DYNAMIC OIL LTD. '82-70-10142

Geophysical Report
on an
Airborne VLF-EM & Magnetometer Survey

WYN 1-14 claims, Alberni M.D.
Lat 49°36'N Long 126°22'W
N.T.S. 92 E/9

AUTHORS: E Trent Pezzot, B.Sc.,
Geophysicist

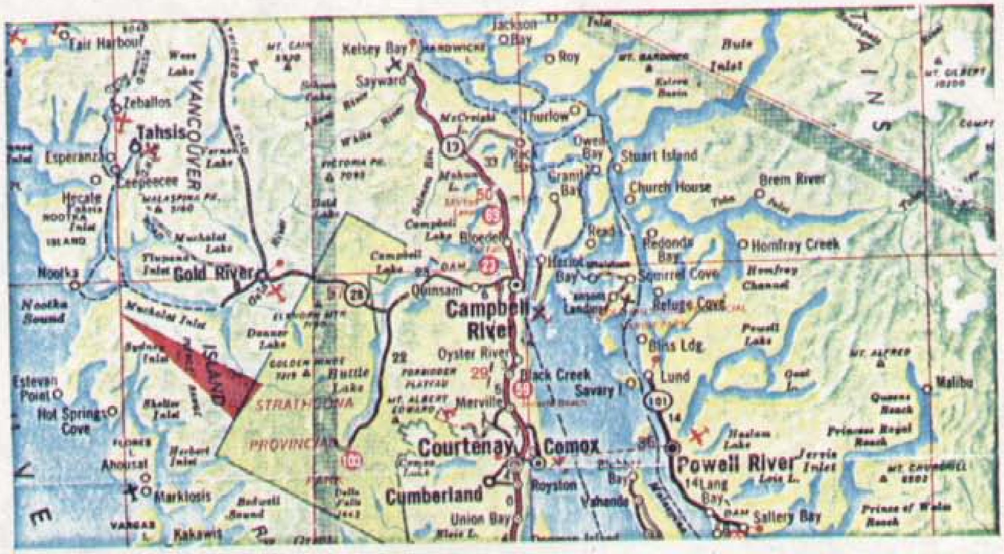
Glen E White, B.Sc., P.Eng.,
Consulting Geophysicist

DATE OF WORK: March 9-11, 1981

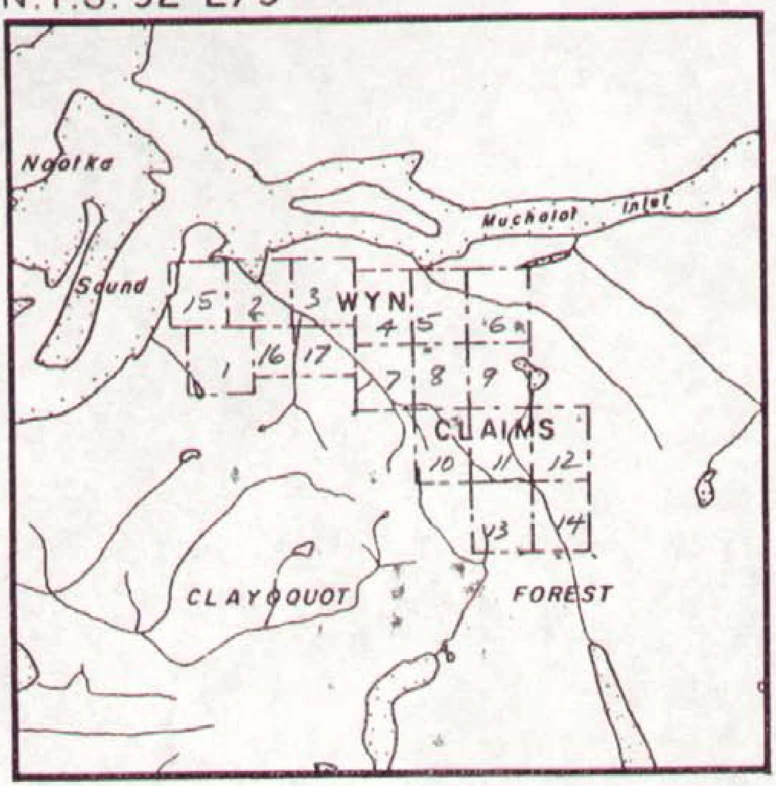
DATE OF REPORT: July 13, 1981

PART 1 of 2

WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL AERO DATA LTD.



N.T.S. 92 E/9



DYNAMIC OIL LTD.

WYN CLAIMS

LOCATION AND CLAIMS MAP

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.

FIG. 1

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INTRODUCTION

Between March 9 and March 11, 1981 Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. conducted some 390 kilometers of airborne magnetometer and VLF-electromagnetometer survey on behalf of Dynamic Oil Ltd. The survey was flown to provide initial, reconnaissance information over the recently staked WYN 1-14 claims.

PROPERTY

The property surveyed is comprised of 268 contiguous units grouped as follows:

Claim Name	Record No.	Expiry Date
WYN 1-14	1164-1177 (incl.)	February 13, 1982

On the basis of this survey and concurrent ground exploration a 20 unit claim, the WYN 15 (Record No. 1190 and expiry date March 5, 1985) was staked as shown on the accompanying location map, Figure 1.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims area is located on the west coast of Vancouver Island immediately south of Muchalat Inlet. The property lies in the Alberni Mining Division and NTS 92 E/9 with geographic co-ordinates of the approximate centre of the claims area as latitude 49°36'N, longitude 126°22'W.

The claim area lies approximately 15 kilometers west-southwest of the town of Gold River, B.C. which can be reached by car via the B.C. highway #28. From this point either boat or aircraft transportation is required to reach the claims area.

Active logging roads provide limited mobility in the vicinity of Mooyah Bay however helicopter assistance is required for access to the majority of the claims area.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The following geological description is an excerpt from a project report by J.S. Vincent, P.Eng., who is presently directing a systematic exploration of the WYN claims.

"The most recent compilation of regional geology is shown in Geological Survey Open File 463, 1977, by Dr. J.E. Muller, at a scale of 1: 250,000.

South of Muchalat Inlet the sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Upper Paleozoic Sicker series are in fault contact with the Lower Jurassic basic phase of the West Coast Complex, and intruded by the Middle Jurassic Island Intrusive complex of acidic rocks. Several sets of northwesterly-trending faults are shown in the compilation, several of which constitute contact zones.

The claims are underlain predominantly by the Paleozoic Sicker rocks as illustrated in Figure 2. Although the regional map indicates that the eastern portion of the property is underlain by basic rocks of the West Coast Complex, preliminary field examination by G. White, P.Eng., indicates that the zone of Sicker rocks may extend further east than the map shows.

The Sicker Group include the complete sequence of Paleozoic rocks on Vancouver Island, and consist mainly of basic and silicic volcanic rocks. Clastic and carbonate sediments are represented in lesser amounts. The Sicker rocks host the important massive sulphide deposits being mined by Western Mines on Myra Creek west of Buttle Lake, and thus constitute an economically as well as geologically significant group of formations.

Stratigraphic detail of the Sicker rocks in the area is not available, and field work will be required to establish the exact sequence of formations present in the claimed area. Dr. J.E. Muller of the GSC has published the results of his most recent study in Paper 79-3, 1980, and recognizes the following subdivisions and stratigraphic sequence.

<u>Buttle Lake Formation:</u> limestone, commonly recrystallized; interbedded with subordinate or equal thickness of calcareous siltstone and chert; some diabase sills.

Sediment - Sill Unit: thinly bedded to massive argillite, siltstone and chert with interlayered sills of diabase.

Myra Formation: basic to rhyodacitic banded tuff, breccia and (?) lava; thinly bedded to massive argillite, siltstone, chert.

Nitinat Formation: metabasaltic lavas, pillowed or agglomeratic, commonly with large conspicuous uralitized pyroxene phenocrysts and amygdules of quartz and dark green minerals; minor massive to banded tuff.

Although his detailed study areas are located on the eastern and southern portions of the Island, the stratigraphic relationships and description will provide good guidelines for work elsewhere. After several stratigraphic sections on the claims are mapped it will be possible to identify the formations present and gain an understanding of the geological setting.

The Paleozoic Sicker rocks reflect a complex tectonic history of folding, faulting, and repeated intrusion. Asymmetric folding appears to be the oldest deformation, and several of the ore zones at Western Mines are associated with fold crests.

Major faulting in a northwesterly direction occured in the Tertiary and these are, in places, offset by more recent transcurrent tear-faults. The intrusive history is also complex, and ranges from Devonian to Tertiary in age. Although the regional map indicates that the Jurassic Island Intrusives predominate, it is not unreasonable to expect the Tertiary to also be represented; perhaps in the form of dykes and sills."

PREVIOUS WORK

As described above a regional geological investigation has been conducted by the Geological Survey of Canada under the direction of J.E. Muller in the recent past. Concurrent with this survey a more detailed program of geological prospecting and geochemical sampling is being undertaken. The available results of these surveys have been used to assist in the analysis of this airborne survey.

SURVEY GRID

A survey grid consisting of 78 lines, numbered 3 through 80 inclusive, spaced at 200 meter intervals and oriented N 45°E was flown as shown on the interpretation map Figure 2. The lines total some 390 kilometers in length and were flown at an average terrain clearance of 300 feet.

AIRBORNE VLF-ELECTROMAGNETIC AND MAGNETIC SURVEY

This survey system simultaneously monitors and records the output signal from a proton precession magnetometer and two VLF-EM receivers installed in a bird designed to be towed 50 feet below a helicopter. A gimbal and shock mounted TV camera, fixed to the helicopter skid, provides input signal to a video cassette recorder allowing for accurate flight path recovery by correlation between the flight path cassette and air photographs of the survey area. A Bonzer radar altimeter allows the pilot to continually monitor and control terrain clearance along any flight path.

Continuous measurements of the earth's total magnetic field intensity and of the total horizontal VLF-EM field strength of two transmission frequencies are stored in two independent modes: an analogue strip chart recorder and a digital video recovery system. A three-pen analogue power recorder provides direct, unfiltered recordings of the three geophysical instrument output signals. Correlation between the strip chart and the video flight path recovery tape is controlled via fiducial marks common to both systems. The magnetic and electromagnetic data is also processed through the onboard micro-computer, incorporating an analogue to digital converter and a character generator, then superimposed along with real time and terrain clearance upon the actual flight path video recording to allow exact correlation between geophysical data and ground location. An optional time-averaging filter of 1, 2 , 3, 4 or 5 seconds is available on the VLF-EM data to provide more easily contourable values in noisy areas. The continuous input magnetic signal is processed at the maximum A/D converter rate, averaged and updated on the video display every second. Line identification, flight direction and pertinent survey information are recorded on the audio track of the video recording tape.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

I MAGNETIC SURVEY

The results of the magnetometer survey are presented in contour form over a photomosaic base of the survey area as Figure 2. The most prominent feature observed is a high magnetic trend (Figure 3) which extends approximately 5 km southeast from a point 1.5 km southeast of Mooyah Bay. A magnetic high of similar amplitude and configuration (Figure 4) originates 1.5 km southwest of Irving Lake and follows the Sydney River to the southeast. A weak magnetic high trend connects these two features suggesting they may be reflections of similar geological environments, possibly offset by one or more faults. Of particular interest, other than the magnitude of the anomaly, is the dipole response (Figure 5) observed where the anomaly close to the northwest near Mooyah Bay. This response likely originates from a very complex subsurface geology and a more definative magnetic response would likely be observed by a detailing ground survey.

Two additional magnetic high trends are observed across the survey area. Although they do not exhibit as high an amplitude response as the above mentioned anomalies they are significant and likely reflect major geological units or structures. The first of these is strongest over the ridge northwest of Irving Lake and extends to the southwest of and parallel to Irving Lake (Figure 6). The second of these features lies north of and parallel to Silverado Creek. This trend is open to the southeast but closes to the northwest in the vicinity of past mining activity (Figure 7).

An abrupt displacement of the magnetic contours observed on lines 43 through 47, due north of Irving Lake might well represent a displacement fault oriented N 45^{o}E, roughly perpendicular to the apparent strike of the geological formations. A similarily oriented magnetic high and magnetic low occur in the southeast portion of the survey grid. Although they are relatively weak these trends possibly reflect cross-faults extending northeast from the Sydney River.

Across the remainder of the survey area, particularly to the northwest around Mount Serjeant, south of Mooyah Bay and King Passage and south to Mt. Gore and Mt. Rufus, the magnetic field is relatively stable with only randomly located minor variations.

II VLF-EM SURVEY

The VLF-Electromagnetic anomalies observed across the survey area are located on the interpretation map Figure 2. The majority of the responses are very weak, one line, high spatial frequency anomalies, likely reflecting narrow, near surface conductive zones. With the exception of the anomalies listed below these weak and isolated features do not warrant extensive ground survey identification unless they are specifically related to additional encouraging information. Because of their association with encouraging geochemical anomalies or their increased amplitude and/or size the following electromagnetic anomalies deserve particular attention in the form of follow-up ground surveys for precise location and identification of the causitive bodies:

i) LINE 6: The anomalies on the north end, near Mooyah Bay occur upslope from anomalous copper and zinc geochemical concentrations in the soil (Figure 8)

ii) LINE 11: The three anomalies near Mount Serjeant are similar to a response observed on line 8 and may reflect a relatively large conductive zone. (Figure 9)

iii) LINES 8-15: The south ends of these lines, on the western slope of Mount Crespi, all exhibit weak, sporatic VLF-EM responses which when considered together define a large area of anomalous electromagnetic activity. (Figure 9)

iv) LINE 21: A 15% anomaly occurs near the crest of a mountain ridge, upslope from an area of anomalous copper geochemical values from soil samples. (Figure 10)

v) LINE 43: A 30% anomaly occurs along a deep chasm on the west-facing slope of Mount Rufus. Geochemical soil analysis in this area detected higher than normal values in copper and arsenic and evidence of a gossan zone has been noted by surface prospecting. (Figure 11)

vi) LINES 51,53: Relatively weak anomalies are observed near the northeast shore of Irving Lake. (Figure 12)

vii) LINE 54: The VLF-EM anomaly noted here may be part of a regional conductive trend extending from the southern flank of Mount Rufus to line 58. This trend interpretation is unreliable since it is based on a series of very weak, questionable electromagnetic responses observed in the area. (Figure 13)

viii) LINE 67: This weak response is coincident with a weak magnetic high and occurs upslope from anomalous copper, zinc and arsenic soil geochemistry values. (Figure 14)

ix) LINE 70: Although relatively weak this 15% anomaly is reliable and no other exploration activity has been conducted in the immediate area. (Figure 15)

In addition to the isolated anomalies listed above, two regional trends have been established. Based on limited geological input it is apparent that the majority of the noted isolated anomalies occur within what is mapped as rocks of the Upper Paleozoic Sicker series, particularly in the region south of Mooyah Bay. A second trend, as evidenced by an increase in the background electromagnetic field strength, occurs coincidently with the high magnetic trend to the southwest of Irving Lake. This response likely reflects a large rock unit which is less electrically resistive than the rocks in the surrounding area. Both of these areas should be examined as part of a future regional study.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

During February 1981, 390 line kilometers of airborne magnetometer and VLF-electromagnetometer survey was flown over the Dynamic Oil Limited WYN claims.

The magnetic survey detected two extremely high amplitude zones which closely parallel the Mooyah and Sydney Rivers. Based on regional topographic and photographic lineaments these rivers are believed by J.E. Muller of the Geological Survey of Canada to be surface expressions of major faults. No mapped geological unit correlates to these high magnetic responses to infer a known lithologic cause. These strong magnetic features likely reflect one of two possibilities:

i) a magnetically enriched alteration zone originating from the inferred faults or

ii) an unmapped magnetite or pyrrhotite rich intrusive.

A well defined dipole response occurs at the northwest closure of this strong magnetic high. Regional geological information indicates this dipole anomaly occurs near the intersection of two major faults and at a contact between Jurassic granodiorites and Sicker Sediments. The magnetic response likely represents a very complex subsurface geology in a very favourable environment for mineralization.

Two other magnetic high trends are observed which likely reflect presently unmapped geological units. One occurs west of Irving Lake and the second follows Silverado Creek.

Based on limited geological information it appears the Sicker Series rocks generate a weak but stable magnetic environment.

No VLF-electromagnetic anomalies were observed which reflect large, near surface conductive bodies. Nine isolated anomalies were observed which, although small and relatively weak, could result from near surface expressions of more deeply buried massive sulphide zones. A large number of weak, high spatial frequency VLF-electromagnetic responses are observed in the Sicker Series rocks along the western slope of Mt. Crespi. Numerous narrow conductive veins or complex surface fault patterns could generate this type of electromagnetic response. A large area southeast of Irving Lake exhibits an increase in the background electromagnetic field strength. This type of response often reflects an area of conductive overburden however little soil is present in this area. A weak high magnetic trend is coincident with this response indicating the presence of a lithologic change in the area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A preliminary interpretation of this survey was used to direct a reconnaissance program of geological mapping and geochemical sampling over selected portions of the claims area. The results of this program should be correlated to the airborne derived data prior to any future exploration activity.

The strong magnetic highs should be examined by a more powerful electromagnetic system (Max-Min or Pulse E.M.) to determine if a subsurface conductive horizon is present beyond the probing limit of the VLF-electromagnetic technique. Particular attention should be afforded the strong magnetic dipole response noted 2 km southeast of Mooyah Bay.

The nine VLF-EM anomalies listed in the text of this report should be examined by geochemical and prospecting techniques. Ground electromagnetic surveying should be employed to precisely locate the source of any anomaly unexplained by surface examination. The western slope of

Mt. Crespi should be examined to explain the numerous near surface conductors observed. The area southwest of Irving Lake should be geochemically analyzed to determine the cause of the increased background conductivity.

Respectfully submitted,

E. Trent Pezzot

E. Trent Pezzot, B.Sc.,
Geophysicist

Glen E. White

Glen E. White, B.Sc., P.Eng.,
Consulting Geophysicist

Instrument Specifications

SABRE AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER

Type:	Proton Precession
Range:	20,000 gammas to 75,000 gammas
Repetition Rate:	Approximately 1 second or 3 seconds selected by toggle switch
Output:	Designed to operate into any potentiometric chart recorder with 0 to 0.1 volt scale
Display:	Digital dial plus analogue meter
Period:	Meter records last 1000 λ, 2000 λ, 5000 λ, of total field depending on scale selected. Zeroing system allows chart recording pen to be positioned anywhere on paper, so that if the pen is centred, the resulting scales that can be selected are $\pm$ 500 λ, $\pm$ 1000 λ, or $\pm$ 2500 λ. These scales are standard but virtually all others can be provided.
REsolution:	Resolution of the instrument itself is better than 1 gamma. Ultimate resolution depends on the accuracy of the chart recorder.
Detector:	Kerosene filled coil approximately 9 cm x 8 cm in diameter. Inductance - 60 millihenries Resistance - 7.5 ohms Weight - 2.2 Kg.
Operating Temperature:	Instrument - -10°C to +60°C Detector - -40°C to +60°C
Dimensions:	Instrument Console - 30 cm x 10 cm x 25 cm Towed Bird - 1.7 m x 21 cm diameter
Weight:	Instrument Console - 3.5 Kg. Towed Bird - 30 Kg. (VLF-EM antennae system housed in bird with magnetometer detector)
Power Source:	Two 12 volt, 28 amp-hour lead acid batteries (gelled electrolyte)

Instrument Specifications

SABRE AIRBORNE VLF SYSTEM

Source of Primary Field:	VLF radio stations in the frequency range of 14 KH_z to 30 KH_z.
Type of Measurement:	- Horizontal field strength
Number of Channels:	- Two; Seattle, Washington at 18.6 KH_z
	- Annapolis, Maryland at 21.4 KH_z
Type of Sensor:	- Two ferrite antennae arrays, one for each channel, mounted in magnetometer bird.
Output:	- 0 - 100 mV displayed on two analogue meters (one for each channel)
	- recorder output posts mounted on rear of instrument panel
Power Supply:	- Eight alkaline 'AA' cells in main instrument case (life 100 hours)
	- Two 9-volt alkaline transistor batteries in bird (life 300 hours)
Instrument Console:	- Dimensions - 30 cm x 10 cm x 25 cm
	- Weight - 3.5 Kg.

Instrument Specifications

DATA RECORDING SYSTEM

i) Chart Recorder

Type: Esterline Angus Miniservo III Bench AC Ammeter - Voltmeter Power Recorder
Model: MS 413 B
Specification: S-22719, 3-pen servo recorder
Amplifiers: Three independent isolated DC amplifiers (1 per channel) providing range of acceptable input signals
Chart: 10 cm calibrated width 2-fold chart
Chart Drive: Multispeed stepper motor chart drive, Type D850, with speeds of 2, 5, 10, 15, 30 and 60 cm/hr. and cm/min.
Controls: Separate front mounted slide switches for power on-off, chart drive on-off, chart speed cm/hr - cm/min. Six position chart speed selector. Individual front zero controls for each channel.
Power Requirements: 115/230 volts AC at 50/60 H_z (Approximately 30 VA)
Writing System: Disposable fibre tipped ink cartridge (variable colors)
Dimensions: 38.6 cm x 16.5 cm x 43.2 cm
Weight: 9.3 Kg.

ii) Digital Video Recording System

Type: L.M. Microcontrols Ltd. Microprocessor Control Data Acquisition System.
Model: DADG - 68
Power Requirements: 10 - 14 volts dc, Maximum 2 amps
Input Signal: 3, 0 - 100 mvolt d c signals
1, 0 - 25 volt d c signal
Microprocessor: Motorola MC-6800
CRT Controller: Motorola MC-6845
Character Generator: Motorola MCM-6670
Analogue/Digital Convertor: Intersil 7109
Multiplexer: Intersil IH 6208
Digital Clock: National MM 5318 chip
9 volt internal rechargeable nickle-cadmium battery
Fiducial Generator: internally variable time set controls relay contact and audio output
Dimensions: 30 cm x 30 cm x 13 cm
Weight: 3 Kg

Instrument Specifications

FLIGHT PATH RECOVERY SYSTEM

i) T.V. Camera:

Model: RCA TC2055 Vidicon
Power Supply: 12 volt dc
Lens: variable, selected on basis of expected terrain clearance
Mounting: Gimbal and shock mounted to housing
- housing bolted to helicopter skid

ii) Video Recorder:

Model: Sony SLO - 340
Power Supply: 12 volt dc / 120 volt AC (60 H_z)
Tape: Betamex ½" video cassette - optional length
Dimensions: 30 cm x 13 cm x 35 cm
Weight: 8.8 Kg
Audio Input: Microphone in - 60 db low impedance microphone
Video Input: 1.0 volt P-P, 75 Ω unbalanced, sync negative from camera

iii) Altimeter:

Model: Bonzer Mk 10 Radar Altimeter
Power Supply: 12 - 25 volts dc
Output: 0 - 25 volt (1 volt / 1000 feet) dc signal split to microprocessor and analogue meter
Mounting: fixed to T.V. camera housing, attached to helicopter skid

COST BREAKDOWN

PERSONNEL	FIELD DATES	OFFICE DATES	WAGES	TOTAL
J. Behenna	March 8-11		$200	$ 800
J. Behenna		March 16-April 6	$175	$ 2,800
N. McGarry	March 8-11		$175	$ 700
N. McGarry		March 16-April 6	$165	$ 2,145
T. Pezzot		March 2,3,12,13,14	$225	$ 1,025

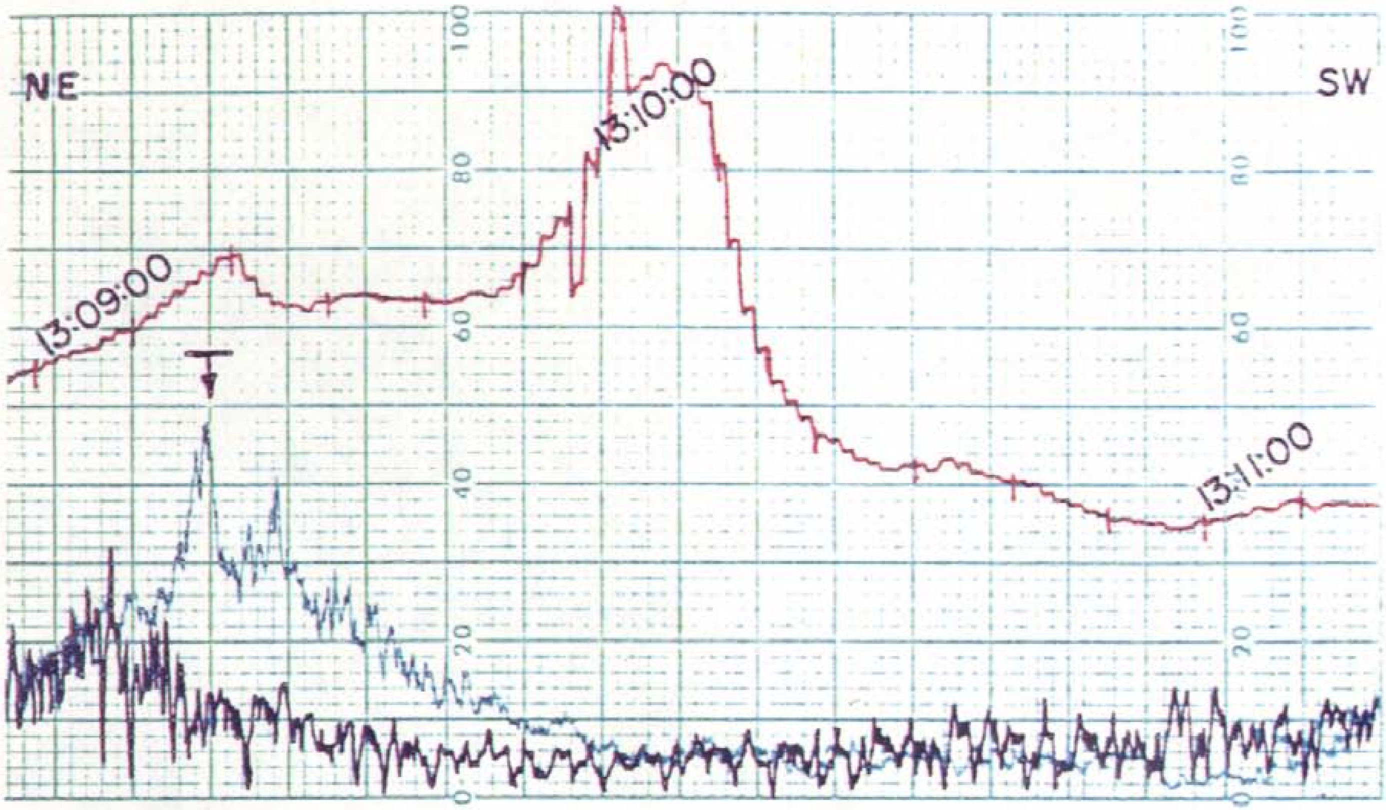
Meals and Accommodations	$ 315
Helicopter (all inclusive)	$ 5,985
Vehicle (all inclusive)	$ 240
Photomosaic	$ 850
Drafting and Materials	$ 550
Interpretation and Report	$ 950
Reproduction	$ 140
Total	$16,500

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

NAME:	PEZZOT, E. Trent
PROFESSION:	Geophysicist - Geologist
EDUCATION:	University of Brisish Columbia - B.Sc. - Honors Geophysics and Geology
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS:	Society of Exploration Geophysicists
EXPERIENCE:	Three years undergraduate work in geology - Geological Survey of Canada, consultants.
	Three years Petroleum Geophysicist, Senior Grade, Amoco Canada Petroleum Co. Ltd.
	Two years consulting geophysicist, Consulting geologist - B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan, N.W.T., Yukon, western U.S.A.
	Two years geophysicist with Glen E. White Geophysical Consulting & Services Ltd.

STATEMEMT OF QUALIFICATIONS

NAME:	WHITE, Glen E., P.Eng.
PROFESSION:	Geophysicist
EDUCATION:	B.Sc. Geophysics - Geology University of British Columbia
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS:	Registered Professional Engineer, Province of British Columbia Associate member of Society of Exploration Geophysicists. Past President of B.C. Society of Mining Geophysicists
EXPERIENCE:	Pre-Graduate experience in Geology - Geochemistry - Geophysics with Anaconda American Brass Two years Mining Geophysicist with Sulmac Exploration Ltd. and Airborne Geophysics with Spartan Air Services Ltd. One year Mining Geophysicist and Technical Sales Manager in the Pacific north-west for W.P. McGill and Associates Two years Mining Geophysicist and supervisor Airborne and Ground Geophysical Divisions with Geo-X Surveys Ltd. Two years Chief Geophysicist Tri-Con Exploration Surveys Ltd. Ten years Consulting Geophysicist Active experience in all Geologic provinces of Canada



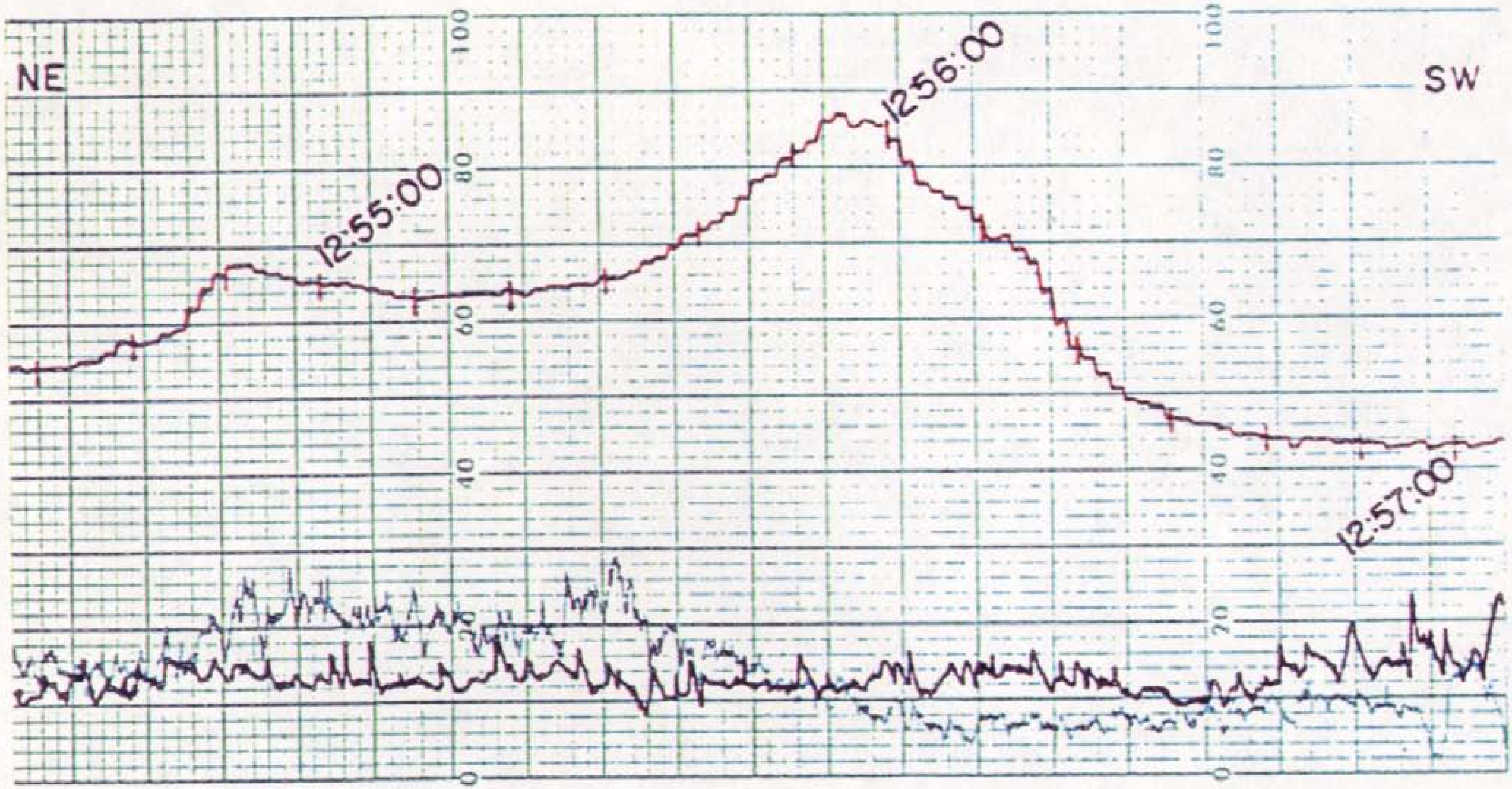
DYNAMIC OIL LTD.
WYN CLAIMS
LINE — 21 —

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.

MAGNETOMETER BASE VALUE : 56200 λ
MAGNETOMETER : VERTICAL SCALE 1 cm = 200 gammas
VLF - EM : VERTICAL SCALE 1 cm = 10%

MAGNETOMETER : RED
VLF - EM (SEATTLE) : BLUE
VLF - EM (ANNAPOLIS) : BLACK

FIG. 3



DYNAMIC OIL LTD.
WYN CLAIMS
LINE — 65 —

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.

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MAGNETOMETER : RED
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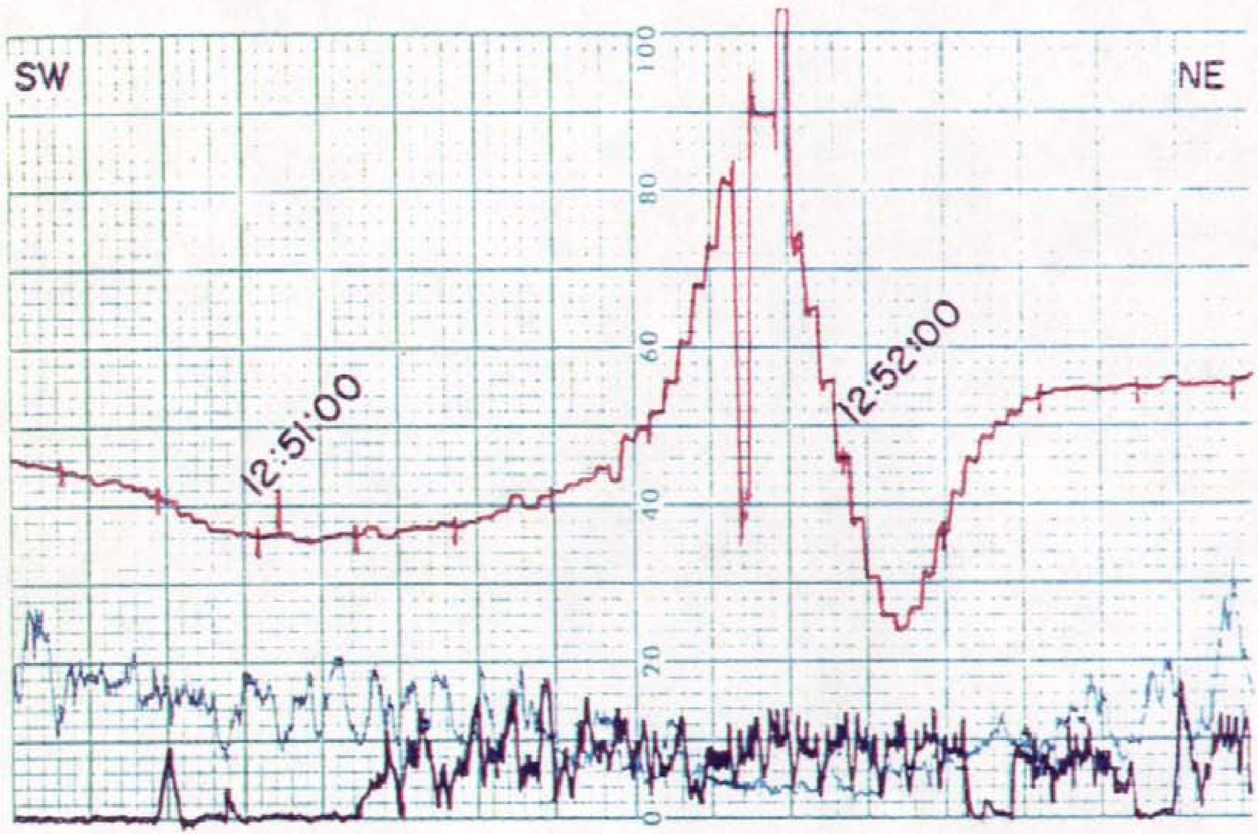
VLF - EM (ANNAPOLIS) : BLACK

FIG. 4



DYNAMIC OIL LTD.
WYN CLAIMS
LINE — 18 —

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.

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VLF - EM : VERTICAL SCALE 1 cm = 10 %

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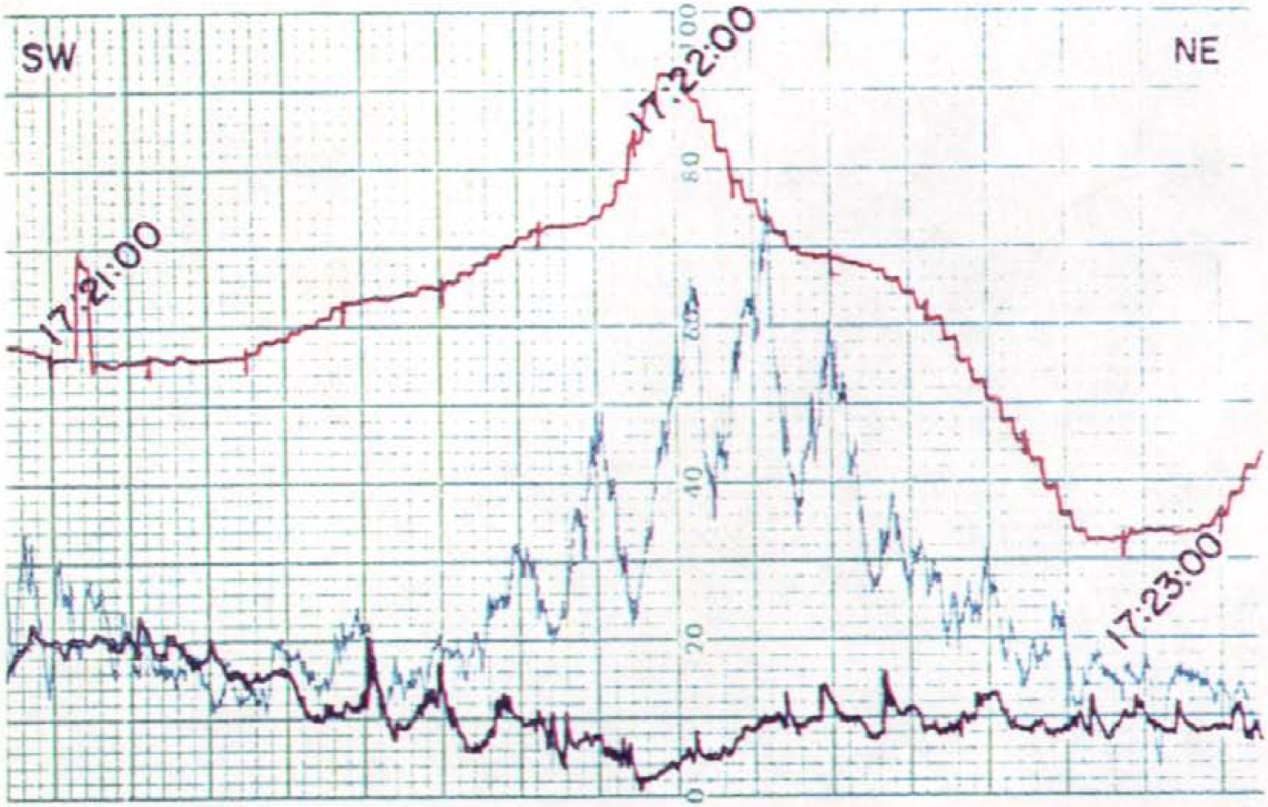
VLF - EM (ANNAPOLIS) : BLACK

FIG. 5



DYNAMIC OIL LTD.
WYN CLAIMS
LINE — 42 —

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.

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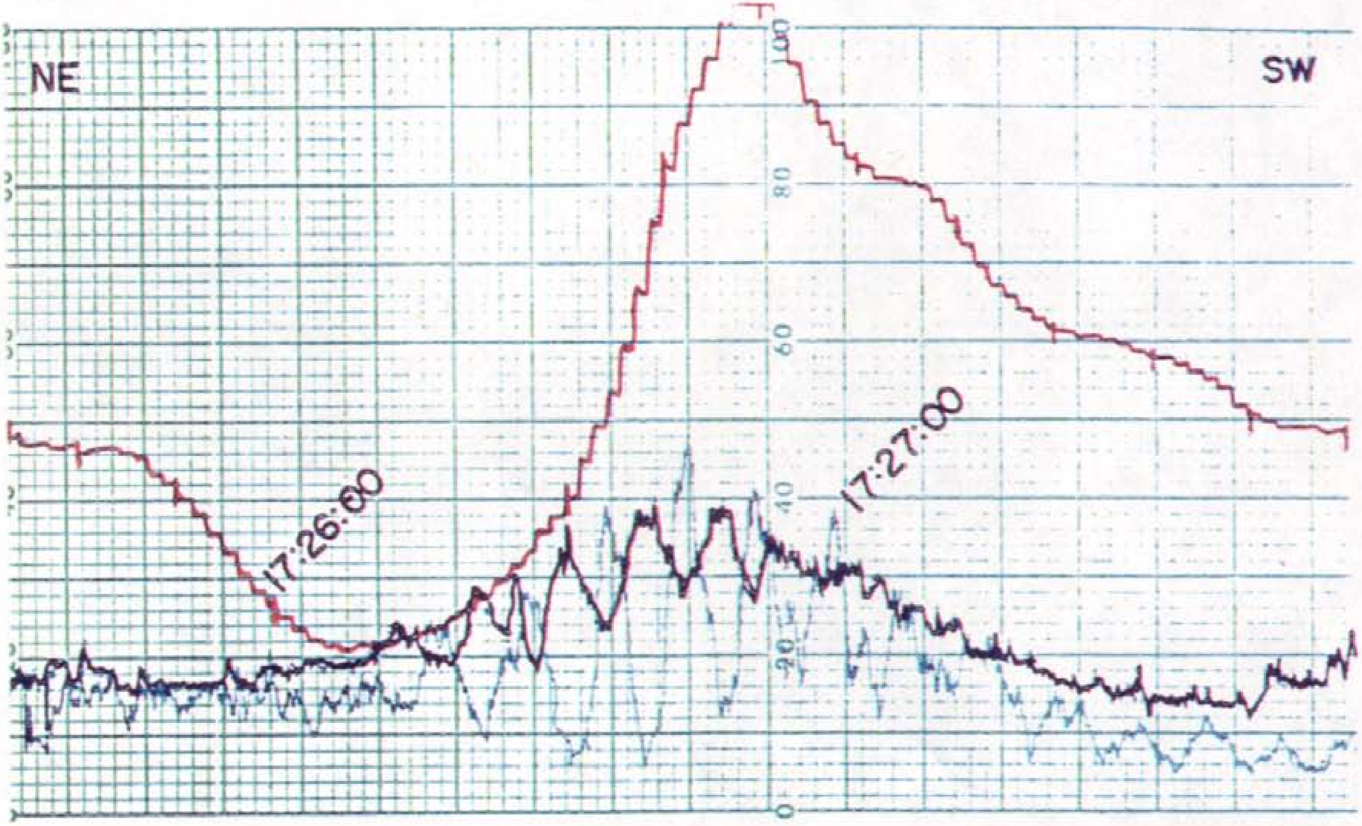
VLF - EM : VERTICAL SCALE 1 cm = 10 %

MAGNETOMETER : RED
VLF - EM (SEATTLE) : BLUE
VLF - EM (ANNAPOLIS) : BLACK

FIG. 6



DYNAMIC OIL LTD.
WYN CLAIMS
LINE — 43 —

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.

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VLF-EM : VERTICAL SCALE 1 cm = 10%

MAGNETOMETER : RED
VLF-EM (SEATTLE) : BLUE
VLF-EM (ANNAPOLIS) : BLACK

FIG. 7

DYNAMIC OIL LTD.
WYN CLAIMS
LINE — 6 —

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.

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VLF-EM : VERTICAL SCALE 1 cm = 10%

MAGNETOMETER : RED
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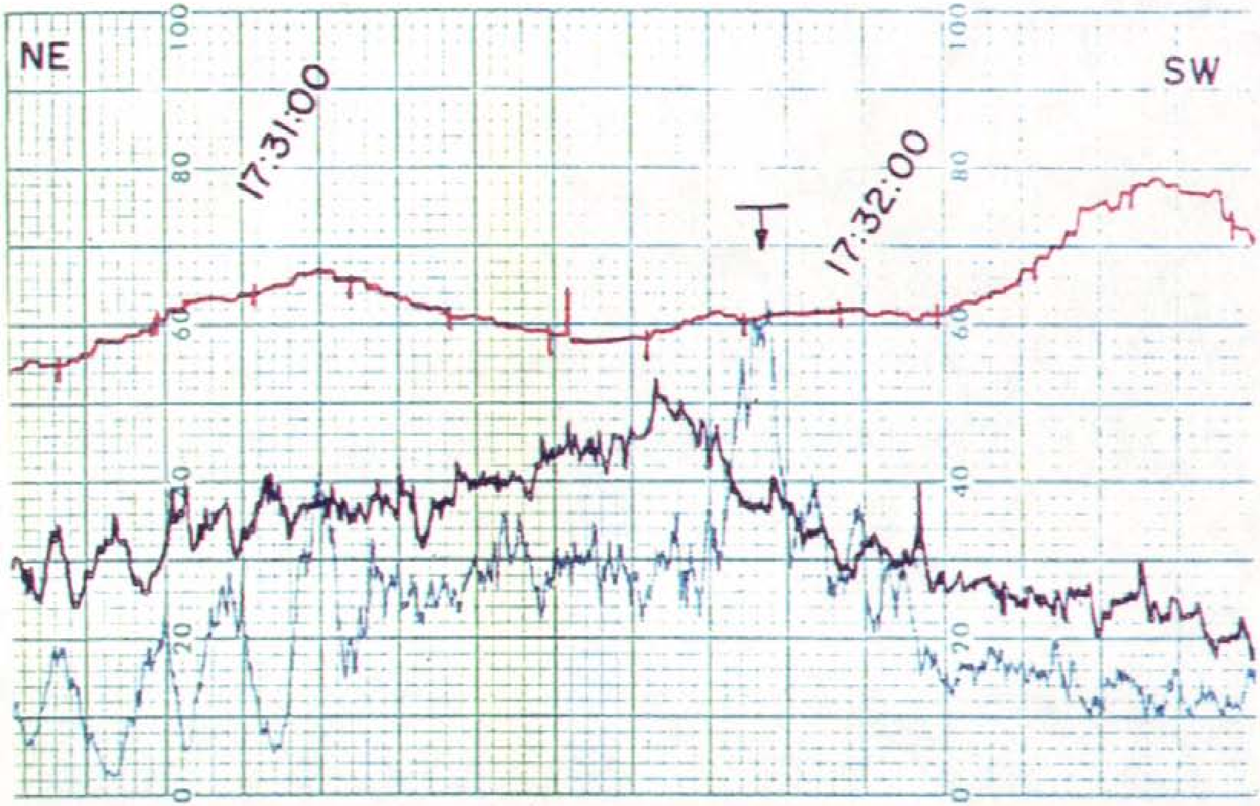
FIG. 8



DYNAMIC OIL LTD.
WYN CLAIMS
LINE — 43 —

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.

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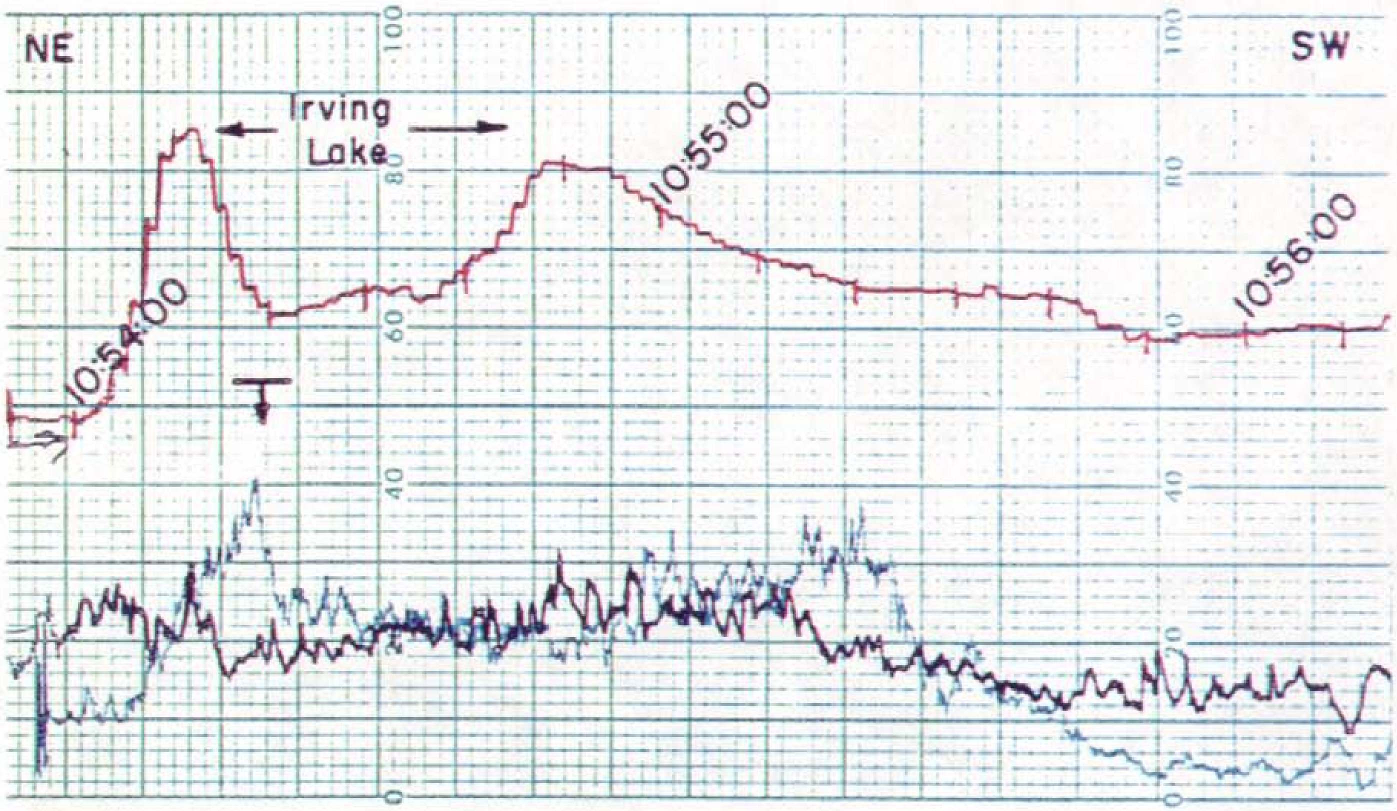
VLF - EM (SEATTLE) : BLUE
VLF - EM (ANNAPOLIS) : BLACK

FIG. 10



DYNAMIC OIL LTD.
WYN CLAIMS
LINE — 51 —

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd

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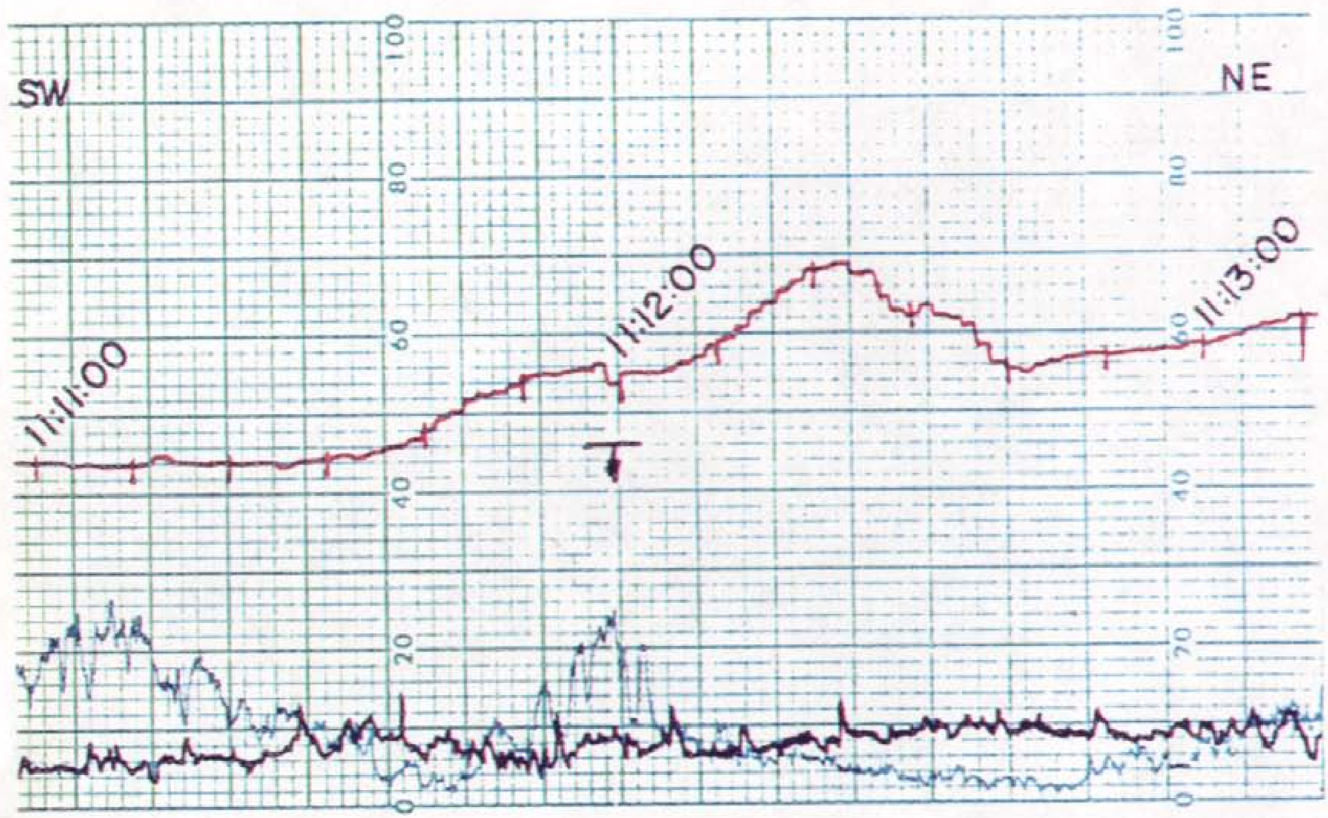
VLF-EM (SEATTLE) : BLUE
VLF-EM (ANNAPOLIS) : BLACK

FIG. 11



DYNAMIC OIL LTD.
WYN CLAIMS
LINE — 54 —

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd

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VLF - EM : VERTICAL SCALE 1 cm = 10%

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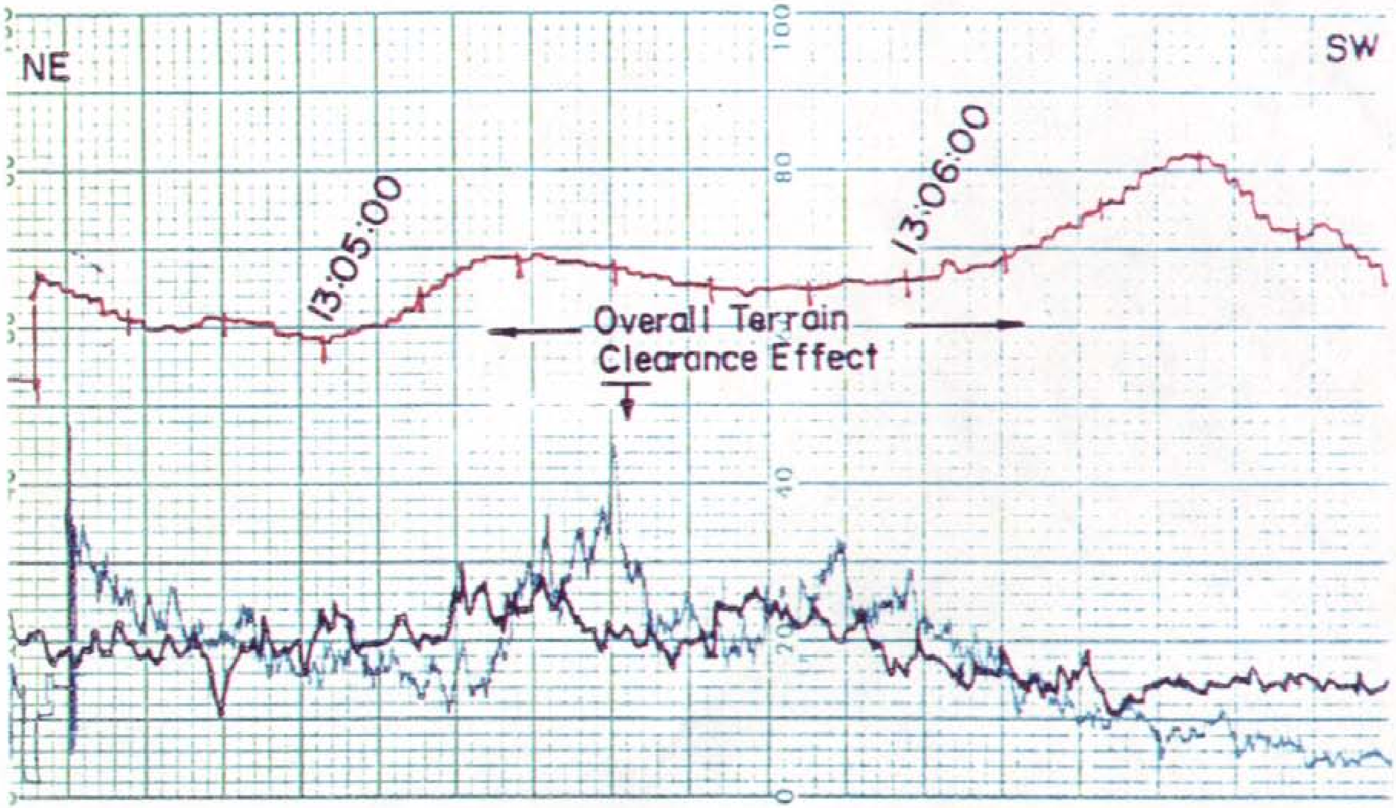
VLF - EM (SEATTLE) : BLUE
VLF - EM (ANNAPOLIS) : BLACK

FIG. 12



DYNAMIC OIL LTD.
WYN CLAIMS
LINE — 67 —

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd

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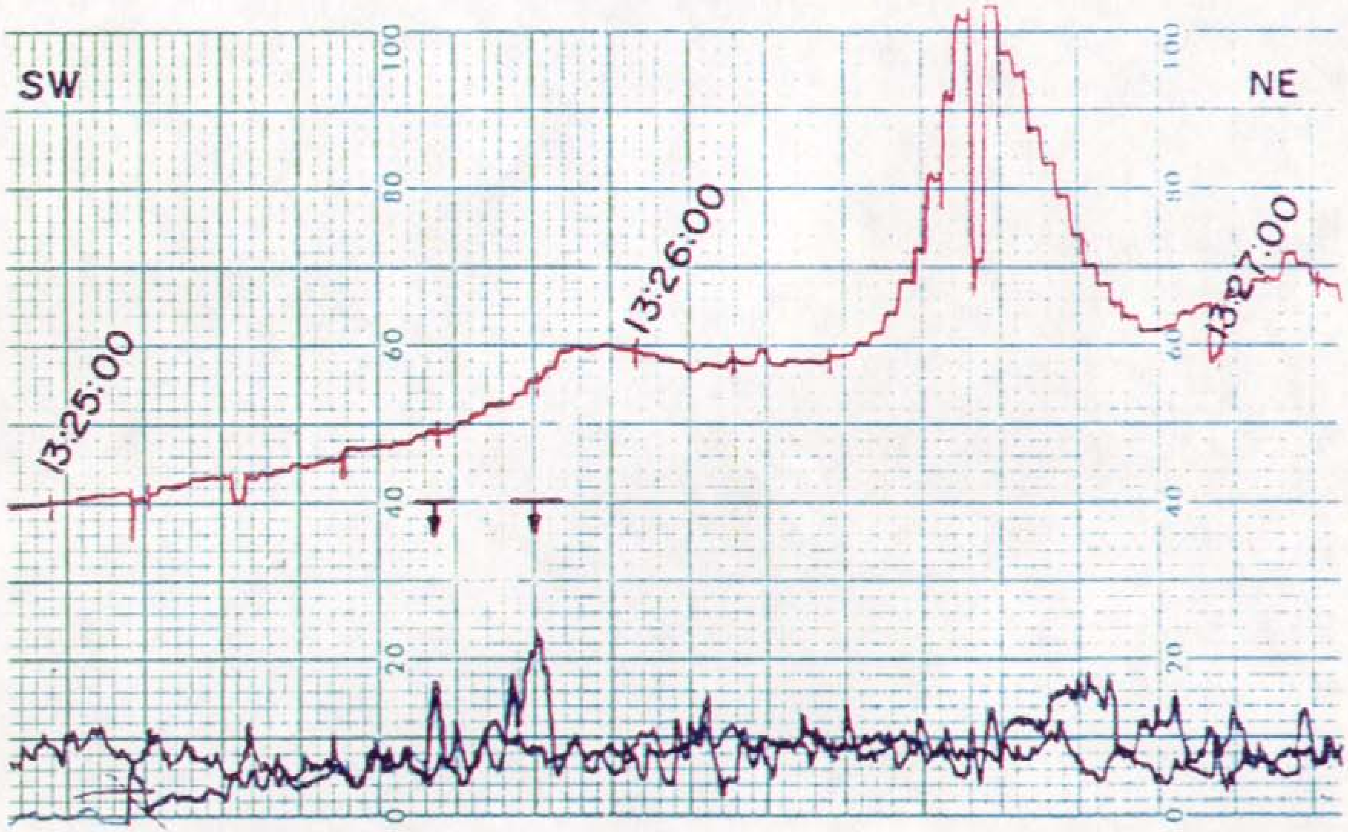
MAGNETOMETER : VERTICAL SCALE 1 cm = 200 gammas
VLF - EM : VERTICAL SCALE 1 cm = 10%

MAGNETOMETER : RED
VLF - EM (SEATTLE) : BLUE
VLF - EM (ANNAPOLIS) : BLACK

FIG. 13



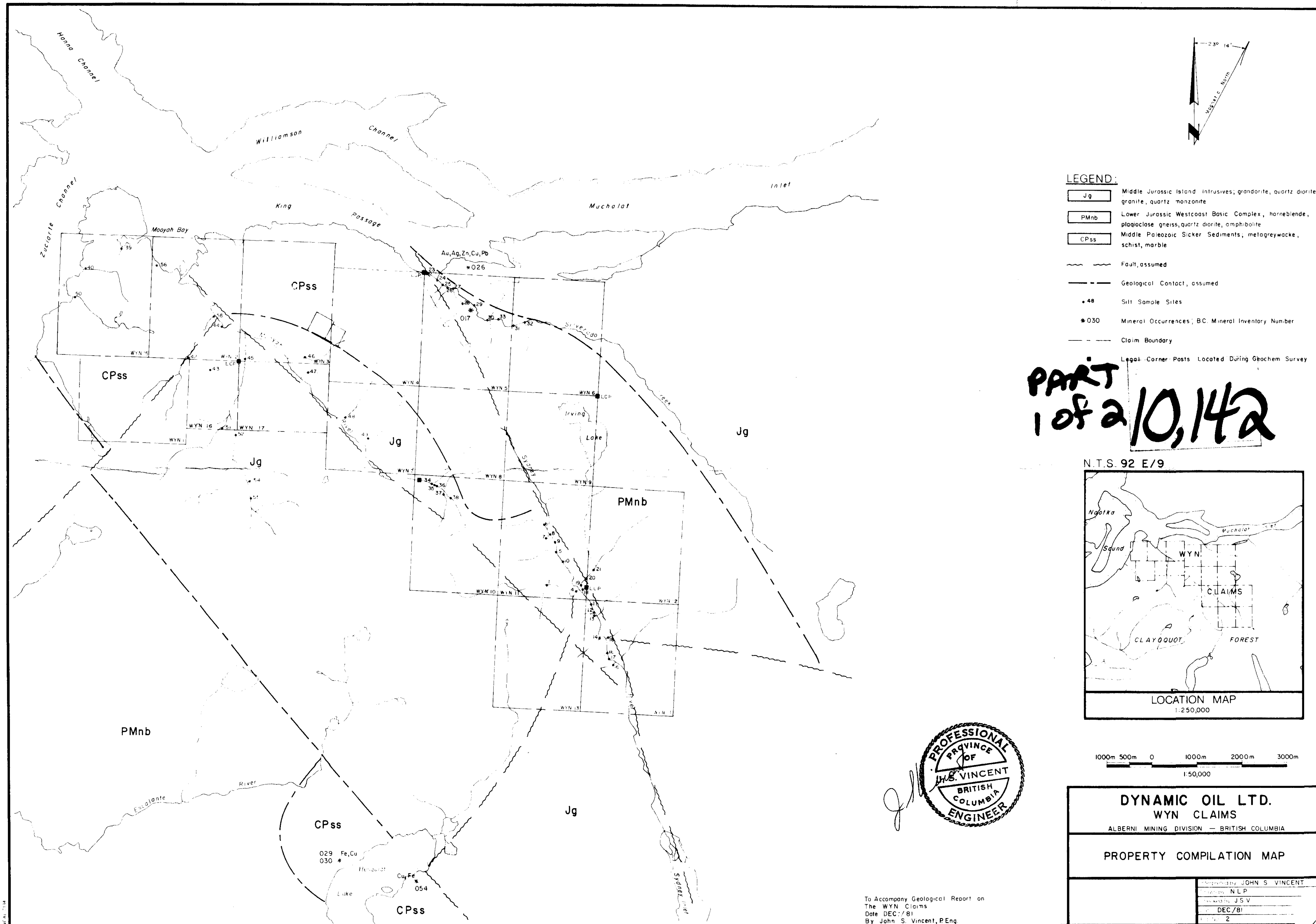
DYNAMIC OIL LTD.
WYN CLAIMS
LINE — 70 —

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.

MAGNETOMETER BASE VALUE = 56200γ
MAGNETOMETER : VERTICAL SCALE 1 cm = 200 gammas
VLF - EM : VERTICAL SCALE 1 cm = 10%

MAGNETOMETER : RED
VLF - EM (SEATTLE) : BLUE
VLF - EM (ANNAPOLIS) : BLACK

FIG. 14



DYNAMIC OIL LTD.
WYN CLAIMS
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPERTY COMPILATION MAP

JOHN S. VINCENT
NLP
JSV
DEC/81
2

To Accompany Geological Report on
The WYN Claims
Date DEC./81
By John S. Vincent, P.Eng.

10,142
PART
1 of 2

LEGEND:

FLIGHT LINE

5 SECOND INTERVAL

CLAIM BOUNDARY

57200 TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD INTENSITY CONTOURS, gammas

HIGH SPATIAL FREQUENCY MAGNETIC RESPONSE

VLF-EM ANOMALOUS RESPONSE

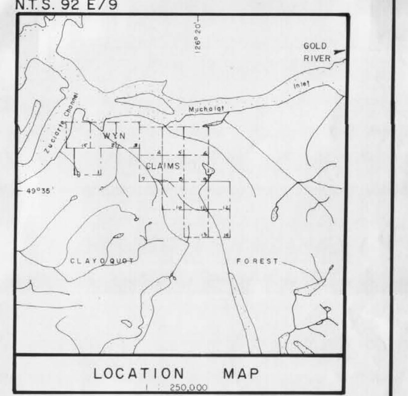
INSTRUMENTS: -SABRE AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER

-SABRE AIRBORNE VLF-ELECTROMAGNETOMETERS

i) JIM CREEK, WASHINGTON — 18.6 Khz.

ii) ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND — 21.4 Khz.

N.T.S. 92 E/9



LOCATION MAP
1 : 250,000

200m 100m 0 200m 400m 600m 800m
1 : 10,000

DYNAMIC OIL LTD.

WYN CLAIMS

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

MAGNETIC INTENSITY CONTOUR MAP
VLF-EM ANOMALY MAP

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
GLEN E. WHITE

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.

INTERPRETED BY: E.T.P.
DRAWN BY: N.L.P.
CHECKED BY: E.T.P.
DATE: JULY/81
FIG. NO. 2