'80-#1054 #8817

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON THE

HILL CLAIM [12 UNITS]

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B.C.

SKEENA M.D.

NTS 103F/9E, 9W

Long. 132°15'W Lat. 53°31.5'N

for

R. CALABRIGO & ASSOCIATES
Vancouver, B.C.

by

A.F. ROBERTS, P. ENG.

December 10, 1980

Part 2
9 3

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

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MAPS

Ref.No.

APPENDIX

REFERENCES

Ref.No.

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, Report on the Specogna Gold Prospect, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., A. Sutherland Brown, T.G. Schroeter, 1975

8] Reports by A.F. Roberts, P.Eng., for Consolidated Cinola Mines Ltd., Qualifying, Geochemical, Geophysical Reports for other companies, 1977 to date

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

RENO CALABRIGO
VANCOUVER, B.C.

HILL 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. Dec. 10, 1980

S U M M A R Y

The recent VLF-EM survey on widely spaced lines has indicated positive areas by Fraser Filter calculations, coincident with Field Strength values 5 to 15% above background values, and with good sized areas.

This is considered to be sufficient to justify further work on the claim.

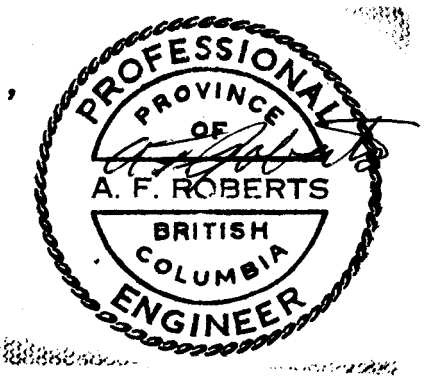
A Phase I program of fill-in lines, including soil sampling, plus soil sampling over the current grid is estimated to cost $21,000.00.

A Phase II program of expanding the work to cover the remaining six units is estimated at $4,200.00 per unit or $25,200.00.

Phase III will consist of trenching and/or diamond drilling on strongly anomalous areas.

Respectfully submitted,

A.F. Roberts, P. Eng.,
December 10, 1980



GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ON THE
HILL CLAIM [12 UNITS]
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B. C.
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NTS 103F/8E, 8W
Long. 132°15'W Lat. 53°31.5'N

for

R. CALABRIGO & ASSOCIATES
Vancouver, B. C.

by

A.F. ROBERTS, P. ENG.

December 10, 1980

INTRODUCTION

This report is authorized by Mr. R. Calabrigo, the registered owner of the claim.

Its purpose is to analyze and report on the VLF-EM program carried out in the period July 31-September 15, 1980, by Strato Geological of Vancouver, B.C.

A reconnaissance geochemical survey carried out by Team Mineral Services of Delta, B.C. for assessment purposes in 1979 will be referred to.

The writer crossed through this claim when carrying out examinations on nearby properties.

LOCATIONS, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY 1] 2] 3]

The property lies approximately 26 km by logging roads south and east of Juskatla, Branch Road 8P probably giving the closest approach. Then, it is a case of walking about 2 km to get on the claim.

There are no logging roads on the claim, which is in virgin timber.

Canoe Creek cuts through the property from North Centre boundary to southwest corner, and lies in a fairly deep canyon cut down through overburden.

Elevations range from 1,000 feet [300 metres] to 1,300 feet [400 metres] ASL. The virgin timber makes field work comparatively easy compared with logged over areas.

As the logging roads are active roads, permission to use them on working days must be obtained from MacMillan-Bloedel offices in Juskatla, or Queen Charlotte City.

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/8, 9 [Follows page 2]

The writer has seen basalt and basalt ash, volcanic glass, and brecciated rhyolite to the southwest.

Various tuffs and conglomerates were seen in drill cores to the southwest and in Consolidated Cinola cores along with ash flows, etc. to the southeast.

Rhyolite is usually fractured and brecciated with considerable silicification, which is common to most rocks, along with plentiful to sparse pyrite in all rocks. This formation can be expected to overlay Cretaceous Haida formation consisting of sandstones, and siltstones.

Only drilling will tell what is really there. The geology map is an enlargement of the map from Bulletin 54, from 1:125,000 to 1:62,500.

GEOCHEMISTRY

A reconnaissance type geochemistry program was carried out on the property in 1979 for assessment purposes by Team Mineral Services Inc. of Delta, B.C.

This consisted of 32 samples, sixteen on the east claim line and 16 on a parallel line 500 metres to the west. They were assayed for mercury and gold only.

One assayed 265 ppb for mercury, with a threshold value of 300 ppb.

One assayed 20 ppb for gold with a background of 5 ppb, and a threshold of 10 ppb.

Sample spacing was 100 metres on the lines. Much denser sampling will be required to give meaningful

results, and samples should also be assayed for arsenic and silver.

This work cannot be related to the current survey, as there are no mutual stations.

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

This program was done on north-south lines, on a grid 200 metres by 25 metres. A reconnaissance survey spacing of lines.

The instrument used was a Sabre Model 27, Serial No. 103, made by Sabre Electronics Ltd., of Burnaby, B.C.

The station used was Seattle at 18.6 Khz.

Cross sections were made of each line showing Dip Angle, Total Field and Fraser Filter values.

Plans of each of Dip Angle, Total Field, and Fraser Filter values were made, and then contoured.

9] Appendix A - Operating Instructions for Sabre Model 27; Fraser Filter calculations [End of Report]

10] Contouring VLF-EM; D.C. Fraser; Geophysics Vol. 34, No. 6, Dec. 1969

11] Plate A - Plan, Dip Angle [Back Pocket]

12] Plate B - Plan, Field Strength [Back Pocket]

13] Plate C - Plan, Fraser Filter [Back Pocket]

14] Plate D - Cross Section, Dip Angle, Field Strength, Fraser Filter [Back Pocket]

As recorded, the dip angles were almost all negative values, which when contoured showed rather broad flat zones with an east-west trend. No solid crossovers were determined, though many doubtful ones.

Application of the Fraser Filter breaks the plan into a number of alternating positive and negative areas still with the same directional trend, and some of which have fair positive values, particularly on the south end, and the west side, and which are, respectively, open to the south and to the west, and possibly the east.

The Field Strength Plan shows very broad bands, mostly below the 50% background value. The few, 5% to 15%, above background coincide exactly with the highest positive Fraser Filter areas.

CONCLUSIONS

There are sufficient positive Fraser Filter areas, coincident with the best Field Strength values to warrant further work on the property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The 200 metre spacing should be reduced to not more than 100 metres.

Soil sampling should be done over the existing lines and stations, and on the new lines to be run between the existing lines. All soil samples to be assayed for gold, arsenic, silver.

ESTIMATED COSTS

Phase I

A contractor has given an estimate of $702.00/km, total cost. This includes a cut base line, all supplies, and all found for a three man crew. The work to consist of VLF-EM survey, and soil sampling.

Assaying is extra, as is engineering reports.

Required

- 5 lines at 1.5 km = 7.5 km, VLF-EM plus soil sampling
- 6 lines at 1.5 km = 9.0 km, soil sampling

7.5 km @ $702.00	$ 5,265.00
9.0 km @ 500.00	4,500.00
Supervision, engineering reports, maps, etc.	3,000.00
Sub-total	$12,765.00
Assaying - 660 samples @ $8.75	5,775.00
Sub-total	$18,540.00
15% contingencies	2,781.00
Total	$21,321.00

Say $21,000.00

Phase II

With encouragement from Phase I, or as funds are available, expand the work on the 100 metre by 25 metre grid to cover the balance of the property - 6 units.

This cost will approximate $4,200.00/unit.

Phase III

Will consist of trenching and/or diamond drilling depending on the results of Phases I and II.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. Roberts

A.F. Roberts, P. Eng.
December 10, 198

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. F. ROBERTS

C E R T I F I C A T E

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.

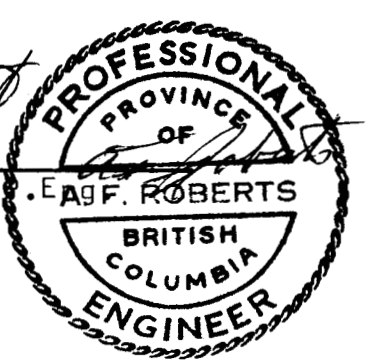
4] The accompanying report is based entirely on my personal examination of the property and on material referred to in the text.

5] I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the Hill Claim, nor have I any interest, direct or indirect, in any companies with whom Mr. Reno Calabrigo 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 tenth day of December, 1980.

A.F. Roberts, P.Eng.



STATEMENT OF COSTS

HILL CLAIM [12 UNITS]

RECORD NO. 798

Direct Costs

Labour	$1,350.00	
E.M. Rental	50.00	
Transportation	150.00	$1,550.00

Personnel [July 31-September 15, 1980]

T. Higginson
B. Mann
R. Bruskiewich
B. Fisher
G. Smith

The above information provided by Strato Geological of Vancouver, B.C., the contractor.

Engineer's Report	746.01
TOTAL	$2,296.01

The above is a true statement of costs for this project.

A.F. Roberts, P.Eng.
December 10, 1980

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. F. ROBERTS

APPENDIX A

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

for

SABRE MODEL 27 VLF-EM

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"; 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	-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 [illegible] PAGE 1
OPERATOR [illegible] BASE [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	57	
	5E	+9	-12	52	
	6E	+12	+3	50	
	7E	+16	+30	60	
	8E	+2	+32	65	X over
	9E	-4	+11	62	
	10E	-10	-7	50	
	11E	-6	-10	48	
	12E	-1	-14	48	
	13E	+2	-6	50	
	14E	+4	-1	52	
	15E	+4	+6	50	
	16E	-4	+13	55	X over
	17E	-2	+1	55	
	18E	0	-2	50	
	19E	+1			
	20E	-1			

Fig. 1 Example of Field Sheet

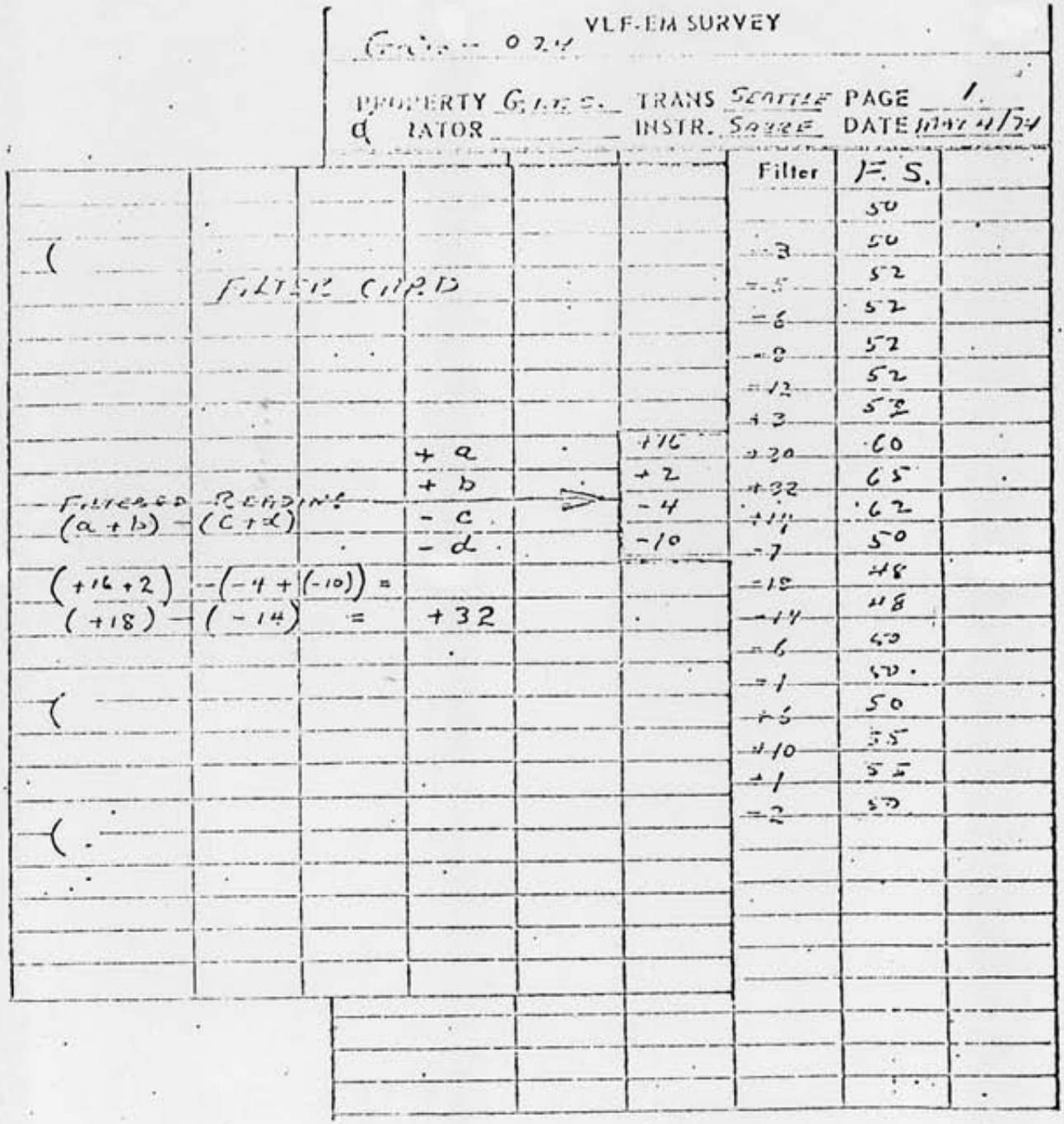
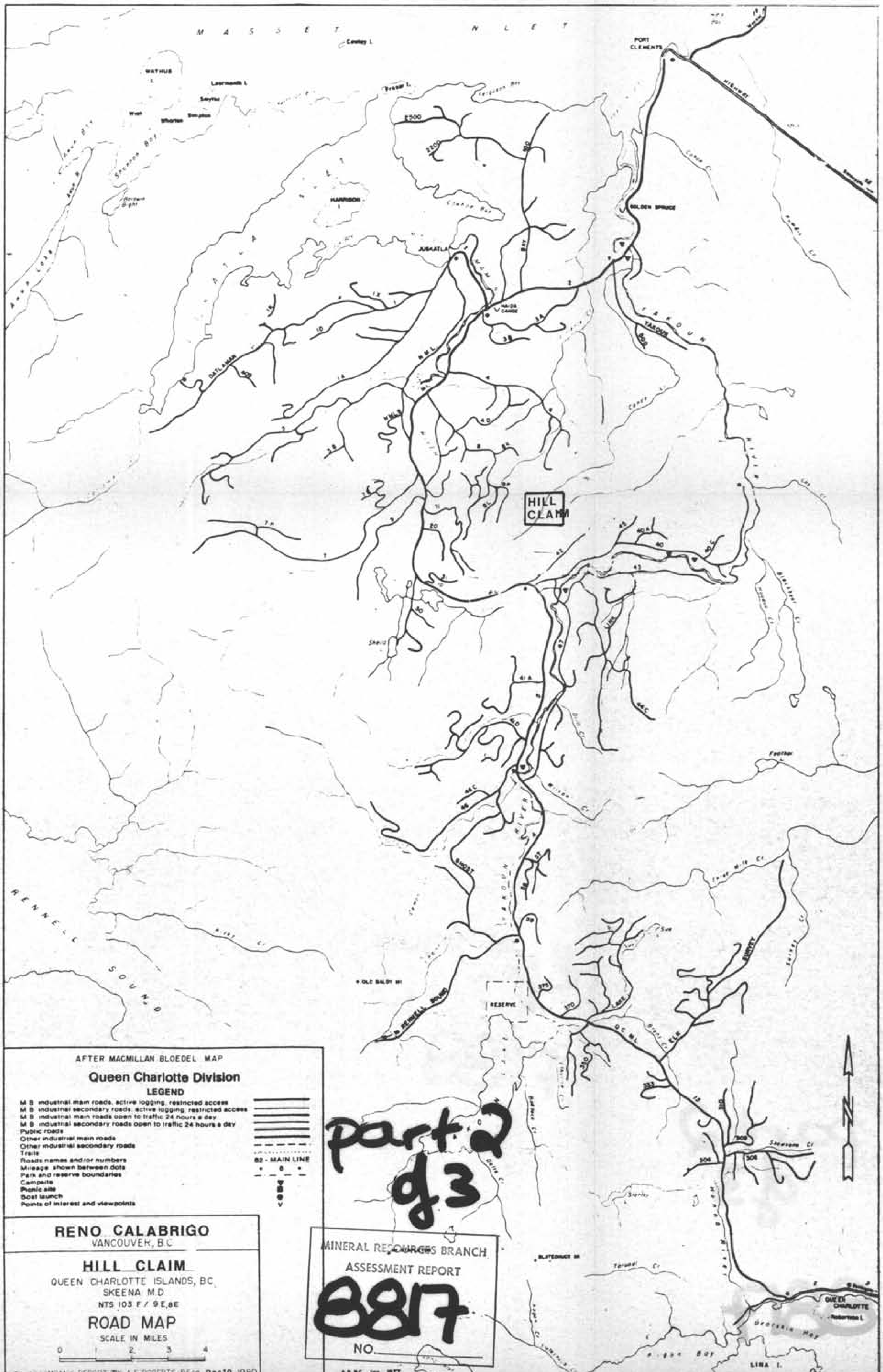


Fig. 2 Field Sheet with Filter Card Overlayed


M A S S E T I N L E T
Cowley L
PORT CLEMENTS
WATHUS L
Lowrmonth L
Fraser L
HIGHWAY
HARRISON L
GOLDEN SPRUCE
JUSKATLA
HAIDA CANOE
YAKOUN
YAKOUN RIVER
DATLAMAN
HILL CLAIM
RESERVE
OLD BALDY
RENNELL SOUND
R E N N E L L S O U N D
Feather L
QUEEN CHARLOTTE
Robertson L
Georgia Bay
LINA I.
A.R.P.C. Jan 1977
AFTER MACMILLAN BLOEDEL MAP
Queen Charlotte Division
LEGEND
M B industrial main roads, active logging, restricted access
M B industrial secondary roads, active logging, restricted access
M B industrial main roads open to traffic 24 hours a day
M B 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
Mileage shown between dots
Park and reserve boundaries
Campsite
Picnic site
Boat launch
Points of interest and viewpoints
82 - MAIN LINE
RENO CALABRIGO
VANCOUVER, B.C.
HILL CLAIM
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B.C.
SKEENA M.D.
NTS 103 F / 9 E, 8 E
ROAD MAP
SCALE IN MILES
0 1 2 3 4
TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY A.F. ROBERTS, P.Eng. Dec 10, 1980
N
part 2 of 3
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
8817
NO.

RENO CALABRIGO
VANCOUVER, B.C.

TOPOGRAPHY
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B.C.
SKEENA M.D.
NTS 103F 8E,8W,9E9W

HILL CLAIM
SCALE IN KILOMETERS
1 .5 0 1 2

To Accompany Report by A.F. Roberts PEng. dated December 16, 1980

CLAIM [4]

The claim is described as follows:

Name	Units	Record No.	Expiry Date
Hill	12	798	October 16, 1980

Assessment work, of which this report is part, has been filed and on acceptance the claims will be in good standing until 1981.

The area of the claim and its exact location can only be determined by a legal survey.

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

There are no known outcrops in the area. Therefore, geological descriptions are based on the Geology Map from Bulletin 54, and known rocks some distance away on other properties.

The property has been mapped as being underlain by the Paleocene Masset Formation consisting of sub-aerial basalt flows and breccias, rhyolite ash flows, and lesser dacite.

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

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, Bull. 54, Geology of the Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., A. Sutherland Brown, 1968

7] B.C. Department of Mines & Petroleum Resources: Report on the Specogna Gold Prospect, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., A. Sutherland Brown, T.G. Schroeter, 1975

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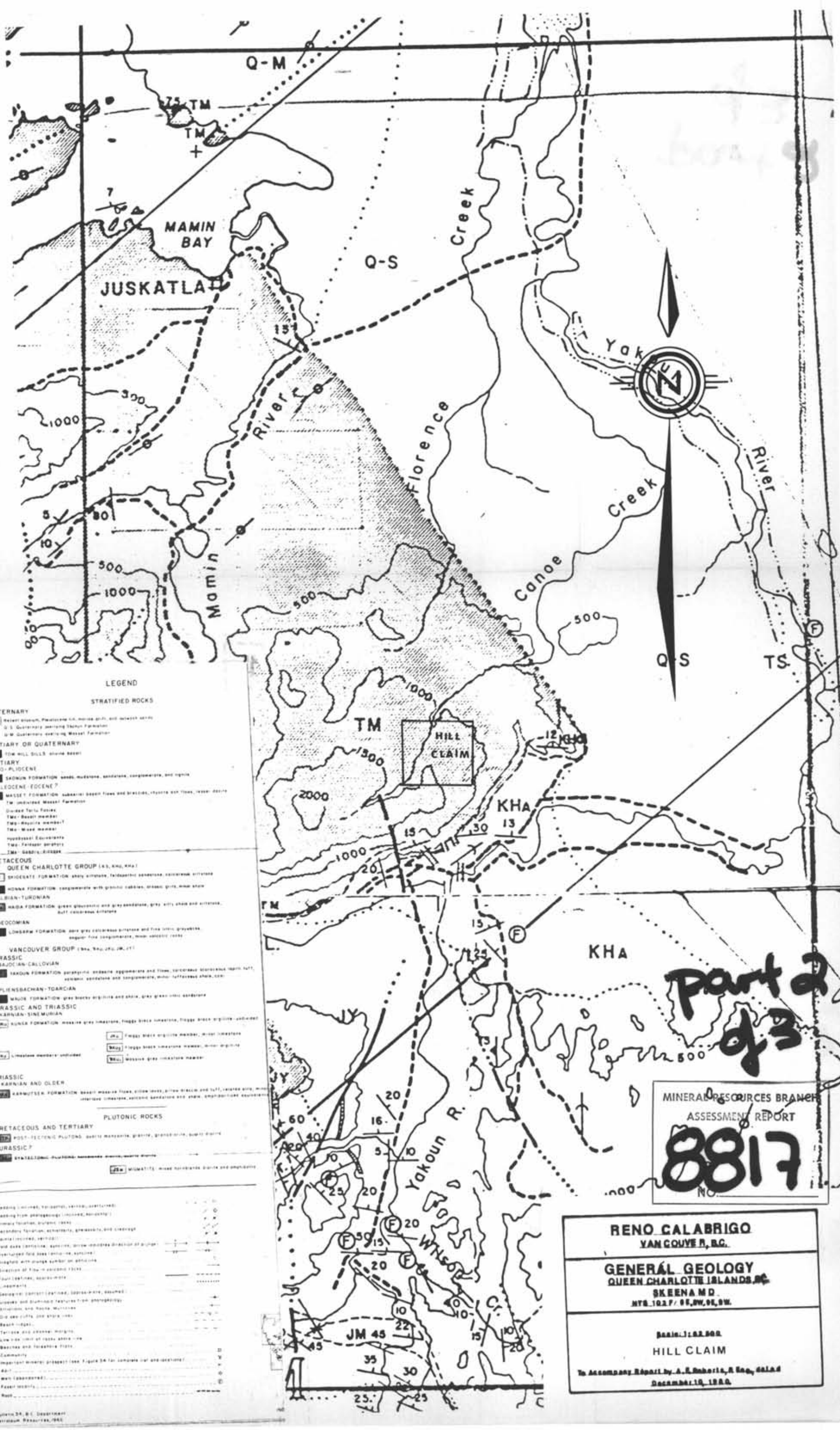
Q-M
TM
TM
MAMIN BAY
JUSKATLA
Q-S
Creek
Yak
Florence
River
Momin
Canoe
Creek
River
Q-S
TS
TM
HILL CLAIM
KHA
KHA
Yakoun
Part 2 of 3
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
8817
NO.
RENO CALABRIGO
VANCOUVER, B.C.
GENERAL GEOLOGY
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B.C.
SKEENA M.D.
NTS 103 F/ SE, SW, NE, NW.
Scale: 1:63,360
HILL CLAIM
To Accompany Report by A.F. Roberts, B.Sc., dated December 10, 1980.
LEGEND
STRATIFIED ROCKS
QUATERNARY
TERTIARY OR QUATERNARY
TERTIARY
MIO-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?

MB 8
MB 4
MB 2
MB 7
MB 16
MB 1
MB 3
NORTH FLORENCE
MB 12
MB 11
MB15
SOUTH FLORENCE
MB 14
MB 13
KENNY
HOOK
MUTUAL RESOURCES
KNOBBY LAKE
CONSOLIDATED CINOLA
HILL
GRAHAM ISLAND
RIVER
ASHCROFT
KENNEDY RESOURCES
MUTUAL
IBEX
BRIDGE
GIGI OIL & GAS
UNITED GUNN
CHEVRON
UN. GUNN
UN. GUNN
ZEP ENERGY
PRYME ENERGY
STAKED
STAKED
STAKED
STAKED
MAMIN BAY
JUSKATLA
BRIDGE
MAMIN RIVER
VENTORA
RESOURCES
RESOURCES
FLORENCE
YAKOUN RIVER
CANOE CREEK
PORT CLEMENT
YAKOUN RIVER
MARIE LAKE
GOLD CREEK
BURLINGTON
CANYON CREEK
SHELL
UNION MINIERE
DRILL CREEK
KING CREEK
WILSON CREEK
GHOST CREEK
N

LEGEND
Main Road:
Secondary Road:
Subject Claim:

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
8817
NO.

Part 2 of 3

RENO CALABRIGO
VANCOUVER, B.C.

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

CLAIM MAP
SCALE IN KILOMETERS
1 .5 0 1 2
To Accompany Report by A. F. Roberts, P. Eng., dated December 10 ; 1980.

DIP ANGLE

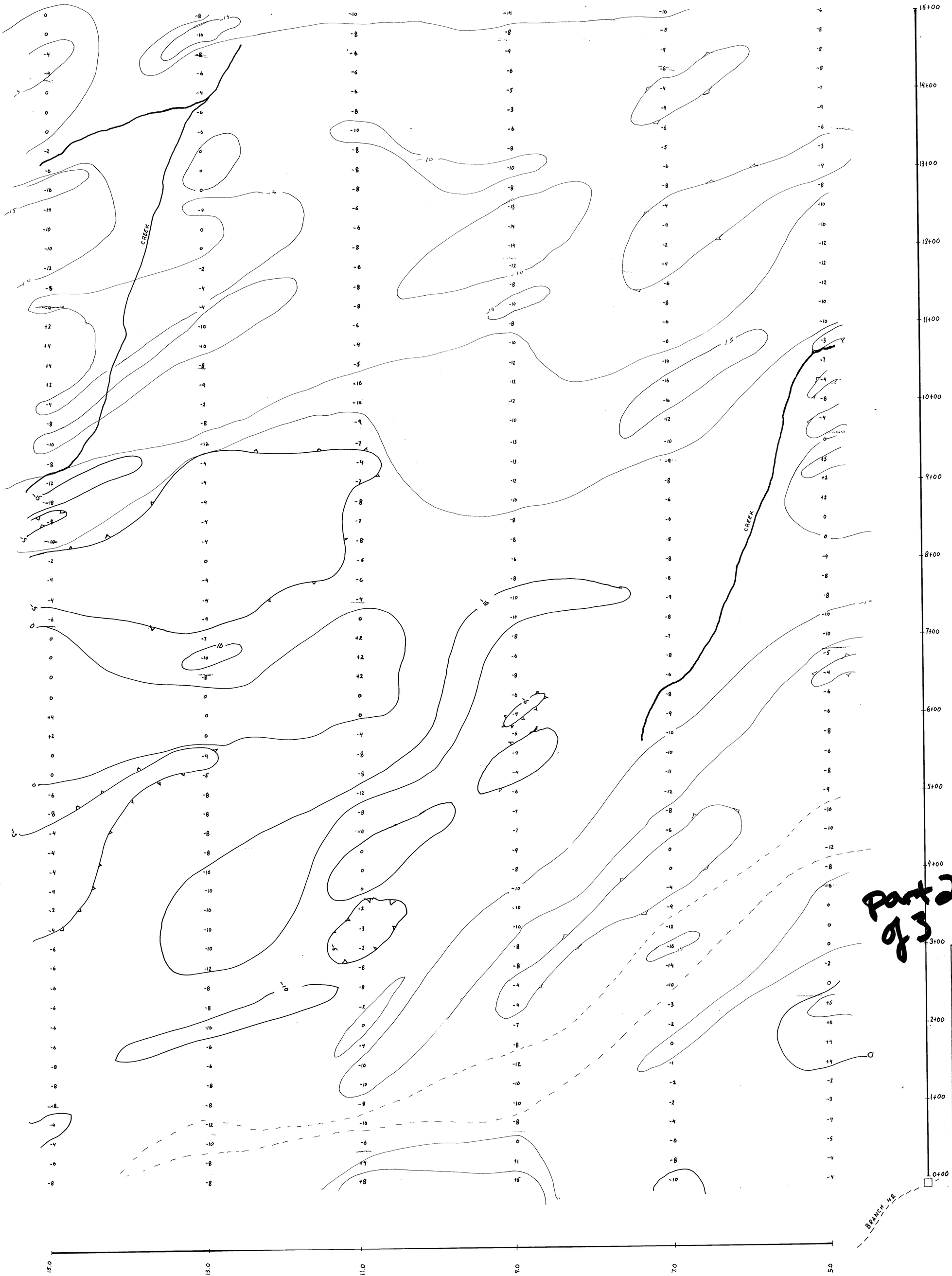

PLATE A

Part 2 of 3

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. F. ROBERTS

ElectroMagnetic Survey

RENO CALABRIGO
W. Vancouver, B.C.

HILL CLAIM

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

Scale 1cm: 25m

To accompany a report by A.F. Roberts P. Eng. Dec 10, 1980

LEGEND

POSITIVE AREAS
NEGATIVE AREAS
ELEVATION
DEPRESSION

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5

FIELD STRENGTH

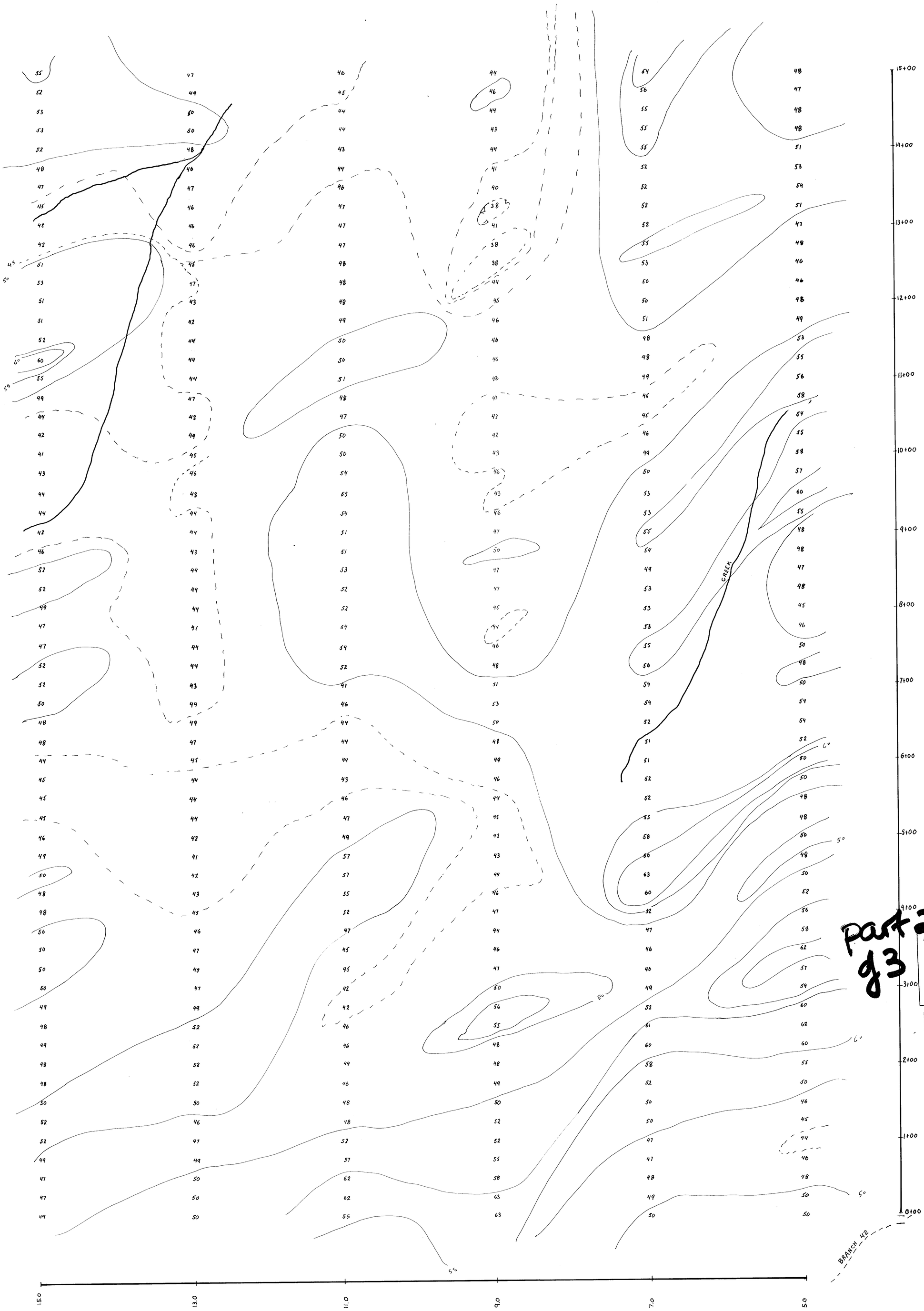

PLATE B

Part 2
93

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 8817

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. F. ROBERTS

ElectroMagnetic Survey

RENO CALABRIGO
W. Vancouver, B.C.

HILL CLAIM

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
B.C.
Skeena M.D.

NTS 103 F/8E, 9F

Scale 1cm : 25m

To accompany a report by A.F. Roberts P. Eng Dec 10, 1980

LEGEND

POSITIVE AREAS
NEGATIVE AREAS
ELEVATION
DEPRESSION
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5

FILTER

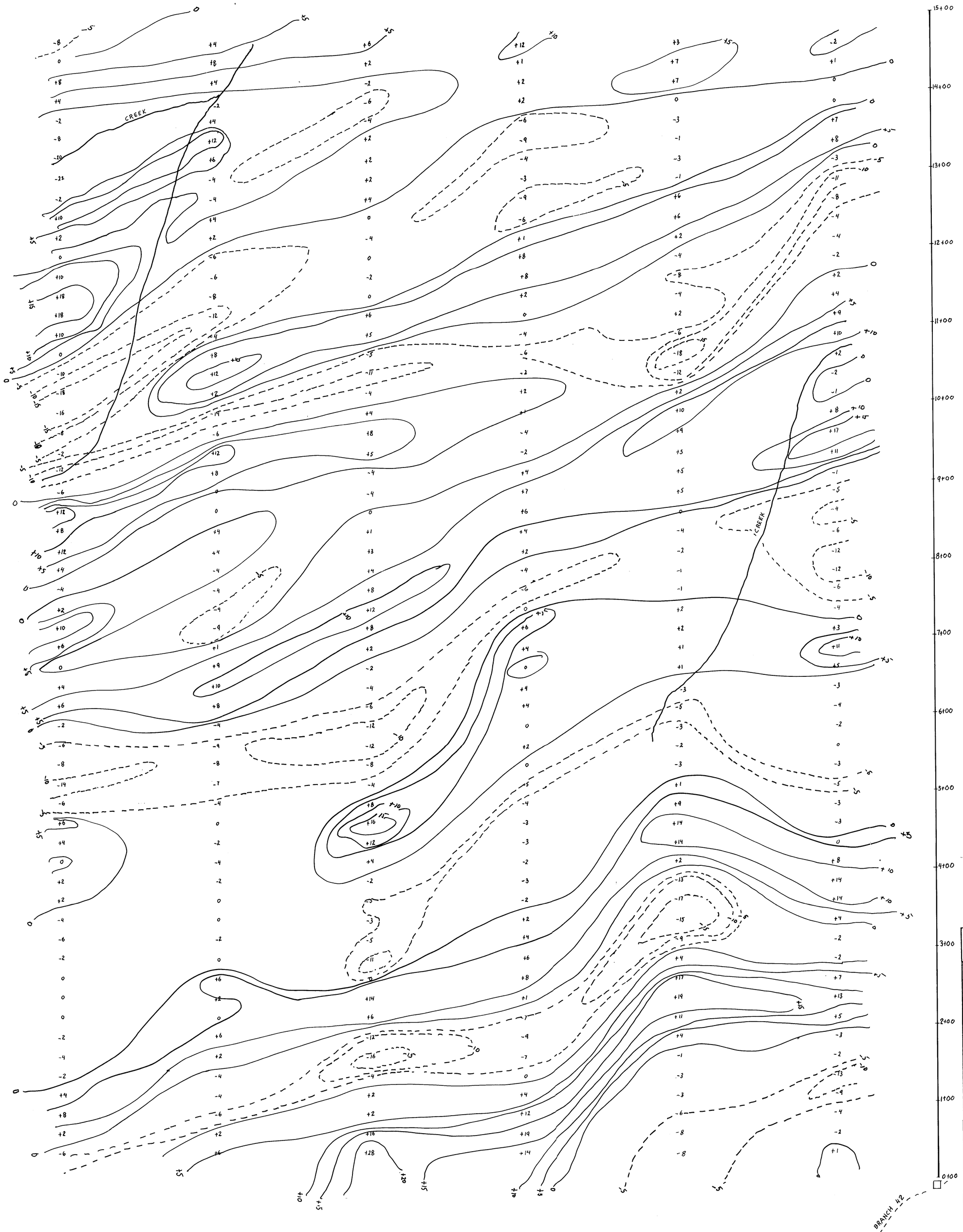

PLATE C

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. F. ROBERTS

ElectroMagnetic Survey

RENO CALABRIGO
W. Vancouver, B.C.

HILL CLAIM

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
B.C.
Skeena M.D.

NTS 103F/8E,9F

Scale 1cm : 25m

To accompany a report by A.F. Roberts P. Eng. Dec 10, 1980

LEGEND

POSITIVE AREAS
NEGATIVE AREAS
ELEVATION
DEPRESSION

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5

Part 2
93 8817

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
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ElectroMagnetic Survey

RENO CALABRIGO
W. Vancouver, B.C.

HILL CLAIM

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
BC.
Skeena M.D.

NTS 103 F/8E,9F

Scale 1cm :25m

To accompany a report by A.F. Roberts P. Eng. Dec 10, 1980

LEGEND

Field Strength ——

Dip Angle —x—

Filter —o—

PLATE D

HILL CLAIM