AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER
VLF-ELECTROMAGNETOMETER SURVEY
GOLDBRAE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.
FIRE MINERAL CLAIM, NORTH HARRISON LAKE
NEW WESTMINSTER M.D., B.C.

NTS.92G/16W, Lat.49°48'N, Long.122°14'W

Author: Glen E. White B.Sc., P.Eng.
Geophysicist

Date of Work: October, 1983

Date of Report: December 19, 1983

WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL AERO DATA LTD.

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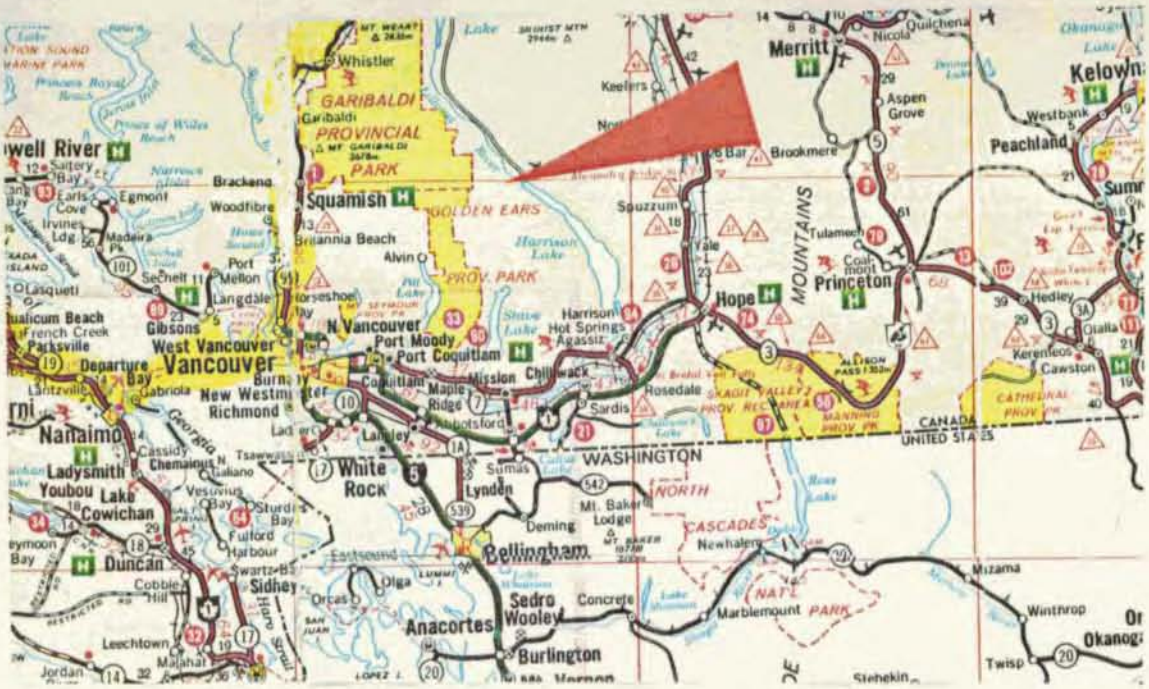
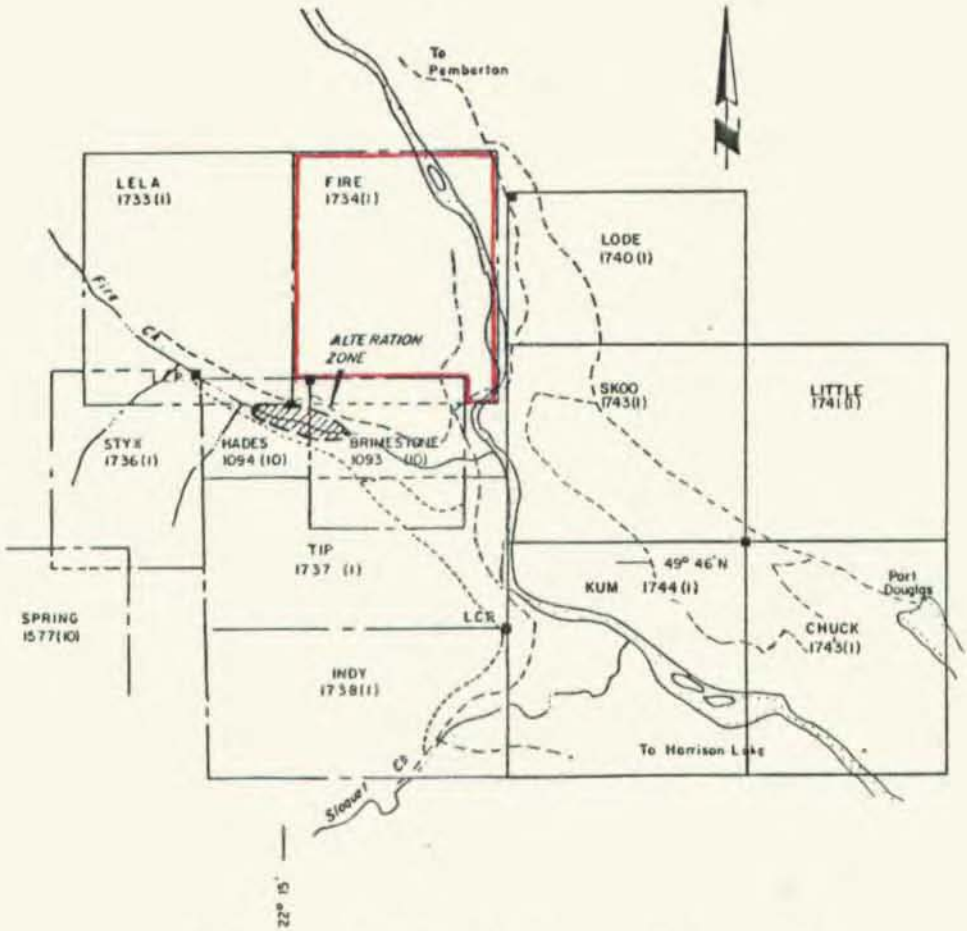




GOLDBRAE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

— FIRE CLAIM —

LOCATION & CLAIMS MAP

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.

FIG. 1

INTRODUCTION

This report describes an airborne magnetometer, VLF-electromagnetometer survey which was conducted near the northern end of Harrison Lake. The survey was completed on a cost shared basis on behalf of Lear Oil and Gas Ltd., Sungod Resources Ltd. and Goldbrae Developments Ltd.

Recent airborne magnetometer work for Rhyolite Resources Inc. has indicated a close association between areas of high magnetic intensity and the gold mineralization. Thus this survey was undertaken to see the magnetic signature of the auriferous iron oxide intensely altered zone on the Hades and Brimestone claims and to see if any areas of magnetic interest could be delineated.

This survey was conducted during the month of October 1983 by Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.

PROPERTY

The Goldbrae Developments Ltd. property consists of the FIRE claim, record number 1734, record date January 31, 1983. The claim comprises 20 units as illustrated on Figure 1.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The mineral claim is located at the north end of Harrison Lake, New Westminster Mining Division, Lat.49° 48'N, Long. 122°14'W, NTS 92G/16W.

Access is by gravel road from either Harrison Lake or Pemberton down the Lillooet River. The Lillooet route has better gravel roads.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The general geology is best described by enclosing a descriptive report on the History, Economic Potential and Geology by John Vincent P.Eng.

HISTORY

Prospecting and claim staking in 1897 -1898 was focused on gold-silver discoveries on Fire Mountain and the west side of Harrison Lake at the Providence about 15 miles northwest of Harrison Hotsprings. About 55 tons of unknown value was produced from the Fire Mountain prospect, and 350 tons with a value of $34/ton in gold and silver was produced from the Providence showing. Further work was done on the Providence in 1929 by the Harrison Gold Mining and Development Co., but without success. During the period 1930 - 1934, further underground exploration work was carried out on the Fire Mountain occurrences.

In the early 1950's exploration interest through the area along the southwest side of Harrison Lake was sparked with the discovery of copper-zinc sulphides. In 1971, Cominco geologists recognized the geological setting as similar to the Kuroko-type and Noranda-type environment which has been exceptionally productive in Japan. Since then, exploration activity has continued in varying degrees, and the SENECA prospect, No. 13 on the map, has received considerable effort by Noranda, Cominco and Chevron. In 1972 and 1973, the B.C. Mines Branch completed a mapping project which contributed to the understanding of the geological setting.

At present, Curator Resources Ltd. of Calgary holds the prospect under option and during the 1983 season completed 8400 feet of drilling in 18 diamond drill holes. Eleven holes intersected the mineralized zone, and a release of information will be forthcoming. A search of the records shows a number of assessment reports filed on prospects which consist of varying amounts of base

metal sulphides hosted by the Harrison Lake volcanics.

The present interest in the area has been generated by the discovery in 1981-82 of gold-silver mineralization approximately 3 miles northwest of the PROVIDENCE in the Doctor's Point area. Trenching and diamond drilling in 1982 and 1983 has defined a significant zone of gold-bearing mineralization which occurs in the Fire Lake Group of rocks. The drilling program is continuing with very encouraging results, and an induced polarization survey was successful in delineating additional target areas.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

Mineral prospects which have been included in the Provincial Mineral Inventory are plotted on Figure 3 and illustrate that occurrences of interest have been prospected along the full length of the belt. At the south end, the SENECA property has received the most concentrated work and comprehensive studies have shown that massive sphalerite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite occur as discontinuous lenses within a thin horizon of rhyolitic lithic and lapilli tuff. In 1961, 287 tons were shipped to Britannia Beach, and the grade recovered averaged 0.06 ounces of gold per ton, 3.34 ounces of silver per ton, 1.24% copper and 7.08% zinc. Although subsequent exploration has not outlined an orebody to date, work continues in a promising and complex environment.

A study of assessment files shows that a number of sulphide occurrences in similar stratigraphic settings have been prospected to varying degrees. Although an economic discovery has not been made, the geologic setting is most encouraging.

The present activity towards the north end of the belt has developed as a result of the gold discovery made on the property of Rhyolite Resources Inc. on the west side of Harrison Lake on Westwood Bay. Published information indicates that the precious metal values are hosted by a gently dipping altered and mineralized zone in the Fire Lake rocks which varies in thickness up to 10 metres. Trenches and road cuts expose the zone, and the 1982-83 drilling program and IP survey has established a trend and geological control.

Although continuing work will contribute to the understanding of the geological setting, there are strong indications that the association of volcanic stratigraphy represents an important discovery perhaps similar to those found in the Precambrian volcanic terrains of Ontario and Quebec. The Noranda-type setting has been established for the SENECA prospect to the south, and the overall package of volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks represented by the Harrison and Fire Lake sections deserve thoughtful evaluation and exploration in the light of recent conceptual work relative to gold deposits.

GEOLOGY

Regional

The west side of Harrison Lake is underlain by the Harrison Lake Formation and Fire Lake Group of rocks which consists predominantly of a volcanic and volcanoclastic stratigraphic sequence. The Fire Lake Group is exposed in the north half of the area while the Harrison Lake section occupies the southern portion. The most recent compilation (GSC Map 1386A) places the Harrison Lake Formation in the Middle Jurassic and the Fire Lake Group in the Lower Cretaceous. Midway up the lake, outliers or segments of the Broken Back Hill Formation and Bill Hook Creek Group occur on Long Island and the west side of the lake. The former lies stratigraphically above the Fire Lake Group, and the latter between the Harrison Lake and Fire Lake rocks. They appear to be predominantly sedimentary, but have a pyroclastic content. In GSC Memoir 335, Dr. J.A. Roddick regards these areas as comprising roof pendants of varying size within the intrusive Coast Range plutonic complex.

The Chehalis Pendant includes the extensive area of Harrison Lake Formation along the west side of the Lake. The characteristic rocks are described as a thick sequence of metamorphosed porphyritic andesite and dacite. Since this work was completed in 1955, logging and mining exploration activity has opened up the area with the result that the stratigraphy has taken on considerable economic significance. Base and precious metal mineralization has been discovered in association with particular structural and stratigraphic features which suggest a volcanogenic relationship.

The Fire Lake Group also occupies a roof pendant. In the Fire Lake area, northwest of Harrison Lake, three stratigraphic units have been mapped (Memoir 335,P.42):

1. An upper unit of clastic feldspathic greenstones, chlorite schist and minor conglomerate has a thickness of 7000 feet.

2. A middle unit of dark slates, shales, argillite, and greywacke is approximately 6000 feet thick.

3. A basal section consisting of granulites, andesite, conglomerate, limestones and quartzite is approximately 2000 feet thick.

From the description provided by Dr. Roddick, it is apparent that the stratigraphic section represents well mixed volcanic and sedimentary activity during this period of geologic time.

In the vicinity of Bremner Creek, the upper unit of the Fire Lake section is exposed on the northern limb of a westward plunging anticline which exposes the Harrison Lake rocks in the core. The Fire Lake rocks consist of volcanic breccias, volcano-clastics and interbedded flows of andesite and rhyolite.

Intrusive rocks in the area belong to the Coast Plutonic Complex which represents a variety of phases and compositions. Outcrops along the west side of Harrison Lake expose a medium grey hornblende granodiorite which is regarded a Middle Eocene in age.

Local:

The property is underlain by a stratigraphic sequence of the Fire Lake Group of volcanic and volcanoclastics. The intensely altered zone in the Fire Creek canyon which lies immediately south of the LCP consists of a well bedded tuffaceous unit which contains clay minerals, iron oxides, and a chalcedonic variety of silica. The core zone measures 350 by 1,000 metres, and there is an oxidized envelope well beyond that. The geochemical signature is anomalous in gold and barium, and a trace of gold was panned from the soil at a spot towards the west end of the old road along the south side of the canyon.

The stratigraphic section strikes northwesterly at 300° and dips to the northeast at steep angles. Grey-green andesitic flows are interbedded with tuffaceous and fragmental units, and the occasional beds of shale or argillite up to 3 metres thick were noted in the sequence.

Fracturing is well developed with closely spaced sets at 05°/70°Eand 060°/30°SE. The occasional barren white quartz vein was noted along a joint direction at 300°/60° SW.

The alteration features and the chalcedonic silca associated with the zone in the Fire Creek canyon indicate epithermal hydrothermal activity. The intense bleaching and clay alteration is suggestive of the boiling activity described by Buchanan in his conceptual models of these types of deposits.

The attitude of the zone is steeply dipping and appears to cut across the local stratigraphic features at a low angle. Rather than stratigraphic, the hydrothermal system may be controlled by a northwesterly-trending fault zone.

Field mapping is required to establish the detailed stratigraphic and structural relationship.

LEGEND

EOCENE

20	Granodiorite
19	Quartz Diorite

LOWER CRETACEOUS

16	FIRE LAKE GROUP: Pyroclastics, greenstones, slate, greywacke, conglomerate, limestone.
15	BROKEN BACK HILL: Pyroclastics, greywacke

MIDDLE JURASSIC

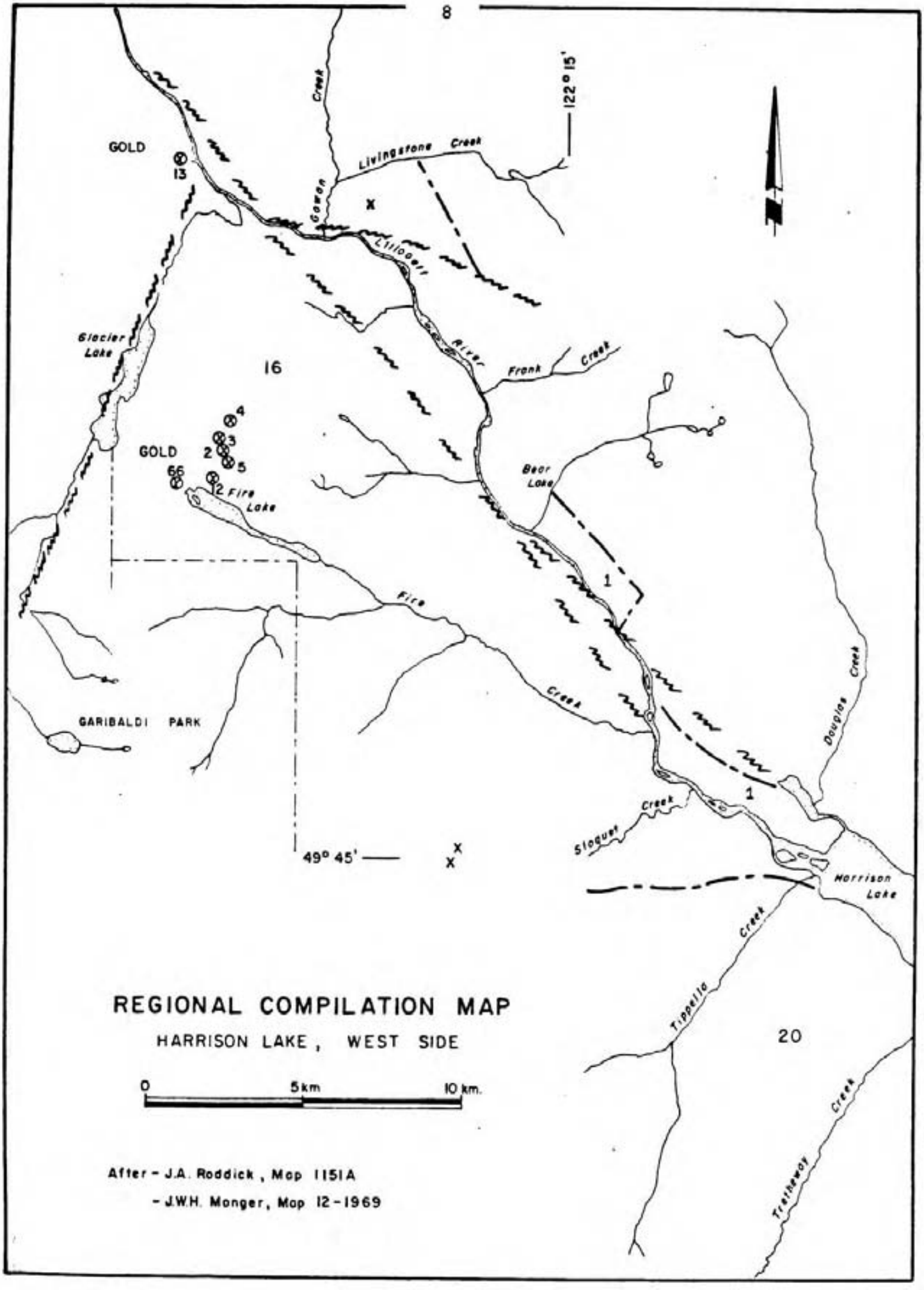
9	BILLHOOK CREEK FORMATION: Tuff, sandstone
8	MYSTERIOUS CREEK FORMATION: Pelite
7	ECHO ISLAND: Argillite, tuff
6	HARRISON LAKE: Flows, volcanoclastics, pyroclastics

TRIASSIC (and older)

1	HOZAMEEN GROUP: Volcanics, sediments

SYMBOLS

———	Geological Contacts, approximate
⊗13	Mineral Prospect; MI number
x	Recorded Pyritization
↘ 50°	Bedding Attitude

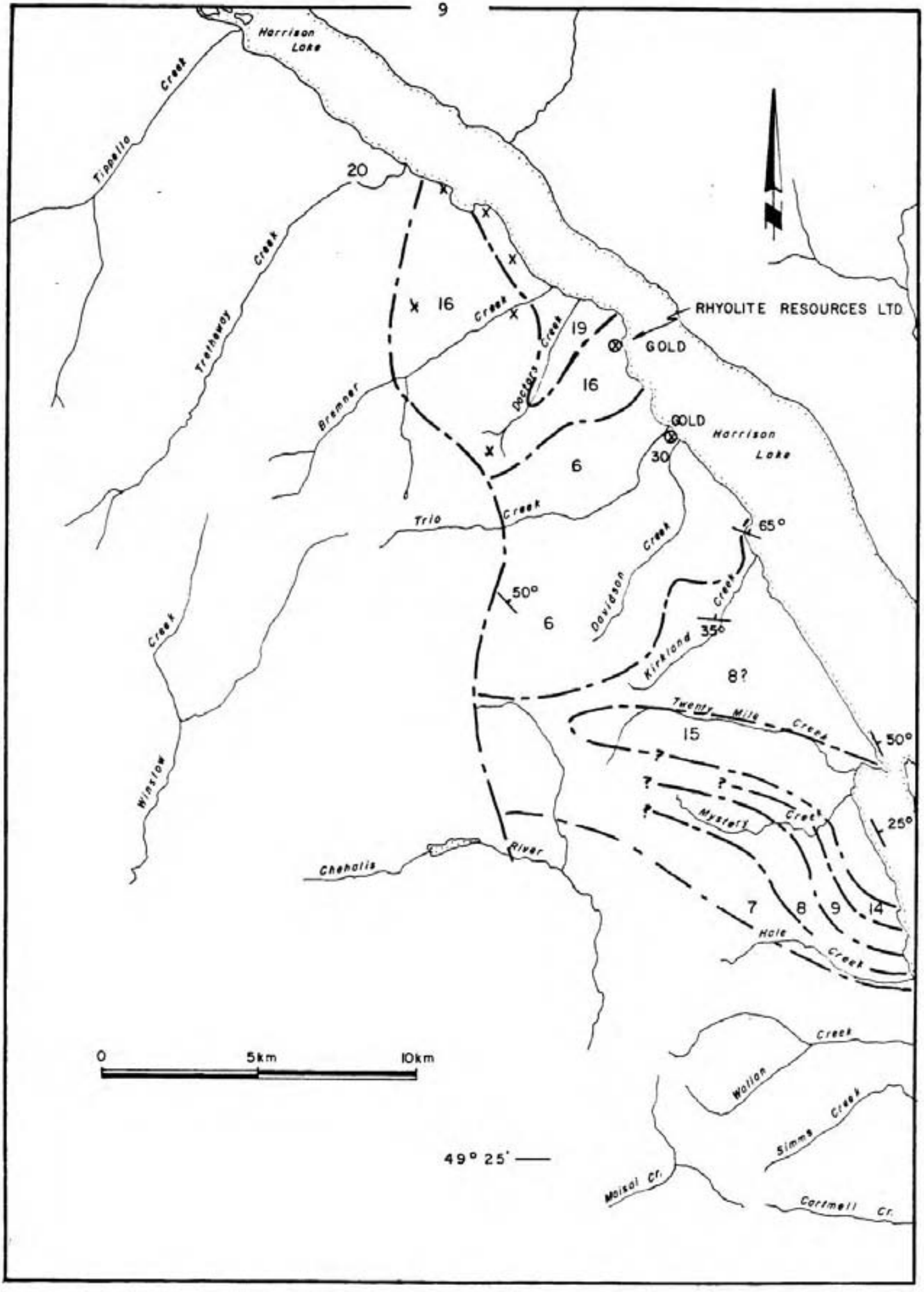


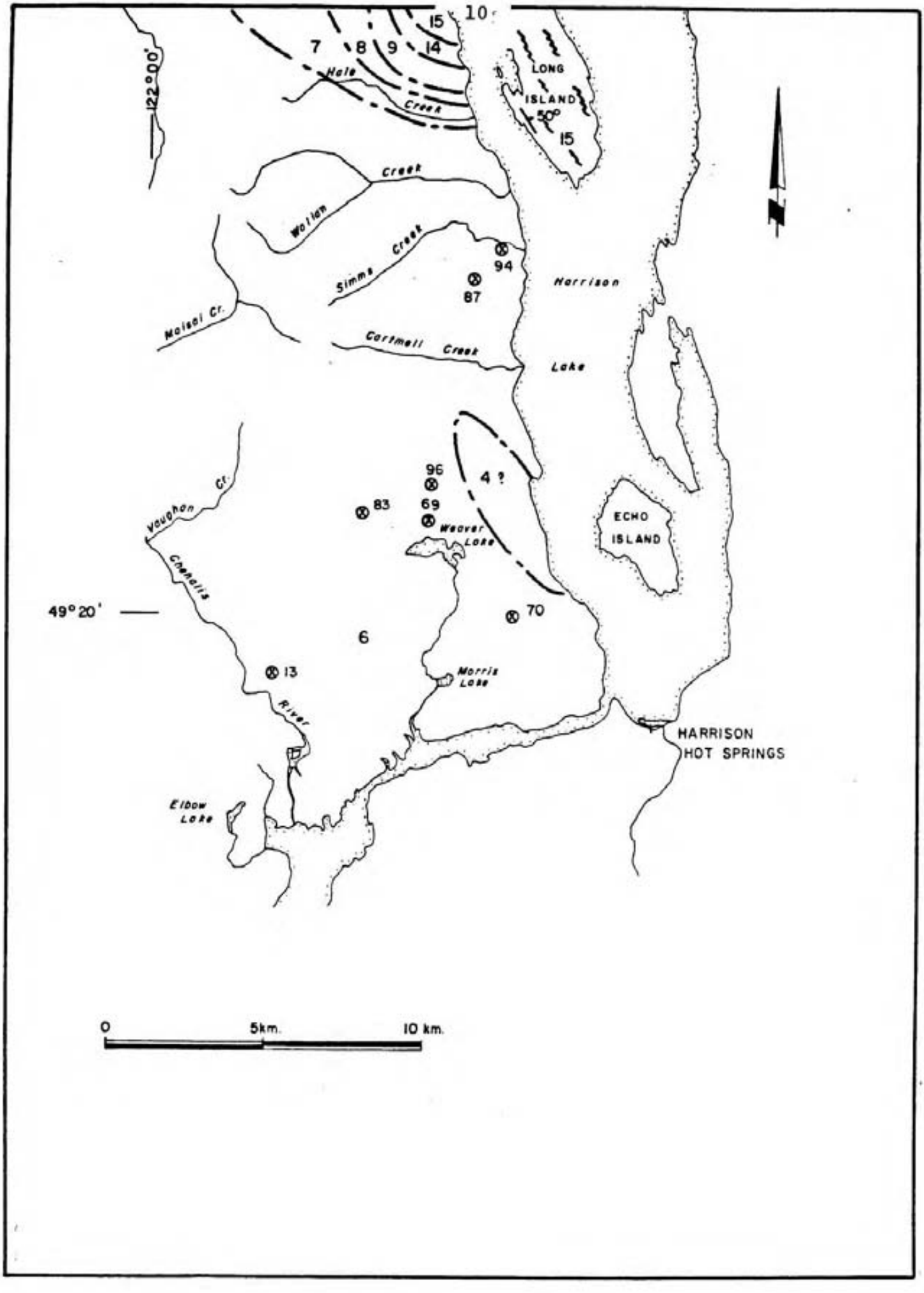
REGIONAL COMPILATION MAP

HARRISON LAKE, WEST SIDE

After - J.A. Roddick, Map 1151A

- J.W.H. Monger, Map 12-1969


Harrison Lake
Tipella Creek
Trethewey Creek
Bremner
Doctors Creek
RHYOLITE RESOURCES LTD
GOLD
GOLD
Harrison Lake
Trio Creek
Davidson Creek
Kirkland Creek
Twenty Mile Creek
Mystery Creek
Hale Creek
Wallon Creek
Simms Creek
Cartmell Cr.
Maisal Cr.
Winslow Creek
Chehalis River
20
16
19
16
6
30
65°
50°
6
35°
8?
15
50°
25°
7
8
9
14
0
5km
10km
49° 25'


10
15
7
8
9
14
Hale
Creek
122°00'
LONG
ISLAND
50°
15
Creek
Wolfen
Simms Creek
94
87
Harrison
Malsol Cr.
Cartmell Creek
Lake
96
4 ?
Vaughan Cr.
83
69
Weaver Lake
ECHO
ISLAND
Connells
49°20'
70
6
13
Morris Lake
River
HARRISON
HOT SPRINGS
Elbow Lake
0
5km.
10 km.

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 100 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 KING KRA-10A 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 three independent modes: an analogue strip chart recorder, digital magnetic tapes and a digital video recovery system. A three-pen analogue power recorder provides direct, unfiltered recordings of the three geophysical instrument output signals. A Hewlett-Packard 9875 tape drive system digitally records all information as it is processed through an on-board micro-computer. 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 the date, real time and terrain clearance upon the actual flight path video recording to allow exact correlation between geophysical data and ground location. The input signals are averaged and updated on the video display every second. Correlation between the strip chart, digital tape and the video flight path recovery tape is controlled via fiducial marks common to all systems. Line identification, flight direction and pertinent survey information are recorded on the audio track of the video recording tape.

DATA PROCESSING

Field data is digitally recorded on magnetic cassettes in a format compatible with the Hewlett-Packard 9845 computer. The flight path locations are digitized, thus the information can be processed as either time series or space point data.

Total field intensity magnetic information is routinely edited for noise spikes and corrected for any diurnal variations recorded on a base magnetometer located in the survey area.

Total field intensity VLF-EM signals are sensitive to topographic changes and receiver oscillation. Oscillation effects can be removed by filters tuned to the dominant period. Long period terrain effects can be removed by subtracting a polynomial fitted base level from the data. The degree of the polynomial can be selected to best represent terrain variations observed in the survey area.

Short period terrain effects often have similar response parameters to target conductive features. An interpretational technique often useful in distinguishing between terrain anomalies and conductor anomalies is to observe the difference between the responses from two transmitter stations. Terrain variations normally affect both data sets to a similar degree and are much reduced on a difference plot. The amplitude of the response due to a conductive body is dependent upon the relationship between the conductors' strike and direction to the transmitter station. In most instances the anomalous responses will vary between frequencies and therefore remain evident on the difference plot.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The airborne survey covered some 285 line km in an area of 7 km x 10 km. The magnetic intensity map Figure 2 shows a number of interesting anomalies. The area of known gold mineralization on Fire Creek is on the southern flank of a good magnetic anomaly designated HB. This anomaly is a well defined zone which rises some 400 gammas above background. The magnetic data suggests the presence of a number of strong faults. A pronounced magnetic high occurs in the northeast corner of the survey grid. This feature has a zenith of some 2000 gammas. It likely is associated with a contact between the volcanic-sedimentary rocks and intrusive rocks. The magnetic anomalies in the survey area may possibly be caused by volcanic rocks small stocks or alteration associated with them. Several other low amplitude magnetic anomalies have been delineated, these are numbered L1-3 for Lear Oil and Gas Ltd., G1-2 for Goldbrae Developments Ltd. and S1-4 for Sungod Resources Ltd.

The VLF-EM data shows a number of conductor trends. These anomalies are likely caused by argillite horizons within the volcanic rocks and/or shear zones associated with the strong regional northwest-southeast Harrison Lake fault system. A number of the conductors however, occur as discrete well defined responses which should be further investigated. These anomalies have been circled.

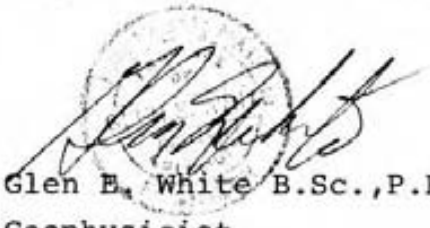
The FIRE claim is immediately north of the HB magnetic anomaly. The northern portion of this anomaly extends onto the FIRE claim. In the northern portion of the claim block, a magnetic high finger extends southward onto the claim. The eastern portion of the property is transversed by the Lillooet fault a prominent northwest-southeast linear.

Several VLF-electromagnetic anomalies are noted, these should be investigated. The responses obtained suggest the possibility of an argillite formation or shear zone occurring between the two magnetic highs.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The airborne magnetometer survey located two interesting magnetic high features which extend onto the FIRE claim. The southern one, the HB anomaly is known to be associated with heavy pyrite and gold mineralization. It is recommended that these anomalies be detailed on the ground with a ground magnetometer survey and a high resolution multi-spacing induced polarization survey.

Respectfully submitted,



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

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

NAME:	WHITE, Glen E., P. Eng.
PROFESSION:	Geophysicist
EDUCATION:	B.Sc. Geophysicist - 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.
	Eleven years Consulting Geophysicist.
	Active experience in all Geologic provinces of Canada.

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

BARRINGER AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER

MODEL:	Nimbin M-123
TYPE:	Proton Precession
RANGE:	20,000 to 100,000 gammas
ACCURACY:	± 1 gamma at 24 V d.c.
SENSITIVITY:	1 gamma throughout range
CYCLE RATES:	
Continuous	0.6, 0.8, 1.2 and 1.9 seconds
Automatic	2 seconds to 99 minutes in 1 second steps
Manual	Pushbutton single cycling at 1.9 seconds
External	Actuated by a 2.5 to 12 volt pulse longer than 1 millisecond.
OUTPUTS:	
Analogue	0 to 99 gammas or 0 to 990 gammas - automatic stepping
Visual	5 digit numeric display directly in gammas
EXTERNAL OUTPUTS:	
Analogue	2 channels, 0 to 99 gammas or 0 to 990 gammas at 1 m.a. or 1 volt full scale deflection.
Digital	BCD 1, 2, 4, 8 code, TTL compatible.
SIZE:	Instrument set in console 30 cm X 10 cm X 25 cm
WEIGHT:	3.5 Kg
POWER REQUIREMENTS:	12 to 30 volts dc, 60 to 200 milliamps maximum.
DETECTOR:	Noise cancelling torroidal coil installed in airfoil.

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

SABRE AIRBORNE VLF SYSTEM

Source of Primary Field:	VLF radio stations in the frequency range of 14KH_z to 30 KH_z.
Type of Measurement:	-Horizontal field strength
Number of Channels:	-Two; Seattle, Washington at 24.8 KH_z -Cutler, Maine at 17.8 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

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 MM 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

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

DATA RECORDING SYSTEM (CON'T)

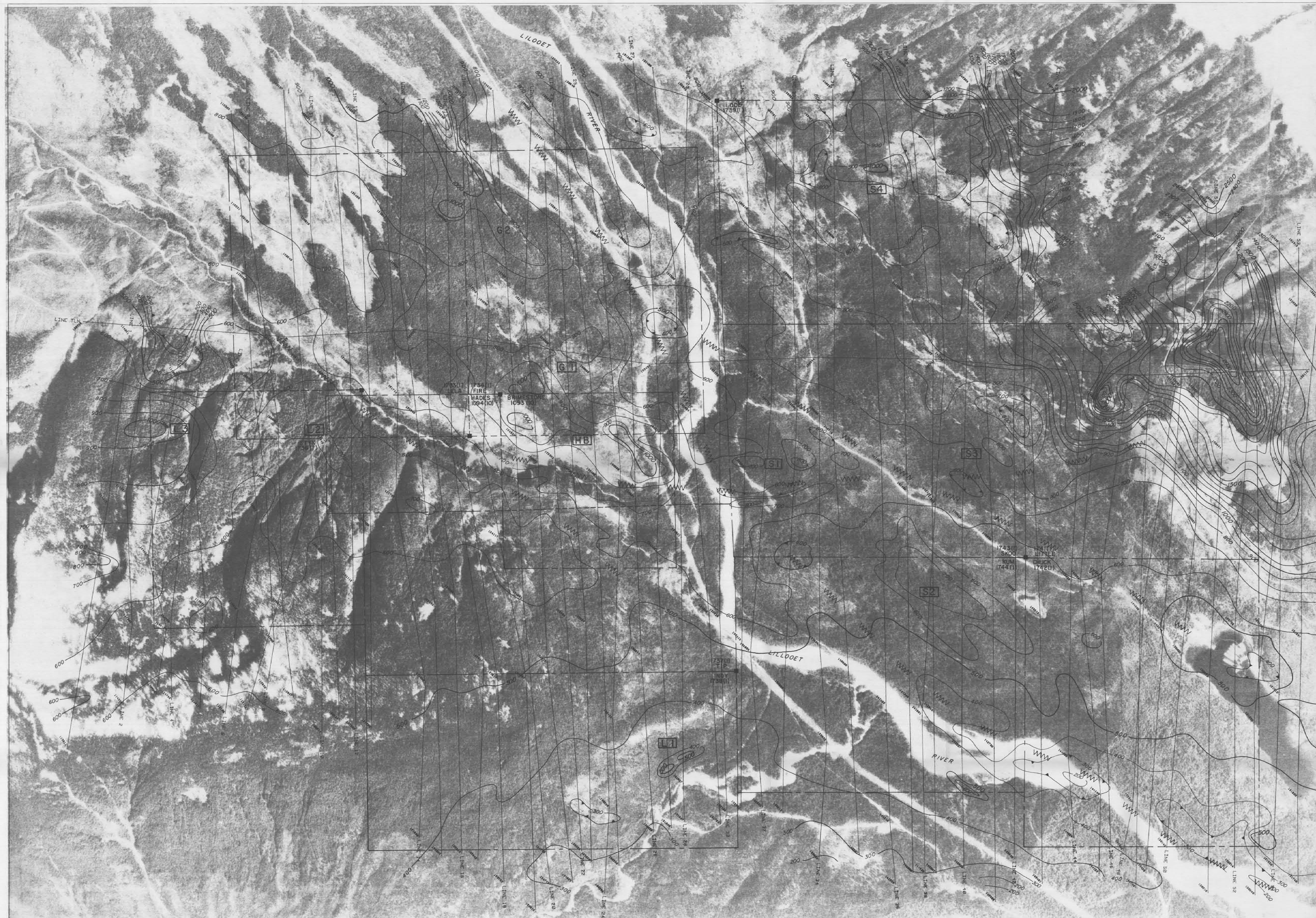
iii) Digital Magnetic Tape

Type: Hewlett Packard cartridge tape unit
Model: 9875A
Power Requirements: 24 volt d.c.
Data Format: HP's Standard Interchange Format (SIF)
Tape Cartridge: HP 98200A 225K byte cartridge compatible with HP Series 9800 desktop computers.
Tape Drive: Dual tape drives providing up to 8 hours continual recording time.
Controller: Internal micro-computer provides 23 built in commands.
: External computer generated commands.

COST BREAKDOWN

DATE	PERSONNEL	PRODUCTION	RATE	CHARGEABLE TIME (days)	TOTAL
Oct.18-Oct.31	E.T.Pezzot M. McDermott	Pre-survey Preparation	500	6	$3,000.00
Nov.1, 1983	E.T.Pezzot M. McDermott	Field Survey	550	1	550.00
Nov.9-17	J. Behenna	Flight Path Recovery	225	7	1,575.00
Nov.25-Dec.2	E.T. Pezzot	Computer Analysis Processing	275	6	1,650.00
				Subtotal ...	$6,775.00
Helicopter & Fuel					2,500.00
Vehicle					160.00
Meals & Accommodations					32.00
Equipment Lease					775.00
Materials & Supplies					205.00
Air Photos					28.00
Photographic Enlargement, Reproduction					980.00
Drafting, Reproduction, Binding					1,120.00
Computer Processing & Plotting					4,800.00
Interpretation & Reports					4,400.00
Miscellaneous (courier, phones, shipping etc.)					225.00
				Total	$22,000.00

Goldbrae Developments Ltd. contributed $6,000.00 towards the total cost.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,952

KEY

INSTRUMENT: Barringer M-123 Magnetometer

Data corrected for diurnal variations

Base value= 56000 gammas

Contour interval= 100 gammas

Roads

Claim boundary

Claim post

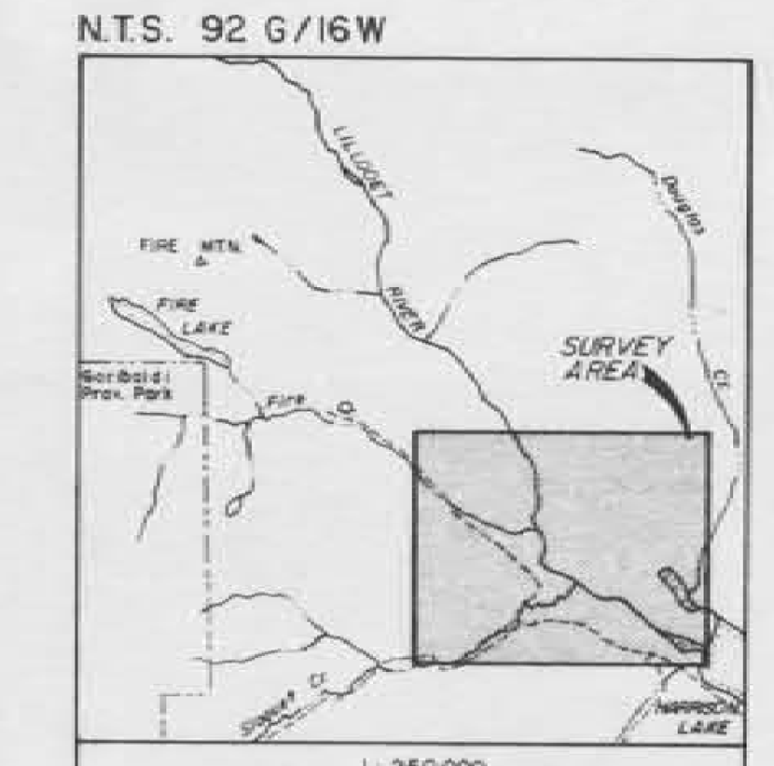
Magnetic High

Magnetic Low

Inferred Fault

VLF-EM Conductor

N.T.S. 92 G/16W



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LOCATION MAP

METRES

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

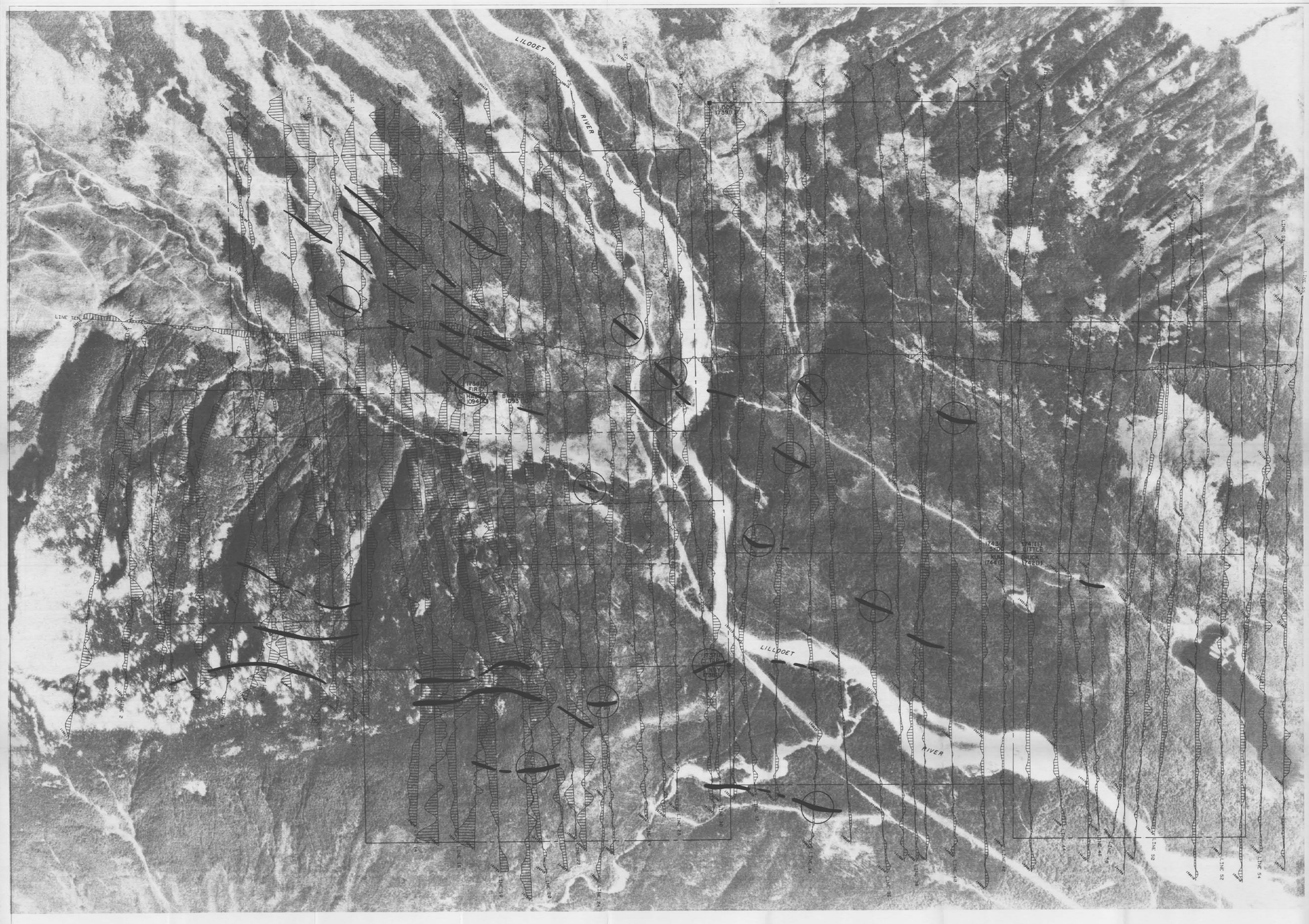
GLEN E. WHITE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

GOLDBRAE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.
NORTH HARRISON PROJECT
MAGNETIC CONTOUR MAP
TOTAL FIELD INTENSITY (gammas)

DATE: NOV/83 | FIG.: 2

To accompany the Geophysical Report on the North Harrison Project

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.



KEY

INSTRUMENT: Sabre Total Field Intensity VLF-EM

Transmitter Station, Seattle (24.8 Khz)

Vertical Scale, 5%/cm.

Roads

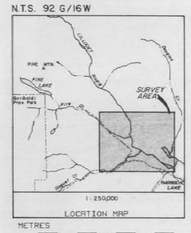
Claim boundary

Claim post

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,952

N.T.S. 92 G/16W



METRES

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

GOLDBRAE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

NORTH HARRISON PROJECT

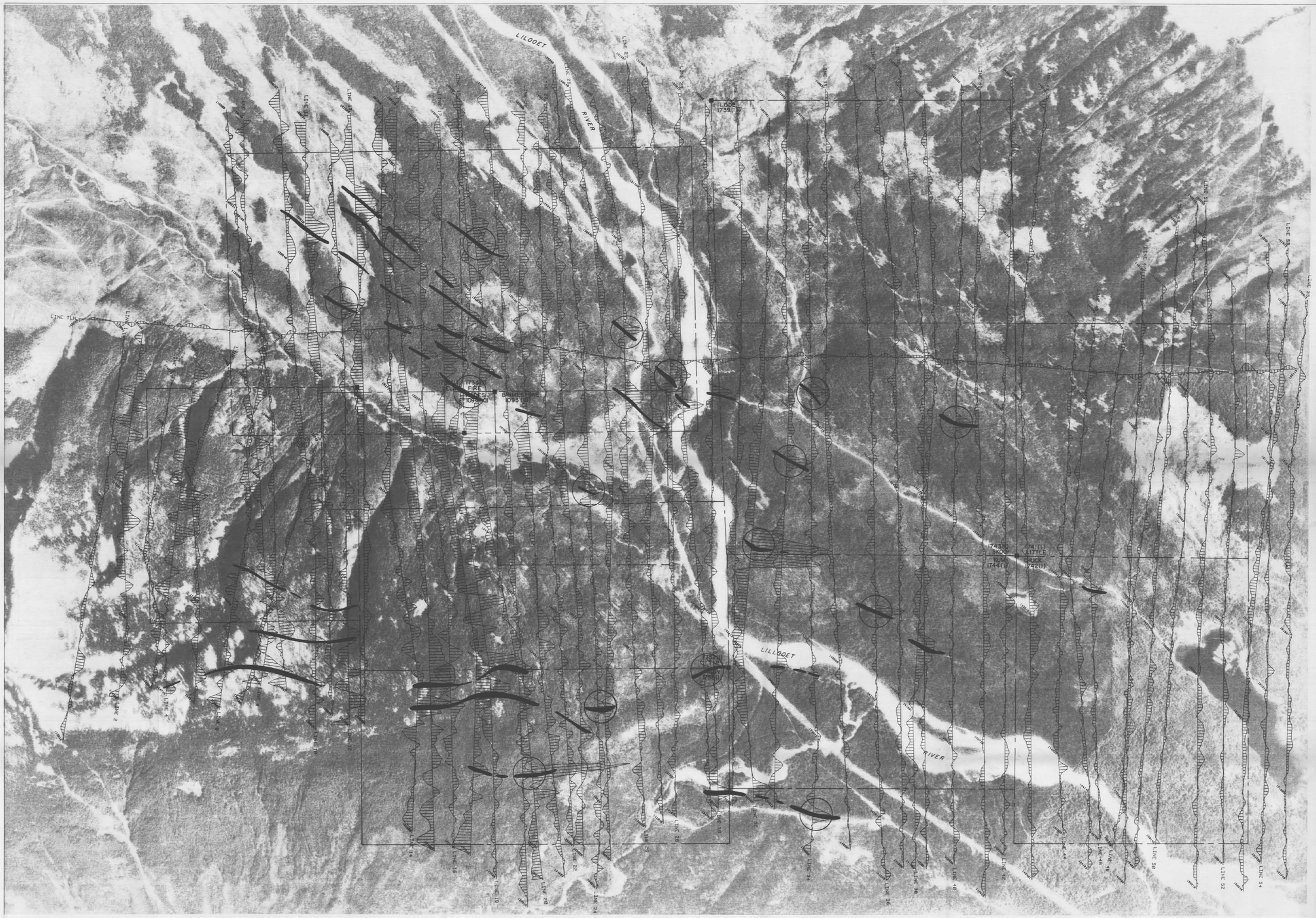
TOTAL FIELD INTENSITY VLF-EM

VLF-EM PROFILES (SEATTLE)

DATE: NOV/83	FIG.: 3

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.

To accompany the Geophysical Report on the North Harrison Project



KEY

INSTRUMENT: Sabre Total Field Intensity VLF-EM

Transmitter Station, Cutler (17.8 Khz)

Vertical Scale, 5%/cm.

Roads

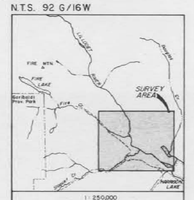
Claim boundary

Claim post

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,952

N.T.S. 92 G/16W



METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

GOLDBRAE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

NORTH HARRISON PROJECT

TOTAL FIELD INTENSITY VLF-EM
VLF-EM PROFILES (CUTLER)

DATE: NOV/83 | FIG.: 4

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd

To accompany the Geophysical Report on the North Harrison Project

KEY

INSTRUMENTS: Sabre Total Field Intensity VLF-EM

Transmitter Station #1, Seattle (24.8 Khz)

Transmitter Station #2, Cutler (17.8 Khz)

Vertical Scale, 5%/cm.

Roads

Claim boundary

Claim post

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,952

N.T.S. 92 G/16W

1: 250,000
LOCATION MAP

METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

GOLDBRAE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.
NORTH HARRISON PROJECT
VLF-EM DIFFERENCE PROFILES
(SEATTLE - CUTLER)

DATE: NOV/83 | FIG.: 5

To accompany the Geophysical Report on the North Harrison Project

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