GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

PAID
JAN 3 1 1990
GOVERNMENT AGENT
VERNON
TRANS. #

19,626

Part 2 of 4

0205

REPORT ON

GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS,

WHIT CLAIMS, WHITEMAN CREEK AREA,

VERNON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

NTS 82L/4E

CLAIM SHEET 82L/4E

LAT: 50° 13'N

LONG: 119° 39'W

Claims: WHIT 1-18 and WHIT 20-23

Record Nos.: 18010-18027,176,177,337,338

Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia

FILMED

for

Canadian Occidental Petroleum Limited Minerals

by

Frank L. Jagodits, Dipl. Eng., P. Eng., F.G.A.C.
Consulting Geophysicist

Covering Work Completed During the Period 1989

EXCALIBUR
INTERNATIONAL
CONSULTANTS LTD.

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1. INTRODUCTION

During the summer of 1988 Hutington Resources Inc. announced the discovery of gold mineralization over the Brett property about 3 km northwest from the WHIT claims. The gold mineralization occurs in a shear zone. Canadian Occidental Petroleum Limited (Canoxy) mapped a strong fault zone with intense alteration, situated along the strike extension of the gold bearing shear zone in the Brett property. Earlier geochemical surveying by Canadian Occidental indicated that a hydrothermal system along the altered fault zone exists and the discovery of gold mineralization elsewhere along this structure suggested that mineralization could exist within the WHIT claims. To investigate this possibility further geochemical analyses were conducted, which outlined areas of further interest, report by Namik Saracoglu entitled "Gold and Multielement Geochemistry of the WHIT (1-18 and 20-23) Claims ", Canadian Occidental Petroleum Limited, Minerals, November 15, 1988.

The purpose of the ground geophysical surveys was to aid the exploration effort of the property by assisting the mapping of the subsurface lithology and structure within the broad areas

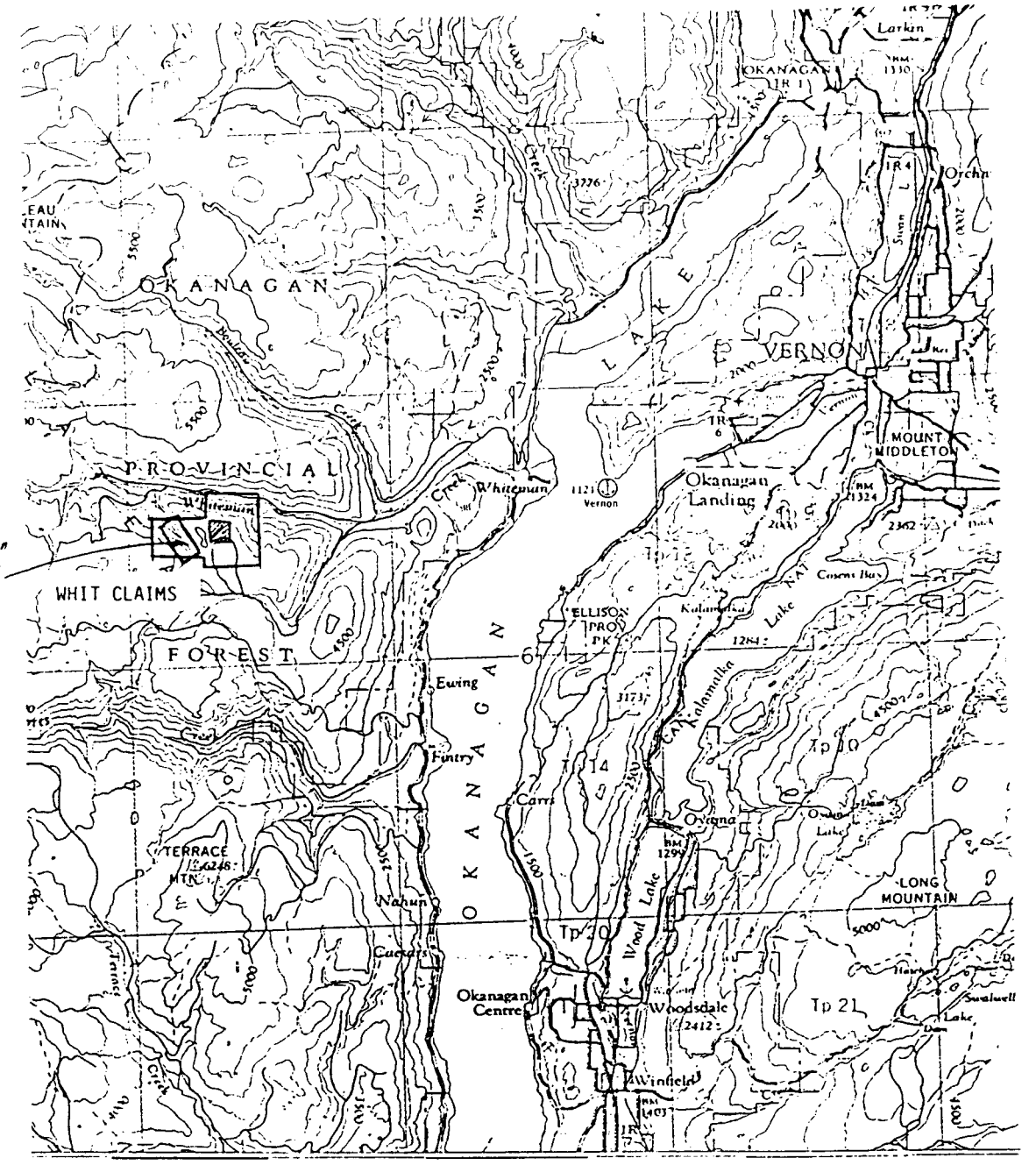
of interest outlined by mapping and geochemistry in general and locating sulphide mineralization which may be associated with gold mineralization in particular.

The WHIT claims are recorded on Claim Sheet 82 L/4E in the Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia and are located 11.5 km west of Okanagan Lake, south of Whiteman Creek (Figure 1). The topographic location of the WHIT claims and the approximate location of the grids are shown on Figures 2 and 3 respectivaly.

Peter E. Walcott & Assoc. Ltd. of Coquitlam, B.C. was contracted by Canadian Occidental Petroleum Limited to conduct ground magnetic, VLF-EM and induced polarization (IP) surveys over parts of the WHIT claims. These surveys covered two grids, Grid A and Grid B, consisting of approximately 19.2 line km of magnetic, 15.7 km of VLF-EM and 6.1 km of IP surveying over Grid A. 5.2 km of magnetic and VLF-EM surveying was needed to cover Grid B; induced polarization survey was not conducted over Grid B at this time. The work was carried out between June 12th and July 3rd, 1989 over Grid A and the subsequent survey and grid prepration over Grid B took place from September 7th to September 25th.

119° 30'

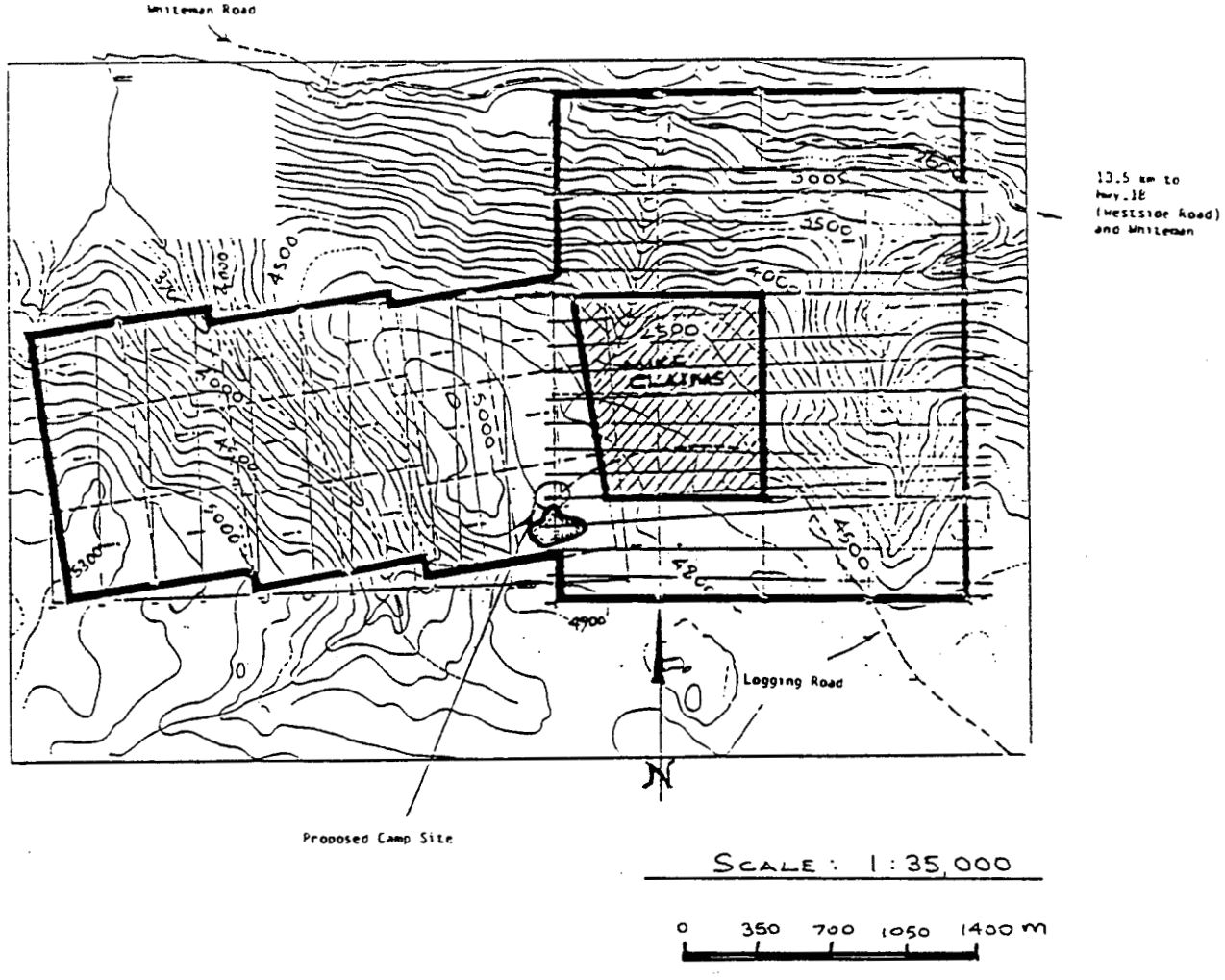
50° 15'



LOCATION MAP

Scale 1 : 250,000

Figure 1



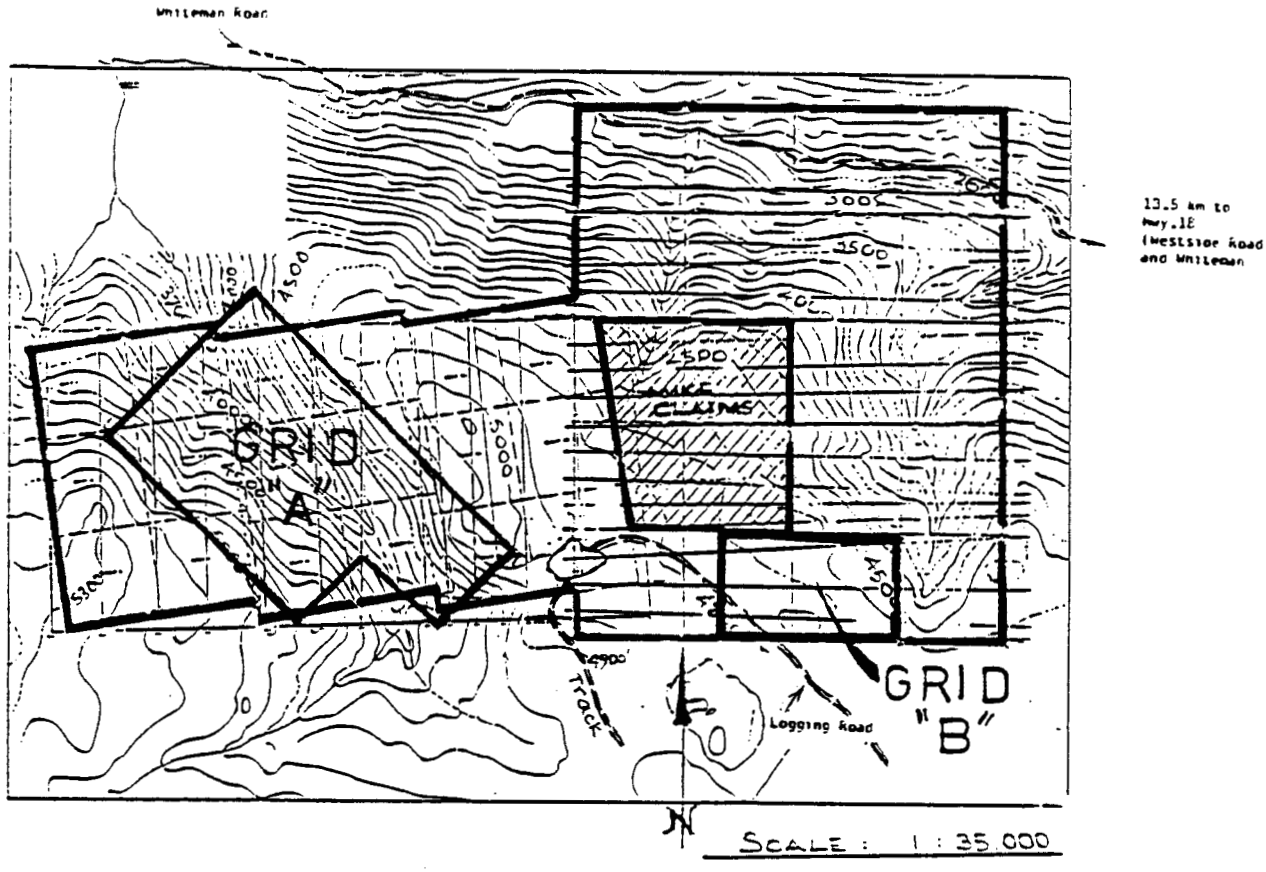
WHIT CLAIMS

TOPOGRAPHICAL LOCATION MAP

NTS 82 L/4E

FIGURE 2

N.S., Oct. 1988



WHIT CLAIMS
GRIDS "A" & "B"

TOPOGRAPHICAL LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 3

The following report presents the interpretation of the geophysical data, which is given on interpretation maps, overlaying the geophysical maps.

2. SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS AND INSTRUMENTATION

2.1 Grid Preparation

The survey lines of Grid A are 100 metres apart and were prepared by Andy Dupras Exploration Ltd. of Pentincton, B.C under contract to Canoxy. The azimuth of the survey lines is N45^{o}E, and pickets were estabilished every 25 metres.

Grid B was prepared by Peter E. Walcott & Associates Ltd. The lines are 100 metres apart and the azimuth of the base line is 0^{o}.

2.2 Magnetic Survey

The earth's total magnetic field was observed along the survey lines, base lines and tie lines at every 12.5 metres. The instrument employed for the surveying of both grids was the Omni Plus proton precession magnetometer manufactured by EDA Instruments Ltd. of Toronto, Ontario. The instrument measures

the variations of the magnetic field to an accuracy of plus or minus one nT.

The daily and diurnal variations of the magnetic field were monitored by an Omni base station magnetometer, also manufactured by EDA. The observations of the total field were corrected for the above variations by comparing them with the readings obtained by a base station magnetometer. The sampling rate of the base station magnetometer was 5 seconds and it was established near the survey area.

2.3 VLF-EM Survey

The in-phase and quadrature components of the VLF magnetic field were observed at every 12.5 metres along the survey lines employing the Omni Plus instrument while surveying Grid A. The EM-16 instrument manufactured by Geonics Ltd of Mississuaga, Ontario was utilized for the coverage of Grid B. The primary electromagnetic field was provided by the VLF transmitter located at Annapolis, Md. (NSS,frequency: 21.4 kHz, azimuth: 94°T, distance: 3585 km) for the surveying of Grid A and the tie-lines of Grid B. The lines of Grid B were surveyed using

the VLF transmitter located at Seattle, Washington (NLK, frequency: 24.8 kHz, azimuth: 217°T, distance: 280 km).

2.4 Induced Polarization Survey

The induced polarization survey was conducted along selected portions of lines 200 metres apart. The line-by-line coverage is listed in the following Table I and also indicated on the interpretation map. The survey was carried out employing the "pole-dipole" electrode array, the distance between the potential electrodes ("a") being 25 metres. Observations of apparent resistivity and chargeability were made at stations 25 metres apart and the measurments were made at "pole-dipole" separations of 25 metres, 50 metres, 75 metres and 100 metres ("n"= 1 to 4). The second current electrode was kept constant, at "infinity" to the east of the survey lines.

A pulse-type system was employed, consisting of a receiver made by EDA Instruments Ltd. of Toronto and a transmitter and motor generator manufactured by Huntec Limited of Toronto. The cycling rate of the transmitter was 2 seconds "current-on" and 2 seconds "current-off" with the pulses reversing continuously in polarity. The maximum current provided

TABLE I

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY COVERAGE

LINE	STATIONS	LENGTH (m)
400S	4+37.5E - 8+87.5E	450
200S	4+37.5E - 8+87.5E	450
0	0+37.5E - 8+87.5E	850
200N	0+12.5E - 8+87.5E	875
400N	0+37.5E - 8+87.5E	850
600N	0+37.5E - 8+87.5E	850
800N	3+62.5E - 8+87.5E	525
1000N	3+37.5E - 8+87.5E	550
1200N	6+12.5E - 8+87.5E	275
	TOTAL	5,675

to the ground by this transmitter is 2.5 kW d.c. The transmitter obtains its power from a 2.5 kW, 400 cps alternator driven by a gasoline engine.

The following parameters were measured employing the micro-processor controlled digital receiver: (a) the current (I) flowing through the current electrodes, in amperes, (b) the primary voltage (V) occuring between the potential electrodes during the "current-on" cycle and (c) the apparent chargeability in millivolts per volt as direct readout. The apparent chargeability is measured after a 160 miilisecond delay from the commencement of the "current-off" cycle. The length of the window used for the measurment was 1580 milliseconds.

The apparent resistivity in ohm-metre is computed from the current and the primary voltage and a geometric factor depending on the "a" and "n". It is noted here that the chargeability and the resistivity obtained are "apparent", indicating the values which would be obtained if the electrical properties of the ground were homogeneous down the depth of penetration of the particular electrode array used. As the electrical properties are not homogeneous in most cases, the chargeabilities and resistivities are functions of the actual chargeabilities and resistivities of earth materials.

3. PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS

3.1 Base Maps

The base maps at a scale of 1:2500 were prepared from line-cutters' maps and show survey lines, station, major planimetric features and ties with previous grids covering the claims.

3.2 Magnetic Survey

The corrected magnetic information is shown in two formats on copies of the above base maps (1:2500): (a) as the corrected values of the total magnetic field given at each station together with the profile presentation of the data and (b) as contours of the total intensity, the basic contour interval being 25 nT and 10 nT (for Grids A and B respectivaly), with suitably larger intervals in areas of steep gradients.

3.3 VLF-EM Survey

Copies of the base maps were utilized to present the VLF-EM results as profiles of the in-phase and quadrature components together with the values indicated at each station. The in-phase values were filtered using the method published by Fraser (D.C. Fraser: Contouring of VLF-EM Data, Geophysics, Vol. XXXIV, No. 6, December 1967) and the positive values were contoured employing a basic interval of 2.5.

3.4 Induced Polarization Survey

The apparent resistivity, apparent chargeability and apparent metal factors are given in pseudo-section formats along the lines surveyed. In addition, the above quantities were also filtered (the filter design is shown on the pseudo-sections) and are given as values and as profiles, located above the pseudo-section.

4. KNOWN GEOLOGY

The following notes were taken from a report by Namik Saracoglu (1988). It is noted by him that the property is found within an area mapped by A. G. Jones in 1956 (Vernon Map Area, G.S.C. Memoir 296). Property was subsequently mapped by Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. in 1975 and 1977 at a scale of 1:4800.

Two distinct rock groups were identified by the Canadian Occidental geologist: (a) "an older felsic intrusion, probably related to the mass of syenite shown by Jones which is overlain by (b) "a group of younger volcanics which were mapped regionally as Tertiary (Jones)"(Saracoglu, 1988).

Two units of the felsic intrusion are described: the first is the rarely outcroping coarse grained syenite and the second is a latite porphyry. It is noted that about 80% of the property is underlain by the felsic intrusions. The Tertiary volcanics include rocks ranging in composition from felsic to mafic and outliers of volcanics were found at widely different elevations, suggesting that "they were deposited over a very rugged pre-Tertiary topography" (Saracoglu, 1988).

Few trends of joint sets were measured which is about 130°T, approximately parallel to the main valley in the western part of the property. Observations which were made regarding the contact between the intrusives and the Tertiary volcanics and the fact that the tributary stream flows against the Whiteman Creek flow led Saracoglu to the suggestion that there is "a post-volcanic fault along the linear tributary stream" (Saracoglu, 1988).

It was noted that pyrite is locally abundant and occurs both in altered and unaltered rocks.

5. DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

5.1 General Comments

The magnetic units which are shown on the interpretation maps were outlined on the basis of the varying magnetic characteristics. These features were subsequently assigned a geological identification which is based on the correlation between the known geology and the magnetic signatures.

VLF-EM responses are generated by two phenomena singularly or in combination and these are: (a) current gathering and (b) induction. In the first instance, the return current to transmitter, which seeks the paths of least resistance (conductive shears, faults, conductive contacts etc) causes VLF-EM responses. The anomalous responses occuring over these features are very similar to those responses generated by induction. In the second case the VLF-EM anomalies are caused by secondary electromagnetic fields induced by eddy currents in a conductor (sulphides, graphite conductive structures etc). It is believed that the detected VLF-EM responses are mainly due

to current gathering along conductive structures and contacts.

The induced polarization anomalies are classified as: (a) "well defined, strong increasing polarization with or without marked decrease in resistivity", (b) " fairly well defined moderate increase in polarization" and (c) "poorly defined polarization increase". In addition the symbol "RT" is used to indicate that the anomalous induced polarization responses may be due to rock type changes rather than descrete polarizable sources e.g. volcanics known to contain fairly abundant pyrite. Well defined apparent resistivity lows are identified on the pseudo-sections as well as on the interpretatation map.

5.2 Grid A

There are four reasonably well defined magnetic domains covering Grid A. These were delineated on the basis of the perceived prevalence of the magnetic anomalies, which could represent flat-laying Tertiary volcanics. These rocks cover the older intrusives and their magnetic signatures may obscure the anomalies caused by the intrusives.

Magnetic Domain A occupies the northern one-third of the grid, where the magnetic gradients are relatively gentle. The domain describes generally non-magnetic intrusives; the small amplitude, local magnetic anomalies may indicate outliers of the volcanics, albeit less magnetic than the ones to the south, or more magnetic phases of the intrusives. The domain is identified as "intrusives and some volcanics" on the interpretation map.

The relatively small aereal extent Domain B in the central west map area is believed to represent a zone of transition between Domains A and C. Domain B is marked as "intrusives and volcanics". The main feature of Domain C is the magnetic lows associated with the "positive" anomalies of Domain D delineating the flat-laying Tertiary volcanics. The domain also include anomalies which represent magnetic volcanic rocks.

Domain D, denoted as "volcanics and some intrusives" occupies the approximate southern one-third of Grid A. Magnetic units M1, M2 and M3 were singled out as examples of the magnetic signatures caused by the mafic composition, flat-laying Tertiary volcanics. It is known that elsewhere (e.g. State of Washington) the Tertiary volcanics have a considerably large remanent magnetization component which is opposing the present day field. It is not unreasonable to assume that the magnetic signatures of

the Tertiary volcanics of the WHIT claims may also include the effects of remanent magnetization.

Nearly east-west, west-northwest and north-northest faults and/or shear zones were outlined on the basis of the discontinuities displayed on the magnetic contour map.

The fault which is believed to control the north-flowing main creek of Grid A is not recognizeable in the magnetic data, however, displacements of the main fault along east-west, north-south, north-northeast can be inferred from the magnetic data.

The recorded VLF-EM fields demark generally weak, discontinuos conductors with few exceptions. Prior to discussing the exceptions it is worth examining the VLF-EM signatures associated with the structure of interest, the fault controlling the creek. One could expect that a fault having considerable strike length will produce VLF anomalies; however in this particular case only minor, weak anomalies obtained over the fault, indicating that the feature is only weakly conducting. It is noted here, that distinct, low apparent resistivity patterns, displayed on the pseudo-sections, demark the creek.

The strongest responses are associated with VC1 and VC2 which could indicate structures subparallel to the main fault. Weaker, but longer strike length VC3, VC4, VC5, VC6 and VC7 are representatives of the nearly east-west striking structures.

Two main groups of induced polarization anomalies can be distinguished:

Group A: consisting of generally strong IP responses located along the northern margin and within Magnetic Domain D, and

Group B: composed of generally weaker anomalies found in Magnetic Domain A, intrusives and some volcanics.

The best developed system composed of anomalies located along Lines 0, 200N, 400N and 600N is associated with Magnetic Unit M1 which is believed to represent volcanics. The volcanics are known to contain considerable pyrite. Although the best responses are associated with magnetic anomalies, the induced polarization signatures extend beyond the magnetically indicated volcanics. Fairly wide sources are implied, excepting Line 0 where the best response is narrower and it is just south of the

creek, which may represent the favourable fault. The narrow, well defined anomaly on Line 400S is only partly associated with a magnetic response and it is on the extension of the creek; significantly it may be located at the intersection of the main fault and an interpreted shaear zone. It is a worthwhile target for further investigation, together with the narrow part of the anomaly along Line 0.

As noted earlier the anomalies of Group B are weaker and more diffused. The stronger parts of the responses are more often than not associated with local magnetic anomalies indicating possible volcanics. The somewhat narrower second order anomalies of Lines 200N and 200S may hold further interest.

5.3 Grid B

Two distinct magnetic domains can be recognized over Grid B. Domain AB, described as "intrusives and volcanics" covers almost the entire grid area, save the southern margin. The domain encloses two magnetic units, M1B and M2B, demarking mafic volcanic rocks, which cover the essentially non-magnetic intrusives. Other, nearly north-south striking, lower amplitude

anomalies of the domain may indicate less magnetic volcanics and/or intrusives with increased magnetite content.

Domain BB located along the southern margin of the grid encloses large amplitude anomalies which signify mafic composition, flat-laying volcanics (Tertiary).

Northeast and northwest striking shear zones and/or faults were interpreted from the dislocations of the magnetic contours.

The signicant feature emerging from the VLF-EM data is the north-northwest striking interpreted fault VB1, which may be the offset continuation of the major structure of Grid A. As noted earlier, the major structure of Grid A is on strike of the gold bearing structure of the Brett property.

The best defined VLF-EM event is located in the eastern quadrant of the grid. It is suggested that this nearly north-south striking conductor describes a shear zone and/or fault. The VLF-EM survey have also outlined other nearly north-south striking (not suprising when the location of the transmitter is taken into account) anomalous trends which may indicate shear zones and/or faults.

The important discovery of the possible north-northwest striking stucture VB1 needs additional work for which recommendations are made in the following.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The ground magnetic surveys of Grids A and B have outlined zones which are underlain by intrusives and areas of the above older intrusives are covered by Tertiary volcanics. The intrusives are non-magnetic and the magnetic characteristics of the volcanics indicate composition varying from felsic to mafic, which is in accord with the known geology.

The VLF-EM survey of Grid A have delineated a set of conductor axes (VC3 to VC7) which generally strike east-west. It is noted that the major fault of the grid, which is believed to control the location of the creek did not produce well defined VLF-EM signatures. On the other hand, easily discernible apparent resistivity lows were defined by the IP/resistivity survey over the creek. Saracoglu notes that alteration can be observed on both sides of the fault, however, there are no easily recognizeable geophysical signatures of this alteration.

Two zones of IP activity were outlined. The first one, in the southern part of the grid is within the area underlain by "volcanics and intrusives". The anomalies of the second zone are generally weaker and are found in the north where intrusives

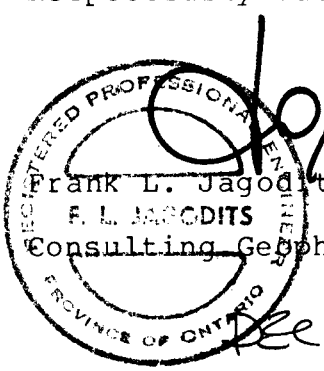
prevail with outliers of volcanics. The relatively high pyrite content of the volcanics is known. The correlation between magnetics and IP anomalous responses suggests that the majority of the IP responses may be due to pyrite in the volcanics, but there are exceptions.

It is recommended, that the results of the ground geophysical surveys should be integrated with previous geochemical data and geological field observations. Furthermore, on the basis of the induced polarization results, two areas of special interest are selected which deserve further attention. The first anomalous locale is centred about 5+25E along Line 400S where a narrow well-defined anomaly occurs in a structurally complex zone. The second anomaly of interest is centred at 4+75E along Line 0, just south of the creek. The best part of the anomaly is at the eastern end of a much wider anomalous zone which itself may indicate pyrite bearing volcanics.

It is recommended that the vicinity of the north-northwest trending fault VB1 should be investigated for mineralization and that this area should also be sampled for

geochemical analysis. Further work on Grid B will depend on the results of the mapping and geochemical analysis.

Respectfully Submitted



Frank L. Jagodits, Dipl.Eng., P.Eng., FGAC
Consulting Geophysicist

Dec. 1989.

7. APPENDIX

- Cost Break-down
- Writer's Qualifications

COST BREAKDOWN

Grid Preparation			
Grid A	$13,600.00		
Grid B	11,010.00		
			$24,610.00
Ground Geophysical Surveys			
Grid A	26,708.00		
Grid B	1,218.00		
			27,926.00
Data Reduction and Presentation			
Tesla-10 Ltd.	1,442.00		
	820.00		
		2,262.00	
R. T. Marcroft & Assoc.	100.00		
	825.00		
		925.00	
MC Reproductions	8.75		
	89.49		
		98.24	
			3,285.24
Professional Services			
Survey planning,	1,480.00		
interpretation and	2,720.00		
reporting by			
F. L. Jagodits, P. Eng., FGAC			4,200.00
			$60,021.24

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME : Francis (Frank) L. Jagodits

RESIDENCE : 353 Berkeley St.,
TORONTO, Ontario, Canada, M5A 2X6

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS :

Elementary and Secondary education in Szombathely, Hungary

Geophysical Engineering Diploma, Technical University of Sopron, Hungary - (1951-1956)

Post Graduate Studies in Photo-Interpretation for Engineers, University of Toronto Extension

WORK EXPERIENCE :

1956 Hungarian Uranium Mines, Geophysicist; uranium exploration, supervision of field crews, data compilation and interpretation.

1957 - 1964	Hunting Technical and Exploration Services Ltd. later Hunting Survey Corporation, Toronto, Ontario. Project Geophysicist: interpretation of airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys (mineral and oil exploration) from Latin, America, Canada and U.S.A. Shallow refraction engineering seismic surveys and interpretation.
1963 - 1964	Hunting Survey Corporation, Toronto, Manager of Gravity Operations; in charge of large scale gravity surveys in the Foothills of the Rocky Mountains and helicopter supported surveys in the Canadian Arctic Islands.
1964 - 1970	Huntec Limited, later Huntec Division of Kenting Earth Sciences Ltd., Toronto; Senior Geophysicist (1964-1967): interpretation of airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys for the U.N. (Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama); supervision of airborne surveys (Africa); participated in the development of the Hydrosonde marine seismic system and later conducted numerous surveys with the system.

Operations Manager (1968): responsible for all projects from negotiating to reporting, including integrated exploration programmes in Canada and Central America.
General Manager, Earth Science Department (1969): responsible for mangement of the Department.
Chief Geophysicist (1970): responsible for all technical aspects.

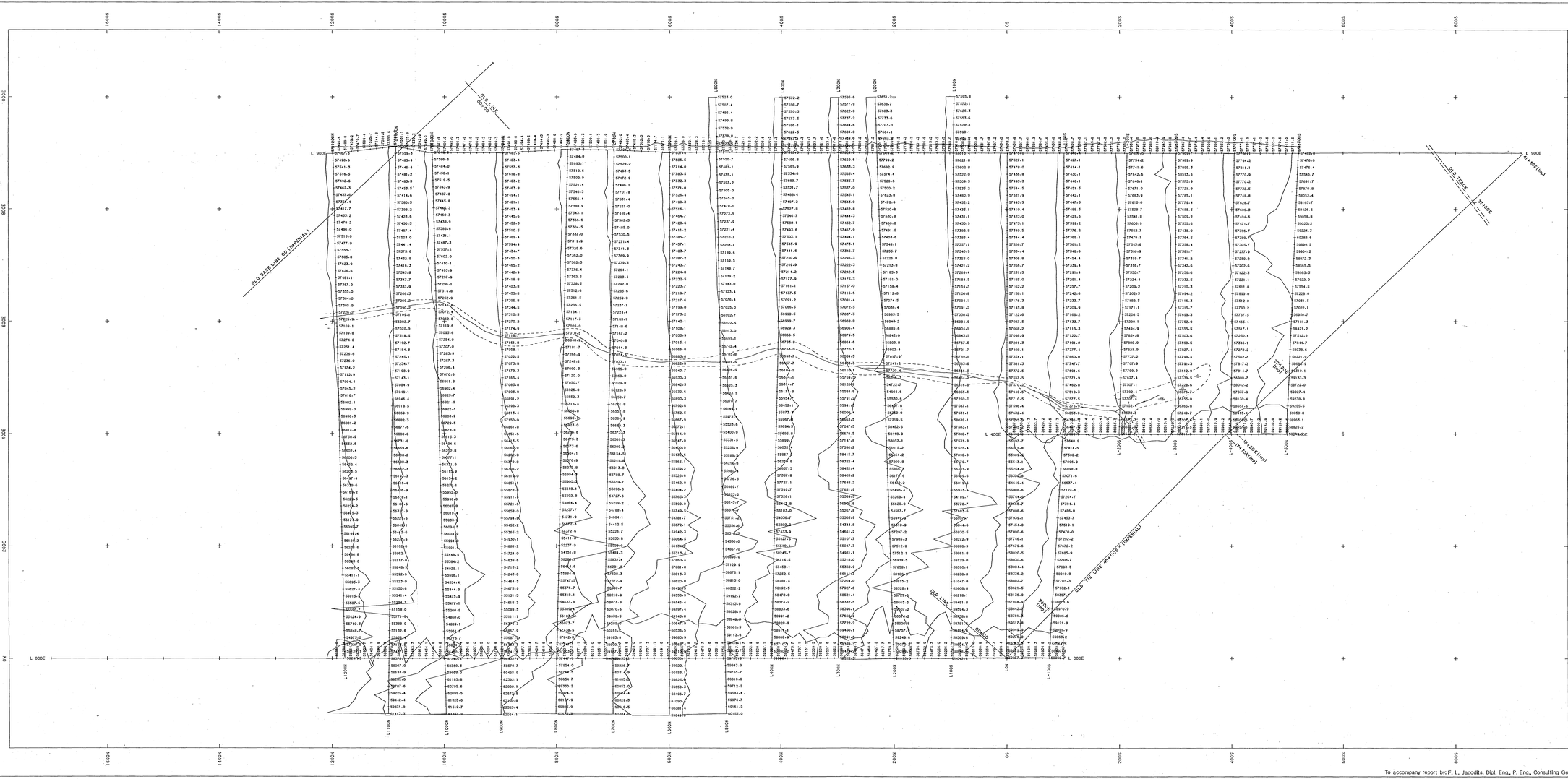
1970 - 1978 Barringer Research Ltd., Toronto; Senior Geophysicist rising to Chief Geophysicist, Manager of Airborne Operations: responsible for the Geophysical Department of the Exploration Division which conducted airborne and ground surveys for a Joint Venture in integrated exploration programmes in Canada and Fiji. Participated in the development of the E-PHASE airborne resistivity system, and later supervised and interpreted the data. As Manager of Airborne Operations organized and supervised airborne geophysical and airborne geochemical surveys.

1978 - present	Excalibur International Consultants Ltd., Toronto; Consulting Geophysicist: consultant to mining exploration companies (uranium, base and precious metal exploration), supervised airborne surveys and interpretations for the U.N. (Mauritania, the Yemens), airborne survey planning for CIDA (Honduras), conducted geophysical seminars for mining companies and for civil engineers. Part-time instructor of geophysics at the Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS :

- Member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario
- Society of Exploration Geophysicists
- Canadian Exploration Geophysical Society
- European Association of Exploration Geophysicists
- Canadian-Hungarian Engineers Association
- British Columbia Geophysical Society
- Canadian Geophysical Union
- Geological Association of Canada

- Past Member, Committee on Exploration and Classification of Earth Materials, Transportation Research Board, National Research Council, USA
- Past Member, Working Group on Geoscience, Canadian Advisory Committee on Remote Sensing, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources



INSTRUMENTS

EDA OMNI PLUS
EDA BASE STATION SYSTEM

LEGEND

BASE VALUE = 57000 nT
VERTICAL SCALE = 1000 nT/cm

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,626

Part 2 of 4

GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS BY
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LTD.
Coquitlam, B. C.

PROCESSED BY
TESLA - 10 LTD
Mississauga, Ont.

CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM LTD
MINERALS

WHIT CLAIMS

VERNON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
N.T.S. 82L/4E

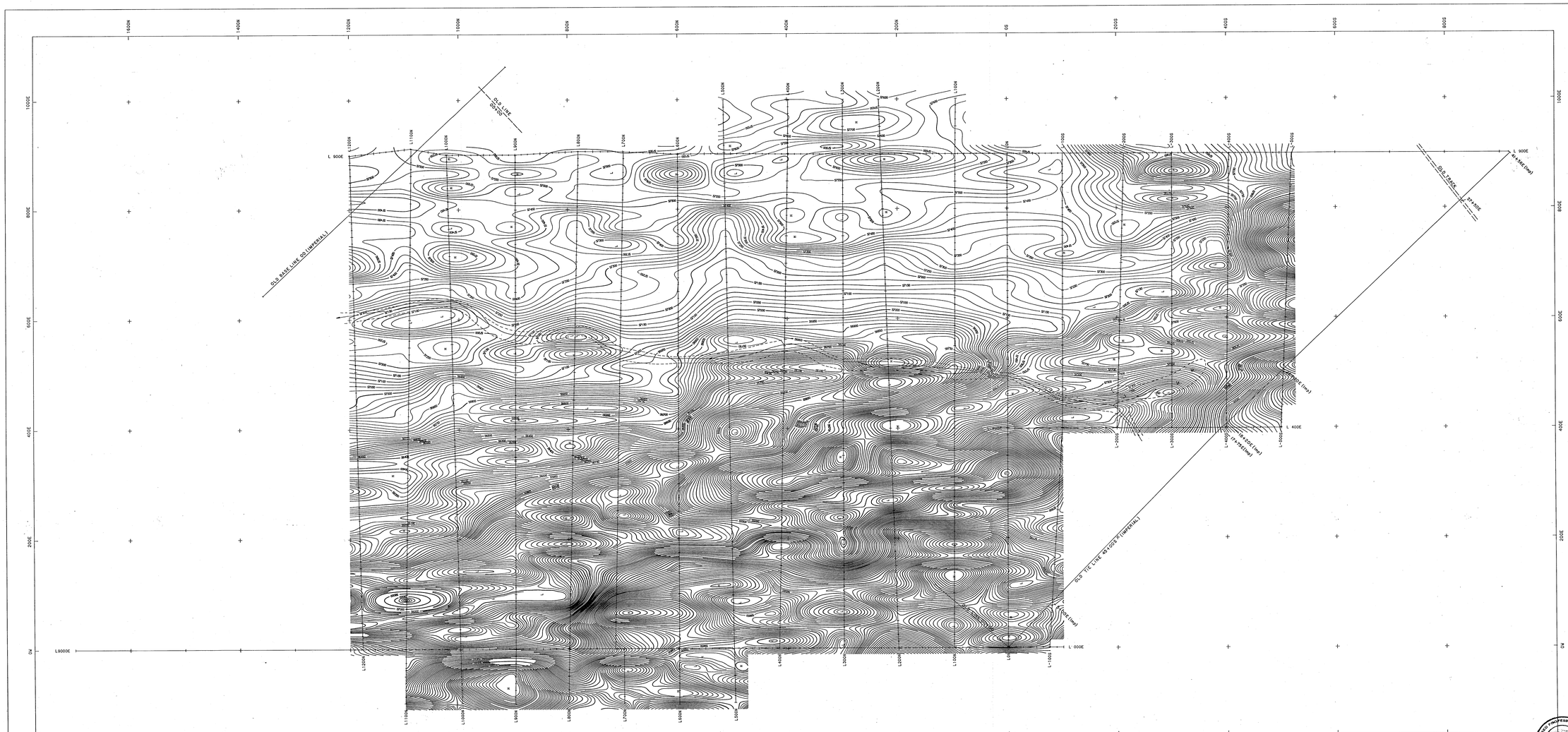
GRID A

GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY

PROFILES OF TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY

DATE: Oct.89	GEOLOGIST: N. Seravalle	DRAWN BY: TESLA-10 LTD	Dwg. No. EIC-2191A

To accompany report by: F. L. Jagodits, Dipl. Eng., P. Eng., Consulting Geophysicist.



INSTRUMENTS

EDA OMNI PLUS
EDA BASE STATION SYSTEM

LEGEND

TOTAL FIELD CONTOUR INTERVALS

1000 nT
100 nT
25 nT

GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS BY

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LTD.
Coquitlam, B. C.

PROCESSED BY

TESLA - 10 LTD
Mississauga, Ont.

M.N.
T.N.
21°40'

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,626 part 2 of 4

0 100 200m
Scale 1:2500

CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM LTD
MINERALS

WHIT CLAIMS

VERNON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
N.T.S. 82L/4E

GRID A

GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY

CONTOURS OF TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY

DATE: Oct.89	GEOLOGIST: N. Sarangle	DRAWN BY: TESLA-10 LTD	Dwg. No. EIC-2191B

To accompany report by: F. L. Jagodits, Dipl. Eng., P. Eng., Consulting Geophysicist

F. L. JAGODITS
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,626

Part 2 of 4

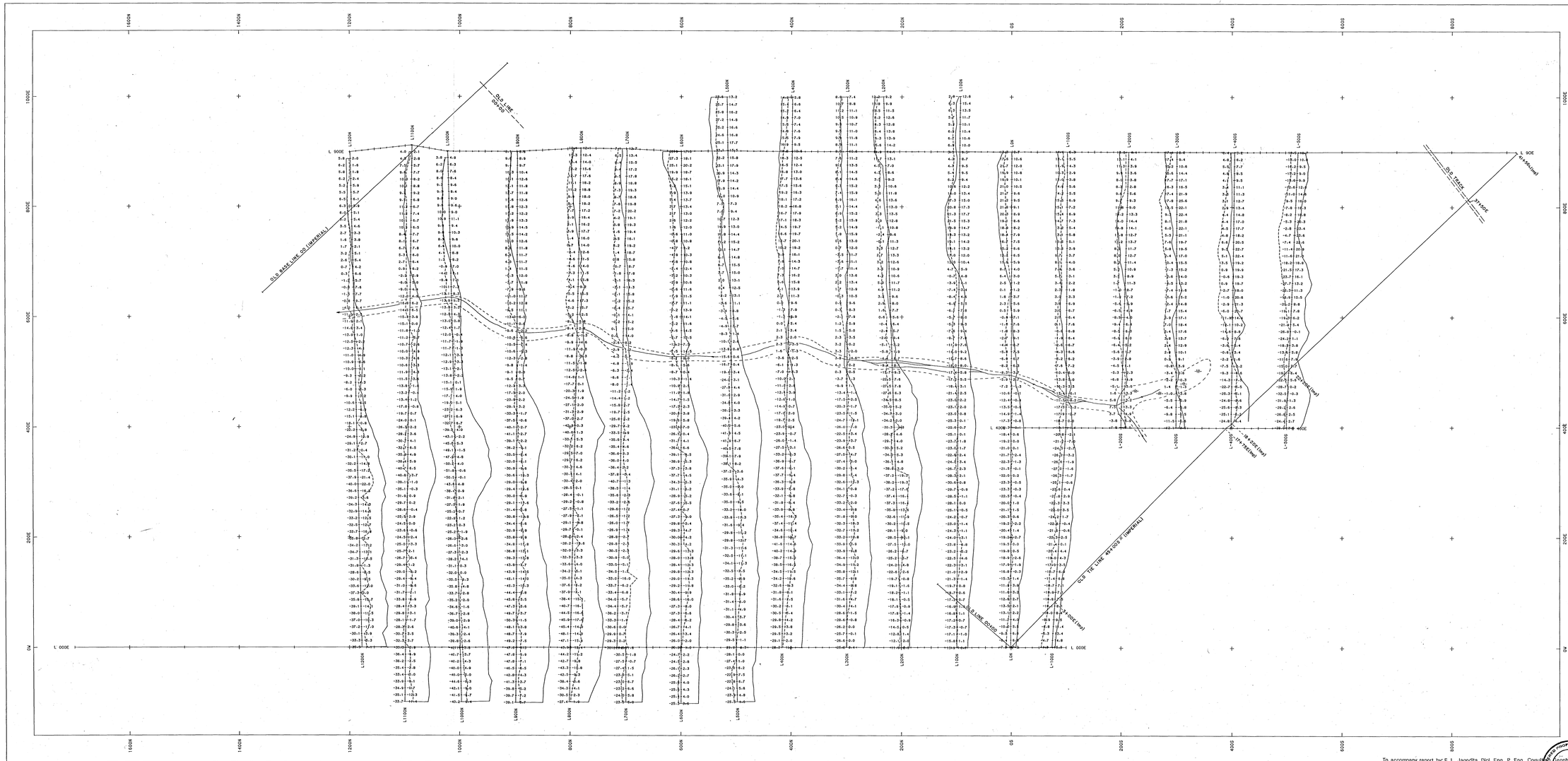
Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd.
MINERALS

WHIT CLAIMS

VERNON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
N.T.S. 82L/4E

LOCATION OF GRID "A" & GRID "B"

Date:	Geologist:	Drawn By:	PLAN #:
Jan. 1990	N. Saracoglu	J. Hook & Assoc.	1



INSTRUMENTS

EDA OMNI PLUS
EDA BASE STATION SYSTEM

LEGEND

IN-PHASE COMPONENT
QUADRATURE PHASE COMPONENT

BASE VALUE	:	0 %
VERTICAL SCALE	:	20 %/cm
TRANSMITTER	:	NSS, Annapolis, Md
FREQUENCY	:	21.4 kHz
AZIMUTH	:	94 Degree
DISTANCE	:	3585 km

GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS BY
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LTD.
Coquitlam, B. C.

PROCESSED BY
TESLA - 10 LTD
Mississauga, Ont.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,626 Part 2014

Scale 1:2500

CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM LTD
MINERALS

WHIT CLAIMS
VERNON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
N.T.S. 82L/4E

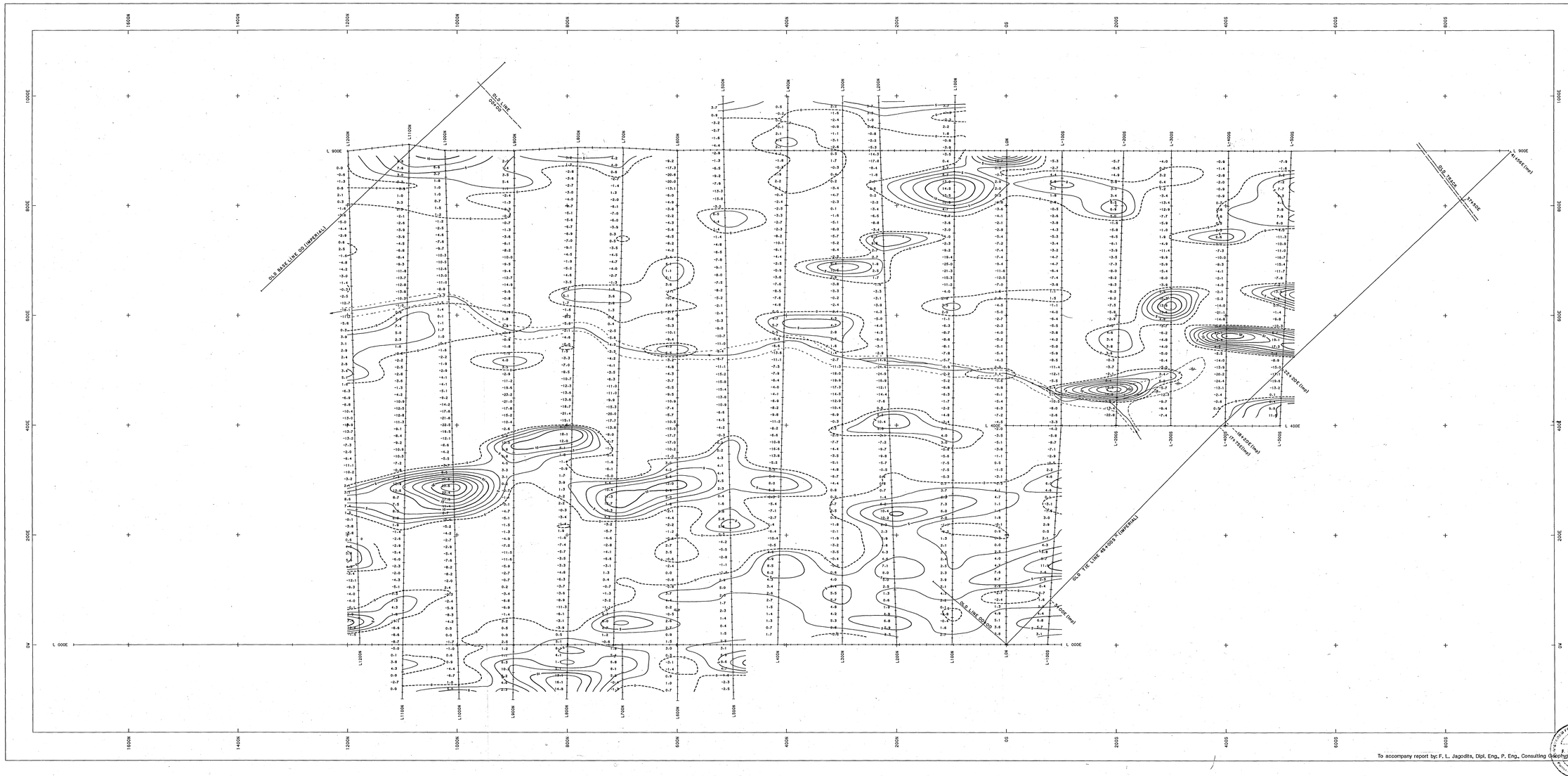
GRID A

GROUND VLF - EM SURVEY
PROFILES OF IN-PHASE/QUADRATURE COMPONENTS

DATE: Oct. 89	GEOLOGIST: W. Sarasoja	DRAWN BY: TESLA-10 LTD	Dwg. No. E.I.C-2192A

To accompany report by: F. L. Jagodits, Dipl. Eng., P. Eng., Consulting Geophysicist

F. L. JAGODITS



INSTRUMENTS

EDA OMNI PLUS
EDA BASE STATION SYSTEM

LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVALS

10.0
5.0
2.5

TRANSMITTER	:	NSS, Annapolis, Md.
FREQUENCY	:	21.4 kHz
AZIMUTH	:	94 Degree
DISTANCE	:	3585 km

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,626 Part 2 of 4

GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS BY

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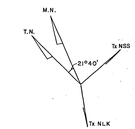


0 100 200m
Scale 1:2500

CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM LTD
MINERALS

WHIT CLAIMS

VERNON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
N.T.S. 82L/4E

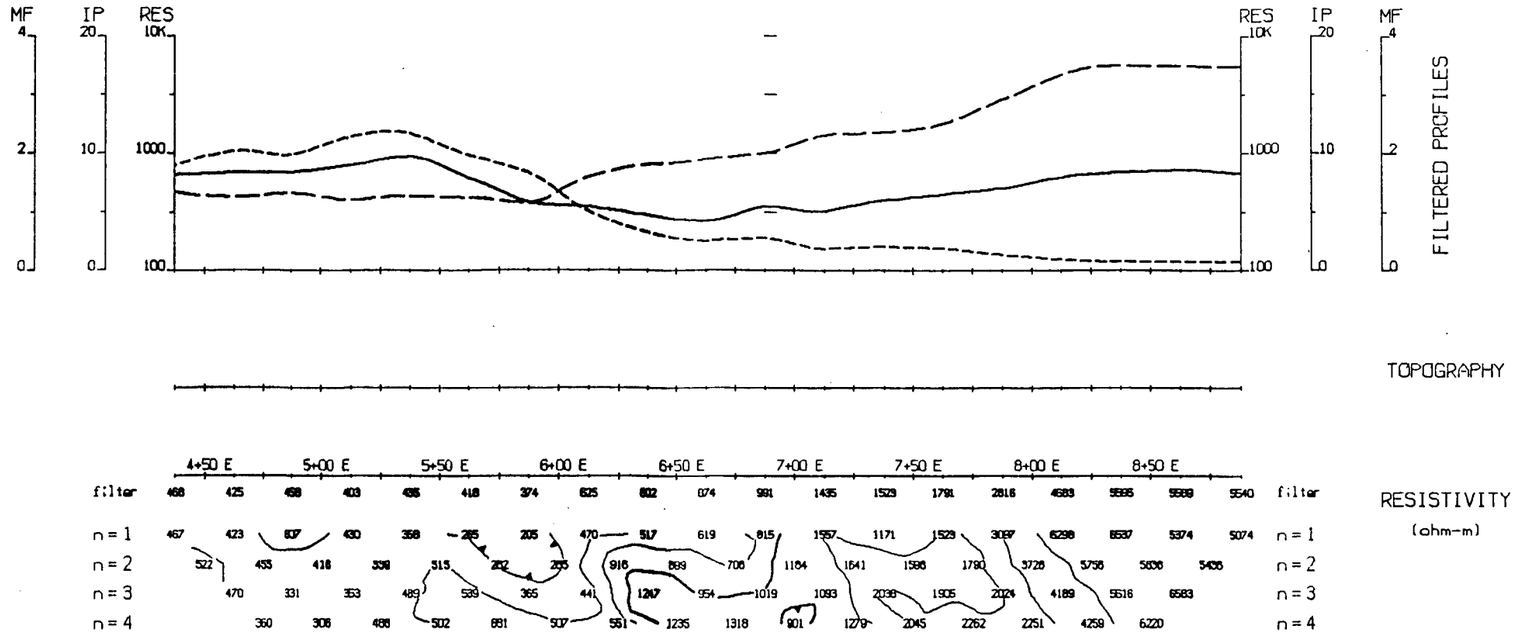
GRID A

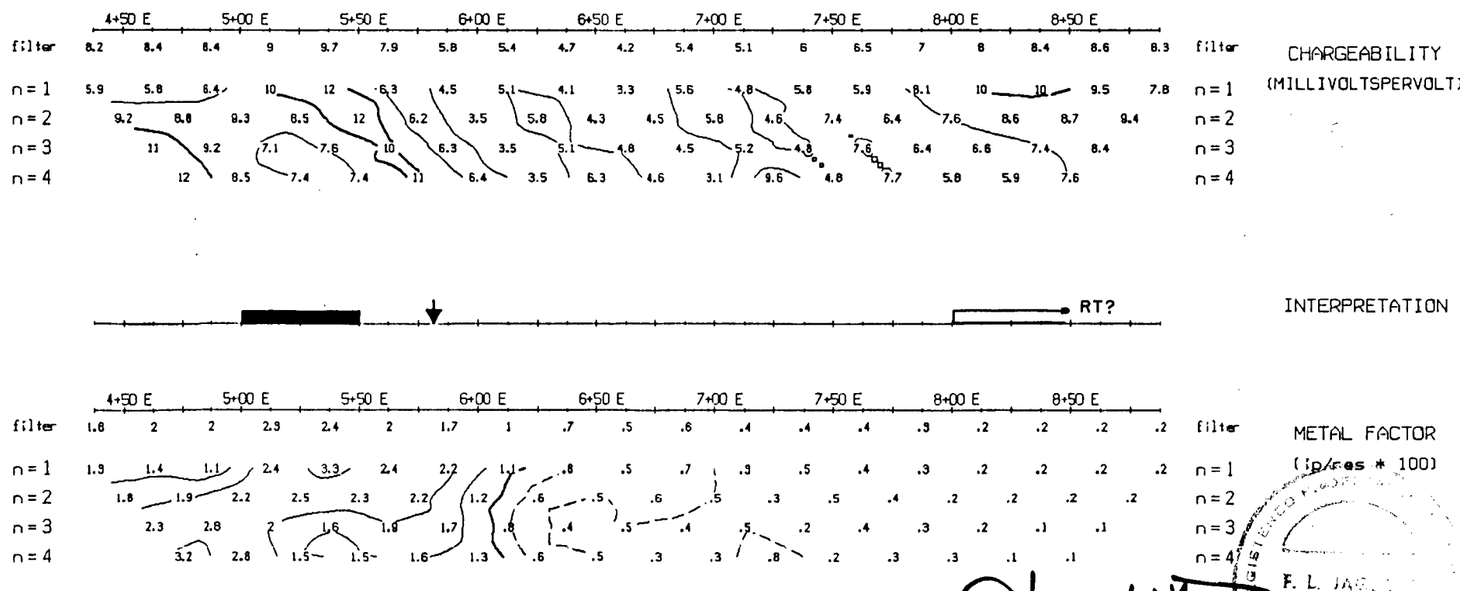
GROUND VLF - EM SURVEY

CONTOURS OF FILTERED IN-PHASE COMPONENT

Date	GEOLOGIST	DRAWN BY	Dwg. No.
Oct. 89	N. Gervaguta	TESLA-IO LTD	E.I.C-2192B

To accompany report by: F. L. Jagodits, Dipl. Eng., P. Eng., Consulting Geophysicist





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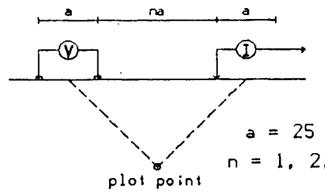
To accompany report by: F. L. Jagodits, Dipl. Eng., P. Eng., Consulting Geophysicist.

F. L. JAGODITS

GRID A

Line 400 S

Dipole-Pole Array



a = 25 m
n = 1, 2, 3, 4

Filtered Profiles

	filter
Resistivity	*
Polarization	* *
Metal Factor	* * *
	* * * *

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Instrument: EDA RX , HUNTEC 2.5KW TX

Operator: G.M.

INTERPRETATION

- Well defined, strong increase in polarization with or without marked decrease in resistivity.
- Fairly well defined moderate increase in polarization.
- Poorly defined polarization increase.
- RT — Change in rock type
- Resistivity feature.

CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

WHIT CLAIMS

VERNON M.D.,B.C.

Date: 89/06/21 N.T.S.: 82L/4E

Scale: 1 : 2500 Dwg. No. E.I.C.- 2193

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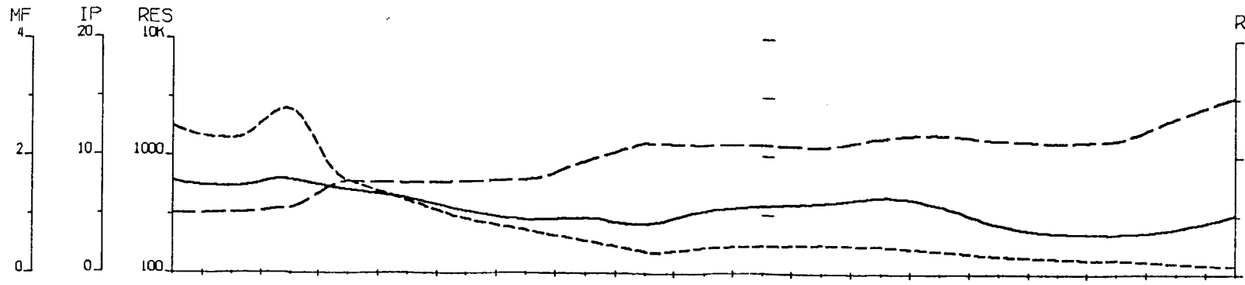
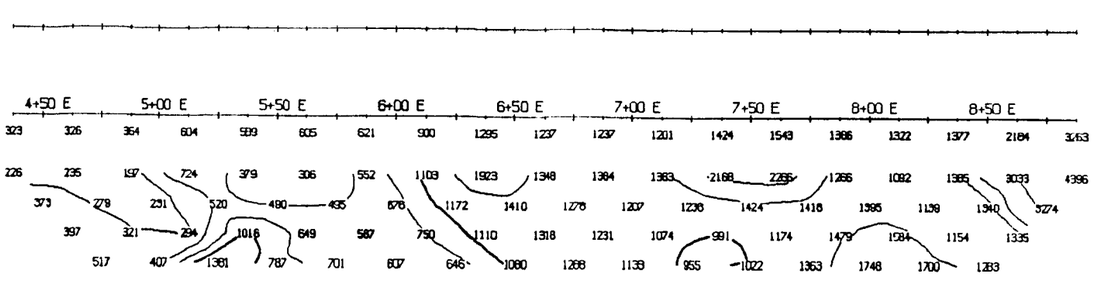
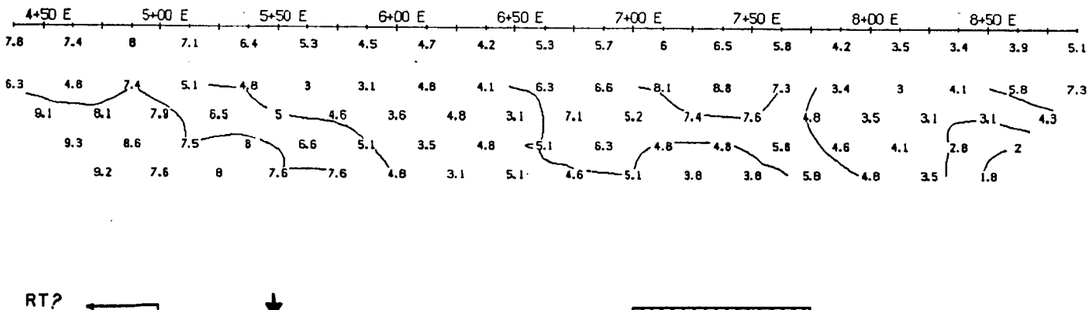


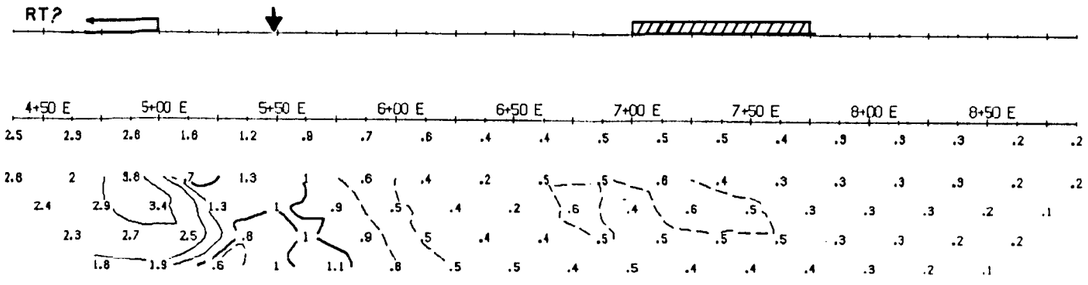


TOPOGRAPHY

RESISTIVITY
(ohm-m)



CHARGEABILITY
(MILLIVOLTSPERVOLT)



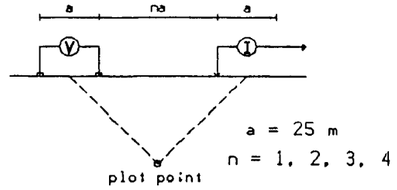
INTERPRETATION

METAL FACTOR
(Ip/res * 100)

GRID A

Line 200 S

Dipole-Pole Array



Filtered Profiles

		filter
Resistivity	————	*
Polarization	————	* *
Metal Factor	- - - - - - - -	* * *
		* * * *

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Instrument: EDA RX , HUNTEC 2.5KW TX

Operator: G.M.

INTERPRETATION

- Well defined, strong increase in polarization with or without marked decrease in resistivity.
- Fairly well defined moderate increase in polarization.
- Poorly defined polarization increase.
- RT — Change in rock type
- Resistivity feature.

CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

WHIT CLAIMS

VERNON M.D.,B.C.

Date: 89/06/21 N.T.S.: 82L/4E

Scale: 1 : 2500 Dwg. No. E.I.C.- 2194

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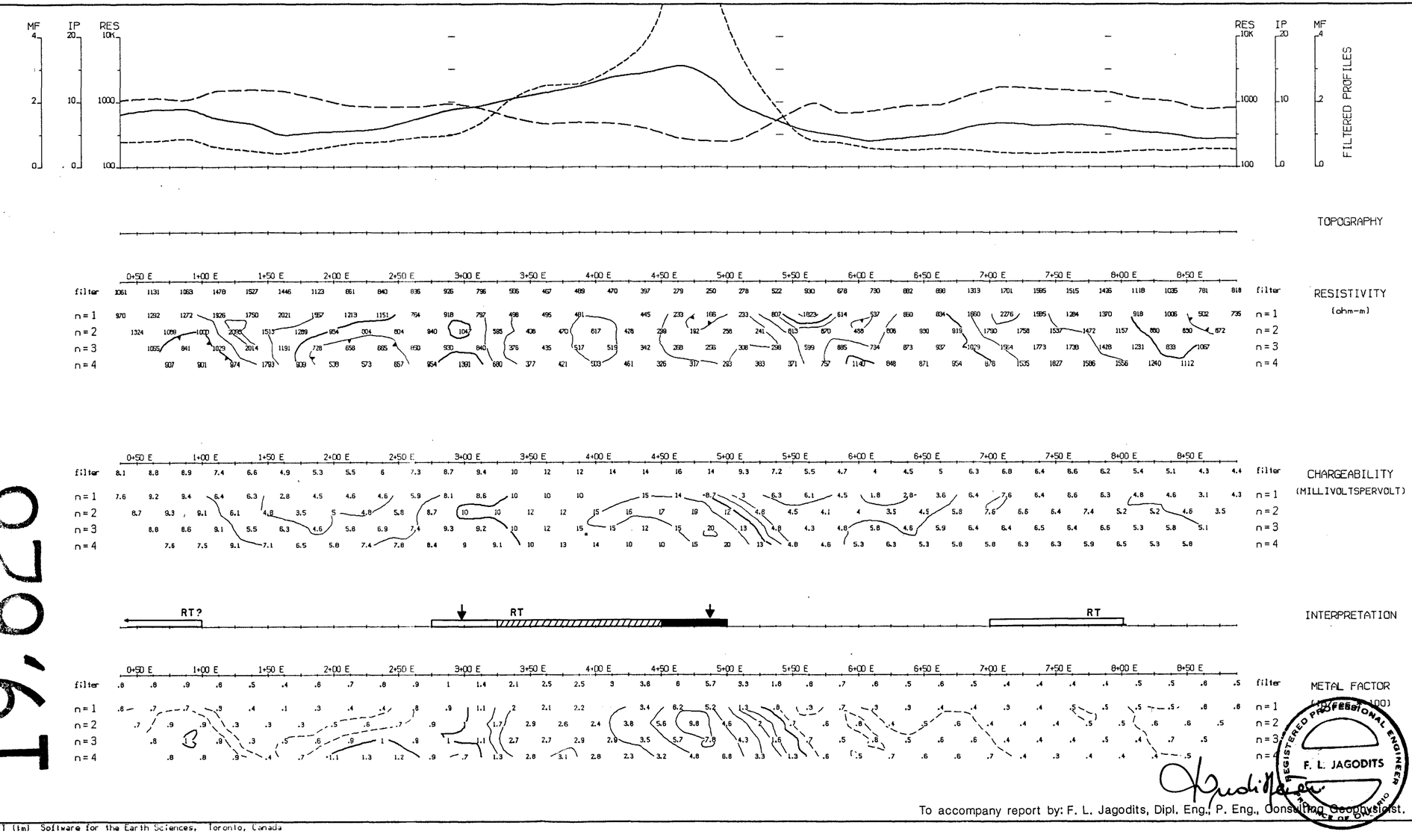
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

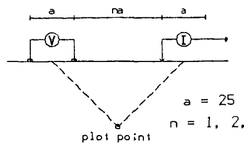
19,626

last 2 of 4



GRID A
Line 0

Dipole-Pole Array



a = 25 m
n = 1, 2, 3, 4

Filtered Profiles

	filter
Resistivity	*
Polarization	* *
Metal Factor	* * *
	* * * *

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Instrument: EDA RX , HUNTEC 2.5KW TX

Operator: G.M.

INTERPRETATION

- Well defined, strong increase in polarization with or without marked decrease in resistivity.
- Fairly well defined moderate increase in polarization.
- Poorly defined polarization increase.
- RT — Change in rock type
- Resistivity feature.

CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WHIT CLAIMS
VERNON M.D.,B.C.

Date: 89/06/24 N.T.S.: 82L/4E

Scale: 1 : 2500 Dwg. No. E.I.C.-2195

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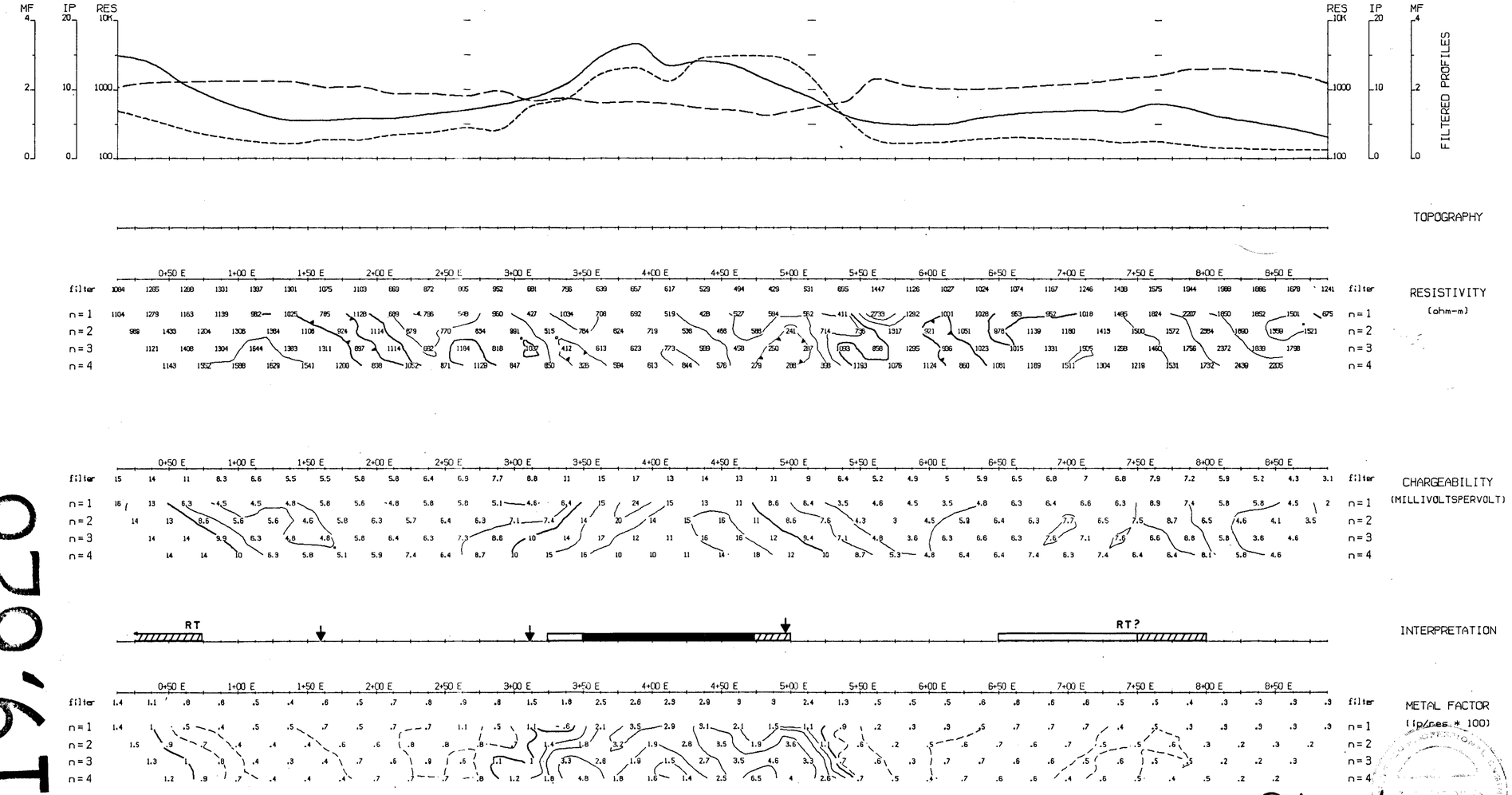
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

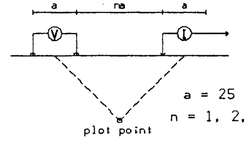
19,626

last 2014



GRID A
Line 200 N

Dipole-Pole Array



a = 25 m
n = 1, 2, 3, 4

Filtered Profiles

	filter
Resistivity	*
Polarization	* *
Metal Factor	* * *
	* * * *

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Instrument: EDA RX , HUNTEC 2.5KW TX

Operator: G.M.

INTERPRETATION

- Well defined, strong increase in polarization with or without marked decrease in resistivity.
- Fairly well defined moderate increase in polarization.
- Poorly defined polarization increase.
- RT — Change in rock type
- Resistivity feature.

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INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WHIT CLAIMS
VERNON M.D., B.C.

Date: 89/06/26 N.T.S.: 82L/4E

Scale: 1 : 2500 Dwg. No. E.I.C.-2196

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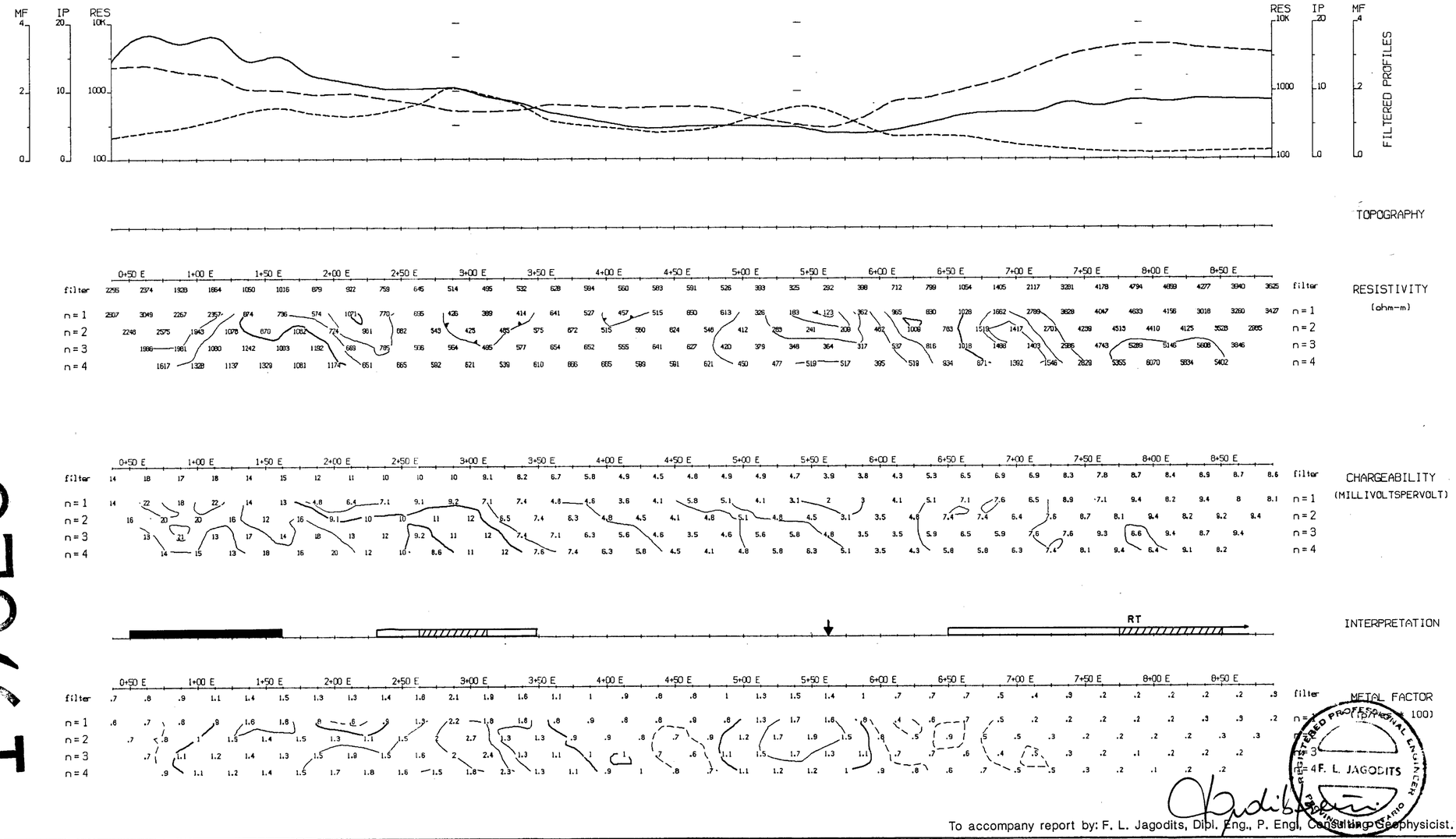
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

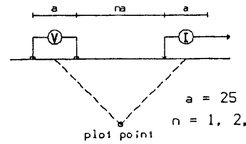
19,626

Part 2 of 4



GRID A
Line 400 N

Dipole-Pole Array



a = 25 m
n = 1, 2, 3, 4

Filtered Profiles

	filter
Resistivity	*
Polarization	* *
Metal Factor	* * *
	* * * *

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Instrument: EDA RX , HUNTEC 2.5KW TX

Operator: G.M.

INTERPRETATION

- Well defined, strong increase in polarization with or without marked decrease in resistivity.
- Fairly well defined moderate increase in polarization.
- Poorly defined polarization increase.
- RT — Change in rock type
- Resistivity feature.

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INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WHIT CLAIMS
VERNON M.D., B.C.

Date: 89/06/26 N.T.S.: 82L/4E

Scale: 1 : 2500 Dwg. No. E.I.C.-2197

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F. L. JAGODITS
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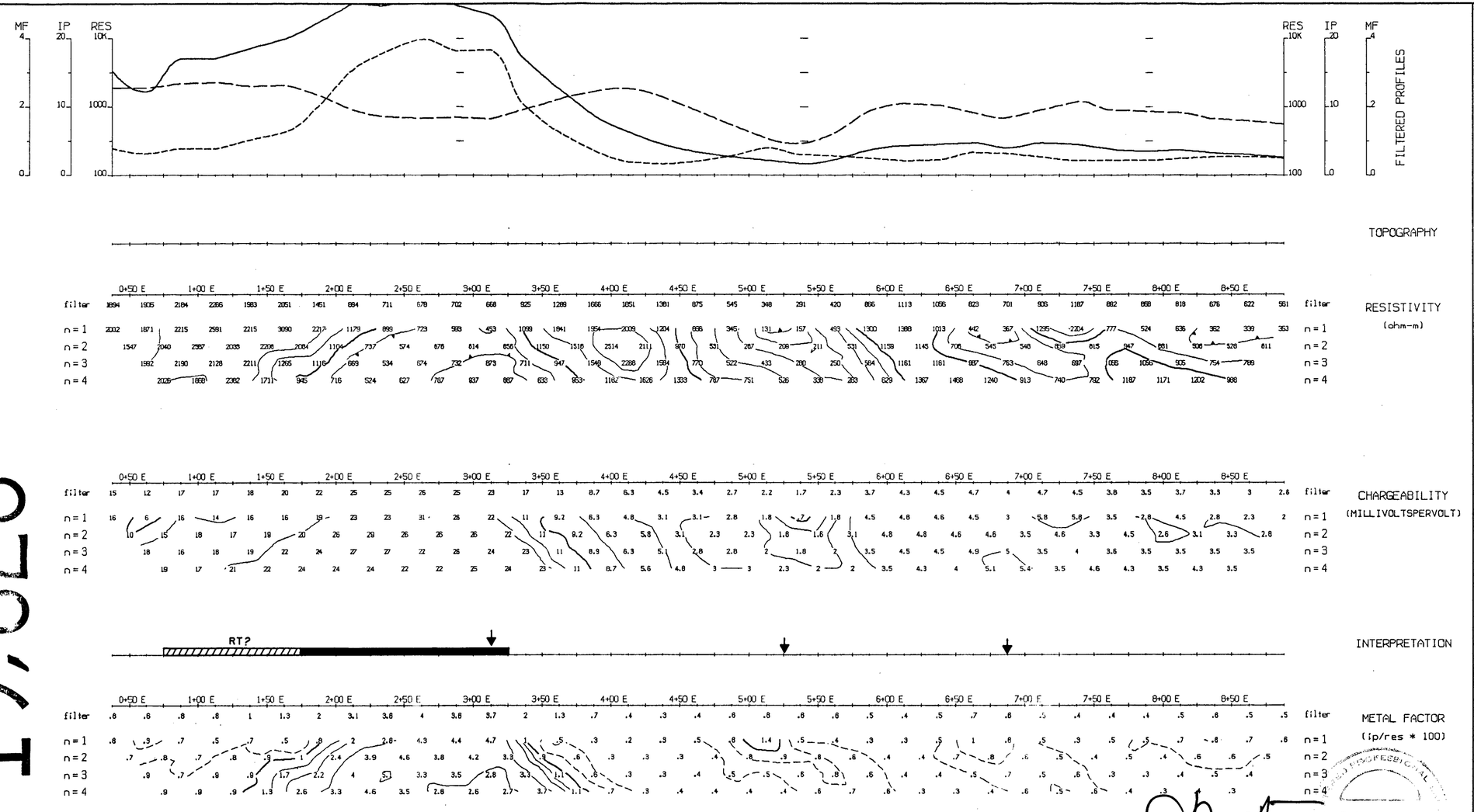
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

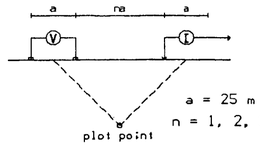
19,620

last 2 of 4



GRID A
Line 600 N

Dipole-Pole Array



a = 25 m
n = 1, 2, 3, 4

Filtered Profiles

Resistivity
Polarization
Metal Factor

filter
*
* *
* * *
* * * *

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Instrument: EDA RX , HUNTEC 2.5KW TX

Operator: G.M.

INTERPRETATION

- Well defined, strong increase in polarization with or without marked decrease in resistivity.
- Fairly well defined moderate increase in polarization.
- Poorly defined polarization increase.
- RT — Change in rock type
- Resistivity feature.

CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WHIT CLAIMS
VERNON M.D., B.C.

Date: 89/06/26 N.T.S.: 82L/4E

Scale: 1 : 2500 Dwg. No. E.I.C-2198

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To accompany report by: F. L. Jagodits, Dipl. Eng., P. Eng., Consulting Geophysicist.

F. L. JAGODITS

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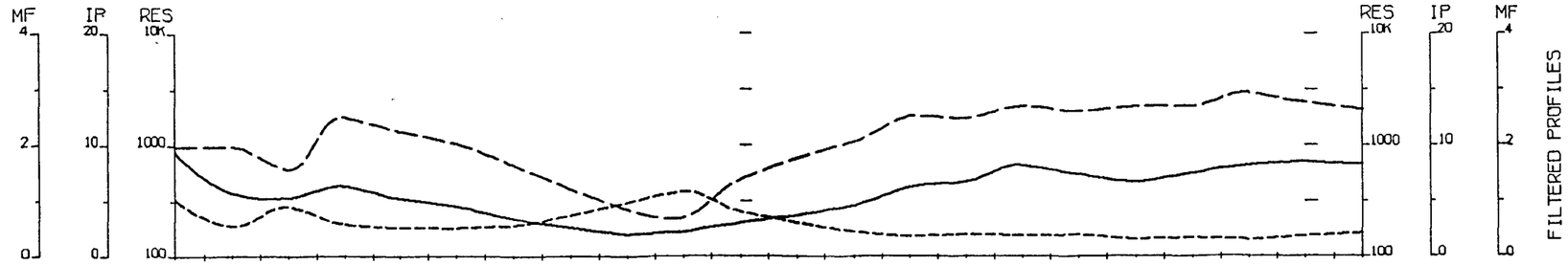
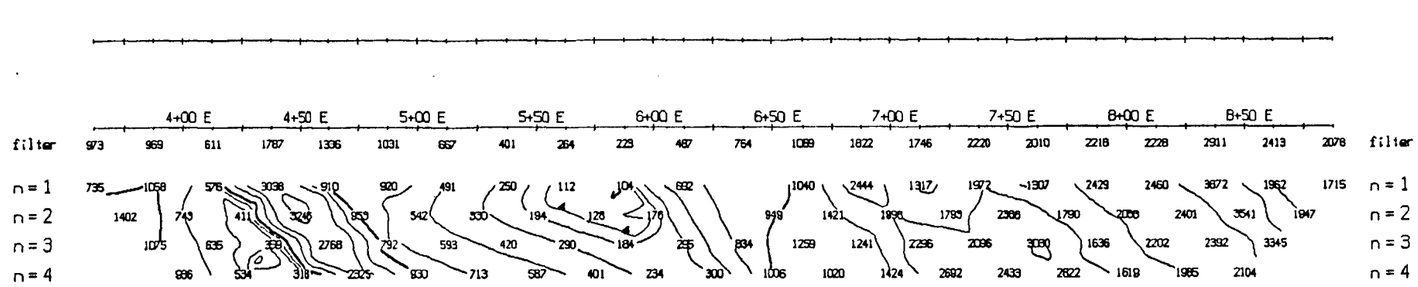
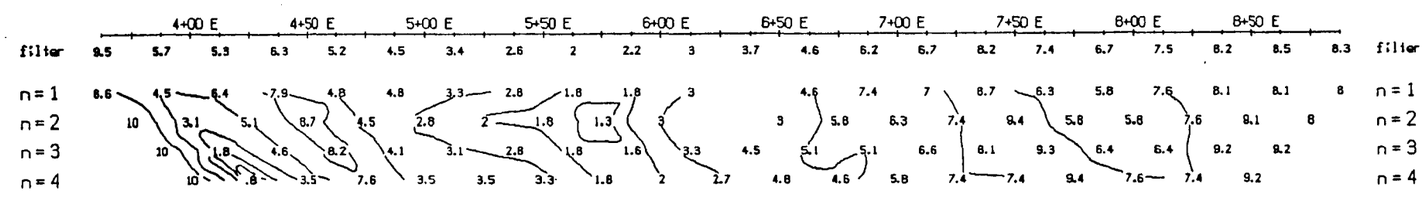


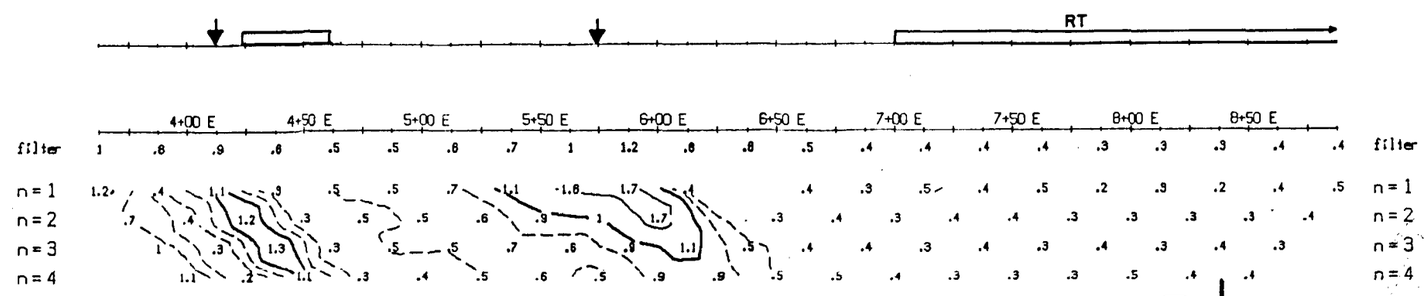


TOPOGRAPHY

RESISTIVITY
(ohm-m)



CHARGEABILITY
(MILLIVOLTSPERVOLT)



INTERPRETATION

METAL FACTOR
(fp/res * 100)

To accompany report by: F. L. Jagodits, Dipl. Eng., P. Eng., Consulting Geophysicist.

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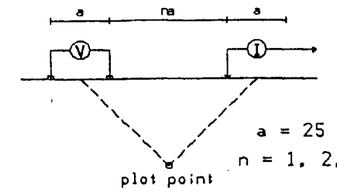
GRID A
Line 800 N

Dipole-Pole Array



a = 25 m
n = 1, 2, 3, 4

Filtered Profiles

	filter
Resistivity	*
Polarization	* *
Metal Factor	* * *
	* * * *

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Instrument: EDA RX , HUNTEC 2.5KW TX

Operator: G.M.

INTERPRETATION

- Well defined, strong increase in polarization with or without marked decrease in resistivity.
- Fairly well defined moderate increase in polarization.
- Poorly defined polarization increase.
- RT — Change in rock type
- Resistivity feature.

CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM LTD.

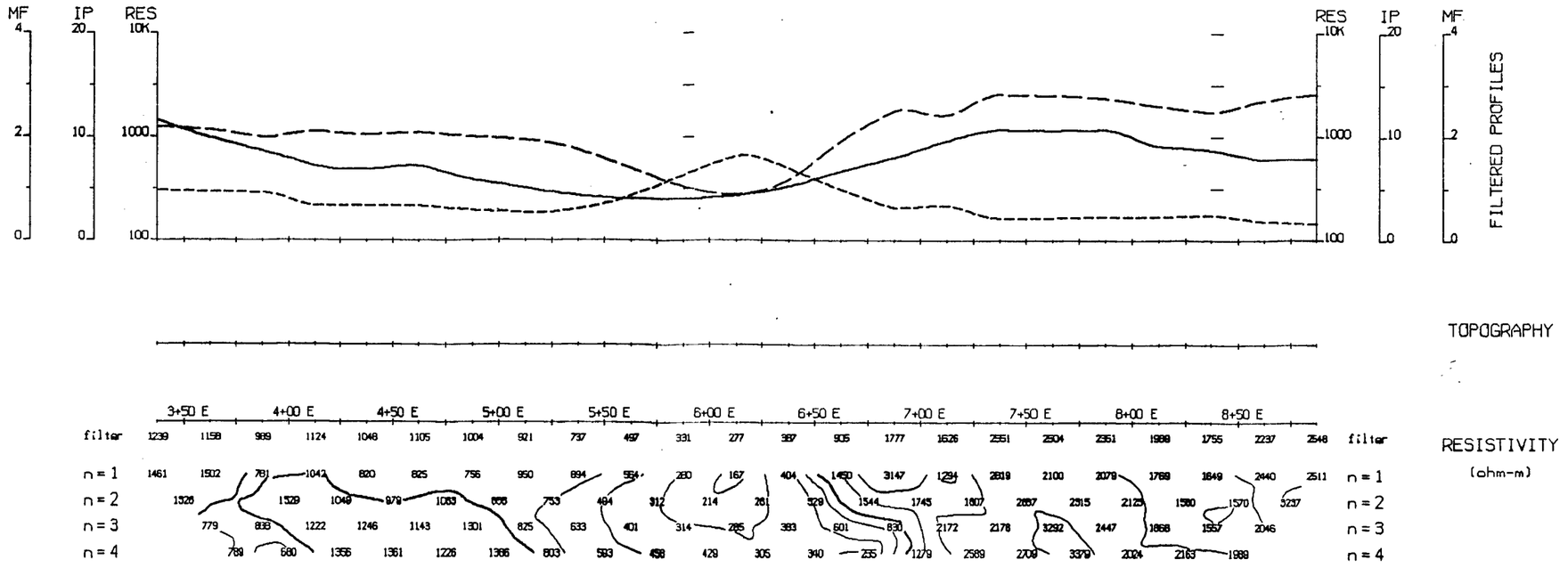
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

WHIT CLAIMS
VERNON M.D., B.C.

Date: 89/07/04 N.T.S.: 82L/4E

Scale: 1 : 2500 Dwg. No. E.I.C.-2199

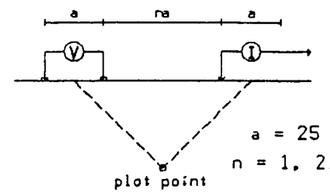
PETER E WALCOTT & ASSOC. LTD.



GRID A

Line 1000 N

Dipole-Pole Array



a = 25 m
n = 1, 2, 3, 4

Filtered Profiles

		filter
Resistivity	————	*
Polarization	————	* *
Metal Factor	- - - - - - - -	* * *
		* * * *

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Instrument: EDA RX , HUNTEC 2.5KW TX

Operator: G.M.

INTERPRETATION

- Well defined, strong increase in polarization with or without marked decrease in resistivity.
- Fairly well defined moderate increase in polarization.
- Poorly defined polarization increase.
- RT — Change in rock type
- Resistivity feature.

CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

WHIT CLAIMS
VERNON M.D.,B.C.

Date: 89/06/21 N.T.S.: 82L/4E

Scale: 1 : 2500 Dwg. No. E.I.C.-2200

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To accompany report by: F. L. Jagodits, Dipl. Eng., P. Eng., Consulting Geophysicist.

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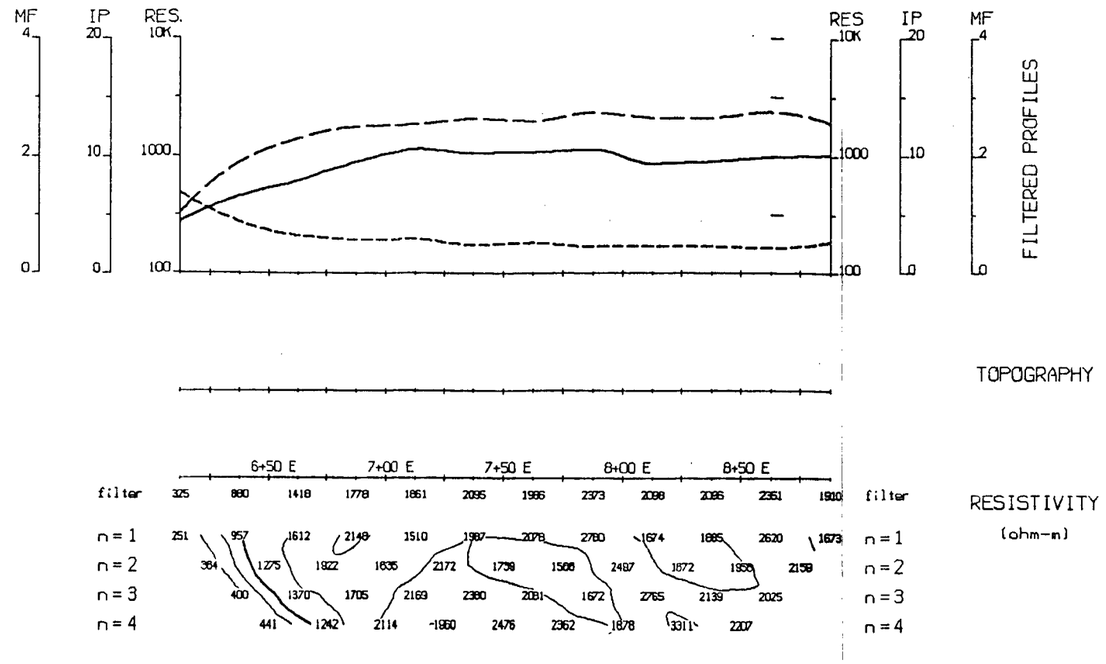

To accompany report by: F. L. Jagodits, Dipl. Eng., P. Eng., Consulting Geophysicist.

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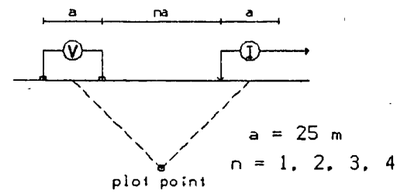
GRID A
Line 1200 N

Dipole-Pole Array



a = 25 m
n = 1, 2, 3, 4

Filtered Profiles

	filter
Resistivity	*
Polarization	* *
Metal Factor	* * *
	* * * *

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Instrument: EDA RX , HUNTEC 2.5KW TX

Operator: G.M.

INTERPRETATION

- Well defined, strong increase in polarization with or without marked decrease in resistivity.
- Fairly well defined moderate increase in polarization.
- Poorly defined polarization increase.
- RT — Change in rock type
- Resistivity feature.

CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM LTD.

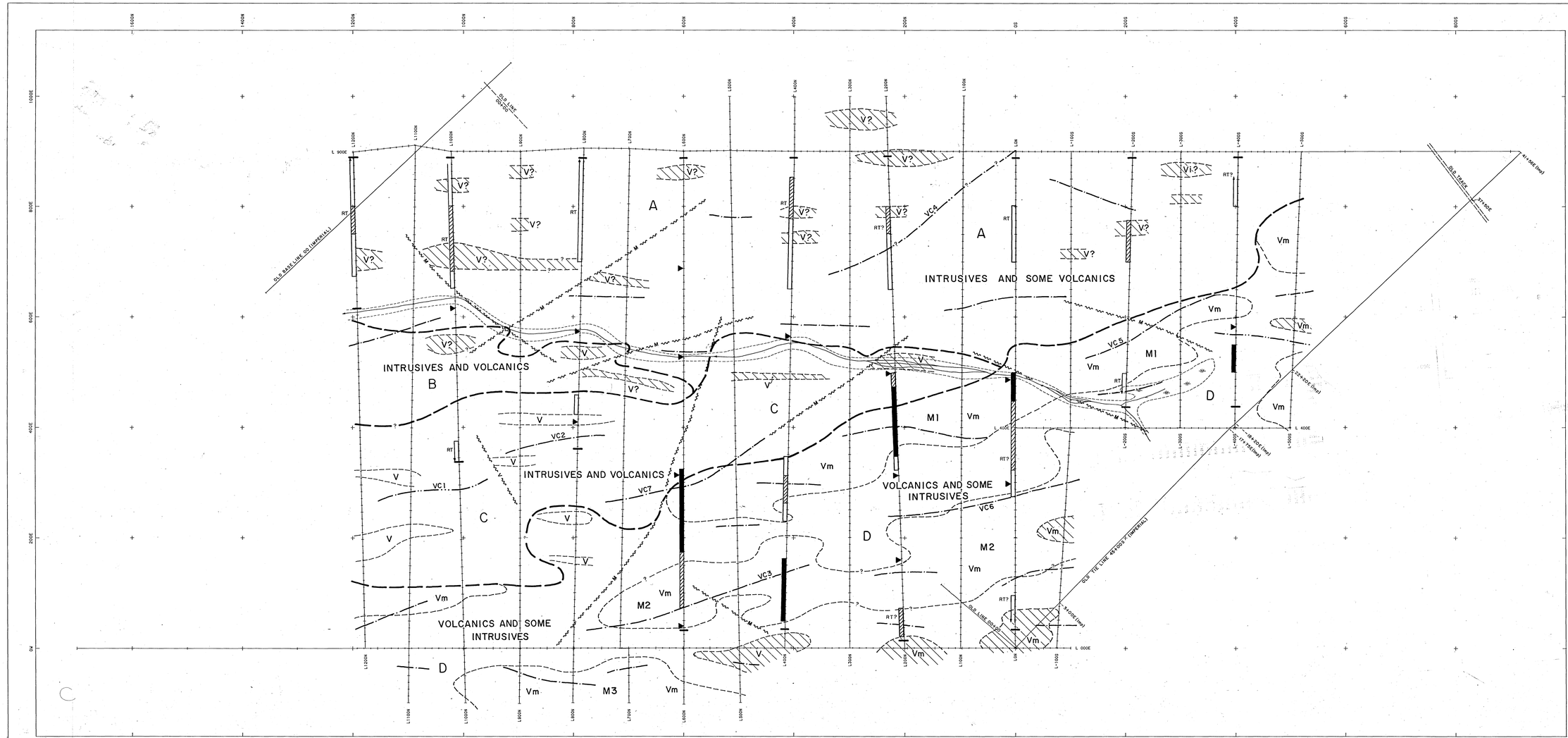
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

WHIT CLAIMS
VERNON M.D.,B.C.

Date: 89/06/22 N.T.S.: 82L/4E

Scale: 1 : 2500 Dwg. No. E.I.C.-2201

PETER E WALCOTT & ASSOC. LTD.



LEGEND

- Approximate limit of magnetic domain and identification ..... A
- Approximate limit of magnetic unit and identification M1
- Approximate outline of magnetic body .....
  - V – Undifferentiated volcanics
  - Vm – Mafic volcanics
- Axis of VLF-EM conductor and identification; poor, mediocre, fair VC2
- Interpreted fault and/or shear zone ..... M ~~ V
  - M – Magnetic support
  - V – VLF-EM support
- Well defined, strong increase in polarization with or without marked decrease in resistivity .....
- Fairly well defined moderate increase in polarization .....
- Poorly defined polarization increase .....
- Change in rock type ..... RT
- Resistivity feature .....
- Extent of induced polarization survey coverage .....

GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS BY

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,626 Part 2014

Scale 1:2500

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MINERALS

WHIT CLAIMS

VERNON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
N.T.S. 82L/4E

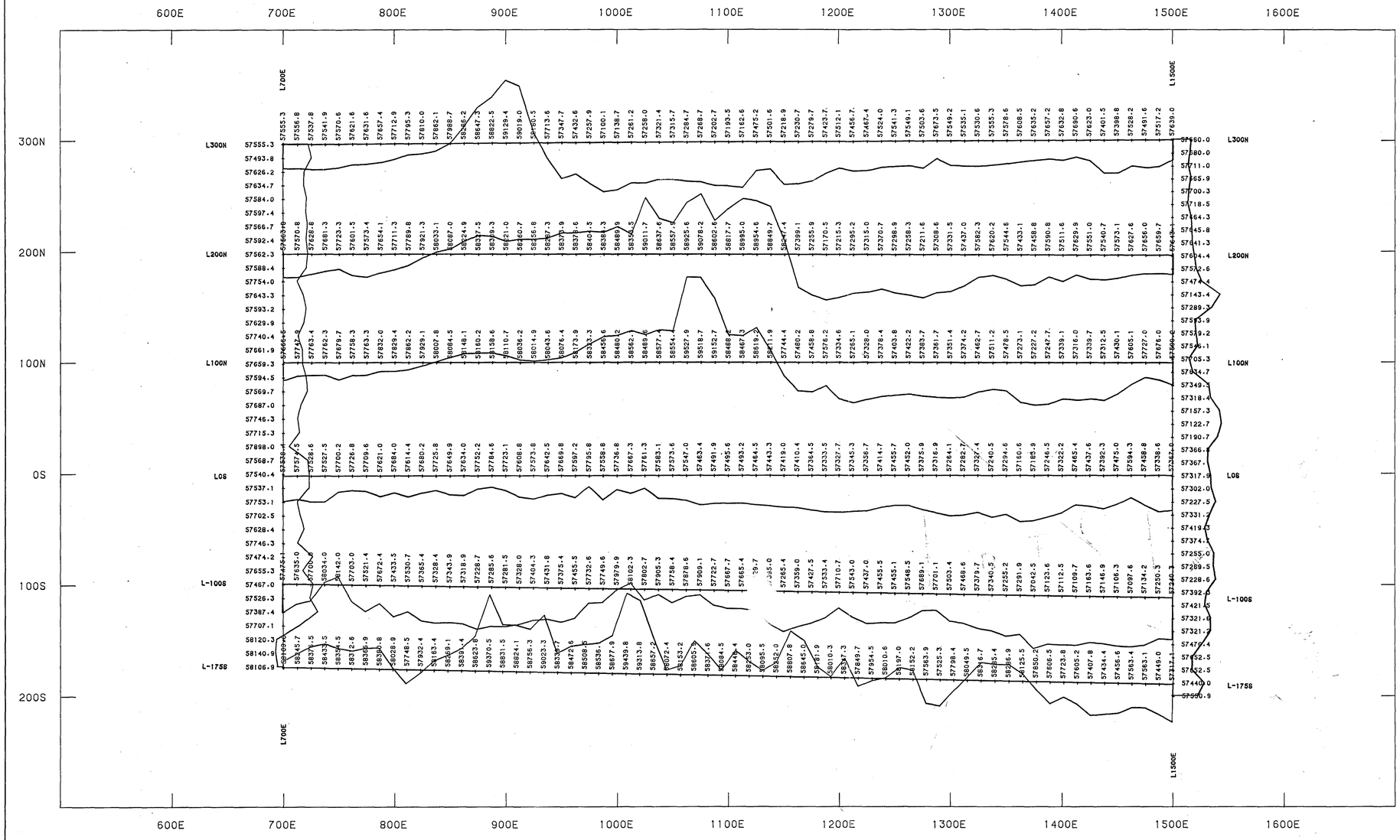
GRID A

INTERPRETATION MAP

Oct 89	GEOLOGIST: N. Serrenho	DRAWN BY: TESLA-10 LTD	Dwg. No. EIC-2202

To accompany report by: P. L. Jagodits, Dipl. Eng., P. Eng., Consulting Geophysicist

P. L. JAGODITS



To accompany report by: F. L. Jagodits, Dipl. Eng., P. Eng., Consulting Geophysicist.

LEGEND

BASE VALUE : 58000 nT
VERTICAL SCALE : 500 nT/cm
INSTRUMENTS : EDA OMNI PLUS
: EDA BASE STATION SYSTEM

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,626 Part 2 of 4

T.N. M.N.

21°40'

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GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS BY
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0 100 200m

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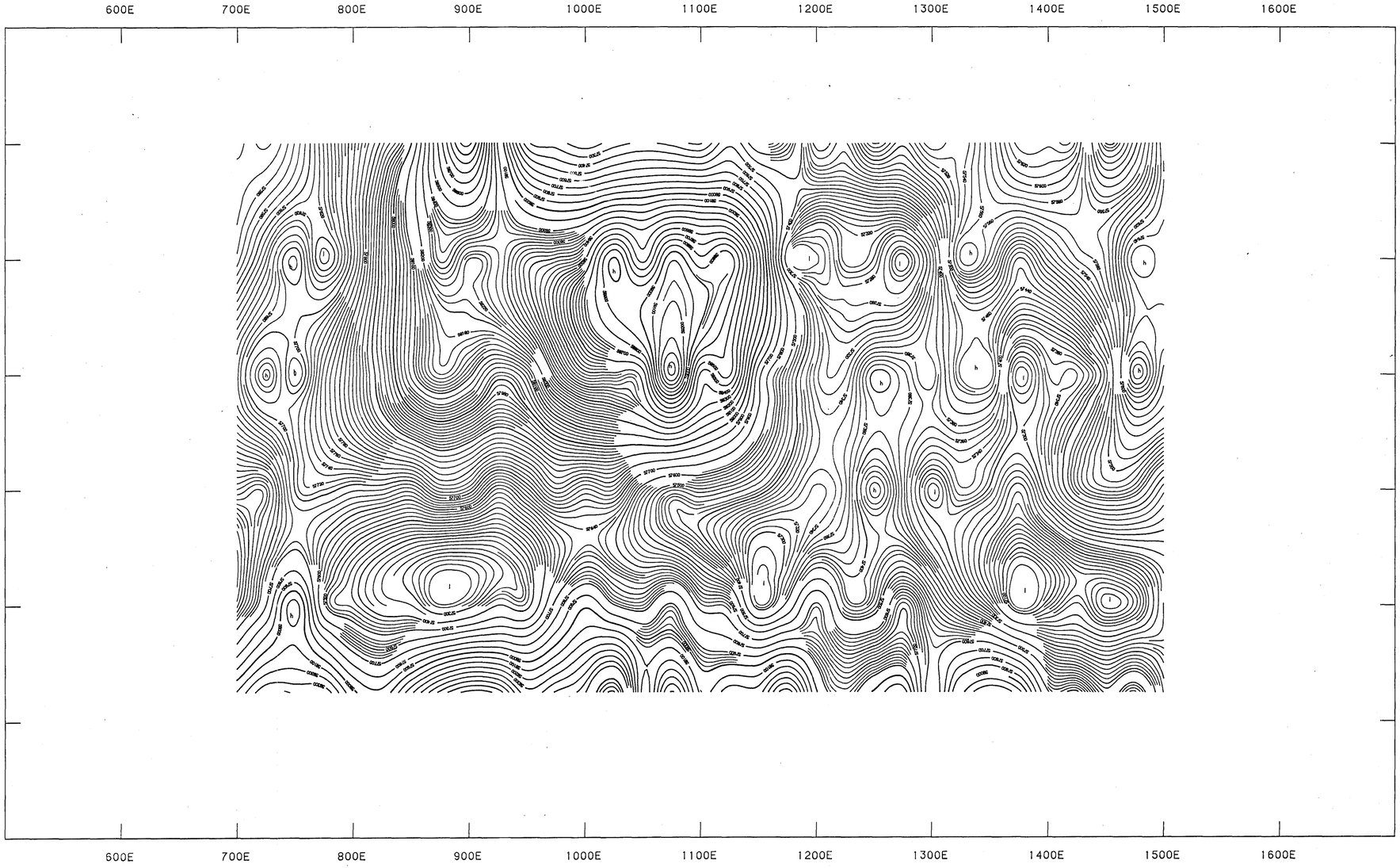
GRID B

GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY

PROFILES OF TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY

DATE: Oct. 89	GEOLOGIST: N. Saracoglu	DRAWN BY: TESLA-10 LTD	Dwg. No. E.I.C.-2203A



LEGEND

TOTAL FIELD CONTOURS INTERVALS

1000 nT.....
100 nT.....
10 nT.....

INSTRUMENTS : EDA OMNI PLUS
: EDA BASE STATION SYSTEM

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,626 Part 2 of 4

T.N. M.N. 21°40'

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0 100 200m
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GRID B

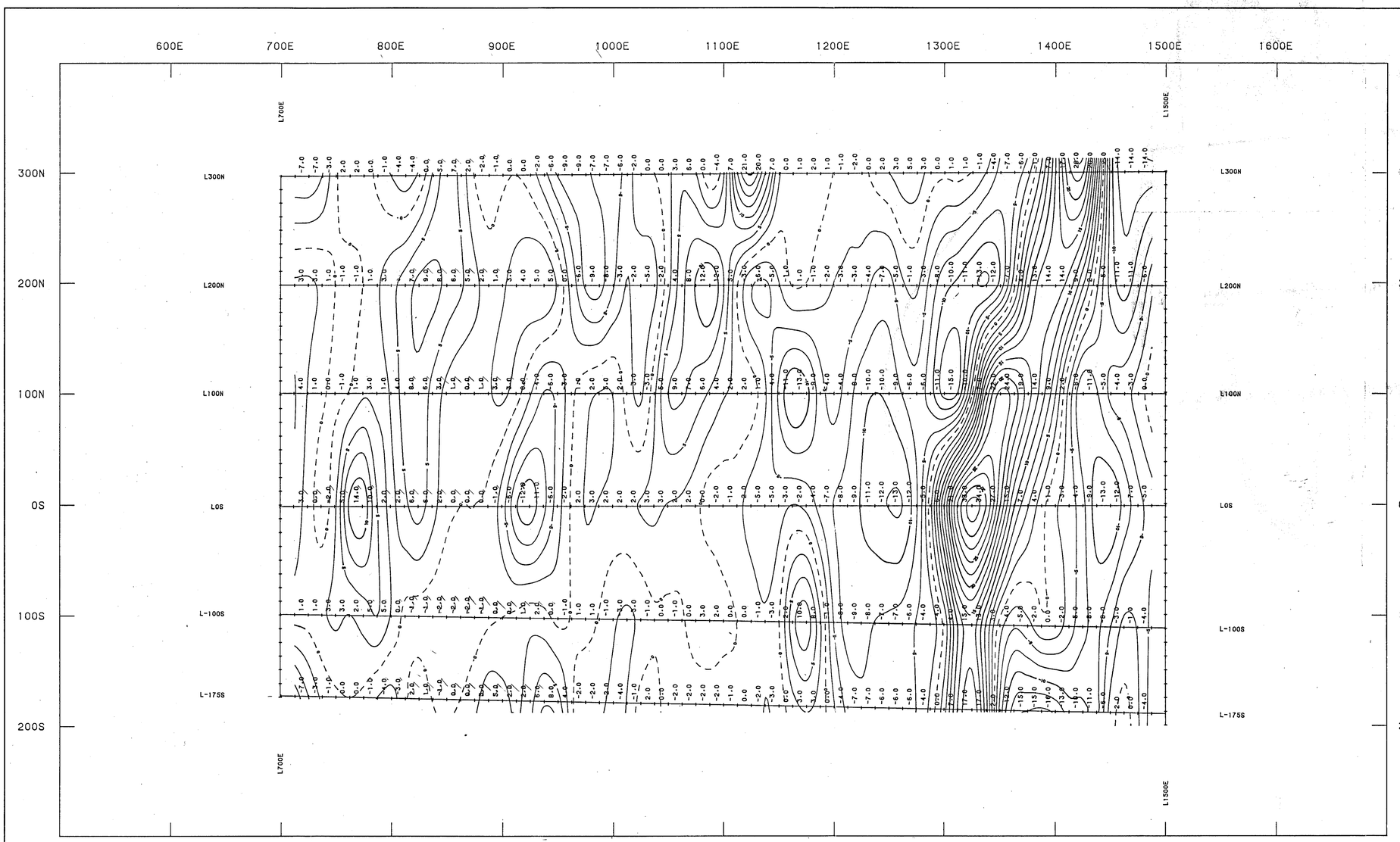
GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY

CONTOURS OF TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY

DATE: Oct. 89	GEOLOGIST: N. Saracoglu	DRAWN BY: TESLA-IO LTD	Dwg. No. E.I.C.-2203B

To accompany report by: F. L. Jagodits, Dipl. Eng., P. Eng., Consulting Geophysicist.

Jagodits



LEGEND

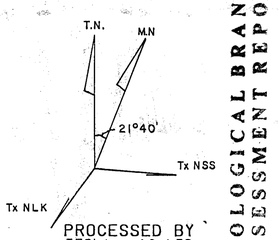
CONTOUR INTERVALS

10.0 .....

2.5 .....

0 .....

TRANSMITTER	:	NLK, Annapolis, Md
FREQUENCY	:	21.4 kHz
AZIMUTH	:	94 Degrees
DISTANCE	:	3585 Km



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ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,626

part 2 of 4

GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS BY
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0 100 200m

Scale 1:2500

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VERNON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.T.S. 82L/4E

GRID B

GROUND VLF - EM SURVEY

CONTOURS OF FILTERED IN-PHASE COMPONENT

DATE: Oct. 89	GEOLOGIST: N. Seracoglu	DRAWN BY: TESLA-10 LTD	Dwg. No. E.I.C.-2204B

To accompany report by: F. L. Jagodits, Dipl. Eng., P. Eng., Consulting Geophysicist

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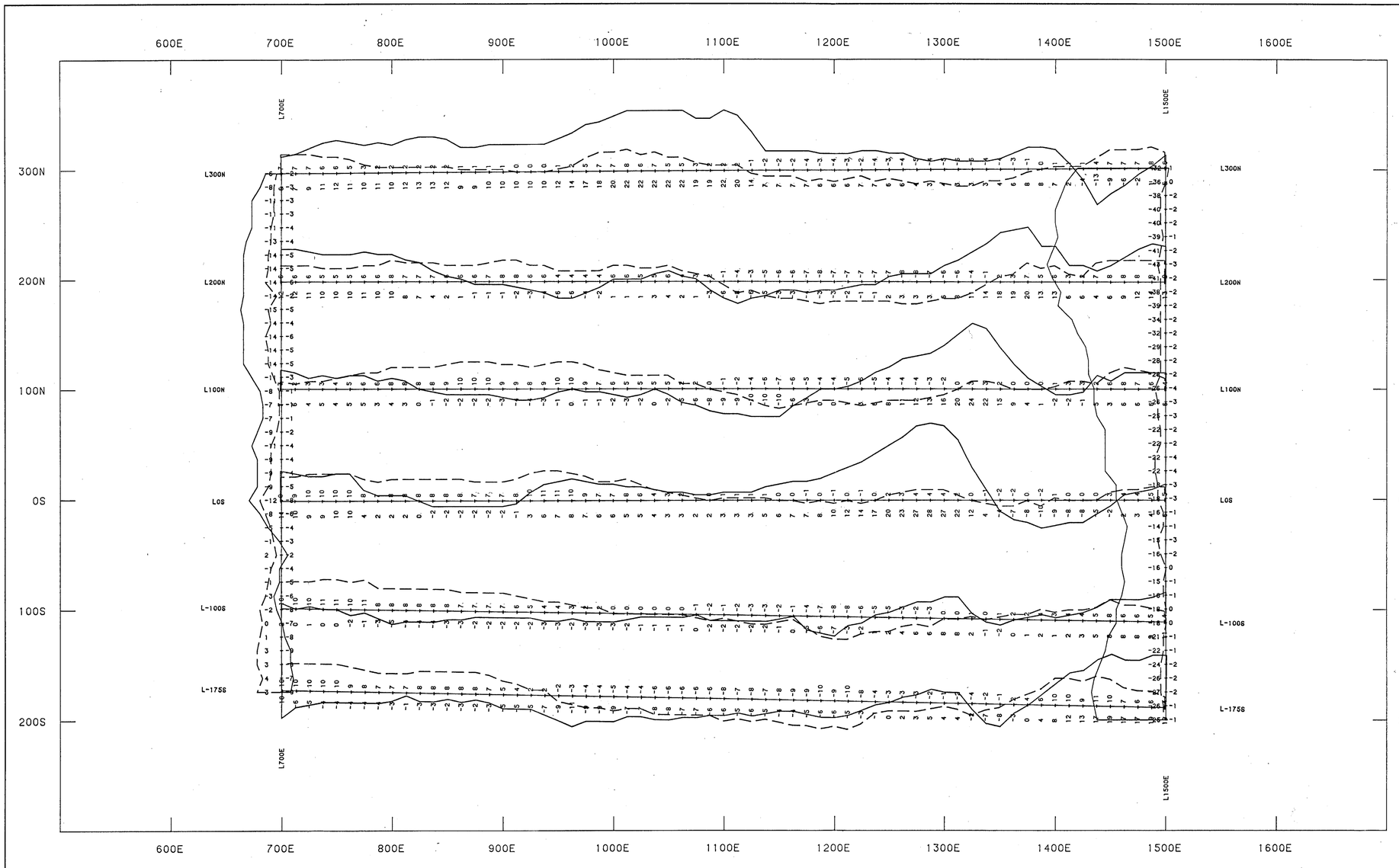
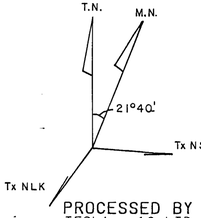
F. L. JAGODITS



LEGEND

INPHASE COMPONENT.....
QUADRATURE PHASE COMPONENT.....

BASE VALUE	:	0 %
VERTICAL SCALE	:	10 %/cm
TRANSMITTER-LINES	:	NLK, Seattle, Wash
FREQUENCY	:	24.8 kHz
AZIMUTH	:	217 Degrees
DISTANCE	:	278 Km
TRANSMITTER-TIE LINES	:	NSS Annapolis, Md
FREQUENCY	:	21.4 kHz
AZIMUTH	:	94 Degrees
DISTANCE	:	3585 Km
INSTRUMENT	:	GEONICS EM-16



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GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS BY
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0 100 200m
Scale 1:2500

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,626

last 2 of 4

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MINERALS

WHIT CLAIMS

VERNON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
N.T.S. 82L/4E

GRID B

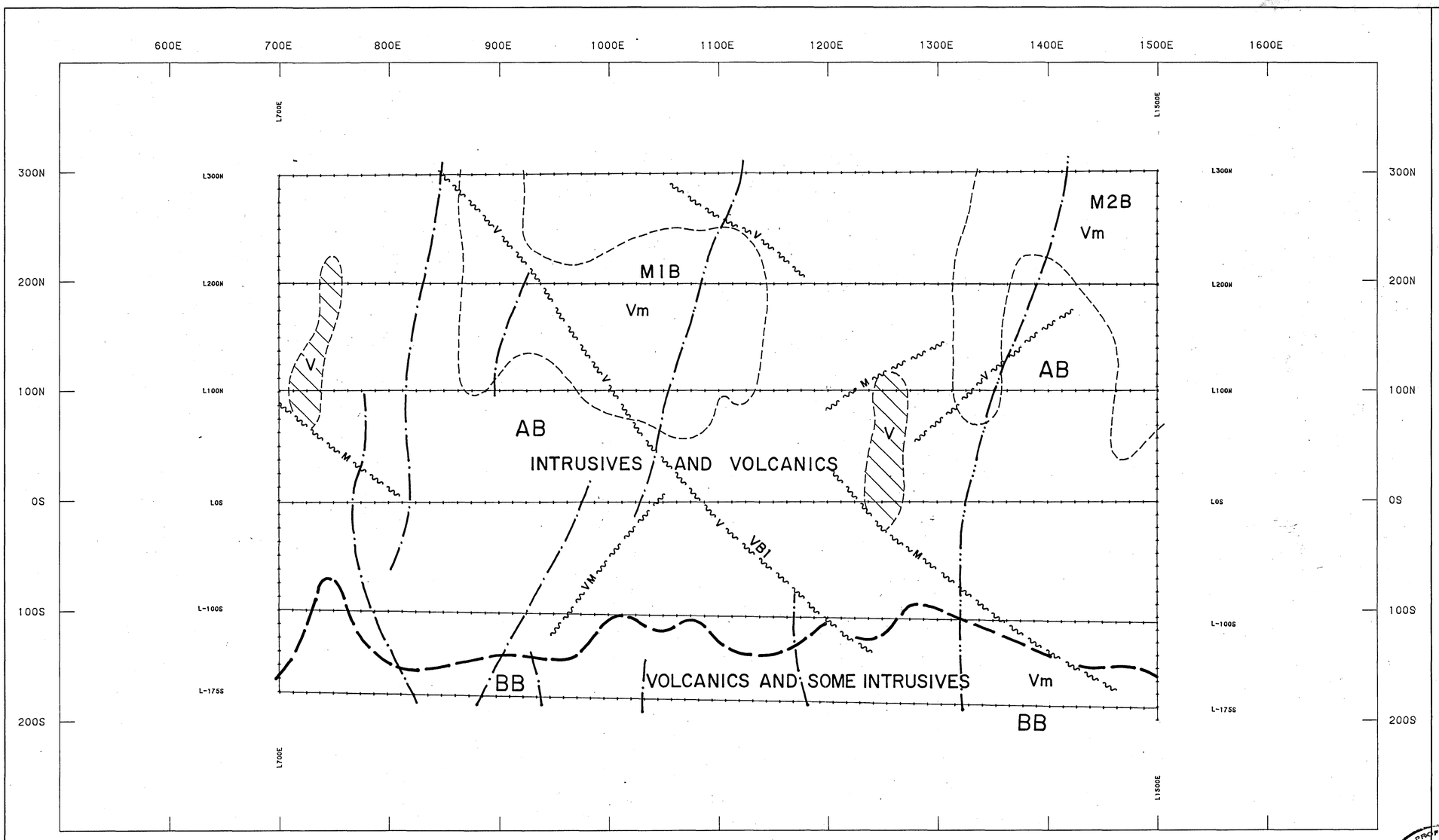
GROUND VLF - EM SURVEY

PROFILES OF IN-PHASE/QUADRATURE COMPONENTS

DATE: Oct 89	GEOLOGIST: N. Seracoglu	DRAWN BY: TESLA-10 LTD	Dwg. No. E.I.C.-2204A

To accompany report by: F. L. Jagodits, Dipl. Eng., P. Eng., Consulting Geophysicist. F. L. JAGODITS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO



To accompany report by: F. L. Jagodits, Dipl. Eng., P. Eng., Consulting Geophysicist.

LEGEND

Approximate limit of magnetic domain and identification..... AB

Approximate limit of magnetic unit and identification..... M1B

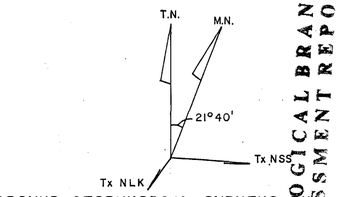
Approximate outline of magnetic body.....

V – Undifferentiated volcanics
Vm – Mafic volcanics

Axis of VLF-EM conductor and identification; poor, mediocre, fair..... VBI

Interpreted fault and/or shear zone..... M V

M – Magnetic support
V – VLF-EM support



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Coquitlam, B.C.

0 100 200m
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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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Part 2.44

CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM LTD.
MINERALS

WHIT CLAIMS

VERNON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
N.T.S. 82L/4E

GRID B

INTERPRETATION MAP

DATE: Oct. 89	GEOLOGIST: N. Saracoglu	DRAWN BY: TESLA-10 LTD	Dwg. No. E.I.C.-2205

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