85-422-14331

ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON
GEOPHYSICAL WORK
ON THE FOLLOWING CLAIM

GLACIER 3.....#2157 (3)

04/86

LOCATED

5 KM NORTHEAST OF STEWART, BRITISH COLUMBIA
SKEENA MINING DIVISION
55°58' Latitude, 120° 55' Longitude

PROJECT PERIOD: September 14 - 24, 1984
AIRBORNE SURVEY: September 20, 1984
GROUND SURVEY: September 22, 1984

ON BEHALF OF
KOMODY RESOURCES LTD.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

FILMED

REPORT BY

D.CREMONESE, P.ENG
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200 - 675 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

and

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APEX AIRBORNE SURVEYS LTD.
514 - 615 HOWE STREET
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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

DATE: JUNE 28, 1985

14,331

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PART I

Author: D. Cremonese, P.Eng.

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

0 100 200 MILES
0 100 200 300 KILOMETRES

DRAWN	PROJECT	DATE	FIG.
			1

1. INTRODUCTION

A. Property, Location, Access and Physiography

The Glacier 3 claim straddles the divide between Barney Gulch and Glacier Creek, approximately 5 km northeast of Stewart. Except for the tableland in the vicinity of the mineral showings, the entire claim area is characterized by steep, rugged topography. A thick forest of spruce and balsam blankets the lower regions of the property, thinning out gradually at higher altitudes. Climate is typical of the north coast mountains, frequent precipitation throughout the year with heavy snowfalls in the winter.

Transportation of personnel and supplies to Stewart from Vancouver is effected either via the B.C. highways network or via a two-leg air journey, linking at Prince Rupert. Ocean-going vessels occasionally service Stewart by means of the Portland Canal, a long narrow fiord.

Current access to the property is by helicopter from the main base situated in the shadow of Mt. Rainey on the west bank of the Bear River. Access by foot is also possible: this entails a three hour hike beginning at the old Dunwell mill and ending at the cabin on the "Mobile" lead-zinc-silver showings.

B. Status of Property

Work was performed over a modified grid claim called the Glacier 3 mineral claim. Record number and area (in units) are: 2157 (3), 18 units. The claims are shown on Figure 2, Claims Map.

C. History

The property originally comprised four claims called the Gibson Group staked in 1919. In 1922 it was reorganized as the Mobile. In 1927 the name was changed again to the Kenneth Group.

Between 1919 and 1927 the main "A" quartz vein was developed by three adits totalling over 200 meters of drifting and cross cutting and by at least six

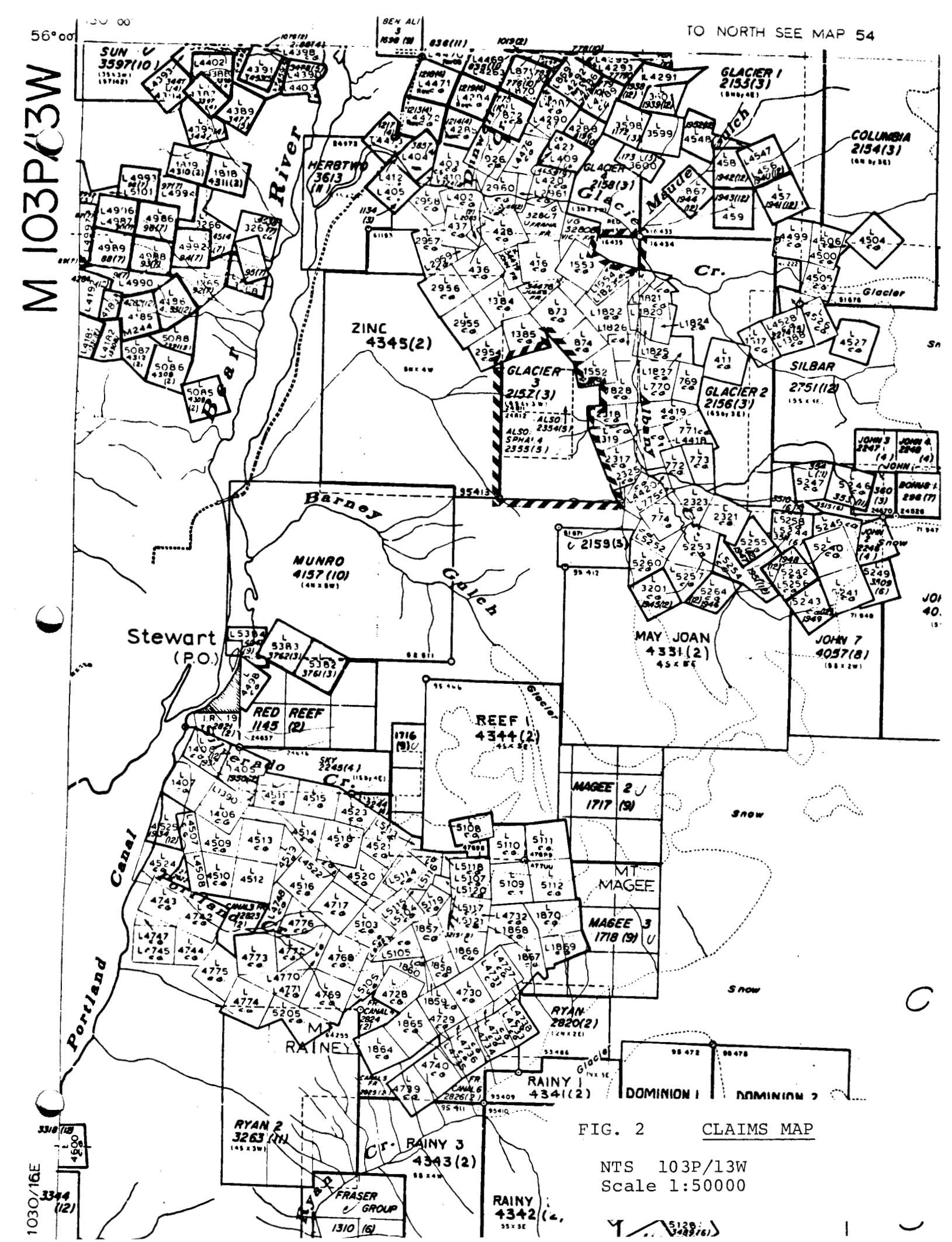

FIG. 2 CLAIMS MAP

NTS 103P/13W
Scale 1:50000

surface trenches along a vein length of more than 200 meters. Vertically, the "A" vein has been explored over a distance of about 125 meters. The "B" vein, found about 120 meters west of the "A" was partially explored by one short adit and surface work in the small creek in which it is exposed. All the known showings and workings lie along a north sloping timbered ridge between 1,100 and 1,300 meters elevations.

All of the development on the "A" vein presumed a simple quartz vein which could be followed without problems. However, almost all of the old reports stressed the possibility that the vein was not simple and that drifting and cross cutting may have wandered from one vein system to another because of the crushed nature of the country rocks.

The first work on the A vein in 1920 consisted of trenching. Results of sampling the 'one foot' wide quartz vein indicated 134 ounces per ton silver and 104 ounces per ton silver. In 1922 Mobile Mines Limited reported an assay of 314 ounces per ton silver at the face of an adit over 4 to 10 inch width of quartz vein. In 1929 samples from No.1 drift at 50 feet assayed gold, trace; silver, 32.6 oz/ton; lead, 1.6%; zinc, 5.4%. No.2 drift at 80 feet assayed over 18 inches: gold, 0.02 oz.; silver, 2.2 oz/ton; lead, trace; zinc, 3%; and the west zone (B vein) assayed over 36 inches: gold, trace; silver 10.6 oz.; lead, trace; zinc, 4.2%; and over 27 inches: gold, 0.02 oz.; silver, 1.4 oz.; lead, trace; zinc, 4%

In 1930 native silver was reported in the upper A tunnel on A vein. A shipment of five tons to the Tacoma smelter assayed:

Gold - 0.01 ounces per ton
Silver - 323.86 ounces per ton
Zinc - 10.8 per cent
Arsenic - 4.14 per cent
and Antimony - 1.01 per cent

No further development was reported after 1930 but in 1949 an eight ton shipment of ore high-graded from the prospect assayed:

Gold - 1 ounce (0.125 ounce per ton)
Silver - 1,538 ounces (192.5 ounces per ton)
Lead - 1,192 pounds (7.45 per cent)
Zinc - 1,483 pounds (9.27 per cent)

The results of the surface and underground sampling performed between 1919 and 1930 proved the presence of high grade silver mineralization found as narrow quartz-sulfide lenses within variably mineralized, crushed, country rocks. Ore shipments from the Mobile prospect in 1930 and 1949 confirmed the high grade nature of the mineralization.

No further work was recorded on the Mobile until 1965 and 1966 when Anglo United Development Corporation explored the prospect by prospecting and soil geochemistry. Sampling of the old working was apparently limited to the surface exposure of the "B" or west vein where it outcrops in the small stream gully. This sampling gave the following results:

Sample No.	True Width Feet	Gold Oz/Ton	Silver Oz/Ton	Lead %	Zinc %
70701	2.6	trace	1.10	6.51	0.35
70702	7.5	"	trace	trace	trace
70703	4.0	"	0.38	0.52	0.20
70704	3.0	"	trace	0.15	0.15

The previously reported 1929 sampling of the "B" vein over narrow widths and the 1965 sampling confirmed the relatively low silver and erratic nature of the exposed B vein.

The geochemical soil survey which covered both the A and B zones produced several anomalies. One linear anomaly outlined the A zone vein while a second

and much higher order anomaly was located over a broad area immediately south of the small B zone vein exposure. This and several other isolated anomalies in the prospect area were never examined further. The property remained inactive until 1980 when Komody Resources Ltd. took control of the property. Therefater work on the property consisted primarily of bulk sampling and trenching of the high-grade silver showings.

D. REFERENCES

1. Minister of Mines, British Columbia, Annual Reports
1919, p. N65
1920, p. N54-55
1921, p. G64-65
1922, p. N69
1923, p. A71-72
1927, p. C95
1930, p. A105-106
1949, p. 41
1965, p. 51
1966, p. 40

2. Cruz, E.D. (1980): Examination Report on the Glacier Mineral Claims for Komody Resources Ltd.

3. Grove, Edward W. (1971): Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area, British Columbia, B.C. Dept. of Mines & Petroleum Resources, Bulletin No. 58.

4. Grove, Edward W. (1973): Detailed Geological Studies in the Stewart Complex, Northwestern British Columbia, McGill University Ph.D. Thesis.

5. Grove, Edward W. (1982): "Geological Report and Work Proposal on the Glacier Claims" (Private Report - Excerpts in "History" section).

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7. Alldrick, D.J. (1984): Geologic Setting of the Precious Metals Deposits in the Stewart Area; in Paper 84-1 "Geological Fieldwork 1983"; B.C.M.E.M.P.R.

8. Alldrick, D.J. and Kenyon, J.M. (1984): The Prosperity/Porter Idaho Silver Deposits: in Paper 1984-1 "Geological Fieldwork 1983". B.C.M.E.M.P.R.

9. Lorimer, M.K. (1965): Report on Geochemical Survey of the Mobile Group, Skeena Mining Division, Assess. Report No. 745.

E. Summary of Work Done

The field crew, consisting of Mr. Ron Sheldrake and Robert Langsdon (geophysical contractors from Apex Airborne Surveys Ltd.) and supervisor, D. Cremonese, P. Eng. (consultant from Archaean Resources Corp.), was mobilized from Vancouver on September 14, 1984. Equipment-set-up, testing and survey logistics planning were undertaken in Stewart from September 15 to September 16, 1984. The airborne survey over the claims area was flown on September 20, 1984, Vancouver Island Helicopters providing the aircraft. This survey was part of an extended project covering several other claims in the Stewart area during the period September 14 to September 24, 1984. A ground follow-up survey was carried out on September 22, 1984.

The airborne survey consisted of 7 linear kilometers and covered most of the

Glacier 3 claim area (that is, the portion of which is not overlapped by pre-existing claims). Results are shown on Plate 1 (Back Pocket), keyed to the irregular outline of the Glacier 3 claim. Plate 2 (Back Pocket) shows the location of the ground survey, and links the geophysical information to phot lineaments.

3. CONCLUSIONS

The author concurs with the conclusions and recommendations of R. Sheldrake, B.Sc., as outlined in Part II.

Respectfully submitted,

D. Cremonese, P.Eng.
June 28, 1985

4. ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Field Costs

Contract airborne and ground geophysical survey by Apex Airborne Surveys Ltd. Lump sum price - $3000 on per km basis:	
7 km airborne and 2 km ground @ $317.46 per km.	$ 3,000.00
Helicopter costs - Vancouver Island Helicopters:	
0.9 hr.(airborne) and 0.6 hr.(ground survey personnel movement) - 1.5 hr @ $653/hour	980.00
Supervision - D. Cremonese, P. Eng	
1 1/2 days (September 20 and 22) @ $300/day	450.00
Food Allowance (Geophysical crew and supervisor):	
4 1/2 man-days @ $30/man-day	180.00
Materials: Topographic blow-ups, gasoline, etc	65.00
Mob/demob - Stewart/Vancouver/Stewart	
Allocate $200 (portion of larger programme)	200.00

Report Costs

D.Cremonese, P.Eng. - Report preparation, research consultation with geophysicist:	
1 1/2 days @ $300/day	450.00
Word processor: 3 1/2 hours @ $25/hour	87.00
Materials, maps, copies	45.00
TOTAL	$ 5,457.00

5. AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I, Dino Cremonese, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a mineral property consultant with an office at Suite 200 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, (B.A.Sc. in Metallurgical Engineering, 172 and L.L.B, 1979).

3. I am a Professional Engineer registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia as a resident member (#13,876)

4. I have practiced my profession since 1979

5. This report is based upon work carried out on the Glacier 3 mineral claim, Skeena Division in September, 1984.

6. This report was prepared solely for satisfying assessment work requirements in accordance with government regulations, and is not to be used or published for any other purpose.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 28th. day of June, 1985

Dino Cremonese

Dino Cremonese, P. Eng.

PART II

Author: R.Sheldrake, B.Sc

REPORT ON A HELICOPTER BORNE MULTIFREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC, AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY IN THE STEWART AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SKEENA MINING DIVISION

MAPSHEET 103 P/13 "STEWART"

FOR

KOMODY RESOURCES LTD.
200 - 675 W. HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

SURVEY DATE: September 20, 1984

February 5, 1985
Vancouver, B.C.

Apex Airborne Surveys Ltd.
Ronald F. Sheldrake, B.Sc.

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1. SUMMARY

Seven kilometers of High Sensitivity Helicopter-borne E.M. and Magnetic survey were flown to test the Glacier 3 Claim of Komody Resources Ltd. The airborne survey responded to the mineralized shear structures, however none of the geophysical responses directly indicate concentrations of silver mineralization.

A ground magnetic survey detected one anomalous area that may be due to concentrations of pyrrhotite or magnetite which may be markers to mineralization. This response warrants further examination.

The geophysical and photographic data will provide a useful data base for future exploration work on the property.

Recommendations for follow-up have been made.

2. INTRODUCTION

On September 20, 1984 a helicopter borne geophysical survey was undertaken to test the area of the GLACIER 3 CLAIM on behalf of Komody Resources Ltd. A total of 7 linear kilometers of airborne survey and a further 2.1 kilometers of ground survey were undertaken to test this potentially economic prospect. This report discusses the results of these surveys.

The presence of high grade silver veins has been known on the Glacier Claims (Glacier-Mobile Property) since the early 1900's. Two shipments of vein material were shipped from the property in 1930 and 1949. These and other details of the prospect are described by Grove (1982).[1]

The survey area extended over the relatively flat area on top of the ridge immediately west of Albany Creek and covered the Glacier 3 Claim. The claim boundary and survey flight lines are shown on PLATE 1 and PLATE 2.

The purpose of the survey was to locate conductive rocks that might indicate the silver rich graphitic shear zones. The key equipment of the APEX GEOPHYSICAL SYSTEM consists of a High Sensitivity Electromagnetometer (HEM), and a Total Field Nuclear Precession Magnetometer. A light turbine Long Ranger III Helicopter was used as a survey platform. The helicopter was supplied by Vancouver Island Helicopters of Victoria, B.C. from their base in Stewart.

(1) Grove, E.W., (1982) "Geological Report and work Proposal on the Glacier Claims in the Portland Canal Area.", published by E.W. Grove Consultants Ltd.

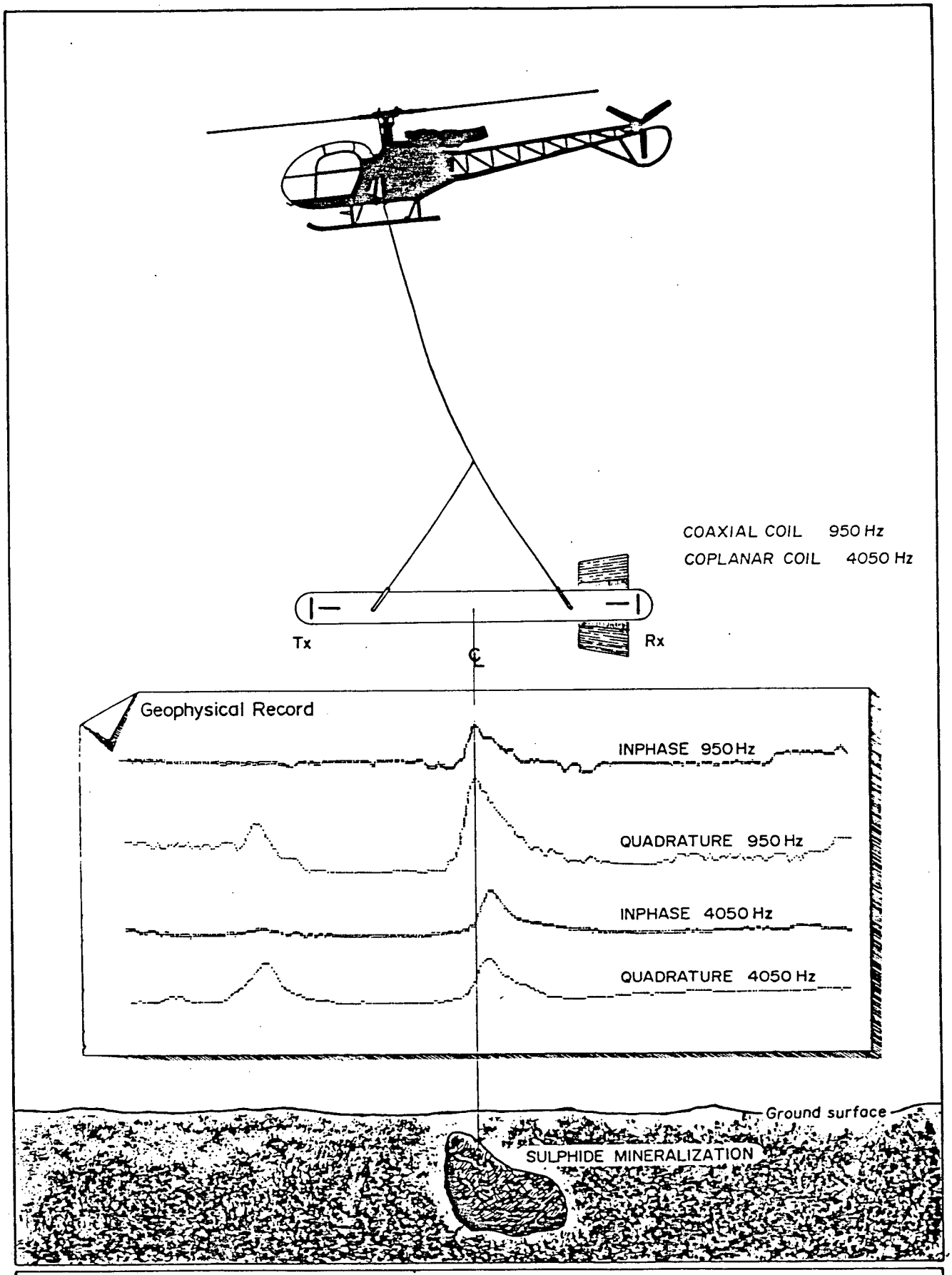


FIGURE 1

SCHEMATIC OF TWO FREQUENCY-CONFIGURATION H.E.M. SYSTEM

APEX AIRBORNE SURVEYS LTD.

The Electromagnetic (HEM) equipment consisted of an in-phase out-of-phase system using two sets of transmitters and receivers operating at different frequencies and coil configurations. See FIGURE 1 - SCHEMATIC OF TWO FREQUENCY/CONFIGURATION H.E.M. SYSTEM.

The HEM and altimeter analogue outputs are digitized by the on-board computer using a sampling rate of 0.1 seconds.

REMARK: The survey flight speed is about 80-100 kilometers/hour which means that a 0.1 second scan interval is equivalent to a measurement about every 2-3 meters on the ground. The magnetometer data are recorded at 1.0 second intervals with a sensitivity of 1 gamma.

The proton magnetometer used for this survey can be understood by making an analogy to a tiny bar magnet spinning rapidly about its longitudinal axis, which has the properties of both a magnetized needle and a gyroscope. Because the former tries to point along the lines of magnetic force, but is perturbed by its centrifugal property, the needle gyrates. The essential characteristic of the system is that the rate of gyration is proportional to the ambient magnetic field. The rate of gyration is counted, multiplied by a suitable factor and is displayed on the recorder as the earth's total magnetic field.

APPENDIX I gives the details of the geophysical equipment used for this survey. APPENDIX II describes the flight record and flight path recovery process.

CLAIMS:

Only the GLACIER 3 Claim was covered by the survey, however the claims in the Glacier group include the following:

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	NO. OF UNITS
Glacier 1	2155	20
Glacier 2	2156	18
Glacier 3	2157	18
Glacier 4	2158	6

The location of the Claims has not been verified by the writer although their location is believed to be accurately represented by the existing claim maps.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The claim block lies 5 km NE of the town of Stewart, B.C., around the 1220 meter (4000') level. Access can be made on foot by pack trail or by helicopter from Stewart.

GEOLOGY:

The geology of the area is described by Grove (1982) as follows:(1)

"... The oldest rocks in the immediate vicinity comprise an assemblage of bedded and flow-type volcanics of late Lower Jurassic age which form part of the Unuk River Formation (Grove,1973). This sequence is unconformably overlain by early Lower Middle Jurassic marine sediments of the Salmon river Formation (Grove, 1973). This siltstone-sandstone-greywacke unit has been folded into a canoe-shaped trough that persists as a structural remnant perched on top of the older eroded volcanics and their dynamically metamorphosed equivalents. All of these units have been intruded by the Glacier Creek augite porphry stock of probable Cretaceous age and by a quartz monzonite satellite stock representing a portion of the underlying very

extensive Tertiary Hyder batholith (Grove, 1973). Various lamprophyre dykes dated at about 34 m.y. (BP) cut across all the major country rock units.

(1) Grove, E.W., (1982) "Geological Report and work Proposal on the Glacier Claims in the Portland Canal Area.", published by E.W. Grove Consultants Ltd.

The Glacier Claims and the Mobile Prospect in particular lie along the deformed west limb of a large Middle Jurassic structural trough. Deformation of the siltstone and sandstone along predominantly North-South direction west of Albany Creek have produced a melange of graphitic shears separating faulted blocks of various sizes.

The many quartz and quartz sulphide veins that cut the siltstone unit in the Glacier Creek area are judged to have been formed along fractures, faults and shears. Most of these vein have been subjected to faulting and brecciation producing what are commonly known as breccia veins...."

3. DATA PRESENTATION

A contour map of the total field magnetic values has been provided at a scale of 1:5,000. The magnetic contour map was produced by hand contouring diurnally corrected intercept data which were produced by computer. The magnetic data are uncorrected for regional gradient. The contour interval is 20 gammmas.

Electromagnetic conductors, and the claim boundaries are outlined on PLATE 1.

Photo-lineaments, HEM conductors, and the location of the ground survey grid are shown on PLATE 2.

The geophysical records for the survey have been corrected for flight direction and helicopter speed and are bound with this report.

4. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

MAGNETIC DATA

Magnetic data can be interpreted to reveal areas underlain by different rock types and lineaments which could indicate fault or fracture zones. Magnetic maps can reveal the location of ore bodies which contain higher percentages of magnetite or pyrrhotite than the surrounding rocks.

ELECTROMAGNETIC DATA

The geological responses encountered by an electromagnetic survey are of three main types. Bedrock conductors, which include formational graphitic and massive sulphide targets, are normally limited in dimension and very often "maximum couple" with the vertical coaxial coil. They can be interpreted for conductance, depth, strike.

Secondly, surficial conductors such as overburden, glacial till and lake sedimentation responses, "maximum couple" with the horizontal coplanar coil configuration and are often "broad" responses.

Thirdly, "negative" permeability effects occur when rocks are magnetic. The electromagnetic response can become distorted by decreasing the in-phase response, often reversing the sign of the E.M. anomaly. Both coil configurations are affected by this

phenomenon. Resistivity, conductance, and depth calculations in this case are not generally representative.

Non-geological responses such as lightning interference and "cultural responses" including those due to pipelines, powerlines, buildings, metal culverts, and fence lines etc. are normally indicated by the monitors in the system or otherwise evident from the character of the trace, or their location.

GLACIER CREEK AREA (GLACIER 3 CLAIM)

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC DATA

The magnetic data, in a regional sense, are typical for the area and indicates no anomalous responses. The magnetic "high" in the south-west corner of the mapsheet is probably due to intrusive rocks (Hyder quartz monzonite) that according to Grove(1982), underly the area.(1) The intrusive rocks appear to be plunging eastwards. The magnetic low area in the northern part of the mapsheet (PLATE 1) corresponds to the sedimentary rocks in which the mineralized shears lie, but the shear zones themselves do not give rise to a recognizable airborne magnetic response.

AIRBORNE EM DATA

The airborne electromagnetometer detected 30 conductors. The conductors are due to the shear zones rather than the silver vein mineralization.

REMARK: Airborne EM systems are very sensitive but it is unlikely that the silver rich quartz "shear veins" of the type on the Glacier 3 Claim would give rise to an airborne E.M. response. The EM responses that were recorded were caused by conductive graphite in the shear zones

(1) Grove, E.W., (1982) "Geological Report and work Proposal on the Glacier Claims in the Portland Canal Area.", published by E.W. Grove Consultants Ltd.

The writer claims no wide experience with photo interpretation, but it has been useful on this project to note some of the major photo lineaments.(see PLATE 2). Apparently the mineralized zones, Zones "A" and "B" (after Grove, 1982) are related to the major fracture set at about N 30 W. Other fractures of this set ought to be prospected for mineralization. Note that the lineament associated with Zone "B" is larger and more consistent than the one associated with Zone "A", and that it extends for a kilometer or more. Because the mineralization is directly associated to the shear zones a more comprehensive analysis of the photo-fracture data may be useful.

GROUND SURVEY

A small geophysical grid (250 meters by 350 meters) was positioned over the Mobile Zone (Zone "A" and Zone "B", after Grove, 1982).

REMARK: The area of the geophysical grid has been previously tested with Pb and Zn geochemistry(see Grove, 1982). Although no anomalous response was indicated in the area of Zone "A", a substantial anomaly (both Pb and Zn) lies in the area of Zone "B".

Total field magnetic readings were taken on the grid and VLF EM measurements were taken on L´ 0. The results of these orientation surveys are plotted in FIGURE 2.

The contour pattern and the EM profiles indicate that the fracture/shear zones are probably geophysically detectable. Since the location of the structures was previously known, and are otherwise evident from surface (photo-lineament, fracture) evidence, the result is academic.

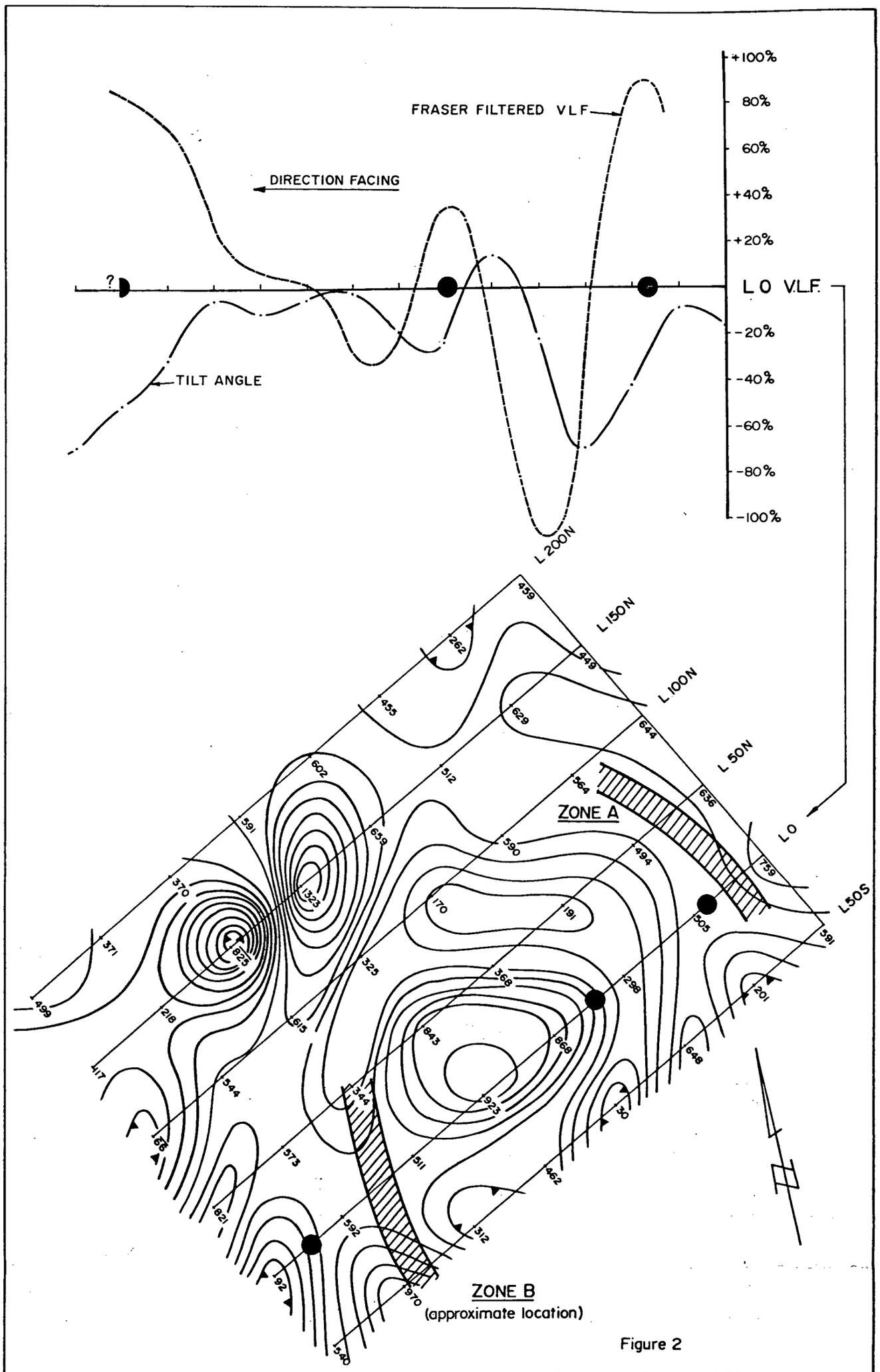


Figure 2

GLACIER CREEK AREA

GROUND MAGNETOMETER

AND

V.L.F. SURVEY

GLACIER 3 CLAIM

Scale 0 50 100 150 metres

Notes: See PLATE 2 for grid location

VLF - Tx : Seattle

Add 57000 gammas to plotted MAGNETIC value for Total Field Value

REMARK: There is insufficient coverage, both in detail and area, to judge the probability of directly detecting the Ag mineralization. The mineralization within the shear zones may be detectable with a very detailed and carefully executed survey, but typically these types of deposits (silver rich, quartz shear zones) are not distinguishable from the graphitic(but non-mineralized) shears.

A two station magnetic anomaly (2148 gammas) on L 150 N, may provide a target for metallic mineralization, however insufficient measurements have been taken to assess its significance. The response lies along strike from Zone "B" and about 100 meters west of the previously mentioned geochemistry anomaly. The anomaly is caused by a concentration of pyrrhotite or magnetite which may be related to mineralization, although there is a chance that glacially deposited magnetic boulders could account for the response.

The present data indicate that a more extensive grid of magnetic and VLF EM measurements would be useful in mapping the area. Formational features, faults, and alteration zones ought to be evident from that data.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the airborne survey was successful in mapping some of the geological features of the Glacier 3 Claim, there were no geophysical responses that immediately indicate silver mineralization. Similar comments are true with regard to the ground geophysical data.

It is recommended that a 50 meter by 50 meter grid be established over the property and a detailed geological/prospecting survey be undertaken. Additional data sets of VLF EM and magnetics would be useful in understanding the structural nature of the property, but it has not yet been established that the silver mineralization is directly detectable using these techniques.

Respectfully submitted,

Ronald F. Sheldrake,

APEX AIRBORNE SURVEYS LTD.

DATE SIGNED Feb 27/85

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Grove E.W., "Geological Report and Work Proposal on the Glacier Claims in the Portland Canal Area", January 18, 1982 published by E.W. Grove Consultants Ltd.

APPENDIX I
INSTRUMENTATION

ELECTROMAGNETOMETER

The electromagnetic instrumentation that was used on this survey utilized both coplanar and coaxial coil configurations, as well as two frequencies.

The system comprises of two sets of receivers and transmitters as follows:

(1) COAXIAL PAIR - The coaxial transmitter-receiver pair are separated by 6 meters and utilize a low frequency signal of 933 Hz. This configuration couples best with vertical dike-like targets.

(2) COPLANAR PAIR - The coplanar transmitter-receiver pair are separated by 5.5 meters and utilize a "high frequency" signal of 4018 Hz. This configuration couples best with horizontal tabular targets. The transmitter and receiver coils for the two frequencies are located at the ends of the six meter sensor that is commonly called a "bird". The bird is towed 30 meters below the helicopter by means of a suitable cable which also carries the electric signals to and from the bird.

Changes in the alternating electromagnetic field at the receiver coil, caused by eddy currents in the subsurface rock are recorded. These changes are expressed in ratios of the normal undistorted primary field. They are so small as to be expressed in parts per million (ppm). The electromagnetic instrument was manufactured by GEONICS LTD of Mississauga, Ontario with modification done by Geotech Ltd. of Ontario.

MAGNETOMETER

The magnetometer that was used on this survey was a Geometrics Corp Model G803. It is a total field nuclear precession instrument that measures the magnetic field strength with a resolution of 1 gamma. The sensor is a toroidal coil and is positioned 20 meters from the helicopter.

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT

UDAS data acquisition system with digital printer.

Geocam 35 mm flight path camera

King Radio Altimeter

Geometrics G 826 magnetic base station and recorder

APPENDIX II

THE ANALOGUE CHART AND FLIGHT PATH RECOVERY

The in-flight chart is a roll of heat sensitive paper which moves through the digital printer at a speed of 5.48 cm per minute.

The digital printer chart facilitates the use of a full alpha-numeric system. All "header", sensitivity and fiducial information is printed on the chart automatically.

The in-flight records are bound and submitted to the client with the report.

The chart is 18.5 centimeters wide as follows:

FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE CHART

0 TO 3.5 cm	QAD2 - low frequency coaxial 10 ppm/cm
3.5 cm to 7.0 cm	INP2 - low frequency coaxial 10 ppm/cm
7.0 cm to 10.5 cm	QAD1 - high frequency coplanar 10 ppm/cm
10.5 cm to 14.0 cm	INP1 - high frequency coplanar 10 ppm/cm
14.0 cm to 17.0 cm	MAG - magnetics 30 gammas per cm.
17.0 cm to 18.6 cm	ALTR - helicopter terrain clearance 280ft/cm
17.0 cm to 17.5 cm	PRWL - power line monitor
17.0 cm to 17.5 cm	SFRS - sferics (lightning) monitor

The helicopter flight path is recovered from 35 mm film, which is exposed at 2 second intervals while the helicopter is on survey traverse. After processing and anotating, recognizable fiducials(pictures) are pin-pointed on the photomosaic map.

APPENDIX III

SURVEY PERSONNEL

Field Geophysicist	Ronald F. Sheldrake 1271 W. 22nd Street North Vancouver, B.C.
Field Technician	Mr. Robert Langsdon C/O Geotech Ltd. Toronto
Helicopter Pilot	Mr. John King C/O Vancouver Island Helicopters Stewart, B.C.

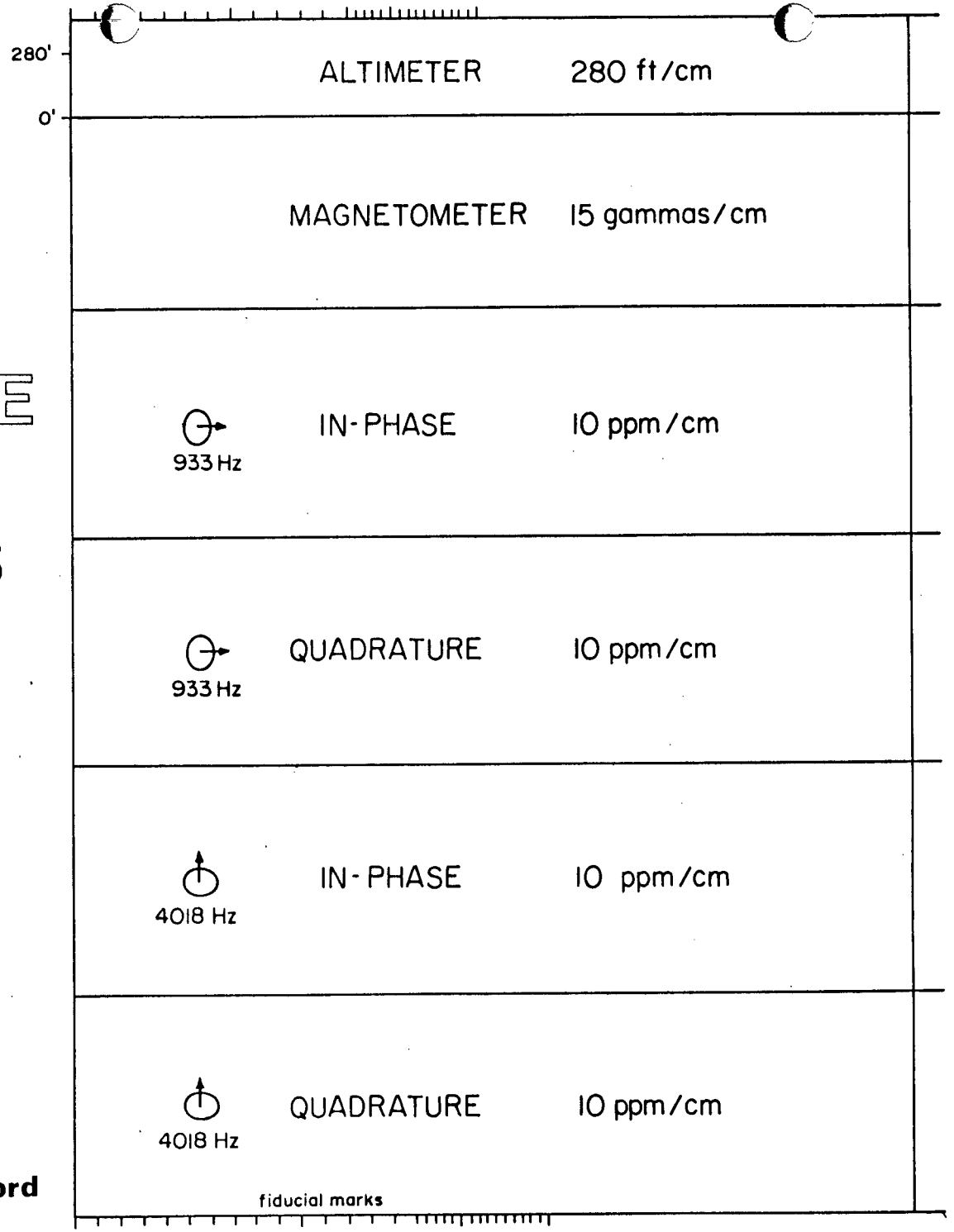
APPENDIX IV

APEX

AIRBORNE

SURVEYS

LTD.



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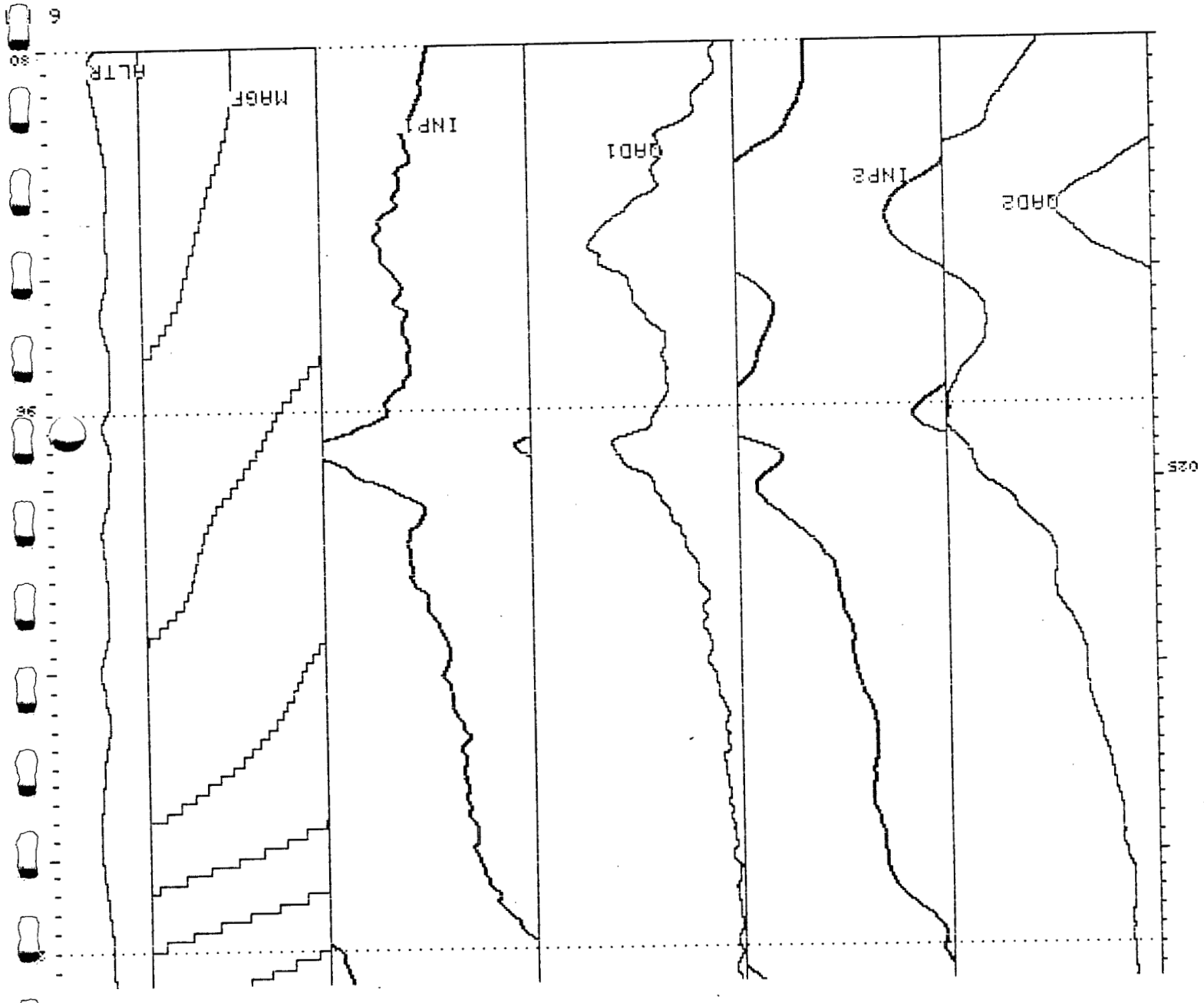

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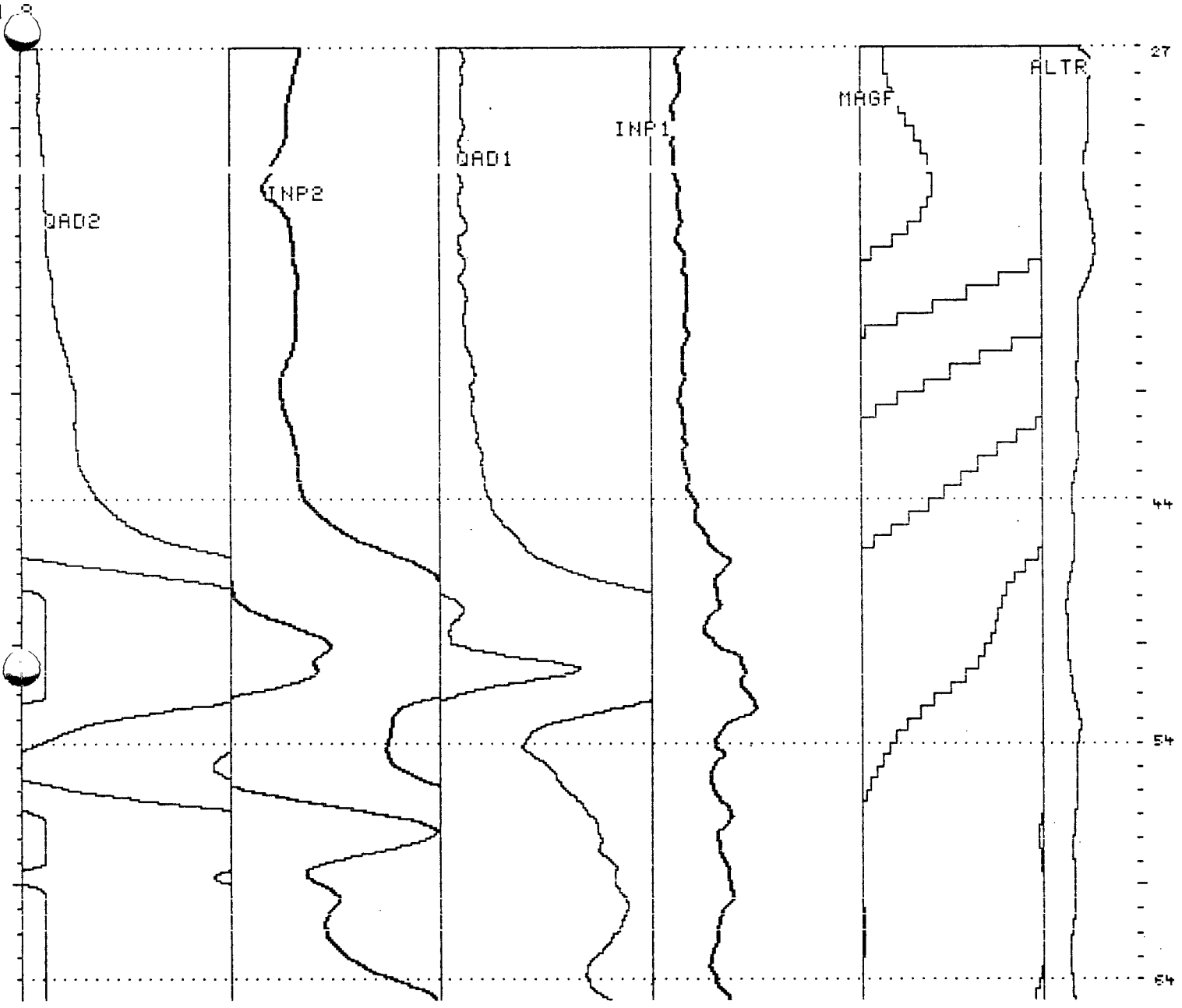

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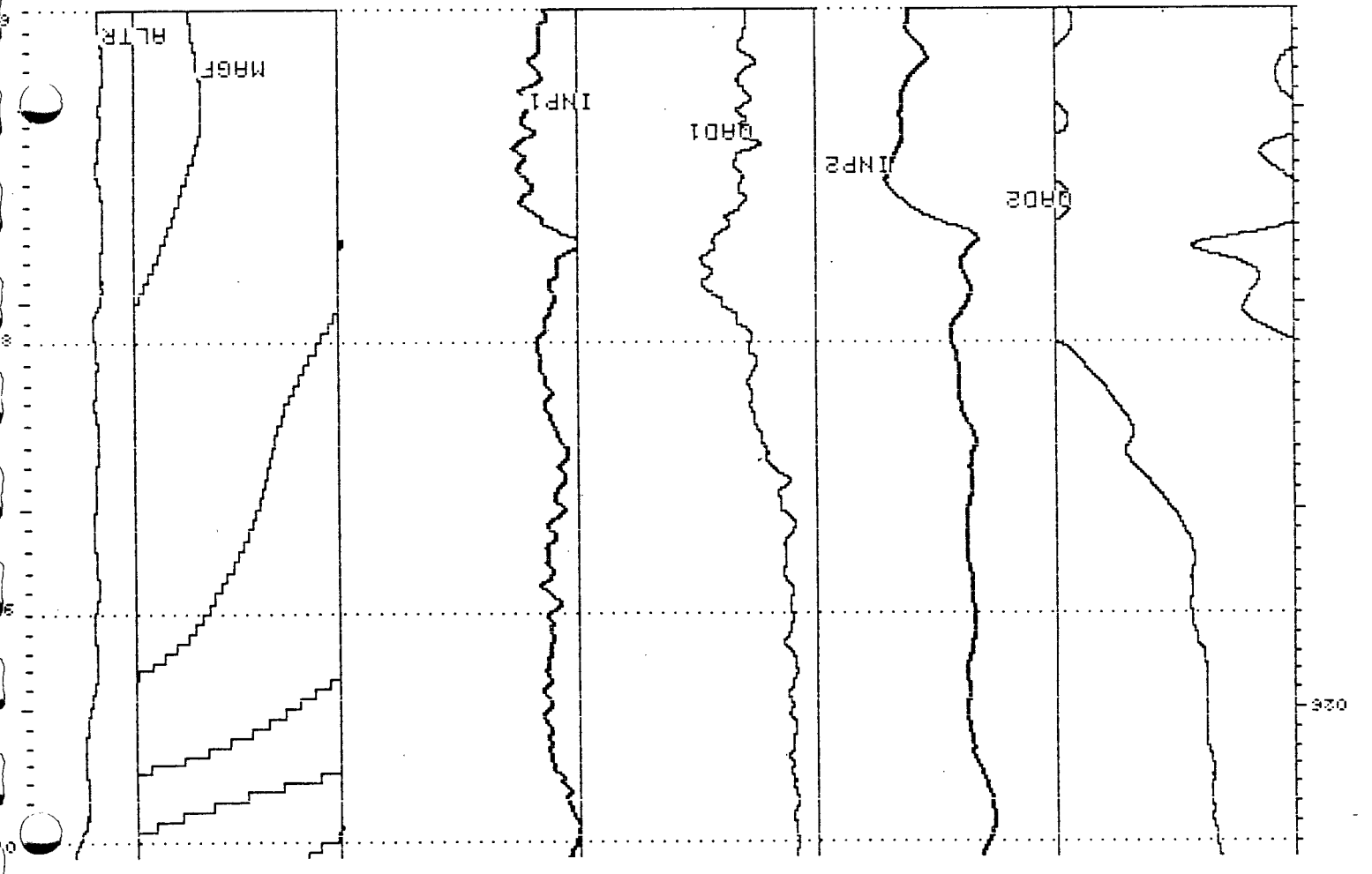
LN 7



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DAS REPLOT PROGRAM VER.181282

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PROG.VER.111082.

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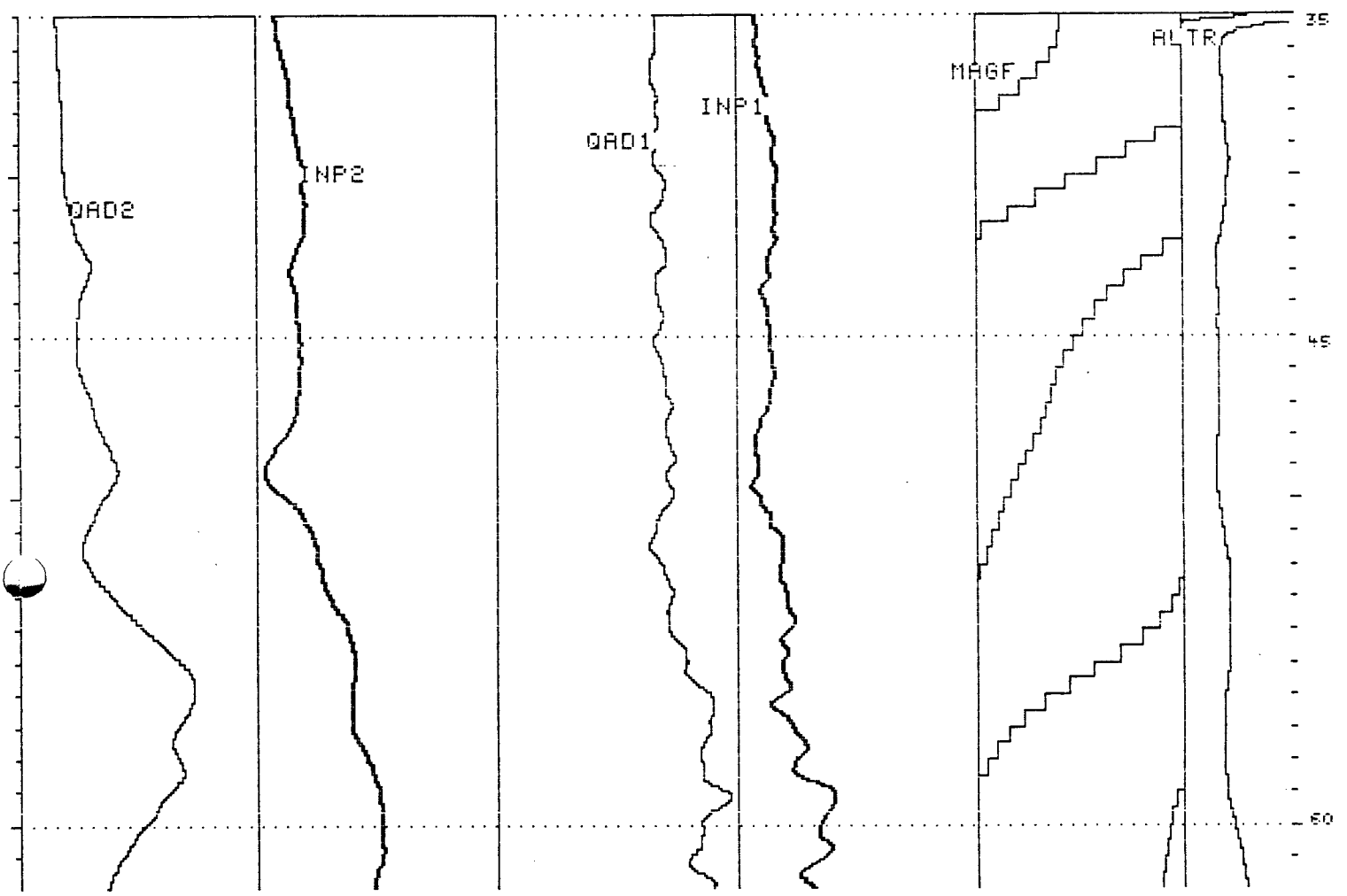

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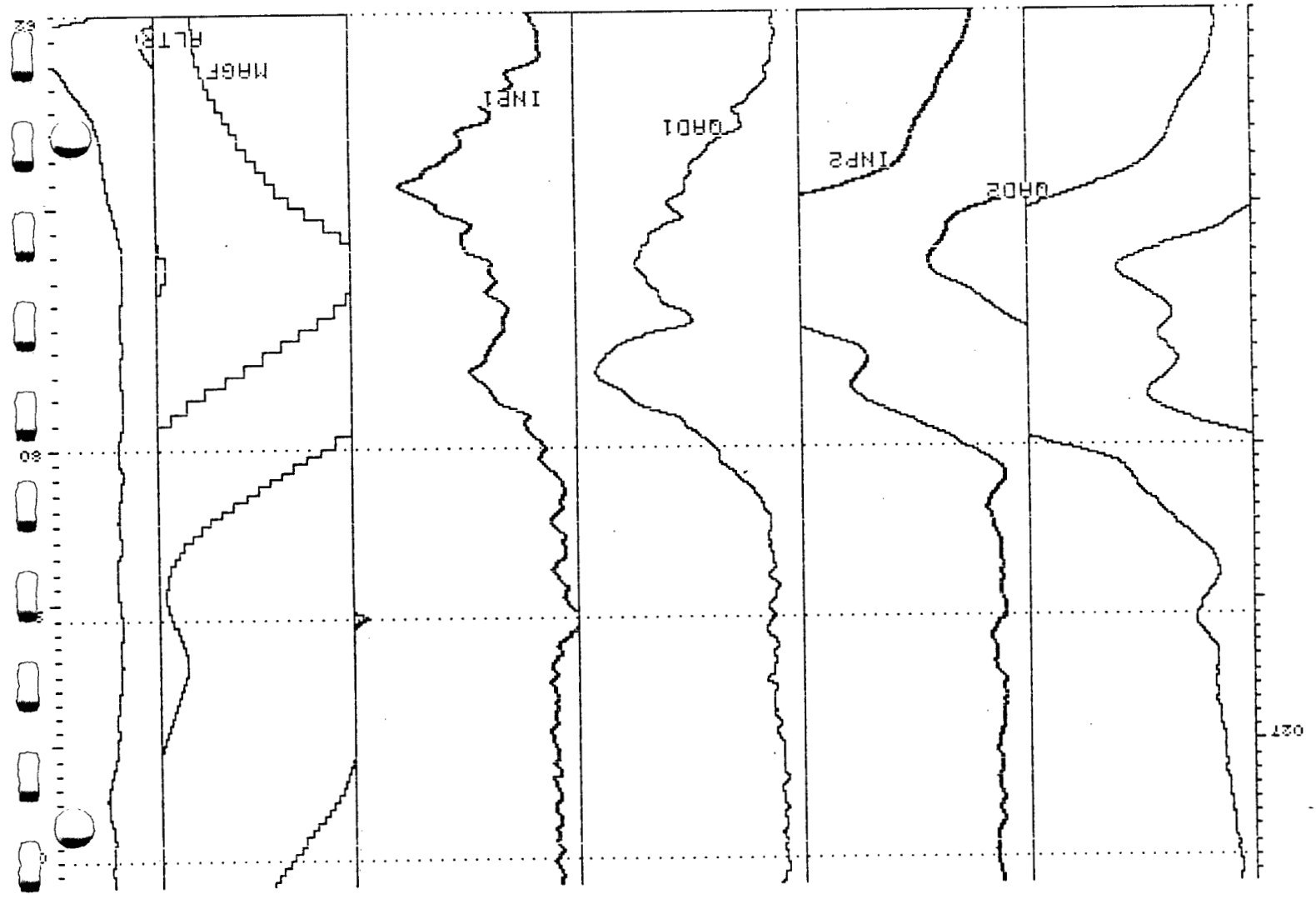

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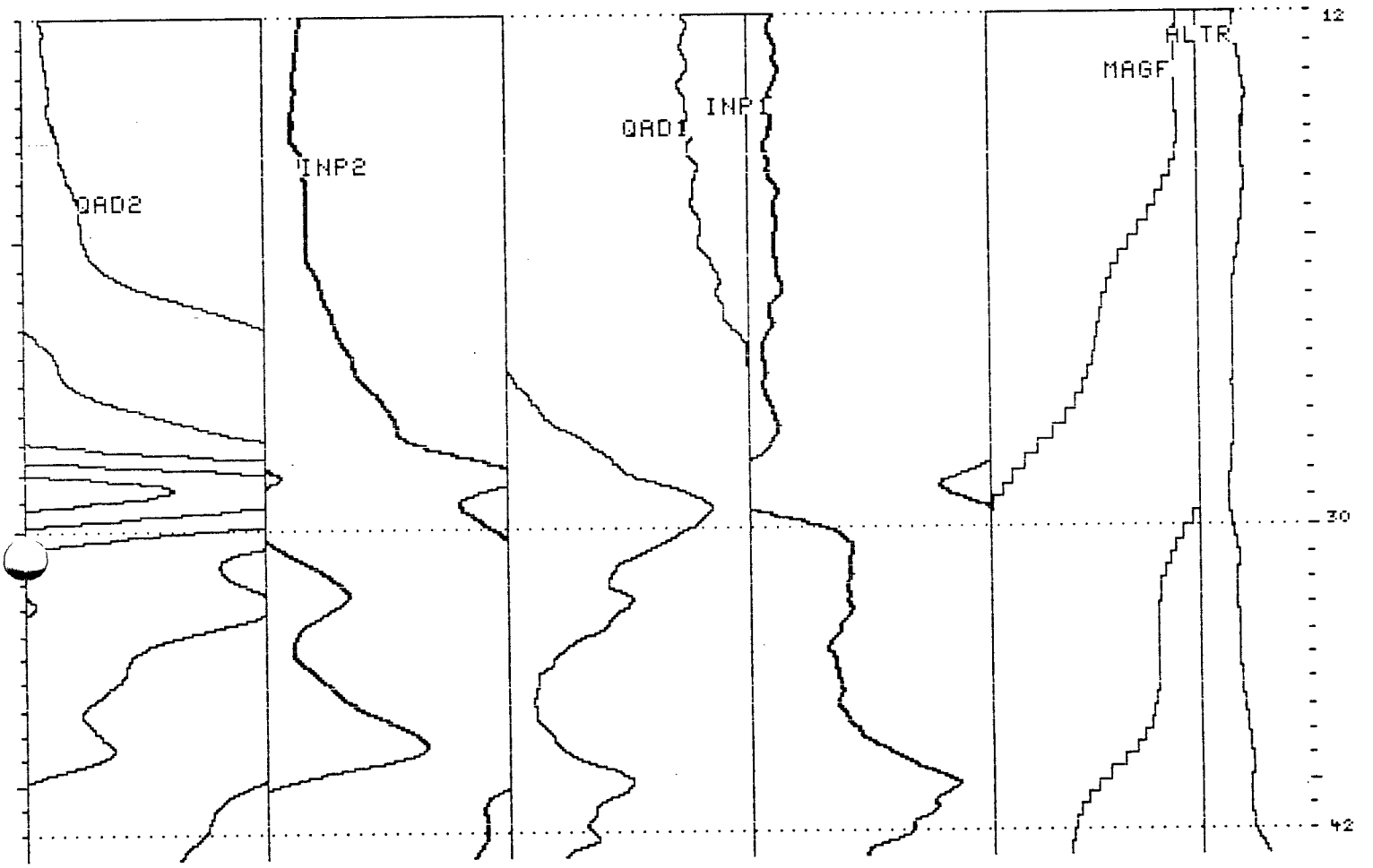

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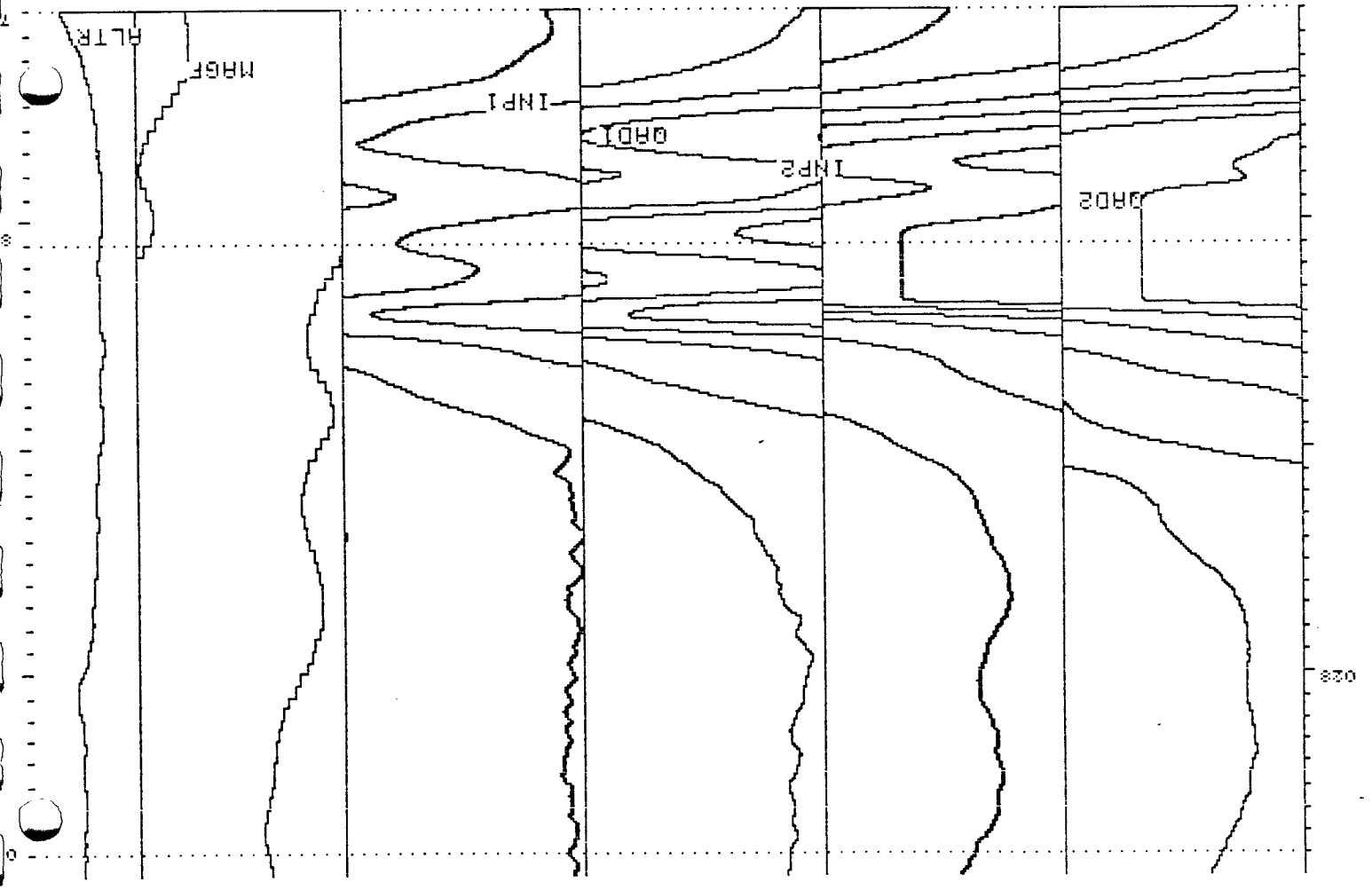
LN 3-1



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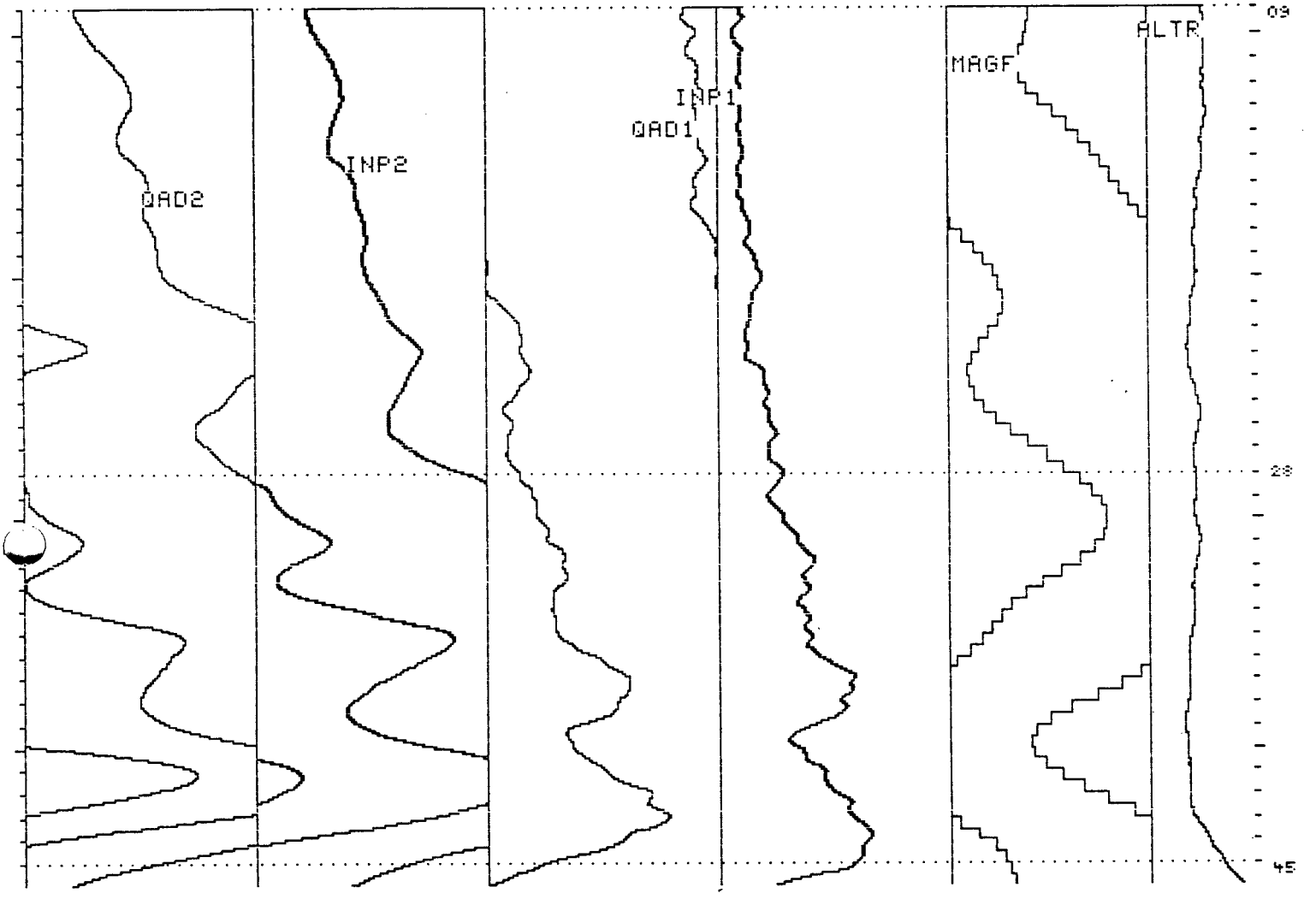

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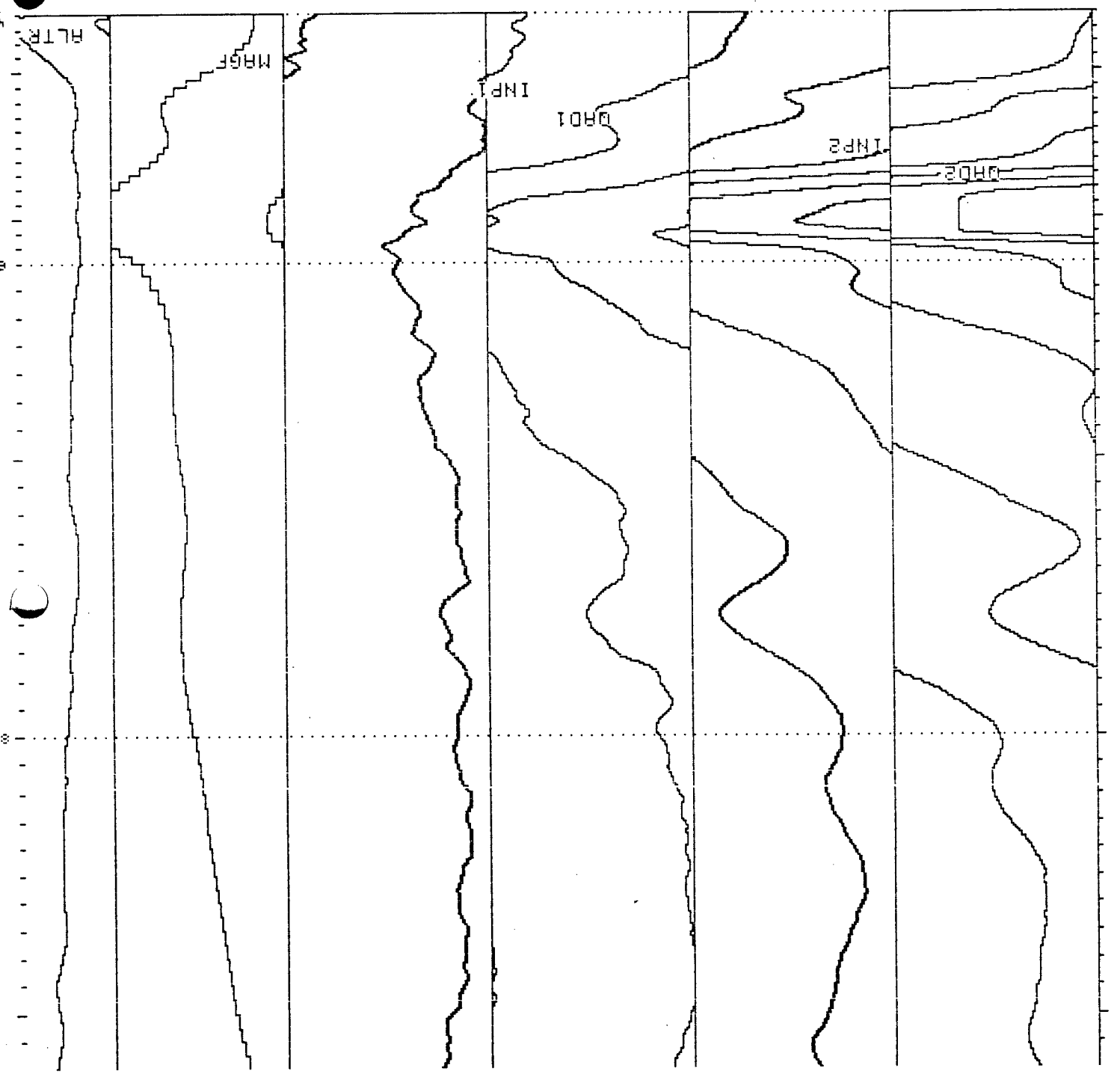

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CERTIFICATION

I, RONALD F. SHELDRAKE, of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am President of Apex Airborne Surveys Ltd., a company incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia.
2. The Vancouver office of Apex Airborne Surveys Ltd. is located at Suite 514 - 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
3. I received my degree in Geophysics (B.Sc.) from the University of British Columbia in May 1974.
4. I have practised my profession since that date.
5. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the properties or claims of KOMODY RESOURCES LTD. or their associated companies nor do I expect to receive any.
6. I consent to the use of this report in, or in connection with, a prospectus, engineering report, or in statements of material facts,

February 5, 1985

Ronald F. Sheldrake

Ronald F. Sheldrake

Apex Airborne Surveys Ltd.

February 5, 1985

STATEMENT OF COSTS

TYPE OF SURVEY:	Helicopter Electromagnetic and Magnetic Ground VLF EM and Magnetic
DATE OF FIELD WORK:	September 20 and September 22, 1984
SURVEY KILOMETERS:	7 Km Airborne, 2.45 Km Ground
COST OF SURVEY:	$ 3000.00
COST PER LINEAR KM:	$ 317.46 ($ 3,000 / 9.45 Km)
ADDITIONAL CHARGES:	HELICOPTER FEES PAID BY CLIENT
TOTAL COST OF SURVEY:	$ 3,000

LEGEND

57600
57500 — *Contour interval = 20 gammas*

Magnetic low

Priority 1 Response

Priority 2 Response

Priority 3 Response

KOMODY RESOURCES LTD.

Plate 1

MAGNETIC CONTOUR & E.M. CONDUCTOR MAP

GLACIER CREEK AREA

Skeena Mining Division

SCALE	DATE	BY	N.T.S.	FIG. Nº
1:5000	FEB 5, 1985	dlp	104 B/8	PLATE 1

APEX AIRBORNE SURVEYS LTD. *VANCOUVER, B.C.*

Scale 0 100 200 300 400 metres

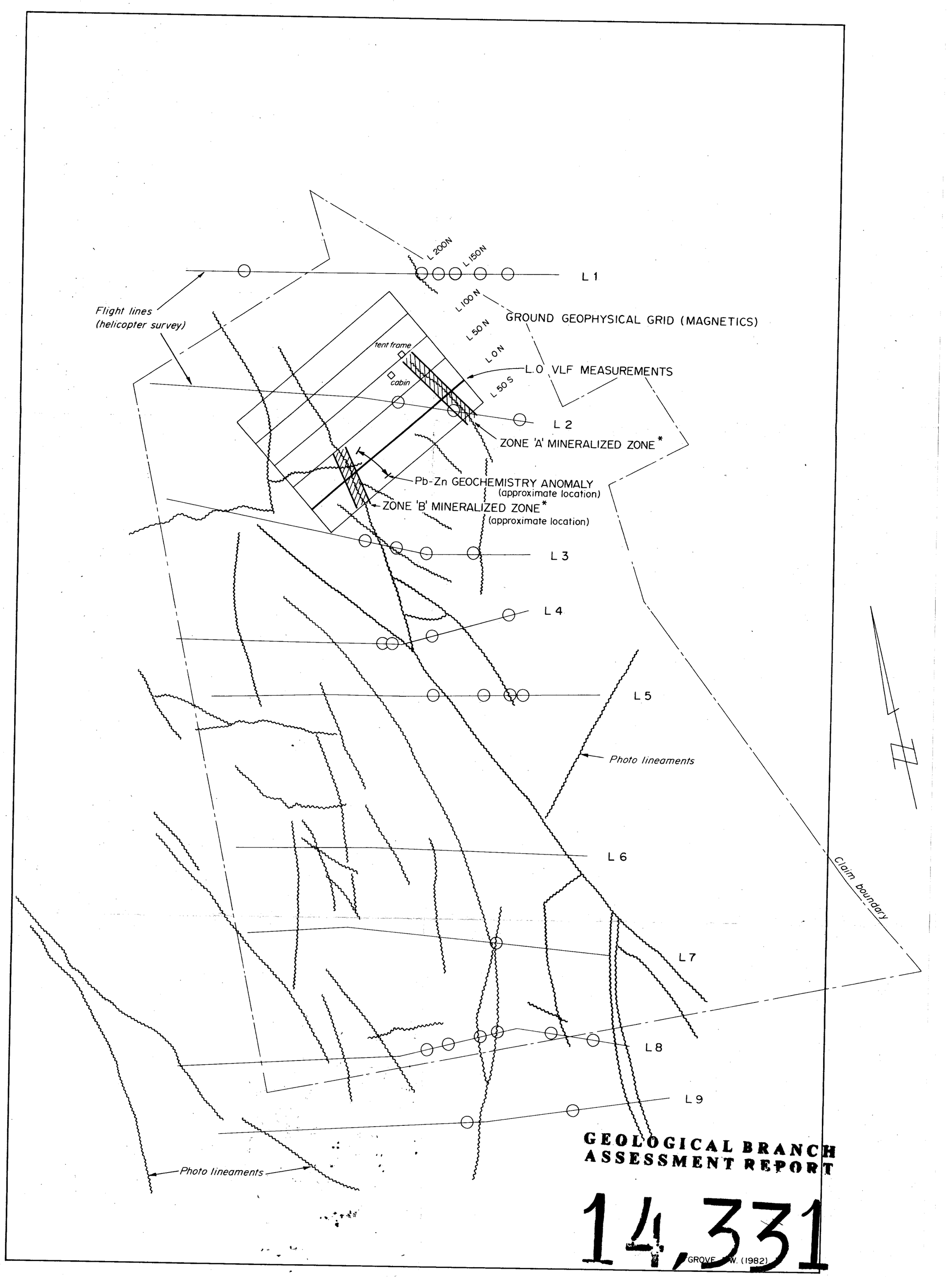

PLATE 2

GEOPHYSICAL & AIR PHOTO INTERPRETATION OVERLAY