Report on

Geophysical and Geological

Surveys Conducted on the

Golden, Side, Pen, Cil, and Verna

09/86

Mineral Claims

Skeena M.D.

for

Burlington Gold Mines Ltd.

by

D.H. Wood, B.Sc. and F. DiSpirito, P.Eng.

August 30, 1985

N.T.S. 103F/8W, 9W
LAT. 53°30.5'N
LONG. 132°16.5'W

SUMMARY

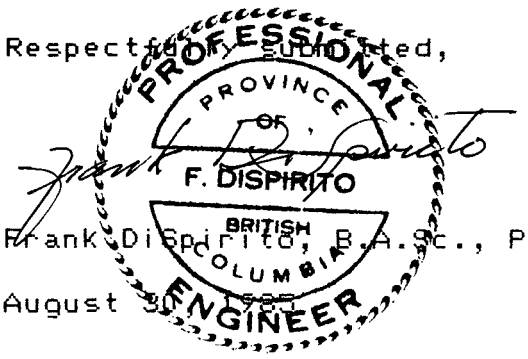
The Burlington Gold Mines Ltd. Queen Charlotte Island properties are located in the Skeena Mining Division approximately 60 kilometers south of Masset, B.C. in the central portion of Graham Island, adjacent to the Consolidated Cinola low-grade gold deposit.

A mineral exploration program consisting of grid magnetometer geophysical surveys accompanied by geological mapping was conducted over four grid areas which encompass areas missed during previous surveys conducted between 1979 and 1981.

Magnetic field strength highs near the northeast corner of the Side claim appear to be associated with a north trending fault and may be related to magnetic mineralization.

A two phase program of geophysical, geochemical and geological surveys and contingent trenching and drilling has been recommended to outline potential gold mineralization.

Respectfully submitted,



Frank DiSpirito, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

August 30, 1982

CONTENTS

FIGURES

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to a request from the directors of Burlington Gold Mines Ltd., a mineral exploration program was completed over their Queen Charlotte Island properties during July, 1985.

The purpose of this report is to present the results of geological mapping and geophysical survey work performed, and to relate the results to gold mineralization in the area.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Burlington Gold Mines Ltd. Queen Charlotte Island properties comprise some 80 grouped metric claim units within the Skeena Mining Division, B.C. (Figure 1) and include the Golden claim (16 units), the Side claim (16 units), the Gold claim (4 units), the Pen claim (20 units), the Oil claim (20 units), and the Verna claims (4 two post claims).

The center of the properties is located at approximately 53 degrees 30′ North latitude and 132 degrees 16′ West longitude. The claim is 23 km southwest of the logging community of Port Clements and some 60 km south of Masset, B.C.

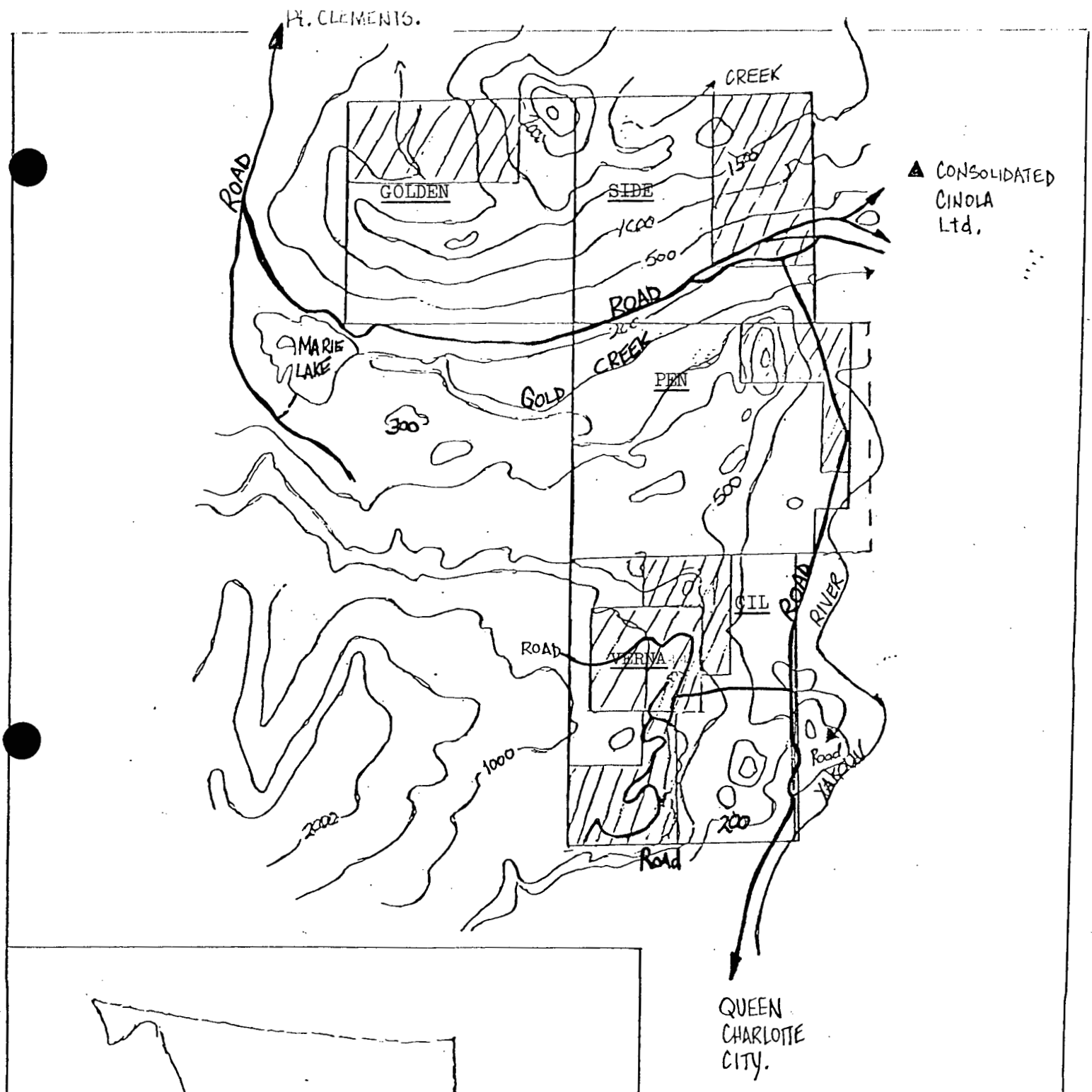
Access to the property from Masset is via the Yellowhead highway south to Port Clements and then by good quality loose surface logging road south from Port Clements to the Juskatla turn-off on the Yakoun Mamin River road to the properties (approximately 12 km from the turn-off).

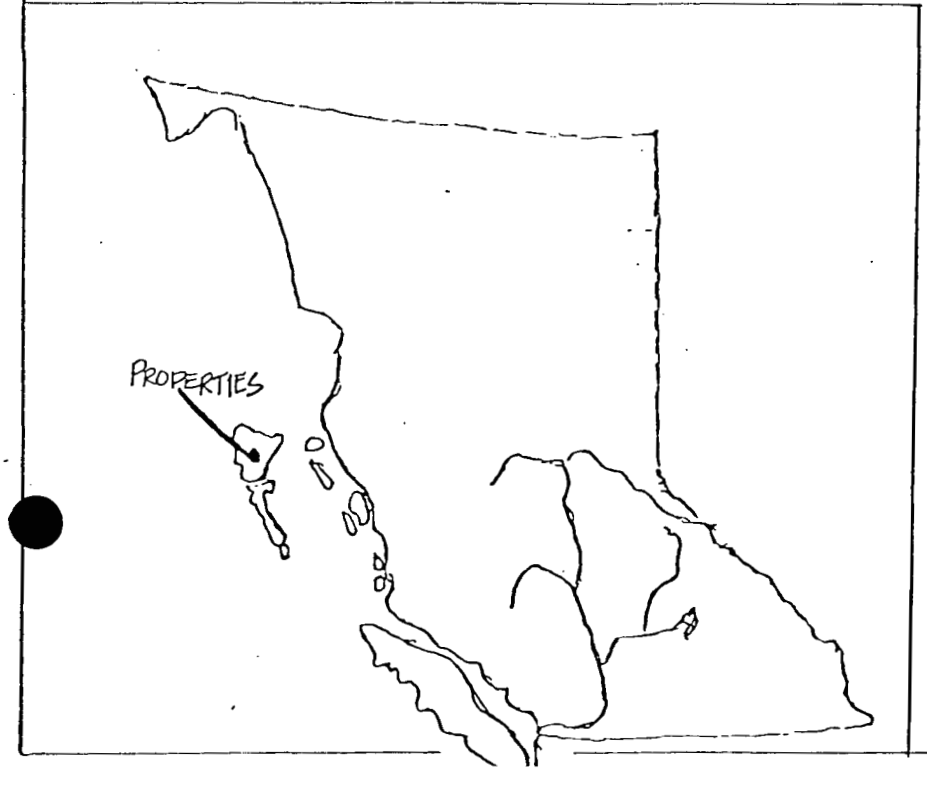
TOPAGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Queen Charlotte properties are located in an area of moderate terrain within the mountains of the Queen Charlotte Ranges. Elevations range from 60 meters (200 feet) above sea level along Gold Creek at the southern edge of the Golden and Side claims and rises to approximately 600 meters (2000 feet) near the north end of the Golden claim.

Outcrop exposure is restricted to logging road cuts, quarries, and creek cuts in most areas. Areas along Gold Creek and the Yakoun River are buried to an estimated depth of 20 meters by glacial and fluvial gravel deposits.

The Yakoun area of the Queen Charlotte Islands is within the temperate rain forest present all along the B.C. coast. Precipitation occurs as rain during most months of the year and at higher elevations as snow during the winter months. Total annual rainfall in the area often exceeds 500 cm. Temperatures range from an average 5 to 10 degrees C during the winter to an average 20 to 25 degrees C during the drier summer months.





LOCATION MAP.
FIGURE 1.

FOR: BURLINGTON GOLD MINES Ltd.

SCALE: 1:50,000
0 1000

SIHAYA MINERALS

DRAWN BY: S. NICHOLLS

AUG 30/85

Vegetation is predominantly thick cedar and hemlock forest in unlogged areas. Most of the area has either been recently logged or logged within the last 20 years, leaving open slash and thick second growth.

HISTORY

The Burlington Gold Mines Ltd. Queen Charlotte Island properties are located in an area that has recieved extensive attention in recent years after the discovery of the Consolodated Cinola low-grade gold deposit (located adjacent to Burlington properties).

Prospecting and mining activity in the Queen Charlotte Islands began as early as the 1850's when gold quartz veins were mined at Mitchell Inlet (then called Gold Harbor). This activity led directly to the founding of a crown colony on the Queen Charlotte Islands. Production at Mitchell Inlet was reputed to be $75,000 worth of gold at turn of the century prices.

During the early 1900's the Islands became the focus of extensive prospecting activity along coastal areas. Several important copper skarn discoveries were made at this time around the Tasu Sound area of Moresby Island.

Very little exploration activity was conducted in the immediate area of the Cinola deposit until it was staked during the 1970's. During the late 1970's and early 1980's numerous exploration and mining companies examined the area in detail (including the Burlington Gold Mines Ltd. properties).

Extensive drilling of the Consolidated Cinola gold deposit has outlined an estimated 41,000,000 metric tonnes of ore containing an average grade of 0.67 oz/ton of gold (2,747,000 ounces gold). The deposit occurs within sedimentary rocks of the Haida Formation which have been intruded by Tertiary aged rhyolitic dikes (similar geology was noted on the Burlington Gold Mines Ltd. Side claim, adjacent to the Cinola deposit).

CLAIM STATISTICS

	# UNITS	RECORD #	RECORD DATE
Golden	16	902	Jan.
Side	16	898	Jan.
Gold	4	1187	March
Pen	20	1186	March
Cil	20	900	Jan.
Vera 1-4	4	4872-4875	?

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Queen Charlotte Island properties lie near the northern boundary of pre-Tertiary aged volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Yakoun and Haida Formations. Areas to the north of this boundary are underlain by thick sequences of nearly flat lying basalt of the Masset Formation (figure 2).

The major rock units in the area of the Burlington Gold Mines Ltd. Queen Charlotte properties, as mapped by the B.C. Department of Mines (A. Southerland Brown, 1968), are from youngest to oldest as follows:

Masset Formation

Tertiary aged massive subaerial basalt flows and breccia with minor rhyolitic ash flows and dikes.

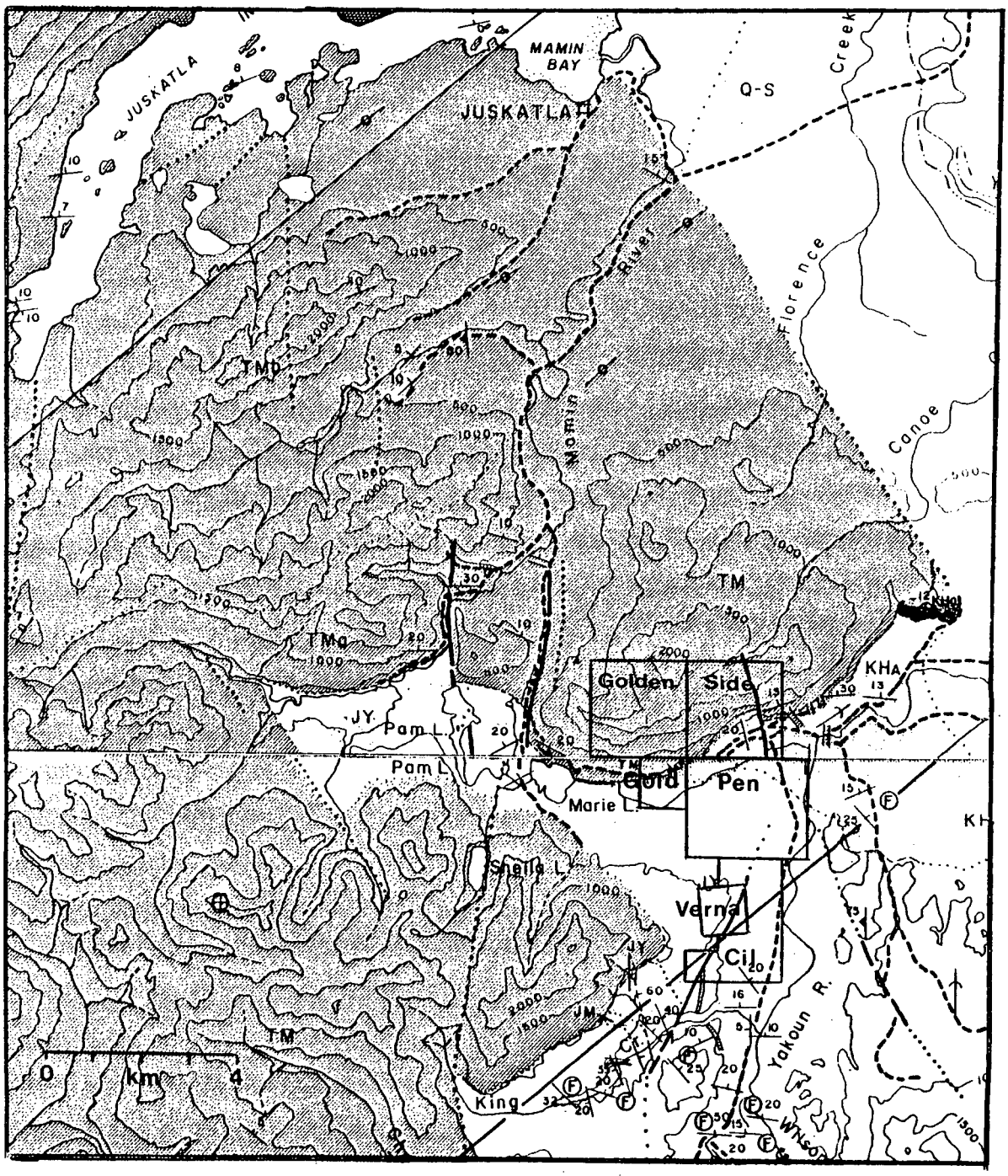
Haida Formation

Cretaceous aged green and grey sandstone, grey silty shale, and buff calcareous siltstone.

Yakoun Formation

Jurassic aged porphoritic andesite flows and tuffs, volcanic sandstone and conglomerate, with minor tuffaceous shale and coal.

Several faults are mapped by Mr. Southerland Brown which trend nearly north-south through the eastern portion of the Side claim, toward the Pen, Verna, and Cil claims.



LEGEND

TM MASSET FORMATION: subaerial basalt flows and breccias, rhyolite ash flows, lesser dacite
TM - Undivided Masset Formation

KHA HAIDA FORMATION: green glauconitic and grey sandstone, grey silty shale and siltstone, buff calcareous siltstone

JY YAKOUN FORMATION: porphyritic andesite agglomerate and flows, calcareous scoraceous lapilli tuff, volcanic sandstone and conglomerate, minor tuffaceous shale, coal

Figure 2: Regional Geology

(after A. Southerland Brown, 1968)

SURVEY PROCEEDURES

Magnetometer and geological surveys were carried out over the Queen Charlotte properties and tied into chain and compass survey grids in all places for control purposes.

Four separate grids were emplaced on the properties to cover areas missed by previous surveys. All grids have a line spacing of 100 meters with 50 meter station intervals. The grids are located as follows:

Golden Grid

Located at the north edge of the Golden claim and encompassing 1500 meters east from the NW corner of the claim and 800 meters south for a total area of 120 hectares.

Side Grid

Located along the eastern boundary of the Side claim from the northern boundary south for 1500 meters and 700 meters west for a total area of 105 hectares.

Pen Grid

Located along the northern and eastern boundaries of the Pen claim. The northern portion of the grid encompasses the area from the NE corner post to 950 meters east and 400 meters south. The eastern portion of the grid extends for 800 meters south of the northern portion and is 250 meters wide. The total area of the Pen grid is 58 hectares.

Cil-Verna Grid

Located in the central portion of of the Cil claim and encompassing the Verna 2-post claims. The grid starts 500 meters west of the NE claim post and extends 1000 meters south, jogs 500 meters to the west, and continues south for another 1500 meters. The width of the grid varies from 1200 meters wide near the north end of the grid to 300 meters wide at the south edge of the Verna claims. The total area of the grid is 201 hectares.

Magnetometer surveys were conducted using a Scintrex model MP-2 magnetometer. Station readings were taken at 50 meter intervals. Baseline readings were taken at 50 meter intervals and all line readings were corrected to baseline readings.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Rock types on the Burlington Gold Mines Ltd. Queen Charlotte properties have been included as patterned outcrop areas on figures 3a (Cil-Verna and Pen grids) and 3b (Golden and Side grids). Three major regional lithologic units were encountered; Masset Formation massive basalt, Haida Formation fine to medium grained sandstone and argillite, and Yakoun Formation gritty sandstone and intercollated volcanics.

Each grid area is underlain by different lithologies. The Golden grid is underlain by massive basalts, the Side grid by argillites and sandstones, the Pen grid by andesitic volcanics, and the Cil-Verna grid is underlain by gritty volcanic sandstone with intercollated andesitic to basaltic volcanics. The geology of the grid areas is discussed separately below to aid in understanding the different settings of each grid area.

Golden Grid

All outcrops encountered on the Golden grid are of dark grey to rusty weathering, massive, fine grained, vesicular basalt belonging to the Tertiary aged Masset Formation.

Most vesicules are calcite and/or quartz filled. At one location (L15W-800S) silicified light blue argillite was encountered as an interflow bed.

Outcrop exposure over most of the Golden grid is poor (less than 15%). The best exposures were found along the creek which drains through the western portion of the grid area, in logging road cuts, and rock quarries.

Side Grid

Three rock types were observed to underlie the Side grid. The dominant lithology is a light grey to buff weathering, fine to medium grained, silty sandstone. Exposures of slightly rusty weathering black argillite were encountered along the steep-banked creek located on the eastern edge of the grid at line 7N-00W. The argillite at this location has been intruded by thin (15 cm to 1 m thick), buff weathering, fine grained feldspar porphory dikes. Sedimentary rocks on the Side grid belong within the Haida Formation and the dikes are most likely a hypabyssal equivalent of the more felsic phases of the Masset Formation.

Minor calcite and quartz veinlets were noted within the argillite near dike contacts. Rusty weathering sandstone outcrops were found to have calcite cement and minor pyrite.

Outcrop exposure on the Side grid is predominantly

restricted to steep creek bank cuts. Thick glacial and fluvial gravel deposits mask the lower portion of the grid area. At higher elevations most areas are covered by an estimated 1 meter of organic forest debris material.

Pen Grid

Two quarry exposures of buff weathering, light green feldspar porphory of either the Yakoun or Masset Formations were encountered outside the grid near the eastern end of the northwestern portion of the grid. If these exposures belong within the Masset Formation, they probably represent a small outlier overlying the Haida Formation. The prophoritic appearance of the volcanic rocks in the quarries is similar to volcanic exposures seen to the south on the Cil-Verna grid where stratigraphic relationships indicate that these rocks belong within the regional Yakoun Formation.

Outcrop exposure on the Pen grid is restricted to the two quarries. Elsewhere on the grid thick gravel deposits and organic debris obscure the geology.

Cil-Verna Grid

Three lithologies were observed underlying the area of the Cil-Verna grid. These are buff and dark grey to black weathering, medium grained, volcanic sandstone, similar weathering, bituminous sandstone and conglomerate, and buff to rusty weathering, green feldspar porphory.

The volcanic rocks occur as interbedded flows which where observed are in excess of 3 meters thick. The sandstone and inerbedded volcanic flows have been only slightly deformed, with shallow dips in various directions.

At two locations (in the SE portion of the grid and near the western edge of the Verna portion of the grid) the dark weathering sandstone and conglomerate was found to contain sulfurous smelling bitumen.

Outcrop exposures on the Cil-Verna grid are restricted to quarries and road cuts. Elsewhere the geology is blanketed by either gravel deposits or organic matter.

GEOPHYSICS

The results of magnetometer surveys conducted over the four grid areas are presented in this report as figure 4, 5, 6, and 7 (Golden, Side, Pen, and Cil-Verna grids respectively). Magnetometer readings were contoured at 100 gamma intervals except on the Golden grid where contour intervals were chosen at 500 gammas.

The results from the four grids are discussed separately due to the differing geological settings present on each.

Golden Grid

Magnetometer readings on the Golden grid indicate that a zone of high magnetic field strength extends diagonally across the grid from the SE corner to the NW corner. The trend of this zone coincides with the structural trend of Masset Formation massive basalt flows which underlies the entire grid area. Field tests indicate the presence of abundant magnetite within most outcrops of basalt.

Magnetic field strength varies over the grid from a low of 55,467 gammas at station L15W-250S to a high of 57,617 gammas at station L3W-650S.

Side Grid

Visual analysis of contoured magnetometer data on the Side grid indicates the presence of at least 4 zones of high magnetic field strength. The most significant of these is located in the northeast portion of the grid between stations 200W and 350W on line 14N and stations 50W and 500W on line 13N. Other zones of high magnetic field strength are located on lines 8N and 9N in the area of station 550W, on line 3N between stations 300W and 700W, and along the logging road in the SE corner of the grid.

The significant magnetic high in the NE portion of the grid indicates the presence of either magnetite bearing volcanic rocks or magnetic mineralization, which may include precious metal mineralization. The magnetic lows surrounding and apparently offsetting the highs here suggest that the underlying formations may be faulted.

The magnetic high on lines 9N and 8N forms a broad peak and may be related to magnetic minerals within the underlying silty sandstone.

The high field strength readings on line 3N do not appear to be related to the structural trend of the underlying Haida formation. The east-west trend of this high appears to be a result of solar interference (ie. sunspot activity).

The magnetic high along the road in the SE corner of the grid area suggests contamination by logging activity. In other logged areas in the vicinity numerous thick steel cables were observed.

Pen Grid

Magnetic highs on the Pen grid are scattered throughout the grid area. The variation between magnetic highs and lows is not great enough to suggest the presence of magnetic mineralization near to surface. The overall trend of magnetic highs suggests that they may be related to the structural trend of volcanic rocks such as those mapped at the northern edge of the grid near station L0S-450W, and which are assumed to underlie most of the grid area.

Cil-Verna Grid

Three magnetometer highs are present upon the Cil-Verna grid. A roughly circular shaped high is situated between lines 13N and 8N, a linear field strength high occurs between line 6N station 400W and extends to line 2N station 00W, and a broad NW trending trough in field strength is found near the northern edge of the grid area.

The circular shaped high between lines 13N and 8N appears to be related to a geological contact between volcanic sandstones and andesitic flows of the nearly flat lying Yakoun Formation. A small topographic high also occurs at this location and is most likely a result of preferential weathering of the andesitic rocks. The field strength low which in the grid area is surrounded by the high is probably due to less magnetic sedimentary rocks which overlie andesitic rocks in this area.

The linear field strength high between lines 6N and 2N also appears to be related to this contact. A sharp topographic drop off coincides with this high and would be consistent with a contact between nearly flat lying sequence of sedimentary rocks with an intercollated volcanic flow. A similar feature could be related to faulting which is mapped in this vicinity by A. Southerland Brown in his 1968 report on the Queen Charlotte Islands.

The broad NW trending magnetic trough in the northern portion of the grid is difficult to match with geology due to the absence of outcrops in this area. The trend of this feature suggests the presence of a gently folded magnetic volcanic layer within a synclinal structure.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of geological mapping and geophysical surveys conducted on the Burlington Gold Mines Ltd. Queen Charlotte Island properties indicate that potentially economic gold mineralization may be present on the Side grid (the NE corner of the Side mineral claim). In addition there is evidence of hydrocarbon potential in the area of the Cil-Verna grid (the western portion of the Cil mineral claim where the Verna claims overlap).

Magnetic highs in the northern portion of the Side grid appear to be offset by what is interpretted as a fault. Although there are no outcrop exposures in this area, it is assumed that geologyis similar in to that seen on the adjacent properties held by Consolidated Cinola.

Elsewhere on the Burlington Gold Mines Ltd. Queen Charlotte Island properties, magnetic field strength highs show a good correlation to the structural trend of basaltic and andesitic volcanic rocks.

The following two phase exploration program is recommended to further define the mineralogical and geological setting of the magnetic high on the Side claim.

Phase I

1. Soil and rock geochemistry sampling be conducted at a detailed scale on lines 15N through 5N on the Side grid (lines placed at 50m intervals with samples taken at 50m stations for a total of approximately 15km of lines and 320 samples). Due to the presence of abundant organic debris blanketing most of the area to be covered, it is suggested that samples be collected at a depth of approximately 1m with the aid of a soil auger.

2. Geophysical VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys be conducted on the same detailed scale as soils with readings taken at 25m intervals to further define the magnetic highs outlined in this study and to determine whether these high are accompanied by VLF-EM conductors.

Phase II

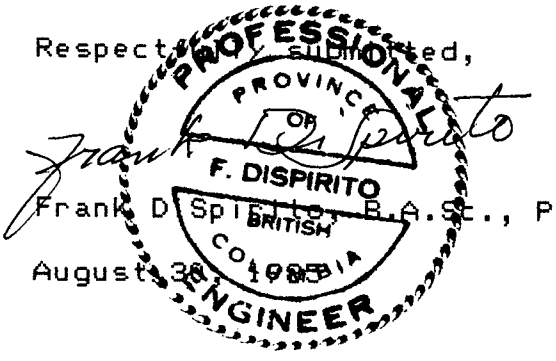
1. Contingent on the results of recommendations 1 and 2 for Phase I, a geophysical Induced Polarity (IP) survey be conducted over the areas defined by detailed surveys.

2. Should the IP survey yeild positive results, any anomalies should be trenched and sampled to provide geological control

and to locate possible diamond drill holes.

3. Should trenching results warrant further exploration Burlington Gold Mines should begin a program consisting of upto 1200 meters diamond drilling to determine the extent and grade of any mineralization present.

Respectfully submitted,



Frank D. Spirito, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

August 30, 1985

ESTIMATED COSTS OF RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

QCI PROJECT

Phase I

Detailed Scale VLF-EM Survey	$ 4,000.00
Detailed Scale Magnetometer Survey	4,000.00
Geochemical survey	5,000.00
Transportation (4x4 truck and B.C. Ferries)	3,500.00
Food and accomodation	4,000.00
Field supplies and equipment	2,500.00
Engineering and supervision	5,000.00
Report preparation	1,500.00
Total Phase I	29,500.00

Phase II (contingent on Phase I results)

Induced Polarization (IP) Survey	$ 15,000.00
Trenching of anomalous areas	25,000.00
Diamond drilling (1200 meters @ $100.00/ meter)	120,000.00

Total Cost (phase I & II) $189,500.00

REFERENCES

Publications and reports, public and private, available to the writer and containing information pertinant to the property area and subject of this report are as follows:

Bacon, W.R. (1978)

Lode gold deposits in Western Canada; CIM Bulletin, Vol. 71, July 1978, p 96-104

Barr, D.A. (1980)

Gold in the Canadian Cordillera; CIM Bulletin, June 1980, p 59-76

Ramsay, J.G. (1967)

Folding and Fracturing of Rocks; McGraw-Hill, 1967, 568p.

Roberts, A.F., P.Eng. (December 23, 1979)

Geochemical Report on the Golden, Side, Pen, and Cil Claims, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, for Ashcroft Resources Ltd; 9p.

Roberts, A.F., P.Eng. (September 15, 1980)

Geophysical Report on the Golden and Side Claims, Lat. 53deg.30min.N, Long. 132deg.18min.W, NTS 103F/8, 9W, Skeena M.D., Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. for Ashcroft Resources Ltd. and Burlington Gold Mines Ltd.; 15p.

Roberts, A.F., P.Eng. (March 27, 1981)

Supplementary Report to the Report Dated September 15, 1980 for Ashcroft Resources Ltd. and Burlington Gold Mines Ltd.; 5p.

Southerland Brown, A. (1968)

Geology of the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia; B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 54, 226p.

Tipper, H.W., Woodsworth, G.J., and Gabrielse, H. (1981)

Tectonic Assemblage Map of the Canadian Cordillera and Adjacent Parts of the United States of America; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1505a, 1981.

CERTIFICATE AND CONSENT

I Frank Di Spirito of 1319 Shorepine Walk, Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

(1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia where I obtained a B.A.Sc. (Geological Engineering) in 1974.

(2) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of B.C.

(3) Since graduation I have been involved in numerous exploration programs in Canada and the western U.S.

(4) I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest in the property described herein or in the securities of Burlington Gold Mines Ltd. nor do I expect to receive any.

(5) This report, based upon field studies conducted by D.H. Wood and Sihaya Minerals, has been reviewed by myself and I concur with their findings. This report may be utilized by Burlington Gold Mines Ltd. for inclusion in a statement of material facts or for financing purposes.

Dated in Vancouver, B.C. this 30th day of August, 1985.

Frank Di Spirito, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

CERTIFICATE

I, Douglas Harold Wood, of the city of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at 808-1844 Barclay Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
2. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1981 and hold the degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology.
3. I am an Associate in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada.
4. I worked as a Geological Assistant each summer from May 1977 to September 1981 with Cities Service Minerals Ltd. and the Geological Survey of Canada.
5. I have worked continuously as a Geologist from May 1982 to present on numerous projects throughout Canada and the western United States.
6. This report, dated August 30, 1985, is based on field examinations made by myself between July 24 and August 1, 1985, a study of available public and private data and reports pertaining to the area, and on the results of exploration surveys completed by myself and Sihaya Minerals.

Dated at Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, this 30th day of August, 1985.

D.H. Wood, B.Sc.
Consulting Geologist

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF COSTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS

BURLINGTON GOLD MINES LTD. QCI PROJECT

Wages

D.H. Wood-geologist	12 days @ $150 =	$ 1,800.00
S.V. Nicholls-technician	32 days @ $ 70 =	2,240.00
D.M. Stelter-technician	32 days @ $ 70 =	2,240.00

Transportation (4x4 truck)	2,157.00
Food and camp costs	2,283.61
Field supplies and equipment rental	1,780.00
Total Costs	**$12,500.00**

Dated at Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, this 30th day of August, 1985.

Sydney Nicholls

Sihaya Minerals

LCP

500E

1000E

1500E

ROAD 2000E

2500E

PEN

LCP

VERNA

ROAD

060 — 15

CIL

20 — 095

5 — 090

ROAD

LEGEND

TERTIARY MASSET FM.

- : MASSIVE VESICULAR BASALT FLOWS.
- : FELSIC TO INTERMEDIATE DIKES.

CRETACEOUS HAIDA FM.

- : SILTY SANDSTONE.
- : ARGILLITE

JURASSIC YAKOUN FM.

- : GRITTY SANDSTONE
- : SANDSTONE AND CONGLOMERATE.
- : FELDSPAR PORPHORY FLOWS.
- : REGIONAL PROJECTED FAULTS.
- : BEDDING ATTITUDE.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — F. DISPIRITO

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,540

GEOLOGY MAP FOR PEN AND CIL-VERNA CLAIMS, FIG. 3a.
GRAHAM ISLAND, Q.C.I, B.C.

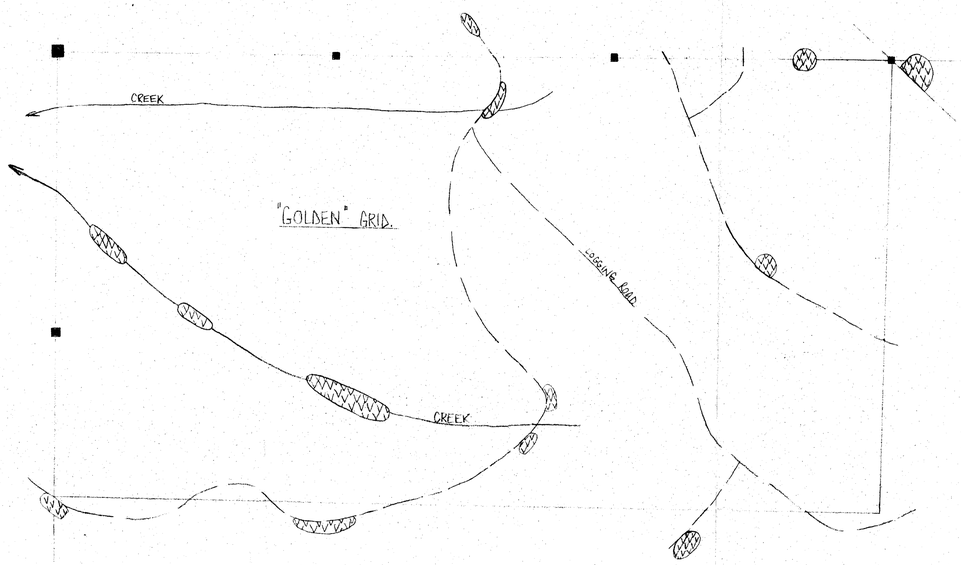
FOR:
BURLINGTON GOLD MINES Ltd.

SCALE: 1:5,000. (METERS) 0 100 200

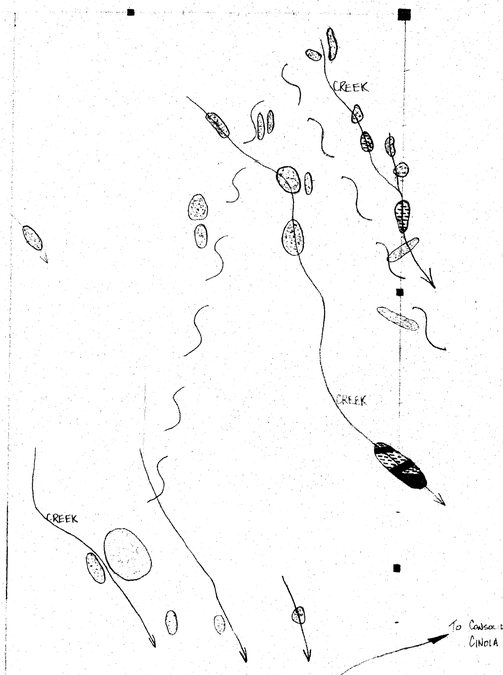
SIHAYA MINERALS

DRAWN BY: D.M. STELTER

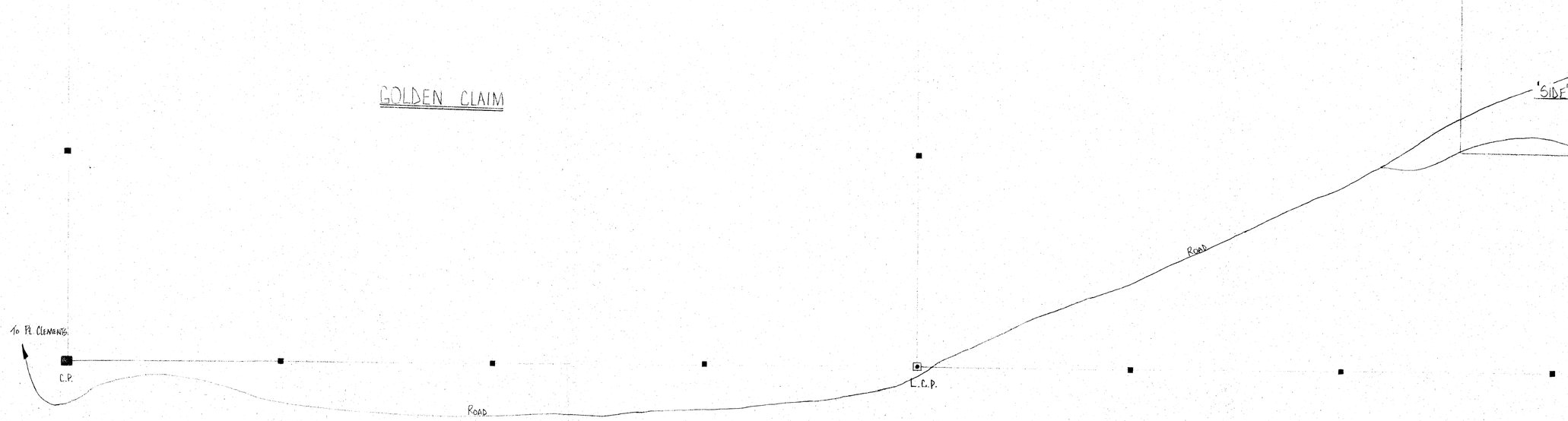
AUG 30/85



SIDE CLAIM



GOLDEN CLAIM

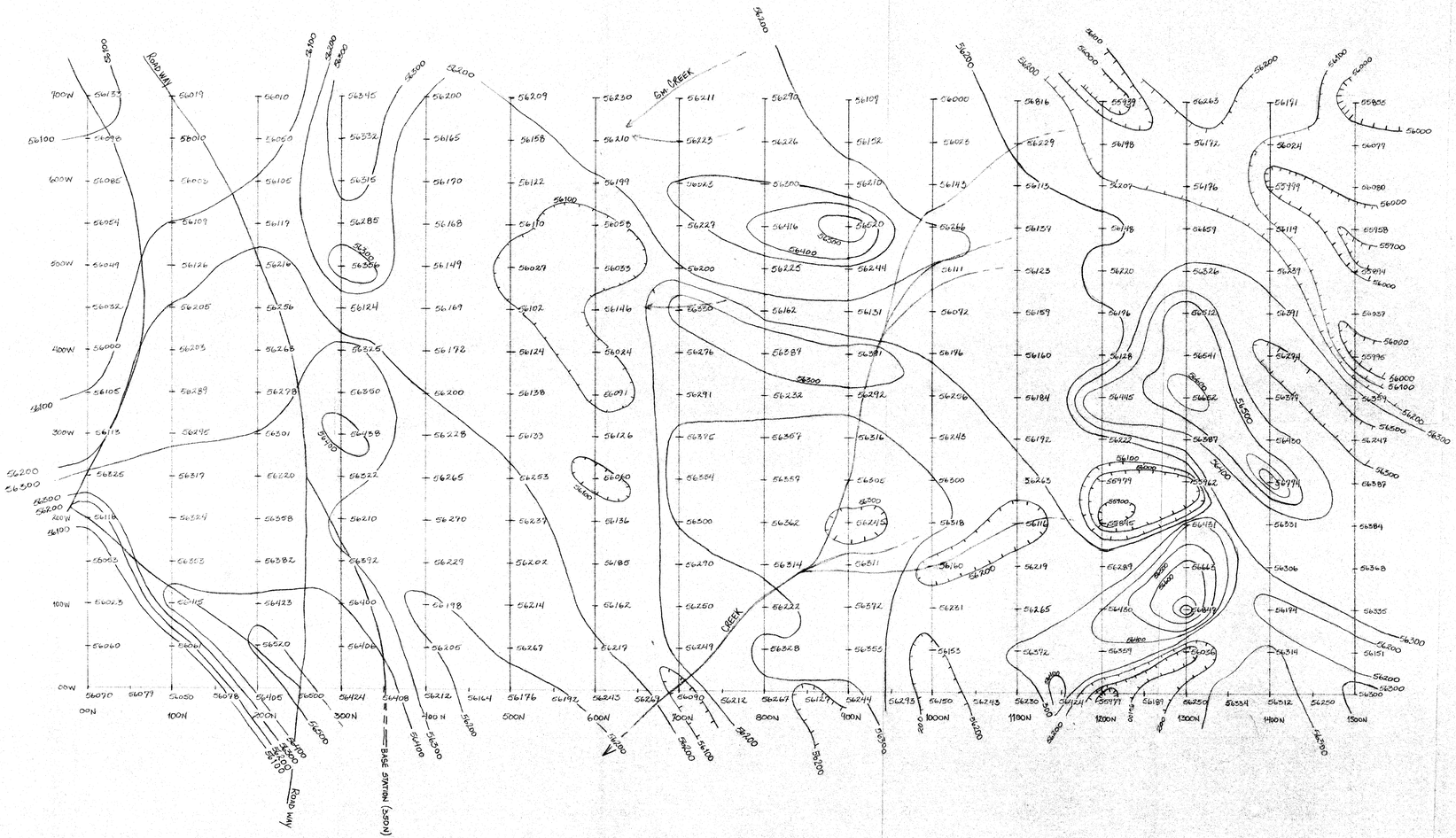


GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,540

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
F. DISPIRITO

Geology Map of Golden and Side Claims. Fig. 3b.	
* Legend as per Fig. 3a.	
For: Burlington Gold Mines Ltd.	
Scale: 1:5,000. 0 100 200	Sihava Minerals
Drawn By: D.M. Stelter	Aug 30/85

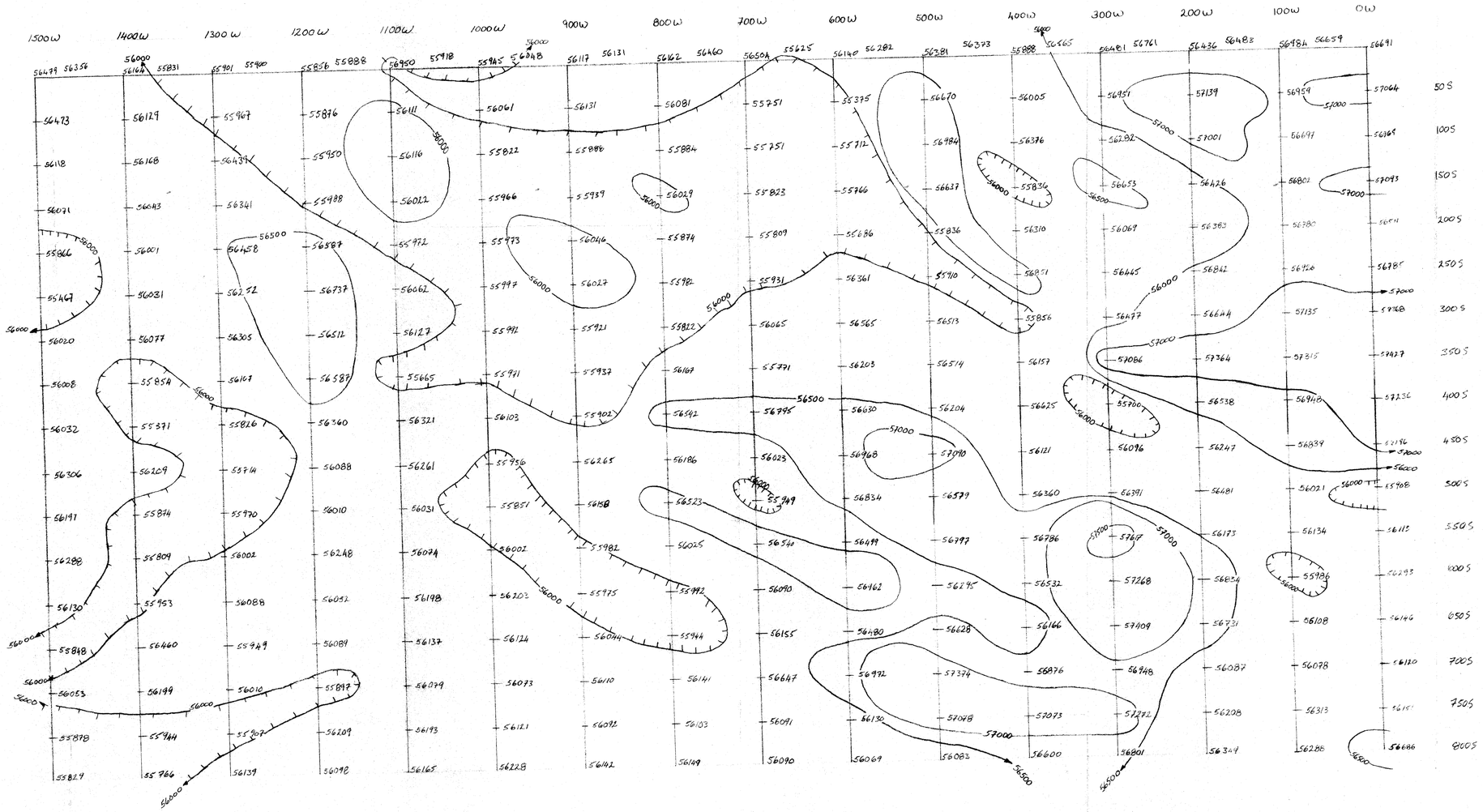


GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,540

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
F. DISPIRITO

SIDE GRID MAGNETOMETER MAP.	
GRAHAM ISLAND, QC.I, BC.	
FIGURE #5	FOR: BURLINGTON GOLD MINES Ltd.
SCALE: 1:250,000 2,500 (Meters)	SHAYA MINERALS
DRAWN BY: D.M. STELTER	DATE: AUG 30/86



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
F. DISPIRITO

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,540

GOLDEN GRID MAGNETOMETER MAP.	
GRAHAM ISLAND, O.C.I., B.C.	
FIGURE # 4	FOR: BURLINGTON GOLD MINES Ltd.-
SCALE: 1:~~250~~2500 (METERS) 0 50 100	SIHAYA MINERALS
DRAWN BY: D.M. STELTER	DATE: AUG 30/85

CREEK

ROAD WAY

N

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,540

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
F. DISPIRITO

CIL-VERNA GRID MAGNETOMETER MAP.

GRAHAM ISLAND, Q.C.I., B.C.

FIGURE #7

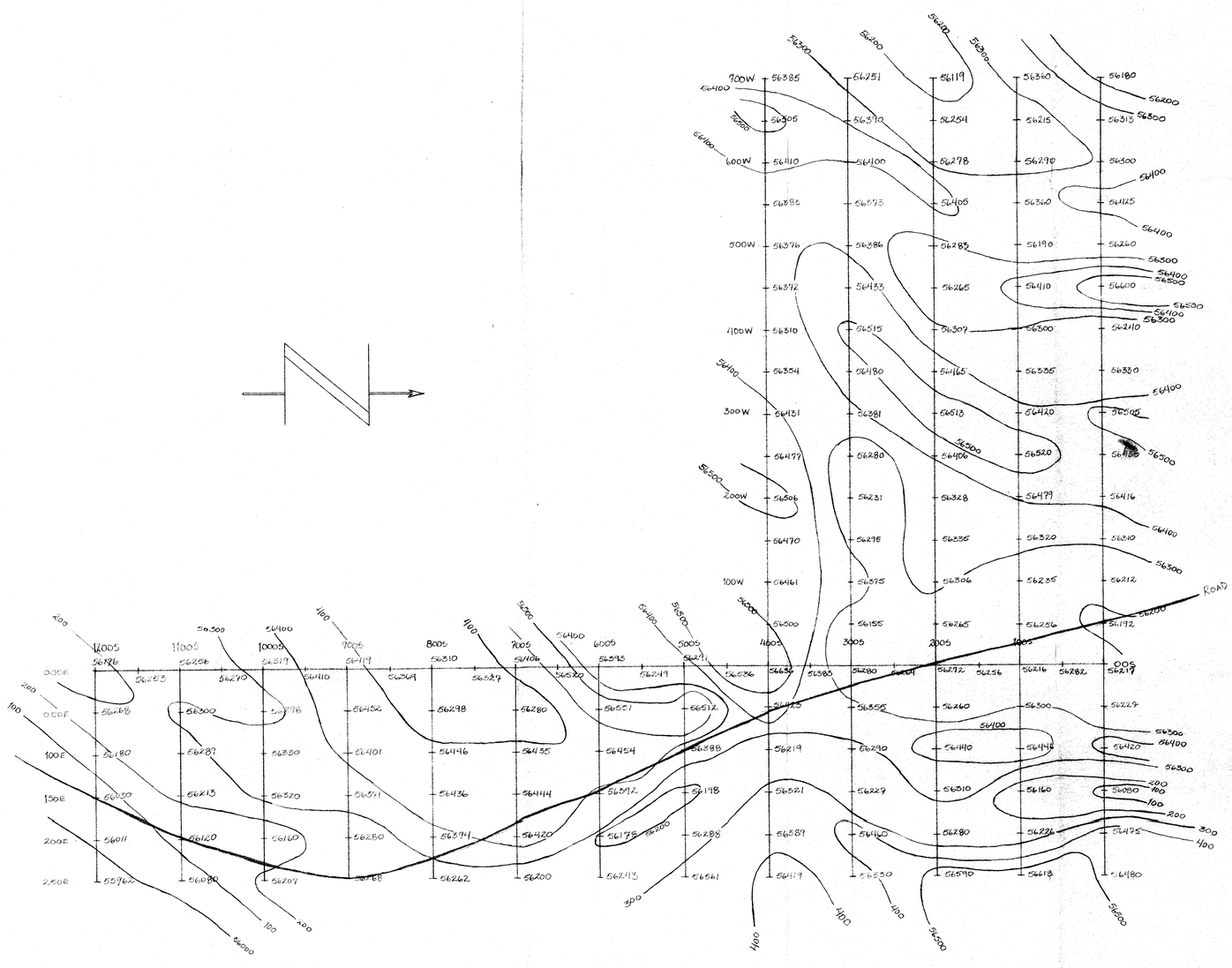
FOR: BURLINGTON GOLD MINES Ltd.

~~SCALE: 1:250,000~~ 2500
(METERS) 0 50 100

SIHAVA MINERALS

DRAWN BY: D.M. STELTER

DATE: AUG 30/85



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,540

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
F. DISPIRITO

PEN GRID MAGNETOMETER MAP.	
GRAHAM ISLAND, Q.C.I. B.C.	
FIGURE # 6	FOR: BURLINGTON GOLD MINES Ltd.
SCALE: 1:~~250,000~~ 2,500 0 50 100 (METERS)	SIHAYA MINERALS
DRAWN BY: D.M. STELTER	DATE: AUG 30/85