GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON L1122, L1123, L1124 AND L1125
AUGUST 89

Lillooet Mining Division B.C.
NTS 92J/16W
Longitude 122 deg 23'W, Latitude 50 deg 52'N

owner
JOHN POSNIKOFF

operator
MacNeill Industrial Inc.

by
Greg L. Ven Huizen, P.Eng.
28 October 1989

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SUMMARY

The author was engaged by MacNeill Industrial Inc. to prepare this geophysical report for assessment work. The geophysical program consisted of 7.45 km of cut grid over which I.P. surveys were undertaken by Scott Geophysics Ltd. under the supervision of Alan Scott, Geophysicist. The grid work was cut during 13 to 20 August. The I.P. survey was performed from 16-21 August 1989. The nature of the survey is covered in Appendix 1 of this report which is a copy of, "Logistical Report Induced Polarization/ Resistivity Surveys" by Alan Scott, Geophysicist, 27 August, 1989 and the interpretation is found in Appendix 2 which is a copy of "Induce Polarization VLF-EM and Magnetometer Interpretation on the Spokane Property", by Syd Visser, October 1989.

The author was engaged to use the reports for assessment purposes.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property as grouped for assessment purposes are as follows:

RECORD HOLDER	NAME	#	UNITS	RECORD DATE	
John Posnikoff	Susan 1	2234	20	15 Dec.	
"	JAH 1	36778	1	27 Aug.	
"	Columbia	L1122	1	1 July	Crown grant
"	Shamrock	L1123	1	"	"
"	Golden Stripe	L1124	1	"	"
"	Mascot	L1125	1	"	"
MacNeill Ind.	Hol	3553	20	12 Sep.	
"	Cub 100	3770	18	9 Jul.	
"	Alpine 100	3575	20	6 Oct.	
"	Alpine 200	3576	16	6 Oct.	

The legalities and details of the option agreements with MacNeill Industrial Inc. is beyond the scope of this report.

Access to the property from Lillooet is via the Bridge River Road and the Yalakom River road and then by 16 km of 4 wheel drive road with the last 3 km being extremely rough and hazardous due to rock slides and steep grades.

Water is found on the properties in a series of small creeks, springs and ponds which drain to the east.

MACNEILL INDUSTRIAL INC.		
SPOKANE PROJECT		
# LOCATION MAP		
G.L.VENHUIZEN, B.SC., P.ENG.		
DRAWN: G.L.V./dw	SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIG.
DATE: MAR., 1989	N.T.S. 92J/16W	1

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

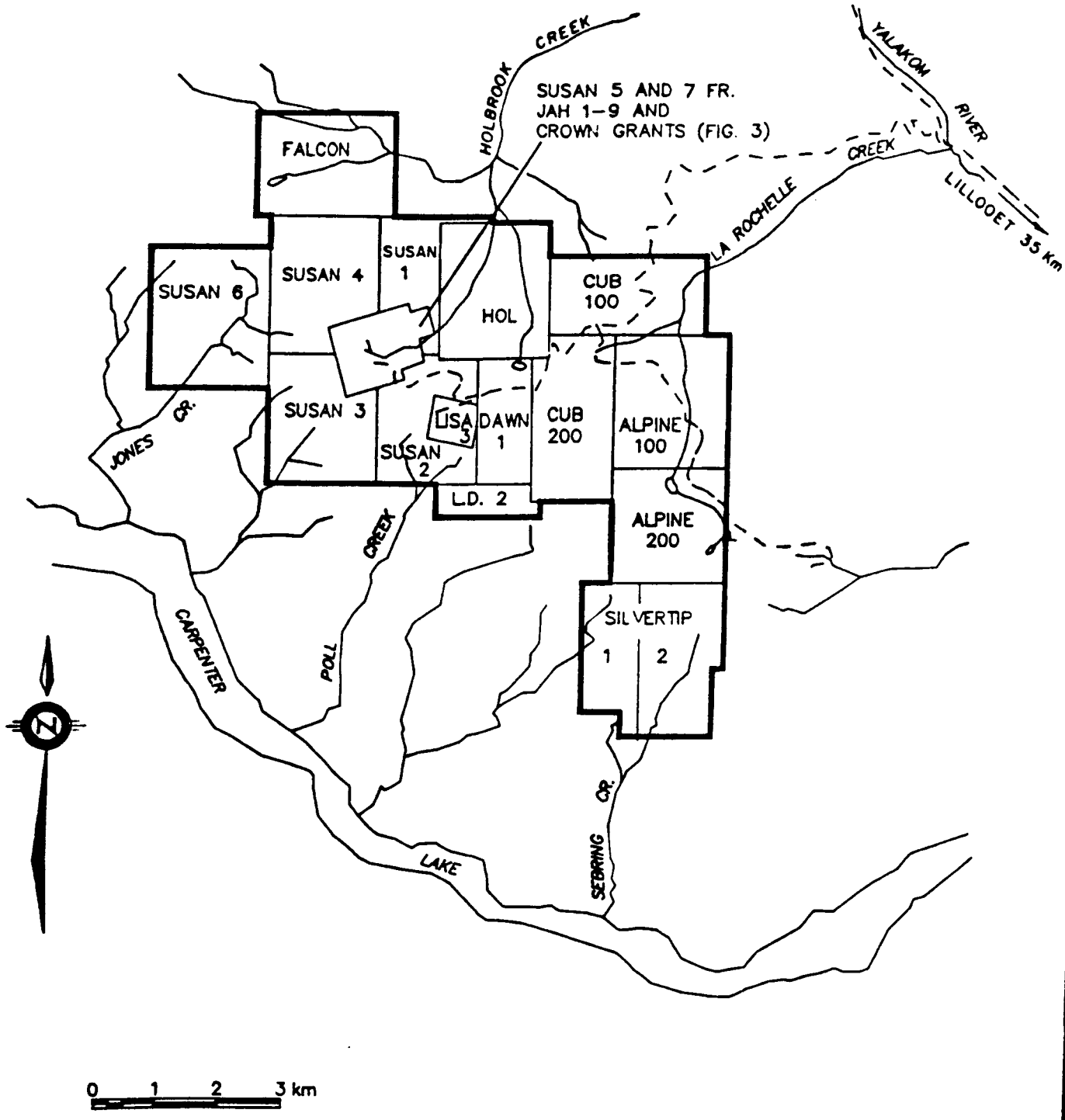
The history of the property probably dates back to the early 1900's when quartz veins were discovered. A number of surface trenches, shallow shafts and two or three adits are located on the quartz veins but no records of ore shipments exist.

Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Ltd. undertook geological, geochemical, magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys on the property in 1983-1984. Enexco International undertook surface sampling in September 1985 and drilled eight short core holes totalling 11.3 meters. In 1986 Enexco and Julia Resources Corp. conducted road construction, bulldozer trenching, geological and geochemical surveys and drilled a total of 305 meters in seven holes.

In 1983 Utah Mines Ltd. undertook geological mapping, rock sampling and localized grid soil geochemical surveys on the Hol, Alpine 100 and Alpine 200 claims which at that time were named the Hol and Roch claims.

In July, 1987, MacNeill Industrial Inc. undertook 426 km of airborne magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys on and around the property . In October, 1987 the company completed 12 bulldozer trenches totalling 395 meters, and assayed 18 rock samples for gold and six trace elements at Min En Labs in North Vancouver, B.C. Additionally 52 soil samples were collected and analyzed for gold and ten trace elements.

During Sept 1988 to Feb 1989 MacNeill Industrial Inc. during Sep 1988 to Oct 1988 completed 1309 meters of diamond drilling.



MacNEILL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 92 J/16
CLAIM MAP
G. L. Ven HUIZEN, P. Eng.
Nov. 1988 FIGURE: 2

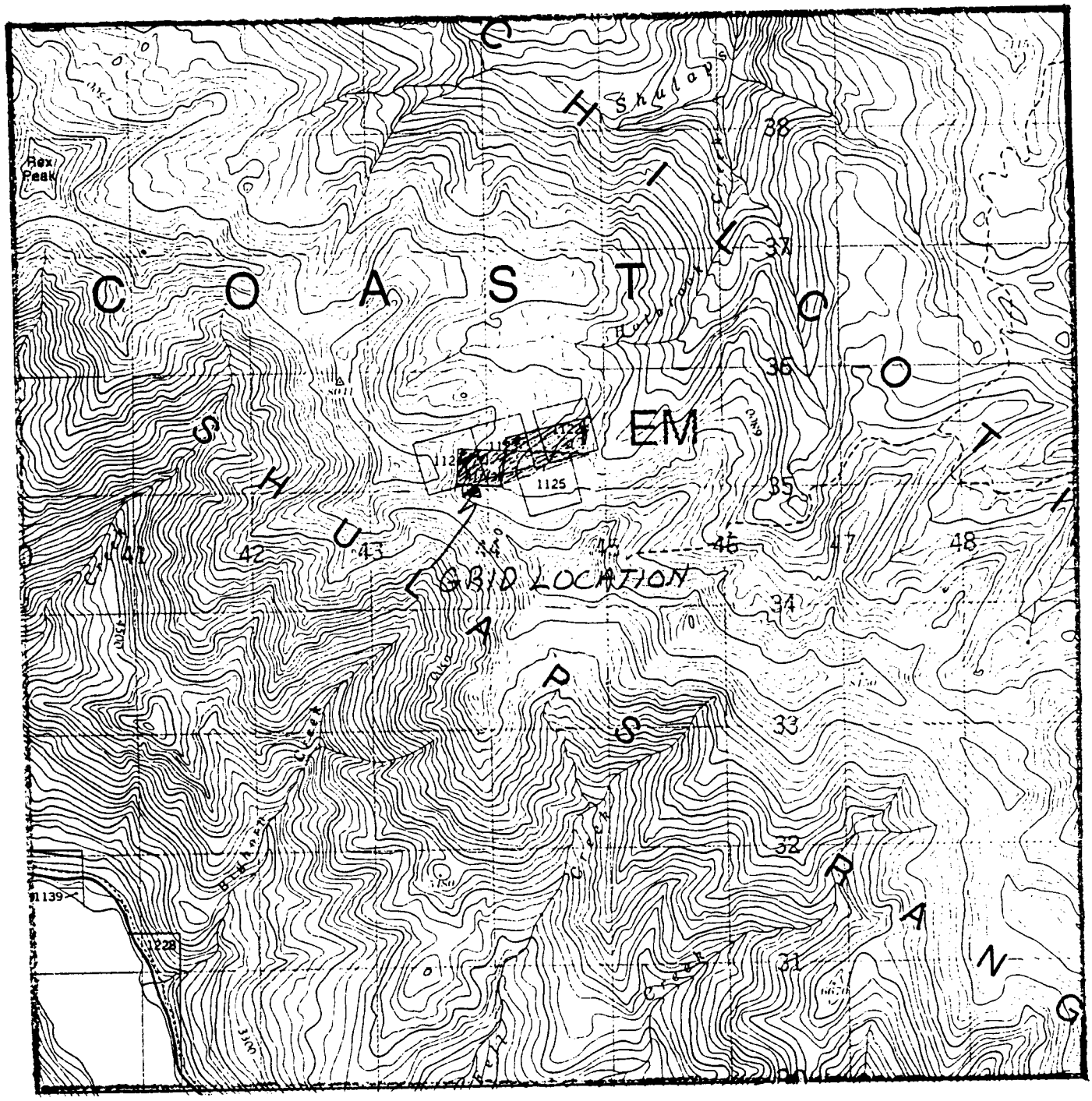
GENERAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

(From "The Spokane Property" by C.J. Westerman, 10 May 1988)

The property is located on the eastern margin of the Coast Mountain Plutonic Complex. Cretaceous granitic rocks intrude Triassic metasediments of the Bridge River Group and ultramafic rocks of the Shulaps Complex. The northwest trending Yalakom fault system passes within ten km of the property.

Bridge River Group rocks within the property are predominately argillaceous siltstones, argillites and cherts with local lenses of andesitic volcanic tuffs and rare argillaceous limestone horizons. These rocks have been partly intruded by- and are partly in fault contact with- serpentinized gabbros, peridotites and dunites of the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex. Medium grained granodiorite and quartz diorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex intrudes both the Bridge River Group and Shulaps Complex. In the vicinity of the main gold zone on the property the intrusive rocks form major E-W trending dikes, several hundred meters in width, which are partly in fault contact with older rocks. Hornblende - feldspar porphyry (Rexmount Porphyry) of Tertiary age occurs as irregular east-west trending dikes intruding all other rock types.

Gold bearing quartz veins have been emplaced along fault structures which post date intrusion of granodiorite and quartz-diorite, both of which are severely altered adjacent to the veins. Rexmount Porphyry dikes, which also host gold quartz veins, have under gone very little alteration but have locally



MAP SHOWING GRID LOCATION- FROM NTS 92J/16W 1:50,000 FIG 3

been affected by late stage movement along pre-existing faults. Northeast trending cross faults offset pre-existing east trending quartz-gold veins but are also locally mineralized.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK PROGRAM

During 13 to 20 August five men, including one senior geologist, were employed emplacing grid control lines for the geophysical survey . A crew from Scott Geophysical was on the site from 16 to 21 August and completed the IP survey. The details of the work program are found in the accompanying geophysical reports.

Respectfully submitted,

Greg L. Ven Huizen, P.Eng.

28 October 1989

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Greg L. Ven Huizen of 3889 Hudson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify that:

1. I am registered in the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia, No. 14584.

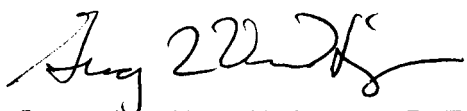
2. I am a graduate of the University of Minnesota with a Bachelor of Geo-Engineering Degree (Exploration Option) with Distinction, March 1979.

3. I have been practicing my profession since graduation.

4. The information contained in this report is from the sources disclosed in the report, the author was engaged to provide the sections required for an assessment report.

5. I own no direct, indirect and do not expect to receive any interests in the property covered in this report nor do I own any shares in MacNeill Industrial Inc.

Respectfully submitted,



Greg L. Ven Huizen, P.Eng.

28 Oct. 1989

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

WAGES	
13- 20 AUGUST	
Senior geologist 8 days @ 350.....	$2800
4 assistants 8 days @ 100 each.....	3200
GEOPHYSICAL CONTRACT 7.45 KM 16- 21 AUGUST...	9385
CAMP COSTS 70 Man days @ $40.....	2800
REPORT PREPARATION	
Alan Scott, Geophysicist.....	350
Syd Visser, Geophysicist.....	1125
Greg L. Ven Huizen, P.Eng.....	500
TOTAL COST.....	20160

APPENDIX 1- ALLEN SCOTT'S REPORT

LOGISTICAL REPORT

INDUCED POLARIZATION/RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

SPOKANE PROPERTY, LILLOOET AREA, B.C.

on behalf of

McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
2390 - 1055 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2E9

Field work completed: August 16 to 21, 1989

by

Alan Scott, Geophysicist
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
4013 West 14th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6R 2X3

August 27, 1989

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6	Recommendations	2

1. INTRODUCTION

Induced polarization and resistivity surveys were conducted over portions of the Spokane Property, Lillooet Area, B.C., within the period August 16 to 21, 1989. The work was conducted by Scott Geophysics Ltd. on behalf of McNiell Industrial Inc.

The pole dipole electrode array was used on the induced polarization survey, with an "a" spacing of 25 meters and "n" separations of 1 to 5. The current electrode was to the south of the receiving electrodes on all survey lines.

2. SURVEY LOCATION

The Spokane Property is located approximately 55 kilometers northwest of Lillooet, B.C. Access to the property is via the Yalokum logging road off the Goldbridge Road from Lillooet.

3. SURVEY GRID AND SURVEY COVERAGE

A total of 7.45 line kilometers of induced polarization survey were completed on the survey. Details of lines surveyed are given in the production reports.

4. PERSONNEL

Dominique Berube, geophysicist, was the party chief on the survey and operated the IPR11 receiver. John Perry, geologist, was the McNiell Industrial representative for the survey.

5. INSTRUMENTATION AND PROCEDURES

A Scintrex IPR11 time domain microprocessor based receiver and a Scintrex 2.5 kw IPC7 transmitter were used for the induced polarization survey. Readings were taken using a 2 second alternating square wave. The chargeability for the eighth slice (690 to 1050 milliseconds after shutoff; midpoint at 870 milliseconds) is the value that has been plotted on the accompanying plans and pseudosections.

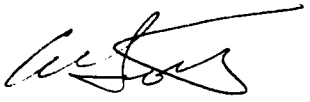
The survey data was archived, processed, and plotted using a Sharp PC7000 microcomputer running Scintrex Soft II, IGS, and proprietory software. All chargeability values were analyzed for their spectral characteristics using a curve matching procedure (Soft II).

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The accommpanying interpretation plan, and coloured set of reduced pseudosections, indicates the presence of moderate to strong chargeability highs that merit further investigation.

Correlation of these results to geological and geochemical information is required before any specific recommendations could be made.

Respectfully Submitted,



Alan Scott, Geophysicist

APPENDIX 2- SYD VISSER'S REPORT

INDUCE POLARIZATION

VLF-EM AND MAGNETOMETER

INTERPRETATION

ON THE

SPOKANE PROPERTY

FOR

MACNEILL INDUSTRIAL INC.

LILLOOET M.D.

N.T.S. 92/J16

OCTOBER 1989

Report By
Syd Visser
S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

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INTRODUCTION

A I.P. survey was completed on the Spokane property, located in the Bridgeriver area (Lillooet M.D. N.T.S. 92/J16), by Scott Geophysics LTD. in August 1989 for MacNeill Industrial INC.

A copy of the pseudosections and initial interpretation by Scott Geophysics LTD., along with magnetic and VLF-EM data from a previous survey, was supplied to S.J.V. Consultants LTD. by John Perry requesting a detail interpretation.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Induced polarization and resistivity survey coverage was from line 0 to line 1100W. Data appear noise free with only a small number of missed readings. Missed readings on lines 150W, 200W and 250W were in regions of high chargeability and may have been due to conductivity within the target zone contributing to unstable chargeability and voltage readings.

Four long chargeable zones, "A" through "D", (Plate 1) were delineated within the survey area trending approximately east-west. The longest feature, labelled Zone "A", shows high chargeability throughout much of its length. High chargeability values within Zone "A" commonly relate to low resistivity values of the order of less than 100 ohm-meters along the same trend.

Chargeability Zone "D", also a long trend, occurs on the south ends of survey lines 250W to 900W. Zone "D" exhibits high chargeability values towards the west and only moderate chargeability eastward. This zone shows some geophysical characteristics similar to those of Zone "A". As within Zone "A", high chargeability values within much of Zone "D" correspond with low resistivity values along the same strike.

Resistivity values associated with chargeable Zone "D" range from less than 100 to around 500 ohm-meters. It appears that most, if not all, of the anomalies forming Zone "D" were only partly defined by the present survey coverage due to termination of survey lines in the south. It is possible that if the chargeability and resistivity anomalies forming Zone "D" were completely covered, then the low resistivity to high chargeability correspondence would be more consistent and the values would be similar to those within Zone "A". Chargeable Zones "B", "C" and a short Zone "J" trend in the same direction as "A" and "D" and occur between Zones "A" and "D". Zones "B", "C" and "J" do not correlate with resistivity lows or highs. They occur within a resistivity environment of the order of 1000 ohm-meters to over 3000 ohm-meters which seems to represent the normal resistive background of the country rock. Some portions of chargeable Zones "B" and "C" (lines 0 to 300 W) as well as "J" show chargeability values which are as strong as those found in Zone "A", although not as widespread nor as consistent. To the west of line 700W the separation between survey lines widens from 50 meters to 100 meters. On these westerly lines, weaker chargeability trends "E" through "H" have been defined with similar strike directions.

VLF-EM and magnetic data were surveyed previous to the induced polarization survey on a different grid with the VLF-EM and magnetic grid baseline "0" reported to be about 50 meters south of the I.P. baseline "0". VLF-EM and magnetic data show an east-west trend direction similar to that of chargeability trends found during the I.P. survey.

Using the southerly grid offset, VLF-EM and magnetic data were correlated with I.P. results. Most VLF-EM conductors seem to be related to chargeability anomalies. VLF-EM response varied from weak to strong. The strongest and longest conductor system appears to correspond with much of chargeable Zone "A". Magnetic data show total magnetic field values from less than 56300 to greater than 59000 nT.

The grid area is dominated by a magnetic high which occurs roughly between chargeability Zones "A" and "C". Magnetic contours on the flank of the magnetic high appear to follow chargeability Zone "C" to some extent.

INTERPRETATION

Induced polarization, VLF-EM and magnetic results are believed to reflect bedrock geology with little interference from overburden response. Chargeability highs are interpreted to represent disseminated chargeable particles within bedrock. VLF-EM conductors probably indicate conductive areas within zones of chargeability. Magnetic features represent local changes in magnetic susceptibility and thus in the composition of bedrock.

Chargeability Zone "A", (Plate 1) in many cases, has not been completely covered by the present survey due to survey line termination to the north. In those cases where Zone "A" anomalies have been completely defined, a direct correlation exists between high chargeability and low resistivity. It is probable that if all of Zone "A" was completely covered then all of "A" would show this relationship. This long consistently high chargeability associated with low resistivity supports previous geological knowledge that Zone "A" represents graphite within metasediments. Chargeable material in both Zones "A" and "D" is believed to be shallow, perhaps on surface in some locations. The depth extent of the interpreted graphitic material may be large. A deep splay from the south flank of Zone "A" is interpreted to begin at about line 300W and to trend eastward paralleling the main zone, finally continuing off area to the east.

Chargeable Zone "D", because it shows similar characteristics to Zone "A", is also interpreted as a graphitic horizon, although based on present coverage, perhaps not as large as "A". Chargeability Zones "A" and "D"

correlate with conductivity. Zone "A" seems to be conductive and may contain more massive graphite which has caused the VLF-EM conductivity. Indirect support for this suggestion are the missed readings in regions of very high chargeability which are believed to have been due to conductivity. Conductivity associated with chargeability Zone "D" is much weaker and is only definite on lines 200W and 300W. Again the entire geophysical scenario is not evident due to limited survey coverage.

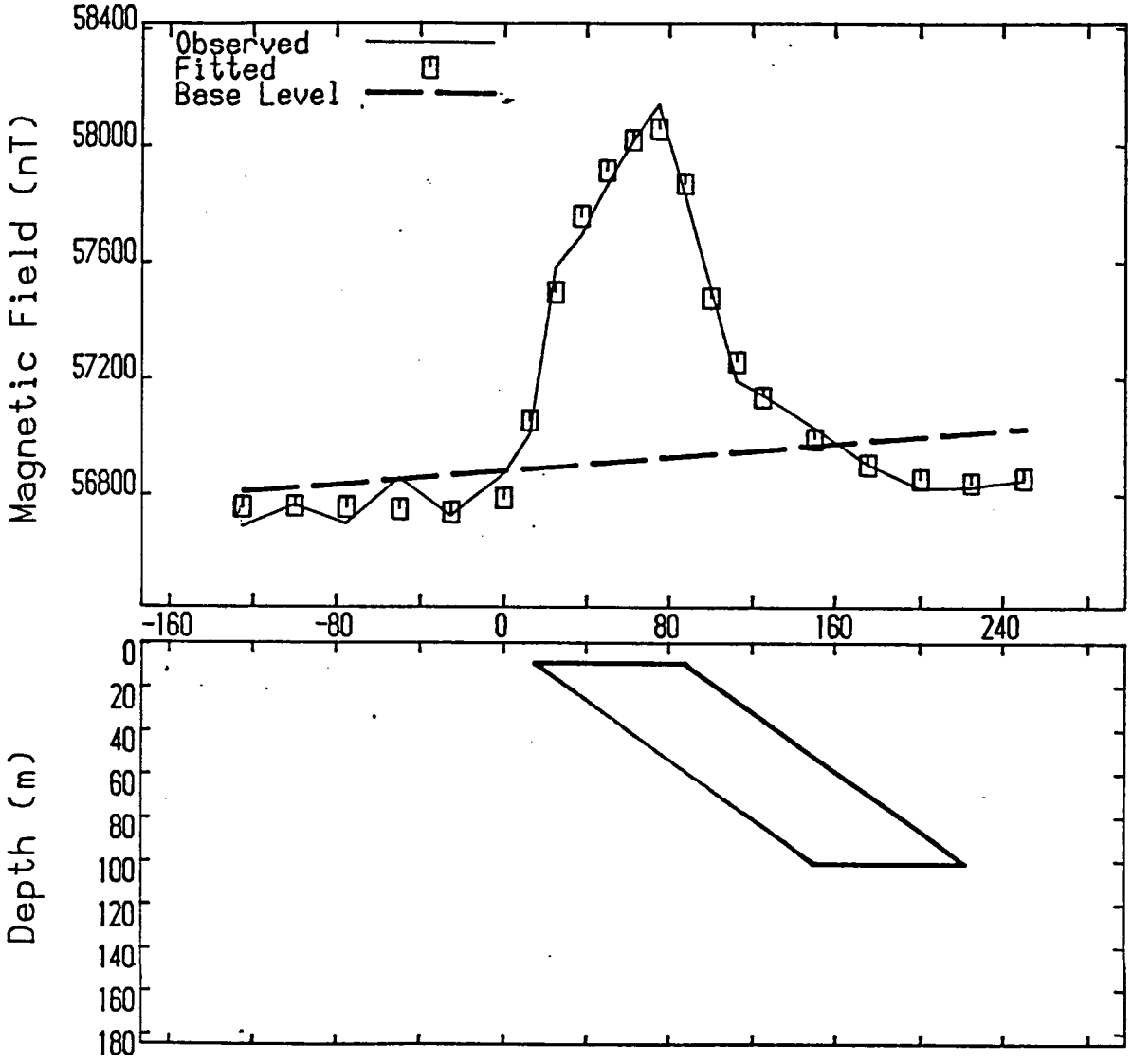
Chargeability Zones "B", "C" and "J" (Plate 1) are believed to occur within different rock types than "A" and "D". The higher resistivities suggest that chargeable particles are insulated by more resistive material such as silica. These zones are believed to represent disseminated sulphides within a silicious bedrock. From line 0 to about line 350W the chargeable material within Zones "B" and "C" is shallow. West of line 350W Zone "B" ends and "C" appears to be slightly deeper, of the order of 25 to 50 meters. The short chargeable Zone "J" is believed to be deep, possibly in the range of 150 to 200 meters below surface.

A long VLF-EM anomaly seems to be coincident with chargeable Zone "C" except on line 0. This conductor may represent conductivity within a narrow structural feature and may have been the source for mineralizing fluids. Chargeable Zone "C" seems to roughly follow magnetic contours suggesting that magnetic features in the area are related to the higher resistivity rock types rather than the carbonaceous metasediments. Support for this conclusion is shown by the trend of chargeability Zone "A" across magnetic contour lines onto the magnetic high feature west of line 550W.

A model study (Fig 1) on line 400W indicates that the magnetic body forming the magnetic high trend between "A" and "C" is a shallow tabular feature, such as a dyke, composed of basic to ultrabasic rock, dipping to the north

SPOKANE PROJECT

Line 400 W



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		TABULAR2
Depth	F	9.24 m
Half Width	F	36.5 m
Length Left	X	375 m
Length Right	X	375 m
Dip	F	34 deg
Thickness	F	91.4 m
Susceptibility	F	0.00818 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Position	F	50.6064 m
Base Level	F	56911.49 nT
Base Slope	F	.584365 nT/m

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	50000 nT
Inclination	75 deg
Declination	21 deg

PLAN DIRECTIONS:

Strike Perp	0 deg
Line Direction	15 deg
Sensor Height	2 m

FIG 1

roughly 35 degrees. This model suggests that the general dip of lithology in the region of the survey grid may be northerly and that the metasediments could overlay the basic dyke west of line 550W.

Chargeability Zones "E", "F", "G" and "H", (Plate 1) in the west part of the grid, are weak and may represent continuations of "A" and "C" across the larger line separation. If these anomalies are continuations of Zones "A" and "C" then they indicate that those zones are beginning to die out towards the west.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Chargeability Zones "B", "C" and "J" are considered the best targets for economic mineralization. If not already known, the mineralogy of Zones "B" and "C" should be determined by exploring the near surface anomalies on lines 0 to 200W for Zone "B" and on lines 0 to 300W for Zone "C". If the results of surface exploration are positive then the deeper portions of Zones "B" and "C" should be explored by drilling. A suggested drill target for Zone "B" is the deeper anomaly on line 300W or 250W. A deeper Zone "C" anomaly should be drilled on line 500W. Evidence of sulphide mineralization should be encountered at around 25 to 50 meters. Assuming a northward dip of rocks in the area, angle holes toward the south would be appropriate.

Since the chargeable material in Zone "J" is believed to be deep, this target should be considered for drilling on line 350W to test for economic minerals.

The significance of the VLF-EM conductor near Zone "C" in relation to the mineralization should be addressed. If a relationship between the mineralization and the VLF-EM conductor is found, then it is recommended to resurvey the area using more sophisticated EM techniques.

CONCLUSION

The survey area is probably flanked on both the north and south by a graphites sediments. A number of weaker anomalous zones near the baseline suggests the presence of sulphides in possible siliceous zones. All the anomalous zones with the exception of Zone "j", between lines 300 W and 400W, appear to be near surface anomalies.

The magnetic suggest that the magnetic rocks are dipping to the north.

The VLF-EM conductor near the centre of the survey area is probably related to a conductive fault or shear zone.

Syd Visser B.Sc., FGAC
Geophysicist

S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

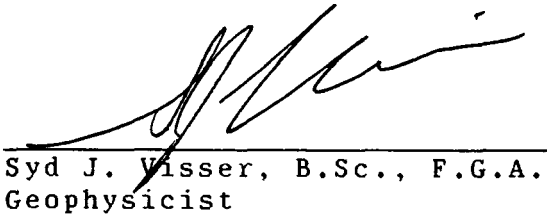
I, Syd J. Visser, of 8081 - 112th Street, Delta, British Columbia, hereby certify that,

1) I am a graduate from the University of British Columbia, 1981, where I obtained a B.Sc. (Hon.) Degree in Geology and Geophysics.

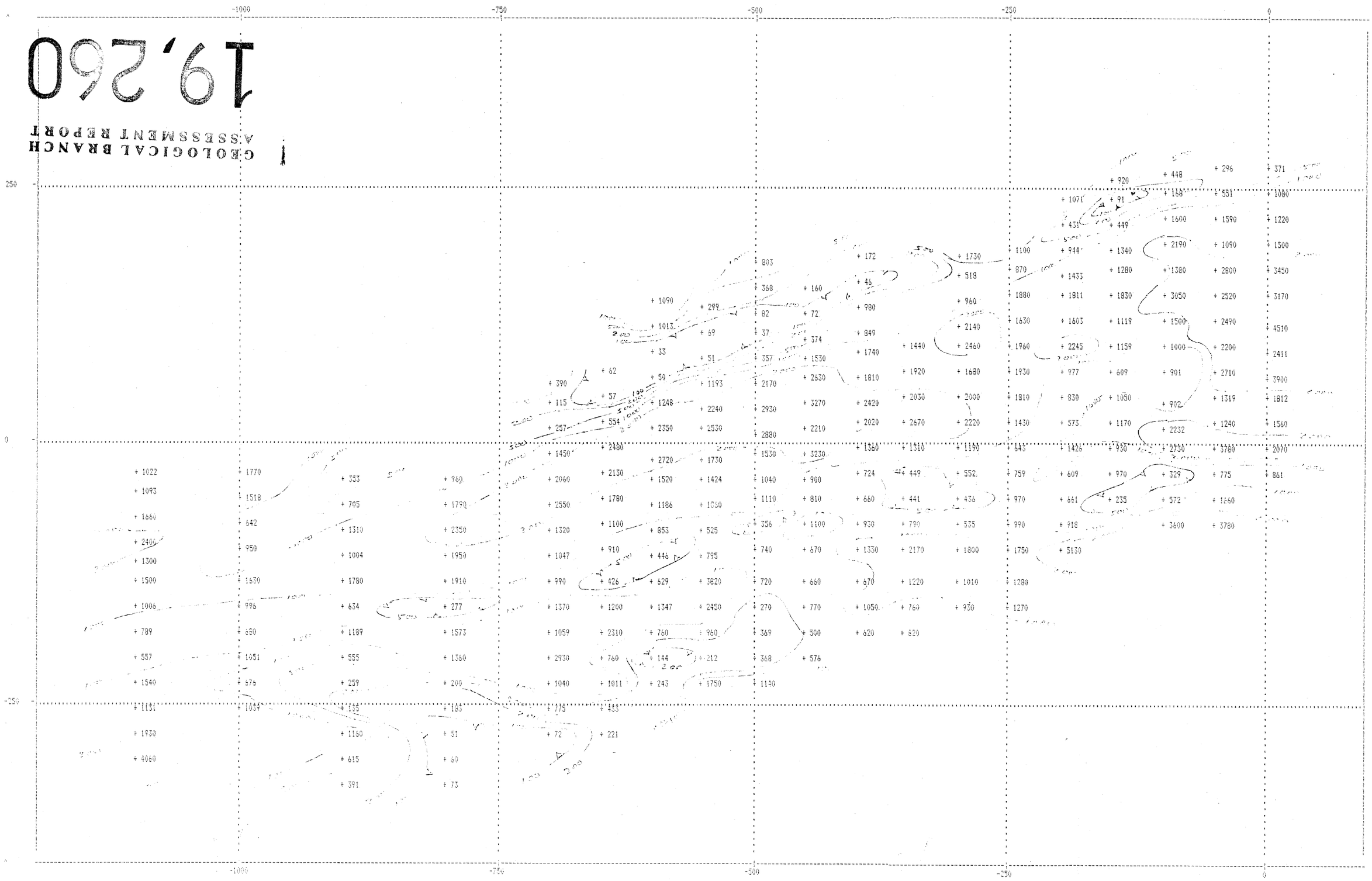
2) I am a graduate from Haileybury School of Mines, 1971.

3) I have been engaged in mining exploration since 1968.

4) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.



Syd J. Visser, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.
Geophysicist



McNEILL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY

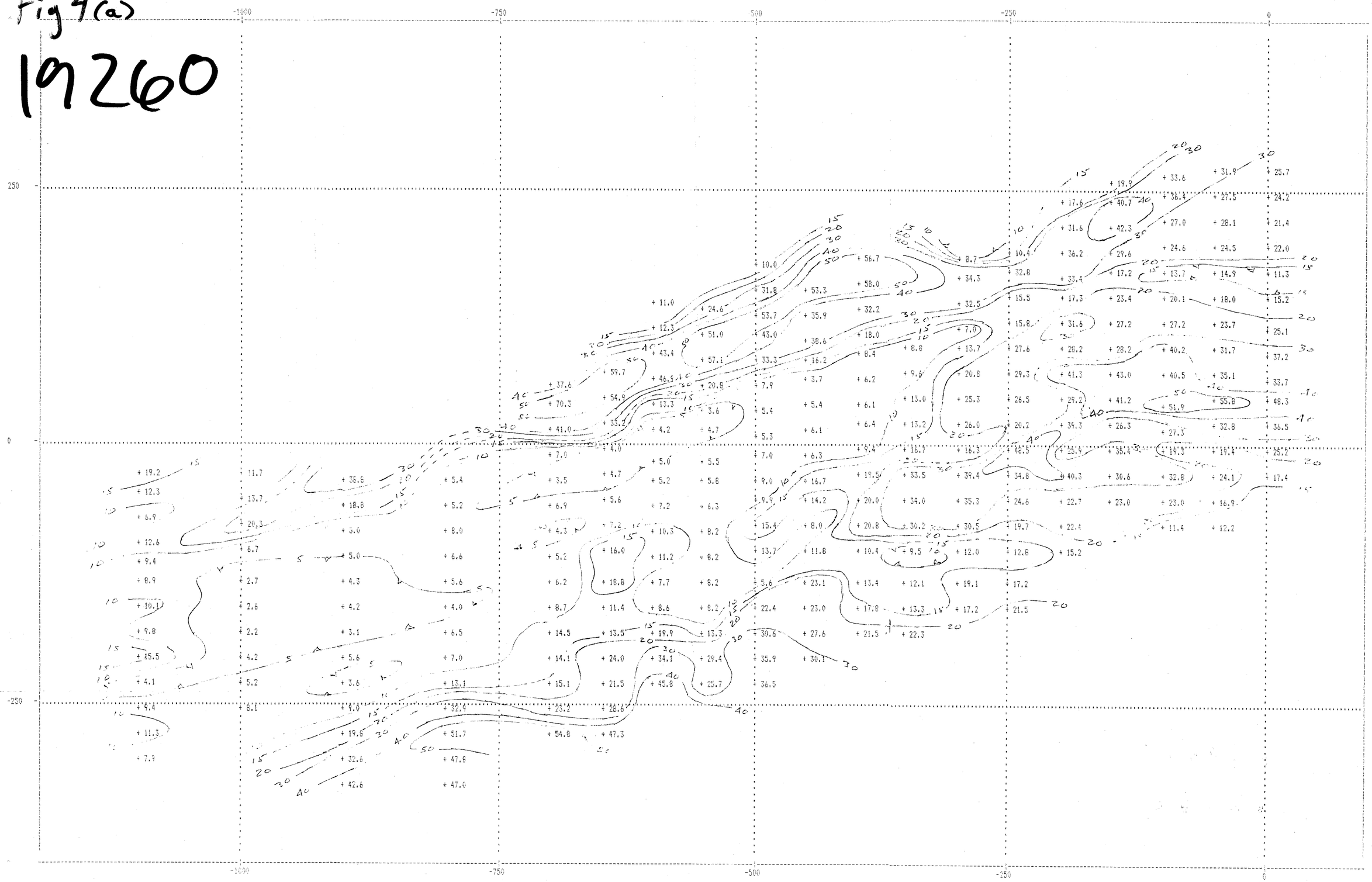
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Array:Pole-dipole C1 pos:S Dir:N A= 25
Field: RES. Sep: 1
DATE:August 25, 1989
Scale 1:2500 . User:Alan Scott

Scott Geophysics Limited

fig 4(b)

Fig 4(a)

19260

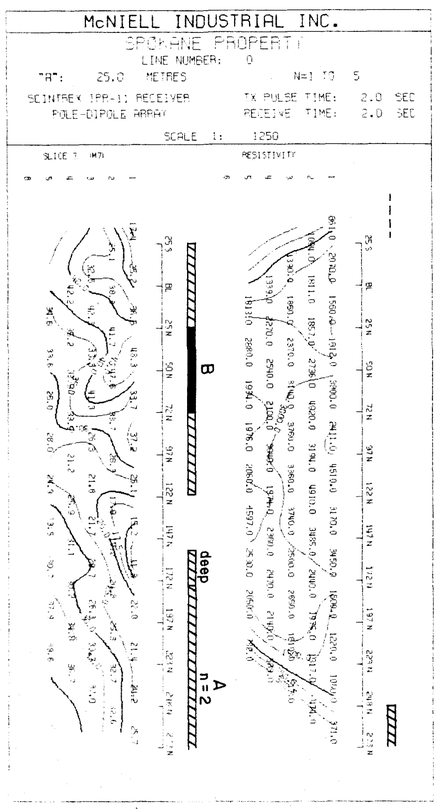


McNEILL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY

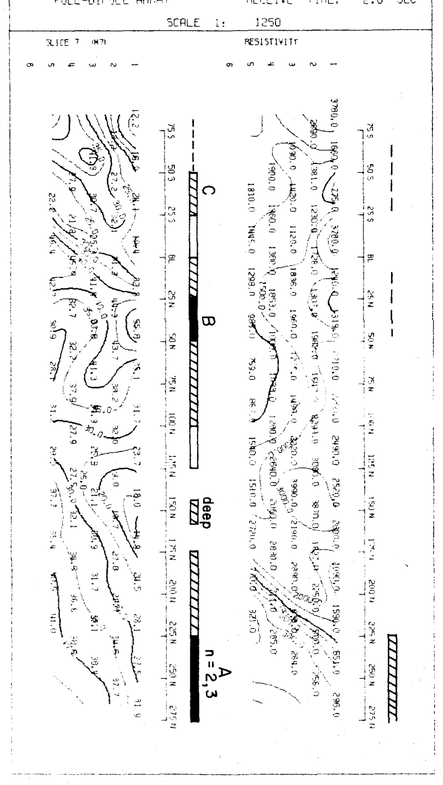
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Array:Pole-dipole C1 pos:S Dir:N A= 25
Field: M7 Sep: 1
Scale 1:2500 DATE:August 25, 1989
User:Alan Scott

Scott Geophysics Limited

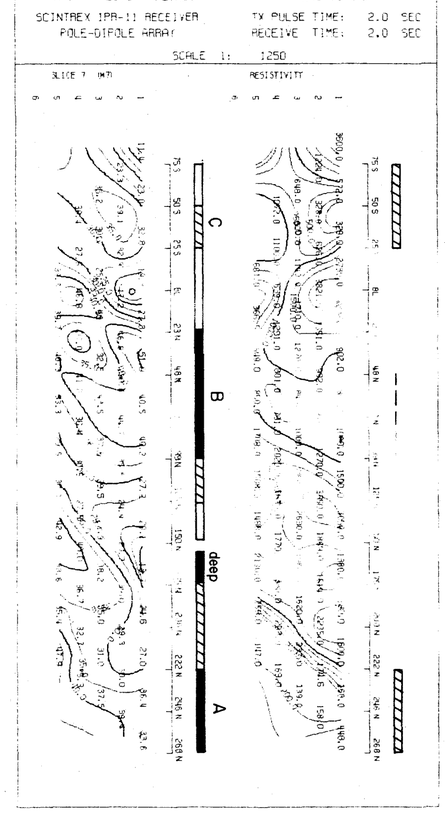
McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 0 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250



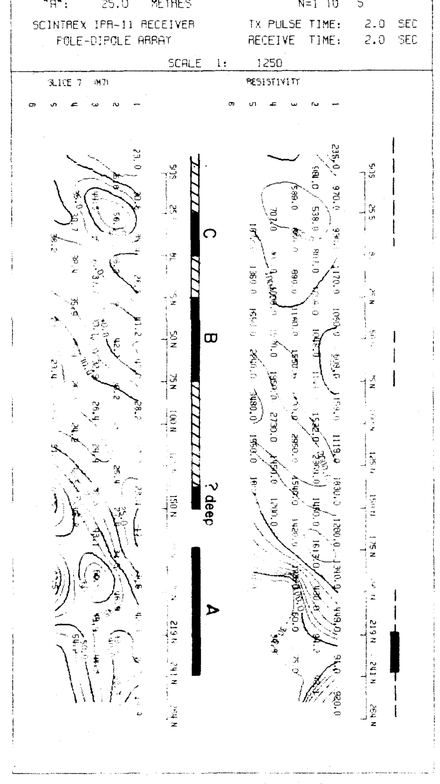
McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 50 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250



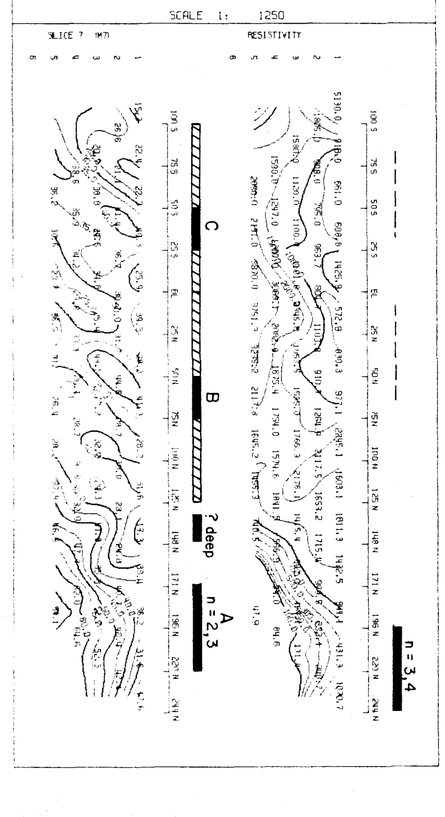
McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 100 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250



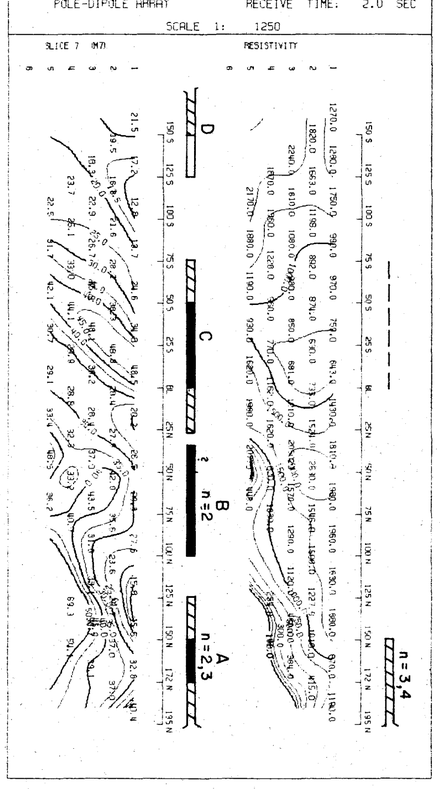
McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 150 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250



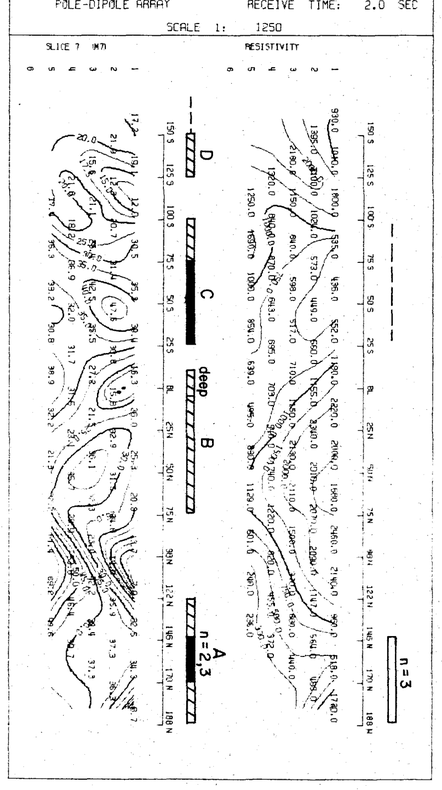
McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 200 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250



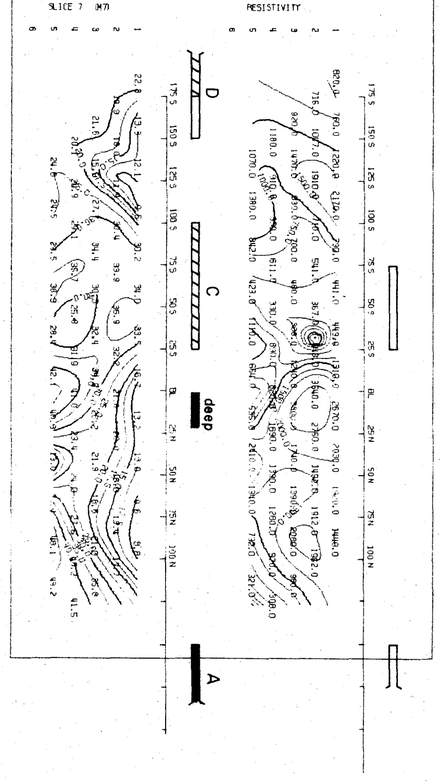
McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 250 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250



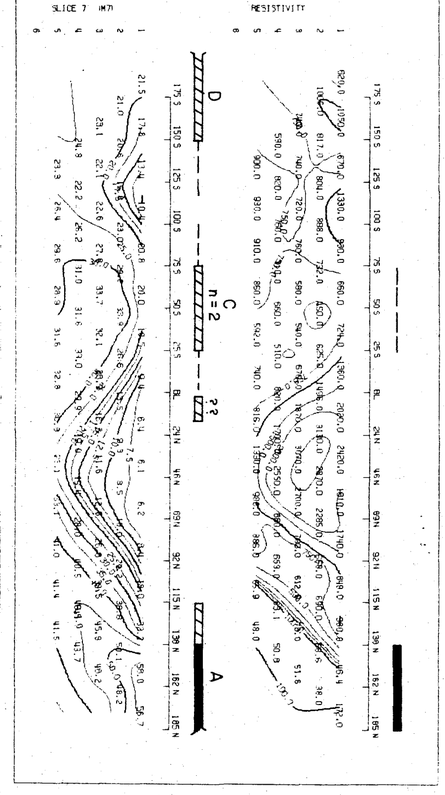
McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 300 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250



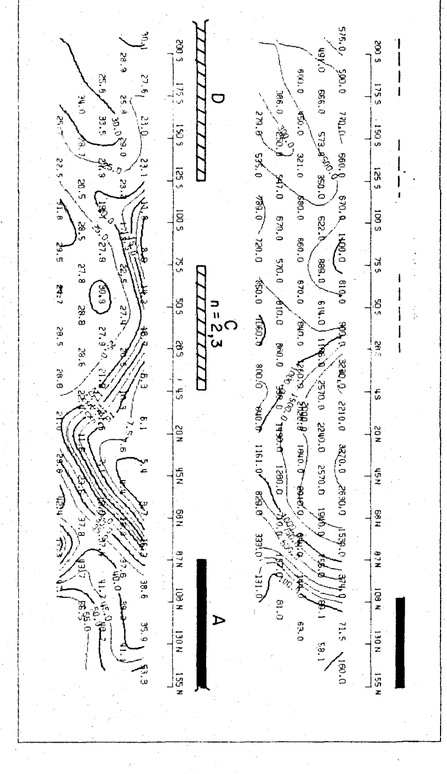
McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 350 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250



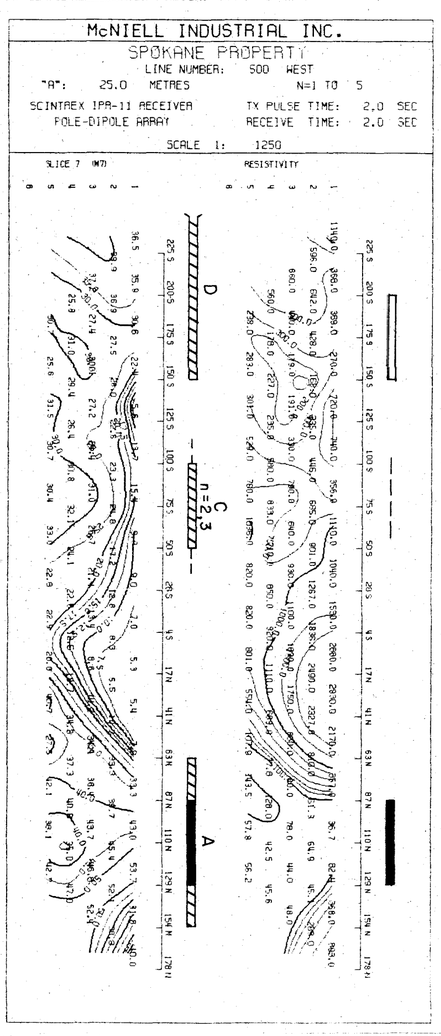
McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 400 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250



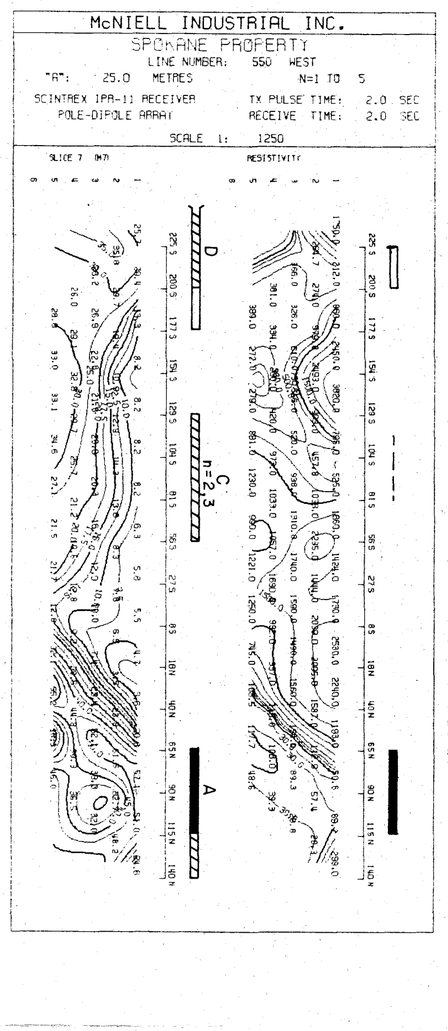
McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 450 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250



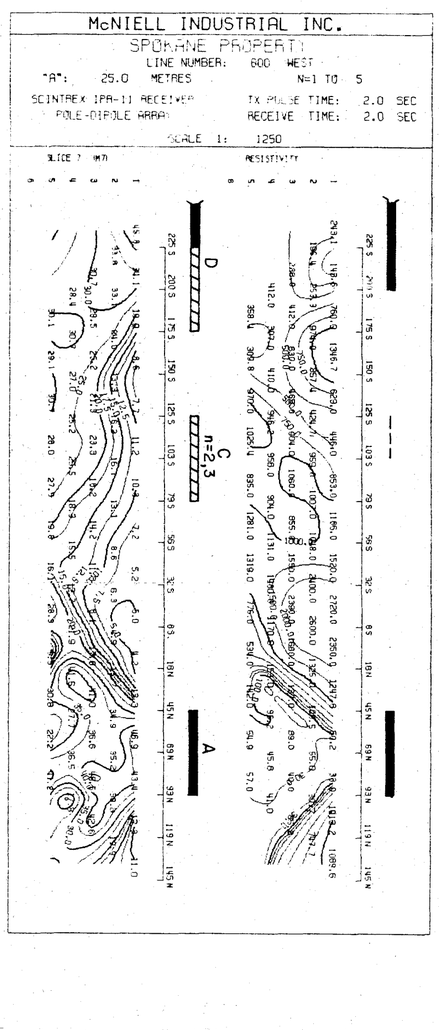
McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 500 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250



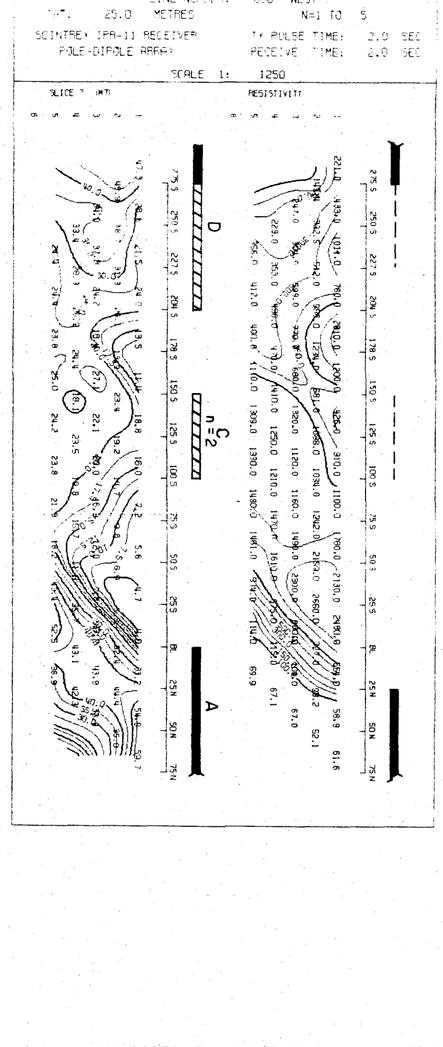
McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 550 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250



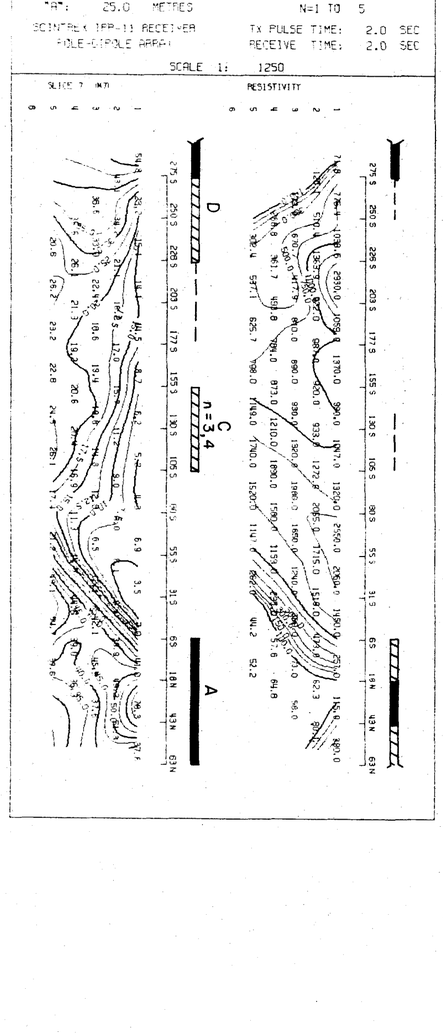
McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 600 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250



McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 650 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250



McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 700 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250



McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 800 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250

McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 900 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250

McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 1000 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250

McNIELL INDUSTRIAL INC.
SPOKANE PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 1100 WEST
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
SCINTREX IPA-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,260

Notes

1. Array, Pole-Dipole
2. "a" spacing at 25m intervals
3. n = 1 to 5
4. Instrumentation
   - Scintrex I.P.R. II Time Domain Receiver
   - Scintrex 2.5kw I.P.C. 7 Transmitter

LEGEND

Strong
Moderate
Weak
Poorly Defined

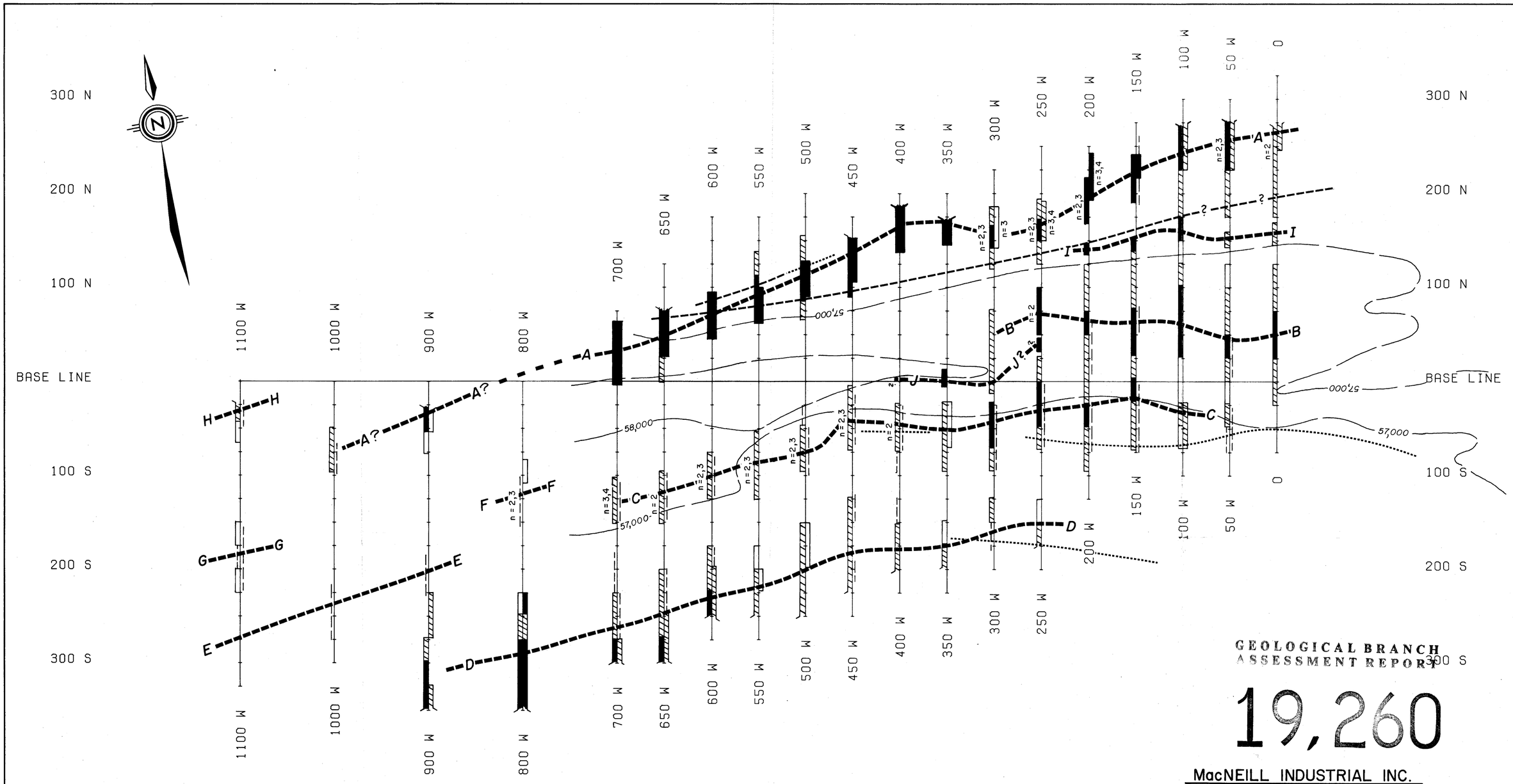
MacNEILL INDUSTRIAL LTD.

I.P. PSEUDO SECTIONS

Fig 5

OCTOBER, 1989

Data Produced By Scott Geophysics Limited



CHARGEABILITY ANOMALIES
(PLOTTED ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE LINES)

- STRONG
- MODERATE
- WEAK
- POORLY DEFINED

RESISTIVITY ANOMALIES
(PLOTTED ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE LINE)

- STRONG
- MODERATE
- WEAK
- POORLY DEFINED

VLF-EM CONDUCTOR AXIS (LOCATION APPROX.)

- STRONG
- MODERATE

57000 OUTLINE OF MAGNETIC HIGH (LOCATION APROX.)

A TREND OF CHARGEABILITY HIGH

S.J.V. CONSULTANTS LTD.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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MacNEILL INDUSTRIAL INC.

SPOKANE PROPERTY

INDUCED POLARIZATION
VLF-EM & MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
COMPILATION MAP

SCALE 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150

Fig 6

OCTOBER 1989

PLATE 1