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FILE NO:

PEACH LAKE RESOURCES INC.

GEOCHEMICAL GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

DORA, CLUB AND PEEWEE CLAIMS CLINTON M.D.
LAC LA HACHE AREA, B.C., N.T.S. 92P/14W

Lat. 51° 59' N, Long. 121° 24'W

AUTHOR: GLEN E. WHITE P.Eng.
DATE OF WORK: May 10 - 18, 1988
DATE OF REPORT: October 14, 1988

FILED

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,148

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INTRODUCTION

Peach Lake Resources Inc. is exploring the Dora, Club and Peewee claims which cover a series of old copper showings on the south side of Spout Lake. The copper showings were located in the late 1960's and consist of copper - magnetite skarns.

The focus of the 1980's has been on gold with many of the main mineral belts receiving renewed interest, the Cariboo being no exception. Exploration in the Spout Lake area was initiated by the chance discovery of high grade copper - gold mineralization on a new logging landing. Prospectors samples returned up to 1.5 oz./ton gold. The subsequent claims were named the Miracle claims and adjoin the Peach Lake Resources Inc. property to the south.

White Geophysical Inc. was contracted to conduct magnetometer and VLF electromagnetic surveys over the claim block. This work was undertaken from May 10 to 18, 1988. Action Mining Services prepared the grid and obtained the soil samples. This report includes the geochemical results which have been correlated to the geophysical data.

A considerable amount of assessment data is available on this claim block. The author has reviewed this data, and has tried to summarize it to assist in redirecting exploration to possible gold bearing environments.

The property is not without merit since 1.5 million tons of 0.54% copper with low gold and silver values were estimated by the previous owners.

PROPERTY

CLAIM	#UNITS	RECORD #	EXPIRY DATE
Dora MC	20	2391	Sept. 18, 1989
Dora 1	9	2392	Sept. 18, 1989
Dora 2	16	2393	Sept. 18, 1989
Dora 3	16	2394	Sept. 18, 1989
Peewee 1	18	2428	Nov. 5, 1989
Peewee 2	1	2430	Nov. 5, 1989
Peewee 3	1	2429	Nov. 5, 1989
Club 15	4	2504	Dec. 31, 1989

The mineral claims were recorded in the Clinton Mining Division at the village of Clinton, B.C. and are in good standing through to 1989.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

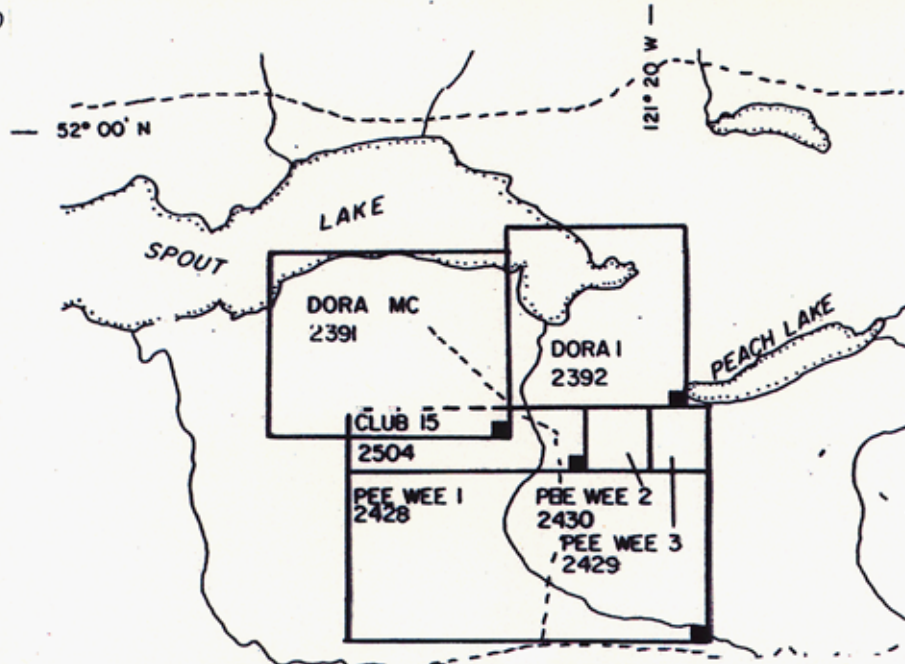
The Dora claims are located some 20 kilometers north-northeasterly from the village of Lac La Hache, in the Cariboo region of British Columbia. A secondary gravel road passes along the southern claim line of the Peewee claim, a road distance of some 27 km from Lac La Hache.

Access is via the Spout Lake and Murphy Lake road, to Rail Lake where a secondary logging road (the 1700 road) turns eastward. A four by four is required to gain admittance to the remaining portions of the claim group. The Spout Lake Murphy Lake road is kept open all though the year.

Lat. 51° 59' N, Long. 121° 24' W, N.T.S 92 P/14W.



SCALE = 1: 2,000,000



PEACH LAKE RESOURCES INC.
 LAC LA HACHE PROJECT
 GENERAL CLAIMS AREA

SURVEY GRID

The survey grid consists of north-south lines turned off at right angles from east to west baselines which were placed along the Peewee, Club and Dora claim lines from their respective L.C.P.'s.

The lines were spaced 100 meters apart and numbered at 50 meter intervals. Some 105 line kilometers of grid was established. No work was done on the Dora 2 and 3

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

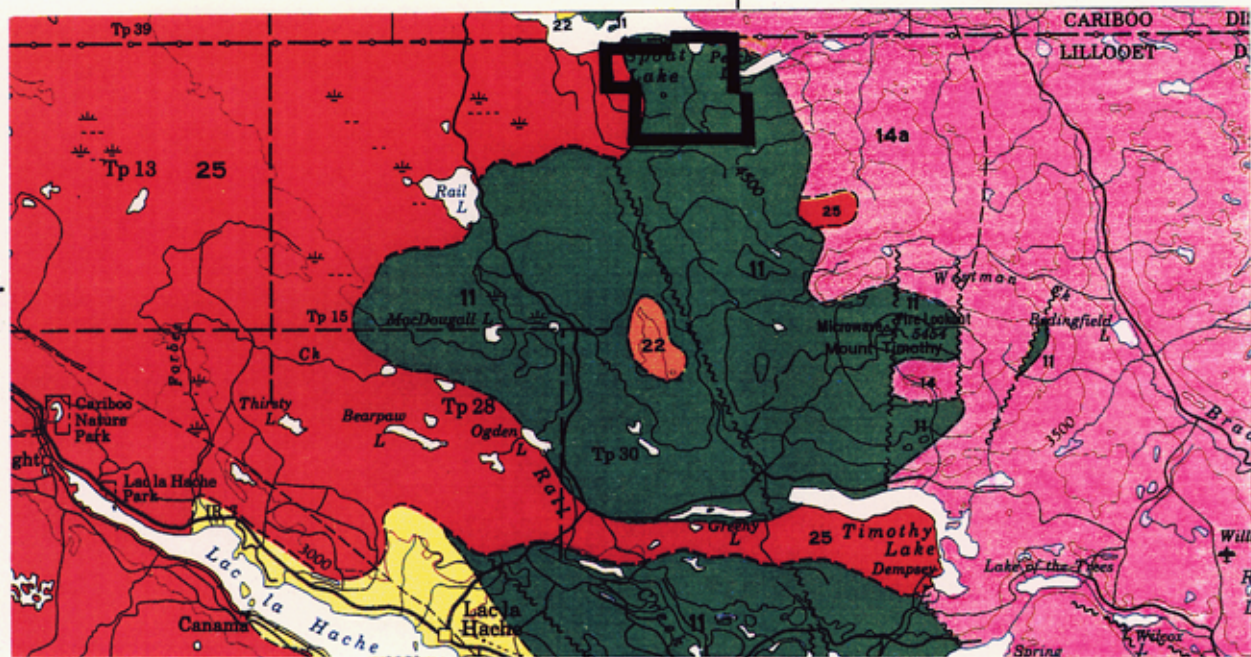
The regional geology for the area is shown on Figure 2 as depicted by G.S.C. Map 1278A, Bonaparte Lake Map Area, 1972. The Dora claims are situated near the eastern edge of the Intermontane belt, a northwesterly trending assemblage of Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks. This belt of rocks comprises units of the Nicola, Takla and Stuhini Groups and is often referred to as the Quesnel Trough.

Nicola volcanic rocks of Triassic age underlay the property. They have been mapped as augite, andesite flows and breccia; tuff, argillite, greywacke and grey limestone. The Takomkane granitic batholith of Triassic-Jurassic age lies to the east of this sequence of rocks. An extensive cover of Upper Tertiary (Miocene-Pliocene) basaltic lavas of the plateau type lie to the west.



51° 55'

121° 20'



LEGEND

- MEZOZOIC**
- TRIASSIC OR JURASSIC**
RHAETIAN OR HETTANGIAN
 14 THUYA AND TAKOMKANE BATHOLITHS AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS, hornblende-biotite quartz diorite and granodiorite, minor hornblende diorite, monzonite, gabbro, hornblende; 14a, diorite and syenodiorite, 14b, biotite-quartz monzonite and granodiorite
- TRIASSIC**
KARNIAN AND NORIAN
NOCOLA GROUP
 11 Asphite andesite flows and breccia, tuff, argillite, greywacke, gray limestone; 11a, included minor 3 and 10

- MIOCENE AND/OR PLOCENE**
 25 Plateau lava; olivine basalt, basalt andesite, related ash and breccia beds; basaltic andite; 25a, olivine gabbro plugs

- Rock outcrop x
 Geological boundary (approximate) - - - - -
 Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical) / / / / /
 Bedding (as shown on cross-sections) / / / / /
 Schistosity, cleavage (horizontal, inclined, vertical) + / / / /
 Foliation (as shown on cross-sections) / / / / /
 Lamination (horizontal, inclined) / / / / /
 Fault (approximate, assumed) - - - - -
 Thrust fault (approximate, assumed) - - - - -
 Anticline (defined, approximate) + / / / /
 Syncline (defined, approximate) - / / / /
 Fossil locality (O)
 Mineral occurrence m x

Geology by R.B. Campbell and H.W. Tipper 1964, 1965
 To accompany Memoir 363 by R.B. Campbell and H.W. Tipper
 Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base-map compiled by the Department of Lands, Forests and Water Resources, British Columbia, 1966. Produced by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1969

Magnetic declination 1970 varies from 22°23' easterly at centre of east edge to 22°36' easterly at centre of west edge. Mean annual change decreasing 3.7

MINERALS

Coal	Coal	Molybdenite	mo
Copper	Cu	Silver	Ag
Diatomite	diat	Volcanic ash	ash
Gold	Au	Zinc	Zn
Lead	Pb		

PEACH LAKE RESOURCES INC.
 LAC LA HACHE PROJECT
 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Scale 1:250000

N.T.S. 92P/14W

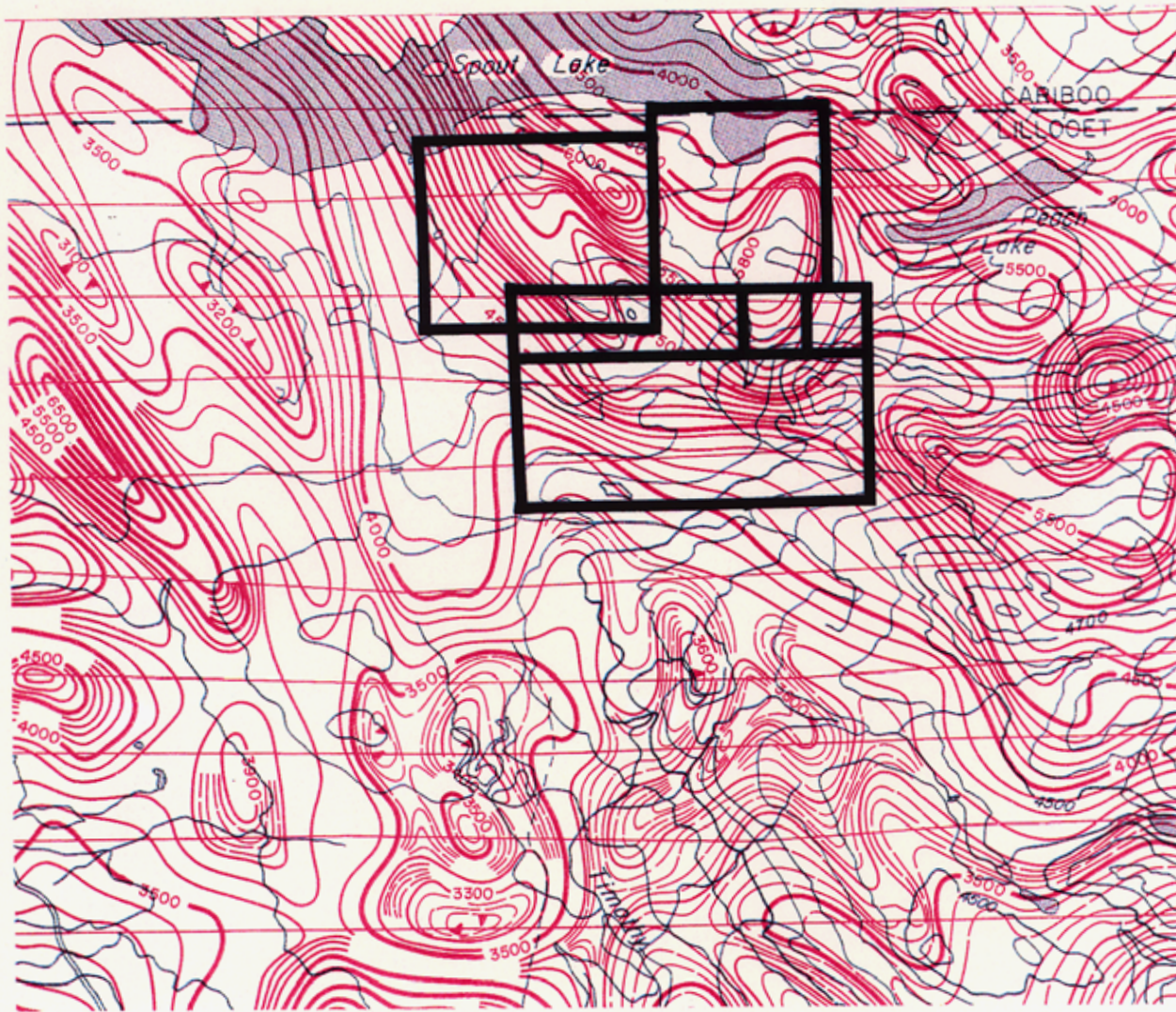
FIG. 2

The eastern edge of the Intermontane belt contains a linear band of alkalic stocks composed of diorite, monzonite and syenite. These stocks intrude the volcanic strata and commonly alter the country rocks. They are hosts for several alkalic suite porphyry mineral deposits such as Copper Mountain, Afton, Cariboo-Bell and the recently discovered QR gold Mine. The QR discovery is reported to contain some 6500 kilograms of gold reserves.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property lies on a major magnetic high as shown on Figure 3. This feature forms an arc like pattern which curves eastward and is some 10 miles in length. Geological investigation has shown this anomaly to be caused by magnetite rich alkalic stocks and dikes. Initial investigations in the area began in the late 60's when regional soil sampling located extensive evidence of copper mineralization.

Two principle properties were located at that time; the WC claims around Spout Lake, (covered by the Dora, Club and Peewee claims) and the Tim claims which adjoin the Ann to the east. Craigmont Mines Ltd. diamond drilled on the WC claims and located a zone containing 20 feet of 2.47% copper, no assays were done for precious metals. The Tim claims were tested by Stallion Resources Ltd. in the fall of 1983, a zone of 10.7 meters assayed 4.6% copper, 1.7 oz/ton silver and a 1.5m section with 0.119 oz/ton gold.



PEACH LAKE RESOURCES INC.

LAC LA HACHE PROJECT

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

NTS. 92P/14

SCALE = 1:63 360

FIG. 3

The Miracle showing is the most recent find (1986) and is located on the strong magnetic high in the adjoining Miracle claims to the south. It initially occurred as a minor exposure of heavy malachite stain along a new logging landing. Minor scraping exposed primary chalcopyrite in highly propylitized andesites. The author visited the property at that time and recommended further work. G W R Resources Inc. optioned the claims and completed a more extensive trenching program. Prospectors samples yielded over 1.5 oz/ton gold.

PREVIOUS WORK

Exploration in the region began in 1966 with a reconnaissance geochemical soil sampling program conducted by Coranex Limited under the direction of J.R. Woodcock, followed by Amax Asarco, Craigmont and others. BP-Selco conducted a broad scale soil sampling program in the early 80's and located several strong copper-gold geochemical anomalies that were not explored.

The Amax Potash Limited project along Spout Lake located a major magnetite-copper skarn, situated in a North and a South showing. The South zone is exposed on the western limb of a gently southeasterly-plunging syncline in a skarned and mineralized limy augite basalt breccia. This unit is reported to be from 110 to 140 feet in thickness with mineralization covering an area of up to 600 feet by 1500 feet.

Copper values grade between 0.1% and 0.2% throughout the unit with higher grades of 0.5% to 0.8% occurring over several ten's of feet near the top. The chalcopyrite-magnetite and pyrite mineralization is associated with calc-silicates, tourmaline, scapolite and minor calcite, potash feldspar and biotite.

The north zone is also located on a strong magnetic high. It was detected by an induced polarization survey and is inferred to be some 1500 feet long by 250 feet wide. A percussion hole intersected the zone at a depth of 140 feet and averaged 1.63% copper to the bottom of the hole at 300 feet. An 80 foot section ran 2.28% copper. The zone contains a number of vertical bands of magnetite-chalcopyrite and has been estimated to contain 1.5 million tons of .54% copper, 0.1 oz/ton silver and 0.01 oz/ton gold. Magnetite has not been considered, but appears to form 50% to 75% of the core.

A large poorly exposed pyrite zone in andesite with sections of 0.05% copper lies on what is now the Peewee and Ann claims. The 1973 induced polarization work indicated a good increase in chargeable response with depth. The zone has a northwesterly trend and lies along a large monzonite stock.

Two other showings were located on small magnetic highs and are referred to as the West and East showings. A good copper geochemical anomaly was also detected some 400 meters south of their south showing. It does not appear to have been investigated as it is in a magnetic low.

The last recorded work on the property was by Craigmont Mines Ltd. which drilled holes 74-17 to 74-18. Hole 74-17 intersected 20 feet of 2.47% copper. This hole is 200 feet to the northwest of the vertical percussion hole which returned 160 feet of 1.63% copper. Hole 74-18 is 600 feet to the northwest of 17 which leaves a large open area. Holes 73-10 and 12 tested percussion hole 72-8 and confirmed a vertical lens of some 1% copper. Correlation of these holes suggest the possibility of a significant copper zone northwest through hole 74-17.

GEOCHEMISTRY

The soil samples were collected from the "B" horizon with the aid of a lightweight mattock and were sent to a Professional geochemical Lab for analysis. In the laboratory the samples were oven dried at approximately 60 degrees centigrade. The dried samples were ring pulverized to approximately -100 mesh and were analyzed for the elements silver, gold, copper, lead and zinc by atomic absorption after digestion with hot concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids.

MAGNETOMETER VLF ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS

The VLF EM and Magnetic surveys were conducted simultaneously utilizing the Omni-Plus VLF/MAGNETOMETER System built by EDA Instruments Inc. This instrument contains several microprocessors and associated circuitry for monitoring, pro-

cessing and storing data. The VLF EM portion of this instrument utilizes the VLF-electromagnetic fields generated by submarine navigation and communication stations which operate in the 15-30 khz frequency band.

The field generated by these stations is primarily horizontal. The instrument indicates the presence of a secondary field due to a conductor as a distortion in this horizontal field.

The distortion of this field produces an anomaly in the tilt angle, quadrature and total field intensity readings. VLF EM data is corrected for facing direction during data processing and is edited for spurious noise spikes.

For maximum coupling, a transmitter station located in the same direction as the geological strike of interest should be selected, since the direction of the horizontal electromagnetic field is perpendicular to the direction from the transmitting station. The advantage of the Omni-Plus is that several stations can be recorded simultaneously since the instrument automatically orientates to the individual station direction.

The magnetics portion of this survey was conducted using the magnetometer system built into the Omni-Plus in conjunction with an EDA base magnetometer. The quartz clocks in the two instruments are synchronized in the morning. At the end of each survey day the field unit's readings are corrected using an RS232C interface and the built in microprocessors.

Following the diurnal correction procedure, data is dumped via the RS232C interface to a microprocessor which writes data to the disk for storage and later processing. The solid state memory of this instrument and the microprocessor give rapid data gathering at some 5 - 10 kilometers per day at 12.5m station intervals. Seattle, Washington and Cutler Maine were used for the VLF EM portion of the survey. Some 105 kilometers were surveyed.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The interpretation map Figure 12 depicts the various magnetic, electromagnetic and geochemical anomalies against a background of geology extrapolated from old maps.

The physiography of the area is one of low level land covered with glacial till and up to 25 cm of organic mat. The exception is the northwestern quadrant of the grid which is a prominent knoll. This knoll contains the North and South showings. The till has a high clay content and in some areas fluvio-glacial sands and gravels were noted which also appeared to be areas of possibly deep overburden.

The copper geochemical values give a background of 25 to 50 ppm with 100 ppm being an anomalous threshold value and 200 ppm definitely anomalous. Six samples out of some 1600 ran over 500 ppm. Two values were over 900 ppm. The North and South showings were not highlighted as anomalous areas, though several well above background values were obtained.

It should be noted that the 1971 geochemical data showed similar values. The showings are limy skarns with extensive malachite staining where the rock is broken. Little pyrite is present to produce an acid environment, thus there is minimal ion movement into the recent glacial till. Therefore the definitely anomalous values should be further investigated even though they may appear near or in a swampy environment.

Gold, likewise, was very spotty. Two values of 300 ppb were obtained and several more over 100 ppb. In this survey area values of 35 to 60 ppb are anomalous particularly if they cluster together. Silver showed no anomalous patterns.

Lead and zinc were also obtained; only zinc showed a possible anomaly in the southwestern quadrant of the grid.

The magnetic intensity data Figure 4 shows considerable variation above a background of some 58000 nt. Magnetic lows are in the order of 1000 nt less. Magnetic highs are some 5000 to 10,000 nt above this level; as a result the sharply contrasting magnetic values give a number of easily definable trends and linears. A strong N-S linear cuts the grid along L 1700 W and is mirrored along the east side of the South showing and again further to the west along 2900 W.

The data patterns are also broken by NE-SW and NW-SE linears which likely reflect the dominant fault zones. The magnetic highs of the North and South zones are clearly disjointed by these magnetic breaks. The magnetic highs are of very high amplitude and are caused by high grade magnetite.

The southeast trending magnetic high in the northeast corner of the survey area was previously mapped as being in the Nicola volcanics and sediments. It is along the contact of a mafic rich monzonite. A similar monzonite on the Ann claims to the east occurs as a magnetic low. Thus the magnetic low data to the northeast likely relates to the monzonite. The magnetic high then is either a buried intrusive dike or an andesite with a high magnetic susceptibility.

Surface rocks show a trace of malachite and some 5% pyrite on fractures along with epidote. The Amax induced polarization data located a strong chargeable source at a depth of 200 to 400 feet. It was one of their better targets. The resistivity data gives a low. Thus the IP survey may be seeing a buried propylitized zone in the andesites.

The magnetic gradients in the southern section of the claims defined by the 58000 nt contour are caused by lithologic changes. The lows to the south are likely syenodiorite breccias and metavolcanics.

The Cutler VLF EM profiles are illustrated on Figure 5. This station gave much better coupling to conductors than did Seattle whose profiles are drawn on Figure 6, however the north to south lines are parallel to conductors which would be maximum coupled to Seattle. In fact the major conductor on line 1700 does influence the background level of the total field intensity on the lines on either side of it. This feature has been designated A - A'.

Excluding the North and South zones, 14 Areas of Interest have been outlined on the interpretation map. The strongest VLF EM conductor is numbered Area 10. It appears to be part of structure E - E'. Both Areas 3 and 4 are on this lineament to the northwest. Area 3 has gold and the only strong zinc geochemical anomaly at the intersection of two structures and VLF EM conductors. Area 4 contains the highest gold value, 300 ppb, near the intersection of E - E' and a north - south fault.

Area 1 is an area of high priority since it is on break B - B' and has both gold and copper geochemical results as well as being a VLF EM conductor. The copper values vary from 222 to 785 ppm which is very significant for this property. Gold is weakly anomalous. Moreover this break extends through the Miracle 5 claim on to the Ann claims where it is associated with a 1200 ppb gold sample, and continues just to the north of the Miracle 3 discovery trench.

A gold anomaly, in Area 2, is situated on the southern nose of a moderate magnetic high where three linears intersect. Areas 5 and 12 straddle linear D - D' where it is intersected by other breaks. Area 5 has associated copper geochemical highs while Area 12 is dominated by intersecting breaks and VLF EM conductors.

Area 6 has two spot copper highs where magnetic low linears intersect at two small magnetic highs. Magnetite - copper mineralization is postulated.

Areas 7 and 8 adjoin the Ann claims to the east and contain a number of interesting features. Area 7 has two gold values of 120 and 50 ppb. The 120 value is situated directly on a magnetic low with intersecting VLF EM conductors. Copper values in this area are 259, 570 and 905 ppm. The extension of these conductors to the southeast intersect the newly discovered tennantite ($\text{Cu}_2\text{As}_4\text{S}_{13}$) showing on the Ann claim from which one sample gave .13 oz/ton gold. This sample also gave an assay of some 7 oz/ton silver and Area 7 contains the only silver geochemical value of 1 ppm silver.

Area 8 contains the deep induced polarization anomaly detected by Amax which may possibly be caused by a deeply buried propylitic alteration zone in the andesites. Weak copper values were obtained, however immediately next door on the Ann claims the copper anomaly reaches a high of some 6000 ppm.

Area 9 refers to the magnetic high values that outline the buried intrusive. Malachite staining was noted by the previous claim holders. Area 11 occurs at the southeast terminus of break D - D' where it intersects break A - A'. Copper gives a soil value of 745 ppm which warrants investigation.

Area 13 has 3 gold anomalies, the highest 150 ppb, which follow an important east to west break F - F'. The remaining zone Area 14 is at a number of intersecting breaks with copper and gold values. An old showing, the East zone is in the

immediate proximity where minor chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and magnetite were noted.

The remaining old showing is the West zone which is located in the extreme northwest corner of the survey grid. It is reflected as a small magnetic high that is associated with a VLF EM conductor. The extension of the EM conductor on to Line 5 intersects a low order gold geochemical anomaly of 45 ppb that lies on the west flank of the small magnetic high.

The North and South zones contain spotty high copper values. Two strong individual gold samples were also obtained, one of 165 ppb and the other 300 ppb. An expert in skarn gold related mineralization recently obtained 0.5 oz/ton gold during a preliminary investigation. Thus the North and South zones need a fresh geological study. It was also noted previously in this report that the diamond drilling by Craigmont Mines Ltd. in 1974 had detected a zone of good copper mineralization that was open at depth to the northwest.

Consideration should be given to more than one geological model while investigating this general area, since the iron mineralization changes from an oxide to a sulphide zonation in the volcanics to the southeast. Imprinting on this is the alkalic stocks and dikes with low to intense metamorphism of the volcanics and sediments. These are in turn cut by later dikes and structures where propylitic to weak argillic alteration has been noted with associated copper-gold values.

CONCLUSIONS

The spring and summer program of 1988 has successfully delineated a number of combined geological, geophysical and geochemical target areas for further investigation. These areas have been designated Areas 1 to 14

The claims are underlain by Nicola volcanics and sediments which have been intruded by a series of alkalic stocks, dikes and sills. The country rock has been sheared and faulted by dominant north-south and northwest structures near 320 degrees. Subdominant features occur in the northeast and east-west directions. These features are readily apparent on the Total field Magnetic and VLF Electromagnetic maps.

Correlation of the new geochemical and geophysical data with the previous exploration information has delineated a number of important Areas of Interest that should lead to the discovery of further copper - gold mineralization. These points are as follows:

- 1) Previous diamond drilling suggests a zonation of the copper and magnetite mineralization such that massive sulphide mineralization may be discovered in the volcanic rocks.

- 2) Previous drilling suggests that the South zone has some 0.5% copper over 10's of feet near the surface in skarn, with possible gold values.

- 3) The andesites in Area 8 contain some 5% pyrite and 0.05% copper. A deeply buried chargeability anomaly suggests

the presence of a propylitic zone at depth.

4) Areas 1 and 2 lie on a strong NW-SE break B - B' that is associated with copper-gold mineralization in adjoining claims.

5) Areas 4, 7 and 13 have definitely anomalous gold values of 300, 120 and 150 ppb respectively. Values of 165 and 300 ppb were also obtained on the North and South zones.

6) Area 7 has high copper, gold and anomalous silver; plus a VLF EM conductor that appears to be a northwest extension of a zone containing high grade tennantite.

7) Structure is an important control for the deposition of hydrothermal mineralization and pronounced structural lineaments are evident.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey work completed to date forms an excellent base upon which detailed geological mapping and further sampling can be commenced. It is recommended that an accurate topographic basemap be prepared and that all previous work be surveyed into this base. The recent line work was drawn on a pure grid which is unlikely considering the extreme magnetic variations.

Induced polarization surveying to locate structure and areas of propylitization in conjunction with the geological work would be the best way to advance the Areas of Interest.

Consideration should be given to some deep penetration pulse electromagnetic work for massive sulphide mineralization. Any diamond drill holes undertaken in the North zone should be logged electromagnetically to search for off hole conductors.

An expert in skarn mineralization should be employed to search for gold mineralization.

RESPECTIVELY SUBMITTED,


GLEN E. WHITE, P. ENG.

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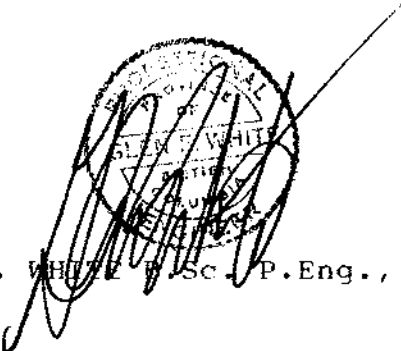
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Geological, Geochemical And Geophysical Report
Miracle 2, 3, 4 and 5 mineral claims,
Timothy Mt. Area, B.C., N.T.S. 92P 14/W,
October 7, 1987.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Glen E. White, with a business address of 11751 Bridgeport Road, Richmond B.C. do hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a consulting geophysicist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia since 1977.
- 2) I am an Associate Member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.
- 3) I hold a B.Sc. degree (1966) in geology and geophysics from the University of British Columbia.
- 4) I have been practising my profession as a geophysicist-geologist for over 20 years.
- 5) I have practical geological geophysical experience in all the geological provinces of Canada and the southwestern United States.
- 6) I have based this report on a review of available Geological publications and exploration reports.
- 7) A letter of consent is required before this report can be used in whole or in part for publication or any filing statement or Statement of Material Facts.


GLEN E. WHITE P.Sc., P.Eng.,

COST BREAKDOWN

PERSONNEL	DATE	TOTAL
R. Robinson	May 14, 15 1988	
T. Purcell	May 10 - 18 1988	
L. Torherdan	May 10 - 18 1988	

The magnetometer and two station VLF EM surveying was conducted on a contract basis and includes vehicles, meals and accomodations and instruments as follows:

Magnetometer survey 105km and Electromagnetometer survey 105km @ \$205/km	\$21,525
Computer processing and plotting 7 maps 105km each	\$3,000
Glen E. White P.Eng. property visit and Geochemical-Geophysical data research	\$2,500
Interpretation and reports	<u>\$2,500</u>
TOTAL	\$29,525

OMNI-PLUS MAGNETOMETER/VLF SPECIFICATIONS

Physical Dimensions	Wt(kg):	w x h x d(mm)
Instrument console only	3.8:	122 x 246 x 210
Battery belt	1.8:	540 x 100 x 40
Battery cartidge	1.8:	138 x 95 x 75

Sensors

Magnetometer remote sensor	1.2:	56 dia x 220
Magnetometer gradient sensor	2.1:	56 dia x 790
VLF sensor module	2.6:	280 x 190 x 60

Environment**Electronics**

Operating temperature range	-40 C to +55 C
Relative humidity	0 to 100% (weather-proof)

Magnetometer Sensors

Temperature range	-45 C to +55 C
Relative humidity	0 to 100% (weather-proof)

VLF Sensor

Temperature range	-45 C to +55 C
Relative humidity	0 to 100% (weather-proof)

Standard Memory Capacity

Field unit	1300 sets of readings
Tie-line points	100 sets of readings
Base stations	5500 sets of readings

Electronics

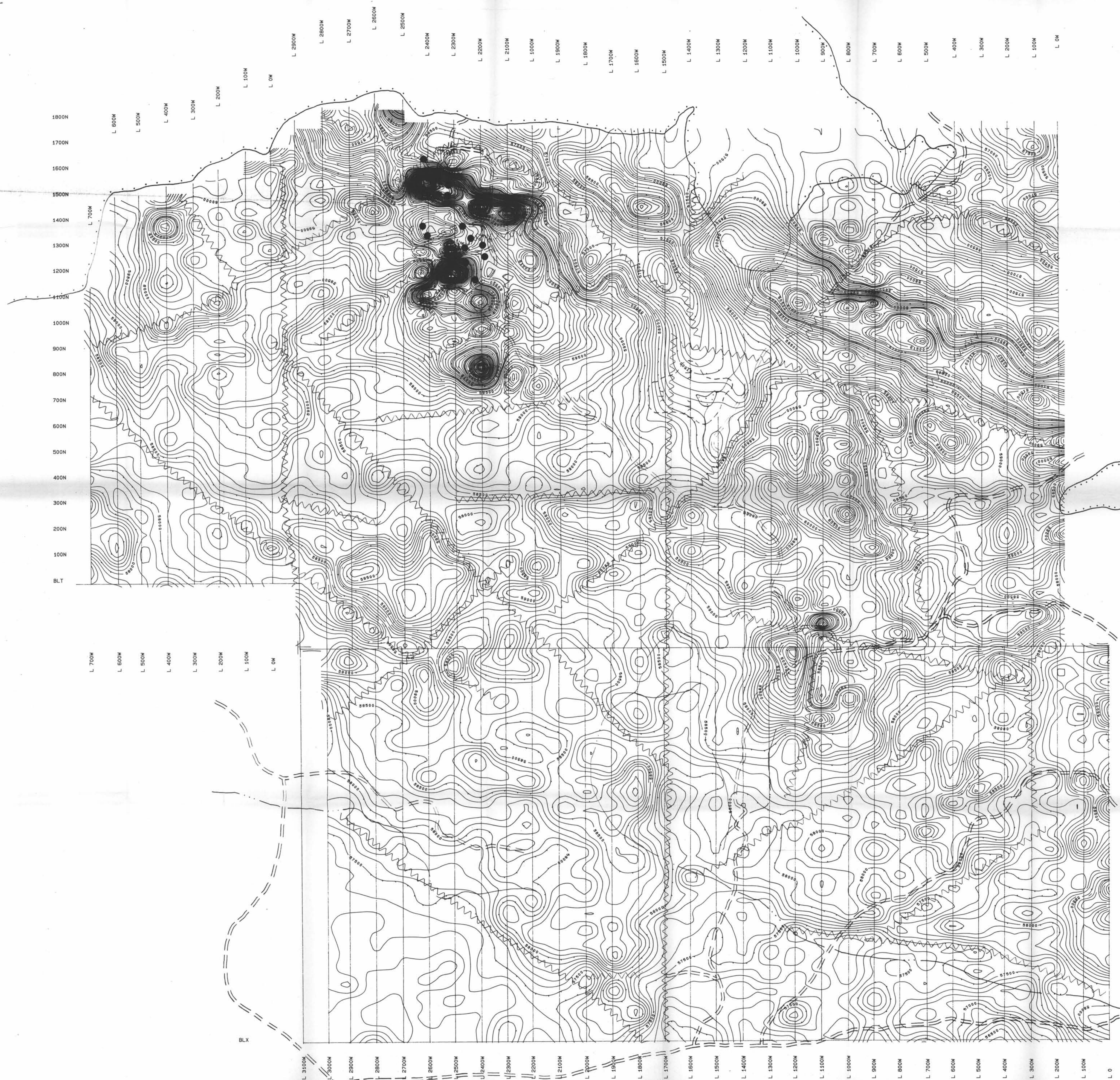
RS-232C serial I/O	300 to 9600 baud(programmable); 8 data bits, 2 stop bits; no parity
--------------------	--

Electronics consoleEnclosure contains electronics and battery pack (if not contained in separate belt). Front panel includes liquid crystal display (LCD), and keypad.

Power SupplyInternal battery pack or external battery belt; or 12V car battery (base station).

OMNI-PLUS MAGNETOMETER/VLF SPECIFICATIONS

Dynamic Range	18,000 to 110,000 gammas. Roll over display feature suppresses first significant digit upon exceeding 100,000 gammas.
Tuning Method	Tuning value is calculated accurately utilizing a specially developed tuning algorithm
Automatic Fine Tuning	+ 15% relative to ambient field strength of last stored value
Display Resolution	0.1 gamma
Processing Sensitivity	+ 0.02 gamma
Statistical Error Resolution	0.01 gamma
Absolute Accuracy	+ 1 gamma at 50,000 gammas at 23°C + 2 gamma over total temperature range
Standard Memory Capacity	
Total Field or Gradient ..	1,200 data blocks or sets or readings
Tie-Line Points	100 data blocks or sets or readings
Base Station	5,000 data blocks or sets or readings
Display	Custom-designed, ruggedized liquid crystal display with an operating temp. range from -40°C to +55°C. The display contains six numeric digits, decimal point, battery status monitor, signal decay rate and signal amplitude monitor and function descriptors.
RS 232 Serial I/O interface	2400 baud, 8 data bits, 2 stop bits, no parity



2000N
1900N
1800N
1700N
1600N
1500N
1400N
1300N
1200N
1100N
1000N
900N
800N
700N
600N
500N
400N
300N
200N
100N
BL ON

1400N
1300N
1200N
1100N
1000N
900N
800N
700N
600N
500N
400N
300N
200N
100N
BLX

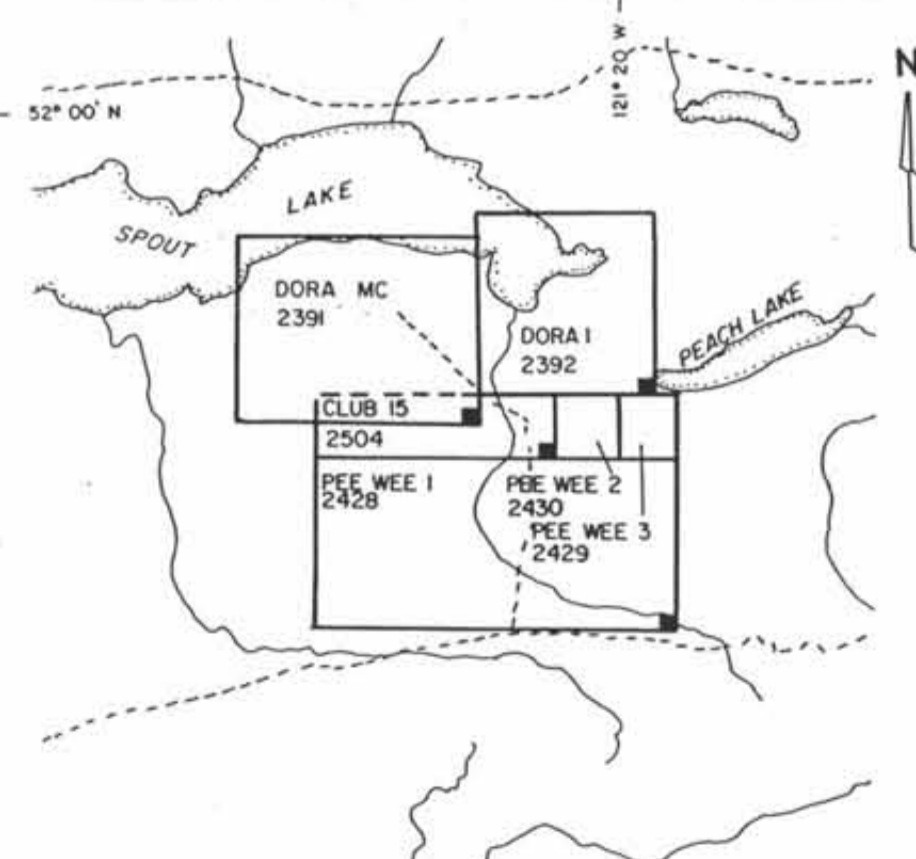


~~~~~ INTERPRETED FAULT

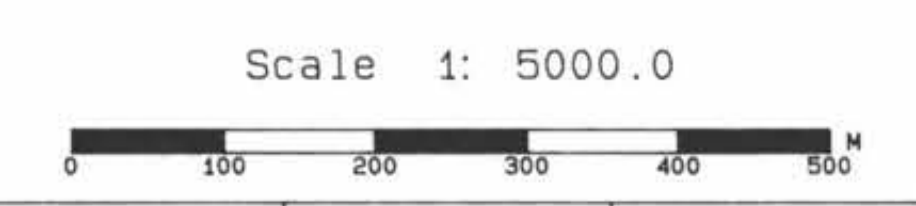
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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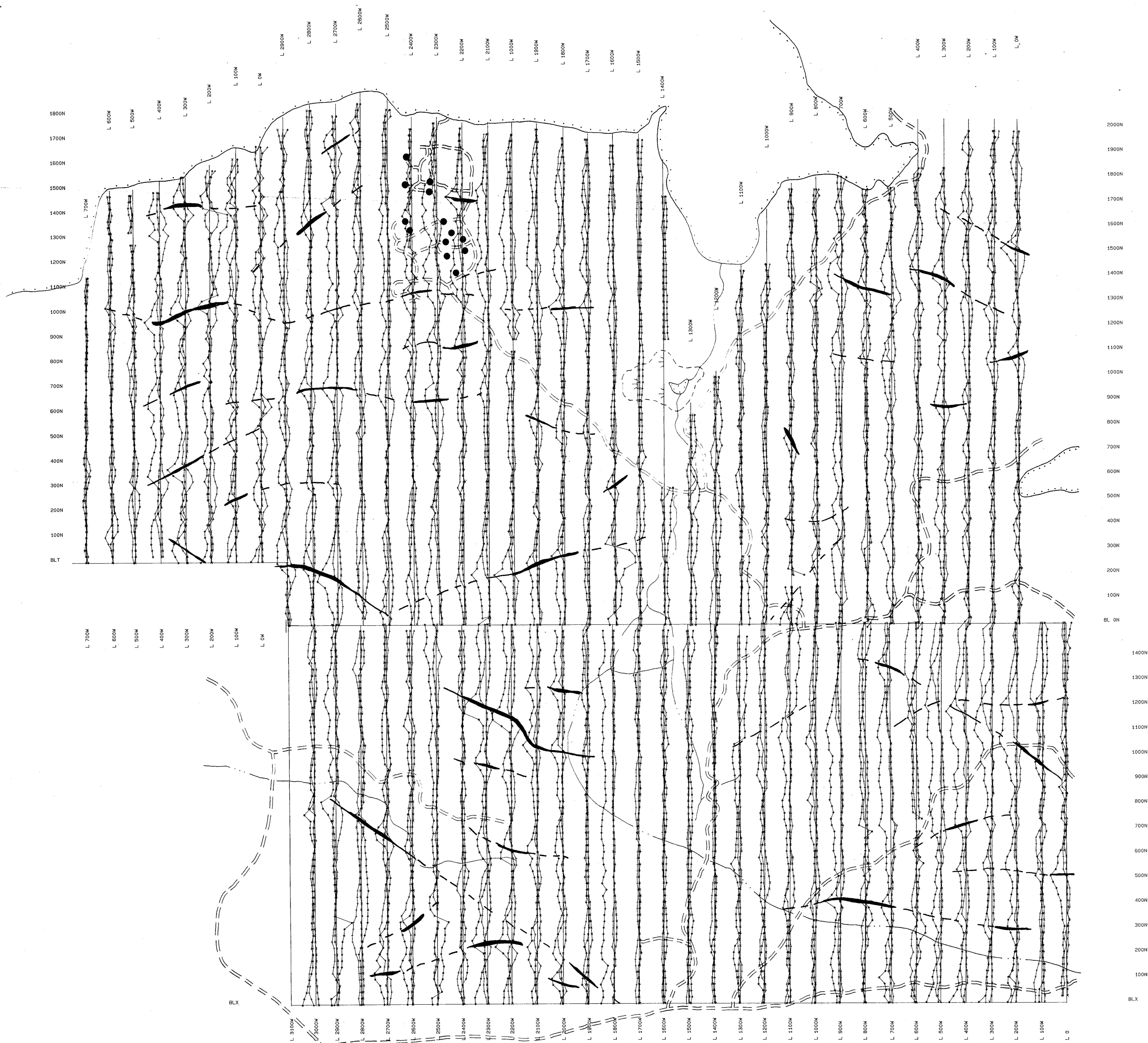
N.T.S. 92P/14



PEACH LAKE RESOURCES INC.  
LAC LA HACHE PROJECT  
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC SURVEY

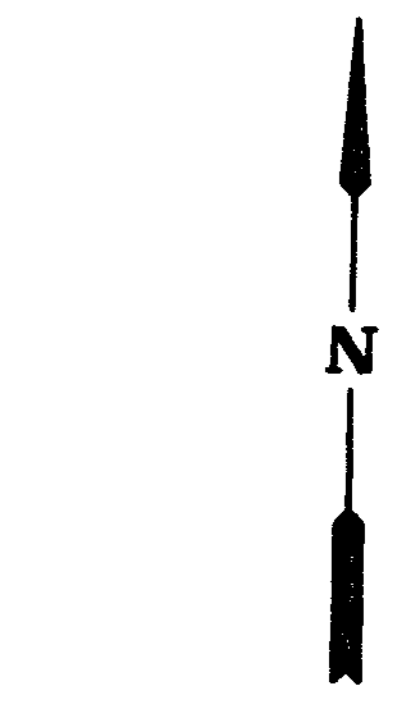






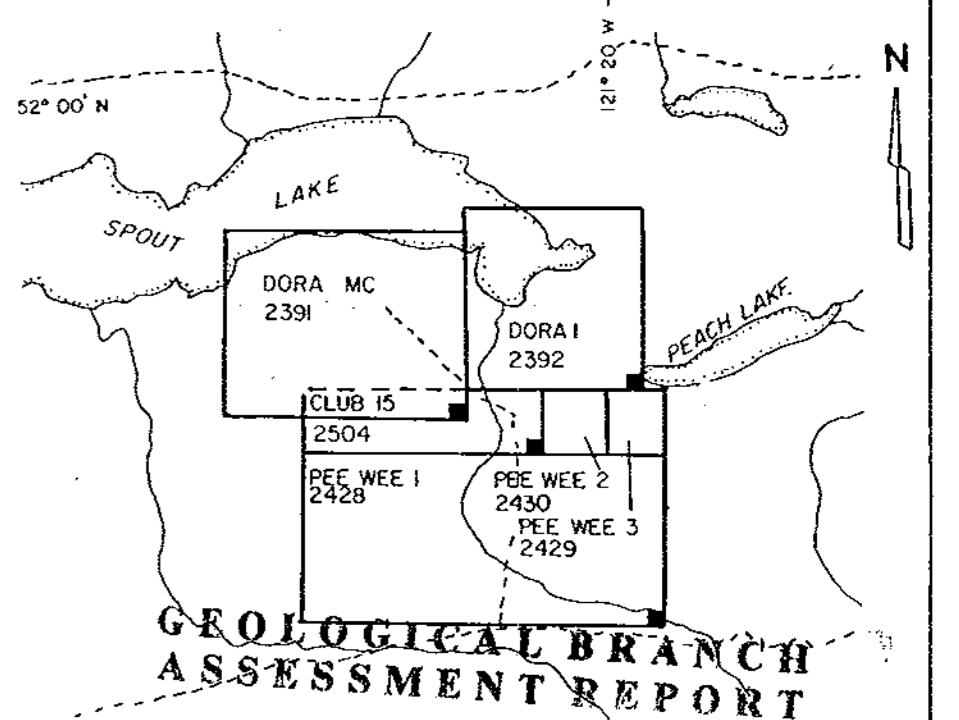
1800N  
1700N  
1600N  
1500N  
1400N  
1300N  
1200N  
1100N  
1000N  
900N  
800N  
700N  
600N  
500N  
400N  
300N  
200N  
100N  
BL ON

1400N  
1300N  
1200N  
1100N  
1000N  
900N  
800N  
700N  
600N  
500N  
400N  
300N  
200N  
100N  
BLX



- ◇ TOTAL FIELD - BASE = 600  
SCALE = 250/cm.
- × QUADRATURE - 5% /cm.
- + INPHASE - 5% /cm.
- INTERPRETED CONDUCTOR

NTS. 92P/14



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

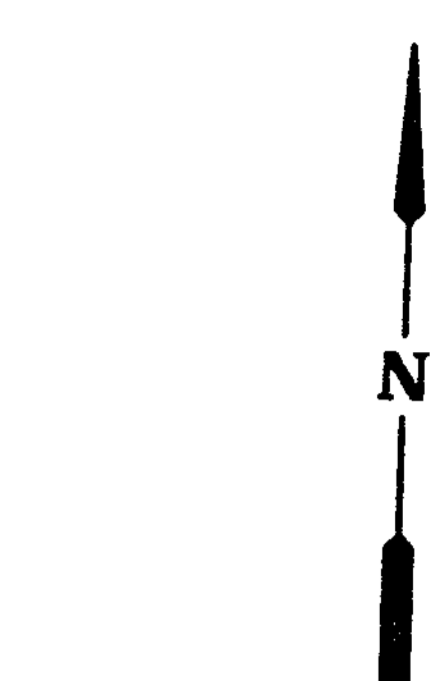
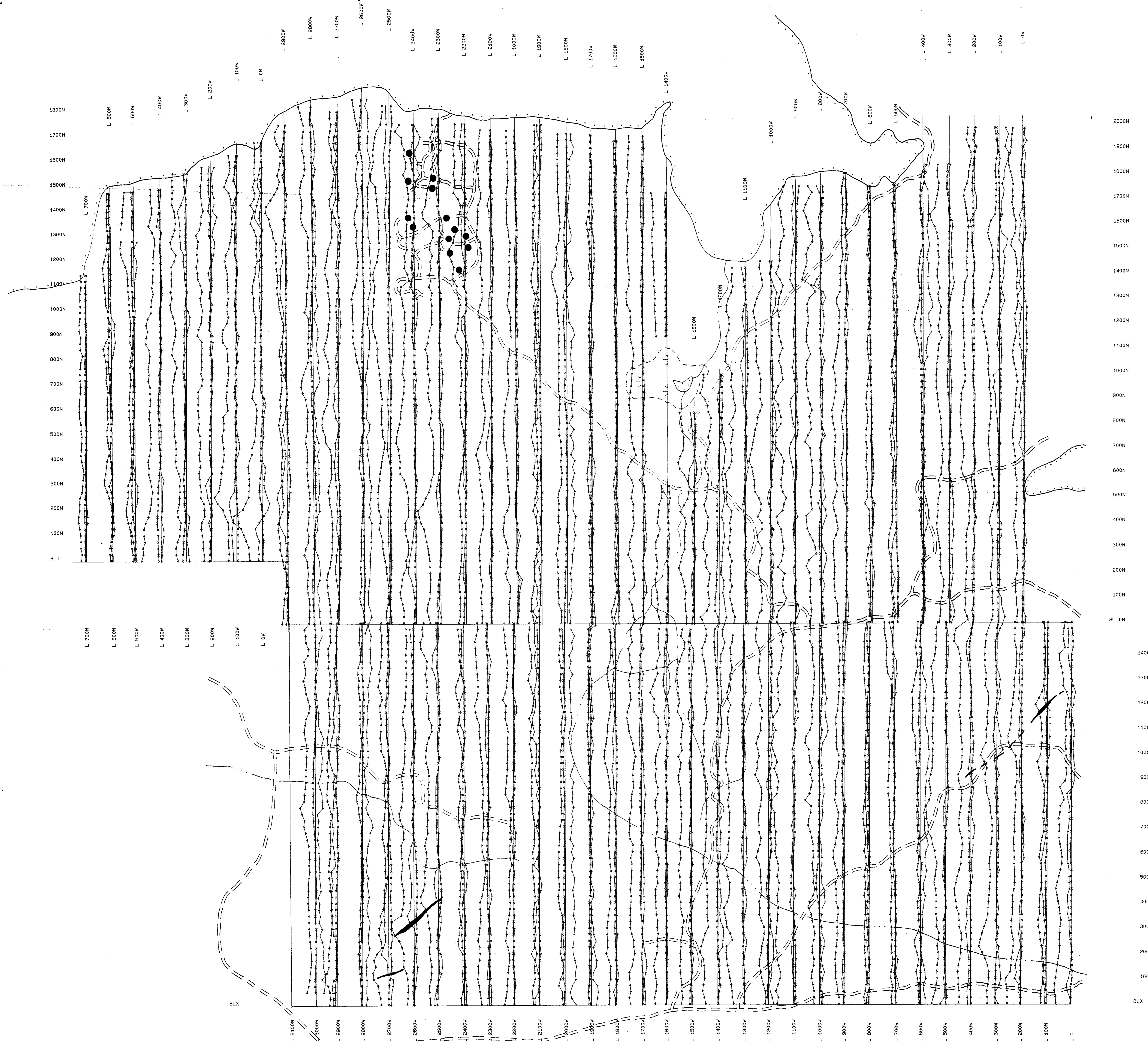
**18-148**

PEACH LAKE RESOURCES INC.  
LAC LA HACHE PROJECT  
VLF-EM SURVEY  
TRANSMITTER: CUTLER  
Scale 1: 5000.0

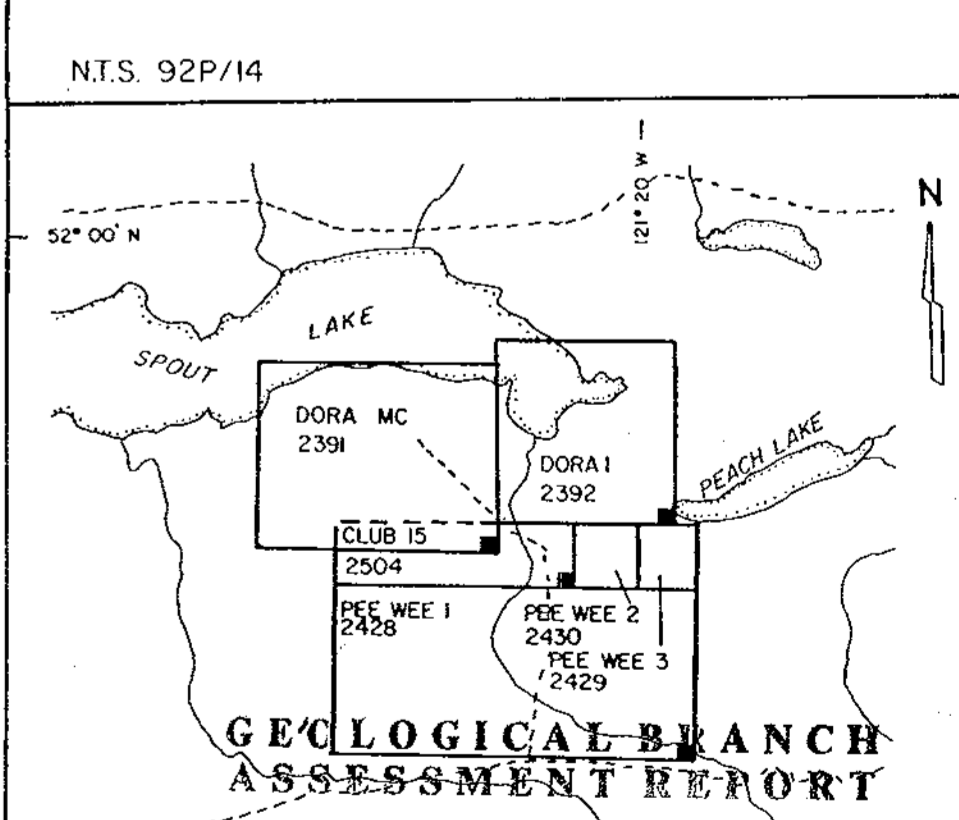
Date: MAY 1988 FIG. 5

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.





- ◇ TOTAL FIELD - BASE = 12,000  
SCALE = 500/cm.
- × QUADRATURE - 5%/cm.
- + INPHASE - 5%/cm.
- INTERPRETED CONDUCTOR



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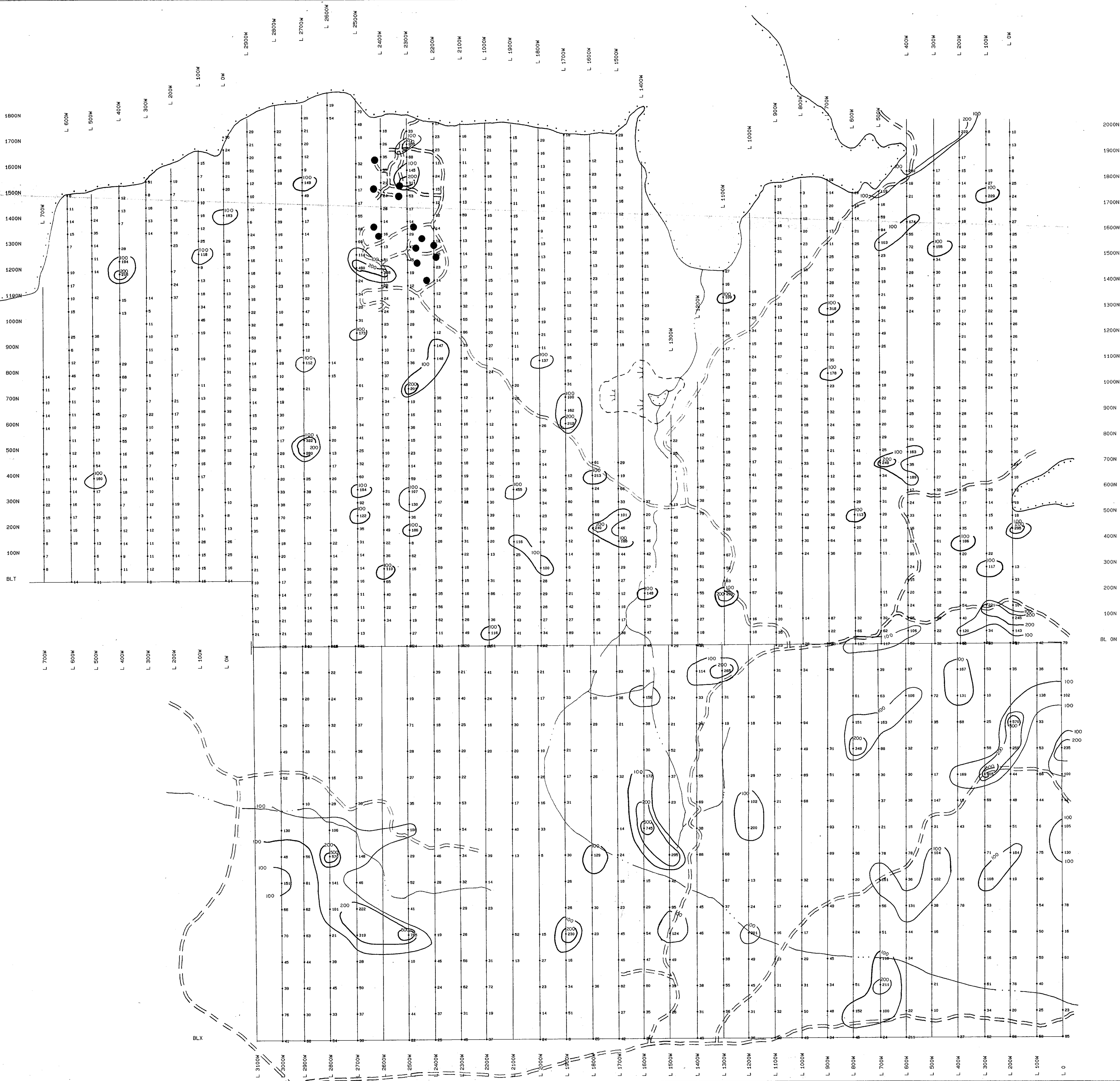
PEACH LAKE RESOURCES INC.

LAC LA HACHE PROJECT  
VLF-EM SURVEY  
TRANSMITTER: SEATTLE  
Scale 1: 5000.0

Date: MAY, 1988 FIG. 6

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.





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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
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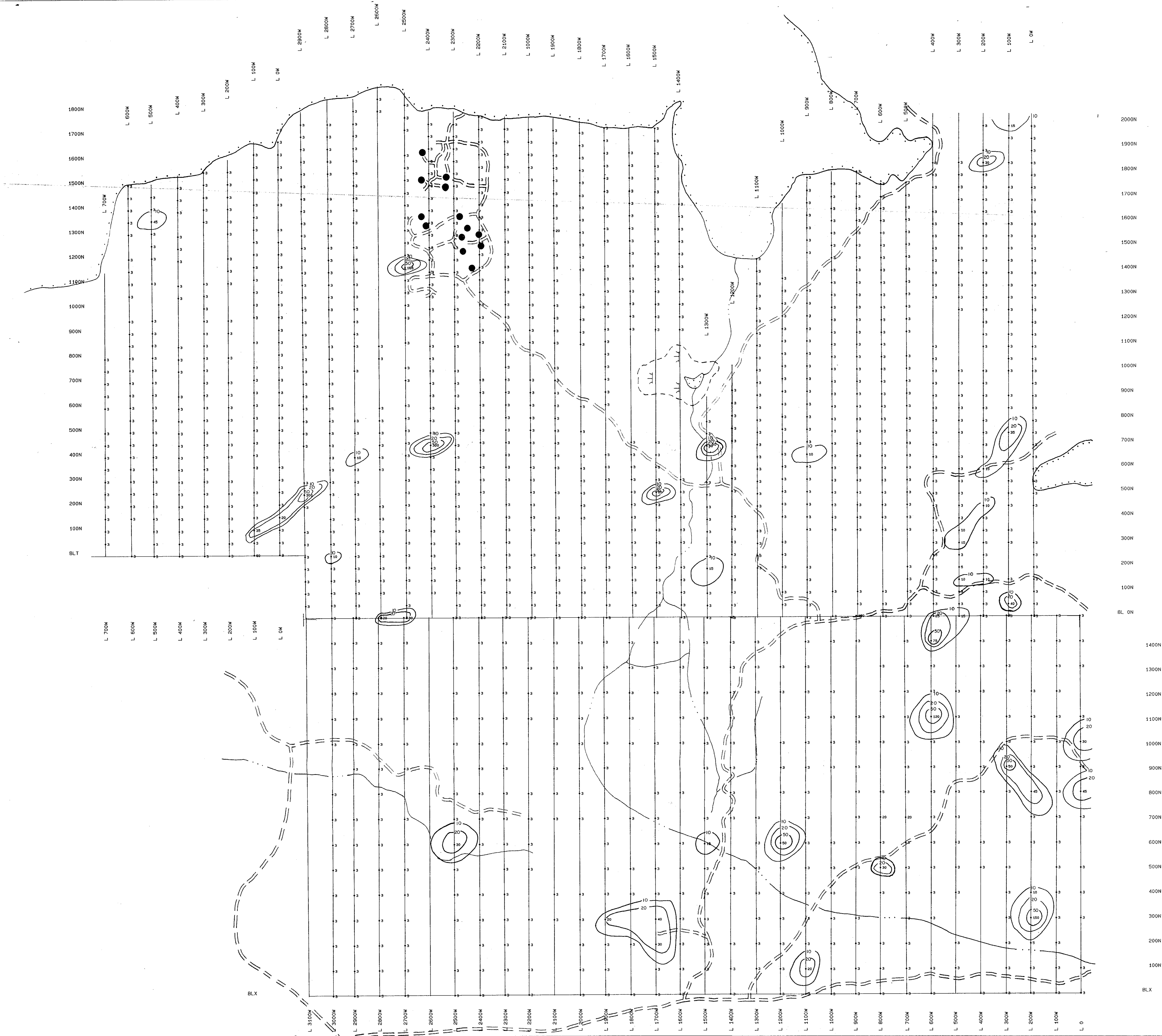
PEACH LAKE RESOURCES INC.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY  
COPPER ..... ppm  
Scale 1: 5000.0

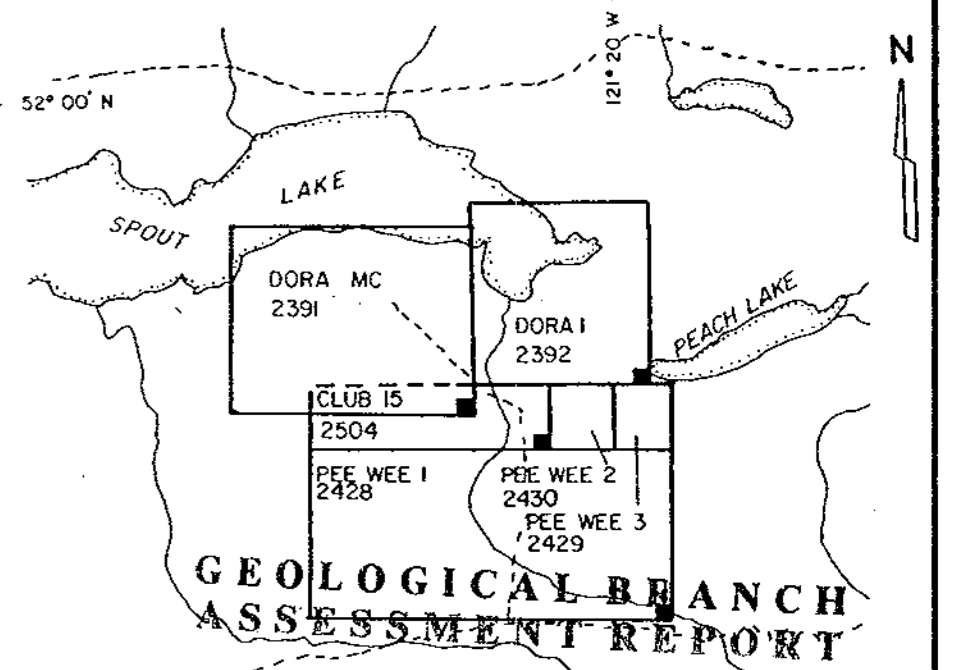
Date: JULY, 1988

FIG. 7

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL, INC.



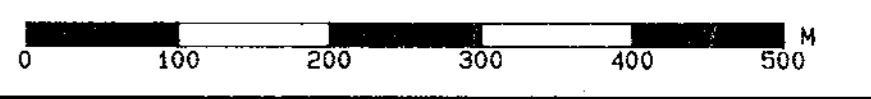
NTS: 92P/14



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PEACH LAKE RESOURCES INC.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY  
 GOLD ..... ppb  
 Scale 1: 5000.0

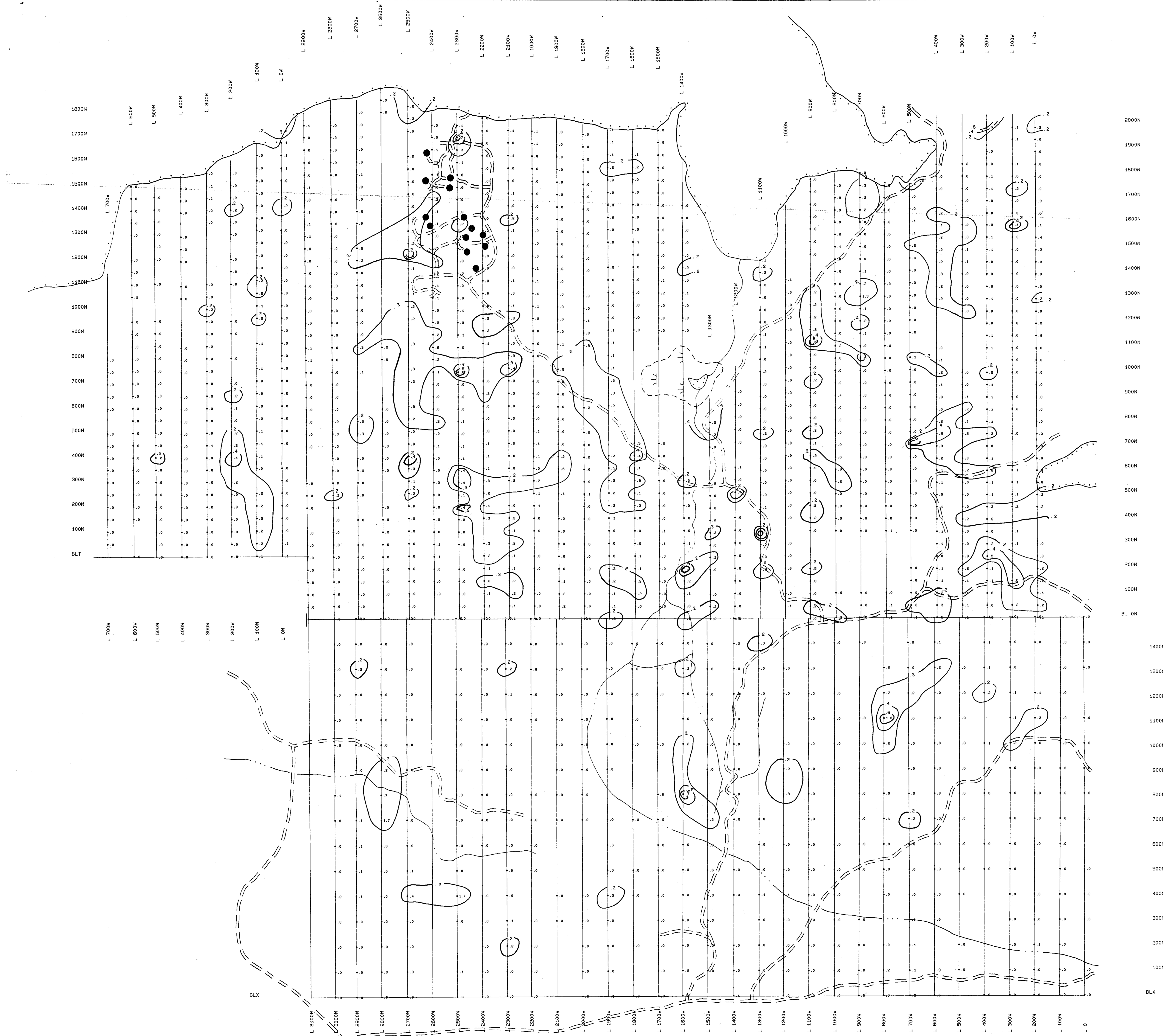


Date: JULY, 1988

FIG. 8

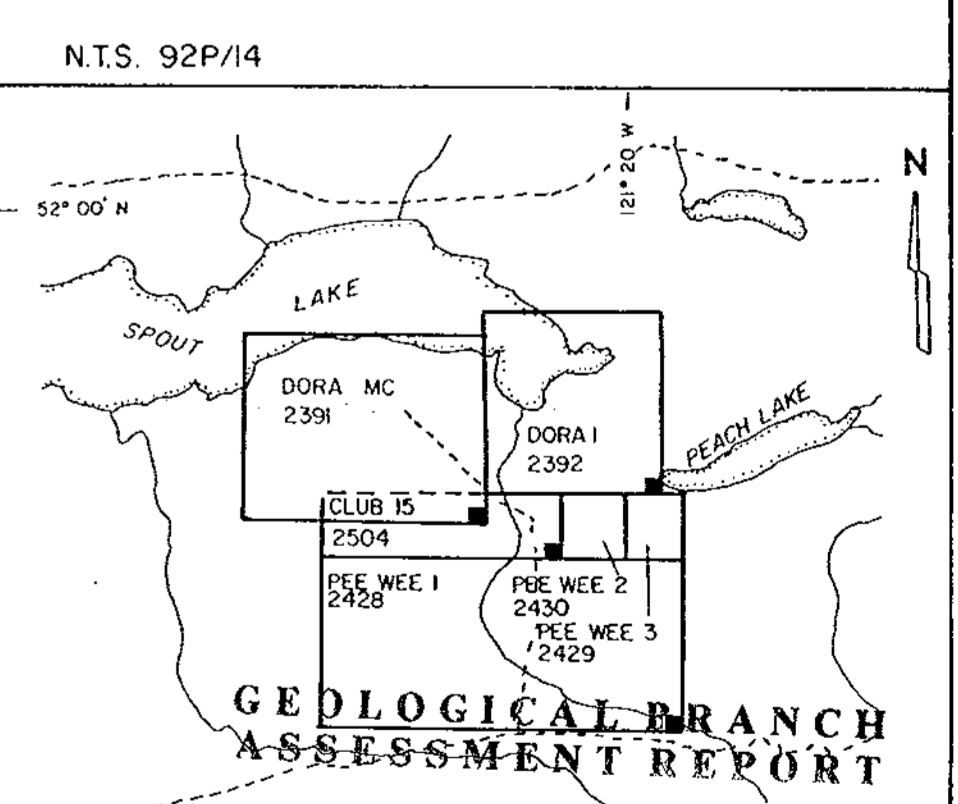
WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.





2000N  
1900N  
1800N  
1700N  
1600N  
1500N  
1400N  
1300N  
1200N  
1100N  
1000N  
900N  
800N  
700N  
600N  
500N  
400N  
300N  
200N  
100N  
BLT ON

1400N  
1300N  
1200N  
1100N  
1000N  
900N  
800N  
700N  
600N  
500N  
400N  
300N  
200N  
100N  
BLX



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PEACH LAKE RESOURCES INC.

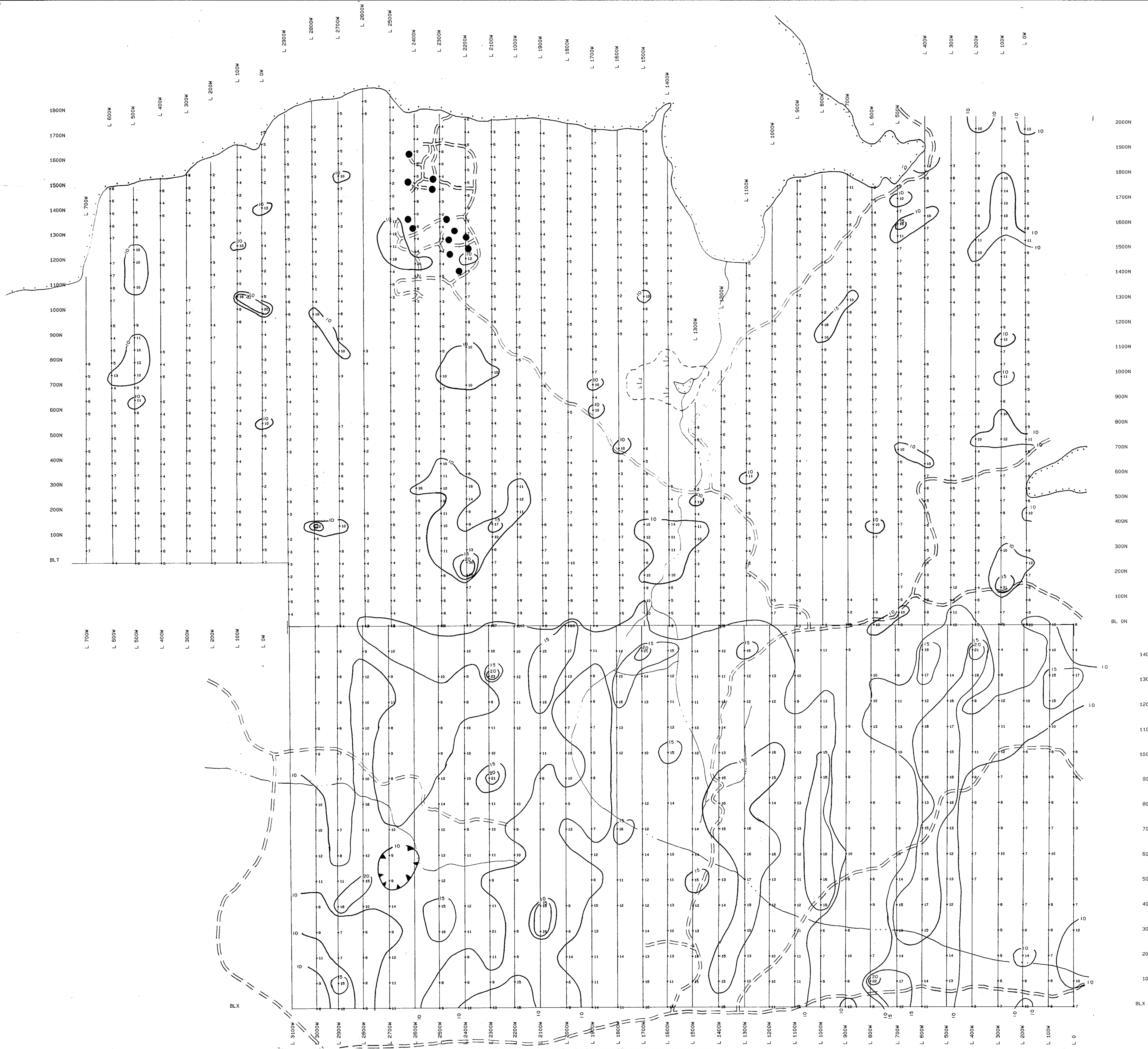
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY  
SILVER ..... ppm  
Scale 1: 5000.0

Date: JULY, 1988

FIG. 9

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.





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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH**  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

# 18,148

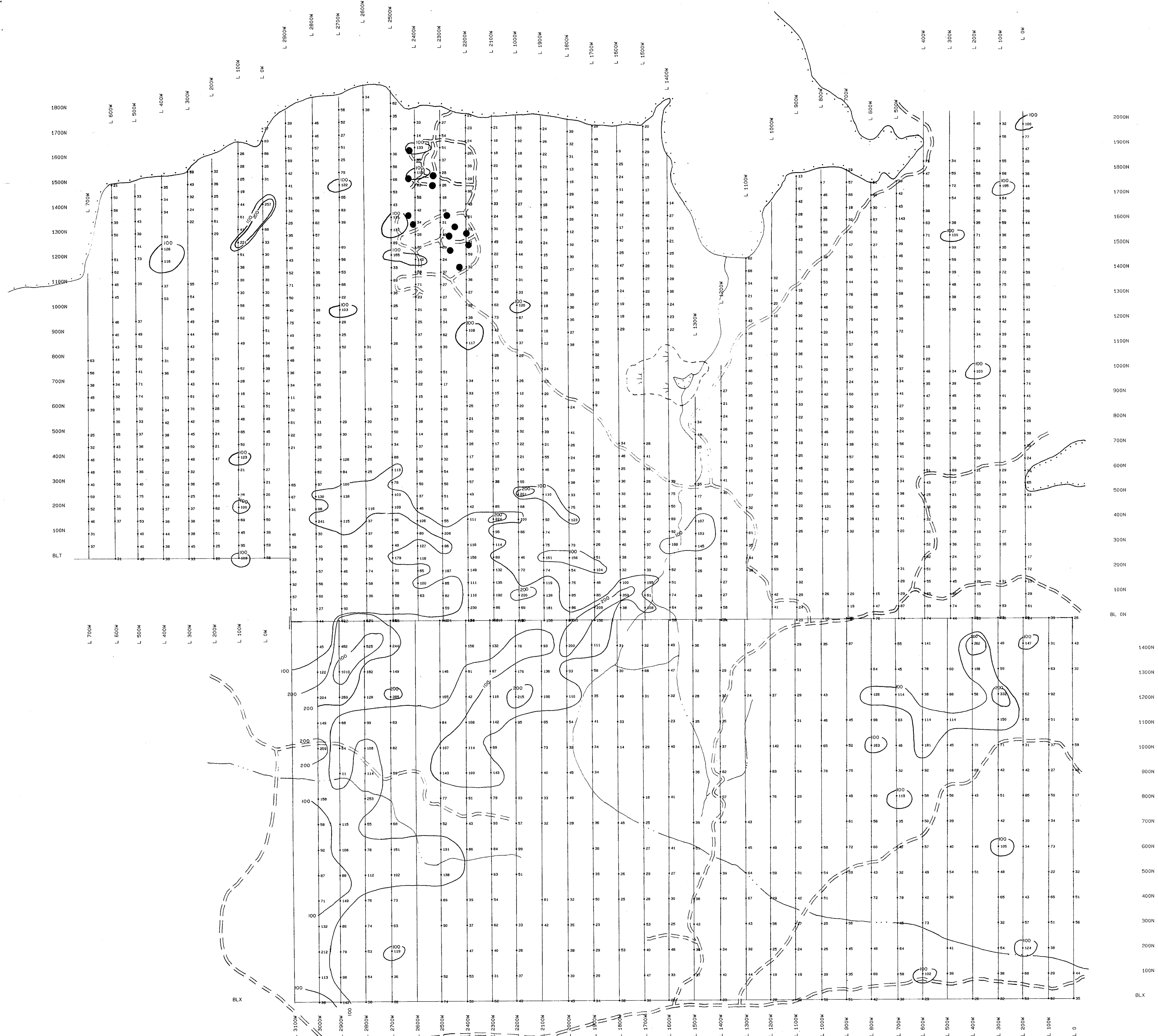
PEACH LAKE RESOURCES INC.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY  
LEAD ..... ppm  
Scale 1: 5000.0

Date: JULY, 1988 FIG 10

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.





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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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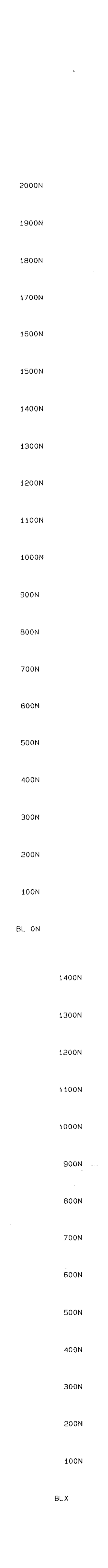
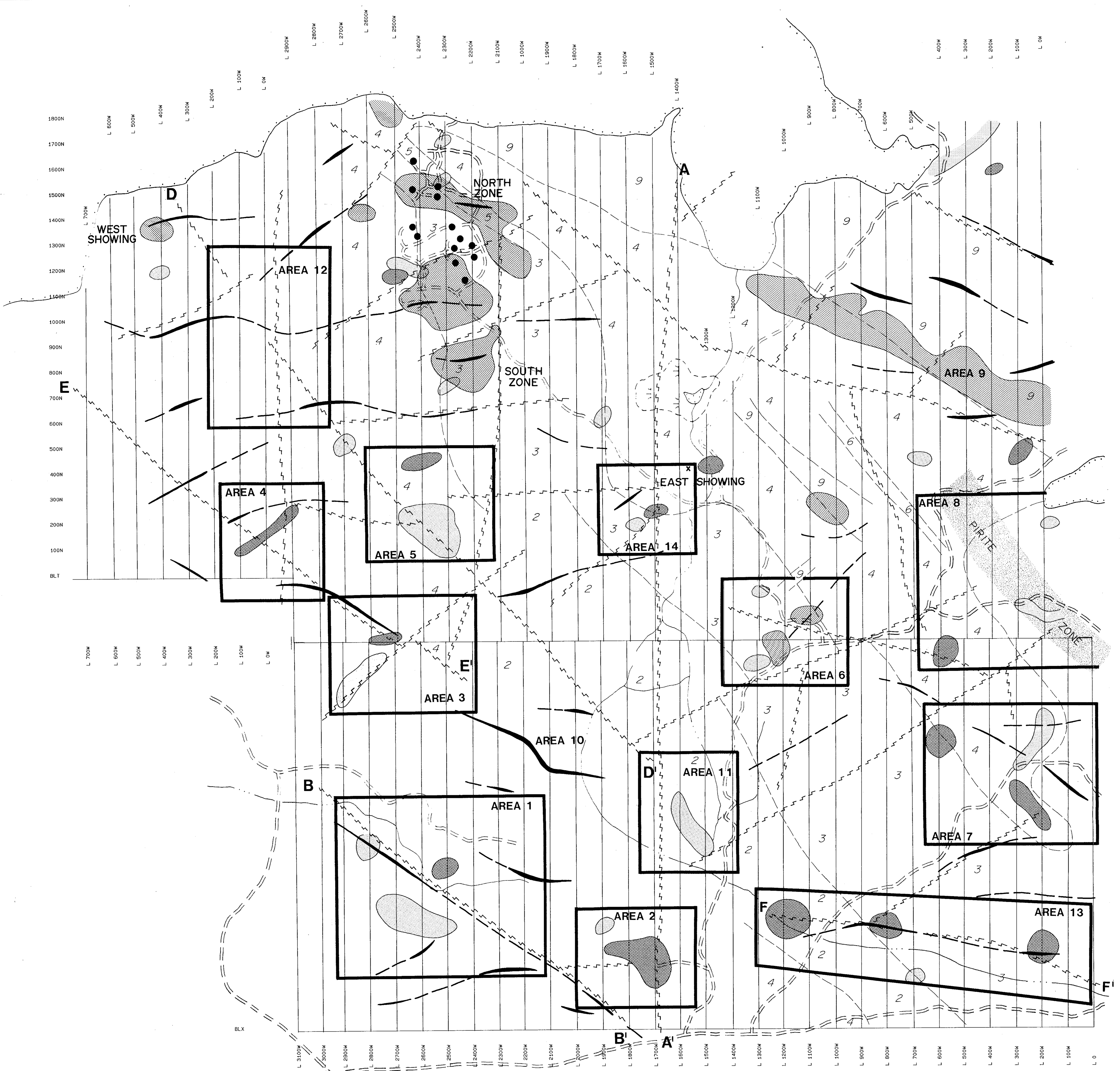
PEACH LAKE RESOURCES INC.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY  
ZINC ..... ppm  
Scale 1: 5000.0

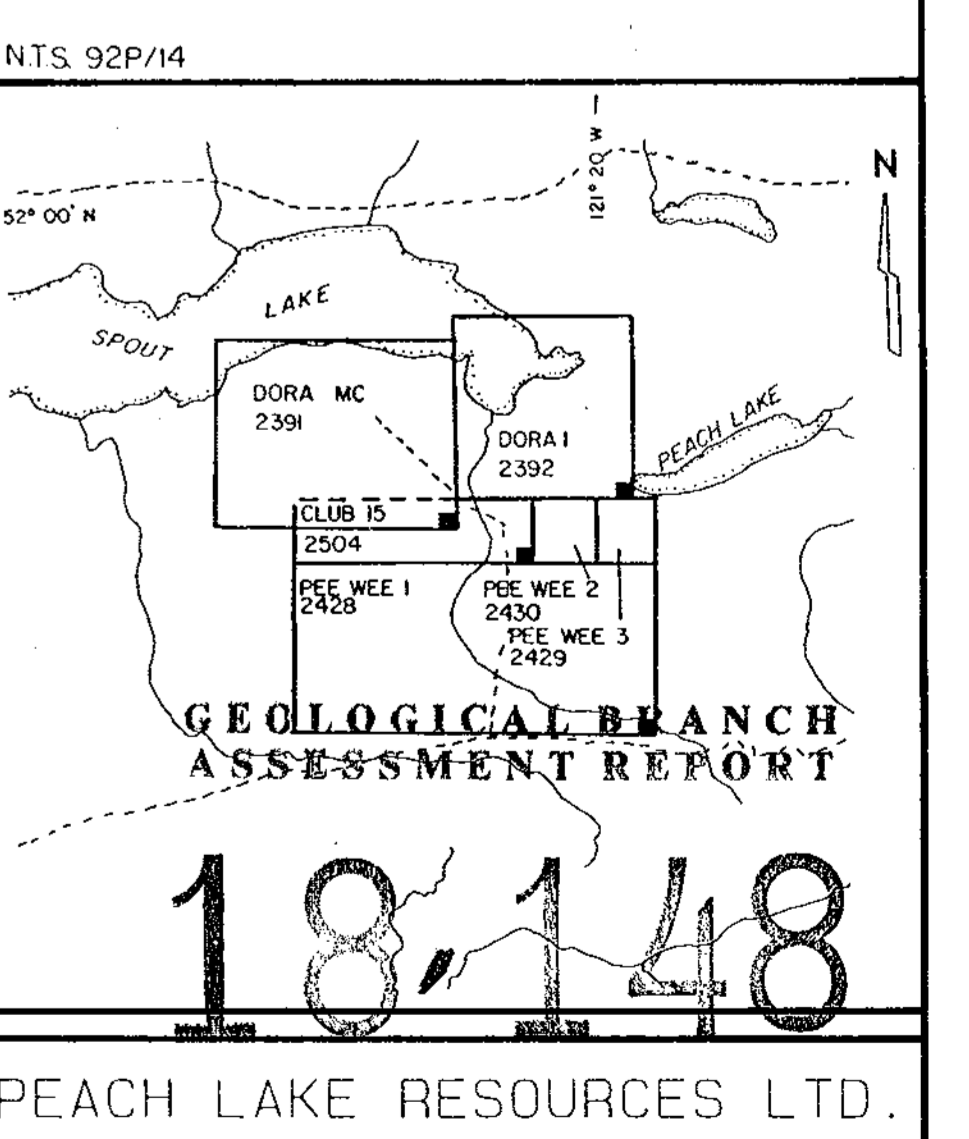
Date: JULY, 1988 FIG. II

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.





- LEGEND**
- VLF - EM CONDUCTOR
  - INFERRED FAULT
  - MAGNETIC ZONE
  - GEOCHEMICAL
    - COPPER
    - GOLD
    - ZINC
  - NICOLA GROUP
    - 2 BASALTIC FLOWS, BRECCIAS AND SEDIMENTS, ANDESITE
    - 3 VOLCANIC GREYWACKE, SYENODIORITE, VOLCANIC BRECCIA
    - 4 THINLY BEDDED FINE SEDIMENTS, MASSIVE BASALTIC SEDIMENTS, ANDESITE TUFFS, BRECCIAS AND FLOWS
  - ALKALIC INTRUSIVE COMPLEX
    - 5 MEDIUM GRAINED MONZONITE
    - 6 TRACHYTIC MICRO-SYENODIORITE
    - 9 MAFIC-RICH MONZONITE



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PEACH LAKE RESOURCES LTD.

INTERPRETATION MAP

Scale 1: 5000.0

Date: APRIL, 1988

FIG. 12

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.