82-423-10462

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

REPORT ON THE

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

ON THE

SKIN CLAIM

TOPLEY LANDING AREA
OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOR

MUSTO EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

N.T.S. 93L/16

Latitude: 54°50'N Longitude: 126°10'W

BY

PAUL A. CARTWRIGHT, B.Sc.

FRANK DISPIRITO, B.A.Sc., P.ENG.

30 October 1981

part 1 of 2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1) INTRODUCTION

An Induced Polarization and Resistivity survey has been carried out for Musto Explorations Limited on the Skin Claim, Topley Landing Area, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia. The property is located about 7 kilometers north-west of Topley Landing at approximately 54°50' North Latitude and 126°10' West Longitude (Figure 1).

Access to the Skin Claim property was from Topley Landing via paved highway and logging roads.

A reconnaissance IP and Resisitivty survey was done over the property in August of 1971 by McPhar Geophysics. A geochemical survey has also been carried out on the Skin Claim. The present IP survey was planned in order to confirm the anomaly outlined by the previous IP work, and to further evaluate the source of a geochemical anomaly.

Field work was carried out during September of 1981 using a Phoenix Model IPV-1 IP and Resistivity receiver in conjunction with a Phoenix Model IPT-1 IP and Resistivity transmitter, recording the polarizability as percent frequency effect (P.F.E.) between frequencies of 4.0 hertz and 0.25 hertz. Apparent resistivity measurements are normalized in units of ohm-meters, while metal factor values are calcualted according to the formula: M.F. = (PFE x 1000) /Apparent Resistivity. Dipole-dipole array was used exclusively, with a basic inter-electrode distance of 100 meters. Four dipole separations were recorded.

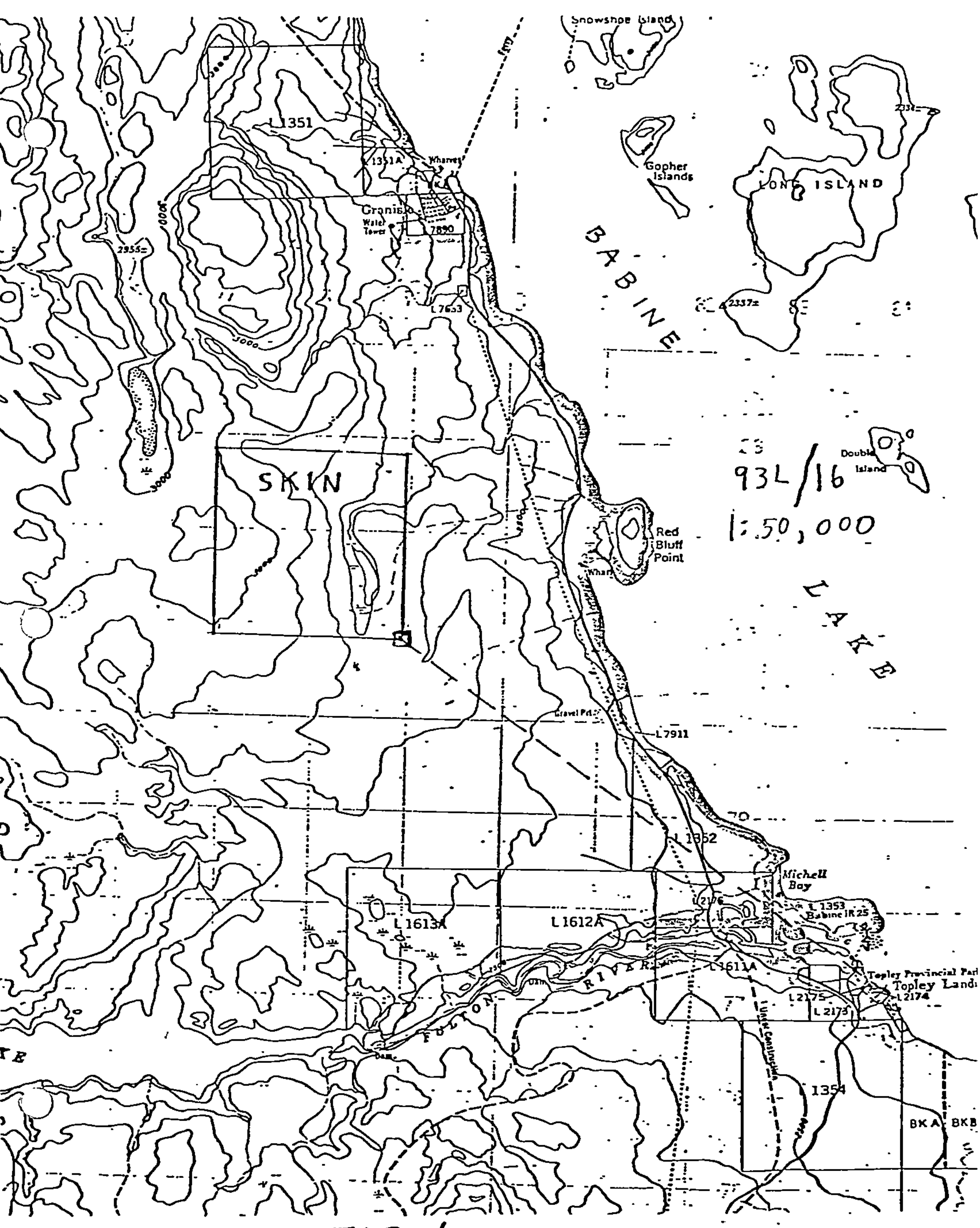
Snowshoe Island
Gopher Islands
LONG ISLAND
BABINE
LAKE
Double Island
93L/16
1:50,000
Red Bluff Point
Wharf
L 1351
L 1351A
Wharves
Granisle
Water Tower
7890
L 7653
SKIN
Gravel Pit
L 7911
L 1352
Michell Bay
L 1353
Babine IR 25
L 1613A
L 1612A
L 1611A
FULTON RIVER
Topley Provincial Park
Topley Landi
L 2174
L 2175
L 2173
I 354
BK A
BK B

FIG. 1.

The field work was conducted under the supervision of Mr. Peter Gardner, geophysical crew leader, whose certificate is attached to this report.

2) DESCRIPTION OF CLAIMS

The SKIN claim consists of 16 units or 400 hectares which was recorded in April of 1981 under record number 2728. The property owners are Peter Ogryzlo and Don Young. Operator is Musto Explorations Limited.

3) PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The Induced Polarization and Resistivity results are shown on the following data plots in the manner described in the notes attached to this report (Part B).

LINE	ELECTRODE INTERVAL	DWG. NO.
30E	100 meters	I.P. 5817-1
34N	100 meters	I.P. 5817-2
32N	100 meters	I.P. 5817-3
30N	100 meters	I.P. 5817-4
28N	100 meters	I.P. 5817-5
26N	100 meters	I.P. 5817-6
24N	100 meters	I.P. 5817-7
22N	100 meters	I.P. 5817-8
20N	100 meters	I.P. 5817-9

Also enclosed with this report is Dwg. I.P.P.-B-3017, a plan map of the SKIN Claim Grid at a scale of 1:5,000. The definite, probable and possible Induced Polarization anomalies are indicated by bars, in the manner shown on the legend, on this plan map as well as on the data plots. These bars represent the surface projection of the anomalous zones as interpreted from the location of the transmitter and receiver electrodes when the anomalous values were measured.

Since the Induced Polarization measurement is essentially an averaging process, as are all potential methods, it is frequently difficult to exactly pinpoint the source of an anomaly. Certainly, no anomaly can be located with more accuracy than the electrode interval length, i.e., when using 100 m. electrode intervals the position of a narrow sulphide body can only be determined to lie between two stations 100 m. apart. In order to definitely locate, and fully evaluate, a narrow, shallow source, it is necessary to use shorter electrode intervals. In order to locate sources at some depth, larger electrode intervals must be used, with a corresponding increase in the uncertainties of location. Therefore, while the center of the indicated anomaly probably corresponds fairly well with source, the length of the indicated anomaly along the line should not be taken to represent the exact edges of the anomalous material.

The grid and claim information shown on Dwg. I.P.P.-B-3017 has been taken from maps made available by the staff of Musto Explorations Limited.

4) DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Resistivity levels under the SKIN claim grid are low in magnitude. The resistivities measured range from about 10 to 100 ohm-meters. Background IP effects are also low in magnitude, typically less than one percent frequency effect.

Weak IP anomalies have been noted on every line surveyed. The IP anomalies form an irregular shaped zone, outlined on Dwg. No.I.P.P.-B-3017. This anomalous IP zone is characterized by slightly higher than background IP effects. Also, the outlined IP zone correlates with a geochemical anomaly representing 50 or greater p.p.m. copper.

The general pattern of low resistivities accompanied by low IP effects tends to favour the idea that the mineralization in the area has oxidized to a considerable extent. The grid area may, in fact, be underlain by a weathered layer of substantial thickness; i.e., extending from near-surface to greater than 100 meters in depth.

5) SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The area surveyed is characterized by low resistivities. An anomalous IP zone coinciding with slightly higher than background IP effects has been outlined by the data.

The source of the anomalous IP zone may be partially oxidized sulphide mineralization, as the background resistivity values suggest the presence of an extensive area of very deep weathering, possibly greater than 100 meters in thickness. Alternatively, non-polarizable sediments could cause the same geophysical signature.

Favorable geochemical values correlate with the outlined IP zone, which suggests the former case to be more likely.

If shallow drilling intersects encouraging base metal values within a thick layer of weathering under the SKIN claim grid, additional IP surveying using longer (i.e., greater than 100 meters) dipole spacings would be definitely recommended in order to penetrate beneath the oxidized layer.

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Paul A. Cartwright, B.Sc.,
Geophysicist.

Frank DiSpirito, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.,
Geophysicist.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
F. DISPIRITO

DATED: 30 October 1981

ASSESSMENT DETAILS

PROPERTY: SKIN CLAIM

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

SPONSOR: Musto Explorations Limited

PROVINCE: British Columbia

LOCATION: Topley Landing Area

TYPE OF SURVEY: Induced Polarization and Resistivity

OPERATING MAN DAYS: 13.5

DATE STARTED: 23 September 1981

EQUIVALENT 8 HR. MAN DAYS: 20.25

DATE FINISHED: 27 September 1981

CONSULTING MAN DAYS: 4

NUMBER OF STATIONS: 117

DRAFTING MAN DAYS: 4

NUMBER OF READINGS: 909

TOTAL MAN DAYS: 28.25

KM OF LINE SURVEYED: 10.8

CONSULTANTS:

P.A. Cartwright, 4238 W. 11th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
F. DiSpirito, 2748 Oxford Street, Vancouver, B.C.

FIELD TECHNICIANS:

P. Gardner, 393 Connaught Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario
K. Murdock, 524 Woolwich Street, Apt. 505, Guelph, Ontario
P. Krebs, 4563 Langara Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

DRAUGHTSMEN:

Ron Wakaluk, 7886 Vivian Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

F. DiSpirito, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.,
Geophysicist.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA F. DISPIRITO

DATED: 30 October 1981

STATEMENT OF COST

MUSTO EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey
SKIN CLAIM, Omineca M.D.,
British Columbia

PERIOD: 23 September 1981 - 27 September 1981

CREW: P. Gardner, K. Murdock, D. Krebs

4½ Operating days @ $ 775.00/day		$ 3,487.50
½ Day Travel @ $ 450.00/day		225.00
Mobilization - Demobilization		500.00
Expenses:		
Vehicle	$ 284.00	
Fuel and Oil	28.00	
Meals and Accommodation	160.76	
Survey Claim	43.44	
Air Freight	92.00	
	608.20	
+ 15%	91.23	699.43
		$ 4,911.93

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Frank DiSpirito, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.,
Geophysicist.

DATED: 30 October 1981

CERTIFICATE

I, Paul A. Cartwright, of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

(1) I am a geophysicist residing at 4238 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

(2) I am a gradaute of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., with a B.Sc. Degree.

(3) I am a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists and the European Association of Exploration Geophysicists.

(4) I have been practising my profession for 11 years.

(5) I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly, in the property or securities of Musto Explorations Limited or any affiliate.

(6) The statements made in this report are based on a study of published geological literature and unpublished private reports.

(7) Permission is granted to use in whole or in part for assessment and qualification requirements but not for advertising purposes.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C.
this 30th day of October 1981.

Paul A. Cartwright

Paul A.Cartwright, B.Sc.

CERTIFICATE

I, Frank DiSpirito, of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

(1) I am a geophysicist residing at 2748 Oxford Street, Vancouver, B.C.

(2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., with a B.A.Sc. Degree in Geological Engineering.

(3) I am a Professional Engineer registered in the Province of British Columbia.

(4) I have been practising my profession for seven years.

(5) I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly, in the property or securities of Musto Explorations Limited or any affiliate.

(6) The statements made in this report are based on a study of published geological literature and unpublished private reports.

(7) Permission is granted to use in whole or in part for assessment and qualification requirements but not for advertising purposes.

DATED AT VANCOUVER, B.C.
this 30th day of October 1981.

Frank DiSpirito, P.Eng

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
F. DISPIRITO

CERTIFICATE

I, Peter Gardner, of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:

(1) I am a geophysical crew leader, residing at 393 Connaught Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario.

(2) I am a graduate of Radio College of Canada in Electronics Technology.

(3) I have been practicing my vocation about four years.

(4) I am presently employed as a geophysical crew leader by Phoenix Geophysics Limited of 200 Yorkland Blvd., Willowdale, Ontario.

DATED AT VANCOUVER, U.C.
this 30th day of October 1981.

Peter Gardner.

PART B

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

NOTES ON THE THEORY, METHOD OF FIELD OPERATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA FOR THE INDUCED POLARIZATION METHOD

Induced Polarization as a geophysical measurement refers to the blocking action or polarization of metallic or electronic conductors in a medium of ionic solution conduction.

This electro-chemical phenomenon occurs wherever electrical current is passed through an area which contains metallic minerals such as base metal sulphides. Normally, when current is passed through the ground, as in resistivity measurements, all of the conduction takes place through ions present in the water content of the rock, or soil, i.e., by ionic conduction. This is because almost all minerals have a much higher specific resistivity than ground water. The group of minerals commonly described as "metallic", however, have specific resistivities much lower than ground waters. The induced polarization effect takes place at those interfaces where the mode of conduction changes from ionic in the solutions filling the interstices of the rock to electronic in the metallic minerals present in the rock.

The blocking action or induced polarization mentioned above, which depends upon the chemical energies necessary to allow the ions to give up or receive electrons from the metallic surface, increases with the time that a d.c. current is allowed to flow through the rock; i.e., as ions pile up against the metallic interface the resistance to current flow increases. Eventually, there is enough polarization in the form of excess ions at the interfaces, to appreciably reduce the amount of current flow through the metallic particle. This polarization takes place at each of the infinite number of solution-metal interfaces in a mineralized rock.

When the d.c. voltage used to create this d.c. current flow is cut off, the Coulomb forces between the charged ions forming the polarization cause them to return to their normal position. This movement of charge creates a small current flow which can be measured on the surface of the ground as a decaying potential difference.

From an alternate viewpoint it can be seen that if the direction of the current through the system is reversed repeatedly before the polarization occurs, the effective resistivity of the system as a whole will change as the frequency of the switching is changed. This is a consequence of the fact that the amount of current flowing through each metallic interface depends upon the length of time that current has been passing through it in one direction.

The values of the per cent frequency effect or F.E. are a measurement of the polarization in the rock mass. However, since the measurement of the degree of polarization is related to the apparent resistivity of the rock mass, it is found that the metal factor values or M.F. can be useful values determining the amount of polarization present in the rock mass. The MF values are obtained by normalizing the F.E. values for varying resistivities.

The Induced Polarization measurement is perhaps the most powerful geophysical method for the direct detection of metallic sulphide mineralization, even when this mineralization is of very low concentration. The lower limit of volume per cent sulphide necessary to produce a recognizable IP anomaly will vary with the geometry and geologic environment of the source, and the method of executing the survey. However, sulphide mineralization of less than one per cent by volume has been detected by the IP method under proper geological conditions.

The greatest application of the IP method has been in the search for disseminated metallic sulphides of less than 20% by volume. However, it has also been used successfully in the search for massive sulphides in situations where, due to source geometry, depth of source, or low resistivity of surface layer, the EM method cannot be successfully applied. The ability to differentiate ionic conductors, such as water-filled shear zones, makes the IP method a useful tool in checking EM anomalies which are suspected of being due to these causes.

In normal field applications the IP method does not differentiate between the economically important metallic minerals such as chalcopyrite, chalcocite, molybdenite, galena, etc., and the other metallic minerals such as pyrite. The Induced Polarization effect is due to the total of all electronic conducting minerals in the rock mass. Other electronic conducting materials which can produce an IP response are magnetite, pyrolusite, graphite, and some forms of hematite.

In the field procedure, measurements on the surface are made in a way that allows the effects of lateral changes in the properties of the ground to be separated from the effects of vertical changes in the properties. Current is applied to the ground at two points in distance (X) apart. The potentials are measured at two points (X) feet apart, in line with the current electrodes is an integer number (n) times the basic distance (X).

The measurements are made along a surveyed line, with a constant distance (nX) between the nearest current and potential electrodes. In most surveys, several traverses are made with various values of (n); i.e., (n) = 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. The kind of survey required (detailed or reconnaissance) decides the number of values of (n) used.

In plotting the results, the values of apparent resistivity, apparent per cent frequency effect, and the apparent metal factor measured for each set of electrode positions are plotted at the intersection of grid lines, one from the center point of the current electrodes and the other from the center point of the potential electrodes. (See Figure A) The resistivity values are plotted at the top of the data profile, above the metal factor values. On a third line, below the metal factor values, are plotted the values of the percent frequency effect. The lateral displacement of a given value is determined by the location along the survey line of the center point between the current and potential electrodes. The distance of the value from the line is determined by the distance (nX) between the current and potential electrodes when the measurement was made.

The separation between sender and receiver electrodes is only one factor which determines the depth to which the ground is being sampled in any particular measurement. The plots then, when contoured, are not section maps of the electrical properties of the ground under the survey line. The interpretation of the results from any given survey must be carried out using the combined experience gained from field results, model study results and the theoretical investigations. The position of the electrodes when anomalous values are measured is important in the interpretation.

In the field procedure, the interval over which the potential differences are measured is the same as the interval over which the electrodes are moved after a series of potential readings has been made. One of the advantages of the Induced Polarization method is that the same equipment can be used for both detailed and reconnaissance surveys merely by changing the distance (X) over which the electrodes are moved each time. In the past, intervals have been used ranging from 25 feet to 2000 feet for (X). In each case, the decision as to the distance (X) and the values of (n) to be used is largely determined by the expected size of the mineral deposit being sought, the size of the expected anomaly and the speed with which it is desired to progress.

The diagram in Figure A demonstrates the method used in plotting the results. Each value of the apparent resistivity, apparent metal factor, and apparent per cent frequency effect is plotted and identified by the position of the four electrodes when the measurement was made. It can be seen that the values measured for the larger values of (n) are plotted farther from the line indicating that the thickness of the layer of the earth that is being tested is greater than for the smaller values of (n); i.e., the depth of the measurement is increased.

The IP measurement is basically obtained by measuring the difference in potential or voltage (Δ V) obtained at two operating frequencies. The voltage is the product of the current through the ground and the apparent resistivity of the ground. Therefore, in field situations where the current is very low due to poor electrode contact, or the apparent resistivity is very low, or a combination of the two effects; the value of (Δ V) the change is potential will be too small to be measurable.. The symbol "TL" on the data plots indicates this situation.

In some situations spurious noise, either man-made or natural, will render it impossible to obtain a reading. The symbol "N" on the data plots indicates a station at which it is too noisy to record a reading. If a reading can be obtained, but for reasons of noise there is some doubt as to its accuracy, the reading is bracketed in the data plot ( ).

In certain situations negative values of Apparent Frequency Effect are recorded. This may be due to the geologic environment or spurious electrical effects. The actual negative frequency effect value recorded is indicated on the data plot; however, the symbol "NEG" is indicated for the corresponding value of Apparent Metal Factor. In contouring negative values the contour lines are indicated to the nearest positive value in the immediate vicinity of the negative value.

The symbol "NR" indicates that for some reason the operator did not attempt to record a reading, although normal survey procedures would suggest that one was required. This may be due to inaccessible topography or other similar reasons. Any symbol other than those discussed above is unique to a particular situation and is described within the body of the report.

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METHOD USED IN PLOTTING DIPOLE-DIPOLE INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY RESULTS

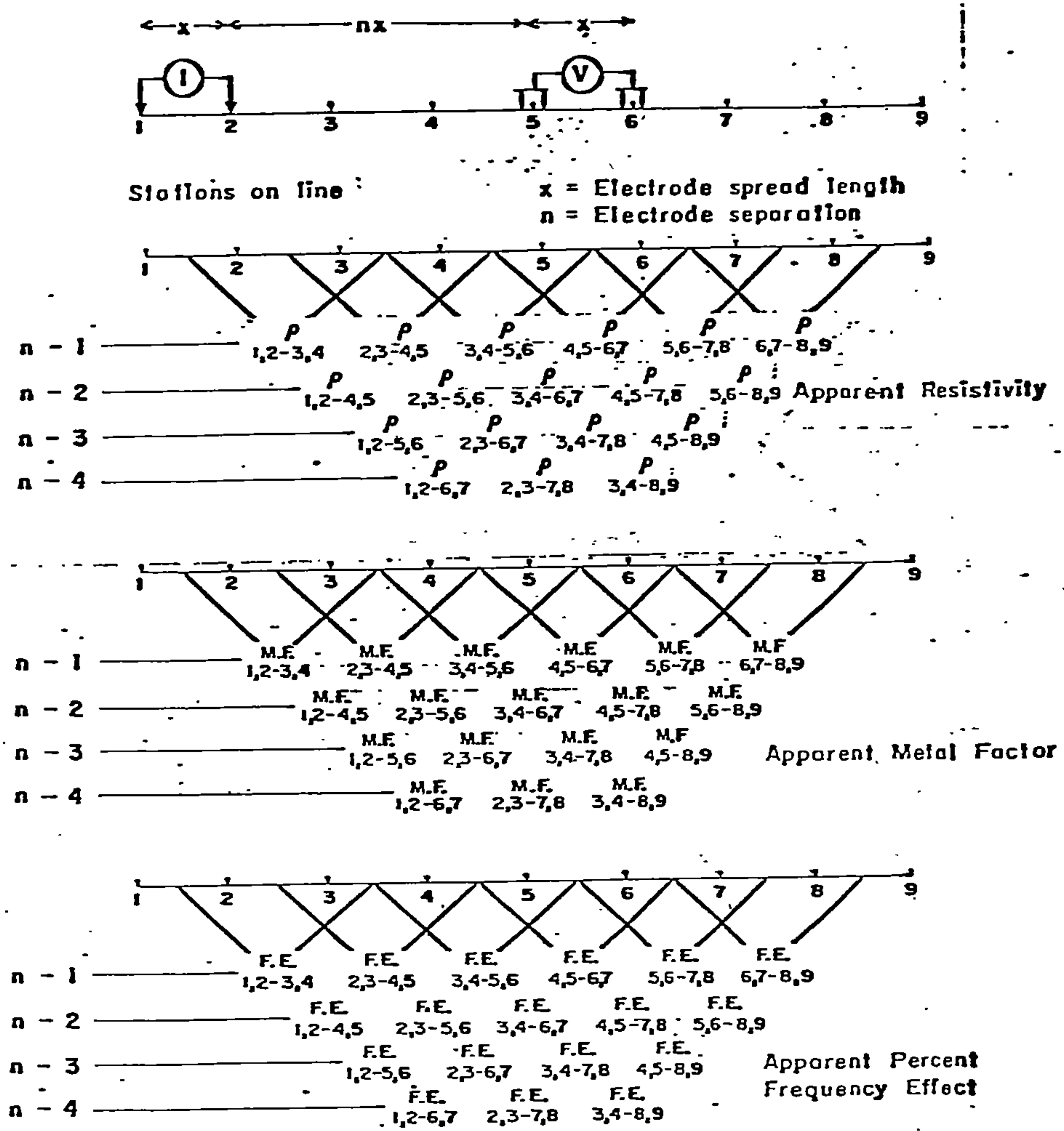
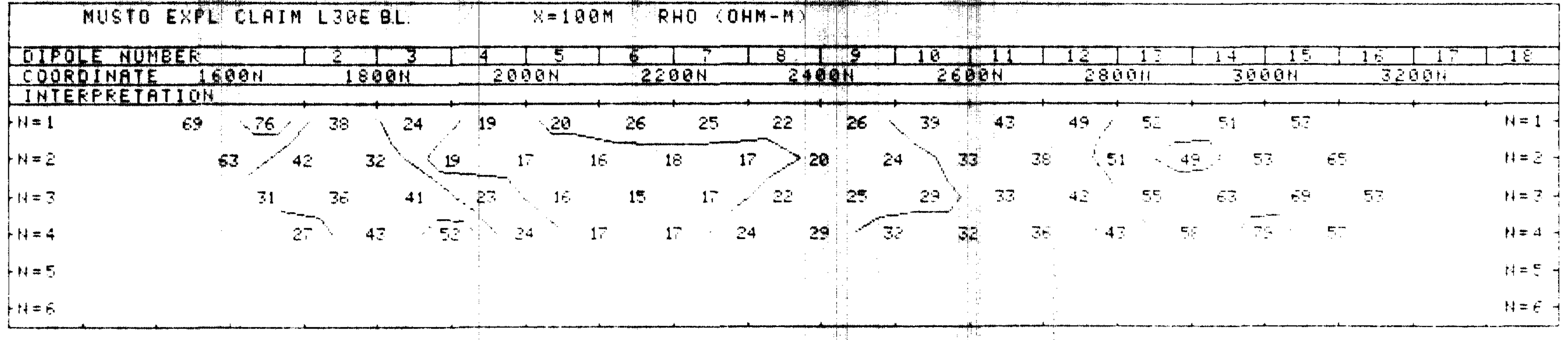
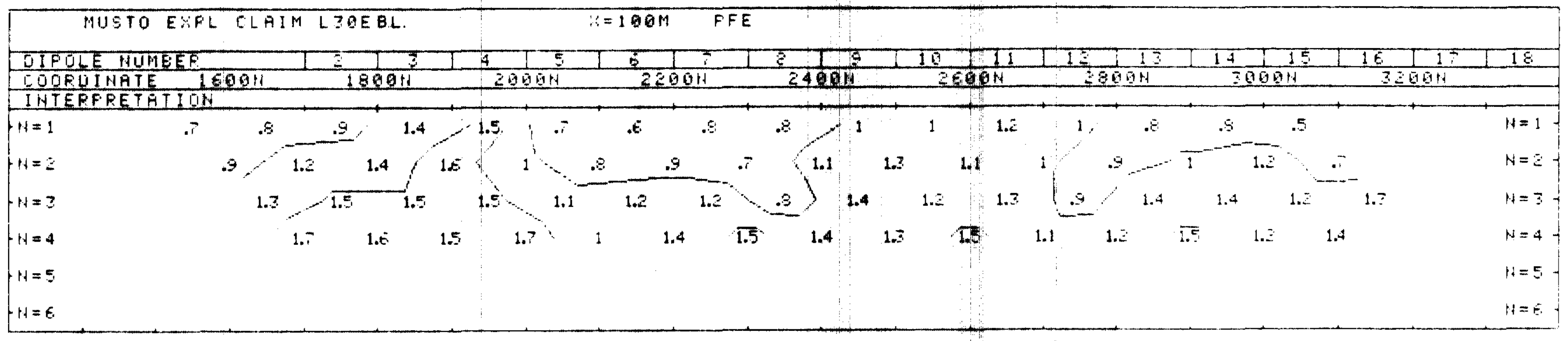
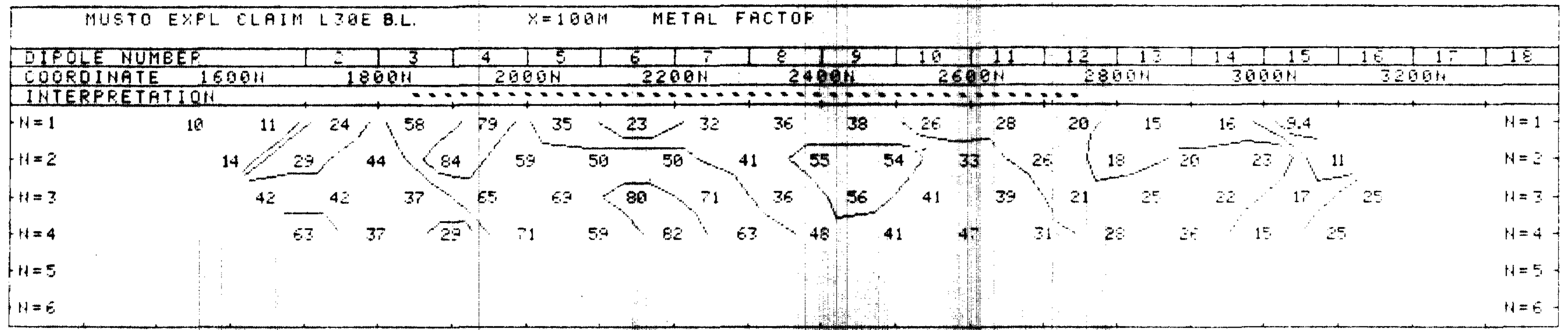


Fig. A







DWG NO -I.P-5817-1

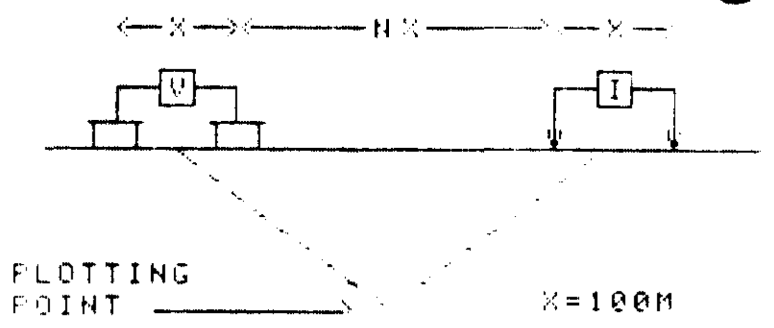
MUSTO EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SPIN CLAIM:OMINECA M D

GRANISLE AREA:B C

part 1 of 2

LINE NO - 30E BL.



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4 0:0 25

NOTE- CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1,-1.5 -2,-3,-5,-7.5,-10

DATE SURVEYED SEPT 1981
APPROVED

F. D.

DATE Oct. 26/81

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

DWG. NO -I P-5817-2

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L34N   X=100M   RHO (OHM-M)

DIPOLE NUMBER: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
COORDINATE: 2300E, 2500E, 2700E, 2900E
INTERPRETATION

N									N
N=1	38	39	34	27	26	29	34	65	N=1
N=2	32	31	29	25	37	32	33		N=2
N=3	33	30	28	40	40	35			N=3
N=4	30	29	47	41	38				N=4
N=5									N=5
N=6									N=6

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L34N   X=100M   PFE

DIPOLE NUMBER: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
COORDINATE: 2300E, 2500E, 2700E, 2900E
INTERPRETATION

N									N
N=1	.5	.8	.7	.8	.8	1	.9	.7	N=1
N=2	1.1	.6	.6	.7	1.4	1	.8		N=2
N=3	1.3	.9	1.2	1.5	1.2	.8			N=3
N=4	1.1	.8	1.2	1.3	1.2				N=4
N=5									N=5
N=6									N=6

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L34N   X=100M   METAL FACTOR

DIPOLE NUMBER: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
COORDINATE: 2300E, 2500E, 2700E, 2900E
INTERPRETATION

N									N
N=1	13	21	21	30	31	34	26	11	N=1
N=2	34	19	21	28	38	31	24		N=2
N=3	39	30	43	38	30	23			N=3
N=4	37	28	26	32	32				N=4
N=5									N=5
N=6									N=6

MUSTO EXPLORATIONS LTD.

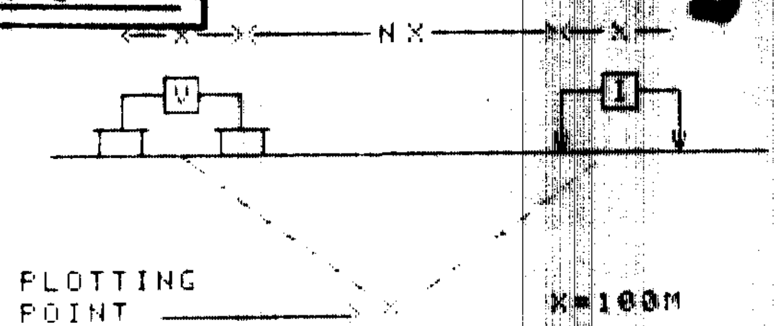
SKIN CLAIM, OMINECA M.D.

GRANISLE AREA, B.C.

...RAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
No 10,462

part 1 of 2

LINE NO -34N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0, 0.25

DATE SURVEYED SEPT 1981
APPROVED

F.D.

NOTE: CONTOURS
AT LOGARITHMIC
INTERVALS 1,-1.5
-2,-3,-5,-7.5,-10

DATE Oct. 26/81

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

DWG. NO -I P-5817-3

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L32N   X=100M   RHO (OHM-M)

DIPOLE NUMBER		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COORDINATE	2400E	2600E		2800E		3000E		
INTERPRETATION								
N=1	40	35	28	19	22	51	52	57
N=2	31	34	23	28	28	44	56	
N=3	29	35	38	33	27	46		
N=4	33	55	43	31	20			
N=5								
N=6								

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L32N   X=100M   PFE

DIPOLE NUMBER		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COORDINATE	2400E	2600E		2800E		3000E		
INTERPRETATION								
N=1	1	.9	.6	.5	1	1.1	1.3	.6
N=2	.8	.8	1	.7	1.2	1.4	1.5	
N=3	1.1	1.1	.9	1	1.1	1.3		
N=4	.9	1.4	1.1	1	1.4			
N=5								
N=6								

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L32N   X=100M   METAL FACTOR

DIPOLE NUMBER		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COORDINATE	2400E	2600E		2800E		3000E		
INTERPRETATION								
N=1	25	26	21	26	45	22	25	11
N=2	26	24	43	25	43	32	27	
N=3	38	31	24	30	41	28		
N=4	27	25	26	32	50			
N=5								
N=6								

MUSTO EXPLORATIONS LTD.

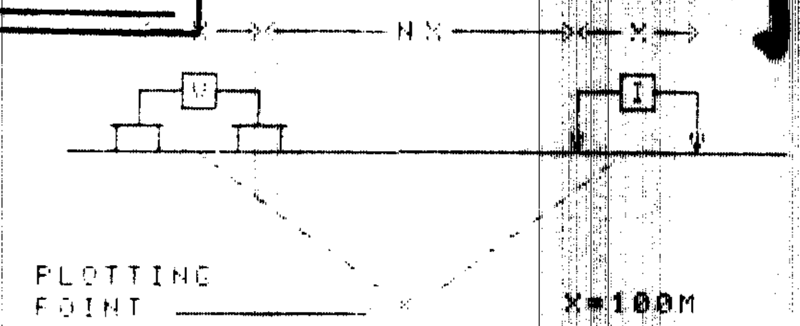
SKIN CLAIM, OMINECA M.D

GRANISLE AREA, B.C

LINE NO -32N

[illegible] RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
10,462

part 1 of 2



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0 0.25

DATE SURVEYED SEPT 1981
APPROVED

NOTE- CONTOURS
AT LOGARITHMIC
INTERVALS 1,-1.5
-2 -3,-5,-7.5,-10

F.D.

DATE OCT. 26/81

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L30N X=100M RHO (OHM-M)

DIPOLE NUMBER		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COORDINATE	2500E		2700E		2900E		3100E	
INTERPRETATION								
N=1	36	25	22	38	65	56	48	69
N=2	19	26	26	31	49	57	61	
N=3	32	34	26	23	53	70		
N=4	42	32	23	26	63			
N=5								
N=6								

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L30N X=100M PFE

DIPOLE NUMBER		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COORDINATE	2500E		2700E		2900E		3100E	
INTERPRETATION								
N=1	1	1.3	1	1.2	1.3	1.1	.8	.7
N=2	1.1	1.1	1	1	.8	1	1	
N=3	1.2	1	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3		
N=4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3			
N=5								
N=6								

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L30N X=100M METAL FACTOR

DIPOLE NUMBER		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COORDINATE	2500E		2700E		2900E		3100E	
INTERPRETATION								
N=1	28	48	45	32	20	20	17	10
N=2	58	43	38	32	16	18	16	
N=3	39	29	54	57	28	19		
N=4	36	41	61	54	21			
N=5								
N=6								

DWG. NO.-I.P.-5817-4

MUSTO EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SKIN CLAIM, OMINECA M.D.

GRANISLE AREA B.C.

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 10,462

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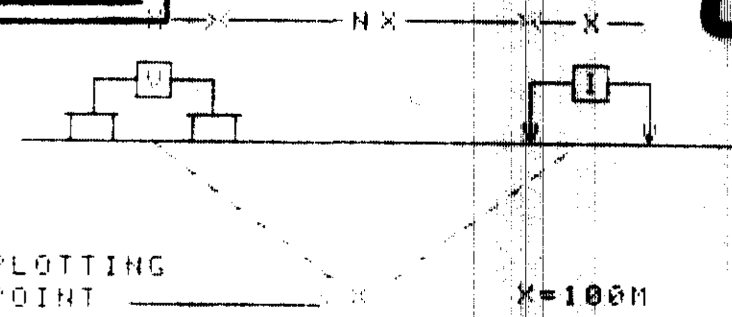
LINE NO.-30N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE ————
PROBABLE ....
POSSIBLE - - - - - -

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0/0.25

NOTE- CONTOURS
AT LOGARITHMIC
INTERVALS 1,-1.5
-2,-3,-5,-7.5,-10

DATE SURVEYED SEPT 1981
APPROVED

7. D.

DATE Oct. 26/81

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L28N X=100M RHO (OHM-M)

DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COORDINATE 2600E	2800E		3000E		3200E		
INTERPRETATION							

N	Values							
N=1	13	30	48	45	53	51	60	55
N=2	16	27	24	38	56	52	50	
N=3	21	16	27	49	69	49		
N=4	16	17	24	55	[illegible]			
N=5								
N=6								

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L28N X=100M PFE

DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COORDINATE 2600E	2800E		3000E		3200E		
INTERPRETATION							

N	Values							
N=1	.9	1.3	1.4	.9	.9	.6	.6	.6
N=2	1.2	1.3	.8	1.1	1	.8	1.1	
N=3	1	1.4	1.2	1.1	.8	1		
N=4	1.1	1.2	1	1.4	1.4			
N=5								
N=6								

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L28N X=100M METAL FACTOR

DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COORDINATE 2600E	2800E		3000E		3200E		
INTERPRETATION							

N	Values							
N=1	62	43	29	20	17	12	10	11
N=2	75	57	33	29	17	14	22	
N=3	48	88	52	23	12	21		
N=4	69	71	34	25	25			
N=5								
N=6								

DWG. NO.-I.P.-5817-5

MUSTO EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SKIN CLAIM OMINECA M.D.

GRANISLE AREA B.C.

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
10,462

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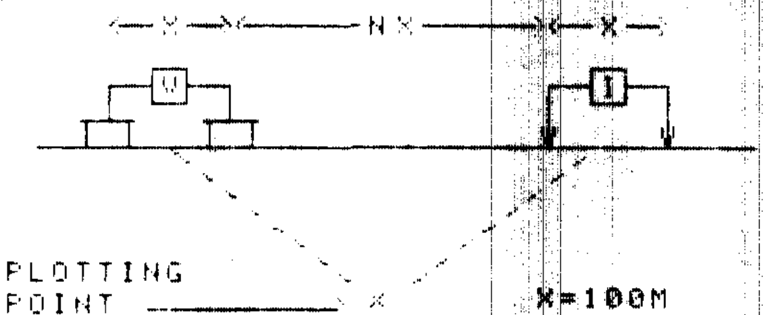
LINE NO.-28N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE ————
PROBABLE ....
POSSIBLE - - - - -

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0-0.25

DATE SURVEYED SEPT. 1981
APPROVED

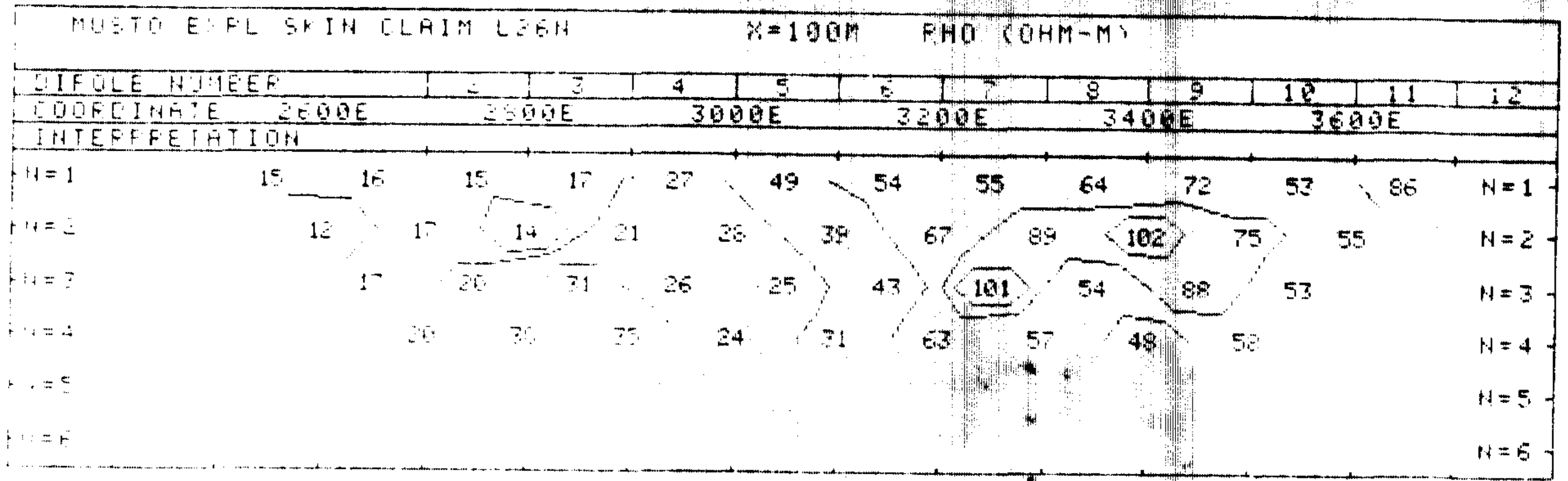
F.D.

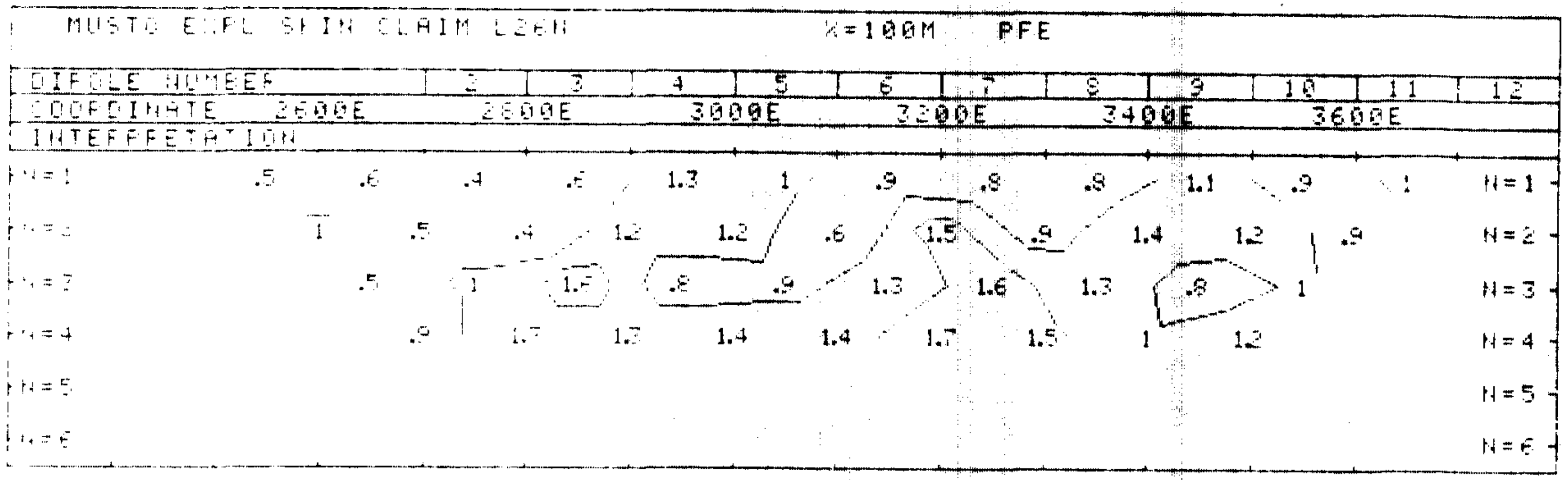
NOTE- CONTOURS
AT LOGARITHMIC
INTERVALS 1,-1.5
-2,-3,-5,-7.5,-10

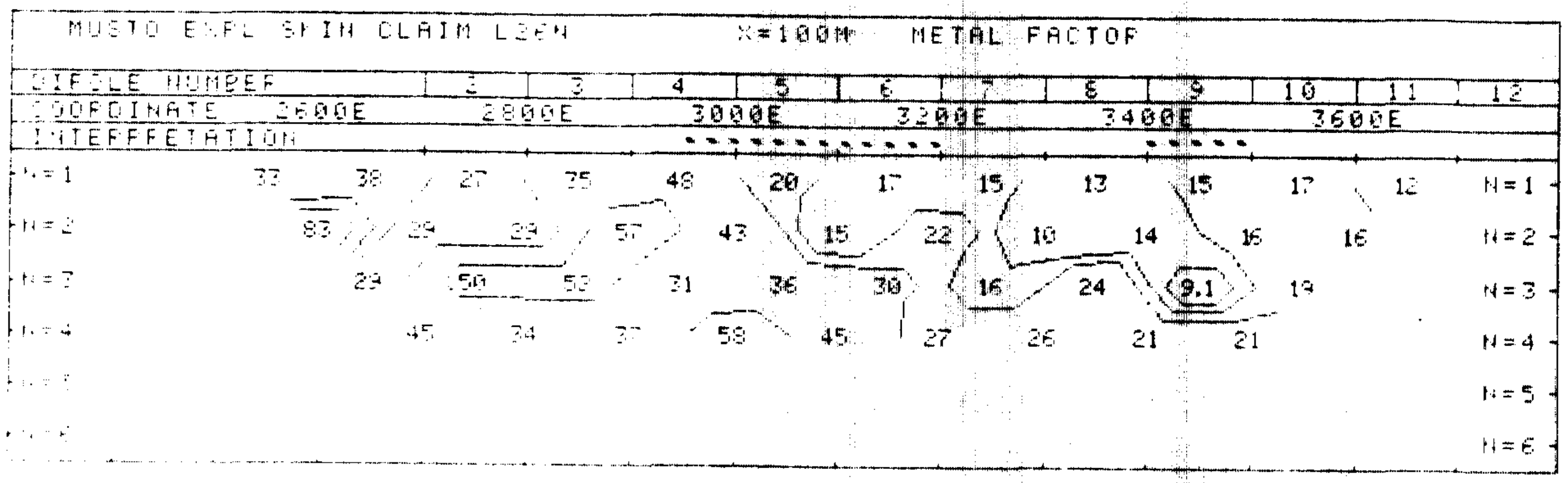
DATE Oct. 26/81

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY







DWG. NO. -I.P.-5817-6

MUSTO EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SKIN CLAIM, OMINECA M.D.

GRANISLE AREA, B.C.

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 10,462

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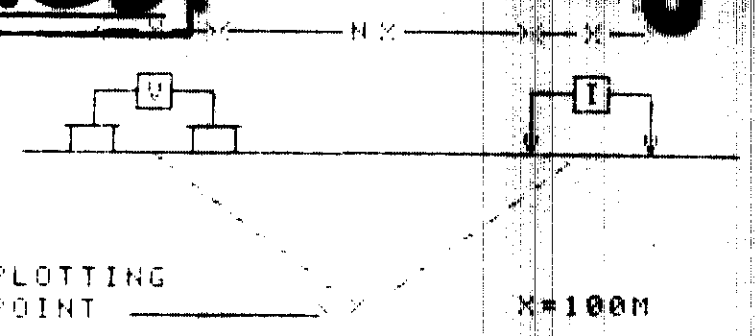
LINE NO. -26N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0, 0.25

NOTE- CONTOURS
AT LOGARITHMIC
INTERVALS. 1,-1.5
-2,-3,-5,-7.5,-10

DATE SURVEYED: SEPT 1981
APPROVED

DATE Oct. 26/81

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L24N   X=100M   RHO (OHM-M)

DIPOLE NUMBER: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

COORDINATE: 2200E, 2400E, 2600E, 2800E, 3000E, 3200E

INTERPRETATION

N=1	62	48	57	54	33	28	22	22	20	26	33	37
N=2	45	28	36	23	21	20	14	18	18	30	33	
N=3	34	22	19	21	19	16	17	19	36	31		
N=4	32	17	24	21	16	22	19	39	37			
N=5												
N=6												

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L24N   X=100M   PFE

DIPOLE NUMBER: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

COORDINATE: 2200E, 2400E, 2600E, 2800E, 3000E, 3200E

INTERPRETATION

N=1	.8	.5	.5	.4	.6	.6	.8	.6	1	1	1.1	1
N=2	.8	1.2	.5	.6	1	.4	.8	1.2	.7	1.1	1.1	
N=3	1.4	1.3	.9	.7	.8	.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3		
N=4	1.4	1.1	1.4	.9	1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2			
N=5												
N=6												

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L24N   X=100M   METAL FACTOR

DIPOLE NUMBER: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

COORDINATE: 2200E, 2400E, 2600E, 2800E, 3000E, 3200E

INTERPRETATION ....?

N=1	13	10	8.8	7.4	18	21	36	27	50	38	33	27
N=2	18	43	14	26	48	20	57	67	39	37	33	
N=3	41	59	47	33	42	38	94	63	36	42		
N=4	44	65	58	43	67	64	79	36	32			
N=5												
N=6												

DWG. NO. -I.P.-5817-7

MUSTO EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SKIN CLAIM, OMINECA M.D.

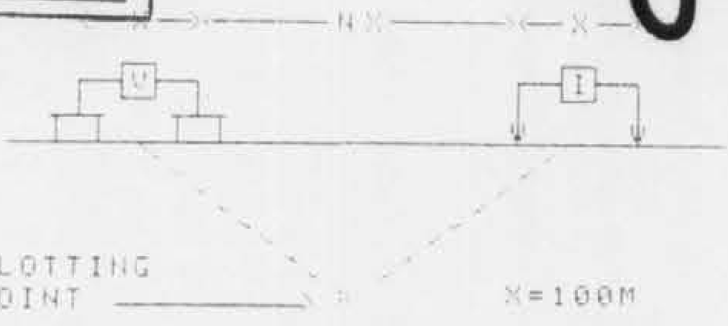
GRANISLE AREA, B.C.

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 10,462

part 1 of 2

LINE NO. -24N



PLOTTING POINT

X=100M

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE ———
PROBABLE ....
POSSIBLE - - - - - -

FREQUENCY (HERTZ) 4.0 : 0.25

NOTE - CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1, -1.5, -2, -3, -5, -7.5, -10

DATE SURVEYED SEPT 1981

APPROVED *F.D.*

DATE *Oct. 26/81*

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L22N X=100M RHO (OHM-M)

DIPOLE NUMBER 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

COORDINATE 2500E 2700E 2900E 3100E

INTERPRETATION

N								
N=1	38	41	41	37	30	26	22	25
N=2	26	27	22	22	21	16	16	
N=3	23	22	17	19	16	18		
N=4	23	20	17	15	20			
N=5								
N=6								

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L22N X=100M PFE

DIPOLE NUMBER 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

COORDINATE 2500E 2700E 2900E 3100E

INTERPRETATION

N								
N=1	.4	.8	.9	.8	.3	.5	.7	.7
N=2	.8	.8	.7	.8	.4	.6	<1	
N=3	1	1.2	.7	.7	.6	.9		
N=4	1.1	1.3	.9	.8	1.2			
N=5								
N=6								

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L22N X=100M METAL FACTOR

DIPOLE NUMBER 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

COORDINATE 2500E 2700E 2900E 3100E

INTERPRETATION ....?

N								
N=1	11	20	22	22	10	19	32	28
N=2	31	30	32	36	19	38	63	
N=3	43	55	41	37	38	50		
N=4	48	65	53	53	60			
N=5								
N=6								

DWG. NO.-I P-5817-8

MUSTO EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SKIN CLAIM, OMINECA M.D.

GRANISLE AREA, B.C.

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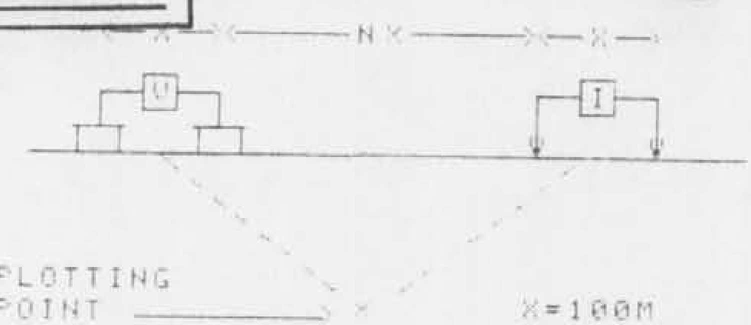
NO. 10,462

LINE NO. -22N



PLOTTING POINT X=100M

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE ————

PROBABLE ....

POSSIBLE . . . .

FREQUENCY (HERTZ) 4.0, 0.25

DATE SURVEYED SEPT 1981

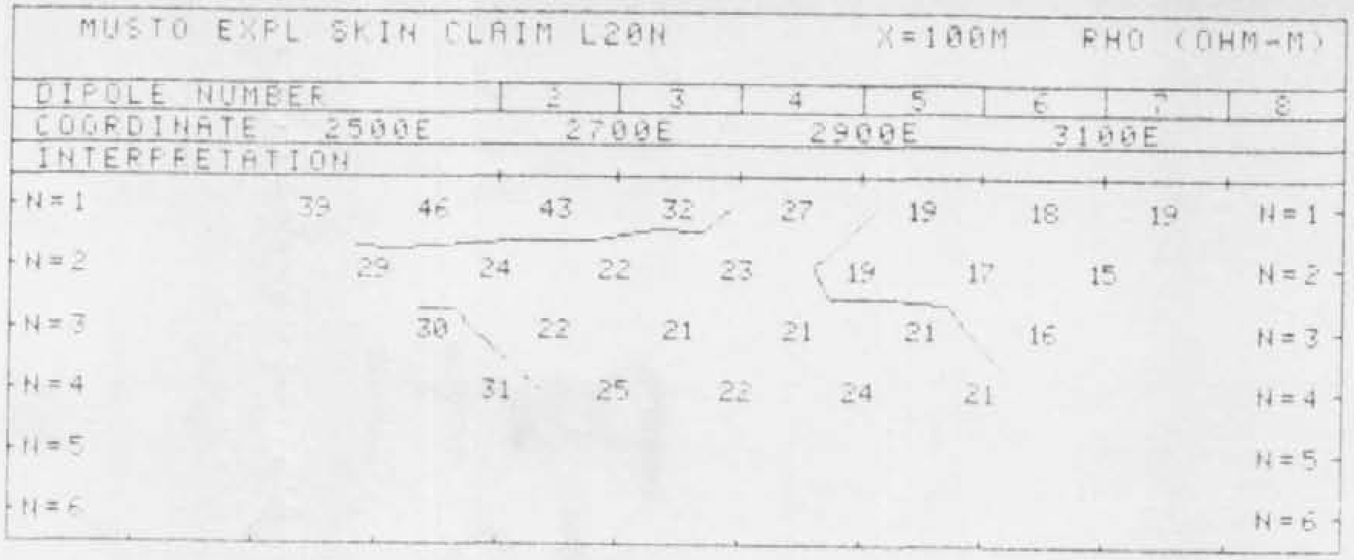
APPROVED F.D.

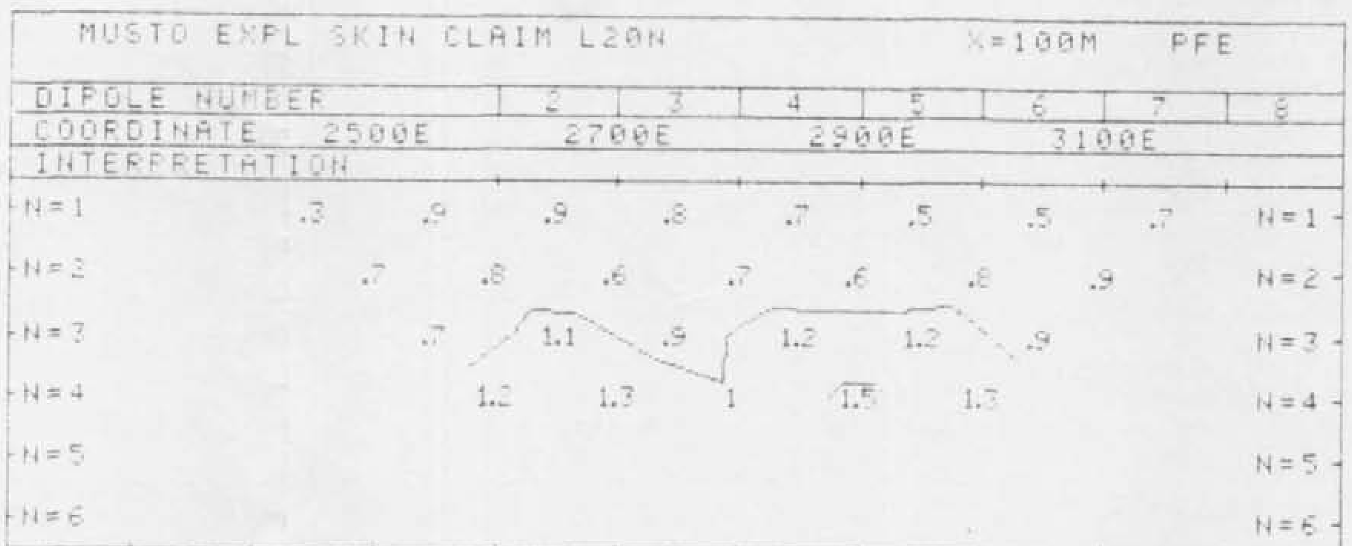
NOTE- CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1,-1.5 -2,-3,-5,-7.5,-10

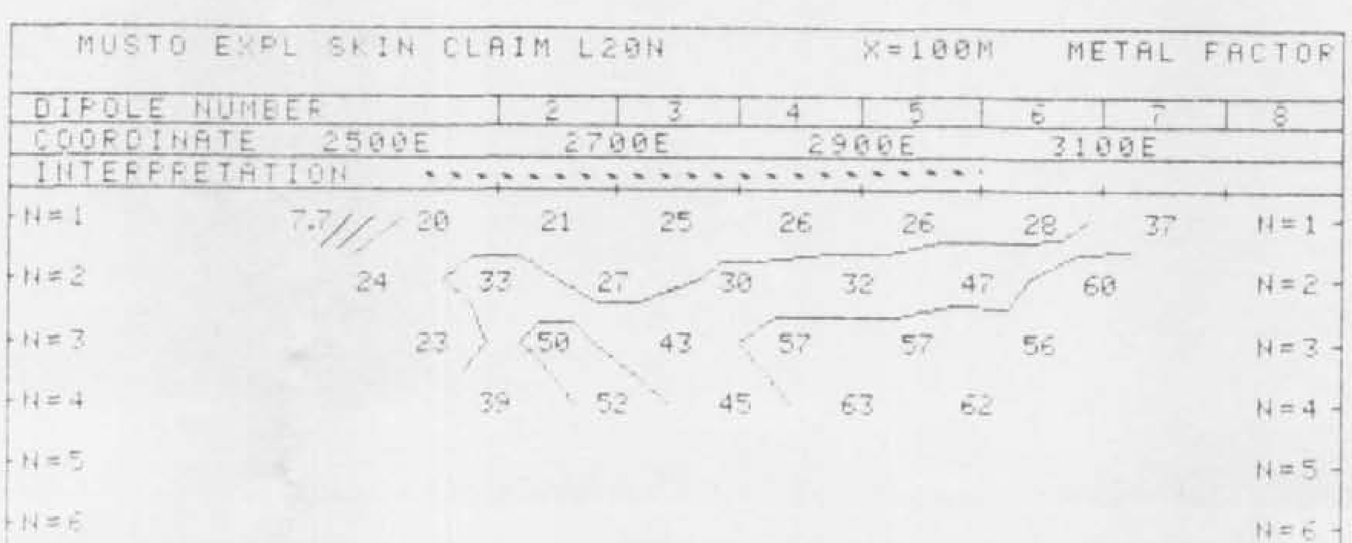
DATE Oct. 26/81

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY







DWG. NO -I P-5817-9

MUSTO EXPLORATIONS LTD.

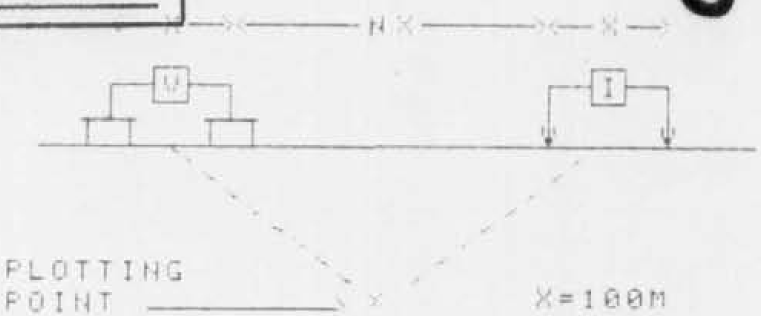
SKIN CLAIM OMINECA M D

GRANISLE AREA B C

part 1 of 2

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 10,462

LINE NO -20 N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE ————
PROBABLE ··········
POSSIBLE - - - - - -

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0/0.25

DATE SURVEYED SEPT 1981
APPROVED

NOTE- CONTOURS
AT LOGARITHMIC
INTERVALS 1,-1.5
-2,-3,-5,-7.5,-10

F. D.

DATE Oct. 26/81

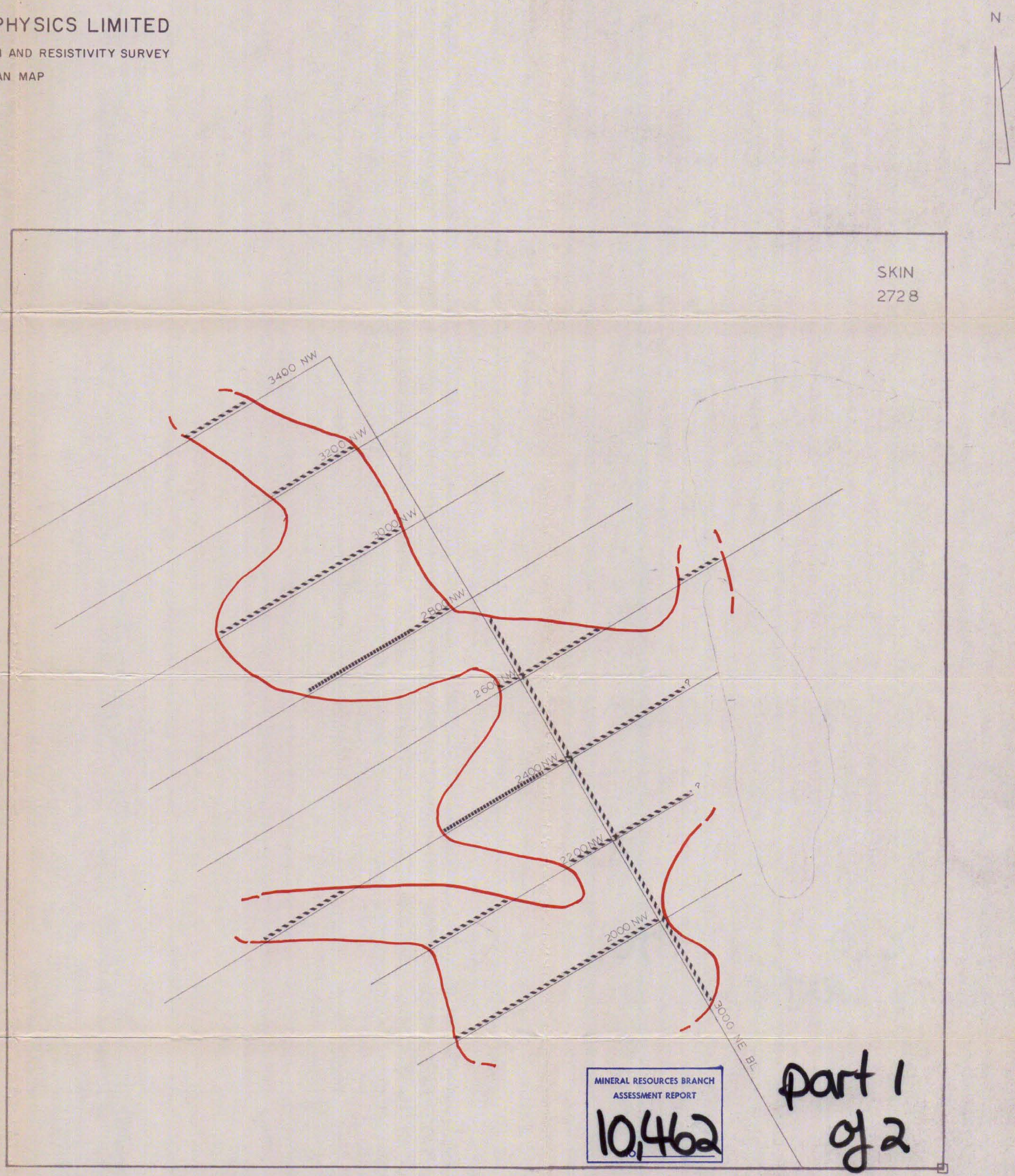
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PLAN MAP



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

NUMBER AT END OF ANOMALIES INDICATES SPREAD USED.

NOTE: TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT FOR MUSTO EXPLORATIONS LTD. ON THE SKIN CLAIM, OMINECA M.D., B.C. BY PAUL A. CARTWRIGHT, B.Sc., GEOPHYSICIST. DATED OCT. 30, 1981.

APPROVED: PAC

DATE: Oct. 22/81

SKIN

MINERAL CLAIMS

OMINECA MINING DIVISION 93 L-16

0 100 200

meters

1 : 5,000

DWG. NO.– I.P.P.-B-3017

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L20N — X=100M — RHO (OHM-M)

DIPOLE NUMBER: 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8

COORDINATE: 2500E — 2700E — 2900E — 3100E

INTERPRETATION

N=1	39		46		43		32		27		19		18		19	N=1
N=2		29		24		22		23		19		17		15		N=2
N=3			30		22		21		21		21		16			N=3
N=4				31		25		22		24		21				N=4
N=5																N=5
N=6																N=6

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L20N — X=100M — PFE

DIPOLE NUMBER: 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8

COORDINATE: 2500E — 2700E — 2900E — 3100E

INTERPRETATION

N=1	.3		.9		.9		.8		.7		.5		.5		.7	N=1
N=2		.7		.8		.6		.7		.6		.8		.9		N=2
N=3			.7		1.1		.9		1.2		1.2		.9			N=3
N=4				1.2		1.3		1		1.5		1.3				N=4
N=5																N=5
N=6																N=6

MUSTO EXPL SKIN CLAIM L20N — X=100M — METAL FACTOR

DIPOLE NUMBER: 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8

COORDINATE: 2500E — 2700E — 2900E — 3100E

INTERPRETATION

N=1	7.7		20		21		25		26		26		28		37	N=1
N=2		24		33		27		30		32		47		60		N=2
N=3			23		50		43		57		57		56			N=3
N=4				39		52		45		63		62				N=4
N=5																N=5
N=6																N=6

DWG. NO -I.P-5817-9

MUSTO EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SKIN CLAIM, OMINECA M.D.

GRANISLE AREA, B.C.

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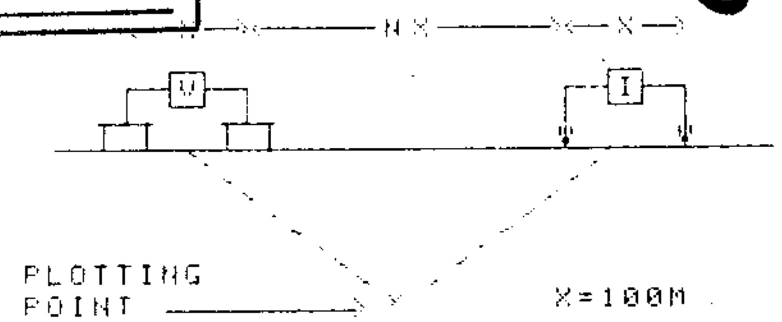
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
No. 10,462

LINE NO -20 N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE ————
PROBABLE ········
POSSIBLE - - - - - - -

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0/0.25

NOTE- CONTOURS
AT LOGARITHMIC
INTERVALS 1,-1.5
-2,-3,-5,-7.5,-10

DATE SURVEYED SEPT 1981
APPROVED

F. D.

DATE Oct. 26/81

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY