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COMINCO LTD

EXPLORATION

GEOPHYSICS

NTS: NTS 82F/1

SHA 1987 RECONNAISSANCE
UTEM SURVEY

FILMED

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VANCOUVER, B.C.	

- ASSESSMENT REPORT -

Latitude: 49 06'N

Longitude: 116 17'W

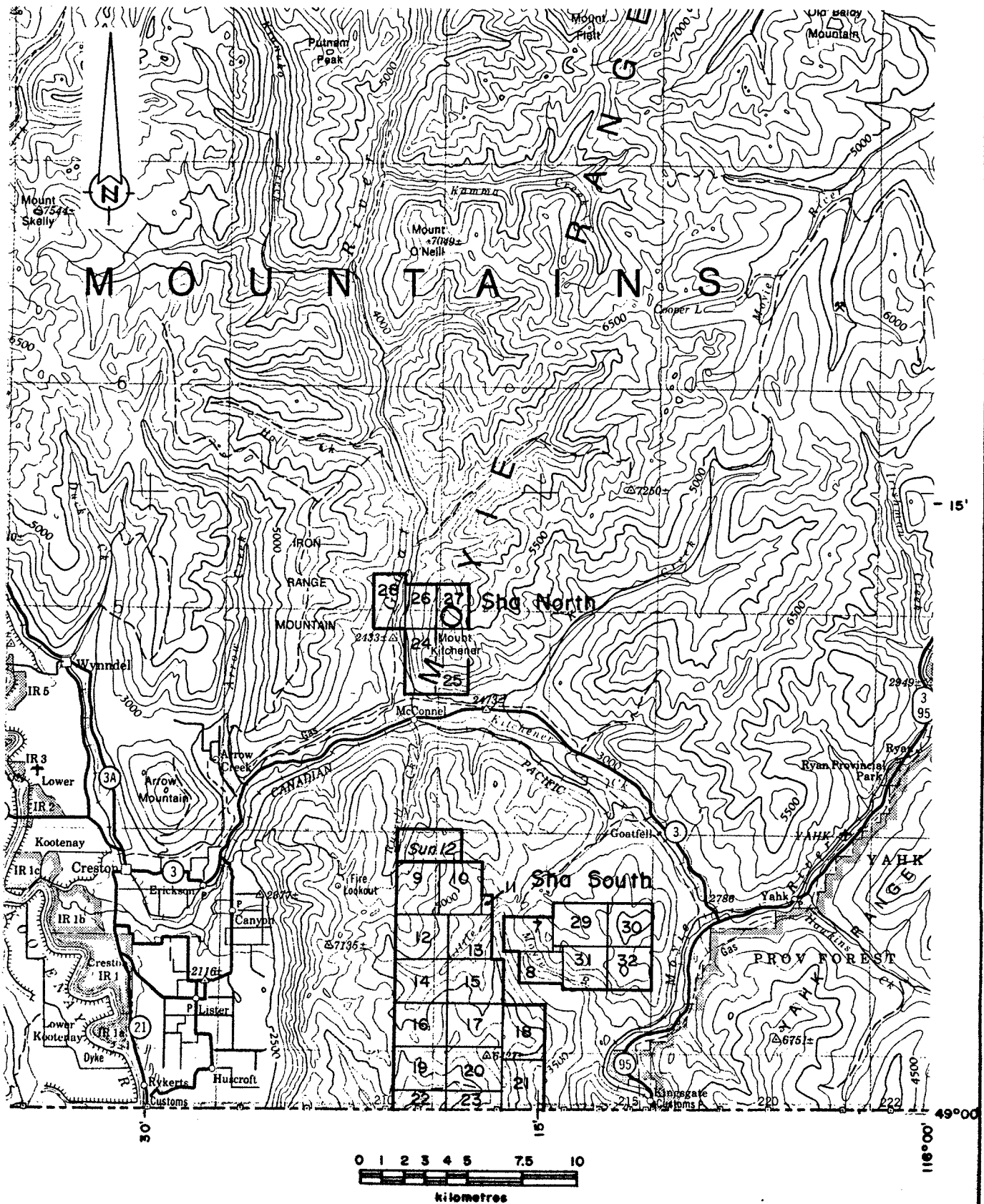
Work Performed by: I.J. Jackish, J. Vyselaar

Claim Owner and Operator: Cominco Ltd.

17,044

FEBRUARY 1987

JULES J. LAJOIE



SHA PROPERTY



Drawn by:		Traced by:	
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

Scale: 1:250,000

Date: Jan. '88

Plate: 330-87-1

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SHA 1987 RECONNAISSANCE

UTEM SURVEY

- ASSESSMENT REPORT -

INTRODUCTION

This report describes a reconnaissance style Utem survey on the Sha claims in 1987. These claims are centered within the Fort Steele and Nelson Mining Divisions, and are approximately 40 km east of Creston, B.C. and 75 km southwest of Cranbrook, B.C. A small part of the program was done on Sha claims north of highway 3, herein called Sha North, while the bulk of the work was done on Sha claims between highway 3 and the U.S. border, herein called Sha South.

Access to the Sha North area is provided by a road extending north from Kitchener, B.C. along the Goat River, then along logging roads. Access to the Sha South area is provided by the Carroll Creek road from highway 3 and the Shorty Creek road from highway 95.

The Sha South survey covers about 100 square kilometres. Only three lines were surveyed in the Sha North survey. A major power line crosses the Sha South survey area. The area is mountainous and approximately 10% logged. Elevation varies from 1000 metres to about 2000 metres.

The area is underlain by rocks of the Aldridge Formation which are known to host the Sullivan massive sulphide deposit at Kimberley, B.C. The objective of the survey described within was to locate anomalies which could be caused by massive sulphide deposits.

FIELD WORK

The field work was carried out in the periods July 24 to August 1, September 28 to 30, and October 7 to 22. Seven

loops were used on the Sha South area and one was used on the Sha North area.

A total 60.3 kilometres of surveying was completed mostly along available logging roads with some of the data being acquired on uncut lines through the bush. Station spacing was generally 50 or 100 metres. Topofil chaining and compass bearings were used to acquire location information as best as possible.

The work was carried out by geophysicists I. Jackish and J. Vyselaar. Assistants at various times were Eric Ricketts, Steve Kempt, Steve Morrisson, Dave Murphy, and Nick Murphy.

DESCRIPTION OF THE UTEM SYSTEM

UTEM is an acronym for "University of Toronto Electromagnetometer". The system was developed by Dr. Y. Lamontagne (1975) while he was a graduate student of that university.

The field procedure consists of first laying out a large loop of single strand insulated wire and energizing it with current from a transmitter which is powered by a motor generator. Survey lines are generally oriented perpendicular to one side of the loop and surveying can be performed both inside and outside the loop.

The transmitter loop is energized with a precise triangular waveform at a carefully controlled base frequency (30.974Hz for this survey). The receiver system includes a sensor coil and backpack portable receiver module which has a digital recording facility on cassette magnetic tape. The time synchronization between transmitter and receiver is achieved through quartz crystal clocks in both units, and it must be accurate to about one second in fifty years.

The receiver sensor coil measures the vertical component of the electromagnetic field and responds to its time derivative. Since the transmitter current waveform is rectangular, the receiver coil will sense a perfect square wave in the absence of geologic conductors. Deviations from a perfect square wave are caused by electrical conductors which may be geologic or cultural in origin. The receiver stacks any pre-set number of cycles in order to increase the signal to noise ratio.

The UTEM receiver gathers and records 9 channels of information at each station. The higher number channels

(7-8-9) correspond to short time or high frequency while the lower number channels (1-2-3) correspond to late time or low frequency. Therefore, poor or weak conductors will respond on channels 9, 8, 7, and 6. Better conductors will give responses on progressively lower number channels as well. For example, massive, highly conducting sulphides or graphite will produce a response on all nine channels.

At the end of the day the cassette tape is played back into a Pascal microengine computer at the base camp. The computer is used to process the data and control the plotting on an 11" x 15" graphics plotter. Data are portrayed on Data Sections as profiles of each of the nine channels, one section for each survey line.

In the reconnaissance survey mode used herein, existing logging roads are used as much as possible to lay out the transmitter loops and to collect Utem data. Topofil chainage and compass direction notes were kept to retain at least some location information. In such a surveying procedure, gross errors will result in the channel 1 data, and this would affect the conductance determination of excellent conductors, if they exist. Nevertheless, this survey technique is used as a first pass to detect deep good conductors and it can be followed with more detailed work later.

DATA PRESENTATION

The results of this survey are presented in two compilation maps and 46 Data Sections

The maps are listed as follows:

Plate 330-87-1 (beginning of text)	Location Map Scale 1:7.5M
Plate 330-87-2 (in envelope)	Utem Compilation Map - South Sha Scale 1:20,000
PLATE 330-87-3 (in envelope)	Utem Compilation Map - North Sha Scale 1:20,000
PLATE 330-87-4 (in envelope)	Claim Map - Sha Claims Scale 1:50,000

A legend for the compilation map and data sections is

included. The data sections are arranged in order of loop number within each sub area: south part of Sha South, north part of Sha South, and finally, Sha North; then in order of line number. Loop number defines a loop survey area for purposes of data processing and data management. The loop numbers are depicted by a heavy dashed line in the compilation map. Nomenclature for the line numbering is a three digit code, the first digit being the loop number, and the last two being the line number.

The magnetic field amplitudes from both the transmitter loop (primary field) and from the electric currents induced in the ground (secondary field) vary considerably from the beginning of a line near the transmitter loop, to the end of the survey line far from the transmitter loop. To present such data, a normalizing scheme must be used. In this survey, the primary field from the loop is used for normalizing and presenting the data according to the following schemes:

1. Continuously normalized plots.

This is the standard normalization scheme.

a) For channel 1:

$$\% \text{ Ch.1 anomaly} = \frac{\text{Ch.1} - P}{P} \times 100\%$$

where P is the primary field from the loop at the station and Ch.1 is the observed amplitude for channel 1.

b) The remaining channels (n=2 to 9) are channel 1 reduced and channel 1 normalized:

$$\% \text{ Ch.n anomaly} = \frac{\text{Ch.n} - \text{Ch.1}}{\text{Ch.1}} \times 100\%$$

where Ch.n is the observed amplitude of Channel n (n=2 to 9).

2. Point normalized plots.

These plots display an arrow at the top of the section indicating the station to which all data on the line are normalized. The purpose of point normalized plots is to display only the relative amplitude

variation of the secondary field along the line, that is, only that magnetic field from the currents induced in the ground.

a) For Channel 1:

$$\% \text{ Ch.1 anomaly} = \frac{\text{Ch.1} - \text{Ppn}}{\text{Ppn}} \times 100\%$$

where Ppn is the primary field from the loop at the point norm station and Ch.1 is the observed amplitude for Channel 1.

b) The remaining channels (n=2 to 9) are channel 1 reduced and channel 1 normalized:

$$\% \text{ Ch.n anomaly} = \frac{\text{Ch.n} - \text{Ch.1pn}}{\text{Ch.1pn}} \times 100\%$$

where Ch.n is the observed amplitude of Channel n and Ch.1pn is the observed channel 1 amplitude at the point norm station.

Point normalized plots are usually produced on data sections containing anomalies to help interpretation by providing a different perspective to the data. They are identified by an arrow at the top of the plot which denotes the station used for point normalization; the latter is usually chosen as a station which is at a constant separation from the loop for the whole grid, or, if there is an anomaly,, at a station near the center of the anomalous response.

The above normalizing procedures result in chaining errors displayed in Channel 1 only. In the reconnaissance mode of surveying used herein, the chainage information is not accurate and therefore there are sometimes large errors in the channel 1 amplitude. Although this does detract from interpretation of very good conductors, it does not hinder their detectability using higher numbered channels and allows one to return with grid work later where deemed necessary.

The stations locations are projected onto a straight line for presentation on data sections.

INTERPRETATION

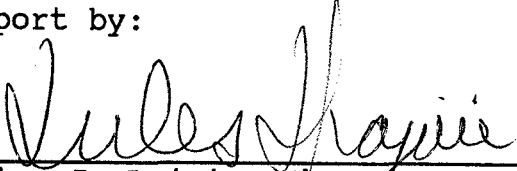
Plates 330-87-2 and 330-87-3 are compilations of the Utem anomalies depicted on the Data Sections. A legend is included in the text explaining the symbols used. Because of the nature of the reconnaissance mode of surveying, grid Utem work would be required before detailed interpretation could be attempted on any of the responses detected herein.

In summary, a number of crossover type anomalies are identified by crosses on the compilation maps. The majority are poor conductors responding only in the early time channels, to channels 8 and 7. A few are better conductors, responding to channels 4, 3, and 2. All are caused by shallow conductive sources. A number of contact type responses are indicated by a triangle where the apex of the triangle points to the region of higher conductivity; these likely indicate geological contacts.


CONCLUSIONS

60.3 kilometres of Utem reconnaissance surveying were completed. While only limited conductivity was encountered in the vicinity of the Sha North claims, about thirty, generally poor conductivity shallow "crossover" responses were located on the Sha South claim group. Some of these may warrant grid follow-up to provide definition, depending upon geological assessment.

Report by:


 Jules J. Lajoie, Ph.D., P.Eng.
 Geophysicist,
 Cominco Ltd.

Approved for Release by:


 John M. Hamilton,
 Manager,
 Western District Exploration,
 Cominco Ltd.

cc: Mining Recorder:

Fort Steele M.D. (2)
 Nelson M.D. (2) —'
 Kootenay Exploration (1)
 Western District files (1)
 Geophysics (1)

REFERENCES

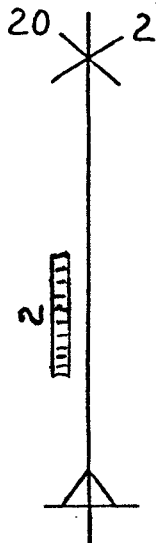
Lamontagne, Y., 1975, Applications of Wideband, time-domain EM measurements in mineral exploration: Ph.D. thesis, U. of Toronto.

LEGEND

UTEM COMPILATION MAP AND DATA SECTIONS

SYMBOL	CHANNEL	MEAN DELAY TIME
		30 Hz
—	1	12.8 ms
— /	2	6.4
— /	3	3.2
□	4	1.6
∩	5	0.8
△	6	0.4
∇	7	0.2
⊗	8	0.1
△	9	0.05
◇	10	0.025

In the data sections, the upper graph contains Channels 9 to 5, the centre graph contains Channels 5 to 2, and the lower graph contains Channel 1. Station numbers are indicated along the abscissa. Elevations along the survey line are shown by the solid profile in the lower graph, the scale for which is the ordinate on the right hand side of the graph.



Axis of a crossover anomaly. The right superscript indicates the latest anomalous channel. The left superscript indicates depth to current axis in metres, or S = shallow depth, M = moderate depth and D = deep.

Indicates a negative anomaly of width shown by the dash. The latest anomalous channel is shown. Can sometimes be confused with the negative part of a crossover anomaly.

Indicates contact between two regions of differing resistivity. Arrow points to low resistivity zone.



Outline of a transmitter loop

APPENDIX I

IN THE MATTER OF THE B.C. MINERAL ACT
AND THE MATTER OF A GEOPHYSICAL PROGRAMME
CARRIED OUT ON THE SHA CLAIMS
LOCATED 40 KM E OF CRESTON, B.C.

IN THE FORT STEELE AND NELSON MINING DIVISIONS OF THE
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, MORE PARTICULARLY
N.T.S. 82 F/1

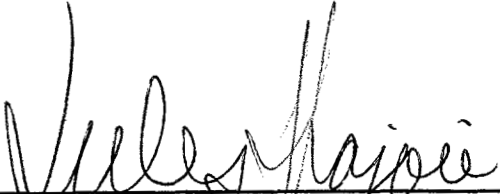
A F F I D A V I T

I, Jules J. Lajoie, of the City of West Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, make oath and say:

1. THAT I am employed as a geophysicist by Cominco Ltd. and, as such, have a personal knowledge of the facts to which I hereinafter depose;

2. THAT annexed hereto and marked as "Exhibit A" to this statement is a true copy of expenditures incurred on a geophysical survey on the SHA claims;

3. THAT the said expenditures were incurred between July 24 and October 22, 1987, for the purpose of mineral exploration of the above-noted claims.



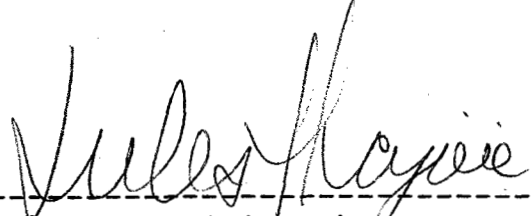
Jules J. Lajoie, Ph.D., P.Eng.
Geophysicist, Cominco Ltd.

APPENDIX III

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

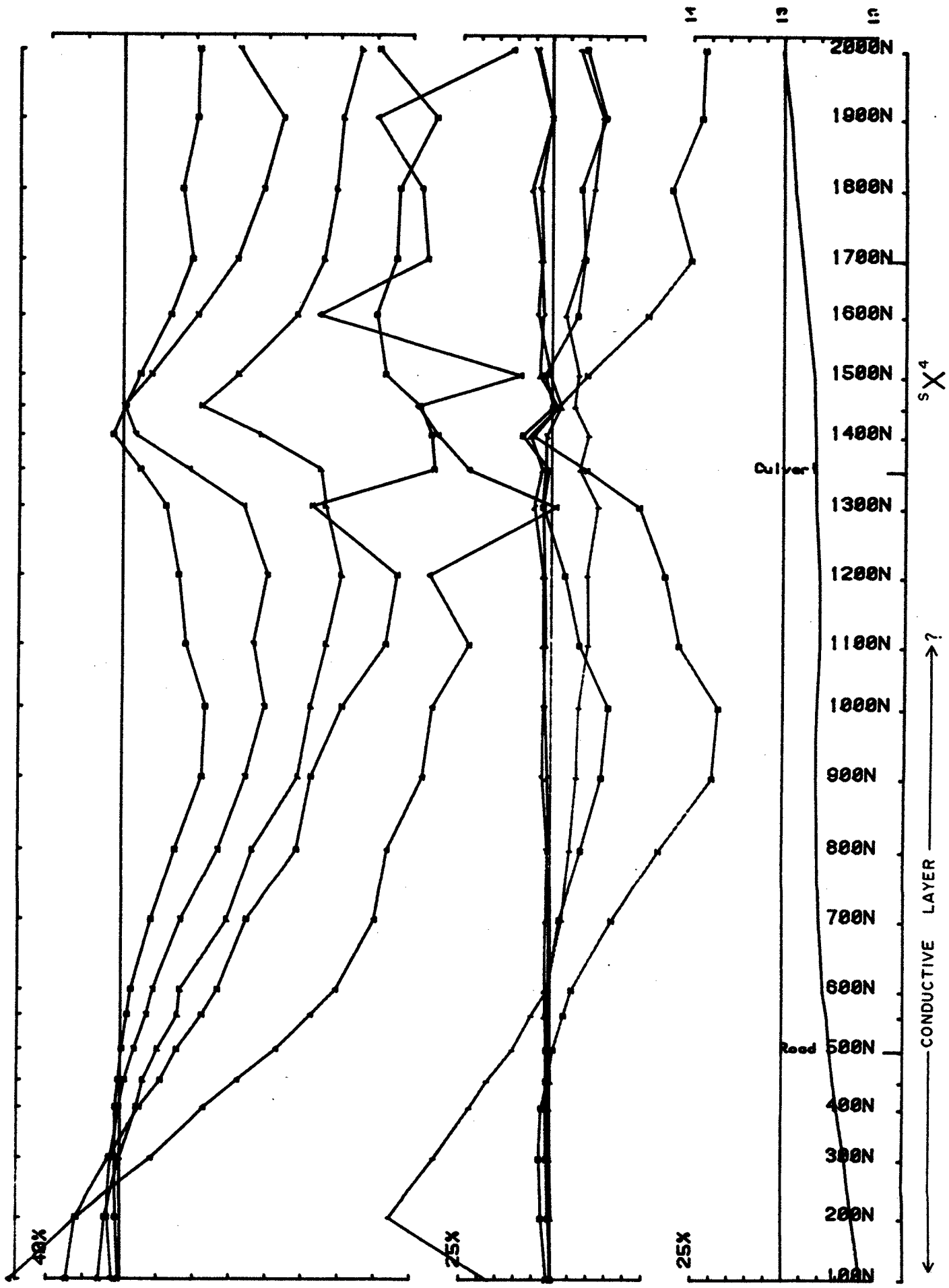
I, Jules J. Lajoie, of 5655 Keith Road, in the City of West Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of Ottawa in 1968 with an Honours B.Sc. in Physics, from the University of British Columbia in 1970 with an M.Sc. in Geophysics, and from the University of Toronto in 1973 with a Ph.D. in Geophysics.
2. I am a registered member (#12077) of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia, the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, and the British Columbia Geophysical Society.
3. I have been practicing my profession for the past fourteen years.

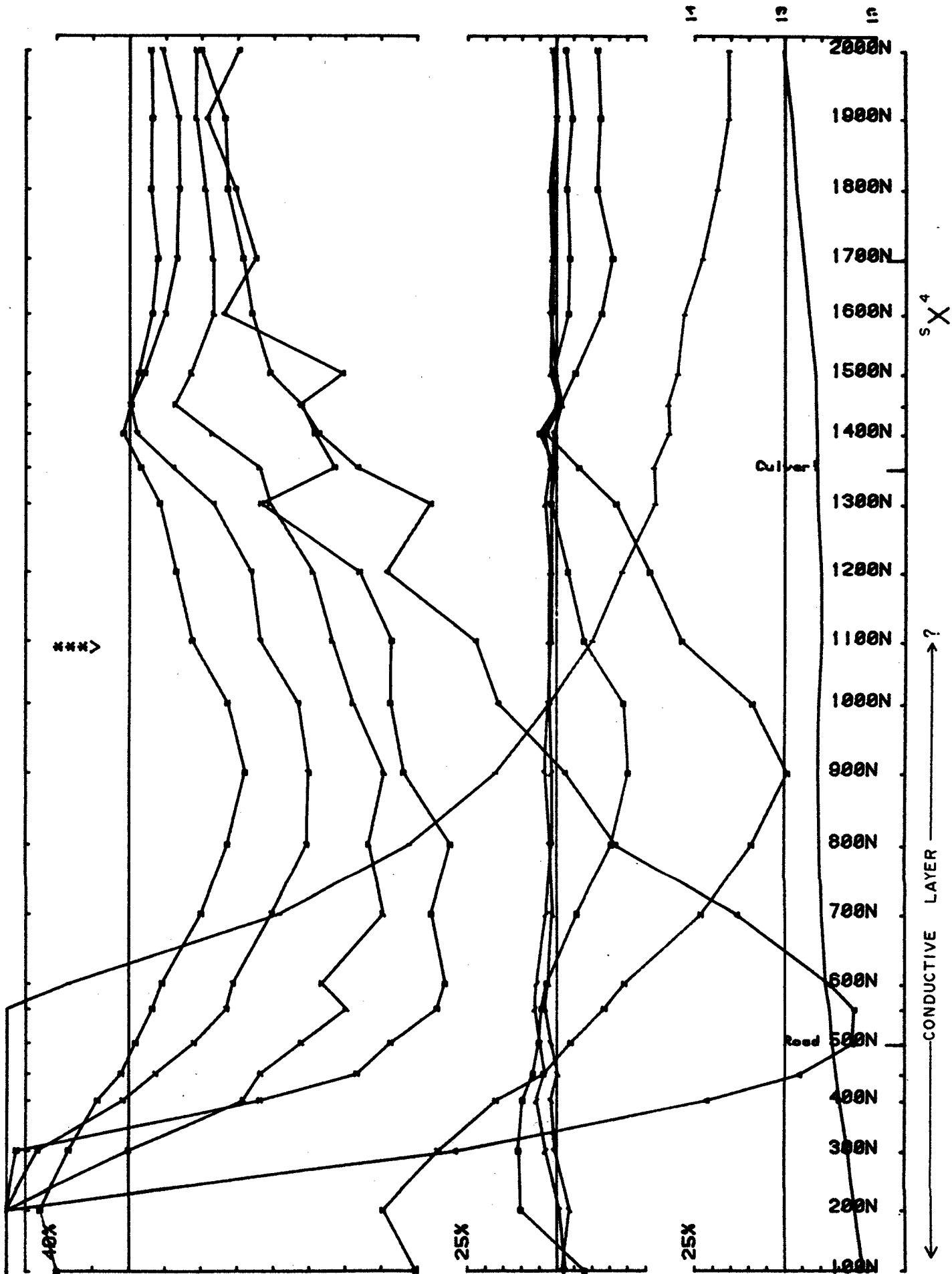


Jules J. Lajoie, Ph.D., P.Eng.
Geophysicist, Cominco Ltd.

DATA SECTIONS

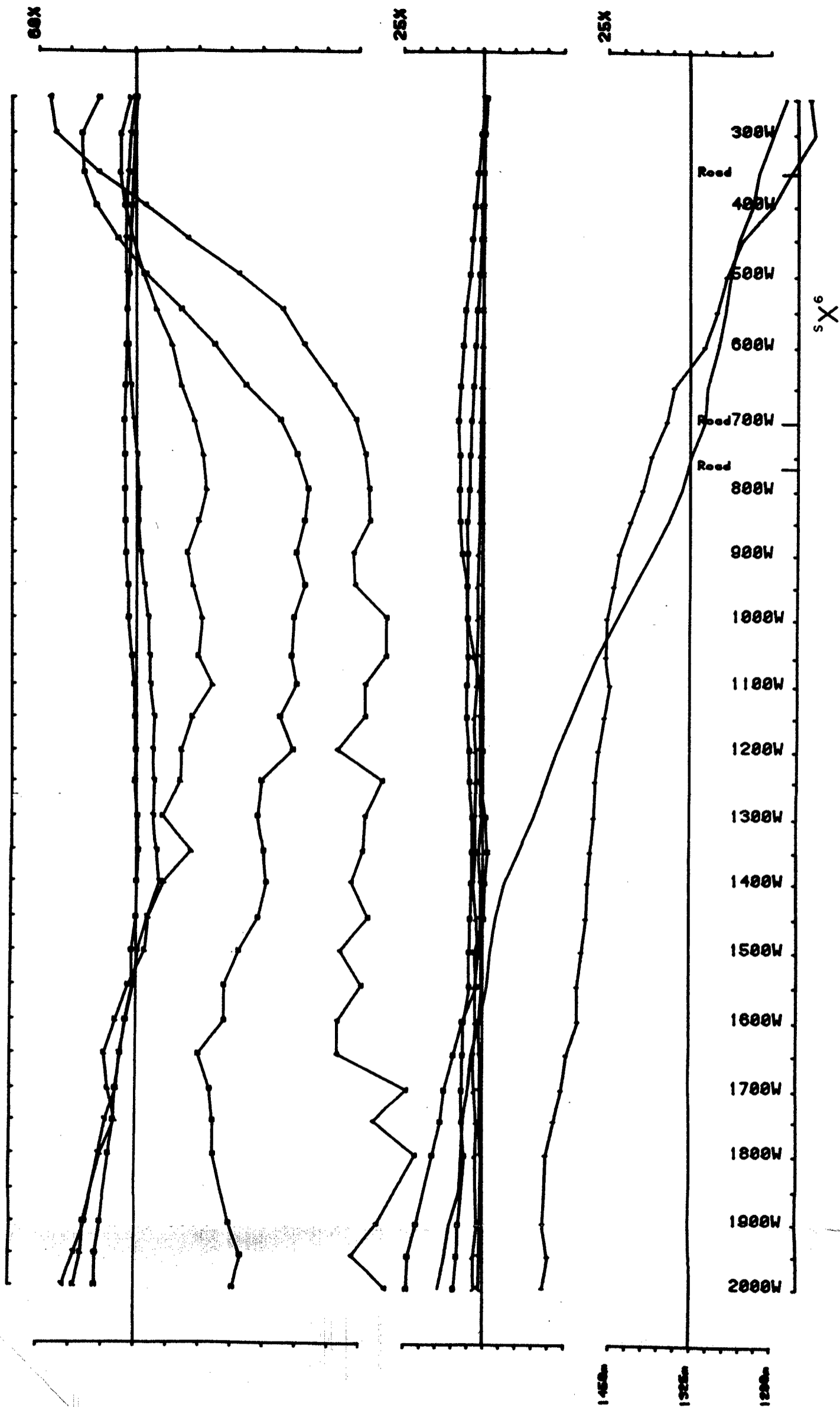


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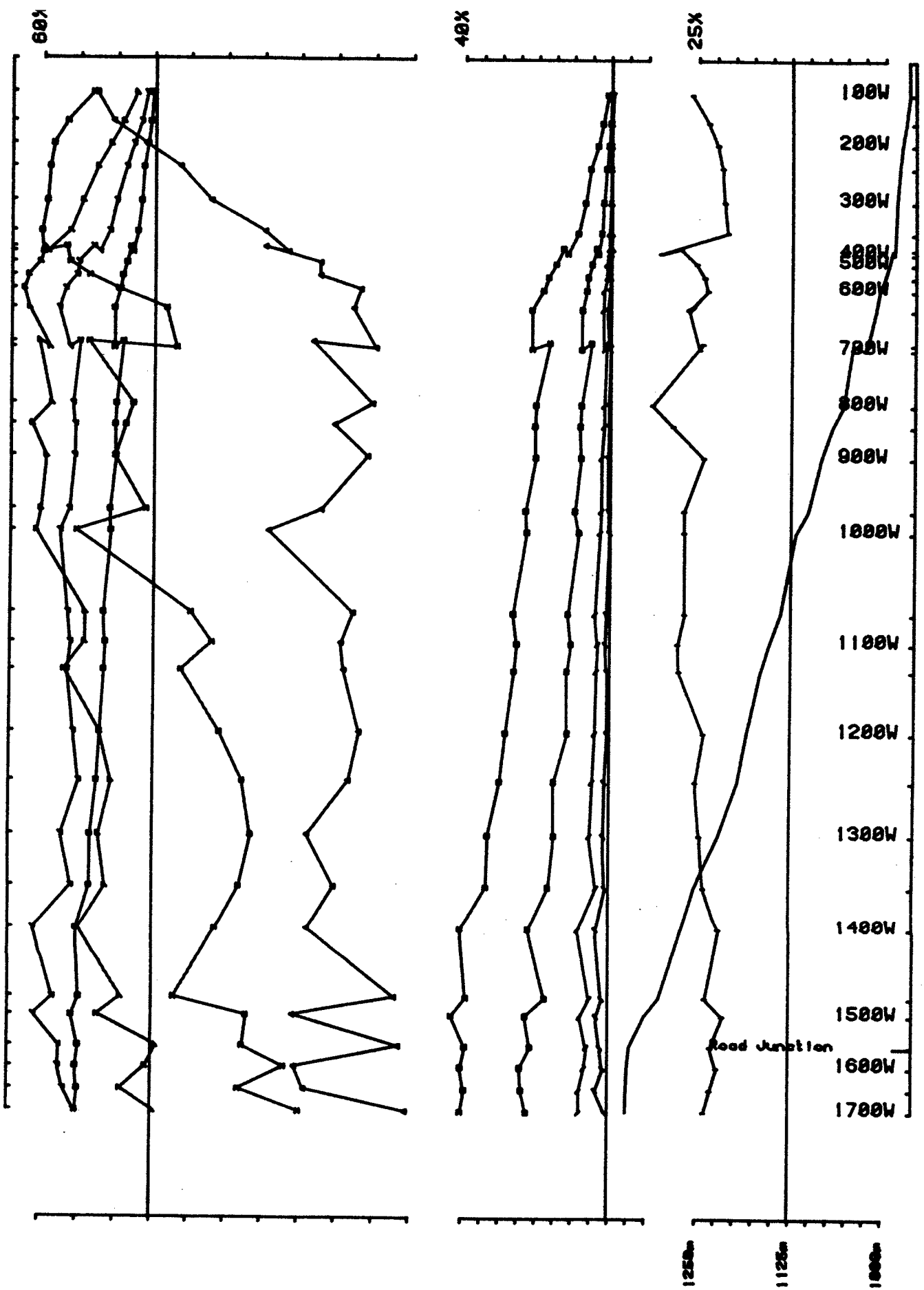


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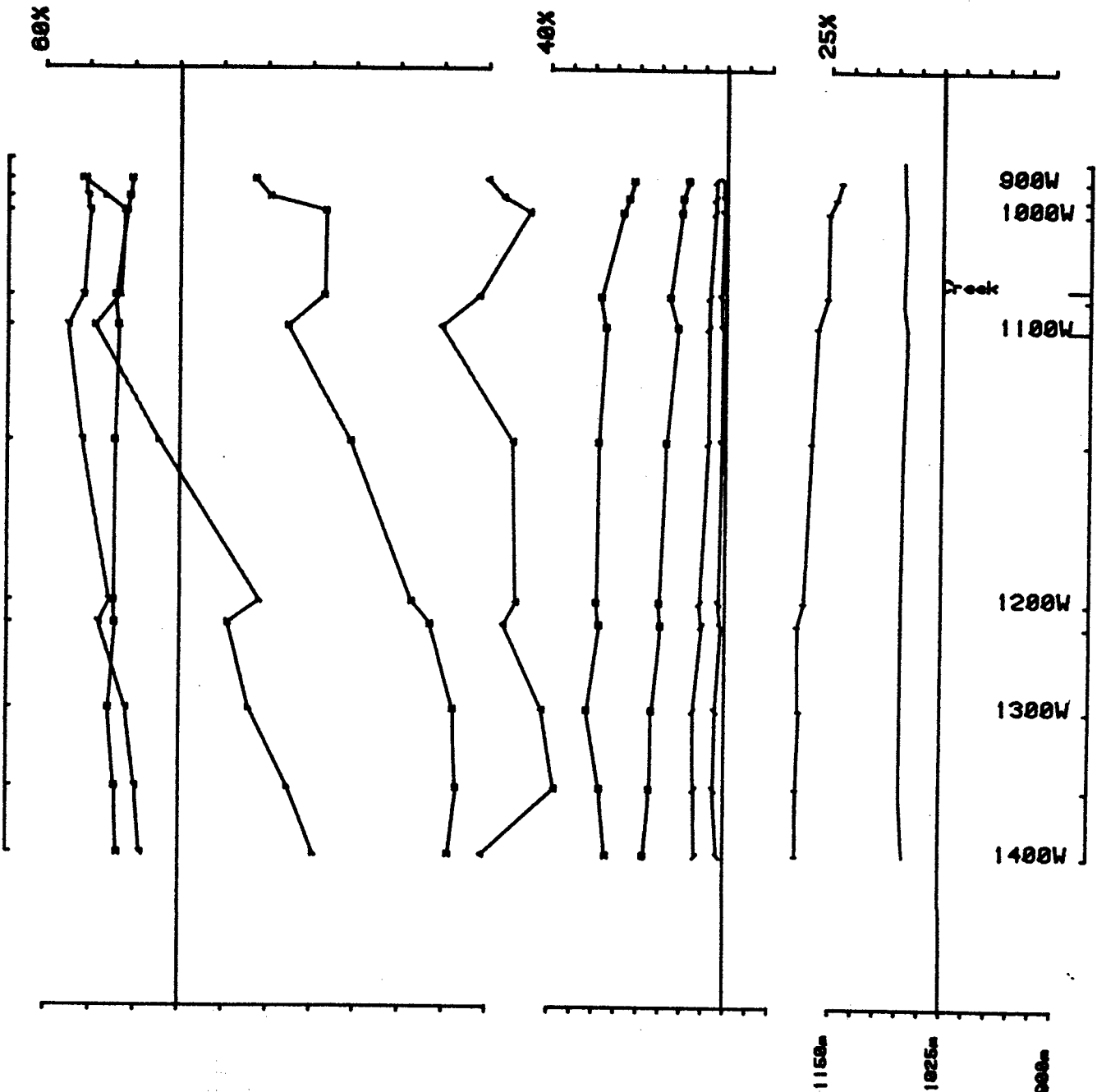
D.S. 1a



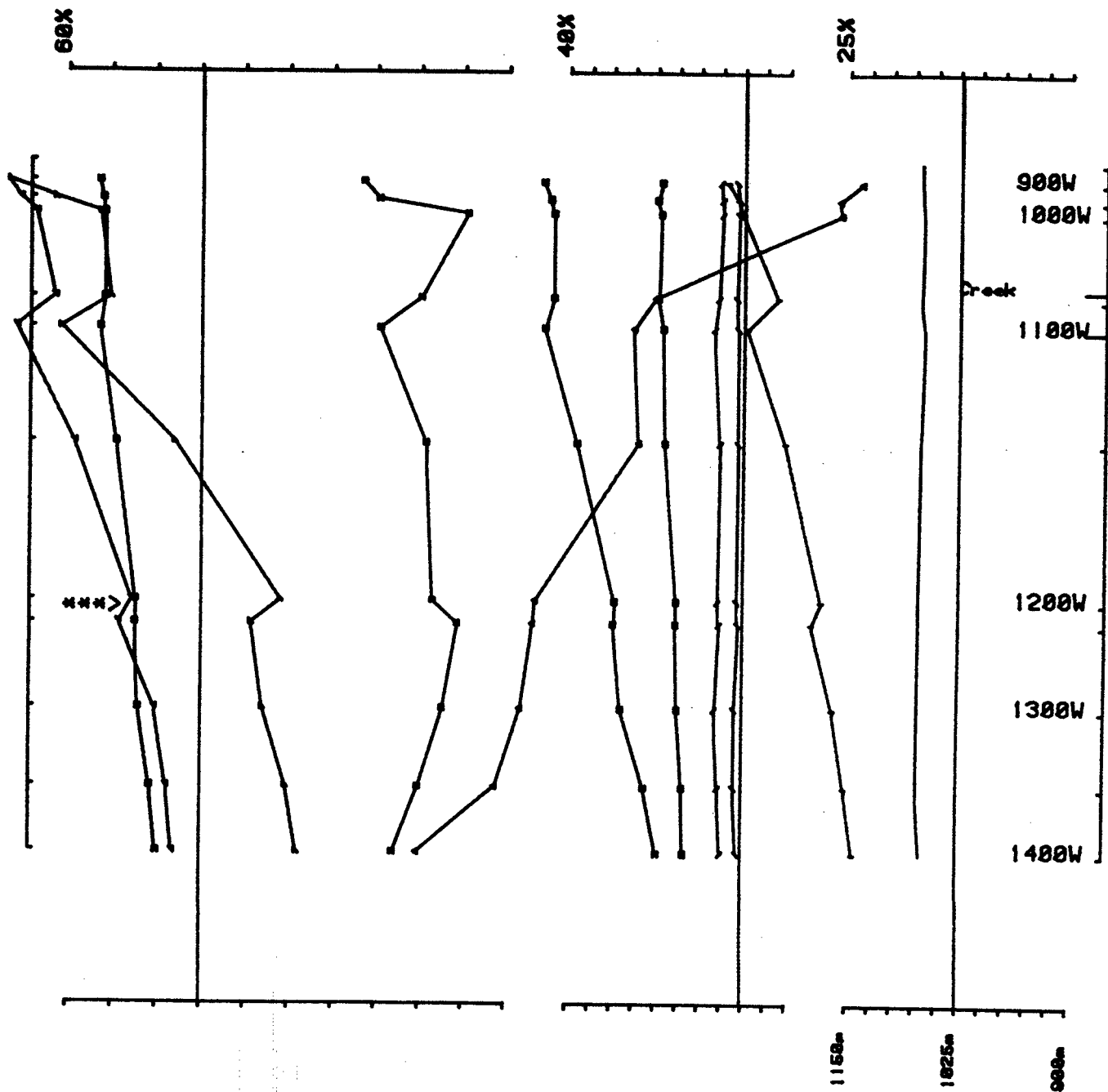
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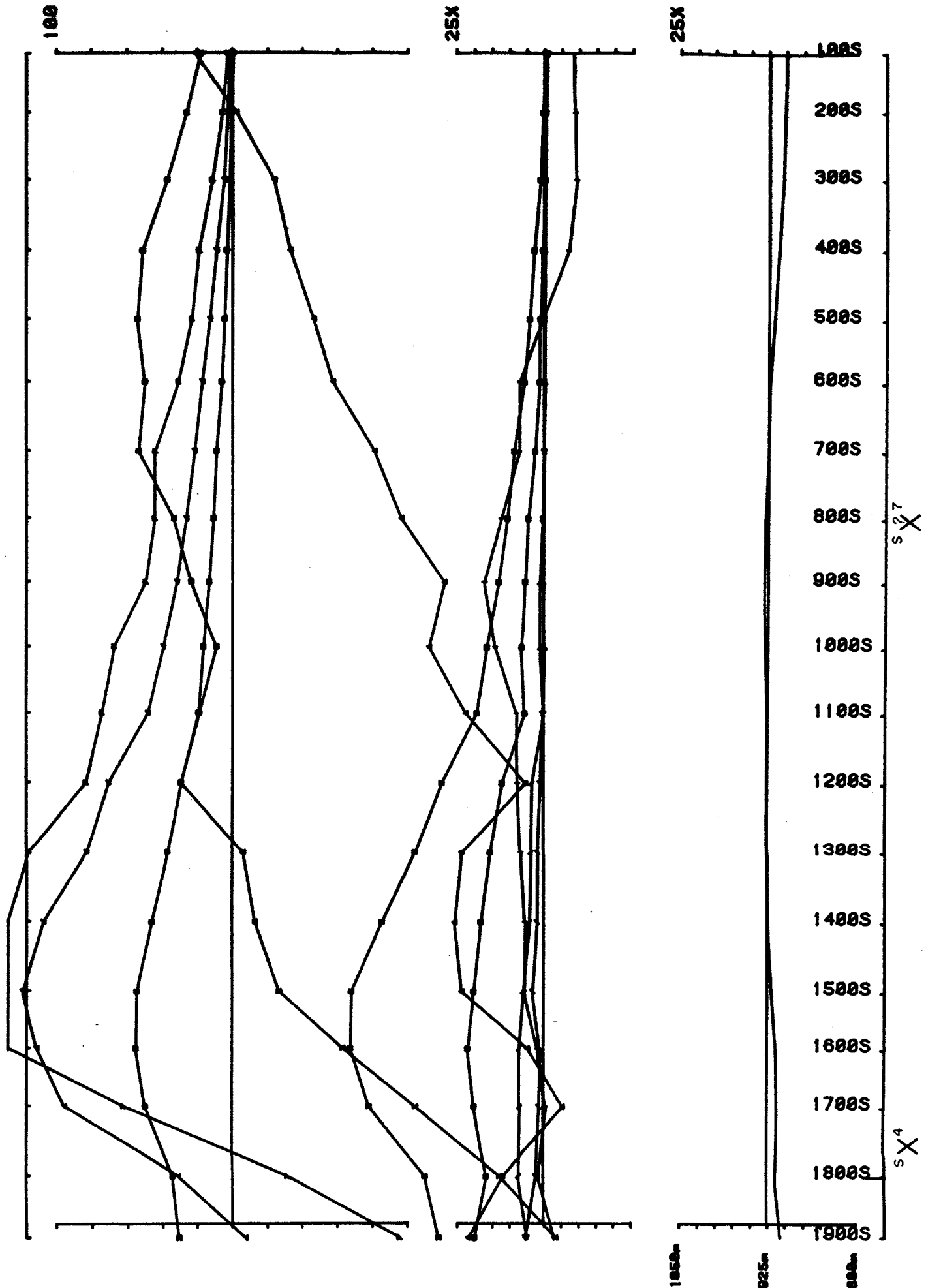
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 Loopno 1 Line 30 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



Area SHA SOUTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 1 Line 31 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



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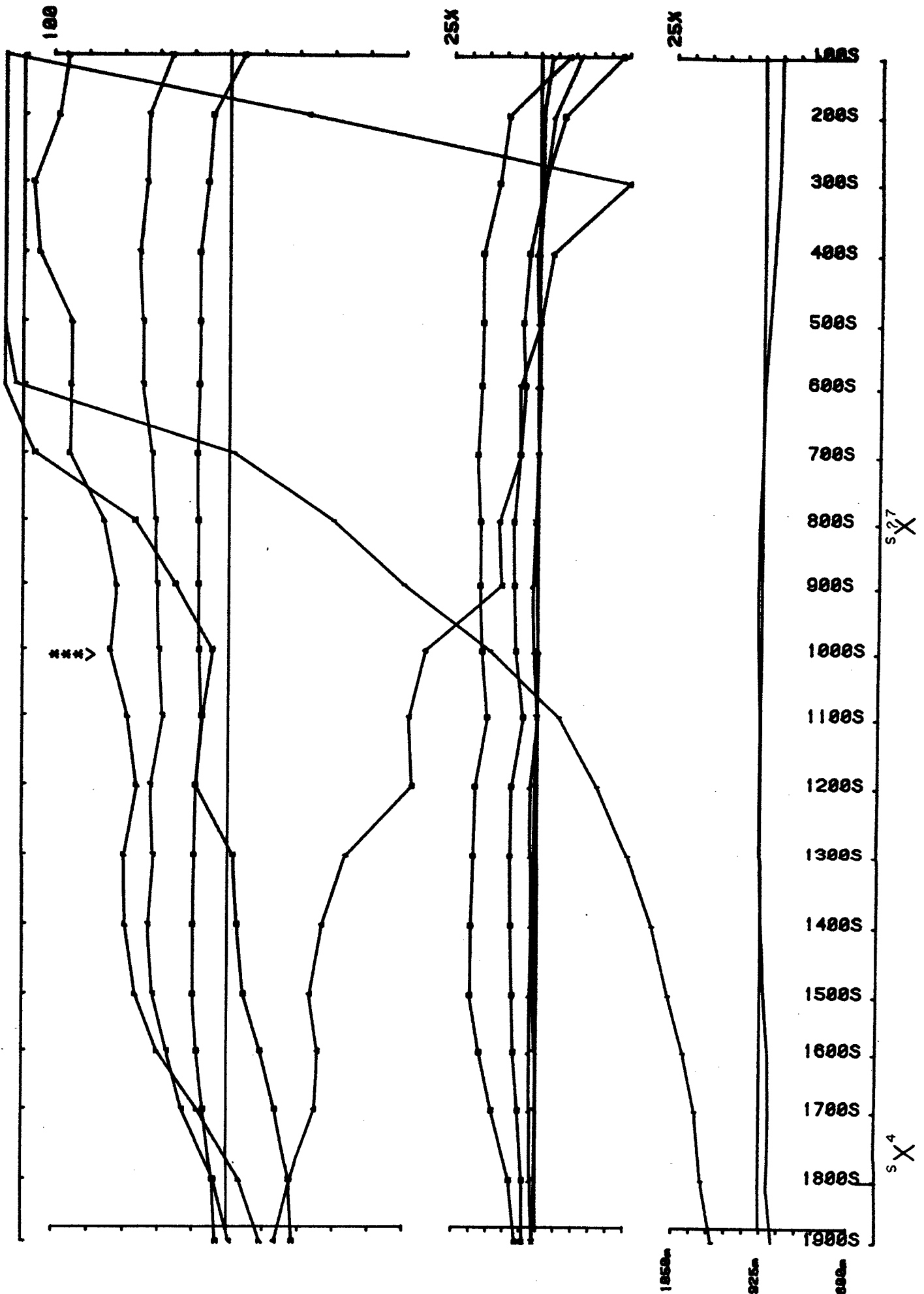


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1000S
 925S
 000S

Ch 1 reduced

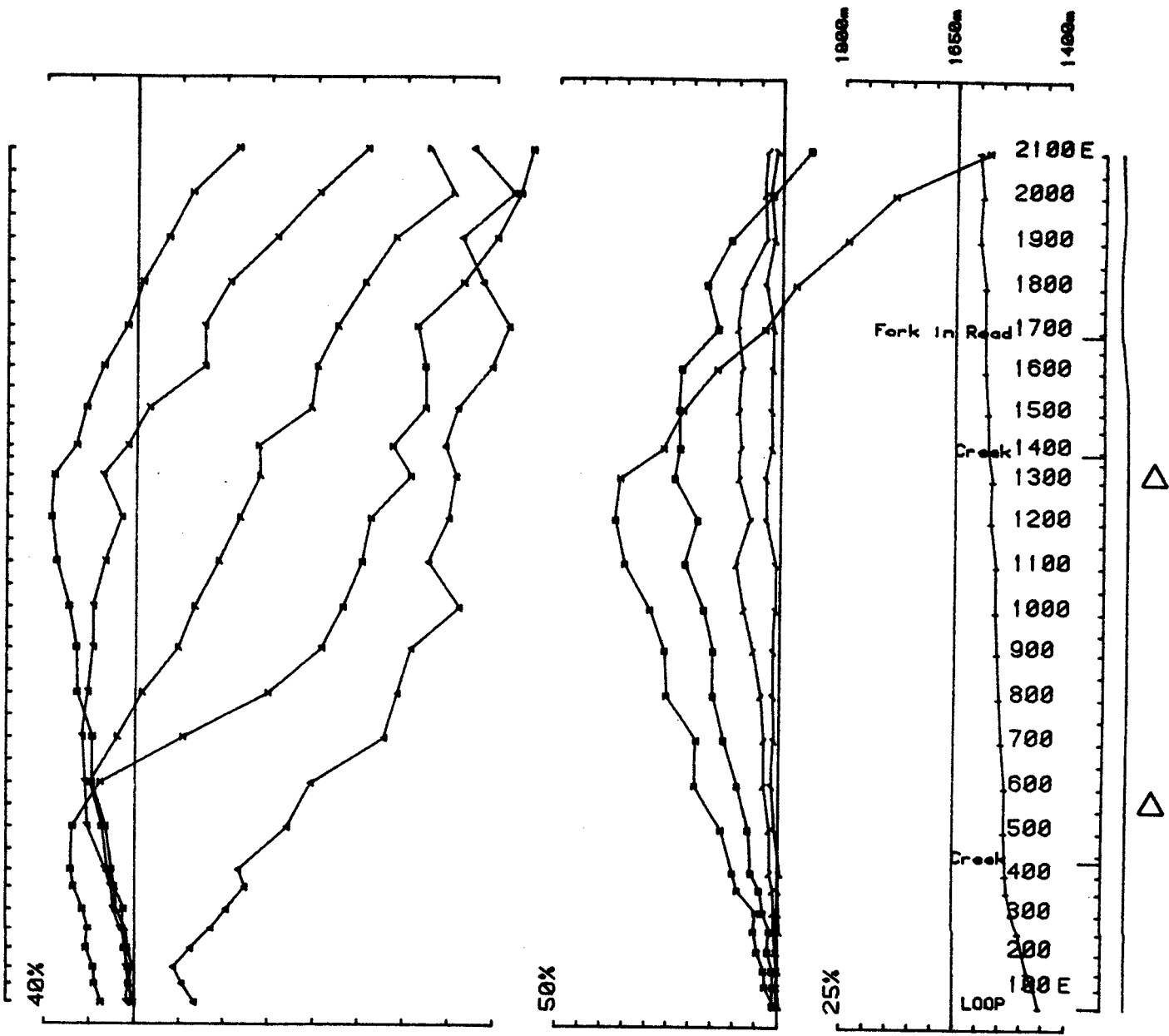
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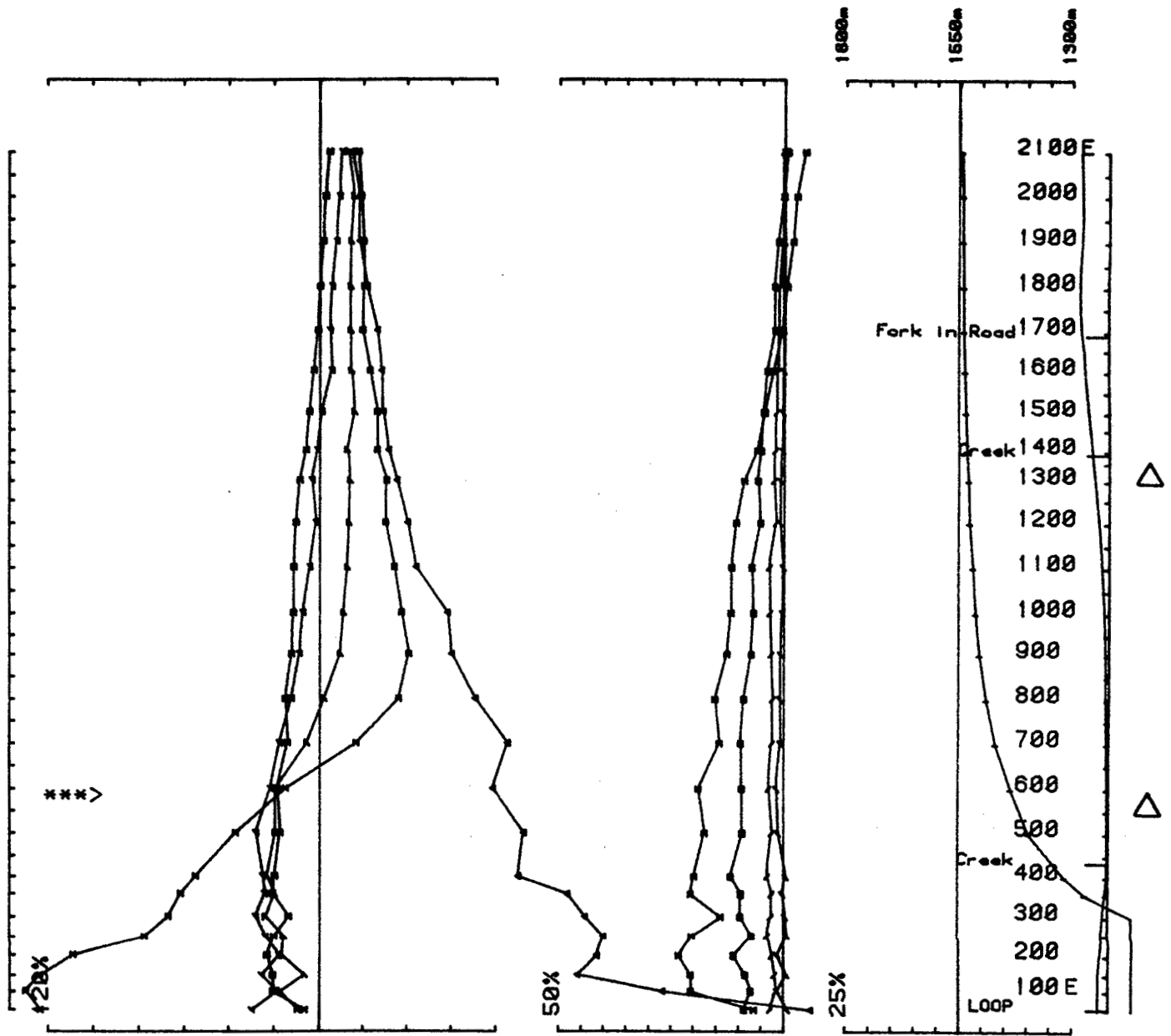
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1000
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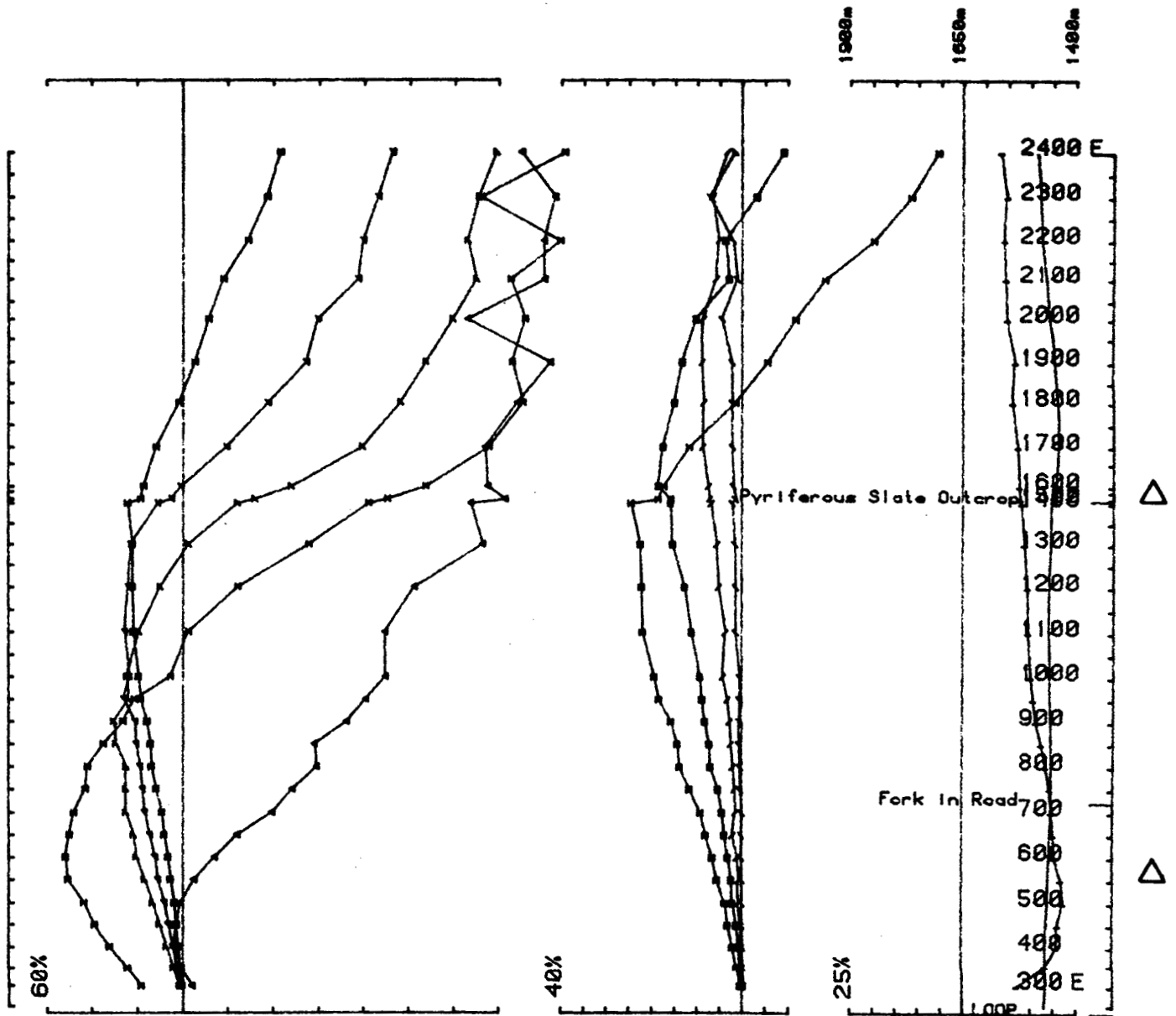
Ch 1 reduced D.S. 5a



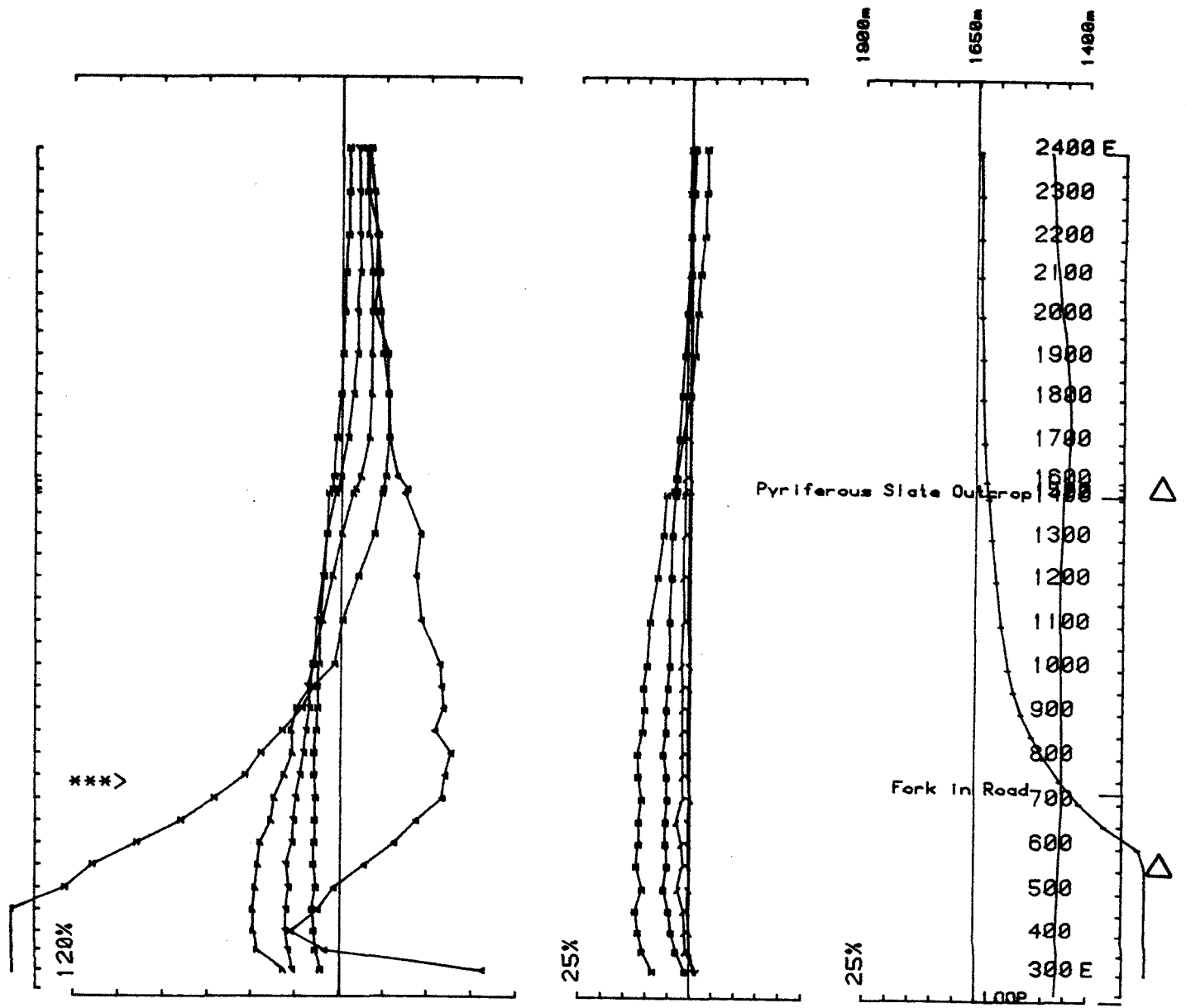
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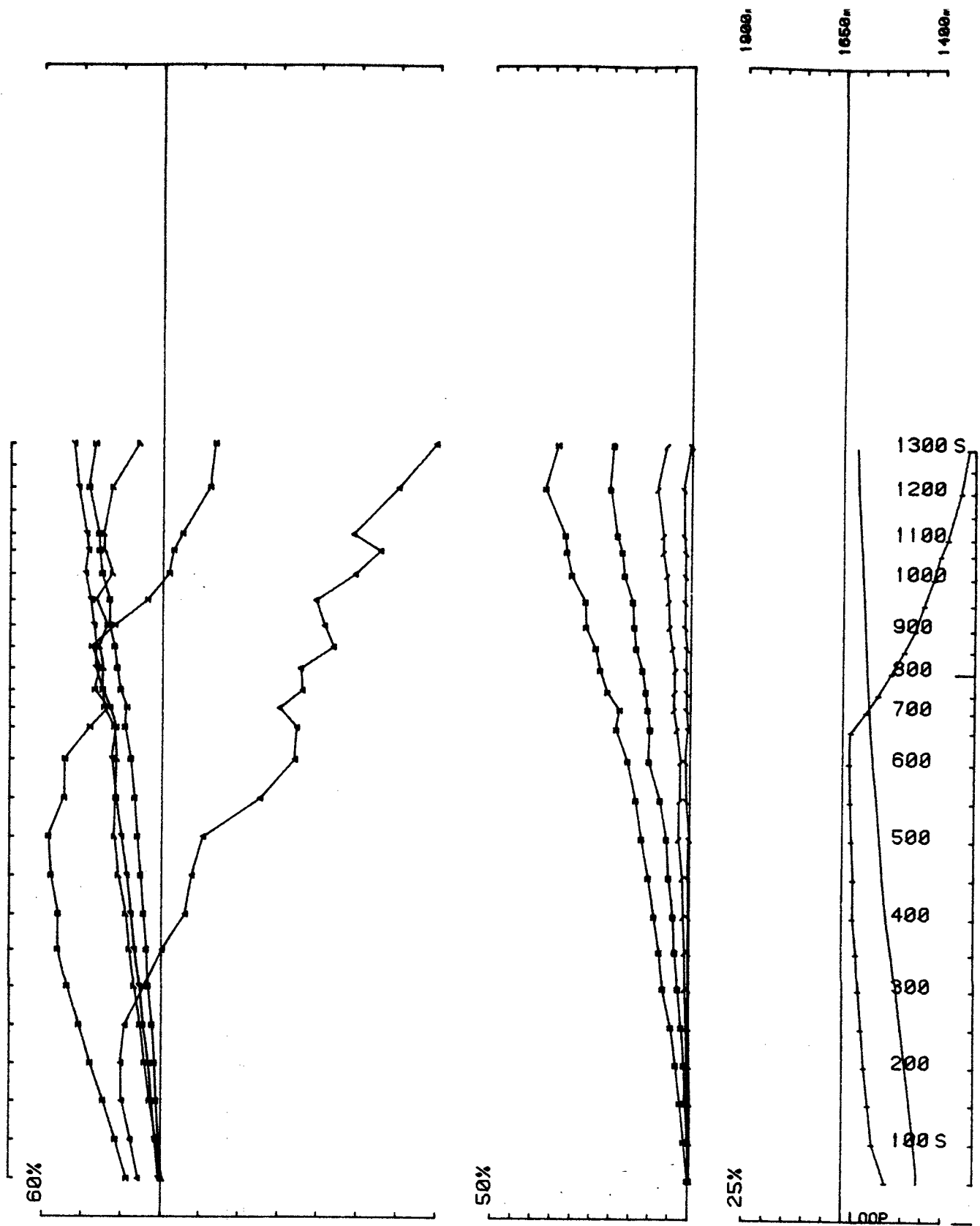
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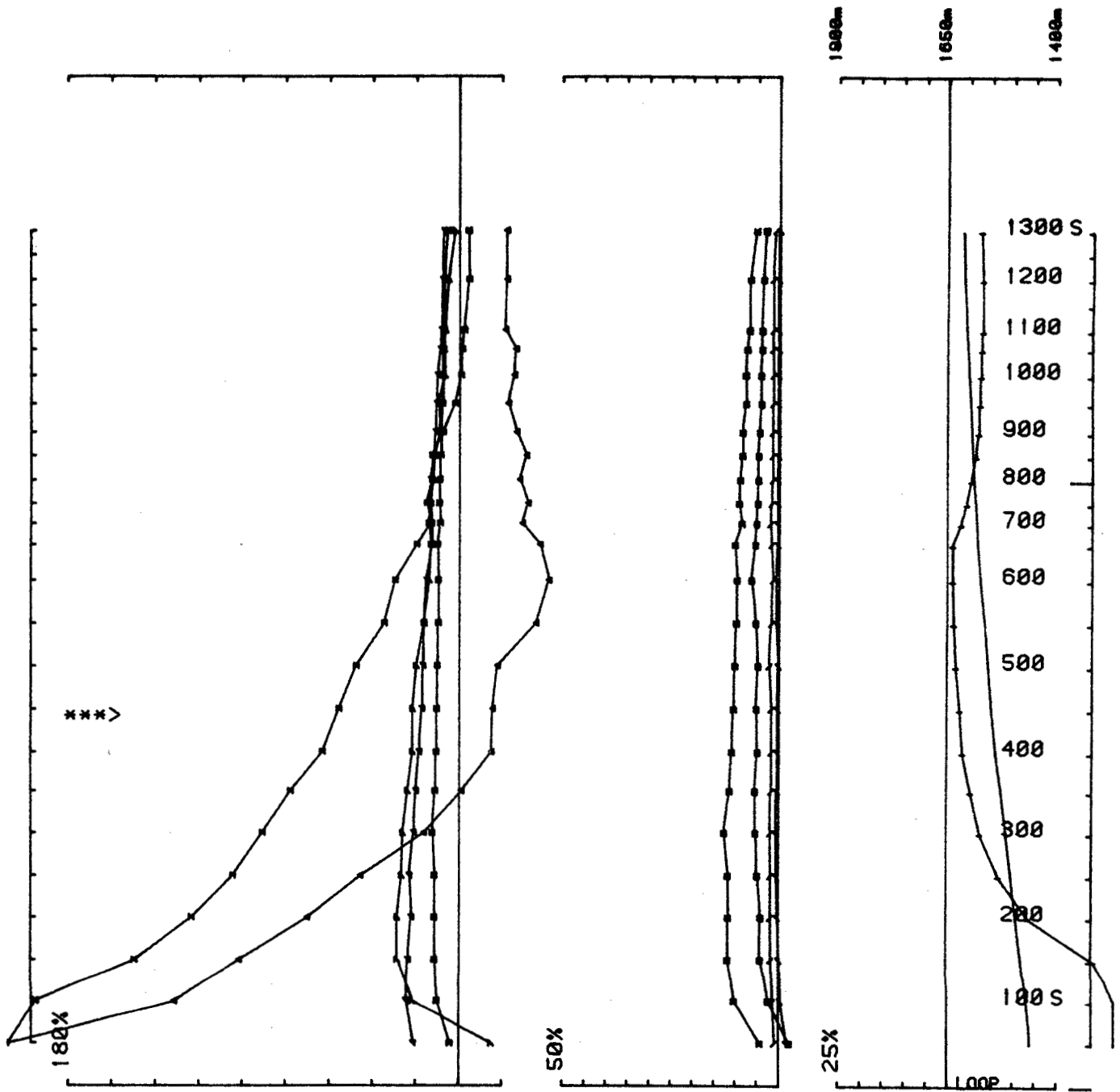
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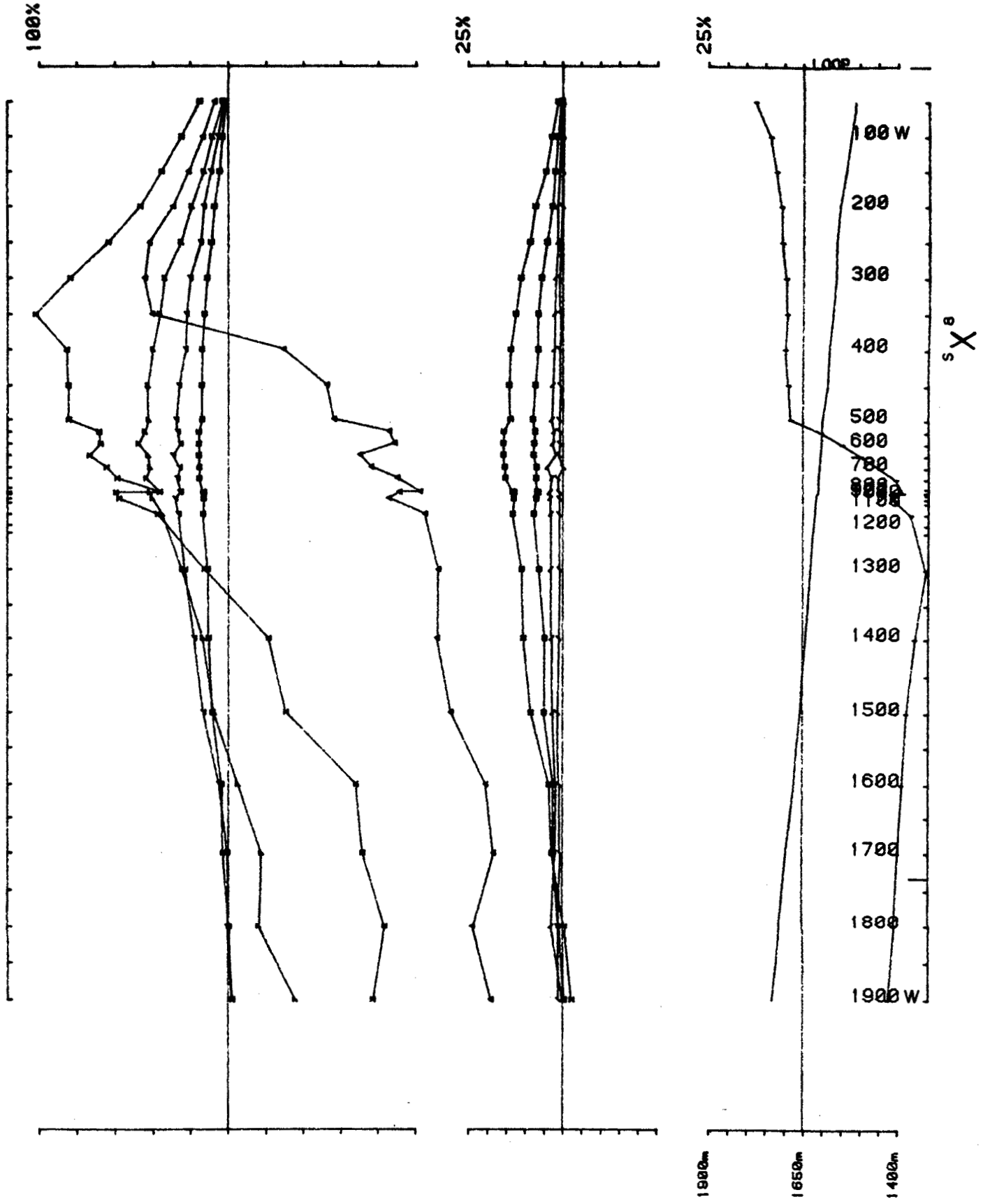
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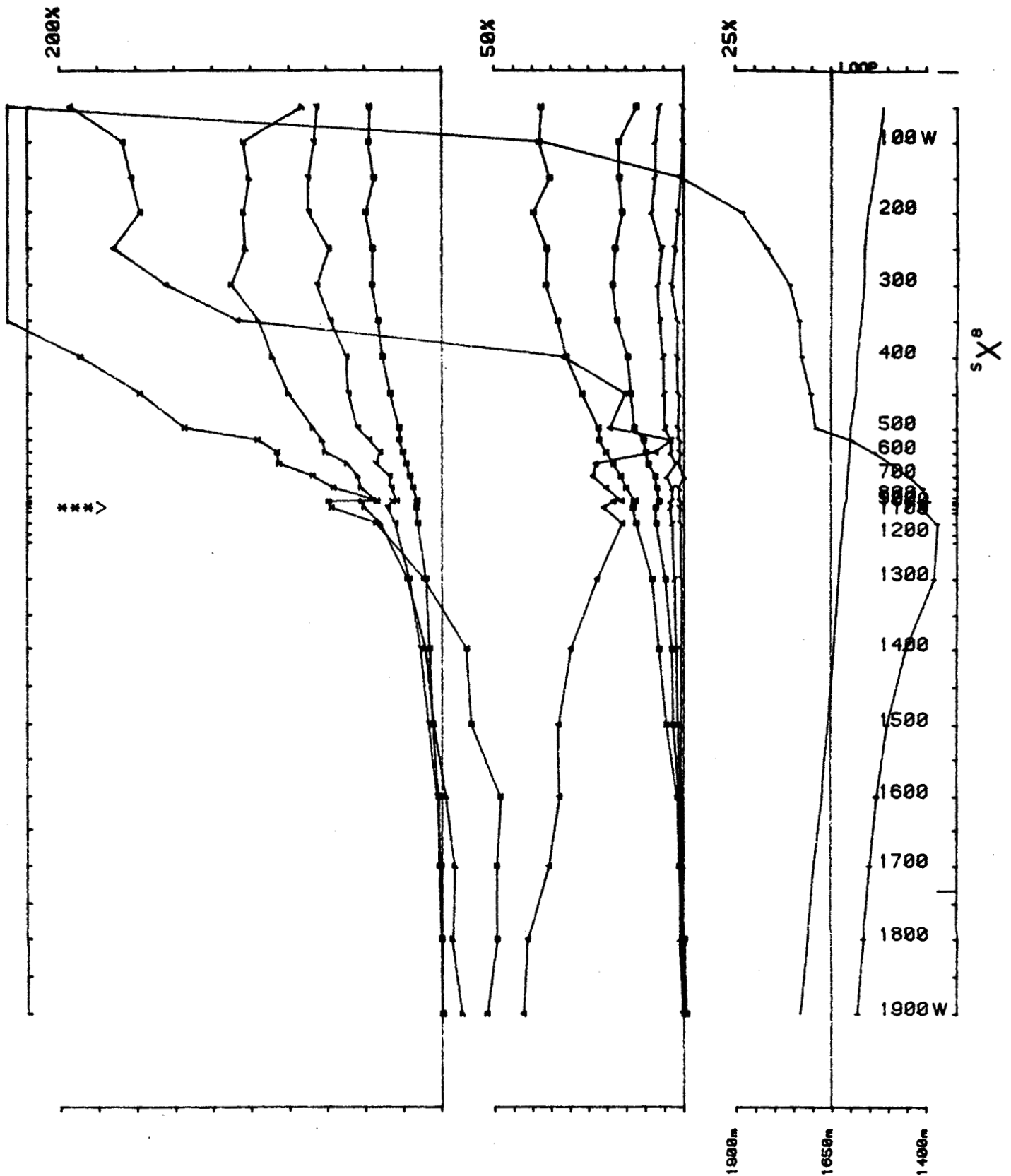
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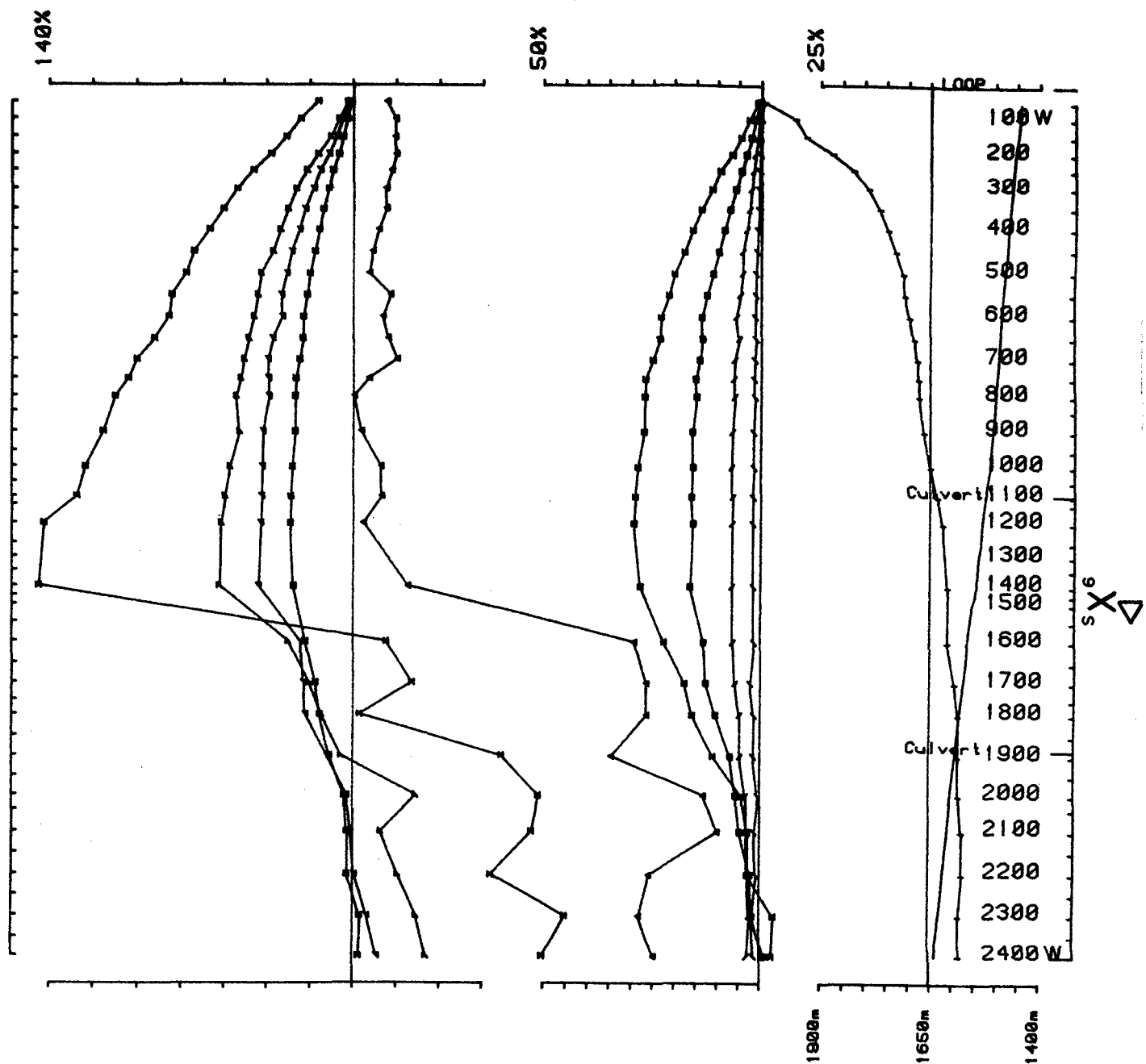
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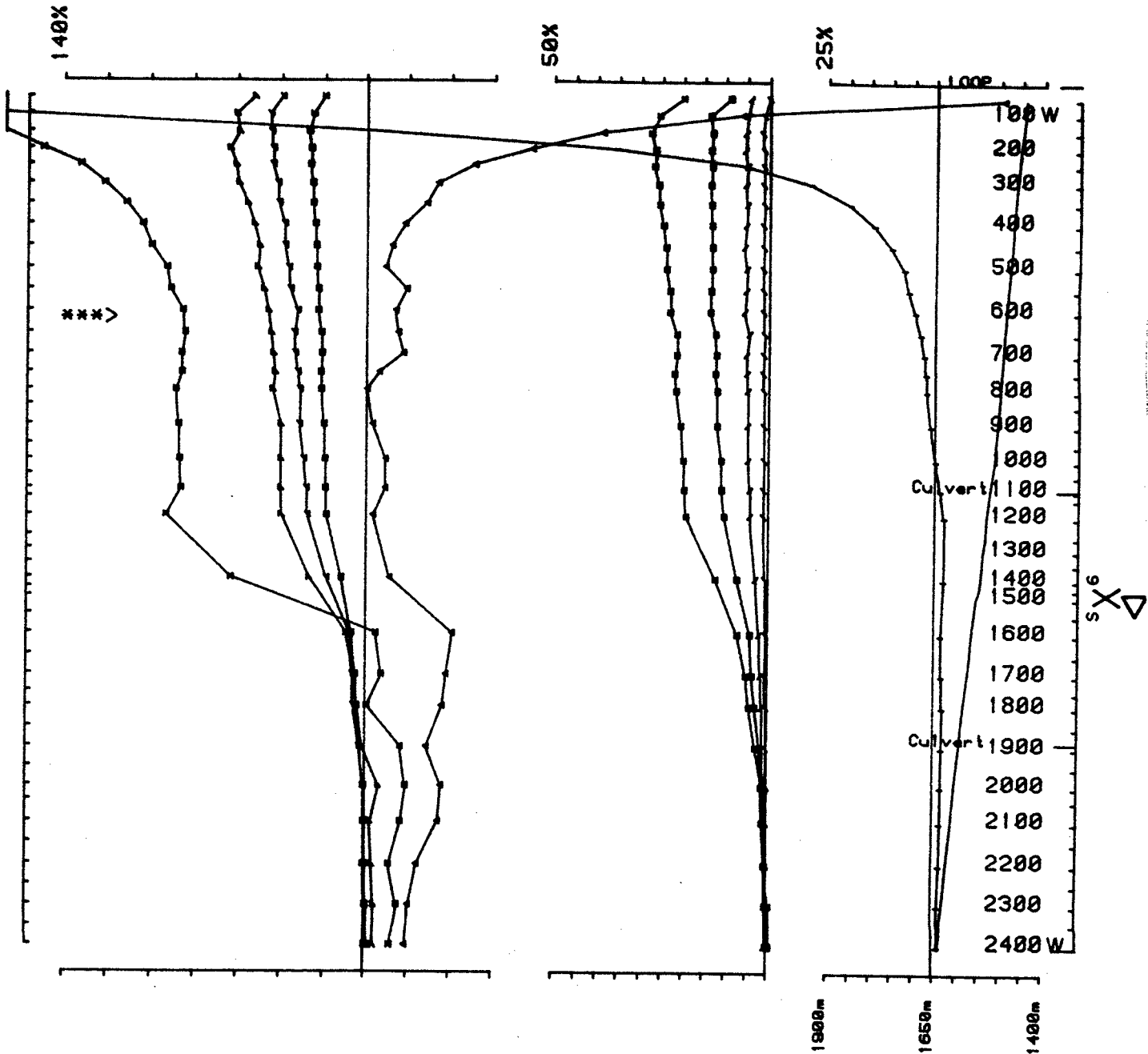
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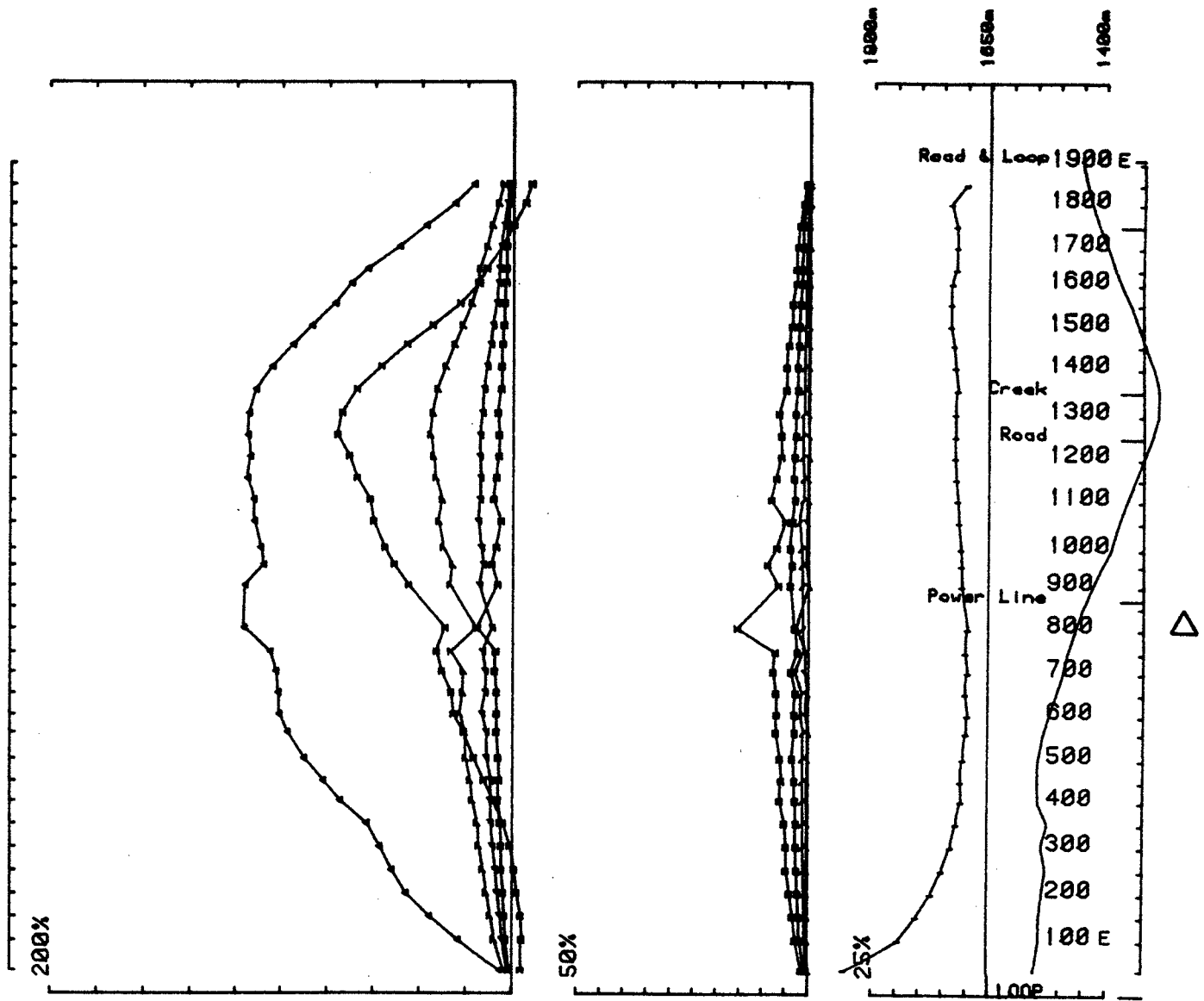
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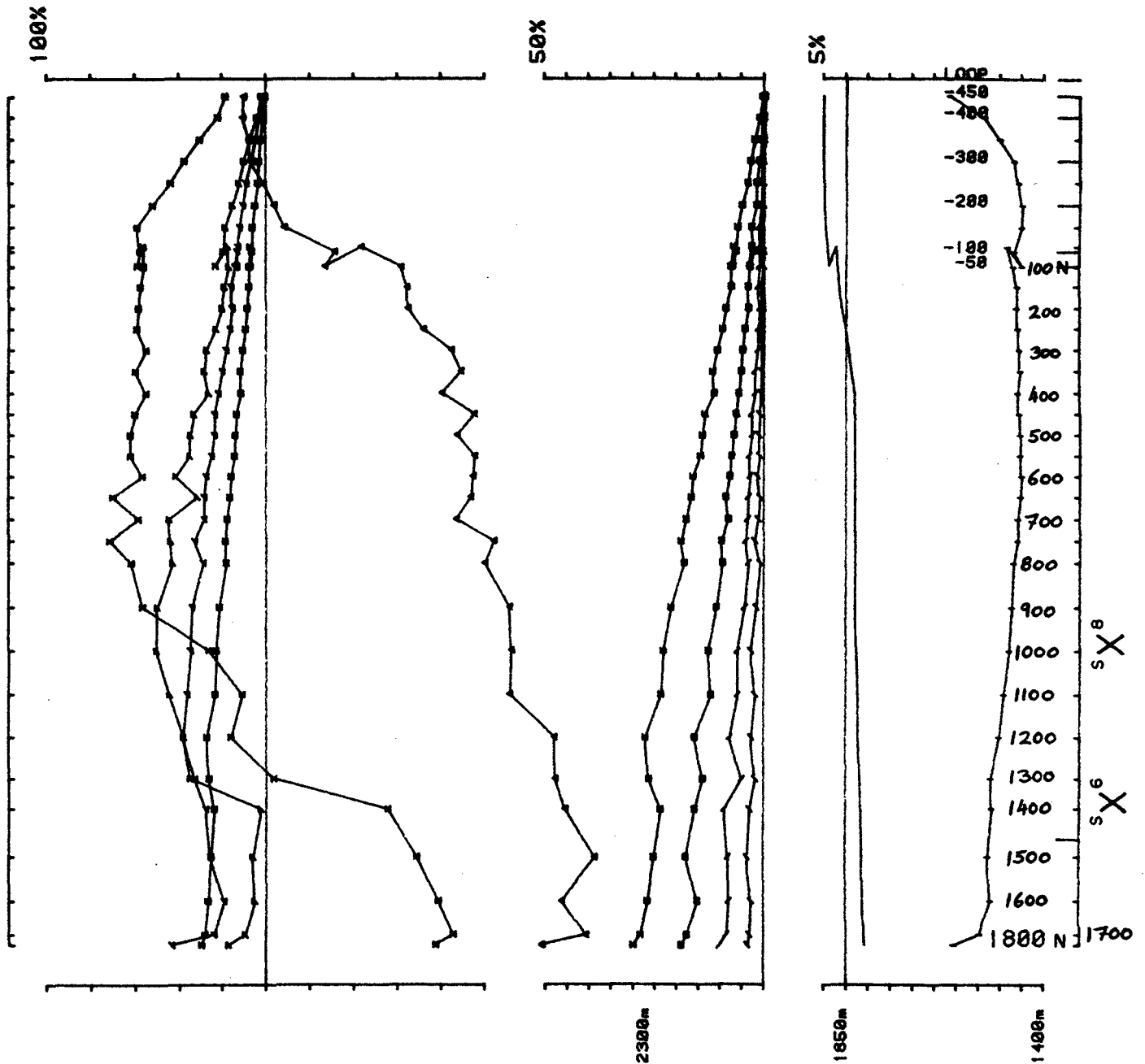
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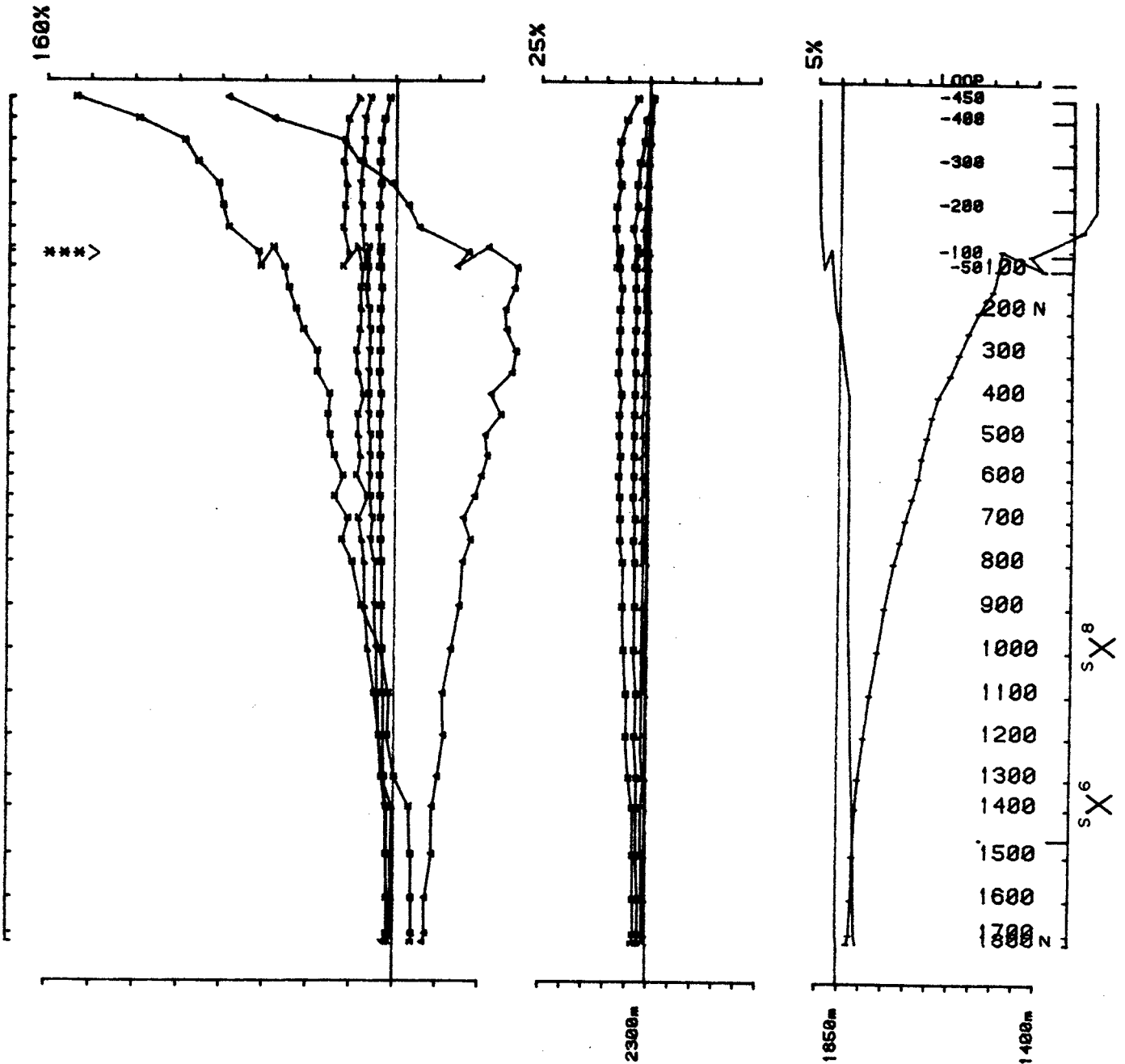
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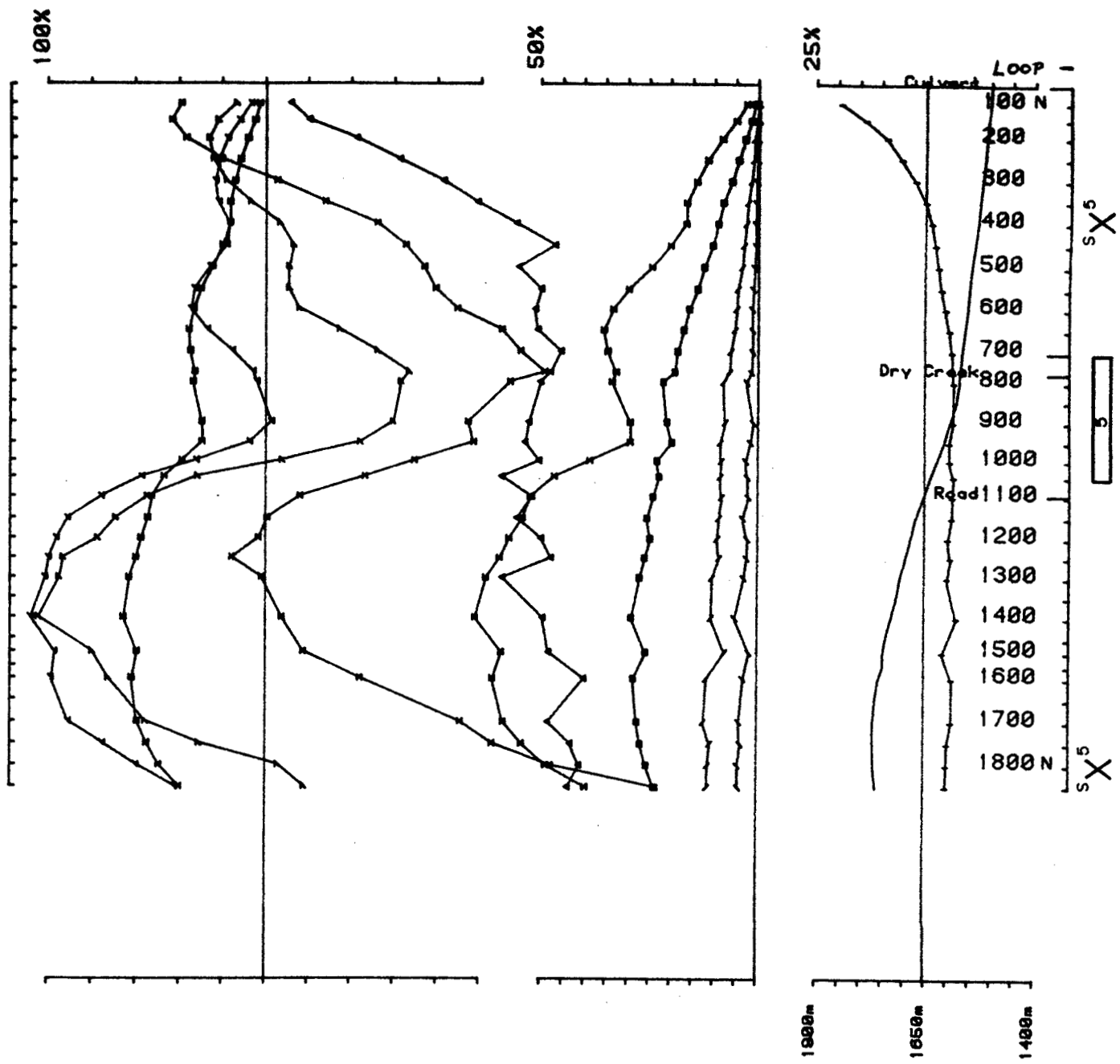
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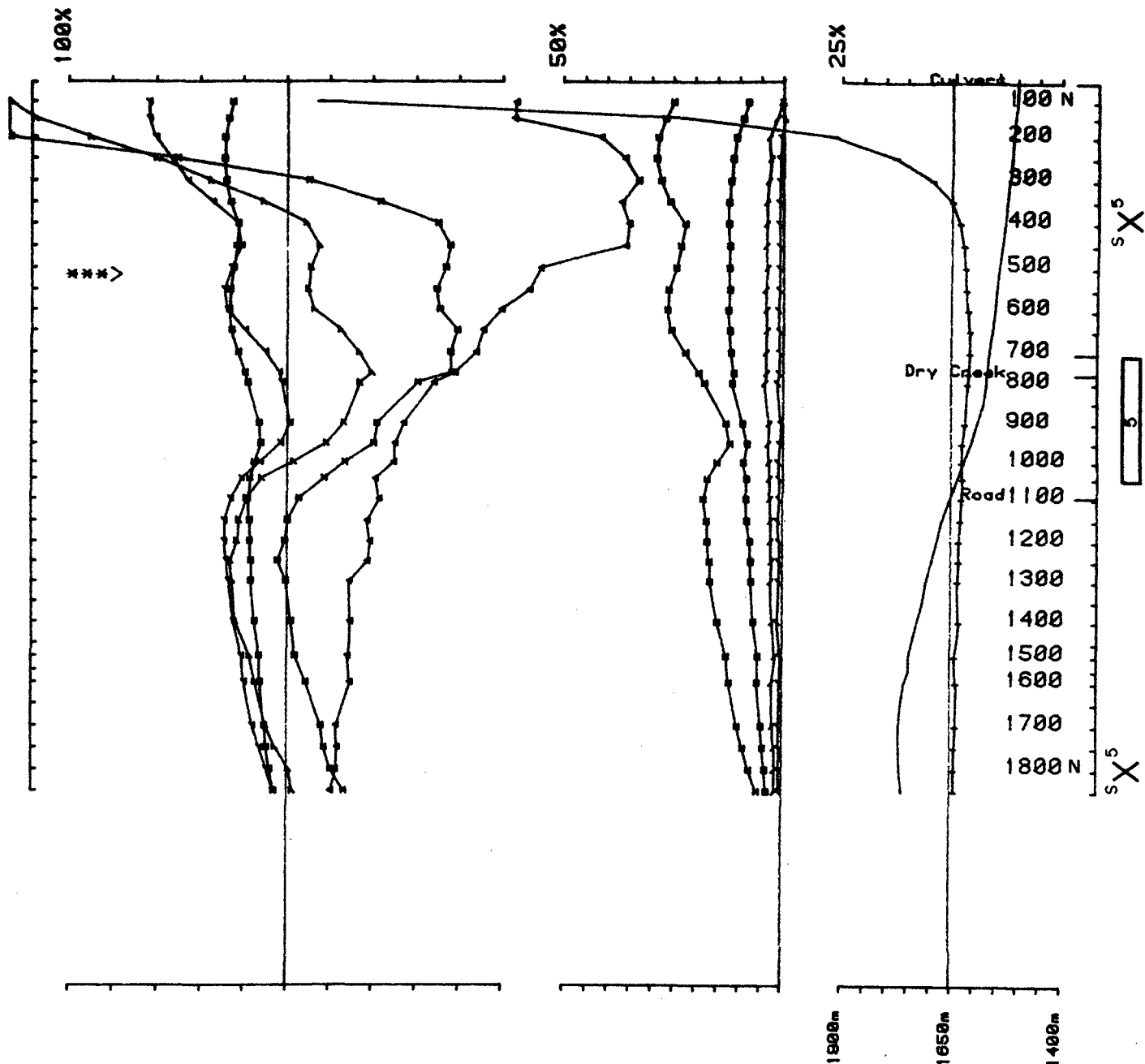
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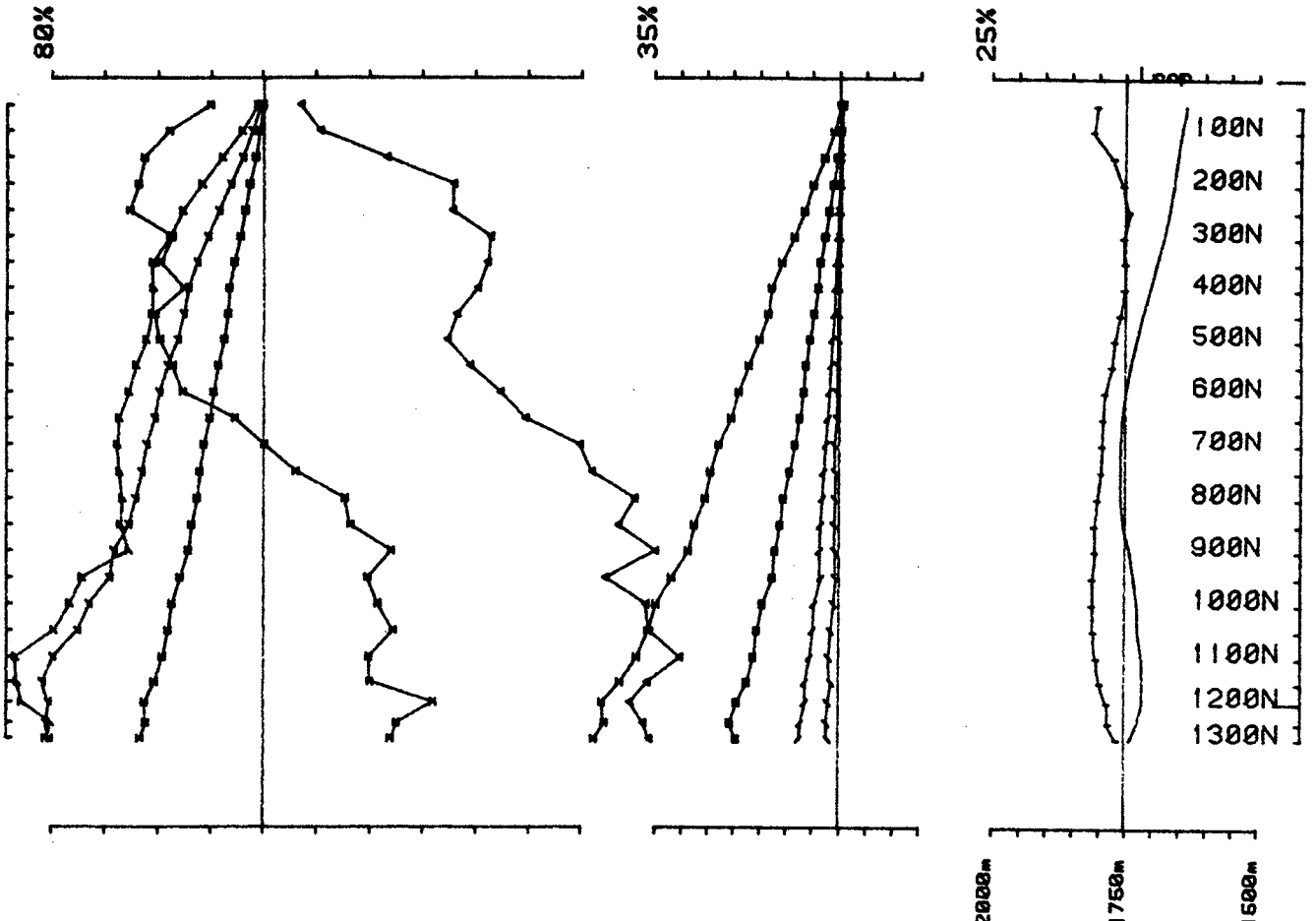
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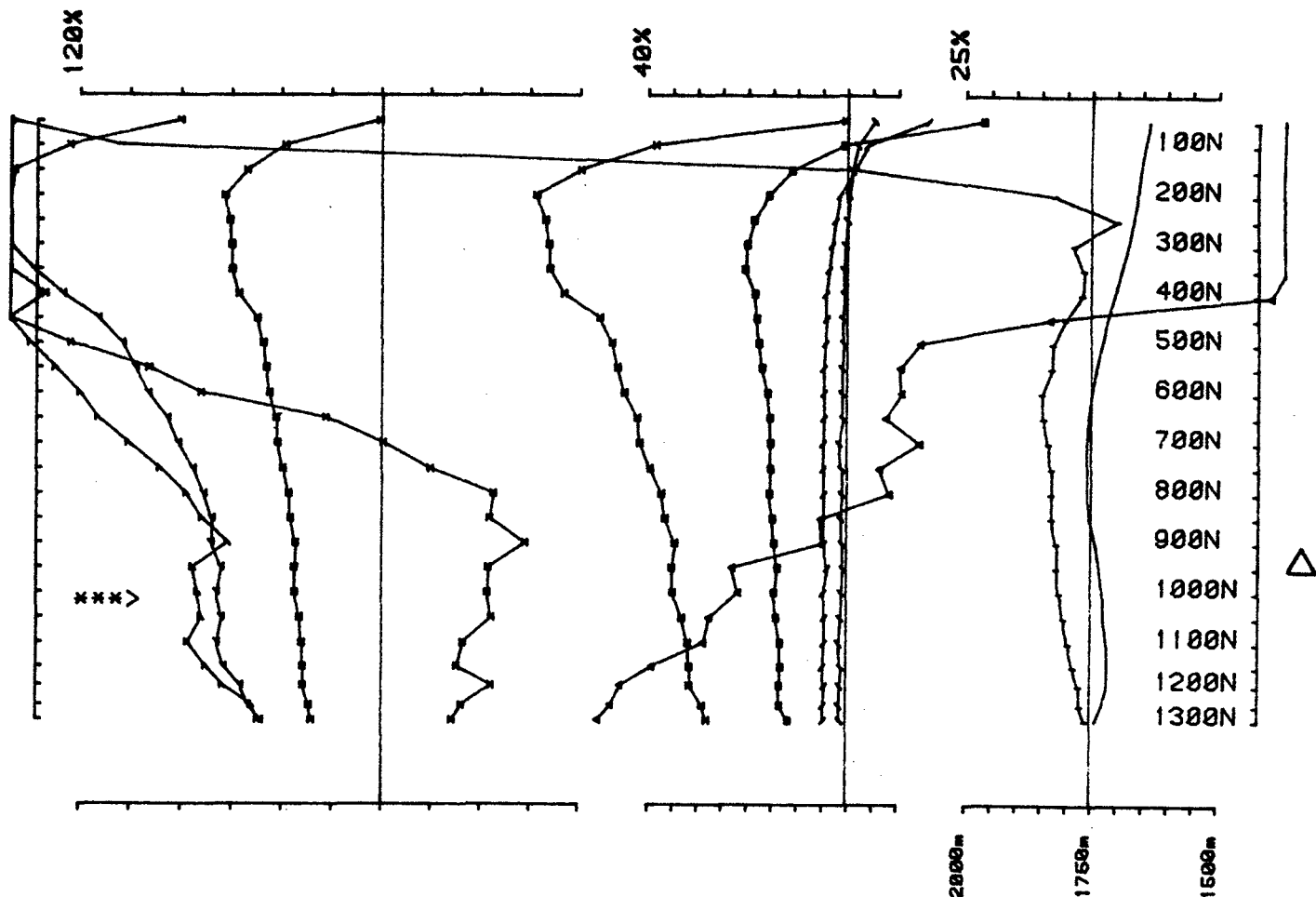
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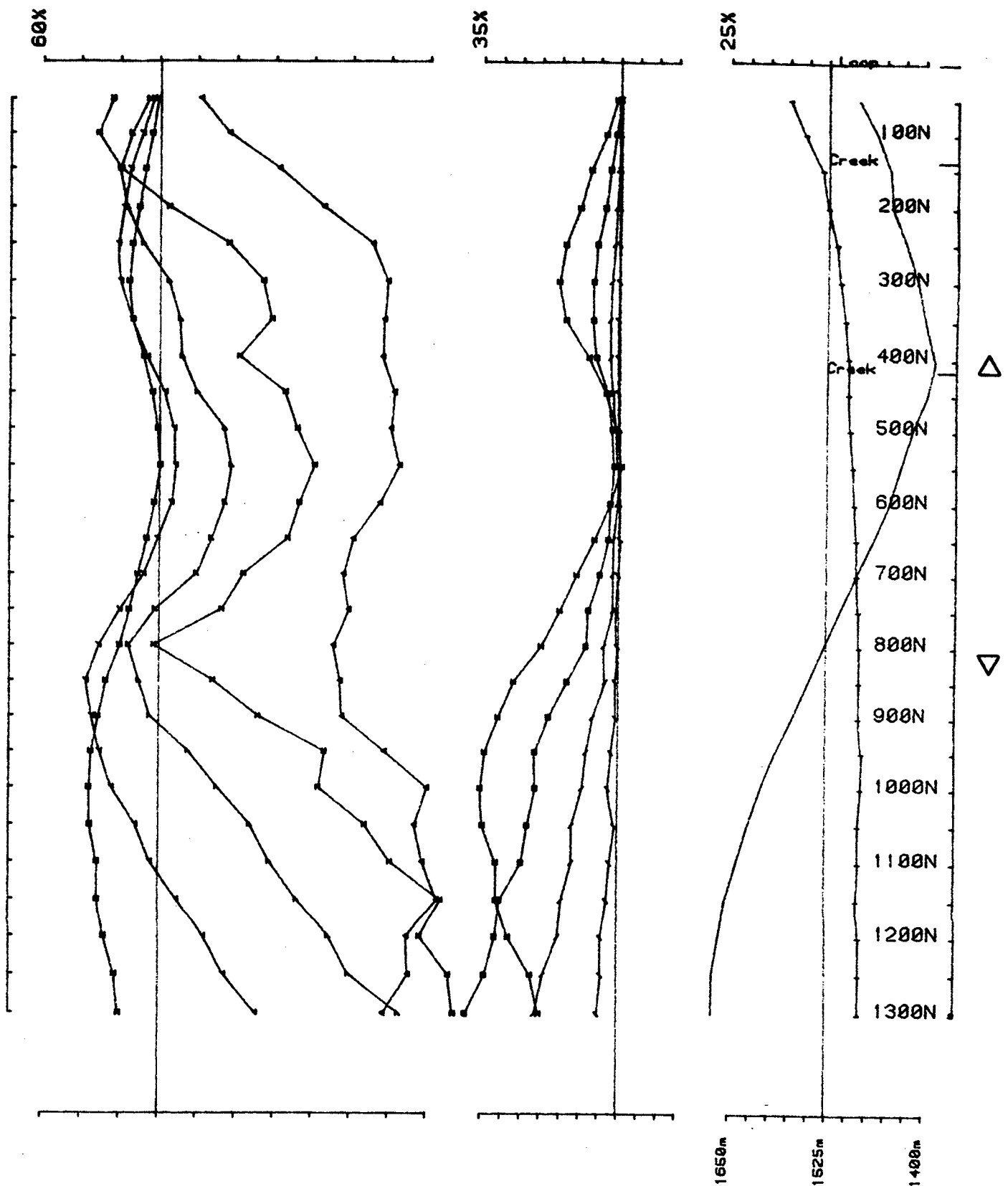
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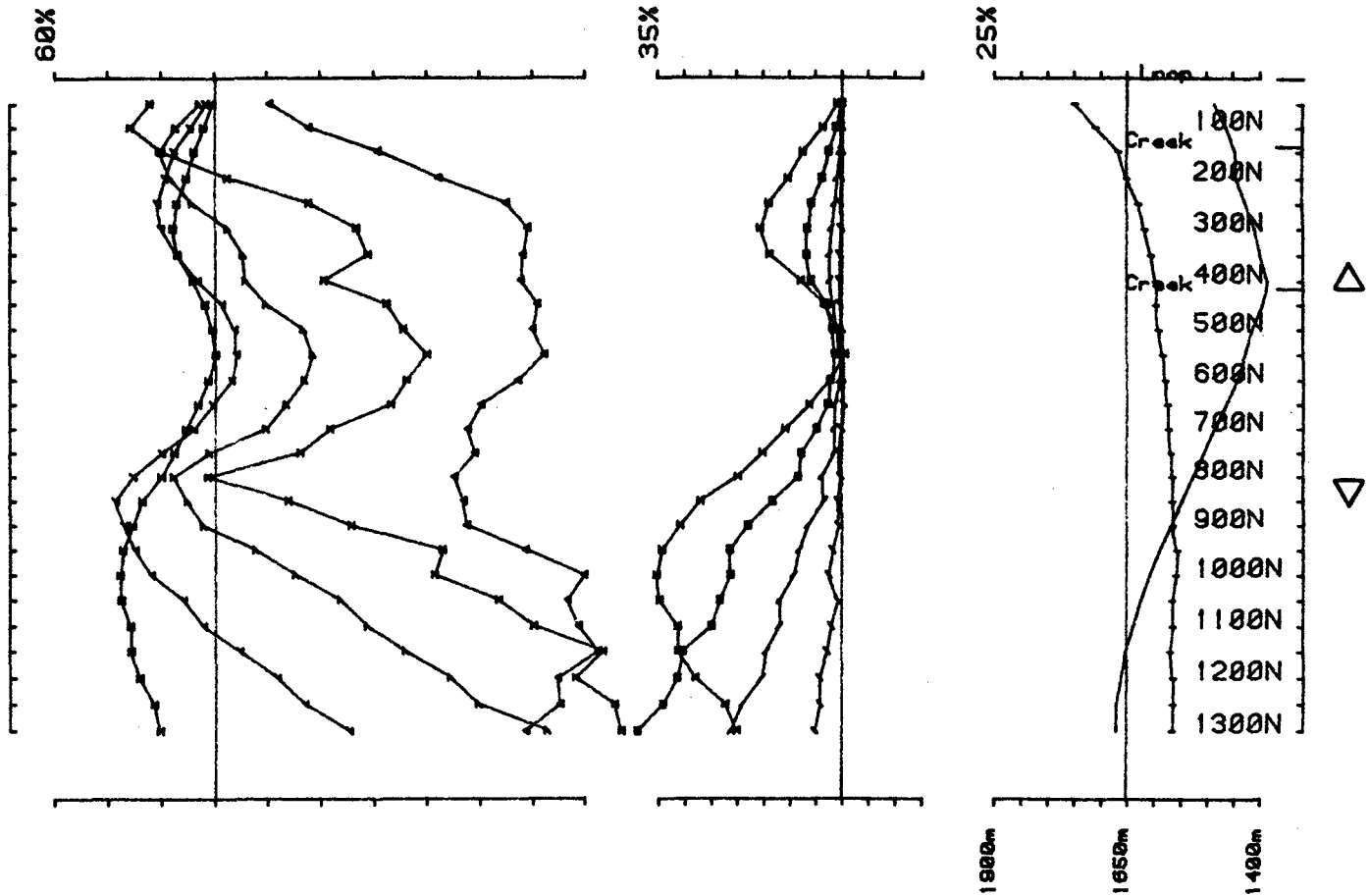


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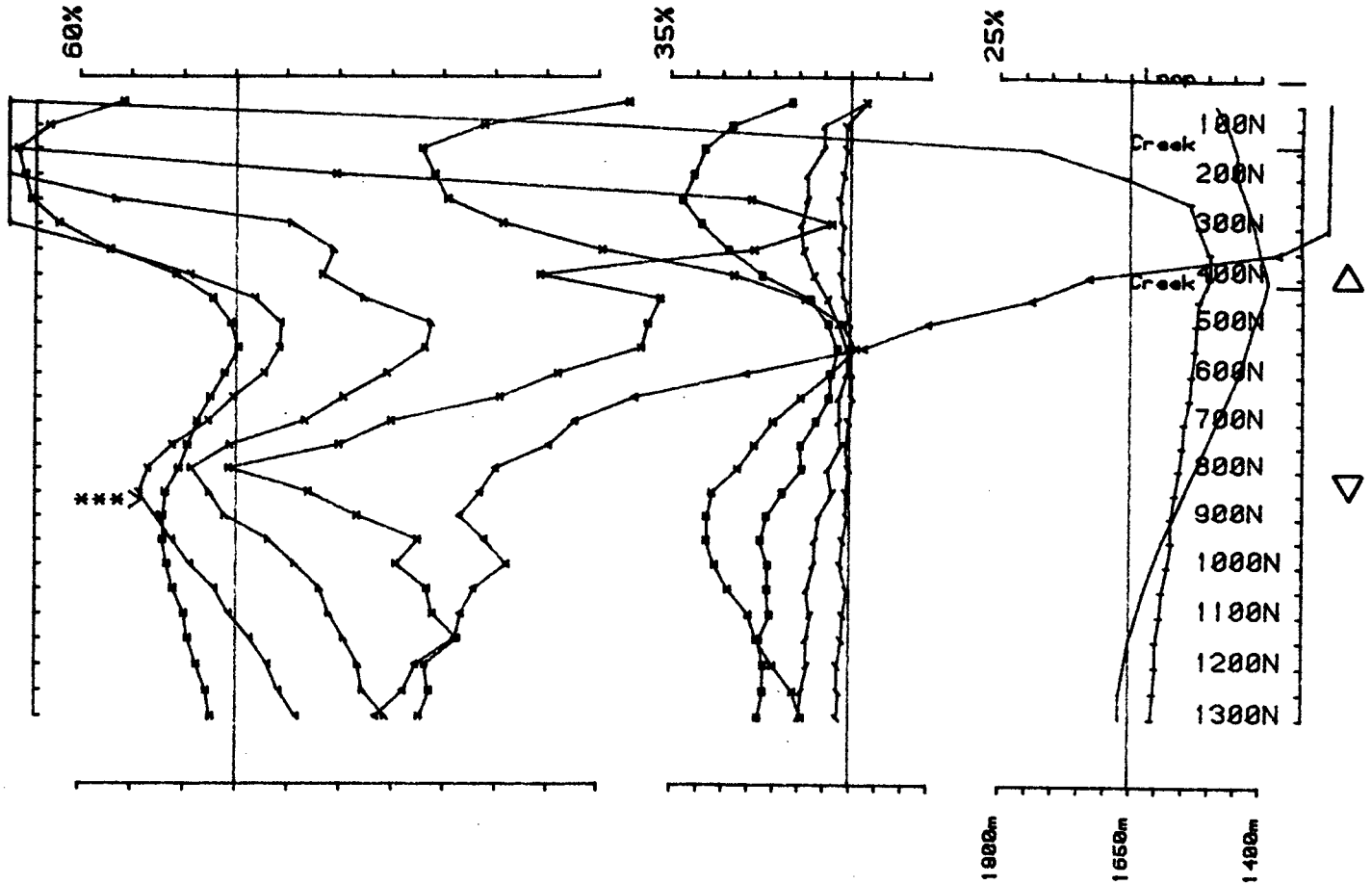


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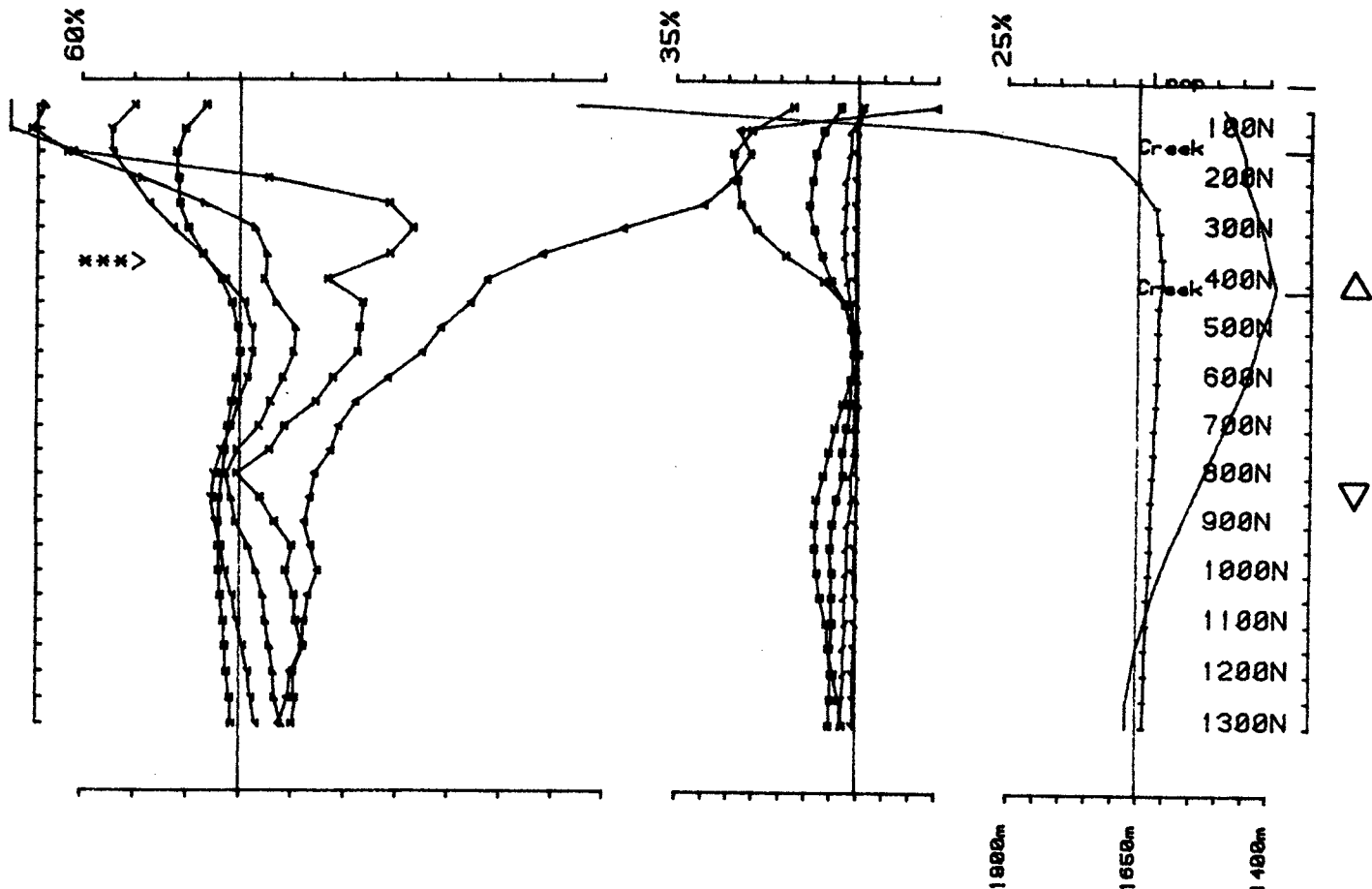
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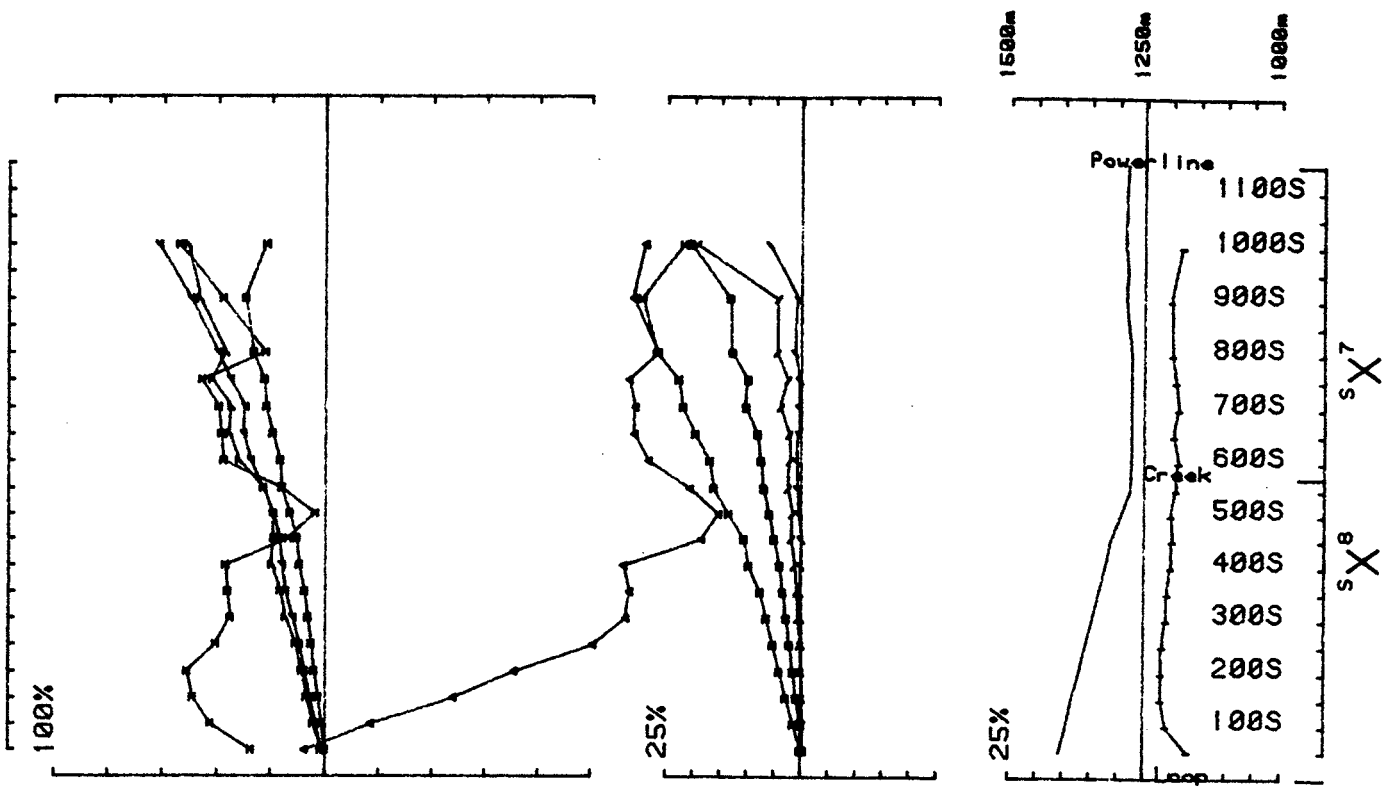
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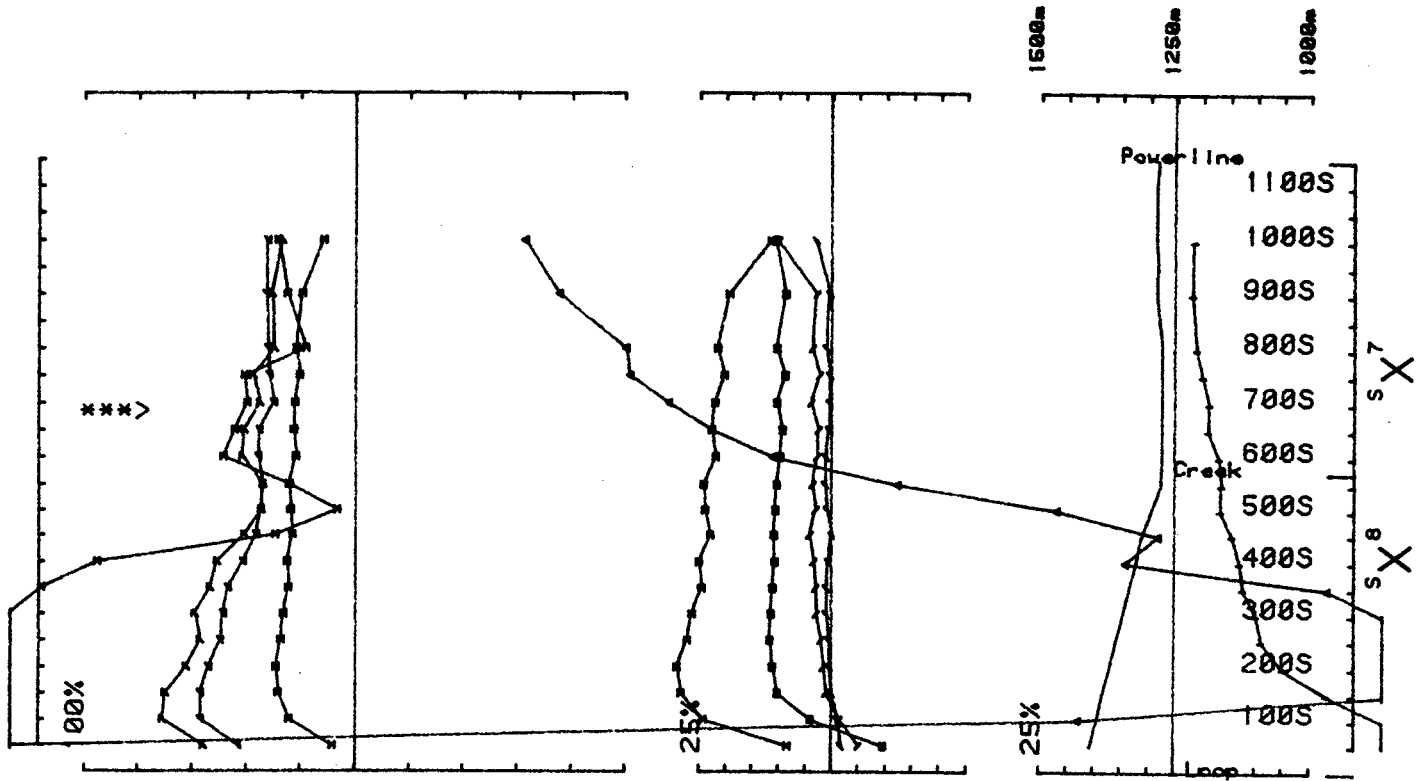
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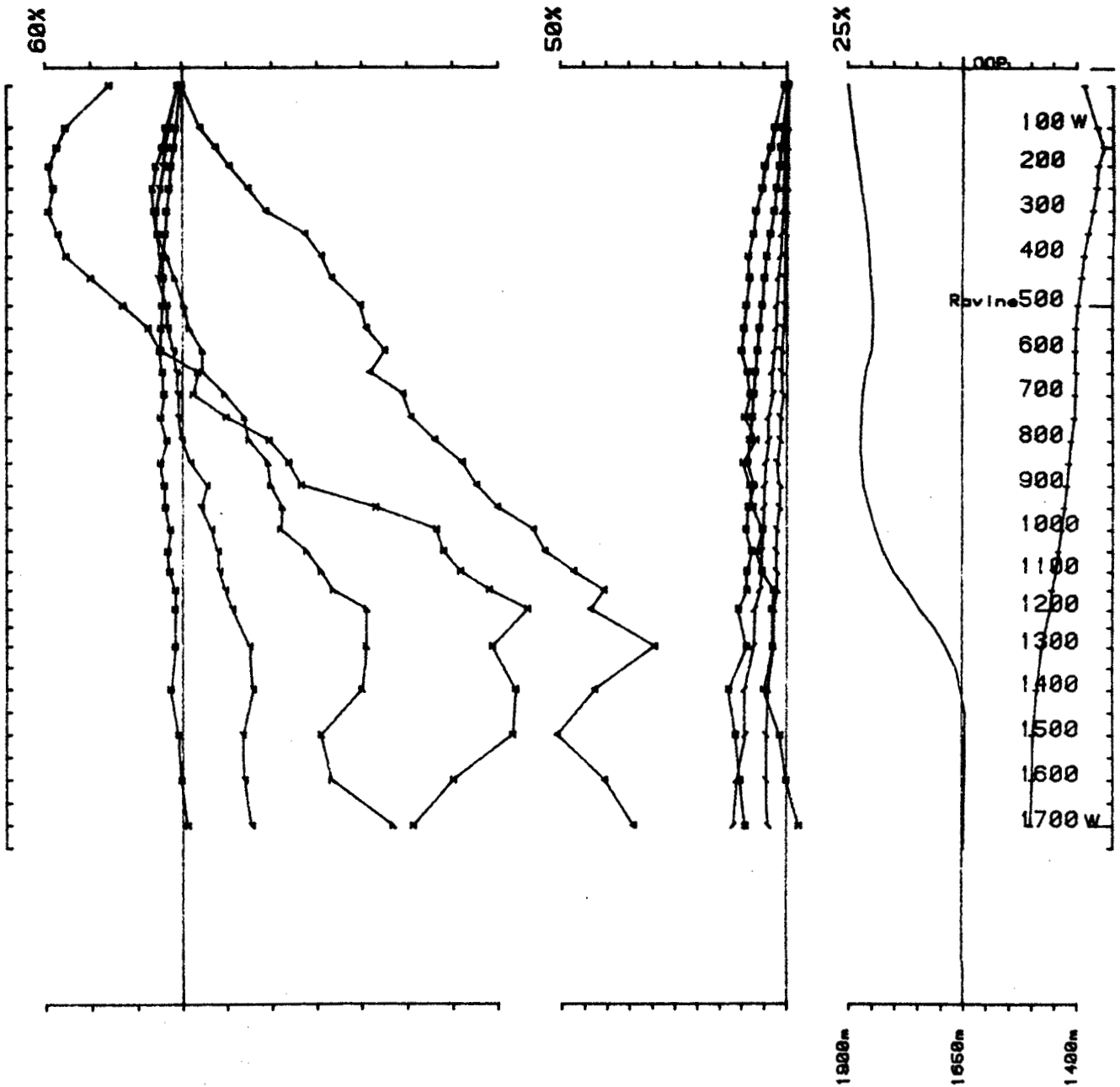
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 Loopno 3 Line 40 component HZ secondary Ch | normalized Ch | reduced



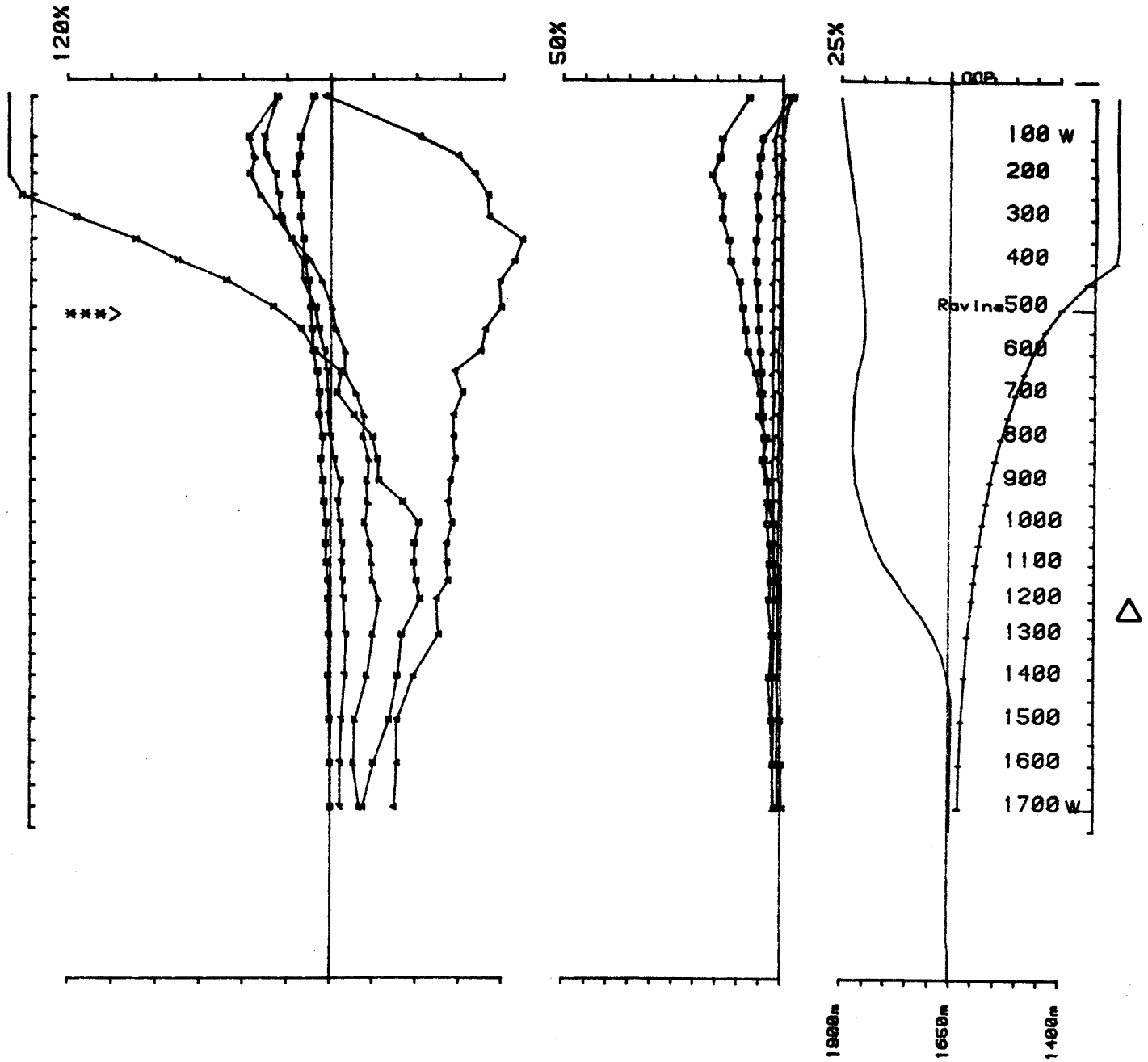
Area SHA SOUTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 3 Line 50 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



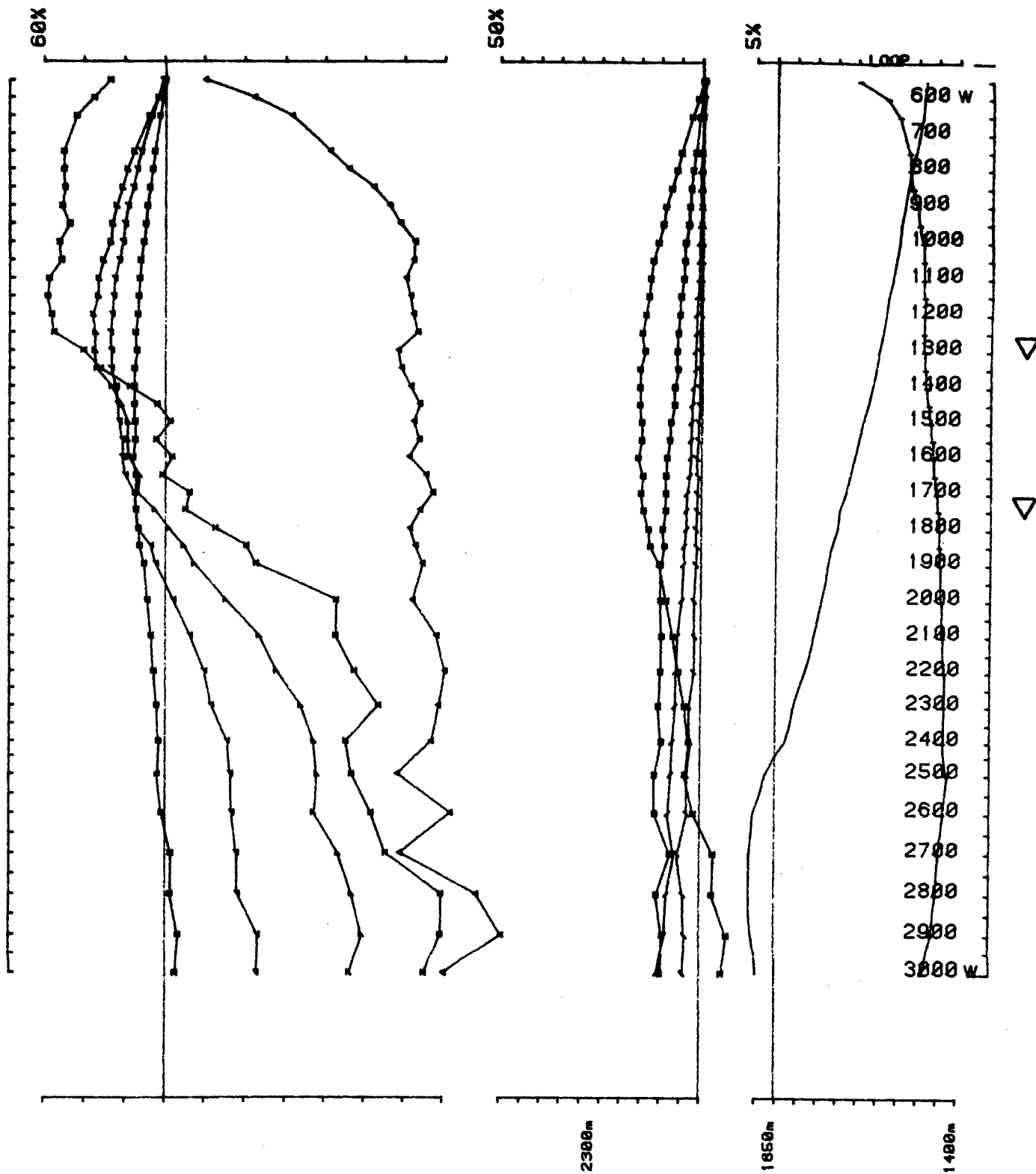
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 Loopno 3 Line 50 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



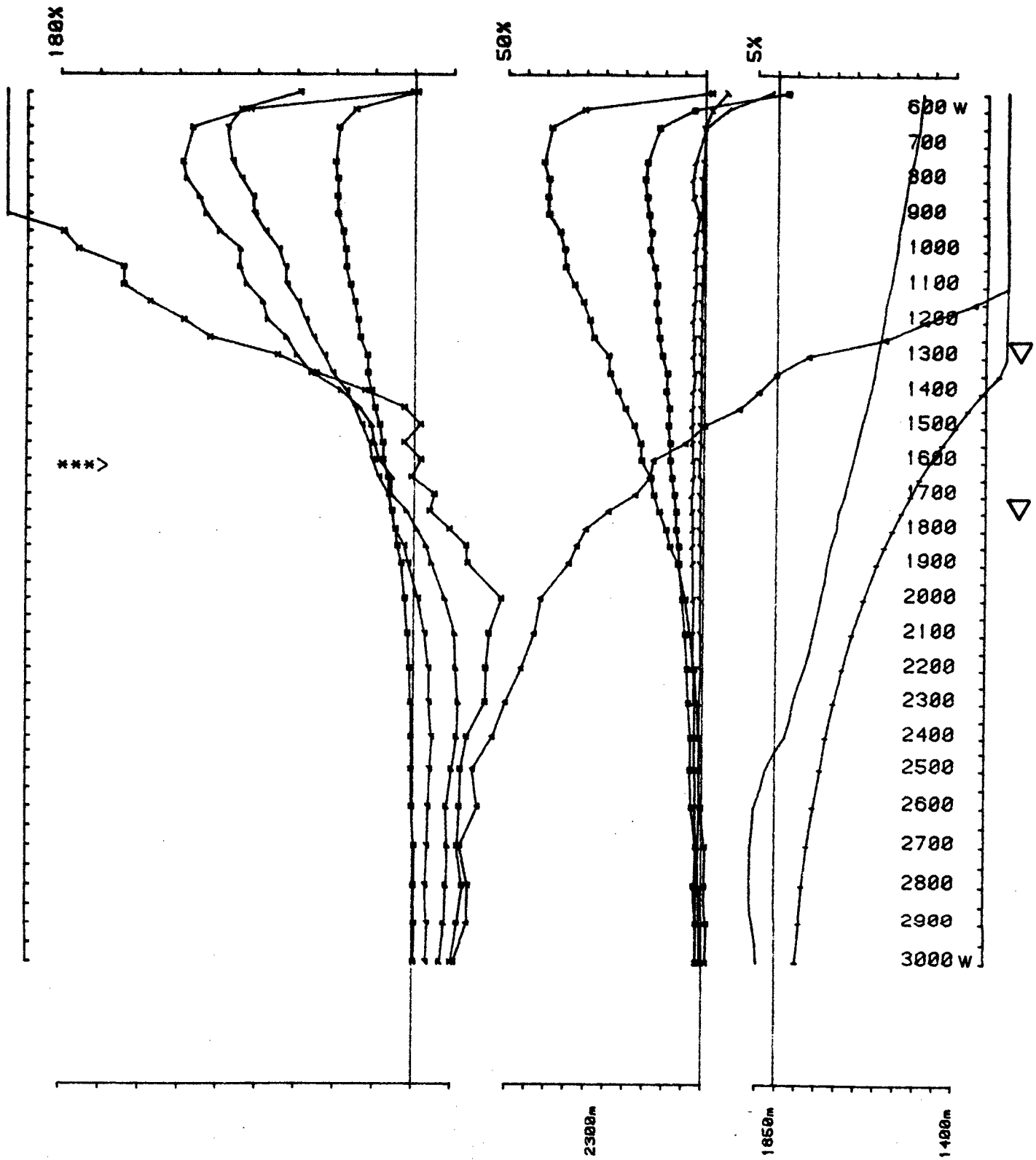
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 Loopno 3 Line 60 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



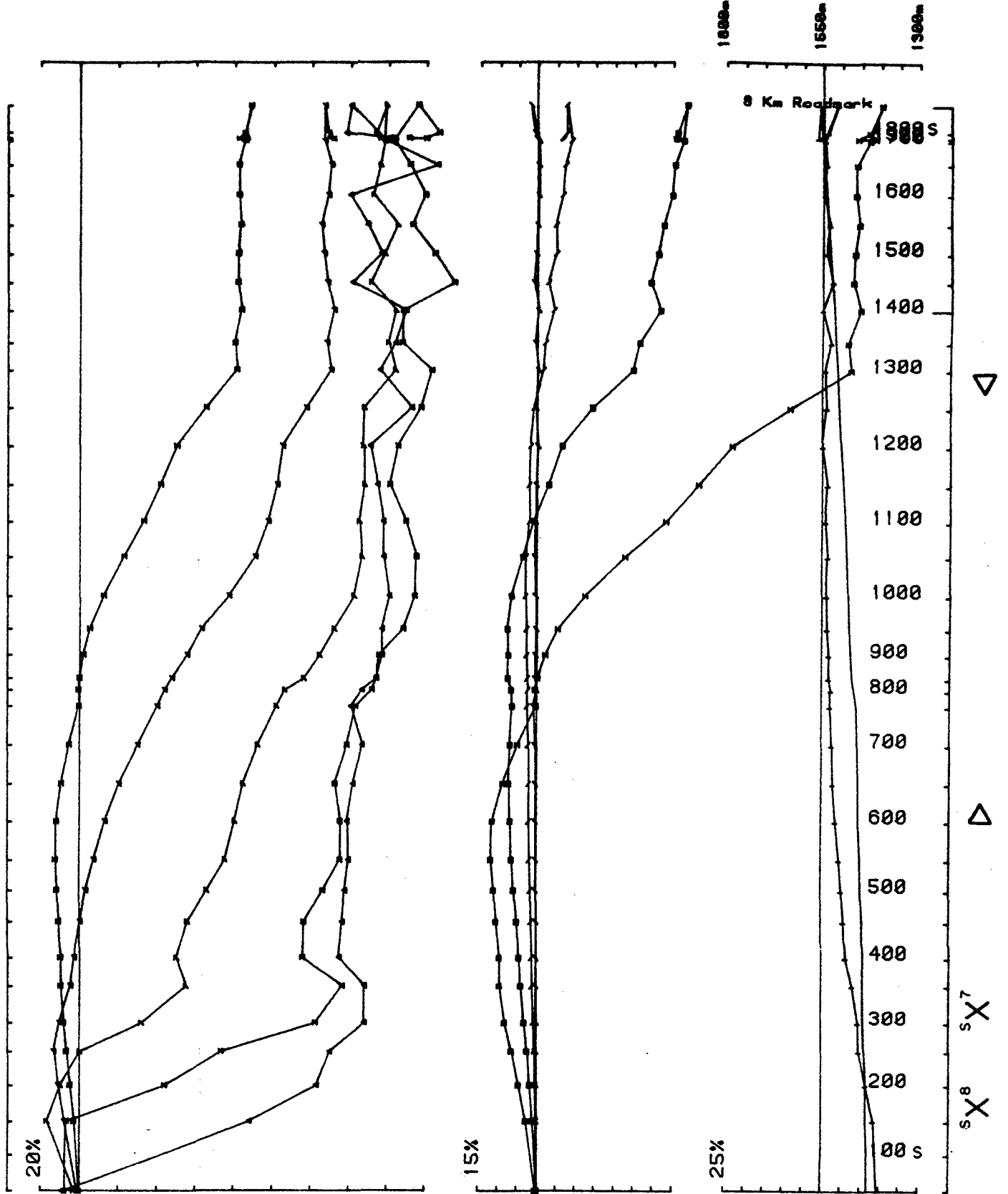
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 Loopno 3 Line 60 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



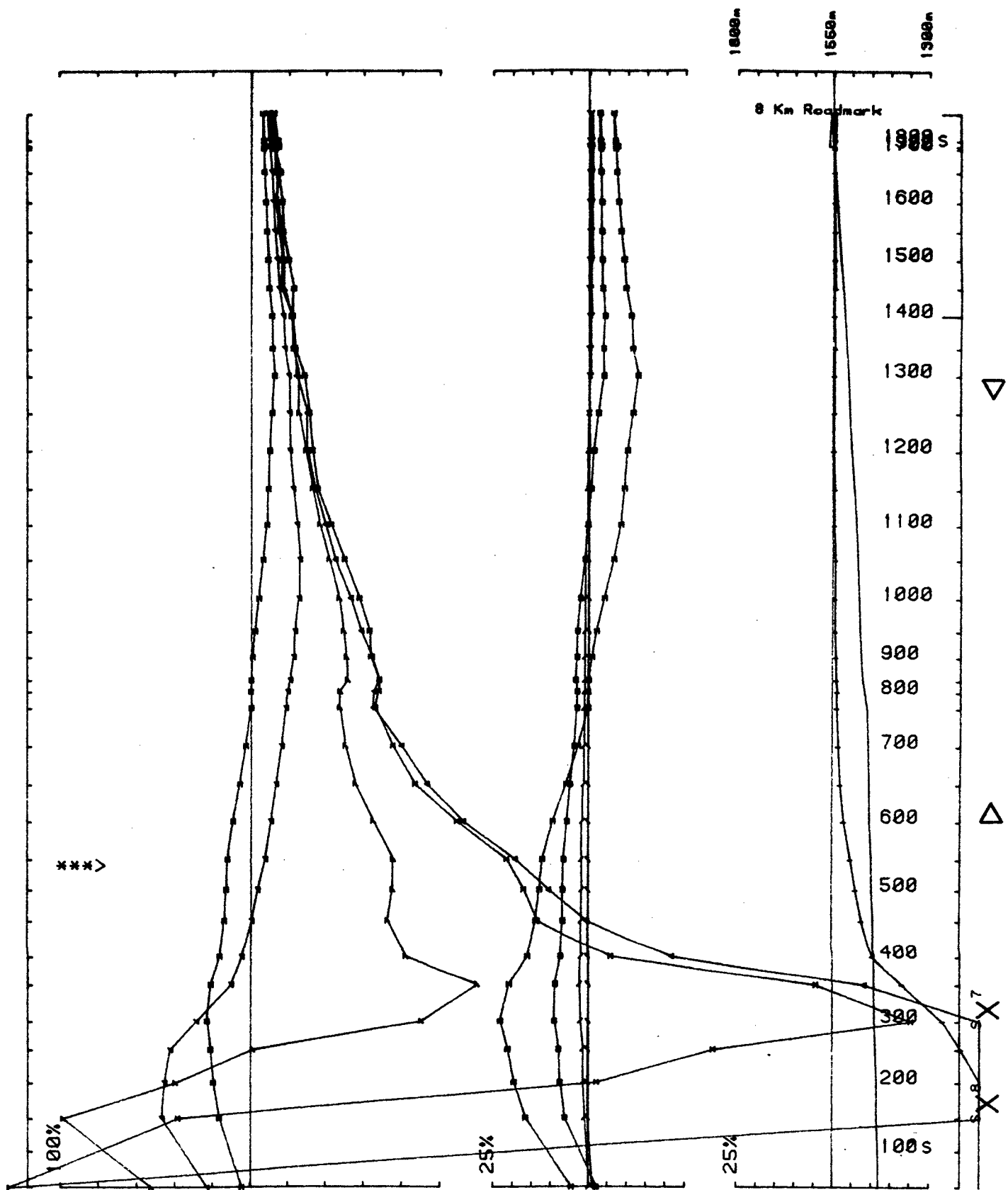
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 Loopno 3 Line 70 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



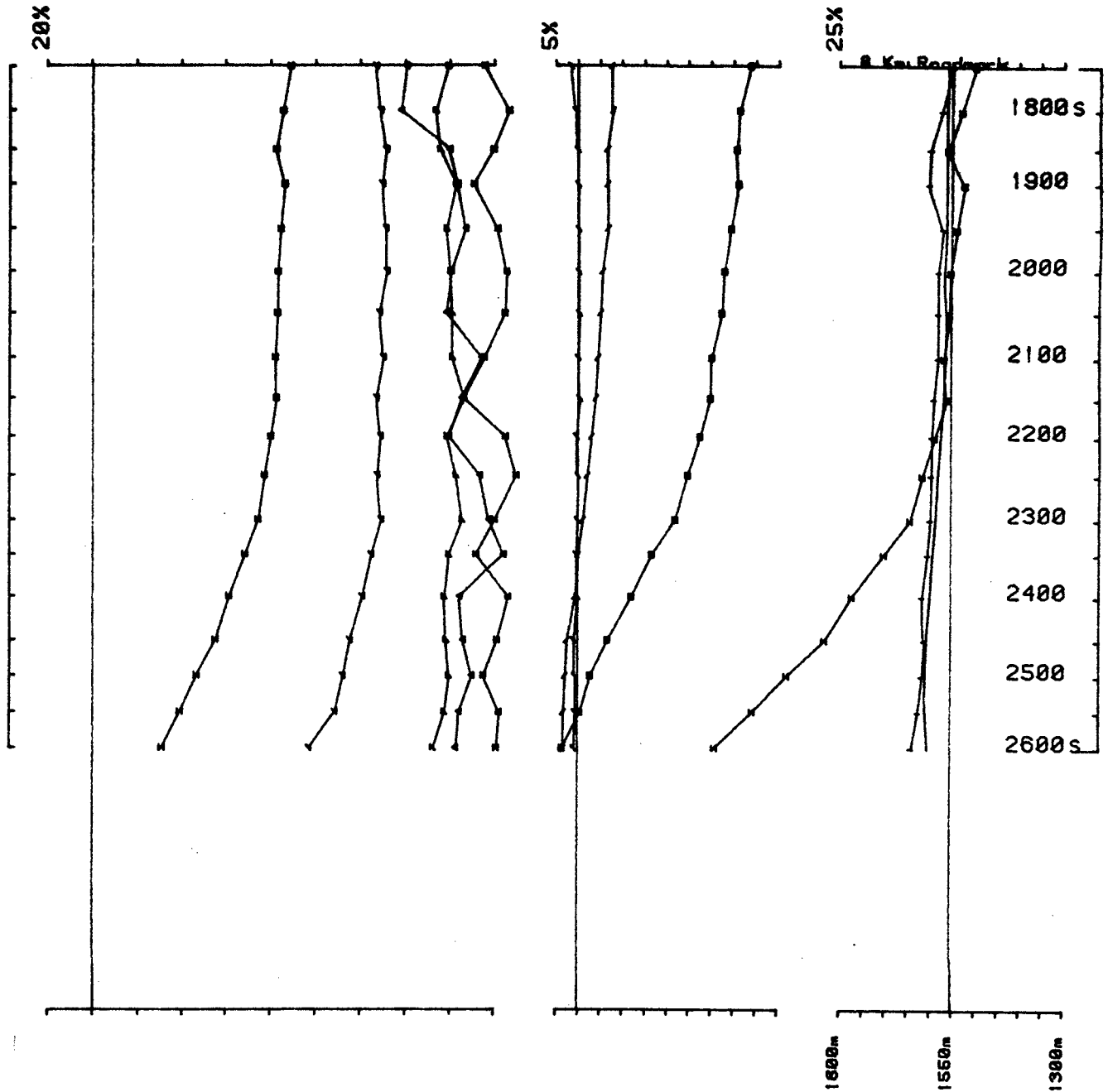
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 Loopno 3 Line 70 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



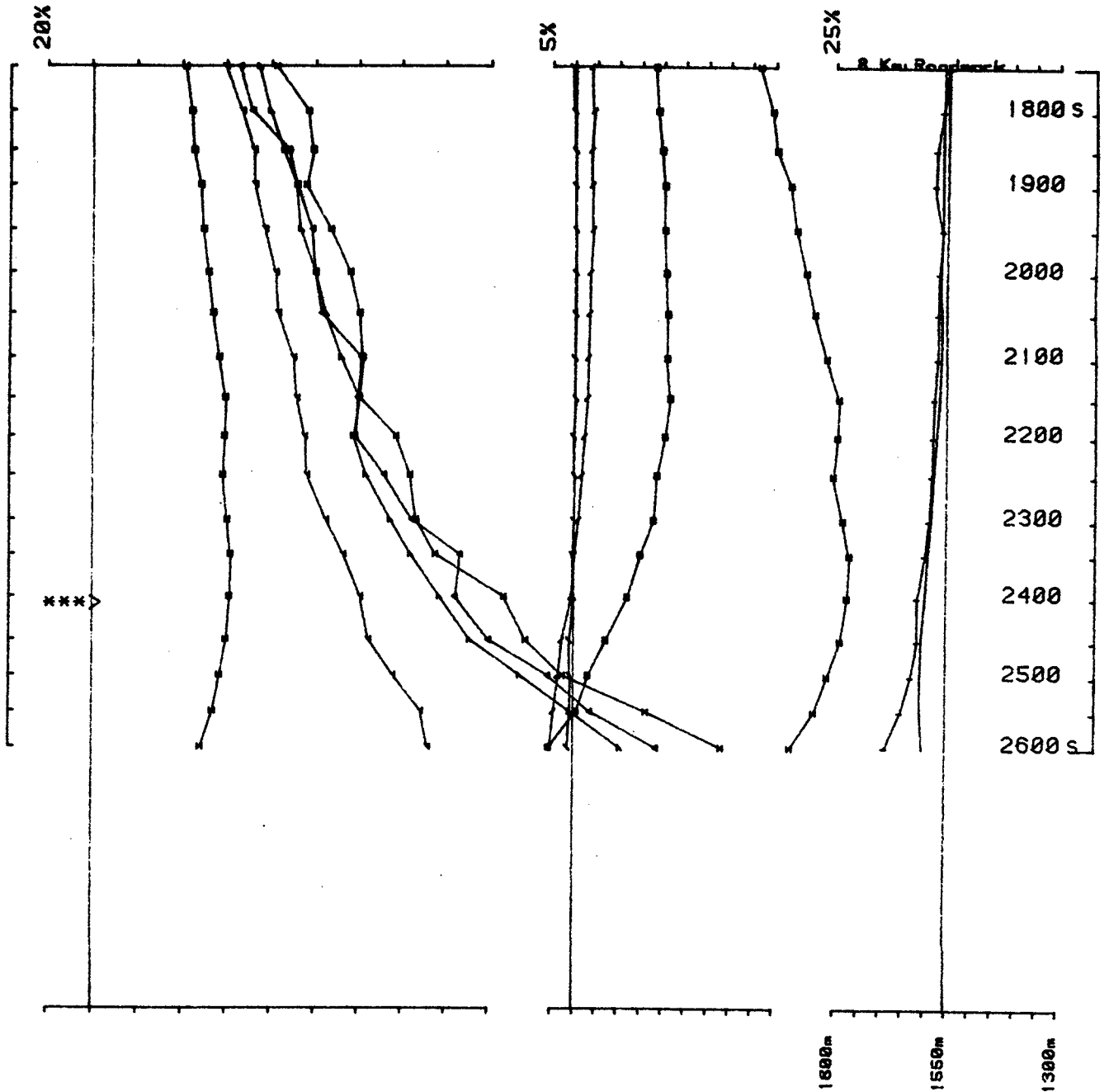
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 Loopno 4 Line 10 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



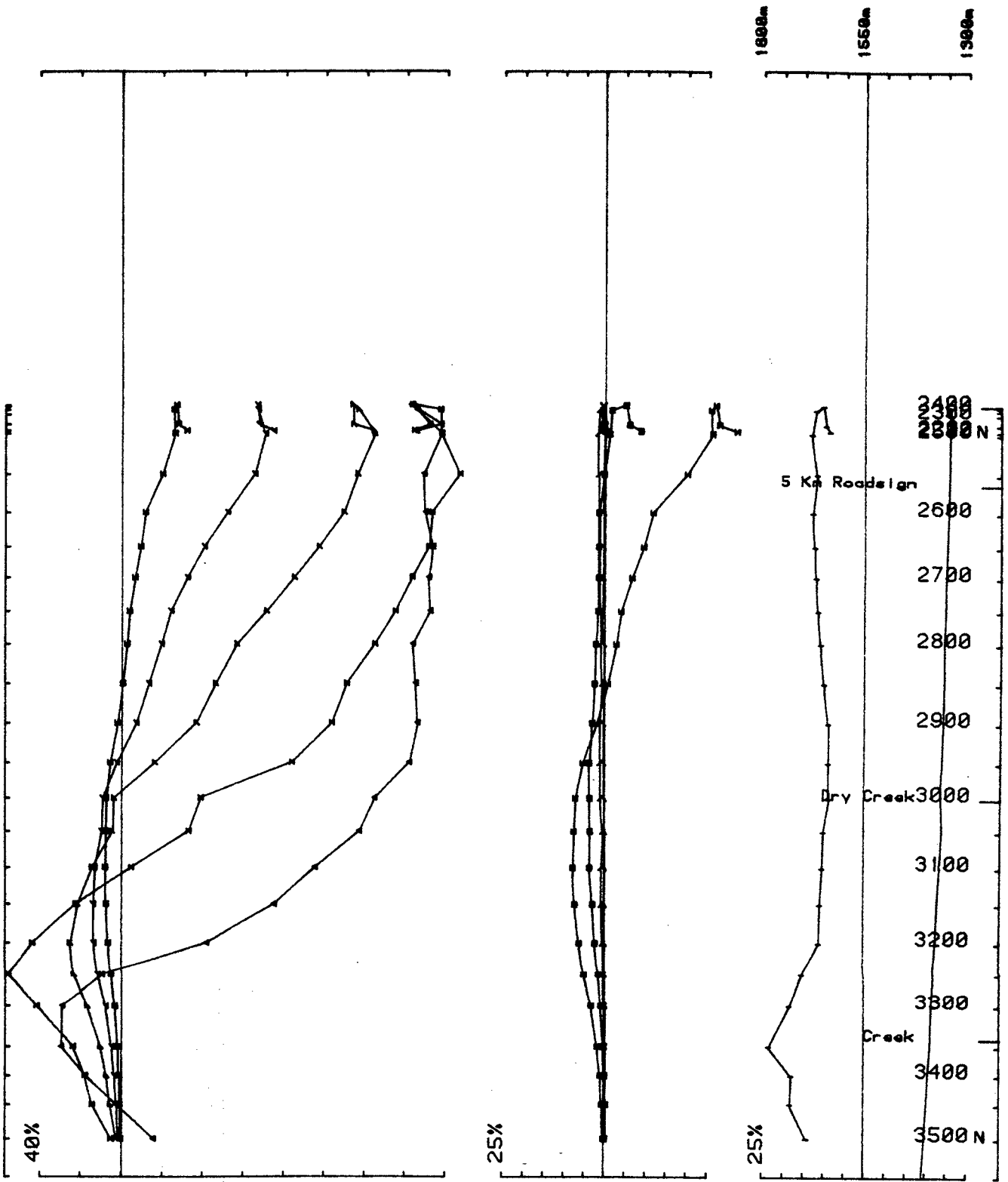
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 Loopno 4 Line 10 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



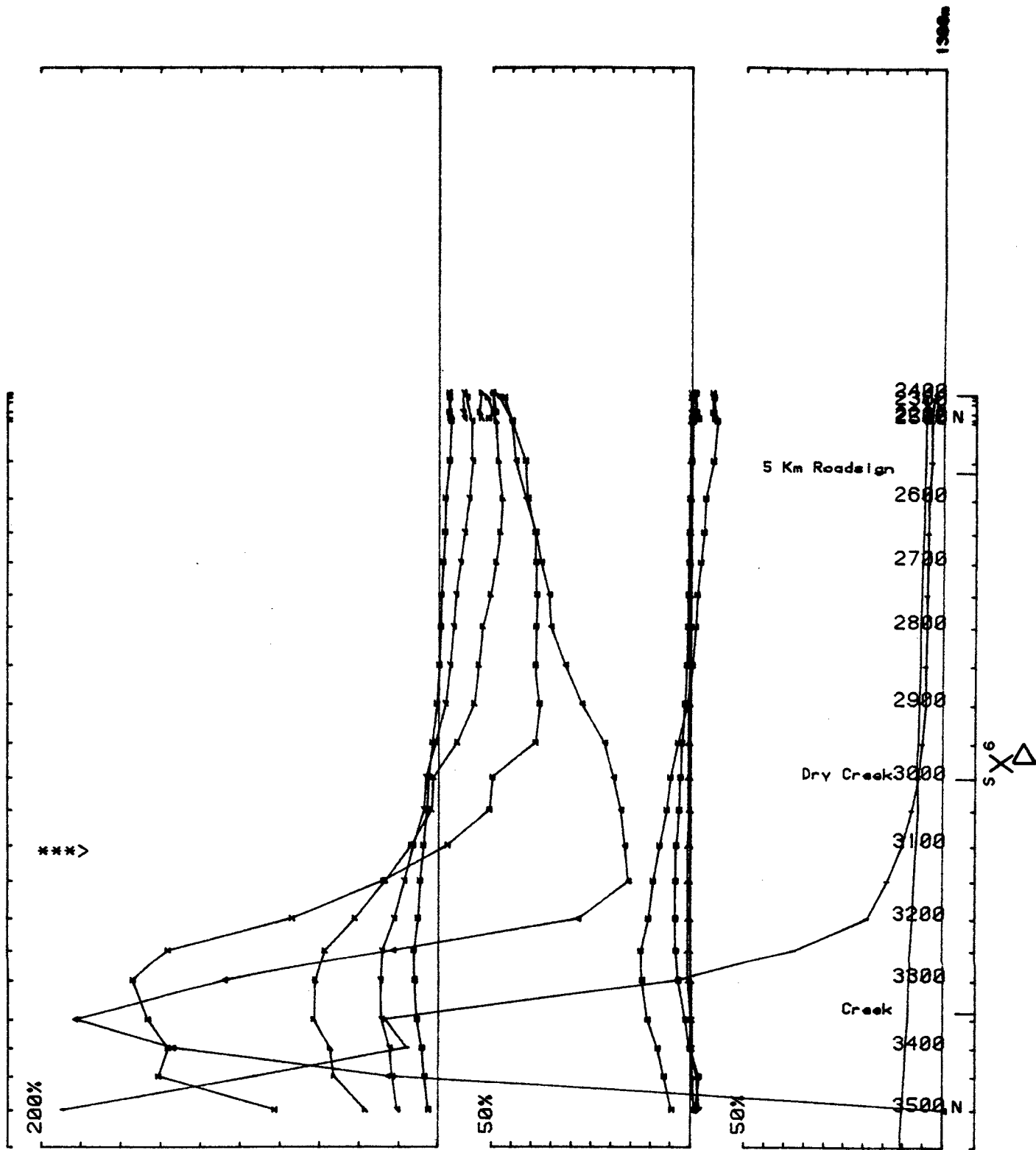
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 Loopno 4 Line 10 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



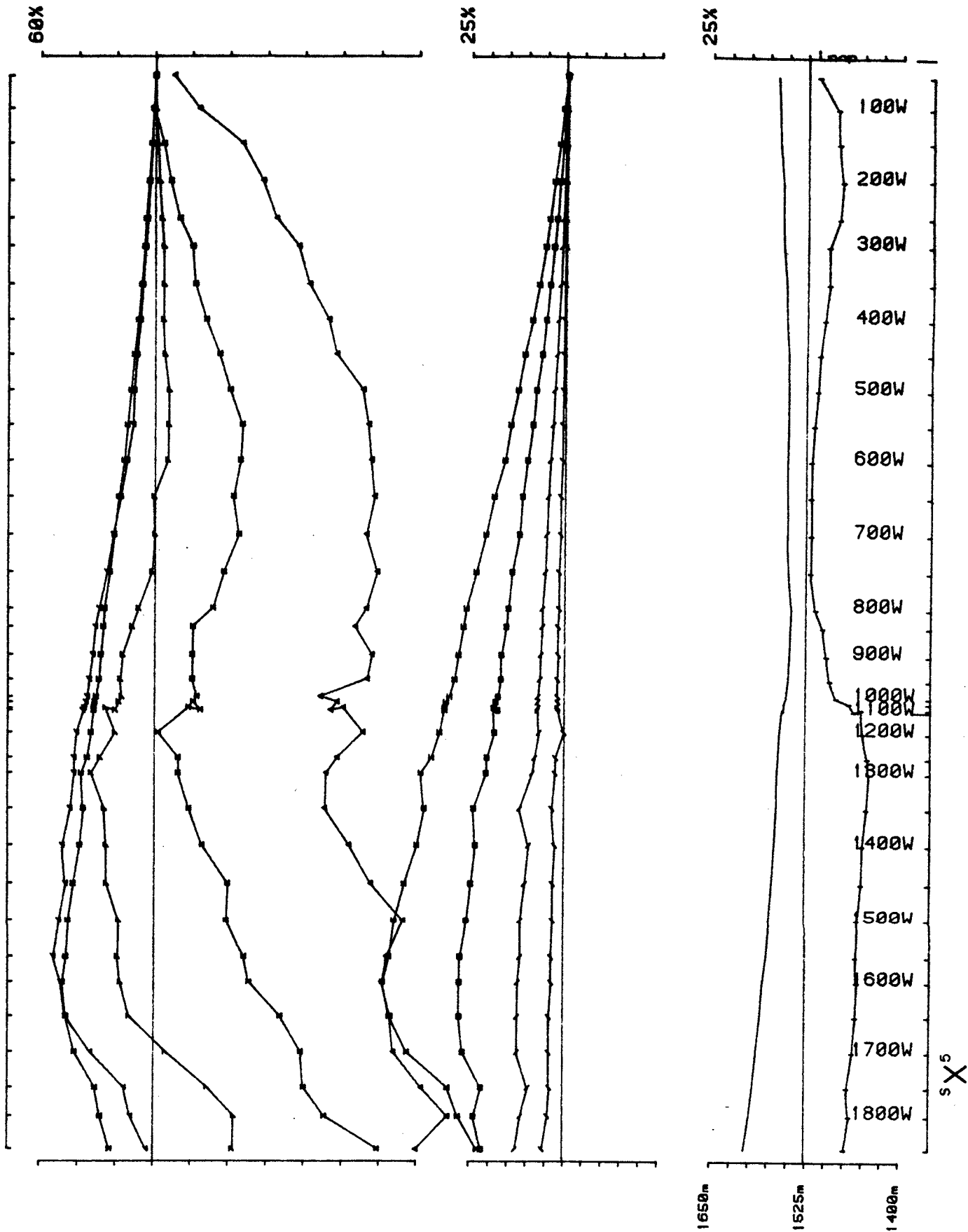
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 Loopno 4 Line 10 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



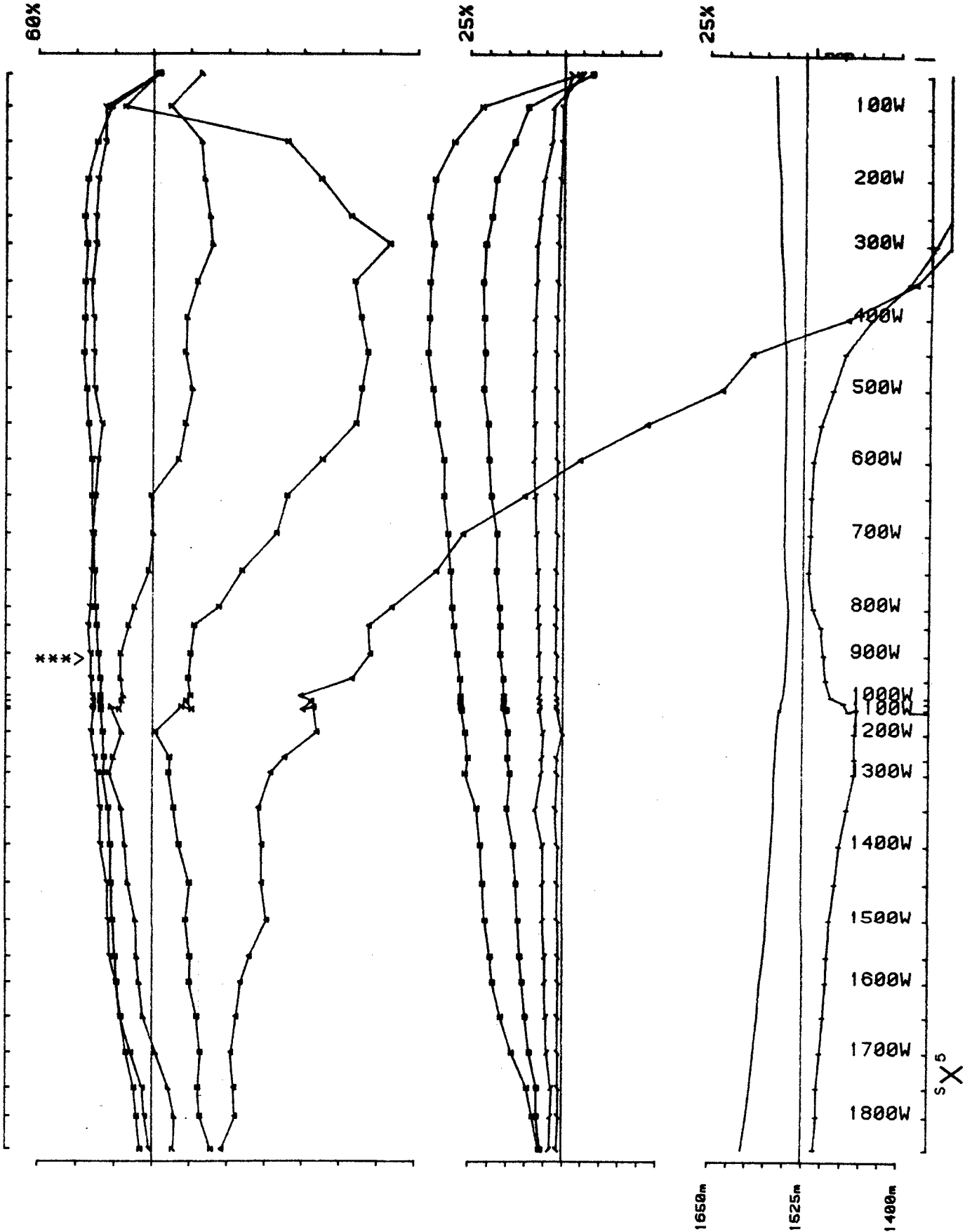
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 Loopno 4 Line 20 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



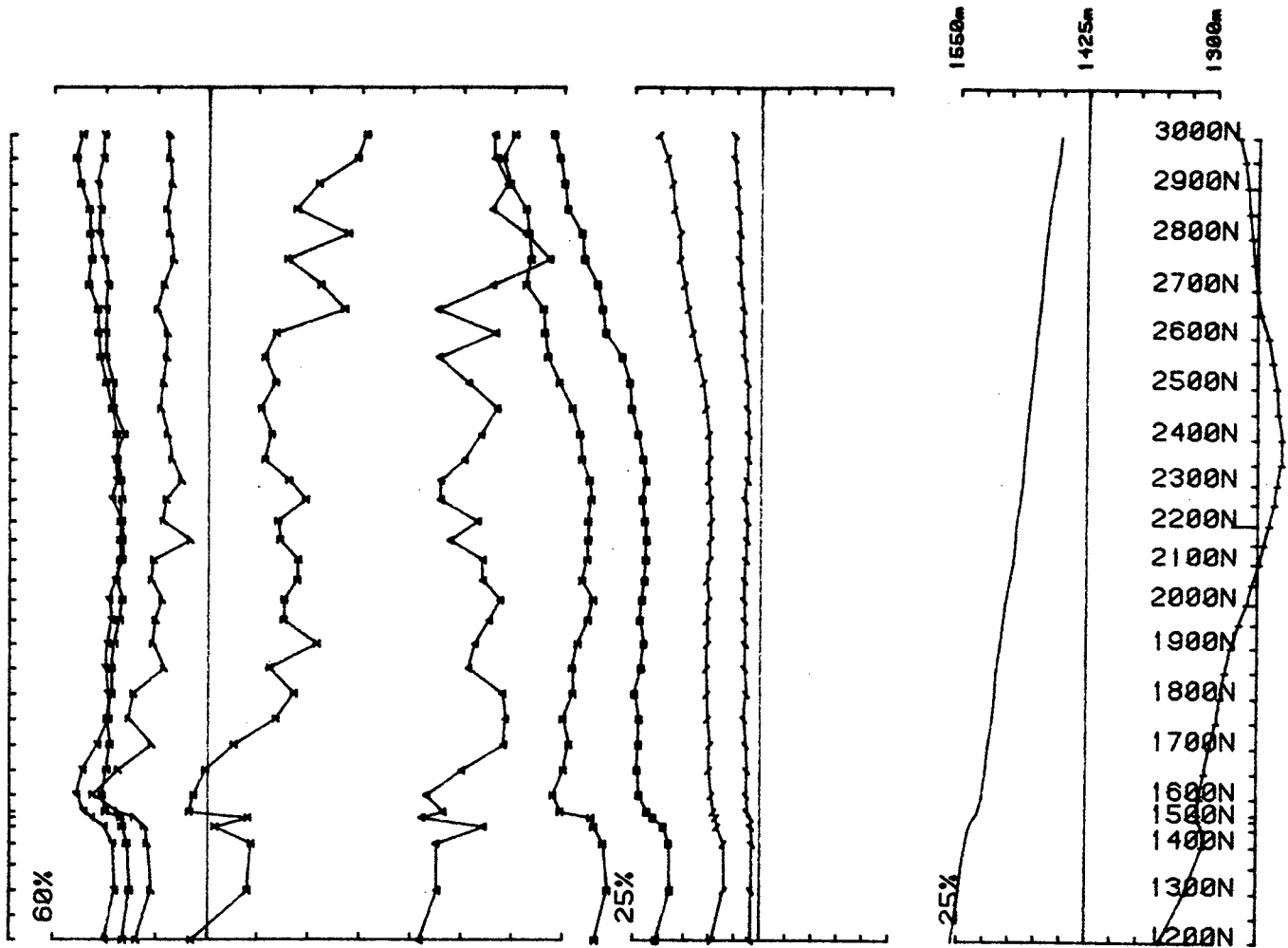
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 Loopno 4 Line 20 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



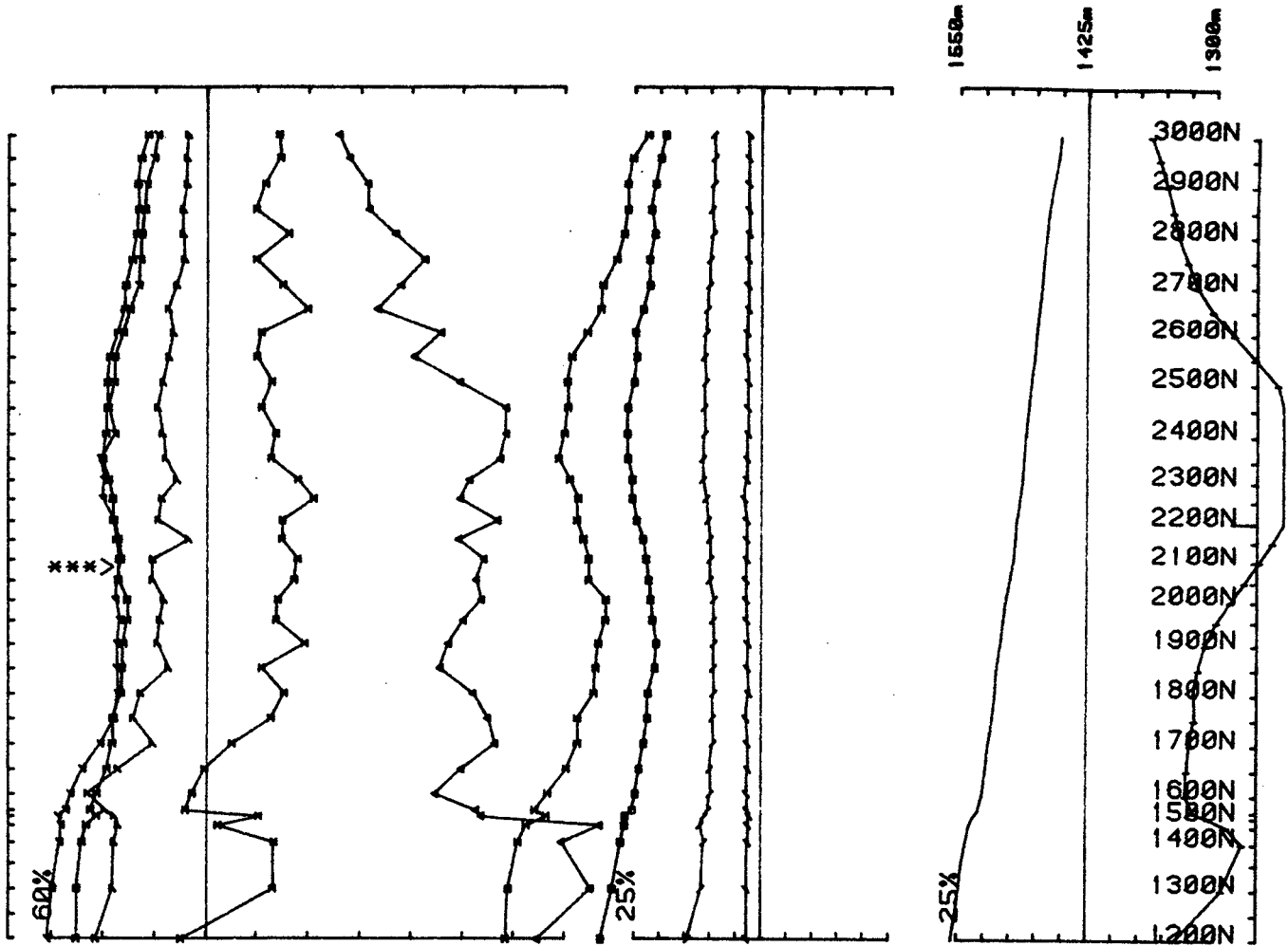
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 Loopno 4 Line 30 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



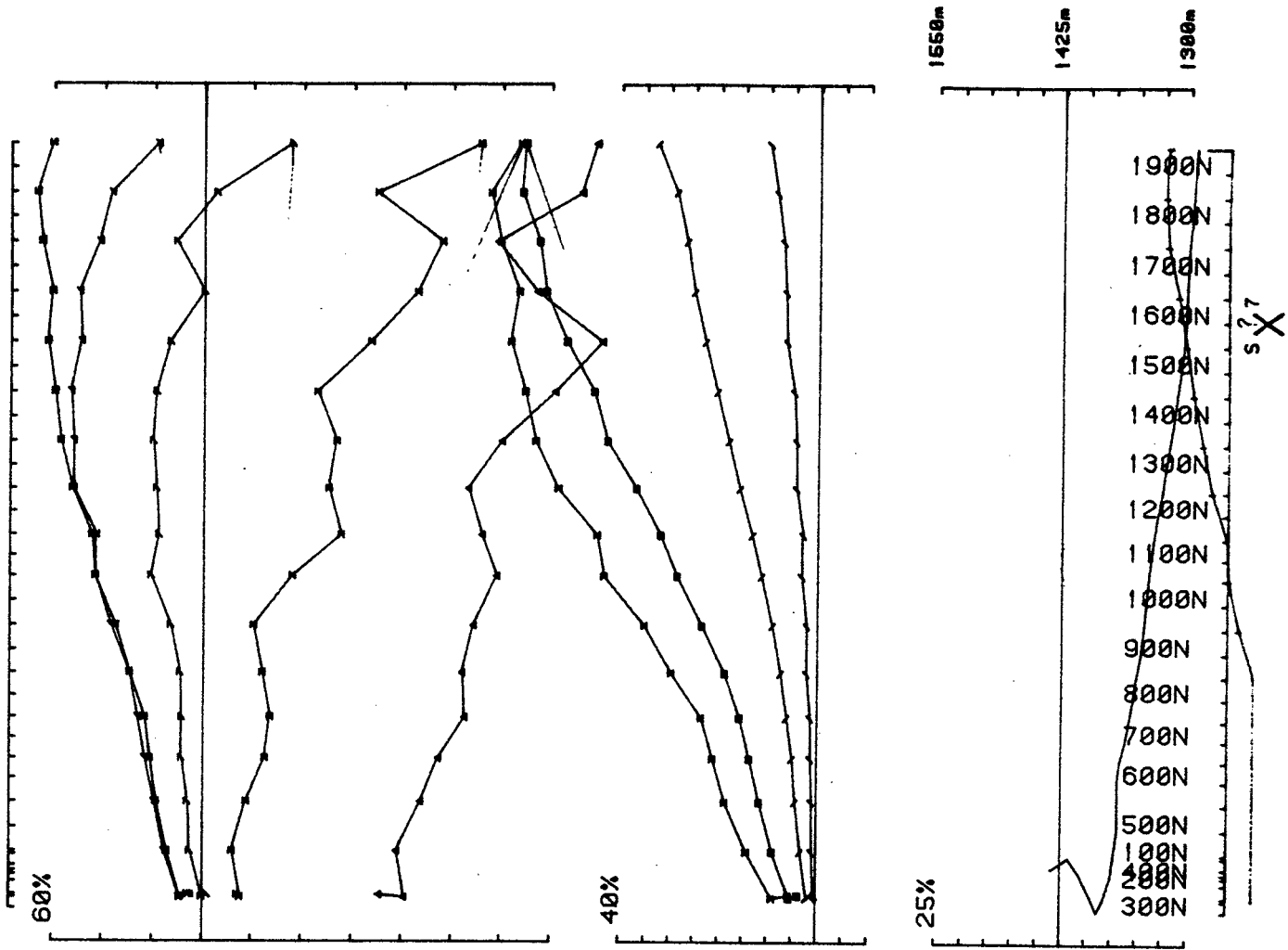
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 Loopno 4 Line 30 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



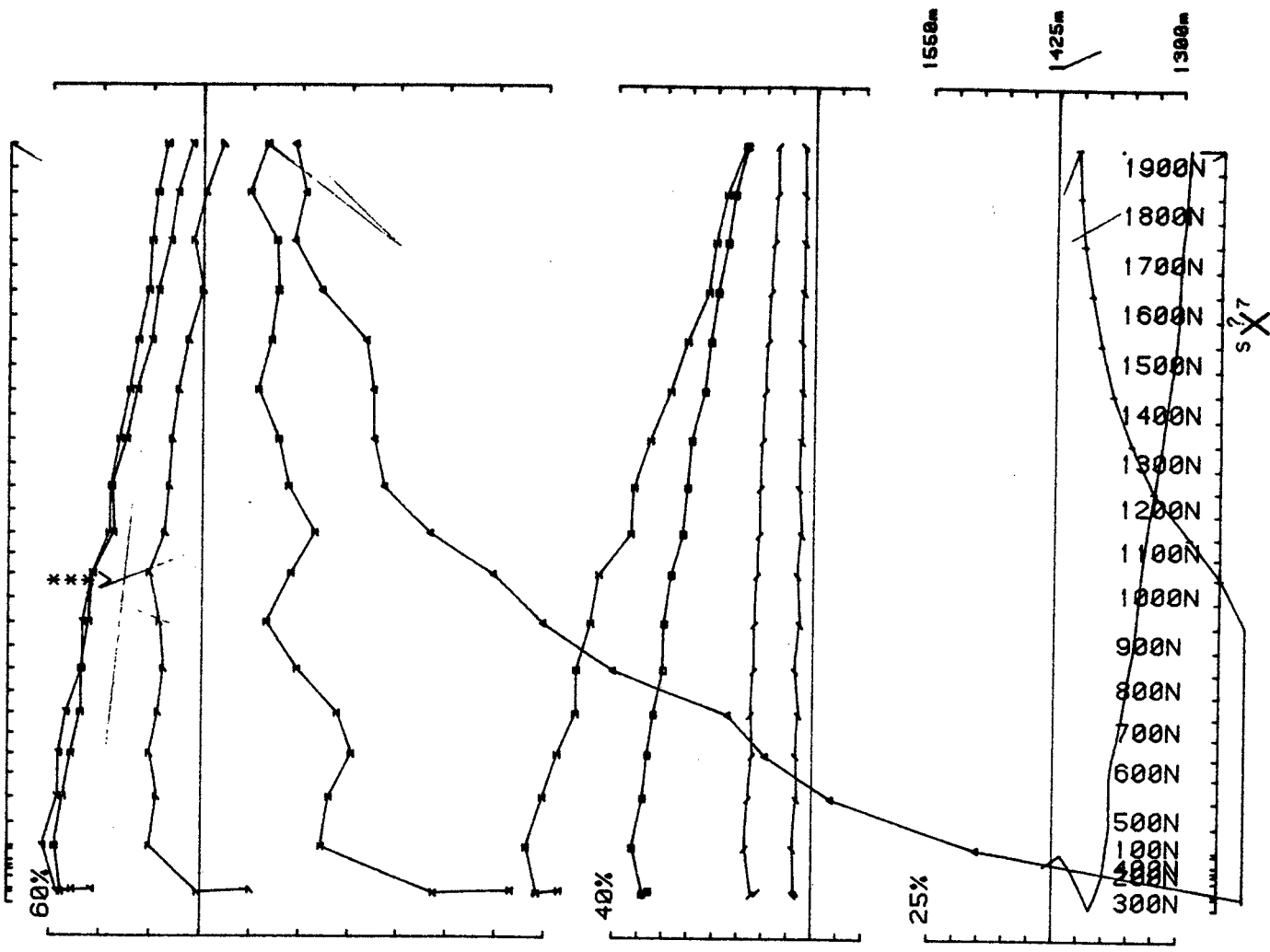
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 Loopno 4 Line 31 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



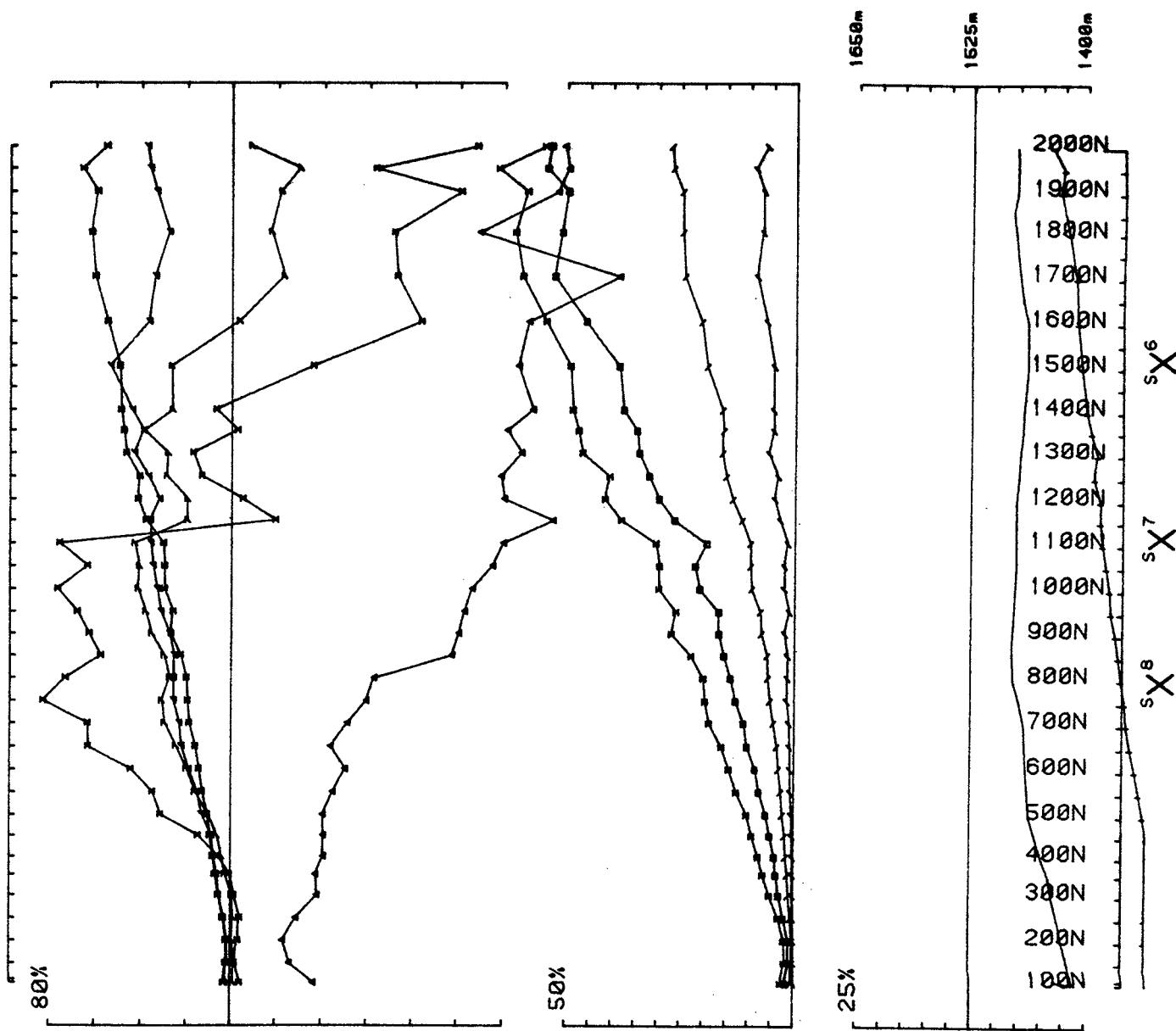
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 Loopno 4 Line 31 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



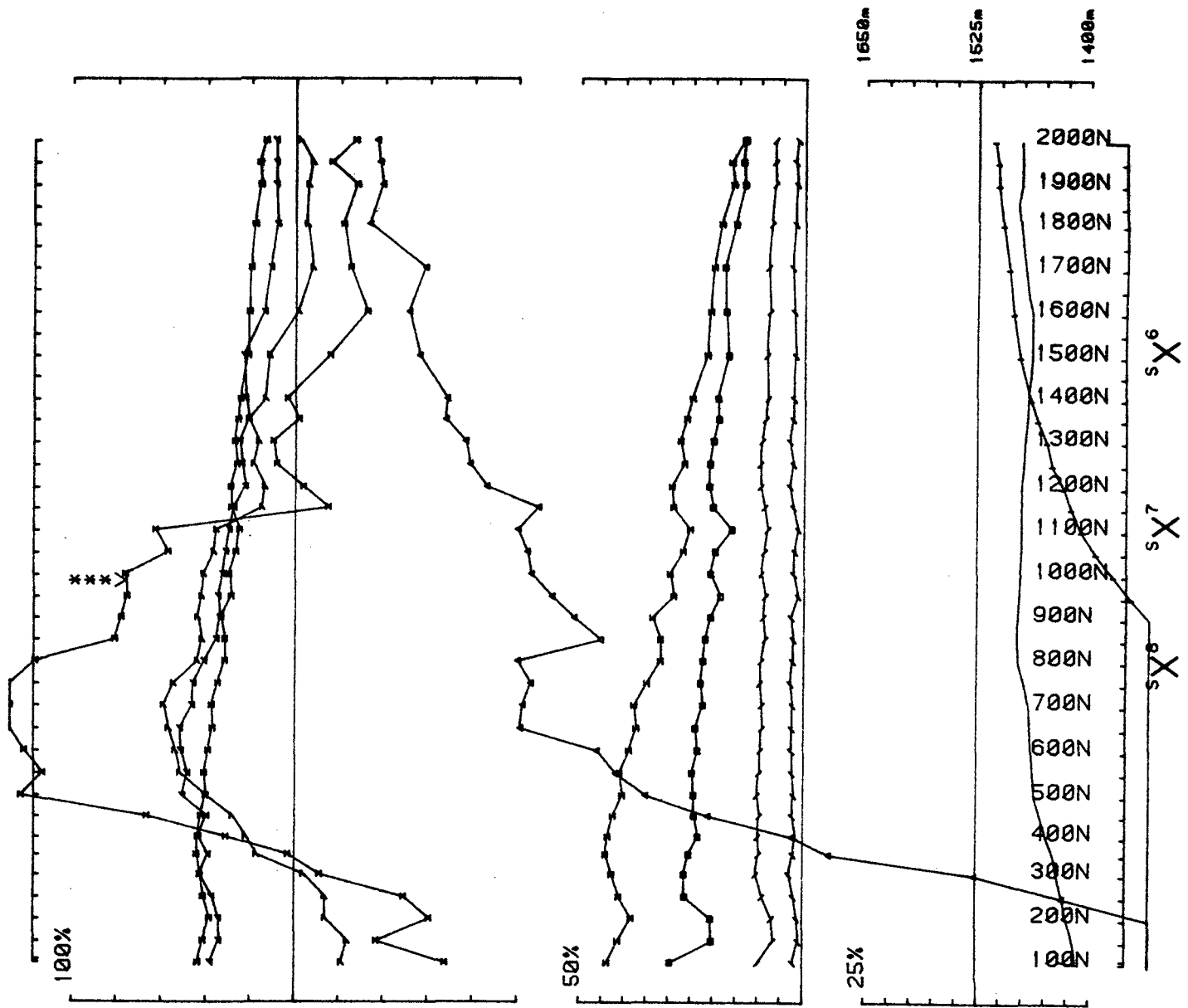
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 Loopno 4 Line 40 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



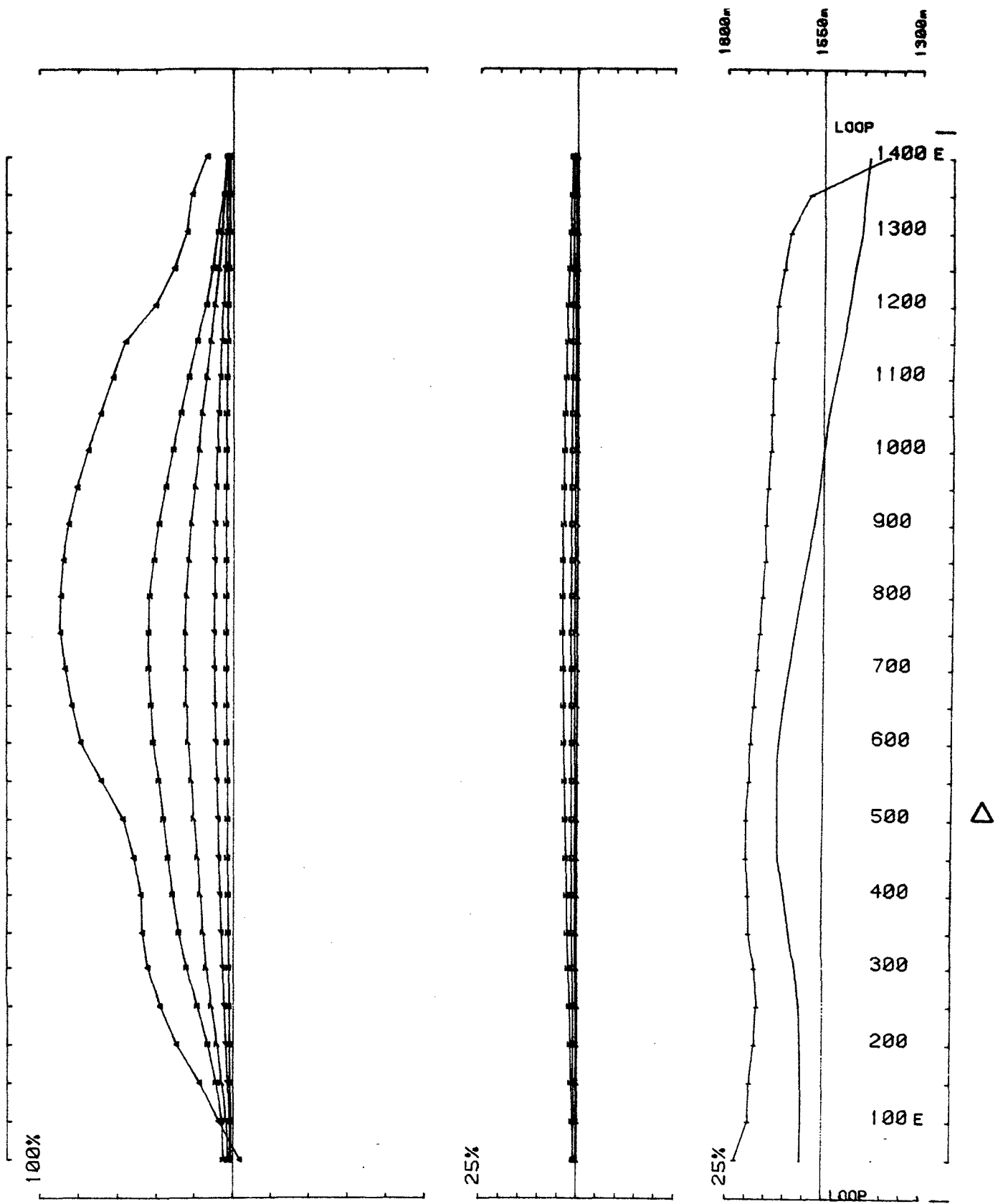
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 Loopno 4 Line 40 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



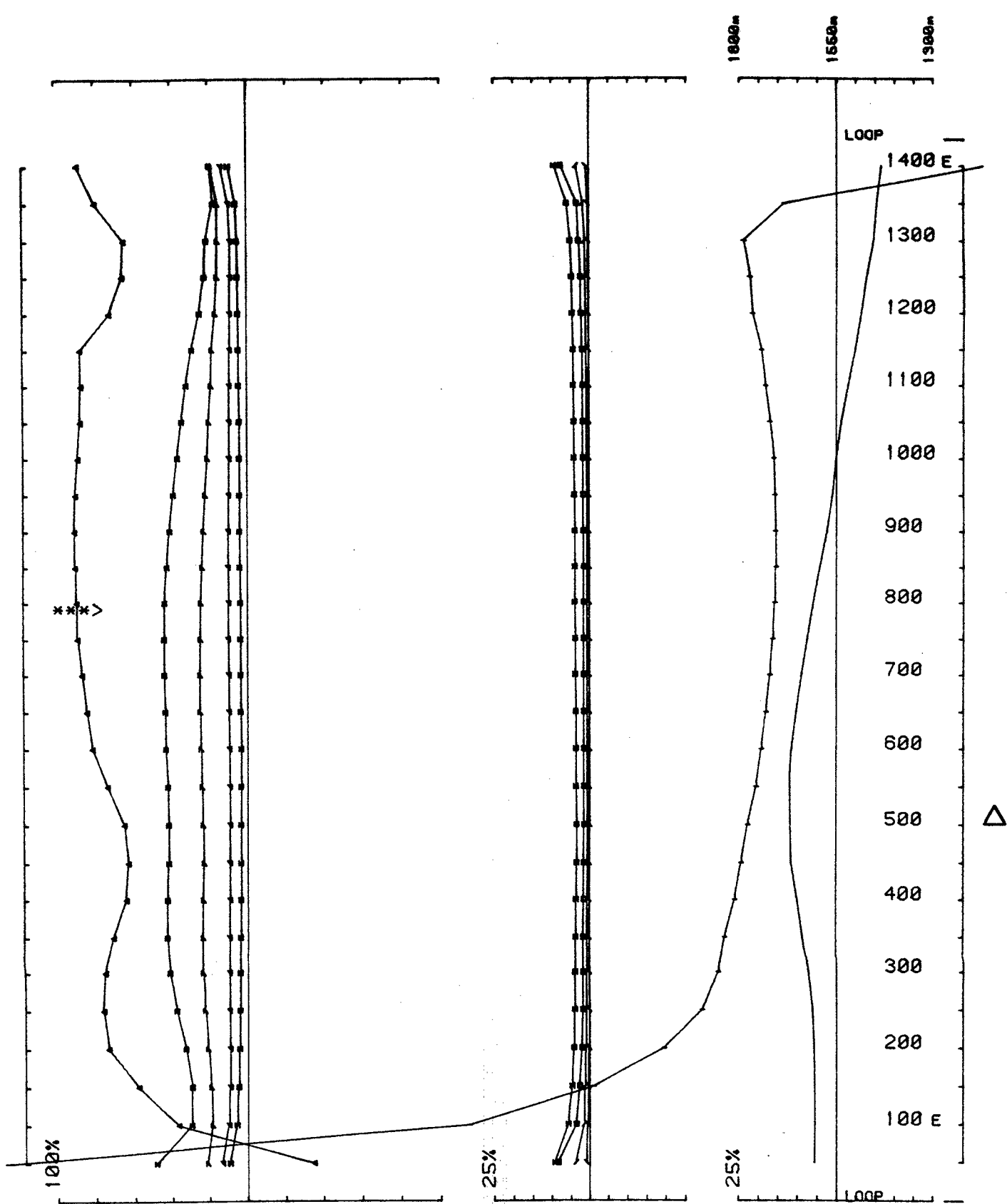
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 Loopno 4 Line 50 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



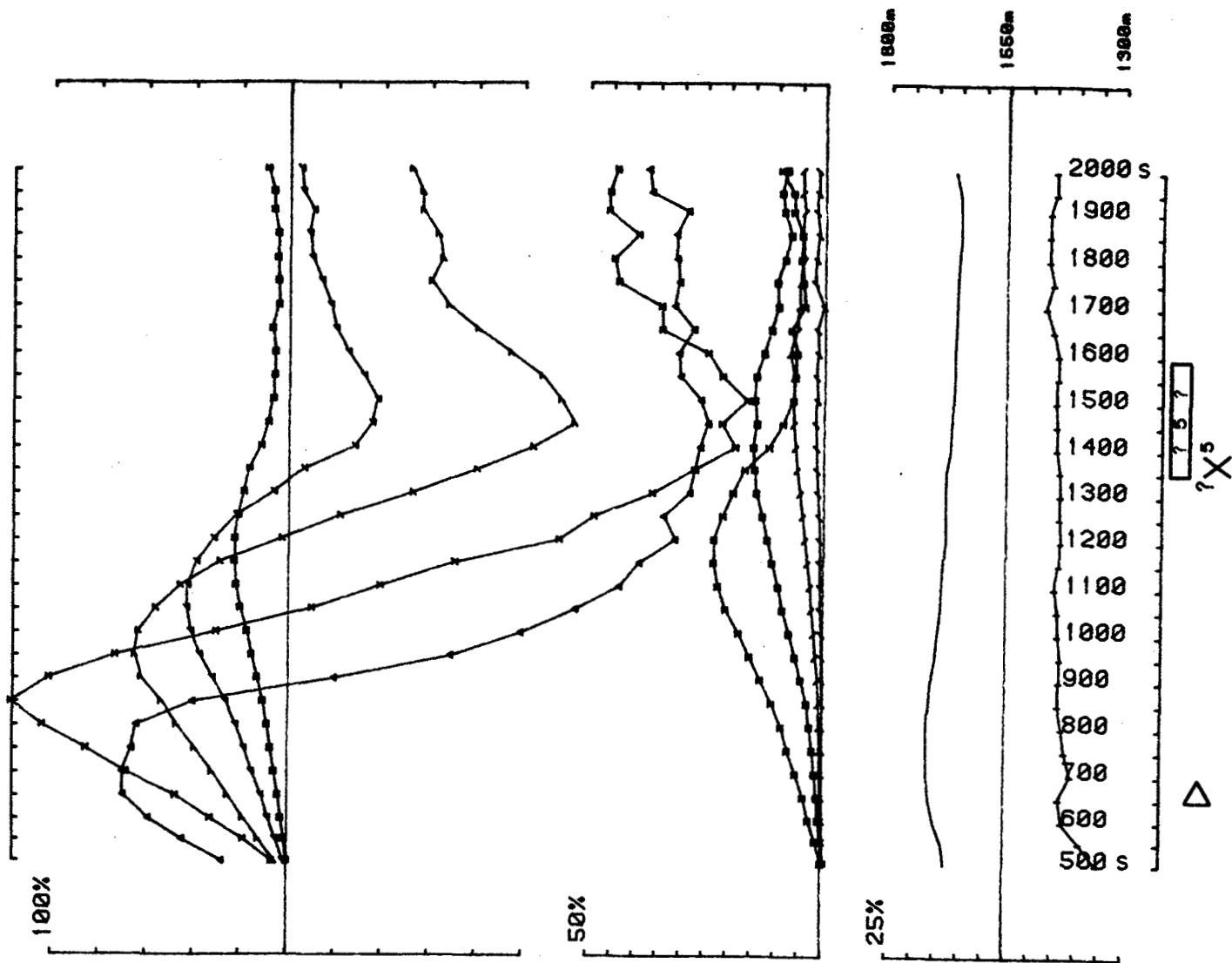
Area SHA SOUTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 4 Line 50 component Hz secondary Ch I normalized Ch I reduced



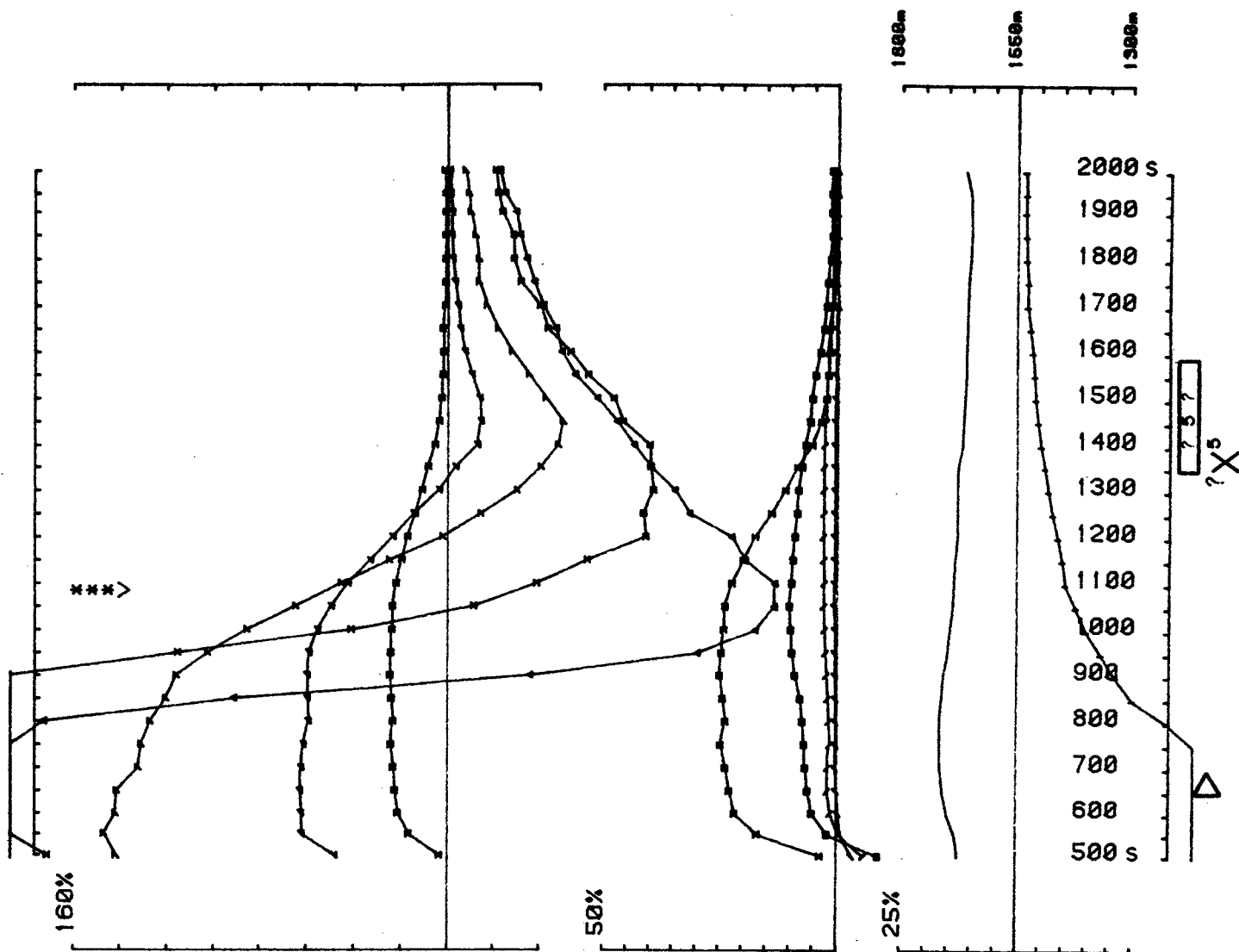
Area SHA SOUTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 4 Line 60 component Hz secondary primary field normalized Ch 1 reduced



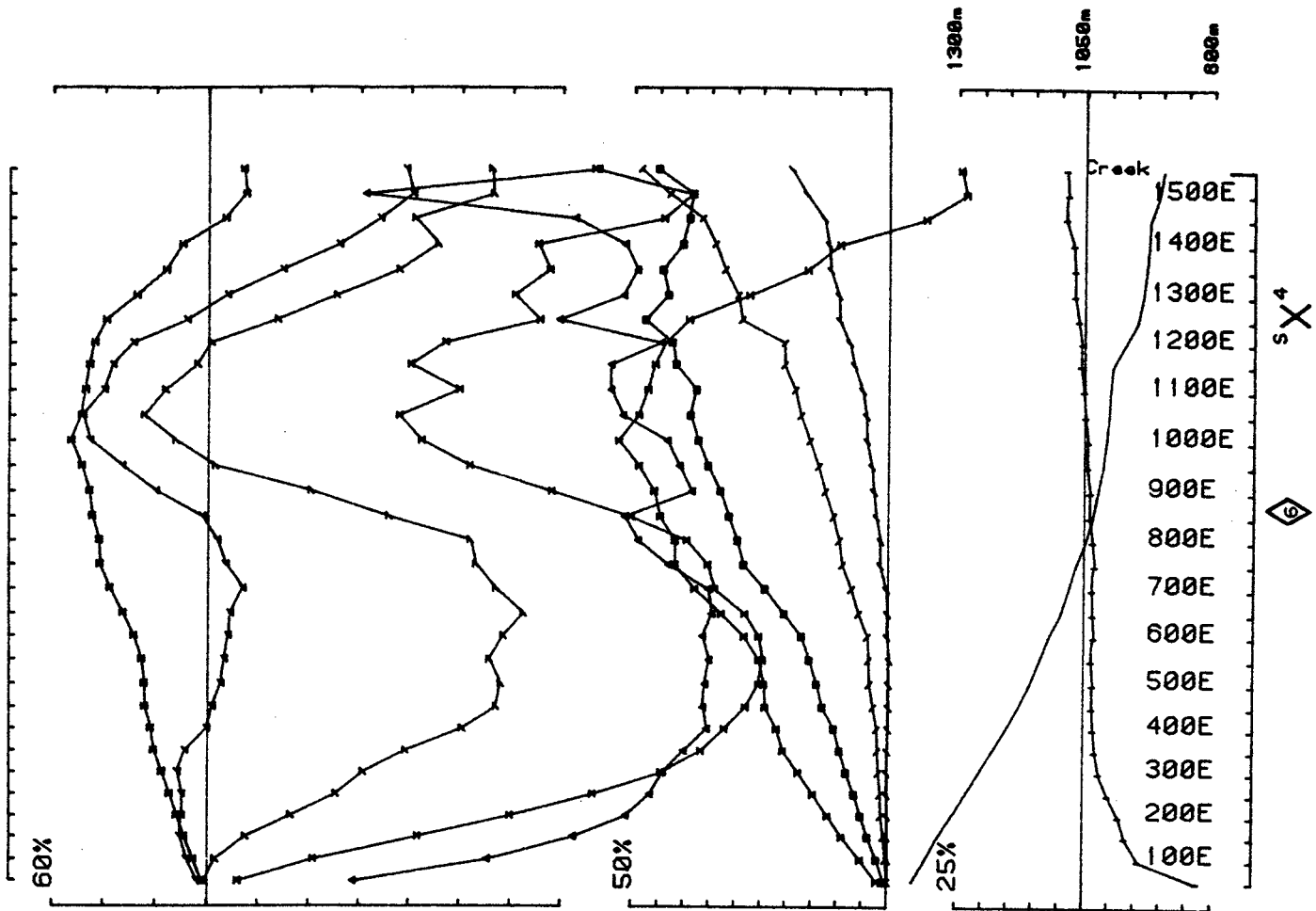
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 Loopno 4 Line 60 component Hz secondary primary field normalized Ch 1 reduced



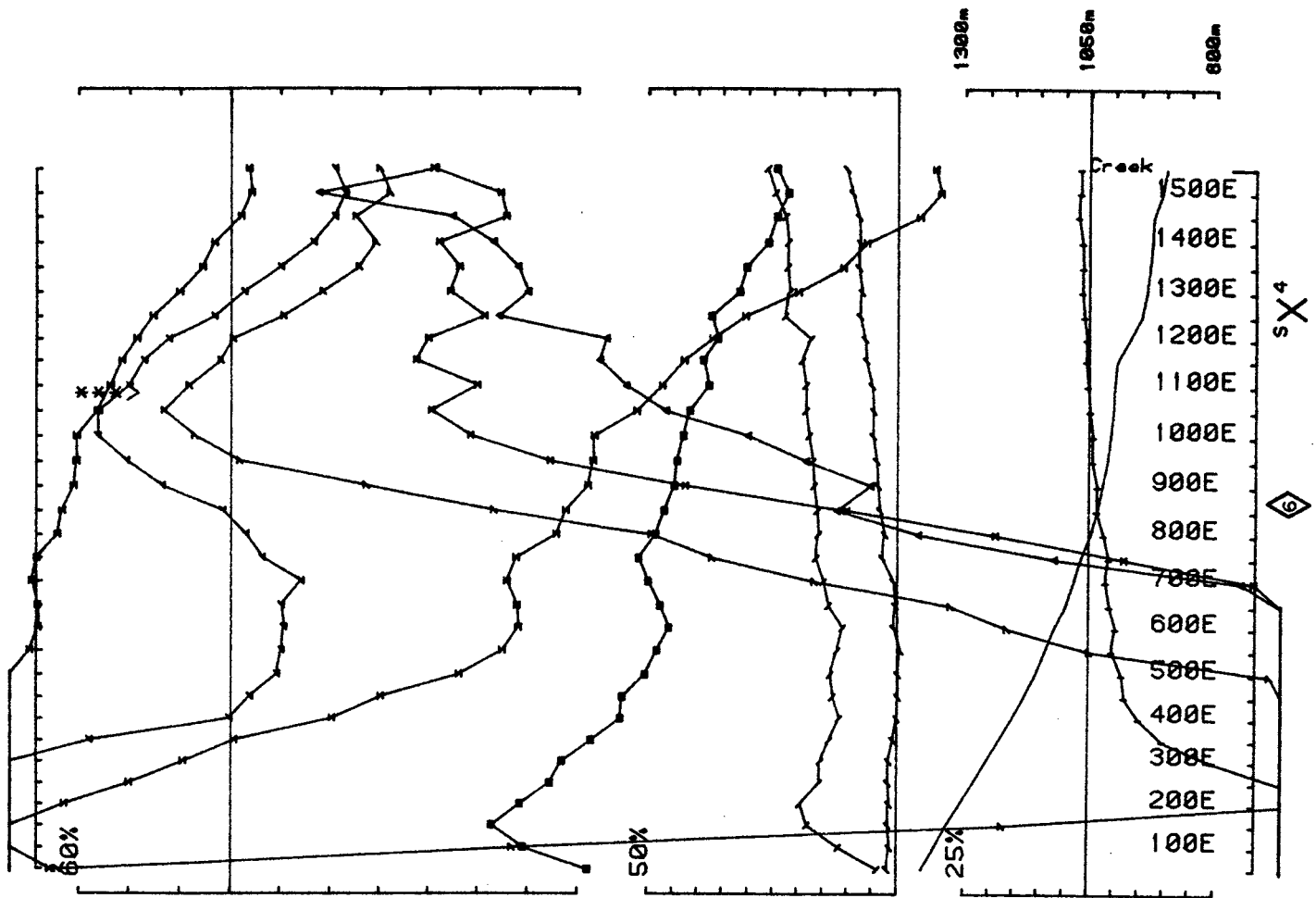
Area SHA SOUTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 4 Line 70 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



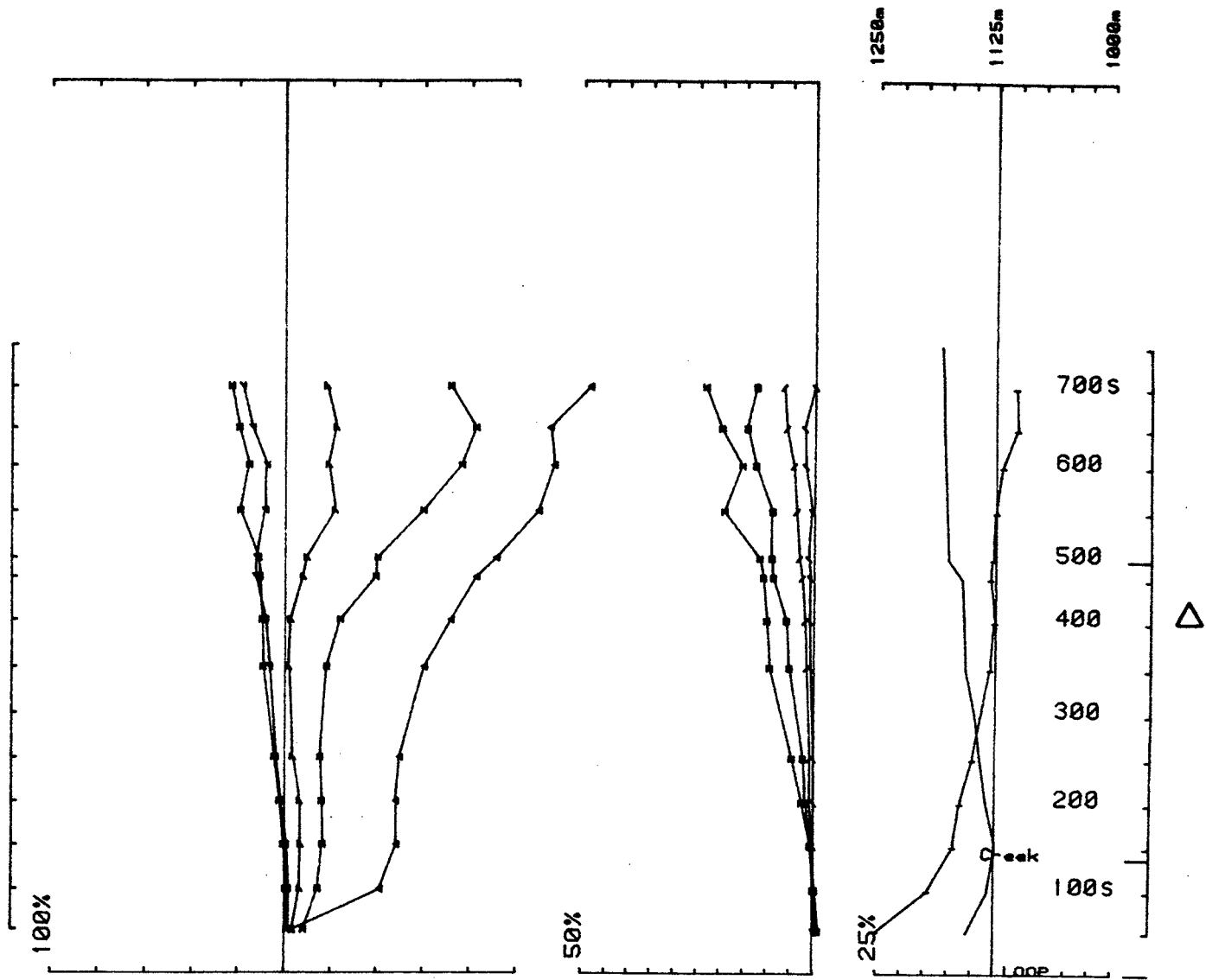
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 Loopno 4 Line 70 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



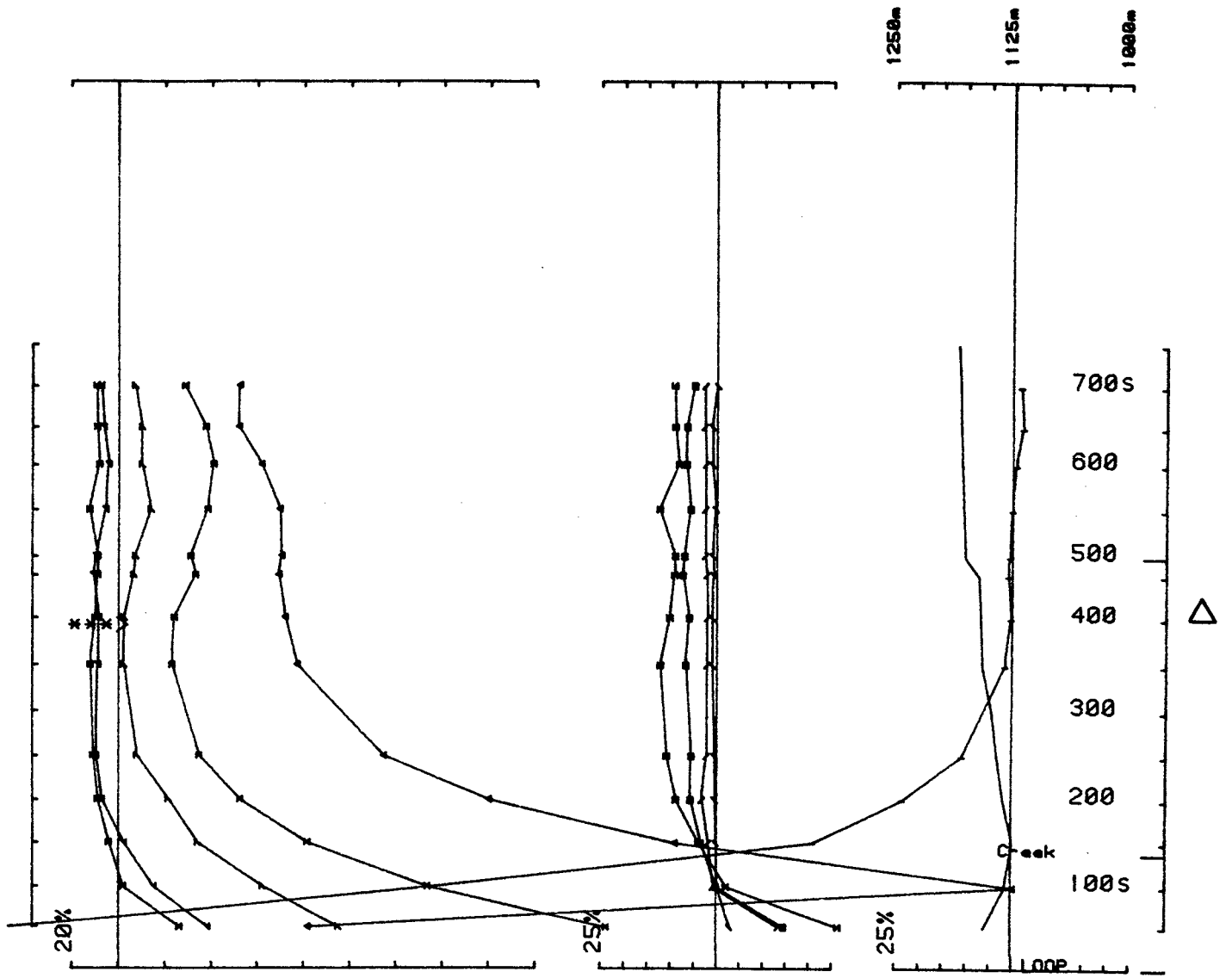
Area SHA SOUTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 4 Line 80 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



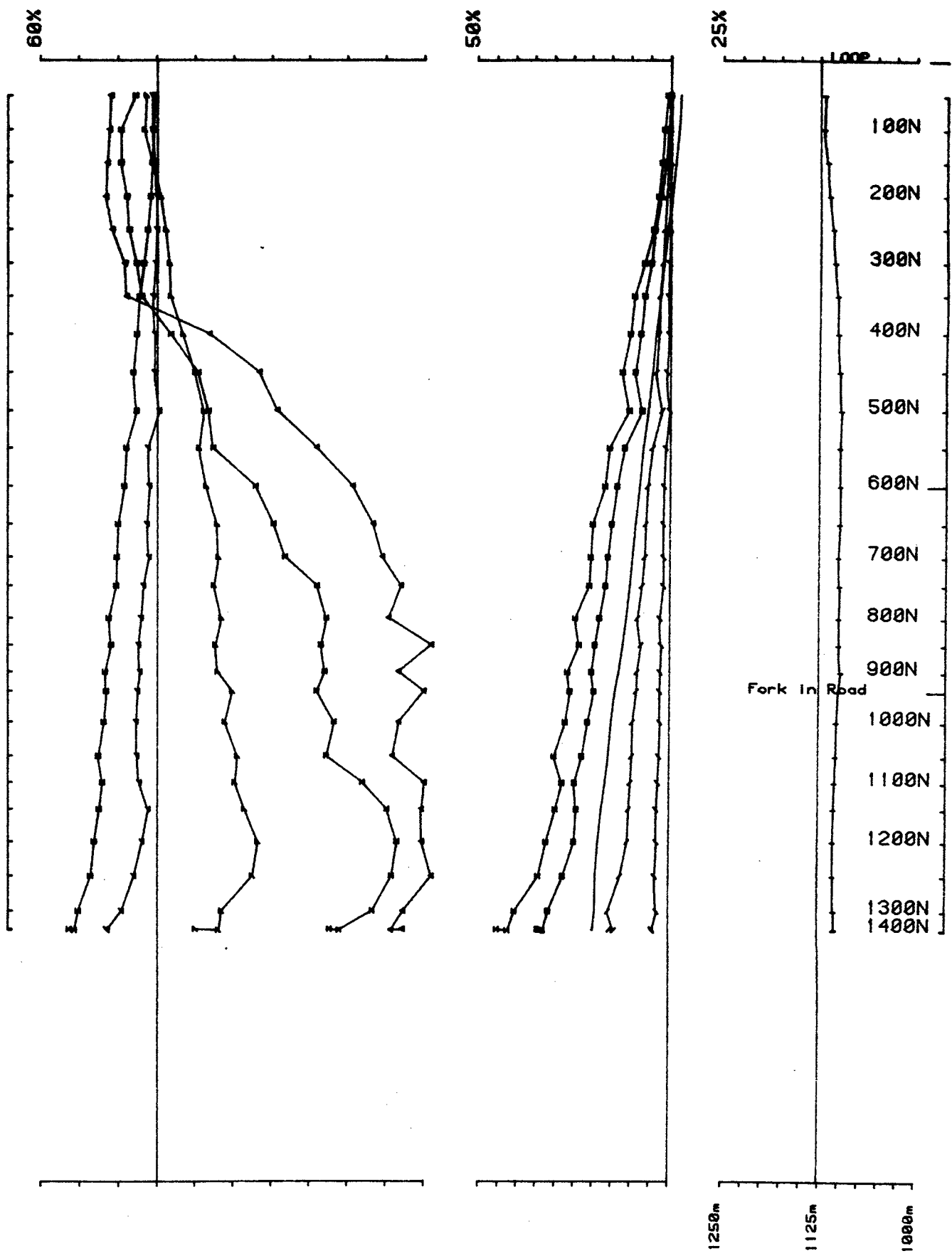
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 Loopno 4 Line 80 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



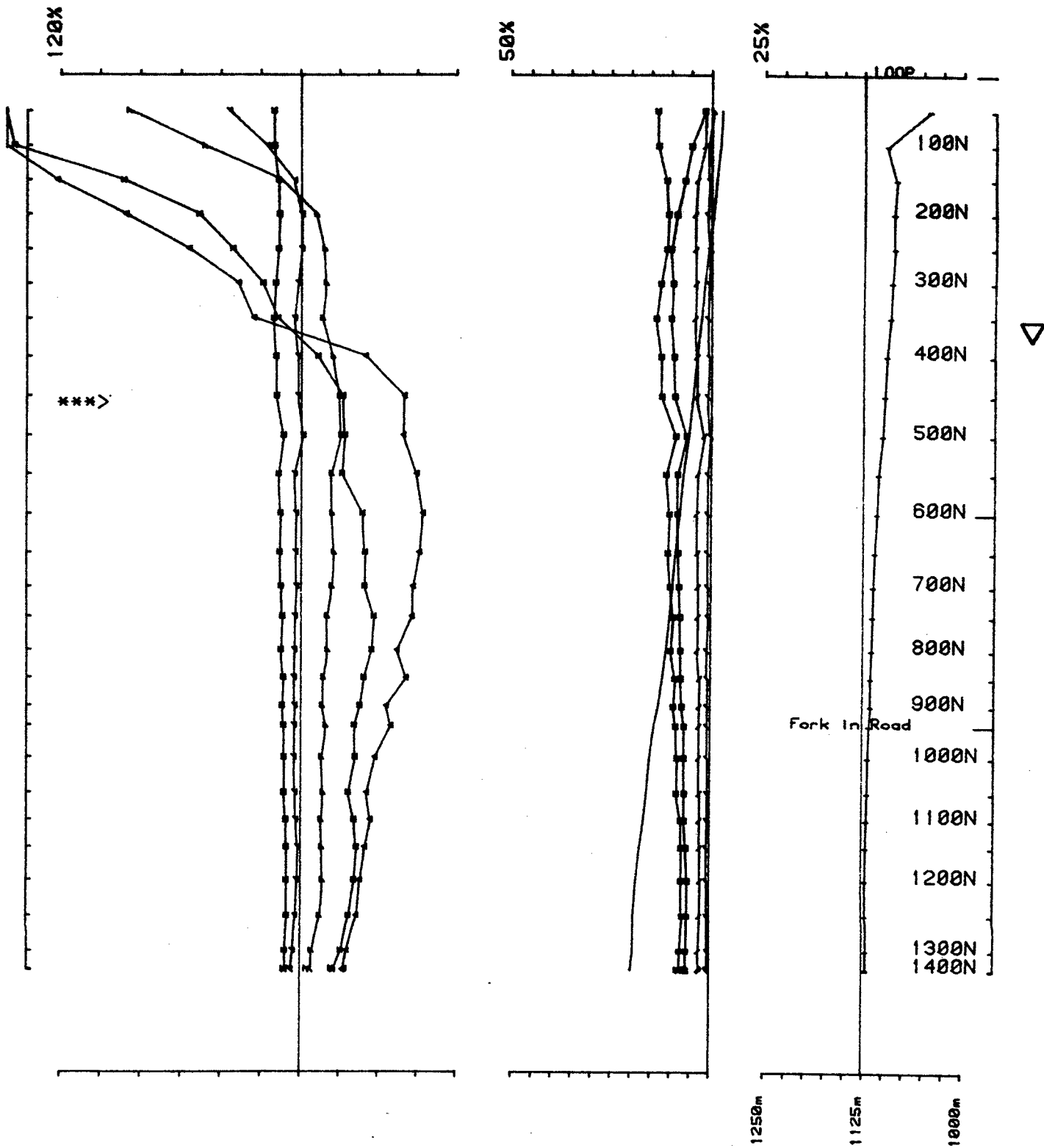
Area SHA SOUTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 5 Line 10 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



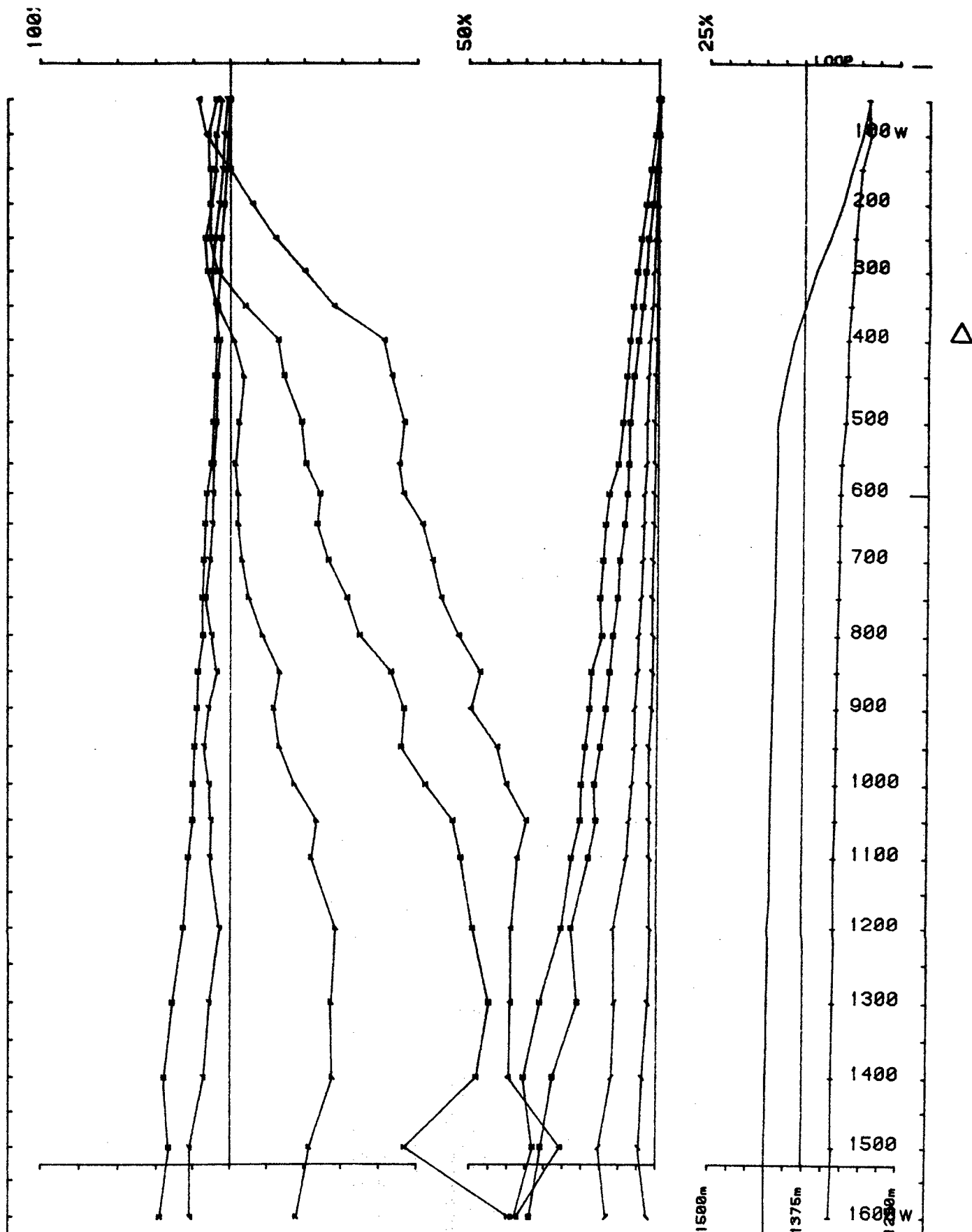
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 Loopno 5 Line 10 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



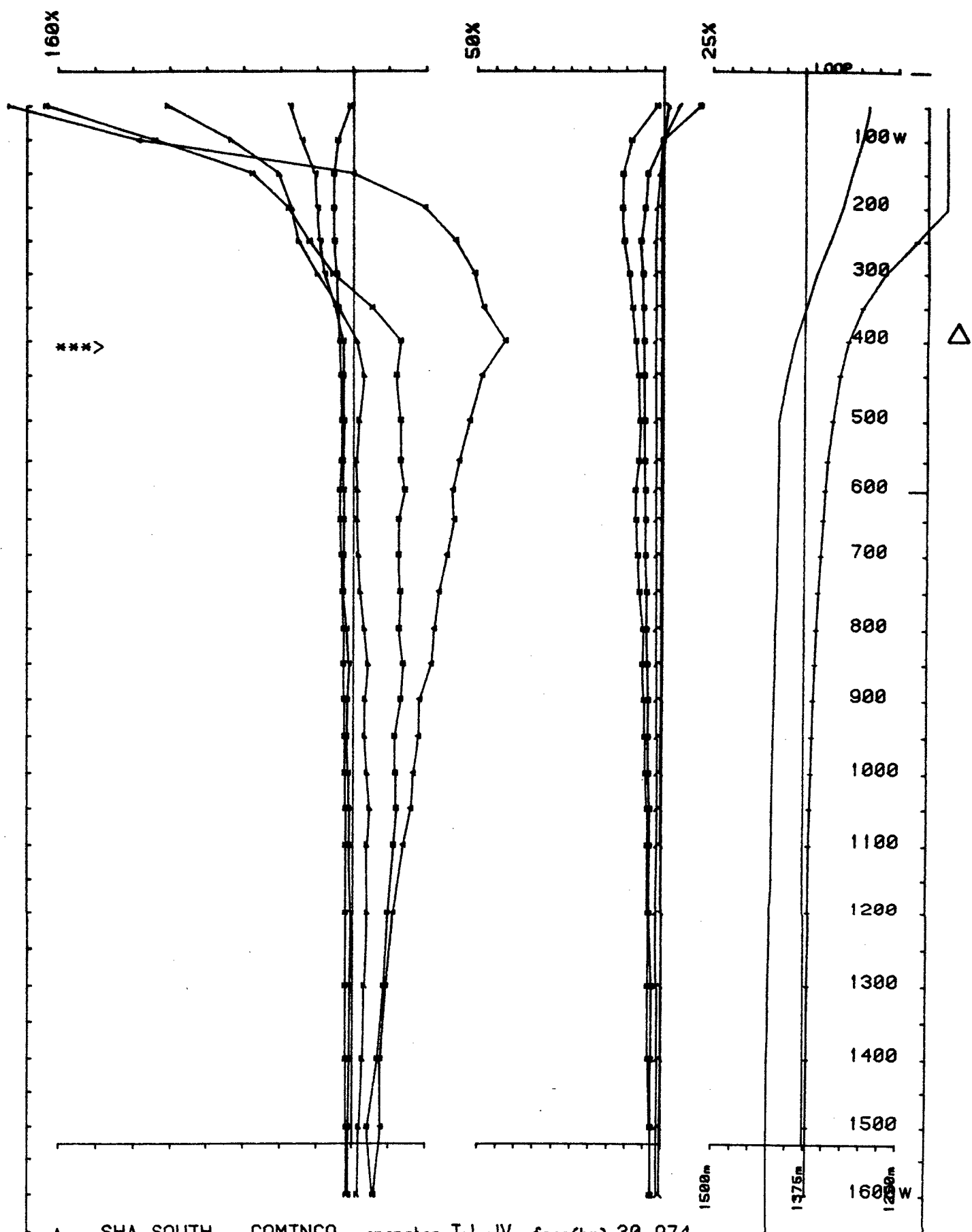
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 Loopno 5 Line 20 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



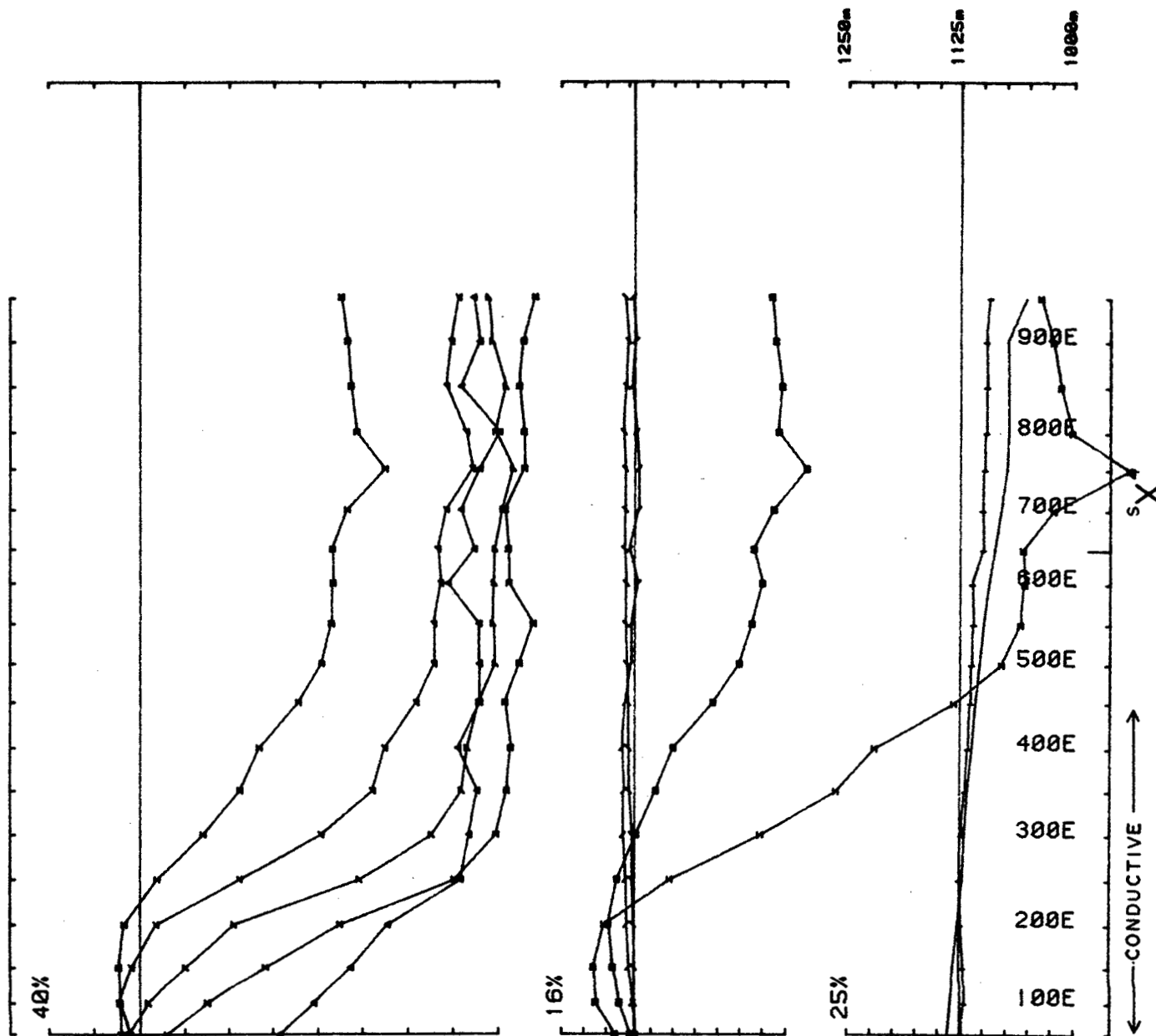
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 Loopno 5 Line 20 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



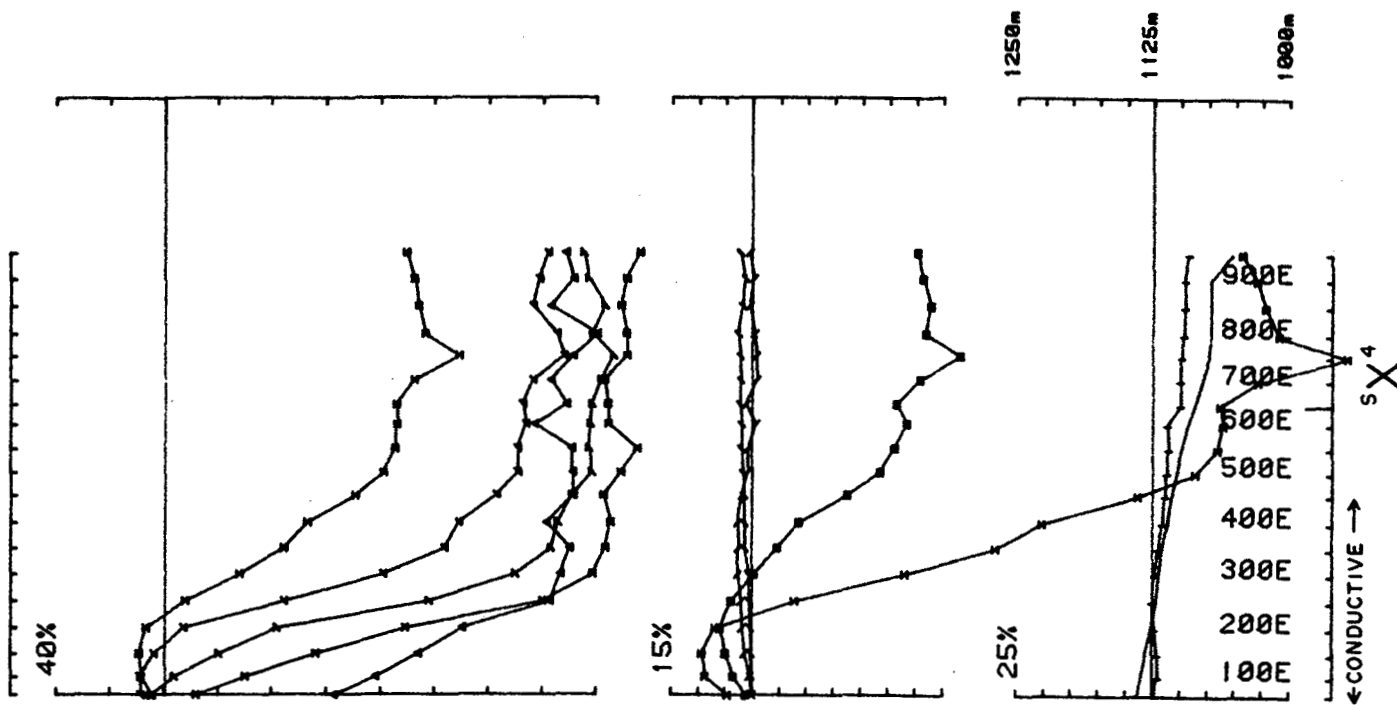
Area SHA SOUTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 5 Line 21 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



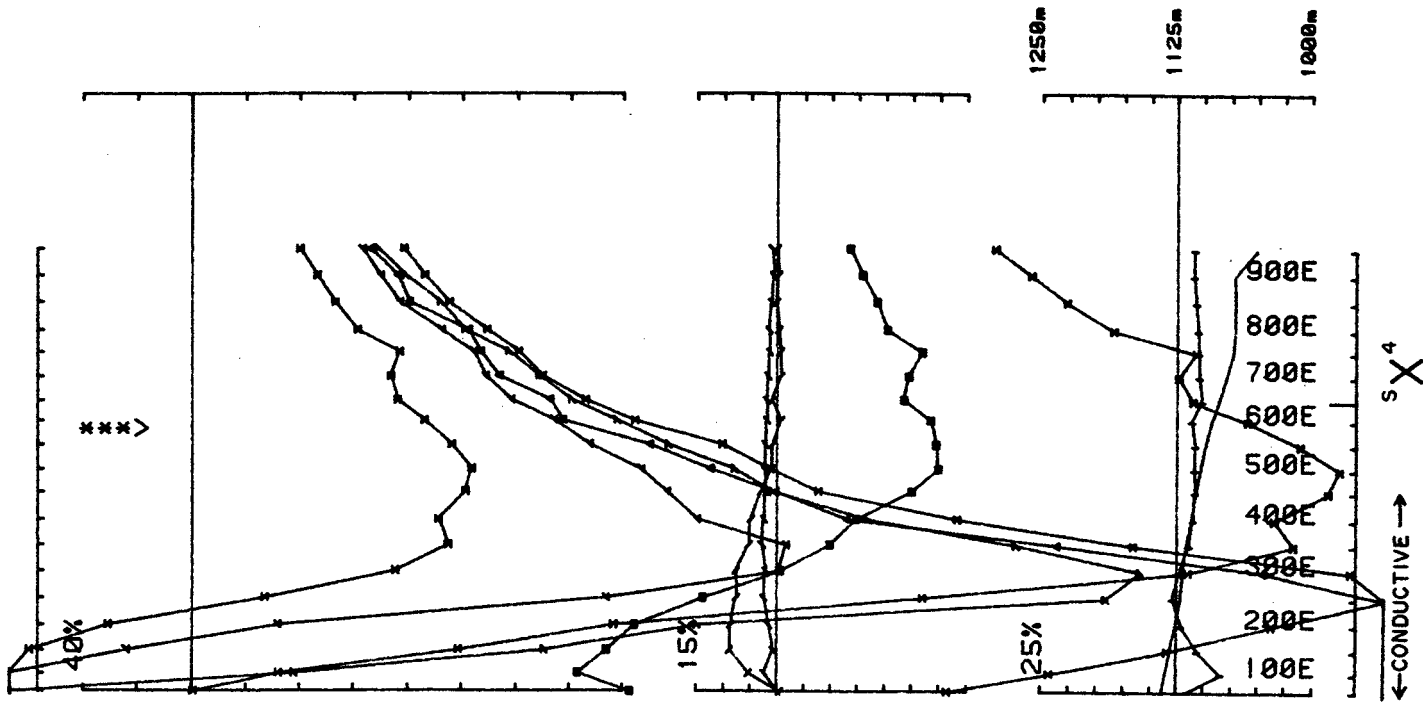
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 Loopno 5 Line 21 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



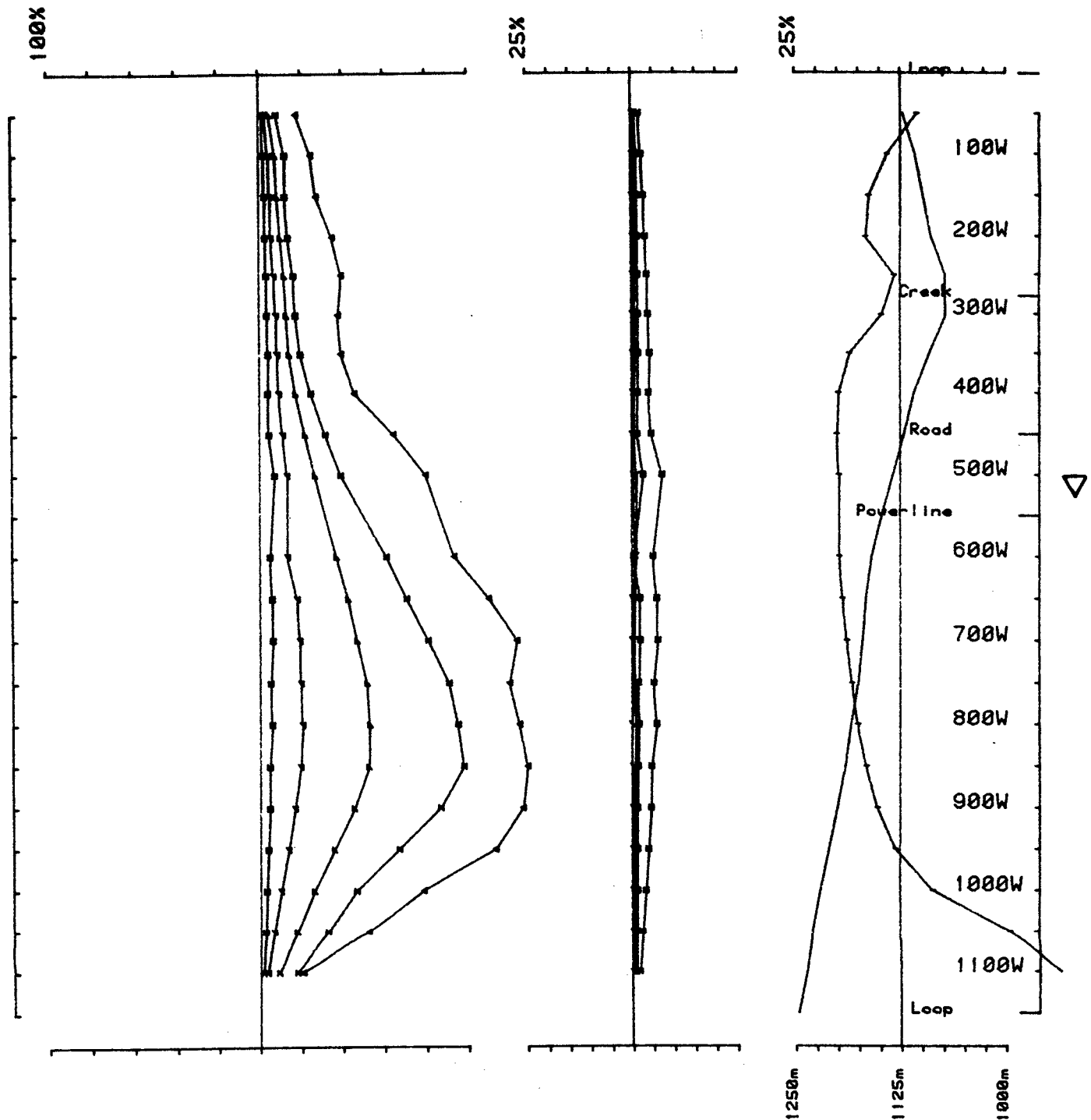
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 Loopno 5 Line 30 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



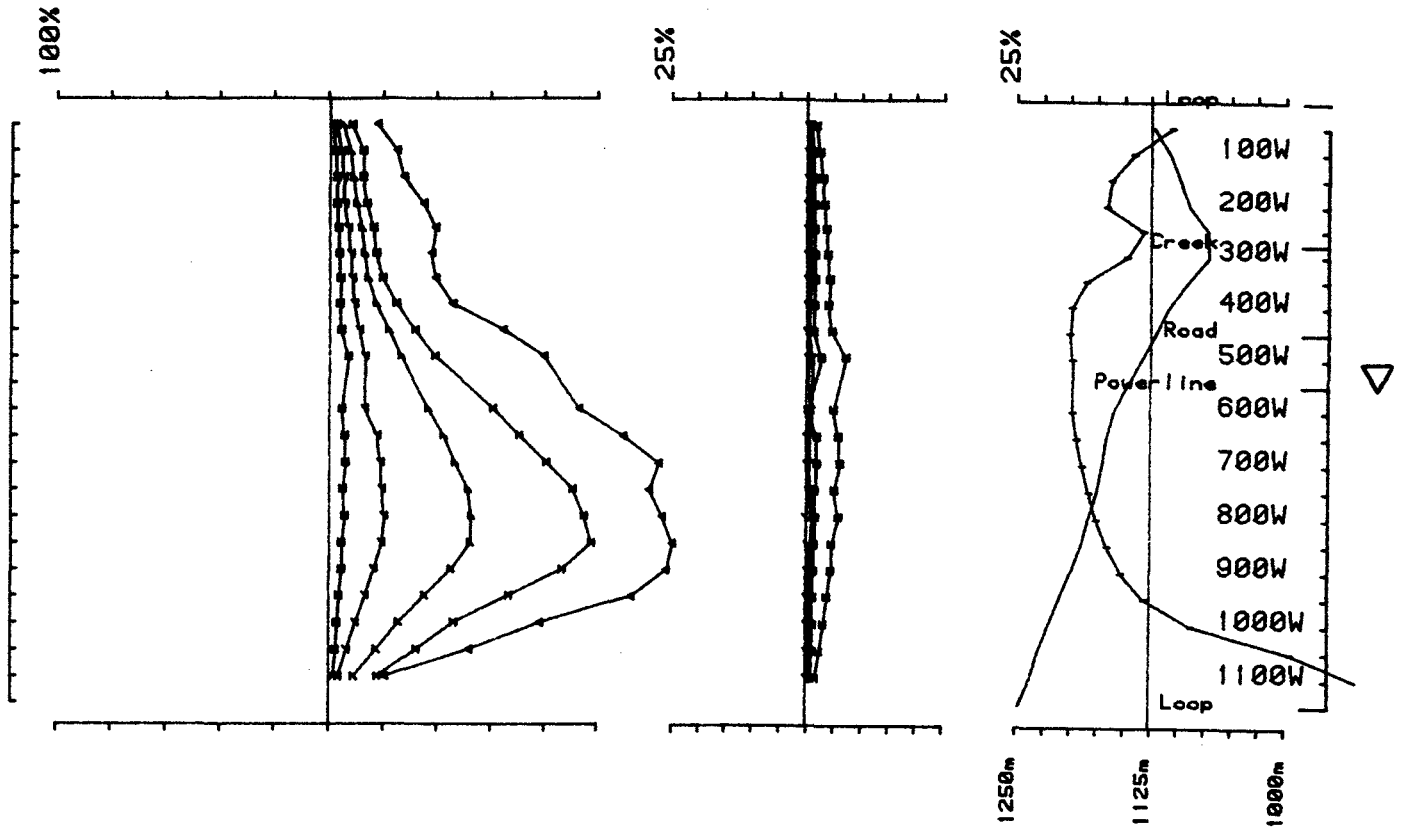
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 Loopno 5 Line 30 component Hz secondary Ch I normalized Ch I reduced



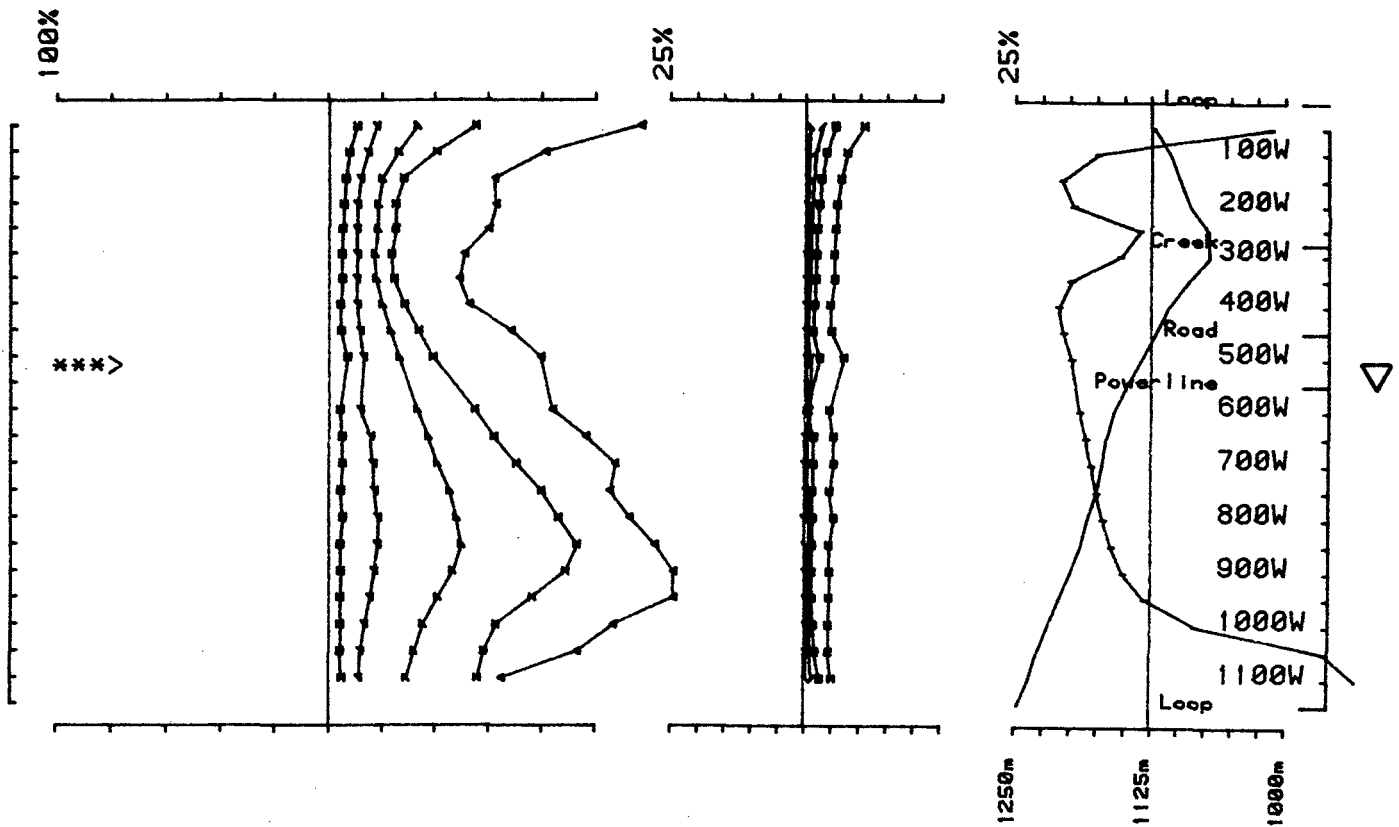
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 Loopno 5 Line 30 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



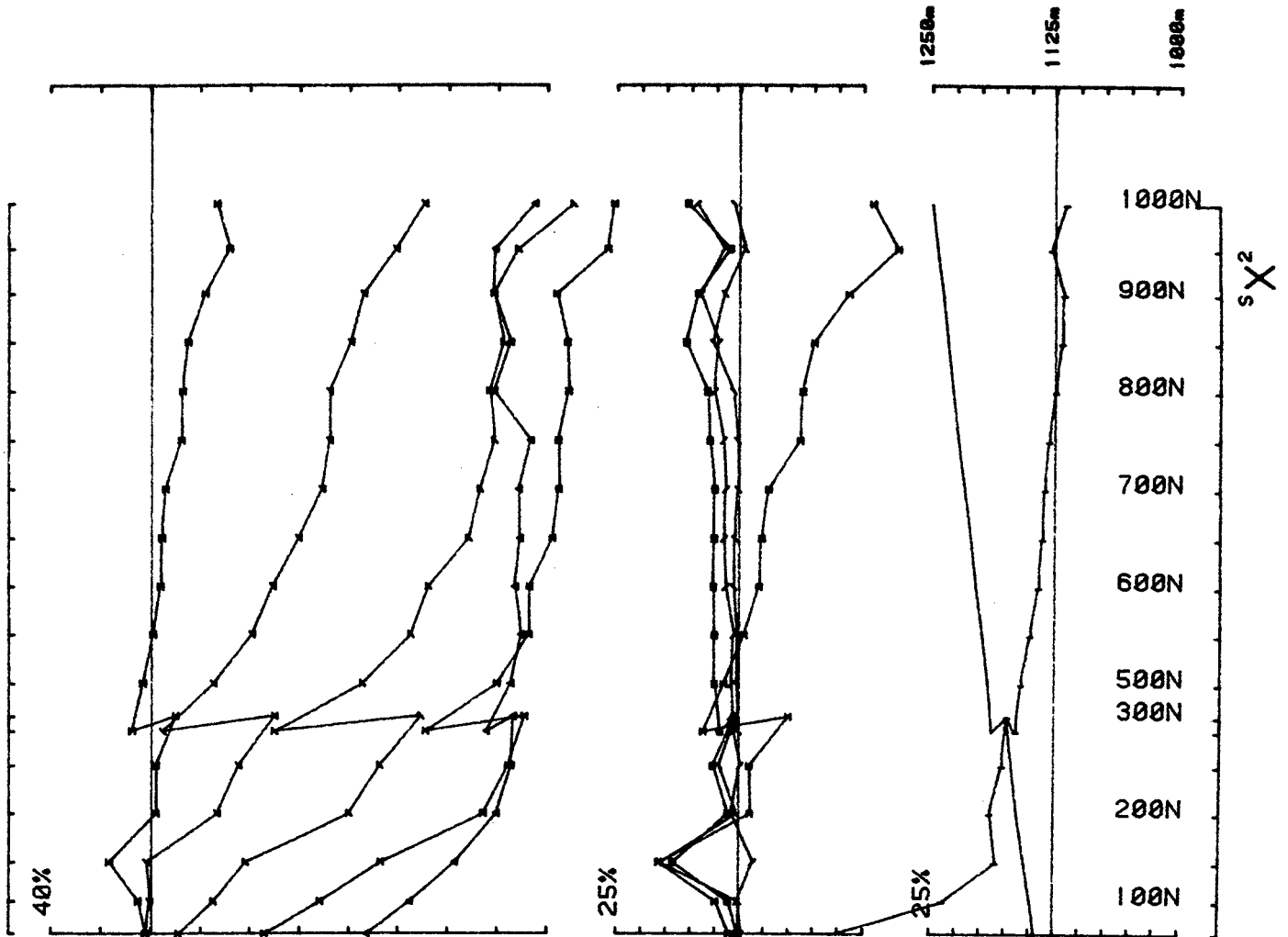
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 Loopno 5 Line 40 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



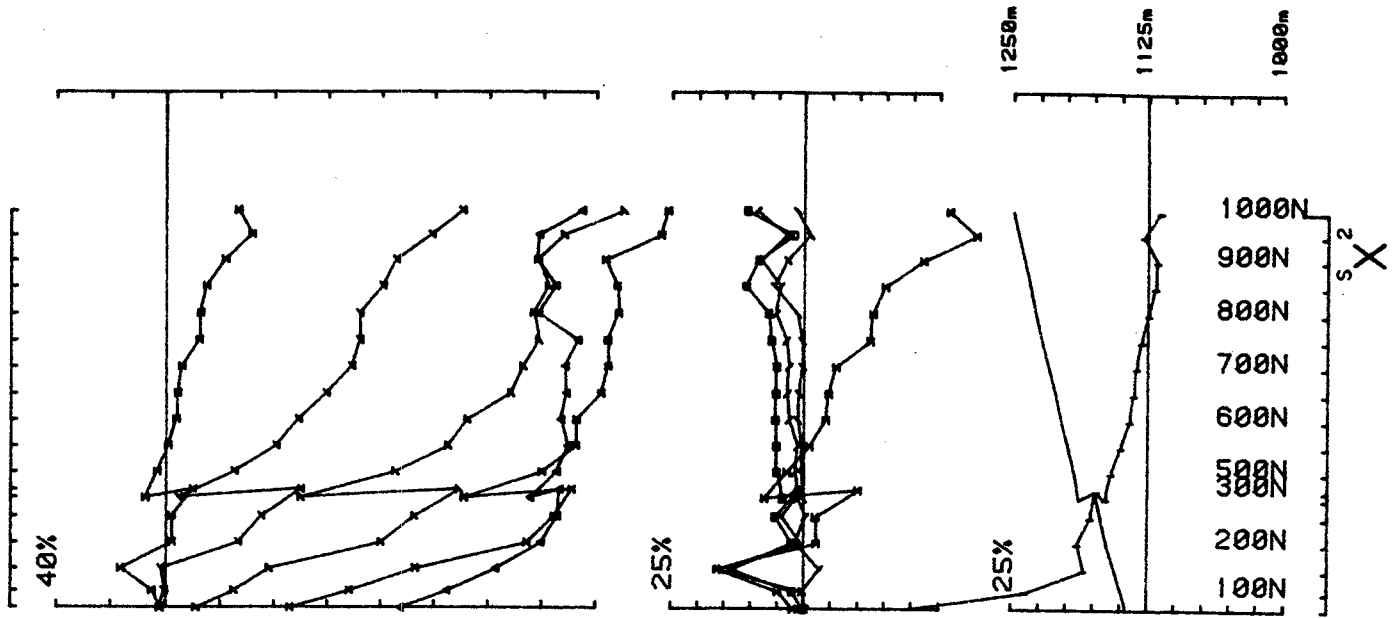
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 Loopno 5 Line 40 component Hz secondary Ch I normalized Ch I reduced



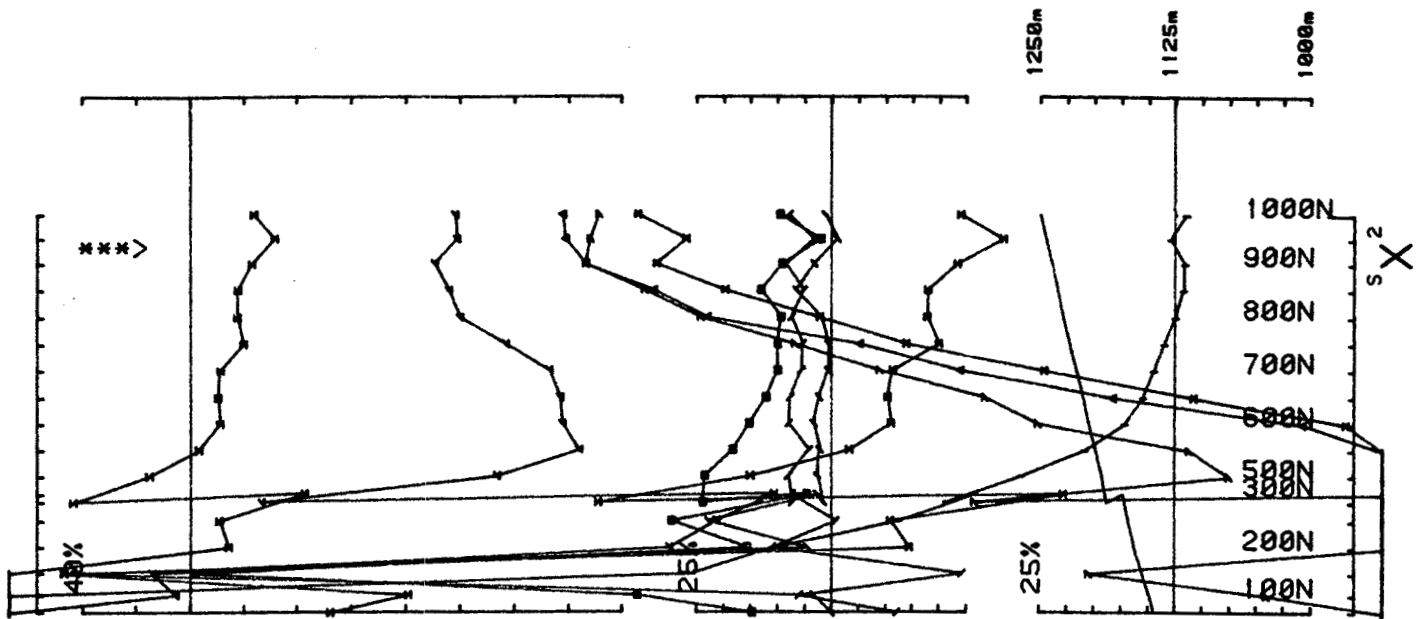
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 Loopno 5 Line 40 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



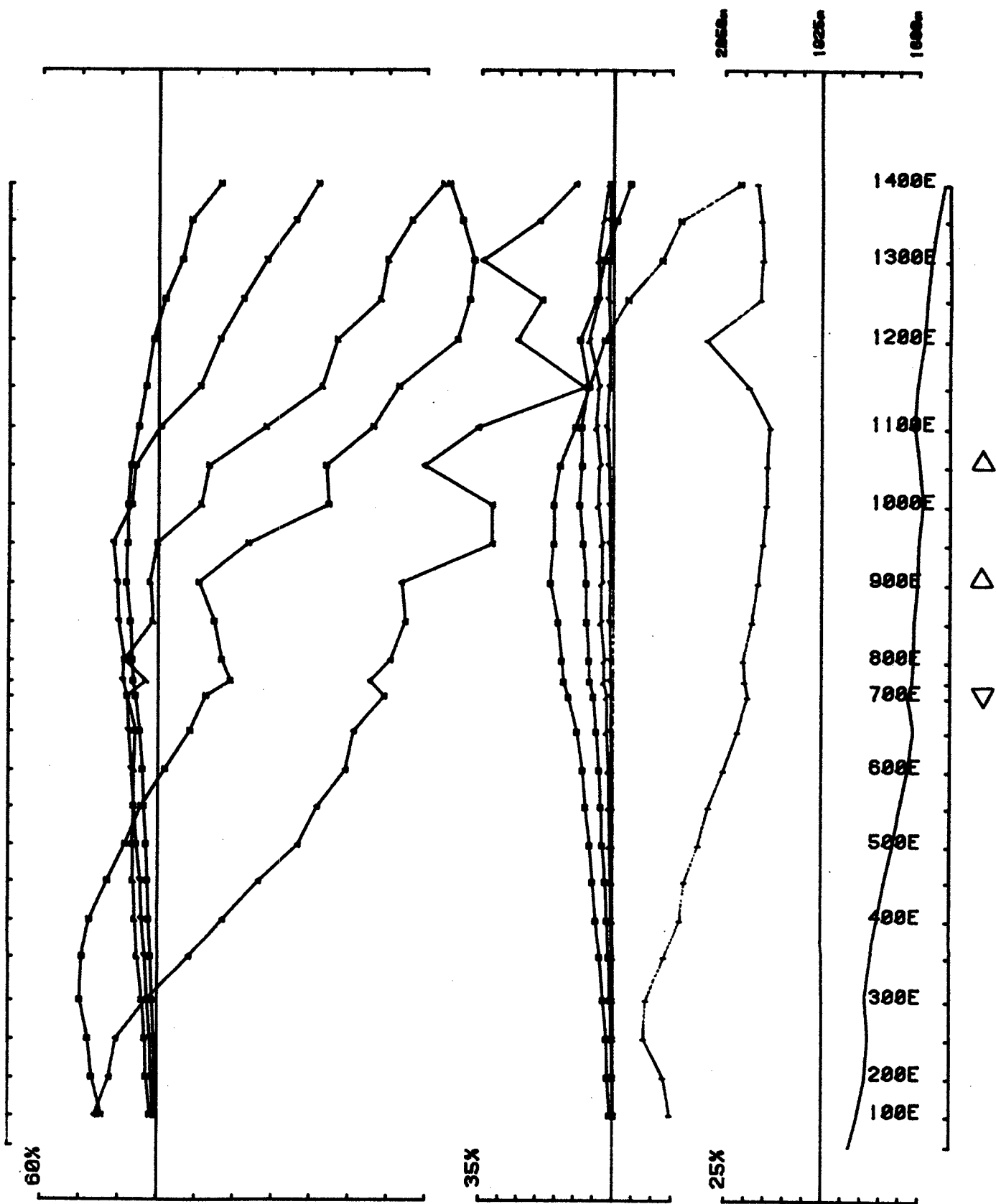
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 Loopno 5 Line 50 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



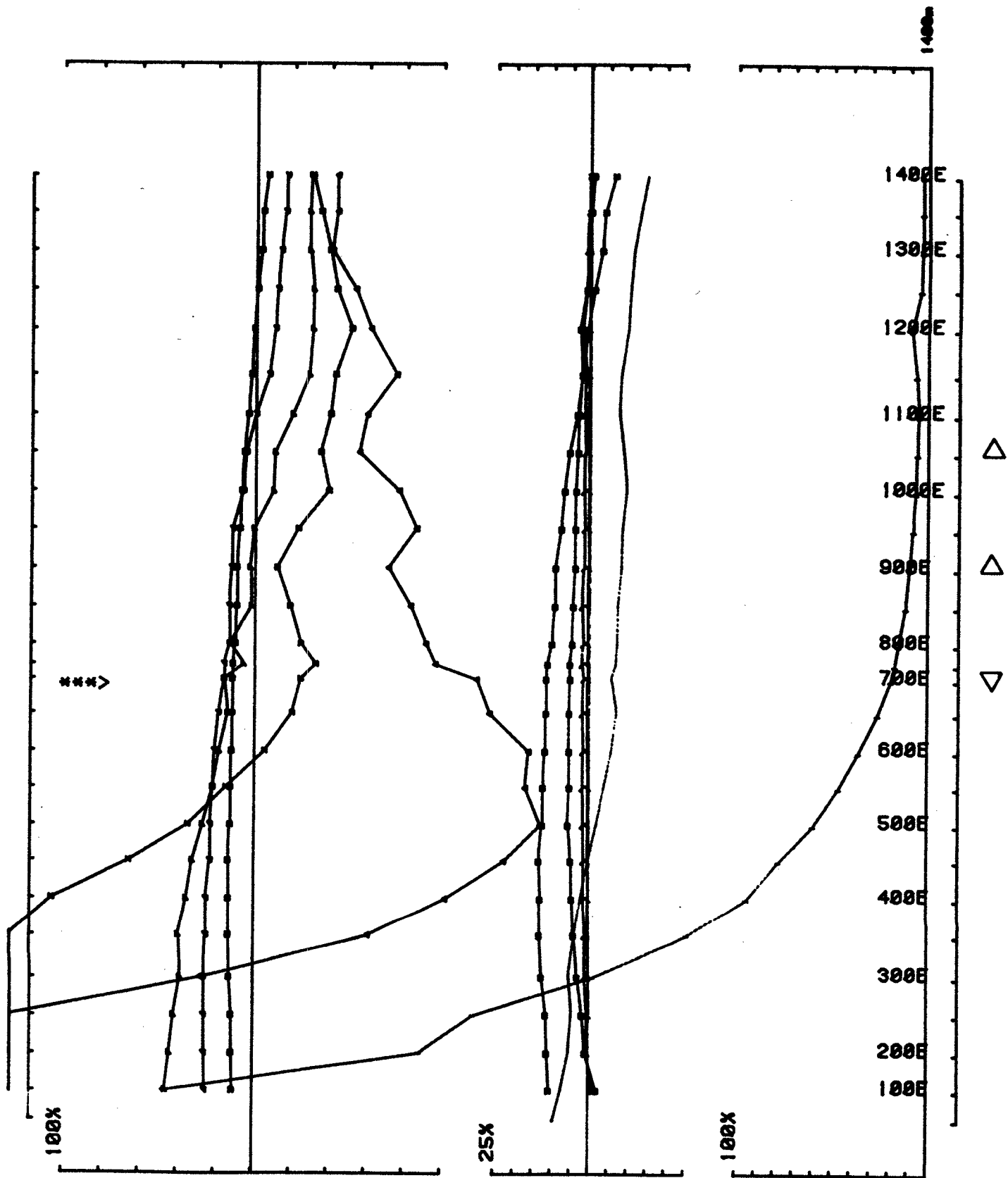
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 Loopno 5 Line 50 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



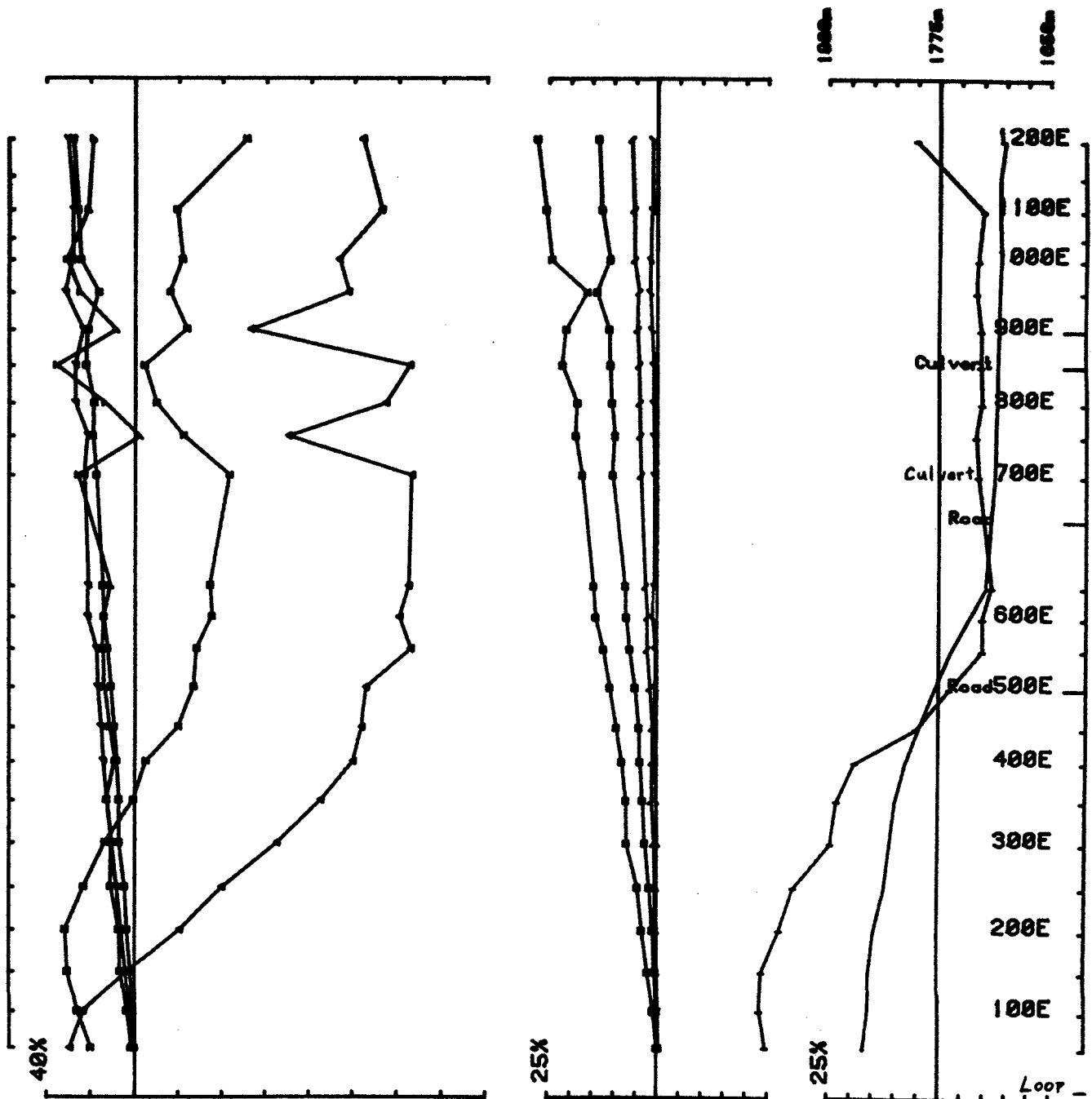
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 Loopno 5 Line 50 component Hz secondary Ch I normalized Ch I reduced



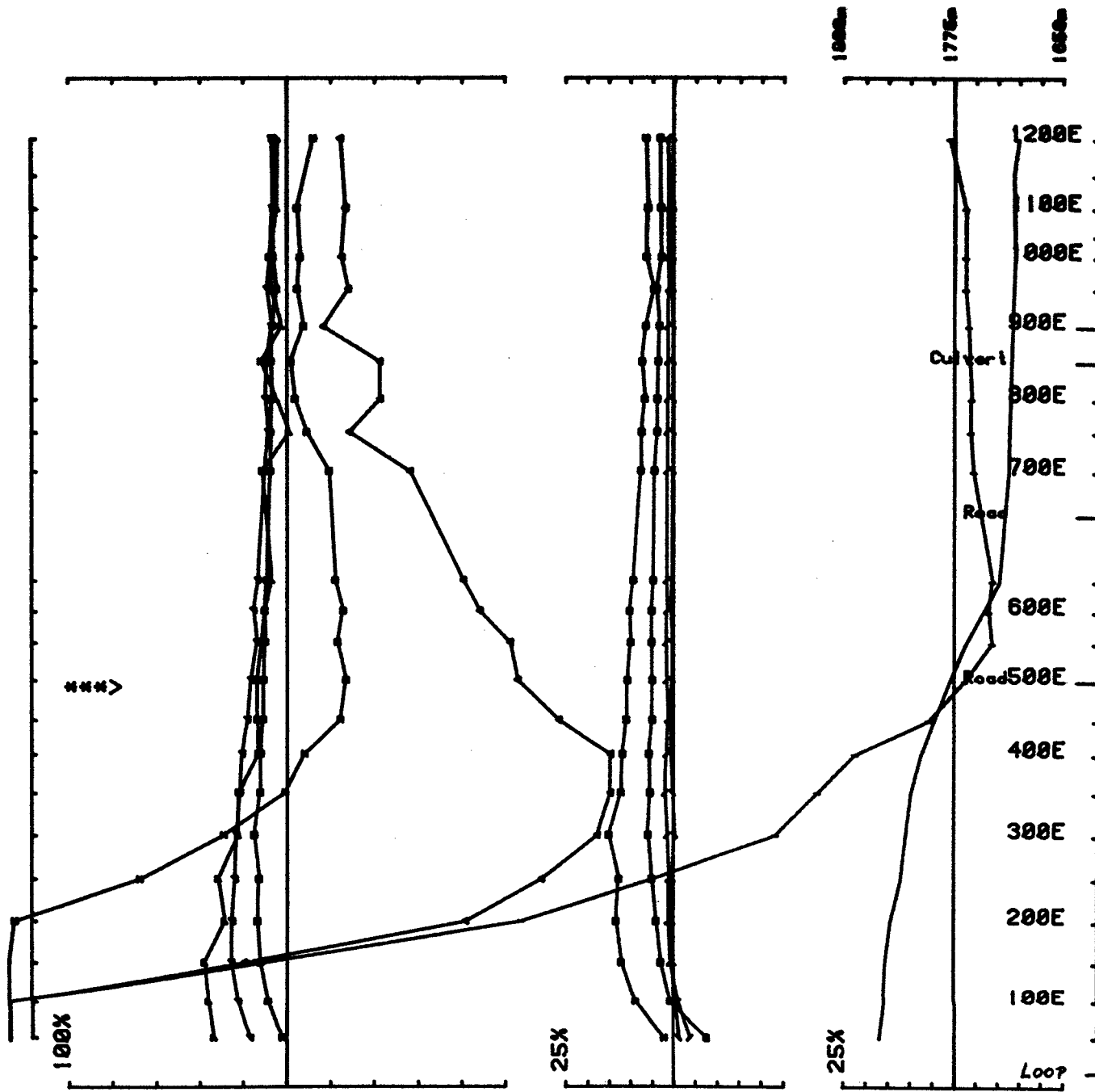
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 Loopno 6 Line 10 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



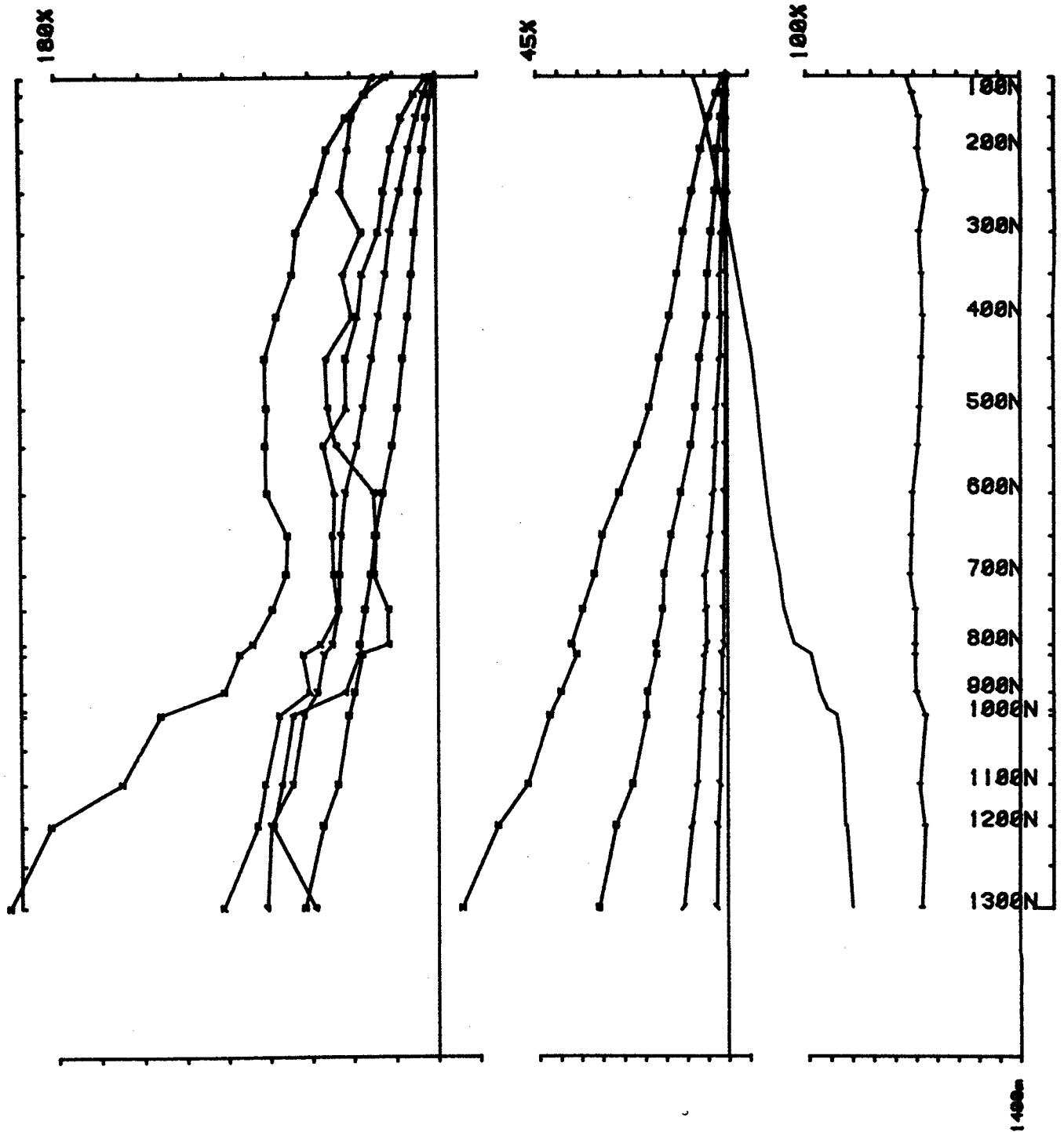
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 Loopno 6 Line 10 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



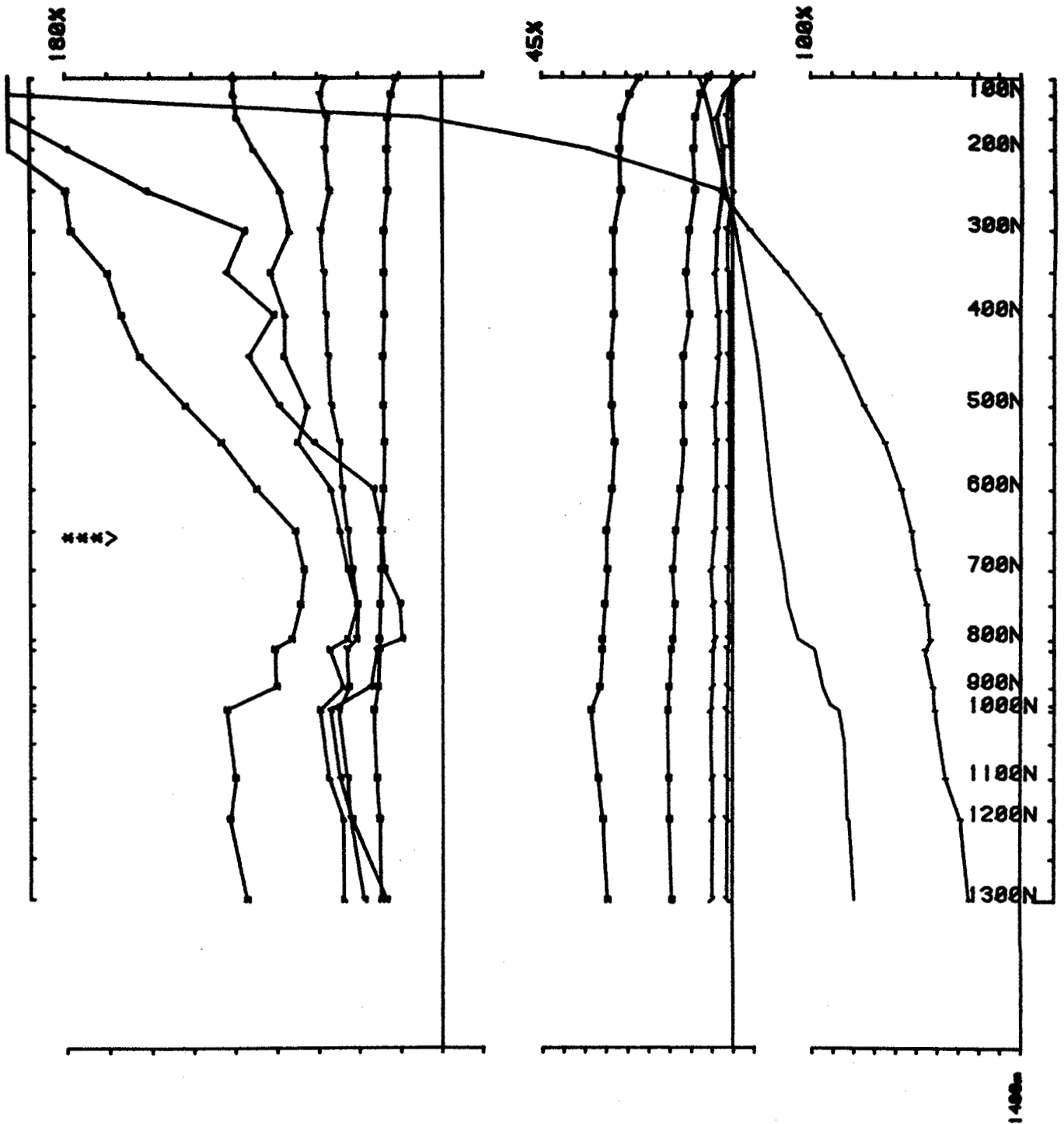
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 Loopno 6 Line 20 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



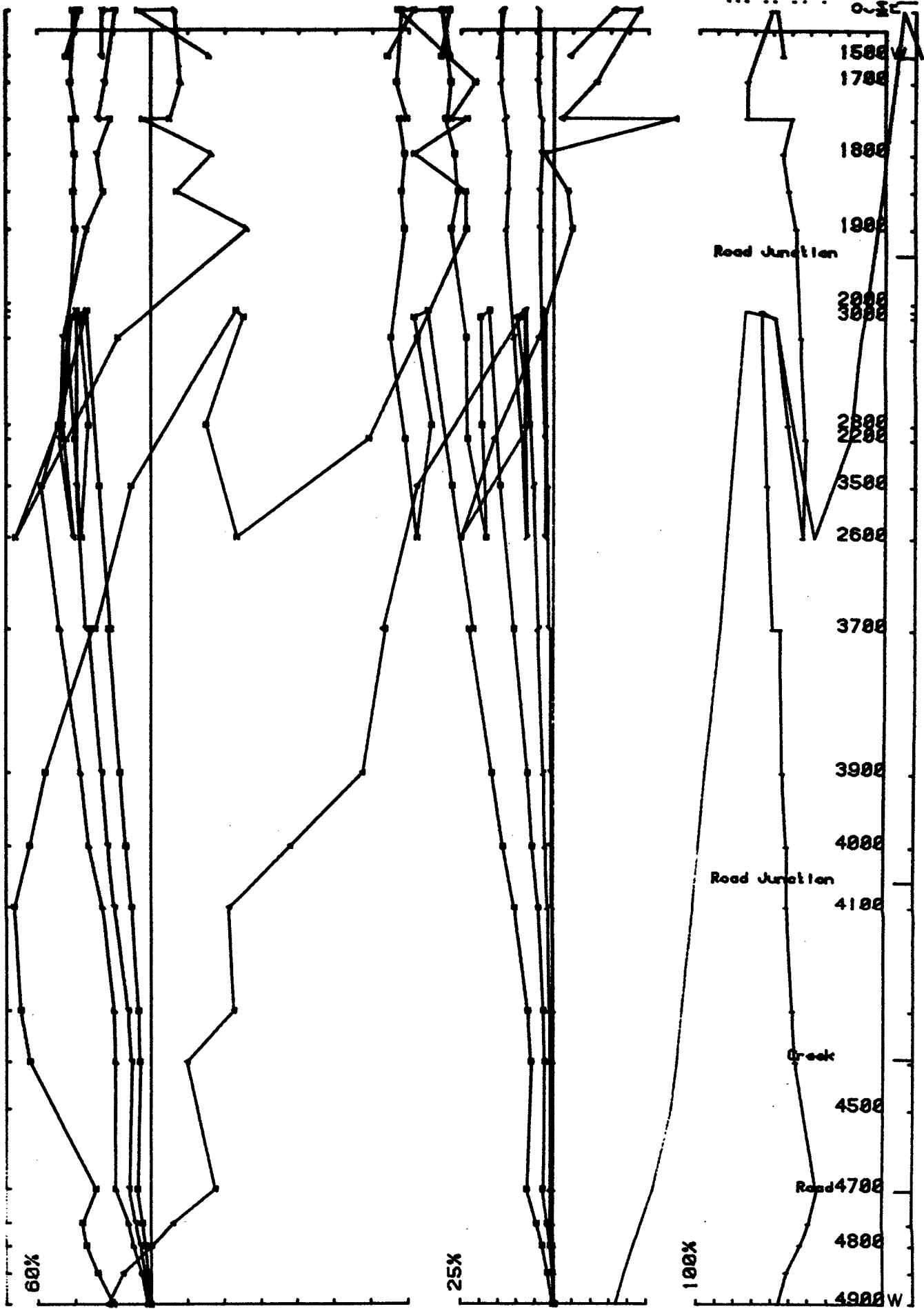
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 Loopno 6 Line 20 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced

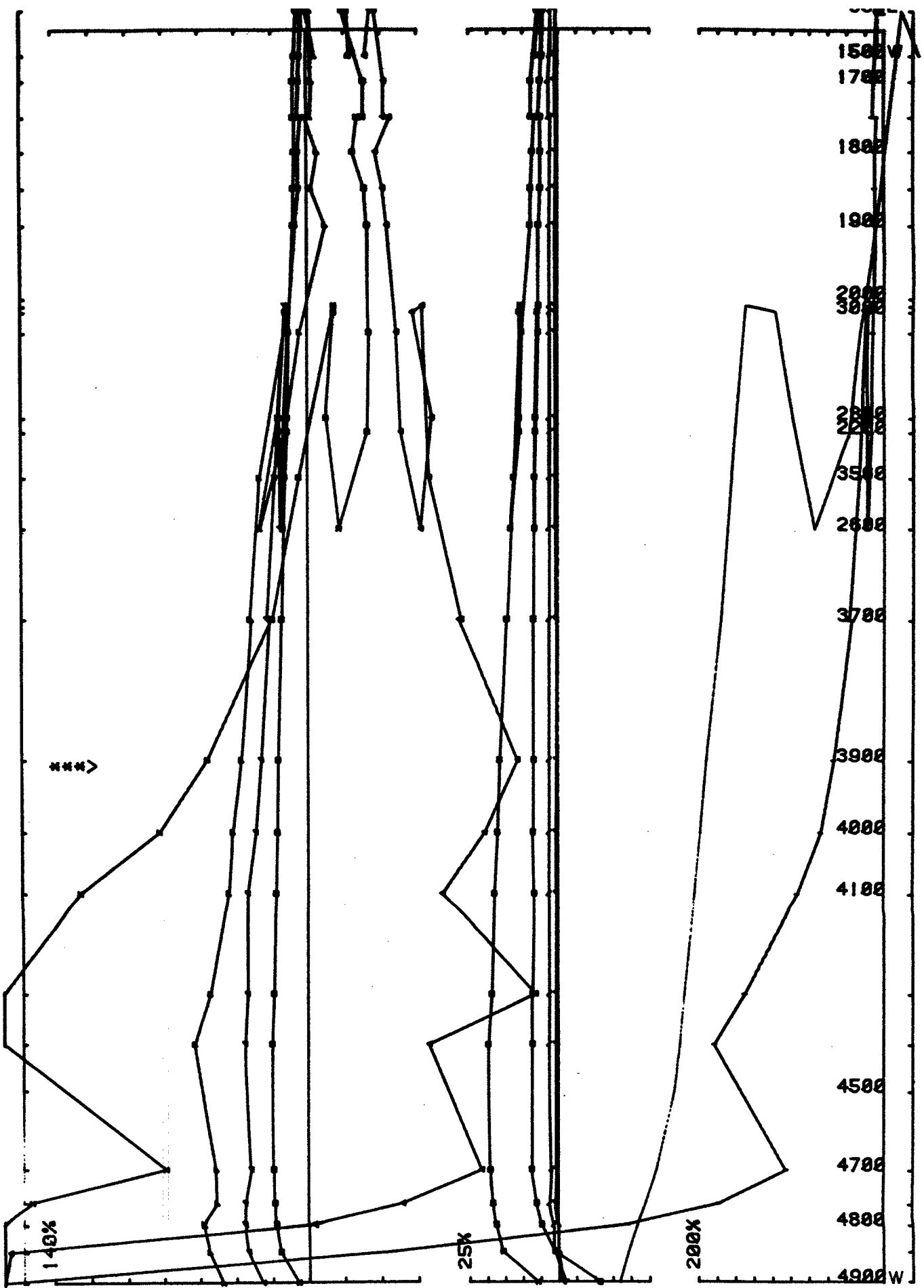


Area SHA SOUTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 6 Line 30 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced

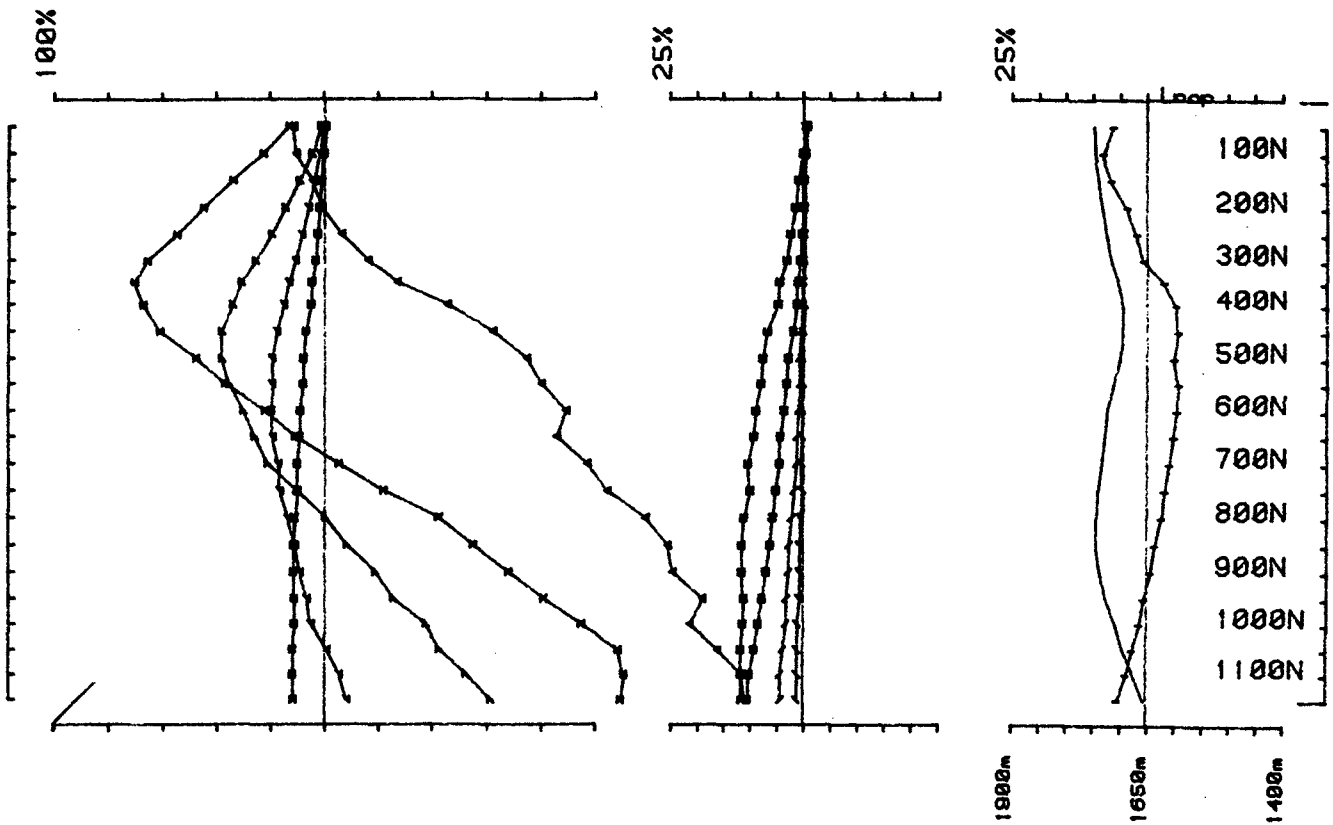


Area SHA SOUTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 6 Line 30 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced

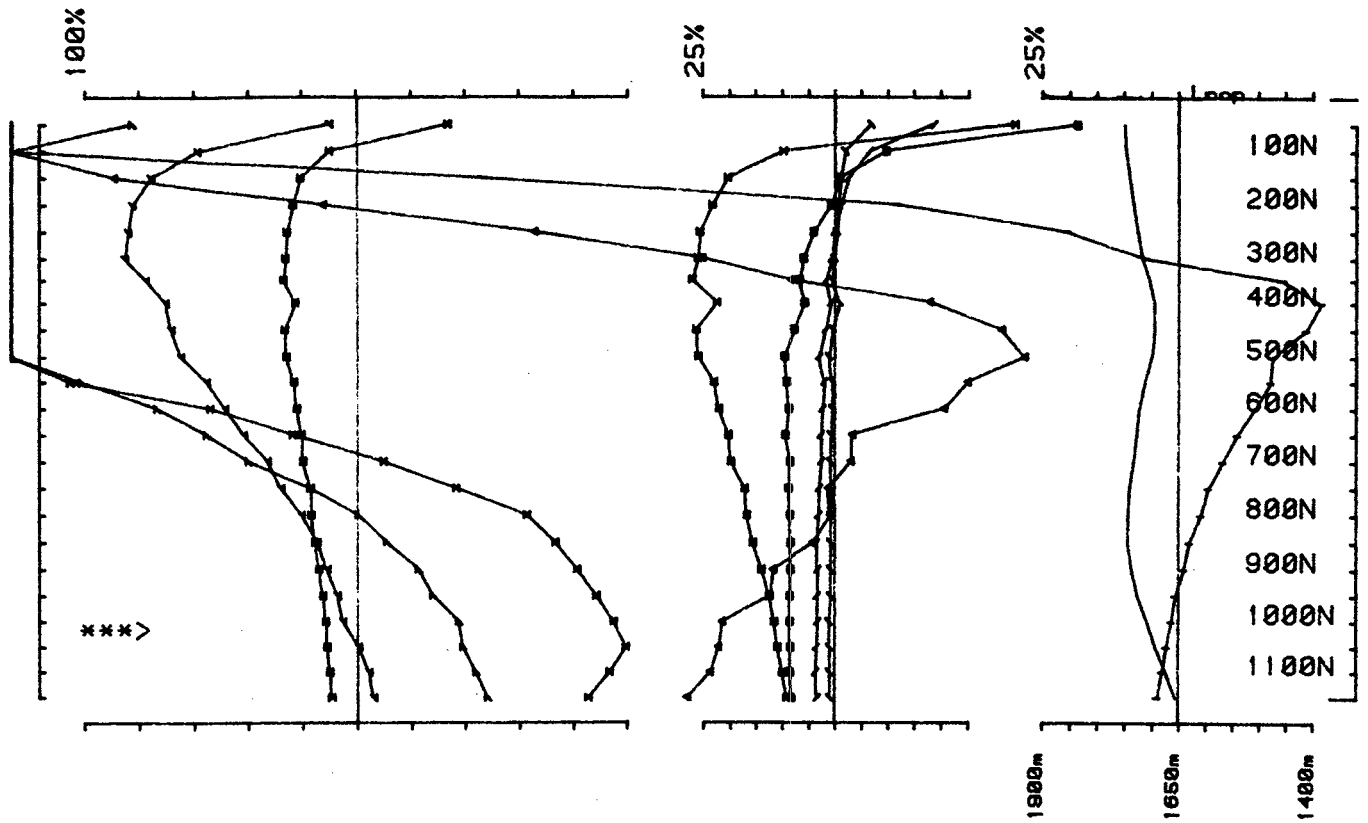




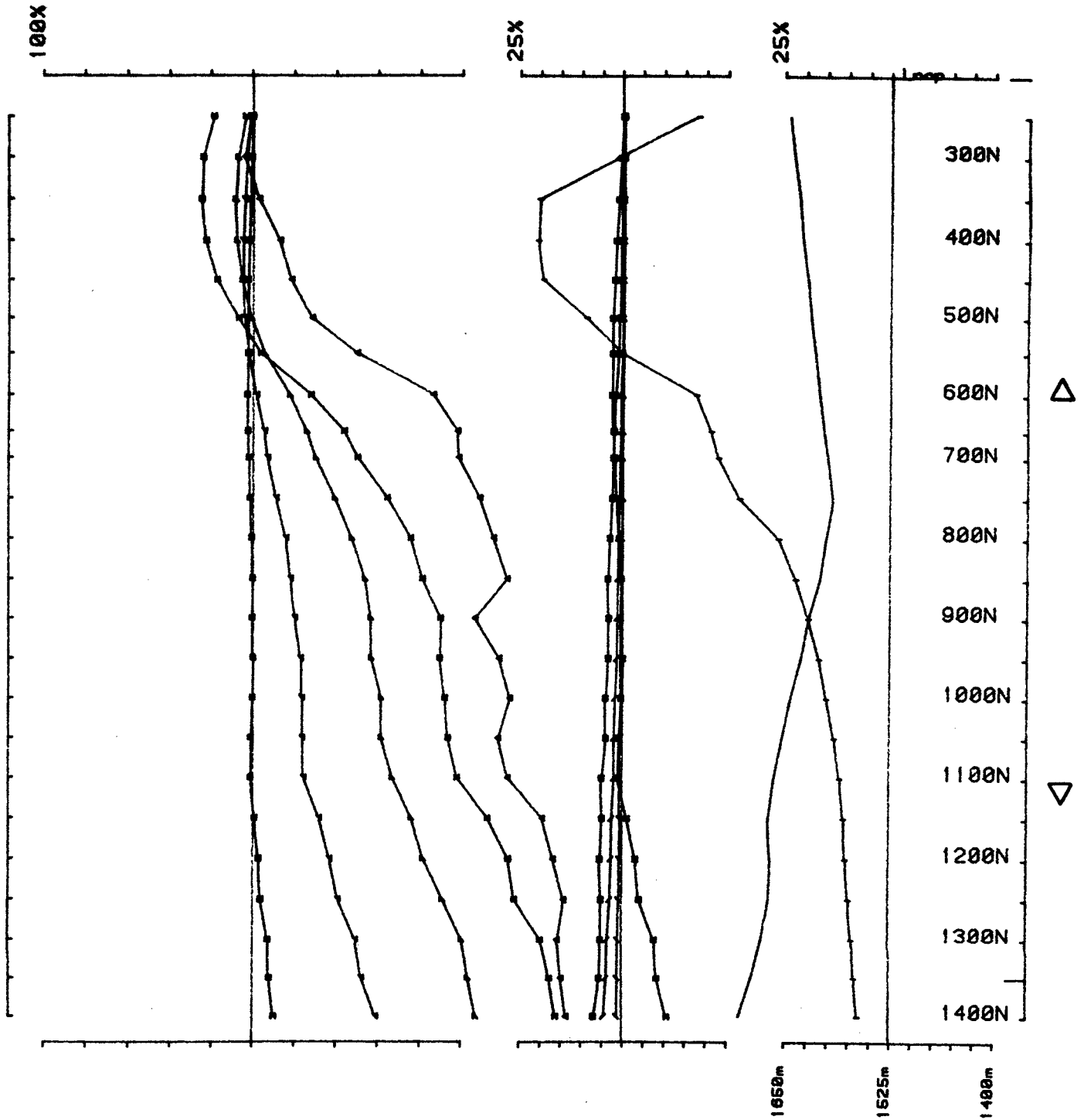
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 Loopno 6 Line 32 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



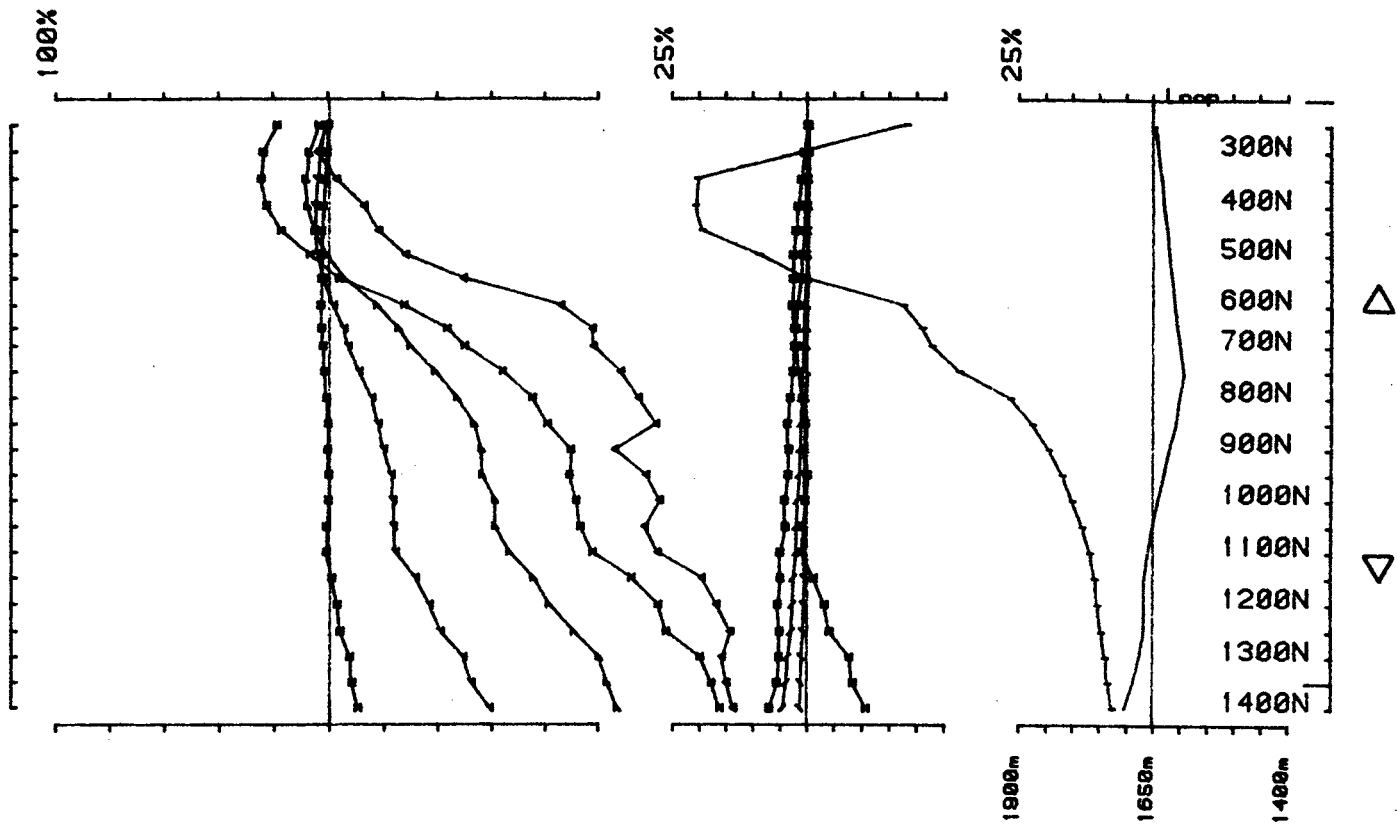
Area SHA SOUTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 7 Line 10 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



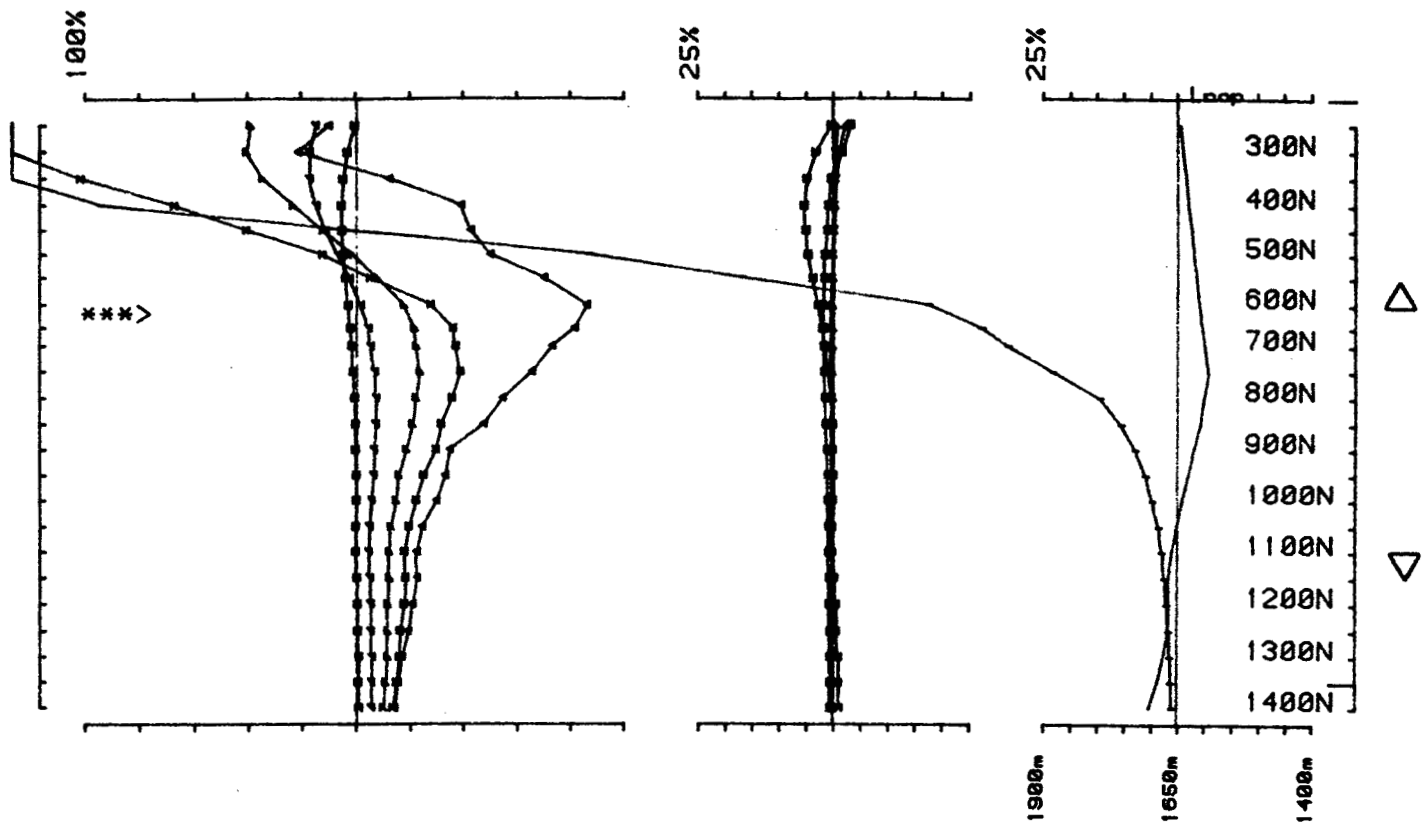
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 Loopno 7 Line 10 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



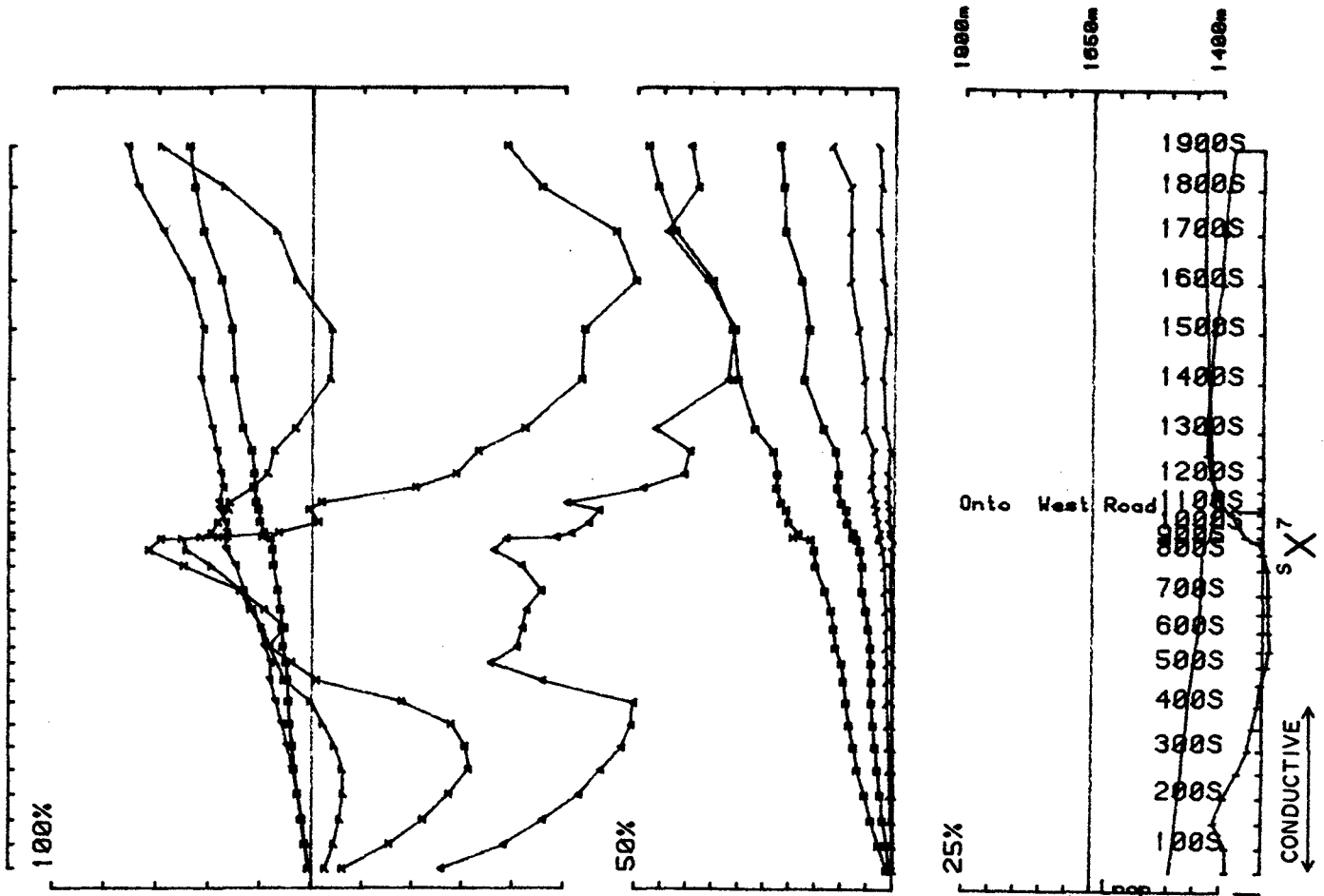
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 Loopno 7 Line 20 component Hz: secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



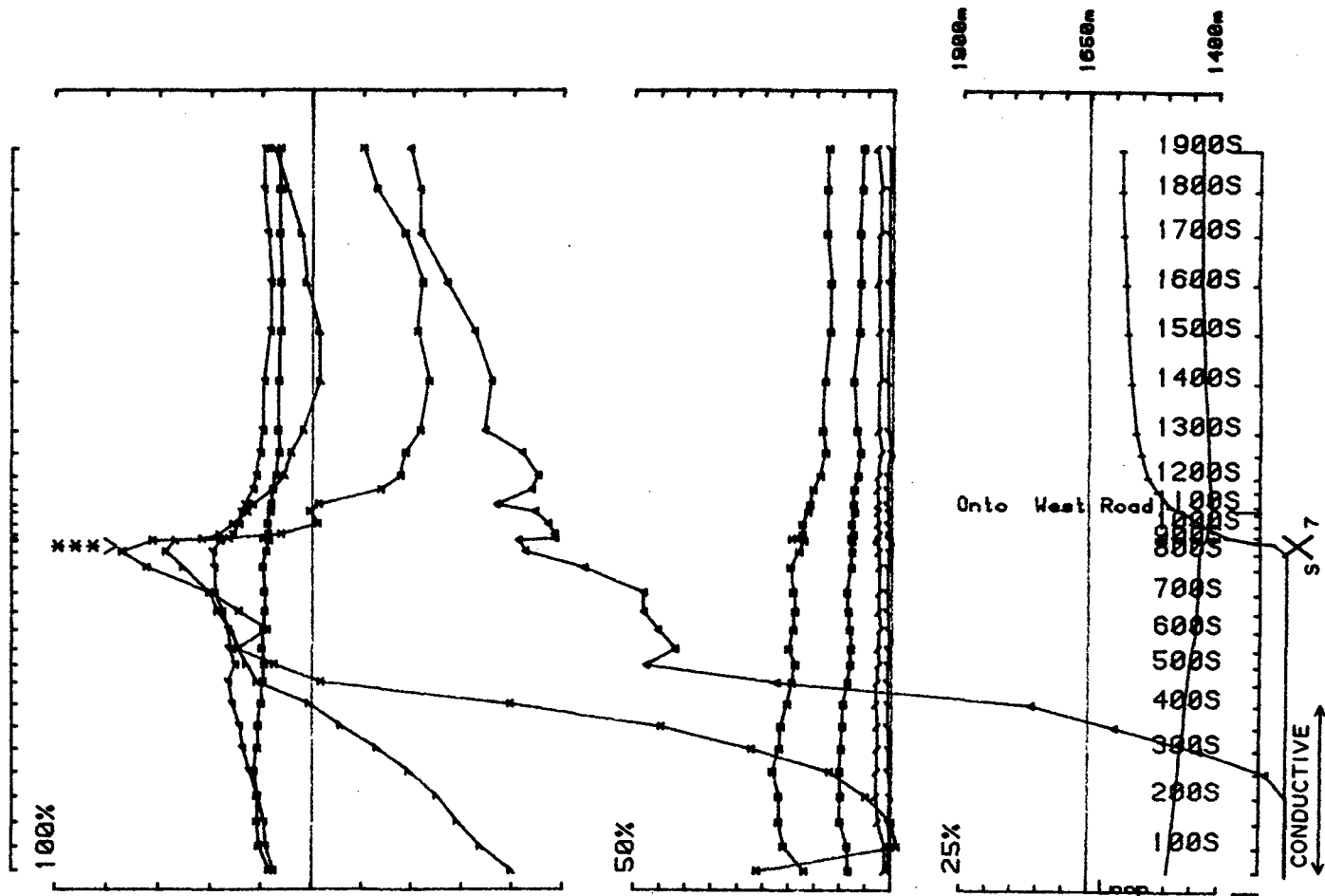
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 Loopno 7 Line 20 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



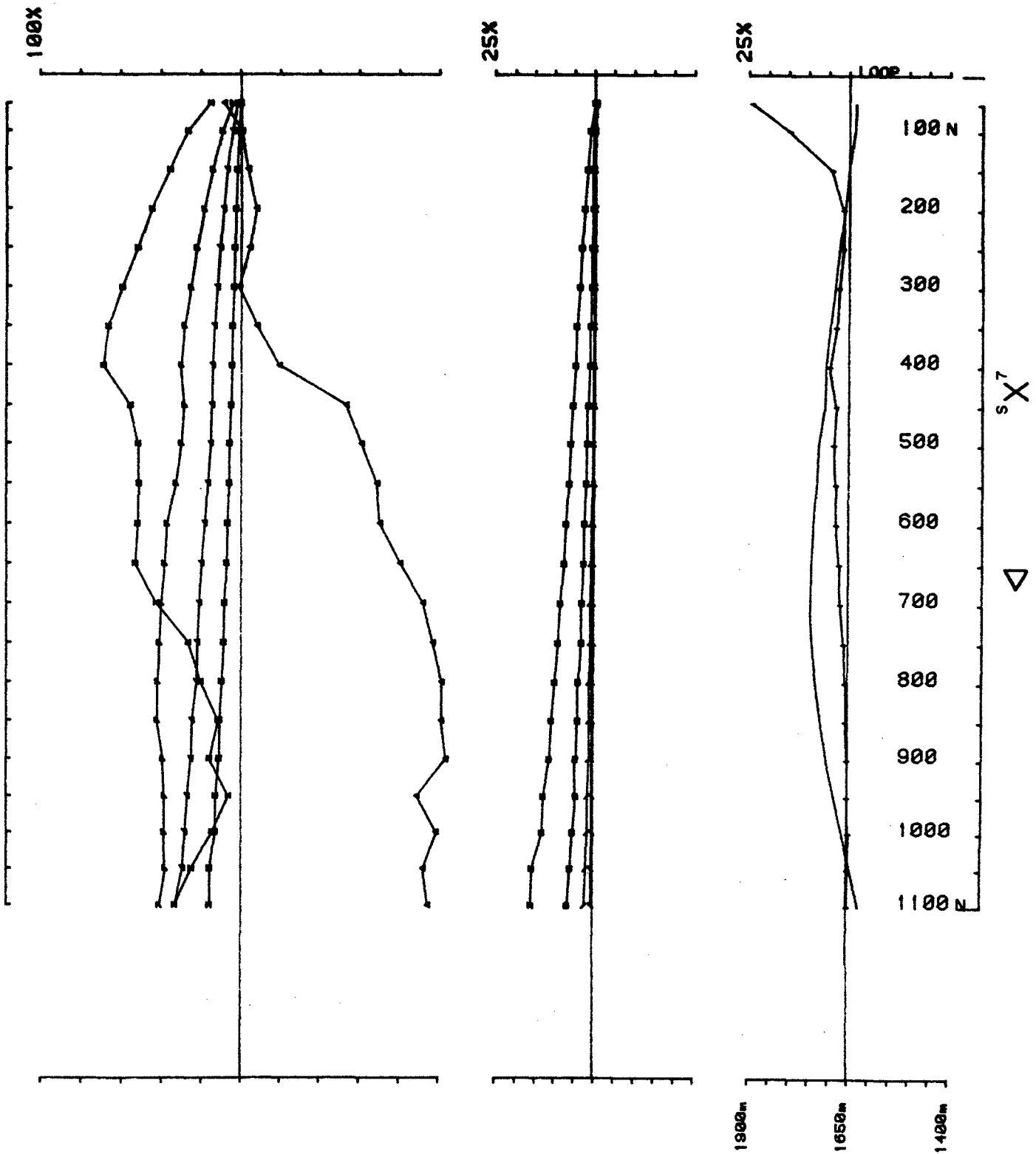
Area SHA SOUTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 7 Line 20 component Hz secondary Ch I normalized Ch I reduced



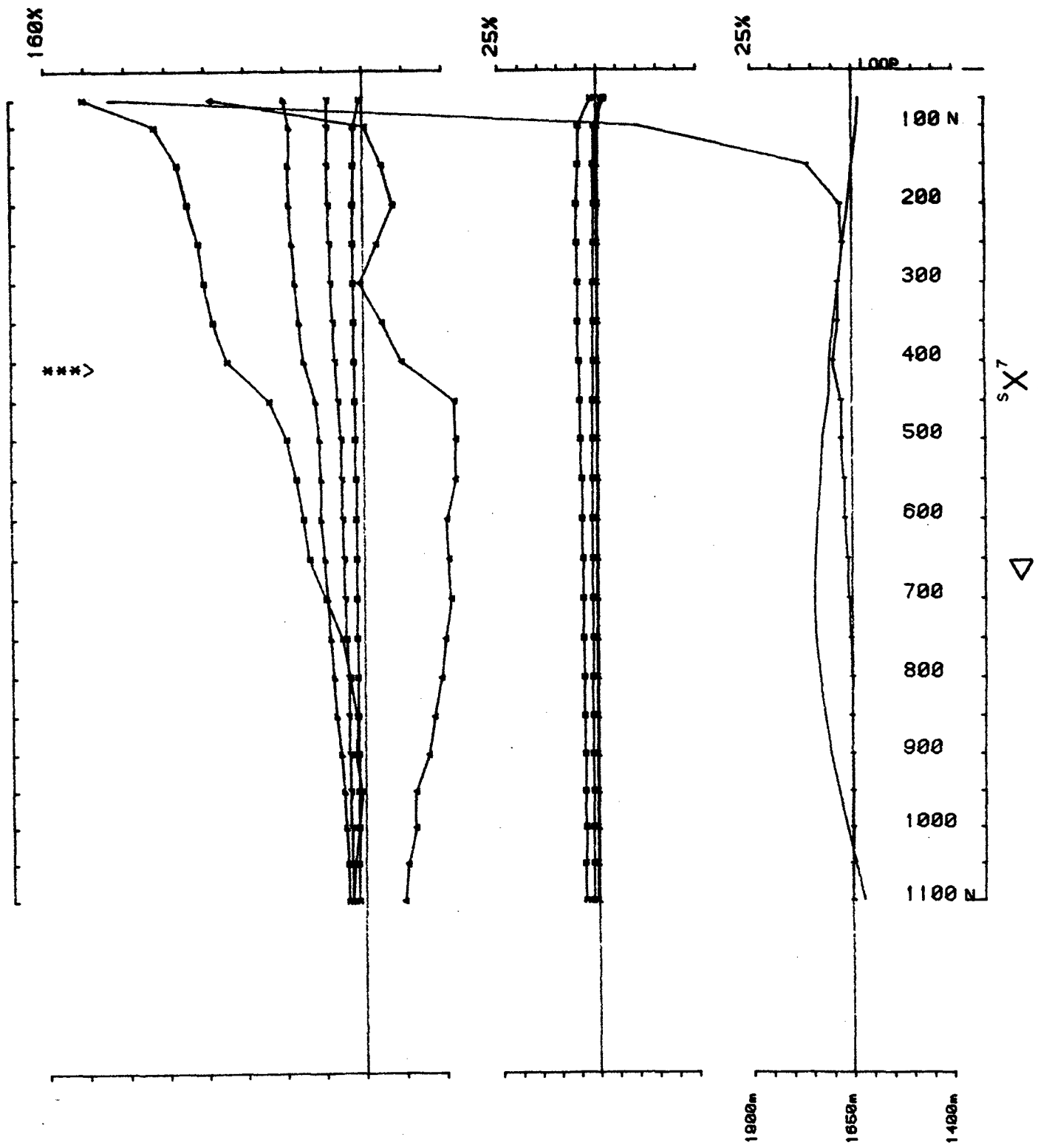
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 Loopno 7 Line 30 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



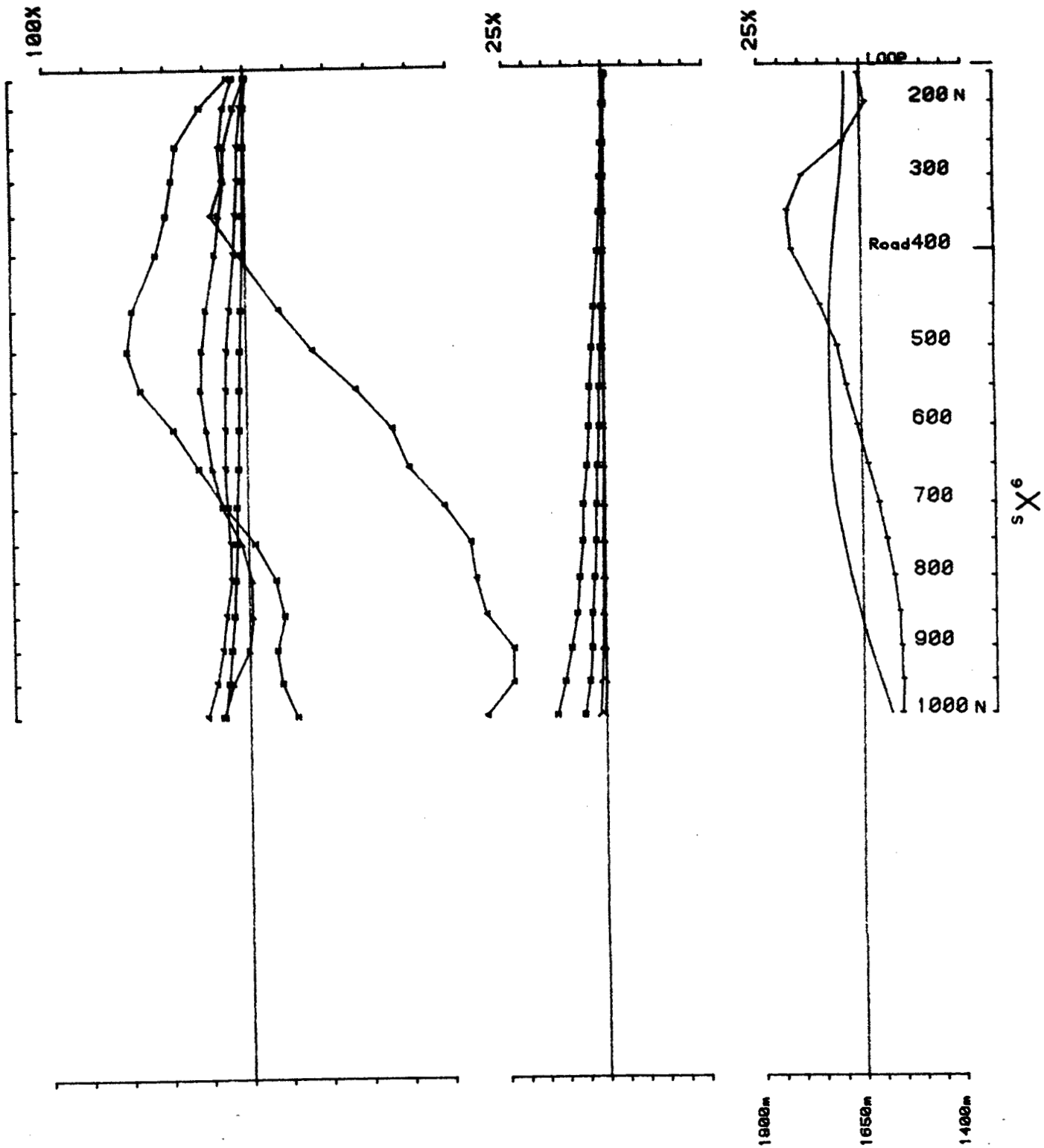
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 Loopno 7 Line 30 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



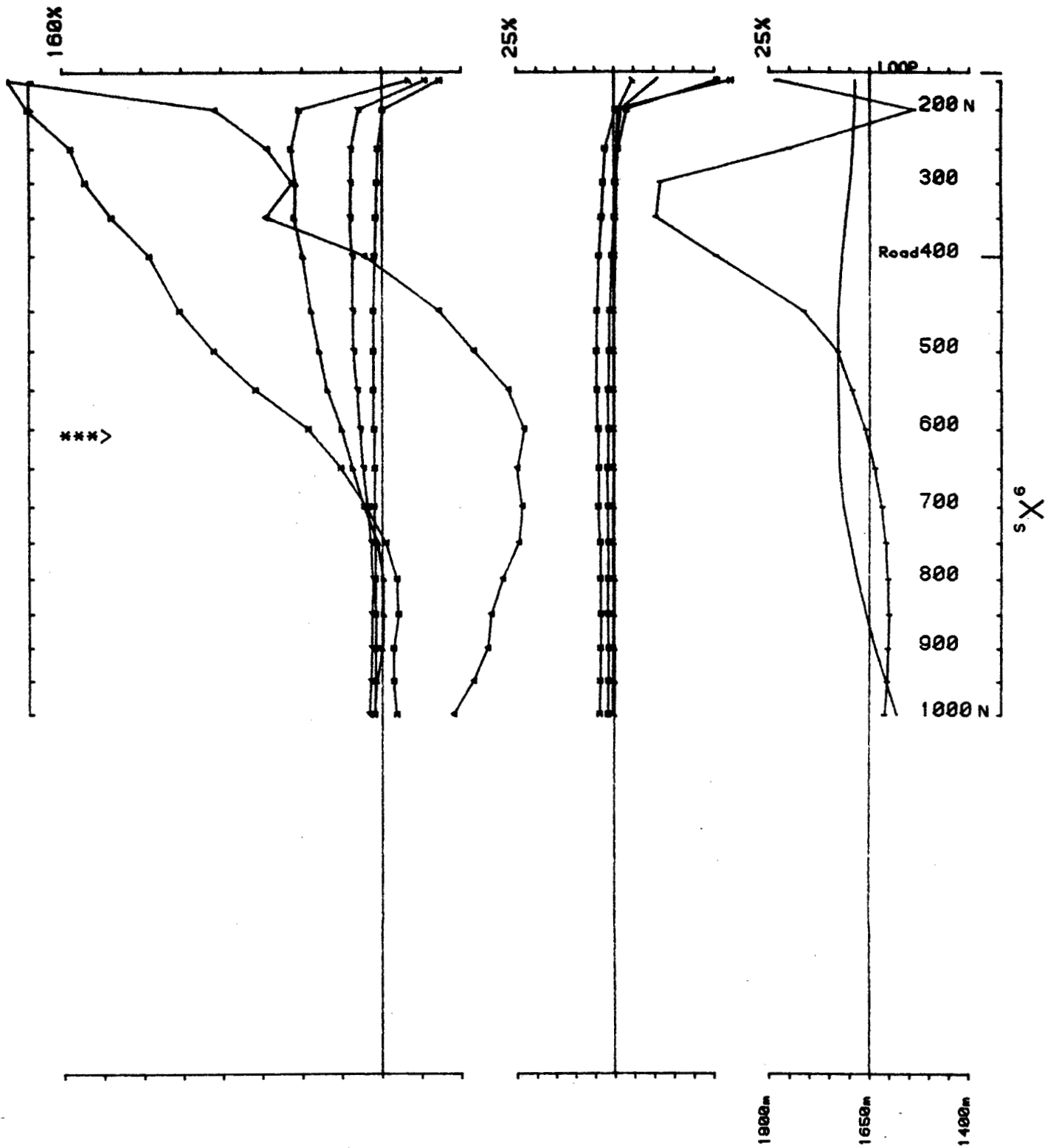
Area SHA SOUTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 7 Line 40 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



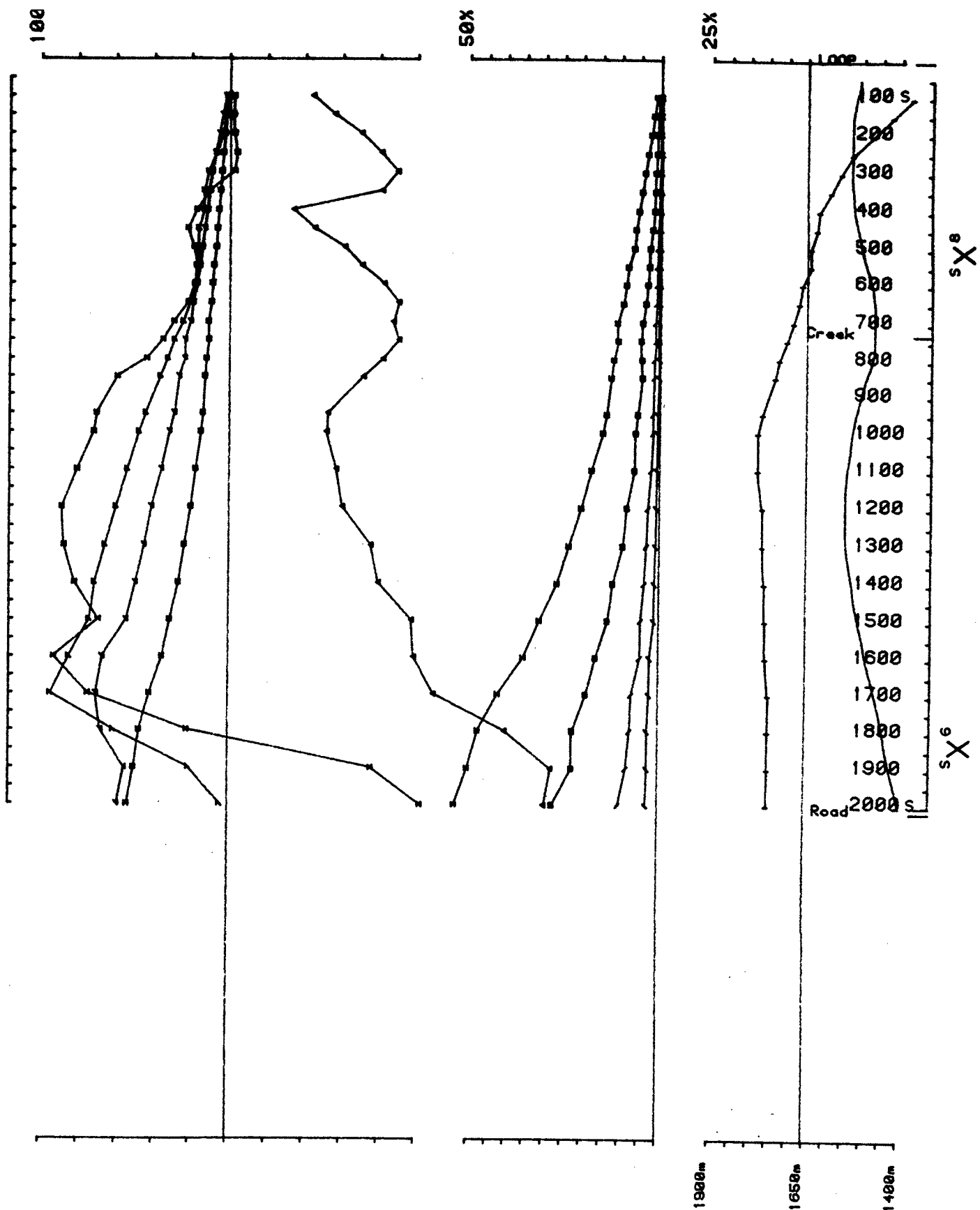
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 Loopno 7 Line 40 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



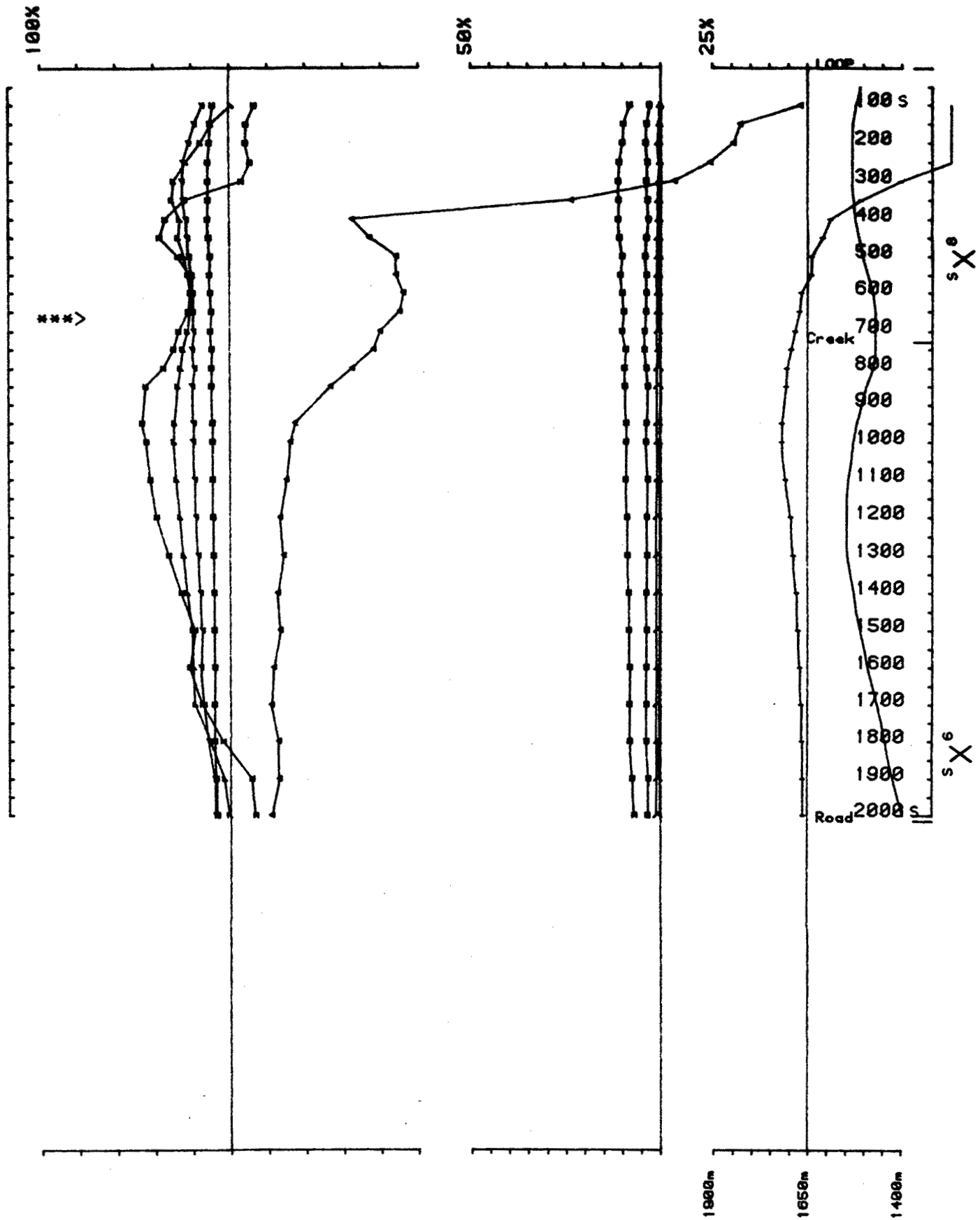
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 Loopno,7 Line 50 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



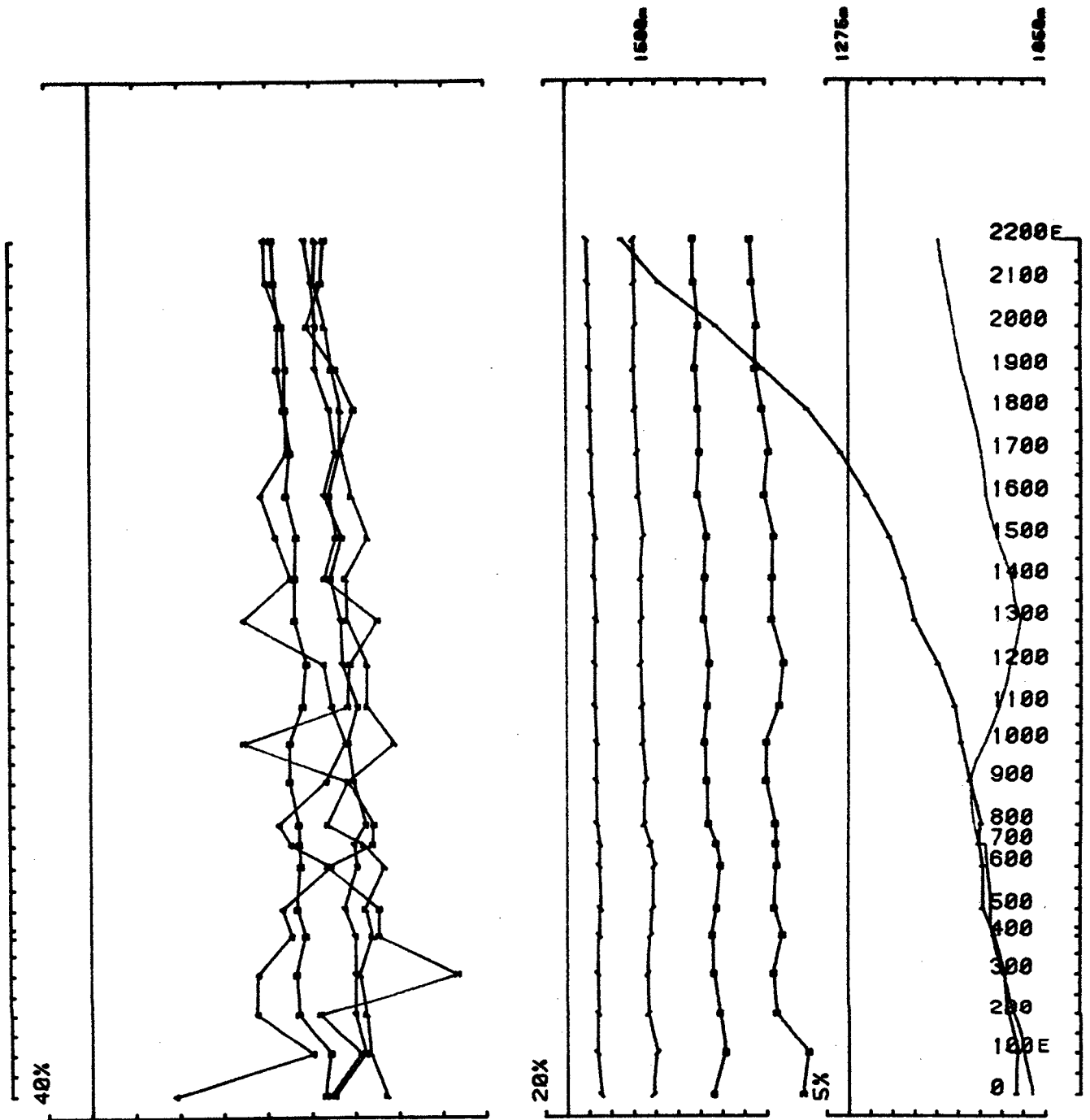
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 Loopno 7 Line 50 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



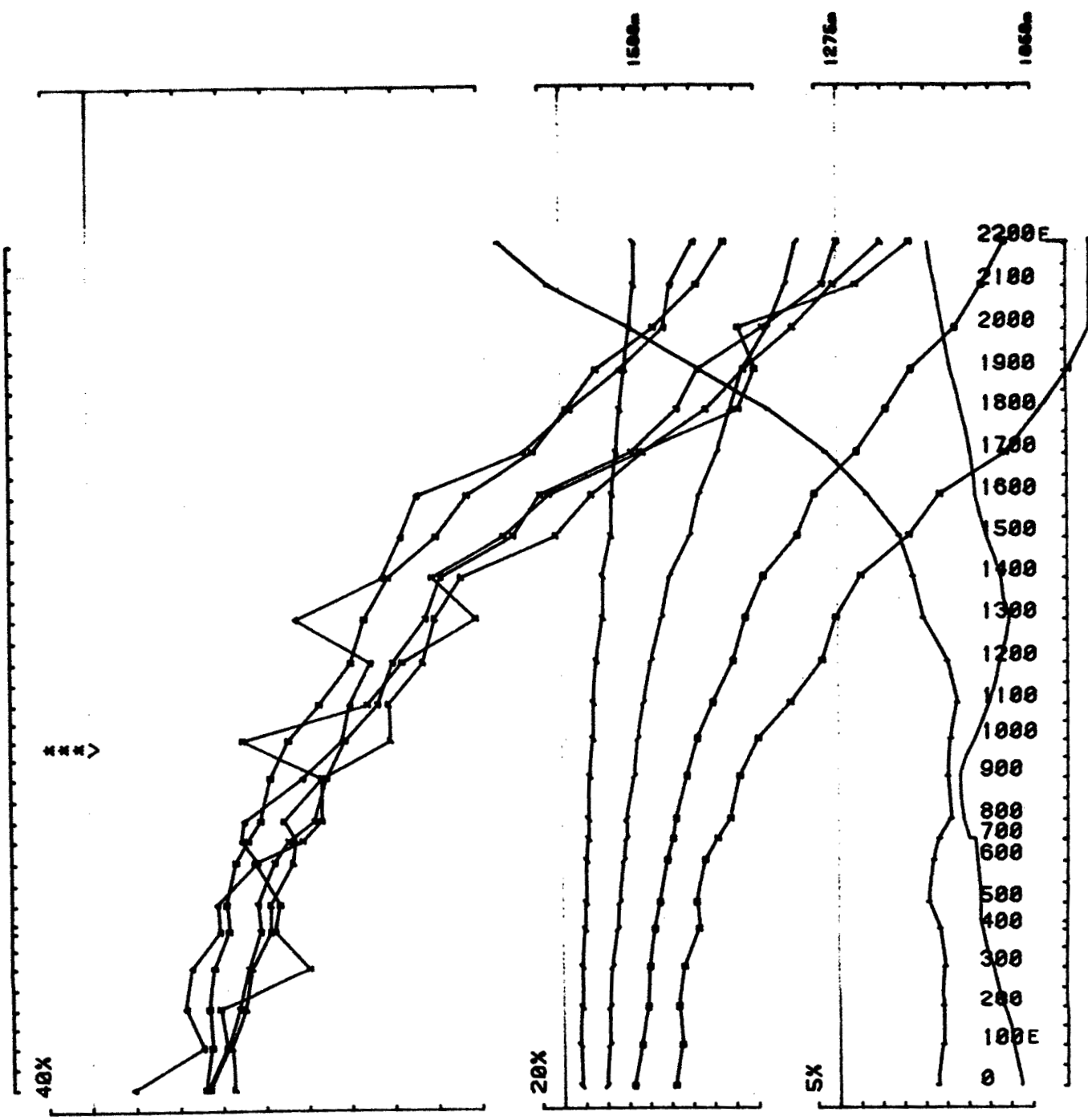
Area SHA SOUTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 7 Line 60 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



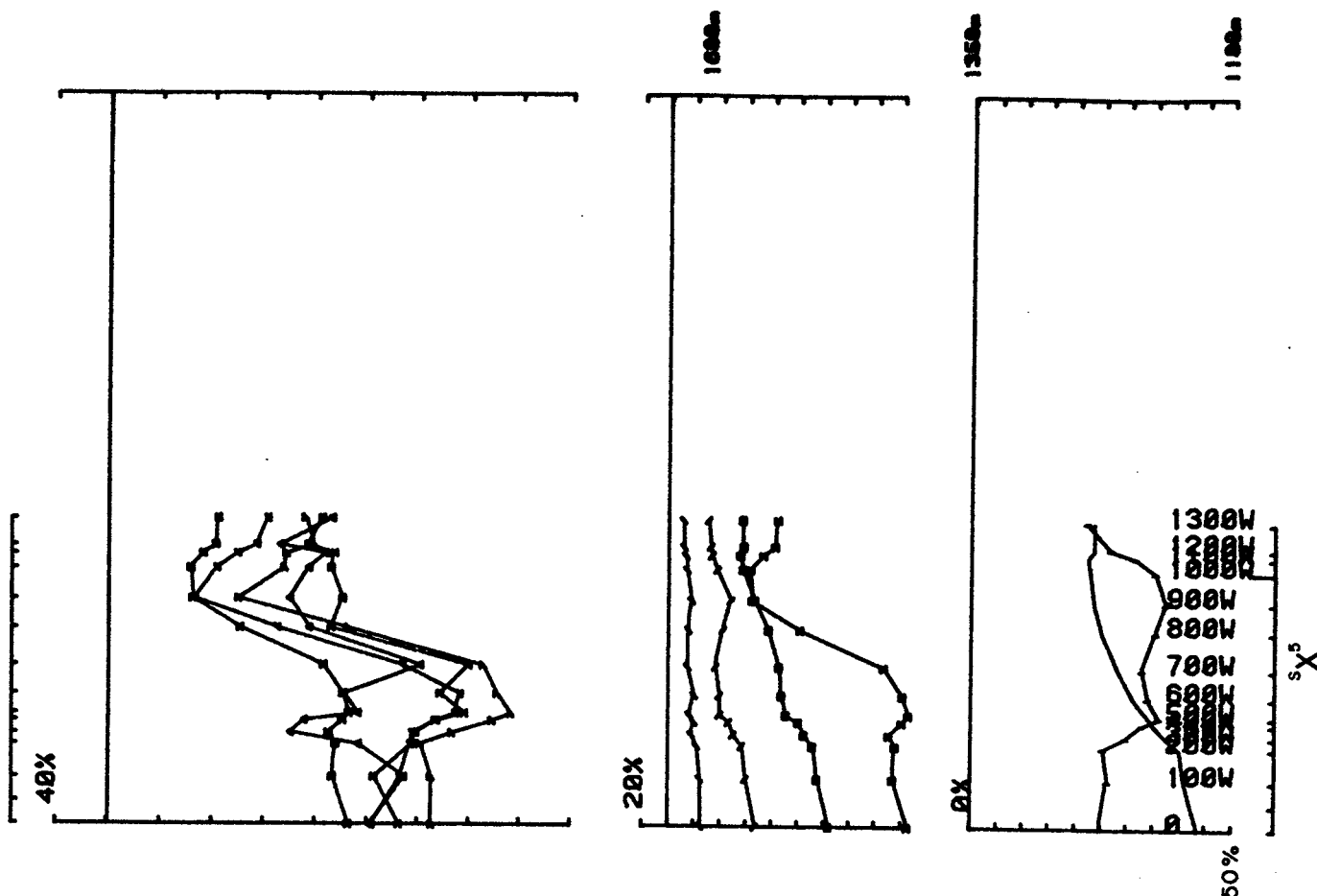
Area SHA SOUTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 7 Line 60 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



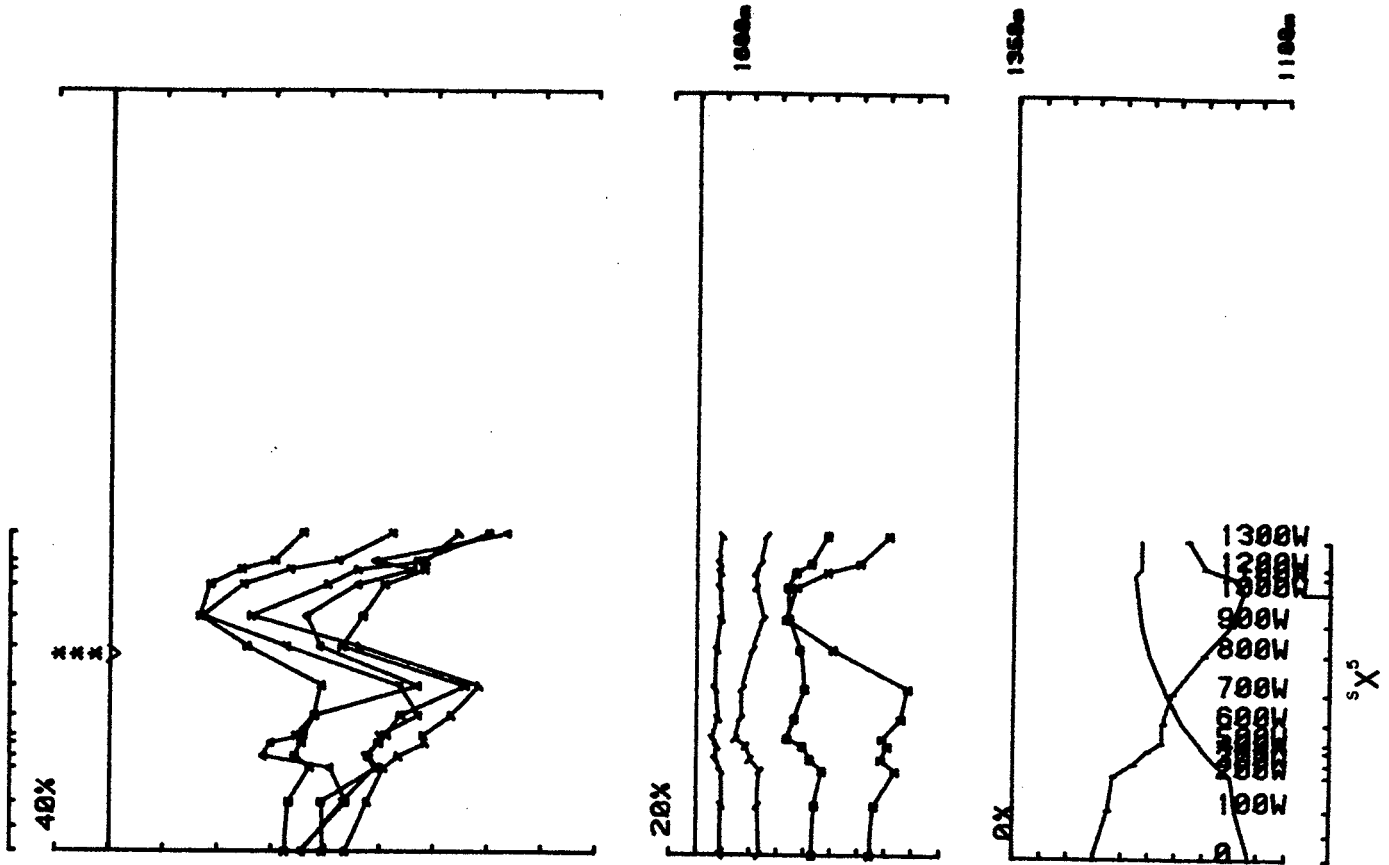
Area SHA NORTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 8 Line 10 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



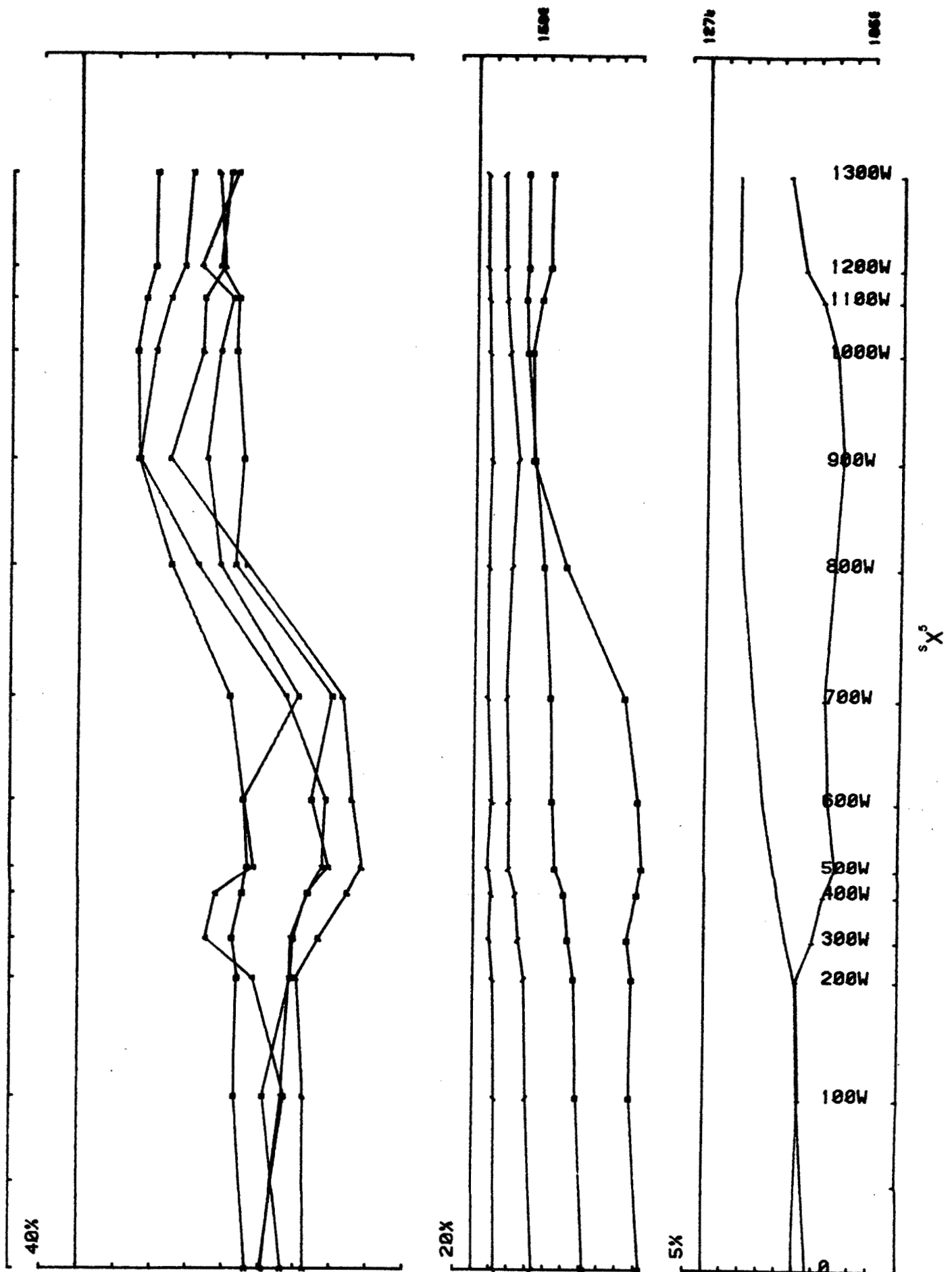
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 Loopno 8 Line 10 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



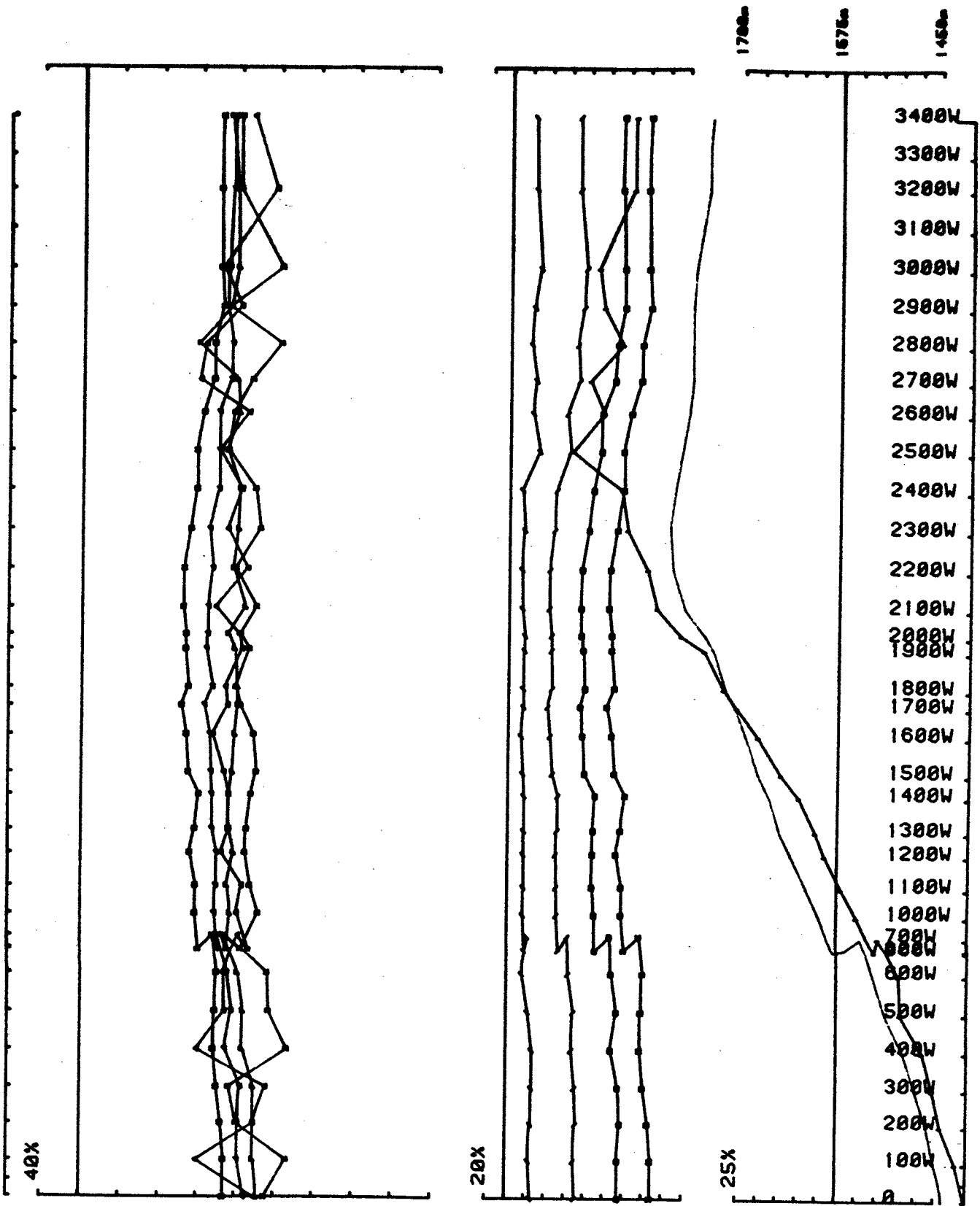
Area SHA NORTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 8 Line 20 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



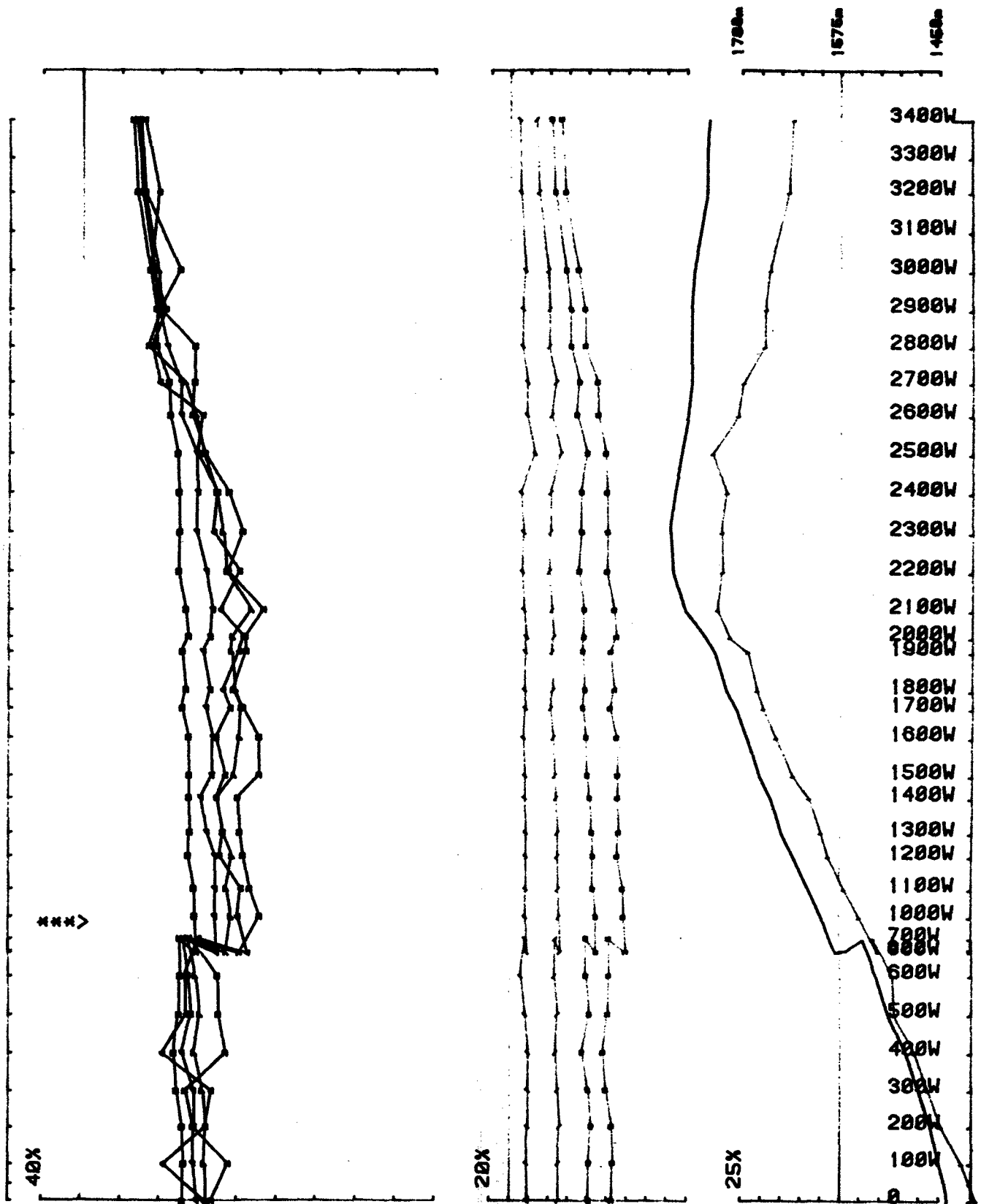
Area SHA NORTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 8 Line 20 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



Area SHA NORTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 8 Line 20 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced

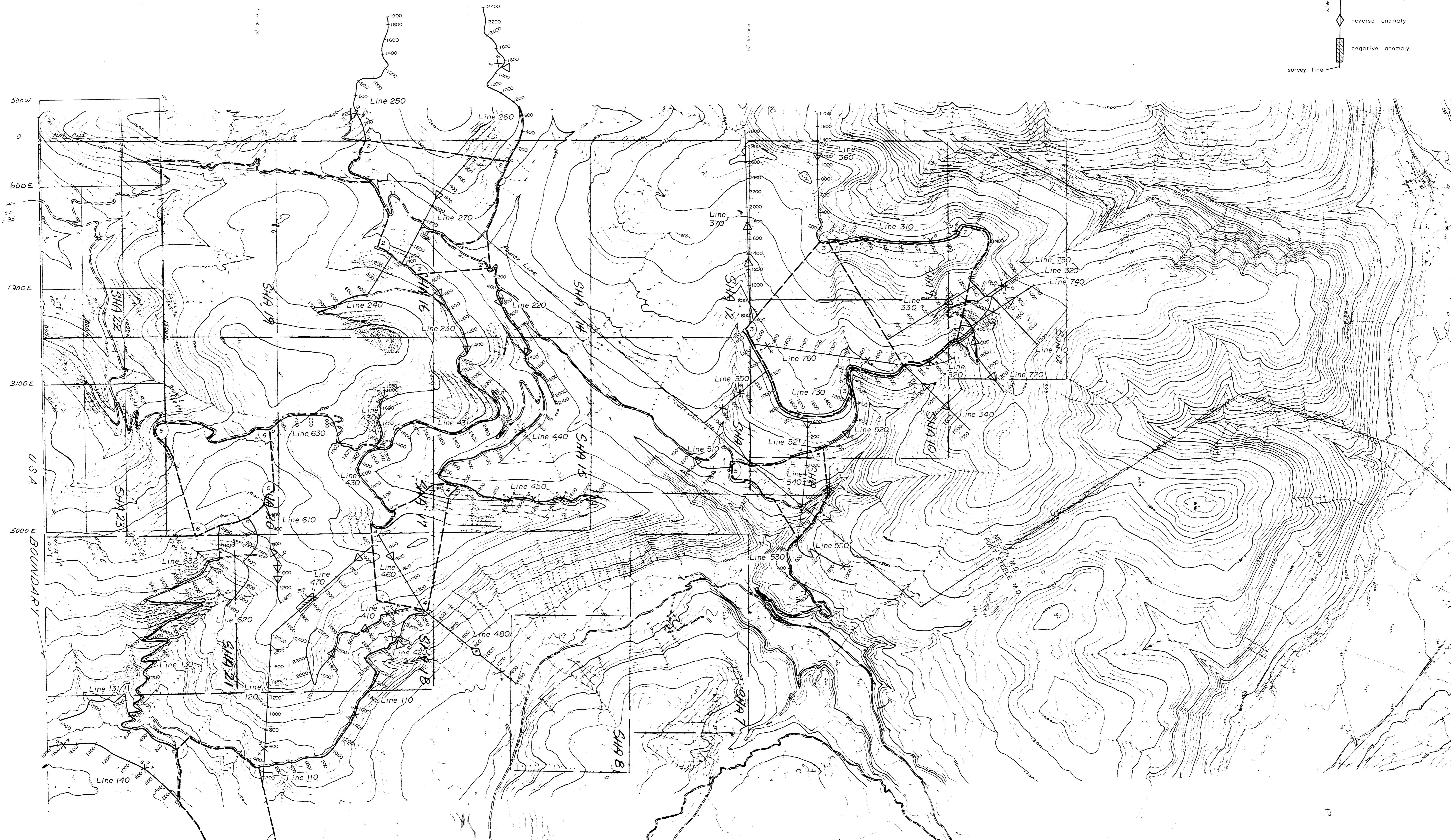
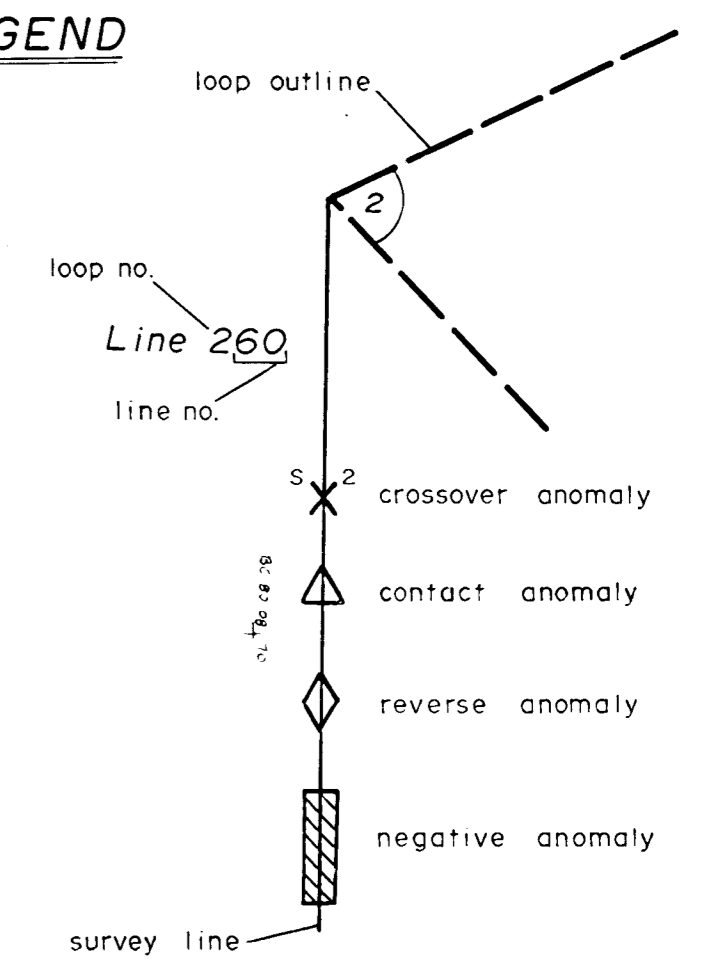


Area SHA NORTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 8 Line 30 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



Area SHA NORTH COMINCO operator IJ JV freq(hz) 30.974
 Loopno 8 Line 30 component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced

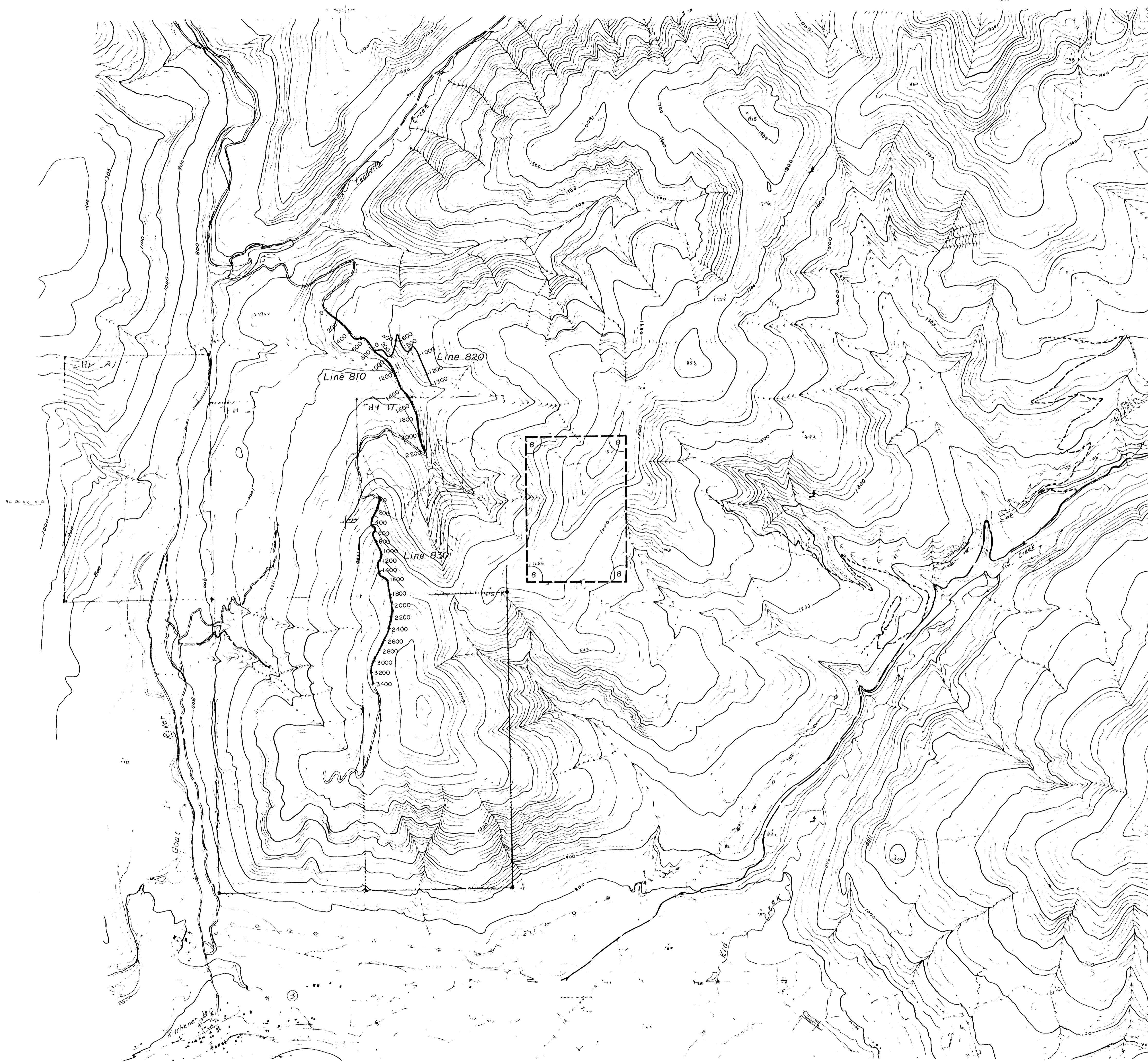
LEGEND



REGIONAL BRANCH
ANNUAL REPORT

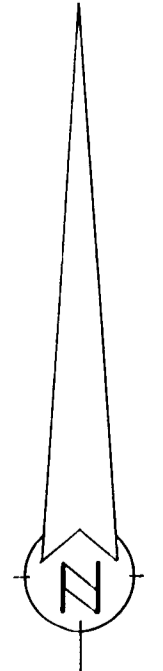
17,044

SHA PROPERTY		UTEM COMPILATION MAP	
Sha South Area			
Drawn by:	Traced by:	Scale:	Date:
Checked by:	Reviewed by:	1:20,000	Jan '88
			Plate:
			330-87-2

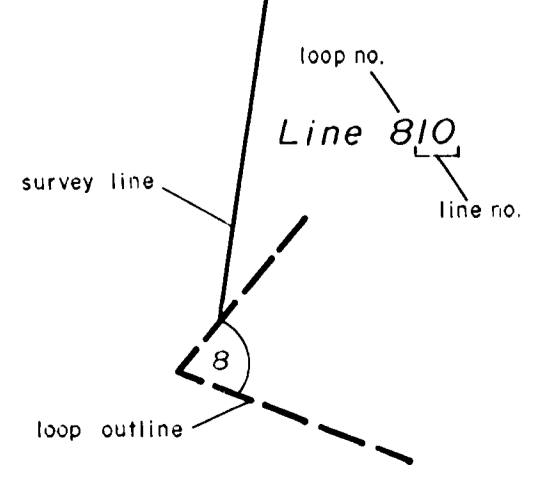


GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,044



LEGEND



SHA PROPERTY		UTEM COMPILATION MAP Sha North Area		Scale: 1:20,000	Date: Jan '88	Plate: 330-87-3
Drawn by:	Traced by:					
Revised by:	Revised by:					