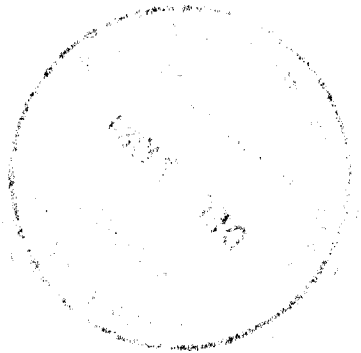


1984 ASSESSMENT REPORT

TITLE	Otter Creek Property Helicopter Electromagnetic and Magnetic Surveys
CLAIMS	Narl 1-40
AUTHOR	J. Roth, Stratagex Ltd.
SURVEY DATE	June 9, 1984
DATE OF REPORT	October, 1984
COMMODITY	W
LOCATION - Area	Pelly Plateau, Yukon
- Mining Division	Watson Lake
- Co-ordinates	Latitude 62°29'N Longitude 131°07'W

091583



This report has been examined by
the Geological Evaluation Unit
under Section 50 (4) Yukon Quartz
Mining Act and is allowed as
representation work in the amount
of \$ 11,317.15.

for *DAEmond*
Regional Manager, Exploration and
Geological Services for Commissioner
of Yukon Territory.



Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
YUKON QUARTZ MINING ACT

FORM "C" - APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF WORK

(This form required in duplicate with sketch showing location of work.)



I (Name)	Anthony Hitchens	Occupation	Geologist
(Postal Address)	601 - 535 Thurlow Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 3L6		

OFFICE DATE STAMP

MAKE OATH AND SAY, THAT:-

1. I ~~am the owner~~, or agent of the owner, of the mineral claim(s) to which reference is made herein.

2. I have done, or caused to be done, work on the following mineral claim(s):
(Here list claims on which work was actually done by number and name)

YA69987	Narl 31	YA69992	Narl 36
YA69988	Narl 32	YA69993	Narl 37
YA69989	Narl 33	YA69994	Narl 38
YA69990	Narl 34	YA69995	Narl 39
YA69991	Narl 35	YA69996	Narl 40

situated at 90 km N.E. of Ross River Claim Sheet No. 105 J 6,11

in the Watson Lake Mining District, to the value of at least \$2,800.00

dollars, since the 1st day of June 19 84,

to represent the following mineral claims under the authority of Grouping Certificate No. 3587
(Here list claims to be renewed in numerical order, by grant number and claim name, showing renewal period requested).

YA69987	Narl 31	1 year
YA69988	Narl 32	2 years
YA69989	Narl 33	4 years
YA69990	Narl 34	3 years
YA69991	Narl 35	4 years
YA69992	Narl 36	3 years
YA69993	Narl 37	4 years
YA69994	Narl 38	3 years
YA69995	Narl 39	2 years
YA69996	Narl 40	2 years

3. The following is a detailed statement of such work: (Set out full particulars of the work done indicating dates work commenced and ended in the twelve months in which such work is required to be done as shown by Section 53.)

Aerodat helicopter borne mag and EM survey, 125.4 line km.
Total cost \$11,300
Field work carried out on June 9, 1984

Sworn before me at Vancouver, B.C.

this 27th day of NOVEMBER 1984

Notary Public

Applicant.

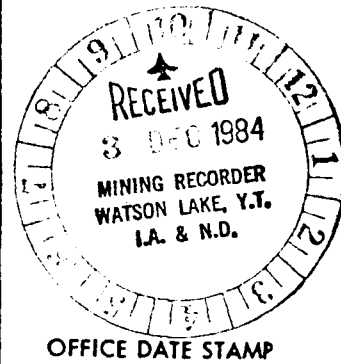
H. C. MILLHAM
[A Notary Public in and for the
Province of British Columbia



Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
YUKON QUARTZ MINING ACT

FORM "C" - APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF WORK

(This form required in duplicate with sketch showing location of work.)



I (Name)	Anthony Hitchens	Occupation	Geologist
(Postal Address)	601 - 535 Thurlow Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 3L6		

MAKE OATH AND SAY, THAT:-

1. I am the owner, or agent of the owner, of the mineral claim(s) to which reference is made herein.

2. I have done, or caused to be done, work on the following mineral claim(s):

(Here list claims on which work was actually done by number and name)

YA69957	Nar1 1	YA69966	Nar1 10
YA69958	Nar1 2	YA69973	Nar1 17
YA69959	Nar1 3	YA69974	Nar1 18
YA69960	Nar1 4	YA69981	Nar1 25
YA69961	Nar1 5	YA69982	Nar1 26
YA69962	Nar1 6	YA69983	Nar1 27
YA69963	Nar1 7	YA69984	Nar1 28
YA69965	Nar1 9		

situated at 90 km N.E. of Ross River Claim Sheet No. 105 J 6, 11

in the Watson Lake Mining District, to the value of at least \$4,200.00

dollars, since the 1st day of June 1984,

to represent the following mineral claims under the authority of Grouping Certificate No. 3556

(Here list claims to be renewed in numerical order, by grant number and claim name, showing renewal period requested).

YA69957	Nar1 1	1 year	YA69982	Nar1 26	4 years
YA69958	Nar1 2	2 years	YA69983	Nar1 27	4 years
YA69959	Nar1 3	1 year	YA69984	Nar1 28	4 years
YA69960	Nar1 4	2 years			
YA69961	Nar1 5	1 year			
YA69962	Nar1 6	2 years			
YA69963	Nar1 7	1 year			
YA69965	Nar1 9	4 years			
YA69966	Nar1 10	4 years			
YA69973	Nar1 17	4 years			
YA69974	Nar1 18	4 years			
YA69981	Nar1 25	4 years			

3. The following is a detailed statement of such work: (Set out full particulars of the work done indicating dates work commenced and ended in the twelve months in which such work is required to be done as shown by Section 53.)

Aerodat helicopter borne mag and EM survey, 125.4 line km
Total cost \$11,300.00
Field work carried out on June 9, 1984

Sworn before me at Vancouver, B.C.
this 21st day of NOVEMBER 1984

Notary Public

Applicant.

H. C. MILLHAM
A Notary Public in and for the
Province of British Columbia



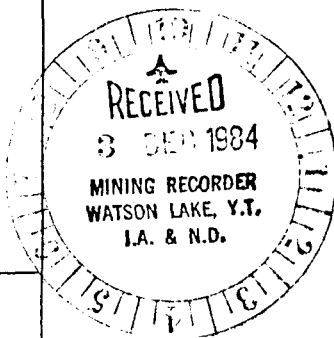
001583

C

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
YUKON QUARTZ MINING ACT

FORM "C" - APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF WORK

(This form required in duplicate with sketch showing location of work.)



I (Name)	Anthony Hitchins	Occupation	Geologist
(Postal Address)	601 - 535 Thurlow Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 3L6		

OFFICE DATE STAMP

MAKE OATH AND SAY, THAT:-

1. I am the owner, or agent of the owner, of the mineral claim(s) to which reference is made herein.

2. I have done, or caused to be done, work on the following mineral claim(s):

(Here list claims on which work was actually done by number and name)

YA69964	Narl 8	YA69975	Narl 19	YA69986	Narl 30
YA69967	Narl 11	YA69976	Narl 20		
YA69968	Narl 12	YA69977	Narl 21		
YA69969	Narl 13	YA69978	Narl 22		
YA69970	Narl 14	YA69979	Narl 23		
YA69971	Narl 15	YA69980	Narl 24		
YA69972	Narl 16	YA69985	Narl 29		

situated at 90 km N.E. of Ross River Claim Sheet No. 105 J 6, 11

in the Watson Lake Mining District, to the value of at least \$4,300.00

dollars, since the 1st day of June 19 84.

to represent the following mineral claims under the authority of Grouping Certificate No. 3555

(Here list claims to be renewed in numerical order, by grant number and claim name, showing renewal period requested).

YA69964	Narl 8	1 year	YA69980	Narl 24	1 year
YA69967	Narl 11	4 years	YA69985	Narl 29	4 years
YA69968	Narl 12	4 years	YA69986	Narl 30	4 years
YA69969	Narl 13	2 years			
YA69970	Narl 14	4 years			
YA69971	Narl 15	1 year			
YA69972	Narl 16	1 year			
YA69975	Narl 19	4 years			
YA69976	Narl 20	4 years			
YA69977	Narl 21	4 years			
YA69978	Narl 22	4 years			
YA69979	Narl 23	1 year			

3. The following is a detailed statement of such work: (Set out full particulars of the work done indicating dates work commenced and ended in the twelve months in which such work is required to be done as shown by Section 53.)

Aerodat helicopter borne mag and EM survey, 125.4 line km.
Total cost \$11,300.00
Field work carried out on June 9, 1984

Sworn before me at Vancouver, B.C.

this 27th day of NOVEMBER 1984

Notary Public

H. C. MILLHAM
A Notary Public in and for the
Province of British Columbia

Applicant.

FROM: Mining Recorder at Whitehorse

TO: Regional Manager, Mineral Rights at Whitehorse, Y.T.

FOR ACTION ARE:

NEW APPL'N for PLACER LEASE to PROSPECT: Name:

RENEWAL APPL'N PLACER LEASE to PROSPECT: Name:

AFFIDAVIT of EXPENDITURE on PLACER LEASE. Name:

SECURITY DEPOSIT

FINANCIAL ABILITY

ASSIGNMENT of PLACER LEASE No. _____
From: _____ To: _____

GROUPING APPL'N UNDER SEC. 52(2) PLACER MINING ACT.
Owner: _____

DIAMOND DRILL LOGS:
Claims: _____

QUARTZ ASSESSMENT REPORT:
Claims: Nord 1-40



Lease No. _____

Lease No. _____

Claim sheet no: _____

Claim sheet no: 105-J-6111

Type of report: Mag + Em Survey

Submitted by: Canamax Resources Inc.

Cls. work performed on Nord 1-40

\$ Req. for ren. application \$11,300

L. Burkhard
Signature

REPLY ACTION.

Date Ret.

REPORT

ON

HELICOPTER ELECTROMAGNETIC & MAGNETIC SURVEYS

NARL CLAIMS
OTTER CREEK PROJECT
(7051)

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

YUKON TERRITORY

(NTS 105J)

BY

AERODAT LTD

FOR

CANAMAX RESOURCES INC

October 1984
J. Roth
STRATAGEX Ltd.

REPORT
ON
HELICOPTER ELECTROMAGNETIC AND MAGNETIC SURVEYS
OTTER CREEK Y.T.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
SUMMARY	
I INTRODUCTION.....	1
II GEOLOGY.....	2
III PREVIOUS EXPLORATION.....	3
IV AIRCRAFT AND SURVEY EQUIPMENT.....	4
4.1 Aircraft.....	4
4.2 Survey Equipment.....	4
V SURVEY PROCEDURES	8
VI SURVEY RESULTS.....	9
6.1 Magnetics.....	9
6.2 Electromagnetics.....	10
6.3 Apparent Resistivity.....	17
VII DISCUSSION.....	20
7.1 Magnetics	20
7.2 Electromagnetics.....	21
7.3 Apparent Resistivity.....	22
VIII CONCLUSIONS.....	23
IX RECOMMENDATIONS.....	25

APPENDIX I - General Interpretive Considerations

APPENDIX II - Anomaly list: 945 Hz Co-axial coils

APPENDIX III- List of Claims & Statement of Costs

TABLE OF FIGURES

Fig. 1	Survey Location Map	1:1,000,000
Fig. 2	Contoured Aeromagnetics	1:10,000
Fig. 3	Contoured Aeromagnetics with Interpretation	1:10,000
Fig. 4	Airborne Electromagnetic Anomaly Map with Interpretation	1:10,000
Fig. 5	AEM Profile Map with Anomalies and Interpretation	1:10,000
Fig. 6	Apparent Resistivity Map With EM Anomalies	1:10,000
Fig. 7	Geophysical Synthesis	1:10,000
Fig. 8	Claim Map	1" = 1½ miles or 1:31,680

REPORT
ON
HELICOPTER ELECTROMAGNETIC AND MAGNETIC SURVEYS
OTTER CREEK

SUMMARY

A 125.4 km. helicopter electromagnetic and magnetic survey was flown by Aerodat Ltd. for Canamax Resources Inc. in June, 1984 over the Narl 1-40 claims near Otter Creek in the east-central Yukon.

Extensive fluvio-glacial overburden conceals bedrock geology on this property. However, from sparse outcrops indicated that it is largely underlain by lower Paleozoic sediments, which have been locally converted to hornfels and skarn. Previous prospecting and mapping has discovered anomalous tungsten values associated with these metamorphically altered rocks.

Successfully executed, the survey attained the objective of delineating conductors and magnetic features that could reflect tungsten skarn mineralization.

The magnetic data defined:

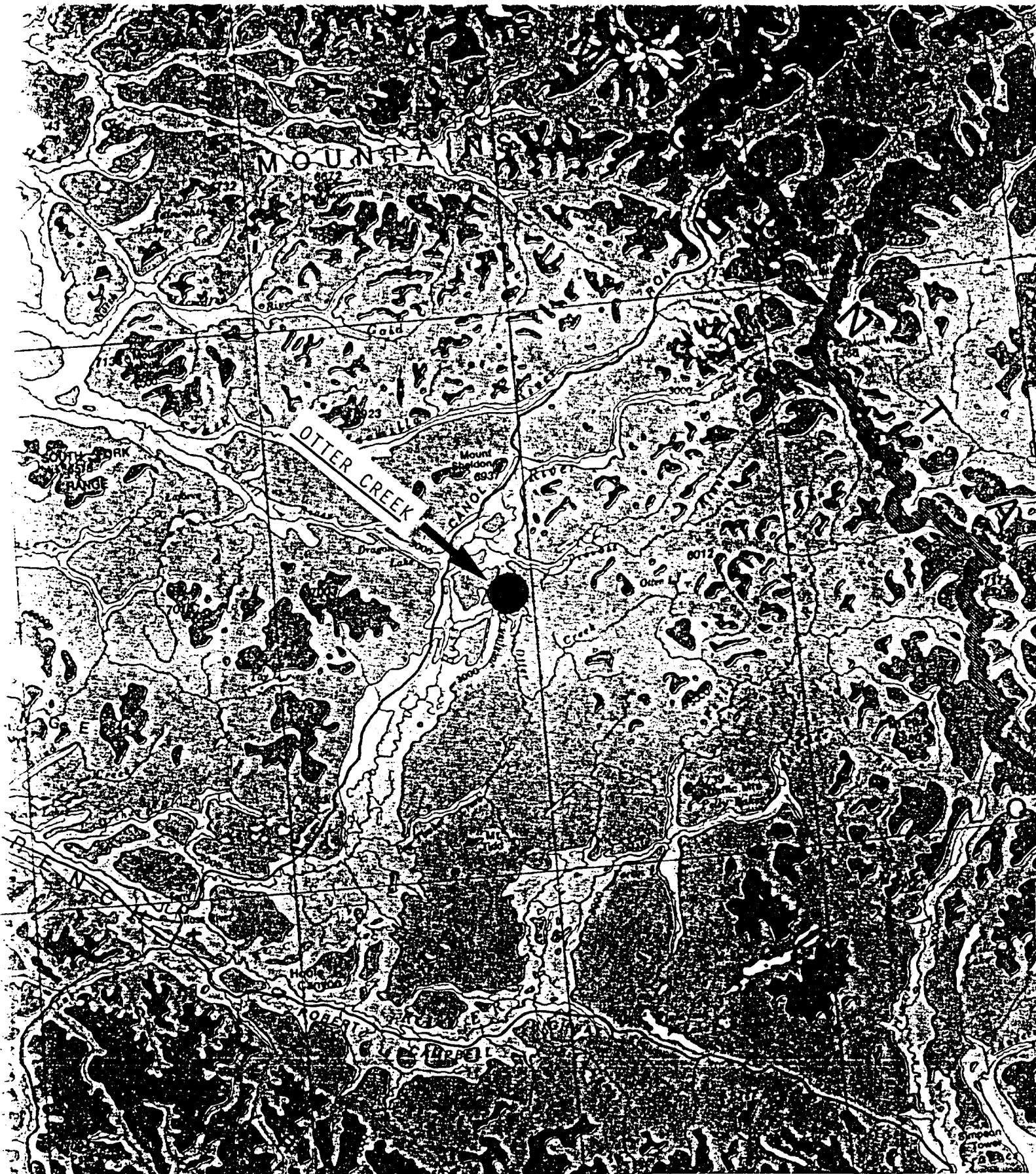
- (1) a central domain containing shallow WNW-trending magnetic sources correlatable with exposures of metamorphosed sediments;
- (2) a deep eastern extension of the central domain which lies at an approximate depth of one kilometer; this deeper portion could reflect more deeply buried metamorphosed sediments or an intrusive causative of the metamorphic effects observed in outcrop;

- (3) cross-faulting that disrupts the principle magnetic domain; in particular a persistent NNE fault extending through Jackfish Lake demarcates the eastern extent of the favourable Paleozoic sediments.

The electromagnetic data revealed:

- (1) A conductor system containing three very favourable zones [A₁, A₂ & A₃] with associated magnetic anomalies. These zones extend WNW through the area of outcrop with anomalous tungsten value; and constitute top-priority targets;
- (2) Ten conductive zones [B₁, B₂, B₃, B₄, C₁, DD, G, H, I, J] judged favourable on their geophysical attributes, although not all have directly coincident magnetic anomalies; these constitute good second priority targets;
- (3) Additional conductive zones whose persistence and non-magnetic character indicate probable graphitic horizons which serve to define stratigraphic trends;
- (4) Apparent resistivities which average 20-40 ohm-m over the favourable lower-Paleozoic pelitic rocks but which are distinctly higher to the north (possible sandstone or carbonate) and to the east (possible volcanics or intrusive);
- (5) Considerable cross-faulting that has disrupted conductor trends. In particular, the Jackfish Lake fault marks the eastern extent of the conductive Paleozoic sediments.

Follow-up is strongly recommended for the three top-priority targets as well as for the ten second-priority features. While additional prospecting and selective geochemistry may be helpful in pursuing the shallowest targets, the pervasive transported overburden will necessitate delineation with appropriate ground geophysics, prior to drill testing of those targets discerned to be the most encouraging. In addition to pursuing possible conductive tungsten skarn deposits, the selection and evaluation of features for geophysical coverage and/or drilling should consider the possibility of conductive syngenetic base metal massive sulphides as well as non-conductive tungsten skarn mineralization.



SURVEY LOCATION MAP
Scale 1: 1,000,000



I. INTRODUCTION

This report discusses the results of a combined helicopter electromagnetic and magnetic survey flown by Aerodat Limited for Canamax Resources Inc. over the Otter Creek area in the Yukon Territory. The survey area lies approximately 90 km northeast of Ross River, Y.T., as seen in Figure 1.

The Otter Creek project encompasses 40 mineral claims staked by Canamax in 1983, and located on Otter Creek some 10 km east of the Canol Road. The claims covered by the survey are listed in Appendix III, together with a statement of survey costs.

The objective of the survey was to detect significant bedrock conductors and magnetic features that might be indicative of tungsten skarn mineralization.

The terrain at Otter Creek is quite subdued, with extensive fluvio-glacial outwash. The erosional channels formed by Otter Creek and its tributaries constitute the major relief. The overburden conceals most of the bedrock on the property, with outcrops limited to a few restricted areas, particularly around the small pond in the north-central part of the survey area on Narl 32 and 33.

Access to the property is by helicopter from Ross River.

II. GEOLOGY

In regional terms, Otter Creek lies near the western edge of the Selwyn Tungsten and Base Metal Belt, which hosts several major tungsten skarn deposits as well as a number of sed-ex (Ag)-Pb-Zn deposits.

From the limited outcrops observed on and around the property and geologic mapping carried out by provincial and federal departments and geologic surveys, the general geology is known to comprise a series of lower Paleozoic sediments which have been variably deformed and faulted by several periods of structural disturbance and metamorphism.

Felsic intrusives of Cretaceous age are notable to the east in the main Selwyn Tungsten Belt. These intrusives have caused local skarning and hornfelsing of surrounding sediments and have given rise to a number of important tungsten skarn deposits, such as MacTung and CanTung.

On the NARL claims themselves, geologic mapping by Canamax personnel has identified skarned carbonate and hornfelsed pelitic sediments of lower Paleozoic age. The sediments are approximately vertical and strike WNW. While no outcrops of intrusives have been noted on this property, the intensity of skarning and hornfelsing that is observed makes a credible case for the presence of such an intrusive, either concealed under overburden or in bedrock at a shallow depth.

III. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

There is no recorded prior exploration on these claims previous to the exploration efforts by Canamax. Canamax staked the NARL claims in 1983 as a result of identifying favourable skarned and hornfelsed sediments with minor tungsten in outcrops near the small pond in the north-central part of the claim block. Further prospecting and mapping in this area has identified several narrow bands of skarned carbonate carrying anomalous amounts of tungsten.

IV AIRCRAFT AND SURVEY EQUIPMENT

4.1 Aircraft

The helicopter used for the survey was an Aerospatiale Alouette owned and operated by Trans Northern Turbo Air of Whitehorse. Installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment was carried out by Aerodat at Whitehorse. The survey aircraft was flown at a nominal altitude of 60 meters.

4.2 Survey Equipment

4.2.1 Electromagnetic System

The Aerodat electromagnetic system employed has 3 coil pairs with a 7m separation operated at 3 different frequencies installed in a rigid 8m long bird towed 30m below the helicopter. The two vertical coaxial coil pairs were operated at 945 and 4568 Hz with the third horizontal coplanar coil pair at 4175 Hz. These frequencies were utilized to optimize responses from and discrimination between good and poor conductors. After nulling, the secondary in-phase and quadrature signals were measured to ± 0.1 ppm of the primary signal simultaneously for each of the 3 frequencies with a time-constant of 0.1 seconds. Each coil pair was separately calibrated with an internal Q coil.

4.2.2 VLF-EM System

The VLF-EM System was a Herz 1A Totem. This instrument measures the total field and vertical quadrature component of the selected frequency.

The sensor was installed in a small bird towed 12 meters below the helicopter. The VLF transmitting station used in this survey was NAA (Cutler, Me.).

4.2.3 Magnetometer

The magnetometer was a Geometrics G-803 proton precession instrument, with a sensitivity of 1 gamma at a 0.5 second sample rate. The sensor was installed in a small bird towed 12 meters below the helicopter.

4.2.4 Magnetic Base Station

An IFG proton precession magnetometer was operated at the flight base to record diurnal variations of the earth's magnetic field. The clock of the base station was synchronized with that of the airborne system. Variations were recorded in analog and digital form at intervals of 4 seconds with an accuracy of ± 1.0 gamma.

4.2.5 Radar Altimeter

A Hoffman HRA-100 radar altimeter was used to record terrain clearance. The output from their instrument is a linear function of altitude for maximum accuracy. Under optimal terrain conditions, the accuracy of the radar altimeter is ± 3 m. Calibration tests were performed to ensure instrument accuracy.

4.2.6 Tracking Camera

A Geocam tracking camera was used to record

flight path on 35 mm film. The camera was operated in the frame mode and the fiducial numbers recorded by both the analog and digital data systems were also imprinted for cross-reference on the margin of the film.

4.2.7 Analog Recorder

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

<u>Channel</u>	<u>Input</u>	<u>Scale</u>
00	Altimeter (500ft. at top of chart)	10 ft./mm
	co-axial coils: 4568 Hz:	
04	quadrature	2 ppm/mm
03	in-phase	2 ppm/mm
	co-planar coils: 4175 Hz:	
06	quadrature	4 ppm/mm
05	in-phase	4 ppm/mm
	co-axial coils: 946 Hz	
02	quadrature	2 ppm/mm
01	in-phase	2 ppm/mm
15	magnetometer: coarse	25 gamma/mm
14	magnetometer: fine	2.5 gamma/mm
07	VLF-EM Total Field	2.5%/mm
08	VLF-EM Quadrature	2.5%/mm

4.2.8 Digital Recorder

A Perle DAC/NAV data system recorded the survey data on magnetic tape. Information recorded was as follows:

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Resolution</u>	<u>Interval</u>
EM	0.1 ppm	0.1 second
VLF-EM	1%	0.5 second
magnetometer	0.1 gamma	0.5 second
altimeter	1.0m	1.0 second
fiducial (time)	0.1 second	1.0 second
fiducial (manual)	0.1 second	variable

Aerodat personnel involved in the survey were Wally Boyko, operator and navigator, and Dave Wright, technician. The TNTA helicopter flight crew consisted of John Slate, pilot and Bill Darling, engineer.

V SURVEY PROCEDURES

The base of operations for the survey was Ross River, Yukon Territory. Data acquisition was carried out on during June 9, 1984, when both weather and magnetic variations were favourable. A total of 125.4 km of survey data were acquired.

Survey specifications called for a flight line spacing ranging from 250m in the center of the area to 500m on the margins and a terrain clearance by the EM bird of less than 45m. Flight line orientation was ENE. Given the subdued and abundant recognizable terrain features excellent navigation and good bird height were maintained. Bird height exceeded specifications only for short intervals over steep local ridges and narrow stream channels.

Survey navigation utilized a 1:10,000 photomosaic base prepared by Aerodat. Good control was maintained, both along the flight path and laterally, due to reasonably abundant recognizable terrain features. Manual fiducials were entered by the operator in the course of the survey and annotated on the flight path map as a near-real-time record of the flight path. The photos recorded by the Geocam tracking camera were subsequently processed and utilized to check and adjust the originally picked fiducial points.

The EM and magnetic data recorded in analogue form on the RMS chart recorder were inspected at the end of each flight for adherence to noise specifications. All records exhibited acceptable noise characteristics. A few spikes from spheric activity were occasionally observed but these were too sporadic and too weak to affect data quality and were, in any event, removed by post-survey processing.

VI SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 Magnetics

The magnetic anomalies, as seen in Figure 2, exhibit a considerable diversity of amplitudes, orientations, sizes and depths.

As shown in the interpretation (Figure 3), the magnetic anomalies have been divided into two categories: 1) areally restricted shallow features that are directly related to a near-surface geologic unit or possible mineralization; and 2) areally extensive magnetic domains that could reflect either broad stratigraphic units or deep intrusive or metamorphic features.

The most prominent assemblage of magnetic anomalies comprises a west-northwest trending belt in the center of the property. In detail, this belt changes from a number of narrow, shallow, linear anomalies in its central and western portion to a broad, much deeper source in the eastern portion. Because of the limited flight line length, it is difficult to derive an accurate estimate of the depth to the deep source in the eastern part, but it could readily be of the order of 1 km. In addition a broad lobe of somewhat higher magnetic values extends westwards from the main anomaly trend in the center of the survey. This feature also probably does not sub-crop and could be at a depth of several hundred meters.

As seen in Figure 3, a number of faults have been identified from disruptions to the magnetic patterns. The most prominent fault follows a well-defined N-S topographic lineament through Jackfish Lake and bounds the western extent of the main magnetic domain. A second persistent fault is interpreted to extend NE through the area of tungsten occurrences, close to

Otter Creek and parallel to it. Other faults identifiable from the magnetics exhibit lesser persistence and display directions varying from north to northeast; where these cross the principle magnetic feature, displacement is indicated to be down to the east.

The complex pattern of faulting discerned near the tungsten occurrences in the north-central part of the claim block is of considerable interest in light of the mineralization discovered in this area.

Northeast and southwest of the main belt of magnetic anomalies, the magnetic terrain is quite featureless, consistent with typical unaltered non-magnetic sediments.

West of the main fault, the magnetic terrain is rather different, consisting of relatively short, sharp, moderate amplitude features which display no clear-cut strike direction but suggest a general west-northwest trend. This pattern could reflect skarning or hornfelsing of sediments similar to those found east of the major fault or, as will be argued below, may well reflect an entirely different rock type and geologic environment.

Given the complexity of the local magnetic responses, it is difficult to ascertain with confidence the dips of causative bodies, but it would appear that in the vicinity of the tungsten occurrences the dip is either vertical or steeply to the south.

6.2 Electromagnetics

The EM survey yielded a fair profusion of significant anomalies, as shown in Figures 4 and 5 and listed in Appendix II. Most of the stronger responses are

inferred to be caused by bedrock conductors. Conductor axes have been assigned to the more significant bedrock conductors and line-to-line correlation has been attempted with an alphanumeric designation attached. Note that some of the lines imply good confidence in the inferred continuity, whereas dashed lines indicate only probable continuity of conductors.

In the discussion below on conductive features, the following hierarchy of terminology has been employed.

- . Conductor: a valid, discrete variations in earth resistivity expressed on one or more flight lines.
- . Conductive Zone: one or more conductors that are spatially close together and exhibit parallel trends.
- . Conductor system: a group of several conductive zones probably geologically related.

Most of the conductors detected lie at relatively shallow depths below surface. However, a sizeable fraction yielded interpreted depths of between 10 and 25 m below surface, consistent with the generally pervasive overburden cover in the Otter Creek area. Those conductors with depths in excess of 10 m will be noted in the following discussion.

In general, the identified conductors and conductive zones exhibit a general west-northwest trend and are clustered in the center of the survey area.

The most persistent system of conductive zones, designated System A, trends west-northwest along the northern border of the property. System A has been divided into four separate conductive zones. Zone A1,

on the western side of the property, contains three identifiable individual conductors exhibiting moderate to strong amplitudes and good conductivity-thicknesses. Interpreted depths range from 10 to 19m. The individual conductors within Zone A₁ display close proximity to or coincidence with two narrow, linear magnetic anomalies. In as much as skarned sediments with minor tungsten values have been noted in this locale, the individual EM and magnetic features of Zone A₁ constitute several very attractive targets. Note that the conductor is strongest in the western portion of the magnetic feature and disappears before the eastern end of the magnetic anomaly.

Zone A₂, separated from Zone A₁ by two interpreted faults, is a multiple zone defined by strong responses on two lines. Conductivity-thickness is indicated to be medium, with calculated depths ranging from 11 to 17m. The individual conductors discerned within Zone A₂ coincide wholly or in part with a local magnetic anomaly. While there is some uncertainty as to the strike of the individual components, it is clear that this zone as a whole constitutes a very attractive target.

Zone A₃, separated from Zone A₂ to the west by an interpreted fault, contains multiple conductors which exhibit good persistence and low to medium conductivity-thickness. Interpreted depths fall into a general range of between 12 and 20 m below surface. The western end of Zone A₃ is partially coincident with a local magnetic anomaly, lending considerable interest to this part of the conductive zone.

Proceeding further east across another interpreted fault, Zone A₄ is seen to comprise three individual conductors, all of which exhibit considerable persistence. Anomaly amplitudes are low to moderate

and conductivity-thicknesses are generally quite low. Interpreted depths are largely less than 10 m. There is no significant magnetic anomaly associated with Zone A₄, although it lies adjacent to the deep eastern magnetic feature.

Lying slightly north of System A is Zone AA, extending over five flight lines. There is no significant persistent magnetic anomaly associated with this zone, although it falls within the general area of influence of the main magnetic domain.

System B consists of five separate zones, B₁ through B₅. Zone B₁, detected on four lines along the Otter Creek channel, has poor conductivity-thickness and is possibly an overburden response. However, it does have reasonable anomaly character and lies on the north flank of a narrow, local magnetic anomaly. For this reason it is included as a possible weak bedrock conductor. Calculated depths are generally less than 10m.

Zone B₂, on the other hand, is a strong conductor detected on two lines with medium to high conductivity-thickness. It lacks any coincident magnetic anomaly, although it lies somewhat south of one of the segments of the main magnetic anomaly. Depth is indicated to be in the range of 10-15m.

Zone B₃ extends over at least five flight lines in the center of the survey. Anomaly responses are moderate, with medium conductivity-thickness indicated. It has no accompanying magnetic anomaly, although it falls within the main magnetic domain.

Zone B₄, lying immediately north of Zone B₃, is a strong, one-line response of medium conductivity-thickness. The conductor is on the south

flank of a narrow, local magnetic anomaly. The isolated character and magnetic association heighten interest in this feature.

Zone B₅, separated from Zone B₄ by an interpreted fault, extends over 1.5 km. Amplitudes are generally moderate with an indicated medium conductivity-thickness. Anomaly shapes suggest a dip to the south. There is no associated magnetic anomaly, although it lies above the broad, deep magnetic feature.

Lying south of System B are a series of conductive zones defining System C. Zone C₁, in the central portion of the survey area, consists of two separate conductors of moderate amplitude and good to high conductivity-thickness. There is a suggestion of a south dip from the EM profiles. There is no consistent local magnetic anomaly associated with this zone, although anomaly B on Line 1160 has a very small accompanying magnetic anomaly. In general, Zone C₁ lies on the north flank of a broad, deep magnetic feature.

Zone C₂, in the east-central part of the survey area, consists of at least two separate conductors with medium to good conductivity-thickness. There is no observable magnetic anomaly associated with any of the individual conductors. Zone C₂, which extends at least one kilometer, may continue further to the east as a series of weak responses with poor conductivity-thickness responses observed intermittently across the next three or four lines.

Zone CC, which lies south of Zone C₁, extends over several kilometers with rather variable characteristics. The western portion has good amplitudes and conductivity-thicknesses, and is wide and/or multiple, while the eastern portion is much weaker, with low conductivity-thickness. There is no

associated magnetic anomaly. Several interpreted depths are greater than 10m.

System D, in the south-central part of the survey, consists of three separate zones, D₁, D₂ and DD. Zone D₁ is a very strong, multiple response extending over 1 km. Conductivity-thicknesses are high to very high. There is a suggestion of a north dip to this feature. While there is no significant local magnetic anomaly associated with it, the zone does lie above a broad anomaly interpreted to reflect a deeper magnetic source.

Zone D₂, separated from Zone D₁ by an interpreted fault, also persists slightly more than a kilometer, and is in part a double conductor. Conductivity-thicknesses are generally medium, with an indication of a dip to the north. There is no associated magnetic anomaly.

Zone DD, immediately to the north of Zone D₁, is a short, strong conductor expressed on three flight lines. While there is no associated magnetic anomaly, the amplitude and indicated width of the feature create some interest.

System E, near the south-central edge of the survey, consists of two zones separated by an interpreted fault. Zone E₁, a strong, multiple response, has an indicated west-northwest strike. Zone E₂, on the other hand, exhibits an anomalous strike of nearly north-south. Detected on four flight lines, it undoubtedly extends further to the south, beyond the limits of the present survey. Anomaly amplitudes are quite high, with conductivity-thickness indicated to be medium. There is no accompanying magnetic anomaly with either zone.

Zone F, somewhat to the east of System E, also consists of multiple conductors of medium to good conductivity-thickness. Like System E, it lacks any associated magnetic anomaly. Zone F may represent a continuation of System E, re-appearing from beyond the southern limits of the survey.

West of the major Jackfish Lake fault are a number of isolated responses of medium to good conductivity-thickness and strong amplitudes which are expressed on only one or two flight lines.

Zone G, which was detected on two flight lines, with low to medium conductivity-thickness has at least two separate conductors. It lies at the eastern end of a narrow, linear magnetic anomaly, although the strongest response on Line 1100 is apparently non-magnetic. It is possible that the source of the conductor and the source of the magnetic anomaly are separate and distinct. Note that the Jackfish Lake fault terminates this conductor to the east.

Zone H, is a one-line feature with two indicated conductors, both of low conductivity-thickness. Zone H is directly coincident and co-extensive with a local magnetic anomaly. The combined characteristics of this zone mark it as distinctly favourable.

Zone I, also detected only on one line, has good conductivity-thickness and strong amplitudes. It is interpreted to lie in a sector bounded by two faults. There is no indicated accompanying magnetic anomaly.

Zone J, detected only on the southern end of line 1100S, has a good amplitude and medium conductivity-thickness. It does not appear to have any accompanying magnetic anomaly.

There are, of course, a number of other weaker EM responses which have not been given a specific zone designation and which are not discussed in this report. Most of the poor responses over lakes and low swampy ground are viewed with good confidence to reflect conductive overburden. A few, however, deserve brief mention: (1) At the eastern end of the survey there are a number of multiple conductors which are all non-magnetic and which undoubtedly extend further east beyond the limits of the survey; (2) On Line 1150, anomaly F is an isolated response with high conductivity-thickness and an indicated depth of 20m. (3) weak responses with good conductivity-thicknesses on Lines 1240 and 1250 (anomalies H & K, respectively), indicated to be fairly deep (10-15m) and non-magnetic, that may be a continuation of Zone D₁.

6.3 Apparent Resistivity

Apparent resistivities calculated for a 10 m conductive layer over a resistive half-space for the 4175 Hz coplanar coils yielded values that varied from less than 4 ohm-m to a maximum of 250 ohm-m over the resistive outcropping lithologies, as shown in Figure 6. Average apparent resistivities for the central part of the survey are of the order of 20 to 30 ohm-m.

The Otter Creek area has significant amounts of conductive overburden, indicated quantitatively by the profile responses as well as qualitatively by the derived apparent resistivity. Hence, some of the variations in apparent resistivity, particularly some of the subtler resistivity lows, likely reflect changes in the thickness and conductivity of the overburden rather than changes in the bedrock resistivity.

The frequency of the system (4175 Hz) and the model employed to calculate apparent resistivity place an effective upper limit of 300 ohm-m on calculated resistivities. Consequently, true resistivities for resistive lithologies are likely to be in excess of the values shown in Figure 6.

The pattern of apparent resistivities enable division of the area into three separate domains. Domain 1, west of the Jackfish Lake fault, is characterized by medium to high resistivities and the absence of discrete bedrock conductors. The highest resistivities (in excess of 200 ohm-m) in the west-central portion reflect negligible overburden over very resistive bedrock. The lower values north and south of this feature probably indicate thickening of conductive overburden, with the bedrock resistivity remaining high.

Domain 2, along the northern border of the survey area, is also characterized by fairly high resistivities, averaging about 100 ohm-m, and an absence of discrete bedrock conductors. Local resistivity lows over low topographic areas undoubtedly indicate somewhat thicker and more conductive overburden. This unit undoubtedly defines an assemblage of rocks distinct from those comprising the central part of the survey.

Domain 3, comprising the central and southern portions of the survey, has apparent resistivities typically in the range of 15 to 40 ohm-m. Within this domain, the individual bedrock conductors or conductive zones define discrete resistivity lows that fall to below 4 ohm-m. The trends of the resistivity lows are largely congruent with the trends of individual conductors

derived from analysis of the responses in profile form. In some instances, of course, the peak response on the profile is displaced from the minimum apparent resistivity. This displacement arises from the behaviour of the coplanar coils used in calculating the apparent resistivity and the smoothing applied in contouring the calculated values. One prominent example of this sort of displacement is seen on Lines 124 to 127 covering conductor Zone D2, where the resistivity low is north of the conductor axis. Here the displacement is clearly due to the fact that the conductors dip to the north.

VII DISCUSSION

The combined AEM and aeromag survey disclosed an abundance of interesting geophysical features.

7.1 Magnetics

The near-surface magnetic anomalies in the central part of the property are associated with the observed skarning and hornfelsing and are readily interpreted to reflect a particular band of the sediments that has been intensely metamorphosed and/or skarned. It is possible that some portion of these magnetic responses, particularly those directly coincident with conductors, reflect magnetic pyrrhotite, which may have formed during skarning.

Thus, the main west-northwest trending magnetic domain likely arises from metamorphic effects imposed by a concealed intrusive. The deep eastern portion of the anomaly could arise from metamorphosed sediments or from the concealed intrusive that has given rise to the near-surface metamorphic effects or from a combination of both. It is possible that the greater depth to the eastern magnetic source reflects tilting of a block subsequent to the Cretaceous? metamorphic events. Similarly, the broad, lobate magnetic anomaly trending obliquely west from the main magnetic anomaly could reflect metamorphic effects or a concealed intrusive.

The rather different magnetic domain seen west of the Jackfish Lake fault is interpreted to arise from a separate rock type. Intermediate volcanic flows or dioritic intrusive rocks are likely candidates. Both

these lithologies, it should be noted, would be predominantly resistive and lacking in discrete conductors, consistent with the observed EM characteristics. If volcanics comprise this unit, they likely lie above the Paleozoic sediments with associated conductors, thus accounting for the disappearance of conductors west of Line 1090.

North and south of the central domain of local and deep magnetic features, the sediments resume their normal non-magnetic character, consistent with the absence of any imposed metamorphism. This serves to reinforce the anomalous magnetic character of the Otter Creek property.

7.2 Electromagnetics

The survey disclosed a fair number of bedrock conductive zones concentrated in the central part of the survey, with an average west-northwest strike.

The longer non-magnetic conductors, particularly away from the central magnetic domain, are likely graphitic zones that define conductive stratigraphy. Such zones would include Zone A₄, B₅, CC, D₁, D₂, E₁, and E₂.

Conversely, those conductors which have short strike lengths and a greater or lesser degree of magnetic association are viewed as favourable targets. The highest priority targets amongst these are Zones A₁ and A₂ which consist of multiple individual conductive horizons in the area where skarned sediments and minor tungsten has been noted in previous prospecting. Zone

A₃ has similar geophysical characteristics, although no known tungsten occurrences have been found in this area, which is predominantly covered by overburden.

Constituting second order targets, but nonetheless quite favourable on the basis of their geophysical characteristics, are Zones B₁, B₂, B₃, B₄, C₁, DD and H. In addition to the preceding, the isolated responses along the western side of the property, such as Zones G, I and J, deserve scrutiny to determine the geologic environment and to identify a possible source.

7.3 Apparent Resistivity

The derived apparent resistivity map readily delineates several different lithologic types. The central area of the survey, in addition to harbouring discrete bedrock conductors, has average resistivities typical of pelitic sediments. This lithologic group is bounded to the north by a considerably more resistive unit which, given its non-magnetic character, could be clean resistive sandstones or carbonates without any graphite horizons.

Finally, west of the Jackfish Lake fault, the generally high resistivities (and the absence of discrete bedrock conductors) define a distinctive lithologic unit which, in view of its magnetic character is likely to be either intermediate volcanic flows or an intrusive. If volcanic flows, they may well be younger than and overlying the Paleozoic sediments in which most of the conductors occur. This would account for the abrupt disappearance of conductors west of Line 1090.

VIII CONCLUSIONS

The combined helicopter electromagnetic and magnetic survey successfully achieved its intended objectives, yielding the following significant results:

The magnetic survey results disclosed:

- (1) A central domain of generally linear anomalies trending WNW, coinciding with known skarned and hornfelsed sediments;
- (2) A deep eastern extension to the principle magnetic domain that may reflect progressively deeper metamorphosed sediments or a blind intrusive causative of the shallow metamorphic effects;
- (3) Considerable cross-faulting that has disrupted the principle magnetic domain; in particular a persistent NNE-trending fault extending through Jackfish Lake defines the eastern extent of the Paleozoic sediments.

The electromagnetic results revealed;

- (1) Three very favourable conductive zones with associated magnetic anomalies that define a semi-continuous horizon which extends through the limited area of outcropping skarned and hornfelsed sediments with anomalous tungsten values; these constitute excellent first-priority targets;

- (2) Ten conductive zones which have favourable geophysical characteristics; these constitute good second-priority targets;
- (3) Persistent, non-magnetic conductive zones which in all likelihood define graphitic horizons;
- (4) A number of faults, with predominantly N to NE strikes, which disrupt the trends of EM conductors; in particular, the Jackfish Lake fault marks the western extent of the favourable Paleozoic sediments.

The contoured apparent resistivities indicated:

- (1) a central domain correlating with the Paleozoic sediments with resistivities of 20-40 ohm-metres;
- (2) two resistive domains that are inferred to comprise sandstones or limestones (to the north) and volcanics or intrusives (to the west).

IX RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the encouraging conclusions derived from the airborne survey results, it is recommended that follow-up efforts be carried out on the indicated 3 first-priority and 10 second-priority targets.

Additional prospecting and selective geochemistry may prove helpful in defining those targets with negligible overburden. However, because of the extensive transported overburden, it is unlikely that soil geochemical surveys will provide effective screening of the geophysical targets.

Hence, ground geophysical surveys on limited grids will be required to delineate conductors and associated magnetic features. Ground EM techniques that would be appropriate include horizontal loop (Max-Min or PEM). VLF-EM equipment might be useful for initial ground reconnaissance.

Depending on the results of the ground surveys drill-testing of the delineated targets should then be undertaken. The evaluation and selection of targets for drilling should consider possible syngenetic base-metal massive sulphides as well as tungsten skarn mineralization.



J. Roth

STRATAGEX LTD.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

JEREMY ROTH

1. I reside at 146 Dowling Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
2. I hold a B.A. in Mathematics from Harvard College (1962) and an M.A. in Geophysics from Harvard University (1966).
3. I have been engaged in the practice of exploration geophysics since 1966.
4. I have personal knowledge of the surveys discussed in this report and have monitored their execution and compilation.
5. I have no direct or indirect interest in Canamax Resources Inc. or in the properties discussed in this report.



J. Roth

APPENDIX I

GENERAL INTERPRETIVE CONSIDERATIONS

APPENDIX I

GENERAL INTERPRETIVE CONSIDERATIONS

Electromagnetic

The Aerodat 3 frequency system utilizes 2 different transmitter-receiver coil geometries. The traditional coaxial coil configuration is operated at 2 widely separated frequencies and the horizontal coplanar coil pair is operated at a frequency approximately aligned with the higher frequency.

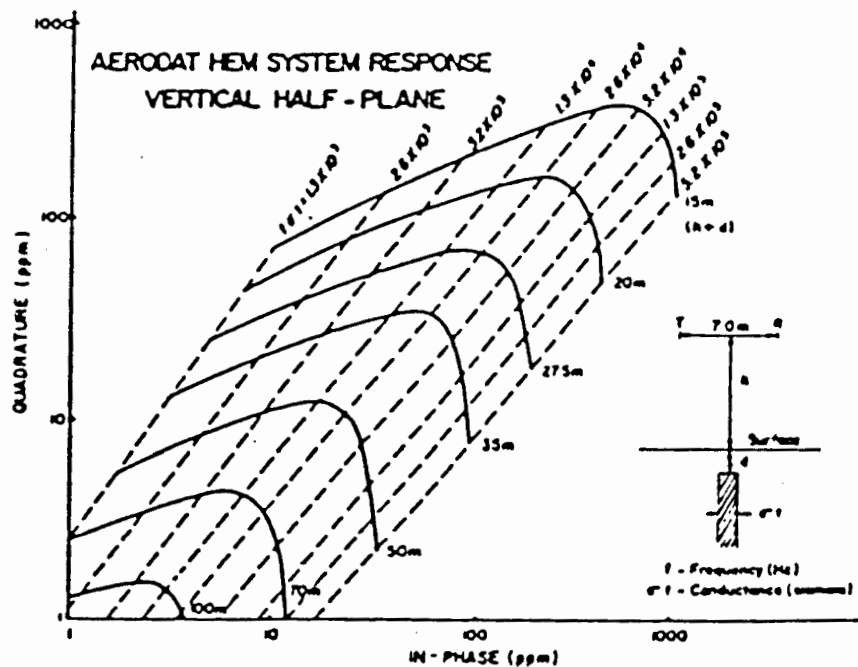
The electromagnetic response measured by the helicopter system is a function of the "electrical" and "geometrical" properties of the conductor. The "electrical" property of a conductor is determined largely by its conductivity and its size and shape; the "geometrical" property of the response is largely a function of the conductors shape and orientation with respect to the measuring transmitter and receiver.

Electrical Considerations

For a given conductive body the measure of its conductivity or conductance is closely related to the measured phase shift between the received and transmitted electromagnetic field. A small phase shift indicates a relatively high conductance, a large phase shift lower conductance. A small phase shift results in a large in-phase to quadrature

ratio and a large phase shift a low ratio. This relationship is shown quantitatively for a vertical half-plane model on the phasor diagram. Other physical models will show the same trend but different quantitative relationships.

The conductance and depth values as determined are correct only as far as the model approximates the real geological situation. The actual geological source may be of limited length, have significant dip, its conductivity and thickness may vary with depth and/or strike and adjacent bodies and overburden may have modified the response. In general the conductance estimate is less affected by these limitations than the depth estimate but both should be considered a relative rather than absolute guide to the anomalies' properties.



Conductance in mhos is the reciprocal of resistance in ohms and in the case of narrow slab-like bodies is the product of electrical conductivity and thickness.

Most overburden will have an indicated conductance of less than 2 mhos; however, more conductive clays may have an apparent conductance of say 2 to 4 mhos. Also in the low conductance range will be electrolytic conductors in faults and shears.

The higher ranges of conductance, greater than 4 mhos, indicate that a significant fraction of the electrical conduction is electronic rather than electrolytic in nature. Materials that conduct electronically are limited to certain metallic sulphides and to graphite. High conductance anomalies, roughly 10 mhos or greater, are generally limited to sulphide or graphite bearing rocks.

Sulphide minerals with the exception of sphalerite, cinnabar and stibnite are good conductors; however, they may occur in a disseminated manner that inhibits electrical conduction through the rock mass. In this case the apparent conductance can seriously underrate the quality of the conductor in geological terms. In a similar sense the relatively non-conducting sulphide minerals noted above may be present in significant concentration in association with minor conductive

sulphides, and the electromagnetic response only relate to the minor associated mineralization. Indicated conductance is also of little direct significance for the identification of gold mineralization. Although gold is highly conductive it would not be expected to exist in sufficient quantity to create a recognizable anomaly, but minor accessory sulphide mineralization could provide a useful indirect indication.

In summary, the estimated conductance of a conductor can provide a relatively positive identification of significant sulphide or graphite mineralization; however, a moderate to low conductance value does not rule out the possibility of significant economic mineralization.

Geometrical Considerations

Geometrical information about the geologic conductor can often be interpreted from the profile shape of the anomaly. The change in shape is primarily related to the change in inductive coupling among the transmitter, the target, and the receiver.

In the case of a thin, steeply dipping, sheet-like conductor, the coaxial coil pair will yield a near symmetric peak over the conductor. On the other hand the coplanar coil pair will pass through a null couple relationship and yield a minimum over the conductor, flanked by positive side lobes. As the dip of the conductor decreases from vertical, the coaxial

anomaly shape changes only slightly, but in the case of the coplanar coil pair the side lobe on the down dip side strengthens relative to that on the up dip side.

As the thickness of the conductor increases, induced current flow across the thickness of the conductor becomes relatively significant and complete null coupling with the coplanar coils is no longer possible. As a result, the apparent minimum of the coplanar response over the conductor diminishes with increasing thickness, and in the limiting case of a fully 3 dimensional body or a horizontal layer or half-space, the minimum disappears completely.

A horizontal conducting layer such as overburden will produce a response in the coaxial and coplanar coils that is a function of altitude (and conductivity if not uniform). The profile shape will be similar in both coil configurations with an amplitude ratio (coplanar/coaxial) of about 4/1.*

In the case of a spherical conductor, the induced currents are confined to the volume of the sphere, but not relatively restricted to any arbitrary plane as in the case of a sheet-like form. The response of the coplanar coil pair directly over the sphere may be up to 8* times greater than that of the coaxial coil pair.

In summary a steeply dipping, sheet-like conductor will display a decrease in the coplanar response coincident with the peak of the coaxial response. The relative strength of this coplanar null is related inversely to the thickness of the conductor; a pronounced null indicates a relatively thin conductor. The dip of such a conductor can be inferred from the relative amplitudes of the side-lobes.

Massive conductors that could be approximated by a conducting sphere will display a simple single peak profile form on both coaxial and coplanar coils, with a ratio between the coplanar to coaxial response amplitudes as high as 8.*

Occasionally if the edge of an overburden zone is sharply defined with some significant depth extent, an edge effect will occur in the coaxial coils. In the case of a horizontal conductive ring or ribbon, the coaxial response will consist of two peaks, one over each edge; whereas the coplanar coil will yield a single peak.

* It should be noted at this point that Aerodat's definition of the measured ppm unit is related to the primary field sensed in the receiving coil without normalization to the maximum coupled (coaxial configuration). If such normalization were applied to the Aerodat units, the amplitude of the coplanar coil pair would be halved.

Magnetics

The Total Field Magnetic Map shows contours of the total magnetic field, uncorrected for regional variation. Whether an EM anomaly with a magnetic correlation is more likely to be caused by a sulphide deposit than one without depends on the type of mineralization. An apparent coincidence between an EM and a magnetic anomaly may be caused by a conductor which is also magnetic, or by a conductor which lies in close proximity to a magnetic body. The majority of conductors which are also magnetic are sulphides containing pyrrhotite and/or magnetite. Conductive and magnetic bodies in close association can be, and often are, graphite and magnetite. It is often very difficult to distinguish between these cases. If the conductor is also magnetic, it will usually produce an EM anomaly whose general pattern resembles that of the magnetics. Depending on the magnetic permeability of the conducting body, the amplitude of the inphase EM anomaly will be weakened, and if the conductivity is also weak, the inphase EM anomaly may even be reversed in sign.

VLF Electromagnetics

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

The relatively high frequency of VLF 15-25 kHz provides high response factors for bodies of low conductance. Relatively "disconnected" sulphide ores have been found to produce measurable VLF signals. For the same reason, poor conductors such as sheared contacts, breccia zones, narrow faults, alteration zones and porous flow tops normally produce VLF anomalies. The method can therefore be used effectively for geological mapping. The only relative disadvantage of the method lies in its sensitivity to conductive overburden. In conductive ground the depth of exploration is severely limited.

The effect of strike direction is important in the sense of the relation of the conductor axis relative to the energizing electromagnetic field. A conductor aligned along a radius drawn from a transmitting station will be

in a maximum coupled orientation and thereby produce a stronger response than a similar conductor at a different strike angle. Theoretically it would be possible for a conductor, oriented tangentially to the transmitter to produce no signal. The most obvious effect of the strike angle consideration is that conductors favourably oriented with respect to the transmitter location and also near perpendicular to the flight direction are most clearly rendered and usually dominate the map presentation.

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

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

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

depth.

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

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

A net positive phase shift combined with the geometrical cross-over shape will lead to a positive quadrature response on the side of approach and a negative on the side of departure. A net negative phase shift would produce the reverse. A further sign reversal occurs with a 180 degree

change in instrument orientation as occurs on reciprocal line headings. During digital processing of the quadrature data for map presentation this is corrected for by normalizing the sign to one of the flight line headings.

APPENDIX II

ANOMALY LIST

OTTER CREEK

Co-axial Coils, 945 Hz

Anomaly Classification:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Conductivity- Thickness</u>
0	0 - 1
1	1 - 2
2	2 - 4
3	4 - 8
4	8 - 15
5	15 - 30
6	30 - 60
7	60 -120 mhos

```
*      11:12:00      Program : ANLIST      10-AUG-84      *
*      User : DRA0:[J8425]      Mode : BATCH      *
*      Control file : OTTER.IAL      *
*****
```

```
LDI filename      : [J8425]J8425.LDI
Number of line names      : 148
```

```
Input filename      : OTTER.ANC
```

```
Code and Frequency      : 1 945.0
```

All lines being processed.

```
Page title...
ANOMALY LIST, OTTER
```

```
Starting page number      : 1
```

PROCESSING SUMMARY

```
Number of anomalies read      : 305
Number of anomalies kept      : 305
Number rejected              : 0
```

Category	NUMBER	PERCENT
0	42	13
1	62	20
2	84	27
3	78	25
4	31	10
5	8	2
6	0	0
7	0	0
8	0	0
9	0	0

ANOMALY LIST, OTTER

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	FREQUENCY		CONDUCTOR		BIRD HEIGHT
				INPHASE	QUAD.	CTP MHOS	DEPTH MTRS	
6	1010	A	0	2.9	10.3	0.4	8	30
6	1090	A	0	4.2	11.0	0.8	0	44
6	1090	B	1	5.6	12.7	1.2	0	40
6	1090	C	1	6.5	16.9	1.0	0	39
6	1090	D	0	4.1	14.5	0.5	0	37
6	1090	E	1	9.9	19.7	1.9	6	29
6	1090	F	1	9.2	23.5	1.3	2	30
6	1090	G	2	16.1	28.6	2.7	0	34
6	1090	H	2	19.3	39.6	2.4	0	32
6	1090	J	2	14.3	27.1	2.3	9	24
6	1090	K	0	2.8	9.6	0.4	0	41
6	1090	M	0	2.7	10.9	0.3	0	39
6	1100	A	3	34.3	35.9	7.5	0	41
6	1100	B	2	11.6	18.1	2.8	4	35
6	1100	C	2	11.8	21.5	2.3	0	36
6	1100	D	4	41.3	37.3	9.4	4	29
6	1100	E	2	6.0	9.6	2.0	19	29
6	1100	F	0	7.0	20.6	0.9	0	42
6	1100	G	1	9.0	19.6	1.6	0	38
6	1100	H	3	21.5	22.8	6.0	0	39
6	1100	J	3	30.1	31.4	7.0	0	36
6	1100	K	1	8.0	19.7	1.2	1	32
6	1100	M	0	4.2	19.4	0.3	0	35
6	1110	A	0	4.6	16.2	0.5	6	26
6	1110	B	2	7.3	8.1	3.7	19	36
6	1110	C	3	8.7	9.0	4.4	19	34
6	1110	D	1	9.5	25.1	1.2	0	34
6	1110	E	0	7.6	23.9	0.8	0	33
6	1120	A	2	7.0	11.5	2.1	0	47
6	1120	B	2	12.3	17.0	3.4	5	36
6	1120	C	4	19.6	15.4	8.7	13	32
6	1120	D	3	17.7	15.3	7.4	11	34
6	1120	E	0	3.4	11.5	0.5	1	36
6	1130	A	0	6.0	24.7	0.5	0	28
6	1130	B	0	4.9	21.5	0.4	0	30
6	1130	C	0	4.0	17.6	0.3	0	35
6	1130	D	4	30.2	25.0	9.5	0	39
6	1130	E	4	33.7	25.8	10.9	0	41
6	1130	F	4	22.2	16.3	10.0	12	32

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

ANOMALY LIST, OTTER

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	FREQUENCY		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE	QUAD.	CTP DEPTH	HEIGHT	
						MHRS	MTRS	MTRS
6	1130	G	1	6.4	13.9	1.3	0	41
6	1140	A	4	12.1	6.3	12.8	25	34
6	1140	B	0	3.2	8.9	0.6	4	39
6	1140	C	2	10.8	17.6	2.6	11	28
6	1140	D	4	24.6	16.3	11.8	0	53
6	1140	E	4	56.5	48.3	11.2	0	33
6	1140	F	4	69.4	68.4	10.0	0	32
6	1140	G	0	3.6	14.1	0.4	0	34
6	1140	H	0	5.5	21.2	0.5	0	34
6	1150	A	3	13.9	17.4	4.1	2	40
6	1150	B	2	14.5	19.2	3.8	1	38
6	1150	C	3	15.7	19.0	4.5	4	36
6	1150	D	3	12.4	10.3	6.8	14	38
6	1150	E	5	20.6	9.2	18.8	8	42
6	1150	F	4	11.7	6.5	11.6	20	39
6	1160	A	5	24.1	11.3	18.6	3	44
6	1160	B	4	18.3	15.0	8.0	5	40
6	1160	C	1	5.2	12.8	1.0	6	34
6	1160	D	3	8.7	9.1	4.3	16	37
6	1160	E	0	4.2	14.0	0.5	0	36
6	1160	F	0	4.8	14.4	0.7	0	40
6	1160	G	0	2.0	8.2	0.2	0	45
6	1170	A	2	10.6	15.8	2.9	3	39
6	1170	B	3	15.6	19.9	4.2	4	36
6	1170	C	3	17.6	16.3	6.7	11	32
6	1170	D	2	7.2	10.1	2.6	11	38
6	1170	E	1	4.8	9.4	1.3	0	46
6	1170	F	4	33.9	22.4	13.2	0	40
6	1170	G	4	19.2	14.3	9.3	12	34
6	1170	H	3	10.5	9.9	5.4	15	37
6	1170	J	3	14.9	11.9	7.7	22	27
6	1170	K	4	17.2	9.8	12.8	17	34
6	1170	M	2	6.2	6.6	3.7	27	32
6	1180	A	3	13.8	11.9	6.8	11	38
6	1180	B	4	23.8	13.5	14.4	8	38
6	1180	C	5	23.3	11.0	18.2	4	44
6	1180	D	3	6.6	6.7	4.0	19	40
6	1180	E	4	34.4	25.8	11.2	3	34
6	1180	F	5	110.8	84.0	16.2	6	19
6	1180	G	3	26.0	27.6	6.5	0	40

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

ANOMALY LIST, OTTER

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	FREQUENCY		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE	945 QUAD.	CTP DEPTH MHOS	MTRS	HEIGHT MTRS
6	1180	H	2	15.5	24.4	3.1	0	38
6	1180	J	4	26.5	18.7	11.2	4	38
6	1130	K	2	10.7	19.0	2.3	0	38
6	1180	M	1	9.1	19.2	1.6	0	37
6	1190	N	1	5.7	12.2	1.3	0	47
6	1180	O	2	9.4	13.9	2.8	17	26
6	1180	P	3	53.7	65.7	7.0	0	27
6	1180	Q	3	22.0	30.2	4.3	1	33
6	1190	A	0	1.4	8.7	0.1	4	30
6	1190	B	3	12.8	12.3	5.7	1	48
6	1190	C	3	12.5	12.8	5.2	6	41
6	1190	D	1	4.8	8.0	1.7	6	45
6	1190	E	2	7.1	9.6	2.8	7	43
6	1190	F	3	12.6	12.2	5.6	0	48
6	1190	G	3	31.2	38.5	5.7	0	32
6	1190	H	5	83.8	62.7	15.1	2	26
6	1190	J	4	28.5	19.7	11.7	2	39
6	1190	K	2	6.8	8.0	3.3	19	36
6	1190	M	4	13.8	8.9	10.0	10	44
6	1190	N	4	39.0	24.6	14.7	2	36
6	1200	A	2	11.1	15.1	3.3	12	31
6	1200	B	4	46.9	46.7	8.7	0	33
6	1200	C	3	40.8	45.4	7.1	0	34
6	1200	D	3	31.3	42.1	5.1	0	36
6	1200	E	4	22.9	15.9	10.8	0	49
6	1200	F	4	19.1	14.2	9.3	5	41
6	1200	G	2	10.3	12.7	3.7	0	48
6	1200	H	3	11.8	14.4	4.0	1	43
6	1200	J	3	12.5	14.1	4.5	13	33
6	1200	K	2	6.8	10.6	2.2	5	42
6	1210	A	3	9.8	10.6	4.3	21	29
6	1210	B	2	6.2	8.3	2.6	14	39
6	1210	C	4	18.1	14.8	8.0	5	41
6	1210	D	2	13.7	19.7	3.4	0	39
6	1210	E	4	27.4	17.8	12.6	4	38
6	1210	F	5	37.5	18.6	19.9	2	38
6	1210	G	5	39.2	20.5	18.8	11	28
6	1210	H	3	15.3	20.1	4.0	3	36
6	1210	J	3	16.9	19.5	4.9	4	36
6	1210	K	3	24.8	27.0	6.1	5	31
6	1210	M	2	11.6	19.4	2.5	0	44
6	1220	A	1	11.5	25.1	1.8	3	29

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

ANOMALY LIST, OTTER

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	FREQUENCY 945		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE	QUAD.	CTP DEPTH	DEPTH	HEIGHT
						MHUS	MTRS	MTRS
6	1220	B	1	11.1	26.1	1.6	2	29
6	1220	C	2	11.8	17.1	3.1	7	33
6	1220	D	2	5.6	7.5	2.5	16	39
6	1220	E	3	16.4	13.7	7.5	3	43
6	1220	F	5	46.4	28.0	16.5	2	33
6	1220	G	2	8.5	13.6	2.4	9	34
6	1220	H	2	8.9	13.5	2.6	9	35
6	1220	J	3	22.8	21.4	7.3	13	27
6	1220	K	0	4.0	10.6	0.8	11	30
6	1220	M	2	7.1	12.1	2.0	11	33
6	1220	N	3	9.7	10.5	4.3	9	41
6	1220	O	2	7.6	9.1	3.4	16	36
6	1220	P	0	1.1	6.7	0.0	5	32
6	1230	A	0	1.1	5.3	0.1	8	35
6	1230	B	3	9.6	10.8	4.1	18	32
6	1230	C	3	11.9	13.8	4.3	6	39
6	1230	D	3	17.1	14.3	7.6	8	38
6	1230	E	2	7.4	11.9	2.2	4	41
6	1230	F	2	7.3	11.9	2.1	8	37
6	1230	G	2	7.3	10.5	2.6	2	46
6	1230	H	4	12.7	8.5	9.3	14	41
6	1230	J	3	35.5	36.0	7.7	0	39
6	1230	K	3	34.0	34.6	7.5	0	38
6	1230	M	3	10.2	10.2	4.9	8	43
6	1230	N	1	5.3	8.4	1.9	17	34
6	1230	O	1	6.1	11.0	1.7	0	45
6	1230	P	1	7.8	17.5	1.4	0	37
6	1240	A	1	5.1	12.3	1.0	10	30
6	1240	B	1	5.2	10.0	1.4	14	32
6	1240	C	2	8.5	10.1	3.6	7	43
6	1240	D	3	10.0	11.1	4.2	7	42
6	1240	E	3	17.8	17.9	6.0	2	40
6	1240	F	3	16.9	17.6	5.7	0	46
6	1240	G	3	16.0	13.3	7.5	11	37
6	1240	H	3	9.4	10.2	4.2	10	41
6	1240	J	1	6.0	14.8	1.1	13	24
6	1240	K	2	10.0	12.3	3.7	8	38
6	1240	M	2	10.6	14.4	3.3	6	37
6	1240	N	4	17.9	14.5	8.1	1	45
6	1240	O	2	9.6	11.6	3.7	0	49
6	1240	P	1	8.4	16.0	1.8	7	32
6	1240	Q	4	24.4	21.7	8.0	3	37
6	1240	R	3	13.6	12.4	6.2	11	37

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

ANOMALY LIST, OTTER

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	FREQUENCY		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE	QUAD.	CTP DEPTH	HEIGHT	
						MHOS	MTRS	MTRS
6	1240	S	0	1.4	4.9	0.2	9	41
6	1250	A	3	9.7	10.5	4.3	7	43
6	1250	B	3	7.5	7.6	4.3	11	46
6	1250	C	1	3.9	5.8	1.8	21	38
6	1250	D	2	9.6	11.7	3.6	7	40
6	1250	E	3	14.2	18.1	4.0	6	35
6	1250	F	2	14.2	22.0	3.1	3	34
6	1250	G	3	17.3	17.8	5.8	1	41
6	1250	H	2	6.6	10.1	2.2	13	35
6	1250	J	2	5.7	7.4	2.7	14	42
6	1250	K	3	10.2	10.0	5.0	2	50
6	1250	M	4	12.7	8.9	8.7	15	40
6	1250	N	4	26.7	18.9	11.1	0	44
6	1250	O	2	11.4	15.2	3.5	10	33
6	1250	P	2	11.1	14.4	3.5	15	28
6	1260	A	3	11.0	12.6	4.2	2	44
6	1260	B	3	20.0	17.8	7.4	0	50
6	1260	C	1	5.9	12.2	1.4	14	28
6	1260	D	3	14.1	15.3	5.0	5	39
6	1260	E	2	14.3	19.1	3.8	4	35
6	1260	F	3	16.9	18.4	5.3	5	36
6	1260	G	3	18.3	20.3	5.4	2	38
6	1260	H	1	3.7	6.1	1.5	24	33
6	1260	J	2	7.5	9.3	3.2	7	44
6	1260	K	3	14.9	17.7	4.5	8	33
6	1270	A	2	6.6	9.1	2.6	7	44
6	1270	B	2	6.8	9.2	2.7	8	43
6	1270	C	1	3.9	7.6	1.2	14	36
6	1270	D	3	12.5	9.9	7.3	4	48
6	1270	E	3	11.8	14.3	4.0	2	43
6	1270	F	2	7.1	11.9	2.0	4	40
6	1270	G	3	11.9	13.8	4.3	12	33
6	1270	H	1	3.6	5.4	1.7	18	42
6	1270	J	3	13.3	12.4	6.0	0	51
6	1270	K	3	14.0	15.1	5.0	12	32
6	1270	M	4	33.7	30.0	8.9	0	38
6	1280	A	3	9.1	9.4	4.5	11	42
6	1280	B	2	7.6	8.6	3.7	21	33
6	1280	C	3	6.9	6.4	4.7	7	54
6	1280	D	3	23.0	27.2	5.4	0	35
6	1280	E	2	7.9	12.8	2.2	6	38

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

ANOMALY LIST, OTTER

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	FREQUENCY 945		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE	QUAD.	CTP DEPTH	HEIGHT	HEIGHT
						MHOS	MTRS	MTRS
6	1280	F	2	11.4	14.5	3.7	6	38
6	1280	G	2	7.5	11.9	2.3	5	40
6	1280	H	3	18.2	25.0	4.0	0	39
6	1280	J	0	2.1	5.2	0.6	13	41
6	1280	K	1	3.5	7.4	1.0	8	42
6	1280	M	0	3.1	6.7	0.9	11	40
6	1290	A	0	2.8	6.6	0.7	9	41
6	1290	B	1	3.8	7.4	1.2	7	44
6	1290	C	2	4.7	6.4	2.3	10	48
6	1290	D	2	14.8	22.8	3.2	2	34
6	1290	E	2	10.4	15.6	2.8	4	37
6	1290	F	2	7.3	11.5	2.3	9	36
6	1290	G	3	19.0	22.7	4.9	5	32
6	1290	H	2	15.5	22.3	3.5	3	34
6	1290	J	0	3.0	7.3	0.7	11	37
6	1290	K	2	5.5	8.3	2.1	7	45
6	1290	M	2	6.4	10.3	2.1	10	37
6	1290	N	2	7.0	8.5	3.2	4	49
6	1310	A	1	3.8	7.6	1.1	10	40
6	1310	B	1	5.1	8.6	1.7	7	43
6	1310	C	0	3.7	11.5	0.6	12	26
6	1310	D	1	3.7	7.2	1.2	8	43
6	1310	E	2	8.5	11.8	2.9	14	33
6	1310	F	1	3.8	7.1	1.3	7	45
6	1310	G	1	6.3	10.9	1.8	9	37
6	1310	H	1	6.0	10.9	1.7	11	34
6	1310	J	2	8.8	13.5	2.5	7	37
6	1310	K	1	11.1	22.5	1.9	2	32
6	1310	M	0	2.8	5.9	0.9	15	39
6	1310	N	1	5.8	12.2	1.3	5	37
6	1310	O	1	5.6	10.7	1.5	8	36
6	1310	P	0	2.4	6.9	0.5	12	35
6	1330	A	1	3.5	6.5	1.2	8	45
6	1330	B	1	3.8	7.7	1.1	7	42
6	1330	C	1	5.0	9.1	1.5	13	35
6	1330	D	2	5.2	7.2	2.3	11	44
6	1330	E	2	5.3	8.0	2.1	17	36
6	1330	F	2	7.2	8.3	3.5	13	41
6	1330	G	2	5.1	7.3	2.2	9	46
6	1330	H	1	4.1	7.2	1.5	13	39
6	1330	J	2	7.8	9.9	3.2	17	33
6	1330	K	2	6.5	8.5	2.8	17	35

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

ANOMALY LIST, OTTER

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	FREQUENCY		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE	945 QUAD.	CTP MHUS	DEPTH MTRS	HEIGHT MTRS
6	1330	M	2	4.2	4.6	3.0	24	44
6	1330	N	1	4.3	9.9	1.0	0	44
6	1350	A	2	6.2	6.9	3.4	15	44
6	1350	B	1	6.3	11.5	1.7	17	27
6	1350	C	2	6.5	9.7	2.3	13	36
6	1350	D	2	7.2	9.1	3.1	13	39
6	1350	E	3	11.5	13.5	4.1	7	38
6	1350	F	2	9.1	16.1	2.1	0	41
6	1350	G	1	5.9	12.1	1.4	0	46
6	1350	H	0	3.2	7.3	0.8	0	53
6	1350	J	1	5.4	9.8	1.6	8	39
6	1350	K	1	4.5	9.0	1.3	5	42
6	1350	M	1	2.8	5.5	1.0	13	44
6	1350	N	0	2.0	5.3	0.5	10	43
6	1370	A	0	2.1	7.2	0.3	9	34
6	1370	B	1	3.5	7.3	1.0	10	40
6	1370	C	0	2.5	5.3	0.8	8	48
6	1390	A	1	3.8	8.5	1.0	8	38
6	1390	B	2	8.5	10.6	3.4	0	56
6	1390	C	2	7.9	10.0	3.2	12	39
6	1390	D	1	3.2	6.7	1.0	13	38
6	1390	E	0	3.2	7.0	0.9	9	41
6	1410	A	0	0.6	3.0	0.0	19	34
6	1410	B	0	3.3	8.8	0.7	6	38
6	1410	C	1	4.0	8.9	1.0	6	40
6	1410	D	1	5.4	10.1	1.5	3	43
6	1410	E	1	5.2	11.0	1.2	10	33
6	1410	F	1	5.1	11.0	1.2	6	37
6	1410	G	1	7.2	15.6	1.4	2	36
6	1410	H	2	10.0	16.6	2.4	2	38
6	1430	A	3	13.0	16.1	4.0	6	36
6	1430	B	3	34.5	42.1	6.0	2	28
6	1430	C	3	28.8	36.7	5.3	0	32
6	1430	D	3	30.1	31.2	7.0	0	34
6	1430	E	3	25.8	24.6	7.4	0	39
6	1430	F	3	21.6	22.5	6.2	0	39
6	1430	G	3	15.4	17.5	4.8	4	38
6	1430	H	3	17.0	22.2	4.2	0	44
6	1430	J	1	5.7	9.2	1.9	6	43
6	1430	K	1	7.0	13.4	1.7	9	33

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

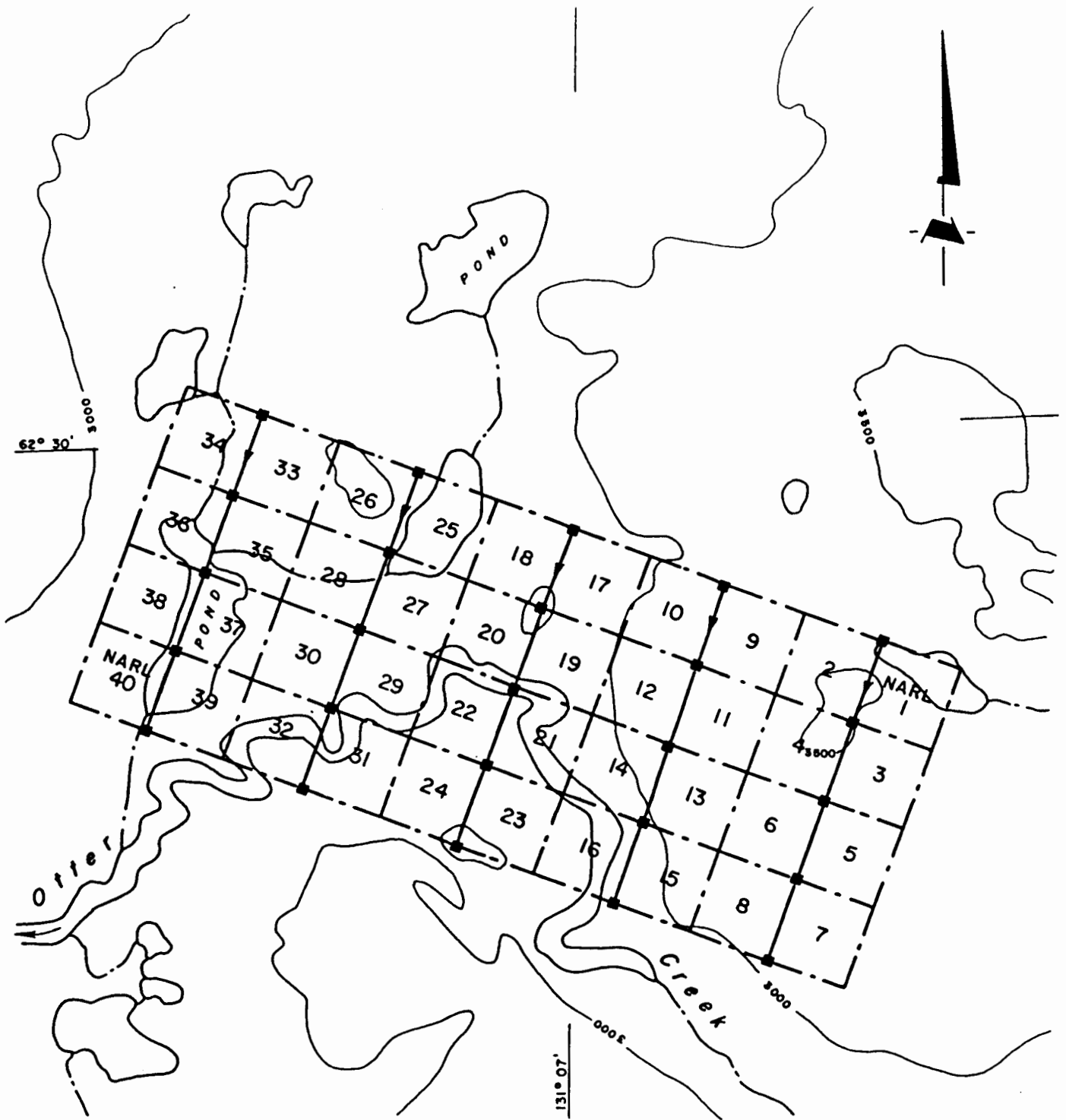
ANOMALY LIST, OTTER

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	FREQUENCY		CONDUCTOR		BIRD
				INPHASE	945 QUAD.	CTP MHOS	DEPTH MTRS	
6	1430	M	1	4.7	9.6	1.2	0	47
6	1430	N	1	4.3	8.1	1.3	11	38
6	1430	O	1	4.6	7.4	1.8	15	38
6	1430	P	0	1.4	8.2	0.1	10	25
6	1450	A	0	1.4	7.0	0.1	13	26
6	1450	B	0	2.8	7.6	0.6	3	43
6	1450	C	0	2.4	5.4	0.7	17	37
6	1450	D	1	7.4	17.6	1.3	7	29
6	1450	E	2	10.0	17.8	2.2	9	29
6	1450	F	3	10.3	10.2	5.0	17	35
6	1450	G	2	5.6	8.1	2.3	6	46
6	1450	H	2	11.5	16.5	3.1	0	41
6	1450	J	2	10.6	18.2	2.4	0	42
6	1450	K	2	7.9	12.0	2.5	4	41
6	1450	M	2	13.1	26.1	2.1	0	36
6	1450	N	2	12.5	15.7	3.9	1	42
6	1450	O	3	12.9	14.2	4.7	1	44
6	1450	P	3	16.7	17.8	5.5	3	39

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

APPENDIX III

List of Claims & Statement of Costs

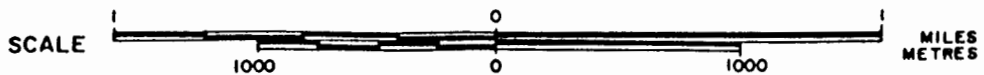


CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.
 CANADA TUNGSTEN MINING CORPORATION LIMITED

**OTTER CREEK PROPERTY
 NARL CLAIMS**

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT — YUKON TERRITORY

CLAIM MAP



Vancouver —

N.T.S. Ref. 105 J 6, 11

LIST OF CLAIMS

<u>PROPERTY NAME</u>	<u>EXPIRY</u>	<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>RECORD NO</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>MINING DIV.</u>
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 1	YA69957	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 2	YA69958	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 3	YA69959	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 4	YA69960	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 5	YA69961	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 6	YA69962	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 7	YA69963	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 8	YA69964	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 9	YA69965	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 10	YA69966	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 11	YA69967	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 12	YA69968	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 13	YA69969	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 14	YA69970	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 15	YA69971	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 16	YA69972	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 17	YA69973	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	87-04-22	Narl 18	YA69974	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 19	YA69975	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 20	YA69976	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 21	YA69977	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 22	YA69978	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 23	YA69979	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Narl 24	YA69980	1	Watson Lake

<u>PROPERTY NAME</u>	<u>EXPIRY</u>	<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>RECORD NO</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>MINING DIV.</u>
Otter Creek	87-04-22	Nar1 25	YA69981	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	87-04-22	Nar1 26	YA69982	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	87-04-22	Nar1 27	YA69983	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	87-04-22	Nar1 28	YA69984	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Nar1 29	YA69985	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Nar1 30	YA69986	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Nar1 31	YA69987	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Nar1 32	YA69988	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Nar1 33	YA69989	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Nar1 34	YA69990	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04 22	Nar1 35	YA69991	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Nar1 36	YA69992	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Nar1 37	YA69993	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Nar1 38	YA69994	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Nar1 39	YA69995	1	Watson Lake
Otter Creek	86-04-22	Nar1 40	YA69996	<u>1</u>	Watson Lake

Statement of Costs

Aerodat Survey

Invoice dated Sept. 10, 1984	\$ 8,903.40
	120.00
Prorated mob and demob of helicopter and equipment	800.00

Personnel Employed

Jerry Roth, 181 University Ave., Suite 1100, Toronto, ON M6K 3A7

June - 1 day @ \$275.00/day	275.00
July - 1/2 day @ \$275.00/day + expenses	187.50
Oct. - 3 3/4 days @ \$275.00/day	<u>1,031.25</u>
	<u>\$11,317.15</u>

Work to Be Applied

1 year to Narl 1,3,5,7,8,15,16,23,24,31

2 years to Narl 2,4,6,13,32,39,40

3 years to Narl 34,36,38

4 years to Narl 9,10,11,12,14,18,19,20,21,22,25,26,27,28,29,30,33,35,37

STRATAGEX LTD.
 181 University Ave., Suite 1100
 Toronto, Canada
 M6K 3A7

June 27, 1984

INVOICE:

To: Canamax Resources Inc, 181 University Ave, Toronto

For: Geophysical Consulting, June 1984, re various projects as documented on attached time sheet:

Consulting Time: 12 days @ \$275/dy \$3300.

Expenses: (see attached)

~~\$2591.56~~ 2,592.10

TOTAL:

~~\$5891.56~~ 5892.10

<405.23>

5486.87

7004	8078	1,100.00	
7004	8224	(882.10)	34 ⁰⁰
7049	8078	550.00	
7049	8224	441.00	17 ⁰⁰
7051	8078	275.00	
7051	8224	207.00	8 ⁰⁰
7057	8078	275.00	
7057	8224	207.00	8 ⁰⁰
7067	8078	1,100.00	
7067	8224	855.00	33 ⁰⁰

OK to pay (assuming expenses are documented)

CJA

(projects listed by me in red)

CK-54, 23 JUL 26 1984

ADD & EXT. CORRECT	DATE
<i>[Signature]</i> APPROVED	July 26/84

MONTHLY TIME RECORD FOR PERIOD July 1 to July 31, 1984

NAME Jerry Roth

SOCIAL INSURANCE NUMBER _____

MAIL CHEQUE TO
STRATAGEK Ltd
Rice University #100

SIGNATURES:

CONSULTANT
EMPLOYEE

Jerry Roth

SUPERVISOR _____

DIST. GEOLOGIST _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

PAYROLL DATA:

DAYS WORKED	CHARGE PROJECT	RATE

CUMULATIVE DAYS OFF EARNED IN CALENDAR YEAR. _____

TO END OF LAST MONTH _____

THIS MONTH _____

TOTAL TO DATE _____

DATE	WORK DONE	PROV. BOARD ✓	CHARGE		
			PROJ.	GROUP	ACTV.
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10	AEM/acmmas interp: KE	0.5	7067		128
11	" " " : KE	0.5	7067		128
12	" " " : SW	0.5	70- (5/11)		128
13	" " " : OT	0.5	7051		128
14					
15					
16	AEM interp : SW gravity interp : CMD	0.5 / 0.5	7038		128 / 157
17	AEM interp : KE	0.5	7049		128
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27	gravity interp: CMD	0.5	7038		157
28					
29					
30					
31					

TOTAL : 5 Days



CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

MONTHLY TIME RECORD FOR PERIOD Oct 1 TO Oct 31, 1984

NAME STRATAGEM LTD

SOCIAL INSURANCE NUMBER _____

MAIL CHEQUE TO

1105 - 181 University
Toronto

SIGNATURES:

CONSULTANT:

[Signature]

SUPERVISOR

DIST. GEOLOGIST

DATE	WORK DONE	PROV. BOARD ✓	CHARGE		
			PROJ.	GROUP	ACTV.
1					
2	Sketch: Complete + revise	1.5	7057		128
3	draft of rept + interp.	2			
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10		3			
11		4			
12		5.5			
13					
14	Other Cox: draft rept,	2	70		128
15	revise + edit; finalize	1			
16	maps				
17		1			
18		1			
19					
20					
21		1.5			
22		.5			
23					
24		3			
25		3			
26		1			
27					
28		4			
29		3			
30		4			
31		5			

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

PAYROLL DATA:

CHARGE PROJECT	RATE

DAYS WORKED

CUMULATIVE DAYS OFF EARNED IN CALENDAR YEAR.

TO END OF LAST MONTH _____

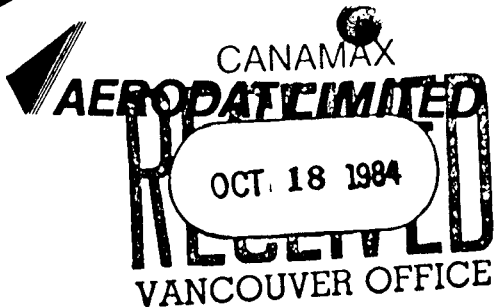
THIS MONTH _____

TOTAL TO DATE _____

TOTAL : 46 hrs = 5 3/4 days

333

Supersedes September 10, 1984.



3883 NASHUA DRIVE - MISSISSAUGA - ONTARIO - CANADA - L4V 1R3
Telephone: (416) 671-2446 Telex: 06-968942 Cable: Canaerodat Toronto

October 15, 1984.

Canamax Resources Inc.
#601 - 535 Thurlow Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 3L6

000
0.00 T

Attention: Mr. Walter Sellmer

000
0.00 T

In account with:

546.00 +
264.00 +

Aerodat Limited,
3883 Nashua Drive,
Mississauga, Ontario.
L4V 1R3

002
810.00 T

Re: Airborne Geophysical Survey - Northern B.C. and The Yukon.

TOTAL COST,

KEELE AREA ✓	112.8 line km	
LOGTUNG AREA ✓	135.1 line km	
KETZA AREA ✓	102.1 line km	
SWIFT AREA ✓	120.4 line km	
OTTER AREA	<u>125.4 line km</u>	
	✓ 595.8 line km @ \$71/km	PAID \$42,302.00 ✓
KETZA TIE LINE	8.4 line km @ \$65/km	546.00 ✓
Mobilization/demobilization		PAID 4,000.00
3 areas compiled at 1:5000 scale		PAID <u>1,500.00</u>
		\$48,348.00
	Received to date	<u>31,500.00</u>
		\$16,848.00
	Extra drafting per Jerry Roth	<u>264.00 ✓</u>
	Final payment on presentation of data October 1, 1984,	Now due <u>\$17,112.00</u>

7067 - \$546.00
7051 - 120.00
7049 - 84.00
7057 - 60.00

PAID CK. 680001 16,302.00

\$ 810.00

cc - Mr. Jerry Roth

We are still waiting for Otter Creek
report from Jerry Roth.

84.25

ADD & EXT CORRECT

DATE

CK 78/01 NOV 1 1984

APPROVED [Signature]

DATE Oct 23/84

OK to pay

CP Hudson -

STRATAGEX LTD.
181 University Ave., Suite 1100
Toronto, Canada
M6K 3A7

Nov 1, 1984

INVOICE:

To: Canamax Resources Inc, 604-535 Thurlow St, Vancouver

For: Geophysical Consulting, August 1984, re various projects as documented on attached time sheet:

Consulting Time: 5.75 days @ \$275/dy \$1581.25

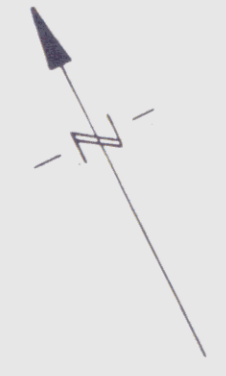
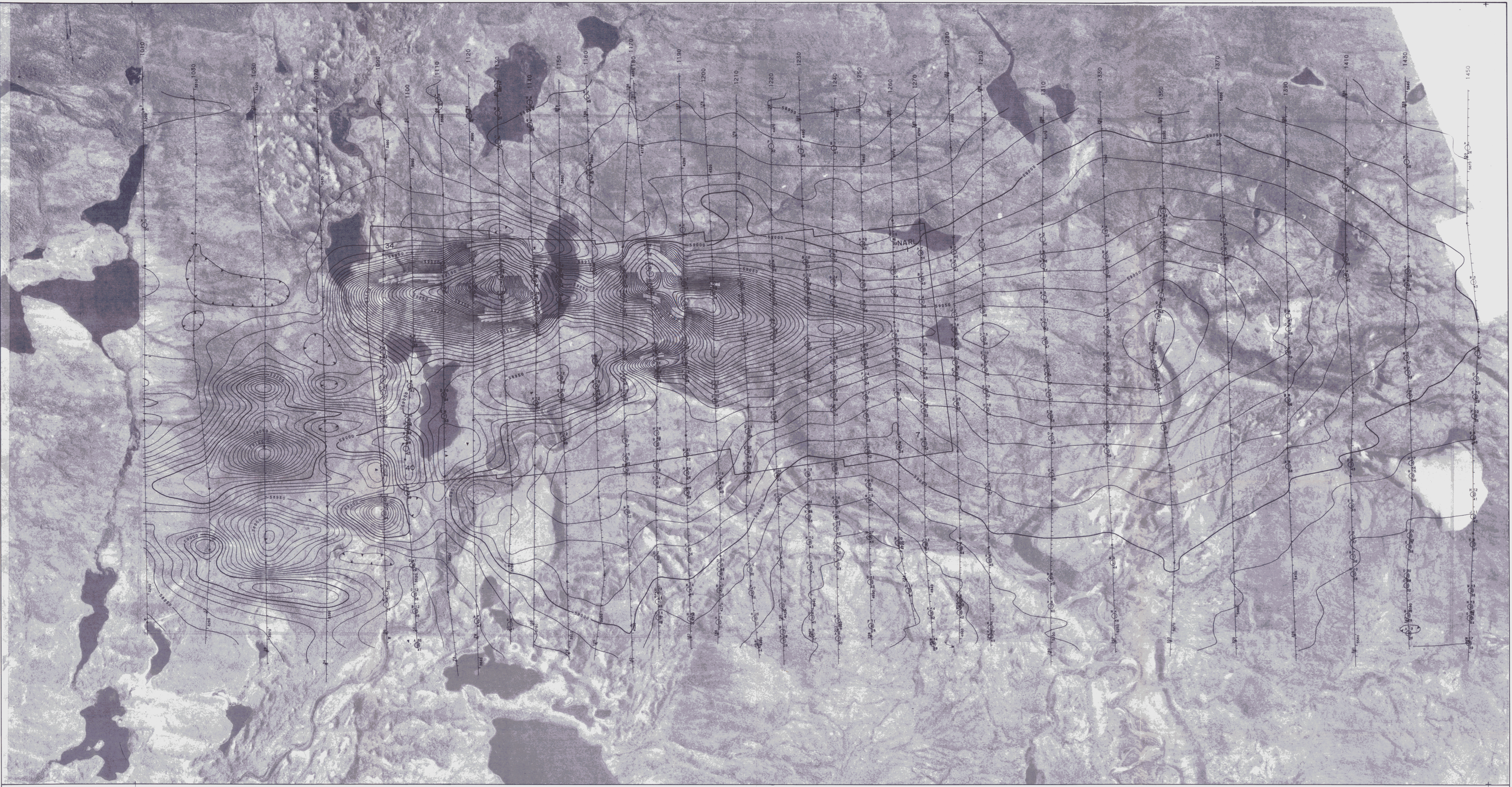
TOTAL: \$1581.25

Respectfully Submitted,

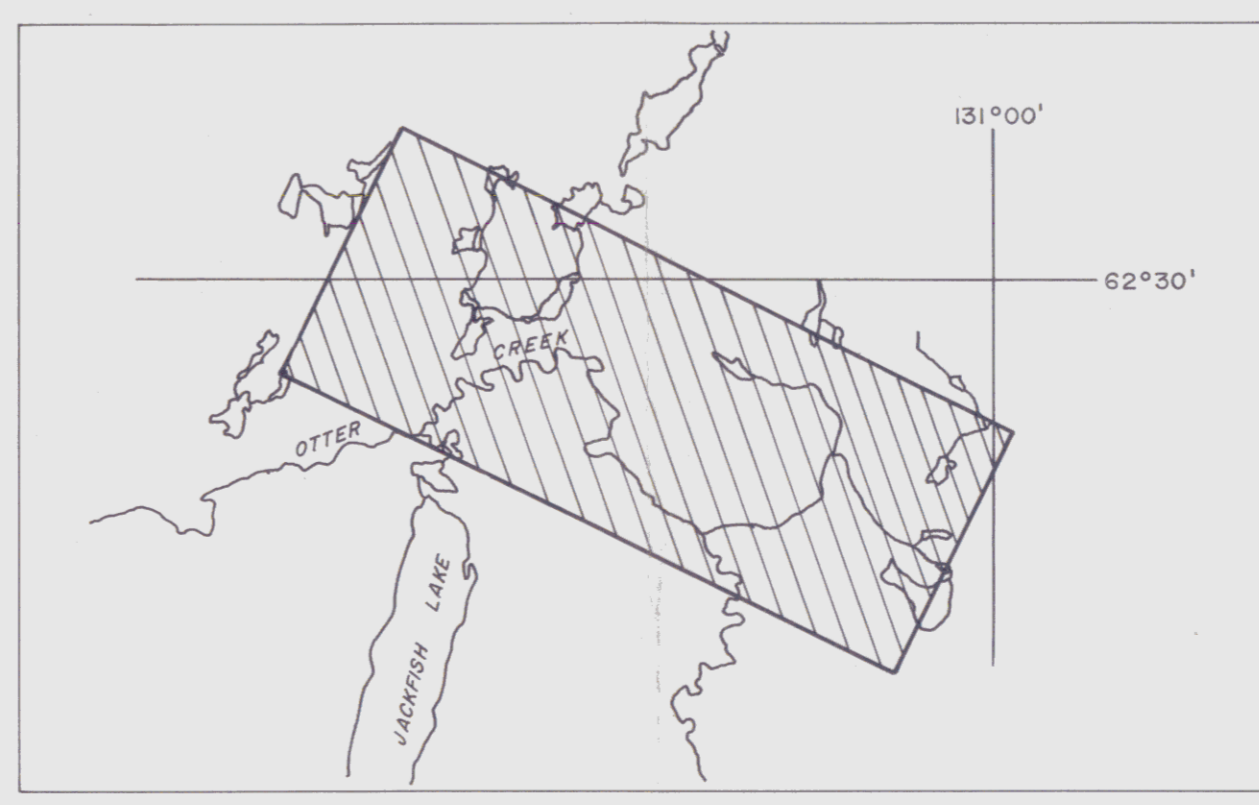

J. Roth

OK to pay
CSH

Swift #550 (2 days)
Other #1031.25 (3.75 days)



LEGEND
 250 gammas
 50 gammas
 10 gammas



CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

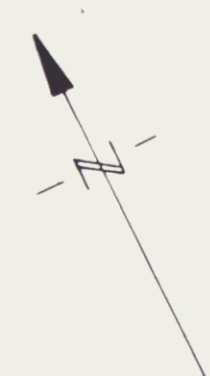
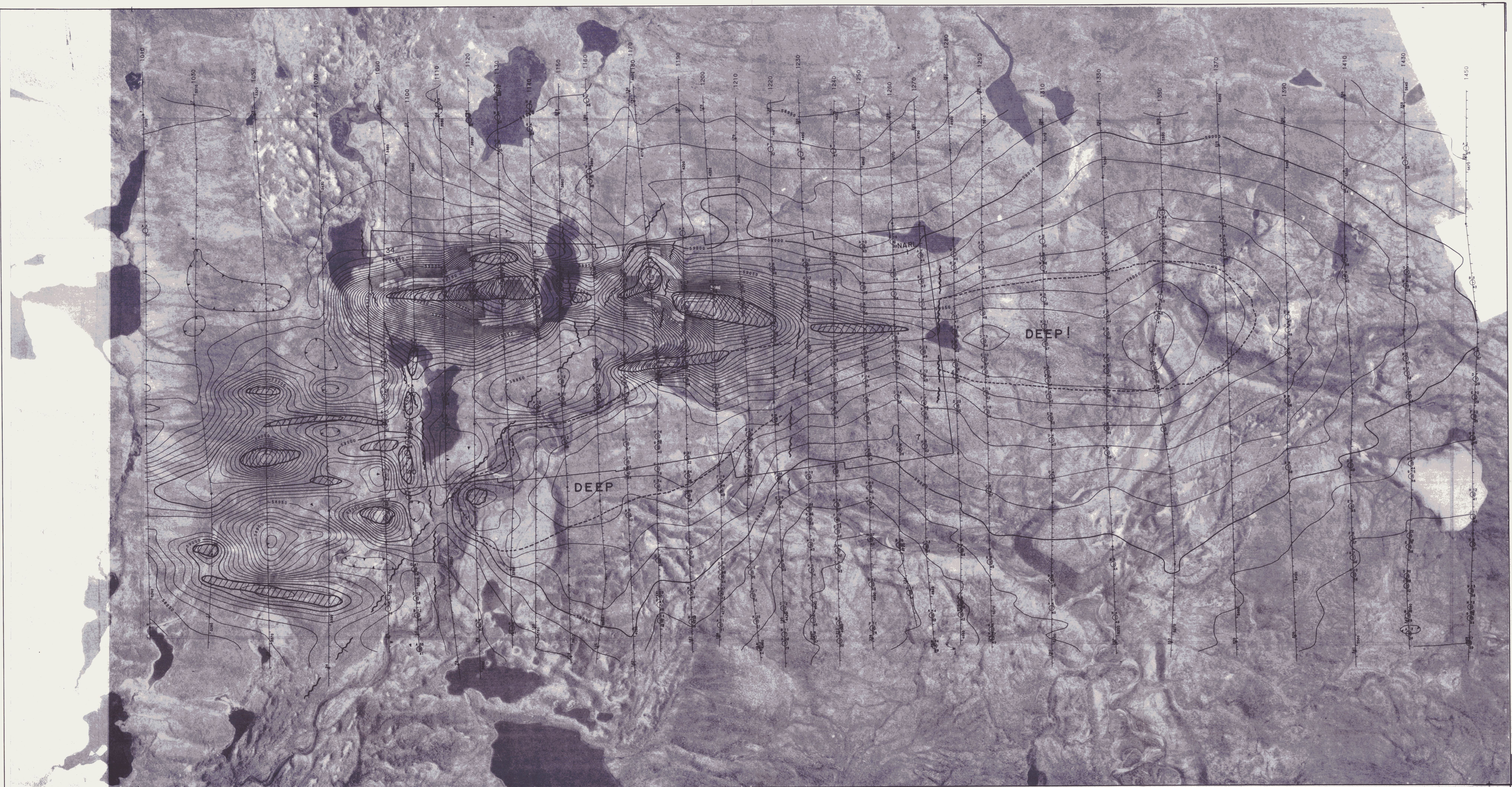
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC MAP
 091 F-3
 OTTER CREEK
 YUKON TERRITORY 091583

SCALE 1/10,000
 0 330 660 1320 1/2 mile
 0 100 200 400 Kilometre


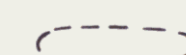

▼ AERODAT LIMITED

DATE: June 1984
 N.T.S. No: 105 J
 MAP No: 2

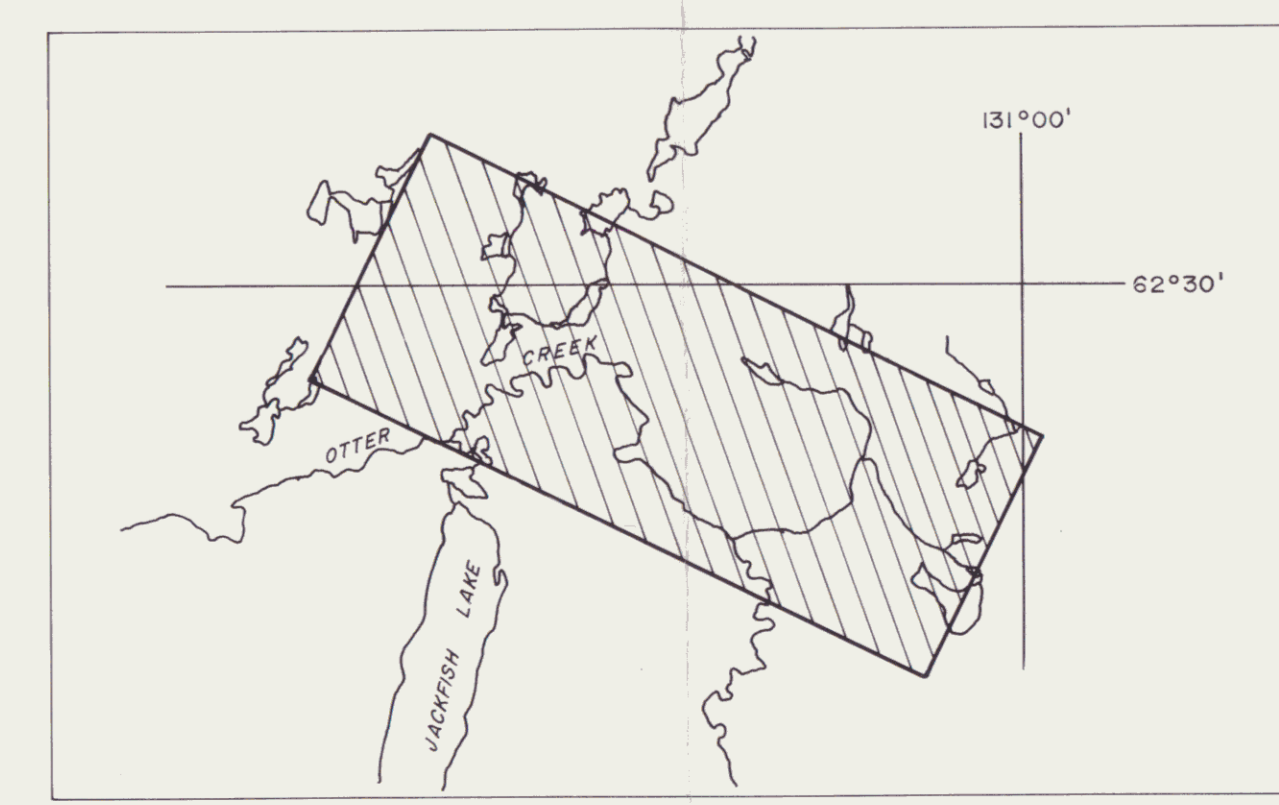
Remy Ritz J8425



MAGNETIC INTERPRETATION

-  Local Magnetic Features
-  Larger Magnetic Domains
-  Fault

LEGEND
 250 gammas
 50 gammas
 10 gammas

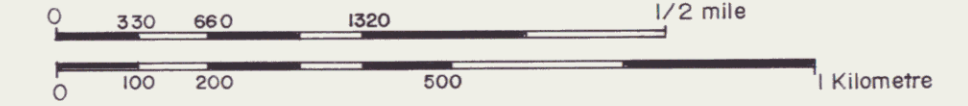


CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC MAP WITH INTERPRETATION

OTTER CREEK 091583
 YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE 1/10,000



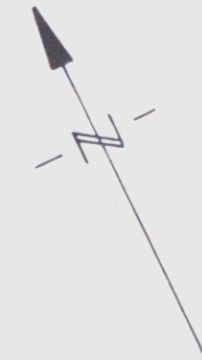
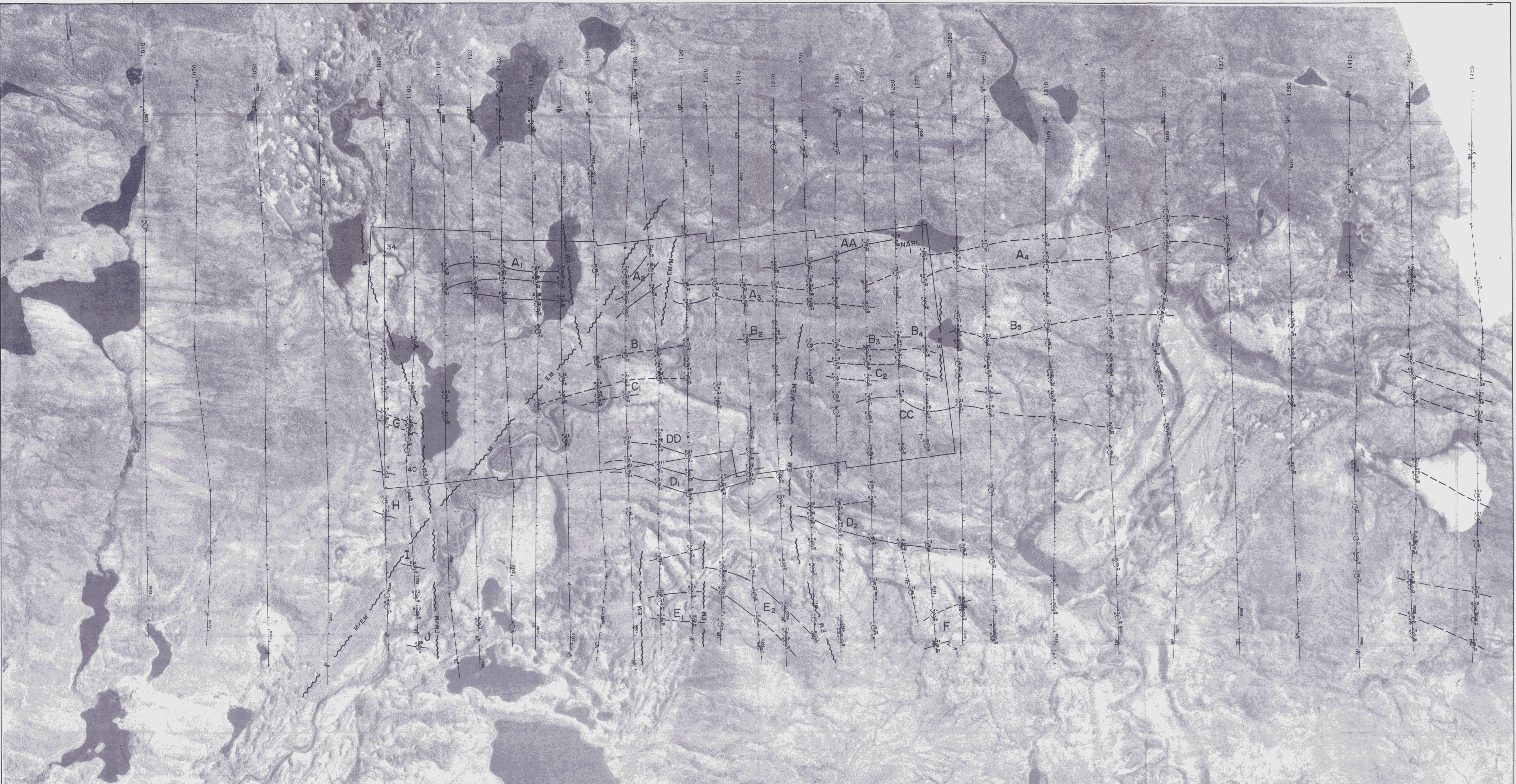
▼ AERODAT LIMITED

DATE: June 1984

N.T.S. No: 105 J

MAP No: 3

Handwritten signature and number 18425

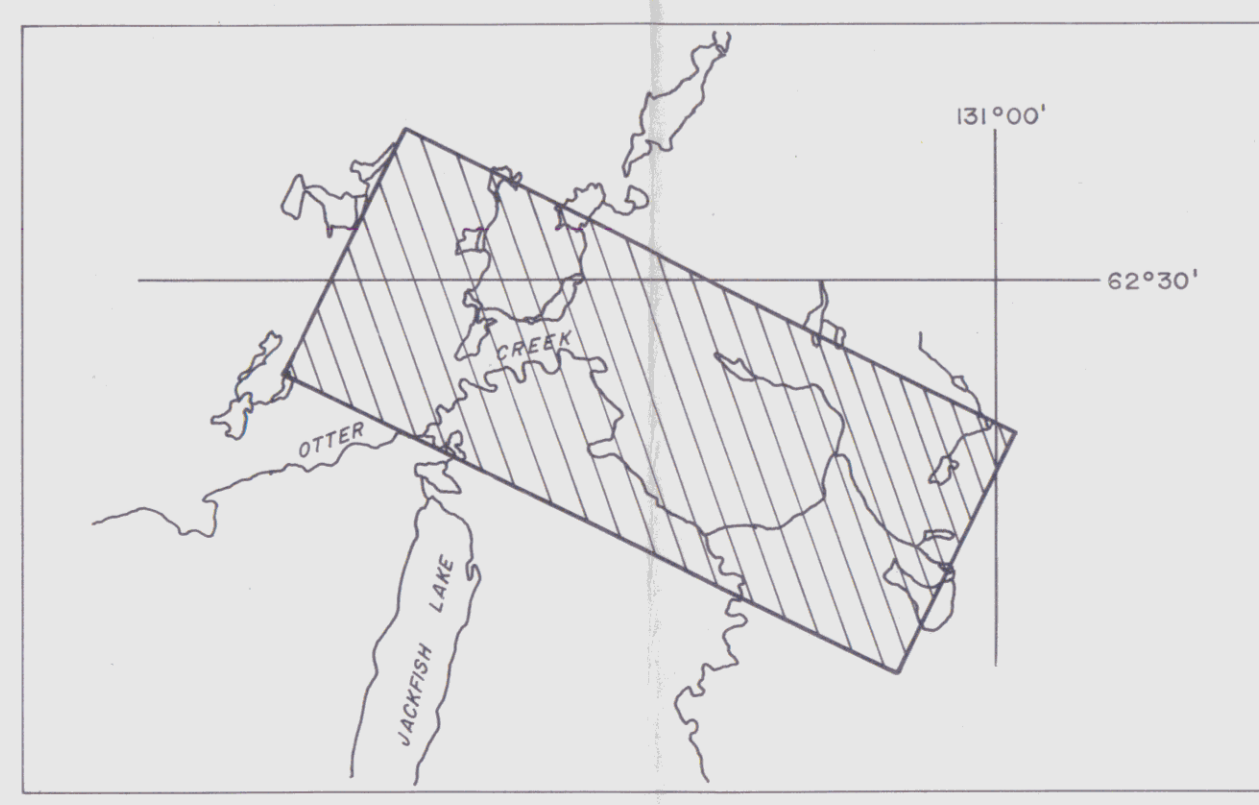
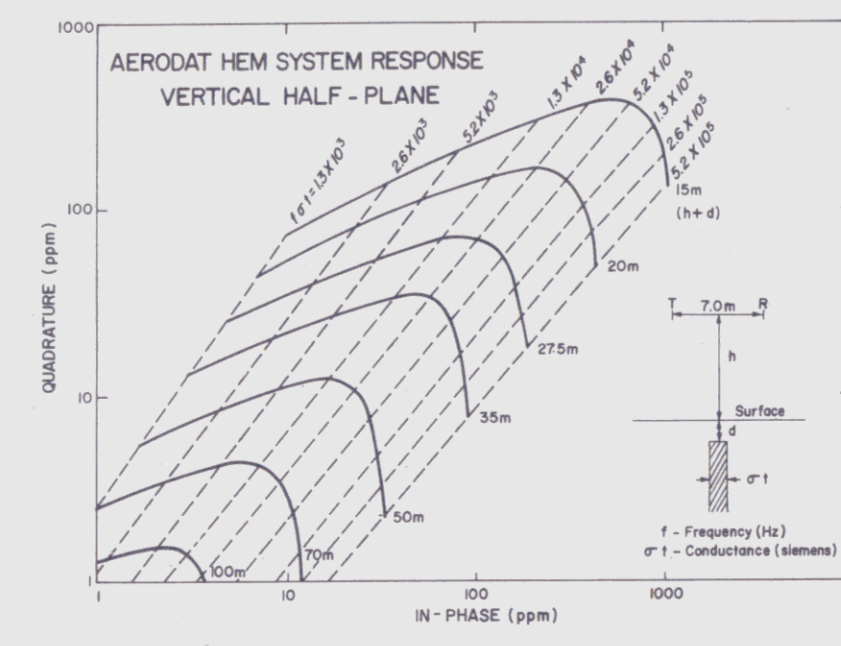


EM Anomaly A, in-phase amplitude 7 p.p.m.
 Conductivity thickness range 2 (see code)
 Bird elevation 31 metres
 Interpreted bedrock conductor axis
 Probable bedrock conductor axis

EM RESPONSE
Conductivity thickness in mhos

⊙	60-120
⊙	30-60
⊙	15-30
⊙	8-15
⊙	4-8
⊙	2-4
⊙	1-2
○	0-1

Horizontal control based on photo layout
 Average bird height 30 metres
 Line spacing 250,500 metres



CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

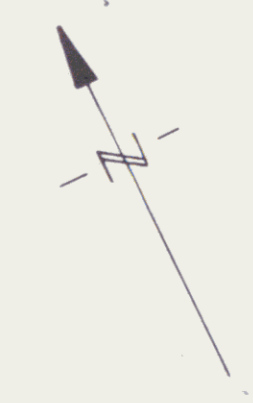
**AIRBORNE ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
INTERPRETATION MAP**

OTTER CREEK
YUKON TERRITORY 091583

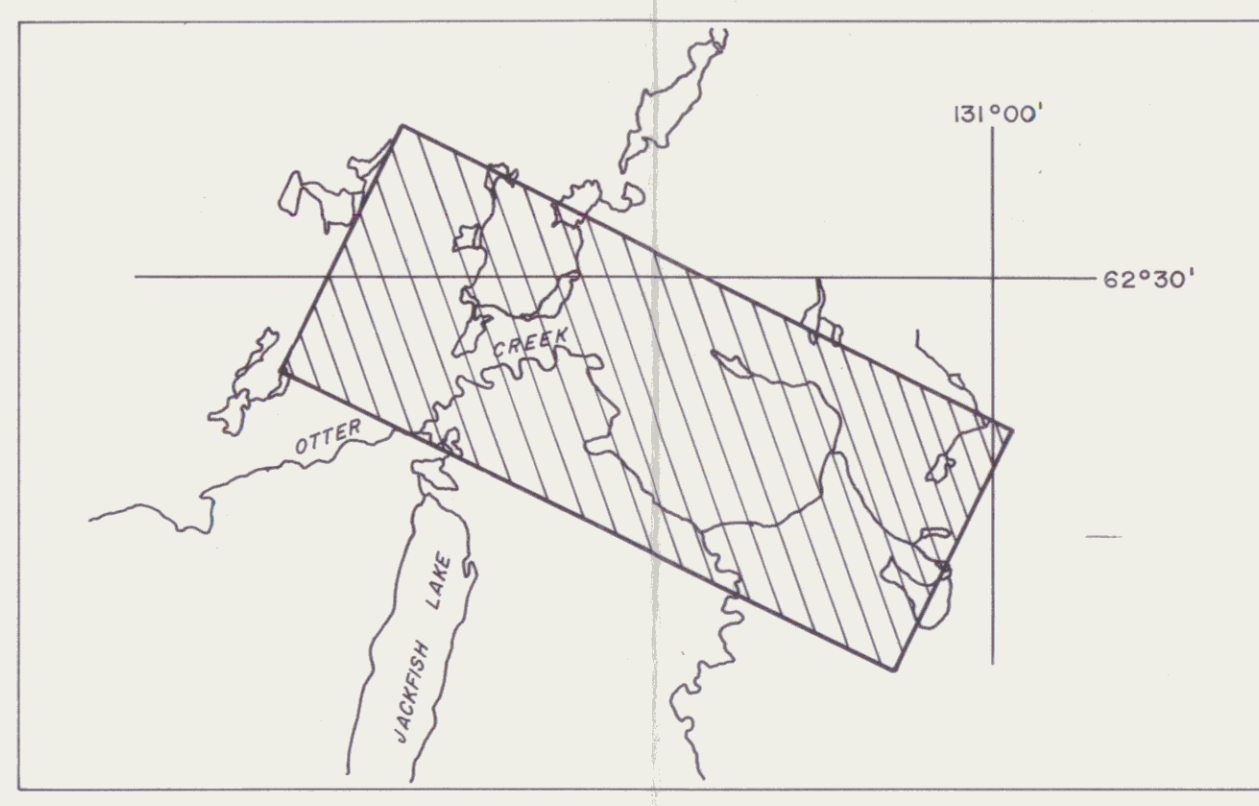
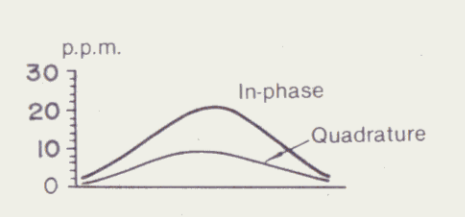
SCALE 1/10,000
0 330 660 1320 1/2 mile
0 100 200 400 Kilometre

AERODAT LIMITED	DATE: June 1984
	N.T.S. No: 105 J
	MAP No: 4

Raymond P. ...



- EM Anomaly A, in-phase amplitude 7 p.p.m.
Conductivity thickness range 2 (see code)
Bird elevation 31 metres
- Interpreted bedrock conductor axis
- Possible bedrock conductor axis



CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

AIRBORNE ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
PROFILES - 945 Hz (coaxial)
WITH INTERPRETATION

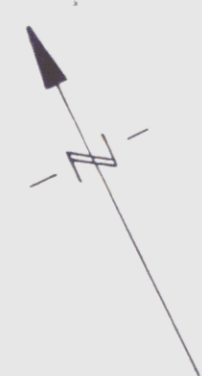
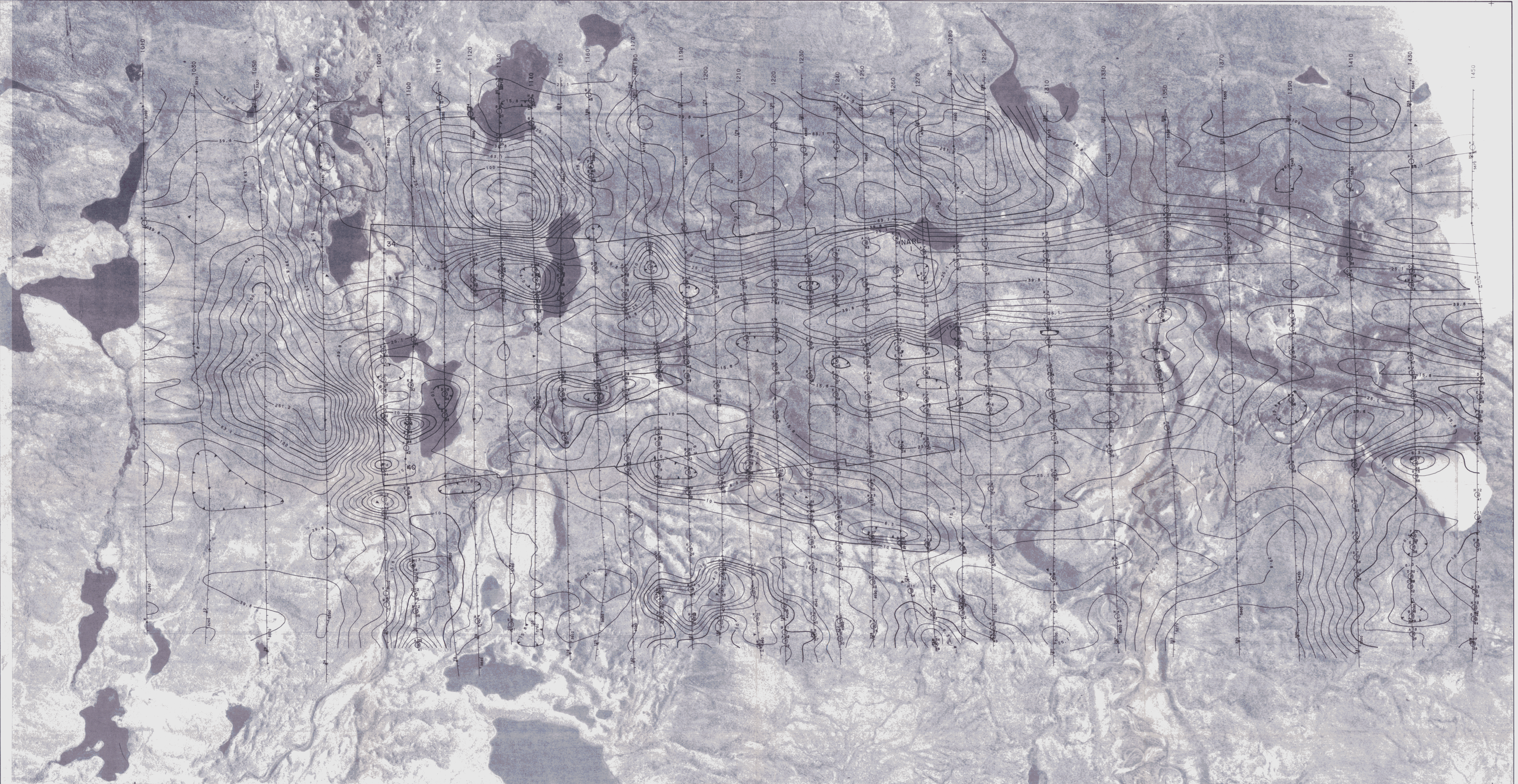
OTTER CREEK **091583**
 YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE 1/10,000

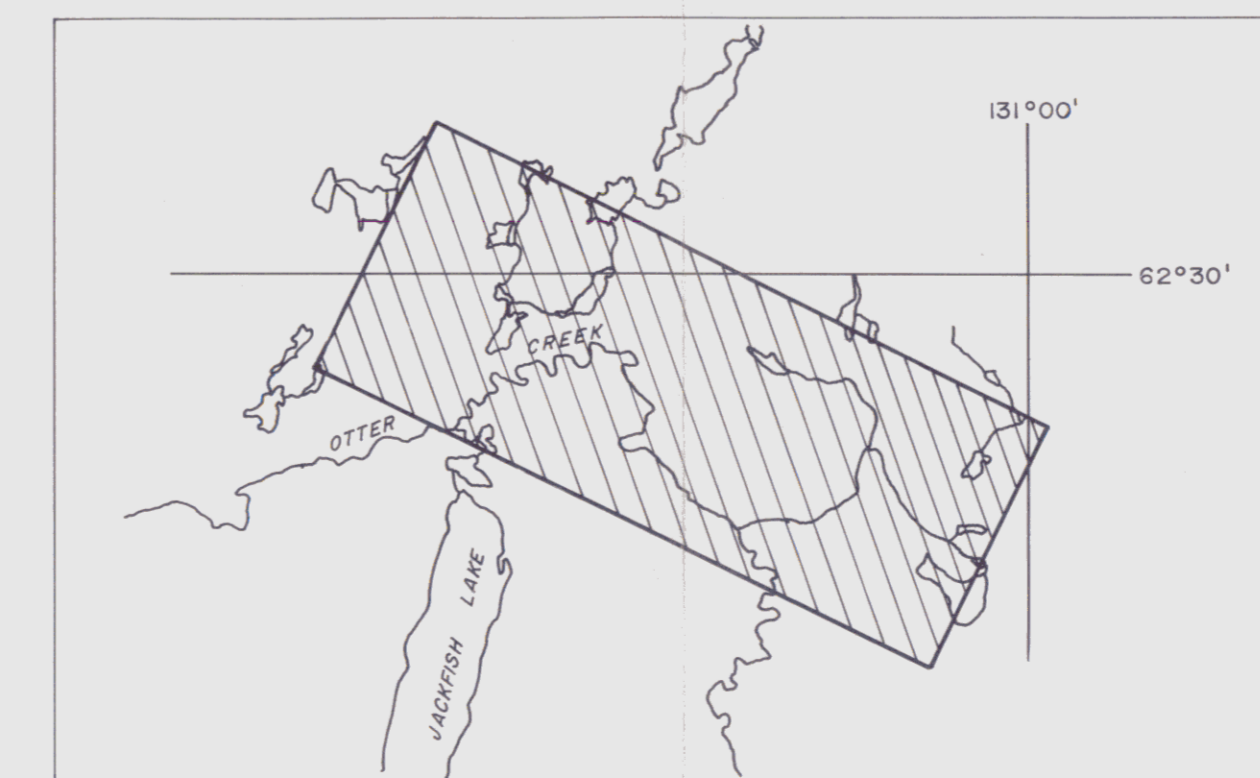
0 330 660 1320 1/2 mile
 0 100 200 400 800 Kilometre

AERODAT LIMITED	DATE: June 1984
	N.T.S. No: 105 J
	MAP No: 5

Henry PA JB425

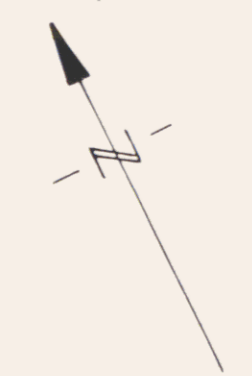
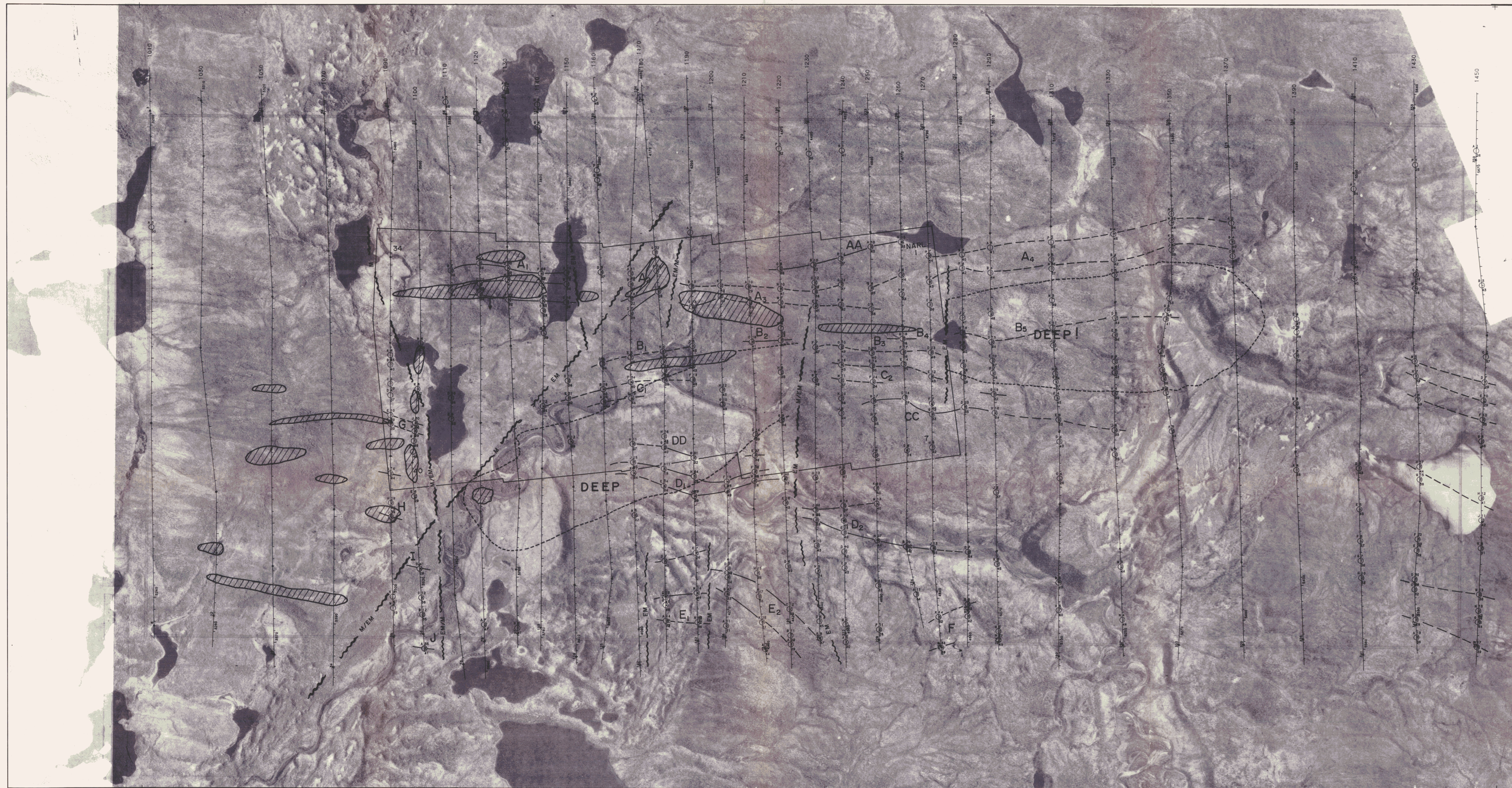


LOGARITHMIC CONTOUR INTERVAL
 Units = ohm-m
 (calculation based on 4175 Hz coplanar response)



CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.	
APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOURS	
OTTER CREEK 091583 YUKON TERRITORY	
SCALE 1/10,000 0 320 640 960 1280 1600 1920 2240 2560 2880 3200 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 Kilometre	
AERODAT LIMITED	DATE: June 1984
	N.T.S. No: 105J
	MAP No: 6

Handwritten signature J8425



MAGNETIC INTERPRETATION

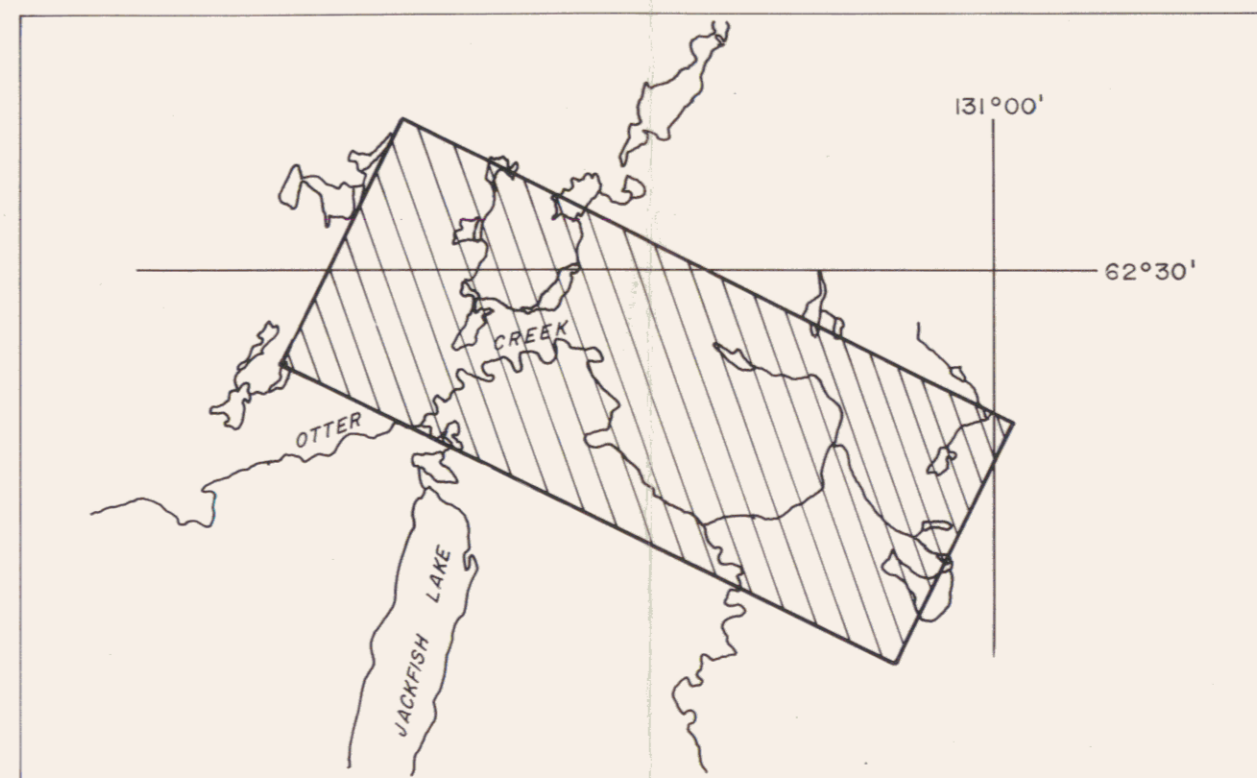
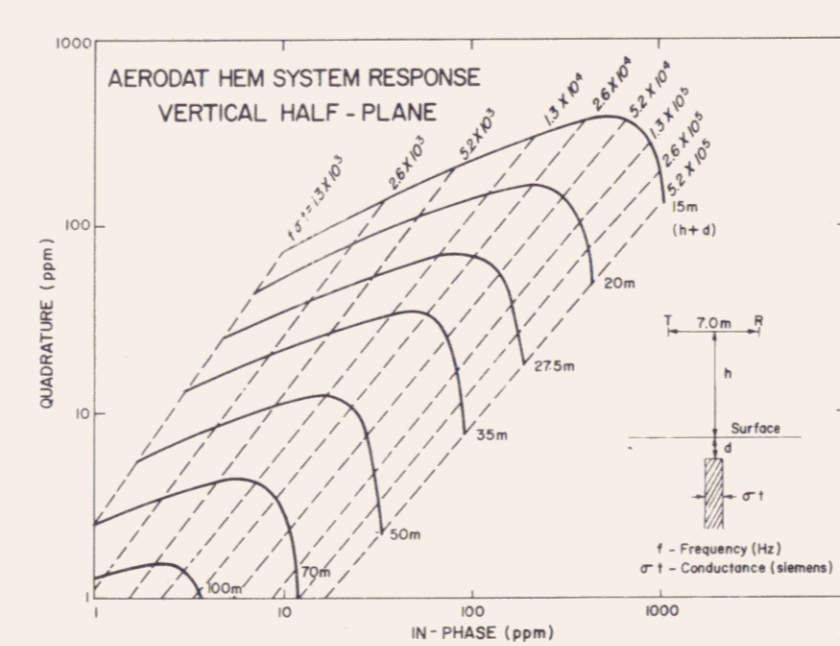
- Local Magnetic Features
- Larger Magnetic Domains
- Fault

- EM anomaly A: response amplitude 7.0 p.p.m.
- Conductivity thickness range 2 (see code)
- Bird elevation 31 metres
- Interpreted bedrock conductor axis
- Probable bedrock conductor axis
- Fault

- EM RESPONSE**
Conductivity thickness in mhos
- ⊙ 60-120
 - ⊙ 30-60
 - ⊙ 15-30
 - ⊙ 8-15
 - ⊙ 4-8
 - ⊙ 2-4
 - ⊙ 1-2
 - 0-1

Horizontal control
Average bird height
Line spacing

Based on photo layout
30 metres
250,500 metres



CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

GEOPHYSICAL SYNTHESIS
HELICOPTER EM, MAGNETIC SURVEY

OTTER CREEK 091588
YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE 1/10,000
0 330 660 1320 1/2 mile
0 100 200 500 1 Kilometre

DATE: June 1984
N.T.S. No: 105 J
MAP No: 7

AERODAT LIMITED

Kevin R. ... JB425