

BRIDGE

MAMIN RIVER

FLORENCE CREEK

YAKOUN RIVER

VENTORA

RESOURCES

RESOURCES

CANOE CREEK

YAKOUN RIVER

MARIE LAKE

GOLD CREEK

CANYON CREEK

DRILL CREEK

KING CREEK

WILSON CREEK

GHOST

N

LEGEND

Main Road:

Secondary Road:

Subject Claim:

ANGELO TOSI
Vancouver, B.C.

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

SCALE IN KILOMETERS

1 5 0 1 2

To Accompany Report by A. F. Roberts, P. Eng., dated
Feb.-3 1981

8816 PART 3 of 3

PLATE A DIP ANGLE

ANGELO TOSI
VANCOUVER, B. C.

MB 8 CLAIM

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

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

SCALE
1 cm = 25 METERS
0 100

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY A.F. ROBERTS, P. ENG.
FEB 3 1981

LEGEND

POSITIVE AREAS
NEGATIVE AREAS
ELEVATION
DEPRESSION
CONTOUR INTERVALS 5

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. F. ROBERTS

8816
PART 3 43

MAMIN RIVER

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.

0+00N. 1+00N. 2+00N. 3+00N. 4+00N. 5+00N. 6+00N. 7+00N. 8+00N. 9+00N. 10+00N. 11+00N. 12+00N. 13+00N.

PLATE B TOTAL FIELD

ANGELO TOSI
VANCOUVER, B. C.

MB 8 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.
FEB 3 1981

LEGEND
POSITIVE AREAS
NEGATIVE AREAS
ELEVATION
DEPRESSION
CONTOUR INTERVALS 5

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. F. ROBERTS

8816
PART 3 of 3

MAMIN RIVER

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.

0+00N.
1+00N.
2+00N.
3+00N.
4+00N.
5+00N.
6+00N.
7+00N.
8+00N.
9+00N.
10+00N.
11+00N.
12+00N.
13+00N.

PLATE C FRASER FILTER

ANGELO TOSI

VANCOUVER, B. C.

MB 8 CLAIM

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS

SKEENA M.D. NTS 103F/8E

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

SCALE

1 CM = 25 METERS

0 100

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY A.F. ROBERTS, P. ENG.

FEB 3 1981

LEGEND

POSITIVE AREAS

NEGATIVE AREAS

ELEVATION

DEPRESSION

CONTOUR INTERVALS 5

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA A.F. ROBERTS

8816

PART 3 of 3

MAMIN RIVER

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+00 W. 2+00W. 1+00 W. 0+00W.

0+00N. 1+00N. 2+00N. 3+00N. 4+00N. 5+00N. 6+00N. 7+00N. 8+00N 9+00N. 10+00N. 11+00N. 12+00N. 13+00N.

PLATE D CROSS SECTIONS

ANGELO TOSI
VANCOUVER, B. C.

MB 8 CLAIM

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

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

SCALE
1 CM = 25 METERS

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY A.F. ROBERTS
FEB 3 1981

LEGEND

FIELD STRENGTH

DIP ANGLE

FRASER FILTER

16+00W
12+00W
8+00W
4+00W
0+00W

0+00N. 1+00N. 2+00N. 3+00N. 4+00N. 5+00N. 6+00N. 7+00N. 8+00N. 9+00N. 10+00N. 11+00N. 12+00N. 13+00N