85-991-14183

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON THE

GOOSLY 1 CLAIM GROUP

Colin, Dave, Sept 1 and Sept Mineral Claims

OMINECA MINING DIVISION
British Columbia

NTS: 93L/1W
Latitude 54°12'N, Longitude 126°24'W
Owner: Lorne Warren
Operator: Normine Resources Ltd.
Author: N.C. Carter
Date: November 30, 1985

N.C. CARTER, Ph.D., P.Eng.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

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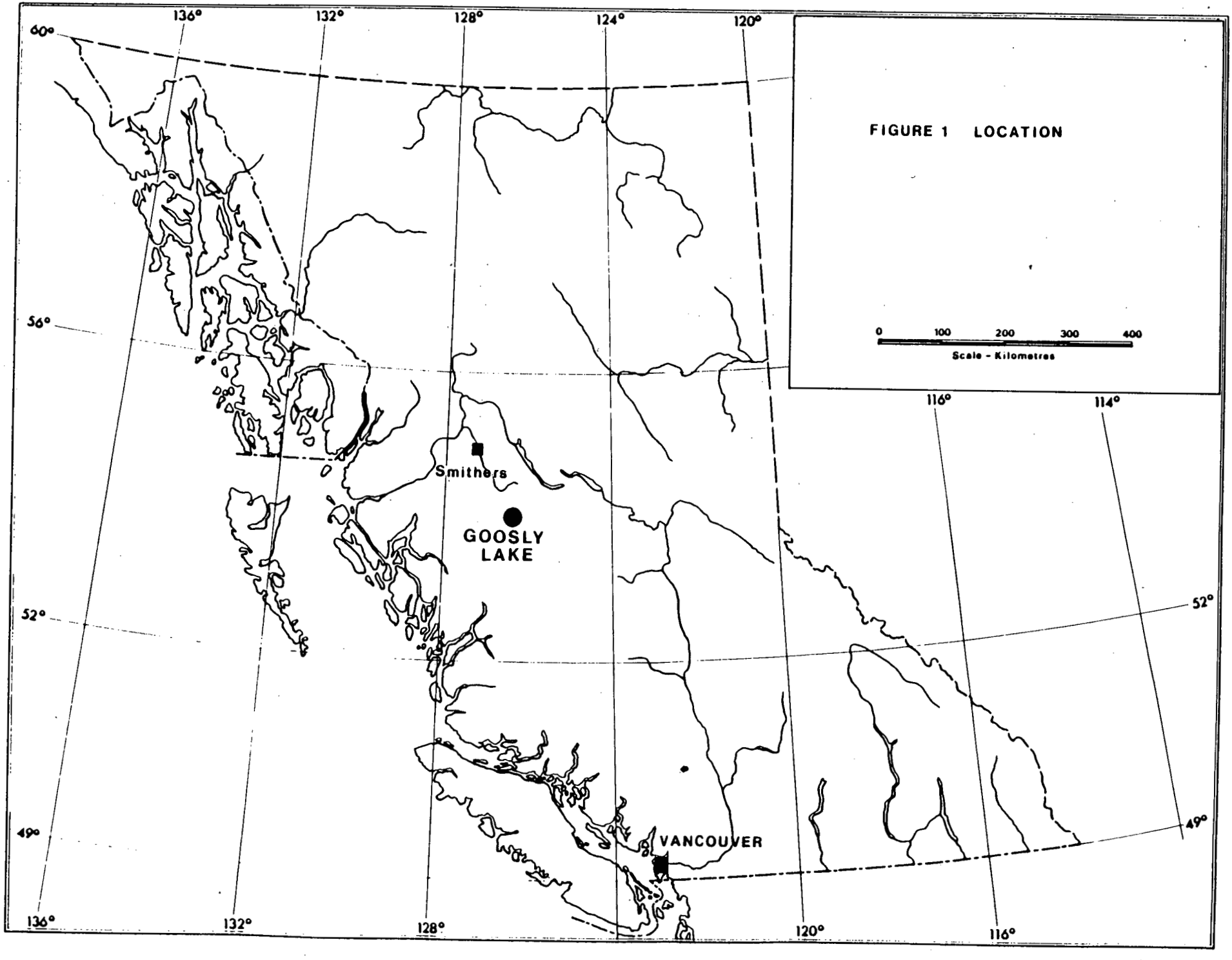

136°
132°
128°
124°
120°
60°
56°
52°
49°
116°
114°
Smithers
GOOSLY LAKE
VANCOUVER
FIGURE 1 LOCATION
0 100 200 300 400
Scale - Kilometres

INTRODUCTION

Normine Resources Ltd. carried out geophysical surveys on the Colin, Dave, Sept 1 and Sept mineral claims near Equity Silver mine in west-central British Columbia in June of 1985. Cost of the program was $31,491.37, and all work was contracted to Bema Industries Ltd. and Peter Walcott and Associates Ltd.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The mineral claims are situated at Goosly Lake, 30 km southeast of the municipality of Houston in west-central British Columbia (Figure 1). The geographic centre of the claims is at latitude 54°12' North and longitude 126°23' West.

Houston is on Provincial highway 16 and the northern CN rail line. The town of Smithers, 64 km northwest of Houston, has daily scheduled airline service from Vancouver.

Access to the claims is by 38 km of good surface gravel road linking Houston with Equity mine. Old logging roads, some of which require 4 whhel drive vehicles, provide access to the northern part of the claims (Figure 2). Alternate access to the area is afforded by the Buck Creek road to highway 16.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The mineral claims are situated in an upland plateau of relatively moderate relief. Rocky ridges along the north

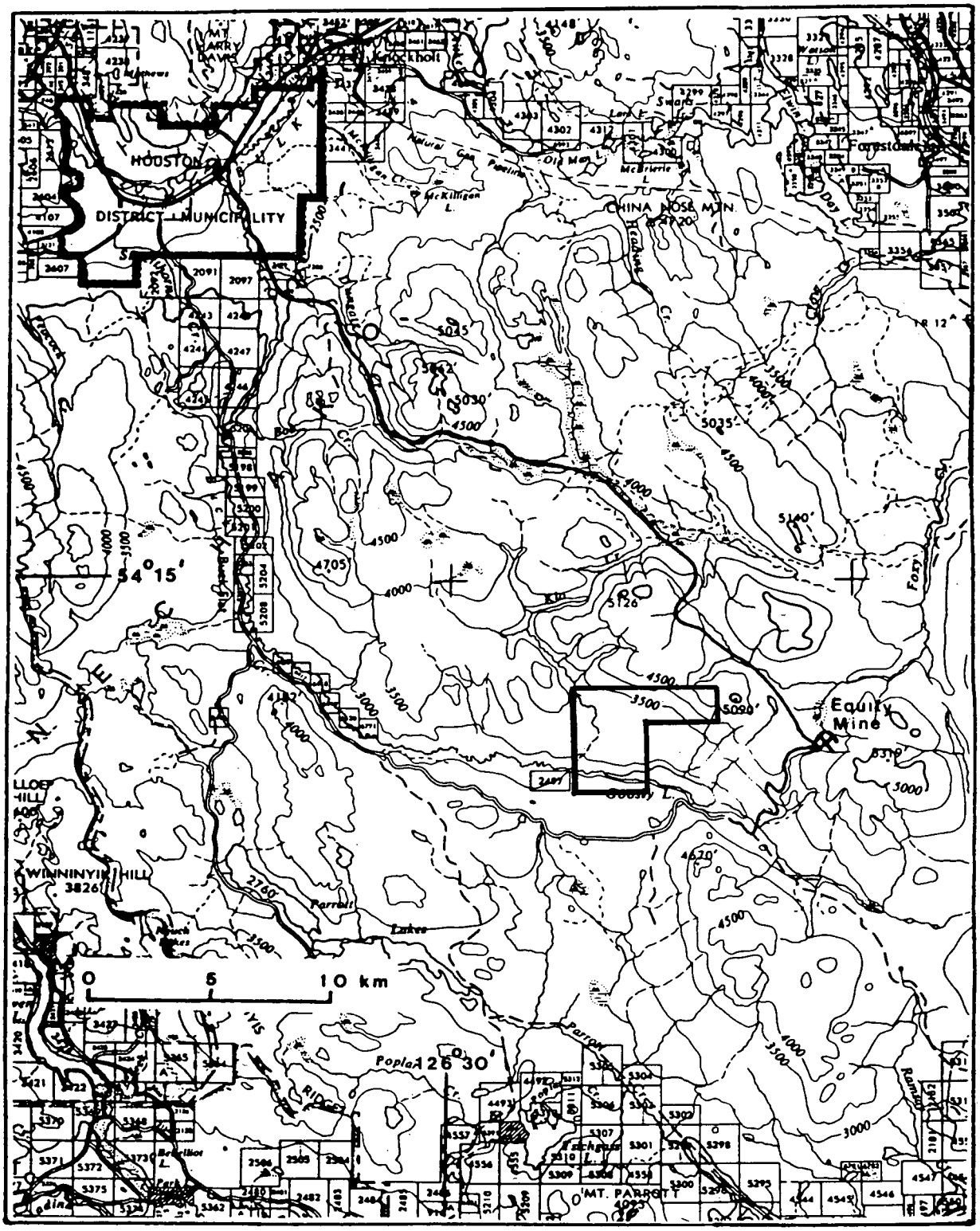


FIGURE 2- LOCATION - GOOSLY 1 CLAIM GROUP

boundary of the claims display poorly developed columnar jointing. The former logging road into this part of the claims area (Figure 3) is along the break in slope below which the topographic gradient decreases and overburden is extensive.

Much of the original forest cover of jackpine and spruce has been removed by forest fire and recent logging. Small second growth jackpine is extensive in old burn areas.

PROPERTY STATUS

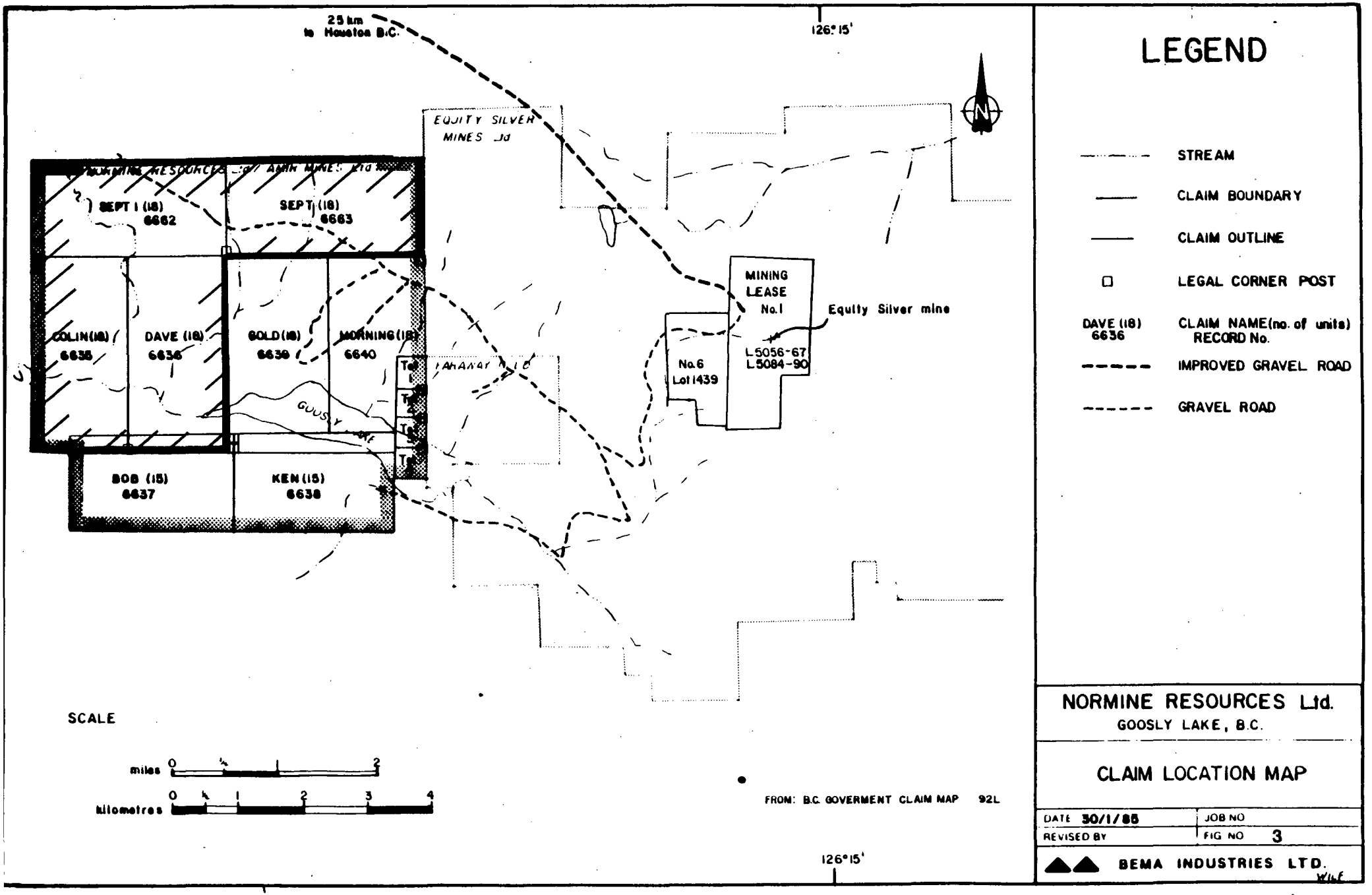
The present claims, known as the Goosly 1 claim group, are owned by Lorne Warren and are subject to an option agreement with a joint venture consisting of Normine Resources Ltd. and Amir Mines Ltd. The claim group includes the following Modified Grid mineral claims (Figure 3):

Name of Claim	Units	Record Number	Date of Record
Colin	18	6635	September 19,1984
Dave	18	6636	" "
Sept 1	18	6662	" "
Sept	18	6663	" "

PREVIOUS WORK

Discovery of the Sam Goosly silver-copper deposit (now Equity Silver mine) in 1968 resulted in the location of numerous mineral claims throughout the general area.

The area of the present claims was held in 1969 by several companies and a variety of exploratory work was carried out.



LEGEND

- STREAM
- CLAIM BOUNDARY
- CLAIM OUTLINE
- LEGAL CORNER POST
- DAVE (18) 6636 — CLAIM NAME(no. of units) RECORD No.
- IMPROVED GRAVEL ROAD
- GRAVEL ROAD

NORMINE RESOURCES Ltd.

GOOSLY LAKE, B.C.

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

DATE 30/1/85	JOB NO
REVISED BY	FIG NO 3

BEMA INDUSTRIES LTD.

Orequest Exploration Syndicate conducted soil geochemical surveys, bulldozer trenching and limited percussion drilling in the northern part of the present property(Cochrane,1970).

PRESENT STATUS

The current mineral claims comprising the Goosly 1 claim group were located in September of 1984 by Lorne Warren of Smithers, B.C. who subsequently optioned them to Normine Resources and Amir Mines Ltd.

In June of 1985, Bema Industries Ltd. undertook 14.1 km of line cutting on parts of the Dave and Sept 1 mineral claims (Figure 4). Subsequent geophysical surveys included Induced Polarization and magnetic surveys carried out by Peter Walcott and Associates Ltd. and VLF-EM survey by Bema Industries Ltd. All geophysical work was under the supervision of Alan J. Wynne, consulting geophysicist.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Goosly Lake area is within the Intermontane tectonic belt, comprised principally of Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks cut by intrusive rocks ranging in age from early Jurassic to mid-Tertiary. The Mesozoic layered rocks are overlain by extensive areas of Tertiary volcanic rocks , but are exposed in erosional windows or in areas adjacent to the Tertiary cover rocks. Mesozoic felsic pyroclastic and lesser sedimentary rocks host the Equity silver-copper deposit 10 km east of the Goosly 1

claim group (Figures 3 and 4). The deposit is a grossly tabular zone which is crudely conformable with the host rocks. Iron-copper-silver-antimony sulfides and lesser galena and sphalerite occur as disseminations, fracture and breccia fillings and veins over a strike length of 1500 metres. Current reserves are 21.6 million tonnes of 109 g/t silver, 0.85 g/t gold, 0.35% copper and 0.08% antimony. A distinctive clay alteration zone surrounds the deposit and includes quartz, sericite, andalusite tourmaline, scorzalite, corundum and some dumortierite (Wojdak and Sinclair,1984).

Bracketing the Equity deposits on the west and east are an Eocene quartz monzonite stock with weak copper-molybdenum mineralization and a slightly younger gabbro-monzonite intrusive complex. A series of dykes occurs between the two intrusives and many of these cut the mineralized zones.

The Goosly 1 claim group has geological and geochemical features similar to those at Equity Silver. Much of the property is drift covered, with bedrock exposures restricted to higher elevations in the northern claims and in the vicinity of Klo Creek. Tertiary volcanic rocks are exposed in road cuts and along ridges on the Sept 1 and Sept claims (Figures 3 and 4). Late Cretaceous andesitic lavas and breccias (Church,1971) are exposed along Klo Creek.

No mineralization is known on the present claims. The gephysical program was designed to test a broad zone of coincident

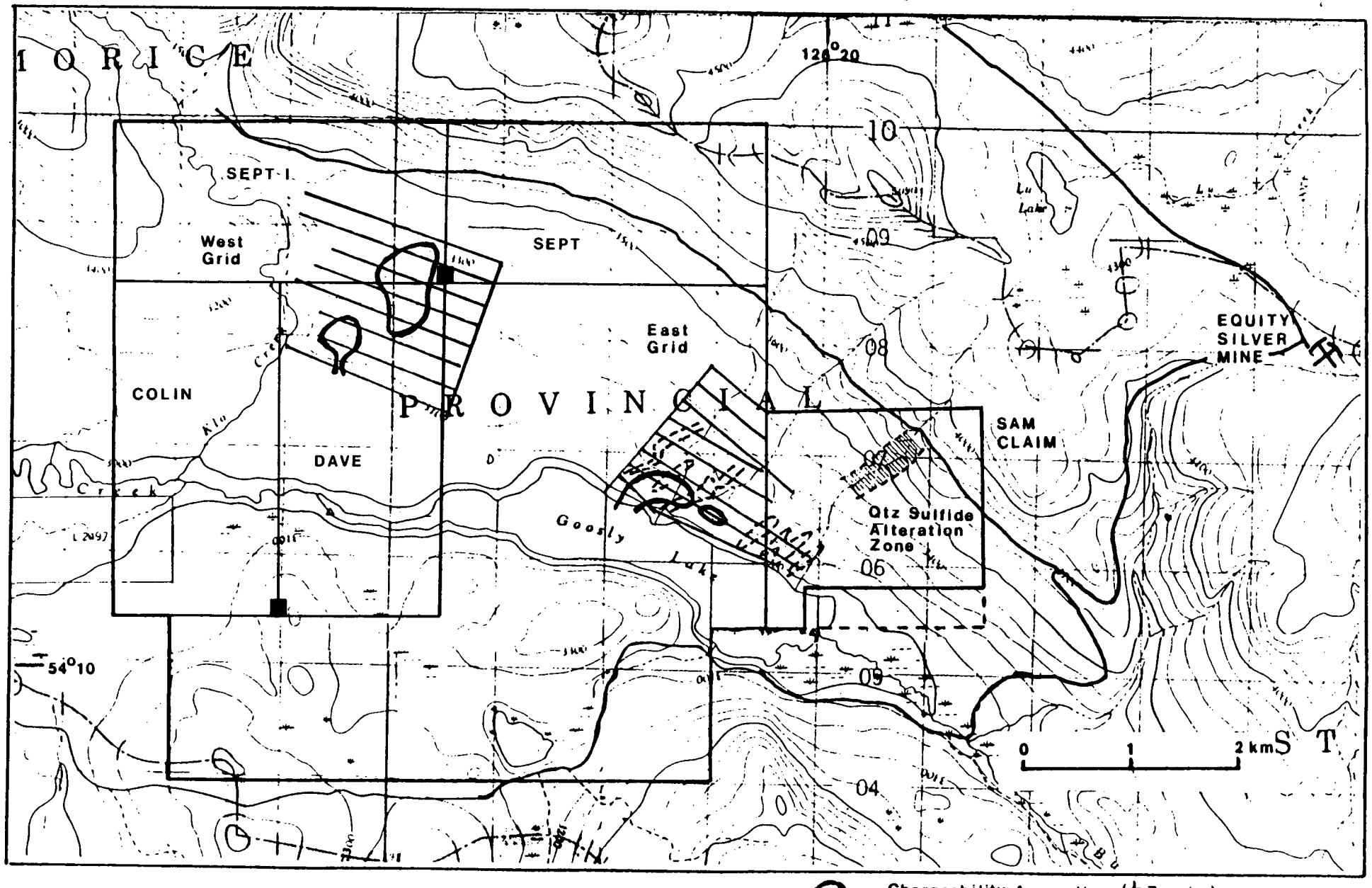


FIGURE 4-GOOSLY LAKE PROPERTY

anomalous arsenic and mercury values in rocks collected by a Provincial Government survey (Kowalchuk et al,1984).

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Induced polarization, magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were conducted over the 14.5 km of grid (referred to as "West Grid" on Figure 4) in the north-central part of the Goosly 1 claim group. The grid consists of northwest cross lines at 200 metre intervals off a northeast baseline (Figure 4). Survey stations along the cross lines were at 25 to 50 metre intervals.

A summary discussion of survey procedures and results follows; more detailed information (pertaining to the West Grid) is contained in a report by Alan Wynne, consulting geophysicist, which is included in this report as Appendix I.

Induced Polarization Survey

A Huntec 2.5 kw time domain transmitter and Huntec Mark 4 receiver were used with a pole-dipole electrode array and electrode or "A" spacings at 50 metres and dipole separations or N=1 and 2 at 50 and 100 metres. Chargeabilities were recorded as milliseconds and resistivities as ohm-metres.

Data recorded is presented as contoured N=1 and N=2 plan maps for both chargeability and resistivity (Figures 5 - 8).

A chargeability anomaly, 1000 by 300 metres, and containing two lobes with twice background values trends northeasterly in the central part of the grid (Figures 4,5 and 6). A comparison of N=1 and N=2 data suggests that the southern lobe may be

indicating a shallow source, while the source of the northern lobe may be at a depth of up to 50 metres. An eastern dip for the source of the chargeability highs is indicated.

Resistivities (Figures 7,8 for N=1,N=2) do not show any discernible patterns and the fact that weak resistivity lows are not coincident with chargeability highs suggests that the latter may be due to the presence of disseminated sulfide mineralization.

VLF-EM Survey

The VLF survey was conducted using a Phoenix VLF-2 unit which measures dip angle and field strength of horizontal VLF frequencies. Attempts were made to use both Seattle, Washington and Cutler, Maine transmitting stations, but because of grid orientation only Seattle data was plotted as in phase dip angle readings (Figure 9).

Weak conductive zones are crudely coincident with the boundaries of chargeablity highs as indicated by IP surveys.

Magnetometer Survey

Scintrex and GSM proton precession magnetometers were used to measure total magnetic intensities. Fiel data was corrected for diurnal variation by comparison with base station readings recorded by an EDA Omni magnetometer.

Total magnetic intensity readings are plotted in gammas on Figure 10. Contouring of data shows a pronounced magnetic low in the northeast part of the grid which is partly coincident

with a resistivity low and marginal to the northern lobe of the chargeability anomaly.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Two strong chargeability anomalies have been identified on the northern part of the Goosly 1 claim group. Poorly defined resistivity lows and conductive zones suggest that areas of higher chargeability are due to disseminated sulfides at depths not exceeding 50 metres.

Anomalous arsenic and mercury values in scattered outcrops are known to be present in the area of the present grid.

A program of percussion and diamond drilling is warranted to further test the chargeability anomalies.

COST STATEMENT

Line Cutting

Rentals - vehicle		$1036.25
- bulldozer		$1000.00
Consumables		$1329.85
Personnel: F. O'Graday-11 days @ $200 (June 4-15)		$2200.00
E. Ackerly-11 days @ $100 (June 7-13,27-30)		$1100.00
H. Chaudet-11 days @ $100 (June 17,21-30)		$1100.00
I. Campbell-4 days @ $87 (June 16-19)		$348.00
P. Stuart-6 days @ $100 (June 12-17)		$600.00
L. Warren-7 days @ $175 (June 7-13)		$1225.00
	Total	$9939.10

Geophysics

Induced polarization and magnetometer surveys -contracted by Peter Walcott and Associates Ltd. @ $815.98/km - 14.1 km (June 9 - 22)	$11505.32
VLF-EM survey - Bema Industries Ltd.:	
G. Nordin-3 days @ $100 (May 27-29)	$300.00
H. Chaudet-4.5 days @ $100 (July 11-13,August 3,4)	$450.00
E. Ackerly-3 days @ $100 (July 11-13)	$300.00
W. Struck-3.8 days @ $100	$380.00
Rental - VLF-EM - 15 days @ $25	$375.00
Map preparation	$602.81
Air freight	$116.30
A. Wynne, consulting geophysicist, report	$2161.95
Total	$16191.38

Camp and Support Costs

Labour - L. Warren-4.1 days @ $175	$720.30
Freight	$142.35
Lumber, hardware	$419.06
Consumables	$23.35
Camp rental	$970.20
Groceries, miscellaneous supplies	$1437.19
Expediting	$648.44
Total	$4360.89
Report Preparation	$1000.00
GRAND TOTAL	$31491.37

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AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

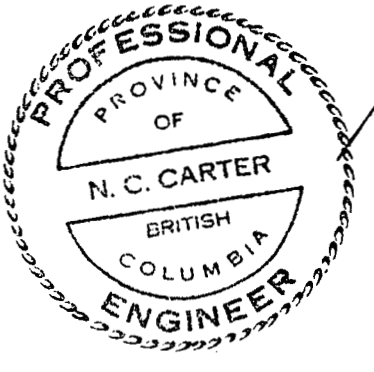
I, NICHOLAS C. CARTER, OF Victoria, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist, registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia sonce 1966.

2. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick with B.Sc.(1960), Michigan Technological University with M.S. (1962) and the University of British Columbia with Ph.D. (1974).

3. I have practised my profession in eastern and western Canada and in parts of the United States over the past 24 years.

4. This report on the Goosly Lake area claims is based on information provided by Normine Resources Ltd. and on previous work by the writer on behalf of Normine Resources Ltd. and Amir Mines Ltd.



N.C. Carter, Ph.D. P.Eng.

N.C. CARTER, Ph.D., P.Eng.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

APPENDIX I

Geophysical Report on the Goosly Lake Property
by Alan Wynne, B.Sc.,Consulting Geophysicist

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON THE

GOOSLY LAKE PROPERTY

Omineca Mining Division
British Columbia

for

NORMINE RESOURCES LTD.

by

ALAN WYNNE, B.Sc.

Consulting Geophysicist

Victoria, B.C. July 29, 1985.

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APPENDICES

SUMMARY

An integrated geophysical program has been completed on the Goosly Lake project of Normine Resources Ltd.

The purpose of the surveys was to map shallow subsurface geology and locate any areas of sulphide mineralization which may host silver values.

Induced polarization was run to locate areas of disseminated sulphides.

VLF was run to give structural information and to locate any massive sulphides within disseminated zones.

Magnetics were used to map subsurface geology. Three discreet chargeability anomalies were located and probably relate to pyritized alteration zones within the volcanics. No major structural control was outlined. A magnetic high on the east grid cuts off an I.P. anomaly and indicates an intrusive spatially related to the sulphide zone.

INTRODUCTION

During June and early July of 1985, a Geophysical program was run on the Goosly Lake property of Normine Resources Ltd.

The purpose of these surveys was to map shallow subsurface geology and to locate any areas of sulphide mineralization under the overburden cover.

The survey area comprised two grids, denoted East Grid and West Grid (figure 2) consisting of 10.55 and 14.15 km respectively. The grids consisted of line spacings of 200 metres and station intervals of 25 metres. Cross lines were oriented at 130 degrees to intersect expected structures at right angles.

Time domain I.P. and resistivity, VLF and magnetics were run on the grid areas. The I.P. and magnetics surveys were carried out by Peter Walcott and Associates of Port Coquitlam. The VLF was carried out by Normine Resources personnel. Supervision and interpretation were carried out by the author.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Goosly Lake property is situated 30 km south-east of the municipality of Houston in west central British Columbia, (figure 1). The geographic centre of the claims is at latitude 54.12' north and longitude 126.23' west.

Houston is on Provincial Highway 16 and the northern C.N. rail line. The town of Smithers, 64 km north-west of Houston has daily scheduled airline service from Vancouver.

LOCATION AND ACCESS - (Cont'd.)

Access to the property is by 38 km of gravel road linking Houston with the Equity mine. Old logging roads, some of which require 4-wheel drive vehicles, provide access to the north and east parts of the property (figure 2).

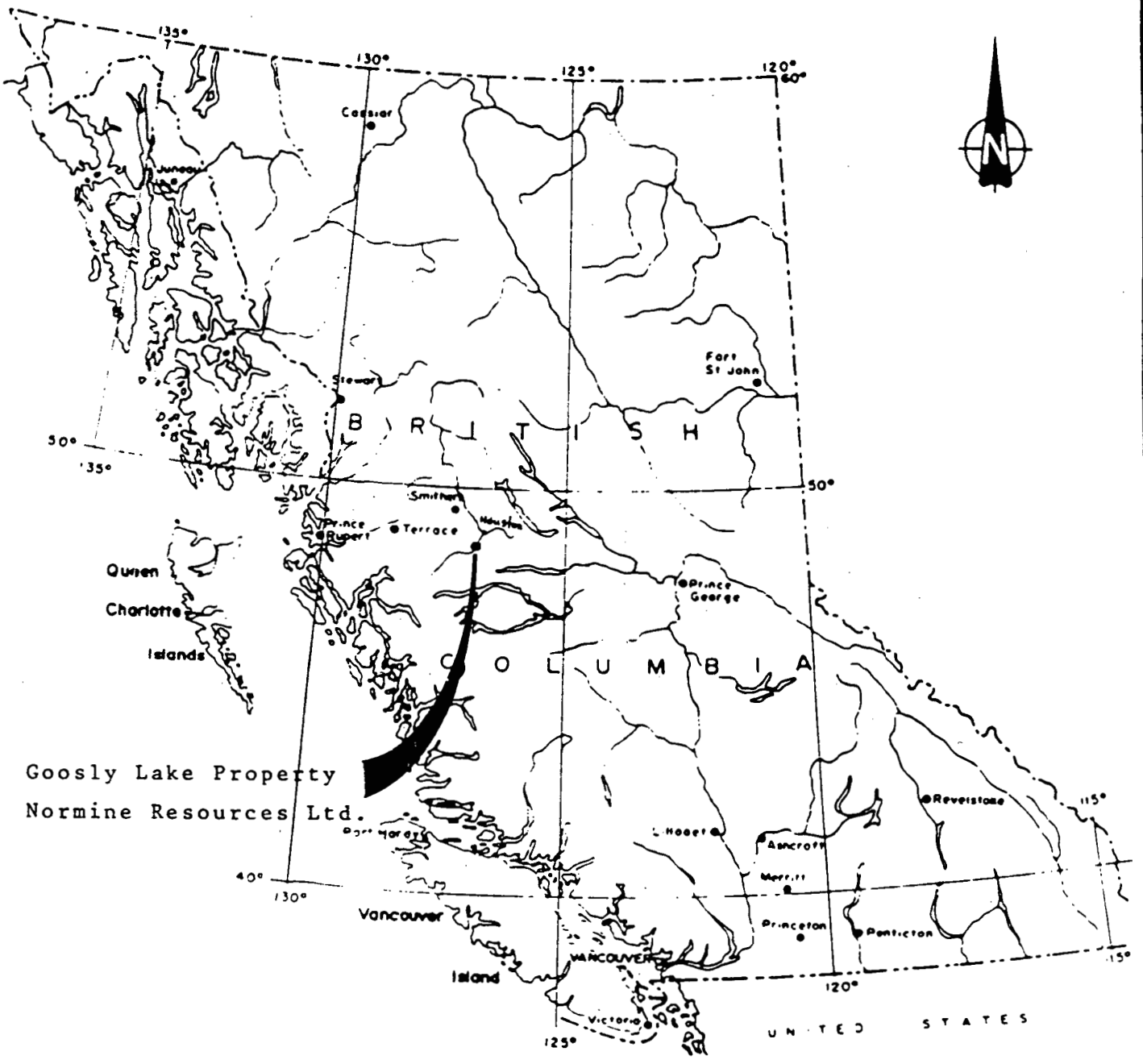
MINERAL PROPERTY

The Goosly Lake property consists of 8 modified grid and 4 2-post mineral claims comprising the equivalent of 142 units (figure 2) in the Omineca Mining Division.

These claims are believed to have been located in accordance with procedures specified in the Mineral Act Regulations for the Province of British Columbia. The writer did not examine claim posts or lines during the visit to the property.

Details of mineral claims are as follows:

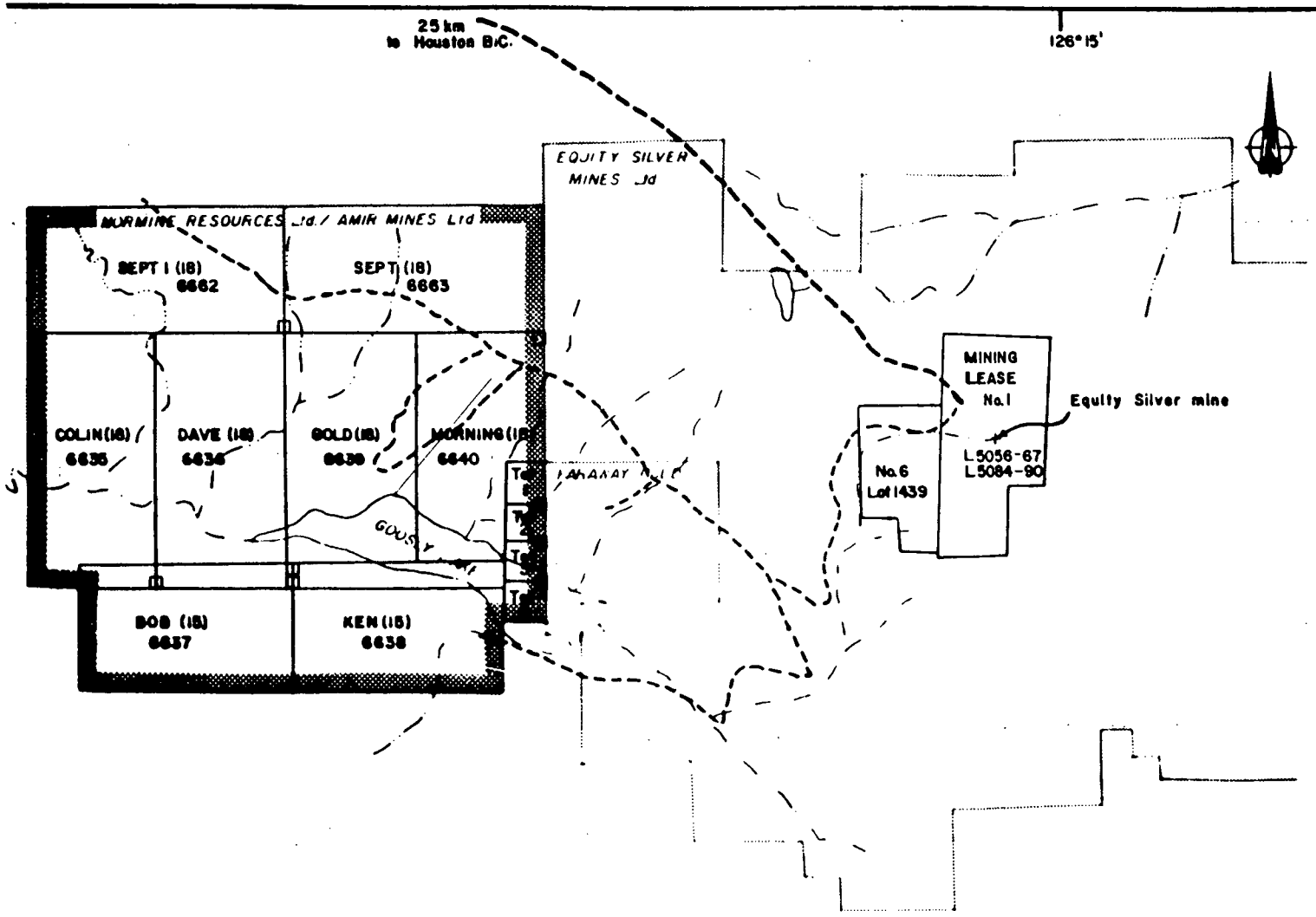
Name of Claim	Units	Record Number	Expiry Date
Tet 1	1	6073	March 6, 1985
Tet 2	1	6074	" " "
Tet 3	1	6075	" " "
Tet 4	1	6076	" " "
Colin	18	6635	September 19,1985
Dave	18	6636	" " "
Bob	15	6637	" " "
Ken	15	6638	" " "
Gold	18	6639	" " "
Morning	18	6640	" " "
Sept 1	18	6662	" " "
Sept	18	6663	" " "



Goosly Lake Property
Normine Resources Ltd.

100 75 50 25 0 50 100 150
Miles

NORMINE RESOURCES Ltd. Goosly Lake, B.C.	
Goosly Lake Property LOCATION MAP	
DATE:	JOB NO.:
APPROVED BY:	FIG. NO.:
BEMA INDUSTRIES LTD.	



SCALE 1:50000

miles 0 ½ 1 2

kilometres 0 ½ 1 2 3 4

FROM: B.C. GOVERNMENT CLAIM MAP 92L

126°15'

LEGEND

- STREAM
- CLAIM BOUNDARY
- CLAIM OUTLINE
- LEGAL CORNER POST
- DAVE (18) 6636 — CLAIM NAME (no. of units) RECORD No.
- IMPROVED GRAVEL ROAD
- GRAVEL ROAD

NORMINE RESOURCES Ltd.

GOOSLY LAKE, B.C.

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

DATE 30/1/86	JOB NO
REVISED BY	FIG NO 2

BEMA INDUSTRIES LTD.

GEOLOGY

The Goosly Lake claims are situated on an upland plateau of moderate relief. Elevations range from about 900 metres at Goosly Lake to 1400 metres in the north east. The grid areas are below the break in slope and gently slope to the lake.

Geology for the grid area is covered by overburden. However, two percussion drilling programs in the region adjacent to the property intersected barren Goosly Lake volcanics overlying altered dacites with pyrite content of 5-10%. For further information on the local and regional geology, the reader is referred to reports by Carter, 1985 and Nordin, 1985.

GEOPHYSICS

Three geophysical surveys were run over the grid areas. The logistics and instrumentation of these surveys are described.

I.P. and Resistivity

A Huntec 2.5 kw transmitter and Huntec Mark 4 receiver was used. The transmitter operates in the time domain and has a 2 second on, 2 second off cycle. The receiver samples the decay curve of the transmitted current, with a delay time of 200 milliseconds and an interval time of 1000 milliseconds. Chargeability is recorded according to the Newmont standard.

A pole-dipole electrode array was utilized, with an "A" spacing of 50 metres and "N"=1 and 2.

GEOPHYSICS - (Cont'd.)

The purpose of the survey was firstly to delineate any zones of increased chargeability near surface, and secondly to locate any massive conductive zones.

Data is presented as contoured n=1 and n=2 plan maps for chargeability and resistivity data.

Magnetics

An EDA Omni mag was used as a base recorder and a Scintrex proton precession and GSM proton precession mag were used as field units. The field data was reduced for diurnal drift and magnetic activity by comparing the field data to the base data and removing any base fluctuations. Data is presented as profiles, as line spacings of 200 metres are too wide to contour reasonably.

VLF

A phoenix VLF-2 unit was used. The VLF -2 measures the dip angle and field strength of the horizontal VLF frequencies. Dip angle and field strength were recorded for Seattle and Cutle at 25 metre intervals. However, due to sampling problems created by line spacing and direction, only Seattle data was plotted.

VLF - (Cont'd.)

Data is presented as Fraser Filtered dip angle contours using the Crone convention (s and e are -). Because of a total lack of information contained, the field strength data was not plotted.

RESULTS

West Grid

The most elucidating information on this grid is provided by the n=2 chargeability data. This outlines a twice background anomaly crossing the grid from line 10+00N/19+00E to line 20+00N/23+00E. This anomaly is generally 300-350 metres wide and trends roughly 050. It is divided into two lobes with centres at 10+00N/19+00E and 18+00N/22+00E respectively.

N=1 chargeability data shows similar spatial relationships. On line 10+00N, c=1 values are greater than c=2 values, thus indicating a very shallow source. On line 18+00N, this is reversed indicating a source at greater depth (30-50 metres). An offset in the n=1 and n=2 data towards the current electrode for deeper data may indicate an east dip to the polarized body.

Both the resistivity data and the VLF conductivity data indicate very low relief and no major conductive structures. The VLF appears to mimic the edges of the chargeability zones and probably relates to small changes in the conductivity across these contacts. The fact that none of the I.P. resistivity lows

RESULTS - West Grid (Cont'd.)

correspond to VLF conductors or I.P. highs indicates that the source of the polarization response is not forming a circuit, it is disseminated. A weaker response at line 16+00N/29+00E may also be of interest. The magnetics does not appear to provide any useful information except on line 22+00N where a mag low correlates roughly with a resistivity low.

East Grid

The East grid also shows an intriguing chargeability anomaly. The zone is centred at 12+00N/44+50E and trends 050 to 060. The chargeability values are twice background and lie within an area of lower resistivity which covers the entire western portion of the grid. A magnetic high trends 130 and lies along the northern fringe of the I.P. high. This may be caused by a Gabbro or Monzonite intrusive. No conductive zones are evident from the VLF and resistivity data. The n=2 chargeability data is higher than the n=1 data, indicating a depth to the polarized body of perhaps 30 metres. The source here is again a disseminated material. The small anomaly at 12=00N/49+00E also lies on the edge of the magnetic signature which is likely an intrusive.

CONCLUSIONS

Three strong discreet chargeability anomalies have been located. By the absence of VLF conductive traces and I.P. resistivity lows, there appears to be no electromagnetic targets associated with these zones. The anomalies on the west grid do appear to be delineated as a lower resistivity area by the VLF.

The anomaly on the east grid is associated with the flank of a magnetic high which is probably related to an intrusive body.

The zones of interest are most likely areas of increased sulphide content as disseminations, presumably in the Mesozoic rocks.

The anomalies of interest are centred at:

West Grid - 10+00N/19+00E
19+00N/22+00E

East Grid - 12+00N/44+50E

All three bodies are less than 20 metres below surface.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that these zones of increased polarization be tested by a program of percussion drilling on a systematic basis to attempt to trace any zones of silver mineralization within the sulphide rich areas.

ALAN WYNNE
GEOPHYSICIST

CERTIFICATE

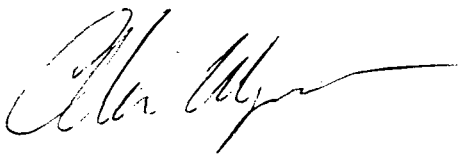
I, Alan J. Wynne, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geophysicist resident at 8573 Ebor Terrace, Sidney, B.C.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with B.Sc.(1976).

3. I have practised my profession in North America for the past 9 years.

4. I have no direct or indirect interest in the Goosly Lake mineral claims described in this report, or in either Amir Mines Ltd. or Normine Resources Ltd.



Sidney, B.C.

July 29, 1985.

-600 E -700 E -800 E -900 E -1000 E -1100 E -1200 E -1300 E -1400 E -1500 E -1600 E -1700 E -1800 E -1900 E -2000 E -2100 E -2200 E -2300 E -2400 E -2500 E -2600 E -2700 E -2800 E -2900 E -3000 E -3100 E

126°24'

-2900 N -2800 N -2700 N -2600 N -2500 N -2400 N -2300 N -2200 N -2100 N -2000 N -1900 N -1800 N -1700 N -1600 N -1500 N -1400 N -1300 N -1200 N -1100 N -1000 N -900 N -800 N -700 N -600 N -500 N -400 N -300 N -200 N -100 N

54°12'

Kelo Creek

LEGEND

8.8 chargeability reading in milliseconds

8 chargeability contour in milliseconds

creek

road

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,183

SCALE 1:5000

0 150 300 m

NORMINE RESOURCES
EQUITY SILVER AREA
WEST GRID

FIG. 5 CHARGEABILITY
N=1 "A"= 50 metres

-600 E -700 E -800 E -900 E -1000 E -1100 E -1200 E -1300 E -1400 E -1500 E -1600 E -1700 E -1800 E -1900 E -2000 E -2100 E -2200 E -2300 E -2400 E -2500 E -2600 E -2700 E -2800 E -2900 E -3000 E -3100 E

126°24'

-2900 N -2800 N -2700 N -2600 N -2500 N -2400 N -2300 N -2200 N -2100 N -2000 N -1900 N -1800 N -1700 N -1600 N -1500 N -1400 N -1300 N -1200 N -1100 N -1000 N -900 N -800 N -700 N -600 N -500 N -400 N -300 N -200 N -100 N

54°12'

Klo. Creek

126°24'

LEGEND

+ 5·3 — chargeability reading in milliseconds

— 8 — chargeability contour in milliseconds

creek.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,183

SCALE 1:5000

0 150 300 m

NORMINE RESOURCES
EQUITY SILVER AREA
WEST GRID

FIG. 6 CHARGEABILITY
N=2 "A" 50 metres

-600 E -700 E -800 E -900 E -1000 E -1100 E -1200 E -1300 E -1400 E -1500 E -1600 E -1700 E -1800 E -1900 E -2000 E -2100 E -2200 E -2300 E -2400 E -2500 E -2600 E -2700 E -2800 E -2900 E -3000 E -3100 E

126°24'

-2900 N -2800 N -2700 N -2600 N -2500 N -2400 N -2300 N -2200 N -2100 N -2000 N -1900 N -1800 N -1700 N -1600 N -1500 N -1400 N -1300 N -1200 N -1100 N -1000 N -900 N -800 N -700 N -600 N -500 N -400 N -300 N -200 N -100 N

54°12'

Klo Creek

54°12'

126°24'

LEGEND

+ 77 resistivity reading in ohm metres

—100— resistivity contour in ohm metres

creek

road.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,183

SCALE 1:5000

0 150 300 m

NORMINE RESOURCES
EQUITY SILVER AREA
WEST GRID

FIG. 7 RESISTIVITY
N=1 "A"=50 metres

-600 E -700 E -800 E -900 E -1000 E -1100 E -1200 E -1300 E -1400 E -1500 E -1600 E -1700 E -1800 E -1900 E -2000 E -2100 E -2200 E -2300 E -2400 E -2500 E -2600 E -2700 E -2800 E -2900 E -3000 E -3100 E

126°24'

-2900 N -2800 N -2700 N -2600 N -2500 N -2400 N -2300 N -2200 N -2100 N -2000 N -1900 N -1800 N -1700 N -1600 N -1500 N -1400 N -1300 N -1200 N -1100 N -1000 N -900 N -800 N -700 N -600 N -500 N -400 N -300 N -200 N -100 N

54°12'

54°12'

Creek

126°24'

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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LEGEND

+
57 resistivity reading in ohm metres

—100— resistivity contour in ohm metres

creek

road.

SCALE 1:5000

0 150 300 m

NORMINE RESOURCES
EQUITY SILVER AREA
WEST GRID

FIG 8

RESISTIVITY
N=2 "A" = 50metres

126°24'

54°12'

- 2000 E

- 3000 E

- 2200 N
- 2100 N
- 2000 N
- 1900 N
- 1800 N
- 1700 N
- 1600 N
- 1500 N
- 1400 N
- 1300 N
- 1200 N
- 1100 N
- 1000 N
- 900 N
- 800 N

KLO Creek

LEGEND

2 — INPHASE READING
DIP ANGLE IN DEGREES

VLF CONDUCTOR

ROAD

CREEK

SCALE 1:5000

0 150 300 m

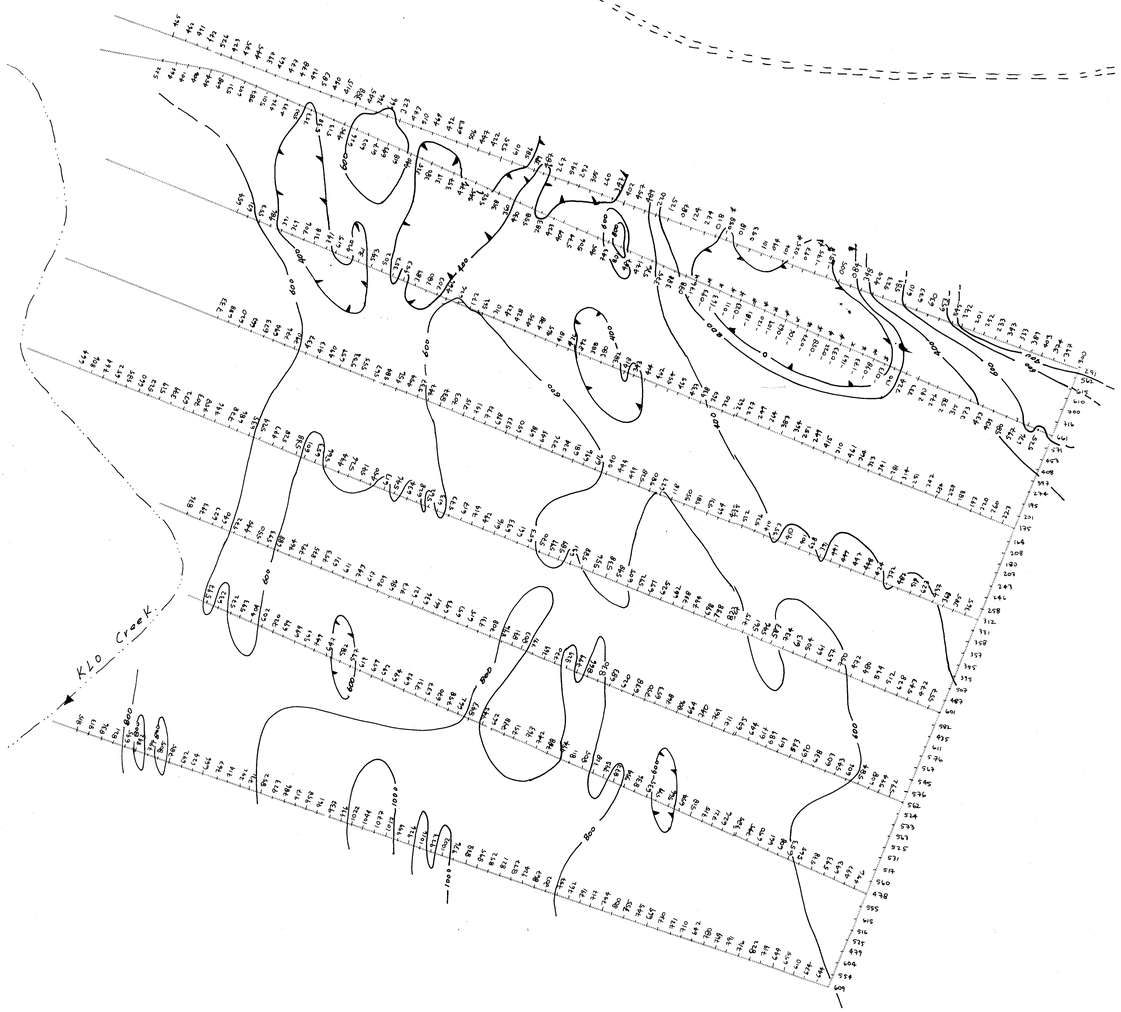
NORMINE RESOURCES
EQUITY SILVER AREA
WEST GRID

VLF-2 SEATTLE
PLAN MAP

FIG. 9

126°24'

54°12'



126°24'

LEGEND

ROAD

GRID LINE

CLAIM BOUNDARY

STREAM

400 magnetic reading in gammas

600 magnetic contour line in gammas

Instrument:

Base Station: EDA Omni magnetometer proton precession (Accuracy 1gamma)

Field Recorder: Scintrex proton precession
GSM proton precession magnetometers (Accuracy 1gamma)

Method:

Field data reduced for diurnal drift and magnetic activity by comparing the field data to base data and removing any base fluctuations

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,183

SCALE

100 50 0 100 200 300 400 meters

NORMINE RESOURCES/ AMIR MINES

EQUITY SILVER AREA

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

TOTAL FIELD READINGS

WEST GRID

DATE 04/07/85	JOB NO: FIG NO 10
DRAWN BY W/LF	
REVISED BY	SCALE 1:5000

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