YGC RESOURCES LTD.
GENERAL DELIVERY
CARMACKS, YUKON TERRITORY
Y0B 1C0

093787

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE

1997 AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

ON

THE LYNX 1 - 14 (YB33211 – YB33224)

MINERAL CLAIMS

In The

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

NTS 105 G/6

Latitude 61° 19' N Longitude 131°25' W

October 27 - November, 1997

March 25, 1998

For
YGC Resources Ltd.
26 Liard Road
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 3L4
Telephone (867)863-5913

The following report on the combined helicopter-borne electromagnetic, magnetometer and VLF-EM joint Aerodat survey of the Wolf deposit and nearby belt is submitted to fulfill the assessment requirements on the Lynx claims owned by YGC Resources Ltd. (YGC). Details of the survey area, procedures, results, maps and interpretation are included in the report which was prepared by High-Sense Geophysics Ltd. and dated March 4, 1998.

Approximately 5 % of the total survey covers the Lynx claims which are located at the southeastern end of the belt. Five percent of the survey costs were funded by YGC and maps included with the report are of the lines surveyed in the Lynx claims area. Appendix 3 which is a listing of the anomalies has been edited to include those lines covering the Lynx claims.

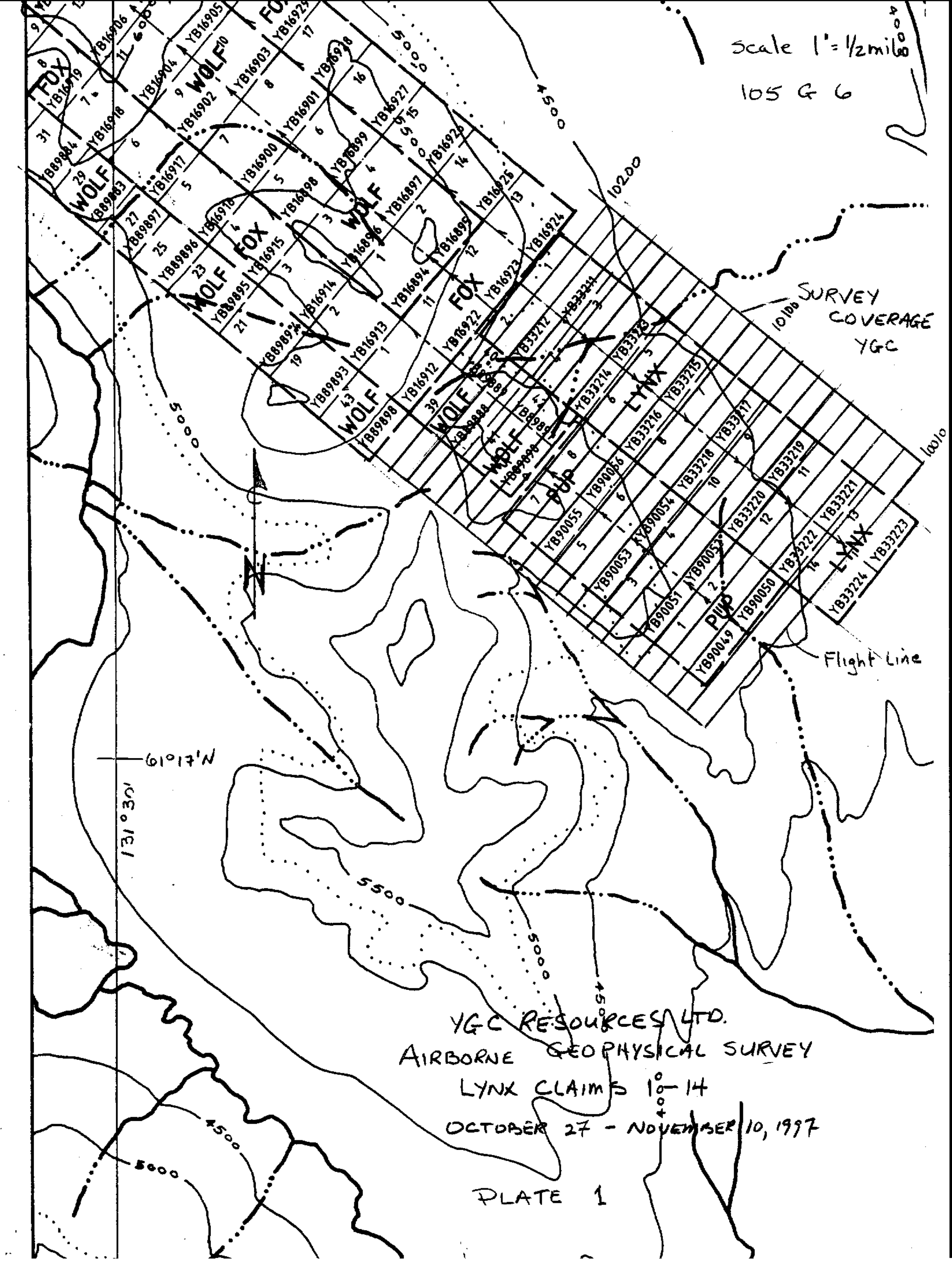
YGC's share of the total survey cost was $5,428 plus gst. A total of 42 claim years renewal amounting to three years renewal for each of the 14 claims were applied for in the certificate of work application submitted to the Watson Lake District Mining Recorder on March 19, 1998.

Plate 1 shows the approximate location of the surveyed flight lines relative to the Lynx 1-14 claims.

Respectfully submitted by,

Robert Stroshein P. Eng.
Vice President, Exploration
YGC RESOURCES LTD.

March 25, 1998


Scale 1" = 1/2 mile
105 G 6
SURVEY COVERAGE YGC
Flight Line
61°17'N
131°30'
N
5500
5000
4500
10200
10100
10010
WOLF
FOX
LYNX
PUP
YGC RESOURCES LTD.
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
LYNX CLAIMS 1 - 14
OCTOBER 27 - NOVEMBER 10, 1997
PLATE 1

REPORT

ON A

COMBINED HELICOPTER-BORNE
ELECTROMAGNETIC, MAGNETOMETER and VLF-EM
JOINT AERODAT SURVEY
WOLF DEPOSIT AND NEARBY BELT
YUKON TERRITORY

FOR

PATHFINDER RESOURCES LTD.
COMINICO LTD.
ATNA RESOURCES LTD.
YGC RESOURCES LTD.

BY

HIGH-SENSE GEOPHYSICS LTD.
47 Jefferson Ave.
Toronto, Ontario
Canada, M6K 1Y3

Voice: +1 416 588-7075 Fax: +1 416 588-9789

Bob Lo, M.Sc., MBA, P. Eng.
Consulting Geophysicist

ref: J9795

March 4, 1998

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF FIGURES

SUMMARY

A helicopterborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey was conducted over the Wolf Deposit and nearby belt in southern Yukon Territory, Canada. The survey was jointly conducted for Pathfinder Resources Ltd., Cominco Ltd., Atna Resources Ltd., and YGC Resources Ltd. Total survey coverage is 998 kilometres (908 km survey lines and 90 km tie lines).

The data collected is of use in mapping the geology of the survey area and in delineating areas consistent with the primary targets being sought. The primary targets are Kuroko type VMS mineralisation. They are relatively easy geophysical targets as they are conductive and may be directly detectable with the electromagnetic system. However, the EM responses in area may be due to a myriad of other sources such as the black shales. The magnetics is of use to search for areas of alteration (magnetite destruction) and as a mapping tool. Forty-six targets are located with fifteen targets of high priority which should be followed up first.

Follow up work may start by prospecting of the top ranked anomalies. Ground magnetometer and VLF surveys may be sufficient for geophysical ground follow up, but horizontal loop EM is a more certain EM technique if the prospecting confirms that the targets are in favourable settings or if prospecting can not find the source of the anomalies. Correlation with known geology and geochemistry should be done to reassess the geophysical anomalies as the interpreted setting was used to weigh the anomalies.

Depending on the results, the most favourable of the targets should be considered for drill testing.

REPORT ON A COMBINED HELICOPTER-BORNE ELECTROMAGNETIC, MAGNETOMETER and VLF-EM JOINT AERODAT SURVEY WOLF DEPOSIT AND NEARBY BELT YUKON TERRITORY

1. INTRODUCTION

A joint helicopter-borne electromagnetic (EM), magnetometer and VLF-EM survey was flown over the Wolf Deposit and nearby belt in southern Yukon Territory by Aerodat. The participants in the joint survey were Pathfinder Resources Ltd., Cominco Ltd., Atna Resources Ltd., and YGC Resources Ltd. The survey was flown as part of an on-going effort to delineate areas of favourable mineralisation in the vicinity of the Wolf Deposit and nearby belt.

The primary targets are envisaged to be the Kuroko type of VMS deposits similar to the Wolf Deposit and perhaps gold deposits similar to the Ketza River Deposit. The massive sulphides of the VMS targets should be directly detectable by the EM methods if they occur sufficiently close to the surface. However, other EM responses such as those from the black shales of the area can mimic the conductive response of the VMS. The acquisition of magnetometer data was used as a mapping tool. The magnetometer data is also used to search for magnetic intrusives and perhaps for areas of magnetite destruction caused by alteration.

The survey was flown between October 27, and November 10, 1997. Twenty-four flights were required to complete the survey. The base of operations was at Ross River, some 80 kilometres to the north northwest. Survey lines were spaced 200 metres apart and oriented at 40^0 and 220^0 azimuth. Tie lines were flown at 2,000 metre intervals in a direction orthogonal to the survey lines.

Total survey coverage is 998 kilometres. This is distributed as 908 km and 90 km of survey and tie lines respectively. Aerodat's internal reference for this contract is J9795.

Between the time of the data collection in the Yukon, and the completion of this report, Aerodat Inc. was placed into receivership. Subsequently, High-Sense Geophysics Ltd. purchased the assets and then contracted GCT Consulting Services of Toronto (416 694-6974) to complete the processing and reporting.

2. LOCATION, ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY

The survey area is located in southern Yukon Territory, some 80 kilometres south, southeast of Ross River and is shown on the attached index map that includes geographic references and coordinates. An index map also appears on all map products. The centre of the survey is located at approximately 61° 15' N and 131° 25' W.

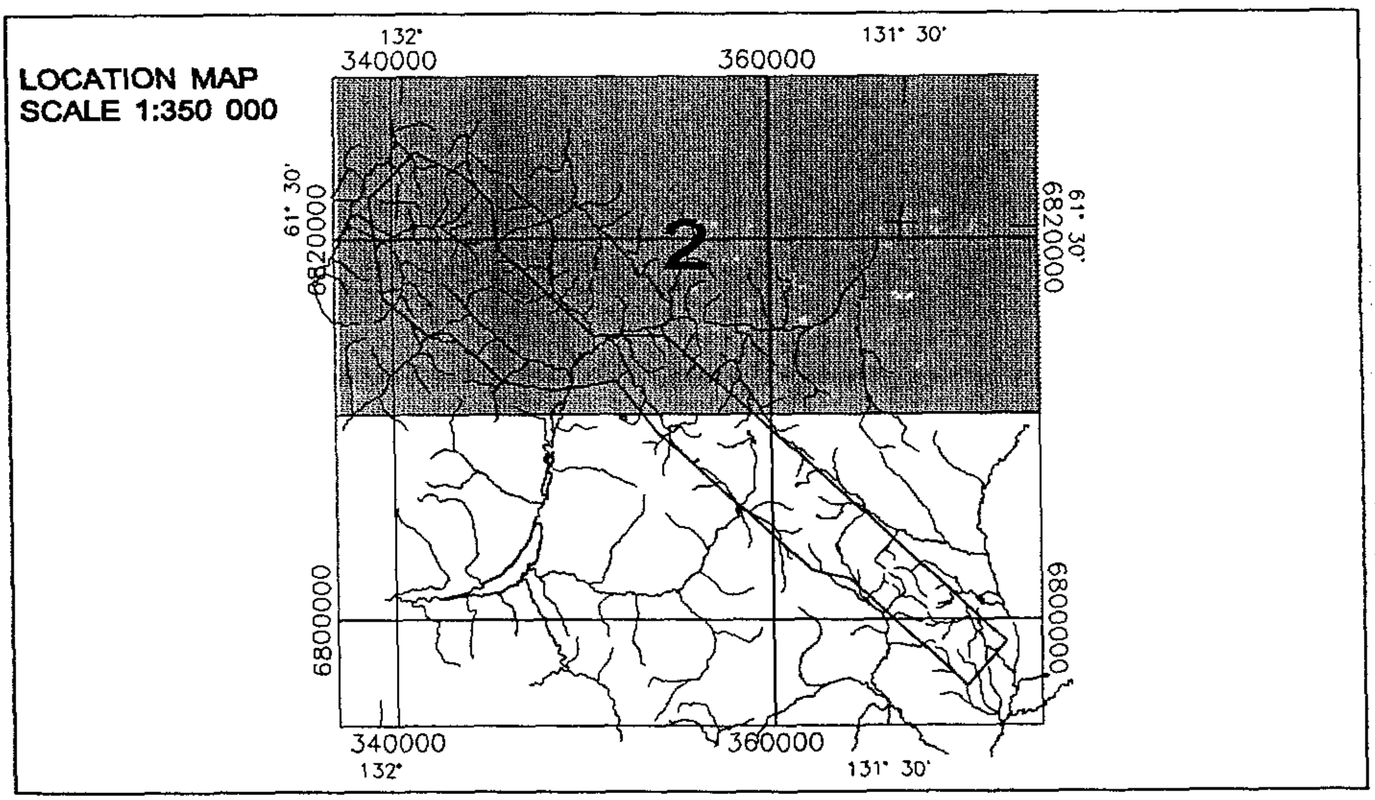
Access to the property at the north end of the survey is provided by the Ketza River Mine road some five kilometres to the northwest. In the southern part of the survey area, access to the Wolf Deposit is provided by a cat trail from the Robert Campbell Highway.

The topography of the area is rugged with an elevation variation of between 1200 metres to just over 2,000 metres above sea-level. Steeply incised drainages and steep slopes are interspersed with wide valley floors abound over the survey area.

The survey boundary is defined by the following points:

Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing
370214	6796486	339514	6816986
363914	6802186	338814	6822236
362014	6802586	341214	6824586
354114	6809786	343714	6823486
351914	6812586	345314	6821986
348414	6812086	345614	6819586
345814	6812586	350714	6814986
342914	6815186	354514	6814986
341814	6814986	372314	6798836

Table 1, Survey boundary coordinates (UTM coordinates)



INDEX MAP: Joint Aerodat Survey, Wolf Deposit and nearby Belt

3. SURVEY PROCEDURES AND THE PHYSICAL SURVEY

3.1 Survey Procedures

Aircraft ground speed is maintained at approximately 60 knots (30 metres per second). An aircraft terrain clearance of 60 metres, which is consistent with the safety of the aircraft and crew, was attempted.

A global positioning system (GPS) consisting of a Magnavox MX 9212 assists in aircraft navigation and flight line control. The receiver antenna is mounted on the magnetometer bird. A base station is used to record static positions for the removal of Selective Availability (a signal degradation technique used by the military to deny the full accuracy of GPS to unauthorised users) from the readings of the helicopter GPS. The base station GPS was located at the base of operations in Ross River, away from cultural effects. Differential processing of the GPS data in the field and in the Mississauga office utilises a PC using software supplied by the manufacturer.

Pathfinder Resources Ltd. provided the UTM coordinates of the survey area corners. These coordinates are programmed into the navigation system along with the survey grid. As a check, the operator enters manual fiducials over prominent topographic features. These manual fiducials are a confirmation of the electronic navigation when plotted on topography maps. Survey lines showing excessive deviation as determined by the in-field processing are re-flown.

Aircraft position is registered by the navigation system. The operator calibrates the geophysical systems at the start, middle (if required) and end of every survey flight. During calibration the aircraft is flown away from ground effects to record electromagnetic zero levels.

In-field processing consisting of data verification, and backups and some raw outputs was conducted using a Pentium based PC and Geosoft software. Differentially corrected flight paths, raw magnetometer, mid frequency coaxial and coplanar EM data, and radar altimeter were outputted in the field. A colour dot matrix printer/plotter was used as the output device.

3.2 The Physical Survey

The survey was flown between October 27, and November 10, 1997. Twenty-four flights were required to complete the survey. The base of operations was at Ross River, some 80 kilometres to the north northwest. At the base of operations, the in-field processing, base station magnetometer, and base station GPS were set up.

Survey lines were spaced 200 metres apart and oriented at 40^0 and 220^0 azimuth. Tie lines were flown at 2,000 metre intervals in a direction orthogonal to the survey lines.

The VLF-EM stations which were used were a combination of Cutler, Seatle, and Annapolis.

4. DELIVERABLES

The maps and report on the results of the survey are presented in three copies. The report includes folded white print copies of the 1:20,000 scale interpretation maps. Three copies of the colour, and colour shadow maps are in an accompanying map tube. The colour maps have a digitised planimetry, plus the UTM grid coordinates and the survey boundary for reference.

The UTM projections are in the North American Datum of 1927 coordinate system which uses the Clarke 1866 spheroid and local datum shifts of dx = -10, dy = 158, dz = 187. A central meridan of 129° West was used for the UTM projections.

The processed digital data, including both the profile and the gridded data, is on CD ROMs (ISO 9660). Profile data is written as columnar ASCII records and the gridded data as standard Geosoft PC grids. A full description of the format is included with the package. All gridded data can be displayed on PCs using the Aerodat AXIS (**A**erodat E**x**tended **I**maging **S**ystem) or, via grid conversions, on other imaging software. The complete data package includes all analogue records, base station magnetometer records, and flight path video tape.

5. AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT

5.1 Aircraft

An Aerospatiale AS350B1 (Ecureil) helicopter with Canadian registration C-GKHS owned and operated by Kluane Helicopters was used for the survey. Geophysical and ancillary equipment was installed by Aerodat. The pilot for the surveys was Bill Karman from Kluane Helicopters. Where possible during surveys, the survey aircraft flies at a mean terrain clearance of 60 metres (200 feet) and speed of 60 knots.

5.2 Electromagnetic System

The electromagnetic system is an Aerodat five frequency configuration. The transmitter and receiver coils and electronics are mounted in a rigid kevlar shell termed an EM bird. The survey was flown with the Aerodat bird designated Kestrel. Two vertical coaxial coil pairs and three horizontal coplanar coil pairs are operated at the frequencies and coil separations described below.

	Coaxial 1	Coaxial 2	Coplanar 1	Coplanar 2	Coplanar 3
Frequency (Hz)	912	4,365	861	4,765	33,020
Coil Spacing (m)	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4

Inphase and quadrature signals are measured simultaneously for the five frequencies with a time constant of 0.1 seconds. System noise levels are generally less than one ppm excluding spherics. Digital despiking and filtering of the EM signals permit rejection of the spheric noise to less than one ppm. The HEM bird is towed 30 metres below the helicopter.

5.3 Magnetometer

An optically pumped cesium vapour magnetometer sensor manufactured by Scintrex, coupled to a proprietary magnetometer console designed by Aerodat measures the Earth's magnetic field. The sensitivity of this instrument is 0.001 nanoTesla at a sampling rate of 0.1 second. The sensor is towed in a bird 15 metres below the helicopter, nominally 45 metres above the surface.

5.4 VLF System

A Herz Totem IIA VLF system towed 10 m below the helicopter was used. This system uses three orthogonal coils to measure the total field and the vertical quadrature from two transmitting stations. The stations are designated LINE and ORTHO where the line station is ideally in the general strike direction of the targets of interest for the survey. The ortho station would be chosen to yield a direction perpendicular to the line station.

The two stations used were:

Line:	NSS,	Annapolis, Maryland, broadcasting at 21.4 kHz.
Ortho:	NLK,	Jim Creek, Washington, broadcasting at 24.8 kHz.

5.5 In-field Processing

The infield processing unit consisted of an Pentium class PC with the proper tape drives and backup devices to read and backup the data collected during flight. A colour monitor and a colour dot matrix printer/printer was used. Software was Geosoft's Geophysical Processing and Presentation software.

During the survey, in-field processing verified that the data were recorded properly and that the noise specifications were adhered to. Data integrity was ensured via backups. Processing of data using Aerodat and Geosoft software recovered the GPS flight path and performed the differential corrections. Plots of the flight path and raw magnetometer and total count were outputted to determine if the data were within contractual specifications.

5.6 Ancillary Systems

Base Station Magnetometer

A second Scintrex magnetometer sensor and Aerodat console is set up at the base of operations to record temporal variations of the earth's magnetic field. Synchronization of the base station magnetometer's clock with that of the airborne system is done to facilitate later correlation. Recording resolution is 0.01 nT with an update rate of one second. Magnetic field variation data are recorded both digitally and on printer plots. The date and chart settings are given at the start of the hard copy record.

Radar Altimeter

A King KRA-10A radar altimeter was used to record the terrain clearance. The output from the instrument is a linear function of altitude. The altimeter is mounted on the helicopter.

Tracking Camera

A Sony colour video camera records the flight path on VHS video tape. The camera operates in continuous mode. The video tape also shows the flight number, 24 hour clock time (to .01 second), and manual fiducial number.

GPS Navigation System

The GPS navigation system in the helicopter consists of a Magnavox MX 9212 with a NavPilot navigation console and a notebook computer to record data. Position information from the airborne GPS receiver is recorded on disk at an update rate of 1.0 seconds. The survey lines are programmed into the navigation console, which receives position information from the airborne receiver and provides left/right guidance information to the pilot. On the ground, a Novatel 3151R GPS receiver and notebook computer datalogger is used to log data for post-flight differential correction of airborne data.

Analogue Recorder

An RMS dot matrix recorder displays the data during the survey. This allows the geophysical operator to scan the data as it is collected to ensure that the system is functioning properly. As the analogue recorder records the raw output of the instrumentation, it is used for visual inspection of the system noise. Record contents are as follows:

LABEL	PARAMETER	CHART SCALE
GEOPHYSICAL SENSOR DATA		
MAGF	Total Magnetic Intensity, Fine	2.5 nT/mm
MAGC	Total Magnetic Intensity, Coarse	25 nT/mm
L9XI	912 Hz, Coaxial, Inphase	2.5 ppm/mm
L9XQ	912 Hz, Coaxial, Quadrature	2.5 ppm/mm
M4XI	4,365 Hz, Coaxial, Inphase	2.5 ppm/mm
M4XQ	4,365 Hz, Coaxial, Quadrature	2.5 ppm/mm
L8PI	861 Hz, Coplanar, Inphase	10 ppm/mm
L8PQ	861 Hz, Coplanar, Quadrature	10 ppm/mm
M4PI	4,765 Hz, Coplanar, Inphase	10 ppm/mm
M4PQ	4,765 Hz, Coplanar, Quadrature	10 ppm/mm
H3PI	33,020 Hz, Coplanar, Inphase	20 ppm/mm
H3PQ	33,020 Hz, Coplanar, Quadrature	20 ppm/mm
VLT	VLF-EM, line station, Total Field	2.5%/mm
VLQ	VLF-EM, line station, Quadrature	2.5%/mm

VOT	VLF-EM, Ortho station, Total Field	2.5%/mm
VOQ	VLF-EM, Ortho station, Quadrature	2.5%/mm

ANCILLARY DATA

RALT	Radar Altimeter	10 ft/mm
BALT	Barometer	50 ft/mm
GALT	GPS Altimeter	50 ft/mm
PWRL	60/50 Hz Power Line Monitor	-
VREF	Voltage Reference	-

The zero level of the radar altimeter is 5 cm from the top of the analogue record. A helicopter terrain clearance of 60 m (200 feet) should therefore be seen some 3 cm from the top of the analogue record.

Chart speed is 2 mm/second. The 24 hour clock time is printed every 20 seconds. The total magnetic field value is printed every 30 seconds. The ranges from the radar, and navigation system are printed every minute.

Vertical lines crossing the record are manual fiducial markers activated by the operator. The start of any survey line is identified by two closely spaced manual fiducials. The end of any survey line is identified by three closely spaced manual fiducials. Manual fiducials are numbered in order. Every tenth manual fiducial is indicated by its number, printed at the bottom of the record. Background calibration sequences are present at the start and end of each flight and at intermediate times where needed.

Digital Recorder

A DGR-33 data acquisition system digitises and records the survey data on magnetic media. Contents and update rates are as follows:

DATA TYPE	SAMPLING RATE	RESOLUTION
Magnetometer	0.1 s	0.001 nT
HEM, coaxial - 912 / 4,365 Hz	0.1 s	0.03 ppm
HEM, coplanar - 861 / 4,765 Hz	0.1 s	0.06 ppm
HEM, coplanar - 33,020 Hz	0.1 s	0.125 ppm
VLF-EM (4 Channels)	0.2 s	0.01%
Position (3 Channels)	0.1 s	0.1 m
Altimeter (2 Channels)	0.2 second	0.05 m
Power Line Monitor	0.2 second	
Manual Fiducial		
Clock Time		

5.7 Equipment Rack and Installation

The power supply and the data acquisition system is mounted on a standard 19 inch equipment rack which is mounted in a floor board and secured to the helicopter. Cables are run through the helicopter to connect on to the tow cable outside. The tow cable supports the EM, magnetometer and VLF-EM birds during flight via a safety shear pin connected to the helicopter hook. The major power and data cables have a quick disconnect safety feature as well. Installation is by Aerodat's crews and must be certified before surveying.

The rack contains the following:

RMS Data Acquisition System/Graphic Recorders
Data Tape Recorder Unit
Video Recording Unit
Flight Path Recording Unit
Power Distribution Unit
Magnavox MX9212 GPS Receiver
Aerodat Magnetometer Console
DSCP-99 EM Console
Herz Totem 2A VLF-EM Console

6. DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

6.1 In-field Processing

The in-field processing products were generated on site some one or two days after each survey flight. Plots of the radar altimeter data showed where the helicopter was flying too high. The differentially corrected flight paths were used to determine the quality of the line spacing. Raw magnetometer and EM plots were used to assess the quality of the survey and to determine if in fill flying had to be done.

6.2 Base Map

A base map of the area was enlarged from the 1:50,000 scale topography maps published by the Canadian Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. The NTS sheets are: 105 G/6, 105 G/5, 105 G/12, 105 F/8, and 105 F/9.

6.3 Flight Path Map

The flight path record was differentially corrected using the base station GPS and was recorded in geographic coordinates using the WGS84 Spheroid. WGS 1984 latitudes and longitudes are converted to the NAD 1927 datum for Canada, which uses the Clarke 1866 spheroid with local datum shifts of dx=-10 m, dy=158 m and dz=187 m. The positioning data are then converted to the UTM coordinate system using a central meridian of 129°W.

Processing includes speed checks to identify spikes and offsets which are removed. Positions are updated every second and expressed as eastings (x) and northings (y) in metres in the UTM projection. The flight path is drawn using linear interpolation between x,y positions from the navigation system.

The manual fiducials activated by the survey operator are shown as a small circle and labeled by fiducial number. The 24 hour clock time is shown as a small square, plotted every 30 seconds. Small tick marks are plotted every 2 seconds. Larger tick marks are plotted every 10 seconds. The line numbers are given at the start and end of each survey line. Survey lines are denoted as 10XXX series of lines, while tie lines are 80XXX series lines.

The flight path map is merged with the base map by matching UTM coordinates from the base maps and the flight path record. The match is confirmed by checking the position of prominent topographic features as recorded by manual fiducial marks or as seen on the flight path video record.

6.4 Digital Elevation Model

A **D**igital **E**levation **M**odel (DEM), sometimes termed a Digital Topography Map, which is a digital representation of an elevation map has been generated and plotted as a topography map. The elevations in the DEM have been calculated from the difference between the barometric altimeter and the radar altimeter along the flight path positions. The GPS elevations were used to remove the slight drift of the barometric altimeter. There are slight levelling errors in the generated topographic data, mostly noticed by a slight herringbone ripple pattern on slopes perpendicular to the flight lines. This is caused by the radar altimeter being pointed forward slightly and by the helicopter not being horizontal all of the time. In the extreme cases where the radar altimeter has pointed too far down slope (due to the helicopter's nose up maneuver when descending down steep slopes), the data has been edited out.

The DEM maps are at a scale of 1:20,000 and are plotted in a UTM coordinate system.

6.5 Electromagnetic Survey Data

The electromagnetic data are recorded digitally at a sample rate of 10 per second with a time constant of 0.1 seconds. A two stage digital filtering process rejects major sferic events and reduces system noise.

Local sferic activity can produce sharp, large amplitude events that cannot be removed by conventional frequency domain filtering procedures. Smoothing or stacking will reduce their amplitude but may leave a broader residual response that can be confused with geological phenomena. A computer algorithm, similar to surgical mutes in digital signal processing, searches out and rejects the major sferic events.

The signal to noise ratio is further enhanced by the application of a low pass digital filter. This filter 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 gives minimal profile distortion.

Following the filtering process, a base level correction is made using EM zero levels determined during high altitude calibration sequences. 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 is the basis for the determination of apparent resistivity (see below).

Apparent Conductivity

The apparent conductivity is calculated by assuming a 200 metre thick conductive layer over resistive bedrock. The computer determines the conductivity that would be consistent with the recorded inphase and quadrature response amplitudes at the selected frequency. The apparent conductivity profile data is re-interpolated onto a regular grid at a 50 metres cell size using an Akima spline technique and contoured using logarithmically arranged contour intervals. The minimum contour interval depends on the selected frequency and is in units of log(ohm.m) in logarithmic intervals of 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 5.0 etc. The colour image palette is in terms of conductivity (the inverse of resistivity) with reds denoting high conductivity and blue denoting low conductivity.

6.6 Magnetic Data

Total Magnetic Intensity

The aeromagnetic data were corrected for diurnal variations by adjustment with the recorded base station magnetic values. This is followed by fine levelling using tie line intersection information. The corrected profile data were interpolated on to a regular grid using an Akima spline technique. A 5 by 5 Hanning filter was passed over the preliminary grid. The grid provided the basis for threading the isomagnetic contours. The minimum contour interval is 5 nT with a grid cell size of 50 m.

Calculated Vertical Magnetic Gradient

The vertical magnetic gradient is calculated from the gridded total magnetic intensity data. The calculation is based cn a 17 x 17 point convolution in the space domain. The results are contoured using a minimum contour interval of 0.2 nT/m. Grid cell sizes are the same as those used in processing the total field data.

Colour Shadow Map

The colour shadow map is produced by calculating and displaying the reflectance of a surface defined by the total magnetic intensity grid and the illumination angle. The reflectance of a surface is a measure of the proportion of illuminating light which will be reflected back to an observer from the surface. The reflection at each grid cell is given by the cosine of the angle between the surface normal and a specified illumination source. Changing the illumination source direction emphasizes features normal to the source direction.

The declination and inclination of the illumination source were 214° and 45° respectively.

6.7 VLF-EM Data

The VLF-EM total field data from the line station is levelled using a high-pass roll-off filter applied in the Fourier domain. The filter roll-off begins at a wavelength of 100 seconds and ends at a wavelength of 200 seconds.

The filtered profile data are interpolated onto square grids using an Akima spline technique. The grid cell size is 50 m. A 5 x 5 Hanning grid filter is passed over the final grids. The final grids provide the basis for threading the presented contours. The minimum contour interval is 1%.

The 1:20,000 scale presentation of the VLF-EM total field shows colour fill and superimposed line contours plus flight path and superimposed planimetry and EM anomaly centres.

6.8 EM Anomaly Selection and Analysis

The main purpose of EM anomaly selection is to identify possible targets. The Aerodat automated EM picking algorithm is tuned to vertical conductors. Flat lying or shallowly dipping responses are weighed less because EM responses due to gradual changes from near surface horizontal sources are assumed to be due to lateral variation in overburden thickness or conductivity.

The EM picking algorithm seeks local maximums in the coaxial responses as the coaxial response is a single peak over a vertical conductor. In addition, the width of the conductor must be such that it is due to a discrete source – a conductor, instead of being due to broad lateral variations in near surface conductivity. The depth and the conductance of the anomaly is then derived from a computer subroutine using the assumptions of steep vertical conductivity.

For flat lying targets, the EM anomalies should either be interpreted manually or from geoelectric sections. The contours of apparent resistivity may also be used to outline this type of target. However, the apparent resistivity maps use a uniform Earth as the model for the derivations of the apparent resistivities. The conductance of discrete conductors are "diluted" in this manner and little depth information is obtained.

This is the reason why the steeply dipping conductor models are still used in areas of shallowly dipping conductivity. The automated picks still provide for, admittedly somewhat less precise than one would want, an quantitative estimate of conductance and depth of conductivity. Both of which are useful in the relative sense. The EM anomalies are also listed in digital form with the coordinates in the supplied digital archive.

Characteristic EM responses to a number of simple conductor types are shown in Appendix 2.

Anomaly Selection

EM anomalies were selected using the automated EM picker and then manually screened. The manual screening involved using the offset EM profiles to determine if the anomalies realistic or were due to noise or cultural contamination of the EM signatures. The EM offset profile were also examined for broad, wide responses which may be due to flat lying conductive features. The most conductive of these were added to EM anomalies based on the EM profile responses.

Analysis

The remaining anomalies are characterised by the conductance and depth of burial using a thin vertical sheet like source. A numerical lookup table representing the nomograms presented in Appendix 2 is used to derive the conductance and depth of burial. Note that if the conductive source is not close to being a vertical sheet like body, the quantitative estimates of this analysis will be incorrect as the wrong model Earth would have been used.

All EM anomalies are catalogued in anomaly listings in Appendix 3. The anomaly letter, survey line, location, 4,365 Hz response amplitudes and conductance and depth estimates are also presented in Appendix 3.

7. GEOLOGY

On published geological maps, the survey area is located on the west side of the Tintina Fault in the Pelly-Cassiar Platform (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985). The Pelly-Cassiar Platform is thought to be coeval, and possibly correlative with Yukon-Tanana Terrane in the Finlayson Lake district which hosts the Kudz ze Kayah polymetallic deposit of Cominco, and the Wolverine deposit of Westmin/Atna.

In September of 1997, Atna Resources announced significant drill results on the Wolf Property which is located in the Pelly-Cassiar Platform. The best intersection, in WF97-07, was 25.2 metres grading 6.94% Zn, 2.78% Pb, and 138.6 g/t Ag. Massive sulphide mineralisation on the Wolf Property is hosted by pyritized felsic tuffs. The felsic tuffs are part of a unit of intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks of Mississipian age which define a northwest trending belt approximately 80 kilometres long and up to 25 kilometres wide.

The Mississippian volcano-sedimentary belt is located between Cambrian to Triassic Sediments to the northeast, and Cambrian to Silurian Sediments and Volcanics to the southwest.

7.1 Project Geology and Targets

The Wolf deposit and the favourable belt of felsic volcanics and black shales which hosts the deposit are located in the southern portion of the survey area. It is assumed that the project targets would be economic mineralisation of a similar nature to the Wolf deposit. It is believed that the Wolf deposit is a Kuroko type VMS deposit.

The Kuroko deposits occur on the flanks of rhyolite domes or caldera rims near the termination of a period of bimodal back-arc basalt/rhyolite volcanism. Commonly accompanying the Kuroko-type mineralisation is a well developed stratiform, ferruginous chert exhalite composed of clastic and chemically derived components. The exhalite is a marker bed for the ore-bearing horizon. Previous studies of the area have noted that the deposits in the area are unusual for Kuroko VMS deposits as the volcanics are alkaline and introduced into a tension-rifted black shale basin (in LeCouteur, 1997).

The Ketza River Mine occurs in-between the survey area and the Wolf Deposit. Details on the Ketza River Mine were not readily available to the report writers. It is an oxide gold mine. Secondary targets may be gold mineralisation which is similar to the Ketza River Mine.

8. INTERPRETATION

VMS deposits are amenable to direct detection by electromagnetic methods as the massive sulphides are conductive. The nearby Kudz ze Kayah deposit was easily detected by helicopter EM systems (Holroyd and Klein, 1998). The geophysical response of the Kudz ze Kayah Deposit is that of a good EM, short strike length conductor situated to the south of a band of conductive sediments. It is also magnetic.

For Kuroko VMS deposits in general, there may or may not be an associated magnetic anomaly associated with the deposit. EM and magnetic anomalies may be useful not only in direct detection of the ore, but also to find exhalite horizons or the pyritic pipe which may be followed back to the orebodies. Therefore, any reasonable conductor located by the survey should be carefully considered. However, it should be kept in mind that other sources, including graphite, and in this case, black shales, can produce an EM response which mimics the response of any VMS conductors.

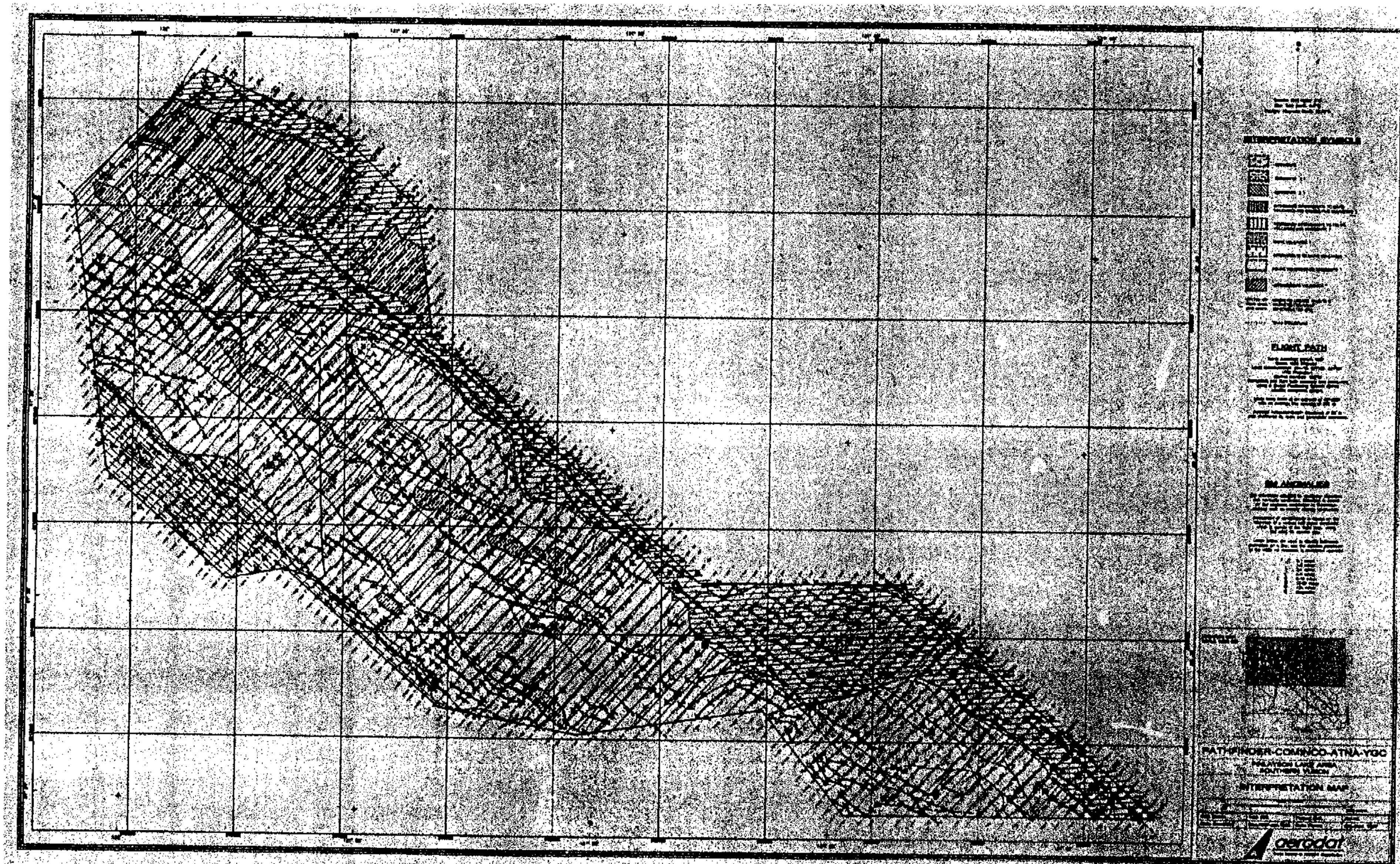
One of the sought after signatures would be fairly isolated, short strike length EM anomalies which are separated from long regional conductors (see Reed, 1981, and Holroyd and Klein, 1998). Shorter strike length anomalies are sought as these are not formational types of conductors representing uniform geological events which are not localised ore forming events. The reason for searching for isolated conductors is that a hiatus after the regional event is required before the start of the volcanism associated with the ore forming event.

Reduced scale interpretation maps are included in this report for completeness. General interpretation considerations of electromagnetic, magnetic and VLF techniques are briefly presented in Appendix 2.

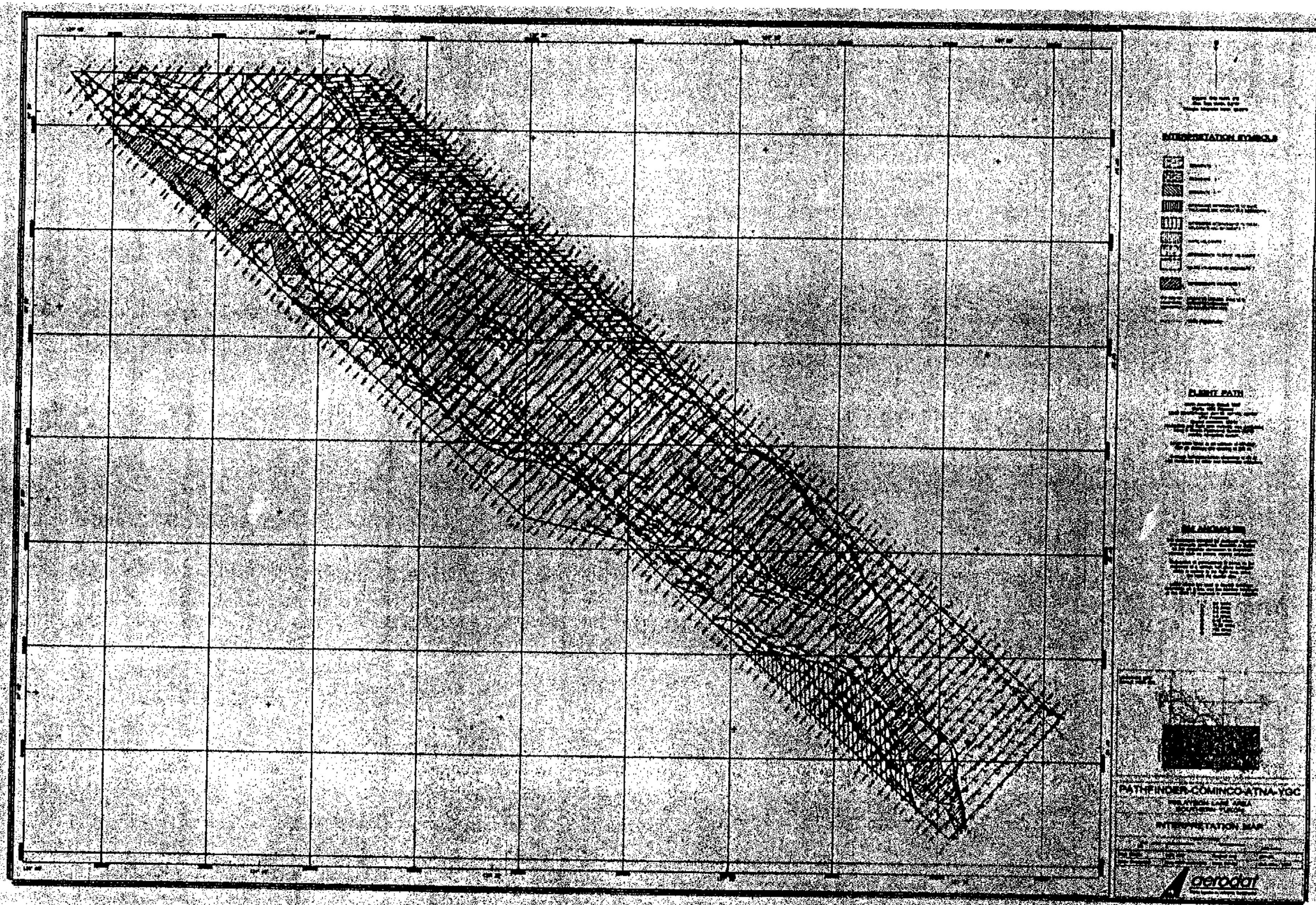
8.1 Geologic Interpretation

The magnetic intensity in the survey area mostly varies between 57,800 nT to 58,250 nT with some anomalous values outside of this range. The magnetic character of the area varies from active to subdued with a few linear magnetic bodies forming trends in the various regions different magnetic texture. Overall, the geophysics gives a sense of a linear belt of mixed sediments and intermediate to felsic volcanics along with discontinuous and thin basalt flows. The magnetic quiescent areas are interpreted to be due to sediments and perhaps felsic volcanics, while the more active areas have the appearance of felsic to intermediate volcanics. The linear magnetic bodies are basalts or mafic volcanics.

The apparent resistivity values varies between 10 and 2,000 ohm-metres on the 4,765 Hz coplanar data and between 2 and 1,500 ohm-metres on the 861 Hz coplanar data. The high conductance values are indicative of conductive sediments



BEST ATTAINABLE
IMAGE



INTERPRETATION SYMBOLS
FLIGHT PATH
PATHFINDER-COMINCO-ATNA-YGC
INTERPRETATION MAP
aerodat

BEST ... ABLE

such as black shales. They may also be due to conductive cover, but that has not been reported and does not appear likely due to the conductive areas being located on areas of different elevations and slopes. The low conductance areas are consistent with fresh, unaltered volcanics and certain sediments such as limestones or sandstones.

There does not appear to be a significant correlation to topography or drainage systems, indicating that the EM is mapping the bedrock. There is a slight correlation with elevation at the tops of the highest mountains. The resistivity highs there are for the most part associated with a unit of active magnetic highs.

Given the abundance of long regional conductors in the survey area, the VLF shows more or less the same general trends and structure as the apparent resistivity values. The moderate to higher resistivities of the higher parts of the project area has moderated the normally strong correlation between the VLF signature and topography. Topographic highs are still seen as VLF total field maximums, but not to the degree as seen elsewhere in the world.

Based primarily on the magnetic character and on the apparent resisitivity values, the area has been divided into nine distinct areas of different geophysical responses and which are interpreted to be due to different geologic units.

The first, outlined as **Sediments 1?** is located in the southeast portion of the survey area. It is separated from the other units by a marker unit which is conductive. This marker conductive unit is very continuous and shows a dip to the southwest. The unit is characterised by high apparent resistivities and a quiet magnetic character.

A second unit of sediments, labelled **Sediments 2?** is located in the north west portion of the survey area. It is in an area of TMI low, and is separated from the rest of the units by another conductive marker horizon which also correlates with a magnetic contact. The unit is characterised by low magnetic intensities, and is conductive, perhaps indicating that portions of the unit are mudstones.

The other interpreted sedimentary unit is labelled **Sediments 3?** Located in the southwest portion of the survey, it is distinguished by a semi-circular conductive and magnetic feature which apparently separates this unit from the rest. The unit is interpreted to be due to sediments as it is relatively non-magnetic and resistive. There may be some volcanics, seen as magnetic highs, intermixed with this package.

There are three long, narrow units of intermixed volcanics and sediments which have been interpreted from the geophysics based on the linear nature of the magnetic texture and the linear nature of the conductors within these units.

The first is a package of labelled as **Intermixed Intermediate to Mafic Volcanics and Conductive Sediments?** This unit is located on the northeast side of the survey. It has high magnetic values which is interpreted to be due to the intermediate to mafic volcanics. The abundance of EM conductors and the high conductance of the unit is explained by the conductive sediments (probably black shales) intermixed with the unit. In this package, there is a lack of areas of interest in the interpretation map as it is difficult to distinguish a possible sulphide source from the responses of the black shales.

At the north end of the above package is an area of relatively high magnetic values and lower conductance. It has EM conductors intermixed in the unit, but is not nearly as conductive as the Intermixed Intermediate to Mafic Volcanics and Conductive Sediments? unit. This area has been distinguished as a unit of **Intermediate Volcanics?**

To the west of the first intermixed package is an unit of **Intermixed Felsic to Intermediate Volcanics and Sediments?** Compared to the first intermixed unit, it is characterised by average (for this survey) magnetic intensities and fewer EM conductors. Notice that this unit probably hosts the known Wolf Deposit, although this was not confirmed to the report writer. As such, any EM conductor located in this unit should be examined in further detail at some time in the exploration process.

To the southwest of the survey area, is the third intermixed unit. It has the lowest magnetic values of the three intermixed units. Hence the felsic volcanic interpretation. It is interpreted to be due to a unit of **Intermixed Felsic Volcanics and Sediments?** This unit appears to be on the other side of a marker unit of magnetic highs which separates this unit from the central intermixed volcanic and sediment unit. For this reason, conductors located in this unit may be less favourable than conductors located in the Intermixed Felsic to Intermediate Volcanics and Sediments? unit.

There are two magnetic units which are clearly seen in the data. They are characterised by high magnetic and resistive values. It is possible that these magnetic units can be subdivided with more effort, but the evidence for subdivision based on geophysics is not conclusive.

The first, is a unit of **Mafic Volcanics?** This unit has very high magnetic values and is resistive. In the north and northeast of the survey area, this unit appears to be flat lying and occurs at higher elevations, as if it was a discordant cap on the general stratigraphy. Further south, it has a more linear nature and has more of a steep dip to the southwest perhaps indicating that it is a unit of basalts. To the extreme south of the survey, this unit may be an important marker unit which helps to separate the favourable stratigraphy from less favourable one.

Located in the middle portion of the survey area, and on strike with the Mafic Volcanics? is a unit interpreted to be due to **Intermediate to Mafic Volcanics?** It is less magnetic than the Mafic Volcanics? and also has a flat lying sort of response which varies in thickness. The thickest portions are outlined in the interpretation map. The unit is a magnetic high and resistivity high. Unlike the Mafic Volcanics? which is totally devoid of EM anomalies, several conductors can be seen with this unit. These EM conductors in the Intermediate to Mafic Volcanics? unit may be due to clay and water filled faults as they have a very linear nature to them.

Several magnetic lineaments are also detected and marked on the interpretation map. In general, the lineamens are detected as disruptions in the linear character of the magnetic and electromagnetic responses. These lineaments may be faults, and or fault contacts.

8.2 Electromagnetic Interpretation

The electromagnetic data are presented in terms of levelled profiles of the inphase and quadrature for the low coaxial and coplanar, and medium coaxial and coplanar frequencies and the high coplanar frequency.

There are numerous conductors located by the survey. In the EM interpretation, the conductors or zones of conductivity were interpreted from the profiles of the mid-frequency data first. The low frequency data were then interpreted to determine if a more conductive portion inside areas of widespread conductivity can be identified.

In this survey, the EM anomalies which are interpreted on a profile by profile basis show the grain and texture of the interpreted units. For this reason, select individual EM responses have be connected to emphasize this grain, or general trend of the geology. Such EM anomalies may be due to bedding planes, or to more linear units due to sediments.

In addition, a number of EM anomalies which may be indicative of mineralisation have been outlined and are described below.

8.3 Areas of interest

From an examination of the geophysical anomalies, and the interpreted geology, anomalous areas which warrant various levels of additional examination have been identified. These are all EM responses which are located in the favourable stratigraphy, have shorter strike lengths, with or withour magnetic association, or exhibit complexity indicative of localised structural controls on mineralisation. Forty-six such features are located and are labelled on the interpretation map. The anomalous areas are roughly classified into three priorities or rankings with top priority being a rank of 1.

Anomaly #1 may be the Wolf Deposit as it is a fairly isolated anomaly located in the approximate area. This anomaly is longish and has better conductivity in the middle. It sits 400 to 500 metres off a conductive trend and has a dip to the northeast. There is some indication that there are closely spaced multiple conductors in the EM response. This is a top ranked anomaly due to its conductance and relative isolation from other anomalies.

Anomalies #2 is on strike with #1 and is some 600 metres to the southeast of #1. Anomaly #2 is less conductive and is of shorter strike length. It is a top ranked anomaly due to its association with Anomaly #1.

Anomaly #4 is longer than EM anomaly #2 and is in an en-echelon fashion to #2. Anomaly #3 may be a wider portion of #4. The two are top ranked anomalies.

Anomalies #5 and #6 are short strike length conductors. Both show signs of extension to the north and south. Anomaly #6 is less conductive than anomaly #5. Both are steeply dipping with a slight dip to the southeast. Both are top ranked anomalies based on their proximity to the Wolf Deposit.

Anomaly #7 is just off the conductive trend of the unit Intermixed Intermediate and Mafic Volcanics and Conductive sediments? It has good conductance values and a near vertical dip. It is also a top ranked anomaly due to its good conductance values.

Anomaly #8 is a three line EM anomaly with low conductance values. It is marked as an area of greater interest due to its proximity to Anomalies #5 and 6 and is a second ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #9A and 9B appear to be spatially related with #9A being a short EM anomaly which is steeply dipping to the southeast. Anomaly #9B is a single line anomaly. The two are second ranked anomalies.

Anomaly #10 is a low amplitude response, indicating a thin conductor or that it is farther from the EM bird (deeper, or the EM bird is higher there). It has a steep dip to the southeast. It is a second ranked anomaly due to the lower amplitudes of its response.

Anomaly #11 is a medium length EM anomaly with good conductance values. It is a local magnetic low and is trending 30 degrees across the general trend. This is a top ranked anomaly due to its conductance.

Anomalies #12 and #13 are in an en echelon fashion to #11. Anomaly #12 is a second ranked anomaly while #13 is shorter and a third ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #14 is the first of a set of conductors in a conductive area closest to the conductive sediments. It has the appearance of flat lying conductivity and is a third ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #15 is the most conductive of the set and the longest with a strike direction of northwest - southeast. It may be shallowly dipping to the northeast and is a second ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #16 is shorter than #15 and has good conductance values. Its dip can not be estimated due to the interference from other conductors. It is a third ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #17 is shorter than #16 and has a flat or shallow dipping appearance. It is a third ranked anomaly as the dip is suggestive of near surface conductivity.

Anomaly #18 is also another short conductor on the edge of conductive sediments. It is a third ranked anomalies due to its proximity to the conductive sediments.

Anomaly #19 is a near vertical conductor of medium length. The north end is more conductive in a magnetic average to low area. It is also a fairly isolated anomaly and due to its isolated nature, is a top ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #20 is in an en echelon fashion to #19 and is shorter and less conductive. It is a second ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #21 an area of complex, high conductance responses. The TMI values are about average. This is a top ranked anomaly due to its complexity and higher conductance.

Anomaly #22 is a good conductance anomaly, also in a TMI average area. It is in an area of general complexity and is a second ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #23 is a general area of complexity with good conductance EM anomalies. It is situated in an area of average TMI values on the side of a oval structure or dome like structure. It is a second ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #24 is also a general area complexity with high conductance responses. It appears to be at one of the fold noses of an oval structure or on the flank of a domal structure as determined from apparent resistivity. This is a top ranked target area.

Anomaly #25 is a good conductance EM anomaly. One end may be truncated by a fault. It is a top ranked anomaly due to its high conductance.

Anomaly #26 is a conductive patch, which may consist of a set of en echelon conductors with good amplitude and conductance. It is a third ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #27 is similar to #26 and appears more to be a conductive patch of ground. Some of the individual responses have high conductances. It is a third ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #28 is a collection of EM anomalies. Some appear to be vertical, while others in the same collection appear horizontal. It is a third ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #29 is a very conductive flat lying response. It is a third ranked response as it is flat lying and may be due to conductive overburden.

Anomaly #30A, #30B are two anomalies which appear offset from each other. They are either faulted or in parallel fashion. Some of the individual responses have good conductances. They are second ranked anomalies.

Anomaly #31 is an isolated short strike length EM anomaly with vertical dip. It also has low conductance and is a third ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #32 is a conductor trending at 45 degrees to the regional trend. It is a third ranked anomaly as it may be due to the edge of a conductive region.

Anomaly #33 is a medium length conductor. Like #28, some of the responses are vertical, while others are flat lying. The central portion of the conductor appear wider due to flanking responses. It is second ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #34 is a short strike length EM response. It has weak to moderate conductance and is fairly isolated. It is a second ranked anomaly as the relatively isolated nature increased its ranking.

Anomaly #35 is an isolated short strike length EM anomaly located adjacent to an area of conductive sediments. It is a third ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #36 is a very conductive short strike length response in a unit interpreted to be due to sediments. It is in a magnetic low and is a second ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #37 is a collection of conductive responses located in a sedimentary unit. It is a second ranked anomaly as it is located in a less favourable unit.

Anomaly #38 is a medium length conductor with some portions more conductive than others. It is relatively isolated and is located in-between two areas of high conductance. This is a top ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #39 is an isolated EM anomaly with some parts having a vertical response. Its north end may be truncated by a fault and it is a third ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #40 is located in a TMI low and has short strike length. It is a third ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #41 is a thee line response located in an area of average TMI values and is a third ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #42 is a complicated region of EM anomalies to the south east of the magnetic marker unit which downgrades this anomaly. This is a second ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #43 is a medium length EM response located in the same sort of magnetic setting as what is assumed to be the Wolf deposit. It has vertical dip and is flanked by shorter responses and is a top ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #44 is a more conductive area of a conductive area of ground and is on the other side of the magnetic marker horizon. It is also located in a drainage and is a third ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #45 is a shortish, good conductance response. It is located in the less favourable intermixed volcanics and sediments unit. It is a second ranked anomaly.

Anomaly #46 is parallel to #1 and is slightly less conductive. Some parts of this EM anomaly may have thickness judging from the EM profiles. It is a top ranked anomaly.

9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A helicopterborne combined electromagnetic, and magnetometer survey was successfully performed over the Wolf Deposit and nearby belt in southern Yukon Territory, Canada. The geophysical data has been processed and presented at a scale of 1:20,000. The data quality exceeds or meets the contractual specifications and represents the geophysical response of the Earth.

The data has then been interpreted to yield structure in terms of magnetic lineaments, and pseudo-geological units based on their geophysical responses and on known geology as supplied by Path Finder Minerals and as presented in Atna Resources' internet website.

Anomalous areas are then interpreted in terms of favourability of being due to mineralisation or indications of mineralisation. Some 46 anomalous areas have been identified which may indicate mineralisation or alteration. The top fifteen areas (areas # 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 19, 21, 24, 25, 38, 43, 46) should be initially prospected on the ground. The remaining areas should be correlated with known geology and geochemistry to determine if other factors such as anomalous geochemistry or favourable geologic setting will improve the rankings of the anomalies. This correlation and re-interpretation of the geophysics is of importance as many of the rankings are biased by the interpreted geological setting. There is also a lack of areas to follow up in the area of black shales as any VMS target can not be distinguished from the airborne survey alone.

The areas remaining after the initial stages of prospecting and data integration may require other geophysical methods to determine the origin of the anomaly. Ground based, geophysical methods to confirm and delineate the conductivity anomalies are recommended for those anomalies which are not found by initial prospecting. Simple magnetometer and VLF surveys may be sufficient but horizontal loop surveys are more certain to be able to detect the blind conductors.

The best of those targets after ground follow up should then be considered for drill testing.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob Lo, M.Sc., MBA, P.Eng.
Consulting Geophysicist

for

High-Sense Geophysics Ltd.

March 3, 1998

Aerodat reference: J9795

REFERENCES

Grant, F.S., and West, G.F., **Interpretation theory in applied geophysics**, McGraw-Hill Inc., Toronto, 1965.

Gunn, P. editior, **Airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys**, AGSO Journal of Australian Geology and Geophysics, Australian Publishing Service, Canberra, 1997.

Hood, P., *Gradient Measurements in Aeromagnetic Surveying, Geophysics,* **vol. 30**, 1965.

Holroyd, R., Klein, J., *Geophysical Aspects of the Kudz ze Kayah Massive Sulphide Discovery, Southeastern Yukon,* in: Extended Abstracts of Pathways '98, 1998.

Kanasewich, E.R., **Time sequence analysis in Geophysics**; University of Alberta Press, Edmonton, 1973.

LeCouteur, P.C., *Starr Project,* a Path Finder Resources internal report, 1997.

Mortensen, J.K., Jilson, G.A., *Evolution of the Yukon-Tanana terrane: Evidence from southeastern Yukon Territory,* Geology, **vol. 13**, 1985.

Nabighian, M., and Macnae, J., Chapter six: Time domain electromagnetic prospecting methods, in **Electromagnetic Methods in Applied Geophysics**, Volume 2, Application, Part A, edited by M. Nabighian, Society of Exploration Geophysicist, Tulsa, 1991.

Palacky, G.J., West, G.F., Chapter ten, Airborne Electromagnetic Methods, in **Electromagnetic Methods in Applied Geophysics**, Volume 2, Application, Part A, edited by M. Nabighian, Society of Exploration Geophysicist, Tulsa, 1991.

Reed, L.E., *The airborne electromagnetic discovery of the Detour zinc-copper-silver deposit, Northwestern Quebec,* Geophysics, **vol. 46**, #9, 1981.

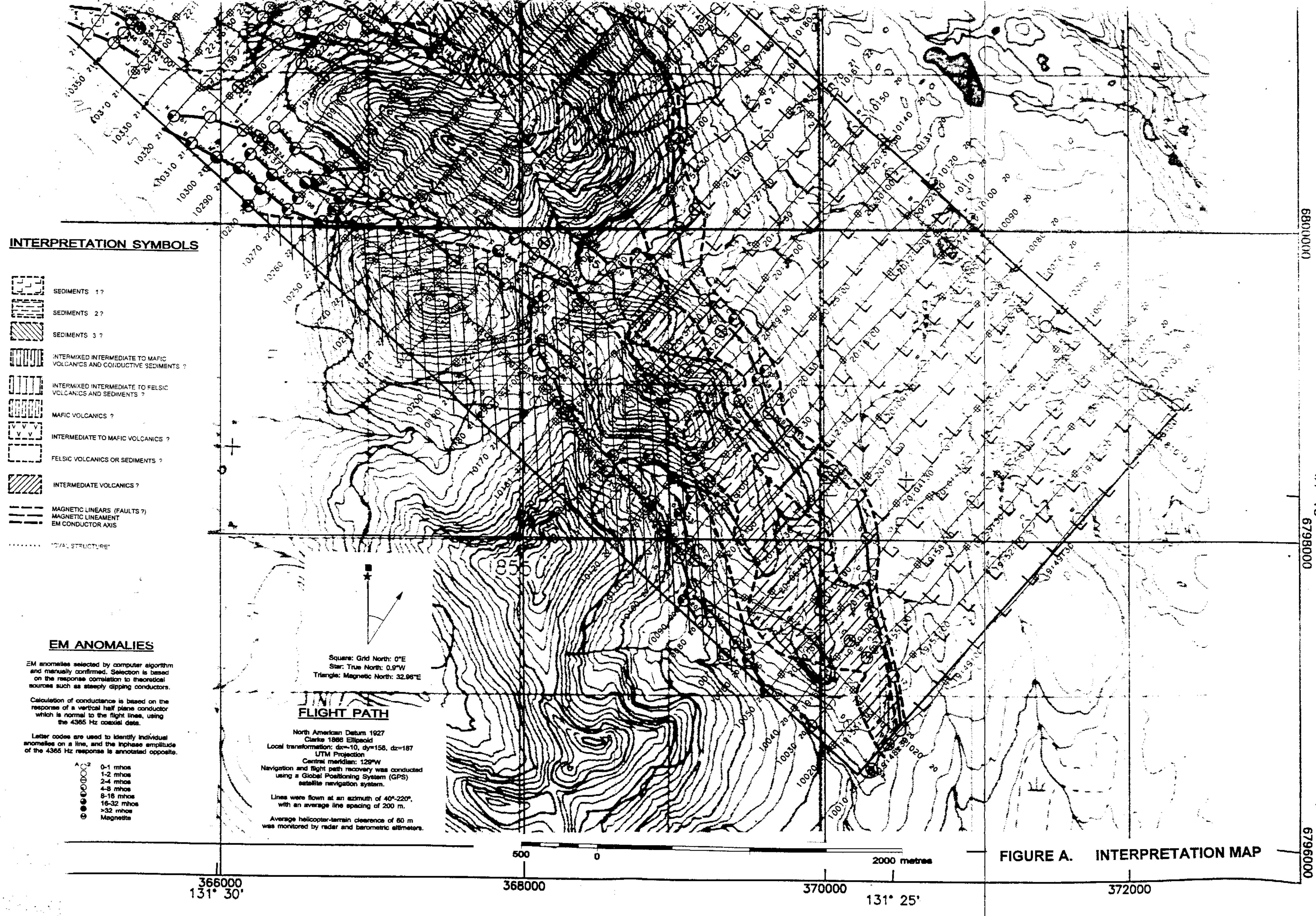
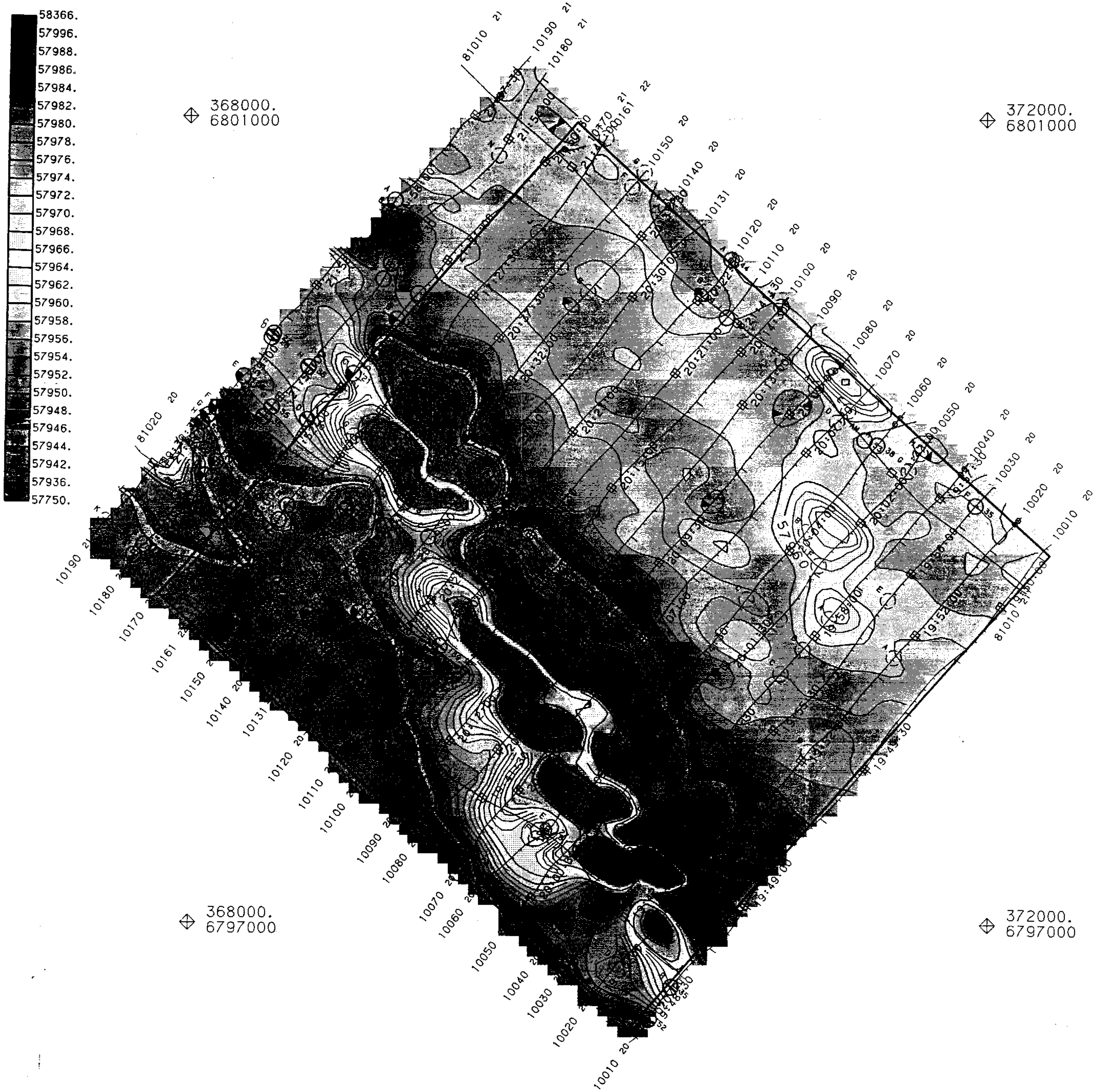


FIGURE A. INTERPRETATION MAP



N

Flight Path

Navigation and recovery using a Global Positioning (GPS) navigation system.

Average terrain clearence 60m
Average line spacing 200m

Magnetics

Total Field Magnetic Intensity Contours in nT.

Cesium high sensitivity magnetometer.

Sensor elevation 45m

Map contours are multiples of those listed below

- 2 nT
- 10 nT
- 50 nT
- 250 nT
- 1000 nT

J9795

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURS

FINLAYSON LAKE BLOCK D

SOUTHERN YUKON

SCALE 1:20,000

0 660 1320 2640 5280 Feet

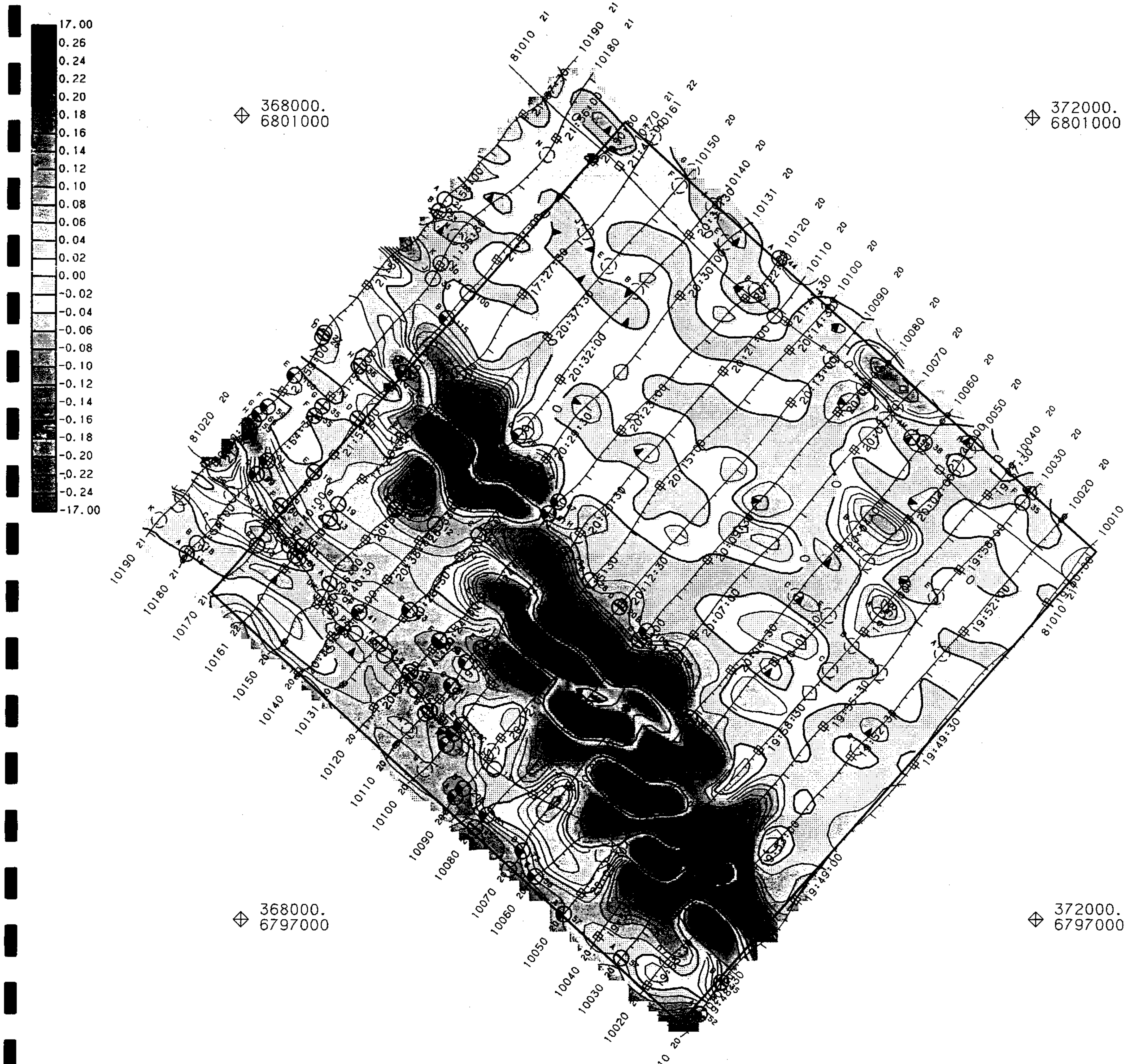
0 200 400 1000 2000 Metres

AERODAT INC.

DATE: OCT-NOV 1997

NTS No: 105G

MAP No: 1 J9795- 1



N

Flight Path

Navigation and recovery using a Global Positioning (GPS) navigation system.

Average terrain clearance 60m
Average line spacing 200m

Vertical Gradient

Vertical Magnetic Gradient calculated from the total field magnetic intensity in nT/m.

Cesium high sensitivity magnetometer.

Sensor elevation 45m

Map contours are multiples of those listed below

.02 nT/m
.1 nT/m
0.50 nT/m
2.50 nT/m
10.00 nT/m

J9795

CALCULATED VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT

FINLAYSON LAKE BLOCK D

SOUTHERN YUKON

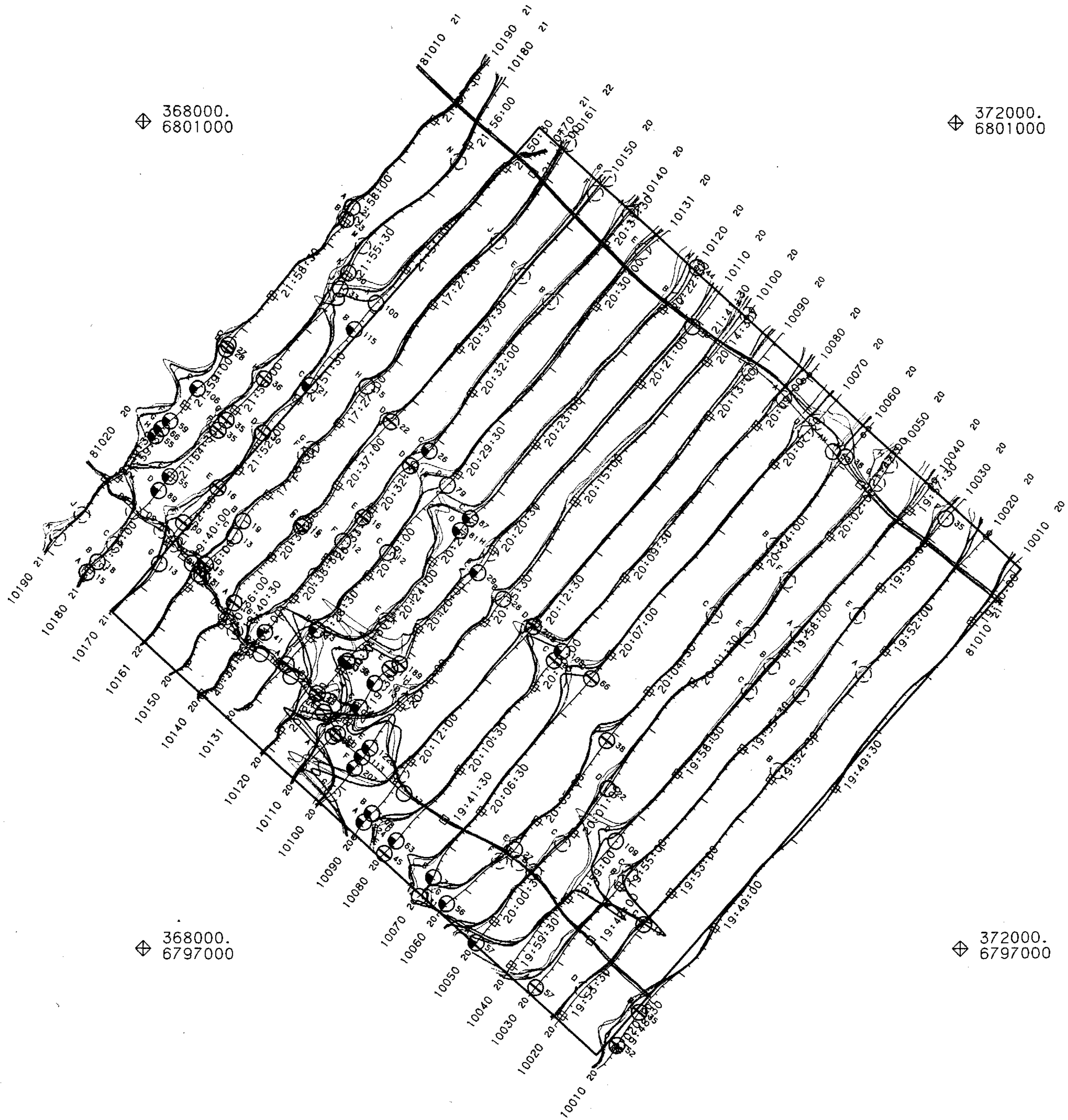
SCALE 1:20,000

0 660 1320 2640 5280 Feet

0 200 400 1000 2000 Metres

AERODAT INC.

DATE: OCT-NOV 1997
NTS No: 105G
MAP No: 2 J9795- 1



EM Profiles

912.3 Hz Coaxial 4 ppm/mm
inphase component
quadrature component

861.4 Hz Coplanar 16 ppm/mm
inphase component
quadrature component

4368 Hz Coaxial 4 ppm/mm
inphase component
quadrature component

4765 Hz Coplanar 16 ppm/mm
inphase component
quadrature component

33020 Hz Coplanar 32 ppm/mm
inphase component

Sensor elevation..........30m
Coil separation............7m

N

Flight Path

Navigation and recovery using a Global Positioning (GPS) navigation system.

Average terrain clearance 60m
Average line spacing 200m

J9795

ELECTROMAGNETIC PROFILES
912.3 Hz Coaxial + 861.4 Hz Coplanar

FINLAYSON LAKE BLOCK D

SOUTHERN YUKON

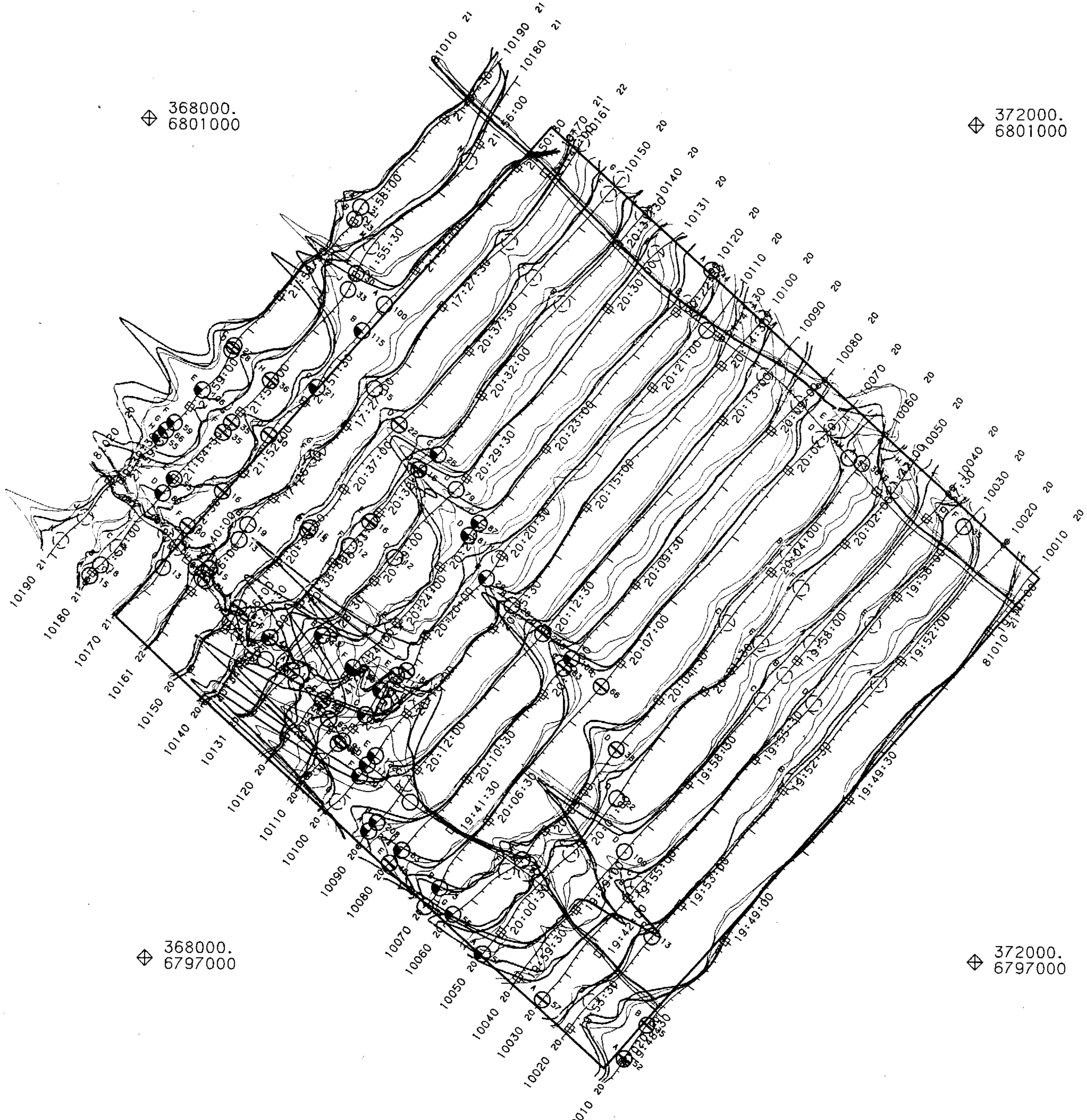
SCALE 1:20,000

0 660 1320 2640 5280 Feet

0 200 400 2000 Metres

AERODAT INC.

DATE: OCT-NOV 1997
NTS No: 105G
MAP No: 3A J9795- 1



EM Profiles

912.3 Hz Coaxial 4 ppm/mm
inphase component
quadrature component

861.4 Hz Coplanar 16 ppm/mm
inphase component
quadrature component

4368 Hz Coaxial 4 ppm/mm
inphase component
quadrature component

4765 Hz Coplanar 16 ppm/mm
inphase component
quadrature component

33020 Hz Coplanar 32 ppm/mm
inphase component

Sensor elevation..........30m
Coil separation............7m

N

Flight Path

Navigation and recovery using a Global Positioning (GPS) navigation system.

Average terrain clearance 60m
Average line spacing 200m

J9795

ELECTROMAGNETIC PROFILES
4368 Hz Coaxial + 4765 Hz Coplanar

FINLAYSON LAKE BLOCK D

SOUTHERN YUKON

SCALE 1:20,000

0 660 1320 2640 5280 Feet

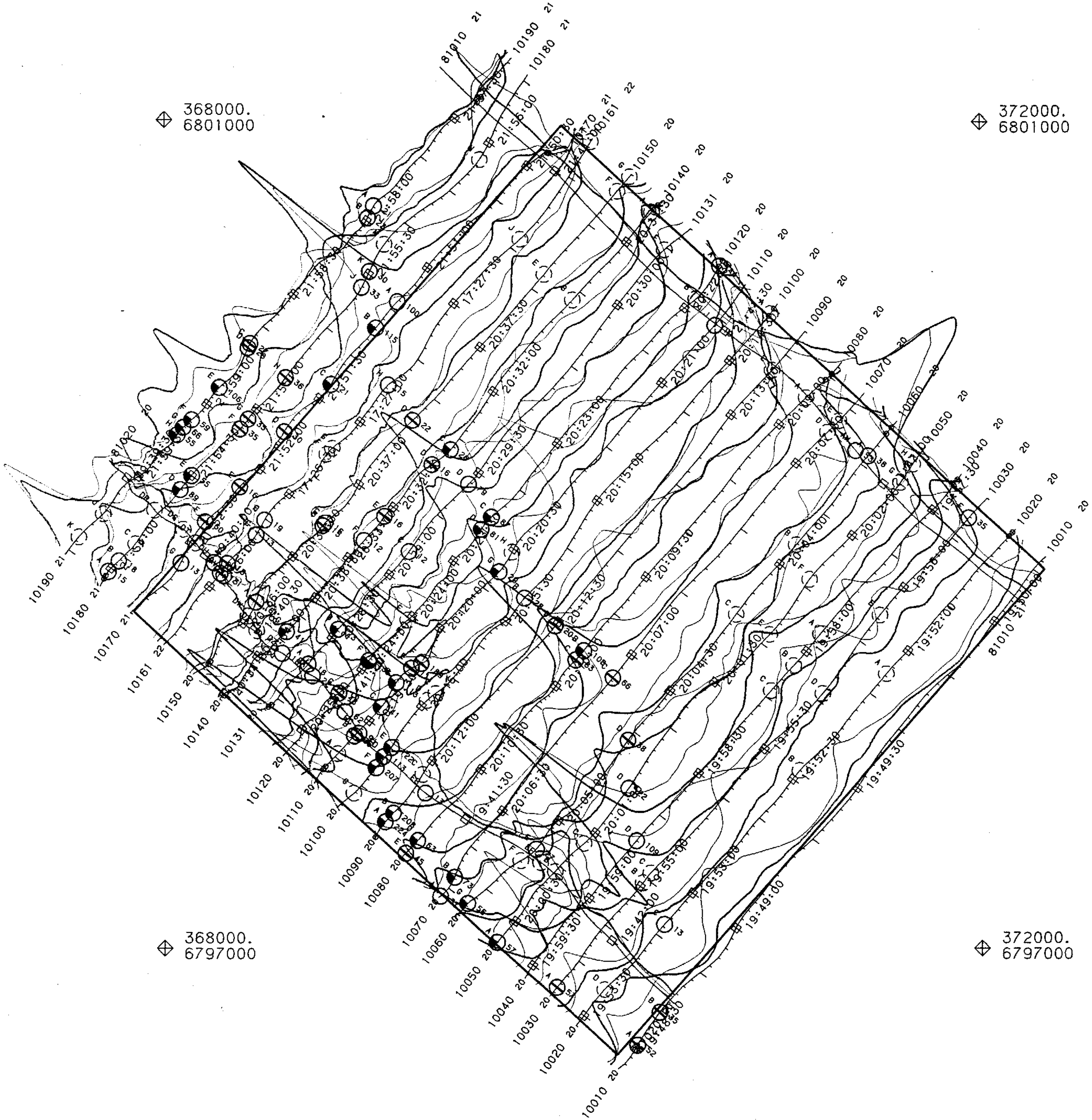
0 200 400 1000 2000 Metres

AERODAT INC.

DATE: OCT-NOV 1997

NTS No: 105G

MAP No: 3B J9795- 1



EM Profiles

912.3 Hz Coaxial 4 ppm/mm
inphase component
quadrature component

861.4 Hz Coplanar 16 ppm/mm
inphase component
quadrature component

4368 Hz Coaxial 4 ppm/mm
inphase component
quadrature component

4765 Hz Coplanar 16 ppm/mm
inphase component
quadrature component

33020 Hz Coplanar 32 ppm/mm
inphase component

Sensor elevation..........30m
Coil separation............7m

N

Flight Path

Navigation and recovery using a Global Positioning (GPS) navigation system.

Average terrain clearance 60m
Average line spacing 200m

J9795

ELECTROMAGNETIC PROFILES
33020 Hz Coplanar

FINLAYSON LAKE BLOCK D

SOUTHERN YUKON

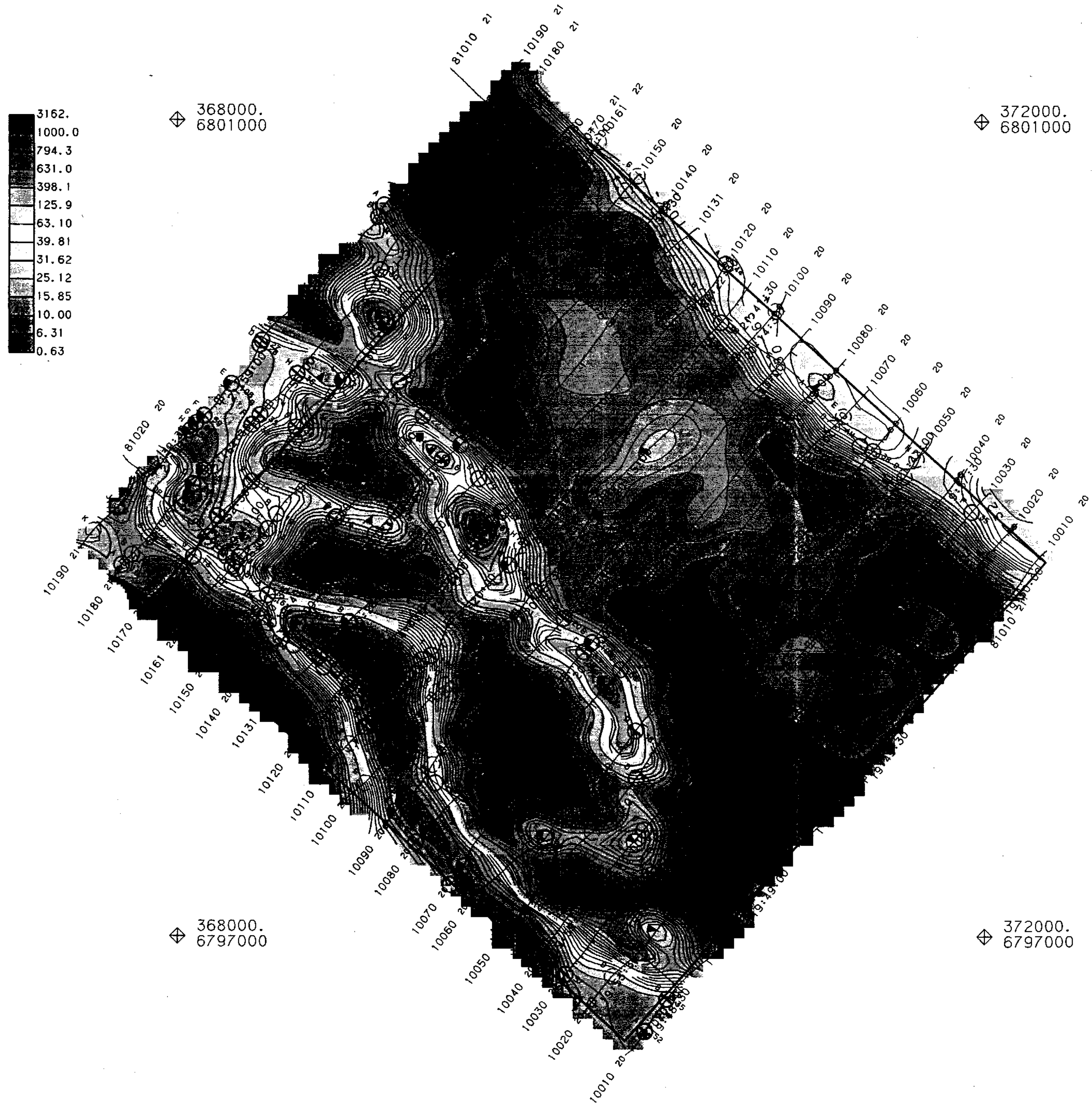
SCALE 1:20,000

0 660 1320 2640 5280 Feet

0 200 400 1000 2000 Metres

AERODAT INC.

DATE:	OCT-NOV 1997
NTS No:	105G
MAP No:	3C J9795- 1



N

Flight Path

Navigation and recovery using a Global Positioning (GPS) navigation system.

Average terrain clearance 60m

Average line spacing

Apparent Resistivity

Calculated from 861.4 Hz coplanar EM response assuming a 200 m conductive layer.

Contouring in ohm*m at logarithmic intervals.

Sensor elevation 30m

Map contours are multiples of those listed below

0.1 log(ohm*m)
0.5 log(ohm*m)
2.5 log(ohm*m)
10.00 log(ohm*m)

J9795

APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOURS (861.4 HZ)

FINLAYSON LAKE BLOCK D

SOUTHERN YUKON

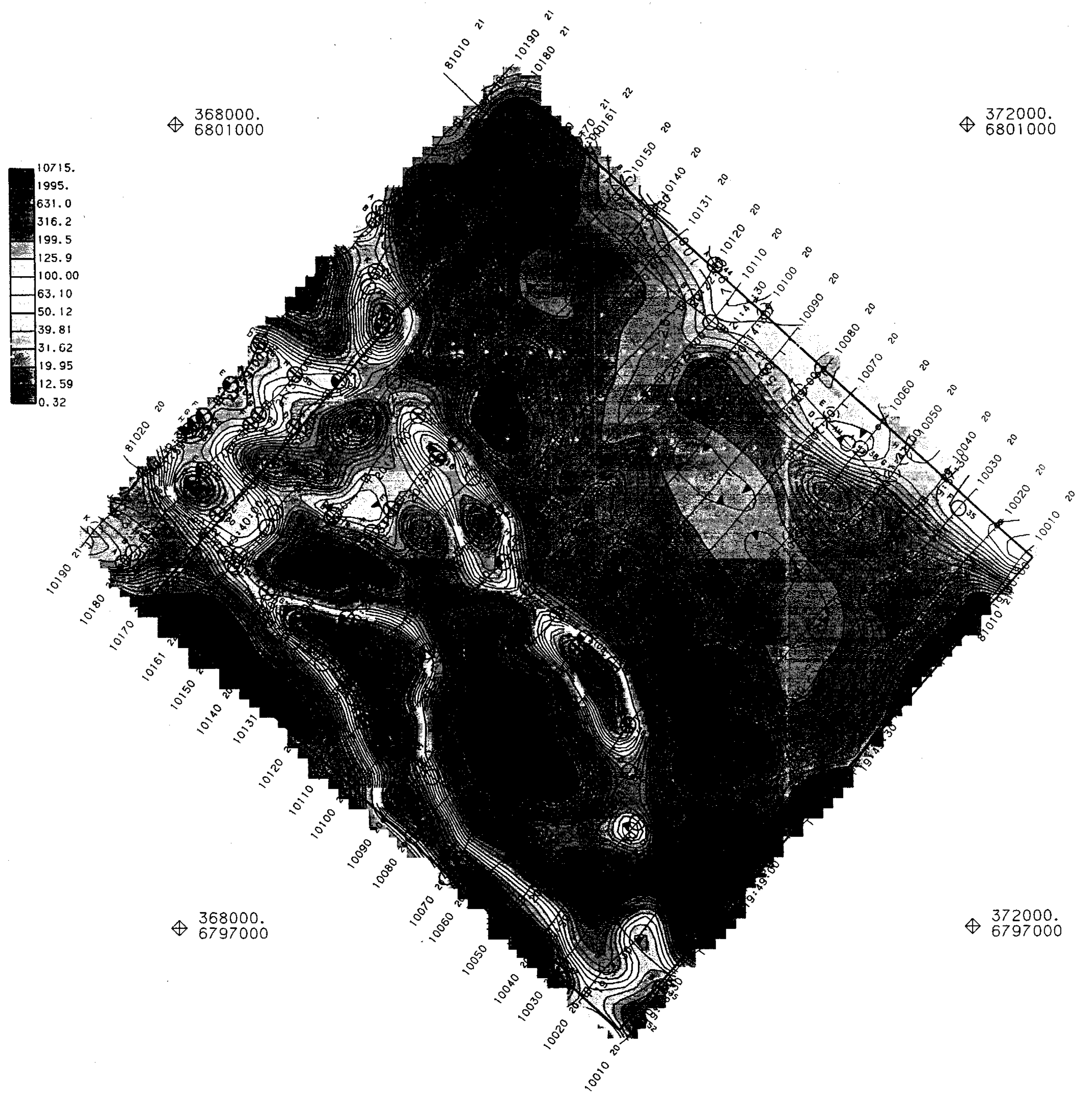
SCALE 1:20,000

0 660 1320 2640 5280 Feet

0 200 400 1000 2000 Metres

AERODAT INC.

DATE:	OCT-NOV 1997
NTS No:	105G
MAP No:	4A J9795- 1



Flight Path

Average ... 60m

Apparent Resistivity

Contouring in ohm*m at logarithmic intervals.

Sensor elevation 30m

Map contours are multiples of those listed below

0.1 log(ohm*m)
0.5 log(ohm*m)
2.5 log(ohm*m)
10.00 log(ohm*m)

J9795

APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOURS (4765 Hz)

FINLAYSON LAKE BLOCK D

SOUTHERN YUKON

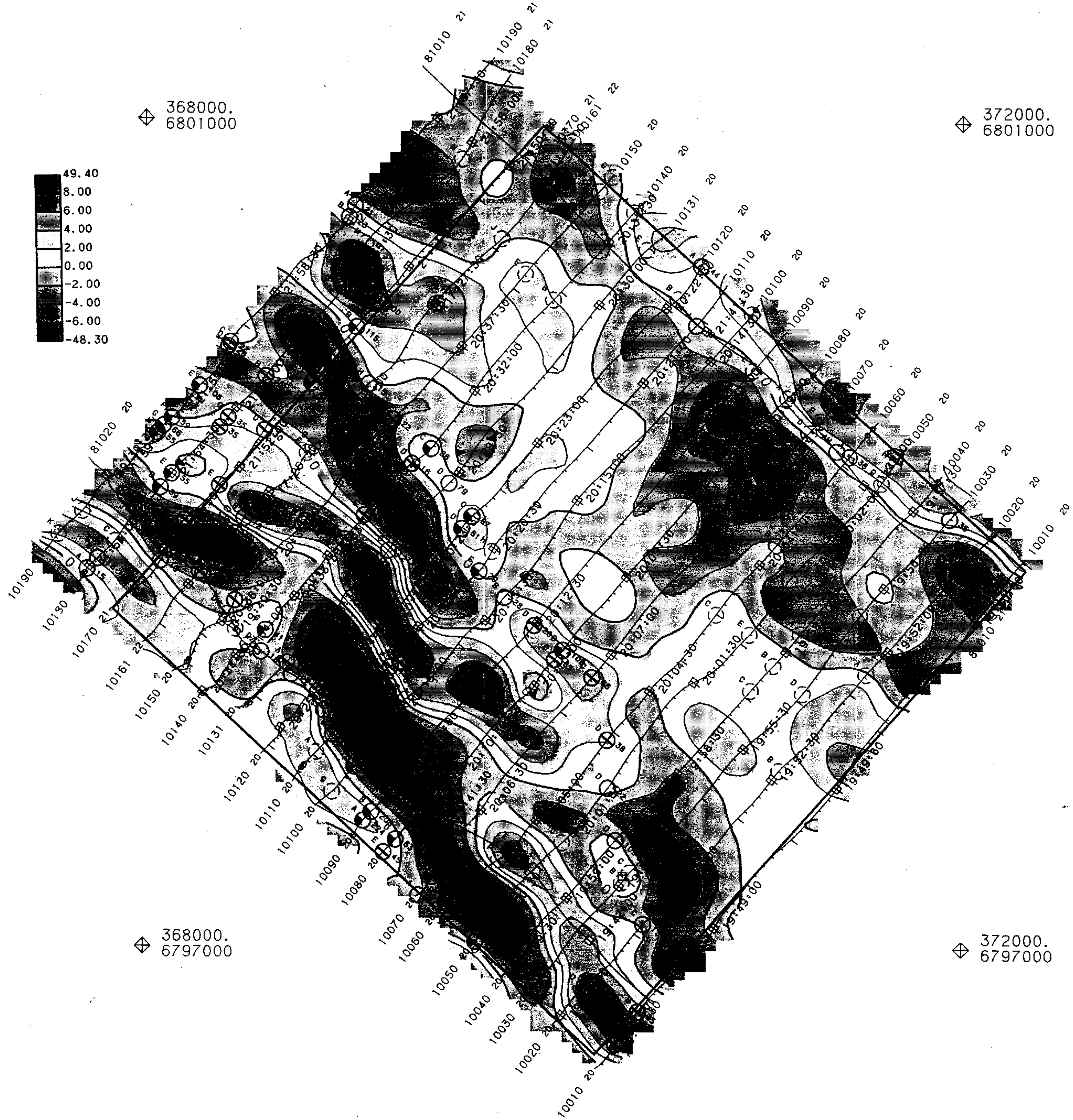
SCALE 1:20,000

0 660 1320 2640 5280 Feet

0 200 400 1000 2000 Metres

AERODAT INC.

DATE:	OCT-NOV 1997
NTS No:	105G
MAP No:	4B J9795- 1



N

Flight Path

Navigation and recovery using a Global Positioning (GPS) navigation system.

Average terrain clearance 60m
Average line spacing 200m

VLF-EM

VLF-EM Total Field Intensity in percent.

Station: NSS
Annapolis, Maryland
21.4 kHz

Sensor elevation 45m

Map contours are multiples of those listed below

- 2 %
- 10 %
- 50 %
- 250 %

J9795

VLF-EM TOTAL FIELD CONTOURS

FINLAYSON LAKE BLOCK D

SOUTHERN YUKON

SCALE 1:20,000

0 660 1320 2640 5280 Feet

0 200 400 1000 2000 Metres

AERODAT INC.

DATE:	OCT-NOV 1997
NTS No:	105G
MAP No:	5 J9795- 1

APPENDIX 1

PERSONNEL

FIELD	
Flown	October 27 to November 10, 1997
Pilot	Bill Karman
Geophysical Operator (s)	Jason Cunningham
Field Geophysicist	Gregory Zimmer, B.A.Sc. Field Geophysicist
OFFICE	
Processing	Andre Lambert, M.Sc., Geophysicist Liana Lambert, M.Sc., Geophysicist
Report	Bob Lo

APPENDIX 2

GENERAL INTERPRETIVE CONSIDERATIONS

Magnetometer Data

The application for magnetometer surveys is the recognition and delineation of structural or stratigraphic environments favourable for mineral deposits. Specifically, this may involve the delineation of volcanic-sedimentary contacts, intrusive bodies, faults, shears and alteration zones.

The physical parameter which the magnetic method maps is based is magnetic susceptibility and/or remanent magnetization. Generally, magnetic susceptibility is lowest in sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks. The average susceptibility of metamorphic rocks is slightly higher, being about 10 times that of sedimentary rocks. Acid igneous rocks are about twice as susceptible on average as metamorphic rocks. Ultrabasic igneous rocks have the highest susceptibilities and are about 100 times more susceptible than sedimentary rocks. The possible range of susceptibilities for any one rock type is very large and dependent upon the actual concentration of magnetic minerals, chiefly magnetite, contained within the rock.

Faults are recognised as linears and by offsets of other magnetic features. Shears and sericitic alteration zones are areas where ground water flow or alteration may have destroyed the magnetite of the host rocks. This can create areas of lower magnetic susceptibility.

The magnetometer data can be further processed in different ways. It is often filtered to produce a calculated vertical gradient map. Hood, (1965), demonstrated that in areas of steep magnetic inclination, the zero vertical gradient contour level defines the contacts of steeply dipping bodies. Vertical gradient is used to help map contacts and near surface features.

Radiometric Data

The ability to detect natural occurring radiation, whether on the ground or from an airborne platform, depends on a number of factors listed as follows:

Count Time and Detector size

Measurements or count rate statistics are more reliable the longer the detector is in position over a particular location. Therefore in airborne surveying, traverse speed is an important factor in detecting radiation sources. For this reason STOL aircraft and helicopters are a favoured platform for radiometric surveys.

The detector crystal volume and thickness determine the sensitivity of the radiometric system to radiation. For accurate measurement and differentiation of higher energy levels of radiation, a large crystal volume (minimum of 16.8 litres) is a pre-requisite.

Distance from Source (Altitude)

The attenuation or absorption of radiation in air, although not a significant factor in ground surveys, is a factor in airborne surveys. Normalization of the radiation amplitude data for altitude variations of the aircraft during the survey is necessary. The attenuation is not significant for large areal sources of radiation but is quite severe for localized point sources.

Overburden Cover

Radiation can be completely masked by one foot of rock or three feet of unconsolidated overburden.

Source Geometry

A large exposed outcrop of slightly radioactive material, such as granite which usually has a high potassium count, will be easily detectable from the air. A small outcrop of highly radioactive material, containing an appreciable amount of pitchblende for instance, may not be detectable unless the sensor passes directly over the outcrop and/or is quite close to it.

Source Characteristics

The type and percentage concentration of radioactive minerals present in the rock will determine radiation amplitudes and therefore the ability of the sensor to measure the radiation.

The above factors must be taken into consideration when evaluating and interpreting radiometric surveys. Variations in radiation amplitudes may only be a factor of overburden cover. As a result, an outcrop map of the survey area is very useful for initial evaluation of radioactive element concentrations.

Shales and felsic intrusives tend to have high potassium and thorium levels. Mafic intrusives, sandstone and especially limestone have concentrations of one half to one tenth of the highest levels. Specific intrusives types, such as pegmatites, can have levels of potassium, uranium and thorium, in the order of three to four times the amounts normally present. Uranium ore can contain concentrations of radioactive minerals one to four orders of magnitude greater than normally encountered.

Thus, interpretation of the source of radioactive anomalies, even when the uranium, thorium and potassium thresholds are separated, can be difficult and ambiguous. In some geological environments, specific rock units have higher or lower potassium/thorium, potassium/uranium or thorium/uranium ratios. Additional diagnostic information is sometimes available when such ratio maps are generated and compared to known geological parameters.

Electromagnetic data

Most sulphides (sphalerite is one exception) are many orders of magnitude more conductive than the surrounding host rocks. A time varying electromagnetic field can induce electrical currents in the sulphides. The secondary electromagnetic field from the induced currents can be measured in a receiver coil which provides a detection method for conductive sulphides (Grant and West, 1965). Other sources can produce a conductive response which mimics the response due to sulphides. Graphite, clays, and water filled shears are examples. Helicopter EM responses from coplanar and coaxial coils over simplified targets are shown in this Appendix.

One of the criteria for the volcanogenic massive sulphide targets to be economically viable is a minimum size. A tabular body of 500 by 500 metres by 10 metres thickness representing an idealized and simplified massive sulphide deposit contains approximately 10 million tonnes of sulphides. Given these dimensions, flight lines spaced 200 metres will cross the hypothetical ore body twice—which is sufficient for confirmation of the EM response.

Apparent resistivity data

A resistivity map portrays all of the EM information for that frequency over the survey area. This is in contrast to an EM anomaly map which only shows the interpreted anomalies from the survey. By representing the response in the form of contour plans, a large dynamic range is represented. Having the values in terms of a physical parameter (resistivity) instead of a field value (ppm of primary field), makes the resistivity parameter a better mapping tool.

In general, sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated materials are more conductive than most of the igneous rocks. This is primarily due to the higher porosity and moisture content of the former. Metamorphic rocks are highly variable due in part to their wide range of porosities and moisture content. Clays and hydrous minerals such as serpentine are generally good conductors and minor amounts of these material will decrease the resistivities. Apparent resistivity data is used in much the way as magnetometer data - that is, to delineate structural or stratigraphic environments favourable for mineral deposits.

VLF data

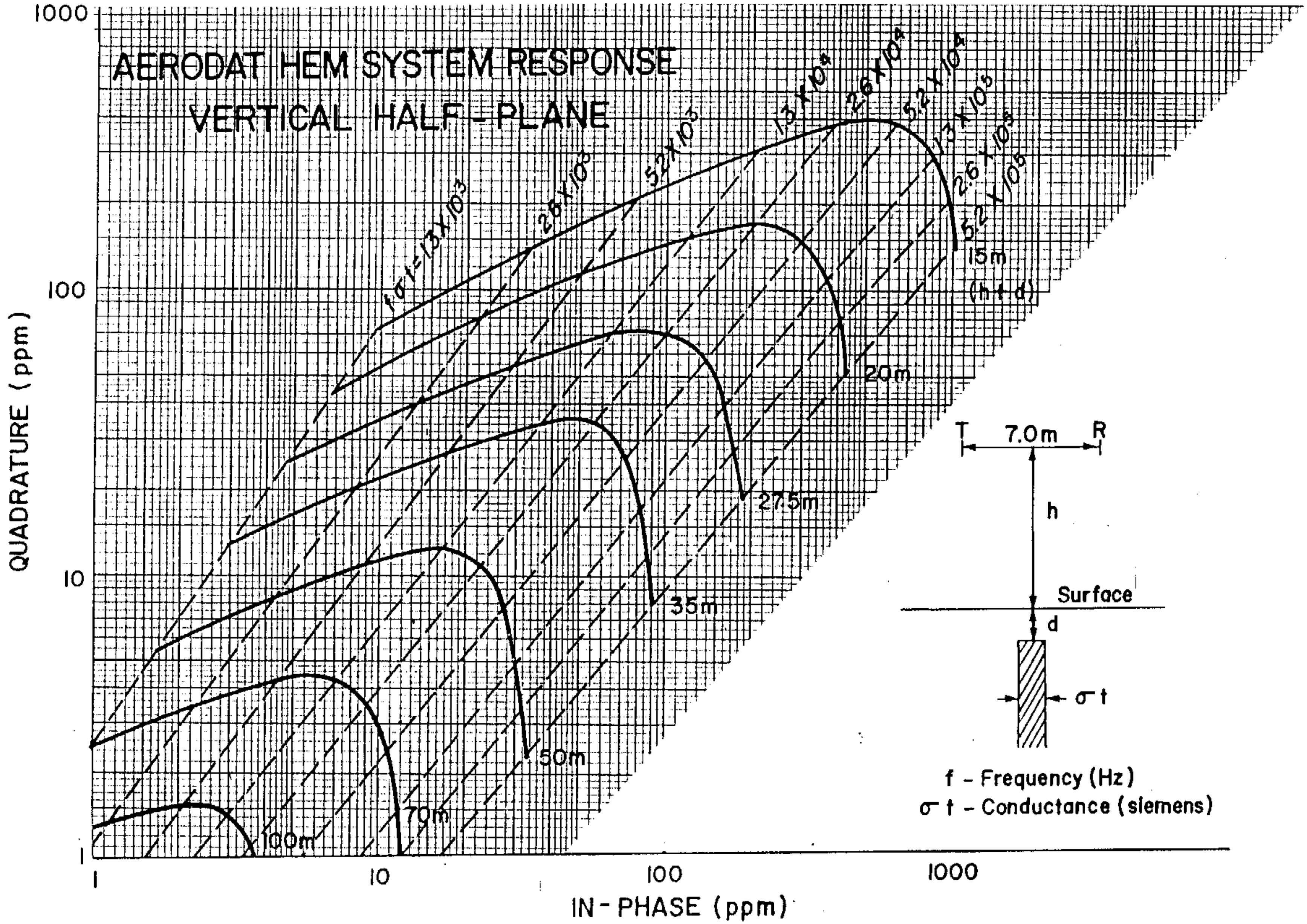
The Very Low Frequency (VLF) method is an electromagnetic method which uses the military radio transmitters as the EM source. The receiver is a Herz Totem system which measures the amplitude of the total horizontal electromagnetic field and the vertical quadrature electromagnetic field.

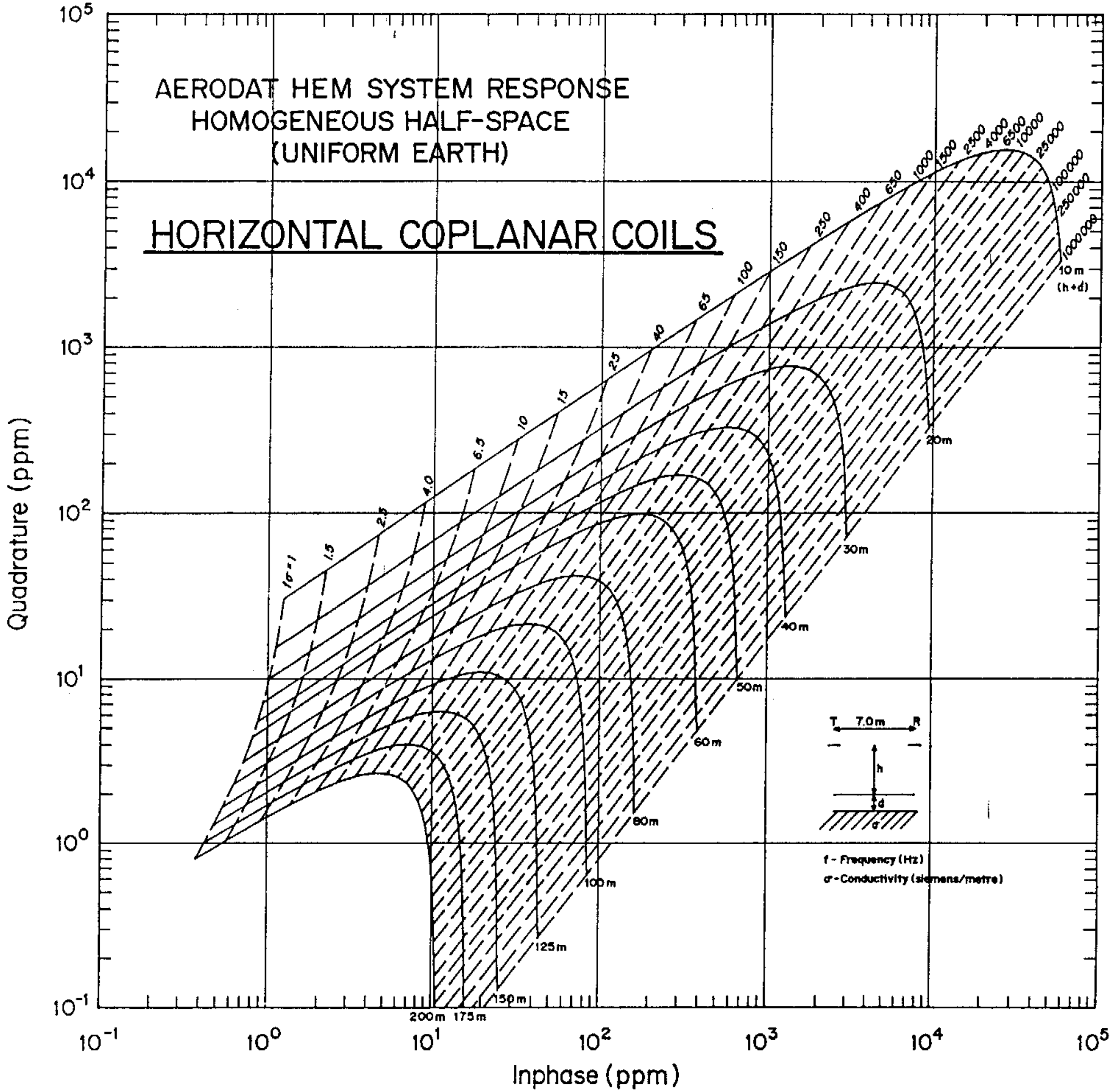
The best signals are from features which are perpendicular to the time varying magnetic field. For VLF, this is the horizontal direction normal to the direction between the survey area and the transmitting station.

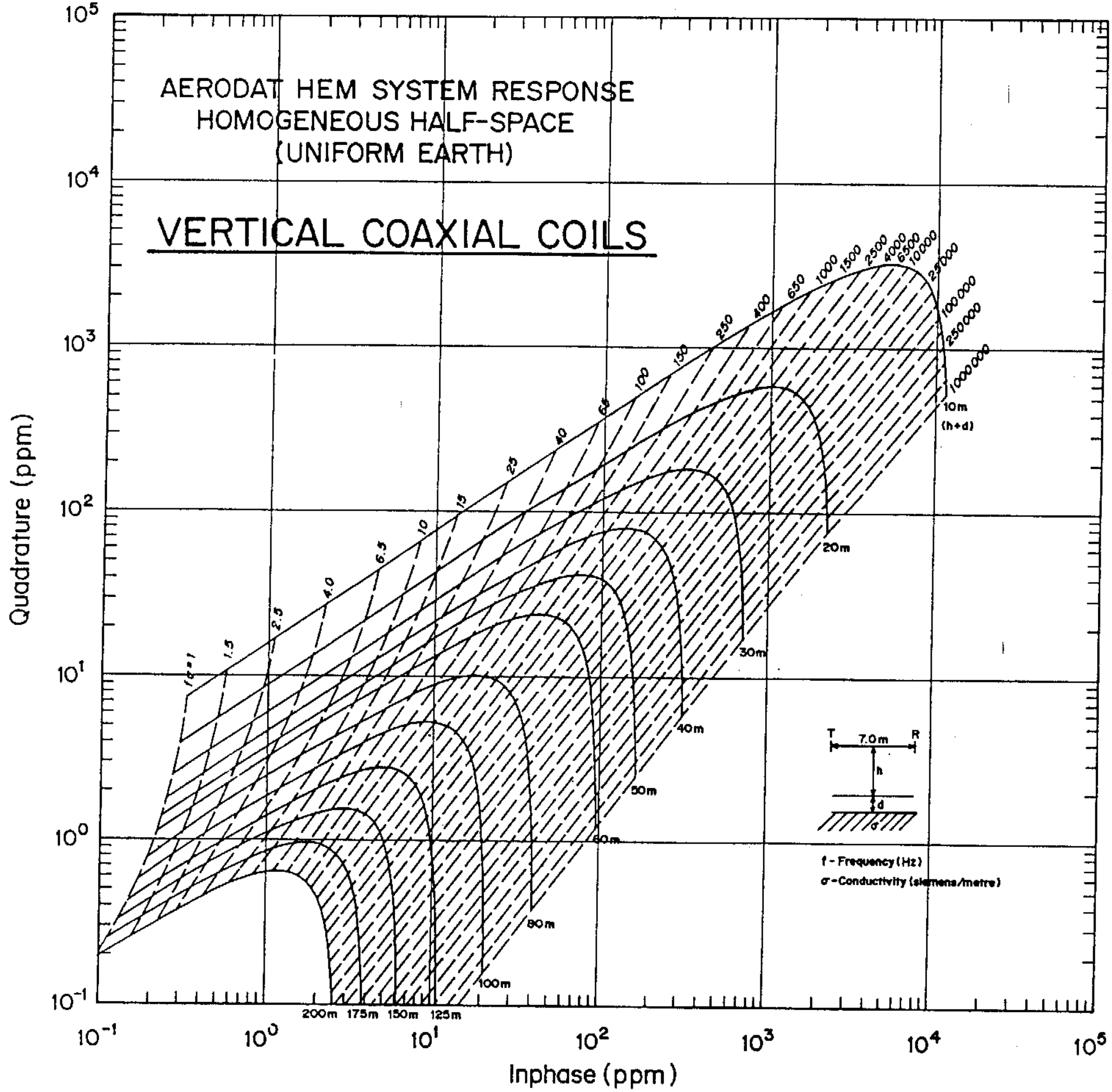
Ideally, a transmitting station can be found which is on strike with the features of interest. This is the Line Station. The VLF station which produces a direction perpendicular to the Line Station is the Ortho Station.

Due to the relatively high frequencies of the VLF field, and to the uniform nature of the field, large regional features response well to the method. If the ground is weakly conductive, the topography influences the VLF data to a significant degree.

The VLF data is typically presented as contours of the total (EM) field. The VLF total field response to a steeply dipping conductor is a local maximum over the conductor.


AERODAT HEM SYSTEM RESPONSE
VERTICAL HALF-PLANE
QUADRATURE (ppm)
IN-PHASE (ppm)
1000
100
10
1
1
10
100
1000
fσt=13X10^3
2.6X10^3
5.2X10^3
1.3X10^4
2.6X10^4
5.2X10^4
1.3X10^5
2.6X10^5
5.2X10^5
15m
(h+d)
20m
27.5m
35m
50m
70m
100m
T
7.0m
R
h
Surface
d
σ t
f - Frequency (Hz)
σ t - Conductance (siemens)

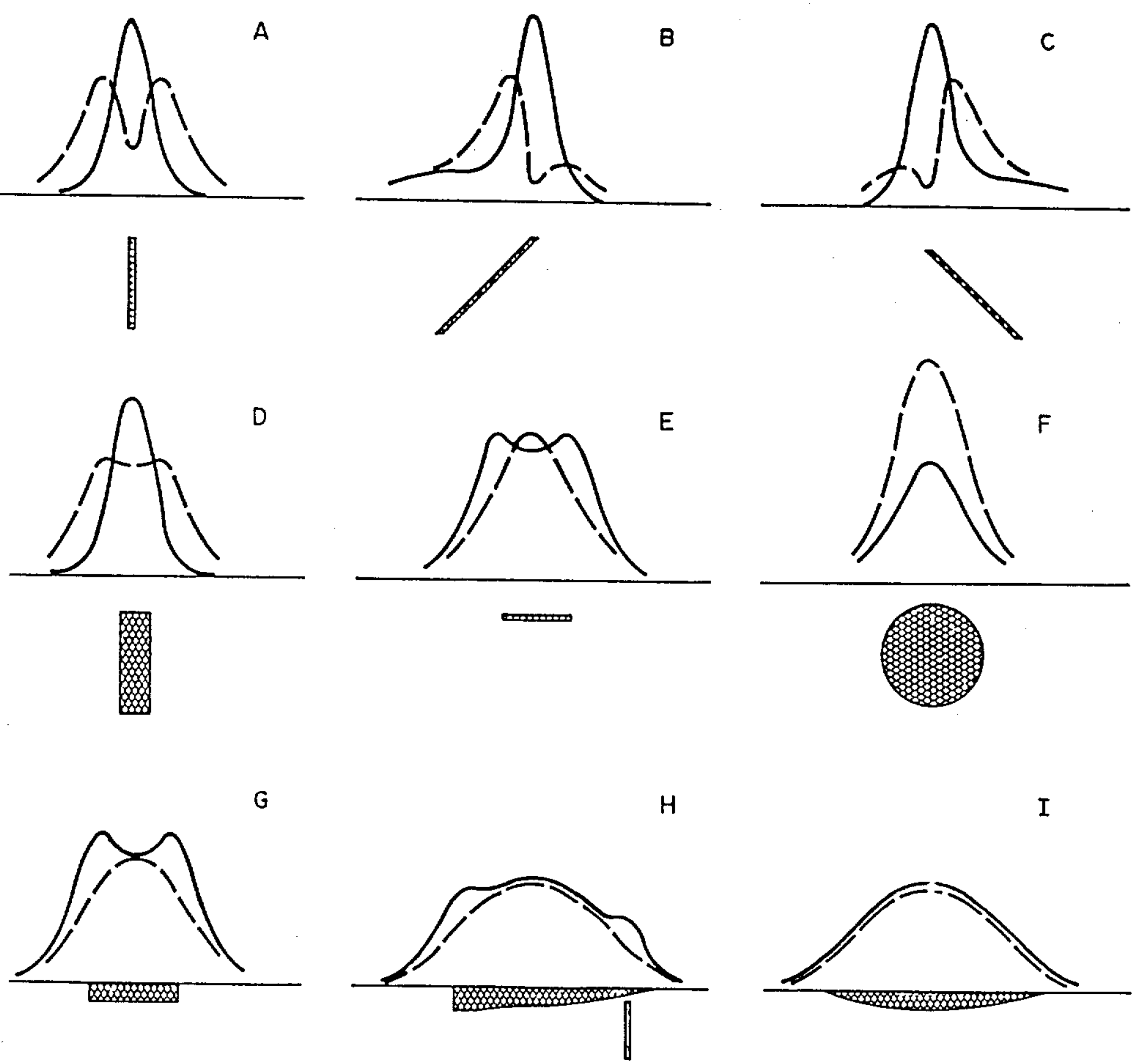

AERODAT HEM SYSTEM RESPONSE
HOMOGENEOUS HALF-SPACE
(UNIFORM EARTH)
HORIZONTAL COPLANAR COILS
Quadrature (ppm)
Inphase (ppm)
10 m (h+d)
20m
30m
40m
50m
60m
80m
100m
125m
150m
200m 175m
T 7.0m R
h
d
σ
f - Frequency (Hz)
σ - Conductivity (siemens/metre)



AERODAT HEM SYSTEM RESPONSE
HOMOGENEOUS HALF-SPACE
(UNIFORM EARTH)
VERTICAL COAXIAL COILS
Quadrature (ppm)
Inphase (ppm)
10m
(h+d)
20m
30m
40m
50m
60m
80m
100m
200m
175m
150m
125m
7.0m
T
R
h
d
f - Frequency (Hz)
σ - Conductivity (siemens/metre)

HEM RESPONSE PROFILE SHAPE AS AN INDICATOR OF CONDUCTOR GEOMETRY

——— COAXIAL vertical scale 1 ppm/unit
– – – COPLANAR vertical scale 4 ppm/unit



APPENDIX 3

ANOMALY LISTINGS

Flight	Line	Anomaly	Cat.	Inphase (ppm)	Quadrature (ppm)	Cond. (mhos)	Depth (metres)	EM bird ht. (metres)	UTM Easting (metres)	UTM Northing (metres)
20	10010	A/	2	52	37.6	2.7	5	28	370312	6796532
20	10010	B/	2	31.3	24.6	2.1	0	51	370425	6796693
20	10010	C	1	19.5	14.5	1.9	0	52	370489	6796769
20	10010	D	0	3.2	4.4	0.3	6	60	371660	6798141
20	10010	E	1	26.8	28.3	1.3	1	35	372310	6798881
20	10020	A	1	41	60.9	1	8	18	372169	6799023
20	10020	B	1	26	30.5	1.1	8	27	372108	6798959
20	10020	C	0	9.3	31.6	0.1	0	29	371538	6798328
20	10020	D	0	9.2	24.8	0.2	1	30	371353	6798115
20	10020	E	0	6	13.7	0.2	0	41	371112	6797861
20	10020	F	1	11.5	11.6	1	6	44	370447	6797118
20	10020	G	0	12.8	17.5	0.7	18	23	370151	6796799
20	10030	A	2	48.9	34.3	2.8	0	47	369916	6796811
20	10030	B	0	14.4	39.6	0.3	0	30	370024	6796941
20	10030	C magnetite	0	-43.1	24.9	0	0	18	370286	6797253
20	10030	D	0	16.8	23.6	0.7	10	27	370343	6797318
20	10030	E	0	11.1	25.2	0.3	1	31	370383	6797364
20	10030	F	0	9.9	27.6	0.2	0	35	371222	6798235
20	10030	G	0	3.2	14.3	0	0	32	371507	6798611
20	10030	H	1	23.2	29.2	1	3	32	371943	6799081
20	10040	A	0	31.1	51.3	0.8	2	25	371856	6799225
20	10040	B	0	11.6	20.5	0.4	0	45	371214	6798521
20	10040	C	0	15.8	36	0.4	0	32	371082	6798369
20	10040	D	0	8	22.3	0.2	6	25	370972	6798247
20	10040	E	1	73.3	92.1	1.5	1	22	370312	6797521
20	10040	F magnetite	0	-35.3	22.4	0	0	17	370158	6797345
20	10050	A	3	50	19	6.3	0	60	369630	6797033
20	10050	B	0	6.6	12.2	0.3	0	43	369912	6797375
20	10050	C	0	12.6	22.5	0.5	7	28	370054	6797513
20	10050	D	0	20	31	0.7	0	45	370273	6797776
20	10050	E	0	12	20.2	0.5	0	43	370316	6797837
20	10050	F	0	8.9	20.9	0.2	0	51	370965	6798519
20	10050	G	0	9.5	22.8	0.2	0	46	371163	6798781
20	10050	H	0	19.7	57.9	0.3	4	18	371609	6799255
20	10050	J	0	21.1	55.7	0.3	4	19	371670	6799339
20	10060	A	1	28.2	28	1.5	0	41	371454	6799382
20	10060	B	0	8.6	16.1	0.4	0	55	371097	6798952
20	10060	C	0	7	18.7	0.2	0	37	370803	6798616
20	10060	D	2	33.8	22.3	2.7	0	50	370273	6798006
20	10060	E	0	21.7	31.8	0.8	12	21	369816	6797484
20	10060	F	0	8.1	12.7	0.4	10	35	369744	6797425
20	10060	G	3	50.4	23.5	4.8	0	54	369490	6797214
20	10070	A	2	37.5	21.6	3.3	0	40	369350	6797261

Anomaly parameters are calculated from the response of a vertical conductive half-plane in free using the mid-frequency coaxial amplitudes.

Flight	Line	Anomaly	Cat.	Inphase (ppm)	Quadrature (ppm)	Cond. (mhos)	Depth (metres)	EM bird ht. (metres)	UTM Easting (metres)	UTM Northing (metres)
20	10070	B	2	49.6	28.7	3.6	0	49	369418	6797345
20	10070	C	0	33.2	73.9	0.5	0	50	370199	6798311
20	10070	D	0	26.6	54.4	0.5	0	31	371230	6799475
20	10070	E	0	27	66.7	0.4	0	24	371307	6799552
20	10080	A	0	14.3	22.3	0.6	0	41	371134	6799648
20	10080	B	0	10.7	25.7	0.3	0	41	370668	6799139
20	10080	C	2	101.1	70.8	3.5	0	28	370055	6798441
20	10080	D	2	62.5	39.4	3.5	0	32	370017	6798398
20	10080	E	2	51.8	33.5	3.2	0	44	369239	6797523
20	10080	F	1	34.1	38.1	1.3	0	36	369181	6797460
20	10090	A	3	206.7	147.7	4.3	0	26	369084	6797610
20	10090	B	3	187.3	104.2	5.7	0	30	369122	6797654
20	10090	C	0	16.1	22.8	0.7	0	40	369266	6797839
20	10090	D	0	5.9	9.5	0.4	0	56	369917	6798563
20	10090	E	0	15.6	33.6	0.4	0	36	370943	6799755
20	10090	F	0	27	60.9	0.5	0	31	371080	6799909
20	10100	A	0	27.9	46.7	0.7	0	36	370972	6800069
20	10100	B	0	14.7	23.4	0.6	0	44	370858	6799934
20	10100	C	1	14.6	15.1	1.1	3	42	369772	6798695
20	10100	D	0	17.8	55.1	0.2	0	23	369331	6798231
20	10100	E	0	20.4	34.1	0.6	2	29	369288	6798195
20	10100	F	3	140	64.7	6.6	0	40	369112	6797972
20	10100	G	2	130.9	107.9	3.1	0	30	369038	6797874
20	10100	H	0	11.4	46.7	0.1	3	18	368925	6797750
20	10110	A	0	12.2	23.8	0.4	0	38	368853	6797944
20	10110	B	2	31.8	22.9	2.3	0	55	368932	6798028
20	10110	C	3	53.3	22.1	5.7	0	67	369061	6798170
20	10110	D	3	100.8	56.3	4.7	0	42	369137	6798276
20	10110	E	2	118.4	116	2.4	0	24	369212	6798349
20	10110	F	2	129.1	151	2	2	18	369255	6798375
20	10110	G	2	26	16.6	2.6	0	75	369645	6798824
20	10110	H	0	12	29	0.3	0	53	369710	6798916
20	10110	J	0	13.5	18.7	0.7	0	48	370699	6800012
20	10120	A	0	40.4	62.7	0.9	0	30	370725	6800296
20	10120	B	0	16.4	26.2	0.6	0	35	370608	6800142
20	10120	C	3	49.6	24.6	4.4	7	30	369611	6799082
20	10120	D	3	59	28.6	4.8	0	35	369561	6799025
20	10120	E	1	11.6	9.4	1.4	14	40	369452	6798899
20	10120	F	0	13.9	17.4	0.8	7	34	369196	6798588
20	10120	G	1	16.1	16.1	1.2	7	37	369137	6798524
20	10120	H	4	127.8	32.9	13.7	0	58	369001	6798389
20	10120	J	2	39.8	23.9	3.2	0	50	368857	6798236
20	10120	K	0	15.7	18.4	0.9	7	34	368750	6798131

Anomaly parameters are calculated from the response of a vertical conductive half-plane in free using the mid-frequency coaxial amplitudes.

Flight	Line	Anomaly	Cat.	Inphase (ppm)	Quadrature (ppm)	Cond. (mhos)	Depth (metres)	EM bird ht. (metres)	UTM Easting (metres)	UTM Northing (metres)
20	10131	A	0	8.2	9.5	0.7	0	68	368617	6798282
20	10131	B	2	17	7.4	3.7	0	67	368707	6798375
20	10131	C	3	19.8	7.8	4.5	0	77	368854	6798540
20	10131	D	1	9.5	8.6	1.1	0	79	369202	6798917
20	10131	E	0	42.4	64.9	0.9	0	43	369497	6799245
20	10131	F	0	13.4	25.2	0.4	0	46	370460	6800374
20	10140	A	0	20	27.9	0.8	0	38	370394	6800555
20	10140	B	0	10.8	16.2	0.5	0	46	370004	6800134
20	10140	C	3	21.4	8.5	4.5	2	50	369407	6799411
20	10140	D	2	14.7	6.5	3.5	0	66	369317	6799337
20	10140	E	2	16.3	8.2	3	0	68	369083	6799086
20	10140	F	1	11.4	7.3	1.9	9	50	368982	6798970
20	10140	G	3	38.8	14.1	6.2	0	70	368601	6798531
20	10150	A	2	13.1	7.4	2.4	0	82	368448	6798672
20	10150	B	1	15.5	13.9	1.3	0	63	368794	6799054
20	10150	C	1	12.4	12.1	1.1	0	64	368838	6799094
20	10150	D	1	14.5	10.6	1.7	0	75	369223	6799552
20	10150	E	0	8.3	20.5	0.2	0	39	369866	6800257
20	10150	F	0	20.4	45.5	0.4	0	35	370225	6800656
20	10150	G	0	16.4	32.4	0.4	0	32	370286	6800727
22	10161	A	2	14.4	9.1	2.1	0	65	368276	6798813
22	10161	B	2	12.2	7	2.3	0	77	368312	6798855
22	10161	C	1	12.2	10	1.4	7	45	368450	6798997
22	10161	D	1	16.7	15.3	1.3	4	41	368494	6799066
22	10161	E	1	16.7	15.3	1.3	4	41	368494	6799066
22	10161	F	0	4.7	15	0.1	0	59	368803	6799384
22	10161	G	0	2.7	16	0	0	47	368830	6799414
22	10161	H	0	12.6	15.5	0.8	0	77	369107	6799720
22	10161	J	0	5.9	15.2	0.2	0	47	369748	6800431
22	10161	K	0	11.2	13.9	0.7	0	58	370096	6800898
21	10170	A	0	6.8	12.3	0.3	0	53	369639	6800621
21	10170	B	2	74.6	63.7	2.5	9	18	369147	6800121
21	10170	C	2	64	39.6	3.6	7	25	369041	6799998
21	10170	D	1	20.9	15.5	1.9	0	60	368822	6799728
21	10170	E	1	25	24.9	1.4	0	49	368594	6799499
21	10170	F	1	17.8	16.6	1.3	0	50	368371	6799226
21	10170	G	2	36.7	27.4	2.3	0	52	368298	6799145
21	10170	H	2	45.6	37.1	2.2	0	39	368202	6799056
21	10170	J	0	10.6	13.5	0.7	0	50	368080	6798861
21	10180	A	0	13.3	14.9	0.9	0	45	367726	6798815
21	10180	B	1	13.9	15.4	1	0	47	367778	6798871
21	10180	C	0	18.2	32.1	0.5	0	40	367859	6798954
21	10180	D	3	77.4	33.9	5.9	0	32	368080	6799215
21	10180	E	3	44.5	20.1	4.8	0	50	368134	6799280

Anomaly parameters are calculated from the response of a vertical conductive half-plane in free using the mid-frequency coaxial amplitudes.

Flight	Line	Anomaly	Cat.	Inphase (ppm)	Quadrature (ppm)	Cond. (mhos)	Depth (metres)	EM bird ht. (metres)	UTM Easting (metres)	UTM Northing (metres)
21	10180	F	2	30.4	19.9	2.6	0	56	368374	6799511
21	10180	G	2	28.3	14.4	3.6	0	63	368413	6799555
21	10180	H	1	31.5	26.2	1.9	0	55	368598	6799756
21	10180	J	1	27	31.5	1.2	0	35	368968	6800194
21	10180	K	0	22.1	31.6	0.8	0	38	369009	6800268
21	10180	M	0	6.6	8.7	0.5	0	59	369086	6800398
21	10180	N	0	5.9	13.7	0.2	0	61	369550	6800814
21	10190	A	1	17.5	20.7	1	0	44	369033	6800582
21	10190	B	1	20.7	22.4	1.2	0	42	369001	6800531
21	10190	C	2	27.7	17.8	2.6	0	51	368427	6799918
21	10190	D	2	26.2	16.7	2.6	0	57	368416	6799899
21	10190	E	2	74.7	49.3	3.5	0	43	368275	6799706
21	10190	F	3	61.1	30.9	4.6	0	42	368137	6799552
21	10190	G	3	60.5	27.8	5.2	0	46	368097	6799513
21	10190	H	3	50.2	24.8	4.5	0	45	368067	6799479
21	10190	J	0	9.9	21.3	0.3	0	41	367698	6799098
21	10190	K	0	18.4	39.2	0.4	1	27	367584	6798982
21	10200	A	0	7.4	16.3	0.2	0	57	367556	6799128
21	10200	B	3	18.4	5.4	6.5	0	81	367889	6799637
21	10200	C	2	48.6	39.2	2.3	0	51	368085	6799838
21	10200	D	2	51.3	40.1	2.5	0	34	368153	6799907
21	10200	E	3	23.8	9.8	4.5	0	76	368268	6800000
22	10211	A	1	10.5	9.8	1.1	0	62	369290	6801429
22	10211	B	1	12.5	9.3	1.6	0	66	368920	6801038
22	10211	C	3	34.4	14.4	4.9	0	65	367956	6799930
22	10211	D	3	44.4	15.1	7	0	58	367831	6799842
22	10211	E	2	20.4	9.8	3.5	0	56	367731	6799733
22	10211	F	0	14.2	37.4	0.3	0	49	367241	6799176
22	10221	A	2	15.5	10	2.1	0	76	367545	6799788
22	10221	B	2	11.9	6.8	2.3	0	66	367731	6800043
22	10221	C	1	21.1	23.3	1.1	0	54	368032	6800382
22	10221	D	0	6.7	19.5	0.1	0	64	368487	6800889
22	10221	E	1	11.4	10.1	1.2	0	88	368783	6801197
22	10221	F	1	22.1	23.3	1.2	0	47	369190	6801650
22	10230	A	2	43.2	37	2.1	4	30	368649	6801357
22	10230	B	1	12.3	8	1.9	2	55	368535	6801224
22	10230	C	0	34.9	87	0.4	3	16	368421	6801096
22	10230	D	0	19.2	46.7	0.4	9	16	368409	6801084
22	10230	E	0	10.3	41.9	0.1	1	21	368393	6801069
22	10230	F	0	9.8	108.1	0	1	10	368373	6801049
22	10230	G	1	8	6.8	1.1	0	76	367936	6800561
22	10230	H	3	24.7	8.3	6	0	97	367473	6800030
22	10230	J	2	26.8	13	3.7	0	61	367373	6799912

Anomaly parameters are calculated from the response of a vertical conductive half-plane in free using the mid-frequency coaxial amplitudes.

APPENDIX 4

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Bob B.H. Lo, am a Consulting Geophysicist with BHL Earth Sciences at 28 Nottinghill Road, Markham, Ontario, Canada, L3T 4X9. At the time of the data collection, I was the Chief Geophysicist of Aerodat Inc.

I graduated from the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Applied Science degree in the Geophysics option of Engineering Science in 1981 and obtained a Masters of Science degree in Physics, also from the University of Toronto in 1985. In 1992, I obtained a Masters of Business Administration degree from Laurentian University in Sudbury, Ontario.

I am a member in good standing of the Professional Engineers of Ontario.

I am a member in the Society of Exploration Geophysicists—SEG (Tulsa), a member of the Canadian Exploration Geophysical Society—KEGS (Toronto), a founding member of the Environmental and Engineering Geophysical Society—EEGS (Denver), and a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada—PDAC (Toronto).

Since 1981, I have been involved in the use of geophysics for mineral exploration, geothermal site detection, and various engineering and environmental applications. I have either planned, supervised, conducted, interpreted, and reported on geophysical surveys from Canada, the United States of America, South America, South East Asia, Europe and Africa.

The statements contained in this report and the conclusions reached are based upon evaluation and review of maps and information supplied by Aerodat Inc., High-Sense Geophysics, and Pathfinder Minerals.

I have not visited the property nor hold any financial interest in the property.

Signed,

Bob Lo, M.Sc., MBA., P.Eng.

J9795
Markham, Ontario

March 3, 1998