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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY	i
CONCLUSIONS	ii
RECOMMENDATIONS	iii
INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS	1
PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP	2
LOCATION AND ACCESS	3
PHYSIOGRAPHY	3
HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK	4
GEOLOGY	
a) Regional	5
b) Property	6
INDUCED POLARIZATION - RESISTIVITY SURVEY	
a) Instrumentation	7
b) Theory	8
c) Survey Procedure	10
d) Compilation of Data	12
MAGNETIC SURVEY	
a) Instrumentation and Theory	13
b) Field Procedure	14
c) Compilation of Data	14
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	14
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY	23
GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE	24
AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES	25

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

At Back of Report		Map #
Location Map	1: 8,600,000	1
Claim Map	1: 50,000	2
Compilation Profiles	1: 5,000	
Line 0+00		3
2+00		4
4+00		5
6+00		6
8+00		7
10+00		8
12+00		9
14+00		10
16+00		11
18+00		12
20+00		13
22+00		14
24+00		15
26+00		16
28+00		17
In Back Pocket		
Induced Polarization Survey Apparent Chargeability Data and Contours	1: 5,000	18
Induced Polarization Survey Apparent Resistivity Data and Contours	1: 5,000	19
Magnetometer Survey Data and Contours	1: 5,000	20

SUMMARY

Induced polarization, resistivity and magnetic surveys were carried out during November and December, 1986 over a portion of the Go claims located on Allin Creek, 9.0 km due east of Goosly Lake, British Columbia. The purpose of the work was to locate sulphide mineralization containing silver and gold values similar to the Goosly deposit located on Equity Silver's property which is to the immediate west of the Go claims.

The property is easily accessible by 2-wheel drive vehicle by a series of logging roads from Burns Lake. The terrain consists of gentle to moderate slopes covered with moderately-populated fir, spruce, and cedar trees with light underbrush.

Most of the property is underlain by glacial drift. However, at least three outcroppings of Eocene Goosly Lake volcanic rocks consisting of biotite-pyroxene-plagioclase trachyandesite occur within the property. In addition, at least one outcropping of Eocene Buck Creek volcanics occur on the property and consist of andesite and dacite lavas and volcanic breccia.

No mineralization has so far been located on the property. However, the Goosly deposit, which is currently being mined by Equity Silver Mines Ltd., is located 4 km west of the property boundary. It occurs as tabular zones within a window of Mesozoic volcanics and sediments. The mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, tetrahedrite, and sphalerite. The metals being mined are gold, silver, copper, and antimony.

The IP and resistivity surveys were carried out using a Huntec receiver operating in the time-domain mode with the pole-dipole array at 1 to 3 separations. The dipole length and reading interval were 50 m. Fifteen lines were done.

The magnetic survey was carried out using a proton precession magnetometer taking readings every 25 m on all survey lines as well. The IP and resistivity readings were each plotted at the n=2 separation on a survey plan, contoured and interpreted. The data were then diurnally corrected, plotted, and con-toured. In addition for each line, the IP and resistivity pseudosections were plotted and contoured along with the magnetic profiles, as well as the silver and copper soil geochemistry profiles, in order to show the correlation between the different surveys.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The IP survey has revealed an extensive anomalous zone on the west side of the survey area which correlates directly with a resistivity high zone. The causative source is likely a lithologic change, possibly volcanics occurring on the west side of the survey area and sediments on the east side. The contact strikes N 20° E.

2. Within the anomalous IP zone occur two well-defined anomalies that are labelled A and B respectively.

   Anomaly A strikes north-south, has a minimum length of 1800 m, and is open to the north, south, and west. For the most part, it increases in intensity with depth.

   Anomaly B strikes north-south and is at least 500 m long and up to 300 m wide. It also increases in intensity with depth.

3. Both anomalies correlate extremely well with copper/silver soil geochemistry values where the sampling was done. This indicates the causative source is very likely sulphides, probably including tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite as occurs within the Goosly deposit. Parts of the anomalies correlate with resistivity lows which may be caused by alteration and fracturing. Other parts correlate with resistivity highs and magnetic highs which indicate intrusives may be related to the mineralization. The magnetic highs may also be caused by magnetite and/or pyrrhotite associated with the sulphides such as also occurs within the Goosly deposit.

4. A strong magnetic high within the southeast corner of the property as well as one within the northwest corner are probably reflecting intrusives or possibly volcanic rock changes. The "noisy" high frequency high centered on line 6+00N, 9+50W is undoubtedly caused by Tertiary basalts or andesites.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The soil geochemistry survey should definitely be completed over the remainder of the survey grid.

2. Within the anomalous IP zone, fill-in 100-meter lines should be surveyed using the same survey parameters but a dipole separation up to six instead of 3. This will give a better delineation of the anomalies as well as help determine the depth extent.

3. Some horizontal loop EM testing of the IP anomalies should be carried out since this will enable a more accurate interpretation of the causative source, especially for drilling purposes.

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

INDUCED POLARIZATION, RESISTIVITY AND MAGNETIC SURVEYS

OVER A PORTION OF THE

DEV PROJECT

ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT

OMINECA M.D.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the instrumentation, theory, field procedure and results of induced polarization (IP), resistivity and magnetic surveys carried out over a portion of the Go claims, which is part of the Dev Project located on Allin Creek near the Goosly silver-copper deposit within central British Columbia.

The field work was completed from November 21st to December 15th, 1986 under the supervision of the writer and under the field supervision of Pat Cruickshank, geophysicist, who also formed part of the field crew. A geophysical technician as well as two helpers completed the crew of four.

The purpose of the IP survey was to locate and delineate an IP anomaly discovered from an IP survey carried out in the early 1970's (?).

It is expected that the IP anomaly is reflecting sulphide mineralization hopefully similar to that of the Goosly deposit. The purpose of the resistivity survey was to locate areas of alteration and/or fracturing as well as to help map lithology. Alteration and fracturing often occur with sulphide mineralization and is reflected as a resistivity low which should therefore correlate with an IP high. However, in certain cases, mineralization is reflected by an IP high correlating with a resistivity high.

The purpose of the magnetic survey was to assist in the IP-resistivity interpretation in addition to mapping lithology and geological structure.

The exploration on the property was under the supervision of B.H. Kahlert, P.Eng., consulting geological engineer to Normine Resources.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of 7 contiguous claims totalling 136 units as shown on Map 2 and as described below:

Name of Claim	No of Units	Record Number	Anniversary Date
Dev 1	16	7018	May 21, 1987
Dev 2	20	7019	May 21, 1987
Dev 3	20	7020	May 21, 1987
Dev 4	20	7021	May 21, 1987
Go 1	20	8053	Nov. 3, 1987
Go 2	20	8054	Nov. 3, 1987
Go 3	20	8102	Dec. 8, 1987
	136		

The seven claims as shown on Map 2 are wholly owned by Lorne Warren of Smithers, B.C. and are being optioned to Normine Resources Ltd. (operator) and Westview Resources Ltd.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Go and Dev claims are located on Allin Creek, 9 km due east of Goosly Lake within central British Columbia. The town of Burns Lake is located 26 km due east.

The geographical coordinates for the center of the property are 54° 10' north latitude and 126° 10' west longitude.

Access is easily gained from the town of Burns lake by travelling northwesterly along Highway 16 for about 16 km to just past Decker Lake. One then turns left (southwesterly) and travels for about 1.5 km on the Decker Lakes Forest Products road to a left-turning turnoff which is just past Decker Lakes office. One then travels to km 39 and takes a right turn which is just past Allin Creek. At km 41 is the camp and a further 2 km, the grid.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is found on the western side of the physiographic unit known as the Nechako Plateau, which is the northern part of the Interior Plateau System. The Nechako Plateau is an area of low relief with great expanses of flat or gently rolling country. The plateau surface lies between 1,000 and 1,500 meters elevations.

The plateau was occupied by ice, which, in moving across it, marked the surface with thousands of grooves and drumlin-like ridges which are parallel to the ice flow. Numerous depressions left on the plateau surface after the ice retreat are now occupied by myriads of lakes. Glacial drift is widespread and a high percentage of bedrock is obscured.

The elevations vary from 1125 meters (3,690 feet) a.s.l. at the southwestern corner of the Dev #2 claim to 1,465 meters (4,800 feet) a.s.l. along the western edge of the Go #2 claim abutting the Equity Silver property to give an elevation difference of 340 m (1,120 feet).

The property is mainly drained by the southerly-flowing Allin Creek as well as its easterly-flowing tributary. The westerly-flowing Buck Creek drains the southern edge of the property. Small swamps occur along the two creeks.

The vegetation consists mainly of moderately-populated fir, spruce, and poplar trees with very light underbrush except along the creeks where the underbrush is thick.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

Much work has been done in the area especially in the early '70's when the Goosly deposit was in an advanced stage of development. In 1970, the southern part of the property was covered by the Dev claims owned by Delbrook Mines Limited. They carried out a magnetometer survey and soil geochemistry sampling. In the same year, the northern part of the property was covered by the Egg and JH claims owned by Dorita Silver Mines Ltd. They carried out line cutting and a soil geochemistry survey.

The writer was also verbally informed that an IP-resistivity survey was carried out, probably in the early '70's as well. One metal factor anomaly was apparently drilled with negative results. A frequency effect anomaly was also discovered but was not drilled.

Since the claims have been staked, no work has been done other than the soil sampling carried out immediately before the IP, resistivity and magnetic surveys.

GEOLOGY

The geology of the property is taken from Church's 1973 maps, "Geology of the Buck Creek Area."

Almost the entire property is covered by glacial drift with few outcrops occurring. It is therefore difficult to know what the underlying bedrock is. However, the few outcrops within the property and in close proximity indicate the underlying bedrock may be entirely Eocene volcanics. Nevertheless, the overburden cover is so extensive that the occurrence of other rock-types should not be precluded.

Church shows three outcroppings of the Goosly Lake volcanic rocks of Eocene age occurring within the Dev and Go claims. These are (1) on Allin Creek across the Dev 3 and 4 boundary, (2) on the west central part of the Dev 2 claim, and (3) along the western border of the Go 2 claim. The Goosly Lake group consist of biotite-pyroxene-plagioclase trachyandesite lavas and thick sills or lava flows as well as small stocks of similar rock.

Within the northeastern corner of the Go 3 claim occur outcroppings of the Houston phase of the Buck Creek volcanic rocks which is of Eocene age as well. This group consists of aphanitic andesite and dacite lavas and volcanic breccia as well as minor basalt.

Within 1.5 km west of the Go 2 claim occurs a syenomonzonite stock. It occurs within the center of the Equity Silver property and is thought to be important to the formation of the mineralization of the Goosly deposit.

On the western side of this stock occurs a window of Early and Middle Mesozoic metamorphosed bedded volcanics and sediments which is the host group of the Goosly deposit. This group consists of tuff and lapilli tuff, tuff breccia, tuffaceous argillite, conglomerate, and the host rock, a shattered dacite. These bedded rocks dip steeply to the west and are cut by Tertiary dykes dipping steeply to the east. The dykes are rhyolite, feldspar porphyry, aphanitic pulaskite, and pre-Tertiary diorite.

The Goosly deposit is described by Church (1970) as follows:

> The main mineralized zone, about 175 feet thick, is composed of finely disseminated sulphides and coarse-grained sulphide replacement bodies located in the central part of the dacite tongue. The disseminated sulphide phase forms the bulk of the mineralized zone; the composition is somewhat variable, averaging 0.7 per cent chalcopyrite and 3.8 per cent pyrite and grey sulphides (based on 25 model estimates). The coarse sulphide replacements are irregularly distrubuted in the zone of intense sulphide dissemination. These structures are lens-like bodies as much as 10 feet thick, with an average modal composition of 31 per cent chalcopyrite, 23 per cent pyrite, and 17 per cent pyrrhotite (based on 14 analyses). It is noted that in these massive replacements preservation of the mosaic breccia texture typical of the shattered dacite is locally almost perfect.

The thick chert pebbel conglomerate unit at the base of the section shows local abundance of finely disseminated pyrite and tetrahedrite (?) interstitial to the fragments.

Elsewhere pyrite is scattered sparingly throughout the section in joint and cleavage fillings and less commonly as disseminations in the host rocks. Specularite and sphalerite accompany the pyrite locally.

The alteration attendant to the sulphide-enriched areas has not been studied in detail; however, the country rocks are know to be at lease partially sericitized and have apparently undergone some alteration to clay minerals. In areas of intense sulphide emplacement near the syenomonzonite contact the dacite is transformed by recrystallization and metasomatism, forming a finely felted mottled dark-coloured rock.

As of 1979, the ore reserves were 43.5 million tons grading 2.78 oz/ton silver, 0.026 oz/ton gold, 0.33% copper and a small amount of antimony.

INDUCED POLARIZATION-RESISTIVITY SURVEY

a) Instrumentation

The transmitter used for the induced polarization-resistivity survey was a Model IPT-1, manufactured by Phoenix Geophysics Ltd. of Markham, Ontario. It was powered by a 2.0 kw motor-generator, Model MG-2, also manufactured by Phoenix.

The receiver used was a model Mark IV manufactured by Huntec ('70) Limited of Scarborough, Ontario. This is state-of-the-art equipment, with software-controlled functions, programmable through the front panel.

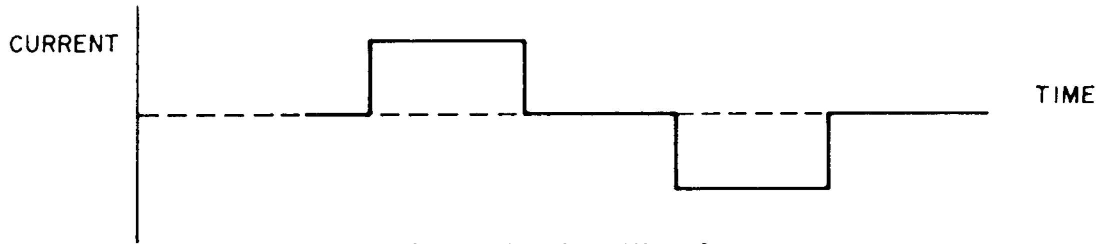
The Mark IV system is capable of time domain, frequency domain, and complex resistivity measurements.

b) Theory

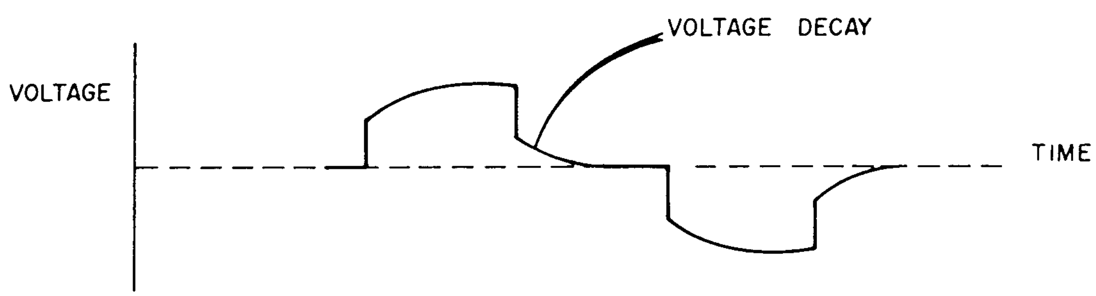
When a voltage is applied to the ground, electrical current flows, mainly in the electrolyte-filled capillaries within the rock. If the capillaries also contain certain mineral particles that transport current by electrons (most sulphides, some oxides and graphite), then the ionic charges build up at the particle-electrolyte interface, positive ones where the current enters the particle and negative ones where it leaves. This accumulation of charge creates a voltage that tends to oppose the current flow across the interface. When the current is switched off, the created voltage slowly decreases as the accumulated ions diffuse back into the electrolyte. This type of induced polarization phenomena is known as electrode polarization.

A similar effect occurs if clay particles are present in the conducting medium. Charged clay particles attract oppositely-charged ions from the surrounding electrolyte; when the current stops, the ions slowly diffuse back to their equilibrium state. This process is known as membrane polarization and gives rise to induced polarization effects even in the absence of metallic-type conductors.

Most IP surveys are carried out by taking measurements in the "time-domain" or the "frequency-domain".



Transmitted Waveform



Recorded Voltage

Time-domain measurements involve sampling the waveform at intervals after the current is switched off, to derive a dimensionless paramater, the chargeability, "M" which is a measure of the strength of the induced polarization effect. Measurements in the frequency-domain are based on the fact that the resistance produced at the electrolyte-charged particle interface decreases with increasing frequency. The difference between apparent resistivity readings at a high and low frequency is expressed as the percentage frequency effect, "PFE".

The quantity, apparent resistivity, , computed from electrical survey results is only the true earth resistivity in a homogenous sub-surface. When vertical (and lateral) variations in electrical properties occur, as they always will in the real world, the apparent resistivity will be influenced by the various layers, depending on their depth relative to the electrode spacing. A single reading cannot therefore be attributed to a particular depth.

The ability of the ground to transmit electricity is, in the absence of metallic-type conductors, almost completely depending on the volume, nature and content of the pore space. Empirical relationships can be derived linking the formation resistivity to the pore water resistivity, as a function of porosity. Such a formula is Archie's Law, which states (assuming complete saturation) in clean formations:

$$\frac{Ro}{Rw} = 0^{-2}$$

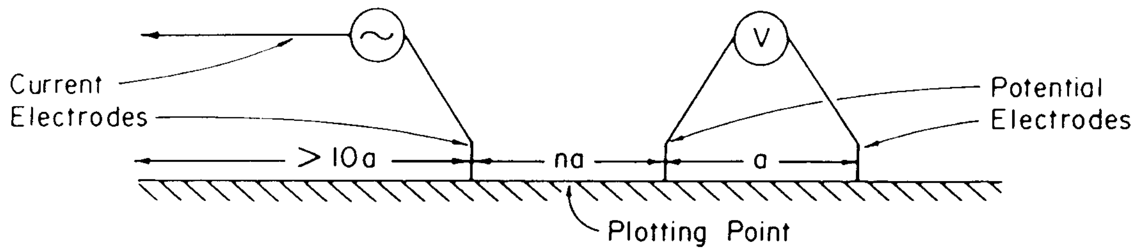
Where: Ro is formation resistivity
Rw is pore water resistivity
0 is porosity

c) Survey Procedure

The IP and resistivity measurements were taken in the time-domain mode using an 8-second square wave charge cycle (2-seconds positive charge, 2-seconds off, 2-seconds negative charge, 2-seconds off). The delay time used after the charge shuts off was 200 milliseconds and the integration time used was 1,500 milli-seconds divided into 10 windows.

The configuration used in the field was the pole-dipole array shown as follows:

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



The electrode spacing (or dipole length) is denoted at 'a' and was chosen as 50 m. The 'n' was read from 1 to 3 dipole separations ('na') which was therefore 50 to 150 m. This gives a theoretical depth penetration of 75 to 100 m which depends not only on the 'na' spacing but also on the ground resistivity.

As can be seen on the pseudosections, some lines are done at only 1 dipole separatiaon, some at 2 dipole separations, and the rest at 3 dipole separations. It was planned to carry out the whole survey at 2 separations unless winter conditions slowed progress to an unacceptable level. Then only 1 separation would be read. As a result, lines 4+00N and 6+00N were read to only 1 separation. However, an anomaly was discovered to the north and it was found that readings to the 3rd separation were important. Therefore all lines from 8+00N to 28+00N were read to 3 separations.

The pole-dipole array was chosen because of its greater speed and greater depth penetration. Where the target is large, the lack of symmetry of the pole-dipole array is considered to be of small disadvantage.

Stainless steel stakes were used for current electrodes. Normally the potential electrodes are comprised of metallic copper in copper sulphate solution, in non-polarizing, unglazed, porcelain pots. However, the frozen ground as well as the freezing temperatures necessitated the use of stainless steel stakes for the potential electrodes as well.

The baseline was put in along the Go 1/Go 2 survey line which runs in a direction of due north. The survey lines were put in every 200 m at a perpendicular direction to the baseline which is due west. In total, 15 lines were surveyed by IP-resistivity for a total length of 17.5 km.

The survey's progress was hampered by normal winter conditions which was some frozen ground making it somewhat difficult to plant the electrodes, as well as about 0.7 m of snow. The snow was very powdery making progress very slow at first. A crust eventually formed which increased the speed considerably.

d) Compilation of Data

The chargeability (IP) values are read directly from the instrument and no data processing is therefore required prior to plotting. The resistivity values are derived from current and voltage readings taken in the field. These values are combined with the geometrical factor appropriate for the pole-dipole array, to compute the apparent resistivities.

The chargeability and resistivity data were each plotted in pseudosection form on maps 3 through to 17 for lines 0+00 through to 28+00N, respectively at at scale of 1:5,000. The chargeability data was then contoured at an interval of 4 ms, and the resistivity data at an interval of 100 ohm-m (except for lines 0+00N and 2+00N which were contoured at an interval of 10 ohm-m). Also plotted on the same map and above the pseudosections were the magnetic profiles as well as the silver and copper soil geochemistry profiles. Soil sampling has not yet been done on lines 2+00N through to 16+00N.

The chargeability and resistivity data were also plotted in survey plan form along the 14 lines on Maps 18 and 19, respectively, at a scale of 1:5,000. They were plotted midway from the location of the closest current electrode and the closest potential electrode as shown above. The chargeability data were contoured at a 4 milli-second contour interval, and the resistivity data, at a 100 ohm-meter contour interval.

MAGNETIC SURVEY

a) Instrumentation and Theory

The magnetic survey was carried out with a model MP-2 proton precession magnetometer, manufactured by Scintrex Limited of Concord, Ontario. This instrument reads out directly in gammas to an accuracy of ±1 gamma, over a range of 20,000 - 100,000 gammas. The operating temperature range is -35° to +50° C, and its gradient tolerance is up to 5,000 gammas per meter.

Only two commonly occurring minerals are strongly magnetic, magnetite and pyrrhotite; magnetic surveys are therefore used to detect the presence of these minerals in varying concentrations. Magnetics is also useful as a reconnaissance tool for mapping geologic lithology and structure since different rock types have different background amounts of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite.

b) Field Procedure

Readings of the earth's total magnetic field were taken every 25 m along all 15 survey lines. The work consisted of 17.5 km of survey as well.

The diurnal variation was monitored in the field by the closed loop method to enable the variation to be removed from the raw data prior to plotting.

c) Compilation of Data

A base value of 57,000 gammas was subtracted from all magnetic readings and the resultant values were then plotted on a survey plan, namely map #20, at a scale of 1:5,000. The data was then contoured at an interval of 200 gammas.

As mentioned above, the magnetic data was also profiled with the IP and resistivity pseudosections as well as the silver and copper soil geochemistry profiles.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The IP survey has revealed an extensive chargeability anomalous zone, as defined by the 4-ms contour, which virtually covers the western half of the property. The eastern edge of this zone strikes roughly N20°E. IP readings east of the boundary are almost entirely background averaging 2 ms. The anomalous zone is open to the north, south, and west.

Correlating with the IP anomalous zone is an extensive resistivity high, as defined by the 100-ohm-metre contour. The eastern edge also strikes about N20°E. East of this boundary, the background averages 60 ohm-metres. However, values within the high average 400 ohm-metres, rising to a high of 2314 ohm-metres. In essence, the values increase from east to west.

The causative source of the high IP and resistivity values on the western half of the property may be caused by a different rock-type, possibly, such as volcanics. The eastern half with the IP and resistivity low values may be reflecting sediments.

Another possible cause of the IP and resistivity change is deeper overburden on the eastern half of the property which would result in lower IP and resistivity values. It can be seen that the IP and resistivity values increase to the west with topographic rise. This deeper overburden is supported by Church's geologic map (1973) of the area.

This would suggest that the background IP for the western half is higher, say, 8 ms. As a result, only values above 12 ms within the western anomalous area are considered to be of exploration interest. Two anomalies are therefore identified within the IP high. These are labelled by the capital letters A and B.

Anomaly A occurs along the western edge of the survey area from lines 6+00N to 24+00N. It strikes northerly and is open to the north, to the west, and possibly to the south, giving a minimum length of 1800 metres. On many of the lines, the IP high is seen only at the n=3 level on the pseudo-sections. This anomaly reaches a high of 63 ms at n=1, on line 20+00N.

With one exception, on every line soil samples were taken, IP anomaly A correlates directly with copper/silver highs. The exception is line 20+00N. In addition, there is some correlation with magnetic highs and some with resistivity highs as well as some with resistivity lows.

The above-described signature strongly indicates copper/silver mineralization undoubtedly occurring with pyrite. The magnetic correlation indicates that some of the mineralization occurs with magnetite and/or pyrrhotite as occurs within the Sam Goosly deposit. IP highs correlating with resistivity lows indicate sulphide mineralization occurring within a zone of alteration and fracturing. However, many of the IP highs correlate with resistivity highs, indicating sulphides associated with intrusives. Alternatively, the resistivity highs may be caused by fractures infilled with quartz and/or calcite.

Because copper/silver soil anomalies correlate with the above-described geophysics signature, it follows that the same geophysics signature to the south where sampling was not done strongly indicates copper/silver mineralization.

Though anomaly A occurs along the western edge of the survey area, most of it appears to occur to depth within the property boundaries. This is suggested by many of the survey lines which indicate increasing IP effect with depth. Further surveying to the west, however, would help determine the areal extent.

<u>Anomaly B</u> is centered three hundred metres to the east of anomaly A. This anomaly is at least 500 metres long and up to 300 metres wide, striking roughly north-south. The IP values on line 18+00N suggest that this high, as seen at depth, may be connected with

anomaly A. (This anomaly reaches a high of 24 ms, on both n=2 and n=3) It is also possible that anomaly B strikes southwesterly towards line 12+00N.

As is the case for anomaly A, anomaly B correlates with copper/silver soil anomalies and magnetic highs. However, the anomalies are not as strong (except for the silver on line 20+00N). This is probably due to the causative source occurring at depth, as is indicated by the IP results.

The following is a line-by-line discussion:

L-28+00N

A copper/silver high correlates with a strong, broad magnetic high and a strong resistivity high. There is no IP correlation, though IP could possibly be anomalous at depth. It would appear that the causative source of this resistivity high is an intrusive, possibly a dyke that contains magnetite and is associated with copper mineralization. The magnetic high at 5+50W probably reflects a dyke.

L-26+00N

A copper/silver high correlates with the edge of a magnetic high, indicating that the causative source is associated with an intrusive or magnetite and/or pyrrhotite mineralization. There is a general increase in silver and copper values towards the west end of the line, correlating with a general increase in the magnetic field.

L-24+00N

On this line, a strong copper/silver high correlates with IP anomaly A, as well as with a resistivity low. This feature occurs to the immediate west of a broad magnetic high, correlating with a broad resistivity high. This indicates the copper/silver mineralization may be associated with an intrusive.

L-22+00N

A strong copper/silver anomaly correlates with IP anomaly A, a resistivity high, and a small magnetic high. Again, the indication is that this copper/silver mineralization is associated with an intrusive. However, the magnetics indicate that magnetite and/or pyrrhotite occurs with the mineralization. IP anomaly B is weak on this line, but it correlates with a small resistivity high, a small magnetic high, and a weak copper/silver high.

Two moderate copper/silver highs occurring at the eastern end of the line, do not correlate with any geophysical feature.

The broad magnetic high within the center of the line correlates with a broad, weak resistivity high. This indicates the area is possibly underlain by basic volcanics.

L-20+00N

IP anomaly A is strongest on this line, correlating with a resistivity low. However, it only correlates with a very weak copper/silver anomaly, and a background magnetic field.

The strong copper/silver anomaly within the center of this line is related to the causative source of IP anomaly B, since the soil anomaly occurs along the western edge of B.

As on line 22+00N, the two eastern copper/silver anomalies do not correlate with any particular geophysical feature.

L-18+00N

A copper/silver anomaly correlates with the western part of IP anomaly A, as well as a local resistivity low and a magnetic low. The direct correlation of the magnetic high and resistivity low would indicate that the copper/silver mineralization is associated with magnetite and/or pyrrhotite as occurs within the Sam Goosly deposit. A second copper/silver high, though smaller in magnitude, correlates with the strongest part of IP anomaly A, and a resistivity low. There is no magnetic correlation.

On this line, IP anomaly B correlates with a low amplitude, broad magnetic high, and some low amplitude copper and silver highs. This line indicates the possibility of anomaly B connecting with anomaly A at depth.

L-16+00N

IP anomaly A correlates directly with a resistivity high. A second, local resistivity high of small amplitude at 9+50W occurs to depth, and is probably caused by a dyke.

The IP and resistivity values on this line increase with depth, and the anomalous values extend to the east as far as 6+00W.

A prominent magnetic low occurs at 6+25W, and correlates with a minor, shallow resistivity low, and a subtle topographic depression. It is difficult to say what the causative source is, but two possibilities exist: (1) a fault, or (2) a dyke lacking in magnetite intruding into basic volcanics.

L-14+00N

IP anomaly A is wide at depth and correlates with a resistivity high.

Two shallow local magnetic lows occur above anomaly A, and correlate closely with two shallow resistivity lows. Possibly the interpretation is a geological structure.

L-12+00N

IP anomaly A correlates with a resistivity high as well as with a small magnetic high. The geophysics indicate the possibility of copper/silver mineralization.

L-10+00N

On this line, IP anomaly A correlates with a resistivity high, both of which are open to the west and extend to depth as well.

A one-point magnetic high of about 500 gammas gives a slightly offset correlation. The geophysics signature indicates the strong possibility of copper/silver mineralization.

L-8+00N

On this line, IP anomaly A correlates with a resistivity high. Also there is an offset correlation with a magnetic high which rises at least 600 gammas at the extreme western end. As above, this geophysics signature indicates the possibility of copper/silver mineralization.

The magnetic response immediately to the east (close-spaced highs and lows) indicates that the western part of the anomaly may be overlain by a capping of Tertiary basalts.

L-6+00N

The interpretation is difficult on this line since only n=1 was read. However, it does appear that IP anomaly A extends southerly to this line. The magnetic high at 10+75W correlates with the highest IP reading and a resistivity high indicating that copper/silver mineralization may occur here as is indicated on parts of A to the north.

As on 8+00N, the magnetics indicate a capping of Tertiary basalts to the immediate east.

L-0+00N, 2+00N, 4+00N

No anomalous IP readings occur on these lines. However, they may well occur at depth. Furthermore, the high resistivity and magnetic values at the western edge of line 2+00N indicate that anomalous IP readings may occur to the west.

An interesting feature on these lines, especially 0+00N and 2+00N, is a very strong and wide magnetic high occurring at the eastern ends. It has an amplitude high of 2000 gammas. On the contoured plan of the magnetic survey, the anomaly is at least 200 m wide and 400 m long, being open to the east and to the south. The shape of the anomaly on the section of line 2+00N indicates that the causative source is likely close to the surface.

What the causative source is, is somewhat difficult to say. It is very likely a magnetite-rich intrusive or massive basic volcanic rock-type. However, it is curious that there is no correlation with a resistivity high or high IP readings (though not necessarily anomalous). A possible explanation is that the IP and resistivity surveys do not read deep enough.

Respectfully submitted,

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

David G. Mark
Geophysicist

January 14, 1987
37/G387

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Church, B.N., Geology of the Buck Creek Area, Omineca M.D., B.C. Dept. of Petroluem Resources, Preliminary Map #11, May, 1973.

Church, B.N., Geology of the Owen Lake, Parrott Lakes, and Goosly Lake Area, Geology, Exploration and Mining in B.C., B.C. Dept. of Mines and Petroleum Resources, pp. 119-124, 1970.

Geology, Exploration and Mining in B.C.,
1969 - pp. 142 to 148
1970 - pp. 125 to 128
1973 - pp. 334 to 338
1976 - pp. 105 to 106
1978 - pp. E215 to E216

GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID G. MARK, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., with offices located at #530-800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

I further certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.

2. I have been practising my profession for the past 19 years and have been active in the mining industry for the past 22 years.

3. I am an active member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists and a member of the European Association for Exploration Geophysicists.

4. This report is compiled from data obtained from induced polarization, resistivity and magnetic surveys carried out by a crew of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., under my supervision and under the field supervision of Pat Cruickshank, geophysicist, from November 21st to December 15th, 1986.

5. I do not hold any interest in Normine Resources Ltd. or in Westview Resources Ltd., nor in any of the properties discussed in this report, nor will I receive any interest as a result of writing this report.

Respectfully submitted,

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

David G. Mark
Geophysicist

January 14th, 1987
37/G387

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

This is to certify that I have caused induced polarization, resistivity and magnetic surveys to be done over a portion of the Dev and Go claims located on Allin Creek, 9.0 km due east of Goosly Lake within the Omineca Mining Division to the value of the following:

FIELD:

Mobilization-demobilization	$ 3,500
Linecutting, 10 days at $550/day	5,500
4-man crew, 18 days at $1,500/day	27,000
Skidoo rental, 40 machine days* at $50/day	2,000
Interpretive report	5,500
	43,500

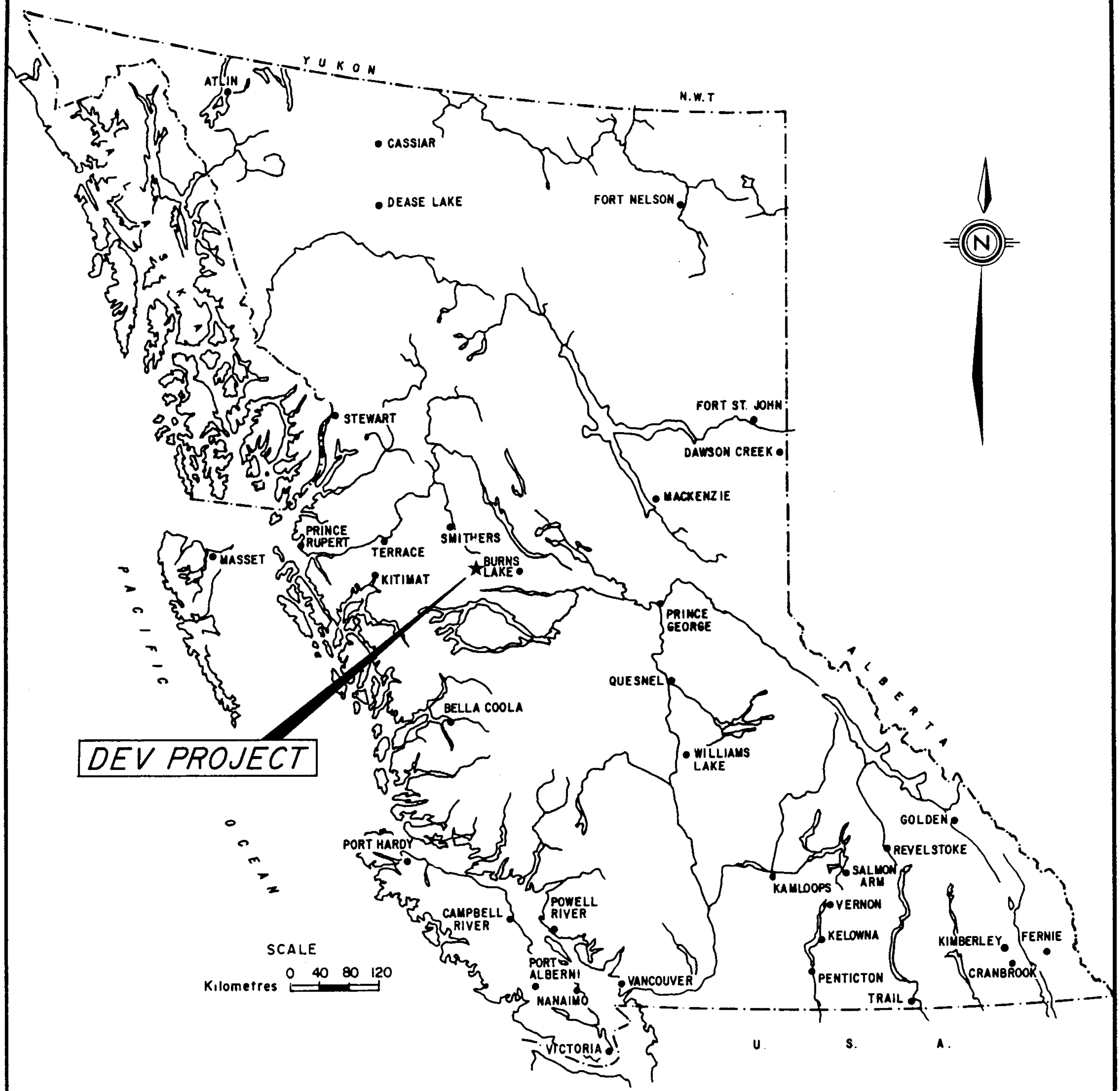
* sometimes 2 skidoos

NOTE: $6,000 of this work was done on the Go Claim Group (GO 1, 3 claims) and $37,500 was done on the Dev Claim Group (Dev 1 to 4, Go 2 claims).

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

David G. Mark, Geophysicist
Manager

January 14, 1987
37/G387



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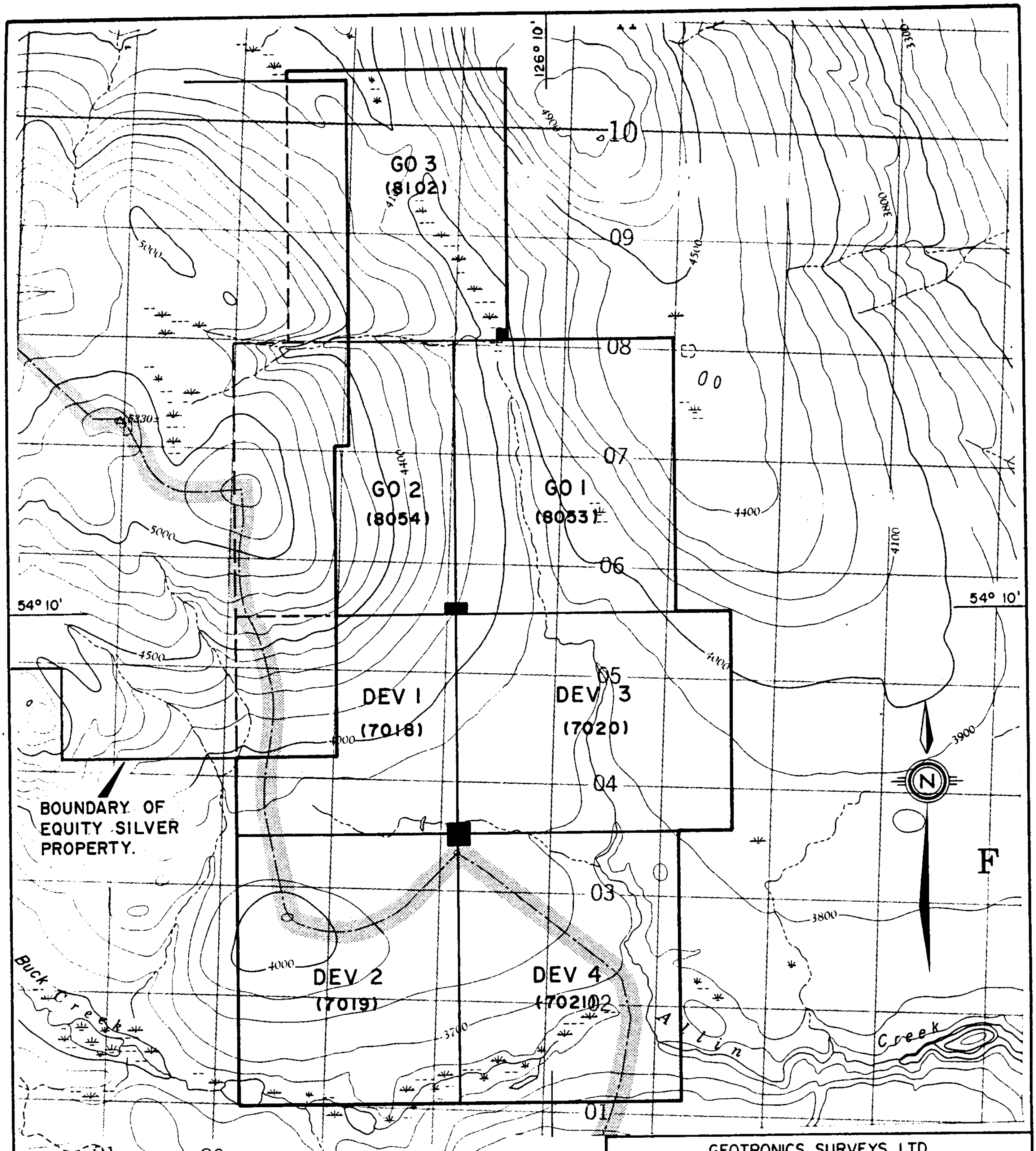
DEV PROJECT

ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY	DATE	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	JAN 1987	86-35	1:8,000,000	1



LEGEND

– LEGAL CORNER POST

SCALE

M. 0 1 2 3 M.

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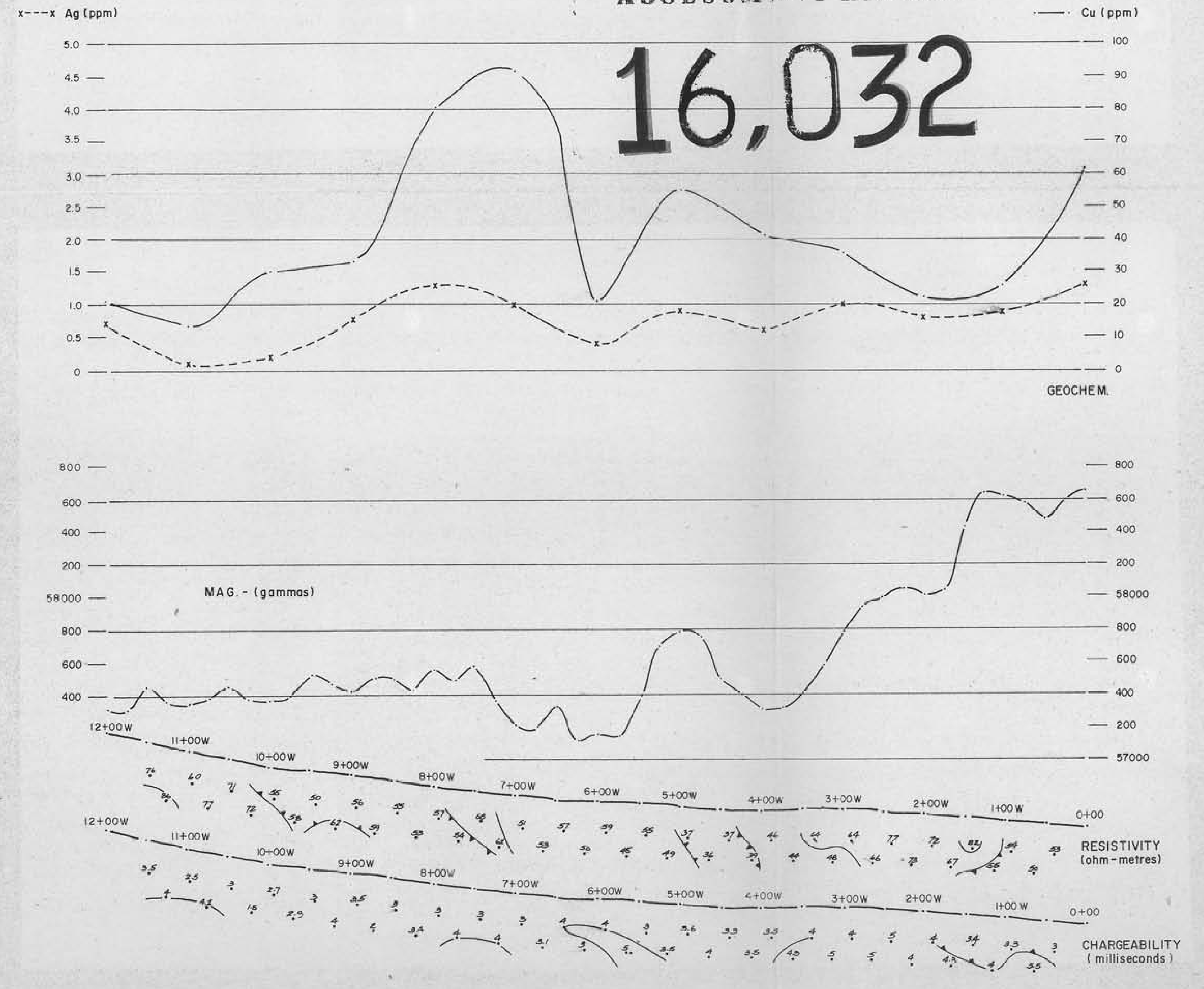
DEV PROJECT

ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

CLAIM MAP

DRAWN BY	DATE	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	JAN 1987	86-35	1:50,000	2



LEGEND

MAGNETIC SURVEY

INSTRUMENTATION: SCINTREX MODEL MP-2 PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 4 MILLISECONDS

- INDUCED POLARIZATION LOW

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 10 OHM-METRES

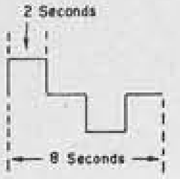
- RESISTIVITY LOW

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER: HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER: PHOENIX IPT-1
GENERATOR: PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE: TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY: POLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH (a): 50 METRES
DIPOLE SEPARATION (n): 1 to 3
DELAY TIME: 200 MILLISECONDS
INTEGRATION TIME: 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE: 8 SECOND SQUARE WAVE:



METRES
0 50 100 150 200 250

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DEV PROJECT

ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

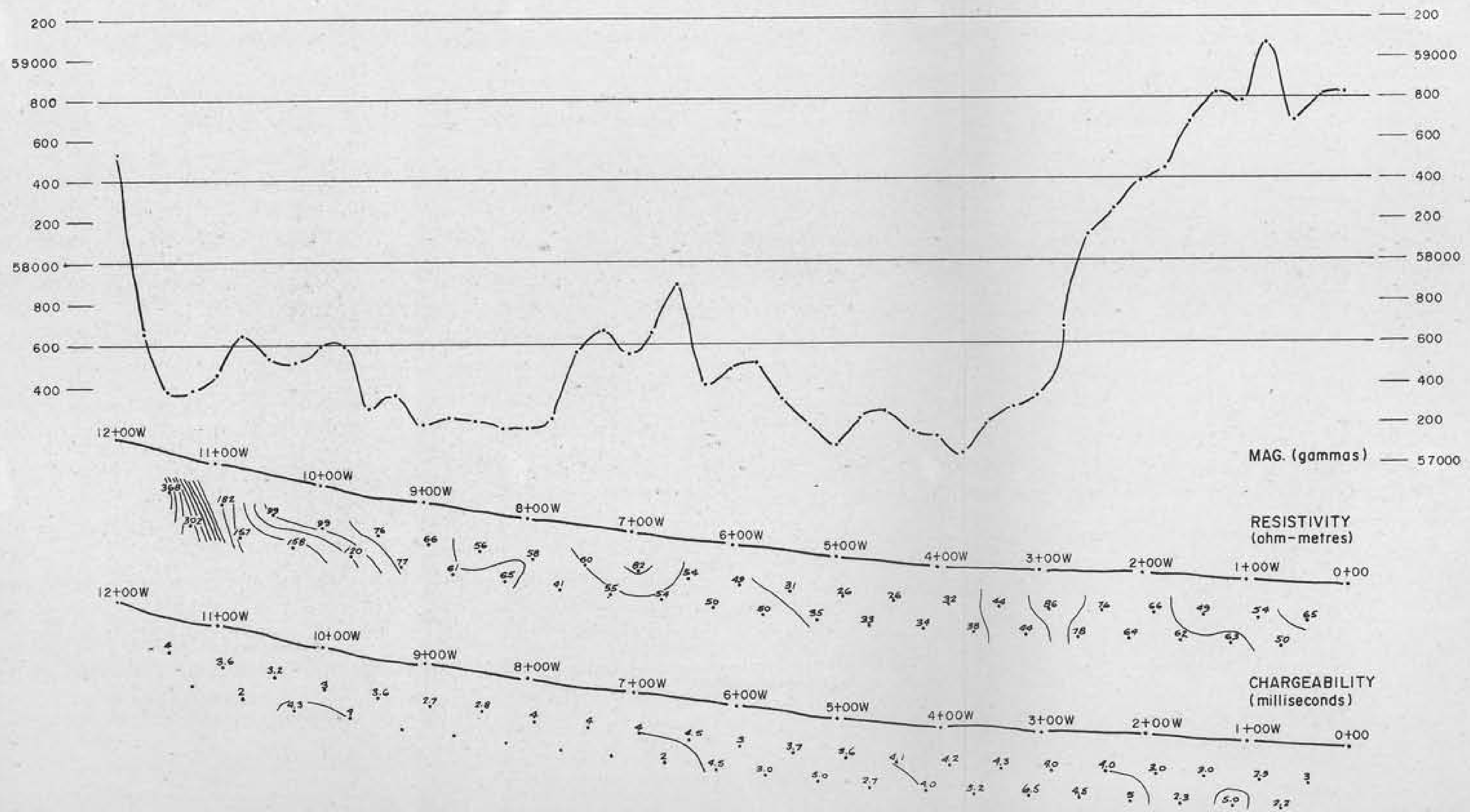
COMPILATION PSEUDOSECTIONS AND PROFILES

LINE 0+00

DRAWN BY	DATE	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	JAN. 1987	86-35	1:5000	3

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,032



LEGEND

MAGNETIC SURVEY

INSTRUMENTATION : SCINTREX MODEL MP-2 PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 4 MILLISECONDS

- INDUCED POLARIZATION LOW

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 10 OHM-METRES

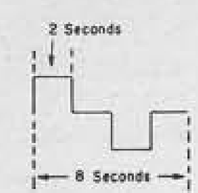
- RESISTIVITY LOW

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1
GENERATOR : PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE : TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY : POLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH (a) : 50 METRES
DIPOLE SEPARATION (n) : 1 to 3
DELAY TIME : 200 MILLISECONDS
INTEGRATION TIME : 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE : 8 SECOND SQUARE WAVE :



METRES
0 50 100 150 200 250

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DEV PROJECT

ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

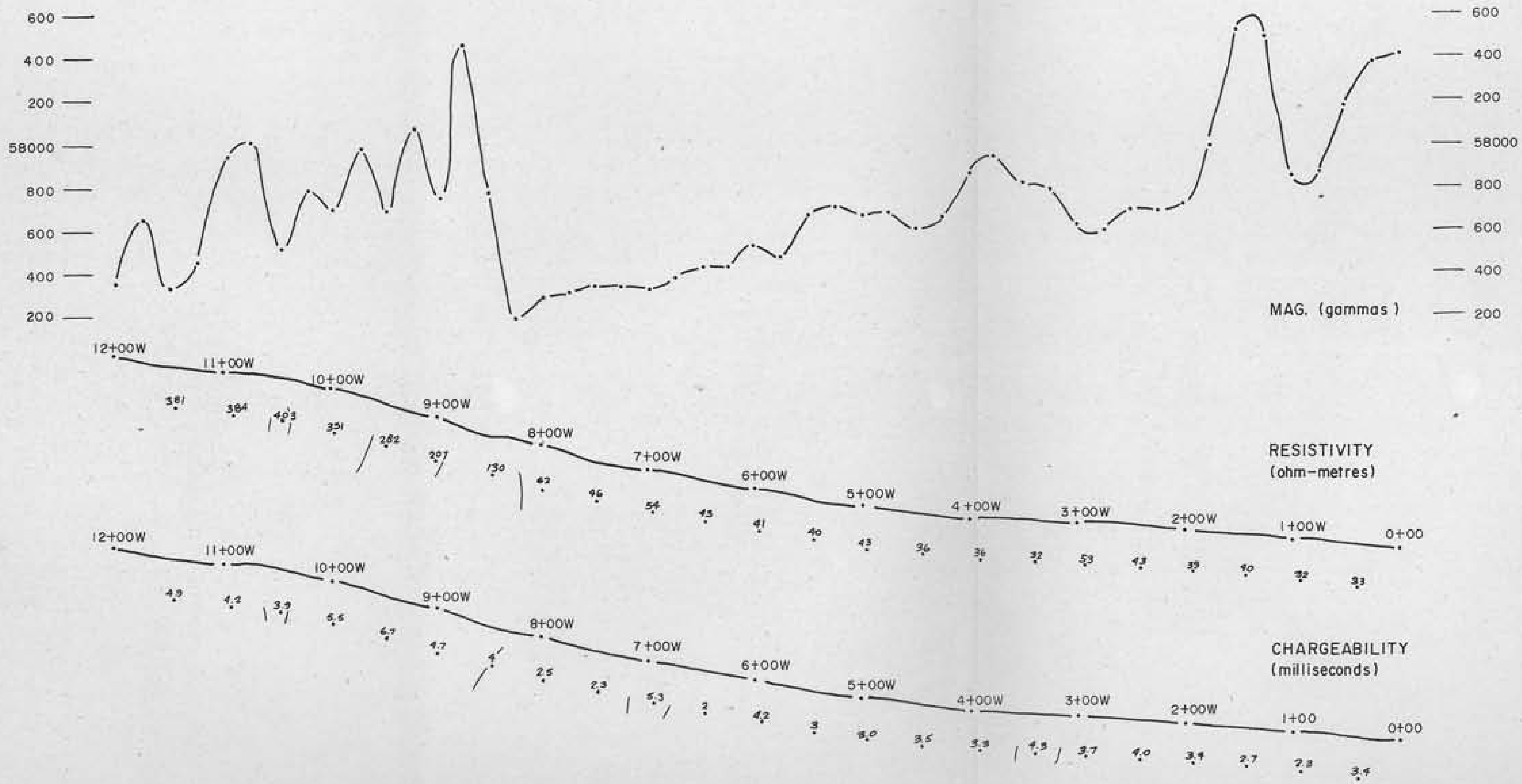
COMPILATION PSEUDOSECTIONS AND PROFILES

LINE 2+00N

DRAWN BY.	DATE	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	JAN. 1987	86-35	1: 5000	4

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,032



LEGEND

MAGNETIC SURVEY

INSTRUMENTATION : SCINTREX MODEL MP-2 PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 4 MILLISECONDS

- INDUCED POLARIZATION LOW

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 100 OHM-METRES

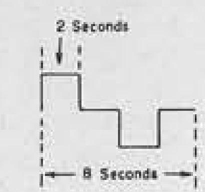
- RESISTIVITY LOW

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-I
GENERATOR : PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE : TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY : POLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH (a) : 50 METRES
DIPOLE SEPARATION (n) : 1 to 3
DELAY TIME : 200 MILLISECONDS
INTEGRATION TIME : 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE : 8 SECOND SQUARE WAVE :



METRES
0 50 100 150 200 250

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ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

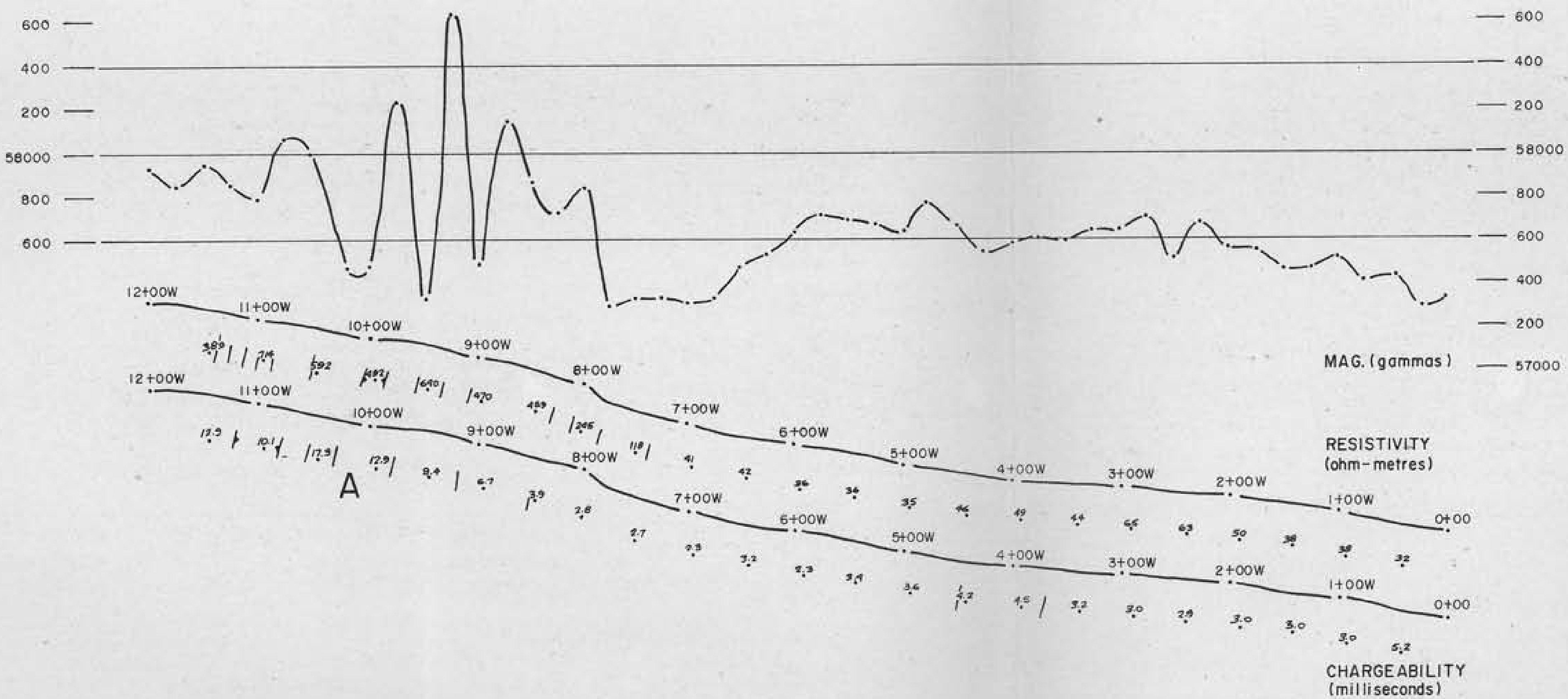
COMPILATION PSEUDOSECTIONS AND PROFILES

LINE 4+00N

DRAWN BY	DATE	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	JAN. 1987	86-35	1:5000	5

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,032



LEGEND

MAGNETIC SURVEY

INSTRUMENTATION : SCINTREX MODEL MP-2 PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 4 MILLISECONDS

– INDUCED POLARIZATION LOW

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 100 OHM-METRES

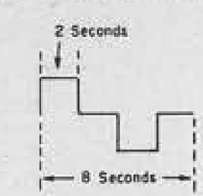
– RESISTIVITY LOW

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1
GENERATOR : PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE : TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY : POLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH (a) : 50 METRES
DIPOLE SEPARATION (n) : 1 to 3
DELAY TIME : 200 MILLISECONDS
INTEGRATION TIME : 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE : 8 SECOND SQUARE WAVE



METRES

0 50 100 150 200 250

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ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

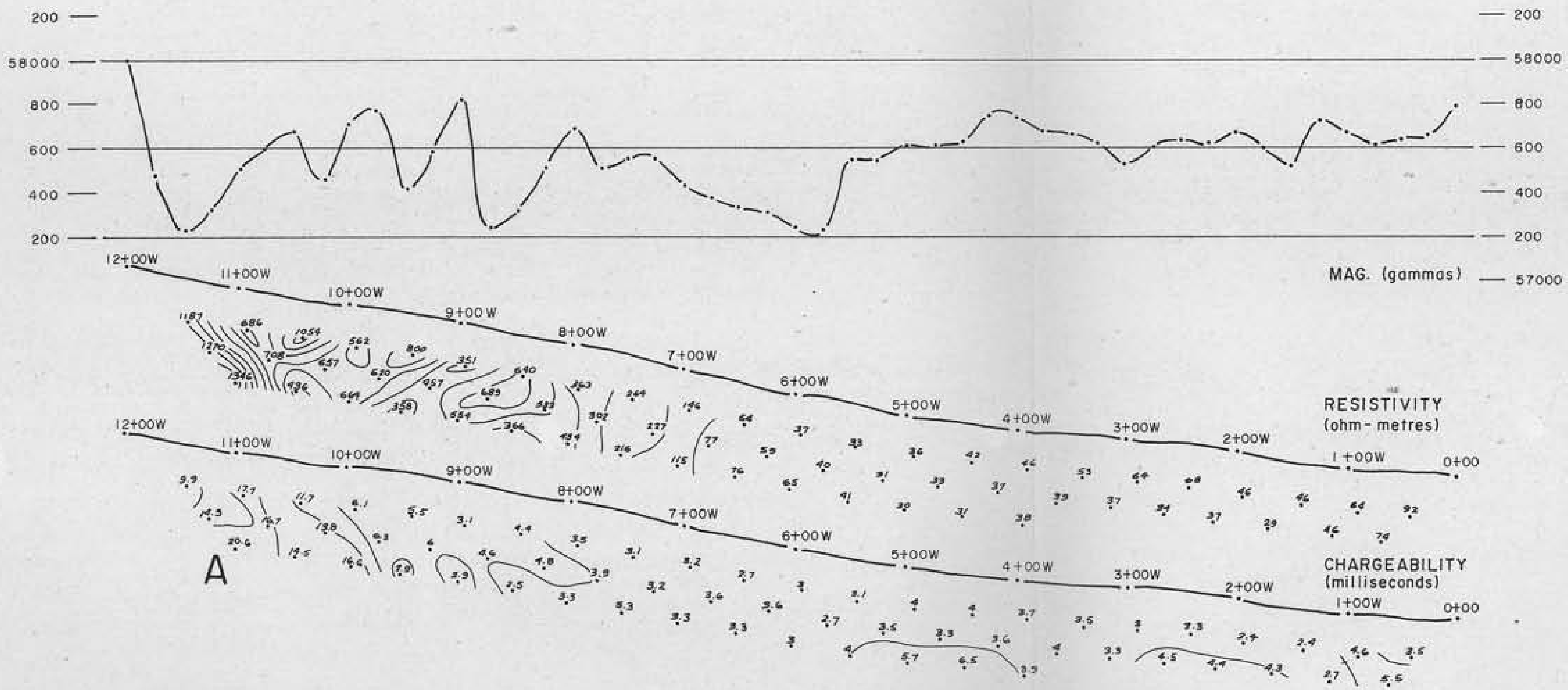
COMPILATION PSEUDOSECTIONS AND PROFILES

LINE 6+00 N

DRAWN BY	DATE	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	JAN. 1987	86-35	1:5000	6

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,032



LEGEND

MAGNETIC SURVEY

INSTRUMENTATION : SCINTREX MODEL MP-2 PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 4 MILLISECONDS

– INDUCED POLARIZATION LOW

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 100 OHM-METRES

– RESISTIVITY LOW

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1
GENERATOR : PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE : TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY : POLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH (a) : 50 METRES
DIPOLE SEPARATION (n) : 1 to 3
DELAY TIME : 200 MILLISECONDS
INTEGRATION TIME : 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE : 8 SECOND SQUARE WAVE

2 Seconds
8 Seconds

METRES
0 50 100 150 200 250

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ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

COMPILATION PSEUDOSECTIONS AND PROFILES

LINE 8+00 N.

DRAWN BY	DATE	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	JAN. 1987	86-35	1:5000	7

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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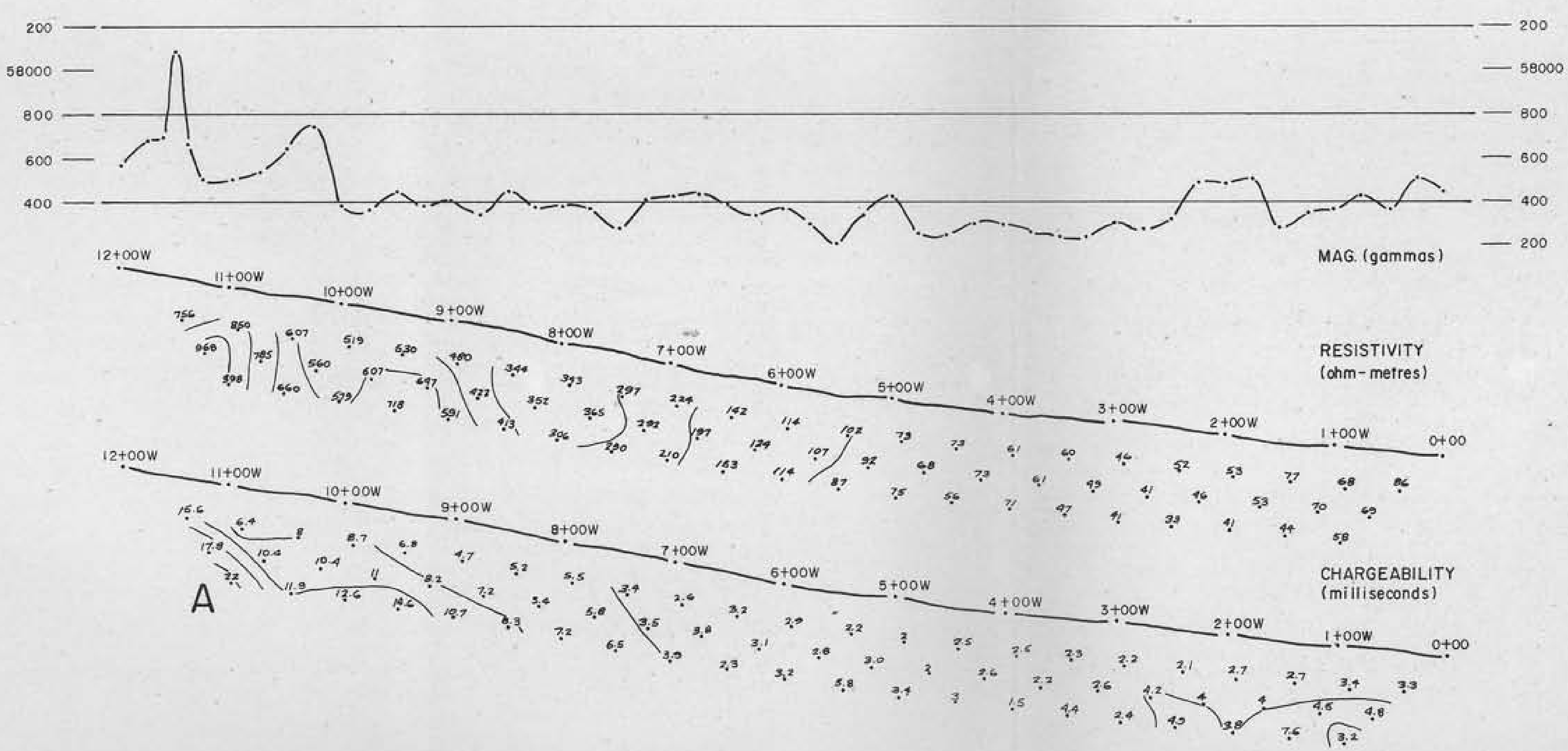


LEGEND

MAGNETIC SURVEY

INSTRUMENTATION : SCINTREX MODEL MP-2 PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 4 MILLISECONDS

- INDUCED POLARIZATION LOW

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 100 OHM-METRES

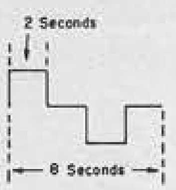
- RESISTIVITY LOW

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1
GENERATOR : PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE : TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY : POLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH (a) : 50 METRES
DIPOLE SEPARATION (n) : 1 to 3
DELAY TIME : 200 MILLISECONDS
INTEGRATION TIME : 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE : 8 SECOND SQUARE WAVE



METRES
0 50 100 150 200 250

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DEV PROJECT

ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

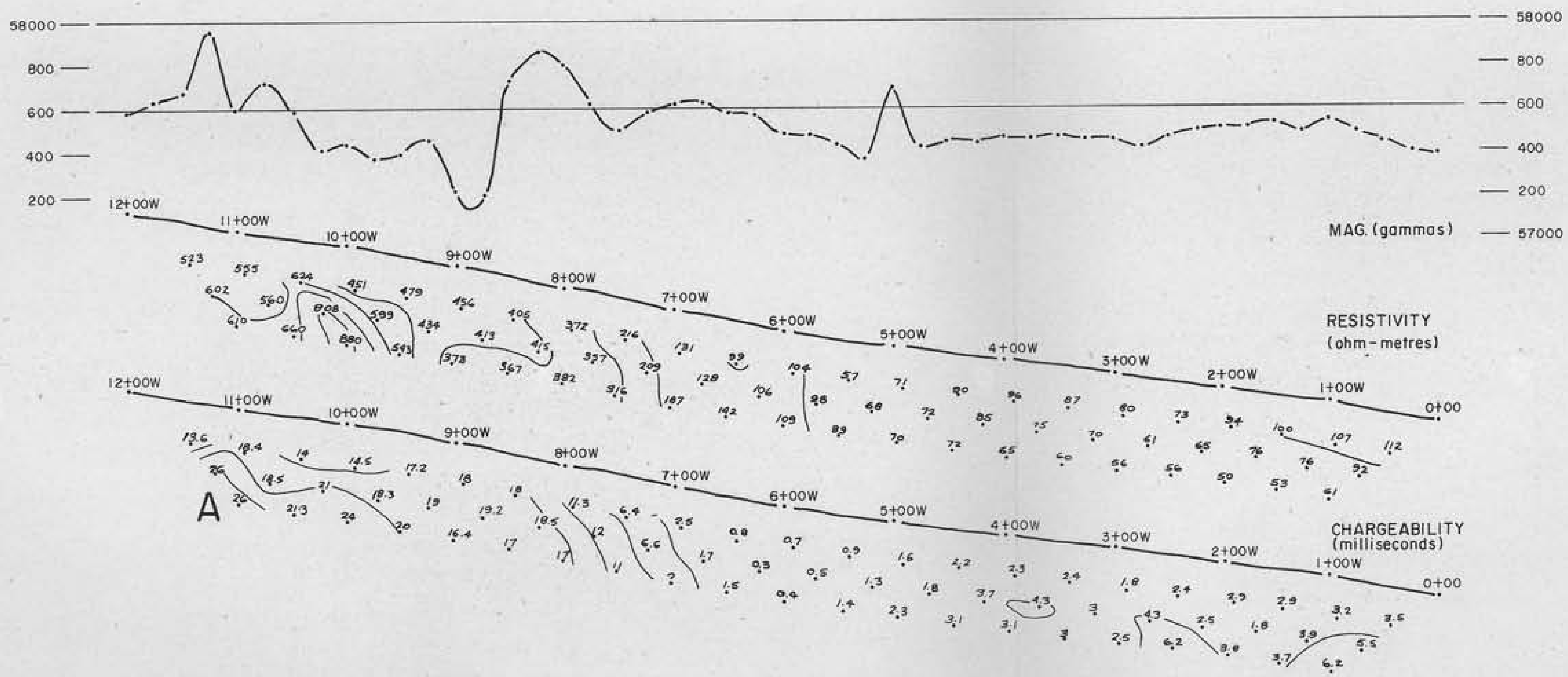
COMPILATION PSEUDOSECTIONS AND PROFILES

LINE 10+00 N

DRAWN BY	DATE	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	JAN. 1987	86-35	1:5000	8

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,032



LEGEND

MAGNETIC SURVEY

INSTRUMENTATION : SCINTREX MODEL MP-2 PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 4 MILLISECONDS

- INDUCED POLARIZATION LOW

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 100 OHM-METRES

- RESISTIVITY LOW

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1
GENERATOR : PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE : TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY : POLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH (a) : 50 METRES
DIPOLE SEPARATION (n) : 1 to 3
DELAY TIME : 200 MILLISECONDS
INTEGRATION TIME : 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE : 8 SECOND SQUARE WAVE :

2 Seconds
8 Seconds

METRES
0 50 100 150 200 250

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DEV PROJECT

ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

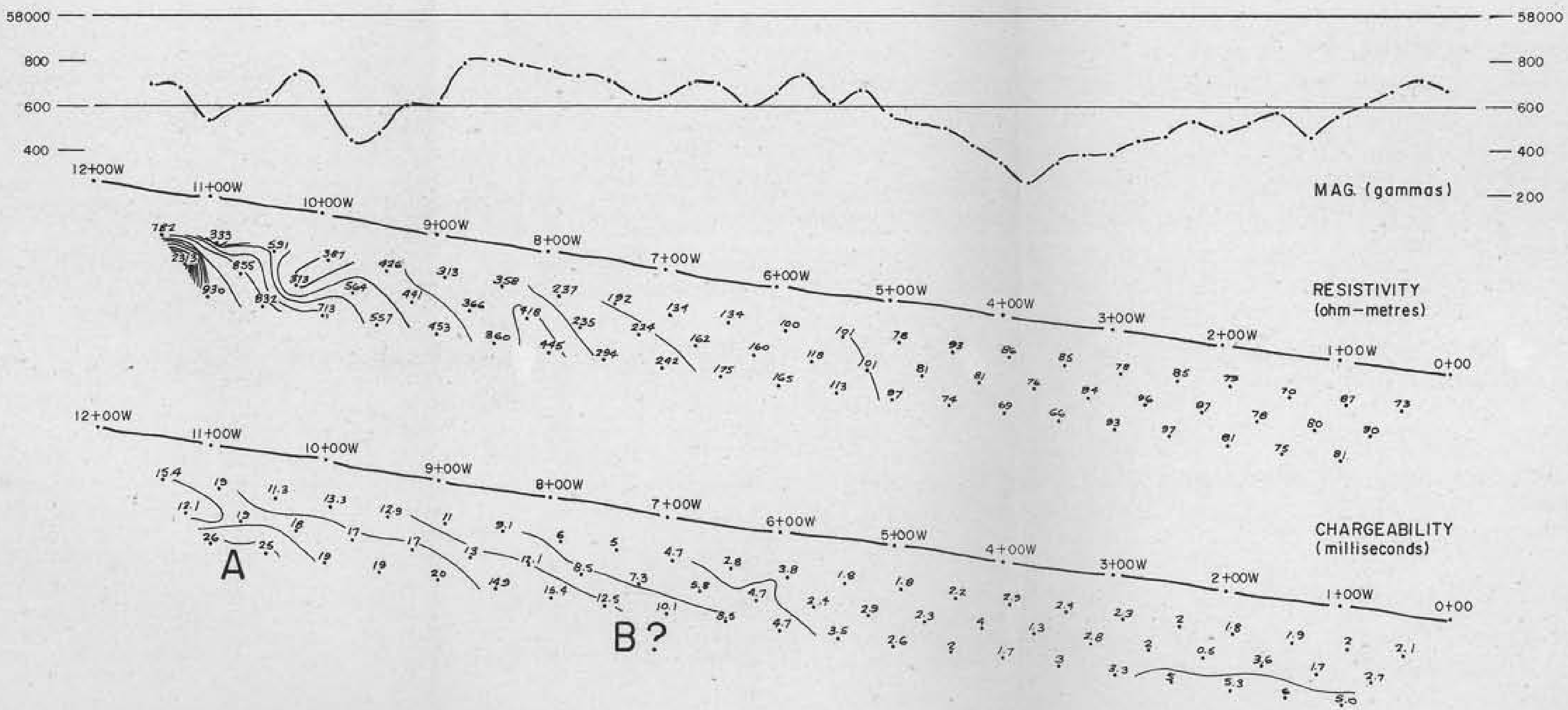
COMPILATION PSEUDOSECTIONS AND PROFILES

LINE 12+00 N

DRAWN BY	DATE	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	JAN. 1987	86-35	1:5000	9

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,032



LEGEND

MAGNETIC SURVEY

INSTRUMENTATION : SCINTREX MODEL MP-2 PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 4 MILLISECONDS

- INDUCED POLARIZATION LOW

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 100 OHM - METRES

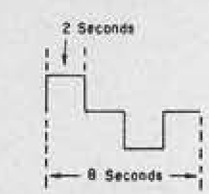
- RESISTIVITY LOW

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1
GENERATOR : PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE : TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY : POLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH (a) : 50 METRES
DIPOLE SEPARATION (n) : 1 to 3
DELAY TIME : 200 MILLISECONDS
INTEGRATION TIME : 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE : 8 SECOND SQUARE WAVE



METRES
0 50 100 150 200 250

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DEV PROJECT

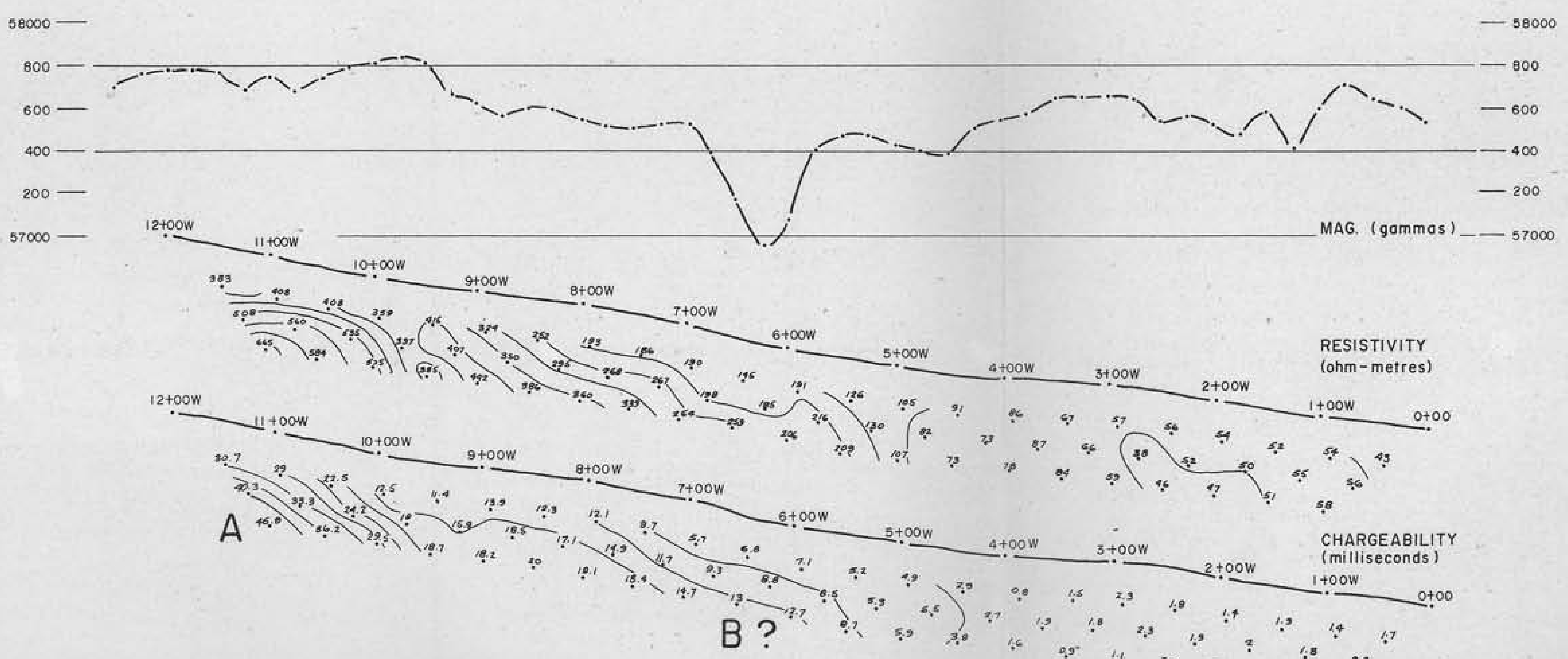
ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

COMPILATION PSEUDOSECTIONS AND PROFILES LINE 14+00 N

DRAWN BY	DATE	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	JAN. 1987	86-35	1:5000	10

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,032



LEGEND

MAGNETIC SURVEY

INSTRUMENTATION : SCINTREX MODEL MP-2 PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 4 MILLISECONDS

- INDUCED POLARIZATION LOW

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 50 OHM-METRES

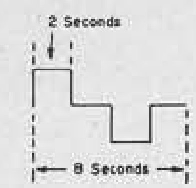
- RESISTIVITY LOW

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1
GENERATOR : PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE : TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY : POLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH (a) : 50 METRES
DIPOLE SEPARATION (n) : 1 to 3
DELAY TIME : 200 MILLISECONDS
INTEGRATION TIME : 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE : 8 SECOND SQUARE WAVE :



METRES
0 50 100 150 200 250

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DEV PROJECT

ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

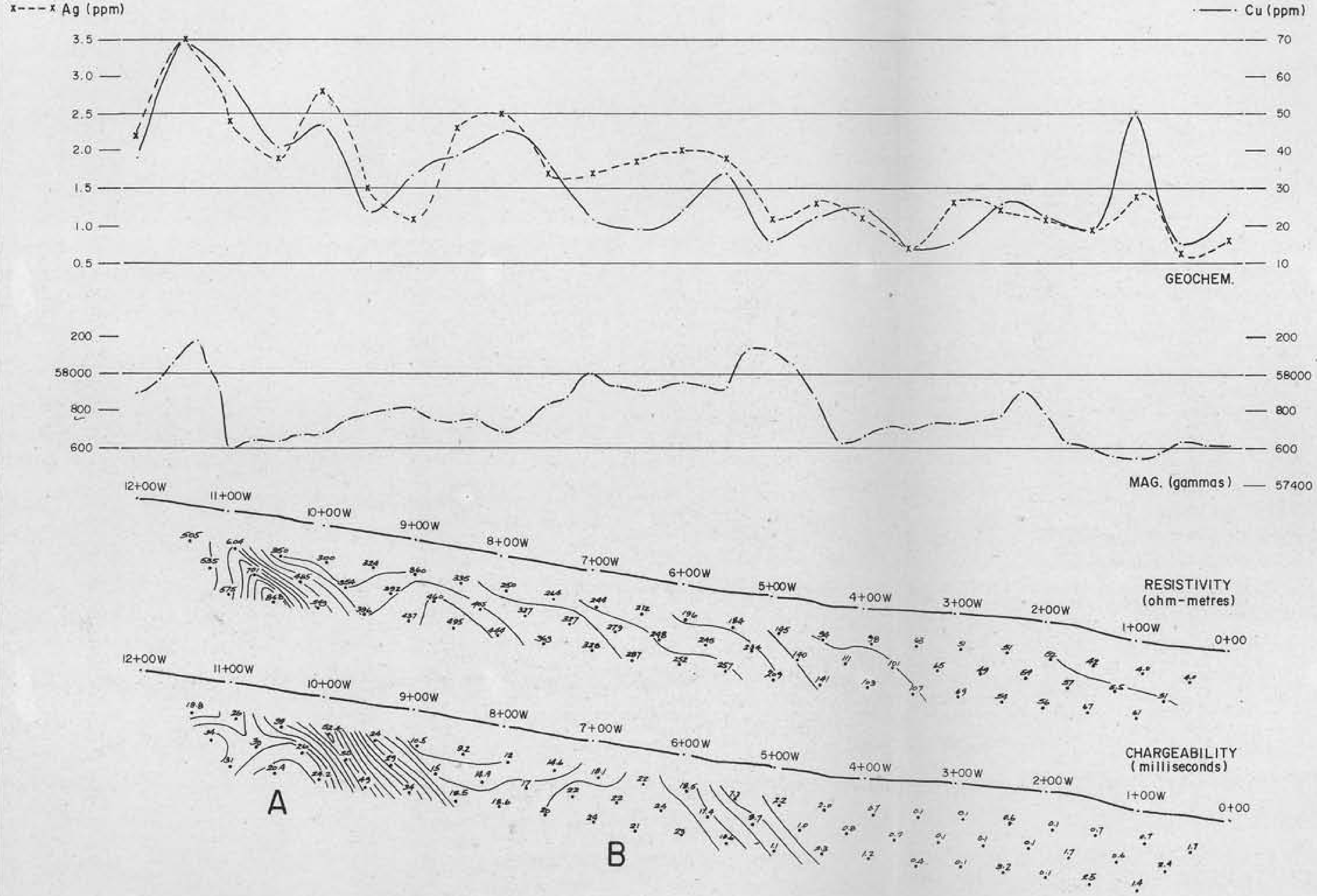
COMPILATION PSEUDOSECTIONS AND PROFILES

LINE 16+00 N

DRAWN BY	DATE	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	JAN. 1987	86-35	1:5000	11

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,032



LEGEND

MAGNETIC SURVEY

INSTRUMENTATION : SCINTREX MODEL MP-2 PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 4 MILLISECONDS

– INDUCED POLARIZATION LOW

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 50 OHM-METRES

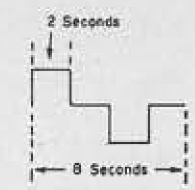
– RESISTIVITY LOW

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1
GENERATOR : PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE : TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY : POLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH (a) : 50 METRES
DIPOLE SEPARATION (n) : 1 to 3
DELAY TIME : 200 MILLISECONDS
INTEGRATION TIME : 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE : 8 SECOND SQUARE WAVE :



METRES
0 50 100 150 200 250

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WESTVIEW RESOURCES LTD.

DEV PROJECT

ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

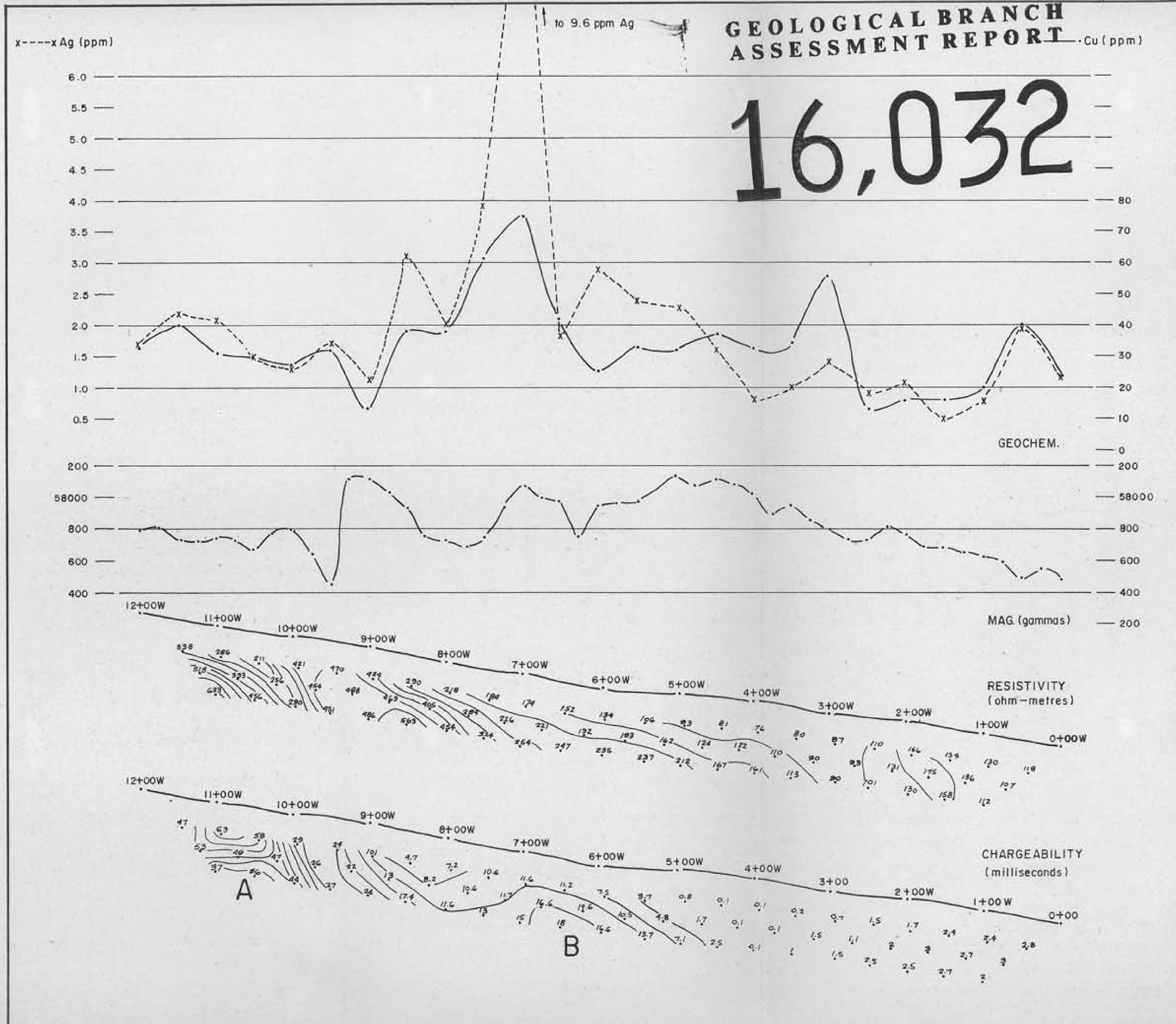
COMPILATION PSEUDOSECTIONS AND PROFILES

LINE 18+00 N

DRAWN BY	DATE	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	JAN. 1987	86-35	1:5000	12

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,032



LEGEND

MAGNETIC SURVEY

INSTRUMENTATION : SCINTREX MODEL MP-2 PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 4 MILLISECONDS

- INDUCED POLARIZATION LOW

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 50 OHM-METRES

- RESISTIVITY LOW

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1
GENERATOR : PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE : TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY : POLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH (a) : 50 METRES
DIPOLE SEPARATION (n) : 1 to 3
DELAY TIME : 200 MILLISECONDS
INTEGRATION TIME : 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE : 8 SECOND SQUARE WAVE

2 Seconds
8 Seconds

METRES
0 50 100 150 200 250

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

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DEV PROJECT

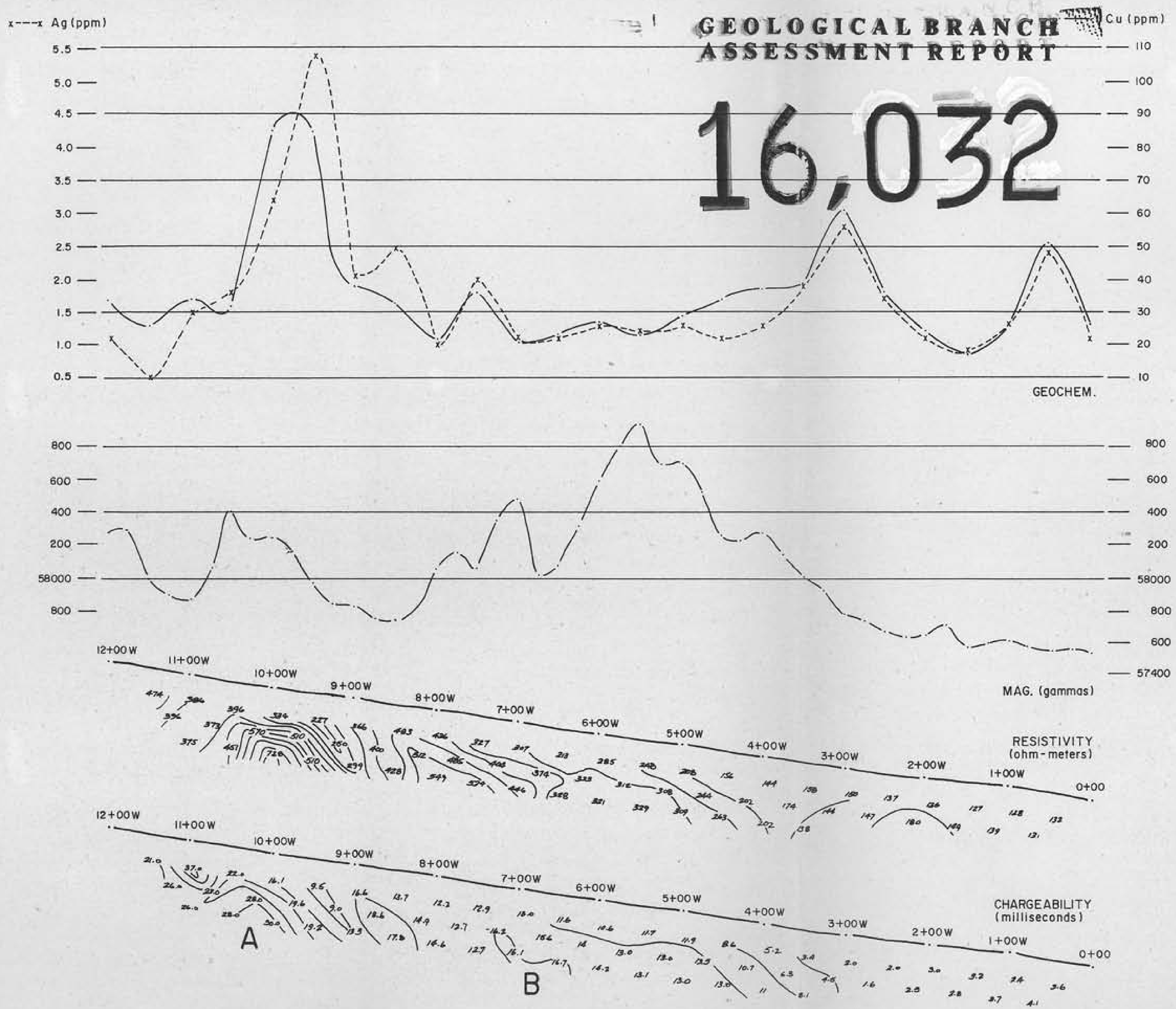
ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

COMPILATION PSEUDOSECTIONS AND PROFILES LINE 20+00 N

DRAWN BY.	DATE	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	JAN. 1987	86-35	1:5000	13

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,032



LEGEND

MAGNETIC SURVEY

INSTRUMENTATION : SCINTREX MODEL MP-2 PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 4 MILLISECONDS

- INDUCED POLARIZATION LOW

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 50 OHM-METRES

- RESISTIVITY LOW

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1
GENERATOR : PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE : TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY : POLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH (a) : 50 METRES
DIPOLE SEPARATION (n) : 1 to 3
DELAY TIME : 200 MILLISECONDS
INTEGRATION TIME : 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE : 8 SECOND SQUARE WAVE :

2 Seconds

8 Seconds

METRES
0 50 100 150 200 250

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DEV PROJECT

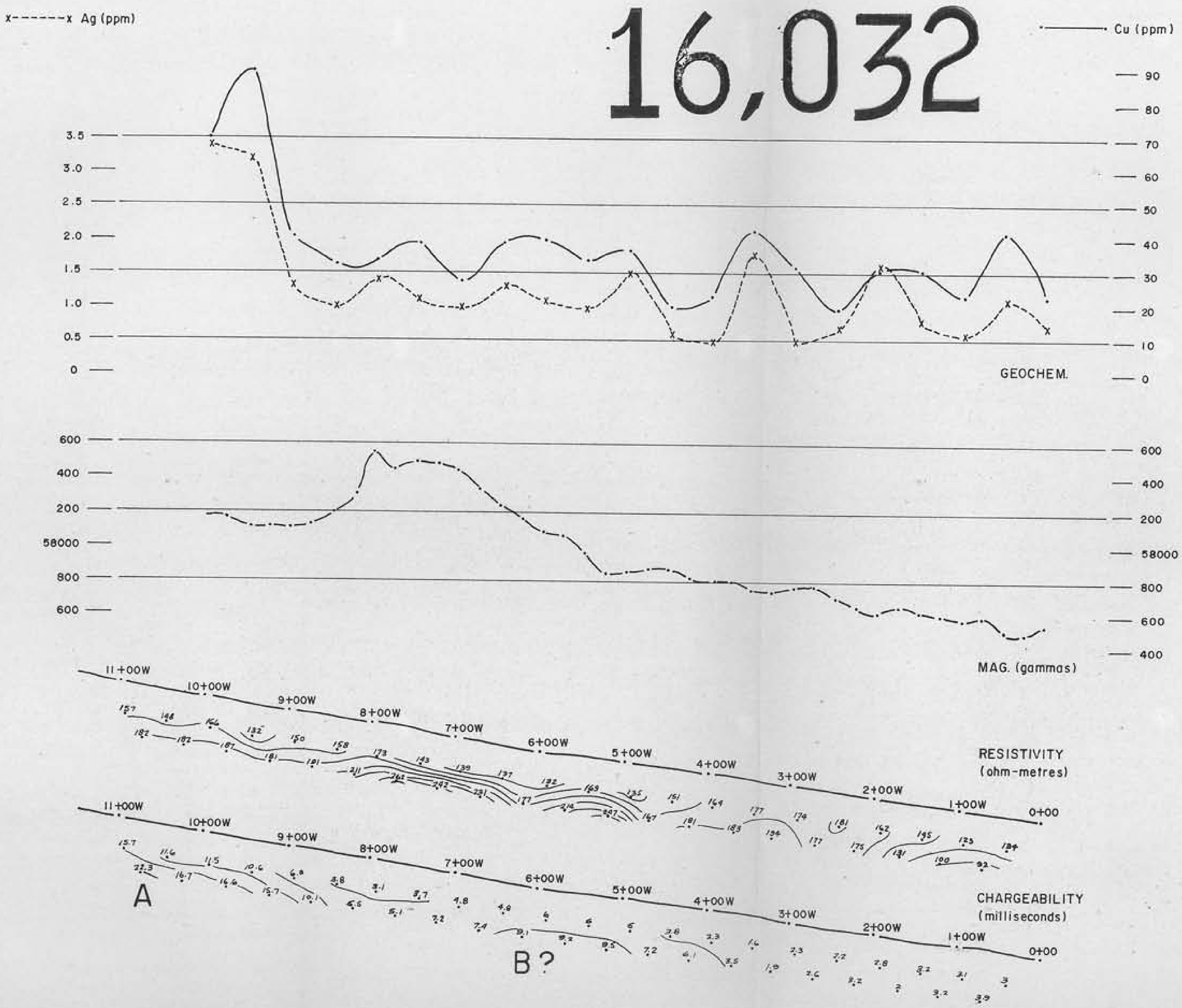
ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

COMPILATION
PSEUDOSECTIONS AND PROFILES
LINE 22+00 N

DRAWN BY	DATE	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	JAN. 1987	86-35	1: 5000	14

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,032



LEGEND

MAGNETIC SURVEY

INSTRUMENTATION : SCINTREX MODEL MP-2 PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 4 MILLISECONDS

- INDUCED POLARIZATION LOW

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 50 OHM-METRES

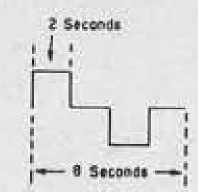
- RESISTIVITY LOW

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1
GENERATOR : PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE : TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY : POLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH (a) : 50 METRES
DIPOLE SEPARATION (n) : 1 to 3
DELAY TIME : 200 MILLISECONDS
INTEGRATION TIME : 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE : 8 SECOND SQUARE WAVE



METRES
0 50 100 150 200 250

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DEV - PROJECT

ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

COMPILATION
PSEUDOSECTIONS AND PROFILES

LINE 24+00 N

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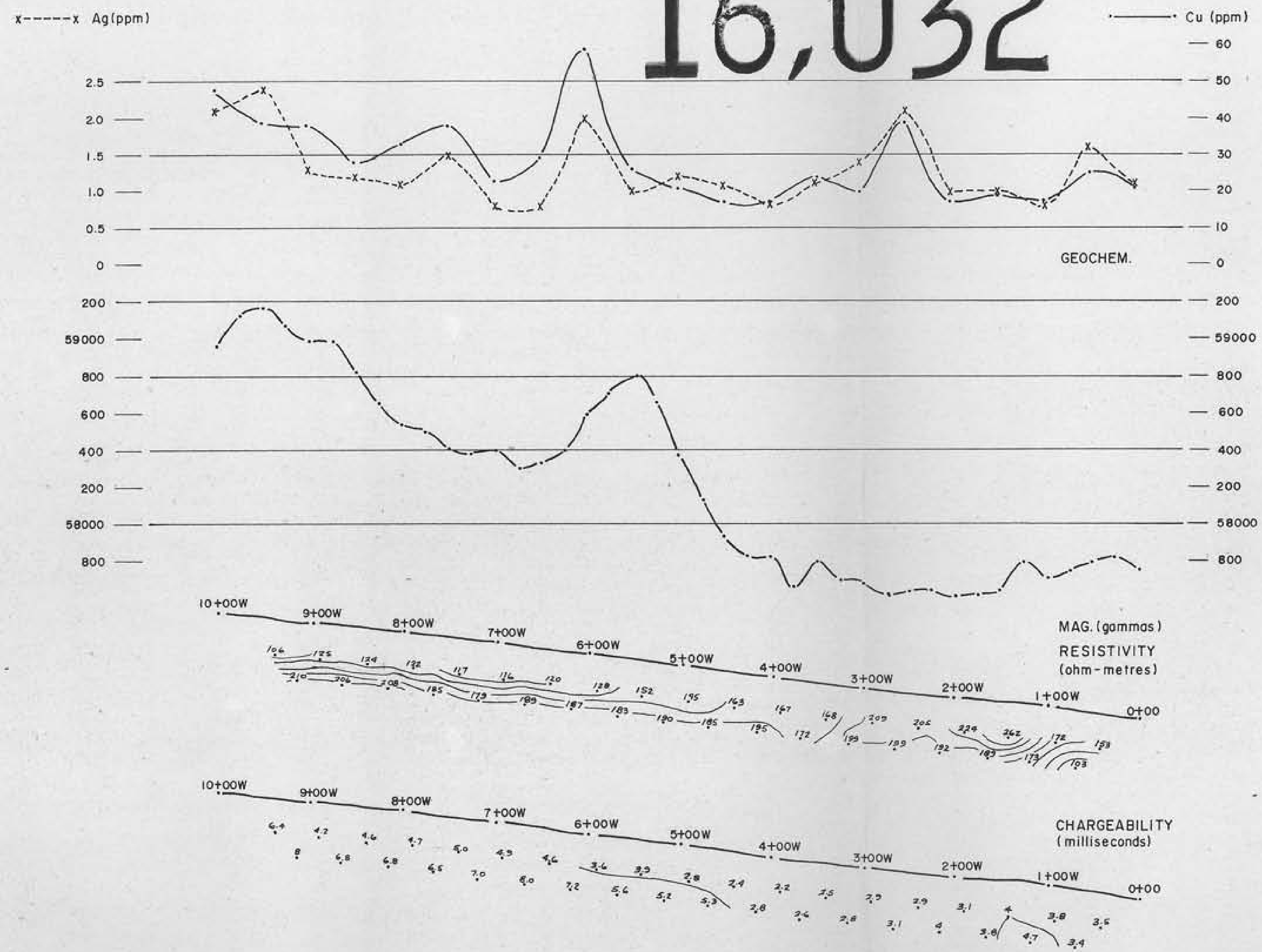
P.C.	JAN. 1987	86-35	1:5000	15

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,032



LEGEND

MAGNETIC SURVEY

INSTRUMENTATION : SCINTREX MODEL MP-2 PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 4 MILLISECONDS

- INDUCED POLARIZATION LOW

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 50 OHM-METRES

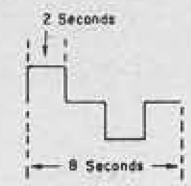
- RESISTIVITY LOW

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1
GENERATOR : PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE : TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY : POLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH (a) : 50 METRES
DIPOLE SEPARATION (n) : 1 to 3
DELAY TIME : 200 MILLISECONDS
INTEGRATION TIME : 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE : 8 SECOND SQUARE WAVE :



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DEV PROJECT

ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

COMPILATION
PSEUDOSECTIONS AND PROFILES
LINE 26+00 N.

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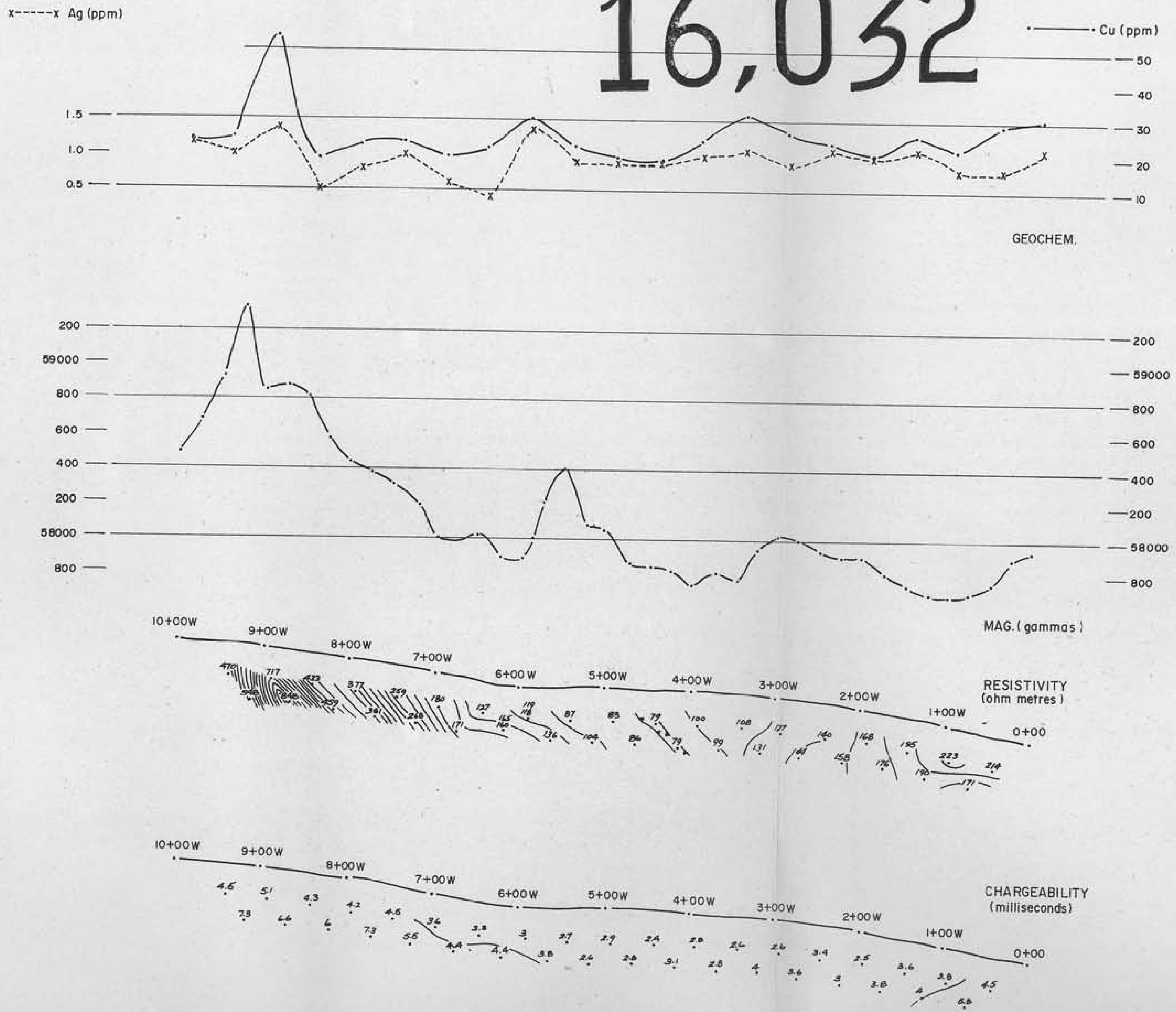
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,032



LEGEND

MAGNETIC SURVEY

INSTRUMENTATION : SCINTREX MODEL MP-2 PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 4 MILLISECONDS

- INDUCED POLARIZATION LOW

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 20 OHM-METRES

- RESISTIVITY LOW

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1
GENERATOR : PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE : TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY : POLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH (a) : 50 METRES
DIPOLE SEPARATION (n) : 1 to 3
DELAY TIME : 200 MILLISECONDS
INTEGRATION TIME : 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE : 8 SECOND SQUARE WAVE

2 Seconds
8 Seconds

METRES
0 50 100 150 200 250

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DEV PROJECT

ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

COMPILATION PSEUDOSECTIONS AND PROFILES

LINE 28+00N

DRAWN BY	DATE	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	JAN. 1987	86-35	1:5000	17

CONTOUR INTERVAL 4 MILLISECONDS

– INDUCED POLARIZATION LOW

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER PHOENIX IPT-1
GENERATOR PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY POLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH (a) 50 METRES
DIPOLE SEPARATION (n) 1 to 3
DELAY TIME 200 MILLISECONDS
INTEGRATION TIME 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE 8 SECOND SQUARE WAVE

2 Seconds
8 Seconds

METRES
0 50 100 150 200 250

Note: All topographic features taken from map supplied by Normine Resources Ltd.

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DEV PROJECT

ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY
n = 2
DATA AND CONTOURS

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P.C.	JAN 1987	86-35	1:5000	18

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,032

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 100 OHM-METRES

- RESISTIVITY LOW

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER: HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER: PHOENIX IPT-1
GENERATOR: PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE: TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY: POLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH (a): 50 METRES
DIPOLE SEPARATION (n): 1 to 3
DELAY TIME: 200 MILLISECONDS
INTEGRATION TIME: 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE: 8 SECOND SQUARE WAVE

2 Seconds
8 Seconds

METRES
0 50 100 150 200 250

Note: All topographic features taken from map supplied by Normine Resources Ltd.

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DEV PROJECT

ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
APPARENT RESISTIVITY
n=2
DATA AND CONTOURS

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B.C.	JAN. 1987	86-35	1:5000	19

LEGEND

Magnetometer reading in gammas
(Base 57000 gammas, eg. reading 894 is actually 57894)

Contour interval 200 gammas

Instrumentation: Scintrex model MP-2 Proton Precession Magnetometer.

Note: All topographic features taken from map supplied by Normine Resources Ltd.

METRES 0 50 100 150 200 250

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,032

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DEV PROJECT

ALLIN CREEK, GOOSLY DEPOSIT AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

DATA AND CONTOURS

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P.C.	JAN 1987	86-35	1:5000	20