Amended report

original report rec'd July 12/07

Roundtop Mountain Exploration Inc.

Assessment Report 2007

Tenure Numbers 412065 and 412066

Cariboo MD

NTS 93A094

June 8th - June 25th, 2007

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Introduction

The author was introduced to the Roundtop Mountain area in August of 1987. Study along Peters Creek resulted in Assessment Report 17115 available on ARIS file with the Province of British Columbia. Continued interest by the author finds reasons to expand on that initial study. This study was entered on to assist Joy Stepan explore her mineral tenures:

JS7	record #	412065
JS8	record #	412066

The area offers the opportunity to evaluate a geological view introduced to the author by Dr Simon, a Yugoslavian Geologist. This study has enabled the author to broaden his understanding of Dr Simon's description of the mineralizing process.

Location and Access

The JS 7 and JS 8 claim blocks are situated in the Cariboo Gold Fields of British Columbia. They straddle the upper reaches of Lostway Creek. Roundtop Mountain, elevation: 2061 meters, dominates the claims near their west boundary. Middle Mountain and its north trending ridge bind the east side of the claims. See JS7 & JS8 Location & Claim Map on pages 3 and 4.

The topographic description for these claims is:

NTS map sheet 93 A 014 lower middle.

Centered on 121°18' Longitude and

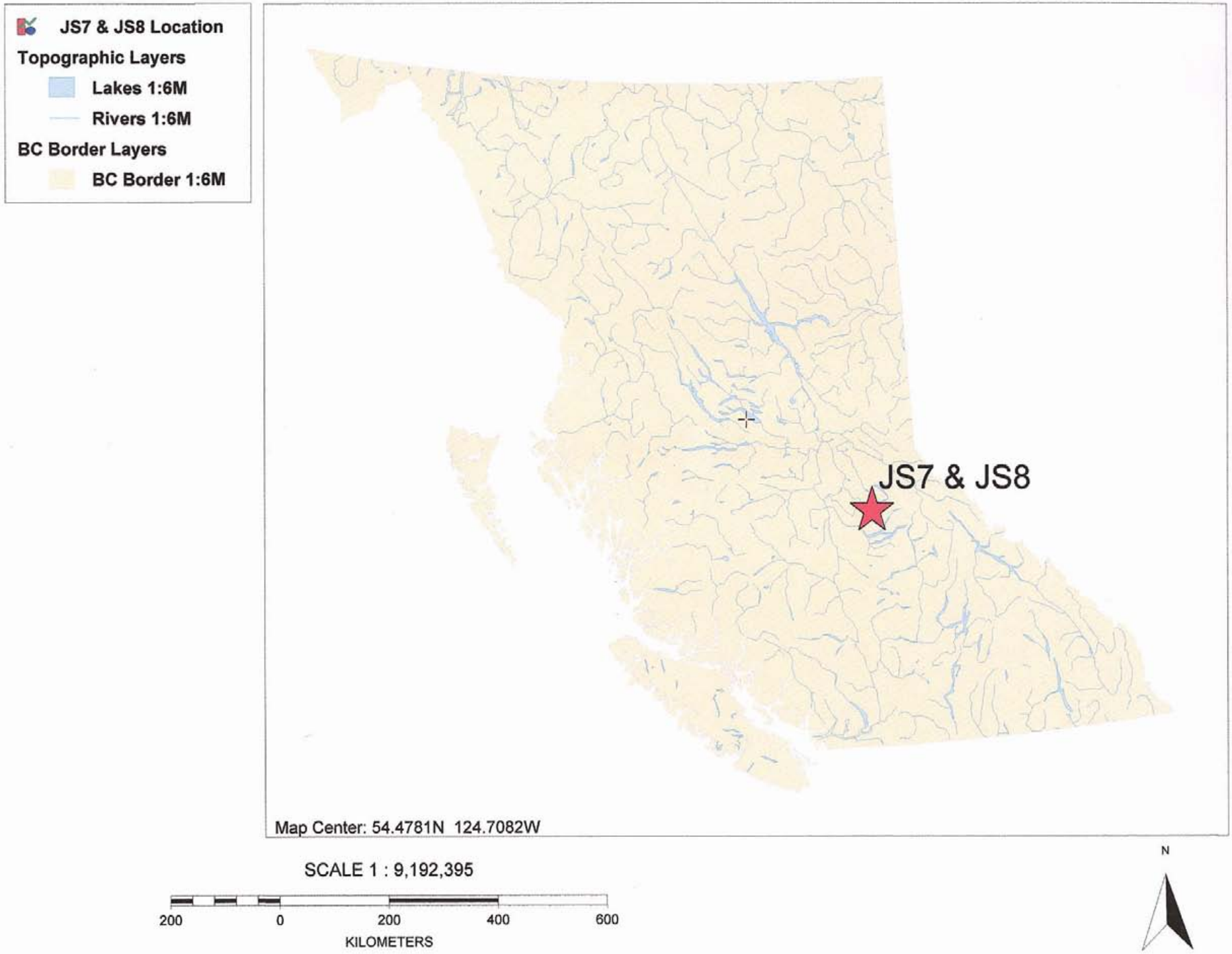
52°25' north Latitude.

The UTM coordinates enclosing the claims are:

612600E to 615100E, and

5863000N to 5866500N.

JS7 & JS8 Location Map



JS7 & JS8 Claim Map

Mineral Titles Layers

- JS7 & JS8 Tenure
- All Mineral Tenures

Topographic Layers

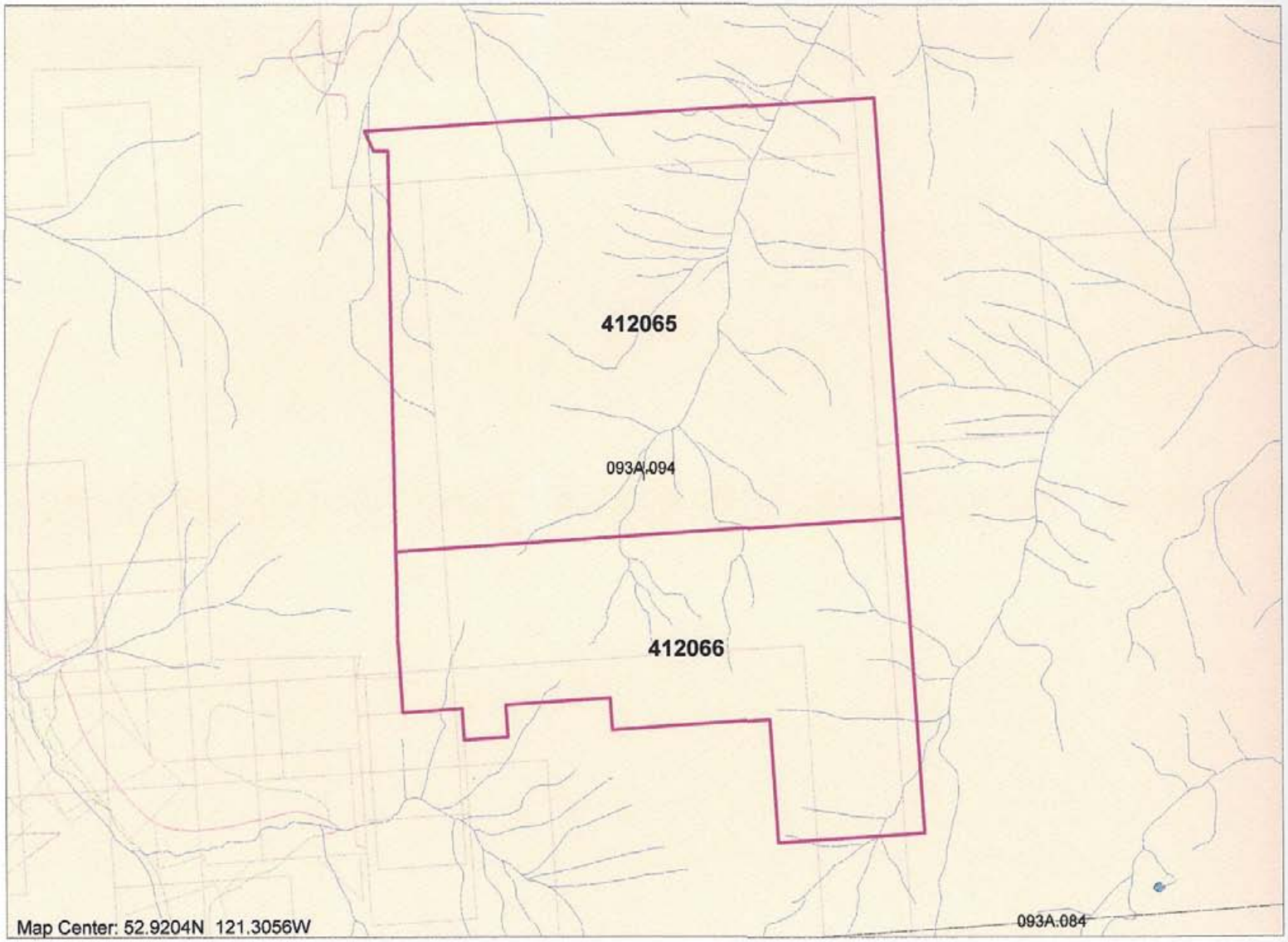
- Railways 1:20K
- Roads 1:20K
  - Gravel Road
  - Paved Road
  - Rough Road
- Lakes 1:20K
- Rivers 1:20K

Grid Layers

- Grid 1:20K - labels
- Grid 1:20K - outline

BC Border Layers

- BC Border 1:50K



SCALE 1 : 29,882

500 0 500 1,000 1,500

METERS

N

Access continued

Access to JS 7 and JS 8 claim blocks is from the community of Wells by paved road 7 kilometers east to Barkerville. The 3100 Logging Road then turns off to the north and is gravel. Thence it divides with the Bowron Lake Road to the north. Turn right at this junction to proceed southeast for 15 kilometers connecting to the X road and Yanks Peak road south. At 4 kilometers the X road turns left crossing Cunningham Creek. It offers access to the northwest corner of the claims by the deactivated C Forest Service Road. Steep slopes are met with from this access.

The N Road or Yanks peak road offers better access. This reconnaissance study was initiated in June. Snow coverage obstructs the trails at higher elevations. Snow mobiles and ATV's can provide access to the slopes between Roundtop and Middle Mountains in their seasons. The open ground and melting snow are obstacles between seasons.

At the Penny Creek crossing a side road allowing easier foot access switches to the left and west proceeds as switch backs up the hill eventually provides access to the alpine meadows between these mountains. Further access trails leave the road at the Cariboo Hudson Mine Site but offered a longer snow covered route. Better access to the claim blocks is obtainable either in the summer with a four wheel drive vehicle, or by snow mobile in the winter. In June, one can walk to the Claims from the N road. As usually a lone traveler, snow conditions posed a varying threat. The east side of Middle Mountain Ridge is obvious slide country with few trees separated into vertical runnels. Access to this area is dangerous until late summer.

History

Cunningham Creek was worked for placer gold in 1860 by William Cunningham and other early miners. There is still placer mining on the creek by both heavy equipment and hand workers. Chris and Celine Winther were met mining below Trehouse Creek. They operate an excavator and loader feeding a rotary trommel. Brian and Brenda Pearson and John and Tanya Wright working the Craze Creek area have been met on other trips. When first visited by the author Ralph and Fay McPherson were on the creek

The Cariboo Hudson Mine on Peters Gulch had its start in 1922. It operated as a 50 ton per day mine employing 50 persons in the late 1930's.

Tungsten mining was reported from both the Cariboo Hudson and Coni Agus Mines in the era between 1930 and 1950.

Coast Interior Ventures Ltd. explored for base metals between 1971 and 1974 identifying 11 geochemical anomalies. They did an IP survey and 1000 meters of diamond drilling.

Kerr Addison between 1973 and 1976 did soil sampling with the intention of identifying a large tonnage gold deposit.

Rio Canex, between 1976 and 1978 had a 20 man camp on Penny Creek.

In 1978 a 60 meter adit was run just off Penny Creek by Wallace Chaput, previous president of Coast Interior Ventures.

Regional Geology

The peaks of both Roundtop and Middle Mountains show a flood of quartz rock. Massive gray cryptocrystalline quartz with veins of white bull quartz cutting in a northwest trend characterizes both mountains. The traditional description is sediment. The author believes that to be an incorrect evaluation. The quartz looks to be characteristic of the silica flooding seen overlying porphyry type intrusives as seen in other occurrences.

Several such occurrences have been studied by the author in the Wells area express themselves as quartz alteration bosses or noses. The fine grained nature is often amygdular with a hyaline cast or very pauchy opalescence. There is an occurrence at the Dominion Claims, old Crown Granted claims near Stanley. It is just east of the adit, and extends for 70 meters.

The quartz amygdules increase in diameter toward the center of the outcrops where the coarser spheres have calcite associated. This is interpreted by the author to indicate that exposure is an alteration petrology and texture. Across Lightning Creek and up the left branch of Jawbone Creek another similar silica zone expresses itself as a silica nose.

Further support to the interpretation of intrusive activity causing the quartz alteration or flooding as expressed on Roundtop and Middle mountains are the regular pattern, parallel orientation and regular spacing of four conductive vein structures identified in the author's studies.

They parallel the quartz flooding of the mountain peaks expressing radial tension release generated by a deep intrusive. The lowest of these structures passes through the author's Conag claim, record number 369928. It covers the Coni Agus adit on which the author has done detailed magnetometer and VLF EM surveys. Here a characteristic tension release pattern is identified as one of these parallel conductors. Where the author has seen this pattern on other prospects it has been labeled a shatter envelope expressing its patterned and enclosing nature. There are three basic components to the envelope:

Longitudinal radiating tension fractures;

Transverse tension fractures;

Oblique shears.

Global Positioning Surveys

The author was introduced to geophysical prospecting in Manitoba as an employee of Sherritt Gordon Mines. The survey procedure there included cutting picket lines with an axe and measuring along these lines with two workers chaining the location of the stations in with a tape. When hip chains were introduced an old hand was heard to ask "how do you reel in the string". He hadn't realized the amount of improvement to the task using disposable string in a hip chain had brought about. When the author came to British Columbia and tried to do the same tasks he had learned in the Shield he learned very quickly he needed to compromise. He couldn't cut a sight line here with his boys axe. He became a blazer brusher and flagger. Where in Manitoba an EM crew would be issued half a dozen rolls of flagging tape for a season and chances are half of them would be green he became used to carrying several rolls of blaze orange tape in his pocket.

Surveying efficiency has improved with new tools. There is very poor reason to be hung up on old ways. Exploring new areas with magnetometer, scintillometer, VLF EM, and other instruments can be adapted to the new tools and techniques.

The magnetometer is easy to adapt. The author has found that contour tracing the magnetic field with flagging and GPS location is an efficient way to locate interesting magnetic features. In this category has to be included meteorites, kimberlites and other volcanic necks. A slight variation is the following of veins that have magnetic haloes on either side. The magnetic shoulders need only be noted and the depleted depression between is the interest to be flagged and GPS'd.

The VLF EM offers numerous variations. IP anomalies and meteorite impacts offer cross on anomalies which can be traced flagged and GPS'd. Crossovers are the target of vertical loop EM surveying. If you cannot identify a VLF crossover without doing a Fraser filter you haven't found anything. We have new tools, the GPS is one of the best, no getting tied up trying to roll up topofil.

VLF EM Geophysics

The instrument used in this reconnaissance study is a Crone manufactured Radem; this one has its serial number on a piece of masking tape inside the cabinet identifying it as #58 beneath which is penciled #23 as testimony to its ruggedness & repair ability. Having had Crone repair and upgrade this instrument and hearing the technician remark "discrete components" it is apparent this is a functioning antique.

Its basic nature is a transistor radio. Special to this radio is its ability to receive military transmissions intended for submarine communication. The low frequencies used, between 16,000 and 25,000 hertz, are at the top end of the human hearing range. They are intended to penetrate into the ocean as deep as 400 meters allowing military submarines to receive messages without having to surface and give their location away.

As well as penetrating into the ocean the signal has good penetration into the land. The difference on land is the high variability of conductance and inductance present. These factors distort the signal as it follows the easiest route, the path of best conductance, or path of least resistance. Because the usual conductors found in the ground are composed of iron as either a sulfide or oxide they act as inductors. Inductors change current flow, the signal, into a magnetic response that as it dissipates generates a current flow again. Characteristic of this induced or secondary signal is its orientation at right angles, 90° to the transmitted signal.

The Crone Radem has a directional antenna, dip angle meter, and field strength meter. They allow the measuring of field strength by rotational orientation of the instrument with the highest field direction with the radios face looking up. The field strength is monitored as it is a measure of the conductivity contrast between the conductor and its surroundings. A simple rule: conductors less than 200 times as conductive as their environs the signal decreases over the conductor. When the contrast in conductivity is greater than 200 the field strength increases over the conductor.

The second measurement is the lowest field strength which is at 90° to the maximum as explained. This is found by rotating horizontally. This value is a measure of the inductance of the conductor or its surroundings.

The third and fourth measurements are obtained by rotating the radio into a vertical position from the previous minimum. It is then rotated about the horizontal axis at right angles to the instruments face seeking again the lowest field strength reading. The minimum field strength and coincident dip angle are then noted.

VLF EM Geophysics continued

This field strength is again a measure of inductance and seems a characteristic of vertical pipe structures. Because the field strengths vary with time the dip angle measurement is often the only value monitored.

The Crone Radem is designed around the dip angle measurement which is not time variable. The case is stamped with the name Crone with a large arrow through the letter O that when other than 0° dip is obtained the arrow points to the conductor.

VLF EM is an adaptation of the vertical loop EM technique. It is most effective when the conductor is in the same direction as the transmitter is from the receiver. Since the transmitters are fixed in position for VLF EM most conductors need to point in the general direction of the transmitter. On this basis the three upper conductors found on exploring the JS 7 and JS 8 Claims are exceptionally strong as they were found with the transmitter 90° in the wrong direction.

The use of GPS allows easy surveying of geophysical conductive features. Their location is the primary information sought. Before the era of GPS, surveys were either tied to a grid or paced in a traverse.

There are a number of further characterizations that can be used to describe conductors. Often a conductor is not a thin feature the radio will point to it then point down at it. This is a 'cross on' as compared to a 'cross over' and the higher conductive side is important to identify. It has been found that some IP anomalies and meteorite impacts are identifiable in this manner which is a very cost-effective way to outline them.

As mentioned, field strength readings characterize conductors as weak or strong and whether they are inductive or not. The five new conductors identified in this study were all recognized with the selected transmitter positioned in the "wrong direction". This prompts another category for conductor strength.

VLF EM Geophysics continued

The three northwest trending conductors located in this study are believed to be longitudinal radial tension fractures. To identify the conductors the top conductor is identified as JK, the ones below it are JK2, and JK3. The next conductive structure is identified by its associated Coni Agus adit. These JK, JK2, and JK3 conductors were found using the Seattle Washington transmitter. When the appropriate Annapolis Maryland transmitter was used the signal was hogged by the JK2 conductor and registered a 500% field strength and 50% secondary field. The top, JK conductor when examined with the same appropriate Annapolis Maryland transmitter registered a drop to 70% from the background value of 100%. It was easily identified by its being a very concise cross over identifiable to within five feet. This is an interesting VLF response illustrating how an obviously strong conductor might develop a field strength decrease. The two top conductors, JK and JK2 are located with interesting topography. They seem to be the top areas of out wash deltas possibly of hot spring origin.

The two north east trending conductors located are of good strength as well. To identify them the one aligned with Lostway Creek is identified as the Lostway conductor. The other northeast trending conductor being north of the northwest corner of the claims is identified as the north conductor until its relation to the intrusive / fracture process is better understood. Both the Lostway and north conductors are believed to be transverse tension fractures because of their 90° orientation to the group of longitudinal radial fractures including JK, JK2, JK3 and the Coni Agus structure.

The remaining structural classification, shearing, is a stress compensation. Its presence is recognized on the Coni Agus structure where the early miners ran their adit along this feature. Often such features are identified as faults because of the breccia and slickensides present. To understand that it is a shear requires adequate analysis of the structural environment.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Crone Radem was excellent for discovering these very strong conductors suggesting that they carry a lot of metal. Their parallel orientation and regular spacing demonstrate the simple intrusive nature of a broad structure.

Further VLF EM testing on the JS 7 and JS 8 Mineral Claims is warranted to identify more of these intrusive components. And, as well, more detailed studies of each feature will recognize the nature of these structures.

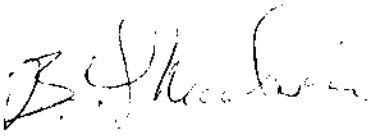
Survey Costs

This assessment project was contracted on a share participation agreement. No monies were exchanged.

8 June travel day Fort St James to Wells	600
9 June survey started in SW corner of claim	600
10 June survey from Middle Mountain via Cariboo Hudson	600
11 June heavy rain day	200
12 June survey traverse started at Penny Ck	600
13 June survey traverse started at Penny Ck	600
14 June survey traverse started on C road	600
19 June survey traverse started at Penny Ck	600
22 June traverse to Roundtop with Evan Rundel - Foreman	600
Evan Rundel - Foreman 10 hours	300
23 June traverse started at Penny Creek	600
24 June writing report	600
Vehicle expenses 11 days at $70 per day	770
Field Accommodation	770
Total Costs	$8, 400

Statement of Qualifications

I, Bryan Thomas Muloin, am a Graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario where I received Bachelors Degrees from both: the Faculty of Applied Science in the Geological Sciences in 1971, and the Faculty of Education as a high school teacher of science and mathematics in 1972. Since then I have been actively employed in the mining industry. Recent employment has been at Eagle Peak Resources Miocene and Big Onion properties, Terrane Resources Mt. Milligan, and BCM Resources Shan prospect. I am a Consultant for Allnorth Consultants.



Bryan Muloin

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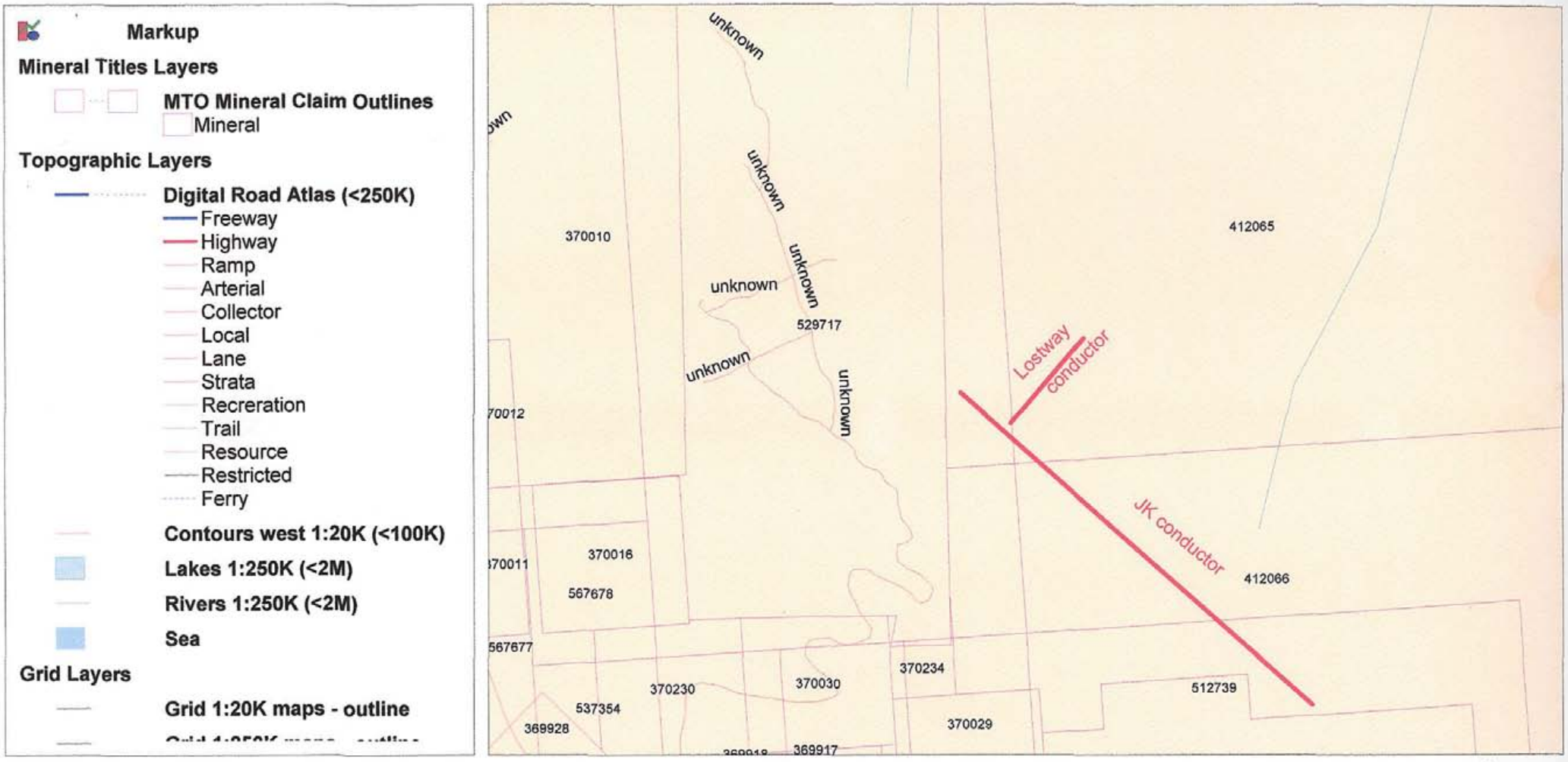
BCGS Geology



SCALE 1 : 19,476

500 0 500 1,000 1,500

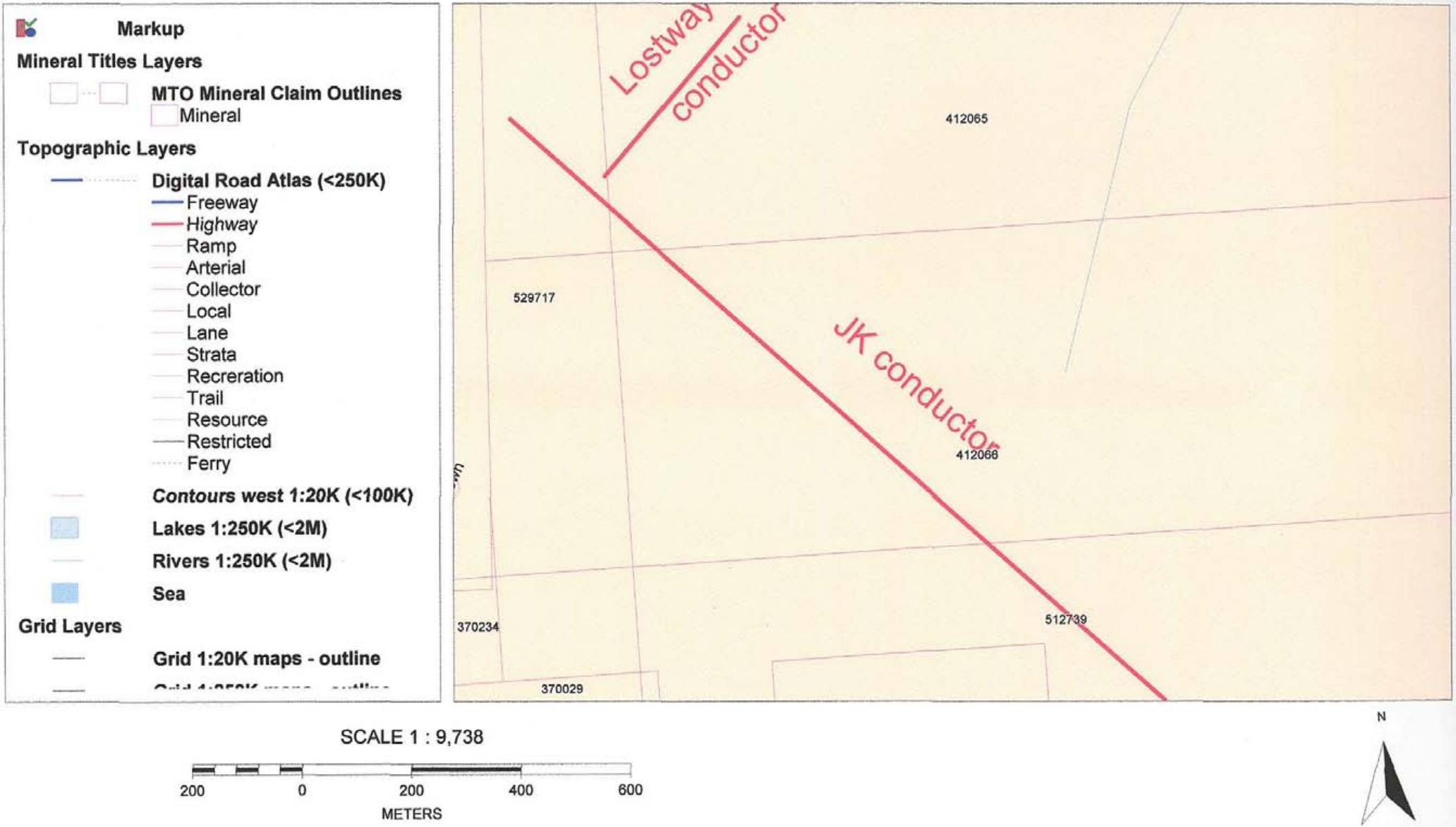
METERS

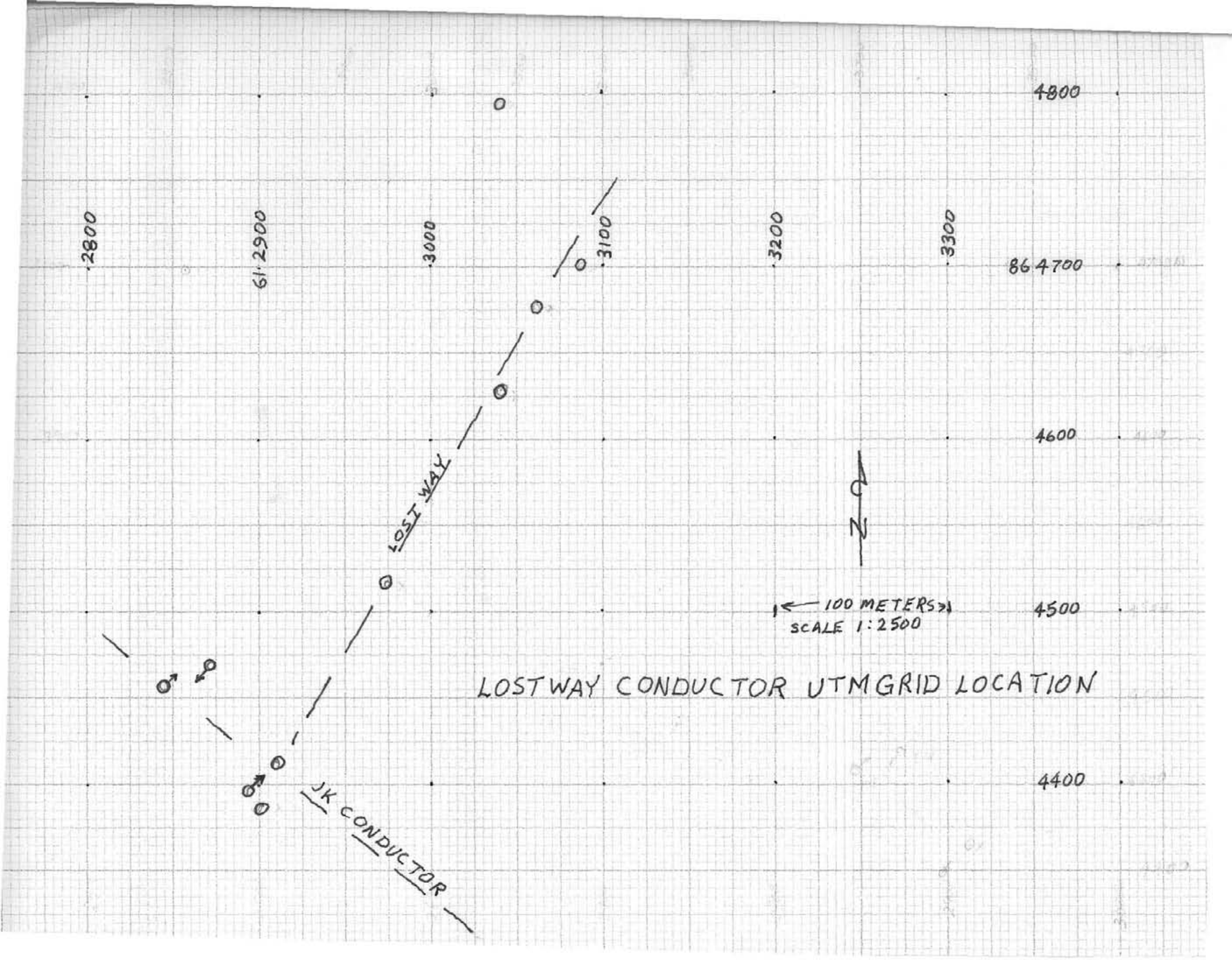
N

http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/maps/minpot/mapBuilder.mwf

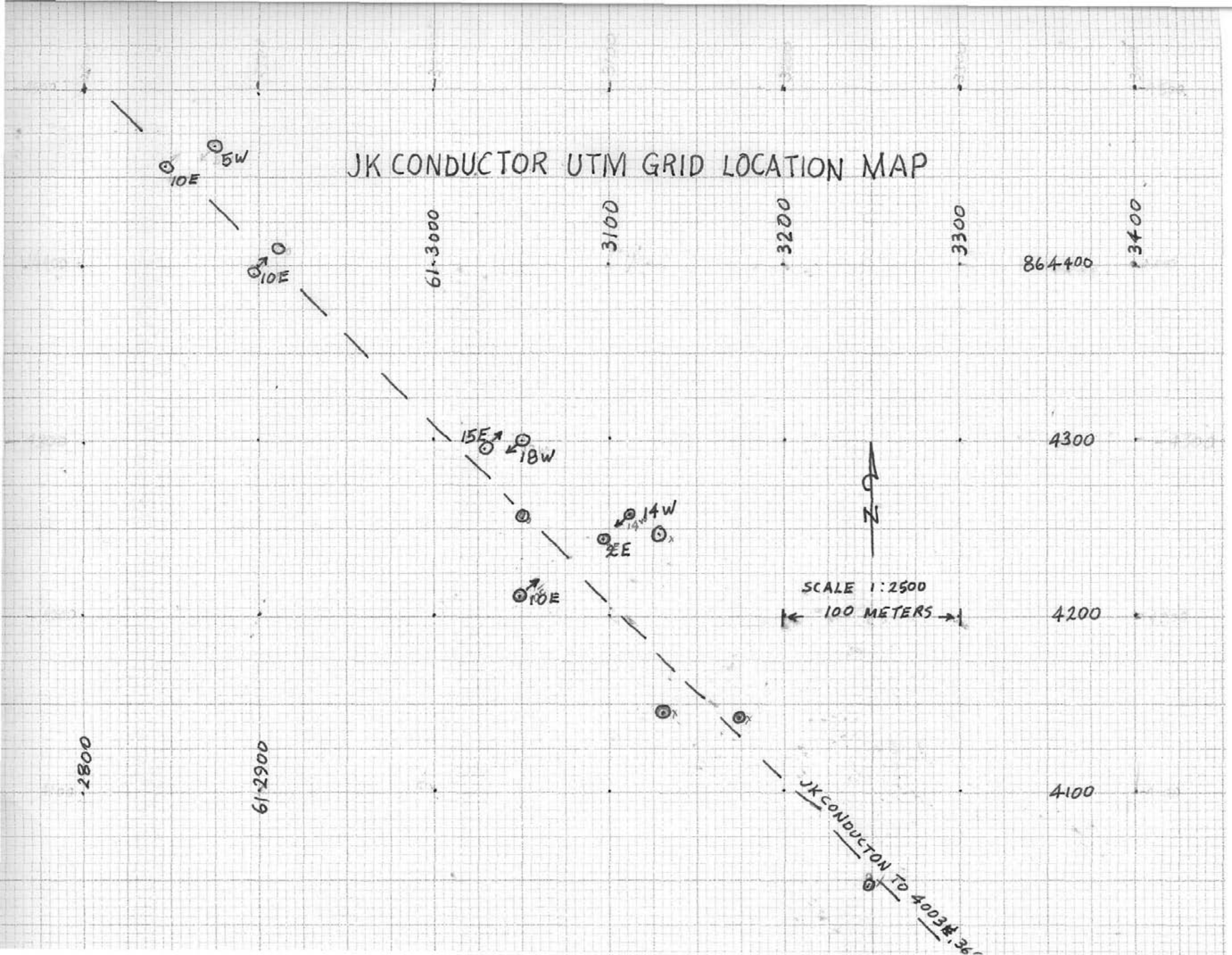
December 3, 2007 7:38 PM

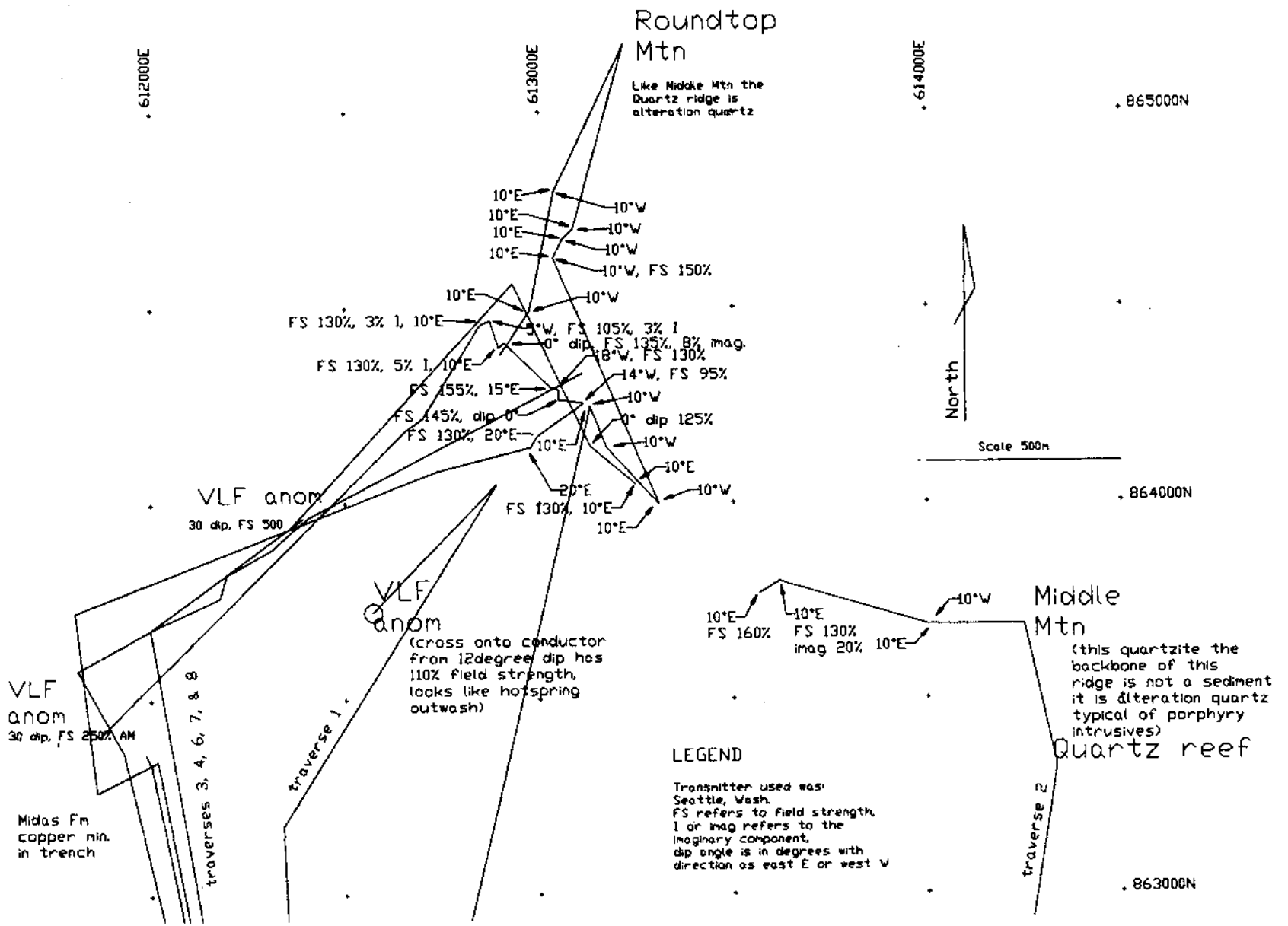
BCGS Geology





LOSTWAY CONDUCTOR UTMGRID LOCATION


JK CONDUCTOR UTM GRID LOCATION MAP
10E
5W
10E
15E
18W
14W
2E
10E
61-3000
3100
3200
3300
3400
864400
4300
4200
4100
61-2900
2800
N
SCALE 1:2500
100 METERS
JK CONDUCTON TO


Roundtop Mtn
Like Middle Mtn the Quartz ridge is alteration quartz
612000E
613000E
614000E
865000N
864000N
863000N
10°E
10°W
10°W, FS 150%
FS 130%, 3% I, 10°E
5°W, FS 105%, 3% I
0° dip, FS 135%, 8% imag.
FS 130%, 5% I, 10°E
18°W, FS 130%
14°W, FS 95%
FS 155%, 15°E
FS 145%, dip 0°
0° dip 125%
FS 130%, 20°E
20°E
FS 130%, 10°E
North
Scale 500m
VLF anom
30 dip, FS 500
VLF anom
(cross onto conductor from 12degree dip has 110% field strength, looks like hotspring outwash)
VLF anom
30 dip, FS 250% AM
traverses 3, 4, 6, 7, & 8
traverse 1
Midas Fm copper min. in trench
FS 160%
FS 130%
imag 20%
Middle Mtn
(this quartzite the backbone of this ridge is not a sediment it is alteration quartz typical of porphyry intrusives)
Quartz reef
traverse 2
LEGEND
Transmitter used was: Seattle, Wash.
FS refers to field strength.
I or imag refers to the imaginary component.
dip angle is in degrees with direction as east E or west W

9 June '07 Saturday Craze & Cunningham Cks.
came From FSJ yesterday, met with Joy Stepan
- road in rough For my LeMans.
car parked @ 612338E, 863179N
- P73229 placer Final J. Hlak
South of penny ck trail @ no log in
Penny Ck Trail @ kant Victaulic pipe no log in
- geophysical bL? 88 613009E
el. 1517m 863913N
@ nominal SW corner.
(+100) 2890E, 4049N
FS inc -12° cross on 2548E Flag red dot
⇒ SW. - trans 3723N "outwash"
- trenching on Lightning in PM. 3 hrs.

10 June '07
parked @ Penny Ck - walked to Cayoosh.
Hudson studing O.C.s along road.
rested @ 612424E, 861240N Bunk House.
rested @ 2800E, 862000N
2 km N to go!
rested @ 614200E, 862500N
to veef 4330E 63324N
middle with 4249E, 3686N
10° dip X over 4003E 3686N
F.S. high 130%
3617E 3799N
west of inductance 20% dip 10° E anom

FS
X over 160% 10° dip. 3566E, 3769N

11 June '07 - Monday - rained. met Ralph

12 June '07 Tuesday, park @ Penny creek
walk adit rd. - Midas Fm. to
612017E, 863345N
60'-70' trenching Cu min's in veins
Midas Fm to old road.
@ 611 860E, 863,267 N
805E 63,727 N
hot spring "outwash" Fan as seen
as conductor 1: 2,737E, 64,083N
Following 10°E dip F.S., mag peak
up to 20°E dip near granular
black siliceous bldr. 2977E, 64143N
FS 130% dip 20°E ns mag
@ 2993E, 64170N
qtz reef bldr following 10° dip E some
variation in F.S. 115-130%
@ 3049E, 64218N
nominal X over F.S 135% dip 2°E
3097E 4242N
F.S. 95%, 14° dip W. 3113E, 4256N
X over 145%, Ø dip 3049E, 4264N

130% FS, 13°W @ 3050E, 4299N
155% 15°E 3029E, 4296N, 1563
135, 8% 0 dip 2910E, 4411N, 1879
130 5% 10°E 2896E, 4397N 1879
105 3% 5°W 2873E, 4467N, 1884
130, 3 - 10°E 2848E, 4457N 1882
80% - 0° dip on hot spring outwash fan
@ 2701E, 4219N 1655
wall O.C. phyllite - 2659E 4190N 1792
Qtz reef + 1m, copper mins azurite
str. 078° vert dip - 1870E, 3414N, 1582

13 June '07 Wednesday Min I Post
H. McGowan. China 9, China 10
1999E 3682N 1583
200% FS cond 2392E, 3965N 1735
slide 150% @ 2362E, 3944N 1753
on ridge VLF north W.S. [illegible]
2932E 4562N
125% X over 3131E 4145N
130 " " 3247E 4049N
hail & rain.
14 June '07 Thur Seattle Wash from
w down VLF calibrated @ 1.4
changed to 9.55 for Annapolis M.
on C road clearing road. a 9642N
2311E

parked car @ 2590E, 6930 9N.
granular felsic 2771E 8072N.
calcite veins start here too
itn - 2626E, 7598N
area of clay & phyllite, calcite
grey limestone reef, gradational contact c
phyllite, doesn't look to be a sediment
@ 2737E, 7407N
some red quartz, end of truck rd. bridge needed
@ 2786E 7137N
cross on. - 2499E, 6407N - 16° W
on 200% 16°E @ 2603E, 6458N
210% 0° dip 50% I - 2613E 6469N
160% 14°E 10% I Target
200% 0, 50% I. 2619E, 6507N
266, 0° 50% I 2635E 6556N
12°SW 2623E, 6571N
X over 2663E, 6592N
MnO on large 4½ blow 2566E, 8558N

transects.	Traverses
9 & 10th	8th
12 & 13th, 14th	

6 days total

met Chris Winther

19 June '07 - up Penny Ck road, Annap. Md
trans - stray conductor 250%, max
30° dip to X ~~on~~ @ 1930E, 3368N
10° cross ~~off~~? @ 1812E, 3579N
cross off, on is when dip goes to 0°
after dip points to loc'n.
to 0° dip again @ McGowan's posts
1999E, 3682N
20° cond. SE @ 2177E, 3761N
440% FS, high in reverse @ 2194E 3821N
with 0° dip, no inverse. F.S. is about
double here!
10° N dip 400% F.S. @ 2311E, 3886N
on S.W. cond. F.S. is high, 400% ~~at~~ @
2366E, 3934N
previously det'd X over, has good
dip indic 15° from both sides & 500%
F.S. @ 2405E, 3967N, just up
road dip of 30° & F.S. drops to 200%
- crossed over SW cond. F.S. has
dropped to 75% no dip response?
Annapolis, M doesn't show at all.
Field orientation seems to fit Seattle
conductor @ 3111E, 64332N

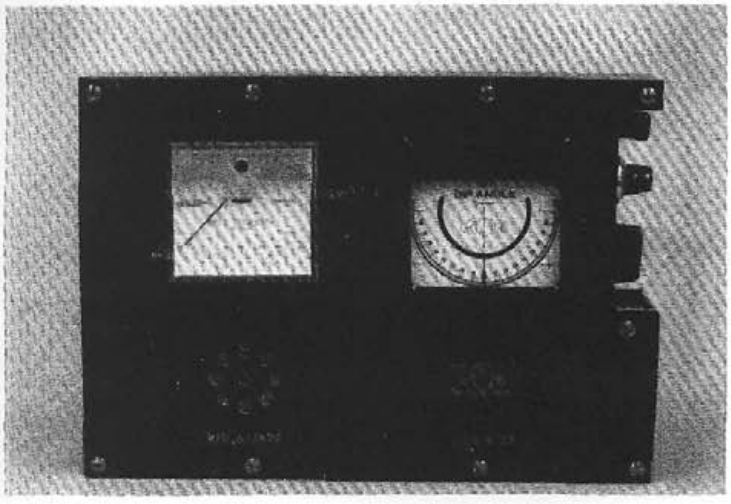
22 June '07, Fri, with E van Rueden
on Cunningham Ck
see the X over @ 3131E, 4[illegible]N
" 3173E 4[illegible]N
150?% " 3308E, 3997N
new X over? @ 3037E, 4627N
" @ 3061E, 4674N
" @ 3087E, 4700N
to top of roundtop no [illegible] X over
to here @ 613221E, 865173N
continue new cond. @ 3038E, 4775N
" 2975E, 4491N
[illegible] other conductor? imaginary
effects @ 2900E, 4381N

23 June '07 Saturday:
tried magnetometer: magnetic sto[illegible]
in low range 48,000 - 52,000.
am interested in checking out odd,
immaginery effect seen @ junction
of conductors visited yesterday.
realized i'd have walked myself [illegible]
yesterday, just below copper pit
went looking for X over of conductor
Found @ 1999E 3342N
" 2003E 3330N
weaker

up hill continuation sought
nominally @ 1986E, 3365N
appears to be 1800's adit?
offset 17mW in 35mN
24 June 07 Sunday writing assessment
report
25 June 07

CRONE GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

RADEM VLF EM RECEIVER



An EM receiver measuring the FIELD STRENGTH, DIP ANGLE and QUADRATURE components of the VLF communications stations.

This is a rugged, simple to operate, ONE MAN EM unit. It can be used without line cutting and is thus ideally suited for GROUND LOCATION OF AIRBORNE CONDUCTORS and RECONNAISANCE SURVEYS of MINERAL SHOWINGS. This instrument utilizes higher than normal EM frequencies and is capable of detecting poorly conductive sulphide deposits and fault zones. It accurately isolates BANDED CONDUCTORS and operates through areas of HIGH POWERLINE NOISE. The method is capable of deep penetration but due to the high frequency used its penetration is limited in areas of clay and conductive overburden.

The DIP ANGLE measurement detects a conductor from a considerable distance and is used primarily for locating conductors. The FIELD STRENGTH measurement is used to define the shape and attitude of the conductor.

- Instrument Sales, Rental and Repair Services
- Contract Survey Services
- Consulting Services
- Computer Plotting and Processing Services

HEAD OFFICE: 3607 Wolfedale Rd.
MISSISSAUGA, Ontario
CANADA L5C 1V8
PHONE: (416) 270-0096
TELEX: 06-961260

SPECIFICATIONS*

SOURCE OF PRIMARY FIELD: VLF Communications Stations 1 to 25 KHz

NUMBER OF STATIONS: 7 Switch Selectable

STATIONS AVAILABLE: The Seven Stations May Be Selected From:

	CODE	STATION & LOCATION	CALL SIGN	FREQUENCY
Standard	CM	Cutler, Maine	NAA	24.0 KHz
"	SW	Seattle, Washington	NLK	24.8 KHz
"	AM	Annapolis, Maryland	NSS	21.4 KHz
"	H	Laulualei, Hawaii	NPM	23.4 KHz
"	BOF	Bordeaux, Frace	NWU	15.1 KHz
"	E	Rugby, England	GBR	16.0 KHz
Optional	MS	Moscow, Russia	UMS	17.1 KHz
"	OD	Odessa (Black Sea)	EWB	15.6 KHz
"	NC	Exmouth, Australia	NWC	22.3 KHz
"	HN	Helgelend, Norway	JXZ	17.6 KHz
"	YJ	Yosamai, Japan	NDT	17.4 KHz
"	TJ	Tokyo, Japan	JG2AR	20.0 KHz
"	BA	Buenos Aires, Argentina		23.6 KHz

CHECK THAT STATION IS TRANSMITTING: Audible signal from speaker.

PARAMETERS MEASURED:

(1) DIP ANGLE in degrees of the magnetic field component, from the horizontal, of the major axis of the polarization ellipse. Detected by a minimum on the field strength meter and read from an inclinometer with a range of ±½°.

(2) FIELD STRENGTH (total or horizontal) of the magnetic component of the VLF field, (amplitude of the major axis of the polarization ellipse). Measured as a percent of normal field strength established at a base station. Accuracy ±2% dependent on signal. Meter has two ranges: 0-300% and 0-600%.

(3) QUADRATURE component of the magnetic field, perpendicular in direction to the resultant field, as a percent of the normal field strength, (amplitude of the minor axis of the polarization ellipse). This is the minimum reading of the Field Strength meter obtained when measuring the dip angle. Accuracy ±2%.

OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: −40°C to 50°C (−40°F to 120°F)

DIMENSIONS: 9 cm x 19 cm x 27 cm (3½" x 7½" x 10½")

SHIPPING DIMENSIONS: 30 cm x 14 cm x 36 cm (11⅞" x 5½" x 14")

WEIGHT: 2.7 kg (6 lbs)

SHIPPING WEIGHT: 6.0 kg (13 lbs)

BATTERIES: 2 of 9 volt
Average Life Expectancy
20 Hours for Continuous Operation

* Specifications subject to change without notice*

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Tenure Detail

Tenure Number ID	**412065** View Tenure
Tenure Type	Mineral (M)
Tenure Sub Type	Claim (C)
Title Type	Four Post Claim (MC4)
Mining Division	CARIBOO
Good To Date	2009/mar/20
Issue Date	2004/jul/08
Termination Type	
Termination Comments	
Termination Date	
Tag Number	242983
Claim Name	JS 7
Old Tenure Code	412065
Area In Hectares	500.0

Map Numbers:

093A094

Owners:

208953 ROUNDTOP EXPLORATION INC. 100.0%

Tenure Events:

Submitter		Event	Effective Date
146431	THEISEN, TRAVIS LEE	L_CAPP MIDA Claim Applic. (3213544)	2004/JUL/08
888888	MINERAL TITLES BRANCH	L_TAME MIDA amendment (3213561)	2004/JUL/14
133185	STEPAN, JOY MARGUERITE	L_NTG MIDA Notice To Group(3219343)	2004/OCT/28
133185	STEPAN, JOY MARGUERITE	L_SOW MIDA Work Statement (3219554)	2004/NOV/01
133185	STEPAN, JOY MARGUERITE	SOW Exploration and Development Work / Expiry Date Change(4091065)	2006/JUL/07
133185	STEPAN, JOY MARGUERITE	BSLI Transfer of Ownership (Bill of Sale Initiation)(4147236)	2007/MAY/07
208953	ROUNDTOP EXPLORATION INC.	BSLC Transfer of Ownership (Bill of Sale Completion)(4151907)	2007/JUN/05
208953	ROUNDTOP EXPLORATION INC.	SOW Exploration and Development Work / Expiry Date Change(4157023)	2007/JUL/05

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Tenure Detail

Tenure Number ID	**412066** View Tenure
Tenure Type	Mineral (M)
Tenure Sub Type	Claim (C)
Title Type	Four Post Claim (MC4)
Mining Division	CARIBOO
Good To Date	2009/mar/20
Issue Date	2004/jul/08
Termination Type	
Termination Comments	
Termination Date	
Tag Number	242985
Claim Name	JS 8
Old Tenure Code	412066
Area In Hectares	375.0

Map Numbers:

093A094

Owners:

208953 ROUNDTOP EXPLORATION INC. 100.0%

Tenure Events:

Submitter		Event	Effective Date
146431	THEISEN, TRAVIS LEE	L_CAPP MIDA Claim Applic. (3213545)	2004/JUL/08
133185	STEPAN, JOY MARGUERITE	L_NTG MIDA Notice To Group(3219343)	2004/OCT/28
133185	STEPAN, JOY MARGUERITE	L_SOW MIDA Work Statement (3219554)	2004/NOV/01
133185	STEPAN, JOY MARGUERITE	SOW Exploration and Development Work / Expiry Date Change(4091065)	2006/JUL/07
133185	STEPAN, JOY MARGUERITE	BSLI Transfer of Ownership (Bill of Sale Initiation)(4147236)	2007/MAY/07
208953	ROUNDTOP EXPLORATION INC.	BSLC Transfer of Ownership (Bill of Sale Completion)(4151907)	2007/JUN/05
208953	ROUNDTOP EXPLORATION INC.	SOW Exploration and Development Work / Expiry Date Change(4157023)	2007/JUL/05

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