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ASSESSMENT REPORT

DEC 30 1988  
M. H. B.  
M. H. B.

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL REPORT  
ON THE  
TUCSON 1 and TUCSON 2 MINERAL CLAIMS  
TEXADA ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NANAIMO MINING DIVISION

NTS 92F/9

FILMED

By

AERODAT LIMITED  
of  
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO

For

CANQUEST RESOURCE CORPORATION

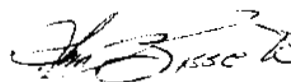
December 1988

18,246

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

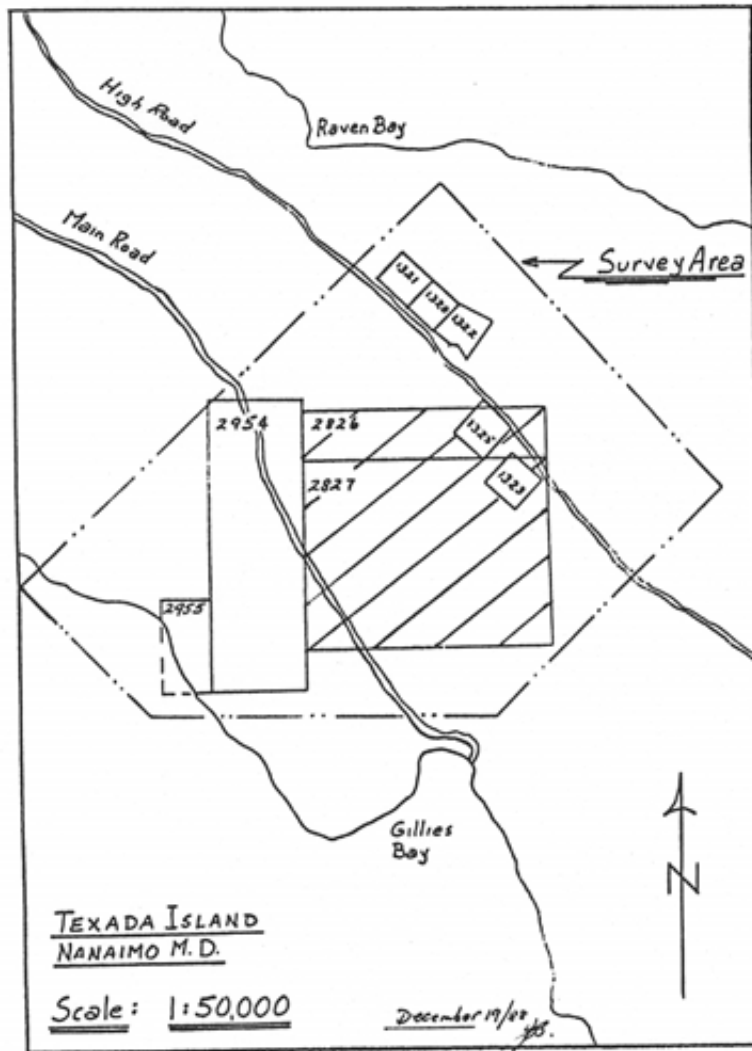
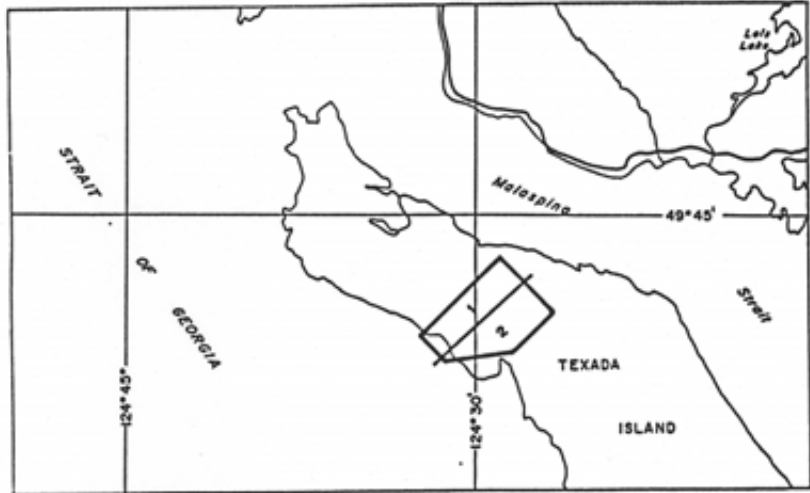
### KEY POINTS

1. The airborne survey was flown on August 18, 1988.
2. The survey area included the Tucson 1 (5 units) and Tucson 2 (20 units) mineral claims.
3. The survey cost was 175 line km @ \$80/km, or \$14,000.
4. \$5,000 of the total was apportioned to the Tucson claims.
5. The survey defined and delineated a number of conductive zones. The magnetic contours will be useful for the compilation of a pseudo geological map to possibly enhance the interpretation of the known geology.
6. The Report was written by Mr. Marcel H. Konings, P.Eng., of Colgan, Ontario. His certificate of qualifications is Appendix III of the Report.



John Bissett, B.Sc. (Honours Geology)  
President,  
CanQuest Resource Corporation

SURVEY AREA LOCATION





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Telephone: (416) 671-2446 Telex: 06-968872 Fax: (416) 671-8160

Invoice No: 19-8865-0374

Date: December 9, 1988

CanQuest Resource Corporation  
c/o Rhyolite Resources Inc.  
300, 535 Thurlow Street  
Vancouver, B.C.

Attn: Mr. Bissett

In Account With:

**Aerodat Limited**  
3883 Nashua Drive  
Mississauga, Ontario  
L4V 1R3

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Re: Airborne Geophysical Survey - Texada Island, B.C.

Pursuant to paragraph 10 c of (on delivery of final maps and report) of Agreement between CanQuest Resource Corporation and Aerodat Limited dated August 3, 1988

Survey charges 175 km @ \$80.00/km                      \$14,000.00

REPORT ON  
COMBINED HELICOPTER-BORNE  
MAGNETIC, ELECTROMAGNETIC AND VLF  
SURVEY  
TEXADA ISLAND PROJECT  
GILLES BAY, TEXADA IS., B.C.

FOR  
CANQUEST RESOURCE CORPORATION  
BY  
AERODAT LIMITED  
November 2, 1988

8865

Marcel H. Konings  
Consulting Geophysicist

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No</u>
1. INTRODUCTION	1-1
2. SURVEY AREA LOCATION	2-1
3. AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT	
3.1 Aircraft	3-1
3.2 Equipment	3-1
3.2.1 Electromagnetic System	3-1
3.2.2 VLF-EM System	3-2
3.2.3 Magnetometer	3-2
3.2.4 Magnetic Base Station	3-2
3.2.5 Radar Altimeter	3-3
3.2.6 Tracking Camera	3-3
3.2.7 Analog Recorder	3-3
3.2.8 Digital Recorder	3-4
3.2.9 Radar Positioning System	3-5
4. DATA PRESENTATION	
4.1 Base Map	4-1
4.2 Electromagnetic Anomaly Map	4-1
4.2.1 Flight Path	4-1
4.2.2 Electromagnetic Data Compilation	4-2
4.4.3 Airborne EM Survey Interpretation	4-3
4.3 Total Field Magnetic Contours	4-3
4.4 VLF-EM Total Field Contours	4-4
4.5 EM Resistivity Contours	4-4
5. INTERPRETATION	
5.1 Geological Perspective	5-1
5.2 Interpretation - Texada Island Project	5-2
5.2.1 Magnetic Interpretation	5-2
5.2.2 Vertical Magnetic Gradient Contours	5-4
5.2.3 VLF-EM Total Field Interpretation	5-6
5.2.4 Electromagnetic Interpretation	5-7
5.2.5 Resistivity Contours	5-12
6. CONCLUSIONS	6-1
7. RECOMMENDATIONS	7-1
APPENDIX I	- General Interpretive Considerations
APPENDIX II	- Anomaly List
APPENDIX III	- Certificate of Qualifications
APPENDIX IV	- Personnel

LIST of MAPS  
(Scale 1: 5,000)

Basic Maps : (As described under Appendix "B" of Contract)

1.           PHOTOMOSAIC BASE MAP;  
          Showing registration crosses corresponding to NTS co-ordinates on survey maps, on stable Cronaflex film.
  
2.           FLIGHT LINES;  
          Photocombination of flight lines, anomalies and fiducials with base map.
  
3.           AIRBORNE ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY INTERPRETATION MAP;  
          showing conductor axes and anomaly peaks along with In Phase and Quadrature amplitudes and conductivity thickness values; on a Cronaflex base; Interpretation Report
  
4.           TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURS;  
          showing magnetic values contoured at 5 nanoTesla intervals; on a Cronaflex base map.
  
5.           COMPUTED VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT CONTOURS;  
          showing vertical gradient values contoured at 0.5 nanoTesla per metre intervals showing flight lines and fiducials; on a Cronaflex base map.
  
6.           RESISTIVITY CALCULATED FROM 4175 Hz COPLANAR COILS;  
          contoured data at logarithmic resistivity intervals (in ohm-m), on a base map.
  
7.           VLF-EM TOTAL FIELD CONTOURS;  
          of the VLF Total field from the Jim Creek, Wa. transmitter; as a Cronaflex base map.

LIST of MAPS (CONT'D)

Colour Maps ( as described in Appendix B of Contract) at 1: 5,000

1.           MAGNETICS - Colour of the total magnetic field with superimposed contours and EM anomalies.
2.           MAGNETICS - Colour of the calculated vertical magnetic gradient with superimposed contours and EM anomalies
3.           RESISTIVITY - Colour of apparent resistivity with superimposed contours and EM anomalies.
4.           VLF - Contour of Total Field VLF-EM with superimposed contours and EM anomalies.
5.           PROFILES - EM profile maps of inphase and quadrature components for each of the frequencies.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes an airborne geophysical survey carried out on behalf of CanQuest Resource Corporation by Aerodat Limited.

Equipment operated included a 4 frequency electromagnetic system, a high sensitivity cesium vapour magnetometer, a dual frequency VLF-EM system, a video tracking camera, and an altimeter.

Electromagnetic, magnetic and altimeter data were recorded both in digital and analogue form. Positioning data was recorded on VHS video film, as well as being marked on a photomosaic base map by the operator while in flight.

The survey is comprised of 1 block in the central part of Texada Island, B.C., which is situated in the Strait of Georgia, between Vancouver Island and the mainland. The survey was flown on August 18, 1988. Three flights were required to complete the survey with flight lines orientated at an azimuth of 45-225 degrees and flown at a nominal spacing of 125 metres. EM, magnetics and VLF were flown over the entire survey block. Coverage and data quality were considered to be within the specifications described in the contract.

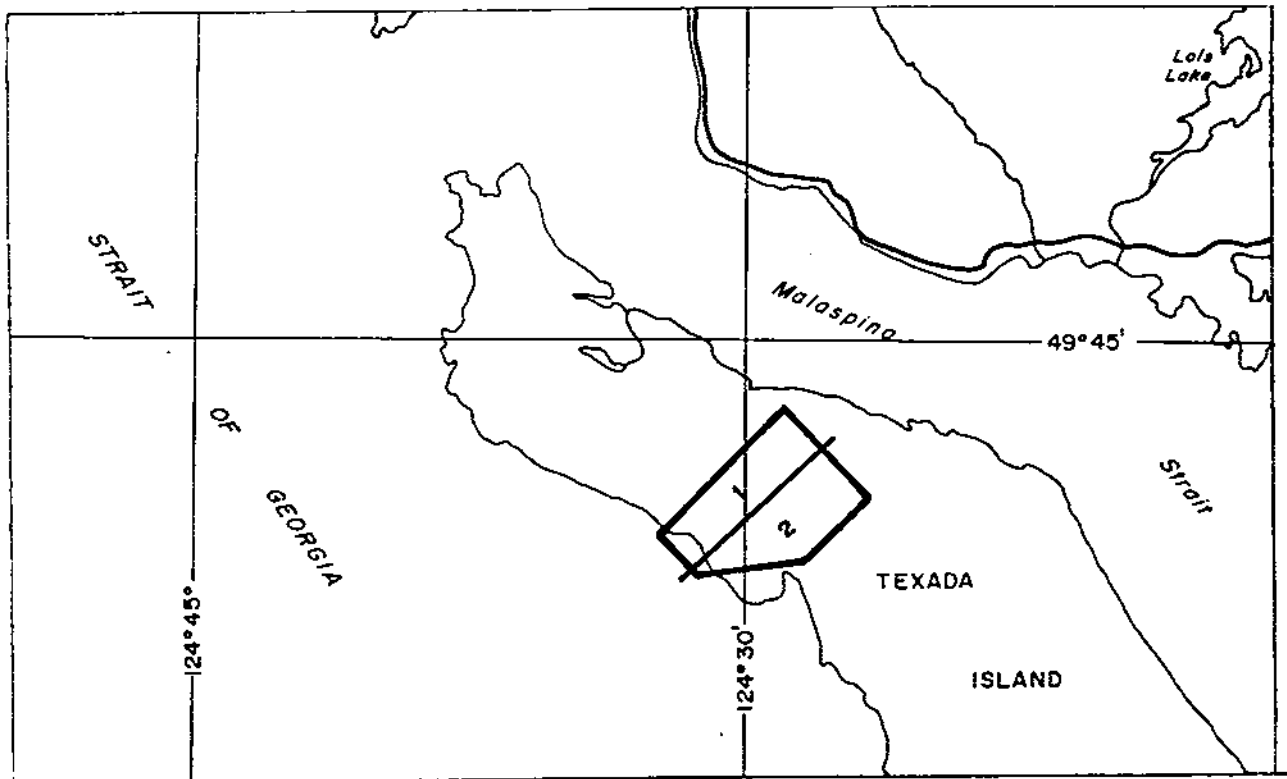
The purpose of the survey was to record airborne geophysical data over and around properties of CanQuest Resource Corporation. A total of 175 kilometres of the recorded data were compiled on 1 map sheet and are presented as part of this report according to specifications outlined by CanQuest Resource Corporation.

The survey covers a northern portion of the Texada Island mining camp.

T.K.

## 2. SURVEY AREA LOCATION

The survey area is outlined on the index map shown below. The survey block is positioned within volcanic rocks common to the Vancouver Island area. The survey perimeter is centered on Texada Island, with corners at Gilles Bay, Mt. Pocahontas, Comet Mtn and the open pit mine SW of Paxton Lake. The property can be accessed by main roads and branching bush roads from Gilles Bay. Hydro lines and other culture are present along the main roads. The area is located in NTS sector 92 F/9.



3. AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT

3.1 Aircraft

A Bell 206 helicopter, (C-GHSH), piloted by Ron Batty, owned and operated by Frontier Helicopters Limited, was used for the survey. The equipment operator and navigator was Dave Wright. Installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment was carried out by Aerodat. The survey equipment was flown at a mean terrain clearance of 60 metres.

3.2 Equipment

3.2.1 Electromagnetic System

The electromagnetic system was an Aerodat 4 frequency system. Two vertical coaxial coil pairs are operated at 935 Hz and 4600 Hz and two horizontal coplanar coil pairs at 4175 Hz and 32 kHz. The transmitter-receiver separation was 7 metres. Inphase and quadrature signals were measured simultaneously for the 4 frequencies with a time constant of 0.1 seconds. The electromagnetic bird was towed 30 metres below the helicopter.

### 3.2.2 VLF-EM System

The VLF-EM System was a Herz Totem 2 A. This instrument measures the total field and quadrature component of the selected frequency. The sensor was towed in a bird 12 metres below the helicopter. The transmitting station used for all flights was NLK, Jim Creek, Washington broadcasting at 24.8 kHz. This station is maximum coupled with NNW-SSE striking conductors and provides usable results for strikes + 45 degrees.

### 3.2.3 Magnetometer

The magnetometer employed a Scintrex Model VIW 2321 H8 cesium, optically pumped magnetometer sensor. The sensitivity of this instrument was 0.1 nanoTeslas at a 0.2 second sampling rate. The sensor was towed in a bird 12 metres below the helicopter.

### 3.2.4 Magnetic Base Station

An IFG proton precession magnetometer was operated at the base of operations to record diurnal variations of the earth's magnetic field. The clock of the base station was synchronized with that of the airborne system to facilitate later correlation.

### 3.2.5 Radar Altimeter

A King KRA 10 radar altimeter was used to record terrain clearance. The output from the instrument is a linear function of altitude for maximum accuracy.

### 3.2.6 Tracking Camera

A Panasonic video flight path recording system was used to record the flight path on standard VHS format video tapes. The system was operated in continuous mode and the flight number, real time and manual fiducials were registered on the picture frame for crossreference to the analog and digital data.

### 3.2.7 Analog Recorder

An RMS dot-Matrix recorder was used to display the data during the survey. In addition to manual and time fiducials, the following data was recorded:

Channel	Input	Scale
CXI1	Low Frequency Inphase	25 ppm/cm
CXQ1	Low Frequency Quadrature	25 ppm/cm
CXI2	High Frequency Inphase	25 ppm/cm

Channel	Input	Scale
CXQ2	High Frequency Quadrature	25 ppm/cm
CPI1	Mid Frequency Inphase	100ppm/cm
CPQ1	Mid Frequency Quadrature	100 ppm/cm
CPI2	High Frequency Inphase	200 ppm/cm
CPQ2	High Frequency Quadrature	200 ppm/cm
VLT	VLF-EM Total Field, Line NLK	25 %/cm
VLQ	VLF-EM Quadrature, Line NLK	25 %/cm
VOT	VLF-EM Total Field,Ortho NSS	25 %/cm
VOQ	VLF-EM Quadrature, Ortho NSS	25 %/cm
RALT	Radar Altimeter, (150 m. at top of chart)	100ft/cm
MAGF	Magnetometer, fine	25nT/cm
MAGC	Magnetometer, coarse	250nT/cm

### 3.2.8 Digital Recorder

A DGR 33:16 data system recorded the survey on magnetic tape. Information recorded was as follows:

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Recording Interval</u>
EM System	0.1 seconds
VLF-EM	0.50 seconds
Magnetometer	0.20 seconds

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Recording Interval</u>
Altimeter	0.5 seconds
Nav System	0.2 seconds
Power Line Monitor	0.1 seconds

### 3.2.9 Radar Positioning System

A Syledis UHF radar navigation system was used for both navigation and flight path recovery. Transponders sited at fixed locations were interrogated several times per second and the ranges from these points to the helicopter are measured to a high degree of accuracy. A navigational computer triangulates the position of the helicopter and provides the pilot with navigation information. The range/range data was recorded on magnetic tape and on the analog records for subsequent flight path determination.

#### 4. DATA PRESENTATION

##### 4.1 Base Map and Flight Path

Photomosaic bases at a scale of 1: 5,000 were prepared from 1:25,000 air photos supplied by the client and National Air Photo Library, Ottawa. The photomosaics were semi-controlled to enlarged topographic base maps. The final maps were produced as unscreened Cronaflex bases.

##### 4.2 Electromagnetic Anomaly Map

###### 4.2.1 Flight Path

The flight path was derived from the Syledis UHF radar positioning system. The distance from the helicopter to two established reference locations was measured several times per second and the position of the helicopter calculated by triangulation. It is estimated that the flight path is generally accurate to about 10 metres with respect to the topographic detail on the base map.

The flight lines have the flight number as an additional reference, the time, and the navigator's manual fiducials for cross reference to both analog and digital data.

#### 4.2.2 Electromagnetic Data Compilation

The electromagnetic data was recorded digitally at a sample rate of 10 per second with a time constant of 0.1 seconds. A two stage digital filtering process was carried out to reject major spheric events to reduce system noise.

Local spheric activity can produce sharp, large amplitude events that cannot be removed by conventional filtering procedures. Smoothing or stacking will reduce their amplitude, but leave a broader residual response that can be confused with geological phenomenon. To avoid this possibility, a computer algorithm searches out and rejects the major spheric events. The signal to noise ratio was further enhanced by the application of a low pass digital filter. It has zero phase shift which prevents any lag or peak displacement from occurring, and it suppresses only variations with a wavelength less than about 0.25 seconds. This low effective time constant permits maximum profile shape resolution.

Following the filtering process, a base level correction was made. The correction amplitude of the various inphase and quadrature components is zero when no conductive or permeable source is present. The filtered and leveled data was used in the interpretation of the EM data.

#### 4.2.3 Airborne EM Interpretation

An interpretation of the electromagnetic data was prepared showing peak locations of anomalies and conductivity thickness ranges along with the inphase amplitudes (computed from the 4600 Hz coaxial response). The peak response symbols may be referenced by a sequential letter, progressing in the original flight direction. The EM response profiles are presented on a separate map with an expanded vertical scale.

#### 4.3 Total Field Magnetic Contours

The aeromagnetic data was corrected for diurnal variations by adjustment with the digitally recorded base station magnetic values. No correction for regional variation (IGRF) was ap-

plied. The corrected profile data was interpolated onto a regular grid at a 15 metre true scale interval using a cubic spline technique. The grid provided the basis for threading the presented contours at a 5 nanoTesla interval. The aeromagnetic data have been presented with flight path and electromagnetic information on a Cronaflex copy of the photomosaic base map.

#### 4.4 VLF-EM Total Field

The VLF-EM signals from NLK, Jim Creek, Washington broadcasting at 24.8 kHz, were compiled as contours in map form and presented on a Cronaflex overlay of the photomosaic base map along with flight lines and anomaly information. The orthogonal VLF data was not utilized in the compilation due to lower field strengths and higher noise levels. NSS, Annapolis, Md. were used for the orthogonal station. All data was recorded on the analog records and on digital tape.

#### 4.5 EM Resistivity Contours

The apparent resistivity was calculated from the 4175 Hz coplanar coil pair. The calculations are based on a half space

model. This is equivalent to a geological unit with more than 200 metres width and strike length. In practice, conductors, conductive lithologies and surficial conductors often have lesser dimensions, at least in one of the three dimensions. Apparent resistivities are usually underestimated for these sources.

## 5. INTERPRETATION

### 5.1 Geological Perspective

The survey property lies within a Mesozoic volcanic domain in the central part of Texada Island. The host rocks are almost exclusively volcanics and sediments of the Vancouver Group, a series composed of both volcanic and sedimentary rocks lying between the Paleozoic and Cretaceous rocks exposed elsewhere on Vancouver Island. This volcanic member has been termed the Karmutsen Formation. The unit has been age dated as upper Triassic and is composed of pillow basalt and breccias. To the north and south of the survey area, limestones of the Quatsino Formation are locally present. Felsic intrusions of Jurassic age are known along the northeast perimeter of the survey area.

Economic mineralization on Texada Island is composed mainly of skarn type contact metasomatic magnetite and copper concentrations. Gold and silver are associated with the deposits. All known deposits have been associated with Quatsino limestone overlying Karmutsen volcanics and intruded by the Island Intrusions. On Vancouver Island, copper has been

mined in minor quantities from basic volcanics of the Karmutsen Formation. Gold bearing quartz veins have been reported on Texada Island, usually associated with faults and shears, but occurring in belts with intrusive activity. Minor quantities of disseminated sulphides are associated with the veins.

References:

Muller J.E., Carson D.J.T. Geology and Mineral Deposits  
of the Alberni Map Area, British Columbia, GSC  
Paper 68-50, 1968; Map 17-1968.

5.2 Interpretation - Texada Island Project

The Texada Island survey area covers lithologies which have been mapped as entirely basaltic volcanics. The geological reference gives evidence for regional faults and suggests that these are steeply dipping structures.

5.2.1 Magnetic Interpretation

The magnetic data from the high sensitivity cesium vapour magnetometer provided virtually a continuous magnetic reading when recorded at two - tenth second

intervals. The system is also noise free for all practical purposes. The sensitivity of 0.1 nT allows for the mapping of very small inflections in the total field, resulting in a contour map that is comparable in quality to ground data. Both the fine and coarse magnetic traces were recorded on the survey analog records.

The magnetic trends closely match the known regional geological trends striking in a northwest - southeast direction. There are two main magnetic textures (or lithologies) in the survey area: elongated magnetic domains (possibly basalt flows) in the northern half of the block, and relatively nonmagnetic lithologies from a deep source near the shore of the Strait of Georgia. This zone has a distinct unconformable contact with the former zone. Close to the former Texada Mine, there are 3 en-echelon magnetic anomalies at the contact. These appear to be on strike with the deposit. The low gradient zone actually consists of a broad NW striking linear anomaly from a deep source (500m.?).

This zone may represent an intrusive subparallel to the regional lithologies, but oblique to the contact. We interpret the low gradient zone to consist of limestone or other sediments underlain by an intrusive. The contact magnetic anomalies, M1, M2, and M3 could be the result of skarn type alteration.

The zone of active magnetics is typical of basalt flows, which are commonly composed of magnetic bands (individual flows) with a strike length of 1 to 2 Km. Although some of the offsets are natural terminations, several apparent oblique faults were interpreted.

A strike slip fault is located along the southwestern face of Comet and Pocahontas mountains, in a topographic depression. Oblique faults have been interpreted primarily on the basis of magnetic lows and aligned discontinuities of the ubiquitous narrow magnetic linears.

#### 5.2.2 Vertical Magnetic Gradient Contours

The high magnetic susceptibilities detected as total magnetic field strength, make the recognition and exact

positioning of subtle anomalies difficult. The vertical gradient data clearly removes the regional background levels and sharpens the residual anomalies. Closely spaced anomalies can be more easily separated, interpreted and modelled.

Breaks and offsets are more clearly defined and some faults and shears are recognizable as definite marker horizon displacements. These have been drafted on the interpretation maps but only in rare situations do they have a physiographic linear expression. Strike slip faults are not easily defined. Sometimes, they occur at the contact of a major lithological units, such as volcanics and sediments. A linear magnetic (and gradient) low can mark these zones. Several zones which have very continuous magnetic low expressions have been selected and are illustrated on the interpretation map. Resistivity low zones are associated with several of these expressions. However, a sharp contact can also cause these magnetic effects, and thorough ground evaluations are recommended to verify the interpretations.

The "zero" contour level is a close approximation of the width of the susceptibility sources. If required, vertical gradient contour trends can be compiled into a pseudo geological map.

### 5.2.3 VLF-EM Total Field Interpretation

The VLF system results responded mainly to conductive features with an apparent bedrock source. In the vicinity of lakes and ponds, VLF-EM conductor axes appear to be continuous and unaffected. There are no obvious problems attributed to local surficial cover. However, the wide, low amplitude responses between Gillies Bay and Paxton Lake have possible surficial sources.

The VLF-EM conductor axes provide a duplication of the conductive features detected by the 32 kHz EM channels. In addition, VLF-EM responses extend the strike length of many apparently terminated zones and substantiate some of the interpreted fault zones. As there is no association of responses with surficial conditions, all responses should be appraised and validated with a bedrock source assumption.

On the interpretation maps, only those VLF zones which are interpreted as possible or definite bedrock conductors or structural zones have been plotted. Axes have not been duplicated where the EM channels provide better resolution or for definite cultural sources.

#### 5.2.4 Electromagnetics

The electromagnetic data was first checked by a line to line examination of the analog records. The record quality was excellent for the coplanar coils, but the coaxial channels have a minor spheric component, which does not interfere with the results. After processing, the residual noise levels are within acceptable limits for the coaxial coils. Instrument noise was well within specifications.

Geological noise, in the form of surficial conductors, salt water conductivity and salt migration inland from the shore, is present on the 4600 Hz coaxial and 32 kHz coplanar inphase and quadrature components. As geological and discrete conductors have distinctive profiles, it was possible to select responses with less than 10 ppm with confidence. The VLF-EM results provided some duplication.

Anomalies were picked off the analog traces of the low and high frequency coaxial responses and then validated on the coplanar profile data. These selections were then digitized, edited and replotted on a copy of the profile map. This procedure ensured that every anomalous response spotted on the analog data was plotted on the final map and allowed for the rejection and inclusion if warranted, of less obvious bedrock conductors. Each conductor or group of conductors was evaluated on the basis of magnetic and lithologic correlations as well as man made or surficial features not obvious on the analog charts.

### Results

The survey results are composed of 2 probable bedrock conductors and bedrock resistivity low zones. There are cultural conductors with a 60 Hz component coincident with roads and the settlement at Gilles Bay. Only bedrock response symbols were plotted on the map, based on the coaxial coil data channel peaks where possible, but otherwise from the 32 kHz coplanar peak.

Surficial conductivity is represented as minor broad 32 kHz responses with rounded profiles. Typically, where these are coincident with areas of low topography, the results should be carefully compared with geology and actual physiography for apparent explanations. Most conductors are associated with high ground and have no obvious surficial correlation. Several EM resistivity lows are associated with structural zones in depressions. As these zones have a linear alignment with lakes, and geological strikes, bedrock resistivity contrasts may also explain the field observations.

VLF-EM axes are also resistivity lows, and should be correlated with geology. Structural zones and pyritic mineralization can explain these zones.

All of the selected conductors are recommended for follow-up surveys, if not previously explained. The location of the resistivity low responses is reasonably well distributed over the magnetic lithologies, but are only rarely associated with non-magnetic stratigraphy. Target selections of discrete bedrock conductors have been

restricted to isolated zones. In the low resistivity contrast class, an adequate appraisal is beyond the scope of this summary. These lithologies should be correlated with geological and geochemical data for selection and prioritization of targets.

Sulphide sources should be anticipated for conductors, although not of the massive type.

Priority	1 - narrow bedrock	dashed axes
	2 - weak bedrock	dotted axes
	3 - VLF-EM or Res. low	cross hatched

The selected zones for ground follow-up are generally short strike length, low to moderate conductance zones which may not have been extensively explored during past exploration programmes.

#### CONDUCTOR I

Resistivity : 158 ohm-m  
 VLF-EM : no

Magnetism : coincident with M-1 contact anomaly  
 Structure : along a major contact (fault?)  
 Comments : On line 30, a significant, isolated EM  
 response is coincident with a magnetic  
 anomaly, strike aligned with the Texada  
 open pit to the west.  
 A cultural source could also cause the  
 responses, as the zone is in the vicinity  
 of mine waste dumps. Check for wire  
 fences, hydro/telephone lines, cables  
 etc.

## CONDUCTOR II

Resistivity : 300 ohm-m  
 VLF-EM : VLF-EM conductors are oblique to  
 the apparent strike of the EM conductor  
 Magnetism : direct coincidence with M-2, a contact  
 anomaly  
 Structure : same as above, related to an  
 unconformable contact

Comments : same as zone I, coincident with a magnetic zone on a strike extension of structures and magnetic susceptibility anomalies of the Texada Mine.

As the EM responses are coincident with a zone subjected to mining activities, a thorough check for cultural large well grounded cultural sources should be carried out. If present, these may provide an alternate conductor explanation.

#### 5.2.5 Resistivity Contours

The resistivity contours approximate the profile amplitude trends throughout the block. The two bedrock conductors, due to their short spatial wavelengths, often are seen as minor inflections in regional patterns of overburden resistivity lows.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The airborne survey has precisely defined and delineated conductive horizons composed of both resistivity lows and isolated conductors. The quality of these responses varies from resistivity contrasts to conductivity attributed to continuous sulphide mineralization. The resistivity low zones are distributed over a wide stratigraphic section but do not have diversity of physical properties.

The magnetic anomalies along the contact zone between assumed sediments and the basalts should be carefully examined for model similarities with the other deposits on the island. The presence of structure, magnetic susceptibility contrast, an unconformable contact and local finite EM conductors are all favourable criterion for a skarn type mineral accumulation.

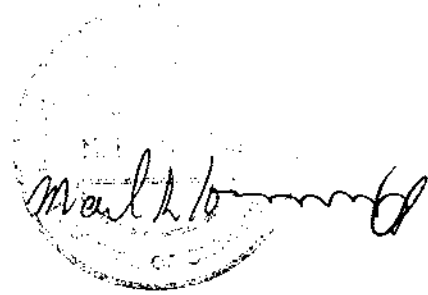
Although the resistivity contrasts have not been explicitly defined as targets, they remain locally anomalous and may have potential for vein and replacement type mineralization. Structures in the eastern part of the survey area as a rule have both VLF and EM responses associated.

## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS

EM responses have not been prioritized for the purpose of qualifying further follow-up as the geological model for mineralization may have either a high or low apparent conductance. Detailed geological mapping and sampling is recommended for every zone. With additional information, the explorationist may be able to explain some conductors and reject unfavourable geological environments. Geophysical surveys are warranted on zones which can not be adequately tested by surface sampling.

Max-Min horizontal loop EM with at least 4 frequencies should adequately respond to the two selected conductors. The frequency range should span 111 Hz through 14 kHz. A coil separation of 100 metres should be sufficient to resolve the targets. Resistivity zones should be detailed with Induced Polarization to pinpoint chargeability anomalies. A combined ground magnetic/gradiometer survey may help to resolve local structures and magnetite depletion zones, to locate magnetic strata and to extrapolate mapping under areas obscured by surficial sediments and talus.

The selected conductors should serve as a starting point in ground explorations. There are many types of precious and base metal deposits which have no detectable airborne EM or VLF-EM response, but may have a ground EM or IP response.

A circular stamp is partially visible, with a handwritten signature in cursive script overlaid on it. The signature appears to read "Marcel H. Konings".

Marcel H. Konings, P. Eng  
Geophysical Consultant  
for  
Aerodat Limited  
November 2, 1988

## APPENDIX I

### GENERAL INTERPRETIVE CONSIDERATIONS

#### Electromagnetic

The Aerodat four frequency system utilizes two different transmitter-receiver coil geometries. The traditional coaxial coil configuration is operated at two widely separated frequencies and the lower frequency horizontal coplanar coil pair is operated at a frequency approximately aligned with one of the coaxial frequencies.

The electromagnetic response measured by the helicopter system is a function of the "electrical" and "geometrical" properties of the conductor. The "electrical" property of a conductor is determined largely by its electrical conductivity, magnetic susceptibility and its size and shape; the "geometrical" property of the response is largely a function of the conductor's shape and orientation with respect to the measuring transmitter and receiver.

#### Electrical Considerations

For a given conductive body the measure of its conductivity or conductance is closely related to the measured phase shift between the received and transmitted electromagnetic field. A small phase shift indicates a relatively high conductance, a large phase shift lower conductance. A small phase shift results

in a large inphase to quadrature ratio and a large phase shift a low ratio. This relationship is shown quantitatively for a non-magnetic vertical half-plane model on the accompanying phasor diagram. Other physical models will show the same trend but different quantitative relationships.

The phasor diagram for the vertical half-plane model, as presented, is for the coaxial coil configuration with the amplitudes in parts per million (ppm) of the primary field as measured at the response peak over the conductor. To assist the interpretation of the survey results the computer is used to identify the apparent conductance and depth at selected anomalies. The results of this calculation are presented in table form in Appendix II and the conductance and inphase amplitude are presented in symbolized form on the map presentation.

The conductance and depth values as presented are correct only as far as the model approximates the real geological situation. The actual geological source may be of limited length, have significant dip, may be strongly magnetic, its conductivity and thickness may vary with depth and/or strike and adjacent bodies and overburden may have modified the response. In general the conductance estimate is less affected by these limitations than is the

depth estimate, but both should be considered as relative rather than absolute guides to the anomaly's properties.

Conductance in mhos is the reciprocal of resistance in ohms and in the case of narrow slab-like bodies is the product of electrical conductivity and thickness.

Most overburden will have an indicated conductance of less than 2 mhos; however, more conductive clays may have an apparent conductance of say 2 to 4 mhos. Also in the low conductance range will be electrolytic conductors in faults and shears.

The higher ranges of conductance, greater than 4 mhos, indicate that a significant fraction of the electrical conduction is electronic rather than electrolytic in nature. Materials that conduct electronically are limited to certain metallic sulphides and to graphite. High conductance anomalies, roughly 10 mhos or greater, are generally limited to sulphide or graphite bearing rocks.

Sulphide minerals, with the exception of such ore minerals as sphalerite, cinnabar and stibnite, are good conductors; sulphides may occur in a disseminated manner that inhibits electrical

conduction through the rock mass. In this case the apparent conductance can seriously underrate the quality of the conductor in geological terms. In a similar sense the relatively non-conducting sulphide minerals noted above may be present in significant consideration in association with minor conductive sulphides, and the electromagnetic response only relate to the minor associated mineralization. Indicated conductance is also of little direct significance for the identification of gold mineralization. Although gold is highly conductive, it would not be expected to exist in sufficient quantity to create a recognizable anomaly, but minor accessory sulphide mineralization could provide a useful indirect indication.

In summary, the estimated conductance of a conductor can provide a relatively positive identification of significant sulphide or graphite mineralization; however, a moderate to low conductance value does not rule out the possibility of significant economic mineralization.

#### Geometrical Considerations

Geometrical information about the geologic conductor can often be interpreted from the profile shape of the anomaly. The change in shape is primarily related to the change in inductive coupling among the transmitter, the target, and the receiver.

In the case of a thin, steeply dipping, sheet-like conductor, the coaxial coil pair will yield a near symmetric peak over the conductor. On the other hand, the coplanar coil pair will pass through a null couple relationship and yield a minimum over the conductor, flanked by positive side lobes. As the dip of the conductor decreased from vertical, the coaxial anomaly shape changes only slightly, but in the case of the coplanar coil pair the side lobe on the down dip side strengthens relative to that on the up dip side.

As the thickness of the conductor increases, induced current flow across the thickness of the conductor becomes relatively significant and complete null coupling with the coplanar coils is no longer possible. As a result, the apparent minimum of the coplanar response over the conductor diminishes with increasing thickness, and in the limiting case of a fully 3 dimensional body or a horizontal layer or half-space, the minimum disappears completely.

A horizontal conducting layer such as overburden will produce a response in the coaxial and coplanar coils that is a function of altitude (and conductivity if not uniform). The profile shape will be similar in both coil configurations with an amplitude ratio (coplanar:coaxial) of about 4:1\*.

In the case of a spherical conductor, the induced currents are confined to the volume of the sphere, but not relatively restricted to any arbitrary plane as in the case of a sheet-like form. The response of the coplanar coil pair directly over the sphere may be up to 8\* times greater than that of the coaxial pair.

In summary, a steeply dipping, sheet-like conductor will display a decrease in the coplanar response coincident with the peak of the coaxial response. The relative strength of this coplanar null is related inversely to the thickness of the conductor; a pronounced null indicates a relatively thin conductor. The dip of such a conductor can be inferred from the relative amplitudes of the side-lobes.

Massive conductors that could be approximated by a conducting sphere will display a simple single peak profile form on both coaxial and coplanar coils, with a ratio between the coplanar to coaxial response amplitudes as high as 8\*.

Overburden anomalies often produce broad poorly defined anomaly profiles. In most cases, the response of the coplanar coils closely follows that of the coaxial coils with a relative amplitude ratio of 4\*.

Occasionally, if the edge of an overburden zone is sharply defined with some significant depth extent, an edge effect will occur in the coaxial coils. In the case of a horizontal conductive ring or ribbon, the coaxial response will consist of two peaks, one over each edge; whereas the coplanar coil will yield a single peak.

\* It should be noted at this point that Aerodat's definition of the measured ppm unit is related to the primary field sensed in the receiving coil without normalization to the maximum coupled (coaxial configuration). If such normalization were applied to the Aerodat units, the amplitude of the coplanar coil pair would be halved.

#### Magnetics

The Total Field Magnetic Map shows contours of the total magnetic field, uncorrected for regional variation. Whether an EM anomaly with a magnetic correlation is more likely to be caused by a sulphide deposit than one without depends on the type of mineralization. An apparent coincidence between an EM and a magnetic anomaly may be caused by a conductor which is also magnetic, or by a conductor which lies in close proximity to a magnetic body. The majority of conductors which are also magnetic are sulphides containing pyrrhotite and/or magnetite. Conductive and magnetic

bodies in close association can be, and often are, graphite and magnetite. It is often very difficult to distinguish between these cases. If the conductor is also magnetic, it will usually produce an EM anomaly whose general pattern resembles that of the magnetics. Depending on the magnetic permeability of the conducting body, the amplitude of the inphase EM anomaly will be weakened, and if the conductivity is also weak, the inphase EM anomaly may even be reversed in sign.

#### VLF Electromagnetics

The VLF-EM method employs the radiation from powerful military radio transmitters as the primary signals. The magnetic field associated with the primary field is elliptically polarized in the vicinity of electrical conductors. The Herz Totem uses three coils in the X, Y, Z configuration to measure the total field and vertical quadrature component of the polarization ellipse.

The relatively high frequency of VLF (15-25) kHz provides high response factors for bodies of low conductance. Relatively "disconnected" sulphide ores have been found to produce measureable VLF signals. For the same reason, poor conductors such as sheared contacts, breccia zones, narrow faults, alteration zones and porous flow tops normally produce VLF anomalies. The method can therefore be used effectively for geological mapping. The only

relative disadvantage of the method lies in its sensitivity to conductive overburden. In conductive ground the depth of exploration is severely limited.

The effect of strike direction is important in the sense of the relation of the conductor axis relative to the energizing electromagnetic field. A conductor aligned along a radius drawn from a transmitting station will be in a maximum coupled orientation and thereby produce a stronger response than a similar conductor at a different strike angle. Theoretically, it would be possible for a conductor, oriented tangentially to the transmitter to produce no signal. The most obvious effect of the strike angle consideration is that conductors favourably oriented with respect to the transmitter location and also near perpendicular to the flight direction are most clearly rendered and usually dominate the map presentation.

The total field response is an indicator of the existence and position of a conductivity anomaly. The response will be a maximum over the conductor, without any special filtering, and strongly favour the upper edge of the conductor even in the case of a relatively shallow dip.

The vertical quadrature component over steeply dipping sheet-like

conductor will be a cross-over type response with the cross-over closely associated with the upper edge of the conductor.

The response is a cross-over type due to the fact that it is the vertical rather than total field quadrature component that is measured. The response shape is due largely to geometrical rather than conductivity considerations and the distance between the maximum and minimum on either side of the cross-over is related to target depth. For a given target geometry, the larger this distance the greater the depth.

The amplitude of the quadrature response, as opposed to shape is function of target conductance and depth as well as the conductivity of the overburden and host rock. As the primary field travels down to the conductor through conductive material it is both attenuated and phase shifted in a negative sense. The secondary field produced by this altered field at the target also has an associated phase shift. This phase shift is positive and is larger for relatively poor conductors. This secondary field is attenuated and phase shifted in a negative sense during return travel to the surface. The net effect of these 3 phase shifts determine the phase of the secondary field sensed at the receiver.

A relatively poor conductor in resistive ground will yield a net positive phase shift. A relatively good conductor in more conductive ground will yield a net negative phase shift. A combination is possible whereby the net phase shift is zero and the response is purely in-phase with no quadrature component.

A net positive phase shift combined with the geometrical crossover shape will lead to a positive quadrature response on the side of approach and a negative on the side of departure. A net negative phase shift would produce the reverse. A further sign reversal occurs with a 180 degree change in instrument orientation as occurs on reciprocal line headings. During digital processing of the quadrature data for map presentation this is corrected for by normalizing the sign to one of the flight line headings.

APPENDIX II

ANOMALY LIST

## J8865 - TEXADA ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM)		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE	QUAD.	CTP DEPTH	DEPTH	HEIGHT
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	MHOS	MTRS	MTRS
1	70	A	0	3.7	5.9	0.3	0	63
1	70	B	0	4.1	12.8	0.1	0	46
1	60	A	0	8.4	12.7	0.5	0	48
1	50	A	0	16.2	30.1	0.5	0	40
1	40	A	0	7.9	10.2	0.6	0	72
1	30	A	0	4.1	8.4	0.2	7	41
1	30	B	0	2.4	9.5	0.0	0	45
1	30	C	0	7.8	11.1	0.5	3	45
1	21	A	0	-2.3	8.7	0.0	0	48

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

APPENDIX III  
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

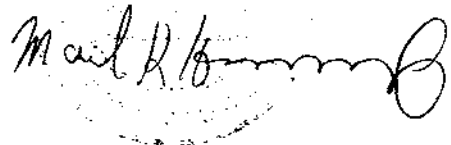
I, Marcel H. Konings Certify that :

- 1) I reside at R.R. # 1, (Part E 1/2-L9-C6 Adjala Twp), Colgan, Ontario, L0G 1G0.
- 2) I am a qualified Geological Engineer, having received my academic training at the University of Toronto, specializing in Exploration Geophysics and having graduated in 1974.
- 3) I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Province of Ontario, in good standing.
- 4) I have been professionally engaged in my profession, the application of Mining Geophysical Methods to mineral exploration, continuously for 14 years in Canada and internationally.
- 5) I have been an active member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists since 1977 and hold memberships in other professional societies involved in the mineral exploration industry.
- 6) The accompanying report was prepared from data supplied by Aerodat.
- 7) I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the property described nor do I hold securities in CanQuest Resource Corporation.
- 8) I hereby consent to the use of this report in a Statement of Material Facts of the Company and for the preparation of a prospectus for submission to the Ontario Securities Commission and/or other regulatory authorities.

Signed

Colgan, Ontario  
(416) 936-8853  
November 2, 1988

Marcel H. Konings, P.Eng

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Marcel H. Konings", is written over a faint circular stamp or seal.

APPENDIX IV

PERSONNEL

FIELD

Flown - August, 1988

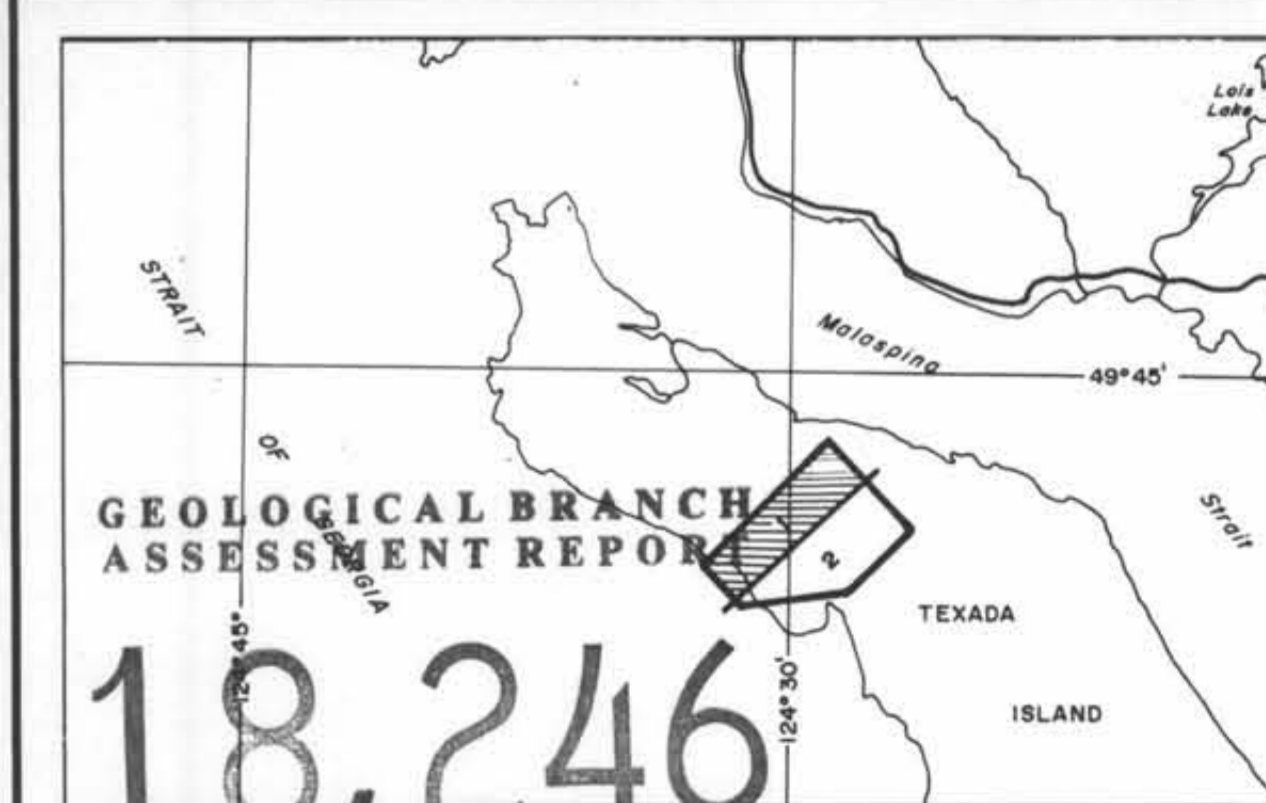
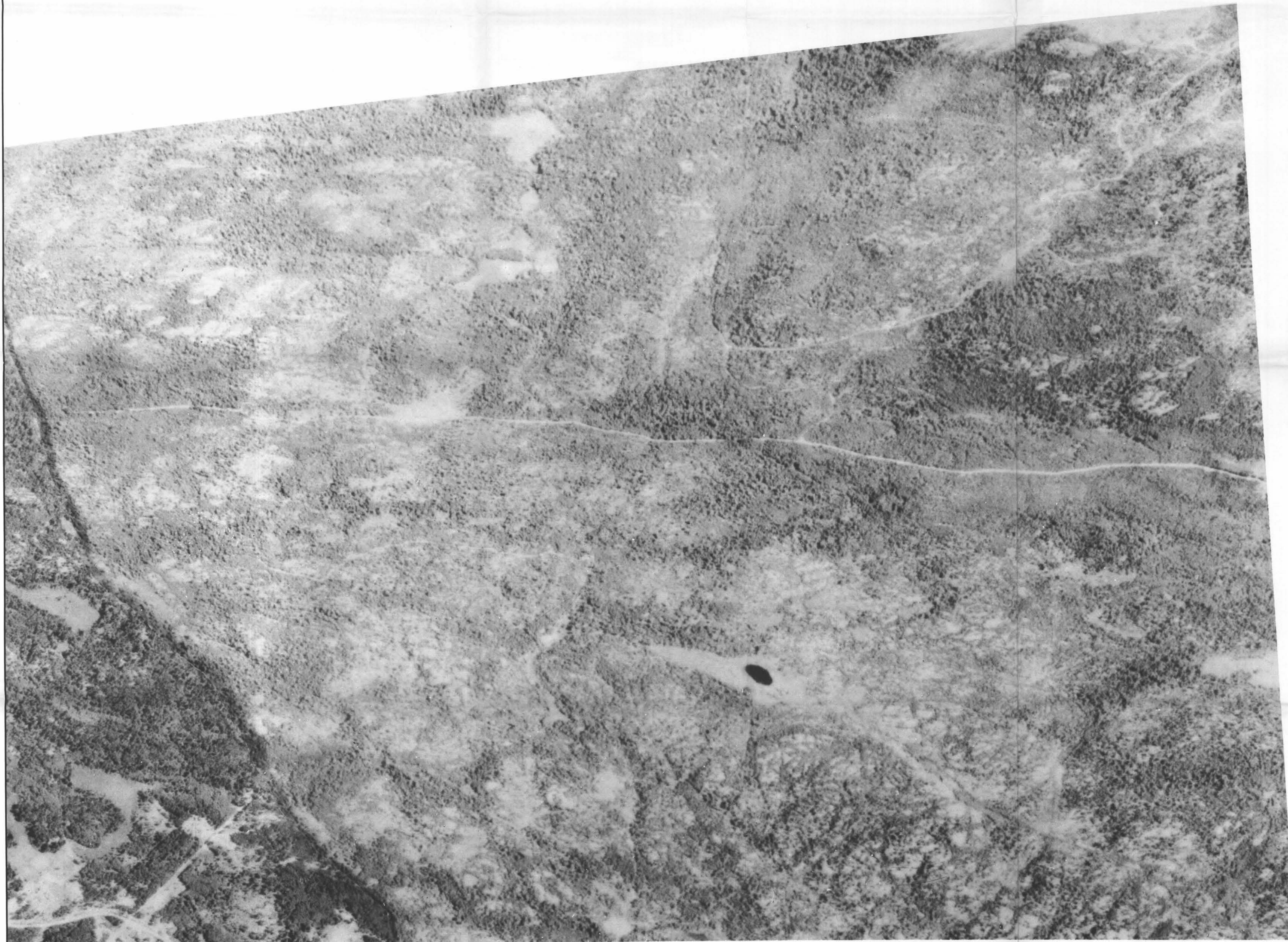
Pilot - R. Batty

Operator - D. Wright

OFFICE

Processing - E. Leask

Report - M. Konings, P.Eng.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

**18,246**

CANQUEST RESOURCE CORPORATION

BASE MAP

TEXADA ISLAND  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE 1:5,000

0 300 600 1/4 MILE  
0 100 200 1/2 KILOMETRE

AERODAT LIMITED DATE: AUGUST 1988  
NTS No: 92F/9, 10  
MAP No: 1(1 of 2) J8865



CANQUEST RESOURCE CORPORATION

BASE MAP

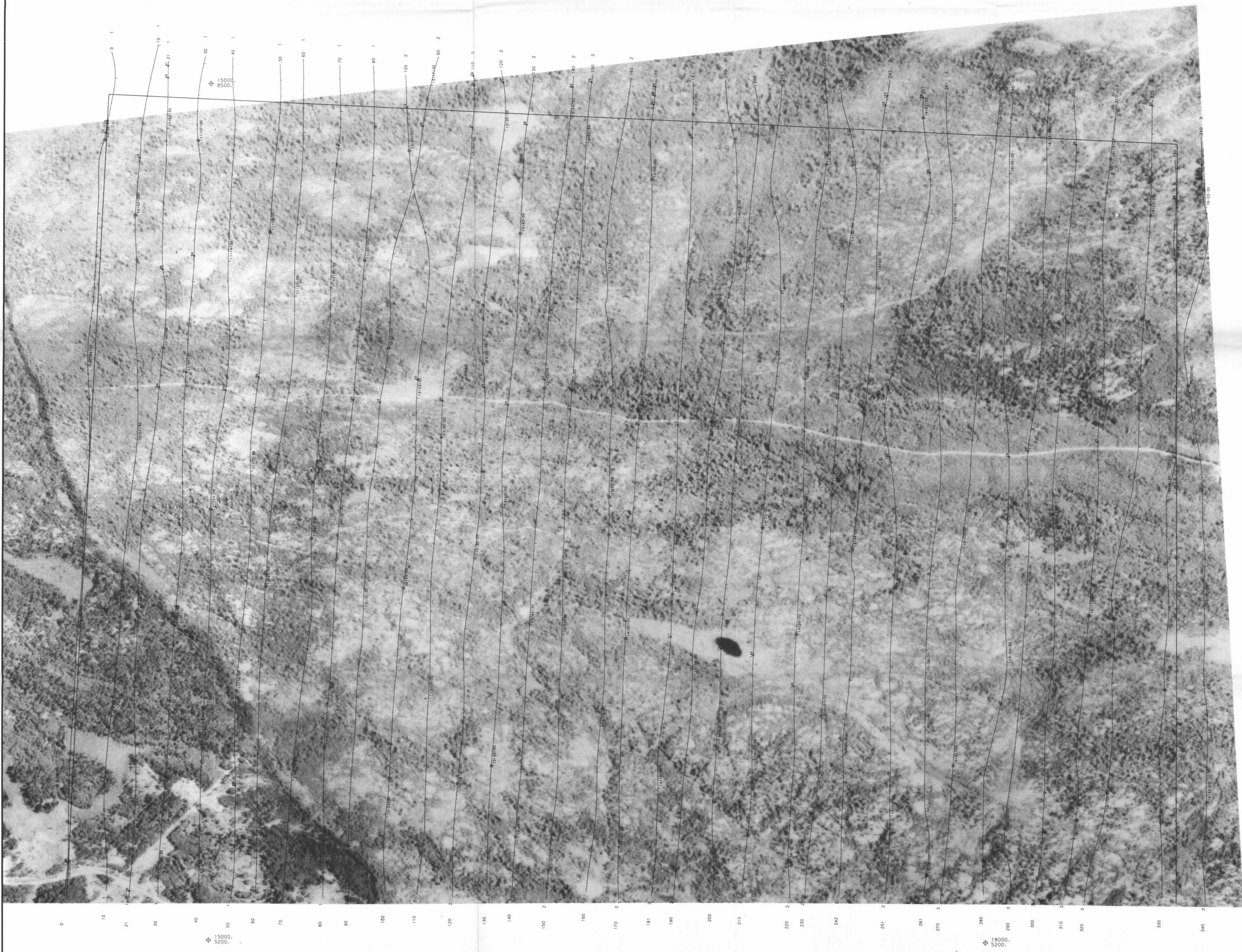
TEXADA ISLAND  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE 1:5,000

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000  
1/4 MILE  
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000  
1/2 KILOMETRE

AERODAT LIMITED

DATE: AUGUST 1988  
NTS No: 92F/9, 10  
MAP No: 1(2of2) JB865

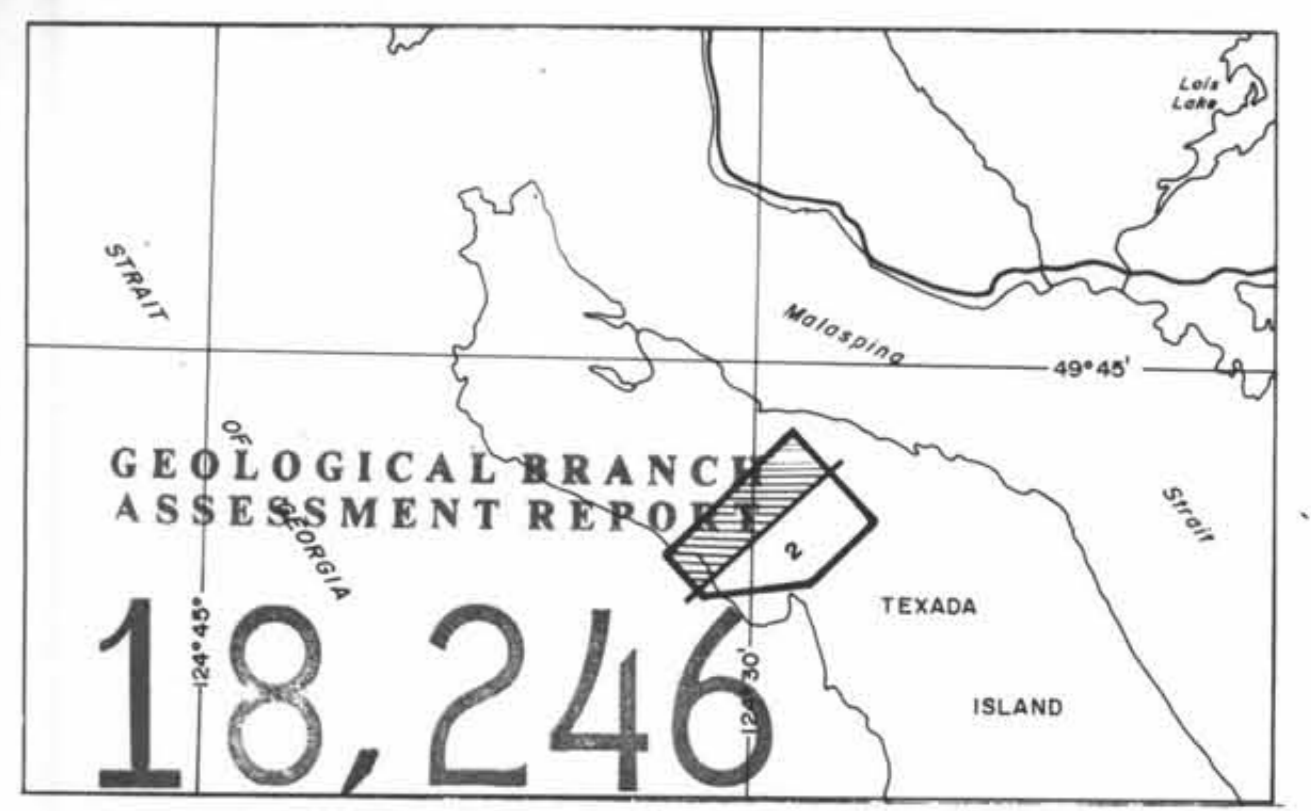


**Flight Path**

Navigation and recovery using  
Syledis SR3 radio positioning  
system  
Average terrain clearance 30m  
Line spacing = 125m

**EM Anomalies**

Conductivity Thickness (mos)  
 0 - 1  
 1 - 2  
 2 - 4  
 4 - 8  
 8 - 15  
 15 - 30  
 > 30  
 EM Anomaly A, 4000 Hz  
 100m x 100m grid  
 1-2 mos (see codes)



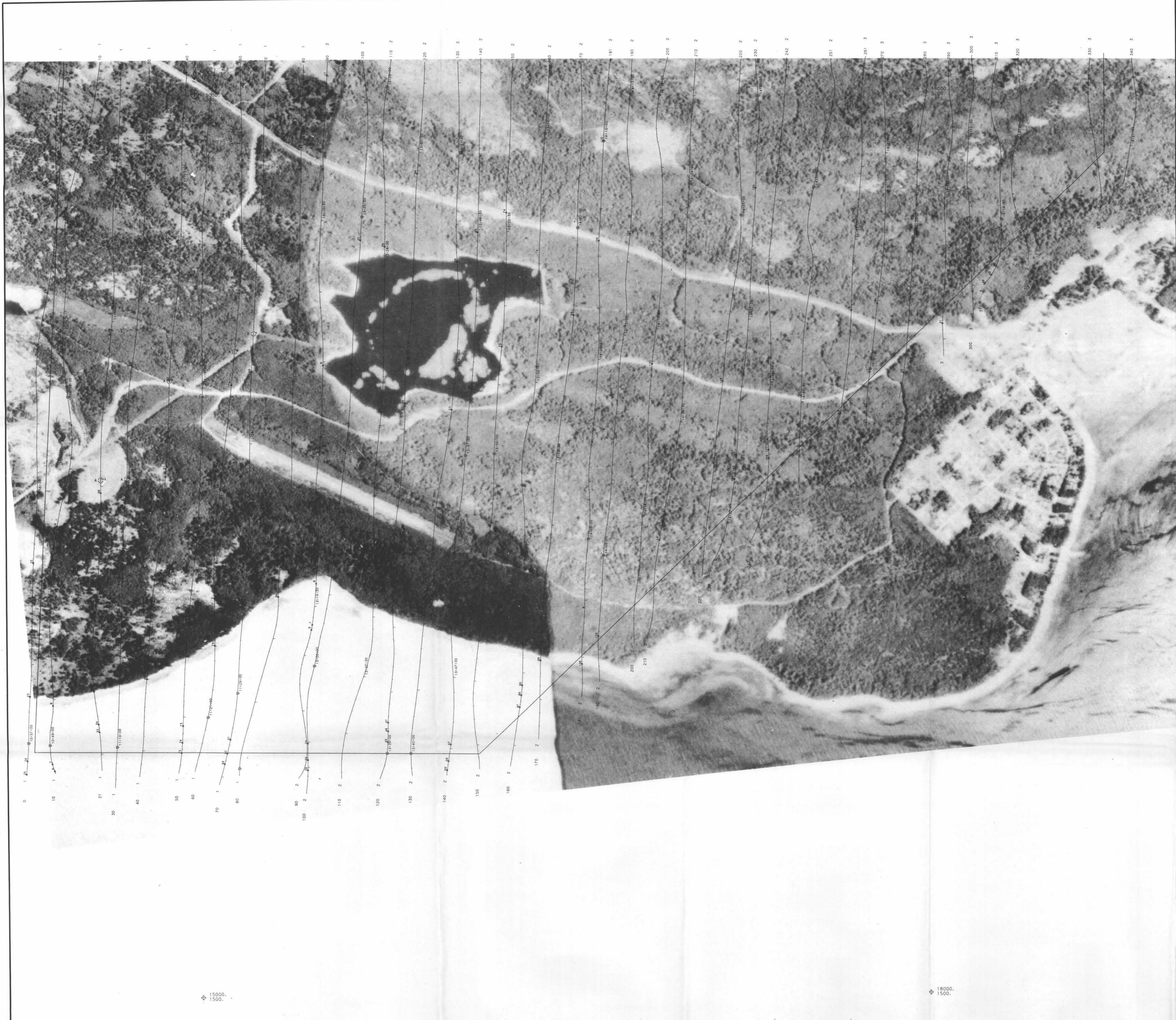
**CANQUEST RESOURCE CORPORATION**

**FLIGHT PATH**

**TEXADA ISLAND**  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE 1:15,000  
0 300 600 1/4 MILE  
0 100 200 1/2 KILOMETRE

**AERODAT LIMITED** DATE: AUGUST 1988  
 NTS No: 92F/9, 10  
 MAP No: 2(1012) J8865



**Flight Path**  
 Navigation and recovery using  
 Syllis 3 SR3 radio positioning  
 system  
 Average terrain clearance 30m  
 Line spacing = 125m

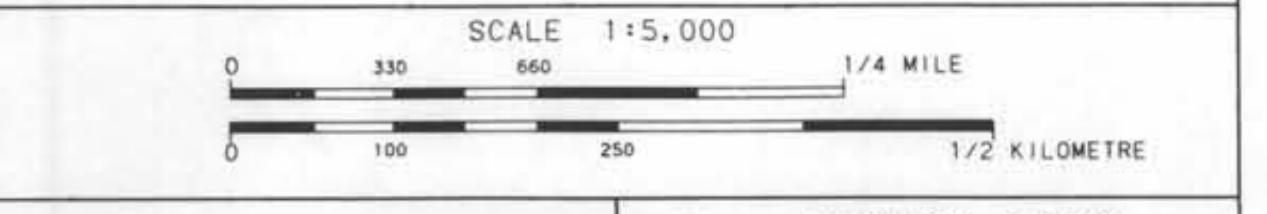
**EM Anomalies**  
 Conductivity thickness (mhos)  
 ○ 0 - 1  
 ○ 1 - 2  
 ○ 2 - 4  
 ○ 4 - 8  
 ○ 8 - 15  
 ○ 15 - 30  
 ○ > 30  
 \* EM Anomaly A, 4500 Hz  
 \* Depth 100m, 20m  
 \* Conductivity thickness  
 \* (See also code)



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
 ASSESSMENT REPORT**  
**18,246**

CANQUEST RESOURCE CORPORATION

**FLIGHT PATH**  
**TEXADA ISLAND**  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA



SCALE 1:5,000  
 DATE: AUGUST 1988  
 NTS No: 92F/9, 10  
 MAP No: 2(20f2) J885

15000.  
 1500.


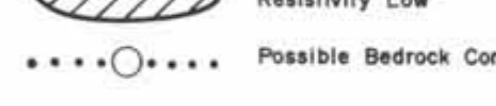


18000.  
 1500.



**Flight Path**

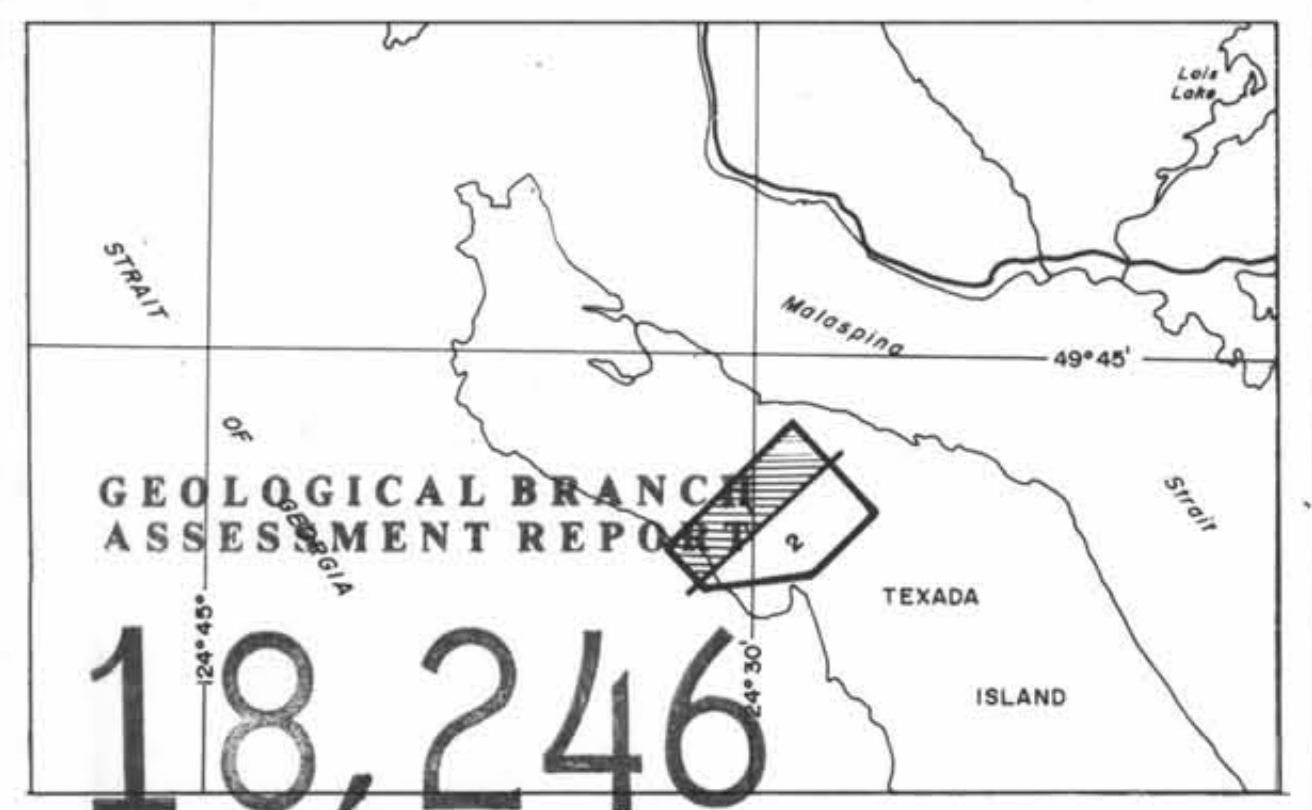
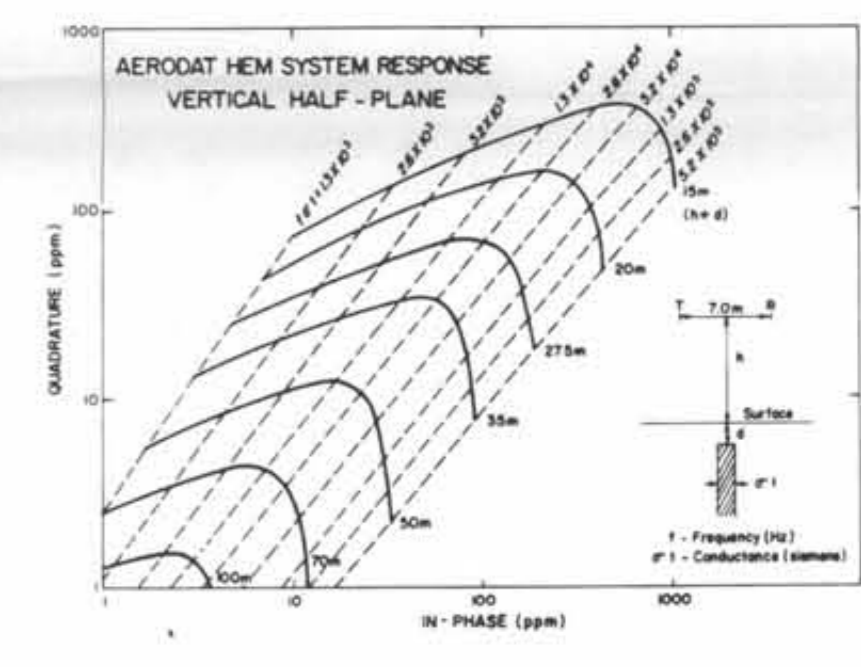
Navigation and recovery using Syledis SR3 radio positioning system  
Average terrain clearance 30m  
Line spacing = 125m

**INTERPRETATION LEGEND**

-  VLF-EM Conductors
-  Resistivity Low
-  Possible Bedrock Conductor
-  Interpreted Fault, Shear

**EM Anomalies**

- Conductivity Thickness (mhos)
- 0 - 1
  - 1 - 2
  - 2 - 4
  - 4 - 8
  - 8 - 15
  - 15 - 30
  - > 30
- EM Anomaly A: 4800 mV  
 (Average resistivity 100 ohm-m, Conductivity 100 mhos/m, Depth 100m)



**CANQUEST RESOURCE CORPORATION**

**INTERPRETATION**

**TEXADA ISLAND**  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE 1:15,000  
 0 300 600 1/4 MILE  
 0 100 200 1/2 KILOMETRE

**AERODAT LIMITED** DATE: AUGUST 1988  
 NTS No: 92F/9.10  
 MAP No: 3(1012) J8865



**Flight Path**

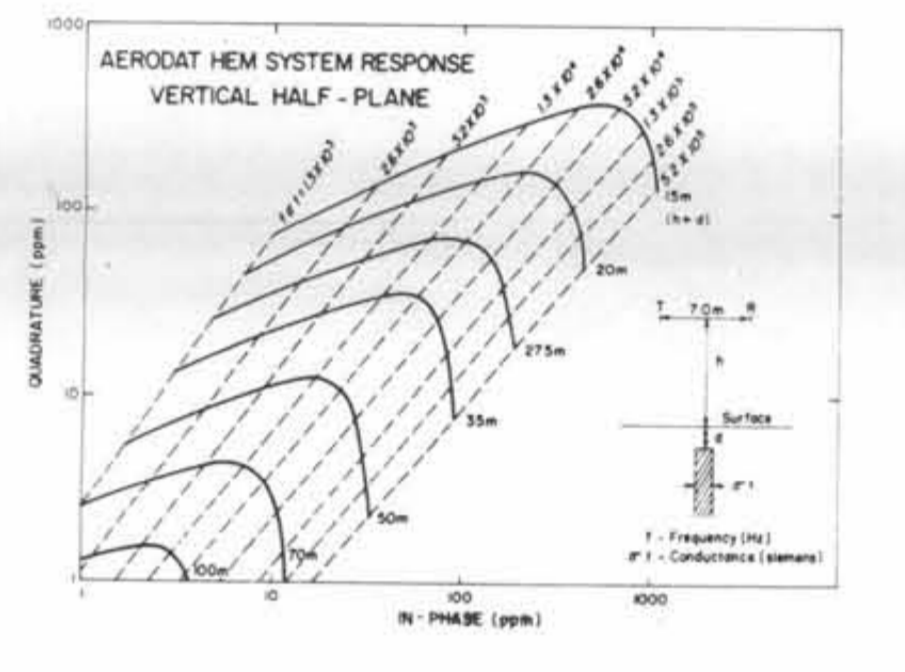
Navigation and recovery using Sylda's SR3 radio positioning system.  
Average terrain clearance 30m  
Line spacing = 125m

**INTERPRETATION LEGEND**

- VLF-EM Conductors
- ▨ Resistivity Low
- Possible Bedrock Conductor
- ~ Interpreted Fault, Shear

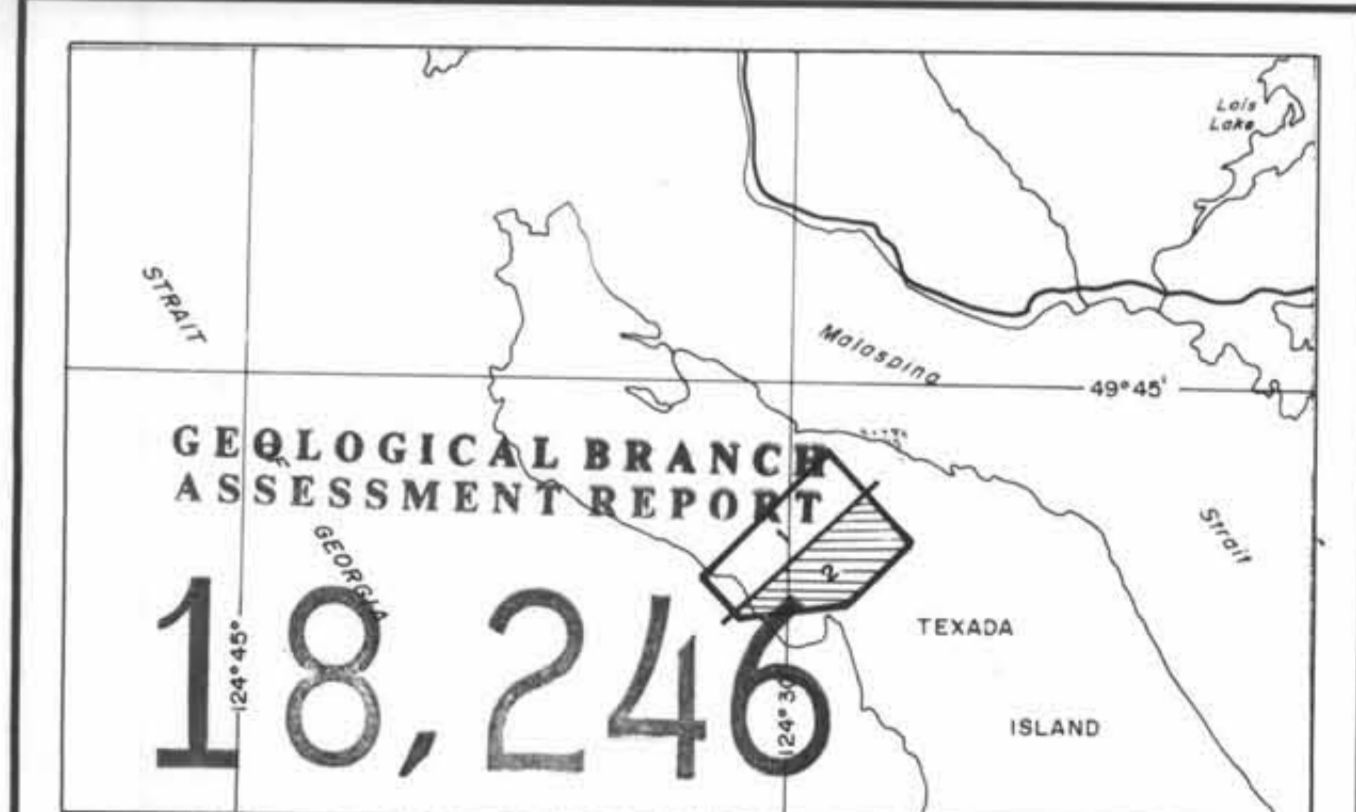
**EM Anomalies**

- Conductivity Thickness (mhos)
- 0 - 1
  - 1 - 2
  - 2 - 4
  - 4 - 8
  - 8 - 15
  - 15 - 30
  - > 30
- EM Anomaly A, 4500 Hz  
Lagrange 1000 Hz, 100m  
Depth 100m to 1000m  
1/2 mile (see code)



15000.  
1500.

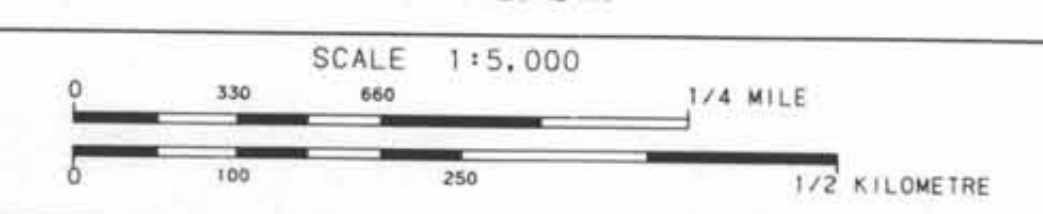
18000.  
1500.



CANQUEST RESOURCE CORPORATION

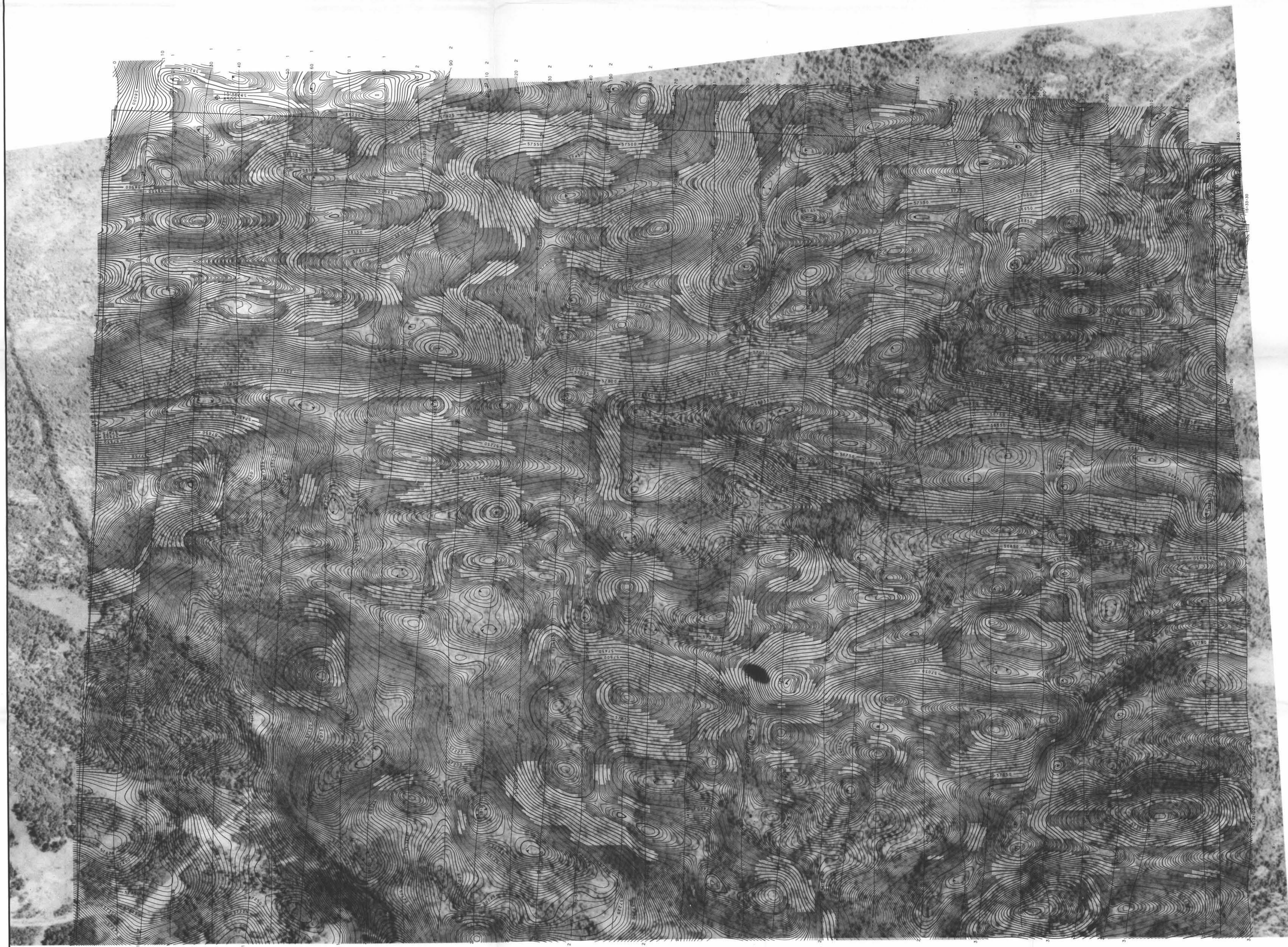
INTERPRETATION

TEXADA ISLAND  
BRITISH COLUMBIA



AERODAT LIMITED

DATE: AUGUST 1988  
NTS No: 92F/9, 10  
MAP No: 3(2 of 2) JB865



**Magnetics**  
 Total Field Magnetic intensity  
 Contours in nT.  
 Cesium high sensitivity  
 magnetometer.  
 Sensor elevation 45m

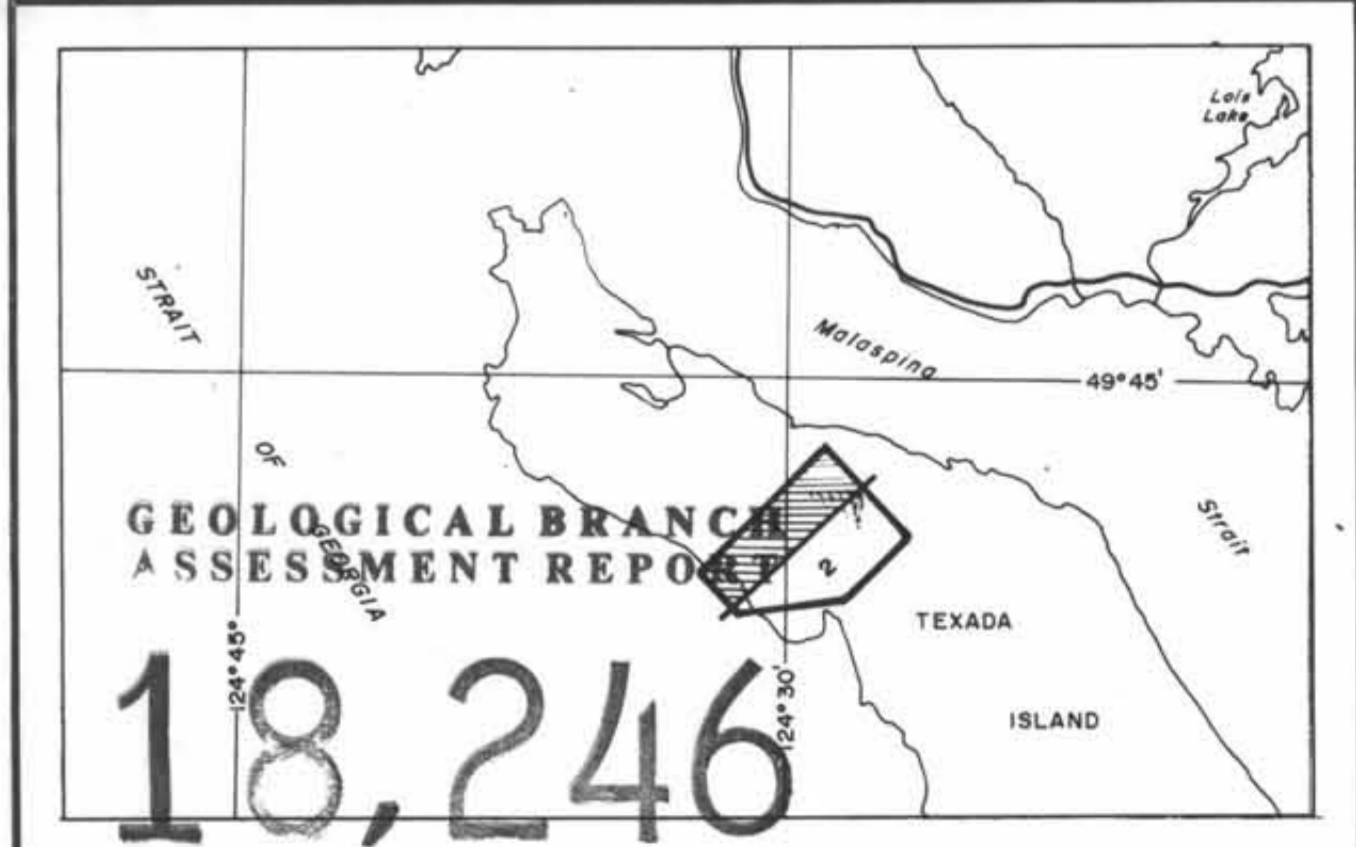
Map contours are multiples of  
 those listed below

- 5 nT
- 25 nT
- 100 nT
- 500 nT

0 10 21 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 181 190 200 210 220 230 242 251 261 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340

15000.  
5200.

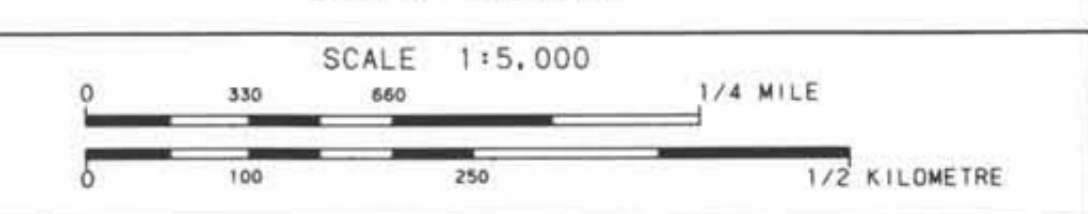
18000.  
5200.



CANQUEST RESOURCE CORPORATION

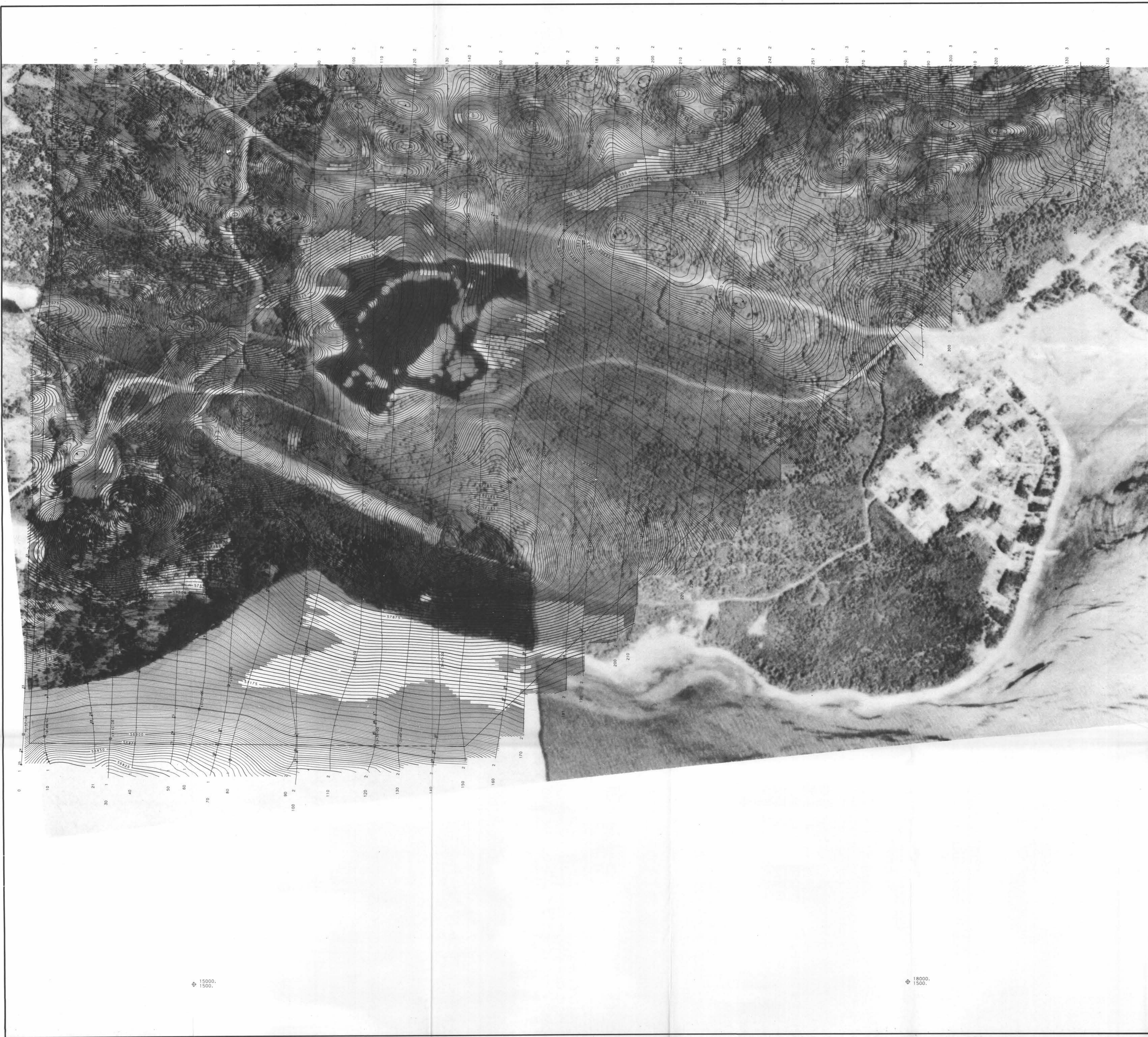
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURS

TEXADA ISLAND  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA



**AERODAT LIMITED**

DATE: AUGUST 1988  
 NTS No: 92F/9,10  
 MAP No: 4(1of2) JB865

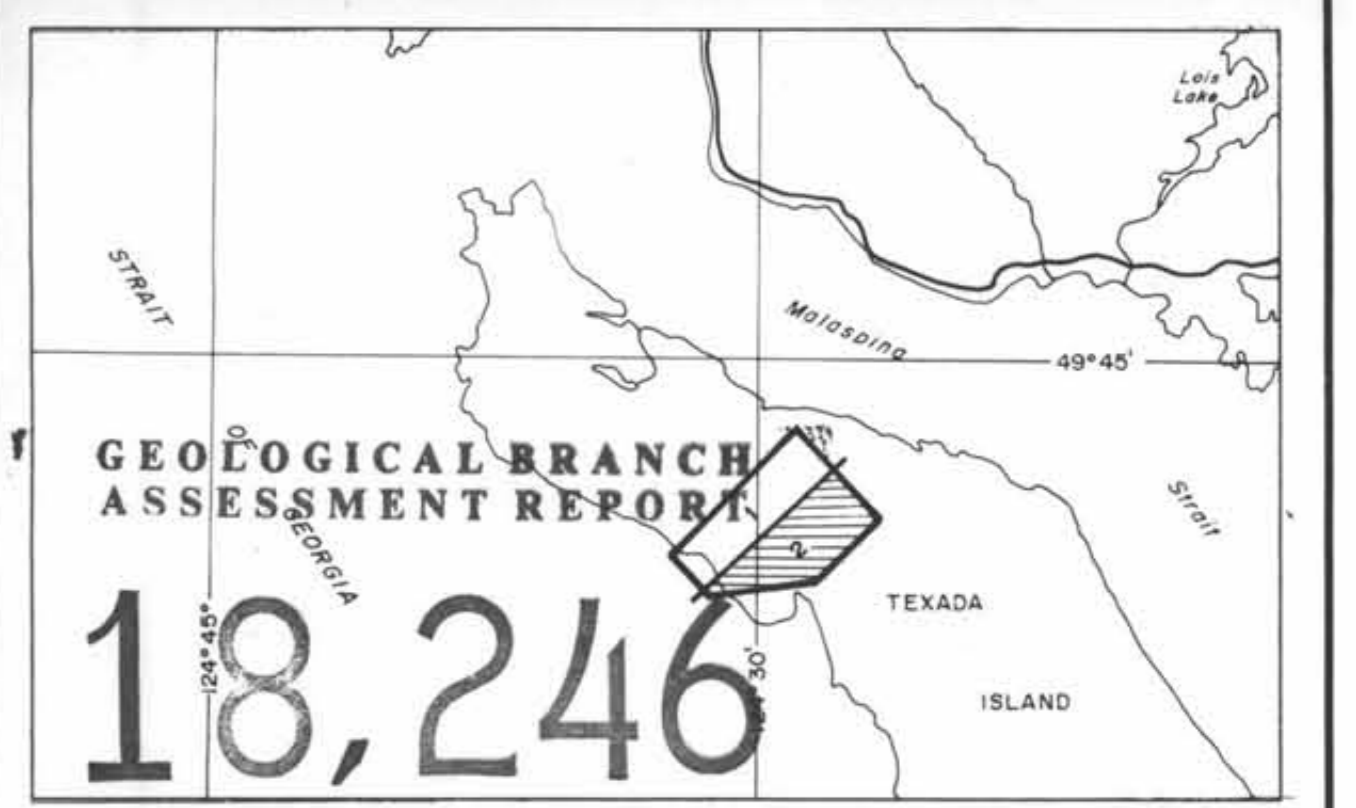


**Magnetics**

Total Field Magnetic Intensity  
Contours in nT  
Cesium high sensitivity magnetometer.  
Sensor elevation 45m

Map contours are multiples of those listed below

- 5 nT
- 25 nT
- 100 nT
- 500 nT



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**18,246**

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**TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURS**

**TEXADA ISLAND  
BRITISH COLUMBIA**

SCALE 1:15,000

0 300 600 1200 1/4 MILE  
0 100 200 400 1/2 KILOMETRE

DATE: AUGUST 1988  
NTS No: 92F/9, 10  
MAP No: 4(2of2) J8865

15000.  
1500.

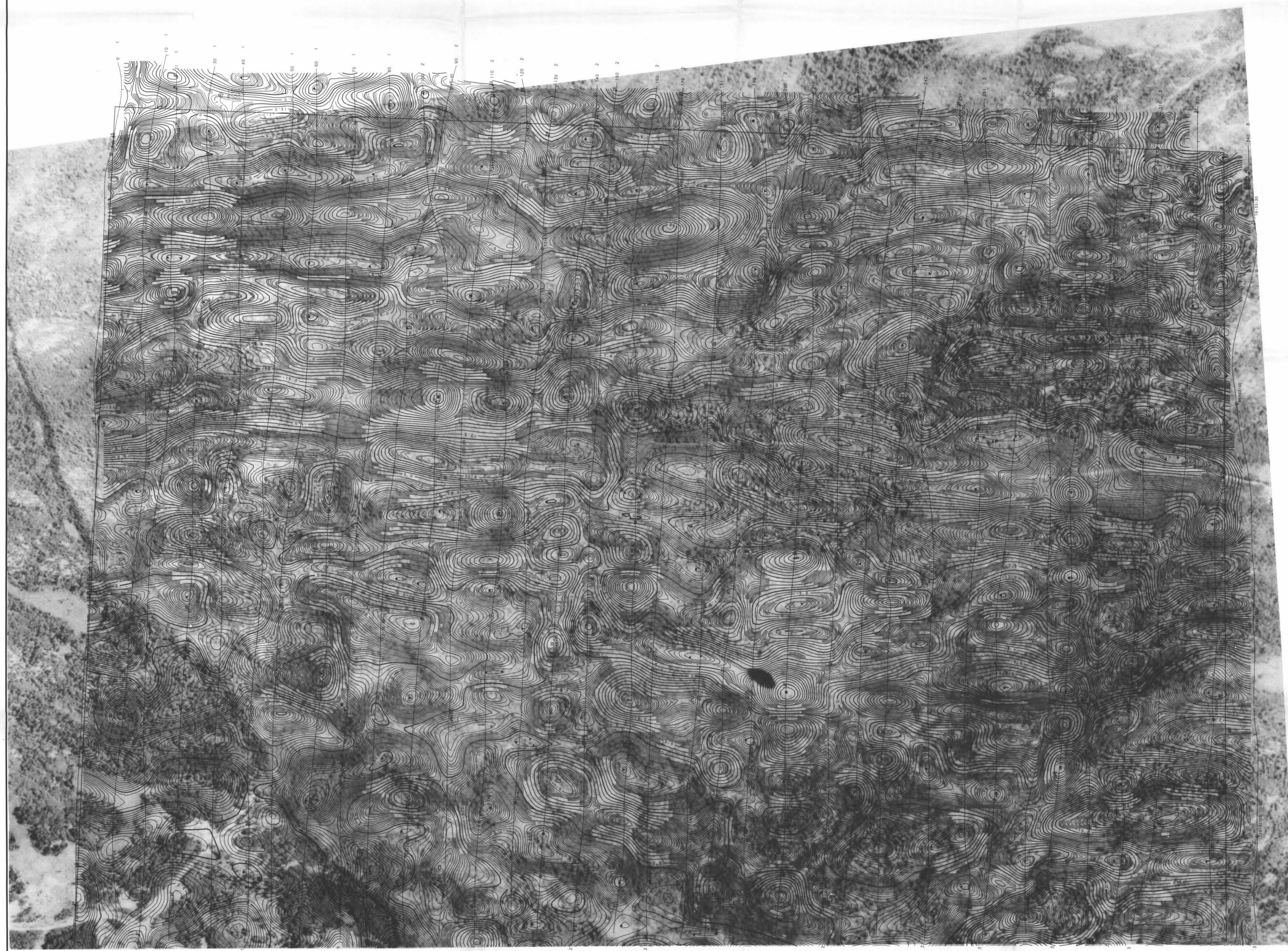
18000.  
1500.



**Vertical Gradient**

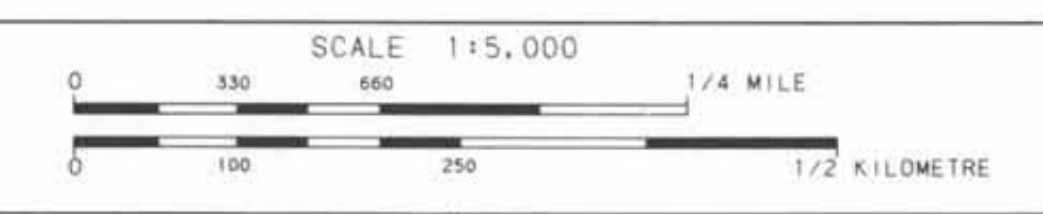
Vertical Magnetic Gradient calculated from the total field magnetic intensity in nT/m.  
Datum high sensitivity magnetometer.  
Sensor elevation 45m

- Map contours are multiples of those listed below
- 0.5 nT/m
  - 2.5 nT/m
  - 10 nT/m
  - 50 nT/m
  - 250 nT/m



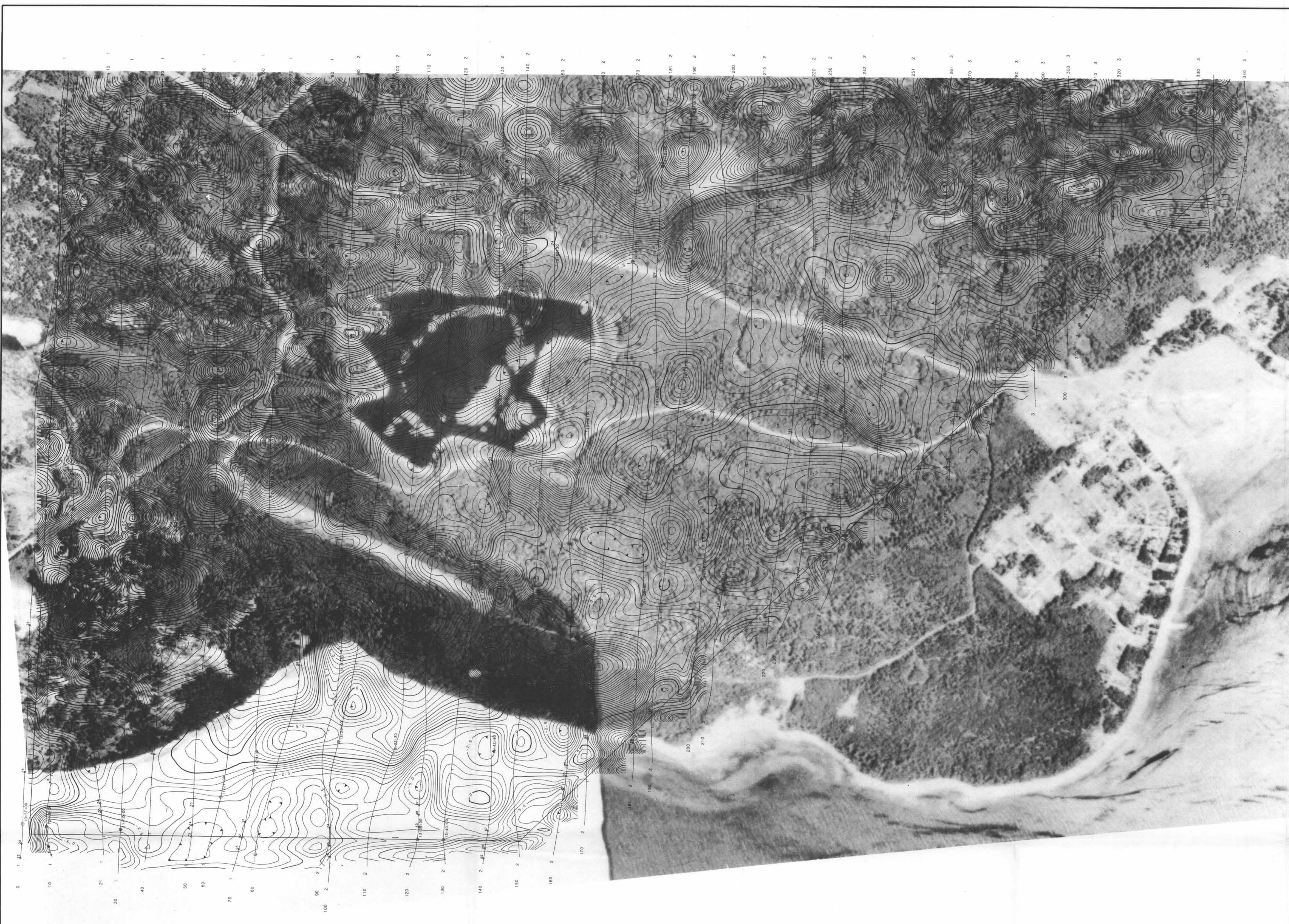
CANQUEST RESOURCE CORPORATION  
CALCULATED VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT

TEXADA ISLAND  
BRITISH COLUMBIA



AERODAT LIMITED  
DATE: AUGUST 1988  
NTS No: 92F/9, 10  
MAP No: 5(1 of 2) JB865

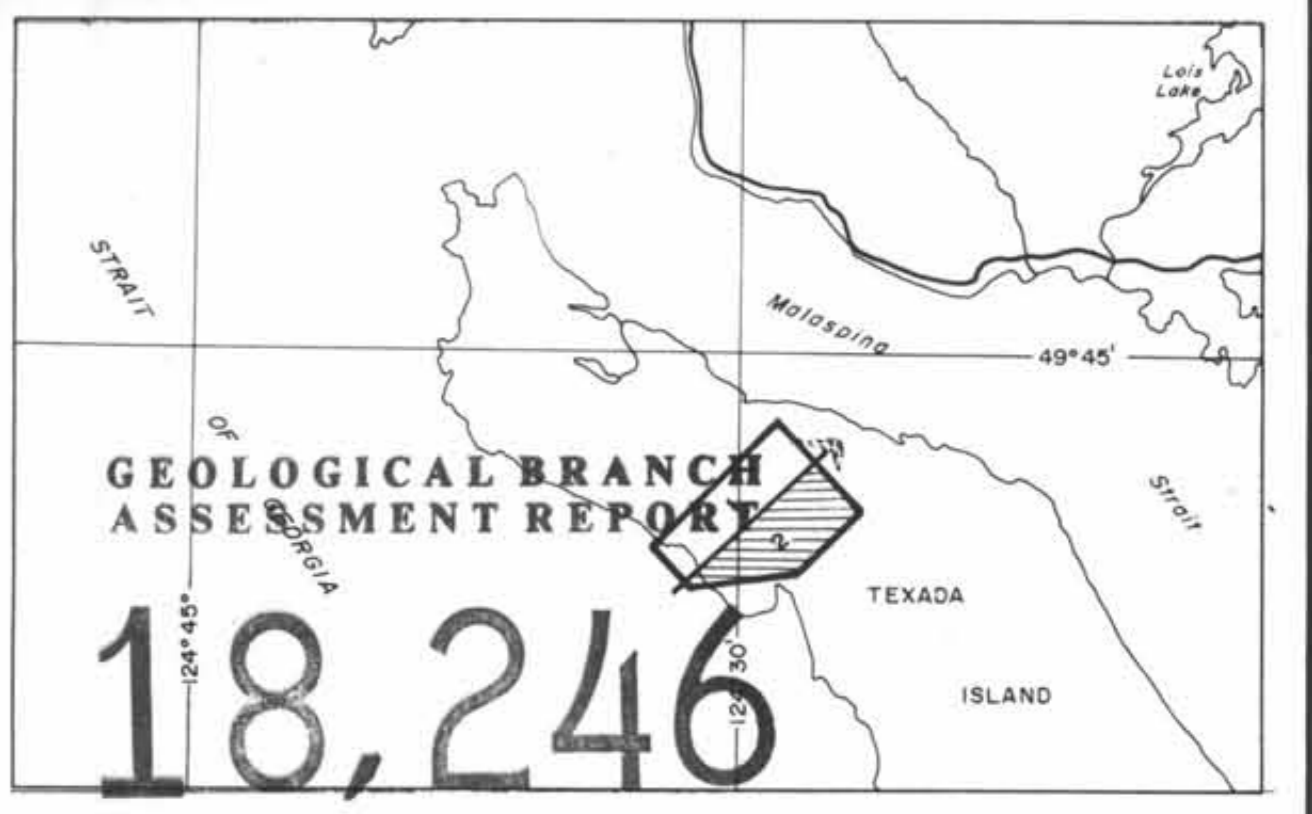
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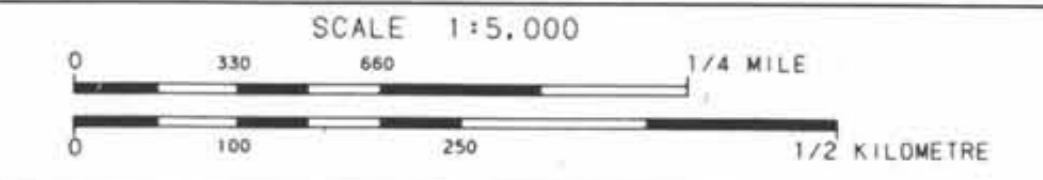
**Vertical Gradient**

Vertical Magnetic Gradient calculated from the total field magnetic intensity in nT/m.  
Cesium high sensitivity magnetometer.  
Sensor elevation 45m

- Map contours are multiples of those listed below
- 0.5 nT/m
  - 2.5 nT/m
  - 10 nT/m
  - 50 nT/m
  - 250 nT/m



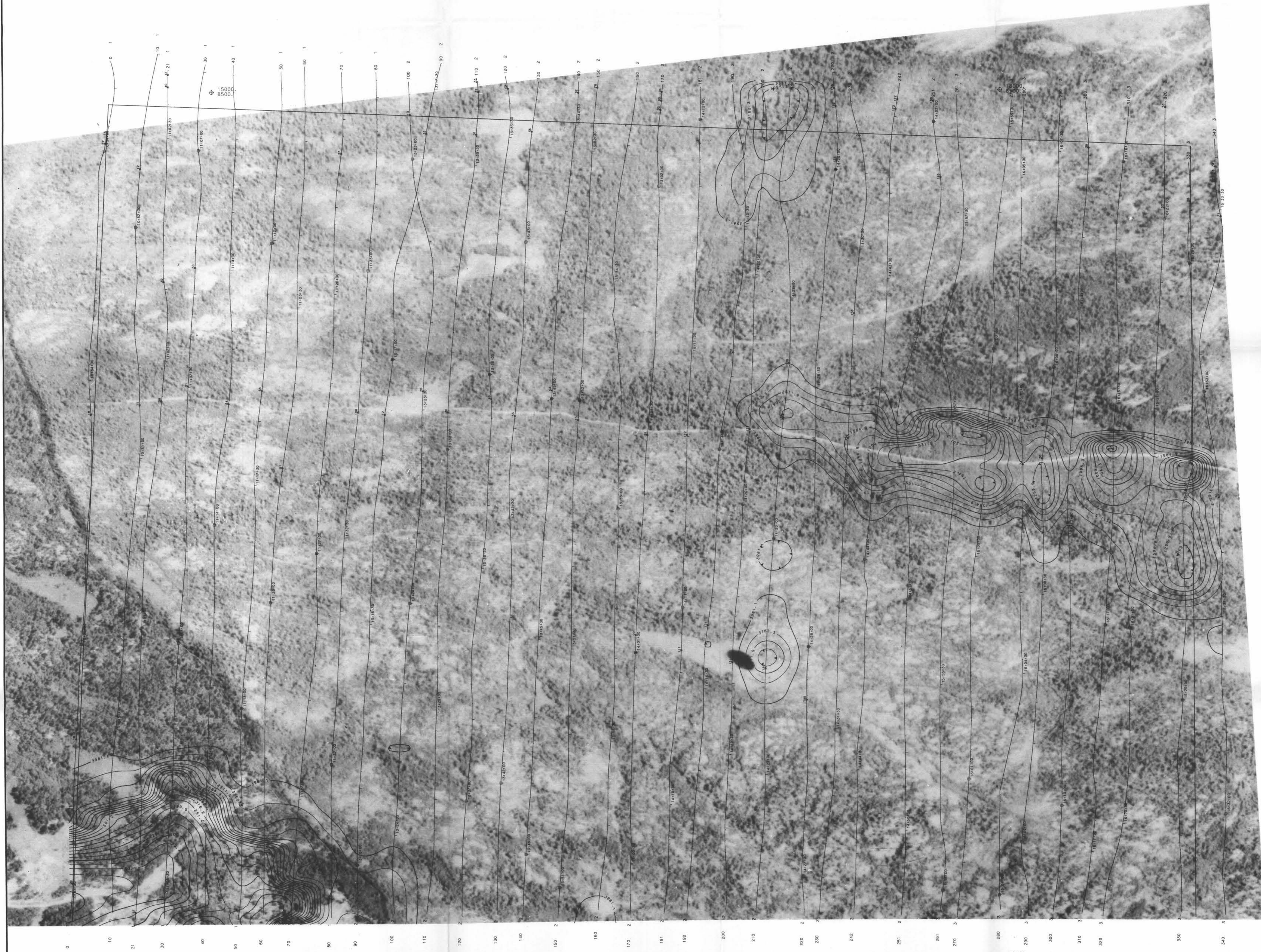
CANQUEST RESOURCE CORPORATION  
CALCULATED VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT  
TEXADA ISLAND  
BRITISH COLUMBIA



DATE: AUGUST 1988  
NTS No: 92F/9, 10  
MAP No: 5(2 of 2) J8865

18000.  
1500.

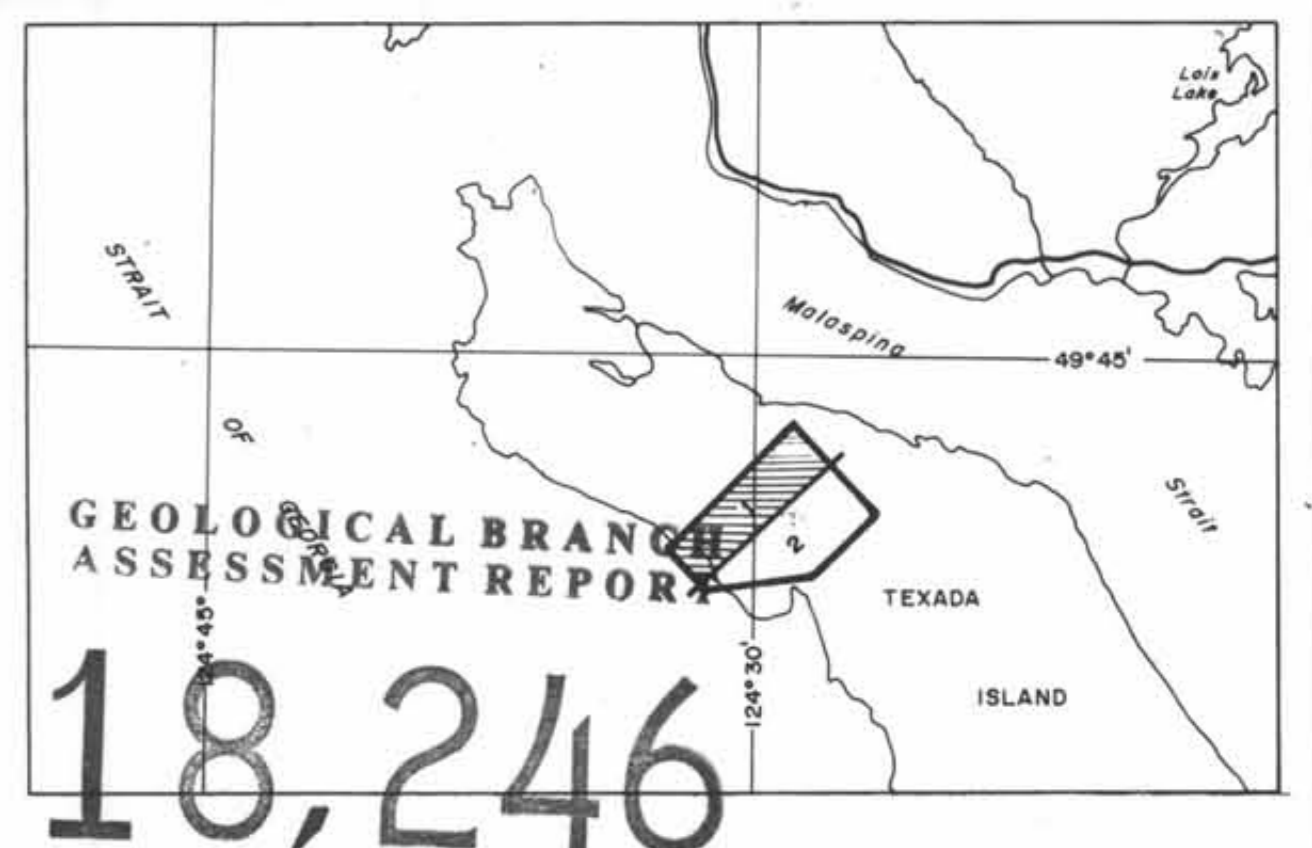
18000.  
1500.



**Apparent Resistivity**  
 Calculated from 4175 Hz  
 coplanar EM response assuming  
 a 200 m conductive layer.  
 Contouring in ohm-m at  
 logarithmic intervals.  
 Sensor elevation 30m

Map contours are multiples of  
 those listed below

- 1 log(ohm-m)
- 2 log(ohm-m)
- 1 log(ohm-m)



**18,246**

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
 ASSESSMENT REPORT**

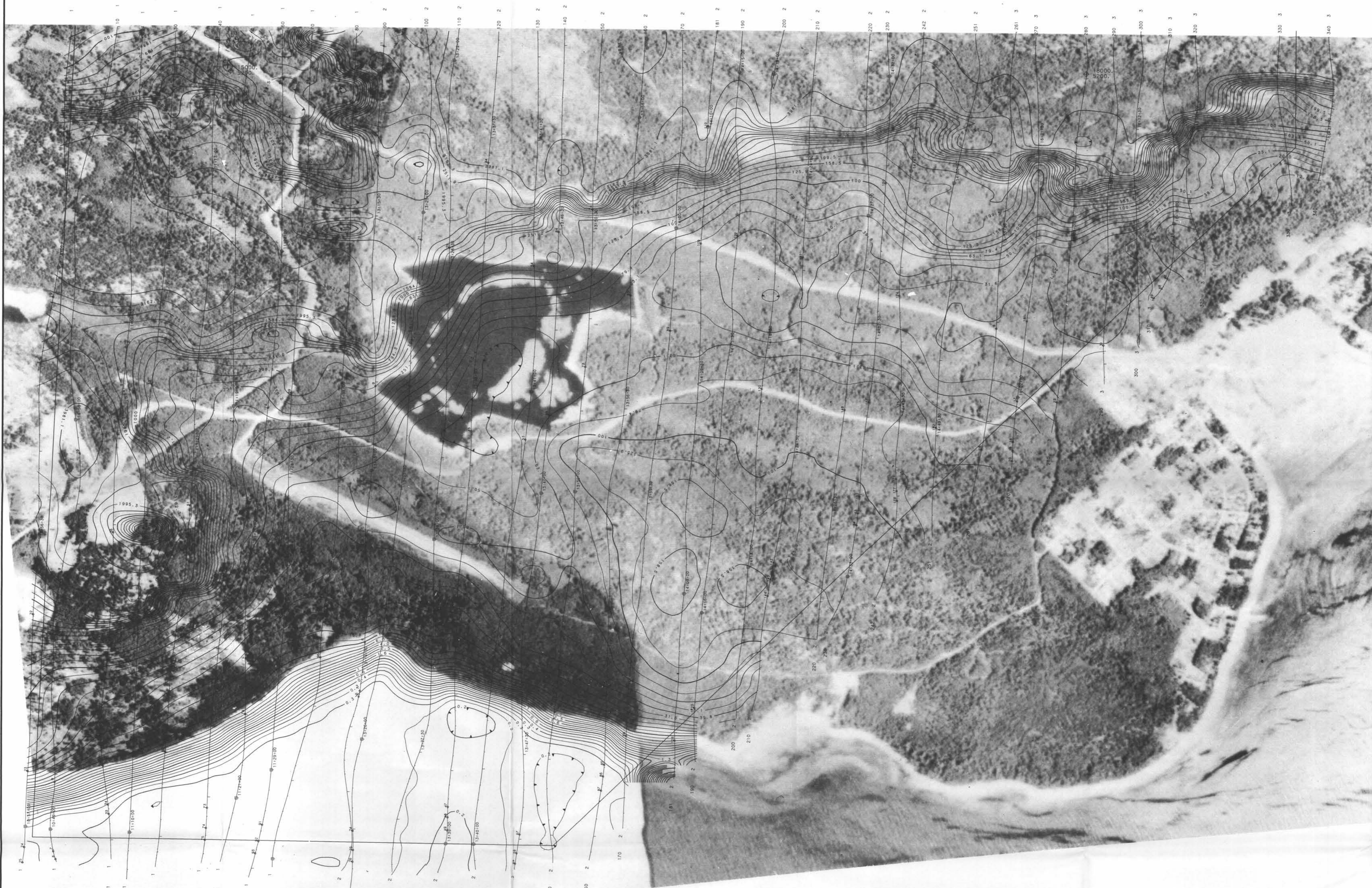
**CANQUEST RESOURCE CORPORATION**

**APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOURS**

**TEXADA ISLAND  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA**

SCALE 1:5,000  
 0 100 200 300 400 500 METRES  
 0 1/4 MILE  
 0 100 200 300 400 500 METRES  
 0 1/2 KILOMETRE

<b>AERODAT LIMITED</b>	DATE: AUGUST 1988
	NTS No: 92F/9, 10
	MAP No: 6(1012) J8865



**Apparent Resistivity**

Calculated from 4175 Hz coplanar EM response assuming a 200 m conductive layer. Contouring in ohmm at logarithmic intervals. Sensor elevation 30m.

Map contours are multiples of those listed below:  
 ———— .1 log(ohmm)  
 ———— .2 log(ohmm)  
 ———— 1 log(ohmm)



**CANQUEST RESOURCE CORPORATION**

**APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOURS**

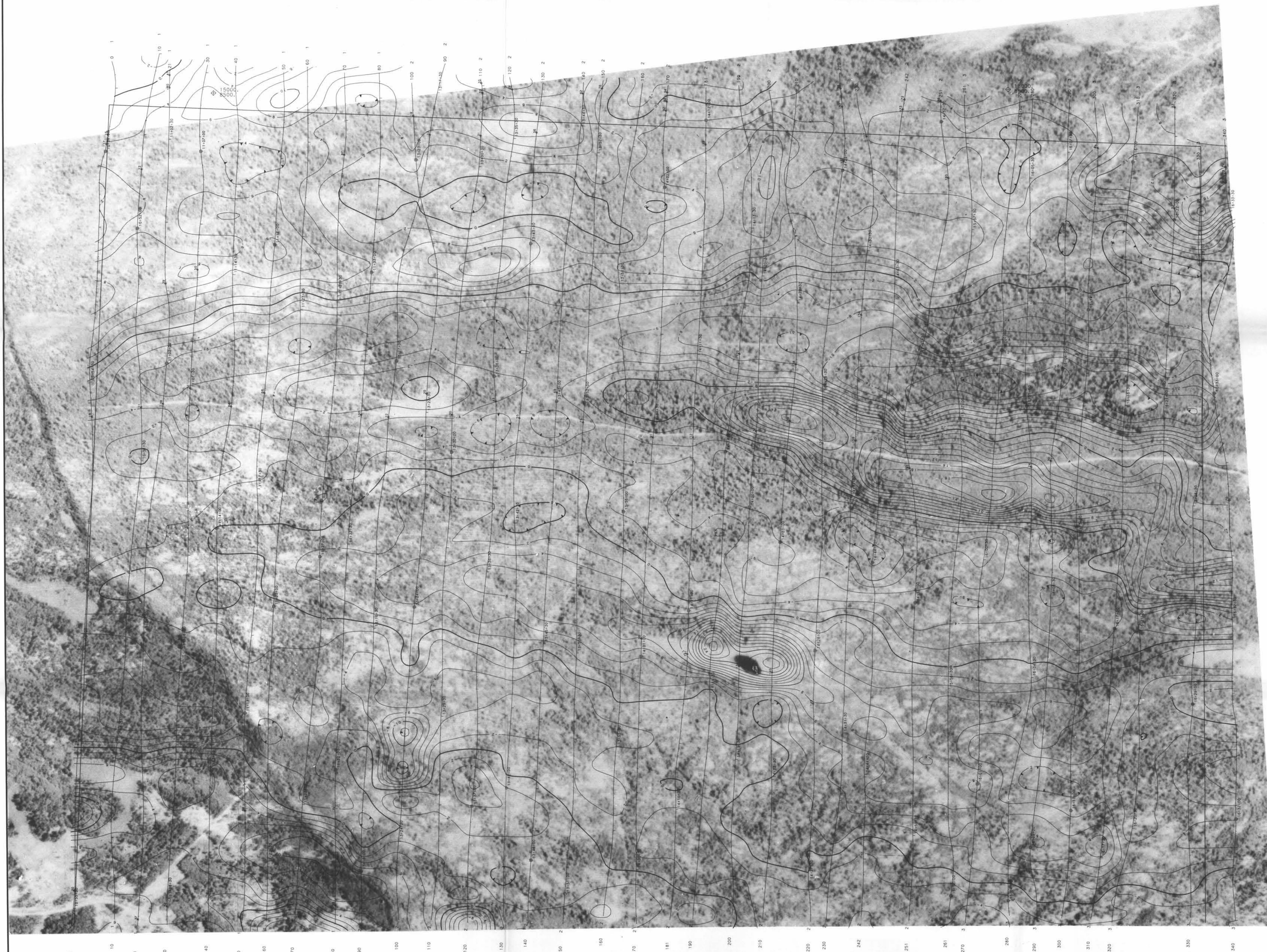
**TEXADA ISLAND**  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE 1:5,000  
0 300 600 1/4 MILE  
0 100 200 1/2 KILOMETRE

**AERODAT LIMITED** DATE: AUGUST 1988  
 NTS No: 92F/9, 10  
 MAP No: 6(2of 2) J8865

15000.  
1500.

18000.  
1500.

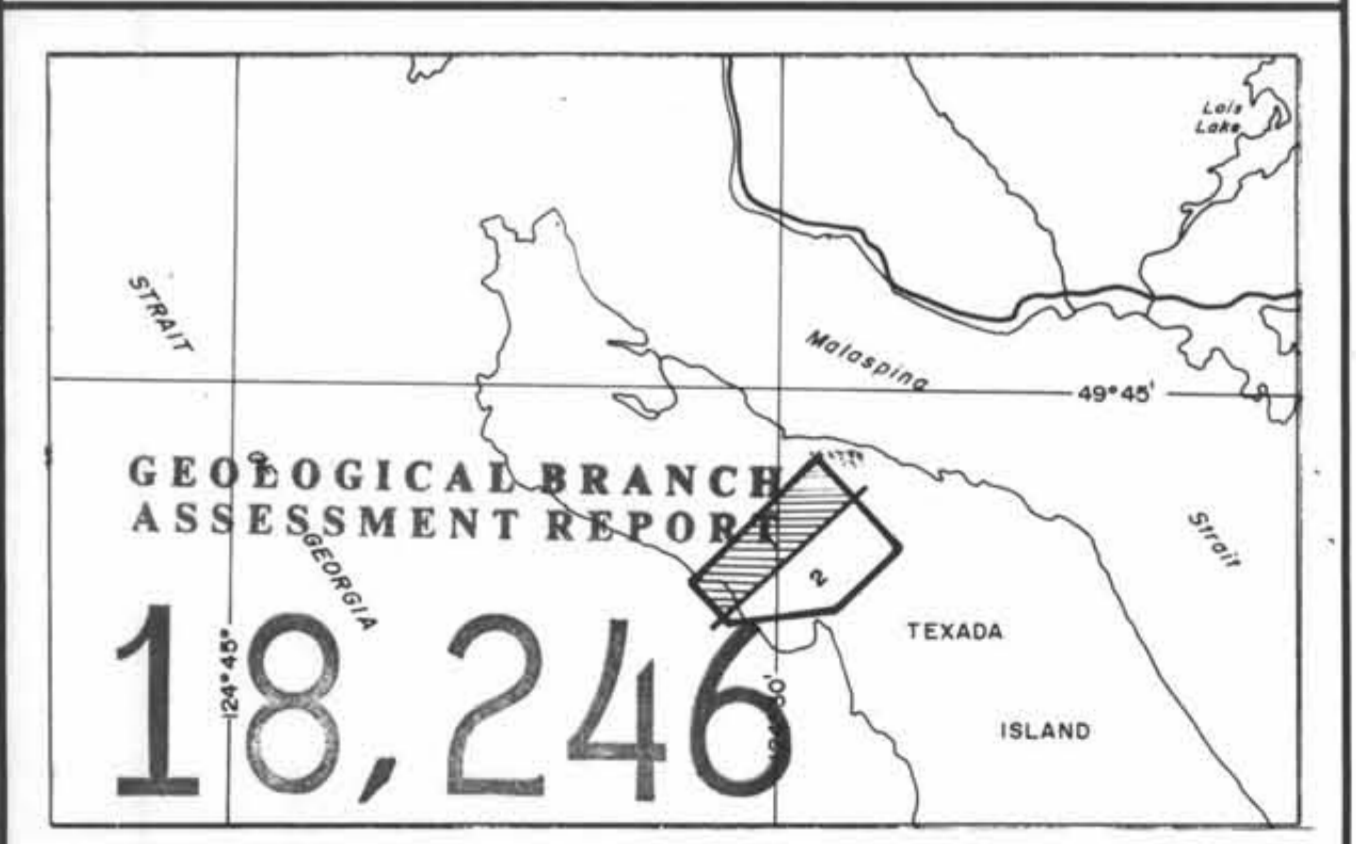


**VLF-EM**

VLF-EM Total Field Intensity  
in percent.  
Station: NLK  
Jim Creek, Washington  
24.8 kHz  
Sensor elevation 45m

Map contours are multiples of  
those listed below

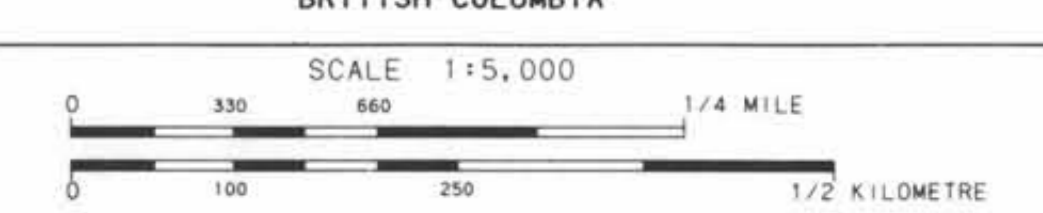
- 2 %
- 10 %
- 50 %



CANQUEST RESOURCE CORPORATION

VLF-EM TOTAL FIELD CONTOURS

TEXADA ISLAND  
BRITISH COLUMBIA



**AERODAT LIMITED** DATE: AUGUST 1988  
NTS No: 92F/9, 10  
MAP No: 7(1 of 2) J8865

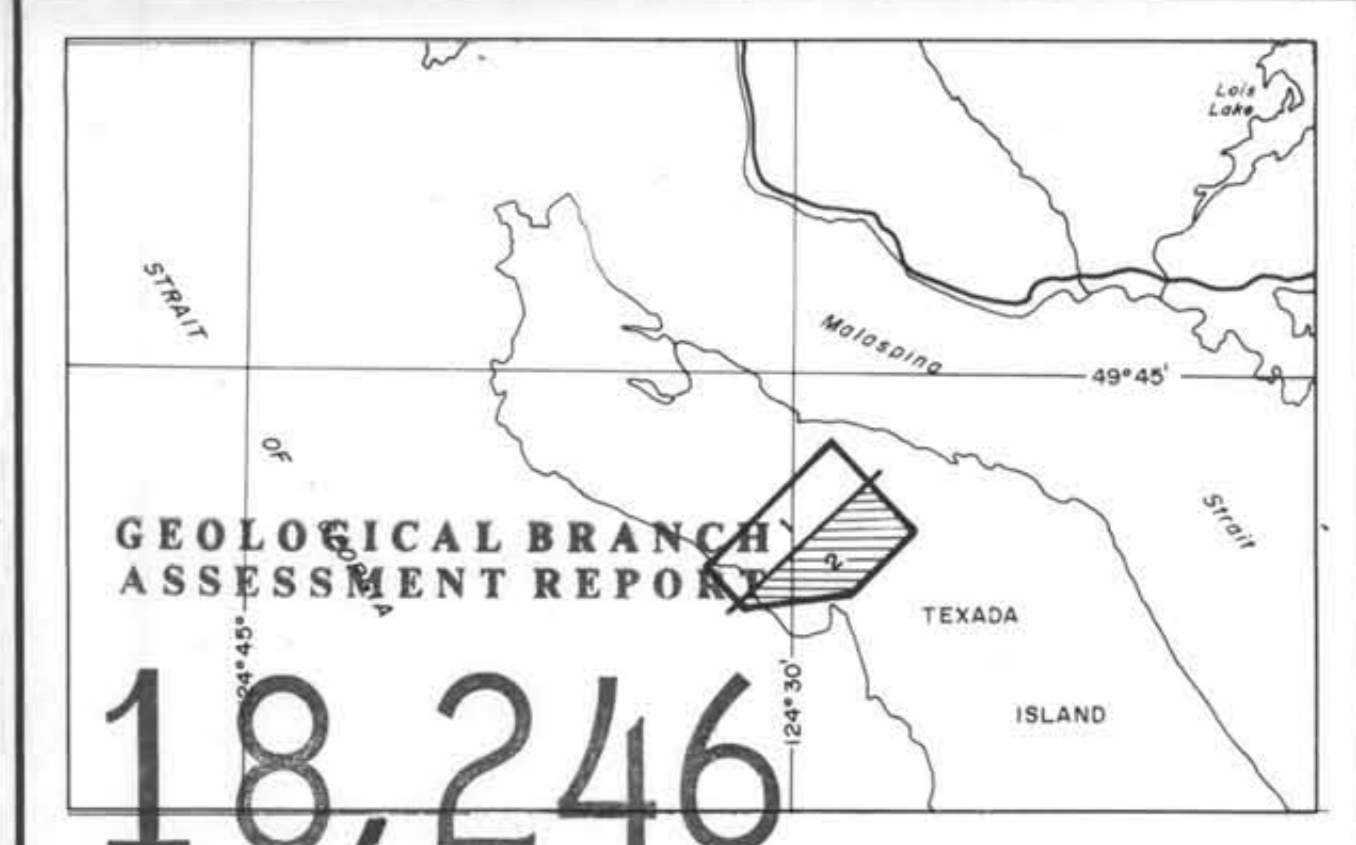


**VLF-EM**

VLF-EM Total Field Intensity  
in percent.  
Station: NLK  
Jlm Creek, Washington  
24.8 kHz  
Sensor elevation 45m

Map contours are multiples of  
those listed below

- 2 %
- 10 %
- 50 %



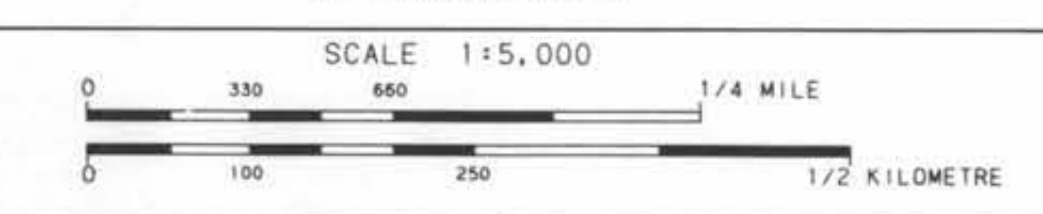
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**18,246**

**CANQUEST RESOURCE CORPORATION**

**VLF-EM TOTAL FIELD CONTOURS**

**TEXADA ISLAND  
BRITISH COLUMBIA**



**AERODAT LIMITED** DATE: AUGUST 1988  
NTS No: 92F/9, 10  
MAP No: 7(2of2) J865

15000.  
1500.

18000.  
1500.