83-#4 - 11018.

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON THE

SEQ 1 AND SEQ 2 MINERAL CLAIMS

RECORD NOS. 933(1) AND 934(1)

CLAIM SHEET NO. 104K/12E

TULSEQUAH RIVER AREA

ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

58°45' N. LAT., 133° 35' W. LONG.

OWNED AND OPERATED

BY

COMAPLEX RESOURCES INTERNATIONAL LTD.

REPORT BY

KEN G. LINTOTT, P.GEOL.

FEBRUARY, 1983

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MAPS

INTRODUCTION

Questor Surveys Limited was contracted to carry out an airborne electromagnetic survey (INPUT system) and magnetic survey over the SEQ mineral claims, situated in the Tulsequah area of northwestern British Columbia.

The report and maps prepared by Questor are attached as an appendix to this report. Questor's report and maps have been edited to delete only information not relevant to the SEQ mineral claims.

The claims were acquired to cover possible strike extensions of the gold-silver bearing massive sulphide ore horizon of the Tulsequah Chief Mine which is located on certain Crown-granted claims within the boundaries of the SEQ 1 claim.

The purpose of the 1982 exploration program was to determine whether conductive sulphides could be detected that may be related to a massive sulphide ore body.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The SEQ 1 claim record number 933(1) and the contiguous SEQ 2 claim record number 934(1) are located on the east side of the Tulsequah River valley about 60 miles south of Atlin, British Columbia, at about latitude 58° 45' N. and longitude 133° 35' W. The property extends from the valley of the Tulsequah River at an elevation of about 75 meters to the upper reaches of Mt. Eaton at an elevation of about 1,700 meters.

Access for the airborne survey was from the airstrip at Atlin, British Columbia.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Tulsequah area lies on the eastern flank of the coast range Batholith and is underlain by a succession of Paleozoic and Mesozoic volcanics and sediments of which Mesozoic rocks are most abundantly exposed. The SEQ 1 and 2 claims are underlain entirely by steeply dipping volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group of Upper Triassic age which locally consists of andesites of flow and fragmental origin.

The Stuhini volcanics are the host rocks for gold and silver bearing exhalative massive sulphide deposits of the Tulsequah Chief Mine. The Tulsequah Chief Mine is owned by Cominco and is located on certain Crown-granted claims which are located within the boundaries of the SEQ 1 mineral claim.

The SEQ 1 and SEQ 2 claims were located to cover possible extensions of the Tulsequah Chief mineralization horizon which strikes north easterly and dips steeply northwest.

For a greater geological detail reference may be made to G.S.C. Memoir 362 by J. G. Souther and accompanying map 1262A. The geology of the Tulsequah Chief Mine by W. T. Irvine is published in "Structural Geology of Canadian Ore Deposits", Volume 26, Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress, 1957.

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

See attached appendix for methology, presentations, and interpretations by Questor Surveys Limited.

The most evident aspect of the INPUT survey is the great number of anomalies along the Tulsequah River flats. These are most likely caused by conductive overburden.

No significant anomalies were detected within the confines of the SEQ claims, however, a few weak responses occur immediately southeast of the SEQ 2 boundary.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The INPUT system failed to detect the Tulsequah Chief ore body or outline additional significant conductors within the confines of the SEQ claims.

The weak responses southeast of the SEQ 2 claim should be ground checked to determine the geology and probable cause of the conductivity.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The airborne survey was flown over a much broader area than is covered by this report, and therefore, costs ascribed to the SEQ claims have been prorated on a line kilometer basis.

45.7 km at $85.25/line kilometer		$3,897
Mobilization/Demobilization		1,863
Preparation of Report: 1 day at $200		200
	TOTAL	$5,960

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Name:	Ken G. Lintott
Profession:	Geologist
Education:	University of Alberta, B.Sc., 1970 Geology
Professional Association:	Professional Geologist - Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of Alberta
Experience:	3 years seasonal employment: Saskatchewan 12 years Wollex Exploration Ltd., Consultant and Exploration Manager: Northwest Territories, Yukon, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, California, Nevada, and Montana

PERSONNEL

See Page 1 of the report by Questor Surveys Limited.

HELICOPTER MARK VI INPUT SURVEY

WOLLEX EXPLORATION

TULSEQUAH RIVER AREA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROJECT # 24H26 AUGUST, 1982

Questor Surveys Limited, 6380 Viscount Road, Mississauga, Ontario L4V 1H3

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This report contains the results of a helicopter MK VI INPUT survey flown in the Tulsequah River Area, British Columbia, on May 27, 28, 30 and 31, 1982.

A brief description of the survey procedure is included.

The survey mileage was 232 line kilometres and the survey was performed by QUESTOR SURVEYS LIMITED. The survey aircraft was a Bell 205 Helicopter C-GLMC and the operating base was Atlin, British Columbia.

The area outline is shown on a 1:250,000 map at the end of this report. This is part of the National Topographical Series, Sheet Number 104K.

The following were the personnel involved with the airborne survey:

Pilot	-	Bob Masson
Navigator	-	Harold Sandau
Operator	-	Keith Higgenbottom
Engineer	-	Langhin Currie
Geophysicist	-	Bill Lechow

SURVEY PROCEDURE

Terrain clearance was maintained as close to 122 metres as possible, with the E.M. Bird at approximately 45 metres above the ground. Rough terrain could be a factor for the helicopter not being at 122 metres. A normal S-pattern flight path using approximately one half kilometre turns was used. Consecutive lines were flown in alternate directions for the sole purpose of interpreting dipping conductors. This phenomenon will be dealt with later.

A line spacing of 400 metres was used over the entire survey area while detailed work at 200 metre spacing was carried out over the northern most part.

The equipment operator logged the flight details and monitored the instruments. It was the responsibility of the geophysicist to maintain and check the ground magnetic station, Geometrics G-806, which was recording the daily diurnal changes. The results of these recordings have been included in the final shipment.

MAP COMPILATION

The base map for navigation and flight path recovery was constructed from photographs from the National Air Photo Library in Ottawa. These photographs were at a scale of 1:70,000. The final map was reproduced at a scale of 1:15,840 on stable transparent film from which white prints can be made. A copy of the map layout is located on each sheet using topographical reference numbers. The map sheet is a 25 minute photographic quadrangle.

Flight path recovery was accomplished by comparison of the 35mm half frame film with the mosaic in order to locate the fiducial points. Most picked points are between 2 and 3 kilometres depending on the difficulty of the area, some picked points are much in excess of this figure.

DATA PRESENTATION

The results of the INPUT survey are presented to the client in the following manner:

- a blank 25 minute photographic base at a scale of 1:15,840
- a photographic base showing combined INPUT anomalies, half peak width of channel 2, conductive overburden, selected targets, skew classification and flight lines
- a clear overlay showing the contoured form of the total magnetic field

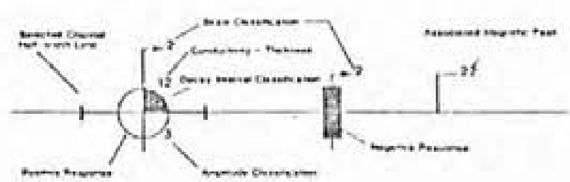
See Appendix for a comprehensive description of the interpretational approach used in helicopter INPUT surveys.

QUESTOR'S conventional form for presenting the helicopter INPUT data on a base map is as follows and is self-explanatory:

DECAY INTERVAL CLASSIFICATION:

1 Channel (340 microseconds)
2 Channel (540 microseconds)
3 Channel (840 microseconds)
4 Channel (1240 microseconds)
5 Channel (1740 microseconds)
6 Channel (2340 microseconds)

HELICOPTER INPUT SYMBOLOGY



RESULTS

The survey area is situated approximately 100 kilometres south of Atlin, British Columbia, and roughly 3-4 kilometres north of the Village of Tulsequah. It is an area which is entirely underlain by rocks of the Stuhini Group. This is an Upper Triassic formation which consists of mainly volcanic rocks, andesite and basalt flows, pillow lava, volcanic breccia and agglomerate, lapilli tuff; minor volcanic sandstone, grey wacke and siltstone. Beyond the eastern survey boundary, there exists medium to coarse grained, pink, biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite. To the north and beyond the survey boundary, fine grained clastic sediments and intercalated volcanic rock outcrop. Bordering the survey area on the west side, along Tulsequah River as well as along the southern boundary, paralleling Taku River, there is a Pleistocene cover which consists of fluviatile gravel, sand silt; glacial outwash, till, alpine moraine and undifferentiated colluvium.

There are three former producers located in the immediate area of the survey, namely Polaris Taku, Tulsequah Chief and Big Bull. All were considered small producers. The Polaris Taku was a gold mine which milled 719,336 tons of ore until 1951. The gold occurs in fine needles of arsenopyrite disseminated in a fault-bounded wedge of Stuhini volcanic rocks. The deposits are shear zones containing numerous replacement veins adjacent to which the wall rock is carbonatized and locally albitized. The Tulsequah Chief and Big Bull Mines were very similar in their geological make-up. The ore deposits occupy shear zones in altered Stuhini volcanic rocks. The alteration is associated with large felsite dykes and northeasterly trending faults. Ore minerals consist of massive, fine-grained, pyrite and chalcopyrite in lenses, and sphalerite, pyrite and galena in a dense quartz-carbonite-barite gangue.

The mass of anomalies along the northern shore of Taku River and also along the eastern shore of Tulsequah River are interpreted to be due to saline material incorporated within the thick Pleistocene layer. Both rivers are tributaries to the Pacific Ocean and over the years the salt water from this source had deposited the brine material on the bottom of both rivers. I have outlined both conductive areas with a dashed line and if one refers to geology MAP 1262A, it will be noted that this dashed line coincides quite closely with the Pleistocene cover. In this type of environment, it would be very difficult to distinguish a sulphide target located below the overlying conductive layer. Pyrrhotite does not seem to prevail in this particular area so that magnetics will not assist in locating sulphide targets. The Big Bull Mine is located entirely within volcanic rocks, just beyond the Pleistocene cover.

I have outlined five areas on the map, which all appear to be located within the Stuhini volcanics. The exceptions, however, are ZONES 1 and 5. These two conductors may in fact, be outliers to the Pleistocene alluvial deposits. Again, brine deposits within this environment may be the cause. Because of the proximity of the Polaris Taku and Big Bull Mines to the their geological make-up. The ore deposits occupy shear zones in altered Stuhini volcanic rocks. The alteration is associated with large felsite dykes and northeasterly trending faults. Ore minerals consist of massive, fine-grained, pyrite and chalcopyrite in lenses, and sphalerite, pyrite and galena in a dense quartz-carbonite-barite gangue.

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ZONE 4 is quite a weak response, but may in fact, be a legitimate response; in other words, not related to compensation or equipment noise. The negative response which trails intercept 10261A is indicative of a flat lying conductor displaying poor conductivity. It may be caused by surficial material or a poor flat lying bedrock source. It is certainly not a priority target.


MT HANEY
YONAKINA MTN
MT DIROM
SINWA MTN
MT SPARLING
HUNAKTA
MT STAPLER
NELLES PEAK
CHOUNK MTN
KING SALMON MTN
MT EATON
TUSKWA MTN
DEVILS PAW
WHITEWATER MTN
MT METZGAR
YELLOW BLUFF
MT LESTER JONES
MANVILLE
National Forest Boundary (Approximate)
BOUNDARY
NIAGARA MTN
KWASHONA MTN
Tulsequah
ERICKSEN
STRONG
KLUCHMAN MTN
Cabin
SITTAKANAY
WRIGHT PEAKS
RANGES
TAKU
MT OGDEN

APPENDIX

EQUIPMENT

The helicopter is equipped with a Mark VI INPUT (R) E.M. system and Sonotek P.M.H. 5010 Proton Magnetometer. Radar altimeters are used for vertical control. The outputs of these instruments together with fiducial timing marks are recorded by means of galvanometer type recorders using light sensitive paper. Thirty-five millimeter half frame cameras are used to record the actual flight path.

BARRINGER/QUESTOR MARK VI INPUT (R) SYSTEM

The Induced Pulse Transient (INPUT) system is particularly well suited to the problems of overburden penetration. Currents are induced into the ground by means of a pulsed primary electromagnetic field which is generated in a transmitting loop around the helicopter. By using half sine wave current pulses and a loop of large turns-area, the high output power needed for deep penetration is achieved.

The induced current in a conductor produces a secondary electromagnetic field which is detected and measured after the termination of each primary pulse. Detection is accomplished by means of a receiving coil towed behind the helicopter on two hundred and fifty feet of cable, and the received signal is processed and recorded by equipment in the helicopter. Since the measurements are in the time domain rather than the frequency domain common to continuous wave systems, interference effects of the primary transmitted field are eliminated. The secondary field is in the form of a decaying voltage transient originating in time at the termination of the transmitted pulse. The amplitude of the transient is, of course, proportional to the amount of current induced into the conductor and, in turn, this current is proportional to the dimensions, the conductivity and the depth beneath the helicopter.

The rate of decay of the transient is inversely proportional to conductivity. By sampling the decay curve at six different time intervals, and recording the amplitude of each sample, an estimate of the relative conductivity can be obtained. By this means, it is possible to discriminate between the effects due to conductive near-surface materials such as swamps and lake bottom silts, and those due to genuine bedrock sources. The transients due to strong conductors such as sulphides exhibit long decay curves and are therefore commonly recorded on all six channels. Sheet-like surface materials, on the other hand, have short decay curves and will normally only show a response in the first two or three channels.

The samples or gates are positioned at 340, 540, 840, 1240, 1740 and 2340 micro-seconds after the cessation of the pulse. The widths of the gates are 200, 200, 400, 400, 600 and 600 micro-seconds respectively.

For homogeneous conditions, the transient decay will be exponential and the time constant of decay is equal to the time difference at two successive sampling points divided by the log ratio of the amplitudes at these points.

SONOTEK P.M.H. 5010 PROTON MAGNETOMETER

The magnetometers which measure the total magnetic field have a sensitivity of 1 gamma and a range from 20,000 gammas to 100,000 gammas.

Because of the high intensity field produced by the INPUT transmitter, the magnetometer results are recorded on a time-sharing basis. The magnetometer head is energized while the transmitter is on, but the read-out is obtained during a short period when the transmitter is off. The precession frequency is being recorded and converted to gammas during the 0.2 second interval when there is no power in the transmitter loop.

For this survey, a lag factor has been applied to the data. Magnetic data recorded on the analogue records at fiducial 10.00 for example would be plotted at fiducial 9.95 on the mosaics.

DATA SYMBOLOGY

The symbols used to designate the anomalies are shown in the legend on each map sheet and the anomalies on each line are lettered in alphabetical order in the direction of flight. Their locations are plotted with reference to the fiducial numbers on the analog record.

A sample record is included to indicate the method used for correcting the position of the E.M. Bird and to identify the parameters that are recorded.

All the anomaly locations, magnetic correlations, conductivity-thickness values and the amplitudes of channel number 2 are listed on the data sheets accompanying the final maps.

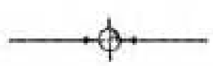
POSITIVE ANOMALY SYMBOL

A symbol ascribed to spatially represent the position of peak response amplitude from a conventional secondary field direction. The convention is based on the response type most frequently detected with the geometrical configuration of the system.

CONDUCTIVITY-THICKNESS

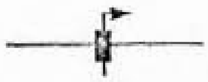
A numerical value based on a ratio between early and late channel amplitudes. It normalizes the DECAY INTERVAL CLASSIFICATION against the AMPLITUDE CLASSIFICATION to derive a value based on the temporal rate of decay of the secondary field.

SELECTED CHANNEL HALF WIDTH LIMIT



A planimetric representation of the profile-derived half-width of a positive response. It may also be used to indicate the group half-width of multiple responses.

NEGATIVE ANOMALY SYMBOL



A symbol ascribed to spatially represent the position of peak response amplitude from a reverse secondary field direction- (see POSITIVE ANOMALY SYMBOL)

ASSOCIATED MAGNETIC PEAK

A symbol ascribed to spatially represent the position and magnitude of a magnetic susceptibility anomaly proximate to a recognized conductivity anomaly. For purposes of plotting simplifications, only positive monopoles and the positive component of dipolar responses are mapped in this manner.

GENERAL INTERPRETATION

The INPUT system will respond to conductive overburden and near-surface horizontal conducting layers in addition to bedrock conductors. Differentiation is based on the rate of transient decay, magnetic correlation and the anomaly shape together with the conductor pattern and topography.

Power lines sometimes produce spurious anomalies but these can be identified by reference to the monitor channel.

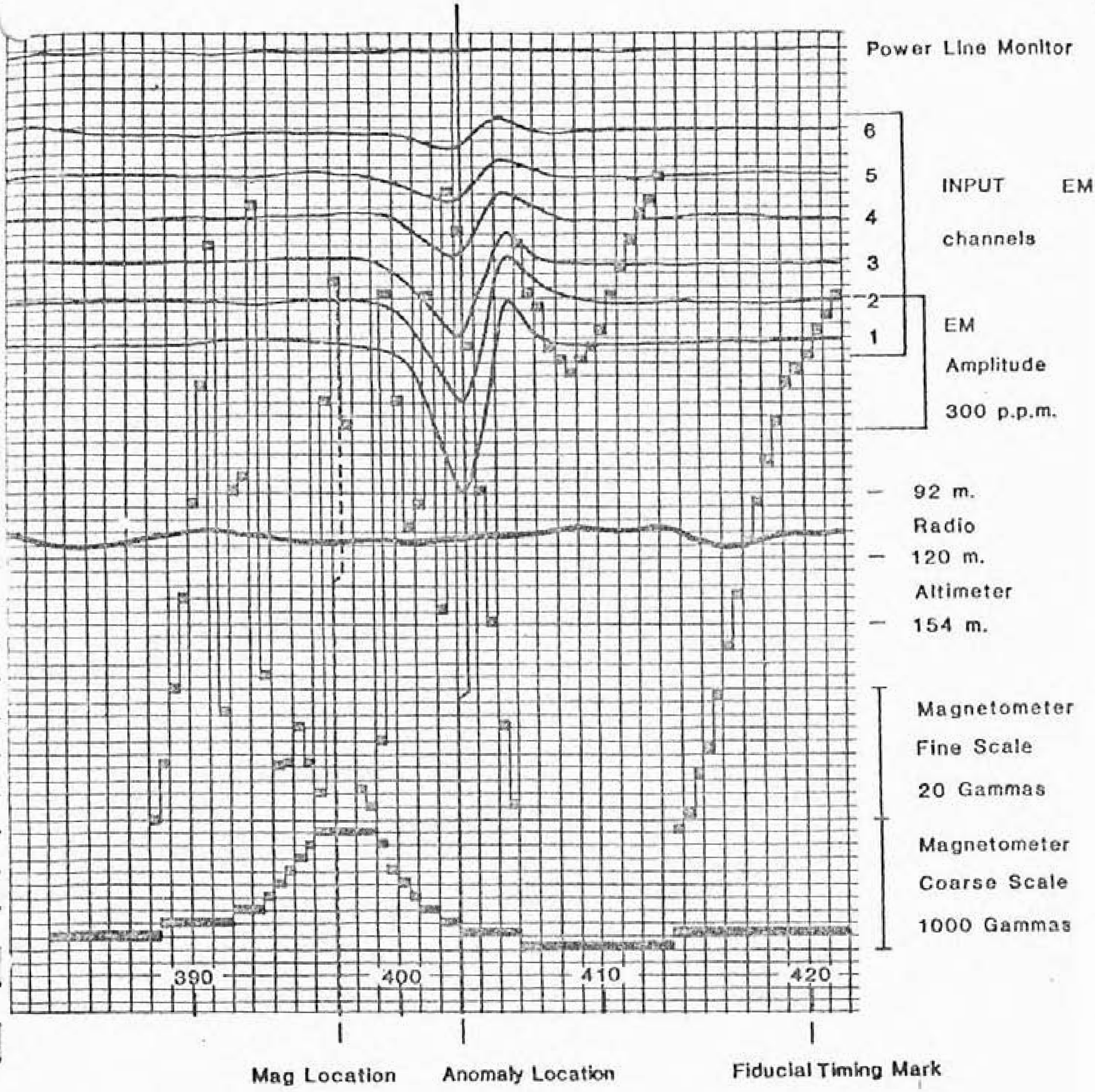
Railroad and pipeline responses are recognized by studying the film strips.

Graphite or carbonaceous material exhibits a wide range of conductivity. When long conductors without magnetic correlation are located on or parallel to known faults or photographic linears, graphite is most likely the cause.

Contact zones can often be predicted when anomaly trends coincide with the lines of maximum gradient along a flanking magnetic anomaly. It is unfortunate that graphite can also occur as relatively short conductors and produce attractive looking anomalies. With no other information than the airborne results, these must be examined on the ground.

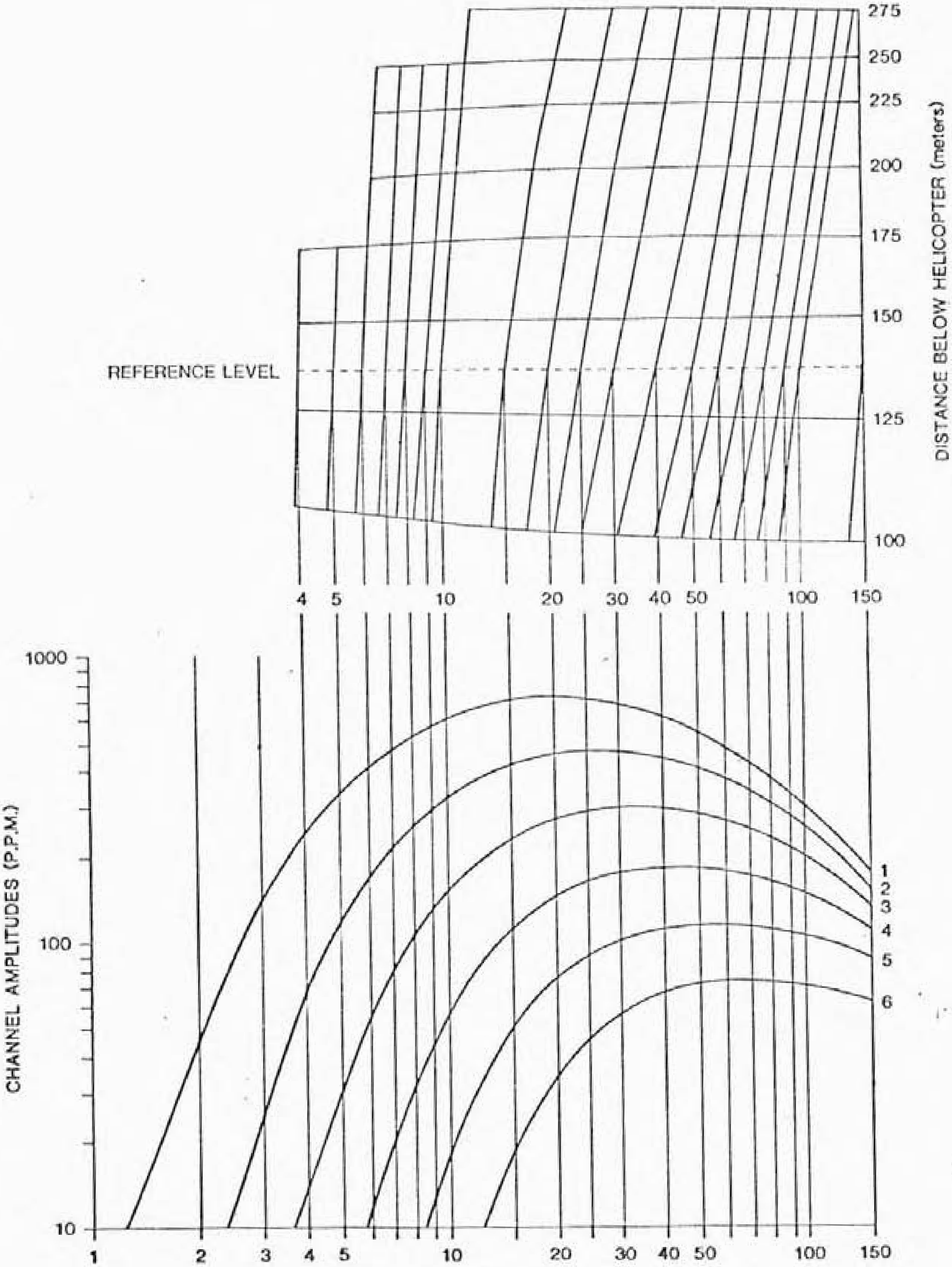
Serpentinized peridotites often produce anomalies with a character that is fairly easy to recognize. The conductivity which is probably caused in part by magnetite, is fairly low so that the anomalies often have fairly large response on channel # 1, they decay rapidly and they have strong magnetic correlation. INPUT E.M. anomalies over massive magnetites show a relationship to the total Fe content. Below 25-30%, very little or no response at all is obtained but as the percentage increases the anomalies become quite strong with a characteristic rate of decay which is usually greater than that produced by massive sulphides.

Commercial sulphide ore bodies are rare and those that respond to helicopter survey methods usually have medium to high conductivity. Limited lateral dimensions are to be expected and many have magnetic correlation caused by magnetite or pyrrhotite. Provided that the ore bodies do not occur within formational conductive zones as mentioned above, the anomalies caused by them will usually be recognized on an E.M. map as priority targets.



Representative INPUT Magnetometer and Altimeter Recording

HELICOPTER INPUT
VERTICAL HALF PLANE
CONDUCTIVITY / DEPTH NOMOGRAM



ANOMALY	FIDUCIAL	CHANNELS	HALF WIDTH LEFT	HALF WIDTH RIGHT	HW	AMPLITUDE CLASS	SKEW	SIG-I	ASSOCIATED MAG POSITION	MAGNETIC VALUE
19041A	91.26	2				1				
19020A	102.36	2	101.99	102.54	0.55	1				
19010A	112.22	3	111.74	112.26	0.53	1		12		
	112.65	Negative Anomaly								
19010B	114.03	4	113.84	114.16	0.32	2		3		
19010C	114.49	6	114.24	114.59	0.35	2	1W	19		
19010D	114.80	2	114.69	114.91	0.22	1				
19010E	115.35	3	115.25	115.53	0.28	1		5	115.56	45
19010F	116.27	6	115.94	116.47	0.53	4	1W	9	116.31	58
	116.60	Negative Anomaly								
19010G	117.69	6	117.51	117.75	0.24	5	2W	9		
	117.80	Negative Anomaly								
19010H	118.32	4	118.03	118.41	0.39	3		6		
19010J	118.72	4	118.56	118.81	0.25	3		4		
19010K	119.15	6	118.99	119.22	0.24	5		9	119.21	29
	119.42	Negative Anomaly								
19010L	120.13	5	119.91	120.27	0.36	4	1W	5		
	120.41	Negative Anomaly								
19010M	120.79	3	120.65	120.89	0.24	1	2W	1	121.01	36
	121.15	Negative Anomaly								
19010N	121.47	3	121.35	121.69	0.34	1		2		
[illegible]	47.47	4				3		7		
10010B	48.13	6	47.90	48.38	0.38	5		12		
	48.49	Negative Anomaly								
10010C	48.85	5	48.70	49.01	0.31	4		10		
10010D	49.36	6	49.09	49.57	0.48	4		19		
10050A	89.61	6				2		77		
10050B	90.06	6				[illegible]		97		
10050C	90.25	6				1		90		
10050D	90.75	6				1		72		
10050E	91.01	6	90.61	91.65	1.04	1		57		
10050F	91.24	6				1		57		
10050G	91.58	6				2		62		
10050H	92.03	6	91.92	92.28	0.36	2		78		
10050J	93.53	6	93.19	93.67	0.48	4	3E	40	93.55	350
10050K	95.47	6				2		29		
10050L	95.73	6				4		50		
10050M	96.00	6	95.63	96.19	0.56	4	1E	90		
10050N	96.46	6				2		59		
10050P	96.91	6				3		89		
10050R	97.20	6				3		56		
10050S	97.35	6				1		48		
10050T	97.68	6	97.14	98.51	1.37	4		51		
10050U	98.30	6				4		51		
10050Y	99.08	6				3		62		
10050Z	99.74	6	99.08	100.58	1.50	4	2E	51		
10050AA	99.85	6				4	1E	40		

ANOMALY	FIDUCIAL	CHANNELS	HALF WIDTH LEFT	HALF WIDTH RIGHT	[illegible]	AMPLITUDE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] POSITION	MAGNETIC VALUE
10050B	100.45	6				[illegible]		[illegible]	1?.39	2?
	100.73	Negative Anomaly								
10051A	111.57	6				5	3E	53		
10051B	111.85	6				4		90		
10051C	112.31	6				4		28		
10051D	112.56	6				[illegible]		30		
10060A	16.94	4				5		2	17.67	40
10060B	17.37	6	17.17	17.49	0.31	5	3E	30		
10060C	17.80	6				6		25		
10060D	17.98	6	17.72	18.21	0.49	4		33		
10060E	18.14	6				4		45		
10060F	18.53	6				2		29		
10060G	18.80	6				4		41		
10060H	18.91	6	18.48	19.17	0.69	3		45		
10060J	19.12	6				4		35		
10060K	20.08	6				3		35		
10060L	20.40	6	20.08	20.48	0.40	[illegible]	3W	21		
	20.80	Negative Anomaly				1		1	21.40	350
10060M	21.36	3	21.20	21.55	0.45	2		30		
10060N	22.63	6				2		25		
10060P	23.07	6	22.43	23.34	0.92	2		12		
10060R	23.60	6				2		18		
10060S	23.82	6						30		
10060T	24.21	6				1		31	21.32	20
10060U	24.41	6	24.07	24.?6	0.??					
10074A	85.83	5	85.59	85.99	0.40	2		40		
10074B	87.54	6	87.19	87.84	0.64	3		41		
10074C	88.38	6	88.08	88.57	0.49	3		68		
	88.82	Negative Anomaly				1		29	70.??	350
10074D	89.49	6	89.28	89.66	0.38	3	2W	60		
10074E	91.46	6	91.32	91.63	0.31	[illegible]	1E	90		
10074F	91.99	6	91.71	92.28	0.57	4		84		
10074G	92.14	6				4	1E	45		
10074H	92.79	6				4		44		
10074J	93.46	6				4		35		
10074K	93.55	6	92.48	94.44	1.96	4		44		
10074L	93.98	6				4	2E	31		
10074M	94.34	6								
	94.60	Negative Anomaly								
10080A	25.45	6	25.33	25.57	0.25	2		17		
10080B	26.28	6	26.07	26.55	0.48	3		26		
10080C	26.95	6				3		31		
10080D	27.10	6	26.81	27.21	0.40	4		40		
10080E	27.84	6				3		48		
10080F	28.21	6	27.67	28.36	0.70	4		51		
10080G	29.95	4	29.40	30.14	0.24	2		5		
10080H	32.24	6				[illegible]		40		
10080J	32.60	6	32.15	32.82	0.67	4		59		
10080K	32.70	6				4		51		

ANLY	FIDUCIAL	CHANNELS	HALF WIDTH LEFT	HALF WIDTH RIGHT	HW	CONDUCTANCE CLASS	DEPTH	STRIKE	MAGNETIC ANOMALY POSITION	MAGNETIC VALUE
10080L	33.31	5	33.02	33.43	0.41	[illegible]	[illegible]	25		
10080M	33.40	6				[illegible]	[illegible]	16		
10080N	33.94	6				3	1E	27	34.03	15
10080P	34.06	6	33.70	34.24	0.54	[illegible]	1E	59		
10080R	34.75	6	34.24	34.94	0.70	[illegible]	2E	45		
	35.09	Negative Anomaly								
10090A	57.27	6						3		
10090B	57.41	6	57.17	57.??	0.??	6		39		
	57.67	Negative Anomaly								
100090C	59.00	3	58.82	—				7		
10092A	79.42	6	79.13	79.57	0.44	2		8		
10092B	80.33	6	80.07	80.56	0.50	[illegible]		[illegible]		
10092C	81.22	6				4		[illegible]		
10092D	81.34	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
10093A	84.73	6				[illegible]		[illegible]		
10093B	85.10	6	84.??	85.16	0.?8	[illegible]				
	85.25	Negative Anomaly								
10093C	85.52	6	85.36	85.72	0.41	4	[illegible]	[illegible]		
10093D	86.48	6	86.04	86.?4	0.60	4	[illegible]	39		
	86.80	Negative Anomaly								
10094A	100.?7	6	100.?4	10?.18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
10095A	108.72	6	108.42	10?.01	0.59	3		32		
	109.22	Negative Anomaly								
10098A	138.41	6	138.24	138.55	0.31	3		75		
10098B	138.97	6	138.85	139.17	0.31	3		72		
10098C	139.82	6	139.59	139.93	0.33	1		37		
10101A	41.16	6				3		19		
10101B	41.42	6	40.84	41.94	1.10	3		22	41.62	60
10101C	41.82	6				3		7		
10101D	42.71	6	42.46	42.89	0.43	3		18		
10101E	42.96	6				4		25		
	43.20	Negative Anomaly								
10103A	46.46	6	46.21	46.58	0.37	3		45		
	46.75	Negative Anomaly								
10103B	47.19	6	46.96	47.40	0.44	3		33		
	47.57	Negative Anomaly								
10110A	101.54	6	101.20	101.66	0.46	4	1W	31		
	101.85	Negative Anomaly								
10120A	49.42	6				3		39		
10120B	49.67	6				3		47		
10120C	50.87	6	50.53	50.99	0.46	3	1E	32		
	51.20	Negative Anomaly								
10130A	143.62	2	143.53	143.71	0.18	1				

ANOMALY	FIDUCIAL	CHANNELS	HALF WIDTH LEFT	HALF WIDTH RIGHT	HW	AMPLITUDE CLASS	[illegible]	[illegible]	ASSOCIATED MAG POSITION	MAGNETIC VALUE
	159.00	Negative Anomaly								
10150B	175.45	2				1				
10169A	76.40	3	76.31	76.49	0.1[illegible]	1		[illegible]		
101[illegible]A	194.20	3	194.14	194.27	0.[illegible]	1	2W	9		
10190A	207.15	6	207.01	207.31	0.2[illegible]	[illegible]	3W	25		
	207.48	Negative Anomaly								
10210A	249.93	5	249.75	250.03	0.28	4		3		
	250.20	Negative Anomaly								
10240A	38.35	4	38.27	38.42	[illegible]	1	1W	1		
10251A	63.94	1				[illegible]		[illegible]		
10251B	64.14	4	63.90	64.32	[illegible]	4		[illegible]	64.[illegible]	3[illegible]
10251C	65.25	6	65.04	65.40	[illegible]	3	1W	43		
10260A	65.60	6	65.40	65.74	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37		
	65.90	Negative Anomaly								
[illegible]	75.39	2								
10270A	82.11	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
10270B	85.19	3	85.0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
10271A	91.93	6	91.71	92.02	0.31	[illegible]	1W	[illegible]		
10290A	92.26	6	91.97	92.41	0.[illegible]	[illegible]		4[illegible]		
	92.60	Negative Anomaly								
10300A	147.46	4	147.19	147.61	0.42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	148.90	Negative Anomaly								
10319A	165.20	6	164.88	165.48	[illegible]	2		23		
10319B	165.42	5				1	2W	33		
	165.80	Negative Anomaly								
10320A	177.71	5	177.57	177.82	0.25	2	2W	15		
	178.10	Negative Anomaly								
	191.41	Negative Anomaly								
10340A	203.13	6	202.99	203.27	0.27	3	1W	31		
	203.48	Negative Anomaly								
	213.01	Negative Anomaly								
10360A	223.37	6				4		39		
10360B	223.53	6	223.04	223.83	0.79	4		42		
	224.05	Negative Anomaly								

ANOMALY	FIDUCIAL	CHANNELS	HALF WIDTH LEFT	HALF WIDTH RIGHT	WD	AMPLITUDE (LOG)	SEEN	FIG-1	ASSOCIATED MAG POSITION	MAGNETIC VALUE
103/90	237.54	5	237.15	237.68	0.53	4	29	40		
	237.89	Negative Anomaly								
	251.69	Negative Anomaly								

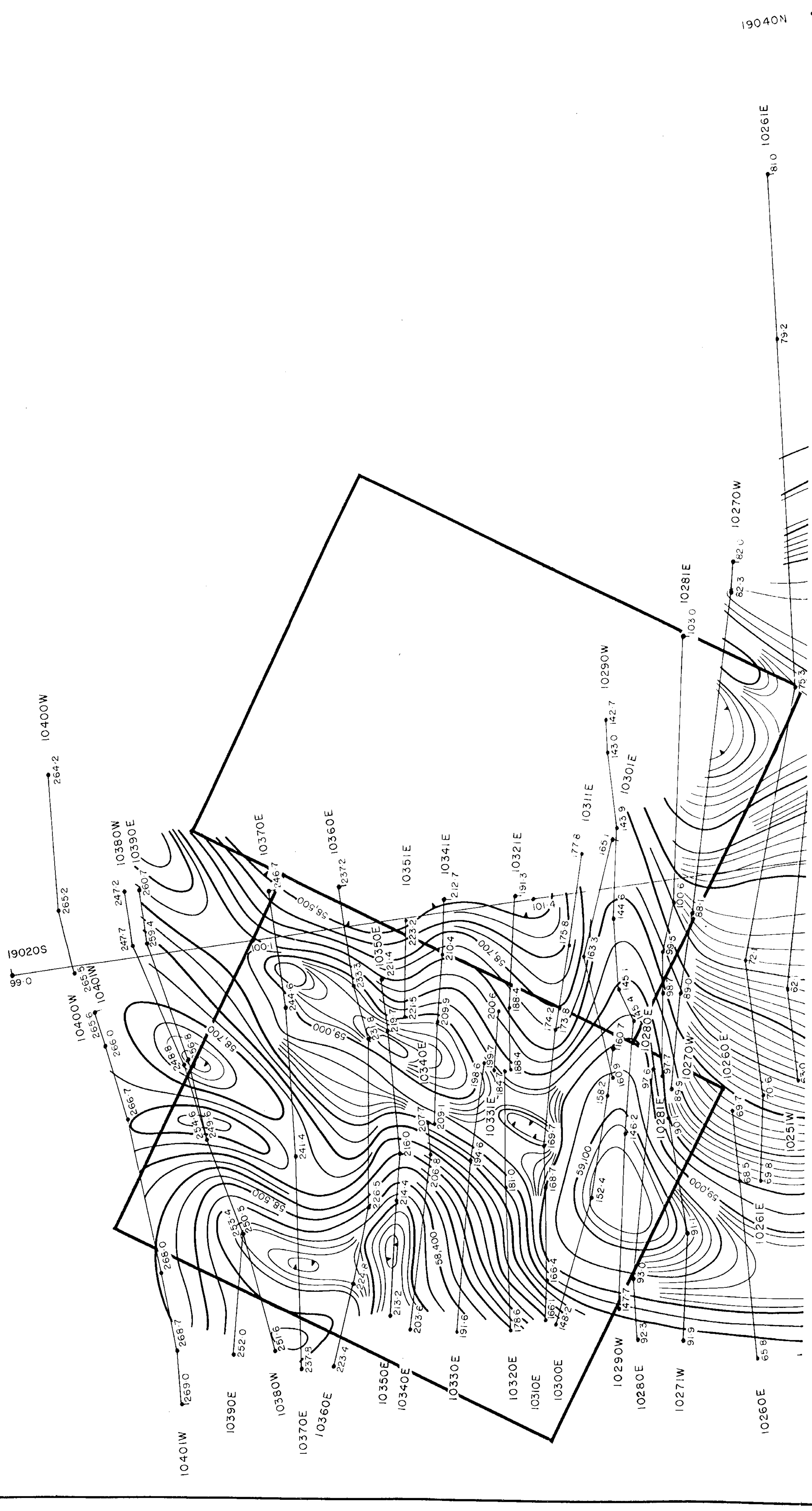
10 GAMMA CONTOUR LINE

50 GAMMA CONTOUR LINE

100 GAMMA CONTOUR LINE

(1 GAMMA = 1 NANOTESLA IN SI UNITS)

MAGNETIC DEPRESSION



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

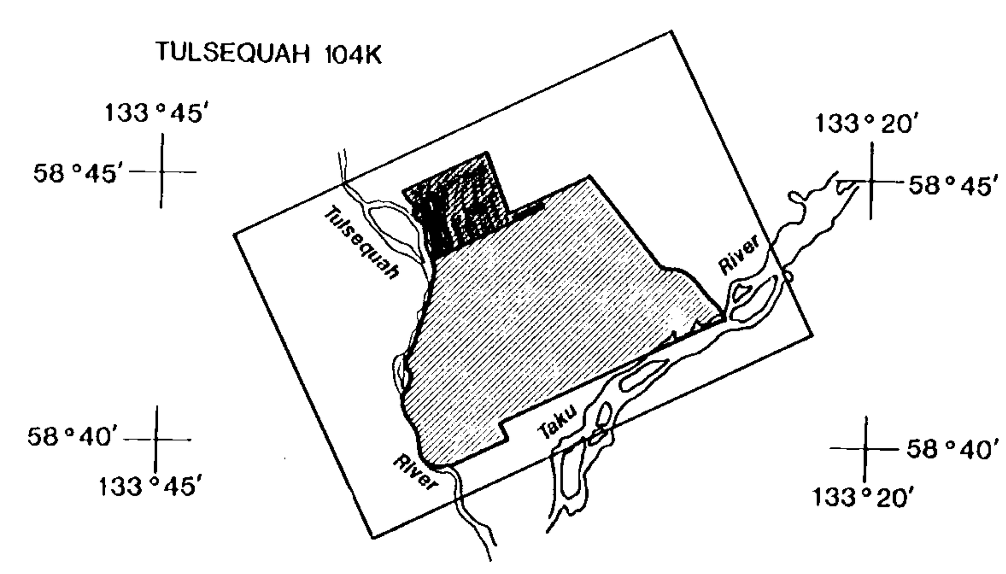
11,018

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The aircraft is equipped with the Barringer/Questor Mark VI INPUT* airborne E.M. System and the Sonotek PMH 5010 Proton Precession Magnetometer and Sonotek SDS-1200 Series Data Acquisition System. The INPUT* system will respond to conductive overburden and near-surface horizontal conducting layers in addition to bedrock conductors. Discrimination of conductors is based on the rate of transient decay, magnetic correlation and the anomaly shape, together with the conductor pattern and topography.

* Registered Trade Mark of Barringer Research Limited

TULSEQUAH 104K



SCALE APPROXIMATELY 1:15 840

TOTAL INTENSITY MAGNETIC SURVEY

WOLLEX EXPLORATION

TULSEQUAH RIVER

Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA

FILE NO.	SHEET NO.	DATE	DRAWN BY
24H26	1 of 1	MAY, 1982	

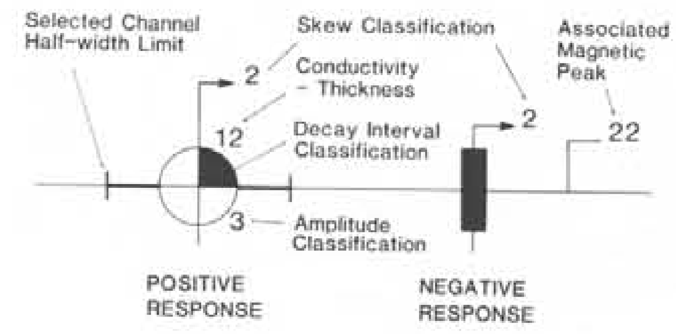
Questor Surveys Limited

Mississauga Ontario Canada

INPUT LEGEND

DECAY INTERVAL CLASSIFICATION

- 1 Channel (340 microseconds)
- 2 Channel (540 microseconds)
- 3 Channel (840 microseconds)
- 4 Channel (1240 microseconds)
- 5 Channel (1740 microseconds)
- 6 Channel (2340 microseconds)



AMPLITUDE CLASSIFICATION (UNCORRECTED FOR ALTITUDE)

- Class 1 (<100 ppm)
- Class 2 (100-199 ppm)
- Class 3 (200-399 ppm)
- Class 4 (400-1000 ppm)
- Class 5 (>1000 ppm)

SKEW CLASSIFICATION (DIP INDICATION)

- Class 1 <.25 subfiducial
- Class 2 .25 - .49 subfiducial
- Class 3 .50 - .74 subfiducial
- Class 4 >.74 subfiducial

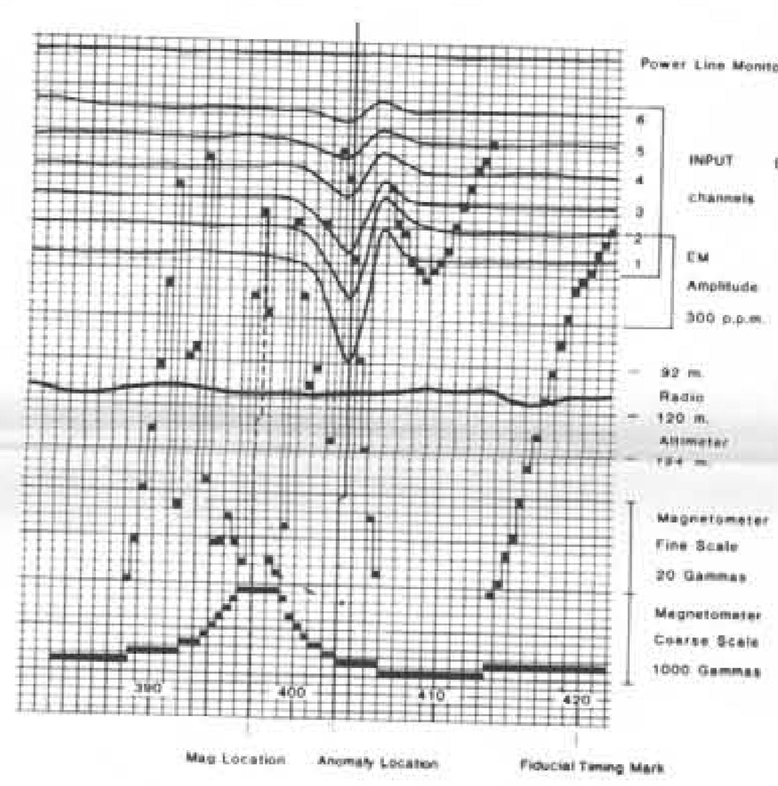
(Arrow indicates skew direction)

INTERPRETATION

- Conductor Axis, with reference number (good definition)
- Conductor Axis, with reference number (poor definition)
- Vertical Conductor
- Conductor Dip
- Selected Zone, with reference number
- Surficial Conductivity
- Fault Zone

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,018



Representative INPUT Magnetometer and Altimeter Recording

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The aircraft is equipped with the Barringer/Questor Mark VI INPUT* airborne E.M. System and the Sonotek PMH 5010 Proton Precession Magnetometer and Sonotek SDS-1200 Series Data Acquisition System. The INPUT* system will respond to conductive overburden and near-surface horizontal conducting layers in addition to bedrock conductors. Discrimination of conductors is based on the rate of transient decay, magnetic correlation and the anomaly shape, together with the conductor pattern and topography.

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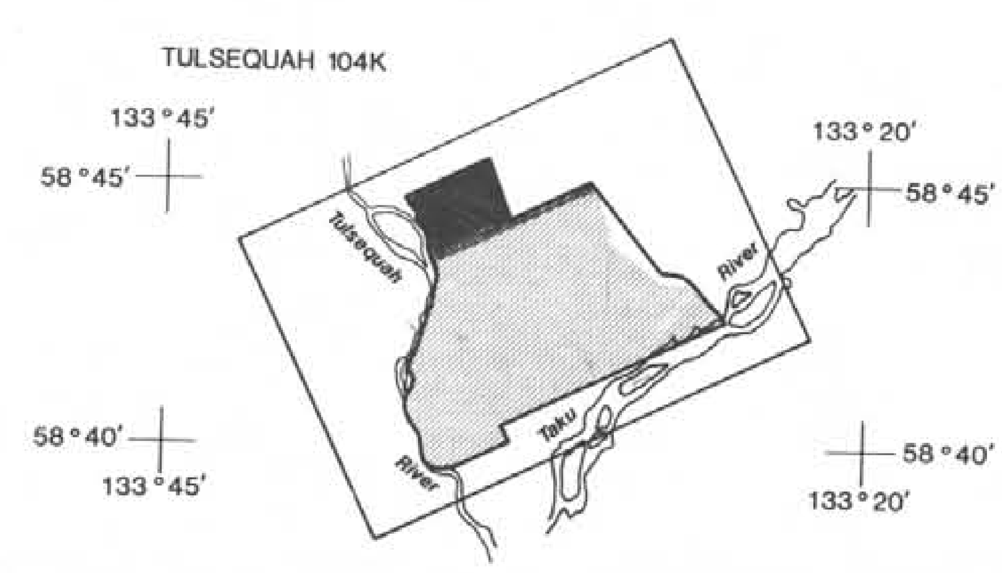

SCALE APPROXIMATELY 1:15 840

HELICOPTER MK VI INPUT® SURVEY

WOLLEX EXPLORATION

TULSEQUAH RIVER

Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA

FILE NO.	SHEET NO.	DATE	DRAWN BY
24H26	1 of 1	MAY, 1982	G. H.

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Mississauga Ontario Canada