

MAP NO.: ASSESSMENT REPORT X
105 D 3 PROSPECTUS
CONFIDENTIAL X
OPEN FILE

DOCUMENT NO: 092981
MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE
TYPE OF WORK: GEOPHYSICS

REPORT FILED UNDER: AURUM GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC

DATE PERFORMED: NOVEMBER 14-23, 1990

DATE FILED: OCTOBER 28, 1991

LOCATION: LAT.: 60°12'N

AREA: WHEATON RIVER

LONG.: 135°00'W

VALUE \$: 9,900

CLAIM NAME & NO.: POWER 1-40

WORK DONE BY: M.A. POWER; AMEROK GEOPHYSICS

WORK DONE FOR: COMAPLEX RESOURCES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: A TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD AND ILEM SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED OVER THE PROPERTY TO TEST THE EXTENT OF VEIN FAULTS ON THE PROPERTY LOCATED ON DICKSON HILL. TWO WEAK EM ANOMALIES WERE LOCATED ON THE PROPERTY.



TRANSMITTAL FORM



M.R. file no.
R.M.M.R. file no.
Date forwarded
28 OCT 1991

From ► Mining Recorder at: **Whitehorse**

To ► Regional Manager, Mineral Rights at Whitehorse, Y.T.

For action are:

☐ NEW APPLICATION FOR PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT	Name	
☐ RENEWAL APPLICATION PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT	Name	Lease no.
☐ AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENDITURE ON PLACER LEASE	Name	Lease no.
☐ SECURITY DEPOSIT		
☐ FINANCIAL ABILITY		
☐ ASSIGNMENT OF PLACER LEASE NO.	From	To
☐ GROUPING APPLICATION UNDER SEC. 52(2) PLACER MINING ACT.	Owner	
☐ DIAMOND DRILL LOGS	Claims	Claim sheet no.
☒ QUARTZ ASSESSMENT REPORT	Claims Power 1-40	Claim sheet no.
	Type of report Geophysical Survey	Submitted by Aurum Geological Consultants
	Cls. work performed on Power 22, 24, 35, 37	\$ req. for ren. application 9900.00

H. Southwick
Signature

REPLY ACTION

Date returned

Oct 30/91

Signature

CONFIDENTIAL

INC.
AURUM GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.

A TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD
AND HLEM SURVEY OF THE
POWER CLAIMS, DICKSON HILL
AREA, YUKON TERRITORY

092981

M.A. Power M.Sc.

CLAIMS

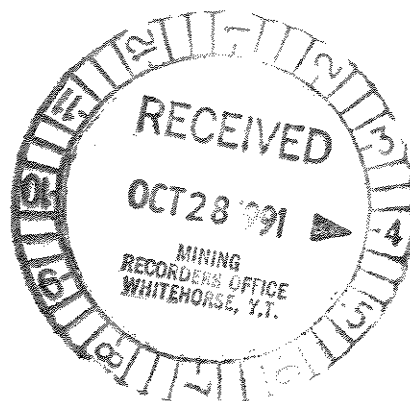
POWER 1-40 YB35484 - YB35523

NTS: 105 D 3

Location: 60° 12' N 135° 00' W

Whithorse Mining District, Yukon Territory

Date: January 4, 1991



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 \$ 9,900.

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

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Summary

A total magnetic field and horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) survey was conducted on the POWER Claims between November 14 and November 23, 1990. Seven line-km of survey grid was installed and geophysical surveys covering 4 line-km were performed on it. The HLEM survey located two northwest striking conductors in the saddle between Dickson Hill and a small hill south of it. They appear to be part of a larger structure which truncates the ODD vein to the south. The magnetic field survey located a large positive magnetic anomaly in the saddle which may be caused by a body of metamorphosed mafic rock. The EM conductors do not appear to be associated with the magnetic field anomaly.

A. Introduction

This report describes total magnetic field and horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) surveys conducted on the POWER Claims between November 14 and November 23, 1990. Amerok Geophysics installed approximately 7 line-km of survey grid and performed 4 line-km of geophysical surveys on the grid.

B. Location, access and physiography

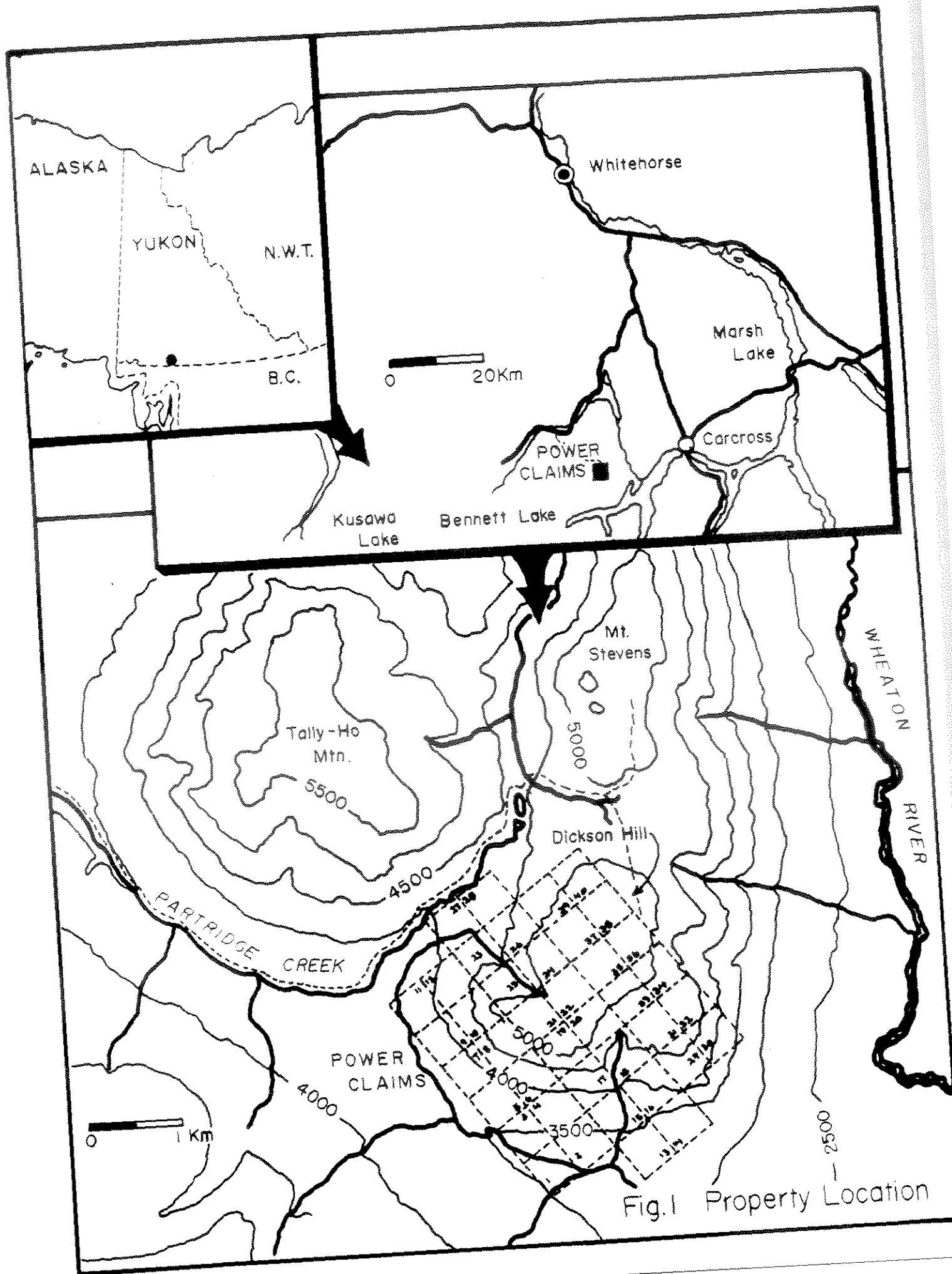
The POWER Claims are located at 60° 12' N, 135° 00' W, 65 km south of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The property is approximately 85 km from Whitehorse by road (Figure 1). The route extends from Whitehorse to Robinson via the Carcross Road (38 km), thence to Partridge Creek via the Annie Lake / Wheaton River Road (32 km) and then 15 km into the property via the Partridge Creek road. The Partridge Creek road forks below Tally-Ho Mountain and a Cat trail reportedly extends into the property. The Partridge Creek road is not maintained and in need of repair approximately 3 km in from the Wheaton River Road while the Wheaton River Road is normally ploughed in the winter only as far as the first Wheaton River bridge.

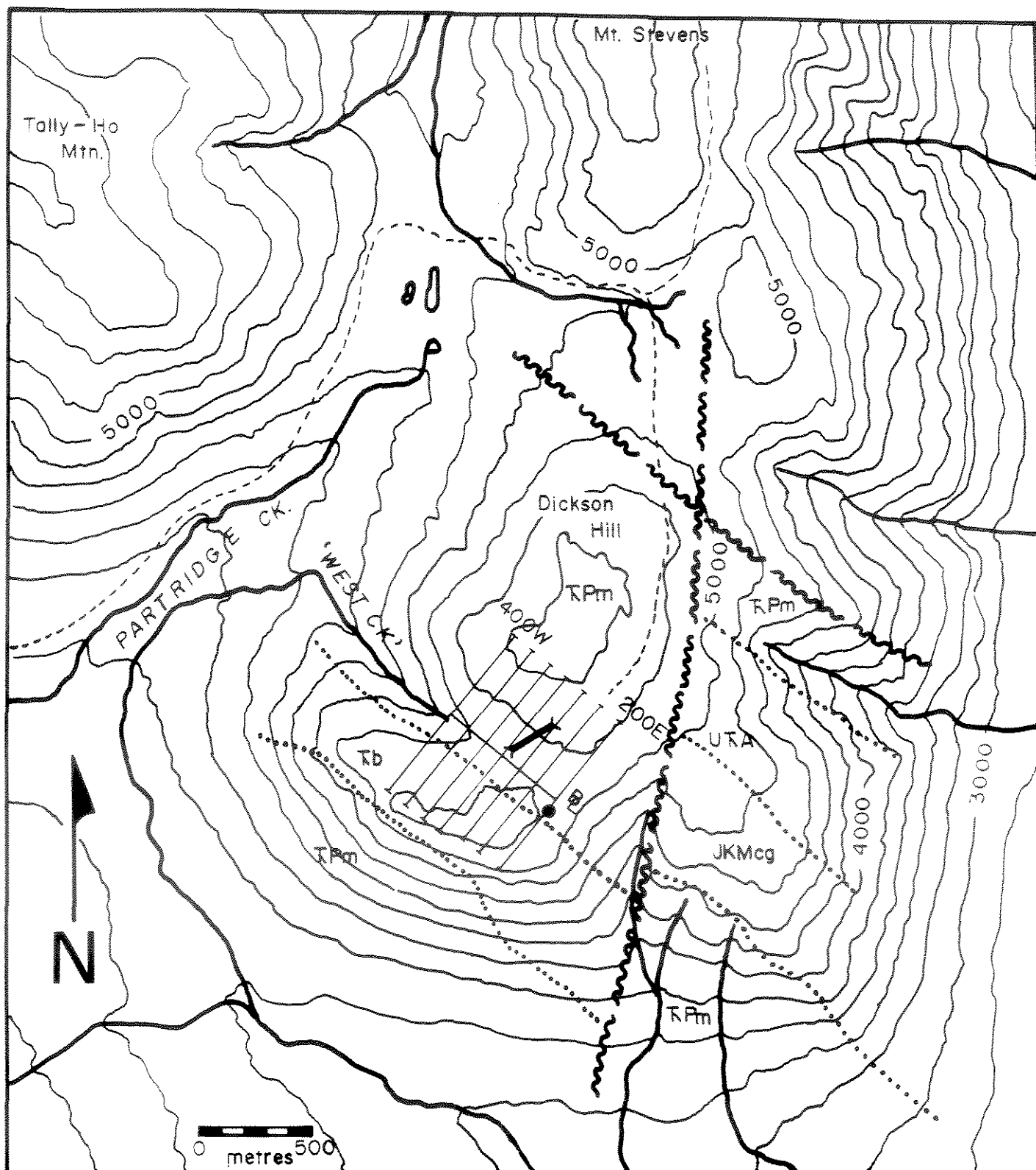
The POWER Claims are on Dickson Hill, centred on a saddle between two hills on the ridge (Figure 2). Older maps designate the southern hill as Dickson Hill while the current series so designates the northern hill. We follow this and designate the southern hill, "Dickson Hill South". The area consists of a steep-sided plateau, gently rolling above 5000 feet and descending rapidly below this to U-shaped valleys containing the Wheaton River and Partridge Creek. Treeline is at approximately 4000 feet and above this a thin mantle of glacial debris and colluvium supports dwarf birch, alder and grasses. The geophysical survey was conducted in a gently rolling upland area in the centre of the claim block bounded on the east and west by the flanks of the plateau.

C. Property

The POWER Claims consist of 40 quartz claims in the Whitehorse Mining District of the Yukon Territory. The claims are shown numbered in Figure 1 and the property data is listed below:

Claim name	Record number	Expiry date
POWER 1 - 40	YB35484 - YB35523	October 29, 1991





- JKMcg - Millhaven Conglomerate: conglomerate
- Tb - Tally Ho Leucogabbro: hornblende orthogneiss
- UTA - Annie Member of the Lewes River Group:
agglomerate and conglomerate
- TPm - Povoas Formation: foliated amphibolite and gneiss
- Trenching
- - Diamond drill holes

Figure 2. Grid location and local geology

The registered owner is Comaplex Resources International Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta.

D. Geology

The POWER Claims are underlain by a suite of metamorphosed igneous and sedimentary rocks covered by a thin mantle of colluvium and glacial drift. The rocks are cut by a major NE trending fault and by at least one subsidiary NW trending fault. Economic mineralization in the area seems to be controlled by these structures.

The geology of the Dickson Hill area as mapped by Hart and Radloff (1990) and Hart and Pelletier (1989) is shown in Figure 2. They subdivide the rocks into the following units:

(a) **Millhaven Conglomerate** (Jurassic - Cretaceous)

A clast supported, red weathering, polymictic conglomerate with clasts derived from volcanic and metamorphic rocks.

(b) **Lewes River Group - Annie Member** (Upper Triassic)

Agglomerate, volcanoclastic conglomerate and breccia with minor airfall tuff and lithic arenite. Clasts consist of augite porphyry, dacite porphyry and minor aphanitic volcanic and sedimentary rock fragments derived from the Povoas Formation.

(c) **Tally-Ho Leucogabbro** (Triassic)

Dark green gabbroic hornblende orthogneiss.

(d) **Povoas Formation** (Middle Triassic)

Chlorite-pyroxene and chlorite schist and gneiss with minor metasedimentary rocks. At Dickson Hill, these rocks are the metamorphic equivalents of basalt, basaltic andesite and augite porphyry found at greater distances from the Tally-Ho Shear Zone.

The rocks are overlain by a thin mantle of colluvium and glacial till. In the area of the survey grid, 5 to 10 m of glacial till is exposed in trenches and cuts.

Dickson Hill is adjacent to a major structural break between the Nisling Terrane of the Coast Plutonic Complex to the west and the Northern Stikine Terrane to the east. Originally active as a Triassic sinistral mid-crustal shear zone (Tally-Ho Shear Zone), it was reactivated as a late Cretaceous fault (Llewellyn Fault). Pervasive foliation, mylonitization and generally higher metamorphic grade are found in the rocks on the east side of Dickson Hill adjacent to the Tally-Ho Shear Zone. A younger, steeply dipping fault parallels it on the eastern side of the hill just east of the survey grid. This is in turn cut by a set of NW trending, steeply dipping faults, one of which is on the N

side of Dickson Hill. A similar fault may bound the Tally-Ho Leucogabbro and Povoas Formation along "West Creek".

Gold mineralization in the Dickson Hill area occurs in two settings; metamorphic veins in and adjacent to the Tally-Ho Shear Zone and mesothermal veins in NW trending veins and faults (Hart and Radloff 1990). Metamorphic veins in the Tally-Ho Shear Zone are characterized by a chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite-pyrite assemblage in milky or waxy metamorphic quartz and occur in N or NE trending veins. Mesothermal veins are characterized by a galena-chalcopyrite assemblage, generally trend NW and occur in or on the margins of felsic volcanic dikes. The host rocks are commonly described as rhyolite or "granite porphyry" and occur in steeply dipping dikes up to 50 m wide (INAC 1990). Individual quartz veins are up to 2 m wide and 10 to 30 m long. Quartz veins commonly occur in clusters within the felsic volcanic rocks.

The POWER Claims are centred on the former ODD AND EVEN Claims staked by Du Pont of Canada Exploration Ltd. in June 1981 on a geochemical target (Copeland and Neelands 1982). The claims lapsed and were restaked by Shakwak Exploration Company Ltd. and AGIP Resources Ltd. who discovered the ODD vein during the course of their work. It is classified as a metamorphic vein; gold is found with chalcopyrite in a north trending, fault bounded quartz vein, 22 m long and up to 3 m wide. Exploration on the main vein was discontinued after it was found to fault bounded at both ends (INAC 1987, INAC 1988) but new showings were found approximately 400 m NW of the vein. Three vertical diamond drill holes drilled on the ODD vein at approximately Line 200E 75S and a series of Cat trenches between Lines 0E and 100W from station 0N to 350N are shown in Figure 2.

E. Grid and survey specifications

The purpose of the geophysical survey was to locate veins and faults hosting gold mineralization. In the survey area these were thought to be steeply dipping, NW striking and at depths less than 25 m. In addition to a weak EM response from the vein and alteration halo, such targets might produce magnetic lows where they cut mafic rock units. The grid and survey specifications were set to optimize these expected responses.

The survey grid consists of 600 m of base line (azimuth 130°) and 7 perpendicular 900 m long survey lines centred on the base line. The grid origin (0E, 0N) is at the junction of the POWER 19-22 claims in the saddle between Dickson Hill and Dickson Hill South. The grid is picketed at 25 m intervals with full-length lathe and station coordinates are scribed on metal tags. Survey lines from the old Shakwak/AGIP grid run nearly parallel to the new lines but these are marked with half-length

lathe and are not tagged.

The magnetic field survey was conducted with an EDA Omni IV proton precession magnetometer and synchronized base station magnetometer (S/N C230 and C232). The base station was installed at the fork in the Partridge Creek road below Tally-Ho Mountain and cycled at a 30 s interval. The magnetic field survey was conducted at 5 m intervals along the survey lines. During the first survey day it became apparent that the base station was malfunctioning but fortunately the earth's field was quiet and the day's field data could still be reliably corrected to ± 10 nt. No further magnetometer surveying was conducted given the condition of the instruments.

The HLEM survey was conducted with a Maxmin I-9 (S/N 7337) using a 50 m coil spacing, a 12.5 m station spacing and operating frequencies of 220 Hz, 1760 Hz, and 14080 Hz. The survey frequencies were selected so as to maximize broad band EM coverage, high frequency response and survey production. The short coil spacing was selected because targets were probably at depths of less than 25 m and there was a possibility of encountering closely spaced conductors. Prior to the survey the instrument was calibrated and phase mixing (cross-talk) was observed to be within acceptable limits. Coil control was maintained by direct chaining using the reference cable and by measuring the transmitter-to-receiver slope and setting both coils parallel to it. Because of limited time, the HLEM survey was confined to the central portion of the survey grid.

F. Data

A listing of the HLEM, corrected total magnetic field and base station data is contained in Appendix A. The total magnetic field data is plotted in profiles in Appendix B and in a contour map (Figure 5). The magnetic field data is probably accurate to ± 10 nT except in areas of high magnetic relief where the error will be greater. The HLEM line and station coordinates are listed in the first two fields using the convention that N and E are positive. The HLEM measurements in %Hz are shown for 220 Hz, 1760 Hz and 14080 Hz in the last 6 fields. Stacked profiles for each line and line profile maps for each frequency are in Appendix B. The error in the in-phase component is estimated at $\pm 3\%$ and the error in the quadrature component at $\pm 1\%$.

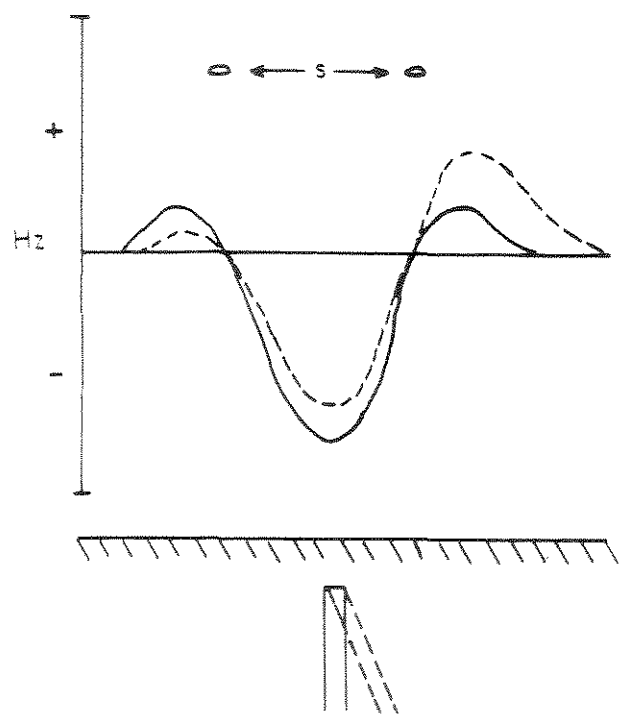
HLEM response phase and amplitude is affected by the electrical conductivity, magnetic permeability and dimensions of the target conductor as well as by the operating frequency and coil spacing. Several high amplitude magnetic field anomalies were recorded during the survey and these can generate in-phase HLEM responses in and of themselves. In order to remove magnetic susceptibility as a variable, in-phase readings at 1760 Hz and

14080 Hz were corrected by subtracting coincident in-phase readings at 220 Hz. Responses due to magnetic susceptibility are relatively invariant with respect to frequency while conductivity induced responses are strongly dependent on frequency. Subtracting the response at 220 Hz, particularly in this case where the targets are poor conductors, is an effective means of eliminating the influence of magnetic susceptibility in the response. It has the additional effect of mitigating coil control error since this too is essentially frequency invariant over resistive ground. The filtered data has been plotted in line profile maps labelled " μ -corrected" in Appendix B.

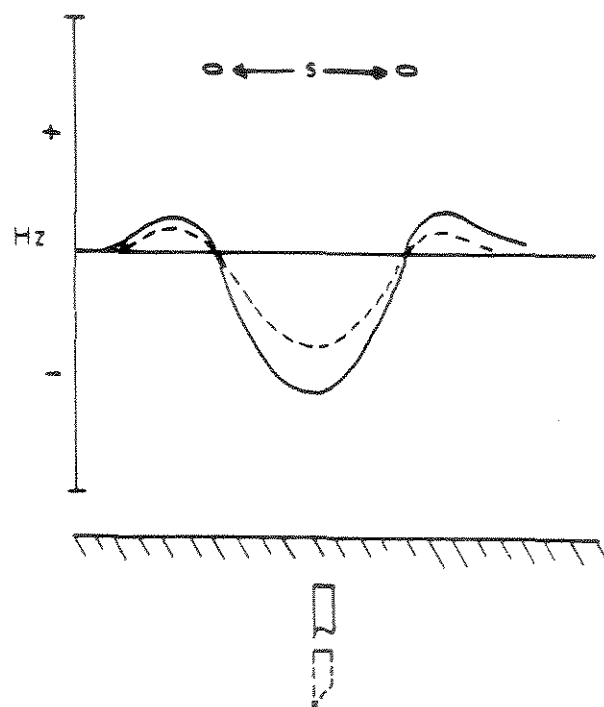
G. HLEM and total magnetic field response characteristics

The theory and application of the HLEM method to prospecting for massive sulphides is well described by Telford *et al.* (1976) and by Parasnis (1966). The essential features of the method are summarized below.

Conventional HLEM surveying involves traversing the grid with a transmitter and receiver connected by a reference and communication cable. The transmitter and receiver antennas consist of coils with multiple windings held horizontal or parallel to the mean slope between them. The magnetic field about the transmitting coil is roughly horizontal at a distance and any steeply dipping conductors will be energized by it. The induced flux will oppose the transmitter flux and hence will be sensed as a negative signal. Features of HLEM responses are shown in Figure 3. Over a vertical to steeply dipping conductor the response consists of a negative signal which is at a maximum over the apex of the conductor and of two smaller and equal positive flanking anomalies (for simplicity only the in-phase component is shown in Figure 3a and 3b). When either of the coils is on top of the conductor, the conductor response is zero because all the flux originating in the conductor is horizontal and parallel to the coil; a transmitting coil could not energize the conductor nor could a receiver coil receive a response from it under these conditions. If the conductor dips at less than approximately 60°, the positive flanking anomaly over the hanging wall will be larger than that of the footwall (see Fig 3a). As the depth to the conductor increases, the response amplitude decreases (Fig. 3b). As a rule of thumb, the depth of detection is no greater than one half the coil spacing; conductors deeper than this have responses which are barely detectable or undetectable above the noise level of the system. The conductance or conductivity-thickness product is diagnostic of the electrical conductivity and dimensions of the conductor and can be used to discriminate between good conductors such as sulphides (and graphite) and weak conductors such as clay rich shear zones or overburden features. The ratio of the maximum negative in-phase to quadrature component is proportional to the



a. Dip effect



b. Depth effect

c. Conductivity effect

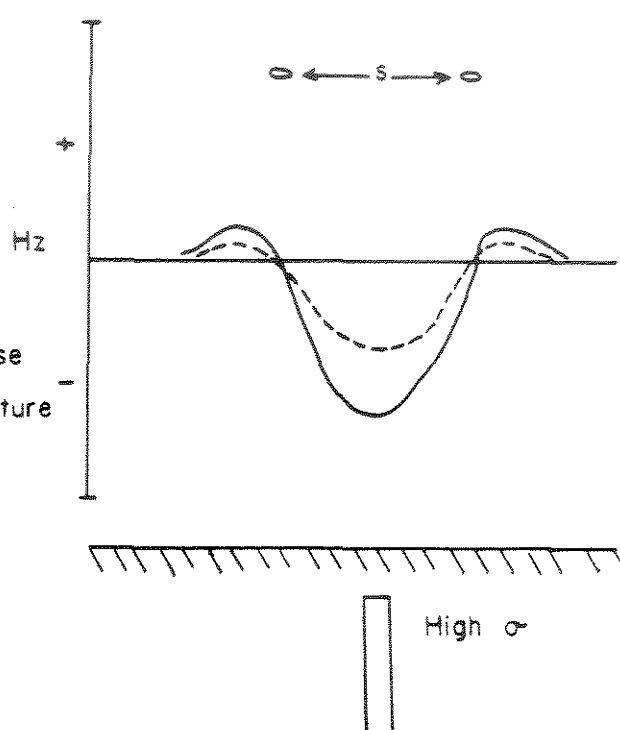
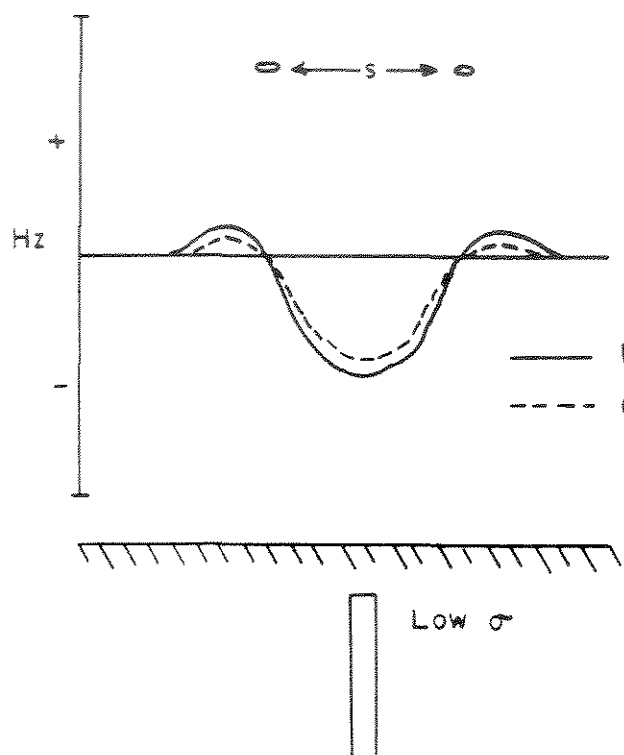
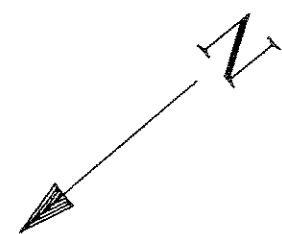
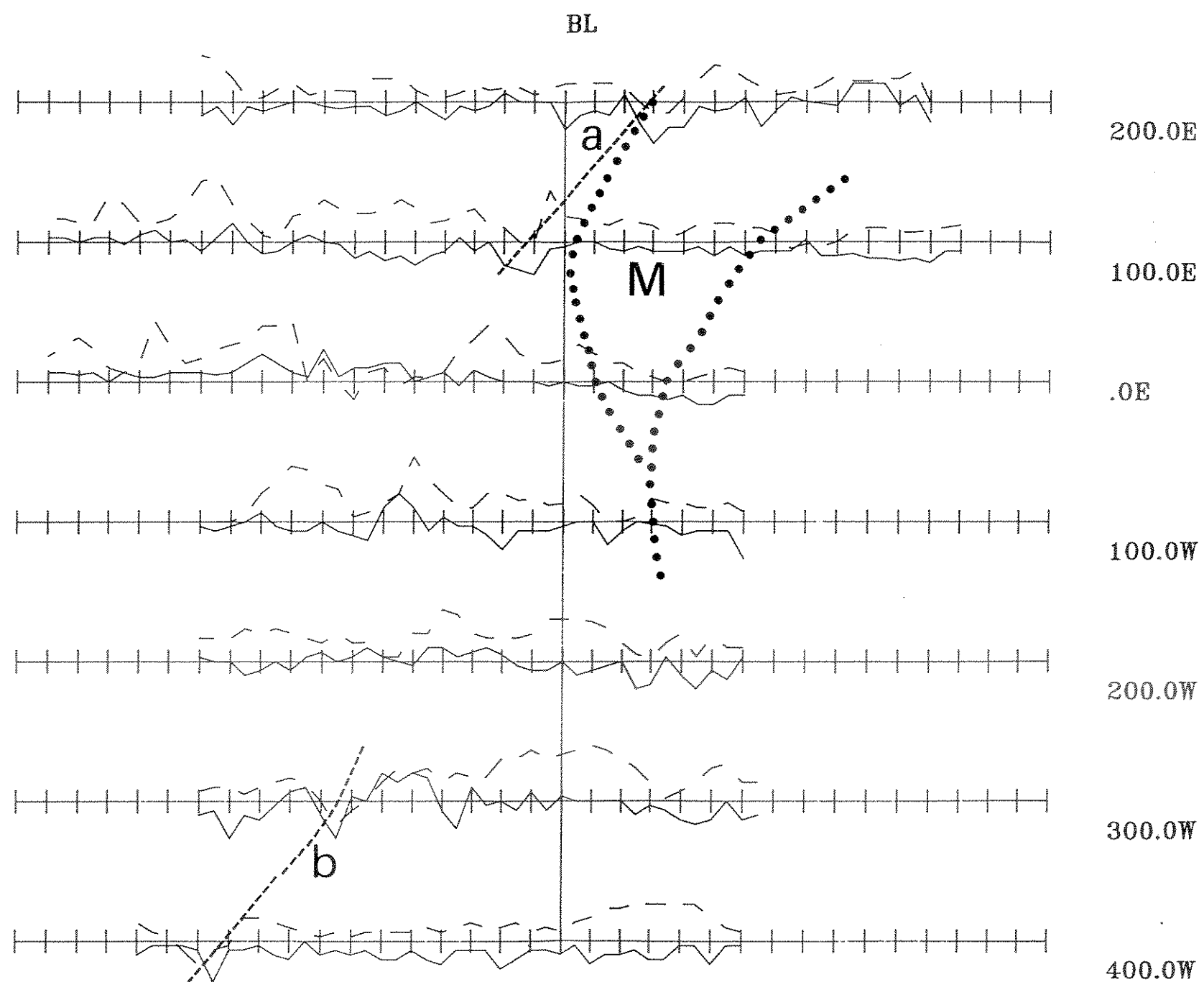
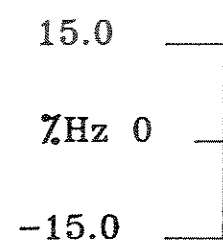


Fig. 3 Features of HLEM responses



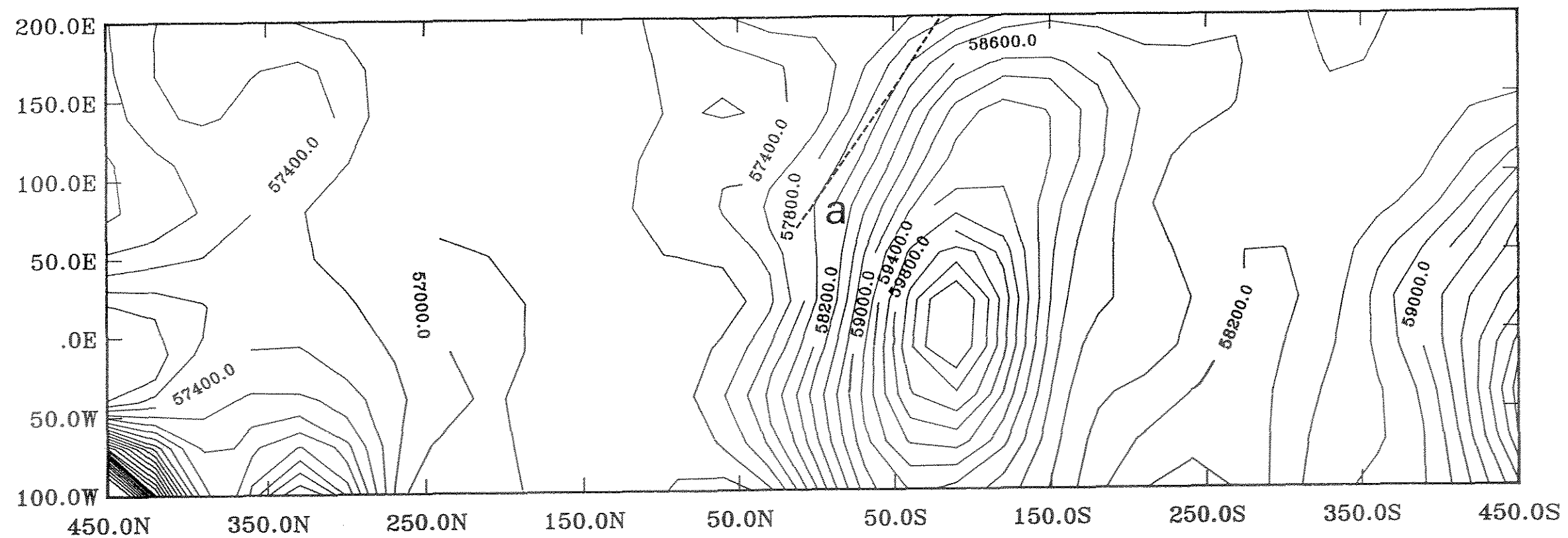
Frequency: 14080.0 Hz

Coil spacing: 50.0 m



----- Conductor axis
..... Unit boundary

COMAPLEX RESOURCES LTD.	Scale 1: 3750	30Dec90
POWER CLAIMS	NTS: 105D	M.D.: Whitehorse
Fig. 4 Interpretation	AMEROK GEOPHYSICS	



----- Conductor axis

COMAPLEX RESOURCES LTD. POWER CLAIMS Fig. 5 Magnetic field	Scale 1: 3750	30Dec90
	NTS: 105D	M.D.: Whitehorse
	AMEROK GEOPHYSICS	

conductance. It is generally impossible to separate the conductance into electrical and dimensional components without making limiting assumptions.

There are three sources of noise in HLEM responses. Atmospheric noise (sferics) is occasionally a problem at large coil spacings and is reduced by averaging the signal over perhaps a minute of readings. Variations in the composition of overburden can cause responses which appear to be noisy or which mimic bedrock conductor responses. In particular, clay-filled depressions can generate responses which are very similar to those of bedrock conductors. The last source of noise arises from changes in coil spacing and orientation. A 1% change in coil spacing will induce a 3% error in the in-phase response while coil orientation error in the in-phase response is proportional to the cube of the sine of the angular difference. This source of noise can be minimized by secant chaining and tilt compensation. Despite the best efforts of a field crew this will always be a serious source of noise at short coil spacings.

HLEM data may be interpreted to yield fairly reliable estimates of conductance, dip and depth to the apex. In general, conductance estimates are less prone to error because the quadrature component is nearly insensitive to coil spacing error and because the conductance estimates are made from the strongest component of the response. Depth and dip estimates are affected to a much greater degree by coil orientation and spacing error because they are based on the difference between flanking positive in-phase and quadrature responses - features which have much higher relative noise levels. In the interpretation that follows, estimates of conductance can be taken as fairly reliable while estimates of dip should be used only as a guide in the absence of any reliable geological information.

Expected magnetic responses over dikes or other tabular bodies magnetized in the direction of the earth's field should consist of a strong positive magnetic anomaly immediately south of the apex and a very weak negative response to the north of it. This is a consequence of the steep inclination of the earth's magnetic field at this latitude (75°).

H. Results

The HLEM data was interpreted using type curves developed by Ketola and Puranen (1967). Negative HLEM responses with a distance between zero crossovers (base level adjusted) of 50 to 60 m probably arise from bedrock conductors. Bedrock conductors detected during the survey are shown together with the μ -corrected HLEM data for 14080 Hz and the boundaries of a magnetic source body in Figure 4 and are listed below:

LINE	STATION	CONDUCTOR DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATOR
200E	75S	Narrow, steeply dipping to S, conductor. Poor conductance (2 ± 3 S). Depth to top less than 20 m. Conductor intersects the ODD vein at the pad containing 3 diamond drill holes.	a
100E	37.5N	Narrow, steeply dipping (to S) Poor conductance (1 ± 2 S) and depth to top less than 20 m.	a
300W	187.5N	Narrow, vertical to steeply S dipping conductor. Poor conductance (2 ± 3 S) and depth to top less than 20 m	b

The conductor response on Line 300W carries over to Line 400W but it is not fully developed here; nonetheless the response at Line 400W 287.5N is probably its westward continuation. Wide anomalous quadrature responses on lines 0E and 100W may also be the westward continuation of anomaly a. Positive quadrature responses on lines 100W through 400W near the baseline are coincident with a stream-filled depression and probably are caused by alluvium.

A strong positive magnetic anomaly occurs S of the base line and extends from line 100W to line 200E (Figure 5). In profile on Line 100W (Appendix B) the anomaly is quite narrow and the response amplitude suggests that the source is very magnetite-rich. The response widens and diminishes to the east. The boundaries of the magnetic source body, labelled M in Figure 4, were determined from the magnetic field profiles using total field profiles for thick vertical tabular bodies in a magnetic field inclined at 75° . We speculate that this source may be a fault-bounded block of the mafic Tally-Ho Leucogabbro. A selvage of magnetite may be causing the anomalies on Line 100W at 50S and 450N. It is interesting to note that a similar high amplitude anomaly (6000 nT) in the same rocks on Tally-Ho Mountain was traced to magnetite-garnet-diopside skarn (INAC 1987).

The location of the conductors with respect to the magnetic responses is shown in the magnetic field profiles (Appendix B) where conductor axes are labelled as C. The east end of conductor a is coincident with the north side of the magnetic field anomaly but trends north from it to the west. Anomaly b is not associated with any magnetic response above the background level.

It is possible that anomalies a and b are conductive sections of a NW striking fault. Portions of such a structure

may be conductive due to permeability, alteration or sulphide / graphite mineralization and detectible by HLEM whereas impermeable, unaltered, silicified or barren sections may not be detectable.

I. Conclusions

Two weak NW-striking EM conductors are present in the saddle in the centre of the POWER Claims. The eastern conductor (a) intersects the ODD Vein at the drill site (Line 200E Station 75S). This conductor may truncate the ODD vein at its south end since the conductor axis is immediately south of the southernmost drill hole. No trenching or drilling seems to have been conducted in the vicinity of the western conductor (b). CAT trenches were dug between the two conductors and gold values returned from samples in this area; the exact location of these samples within the trenches, and hence with respect to the conductors, has not been released. Nonetheless it appears that gold mineralization occurs along the general trend of the two conductors and they may be part of a single continuous structure. The EM conductors are not directly associated with anomalous magnetic field responses with the exception of the intersection on Line 200E where conductor a may truncate a magnetic rock unit.

J. Recommendations

I recommend that:

(a) Assessment reports filed by Shaktak Exploration Company Ltd and AGIP Resources Ltd. be examined upon release to determine the location of gold occurrences with respect to the HLEM conductors. If the VLF survey data is also released and if data from the Cutler, Maine or Annapolis, Maryland transmitters was recorded, it should be examined to determine whether a VLF conductor is coincident with the HLEM conductors.

(b) The source of anomaly b be investigated by trenching or drilling in the interval from 175N to 200N on Line 300W.

(c) The source of anomaly a be investigated by trenching or drilling in the interval from 25N to 50N on Line 100E.

(d) geophysical surveying be continued to the west to follow the trend of anomaly b along strike, if the results of the above work warrant it. HLEM responses could be improved by widening the coil spacing to 75 or 100 m; this would increase the conductor response at the expense of discriminating between closely spaced conductors.

Respectfully submitted,

M.A. Power M.Sc.

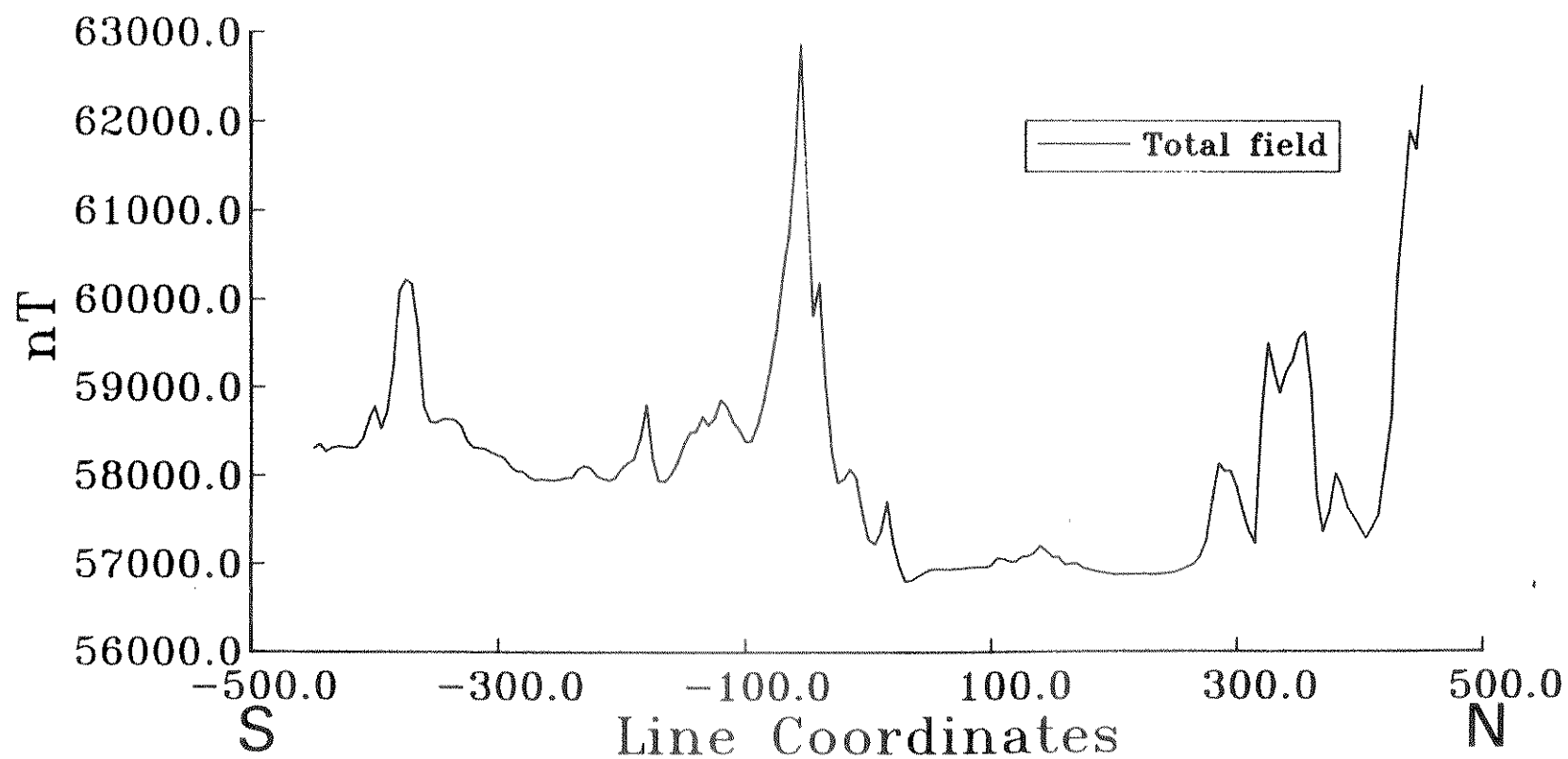
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
January 4, 1991

References cited

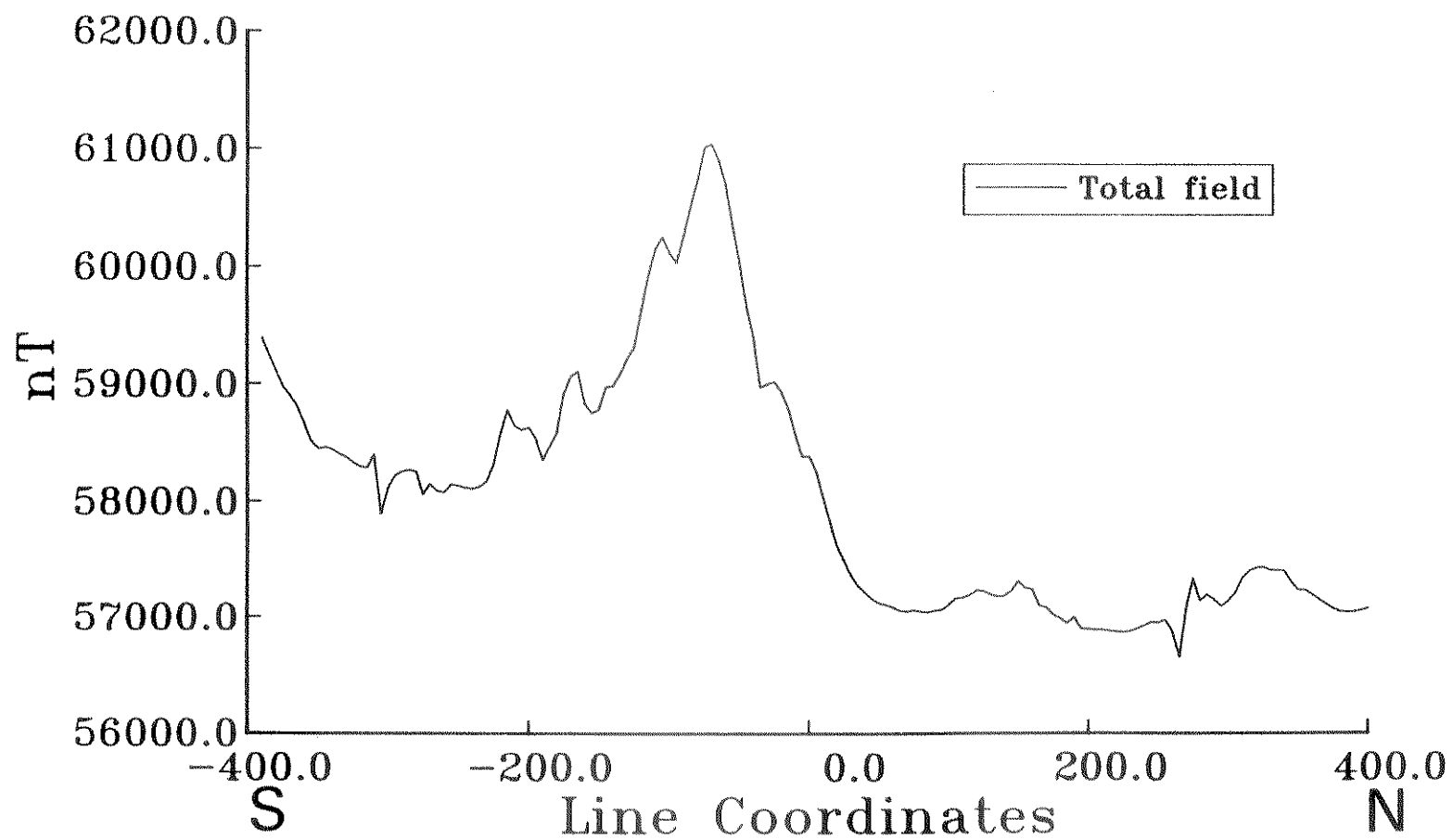
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Appendix B. HLEM and magnetic field line profiles and maps

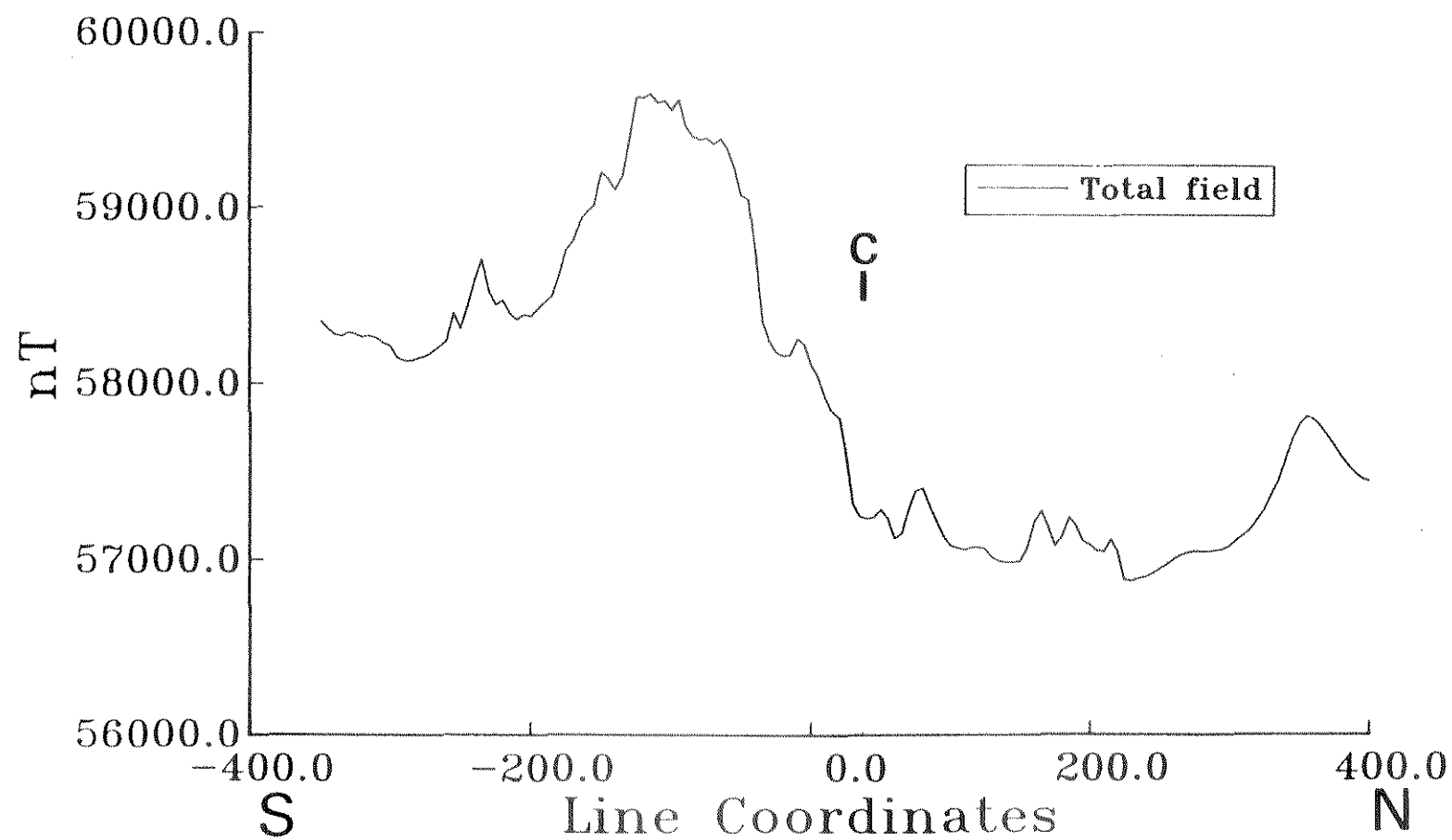
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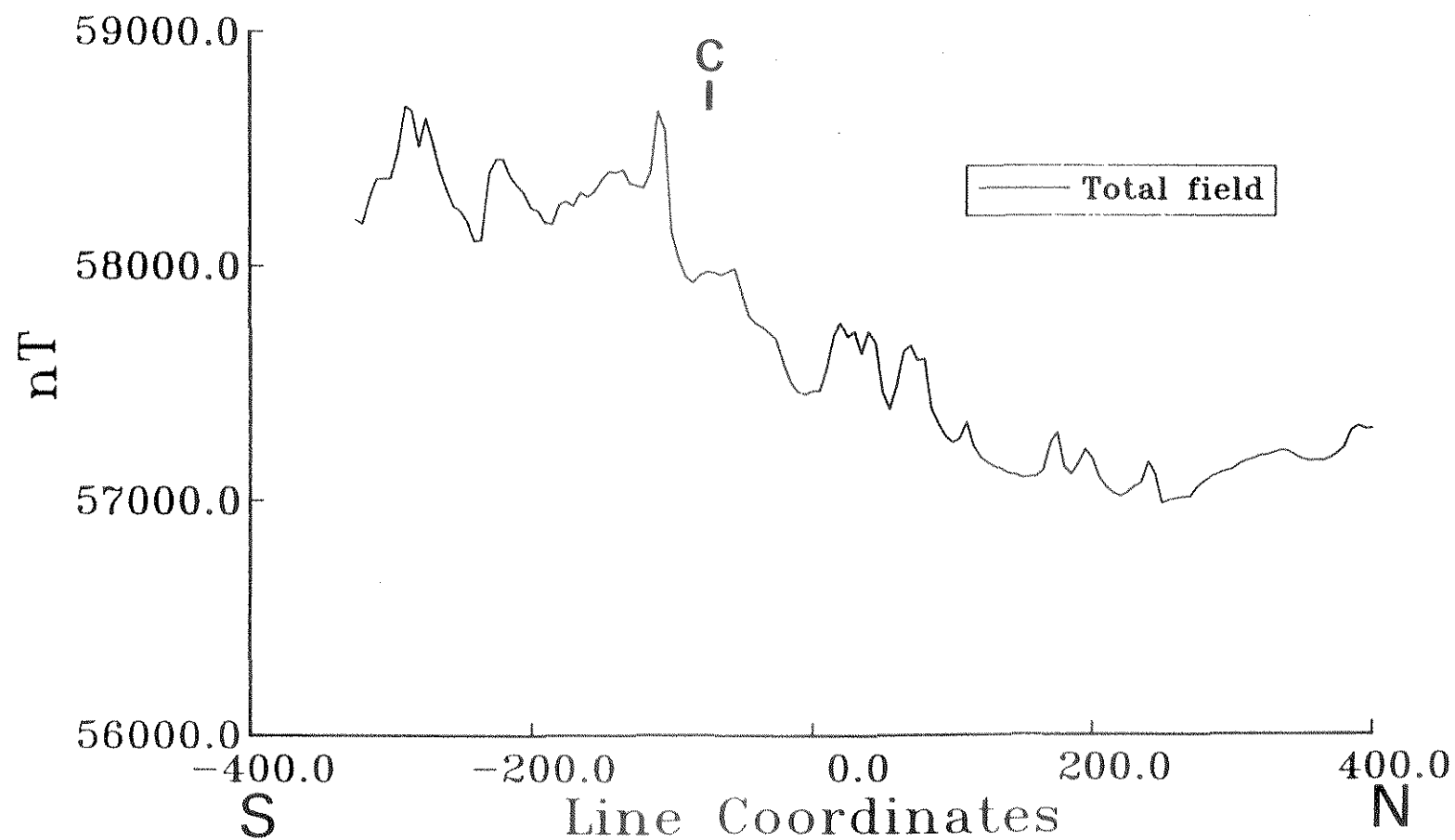
Line: .0



Line: 100.0E

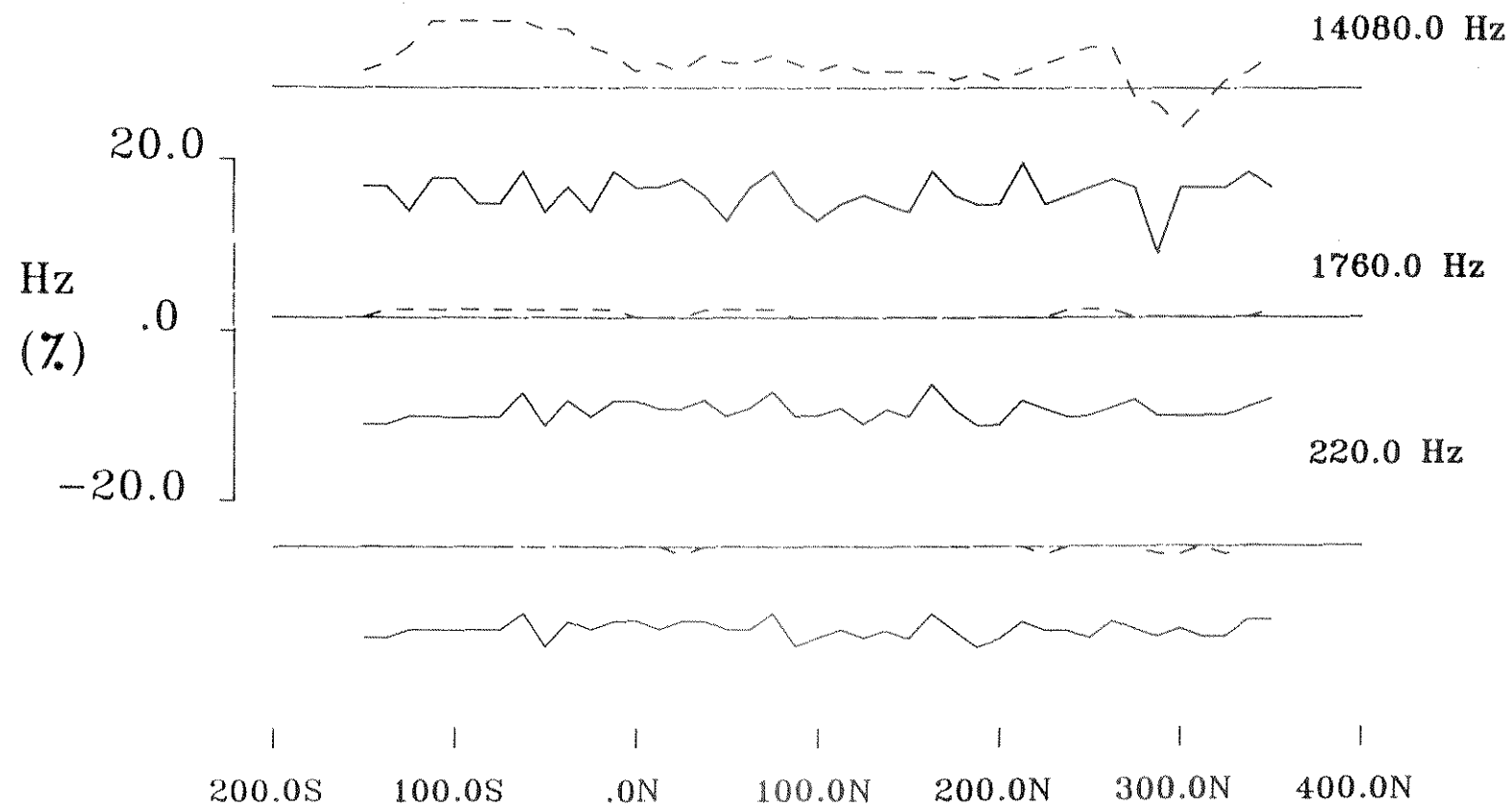


Line: 200.0E



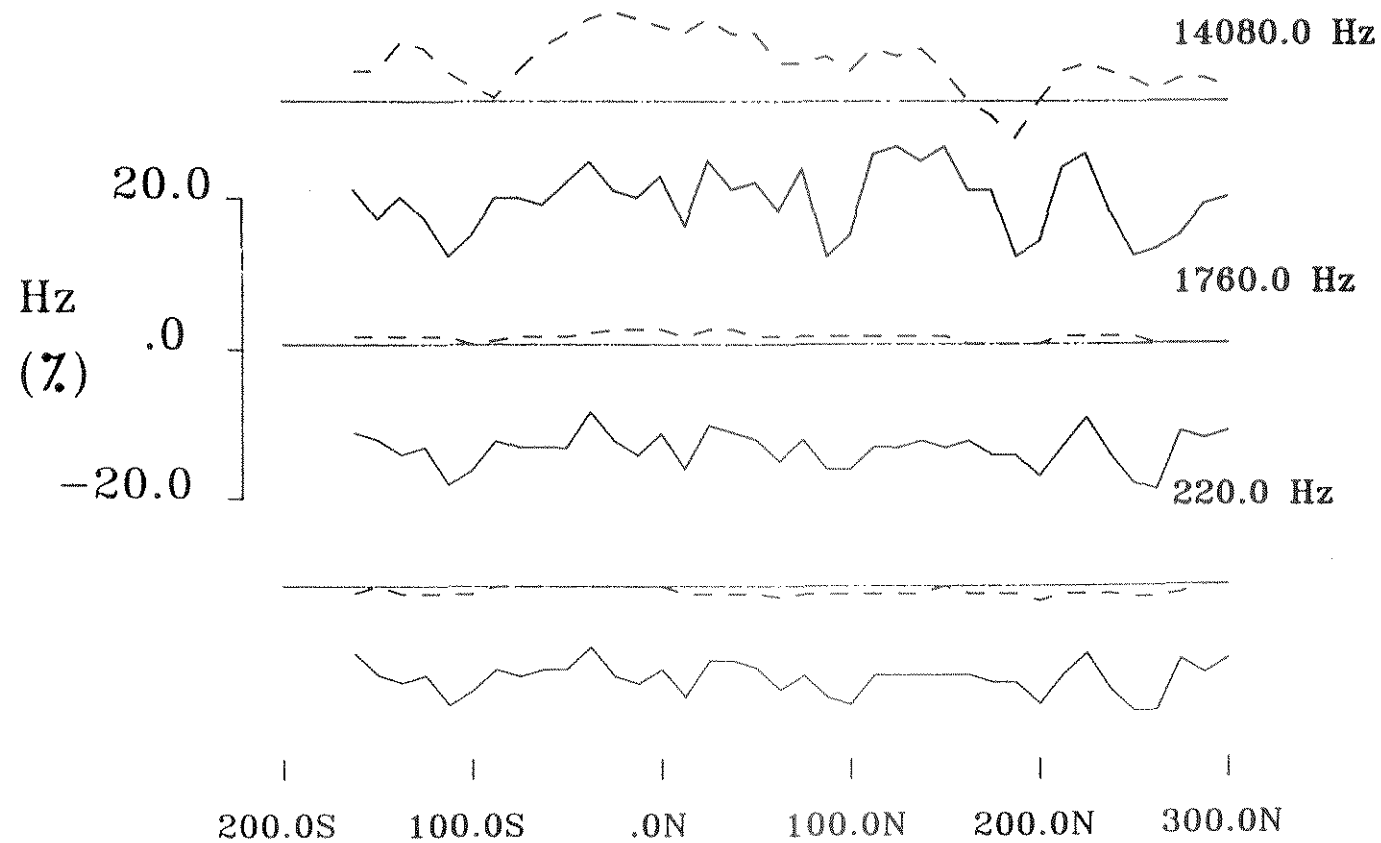
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Coil spacing: 50.0 m



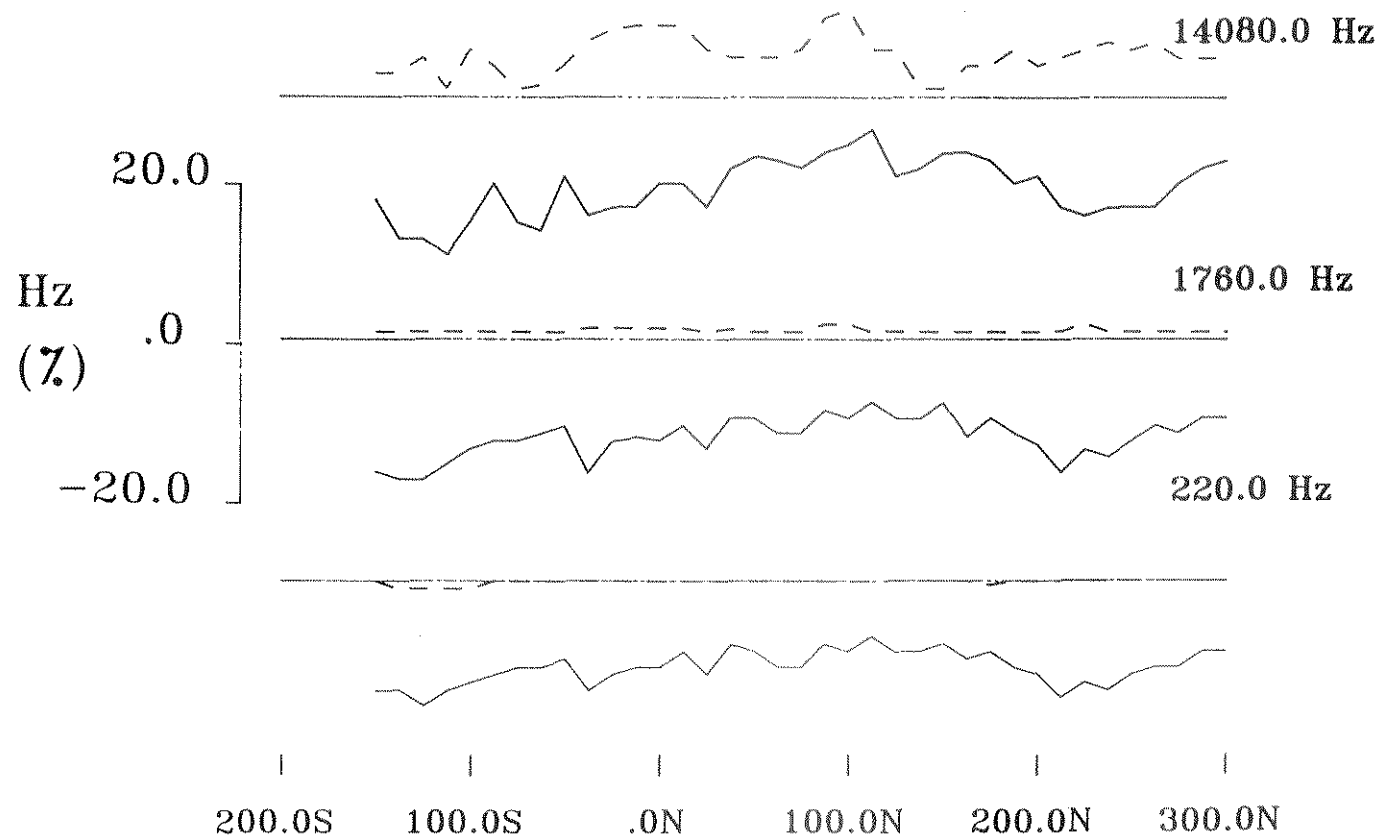
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Coil spacing: 50.0 m



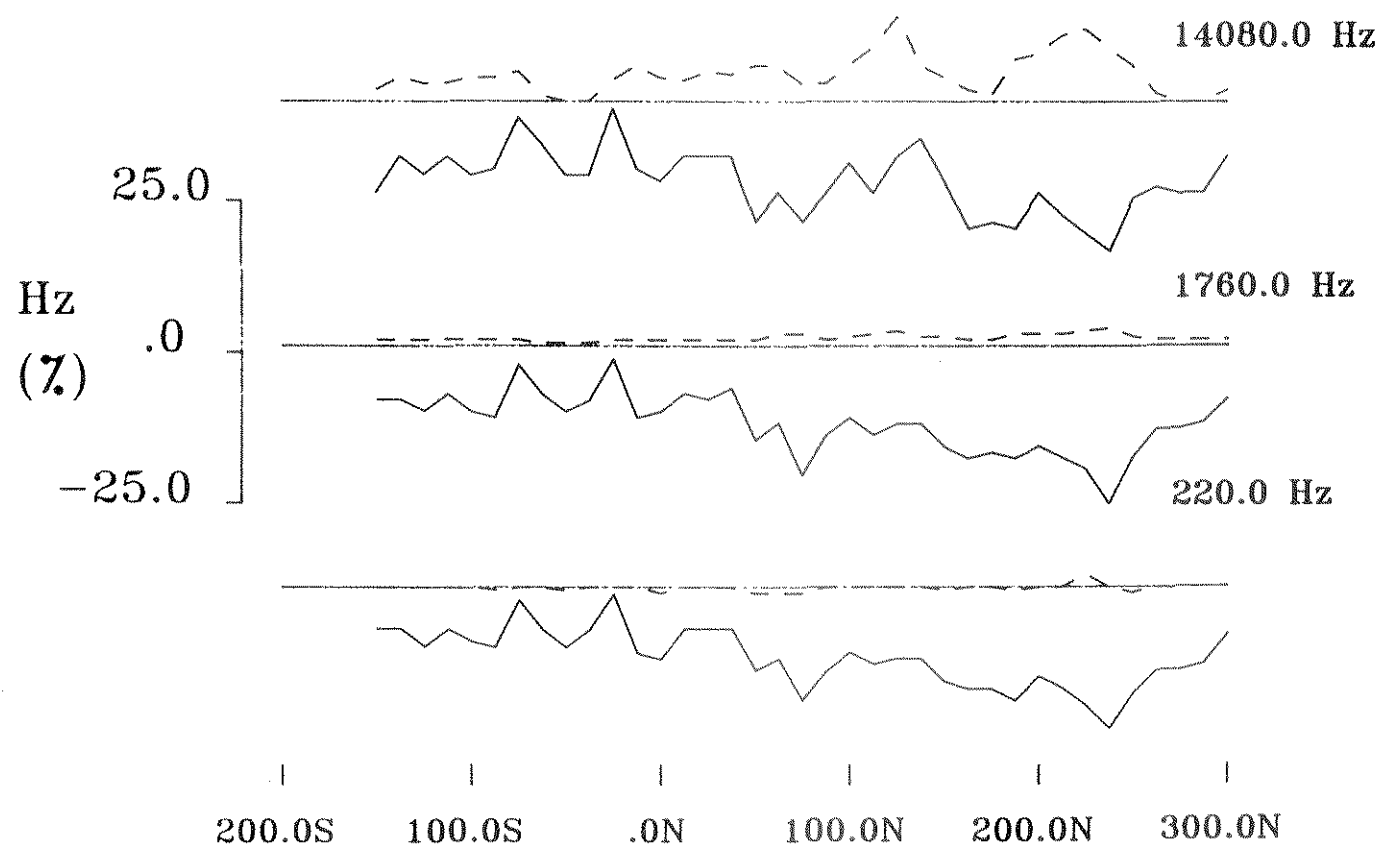
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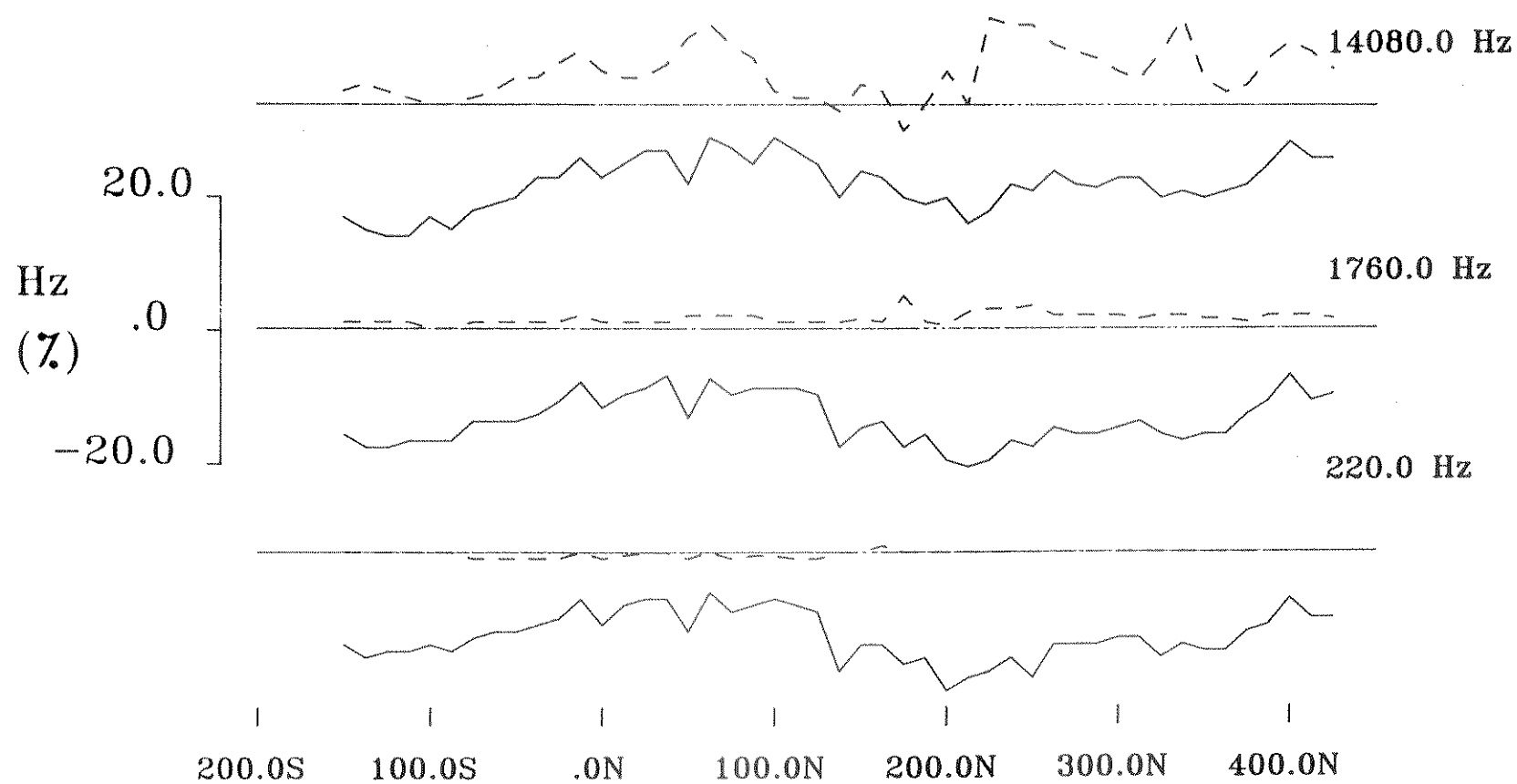
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Coil spacing: 50.0 m



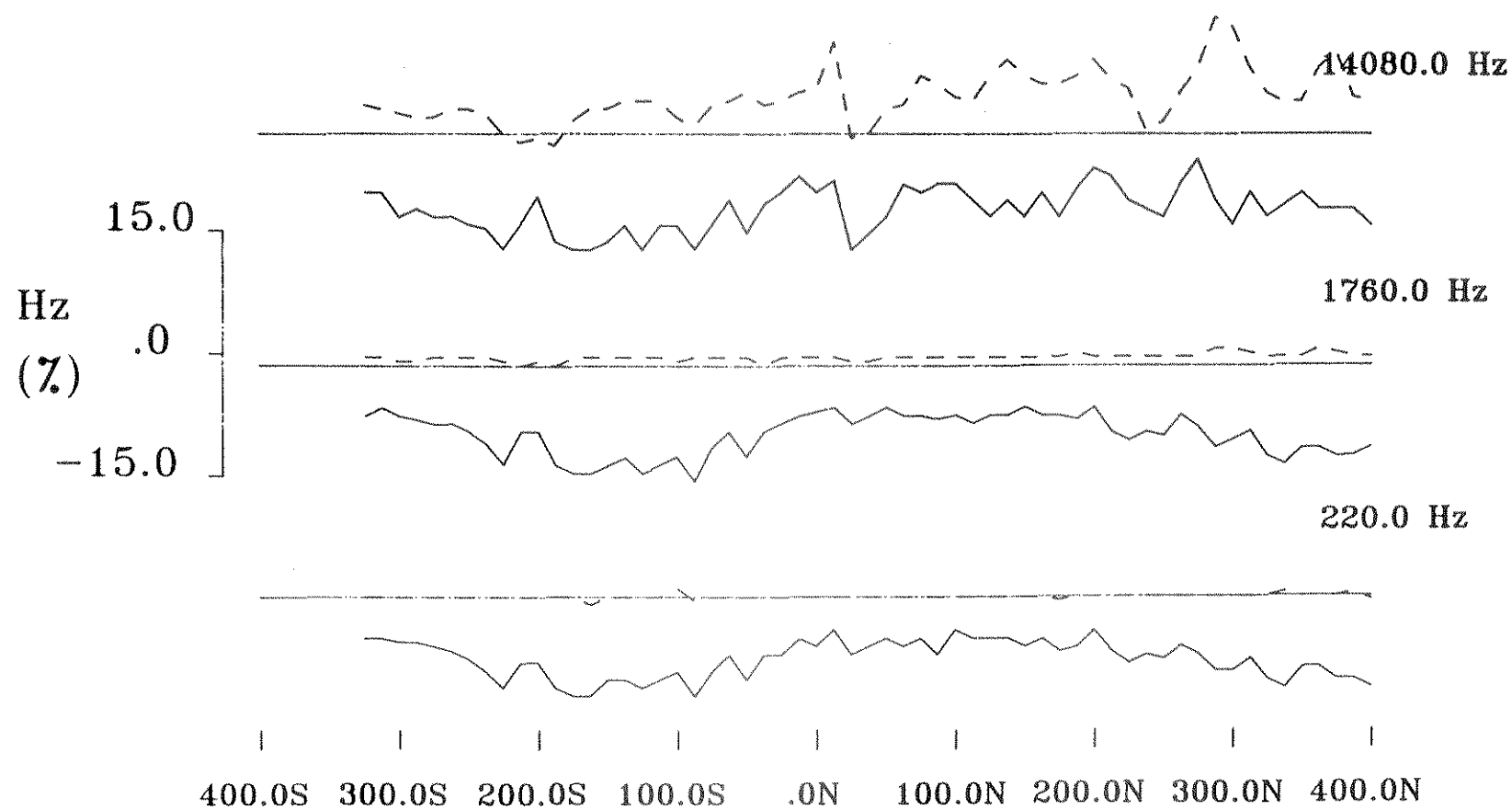
Line: .0E

Coil spacing: 50.0 m



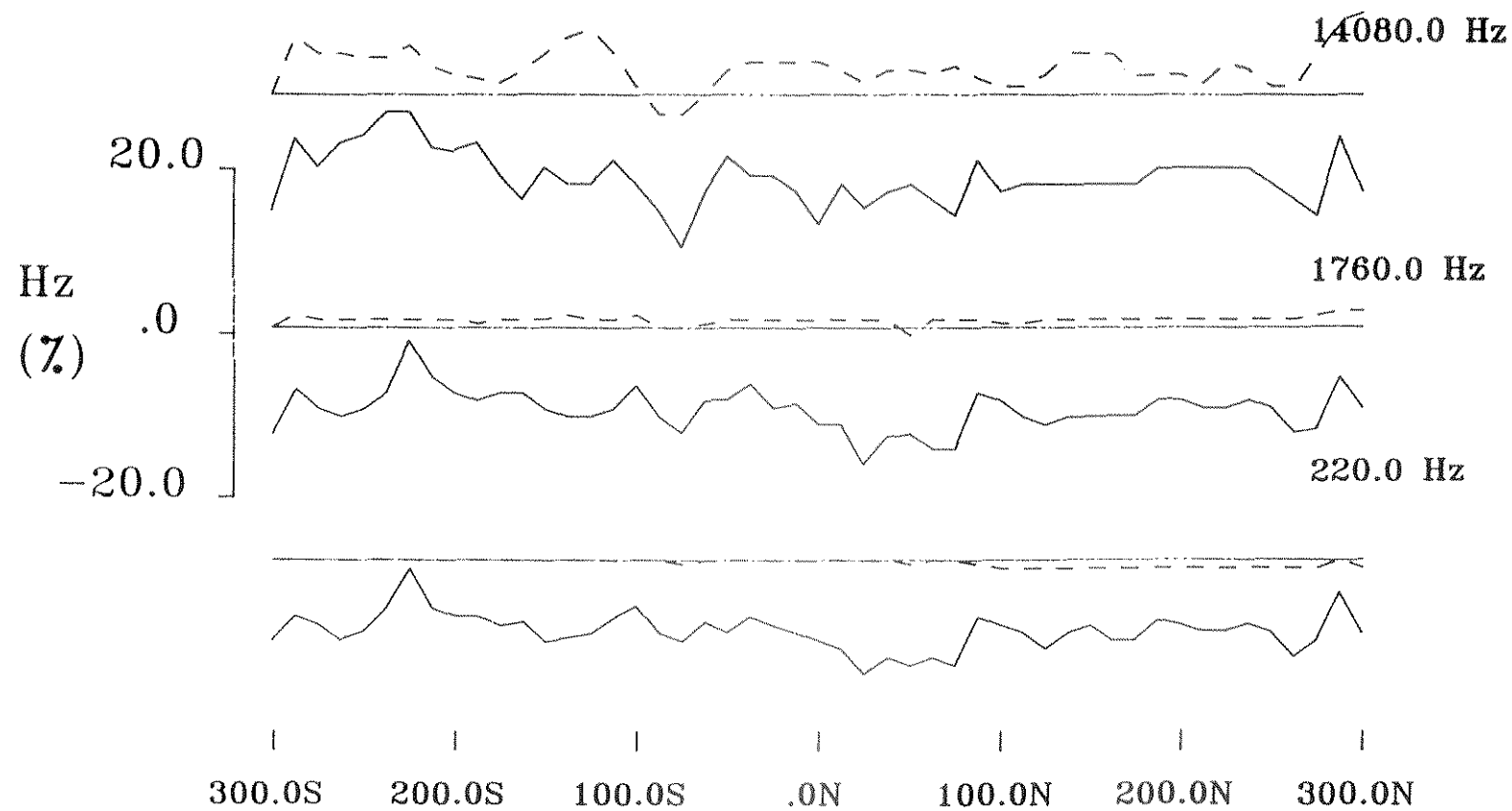
Line: 100.0E

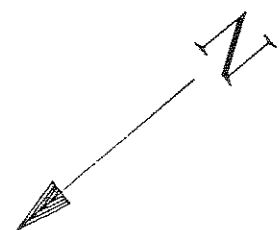
Coil spacing: 50.0 m



Line: 200.0E

Coil spacing: 50.0 m





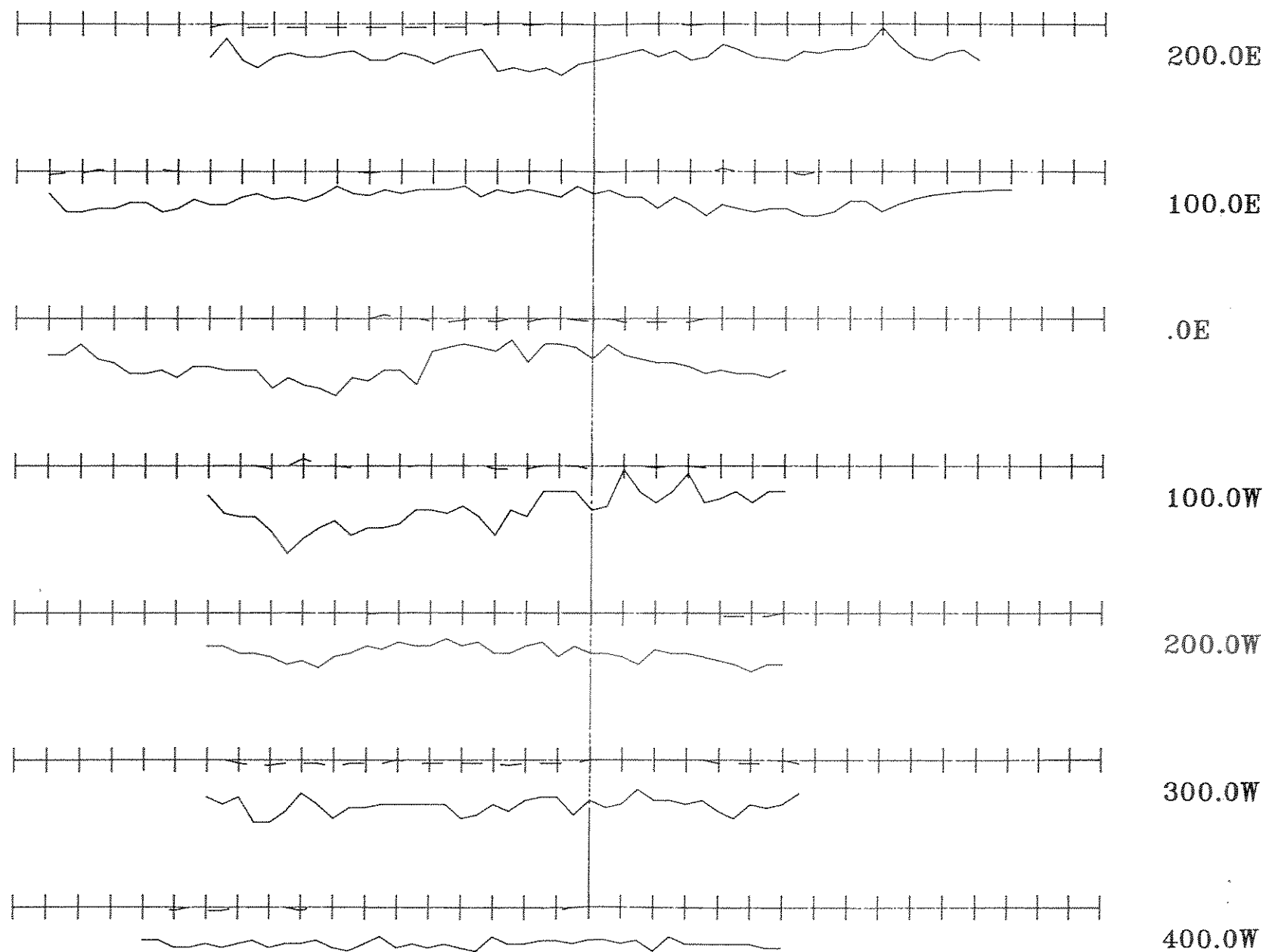
Frequency: 220.0 Hz

Coil spacing: 50.0 m

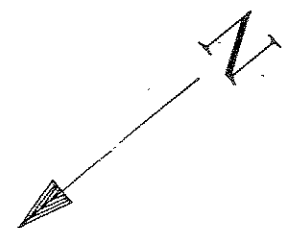
20.0
%Hz 0
-20.0

0 150.0
metres

BL



COMAPLEX RESOURCES LTD.	Scale 1: 3750	30Dec90
POWER CLAIMS	NTS: 1050	M.D.: Whitehorse
HLEM Survey	AMEROK GEOPHYSICS	

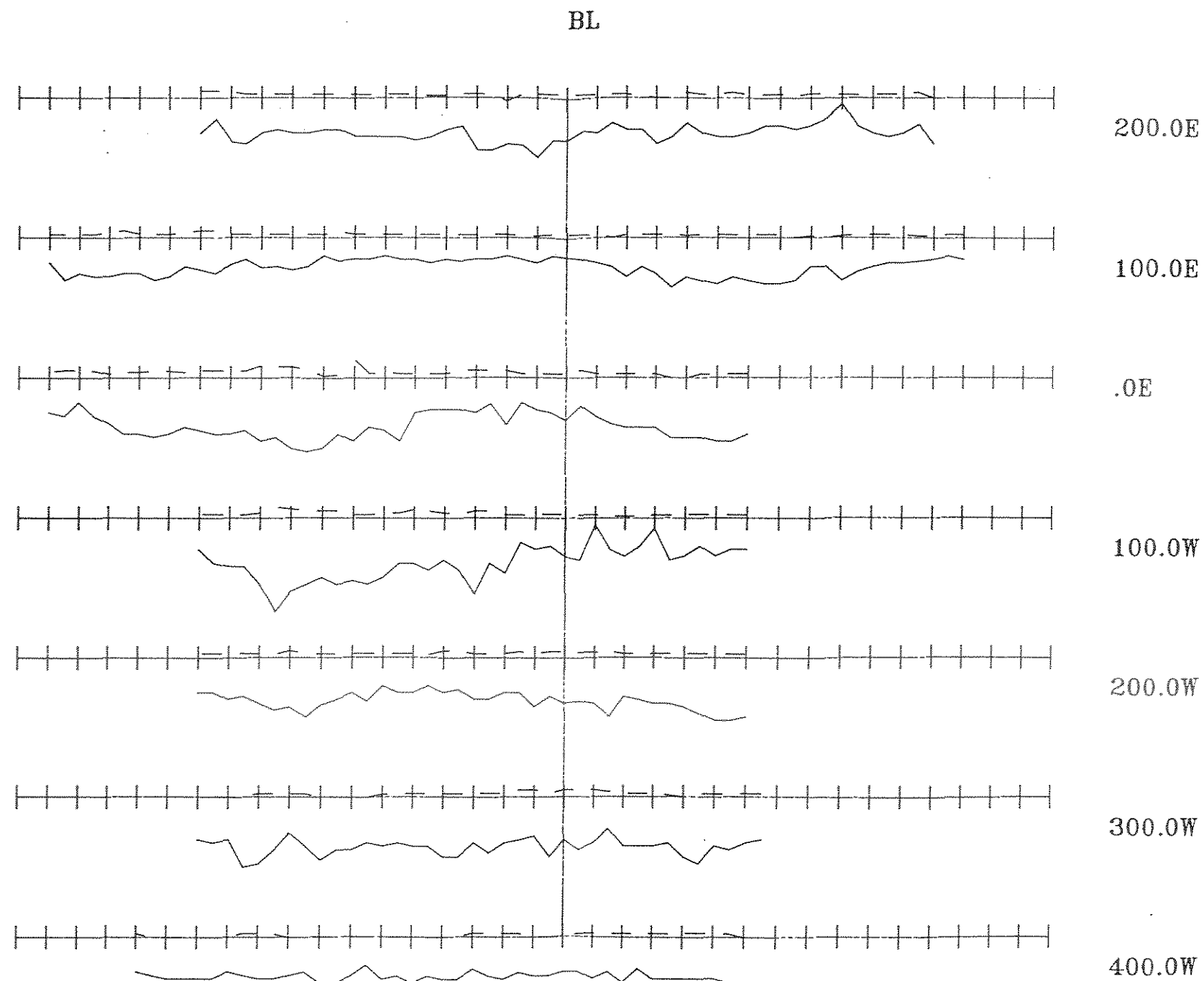


Frequency: 1760.0 Hz

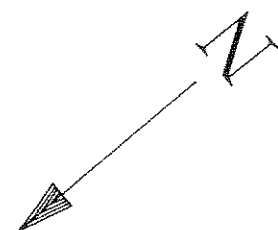
Coil spacing: 50.0 m

20.0
%Hz 0
-20.0

0 150.0
metres



COMAPLEX RESOURCES LTD.	Scale 1: 3750	30Dec90
POWER CLAIMS	NTS: 1050	M.D.: Whitehorse
HLEM Survey	AMEROK GEOPHYSICS	



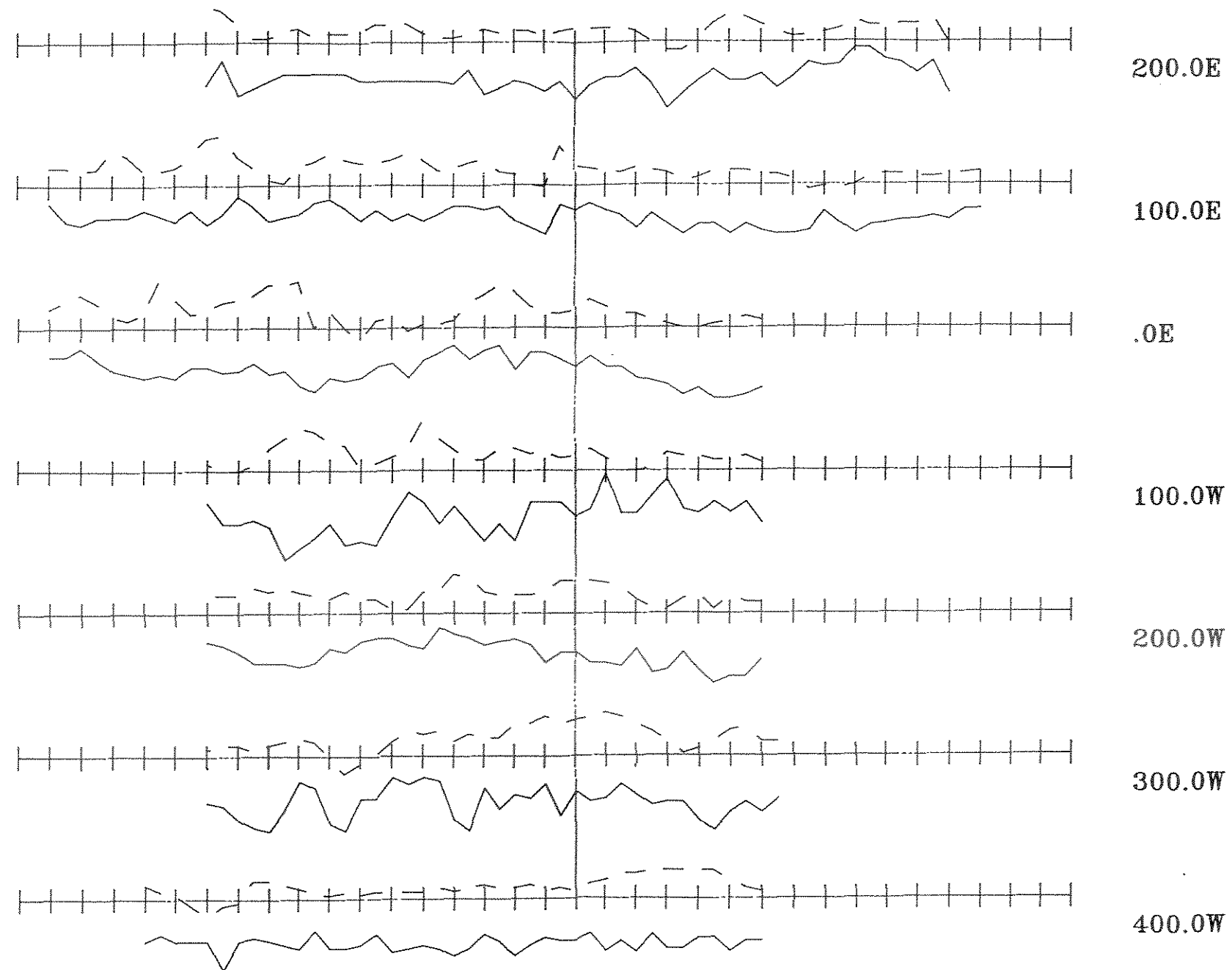
Frequency: 14080.0 Hz

Coil spacing: 50.0 m

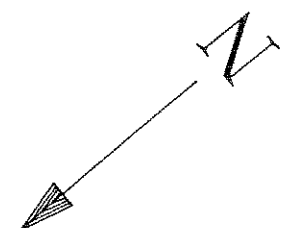
20.0
%Hz 0
-20.0

0 metres 150.0

BL



COMAPLEX RESOURCES LTD.	Scale 1: 3750	30Dec90
POWER CLAIMS	NTS: 105D	M.D.: Whitehorse
HLEM Survey	AMEROK	GEOPHYSICS



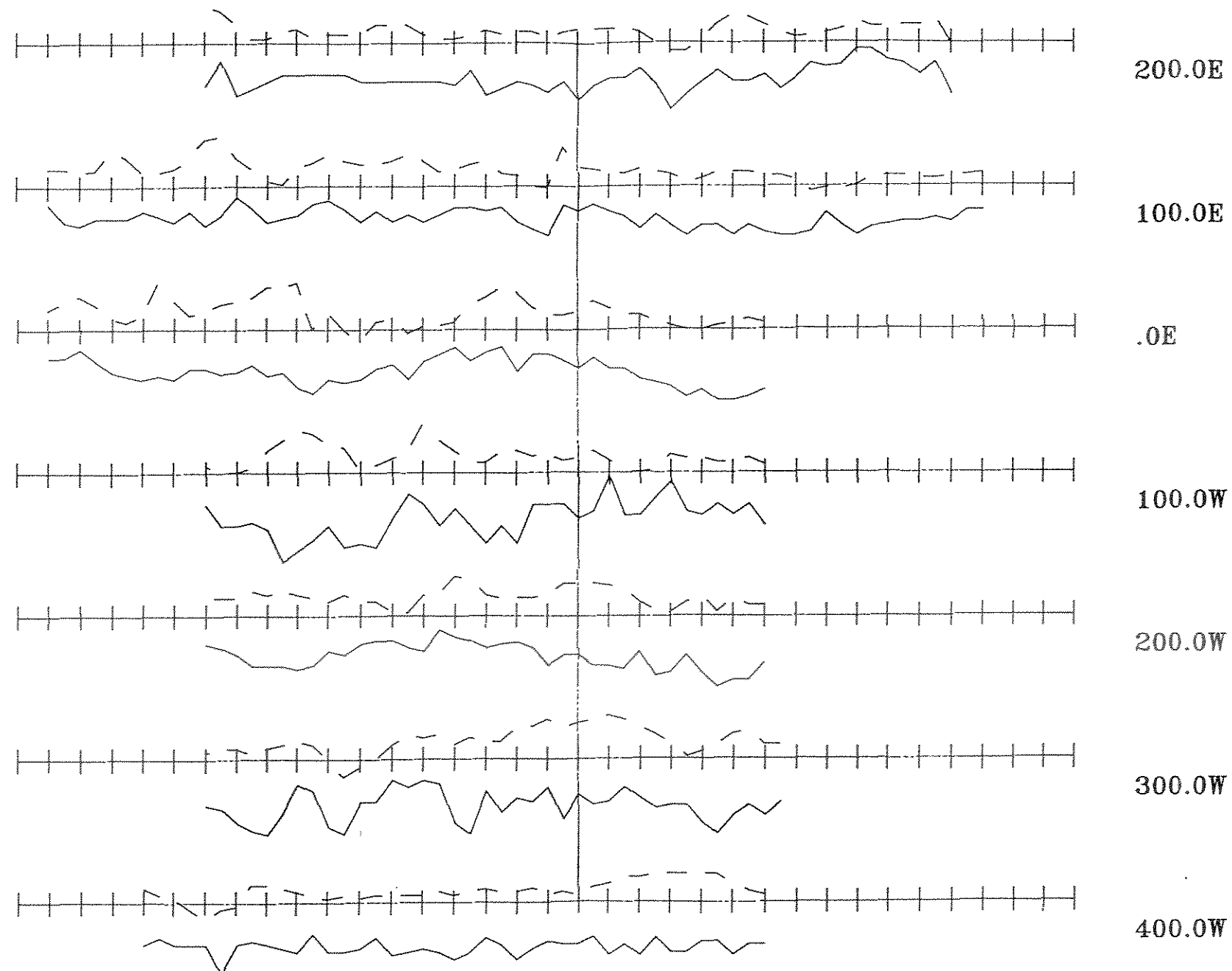
Frequency: 14080.0 Hz

Coil spacing: 50.0 m

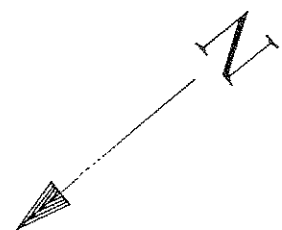
20.0
%Hz 0
-20.0

0 150.0
metres

BL



COMAPLEX RESOURCES LTD.	Scale 1: 3750	30Dec90
POWER CLAIMS	NTS: 105D	M.D.: Whitehorse
HLEM Survey	AMEROK	GEOPHYSICS



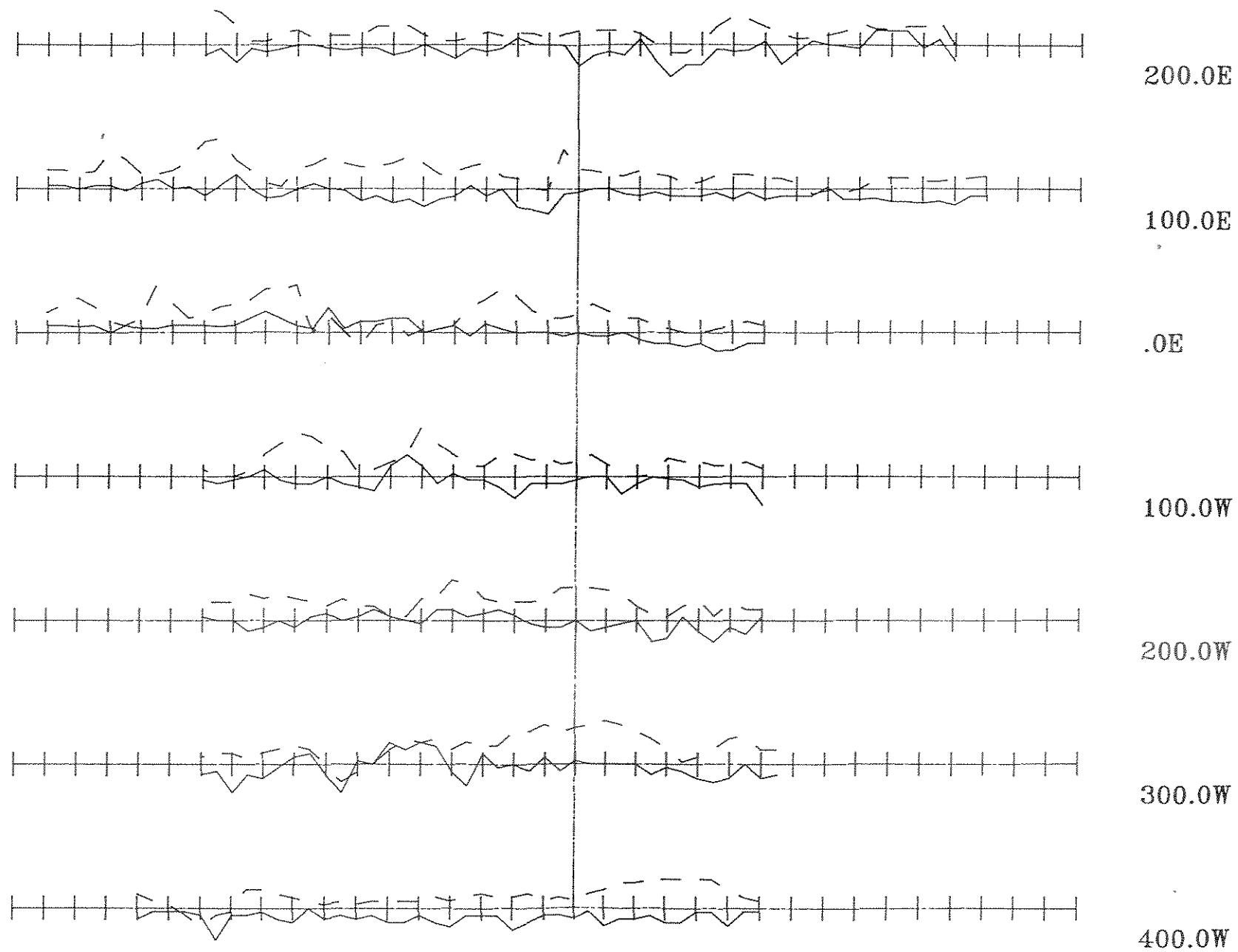
Frequency: 14080.0 Hz

Coil spacing: 50.0 m

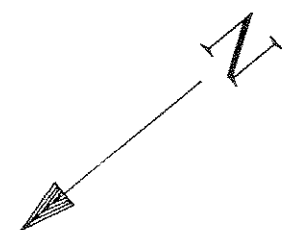
20.0
%Hz 0
-20.0

0 150.0
metres

BL



COMAPLEX RESOURCES LTD.	Scale 1: 3750	30Dec90
POWER CLAIMS	NTS: 105D	M.D.: Whitehorse
HLEM μ -corrected	AMEROK GEOPHYSICS	

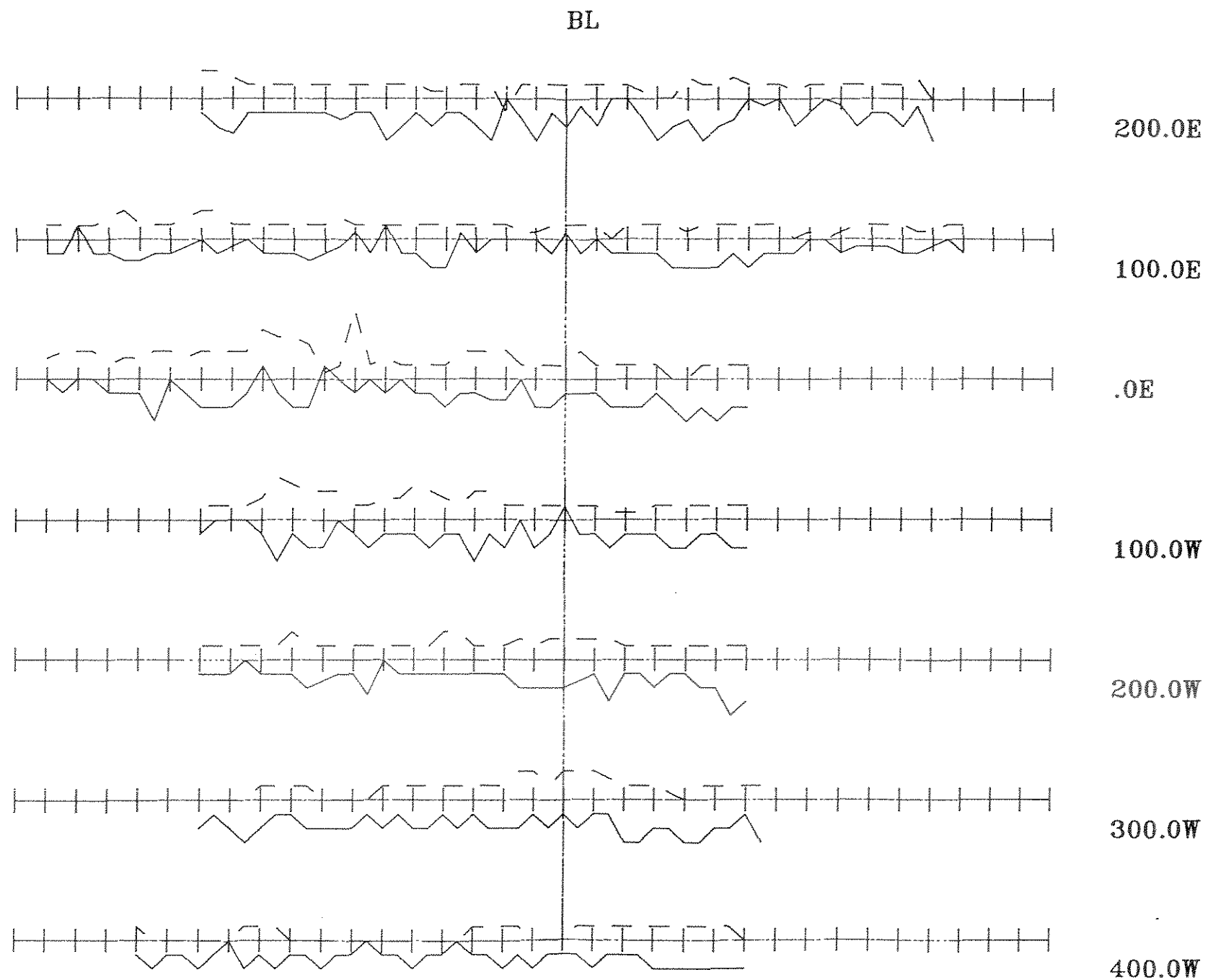


Frequency: 1760.0 Hz

Coil spacing: 50.0 m

5.0
%Hz 0
-5.0

0 150.0
metres



COMAPLEX RESOURCES LTD.	Scale 1: 3750	30Dec90
POWER CLAIMS	NTS: 105D	M.D.: Whitehorse
HLEM μ -corrected	AMEROK GEOPHYSICS	

Appendix C. Statement of Qualifications

I, Michael Allan Power of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, certify that:

1. I obtained a B.Sc. (Honors) degree in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1986 and a M.Sc. degree in Geophysics from the University of Alberta in 1988.

2. I have worked in the mining exploration industry and in geophysical research since 1984.

3. I conducted the electromagnetic and magnetic field geophysical surveys described in this report between November 14 and 23, 1990 and prepared this report for submission.

4. I have not received, directly or indirectly, nor expect to receive any interest in the property of Comaplex Resources International Ltd. and own no securities of Comaplex Resources International Ltd. or of any of its affiliates.

M.A. Power M.Sc.

Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
January 4, 1991

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Assessment credits to be applied to Power Claims: 1990 Field Work

POWER 1-40 Claims (YB355484 - YB35523)

Establish Grid, Total Magnetic Field & HLEM Survey

A. Fieldwork; November 14-23, 1990

Mike Power, M.Sc., Geophysicist	
9 days @ \$250/day	\$2,250.00
1 day @ \$200/day	\$ 200.00
Larry Lebedoff, helper	
9 days @ \$200/day	\$1,800.00
1 day @ \$160/day	\$ 160.00
Geophysical equipment	
10 days @ \$254/day	\$2,540.00

B. Support Costs

Air freight	\$568.94
Instrument rental	\$658.00
Grid materials	\$198.00
Snowmobile rental	\$995.00
Expediting	\$262.50
Gasoline	\$224.08
Vehicle rental	\$82.00

Total 1990 Assessment work	\$9,938.52
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