INDUCED POLARIZATION MAGNETOMETER & VLF-EM SURVEY

on the

BURBRIDGE LAKE PROPERTY

Omineca Mining Division, Smithers Area, B.C. N.T.S 93L/10W

for

D. GROOT LOGGING LTD.
Smithers
British Columbia
Canada

Survey by

SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.
11762 - 94th Avenue
Delta, British Columbia
Canada V4C 3R7

Report by
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and
Syd Visser, P. Geo
S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

December 1995

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INTRODUCTION

Induced Polarization (I.P.), along with a magnetic and a very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) surveys were completed on the Burbridge Lake property for D. Groot Logging Ltd. by SJ Geophysics Ltd. The Burbridge Lake property is situated in West Central B.C. about 20km East of the town of Telkwa, in the Omineca Mining Division, Smithers area, NTS 93E/03E.

The purpose of the survey was to aid in the mapping of local geology and to search for disseminated sulphide mineralization.

FIELD WORK AND INSTRUMENTATION

Induced Polarization, Magnetometer & VLF-EM surveys were completed during the period October 3 - 18, 1995, which comprised 15 data acquisition days and 1 mobe/demobe day. The geophysical crew consisted of Doug Hrynyk (Geophysicist), and Andre Savard (Geophysicist) and three helpers. Data acquisition, field processing and presentation was performed by Doug Hrynyk.

Induced Polarization surveying was performed at 50 metre dipoles along 50 metre spaced, flagged lines for a total of 16.5 kilometres. A pole-dipole array with an "a" spacing of 50m along with a N=1 to 6 was used for the survey. A Phoenix time domain transmitter, with a cycle time of 2 seconds on and 2 seconds off, and a Androtex time domain receiver were used as the IP survey equipment. The delay time of the receiver was set at 80, 80, 80, 80, 160, 160, 160, 320, 320 and 320 millisecond each. The apparent resistivity was calculated using the recorded transmitter current and the nominal dipole spacing (50 metres) at each measurement location.

Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveying was performed at 12.5 metre intervals along 11 lines and along base line for a total of 18.5 kilometres.

An EDA OMNI PLUS combined proton precession magnetometer and VLF-EM system were used for data acquisition and an EDA OMNI IV proton precession magnetometer was used as a base station which recorded data in 30 seconds intervals. The VLF-EM survey used the signals from Cutler (24.0 kHz, NAA), Hawaii (23.4 kHz, NPM) and partly (only lines 2200E and 2400E) from Annapolis (21.4 kHz NSS). VLF data was acquired facing north(lines) and east(base line).

All data was downloaded to a computer in the evening. Chargeability for time windows 3 and 6 and the calculated apparent resistivity were plotted as pseudosections on a colour dot matrix printer. All results were discussed in the field with the owner Dick Groot and geologist Bud Plecash.

The data was re-plotted on a colour inkjet plotter in Vancouver for the final presentation and interpretation.

DATA PRESENTATION

The magnetic, VLF-EM, IP data, and compilation map are presented on the on the following maps and pseudosections :

TABLE 1 list of plates

Map G1A	Total Field Magnetic Profiles	In Pocket
Map G1B	Total Field Magnetic Contours	In Pocket
Map G2A	VLF-EM Profiles Cutler, NAA 24.0 kHz	In Pocket
Map G2B	VLF-EM Fraser Filtered Contours Cutler, NAA 24.0 kHz	In Pocket
Map G3A	VLF-EM Profiles Hawaii, NPM 23.4 kHz and Annapolis, NSS 21.4 kHz	In Pocket
Map G3B	VLF-EM Fraser Filtered Contours Hawaii, NPM 23.4 kHz and Annapolis, NSS 21.4 kHz	In Pocket
Line 1000E to Line 3000E	IP PSEUDOSECTIONS	Appendix II
Map G4	Apparent Resistivity Contours(N=2)	In Pocket
Map G5	Apparent Chargeability Contours window M3 [240ms-320ms] N=2	In Pocket
Map G6	Compilation Map	In Pocket

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Contour maps are presented as black and white line contours for the assessment reports and as solid colour for the client.

INTERPRETATION

The interpretation is presented on the compilation map, Map G6. Discussions regarding directions on the grid will be in terms of grid east, north, south, and west.

MAGNETICS

The response over the majority of the grid area is within 500 nT. A narrow, very strong 3000 nT magnetic anomaly as shown on the compilation map, strikes northwest - across the survey grid. This narrow magnetic high may represent a magnetic dyke and divides the surveyed area into the western and eastern part. The following VLF-EM and IP data show that the western part is geophysically much more interesting than the eastern.

VLF-EM

The interpretation is primarily presented on the compilation map, but the most prominent anomalies will be discussed below. Because of the grid orientation the VLF-EM transmitter in Cutler, was chosen as the primary transmitter for the survey grid. Hawaii and Annapolis were used as the complementary transmitter therefore the VLF-EM anomalies were determined from the Cutler data and confirmed in most cases by the Hawaii data.

The VLF-EM survey has delineated the numerous anomalies shown on the compilation map as strong, medium and weak conductors. With no geological information available at the time of interpretation it is difficult to interpret the VLF-EM anomalies especially strike, from data collected on 200m spaced lines.

The most prominent VLF-EM anomalies are well defined, medium to strong conductors, labelled V1, V2 and V3. The VLF-EM anomaly V1 trends across the grid southwest - northeast from between lines 1800E and 2000E to line 3000E at approximately 1800N. This anomaly may represent the edge of conductive block or fault.

The VLF-EM anomaly V2, as shown on the compilation map starting from line 2000E at approximately 1825N and strikes across the grid to the northwest on line 1000E at 2175N. The west end of anomaly is a strong conductor while the eastern part is

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medium. The source of this anomaly could either be massive sulphides, conductive contacts/faults or the combination of both.

The VLF-EM anomaly V3 is a very strong but short strike length anomaly located at 1900N on lines 1800E and 2000E. This anomaly is either due to a small mineralized dyke, shear zone or possibly cultural.

The VLF-EM anomalies from the west of the magnetic dyke are a series of weak to strong, west - east trending conductors. The source of these anomalies could be faults or non-magnetic lithological contacts or even massive sulphides. The VLF-EM anomalies situated in the northeastern corner of the surveyed area are medium to strong northwest - southeast trending conductors. These anomalies may represent conductive contacts or faults. There is not any clear correlation between the VLF-EM anomalies and magnetic signature.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

An overview of the IP data can be viewed on the compilation map, Map G6. To aid interpretation level N=2 (window M3) of the IP chargeability, has been contoured and presented as a plan map, Map G5. The IP plan map, Map G4 has been contoured using the apparent resistivity data from level N=2. The IP pseudosections will be discussed and are plotted individually.

The IP survey has outlined three anomalies of interest shown on the compilation map as A, B and C. The most prominent anomaly A strikes across the surveyed area from the northwest between lines 1000E and 1800E and to the east on line 3000E between stations 1300N and 1700N. This large anomaly with moderate to strong chargeability response is well developed near the surface and appears to have good depth extent. In general, the moderate chargeability response is associated with a moderate resistivity, while the strong chargeability response is associated mostly with a resistivity low. The strong chargeability response appears to have two separated parts and is located in the central part as shown on the compilation map. Both strong chargeability responses are associated with VLF-EM anomaly V2. The anomaly extend although weakly at depth to the east. The relationship between the chargeability anomaly A and the magnetic dyke is not clear to the writer at this point and should be studied in more detail.

The chargeability anomaly B is centred between lines 1600E and 1800E, south of 1300N. This anomaly is characterized with a moderate chargeability response and is

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associated with a resistivity low and partly with VLF-EM anomalies. Anomaly B is open to the south.

The chargeability anomaly C is situated on most westerly line 1000E, between stations 1050N and 2000N. The chargeability response is moderate to strong. This anomaly is associated with a very low resistivity and between 1200N and 1600N with a series of parallel VLF-EM anomalies. Anomaly C is the most interesting anomaly regarding the relation between chargeability and resistivity response, and warrants further investigation to the west to confirm this anomaly.

Generally, the resistivity response lessens towards the western part of the surveyed grid. The resistivity low from northeastern corner of the grid is associated with VLF-EM anomalies. There is a narrow relative resistivity low on the southeastern corner of the grid that is coincident with VLF-EM anomaly V1. The magnetic dyke is followed by a resistivity low northwest of line 2200E and is associated with a resistivity high to the southeast.

Line 1000E

The IP survey along line 1000E outlined one chargeability anomaly located between 1400N and 1900N. This anomaly is characterized by moderate to strong chargeability response and is associated with very low resistivity. The strong chargeability response appears to have three separated parts. The first one is located at 1450N and appears to have depth extent to the south. This part is associated with the VLF-EM anomaly. The second, wider part is located between 1650N and 1800N with the same features as the first part. The third part situated at 1850N and appears to have depth extent to the north. There is a resistivity contact at approximately 1900N. The northern end of the line is characterized by a relative resistivity low.

Line 1200E

There is a strong near surface, chargeability anomaly located between 2100N and 2300N. This anomaly resembles a cap and dips to the south and north with a moderate chargeability response. The anomaly is associated with variable resistivity. The line 1200E should be extended to the north to confirm this anomaly. South of 1650N and north of 2250N are resistivity lows.

Line 1400E

The IP survey along line 1400E has outlined two strong chargeability anomalies. The first anomaly is located at 2050N. This is a narrow, near surface anomaly which dips to the south. It is associated with a moderate resistivity response. The second strong chargeability anomaly is located between 2200N and 2300N and also appears to have depth extent to the south. There is sharp contact at approximately 2200N with low resistivity zone on the north. The central part of the line between 1550N and 2200N is characterized by the moderate resistivity response.

Line 1600E

There are two chargeability anomalies. The first anomaly is located between 1000N and 1250N. This anomaly is noted well at a surface and appears to have depth extent to the north. It is characterized by a moderate chargeability response and is associated with the moderate to low resistivity. The second chargeability anomaly is located in the northern end of the line between 1950N and 2200N. It is a moderate to strong chargeability anomaly. The strong chargeability response is obtained at 2000N and appears to have depth extent to the south. The second chargeability anomaly is also associated with a moderate to low resistivity response. The resistivity contact from line 1400E continues on line 1600E. The area north of 2150N is a resistivity low.

Line 1800E

The anomalies from line 1600E continue on line 1800E. The first chargeability anomaly on line 1800E is located between 1000N and 1350N. This anomaly appears to have depth extent to the south. The anomaly is characterised by a moderate chargeability response and is associated with a resistivity low. The second chargeability anomaly is located between 1550N and 2050N. It is the moderate chargeability anomaly with a near surface strong chargeability response between 1750N and 2000N. This anomaly is associated with a moderate resistivity response. There is a narrow resistivity low located at approximately 2050N. The moderate to strong chargeability anomaly without near surface features is located between 2100N and 2200N.

Line 2000E

The IP survey along line 2000E has outlined one moderate chargeability anomaly of interest. The anomaly is located between 1450N and 1900N and appears to extend to depth. This anomaly is associated with a variable resistivity zone. A narrow, low resistivity

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zone which continues from the line 1800E is located on the line 2000E between 1900N and 2050N.

Line 2200E

There are two moderate chargeability anomalies along this line. The first anomaly is located at 1450N and is probably controlled by lithological contact at approximately 1350N. The anomaly is associated with a moderate resistivity response. The second anomaly is located between 1550N and 1650N. This anomaly is noted well at the surface and appears to have depth extent to the north. The anomaly is associated with a resistivity high. The sharp and narrow relative resistivity low is located at approximately 1900N.

Line 2400E

The moderate chargeability anomaly is noted well near the surface between 1500N and 1600N. The chargeability appears to get better at depth to the north as far as 2200N and to the south as a separate part. This anomaly is associated with a variable resistivity high. The relative resistivity low is located between 1350N and 1450N.

Line 2600E

There is a weak to moderate chargeability response between 1300N and 2000N. This response is noted only below the 3rd N level. This line is characterized with a moderate to high resistivity response. There is a relative resistivity low between 1450N and 1650N, which is probably continuous from line 2400E.

Line 2800E

The response on line 2800E is similar to line 2600E with a variable resistivity high. The weak to moderate chargeability response is located between 1250N and 1600N. There are two breaks in resistivity high on this line. The central part and northern end of the line are characterized by relative resistivity low.

Line 3000E

The weak to moderate chargeability response is noted well at surface between 1450N and 1550N. This response appears to get better at depth to the south and to the north, and is associated with a resistivity high. The relative resistivity low continues from western lines and is located between 1750N and 1900N on line 3000E. North of 2250N is a resistivity low which is associated with the VLF-EM anomaly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The geophysical data should be compiled with geological mapping and sampling to enhance the existing geophysical interpretation.

Further investigations with more detailed geophysics or a drilling program, should initially be directed to the west of the magnetic dyke especially in the areas with strong chargeable and resistivity lows such as the central part of anomaly A.

Priority for further IP investigation should be given to anomaly C (located on the western most part of the grid) to extend this anomaly to the west. The second priority for further IP investigation should be given to anomaly A to extend this anomaly to the northwest and to the east. The chargeability anomaly B also warrants further investigation.

All VLF-EM anomalies should be correlated with geological/geochemical information. The line spacing for the VLF-EM and magnetics is too coarse for proper interpretation especially establishing strike direction. The line spacing should decrease to at least 100m. This would greatly aid in mapping lithology, structures and possible mineralized zones.

CONCLUSION

The magnetic data indicates a strong magnetic dyke striking northwest across the grid. Although the relationship is not clear the magnetic dyke divides the geophysically more interesting western part of the grid from the eastern part.

The VLF-EM survey delineated numerous anomalies on this property. One prominent anomaly is a well defined strong conductor which may represent a fault or conductive contact striking northeasterly across the southeastern part of the grid. A second medium to strong conductor strikes northwest across the northwestern part of the grid and is associated with a good chargeability high. A third very good but short strike length VLF-EM anomaly is located in the central part of the grid. The remaining weak anomalies appear to strike easterly on the western side of the grid and northeasterly on the eastern side of the grid. These anomalies are partly associated with chargeability anomalies and mostly associated with a resistivity lows or contact zones. There does not appear to be any coincidence between the magnetics and VLF-EM anomalies. The source of this anomaly could either be massive sulphides, conductive contacts/faults or a combination of both.

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The Induced Polarization survey has identified three chargeability anomalies of interest. The most prominent anomaly strikes across the grid from the northwest corner to the southeast corner and is mainly concentrated to the west of the magentic dyke. This anomaly is near surface and especially strong in the north central part where it is associated with a resistivity low. There is a break in the near surface chargeability response on the prominent VLF-EM anomaly in the southeastern part of the grid. The anomaly appears to extend weakly at depth to the east.

The second chargeability anomaly is a small anomaly located on the south central part of the survey area. This anomaly which is open to the south is associated with a resistivity low.

The third strong chargeability anomaly is located on the most westerly line of the survey grid. This anomaly is associated with a strong resistivity low and numerous VLF-EM anomalies. The grid should be extended to the west to delineate this anomaly.

Surveying the VLF-EM at closer line spacing would greatly enhance mapping lithology, structures and location possible mineralized zones. All of the IP anomalies are open and therefore the grids should be extended to fully delineate them. A priority would be to extend the grid to delineated this good anomaly on the western edge of the grid.

With the aid of geology, drill targets could likely be established with the present data.

Zoran Dujakovic,
Geophysicist

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
S. J. VISSER
PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST

Syd Visser, P.Geo.
Geophysicist/Geologist
S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

APPENDIX I

Statement of Qualifications

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Syd J. Visser, of 11762 - 94th Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, hereby certifies that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, 1981, where I obtained a B.Sc. (Hon.) Degree in Geology and Geophysics.
2) I am a graduate of Haileybury School of Mines, 1971.
3) I have been engaged in mining exploration since 1968.
4) I am a professional Geoscientist registered in British Columbia.

Syd J. Visser, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Geophysicist/Geologist

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Zoran Dujakovic, of 4364 Vipond place., Burnaby in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1) THAT I am a graduate of the Belgrade University, Faculty of Mining and Geology - Geophysics Program with a Engineer of Geology degree in Geophysics.

2) THAT I have been engaged in mining and petroleum exploration since 1981.

3) THAT I am registered as a Engineer of Geology - Geophysics Program with the Chamber of Commerce of Serbia.

December, 1995

Zoran Dujakovic
Engineer of Geology-Geophysicist

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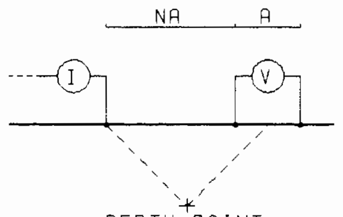
APPENDIX II

Pseudosections

LINE : 1000 E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
PSEUDOSECTION

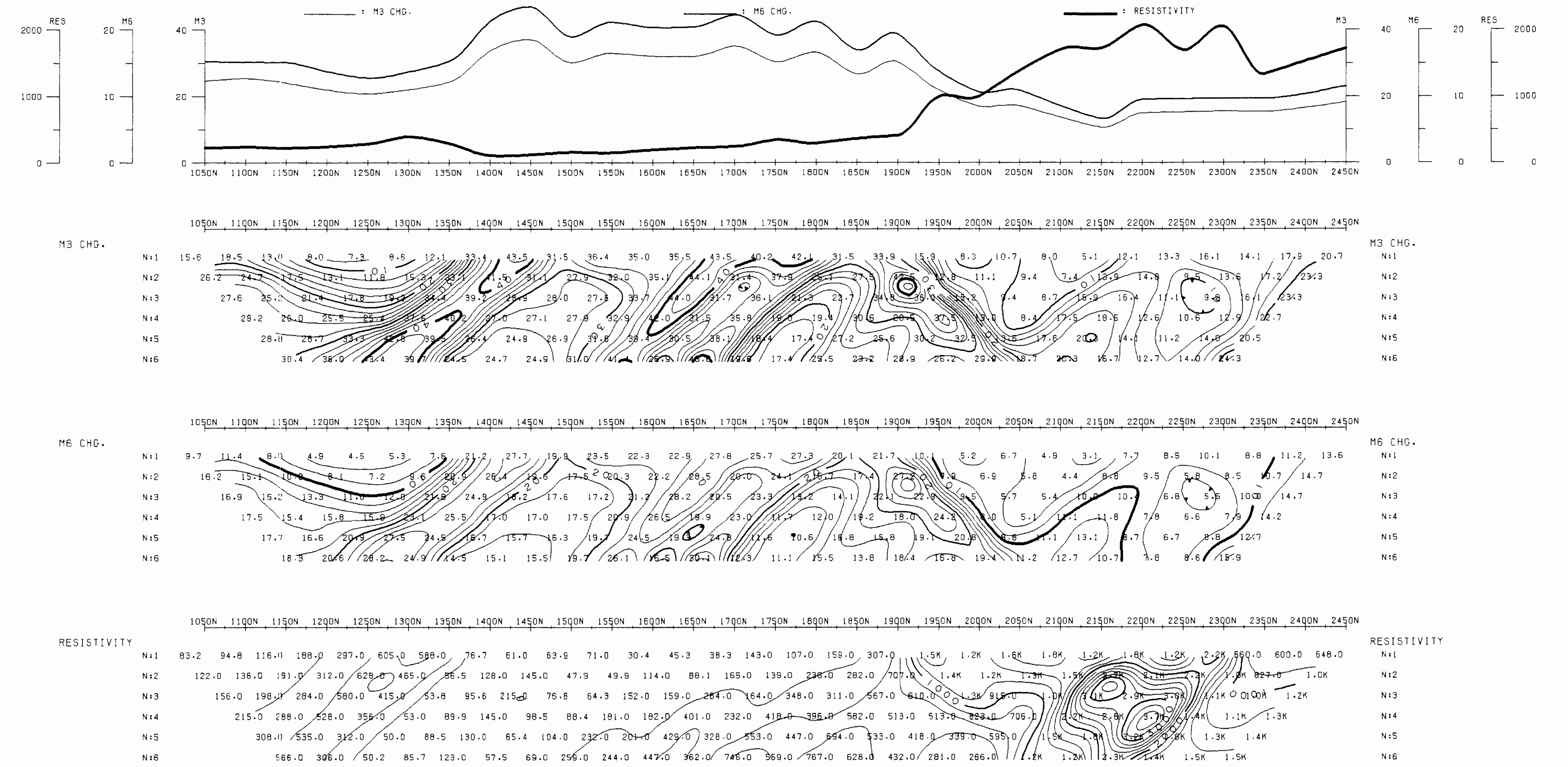
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



N = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
"A" SPACING = 50.0 METRES

Chargeability in milliseconds
window M3 [240ms – 320ms]
window M6 [560ms – 720ms]

Resistivity in Ohm-metres



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SCALE = 1: 5000

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LINE : 1200 E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
PSEUDOSECTION

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

NA A

DEPTH POINT

N = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
"A" SPACING = 50.0 METRES

Chargeability in milliseconds
window M3 [240ms – 320ms]
window M6 [560ms – 720ms]

Resistivity in Ohm–metres

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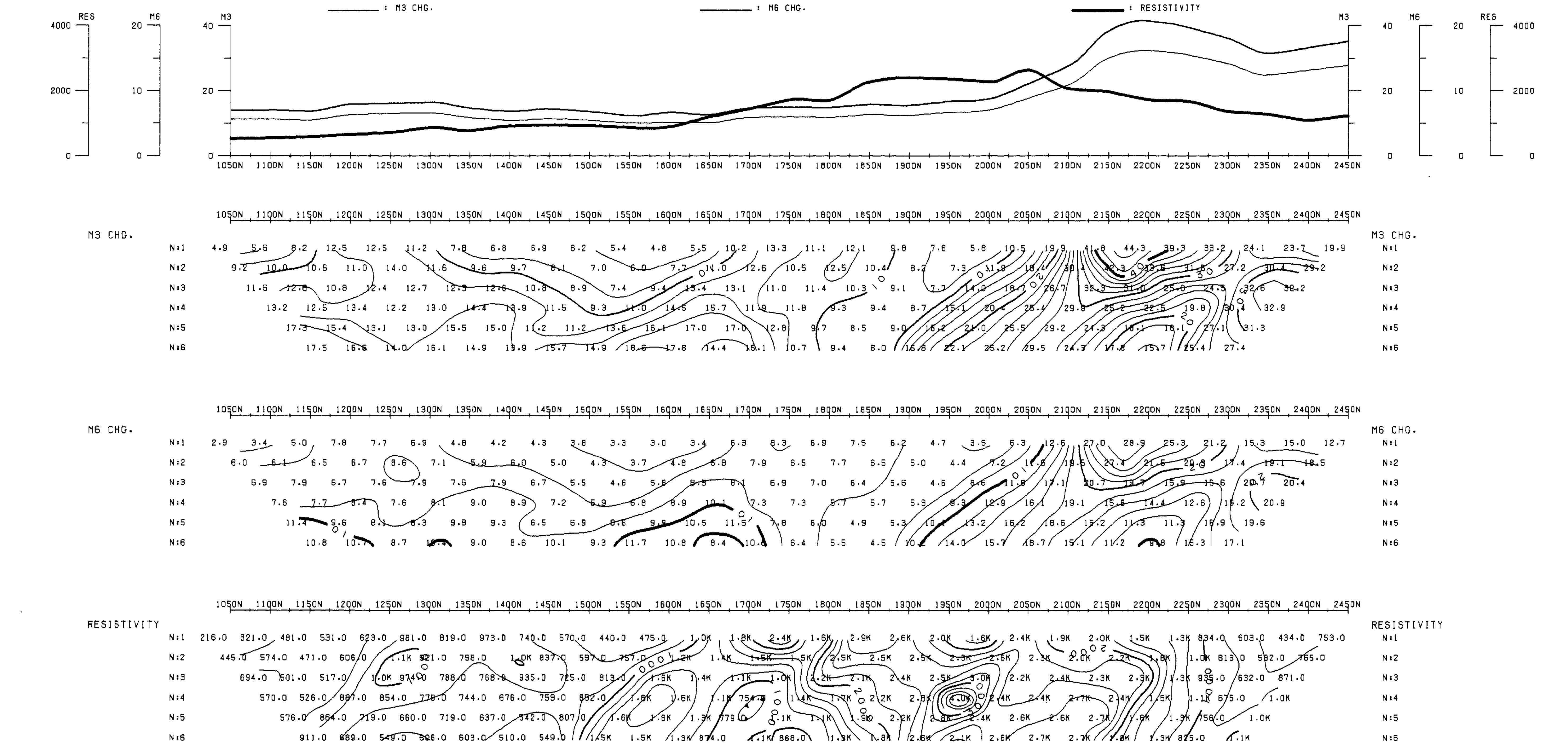
SCALE = 1: 5000

SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.



LINE : 1400 E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

PSEUDOSECTION

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

NA A

I V

DEPTH POINT

N = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...

"A" SPACING = 50.0 METRES

Chargeability in milliseconds

window M3 [240ms – 320ms]

window M6 [560ms – 720ms]

Resistivity in Ohm–metres

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SCALE = 1: 5000

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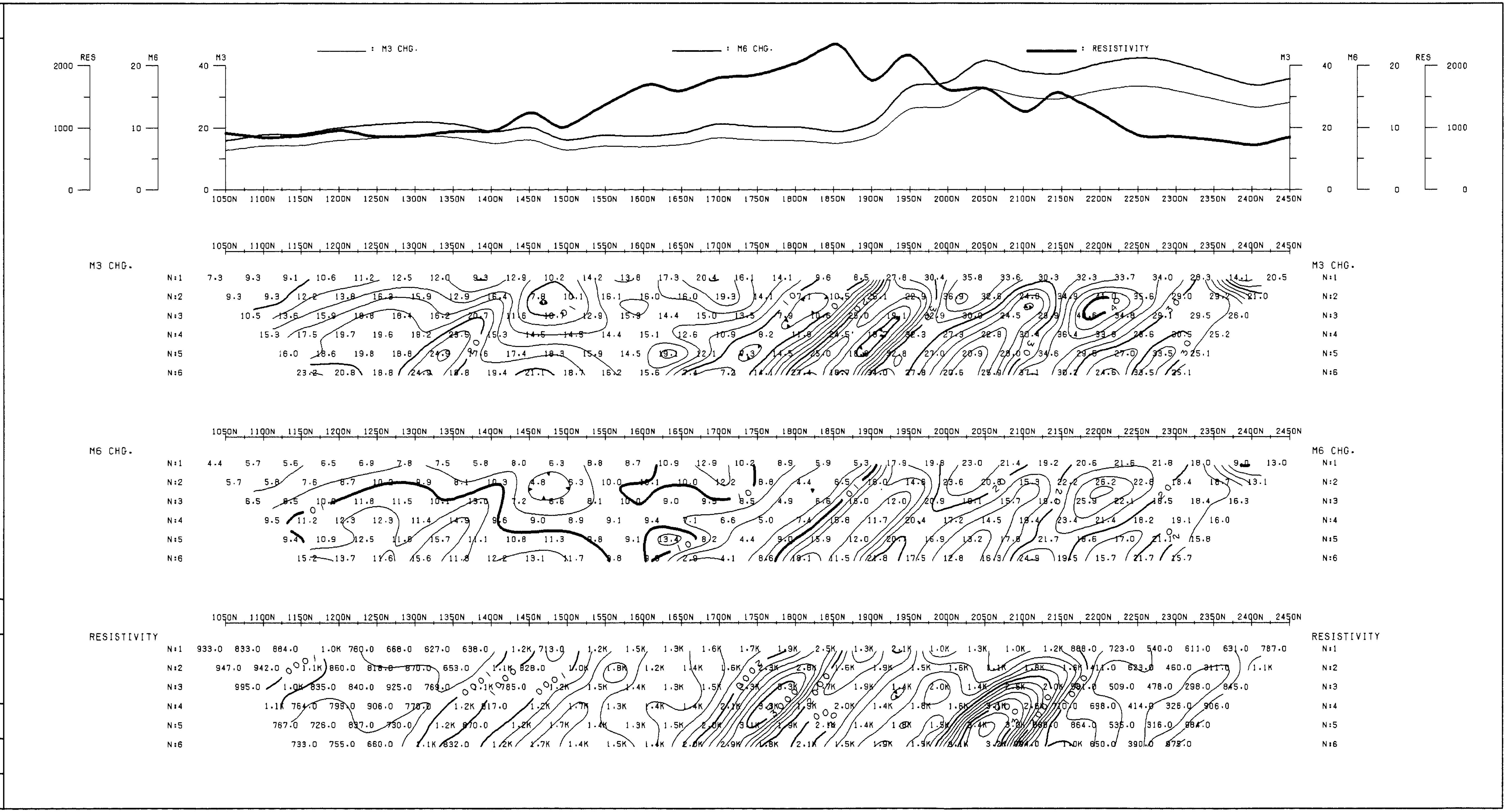

LINE : 1600 E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

PSEUDOSECTION

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

NA A

DEPTH POINT

N = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
"A" SPACING = 50.0 METRES

Chargeability in milliseconds
window M3 [240ms – 320ms]
window M6 [560ms – 720ms]

Resistivity in Ohm-metres

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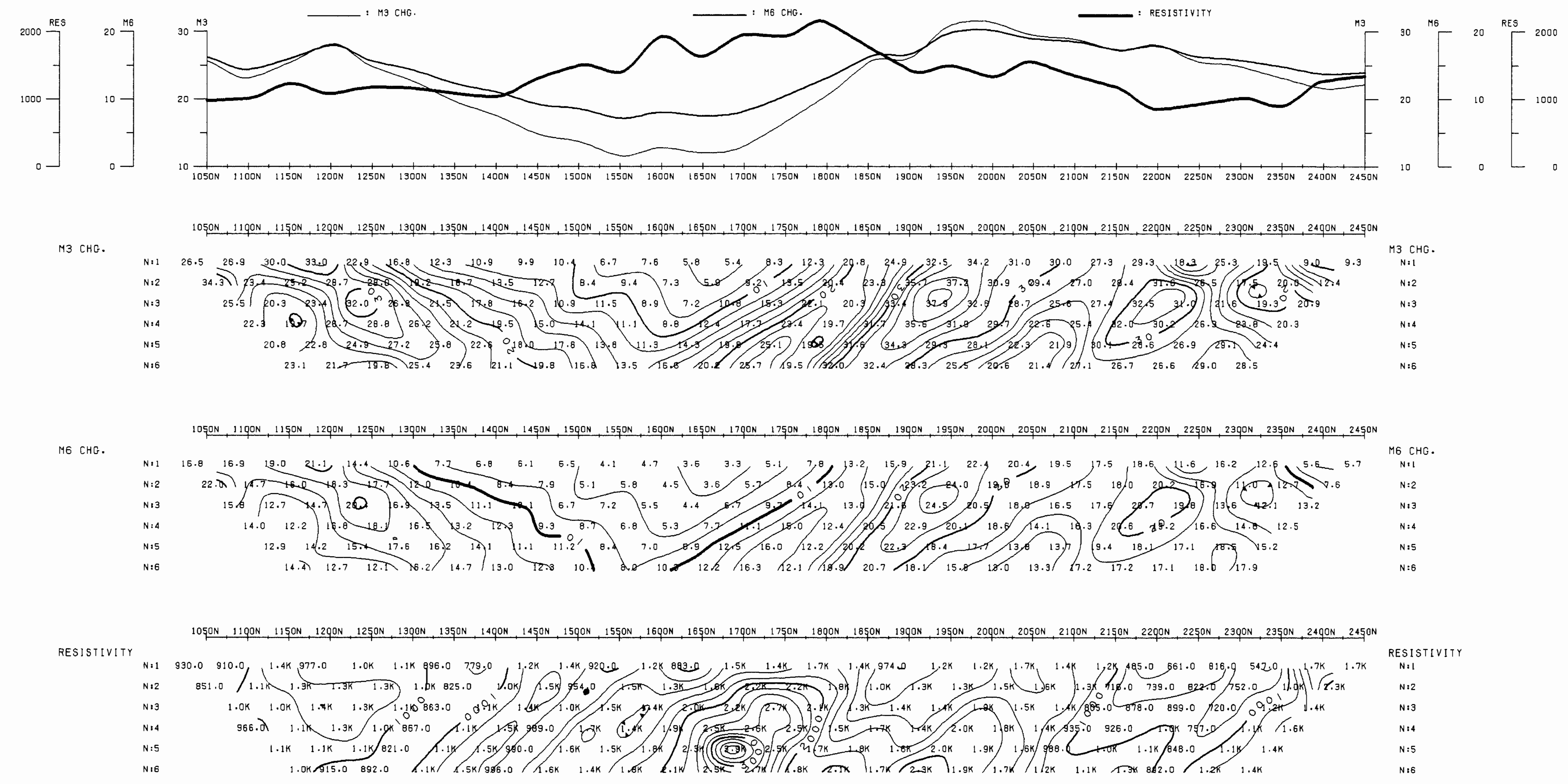
SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.

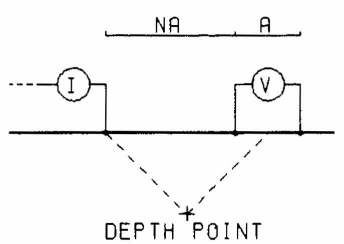


LINE : 1800 E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

PSEUDOSECTION

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



N = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...

"A" SPACING = 50.0 METRES

Chargeability in milliseconds

window M3 [240ms – 320ms]

window M6 [560ms – 720ms]

Resistivity in Ohm-metres

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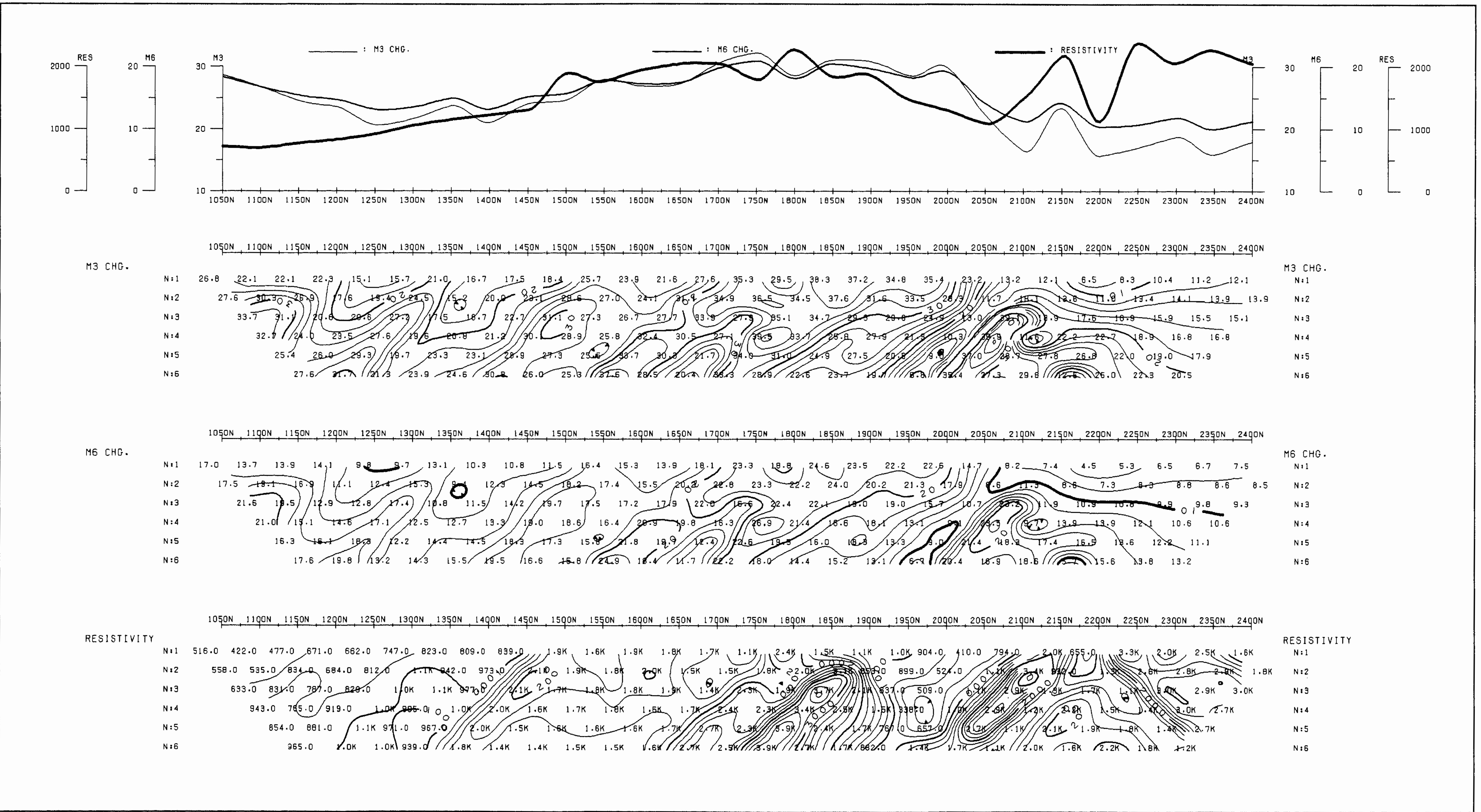
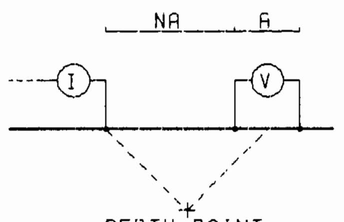


LINE : 2000 E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

PSEUDOSECTION

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



N = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
"A" SPACING = 50.0 METRES

Chargeability in milliseconds
window M3 [240ms – 320ms]
window M6 [560ms – 720ms]

Resistivity in Ohm-metres

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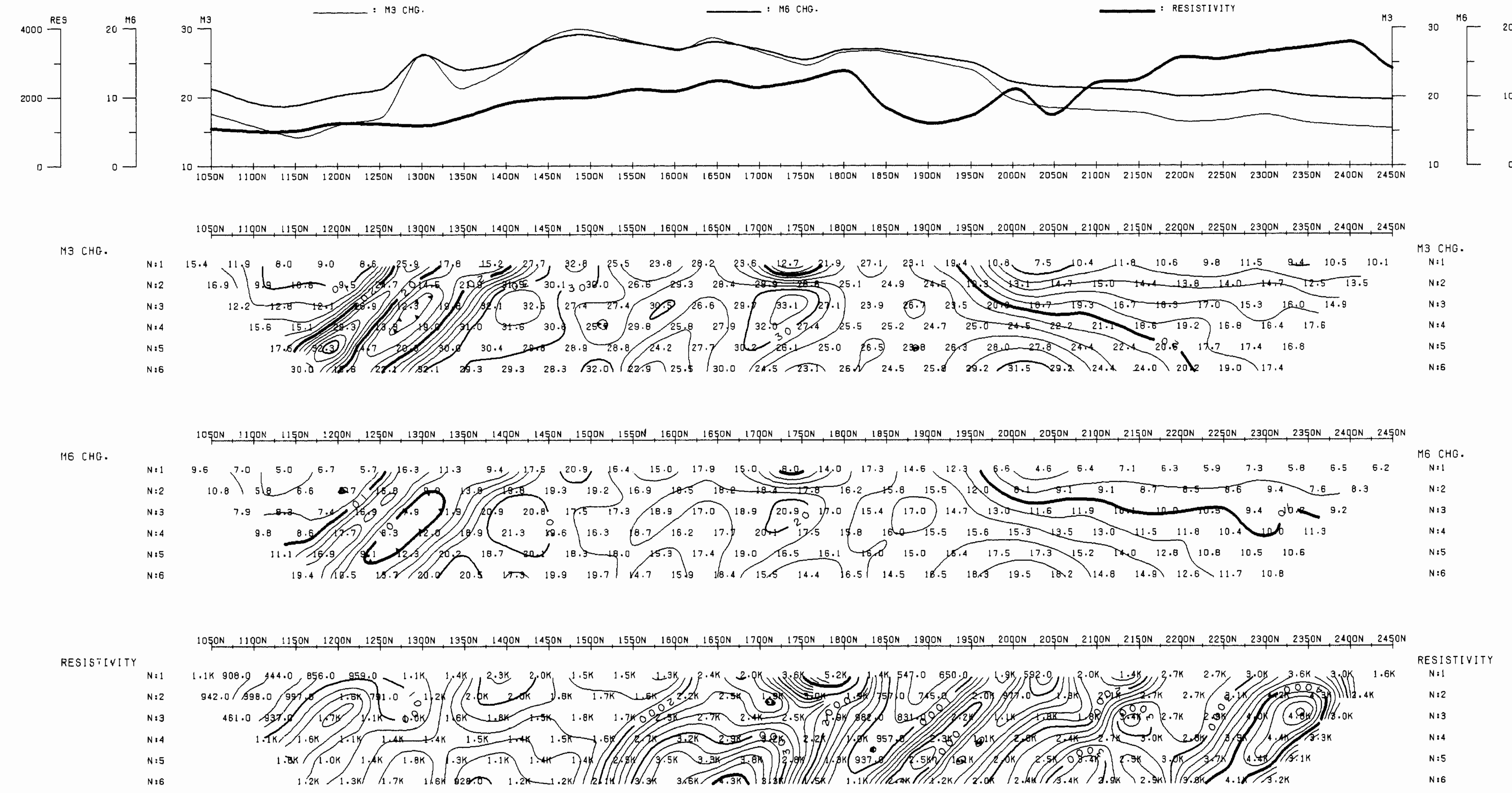
SCALE = 1: 5000

SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.



LINE : 2200 E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
PSEUDOSECTION

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

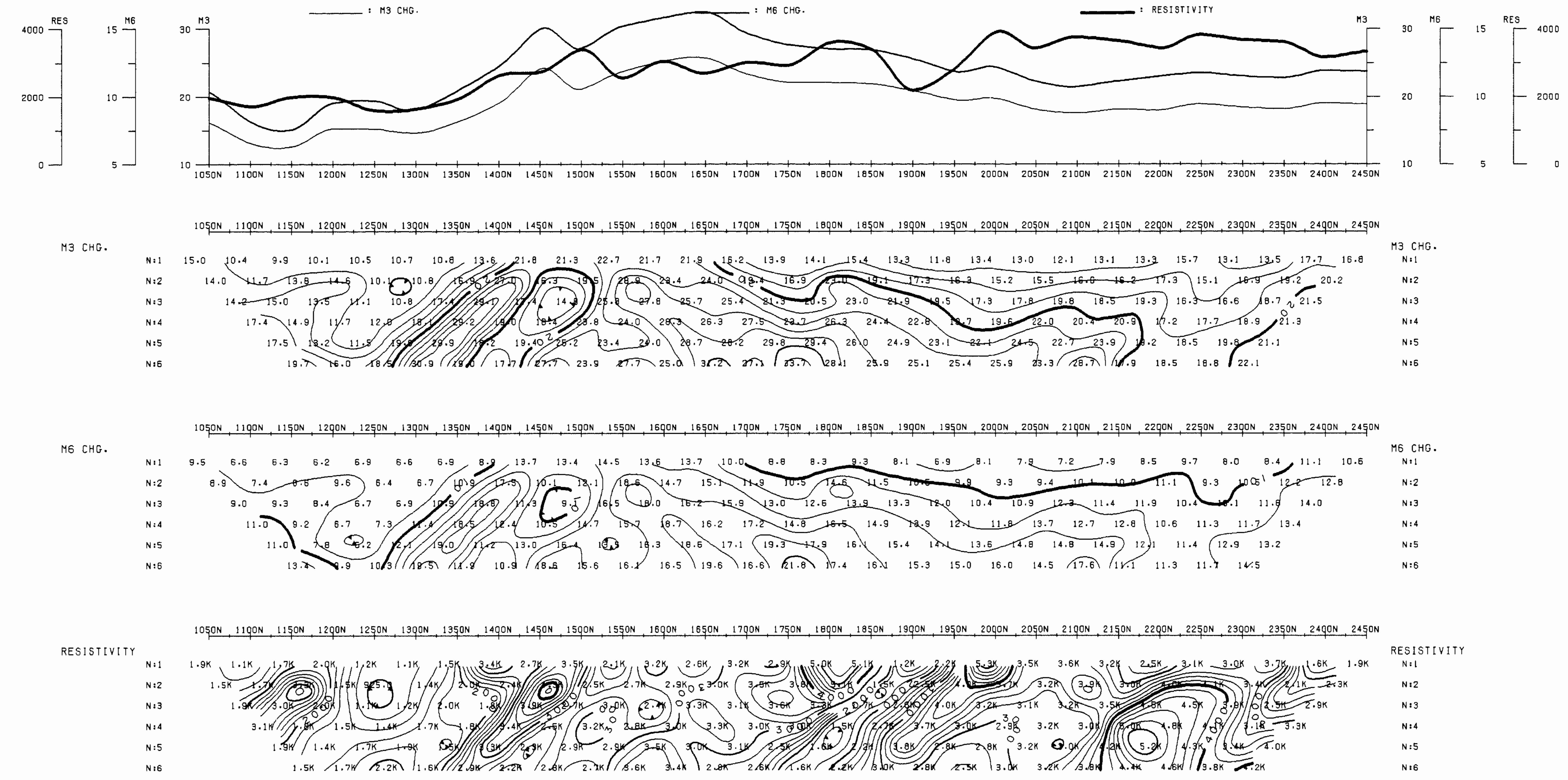
NA A

DEPTH POINT

N = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
"A" SPACING = 50.0 METRES

Chargeability in milliseconds
window M3 [240ms – 320ms]
window M6 [560ms – 720ms]

Resistivity in Ohm–metres



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SCALE = 1: 5000

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LINE : 2400 E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
PSEUDOSECTION

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

NA A

I V

DEPTH POINT

N = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
"A" SPACING = 50.0 METRES

Chargeability in milliseconds
window M3 [240ms – 320ms]
window M6 [560ms – 720ms]

Resistivity in Ohm-metres

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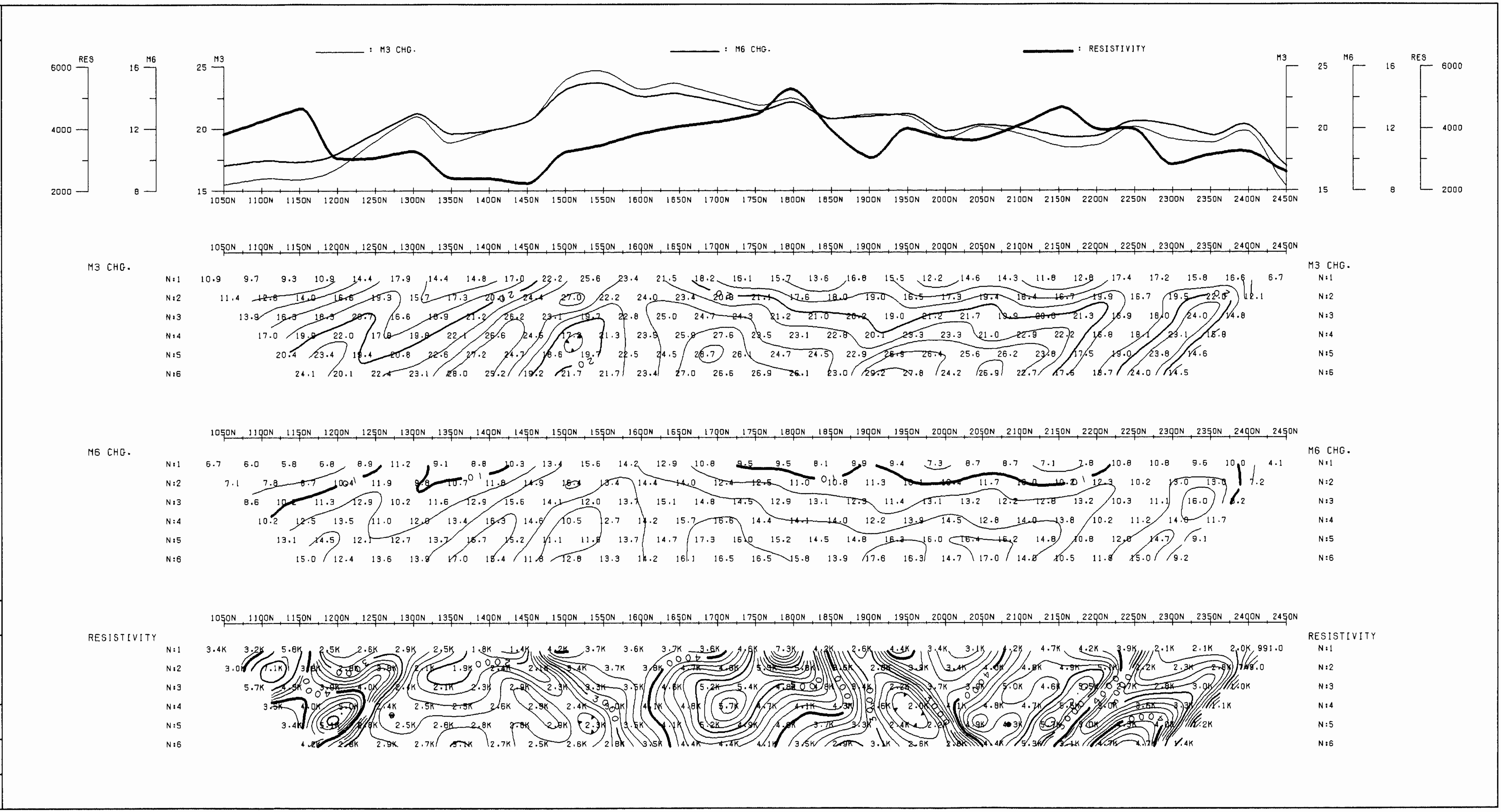
SCALE 1: 5000

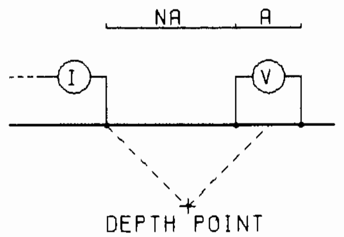
SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.



LINE : 2600 E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
PSEUDOSECTION

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



N = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
"A" SPACING = 50.0 METRES

Chargeability in milliseconds
window M3 [240ms – 320ms]
window M6 [560ms – 720ms]

Resistivity in Ohm-metres

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SCALE = 1: 5000

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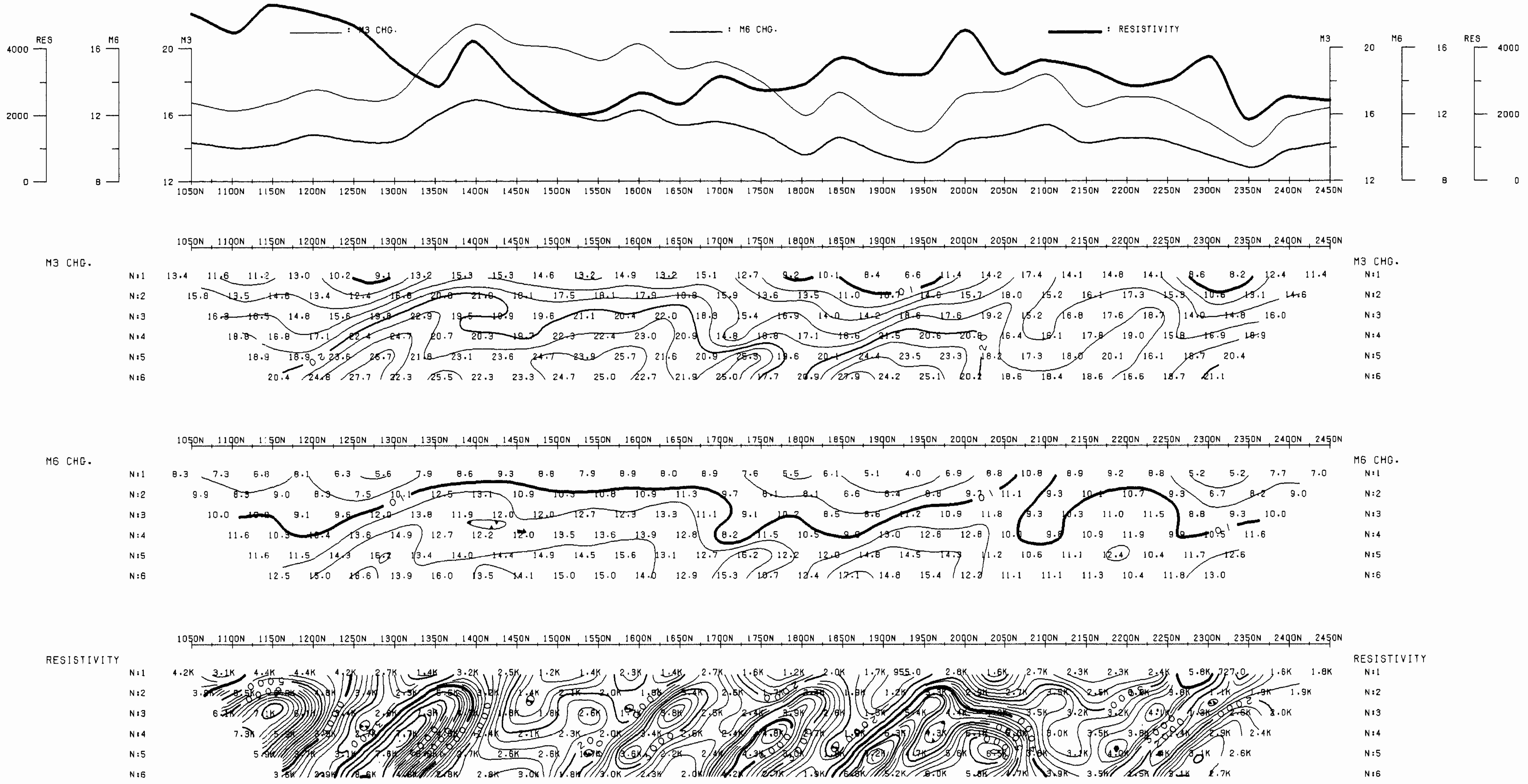


LINE : 2800 E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
PSEUDOSECTION

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

NA A

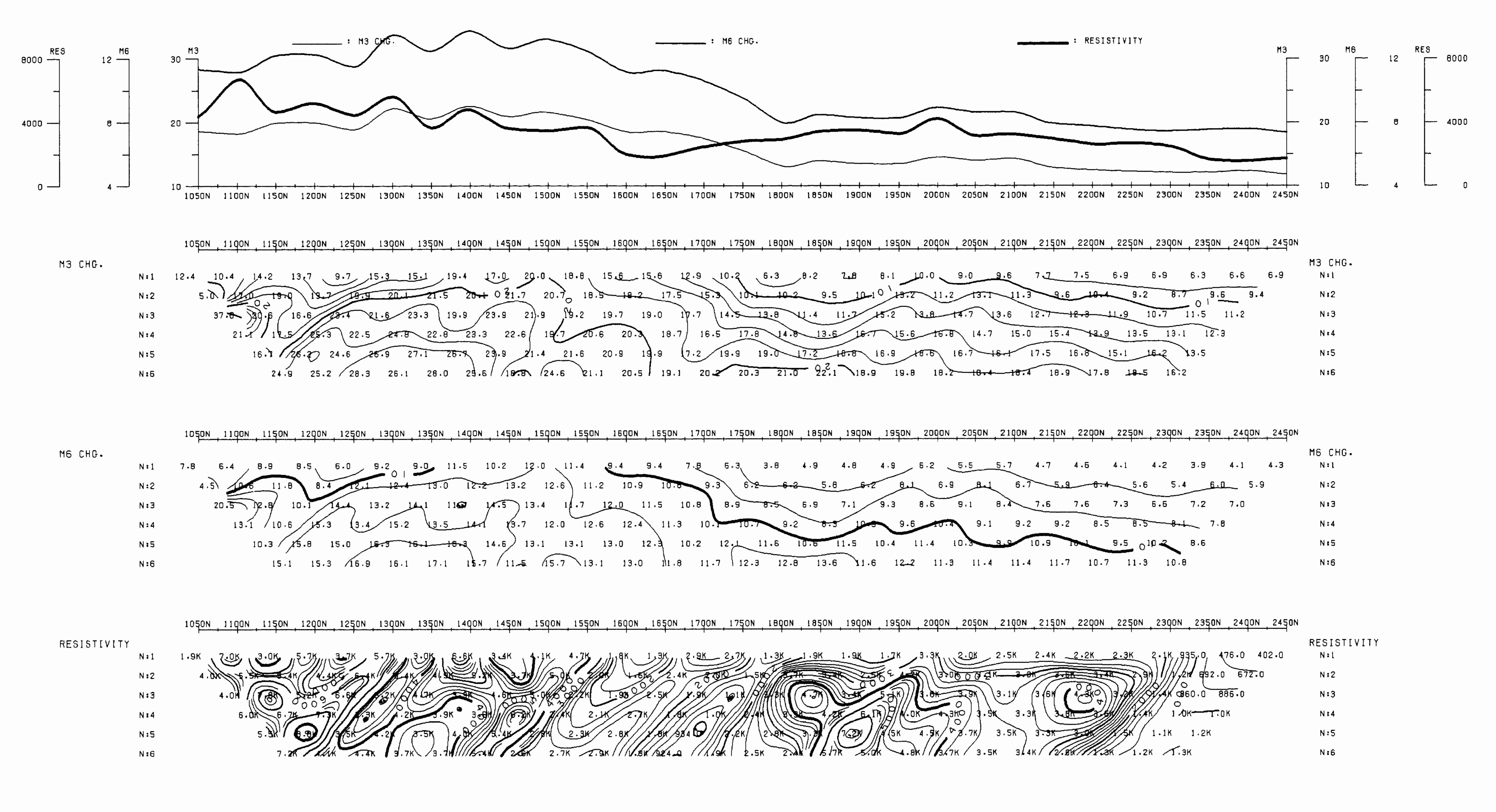
I V

DEPTH POINT

N = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
"A" SPACING = 50.0 METRES

Chargeability in milliseconds
window M3 [240ms – 320ms]
window M6 [560ms – 720ms]

Resistivity in Ohm-metres



D. GROOT LOGGING LTD.

BURBRIDGE LAKE PROPERTY
SMITHERS, OMINECA M.D.

DATE : OCT 1995	REF : NTS 93L/10W

SCALE = 1: 5000

SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.

LINE : 3000 E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
PSEUDOSECTION

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

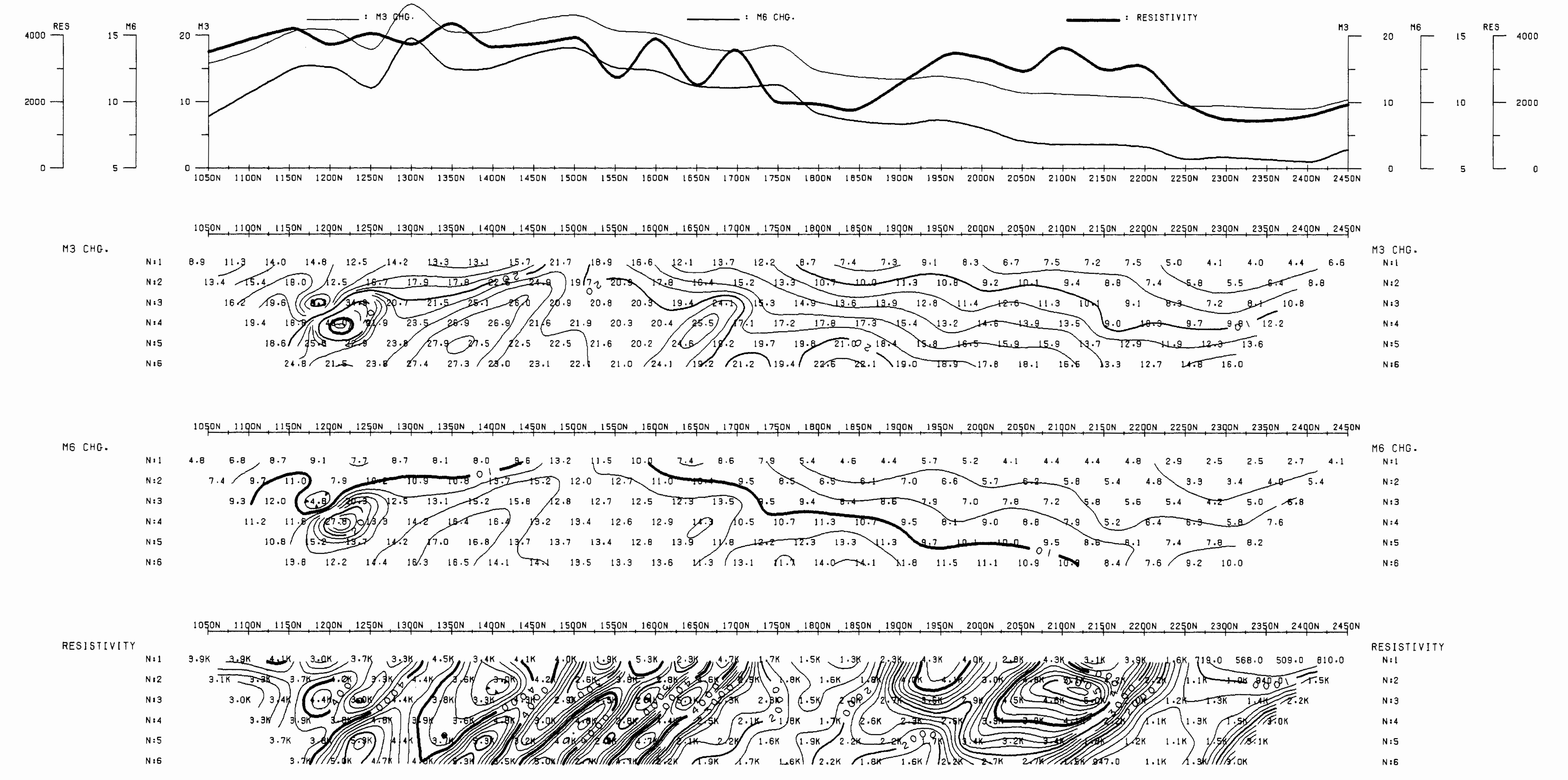
NA A

DEPTH POINT

N = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
"A" SPACING = 50.0 METRES

Chargeability in milliseconds
window M3 [240ms – 320ms]
window M6 [560ms – 720ms]

Resistivity in Ohm-metres



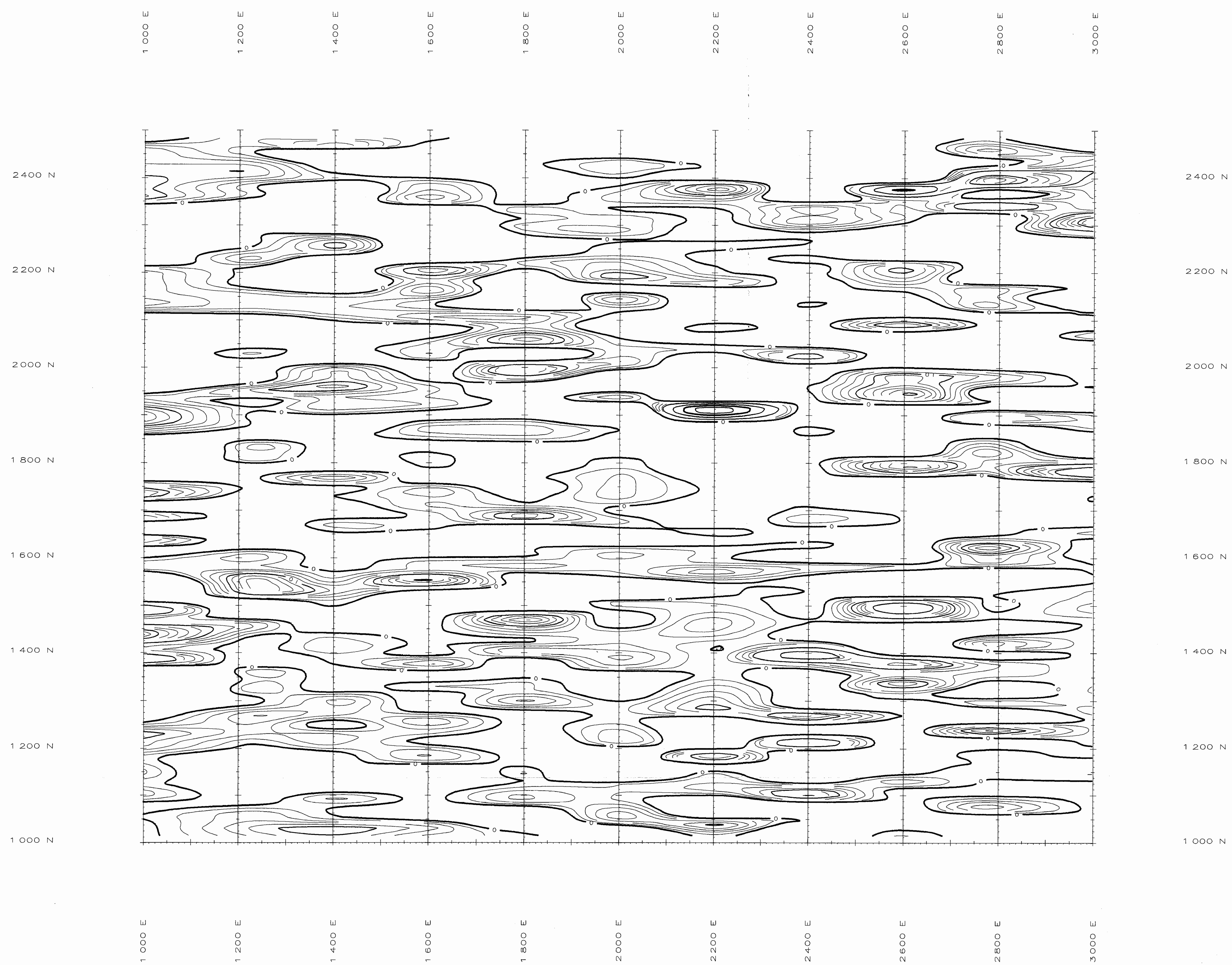
D. GROOT LOGGING LTD.

BURBRIDGE LAKE PROPERTY
SMITHERS, OMINECA M.D.

DATE : OCT 1995 | REF : NTS 93L/10W

SCALE = 1: 5000

SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.



LEGEND

INSTRUMENTATION: BASE:OMNI IV PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER
FIELD: OMNI PLUS PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER
WITH COMBINED VLF–EM RECEIVER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 2%/ **10%** / **30%**

NEGATIVE VALUES ARE SUPPRESSED

D. GROOT LOGGING LTD.

BURBRIDGE LAKE PROPERTY

NTS 93L/10W OMINECA MINING DIVISION SMITHERS AREA B.C.

VLF–EM FRASER FILTERED CONTOURS

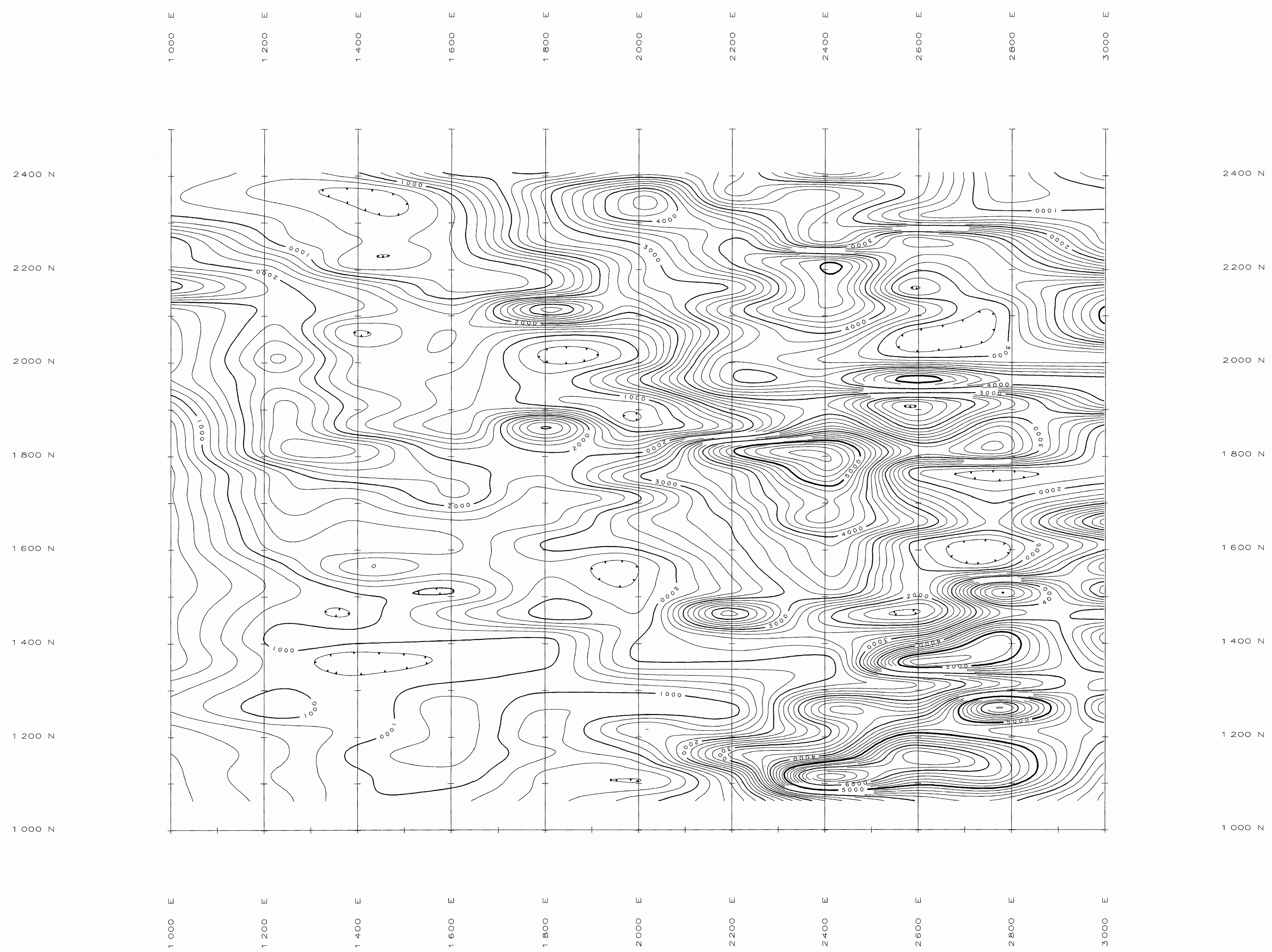
HAWAII, NPM 23.4 kHz
(and ANNAPOLIS, NSS 21.4 kHz)

SCALE IN METRES

100 0 100 200 300

SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.

OCTOBER 1995 MAP G3B



LEGEND

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

INSTRUMENTATION: Rx – Androtex TDR–6
Tx – Phoenix IPT–1

POLE–DIPOLE ARRAY 'A' SPACING = 50 METRES

SURVEY DIRECTION SOUTH TO NORTH N=1–6

CONTOUR INTERVAL 200nT/**1000nT**/ **5000nT**

D. GROOT LOGGING LTD.

BURBRIDGE LAKE PROPERTY

NTS 93L/10W OMINECA MINING DIVISION SMITHERS AREA B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOURS (N=2)

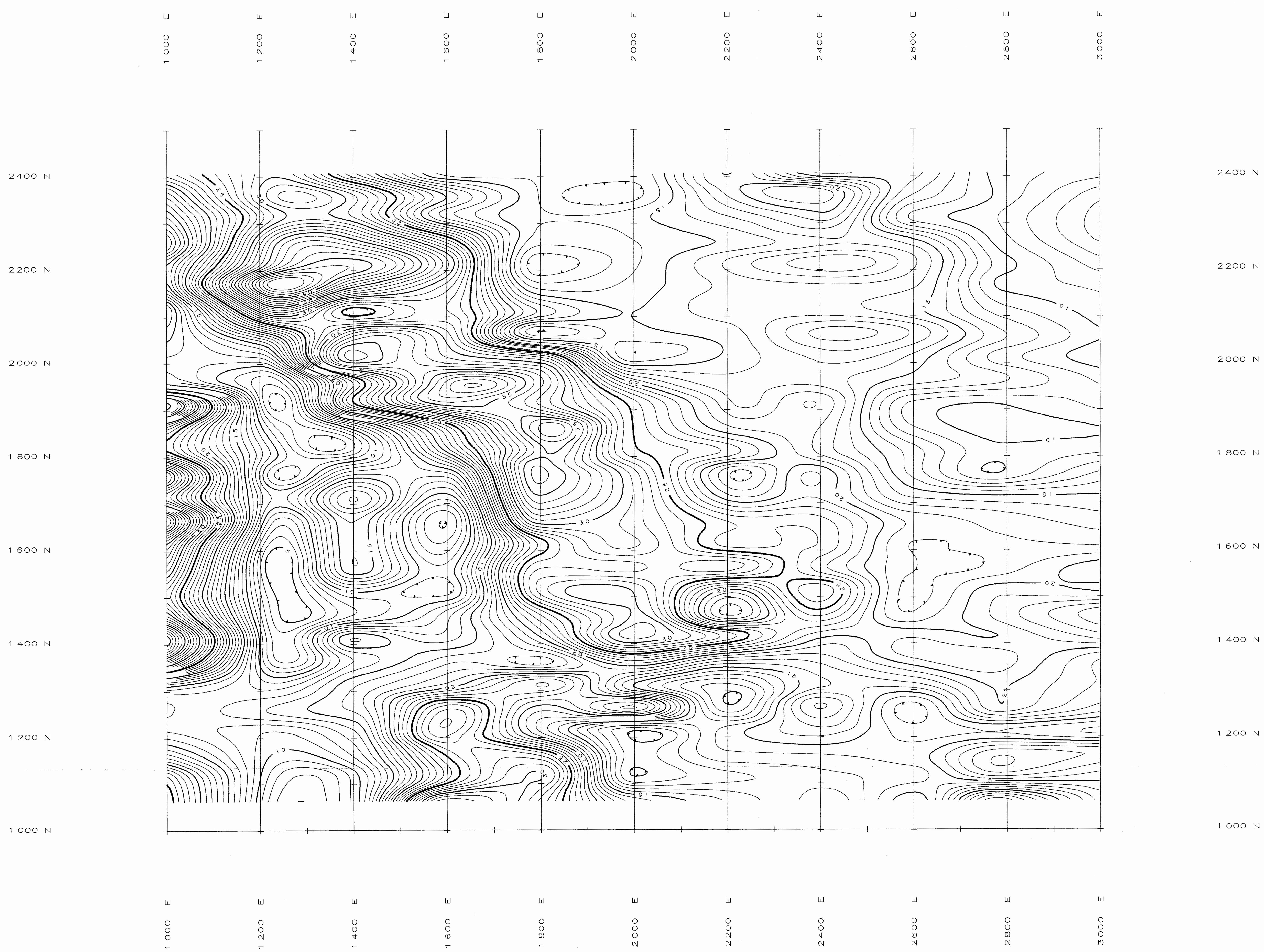
SCALE IN METRES

100 0 100 200 300

SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.

OCTOBER 1995

MAP G4



N

LEGEND

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

INSTRUMENTATION: Rx – Androtex TDR-6
Tx – Phoenix IPT-1

POLE–DIPOLE ARRAY 'A' SPACING = 50 METRES

SURVEY DIRECTION SOUTH TO NORTH N=1–6

CONTOUR INTERVAL 1ms/**5ms**/**25ms**

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BURBRIDGE LAKE PROPERTY

NTS 93L/10W OMINECA MINING DIVISION SMITHERS AREA B.C.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY CONTOURS

WINDOW M3 [240ms – 320ms] N=2

SCALE IN METRES

100 0 100 200 300

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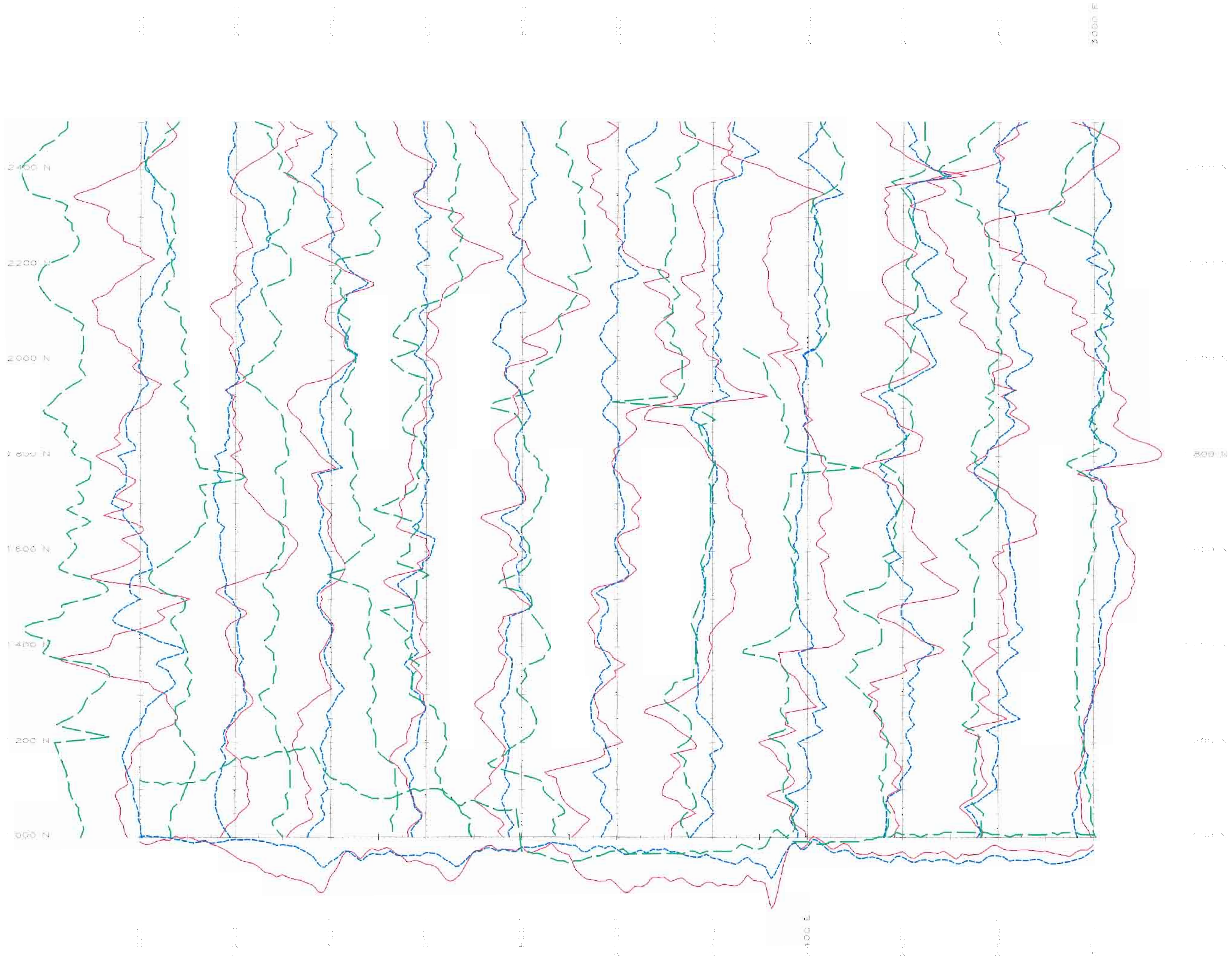
OCTOBER 1995

MAP G5

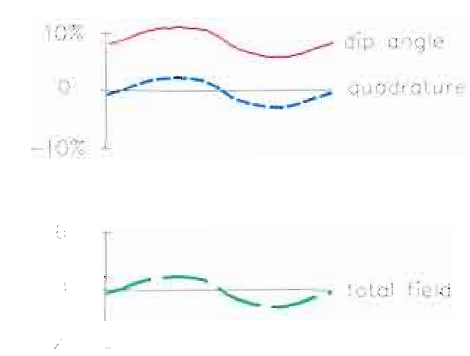


LEGEND

INSTRUMENTATION: BASE:OMNI IV PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER
FIELD: OMNI PLUS PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER
WITH COMBINED VLF-EM RECEIVER

PROFILES ARE POSITIVE UP AND TO LEFT

PROFILES



D. GROOT LOGGING LTD.

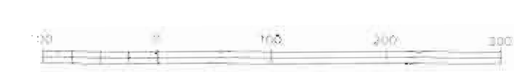
BURBRIDGE LAKE PROPERTY

NTS 93L/10W OMINECA MINING DIVISION SMITHERS AREA B.C.

VLF-EM PROFILES

CUTLER, NAA 24.0 kHz

SCALE IN METRES



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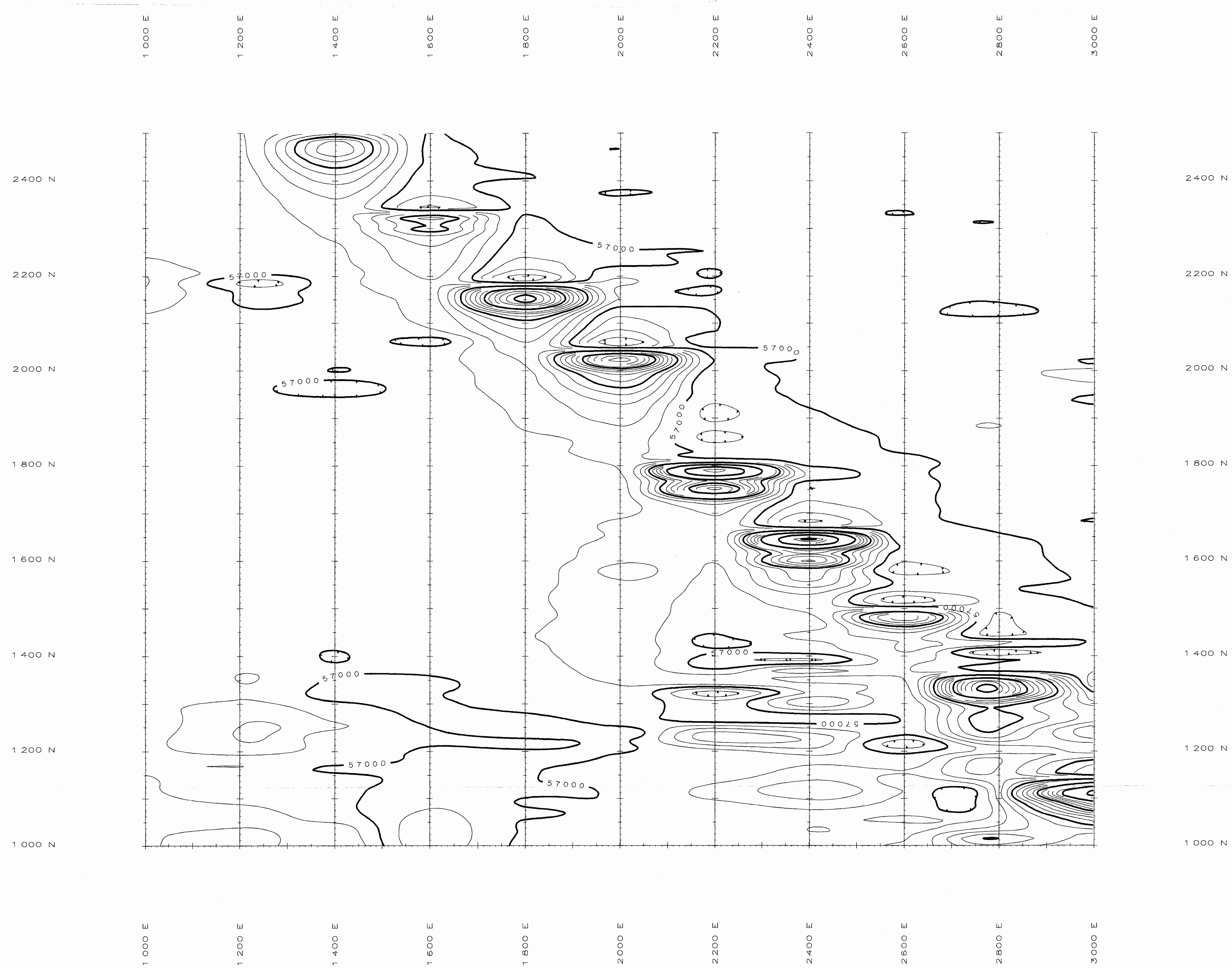
OCTOBER 1995

MAP G2A



N

LEGEND

INSTRUMENTATION: BASE: OMNI IV PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER
FIELD: OMNI PLUS PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER
WITH COMBINED VLF-EM RECEIVER

MAGNETICS — MAXIMUM VALUE: 59523.4 nT
MINIMUM VALUE: 56466.3 nT

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100nT/**500nT**

D. GROOT LOGGING LTD.

BURBRIDGE LAKE PROPERTY

NTS 93L/10W OMINECA MINING DIVISION SMITHERS AREA B.C.

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURS

SCALE IN METRES

100 0 100 200 300

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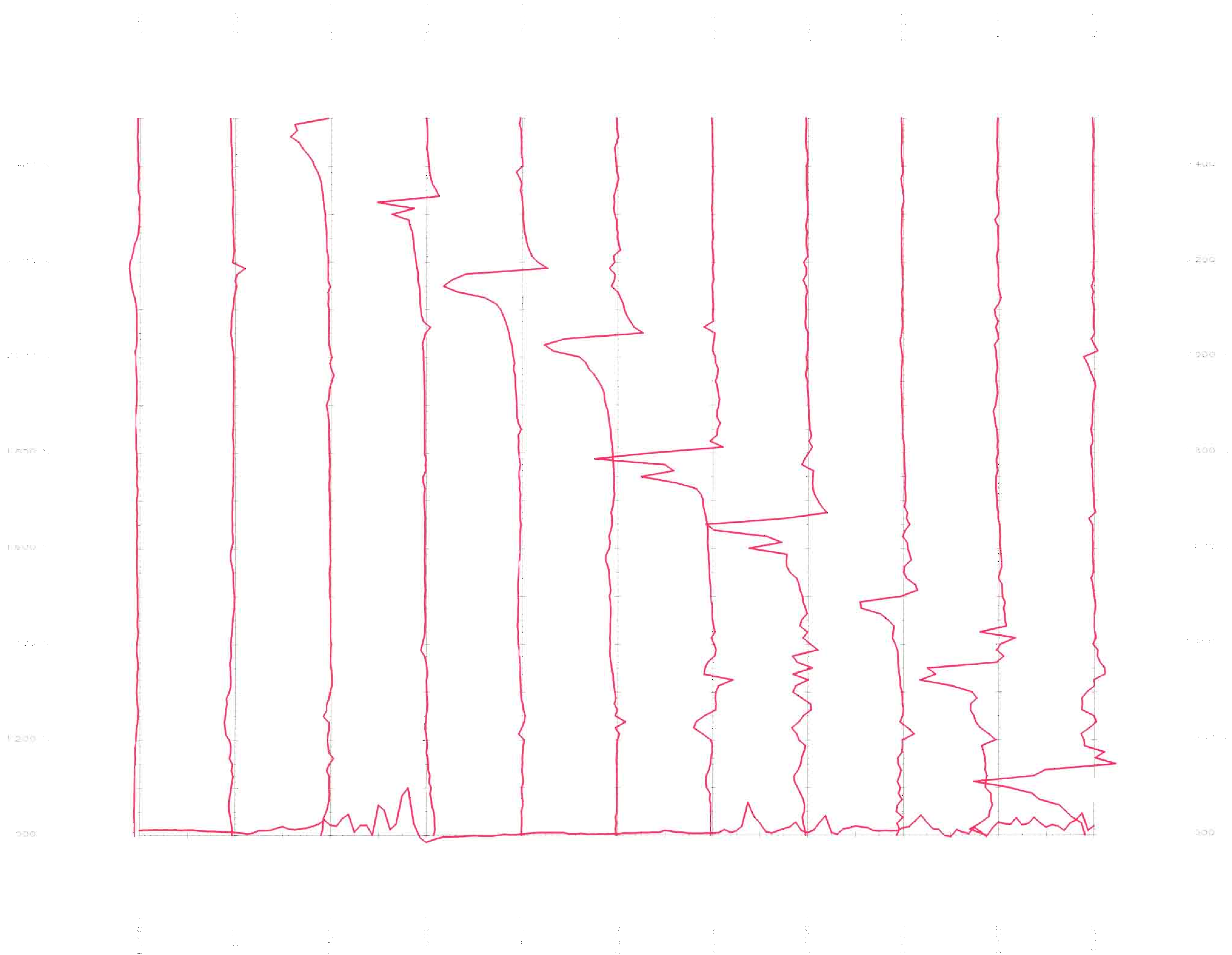
OCTOBER 1995

MAP G1B

24,335

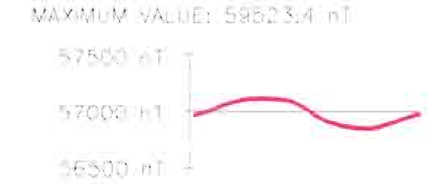


LEGEND

INSTRUMENTATION: BASE: OMNI IV PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER
FIELD: OMNI PLUS PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER
WITH COMBINED VLF-EM RECEIVER

MAGNETICS PROFILES

MAXIMUM VALUE: 59523.4 nT



MINIMUM VALUE: 56466.3 nT

D. GROOT LOGGING LTD.

BURBRIDGE LAKE PROPERTY

NTS 93L/10W OMINECA MINING DIVISION SMITHERS AREA B.C.

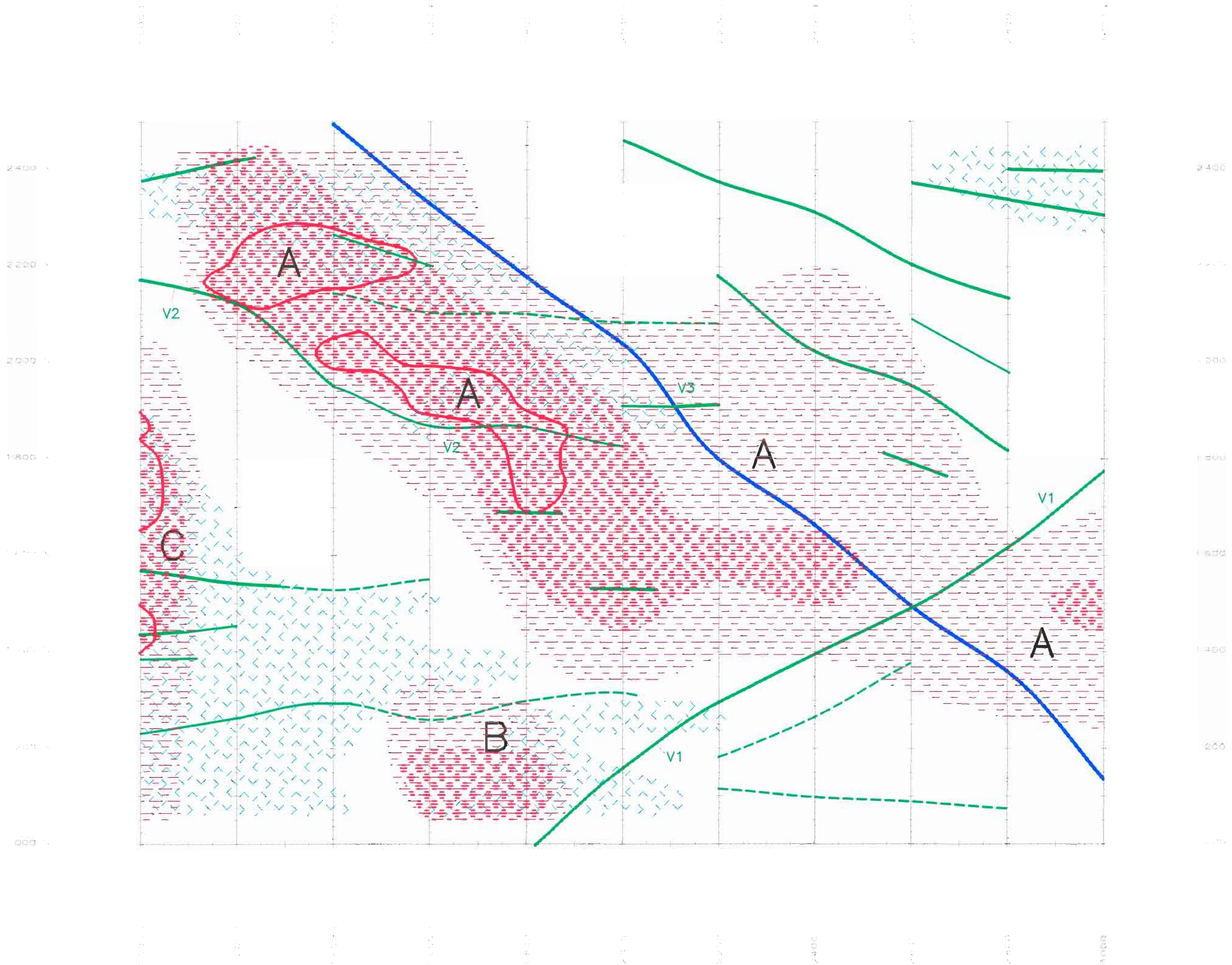
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC PROFILES

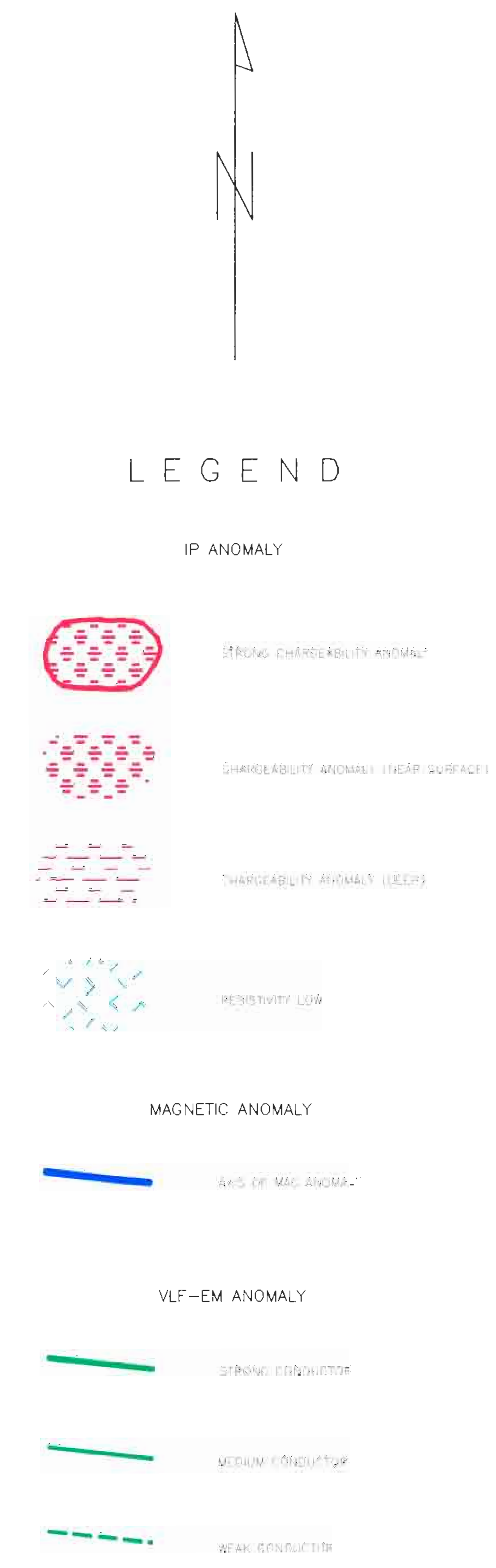
SCALE IN METRES

SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.

OCTOBER 1995

MAP G1A





D. GROOT LOGGING LTD.

BURBRIDGE LAKE PROPERTY

NTS 93L/10W OMINECA MINING DIVISION SMITHERS AREA B.C.

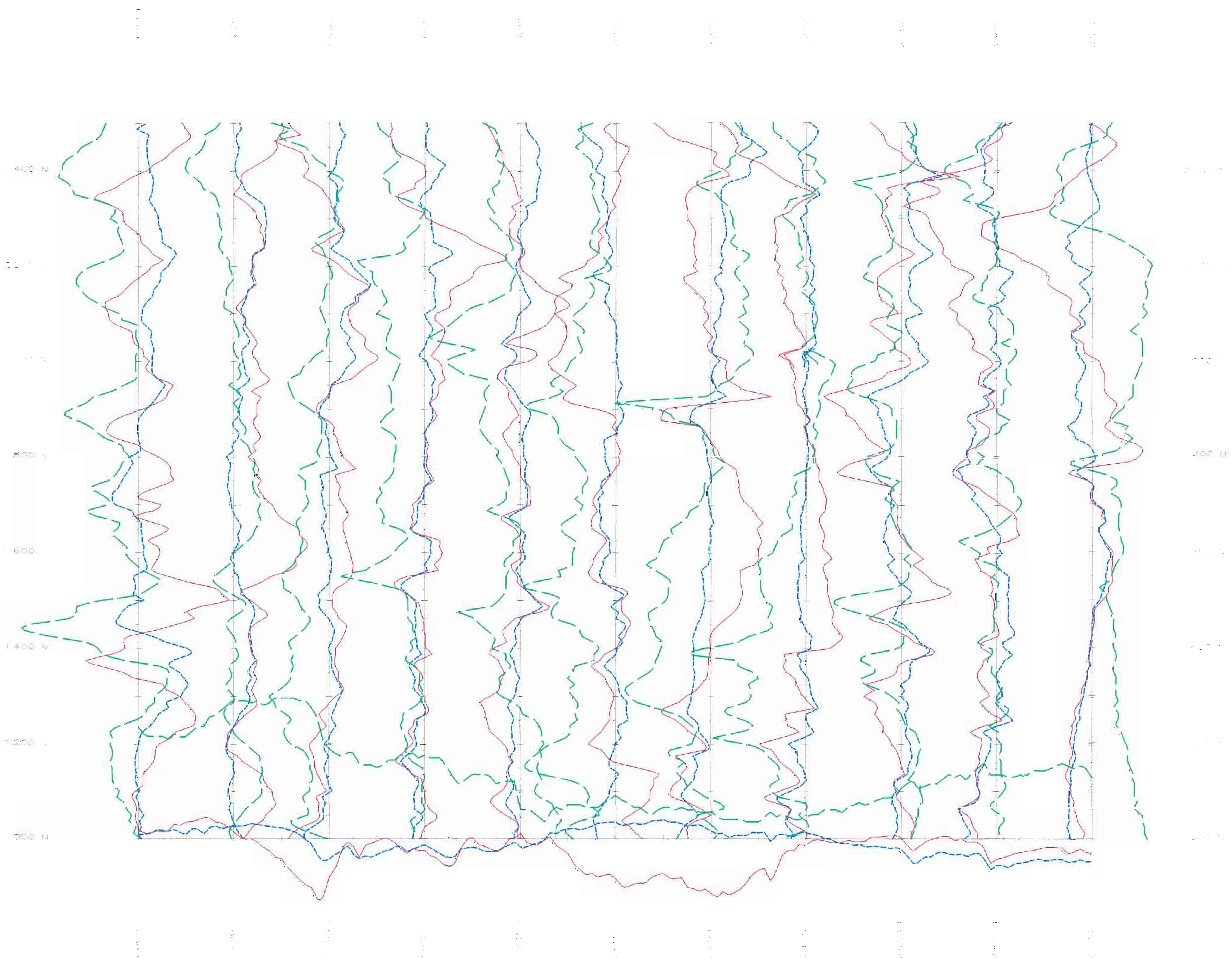
COMPILATION MAP

SCALE IN METRES

SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.

OCTOBER 1995

MAP G6

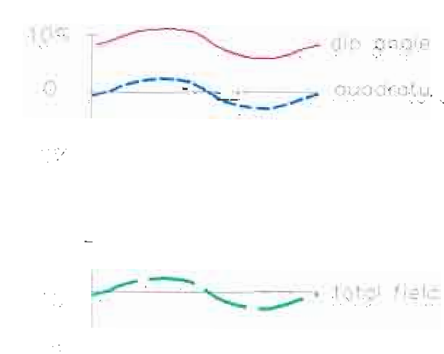


L E G E N D

INSTRUMENTATION: BASE: OMNI IV PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER
FIELD: OMNI PLUS PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER
WITH COMBINED VLF-EM RECEIVER

PROFILES ARE POSITIVE UP AND TO LEFT

PROFILES



D. GROOT LOGGING LTD.

BURBRIDGE LAKE PROPERTY

NTS 93L/10W OMINECA MINING DIVISION SMITHERS AREA B.C.

VLF-EM PROFILES

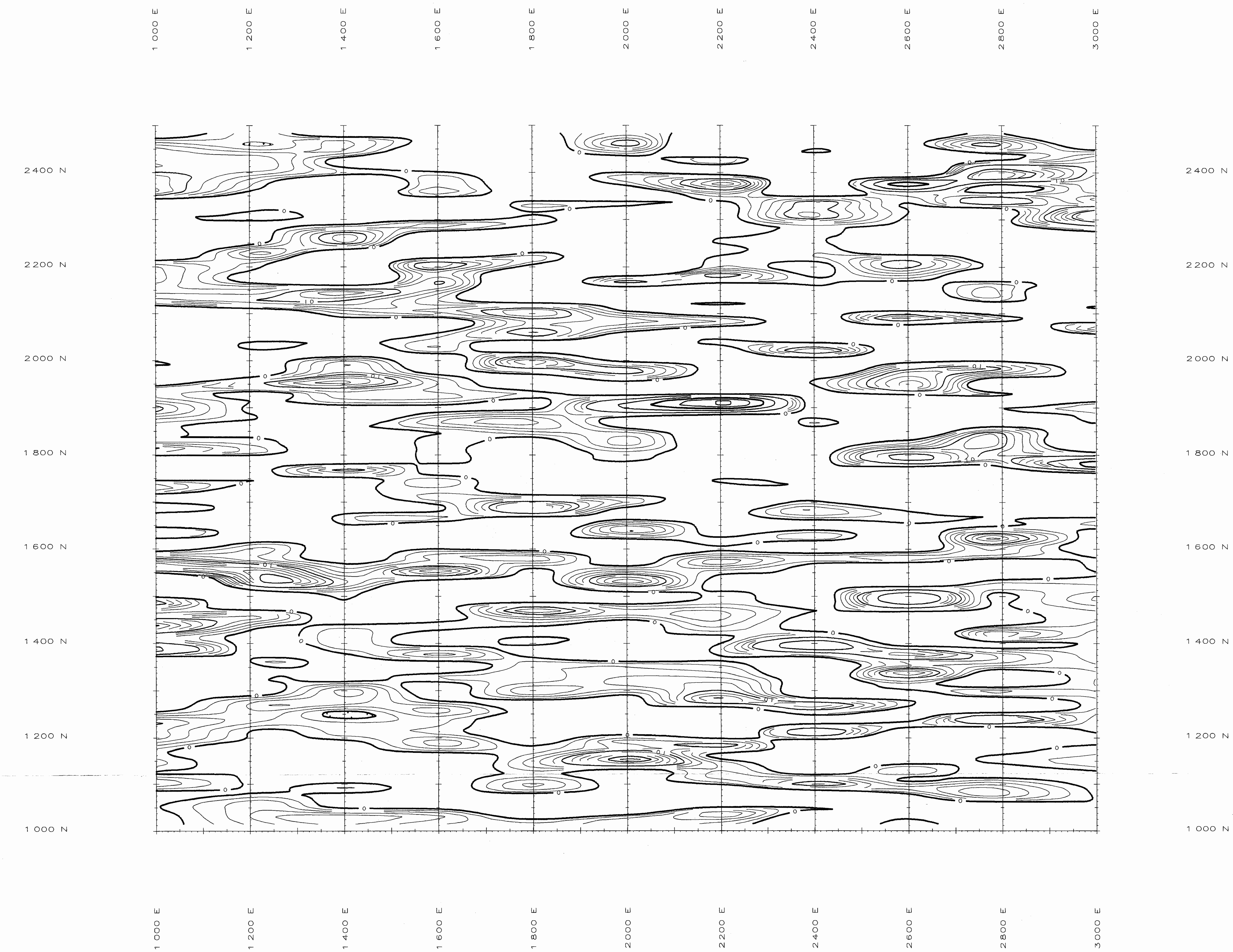
HAWAII, NPM 23.4 kHz
(and ANNAPOLIS, NSS 21.4 kHz)

SCALE IN METRES

SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.

OCTOBER 1995

MAP G3A



LEGEND

INSTRUMENTATION: BASE: OMNI IV PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER
FIELD: OMNI PLUS PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER
WITH COMBINED VLF–EM RECEIVER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 2%/ **10%** / **30%**

NEGATIVE VALUES ARE SUPPRESSED

D. GROOT LOGGING LTD.

BURBRIDGE LAKE PROPERTY

NTS 93L/10W OMINECA MINING DIVISION SMITHERS AREA B.C.

VLF–EM FRASER FILTERED CONTOURS

CUTLER, NAA 24.0 kHz

SCALE IN METRES

100 0 100 200 300

SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.

OCTOBER 1995

MAP G2B

24,335