

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ON
INVERSION MODELING
OF TWO
INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
OVER THE
BIGFOOT PROPERTY
HARRISON LAKE AREA
NEW WESTMINSTER M.D., B.C.

PROPERTY LOCATION On southwest shore of Harrison Lake, B.C.
Latitude: 49° 27' N Latitude
Longitude: 121° 51' W Longitude
N.T.S. - 92H/5W

WRITTEN FOR **WINFIELD RESOURCES LTD.**
1300 - 885 West Georgia Street
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WRITTEN BY David Mark, P.Geo., Geophysicist
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DATED November 12, 1998
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

25,743



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SUMMARY

Data from IP and resistivity surveys carried out during November of 1991 were re-interpreted using a computer inversion technique. This work was done along two lines, 125E and 187E of the Bigfoot Grid, within the Bigfoot Property located on the southwest shore of Harrison Lake 160 km from Vancouver within southwestern British Columbia.

The purpose of the surveys was to locate and delineate sulphide mineralization containing gold values known to occur on the property, as well as in nearby sulphide deposits such as the Seneca. The purpose was also to locate possible areas of epithermal gold mineralization since there is evidence that it may occur on the property. The purpose of the re-interpretation was to more accurately locate the causative sources of the IP and resistivity responses.

The property is easily accessible by 2-wheel drive vehicle. The terrain consists of gently rolling to moderately steep slopes, and covered with lightly-to densely-populated coniferous trees with light underbrush.

The IP and resistivity surveys were carried out in 1991 using a Hunttec receiver operating in the time-domain mode. The array used was dipole-dipole read at up to ten separations with a dipole length and reading interval of 30 m. Two detail lines were done resurveying old lines with a dipole length and reading interval of 15 m. A total of 26 survey lines were run over the 24 grid lines on two different grids, and the results at that time were plotted in pseudosection form and contoured. An interpretive report was then written.

An inversion process designed by the UBC Geophysical Inversion Facility was subsequently carried out and these were then plotted in section form and contoured at the same scale as the pseudosections.

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The inversion of the IP data shows the causative source of the Main Road Zone anomaly to be about 180 meters wide on line 125E and 120 meters wide on line 187E. The depth extent is about 120 meters.
2. The known mineralization of the Main Road Zone occurs on the north side of the causative source on line 125E and on the south side on line 187E. This indicates that the mineralization extends over a much wider area. Some of this may be due to pyritization.
3. The Powerline Zone centers at 45N on line 187E. On line 125E, the Powerline Zone is not shown as separate from the Main Road Zone. Therefore, on this line it either joins with the Main Road Zone, or it occurs so closely that the 30-meter dipole survey can not distinguish between the two.
4. The Main Road IP anomaly correlates with a resistivity high which is a reflection of the host rock-type which is a rhyodacite pyroclastic, or it is a reflection of silicification associated with the mineralization.
5. The resistivity inverted sections on both profiles show a resistivity low that could be a reflection of an epithermal alteration zone which would be associated with an epithermal vein. The vein, if it exists, would dip south. The sections also show a fault occurring within the northern part of the two sections.
6. The inversion process is shown to work well in interpreting the data on the Bigfoot Property. The IP and resistivity data on some of the other lines is somewhat noisier and thus the inversion technique could prove to be very useful in more accurately delineating the location of the targets.
7. If any of the IP anomalies are to be drilled, than it is recommended to carry out the inversion process on the pseudosections on which the anomalies that are to be drilled occur.

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ON
INVERSION MODELING
OF
INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
OVER THE
BIGFOOT PROPERTY
HARRISON LAKE AREA
NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION, B.C.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the results of inversion modeling carried out on two lines of induced polarization (IP) and resistivity data from surveys done on a portion of the Bigfoot Property. The two lines are 125E and 187E located on the Bigfoot Grid. The property is located approximately 14 km north of Harrison Hot Springs and 160 km east of the City of Vancouver, BC. The field work of these two lines was done by Geotronics Surveys in November of 1991 under the supervision of David Mark, geophysicist, who also wrote the interpretive report at that time.

Sulphides of iron, lead, zinc, and copper with gold and silver values occur on the property. Associated with this mineralization is alteration quite often being clay. Therefore, the purpose of the IP surveys was to locate any possible sulphide zones and that of the resistivity surveys was to map lithology, geological structure, and alteration zones, which should be reflected as resistivity lows. Alteration zones are of particular interest since epithermal alteration has been found on the property as well as in the area.

The exact locations of causative sources of IP anomalies and resistivity features are sometimes difficult to pinpoint because of electrode effects, especially those caused by near-surface causative sources. It was therefore decided to carry out an inversion interpretation of the original data on two of the lines for the purpose of more accurately locating the causative sources and therefore giving more accurate drill targets. These targets were expected to be

sulphide zones, hopefully associated with gold and silver mineralization, from the IP data and alteration zones, hopefully associated with epithermal veining, from the resistivity data. The inversion work was carried out by a recently developed computer program that was not available at the time of the original work.

Much of the following descriptions of the property were taken from Coombes 1992 report on the property which was prepared for Winfield Resources Ltd.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Bigfoot Property consists of one MGS located claim as shown on map 2 and described below:

Name of Claim	Record No	No. Units	Expiry Date
Bigfoot	334001	9	February 20, 1999

The claim is owned by Mr. David Javorsky and is being optioned to Winfield Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located to the south of Walian Creek about 14 km north of the village of Harrison Hot Springs and 21 km northeast of Harrison Mills, B.C. It can be reached by 2.5 hours of driving time from Vancouver, B.C. Access is via Highway 7 to Harrison Mills, then north along the west Harrison access road, a rough but solid gravel road usable by 2-wheel drive vehicles year around. A network of logging roads, some unused for several years, provides good access to most parts of the property.

The geographical coordinates for the center of the property are 49° 26' 30" north latitude and 121° 51' 30" west longitude.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Bigfoot claim is situated in the Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountains. Elevations vary from 11 meters at Harrison Lake to over 275 meters within the southwestern corner of the property. Moderate to steep slopes with minimal soil cover afford good outcrop exposure throughout most of the property.

The property falls within the Coastal Douglas Fir biogeoclimatic zone which is characterized by Douglas fir, hemlock and western red cedar. Logging throughout the property began early in the century and most of the present growth is secondary.

Precipitation in the Harrison Lake area is moderate, averaging 2,000 millimeters per year, mostly as rain in the winter months. The West Harrison Forest Access Road is generally free of snow all year.

HISTORY

The Harrison Lake district was first explored for its gold and silver potential during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Recent exploration for precious metal deposits in the 1970's and 80's located the Doctors Point and RN deposits, both of which host significant gold and silver values in epigenetic hydrothermal vein systems related to intrusives.

Beginning in the 1950's, the district has been actively explored for volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits. This work followed the discovery in the 1950's of the Seneca deposit which is located approximately 12 km southwest of the subject property. The latest tonnage and grade estimates for the Seneca show at least 1,687,000 tonnes of drill indicated reserves grading 0.63% copper, 0.15% lead, 3.57% zinc, 41.1 grams/tonne silver and 0.82 grams/tonne gold.

The Bigfoot property has been worked on intermittently since the 1960's by several operators. Past work has include geological mapping, soil geochemical surveys, litho-geochemical sampling, heavy sediment sampling, induced polarization and resistivity surveys, magnetometer surveys, VLF-EM surveys, Crone Horizontal Shootback EM surveys, Geometry Normalized In-Phase (GENIE) surveys, surface trenching, and limited percussion and diamond drilling. This work located several sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena showings resembling the massive sulphide mineralization at the Seneca property and outlined several other areas with good exploration potential.

The current operator of the property, Winfield Resources Ltd., optioned it in 1990 and subsequently contracted Searchlight Consultants Inc. to carry out exploration on the claims. The program concentrated on the area around the known showings on the north part of the property; the Main Road and Powerline Zones. The work was done in 1990 and 1991 and consisted of preparation of a topographic base map of the property at a scale of 1:5,000 with 10-meter contour intervals, lithological sampling and petrographic examinations, excavator trenching, trench reclamation, geological mapping of trenches and IP/resistivity surveying.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The dominant geological feature in the Harrison Lake district is the Harrison Lake fracture system which forms a major, southeasterly trending dislocation over 100 kilometers in length. The system separates highly contrasting geological regimes. To the northeast, the rocks include well deformed supracrustals of the Carboniferous to Permian Chilliwack Group, as well as highly foliated gneissic rocks, as well as intrusive granitic rocks and migmatites (Figure 3). These supracrustals are separable into a number of different groups of Jurassic/Cretaceous age including the Middle Jurassic Harrison Lake Group.

The Bigfoot property is underlain by a complex assemblage of volcanic flows, pyroclastics and epiclastics belonging to the Harrison Lake Group, the same rocks which host the Seneca deposit to the southwest. The massive volcanics range in composition from rhyolite to basalt with rhyodacite and andesite predominating, while the pyroclastic rocks are transitional from tuff breccias to lapilli and fine-bedded, light colored to argillaceous black tuffs. Volcanic conglomerates, greywackes, crumbly mudstones and siltstones comprise the epiclastic suite. Strikes and dips measured in the epiclastic units indicate that stratigraphy in the claim group is only slightly deformed. Where observed, most units strike between 080° and 120° with concentrations at these extremities. Dips are generally flat to 15°, rarely exceeding 20°. The region immediately west of the subject property has been extensively intruded by granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex.

The most significant mineralization located on the Bigfoot property is exposed in several showings within a west-northwesterly trending belt of dacite and rhyodacitic pyroclastics south of, and parallel to, Simms Creek and one of its tributaries on the Bigfoot claim. The mineralization consists of pyrite, black sphalerite, chalcopyrite and minor galena with quartz and bladed barite as veins, patches and disseminations (Figures 4, 11, and 13 within Coombe's report). The higher values obtained from rock sampling include a 6.1 meter chip sample from the Main Road Zone which returned 5.68 percent zinc, 0.58 percent lead, 1.02 percent copper, 0.51 grams per tonne gold and 24.69 grams per tonne silver. These scattered showings encompass a strike length of over 600 meters.

INSTRUMENTATION

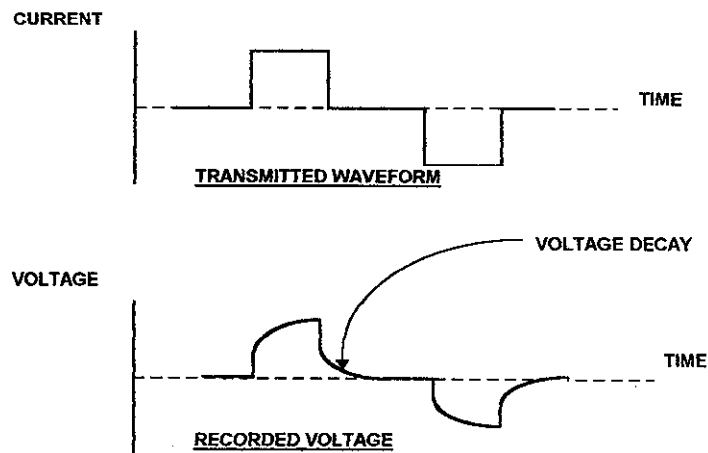
Three alternate transmitters were used for the IP/resistivity survey. One was a Model IPT-1, manufactured by Phoenix Geophysics Ltd. of Markham, Ontario and powered by a 2.0 kw motor-generator, Model MG-2, also manufactured by Phoenix. The second was a Model Mark IV, manufactured by Hunttec ('70) Limited of Scargorough, Ontario, and powered by a 7.5 kw motor-generator also manufactured by Hunttec. The third was a Model IPC-7 transmitter powered by a 2.5 kw motor generator, both manufactured by Scintrex of Concord, Ontario.

The receiver used was a model Mark IV manufactured by Hunttec ('70) Limited of Scarborough, Ontario which, at the time, was state-of-the-art equipment, with software-controlled functions, programmable through the front panel.

THEORY

When a voltage is applied to the ground, electrical current flows, mainly in the electrolyte-filled capillaries within the rock. If the capillaries also contain certain mineral particles that transport current by electrons (most sulphides, some oxides and graphite), then the ionic charges build up at the particle-electrolyte interface, positive ones where the current enters the particle and negative ones where it leaves. This accumulation of charge creates a voltage that tends to oppose the current flow across the interface. When the current is switched off,

the created voltage slowly decreases as the accumulated ions diffuse back into the electrolyte. This type of induced polarization phenomena is known as electrode polarization.



A similar effect occurs if clay particles are present in the conducting medium. Charged clay particles attract opposite-charged ions from the surrounding electrolyte; when the current stops, the ions slowly diffuse back to their equilibrium state. This process is known as membrane polarization and gives rise to conductors.

Most IP surveys are carried out by taking measurements in the "time-domain" or the "frequency-domain".

Time-domain measurements involve sampling the waveform at intervals after the current is switched off, to derive a dimensionless parameter, the chargeability, "M", which is a measure of the strength of the induced polarization effect. Measurements in the frequency-domain are based upon the fact that the resistance produced at the electrolyte-charged particle interface decreases with increasing frequency. The difference between the apparent resistivity readings at high and low frequency is expressed as the percentage frequency effect, "PFE".

The quantity apparent resistivity, ρ_a , computed from electrical survey results is only the true earth resistivity in a homogeneous sub-surface. When vertical (and lateral) variations in electrical properties occur, as they always will in the real world, the apparent resistivity will be influenced by the various layers, depending on their depth relative to the electrode spacing. A single reading cannot therefore be attributed to a particular depth.

The ability of the ground to transmit electricity is, in the absence of metallic-type conductors, almost completely depending on the volume, nature and content of the pore space. Empirical relationships can be derived linking the formation resistivity to the pore water resistivity, as a function of porosity. Such a formula is Archie's Law, which states (assuming complete saturation) in clean formations:

$$R_o = \sigma^{-2} R_w$$

Where:

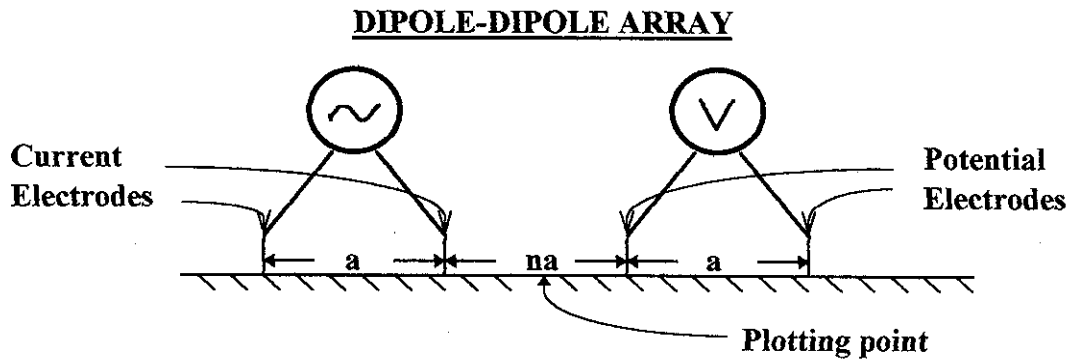
R_o is formation resistivity
 R_w is pore water resistivity

O is porosity

SURVEY PROCEDURE

The IP and resistivity measurements were taken in the time-domain mode using an 8-second square wave charge cycle (2-seconds positive charge, 2-seconds off, 2-seconds negative charge, 2-seconds off).

The array chosen was the dipole-dipole array shown as follows:



The dipole-dipole array was chosen because of its symmetry. Narrow vein-type targets such as can occur on the Bigfoot property can be missed using non-symmetrical arrays such as the pole-dipole.

The original work was done during three time periods, May 18 to June 2, 1990; November 5 to 23, 1991; and December 4 to 16, 1991. The two lines on which the inversion interpretation was carried out on were done during the November, 1991 time period. A total of 24 lines were done on two grids, the Bigfoot Grid and the Little Bigfoot Grid with 30-meter dipoles. Two of the lines on the Bigfoot Grid were resurveyed with 15-meter dipoles. A total of 18,960 meters of IP/resistivity surveying was carried out on the two grids.

Stainless steel stakes were used for current electrodes and metallic copper in a copper sulphate solution, in non-polarizing, unglazed, porcelain pots were used for the potential electrodes.

COMPILATION OF DATA

All the data were reduced by a computer software program developed by Geosoft Inc. of Toronto, Ontario. Parts of this program have been modified by Geotronics Surveys Ltd. for its own applications. The computerized data reduction included the resistivity calculations, pseudosection plotting, and contouring.

The chargeability (IP) values are read directly from the instrument and no data processing is therefore required prior to plotting. The resistivity values are derived from current and voltage readings taken in the field. These values are combined with the geometrical factor appropriate for the dipole-dipole array to compute the apparent resistivities.

All the data have been plotted in pseudosection form at a scale of 1:2,500 for the 30-meter dipoles and 1:1,250 for the 15-meter dipoles. One map has been plotted for each of the 26 IP and resistivity pseudosections which is given in the writer's previous report. The pseudosection is formed by each value being plotted at a point formed from the intersection of a line drawn from the mid-point of each of the two dipoles. The result of this method of plotting is that the farther the dipoles are separated, the deeper the reading is plotted. The resistivity pseudosection is plotted on the upper part of the map for each of the lines, and the chargeability pseudosection is plotted on the lower part.

Survey plans, each at a scale of 1:5,000, had been drawn at three different dipole separations for the two grids with one each for the IP and the resistivity data resulting in 12 plan maps.

All pseudosections were contoured at an interval of 3 millisecond for the chargeability results, and at an interval of logarithmic to the base 10 for the resistivity results.

METHOD OF INTERPRETATION

The reduced data of the IP and resistivity pseudosections were subsequently run through a computer inversion program, developed by the UBC Geophysics Inversion Facility, by Dataflow Geophysical Processing Ltd., an associated company of Geotronics. This is accomplished by first inverting the resistivity data. It is a nonlinear inverse problem that requires linearization of the data equations and subsequent iteration. Next the IP data is inverted to recover the chargeability using basically the same methodology.

The result is that IP and resistivity sections (as opposed to pseudosections) are produced that ideally reflect the correct location of IP anomalies and resistivity features. This is to say that the electrode effects, that can at times seriously mask targets, are eliminated. The 2 IP and resistivity sections, 125E and 187E, are shown on maps 11a and 11b, respectively at the same scale as the pseudosections, 1:2,500.

The resistivity features considered of exploration interest are those that show a resistivity low above a resistivity high with a dip in either an easterly or westerly direction. The low suggests an epithermal alteration zone and the high suggests the footwall of the zone. The epithermal vein is expected to occur close to the footwall. These resistivity features are shown on the pseudosections as a vertical line above the footwall with an arrow pointing in a westerly or easterly direction. Some resistivity lows appear to be close to vertical and thus are marked by a vertical line above the center of the low rather than above the footwall.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The two lines chosen for the inversion interpretation, 125E and 187E, cross known mineralization of the Main Road Zone as well as an IP interpreted eastern extension of the Powerline Zone.

The Main Road Zone consists of quartz/barite breccia veins occurring within rhyodacite pyroclastics and contains pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and galena. It is also highly pyritized around the veins. The known mineralization runs from (62E, 175N) to (312E,

150N), giving it a strike length of 250 meters. The IP surveying probably doubled the strike length to 500 meters and possibly extended it a further 450 meters to 950 meters.

The Powerline Zone consists of the same type of mineralization occurring in the same rock-type as occurs in the Main Road Zone. However, the known strike length is significantly shorter at 125 meters extending from (250W, 120N) to (125W, 90N). The IP survey extended the probable strike length to 500 meters. However, the IP indicates that this mineralization may be intermittent along the IP-indicated extension. For example, on line 125E, the Powerline Zone either does not exist or possibly blends in or joins with the Main Road Zone.

The inversion interpretation shows the Main Road Zone to occur on the northern part of the IP causative source on line 125E and on the southern part of the causative source on line 187E. This therefore indicates that the mineralization occurs over a much wider area. Some of this may be due to pyritization. The width on line 125E would be 180 meters using the 10-millisecond contour and on line 187E, 120 meters using the 15-millisecond contour. The higher contour is used on line 187E because of the probable additive effect of the Powerline Zone.

The inversion did not indicate two causative sources on line 125E as it did on line 187E. On line 187E the causative source to the south is assumed to be that of the Powerline Zone and that to the north is assumed to be that of the Main Road Zone. This indicates, as mentioned above, that no mineralization of the Powerline Zone occurs on line 125E or that it occurs so close to the mineralization of the Main Road Zone that the two can not be distinguished within the IP data using 30-meter dipoles.

The Main Road Zone IP anomaly on both lines correlates with a resistivity high. This is somewhat different than the original interpretation where on line 125E there is a partial correlation with a resistivity low. The resistivity high may be due to the host rock rhyodacite pyroclastics being more electrically resistive than the surrounding rock-type(s), or simply due to silicification within the host rock that is associated with the mineralization.

The depth extent for the causative source of the Main Road Zone is about 120 meters. For the Powerline Zone, the depth extent is much shallower, appearing to be about 50 meters.

On line 187E, the Powerline Zone IP anomaly correlates with the footwall of a resistivity low at 45N that dips southerly. This suggests that the mineralization may be associated with a geologic contact. This same resistivity low occurs at 15N on line 125E suggesting the possibility that the powerline zone may occur at this location on this line.

This resistivity low could also be due to epithermal alteration. The suggested alteration pattern suggests that the epithermal vein would occur at 15N on line 125E and at 45N on line 187E, or slightly to the south of these two locations.

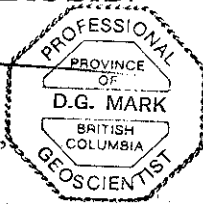
The resistivity inversion section also indicates a fault occurring at 200N on line 125E and at 270N on line 187E.

In carrying out inversion on any type of geophysical data, the interpretations are rarely unique, that is, more than one interpretation can give the same data response. Therefore,

there is always a question whether the interpretation is correct. However, the inversion on the IP and resistivity data for these two lines, 125E and 187E, appears to be correct since they agree for the most part with the original interpretation.

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.


David G. Mark, P. Geo.,
Geophysicist



November 12, 1998

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GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE


I, DAVID G. MARK, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., with offices at 6204 - 125th Street, Surrey, British Columbia.

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.
2. I have been practicing my profession for the past 30 years, and have been active in the mining industry for the past 33 years.
3. This report is compiled from an inversion interpretation of IP and resistivity data obtained from a survey carried out over a portion of the Bigfoot Property from November 5 to 23, 1991. The surveys were carried out under the supervision of myself and under the field supervision of Marc Beaupre, geophysical technician. The results were compiled and interpreted in a report dated March 4, 1992.
4. I do not hold any interest in Winfield Resources Ltd., nor in the property discussed in this report, nor do I expect to receive any interest as a result of writing this report.


David G. Mark, P. Geo.,
Geophysicist



November 12, 1998

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

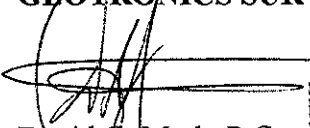
Inversion of IP and resistivity data was carried out on the Bigfoot Claim belonging to David Javorsky and optioned to Winfield Resources Ltd., located 14 km north of the Village of Harrison Hot Springs within the New Westminster Mining Division, British Columbia, to the value of the following:

Data Reduction & Report:

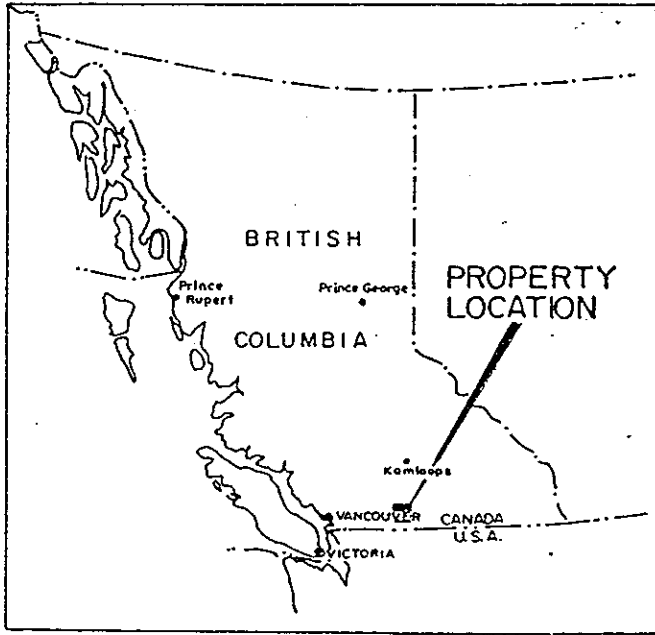
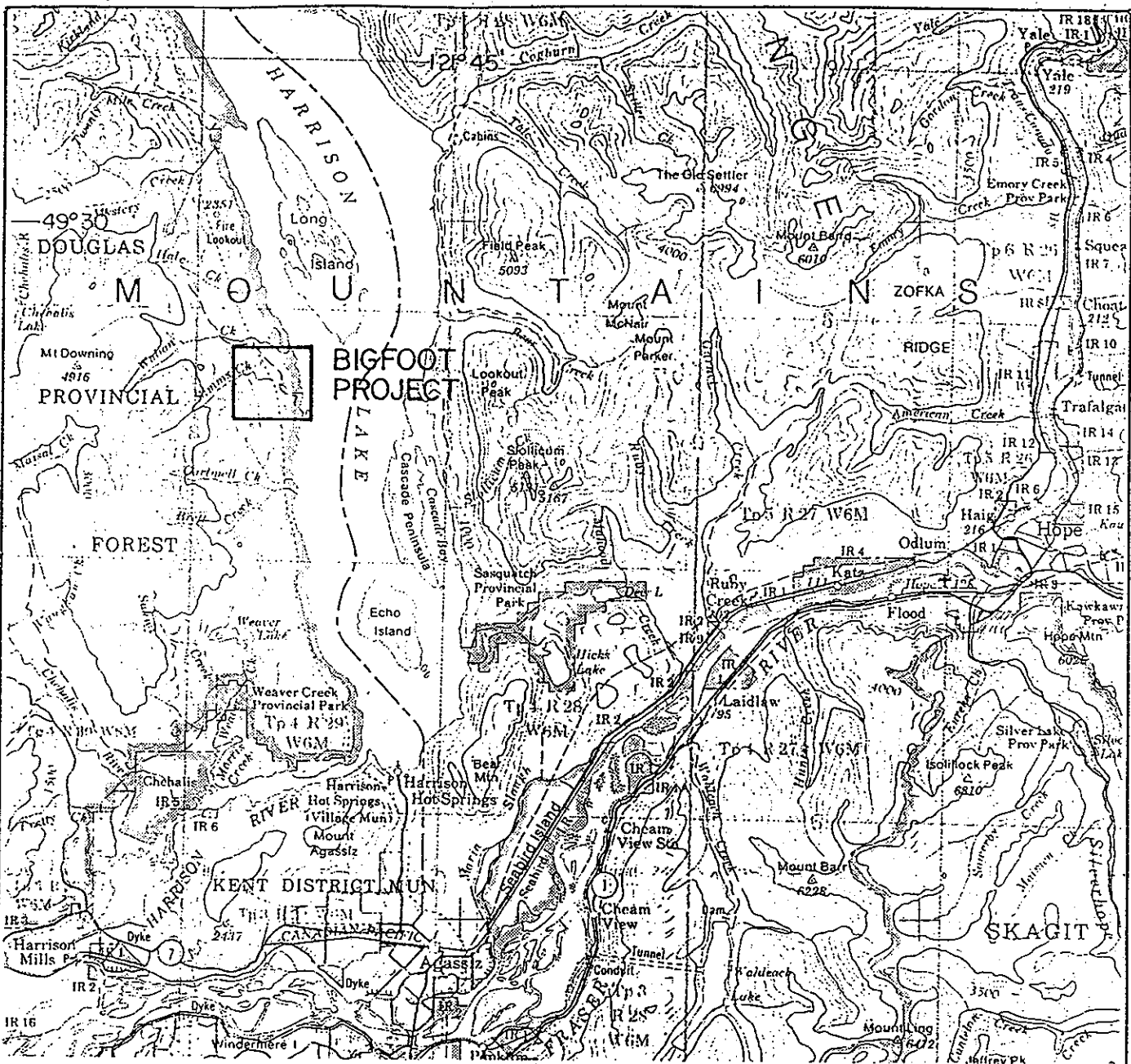
Senior geophysicist, 15 hr. @ \$60/hr.	\$900.00
Inversion by Dataflow Processing, 2 lines @ \$450/line	900.00
Printing, photocopying, compilation	200.00
TOTAL	<u>\$2,100.00</u>

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

November 12, 1998


David G. Mark, P. Geo.
President

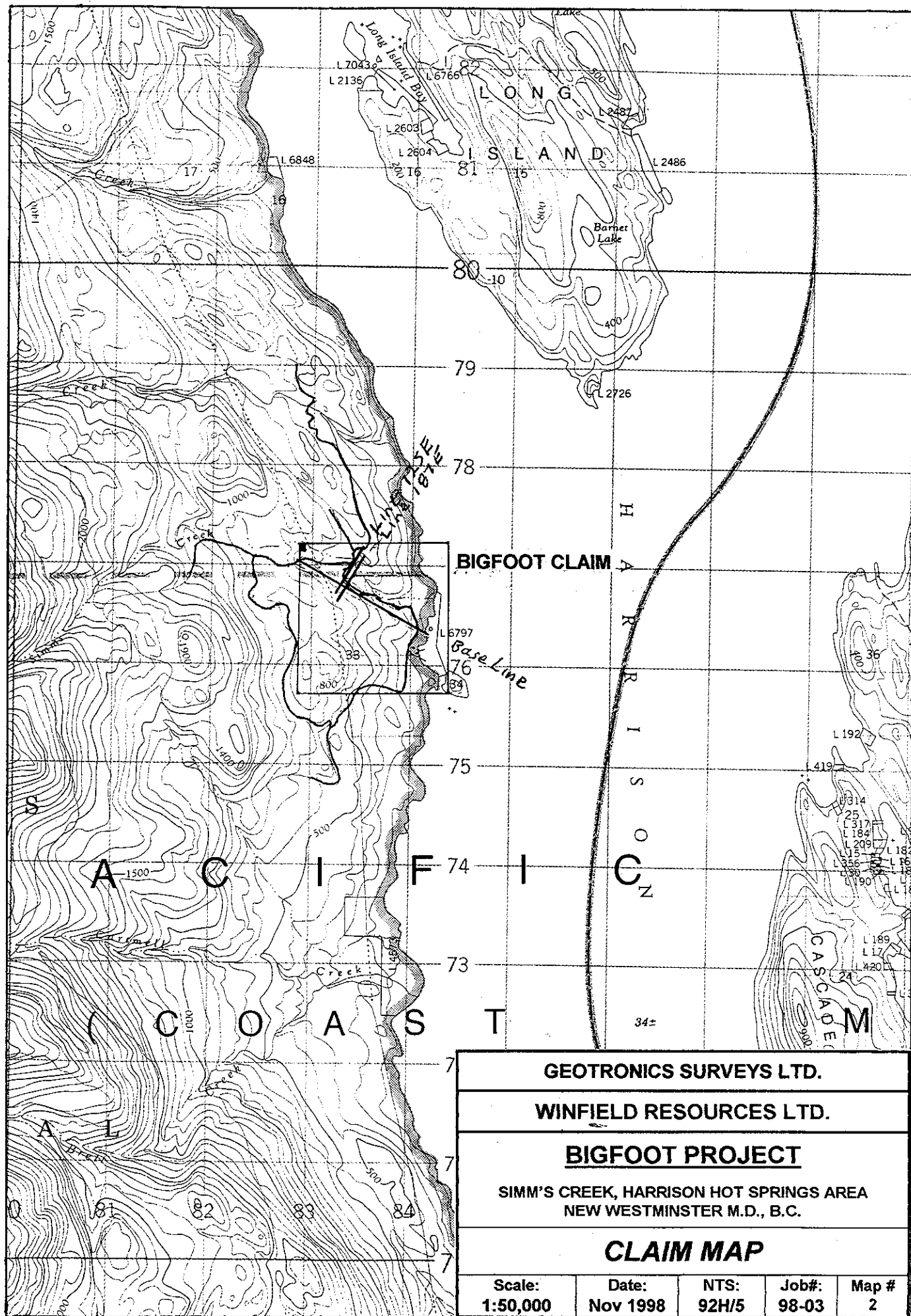




SCALE 1:250,000

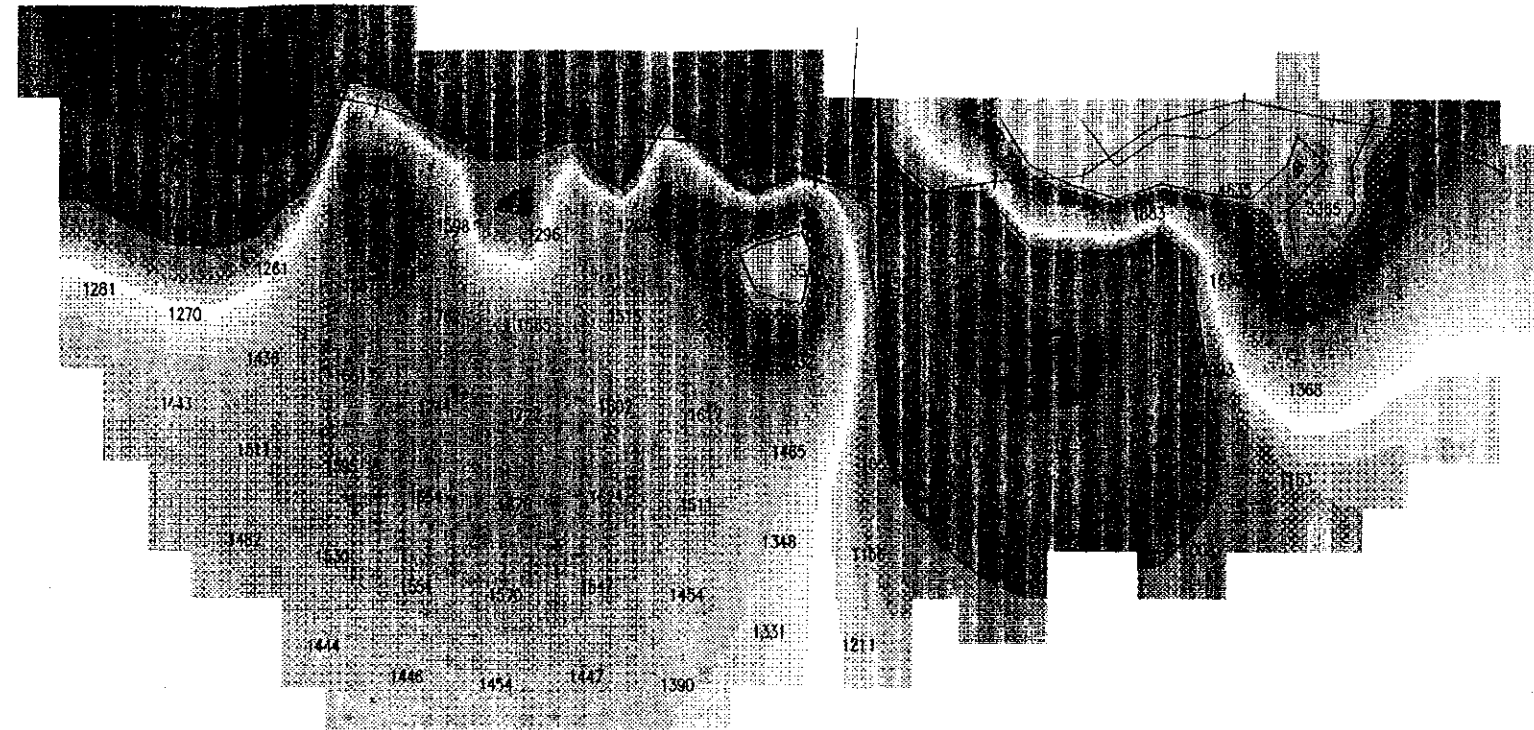


BIGFOOT PROJECT	
FOR: BRIANA RESOURCES INC.	
BY: SHANGRI-LA MINERALS LIMITED	
LOCATION MAP	
NEW WESTMINSTER M.D., B.C.	
N.T.S. 92 H - 5 W	DATE: AUG. 1987
DRAWN BY:	FIGURE NO. 1

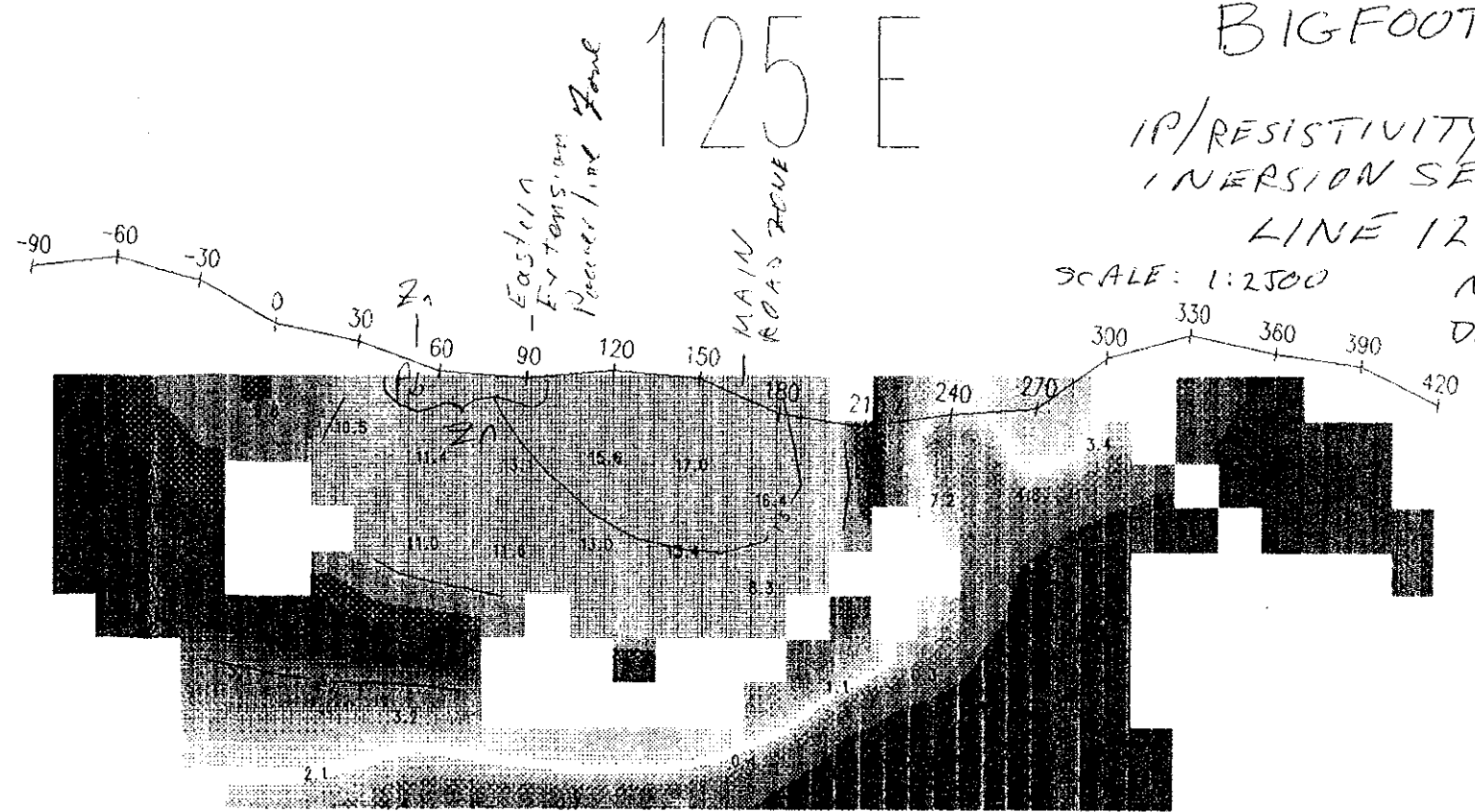


GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.				
WINFIELD RESOURCES LTD.				
<u>BIGFOOT PROJECT</u>				
SIMM'S CREEK, HARRISON HOT SPRINGS AREA NEW WESTMINSTER M.D., B.C.				
<u>CLAIM MAP</u>				
Scale:	Date:	NTS:	Job#:	Map #
1:50,000	Nov 1998	92H/5	98-03	2

BIGFOOT
INVERSION



GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
WINFIELD RESOURCES LTD
BIGFOOT CLAIM

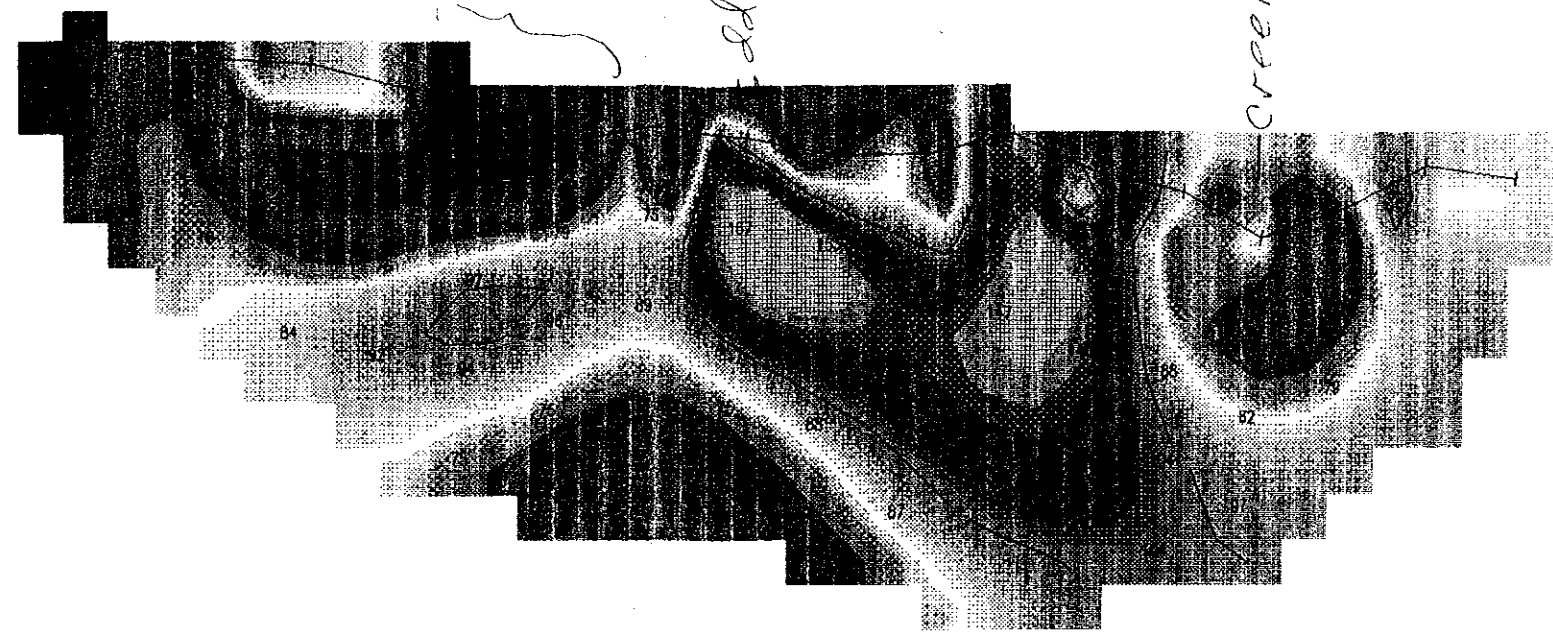


IP/RESISTIVITY
INVERSION SECTIONS
LINE 125 E
SCALE: 1:2500
NTS: 92H/SW
DATE: NOV 98

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

25,743

BIGFOOT
INVERSION



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

25,743

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
WINFIELD RESOURCES LT
BIGFOOT CLAIM
IP/RESISTIVITY
INVERSION SECTION
LINE 187E

Scale: 1:2500
NTS - 92H/5W
DATE NOV 98

187E

