D. L. COOKE AND ASSOCIATES LTD.
MINERAL EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS

ASSESSMENT REPORT
1990 AEROMAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEY
DOO 1-5 MINERAL CLAIMS
MT. MILLIGAN AREA, OMINECA M.D.

N.T.S. 93N/1
Latitude: 55° 05' North
Longitude: 124° 15' West

by

DAVID L. COOKE, Ph.D., P.Eng.
D.L. COOKE AND ASSOCIATES LTD.
811 - 675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1N2

February 12, 1991

Work Done: August, 1990

Claims on which work was done:

Claim	Units	Record No.	Month of Record
Doo 1	20	11650	March
Doo 2	1	11651	March
Doo 3	1	11652	March
Doo 4	1	11653	March
Doo 5	1	11654	March

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ILLUSTRATIONS

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SUMMARY

The Doo 1-5 mineral claims cover an area of Takla rocks in the Mt. Milligan area. The claims are located 4 kilometres southwest of the Mt. Milligan deposit and approximately 75 kilometres north of Fort St. James, B.C.

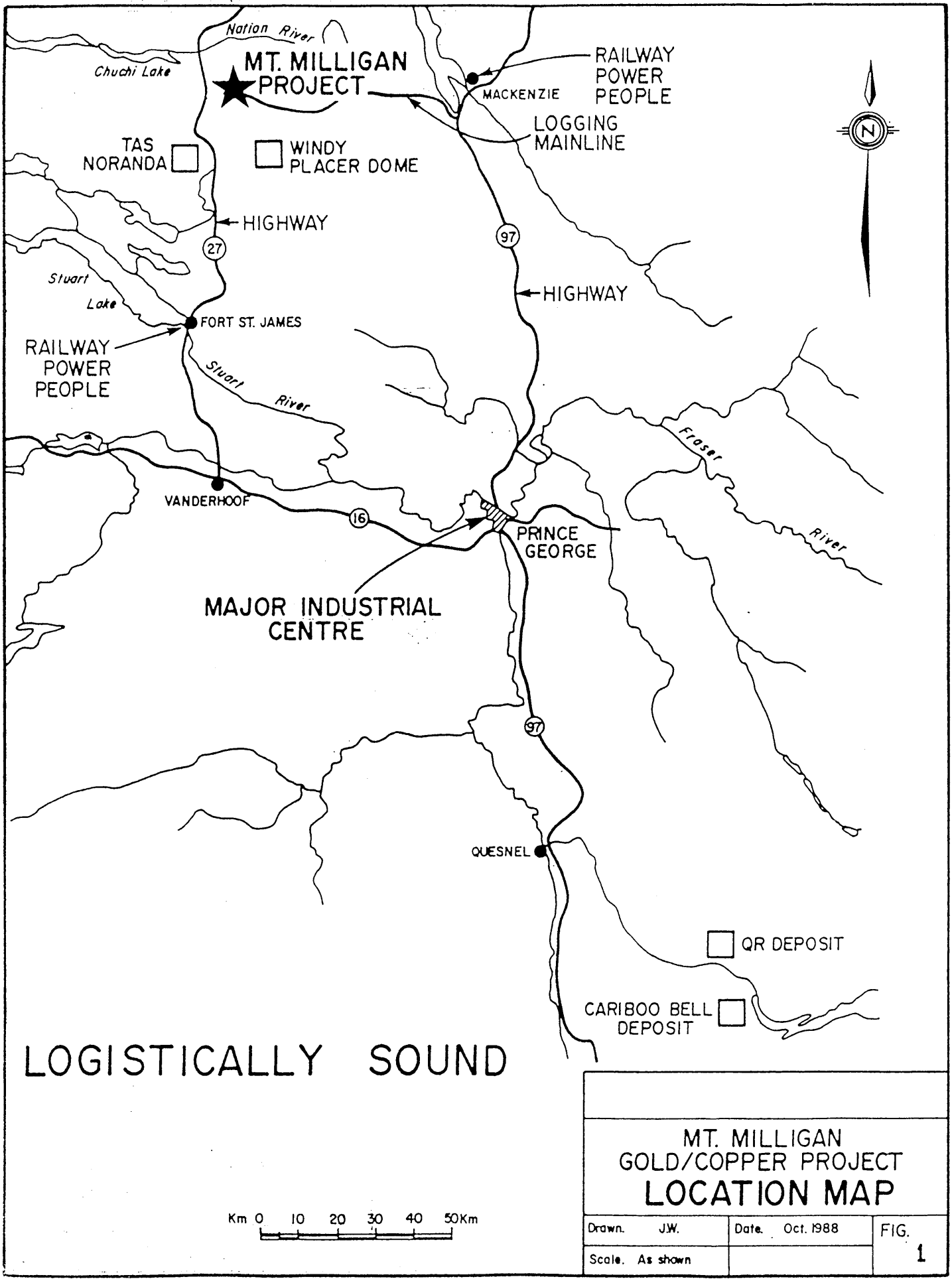
The Mt. Milligan area is rapidly becoming a new camp for porphyry copper-gold deposits. Placer Dome Inc. recently acquired the Mt. Milligan copper-gold deposit from Continental Gold Corp. The deposit is covered by glacial drift which also obscures a great portion of the surrounding areas. The host rocks consist of Takla volcanic flows and tuffs and coeval alkaline intrusions of monzonitic composition.

The mineralization occurs in typical porphyry copper style and consists mainly of pyrite and chalcopyrite stockwork and disseminations. Gold occurs in the free state and in association with the sulphides. Gold-bearing quartz carbonate veins also commonly occur peripheral to the porphyry copper-gold mineralization and are localized by fault zones.

The 1990 exploration program on the Doo claims consisted of 95 kilometres of helicopter-borne magnetic and VLF-EM survey by Aerodat Ltd. of Toronto, Ontario.

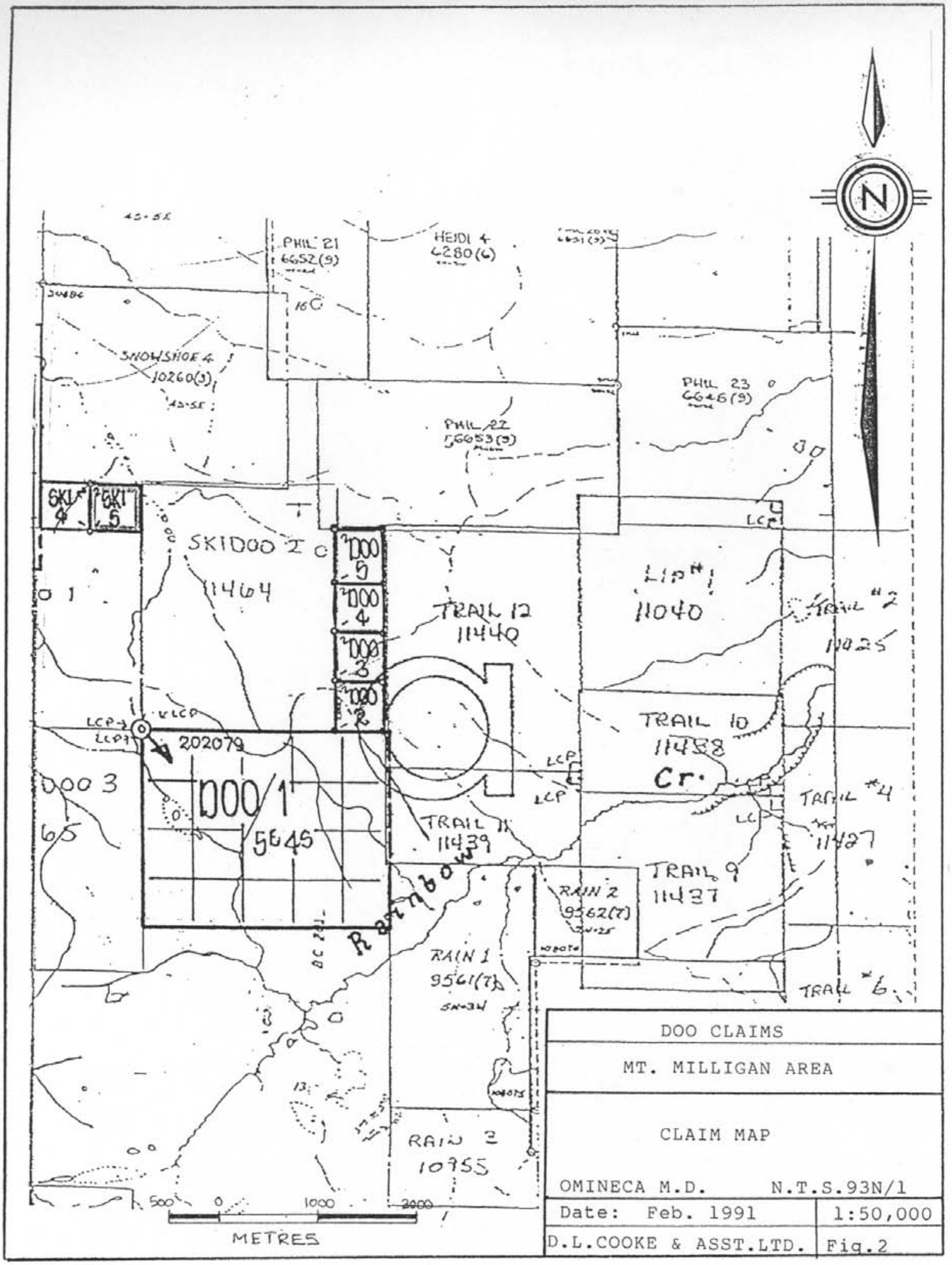
No prominent magnetic anomalies were defined on the Doo 1 claim. However, several small magnetic highs occur over the Doo 2-5 claims, which may be off-shoots from a stronger magnetic feature located to the northeast.

The Doo property should be evaluated further through a program of induced polarization, soil geochemistry and geological mapping.



MT. MILLIGAN GOLD/COPPER PROJECT
LOCATION MAP

Drawn. J.W.	Date. Oct. 1988	FIG. 1
Scale. As shown		



DOO CLAIMS	
MT. MILLIGAN AREA	
CLAIM MAP	
OMINECA M.D. N.T.S.93N/1	
Date: Feb. 1991	1:50,000
D.L.COOKE & ASST.LTD.	Fig.2

INTRODUCTION

The Doo claims were acquired to cover a north tributary of Rainbow Creek which was anomalous for arsenic (11.5 ppm). This area is considered permissive for the occurrence of porphyry copper and gold mineralization similar to that of the Mt. Milligan deposit. The Mt. Milligan deposit occurs on the southeast flank of a large positive aeromagnetic anomaly which reflects an underlying diorite-syenodiorite-monzonite intrusive complex. Detailed low-level helicopter-borne magnetic surveys define the Mt. Milligan zones of mineralization as small satellite magnetic anomalies caused by sulphide-bearing monzonite dikes and plugs.

In order to evaluate the mineral potential of the property, Aerodat Ltd. of Toronto, Ontario was engaged to conduct a low-level helicopter-borne magnetic and VLF-EM survey over the Doo claims. The survey was complete in August, 1990. The results of this survey are presented in the "Report on Combined Helicopter-borne Magnetic and VLF Survey, Fort St. James, B.C.", by Adriana Carbone, geologist. The report is attached and forms an integral part of this assessment report.

1990 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 1990 exploration program consisted of 95 km of helicopter-borne magnetic and VLF-EM survey by Aerodat Ltd. The lines were flown in an east-west direction, approximately 100 metres apart. The instrument specifications and survey parameters are described in the Aerodat report by Adriana Carbone. The results of the survey are also discussed in general terms in that report.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Doo claims are situated in the Omineca Mining Division, approximately 75 kilometres north of Fort St. James, B.C. (Figure 1). The claims lie 4.5 kilometres to the southwest of the Continental Gold Corp. / Placer Dome Mt. Milligan deposit. Access to the claims is by helicopter from Fort St. James.

The property area exhibits moderate relief. Elevations on the claims range from 1,100 metres in the south to 1,450 metres in the northeast section. Vegetation is primarily a mixture of spruce, fir and lodgepole pine.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Doo property consists of the following mineral claims:

Claim Date	Units	Record No.	Record Date
Doo 1	20	11650	March 22, 1990
Doo 2	1	11651	"
Doo 3	1	11652	"
Doo 4	1	11653	"
Doo 5	1	11654	"
	24		

The Doo 1-5 claims are registered in the name of M.A. Cooke, 10667 Arbutus Wynd, Surrey, B.C. At the request of the owner, D.L. Cooke and Associates Ltd. organized the geophysical survey and prepared this assessment work.

The total expenditures of $6,275.00 on the Doo mineral claims are being submitted for assessment credits.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Mt. Milligan occurs roughly at the core of an area of porphyry copper-gold mineralization which runs northwesterly from Philip Creek to the Nation River in the Omineca Mining Division of B.C. This area is part of the Quesnel Trough of Upper Triassic rocks, which extend northwesterly from the U.S. border through B.C. to the Yukon.

The Upper Triassic rocks in the Mt. Milligan area belong to the Takla Group and consist mainly of andesitic and basaltic flows and pyroclastics. Minor amounts of felsic volcanics and black argillites have been noted locally. Older metamorphic rocks of the Slide Mountain and Cache Creek Groups occur to the east of the Takla rocks. The Takla volcanic rocks are intruded by calc-alkaline and alkaline plutons of Upper Triassic to Cretaceous ages.

The geology of the Mt. Milligan area is mainly obscured by glacial drift. The Mt. Milligan porphyry copper-gold deposit which is currently being developed by Placer Dome Inc. contains 385 million tons of probable ore with a grade of 0.22% copper and 0.016 ounce gold per ton. The mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite and free gold within Takla volcanic rocks and in coeval alkaline intrusions (monzonite, diorite, etc.) of Triassic age. The sulphides occur as disseminations and stockworks in both intrusive and volcanic host rocks.

The intrusions are characterized by abundant disseminations of magnetite, which make them detectable by airborne and ground magnetic surveys. Sulphides are concentrated in the intrusive margins and adjacent volcanic rocks and may be traced under the glacial cover by induced polarization methods.

In addition to the disseminated and stockwork habit of sulphide mineralization, there are fault-controlled gold veins which occur peripheral to the porphyry mineralization. The veins contain quartz, carbonate, pyrite, chalcopyrite and gold.

INTERPRETATION OF GEOPHYSICAL DATA

A general interpretation of the helicopter-borne magnetic and VLF-EM survey over the Doo claims is presented in the Aerodat report by Carbone (Appendix III).

No major positive magnetic anomaly was identified on the Doo 1 claim. However, a strong magnetic anomaly occurs at the northeast corner of the Doo 5 claim. A string of smaller elongate magnetic anomalies trend south from this large magnetic feature into the Doo 2-5 claims. These elongate anomalies probably reflect a dike-like intrusive body.

The southwest margin of the large magnetic feature trends northwesterly, as do the magnetic gradients and VLF-EM anomalies.

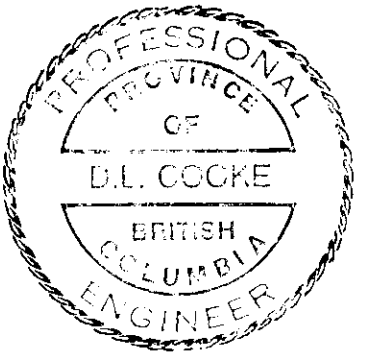
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The major magnetic anomaly which cuts across the northeast corner of the Doo 5 claim probably represents an intrusive stock. The elongate magnetic anomalies which trend to the south through the Doo 2-5 claims may be due to a dike-like intrusive body.

A program of geological mapping, prospecting and soil geochemistry is recommended to further evaluate the Doo claims.

Report by:
D.L. COOKE AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

David L. Cooke, Ph.D., P.Eng.
February 12, 1991



REFERENCES

Cooke, D.L., 1990: 1990 Reconnaissance Geology and Geochemistry of the Lake Claims, Mt. Milligan Area, Assessment Report, 9 pp.

Cooke, D.L., 1991: 1990 Reconnaissance Geology and Geochemistry of the Lac 1-4 Claims, Mt. Milligan Area, Assessment Report, 9 pp.

Geophysical Paper, 1961: Philip Lakes, British Columbia, Map 1573G, Geological Survey Canada.

Geophysical Paper, 1961: Wittsichica Creek, British Columbia, Map 1584G, Geological Survey Canada.

Muller, J.E., 1961: Geology, Pine Pass, British Columbia, Map 11-1961, Geological Survey Canada.

Rice, H.M.A., 1948: Smithers - Fort St. James, British Columbia, Map 971A; 1 inch to 8 miles.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

DOO 1-5 CLAIMS

Geophysics

Helicopter-borne magnetic and VLF-EM Survey
by Aerodat Ltd. - contract survey and report
95 line kilometres $ 5,400.00

Salaries

D.L. Cooke, Geologist		
Project Organization	1 day	
Assessment Report	1 day	
	2 days @ $375/day	750.00

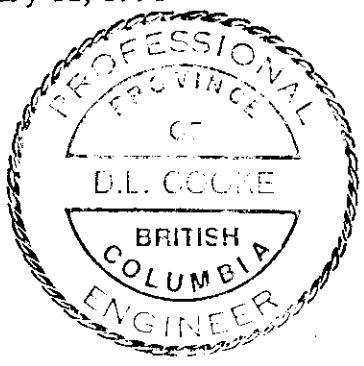
Miscellaneous

Typing and drafting 125.00

Total Expenditures **$ 6,275.00**

Report by:
D.L. COOKE AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

David L. Cooke, Ph.D., P.Eng.
February 12, 1991



APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, DAVID LAWRENCE COOKE, of the Municipality of Surrey in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify:

1. That I am a Consulting Geologist, residing at 10667 Arbutus Wynd, Surrey, B.C., V3R 0B5, with a business office at 811 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6B 1N2.

2. That I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Geology from the University of New Brunswick in 1959, and with a M.A. degree and Ph.D. degree in Geology from the University of Toronto in 1961 and 1966 respectively.

3. That I have practised my profession as an exploration geologist from 1959 to the present time in Canada, the U.S.A., Mexico, the Caribbean and South America.

4. That I am a Registered Member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.

5. That I have personal exploration experience in the Mt. Milligan area, but have not been on the Doo claims.

6. And that I am the author of this report on the Doo 1-5 mineral claims, dated February 12, 1991.

DAVID L. COOKE, PH.D., P.ENG.
February 12, 1991

APPENDIX III

"Report on Combined Helicopter-borne Magnetic
and VLF Survey, Fort St. James, B.C."

by

Adriana Carbone
Aerodat Ltd.

August 1990

REPORT ON
COMBINED HELICOPTER-BORNE
MAGNETIC AND VLF SURVEY
FORT ST. JAMES
BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOR
D.L. COOKE & ASSOCIATES LTD.
BY
AERODAT
August 30, 1990

J9059

Adriana Carbone
Geologist

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List of Maps
(Scale 1:10,000)

Basic Maps: (As described under Appendix B of the Contract)

1. **PHOTOMOSAIC BASE MAP;**
   Prepared from available air photos and photographically enlarged to 1:10,000 scale.

2. **FLIGHT LINE MAP;**
   Showing all flight lines and fiducials with the base map.

3. **TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURS;**
   Showing magnetic values corrected of all diurnal variation with flight lines, fiducials, and base map.

4. **VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT CONTOURS;**
   Showing magnetic gradient values calculated from the total field magnetics with flight lines, fiducials and base map.

5. **VLF-EM TOTAL FIELD CONTOURS;**
   Showing VLF total field response from the line transmitter with flight lines, fiducials, and base map.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes an airborne geophysical survey carried out on behalf of D.L. Cooke & Associates Ltd. by Aerodat Limited. Equipment operated during the survey included a high sensitivity cesium vapour magnetometer, a two frequency VLF-EM system, a video tracking camera, radar altimeter, and an electronic positioning system. Magnetic and altimeter data were recorded both in digital and analog forms. Positioning data was stored in digital form, encoded on VHS format video tape and recorded at regular intervals in local UTM coordinates, as well as being marked on the flight path mosaic by the operator while in flight.

The survey area consists of two separate areas, the Ski claim and the Doo claim, located approximately 75 kilometres north of Fort St. James, British Columbia.

The survey was flown on August 11-12, 1990. Data from three flights were used to compile the survey results. The flight lines were oriented at an angle of 90 degrees, with a nominal line spacing of 100 metres (according to Appendix "A" of the contract). Geophysical information is provided in the form of maps at 1:10,000. Coverage and data quality were considered to be well within the specifications described in the service contract.

The purpose of the survey was to record airborne geophysical data over ground that is of interest to D.L. Cooke & Associates.

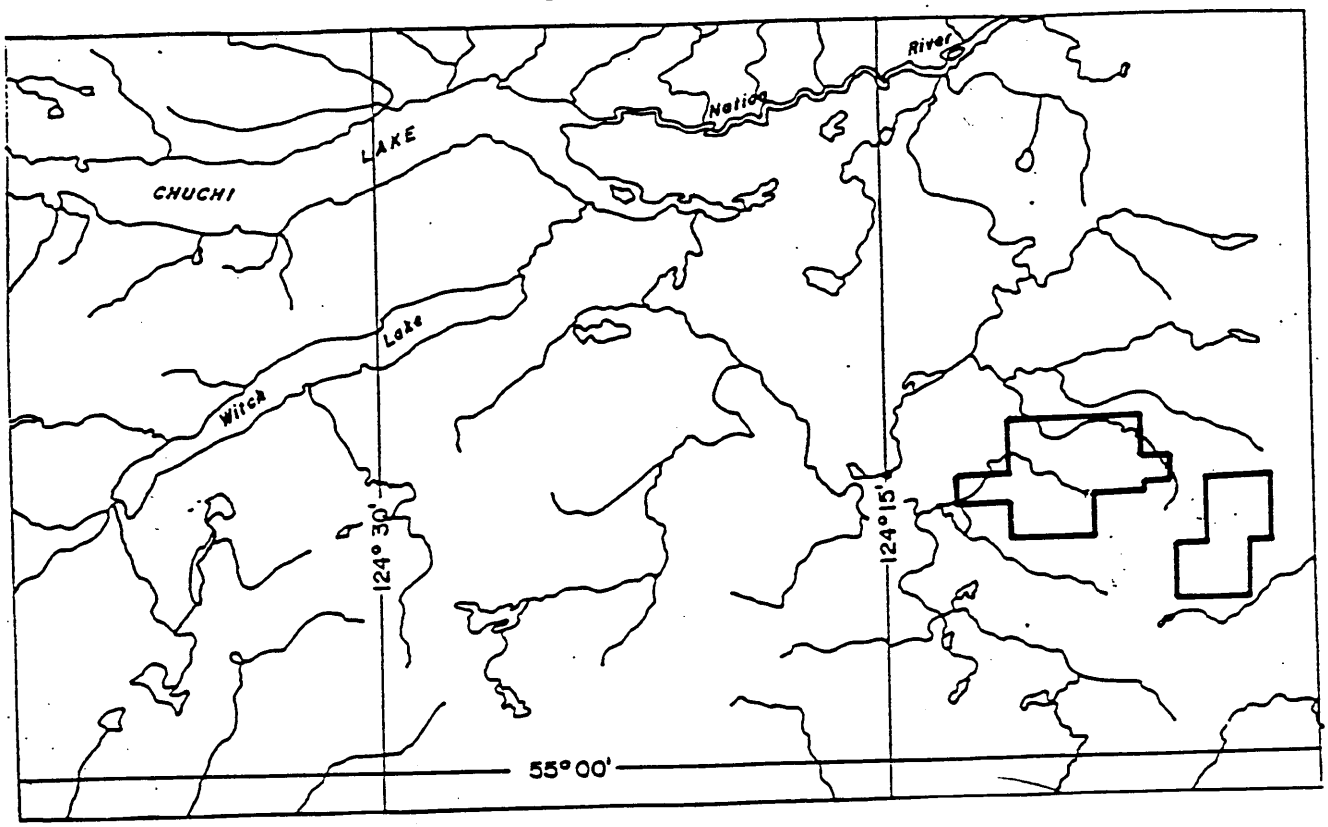
The Ski claim consisted of a total of 170 line kilometres, the Doo claim consisted of 95 line kilometres of the recorded data that were compiled in a map form at a scale of 1:10,000. The maps are presented as part of this report according to specifications laid out by D.L. Cooke & Associates.

2. SURVEY AREA LOCATION

The survey area is depicted on the following index maps.

Ski claims is centred at approximate geographic latitude 55 degrees 06 minutes North, longitude 124 degrees 15 minutes West.

Doo claims is centred at approximate geographic latitude 55 degrees 05 minutes North, longitude 124 degrees 07 minutes West.



3. AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT

3.1 Aircraft

An Aerospatiale A-star 350B helicopter, (C-GYHT), piloted by R. Mitchinson, owned and operated by Peace Helicopters Limited, was used for the survey. J. Moisan of Aerodat acted as navigator and equipment operator. Installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment was carried out by Aerodat. The survey equipment was flown at a mean terrain clearance of 60 metres.

3.2 Equipment

3.2.1 VLF-EM System

The VLF-EM System was a Herz Totem 2 A. This instrument measures the total field and quadrature component of the selected frequency. The sensor was towed in a bird 30 metres below the helicopter.

3.2.2 Magnetometer System

The magnetometer employed a Scintrex Model VIW 2321 H8 cesium, optically pumped magnetometer sensor. The sensitivity of this instrument was 0.1 nanoTeslas. The sensor was towed in a bird 30 metres below the helicopter.

3.2.3 Magnetic Base Station

An IFG proton precession magnetometer was operated at the base of operations to record diurnal variations of the earth's magnetic field. The clock of the base station was synchronized with that of the airborne system to facilitate later correlation.

3.2.4 Altimeter System

A King KRA 10 radar altimeter was used to record terrain clearance. The output from the instrument is a linear function of altitude for maximum accuracy.

3.2.5 Tracking Camera

A Panasonic video flight path recording system was used to record the flight path on standard VHS format video tapes. The system was operated in continuous mode and the flight number, real time and manual fiducials were registered on the picture frame for cross-reference to the analog and digital data.

3.2.6 Analog Recorder

An RMS dot-Matrix recorder was used to display the data during the survey. In addition to manual and time fiducials, the following data was recorded:

Channel	Input	Scale
VLT	VLF-EM Total Field, Line	25 %/cm
VLQ	VLF-EM Quadrature, Line	25 %/cm
VOT	VLF-EM Total Field, Ortho	25 %/cm
VOQ	VLF-EM Quadrature, Ortho	25 %/cm
RALT	Radar Altimeter	100 ft./cm
MAGF	Magnetometer, fine	25 nT/cm
MAGC	Magnetometer, coarse	250 nT/cm

3.2.7 Digital Recorder

A DGR 33:16 data system recorded the survey on magnetic tape. Information recorded was as follows:

Equipment	Recording Interval
VLF-EM	0.20 seconds
Magnetometer	0.20 seconds
Altimeter	0.20 seconds
Nav System	0.20 seconds

3.2.8 Radar Positioning System

A Mini-Ranger MRS-III radar navigation system was used for both navigation and flight path recovery. Transponders sited at fixed locations were interrogated several times per second and the ranges from these points to the helicopter were measured to a high degree of accuracy. A navigational computer triangulated the position of the helicopter and provided the pilot with navigation information. The range/range data was recorded on magnetic tape for subsequent flight path determination.

4. DATA PRESENTATION

4.1 Base Map

A photomosaic base at a scale of 1:10,000 was prepared from available air photos and enlarged to the required scale.

4.2 Flight Path Map

The flight path was derived from the Mini-Ranger radar positioning system. The distance from the helicopter to two established reference locations was measured several times per second and the position of the helicopter was calculated by triangulation. It is estimated that the flight path is generally accurate to about 10 metres with respect to the topographic detail on the base map.

The flight lines have the time and the navigator's manual fiducials for cross reference to both analog and digital data.

4.3 Magnetics

4.3.1 Total Field Magnetic Contours Map

The magnetic data from the high sensitivity cesium magnetometer provided virtually a continuous magnetic reading when recording at 0.2 second intervals. The system is also noise free for all practical purposes.

A sensitivity of 0.1 nanoTesla (nT) allows for the mapping of very small inflections in the magnetic field, resulting in a contour map that is equal to or exceeds ground data in quality and accuracy.

The aeromagnetic data was corrected for diurnal variations by adjustment with the digitally recorded base station magnetic values. No correction for regional variation was applied. The corrected data was interpolated onto a regular grid at a 25 metre true scale interval using an Akima 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 Cronaflex copy of the base map with flight lines.

4.3.2 Vertical Gradient Contour Map

The vertical magnetic gradient was calculated from the total field magnetic data. Contoured at a 0.2 nT/m interval, the data was presented on a cronaflex copy of the base map with flight lines.

4.4 VLF-EM Total Field Contours

The VLF data was interpolated onto a regular grid at a 25 metre true scale interval using an Akima spline technique. This grid provided the basis for threading the contours at a 2% interval.

The VLF-EM signal from the line transmitting station was compiled as contours in map form on cronaflex copies of the base map with flight lines.

The VLF stations used were NLK, Seattle, Washington, 24.8 kHz and NAA, Cutler Maine, broadcasting at 24.0 kHz. NLK was used as the line transmitting station for flights 1-3. NAA was used as the orthogonal station for flights 1-3.

Respectfully submitted,

Adriana Carbone

August 30, 1990

Adriana Carbone
Geologist

APPENDIX I

PERSONNEL

FIELD

Flown	August, 1990
Pilot	Ron Mitchinson
Operator	Jep Moisan

OFFICE

Processing	A. Carbone G. McDonald
Report	A. Carbone

APPENDIX II

GENERAL INTERPRETIVE CONSIDERATIONS

Magnetics

A digital base station magnetometer was used to detect fluctuations in the magnetic field during flight times. The airborne magnetic data was levelled by removing these diurnal changes. The Total Field Magnetic map shows the levelled magnetic contours, uncorrected for regional variation.

The Calculated Vertical Gradient map shows contours of the magnetic gradient as calculated from the total field magnetic data. The zero contour shows changes in the magnetic lithologies and will coincide closely with geologic contacts assuming a steeply dipping interface. Thus this data may be used as a pseudo-geologic map.

VLF Electromagnetics

The VLF-EM method employs the radiation from powerful military radio transmitters as the primary signals. The magnetic field associated with the primary field is elliptically polarized in the vicinity of electrical conductors. The Herz Totem uses three coils in the X, Y, Z configuration to measure the total field and vertical quadrature component of the polarization ellipse.

The relatively high frequency of VLF (15-25) kHz provides high response factors for bodies of low conductance. Relatively "disconnected" sulphide ores have been found to produce measurable VLF signals. For the same reason, poor conductors such as sheared

contacts, breccia zones, narrow faults, alteration zones and porous flow tops normally produce VLF anomalies. The method can therefore be used effectively for geological mapping. The only relative disadvantage of the method lies in its sensitivity to conductive overburden. In conductive ground to depth of exploration is severely limited.

The effect of strike direction is important in the sense of the relation of the conductor axis relative to the energizing electromagnetic field. A conductor aligned along a radius drawn from a transmitting station will be in a maximum coupled orientation and thereby produce a stronger response than a similar conductor at a different strike angle. Theoretically, it would be possible for a conductor, oriented tangentially to the transmitter to produce no signal. The most obvious effect of the strike angle consideration is that conductors favourably oriented with respect to the transmitter location and also near perpendicular to the flight direction are most clearly rendered and usually dominate the map presentation.

The total field response is an indicator of the existence and position of a conductivity anomaly. The response will be a maximum over the conductor, without any special filtering, and strongly favour the upper edge of the conductor even in the case of a relatively shallow dip.

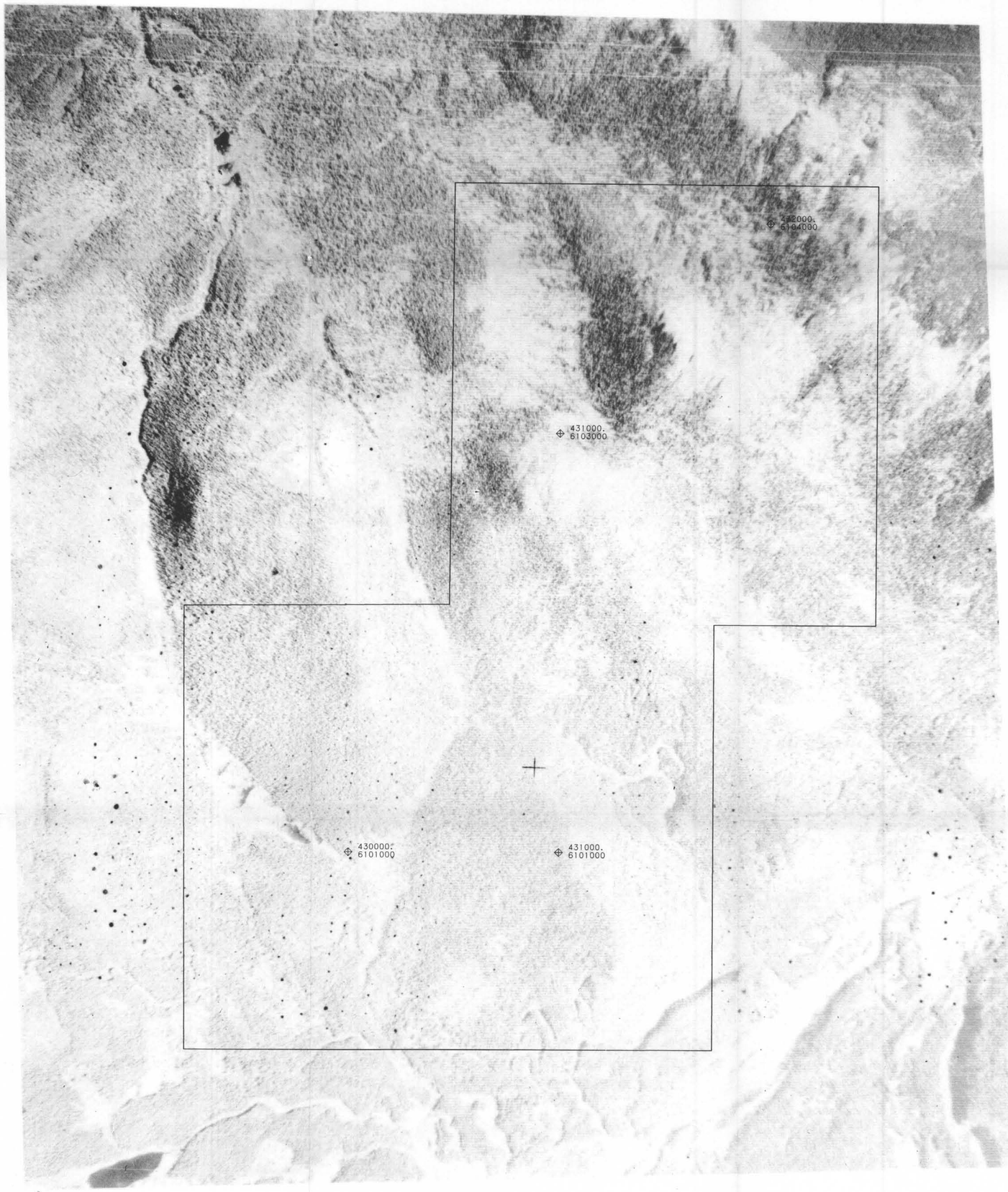
The vertical quadrature component over steeply dipping sheet-like conductor will be a cross-over type response with the cross-over closely associated with the upper edge of the conductor.

The response is a cross-over type due to the fact that it is the vertical rather than total field quadrature component that is measured. The response shape is due largely to geometrical rather than conductivity considerations and the distance between the maximum and minimum on either side of the cross-over is related to target depth. For a given target geometry, the larger this distance the greater the depth.

The amplitude of the quadrature response, as opposed to shape is function of target conductance and depth as well as the conductivity of the overburden and host rock. As the primary field travels down to the conductor through conductive material it is both attenuated and phase shifted in a negative sense. The secondary field produced by thisaltered field at the target also has an associated phase shift. This phase shift is positive and is larger for relatively poor conductors. This secondary field is attenuated and phase shifted in a negative sense during return travel to the surface. The net effect of these 3 phase shifts determine the phase of the secondary field sensed at the receiver.

A relatively poor conductor in resistive ground will yield a net positive phase shift. A relatively good conductor in more conductive ground will yield a net negative phase shift. A combination is possible whereby the net phase shift is zero and the response is purely in-phase with no quadrature component.

A net positive phase shift combined with the geometrical cross-over shape will lead to a positive quadrature response on the side of approach and a negative on the side of departure. A net negative phase shift would produce the reverse. A further sign reversal occurs with a 180 degree change in instrument orientation as occurs on reciprocal line headings. During digital processing of the quadrature data for map presentation this is corrected for by normalizing the sign to one of the flight line headings.



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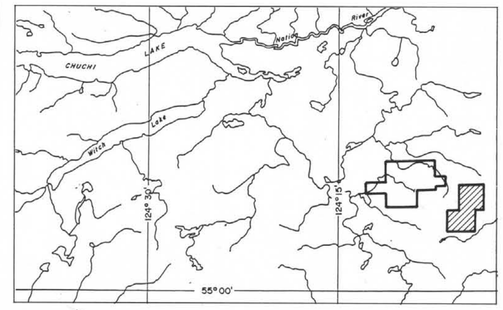


D.L. COOKE & ASSOCIATES

BASE MAP

DOO CLAIM GROUP

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE 1:10,000

0 330 660 1320 2640 Feet

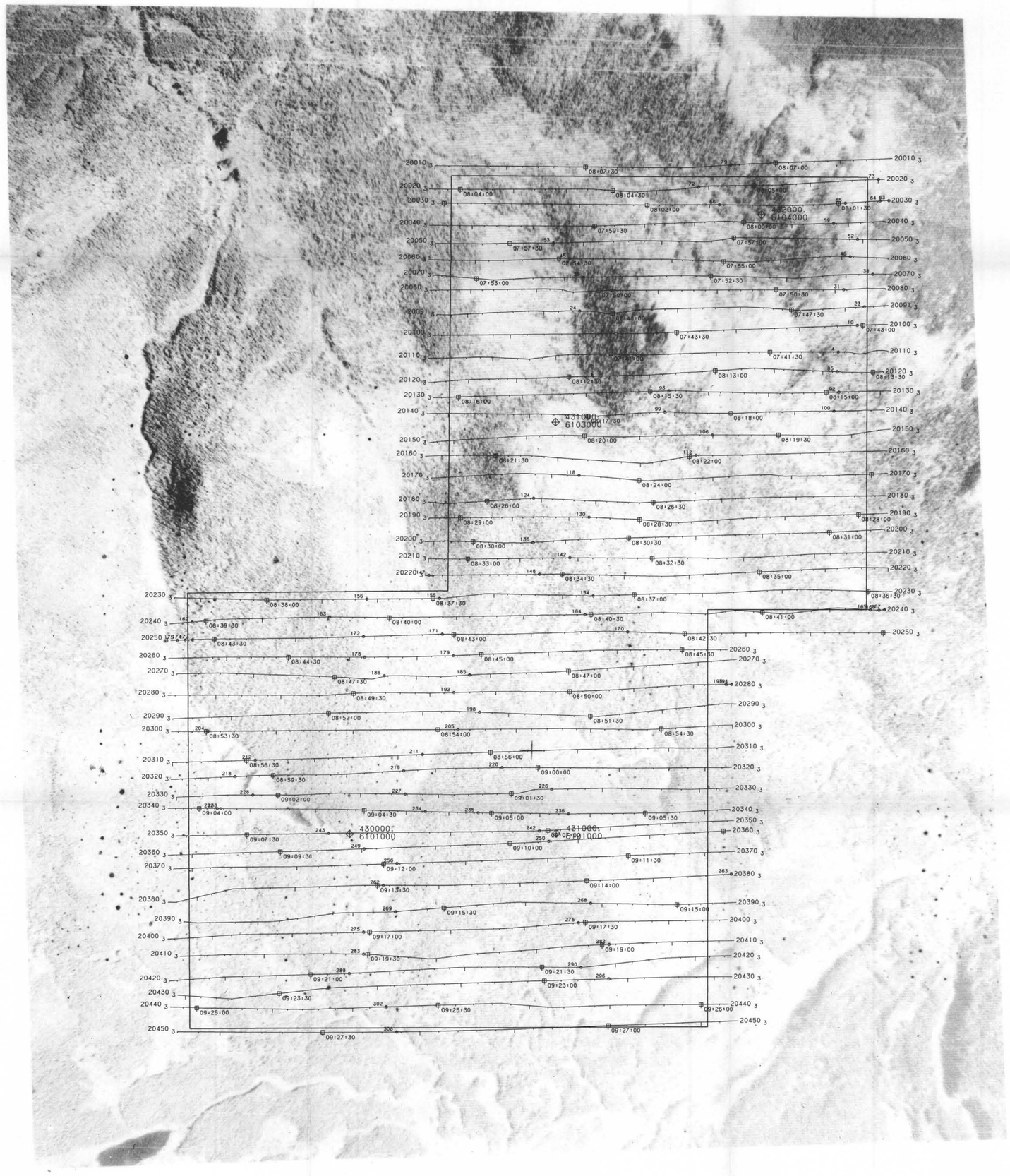
0 100 200 500 1000 Metres

AERODAT LIMITED

DATE: AUGUST 1990

NTS No: 93 N/1

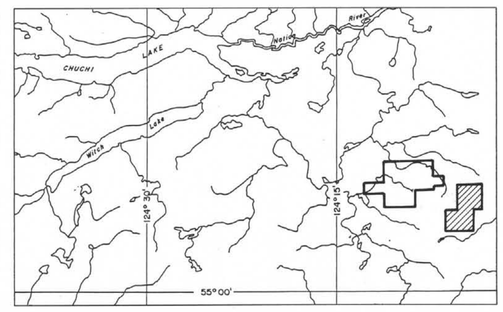
MAP No: 1 J9059 - 1



Flight Path

Navigation and recovery using a Motorola Mini-Ranger (MRS III) navigation system.

Average terrain clearance 60m
Average line spacing 100m



D.L. COOKE & ASSOCIATES

FLIGHT PATH

DOO CLAIM GROUP

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE 1:10,000

0 330 660 1320 2640 Feet

0 100 200 500 1000 Metres

AERODAT LIMITED

DATE: AUGUST 1990

NTS No: 93 N/1

MAP No: 2 J9059 - 1

N

Flight Path

Navigation and recovery using a Motorola Mini-Ranger (MRS III) navigation system.

Average terrain clearance 60m
Average line spacing 100m

Magnetics

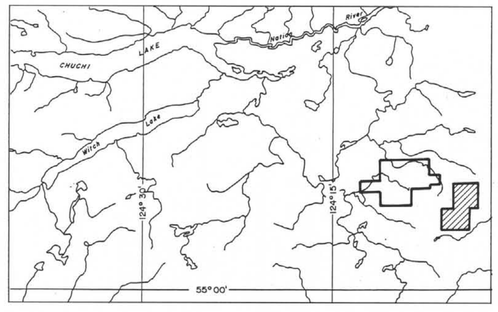
Total Field Magnetic Intensity Contours in nT.

Cesium high sensitivity magnetometer.

Sensor elevation 45m

Map contours are multiples of those listed below

- 2 nT
- 10 nT
- 50 nT
- 250 nT
- 1000 nT



D.L. COOKE & ASSOCIATES

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURS

DOO CLAIM GROUP

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE 1:10,000

0 330 660 1320 2640 Feet

0 100 200 500 1000 Metres

AERODAT LIMITED

DATE: AUGUST 1990

NTS No: 93 N/1

MAP No: 3 J9059 - 1

Flight Path

Navigation and recovery using a Motorola Mini-Ranger (MRS III) navigation system.

Average terrain clearance 60m
Average line spacing 100m

Vertical Gradient

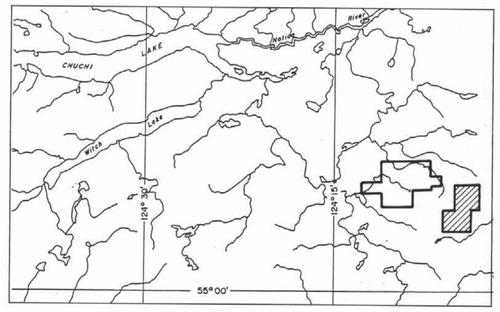
Vertical Magnetic Gradient calculated from the total field magnetic intensity in nT/m.

Cesium high sensitivity magnetometer.

Sensor elevation 45m

Map contours are multiples of those listed below

- 0.2 nT
- 1.00 nT
- 5.00 nT
- 25.00 nT
- 100.00 nT



D.L. COOKE & ASSOCIATES

CALCULATED VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT

DOO CLAIM GROUP

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE 1:10,000

0 330 660 1320 2640 Feet

0 100 200 500 1000 Metres

AERODAT LIMITED

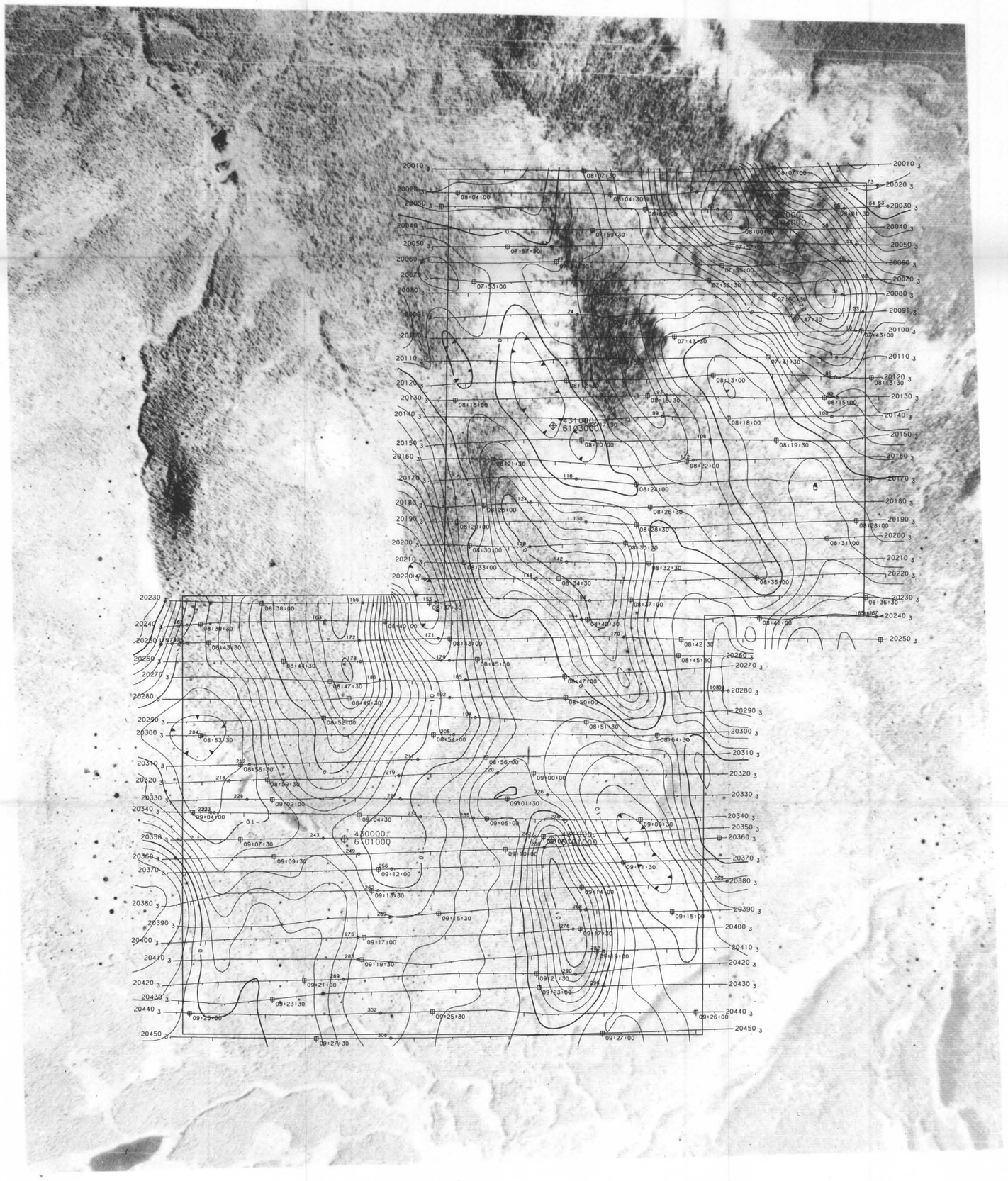
DATE: AUGUST 1990

NTS No: 93 N/1

MAP No: 4 J9059 - 1

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,978



N

Flight Path

Navigation and recovery using a Motorola Mini-Ranger (MRS III) navigation system.

Average terrain clearance 60m
Average line spacing 100m

VLF-EM

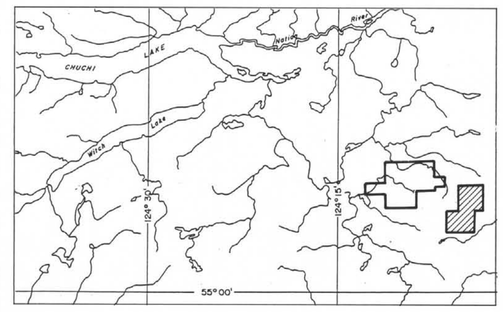
VLF-EM Total Field Intensity in percent.

Station: NLK
Jim Creek, Washingtom
24.8 kHz

Sensor elevation 45m

Map contours are multiples of those listed below

- 2 %
- 10 %
- 50 %
- 250 %



D.L. COOKE & ASSOCIATES

VLF-EM TOTAL FIELD CONTOURS (LINE CHANNEL)

DOO CLAIM GROUP

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE 1:10,000

0 330 660 1320 2640 Feet

0 100 200 500 1000 Metres

AERODAT LIMITED

DATE: AUGUST 1990

NTS No: 93 N/1

MAP No: 5 J9059 - 1