ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Kamloops — Off Confidential: 90.01.20

ASSESSMENT REPORT 18278 — MINING DIVISION: Lillooet

PROPERTY: Why Not
LOCATION: LAT 50 56 00 LONG 122 44 00
UTM 10 5642226 518739
NTS 092J15E

CAMP: 034 Bridge River Camp

CLAIM(S): Why Not 1-4
OPERATOR(S): Levon Res.
AUTHOR(S): Brewer, L.
REPORT YEAR: 1988, 24 Pages
COMMODITIES SEARCHED FOR: Gold,Silver,Antimony
GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY: The southwest and northeast portions of the claim group are underlain by cherts and volcanics of the Paleozoic Fergusson Series. Volcanics are predominate rock type consisting of green to dark green massive, occasionally pillowed, basic andesites to basalts. Extensive orange brown alteration containing quartz and enhydrite is exposed on the western side of Why Not 2 (Sampson, 1985).
KEYWORDS: Paleozoic,Fergusson Group,Chert,Andesite,Basalt,Quartz,Anhydrite
WORK DONE: Geophysical
EMAB 91.7 km; VLF
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
MAGA 91.7 km
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000

RELATED REPORTS: 14510
MINFILE: 092JNE089

18278

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEYS

OVER THE

WHY NOT #1-3 MINERAL CLAIMS

PEARSON RIDGE AREA

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPERTY	:	12 km north east of Gold Bridge, B.C. Pearson Ridge/Tyaughton Lake North shore of Carpenter Lake.
WRITTEN FOR	:	LEVON RESOURCES LTD. #100-455 Granville Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T1
SURVEYED BY	:	COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES (1984) LTD. #611-470 Granville Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1V5
WRITTEN BY	:	LLOYD C. BREWER COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES (1984) LTD.
DATED	:	September 03, 1988

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

At back of report

In back pocket

SUMMARY

Airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were carried out over the Why Not Gold Property and adjoining claims owned by Levon Resources Ltd. of Vancouver B.C. during December 1987. The claims are located on the Pearson Ridge on the east side of Tyaughton Lake, some 40 km northwest from the town of Lillooet. Access is easily gained by road from Goldbridge some 12 km to the west of the properties. The terrain consists of mainly moderate to steep slopes and alpine hill tops forested with moderately dense coniferous trees at lower elevations to alpine vegetation above 2,000 meters elevation. The purpose of the surveys was to aid in the mapping of geology as well as to locate probable areas for extensions of gold bearing quartz filled faults and shears.

The property occurs within Bridge River series sediments and volcanics, and sediments of the Taylor Creek sediments. The contacts of these groups strike northwesterly through the property.

In the area, occurs gold, silver and copper mineralization usually hosted in fault controlled quartz and calcite viens within the Bridge River Series.

The airborne surveys were flown at about 50 meters terrain clearance on contour lines with line separation averaging 200 meters. The instruments used were a Sabre Electronics proton precession magnetometer and a Sabre Electronics VLF-EM receiver. The magnetic data were digitized from strip charts and hand contoured. The contours were drawn on a survey plan on which the VLF-EM anomalies were plotted as well.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The magnetic survey shows the entire property is underlain by sediments and volcanics of the Bridge River Series and sediments of the Taylor Creek Group. The area under the northern portion of the survey area is reflecting unknown rock units.

   Mineralization in the Gold Bridge area is often related to structural controls such as faults and shears. As a result, magnetic lows, which can reflect these structures, indicate important areas for further exploration.

2. The VLF-EM survey revealed 12 multi-line conductors as well as several single line conductors; the majority of these conductors are reflecting shears, faults and contact zones, which are important in the placement of gold bearing quartz veins. Conductor 'j' is located on the eastern section of the survey area; this is possibly reflecting a cross fault between the main Tyaughton Creek and Carpenter Lake faults.

3. Both the VLF-EM and magnetic surveys revealed lineations within the survey area that are likely caused by fault, shear and/or contact zones. These can be important indicators of sulphide and native gold mineralization especially where the lineations cross.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The airborne geophysics has revealed some target areas throughout the property such as magnetic lows and the VLF-EM highs. It is recommended to check these out by prospecting, geological mapping and possible soil sampling. Soil geochemistry lines should be run in the ares of interest, such as across the VLF-EM conductors that occur near the magnetic lows.

It is not expected, however, that all gold-sulphide mineralization in the area will be reflected by the airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys. It is simply a start as far as defining target areas.

However, if one wants to cover the property effectively, the following program is recommended.

1. Careful geological mapping and prospecting should be carried out by a geologist and prospector familiar with gold mineralization. One large benefit of this will be a better interpretation of any geophysics that are carried out. Special attention should be paid to the VLF-EM conductors and magnetic lows.

2. Soil samples should be carried out on a reconnaisance basis over any area of interest. They should be run on topographical contours across the strike of the zone being investigated.

3. Cat trenching should be carried out prior to diamond drilling.

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF - EM SURVEYS

OVER THE

WHY NOT CLAIMS

PEARSON RIDGE, TYAUGHTON LAKE AREA

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the survey procedure, compilation of data and the interpretation of low-level airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys carried out over the WHY NOT claims near Tyaughton Lake in December, 1987. The surveys were carried out by Lloyd C.Brewer,instrument operator and project manager, and John Kime, navigator, both of whom are of Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) Ltd. A total of 91.7 line km of airborne surveys were done over the property and surrounding area.

The object of the two surveys was to aid in the geological mapping of lithology and structure for the purpose of exploration of the type of gold mineralization as is found in the Gold Bridge and Bralorne area. Magnetic surveys have especially been proven to be a good geological mapping tool.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of three contiguous claims totalling 40 units as shown on Map 2 and as described below:

Claim Name	# Units	Record #	Expiry Date
WHY NOT ONE	16	2859(6)	June 04, 1989
WHY NOT 2	9	2392(4)	April 14, 1989
WHY NOT 3	15	2426(5)	May 24, 1990

The expiry dates shown does not take into account the surveys under discussion as being accepted for assessment credits.

The three claims are owned by Levon Resources Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located on Pearson Ridge and abuts the eastern edge of Tyaughton Lake, some 2 km north of Carpenter Lake.

The geographical coordinates are $50^{o}57'$N latitude and $122^{o}44'$ W longitude.

Access can be gained by a series of 4-wheel drive roads from the Lillooet/ Gold Bridge road which runs on the north side of Carpenter Lake. The distance from Gold Bridge to the property is about 10 km.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property lies at the southeastern part of the Pacific Ranges which is a physiographic division of the Coast Mountains. The terrain, in general, is steep and mountainous. The claims are disected by the northwesterly running Pearson Ridge.

Elevations vary from 900 meters a.s.l. at the southern edge of the property close to Carpenter Lake, to 1,500 meters a.s.l. at the northern edge of the Why Not #2 and again, dropping to some 900 meters a.s.l. along the northern edge of the claims.

The main water sources would be Tyaughton Creek as well as Tyaughton Lake.

The forest cover consists primarily of fir and spruce, moderate in density and with an undergrowth light to moderate.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

There is no recorded history of work previous to 1985 on the Why Not claim group. There are, however, numerous pits, and on Why Not #1, a short adit is driven into a mineralized zone.

In April 1985, Levon Resources Ltd. put in 3,500 meters of grid for a geochemical sampling and mapping program.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The southwest and northeast portions of the claim group are underlain by cherts and volcanics of the paleozoic Fergusson Series. Volcanics are predominate rock type consisting of green to dark green massive, occasionally pillowed, basic andesites to basalts. Extensive orange brown alteration containing quartz and anhydrite is exposed on the western side of Why Not #2 (Sampson, 1985).

Trending northwest through the center of the claim group, bounded by faults is the Lower Cretaceous Taylor Creek Group. This package of rocks consists of conglomerates, grits and sandstone. It overlies the Ferg son Group. Exposure is excellent along the top of Pearson Ridge. Most outcrops exhibit rusty weathering due to the presence of anhydrite and pyrite (Sampson, 1985).

INSTRUMENTATION AND THEORY

a) Magnetic Survey

The magnetic data are detected using a nuclear free precession proton magnetometer, manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C. The magnetometer measures the total count of the earth's magnetic field intensity with a sensitivity of one gamma. The data are recorded on magnetic tape and 12 cm analog strip chart.

The magnetic patterns obtained from a regional airborne survey are directly related to the distribution of magnetite in the survey area. However, the geology cannot be deduced from isomagnetic maps by simply assuming that all magnetic highs are underlain by gabbro or ultramafic rocks, and

that all magnetic lows are caused by limestone or chert. The problem with such a simplistic approach is that magnetite is not uniformly distributed in any type of rock. Other problems arise from the fact that most geologic terrains have rocks of high susceptibility superimposed on less 'magnetic' rocks and vice versa. Cultural features, such as powerlines, pipelines and railways also complicate matters. So many variables can be involved that it may be impossible to make a strictly accurate analysis of the geology of an area from magnetic data alone. It is preferable to use other information such as geological, photogeological and electromagnetic in combination with magnetic data to obtain a more accurate geological analysis.

b) VLF-EM Survey

A two-frequency omni-directional receiver unit manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd, of Burnaby, B.C., was used for the VLF-EM survey. The transmitters used are NLK Arlington (Seattle) Washington, operating on 24.8 KHz, and Annapolis, Maryland, transmitting at 21.4 KHz. These signals are used due to their ideal orientation with respect to northwest and eastwest geological structures, and their good signal strengths. The measurement taken during the survey is the variation in the horizontal component of the signal strength.

The VLF (Very Low Frequency) method uses powerful radio transmitters set up in various parts of the world for military communications. These powerful transmitters can induce electric currents in conductive bodies thousands of kilometers away from the radio source. The induced currents set up secondary magnetic fields which can be detected at surface through deviations in the normal VLF field. The VLF method is inexpensive and can be a useful tool for mapping structure and prospecting. Successful use of the VLF requires that the strike of the conductor be in the direction of the transmitting station so that the lines of magnetic field from the transmitter

cut the conductor. Thus, conductors with northeast to southeast strikes will respond to Annapolis transmissions, while conductors striking north to northeast may respond to both stations, giving coincident field strength peaks.

The theory of VLF-EM interpretation is quite simple. Conductors are located at field strength maxima. In the Gold Bridge area, one may assume that a Seattle field strength peak represents a conductor with a generally north trend, and a Annapolis peak will be a conductor with an east-west trend. This, of course, only applies to conductors with clearly linear trends and cannot be assumed for single line anomalies.

It is impossible to determine the quality of conductors with any reliability using field stength data alone. The question of linearity is in doubt if the conductor does not appear to cross the adjacent flight lines. The relatively high frequency results in a multitude of anomalies from unwanted sources such as swamps, creeks and cultural debris. However, the same characteristic also resutls in the detection of poor conductors such as faults, shear zones, and rock contacts, making the VLF-EM a powerful mapping tool.

The interpretive technique requires information from magnetic surveys, air photo analyses, and ground traverses to aid in the discrimination between important and unwanted anomalies. Evern armed with this information the interpreter can easily be misled.

SURVEY PROCEDURE

A two meter bird was fitted with a magnetometer coil and 2 omni-directional EM receivers and towed beneath the helicopter on a 10 meter cable. The terrain clearance for the bird was 50 meters.

The surveys were contour flown at a line spacing varying from 100 to 200 meters. Navigation was visual, using 1:50,000 scale maps blown up to 1:10,000.

The aircraft used to conduct this survey was a Bell 206 Jet Ranger, owned and operated by Bob Holt. Airspeed was a constant 60 kph so that creek valleys and canyons were penetrated thoroughly. The slow airspeed provided safely, detailed coverage of boxed-in areas, and consistency of data retreival, which is critical in rugged terrain.

The number of line kilometers flown covering the area as shown on Map 3 is 91.7.

I have over 7 years experience in conducting aerial magnetic and electro-magnetic surveys from fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft, under all types of terrain conditions.

DATA REDUCTION AND COMPILATION

The observant magnetic total field was recorded on analogue strip charts. These were played back together with audio recordings containing fiducial markers, and the fiducial markers were transferred to the strip charts. The fiducial markers were identified with topographic features along the flight lines.

The magnetic data were taken from the strip charts and plotted. It was then contoured at a 100 gamma interval onto Map 3 at a scale of 1:10,000 (1cm=100m).

The VLF-EM anomalies were taken from the strip charts and plotted on Map 3 with magnetic contours. For each anomaly, a heavy line along the flight line was drawn showing its half-width. An 's' or an 'a' designated the anomaly as being from the Seattle transmitter or the Annapolis transmitter.

A question mark on the anomaly indicates that it could be caused by terrain. The survey area was somewhat rugged causing numerous VLF-EM anomalous responses most of which was easily sorted out as being caused by terrain. However, some were difficult to sort out and they were therefore plotted with a question mark.

Strong anomalies were plotted with exclamation marks, and anomalies without any marks indicated average responses. Other symbols are explained on the sheets.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

a) Magnetics

The magnetic field over the entire survey area is relatively quiet. The field ranges from a low of 2,200 gammas in Tyaughton Creek on the northern edge of the survey area to 2,900 gammas at the north west corner of the Why Not #1 claim The background for the survey would appear to be 2,600 gammas.

The magnetic anomalies greater than 2,700 gammas correlate closely with undivided sediments and volcanics of the Bridge River Group with the higher magnetic values most likely reflecting the volcanic segments within the Bridge River Group.

Areas of magnetic readings of less than 2,600 gammas correlated closely to mapped cherts, conglomerates, shales and sandstones of the Taylor Creek Group. There is however, more magnetic variances than directly correlates with mapped geology in the area. This can be attributed directly to the mechanics of mapping (ie; outcrops versus overburden), and to the varying amounts of magnetite within any given rock unit.

Magnetic lows often occur along creek valleys, and/or areas of low topography. The reasons for this are as follows:

1. Valleys almost always containg deeper overburden which means the detecting element is further from the bedrock causing the magnetic field.

2 If the survey is flown across the valley or gully, then the detecting element is also further from the bedrock.

3. Gulleys and valley are often caused by faults or shear zones which are often reflected by magnetic lows.

b) VLF-EM

The major cause of VLF-EM anomalies, as a rule, are geologic structure such as fault, shear and breccia zones. It is therefore logical to interpret VLF-EM anomalies to likely be caused by these structural zones. Of course, sulphides may also be a causative source. But in the writer's experience, when VLF-EM anomalies correlate with sulphide mineralization, the anomalies are usually reflecting the structure associated with the mineralization rather than the mineralization itself.

There is some variation in intensity from one VLF-EM anomaly to the next. This is not only due to the conductivity of a causitive source, but also the direction it strikes relative to the direction to the transmitter. In other words, those conductors lying close to the same direction as the direction of the transmitter can be picked up easier than those that are lying at a greater angle. Depending upon its conductivity, a conductor may not be picked up at all if it is at too great an angle.

A number of VLF-EM conductors (or anomalies) occur throughout the survey area. These have been labeled. There are a total of 12 main conductive zones with numerous single line anomalies. The zones are labeled on Fig. 3 using lower case letters 'a' to 'l' respectively.

Conductor 'g' is drawn with dashed lines. This occurs simply because the conductor was not picked up on all the flight lines. In other words, whenever there is a space within the line marking the axis of a conductor is where a flight line did not respond to the conductor.

As mentioned above, any VLF-EM conductor is indicative of geological structure. However, the longer conductors are much more indicative. These include conductors 'g' and 'j' where lengths vary from 1400 to over 3200 meters. As previously mentioned, any parts of these anomalies could be reflecting mineralization that is associated with geological structure.

Conductor 'a' is 550 meters long, strikes northwesterly and is of moderate intensity. This anomaly occurs in the north western edge of the survey on the north shore of Tyaughton Lake. This is most likely reflecting a structural feature related to the lake shore, possibly a fault or shear zone.

Conductor 'b' is of considerable interest as it lies within the strike of the longest lineation in the survey. It has an open east/west strike length of over 800 meters. It is most likely reflecting either the contact itself or a fault related to the contact of the Bridge River Group with the Taylor Creek Group.

Conductor 'c' is a weak conductor, possibly with an east/west axis length of over 400 meters.

Conductor 'd' has a northeast strike of 600 meters. It is a medium strength anomaly. It is possibly reflecting a fault as indicated by topographic features.

Conductor 'e' strikes northerly to north westerly, is over 1,300 meters in length and is of medium intensity. The most noticeable feature of this anomaly is its offset of over 45^{o} at the approximate center of it's axis length. This is most likely reflecting the junction of two seperate faults/ shears. This conductor should be placed with high priority on any follow up program.

Conductor 'f' is a strong anomaly with a north by northeast strike length of 600 meters. It occurs within an area mapped as Bridge River Group volcanics and sediments. This conductor could be reflecting either structure or a mineralized meta-sediments.

Conductor 'g' is a strong anomaly with a north by northeast strike. It has an open length of over 1,400 meters. It is of considerable interest as its axis strikes perpendicular to the topography and the general strike of underlying rock units. It also occurs in an area of relatively intense magnetic variance. It's causitive source is most likely fault or shear zones.

Conductor 'h' is a moderate strength conductor occuring in conjunction with an intense magnetic high. It has a north east strike length of approximately 250 meters. It's causitive source could be mineralization associated with the magnetic high or a small fault or shear.

Conductor 'i' is a weak conductor occuring within units of the Bridge River Group. It has a north/south strike length of 400 meters.

Conductor 'j' is the longest anomaly within the survey area. It has an open length of over 3,200 meters. It is most likely reflecting across fault running between the Tyaughton Creek and Carpenter Lake faults. It has a roughly north/south strike.

Conductor 'k' is a strong conductor with a northwest strike length of 300 meters. It is occuring in an area of relatively intense magnetic relief. It's causitive source is unknown.

Conductor 'l' has a northeast strike length of 550 meters. It occurs on the eastern edge of the Why Not #1 claim.

There are also some single line anomalies within the property, any of which could easily be reflecting bedrock conductors associated with mineralization. For each anomaly, the strike of the causitive source is unknown.

LINEATIONS

Lineal trends considered to be indicative of geological structure have been drawn on Map 3 taking into account:

1. Magnetic lows which are often caused by magnetite within the rocks being altered by geological structure processes.

2. VLF-EM anomalies which more often than not are reflecting structure.

3. Topographic depressions such as creek valleys which are usually caused by structure.

Several lineations that are indicative of faults and contacts have been mapped across the property striking indifferent directions. Some or parts of the lineations correlate directly with known lithologic contacts and/or faults.

The lineations cross each other on the property in different areas. Structure is often important for the emplacement of mineralizing fluid, especially

where lineations intersect. Thus, these areas may have greater exploration interest.

Respectfully submitted,

COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL
SERVICES (1984) LTD.

LLOYD C. BREWER
PRESIDENT

September 03, 1988

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CERTIFICATION

I, Lloyd C. Brewer, of the city of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, do hereby certify:

That I am owner and president of Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) Ltd., with offices located at #611-470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

I further certify:

1. I am president of Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) Ltd., and have been employed full time in the mineral exploration industry for the past 7 years, both in Canada, U.S.A. and Mexico.

2. I was project manager and instrument operator for the Levon Group property aerial survey program, which covered over 1800 line kilometers.

3. This report was compiled from data obtained from the airborne survey carried out by Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) Ltd., under my direct supervision, during December 1987 and January 1988.

LLOYD C. BREWER
PRESIDENT

JUNE 30, 1988

AFFIDAVIT OF COSTS

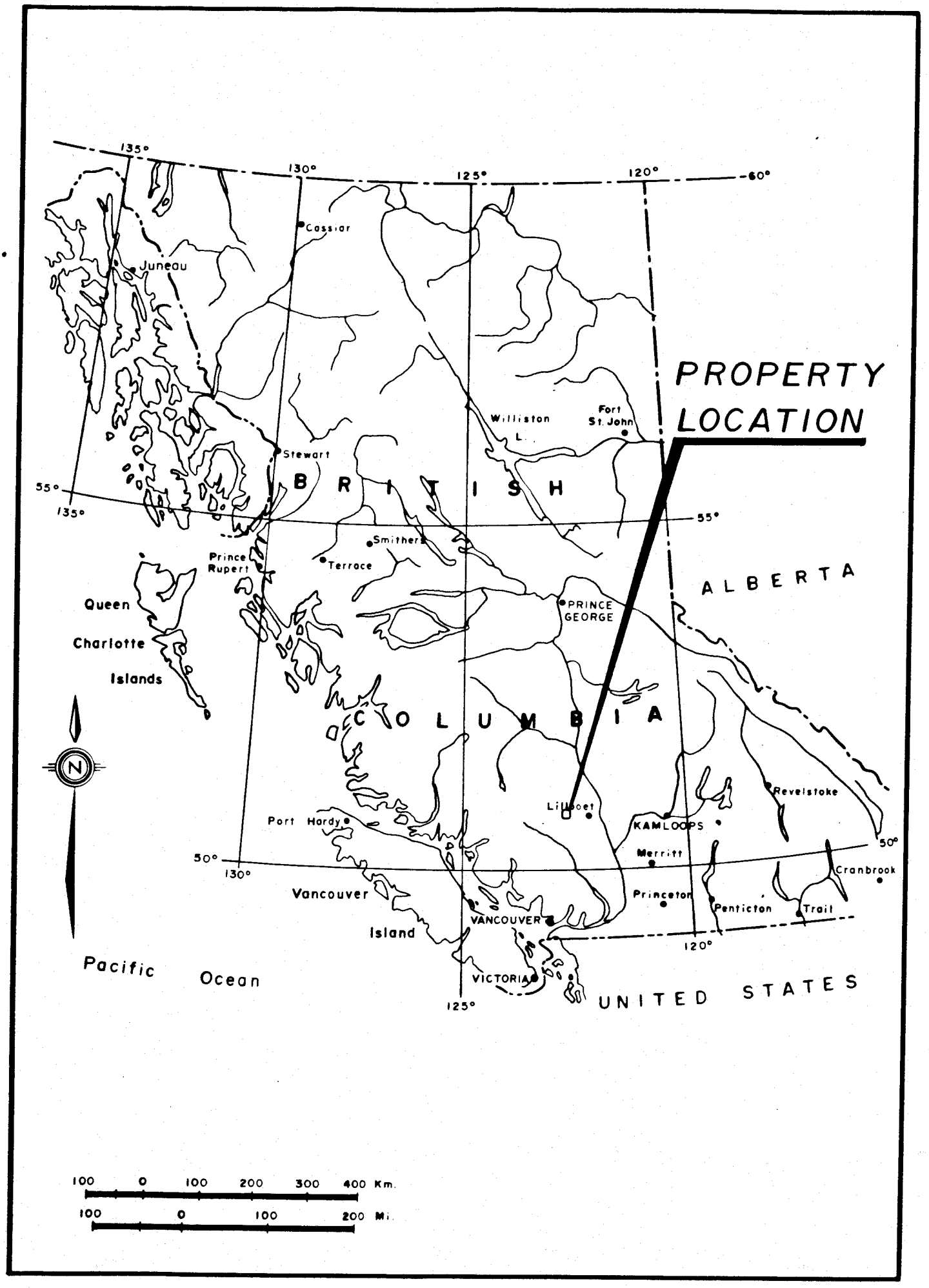
I, Lloyd C. Brewer, president of Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) Ltd., certify that the airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were flown in December, 1987 and that they were flown at a cost of $100.00/km, the total number of km being 91.7 to give a total cost of $9,170.00.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD C. BREWER
PRESIDENT

COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL
SERVICES (1984) LTD.

September 03, 1988


PROPERTY LOCATION
135°
130°
125°
120°
60°
55°
50°
Cassiar
Juneau
Stewart
Williston L.
Fort St. John
B R I T I S H
C O L U M B I A
ALBERTA
Smithers
Terrace
Prince Rupert
PRINCE GEORGE
Queen Charlotte Islands
Lillooet
Revelstoke
Port Hardy
KAMLOOPS
Merritt
Cranbrook
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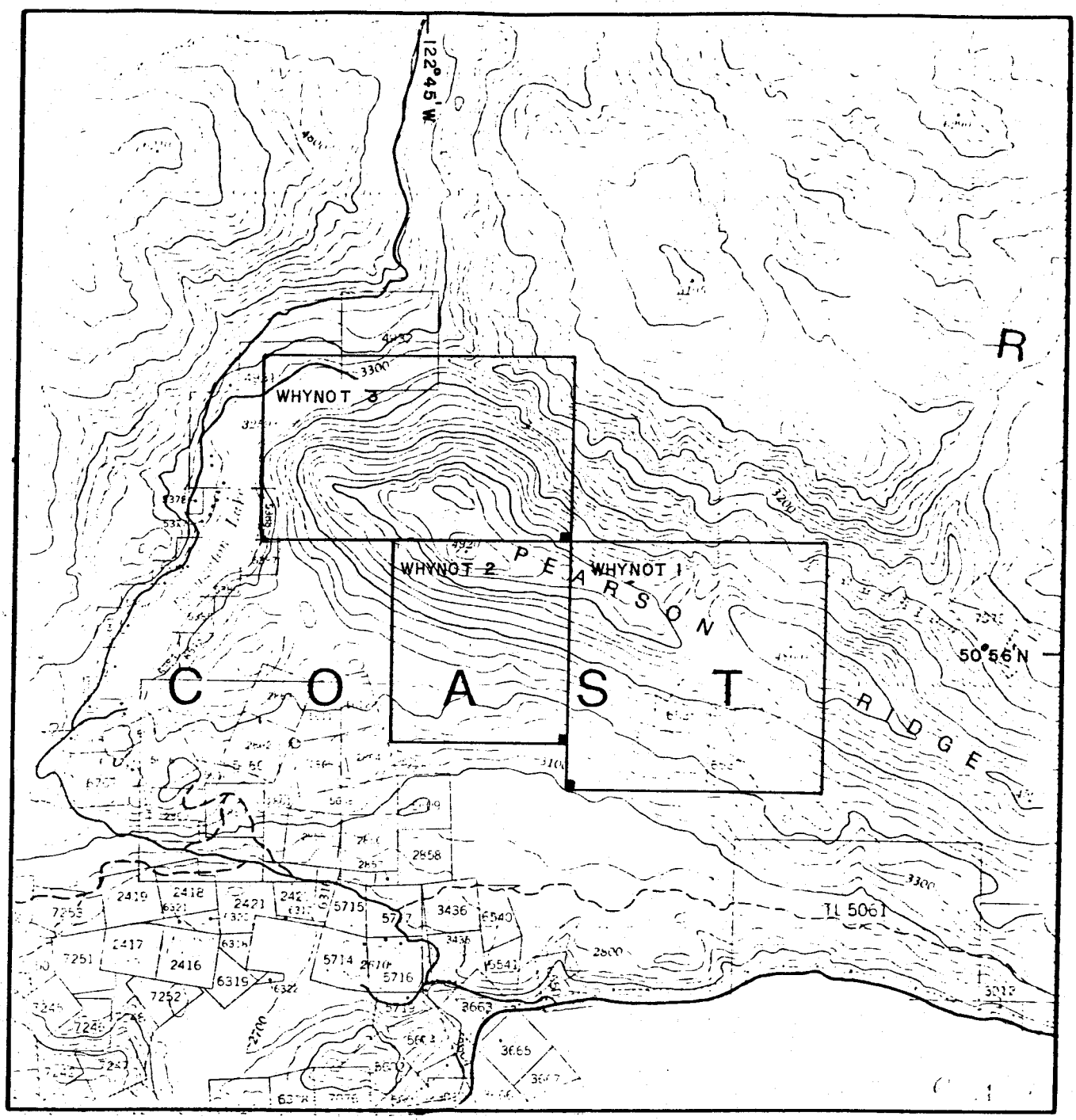


1 0.5 0 1 2

KILOMETRES

LEVON RESOURCES LTD.
WHYNOT CLAIMS PEARSON RIDGE AREA LILLOOET M.D. B.C.
CLAIM MAP
N.T.S. 92J/W8E 1:50 000 MARCH/88 BY. KC

122° 45' W

50° 56' N

N

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k
l

WHYNOT 1
(2426)

WHYNOT 2
(2392-6)

WHYNOT 3
(2359-6)

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- LEGAL CORNER POST
- FLIGHT LINES-WITH FIDUCIAL MARKERS
- H — VLF-EM SINGLE LINE CONDUCTOR
- A — MAGNETIC ANOMALY (reference to text)
- a — VLF CONDUCTOR (reference to text)
- GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES AS DEFINED BY AEROMAGNETICS
- LINEATION PRODUCED FROM MAGNETIC VLF-EM RESULTS (suggesting geological structure)
- VLF-EM CONDUCTIVE ZONE

- 100 gamma CONTOURS
- 500 gamma CONTOURS
- MAGNETIC DEPRESSION

NOTE: MAGNETIC BASE = 54,600 gammas

VLF-EM TRANSMITTER DIRECTION

Annapolis Transmitter 21.4 KHz

Seattle Transmitter 24.8 KHz

0 500 1000 metres

SURVEY CARRIED OUT BY: COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES (1984) LTD.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,278

LEVON RESOURCES LTD.

WHYNOT CLAIMS

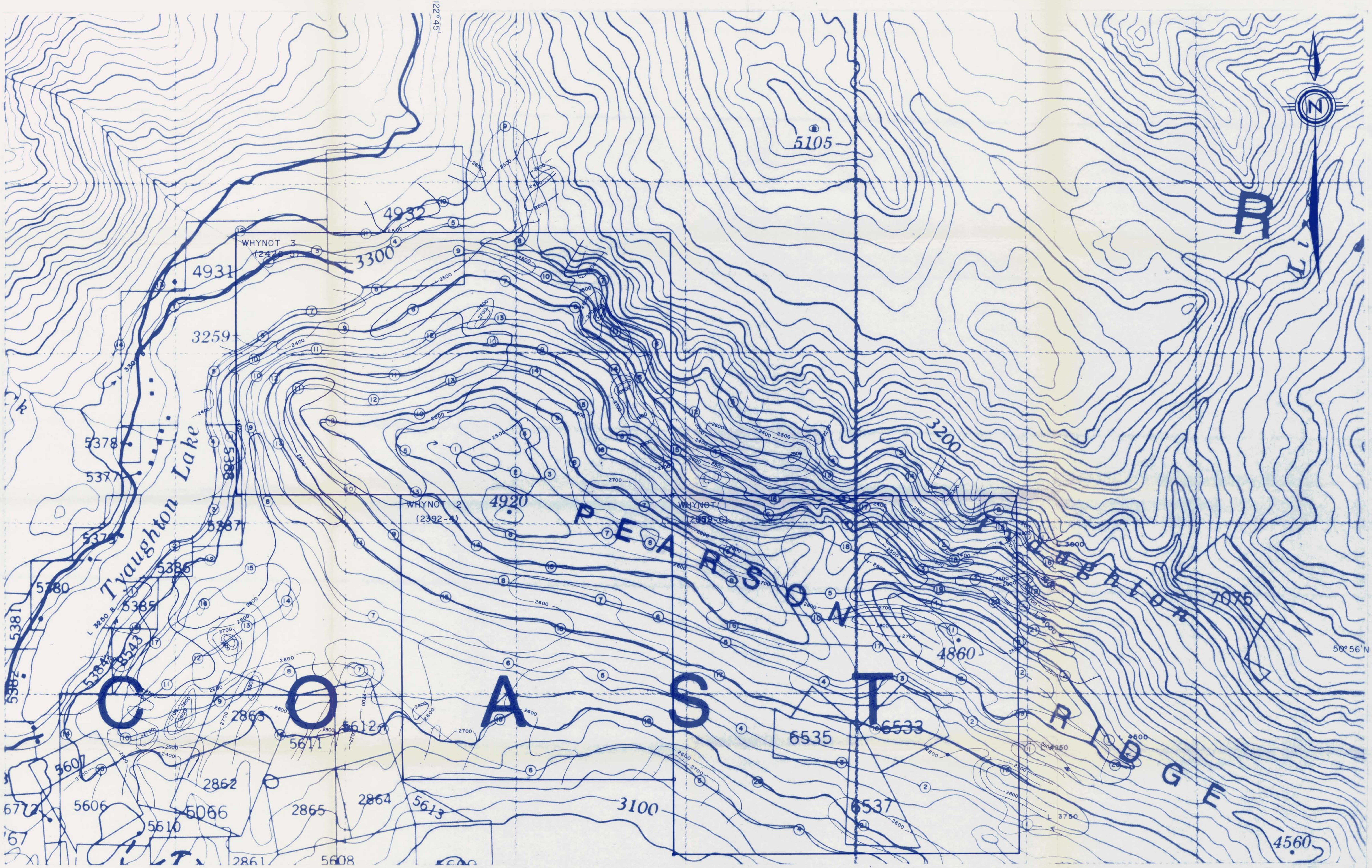
Pearson Ridge Area - Lillooet M.D., B.C.

AIRBORNE SURVEY

VLF-EM ANOMALIES

COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES (1984) LTD.

N.T.S. 92J/15E 815W	SCALE: 1:10,000	FIG. 4
DATE: DEC., 1988	DRAWN: L.C.B.	



LEGEND

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

LEGAL CORNER POST

FLIGHT LINES - WITH FIDUCIAL MARKERS

100 gamma CONTOURS

500 gamma CONTOURS

MAGNETIC DEPRESSION

NOTE: MAGNETIC BASE = 54,600 gammas

0 500 1000 metres

SURVEY CARRIED OUT BY: COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES (1984) LTD.

LEVON RESOURCES LTD.

WHYNOT CLAIMS

Pearson Ridge Area - Lillooet M.D., B.C.

AIRBORNE SURVEY

MAGNETOMETER CONTOURS

COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES (1984) LTD.

N.T.S. 92 J/15E & 15W	SCALE: 1:10,000	FIG. 3
DATE: DEC., 1988	DRAWN: L.C.B.	