ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Kamloops Off Confidential: 90.02.13

ASSESSMENT REPORT 18437 MINING DIVISION: Lillooet

PROPERTY: Truax Gold
LOCATION: LAT 50 49 00 LONG 122 44 00
UTM 10 5629253 518786
NTS 092J15E

CAMP: 034 Bridge River Camp

CLAIM(S): Truax Gold
OPERATOR(S): Coral Gold
AUTHOR(S): Brewer, L.C.
REPORT YEAR: 1988, 23 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold,Silver,Antimony
KEYWORDS: Cretaceous,Bendor granodiorite,Fergusson Group,Sedimentary
Volcanic,Shears,Stibnite,Sphalerite,Realgar,Arsenopyrite,Pyrite
WORK
DONE: Geophysical
EMAB 105.5 km; VLF
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
MAGA 105.5 km
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
RELATED
REPORTS: 16638
MINFILE: 092JNE060

LOG NO: 0224 + 8437 RD.
ACTION:

FILE NO:

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEYS

OVER THE

TRUAX GOLD I & II

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOG NO: 0707 RD. 1
ACTION: Date received report back from amendments.

FILE NO:

FILMED

PROPERTY : 5 km east of Bridge River, B.C.
MOUNT TRUAX AREA
50° 49' north latitude
122° 45' west longitude
N.T.S. 92J15

WRITTEN FOR : CORAL GOLD 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 : DECEMBER 12, 1988

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,427

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 Truax Gold Property and adjoining claims owned by Coral Gold Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C., during December 1987 and January 1988. The claims are located on the Bendor Mountain Range on the flanks of mount Truax, some 40 kilometers northwest from the town of Lillooet. Access is gained by helicopter from Goldbridge some 8 kilometers 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 meters 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 primarily within granodiorites of the Coast Plutonic Complex.

In the area, occurs gold, silver and copper mineralization usually hosted in fault controlled quartz and calcite veins within the Bendor Pluton.

The airborne surveys were flown at about 50 meter terrain clearance on contour lines with line separation averaging 100 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 grano and quartz diorites of the Bendor Pluton. The magnetics over the southwestern portion of the survey area is possibly reflecting rock units of the Bridge River Group.

   Mineralization in the Bendor Range 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 11 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.

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

TRUAX I & II

MOUNT TRUAX 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 TRUAX I & II claims in the Mount Truax 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 105.5 line km of airborne survey was 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 proved to be a good geological mapping tool.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of two contiguous claims totalling 38 units as shown on Map 2 and as described below:

Claim Name	# Units	Record #	Expiry Date
TRUAX GOLD I	18	3090	February 11, 1989
TRUAX GOLD II	20	3091	February 11, 1989

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

The two claims are owned by Coral Gold Resources Ltd., of Vancouver, British Columbia.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located on the eastern slope of Truax Mountain and abuts the western edge of Fergusson Creek, some 8 km south of Carpenter Lake.

The geographical coordinates are 50°49'N latitude and 122°45'W longitude.

Access can be gained by a 4-wheel drive road which runs along the south side of Carpenter Lake and then south along Truax Creek. The distance from Gold Bridge to the property is about 5 km.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property lies at the southeastern part of the Pacific Ranges which is a physiographic division of the Coast Mountains. The terrain is, in general, steep and mountainous, with a slight slope facing eastward.

Elevations vary from 2,900 m a.s.l. at the peak of Mount Truax, dropping to 2,400 m a.s.l. at the eastern side of the property.

The main water source comes from a few small creeks flowing into both Fergusson Creek and Truax Creek from the claims.

The forest cover is primarily made up of fir and spruce trees, moderate in density and with an undergrowth light to moderate.

TRUAX GOLD

PROPERTY HISTORY

It is reported (Sampson 1986) that trenching was done in the sixties and geophysical work was preferred in the seventies on the property. In 1985 Coral Energy Corporation completed a trenching and mapping program on the property. They successfully reopened and extended mineralized shear zones located by the earlier work. Ore grade gold and silver values were indicated.

TRUAX GOLD CLAIMS

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Truax Gold claims were mapped by Coral Energy in 1985. They reported that nearly all of the property is underlain by granodiorite of the Cretaceous Bendor Pluton (Sampson 1986). This is in agreement with Cairnes (1943) work. Ferguson Group sediments and volcanics were found at the northern border of the claims.

Mineralization on the property is related to shear structures within the granodiorite (Sampson 1986). It occurs as gently dipping quartz veins containing zones of stibnite and sphalerite. Other sulphides include realgar, arsenopyrite, pyrite and minor ruby silvers.

INSTRUMENTATION AND THEORY

a) Magnetic Survey

The magnetic data are detected using a nuclear free precission proton magnetometer, manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C. The magnetometer measures the total count of 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 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 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 strength 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 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 from magnetic surveys, air photo 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 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 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 3 is 105.5 km.

I have over 7 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 togopraphic 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.

TRUAX GOLD I & II
(T.G.)

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

(a) Magnetics

The magnetic field over most of the property is moderately active which is typical of the granodiorites. The general intensity is 2200 - 2400 gammas which can be considered as the magnetic background. The magnetic field ranges from a low of 1900 gammas at the southern edge of Truax Gold I to over 3000 gammas at the south eastern corner of the same claim. The granodiorites as mentioned are those of the Bendor Pluton.

There is some correlation between magnetic highs and topographical highs within the survey area; whether this can be attributed to the mechanics of magnetic mapping, or reflecting gabbro units intruding, the pluton is unknown and warrants further exploration.

Within the Mount Truax area, magentic highs and lows have an important relationship with gold mineralization, as the mineralization often occurs within shears and fractures associated with Gabbro or other plutonic dykes or sills which are more often than not reflected by strong magnetic highs.

Magnetic lows often reflect shears and faults that may or may not be mineralized.

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

1. Valleys almost always contain 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.

(b) VLF-EM

The major cause of VLF-EM anomalies, as a rule, are geological 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 causative source, but also the direction it strikes relative to the direction of 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 Truax 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 'k' respectively. Some of the conductors, such as 'c' and 'h' 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 'c', 'f', and 'h', where lengths vary from 1600 to 2700 meters. Any part of this anomalies could be reflecting mineralization that is associated with geological structure.

Conductor 'a' occurs along the western claim line of the Truax Gold II claim. It is a moderate strength anomaly with a northeasterly strike length of 900 meters. A saddle in the main Mt. Truax ridge is located at the northern end of this conductor indicating a possible fault or shear zone.

Conductor 'b' is located to the ease and shares the strike with conductor 'a'. It is a moderate strength anomaly with a length of 600 meters. The causative source is again most likely a fault or shear zone associated with the underlying creek valley.

Conductor 'c' is the longest conductor within the survey area. It has a west northwest strike length of over 2700 meters, being open to the west. This conductor is most likely reflecting a fault or shear. This theory is also supported by topographical saddles and slide chutes along its axis length. It is of considerable exploration interest as it is a strong anomaly, and that its strike correlates with the strike of mineralization in the area.

Conductor 'd' is a small strong anomaly located an intense local magnetic high and adjacent to another local magnetic high as well as a magnetic low. These features could be reflecting mineralization in a fault or shear zone or even a gabbro dyke or sill.

Conductor 'e' occurs within an area of high amplitude magnetics along the southern boundary of the Truax Gold II claim. Its causative source also reflected by an underlying creek valley is a fault or shear striking at 30°. This conductor also has a ten axis length of 600 meters and a strike of 30° T.N.

Conductor 'f' has a north by northwest strike of 2700 meters. It is not the strongest conductor being classified as weak to medium, but is of considerable interest because of its association with magentic anomalies and topographical features. Occurring within the western portion of the Truax Gold I claim, it has a length of 2700 meters and strikes roughly north by northwest across four localized high amplitude magnetic anomalies. The causative source could be a shear zone associated with a gabbro dyke. Another possible causative source would be a sulphide bearing shear zone.

Conductor 'g' is a strong conductor striking east west between conductors 'f' and 'h' for an axis length of 400 meters. This conductor strikes towards a magnetic and topographical 'saddle'. Its causative source is most likely a shear zone that could be mineralized.

Conductor 'h' has a discontinuous northwest strike length of 1600 meters. As with a number of conductors in the survey area, this conductor strikes through a topographical saddle and along a creek valley. Again, the causative source s most probably a fault or shear zone.

Conductor 'i' is a strong conductor occurring within an area of low amplitude local magnetic anomalies. It has a north south strike with a length of 650 meters. Its causative source could be a shear zone associated with a gabbro dyke that may contain sulphide mineralization.

Conductor 'j' is a strong conductor, with a north west strike strike length of over 1000 meters. It is located in the southeast corner of the survey area within an area of moderate magnetic activity. The causative source could be a small gabbro dyke, or a sulphide bearing quartz vein within the Bendor Pluton.

Conductor 'k' consists of two parts striking northwest towards conductor 'c' and is a moderate conductor over 2200 meters long. This conductor strikes through a magnetic topographical saddle and is thought to be reflecting a large fault or shear zone also delineated by conductor 'a'.

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 causative source is unknown.

(c) Lineations

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

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

ii) VFL-EM anomalies which more often than not are reflecting structure.

iii) 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 in different 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 interest areas may have greater exploration interest.

Respectfully submitted,

COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL
SERVICES (1984) LTD.

LLOYD C. BREWER
PRESIDENT

December 12, 1988

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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McCann, W.S., Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Bridge River Map-area, British Columbia, 1922; memoir 1930, Geological Survey of Canada.

Sampson, C.J., Assessment Report #14727, written for Coral Energy Corp. and Fairchild Resources Inc., January, 1986.

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 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.

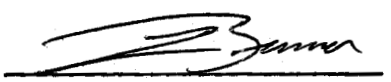
LLOYD C. BREWER
PRESIDENT

June 30, 1988

AFFIDAVIT OF COSTS

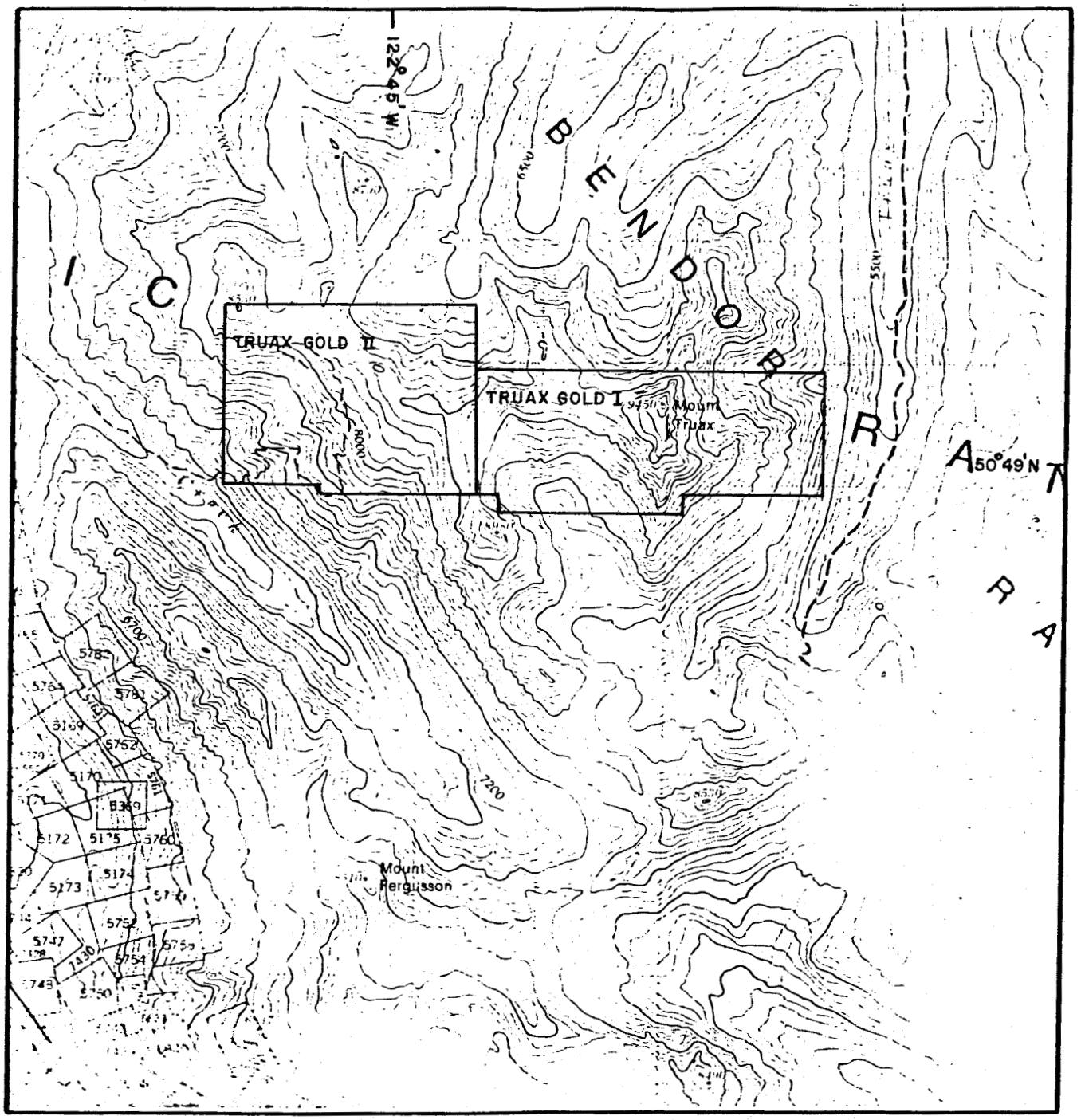
I, Lloyd C. Brewer, president of Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) Ltd., certify that the airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were flown in December 1987, and January 1988 and that they were flown at a cost of $100/km, the total number of km being 105.5 to give a total cost of $10,550.

Respectfully submitted,



LLOYD C. BREWER
PRESIDENT

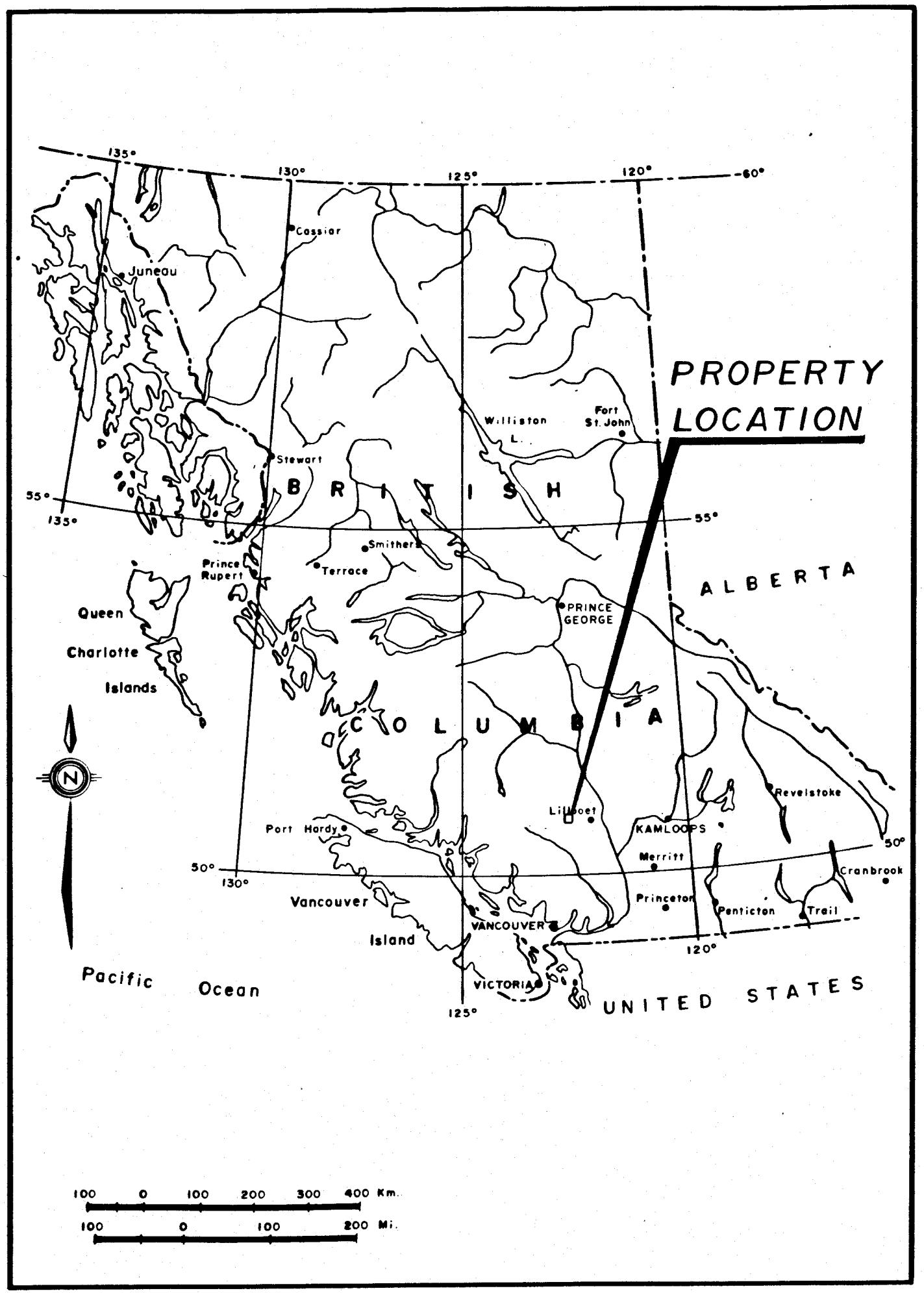
December 12, 1988



1 0.5 0 1 2

KILOMETRES

CORAL GOLD RESOURCES LTD.
TRUAX I & II MOUNT TRUAX AREA LILLOOET M.D. B.C.
CLAIM MAP
N.T.S. 92J/15W & E 1:50 000 MARCH/88 K.C.


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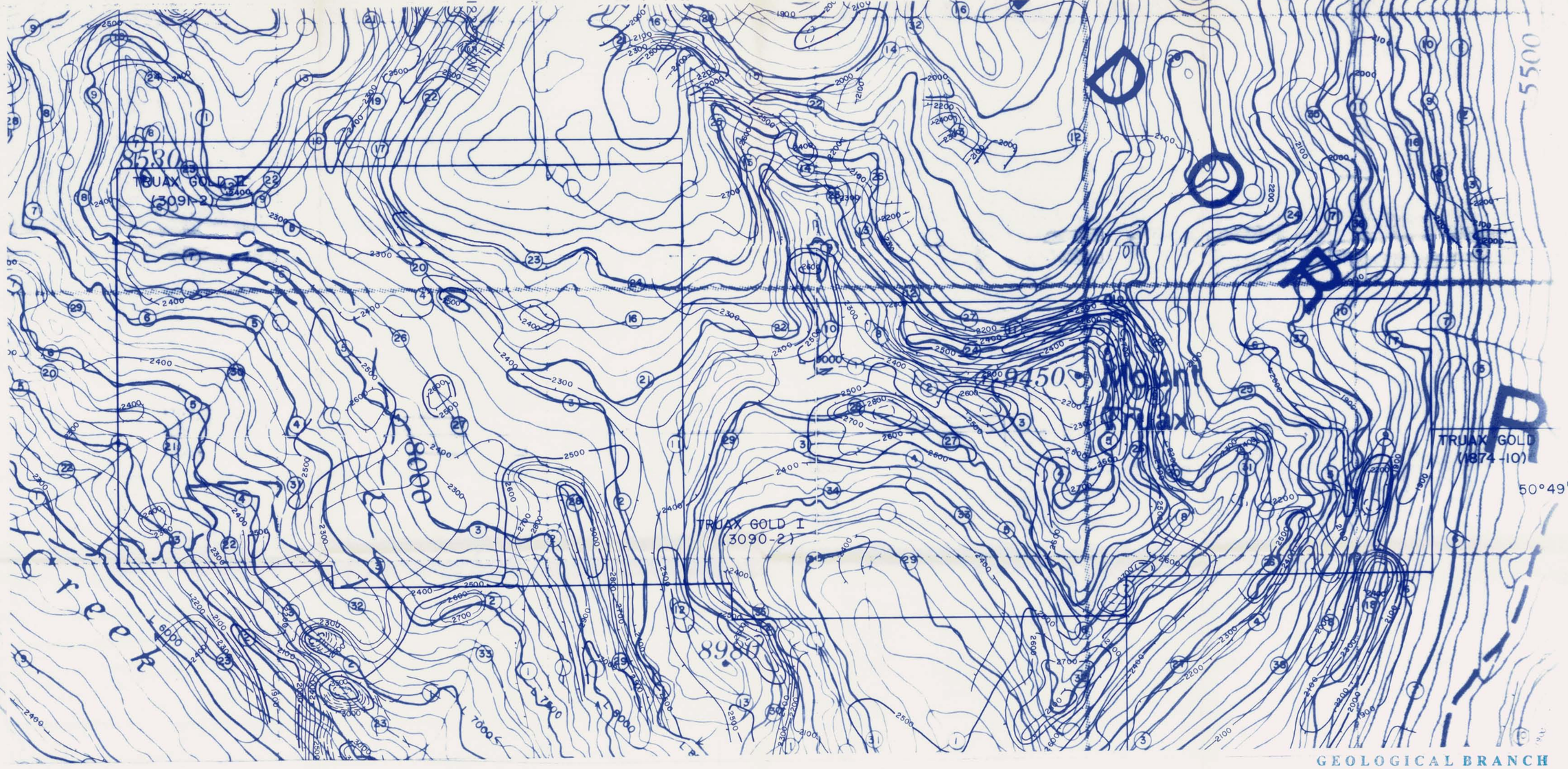

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- LEGAL CORNER POST
- FLIGHT LINES - WITH FIDUCIAL MARKERS
- 100 gamma CONTOURS
- 500 gamma CONTOURS
- MAGNETIC DEPRESSION

NOTE MAGNETIC BASE = 54,700 gammas

0 500 1000 metres

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

CORAL GOLD RESOURCES LTD.

TRUAX GOLD I & II

MOUNT TRUAX AREA

LILLOOET M.D. B.C.

AIRBORNE SURVEY

MAGNETOMETER CONTOURS

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

TRUAX GOLD II
(3091-2)

TRUAX GOLD I
(3090-2)

TRUAX GOLD
(1874-10)

50°49' N

a b c d e f g h i j k

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 = 54,700 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.

CORAL GOLD RESOURCES LTD.

TRUAX GOLD I & II

MOUNT TRUAX AREA

LILLOOET M.D. B.C.

AIRBORNE SURVEY

VLF-EM ANOMALIES

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

K.C.