ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Kamloops — Off Confidential: 90.03.06

ASSESSMENT REPORT 18802 — MINING DIVISION: Kamloops

PROPERTY: Golden Loom
LOCATION: LAT 51 27 00 LONG 120 20 00
UTM 10 5703023 685294
NTS 092P08W

CAMP: 036 Cariboo - Quesnel Belt

CLAIM(S): Golden Loon I-IX
OPERATOR(S): Mineta Res.
AUTHOR(S): Seywerd, M.;Wells, R.C.
REPORT YEAR: 1988, 85 Pages
COMMODITIES SEARCHED FOR: Nickel,Copper,Gold
KEYWORDS: Triassic,Nicola Group,Thuya Batholith,Ultramafics,Chalcopyrite Galena,Pyrite

WORK DONE: Geophysical,Geochemical,Physical
EMGR 61.0 km;VLF
Map(s) - 10; Scale(s) - 1:5000
LINE 40.0 km
MAGG 61.0 km
Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:5000
SOIL 1571 sample(s) ;ME
Map(s) - 05; Scale(s) - 1:5000

RELATED REPORTS: 15870,17342
MINFILE: 092P

MINETA RESOURCES LTD.

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON A MAGNETOMETER AND
VLF-EM SURVEY ON THE
GOLDEN LOON CLAIM GROUP
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
LATITUDE: 51° 25'N LONGITUDE: 120° 20'W
NTS: 92P/8

AUTHOR: Markus B. Seywerd, B.Sc.
Geophysicist

DATE OF WORK: August 22 - September 2, 1988
DATE OF REPORT: November 10, 1988

18,802

Part 1 of 2

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ILLUSTRATIONS

INTRODUCTION:

During August of 1988, White Geophysical Inc. was contracted by **Mineta Resources Ltd.** to conduct a total field magnetics and two station VLF-EM survey over portions of the **Golden Loon** claims near Little Fort, British Columbia. The purpose of these surveys was to follow up on existing geochemical information and attempt to target mineralized zones. These surveys were also designed to aid the geologist in mapping the property.

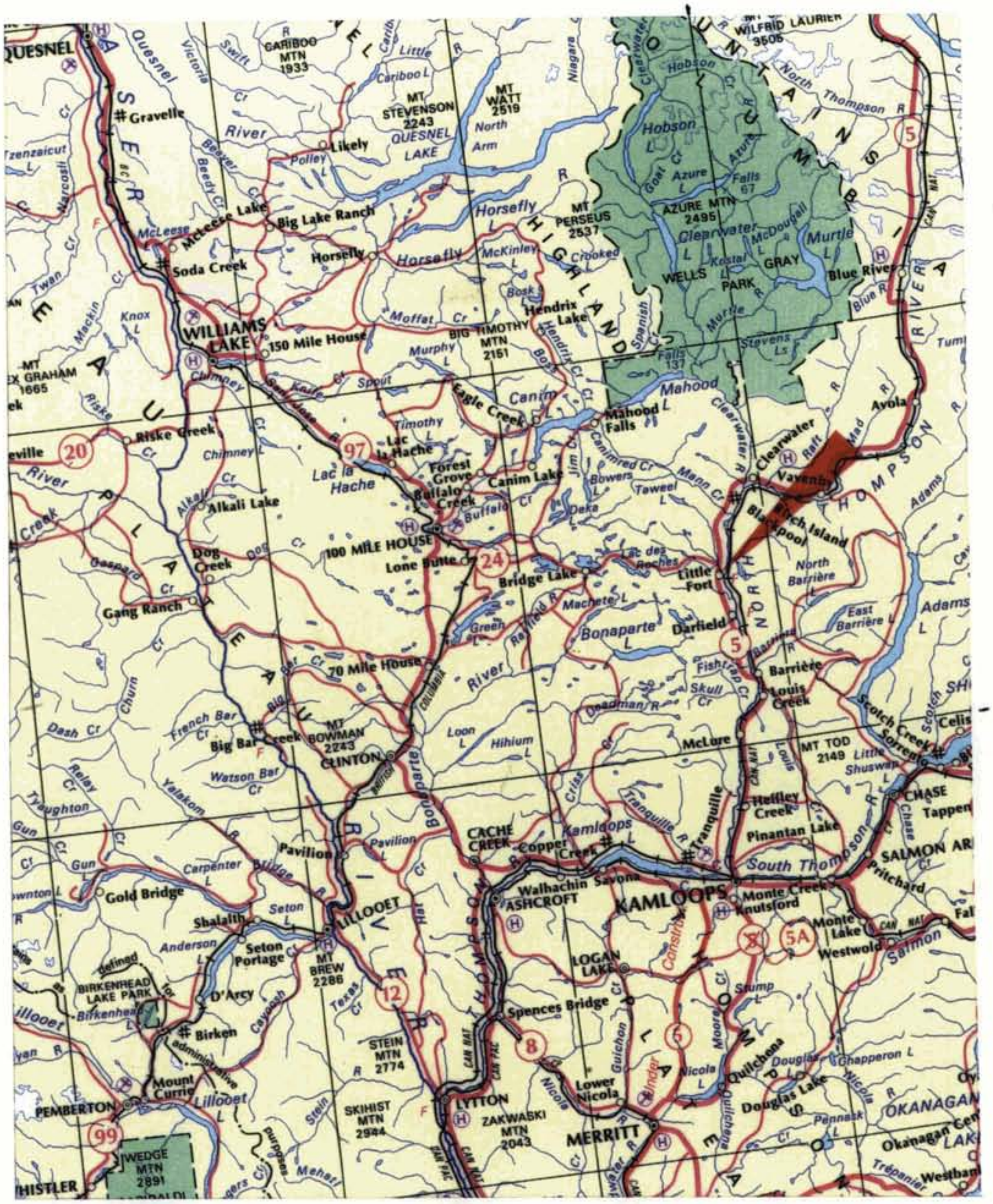
PROPERTY:

The property consists of nine minerals claims located in the Kamloops Mining Division and is summarized as follows:

Claim Name	No. of Units	Record No.	Anniversary Date
Golden Loon I	20	5541	March 9, 1989
Golden Loon II	20	5542	March 9, 1989
Golden Loon III	20	5543	March 9, 1989
Golden Loon IV	20	5544	March 9, 1989
Golden Loon V	20	6539	March 9, 1989
Golden Loon VI	20	6540	March 7, 1989
Golden Loon VII	16	6549	March 7, 1989
Golden Loon VIII	20	6550	March 14, 1989
Golden Loon IX	20	6556	March 27, 1989

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The property primarily lies on an undulating plateau varying between 1100 and 1400 metres in elevation. Towards the east the plateau slopes to the North Thompson Valley at Little Fort (elevation 400 metres).



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GOLDEN LOON CLAIMS I-IX

LOCATION MAP

N.T.S. 92P/8W & 92P/8E

SCALE = 1:2 000 000

FIG. 1

The property is covered by thick pine, poplar and alder, making line cutting necessary. A number of small lakes and swamps are on the western portion of the property.

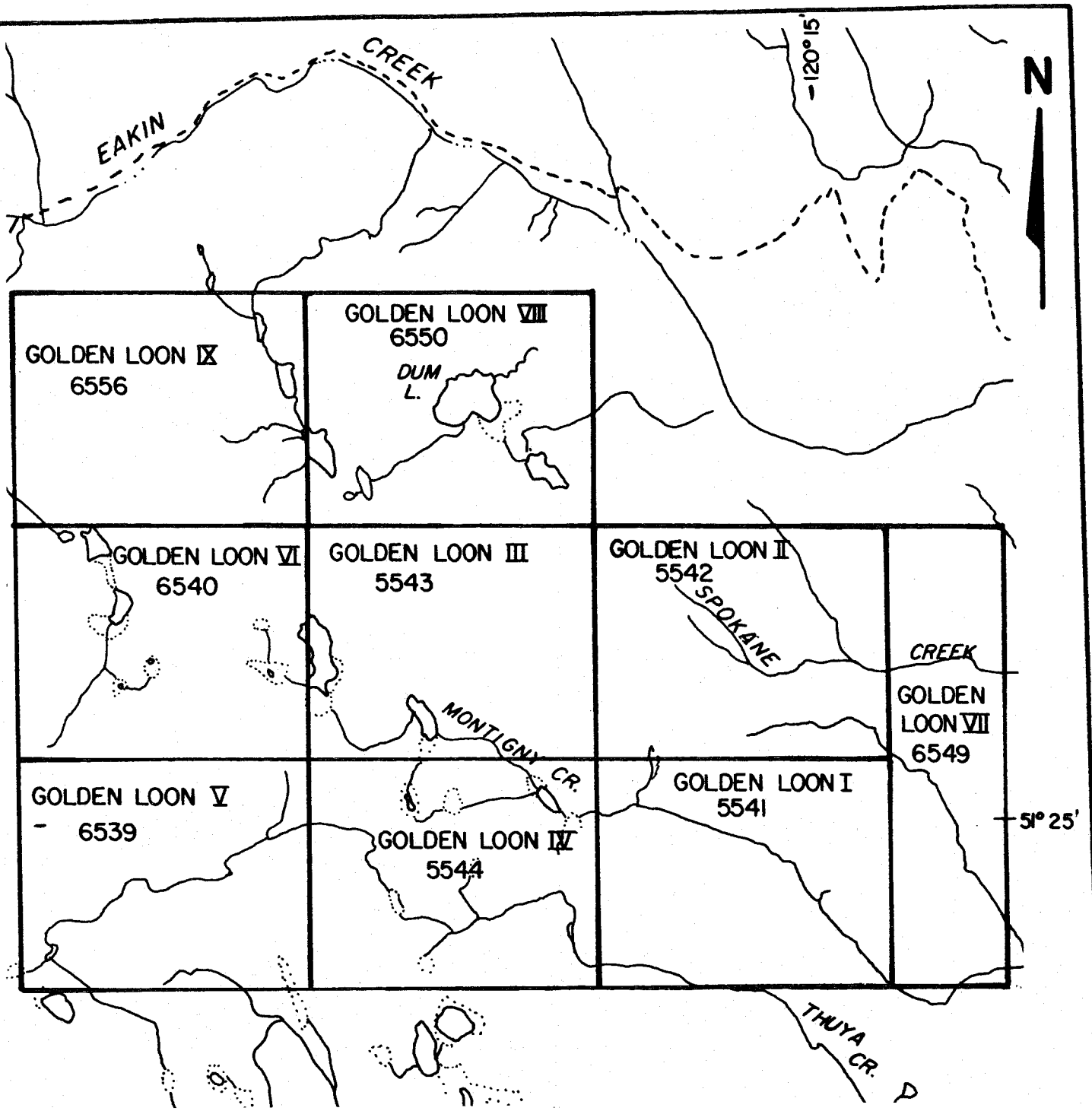
Access to the property can be had by a good road network originating at Little Fort or alternately by a road network originating in Barrier, B.C. Choice of road systems would depend on time of year and present condition. The area is centered at Latitude 51° 25'N and Longitude 120° 20'W and covered by NTS Map 92P/8.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK:

The initial probes into this area were made by the placer miners of the early 1920's. Several of the creeks in the area were staked for placer gold, but no significant quantities were produced. The area then appears to have lain dormant until the 1960's when Noranda Explorations targeted the area as a possible copper producing region. After a stream and lake sediment sampling program was completed, a follow up program consisting of a broadly spaced soil geochemistry survey was conducted. A number of anomalous values were recorded but were apparently not followed up.

In the early 1980's, Teck Corporation again staked much of this ground as a copper target. Soil geochemistry and ground magnetic surveys were conducted along with a programme of geological mapping, but lost interest in the property.

In 1984, the property was staked by Barnes Creek Minerals. A limited grid of 7.0 kilometres of line was established over a series of old trenches on the western edge of the claim. A strong correlation was found between VLF-EM conductors and the gold geochemistry suggesting the presence of mineralized fault/shear zones.



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GOLDEN LOON CLAIMS I-IX

CLAIMS MAP

N.T.S. 92P/8W & 92P/8E

FIG. 2

SCALE = 1:50 000

REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The regional geology of the Little Fort area is seen in Figure 3 taken from GSC Map 1278A. This mapping indicates the property is on the northeast margin of the Thuya Batholith, which is an Early Mesozoic granodiorite intrusive. The property area itself is structurally complex with several splay faults, originating from the regional Thompson Valley Fault, branching to the northwest. This mapping indicates the property is underlain by the Nicola Group which consists of augite andesite flows and breccia, tuff, argillite, greywackes, and grey limestone, as well as serpentinite and serpentinized peridotite. The regional strike of the geology is toward from the northwest.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION
(Summarized from report by R.C. Wells, B.Sc., 1988)

The western part of the property is underlain by the Thuya Batholith. The area is extensively covered by glacial till and/or swamps. In his report, R.C. Wells indicates that the GSC mapping of the area is misleading. The ultramafic intrusive is not restricted to the eastern edge of the Thuya Batholith as two small lenses, but rather follows the high ground (ridge) south of Dum Lake and continues off the property.

Mineralization:

Three main areas of mineralization have been outlined.

1. Loon VII Fault Zone (**Golden Loon VII**)

   A mineralized fault in which copper showings (malachite) and mineralized quartz veins occur. The quartz veins (1-5 cm) carry chalcopyrite, galena, pyrite, along with some silver and gold.

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY
RECENT

29 — *Blocky basalt flows*

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

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

PLEISTOCENE OR RECENT

27 — *Basaltic cinder cone (incorporates cobbles of older rocks)*

TERTIARY OR QUATERNARY
PLIOCENE OR PLEISTOCENE

26 — 26a, *basaltic arenite, conglomerate breccia, rubble, basaltic flows, locally pillowed;* 26b, *extinct basaltic volcanoes, basaltic flows and cinder deposits*

TERTIARY
MIOCENE AND/OR PLIOCENE

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

MIOCENE

24 — *DEADMAN RIVER FORMATION: shale, sandstone, tuff, diatomite, conglomerate, breccia*

OLIGOCENE

23 — *Andesite, dacite, felsite, related tuff and breccia; greywacke, shale; minor lignite and conglomerate*

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

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

EOCENE

21 — *CHU CHUA FORMATION: conglomerate, sandy shale, arkose, coal*

CRETACEOUS

20 — *RAFT AND BALDY BATHOLITHS AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS: biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite; minor pegmatite, aplite, biotite-hornblende, quartz monzonite;* 20a, *quartz diorite, diorite, granodiorite (may include some older rocks);* 20b, *aplite, leuco-quartz monzonite and granite*

APTIAN AND/OR ALBIAN
JACKASS MOUNTAIN GROUP

19 — *Greywacke, shale, siltstone, minor arkose and lenses of pebble conglomerate*

JURASSIC (?)

18 — *Shale, grit*

17 — *Chert-pebble conglomerate, greywacke*

JURASSIC

SINEMURIAN TO (?) MIDDLE JURASSIC

16 — *Porphyritic augite andesite breccia and conglomerate; minor andesite, arenite, tuff, argillite, and flows (may include some 11; 16a, isolated areas of hornblende andesite (may be all or partly intrusive)*

15 — *Andesitic arenite, siltstone, grit, breccia and tuff; local granite bearing conglomerate, greywacke; minor argillite and flows (may include some 11)*

MESOZOIC

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-qu monzonite and granodiorite*

13 — 13a, *fine- to medium-grained, pink to brown and grey syenite and monz* 13b, *medium-grained, creamy-buff, locally coarsely porphyritic (K-feldspar) syenite and monzonite*

TRIASSIC
KARNIAN AND NORIAN
NICOLA GROUP

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

10 — *Black shale, argillite, phyllite, siltstone, black limestone*

PERMIAN AND/OR TRIASSIC

9 — *Serpentinite and serpentinized peridotite*

LATE PERMIAN (?) EARLY AND/OR MIDDLE TRIASSIC
PAVILION GROUP (7, 8)

8 — *Tuff, chert, argillite, limestone, greywacke, andesitic and basaltic flows*

7 — *Chert, argillite, siltstone; minor tuff and limestone*

PERMIAN
GUADALUPIAN
CACHE CREEK GROUP (4 to 6)

6 — *MARBLE CANYON FORMATION: massive limestone, limestone breccia and minor argillite, tuff, andesitic and basaltic flows*

WOLFCAMPIAN TO GUADALUPIAN

5 — *Argillite, basaltic flows, tuff, chert, limestone*

12 — 12a, *quartzite, quartz-phyllite granule conglomerate, argilli calcareous phyllite, marble, g greenstone;* 12b, *dark grey a argillite, siltstone, phyllite, mi (Metamorphic equivalents 1, 2*

PALEOZOIC

4 — *Basic volcanic flows, tuff, ribbon chert, limestone, argillite*

PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN
MORROWAN TO GUADALUPIAN

3 — *Volcanic arenite, greenstone, argillite, phyllite; minor quartz-mica schist, lime basaltic and andesitic flows, amphibolite, conglomerate and breccia; includ small bodies of 16a*

MISSISSIPPIAN AND/OR LATER
SLIDE MOUNTAIN GROUP

2 — *FENNELL FORMATION: pillow lava flows, greenstone, foliated greenstone, greenschist, argillite, chert, minor amphibolite, limestone, breccia*

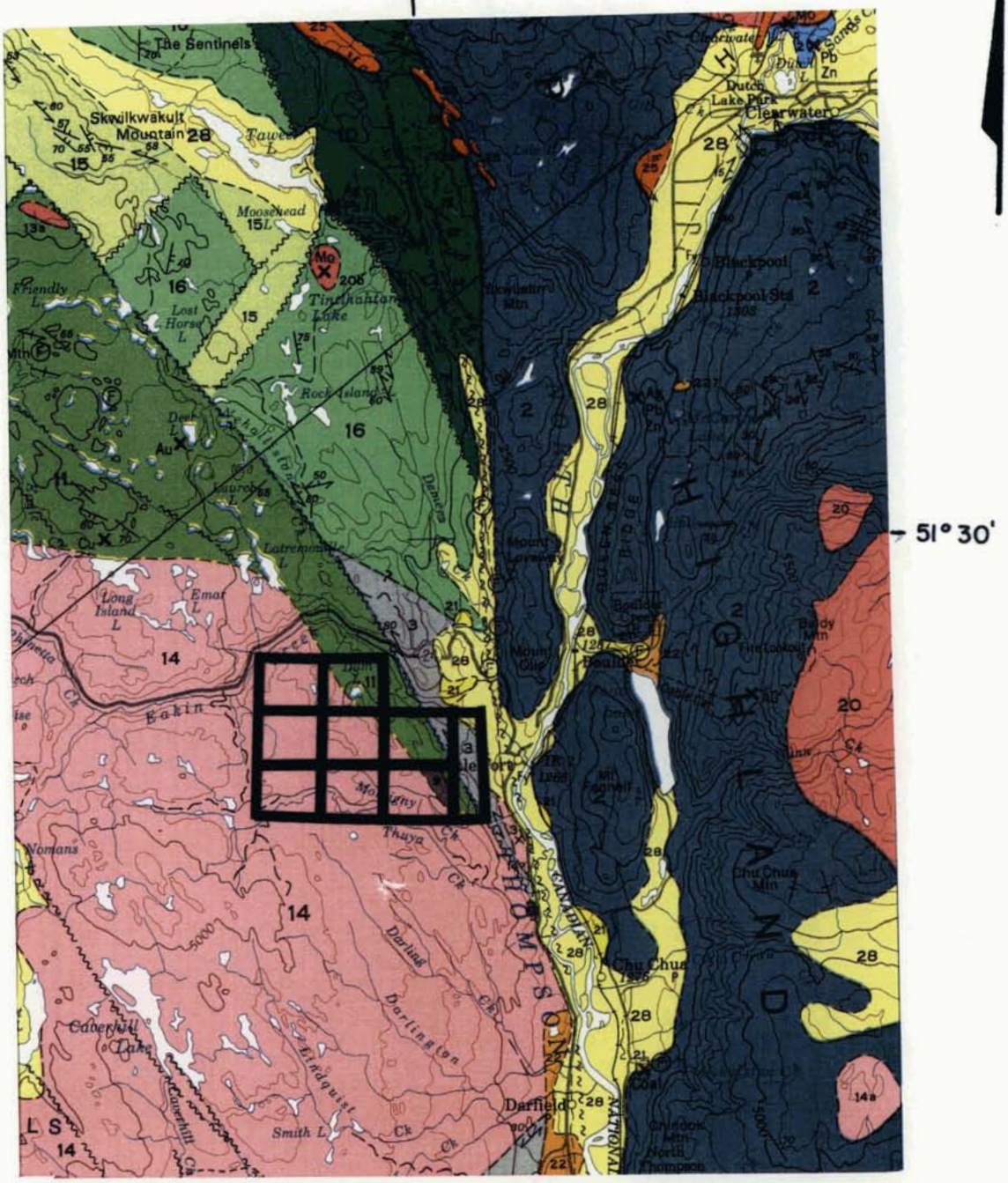
PROTEROZOIC (?)

WINDERMERE OR CAMBRIAN AND LATER
KAZA OR CARIBOO GROUP

1 — *Feldspathic quartz-mica schist, locally garnetiferous, micaceous quartzite, bi siliceous phyllite, quartz-hornblende-mica schist, marble, chlorite schist, greenstone, amphibolite*

SHUSWAP METAMORPHIC COMPLEX

A — *Micaceous quartzo-feldspathic gneiss, quartz-mica schist, amphibolite, mica quartzite, pegmatite*



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GOLDEN LOON CLAIMS I–IX

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

N.T.S. 92P/8W & 92P/8E

SCALE = 1 : 250 000

FIG. 3

2. Silicified Ultramafics with Chalcedony
(Golden Loon VII)

A series of old trenches have been located on the **Golden Loon VII** which contain strongly brecciated, silicified and chalcedony veined ultramafics which have returned some anomalous gold values.

3. Peripheral to the Ultramafics South of Dunn Lakes

In this area numerous quartz veins occur near the ultramafic units. The veins were reported to be up to 25 cm wide with galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Veins within the Thuya Batholith have yielded gold values up to .1 oz/t and silver to .7 oz/t.

MAGNETOMETER AND VLF ELECTROMAGNETOMETER SURVEYS:

The VLF EM and Magnetic surveys were conducted simultaneously utilizing the Omni-Plus VLF/MAGNETOMETER System built by EDA Instruments Inc. This instrument contains several microprocessors and associated circuitry for monitoring, processing and storing data. The VLF EM portion of this instrument utilizes the VLF-electromagnetic fields generated by submarine navigation and communication stations which operate in the 15-30 khz frequency band. The field generated by these stations is primarily horizontal. The instrument indicates the presence of a secondary field due to a conductor as a distortion in this horizontal field.

The distortion of this field produces an anomaly in the tilt angle, quadrature and total field intensity readings. VLF EM data is corrected for facing direction during data processing and is edited for spurious noise spikes. For maximum coupling, a transmitter station located in the same direction as the geological strike of interest should be selected, since the

direction of the horizontal electromagnetic field is perpendicular to the direction from the transmitting station. The advantage of the Omni-Plus is that several stations can be recorded simultaneously since the instrument automatically orientates to the individual station direction.

The magnetics portion of this survey was conducted using the magnetometer system built into the Omni-Plus in conjunction with an EDA base magnetometer. The quartz clocks in the two instruments are synchronized in the morning. At the end of each survey day the field unit's readings are corrected using an RS232C interface and the built in microprocessors. Following the diurnal correction procedure, data is dumped via the RS232C interface to a microprocessor which writes data to the disk for storage and later processing. The solid state memory of this instrument and the microprocessor give rapid data gathering at some 5 - 10 kilometers per day at 12.5 m station intervals.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS:

The magnetometer and 2 station VLF-EM survey was conducted over approximately 61 kilometres on the **Golden Loon** claims group. The VLF-EM transmitters used were Cutler, Maine and Hawaii. They surveys were conducted on two separate grids, with Grid 2 encompassing approximately 26 kilometres of line, and Grid 3 encompassing approximately 35 kilometres of line.

Grid 2:

Grid 2 constitutes 26 kilometres of line on 100 metre centers with stations every 25 metres. A reading of both VLF-EM stations and the total field magnetics was taken every 25 metres. The total field magnetics data is displayed in contoured form in

Figure 4. The VLF-EM data is displayed in staked profile form in Figures 5 and 6 (Cutler, Hawaii respectively); and the Inphase component has been Fraser filtered and is displayed in contoured form in Figures 7 and 8 (Cutler, Hawaii Respectively).

The regional airborne magnetic data indicates the major proportion of Grid 2 is underlain by the ultramafic intrusives. The ground total field magnetic data supports R.C. Wells hypothesis that the ultramafics are compositionally layered. Three northwest trending units can be distinguished in the magnetic data with the magnetic susceptibility of C>A>B (Figure 9). The magnetic data also indicates the presence of a major north trending contact/fault (F1, Figure 9). The break appears to be non-conductive in the VLF-EM frequency range. A similar, subparallel break (F2, Figure 9) produced a moderately strong conductive response and is the terminus of conductor C1, a strong conductor trending onto the grid at 200N on line 2000W.

The magnetic data indicates that C2, a strong short strike length conductor immediately north of C1 along with F2 constitute the boundary of a rock unit of lower magnetic susceptibility. A postulate to the identity of this unit is that it may be a member of the Nicola Group. The proximity of the postulated lithological contact with the probable fault sourced conductor F2, and the extremely conductive response of C1, made C1 and the neighboring conductive response C2, F2 good exploration targets.

The magnetic data indicates a probable displacement along F1 of approximately 800 - 1000 metres with the unit forward the east displaced to the north relative to the unit on the west.

Numerous other conductors occur within the ultramafics. The strongest C3, C4, C5 and C6. C5 is a strong short strike length conductor paralleling the longer C4. The location of these strong conductors along with the others marked in Figure 9 should

be correlated with the geochemical data in order to determine their significance. They may be sourced in heavily serpentinized horizons, graphite, shears and/or sulphide mineralization.

The last feature of note on Grid 2 are the intense magnetic highs delineated within the ultramafics. These highs may be sourced in pyrrhotite and/or magnetite pods (lenses) and should be examined as gold containing exploration targets.

Grid 3:

Grid 3 constitutes 35 kilometres of line. In the center of the grid the lines are spaced 50 metres apart, while on the periphery the lines are on 100 metre centres. All lines had stations established every 25 metres.

The total field magnetics data is displayed in contoured form in Figure 10. The VLF-EM data is displayed in staked profile form in Figures 11 and 12 (Cutler, Hawaii respectively); and the Inphase component has been Fraser filtered and is displayed in contoured form in Figures 13 and 14 (Cutler, Hawaii respectively).

The first feature to become apparent when looking at the data for Grid 3 is a continuation of fault/contact F1 (Figure 15). In the locality, this fracture appears to be the contact between the ultramafics and the Nicola Group. F1 is again non-conductive at VLF-EM frequencies in this local. Two additional fault structures can be inferred from this data F3 and F4 (Figure 15). F4 appears to have a displacement of approximately 100 metres associated with it, and is subparallel to F1. The unit toward the west has likely been displaced to the south by approximately 100 metres relative to the unit on the east. F4 is again non-conductive at VLF-EM frequencies. F3 is a conductive horizon probably sourced in a fault structure. There appears to be small

relative displacement associated with the fault (approximately 25 metres). Since this apparent fault structure is conductive, it is a good target for further exploration work.

While the major fault structure trends to the northwest, the majority of the conductive responses on Grid 3 are trending to the west approximately 45° from the main structures. These conductive horizons appear to abound in the Nicola Group. The angle at which they associate with major trends suggest that they maybe sourced in tension shears resultant of the major faulting activity. These shears may be mineralized or contain graphite. All of these conductive zones need to be correlated with the existing geochemical data to determine if they host mineralization.

The strongest responses are C7, C8, C9, C10, C11 and C12. A number of these conductors appear to predate some of the faulting activity.

The last noteworthy features are a number of strong magnetic highs delineated within the ultramafics. These highs may be sourced in pyrrhotite and/or magnetite pods (lenses) and should be examined as exploration targets.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS:

In August of 1988, White Geophysical Inc. conducted 61 kilometres of total field magnetics and two station VLF-EM surveys on **Mineta Resources Ltd's Golden Loon** project.

The survey was successful in locating numerous VLF-EM conductors. The strongest being C1 - C12 (Figures 9 and 15). These conductors should be correlated with the existing geochemical data in order to determine a set of priorities as to which to examine as new exploration targets. A program of detail

geological mapping would assist greatly in this effort. Once this has been completed and priorities assigned, the conductors not visible at surface should be trenched and/or drilled.

The geophysical data also gave a good postulate as to the location of various major faults and contacts. Again these areas should be examined as to their merit as exploration targets. If it is deemed that the geochemical data correlates well with these areas they should be trenched and/or diamond drilled.

Respectfully Submitted,

Markus B. Seywerd, B.Sc.

REFERENCES:

Campbell, R.B. and Tipper, H.W., 1971 — Geology of Bonapart Lake Map Area, British Columbia, GSC Mem. 363.

Wells, R.C., 1988 — Geochemical Report on Golden Loon Claim Group.

OMNI-PLUS MAGNETOMETER/VLF SPECIFICATIONS

Physical Dimensions	Wt(kg):	w x h x d(mm)
Instrument console only	3.8:	122 x 246 x 210
Battery belt	1.8:	540 x 100 x 40
Battery cartirdge	1.8:	138 x 95 x 75
Sensors		
Magnetometer remote sensor	1.2:	56 dia x 220
Magnetometer gradient sensor	2.1:	56 dia x 790
VLF sensor module	2.6:	280 x 190 x 60

Environment

Electronics
- Operating temperature range: -40 C to +55 C
- Relative humidity: 0 to 100% (weather-proof)

Magnetometer Sensors
- Temperature range: -45 C to +55 C
- Relative humidity: 0 to 100% (weather-proof)

VLF Sensor
- Temperature range: -45 C to +55 C
- Relative humidity: 0 to 100% (weather-proof)

Standard Memory Capacity

Field unit	1300 sets of readings
Tie-line points	100 sets of readings
Base stations	5500 sets of readings

Electronics

RS-232C serial I/O 300 to 9600 baud(programmable); 8 data bits, 2 stop bits; no parity

Electronics console .....Enclosure contains electronics and battery pack (if not contained in separate belt). Front panel includes liquid crystal display (LCD), and keypad.

Power Supply .....Internal battery pack or external battery belt; or 12V car battery (base station).

OMNI-PLUS MAGNETOMETER/VLF SPECIFICATIONS

Dynamic Range	18,000 to 110,000 gammas. Roll over display feature suppresses first significant digit upon exceeding 100,000 gammas.
Tuning Method	Tuning value is calculated accurately utilizing a specially developed tuning algorithm
Automatic Fine Tuning	+ 15% relative to ambient field strength of last stored value
Display Resolution	0.1 gamma
Processing Sensitivity	+ 0.02 gamma
Statistical Error Resolution	0.01 gamma
Absolute Accuracy	+ 1 gamma at 50,000 gammas at 23°C + 2 gamma over total temperature range
Standard Memory Capacity	
Total Field or Gradient ..	1,200 data blocks or sets or readings
Tie-Line Points	100 data blocks or sets or readings
Base Station	5,000 data blocks or sets or readings
Display	Custom-designed, ruggedized liquid crystal display with an operating temp. range from -40°C to +55°C. The display contains six numeric digits, decimal point, battery status monitor, signal decay rate and signal amplitude monitor and function descriptors.
RS 232 Serial 1/0 interface	2400 baud, 8 data bits, 2 stop bits, no parity

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

NAME: SEYWERD, Markus B., B.Sc.

PROFESSION: Geophysicist

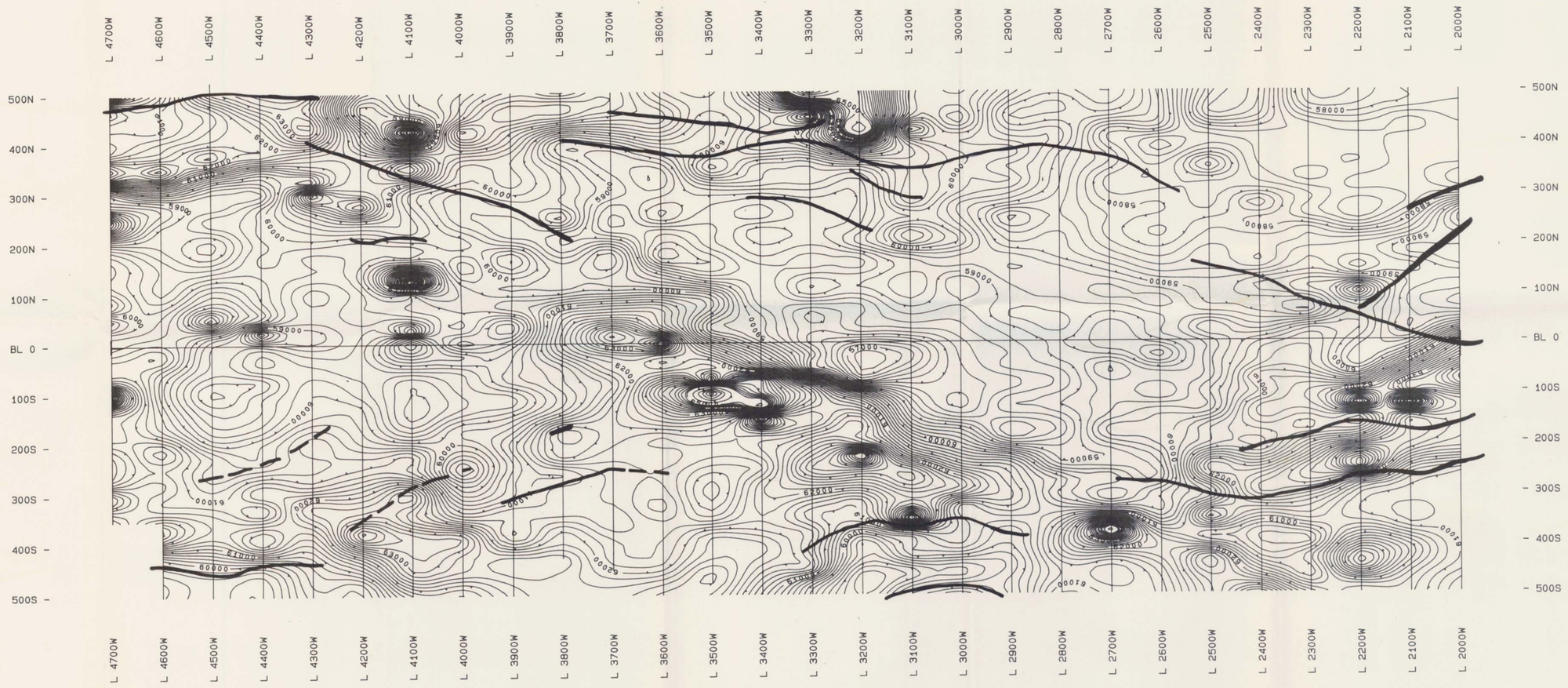
EDUCATION: University of British Columbia -
B.Sc., Mathematics

EXPERIENCE: Three years of summer field work with Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. in British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Yukon Territories.

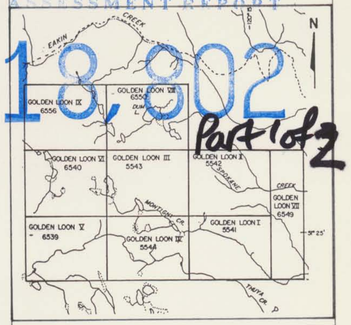
Three years Geophysicist with White Geophysical Inc. with work in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Yukon Territories.

COST BREAKDOWN:

Personnel	Dates	Wages per Diem	Total
Tim Langmead	Aug.22 - Sept.2/88	$300.00	$ 3,600.00
Bob Acheson	Aug.22 - Sept.2/88	$300.00	$ 3,600.00
Mobilization and demobilization			$ 1,000.00
Instrument rental - 24 days @ $100/day			$ 2,400.00
Truck rental and fuel - 12 days X $100/day			$ 1,200.00
Room and board - 24 mandays @ $95/day			$ 2,280.00
Reports and drafting			$ 925.00
		Total	$15,005.00



NTS 92P/8



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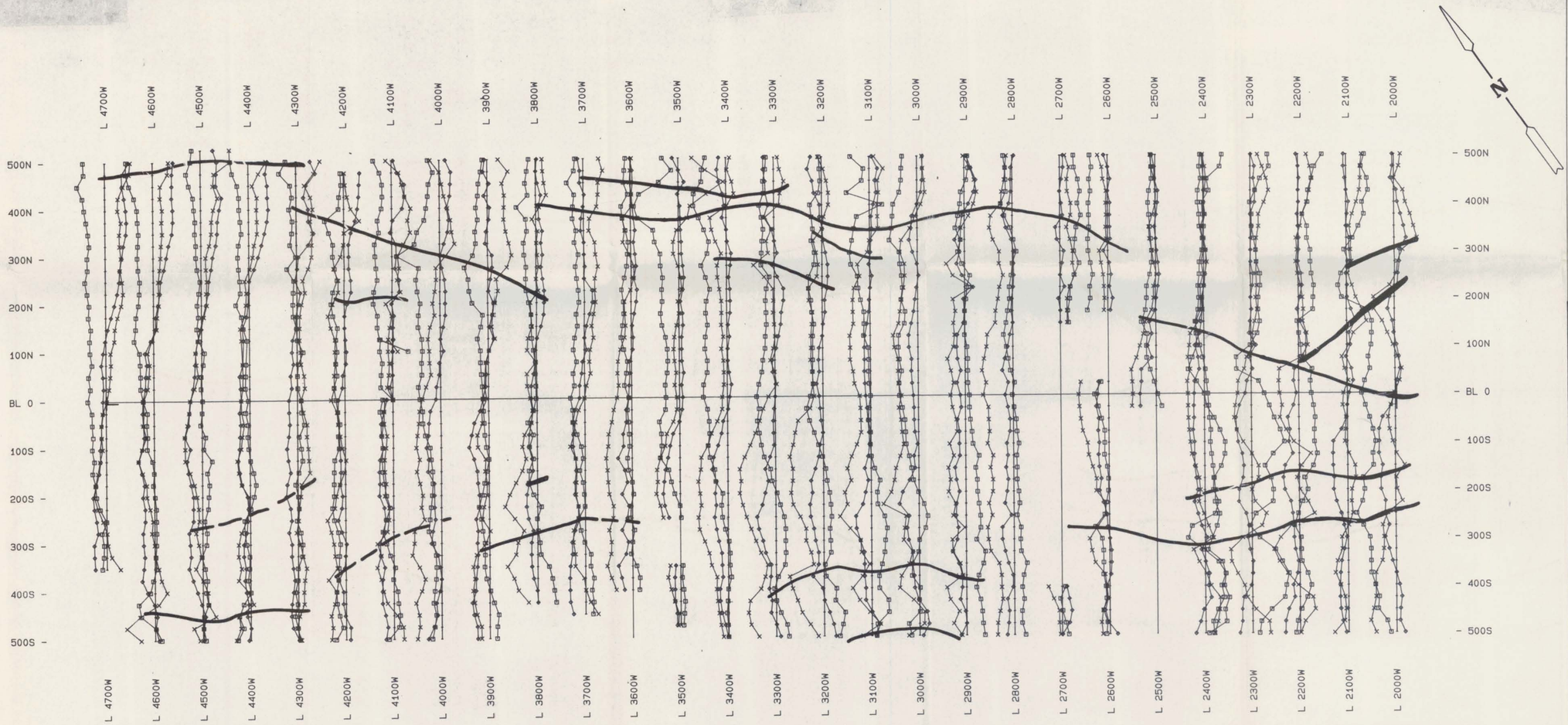
GOLDEN LOON CLAIMS
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC SURVEY
GRID 2

Scale 1: 5000.0

0 100 200 300 400 M

Date: SEPT. 88 | FIG. 4

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.



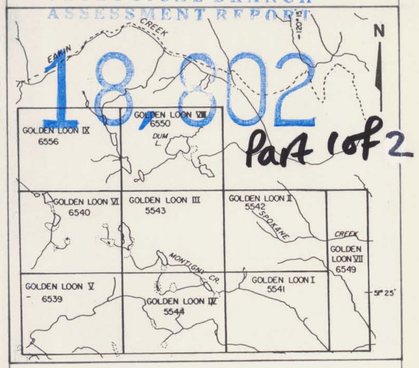
TOTAL FIELD – Base = 750 %
Scale = 200 / cm

QUADRATURE – Base = 0 %
Scale = 20 % / cm

INPHASE – Base = 0%
Scale = 20 % / cm

VLF–EM CONDUCTOR

N.T.S. 92P/8



MINETA RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDEN LOON CLAIM GROUP
GRID 2
VLF PROFILES – CUTLER MAINE
Scale 1: 5000.0

0 100 200 300 400 500 M

Date: August 1988 | Fig. 5

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.

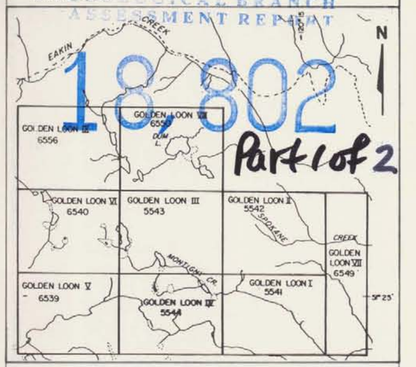
TOTAL FIELD - Base = 750 %
Scale = 200/cm

QUADRATURE - Base = 0 %
Scale = 20 % /cm

INPHASE - Base = 0%
Scale = 20 % /cm

VLF-EM CONDUCTORS

N.T.S. 92P/8



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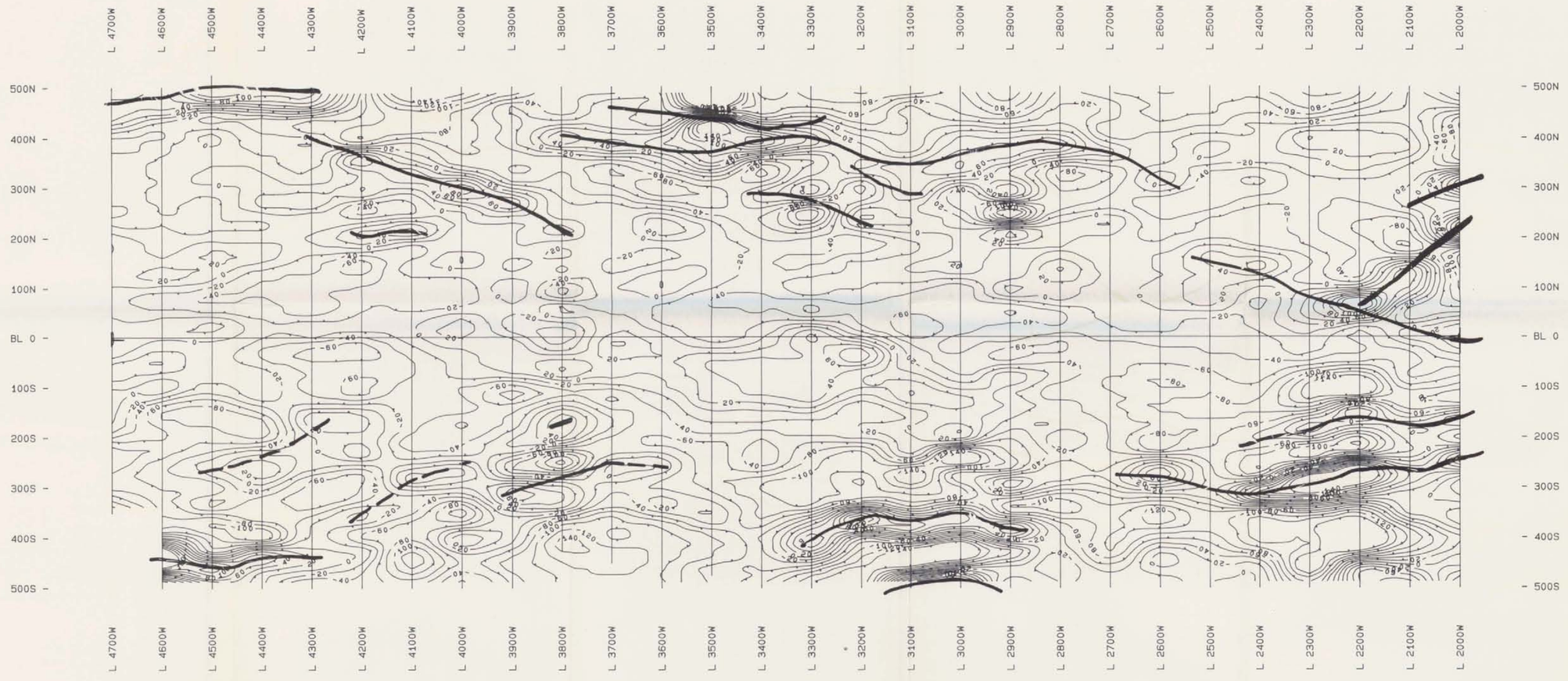
GOLDEN LOON CLAIM GROUP
GRID 2
VLF PROFILES - HAWAII
Scale 1: 5000.0

0 100 200 300 400 500 M

Date: August 1988 | Fig. 6

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.



N

VLF-EM CONDUCTOR

NTS 92P/8

18,802 Part 1 of 2

MINETA RESOURCES LTD.

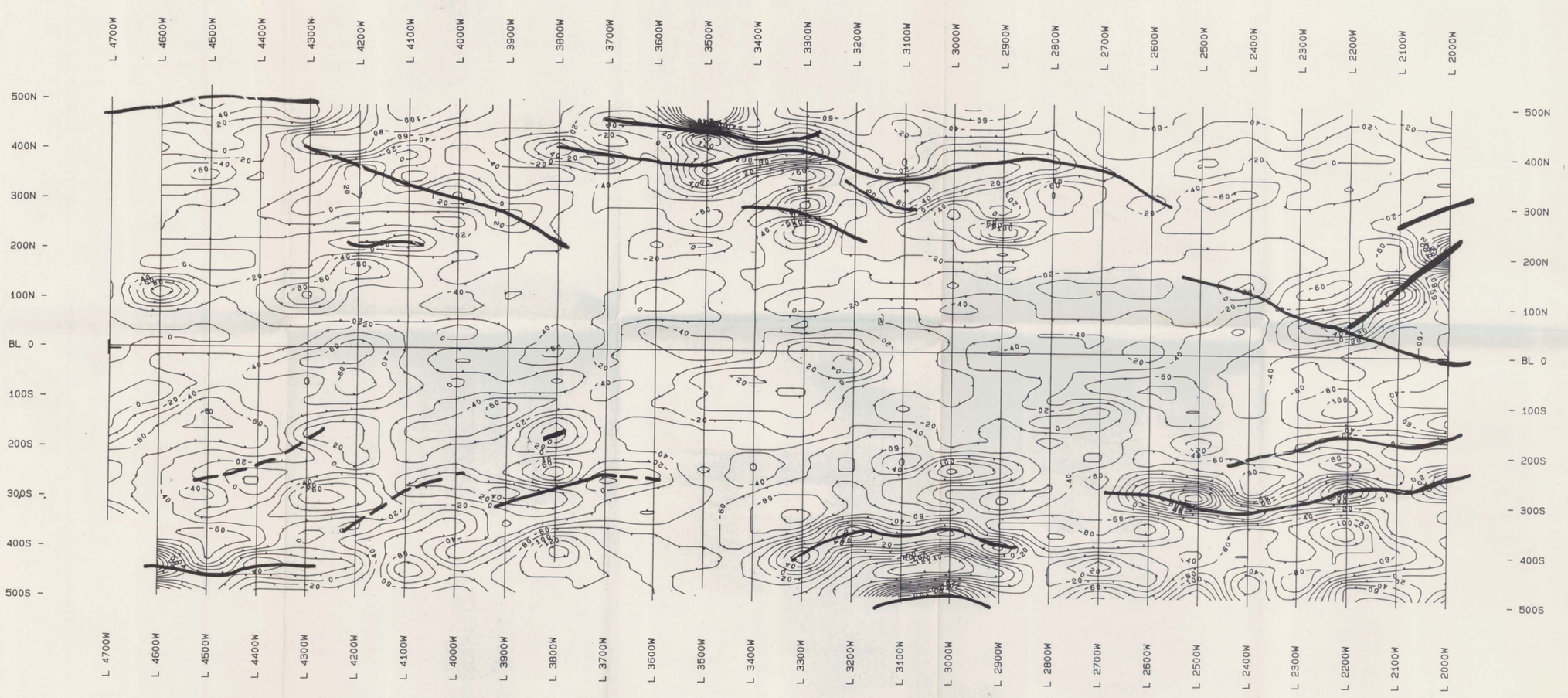
GOLDEN LOON CLAIMS
FRASER FILTERED: CUTLER
GRID 2

Scale 1: 5000.0

0 100 200 300 400 M

Date: SEPT. 88 | FIG. 7

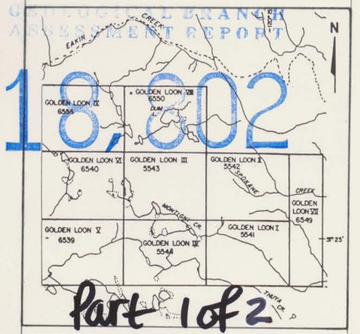
WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.



N

VLF-EM CONDUCTOR

N.T.S. 92P/8



Part 1 of 2

MINETA RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDEN LOON CLAIMS

FRASER FILTERED: HAWAII

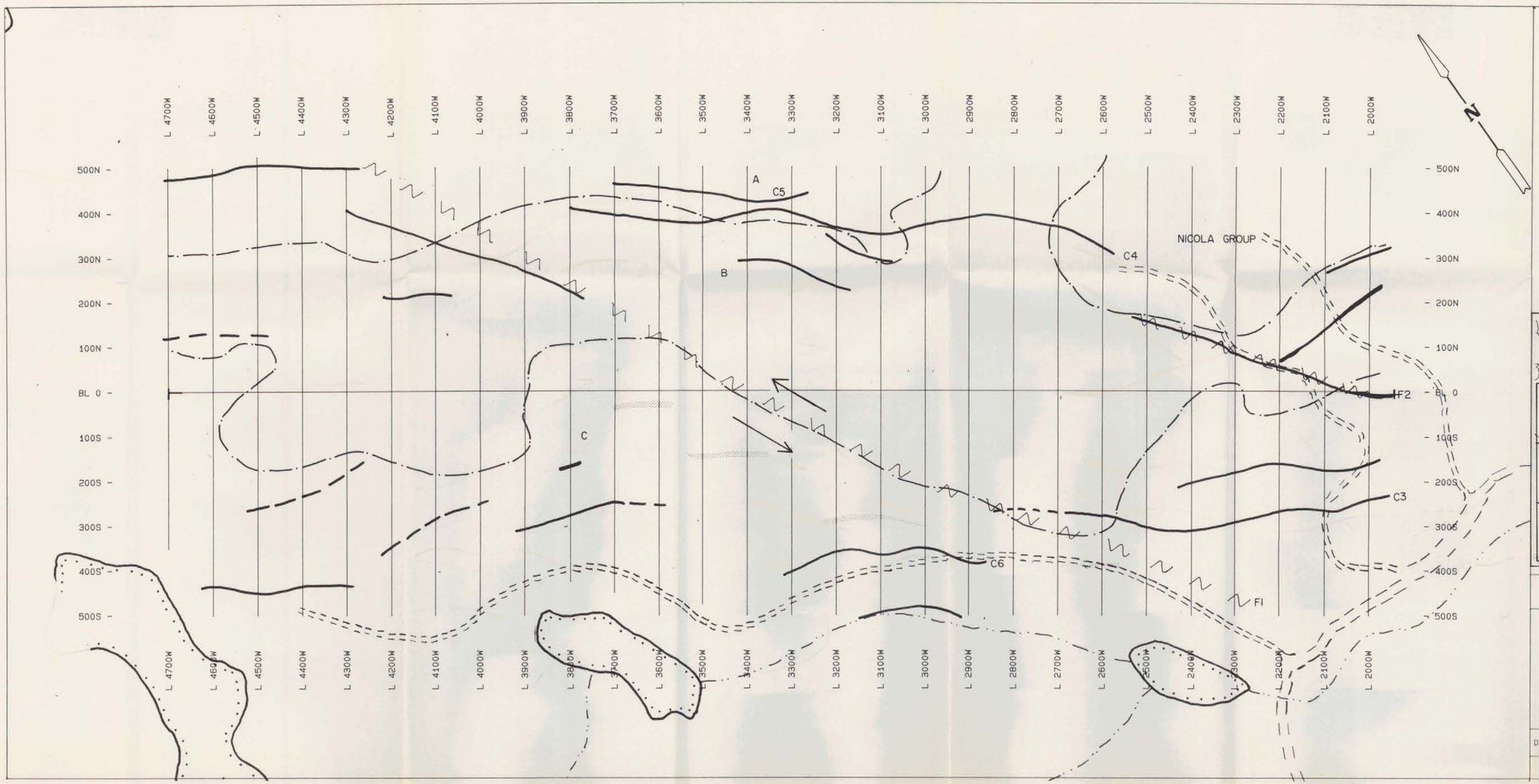
GRID 2

Scale 1: 5000.0

0 100 200 300 400 M

Date: SEPT. 88 | FIG.8

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.



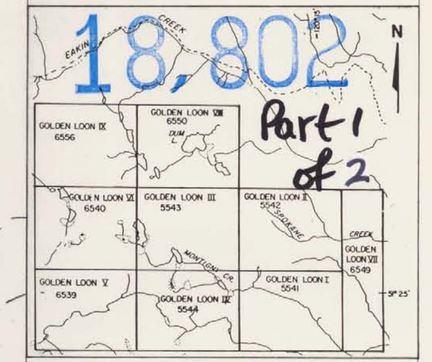
VLF-EM CONDUCTOR

GEOLOGICAL CONTACTS

POSSIBLE MAGNETITE PODS

INFERRED FAULTS

N.T.S. 92P/8



MINETA RESOURCES LTD.

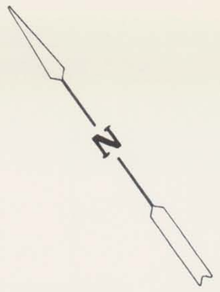
GOLDEN LOON CLAIM GROUP
INTERPRETATION MAP
GRID 2

Scale 1: 5000.0

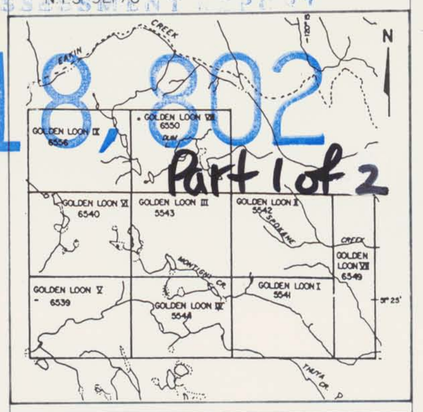
0 100 200 300 400 500 M

Date: AUGUST 1988 | Fig. 9

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.



N.T.S. 92P/8



MINETA RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDEN LOON CLAIMS
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC SURVEY
GRID 3

Scale 1: 5000.0

0 100 200 300 400 M

Date: SEPT. 88 | FIG. 10

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.

N

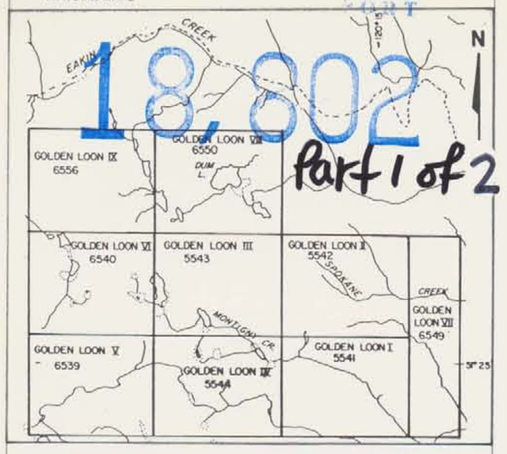
TOTAL FIELD – Base = 750 %
Scale = 200 / cm

QUADRATURE – Base = 0 %
Scale = 20 % / cm

INPHASE – Base = 0%
Scale = 20 % / cm

VLF-EM CONDUCTOR

N.T.S. 92P/8



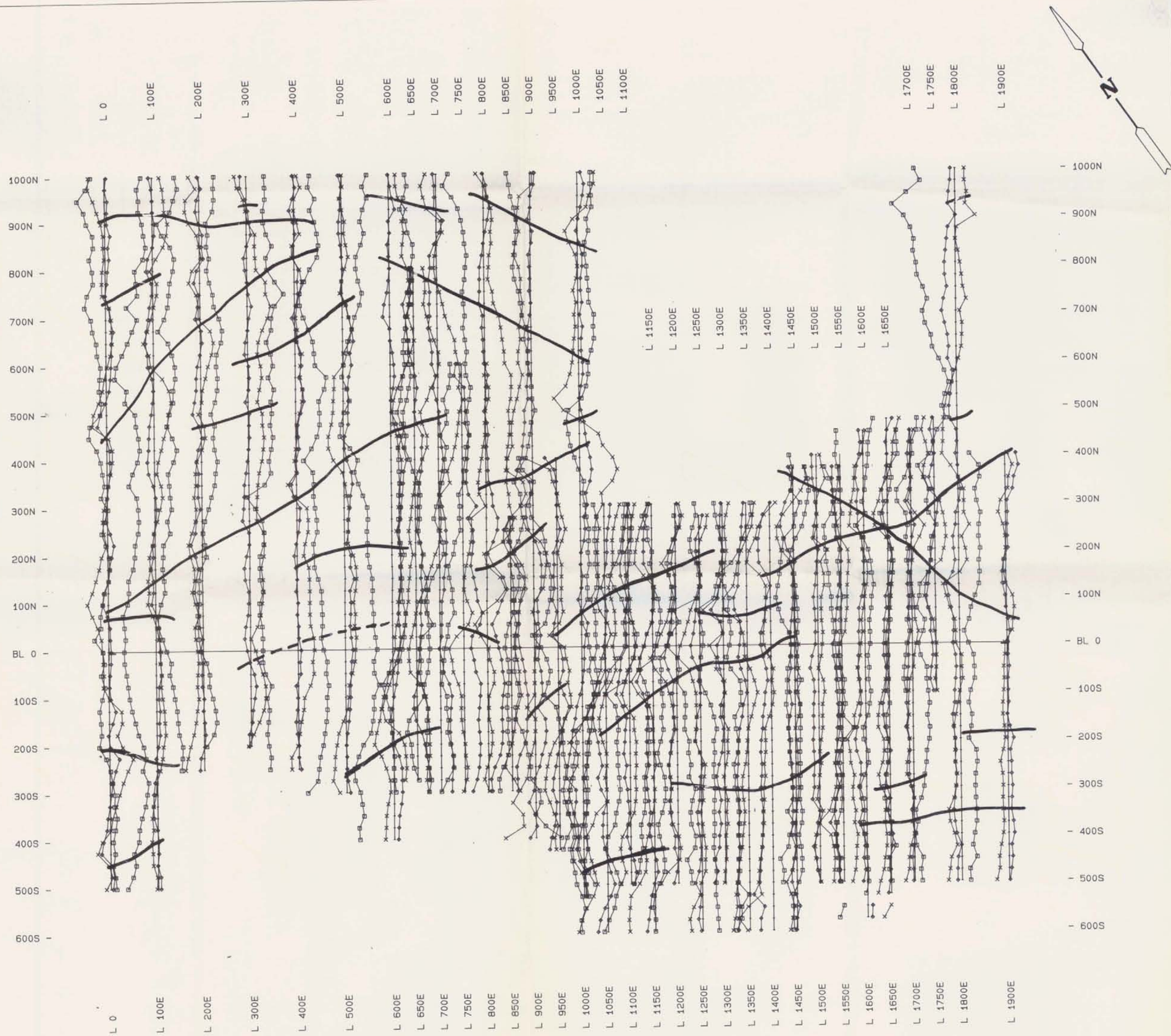
MINETA RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDEN LOON CLAIM GROUP
GRID 3
VLF PROFILES – CUTLER MAINE
Scale 1: 5000.0

0 100 200 300 400 500 M

Date: August 1988 | Fig. 11

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.



N

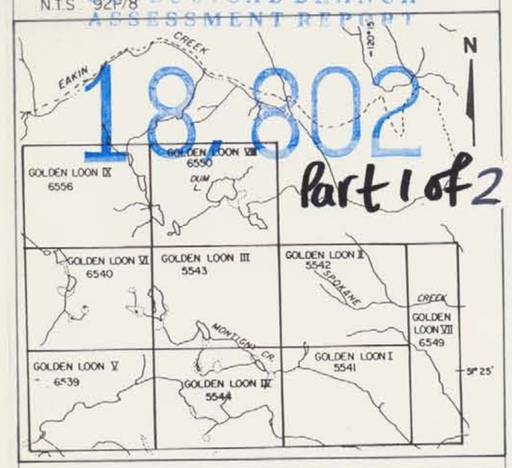
TOTAL FIELD – Base = 750 %
Scale = 200 / cm

QUADRATURE – Base = 0 %
Scale = 20 % / cm

INPHASE – Base = 0%
Scale = 20 % / cm

VLF-EM CONDUCTOR

N.T.S. 92P/8



MINETA RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDEN LOON CLAIM GROUP
GRID 3
VLF PROFILES - HAWAII

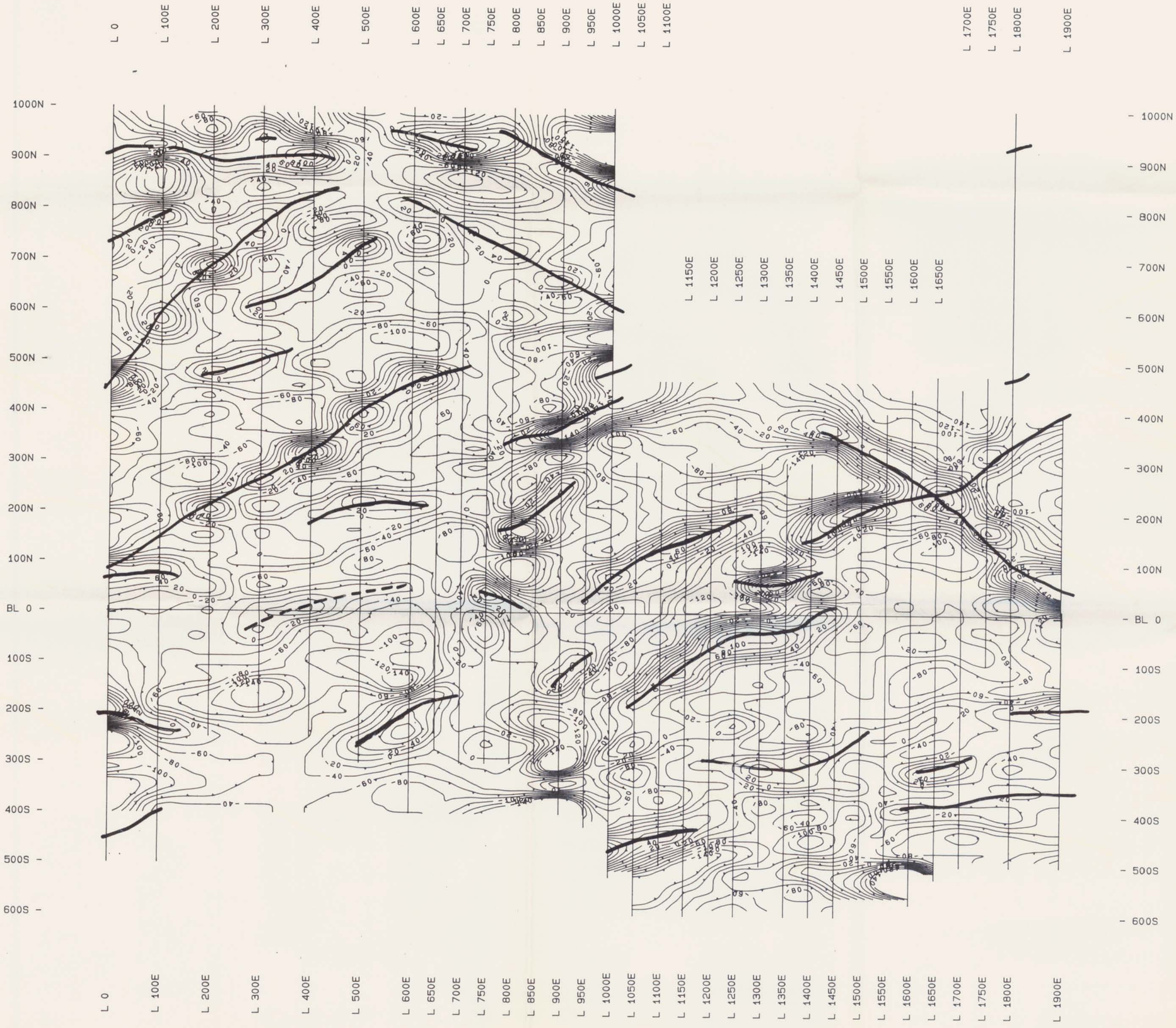
Scale 1: 5000.0

0 100 200 300 400 500 M

Date: August 1988

Fig. 12

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.



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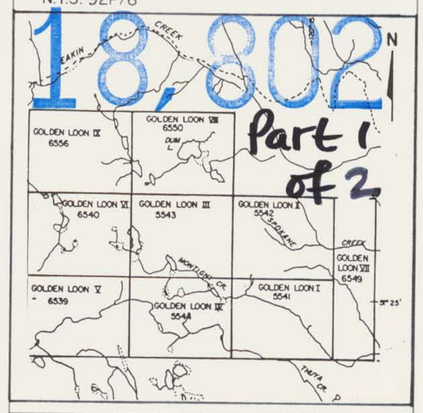
VLF-EM CONDUCTOR

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

N.T.S. 92P/8

18,802

Part 1 of 2



MINETA RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDEN LOON CLAIMS
FRASER FILTERED: CUTLER
GRID 3

Scale 1: 5000.0

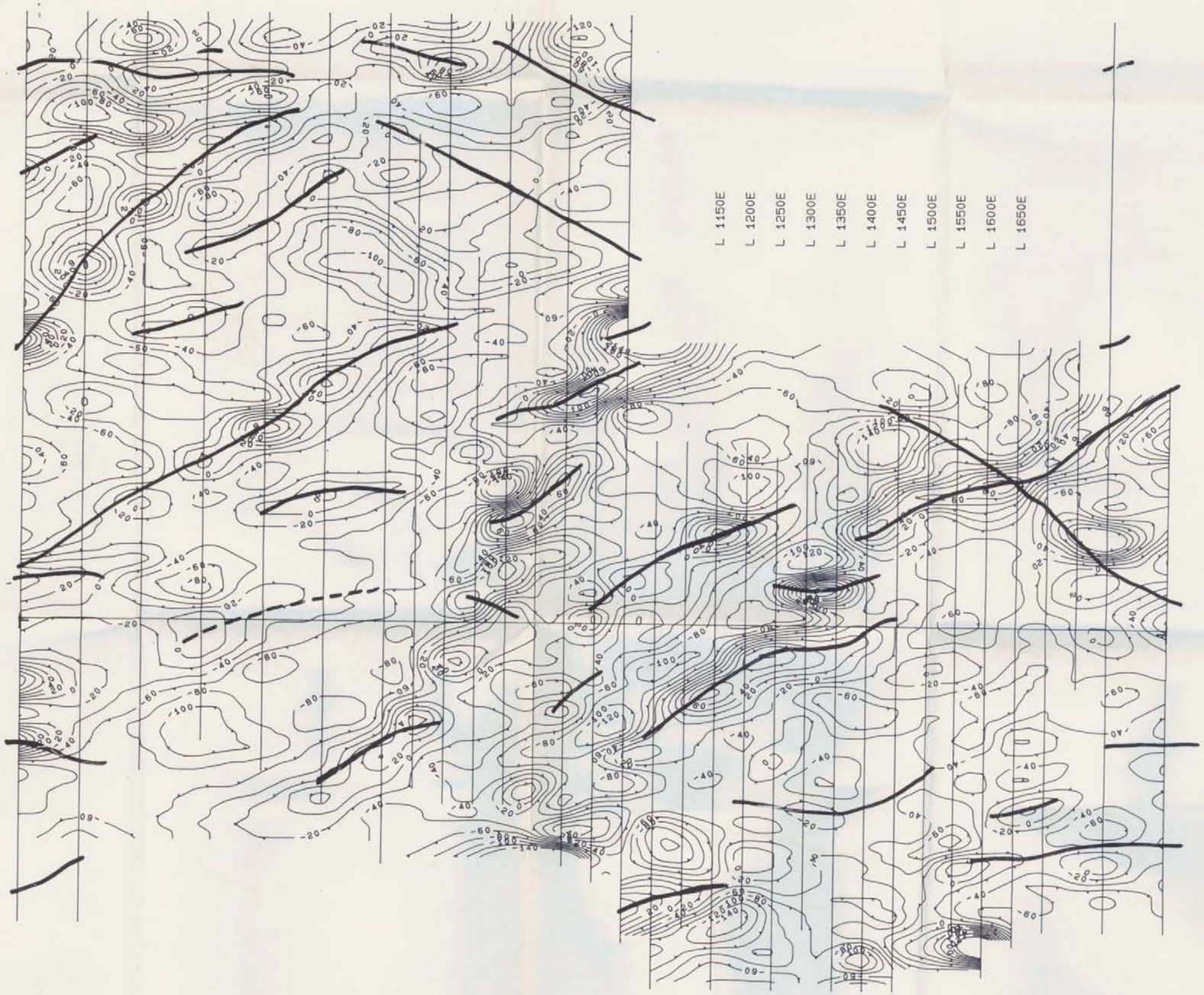
0 100 200 300 400 M

Date: SEPT. 88 | FIG. 13

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.

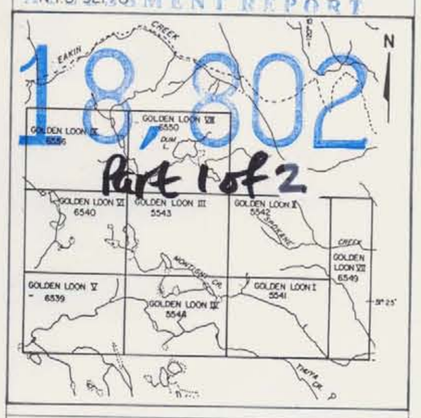
L 0 L 100E L 200E L 300E L 400E L 500E L 600E L 650E L 700E L 750E L 800E L 850E L 900E L 950E L 1000E L 1050E L 1100E L 1150E L 1200E L 1250E L 1300E L 1350E L 1400E L 1450E L 1500E L 1550E L 1600E L 1650E L 1700E L 1750E L 1800E L 1900E

1000N 900N 800N 700N 600N 500N 400N 300N 200N 100N BL 0 100S 200S 300S 400S 500S 600S



VLF-EM CONDUCTOR

N



MINETA RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDEN LOON CLAIMS
FRASER FILTERED: HAWAII
GRID 3

Scale 1: 5000.0

0 100 200 300 400 M

Date: SEPT. 88 | FIG. 14

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.

L 0 L 100E L 200E L 300E L 400E L 500E L 600E L 650E L 700E L 750E L 800E L 850E L 900E L 950E L 1000E L 1050E L 1100E L 1700E L 1750E L 1800E L 1900E

1000N 900N 800N 700N 600N 500N 400N 300N 200N 100N BL 0 100S 200S 300S 400S 500S 600S

C8 C10 C11 C12 C7 F3 F4 F1

DUM LAKE

L 1150E L 1200E L 1250E L 1300E L 1350E L 1400E L 1450E L 1500E L 1550E L 1600E L 1650E

DUM CR.

NICOLA GROUP

ULTRAMAFICS

VLF-EM CONDUCTOR

GEOLOGICAL CONTACTS

POSSIBLE MAGNETITE PODS

INFERRED FAULTS

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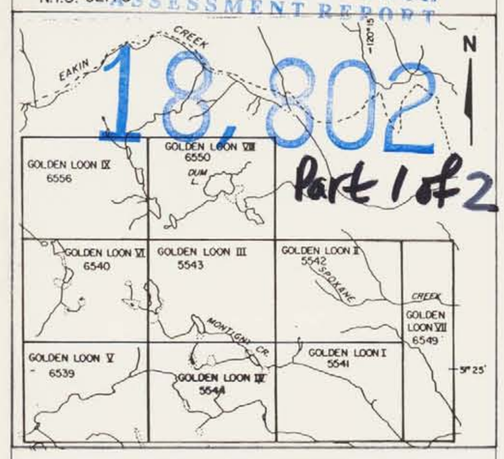
N.T.S. 92P/8



MINETA RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDEN LOON CLAIM GROUP
INTERPRETATION MAP
GRID 3

Scale 1: 5000.0

0 100 200 300 400 500 M

Date: AUGUST 1988 | Fig. 15

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.