'83-954(b)-#12864

12/84

Diamond Drilling and Geological/geophysical

Report On

Golden Sun, Nomash Gold, Newfound Gold, Golden Horn, Black Knight 1-4 & 7 Mineral Claims, Zeballos Area, B.C.

NTS 92 L/2 W.

Cord. 50° 2' 00" N. LAT.
126° 45' 30" W. LONG.

for

Goldfever Resources Ltd.

J. J. McDougall, P. Eng.
February 28, 1983.

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INTRODUCTION

The following report was prepared at the request of Gus Morvay and Dick Lonsdale for Goldfever Resources Ltd., 1258-409 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. It is intended to summarize geological conditions in a section of the Nomash River Valley in which Goldfever hold certain mineral claims believed to be strategically located between earlier mined or tested gold-copper deposits to the west and several mineral occurrences known to the east. Recommendations are made based on a study of lineaments, local geology, and unpublished reports, several of which were prepared by the writer during the 1960's.

Some preliminary test drilling was conducted at the termination of the writer's visit to the property on the 16th and 17th of February, 1983, and the results are incorporated in this report.

The writer's experience in the general area was gained during exploration for iron and gold over the past 25 years. The only direct experience in the section of the Nomash under study involved discovery of one of the above noted (but near inaccessible) occurrences "to the east".

Conversion to metric is followed in this report except where a change from earlier, well established units would result in totally unnecessary confusion at this time.

SUMMARY

Structural lineaments joining mined or well explored gold-copper occurrences on the west (Central Zeballos gold property) to prospects containing similar mineralization on the east are believed to pass through the far more accessible valley bottom mineral claims held by Goldfever Resources Ltd. Overburdened locations where projections of these lineaments cross favourable geological units may provide target areas of possible economic importance. In the writer's view these lineaments reflect unusually strong structural features which appear to control the Central Zeballos gold deposits and those untested prospects found high on the mountain to the east of the Nomash River. The target areas in the valley bottom can probably be best determined using VLF geophysical methods combined with geological projection. The known occurrences, some reported to be gold-bearing, should be investigated.

PROPERTY

All claims are owned 100% by Taban Development Ltd. and are under option by agreement dated January 21, 1983, to Goldfever Resources Ltd.

As outlined on Fig. 1/83, the property under discussion includes the following mineral claims:

NAME	RECORD #	UNITS	LOCATION DATE	ASSESSMENT DUE	GROUPING
Golden Sun	1491	2	Aug. 23/82	Aug. 23/83	Dec. 1/81 N.G. 1053
Nomash Gold	1140	9	Jan. 23/81	Jan. 23/84	"
Newfound Gold	1153	6	Feb. 6/81	Feb. 6/84	"
Golden Horn	1158	6	Feb. 11/81	Feb. 11/84	"
Black Knight #1 (Restaked Crown Grants)	1871	1	Jan. 26/81	Jan. 26/84	"
#2	1872	1	Dec. 29/80	Dec. 29/83	"
#3	1873	1	Dec. 29/80	Dec. 29/83	"
#4	1874	1	Dec. 29/80	Dec. 29/83	"
#7	1877	1	Dec. 29/80	Dec. 29/83	"

LOCATION

The claim group is located on both sides of the Nomash River about 8 kilometers northeast of Zeballos, (Fig. 1/83), a small seaport village on Vancouver Island about 300 kilometers northwest of Victoria.

ACCESS

Access is by way of public and Tashis Company Logging Road from Zeballos, a distance of about 10 kilometers. Zeballos is accessible by gravelled logging road (now public) from the Vancouver Island Highway south of Nimpkish Lake, a distance of about 50 kilometers. Zeballos, the site of earlier gold and iron mining activity, is also accessible by boat or float aircraft generally from a more popular scheduled terminal at Tashis, some 20 kilometers to the east. Services at Zeballos are minimal, depending entirely on the health of the mining, forestry and fishing industries, but could be readily upgraded. At the moment one small hotel, a motel, and two cafes plus a gas pump, liquor store, and a deep sea dock constitute the village of about 200 people. The only store may re-open shortly.

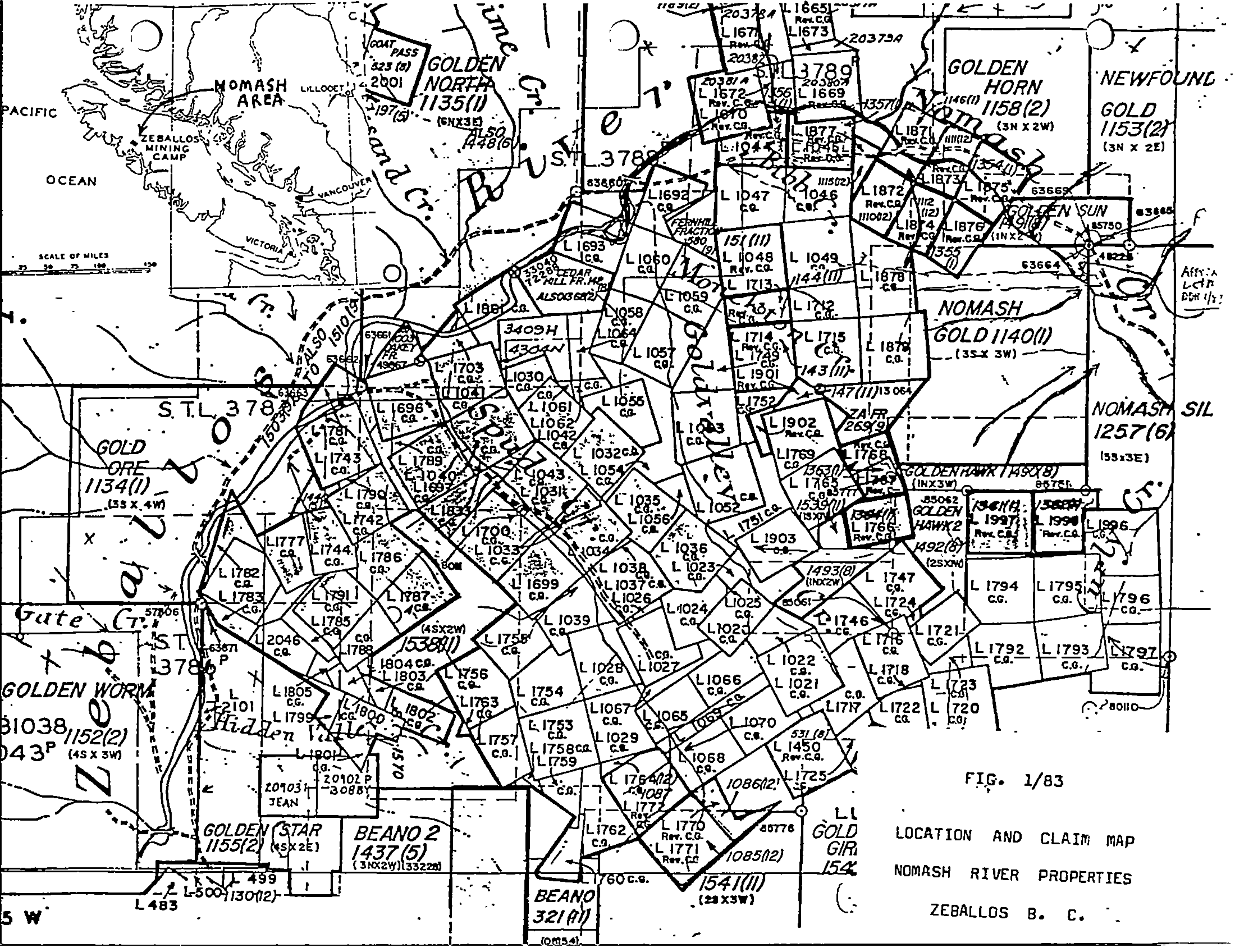


FIG. 1/83

LOCATION AND CLAIM MAP

NOMASH RIVER PROPERTIES

ZEBALLOS B. C.

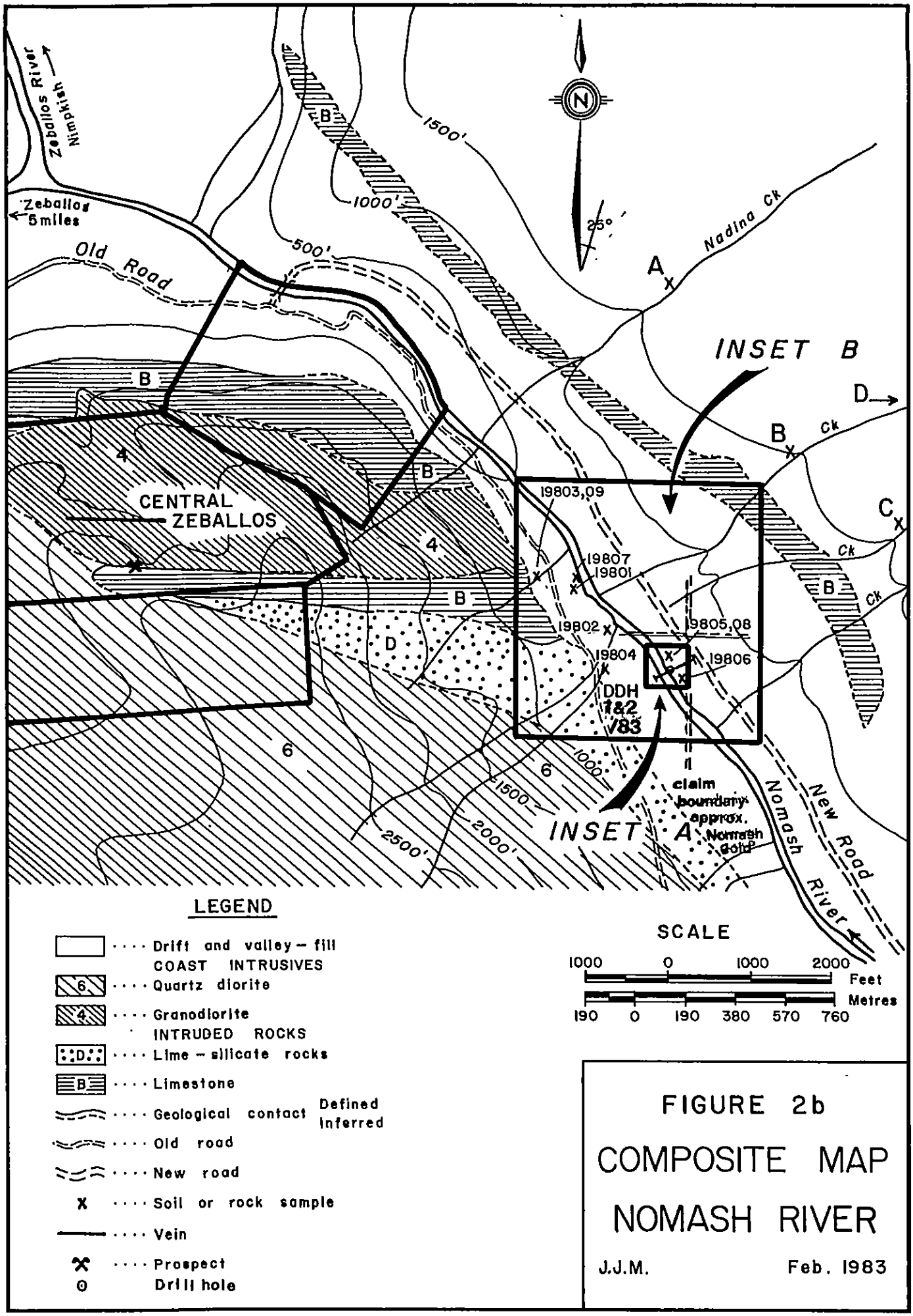


FIGURE 2b

COMPOSITE MAP NOMASH RIVER

J.J.M. Feb. 1983

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Zeballos-Nomash area is included in the West Coast 'Temperate' climate zone characterized by unusually heavy rainfall in the October - May period. Precipitation at the lower levels (constituting above half of the claim group) is largely in the form of rainfall approaching or exceeding 200 inches per year. To this date (February 28) snowfall has been largely non-existent below the 1500 foot level. As the claims range in elevation from 350 to $\pm$ 4000 feet, surface work throughout the winter is feasible temperature-wise given some protection against rain and high water.

Topography in the claim area is very steep with 30 to 40° slopes being the rule rather than the exception. Early logging below the 1000 foot contour has resulted in a dense tangle of second growth (including devils club) while above this very steep terrain makes travelling difficult to impossible. Karst topography along the Nomash River, which occupies a cavernous limestone belt, results in underground flow at several localities except during high runoff stages. Logging and mining roads which serviced the area during the 1930 to 1960 period are now generally impassable, even to foot travel in large part. However, the currently active Tashis Logging Company road, which traverses the claim group on the north side of the Nomash River, provides easy local access.

HISTORY

Numerous small gold-bearing veins were discovered and mined between 1934 and 1948 within and adjacent to the Zeballos Batholith, which is the dominant geological feature immediately south and west of the Nomash River. The largest of these, the Privateer, produced 154,381 ounces of gold but production of 12 other properties brought the total to 287,811 ounces, representing, when silver values are added, about $200,000,000.00 at early 1983 prices. The closest of interest to the Nomash Claims, Central Zeballos, contributed about 20,000 ounces of gold.

During the period 1962 to 1969 about 1.42 million tons of unusually high grade iron ore was shipped from the Ford magnetite deposit located about 6 kilometers west of the Nomash claims. (The writer was involved with this and other nearby deposits during this same period.) Prospecting for metals formerly produced has been erratic since the iron mine closure although considerable work has been done in the Privateer Mine area.

With respect to the Nomash area specifically, early prospecting, as reported by Gunning in his 1932 report to the Geological Survey, included the discovery of several gold-bearing occurrences east of the Nomash in the vicinity of the eastern limits of the Goldfever Claims (A, B & C, Fig. 2b). In the same area but on very steep terrain at greater elevation the writer discovered a small (1 to 3 foot wide) but persistent chalcopyrite-bearing quartz vein "D" containing low gold values and trending toward the Gunning occurrences.

In the period 1964 to 1966 the persistent eastern copper-rich extension (?) of the Central Zeballos zone immediately west of the Goldfever ground was investigated and drilled by Silver Standard and Consolidated Skeena Mines Ltd. The possibility exists that the more easterly of the earlier drill holes, which encountered better than 2% copper and a reported 0.06 oz. gold across 6 ft. widths, was on ground now covered by Goldfever, as well as is an earlier sampled mineralized outcrop reported (but not re-located) even further to the east. The above work was done under the direction of the late W.M. Sharp, a portion of whose report is attached to the Appendix.

Except for a few prospecting expeditions, no work of consequence save road construction has occurred in the immediate area since 1966. The property was visited January 27, 1983 by Mr. Lonsdale and G. B. Dewart, P. Eng., resulting in a short report several enclosures of which are included here.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Geology of the Zeballos district has been best summarized by Dr. H. Gunning (1932), Dr. J. W. Hoadely (1953), both of the Geological Survey of Canada, and by Dr. J. Stevenson (1950) of the B.C. Department of Mines whose map is used as a base for plots south of the Nomash. (See 'References' for greater and more recent detail.)

Dr. J. Muller of the G.S.C. has updated much Vancouver Island geology, particularly with the help of age dating methods not formerly available. In simple terms, formations of probable Mesozoic age have been intruded by two granitic bodies, one to the south of the Nomash (the Zeballos Batholith) described after recent age dating as a Tertiary quartz diorite, and the other, to the northwest, as a Jurassic? (older), more dioritic or basic rock. Gold veins appear associated with the Tertiary (Zeballos) Batholith and skarn (magnetite) deposits with the older intusive. Numerous dykes related to one or the other bodies occur within the intruded rocks which consist of basic Karmutsen Volcanics (the oldest), overlain by Quatsino Limestone followed by Bonanza Volcanics and sediments, names assigned by Gunning.

The limestone has been largely metamorphosed to marble with widespread development of calc silicate or skarn, and the iron deposits (and rare gold veins) are associated with this material. Known deposits within the very thick Karmutsen volcanics (up to 20,000 ft.) are limited to narrow quartz veins or shears containing copper and minor gold.

Regional structure is complex as a result of the intrusion of igneous bodies, but regional dips are generally steep to the southwest. However, in the Nomash River area a tightly folded syncline may be responsible for retention of narrow limestone remnants in older volcanics.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Geology in the vicinity of the Nomash River claim group resembles that of the region as a whole except that only remnants of the sediments and volcanics may be preserved due to intrusions and folding. No attempt will be made to describe this little understood section other than to outline the units on Fig. 2 b. Along the river stratigraphy appears to be normal although dips are near vertical, such as in the vicinity of DDH 1/83, but trends somewhat to the west towards Central Zeballos, the sediments now appearing as a possibly fault-bounded remnant between two intrusions.

Metamorphism of the limestone by the intrusives has created a calc or 'lime silicate' zone as mapped by Stevenson and weakly disseminated pyrite or pyrrhotite in this rock causes the common rusty coloration on weathering. Contacts of these metamorphosed sediments with granitic rocks are believed to be fault controlled in large part and these structures, as well as paralleling, non-contact-related ones, are clearly evident on air photos. This is particularly clear in the area explored by Consolidated Skeena Silver where both gold veins in the intrusive and the gold-copper contact strike east-west, a structural trend adequately enlarged upon by Stevenson (See References) during his study of the area.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The claims comprising the Nomash property contain all rock types earlier mentioned and structures similar to those controlling the Central Zeballos deposits appear from airphoto study to continue easterly across the Nomash ground. However these lineaments are not easily recognizable in the overburdened river valley.

The only descriptions of interesting mineralization on the Nomash claims include:

1. Sharp's comments on the Consolidated Skeena work near the mountaintop to the west and

2. Gunning's description of occurrences to the east (A, B, & C). Some of these occurrences may be shown by proper survey not to be on Goldfever ground. Occurrence "D", once staked by the writer as the 'Eastside' prospect, almost certainly is not included in the current claim group.

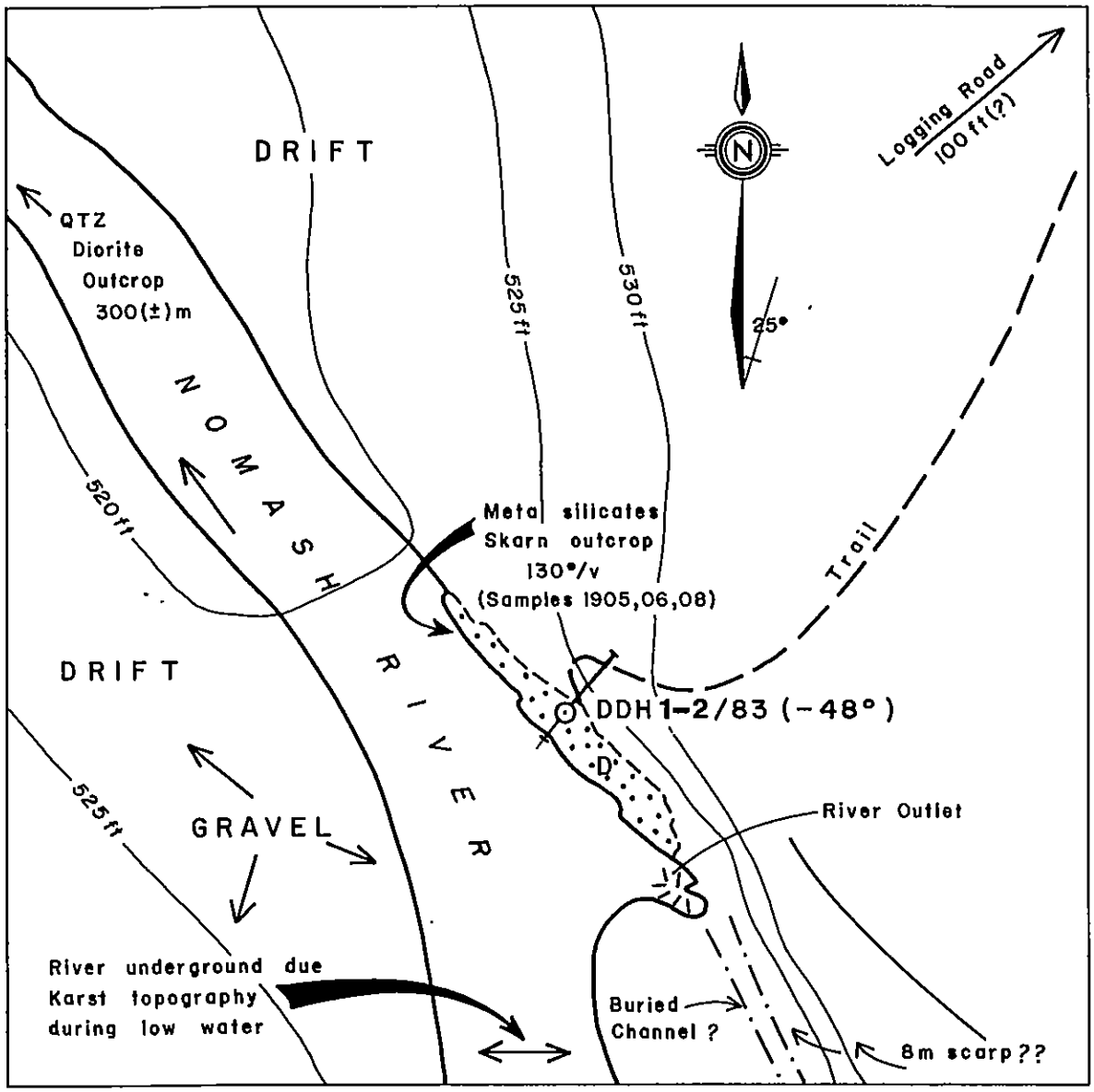
Short xeroxed descriptions of both are included in the Appendix.

It is suspected that extensions to the Central Zeballos zone exist on the westernmost Nomash claims as portions of these claims cover areas which are barely accessible and thus not closely prospected. A map prepared by Mr. Sharp is reported (Dick Lonsdale, Pers. Comm.) to have shown an occurrence well on the Nomash (Goldfever) side suspected to be the continuation of the Central Zeballos zone. This is entirely possible judging by the reported strength (including depth) of the zone tested, and by related airphoto (and cartographic) lineaments.

Except for an outcrop of granitic material in the river (Fig. Inset B) and the weakly mineralized calc. silicate zone (DDH 1/83), no rock in place is evident for several hundred meters southwest of the river. Beyond that, white marble or rusty weathering meta-sediments containing one or two percent disseminated sulphides (pyrrhotite with occasional minor pyrite and chalcopyrite) is visible as the slope steepens rapidly. Samples of this material plus several silt or soil samples were taken (See Assays) without the contribution of any obvious structure.

In the river outcrop (DDH 1/83) a vertical band of cherty meta-sediments striking parallel to the river (130° AZ locally) is exposed at water level on the east bank for about 50 meters. The exposed width of the band is about 3 meters or more depending on water level. Disseminated sulphides account for about 2% of the thin bedded rock, but narrow (several inch) sections containing 10% pyrite were noted and sampled. An underground water course (Karst topography) and scarp to the south suggested proximity to a contact or fault contact. Projection along strike to the north allows for the presence of an intrusive contact in the near vicinity. Stevenson has mapped (Fig. 2 b) an east-west limestone contact at the south end of the intrusive outcrop, but high water prevented its relocation.

Descriptions of Gunning's occurrences uphill to the east (See Appendix) suggest that mineralization occurs in volcanics and remnant-like lime horizons intruded by granitic dykes beyond the main contact. Values of up to 0.40 oz. gold were reported in copper-rich sections but assay widths of the veins and zones are not given. It would appear that areas of alteration near the contacts are larger but apparently were not sampled. The chalcopyrite-bearing Eastside quartz vein discovered by the writer east in volcanics along the trend of the lineament that contains one of Gunning's showings varied from one to three feet in width and was examined through a vertical and horizontal range exceeding 500 feet. The zone within which it occurs is inaccessible beyond this but was visible for at least 1500 feet vertical, a dimension not unlike that quoted by Sharp for the Central Zeballos zone in sediments across the valley. Low gold values of 0.1 oz./ton resulted in a loss of interest at this time despite the strong structural control.



The core is stored at the drill site

INSET A

SKETCH MAP SHOWING LOCATION DDH 1-2/83

SCALE 1:1000

50 0 50 100 Feet

10 0 10 20 30 40 Metres

J.J.M./ Feb. 83

DRILLING RESULTS

Short hole drill testing was carried out on the river outcrop because:

(a) anomalous pyrite mineralization was evident and even a very low gold content would be of interest.

(b) the possibility existed that anomalous structure, as suggested by the river deflection, and a favourable (?) intrusive contact, as suggested by the intrusive outcrop, was present.

(c) a small drill was on hand at this time, anticipating relocation of the lower 'Sharp' occurrence.

ASSAYS

(a) Surface

Several float samples and silts were collected along and west of the river and the mineralization evident in the outcrop near DDH 1/83 was sampled. Results are shown on Fig. 3.

Weak but detectable gold is indicated in the outcrop area (Sample 19806) and minor copper is visible in some of the float samples (19807). Some leaching has taken place on surface, particularly in the float samples, but the siliceous outcrop material is fresh.

The core is stored on the property.

Figure 3

ASSAY RESULTS - February 16 & 17 Sampling

The following samples were submitted for assaying to Min-En labs on February 18. Assay for gold rather than geochemical determinations were made to save time. These preliminary samples are meant as 'background' within the general area and do not represent any specifically anomalous location. See locations Map 2/83.

Fig. 2/83 ASSAY RESULTS

Sample #	Type	Location	Gold oz/ton	Silver oz/ton	Copper ppm	Remarks	
19801	Soil	South River-bank	5 ppb	0 ppm	121	ICP	Moderate Copper, Weak Vanadium Weak Zinc
19802	Silt	200 ft south of #801	5 ppb	0 ppm	101	ICP	Moderate Copper, Weak Zinc
19803	Sandy Silt	Creek Cross-ing meta sediments	5 ppb	0.1 ppm	204	ICP	Weak Silver, Fair Copper, Weak Zinc
19804	Silt	Creek 500 ft south of planked road	5 ppb	0 ppm	29	ICP	Nothing Anomalous
19805	Rock	Drillsite metasilicate 5% py,pyrr	0.002 oz.	0.03 oz.	0.010%		
19806	Rock	As 805 but 1% sulphides. Cherty	0.004 oz.				
19807	Rock	3 pieces of better min float near #19801 Soil 3% pyrr, minor cpy in skarn	0.001 oz.	0.02 oz.	0.051%		Weak Copper
19808	Rock	weakly min cherty meta-sediment, N end drillsite outcrop	0.001 oz.				
19809	Rock	6 piece gen float sample near creek	0.001 oz.				

(b) Drilling

Two short drill holes, designed to test weak surface mineralization in a possible contact area from the only accessible location at this time, were completed.

A light X-ray rig drilling EXT. core was transported several hundred yards by trail from the Tashis logging road to the east bank of the Nomash River near the eastern extremities of the Nomash Gold mineral claim. This area was chosen as during moderate to low water the river flows underground and a crossing is easy. The only mineralized outcroppings reasonably accessible and within the scope of the program initiated by Goldfever fortunately were discovered in the 'crossing' area.

Hole #1/83

This was a drill hole directed under the river at right angles to the trend of mineralized meta silicate rocks from a size-restricted area on the east bank.

As per logs accompanying, massive to banded marble and interspersed meta silicates were encountered before the - 58° hole was abandoned due to severe caving at 27 ft.

In a zone of poor recovery a very small dyke or sill appears to have been encountered and minor sulphides in the vicinity of the contact have been assayed as have selected sections, largely of cherty metasilicates, elsewhere in the hole.

The area in which the hole was lost appears to coincide with the projection northwesterly of a scarp or steep riverbank believed related to an underground river channel associated with Karst topography in the area.

Hole #2/83

This hole was directed northeasterly at - 60° on the same section as #1/83. It intersected more massive medium grained marble than hole #1 before intersecting an unexposed andeso-basalt sill which it never penetrated. The sill which shows excellent chilled contacts (selvage) is weakly mineralized with pyrite and minor pyrrhotite throughout. It may be related to a granitic intrusion noted downriver. No important mineralization was noted but some selected material was assayed.

FIGURE 4

NTS 92L2/W

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NORTH 50° 2' 00' N. LAT. STARTED Feb. 13, 1983

EAST 126° 45' 30" W.LONG. COMPLETED Feb. 15/83

ELEV. 522 ft. (Approx.) LENGTH 27 feet

BEARING S. 40° W.

DIP - 58°

PROPERTY Nomash River (Goldfever Resources Ltd.)

Drillers - Lonsdale , Gabbs.

PURPOSE To test exposed mineralization and contact area at shallow depth

LOGGED BY J.J.M.

HOLE No. 1/83 (XRT)

CLAIM Nomash Gold

SECTION

OFFSET

PLOTTED Inset A

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	FOOTAGE	C.L.	Au(oz.)	Ag(oz.)	Cu (%)
0 to 5 ft.	Medium grained, gray marble interspersed with banded	1831	5		.001		
	calc. silicates 2-2.5; 4-7.5, 80% brown, weakly brecciated calcium garnet, minor calcite and cherty						
	meta-silicates - Garnet banding @ 32° to core						
	- 1-2% diss sulphides - pyrite, pyrr., CPy?						
	occasional minor S2 veining						
5 to 6	80% darker gray, cherty banded metasilicates and						
	garnet, 1% diss. S2						
6 - 14.5	90% white to gray marble, 10% cherty and garnet	1832	9		.001		
	sections, weak brecciation 7-7.5 — 1/4" wide siliceous alteration or bleaching						
14.5 - 14.8	— core broken but apparent small gray basaltic						
	sill or dyke. Slight oxidation and minor (3%) sulphides (py. pyrr.) near contact. Magnetics weak						
	14.6-14.7 — 5% S2 area for test		14.6-14.7	0.1			
14.8 - 26.5	95% gray and white marble, remainder chert and	1833	15		.001		
	garnet sections, very weak diss. S2 22 - meta silicate, garnet banding @ 48°	1834	20		.001		
26.5-27.0	Core broken, possible dyke or sill contact area,						
	siliceous gray calc silicate rock, 2% diss. S2 END						
V-11.	Hole lost in cavity Core Recovery - 70% average Oxidation limited to sill contact area						

HOLE No. 1/83

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NORTH DDH #1/83 | STARTED Feb. 16/83 | HOLE No. 2/83 (EXT)

EAST | COMPLETED Feb. 18/83 | CLAIM Nomash Gold

ELEV. | LENGTH 70 ft. | SECTION

BEARING N 40° E | PROPERTY Nomash River (Goldfever Resources Ltd.) | OFFSET

DIP - 60° | Drillers — Lonsdale, Gabbs. | LOGGED BY J.J.M. | PLOTTED Inset A

PURPOSE to test weakly mineralized meta-silicate band and possible contact area

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	FOOTAGE	C.L.	Au(oz.)	Ag(oz.)	Cu (%)
0 - 10 ft.	Casing - calc silicates and marble (small sulphide	2831	Specimens @ 5'		.001		
	specimen from casing material sent out for assay						
	by Dick Lonsdale returned 0.72 oz. Ag					0.72	
10 - 49	90% fresh med. grained marble; alternate gradationally	2832	" 14		.001		
	from white to grey at approx. 5 ft. intervals. - remainder siliceous and garnet sections showing	2833	" 20		.001		
	weak (1-2%) diss. S2	2834	" 23		.001		
	10 - silicate banding at 32°	2835	" 29		.001		
		2836	" 36		.001		
49 - 70	Andeso-basalt sill, very weak 1% diss. S2 throughout.	2837	" 39		.001		
		2838	" 50		.001		
	49.0 — sill contact with marble @ 42°. Weak dark	2839	" 55		.001		
	banding of ferro-mags in sill parallels contact	2840	" 60		.001		
	— banding attitude in marble appears 10° parallels	2841	" 63		.001		
	contact thus a sill rather than a dyke is indicated.	2842	" 70		.001		
	49.0 - 50.5 — chilled contact area, very fine grained						
	to cherty, gradational to fine grained @ 50.5						
	— minor fracturing parallel to core						
	58 - 58.5 - 1/4" bleaching or silicification along						
	fractures at low angle to core.						
	60 - 70 — very fine-grained pyrite on occasional fracture.						
	70 — sill becoming finer grained suggesting contact approached (?)						
	END						
	Overall recovery 85%						

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Preliminary work on the Goldfever-Nomash claim group was limited to testing of one small exposure unrelated to the structural concept proposed which involves lineaments and favourable contacts. Mineralization reportedly discovered by Consolidated Skeena (Sharp) could not be relocated during the short time available during which weather conditions hampered exploratory work.

Very weak gold values are present in the slightly but regionally mineralized cherty sediments. However, regional background values are unknown as the siliceous rock has not been widely tested in the past.

RECOMMENDATIONS

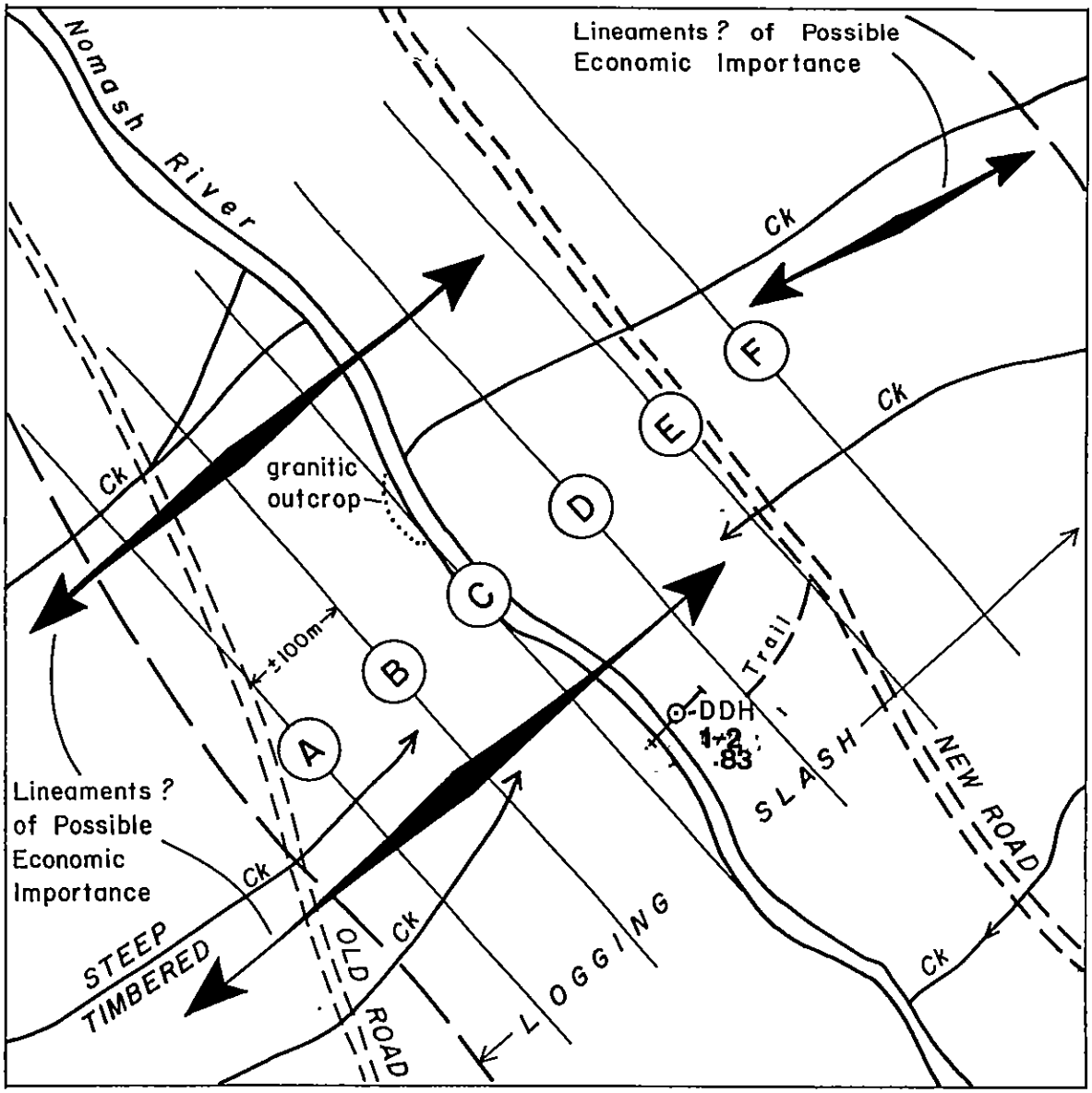
Gold values of interest have been recorded both east and west along a structural zone which apparently crosses Goldfever's overburdened Nomash River mineral claims. It is recommended that the program be continued as originally planned, involving:

1. Location of drill targets using initially inexpensive VLF geophysical methods to detect geologically favourable cross-cutting structures and contacts in the valley bottom.

2. Relocation and appraisal of the Gunning (East Side) mineralization.

3. More thorough prospecting of the west side toward the Central Zeballos gold-copper zone under more favourable conditions of access.

Cross-cutting fault zones reflected by lineaments can best be detected using VLF (Very Low Frequency) electromagnetic methods. There is little surface expression of the location of the lineaments across the 1/2 to 3/4 Km. wide valley bottom which itself may contain faults which offset interpreted structures.



Bearing VLF Lines Approx. 130–135° Az
Spacing Approx. 100m
Total Line Length Approx. 5000 m

SCALE 1:6000

0 500 1000 Feet

0 100 200 300 Metres

INSET B

PROPOSED LOCATION VLF (EM 16) TEST LINES

No Survey Control JJM / Feb. 83

In the initial stage, a recce type survey would not require a detailed grid but line traverses would be well flagged so that grid work on a more detailed scale could be safely established for follow-up in any area of interest. The initial approach should be VLF readings along flagged and compass controlled lines as shown on 'Inset B'. Geophysicists familiar with VLF work will establish their own interval, probably readings every 25 or 50 metres. At the same time VLF readings are taken, magnetometer observations can also be kept.

COSTS

The following costs are anticipated, using the writer's experience with Presunka Geophysics as a guide:

A. VLF and Magnetometer Recce Line Survey -

Lines A, B, C, D, E, F on Inset B

1.	2 men 7 days @ $300/day, (equipment and maps provided, plus report with knowledgeable interpretation)	$2,100.00
2.	Lodging and travelling expenses	1,000.00
3.	Allowance for weather, lack of easy access due to weather, etc. = 20%	620.00
	Total Basic Survey:	3,720.00

B. Detailed Gridding of Anomalous Areas of Interest (Speculative Only) -

1.	Grid layouts - 2 men 3 days	
2.	Additional VFL - Mag readings 2 men 3 days = 6 days @ $300/day (Can be done faster with extra men to help cut line)	1,800.00
3.	Additional Expenses	1,080.00
	Total Geophysics:	6,600.00

C. Prospecting -

1. Prospecting of Gunning (East Side) occurrences	
(a) 1 man 6 days @ $150/day (incl.)	900.00
2. Prospecting West Side	
(a) 1 man 6 days @ $150/day (Incl.)	900.00
3. Assays, etc.	500.00
4. Claim staking (if required).	
(a) 1 man 2 days @ $150/day (incl.)	300.00
(b) expenses	200.00
5. Property Maintenance (assessment work on claims)	
Report preparation, etc.	2,000.00
6. Overhead and Supervision	
Salaries and expenses	5,000.00
	9,800.00
Total Preliminary Costs to establish targets and assess holdings	$16,400.00

Any estimate of first stage diamond drilling (or further physical work) would be too uncertain at this time, but a minimal 2000 feet @ $50./foot ($100,000.00) (all inclusive — including surveys, etc.) would be a realistic expectation in this locality.

I, James J. McDougall, of 7720 Sunnydene Road, Richmond, B.C., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of B.C. with the degree of Master of Science in Geology (1954).

2. I have been a practicing geologist for 30 years.

3. I am a registered member, in good standing, of the Association of Professional Engineers of B.C.

4. I have no financial interest, nor do I expect to have, in Goldfever Resources Ltd. or in the subject claims.

5. I consent to the use of this report for a prospectus or Statement of Material Fact for Goldfever Resources Ltd.

James J. McDougall, P. Eng.
February 28, 1983.

REFERENCES

1. Gunning, H.C. "The Zeballos River Area", Summary Report Geological Survey, 1932. Part A 11, pp. 29 - 50.

2. Stevenson, J.S. Bulletin #27, "Zeballos Mining Camp", 1950.

3. Hoadley, J.W. "Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Zeballos-Nimpkish Area, Vancouver Island, B.C." G.S.C. Memoir #272, 1953.

4. Sharp, W.M. "Surface Diamond Drilling Program, Central Zeballos, 1966", Unpublished Company Report. Key map missing.

5. Muller, J. and Carson D. "Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Alberni Map Area", G.S.C. Paper 68-50.

6. Muller, Northcote, Carlisle. "Geology of Mineral Deposits of the Alert Bay - Cape Scott Map Area, B.C.", G.S.C. Paper 74-8.

COSTS INCURRED

Wages				
Diamond Drilling	Foreman	30 @	$ 150.00/day	$ 4,500.00
	Assistant	15 @	100.00/day	1,500.00
	Assistant	7 @	100.00/day	700.00
Geologist		28 @	40.00/hr	1,120.00
Food and Accommodation	56 man days @		50.00/day	2,800.00
Fuel and Transportation				1,500.00
Equipment				489.63
Assays				300.00
Report				838.00
			Total	$ 13,747.63

APPENDIX

"A"	H. Gunning description of deposits east of the Nomash River
"B"	W. Sharp description of Consolidated Skeena Mines Ltd. work as summarized by G.B. Dewart, P. Eng.
"C"	Drill Core Assay Sheet (Min en Labs)
"D"	D. Lonsdale Assays
"E"	Min En Labs ICP Report

Mineralization Along the Southeast Fork APPENDIX

The southeast fork of Zeballos River has been prospected principally by Mr. T. J. Marks and by Alfred Bird and associates. On the east side of Blind River (the outlet of Zeballos Lake) about 1,600 feet up from its confluence with the southeast fork, crystalline Quatsino limestone is cut by a number of dykes varying from dark, basic porphyries to light-coloured aplites. Near these dykes there are several small showings of mineralization in the limestone. The largest seen consists of a triangular-shaped body, about 7 feet wide, of pyrrhotite with some magnetite and chalcopyrite between two dykes. The other showings are smaller and contain much pyrite.

More interesting discoveries have been made farther up the southeast fork by Alfred Bird and associates. The *King claim*, (*See* Figure 4, location 4) is 850 feet above the southeast fork. On it a narrow band of impure, grey limestone and green, calcareous tuff strikes north 55 degrees west and dips from 50 to 65 degrees southwest. It is underlain by basaltic and amygdaloidal flows and overlain by tuff, breccia, and andesitic flows, the whole being part of the Karmutsen volcanic assemblage and lying several hundred feet stratigraphically below the Quatsino limestone. One or two porphyritic granodiorite dykes cut these rocks, their most general trend being northeast. On the north bank of the small stream a shallow cut shows a 5-foot width of tuff and limestone quite heavily but irregularly mineralized with chalcopyrite, quartz, calcite, and epidote. Across the small stream a little pyrite was all that was noticed on the continuation of the lead. To the northwest of the cut the same calcareous horizon follows up a steep and narrow draw for at least 200 feet vertically. In this draw there is a zone of low-grade, bunchy mineralization with a maximum width of about 20 feet. Along the foot-wall, against the basic flows and below the impure limestone, there is in places a regular band about 2 inches wide of magnetite, pyrite, and quartz. Some pyrrhotite and quartz occur along the calcareous horizon, and above it, in the tuffs, magnetite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, epidote, and some garnet are irregularly developed along cracks or in small bunches. It would seem that the mineralization entered along or close to the calcareous horizon and spread out into the hanging-wall rocks where they are extensively fractured. It was in such an area of extensive fracturing that the maximum width of about 20 feet across the mineralized zone was measured.

As a straight copper proposition the deposit does not seem very promising, but it is possible by panning to obtain colours of gold from quartz and some of the veins carry an appreciable quantity of pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite and an occasional speck of zinc blende. The two largest veins observed were from 6 to 10 inches wide, but merged at one place to a thickness of about 16 inches. The granodiorite is quite fresh alongside the veins which in no place exhibit any great continuity. Mr. Bird, one of the discoverers, states that gold values were too low to encourage development. The showings deserve mention because they serve to emphasize the fact that the granitic intrusives of the district do contain appreciable mineralization; consequently they should not be passed over too carelessly by prospectors.

The *Blackbird and Bluebird claims*, belonging to Alfred Bird and C. W. Smith, are on the west side of Zeballos Valley 2½ miles south of the forks. The showings are at the base of the steep mountains which form the west side of the valley and lie along the south contact of the Zeballos batholith. The granodiorite intrudes grey, crystalline limestone and some interbedded tuffs and the limestone is extensively altered to garnet, epidote, wollastonite, actinolite, and other minerals. The main contact trends from east to northeast, but several open-cuts indicate that irregular dykes of granodiorite extend out from it into the sediments. One cut, across 12 feet from east to west, shows a mixture of garnetite, including much magnetite, with irregular bunches and streaks of chalcopyrite and some pyrite and pyrrhotite. A second cut 50 feet southeast shows about the same width of similar mineralization. In addition, there are several undeveloped outcrops of apparently barren garnetite within a radius of about 100 feet from the first cut. And, about 100 feet east of it, silicified and otherwise altered limestone contains a lenticular mass of rich chalcopyrite in magnetite and silicates. It is exposed for a maximum width of 3 feet and for a length of about 7 feet. A few feet below this there is some disseminated bornite in green garnetite. Microscopic examination of the chalcopyrite from this place revealed the interesting fact that intergrown with it there is a small proportion of cubanite ($CuFe_2S_3$). About 75 feet northeast of this, and probably very close to the main contact of the granodiorite, pyrrhotite with considerable chalcopyrite is exposed for 7 feet across a width of about 18 inches.

In addition to the above showings there are a few, small, barren or sparsely mineralized quartz veins in the granodiorite.

The showings indicate a typical contact metamorphic copper deposit and in all probability the mineralization will be found, if developed farther, to follow the contact of granodiorite and limestone quite closely. Mr. Bird reports that one assay of rich copper ore ran $4 a ton in gold and 8 ounces in silver. But it is a matter of common knowledge that similar copper deposits on the island generally average well under $2 a ton in gold and that any appreciably higher values are very erratically distributed in the some of the rusty, decomposed material well up the draw and Mr. Bird states that good copper ore from the creek level will run from $6 to $8 in gold. A specimen collected there by the writer assayed: copper, 5·14 per cent, gold 0·08 ounce, and silver 0·92 ounce a ton.

On the *Neetka claim* about 2,000 feet to the south and a little over 100 feet higher than the showings on the King claim, on the north side of the next small creek to the south, a pronounced shear zone strikes north 40 degrees east and dips about 80 degrees southeast in altered, green, basic volcanics. To the southeast of a well-defined fault wall there is about 3 feet of white crystalline quartz, partly cavernous, and heavily mineralized with chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. For about 2 feet southeast of this the sheared rock is seamed with quartz veins and contains epidote and a little garnet, but very little sulphide. A specimen of slightly oxidized material from the richest part of the vein assayed: copper, 17·07 per cent, gold 0·40 ounce, and silver 3·64 ounces a ton. Sixty feet below, in the creek bed, the lead appears on the north side as a 6 to 12-inch band of quartz, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite on the foot-wall side of the shear zone and even this poor showing is not visible on the south side of the creek. There is some additional low-grade copper mineralization several hundred feet farther up the creek.

About ¼ mile farther south, at the forks of the next stream of any size, on the *Major group* of claims, the contact of the Quatsino limestone with the underlying volcanics on the east is poorly exposed, but can be seen in one place to be mineralized for a width of 5 feet or more with garnet, epidote, magnetite, pyrite, and a little chalcopyrite. The probable dip of the formations is 60 degrees to the west. One hundred feet above the contact, on the south fork of the small stream (*See* location 6 on Figure 4) basic volcanics are much sheared and in part converted to serpentine and chlorite schist along a narrow zone striking north 18 degrees west and dipping 60 degrees northeast. For a width of as much as 80 feet east of the shear zone the altered rocks are sparingly mineralized with pyrite, quartz, and a little chalcopyrite. On the east they are intruded by a large dyke of greyish green feldspar porphyry which appears to be from 20 to 40 feet wide and trends about parallel to the shearing. The dyke is strongly fractured and jointed and contains many small and large veins of white to watery, coarsely crystalline quartz, the strongest development of which appears to lie along the east side of the dyke. Much of the quartz is quite barren, but some contains a small quantity of pyrite and chalcopyrite, particularly where the quartz surrounds angular inclusions of altered dyke rock. The maximum width of fairly pure quartz observed was about 5 feet, but exposures are poor and no development has been done. Mr. Alfred Bird, the discoverer, reports that some of the richest copper-bearing material assayed about $4 in gold a ton.

About 4 miles up the southeast fork from the main forks of Zeballos River the Quatsino limestone and Karmutsen volcanics are cut off on the south and west by the Zeballos batholith. This body, near the contact, consists of black-speckled grey granodiorite and quartz diorite of medium grain with scattered inclusions of the older rocks. The first outcrops of the granodiorite in the creek bed are cut by numerous, small, irregular, and lenticular veins of white to watery, coarsely crystalline and cavernous

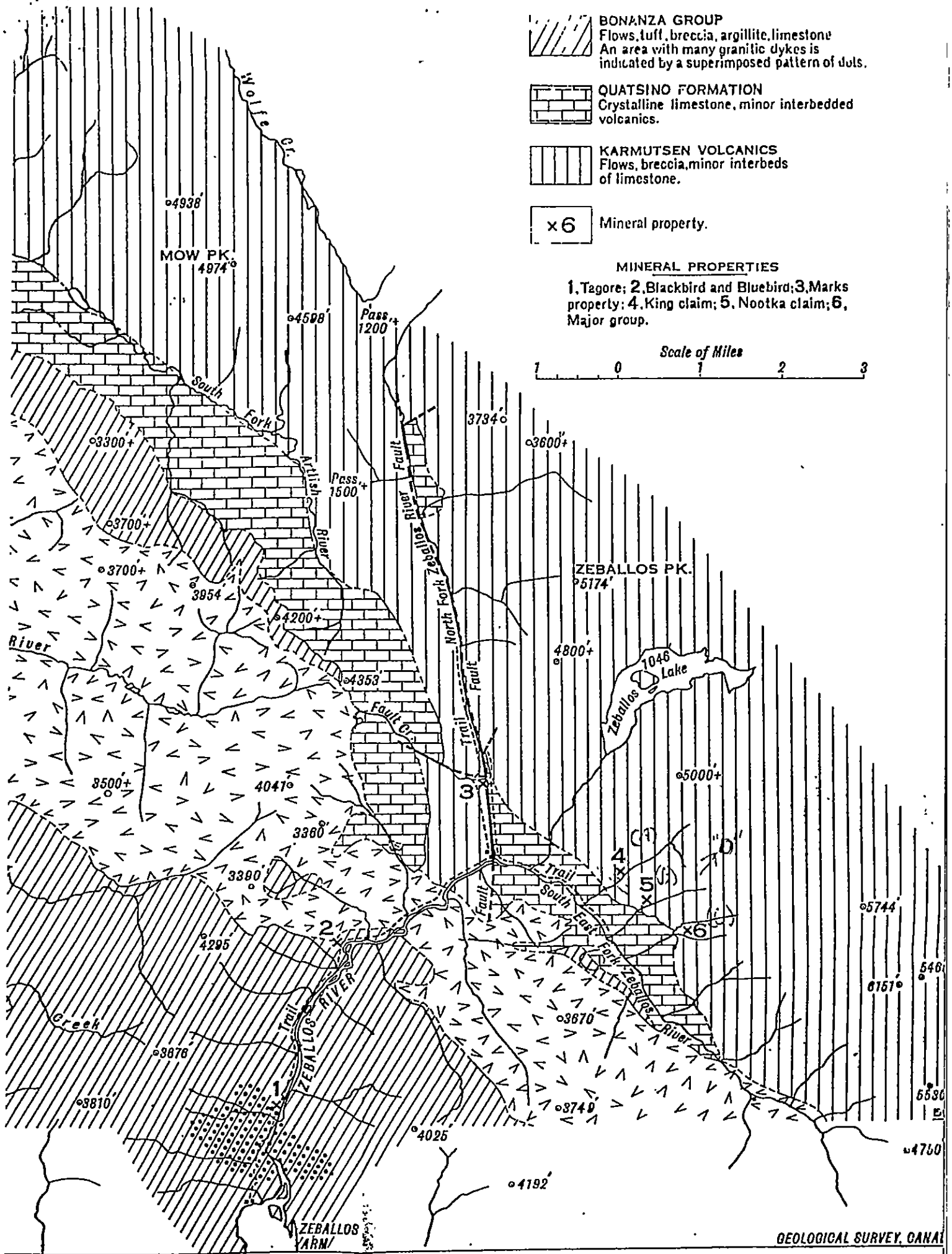


Figure 4. Zeballos River area, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

APPENDIX "B"

Synopsis of 1965, 66 work on Central Zeballos property by G. B. Dewart P. Eng.

"This is a review of work done by W. Sharp on behalf of Consolidated Skeena Mines Ltd. in 1966. Just east of the subject claims Sharp's program of drilling 11 holes, 3750 lineal feet of AX wire line drilling from 5 set-ups, revealed 5 mineralized zones which were estimated to be clearly 4000' long and 1500 ft. depth, running well over 2% copper and carrying values of gold and silver of $2 to $3 per ton at 1965 prices of $35./oz. gold and $1.25/oz. silver, respectively.

The areas adjacent to lime, lime silicate and quartz diorite rock intruded by the granodiorite batholith are felt to be favourable for deposition of mineralization, particularly in areas where folds have created tension shears, faults and cracks. This type formation has been indicated by J.S. Stephenson many times as being characteristic of the ore depositions in the Zeballos Camp."

G. B. Dewart, P. Eng.

APPENDIX "C"

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
705 WEST 15TH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

Certificate of Assay

TO: Gold Fever Resources,
1258-409 Granville St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Attn:
PROJECT No. D.Londsdal
DATE: Mar.16/83.
File No. 3-116

SAMPLE No.		Au oz/ton				
1-1831-5		.001				
2-1832-9		.001				
3-1833-15		.001				
4-1834-20		.001				
5-2831-5		.001				
6-2832-14		.001				
7-2833-20		.001				
8-2834-23		.001				
9-2835-29		.001				
10-2836-36		.001				
11-2837-39		.001				
12-2838-50		.001				
13-2839-55		.001				
14-2840-60		.001				
15-2841-63		.001				
16-2842-70		.001				

MINE-EN Laboratories Ltd.

CERTIFIED BY: [signature]

APPENDIX "D"

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
Telephone:253 - 3158

To: Gold Fever Res.,
1258 - 409 Granville St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

File No. 83-0168

Attn.: Dick Lonsdale

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Type of Samples Core & Sludge

Disposition

No.	Sample	Cu%	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton					No.
1	DH-1 CASING	.01	.01	.001					1
2	DH-2 CASING	.01	.01	.001					2
3	DH-2 SLUDGE 20-30'	.02	.72	.001					3
4	DH-2 SLUDGE 30-70'	.07	.11	.001					4
5									5
6		Submitted by D. Lonsdale (Driller) for Company.							6
7									7
8									8
9									9
10									10
11									11
12									12
13									13
14									14
15									15
16									16
17									17
18									18
19									19
20									20

DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED Feb. 24, 1983

DATE REPORTS MAILED Feb. 25, 1983

ASSAYER

DEAN TOYE, B.Sc.
CHIEF CHEMIST
CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

AC	0	0	1	0
BL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BO	0	0	0	0
BA	16	17	31	21
BE	23	19	17	15
CA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CD	3.7	3.9	3.5	4.
CO	17	15	14	13
CU	13.1	14.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
FE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
K	456	404	402	[illegible]
MG	3440	4020	[illegible]	[illegible]
MN	383	373	406	328
MO	6	4	4	
NA	145	104	137	110
NI	2.	2.	2.	1.
P	[illegible]	726	1 00	[illegible]
PB	0	0	2	1
SB	0	0	0	0
	62	48	105	61
	5	5	5	4
	1	0	0	0
V	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.7	[illegible]
ZN	47	47	51	41

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
705 WEST 15TH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

Certificate of Assay

TO: J.M. Dougall,
7720 Sunnydene Rd.,
Richmond, B.C. V6Y 1H1.

PROJECT No.
DATE: Feb.22/83.
File No. 3-64

SAMPLE No.	Cu %	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton			
19805	.010	.03	.002			
06			.004			
07	.051	.02	.001			
08			.001			
19809			.001			

MINE-EN Laboratories Ltd.
CERTIFIED BY: R.E. Hawks

COMPANY: J.M. Dougall

PROJECT No.:

ATTENTION: J.M. Dougall

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

MIN - EN Laboratories Ltd.
705 WEST 15th ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C V7M 1T2
PHONE (604) 980-5814

No. 3

DATE: Feb. 22, 1983

6 Sample Number 81 86	10 Mo ppm 90	15 Cu ppm 95	20 Pb ppm 100	25 Zn ppm 105	30 Ni ppm 110	35 Co ppm 115	40 Ag ppm 120	45 Fe ppm 125	50 Hg ppb 130	55 As ppm 135	60 Mn ppm 140	65 Au ppb 145	70 150	75 155	80 160
19801												<5			
02												5			
03												5		(40 mesh)	
19804												5			

CERTIFIED BY

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

NOMASH GOLD AREA

ZEBALLOS, B.C.

by

S. PRESUNKA / J.J. McDOUGALL

July 28, 1983

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The writer, Steve Presunka of Presunka Geophysics Ltd., was contacted by Gus Morray of Goldfever Resouces to do some reconnaissance-type EM and magnetometer work over Goldfever's mineral claims (S?) on the Nomash River near Zeballos, B.C. This report describes conductors indicated as a result of surveys involving 4 lines totalling 6.3 km. One good continuous EM conductor was indicated near the northwest side of the Nomash gold claim and several other ones are apparent to the southeast. The main conductor has some magnetic backup.

PROPERTY

The property has been described in reports prepared for Goldfever Resources by C.R. Harris and J.J. McDougall. The Nomash Gold four-post mineral claim constitutes the property of prime interest. However, as no person available, including the writer, has seen the on-ground location of the Nomash Gold legal corner post, the exact claim area covered is uncertain at this time.

OBJECT

The object of the geophysical survey was to test for continuation across the overburdened Nomash River Valley of an established structural trend, along which the central Zeballos gold property occurs to the southwest, and a paralleling lineament to the northeast along which auriferous chalcopyrite veins are known. As overburden depth may be appreciable in the 1/2 mile (±) wide valley, it was felt that VLF (EM 16) and magnetometer surveys would be the best method of testing for a conductor of possible economic importance.

METHOD

As shown on Map #1 accompanying, 4 northwest-southeast lines averaging about 1.25 km in length and spaced about 100 meters apart were run (not cut) by chain and compass paralleling and straddling the Nomash River. In addition, a base line at right angles was initially established. The Nomash (Tashis) logging road was also used as a survey line for a distance of 1.3 km. EM 16 and magnetometer readings were taken

every 15 meters and flagged every 30 meters. Crossovers were marked with flagging in cross fashion by tying to trees.

Two VLF stations were used for better coverage, Seattle and Hawaii, both of which responded as per Maps #1 - #4. An additional composite geophysical (EM) map was prepared as was one showing magnetic profiles.

RESULTS

A good VLF crossover was obtained near the northwest part of the area tested. It approximately parallels and is close to the projected lineament shown on Map "Insert B", pp. 10 b of J.J. McDougall's 1983 report for Goldfever. Backup magnetics occur also. This anomaly is open on both ends.

Several shorter but fair to weak anomalies also occur elsewhere on the property (Map 1). Several are undoubtedly more continuous than shown but terrain and heavy vegetation prevented reasonable access within the parameters established.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Good VLF conductors have been outlined crosscutting regional geology in the Nomash River area. These are probably too deep to trench and can best be tested by drilling.

The following partially edited compilation including field notes has been prepared by Mr. Steve Presunka.

Geophysical Survey of Nomash Property, Zeballos Area, Vancouver Island, B.C.

The survey was carried out in July of 1983, by S. Presunka and assisted by Keith McLeod. The geophysical survey consisted of EM-16 using two V.L.F. stations and magnetometer survey (Proton).

The area surveyed is approximately 8 kilometers northeast of Zeballos. The topography is steep with very heavy undergrowth. The Nomash River straddles the grid area.

A short base line was laid crossing the Nomash River in the vicinity of the D.D.H. on the east side of the river. The base line extended from 200 meters west of the river to 300 meters east of the river on a bearing of 230°. The five lines run were on a bearing of 320' which extended 300 meters S.E, from the base line to 600 meters N.W. The underbrush was extremely heavy and had to be cut by either chain saw or machette. These lines are flagged every 15 meters and at 30 meter intervals the flaggings are marked indicating their line number and chainage. Both the EM-16 and the magnetometer readings were taken every 15 meters along the lines. The EM-16 cross-overs are located by orange flagging tied to trees in large cross fashion.

There are 6 maps submitted in all two for V.L.F. St. 23.4 (Hawaii), two for V.L.F. St. 24.8, one composite geophysical map and one magnetometer map. Both V.L.F. stations are contoured and profiled while the magnetometer map is profiled only.

Map No. 1- Composite Geophysical Map

There are 5 conductors shown on this No. 1 map. These are, in order of preference:

1) No. 1 conductor, shown on the north end of the grid, extends across the 5 lines to continue off the grid in both directions. This conductor has fair magnetic correlation suggesting the conductor is due to pyrrhotite mineralization or equivalent conductive material. This east-west conductive trend is shifted by some 75 meters between L - D and E (road). This conductor dips steeply to the N.W. as indicated on maps two and three. Indicated depth is some 45 meters on line D at 4 + 85 north.

2) The N.S. stations No. 2 conductor located on lines B at 3 + 50 south and line C at 3 + oo S is a fair conductor. The magnetometer was not run on these two lines south of the baseline.

3) The weak No. 3 conductor crosses line B at 0 + 80 S, line C at 1 + 20 S and line D - L 1 + 90 S, but does not extend to line E (road).

4) No. 4, a series of three closely spaced conductors located on line B between 3 and 4 north of the base line associated with magnetic low which suggests conductor likely, due to a shear, local fault or a contact.

5) The two very weak short conductors located on L-D, north of the base line, are likely due to local shears or contacts; suspected to be weakly mineralized.

Map. No. 2 - V.L.F. St. 23.4 Hawaii (Profiled)

This profiled map No. 2 is helpful in determining depth to the condutor as well as the dip of the conductors.

Depth to the No. 1 conductor on line D - L 500 N is approximately 55 meters. The apparent dip is steeply to the northwest. At line C at 4 + 90 N the estimated depth is approximately 40 meters and is near vertical.

The No. 2 conductor located 350 meters south of the base line on L-B and 300 meters south of line C is a fair conductor. Depth to this northwest-dipping conductor on line B is some 60 meters. The depth to this conductor on line C at 300 meters south is approximately 45 meters. No magnetometer work was done on these two lines.

The No. 3 conductor located on line B at 355 meters north, strikes in a eastern direction to line C at 300 N, where it ends, but is open to the west. Very likely the conductor is due to a fault or a shear.

Map No. 3 - V.L.F. St. 24.3 Seattle

This V.L.F. station indicated very similar conductor patterns to V.L.F. St. 23.4 (Hawaii). Map No. 2 V.L.F. St. 23.4 was more responsive in this area than the V.L.F. St. 24.8 (Seattle).

Maps 4 and 5 are contoured and probably reflect geological structure.

Map No. 6 - Profiled Magnetic Results (Barringer Proton Magnetometer)

The No. 1 conductor has a fair magnetic correlation as shown on Map No. 1 (composite geophysical map). The magnetometer was not run on line B and C, south of the base line.

L - F, south of the base line, indicated very erratic readings because of the censor and had to be carried due to very heavy underbrush. It was impossible to drag the censor connected to the staff due to very heavy underbrush.

Conductor No. 1 is a good drill target, particularly on lines C, D and E, north of the base line. Should the drill results be favorable, then conductor No. 2, south of the base line, should be drilled.

The geophysical results indicated the zone extends to the west of line "B", both north and south of the base line. If further geophysical work is to be done in this difficult terrain, the lines should be cut to save time and damage to the instruments.

July 28, 1983

Steve Presunka

sibola mines ltd.

NEWS RELEASE

AUGUST 18, 1983

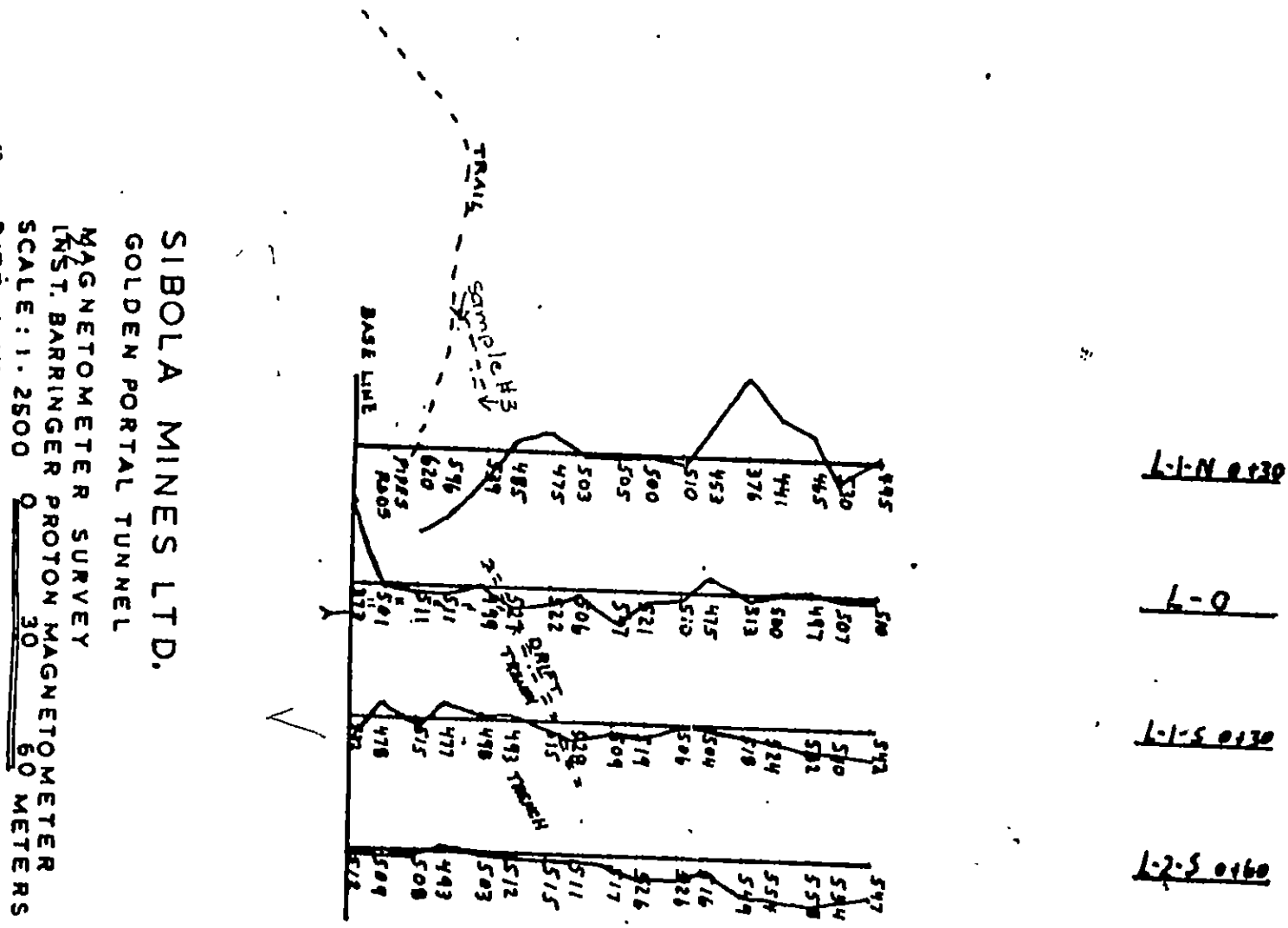
GOLDEN PORTAL TUNNEL NEAR ZEBALLOS, B. C.

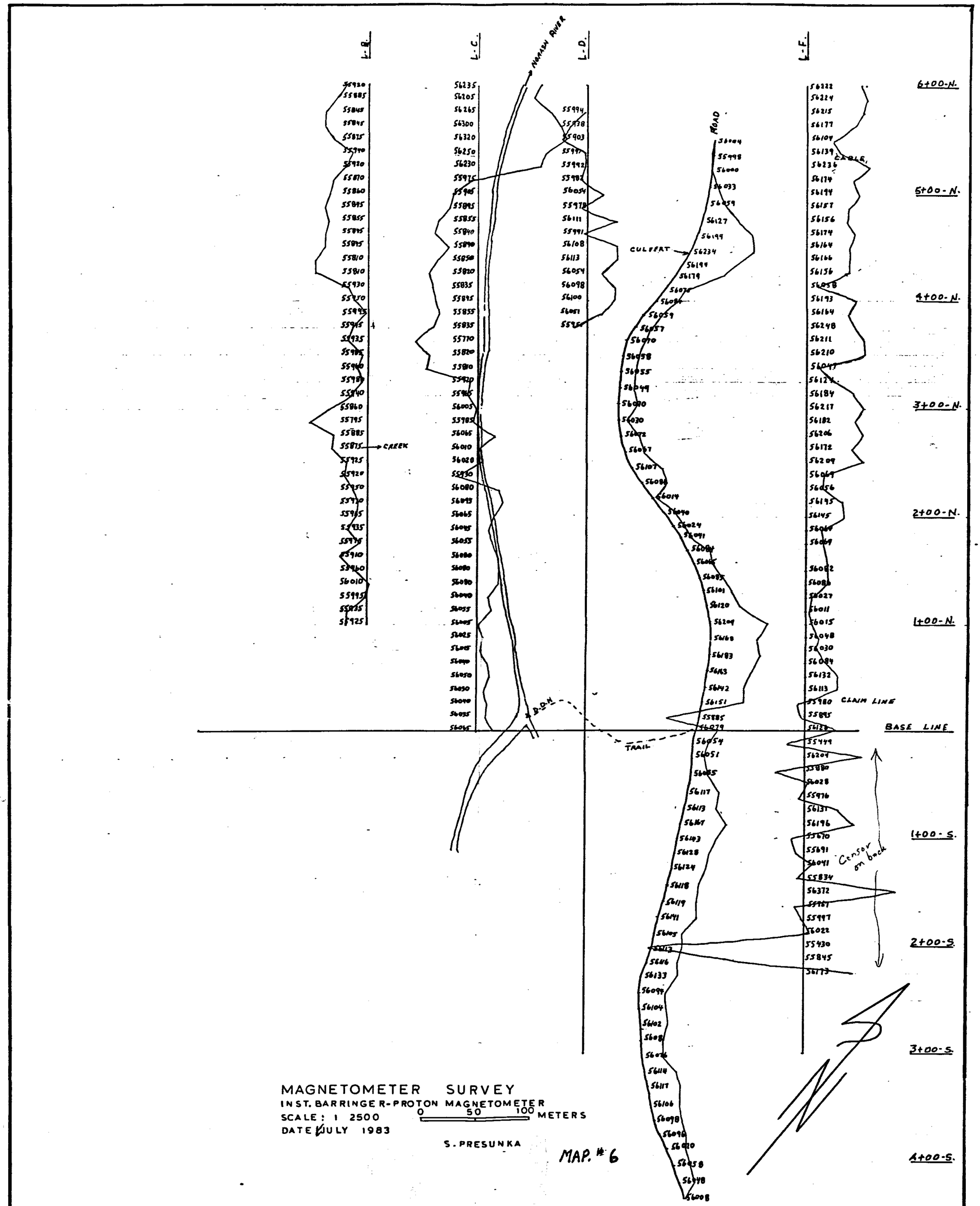
The survey by Mr. S. Presunka on the Golden Portal property has been completed with soil samples taken. The sample was taken 1500 feet from the original tranch - sample #3 on the diagram. The sample showed a gold value of 3.07 ounces per ton. The assay results from the first drill hole at the sample #3 location will be released at a later date.

This news release was prepared by Mr. A. Morvay, General Manager for Sibola Mines Ltd.

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has neither approved nor disapproved the information contained therein.

Agoston Morvay
General Manager





L-B

L-C

L-D

L-E

L-F

OLD DRILL ROD

CREEK

NOMASH RIVER

DRAW

ROAD

CULVERT

CABLE

6+00-N

5+00-N

4+00-N

3+00-N

2+00-N

1+00-N

BASE LINE

1+00-S

2+00-S

3+00-S

4+00-S

CREEK

CREEK

CREEK

DRY RIVER BED

50 Meters

50 Meters

50 Meters

TRAIL

ROAD

TILT DIRECTION V.L.F. ST. 24.8 (SEATTLE)

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

INST, RONKA E.M.16 SERIAL No.2-V.L.F. ST. 24.8 SEATTLE

INPHASE PROFILE

QUADRATURE PROFILE

CONDUCTORS

SECONDARY CONDUCTORS

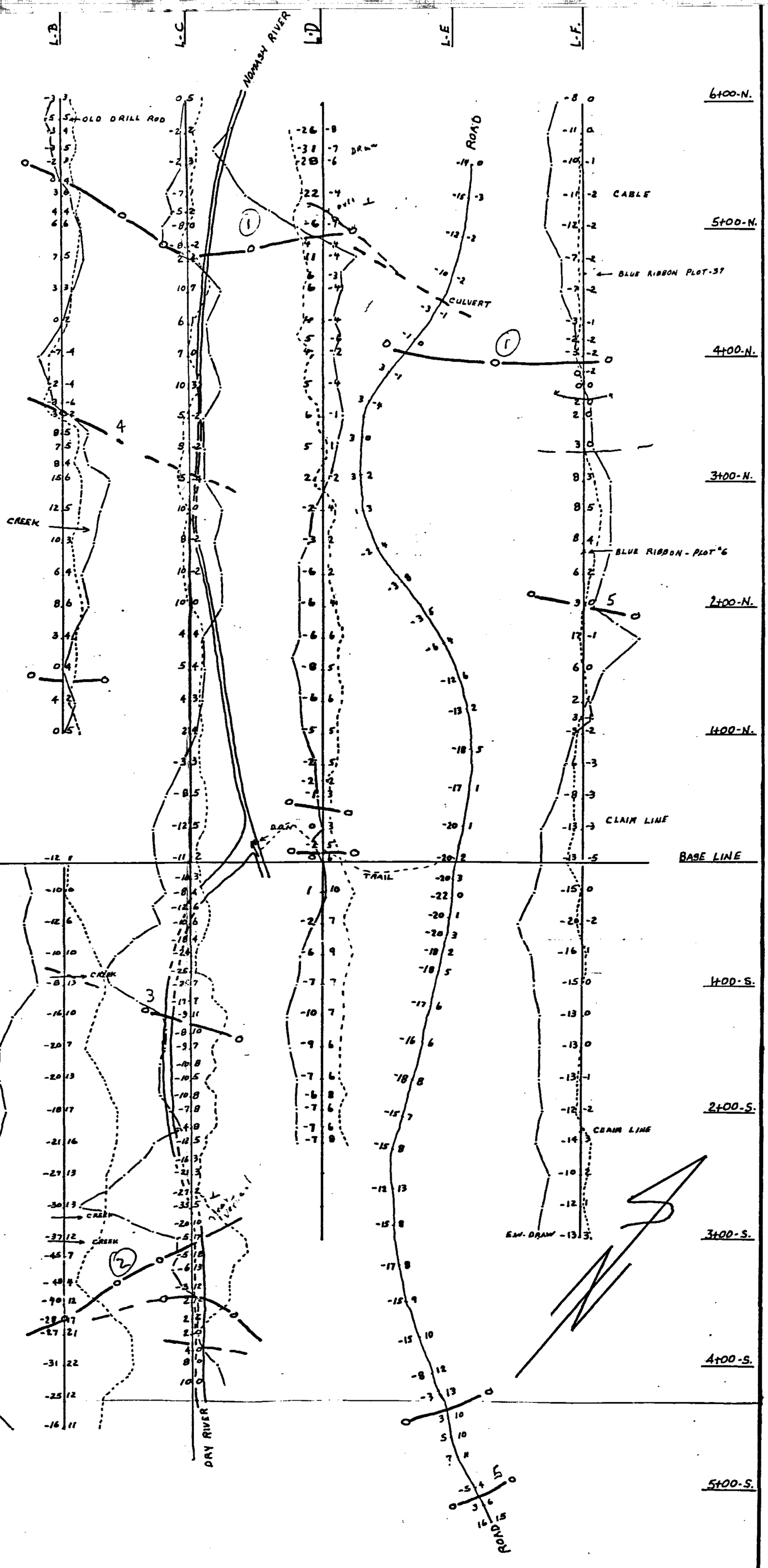
SCALE: 1-2500 0 50 100 METERS

DATE JULY 1983

S. PRESUNKA

TILT DIRECTION V.L.F. ST. 24.8 (SEATTLE)

MAP # 3



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

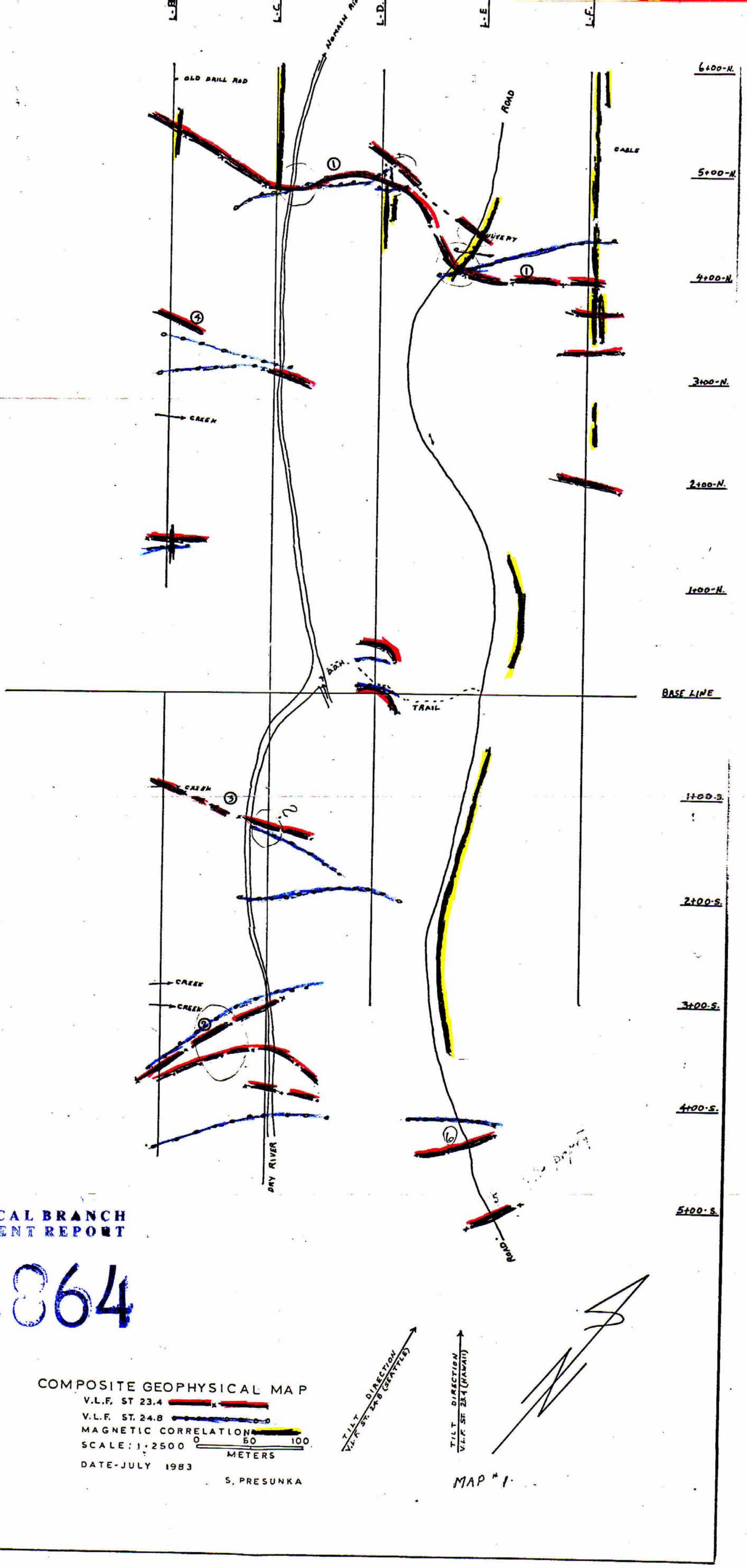
12,864

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
INSTRUMENT-RONKA E.M.16 SER. No. 2 V.L.F. ST. 23.4 HAWAII
IN PHASE PROFILE
QUADRATURE PROFILE
CONDUCTORS
SECONDARY CONDUCTORS
SCALE: 1·2500 0 50 100 METERS
DATE JULY 1983

S. PRESUNKA

TILT DIRECTION
V.L.F. ST. 23.4 (HAWAII)

MAP - No. 2



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,864

COMPOSITE GEOPHYSICAL MAP

V.L.F. ST 23.4

V.L.F. ST. 24.8

MAGNETIC CORRELATION

SCALE: 1:2500 0 50 100 METERS

DATE-JULY 1983

S. PRESUNKA

TILT DIRECTION V.L.F. ST. 24.8 (SEATTLE)

TILT DIRECTION V.L.F. ST. 23.4 (HAWAII)

MAP "1"