

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Kamloops

Off Confidential: 89.12.30

ASSESSMENT REPORT 18590

MINING DIVISION: Clinton

PROPERTY: Club
LOCATION: LAT 51 56 00 LONG 121 25 00
UTM 10 5754589 608858
NTS 092P14W

CAMP: 036 Cariboo - Quesnel Belt

CLAIM(S): Club 3-5, Club 8-14, Club 16

OPERATOR(S): Tide Res.

AUTHOR(S): Woods, D.V.

REPORT YEAR: 1989, 32 Pages

KEYWORDS: Miocenetertiary, Nicola Group, Plateau lava, Basalt, Andesite
WORK

DONE: Geophysical
EMAB 251.0 km; VLF
Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:20 000
MAGA 251.0 km
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:20 000

RELATED
REPORTS: 18588

LOG NO: 0404

RD.

ACTION:

FILE NO:

TIDE RESOURCES LTD.
GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON AN
AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEY
CLUB 3-5, 8-14, 16
NOLAN 1-5 AND GORDON 2-7 CLAIMS
CLINTON MINING DIVISION
LATITUDE: 51°56'N LONGITUDE: 121°25'W
NTS: 92P/14W
AUTHOR: Dennis V. Woods, Ph.D., P.Eng.
DATE OF WORK: 30 September - 5 October 1988
DATE OF REPORT: 28 November 1988

FILMED

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

18,590

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INTRODUCTION:

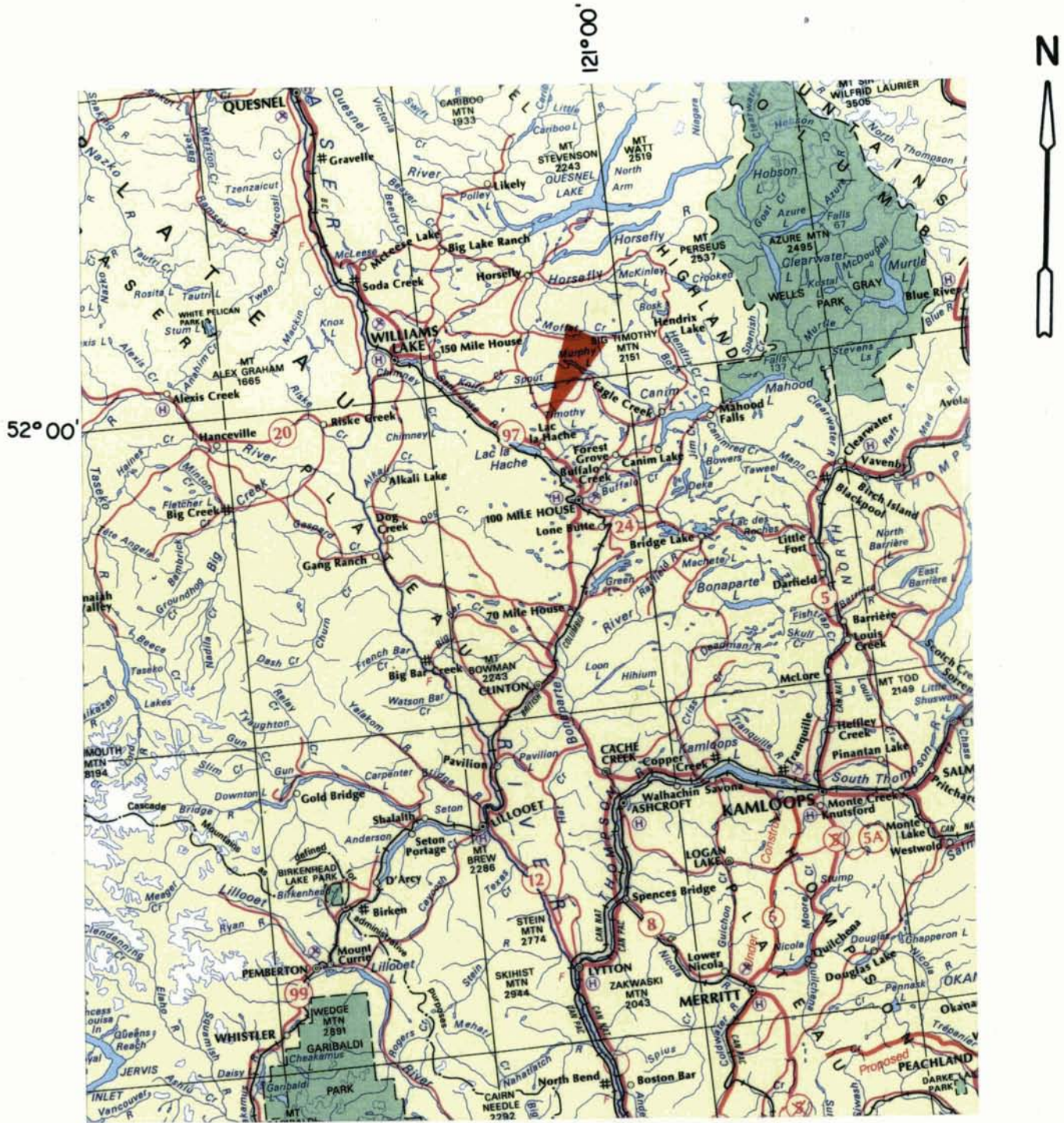
During the period 30 September - 5 October 1988, an airborne reconnaissance magnetic and VLF-EM survey was conducted over the **Club 3-5, 8-14, 16, Nolan 1-5 and Gordon 2-7** claims in the central interior of British Columbia by Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. for **Tide Resources Ltd.** The survey area is about 15 kilometers north of the village of Lac La Hache (Figure 1).

The intention of this survey is to assist in the geological mapping and economic evaluation of the property, and to direct further exploration to favorable target areas. Approximately 550 line kilometers of airborne magnetic and VLF-EM data have been collected, processed, displayed and interpreted.

PROPERTY:

The **Club 3-5, 8-14, 16, Nolan 1-5 and Gordon 2-7** claims are owned by Mr. Dan Gagne of Kamloops, B.C. and operated by **Tide Resources Ltd.** The claims are described in the table below and illustrated in Figure 2.

Claim Name	Units	Record No.	Expiry Date
Club 3	20	2492	December 31, 1989
Club 4	9	2493	December 31, 1989
Club 5	15	2494	December 31, 1989
Club 8	20	2497	December 31, 1989
Club 9	12	2498	December 31, 1989
Club 10	4	2499	December 31, 1989
Club 11	20	2500	December 31, 1989
Club 12	20	2501	December 31, 1989
Club 13	20	2502	December 31, 1989
Club 14	16	2503	December 31, 1989
Club 16	2	2505	December 31, 1989
Nolan 1	20	2520	February 12, 1990
Nolan 2	20	2521	February 12, 1990



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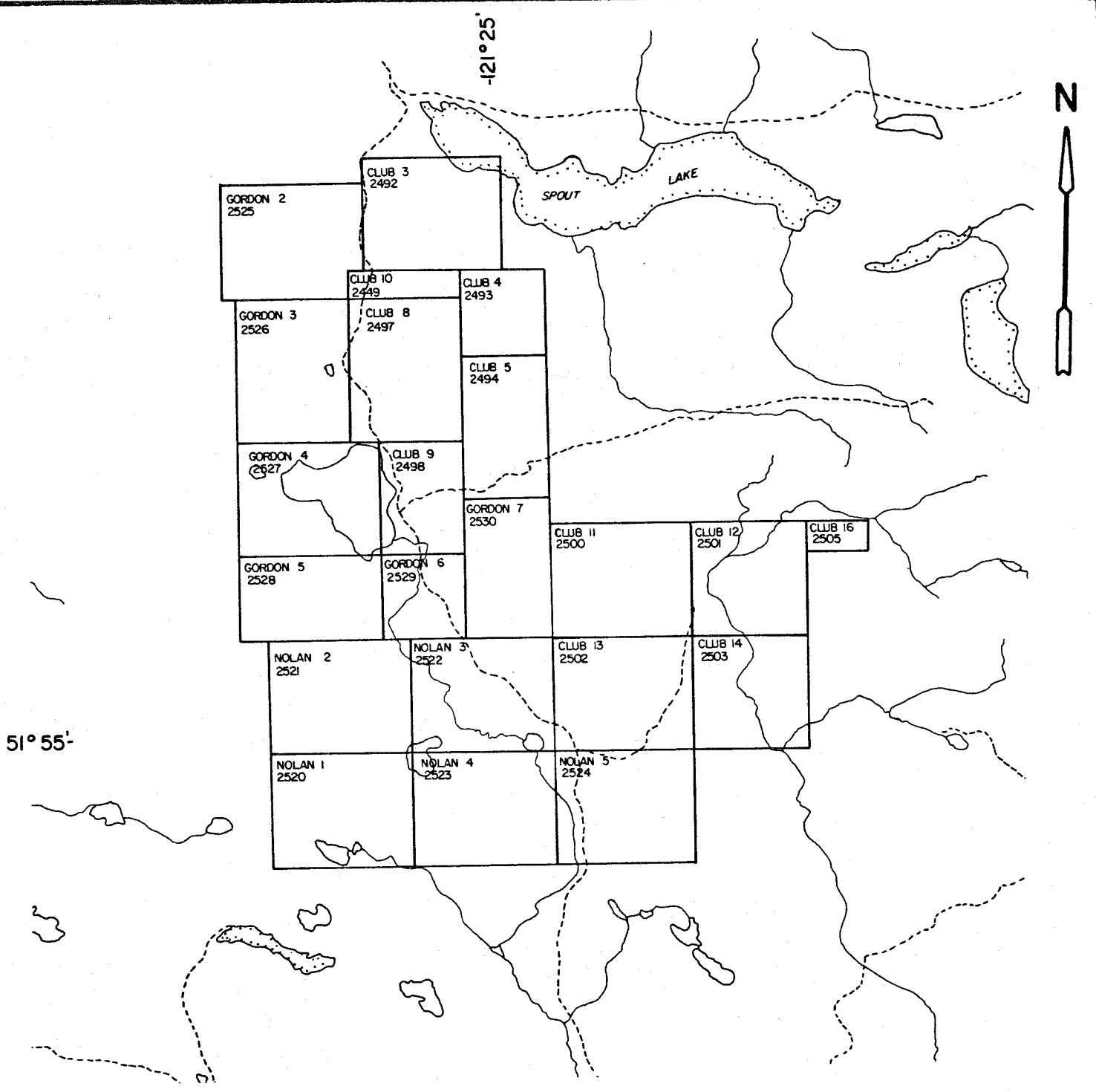
CLUB I-16, NOLAN I-5 AND GORDON 2-7 CLAIMS

LOCATION MAP

SCALE = 1 : 2 000 000

N.T.S. 92P/14W

FIG. I



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CLUB 1-16, NOLAN 1-5 AND GORDON 2-7 CLAIMS

CLAIMS MAP

N.T.S. 92P/14W

SCALE = 1: 50 000

FIG. 2

Claim Name	Units	Record No.	Record Date
Nolan 3	20	2522	February 12, 1990
Nolan 4	20	2523	February 12, 1990
Nolan 5	20	2524	February 12, 1990
Gordon 2	20	2525	February 12, 1990
Gordon 3	20	2526	February 12, 1990
Gordon 4	20	2527	February 12, 1990
Gordon 5	10	2528	February 12, 1990
Gordon 6	6	2529	February 12, 1990
Gordon 7	12	2530	February 12, 1990

The mineral claims were recorded in the Clinton Mining Division at the village of Clinton, B.C. and are in good standing through to 1989 and 1990.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The claims are located about 15 kilometers north of the village of Lac La Hache, in the Cariboo region of British Columbia. Excellent gravel roads lead into the claim block from Highway 97 at Lac La Hache. The Spout Lake road provides year around access to the southern and western portions of the property. Secondary logging roads provide limited four by four access to the remainder of the property.

The NTS coordinates of the claim block are 92P/14W. The approximate geographical coordinates are 51°56'N latitude and 121°25'W longitude.

PHYSIOGRAPHY:

The claim group is located in the Interior Plateau of British Columbia: an area of relatively low relief at approximately 3500 feet elevation. Most of the property consists of low, flat

ground almost totally covered by glacial drift. The terrain rises to about 4000 feet elevation along the southeast boundary of the property.

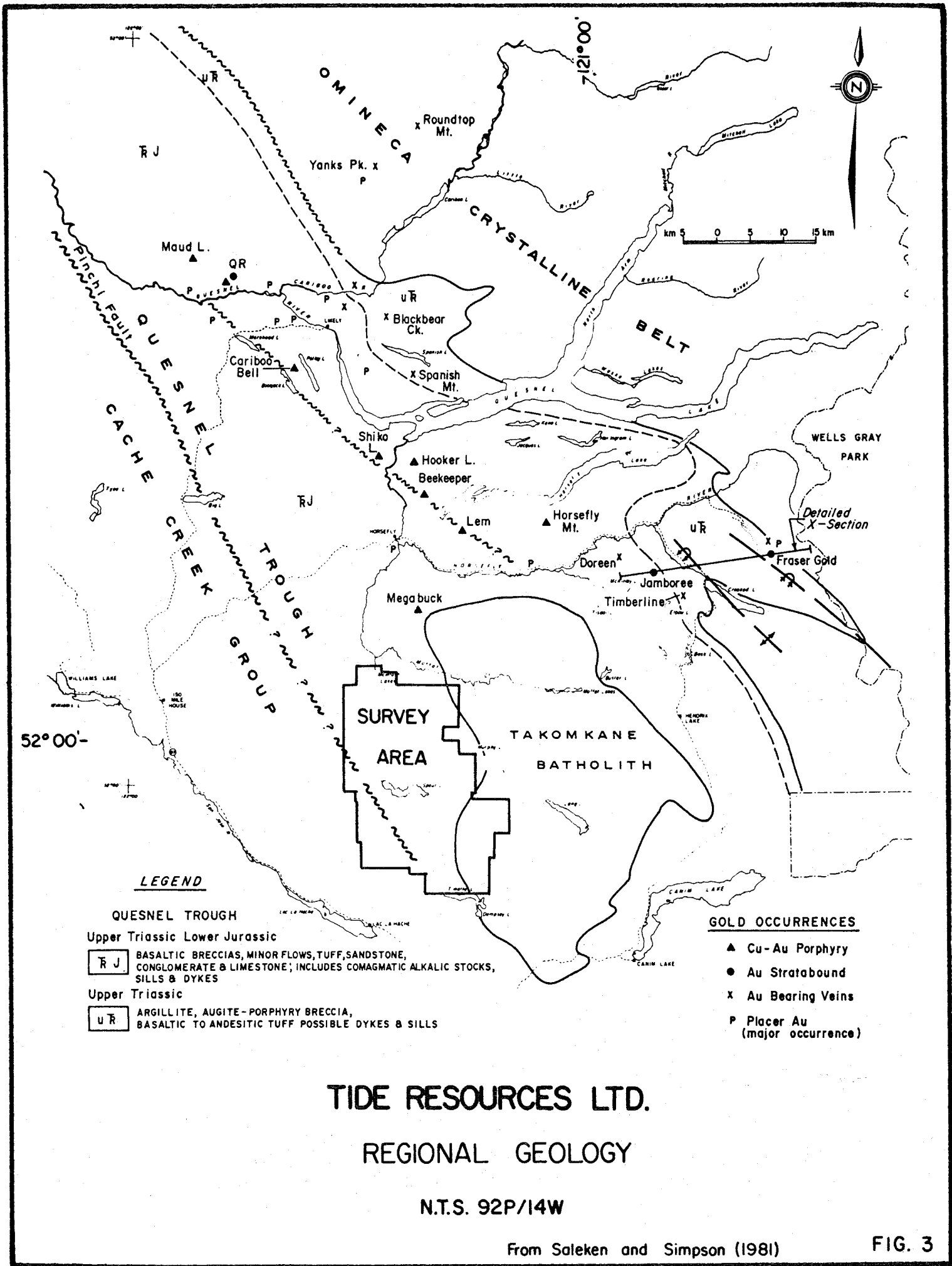
Ridge pole pine, spruce and fir with a minimum of underbrush and clean logging slashes give facile working conditions except in swampy areas in the north and west of the property.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The Club 3-5, 8-14, 16, Nolan 1-5 and Gordon 2-7 claims are situated near the eastern edge of the Intermontane belt within the Quesnel Trough of central B.C. (Figure 3). The Quesnel Trough is a northwesterly trending structural basin composed of Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks intruded by comagmatic syenitic and dioritic stocks and dykes. This belt of rocks, comprising units of the Nicola, Takla and Stuhini Groups, overlays early Paleozoic and Precambrian metamorphic rocks of the Omineca Crystalline Belt to the east, and is fault bounded by late Paleozoic sedimentary rocks of the Cache Creek Group to the west.

As discussed by Saleken and Simpson (1984), the Quesnel Trough is believed to be an island arc assemblage of alkalic volcanic, volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks formed at an easterly-dipping subducting plate margin and obducted eastward onto the existing continental terrane during the middle Jurassic. Several volcanic centres within the trough are evident from subaerial flows and the presence of coarser clastic sediments. The volcanic centres and their related intrusives appear to be controlled by northwest trending, primary fault structures which were active into the late Mesozoic.

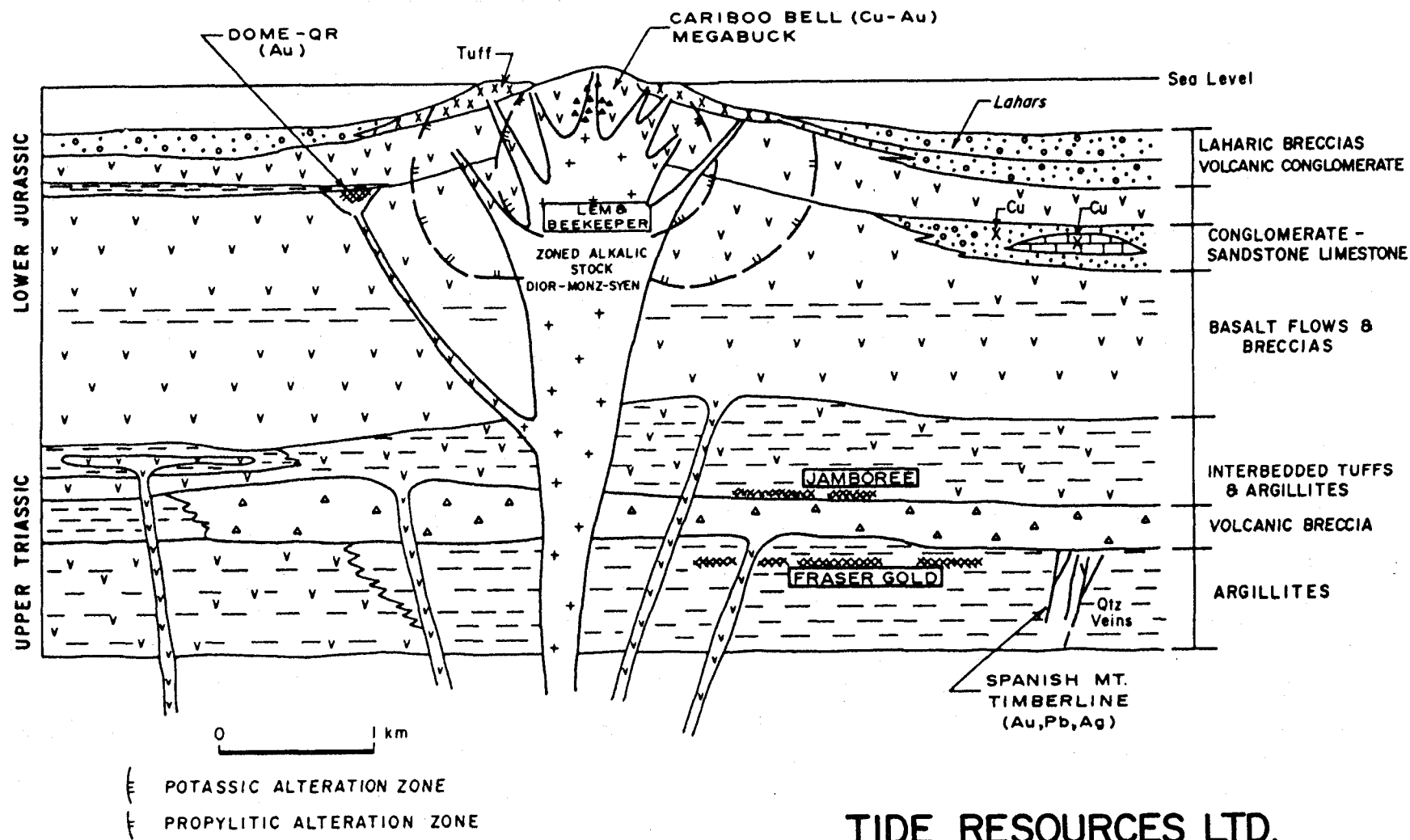
A linear band of alkalic stocks composed of diorite, monzonite and syenite intruded the volcanic/sedimentary strata at these volcanic centres. These intrusives are hosts for alkalic suite



copper-gold porphyry mineral deposits such as Copper Mountain, Afton, Cariboo-Bell and the recently discovered QR gold mine. The Cariboo-Bell and QR deposits near Likely are located about 70 kms north of the claim block (Figure 3). Both deposits are presently undergoing further exploration. The QR deposit is reported to have reserves of 950,000 tons grading 0.21 oz/ton gold and the Cariboo-Bell, 117 million tons grading 0.31% copper and 0.012 oz/ton gold (Saleken and Simpson, 1984)

Figure 4 is a diagrammatic cross section through the Quesnel Trough from Saleken and Simpson (1984), showing relative stratigraphic positions of the known mineral deposits and their relationship to an alkalic intrusive complex. There are three main exploration targets:

- 1) Semi-conformable, stratabound gold mineralization hosted by permeable volcanoclastic or sedimentary rocks and associated with comagmatic feeder stocks or dykes (e.g. QR and Frasergold). According to Saleken and Simpson (1984), these deposits are believed to be products of marine exhalative activity which resulted in gold-pyrite deposition in permeable horizons on, or slightly below, the sea floor. Strong carbonate alteration consisting of quartz, ankerite and epidote may be present directly below mineralized horizons.
- 2) Copper-gold porphyry deposits hosted in brecciated stockwork zones within magnetite-rich alkalic stock and dyke complexes (e.g. Cariboo-Bell and Megabuck). These deposits form large-tonnage orebodies amenable to open pit mining.
- 3) Vein-hosted gold deposits where the gold mineralization has been remobilized and concentrated in quartz veins in the vicinity of stratabound deposits. These deposits form small, high-grade orebodies which, because of previous discouraging results, have a low exploration priority.



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Diagrammatic Cross-section Through the Quesnel Trough Volcanic Complex, Showing Relative Stratigraphic Positions of Known Mineral Deposits

From Saleken and Simpson (1981)

FIG. 4

PROPERTY GEOLOGY:

Although most of the property is covered by Quaternary glacial deposits and alluvium, Campbell and Tipper (1972) have mapped almost the entire property as Nicola Group andesites, augite porphyries, argillites, conglomerates and limestones capped by plateau basalts in the northwest area (Figure 5). A small outlier of plateau basalts also occurs in the southeast corner of the property in the vicinity of Club 13, 14 and Nolan 5.

Hodgson and DePaoli (1972) have subdivided the Nicola rocks immediately northeast of the property into units of: 1) andesite, amygdaloidal andesite, augite porphyry andesite, 2) polymictic volcanic breccia with minor interbanded tuff, greywacke and conglomerate, and 3) banded volcanic siltstone, greywacke, and argillite. These units trend northwest and are displaced by east-northeast and northwest trending faults. Detailed mapping in the vicinity of the WC showing northeast of the property also revealed limestone breccia and limy andesitic breccia.

From examination of the G.S.C. regional aeromagnetic maps reproduced in Figure 6, it is evident that most of the property is probably underlain by Nicola volcanics, sediments and related intrusives. The large magnetic high northeast of the property is coincident with the mapped Nicola volcanics and may be related to underlying, magnetite-rich alkalic intrusives. Hodgson and DePaoli (1972) mapped a number of dioritic and monzonitic dykes and sills in the vicinity of the WC showing.

Smaller magnetic highs in the southeast and northwest regions of the property are also probably related to similar rock types. These areas appear to be separated from the Nicola rocks in the northeast part of the property by a major north-northwest trending fault (Figure 5), which is probably a southward continuation of the Pinichi Fault (Figure 3). Cache Creek

LEGEND FOR FIGURE 5

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

- 22 Glacial deposits and recent alluvium; till, gravel, sand, silt, and clay; few if any bedrock exposures

TERTIARY

MIOCENE AND/OR LATER

- 20 Basaltic flows; minor tuff, conglomerate, and sandstone

JURASSIC AND/OR CRETACEOUS AND (?) EARLIER

- 17 17a, hornblende-biotite and biotite-quartz monzonite and granodiorite, minor hornblende-biotite syenite and monzonite; 17b, hornblende-biotite syenite and monzonite; 17c, hornblende diorite; 17d, muscovite granite and quartz monzonite including pegmatite; 17e, gneissose biotite granodiorite, altered and gneissose diorite, and augen granite (part of unit 17e may be Palaeozoic); 17f, trachyte porphyry (may be volcanic); 17g, green andesite and fine-grained diorite (may be volcanic)

TRIASSIC

UPPER TRIASSIC

- 10 10a, green and purplish brown pebble and cobble conglomerate and sandstone; 10b, green andesitic volcanic rocks, andesitic feldspar porphyry, argillite, limestone, and pebble conglomerate

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

- 28 *Till, gravel, clay, silt, alluvium, (few if any bedrock exposures)*

TERTIARY

MIOCENE AND/OR PLIOCENE

- 25 *Plateau lava; olivine basalt, basalt andesite, related ash and breccia beds; basaltic arenite; 25a, olivine gabbro plugs*

EOCENE AND (?) OLIGOCENE KAMLOOPS GROUP (21, 22)

- 22 *SKULL HILL FORMATION: dacite, trachyte, basalt, andesite, rhyolite, related breccias*

TRIASSIC OR JURASSIC

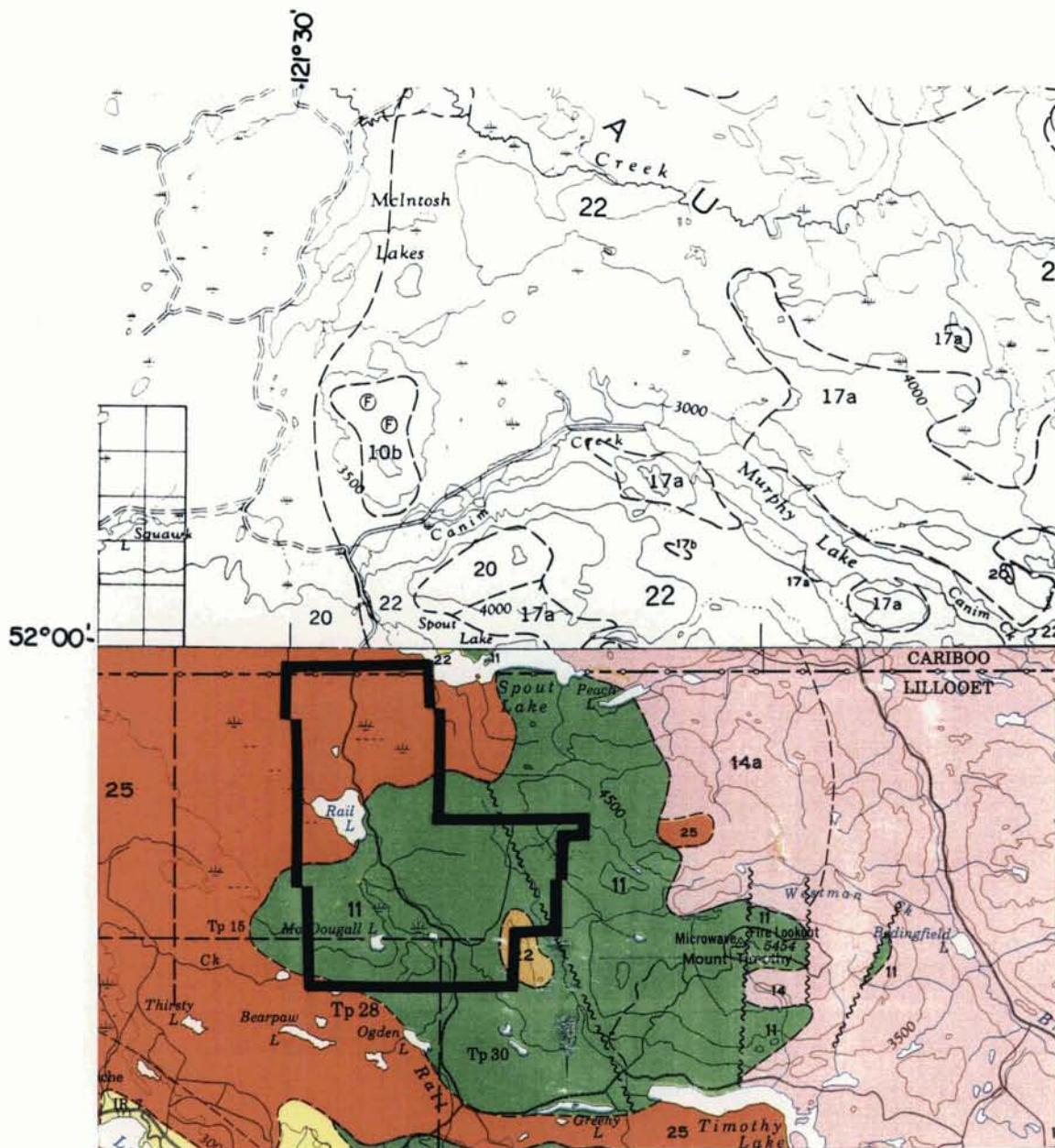
RHAETIAN OR HETTANGIAN

- 14 *THUYA AND TAKOMKANE BATHOLITHS AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS: hornblende-biotite quartz diorite and granodiorite, minor hornblende diorite, monzonite, gabbro, hornblendite; 14a, diorite and syenodiorite; 14b, leuco-quartz monzonite and granodiorite*

TRIASSIC

KARNIAN AND NORIAN NICOLA GROUP

- 11 *Augite andesite flows and breccia, tuff, argillite, greywacke, grey limestone; 11a, includes minor 3 and 10*



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CLUB 1-16, NOLAN 1-5 AND GORDON 2-7 CLAIMS

LOCAL GEOLOGY

N.T.S. 92P/14W

SCALE = 1:250 000

FIG. 5

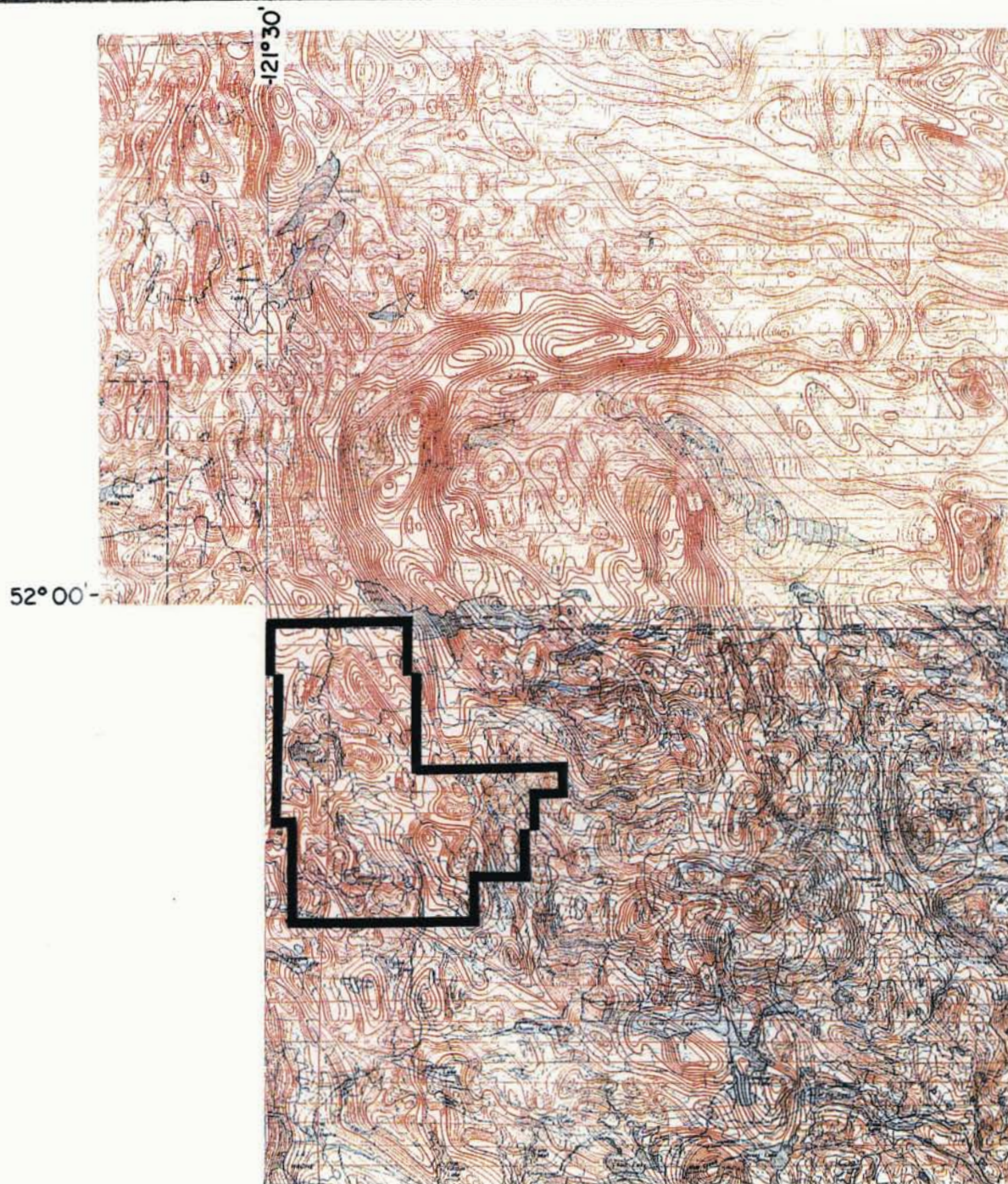
sedimentary rocks to the west of the Pinichi Fault may underlay the extreme northwest corner and southwestern regions of the property where magnetic lows are indicated (Figure 6).

PREVIOUS WORK:

Although the Cariboo-Quesnel Gold Belt has a long history of placer gold exploration, there has been relatively little mineral exploration in the general vicinity of the claim group. Quartz vein gold occurrences were discovered in the 1930's at Frasergold and Spanish Mountain to the north and east (Figure 3), however it was not until the mid 1960's that significant exploration began in the region following the discovery of the Cariboo-Bell porphyry copper deposit.

A reconnaissance geochemical soil sampling program was conducted over most of the Spout Lake area by Coranex Limited (Janes, 1967). Holman kits with Biquinoline and colorimetric determinations were the order of the day. The results of this work precipitated the staking of claims immediately south of the property and the eventual discovery of the WC, Peach, Tim and Miracle showings.

Coranex carried out follow-up magnetic and IP surveys and defined a number of anomalous IP zones in the vicinity of Peach Lake. Amax Potash Limited outlined the Tim showings with follow-up geological mapping and discovered the WC magnetite-copper skarn deposit south of Spout Lake (Hodgson and DePaoli, 1972). Percussion drilling by Amax intersected 160 feet of 1.63% copper with one 80 foot section running 2.28% copper (Hodgson and DePaoli, 1973). Additional diamond drilling on the WC deposit by Craigmont Mines returned good copper values in a number of holes; the best giving 20 feet of 2.47% copper (Vollo, 1975). No assays were done for gold.



52° 00'

121° 30'



TIDE RESOURCES LTD.

CLUB 1-16, NOLAN 1-5 AND GORDON 2-7 CLAIMS

G.S.C. REGIONAL AEROMAGNETICS

N.T.S. 92P/14W

SCALE = 1: 250 000

FIG. 6

The low base metal prices and introduction of super-royalties in the mid 1970's resulted in the expiration of many of the mineral claims. Exploration began again in the early 1980's for gold. BP-Selco conducted a broad scale soil sampling program and located several strong copper-gold geochemical anomalies that were not explored (Gamble and Hoffman, 1984). The Tim showings were tested by Stallion Resources Ltd. in the fall of 1983, and a zone of 10.7 meters assayed 4.6% copper, 1.7 oz/ton silver and a 1.5 m section with 0.119 oz/ton gold (Butler, 1984).

Following earlier reconnaissance work by Guichon Explorco Limited (Gamble, 1983), the Miracle showing was located by prospectors Neils Kriberg and Don Fuller. Recent work by G W R Resources Inc. has outlined a zone of copper-gold mineralization coincident with a magnetic high and an strong IP anomaly (White, 1987). Grab samples from the trench on the showing yielded over 1.5 oz/ton gold.

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEY:

This geophysical survey simultaneously monitors and records the output signal from a Develco tri-axis ringcore magnetometer and a Herz dual-frequency VLF-EM receiver. The sensors are installed in an aerodynamically stable "bird" which is towed sixty metres below a helicopter. Fixed to the helicopter skid is a shock and gimbal-mounted, downward-facing video camera. A video signal is recorded and later reviewed and correlated with a recent air photomosaic in order determine the precise locations of the flight paths. The elevation of the helicopter above the ground is recorded by a radar altimeter and monitored by the pilot and navigator in order to maintain a constant ground clearance.

A computer records readings of the magnitude of the earth's magnetic field and of the fields induced by two powerful VLF-EM transmitters (located in Annapolis, Maryland and Seattle, Washington). This data, the time and date it was observed, radar

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONSDEVELCO RINGCORE MAGNETOMETER

Model: 1210
 Sensor: 3-axis ringcore fluxgate
 Orthogonality: $\pm 1^\circ$ degree with respect to other axes and reference surface
 Sensitivity: 0.0025 Milligauss (0.25 gamma)
 Range: ± 1000 , ± 300 , ± 100 , ± 30 , ± 10 , ± 3 mG
 Analog Output: ± 5 V dc for above ranges
 Output Impedance: 600 ohms
 Zero Field Offset: $< \pm 7$ mG absolute
 Linearity: $\pm 0.5\%$
 Noise: 0.1 to 1 Hz, 0.0025 mG peak-to-peak
 1.0 to 10 Hz, 0.0025 mG peak-to-peak
 1.0 to 100 Hz, 0.01 mG peak-to-peak
 Gain Stability: $\pm 3\%$, 0 to $+60^\circ$ C
 Field Nulling: ± 0.04 mG to full scale
 Low-Pass Filtering: Switch selectable 1, 10, 100 and 500 Hz
 (-3 dB with -18 dB/octave roll-off, Butterworth response)
 High-Pass Filtering: DC, 0.1, and 1 Hz (-3 dB with -18 dB/octave roll-off, Butterworth response)
 Notch Filter: 40-dB notch at 60 Hz, switch selectable, in or out
 Battery Life: 25-hour minimum, rechargeable
 AC Power: 115-230V; 1/4 A
 Size: Sensor: 3.2 cm x 3.5 cm x 10.16 cm
 Control Unit: 43 cm x 13 cm x 41 cm
 Weight: Sensor Probe: 0.62 kg
 Control Unit: 13.6 kg

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONSDATA ACQUISITION UNIT

Model: HP-3852A
 Mainframe Supports: Eight function module slots
 Data acquisition operating system
 System timer
 Measurement pacer
 Full alphanumeric keyboard, command and
 result displays
 Number of Channels: 20 channel relay multiplexer HP44708A/H
 Voltmeter: 5 1/2 to 3 1/2 digit integrating
 voltmeter HP44701A measures:
 DC voltage
 resistance
 AC voltage
 Range $\pm 30V$, $\pm 0.008\%$, $+300\mu V$
 Intergration Time 16.7 msec
 Number of converted digits 6 1/2
 Reading rate (readings/
 sec) 57
 Min-Noise rejection (dB)
 Normal Mode Rejection at 60 Hz $\pm 0.09\%$ 60
 DC Common Mode Rejection
 with 1 K Ω in low lead 120
 Effective Common Mode
 Rejection at 60 Hz $\pm 0.09\%$
 with 1 K Ω in low lead 150
 Communication: HPiB interface with Compaq
 Power Requirements: 110/220 Volts AC at 60/50 Hz
 Dimensions: 45.7 cm x 25.4 cm x 61.0 cm
 Weight: 9.5 kg.

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONSCONTROLLER AND RECORDING SYSTEM

Type: Compaq Portable II
An 80286 microprocessor
640 Kbytes of RAM
2 three and a half inch 720 Kbyte drives
one 20-Megabyte fixed disk drive
Monochrome, dual-mode, 9-inch internal
monitor
Asynchronous communications interface
Parallel interface
Composite-video monitor interface
RGB monitor interface
RF modulator interface
Two expansion slots
Real-time clock
An 80287 coprocessor
A HP-IB Interface Card

Data Storage: 3 1/2 inch diskettes in ASCII
Roland 1012 printer for printed output
Beta I video cassettes

Power Requirements: 115 Volt AC at 60 Hz

Weight: 11 kg

Dimensions: 45 cm x 25 cm x 30 cm

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONSHERZ TOTEM - 2A VLF-EM SYSTEM

Source of Primary Field: -Global network of VLF "OMEGA"
radio stations in the frequency
range of 14 KHz to 30 KHz

Number of Channels: Two; Field selectable by 100 Hz
steps. Ex:
Seattle, Washington at 24.8 KHz
Annapolis, Maryland at 21.4 KHz

Type of Measurement: Total Field Strength
(Location of Conductors)
Vertical Quadrature
(useful in interpreting the
quality and depth to a
conductor)
Horizontal Quadrature
(orientation of field &
structures)

Type of Sensor: Ferrite antennae array of 3
orthogonal coils mounted in a
fiberglass bird with preamp.

Output: -0 to \pm 1000 mV displayed on two
switch selectable analogue meters.
-noise monitoring light.
- audio monitor speaker.

Filters:

Noise blanking spherics
(lightning)

Anti Aliasing filters
(Adjacent Stations)

Crystal Controlled Phase Lock loop
digital tuning.

1 sec. output Time Constant.

Sensitivity:

130 micro V/m at 20 kHz.

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS**BARRINGER AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER**

MODEL: M 1041
TYPE: Proton Precession
RANGE: 20,000 to 100,000 gammas
ACCURACY: + 1 gamma at 24 V d.c.
SENSITIVITY: 1 gamma throughout range
CYCLE RATES:
Manual - Pushbutton single cycle
External - Actuated by a contact closure (short) longer than 10 microseconds
Continuous - 1.114 seconds with external pins shorted
Internal - 1 second to 3 minutes in 1 second steps
OUTPUTS:
Analogue - 2 channels, 0 to 99 gammas or 0 TO 990 gammas at 1 m.a. or 100 mV full scale deflection.
Digital - Parallel output 5 figure 1248 BCD, TTL compatible
Visual - 5 digit numeric display directly in gammas
SIZE: Instrument set in console
19" x 3.5" x 10"
WEIGHT: 10.6 lbs.
POWER
REQUIREMENTS: 28 ± 5 volts dc, @ 1.5 amps - polarizing 4 amps
DETECTOR: Noise cancelling torroidal coil installed in air foil.

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONSFLIGHT PATH RECOVERY SYSTEMi) T.V. Camera:

Model: RCA TC2055 Vidicon
 Power Supply: 12 volt DC
 Lens: variable, selected on basis of
 expected terrain clearance.
 Mounting: Gimbal and shock mounted in
 housing, mounted on helicopter
 skid.

ii) Video Recorder:

Model: Sony SLO-340
 Power Supply: 12 volt DC / 120 volt AC (60Hz)
 Tape: Betamax 1/2" video cassette -
 optional length.
 Dimensions: 30 cm X 13 cm X 35 cm
 Weight: 8.8 Kg
 Audio Input: Microphone in - 60 db low
 impedance microphone
 Video Input: 1.0 volt P-P, 75 Ω unbalanced, sync
 negative from camera.

iii) Altimeter:

Model: King KRA-10A Radar Altimeter
 Power Supply: 0-25 volt (1 volt/1000 feet) DC signal
 to analogue meter, 0-10 v (4mv/ft)
 analogue signal to data acquisition
 unit
 Mounting: fixed to T.V. camera housing, attached
 to helicopter skid.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

NAME: WOODS, Dennis V.

PROFESSION: Geophysicist

EDUCATION: B.Sc. Applied Geology
Queens' University

M.Sc. Applied Geophysics
Queen's University

Ph.D. Geophysics
Australian National University

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS: Registered Professional Engineer
Province of British Columbia

Society of Exploration Geophysicists

Canadian Society of Exploration Geophysicists

Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists

President, B.C. Geophysical Society

EXPERIENCE: 1971-79 - Field Geologist with St. Joe Mineral Corp. and Selco Mining Corp. (summers).
- Teaching assistant at Queen's University and the Australian National University.

1979-86 - Professor of Applied Geophysics at Queen's University.
- Geophysical consultant with Paterson Grant & Watson Ltd., M.P.H. Consulting Ltd., James Neilson and Assoc. Ltd., Foundex Geophysics Geophysics Ltd.
- Visiting research scientist at Geological survey of Canada and the University of Washington.

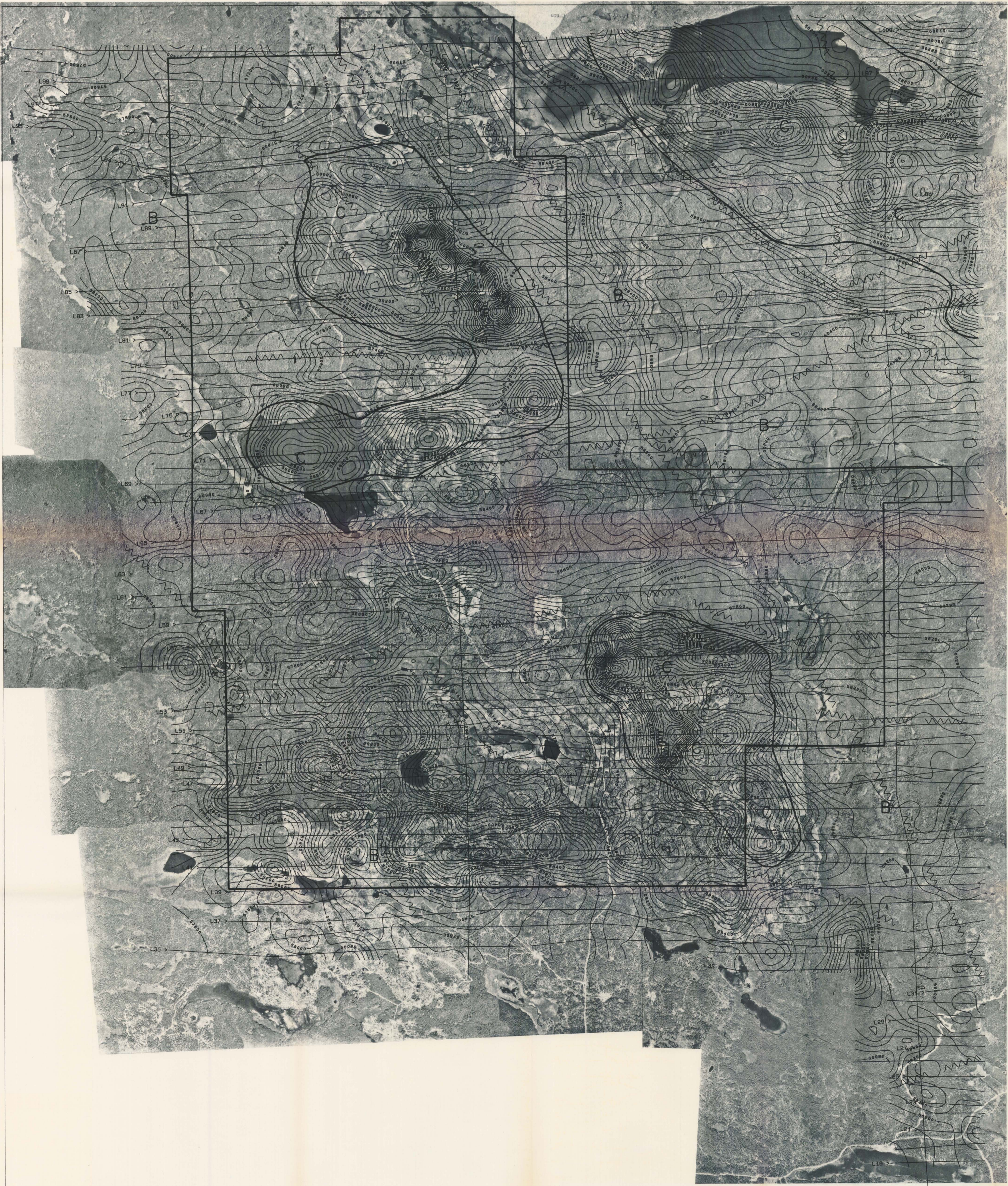
1986-88 - Project Geophysicist with Inverse Theory and Applications Inc.
- Chief Geophysicist with White Geophysical Inc.

COST BREAKDOWN:

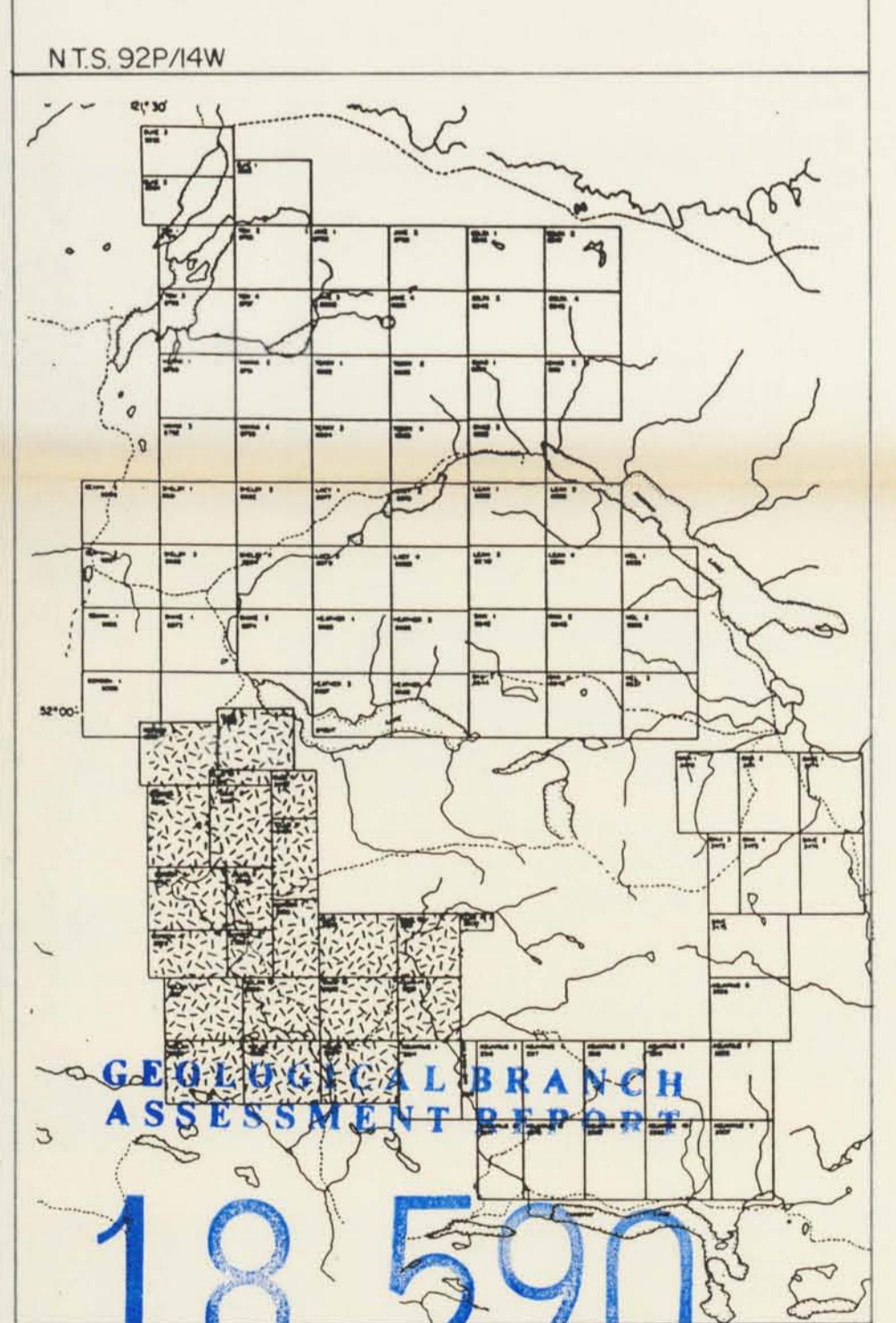
The geophysical data was collected, processed and analyzed. Geological information was research and compiled. This report and survey was prepared for an all inclusive fee of \$34,650.00. This total is based upon a survey acquisition and processing cost of \$53 per kilometre of collected total field magnetic data and two stations of VLF-EM data. The survey was conducted by Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. employees Ian Braidek, Bob Acheson, and Tim Watson.

Mob/Demob - truck rental, helicopter ferry	\$ 1,250.00
Photomosaic preparation	1,750.00
Survey - 550 kilometres of magnetic and VLF-EM data at \$53 per kilometre	29,150.00
Report/Interpretation	<u>2,500.00</u>
TOTAL	\$34,650.00

TOTAL ASSESSMENT VALUE OF THIS REPORT **\$34,650.00**



- B DACITE
TRACHYTE
BASALT
ANDESITE
RHYOLITE
- C MAGNETITE RICH ALKALIC
STOCKS AND DIKES



NTS 92P/14W

18,590

TIDE RESOURCES LTD.

LAC LA HACHE PROJECT
Southwest Block

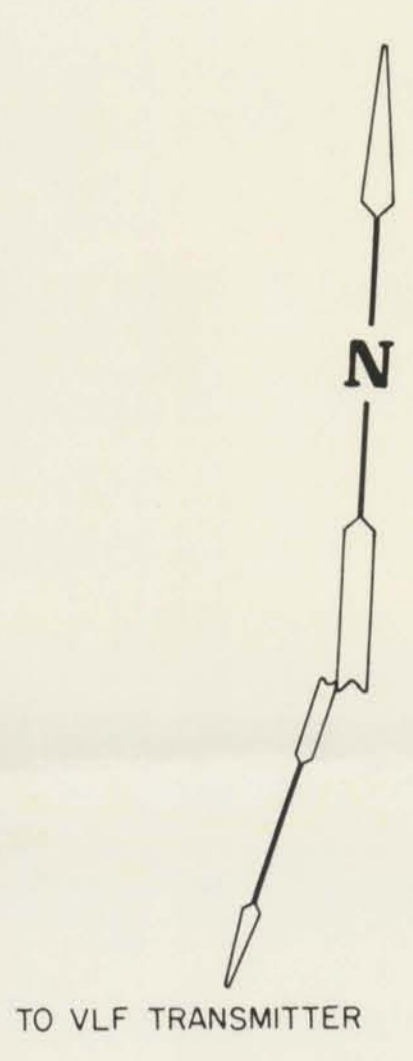
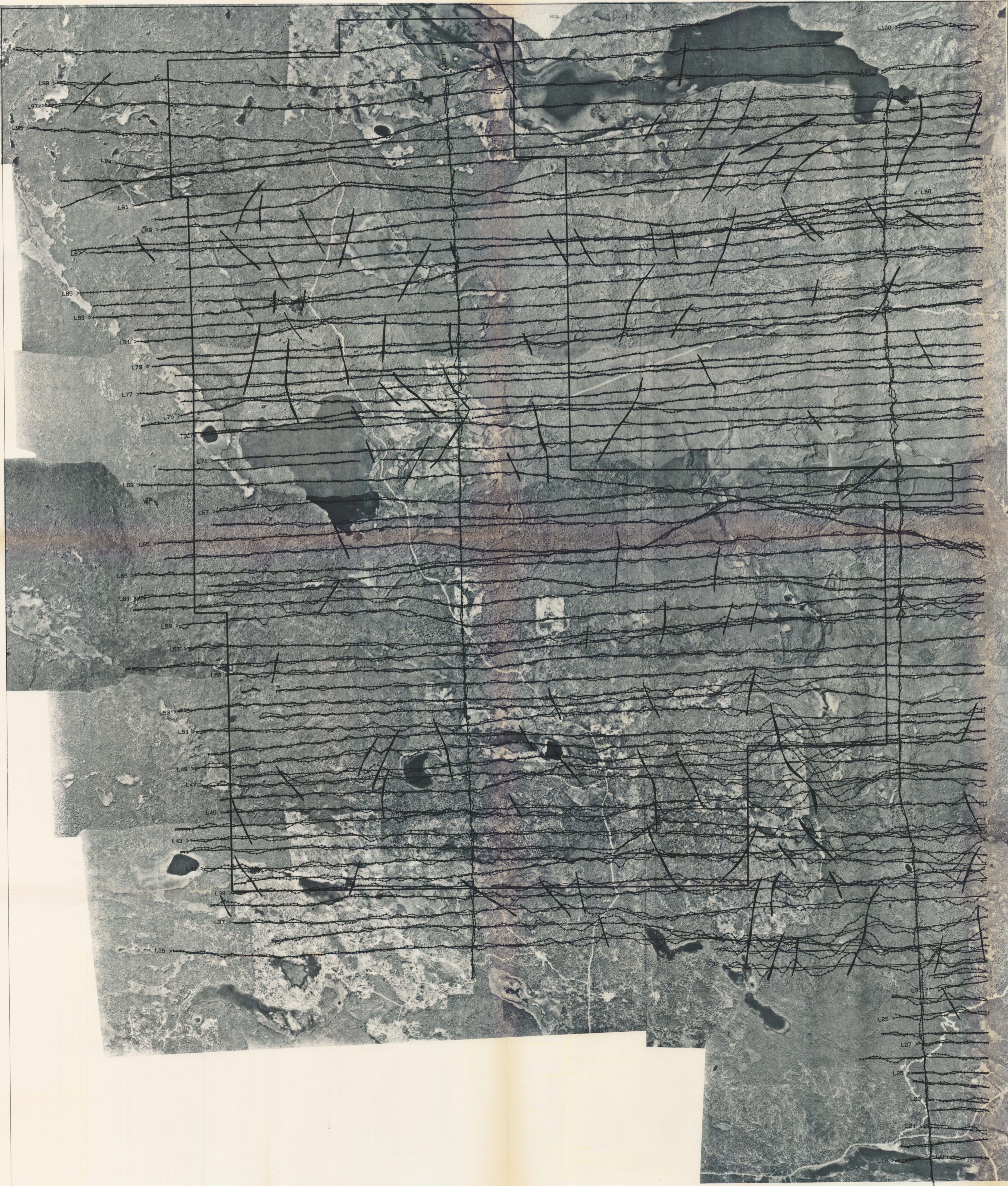
Contoured Total Field Magnetism

Scale 1: 20000.0

Date: January 1988 Survey: September 1988 F10.7

WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL AERO DATA LTD.

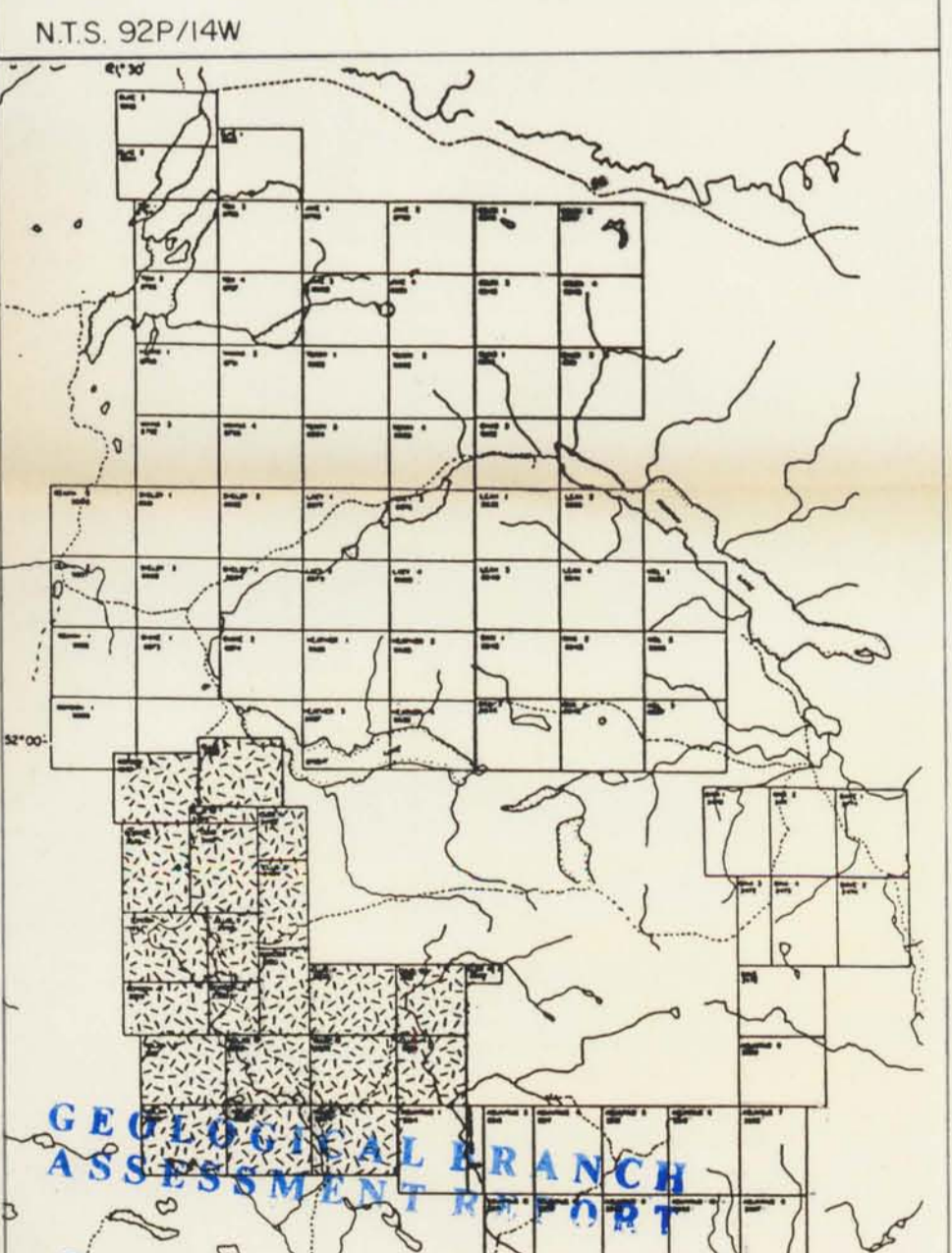




+ TOTAL FIELD - Base = 0
Scale = 50 / cm

--- QUADRATURE - Base = 0
Scale = 50 % / cm

— VLF-EM CONDUCTOR



NTS 92P/14W

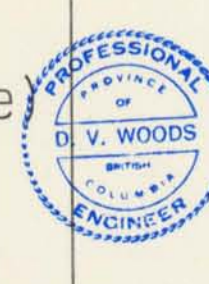
13,590

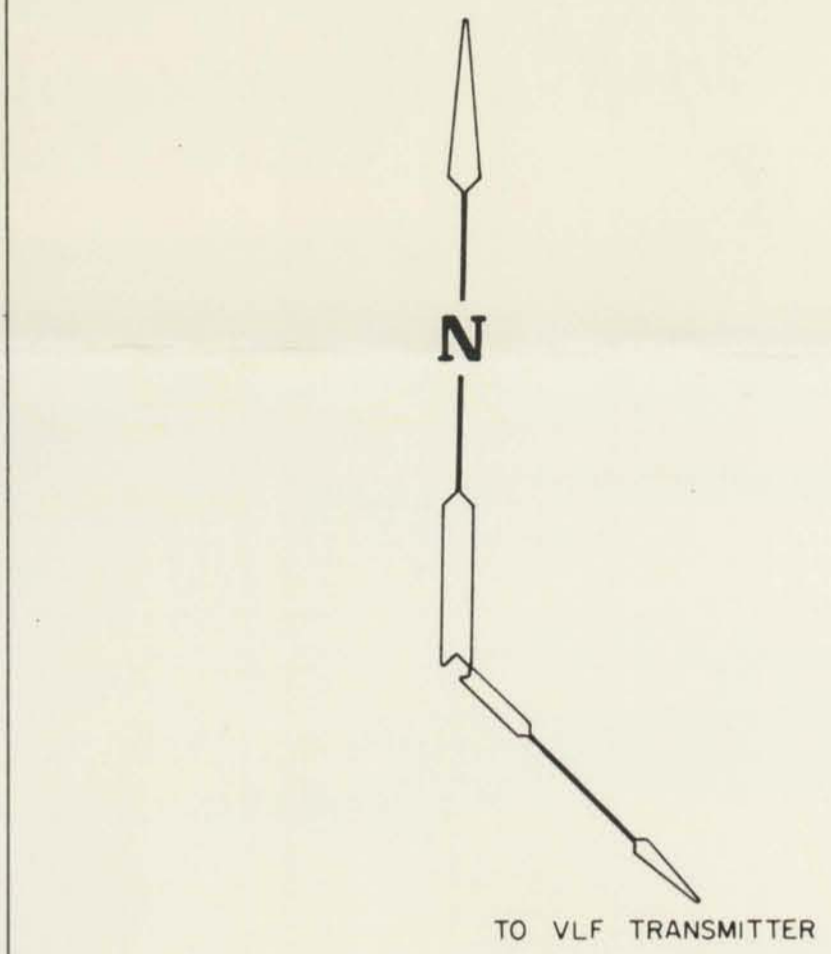
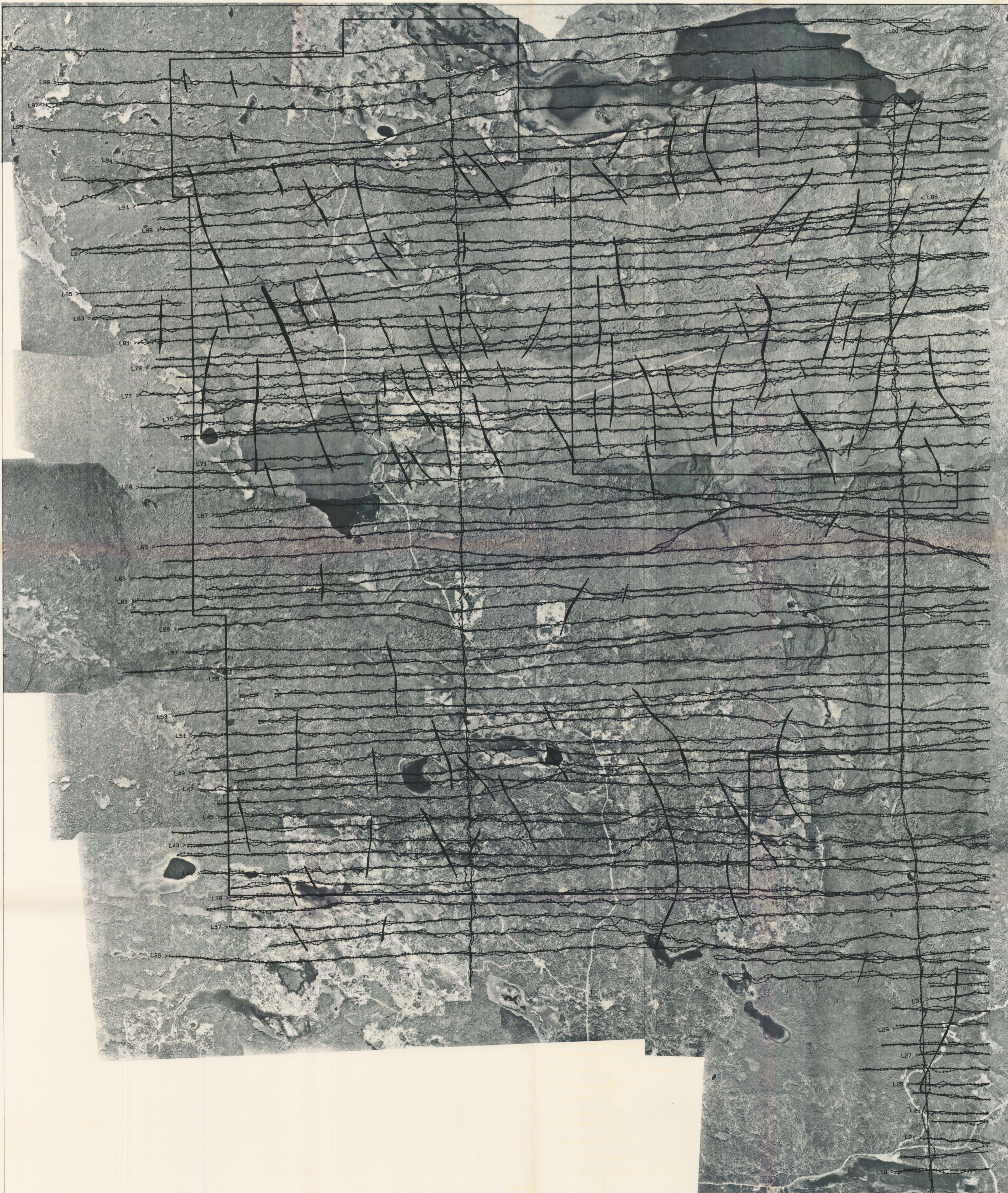
TIDE RESOURCES LTD.

LAC LA HACHE PROJECT
Southwest Block
VLF-EM Profiles (Seattle)
Scale 1: 20000.0

Date: January 1989 Survey: September 1988 Fig. 8

WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL AERO DATA LTD.



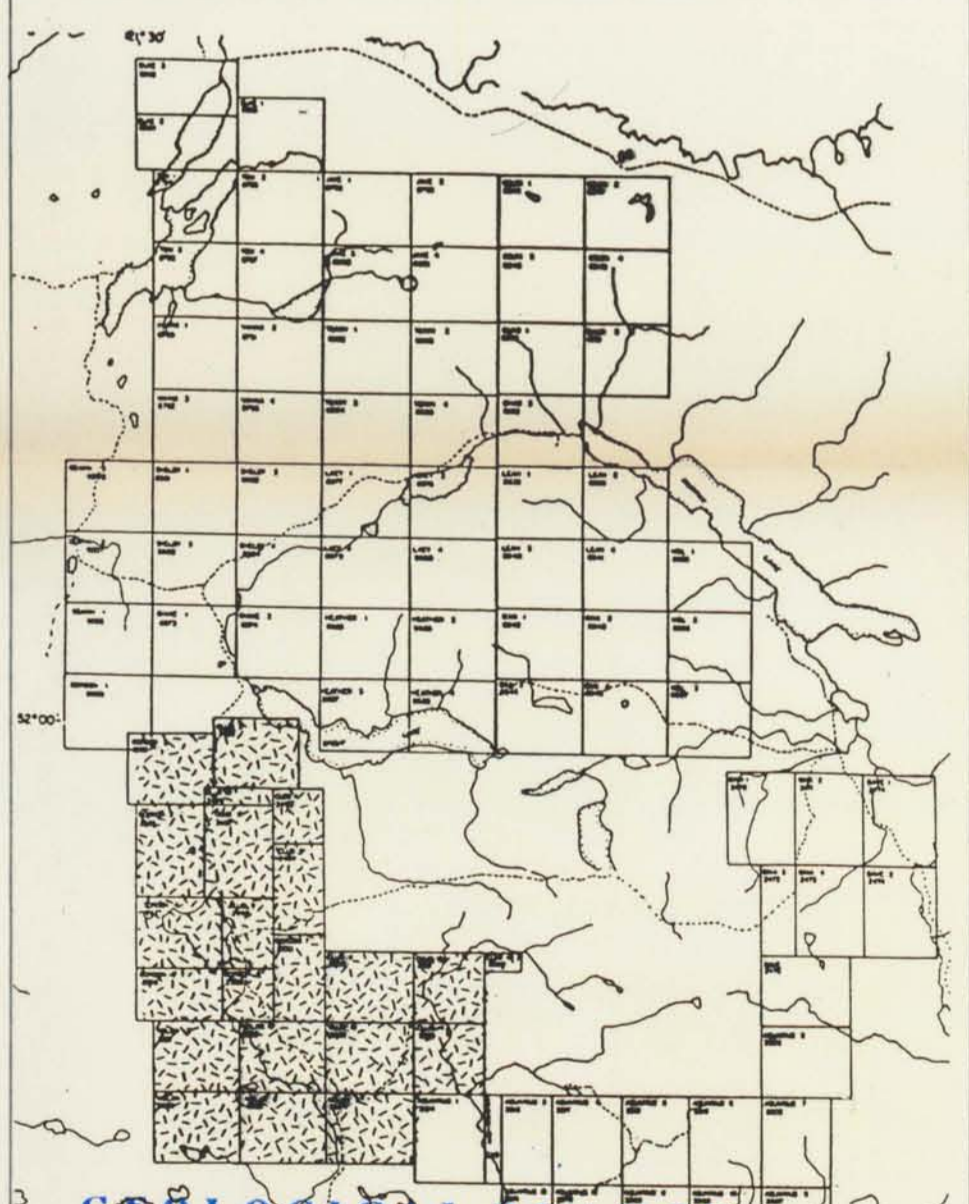


+ TOTAL FIELD - Base=0
Scale = 50 /cm

--- QUADRATURE - Base=0
Scale = 50 % /cm

— VLF-EM CONDUCTOR

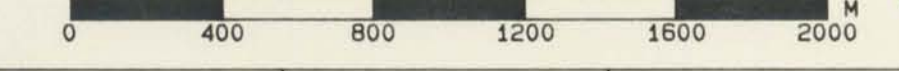
NTS 92P/4W



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,590
TERRACON CONSULTANTS LTD.

LAC LA HACHE PROJECT
Southwest Block
VLF-EM Profiles (Annapolis)
Scale 1: 20000.0



Date: January 1989 Survey: September 1988 Fig. 9
WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL AERO DATA LTD.

