ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Kamloops — Off Confidential: 90.02.13

ASSESSMENT REPORT 18432 — MINING DIVISION: Lillooet

PROPERTY: Ranger
LOCATION: LAT 50 50 30 LONG 122 45 00
UTM 10 5632028 517602
NTS 092J15E 092J15W

CAMP: 034 Bridge River Camp

CLAIM(S): Big Apple,More Apples,Ranger,Lucky Ranger
OPERATOR(S): Levon Res.
AUTHOR(S): Brewer, L.C.
REPORT YEAR: 1988, 23 Pages
COMMODITIES SEARCHED FOR: Gold,Silver,Antimony
KEYWORDS: Fergusson Group,Volcanic,Sedimentary,Cretaceous
Bendor granodiorite,Jurassic,Diorite

WORK DONE:
Geophysical
EMAB 210.9 km; VLF
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
MAGA 210.9 km
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000

RELATED REPORTS: 12416,14225
MINFILE: 092JNE090

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEYS

OVER THE

RANGER AND APPLES

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPERTY : 5 km east of Bridge River
on Mount Truax
50° 50' North Latitude
122° 45' West Longitude

WRITTEN FOR : LEVON RESOURCES LTD.
#100 - 455 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T1

SERVICED 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 : December 14, 1988

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SUMMARY

Airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were carried out over the Ranger & Apples Gold Property and adjoining claims owned by Levon Resources Ltd. of Vancouver B.C., during December 1987 and January, 1988. The claims are located on the Truax Mountain Range and around in the Steep Creek Drainage, some 40 kilometres northwest from the town of Lillooet. Access is gained by helicopter from Goldbridge some 5 kilometres to the west properties. The terrain consists of mainly steep and rugged slopes and alpine hill tops forested with moderately dense coniferous trees at lower elevations to alpine vegetation above 2,000 metres elevation. The purpose to 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 is intruded by granodiorites of the Coast Plutonic Complex. 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 veins within the Bridge River Series.

The airborne surveys were flown at about 50 metre terrain clearance on contour lines with line separation averaging 200 metres. 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 grano and quartz diorites of the Bendor Pluton.

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

2. The VLF-EM survey revealed 14 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 'a' is located on the western section of the survey area; this is reflecting the contact zone between the Bendor Pluton and the Fergusson Group series.

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 areas 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 reconnaissance 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

RANGER AND APPLES CLAIMS

STEEP CREEK 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 RANGE AND APPLE claims near Steep Creek area 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 210.9 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 9 contiguous claims totalling 100 units as shown on Map 2 and as described below:

Claim Name	# Units	Record #	Expiry Date
BIG APPLE 1	18	1982	February 02, 1994
MORE APPLES 1	20	2399	April 21, 1995
MORE APPLES 2	1	2400	April 21, 1995
MORE APPLES 3	1	2401	April 21, 1995
LUCKY RANGER	20	2818	April 27, 1989
RANGER 1	4	2484	May 02, 1989
RANGER 2	20	2485	May 02, 1989
RANGER 3	6	2486	May 02, 1989
RANGER 4	20	2487	May 02, 1989

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

The 9 claims are owned by Levon Resources Ltd., of Vancouver, British Columbia.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located northwest of the peak of Mount Truax and south of Steep Creek, some 5 km from Carpenter Lake.

The geographical coordinates are 50° 50' north latitude and 122° 45' west longitude.

Access can be gained by a series of 4-wheel drive roads from the Carpenter Lake road, then down along McDonald Creek. The distance from Gold Bridge to the property is about 3 km.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property lies on the northwestern flank of Truax Mountain in the southeastern part of the Pacific Ranges which is a physiographic division of the Coast Mountains. The terrain is, in general, steep and mountainous.

Elevations vary from 2,900 m a.s.l. in the southeast corner of the claims dropping to about 1,00 m a.s.l in the northwest edge of the property.

The main water sources come from Steep Creek, Lindsey Creek and also a few small lakes in the center of the property.

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

PROPERTY HISTORY

The B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Report for 1945 and 1946 reports this property was staked in 1944 and 1945 as 29 mineral claims owned by a syndicate represented by C.P. Ashmore. Bralorne Mines Ltd. obtained an option and in 1945 commenced drilling of 3 holes and subsequently dropped their option.

In 1974 the BEE 1-10 claim group was staked. These are now the Lucky claim. The Foxy 18 claims were staked adjacent to the BEE claims and both groups were picked up by Rabbit Oil & Gas Ltd. in 1980. Some trenching and airborne geophysical work was recorded before the claims lapsed in 1982.

In 1983 Newmont carried out a small mapping and sampling program. A more comprehensive exploration program was carried out in 1984 by Newmont. It included mapping, soil, silt and rock sampling.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Turner (1985), under the direction of Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. reported on assessment work done on the Ranger claims. This description is based on (?) his reports. The claims are underlain by Fergusson Group volcanics and sediments. The lithology has been divided into two series based on subtle differences in the basic volcanic basalt flows and flow breccias. Series 2 contains green calcareous andesite with pillow & copy structures. Series 2 also contains augite porphyry flows.

Cretaceous Bendor granodiorite and unnamed Jurassic diorite intrusives also occur on the property.

Series 2 rocks dominate the property. The most common members of this series are well foliated dark green andesite and well bedded rust to tan coloured chert. Series 1 rocks are found in the south and west portion of Ranger 3, throughout Ranger 1 and in the southwestern corner of Lucky Ranger. Thinly bedded rusty chert and argillite are the most common series 2 rocks.

The Jurassic diorite occurs in the south-central portion of Lucky Ranger and continues south through Ranger 1 and 3. The Bendor granodiorite dominates the southern half of Ranges 4.

The rocks strike at approximately 140° and dips steeply in both directions. They generally exhibit good bedding and/or foliation.

Gold bearing mineralized zones occur in two areas, the Adit area in Ranger 4 and the Saddle area in Ranger 2. Two gold bearing but unmineralized areas are the North Ridge zone in the Lucky Ranger claim and the East Ridge zone, 1,000 metres northeast of the Adit area.

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 east-west 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 kilometres 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 initial 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 west will respond to Seattle transmissions. Conductors striking east 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 an 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 strength data alone. The question of linearity is in doubt if the conductors 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 an cultural debris. However, the same characteristic also results 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 about magnetic surveys, airphoto analyses, and ground traverses to aid in discrimination between important and unwanted anomalies. Even armed with this information the interpreter can easily be misled.

SURVEY PROCEDURES

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

The surveys were contour flown at a line spacing varying from 100 to 200 m. 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 retrieval, which is critical in rugged terrain.

The number of line km flown covering the area as shown on Map 34 is 210.9.

I have over seven years of experience in conducting aerial magnetic and electromagnetic surveys from fixed 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 (1 cm = 100 m).

The VLF-EM anomalies were taken from the strip charts and plotted on Map 3 with the 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 fairly active. The field ranges from a low of gammas in the northwest corner of the Ranger #4 claim to over 3,000 gammas at the northern boundary of the Ranger 2 claim. The background for the survey would appear to be 2,300 - 2,400 gammas.

The magnetic anomalies greater than 2,400 gammas correlate closely with granodiorites of the Bendo Pluton, with the magnetics with an amplitude of greater than 2,700 gammas reflecting gabbro dykes or plugs.

Areas with a magnetic amplitude less than 2,400 gammas correlating closely to mapped volcanics sediments of the Fergusson Group. There is however, more magnetic variance 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 inconsistency in distribution 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 containing 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 valleys 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 structures 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 causative 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.

The Ranger & Apples property occurs in extremely rough topography which adversely affects VLF-EM results. The noise level is greatly increased which can thus obliterate the more subtle signals from EM conductors such as geological structure, and/or mineralized zones. Therefore, the VLF-EM system may have responded to some known mineral zones but the signal may have been masked by the noise level. However, a number of VLF-EM conductors (or anomalies) occur throughout the survey area. These have been plotted and labeled on Figure 3 using lower case letters 'a' thru 'n' respectively. Some of the conductors, such as 'b' and 'k' are connected with dashed lines. This occurs simply because the conductor was

not picked up on all flight lines. In other words, where ever there is a space within the line marking the axis of a conductor is when 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 'a', 'b', 'c', 'g', 'j', 'k', 'l', and 'n', where lengths vary from 1,000 to over 4,500 metres. Any part of this anomalies could be reflecting mineralization that is associated with geological structure.

Conductor 'a' is a strong conductor located on the western flank of a strong local magnetic anomaly. It has a northwest strike length of 1,300 metres and is thought to be reflecting a contact between the Bendor Pluton and Fergusson Group units.

Conductor 'b' is a weak to strong anomaly in the western part of the property, with a discontinuous northwest strike of approximately 1,400 metres. This conductor occurs within a relatively quiet zone adjacent to a moderate amplitude local magnetic high. The causative source could be a small diorite dyke, or a sulphide-bearing shear zone.

Conductor 'c' is a weak conductor occurring in the northwest corner of the survey area. It has a northwesterly strike length of over 1,400 metres, that strikes into a steep creek valley. Its causative source is most likely fault related.

Conductor 'd' is a moderate strength anomaly with a northwest strike length of 650 metres. This conductor occurs immediately to the north of a strong level magnetic high and runs parallel to a very strong VLF conductor (conductor 'g'). Its causative source could be mineralized shear zone associated with a granodiorite intrusive and/or a major fault.

Conductor 'e' is a moderate strength conductor with a northwest strike, projecting towards conductor 'b', of 650 metres. The causative source could be an extension of the fault or shear causing conductor 'b'.

Conductor 'f' is a strong conductor located over an intense local magnetic high. Occurring within western edge of the Ranger 3 claim, it has a length of 400 metres and strikes to the northwest.

The causative source could be a shear zone associated with a gabbro or diorite dyke or a sulphide bearing shear zone.

Conductor 'g' is the longest and one of the strongest conductors within the survey area. Its northwest strike directs the survey through the middle. Its 4,500 metre length appears to be reflecting a regional fault running through the property.

Conductor 'l' is located on the eastern flank of an intense magnetic local high and to the west of conductor 'g'. This moderate strength conductor is thought to be reflecting a shear or fault associated with the two above mentioned features.

Conductor 'i' is a strong conductor. Intersecting conductor 'g' at 90° is an interesting conductor as it occurs within an area of intense magnetic change. It is itself a strong anomaly and its northeast strike intersects conductor 'g'. This anomaly could be caused by a sulphide enriched shear zone.

Conductor 'k' is a weak conductor with a northwest strike length of 1,000 metres. It correlates with previously mapped faulting.

Conductor 'l' is located along the northwest corner of the Ranger #2 claim. It has a north-south strike length of just over 1,000 metres. It is occurring within a zone of moderate magnetic amplitude.

Conductor 'm' is a strong conductor associated with an intense magnetic high and adjacent to local magnetic low. Occurring along the northern boundary of the Ranger 2 claim, is has a length of 450 metres and strikes roughly north by northeast. The causative source could be a shear zone associated with a diorite or gabbro dyke or plug.

Conductor 'n' is a weak conductor striking northeasterly for 1,000 metres. An escarpment along the western portion of this anomaly suggests that the causative source is a shear zone that may or may not be mineralized.

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

(c) Lineations

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

(a) Magnetic lows which are often caused by the magnetite within the rocks being altered be geological structure processes.

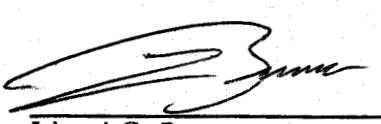
(b) VLF-EM anomalies which more often than not are reflecting structure.

(c) 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 primarily northwesterly and also northerly. Some or parts of the lineations in other areas have been known to correlate directly with lithologic contacts and shear zones.

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



Lloyd C. Brewer
President
Columbia Airborne Geophysical
Services (1984) Ltd.

December 14, 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 1,800 line kilometres.

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

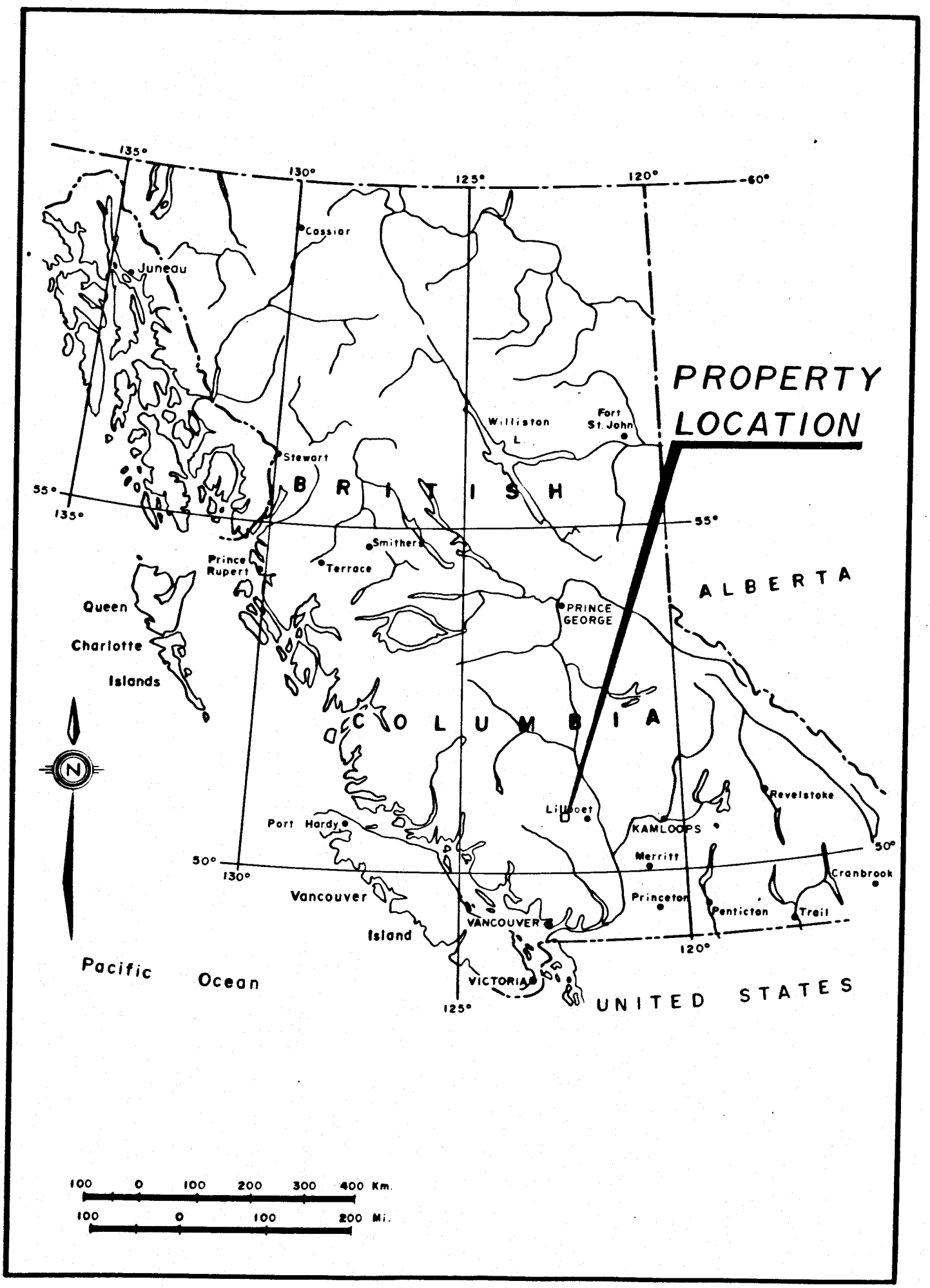
December 14, 1988

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 January, 1988, and that they were flown at a cost of $100.00/km, the total number of km being 210.9 to give a total cost of $21,090.00.

Lloyd C. Brewer
President

December 14, 1988


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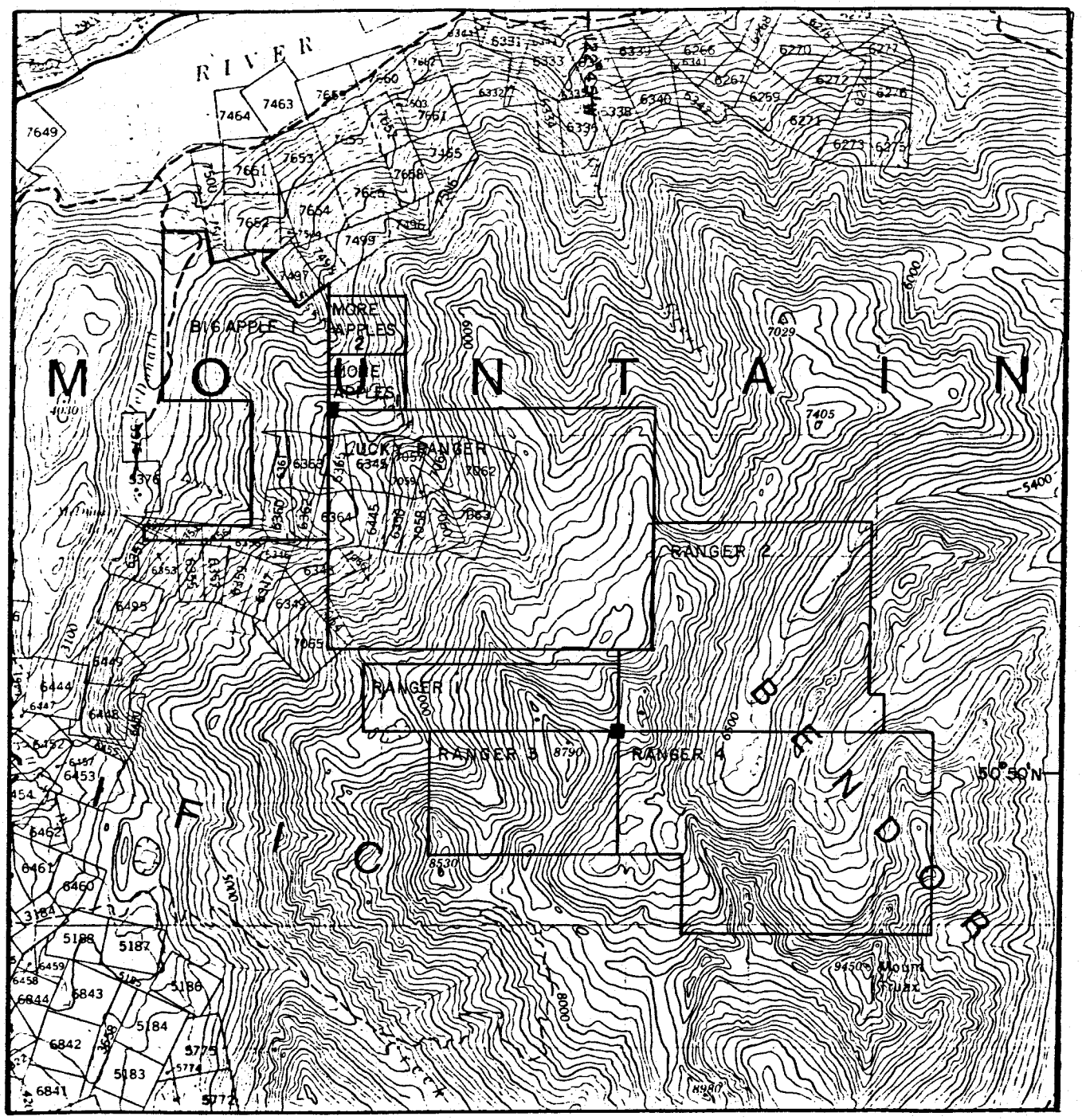


1 0.5 0 1 2

KILOMETRES

LEVON RESOURCES LTD.

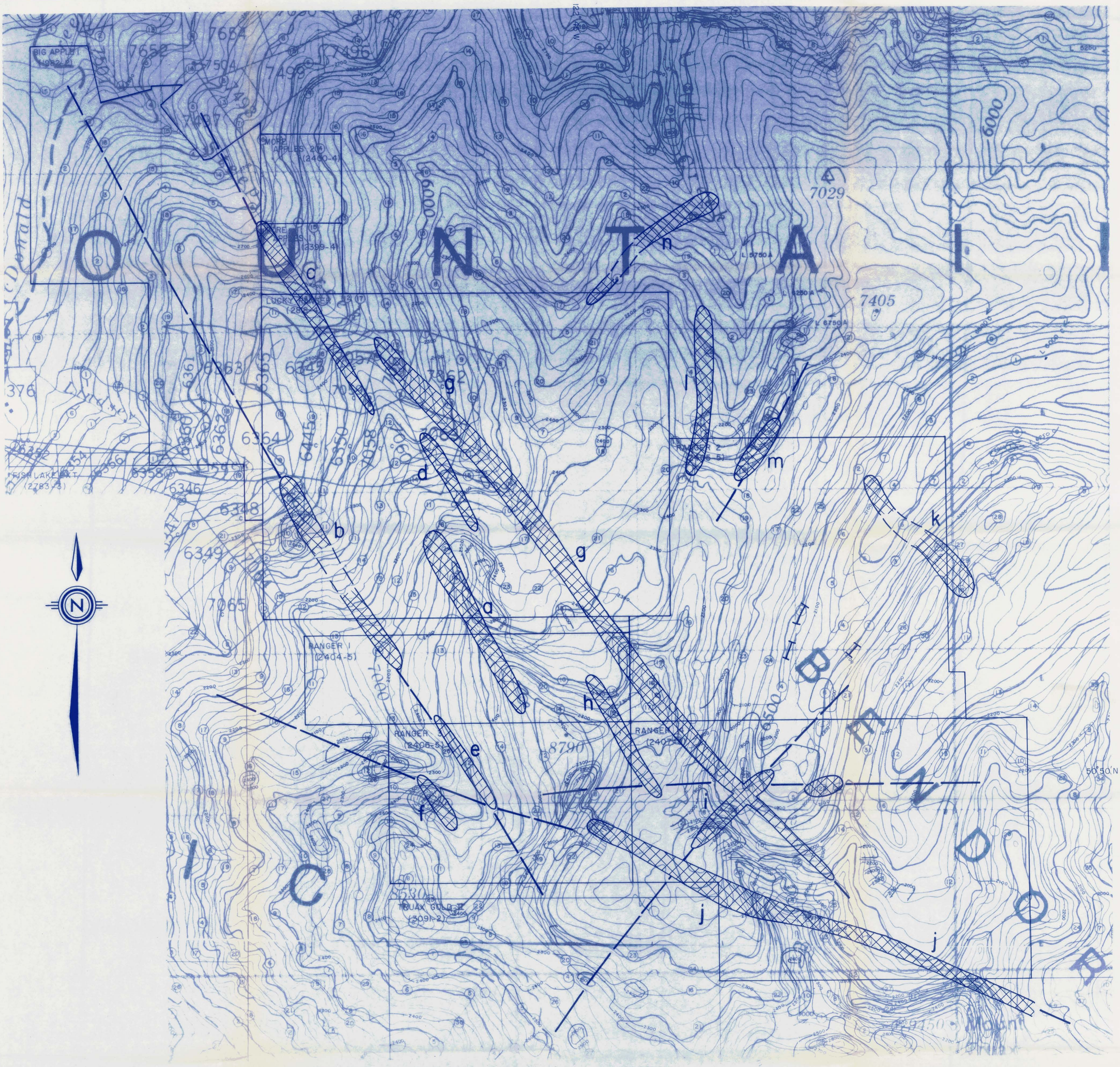
RANGER & APPLE CLAIMS

STEEP CREEK AREA

LILLOOET M.D. B.C.

CLAIM MAP

N.T.S. 92 J/15 W & E MARCH / 88 1:50 000



LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- LEGAL CORNER POST
- FLIGHT LINES-WITH FIDUCIAL MARKERS
- VLF-EM SINGLE LINE CONDUCTOR
- MAGNETIC ANOMALY (reference to text)
- 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

18,732

FIG. 4

LEVON RESOURCES LTD.

RANGER & APPLE, CLAIMS

STEEP CREEK AREA

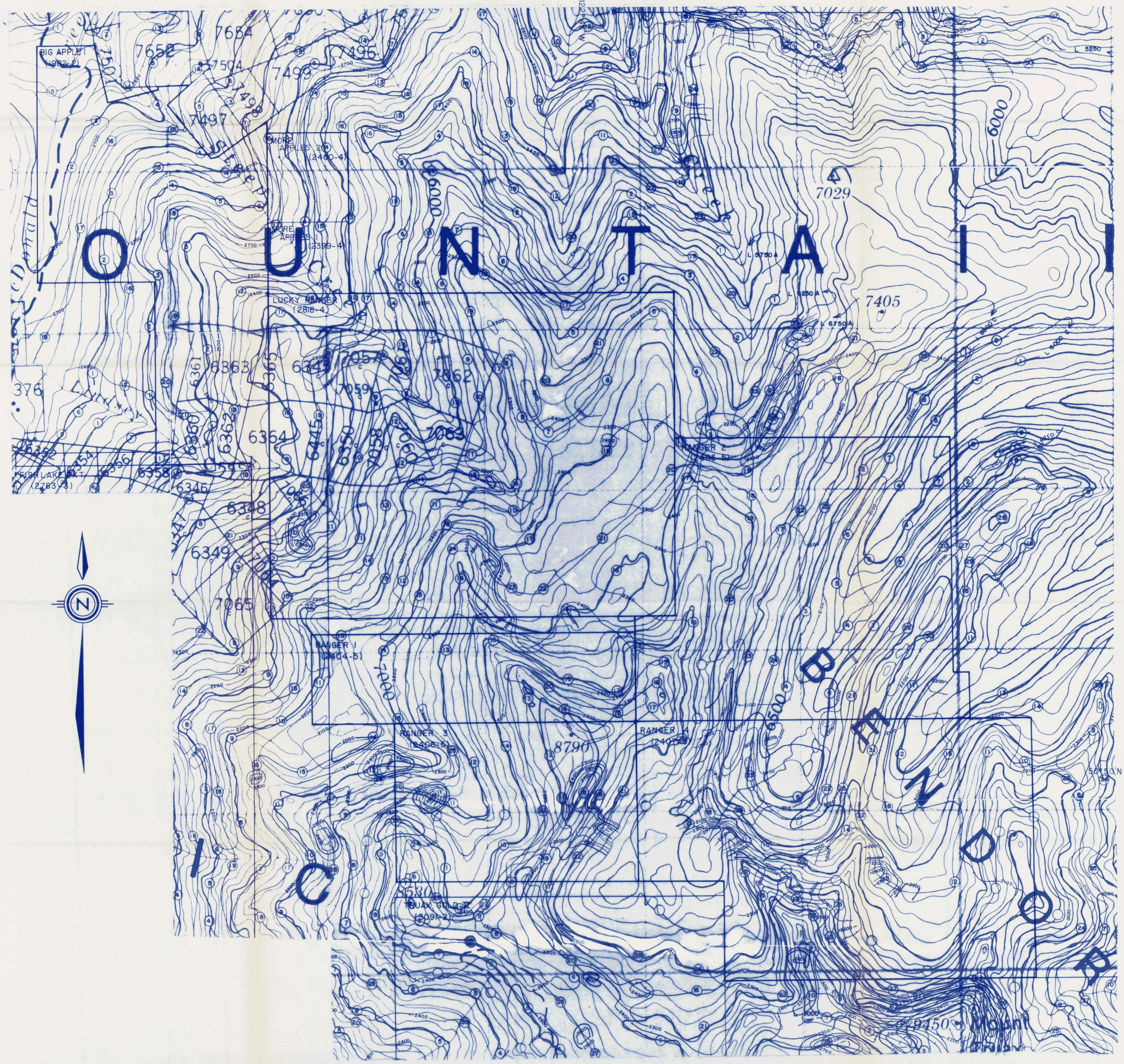
LILLOOET M.D. B.C.

AIRBORNE SURVEY

VLF-EM ANOMALIES

SCALE. 1:10 000 N.T.S 92 J/15 W 92 J/15 E DATE: DEC./88

K.C.



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.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,432

FIG. 3

LEVON RESOURCES LTD.

RANGER & APPLE, CLAIMS

STEEP CREEK AREA

LILLOOET M.D. B.C.

AIRBORNE SURVEY

MAGNETOMETER CONTOURS

SCALE 1:10 000 N.T.S. 92 J/15 W 92 J/15 E DATE: DEC./88

K.C.