81-#762-9481

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON A

MAXMIN II EM SURVEY

ON THE

GOLD POINT RESOURCES MINERAL CLAIMS

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

MINERAL CLAIMS OWNED BY GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.	: Wells-Barkerville Area
	: 53° N; 121° W
	: N.T.S. 93H/4E
WRITTEN FOR	: GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD. 500-475 Howe Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2B6
BY	: Reinhold M. Fassler, Geophysicist GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD. 403-750 West Pender Street Vancouver, B.C., V6C 2T7
DATED	: September 10, 1981

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LT

Engineering & Mining Geophysici

VANCOUVER, CANADA

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SUMMARY

During the period from February to August, 1981 a MaxMin II EM survey was carried out over part of the claims owned by Gold Point Resources Ltd.

The purpose of the survey was to provide detailed information on the conductive zones found in an Airborne HEM survey done during April, 1980.

The good conductors found in this area are believed to be due to graphitic materials formed by local metamorphism. Often associated with this graphitic material is sulphide mineralization. Lode gold mineralization in this area is often found in gold bearing pyritic replacement in limestone.

The Maxmin II survey was carried out with a two-man portable unit. Dip angle, direction, depth to top and the conductivity-thickness product of the conductor was calculated when possible using type curves and the ratio of the in-phase to quadrature response.

CONCLUSIONS

The MaxMin II survey located a number of conductive zones as mentioned in the Discussion of Results section. Over most of the survey area the bedrock is generally fairly conductive. This results in some unavoidable difficulties (i.e. error) in a quantitative interpretation.

The calculation of depth to top, dip and the conductivity-thickness product depends in using type curves (or response curves) obtained either by actual scale models or computer modelling.

In either case the assumption is made that the conductor is located in an essentially non-conductive medium. This is done to reduce the number of model parameters to a manageable level.

If a good conductor is placed in a conductive medium the response curves obtained will differ from the ideal situation (non-conductive host rock).

The more conducive the host rock becomes the greater will be the deviation of the response curves from the published type curves.

It is the depth calculation that is most severely effected. As a result the depth estimates are more of an indication of the maximum probable depth to conductor.

In the writer's opinion there is no justification in assuming that a good MaxMin response in this survey indicates the presense of mineralization. Field evidence (trenches) indicates that the good conductor consists of highly graphitic rock. Generally the conductivity of highly graphitic rock is greater than rock containing massive sulphides. Individual sulphide mineral grain may have conductivities as large as graphite but not on a macroscopic scale.

As a result the presence of sulphide mineralization in a highly graphitic rock would not be resolved by the MaxMin II.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This survey has located a number of conductive zones as mentioned in the Discussion of Results section.

The correlation between conductive zones and mineralization has to be established by geological evidence and theory before any drilling targets are chosen.

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INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the survey procedure, compilation of data and the interpretation of a MaxMin II EM survey. The survey covers part of the 189 claims located in the Wells-Barkerville-Stanley area of British Columbia.

The survey was done under the supervision of Howard Myers, P.Eng. by Chris Basil, Paul Laframboise and Rolf Krawinkel during the period of February to August, 1981 with an assistant. An approximate total of 55 line km of MaxMin II survey was done.

The primary purpose of the MaxMin II EM survey was to provide detailed information on the conductive zones found by the airborne HEM survey done during April, 1980. In this locality the good conductors are believed to be due to graphitic material formed by local metamorphism. Often associated with this graphitic material is sulphide mineralization.

Lode gold mineralization is found in gold bearing quartz veins and gold bearing pyritic replacements in limestones.

This EM system allows the delineation between conductive clay zones and the good conductors associated with sulphide mineralization and/or graphitic material.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

Gold Point Resources Ltd. owns outright 149 claims plus an additional half interest in the 80 Gold Mountain Claims.

CLAIMS	NO. OF UNITS	RECORD NO.	EXPIRY DATE
Terra Group	3	1197-1199	Sept. 12, 1982
Dominion Group	10	1210-1219	Sept. 18, 1982
Foster Group	13	1307-1319	Nov. 2, 1982
Fran #1	20	1638	May 21, 1982
Willow #1	12	1809	Aug. 11, 1984
Amador #1	12	1806	Aug. 11, 1981
Amador #2	20	1807	Aug. 11, 1981
Amador #3	20	1808	Aug. 11, 1981
G.P. #1	8	1765-1771	July 17, 1981
G.P. #1A	1	1868	Aug. 20, 1981
G.P. #1B	1	1869	Aug. 20, 1981
G.P. #2	8	1746-1753	July 17, 1981
G.P. #3	5	1756-1960	July 17, 1981
G.P. #4	2	1754-1755	July 17, 1981

CLAIMS	NO. OF CLAIMS	RECORD NO.	EXPIRY DATE
D.F. 1-D.F. 8	8	1854-1861	Aug. 20, 1981
D.G. 1-D.G. 6	6	1862-1867	Aug. 20, 1981
Total claims owned by Gold Point Resources Ltd.	149		

+ additional half interest in the Gold Mountain Claim which is a net of 40 units.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are located to the north and south of Provincial Highway 26 between the town of Wells and Jawbone Creek (located 18 km west of Wells on Provincial Highway 26).

Old logging roads also provide access to some of the claims.

Geographical coordinates are; latitude 53° 01' to 53° 07' and longitude 121° 32' to 121° 00W. The N.T.S. is 93H/4E.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The claims lie in a region known as the Quesnel Highlands. The terrain is moderate to rugged. Elevation in the area varies from about 1,000 m to 2,000 m. Most of the area is covered with glacial drift overgrown with trees and/or vegetation. Outcrops of bedrock are not common.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

A helicopter electromagnetic and magnetic survey was carried out in April, 1980 by Aerodat Ltd. of Toronto. The area of the survey was 17 km (east-west) and 11 km (north-south) and covered the general area of the claims owned by Gold Point Resources Ltd. The lines were flown in an east-west direction and spaced at one quarter mile intervals.

During the summer of 1980, Howard Myers (geological-geophysical consultant) did work on the claims. He checked bedrock outcrops, ran some lines with a VLF-EM unit and wrote a geological report on the claims (dated September, 1980).

GEOLOGY

The following information is quoted from a geological report done by Howard Myers, P.Eng., for Gold Point Resources Ltd. (dated September, 1980).

"General

"A widespread mantle of glacial drift overgrown with trees and vegetation limit the outcrop of bedrock largely to the tops of ridges, divides and individual mountains and along steep slopes of the more prominent rivers and streams. Outcrops of bedrock are not extensive even along the ridges and mountain tops. Local bedrock outcrops occur in the bottom of steep incised streams.

"In the area where claims were staked based on the results of the helicopter electromag and mag survey, conductor depths and a bedrock varies from a few feet to some sixty feet below the surface based on computations from the phasor curves. These depths are often not too reliable and more accurate depths will be determined from future ground geophysical surveys in areas of anomalies.

"In many of the areas on ridges and divides or steep hillsides where bedrock does outcrop, quite large quartz veins were observed in the preliminary work. Igneous rocks are infrequent but were observed in the form of dykes and sills.

"Stratigraphy

"The oldest rocks in the general area of the claims is the Cariboo Series of Precambrian Age. The Cariboo Series has been further divided into three different formations by G. Hanson, Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin #181, 1935.

"The three formations from the oldest to youngest are: Richfield Formation, Barkerville Formation and the Pleasant Valley Formation. The rocks of the Cariboo Series are not fossiliferous but from their structural position, degree of metamorphism, and similarity to Precambrian rocks further south, they are considered to be Precambrian Age. The Cariboo Series in general is composed of quartzite, sericite schist, argillite, limestone and slate. In the Wells-Barkerville area the Series has been broken down into three formations outlined above. In the same publication, Hanson further divides the Richfield Formation in the Baker, Rainbow, B.C., Lowhee and Basal members. The indentification of these members and their structural position are open to some question. The Stanley Area, some seven miles southwest of the Wells-Barkerville, is underlain by a succession of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks belonging to the Richfield Formation of Precambrian Age. The rocks in this area cannot be correlated with members of the Richfield Formation in the Barkerville Gold Belt. The problem of correlating the various members in different parts of the area is due partially to facies changes in the original sedimentary rocks and also to the degree of metamorphism resulting from both local and regional metamorphism. Local metamorphism due possibly to faulting has produced local areas of graphitic material from argillies. The graphitic material produces high conductivity on the electromagnetic survey, however, these are areas of severe alteration and also can be related to sulphide mineralization. In this respect the use of the electromagnetic surveys can possibly produce favourable areas for further exploration. This conclusion has been used by the writer in recommending the staking of some of the additional claims.

"In the Stanley area where Gold Point Resources Ltd. owns some 43 mineral claims, 26 of which are reverted Crown Grants, quartzite is the predominating rock in the area. It displays variation in colour from white and light grey through medium grey, brown to black; in granularity from fine quartzite to coarse grits with interbeds of metemorphosed pebble conglomerate; in composition through a mixture with varying amounts of dark argillaceous material; and in fissility either through variation in the amount of mica developed in the rock or through the rocks relation to the axial planes of minor folding. individual beds, ranging from a fraction of an inch to several tens of feet in thickness, are interbedded with others which may vary in colour, granularity, and general composition.

"Argillaceous rocks are considerably less common than quartzites in the Stanley area. They are present as black slate and dark schistose quartzitic argillite, grey argillaceous schists, and as thin partings and interbeds of dark argillaceous material in a dominately quartzitic succession. The grey colours of most quartzites in the area are due to the variable content of dark argillaceous and in some instances graphitic material.

"The majority of claims owned by Gold Point Resources are located in or near the Wells-Barkerville area. This area is identified by G. Hanson and others as the Barkerville Gold Belt. That part of the area extending from Island Mountain southeastward to Grouse Creek has been mapped geologically and described in detail by G. Hanson and others. The Barkerville Gold Belt has been the site of three lode gold mines and numerous placer deposits. Substantial gold has been produced from these mines in the past. The last of the larger lode gold mines were closed down in 1967. The present mine Mosquito Creek Mine, adjacent to the old mines has been on production for approximately one year.

"From the Island Mountain southeastward to Grouse Creek, a distance of eight miles, the belt is fairly well defined and correlations within the belt are satisfactory. The claims staked by Gold Point Resources are located on the western edge of this belt and immediately west of the belt. The Amador 1, 2, 3 claims (60 claims) are located immediately west of the Barkerville Gold Belt and east of the Stanley area described earlier. The claims are located in an area or zone of transition in both the original sedimentary rocks and subsequent degree of metamorphism. The belt containing the claims appears quite favourable on the electromagnetic survey. Outcrops in this belt of argillies contains substantial pyrite in the form of massive pyrite in veinlets and individual cubes of pyrite.

"In the Barkerville Gold Belt the Richfield Formation has been divided into five members known as the Baker Member, Rainbow Members, B.C. Member, Lowhee Member and Basal Member. As stated earlier there is some question on the structural position of the various members and it is very possible that there is repitition of some of the beds. The Basal Member and the B.C. Member are composed almost entirely of argillite, while the Rainbow Member and Lowhee Member are composed of quartzite and limestone with some interbedded argillite. The Rainbow Member contains the most quartz veins throughout the Barkerville Gold Belt.

"Structure

"The major structural feature of the Cariboo Series in the Wells-Barkerville and Stanley areas is a broad, open anti-clinorium whose axis trends approximately north 55 degree west from Mounts Pinkerton and Amador to Mount Nelson. On the northeastern side of the axis, which would include the Barkerville Gold Belt as outlined by G. Hanson, the beds dip generally northeasterly and on the southwestern side generally southwesterly. Further to the east and to the west the Slide Mountain series and the Quesnel River group are involved in the regional anticlinal structure.

"The Cariboo Series of schists are not only complexly folded and drag-folded but in addition are cut by large northerly and northeasterly trending normal faults. Three of these northerly trending faults, or fault zones as they appear in local areas, are mapped in the Stanley Area by Stuart S. Holland in Bulletin #26. These major faults are identified as the Grub Gulch-Devils Canyon Fault, the Last Chance-Nelson Creek Fault and the Butcher Bench-Burns Creek Fault. The Last Chance-Nelson Creek Fault, custs through the center of the claims held by Gold Point Resources in the Stanley area. The Stanley are lies across the axis of the regional anticlinorium.

"The rocks in the Barkerville Gold Belt are located on the northeastern limb of the large northwesterly trending anticlinorium. The rocks strike northwest and dip northeast. The folding within the belt appears simple but in some places minor folds are very sharp with associated faulting.

"Several northerly striking faults that have offset the strata by 1200 feet or less have been mapped by G. Hanson in the Barkerville Gold Belt. The four main faults of this type were recognized: The Rainbor Fault, Lowhee Fault, the Grouse Fault and the Island Mountain Fault. The displacement on the faults varied from 400 to 1200 feet and the overall trend was almost true north with local variations in trend from northeast to northwest. These faults are very similar to those described by Stuart S. Holland in the Stanley area to the southwest. It is very possible that these northerly trending faults could act as feeders for gold mineralization in this portion of the Cariboo. Stuart Holland in Bulletin #26 suggests that these faults are considered to be favourable areas for detailed prospecting.

"Mineralization

"Lode gold mineralization in the area of the claims in both the Stanley and Barkerville Gold Belt, is in gold bearing quartz veins and gold bearing pyritic replacements in limestones. Deposits with an encouraging gold content, have been found only in the Cariboo Series of Precambrian Age. In the Barkerville Gold Belt where the series has been divided into formation, the best of the known veins occur in the upper part of the Richfield formation.

"The vein deposits can be divided into four classes, the division is based on the relationship between the fractures and the structure of the country rock. The veins are: (1) Transverse; (2) Diagonal; (3) Strike; and (4) Bed veins.

"The transverse and diagonal veins contain pyrite and arsenopyrite with smaller amounts of gold in a gangue of quartz with some ankerite and sericite. In some veins pyrite approximates 50 percent of the vein by volume but the average is less. Gold appears to be most plentiful in the veins containing the most pyrite but the amount of the two minerals are not in direct proportion. Veins with very little pyrite are in general uncommercial. Arsenopyrite occurs with the pyrite in most of the veins, but is always a minor constituent. The transverse and diagonal veins contain an abundance or coarse pyrite crystals. The quartz in these veins is also coarsely crystalline but does not show crystal outlines. These veins in general have been so highly shattered that it is difficult to obtain large hand speciments. In mining these veins break up into small pieces.

"The strike veins are not numerous and are very poorly exposed.

The B.C. vein is of this type and has been exposed underground. The B.C. vein, so far is known, has much lower values in gold than the normal pyritic transverse or diagonal veins. Veins of this type have not been developed sufficiently to prove that they are of low grade or to prove that they are uncommercial.

"Only a few bed veins have been seen and these were quite thin and short. These veins in general consist of quartz with no pyrite or gold.

"Unglow, Bulletin #149, divided the veins into A and B veins and stated that the B veins were higher grade than the A veins. The B veins would include the transverse and also diagonal veins as outlined above. The A veins would include the strike and bed veins. Many of the A veins lie outside of the gold belt and are not well mineralized.

"The other main type of lode gold deposit is one formed by replacement of limestone. The ore is typically a solid mass of fine grained pyrite. This type of deposit was first recognized in the Cariboo in 1933. The largest of this type was found in the Island Mountain Mine. The new producing mine, Mosquito Creek Mine, is reportedly obtaining ore almost entirely from this type of deposit. The ore of this type is in general higher than the vein ore and commonly assays 2 ounces of gold per ton. The best ore consists of massive, fine grained pyrite with free gold. Where replacement is less intense, the ore consists of silicified limestone with streaks of pyrite.

"The fractures in which the transverse and diagonal veins occur were formed after the rocks were folded and sheared. The shapes and pattern of the fractures suggest that some were formed by compression, some by tension and some by torsion. The intersection of major structural trends in the general Cariboo area has produced fractures, which form both diagonal and transverse veins. The identifying of major structural trends in the area of the claims is very important for future exploration work."

INSTRUMENTATION AND THEORY

A MaxMin II portable 2-man electromagnetometer, manufactured by Apex Parametrics Ltd. of Toronto, Ontario was used for this survey. This instrument is designed for measuring the electromagnetic field which results from a conductive body; that is a structure which conducts electricity better than barren rock-types do. This particular instrument has the advantage of flexibility over most other EM units in that it can operate with different modes and frequencies as well as having a variety of distances between transmitter and receiver. Five frequencies can be used (222, 444, 888, 1777 and 3555 Hertz) and six different coil separations (25, 50, 100, 150, 200 and 250 meters).

In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter induces an alternating magnetic field (called the primary field) by having a strong alternating current move through a coil of wire. This primary field travels through any medium and if a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is present, the primary field induces a secondary alternating current in the conductor and this current in turn induces a secondary magnetic field. The receiver picks up the primary field and, if a conductor is present, the secondary field. The fields are expressed as a vector which has two components, the in-phase (or real) component and the out-of-phase (or quadrature) component. The results are expressed as the percent deviation of each component from what the values would be if no secondary field (and therefore no conductor) was present. Since the fields lose strength proportionally with the distance they travel, a distant conductor has less of an effect than a close conductor. Also the lower the frequency of the primary field the further the field can travel and so the greater the depth penetration. This unit can vary the strength of the primary field and so use different separations between transmitter and receiver coils, change the frequency of the primary field for varying depth penetrations, and use three different ways of orienting the coils to duplicate the survey in three styles so that more accuracy is possible in the interpretation of the data.

The use of the MaxMin II electromagnetometer allows for better discrimination between low conductive structures such as clay beds and barren shear zones and more conductive bodies like massive sulphide mineralization. It also gives several different types of data over a given area so that statistical analysis can result in less error in the interpretation.

SURVEY PROCEDURE

The following table lists the lines, coil spacings and frequencies used in the claims.

Claim Name or Geographical Location	Line	Coil Spacing(m)	Frequency(ies)
G.P. 1	1+00N	100	1777 & 444
		50	1777 & 444
	0+00	100	1777 & 444
	1+00S	100	1777 & 444
		50	1777 & 444
	2+00S	50	1777 & 444
	3+00S	50	1777 & 444
Lowhee-Downee	1+00N	100	1777 & 444
	0+00	100	1777 & 444
Amador #1	0+00	150	888 & 444
Amador #2	1+00S	100	888 & 444
		50	1777 & 444
	22+00N	100	1777 & 444
	23+00N	150	1777 & 444
Amador #3	27+00N	50	1777 & 444
Willow Claim	0+00	100	1777
	1+00N	100	1777
	2+00N	100	1777
	3+00N	100	1777
	1+00S	100	1777
		50	1777 & 444
	2+00S	100	1777 & 444
		50	1777 & 444
	3+00S	100	1777 & 444
		50	1777 & 444
	5+00S	100	1777

Claim Name or Geographical Location	Line	Coil Spacing(m)	Frequency(ies)
Dominion Group	0+00	150	1777 & 444
		50	1777 & 444
	1+00S	150	1777 & 444
		50	1777 & 444
	2+00S	150	1777 & 444
	3+00S	150	1777 & 444
Terra	1+00N	100	1777
		200	1777
	0+00	100	1777
	1+00S	200	1777
		100	1777
	2+00S	100	1777
	3+00S	100	1777
	5+00S	100	1777
	Diagonal Line	50	1777
Foster Claim	0+00	100	1777
	1+00S	100	1777
	3+00S	100	1777
Richfield Mountain	0+00	150	888
		50	1777 & 444
	1+00S	150	888
		50	1777 & 444
	2+50S	150	888
		50	1777 & 444
	4+00S	150	888
	1+00N	150	1777 & 444
Hongs Ditch		150	1777 & 444
		100	1777

Claim Name or Geographical Location	Line	Coil Spacing(m)	Frequency(ies)
Colter Creek	0+00	150	888
	1+50	150	888
Walkers Gulch		100	888 & 222

COMPILATION OF DATA

The in-phase and quadrature responses were first corrected for the effect of slope by using the correction table supplied by the manufacturer of the MaxMin II equipment.

The corrected data was then plotted in profile form on a plan of the area at a scale of 1:2,500. This data is plotted at the midpoint between where the transmitter and receiver coils were when the readings were taken. The anomalous profiles were type curved for comparison with published type curves. Type curves are produced either by computer models or actual scale models tested under laboratory conditions. Type curves can give information on dip of conductor, depth to top and indirectly the conductivity-thickness product of the conductor.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

GP 1

Line 1+00N

Good conductor (conductivity-thickness product approximately

30) at 2+10E. Depth to top, approximately 10 m and dip approximately 40W. A fair conductor (conductivity-thickness product approcimately 10) at 4+30E. Depth approximately 10 m and dip approximately 40^{o} to 60^{o}E.

Line 1+00S

Good conductor at 2+30E (conductivity-thickness product approximately 30). Depth is 5 to 10 m, dip - steeply to the east.

Line 2+00S

Good conductor at 1+90E. No estimate of depth or dip. Fair conductor at 4+20E. No estimate on depth but probably steeply dipping.

Line 3+00S

A conductor (conductivity-thickness product approximately 10) at 2+50E. Depth is 10 to 20 m. Dip 45^{o} to 75^{o}E.

The profile indicates a broad conductive zone (probably due to a fault) striking north and located approximately between 1+50E and 5E. Within this zone the western half is more conductive than the eastern half.

A backhoe was used to expose bedrock in this conductive zone on some of the lines.

The bedrock was less than 8 m from the surface at all the digging locations. The bedrock in the conductive zone consists of graphitic argillite.

Generally the western edge of the conductive zone has more pyrite in the graphitic argillite or shows evidence of oxidation, as opposed to the eastern edge of the zone.

However there is no conclusive correlation between the higher conductivity found in the western half of the conductive zone and the amount of pyrite found in the graphitic argillite.

RICHFIELD MOUNTAIN GROUP

On lines 0+00, 1+00S and 2+50S the bedrock is slightly conductive along the length of the lines. Within this slightly conductive bedrock there are two highly conductive zones. The conductive zones probably consist of bands of conductive material of variable thicknesses and conductivities (especially zone #1). No calculation of dip, depth or conductivity-thickness of these bands are possible.

Comparison of the response at 1777, 888 and 444 indicate that the conductive bands are probably close to the surface and have considerable depth extent (+25 m).

The location of the zone and bands are as follows;

Line 0+00S

Zone #1 is between 2+00E and 5+00E. Zone #2 is approximately a thin conductor centered at 13+00E.

Line 1+00S

Zone #1 is from 2+50E to 6+60E. The location of the bands are centered at 2+70E, 4+70E and 5+90E. Zone #2 is from 13+00E to 14+50E.

Line 2+50S

Zone #1 is from 3+60E to 9+00E. Bands are located at 4+00E, 6+00E and 8+50E. Zone #2 is from 13+60E to 17+50E. Bands are located at 14+00E, 15+00E and 17+00E.

Line 4+00S

Conductive bedrock along the line.

Line 5+00S

Nothing of interest.

TERRA CLAIM

A possible conductor on line 1+00S at 2+75W.

FOSTER CLAIM

Line 0+00

Poor conductor at 16+70W. Depth to top is 20 to 30 m, and dip 45^{o} to 65^{o}W.

Line 1+00S

Conductor (conductivity-thickness product approximately 20) at 19+00W. Depth to top is 20 to 30 m and dip is 70^{o} to 90^{o}W.

Line 3+00S

Poor conductor (conductivity-thickness product approximately 4) at 16+50W. Depth is 15 to 25 m and dip is 70° to 90°W.

WILLOW GROUP

Line 0+00

Moderately good conductor (conductivity-thickness product approximately 20) at 4+00W. Depth to top approximately 35 m, dip approximately 70°W.

Line 1+00N

Conductor (conductivity-thickness product approximately 20) at 4+00W. Depth to top is 20 to 30 m, dip approximately 40°W.

Line 2+00N

(1) Conductor (conductivity-thickness product approximately 20) at 4+00W. No depth or dip.

(2) Conductor at 0+80W. Depth approximately 30 m, no dip estimate.

Line 3+00N

(1) Conductor at 3+80W. No depth or dip.

(2) Conductor (conductivity-thickness product approximately 18) at 1+00W. Depth to top, 20, dip not available.

Line 1+00S

There is a moderately good conductor (conductivity-thickness product approximately 20) at 4+00W. The dip is 60^{o} to 80^{o}E and depth to top is 5 to 10 m.

From 0+00 to the east we have slightly conductive bedrock.

Line 2+00S

The 100 m cable indicates a fair conductor (conductivity-thickness product approximately 4) at 4+20W. The dip is 45^{o} to 60^{o}W and depth to top is 20 to 30 m.

There is a possible conductor at 3+30W. No estimate of depth or dip possible.

Line 3+00S

100 m cable indicated a thick conductor at 4+50W and at 0+50W. No depth or dip available.

Line 5+00S

Nothing of interest.

The conductor found at approximately 4+00W on lines 2N, 1N, 0, 1S and 2S could be a single north-striking conductor. The conductivity-thickness product is approximately constant along the strike of the conductor. For drilling of this conductor, it is suggested placing the collar of the hole at (line 1+00S, 3+70W) and drilling at an angle of -45^{o} to the west.

LOWHEE DOWNEE GROUP

Line 0+00S

Possible conductor at 4+20W and 0+80E.

Line 1+00S

This line has considerable geological noise due to conductive overburden between 6+00W to 3+00E. The only possible conductor occurs at 4+50E. No estimate of depth or dip possible.

DOMINION GROUP

Line 0+00

Conductor centered at 0+50W with depth to top of 6 to 15 m. The dip cannot be determined accurately. It is probably steep.

Line 1+00S

The interpretation of depth and dip of the conductors, varies considerably with the frequency and coil spacing used. This suggests that the structure of the conductors are not very symmetric and/or the conductivity is very heterogeneous.

The conductor centered at 0+50E has a depth to top of 5 to 10 m and a dip of 45° to 80°W.

The conductor centered at 2+00E is steeply dipping to the west and has a depth to top of 15 to 20 m.

Line 2+00S

Broad conductor between 2E and 4E.

Line 3+00S

Broad conductor between 3E and 5+50E.

HONGS DITCH

(1) A moderately good conductor with center at 2+50E, and depth to top approximately 30 m, and dip approximately 70°E.

(2) A poor conductor at 4+50E with depth to top approximately 35 m, and dip approximately 50°E.

The rest of the lines show little interest.

COLTER CREEK

Little interest except possibly a conductor at 1+25W.

AMADOR #1

There is a poor conductor at 1+00W. Estimated dip is 60° to 80°W with a depth to top of 15 m.

There are poor conductors at 4+00E and 5+00E. No estimate of dip or depth possible.

AMADOR #2

Line 1+00S

Fair conductor at 6+50W. Depth is 10 to 20 m with dip of approximately 50°E.

Thick conductor at 3+00W. Depth is 20 to 40 m and dip is 70° to 90°.

Thick conductor at 1+50W. Depth is 20 to 30 m and dip is approximately vertical.

Line 22+00N

There is a moderately good conductor at 2+30W. The conductor was modelled as a thick conductor with width of approximately 100 m. The dip of the conductor is approximately 70°W and depth to top is 30 to 40 m. It is likely that the thick conductor is actually a number of closely spaced conductors. As a result the dip and depth estimated could be misleading.

Line 23+00N

There is a moderately good conductor at 3+00W. Estimated dip is 70° to 80°W with depth to top of 35 m. The presence of the conductive overburden could lead to considerable error in the above calculations.

There is a moderately good conductor at 6E. No dip or depth estimate possible.

AMADOR #3

Little of interest, except possibly a conductor at 5+50W.

WALKERS GULCH

There is a conductor at 3+00W and 1+25W. Both have an estimated depth to top of 30 to 40 m, dip is probably 40° to

70^{o}W. There is also a possible conductor at 6+50W. No estimate of depth or dip.

Respectfully submitted
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

R. Fassler

Reinhold R. Fassler
Geophysicist

September 11, 1981

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Betz, J.E., Consideration Behind the Design of a Well Rounded Electromagnetic Prospecting System (Review).

Ketala, M. & Puranen, M., Type Curve for the Interpretation of Slingram (horizonal loop) Anomalies over Tabular Bodies Geological Survey of Finland, 1967.

Myers, H., Geological Report on Mineral Claims Owned by Gold Point Resources Ltd. 189 Claims in Wells - Barkerville Area, Cariboo Mining Division, B.C. September 1980.

GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, REINHOLD R. FASSLER, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Surveys Ltd. with offices at #403-750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

I further certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1981) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.
2. I have been active in the mining industry for the past twelve years including yours years as a geophysical technician.
3. I am an active member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.
4. I do not hold any interest in Gold Point Resources Ltd. and I do not expect to receive any interest as a result of writing this report.

R. Fassler

Reinhold R. Fassler,
Geophysicist

September 10, 1981

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

This is to certify that the MaxMin II EM Survey was done in the Wells area of the Cariboo M.D., B.C. to the value of the following:-

1. Gold Mtn. Group, (Gold Mtn. A, Gold Mtn. B, Gold Mtn. C, Gold Mtn. D, and Willow No. 1), April 20th to May 11th, 1981.

2-man crew and instrument, 8 days at $450/day	$3,600
Room and board, 8 days at $80/2-man day	640
Truck rental and gas, 8 days at $55/day	440
Survey supplies	20
Portion of mob and demob costs	150
Share of interpretive report	1,000
	$5,850

2. Fran No. 1 Claim, April 20th to May 11th, 1981.

2-man crew and instrument, 3 days at $450/day	1,350
Room and board, 3 days at $80/2-man day	240
Truck rental and gas, 3 days at $55/day	165
Survey supplies	10
Portion of mob and demob costs	60
Share of interpretive report	500
	$2,325

3. Foster Group (Garbo #1, Oslo Fr., Wonder Fr., Burns #14 to #17, Wonder Garbo, Chisholm #1 - 4, 6, 7 Fr., G.P. 3, G.P.3,

G.P. 3, G.P. 3, G.P. 3), April 20th to July 17th, 1981.

2-man crew and instrument, 3 days at $450/day	$1,350
Supervision, 3 days at $100/day	300
Room and board, 3 days at $80/2-man day	240
Truck rental and gas, 3 days at $55/day	165
Survey supplies	10
Portion of mob and demob costs	60
Share of interpretive report	500
	$2,625

4. D.F and D.G. Group (D.G. 1 - 6, D.F. 1 - 8), April 20th to July 17th, 1981.

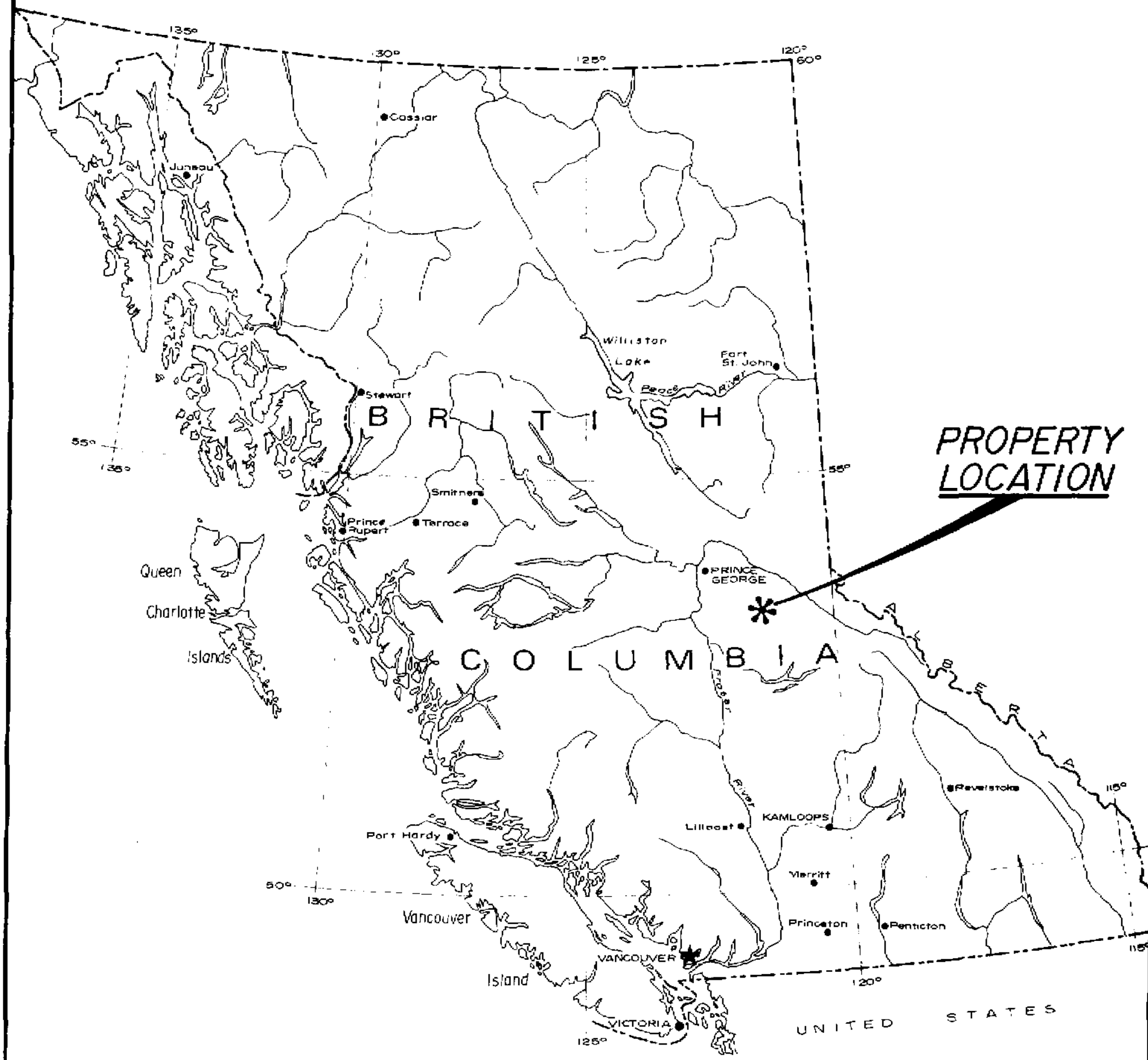
2-man crew and instrument, 4 days at $450/day	$1,800
Room and board, 4 days at $80/2-man day	320
4-wheel drive rental and gas, 4 days at $80/day	320
All terrain argo rental, 4 days at $50/day	200
Survey supplies	20
Portion of mob and demob costs	75
Share of interpretive report	1,000
	$3,735

5. Amador Group (8 claims called G.P. 1, 8 claims called G.P. 2, Amador 1 to 4, G.P. 1-A, G.P. 1-B), April 20th to July 17th, 1981.

2-man crew and instrument, 9 days at $450/day	$4,050
Room and board, 9 days at $80/2-man day	720
4-wheel drive rental and gas, 9 days at $80/day	720

SUPERVISION OF ELECTRO-MAG. V. DALES	
3 DAYS @ $100.00 PER DAY	$300.00
FIELD EXPENCES OF V. DALES 3/22 X $881.95	120.00
4X4 CREW CAB TRUCK RENTAL 3/22 X $1,250	170.45
EIGHT WHEEL ALL TERRAIN ARGO 3/22 X $750.00	102.27
SUPERVISION OF E.M SURVEY, V. DALES	
8 DAYS @ $100.00 PER DAY	800.00
EXPENCES OF V. DALES 8/22 X $881.95	320.71
CLEARING SNOW FOR E.M. E. KYLE WITH D.8 CAT	
23 HRS @ $60.00 PER HR.	1,380.00
CLEARING ACCESS RD, DRILL SITES & CUTS - D-8 CAT 23 HRS @ $70.00	1,610.00
SUPERVISION & SITE PREPERATION W. H. MYERS P. ENG. 6 DAYS @ $250.00/DAY	1,500.00
4X4 CREW CAB TRUCK RENTAL	904.45
EIGHT WHEEL ALL TERRAIN ARGO	797.72

T.K. 8005.60



GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.

MINERAL CLAIMS

CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

LOCATION MAP

FIGURE I

SCALE

Km. 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 Km.

Miles 100 50 0 100 200 Miles

ALTAIR drafting services ltd.

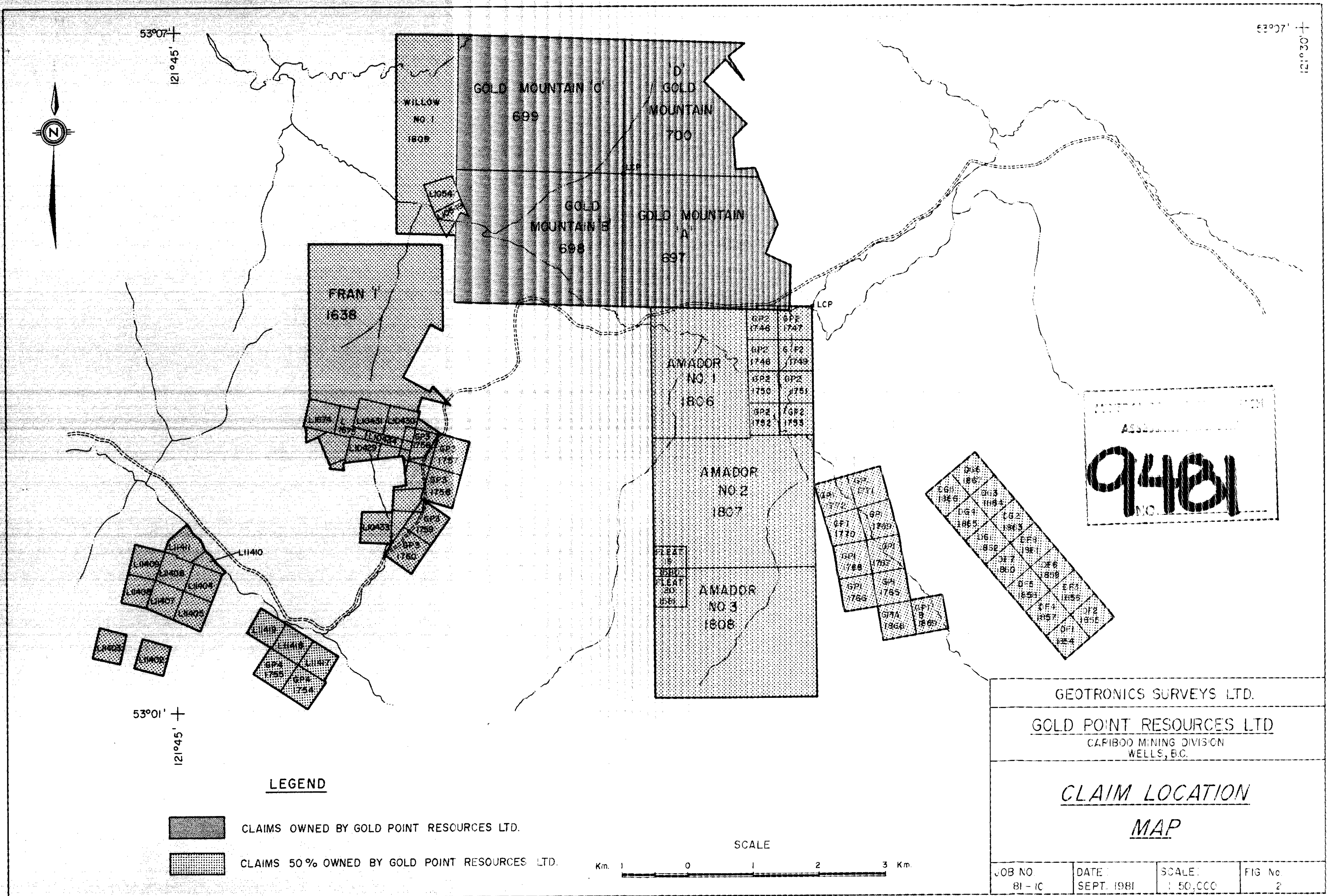
All terrain argo rental, 9 days at $50/day	$ 450
Survey supplies	30
Portion of mob and demob costs	160
Share of interpretive report	1,500
	$7,630

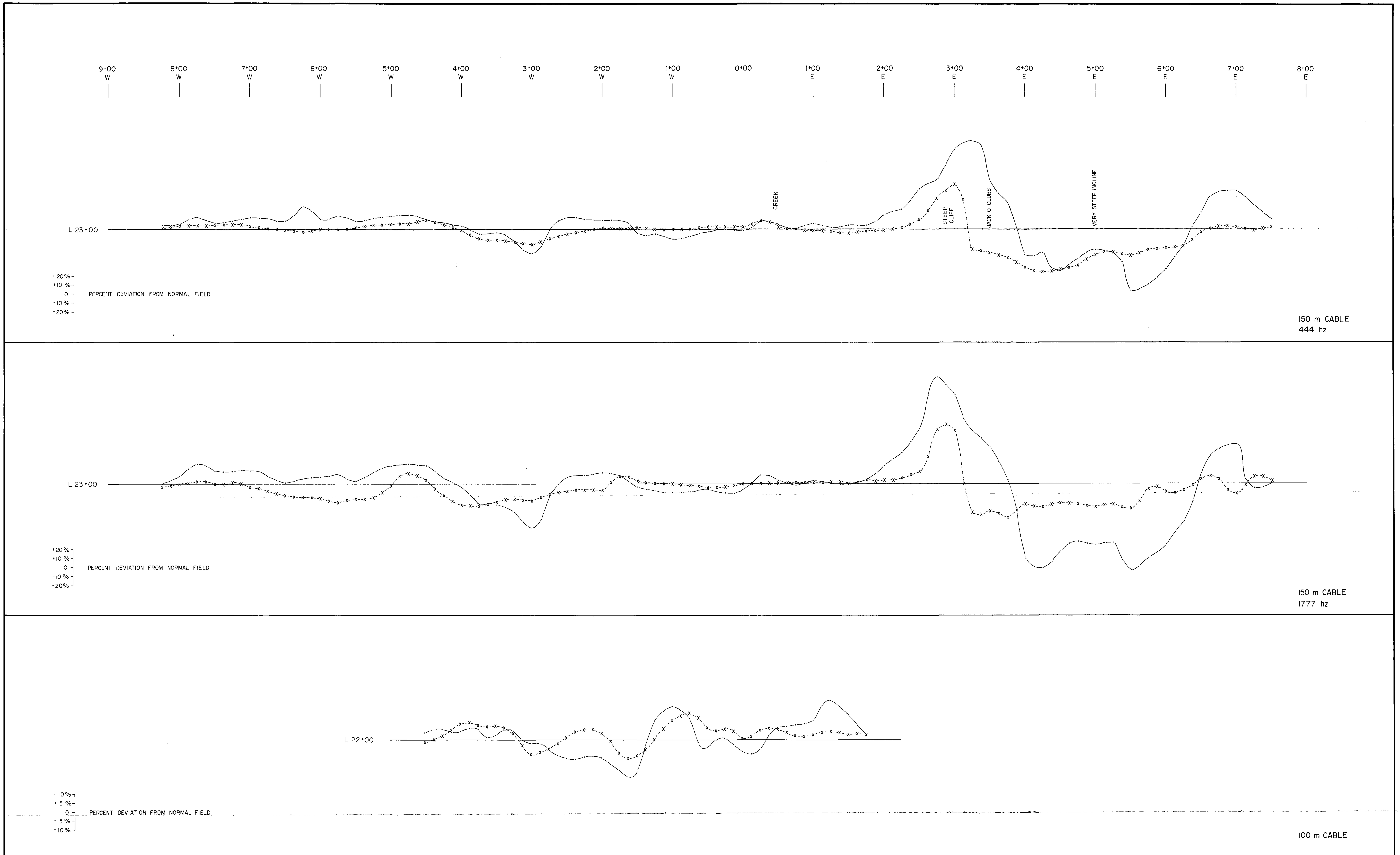
6. Terra Group, (M.H. No. 01, 02, 19, 2 claims called G.P. 4), April 20th to July 17th, 1981.

2-man crew and instrument, 3 days at $450/day	$1,350
Room and board, 3 days at $80/2-man day	240
Truck rental and gas, 3 days at $50/day	150
Supervision, 3 days at $100/day	300
All terrain argo, 3 days at $50/day	150
Survey supplies	10
Portion of Mob and demob costs	60
Share of interpretive report	700
	$2,960

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

David G. Mark, Manager
Geophysicist


53°07'
121°45'
53°07'
121°30'
N
WILLOW NO 1 1809
GOLD MOUNTAIN 'C' 699
'D' GOLD MOUNTAIN 700
GOLD MOUNTAIN 'B' 698
GOLD MOUNTAIN 'A' 697
LCP
FRAN 1 1638
AMADOR NO 1 1806
AMADOR NO 2 1807
AMADOR NO 3 1808
GP2 1746
GP2 1747
GP2 1748
GP2 1749
GP2 1750
GP2 1751
GP2 1752
GP2 1753
L11410
53°01'
121°45'
9481
LEGEND
CLAIMS OWNED BY GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.
CLAIMS 50 % OWNED BY GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.
SCALE
Km. 1 0 1 2 3 Km.
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
WELLS, B.C.
CLAIM LOCATION MAP
JOB NO. 81 - IC
DATE: SEPT. 1981
SCALE: 1: 50,000
FIG. No. 2



N

LEGEND

------ IN - PHASE RESPONSE

x—x—x—x OUT - OF - PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION : APEX MAX - MIN II E.M.

SURVEY DATE JUNE 1981

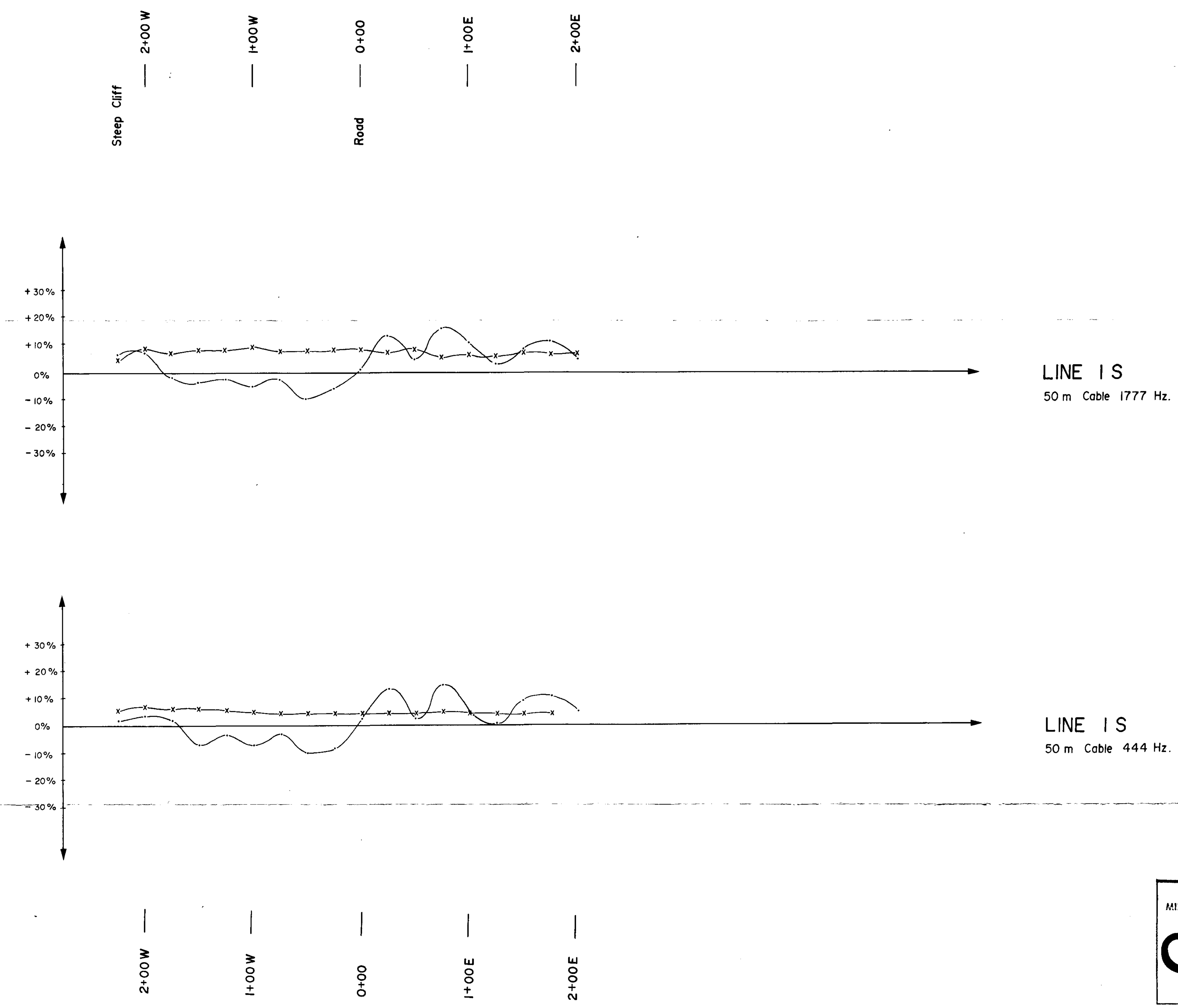
To accompany geophysical report by R. FASSLER, geophysicist, dated July '81

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.
AMADOR #2
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
WELLS, B.C.

MAX. MIN. II
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
PROFILES (1)

DRAWN BY:	JOB No.:	DATE:	SCALE:	SHEET No.:
P.L.	81-10	JULY 29, 1981	1:2500	A-2.1



LEGEND

——·—— IN - PHASE RESPONSE

x—x—x—x OUT - OF - PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION : APEX MAX - MIN II E.M.

To Accompany Report by R. Fassler Geophysicist, Dated: July, 1981.

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.

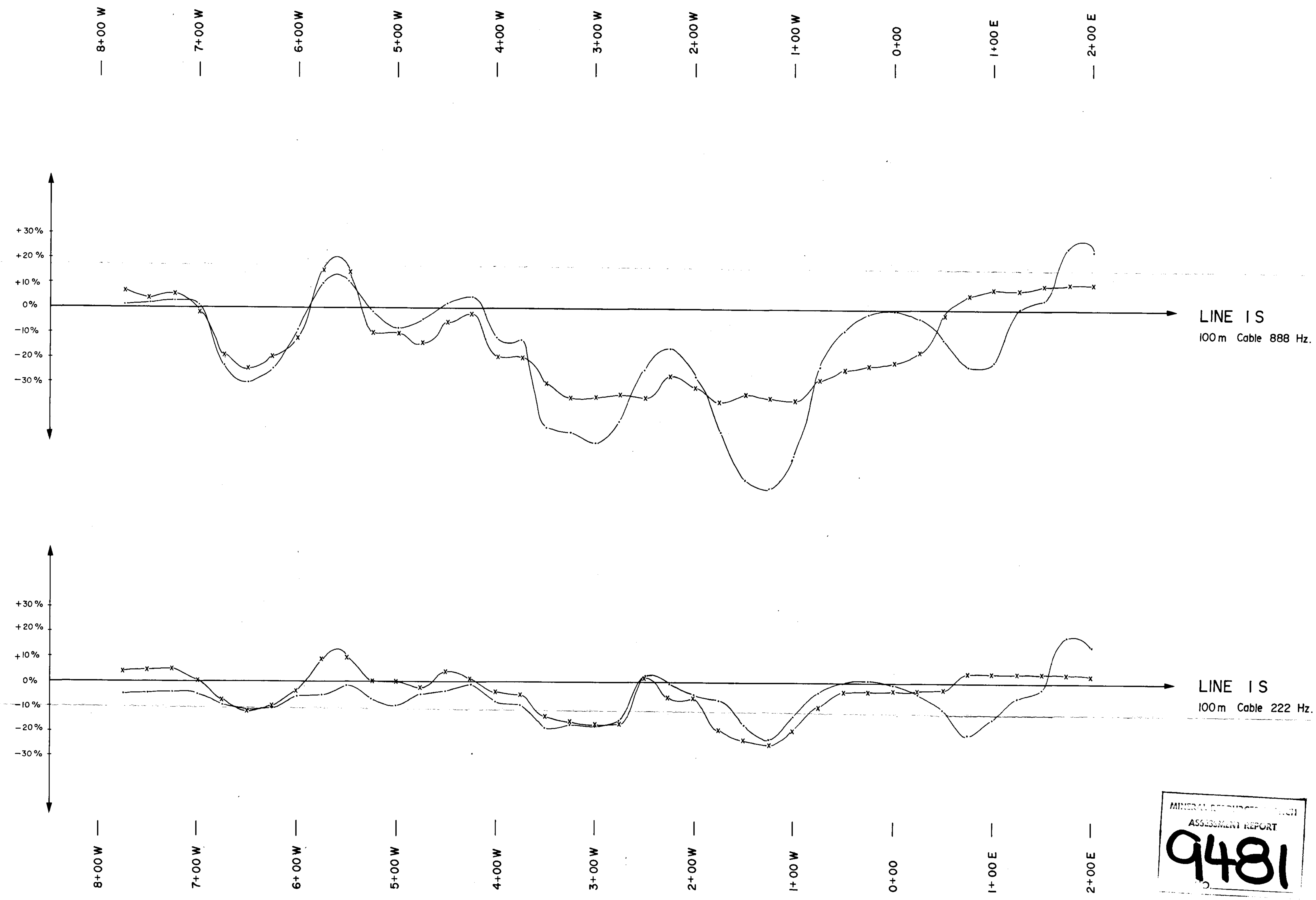
AMADOR NO. 2

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, WELLS B.C.

MAX. MIN. II
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
PROFILES (2)

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	DATE:	SCALE:	SHEET NO:
P.L.	81-10	JULY, 1981	1:2500	A#2-2

Survey Date: June 1981



LEGEND

—·—·—·— IN-PHASE RESPONSE

x—x—x—x OUT-OF-PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION : APEX MAX-MIN II E.M.

Survey Date : June 1981

To Accompany Report by R. Fassler Geophysicist, Dated: July, 1981.

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.
AMADOR NO. 2
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, WELLS B.C.
MAX. MIN. II ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROFILES (3)

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	DATE:	SCALE:	SHEET NO.:
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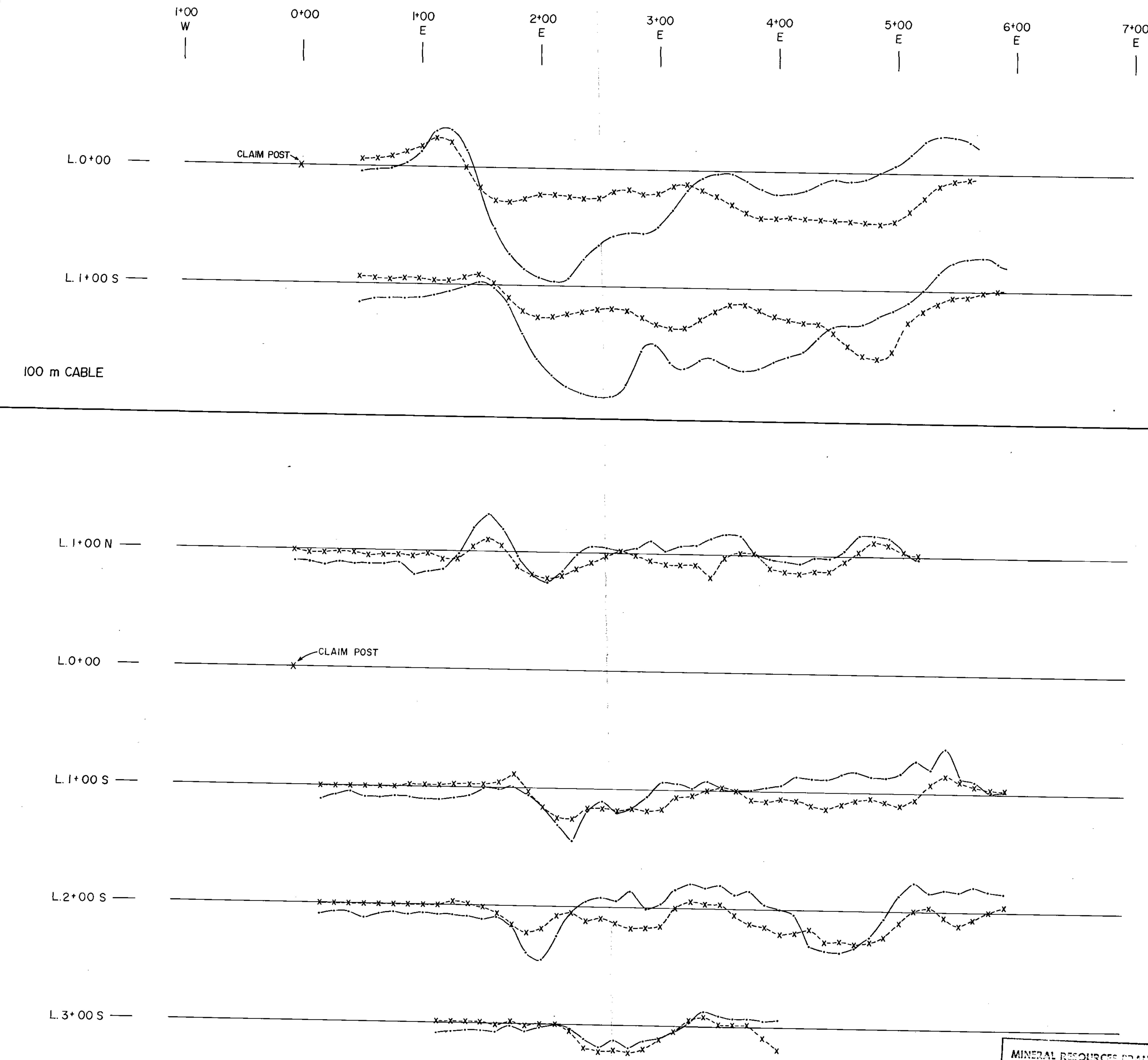


N

LEGEND

+20% / +10% / 0 / -10% / -20% — PERCENT DEVIATION FROM NORMAL FIELD

INSTRUMENTATION : APEX MAX - MIN II E.M.

FREQUENCY : 444 HERTZ

—·—·—·— IN - PHASE RESPONSE

x—x—x—x OUT - OF - PHASE RESPONSE

SURVEY DATE FEB. 1981

To accompany geophysical report by R. FASSLER , geophysicist, dated July, 1981

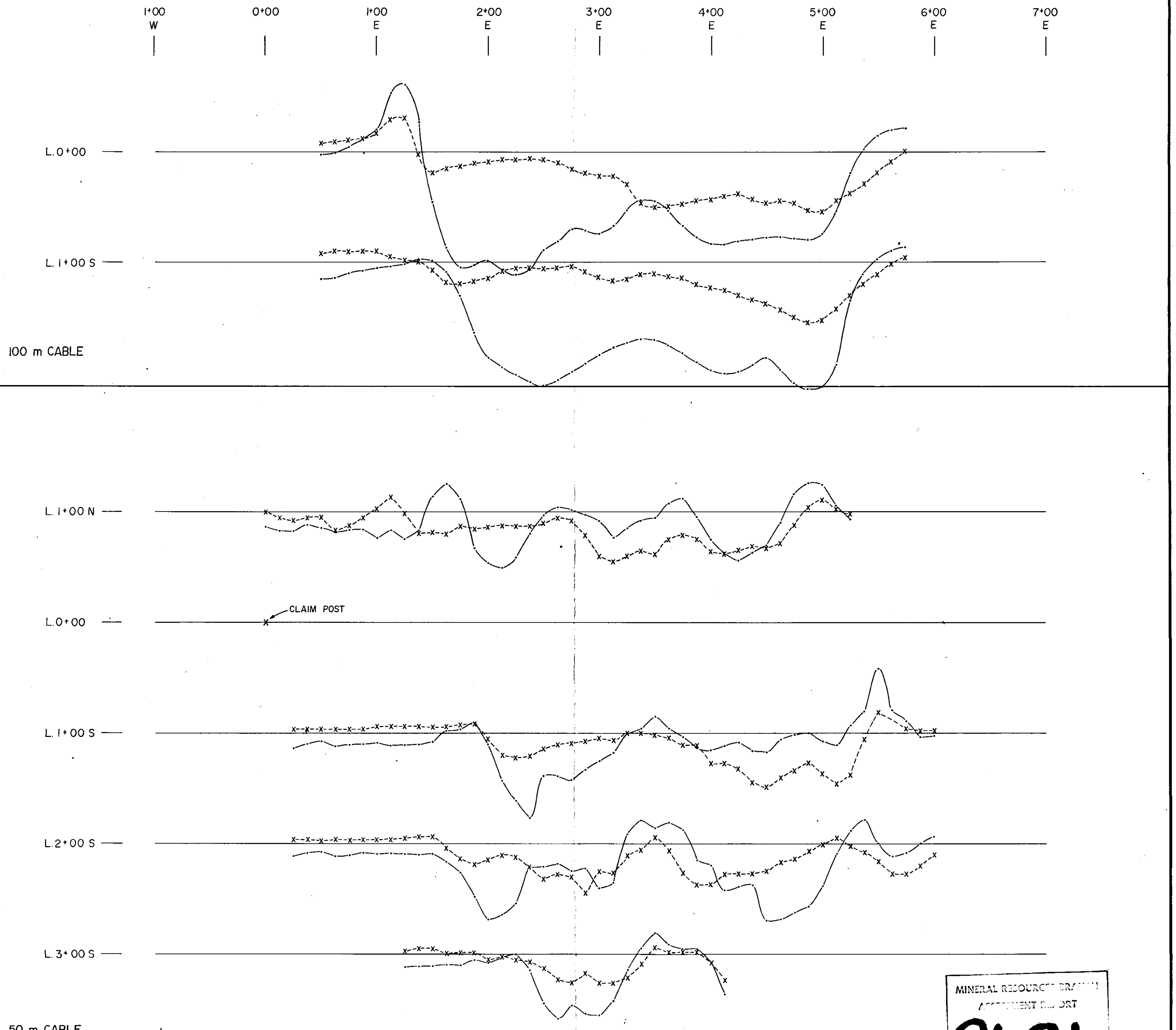
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

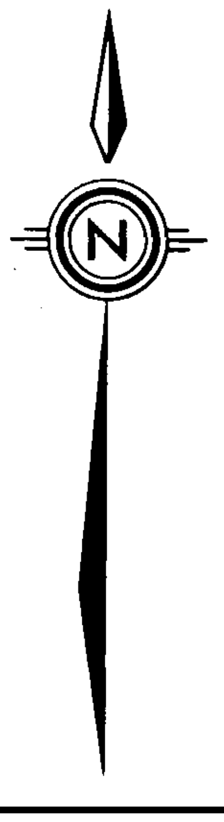
GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.
G.P. I GROUP
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
WELLS, B.C.

(4)

MAX. MIN. II
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
PROFILES

DRAWN BY:	JOB No.:	DATE:	SCALE:	SHEET No.:
C.B.	81-10	JULY 29, 1981	1 : 2500	G.P.I





9481

LEGEND

+20% / +10% / 0 / -10% / -20% — PERCENT DEVIATION FROM NORMAL FIELD

———·——— IN - PHASE RESPONSE

X—X—X—X OUT - OF - PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION : APEX MAX - MIN II E.M.

FREQUENCY : 1777 HERTZ

SURVEY DATE JUNE 1981

To accompany geophysical report by R. FASSLER, geophysicist, dated July, 1981

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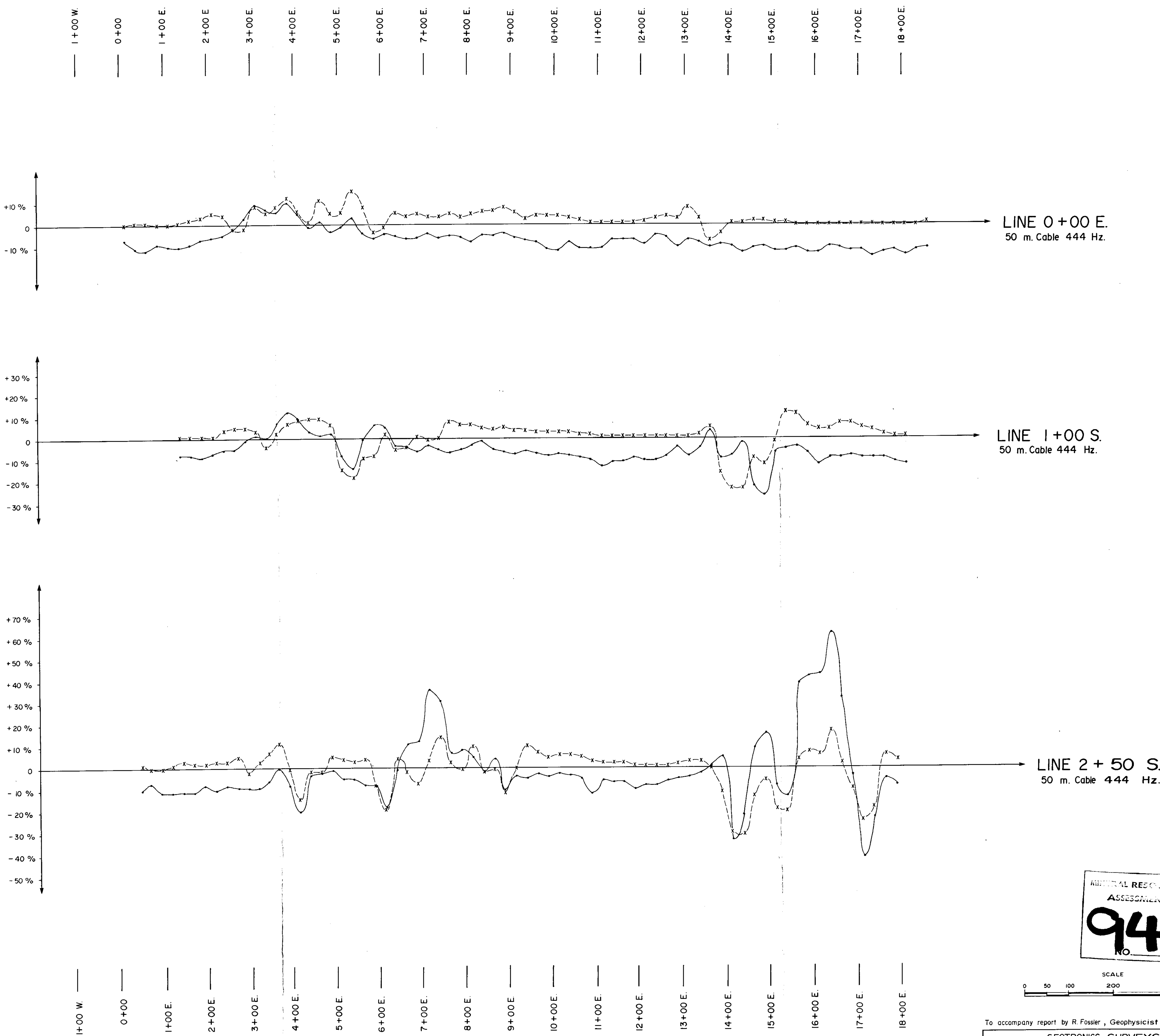
GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.
G.P. I GROUP
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
WELLS, B.C.

4A

MAX. MIN. II
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
PROFILES

DRAWN BY :	JOB No. :	DATE :	SCALE :	SHEET No. :
P.L.	81 - 10	JULY 29, 1981	1 : 2500	G.P. 2



SCALE
0 50 100 200 300 400 METRES

LEGEND

———— IN - PHASE RESPONSE

x—x—x—x OUT - OF - PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION : APEX MAX - MIN II E.M.

To accompany report by R. Fossler , Geophysicist , Dated Sept, 1981

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.

RICHFIELD MOUNTAIN GROUP (5)

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, WELLS B.C.

MAX. MIN. II
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
PROFILES

DRAWN BY :	JOB NO :	DATE :	SCALE :	SHEET NO :
M.R.	81-10	SEPT., 1981	1 : 5,000	R.M. — 1

LEGEND

+20% / +10% / 0 / -10% / -20% — PERCENT DEVIATION FROM NORMAL FIELD

—·—·—· IN-PHASE RESPONSE

x—x—x—x OUT-OF-PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION: APEX MAX-MIN II E.M.

FREQUENCY: 888 HERTZ

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 9481

To accompany geophysical report by R.FASSLER, geophysicist, dated July 1981

SURVEY DATE JUNE 1981

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.
RICHFIELD MTN. GROUP
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
WELLS, B.C.

MAX. MIN. II
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
PROFILES

DRAWN BY:	JOB No.:	DATE:	SCALE:	SHEET	No.:
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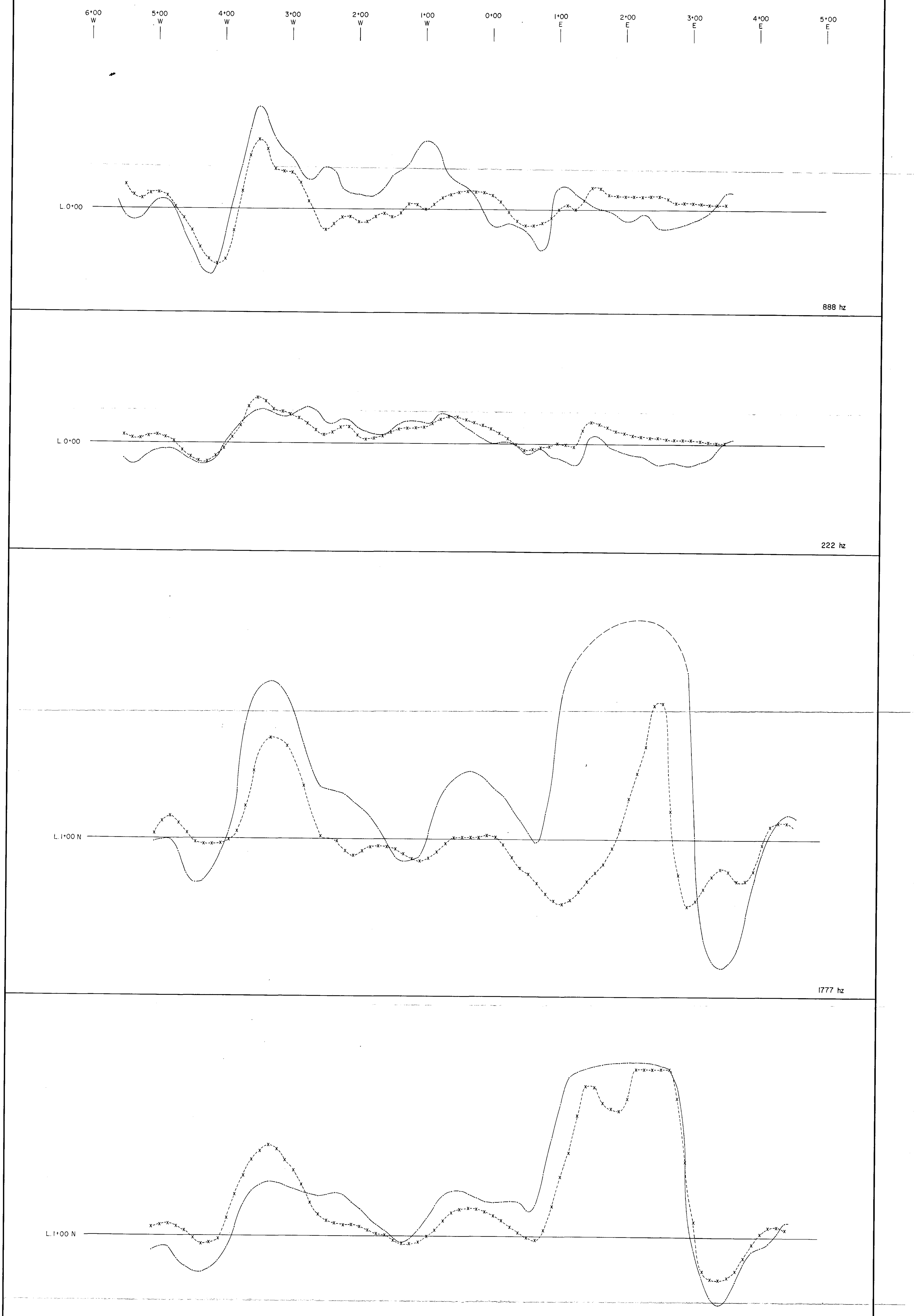

100 m CABLE

LEGEND

+10%
+5%
0 — PERCENT DEVIATION FROM NORMAL FIELD
-5%
-10%

•—•—• IN - PHASE RESPONSE

x—x—x—x OUT - OF - PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION : APEX MAX - MIN II E.M.

SURVEY DATE JUNE 1981

To accompany geophysical report by R.FASSLER, geophysicist, dated July '81

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.
LOWHEE - DOWNEE GROUP
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
WELLS, B.C.

(7)

MAX. MIN. II
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
PROFILES

DRAWN BY:	JOB No.:	DATE:	SCALE:	SHEET No.:
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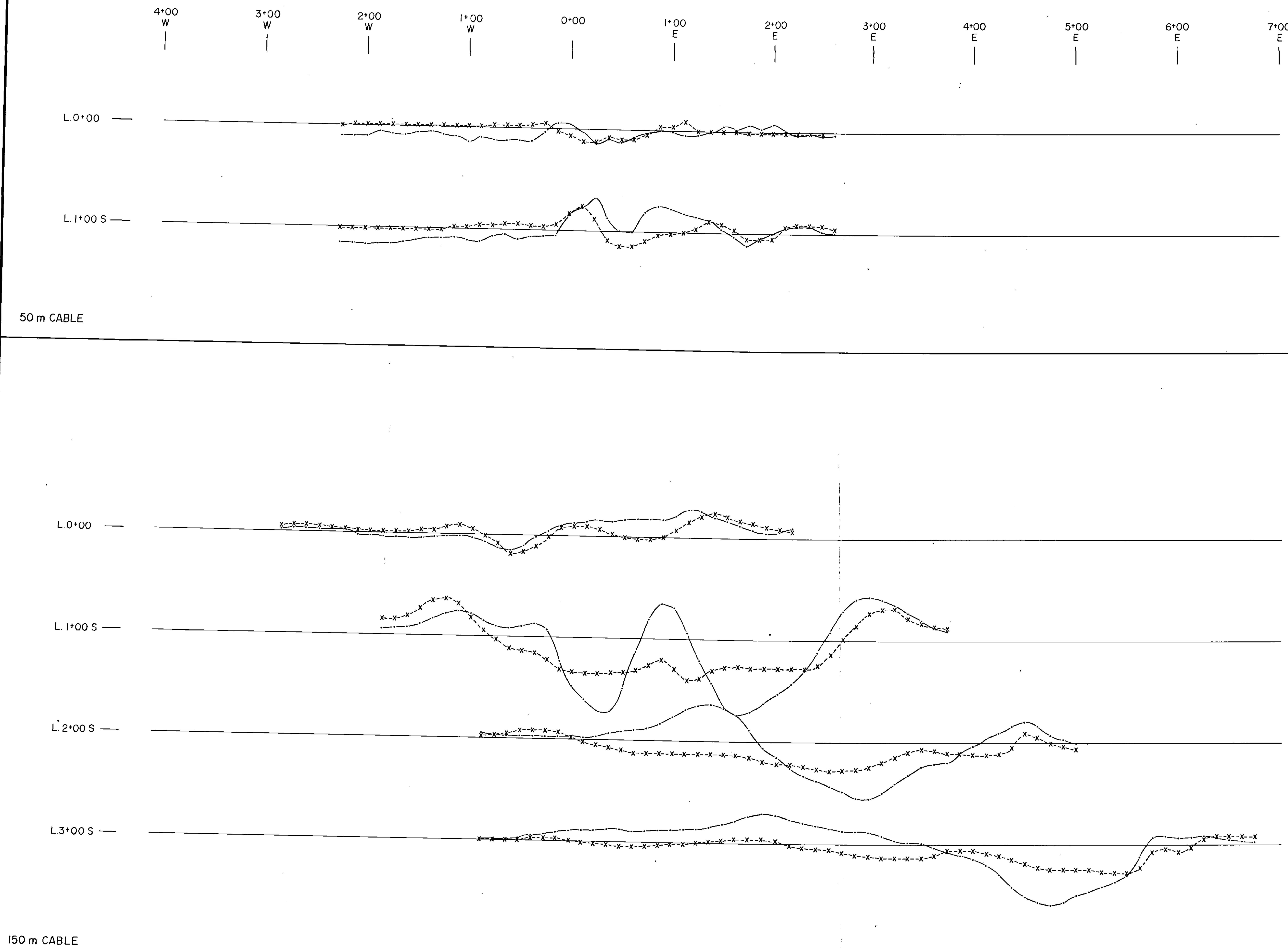


LEGEND

+20 %, +10 %, 0, -10 %, -20 % — PERCENT DEVIATION FROM NORMAL FIELD

·——·——· IN-PHASE RESPONSE

x—x—x—x OUT-OF-PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION : APEX MAX-MIN II E.M.

FREQUENCY : 444 HERTZ

SURVEY DATE FEB. 1981

To accompany geophysical report by R. FASSLER, geophysicist, dated July, 1981

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.

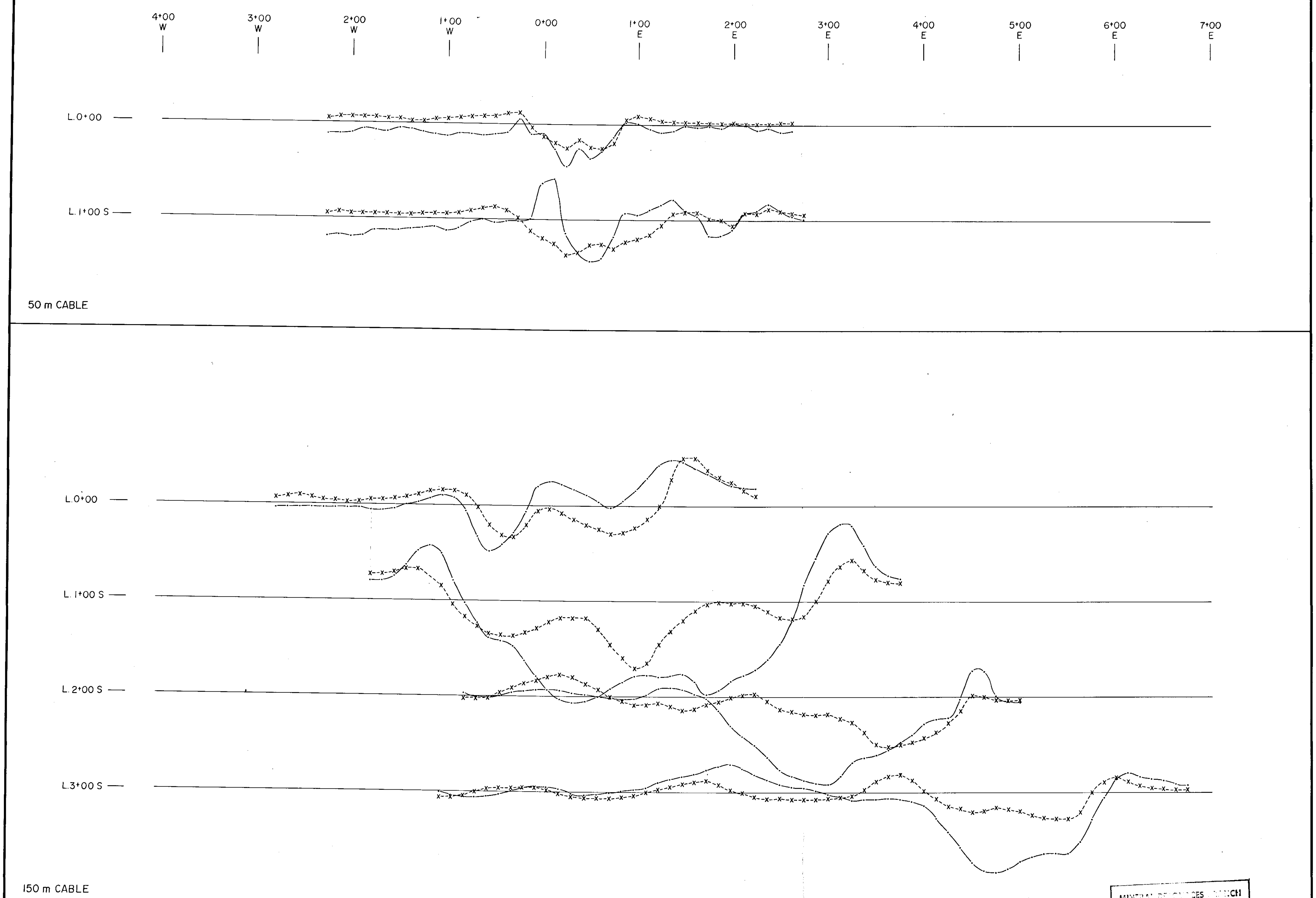
DOMINION GROUP

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
WELLS, B.C.

(8)

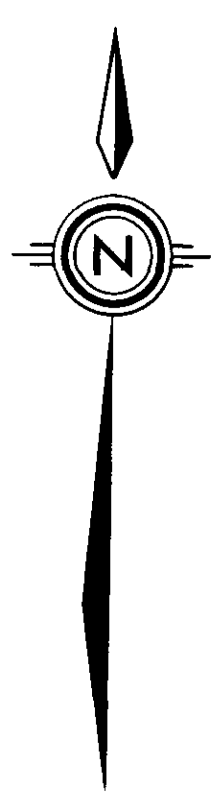
MAX. MIN. II ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROFILES

DRAWN BY:	JOB No.:	DATE:	SCALE:	SHEET No.:
C.B.	81-10	JULY 29, 1981	1:2500	D.1



ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 9481



LEGEND

+20% / +10% / 0 / -10% / -20%	PERCENT DEVIATION FROM NORMAL FIELD
—·—·—	IN-PHASE RESPONSE
x—x—x—x	OUT-OF-PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION : APEX MAX-MIN II E.M.

FREQUENCY : 1777 HERTZ

SURVEY DATE FEB. 1981

To accompany geophysical report by R. FASSLER, geophysicist, dated July, 1981

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.

DOMINION GROUP

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
WELLS, B.C.

(9)

MAX. MIN. II
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
PROFILES

DRAWN BY :	JOB No. :	DATE :	SCALE :	SHEET No. :
C.B.	81-10	JULY 29, 1981	1 : 2500	D. 2

LEGEND

+20%
+10%
0 — PERCENT DEVIATION FROM NORMAL FIELD
-10%
-20%

·—·—·— IN - PHASE RESPONSE

x—x—x—x OUT - OF - PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION : APEX MAX - MIN II E.M.

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 9481

SURVEY DATE JUNE 1981

To accompany geophysical report by R. FASSLER ,geophysicist,dated July, 1981

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.
HONGS DITCH GROUP
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
WELLS, B.C.

(10)

MAX. MIN. II
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
PROFILES

DRAWN BY:	JOB No.:	DATE:	SCALE:	SHEET No.:
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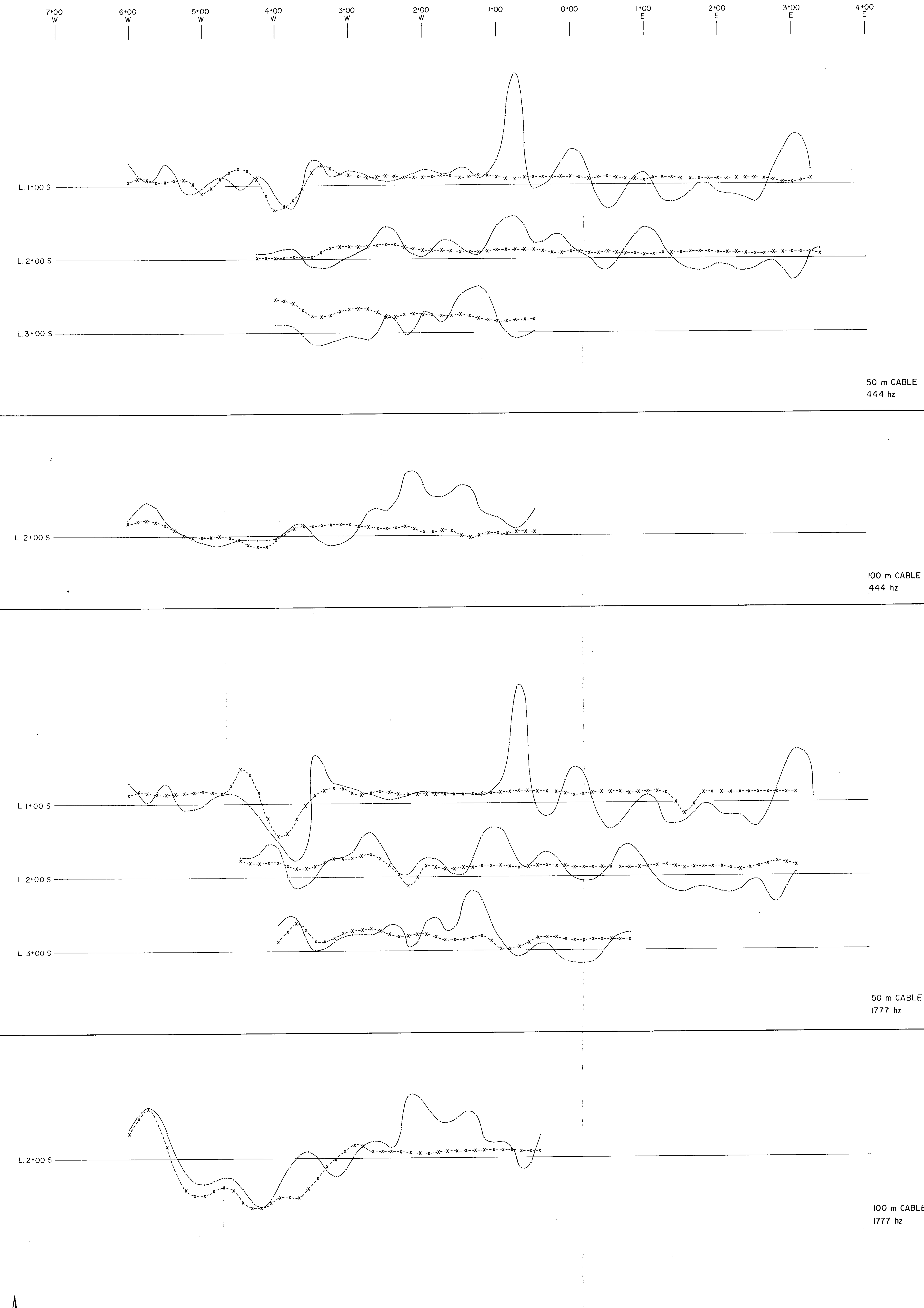


LEGEND

+10% / +5% / 0 / -5% / -10% — PERCENT DEVIATION FROM NORMAL FIELD

—·—·— IN-PHASE RESPONSE

x—x—x—x OUT-OF-PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION: APEX MAX-MIN II E.M.

SURVEY DATE JUNE 1981

To accompany geophysical report by R.FASSLER, geophysicist, dated July '81

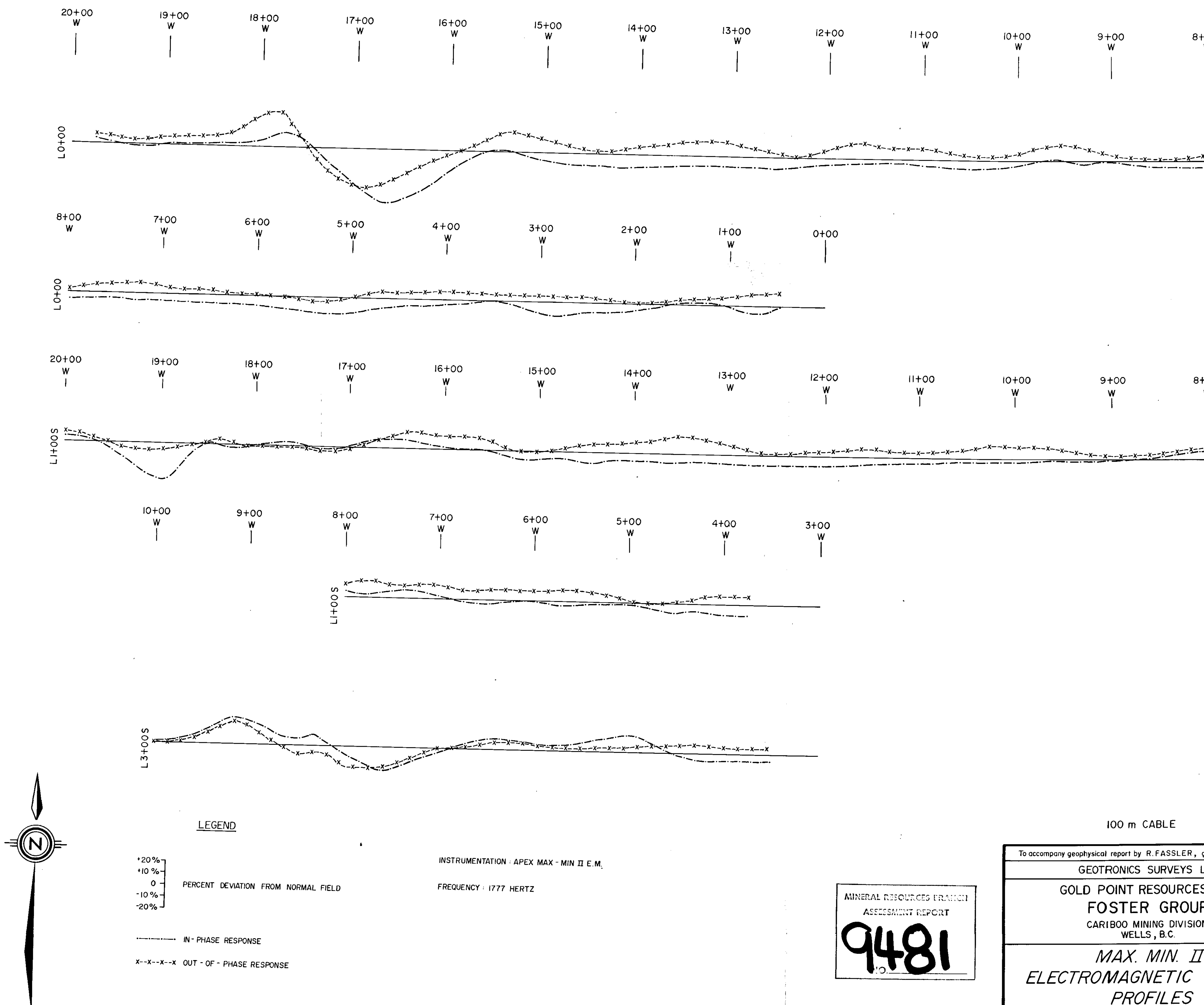
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.
WILLOW GROUP
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
WELLS, B.C.

(11)

MAX. MIN. II
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
PROFILES

DRAWN BY:	JOB No.:	DATE:	SCALE:	SHEET No.:
P.L.	81-10	JULY 29, 1981	1:2500	W.2



100 m CABLE

LEGEND

+20% / +10% / 0 / -10% / -20% — PERCENT DEVIATION FROM NORMAL FIELD

-·-·-·-·- IN-PHASE RESPONSE

x--x--x--x OUT-OF-PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION : APEX MAX-MIN II E.M.

FREQUENCY : 1777 HERTZ

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
9481

SURVEY DATE FEB. 1981

To accompany geophysical report by R. FASSLER, geophysicist, dated July, '81

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

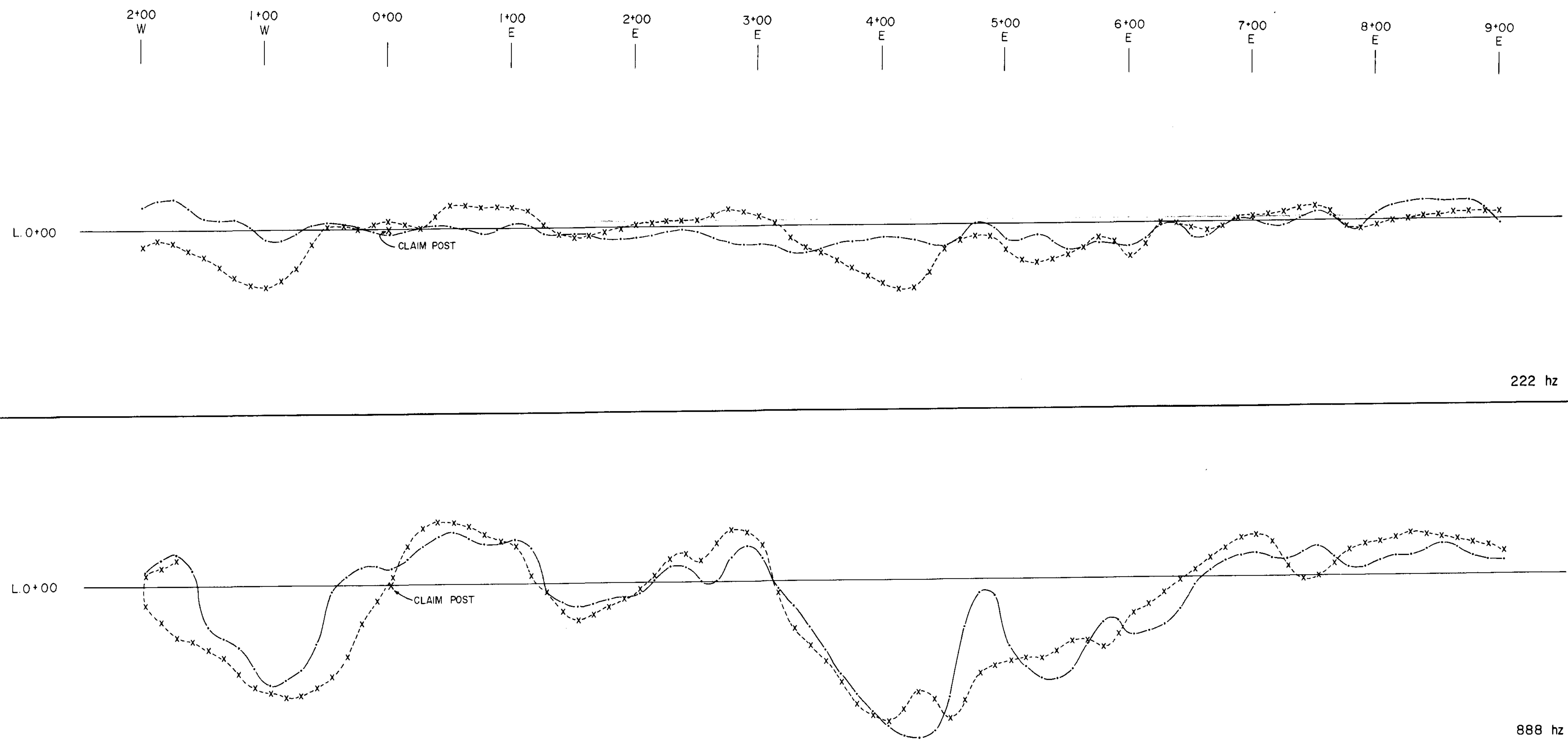
GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.

FOSTER GROUP

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
WELLS, B.C.

MAX. MIN. II
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
PROFILES (12)

DRAWN BY:	JOB No.:	DATE:	SCALE:	SHEET No.:
C. B.	81-10	JULY 29, 1981	1 : 2500	F. 1



LEGEND

+10 %
+5 %
0
-5 %
-10 %

PERCENT DEVIATION FROM NORMAL FIELD

—·—·— IN-PHASE RESPONSE

x—x—x—x OUT-OF-PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION : APEX MAX-MIN II E.M.

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 9481

SURVEY DATE JUNE 1981

150 m CABLE

To accompany geophysical report by R. FASSLER, geophysicist, dated July '81

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

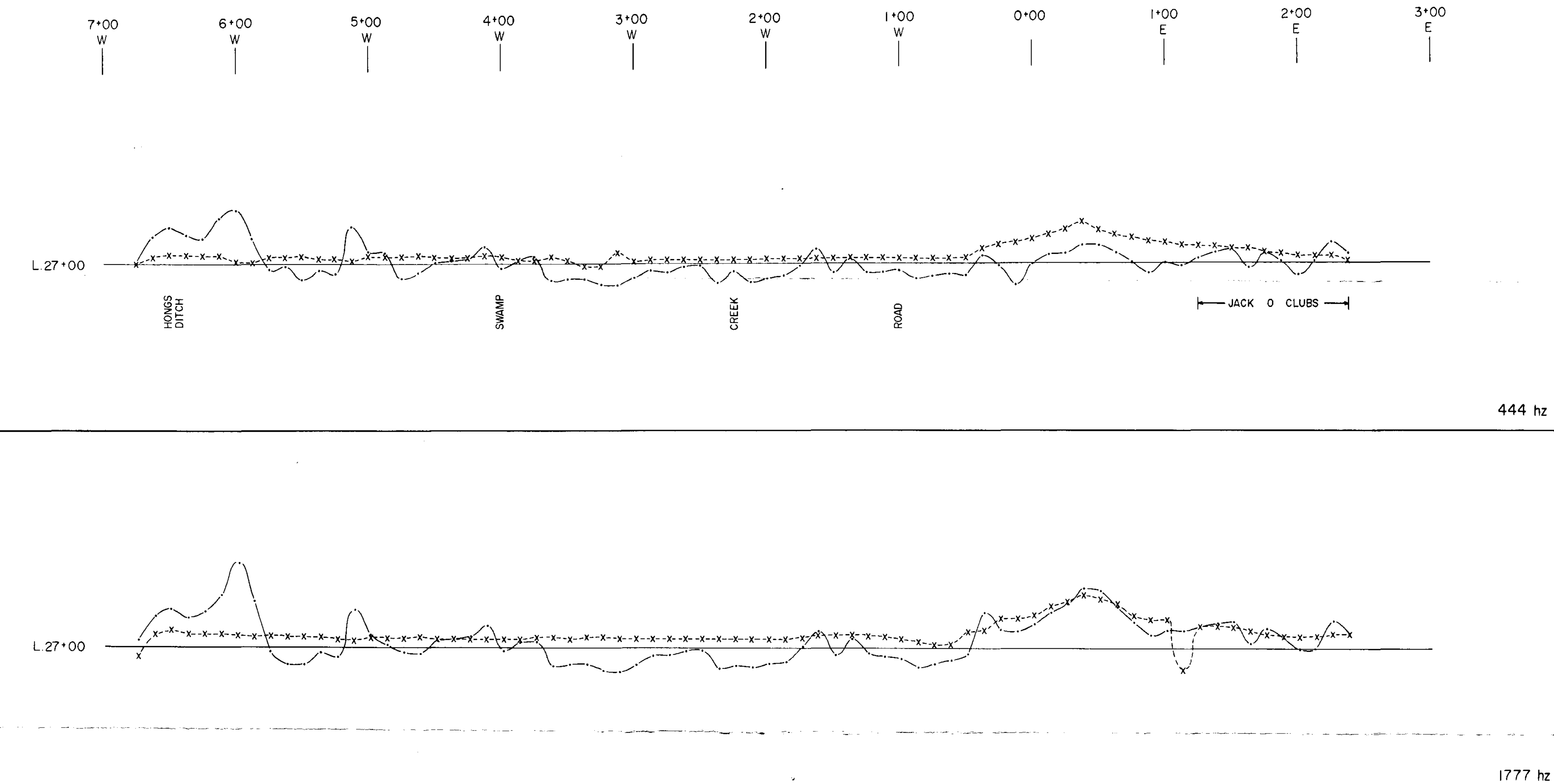
GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.
AMADOR #1
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
WELLS, B.C.

1

MAX. MIN. II
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
PROFILES

(13)

DRAWN BY:	JOB No.:	DATE:	SCALE:	SHEET No.:
P.L.	81-10	JULY 29, 1981	1:2500	A-1.1



LEGEND

+20 %
+10 %
0 — PERCENT DEVIATION FROM NORMAL FIELD
-10 %
-20 %

—·—·—· IN-PHASE RESPONSE

x—x—x—x OUT - OF - PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION : APEX MAX - MIN II E.M.

50 m CABLE

SURVEY DATE JUNE 1981

To accompany geophysical report by R.FASSLER, geophysicist, dated July '81

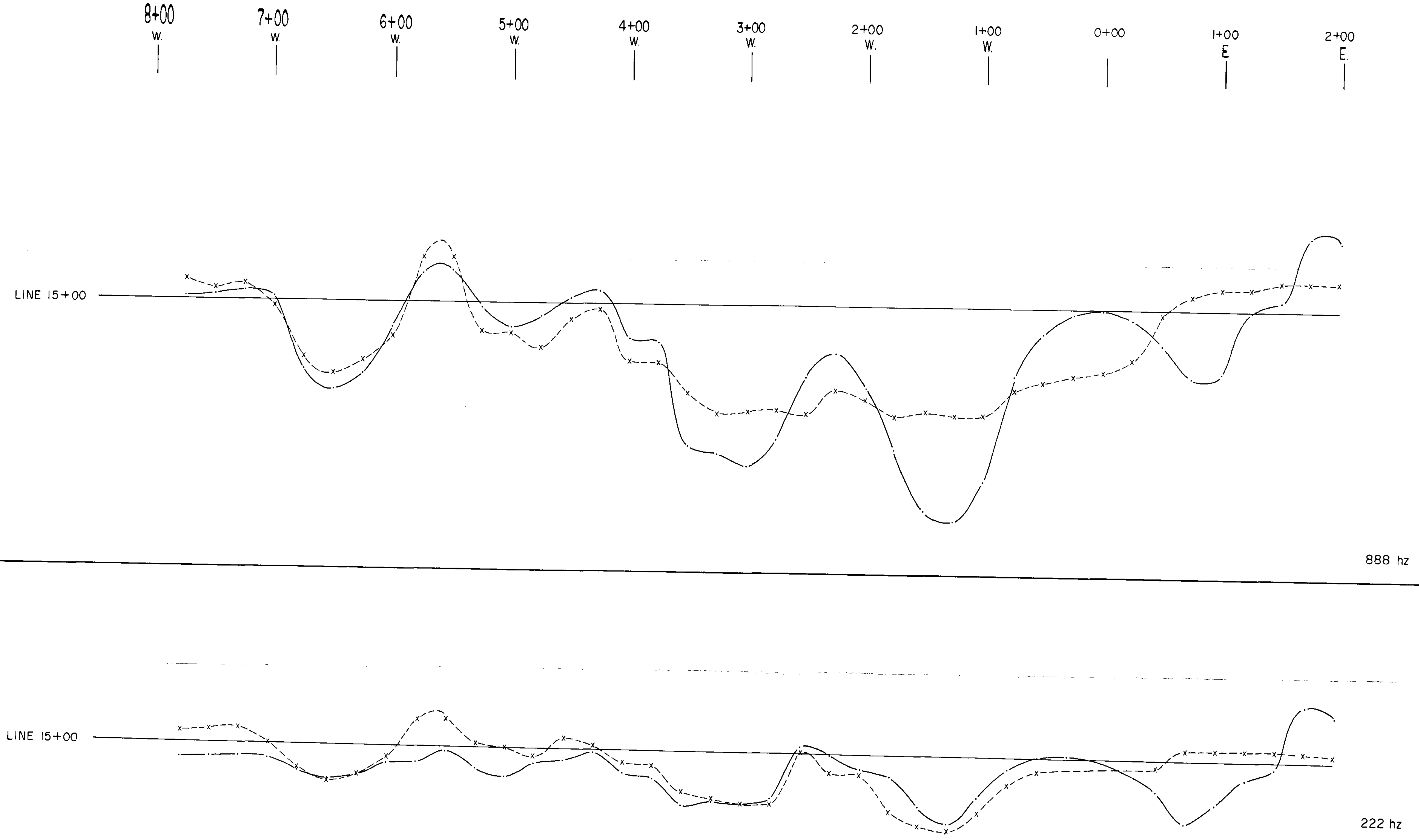
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.
AMADOR #3
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
WELLS, B.C.

(14)

MAX. MIN. II
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
PROFILES

DRAWN BY :	JOB No. :	DATE :	SCALE :	SHEET No. :
P.L.	81-10	JULY 29, 1981	1 : 2500	A-3. 1



LEGEND

+10%
5%
0
5%
−10%

PERCENT DEVIATION FROM NORMAL FIELD

·——·—— IN-PHASE RESPONSE

x——x——x OUT-OF-PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION : APEX MAX-MIN II E.M.

100 m CABLE

SURVEY DATE JUNE-1981

To accompany geophysical report by R. FASSLER, geophysicist, dated July 1981

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

GOLD POINT RESOURCES LTD.

WALKER'S GULCH

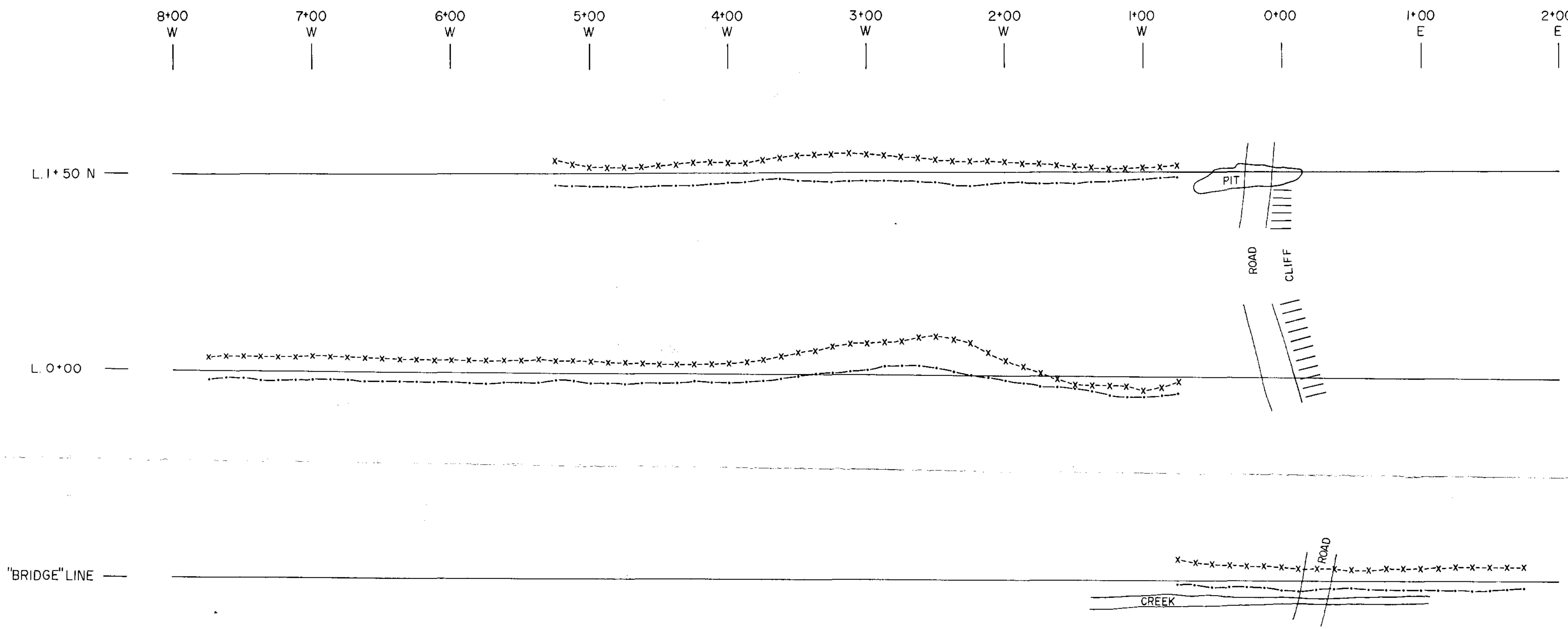
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

WELLS, B.C.

(15)

MAX. MIN. II ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROFILES

DRAWN BY	JOB No.	DATE	SCALE	SHEET No
P.L.	81-10	JULY 29, 1981	1:2500	W.G.-1



LEGEND

+20 %
+10 %
0
-10 %
-20 %

PERCENT DEVIATION FROM NORMAL FIELD

—·—·—· IN - PHASE RESPONSE

x—x—x—x OUT - OF - PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION : APEX MAX - MIN II E.M.

FREQUENCY : 888 HERTZ

SURVEY DATE FEB.1981

150 m CABLE

To accompany geophysical report by R. FASSLER, geophysicist, dated July, 1981

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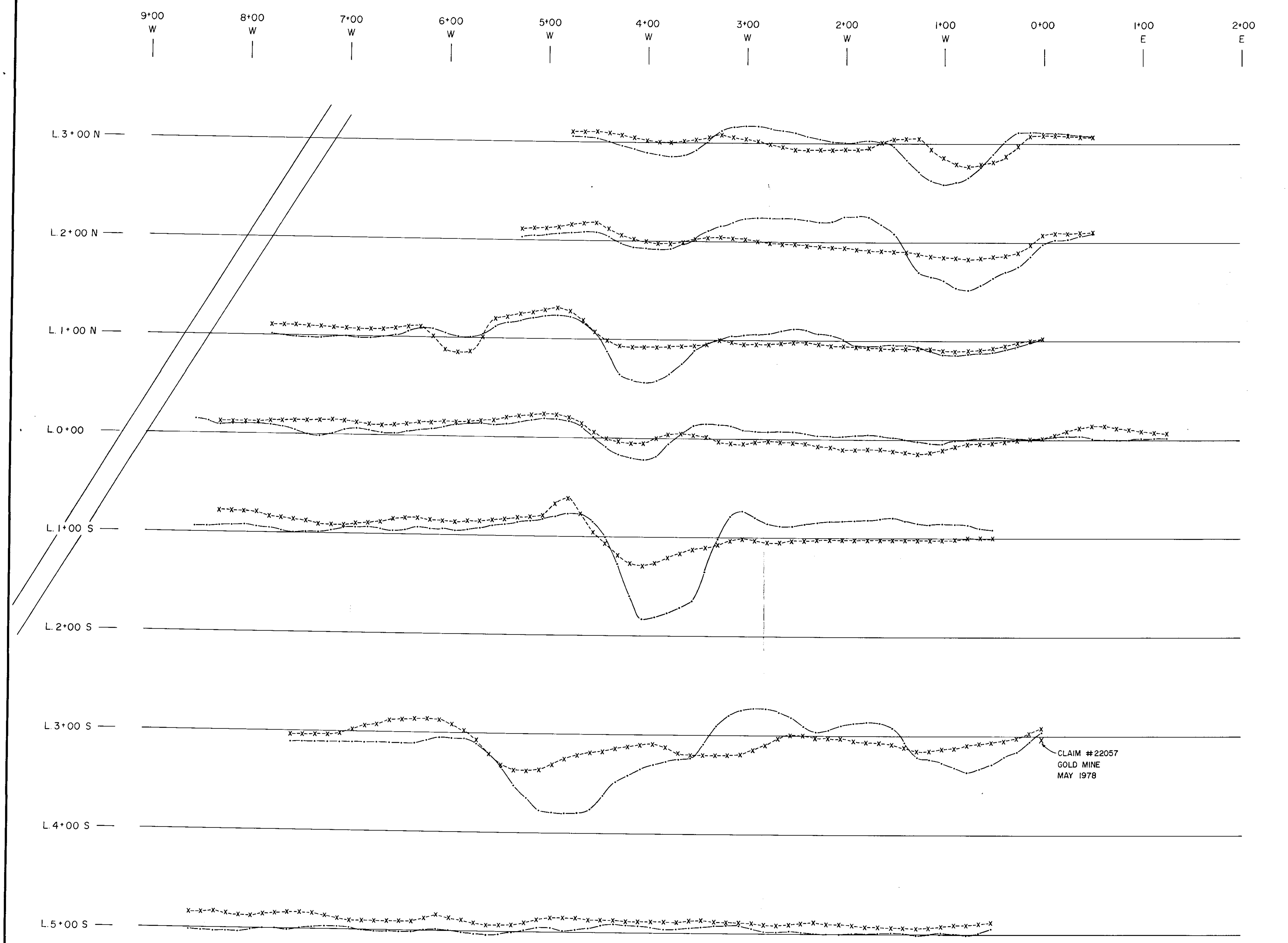
DRAWN BY :	JOB No. :	DATE :	SCALE :	SHEET No. :
C.B.	91 - 10	JULY 29,1981	1 : 2500	C.C. 1



LEGEND

+20%
+10%
0
-10%
-20%

PERCENT DEVIATION FROM NORMAL FIELD

-·-·-·- IN-PHASE RESPONSE

x—x—x—x OUT-OF-PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION : APEX MAX-MIN II E.M.

FREQUENCY : 1777 HERTZ

SURVEY DATE FEB.1981

100 m CABLE

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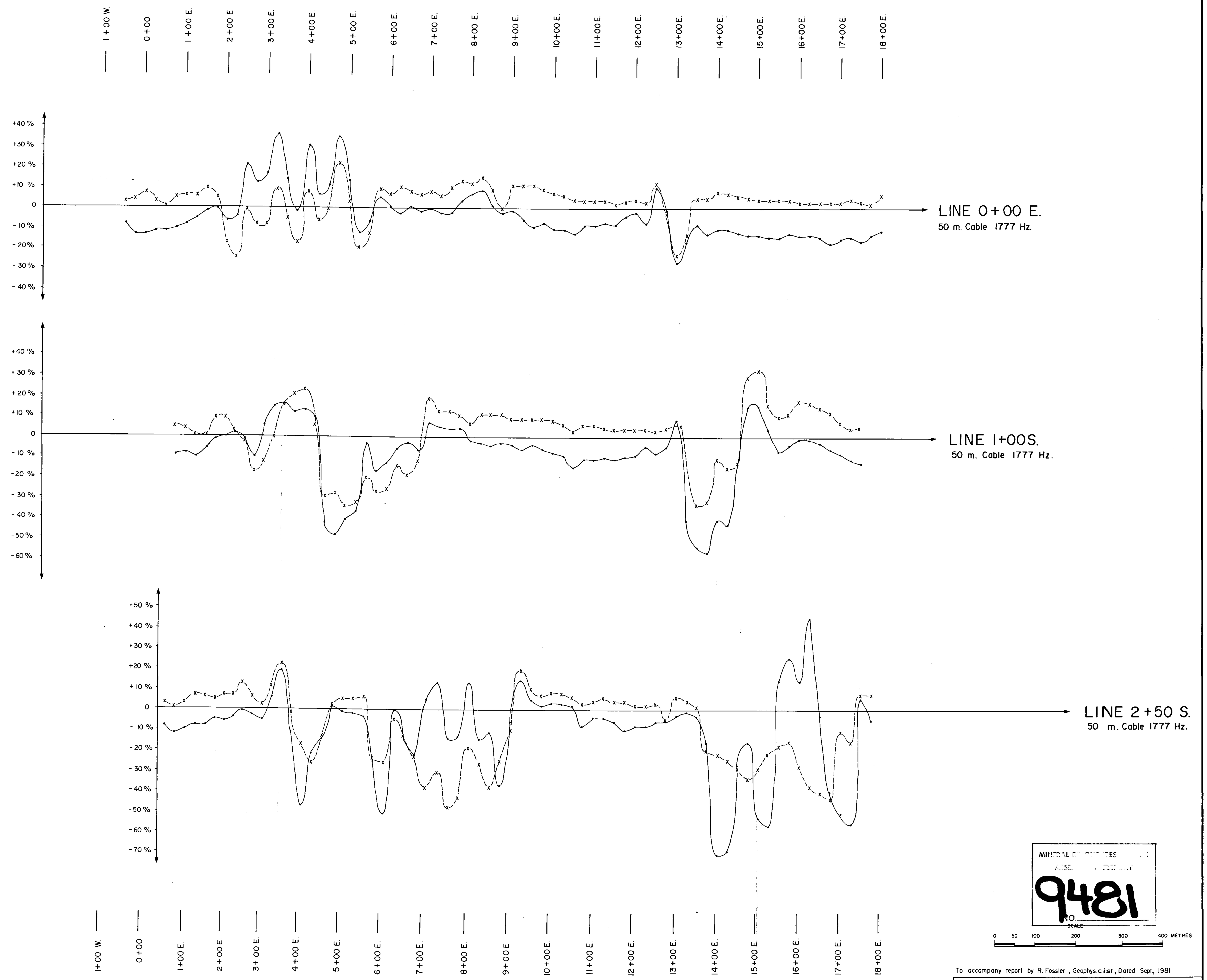
DRAWN BY :	JOB No. :	DATE :	SCALE :	SHEET No. :
C.B.	81-10	JULY 29, 1981	1 : 2500	W. 1



9481

SCALE

0 50 100 200 300 400 METRES

LEGEND

IN - PHASE RESPONSE

x—x—x—x OUT - OF - PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION : APEX MAX - MIN II E.M.

To accompany report by R. Fossler, Geophysicist, Dated Sept, 1981

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ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
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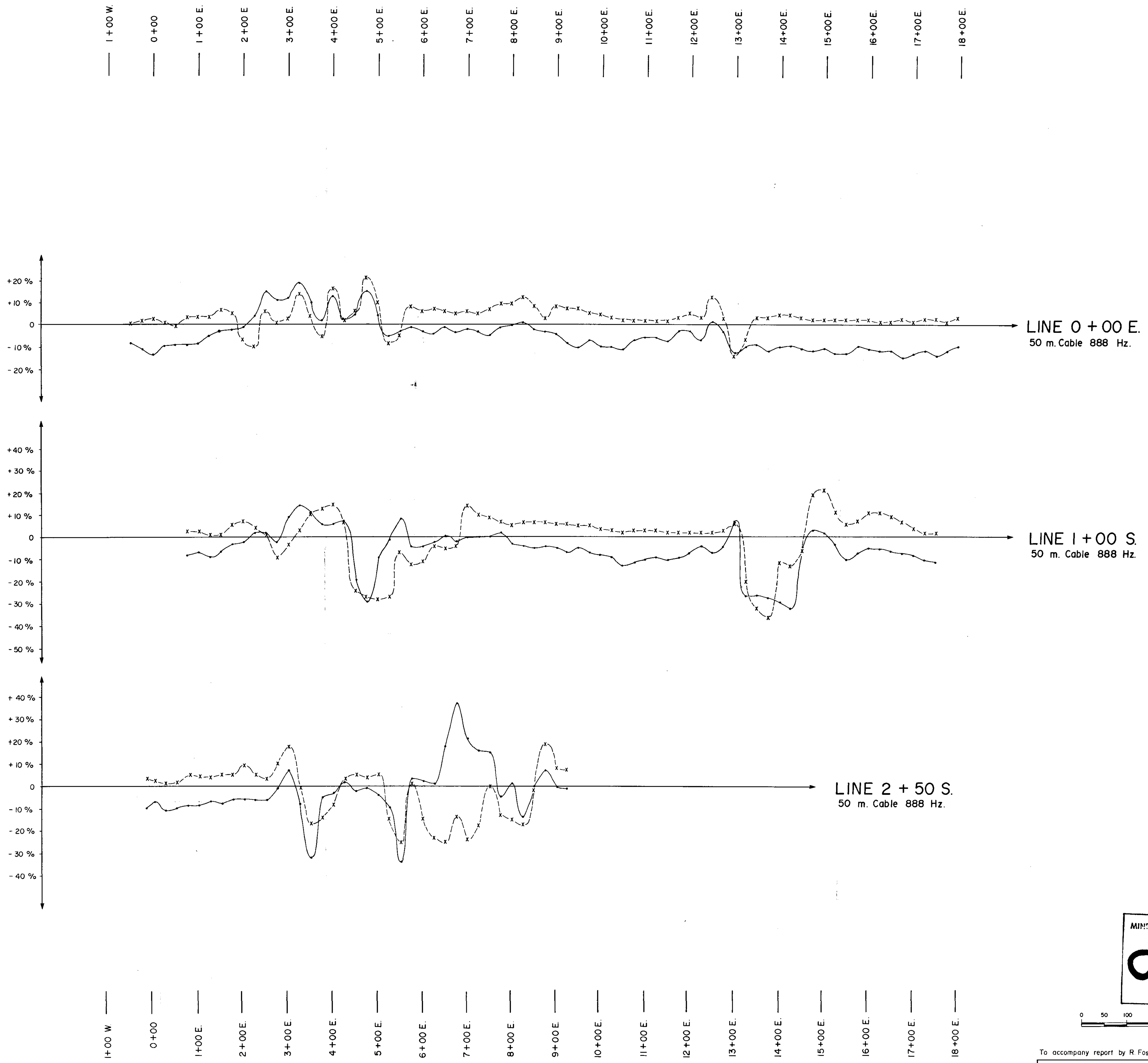
M.R.	81-10	SEPT, 1981	1:5,000	R.M.-4



SCALE
0 50 100 200 300 400 METRES

LEGEND

——·——·— IN-PHASE RESPONSE

x—x—x—x OUT-OF-PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION: APEX MAX-MIN II E.M.

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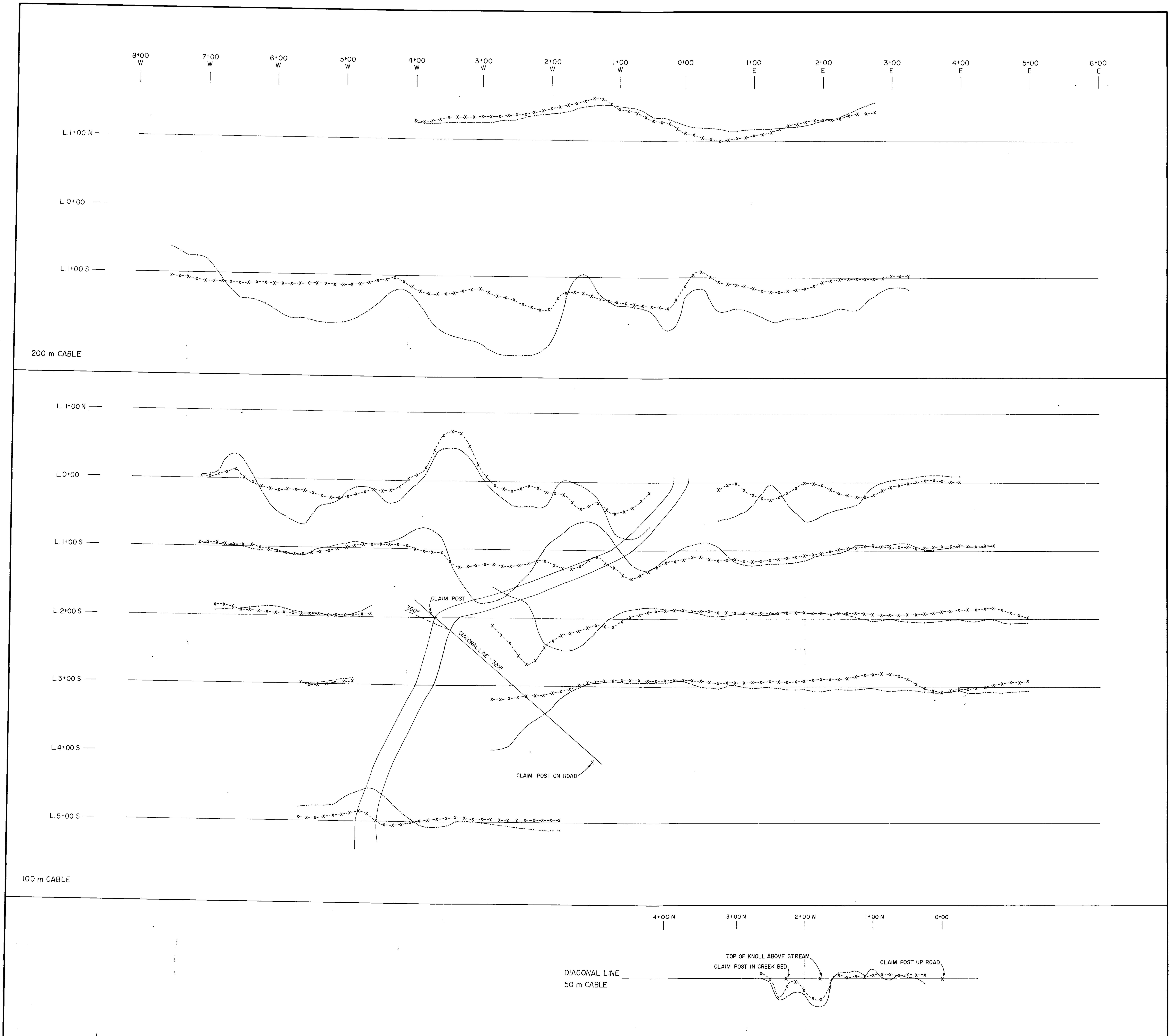
RICHFIELD MOUNTAIN GROUP (19)

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, WELLS B.C.

MAX. MIN. II ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROFILES

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	DATE:	SCALE:	SHEET NO.:
M.R.	81-10	SEPT, 1981	1:5,000	R.M. - 3



LEGEND

+20%, +10%, 0, -10%, -20% — PERCENT DEVIATION FROM NORMAL FIELD

-·-·-·- IN-PHASE RESPONSE

x-x-x-x OUT - OF - PHASE RESPONSE

INSTRUMENTATION : APEX MAX - MIN II E.M.

FREQUENCY : 1777 HERTZ

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 9481

SURVEY DATE FEB. 1981

To accompany geophysical report by R. FASSLER , geophysicist, dated July, 1981

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C.B.	81 - 10	JULY 29, 1981	1 : 2500	T. 1