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4/88

**SUNSHINE COLUMBIA RESOURCES**  
**GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON AN**  
**AIRBORNE VLF-ELECTROMAGNETOMETER AND**  
**MAGNETOMETER SURVEY**  
**FRAN 2, EGG 1 & 2 CLAIMS**  
**MOMBOLA FRACTION**  
REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION  
LATITUDE: 50°52.1'N LONGITUDE: 117°45'W  
NTS 82K13/E & 13W  
AUTHORS: E. Trent Pezzot, B.Sc.,  
Geophysicist  
Glen E. White, B.Sc., P.Eng.,  
Consulting Geophysicist  
DATE OF WORK: October 11, 1986  
DATE OF REPORT: November 7, 1986

*Owner/operator: K-Z Resources Inc.*

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT



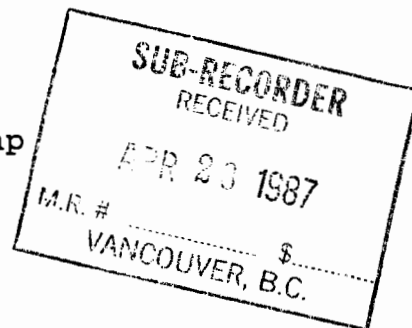
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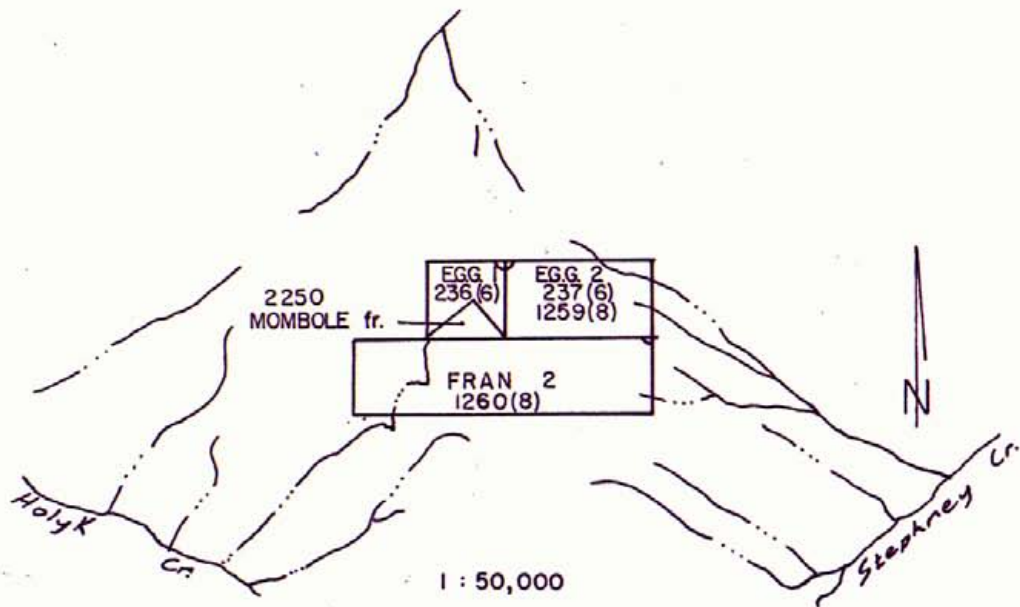
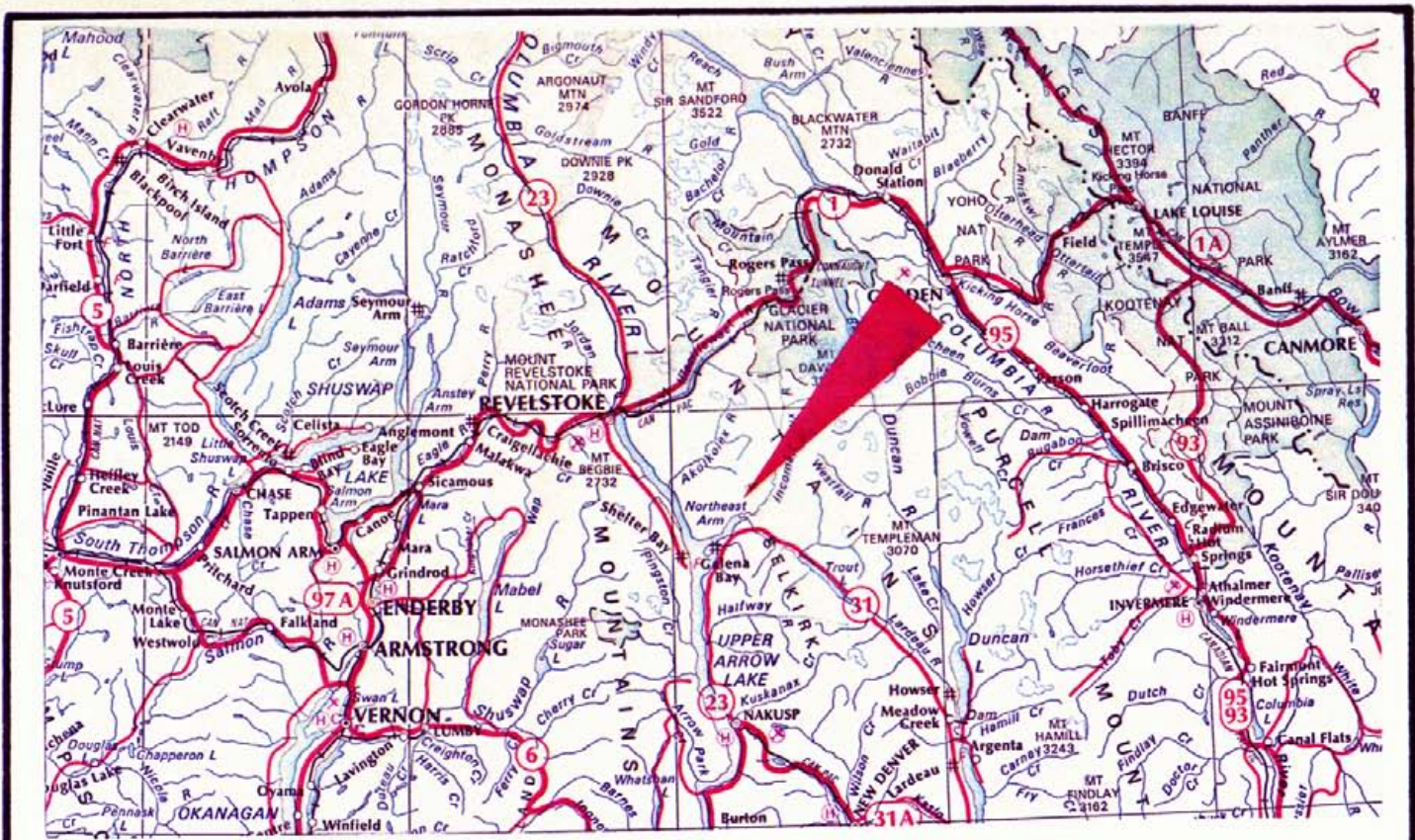
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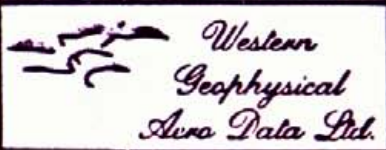
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SUNSHINE COLUMBIA RESOURCES LTD.  
 — EGG. 1 & 2, FRAN 2 & MOMBOLE fr. CLAIMS —  
 LOCATION AND CLAIMS MAP



## INTRODUCTION

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. was commissioned by Sunshine Columbia Resources Ltd. to conduct an airborne magnetometer and VLF-electromagnetometer survey across the area of the **Egg 1, Egg 2, and Fran 2** claims and **Mombola fraction** in the Camborne area of B.C. Previous exploration of this area uncovered galena, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization near the 7800 foot level along the southern slope of Mount McKinnon.

Extreme topographic relief and scattered glacial cover make normal prospecting and mapping techniques difficult in this area. It was the intention of the airborne survey to determine whether the observed mineralization could be correlated with a magnetic and/or VLF-electromagnetic signature and used to direct future ground exploration to the more favorable locations.

## PROPERTY

The survey was intended to cover and surround the claims area as described below and illustrated on Figure 1.

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	UNITS	EXPIRY DATE
EGG 1	236	1	June 7, 1988
EGG 2	237	2	June 7, 1988
FRAN 2	1260	4	Aug. 14, 1987
MOMBOLA FR	2250	-	Aug. 25, 1987

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims area is located some 40 kilometers southeast of Revelstoke and 11 km northwest of Camborne, B.C. The claims straddle the northerly trending ridge between Comaplix



Mountain and Mount McKinnon and extend primarily eastward along the southeastern slope of Mount McKinnon. They lie within the Revelstoke Mining Division and NTS 82K13/E and 13W. The approximate geographical coordinates of the claim group are latitude 50°52'N and longitude 117°45'W.

A four wheel drive passable road extends north from the town of Camborne along the Incomappleux River, Sable Creek and Stephney Creek to the base of Mount McKinnon. From this point a narrow road switchbacks up Mount McKinnon to the mineral showings.

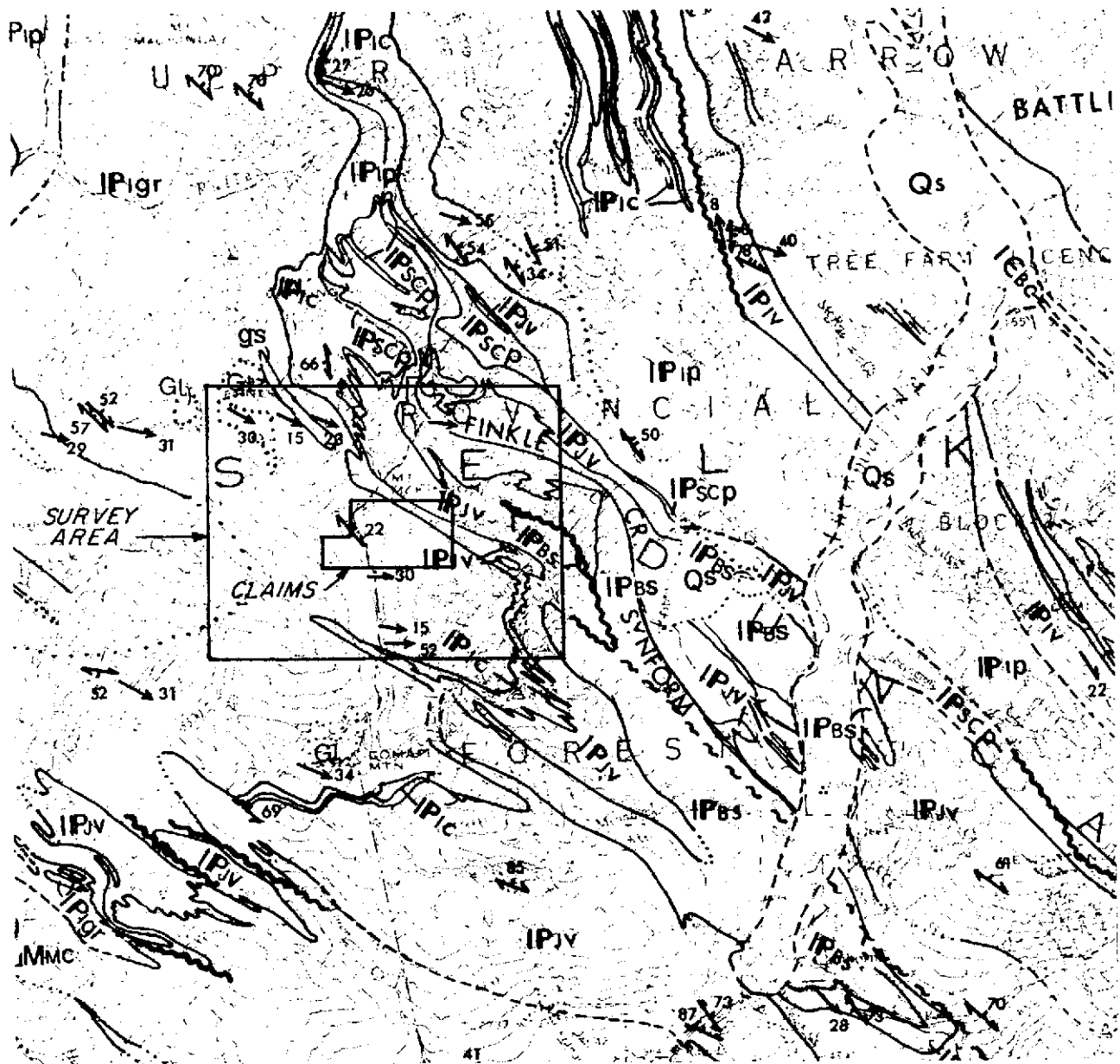
#### **PREVIOUS WORK**

The subject property was originally staked by George Richie and George Edge, who discovered ore in float issuing from the front of the glacier. In 1924 the ice retreated and ore was found in place.

The property was reported upon in the 1924 Annual Report as the Richie Group and as Teddy Glacier in the Reports from 1925 to 1935. Geological Survey Memoir #161 also describes the property. To September, 1935, approximately 1600 feet of crosscutting and drifting and 60 feet of a planned 600 foot adit, had been completed. Initial results were not considered to be sufficiently encouraging and the property was shut down.

From 1963 to 1965 a Vancouver based company completed 2176 feet of diamond drilling and upgraded the road access to the property. The results of the diamond drilling were not encouraging however the road work disclosed additional mineralization approximately 3000 feet southeast of the original workings.





GENERAL GEOLOGY

1 : 250,000

G.S.C. OF 432



Details of any further work are unknown of by the authors.

### **GENERAL GEOLOGY**

Plate 1 of this report reproduces the portion of the Geological Survey of Canadas' Open file map #432 which is applicable to this survey area. This map was compiled by P.B.Read in 1976 and is based on geological mapping from J.O.Wheeler, 1965,1967 and P.B.Read, 1962-1964 and 1971-1976.

This map shows the survey area to be underlain by phyllites and phyllitic limestones of the Lower Cambrian to Middle Devonian Lardeau Group. Six subgroups of this unit are mapped in the survey area. In addition, a narrow band of Permian and/or Triassic age hornblende and pyroxene meta-diorite and meta-andesite is mapped in the northwest corner of the survey area.

The regional structures trend northwest-southeast. A northwesterly trending section of the Finkle Synform axis crosses the northeast corner of the area. There are however a number of lineations and fold axes mapped with an easterly vergence, particularly in the area immediately south of the mineral showings on Mount McKinnon.

### **PROPERTY MINERALIZATION**

The following text describes the mineralization of the subject property. It has been reproduced from the 1935 edition of the Report of the Minister of Mines.

"The most important mineralization on the Teddy Glacier is found along two fracture-zones. The more easterly strikes roughly north 10 degrees west and has been traced on the surface for over 120 feet and is possibly exposed again 80



feet farther north. It is mineralized with galena, pyrite, sphalerite, and some chalcopyrite in a gangue of white quartz and rock inclusions, the width varying from a few inches to 4 feet. The second vein, to the west of the first, strikes north 17 degrees west where exposed and has been traced for about 130 feet, varying in width after the manner of the first and being similar in all respects. In addition, there are numerous other quartz veins on the property which trend in various directions, but most frequently about at right angles to the strike of the formation. Many of them connect with the main veins and die out a short distance away from them. Mineralization in these veins is quite irregular, but some good showings have been uncovered, particularly near their junctions with the main veins. Where the first vein intersects the second one, and north of the latter, is the big showing; it is a large body of quartz some 30 feet long and carrying bodies, up to 5 feet wide, of coarse sulphides. It follows a somewhat more easterly course than the average strike of the eastern vein. Apparently the nature of the country-rock has had no important effect on the ore-deposition, although black carbonaceous schists mineralized with pyrite are most abundant near and west of the big showing. Whether the sulphides have replaced the limestones where these are intersected by the veins is a speculation that should be investigated, as such has been found to be the case in other properties in the Lardeau. The toe of the glacier lies 100 yards east of north from the big showing and in the float at its edge are some boulders of ore, indicating that further disclosures may be made as the ice recedes, which it is doing slowly but surely.

The sulphides, galena, pyrite, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite, occur in bunches in the quartz veins or as continuous bands, pinching and swelling along the strike and varying in width from practically nothing to 4 or 5 feet. They are





coarse-grained or very fine-grained and the chalcopyrite is generally present in very minor amount. The finer-grained ore is an intimate mixture of the sulphides with grains of quartz and may require rather fine grinding for concentration. Examination under the microscope reveals many minute areas of tetrahedrite in the galena. Some movement has taken place along the veins since their formation, as the galena is in many cases sheared.

The following assays are quoted from the Annual Report, Minister of Mines, British Columbia 1925:

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Ph	Zn
	Oz	Oz	Per Cent	Per Cent
Coarse crystalline galena from a number of places; a substantial amount of this ore could be sorted out	0.08	39.5	74.6	1.2
Steel-grained galena containing pyrite and quartz, from various places; similar material occurs in quantity	0.04	23.3	53.1	10.3
Average sample across 5 1/2 feet of ore and waste at the north-east extremity of the southern fissure, 78 feet from the big showing	0.29	17.6	31.3	7.2
Fairly clean pyrite selected from various places; this material occurs in abundance	0.28	16.7	1.6	



It is noted that the last assay is unexpectedly high in silver and that similar material assayed for the owners gave: Gold, 0.86 oz.; silver, 6.4 oz.; lead, 11.5 per cent."

#### **AIRBORNE VLF-ELECTROMAGNETIC AND MAGNETIC SURVEY**

This survey 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 onboard 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 magnetometer and VLF-electromagnetometer survey was flown on October 11, 1986 and totalled some 119 line kilometers. Survey lines were oriented east-west and spaced on 200 meter centres. Data was gathered at one second intervals providing an average station spacing of 20 meters. The sensors maintained a terrain clearance of approximately 60 meters during the course of the survey. The magnetic data is presented in contour form as Figure 2 of this report and the VLF-EM data as profiles on Figures 3 and 4 representing the Seattle and Annapolis frequency information

respectively.



Two distinct levels of magnetic intensity are observed in the area. A background level of 59,400nT to 60,000nT covers much of the area and reflects the general northwest-southeast strike of the regional geology. Superimposed on these trends, and dominating the magnetic contour map, are a series of three narrow, east-west trending magnetic highs. These anomalies are best outlined by the 60,000nT to 60,500nT contours and contain closed magnetic highs in excess of 61,000nT.

No lithological descriptions presented by the G.S.C. explain these magnetic trends. Their repetitive nature and narrow width suggests folding. The magnetic high could be generated by a greenstone facies brought up in the core of a fold axis or by secondary magnetite or pyrrhotite enrichment along any associated fracture zones. A number of east-west lineations and fold axes, geologically mapped along the ridge between Comaplix Mountain and Mount McKinnon, support this hypothesis. It is unlikely that the magnetic features are related to the observed mineralization however they serve as useful markers delineating the geological environment of the area.

The reported mineralization is located south of the central and strongest of these magnetic lineations. In the immediate area, the magnetic high is cut by two narrow, northwesterly trending magnetic lows, interpreted as the reflection of two faults. These trends are approximately 700 meters long and the easternmost zone appears to coincide with the observed mineralization.

A similar magnetic pattern is detected some 1.5 km north of the **Egg** claims along the ridge trending north from Mount McKinnon. This likely reflects the same structural environment which hosts the **Egg** claim mineralization. No magnetic indications of a change in lithology is evident between these two areas.



The VLF-EM data is presented in profile format as Figures 2 and 3. A large number of high conductivity type responses are observed in the data. Much of the observed energy is concentrated and can be explained by topographic ridges. The surface drainage systems, particularly in the southwest quadrant of the survey area, are also a source of conductivity lineations. These responses which do not directly correlate with the geomorphology have been flagged on Figures 3 and 4 and are attributed to surface or very near surface geological variations. These trends have also been transferred to Figure 2 for easy comparison to the magnetic data.

The host environment consists primarily of phyllites and phyllitic textured rocks. This lithology is normally very conductive and produces numerous conductivity lineations. A very short, strike length conductor is observed in the vicinity of the **Egg** claim mineralization however it does not vary significantly from the other conductors scattered across the survey grid.

The most interesting VLF-EM anomaly observed is located some 3 km northeast of the **Egg** claims on the eastern ends of lines 5 and 6. This feature is evident on both the Seattle and Annapolis frequency profiles. Whereas the rest of the VLF-EM anomalies observed reflect very narrow, linear sources, this anomaly is generated from a body with significant width. A major fault zone is geologically mapped in this area and may be related to the conductivity feature.

A surface geological examination of the flagged VLF-EM anomalies is necessary for further evaluation. Most of the trends are expected to be a result of the phyllitic texture of the Lardeau Group formations.





## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

An airborne magnetometer and VLF-EM survey was conducted on October 11, 1986 across the **Egg 1, Egg 2 and Fran 2** claims and **Mombola Fr.** on behalf of **Sunshine Columbia Resources Ltd.** Previous exploration has uncovered galena, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization and it was the intention of this survey to determine whether magnetic or conductivity variations could be used to map extensions to the known mineralization. Approximately 119 kilometers of data was gathered on east-west oriented lines, spaced 200 meters apart.

Magnetic marker horizons indicate the northwesterly striking regional geological trends have been deformed by a series of east-west trending folds. Although no definitive magnetic or VLF-electromagnetic response correlates with the observed mineralization, the magnetic data maps two northwesterly trending, 700 meter long fault zones in the immediate area. A similar sequence of fault patterns is noted along the topographic ridge trending northeasterly from Mount McKinnon, some 1.5 kilometers north-northeast of the **Egg** claims.

The phyllitic texture of the Lardeau Group rocks, generates a large number of north to northwesterly trending conductivity lineations in the survey area. Interesting VLF-EM responses are observed in the vicinity of the **Egg** claim mineralization however these anomalies are not significantly different from the general phyllitic responses mapped across the entire survey area.

The most interesting conductivity anomaly mapped is located on the eastern end of lines 5 and 6, along the north arm of Stephney Creek; 3 km east-northeast of the **Egg** claims mineralization. This response is close to a regional fault and is likely the result of an associated alteration zone.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

A detailed geological examination and review of existing information is required to precisely locate and identify the mineralized zones. The results of this latest survey suggests the mineralization is associated with the easternmost of two small, parallel faults. If this is confirmed, geological exploration of the other fault for similar targets should be undertaken.

Contingent upon the ownership of mineral rights, the area reflecting similar magnetic fault patterns 1.5 km north of the **Egg** claims and the anomalous VLF-EM response observed on the east end of lines 5 and 6, warrant ground inspection. Exploration should initially consist of geological prospecting and geochemical analysis for gold and the normal sulphide related elements.

Based on encouraging results, a limited amount of ground magnetometer and/or electromagnetic surveying may be useful for selecting drill targets.

Respectfully submitted,



E. Trent Pezzot, B.Sc.,  
Geophysicist



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





INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONSBARRINGER AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER

**MODEL:** Nimbin M-123  
**TYPE:** Proton Precession  
**RANGE:** 20,000 to 100,000 gammas  
**ACCURACY:**  $\pm$  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 air foil.



INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONSSABRE AIRBORNE VLF SYSTEM

Source of Primary Field: -VLF radio stations in the frequency range of 14 KHz to 30 KHz

Type of Measurement: -Horizontal field strength

Number of Channels: Two;  
Seattle, Washington at 24.8 KHz  
Annapolis, Maryland at 21.4 KHz

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 300 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 SPECIFICATIONSFLIGHT PATH RECOVERY SYSTEMi) 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 (60Hz)  
 Tape: Betamax 1/2" 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, 75 $\Omega$  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 SPECIFICATIONSDATA RECORDING SYSTEMi) 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 50/60 Hz  
(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 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 X 13 cm

Weight: 3 kg.

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****Field Personnel:**

Geophysicist	2 days @ \$270/day	540.00
Technician	2 days @ \$150/day	<u>300.00</u>
	Subtotal	840.00

**Geophysicist, Processing, Supervision:**

Flight Path Recovery		240.00
Flight Path Digitizing		150.00
Computer Processing		
i) Magnetic map & Contouring		540.00
ii) VLF-EM Seattle		270.00
iii) VLF-EM Annapolis		<u>270.00</u>
	Subtotal	1,470.00

**Support Charges:**

Instrument Lease		500.00
Helicopter & Fuel		2,140.00
Vehicle		160.00
Meals & Accommodations		200.00
Photographs & Photomosaic		130.00
Materials		50.00
Drafting		120.00
Reproduction		240.00
Interpretation & Report Compilation		<u>650.00</u>
	Subtotal	4,190.00

	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,500.00</b>
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<b>TOTAL ASSESSMENT VALUE OF THIS REPORT</b>	<b>\$6,500.00</b>
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**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 - British Columbia,  
Alberta, Saskatchewan, N.W.T., Yukon,  
Western U.S.A.

Seven years geophysicist with  
White Geophysical Inc. and Western  
Geophysical Aero Data.





**STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

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

**PROFESSION:** Geophysicist

**EDUCATION:** B.Sc. Geophysics - 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.
- Fourteen years Consulting Geophysicist.
- Active experience in all Geologic provinces of Canada.



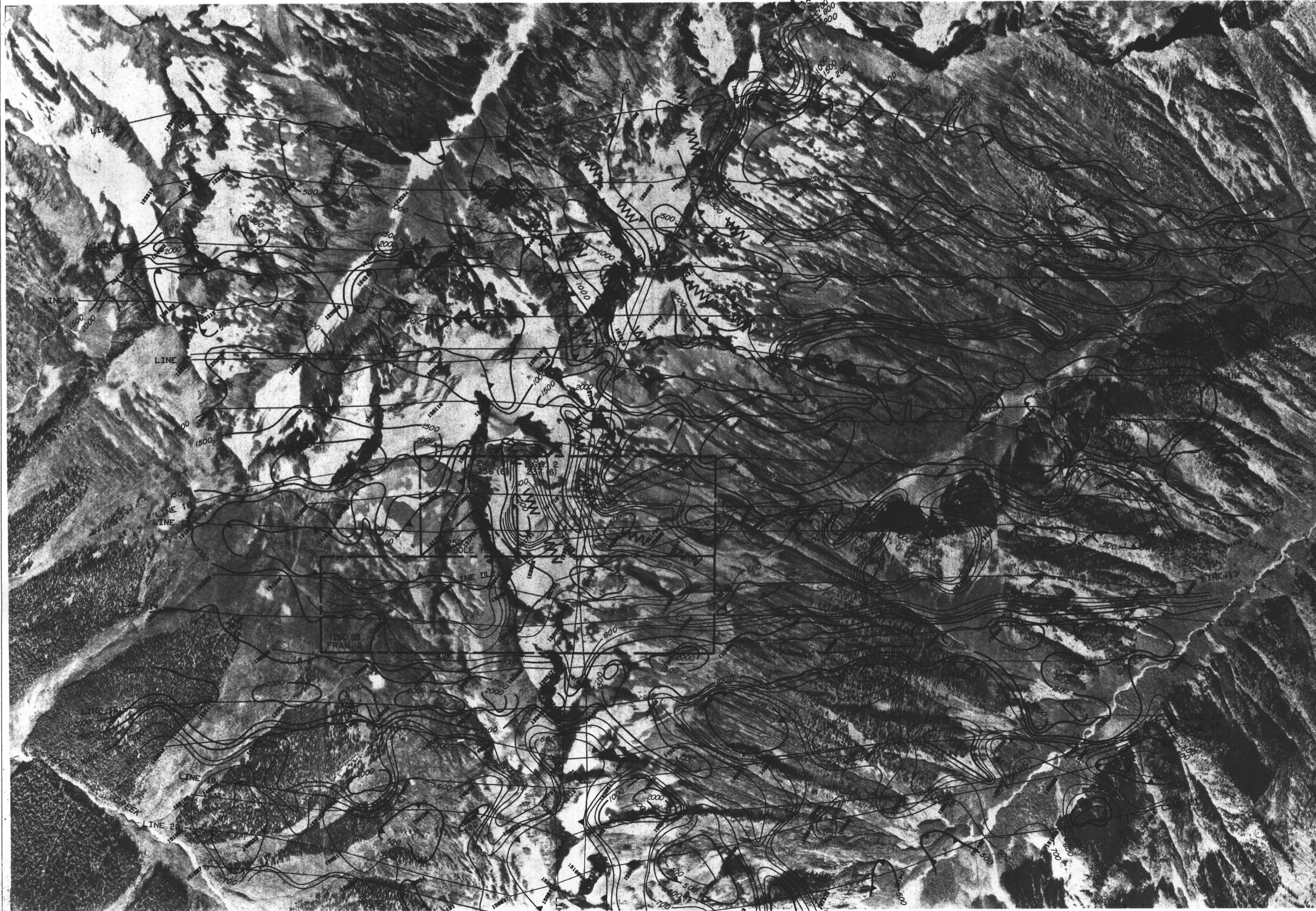
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pp. 110, 116, 120.

Minister of Mines, Annual Report;

1924	pp.206
1925	pp.262
1926	pp.271
1927	pp.291
1928	pp.318
1929	pp.285
1930	pp.261
1934	pp.A30
1935	pp.E21,G51
1952	pp.183
1963	pp.79
1964	pp.131
1965	pp.197





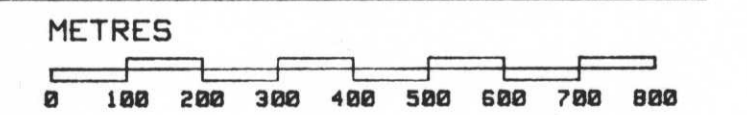
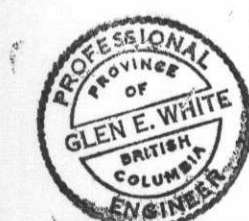
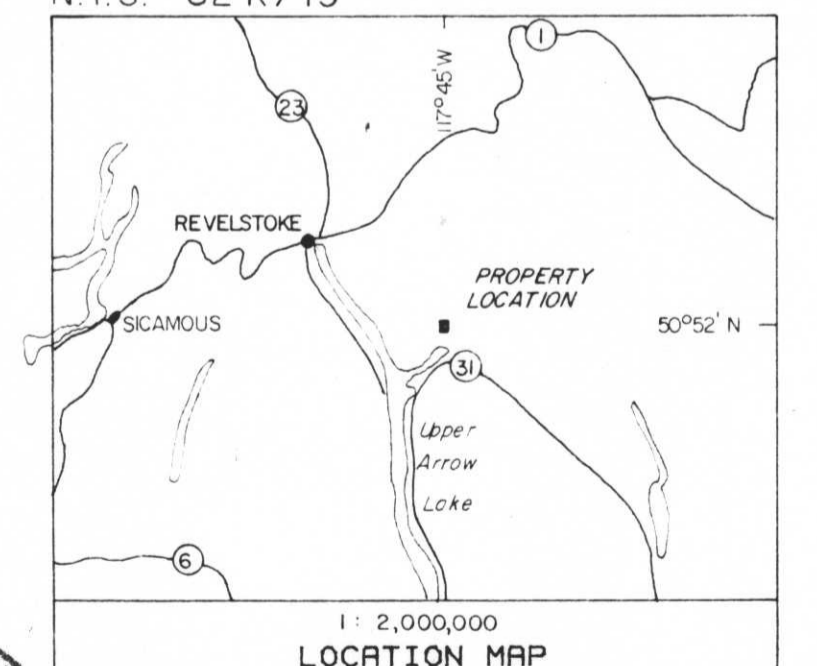
**KEY**

- INSTRUMENT: Barringer M-123 Magnetometer
- Data corrected for diurnal variations
- Base value= 59000 nT
- Contour Interval= 100 nT
- Sensor Elevation: 60 metres
- Claim boundary
- Claim post
- WW Inferred Fault
- II VLF-EM Conductor Axis

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**16,021**

N.T.S. 82 K/13



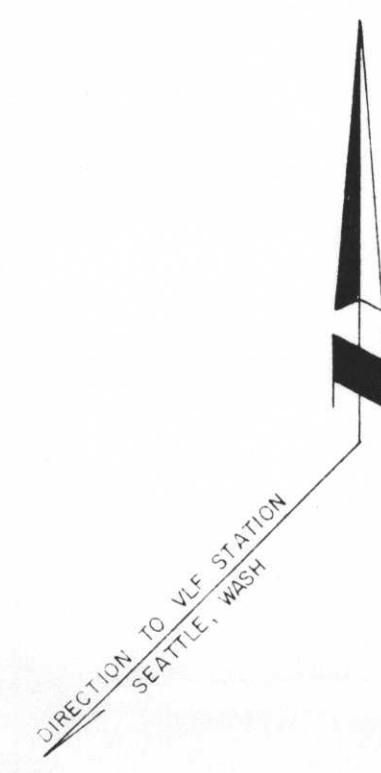
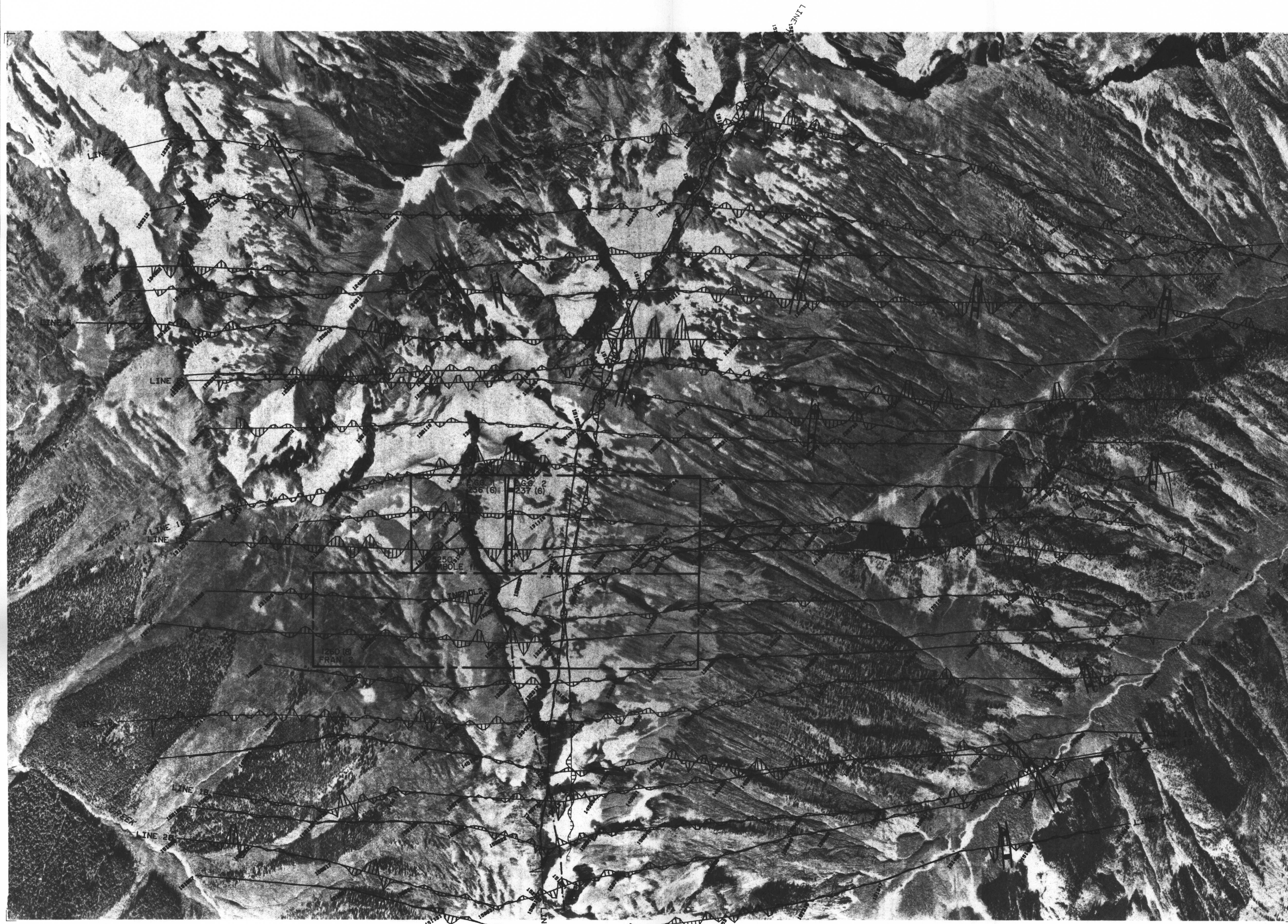
**SUNSHINE COLUMBIA RESOURCES LTD.**  
**EGG 1&2 CLAIMS**  
**MAGNETIC CONTOUR MAP**  
**TOTAL FIELD INTENSITY (nT)**

DATE: OCT.11/86

FIG.:2

*Western  
Geophysical  
Data Ltd.*

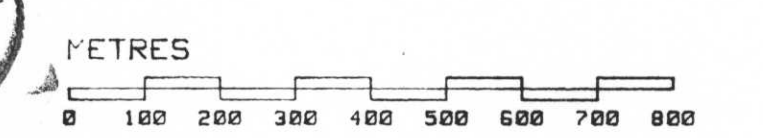
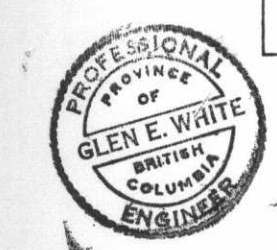
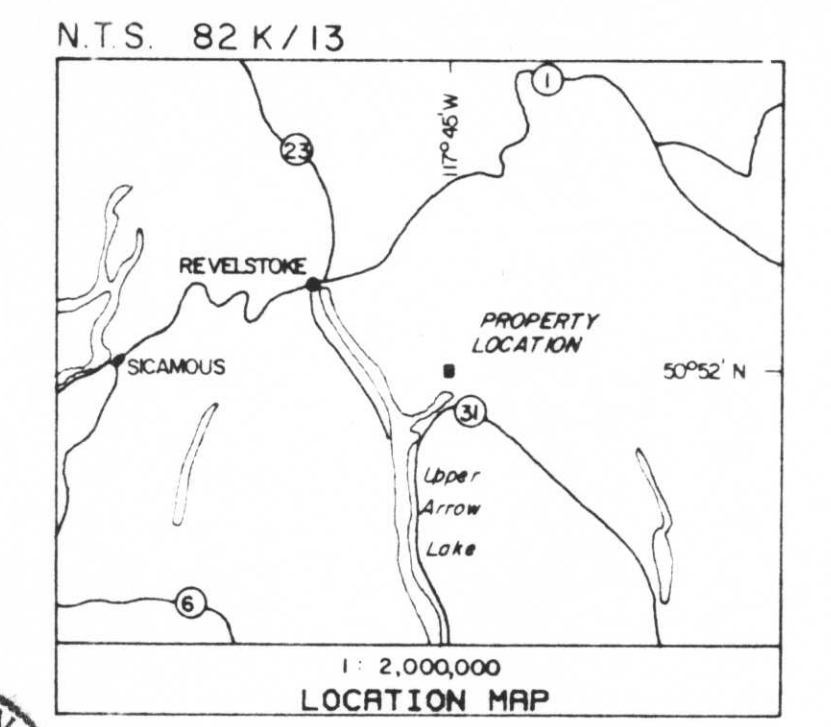
To accompany the Geophysical Report on the EGG 1&2 Claims



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**16,021**

- KEY**
- INSTRUMENT: Sabre Total Field Intensity VLF-EM
  - Transmitter Station: Seattle, Wa. (24.8 Khz.)
  - Data corrected for long period terrain effects
  - Vertical Scale: 40%/cm.
  - Sensor Elevation: 60 metres
  - Claim boundary
  - Claim post
  - WW Inferred Fault
  - ▭ VLF-EM Conductor Axis
  - - - Topographic Ridge

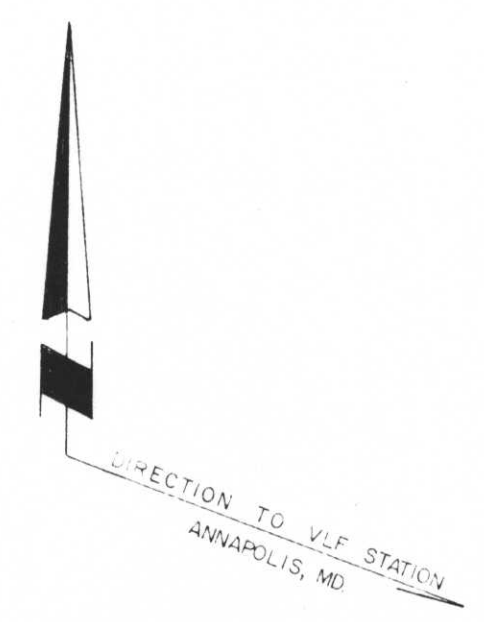
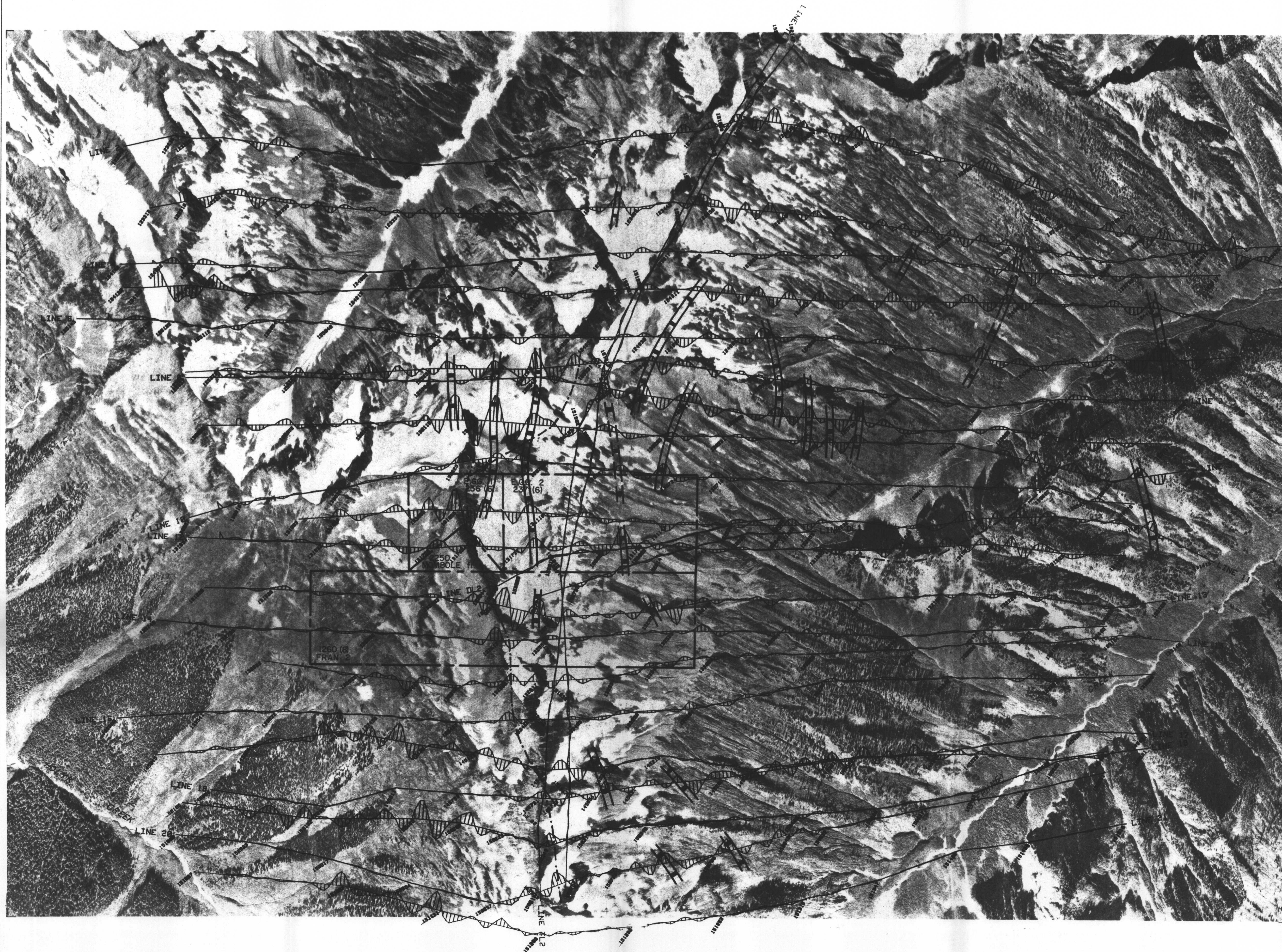


*Western  
Geophysical  
Aero Data Ltd.*

To accompany the Geophysical Report on the EGG 1&2 Claims

SUNSHINE COLUMBIA RESOURCES LTD.  
EGG 1&2 CLAIMS  
VLF-EM PROFILE MAP (SEATTLE)  
TOTAL HORIZONTAL FIELD INTENSITY (%)

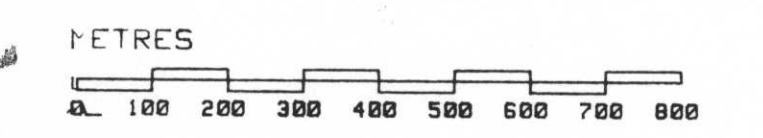
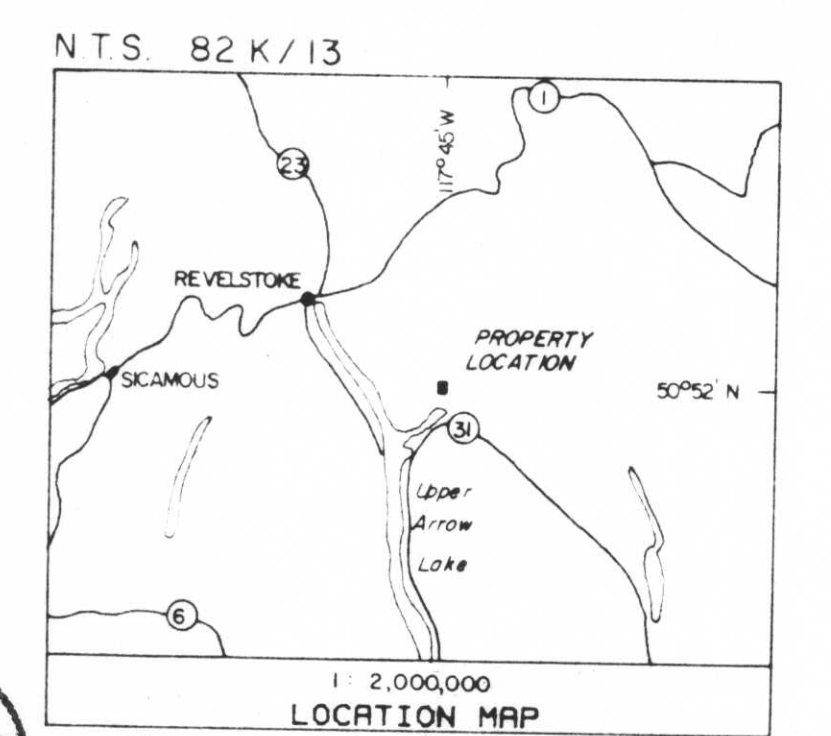
DATE: OCT. 11/86	FIG.: 3
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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

# 16,021

- KEY**
- INSTRUMENT: Sabre Total Field Intensity VLF-EM
  - Transmitter Station: Annapolis, Md.(21.4 Khz.)
  - Data corrected for long period terrain effects
  - Vertical Scale: 40%/cm.
  - Sensor Elevation: 60 metres
  - Claim boundary
  - Claim post
  - WW Inferred Fault
  - || VLF-EM Conductor Axis
  - Topographic Ridge



*Western  
Geophysical  
Services Ltd.*

To accompany the Geophysical Report on the EGG 1&2 Claims

**SUNSHINE COLUMBIA RESOURCES LTD.**  
EGG 1&2 CLAIMS  
VLF-EM PROFILE MAP (ANNAPOLIS)  
TOTAL HORIZONTAL FIELD INTENSITY (%)

DATE: OCT. 11/86      FIG.: 4