

84-#235-12298

GOLDEN PYRAMID RESOURCES INC.
GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ON AN

2/85

Airborne VLF-Electromagnetometer
and Magnetometer Survey

FIRESIDE and LELECHEN PROJECTS

Latitude 49°50'N Longitude 122°15'W
NTS 92G/16E,W

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Date of Work: Feb.24-25, 1984
Date of Report: April 5, 1984

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,298



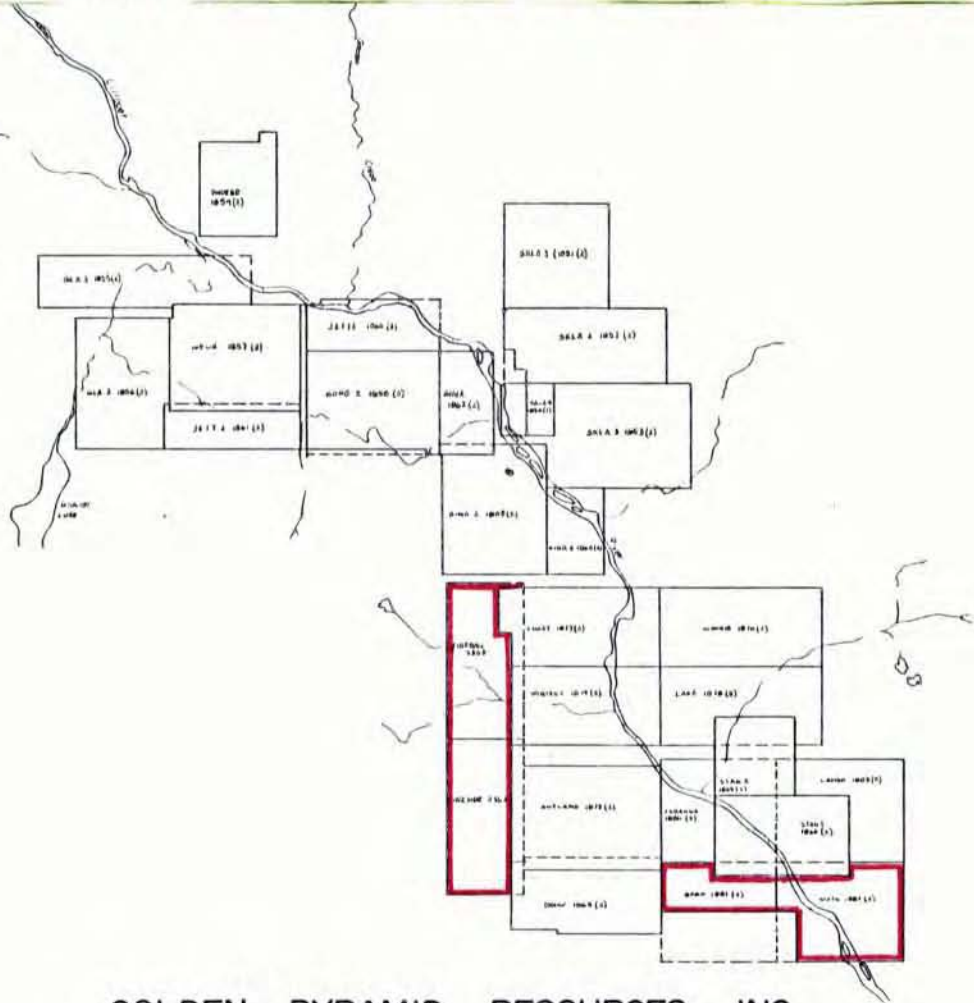
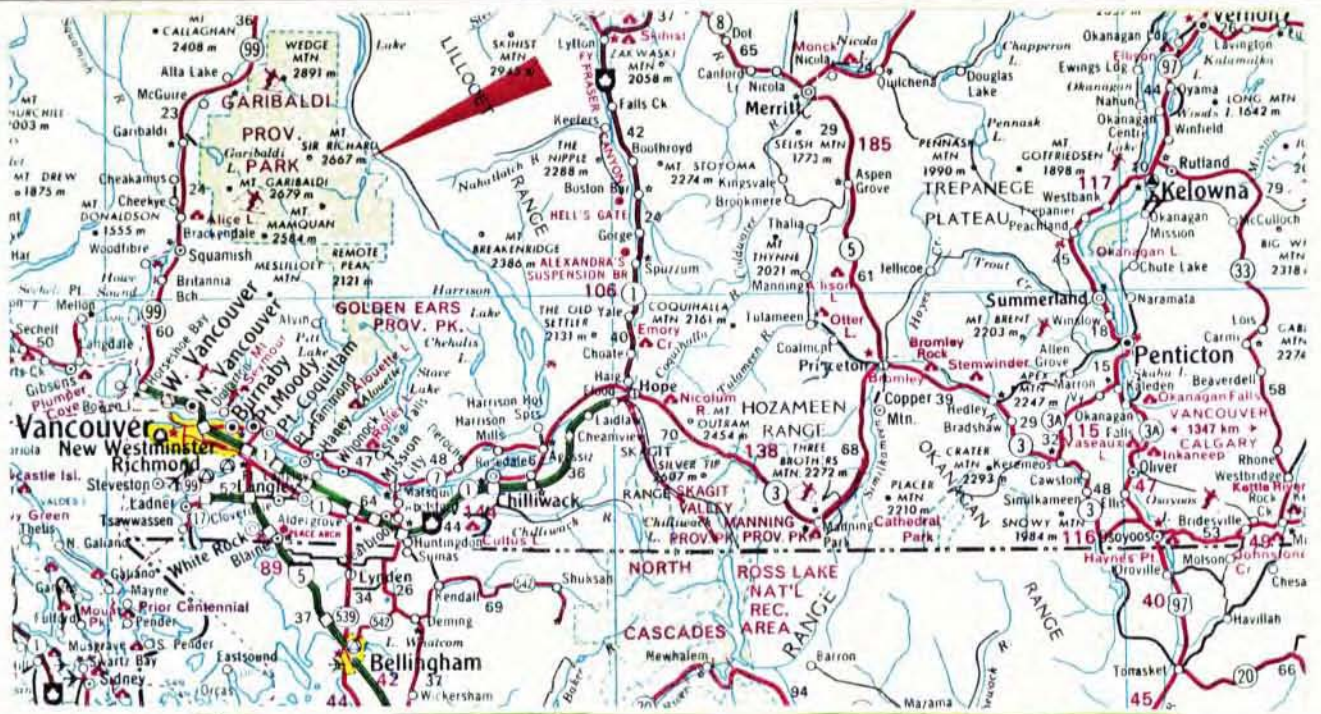
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
PROPERTY	1
LOCATION AND ACCESS	1
GENERAL GEOLOGY & PREVIOUS WORK	2-7
AIRBORNE VLF-EM & MAGNETOMETER SURVEY	8
DATA PROCESSING	9
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	10
I - Magnetic Survey - Overall	10-11
II - VLF-EM Survey - Overall	11
III - Local Interpretation	12-13
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	13-14
INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS	15-19
COST BREAKDOWN	20
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	
E.Trent Pezzot B.Sc.	21
Glen E. White B.Sc., P.Eng.....	22

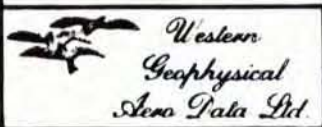
ILLUSTRATIONS

- Figure 1 - Location and Claims Map
Figure 2 - Magnetic Contour Map
Figure 3 - VLF-EM Profiles (Seattle)
Figure 4 - VLF-EM Profiles (Cutler)
- Plate 1 - Local Geology Legend
Plate 2 - Regional Compilation Map (Geology)





GOLDEN PYRAMID RESOURCES INC.
 FIRESIDE AND LELECHEN PROJECTS
 LOCATION AND CLAIMS MAP



INTRODUCTION

Golden Pyramid Resources Inc., Aquarius Resources Ltd., and Boundary Staking Co. 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

Golden Pyramid Resources Inc. holds two groups of claims in the area as listed below and illustrated on Figure 1.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
MOTH	1882	20	Feb.28/84
GOGO	1881	16	Feb.28/84
FIRESIDE	2362	18	Feb.22/85
FIREBALL	2363	18	Feb.22/85

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The MOTH & GOGO claim group is located some 7.5 kilometres to the northwest of the northwest end of Harrison Lake in the New Westminster Mining Division and NTS 92G/16E and 16W. Approximate geographical co-ordinates are latitude $49^{\circ}50'N$, longitude $122^{\circ}15'W$. The FIREBALL and FIRESIDE claims are located approximately 5 km to the northwest.

Ground access to the property 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°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

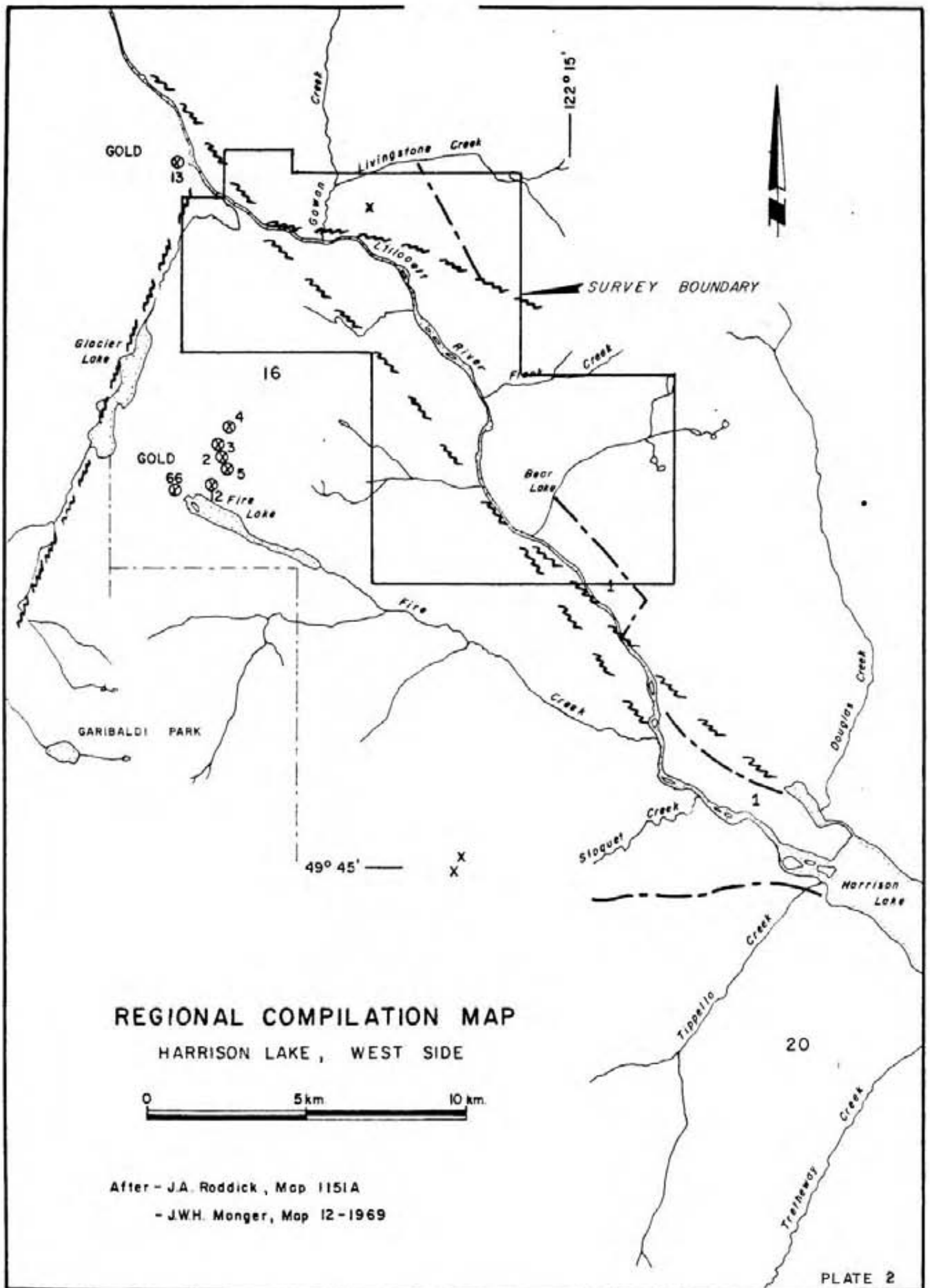
- 9 BILLHOOK CREEK FORMATION: Tuff, sandstone
- 8 MYSTERIOUS CREEK FORMATION: Pelite
- 7 ECHO ISLAND: Argillite, tuff
- 6 HARRISON LAKE: Flows, volcanoclastics, pyroclastics

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



After - J.A. Roddick, Map 1151A

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

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 Le-lachen project (MOTH and GOGO claims) and Fire Creek project (FIRESIDE and FIREBALL claims) areas lie within the southern half of the survey block. The data presented in this report includes the area between and surrounding the two project areas.

I- Magnetic Survey - Overall

The magnetic data is presented in contour form as Figure 2.

Two dominant levels of magnetic intensity are observed; a background range of 56,500 to 57,000 gammas which most likely reflects the volcanic-volcanoclastic Fire Lake sequence and higher values (greater than 57,500 gammas) which probably map intrusive bodies. The gradient between these two provinces is generally sharp which implies vertical, possibly fault controlled, contacts. The magnetic contour map clearly delineates a northwest-southeast structural orientation in the area.

A number of fault systems are evident in the data. Two dominant faults run northwest-southeast paralleling regional geological strike and the Lillooet River. The western fault lies within the background magnetic values and does not exhibit the extremely sharp magnetic gradient, typically associated with fault systems. The geophysical response is more subtle, being composed of a series of localized anomalies along the fault and minor contour variations where regional geological strike and the fault orientation misalign.



A series of northerly to northeasterly striking faults are present. These magnetic responses are more dramatic than those of the regional faults since they run perpendicular to geological trends. These faults, as illustrated on Figure 2, displace and terminate intrusive bodies.

A number of localized magnetic variations both higher and lower than background are evident in the Fire Lake sequence. These anomalies may be caused by varying concentrations of volcanic rocks, small stocks or faults and/or alteration zones associated with them.

II-VLF-EM Survey - Overall

Two VLF-EM frequencies were monitored during this survey; those corresponding to the Seattle, Wa., and the Cutler, Mn. transmitters. The applicable data is presented in profile form as Figures 3 and 4 of this report.

The Cutler data is much better behaved in this area, basically because of the geometrical relationship between the geology, terrain and directions to the transmitters. The Seattle signal is noisy but correlates well with the Cutler data.

The strongest responses observed in the area are due to the power line traversing the properties. These anomalies have not been flagged on the magnetic map.

Two orientations of conductive lineaments are observed, northwest and northeast, paralleling the two dominant fault orientations. Some of the anomalies coincide with magnetically defined faults and probably originate from the same structure. Isolated VLF-EM lineaments could be reflections of either argillite horizons within the volcanic rocks or areas of increased sulphide concentrations.



III-Local Interpretation

The claims owned by Golden Pyramid Resources Inc. have been divided into two project areas. The Lelachen project, which includes the GOGO and MOTH claims at the extreme southeast edge of the survey area and the Fire Creek project, including the FIRESIDE and FIREBALL claims along the western edge of the maps in this report.

The major regional faults described earlier cross these areas as shown on Figure 2. Cross-faulting is also mapped in the area. A broad magnetic low enters the MOTH claim from the southeast and pinches out to the northwest. This could be the response to a sedimentary section of the Hozameen Group rocks mapped in the vicinity (Plate 2). This magnetic low is flanked by northwesterly trending magnetic highs, likely reflecting intrusive bodies. The western magnetic high is in itself a closed anomaly however, it is also part of a regional trend of magnetic highs. Gold mineralization has been associated with such anomalies both to the southeast along Fire Creek and to the northwest near Fire Mountain.

The largest magnetic anomaly (both in amplitude and areal extent) along this regional trend crosses the FIRESIDE and FIREBALL claims and continues to the northwest across Fire Mountain (not on these maps). Strong, localized dipole magnetic responses are observed along the southeast end of this feature where it appears to be terminated by cross-faulting.



This area also exhibits increased VLF-EM amplitudes. The entire area is anomalous in this respect however, the responses appear to be dominated by northwest trending conductivity lineaments. The length of these lineaments suggest they originate from regional features, likely faulting or argillaceous horizons. An east-west striking VLF-EM anomaly lies near the eastern border of the MOTH claim. This anomaly cuts the projected intrusive - Hozameen sediment contact.

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 were claims owned by Golden Pyramid Resources Inc.

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 delineated on 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 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 MOTH claim appears to be underlain primarily by sediments of the Hozameen group. An interesting VLF-EM anomaly located near the eastern claim border cuts the projected sediment-intrusive contact and should be investigated further. A closed magnetic high on the GOGO claim is part of a regional magnetic trend and similar anomalies are associated with gold mineralization both to the northwest and southeast.

The FIRESIDE and FIREBALL claims appear to be underlain by a large intrusive body. This feature is extensively faulted and a number of sharp, localized magnetic anomalies occur within it and along its' flanks. Gold mineralization is associated with this intrusive to the northwest.

Ground exploration followup is recommended for the above mentioned areas. It should consist initially of normal prospecting and geochemical techniques in the anomalous areas. A minor amount of ground magnetometer and VLF-electromagnetometer surveying may be useful for precisely locating the airborne anomalies. Depending on initial results, detailing induced polarization or time domain electromagnetic surveys may be warranted.

Respectfully submitted,



E. Trent Pezzot B.Sc.,
Geophysicist



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



INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONSBARRINGER 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 SPECIFICATIONSSABRE AIRBORNE VLF SYSTEM

- Source of Primary Field: VLF radio stations in the frequency range of 14KHz to 30 KHz.
- Type of Measurement: -Horizontal field strength
- Number of Channels: -Two; Seattle, Washington at 24.8 KHz
-Cutler, Maine at 17.8 KHz
- 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 (60Hz)
 Tape: Betamax $\frac{1}{2}$ " 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: 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 SpecificationsDATA RECORDING SYSTEMi) 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 50/60Hz (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

<u>Date</u>	<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Chargeable Time Days</u>	<u>Total</u>
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 Pro-275 cessing Analy- sis		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

Golden Pyramid Resources Inc. contributed \$10,000.00
to the cost of this program.



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.

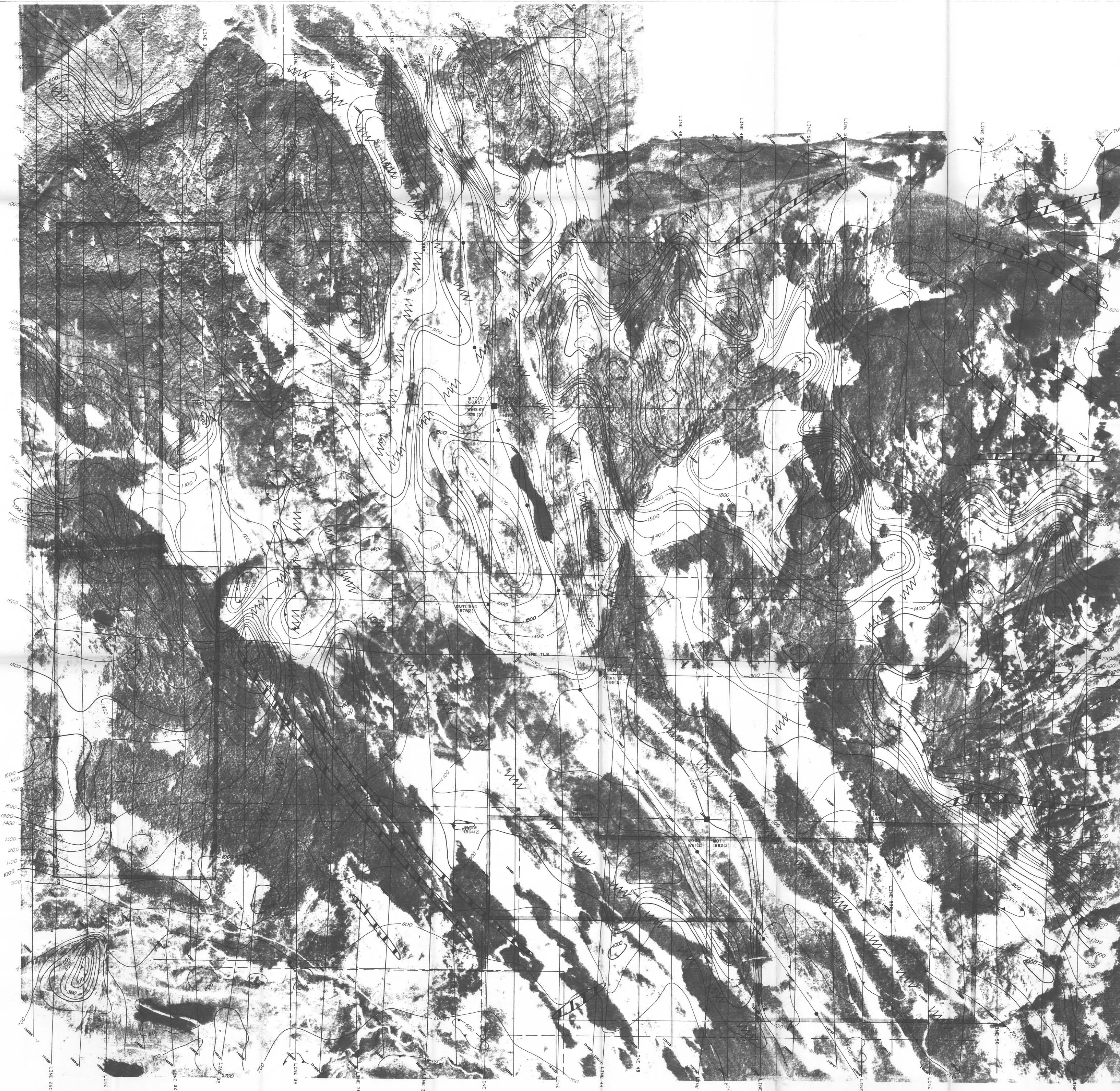
One year Mining Geophysicist and Technical
Sales Manager in the Pacific north-west for
W.P. McGill and Associates.

Two years Mining Geophysicist and supervisor
Airborne and Ground Geophysical Divisions
with Geo-X Surveys Ltd.

Two years Chief Geophysicist Tri-Con Explor-
ation Surveys Ltd.

Eleven years Consulting Geophysicist.

Active experience in all Geologic provinces
of Canada.

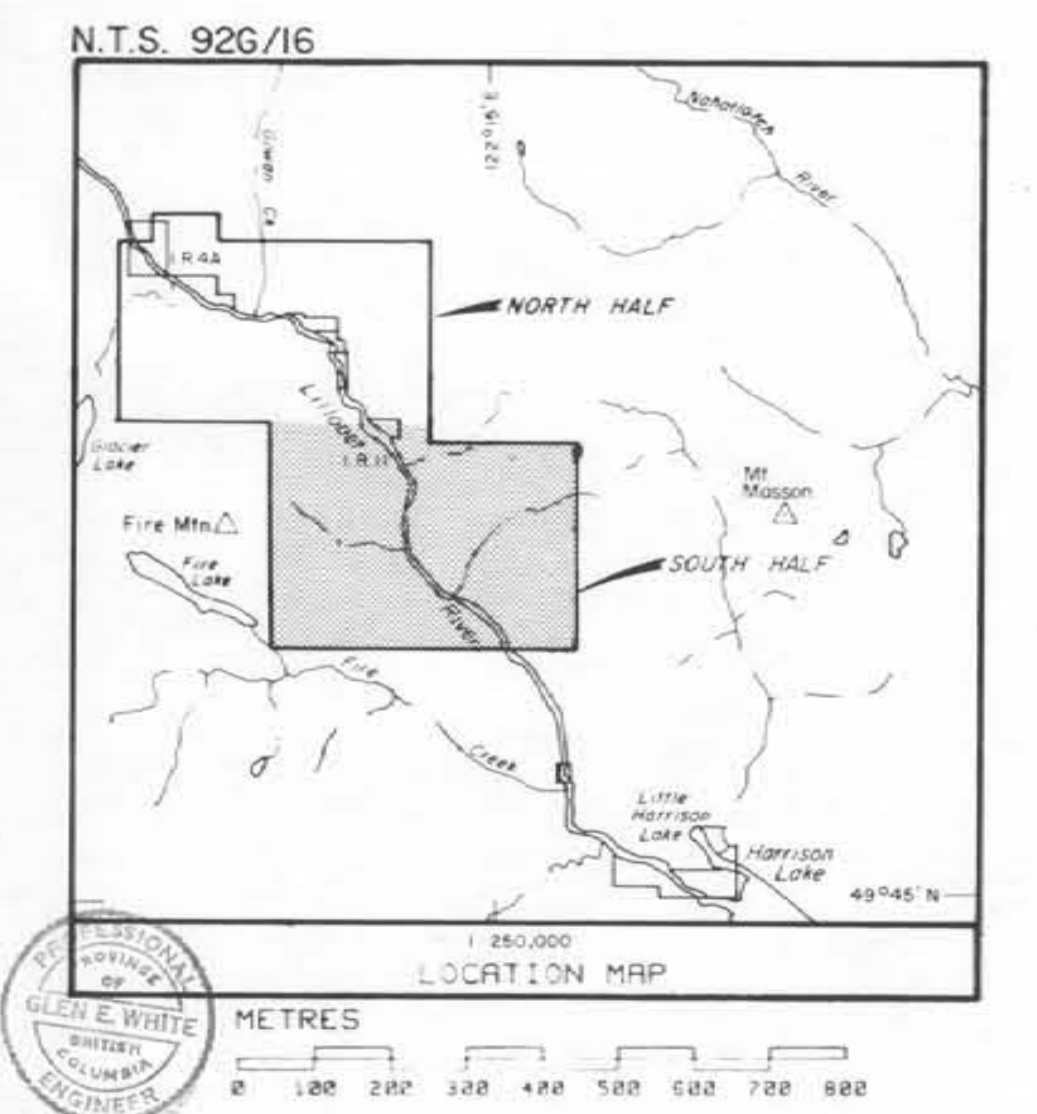


GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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- KEY
- INSTRUMENT: Barringer M-123 Magnetometer
 - Data corrected for diurnal variations
 - Base value= 56200 gammas
 - Contour interval= 100 gammas
 - Claim boundary
 - Claim post
 - Magnetic Low
 - Inferred Fault
 - VLF-EM Conductor
 - Power Line
 - Golden Pyramid Property

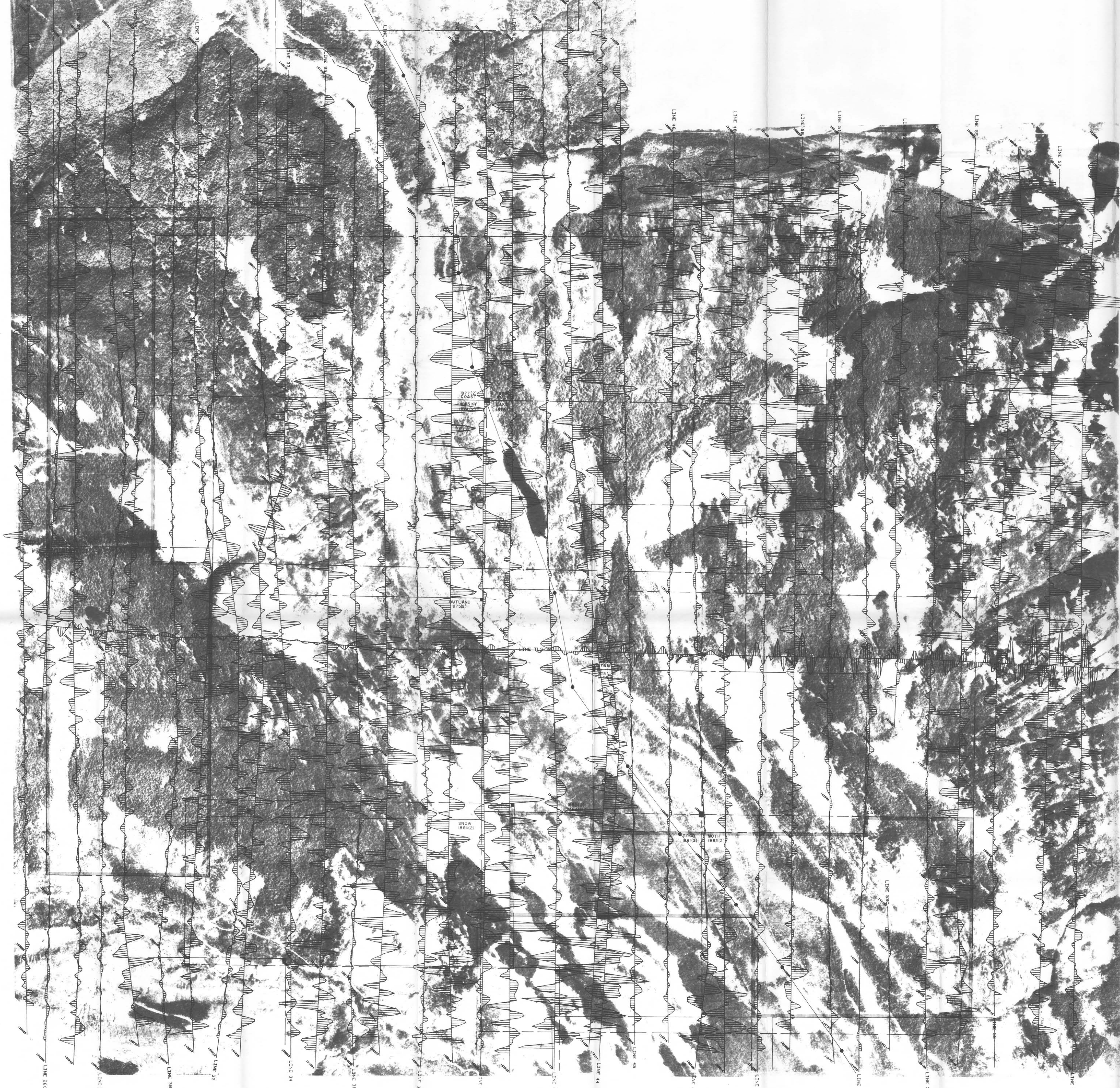


GOLDEN PYRAMID RESOURCES INC.
HARRISON LAKE PROJECT
MAGNETIC CONTOUR MAP
TOTAL FIELD INTENSITY (gammas)

DATE: FEB '84 FIG.: 2

Western
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Services Ltd.

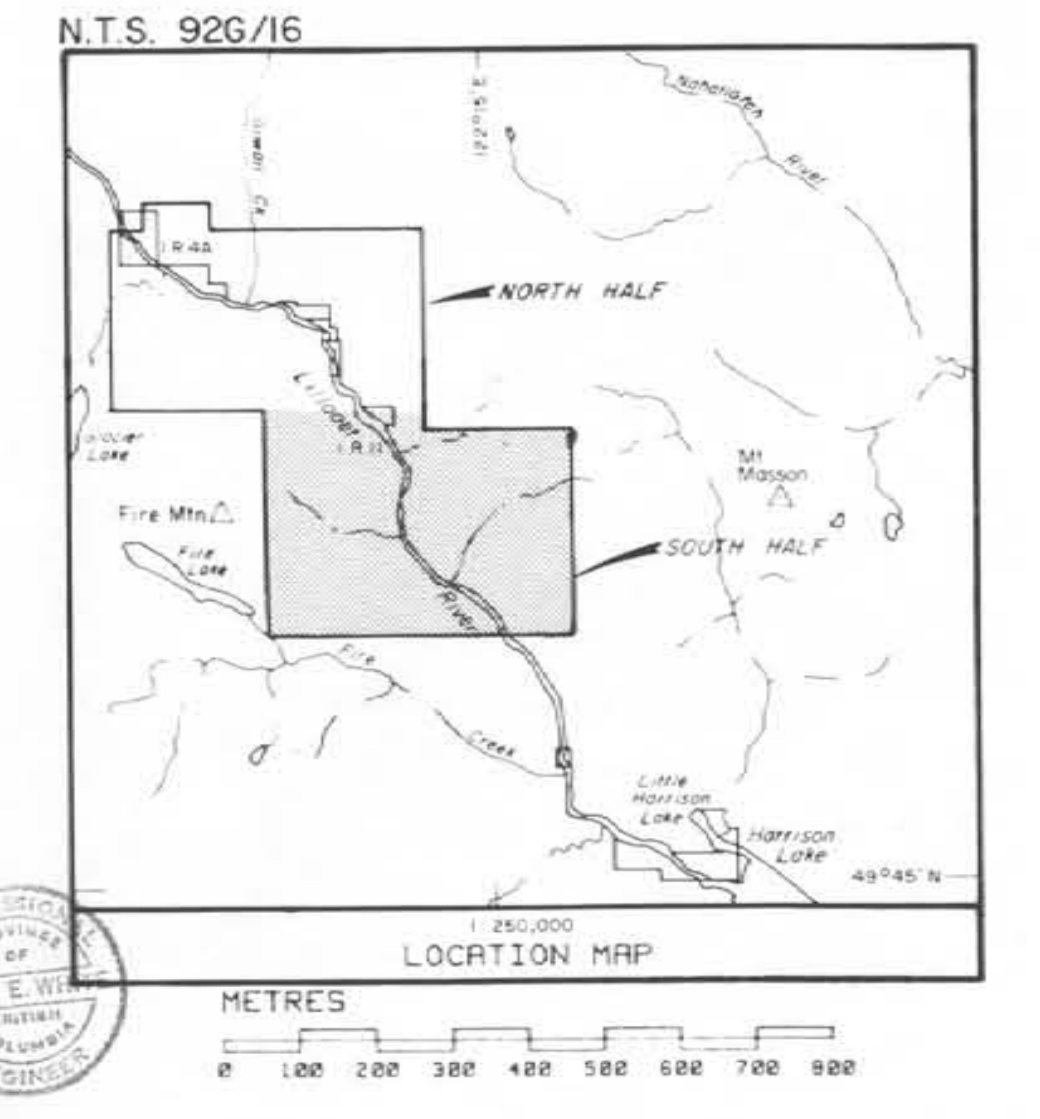
To accompany the Geophysical Report on the Harrison Lake Project (SOUTH)



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,298

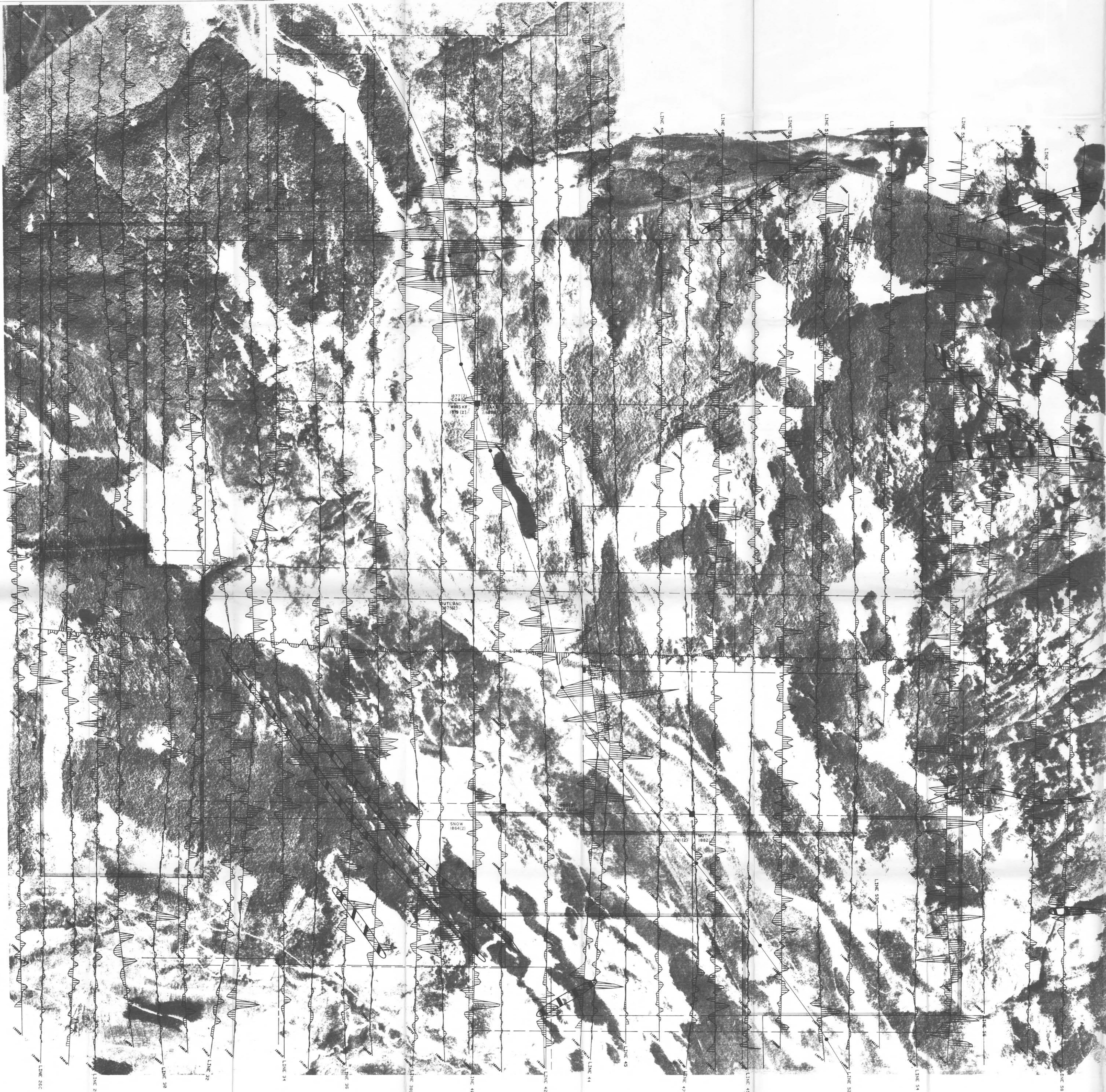
- KEY
- INSTRUMENT: Sabre Total Field Intensity VLF-EM
 - Transmitter Station, Seattle (23.8 KHz)
 - Vertical Scale, 125/cm.
 - Data corrected for long period terrain effects
 - == Roads
 - - - Claim boundary
 - Claim post
 - Power Line
 - Golden Pyramid Property



GOLDEN PYRAMID RESOURCES INC.
HARRISON LAKE PROJECT
VLF-EM PROFILES (SEATTLE)
TOTAL FIELD INTENSITY

DATE: FEB/84 FIG. 3

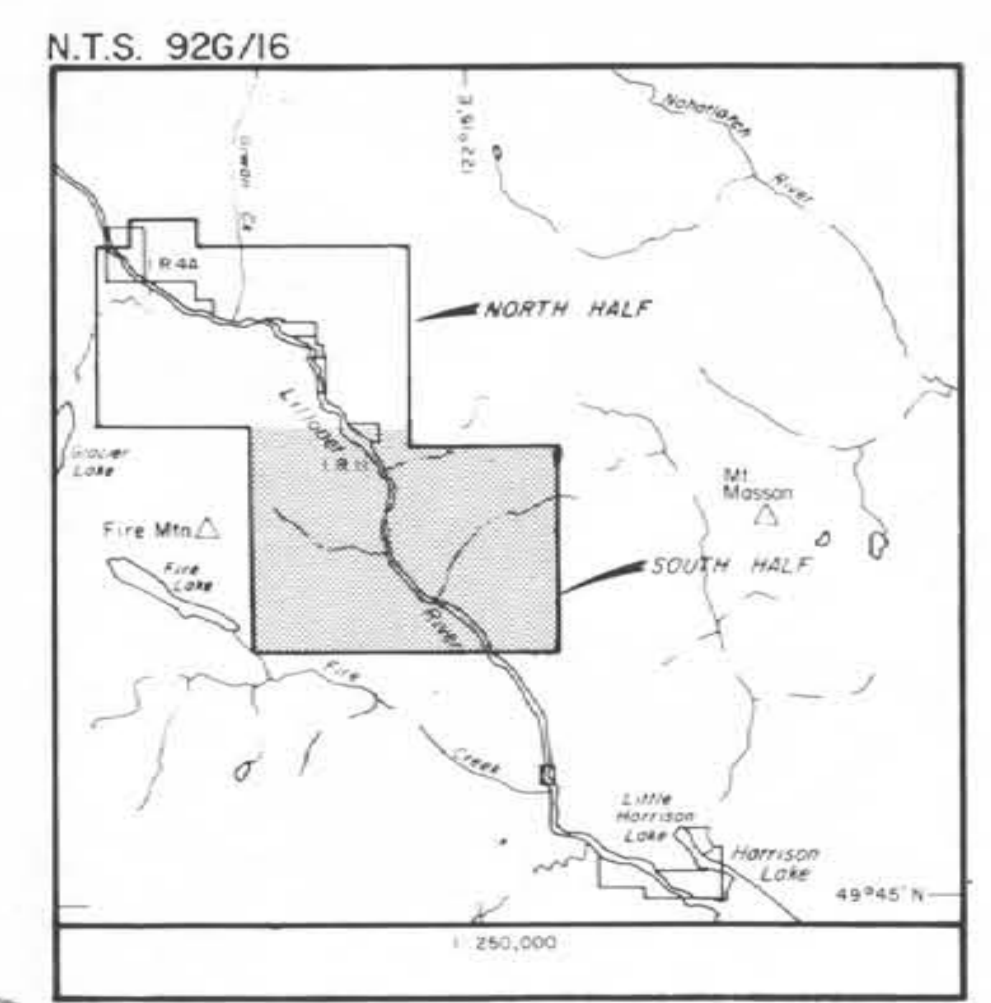
Western
Geophysical
Inc. 2145 215



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
12,298



- KEY
- INSTRUMENT: Sabre Total Field Intensity VLF-EM
 - Transmitter Station, Cutler (10.9 Khz)
 - Vertical Scale, 100/cm
 - Data corrected for long period terrain effects
 - == Roads
 - - - Claim boundary
 - Claim post
 - Power Line
 - Golden Pyramid Property



GOLDEN PYRAMID RESOURCES INC.
HARRISON LAKE PROJECT
VLF-EM PROFILES (CUTLER)
TOTAL FIELD INTENSITY

DATE: FEB/84 FIG.: 4

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Inc. 2-1-84 228*