85-216-14280

ROY W. ROBINSON 04/86

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ON AN
AIRBORNE VLF-ELECTROMAGNETOMETER
AND
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
O.G.G. CLAIM GROUP - NELSON M.D.

LAT.49°23'N LONG.117°23'W
NTS 82F/6W

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Consulting Geophysicist

Date of Work: Dec.19,1984
Date of Report:Jan.4,1985

WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL AERO DATA LTD.

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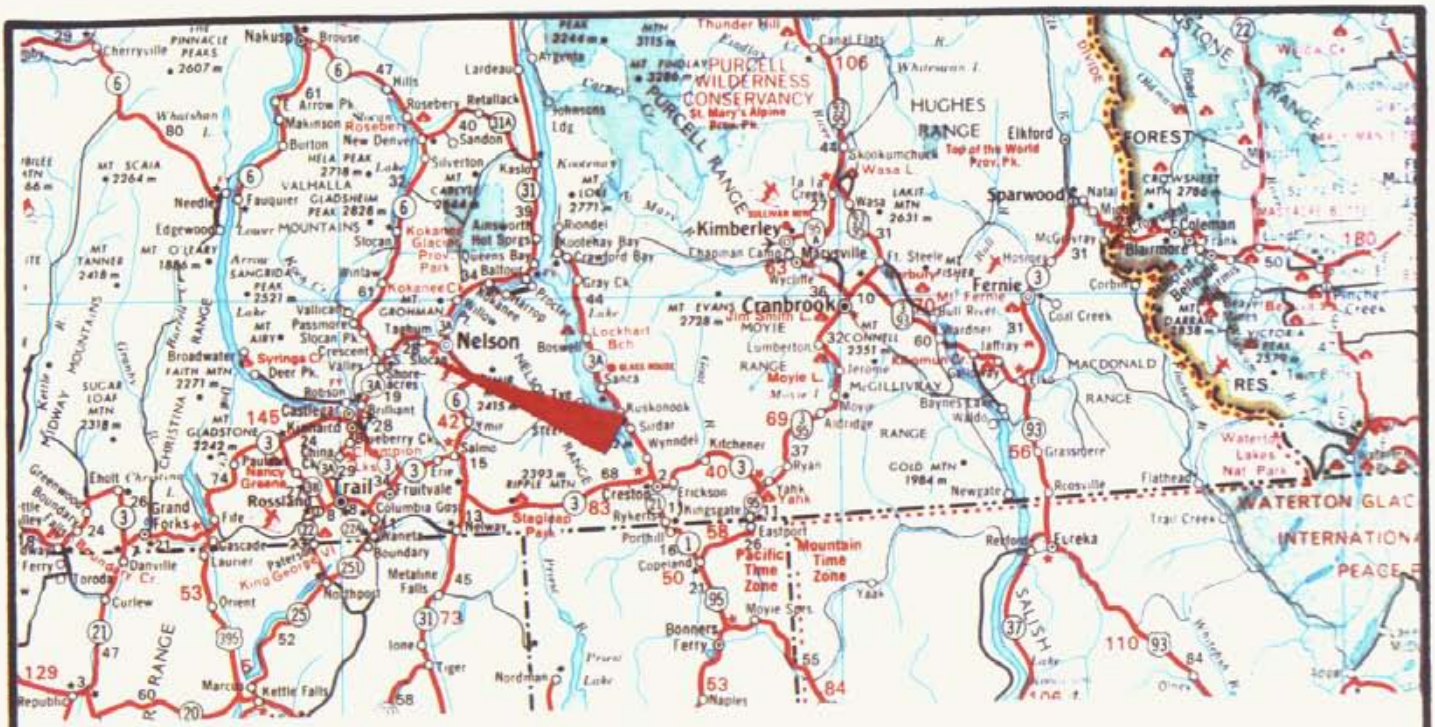
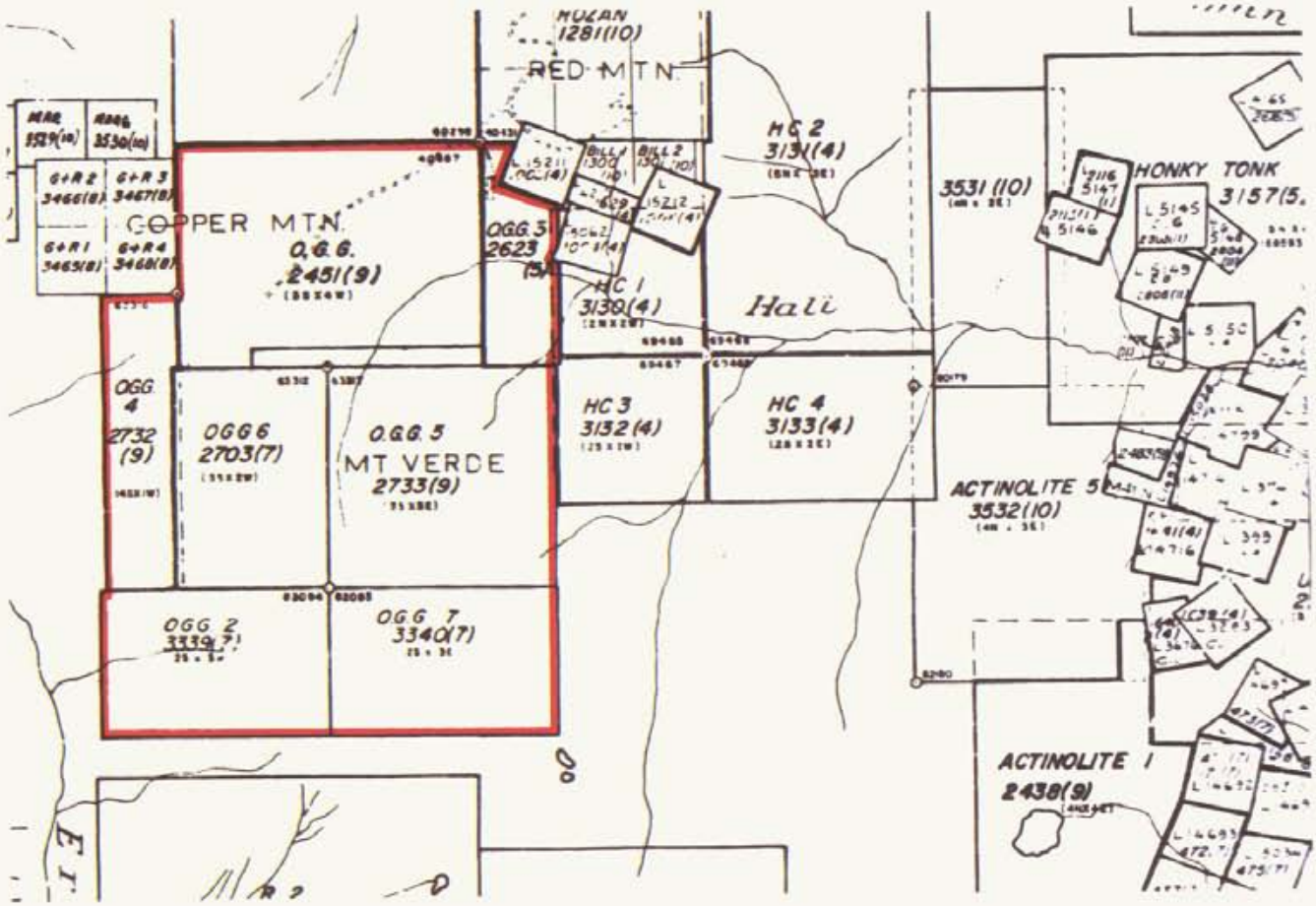
ILLUSTRATIONS





ROY W. ROBINSON

—OGG CLAIMS—

LOCATION AND CLAIMS MAP

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FIGURE 1

INTRODUCTION

An airborne magnetometer and VLF-electromagnetometer survey was conducted across the O.G.G. group of claims, 14 kilometres south of Nelson, B.C. on December 19, 1984. The survey was conducted on behalf of Roy W. Robinson at the request of G. Salazar S. & Associates Ltd. and totalled approximately 97 kilometres in length.

The claims are located in an area which has been actively explored since the 1800's and has mapped occurrences of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc mineralization. It was the intention of this survey to provide information to assist in the reconnaissance geological mapping and provide target areas for detailed ground exploration.

PROPERTY

The O.G.G. group of claims is comprised of 46 contiquous units as listed below and illustrated on Figure 1.

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	UNITS	DATE
O.G.G.	2451	12	May 8,1986
O.G.G.2	3339	6	July 19, 1985
O.G.G.3	2623	3	May 6, 1986
O.G.G.4	2732	4	Sept.2,1985
O.G.G.5	2733	9	Sept.2,1985
O.G.G.6	2703	6	July 23, 1985
O.G.G.7	3340	6	July 19, 1985

LOCATION AND ACCESS

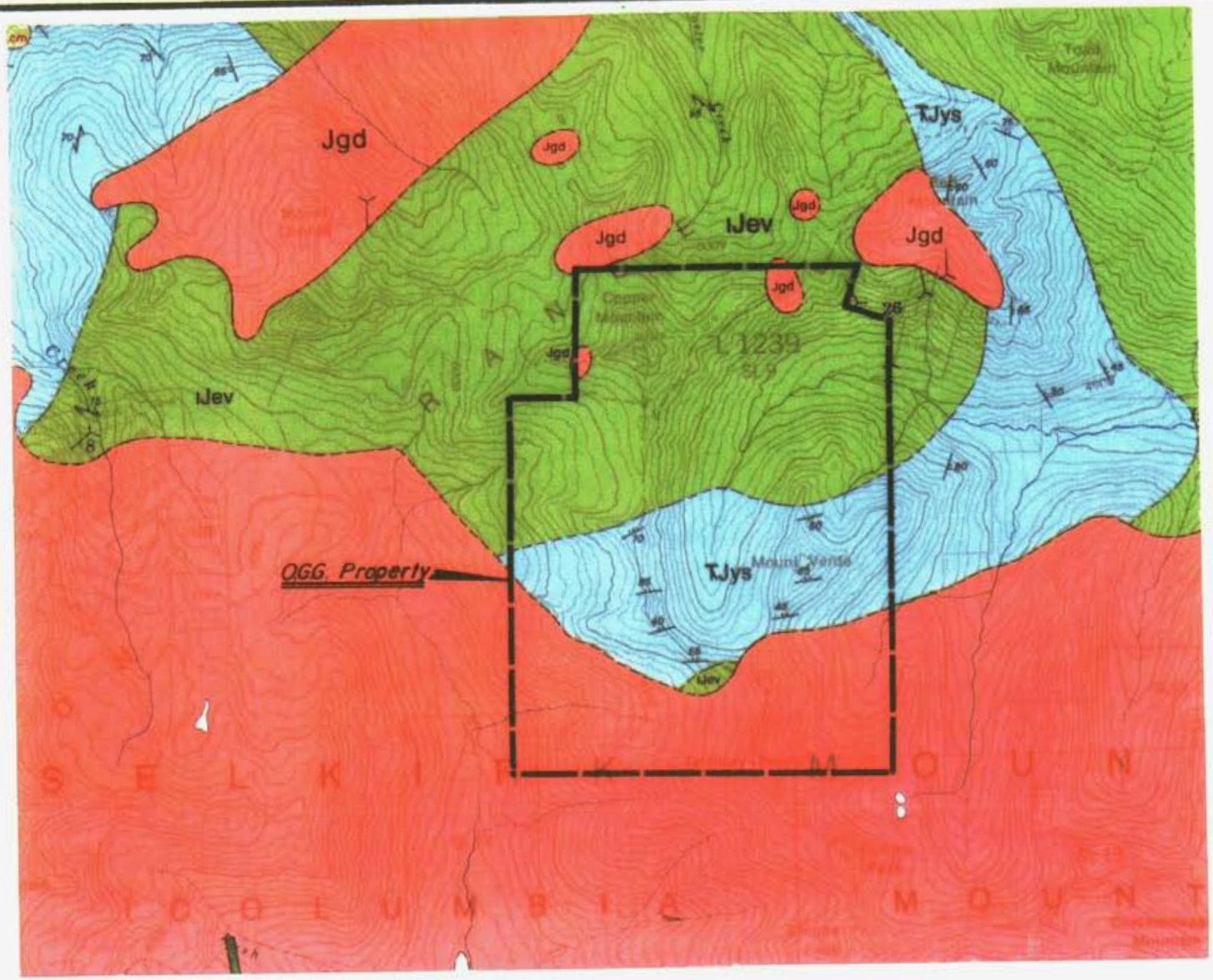
The claims are located approximately 14 kilometres south-southwest of Nelson, B.C. in the Nelson Mining Division and NTS 82F/6W. The approximate geographical co-ordinates are latitude 49°23'N and longitude 117°23'W.

A unimproved forestry and logging road which leaves B.C. Highway 6 at the town of Hall (14 kilometres south of Nelson) follows Hall Creek and provides direct vehicle access to the claim area. A network of switchback roads provides access from Hall Creek part way up the side of Red Mountain. A second route, which branches off B.C. Highway #3 near the Taghum bridge, follows Fortynine Creek and approaches the claim area from the north. These roads pass near the summits of Red and Copper Mountains. Heavy snow conditions restrict access at the higher elevations during the winter months.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Map 1571A published by the Geological Survey of Canada illustrates the general geological environment of the O.G.G. claims area. The applicable portion of this map has been reproduced as Plate 1 in thie report. The G.S.C. delineates 3 distinct rock groups in the area; the Ymir group of sediments of Triassic and Jurassic (?) age which are overlain conformably by Elise formation volcanic rocks of Jurassic age. Both units have been intruded by granodiorites, diorites and granites (Nelson Intrusions) of Jurassic and Cretaceous (?) age.

Mineralization noted in the area includes gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper.



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GENERAL GEOLOGY

GSC Map 1571A — 1:50,000

PLATE 1

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

Unconsolidated sediments: till, sand, gravel, silt

TERTIARY

EOCENE

MIDDLE EOCENE

Ec — *CORYELL INTRUSIONS:* Ecs, *syenite;* Ecm, *biotite monzonite, biotite - augite monzonite*

CRETACEOUS AND/OR TERTIARY

KTip, KTia, KTil — KTip, *quartz-feldspar-augite porphyry dykes;* KTia, *aplite dykes;* KTil, lamprophyre and diabase dykes

KTp — *Pegmatitic granite*

MESOZOIC

JURASSIC AND (?) CRETACEOUS

Jski — *SILVER KING PORPHYRY: porphyritic hornblende quartz diorite*

Jgd — *NELSON INTRUSIONS: granodiorite, granite, diorite;* Jdi, *diorite porphyry*

JURASSIC (?)

Ju — *Pyroxene - hornblende - biotite rock*

Jp — *Pseudodiorite*

JURASSIC

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC

HALL FORMATION: argillite, sandstone, shale, siltstone, conglomerate; some argillaceous quartzite

LOWER JURASSIC

lJev — *ELISE FORMATION: andesite and basalt flows and flow breccia, agglomerate, augite porphyry; minor tuff*

lJas — *ARCHIBALD FORMATION: argillaceous and micaceous quartzite, siltstone, argillite; minor tuff*

ROSSLAND GROUP

TRIASSIC (?) AND JURASSIC (?)

LOWER JURASSIC (?) AND OLDER

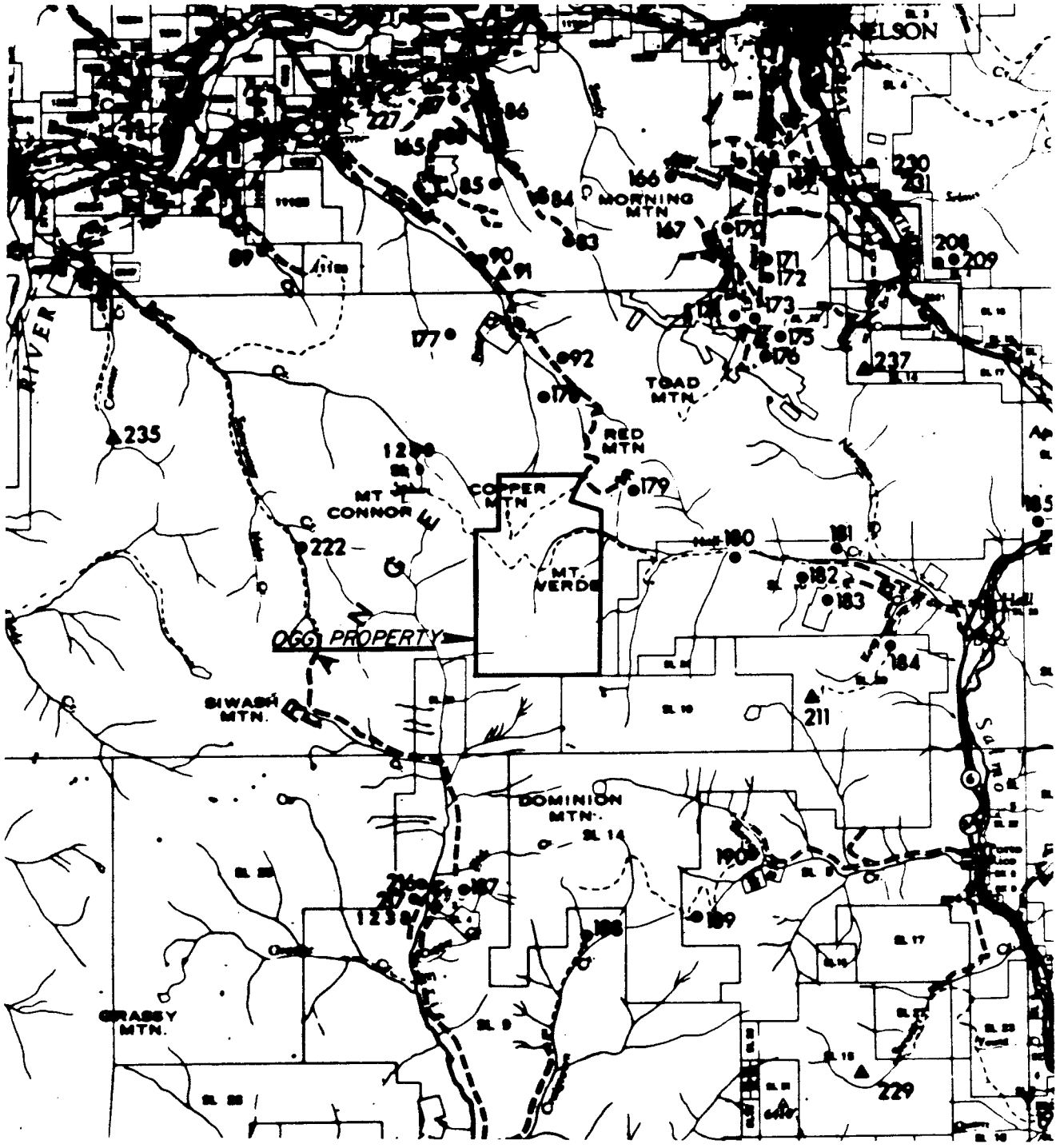
YMIR GROUP

TJys — *Argillaceous quartzite, micaceous quartzite, argillite, slate; minor limestone; locally layered gneiss*

PREVIOUS WORK

The general area has been actively explored and mined since the late 1800's and mineralization found to date includes gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper. A portion of the Minerals Inventory Map for this area has been reproduced as Plate 2 of this report and shows the location of known mineral occurrences near the O.G.G. claim group.

Conversations with G. Salazar of G. Salazar S & Associates Ltd. have indicated that some exploration efforts have been applied specifically to the O.G.G. claims. These include, in part, grid preparation and a limited amount of ground magnetometer surveying but the results were unavailable to the authors.



MINERAL INVENTORY MAP

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PLATE 2

LEGEND:

120 MIDWAY .... Ag
121 SPHINX .... Au, Cu, Ag
122 DEER PARK .... Pb, Cu, Au, Mo
123 HOMESTAKE .... Au, Ag, Cu
124 MONDAY .... Zn, Pb, Ag
125 GOPHER .... Cu, Au, Ag
126 TUESDAY .... Cu, Au, Ag
127 SUNSET .... Zn, Pb, Ag
128 MAID OF ERIN .... Au, Cu, Zn, As
129 [illegible] BOY .... Ag, Au, Cu
130 MAYFLOWER .... Zn, Ag, Pb, Au, Cd
131 ROBERT E. LEE .... Au
132 PHOENIX .... Au, Cu, Ag
133 ABE LINCOLN .... Cu, Au
134 ST. ELMO .... Mo, Cu, W, Ag, Au
135 CONSOLIDATED ST. ELMO .... Au, Cu, Ag, Mo
136 CLIFF, VIEW .... Au, Cu, Ag
137 SOUTHERN BELLE .... Au, Ag
138 GOLDEN CHARIOT .... Au, Cu
139 GREAT WESTERN .... Au, Cu
140 MOUNTAIN VIEW .... Mo
141 GOOD FRIDAY, NORTHERN BELLE .... Au, Cu
142 HATTIE .... Au, Ag
143 RICHMOND .... Au, Ag, Pb
144 HATTIE BROWN .... Ag, Pb
145 BLUEBIRD .... Au, Ag, Pb, Zn
146 MAYFLOWER (BELLA FORMOSA) .... Ag, Zn, Pb, Au, Cd
147 JOSIE .... Au, Cu, Ag
148 ANNIE .... Au, Ag, Cu
149 GEORGIA .... Au, Ag
150 COLUMBIA .... Au, Ag
151 KOOTENAY .... Au, Ag
152 CROWN POINT .... Au, Cu, Ag
153 LILY MAY .... Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb, Au
154 CURLEW .... Ag, Au
155 RED EAGLE .... Ag, Pb
156 NATURE BOY .... Ag, Pb, Zn
157 IDEAL .... Au, Ag
158 CASINO RED CAP .... Pb, Zn, Ag, Au
159 COLUMBIA .... Au, Ag
160 SUNSET .... Ag, Pb, Zn
165 SILVER TIP .... Au, Ag
166 VENUS, JUNO .... Au, Ag, Pb, Cu
167 BIRDSEYE .... Ag, Au
168 ATHABASCA .... Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu
169 CALIFORNIA .... Au, Ag, Zn, Pb
170 SHAMROCK .... Zn, Pb, Ag, Au
171 IRENE .... Au, Ag
172 GREAT EASTERN .... Au, Ag
173 VICTORIA, JESSIE .... Cu, Au, Ag
174 STARLIGHT .... Au, Ag
175 DAYLIGHT, BERLIN .... Au, Ag, Pb, Zn
176 SILVER KING .... Cu, Ag, Au, Pb
177 REFERENDUM .... Au
178 NORTHERN LIGHT .... Au, Ag, Cu
179 GOLDEN EAGLE .... Pb, Zn, Au, Ag

180 BALTIC .... Au, Ag
181 GOLD KING .... Au, Ag, Cu
182 BEAR .... Au, Ag
183 FERN .... Au, Ag
184 CANADIAN BELLE .... Au, Cu, Ag
185 GOLDEN AGE .... Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, W, Cu
186 EUPHRATES .... Au, Ag, Pb, Zn
187 SECOND RELIEF .... Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn
188 [illegible] .... Au, Ag
189 PORTO RICO .... Au, Ag
190 SPOTTED HORSE .... Au, Ag
191 COMMODORE .... Au, Ag
192 [illegible] .... Ag
193 ARIZONA .... Au, Ag
194 NEW VICTOR .... Au, Ag
195 EXCELSIOR .... Au, Ag
196 PILOT—GOOD HOPE .... Au, Ag
197 MYRTLE .... Au, Ag, Zn, Pb
198 [illegible] .... Zn, Pb, Ag, Au
199 HOWARD (DURANGO) .... Au, Pb, Zn, Ag, Cd
200 CLUBINE, COMSTOCK (BOUNDARY CITY) .... Au, Ag, Zn
201 SECOND CHANCE .... Au, Ag
202 KEYSTONE .... Au, Ag, Zn, Pb
203 CANADIAN KING .... Au, Ag, Pb
204 GOLD HILL .... Au, Ag
205 ARLINGTON .... Au, Ag, Pb, Zn
206 RELIANCE .... Au, Ag
207 SILVER DOLLAR .... Au, Ag, Zn, Pb
208 [illegible] .... Au, Zn, Pb, Ag
209 CATHERINE .... Au, Pb, Zn, Ag
210 HUMMINGBIRD .... Au, Zn, Pb, Ag
211 MAMMOTH .... Au, Cu, Mo
212 MOTA .... Au, Ag
213 [illegible] .... Cu
214 [illegible] .... Cu
215 HOMESTAKE .... Cu
216 BOND .... Au, Ag
217 INEZ .... Au, Ag
218 INVINCIBLE .... Pb, Zn, W
219 [illegible] .... Zn, Ag, Pb, Cd, Cu
220 CURLEW .... Mo
221 THREE V .... Au, [illegible]
222 [illegible] .... Au, Ag
223 [illegible] .... Cu, Pb, Zn
224 [illegible] .... Mo, Cu
225 ST. [illegible] .... Cu, Pb, Mo
226 [illegible] .... Mo
227 [illegible] .... Cu
228 [illegible] .... W
229 [illegible] .... W
230 SILVER 1 .... Ag, Pb, Zn
231 SILVER 4 .... Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu
232 [illegible] .... Pb
233 [illegible] .... Cu, Mo
234 [illegible] .... W
235 [illegible] .... Cu, Ag, Au
236 [illegible] .... Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu
237 [illegible] .... Au
238 MOTHER LODE [illegible] .... Au
239 ATLIN — [illegible] .... Ag, Au

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.

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 airborne survey totalled approximately 97 kilometres on lines oriented 330°/150° and spaced at 200 metre intervals. The magnetic data gathered is presented in contour form as Figure 2 of this report and the Seattle and Annapolis VLF-EM data as profiles on Figures 3 and 4 respectively.

A general correlation is observed between the magnetic trends (Figure 2) and the geological mapping presented by the Geological Survey of Canada (Plate 1 and Figure 2). The Ymir group of sediments, which cuts across the central portion of the claim group, is reflected by a magnetic low when compared to the Elise formation volcanics (andesites, basalts) mapped across the northernmost claims. The Nelson Intrusions (granodiorite) also appear as magnetic lows, of similar intensity to those reflecting the Ymir group.

There are a number of magnetic responses observed which apparently contradict the geological mapping. Most noticeably is an area of high magnetic intensity which covers portions of the southern claims as shown on Figure 2. This magnetic anomaly is of similar intensity to that correlated with the Elise formation to the north. Although a small window of these volcanics is mapped in the area, the magnetic information suggests the area of underlying volcanics is much larger. Other possibilities are that the Nelson Intrusion geologically mapped in the area is either very thin and underlain by the Elise formation or contains a facies with higher magnetic susceptibility materials.

The data recorded on line 8 was extremely noisy, showing large and rapid variations in the magnetic intensity. When compared with the data on the adjacent lines, it is apparent that these responses resulted from a northwesterly trending fault or contact zone which is interpreted as crossing the property as illustrated on Figures 2. The extreme magnetic variations observed likely result from localized alteration

zones occuring along this lineation. These features appear to be accurately mapped with the airborne technique. The most definitive of these anomalies is a strong dipole effect located along the border between the O.G.G.4 and O.G.G.6 claims.

Based on the comparisons between the magnetic contour trends and the mapped geology, a geophysical interpretation of the major lithologies is presented as Figure 5. The contact between Ymir group sediments and Nelson Intrusions should be considered questionable because of the similarity of the magnetic intensities reflecting these units.

In addition to the general geological environment reflected in the magnetic data, a number of smaller, localized anomalies warrant specific mention. As discussed above, the interpreted northwesterly trending fault is characterized along its' length by extreme magnetic variations which will require ground investigation to be accurately delineated. Localized magnetic dipoles, such as the ones mapped at the centre of the O.G.G.5 claim and southeast corner of the O.G.G. claim likely originate from either intrusive plugs or alteration zones associated with them.

The VLF-EM data is presented as profiles on Figures 3 and 4. A number of conductivity type responses are observed as delineated on these maps but for the most part, they coincide with topographic ridges. The nature of the primary VLF-EM signal is such that sharp topographic ridges and valleys often produce false conductivity anomalies therefore the validity of these responses should not be assumed without supportive evidence. Above background energy levels in the VLF-EM signal are observed on portions lines 8,9 and 10 which supports the fault interpretation illustrated.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A 97 kilometre program of airborne magnetometer and VLF-electromagnetometer survey was conducted across the O.G.G. claim group on December 19, 1984. The program was undertaken on behalf of Roy W. Robinson at the request of G. Salazer S. & Associates Ltd. to provide direction for ground investigations of the claims area.

The magnetic data shows good correlation to the geology known from regional mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada. It does however infer the presence of a much larger volcanic unit across the southern portion of the claim block than has been mapped geologically and also detected two or three small Nelson Intrusions near the centre of the claim block. There is also strong evidence to support the interpretation of a north-westerly-southeasterly trending fault zone which crosses the O.G.G.4, O.G.G.6, O.G.G.2, and O.G.G.7 claims. A geological interpretation based on this geophysical information is presented as Figure 5 of this report.

In addition to the large scale geological trends mentioned above, a number of magnetic and electromagnetic responses are observed which indicate localized geological variations. These are the type more typically associated with mineral deposits. Of particular note is the strong dipole anomaly which straddles the border common to the O.G.G.4 and O.G.G.6 claims and is used, in part, to delineate a northwesterly trending fault zone. This area also reflects an increased intensity to the VLF-EM signals indicating increased near surface conductivity and should be considered a high priority target for detailing ground investigations. Three other dipolar anomalies have been highlighted as "Areas of Interest" on Figures 2 and 6. One is located along the northern border of the O.G.G. claim and ties directly with a geologically defined Nelson Intrusion. The second anomaly is located in the southeast corner of the O.G.G. claim and the third near the centre of the O.G.G.5 claim. These later two could be generated by similar granodiorite intrusions.

Most of the VLF-EM anomalies flagged on the geophysical maps can be explained by the local topography. This does not however exclude the possibility of a coincident geological source; these areas should be examined as second priority targets.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The geophysical-geological interpretation (Figure 5), which is based primarily upon the magnetic data, should be confirmed by normal geological mapping procedures. Particular attention should be afforded to the northwesterly trending fault zone and the four areas labelled as "Areas of Interest" on Figure 5. These areas also warrant detailing geochemical, ground magnetometer and VLF-electromagnetometer surveys to confirm and precisely locate the anomalous responses.

Based on the initial geological, magnetic and electromagnetic results, a program of geochemical sampling, trenching and/or more sophisticated geophysics (Induced Polarization, Time Domain Electromagnetic) may be warranted.

Respectfully submitted,

E.Trent Pezzot,B.Sc.,Geophysicist

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

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

BARRINGER AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER

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

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

SABRE AIRBORNE VLF SYSTEM

Source of Primary Field:	- VLF radio stations in the frequency range of 14 KH_z to 30 KH_z.
Type of Measurement:	-Horizontal field strength
Number of Channels:	-Two; Seattle, Washington at 24.8 KH_z -Annapolis, Maryland at 21.4 KH_z
Type of Sensor:	-Two ferrite antennae arrays, one for each channel, mounted in magnetometer bird.
Output:	-0 - 100 mV displayed on two analogue meters (one for each channel) -recorder output posts mounted on rear of instrument panel
Power Supply:	-Eight alkaline 'AA' cells in main instrument case (life 100 hours) -Two 9-volt alkaline transistor batteries in bird (life 300 hours)
Instrument Console:	-Dimensions - 30 cm x 10 cm x 25 cm -Weight - 3.5 Kg.

Instrument Specifications

FLIGHT PATH RECOVERY SYSTEM

i) T.V. Camera:

Model:	RCA TC2055 Vidicon
Power Supply:	12 volt DC
Lens:	variable, selected on basis of expected terrain clearance
Mounting:	Gimbal and shock mounted in housing, mounted on helicopter skid

ii) Video Recorder:

Model:	Sony SLO - 340
Power Supply:	12 volt DC / 120 volt AC ($60H_Z$)
Tape:	Betamax ½" video cassette - optional length
Dimensions:	30 cm x 13 cm x 35 cm
Weight:	8.8 Kg
Audio Input:	Microphone in - 60 db low impedance microphone
Video Input:	1.0 volt P-P, 75Ω unbalanced, sync negative from camera

iii) Altimeter:

Model:	KING KRA-10A Radar Altimeter
Power Supply:	27.5 volts DC
Output:	0-25 volt (1 volt / 1000 feet) DC signal to analogue meter, 0-10 v (4mv/ft) analogue signal to microprocessor
Mounting:	fixed to T.V. camera housing, attached to helicopter skid

Instrument Specifications

DATA RECORDING SYSTEM

i) Chart Recorder

Type:	Esterline Angus Miniservo III Bench AC Ammeter - Voltmeter Power Recorder
Model:	MS 413B
Specification:	S-22719, 3-pen servo recorder
Amplifiers:	Three independent isolated DC amplifiers (1 per channel) providing range of acceptable input signals
Chart:	10 cm calibrated width Z-fold chart
Chart Drive:	Multispeed stepper motor chart drive, Type D850, with speeds of 2,5,10,15,30 and 60 cm/hr. and cm/min.
Controls:	Separate front mounted slide switches for power on-off, chart drive on-off, chart speed cm/hr.- cm/min. Six position chart speed selector, Individual front zero controls for each channel.
Power Requirements:	115/230 volts AC at 50/60H_z (Approximately 30 W.
Writing System:	Disposable fibre tipped ink cartridge (variable colors)
Dimensions:	38.6 cm x 16.5 cm x 43.2 cm
Weight:	9.3 kg.

ii) Digital Video Recording System

Type:	L.M. Microcontrols Ltd. Microprocessor Control Data Acquisition System
Model:	DADG - 68
Power Requirements:	10 - 14 volts DC, Maximum 2 amps.
Input Signal:	3,0 - 100 mvolt DC signals 1,0 - 25 volt DC signals
Microprocessor:	Motorola MC-6800
CRT Controller:	Motorola MC-6845
Character Generator:	Motorola MCM-6670
Analogue/Digital Convertor:	Intersil 7109
Multiplexer:	Intersil IH 6208
Digital Clock:	National MM 5318 chip 9 volt internal rechargeable nickle-cadmium battery
Fiducial Generator:	internally variable time set controls relay contact and audio output
Dimensions:	30 cm x 30 cm 3 13 cm
Weight:	3 kg.

DATA RECORDING SYSTEM (CON'T)

iii) Digital Magnetic Tape

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

COST BREAKDOWN

PERSONNEL	SERVICE	DATES	CHARGEABLE DAYS	RATE	SUBTOTAL
E.T.Pezzot	Pre-Survey Preparation	Nov.19-Dec.14/84	2	300	$600.00
E.T.Pezzot	Mobilization	Dec.17-Dec.18/84	2	450	900.00
E.T.Pezzot	Survey/De-Mob	Dec.19/84	1	450	450.00
				Subtotal	$1,950.00

Geophysicist Supervision	
Flight Path Recovery	150.00
Flight Path Digitizing	150.00
Data Analysis	200.00
Computer Processing - Magnetic Map & Contouring	400.00
- VLF-EM #1	175.00
- VLF-EM #2	175.00
Subtotal	$1,250.00

Support Charges	
Instrument Lease	500.00
Helicopter & Fuel	1,100.00
Vehicle	360.00
Meals & Accommodations	120.00
Photomosaic/Photographics	200.00
Materials	30.00
Drafting	150.00
Interpretation & Report Compilation	600.00
Reproduction	240.00
Subtotal	$3,300.00

Total $6,500.00

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

NAME: WHITE, Glen E., P. Eng.

PROFESSION: Geophysicist

EDUCATION: B.Sc. Geophysicist - Geology
University of British Columbia.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS: Registered Professional Engineer, Province of British Columbia.

Associate member of Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

Past President of B.C. Society of Mining Geophysicists.

EXPERIENCE: Pre-Graduate experience in Geology - Geochemistry - Geophysics with Anaconda American Brass.

Two years Mining Geophysicist with Sulmac Exploration Ltd. and Airborne Geophysics with Spartan Air Services Ltd.

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

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

Two years Chief Geophysicist Tri-Con Exploration Surveys Ltd.

Eleven years Consulting Geophysicist.

Active experience in all Geologic provinces of Canada.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,280

PART 2 OF 2.

VLF STATION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

VLF STATION ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

RED MTN.

COPPER MTN

MT VERDE

TERRITORY PEAK

CREEK

OGG 1 2732(9)

OGG 2 2451(9)

OGG 3 2623(9)

OGG 4 2732(9)

OGG 5 2703(7)

OGG 6 2733(9)

OGG 7 2740(7)

KEY:

INSTRUMENT: Barringer M-123 Magnetometer

Data corrected for diurnal variations

Base Value= 56000 gammas

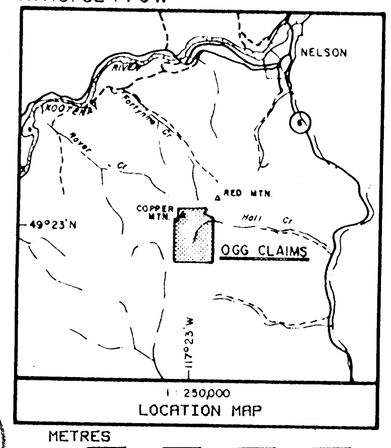
Contour Interval= 100 gammas

- Roads
- Claim boundary
- Claim post
- Inferred Fault
- VLF-EM Conductor
- Magnetic Low
- Areas of Interest
- Geological Contact — G.S.C. Map 1571A

GEOLOGY KEY:

- Jgd — Nelson Intrusion (granodiorite)
- lJev — Elise Formation (volcanics: andesite, basalt)
- ŦRJys — Ymir Group sediments: (quartzite, slate, argillite)

N.T.S. 82 F/6W



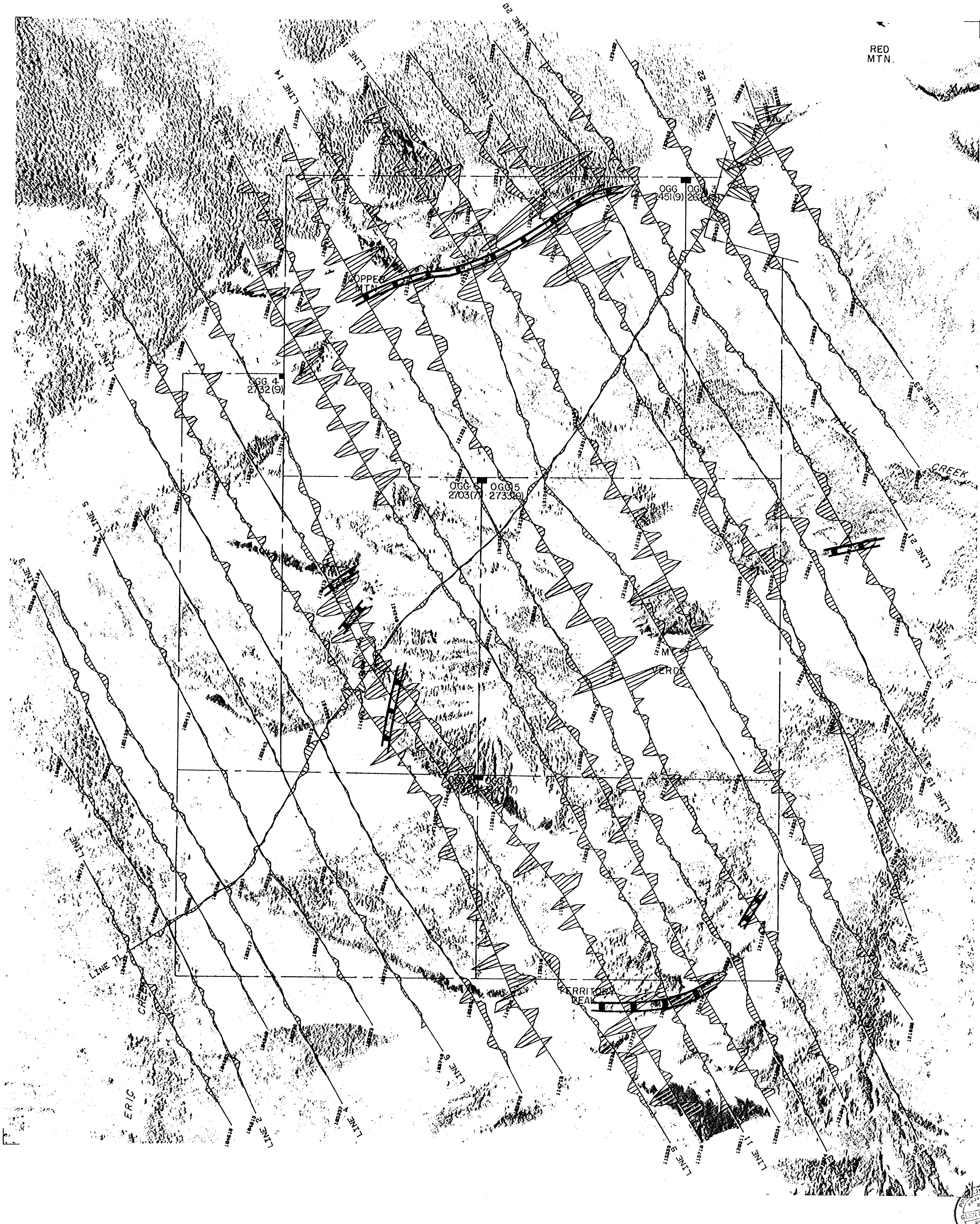
METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd

To accompany the Geophysical Report on the OGG CLAIMS

ROY W. ROBINSON
OGG CLAIMS
MAGNETIC INTENSITY CONTOUR MAP
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD INTENSITY (GAMMAS)

DATE: DEC. 19/84 | FIG.: 2



KEY

INSTRUMENT: Sabre Total Field Intensity VLF-EM

Transmitter Station, Seattle (24.8 Khz.)

Data corrected for long period terrain effects

Vertical Scale = 10%/cm.

Roads

Claim boundary

Claim post

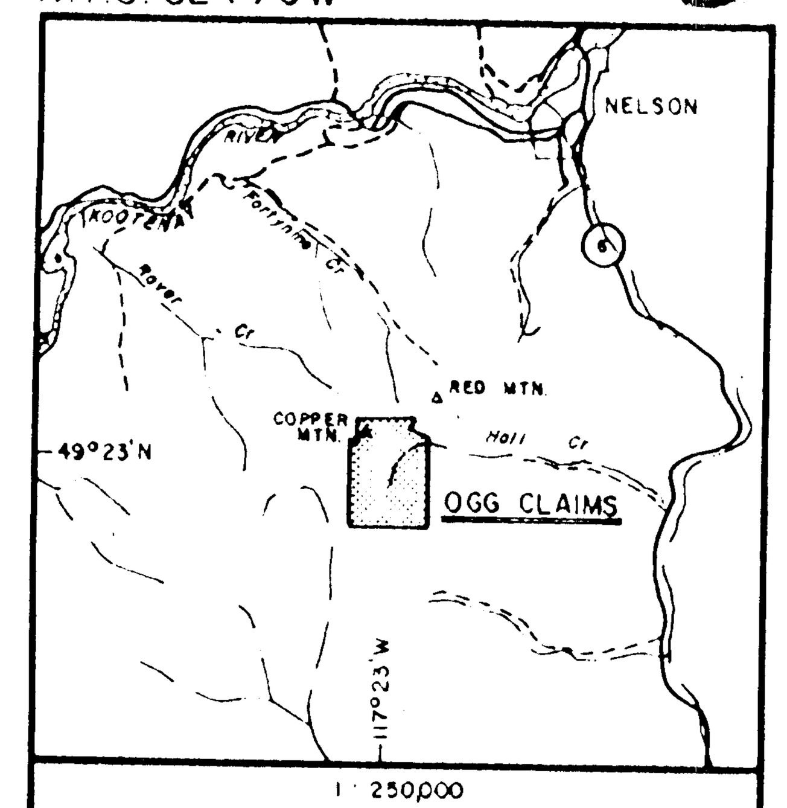
Inferred Fault

VLF-EM Conductor

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,280 PART 2 OF 2

N.T.S. 82 F/6W



LOCATION MAP

METRES

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

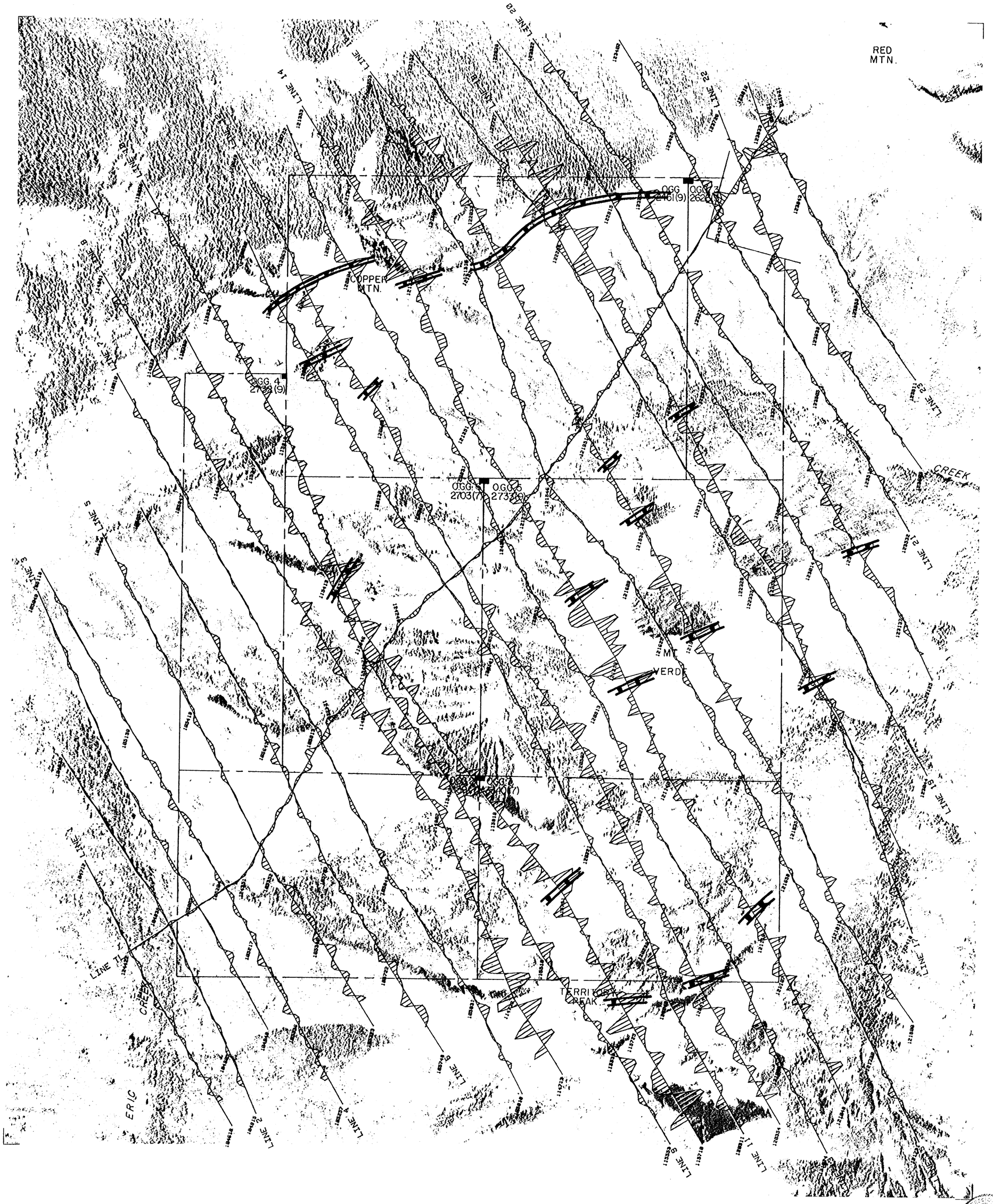
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF GLEN E. WHITE BRITISH COLUMBIA

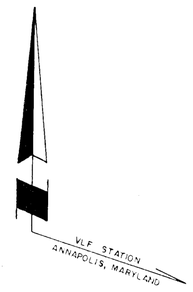
Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd

To accompany the Geophysical Report on the OGG CLAIMS

ROY W. ROBINSON
OGG CLAIMS
VLF-EM PROFILES (SEATTLE)
TOTAL HORIZONTAL FIELD INTENSITY (%)

DATE: DEC.19/84	FIG.: 3





KEY

INSTRUMENT: Sabre Total Field Intensity VLF-EM

Transmitter Station, Annapolis (21.4 Khz.)

Data corrected for long period terrain effects

Vertical Scale = 10%/cm.

Roads

Claim boundary

Claim post

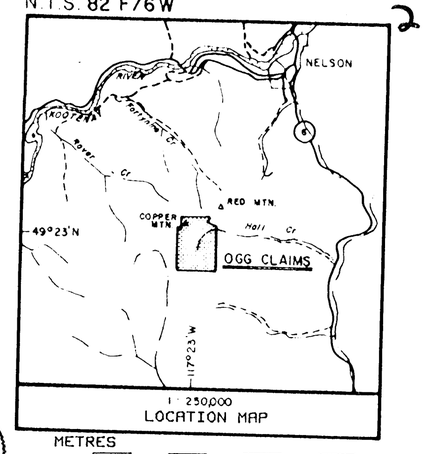
Inferred Fault

VLF-EM Conductor

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,280 PART 2 OF 2.

N.T.S. 82 F/6W



METRES

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA GLEN E. WHITE

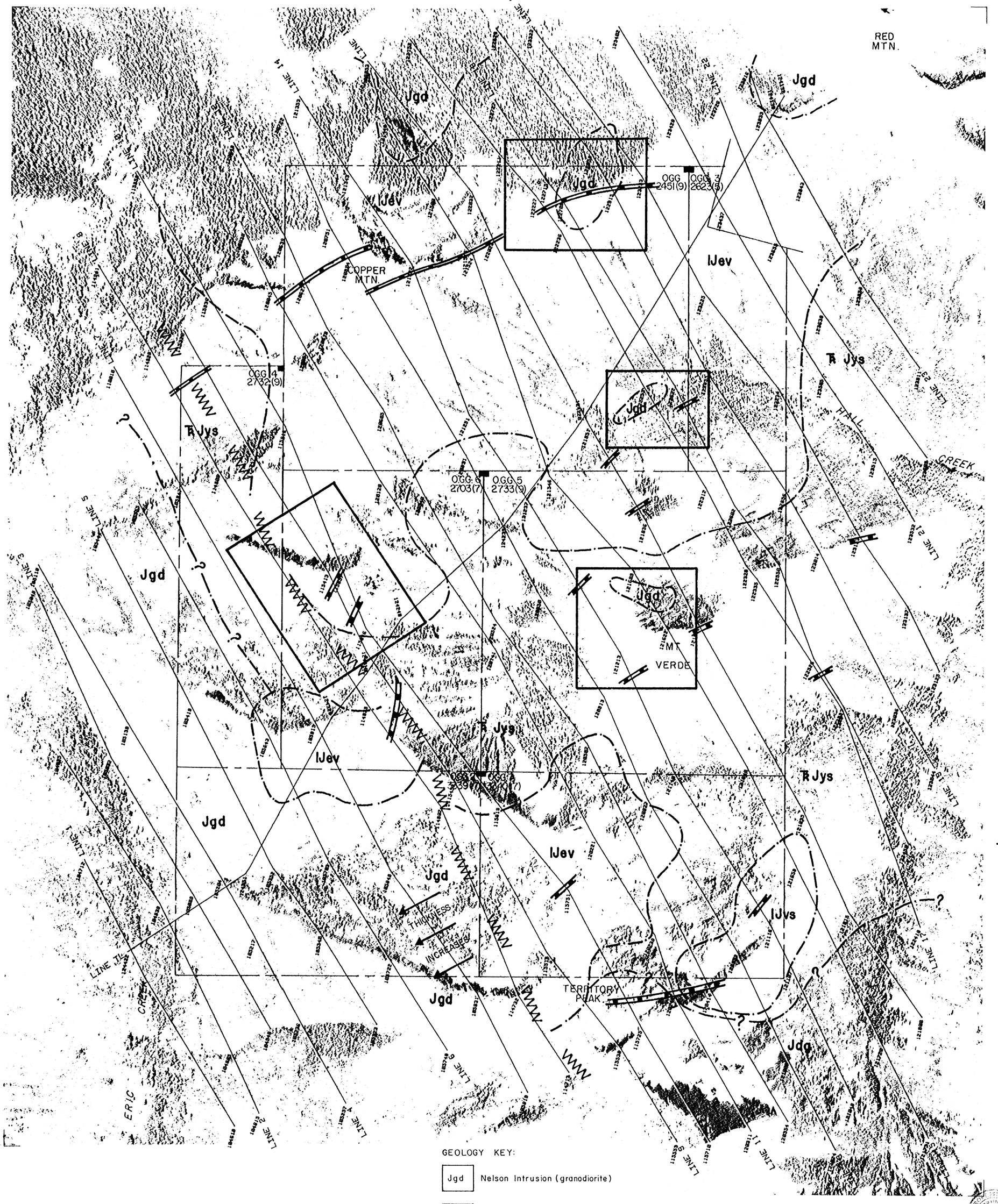
Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.

To accompany the Geophysical Report on the OGG CLAIMS

ROY W. ROBINSON
OGG CLAIMS
VLF-EM PROFILES (ANNAPOLIS)
TOTAL HORIZONTAL FIELD INTENSITY (%)

DATE: DEC.19/84

FIG.: 4



VLF STATION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

VLF STATION ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

KEY

INSTRUMENT: Barringer M-123 Magnetometer

INSTRUMENT: Sabre Total Field Intensity VLF-EM

Roads

Claim boundary

Claim post

Inferred Fault

VLF-EM Conductor

Geological Contact, Interpreted

Areas of Interest

GEOLOGY KEY:

Jgd — Nelson Intrusion (granodiorite)

IJev — Elise Formation (volcanics: andesite, basalt)

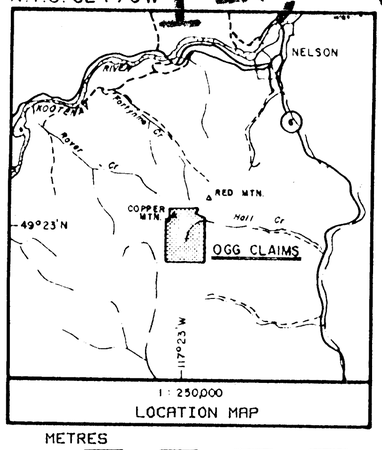
R Jys — Ymir Group (sediments: quartzite, slate, argillite)

PART 2 OF 2

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,280

N.T.S. 82 F/6W



1 : 250,000

LOCATION MAP

METRES

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA GLEN E. WHITE

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.

To accompany the Geophysical Report on the OGG CLAIMS

ROY W. ROBINSON
OGG CLAIMS
GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION MAP

DATE: DEC. 19/84

FIG.: 5