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ASSESSMENT REPORT
on
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
MILA PROPERTY
NTS 82M/12E
51°35'N Lat., 119°37'W Long.
Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.
for
Goldbank Ventures Ltd.
Kevin D. Lund, BSc.
September 8, 1989

FILMED

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,134



SUMMARY

A helicopter borne geophysical survey was carried out by Aerodat Limited and supervised by MPH Consulting Limited on behalf of Goldbank Ventures Ltd. over the latter's Mila property, near Vavenby, B.C. The survey, comprising 492 line-km of magnetic and electromagnetic measurements, was flown during the period February 12 through February 14, 1989. This report contains the interpreted results from that survey along with conclusions and recommendations for further evaluation of the property's potential.

The Mila property is underlain by Permian and older Eagle Bay Formation rocks, which have been intruded by Devonian and Cretaceous granitic rocks and are overlain by Miocene basalt.

Interpretation of the helicopter borne geophysical results, in combination with the known geology and exploration models, indicate the following five high priority areas:

- I Conductor group 3, consisting of 6 individual conductors, exhibits strong EM response over a 300-500 m strike length and is coincident with the local magnetic features. Conductor group 3 appears to be coincident with or very near the Road Showing as described by Christopher (1988). These conductors are at or near a strong contrast observed in the EM, magnetic and resistivity datasets, which possibly reflects the Vavenby Thrust Fault, as mapped by Schiarizza (1985).

- II Conductor groups 6 and 7 are 2400 m long, strong EM responses observed flanking a magnetic high. The position of Conductor groups 6 and 7, situated between and parallel to the AFR Zone and Road Showing, indicates they are of potential exploration significance.



- III Conductor group 10 is observed as a number of strong EM responses coincident with a magnetic anomaly along 500 m of strike. Group 10 is situated to the north of and parallel to a mineralized zone previously located by Nicanex Mines.

- IV Conductor group 9 exhibits moderate EM responses, over a possible strike length of 1000 m, coincident with magnetic highs in an area of no recorded exploration.

- V Conductor group 24 is observed as a 1400 m long, weak EM response along the flank of a magnetic high feature. Conductor group 24 is nearly coincident with a 1500 m long ground VLF-EM conductor previously defined by Kangeld Resources. Diamond drilling of the ground conductor intersected a shear zone.

Further exploration work on the Mila property is warranted. It is recommended that the helicopter borne geophysical survey be followed up with detailed geologic mapping (1:10,000 scale), lithogeochemical sampling, magnetometer and MaxMin HLEM and/or Induced Polarization ground surveys in order to further delineate and test the EM conductors outlined by the airborne survey. The ground conductors should then be tested by trenching, where possible, and/or diamond drilling.



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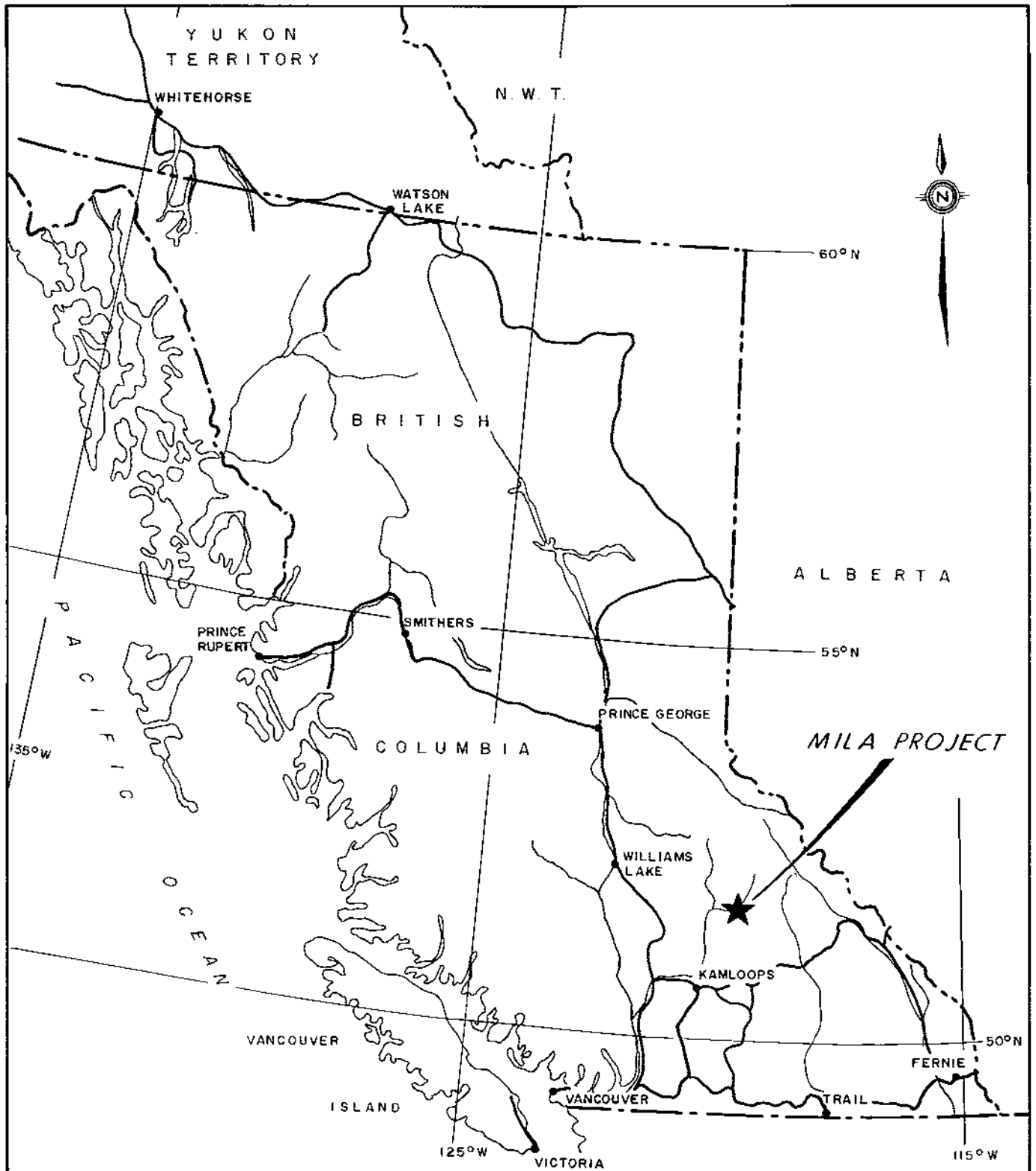
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GENERAL LOCATION MAP

MILA PROJECT

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

Project No:	V 298	By:	C. N.
Scale:	1 : 8 000 000	Drawn:	J. S.
Drawing No:	1	Date:	FEBRUARY, 1989



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the airborne survey was to map magnetic and conductive features which could be indicative of economic gold and base metal mineralization. This report describes the survey method and the results obtained. A lithological and structural interpretation of the property is made based on the results, priority targets and target areas identified. Conclusions and recommendations are presented for further evaluation of the economic potential of the property.

The geophysical equipment operated by Aerodat included a four-frequency electromagnetic system, a high-sensitivity cesium vapour magnetometer, a two-frequency VLF system, a radar positioning system, a video camera and an altimeter.

At an azimuth of 160°/340°, a total of 492 line-km of coverage was flown from February 12 through 14, 1989. The flight lines were flown at nominal separations of 100 m in the eastern portion of the survey area and 200 m in the western portion.

All data were recorded in both digital and analog form. The ground positioning of the data was recorded on a standard VHS video tape and also marked on flight path mosaics by the operator while in flight.



2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND TITLE

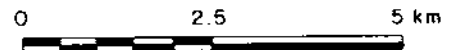
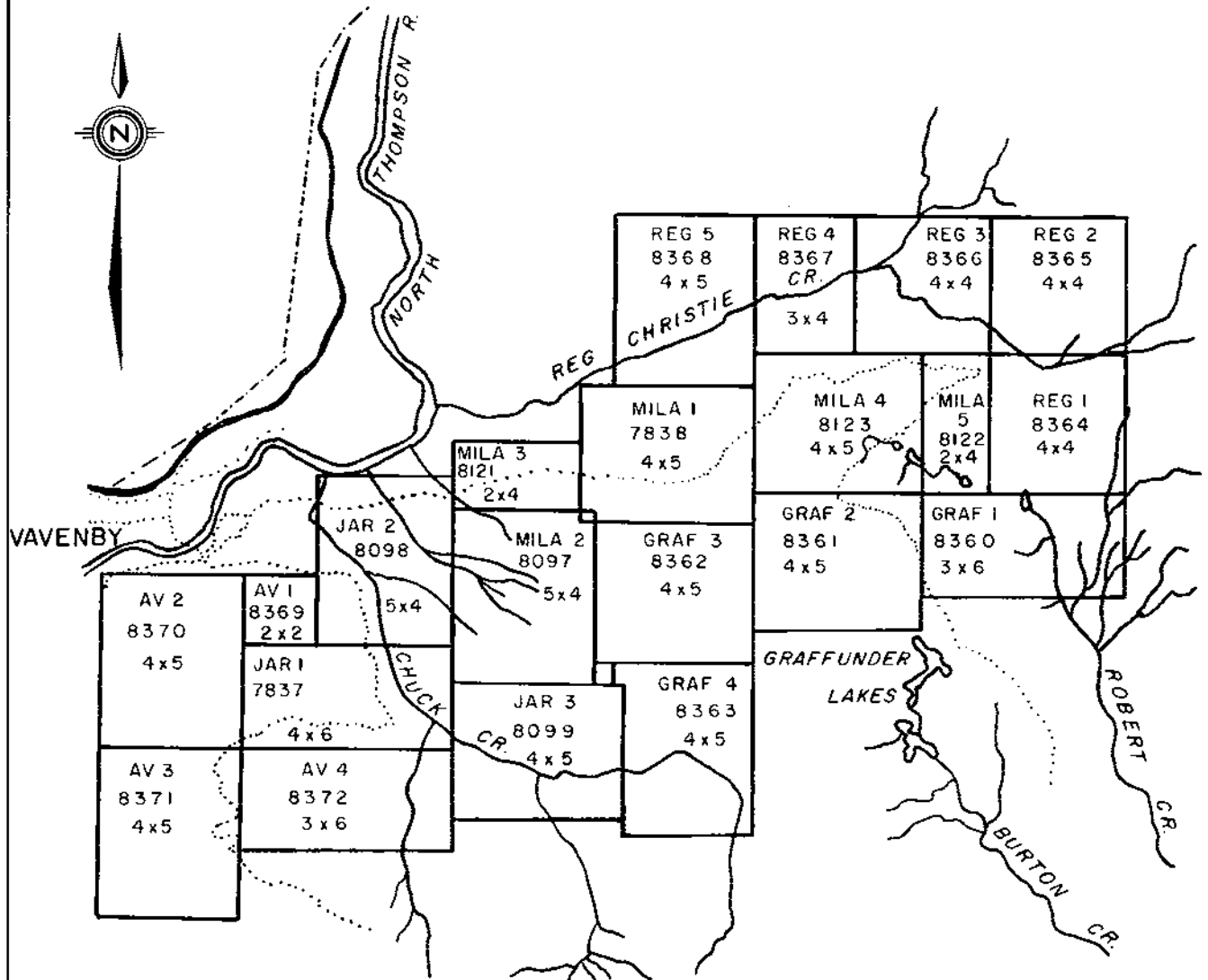
The Jar 1-3 and Mila 1-5 claims (Figure 2) are centred 5 km southeast of Vavenby, B.C. in the Kamloops Mining Division at approximately 51°35'N latitude, 119°37'W longitude (NTS mapsheet 82M/12E).

Access to the claims from Vavenby is via a network of driveable logging roads. Numerous overgrown dirt tracks, impassable to vehicles, allow easy direct access on foot to many parts of the property.

The topography varies from steeply incised creeks to gently rolling plateau, with most of the terrain on the property being fairly steep. The Jar 1-3 and Mila 1-5 claims were staked by Goldbank Ventures Ltd., prior to conducting the helicopter borne survey. Claim information is summarized in the following table:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Anniversary Date</u>
Jar 1	7837	18	June 30, 1989
Jar 2	8098	20	Oct. 19, 1989
Jar 3	8099	20	Oct. 19, 1989
Mila 1	7838	20	June 30, 1989
Mila 2	8097	20	Oct. 20, 1989
Mila 3	8121	8	Nov. 5, 1989
Mila 4	8123	20	Nov. 6, 1989
Mila 5	8122	8	Nov. 7, 1989

Total 134 units



NTS 82 M / 12

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CLAIMS MAP

MILA PROJECT

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

Project No.	V 298	By	K.D.L.
Scale	1:100 000	Drawn	J.S.
Drawing No.	2	Date	FEBRUARY, 1989



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3.0 EQUIPMENT *

3.1 Aircraft

An Aerospatiale A-Star 350-D helicopter (CG-FHS) was used for the survey. Installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment was carried out by Aerodat.

3.2 Electromagnetic System

The Aerodat four-frequency electromagnetic system was utilized. The system consists of two vertical coaxial coil pairs operated at 935 Hz and 4600 Hz and two horizontal coplanar coil pairs operated at 4175 Hz and 30000 Hz. The transmitter/receiver separation between the coaxial and coplanar pairs is 7 m. The in-phase and quadrature signals are measured simultaneously for the four frequencies at a sample rate of 10 samples per second.

3.3 VLF-EM System

A Herz Totem 2A VLF-EM system was utilized. The instrument measures total field and quadrature components of two selected transmitters. The transmitting stations monitored were NLK, Jim Creek, Washington, broadcasting at 24.8 kHz (line station), and NSS, Annapolis, Maryland broadcasting at 24.0 kHz (ortho station). The VLF-EM signals were measured simultaneously at a sample rate of 5 samples per second.

3.4 Magnetometer

The magnetometer utilized was a Scintrex model VIW-2321 H8, cesium, optically pumped magnetometer sensor having a reading sensitivity of 0.1 nT, sampling at a rate of 5 samples per

* from Aerodat Logistical Write-up



second. The base station utilized was an IFG digital base station with a GSM-8 proton precession magnetometer operating at the base of operations in Clearwater, B.C. The diurnal variations of the earth's magnetic field were corrected between the base unit and field unit.

3.5 Radar Altimeter, Tracking Camera and Radar Positioning

A King KRA-10 radar altimeter was used to record terrain clearances.

The Motorola Mine Ranger (MRS III) radar navigation system was used to guide flight paths and later for flight path recovery.

A Panasonic video camera was used to record the flight path on a standard VHS video tape. The camera was operated in the normal continuous mode with times and fiducial numbers encoded on the tape for cross reference to the analog and digital data.

3.6 Analog Recorder and Digital Recorder

To display the data during the survey, an RMS dot matrix recorder was used. The survey information has been recorded digitally on magnetic tape using a DAS-8 data system.



4.0 DATA PRESENTATION*

4.1 Flight Path Recovery

The flight path recovery was derived from a combination of the navigator's manual picks which were mapped on a photo mosaic map and points taken from the records of the flight. The survey area is mostly rugged and mountainous. Portions of the survey when line-of-sight electronic navigation and flight path recovery systems were not practical, were established using the air photos and mosaics along with the video tracking camera to locate positions. Depending on quality of the air photos and mosaics, the rugged nature of the terrain, and the quality of the navigation (pilot), there may be some errors in locating anomalies on a topographic map with respect to their true position on the ground. The flight paths are shown on each map with camera time marks and navigator manual fiducials for cross reference to both the analog and digital data.

4.2 Electromagnetic Anomalies

The anomalous electromagnetic responses were selected and analysed by computer to produce the final electromagnetic anomaly map. The anomalies picked by computer include bedrock, surficial and possibly cultural conductors.

The EM anomalies are presented with the 4600 coaxial profiles. The conductors' axes have been interpreted and are shown reflecting variable confidence continuity. For discussion purposes the conductors have been grouped as shown on the geophysical interpretation map (figure 12).

* from Aerodat Logistical Write-up



4.3 Total Field Magnetic Contours

The aeromagnetic data is corrected for diurnal variations by adjustment with digitally recorded base station data. There has been no correction for a regional variation. The corrected profile data were interpolated into a regular grid at a 25 m true scale interval using a cubic spline technique. This grid provided the basis for threading the presented contours at a 2 nT interval. The contoured aeromagnetic data has been presented on a mylar copy of photo mosaic base map with flight lines.

4.4 Vertical Magnetic Gradient Contours

The vertical magnetic gradient is calculated from the gridded total field magnetic data and contoured at a 1 nT/m interval. The vertical gradient data are presented on a mylar copy of the photo mosaic base map along with flight lines.

4.5 Apparent Resistivity Contours

The electromagnetic information was processed to yield an apparent resistivity map.

The computer-calculated apparent resistivities from the 33 kHz and 4600 Hz datasets are based on a model consisting of a 200 m thick conductive layer (i.e. effectively, a half-space) over a resistive bedrock. The apparent resistivity profile data is then interpolated into a regular grid at a 25 m true scale interval using a cubic spline technique. Contoured apparent resistivity data are presented on a mylar copy of the photo mosaic base map along with the flight paths information.



4.6 VLF-EM Total Field Contours

The total field VLF-EM signals from Jim Creek, Washington and Annapolis, Maryland broadcasting at 24.8 and 21.4 kHz respectively are compiled in a contour map form. These were presented on mylar copies of photo mosaic base map with flight lines.

The 'inline' receiver was tuned to Jim Creek, Washington, located at an azimuth of N135W and the 'ortho' station was tuned to Annapolis, Maryland, located at N95E. The respective signals will couple with conductive features orientated northwest with the 'inline' station and northeast with the 'ortho' station.

4.7 Image Processing

A total of 66, 35 mm slides of computer generated images were made of the total field magnetic, vertical gradient magnetic, VLF-EM, and resistivity data using RTI (Real Time Imagery) software. The data is analyzed with the aid of shadow maps and by adjusting the colour ranges of the contour amplitudes. The technique is relatively inexpensive and allows subtle structural features to be interpreted more readily than from the standard presentations.

5.0 GEOLOGY

5.1 Regional Geology

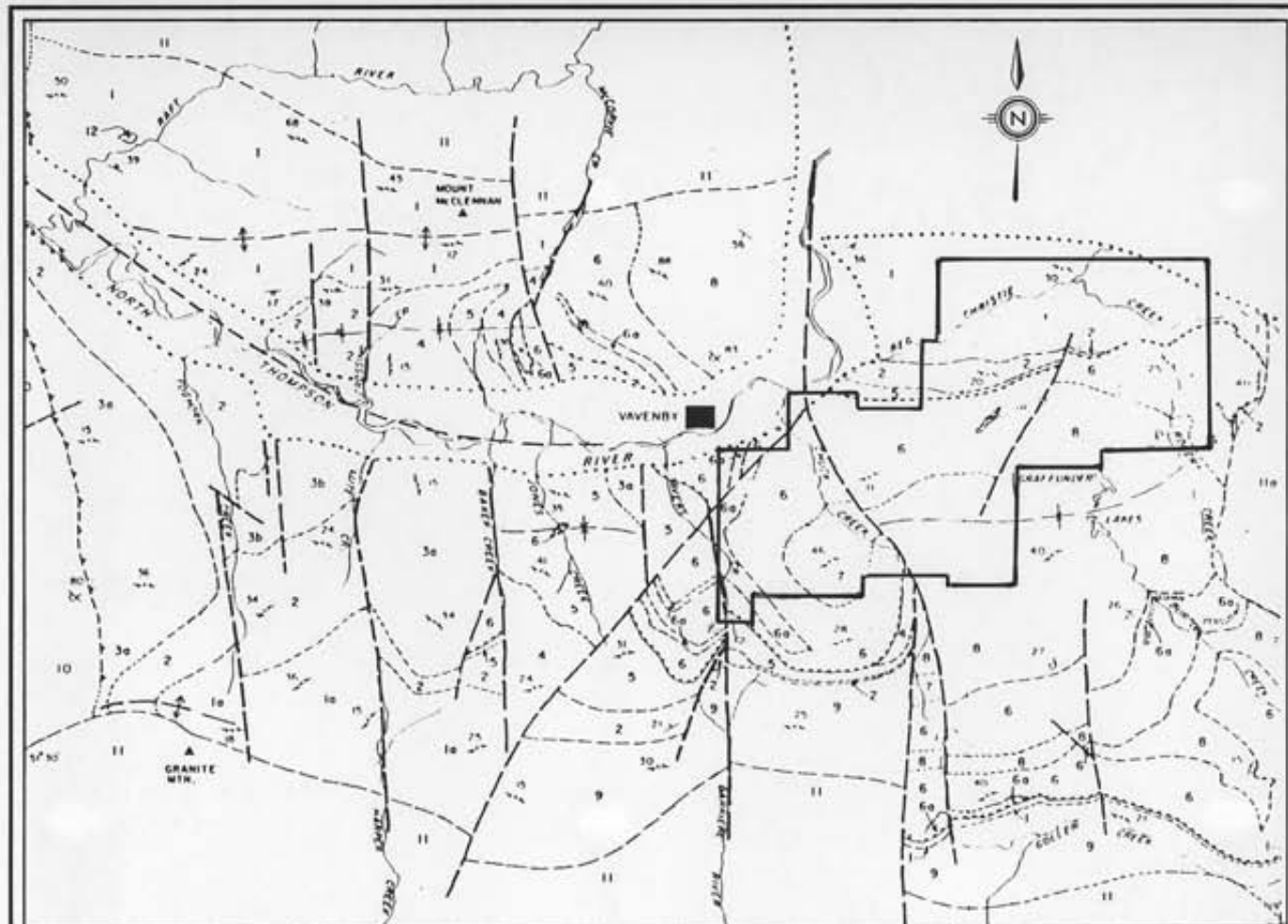
Geological mapping by the British Columbia Department of Mines was carried out in the Vavenby area by Schiarizza (1985). It shows the Vavenby area as being underlain by Paleozoic Eagle Bay Formation rocks, intruded by Devonian(?) and Cretaceous granitic rocks, and overlain by Miocene basalt (Figure 3).

Eagle Bay Formation

The Eagle Bay Formation in the Vavenby area is divided into eight units (Schiarizza, 1985). At the base of the formation is a quartzite dominated succession (Unit 1) of unknown age. This is overlain by a succession of felsic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks (Units 2 and 3), and fine to coarse-grained clastic metasedimentary rocks (Units 4 and 5) of Devonian-Mississippian age. Structurally above these rocks is a mafic metavolcanic-limestone division (Unit 6) of Cambrian age, overlain by intermediate metavolcanics (Unit 7). The carbonate member of Unit 6 is referred to as the Tshinakin limestone. The structurally highest division of the Eagle Bay Formation comprises clastic metasedimentary rocks of Unit 8. These rocks are overturned, however, and Unit 8 may be the oldest unit within the Eagle Bay succession.

Granitic Rocks

Cretaceous granite and granodiorite of the Raft and Baldy batholiths, shown in Figure 3 as Unit 11, intrude the Eagle Bay rocks. In contrast to the abrupt northern contact of the Baldy batholith, the southern margin of the Raft batholith is marked by a broad zone of intermixed metasedimentary and granitic rocks.



GEOLOGY

MIOCENE

12 Basalt

CRETACEOUS

11 a) Raft batholith
b) Baldy batholith

UPPER PERMIAN - LOWER MISSISSIPPIAN

10 Fennel Fm.

DEVONIAN (?)

9 Orthogneiss

PERMIAN (?) AND OLDER

8 Clastic metasediments

7 Intermediate metavolcanics

6 Mafic metavolcanic - limestone
a) Tshinakin limestone

5 Fine to coarse-grained clastic metasediments

4 Fine to coarse-grained clastic metasediments

3 Felsic to intermediate metavolcanics (a,b)

2 Felsic to intermediate metavolcanics

1 Quartzite dominated succession

LEGEND

SYMBOLS

- Foliation
- Syncline
- Anticline
- Bedding
- Overturned bedding
- Fault
- Geological contact

Reference: Schiarizza (1985)



NTS 82 M / 12

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REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

MILA PROJECT

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

Project No.	V 298	By	C.N.
Scale	1 : 200 000	Drawn	J.S.
Drawing No.	3	Date	FEBRUARY, 1989



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Basalt

The flat-lying, undeformed Miocene basalt flows shown in Figure 3 as Unit 12, are the easternmost representatives of an extensive mass of Late Miocene to Pliocene plateau lavas which cover much of the area to the west and northwest of Vavenby (Campbell and Tipper, 1971).

5.2 Regional Structure

Schiarizza and Preto (1987) describes four types of structures which exist in the Vavenby area:

1. An early metamorphic foliation, axial planar to very rare, small isoclinal folds. This is locally observed to be discordant to and/or folded about the dominant second generation schistosity.
2. Southwesterly directed thrust faults dipping to the north.
3. Northeast trending faults, which are predominantly strike-slip faults displaying a right-lateral offset.
4. Northerly trending normal faults, commonly west side down, exhibiting little or no lateral offset.

5.3 Mineral Occurrences

The Chu Chua, Samatosum, and Harper Creek are three deposits of particular importance because of their similar geological setting to the Jar and Mila claims.

The Chu Chua deposit, located approximately 30 km southwest of the Jar and Mila claims, is a stratabound massive sulphide deposit in intermediate to basic volcanic rocks of the Fennel Formation.

The Samatosum deposit, located approximately 50 km south of the Jar and Mila claims, is believed to be a stratabound volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit within a structurally complex sequence of Paleozoic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks mapped as the Eagle Bay Assemblage (Pirie, 1989). The original discovery was marked by a geochemistry anomaly coincident with a VLF-EM anomaly. The strong VLF-EM conductors near the Samatosum deposit have been attributed to graphitic argillite based on drilling results. The mineralization occurs very near the graphitic argillite in sequence. Best mineralization is believed to occur at or near a significant break between the volcanic/sedimentary environments.

The Harper Creek deposit, located approximately 10 km southwest of the Jar and Mila claims, is a disseminated sulphide deposit associated with Devonian orthogneiss intruding Eagle Bay Assemblage metasediments and metavolcanic rocks. Mineralization is disseminated along schistosity surfaces, or as banded disseminated sulphides, or occurs along fracture planes, with local concentrations of pyrite-pyrrhotite lenses.

It is believed the copper mineralization at Harper Creek is not stratigraphically controlled. The mineralization is reported to occur as tabular zones transgressing lithology. This zone grades 0.4 per cent copper, and has a strike length of more than 1800 m. Thicknesses exceeding 100 m in width and depth extension downdip to 600 m have been defined by Noranda (Schiarizza and Preto, 1987).

5.3.1 Exploration Models

Four exploration models currently define the geologic understanding of the Eagle Bay and Fennel Formations:



- 1) Base metal stratiform, stratabound sulphide mineralization (Chu Chua).
- 2) Silver ± base metal, sulphide mineralization at or close to a significant break between a volcanic and sedimentary sequence (Samatosum).
- 3) Base metal, disseminated sulphide deposit (Harper Creek).
- 4) Structurally controlled gold ± sulphide mineralization associated with silicified faults or shear zones.

6.0 RESULTS OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

6.1 Geology

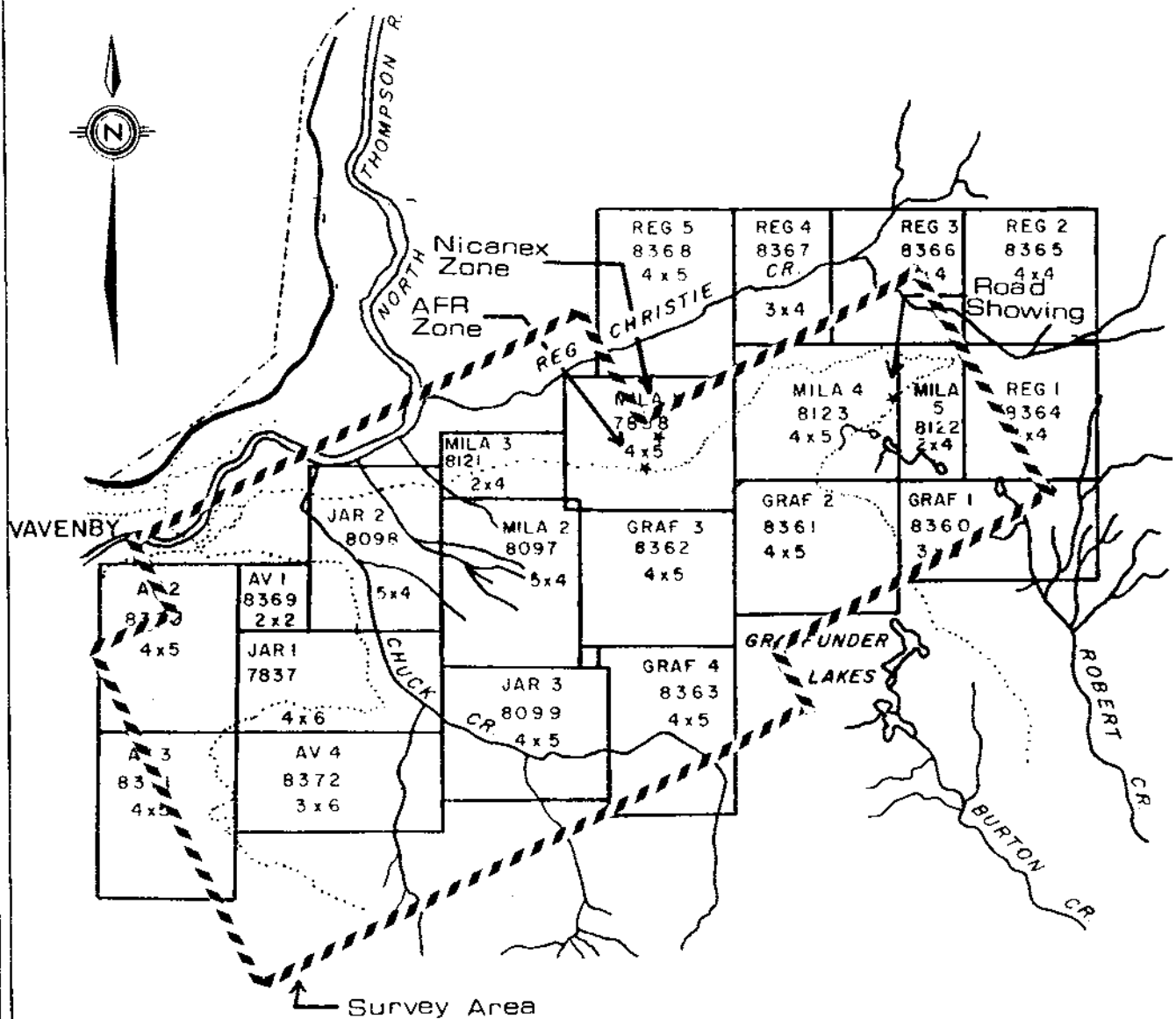
The geology, geochemistry, geophysics and diamond drilling on the Mila property are compiled in a report by Peter Christopher and Associates, Inc. (1988). The report includes data from Nicanex Mines (Chisholm, 1970); Greenwood Exploration (Kruzick, 1976); Barrier Reef Resources (Dawson, 1978, 1979); Cima Resources (Corvalan, 1984); Newmont Exploration (Turner and Limion, 1984; Nebocat, 1985; Turner, 1985) and Kangeld Resources (Burgess, 1981; Freeze and Troup, 1984). The southern areas of the property were covered by Royal Canadian Ventures (Naylor and White, 1971). The whole property was covered by an airborne magnetic survey (G.S.C., 1973).

6.2 Mineralization

The two main zones of disseminated copper mineralization trend east-west. They are known as the Nicanex and AFR Zones (Chisholm, 1970). A third mineralized area is the Road Showing (Christopher, 1988; Turner and Limion, 1984) located 3.5 km to the east of both the Nicanex and AFR Zones as shown in Figure 4. This showing contains disseminated copper and lead mineralization accompanied by anomalous levels of gold.

The Nicanex discovery zone consists of a zone of sparse mineralized outcrops and float, approximately 800 m long (E-W) and up to 150 m wide. Mineralization consists of disseminated fine-grained chalcopyrite along foliation planes and on fractures in quartz-chlorite-sericite schists. Scattered pyrrhotite and pyrite is usually found with the chalcopyrite, and malachite is present on some weathered surfaces.

The AFR Zone lies roughly south of and parallel with the Nicanex Zone. It consists of several mineralized outcrops and a number



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SURVEY AREA

MILA PROJECT

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

Project No. V298	By K.D.L.
Scale 1:100 000	Drawn J.S.
Drawing No. 4	Date FEBRUARY, 1989



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of occurrences of mineralized float in an area about 1000 m long (E-W) and about 150 m wide. Mineralization consists of finely disseminated grains of chalcopyrite in silvery phyllite and slightly calcareous quartz-chlorite-sericite schists. Orange weathered carbonate (ankerite?) and orange-brown limonite occur in fractures within this zone. Scattered pyrite usually accompanies the chalcopyrite. Disseminated galena occurs locally in crosscutting quartz veins.

The Road Showing is a 10 m² area of mineralized outcrop. Mineralization consists of finely disseminated grains of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena and magnetite along foliation planes and on fractures in both quartz-chlorite-sericite schists and silvery phyllites.

Newmont conducted a Pulse EM ground survey program south and west of the Road Showing. The Road Showing may be positioned at the northern edge of this survey area. Newmont drill tested pulse EM conductors which were determined to be graphitic argillite (Turner and Limion, 1984; Turner, 1985).

Besides the massive to disseminated strata-bound sulphide model discussed, a structurally controlled gold mineralization model best describes a geologic target in the western portion of the survey area, as outlined by the Kangeld program (Freeze and Troup, 1984).

For a more detailed discussion of the property geology, the reader is referred to a report written by Peter Christopher (1988) for Goldbank Ventures Ltd., which consists of a detailed compilation of the particular anomalous zones and 1988 geological work.

7.0 INTERPRETATION

7.1 General Comments

The Vavenby area is dominantly covered with glacial overburden of variable depth. Geologic knowledge of the property to date has been based on limited available outcrop, historical exploration data in specific areas and previous regional airborne geophysical surveys (G.S.C., 1973).

A total of six geologic units has been mapped by Schiarizza (1985) in the Vavenby area. For the purposes of the geophysical interpretation, these geologic units have been categorized into general lithologic units having similar magnetic and electrical properties, such as sediments, felsic to intermediate volcanics and mafic volcanics.

These categories are not intended to be rigid and can be summarized as:

	<u>Schiarizza's Units</u>
Sediments	Units 5 and 8 Fine- to coarse-grained clastic metasediments
Felsic to intermediate volcanics	Units 1, 2, and 7 Felsic to intermediate metavolcanics
Mafic volcanics	Unit 6 Mafic metavolcanics - limestone

The exploration models and potential targets are as follows:

- a) Stratiform, strata-bound conductors with correlating magnetic features which may reflect either volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization or disseminated sulphide mineralization associated with pyritic mafic volcanics (e.g. Chu Chua?).



First priority - conductors 3d,3e,3f,7d,9c,9d,9e,10a,10b,
10d

Second priority- conductors 4b,4c,1b,1c,1d

- b) Stratiform, strata-bound conductors with no correlating magnetic features but possibly reflecting the exploration model in (a) (e.g. Samatosum).

First priority - conductors 3b,3c,6b,6c,7a,7b

Second priority- conductors 5a,13b,13c,13g,12b,12c,12g,
2a,2b,2c,1a,12b,12c

- c) Conductors crosscutting the regional lithologic trend and with correlating magnetic features. These may reflect either:

i) structurally controlled, shear zone-hosted lode gold mineralization within mafic flows/sills,

ii) disseminated base metal mineralization associated with carbonated, pyritic mafic volcanics (Harper Creek).

First priority - conductors 3d?,3e?,3f?,4b?,4c?

- d) Conductor crosscutting the regional lithologic trend and with no correlating magnetic features but which may reflect either of the exploration models in (c).

First priority - conductors 24a,19a,19d

Second priority- conductors 21b,25b,26a,26b

Other possible bedrock conductive features are identified but are not classified as priority exploration targets.

The total field magnetic survey and calculated vertical gradient data defined:

i) The predominant geologic strike to be 050° to 070°,

ii) Three domains of contrasting magnetic susceptibility,

- iii) Structural features trending in two dominant directions, north to northeast and east to west.

The total field VLF-EM data from two transmitting stations defined:

- i) Numerous northeast to east trending conductors,
- ii) A number of probable/possible bedrock conductors and structural features.

The resistivity data set calculated from the EM measurements defined:

- i) Contrasts in resistivity which supports, in part, lithologic interpretation.

The EM data sets defined:

- i) 27 conductor groups of conductive trends,
- ii) Several conductors support lithologic and structural interpretation.

The three known showings are as follows, along with physical characteristics and the geophysical signature associated with the showings:

Nicanex Zone: disseminated sulphide mineralization along foliation planes and on fractures approximately 800 m long and up to 150 m wide, trending 090° (Dawson, 1979).
Conductors located near Nicanex Zone are 11a,11b,11c.

AFR Zone: disseminated sulphide mineralization approximately 1000 m long and up to 150 m wide, trending 090° and possibly parallel to the Nicanex Zone (Dawson, 1978).
Conductors located near AFR Zone are 12a,12b,12g, and 12h in Domain Ia.

Road Showing: disseminated sulphide mineralization over 10 m² (Christopher, 1989).
Conductors located near Road Showing are 3d and 3f in Domain Ia and coincident with magnetic high features.

Table 1 - Interpreted EM Conductors and Correlating Information

	Conductance Range (Mhos)	Strike Length (m)	Orien- tation	Domain	Magnetic Associ- ation	VLF-EM		Low Resistivity Correlation		Comments
						Jim Ck, WA 24.8 kHz	Annapolis, MD 21.4 kHz	Coaxial 4600 Hz	Coplanar 32000 Hz	
Conductor Group 1				Ia						
1a**	1 to 8	100	070		F	N				Reflects sulphide mineral- ization and/or graphitic argillites
1b**	1 to 8	100	070		C	N		F		
1c**	15 to 30	100	050		C	N		C		
1d**	1 to 4	100	070		C (L)	N				
1e	1 to 4	200	090		C (L)	N				
Conductor Group 2				Ia						
2a**	4 to 8	100	040			F	C	F	F	Possibly drilled by Newmont, reflects graphitic argillite
2b**	2 to >30	400	050			F	F	F	F	
2c**	8 to 30	200	070			C	C	F		
2d	1 to 20	600	090		N		C	C		
Conductor Group 3				Ia						
3a	1 to 15	200	070					C (B)		Reflects Road Showing Mineralization
3b*	2 to 30	200	070					C (B)		
3c*	1 to 4	500	080					C (B)		
3d*	4 to 30	300	070		C	F		C (B)		
3e*	2 to 10	100	090			F		C (B)		
3f*	>30	300	050		S	C		C (B)	C	
Conductor Group 4				Ia						
4a	0 to 3	100	030							Vavenby Thrust Fault?
4b**	1 to 4	500	050		F			F	F	
4c**	2 to 15	500	050		C			C	C	
4d**	2 to 8	400	050			S		F		
Conductor Group 5				Ia						
5a**	4 to 30	900	060		C (L)	C	C	C		Vavenby Thrust Fault?
5b**	4 to 30	400	060		C (L)	C	C	C		
Conductor Group 6				Ia-ib						
6a	4 to 12	100	050			F		F		Extension of AFR Zone(?)
6b*	8 to 25	300	050		F	F		F	F	
6c*	4 to 30	2400	050		F	F		C (N)	C	
Conductor Group 7				Ib						
7a*	2 to 8	800	070		C	F	F	F		Extension of Nicanex Zone(?)
7b*	4 to 8	300	060		F	F	C	C	C	
7c	1 to 2	200	070		F		C			
7d*	2 to 8	300	050		F	C		C	S	
Conductor Group 8				Ib						
8a	1 to 2	400	060		F	C	C	C		
8b	1 to 2	600	070		F		F	F	F	

* First Priority Exploration Target

** Second Priority Exploration Target

C coincident

S semicoincident

F flanking

N none - no relationship

(L) low

(H) high

(B) broad

(N) narrow



Table 1 - Interpreted EM Conductors and Correlating Information (cont.2)

Conductor Group	Conductance Range (Mhos)	Strike Length (m)	Orientation	Domain	Magnetic Association	VLF-EM		Low Resistivity Correlation		Comments
						Jim Ck, WA	Annapolis, MD	Coaxial	Coplanar	
						24.8 kHz	21.4 kHz	4600 Hz	32000 Hz	
Conductor Group 9										
9a	4 to 12	100	060	ib		C		C		
9b*	4 to 12	400	060		C	C		C	C	
9c	1 to 2	200	060			C		C		
9d	4 to 8	100	060			C	C	C	S	
9e*	2 to 8	200	070		C	C	C	C		
9f	4 to 12	200	080			C	F	F	C	
9g	0 to 2	200	105							
Conductor Group 10										
10a*	10 to 30	200	060	ib	C	C	C	C	F	North of and parallel to Nicanex Zone
10b*	2 to >30	500	060		C	C	S	F	C	
10c	1 to 2	100	030							
10d	4 to 12	100	060		C		C		C	
10e	1 to 2	200	070		C		C			
Conductor Group 11										
11a	2 to 4	100	100	ib	F		C	C		Nicanex Zone(?)
11b	2 to 4	100	080		F	C	C	F		
11c	3 to 6	100	100		F		C	F		
11d**	6 to 14	100	030		C					
Conductor Group 12										
12a	2 to 4	300	090	1a-1b				F		AFR Zone(?)
12b**	4 to 12	500	100					S		
12c**	4 to 12	800	070				C		C	
12d	2 to 5	200	050							
12e	2 to 5	200	050							
12f	2 to 5	200	050							
12g**	4 to 12	200	050			C	C	C	C	
12h**	2 to 8	400	050		F	C		C	C	
Conductor Group 13										
13a	4 to 12	100	060	1a						
13b**	4 to 12	500	060				C	C		
13c**	1 to 5	400	060				C	C		
13d	1 to 5	400	060			C	C	C		
13e	1 to 5	400	030					C		
13f	>30	100	050			C		F	C	
13g**	4 to 12	600	050			C				
Conductor Group 14										
14a	1 to 2	200	030	II	F (L)	C	C	C	C (B)	

* First Priority Exploration Target

** Second Priority Exploration Target

C coincident

S semicoincident

F flanking

N none - no relationship

(L) low

(R) high

(B) broad

(N) narrow



Table 1 - Interpreted EM Conductors and Correlating Information (cont.3)

	Conductance Range (Mhos)	Strike Length (m)	Orientation	Domain	Magnetic Association	VLF-EM		Low Resistivity Correlation		Comments
						Jim Ck, WA	Annapolis, MD	Coaxial	Coplanar	
						24.8 kHz	21.4 kHz	4600 Hz	32000 Hz	
Conductor Group 15	<1	300	050	I		C	C	C		
Conductor Group 16	<1	100	030	II			C		F	
Conductor Group 17				II						
17a	<1	200	050			C	C	C		
17b	2 to 4	400	050				F	C	C	
17c	1 to 2	400	030		F (L)			C	F	
Conductor Group 18				Ia						
18a	4 to 12	400	050				F	C		
18b	2 to 4	400	050			F	C	C		
Conductor Group 19				Ia						
19a*	1 to 12	1000	050			F		S		
19b	1 to 3	200	050							
19c	2 to 12	400	050			F		C		
19d*	2 to 20	1600	050			C		S		Shear/Fault Zone(?)
19e	8 to 12	200	050					C	F	
19f	4 to 8	400	030			C				
Conductor Group 20				Ia						
20a	1 to 2	400	060			C	C	F		
20b	1 to 2	400	060			F	C			
Conductor Group 21				Ia						
21a	2 to 12	600	090					F	F	
21b**	2 to 10	600	090					C	F	
Conductor Group 22	1 to 2	400	050	I		F	C			
Conductor Group 23				I						
23a	2 to 10	200	030			C		C		
23b	2 to 6	200	030			C		F		
Conductor Group 24				II						
24a*	1 to 3	1400	090		F	C	C	C	C	Coincident with ground
24b	1 to 2	600	090		F			F	F	VLF-EM conductor Shear/fault zone
Conductor Group 25				I						
25a	1 to 3	500	030					C	C	
25b**	4 to 12	1000	050				C	C	C	Shear/fault zone(?)
25c	1 to 2	200	050				F		C	
Conductor Group 26				Ia						
26a**	>30	200	100							
26b**	>30	400	100			S				
26c	8 to 20	400	110					F		
Conductor Group 27				Ia						
27a**	7 to 25	200	120							
27b	7 to 30	200	120							

* First Priority Exploration Target
 ** Second Priority Exploration Target

C coincident
 S semicoincident

F flanking
 N none - no relationship

(L) low
 (H) high
 (B) broad
 (N) narrow





In addition to the showings located in the survey area, previous exploration work conducted in the western portion of the airborne coverage defined a ground VLF-EM anomaly trending 090° approximately 1500 m long which was tested by one drillhole. This hole is reported to have intersected a shear zone with gold mineralization (Freeze and Troup, 1984). A weak helicopter borne EM conductor (24a) and strong VLF-EM conductor is located near or coincident with the ground VLF-EM conductor.

The magnetic data sets were interpreted in conjunction with resistivity data sets to define lithologic contacts and structural features. The lithologic contacts and structures are also supported in part by the VLF-EM and EM surveys. The interpretation was then related to Schiarizza's regional mapping (1985). The interpreted overall features are in agreement with mapping by Schiarizza, however the geophysics indicates a more complex stratigraphy than Schiarizza's mapping suggests.

From the EM results, no bedrock conductive trends were defined. Those are presented in Table 1 along with related magnetics, VLF-EM, and resistivity features.

The VLF-EM data sets were interpreted in conjunction with the EM to define conductive strike lengths as well as map resistivity contrasts in the lithology.

7.2 Total Field and Vertical Gradient Magnetic Data

The corrected total field data present a complex response pattern which indicates several possible directions of faulting and a high degree of folding of the underlying lithologic units, suggesting a moderate intensity of structural deformation and lateral displacement of individual units. The chosen contouring intervals (Maps 6 and 7) have served to highlight the more subtle



features without distorting the more readily identifiable responses. Total field magnetic amplitudes vary from 57,350 to 59,000 nT. The magnetic background is estimated to be 57,700 nT. Numerous magnetic features with amplitudes typically ranging from 50 to 500 nT above background occur throughout the area.

In the eastern portion of the survey area these features indicate dominant lithologic trends between N30E and N60E, in agreement with the Regional Airborne Magnetic Survey (G.S.C., 1973) and the current geological information (Schiarizza, 1985). Elsewhere, the orientations of the magnetic features vary considerably due to the interpreted deformation.

From the magnetic data, three areas of contrasting magnetic response were observed which are denoted Domains I, II and III. Domain I is located over most of the survey area and is further divided into Subdomains Ia and Ib. Subdomains Ia and Ib are defined by their relative resistivity responses, being very low resistivities and moderate resistivities respectively. Domain II reflects the highest magnetic amplitudes measured. Domain III is similar to Domain I in magnetic response and is further defined by a lack of EM response. Domain III is located dominantly in the northeastern portion of the survey area.

Magnetic Domain I, encompassing most of the property, is characterized by a generally quiescent magnetic response pattern typical of sediments or felsic volcanics. The associated total field magnetic amplitudes range from 57,380 to 57,850 nT with individual magnetic features only in Domain I exhibiting a northeast trend. An exception to this is the extreme southwest corner of the survey area where northwest trending magnetic features are apparent. Schiarizza (1985) and Turner and Limion (1984) have mapped metasediments in this area.

Within Domain I are two units of higher susceptibility labelled Subdomains Ia and Ib. Subdomains Ia and Ib have similar magnetic

characteristics. The reason they are differentiated is the contrast in their accompanying resistivities. The moderate resistivities which define Ib are possibly reflecting a felsic volcanic unit whereas the lower resistivities related to Subdomain Ia are interpreted to reflect a sediment unit. These higher amplitude magnetic features (up to 100-200 m wide) are also typical, in part, of mafic volcanics. This magnetic data, therefore, indicates that mafic volcanics are extensive west of Chuck Creek. The mapping of sediments grading metamorphically into metasediments with some mafic metavolcanics (Schiarizza, 1985) indicates that mafic volcanics occur on both banks of Chuck Creek. The mafic volcanics on the east bank must be of limited extent as the lower amplitude magnetic response pattern is more typical of metasediments, therefore the magnetic interpretation near Chuck Creek is in disagreement with Schiarizza's mapping.

Domain II is located in the western third, across the central portion of the survey area and through the southern portion of the eastern one-third of the property. It contains the highest magnetic amplitudes measured within the survey area. The total field amplitudes range from approximately 57,850 nT to 59,000 nT. The magnetic features within Domain II are approximately 100 to 300 m wide and are predominantly northeast trending. Regional folding, interpreted in the western portion of Domain II, is especially apparent in the vertical gradient data (see Map 12). The magnetic features interpreted from the vertical gradient data set are shown in the geophysical compilation (Map 12).

Previously mapped mafic metavolcanics (Schiarizza, 1985) within Domain II indicate this magnetic unit likely reflects intermediate to mafic volcanics.

It is of interest to note a strong correlation between the highest magnetic amplitudes recorded and the presence of Tshinakin



limestone mapped by Schiarizza (1985). This relationship has been observed in airborne data south of the Baldy batholith as well (verbal communication, Ian Pirie, Minnova Inc.). The causal source of the high magnetic amplitudes associated with the limestone cannot readily be explained at this time.

Magnetic Domain III is situated primarily in the northeast portion of the survey area. Its features have a predominantly east-west trend. Domain III is characterized by a magnetically quiescent background with total field amplitudes varying between 57,850 nT and 58,100 nT. Domain III is further characterized by an absence of EM conductors. Individual magnetic features within the domain have amplitudes of 50 to 100 nT above background. The overall response pattern supports the interpreted regime of folding and faulting made by Schiarizza (1985). Domain III is interpreted to reflect an intermediate to felsic volcanic unit.

Previous regional geologic mapping (Schiarizza, 1985) coincident with Domain III indicates it is underlain by two units consisting of a quartzite dominated succession and a felsic to intermediate metavolcanic unit. No distinction between these geologic units can be made from the magnetic data.

The first step in an interpretation is to outline the causal sources of individual magnetic responses. The vertical gradient magnetic map, calculated from the total field data set, was extremely useful in this process. The sharper, narrower responses in the vertical gradient data set enable closely-spaced multiple magnetic features to be more confidently interpreted as well as allowing the structural regime on the property to be more clearly delineated.

Due to the limited geological information, the current magnetic interpretation is of a general nature. Where there are coincident EM anomalies or detailed geologic knowledge, such as the three mineralized showings, a more comprehensive examination has been made.

7.3 Structural Interpretation

The faults and folding interpreted from the total field magnetic data are supported, in part, by the EM and calculated resistivity results. This interpreted structure is presented on Map 12. From the data, two fault directions are apparent which are a north to northeast trend and an east to west trend. The interpreted faults are presented as either major faults (supported by magnetics, EM and resistivity data) or minor faults (supported by magnetic or resistivity data only).

The magnetic response pattern clearly suggests folding in the northeast and western portions of the survey area. The structural interpretation has been kept very simplistic at this time due to the limited geologic knowledge. Undoubtedly the underlying property is much more complex but further interpretation is not warranted based on the limited data set currently available.

7.4 VLF-EM

The VLF-EM method is a limited and relatively unsophisticated technique with respect to the determination of conductance. In addition, it is difficult to determine the dip and/or depth to a conductive source. Hence, the VLF-EM method provides a preliminary indication of specific areas for further geophysical and geological exploration. This is particularly true on this property where extreme topographic variations are noted.

The VLF-EM data is presented in contour form of total field strength (Maps 10 and 11). As is typically the case, the VLF-EM survey produced a multitude of anomalous responses exhibiting a wide variety of characteristics. The VLF-EM conductors generally persist over two or more flight lines and a number of zones extend over considerable distances. The dominant conductive trend is northeast to east, conformable with the magnetics.

A correlation of the VLF-EM conductors with EM, magnetics, resistivity and geology is presented in Table 1. The VLF-EM was particularly useful when incorporated with the magnetic interpretation in defining lithologies and structure. The VLF-EM results were also used in conjunction with the EM interpretation to extend known conductors.

7.5 Resistivity

Resistivity maps were created from the 4600 Hz coaxial EM responses and from the 32 kHz coplanar responses. The calculated resistivities range from 1 ohm-m to greater than 10,000 ohm-m. This large variation is typical in resistivity data. Interpretation of the resistivity data is presented in Table 1.

The resistivity data was useful when combined with the magnetic data sets, particularly in discriminating Subdomains Ia and Ib. The following are the general resistivity characteristics of the interpreted magnetic domains:

Domain

- Ia low calculated resistivities, generally less than 500 ohm-m as shown on Maps 8 and 9
- Ib low to moderate calculated resistivities, generally between 500 ohm-m and 2000 ohm-m as shown in Maps 8, 9
- II highest calculated resistivities indicated on Maps 8, 9
- III moderate to high resistivities indicated on Maps 8, 9

The low resistivity areas possibly reflect only sediments and areas exhibiting low to moderate resistivity might reflect sediments with felsic to intermediate volcanics. The high resistive areas probably reflect mafic volcanics and/or limestone.



7.6 Electromagnetics

A line-by-line data quality check of the analog records was made of the electromagnetic data at the survey site and these were determined to be within the survey specifications outlined. All EM conductors were manually chosen from the analog charts and transferred to create a redball EM map.

The EM conductors picked off the analog tracer in the field were checked against an Aerodat proprietary selection program, producing a preliminary pick. This technique ensured that every conductor spotted in the analog response was plotted on the 4600 Hz profile map (Map 5) and geophysical interpretation (Map 12).

Approximately 570 anomalous responses were defined by Aerodat's proprietary selection software. The program chooses and calculates conductivity thickness of individual conductors along the flight profile. The depths and conductivity thicknesses of the EM conductors were calculated from the 4600 Hz coaxial responses by Aerodat using a vertical thin conductor as a model (Appendix III).

A comparison was made between the 935 Hz and 4600 Hz coaxial response to assist in determining conductor quality and attitude. For example, a strong response from both frequencies clearly indicates a bedrock conductor.

These interpreted EM conductors and their designations are shown on the 4600 Hz profiles (Map 5) and also the geophysical compilation (Map 12). A total of 27 "conductor groups" is interpreted, and these groups have been further subdivided into individual conductor trends. The conductors have been organized into groups for discussion purposes, even though individual conductors within a particular group might be in very different geologic settings.

When interpreting the continuity between various conductors and grouping the conductors, an attempt was made to organize the groups so that all conductors shared similar trends or geophysical signatures within a group. A table of conductors was compiled and includes the relationship of the airborne geophysical results and ground geophysics, if applicable. An interpretation of geophysical results is noted in the last column of Table 1. These 27 conductor groups, which are presented on Maps 5 and 12, are summarized as follows:

CONDUCTOR GROUP 1 comprises five closely spaced conductive features extending over two or three flight lines near the eastern portion of the survey area. Conductors 1b, 1c, 1d, and 1e are coincident with a magnetic high feature. The conductors are entirely within Subdomain 1a, this being interpreted to reflect sediments and felsic volcanics. The EM features are interpreted to reflect sulphide mineralization and/or graphitic sediments hosted in felsic volcanics.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 2 comprises four conductive features extending over two to seven flight lines. Conductors 2b and 2d are weak to moderate amplitude conductive features, which may possibly reflect a graphitic sediment unit or sulphide mineralization. Conductor 2c is situated near the area where Newmont tested a pulse EM conductor. The Newmont conductor was attributed to graphitic argillite (Turner, 1986).

CONDUCTOR GROUP 3 comprises six closely spaced linear conductive features within Subdomain 1a. The conductors are moderate to strong EM responses coincident in part with a magnetic high. Conductor 3d is situated close to the Road Showing mineralization. Conductor 3d has a strike length of 300 m, indicating the Road Showing may possibly extend further than what has been exposed on surface. Conductors 3e and 3f are coincident to the same magnetic feature as Conductor 3d. Conductors 3b and 3c are moderate to strong EM conductors with no association to magnetic features. These conductors are possibly reflecting non-magnetic sulphide mineralization or a graphitic argillite unit.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 4 comprises four conductor trends having weak to moderate strength within Subdomain Ia. Conductors 4b and 4c are coincident or flanking magnetic high features. These conductors are possibly reflecting a sulphide mineralized model with magnetic association. Conductor 4d has no magnetic association and is possibly reflecting sulphide mineralization with no related magnetic features.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 5 comprises two strong, persistent conductive features within Subdomain Ia. Conductors 5a and 5b are coincident with magnetic lows and are situated near a lithologic contact. North of Conductors 5a and 5b are numerous parallel to semiparallel conductors of variable strength and strike length; south of 5a and 5b there are only a few weak conductive trends. The magnetics and resistivities near 5a and 5b suggest a strong contrast in physical properties from north to south. Schiarizza (1985) has mapped the Vavenby Thrust Fault in the area of Conductors 5a and 5b along a similar trend. Conductors 5a and 5b may reflect sulphide mineralization without magnetic associations or a graphitic argillite unit.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 6 comprises three moderate to strong, persistent conductive features within Subdomains Ia and Ib. Conductor 6c is flanking a magnetic high feature and possibly reflects sulphide mineralization and/or graphitic argillite. The ground position of Conductor 6c is located between the AFR Zone and the Road Showing and may reflect an extension of the AFR Zone.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 7 comprises four weak to moderate, variably continuous conductive features within Subdomain Ib. Conductor 7a is coincident with a narrow magnetic high feature. The ground position of Conductor 7a is located just east of the Nicanex Zone and is a possible extension eastward. Conductor 7a may reflect sulphide mineralization. Conductors 7b and 7d are flanking a magnetic high feature and possibly reflect sulphide mineralization or a graphitic argillite unit in a felsic to intermediate volcanic sequence.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 8 comprises two weak conductive features flanking a magnetic high feature within Subdomain Ib. Conductors 8a and 8b possibly reflect sulphide mineralization or probably a graphitic argillite unit.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 9 comprises seven conductive features coincident or flanking magnetic high features within Subdomain Ib. Conductors 9a through 9g probably reflect sulphide mineralization or a conductive argillite within a mafic volcanic sequence. There is no recorded exploration in this area to date.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 10 comprises five moderate to strong conductive features coincident with magnetic high features within Subdomain Ib. Conductors 10a, 10b, and 10d are all coincident with the same magnetic feature and probably reflect sulphide mineralization north of and parallel to the Nicanex Zone. There does not appear to have been any previous exploration in this area.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 11 comprises four weak to moderate conductive features having short strike lengths within Subdomain Ib. Conductor 11c is flanking a magnetic high feature and Conductor 11d is coincident with a magnetic high feature. The positions of Conductors 11c and 11d are situated near the location of the Nicanex Zone and may reflect sulphide mineralization.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 12 comprises eight moderate conductive features within Subdomains Ia and Ib. In general, these conductors have no magnetic association with the exception of Conductor 12h which flanks a magnetic high feature. Conductors 12a through 12h may reflect sulphide mineralization or probably reflect graphitic argillite in a felsic to intermediate volcanic sequence.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 13 comprises seven moderate conductive features within Subdomain Ia. Conductors 13a through 13g are not associated with any magnetic features and may reflect sulphide mineralization or probably graphitic argillite in a felsic volcanic sequence.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 14 comprises a single weak conductive feature within Domain II.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 15 comprises a single weak conductive feature within Domain I.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 16 comprises a single weak conductive feature within Domain II.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 17 comprises three weak conductive features within Domain II. Conductor 17c flanks a magnetic high feature near the contact between Domain I and Domain II. Conductors 17a through 17c may reflect graphitic argillite in a mafic volcanic sequence or possibly a shear/fault zone.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 18 comprises two weak to moderate conductive features within Subdomain Ia. Conductors 18a and 18b are not associated with any magnetic features and may reflect sulphide mineralization or probably graphitic argillite in a felsic volcanic sequence or possibly a shear/fault zone.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 19 comprises six weak to moderate conductive features within Subdomain Ia and these conductors are not associated with any magnetic features. Conductors 19a and 19b are continuous over 1000 m or more and may reflect sulphide mineralization or probably graphitic argillite in a felsic volcanic sequence or possibly a shear/fault zone.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 20 comprises two weak conductive features within Subdomain Ia and is not associated with any magnetic features.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 21 comprises two moderate conductive features within Subdomain Ia which are not associated with any magnetic features.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 22 comprises a single weak conductive feature within Domain I near the interpreted contact between Domains I and II.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 23 comprises two weak to moderate conductive features within Domain I which are not associated with any magnetic features.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 24 comprises two weak, very persistent conductive features parallel to the contact between Domains I and II. Conductor 24a has a strike length of 1400 m and is coincident with a 1500 m long VLF-EM conductor located by Krangeld and when tested by drilling was determined to reflect a shear/fault zone (Freeze and Troup, 1984).

CONDUCTOR GROUP 25 comprises three weak to moderate conductive features within Domain I and is located near the interpreted contact between Domains I and II. Conductor 25b is 1000 m along strike and may reflect a shear/fault zone.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 26 comprises three strong conductive features within Domain I and is located near the interpreted contact between Domains I and II. Conductors 26a through 26c are of short strike length and are not associated with any magnetic features. These conductors may reflect sulphide mineralization or probably graphitic argillite in an intermediate to mafic volcanic sequence.

CONDUCTOR GROUP 27 comprises two strong conductive trends within Subdomain Ia and is not associated with any magnetic features. These conductors may reflect sulphide mineralization or probably graphitic argillite in a felsic to intermediate volcanic sequence.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

From the helicopter borne geophysical surveys, a lithological and structural interpretation was made. The magnetic data sets defined Domains I, II and III. Domain I was further defined as Ia and Ib by the resistivity data sets. The table below shows the domains, general geophysical characteristics and possible lithologic unit.

<u>Domain</u>	<u>Geophysical Characteristics</u>	<u>Lithologic Units</u>
I	Low to moderate magnetic amplitudes, quiescent patterns, low to moderate resistivities	sediments in a felsic volcanic sequence
	Ia and Ib have higher magnetic susceptibility units within Domain I	
	Ia defined by lower resistivities	sediments in a felsic grading to intermediate volcanic sequence
	Ib defined by moderate resistivity	
II	Highest magnetic amplitudes and highest resistivity amplitudes	mafic volcanics, limestone(?)
III	Moderate magnetic amplitudes exhibiting variable patterns, moderate to high resistivity amplitudes	intermediate to mafic volcanics

The structural interpretation has been kept to simply defining two fault directions, from the geophysical data sets. North to northeast and east to west trending faults are interpreted as either major or minor faults. The magnetic data sets strongly reflect folding in the northeast and western portions of the survey area. These areas appear to be very complex and require more ground geology/geophysics information in order to make any further structural interpretation.

The electromagnetic survey defined several conductive features. These conductors may reflect sulphide mineralization or lithologic units, i.e. graphitic argillite. A thorough overview of all exploration to date on the Mila property was carried out in order to relate specific conductive responses to geologic features. This is discussed in section 7.1.

Examination of the geophysical data from the airborne survey in conjunction with the limited ground data indicates five high priority areas for additional exploration. They are:

- 1) Conductor group 3 exhibits a strong EM response over 300 m to 500 m of strike length and is coincident with magnetic highs. The conductor group appears coincident to or very near the Road Showing mineralization. Conductive feature 3d indicates this showing to have a 300 m strike length. These conductors are at or near a strong contrast observed in the EM, magnetics and resistivity data sets which possibly is reflecting the Vavenby Thrust Fault.

Coincident strong EM conductors and magnetics present a positive indicator of metallic mineralization. Directly relating the Road Showing to the EM conductors strongly supports the interpretation of sulphide mineralization, possibly reflecting exploration models 1, 2 or 3 as outlined in section 5.3.1.

- 2) Conductor groups 6 and 7 exhibit strong EM responses with a 2400 m strike length flanking a narrow magnetic anomaly and may reflect exploration models 1 and 2 outlined in section 5.3.1. Conductor groups 6 and 7 are ground positioned between the AFR Zone and Road Showing and are possible extensions of these mineralized showings.
- 3) Conductor group 10 exhibits strong EM responses coincident with a magnetic feature over a 500 m strike length and



similar geophysical characteristics to Conductor group 3 near the Road Showing mineralization. The approximate position of Conductor group 10 lies north of a mineralized zone located by Nicanex Mines (Chisholm, 1970) and possibly reflects an untested parallel zone.

- 4) Conductor group 9 exhibits moderate EM responses coincident with magnetic features along a 400 m strike length also similar to Conductor group 3 geophysical responses. Conductor group 9 appears to be an untested mineralized area noted here and is possibly a new zone similar to the Road Showing.

- 5) Conductor group 24 exhibits a weak to moderate EM response over 1400 m. The magnetics and VLF-EM are interpreted to reflect a fault structure. Conductor group 24 is related to a position coincident with a ground VLF-EM anomaly located by Freeze and Troup (1984) and tested by diamond drilling to be a mineralized shear zone. This conductor is generally untested along strike and the strongest conductive zones are yet to be tested.

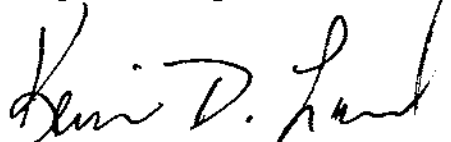
Several second priority targets are noted in section 7.6 and are worthy of testing as well. However, priority was given to areas of known mineralization and targets having significant geophysical similarities to areas of known mineralization. The targets were pared down to the five conductive groups discussed here.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the preceding interpretations and conclusions and in the context of the previously stated exploration models, the following is recommended to further explore the potential of the property:

- 1) Detailed geologic mapping to be integrated into current geological and geophysical data base in order to assess additional EM conductors located by the airborne geophysical survey.
- 2) Delineate the five high priority targets as defined in the conclusions as well as others subsequently defined in (1), with ground HLEM, Induced Polarization and magnetic surveys.
- 3) Contingent upon the results, trenching of the more prospective conductors if overburden is determined to be sufficiently shallow, and/or diamond drilling.

Respectfully submitted

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Kevin D. Lund', is positioned below the typed name.

Kevin D. Lund, BSc.
Geophysicist

Vancouver, B.C.
September 8, 1989

**CERTIFICATE**

I, Kevin D. Lund, do hereby certify:

- 1) That I am a Consulting Geophysicist with business offices at 2406 - 555 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 4N5.
- 2) That I am a graduate in Geological Engineering of Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan, USA (BSc., 1983).
- 3) That I have practised within the geological profession for the past eight years.
- 4) That the opinions, conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on field work carried out on the property from February 12, 1989 to February 14, 1989.
- 5) That I own no direct, indirect, or contingent interests in the subject property or shares or securities of Goldbank Ventures Ltd. or associated companies.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Kevin D. Lund', is positioned above the printed name. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kevin D. Lund, BSc.

Vancouver, B.C.
September 8, 1989

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APPENDIX I

**List of Personnel
and
Statement of Expenditures**



LIST OF PERSONNEL AND STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses have been incurred on the Jar 1-3 and Mila 1-5 claims for the purpose of mineral exploration. Field work was carried out from February 12 through February 14, 1989.

Field Costs

Personnel:

K. Lund, BSc.		
4 days @ \$350	\$ 1,400.00	
Z. Dvorak, Consultant		
4 days @ 600	<u>2,400.00</u>	\$ 3,800.00

Equipment Rental:

4WD Truck	4 days @ \$90	360.00
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Disbursements:

Food	202.55	
Accommodation	207.36	
Fuel	104.16	
Misc. (toll)	20.00	
	<u>534.07</u>	
15% administration	<u>80.11</u>	614.18

Contractor:

Aerodat Limited		
Mobilization/demobilization	1,250.00	
492 line-km @ \$85/km	<u>41,820.00</u>	43,070.00

Report Costs

Personnel:

K. Lund, BSc.	5 days @ \$350	1,750.00
Report Reproduction (Dominion)	106.49	
Drafting	13 hrs @ 25	<u>325.00</u>
	431.49	
15% administration	<u>64.72</u>	<u>496.21</u>

Field and Report Costs	<u>\$50,090.39</u>
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APPENDIX II

General Interpretive Considerations



APPENDIX II

GENERAL INTERPRETATION CONSIDERATIONS

(from Aerodat Limited logistical write-up)

Electromagnetic

The Aerodat four-frequency system utilizes two different transmitter/receiver coil geometries. Widely separated frequencies were employed with one frequency approximately the same for both coil configurations. The frequencies utilized were 935 Hz and 4600 Hz for the coaxial coil pairs, and 4175 Hz and 30,000 Hz for the coplanar coil pairs.

The electromagnetic response measured by the helicopter system is a function of the electrical and geometrical properties of the specific conductor and its lithologic host.

The electrical properties of a conductor are determined largely by its conductivity, magnetic susceptibility, size and shape. The geometrical properties of a response are mainly the function of the conductor's shape and also the conductor's orientation with respect to the flight lines or the measuring transmitter and receiver system.

For a given conductive body, the measure of conductance is closely related to the phase shift measured between the receiver and transmitter. A small phase shift indicates a very good conductor whereas a large phase shift indicates a conductor of low conductance.

The ratio of the in-phase and quadrature amplitudes is a quantitative measure of the conductance: a large ratio indicates a strong conductor whereas a poor conductor will be reflected in a very low ratio.



Appendix II.2

A non-magnetic vertical half-plane model and the amplitudes, in ppm of the primary field, recorded at the response peak over the conductor from the 4600 Hz coaxial coil configuration results are used to calculate the conductor strengths (conductances in mhos) and depths. These are shown on Maps 5 and 12 and tabulated in Appendix III.

The in-phase amplitudes are also presented with the conductances in symbolized form on the electromagnetic profiles (Maps 5 and 12).

The conductance and depth values presented are correct only as far as this very simple model will allow. In reality, these values are only approximations as the geological source may be of limited strike length, have limited depth extent, be highly magnetic in or beneath conductive overburden. In general, the conductance estimate is least affected by all of these limitations. However, the depth estimate should be considered as relative and treated with caution.

The conductance of most overburden responses will be in the order of two mhos or less. In the case of conductive clays, an apparent conductance of two to four mhos may be measured. The conductances of faults and shear zones, which might be of exploration interest in the context of gold exploration models, unfortunately also fall mainly within this range. However, some discrimination is possible as the overburden and clay lenses are generally laterally extensive while faults and shear zones tend to be of narrow width but large strike extent. These are reflected by large and short wavelength responses, respectively.

Any conductances between four and ten mhos might be reflecting disseminated or stringer metallic sulphides and/or graphite. Higher conductances tend to reflect semi-massive or massive sulphides and/or graphite.



Appendix II.3

Sphalerite, cinnabar, stibnite are sulphides that can inhibit the electrical conductivity of the sulphide assemblage.

Some geometric information about the bedrock conductor may be interpreted from the anomalous response shape profile. These changes in the anomaly shapes are related to a change in the inductive coupling between the transmitter, target, and receiver.

In the case of a steeply dipping, sheet-like conductor, the response from the coaxial pair would be a symmetric peak directly over the conductor. The response from a coplanar pair over the same conductor will pass through a null relationship and yield minimum directly over the conductor. If the dip is changed, the response seen on the coaxial pair will change little while the coplanar pair will change with the side lobe on the downdip side, strengthening relative to that of the updip side.

If the thickness of the steeply dipping conductor is increased from very thin to reflect a block rather than a plate, the the responses from the coaxial and coplanar pairs will be the same with a peak directly over the conductor. No apparent minimum of the coplanar response will be seen directly over the conductor.

In summary, therefore, a steeply dipping sheet-like conductor will display a decrease in the coplanar response coincident with the peak of the coaxial response. The relative strength of this coplanar null will be related inversely to the thickness of the conductor. A very pronounced null indicates a relatively thin conductor. The dip of a conductor can be inferred from the amplitudes of the side lobes of a very thin conductor. Massive conductors could be approximated and should display a single, simple peak profile from both the coaxial and coplanar coils, with an expected ratio between the coplanar to coaxial to be approximately 8:1.



Appendix II.4

If a flat line conductive layer, such as overburden, is modelled, the response of the coaxial and coplanar coils is a function of the altitude. The profile shapes will be similar in both coil configurations, but the coplanar response may be expected to be four times greater than the coaxial response. Overburden anomalies tend to produce broad poorly defined profiles.

The magnetometer data was digitally recorded in the airgraph and measured to an accuracy of 0.1 nT by the cesium vapour magnetometer. The digital tape was then processed by a computer to make the necessary diurnal corrections with the base mag.

The final total field magnetic contour map is uncorrected for regional variances.

If the geophysicist should choose, the magnetic data may also be processed mathematically to enhance either short wavelength responses of near surface bedrock features or the magnetic responses of lithologic units. In this case, a vertical derivative has been calculated to create a vertical gradient contour map (Map 7) which enhances near surface responses and is a useful aid, combined with the total field magnetic map, in defining lithologic and structural features.

Depending on the geological model and type of mineralization expected, one might be searching for EM conductors having a coincident or semicoincident magnetic anomaly. These conductors may reflect sulphides containing pyrrhotite and/or magnetite or sulphides closely associated with mafic volcanics for example. If the conductor is also magnetic, it will usually produce an EM anomaly, whose general pattern resembles that of the magnetics. This can be seen in the amplitudes of the in-phase of the EM anomaly which will be weakened. In addition, if the conductance is also low, the in-phase EM anomaly may even be reversed in sign, providing the magnetic sulphide concentration is high enough within the conductor.



Appendix II.5

Resistivity

The apparent resistivity maps are calculated from the relationship between the in-phase to quadrature amplitudes at a particular transmitting frequency from the EM survey: at 33,000 Hz from the coplanar and 4,600 Hz from the coaxial coil pairs. The calculated apparent resistivity is a useful mapping tool. Anomalies caused by altitude changes are virtually eliminated so that, in effect, the resistivity data reflects only those anomalies caused by conductivity changes. The interpreter can differentiate between conductor trends, gross bedrock, and lithological changes typical of conductive overburden. For example, discrete conductors will generally appear as narrow, low amplitude features and broad conductors such as overburden will appear as very wide, low amplitude responses.

The model used for generating resistivity maps is a buried half space model. The model consists of a resistive layer, 200 m of apparent thickness, overlying a conductive half space. Actually, in a geologic sense this layer is very variable, but by choosing 200 m it is presumed that we are investigating bedrock features only beneath the overburden after accounting for the altitude of the "bird."

The input values into the resistivity algorithm are the in-phase and quadrature components of the coplanar or coaxial pair results from the selected frequency. The output is the apparent resistivity of a conductive half-space and the sensor-source separation. The apparent depth to the bedrock feature is simply the source-sensor distance minus the measured altitude or flying height. The errors in measured altitude will directly affect the apparent depth parameter but not the apparent resistivity amplitude.



Appendix II.6

The apparent depth parameter can be a useful indicator of layering and has been used for permafrost mapping where the apparent depths were used as a measure of the permafrost thickness. For the most part, little quantitative use can be made of the apparent depths. The resistivity map often provides more useful information about the bedrock conductivity distribution than the EM map. The EM map portrays discrete anomalies in regions of higher or changing resistivity; that is, an EM map emphasizes changes from the norm such as bedrock conductors or lithologic/electrical contacts.

VLF-EM

The VLF method makes use of the radiation from powerful military radio transmitters as its primary signal. The field associated with the primary field is elliptically polarized in the vicinity of electrical conductors. A Hertz Totem 2A receiver uses three coils that are in an XYZ configuration to measure the total field and vertical quadrature components of two stations. The transmitting frequencies of VLF transmitting stations lie between 15 and 25 Kh and therefore generally result in high response factors for bodies with low conductance: for example, disseminated sulphide ores have been found to produce a measurable VLF signal. For this same reason, poor conductors such as shear contacts, breccia zones, fault zones, alteration zones, and flow tops may also produce VLF anomalies.

This method can be used effectively as a geologic mapping tool. The major disadvantages of this method are its shallow depth of investigation and its sensitivity to conductive overburden and variations in topography. In conductive ground, the depth of exploration is severely limited. The total field response is an indicator of the axial location of the conductor being a maximum directly over the conductor.



APPENDIX III

EM Anomaly List

J8907 VAVENBY AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA - EM ANOMALIES

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM)		CONDUCTOR		BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
				INPHASE	QUAD.	CTP DEPTH MHOS	MTRS	
1	150	A	0	7.9	14.1	0.4	0	46
1	150	B	0	4.4	4.5	0.6	19	50
1	160	A	0	4.3	21.5	0.0	0	30
1	160	B	0	5.0	43.9	0.0	0	23
1	160	C	0	5.8	7.6	0.5	0	72
1	170	A	0	6.9	10.5	0.4	0	57
1	170	B	0	8.7	9.7	0.8	0	54
1	180	A	0	3.7	5.0	0.4	0	72
1	180	B	0	9.7	18.7	0.4	0	51
1	180	C	0	12.8	27.9	0.3	0	46
1	180	D	0	2.1	5.9	0.1	0	77
1	180	E	0	4.1	3.5	0.8	4	73
1	180	F	0	7.4	8.3	0.7	0	61
1	190	A	0	2.5	2.4	0.5	15	72
1	190	B	0	13.9	37.1	0.3	0	37
1	190	C	0	12.3	29.0	0.3	0	37
1	190	D	0	3.2	8.0	0.1	0	57
1	200	A	0	4.0	5.6	0.4	0	69
1	210	A	0	3.9	4.2	0.6	0	81
1	210	B	0	10.2	17.3	0.4	0	43
1	210	C	0	5.8	15.4	0.2	0	42
1	210	D	0	2.3	10.5	0.0	9	26
1	220	A	4	12.5	2.3	10.9	0	78
1	220	B	0	12.0	13.7	0.9	0	46
1	220	C	0	8.2	9.7	0.7	0	62
1	230	A	0	5.7	8.5	0.4	0	53
1	230	B	1	13.1	11.6	1.3	0	62
1	230	C	4	15.0	3.3	9.1	0	71
1	230	D	3	19.8	7.8	4.5	1	52
1	230	E	1	15.2	13.4	1.4	4	43
1	230	F	4	14.3	3.4	8.0	12	50
1	230	G	4	14.7	2.4	13.5	19	44
1	230	H	1	6.7	4.6	1.4	30	39
1	240	A	1	5.6	4.7	1.0	8	61
1	240	B	0	4.6	7.1	0.3	3	52

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

J8907 VAVENBY AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA - EM ANOMALIES

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM)		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE	QUAD.	CTP DEPTH	HEIGHT	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1	240	C	2	8.7	3.2	3.8	9	62
1	240	D	3	6.6	1.7	5.6	0	101
1	240	E	3	19.5	7.7	4.4	0	79
1	240	F	4	23.5	4.3	13.3	0	62
1	240	G	0	7.6	16.7	0.3	0	42
1	250	A	4	31.9	7.1	11.2	6	41
1	250	B	5	37.0	4.5	26.2	0	62
1	250	C	3	18.3	5.5	6.3	0	77
1	250	D	2	20.1	9.5	3.5	0	64
1	250	E	4	32.5	8.4	9.2	0	61
1	250	F	4	25.1	4.5	13.9	0	61
1	250	G	4	5.9	0.9	11.3	16	71
1	250	H	2	6.2	2.3	3.3	41	39
1	250	J	0	5.5	13.1	0.2	0	42
1	260	A	3	5.2	1.6	4.0	0	96
1	260	B	4	15.7	2.6	13.5	0	83
1	260	C	3	25.6	8.3	6.3	0	68
1	260	D	3	23.5	6.5	7.6	0	78
1	260	E	3	13.9	5.0	4.5	0	75
1	260	F	3	16.1	6.0	4.5	0	69
1	260	G	0	6.0	13.0	0.2	0	53
1	260	H	0	7.4	13.6	0.3	5	37
1	260	J	0	6.3	19.5	0.1	0	35
1	270	A	0	10.6	11.6	0.9	7	42
1	270	B	0	5.5	17.2	0.1	0	52
1	270	C	0	9.9	21.6	0.3	0	47
1	270	D	0	5.1	11.1	0.2	0	57
1	270	E	0	8.9	11.4	0.6	0	51
1	270	F	2	28.0	14.8	3.4	1	44
1	270	G	4	46.4	11.0	11.4	0	51
1	270	H	3	22.2	8.2	5.1	2	50
1	270	J	5	24.7	3.1	22.4	0	53
1	270	K	4	7.6	1.3	10.4	23	56
1	270	M	2	6.4	2.6	2.9	32	46
1	280	A	1	11.1	10.2	1.1	0	63
1	280	B	0	9.6	14.8	0.5	0	53
1	280	C	4	13.8	2.7	10.4	0	76
1	280	D	2	9.7	3.8	3.6	0	72
1	280	E	0	8.4	13.6	0.4	0	54
1	280	F	0	7.3	18.5	0.2	0	52
1	280	G	0	8.1	18.8	0.2	0	49

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

J8907 VAVENBY AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA - EM ANOMALIES

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM)		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE	QUAD.	CTP MHOS	DEPTH MTRS	HEIGHT MTRS
1	290	A	0	6.1	20.9	0.1	0	30
1	290	B	0	5.7	5.5	0.8	0	70
1	290	C	1	9.4	5.9	1.8	0	70
1	290	D	3	21.6	7.3	5.7	0	58
1	290	E	3	17.7	5.1	6.6	0	57
1	290	F	3	18.2	6.1	5.4	0	64
1	290	G	4	27.2	6.5	9.7	0	60
1	290	H	0	7.2	8.7	0.6	0	54
1	290	J	1	11.5	10.4	1.2	0	54
1	290	K	1	12.7	13.5	1.0	0	51
1	290	M	1	13.0	12.5	1.1	0	61
1	290	N	0	1.1	6.5	0.0	0	47
1	290	O	0	2.0	9.3	0.0	0	44
1	301	A	0	7.6	10.5	0.5	0	59
1	301	B	0	5.8	7.5	0.5	0	70
1	301	C	3	16.5	5.8	4.9	0	58
1	301	D	2	14.1	5.8	3.8	0	60
1	301	E	3	23.6	8.9	5.0	2	48
1	301	F	2	20.5	11.7	2.7	0	57
1	301	G	0	10.7	18.5	0.4	0	46
1	301	H	0	5.8	9.8	0.3	0	49
1	301	J	1	11.5	10.6	1.1	0	57
1	310	A	0	6.8	6.4	0.9	6	55
1	310	B	1	9.1	6.6	1.5	0	61
1	310	C	3	16.9	6.1	4.8	1	56
1	310	D	3	20.8	7.0	5.6	0	69
1	310	E	3	16.7	5.2	5.8	6	51
1	310	F	3	12.3	3.4	6.2	16	48
1	310	G	2	16.7	7.1	3.8	20	35
1	310	H	0	9.3	12.9	0.6	4	42
1	310	J	0	9.8	12.5	0.7	1	46
1	320	A	0	26.5	44.8	0.7	0	37
1	320	B	1	25.6	30.7	1.1	0	34
1	320	C	1	41.5	51.4	1.2	0	36
1	320	D	1	5.4	2.9	1.8	0	80
1	320	E	2	10.0	4.4	3.1	0	85
1	320	F	3	31.6	14.7	4.2	0	44
1	320	G	0	6.8	6.9	0.8	0	71
1	330	A	0	8.6	8.4	0.9	0	65
1	330	B	1	10.3	6.7	1.8	0	64

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

J8907 VAVENBY AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA - EM ANOMALIES

FLIGHT -----	LINE -----	ANOMALY -----	CATEGORY -----	AMPLITUDE (PPM)		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE -----	QUAD. -----	CTP DEPTH MHOS	DEPTH MTRS	HEIGHT MTRS
1	330	C	2	8.2	3.0	3.7	18	54
1	330	D	2	21.1	12.9	2.5	2	45
1	340	A	3	10.4	2.8	6.1	0	74
1	340	B	3	12.3	2.9	7.8	0	99
1	340	C	3	18.8	6.5	5.3	0	79
1	340	D	3	15.1	6.0	4.1	0	71
1	340	E	2	13.1	6.1	3.1	0	71
1	340	F	3	21.8	8.0	5.1	0	60
1	340	G	1	10.0	6.8	1.7	0	73
1	340	H	2	7.4	2.9	3.2	13	62
3	1011	A	2	6.9	2.5	3.5	0	88
3	1011	B	3	10.2	3.0	5.4	0	80
3	1011	C	3	12.0	3.7	5.3	0	79
3	1011	D	3	12.1	4.1	4.7	0	76
3	1011	E	3	17.7	6.7	4.6	0	56
3	1011	F	1	8.5	6.1	1.5	0	80
3	1011	G	0	4.9	5.7	0.6	53	9
2	1020	A	2	6.8	3.6	2.1	21	52
2	1020	B	0	7.6	7.1	0.9	30	30
2	1020	C	2	12.3	6.0	2.9	25	35
2	1020	D	1	13.4	12.7	1.2	23	25
2	1020	E	1	15.2	12.1	1.6	12	38
2	1020	F	2	16.4	10.0	2.3	9	43
2	1020	G	3	18.8	7.4	4.4	5	49
2	1020	H	4	24.4	6.4	8.3	0	51
2	1020	J	2	20.3	8.9	3.9	24	28
2	1030	A	0	4.2	7.4	0.3	3	50
2	1030	B	3	17.2	7.0	4.1	0	56
2	1030	C	1	9.1	5.9	1.7	0	70
2	1030	D	4	21.4	4.8	9.8	7	47
2	1030	E	4	18.2	4.2	9.0	0	58
2	1030	F	1	8.8	7.1	1.2	19	41
2	1030	G	4	25.1	5.7	10.1	8	43
2	1030	H	3	18.8	5.7	6.3	9	47
2	1030	J	1	6.5	4.0	1.6	21	51
2	1030	K	1	8.3	5.9	1.5	20	44
2	1030	M	2	14.9	8.6	2.4	13	41
2	1030	N	2	14.9	7.8	2.8	19	36
2	1030	O	4	35.0	10.1	8.1	14	31
2	1030	P	0	4.3	9.4	0.2	6	39
2	1040	A	5	24.2	3.7	17.1	15	38

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

J8907 VAVENBY AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA - EM ANOMALIES

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM)		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE	QUAD.	CTP DEPTH	DEPTH	HEIGHT
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	MHOS	MTRS	MTRS
2	1040	B	5	25.9	3.0	25.3	23	30
2	1040	C	2	9.2	3.6	3.5	9	60
2	1040	D	4	10.6	1.8	11.6	8	62
2	1040	E	5	14.6	1.3	30.9	25	39
2	1040	F	4	12.6	2.3	11.1	32	34
2	1040	G	4	12.6	2.4	10.5	12	54
2	1040	H	3	13.3	3.3	7.4	0	67
2	1040	J	4	23.7	5.3	10.2	18	34
2	1040	K	0	3.8	6.6	0.3	1	54
2	1050	A	6	5.7	0.0	220.2	31	61
2	1050	B	6	10.8	-0.11	000.0	0	96
2	1050	C	2	19.1	8.5	3.8	4	49
2	1050	D	2	9.6	5.4	2.1	9	55
2	1050	E	2	9.4	4.1	3.0	0	79
2	1050	F	3	18.3	6.8	4.7	6	49
2	1050	G	3	21.7	6.2	7.1	0	54
2	1050	H	2	17.3	10.1	2.5	0	56
2	1050	J	2	8.9	4.6	2.3	3	64
2	1050	K	3	5.9	1.9	4.0	31	51
2	1050	M	6	18.0	0.5	161.3	23	38
2	1050	N	6	21.8	1.7	41.3	11	45
2	1060	A	1	6.6	4.8	1.3	39	29
2	1060	B	4	32.1	8.6	8.7	21	25
2	1060	C	4	26.9	6.0	10.6	19	31
2	1060	D	2	11.4	5.4	2.9	32	31
2	1060	E	3	24.7	8.4	5.9	0	50
2	1060	F	4	28.7	5.1	14.6	0	55
2	1060	G	3	7.9	2.6	4.2	20	54
2	1060	H	3	13.5	3.4	7.3	9	55
2	1060	J	6	14.2	0.9	48.7	31	35
2	1070	A	0	3.5	9.3	0.1	0	55
2	1070	B	2	6.1	2.0	3.9	15	66
2	1070	C	4	10.1	1.9	10.0	0	93
2	1070	D	4	23.5	5.3	10.0	0	61
2	1070	E	4	62.3	13.4	14.2	16	21
2	1070	F	1	20.4	15.3	1.9	20	25
2	1080	A	1	7.3	4.6	1.6	40	28
2	1080	B	3	19.6	5.6	6.9	24	31
2	1080	C	4	23.2	5.2	10.1	17	36
2	1080	D	6	14.5	0.2	398.4	13	53
2	1080	E	4	19.6	4.4	9.6	0	61

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

J8907 VAVENBY AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA - EM ANOMALIES

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM)		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE	QUAD.	CTP DEPTH	DEPTH	HEIGHT
.....	MHOS	MTRS	MTRS
2	1080	F	3	30.3	10.0	6.5	4	42
2	1080	G	4	37.1	8.1	12.0	4	40
2	1080	H	4	38.8	8.5	12.1	0	46
2	1080	J	2	10.4	5.0	2.7	27	37
2	1080	K	4	9.7	2.1	8.1	37	35
2	1080	M	5	7.9	0.9	18.5	48	31
2	1090	A	3	14.2	4.8	5.0	0	78
2	1090	B	3	17.9	6.4	4.9	0	67
2	1090	C	4	27.8	6.1	10.9	22	27
2	1090	D	2	28.6	16.1	3.1	17	27
2	1090	E	0	8.1	8.5	0.8	20	35
2	1100	A	0	4.8	4.5	0.8	26	44
2	1110	A	2	21.1	9.4	3.9	0	63
2	1110	B	2	15.9	10.4	2.1	21	31
2	1120	A	2	18.4	11.3	2.4	24	26
2	1120	B	1	13.7	9.5	1.8	28	26
2	1120	C	2	15.0	6.2	3.8	0	69
2	1120	D	2	15.3	6.9	3.4	0	62
2	1120	E	3	16.0	5.6	4.9	0	68
2	1120	F	5	14.7	2.1	16.2	16	47
2	1120	G	0	3.8	4.8	0.4	0	66
2	1120	H	0	3.9	5.3	0.4	0	65
2	1120	J	0	4.3	5.3	0.5	0	64
2	1120	K	0	4.4	4.7	0.6	11	57
2	1120	M	0	3.9	4.5	0.5	10	58
2	1120	N	0	3.8	5.4	0.4	12	49
2	1120	O	0	4.3	7.2	0.3	1	53
2	1130	A	0	3.6	7.4	0.2	0	53
2	1130	B	2	6.5	2.3	3.6	0	84
2	1130	C	3	15.5	5.7	4.5	0	77
2	1130	D	2	14.3	7.9	2.5	7	49
2	1130	E	2	19.4	10.3	3.0	4	46
2	1130	F	1	11.5	7.6	1.8	0	68
2	1130	G	2	17.1	10.9	2.2	27	24
2	1130	H	1	16.6	11.9	1.9	22	28
2	1130	J	2	19.1	11.2	2.6	16	34
2	1140	A	2	15.1	9.7	2.1	23	30
2	1140	B	1	5.1	2.9	1.7	43	37
2	1140	C	2	14.5	6.6	3.3	0	59

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J8907 VAVENBY AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA - EM ANOMALIES

FLIGHT -----	LINE -----	ANOMALY -----	CATEGORY -----	AMPLITUDE (PPM)		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE -----	QUAD. -----	CTP DEPTH MHOS	DEPTH MTRS	HEIGHT MTRS
2	1140	D	3	14.4	5.3	4.4	1	59
2	1140	E	3	14.1	3.8	6.7	0	62
2	1140	F	4	14.2	2.4	12.8	20	44
2	1140	G	4	12.1	2.1	11.7	38	29
2	1150	A	3	5.2	1.1	6.9	19	70
2	1150	B	1	7.0	4.0	1.9	0	88
2	1150	C	3	23.4	7.0	6.8	4	47
2	1150	D	2	17.7	12.1	2.0	0	53
2	1150	E	1	11.6	8.2	1.7	16	40
2	1160	A	3	21.9	9.4	4.1	19	32
2	1160	B	0	4.2	3.8	0.8	8	66
2	1160	C	2	15.8	8.9	2.6	8	46
2	1160	D	3	13.0	4.5	4.7	0	63
2	1160	E	3	17.7	6.8	4.5	0	56
2	1160	F	3	14.7	4.3	6.1	0	66
2	1160	G	3	18.8	6.4	5.4	23	32
2	1160	H	6	34.0	3.0	39.5	24	24
2	1170	A	2	7.2	3.3	2.6	0	76
2	1170	B	3	32.6	10.8	6.6	0	49
2	1170	C	3	17.7	6.7	4.6	0	58
2	1170	D	2	20.0	9.1	3.7	7	45
2	1170	E	0	4.1	5.2	0.4	0	80
2	1170	F	3	19.8	8.4	4.1	9	43
2	1180	A	3	23.6	9.1	4.9	19	31
2	1180	B	3	15.8	6.2	4.2	3	54
2	1180	C	3	16.0	5.7	4.8	0	64
2	1180	D	3	17.0	5.8	5.2	0	60
2	1180	E	3	14.2	3.5	7.6	5	57
2	1180	F	4	12.5	2.8	8.4	16	49
2	1180	G	0	3.3	8.8	0.1	6	38
2	1180	H	0	4.1	8.1	0.2	4	46
2	1180	J	0	4.6	8.5	0.3	4	46
2	1180	K	0	4.2	9.0	0.2	4	42
2	1180	M	0	5.0	9.5	0.3	3	44
2	1190	A	0	3.1	4.9	0.3	7	55
2	1190	B	0	3.2	5.3	0.2	3	57
2	1190	C	5	16.9	2.3	18.0	2	58
2	1190	D	4	37.1	8.6	11.0	0	53
2	1190	E	1	16.9	16.3	1.2	0	47
2	1190	F	1	8.3	7.5	1.0	0	59

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J8907 VAVENBY AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA - EM ANOMALIES

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM)		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE	QUAD.	CTP DEPTH	DEPTH	HEIGHT
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2	1190	G	2	15.4	8.0	2.8	13	42
2	1200	A	0	6.3	7.4	0.6	25	32
2	1200	B	1	7.2	5.5	1.2	21	45
2	1200	C	2	4.6	2.0	2.4	34	53
2	1200	D	1	3.8	2.5	1.2	12	73
2	1200	E	1	9.9	6.6	1.7	2	59
2	1200	F	2	12.1	5.3	3.3	0	67
2	1200	G	5	21.8	3.4	16.1	0	63
2	1200	H	6	14.2	1.1	37.0	25	40
2	1210	A	3	13.1	3.1	7.9	5	59
2	1210	B	4	29.0	5.7	12.8	0	78
2	1210	C	4	44.3	11.8	9.7	0	44
2	1210	D	1	15.6	11.2	1.8	0	57
2	1210	E	0	10.7	13.7	0.7	0	47
2	1210	F	0	7.6	9.2	0.6	3	49
2	1220	A	2	24.4	13.6	3.0	19	28
2	1220	B	0	6.3	7.0	0.7	15	43
2	1220	C	1	8.5	6.7	1.3	0	66
2	1220	D	0	6.8	7.6	0.7	5	52
2	1220	E	1	12.0	10.9	1.2	5	46
2	1220	F	3	24.7	6.7	7.9	0	54
2	1220	G	5	26.0	3.7	19.2	0	64
2	1220	H	5	26.5	4.3	16.2	0	54
2	1220	J	5	27.2	3.2	25.1	22	29
2	1220	K	0	5.5	9.8	0.3	4	44
2	1220	M	0	5.3	8.8	0.3	5	45
2	1220	N	0	3.7	7.8	0.2	8	42
2	1220	O	0	3.1	7.3	0.1	3	46
2	1220	P	0	3.8	7.4	0.2	6	45
2	1220	Q	0	3.4	5.6	0.3	8	51
2	1230	A	0	3.5	6.6	0.2	0	56
2	1230	B	5	32.5	3.9	25.7	0	68
2	1230	C	5	39.1	6.0	19.5	0	52
2	1230	D	2	12.2	7.1	2.2	1	58
2	1230	E	0	4.5	4.6	0.7	2	66
2	1230	F	2	12.2	6.1	2.8	0	64
2	1230	G	3	28.8	9.7	6.2	9	38
2	1240	A	3	21.6	7.5	5.5	16	36
2	1240	B	3	14.2	4.8	5.0	37	24
2	1240	C	2	13.5	6.8	2.8	8	50

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J8907 VAVENBY AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA - EM ANOMALIES

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM)		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE	QUAD.	CTP DEPTH	HEIGHT	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	MHOS	MTRS	MTRS
2	1240	D	2	13.2	6.4	2.9	0	59
2	1240	E	3	11.6	3.6	5.2	1	64
2	1240	F	5	40.0	5.5	22.7	0	50
2	1240	G	6	57.8	5.6	40.2	0	53
2	1240	H	6	56.3	3.6	70.2	0	55
2	1240	J	5	10.8	1.3	18.8	0	75
2	1240	K	3	3.9	0.8	6.5	26	72
2	1240	M	0	3.3	5.1	0.3	8	54
2	1240	N	0	4.9	6.0	0.5	16	45
2	1240	O	0	4.2	5.2	0.5	26	38
2	1240	P	0	3.1	4.8	0.3	19	44
2	1240	Q	0	4.8	11.5	0.2	1	41
3	1250	A	5	11.6	1.3	21.1	0	69
3	1250	B	4	14.2	3.0	9.4	0	80
3	1250	C	3	17.3	5.9	5.2	0	57
3	1250	D	1	9.9	7.2	1.5	0	62
3	1250	E	1	15.6	12.0	1.7	0	61
3	1250	F	2	20.8	9.2	3.9	5	46
3	1260	A	2	14.7	7.4	2.9	21	36
3	1260	B	0	4.9	4.5	0.8	0	70
3	1260	C	1	8.8	5.8	1.7	1	62
3	1260	D	2	23.1	10.7	3.8	0	52
3	1260	E	3	20.7	8.2	4.5	0	61
3	1260	F	4	32.5	8.1	9.6	0	47
3	1260	G	4	37.1	9.0	10.4	0	51
3	1260	H	0	3.4	9.6	0.1	0	52
3	1270	A	2	6.8	3.6	2.1	10	63
3	1270	B	4	33.3	9.2	8.5	17	29
3	1280	A	1	5.8	4.6	1.1	32	37
3	1280	B	3	19.2	7.1	4.8	11	43
3	1280	C	1	6.1	3.4	1.8	0	77
3	1280	D	2	12.9	6.5	2.8	5	54
3	1280	E	3	21.8	5.8	7.8	0	58
3	1280	F	4	22.8	4.4	12.3	0	54
3	1280	G	4	25.4	6.9	8.0	10	41
3	1280	H	2	4.3	2.0	2.1	18	70
3	1280	J	2	4.0	1.5	2.8	30	63
3	1280	K	0	7.6	9.3	0.6	2	51
3	1280	M	0	5.6	7.9	0.4	5	49
3	1290	A	0	8.7	13.7	0.5	0	49

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J8907 VAVENBY AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA - EM ANOMALIES

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM)		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE	QUAD.	CTP DEPTH MHOS MTRS	HEIGHT MTRS	
3	1290	B	0	3.8	7.6	0.2	3	47
3	1290	C	0	8.7	12.2	0.6	0	52
3	1290	D	3	8.3	2.8	4.2	18	55
3	1290	E	2	10.6	5.1	2.8	10	54
3	1301	A	1	11.3	7.1	1.9	12	47
3	1301	B	0	6.4	6.2	0.8	24	38
3	1301	C	0	7.9	15.0	0.3	0	42
3	1301	D	0	7.1	11.6	0.4	1	45
3	1301	E	0	5.8	8.2	0.4	13	40
3	1310	A	0	3.8	6.0	0.3	0	63
3	1310	B	0	3.5	11.8	0.1	0	40
3	1310	C	0	4.1	14.8	0.1	0	44
3	1310	D	1	17.7	18.7	1.1	4	37
3	1310	E	1	8.3	5.0	1.8	0	75
3	1310	F	1	11.4	10.5	1.1	9	42
3	1310	G	0	9.4	9.5	0.9	11	43
3	1310	H	0	9.3	10.6	0.8	11	40
3	1320	A	0	9.8	11.8	0.7	19	30
3	1320	B	1	13.9	9.5	1.9	17	37
3	1320	C	3	14.6	5.6	4.2	0	64
3	1320	D	1	12.0	10.8	1.2	13	38
3	1320	E	1	8.7	8.2	1.0	4	52
3	1320	F	0	5.0	12.5	0.2	9	31
3	1320	G	0	5.5	21.6	0.1	0	38
3	1330	A	0	5.2	14.9	0.1	5	31
3	1330	B	0	6.0	14.3	0.2	3	36
3	1330	C	0	7.3	11.1	0.4	0	54
3	1330	D	1	17.4	17.0	1.2	0	47
3	1330	E	0	6.4	7.7	0.6	8	48
3	1330	F	3	9.6	2.3	7.0	0	71
3	1330	G	2	9.8	5.3	2.3	5	59
3	1330	H	2	7.3	3.8	2.2	8	64
3	1340	A	0	5.6	8.7	0.4	18	33
3	1340	B	0	3.7	6.6	0.2	29	26
3	1340	C	0	7.7	9.6	0.6	34	18
3	1340	D	0	5.4	8.4	0.4	24	27
3	1340	E	1	7.3	5.4	1.3	14	51
3	1340	F	2	13.9	6.9	2.9	8	49
3	1340	G	4	27.6	7.0	9.0	7	42
3	1340	H	1	7.6	7.0	1.0	18	41

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J8907 VAVENBY AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA - EM ANOMALIES

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM)		CONDUCTOR		BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
				INPHASE	QUAD.	CTP DEPTH MHOS	MTRS	
3	1340	J	0	4.1	7.4	0.2	0	61
3	1340	K	0	5.1	8.6	0.3	0	68
3	1350	A	1	10.0	8.7	1.2	1	55
3	1350	B	1	4.3	2.6	1.4	36	47
3	1350	C	1	6.2	3.6	1.7	18	57
3	1350	D	2	11.6	7.2	2.0	1	58
3	1350	E	0	3.1	4.8	0.3	15	48
3	1360	A	0	6.2	12.0	0.3	25	18
3	1360	B	1	14.1	13.5	1.2	6	41
3	1360	C	2	15.6	7.4	3.2	4	52
3	1360	D	3	18.2	7.0	4.5	11	44
3	1360	E	3	14.1	4.6	5.2	14	47
3	1360	F	6	8.7	0.6	37.9	31	46
3	1360	G	5	50.1	7.9	20.1	0	43
3	1360	H	5	21.8	3.0	19.1	2	53
3	1360	J	0	3.8	8.7	0.2	0	54
3	1370	A	4	19.0	3.1	14.6	0	65
3	1370	B	4	26.4	4.8	13.9	0	61
3	1370	C	4	9.5	1.7	10.5	8	65
3	1370	D	3	3.9	1.0	4.8	8	89
3	1380	A	0	6.3	5.8	0.9	26	38
3	1380	B	0	12.1	13.3	0.9	11	35
3	1380	C	0	12.4	13.7	0.9	17	29
3	1380	D	2	10.8	4.2	3.7	11	54
3	1380	E	3	26.0	7.8	7.0	0	53
3	1380	F	5	46.5	7.6	18.8	0	47
3	1380	G	3	4.1	0.8	7.1	36	61
3	1380	H	1	4.0	3.0	1.0	23	58
3	1390	A	1	11.6	11.7	1.0	0	57
3	1390	B	1	11.2	9.4	1.3	2	52
3	1390	C	4	94.1	21.7	14.5	0	42
3	1390	D	4	122.6	32.1	13.2	0	33
3	1390	E	0	14.0	15.6	0.9	7	37
3	1390	F	1	9.4	7.7	1.2	22	36
3	1400	A	3	19.4	6.4	5.7	7	48
3	1400	B	5	55.2	10.3	16.5	0	43
3	1400	C	5	36.6	5.1	21.7	4	42
3	1400	D	0	6.6	8.0	0.6	3	52
3	1400	E	0	11.0	12.6	0.8	0	54

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J8907 VAVENBY AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA - EM ANOMALIES

FLIGHT -----	LINE -----	ANOMALY -----	CATEGORY -----	AMPLITUDE (PPM)		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE -----	QUAD. -----	CTP DEPTH MHOS	DEPTH MTRS	HEIGHT MTRS
3	1400	F	0	4.5	5.9	0.4	12	49
3	1410	A	6	13.6	1.0	39.3	6	60
3	1410	B	5	42.6	5.1	27.8	6	37
3	1410	C	4	34.8	9.1	9.2	8	37
3	1410	D	3	23.5	9.3	4.7	2	48
3	1410	E	3	52.2	17.7	7.4	4	34
3	1410	F	3	41.0	16.9	5.3	2	39
3	1410	G	1	3.8	2.8	1.0	40	43
3	1410	H	2	4.3	1.5	3.2	34	57
3	1420	A	0	5.1	7.0	0.4	9	48
3	1420	B	0	3.9	4.7	0.5	37	30
3	1420	C	0	15.8	22.0	0.7	0	39
3	1420	D	1	26.5	22.5	1.8	0	42
3	1420	E	5	66.8	13.2	16.2	0	38
3	1420	F	5	62.1	10.9	18.5	4	34
3	1420	G	4	16.2	3.9	8.2	11	49
3	1420	H	2	4.0	1.3	3.4	40	55
3	1430	A	3	16.4	5.1	5.8	7	51
3	1430	B	3	24.3	8.5	5.6	1	49
3	1430	C	3	32.1	9.8	7.3	4	42
3	1430	D	3	15.7	6.0	4.3	10	48
3	1430	E	2	21.5	12.3	2.8	0	58
3	1430	F	0	4.6	10.7	0.2	5	38
3	1440	A	0	5.8	6.2	0.7	9	53
3	1440	B	1	9.8	6.5	1.7	17	44
3	1440	C	3	20.8	7.4	5.2	0	53
3	1440	D	3	18.9	6.7	5.1	6	49
3	1450	A	2	12.2	7.2	2.2	19	39
3	1450	B	0	3.8	3.3	0.8	26	51
3	1461	A	1	3.8	2.3	1.3	30	57
3	1461	B	1	4.0	2.7	1.2	27	57
3	1461	C	3	4.8	1.3	4.7	12	78
3	1461	D	2	4.6	1.5	3.6	0	91
3	1470	A	1	12.2	9.9	1.4	13	40
3	1480	A	1	5.6	4.5	1.0	35	35
3	1480	B	2	15.4	8.6	2.6	12	43
3	1480	C	2	30.1	18.2	2.9	4	38

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J8907 VAVENBY AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA - EM ANOMALIES

FLIGHT -----	LINE -----	ANOMALY -----	CATEGORY -----	AMPLITUDE (PPM)		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE -----	QUAD. -----	CTP DEPTH MHOS MTRS	HEIGHT MTRS	
3	1480	D	2	5.3	2.2	2.7	22	62
3	1480	E	0	4.0	4.3	0.6	17	52
3	1490	A	0	8.7	11.6	0.6	23	25
3	1490	B	2	10.4	4.6	3.1	11	54
3	1490	C	0	8.9	12.6	0.5	12	34
3	1490	D	1	9.5	6.0	1.8	31	31
3	1490	E	1	5.7	3.3	1.7	43	34
3	1500	A	1	29.7	26.0	1.8	6	32
3	1500	B	2	58.6	36.3	3.5	6	28
3	1500	C	1	21.3	17.3	1.7	0	45
3	1500	D	0	3.8	4.2	0.5	37	33
3	1500	E	0	4.0	6.6	0.3	16	39
3	1510	A	3	45.1	23.5	4.0	0	37
3	1510	B	3	65.8	24.4	7.0	4	31
3	1510	C	5	59.3	8.4	24.3	11	28
3	1510	D	6	42.0	2.4	75.6	4	41
3	1520	A	3	16.5	4.4	7.2	0	64
3	1520	B	1	9.0	6.6	1.4	0	69
4	2000	A	2	20.7	10.4	3.3	14	36
4	2000	B	5	44.3	8.0	16.2	11	32
4	2000	C	5	46.6	6.3	24.2	8	34
4	2000	D	4	35.3	7.6	12.0	13	32
4	2000	E	2	24.4	14.7	2.7	24	22
4	2000	F	4	12.1	2.2	11.0	28	39
4	2000	G	4	17.9	4.0	9.4	10	48
4	2000	H	1	4.7	2.8	1.5	41	40
4	2000	J	0	4.1	4.6	0.5	0	69
4	2000	K	0	6.7	7.0	0.8	4	55
4	2000	M	1	5.9	3.6	1.6	14	61
4	2000	N	2	4.6	1.5	3.6	27	63
4	2010	A	2	3.7	1.5	2.4	35	60
4	2010	B	2	11.8	6.6	2.3	9	51
4	2010	C	1	5.5	4.6	1.0	14	55
4	2010	D	1	4.6	2.8	1.4	24	57
4	2010	E	1	4.1	2.6	1.3	17	67
4	2010	F	1	7.9	5.4	1.5	0	69
4	2010	G	2	8.0	4.1	2.3	0	73
4	2010	H	0	4.0	3.7	0.7	3	71
4	2010	J	1	9.4	9.2	1.0	19	35

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J8907 VAVENBY AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA - EM ANOMALIES

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM)		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE	QUAD.	CTP MHOS	DEPTH MTRS	HEIGHT MTRS
4	2010	K	1	7.6	6.9	1.0	23	37
4	2010	M	1	6.1	4.9	1.1	0	73
4	2010	N	0	3.8	4.7	0.4	17	49
4	2020	A	0	5.3	8.8	0.3	26	24
4	2020	B	1	7.1	5.7	1.1	35	29
4	2020	C	2	12.3	7.3	2.2	36	22
4	2020	D	0	8.3	8.9	0.8	18	36
4	2020	E	6	9.7	0.7	36.7	8	66
4	2020	F	4	11.7	2.6	8.3	11	56
4	2020	G	5	12.6	1.3	24.2	18	50
4	2020	H	3	9.1	2.4	6.0	33	39
4	2020	J	3	18.6	5.8	6.0	16	40
4	2020	K	3	16.0	6.3	4.2	14	43
4	2030	A	0	5.1	-0.2	0.0	0	55
4	2030	B	6	6.5	0.0	273.1	38	50
4	2030	C	6	3.7	-0.1	108.5	50	55
4	2030	D	3	5.2	1.0	7.9	30	60
4	2030	E	5	5.4	0.6	17.1	44	46
4	2030	F	5	7.6	0.6	30.3	23	58
4	2030	G	5	8.5	0.8	24.6	7	71
4	2030	H	4	25.4	4.9	12.7	0	52
4	2041	A	4	25.6	4.5	14.4	1	50
4	2051	A	1	5.8	3.2	1.8	52	25
4	2051	B	2	8.4	4.1	2.5	40	29
4	2061	A	2	22.5	14.8	2.3	1	44
4	2080	A	1	5.7	4.2	1.2	19	52
4	2090	A	0	6.7	9.3	0.5	2	49
4	2100	A	0	5.4	6.8	0.5	19	39
4	2100	B	0	5.8	9.4	0.4	10	39
4	2110	A	0	5.6	10.5	0.3	7	39
4	2110	B	0	9.9	13.8	0.6	0	44
4	2120	A	0	4.6	6.3	0.4	11	48
4	2120	B	0	2.5	5.3	0.1	3	54
4	2130	A	0	8.1	9.4	0.7	14	38

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J8907 VAVENBY AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA - EM ANOMALIES

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM)		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE	QUAD.	CTP MHOS	DEPTH MTRS	HEIGHT MTRS
4	2140	A	0	4.8	5.8	0.5	0	80
4	2140	B	0	5.7	7.2	0.5	0	76
4	2140	C	0	7.1	22.5	0.1	0	41
4	2140	D	4	21.3	4.5	10.6	13	42
4	2140	E	3	14.6	5.4	4.4	25	34
4	2140	F	0	4.2	5.1	0.5	0	78
4	2140	G	0	24.7	34.5	0.9	0	34
4	2140	H	1	42.2	39.3	1.8	0	34
4	2140	J	2	60.7	50.1	2.4	0	37
4	2150	A	0	3.8	5.5	0.3	25	36
4	2150	B	0	4.3	6.5	0.3	23	34
4	2150	C	2	3.7	1.5	2.4	49	45
4	2150	D	2	4.3	1.6	2.9	42	49
4	2150	E	0	4.2	10.2	0.1	0	46
4	2150	F	0	5.9	6.8	0.6	0	87
4	2160	A	0	9.1	11.9	0.6	0	67
4	2160	B	0	4.7	7.3	0.3	0	56
4	2160	C	0	4.1	7.2	0.3	16	37
4	2170	A	0	6.4	10.1	0.4	0	66
4	2180	A	0	29.3	81.5	0.4	0	29
4	2180	B	0	12.4	23.1	0.4	0	45
4	2180	C	0	5.7	11.8	0.2	0	71
4	2180	D	0	3.3	6.5	0.2	14	40
4	2190	A	0	5.0	9.7	0.2	0	63
4	2190	B	0	6.6	9.2	0.5	2	49
4	2190	C	0	4.3	5.7	0.4	20	41

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