84-#234 - 12145

BOUNDARY STAKING COMPANY

2

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ON An

Airborne VLF-Electromagnetometer
and Magnetometer Survey

PHOEBE CLAIM

Latitude 49°56'N Longitude 122°23'W
NTS 92G/16W

Authors: E.Trent Pezzot B.Sc.,
Geophysicist
Glen E. White B.Sc.,P.Eng.,
Consulting Geophysicist

Date of Work: February 24-25, 1984
Date of Report: April 3, 1984

WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL AERO DATA LTD.

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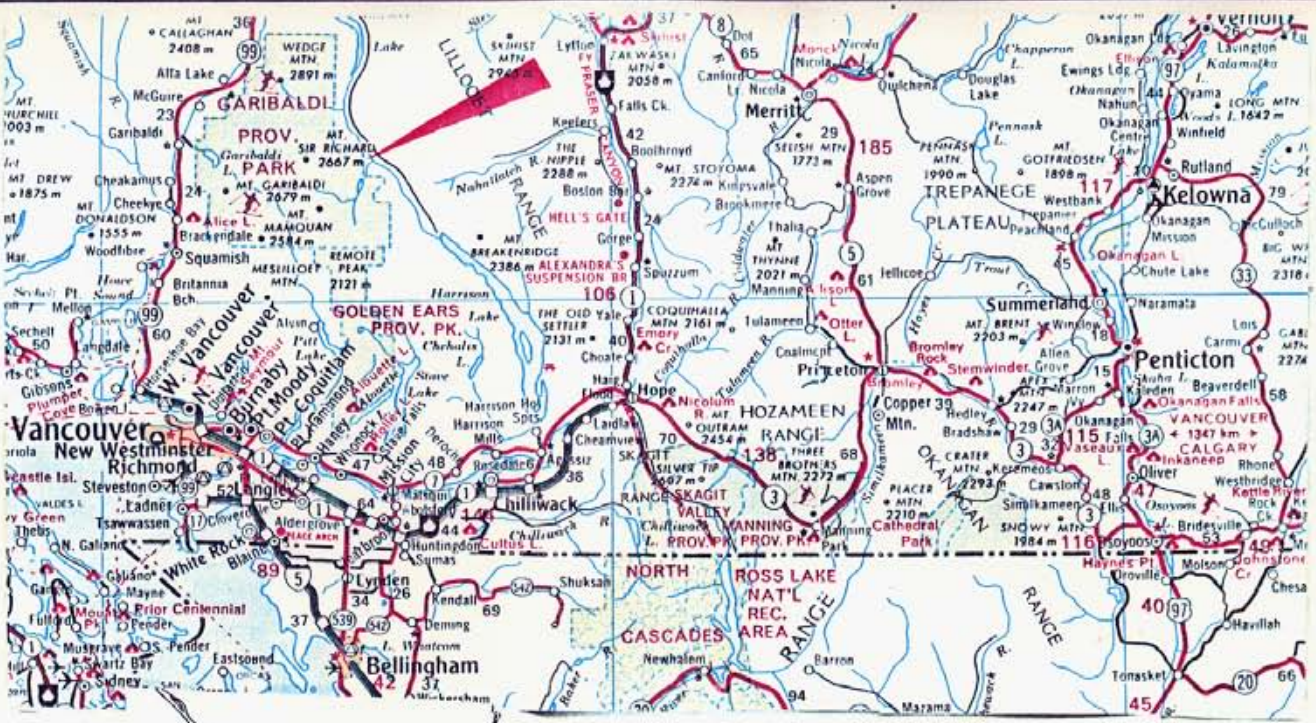
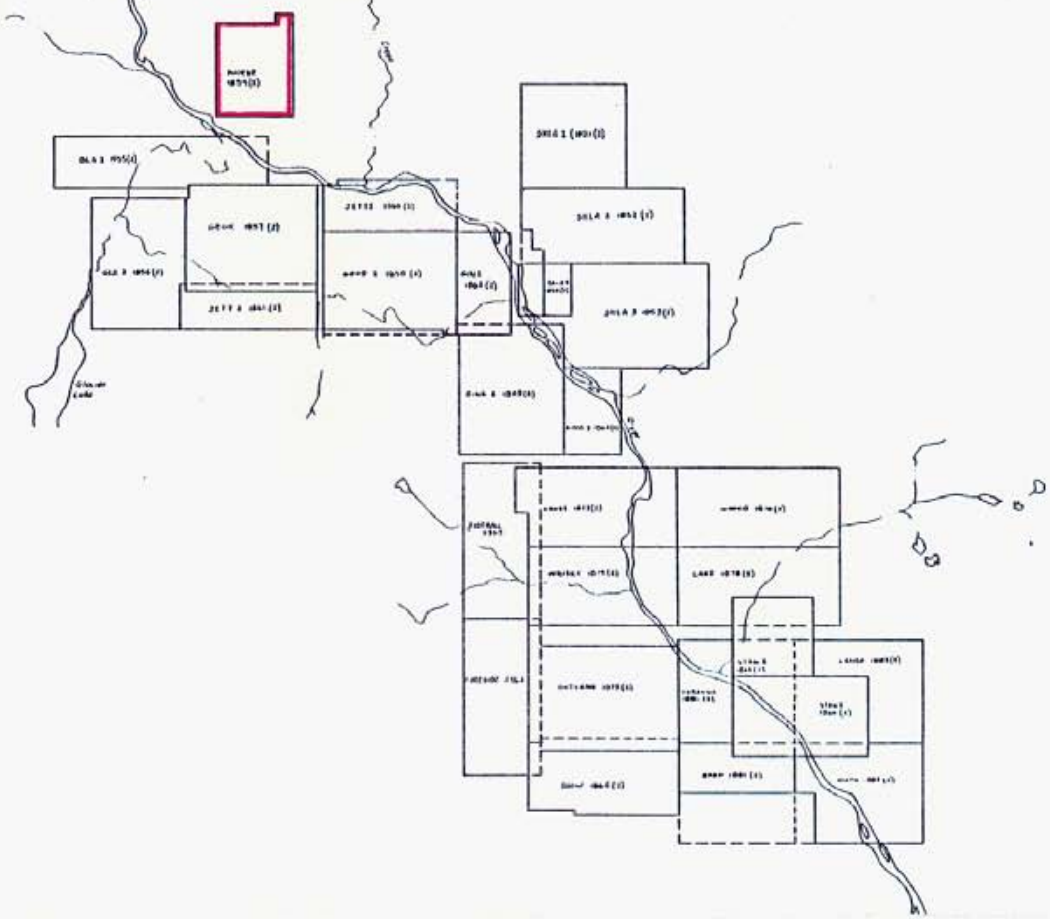
ILLUSTRATIONS





BOUNDARY STAKING COMPANY

PHOEBE CLAIM

LOCATION AND CLAIMS MAP

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.

FIGURE 1

INTRODUCTION

Boundary Staking Company, Aquarius Resources Ltd., and Golden Pyramid Resources Inc. commissioned Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. to conduct an airborne magnetometer and VLF-electromagnetometer survey across adjacent claim groups in an area immediately northwest of Harrison Lake. The survey was conducted on a participation basis and totalled some 620 kilometres in length.

The intention of the survey was to provide reconnaissance geophysical information to assist in the search for gold and/or massive sulphide mineralization.

PROPERTY

The property held by Boundary Staking Co. consists of the Phoebe Claim, record number 1859 which total 12 units as illustrated on Figure 1.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Phoebe claim is located some 17 kilometres to the northwest of the northwest end of Harrison Lake in the New Westminster Mining Division and NTS 92G/16W. Approximate geographical co-ordinates are latitude $49^{o}56'$N, longitude $122^{o}23'$W.

Ground access to the property area is via a gravel road which runs along the Lillooet River. This road connects the towns of Harrison and Pemberton, both of which lie along B.C. Highways. Logging roads provide local 4 wheel drive vehicle access within the area as shown on the photomosaic base maps contained in this report.

GENERAL GEOLOGY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The history and geology of the claims area is best described by enclosing a portion of a report written by John S. Vincent P.Eng. who describes the History, Economic Potential and Geology of the Harrison Lake area.

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.

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, volcanoclastics 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 south slope of Fire Mountain exposes the section of mixed volcanic and sedimentary as previously described, and a section along the logging road on the north side of Fire Creek shows the stratigraphy to strike at 300° and dip 30° northeasterly. This trend is accentuated in the geologic 'grain' of the air photo across the southern side of the mountain.

Regional faulting and shearing through the valleys of Fire Creek and the Lillooet River and on southerly down the Harrison Lake valley, has left Fire Mountain as a wedge-block. Hydrothermal activity along this system is evidenced in the alteration and mineralization being explored on the Rhyolite Resources property, and in the intensely altered gossan zone in the canyon of Fire Creek. Thus, it is apparent that the timing of ground preparation and hydrothermal activity was conducive to the concentration of precious metal mineralization.

The recent airborne magnetic and VLF survey described by Mr. G.E. White, P.Eng., has delineated an interesting area of 'magnetic highs' at the top of Fire Mountain, and within a broader zone of stronger response trending southeasterly from the peak. This direction is generally concordant with the geologic 'grain' as described. The outcropping rock at the peak has not been examined, but the ragged weathering characteristics suggest an intrusive core or spine to the mountain complex. The zones of high magnetic intensity correlate with this possible core.

The Crown Granted mineral claims located on the south and western slopes of the mountain date to the turn of the century. Free gold in association with pyrite and chalcopyrite was discovered in 1897 in quartz veins. The country rock is described as a, "fine grained to porphyritic greenstone -----, intensely sheared in places, forming belts of schists." The largest vein discussed was traced for 1000 feet along a strike of N25^{o}W. A 4 foot width is reported. The MONEY SPINNER was the most active of 5 prospects, and several hundred feet of drifting and raising is reported. In the early 1900's a small mill was built, and the 1930 Minister's report suggests that, "possibly 50 tons had been milled altogether."

The other 4 properties; the Barkoola, Blue Lead, King 1 and Richfield, were worked within the same time frame as the Money Spinner. Quartz vein systems within the schist zones were explored, but grades were not sufficiently encouraging.

Grade information reported in 1934 by the Minister includes values which range from trace to 0.16 ounces of gold per ton. Samples were shipped across vein widths averaging 3-5 feet.

Although values are low and erratic, the system of quartz veins is auriferous, and a thorough evaluation and exploration program is warranted."

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

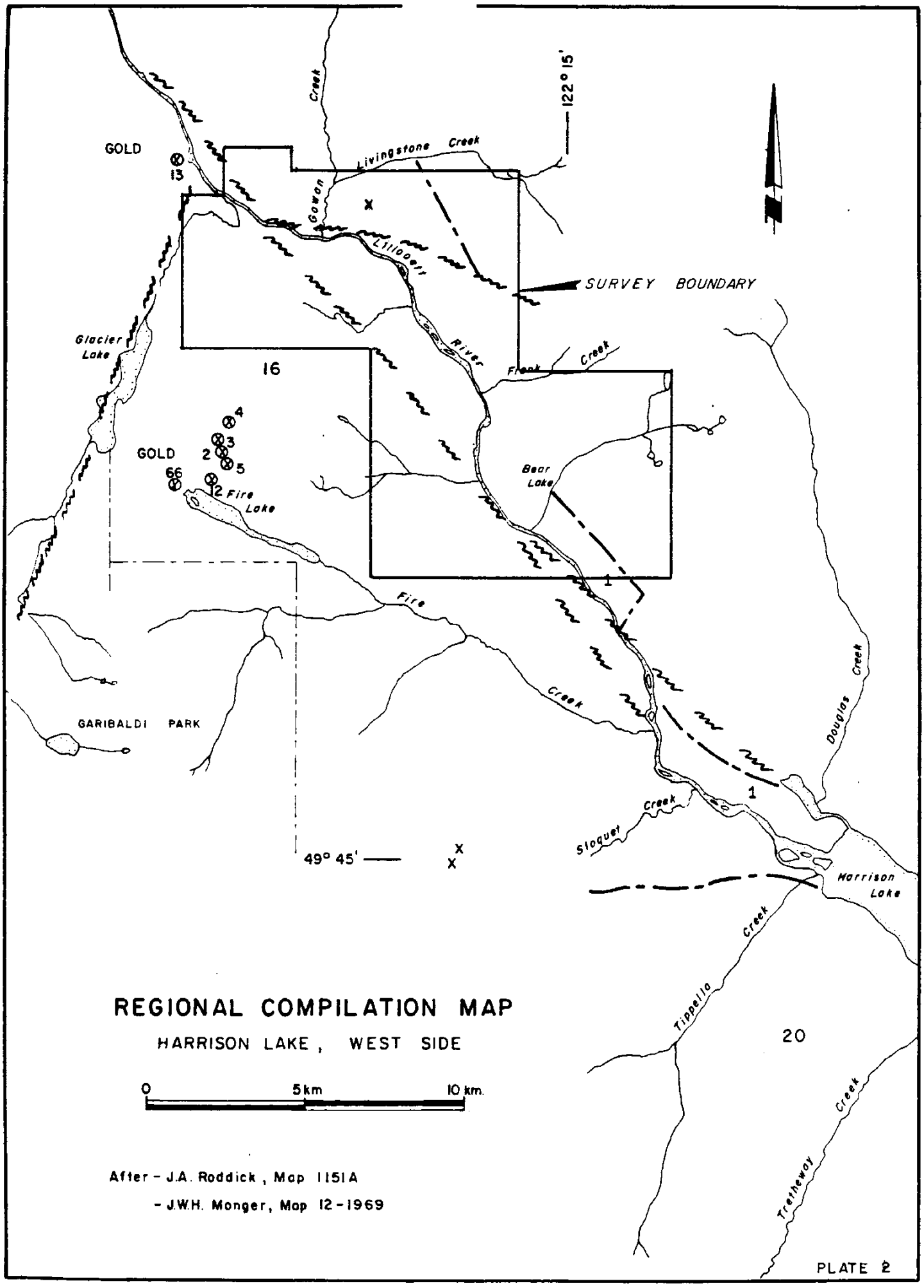
9	BILLHOOK CREEK FORMATION: Tuff, sandstone
8	MYSTERIOUS CREEK FORMATION: Pelite
7	ECHO ISLAND: Argillite, tuff
6	HARRISON LAKE: Flows, volcanoclastics, pyroclastics

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

0 5km 10 km.

After - J.A. Roddick, Map 1151A

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

PLATE 2

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, with the time of day fiducial, on magnetic cassettes in a format compatible with the Hewlett-Packard 9845 computer. The recovered flight path locations are digitized and the field data is processed to produce plan maps of each of the parameters. A variety of formats are available in which to display this 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 sensor oscillation. Oscillation effects can be reduced by filters tuned to the dominant period. Long period effects attributable to topography can be removed by high pass filtering the planimetric data.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The survey was flown on February 24 and February 25, 1984 and totalled approximately 620 kilometres on north-south lines spaced at 300 metre intervals. The magnetic data is presented in contour form and the VLF-EM data as profiles over photomosaic base maps of the area. The Phoebe claim is located at the north end of the survey area.

Two dominant levels of magnetic intensity are observed across the survey area, both of which are present on the Phoebe claim. A background range of 56,500 to 57,000 gammas most likely represents the Fire Lake volcanic and volcanoclastic rock sequence and higher values (greater than 57,000 gammas) likely map intrusive bodies. A contact between these units trends northwest-southeast across the southern portion of the Phoebe claim as illustrated on Figure 2. This orientation parallels the regional structure of the area. A finger of magnetic low values runs northerly along the western claim boundary and may be reflecting localized faulting.

Two VLF-EM frequencies were monitored during this survey, those corresponding to the Seattle, Wa., and Cutler, Mn. transmitters. The data is presented as Figures 3 and 4 of this report. A number of well defined conductivity lineaments were noted across the regional survey area. Most were oriented either northwest or northeast, paralleling the dominant structure and fault orientations. However, the VLF-EM anomalies observed across the Phoebe claim as illustrated on Figures 2,3 and 4 are relatively weak by comparison. One is observed along line 12, coincident with the magnetic low described above.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. conducted a 620 kilometre program of airborne magnetometer and VLF-electromagnetometer survey along the Lillooet River, immediately north of Harrison Lake from February 24 to February 25, 1984. Included in the area of coverage was the Phoebe claim, owned by Boundary Staking Co.

The magnetic survey clearly delineates a northwest-southeast structural orientation of the Fire Lake volcanic and volcanoclastic rock sequence. Intrusive bodies, elongated parallel to regional strike, are also interpreted from the magnetic data. A regional northwest-southeast trending fault parallels the Lillooet River. A number of smaller faults trend northeast-southwest and appear to control the limits of the magnetically mapped intrusive bodies.

The VLF-EM data delineates two main conductor orientations, northwest and northeast, parallel to the fault systems. Many of the conductor trends appear to be related to faults, likely reflecting the fault itself or an associated alteration zone.

The Phoebe claim appears to straddle an intrusive-Fire Lake sequence contact which may be intersected by a northerly trending fault. No isolated magnetic or VLF-EM anomalies were observed to suggest the presence of a near surface, conductive massive sulphide body. The interpreted geological environment however, is favourable for precious metal mineralization. The area of the intrusive contact should be explored with normal prospecting techniques to determine the presence and extent of any associated alteration zones.

Respectfully submitted,

E.Trent Pezzot, B.Sc.,
Geophysicist

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
GLEN E. WHITE

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

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 in housing, mounted on helicopter skid

ii) Video Recorder:

Model:	Sony SLO - 340
Power Supply:	12 volt DC / 120 volt AC ($60H_Z$)
Tape:	Betamax 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, 75Ω unbalanced, sync negative from camera

iii) Altimeter:

Model:	KING KRA-10A Radar Altimeter
Power Supply:	27.5 volts DC
Output:	0-25 volt (1 volt / 1000 feet) DC signal to analogue meter, 0-10 v (4mv/ft) analogue signal to microprocessor
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 413B
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 Z-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 50/60H_z (Approximately 30 W.
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 DC signals 1,0 - 25 volt DC signals
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 3 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
Feb.8-Feb.16	E.T.Pezzot M.McDermott	Pre-survey Prep.	500	4	2,000.00
Feb.17-Feb.23	M.McDermott D.Hrynyk	Field Survey (Standby)	450	7	3,150.00
Feb.24,25	M.McDermott D.Hrynyk	Field Survey	550	2	1,100.00
Feb.27-Mar.5 Mar.19-20	M.McDermott D.Hrynyk	Flight Path Recovery	450	6	2,700.00
Feb.27-Apr.3	E.T.Pezzot	Computer Processing Analysis	275	18	4,950.00
				Sub Total	$13,900.00

Helicopter & Fuel	5,762.00
Vehicle 9 days @ 80/day	720.00
Meals 9 days @ 30/day	270.00
Equipment Lease	2,500.00
Materials & supplies	350.00
Air Photographs	52.00
Photographic Enlargement, Reproduction	2,080.00
Drafting, Reproduction, Binding	2,350.00
Computer Processing, Plotting	8,600.00
Interpretation & Reports	9,566.00
Miscellaneous (courier, phone charges, shipping, etc.)	350.00
Total	46,500.00

Boundary Staking Company contributed $2,725.00 to the cost of this project.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

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.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,145

KEY

INSTRUMENT: Barringer M-123 Magnetometer

Data corrected for diurnal variations

Base value= 56000 gammas

Contour interval= 100 gammas

— — — Claim boundary

■ Claim post

Magnetic Low

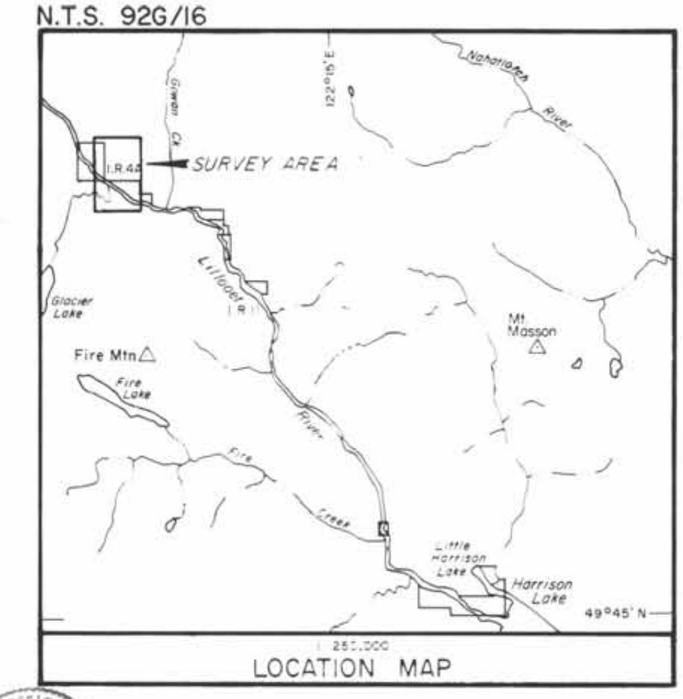
Inferred Fault

VLF-EM Conductor, Seattle

VLF-EM Conductor, Cutler

—●— Power Line

N.T.S. 92G/16



LOCATION MAP

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
GLEN E. WHITE

METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

BOUNDARY STAKING COMPANY
HARRISON LAKE PROJECT
MAGNETIC CONTOUR MAP
TOTAL FIELD INTENSITY (gammas)

DATE: FEB/84	FIG.: 2

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,145

KEY

INSTRUMENT: Sabre Total Field Intensity VLF-EM

Transmitter Station, Seattle (24.8 Khz)

Vertical Scale, 10%/cm.

Data corrected for long period terrain effects

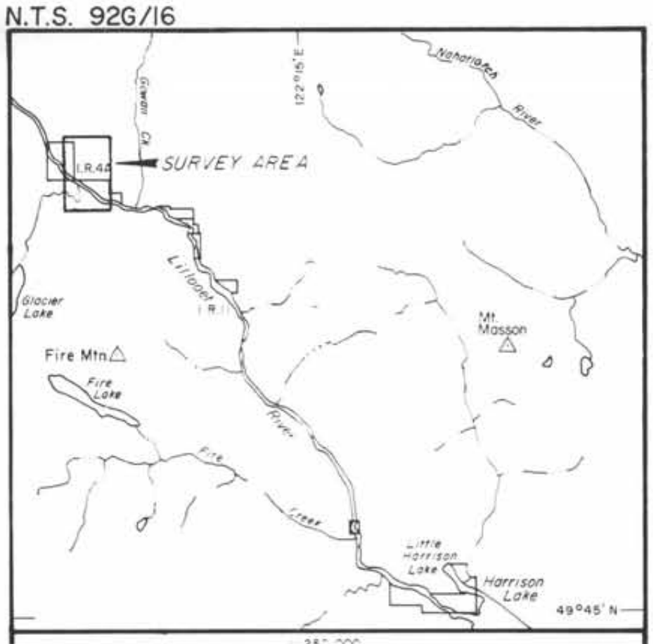
Roads

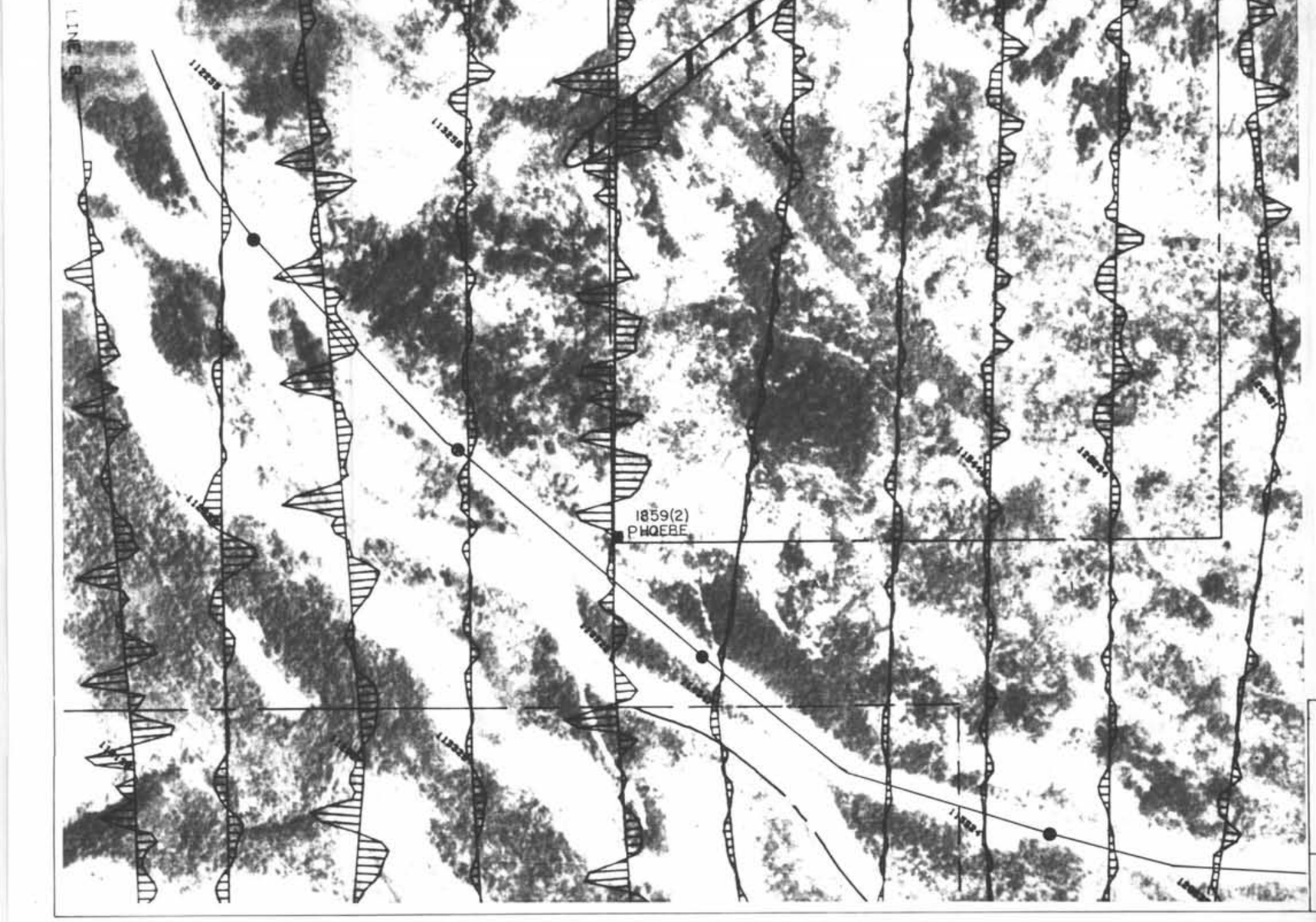
Claim boundary

Claim post

VLF-EM Conductor

N.T.S. 92G/16





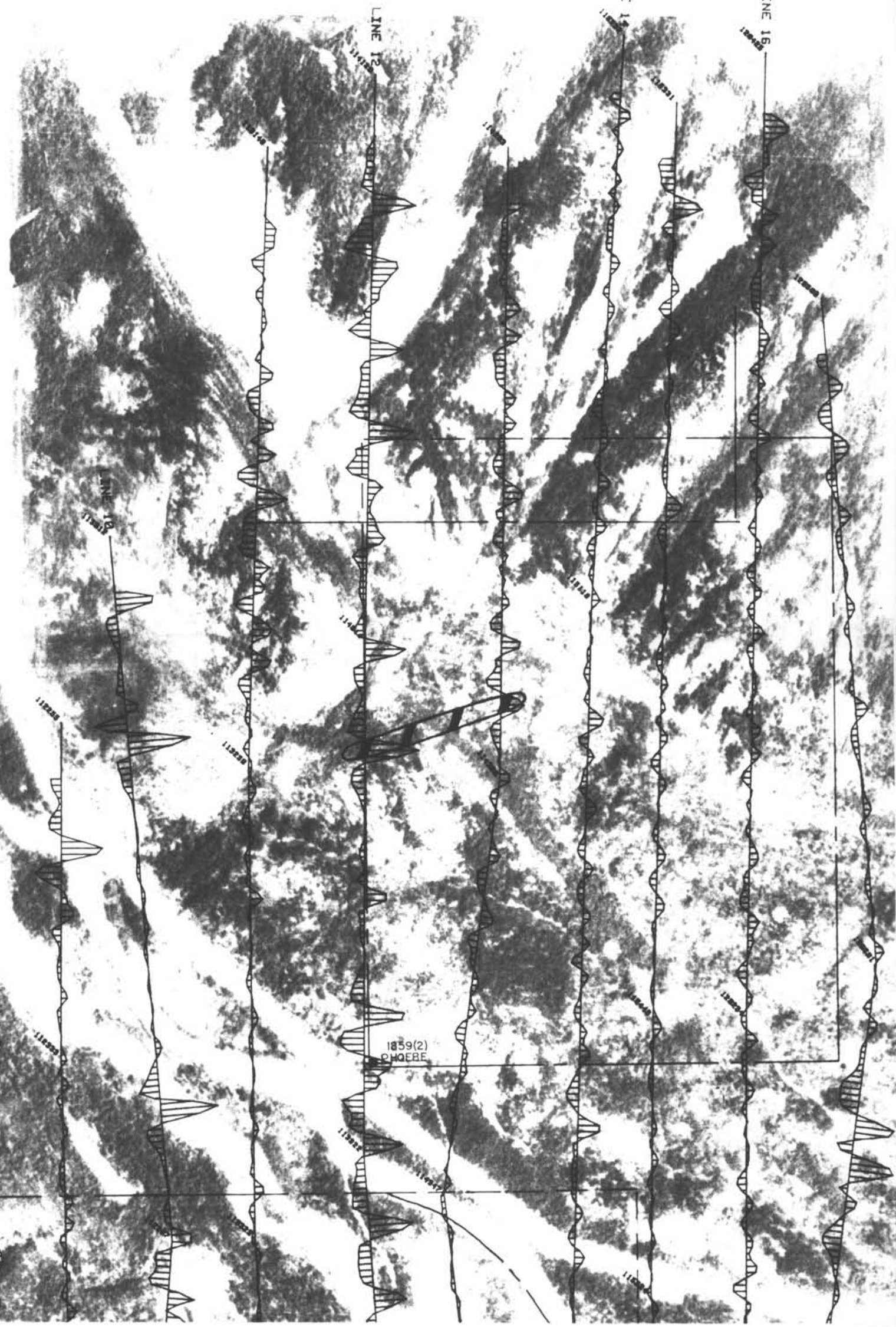
METRES

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
GLEN E. WHITE

BOUNDARY STAKING COMPANY
HARRISON LAKE PROJECT
VLF-EM PROFILES (SEATTLE)
TOTAL FIELD INTENSITY

DATE: FEB/84	FIG.: 3



KEY

INSTRUMENT: Sabre Total Field Intensity VLF-EM

Transmitter Station, Cutler (17.8 Khz)

Vertical Scale, 10%/cm.

Data corrected for long period terrain effects

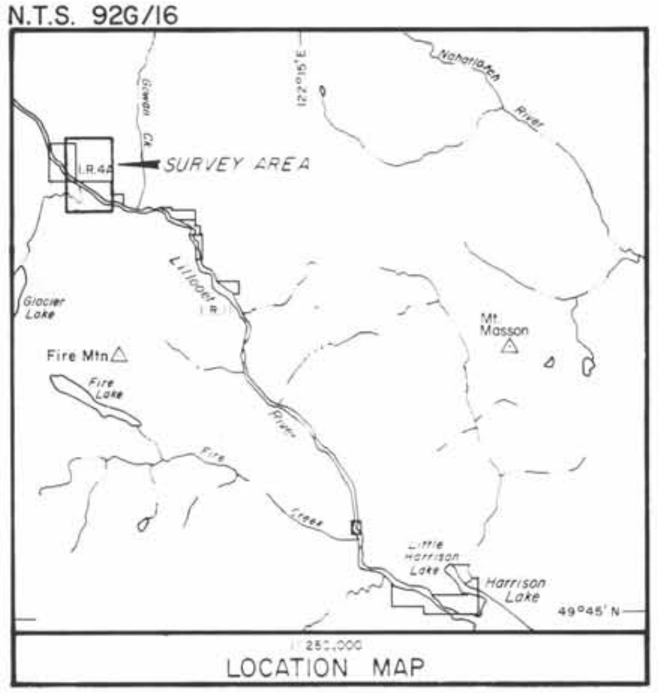
Roads

Claim boundary

Claim post

VLF-EM Conductor

N.T.S. 92G/16



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
GLEN E. WHITE

METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

BOUNDARY STAKING COMPANY
HARRISON LAKE PROJECT
VLF-EM PROFILES (CUTLER)
TOTAL FIELD INTENSITY

DATE: FEB/84

FIG.: 4