1987 GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

TITLE:	High River/Quillo Property
CLAIMS:	High River/Quillo KETZA 21-102 KET 1-4 HR 1-14
AUTHORS:	A.H. Watts G. Podolsky C.J. Hodgson
DATE:	August 7, 1987
COMMODITY:	Au
LOCATION:	
- Area	Central Yukon
- Mining District	Watson Lake
- Co-ordinates	Latitude 61°33' Longitude 132°18'
- NTS	105 F/9
OWNER:	Canamax Resources Inc.
OPERATOR:	Canamax Resources Inc.

RECEIVED
21 SEP 1987
MINING RECORDER
WATSON LAKE, Y.T.
OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL MANAGER
MINERAL RIGHTS
SEP 29 1987
WHITEHORSE
YUKON TERRITORY

091767

CANAMAX VANCOUVER OFFICE

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act and is allowed as representation work in the amount of $ 18,250.00

D.A. Edmond

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I - SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATION OF AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY BY A.H. WATTS

SUMMARY..... 1

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS..... 2

INTRODUCTION..... 3
- Location and Access..... 3
- Claims 3

GEOLOGY..... 4
- Regional..... 4
- Property..... 4

MINERALIZATION..... 5

INTERPRETATION OF AIRBORNE SURVEY..... 6
- Aeromagnetics..... 6
- Electromagnetics..... 7

APPENDICES

Appendix I Statement of Costs and Application of Assessment Work including Invoices

Appendix II Statement of Qualifications

FIGURES

Figure 1. Location Map.....After Page 2

Figure 2. Claim Map.....In Pocket

PART II
REPORT ON COMBINED HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC, ELECTROMAGNETIC AND VLF SURVEY, KETZA RIVER PROPERTY, YUKON BY G. PODOLSKY

(Under Separate Cover)

INTRODUCTION..... 1-1

SURVEY AREA LOCATION..... 2-1

AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT..... 3-1

DATA PRESENTATION..... 4-1

INTERPRETATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS..... 5-1

APPENDICES

Appendix I General Interpretive Considerations

Appendix II Anomaly List

Appendix III Certificate of Qualifications

SUMMARY

In March, 1987, Aerodat Limited of Malton, Ontario flew a helicopter-borne electromagnetic and magnetic survey over several blocks of claims, owned by Canamax Resources Inc., in the Ross/Ketza River area of the Yukon.

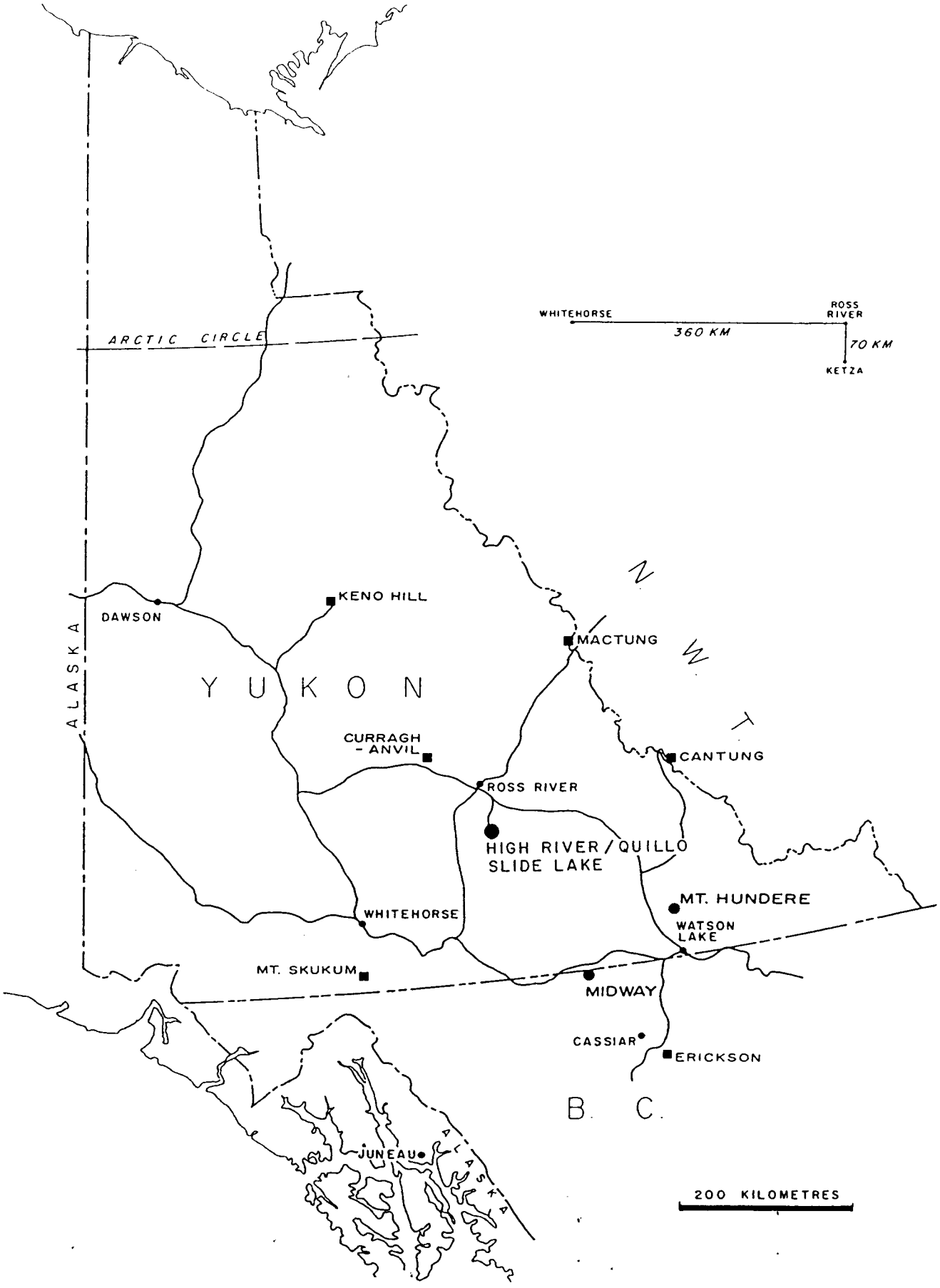
The prime objective of the survey was to detect and delineate pyrrhotite-rich massive-sulphide mantos, known to carry economic gold mineralization on the adjacent Ketza River Property. A secondary objective of the survey was the delineation of stratagraphic and structural boundaries.

A number of magnetic conductors were detected by the survey and the probability that these relate to massive-sulphide mineralization is considered high. Detailed ground geophysical follow-up utilizing the magnetic method is recommended.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The airborne survey adequately fulfilled the dual purpose of defining a number of specific target areas bearing massive-sulphide potential, plus outlining major stratigraphic and structural boundaries.

With regard to the primary purpose of massive-sulphide detection, Zones KN1 (North Block) and KS6 (South Block) warrant highest priority. Detailed ground magnetics is the recommended method for follow-up because of its portability and relative immunity to terrain effects.



CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

HIGH RIVER / QUILLO – SLIDE LAKE PROPERTIES

LOCATION

FIG. 1

INTRODUCTION

This report describes results of an airborne magnetic, electromagnetic and VLF survey conducted on behalf of Canamax Resources Inc. by Aerodat Ltd. in March, 1987.

Location and Access

The area is located approximately 50 kilometres south of Ross River, Yukon at the headwaters of the Ketza River. Access is by 2-wheel-drive road to the Ketza Mine and by 4-wheel-drive to the various claim blocks north and south from the mine. Helicopter access is necessary locally.

Claims

High River/Quillo:

Claim Name	Record Date	Expiry Date
KETZA 21- 29	YA72402 - YA72410	April 23, 1988
KETZA 30- 34	YA72411 - YA72415	April 23, 1990
KETZA 35	YA72416	April 23, 1989
KETZA 36	YA72417	April 23, 1988
KETZA 37 Fr	YA72418	April 23, 1988
KETZA 38	YA72419	April 23, 1988
KETZA 39 Fr	YA72420	April 23, 1988
KETZA 40	YA72421	April 23, 1988
KETZA 41 Fr	YA72422	April 23, 1988
KETZA 42- 78	YA72423 - YA72459	April 23, 1988
KETZA 79- 86	YA72460 - YA72467	April 23, 1989
KETZA 87- 96	YA72468 - YA72477	April 23, 1988
KETZA 97- 98	YA72478 - YA72479	April 23, 1989
KETZA 99-102	YA72480 - YA72483	April 23, 1988
HR 1-14	YA90385 - YA90398	April 23, 1988
KET 1-4	YA90381 - YA90384	April 23, 1988

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The survey area lies within the Cassiar carbonate platform at the eastern end of the Ketza-Seagull Arch. The Ketza-Seagull Arch is an area of domal uplift 45 kilometres long and 15 kilometres wide, and underlain by Late Proterozoic to Triassic clastic, carbonate and volcanic rocks. The arch is probably related to one or more Cretaceous intrusions. The Ketza-Seagull Arch contains numerous occurrences of base metals, arsenic, silver and gold which form two clusters - one at the headwaters of the Ketza River and one at Seagull Creek.

Property Geology

The Slide Lake and High River/Quillo Properties are underlain by sedimentary rocks ranging in age from Upper Proterozoic to Upper Cambrian. Proterozoic green-gray phyllite is exposed to the southwest and successively overlain by Lower Cambrian phyllite and gray limestone or its dolomitized equivalent. Upper Cambrian black shale and calcareous phyllite overlie the carbonate, occurring predominantly to the north.

The rocks are cut by north-to-northwest-trending faults which are possibly related to mineralization.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization consists of quartz-sulphide and oxide veins or replacement bodies. Sulphides consist of pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Zones of possibly significant gold mineralization on the properties in question are clustered along a north-northwest-trending zone along the eastern portion of the Slide Lake Property and the western portion of Ketza 1-20 claims of the High River/Quillo Property.

INTERPRETATION OF AIRBORNE RESULTS

Aeromagnetics

1. North Block

A high amplitude pyramid-shaped response on the Slide Lake/Ketza River Property boundary is the most significant magnetic feature detected on this block. This anomaly lies at the northern extremity of a suspected intrusive which is thought to underlie much of the central portion of the adjacent Ketza River Property, also under active exploration and development by Canamax. This magnetic feature, as such, provides a prime target for sulphide-manto-related gold mineralization in the area. The rest of the magnetic contour map is noticeably subdued, especially over the remainder of the Slide Lake Property.

2. South Block

The magnetic pattern across much of the Ketza South Block is, as the Slide Lake Property above, subdued. Most significant magnetic activity occurs off the claims covered by this report. An exception is the bulls-eye anomaly located in the southwest corner of the HR group of claims. This feature appears to be part of a longer and narrower trend striking south-southeast off the claim group. It is interpreted to be near surface, unlike other weaker, broader features in the vicinity of the HR/Ketza claim group which are suggested as being basement related, i.e. depth to source greater than 150 metres.

A second magnetic zone of interest is the response located on the west boundary of the KET claim group. This area apparently contains several magnetite/pyhrrotite skarn showings.

Electromagnetics

1. North Block

The North Block is characterized by an abundance of strike-extensive conductors, most of which can be attributed to graphitic shale previously mapped in outcrop. Zone KN1 is the exception in that it locates directly over a zone of intense magnetic activity (see above). The EM response at fid.106 on Line 20290 (Zone KN9) also coincides with a discrete magnetic response. Although it forms part of a broader trend, probably shale-derived, this area deserves a detailed ground check.

2. South Block

Although a number of strong conductors are noted on the pertinent claim groups within this survey block, i.e. Zones KS2, KS3 and KS 4, most of these can be explained by outcropping graphitic shale. An exception is the southeast-trending conductor along the western edge of Zone KS6. This feature is approximately coincident with the aeromagnetic linear, mentioned previously, and a massive sulphide source is probable. Other conductors contained within Zone KS6, although exhibiting negligible magnetic response, do not produce the equivalent amplitude of EM response and the sharp leading-edge, profile-shape typical of shale conductors in the area. These conductors should also receive attention when following up the Zone KS6 magnetic conductor.

C.J. Hodgson

STATEMENT OF COSTS

High River/Quillo

190 Km Combined Helicopter-borne Magnetic
Electromagnetic & VLF Survey
March 1-30, 1987

Aerodat Limited
3883 Nassau Drive
Mississauga, Ontario

190 Km @ $75/Km	Inv. #18 - 8651-0333	$14,250.00
Mobilization	Inv. #18 - 8651-0333	2,598.00

March & July

Supervision & Report Preparation

A.H. Watts, Geophysicist 4.5 days @ $250	1,125.00
	$17,973.00

One (1) year KETZA 21-102, KET 1-4, HR 1-14.

CJ Hodgson

AERODAT LIMITED

3883 NASHUA DRIVE • MISSISSAUGA • ONTARIO • CANADA • L4V 1R3
Telephone: (416) 671-2446 Telex: 06-968872 Cable: Canaerodat Toronto

Invoice No: 18-8651-0333
Date: July 8, 1987

Canamax Resources Inc.
601 - 535 Thurlow Street
Vancouver, B. C.
V6E 3I6

In Account with:

Aerodat Limited
3883 Nashua Drive
Mississauga, Ontario
L4V 1R3

RE: Airborne Geophysical Survey - Yukon, Northwest Territories

Pursuant to paragraph 15 (c) Schedule A of the Agreement between Canamax Resources Inc. and Aerodat Limited dated November 19, 1987.

Mobilization/demobilization (Yukon & Northwest Territories	$12,000.00
Total survey charges 866 km @ $75.00/line km	$64,950.00
Recompilation of previous acquired data	$ 4,500.00
	$81,450.00
Previously billed and paid	$54,190.00
Amount Now Due	$27,260.00

CANAMAX RESOURCES J8651

Pass Peak	165 km
Ketza Area	430 km
Mosher Lake	135 km
Clan Lake	136 km
	866 km

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Anthony Haywood Watts, certify that:

1. I reside at 27 Glen Crescent, Thornhill, Ontario

2. I hold a B.Sc., majoring in Geology and Chemistry, from Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa, where I graduated in 1972.

3. I have been continuously employed as a geophysicist since 1973 and have worked for Canamax Resources Inc. (previously Amax Minerals Exploration) since 1978.

4. I have been an active member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists since 1975, and sit on the Society's Geophysical Activity Committee as a representative of the mineral industry.

5. The accompanying report was prepared from an intimate knowledge of the project.

CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

HIGH RIVER/QUILLO – SLIDE LAKE PROPERTIES

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT — YUKON TERRITORY

CLAIM MAP

1314

SCALE 2 0 2 KILOMETRES
0 MILES
1 : 50,000

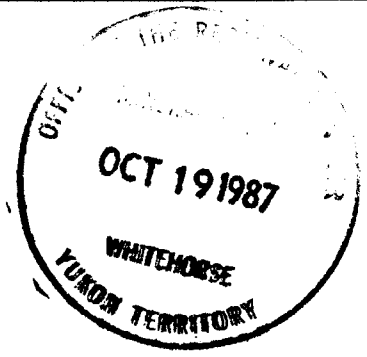
After Indian and Northern Affairs, Mineral Rights Maps 105F8 and 105F9, modified.

To accompany Part I – 1987 Geophysical Assessment Report by: A.H. Watts, G. Podolsky and C.J. Hodgson. Vancouver —

N.T.S. Ref. 105 F 9

FIG. 2

09 / 79



1987 GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

TITLE:	High River/Quillo and Slide Lake Properties
CLAIMS:	High River/Quillo KON 240-245 Slide Lake KON 246-261
AUTHORS:	A.H. Watts G. Podolsky C.J. Hodgson
DATE:	August 7, 1987
COMMODITY:	Au
LOCATION:	
- Area	Central Yukon
- Mining District	Watson Lake
- Co-ordinates	Latitude 61°33' Longitude 132°18'
- NTS	105 F/10
OWNER:	Canamax Resources Inc.
OPERATOR:	Canamax Resources Inc.



091767

CANAMAX VANCOUVER OFFICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I - SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATION OF AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY BY A.H. WATTS

SUMMARY..... 1

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS..... 2

INTRODUCTION..... 3
- Location and Access..... 3
- Claims 3

GEOLOGY..... 4
- Regional..... 4
- Property..... 4

MINERALIZATION..... 5

INTERPRETATION OF AIRBORNE SURVEY..... 6
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- Electromagnetics..... 7

APPENDICES

Appendix I Statement of Costs and Application of Assessment Work including Invoices

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FIGURES

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(Under Separate Cover)

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A number of magnetic conductors were detected by the survey and the probability that these relate to massive-sulphide mineralization is considered high. Detailed ground geophysical follow-up utilizing the magnetic method is recommended.

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The airborne survey adequately fulfilled the dual purpose of defining a number of specific target areas bearing massive-sulphide potential, plus outlining major stratigraphic and structural boundaries.

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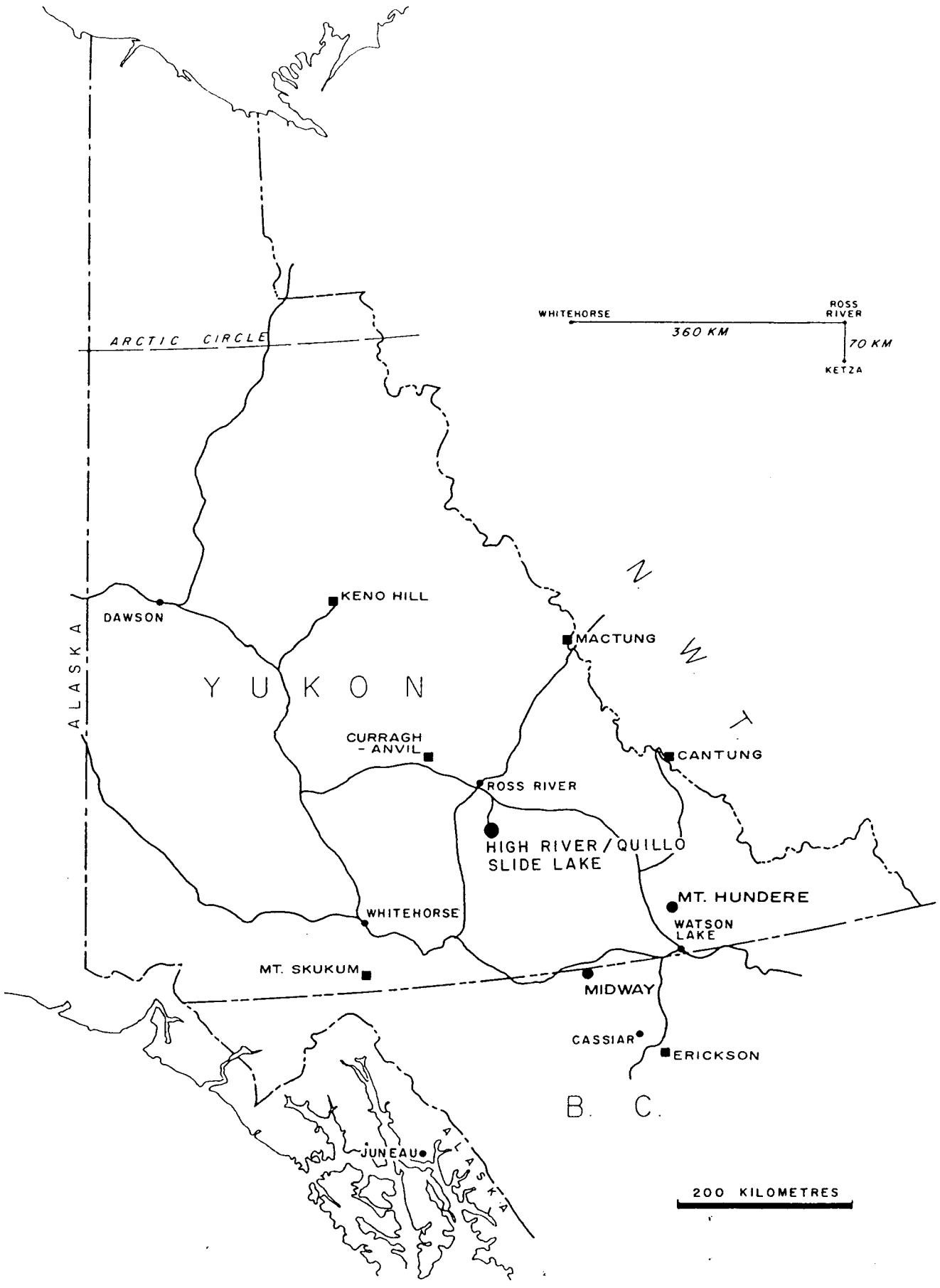

CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

HIGH RIVER / QUILLO – SLIDE LAKE PROPERTIES

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This report describes results of an airborne magnetic, electromagnetic and VLF survey conducted on behalf of Canamax Resources Inc. by Aerodat Ltd. in March, 1987.

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The area is located approximately 50 kilometres south of Ross River, Yukon at the headwaters of the Ketza River. Access is by 2-wheel-drive road to the Ketza Mine and by 4-wheel-drive to the various claim blocks north and south from the mine. Helicopter access is necessary locally.

Claims

Slide Lake:

Claim Name	Record Date	Expiry Date
KON 148-153	YA90839 - YA90844	April 14, 1989
KON 166-173	YA90857 - YA90864	April 14, 1989
KON 175	YA90866	April 14, 1990
KON 177-185	YA90868 - YA90876	April 14, 1990
KON 186-193	YA90877 - YA90884	April 14, 1989
KON 194-239	YA90885 - YA90920	April 14, 1990
KON 246-261	YA99325 - YA99340	Sept. 22, 1987*
High River/Quillo		
KON 240-245	YA99319 - YA99324	Sept. 22, 1987*
KETZA 1-20	YA72382 - YA72401	April 23, 1988

*Prior to application of assessment work contained in this report.

GEOLOGY

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The survey area lies within the Cassiar carbonate platform at the eastern end of the Ketza-Seagull Arch. The Ketza-Seagull Arch is an area of domal uplift 45 kilometres long and 15 kilometres wide, and underlain by Late Proterozoic to Triassic clastic, carbonate and volcanic rocks. The arch is probably related to one or more Cretaceous intrusions. The Ketza-Seagull Arch contains numerous occurrences of base metals, arsenic, silver and gold which form two clusters - one at the headwaters of the Ketza River and one at Seagull Creek.

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C.J. Hodgson

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Slide Lake

124.8 Km Combined Helicopter-borne Magnetic
Electromagnetic & VLF Survey
March 1-30, 1987

Aerodat Limited
3883 Nassau Drive
Mississauga, Ontario

124.8 Km @ $75/Km	Inv. #18 - 8651-0333	$,9,360.00
Mobilization	Inv. #18 - 8651-0047	1,707.00

March & July

Supervision & Report Preparation

A.H. Watts, Geophysicist 2.9 days @ $250	725.00
	$11,792.00

Work applied to KON 246-261, 3-3/4 years, common dated to April 14, 1991.

High River/Quillo

52.2 Km Combined Helicopter-borne Magnetic
Electromagnetic & VLF Survey
March 1-30, 1987

Aerodat Limited
3883 Nassau Drive
Mississauga, Ontario

52.2 Km @ $75/Km	Inv. #18 - 8651-0333	$ 4,140.00
Mobilization	Inv. #18 - 8651-0333	815.00

March & July

Supervision & Report Preparation

A.H. Watts, Geophysicist 1.5 days @ $250	375.00
	$ 5,330.00

Work applied on KON 240-245, 3-3/4 years, common dated to April 23, 1991.

GJ Hodgson

AERODAT LIMITED

3883 NASHUA DRIVE • MISSISSAUGA • ONTARIO • CANADA • L4V 1R3
Telephone: (416) 671-2446 Telex: 06-968872 Cable: Canaerodat Toronto

Invoice No: 18-8651-0333
Date: July 8, 1987

Canamax Resources Inc.
601 - 535 Thurlow Street
Vancouver, B. C.
V6E 3I6

In Account with:

Aerodat Limited
3883 Nashua Drive
Mississauga, Ontario
L4V 1R3

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Pursuant to paragraph 15 (c) Schedule A of the Agreement between Canamax Resources Inc. and Aerodat Limited dated November 19, 1987.

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Recompilation of previous acquired data	$ 4,500.00
	$81,450.00
Previously billed and paid	$54,190.00
Amount Now Due	$27,260.00

CANAMAX RESOURCES J8651

Pass Peak	165 km
Ketza Area	430 km
Mosher Lake	135 km
Clan Lake	136 km
	866 km

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Anthony Haywood Watts, certify that:

1. I reside at 27 Glen Crescent, Thornhill, Ontario

2. I hold a B.Sc., majoring in Geology and Chemistry, from Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa, where I graduated in 1972.

3. I have been continuously employed as a geophysicist since 1973 and have worked for Canamax Resources Inc. (previously Amax Minerals Exploration) since 1978.

4. I have been an active member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists since 1975, and sit on the Society's Geophysical Activity Committee as a representative of the mineral industry.

5. The accompanying report was prepared from an intimate knowledge of the project.



CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

HIGH RIVER / QUILLO – SLIDE LAKE PROPERTIES

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT — YUKON TERRITORY

CLAIM MAP

1315

SCALE 2 0 2 KILOMETRES
0 MILES
1 : 50,000

After Indian and Northern Affairs, Mineral Rights Maps 105F8 and 105F9, modified.

To accompany Part I – 1987 Geophysical Assessment Report by: A. H. Watts, G. Podolsky and C. J. Hodgson. Vancouver —

N. T. S. Ref. 105 F 9

FIG. 2

091767

RECEIVED
14 SEP 1987
MINING RECORDER
WATSON LAKE, Y.T.
I.A. & N.D.

091767

REPORT ON COMBINED HELICOPTER BORNE MAGNETIC, ELECTROMAGNETIC AND VLF SURVEY KETZA RIVER PROPERTY YUKON TERRITORY

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL MANAGER
MINERAL RIGHTS
SEP 29 1987
WHITEHORSE
YUKON TERRITORY

for
CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.
by
AERODAT LIMITED

June 30, 1987

J8651.KR

G. Podolsky
P. Eng.

091767

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page No.
1.	INTRODUCTION	1-1
2.	SURVEY AREA LOCATION	2-1
3.	AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT	
	3.1 Aircraft	3-1
	3.2 Equipment	3-1
	3.2.1 Electromagnetic System	3-1
	3.2.2 VLF-EM System	3-1
	3.2.3 Magnetometer	3-1
	3.2.4 Magnetic Base Station	3-2
	3.2.5 Radar Altimeter	3-2
	3.2.6 Tracking Camera	3-2
	3.2.7 Analog Recorder	3-2
	3.2.8 Digital Recorder	3-3
4.	DATA PRESENTATION	
	4.1 Base Map	4-1
	4.2 Flight Path Map	4-1
	4.3 Airborne Survey Interpretation Map	4-1
	4.4 Electromagnetic Profiles	4-2
	4.5 Total Field Magnetic Contours	4-2
	4.6 Apparent Resistivity Contours	4-3
	4.7 VLF-EM Total Field Contours	4-3
5.	INTERPRETATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
	5.1 Geology	5-1
	5.2 Magnetics	5-2
	5.3 Electromagnetics	5-4
	5.4 VLF-EM Total Field	5-6
	5.5 Conclusions	5-7
	5.6 Recommendations	5-7

APPENDIX I - General Interpretive Considerations
APPENDIX II - Anomaly List
APPENDIX III - Certificate of Qualifications

LIST OF MAPS

(Scale 1:10,000)

MAPS: (As described under Section 13.I. of the Agreement)

I. BASE MAP;
showing topography and registration marks to co-ordinate system used.

II. FLIGHT PATH MAP;
showing flight lines, time marks, camera fiducials and manual fiducials.

III. AIRBORNE ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY INTERPRETATION MAP;
showing flight lines, fiducials conductor axes and anomaly peaks along with inphase amplitudes and conductivity thickness ranges for the 4600 Hz coaxial coil system.

IV. TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURS;
showing magnetic values contoured at 5 nanoTesla intervals, flight lines, fiducials and anomaly peaks.

V. APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOURS;
showing contoured resistivity values, flight lines, fiducials and anomaly peaks.

VI. AIRBORNE ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROFILES;
showing flight lines, fiducials, Inphase and Quadrature response for the:

(a) Two colour overlay of the High Frequency (4600 Hz) coaxial system and the Mid Frequency (4175 Hz) coplanar system

(c) Low Frequency (935 Hz) coaxial system

VII. VLF-EM TOTAL FIELD CONTOURS;
showing relative contours of the VLF Total Field response, flight lines, fiducials and anomaly peaks.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes an airborne geophysical survey carried out on behalf of Canamax Resources Inc. by Aerodat Limited. Equipment operated included a four frequency electromagnetic system, a high sensitivity cesium vapour magnetometer, a two frequency VLF-EM system, a strip film tracking camera and an altimeter. Electromagnetic, magnetic and altimeter data were recorded both in digital and analog form. Positioning data were recorded on film as well as being marked on the flight path map by the operator while in flight.

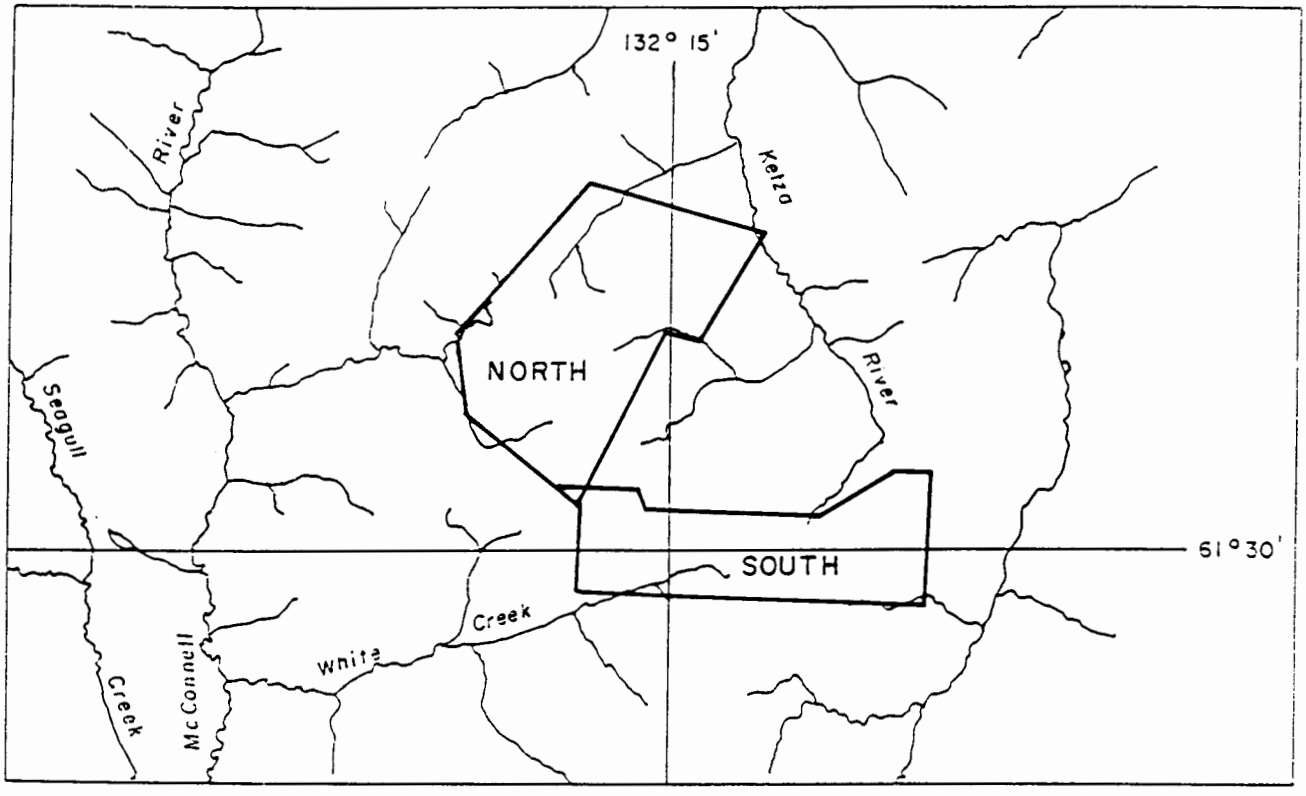
The survey area, comprising a block of ground in the Yukon Territory and situated about 52 kilometres south east of Ross River, was flown during March 14th to March 20th, 1987. The area actually comprised two contiguous survey blocks that partially enclosed previous airborne surveys. Five flights were required to complete the survey with flight lines oriented at an Azimuth of 053-233 degrees for the northern part and 090-270 for the southern section. All lines were flown at a nominal spacing of 200 metres. Coverage and data quality were considered to be well within the specifications described in the contract.

The purpose of the survey was to record airborne geophysical data over ground that is of interest to Canamax Resources Inc.

A total of 430 kilometres of the recorded data were compiled in map form and are presented as part of this report according to specifications outlined by Canamax Resources Inc.

2. SURVEY AREA LOCATION

The survey area is depicted on the index map shown below. It is centred at Latitude 61 degrees 32 minutes north, Longitude 132 degrees 16 minutes west, in the Pelly Mountain range approximately 52 kilometres south east of Ross River, Yukon Territory (NTS Reference Map Nos. 105 F/8,9). The area is accessed by float/ski plane from Ross River.



3. AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT

3.1 Aircraft

An Aerospatiale A-Star 350D helicopter, (C-GNSM), owned and operated by Lakeland Helicopters Limited, was used for the survey. Installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment was carried out by Aerodat. The survey aircraft was flown at a mean terrain clearance of 75 metres.

3.2 Equipment

3.2.1 Electromagnetic System

The electromagnetic system was an Aerodat 4-frequency system. Two vertical coaxial coil pairs were operated at 935 Hz and 4600 Hz and two horizontal coplanar coil pairs at 4175 Hz and 33.9 kHz. The transmitter-receiver separation was 7 metres. Inphase and quadrature signals were measured simultaneously for the four frequencies with a time constant of 0.1 seconds. The electromagnetic bird was towed 45 metres below the transmitter.

3.2.2 VLF-EM System

The VLF-EM System was a Herz Totem 2A. This instrument measures the total field and quadrature components of two selected transmitters, preferably

oriented at right angles to one another. The sensor was towed in a bird 12 metres below the helicopter. The transmitters monitored were Jim Creek, Washington broadcasting at 24.8 kHz for the Line station and Annapolis, Maryland broadcasting at 21.4 kHz for the Orthogonal station.

3.2.3 Magnetometer

The magnetometer employed a Scintrex Model VIW-2321 H8 cesium, optically pumped magnetometer sensor. The sensitivity of this instrument was 0.1 nanoTeslas at a 0.2 second sampling rate. The sensor was towed in a bird 27 metres below the helicopter.

3.2.4 Magnetic Base Station

An IFG-2 proton precession magnetometer was operated at the base of operations to record diurnal variations of the earth's magnetic field. The clock of the base station was synchronized with that of the airborne system to facilitate later correlation.

3.2.5 Radar Altimeter

A Hoffman HRA-100 radar altimeter was used to record terrain clearance. The output from the instrument is a

linear function of altitude for maximum accuracy.

3.2.6 Tracking Camera

A Panasonic video tracking camera was used to record flight path on VHS video tape. The camera was operated in continuous mode and the fiducial numbers and time marks for cross reference to the analog and digital data were encoded on the video tape.

3.2.7 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:

Channel	Input	Scale
ALT	Altimeter (150 m at top of chart)	3 m/mm
CXI1	Low Frequency Inphase	2.5 ppm/mm
CXQ1	Low Frequency Quadrature	2.5 ppm/mm
CXI2	High Frequency Inphase	2.5 ppm/mm
CXQ2	High Frequency Quadrature	2.5 ppm/mm
CPI1	Mid Frequency Inphase	10 ppm/mm
CPQ1	Mid Frequency Quadrature	10 ppm/mm

Channel	Input	Scale
CPI2	33 kiloHerz Inphase	20 ppm/mm
CPQ2	33 kiloHerz Quadrature	20 ppm/mm
VLT	VLF-EM Total Field, Line	2.5 %/mm
VLQ	VLF-EM Quadrature, Line	2.5 %/mm
VOT	VLF-EM Total Field, Ortho	2.5 %/mm
VOQ	VLF-EM Quadrature, Ortho	2.5 %/mm
MAGF	Magnetometer, fine	2.5 nT/mm
MAGC	Magnetometer, coarse	25 nT/mm
PWRL	Power Line Indicator	

3.2.8 Digital Recorder

A DGR33 data system recorded the survey on magnetic tape. Information recorded was as follows:

Equipment	Recording Interval
EM system	0.1 seconds
VLF-EM	0.5 seconds
Magnetometer	0.25 seconds
Altimeter	0.5 seconds
Power Line Monitor	0.5 seconds

4. DATA PRESENTATION

4.1 Base Map

A topographic base at a scale of 1:10,000 was prepared from a topographic map, on an unscreened mylar base, with registration marks corresponding to major latitudes and longitudes in degrees and minutes.

4.2 Flight Path Map

The flight path was derived from a combination of the navigators manual "picks" that were marked on the topographic flight line map and points picked from the record of the flight path taken by the video tracking camera. In rugged or mountainous terrain where line-of-sight electronic navigation and flight path recovery systems are not practical, this method is the only means available to establish flight path. Depending on the quality of the air photos and the photomosaic, the degree and density to which points can be recovered, the rugged nature of the terrain and the quality of the navigation, this method may show errors of greater than 30 metres in the location of anomalies on the topographic map with respect to their true position on the ground. The flight path is presented on a mylar overlay of the base map, with camera time marks and navigator's manual fiducials for cross reference to both the analog and digital data.

4.3 Airborne Electromagnetic Survey Interpretation Map

An interpretation map was prepared showing peak locations of anomalies and conductivity thickness ranges along with the Inphase amplitudes (computed from the 4600 Hz coaxial response) and conductor axes. The data are presented on a mylar copy of the topographic base map.

4.4 Electromagnetic Profile Maps

The electromagnetic data were recorded digitally at a sample rate of 10 per second with a time constant of 0.1 seconds. A two stage digital filtering process was carried out to reject major sferic events and to reduce system noise.

Local sferic activity can produce sharp, large amplitude events that cannot be removed by conventional filtering procedures. Smoothing or stacking will reduce their amplitude but leave a broader residual response that can be confused with geological phenomena. To avoid this possibility, a computer algorithm searches out and rejects the major sferic events. The signal to noise ratio was further enhanced by the application of a low pass digital filter. It has zero phase shift which prevents any lag or peak displacement from occurring, and it suppresses only variations with a wavelength less than about 0.25 seconds. This low effective time constant

permits maximum profile shape resolution.

Following the filtering process, a base level correction was made. The correction applied is a linear function of time that ensures the corrected amplitude of the various inphase and quadrature components is zero when no conductive or permeable source is present. The filtered and levelled data were used in the interpretation of the electromagnetics and are presented in profile map form.

The anomalous responses of the 4600, 945, and 4175 Hz coaxial and coplanar coil configurations were plotted on mylar overlays of the topographic base map.

4.5 Total Field Magnetic Contours

The aeromagnetic data were corrected for diurnal variations by adjustment with the digitally recorded base station magnetic values. No correction for regional variation was applied. The corrected profile data were interpolated onto a regular grid at a 25 metre true scale interval using a cubic spline technique. The grid provided the basis for threading the presented contours at a 5 nanoTesla interval.

The contoured aeromagnetic data have been presented on a mylar copy of the topographic base map.

4.6 Apparent Resistivity Contours

The electromagnetic information was processed to yield a map of the apparent resistivity of the ground.

The approach taken in computing apparent resistivity was to assume a model of a 200 metre thick conductive layer (i.e., effectively a half space) over a resistive bedrock. The computer then generated, from nomograms for this model, the resistivity that would be consistent with the bird elevation and recorded amplitude for the coaxial frequency pair used. The apparent resistivity profile data were interpolated onto a regular grid at a 25 metres true scale interval using a cubic spline technique.

The contoured apparent resistivity data were presented on a mylar copy of the topographic base map with the flight path and electromagnetic anomaly information.

4.7 VLF-EM Total Field Contours

The VLF-EM signals from NLK, Jim Creek, Washington, and NSS, Annapolis, Maryland, broadcasting at 24.8 and 21.4 kHz respectively, were compiled in contour map form and presented on mylar copies of the topographic base map.

5. INTERPRETATION

5.1 Geology

No geologic data were supplied to Aerodat by Canamax Resources Inc. and no other source of published data was available to the writer. Also, types of targets sought have not been discussed or identified by Canamax although it is generally assumed that the primary interest is in gold mineralization.

The Ketza North and Ketza South survey blocks enclose areas flown previously and identified as the Ketza and Iona surveys. A report was prepared and submitted on both these surveys by this writer in November, 1985. In reviewing his observations and comments expressed in these reports, the writer has concluded that they are equally applicable to the current surveys, more so with respect to the Apparent Resistivity and VLF data sets. For purposes of brevity, these comments will not be repeated here in view of the fact that no criticism, constructive or otherwise, was received from the client's exploration staff regarding the observations submitted in the 1985 report. Considering the client's reported success in the area, this lack of communication is understandable.

Unfortunately there was no opportunity to correlate these latest data with the previous results in terms of individual conductive areas. However, the writer has examined the magnetic and resistivity maps of the amalgamated data from all four surveys and considers these to be of excellent quality, presenting a very comprehensive picture of the area.

5.2 Magnetics

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

The sensitivity of 0.1 nT allows for the mapping of very small inflections in the magnetic field, resulting in a contour map that is comparable in quality to ground data. Both the fine and coarse magnetic traces were recorded on the magnetic charts.

As both the Ketza North and the Ketza South surveys are adjuncts to the 1985 Ketza and Iona surveys, as such, they must be regarded as extensions of these surveys, certainly from the standpoint of the magnetic interpretation.

The Ketza North survey added a fairly strong anomaly to the magnetic picture in the north east corner of the area (east end of Line 20230) and essentially "closed off" the large magnetic anomaly (intrusive?) in the west central part of the area with the magnetic anomaly centred on Line 20230, fiducial 373. The north eastern anomaly, characteristic of a small mafic intrusive plug, appears to be the highest amplitude magnetic peak within the entire area of the four survey blocks, some 470 nanoTeslas (nT) above the local background level. Average background over the Ketza North survey is about 58,280 nT and increases to 58,375 for the south block. The rest of the Ketza North area is exceptionally flat, magnetically.

The Ketza South survey mapped a series of small, low amplitude magnetic highs in the south west and toward the south east corners of the general Ketza area. These magnetic peaks appear to have some spatial relationship to the edges of the conductive sheet(s) and may represent alteration of the iron minerals (hematite or limonite), by heat generated from forest fires or lightning, to magnetite. This phenomenon has often been observed and effectively used in coal exploration.

Due to the rather low magnetic relief and general lack of detail, structures are not well defined.

5.3 Electromagnetics

The electromagnetic data was first checked by a line-by-line examination of the analog records. Record quality was good with little or no sferic interference. Instrument and system noise levels were well within specifications and any such noise was readily removed by an appropriate smoothing filter. Geologic noise, in the form of surficial conductors, may be present on the higher frequency responses but overburden conductance is much too low for this to be a significant factor.

Anomalies were picked off the analog traces of the low and high frequency coaxial responses and then validated on the coplanar profile data. These selections were then checked with a proprietary computerized selection program which can be adjusted for ambient and instrumental noise. The data were then edited and re-plotted on a copy of the profile map. This procedure ensured that every anomalous response spotted on the analog data was plotted on the final map and allowed for the rejection - or inclusion if warranted - of obvious surficial conductors.

Each conductor or group of conductors was evaluated on the bases of magnetic (and lithologic, where applicable) correlations apparent on the analog data and man made or surficial features not obvious on the analog charts.

RESULTS: In all, sixteen separate Conductive Zones and Conductive Areas have been outlined on the Interpretation map nine for Ketza North and seven for Ketza South. These may all fall into the category of "flat lying conductive sheets locally truncated by the rough terrain" as described in the previous report on the Ketza area. Again, the Apparent Resistivity map provides a more realistic picture of conductivity distribution than does the profile map - or the Interpretation map for that matter - as the calculated conductance values are theoretically height (and therefore, amplitude) independent.

Two additional observations may be relevant to the interpretation of these data:

i) The conductors associated with the magnetic highs on the Ketza North sheet (i.e., KN-I, KN-II and KN-III) are not coincident with the magnetic peaks. This is very clear on the small, high amplitude magnetic 'plug' in the north east corner. Bands of electromagnetic highs, one from KN-II and

the most south easterly of KN-III, appear to envelope the magnetic anomaly. In fact, the band from KN-II coincides with the sharp magnetic low.

ii) The conductors that form the KS-I Conductive Zone (i.e., KS-Ia to KS-Id) and the KS-III zone appear to delimit the southern extension of the conductive sheet that extends into the Ketza North area. Conductive area KS-VII may be the eastern continuation of this sheet to the east of a resistivity 'horst' that extends north westerly into the Ketza and Iona blocks.

Conductances tend to be in the moderate to high range for all conductive zones and areas.

5.4 VLF-EM Total Field

The VLF data exhibit only minor correlation with either the electromagnetic or magnetic data. The north westerly lows in the east corner of the Ketza South block are in keeping with trends shown on the Ketza and Iona resistivity data but not apparent on the Ketza South resistivity map. Also note that the portion of the "intrusive" mass that extends onto the Ketza North block from the Ketza area appears as a VLF low.

5.5 Conclusions

The most coherent representation of the conductive zones or areas is given by a combination of the Apparent Resistivity and the Magnetic contour maps. The resistivity map is particularly good in that it is relatively elevation independent.

5.6 Recommendations

It is recommended that all geologic information should be compiled on a copy of the resistivity map (with topography superimposed). A re-interpretation of the electromagnetic data from the combined surveys of the four blocks, based on geology and magnetics, should be considered.

Ground follow-up could be restricted to magnetics and possibly pulse EM or induced polarization for penetration and definition of the stratabound conductors.

George Podolsky

for

AERODAT LIMITED



J8651.KR

June 30, 1987

APPENDIX I

GENERAL INTERPRETIVE CONSIDERATIONS

Electromagnetic

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

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 electrical conductivity, magnetic susceptibility and its size and shape; the "geometrical" property of the response is largely a function of the conductor's 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 inphase to quadrature ratio and a large phase shift a low ratio. This relationship is shown quantitatively for a non-magnetic vertical half-plane model on the accompanying phasor diagram. Other physical models will show the same trend but different quantitative relationships.

The phasor diagram for the vertical half-plane model, as presented, is for the coaxial coil configuration with the amplitudes in parts per million (ppm) of the primary field as measured at the response peak over the conductor. To assist the interpretation of the survey results the computer is used to identify the apparent conductance and depth at selected anomalies. The results of this calculation are presented in table form in Appendix II and the conductance and inphase amplitude are presented in symbolized form on the map presentation.

The conductance and depth values as presented 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, may be strongly magnetic, 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 is the

depth estimate, but both should be considered as relative rather than absolute guides to the anomaly's 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 such ore minerals as sphalerite, cinnabar and stibnite, are good conductors; sulphides 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 consideration 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 decreased 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 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*.

Overburden anomalies often produce broad poorly defined anomaly profiles. In most cases, the response of the coplanar coils closely follows that of the coaxial coils with a relative amplitude ratio of 4*.

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 coils in the X, Y, Z configuration to measure the total field and vertical quadrature component of the polarization ellipse.

The relatively high frequency of VLF (15-25) kHz provides high response factors for bodies of low conductance. Relatively "disconnected" sulphide ores have been found to produce measureable 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 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

J8651 KETZA NORTH

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	AMPLITUDE (PPM) QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	CONDUCTOR DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
14	20010	A	0	7.1	6.6	0.9	10	51
14	20010	B	2	22.1	12.9	2.7	18	29
14	20010	C	1	20.6	17.9	1.6	12	31
14	20010	D	2	25.5	14.0	3.1	5	40
14	20010	E	3	13.8	4.5	5.2	0	62
14	20020	A	1	15.3	11.6	1.7	27	23
14	20020	B	0	13.4	20.4	0.6	16	21
14	20020	C	1	12.8	12.7	1.1	18	30
14	20030	A	0	5.7	7.1	0.5	16	41
14	20030	B	3	18.1	7.4	4.1	13	41
14	20030	C	2	25.8	16.8	2.5	16	28
14	20030	D	1	23.8	22.2	1.5	13	27
14	20030	E	0	16.5	19.6	0.9	14	26
14	20030	F	1	26.4	26.6	1.4	9	28
14	20030	G	1	27.8	29.6	1.3	9	27
14	20030	H	0	17.6	26.6	0.7	1	34
14	20040	A	2	19.9	12.6	2.4	6	42
14	20040	B	3	37.0	16.6	4.6	11	30
14	20040	C	3	33.2	14.5	4.6	16	27
14	20040	D	0	11.1	13.3	0.8	16	30
14	20040	E	2	26.0	17.5	2.4	14	29
14	20040	F	2	32.7	19.2	3.1	9	32
14	20040	G	3	22.5	7.6	5.7	14	38
14	20040	H	3	28.6	9.7	6.2	20	28
14	20050	A	2	34.4	20.1	3.2	11	30
14	20050	B	3	50.5	24.5	4.6	5	32
14	20050	C	4	73.2	16.7	13.7	0	39
14	20050	D	4	70.5	21.0	9.6	4	31
14	20050	E	2	29.9	17.8	2.9	9	34
14	20050	F	2	29.9	17.8	2.9	9	34
14	20050	G	1	17.8	20.3	1.0	11	29
14	20050	H	1	15.2	17.1	1.0	12	31
14	20050	J	1	13.0	12.5	1.1	21	27
14	20050	K	2	23.1	11.1	3.6	15	33
14	20050	M	1	11.8	11.2	1.1	21	29
14	20050	N	0	8.8	15.4	0.4	17	24
14	20050	O	0	11.9	17.6	0.6	20	20
14	20050	P	0	14.8	25.9	0.5	11	23
14	20050	Q	3	18.5	7.6	4.1	6	47
14	20050	R	3	19.4	5.5	6.9	0	59

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.

J8651 KETZA NORTH

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	AMPLITUDE (PPM) QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	CONDUCTOR DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
14	20060	A	1	11.0	9.9	1.2	6	47
14	20060	B	1	17.8	19.9	1.0	9	31
14	20060	C	1	24.1	21.6	1.6	10	31
14	20060	D	1	20.3	20.2	1.3	11	30
14	20060	E	1	20.6	15.2	1.9	14	32
14	20060	F	2	10.8	6.4	2.1	19	42
14	20060	G	2	12.7	5.9	3.1	21	40
14	20060	H	1	18.0	14.2	1.7	6	40
14	20060	J	2	19.6	13.5	2.1	4	44
14	20070	A	0	13.1	23.5	0.5	0	38
14	20070	B	0	7.7	16.0	0.3	3	35
14	20070	C	4	31.5	8.1	9.2	9	38
14	20070	D	2	17.4	10.1	2.5	12	39
14	20070	E	0	12.9	17.0	0.7	12	30
14	20070	F	0	11.6	18.3	0.5	5	34
14	20070	G	1	8.1	6.9	1.1	14	46
14	20080	A	2	25.3	18.4	2.1	9	33
14	20080	B	3	44.1	17.5	5.7	10	30
14	20080	C	2	41.1	22.0	3.8	10	29
14	20080	D	2	45.6	28.5	3.2	2	34
14	20080	E	1	20.4	16.4	1.7	11	33
14	20080	F	4	21.4	5.4	8.4	11	43
14	20080	G	4	30.7	5.2	15.9	0	58
14	20080	H	4	22.7	5.3	9.5	16	37
14	20080	J	1	15.3	13.0	1.4	6	42
14	20080	K	1	15.2	14.0	1.3	15	31
13	20090	A	4	33.5	8.0	10.3	7	39
13	20090	B	4	40.6	10.9	9.3	5	37
13	20090	C	1	14.6	15.6	1.0	12	32
13	20090	D	3	37.2	11.3	7.7	8	36
13	20090	E	4	34.2	9.5	8.5	7	38
13	20090	F	3	22.6	6.2	7.6	10	43
13	20090	G	0	4.5	9.3	0.2	8	39
13	20090	H	0	5.5	9.2	0.3	0	49
13	20100	A	1	13.2	14.4	1.0	17	28
13	20100	B	0	13.8	15.3	0.9	16	28
13	20100	C	0	4.9	10.9	0.2	15	28
13	20100	D	5	27.3	4.5	16.0	7	44
13	20100	E	6	92.6	11.0	34.8	0	34
13	20100	F	6	77.3	7.7	41.9	0	40

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J8651 KETZA NORTH

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	AMPLITUDE (PPM) QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	CONDUCTOR DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
13	20100	G	5	52.7	9.8	16.4	6	34
13	20100	H	4	32.1	8.6	8.7	6	41
13	20100	J	4	30.2	7.3	9.8	8	40
13	20110	A	0	12.0	18.9	0.5	12	27
13	20110	B	4	43.6	11.1	10.2	16	26
13	20110	C	3	60.5	20.5	7.7	13	24
13	20110	D	3	49.4	21.4	5.3	14	23
13	20110	E	4	41.5	12.1	8.4	14	28
13	20110	F	4	82.1	25.3	9.6	9	23
13	20110	G	4	65.0	19.6	9.2	11	25
13	20110	H	4	54.3	13.9	10.8	15	23
13	20110	J	3	23.4	6.4	7.7	15	37
13	20110	K	0	8.0	11.4	0.5	18	29
13	20110	M	1	17.3	13.7	1.7	16	32
13	20120	A	1	30.2	27.7	1.7	11	25
13	20120	B	2	19.7	9.5	3.4	14	37
13	20120	C	4	22.2	4.9	10.1	19	35
13	20120	D	3	20.8	7.4	5.2	0	54
13	20120	E	2	30.0	24.2	2.0	11	28
13	20120	F	1	19.8	22.1	1.1	16	23
13	20120	G	2	22.6	10.7	3.6	20	29
13	20120	H	4	16.0	3.4	9.7	11	49
13	20120	J	1	7.7	4.5	1.9	24	44
13	20120	K	0	9.4	11.2	0.7	18	31
13	20130	A	3	12.2	3.6	5.7	0	67
13	20130	B	3	20.4	7.3	5.2	10	43
13	20130	C	2	32.7	16.4	3.8	20	22
13	20130	D	0	11.5	15.7	0.6	6	37
13	20130	E	1	28.7	26.8	1.6	13	24
13	20130	F	2	33.0	23.0	2.5	10	29
13	20130	G	3	34.4	10.8	7.2	21	23
13	20130	H	3	53.9	20.5	6.4	12	26
13	20130	J	2	23.4	10.8	3.8	18	30
13	20130	K	1	10.9	7.3	1.8	14	44
13	20140	A	1	18.2	13.4	1.9	11	37
13	20140	B	1	13.0	10.8	1.4	16	36
13	20140	C	0	9.4	14.1	0.5	6	37
13	20140	D	2	20.6	13.2	2.3	14	33
13	20140	E	2	22.9	12.2	3.1	15	32
13	20140	F	5	45.1	7.1	19.6	0	56
13	20140	G	3	65.7	22.8	7.7	18	17

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J8651 KETZA NORTH

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	AMPLITUDE (PPM) QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	CONDUCTOR DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
13	20140	H	3	61.4	23.6	6.6	21	15
13	20140	J	3	74.2	29.0	6.8	10	23
13	20140	K	2	48.6	31.7	3.1	3	32
13	20140	M	0	11.3	19.0	0.5	6	32
13	20140	N	0	9.1	18.2	0.3	17	20
13	20140	O	2	13.3	7.9	2.2	2	55
13	20140	P	2	16.4	7.7	3.3	9	46
13	20140	Q	1	15.5	12.4	1.6	11	38
13	20140	R	2	32.1	18.9	3.1	9	33
13	20140	S	2	37.9	22.7	3.2	11	28
13	20150	A	3	14.9	5.6	4.4	12	47
13	20150	B	2	25.4	19.5	2.0	10	31
13	20150	C	2	14.7	7.7	2.8	4	53
13	20150	D	1	9.3	6.9	1.4	11	49
13	20150	E	0	6.2	9.8	0.4	21	28
13	20150	F	3	41.3	14.7	6.5	2	40
13	20150	G	4	55.1	14.7	10.3	11	27
13	20150	H	4	56.9	17.0	8.9	16	21
13	20150	J	4	63.6	12.6	15.9	5	32
13	20150	K	3	29.3	12.5	4.6	5	40
13	20150	M	3	30.9	14.1	4.2	6	38
13	20150	N	2	28.1	15.0	3.3	9	36
13	20150	O	1	14.0	10.9	1.6	29	22
13	20150	P	1	10.0	6.2	1.9	4	58
13	20150	Q	0	6.5	9.5	0.4	0	51
13	20150	R	1	8.3	7.7	1.0	2	56
13	20150	S	1	10.5	7.6	1.6	0	61
13	20160	A	2	37.0	21.1	3.3	2	38
13	20160	B	2	41.7	22.5	3.7	1	38
13	20160	C	2	36.5	24.2	2.7	1	37
13	20160	D	3	36.7	17.3	4.3	10	32
13	20160	E	0	13.9	16.2	0.9	4	40
13	20160	F	1	19.6	21.3	1.1	13	26
13	20160	G	1	26.5	22.1	1.8	12	28
13	20160	H	0	6.8	11.9	0.3	9	36
13	20160	J	1	11.4	10.4	1.2	0	72
13	20160	K	3	30.3	13.1	4.5	8	37
13	20160	M	1	25.7	24.0	1.5	9	29
13	20160	N	2	55.3	34.7	3.4	0	35
13	20160	O	1	21.8	16.5	1.9	15	29
13	20160	P	1	18.2	15.0	1.6	17	29
13	20160	Q	0	7.6	9.1	0.7	5	47
13	20160	R	2	21.5	12.4	2.8	13	35

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J8651 KETZA NORTH

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	AMPLITUDE (PPM) QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	CONDUCTOR DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
13	20160	S	2	45.1	32.2	2.7	1	34
13	20160	T	2	33.8	21.3	2.8	2	38
13	20160	U	0	12.1	19.5	0.5	0	42
13	20160	V	3	40.3	12.3	7.9	0	43
13	20160	W	3	65.6	27.2	6.1	7	27
13	20170	A	4	33.4	8.4	9.6	11	35
13	20170	B	4	49.9	13.3	10.0	6	34
13	20170	C	1	15.9	14.7	1.3	13	33
13	20170	D	1	20.8	20.7	1.3	4	36
13	20170	E	2	33.7	21.6	2.8	6	33
13	20170	F	2	51.1	36.7	2.7	15	19
13	20170	G	3	50.6	21.8	5.3	0	41
13	20170	H	3	53.2	24.0	5.1	0	38
13	20170	J	3	61.5	24.5	6.3	0	35
13	20170	K	3	45.0	22.7	4.2	7	31
13	20170	M	2	29.4	14.6	3.7	11	33
13	20170	N	3	16.6	5.0	6.1	2	56
13	20170	O	4	19.0	4.7	8.3	4	52
13	20170	P	3	17.1	4.6	7.2	5	53
13	20170	Q	0	31.5	47.6	0.9	6	22
13	20170	R	1	26.1	29.8	1.2	9	26
13	20170	S	1	17.4	12.9	1.8	19	30
13	20170	T	1	11.6	9.1	1.4	9	46
13	20170	U	3	31.3	9.7	7.1	5	42
13	20170	V	4	47.1	12.5	9.9	1	39
13	20180	A	2	23.1	11.4	3.5	1	47
13	20180	B	2	24.1	14.3	2.8	3	43
13	20180	C	3	31.9	12.2	5.4	8	37
13	20180	D	2	33.1	17.3	3.6	12	30
13	20180	E	2	23.4	13.2	2.9	17	30
13	20180	F	0	6.3	7.4	0.6	22	35
13	20180	G	2	14.1	9.3	2.0	22	32
13	20180	H	1	12.3	8.8	1.7	27	28
13	20180	J	0	27.4	39.0	0.9	6	25
13	20180	K	0	10.5	29.8	0.2	0	29
13	20180	M	2	6.0	2.5	2.8	10	70
13	20180	N	2	12.0	5.0	3.5	29	33
13	20180	O	2	13.2	6.6	2.8	15	43
13	20180	P	2	11.3	6.6	2.2	17	43
13	20180	Q	0	5.0	6.7	0.5	10	47
13	20180	R	1	9.2	6.8	1.4	29	32
13	20180	S	1	16.5	11.8	1.9	18	32
13	20180	T	1	10.2	8.1	1.3	19	38

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J8651 KETZA NORTH

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	AMPLITUDE (PPM) QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	CONDUCTOR DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
13	20180	U	3	45.4	15.3	7.1	1	39
13	20180	V	3	63.1	31.4	4.7	12	22
13	20180	W	3	49.6	23.5	4.7	10	27
13	20180	X	3	46.4	18.2	5.9	2	38
13	20180	Y	3	30.0	10.5	6.0	0	46
13	20180	Z	4	37.2	9.3	10.0	7	38
13	20180	AA	4	34.9	10.1	8.1	12	33
13	20190	A	3	20.5	7.5	5.0	13	39
13	20190	B	3	18.4	7.0	4.6	21	33
13	20190	C	3	36.7	14.3	5.5	10	33
13	20190	D	2	12.8	7.1	2.4	11	47
13	20191	A	1	8.5	6.0	1.5	14	49
13	20191	B	2	18.2	8.9	3.3	7	46
13	20191	C	3	34.4	12.5	5.9	10	34
13	20191	D	3	23.4	7.6	6.1	5	46
13	20191	E	2	34.9	18.5	3.6	7	35
13	20191	F	2	28.4	14.6	3.5	9	36
13	20191	G	0	9.1	9.5	0.9	15	38
13	20191	H	0	3.9	6.2	0.3	33	24
13	20191	J	0	7.2	8.4	0.7	1	54
13	20191	K	1	14.4	12.4	1.4	9	40
13	20191	M	1	11.0	7.0	1.9	8	51
13	20191	N	1	10.5	6.7	1.9	3	58
13	20191	O	2	14.5	6.0	3.8	2	56
13	20200	A	1	17.1	17.6	1.1	11	31
13	20200	B	3	40.4	18.2	4.7	4	37
13	20200	C	4	46.9	12.6	9.7	4	36
13	20200	D	4	44.4	9.1	13.7	5	37
13	20200	E	2	17.0	10.6	2.3	25	27
13	20200	F	0	9.9	14.7	0.5	12	31
13	20200	G	0	11.9	15.1	0.7	9	35
13	20200	H	1	14.6	12.1	1.5	13	37
13	20200	J	0	9.0	10.7	0.7	18	32
13	20200	K	0	4.6	10.8	0.2	12	30
13	20200	M	2	9.0	4.1	2.8	10	58
13	20200	N	1	6.7	4.7	1.4	29	40
13	20200	O	2	27.5	17.4	2.6	12	31
13	20200	P	3	76.0	27.5	7.6	5	28
13	20200	Q	4	88.0	30.5	8.4	5	27
13	20200	R	2	27.3	14.7	3.3	13	32
13	20200	S	3	41.0	12.7	7.7	13	29
13	20200	T	3	23.4	6.5	7.6	5	47

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J8651 KETZA NORTH

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	AMPLITUDE (PPM) QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
14	20210	A	2	41.6	29.2	2.6	11	25
14	20210	B	3	42.6	19.2	4.8	15	25
14	20210	C	2	50.7	27.7	3.9	15	21
14	20210	D	2	13.3	8.3	2.1	15	40
14	20210	E	1	7.9	4.7	1.8	17	51
14	20210	F	1	8.0	4.6	1.9	26	42
14	20210	G	1	3.7	2.5	1.1	30	56
14	20211	A	1	10.8	9.1	1.3	29	25
14	20211	B	2	26.5	19.2	2.2	17	25
14	20211	C	1	27.7	35.3	1.0	9	24
14	20211	D	2	9.0	4.3	2.6	25	42
14	20220	A	4	85.2	22.5	11.8	8	25
14	20220	B	4	64.4	13.9	14.2	13	24
14	20220	C	4	65.5	14.4	13.9	14	23
14	20220	D	1	18.8	16.3	1.5	20	25
14	20220	E	1	23.7	29.1	1.0	14	21
14	20220	F	1	14.9	11.2	1.7	16	35
14	20220	G	0	6.5	12.0	0.3	13	31
14	20220	H	2	19.5	10.0	3.1	16	35
14	20220	J	3	13.7	5.1	4.3	22	39
14	20220	K	2	17.1	9.7	2.6	25	27
14	20220	M	1	13.9	12.9	1.2	17	31
14	20220	N	1	28.4	35.5	1.1	10	22
14	20220	O	1	32.0	36.6	1.3	12	20
14	20220	P	3	29.1	10.6	5.6	2	44
14	20220	Q	3	30.5	12.3	5.0	9	36
14	20220	R	3	30.0	13.7	4.2	15	30
14	20220	S	4	52.3	12.7	11.5	20	20
14	20220	T	5	22.5	3.5	16.3	3	51
14	20220	U	4	33.3	8.0	10.2	15	31
14	20220	V	3	30.6	10.2	6.4	21	25
14	20220	W	2	28.9	22.5	2.0	16	23
14	20220	X	2	41.4	29.2	2.6	6	30
14	20220	Y	2	18.7	8.2	3.8	35	18
14	20220	Z	3	9.7	2.4	6.7	18	52
14	20220	AA	3	10.2	3.2	4.9	22	46
14	20230	A	3	11.8	3.8	5.0	15	49
14	20230	B	3	15.5	5.5	4.8	21	37
14	20230	C	2	15.3	6.8	3.5	28	29
14	20230	D	2	28.3	14.0	3.7	21	24
14	20230	E	4	38.0	8.1	12.4	21	24

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J8651 KETZA NORTH

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	AMPLITUDE (PPM) QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	CONDUCTOR DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
14	20230	F	4	41.1	11.2	9.2	16	26
14	20230	G	3	16.5	4.6	6.8	10	48
14	20230	H	3	23.3	6.3	7.8	12	40
14	20230	J	3	25.8	9.2	5.6	25	24
14	20230	K	2	14.9	7.0	3.2	16	41
14	20230	M	2	22.6	10.3	3.8	5	45
14	20230	N	3	25.4	8.8	5.8	4	45
14	20230	O	2	21.6	10.7	3.4	14	36
14	20230	P	2	16.7	9.1	2.7	25	28
14	20230	Q	2	14.0	7.2	2.8	14	43
14	20230	R	1	8.5	7.3	1.1	26	33
14	20230	S	0	8.7	9.4	0.8	21	32
14	20230	T	1	16.2	12.7	1.6	8	41
14	20230	U	1	48.7	48.2	1.8	8	22
14	20230	V	3	15.7	6.2	4.1	13	44
14	20240	A	2	30.8	22.0	2.3	17	23
14	20240	B	2	35.7	20.3	3.3	17	23
14	20240	C	2	10.4	6.2	2.0	17	45
14	20240	D	2	9.3	5.1	2.2	27	39
14	20240	E	0	4.0	4.7	0.5	31	36
14	20240	F	0	3.6	5.0	0.4	29	34
14	20240	G	0	7.6	11.9	0.4	19	27
14	20240	H	0	10.2	17.3	0.4	16	23
14	20240	J	0	3.7	11.5	0.1	11	27
14	20240	K	1	10.0	9.5	1.0	21	33
14	20240	M	2	31.2	16.9	3.4	14	29
14	20240	N	3	38.4	16.1	5.1	15	27
14	20240	O	2	26.1	13.6	3.4	14	32
14	20240	P	2	27.5	14.6	3.3	3	41
14	20240	Q	2	19.7	9.0	3.7	17	35
14	20240	R	3	29.7	9.5	6.7	0	47
14	20240	S	2	27.3	13.4	3.7	13	33
14	20240	T	1	11.2	8.4	1.5	21	35
14	20240	U	4	36.4	9.5	9.4	11	34
14	20240	V	2	22.9	12.3	3.1	10	38
14	20240	W	2	24.5	11.7	3.7	10	38
14	20240	X	2	31.8	22.5	2.4	18	22
14	20240	Y	2	17.6	7.7	3.7	23	31
14	20240	Z	2	27.8	14.4	3.5	13	31
14	20250	A	2	17.2	11.4	2.1	27	23
14	20250	B	2	12.9	5.9	3.2	25	35
14	20250	C	1	17.7	13.1	1.8	14	34
14	20250	D	2	33.0	18.7	3.2	15	26

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J8651 KETZA NORTH

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
14	20250	E	2	9.0	5.3	2.0	39	26
14	20250	F	1	10.3	9.5	1.1	22	31
14	20250	G	2	32.6	19.2	3.1	13	28
14	20250	H	1	23.8	19.4	1.8	8	34
14	20250	J	2	12.0	6.4	2.5	16	44
14	20250	K	1	17.9	13.5	1.8	18	29
14	20250	M	1	14.1	9.9	1.8	12	40
14	20250	N	2	25.6	15.5	2.7	9	36
14	20250	O	3	32.5	14.6	4.4	7	37
14	20250	P	3	41.1	15.3	6.1	7	34
14	20250	Q	2	41.5	22.0	3.8	11	28
14	20250	R	3	51.9	25.9	4.4	8	29
14	20250	S	3	59.4	24.4	6.0	6	30
14	20260	A	2	20.2	12.2	2.5	7	42
14	20260	B	2	23.5	17.1	2.1	8	36
14	20260	C	2	25.0	15.4	2.6	12	33
14	20260	D	2	30.2	21.6	2.3	11	29
14	20260	E	2	19.6	13.4	2.1	1	46
14	20260	F	0	7.2	8.4	0.7	11	44
14	20260	G	0	6.2	5.6	0.9	12	53
14	20260	H	2	15.6	9.0	2.5	17	37
14	20260	J	2	13.7	6.6	3.0	14	44
14	20260	K	0	7.3	10.4	0.5	21	28
14	20260	M	3	17.1	5.1	6.2	13	44
14	20260	N	1	6.0	4.2	1.3	33	39
14	20260	O	4	14.2	2.9	9.9	6	57
14	20260	P	1	10.2	7.5	1.5	0	62
14	20260	Q	2	20.4	11.7	2.7	14	35
14	20270	A	0	7.0	15.6	0.2	0	38
14	20270	B	2	16.9	10.9	2.2	20	31
14	20270	C	1	12.8	12.8	1.1	12	36
14	20270	D	2	22.8	11.0	3.6	20	29
14	20270	E	2	14.8	7.3	3.0	31	26
14	20270	F	2	18.7	9.0	3.4	32	21
14	20270	G	2	29.0	15.6	3.3	6	38
14	20270	H	2	28.8	18.3	2.7	11	32
14	20270	J	2	23.1	13.5	2.8	20	27
14	20270	K	2	17.2	8.6	3.1	19	34
14	20270	M	2	19.4	9.4	3.4	20	32
14	20270	N	3	15.8	5.9	4.5	22	36
14	20270	O	1	20.6	22.3	1.1	12	27
14	20270	P	2	15.0	7.6	2.9	4	52
14	20270	Q	1	11.4	8.0	1.7	7	50

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.

J8651 KETZA NORTH

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	AMPLITUDE (PPM) QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	CONDUCTOR DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
16	20280	A	1	18.5	19.5	1.1	9	32
16	20280	B	1	14.7	10.1	1.9	20	32
16	20280	C	1	16.8	15.2	1.4	12	34
16	20280	D	2	23.5	14.1	2.7	12	34
16	20280	E	2	19.7	12.1	2.5	7	42
16	20280	F	0	5.8	5.9	0.7	5	58
16	20280	G	2	12.4	6.7	2.5	23	36
16	20280	H	2	46.6	32.6	2.8	9	26
16	20280	J	2	29.0	17.5	2.9	13	30
16	20280	K	2	15.9	9.5	2.4	4	49
16	20290	A	1	10.4	8.5	1.3	26	30
16	20290	B	2	19.2	10.3	2.9	0	61
16	20290	C	3	28.6	11.8	4.7	22	24
16	20290	D	3	31.4	10.0	6.9	13	33
16	20290	E	3	32.2	9.4	7.8	6	40
16	20290	F	0	16.8	21.0	0.9	0	40
16	20290	G	0	15.7	19.1	0.9	1	40
16	20300	A	3	37.7	12.5	6.9	10	33
16	20300	B	4	34.9	8.1	10.8	6	40
16	20300	C	1	12.6	10.2	1.4	27	26
16	20300	D	3	26.9	10.5	5.0	9	38
16	20300	E	2	56.7	31.7	3.9	12	23
16	20310	A	3	16.3	5.9	4.7	11	46
16	20310	B	3	29.6	14.0	4.0	15	30
16	20310	C	3	29.1	9.5	6.5	14	34
16	20310	D	2	17.5	9.8	2.7	8	44
16	20320	A	2	9.9	5.5	2.2	34	29
16	20320	B	1	7.9	4.6	1.9	40	28
16	20320	C	2	21.1	10.4	3.4	14	36
16	20320	D	3	30.5	9.9	6.7	8	39
16	20320	E	2	21.3	10.2	3.5	8	42
16	20320	F	1	12.5	9.0	1.7	22	33
16	20320	G	3	33.4	11.4	6.4	13	32
16	20320	H	3	35.8	14.3	5.3	13	30
16	20320	J	1	14.9	11.9	1.5	22	28
16	20330	A	3	31.1	13.0	4.8	9	36
16	20330	B	3	20.5	7.7	4.8	8	44
16	20330	C	3	20.9	8.6	4.3	24	28
16	20330	D	4	43.6	9.5	12.6	6	36

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J8651 KETZA NORTH

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	AMPLITUDE (PPM) QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	CONDUCTOR DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
16	20330	E	4	52.4	10.2	15.4	13	27
16	20330	F	2	31.1	16.9	3.4	13	30
16	20330	G	2	31.2	16.6	3.5	12	30
16	20330	H	0	4.8	13.1	0.1	13	25

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J8651 KETZA SOUTH

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	AMPLITUDE (PPM) QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	CONDUCTOR DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
16	30011	A	3	82.0	38.8	5.5	7	24
16	30011	B	1	16.9	15.6	1.3	11	34
16	30021	A	1	16.6	18.2	1.0	7	34
16	30021	B	2	26.5	15.0	3.0	15	30
16	30021	C	3	38.8	16.7	4.9	15	26
16	30031	A	0	7.8	21.8	0.2	13	19
16	30031	B	1	6.8	4.9	1.3	18	50
16	30031	C	2	12.0	7.1	2.2	12	47
16	30051	A	3	28.4	9.2	6.5	18	30
16	30061	A	1	10.0	6.8	1.7	26	34
16	30061	B	2	15.8	7.4	3.3	23	33
16	30061	C	3	15.9	6.3	4.1	7	50
16	30071	A	1	16.1	16.8	1.1	15	28
16	30071	B	1	10.9	7.3	1.8	16	43
16	30081	A	1	58.5	74.5	1.4	8	17
16	30081	B	1	15.4	17.1	1.0	11	32
16	30091	A	0	9.1	11.8	0.6	13	34
16	30091	B	0	8.9	11.7	0.6	13	34
16	30091	C	1	7.5	5.7	1.3	36	28
16	30101	A	0	5.0	10.6	0.2	13	31
16	30101	B	0	7.3	9.1	0.6	15	37
16	30101	C	0	7.6	9.4	0.6	17	35
16	30111	A	1	16.2	14.8	1.3	27	19
16	30111	B	0	10.2	11.4	0.8	26	24
16	30111	C	0	7.1	10.8	0.4	19	28
15	30121	A	0	2.6	7.9	0.1	9	36
15	30121	B	0	4.3	12.3	0.1	8	30
15	30121	C	0	9.7	10.7	0.8	22	29
15	30121	D	0	4.6	11.6	0.1	18	23
15	30121	E	3	23.0	9.2	4.6	17	33
15	30121	F	3	39.1	13.1	6.9	10	32
15	30121	G	3	37.6	17.3	4.5	10	31
15	30121	H	4	21.7	4.6	10.6	11	43
15	30121	J	5	51.3	7.2	23.7	2	39

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J8651 KETZA SOUTH

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	AMPLITUDE (PPM) QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	CONDUCTOR DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
15	30121	K	4	34.2	8.6	9.7	0	45
15	30121	M	4	31.6	7.4	10.4	0	48
15	30121	N	2	11.5	6.0	2.5	12	49
15	30121	O	2	18.8	13.1	2.0	11	36
15	30121	P	2	18.0	10.2	2.7	16	35
15	30121	Q	0	8.7	10.8	0.7	24	25
15	30121	R	2	17.4	9.9	2.6	26	26
15	30121	S	2	21.0	13.1	2.5	18	29
15	30121	T	0	9.3	10.7	0.8	25	25
15	30121	U	1	22.9	19.1	1.7	16	26
15	30121	V	2	21.7	15.6	2.0	17	28
15	30121	W	3	22.5	9.6	4.2	18	32
15	30121	X	1	10.4	9.9	1.0	23	29
15	30121	Y	2	13.3	6.8	2.7	25	33
15	30201	A	1	14.9	13.2	1.3	11	36
15	30201	B	0	4.8	10.6	0.2	12	32
15	30201	C	0	4.0	13.4	0.1	6	30
15	30201	D	0	4.0	9.0	0.2	12	34
15	30201	E	3	18.8	7.4	4.4	14	39
15	30201	F	1	11.6	7.4	1.9	26	33
15	30201	G	3	23.9	6.8	7.4	5	47
15	30201	H	4	36.0	10.5	8.1	3	41
15	30201	J	4	38.2	9.9	9.6	6	38
15	30201	K	2	26.8	12.8	3.8	14	32
15	30201	M	1	2.5	1.3	1.4	20	85
15	30201	N	0	7.5	12.4	0.4	14	30
15	30201	O	1	16.2	15.7	1.2	11	34
15	30201	P	0	5.1	9.8	0.3	14	32
15	30212	A	0	2.5	8.3	0.0	8	34
15	30212	B	2	12.5	6.4	2.7	18	42
15	30212	C	0	5.8	5.9	0.7	13	50
15	30212	D	2	16.6	8.0	3.2	23	32
15	30212	E	2	14.2	6.7	3.1	24	34
15	30212	F	1	4.1	2.7	1.2	24	59
15	30212	G	3	20.1	6.9	5.4	6	47
15	30212	H	2	20.9	15.0	2.0	14	32
15	30212	J	0	3.0	13.6	0.0	12	20
15	30212	K	0	4.3	16.1	0.1	8	24
15	30212	M	0	10.3	16.1	0.5	10	31
15	30212	N	1	16.3	13.9	1.5	11	36
15	30221	A	1	11.3	8.8	1.4	7	48
15	30221	B	2	34.6	23.2	2.6	10	29

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J8651 KETZA SOUTH

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	AMPLITUDE (PPM) QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	CONDUCTOR DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
15	30221	C	2	28.4	20.9	2.2	15	26
15	30221	D	3	23.3	7.3	6.4	17	35
15	30221	E	2	15.6	9.7	2.2	17	36
15	30221	F	2	20.6	14.0	2.2	15	32
15	30221	G	3	16.1	6.5	4.1	19	38
15	30231	A	0	3.1	4.3	0.3	7	60
15	30231	B	0	2.9	5.6	0.2	14	43
15	30231	C	2	12.4	5.3	3.4	20	41
15	30231	D	2	10.3	4.6	3.0	15	51
15	30231	E	4	47.4	10.9	12.0	10	31
15	30231	F	4	49.6	12.3	11.0	9	31
15	30231	G	0	3.7	15.2	0.0	11	21
16	30241	A	1	15.7	13.5	1.4	6	42
16	30241	B	0	3.2	10.5	0.1	4	35
16	30241	C	3	16.0	5.6	4.9	10	48
16	30241	D	2	22.5	11.0	3.5	6	42
16	30242	A	1	19.8	14.9	1.9	6	40
16	30242	B	1	31.3	37.3	1.2	0	44
16	30242	C	1	30.0	31.6	1.4	0	48
16	30242	D	3	30.9	9.5	7.2	3	44
16	30242	E	3	34.4	14.3	5.0	1	42
16	30242	F	4	41.2	11.5	8.9	2	40
16	30242	G	0	8.3	10.4	0.6	9	41
16	30242	H	0	6.6	8.6	0.5	11	42
16	30242	J	0	2.5	7.0	0.1	16	32
16	30252	A	2	13.1	6.1	3.1	12	47
16	30252	B	0	7.1	11.3	0.4	10	37
16	30252	C	3	40.6	14.1	6.6	9	33
16	30252	D	3	34.0	11.7	6.4	14	30
16	30252	E	2	22.5	11.1	3.4	1	48
16	30252	F	1	23.1	20.9	1.5	7	33
16	30252	G	3	20.1	8.5	4.1	9	43
16	30261	A	2	14.8	9.3	2.1	14	40
16	30261	B	1	12.7	9.5	1.6	0	59
16	30261	C	2	14.1	6.3	3.4	0	80
16	30261	D	4	60.1	15.9	10.7	0	45
16	30261	E	4	68.5	16.6	12.4	0	41
16	30261	F	0	9.0	12.2	0.6	9	37
16	30261	G	0	12.2	13.5	0.9	12	34
16	30261	H	1	14.7	13.8	1.2	11	36

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J8651 KETZA SOUTH

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	AMPLITUDE (PPM) QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	CONDUCTOR DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
16	30261	J	1	11.6	9.0	1.5	18	37
16	30261	K	0	2.9	8.0	0.1	0	64
16	30261	M	1	23.9	23.2	1.4	2	37
16	30261	N	2	22.6	12.5	3.0	6	42
16	30261	O	1	11.1	8.6	1.4	10	45
16	30261	P	0	6.5	8.0	0.6	17	38
16	30271	A	0	6.2	7.2	0.6	30	28
16	30271	B	1	19.0	15.7	1.6	21	24
16	30271	C	1	10.5	10.1	1.0	13	39
16	30271	D	0	15.3	26.2	0.5	8	26
16	30271	E	0	3.4	10.2	0.1	15	26
16	30271	F	1	22.4	18.4	1.7	16	26
16	30271	G	0	12.7	16.7	0.7	12	30
16	30271	H	0	11.1	18.7	0.5	1	37
16	30271	J	0	6.3	14.0	0.2	3	37
16	30271	K	3	48.4	18.8	6.0	9	29
16	30271	M	2	29.9	15.2	3.6	16	28
16	30271	N	1	9.5	9.0	1.0	19	35
17	30281	A	3	11.0	4.0	4.1	12	54
17	30281	B	1	3.5	1.8	1.7	45	48
17	30282	A	2	19.6	9.1	3.6	10	42
17	30282	B	2	17.0	10.4	2.3	0	61
17	30282	C	3	33.4	13.8	5.0	0	67
17	30282	D	1	26.9	24.5	1.6	3	35
17	30282	E	0	21.2	28.3	0.9	1	33
17	30282	F	2	17.8	10.7	2.4	13	38
17	30282	G	3	31.4	14.2	4.3	11	33
17	30282	H	2	27.2	15.9	2.9	11	33
17	30282	J	0	7.0	7.5	0.7	18	39
17	30282	K	0	5.5	5.1	0.8	27	39
17	30282	M	0	13.3	18.4	0.7	7	33
17	30291	A	0	9.4	15.4	0.5	8	33
17	30291	B	0	8.1	11.5	0.5	11	36
17	30291	C	0	7.9	19.4	0.2	7	27
17	30291	D	1	13.3	11.5	1.3	21	29
17	30291	E	2	14.6	9.2	2.1	24	30
17	30291	F	2	18.5	9.2	3.2	25	28
17	30291	G	0	11.2	11.8	0.9	5	44
17	30291	H	0	8.3	8.4	0.9	2	54
17	30291	J	2	25.4	12.0	3.8	10	37
17	30291	K	2	23.0	10.8	3.7	16	33

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FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	AMPLITUDE (PPM) QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	CONDUCTOR DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
17	30291	M	2	14.6	8.9	2.2	25	29
17	30291	N	2	25.7	14.3	3.1	13	32
17	30291	O	1	8.6	6.1	1.5	24	38
17	30291	P	2	10.8	5.2	2.8	13	50
17	30291	Q	0	11.2	13.0	0.8	5	42
17	30301	A	0	4.7	4.9	0.6	19	47
17	30301	B	2	15.3	9.8	2.1	12	40
17	30301	C	3	17.2	6.7	4.3	19	37
17	30301	D	2	21.5	14.7	2.2	15	31
17	30301	E	1	6.2	4.3	1.3	35	35
17	30301	F	0	1.4	8.5	0.0	1	34
17	30312	A	0	3.4	5.6	0.3	14	45
17	30312	B	1	21.2	18.9	1.5	4	38
17	30312	C	1	17.2	12.1	1.9	4	45
17	30312	D	2	31.1	16.0	3.6	15	28
17	30312	E	2	19.4	9.0	3.6	23	29
17	30312	F	4	13.7	3.2	8.1	24	39
17	30313	A	0	5.2	5.7	0.6	26	37
17	30313	B	0	5.4	7.2	0.5	19	37
17	30313	C	2	23.1	16.9	2.0	0	51
17	30321	A	1	9.1	8.4	1.0	24	32
17	30321	B	0	6.3	8.0	0.5	22	32
17	30321	C	2	14.1	8.8	2.1	20	35
17	30321	D	0	3.3	6.5	0.2	24	30
17	30321	E	0	4.9	6.9	0.4	27	30
17	30321	F	3	23.3	9.4	4.6	18	32
17	30321	G	3	24.1	10.6	4.1	16	33
17	30321	H	2	17.4	9.7	2.7	19	33
17	30321	J	3	37.5	16.8	4.6	12	30
17	30321	K	3	39.7	17.0	5.0	5	36
17	30321	M	3	27.5	8.4	7.0	12	36
17	30321	N	3	27.5	9.1	6.3	19	29
17	30321	O	3	30.8	10.2	6.5	7	40
17	30321	P	3	33.2	11.6	6.2	6	39
17	30321	Q	2	38.3	24.9	2.8	6	32
17	30321	R	1	37.7	32.5	1.9	5	29
17	30321	S	0	4.0	9.7	0.1	15	29
17	30321	T	0	12.1	13.9	0.9	12	34
17	30321	U	1	12.2	13.0	1.0	12	35

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APPENDIX III

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, GEORGE PODOLSKY, certify that: -

1. I am registered as a Professional Engineer in the Province of Ontario and work as a Professional Geophysicist.

2. I reside at 172 Dunwoody Drive in the town of Oakville, Ontario.

3. I hold a B. Sc. in Engineering Physics from Queen's University, having graduated in 1954.

4. I have been continuously engaged in both professional and managerial roles in the minerals industry in Canada and abroad for the past thirty two years.

5. I have been an active member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists since 1960 and hold memberships on other professional societies involved in the minerals extraction and exploration industry.

6. The accompanying report was prepared from information published by government agencies, materials supplied by Canamax Resources Inc. and from a review of the proprietary airborne geophysical survey flown by Aerodat Limited for Canamax Resources Inc. Although I have worked in the general area on several occasions, I have not personally visited the property.

7. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the property described nor do I hold securities in Canamax Resources Inc.

8. I hereby consent to the use of this report in a Statement of Material Facts of the Company and for the preparation of a prospectus for submission to the British Columbia Securities Commission and/or other regulatory authorities.

Signed,

George Podolsky, P. Eng.

GEOPOD ASSOCIATES INC.

Oakville, Ontario

June 30, 1987





CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

091767

KETZA RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE 1/ 10000

0 330 660 1320 1/2 mile
0 100 200 500 1 Kilometre

AERODAT LIMITED

DATE: March, 1987
N.T.S. No: 105/F
MAP No: 1

(329)


KETZA RIVER PROPERTY
SHAR
MOON
KETZA CLAIMS
KETZA CLAIMS
KETZA CLAIMS
KETZA CLAIMS
KETZA CLAIMS
KET CLAIMS
KETZA CLAIMS
KETZA CLAIMS
KETZA CLAIMS
KETZA


KETZA PROPERTY
SLIDE
KETZA RIVER PROPERTY
ORIGINAL CLAIM BLOCK
KETZA CLAIMS
KETZA RIVER PROPERTY
ORIGINAL CLAIM BLOCK
IDNA
KETZA RIVER PROPERTY ORIGINAL CLAIM BLOCK
SLIDE LAKE
644000
6831000
644500
6825500
20010
20020
20030
20040
20050
20060
20070
20080
20090
20100
20110
20120
20130
20140
20150
20160
20170
20180
20190
20200
20210
20220
20230
20240
20250
20260
20270
20280
20290
20300
20310
20320
20325
20330
20340
20350
20360
20370
20380
20390
20400
20410
20420
20430
20440
20450
20460
20470
20480
20490
20500
20510
20520
20530
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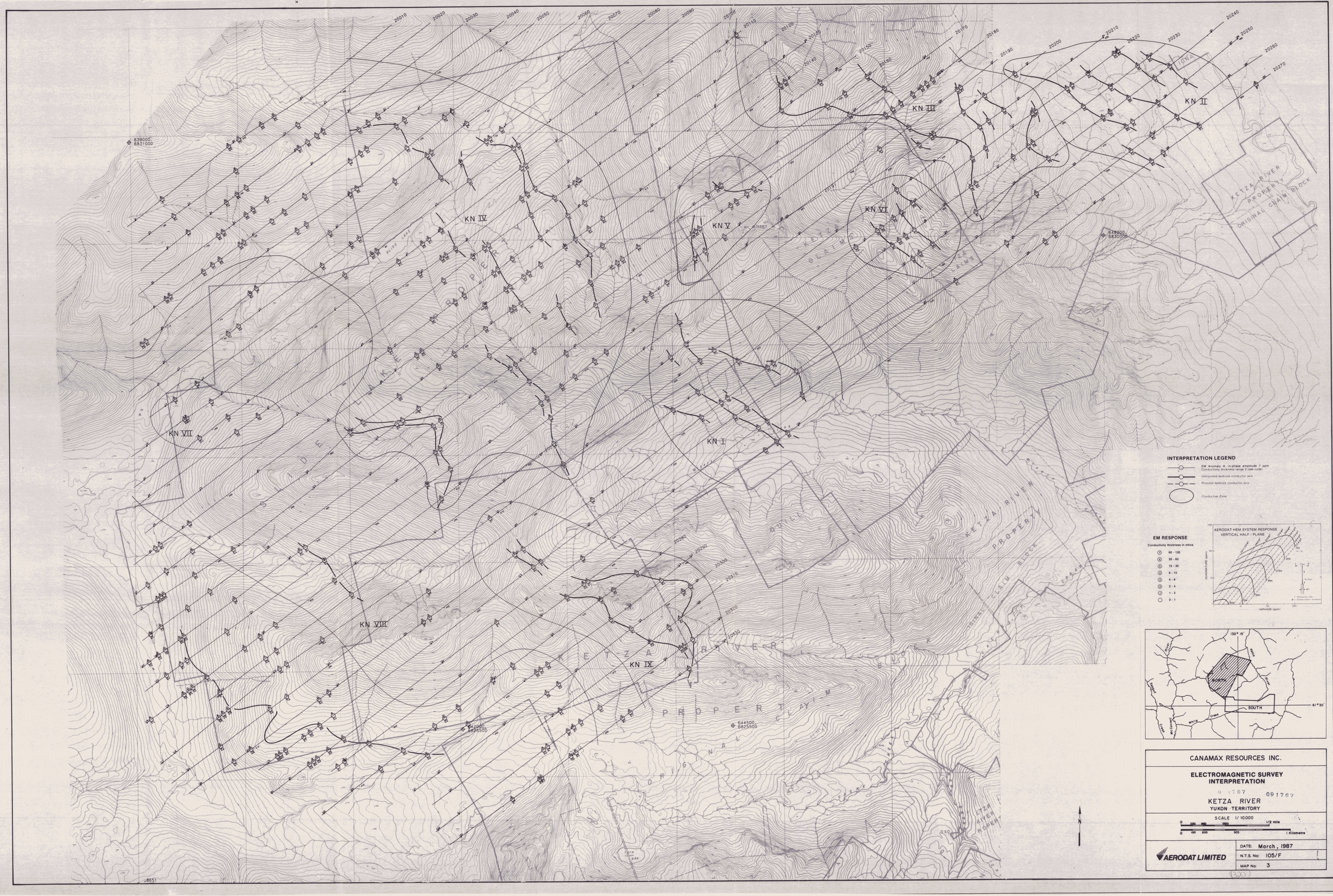
20550
20560
20570
20580
20590
20600
20610
20620
20630
20640
20650
20660
20670
20680
20690
20700
20710
20720


30011
30021
30031
30041
30051
30061
30071
30081
30091
30101
30111
30121
30201
30212
30221
30231
30241
30252
30261
30271
30281
30291
30301
30313
30321
654500
6823000
KETZA CLAIMS
KETZA RIVER PROPERTY
BIRCH CLAIMS
MORNING CLAIMS
ECHO CLAIMS
KET CLAIMS
Ketza River
Ketza River
Ketza River



KN I
KN II
KN III
KN IV
KN V
KN VI
KN VII
KN VIII
KN IX
KETZA RIVER PROPERTY
ORIGINAL CLAIM BLOCK
INTERPRETATION LEGEND
EM Anomaly A, in-phase amplitude 7 ppm
Conductivity thickness range 2 (see code)
Interpreted bedrock conductor axis
Possible bedrock conductor axis
Conductive Zone
EM RESPONSE
Conductivity thickness in mhos
60 - 120
30 - 60
15 - 30
8 - 15
4 - 8
2 - 4
1 - 2
0 - 1
AERODAT HEM SYSTEM RESPONSE
VERTICAL HALF - PLANE
QUADRATURE (ppm)
INPHASE (ppm)
132° 15'
61° 30'
NORTH
SOUTH
CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
INTERPRETATION
KETZA RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY
SCALE 1/10000
1/2 mile
1 Kilometre
AERODAT LIMITED
DATE: March, 1987
N.T.S. No: 105/F
MAP No: 3

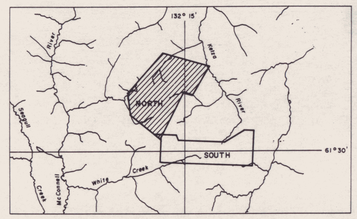

CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.
1329
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
INTERPRETATION
091767
KETZA RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY
SCALE 1/10000
0 330 660 1320 1/2 mile
0 100 200 500 1 Kilometre
AERODAT LIMITED
DATE: March, 1987
N.T.S. No: 105/F
MAP No: 3
J 8651
NORTH
SOUTH
132° 15'
61° 30'
EM RESPONSE
Conductivity thickness in mhos
60 - 120
30 - 60
15 - 30
8 - 15
4 - 8
2 - 4
1 - 2
0 - 1
AERODAT HEM SYSTEM RESPONSE
VERTICAL HALF - PLANE
Positioning ..... 35 mm TRACKING FILM
Mean flight line spacing ..... 200 metres
INTERPRETATION LEGEND
EM Anomaly A in-phase amplitude 7 ppm
Conductivity thickness range 2 (see code)
Interpreted bedrock conductor axis
Possible bedrock conductor axis
Conductive Zone
654500, 6823000
KS Ia
KS Ib
KS Ic
KS Id
KS IV
KS VI
KS V
KS IIa
KS II
KS III
KS VII
KETZA CLAIMS
KETZA RIVER PROPERTY
30121
30201
30212
30221
30231
30241
30252
30261
30271
30281
30291
30301
30313
30321

LEGEND

50 gammas

25 gammas

5 gammas



CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURS

091767

KETZA RIVER

YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE 1/ 10000

0 330 660 1320 1/2 mile

0 100 200 500 1 Kilometre

AERODAT LIMITED

DATE: March, 1987

N.T.S. No: 105/F

MAP No: 4

(39)



CANAMAX RESOURCES INC. (366)

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURS

0917767
KETZA RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE 1/ 10000

0 330 660 1320 1/2 mile
0 100 200 500 1 Kilometre

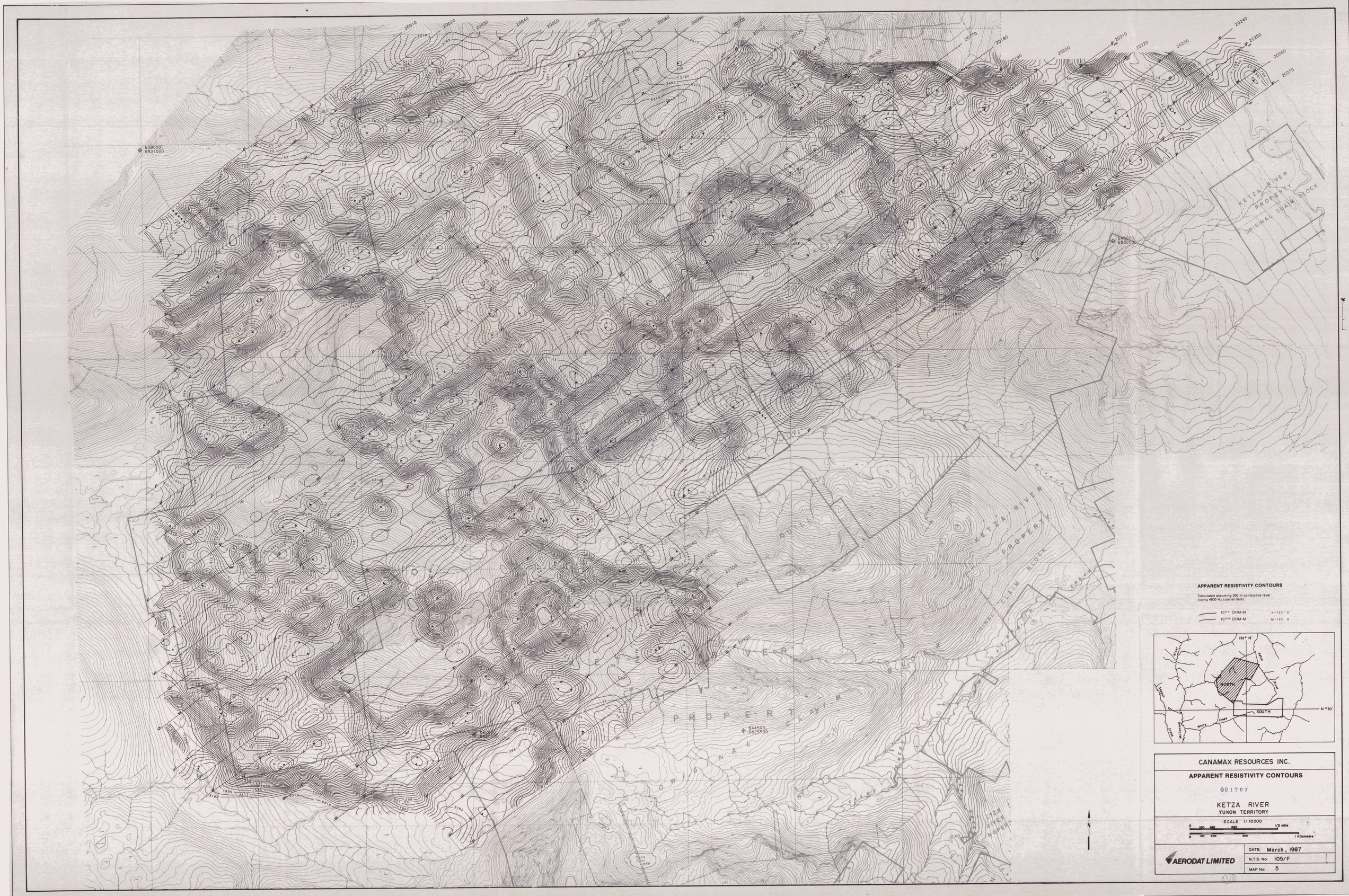
AERODAT LIMITED

DATE: March, 1987
N.T.S. No: 105/F
MAP No: 4

J 865i

Positioning ..... 35 mm TRACKING FILM
Mean flight line spacing ..... 200 metres

LEGEND
50 gammas .....
25 gammas .....
5 gammas .....



APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOURS

Calculated assuming 200 m conductive layer (using 4600 Hz coaxial data).

$10^{N.O}$ OHM-M N = 123 9

$10^{N.M}$ OHM-M M = 123 9

CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOURS

091767

KETZA RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE 1/10000

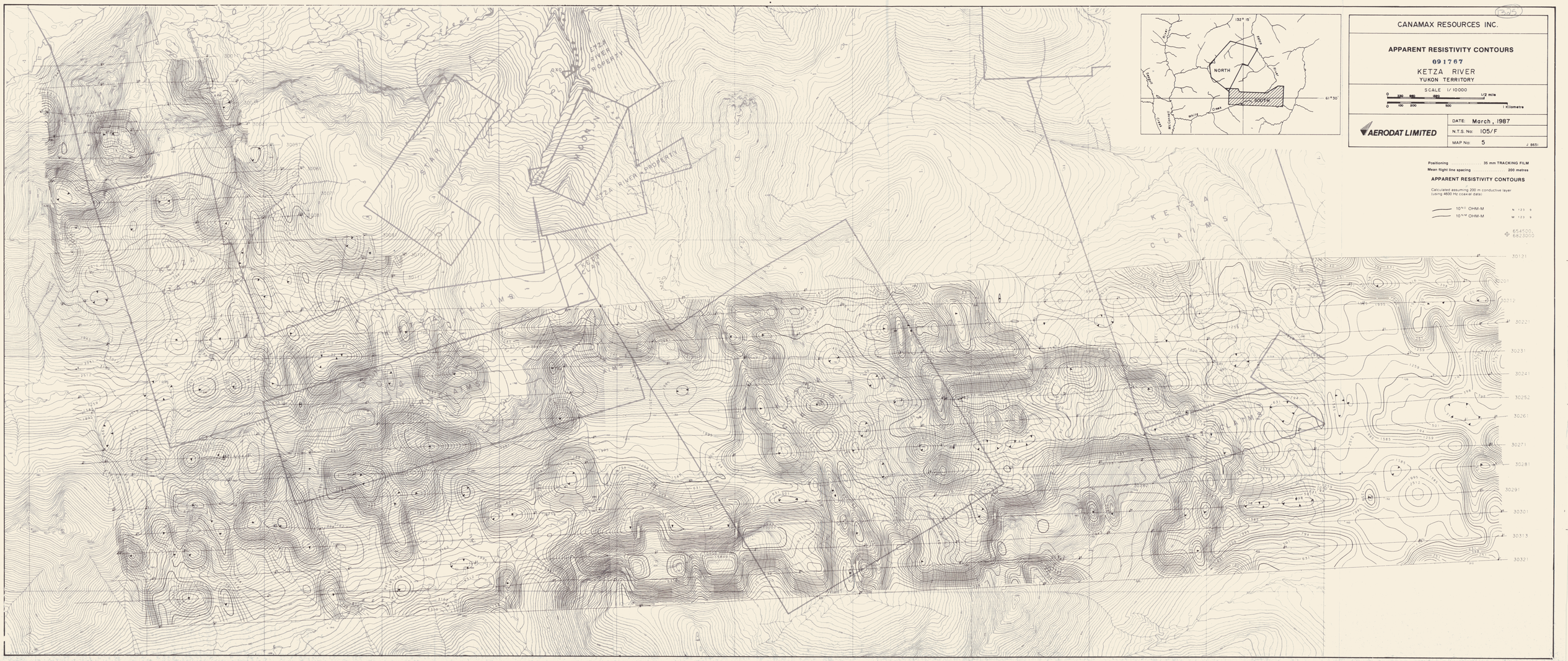
0 330 660 1320 1/2 mile

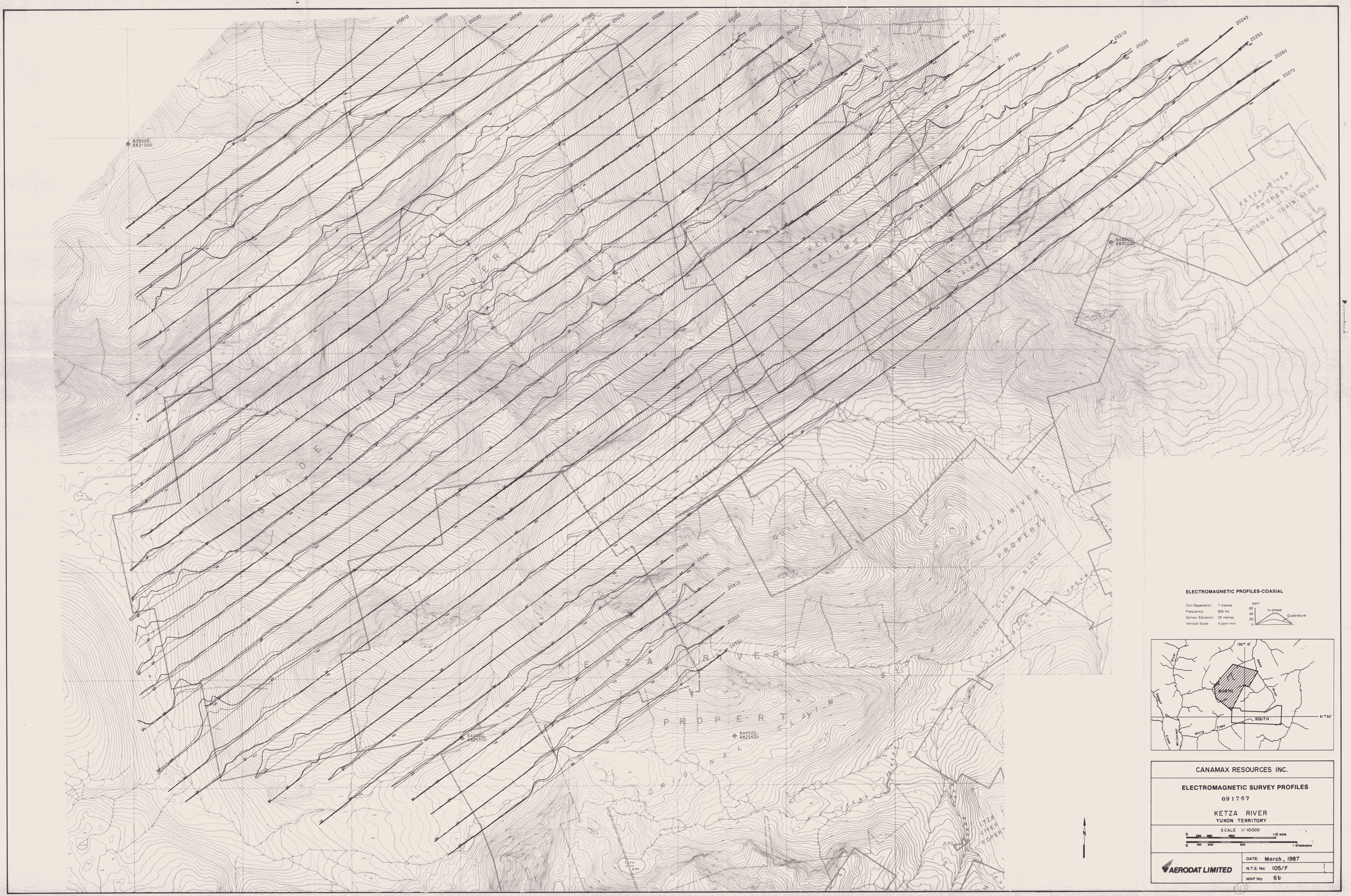
0 100 200 500 1 Kilometre

AERODAT LIMITED

DATE:	March, 1987
N.T.S. No:	105/F
MAP No:	5

(313)


KETZA RIVER PROPERTY
BEN
KETZA CLAIMS
KETZA CLAIMS
KETZA CLAIMS



ELECTROMAGNETIC PROFILES-COAXIAL

Coil Separation	7 metres
Frequency	935 Hz
Sensor Elevation	30 metres
Vertical Scale	4 ppm/mm

CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROFILES

091767

KETZA RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE 1/10000

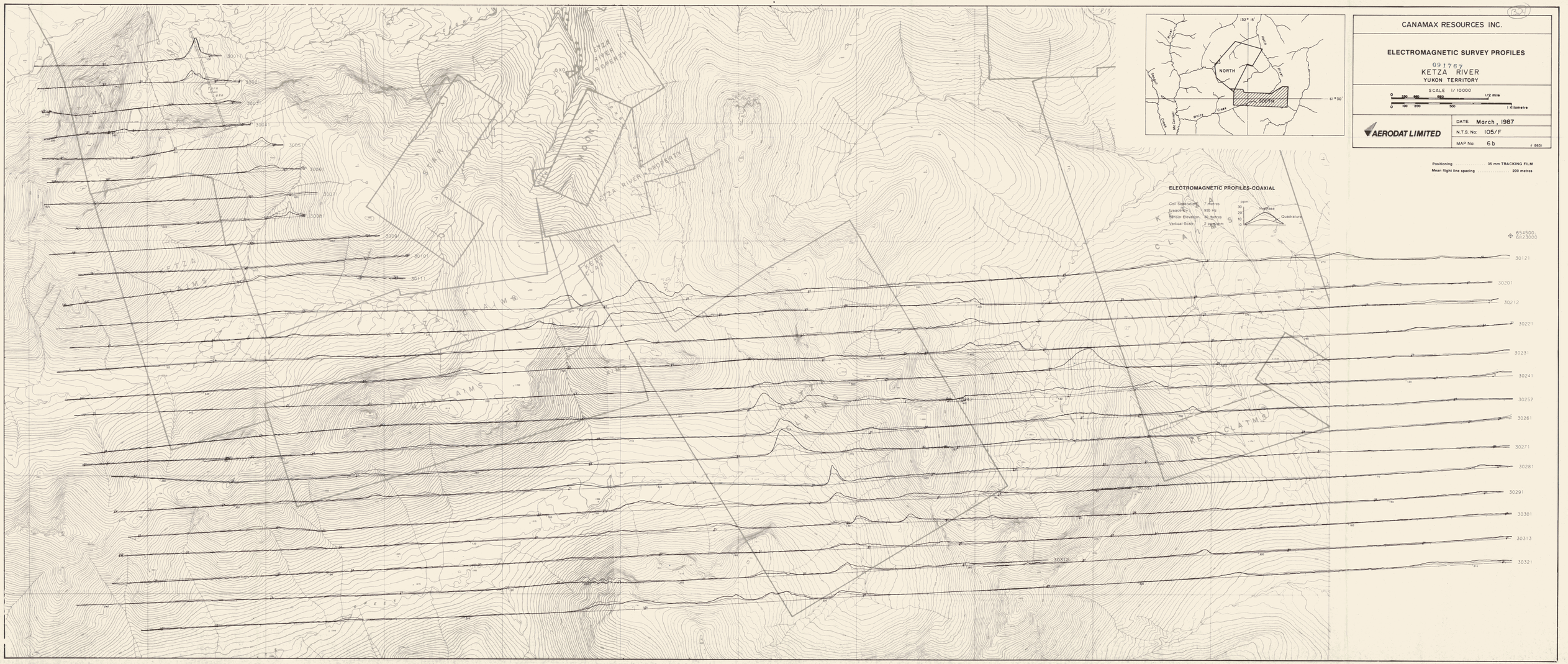
0 330 660 1320 1/2 mile

0 100 200 500 1 Kilometre

AERODAT LIMITED

DATE:	March, 1987
N.T.S. No:	105/F
MAP No:	6b

(317)

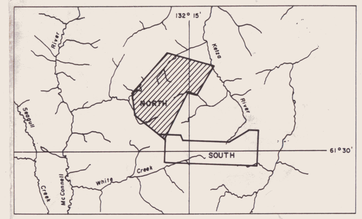

CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROFILES
091767
KETZA RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY
SCALE 1/10000
0 330 660 1320 1/2 mile
0 100 200 500 1 Kilometre
AERODAT LIMITED
DATE: March, 1987
N.T.S. No: 105/F
MAP No: 6b
J 8651
Positioning ..... 35 mm TRACKING FILM
Mean flight line spacing ..... 200 metres
ELECTROMAGNETIC PROFILES-COAXIAL
Coil Separation 7 metres
Frequency 935 Hz
Sensor Elevation 30 metres
Vertical Scale 2 ppm/cm
ppm
30
20
10
0
Inphase
Quadrature
NORTH
SOUTH
132° 15'
61° 30'
White Creek
McConnell Creek
Sequoia River
Ketza River
KETZA RIVER PROPERTY
KETZA CLAIMS
MOON JN
STAR
KETZA CLAIMS
KETZA CLAIMS
KETZA CLAIMS
KETZA CLAIMS
KETZA CLAIMS
654500.
6823000
30121
30201
30212
30221
30231
30241
30252
30261
30271
30281
30291
30301
30313
30321
30312

VLF STATIONS:
NLK Jim Creek, Wash. - 24·8 kHz.
NSS Annapolis, Me. - 21·4 kHz.

VLF-EM TOTAL FIELD CONTOURS

MEAN VLF-EM SENSOR ELEVATION: 48 metres

CONTOUR INTERVAL
50% .....
10% .....
2% .....



CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

VLF-EM TOTAL FIELD CONTOURS

091767

KETZA RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY

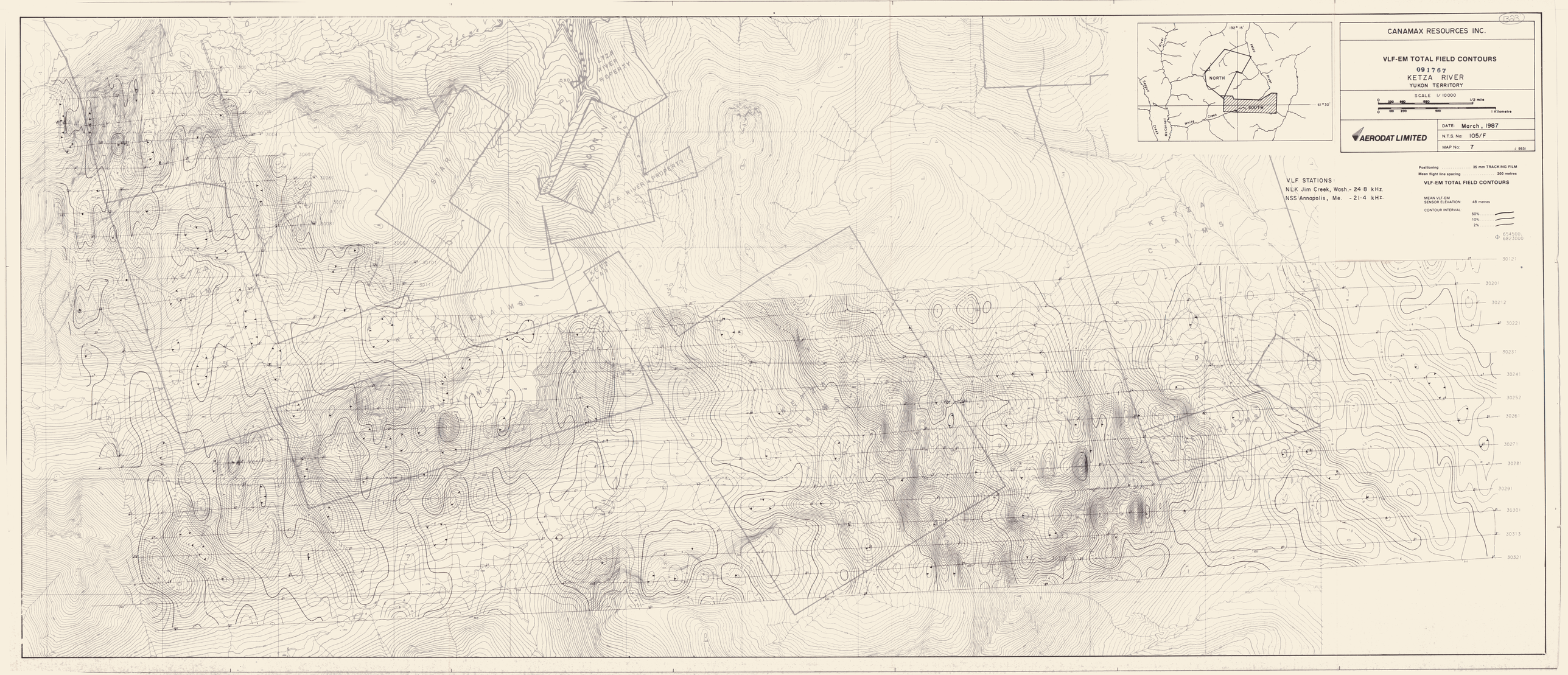
SCALE 1/ 10000

0 330 660 1320 1/2 mile
0 100 200 500 1 Kilometre

AERODAT LIMITED

DATE: March, 1987
N.T.S. No: 105/F
MAP No: 7

(316)


CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.
VLF-EM TOTAL FIELD CONTOURS
091767
KETZA RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY
SCALE 1/10000
0 330 660 1320 1/2 mile
0 100 200 500 1 Kilometre
AERODAT LIMITED
DATE: March, 1987
N.T.S. No: 105/F
MAP No: 7
J 8651
Positioning ..... 35 mm TRACKING FILM
Mean flight line spacing ..... 200 metres
VLF-EM TOTAL FIELD CONTOURS
MEAN VLF-EM SENSOR ELEVATION 48 metres
CONTOUR INTERVAL
50%
10%
2%
654500
6823000
VLF STATIONS:
NLK Jim Creek, Wash.- 24·8 kHz.
NSS Annapolis, Me. - 21·4 kHz.
NORTH
SOUTH
132° 15'
61° 30'
KETZA RIVER PROPERTY
KETZA CLAIMS
30121
30201
30212
30221
30231
30241
30252
30261
30271
30281
30291
30301
30313
30321