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J. PAUL STEVENSON & Associates
Natural Resource Exploration and Development

418 - 736 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 1G3
(604) 687-5995

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL

SUMMARY REPORT ON THE

JAMES PROPERTY (20 units)

SAVONA

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Latitude 50°49'N

Longitude 120°46'W

for

AMPEC PETROLEUM RESOURCES INC.
Vancouver, B.C.

Stevenson and Associates

Vancouver, B.C.

R.E. Game, B.A.Sc.


Project Geologist

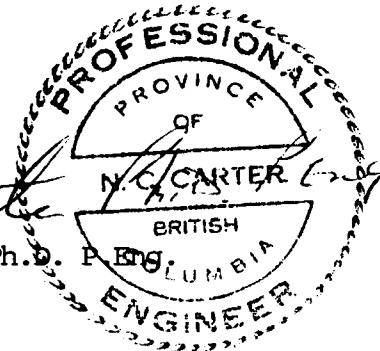
March 31, 1985

CERTIFICATE

I, NICHOLAS C. CARTER, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist, resident at 1410 Wende Road, Victoria, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick with B.Sc.(1960), Michigan Technological University with M.S.(1962), and the University of British Columbia with Ph.D.(1974).
3. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
4. I have practised my profession in eastern and western Canada, and in parts of the United States over the past 24 years.
5. The accompanying letter concerning the James claim, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, is based on a summary report on the property prepared by R.E. Game, B.A.Sc., dated March 31, 1985.
6. I have no direct or indirect interest in the James claim or in Ampec Petroleum Resources Inc.


N.C. Carter, Ph.D. P. Eng.



Dated in Vancouver, this 10th day of April, 1985.

N.C. CARTER, Ph.D., P.Eng.

Consulting Geologist

1410 Wende Road
Victoria, B.C. V8P 3T5
(604) 477-0419

April 10, 1985

The Directors
Ampec Petroleum Resources Inc.
860 - 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear sirs:

Re: James Property, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia

At the request of J. Paul Stevenson, I have reviewed the summary report on the James property, prepared by R.E. Game and dated March 31, 1985.

I concur with Mr. Game that the initial exploratory program, consisting of soil geochemistry and VLF-EM surveys, is complete. Limited follow-up work has consisted of additional geochemistry and geophysics.

Preliminary geological mapping indicates much of the claim area to be underlain by Kamloops Group basaltic flows and pyroclastic rocks. Older Nicola Group volcanic rocks and comagmatic intrusions, known to host copper-silver mineralization west of the James claim, occupy only the western margin of the property.

Soil geochemistry has indicated several coincident, weakly anomalous copper-silver zones, principally in the southern and northeastern parts of the claim. Better values for both copper and silver occur in north-easterly trending linear zones, suggesting possible fracture controlled mineralization in underlying bedrock. Mr. Game suggests overburden is thin over much of the claims area and many of the values obtained may correspond closely to those in underlying bedrock.

VLF-EM anomalies are also northerly trending and may reflect bedrock fracturing. Some of the better anomalies are coincident with the geochemical anomalies.

It is recommended that detailed geological mapping of the entire claims area be undertaken, coupled with careful prospecting to enable better interpretation of the geochemically anomalous areas.

Trenching could be considered to better expose the anomalous zones, but any decision regarding drilling should be deferred pending results of the above outlined program.

Mr. Game's cost estimate for the next phase of work appears reasonable and deleting the proposed 500 feet of drilling, a program estimated to cost \$14,000 is recommended.

N.C. Carter
N.C. Carter, Ph.D., P.Eng.
PROFESSIONAL
ENGINEER
COLUMBIA
N.C. CARTER
OF
PROVINCE

Note 5 Capital Stock

Issued for:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Cash | | |
| By subscription | 131,000 common shares | \$ 19,650 |
| By escrow agreement | 750,000 escrow common shares | 7,500 |
| Other | | |
| Passburg oil and gas units | 1,463,000 common shares | 234,080 |
| Land and building | <u>120,000 common shares</u> | <u>19,336</u> |
| | <u>2,464,000</u> | \$ <u>280,566</u> |

Management and Employee Incentive Stock Options

The company has granted directors and employees of the company the options to purchase 263,000 common shares of the company at \$0.16 per share. These options expire June 21, 1986.

Note 6 Directors' Remuneration

No remuneration has been paid to any of the directors or officers of the company during the period under review.

Note 7 Related Party Transactions

During the period, the company purchased the following assets from directors of the company:

- Purchased films for \$2 - See Note 2
- Purchased the Passburg/B.C. 1981 Limited Partnership units for 1,463,000 common shares - see Note 2
- Purchased real estate for 120,000 common shares - see Note 2

Note 8 Incorporation

The company was incorporated June 5, 1984 and commenced operations on that date.

J. PAUL STEVENSON & Associates
Natural Resource Exploration and Development

418 - 736 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 1G3
(604) 687-5995

March 31, 1985

Richard E. Game
Project Geologist

The Directors
Ampec Petroleum Resources Inc.
860-625 Howe St.
Vancouver, B.C.

Gentlemen:

At the request of Mr. J. P. Stevenson, I have prepared a summary report on your James mining property, located near Savona, B.C. This report consolidates all previous exploration data with more recent development undertaken in February of 1985. Phase 1 consisted of line flagging, geochemical sampling, and VLF EM 16 surveying. Initial phase 2 exploration has consisted of, to this date, further line flagging, geochemical soil sampling, and VLF EM 16 surveying. A rough geological mapping program was also undertaken to aid in the interpretation of these surveys.

This report, together with geological, geochemical, and geophysical maps, is attached.

Respectfully submitted



Richard E. Game, B.A.Sc.

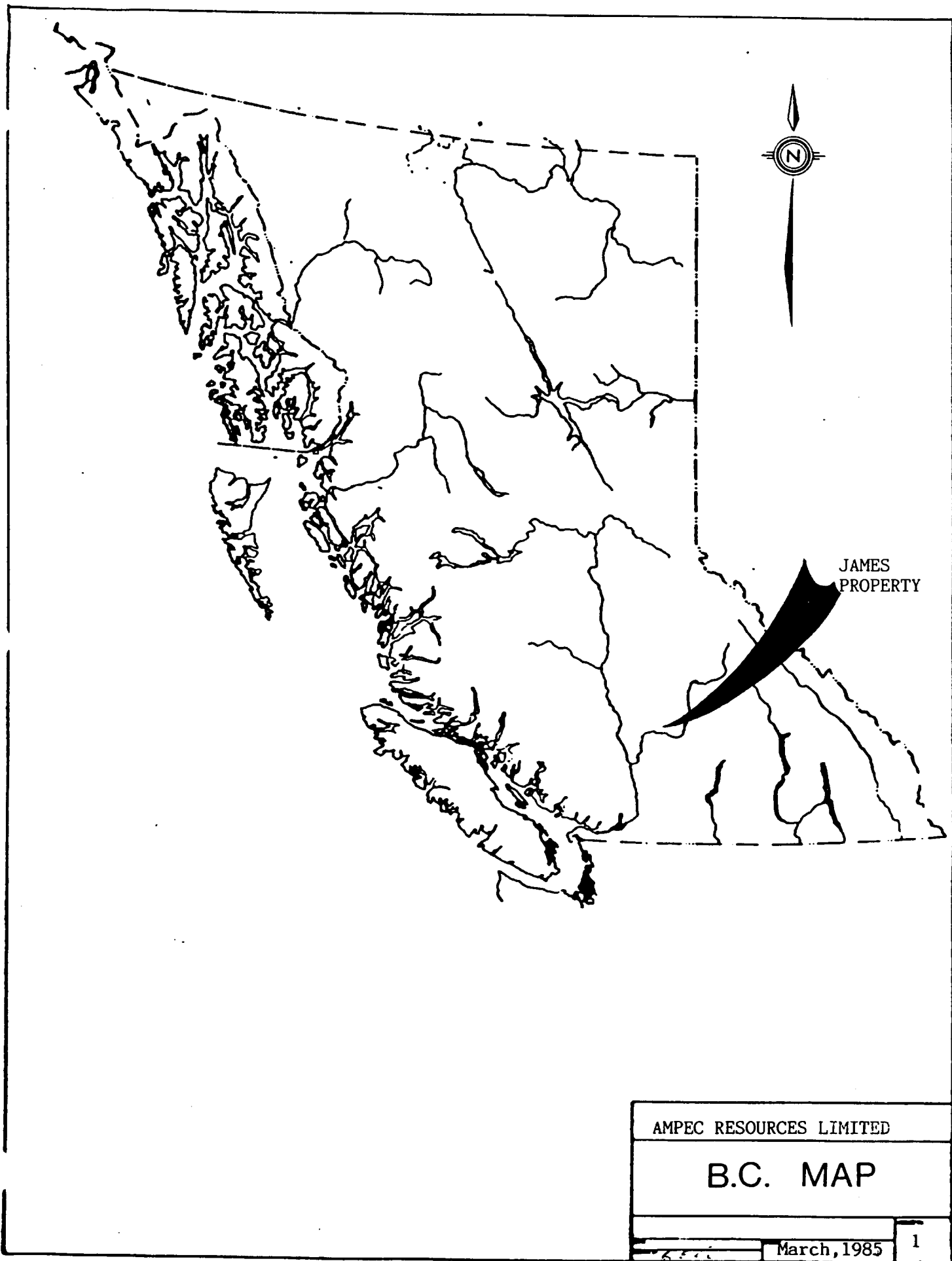
REG/M²
Attch.

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JAMES
PROPERTY

AMPEC RESOURCES LIMITED

B.C. MAP

March, 1985

1

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The James property, located above the north shore of Kamloops Lake, B.C. displays a range of volcanic suites. The western edge of the property is dominated by augite porphyry of the Tertiary Nicola Group, with a small intrusion of picrite occurring, also of the Nicola Group. Mixed volcanics of the Miocene Kamloops Group dominate the property east of the geologic contact between the Nicola and Kamloops Group.

Mineralization found on nearby claims suggest that the James claim may be a suitable environment for such mineralization. The primary economic minerals, chalcopyrite, bornite, cinnabar, and associated gold and silver mineralization, are structurally controlled. These minerals are generally found in narrow, serpentized, northwesterly striking shear zones in adjacent andesite dikes and altered wall rock.

The soil geochemistry gave anomalous values within three major zones for copper and two zones for silver. Two of the zones are approximately co-incident with each other. The electromagnetic survey outlined several strong conductors which may be faults, sulphide mineralization, or topographical effects. The abundance of structure on the property made cross-over correlation difficult, and thus the merit of anomalies must be considered individually.

Given the sufficiently encouraging results of the program, further work is warranted. The next phase of exploration should include:

1. Detailed mapping and prospecting.
2. Fill-in sampling and surveying, particularly in the northeast corner of the property.
3. Trenching and sampling of major anomalous zone.
4. Diamond Drilling

A cost estimate to complete this next phase of exploration would be:

| | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Mapping and prospecting | \$2000 |
| 2. Fill in geochemical and geophysical surveying, Assays | \$4000 |
| 3. Trenching and sampling | \$5000 |
| 4. Diamond Drilling (500 ft. at \$20/ft.) | \$10 000 |
| 5. Travel and accomodation | \$2000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$23 000 |
| Contingencies | 2000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$25 000 |

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Statement

The metalliferous deposits above the north shore of Kamloops Lake, near Savona, B.C. have attracted attention from prospectors since the late eighteenth hundreds. Originally, copper and mercury were the principal metals discovered. However, recent limited finds of gold and silver are garnering more interest.

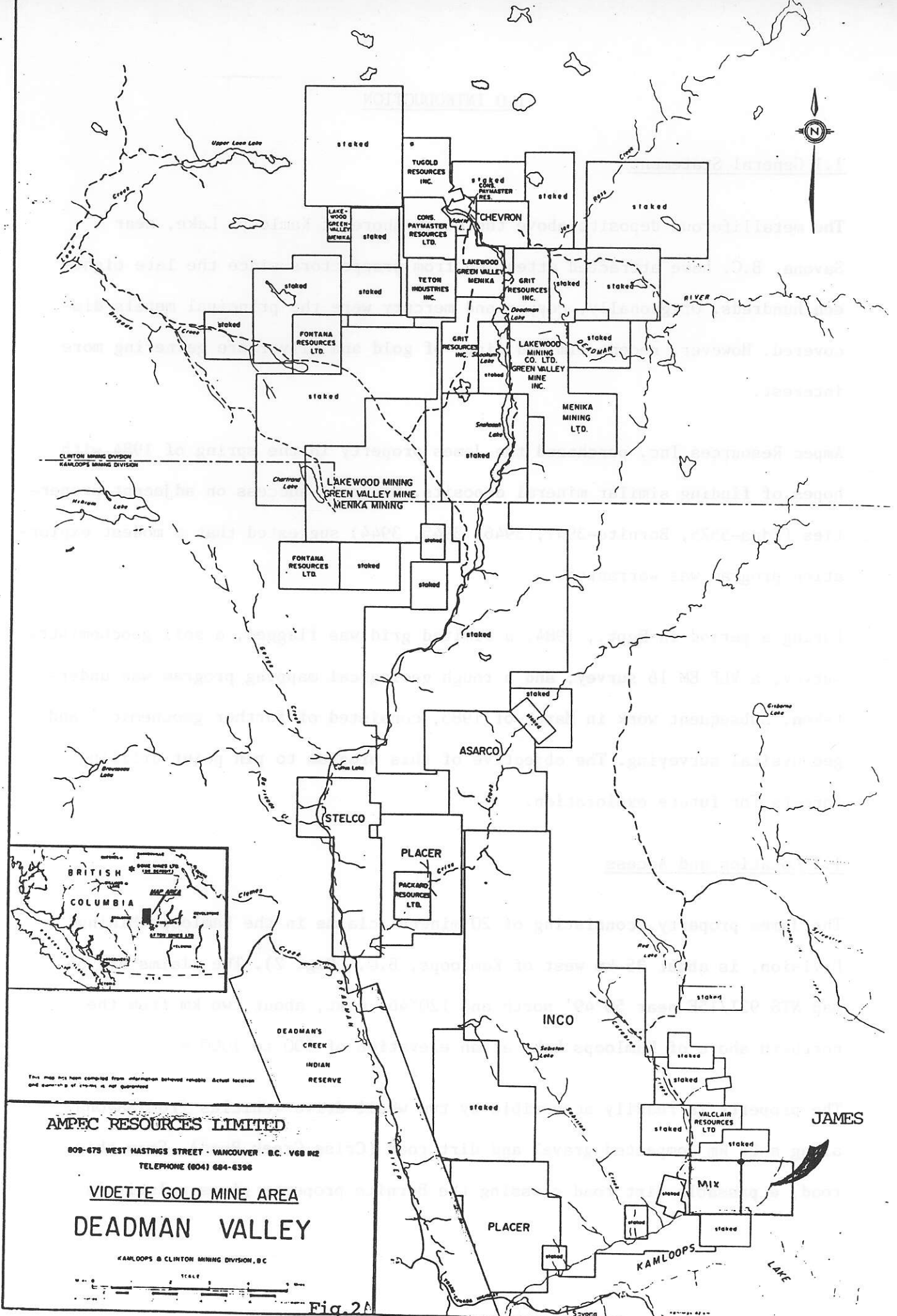
Ampec Resources Inc. purchased the James property in the spring of 1984 with hopes of finding similar mineral deposits. Moderate success on adjacent properties (Edna-5525, Bornite-3947, 3946, 3945, 3944) suggested that a modest exploration program was warranted.

During a period in Sept., 1984, a limited grid was flagged, a soil geochemistry survey, a VLF EM 16 survey, and a rough geological mapping program was undertaken. Subsequent work in March of 1985, consisted of further geochemical and geophysical surveying. The objective of this program to pin point drilling targets for future exploration.

1.2 Location and Access

The James property, consisting of 20 mineral claims in the Kamloops Mining Division, is about 35 km west of Kamloops, B.C. (Fig. 2). The claims are on map NTS 92I/15E near 50°49' north and 120°46' west, about two km from the northern shore of Kamloops Lake at an elevation of 500 to 1000 m.

The property is readily accessible by two wheel drive vehicles from Savona along a 24 km compacted gravel and dirt road (Criss Creek Road). From this road, a passable dirt road crossing the Bornite property gives relatively



This map has been compiled from information believed reliable. Actual location and contents of claims is not guaranteed.

AMPEC RESOURCES LIMITED

809-875 WEST HASTINGS STREET - VANCOUVER - B.C. V6B 1K2
 TELEPHONE (604) 684-6396

**VIDETTE GOLD MINE AREA
 DEADMAN VALLEY**

KAMLOOPS & CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

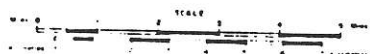
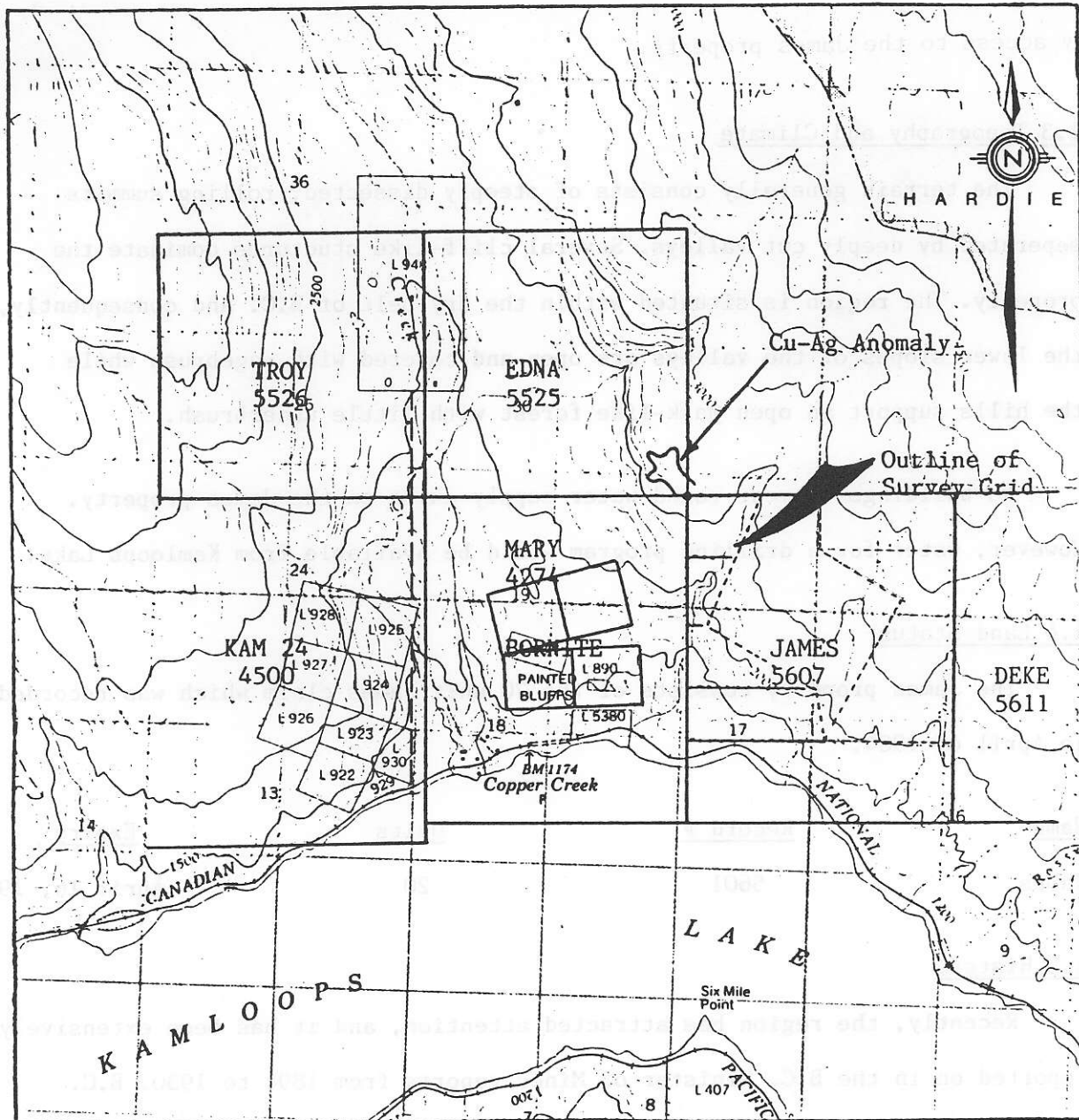


Fig. 2A



| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| AMPEC RESOURCES LIMITED | |
| LOCATION MAP | |
| March, 1985 | Figure 2B. |

easy access to the James property.

1.3 Topography and Climate

The terrain generally consists of steeply dissected, rolling summits separated by deeply cut valleys. Several cliff-like structures dominate the property. The region is situated within the dry belt of B.C. and consequently, the lower slopes of the valleys are open and covered with sagebrush while the hills support an open park-like forest with little underbrush.

No buildings or year round water supply exist on the James property. However, water for a drilling program would be available from Kamloops Lake.

1.4 Land Status

The James property consists of the 20 unit James claim which was recorded in April of 1984.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Record #</u> | <u>Units</u> | <u>Expiry</u> |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| James | 5601 | 20 | April 16, 1985 |

1.5 History

Recently, the region has attracted attention, and it has been extensively reported on in the B.C. Minister of Mines reports from 1894 to 1930. B.C. Minister of Mines Agent Dawson (1894) first reported on the geology and mineralization in the area. Tunstall (1893) reported the discovery of the Tenderfoot vein on the now called Bornite property. He reported that a 4.6 m (15 ft.) shaft was sunk into the vein in 1893/1894. Grab samples with 15% Cu and 10 oz/ton Ag were reported.

During 1899, a four tonne bulk sample from this shaft was shipped to a smelter at Ladysmith. This shipment averaged 21.79% Cu, 0.16 oz/ton Au, and

7.5 oz/ton Ag. Increased activity up to 1909 resulted in the completion of 285 m (925 ft) of underground excavation which consisted of a 13.1 m (43 ft) decline, a 9.2 m (30 ft) long adit, a 7 m (23 ft) shaft and numerous crosscuts. This and surface open cuts identified a mineralized body 5.5 m (18 ft) wide that averaged 6% Cu and \$3.94/ton Au and Ag (1900 price).

Little work was done on the property before the 1930's because of slumping copper prices. However, 102 tons of ore was shipped to the smelter at Ladysmith by an Edmonton syndicate in 1918. Assay results from this shipment are not known, but additional work, completed in 1930, included a winze, a raise, and two crosscuts.

The region lay idle until 1969, at which time the property was optioned to Giant Explorations Ltd. by the owner, Mr. K. Rousseau of Albernia, B.C. Giant Explorations Ltd. completed an electromagnetic survey (S.E. 600 and Rhonka 16), a magnetometer survey, and two drill holes (52 m and 50.5 m). One hole showed a 2.7 m mineralized zone that contained bornite and chalcocopyrite. However, the 3 m best assay yielded only 0.08% Cu. Giant Explorations Ltd. felt the results were not encouraging and they dropped their option. The property was sold to Wayne Spence in 1982, and subsequently resold to Mix Resources Ltd. in December of that year and renamed the Bornite property. Results from this exploration yielded three soil anomalies. Diamond drilling showed widths of 3 to 3.5 m with high grades of 3.5% Cu, 1.10 oz Ag, and 0.011 oz Au.

During March of 1984, an extensive soil geochemical program (923 samples) was undertaken on the adjacent Edna claims. One Cu-Ag anomaly was detected on the east side of the property, which may project onto the James property.

Mercury deposits, within carbonate zones, have also been developed in the region. Total production has yielded 143 flasks of mercury.

2.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

2.1 Regional Geology

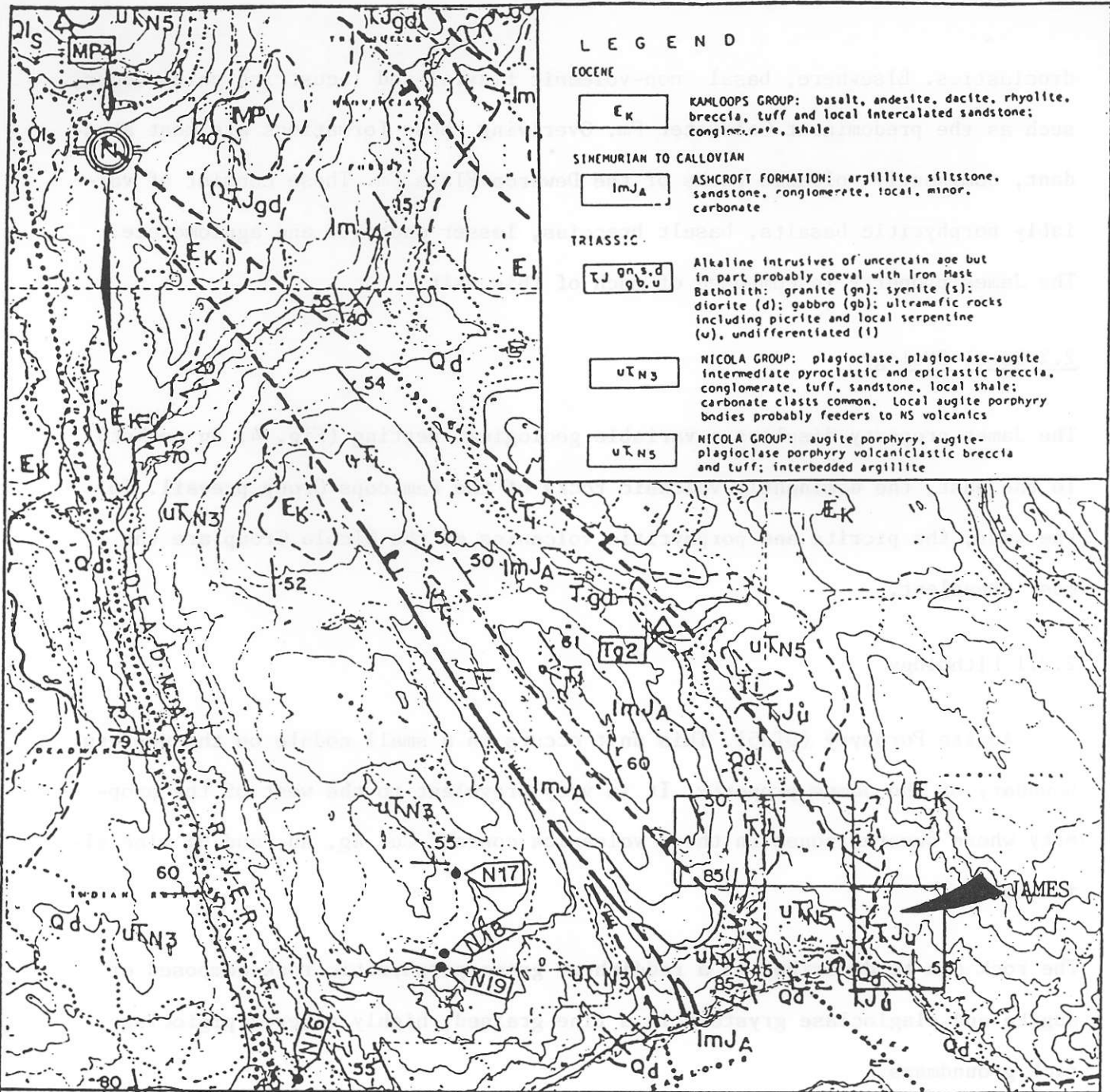
The consolidated rocks in the region north of Kamloops Lake range in age from Upper Triassic to Tertiary, and include both igneous and sedimentary rocks (Fig. 3). The formations involved are as follows:

Nicola Group. The rocks comprising the Nicola Group have a large areal development within the region above the northwest shore of Kamloops Lake. Intrusive rocks of the Nicola Group consist of picrite and local serpentine (TJu) and diorite (TJd). The picrite forms a small part of the James property and will be described later. The diorite (TJd) can be described as light grey to pink, fine grained and slightly porphyritic. These units are part of a group of stocks which run up the Carabine Creek valley.

The more abundant volcanic rocks of the Nicola group consist of altered augite porphyries and tuffs (UTn5), and augite-plagioclase porphyries, andesites, and basalts (UTn3). Structurally, these units, particularly UTn5, are highly faulted and sheared. It is these shear zones which are of economic interest.

Ashcroft Fm. These rocks are found in an elongated, north-south band running up the Carabine Creek valley. This unit consists primarily of coarse conglomerate with interbedded sandstone and will be described later. Structurally, this unit strikes northwest and dips 30 to 50° northeast and is cut by a number of major northwest trending faults.

Kamloops Group. The rocks of the Kamloops Group (Ek) overlie all the consolidated formations in the region. The basal unit, west of Kamloops, is the Tranquille Fm. which consists of 500 m of pillowed lavas and hydro-



AMPEC RESOURCES LIMITED

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

March, 1985

Figure 3.

droclastics. Elsewhere, basal non-volcanic fluvial and lacustrine units occur, such as the predominant Coldwater Fm. Overlying these formations are most abundant, dominantly volcanic rocks of the Dewdrop Flats Fm. These consist of variably porphyritic basalts, basalt breccias, lesser andesite and agglomerate. The James property is composed of much of this unit.

2.2 Local Geology

The James property displays a variable geological setting (Fig. 4; in pocket). To the east, the dominantly volcanic rocks of the Kamloops Group prevail. To the west, the picrite and porphyritic volcanics of the Nicola Group are the most prevalent.

2.2.1 Lithology

Augite Porphyry (UTn5). This unit occurs in a small nodule on the western boundary of the James property. It is very prevalent to the west of the property where sheared zones in these volcanics contain Cu, Ag, Au, and Hg mineralization.

The rock can be described as a reddish or green porphyritic rock composed of augite and plagioclase crystals in a fine grained, highly altered plagioclase rich groundmass.

Picrite (UTn3). This volcanic (ultramafic) unit occurs as a small band on the western boundary of the James property. It is a soft rock which contains a large proportion of hard, dark green phenocrysts in a soft, soapy, light green aphanitic groundmass. Approximately 60% of the rock is composed of olivine phenocrysts altered locally to antigorite serpentine. This unit is variably porphyritic and in places, large lath-shaped phenocrysts of plagioclase are visible.

Kamloops Volcanics (Ek). This is the prevailing rock unit on the James property, consisting of mainly basalts, basalt breccias, lesser andesite and agglomerate. Associated pyroclastics range from tuff to agglomerate. The porphyritic basalts can be described as having mafic phenocrysts of polycrystalline intergrowths of pigeonite, augite, and altered olivine. Further varieties of lavas are vesicular or amgdaoidal, mainly black, but include red, brown, green, grey, and white varieties.

2.2.2 Mineralization

Although no significant mineralization could be uncovered on the property yet, a similar environment exists to those nearby which host deposits.

On the Bornite property, to the west, chalcopyrite, bornite, and haematite are associated with narrow, serpentized, northwesterly striking shear zones in the augite porphyry; or with carbonate-quartz veinlets and disseminations in adjacent andesite dikes or altered wall rock.

On the old Cinnabar claims, further to the west, deposits of cinnabar appear in both sedimentary and volcanic rocks. However, the cinnabar is confined largely to the latter. This mineralization is also associated with veins and stringers that occur in fracture and shear zones in the porphyritic volcanics.

Thus, potential does exist, given the similar geology and the presence of geochemical and geophysical conductors, for mineralization to be found on the James property.

3.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 Collection and Analysis

A total of 361 soil samples were taken during two phases of exploration wherever possible along flagged grid lines (Fig. 5). A baseline was orientated north-south with east-west crosslines. Stations were marked with survey flagging and co-ordinates marked with felt pen. Phase 1 sampling consisted of 50 m sampling points on lines separated by 100 m. Phase 2 development consisted of 50 m fill-in sampling and sampling of additional lines with a 200 m separation.

The samples were taken from the 'B' soil horizon with a grub hoe, unless soil development was inadequate, in which case maximum depth was used. The soils were placed in standard kraft bags and dried prior to shipment to Min-En Laboratories Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C.

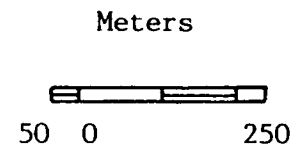
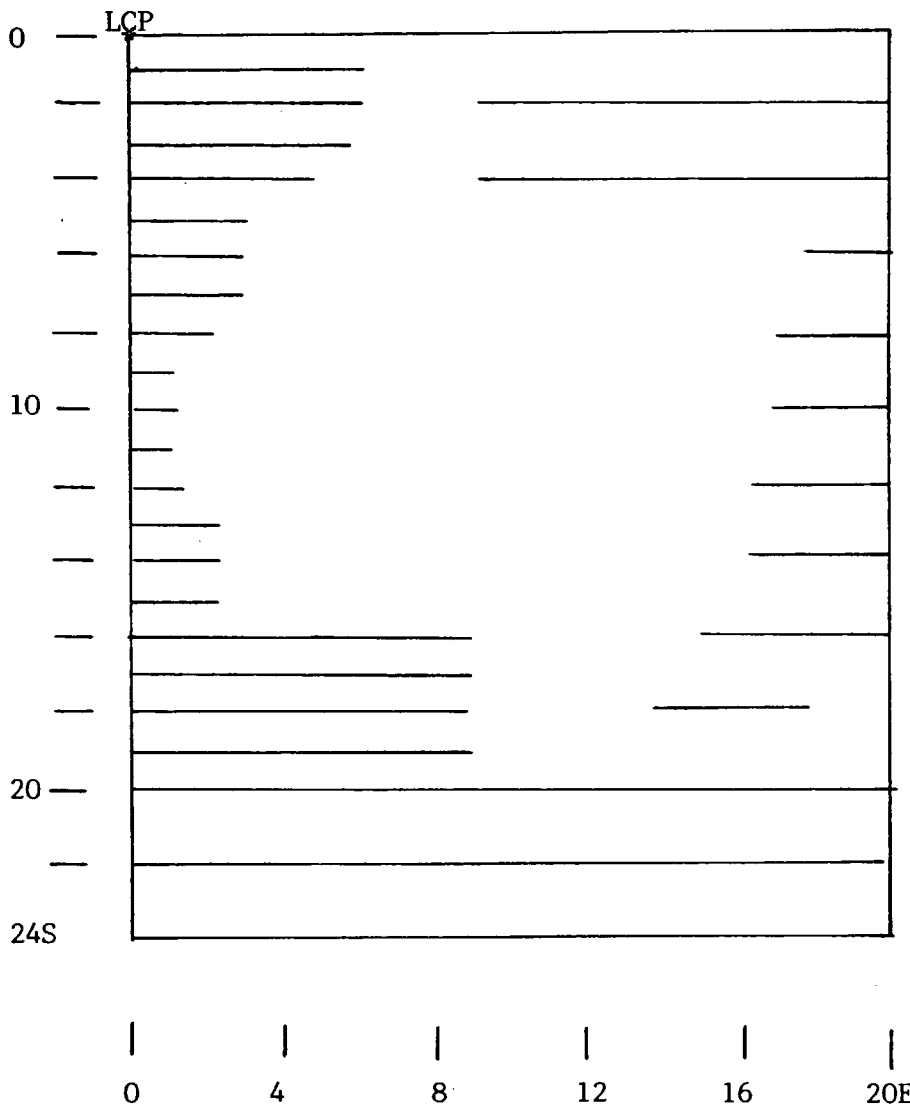
All samples were oven dried, screened to - 80 mesh, and analysed for copper and gold as follows.

Cu, Ag - nitric, perchloric digestion; A.A. analysis

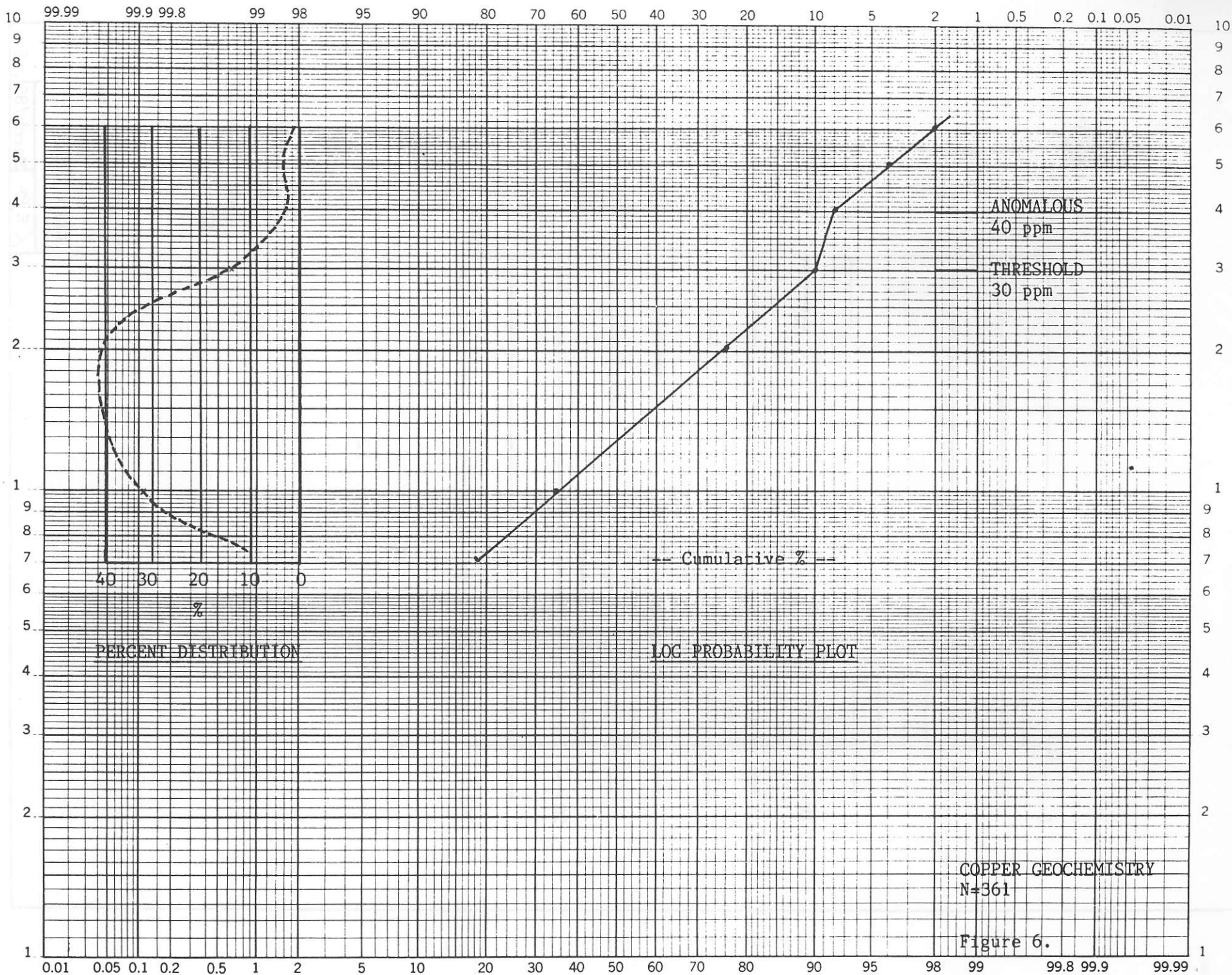
3.2 Results of Survey

The percent distribution and lag probability plots for the soil copper values are shown in figure 6. The indicated threshold and anomalous levels are 30 and 40 ppm respectively. These values may be slightly misleading because a large portion of the property has very shallow soil cover. Shallow areas give results which probably reflect bedrock values whereas areas with deep alluvium cover, such as in the southern and western part of the property, gave lower representative values, as to be expected.

Copper soil values are plotted in plan on figure 8 (in packet). Three major groups of anomalies were discovered, in addition to several strong, secondary



| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| AMPEC RESOURCES INC. | |
| GRID MAP | |
| REF | March/85, 5. |



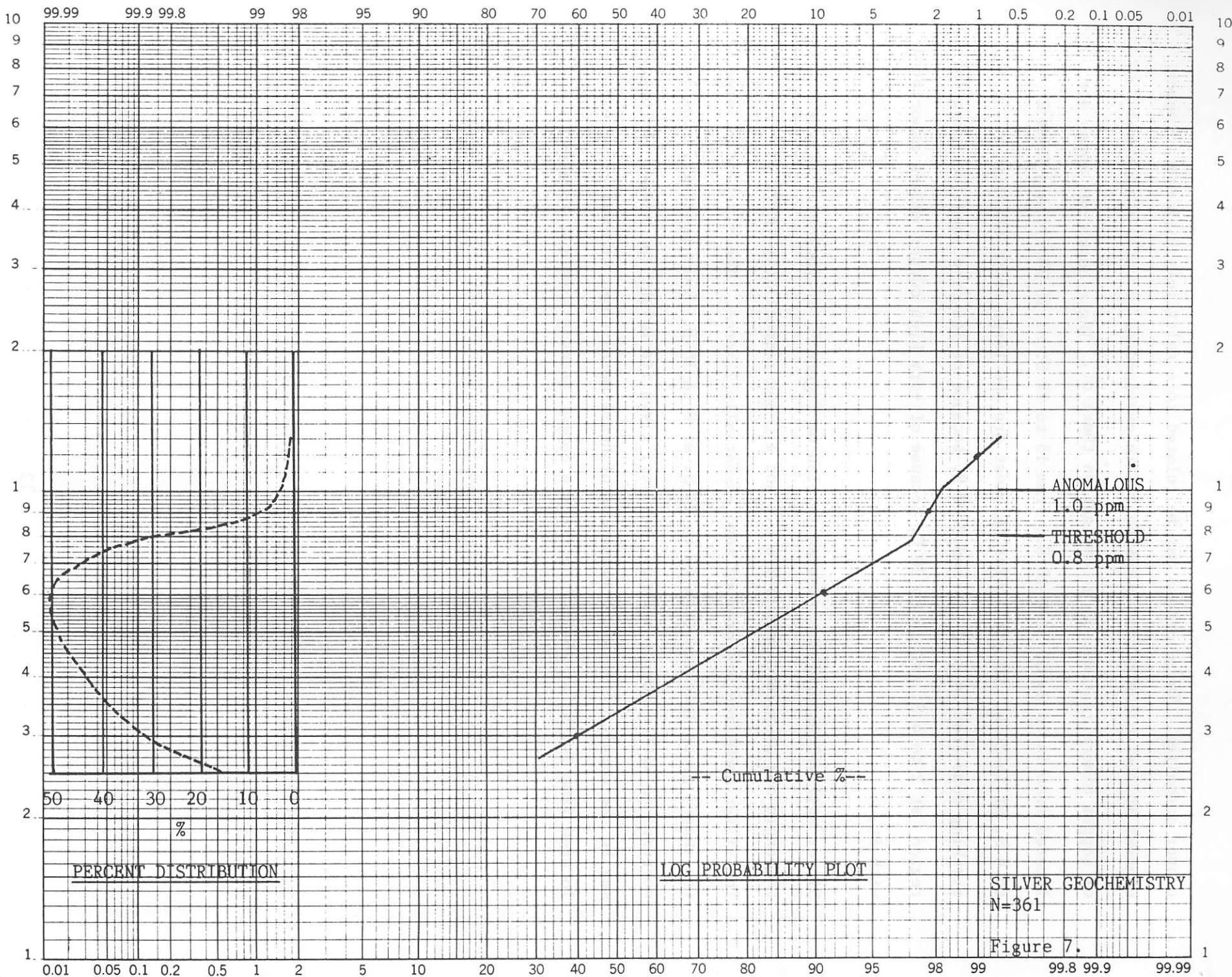
COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY
N=361

Figure 6.

copper anomalies. These groups may be related to a relatively high trace copper content in the volcanics, comparatively thin overburden, or underlying zones of copper mineralization; or a combination there of. These anomalous zones are located from 14 to 24 S. at 0-10 E.; from 13 to 22 S. at 16-20 E.; and from 2 to 4 S. at 16-20 E. Of particular interest are the large northwesterly striking zone from 14 to 24 S. and 0-10 E. because of its size, and the irregular region at 2 to 4 S. and 16 to 20 E. because of very high copper values associated with it.

Silver soil values are also plotted in plan on figure 9 (in pocket). Silver threshold and anomalous values are 0.8 and 1.0 ppm respectively (Fig. 7).

The silver anomalies are grouped into essentially 2 zones. The first is a large, fan-shaped group located from 14 to 24 S. at 8 to 18 E. This zone very roughly corresponds with a copper anomaly, however, given its slight fan shape, its origin may be the result of downward transport of heavy metal ions. A smaller zone located from 2-4 S. at 16-20 E. mirrors a copper anomaly similarly located.



SILVER GEOCHEMISTRY
N=361

Figure 7.

4.0 VLF ELECTROMAGNETICS

4.1 Survey Procedure

The VLF EM 16 survey readings were taken at 50 meter intervals along flagged grid lines (Fig. 5). A baseline was orientated north-south with east-west crosslines separated by 100 m. Stations were marked with survey flagging and co-ordinates marked with felt pen.

Care was taken in regard to technique to ^{attempt to} compensate for the steep terrain and talus prevalent in places on the property. All readings were taken facing approximately perpendicular to the transmitting station at Seattle

4.2 Compilation of Data

The readings were reduced by applying the Fraser Filter and plotted at a scale of 1:5000. Filtered data, as shown on the accompanying map, is plotted between reading stations. The positive filtered values were contoured at intervals of 10°, starting at 10°.

The Fraser Filter is essentially a 4-point difference operator which transforms zero crossings into peaks, and a low pass smoothing operator which reduces the inherent high frequency noise in the data. Therefore, the noisy, non-contourable data is transformed into less noisy, contourable data. Another advantage of this filter is that a conductor that does not show up as a cross-over on the unfiltered data will quite often show up on the filtered data.

4.3 Instrumentation and Theory

A standard Geonics VLF EM 16 receiver was used for this survey. This instrument is designed to measure the magnetic component of a very low frequency

(VLF) electromagnetic field. The U.S. Navy submarine transmitter located in Seattle and transmitting at 24.8 KHz, was used.

In all electromagnetic exploration, a transmitter produces an alternating magnetic field (primary) with a strong alternating current usually through a wire coil. If a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is within this magnetic field, a secondary alternating current is induced within which in turn induces a secondary magnetic field that distorts the primary magnetic field. It is this distortion that the VLF EM receiver measures. The VLF EM uses a frequency range from 16 to 24 KHz whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand Hz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF EM can pick up bodies of low conductivity and therefore is more susceptible to clay beds, electrolyte-filling fault shear zones and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts, as well as sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for the other EM methods to pick up. Also, since the signal derives from an infinite source, faults of great horizontal and vertical extent give particularly strong anomalous responses.

Consequently, the VLF EM has additional uses in mapping structure and in detecting sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for conventional EM methods and too small for induced polarization. However, its susceptibility to lower conductive bodies results in a number of anomalies, many of them difficult to explain and, thus, VLF EM preferably should not be interpreted without good geological knowledge of the property and/or other geophysical and geochemical surveys.

4.4 Results of Survey

The VLF EM 16 survey results were plotted and contoured on figure 10 (in pocket). The purpose of the VLF EM survey was to locate potential veins and structures for localizing mineralization. As with most VLF EM 16 surveys, there is an abundance of minor conductors and topographical effects; these may account or at least enhance many of the anomalies on the property.

However, there appears to be at least three groups of positive conductors which warrant interest. These consist of zones located at 0 to 7 S. at 0 to 4 E. , at 14 to 18 S. at 4 to 6 E., and at 0 to 24 S. at 12 to 20 E. The anomalies at 0 to 7 S. and 14 to 18 S. are both northerly striking and approximately co-incident with geochemical anomalies. The major northerly striking conductor which extends up the eastern boundary (0-24 S) may be topography related. However, the lower portion, from 18 to 24 S. at 12 to 16 E. coincides with a silver anomaly. Also, portions of the northern zone of approximately 2 to 4 S. and 16 E. coincide with Ag and Cu geochemical highs.

5.0 REFERENCES

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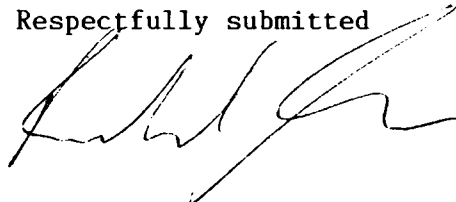
Phendler, R.W., P. Eng., 1984. Progress Report, James Property. For Ampec Resources Inc.

5.0 CERTIFICATION

I, R.E. Game, of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

- (1) I am a geologist residing at 206-8636 Laurel St., Vancouver, B.C., and with an office at ^{41st} 101-736 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.
- (2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Geological Engineering (1984).
- (3) I have practiced mining exploration for three years, most of which was based in the Province of British Columbia.
- (4) I am NOT a professional Engineer; I am registered as an Engineer-in-Training and am a member in good standing of the Canadian Institute of Mining.
- (5) I have no interest, direct or indirect, in Ampec Resources Ltd. or the James property.
- (6) This report is based on an examination of the James property, together with a review of pertinent data

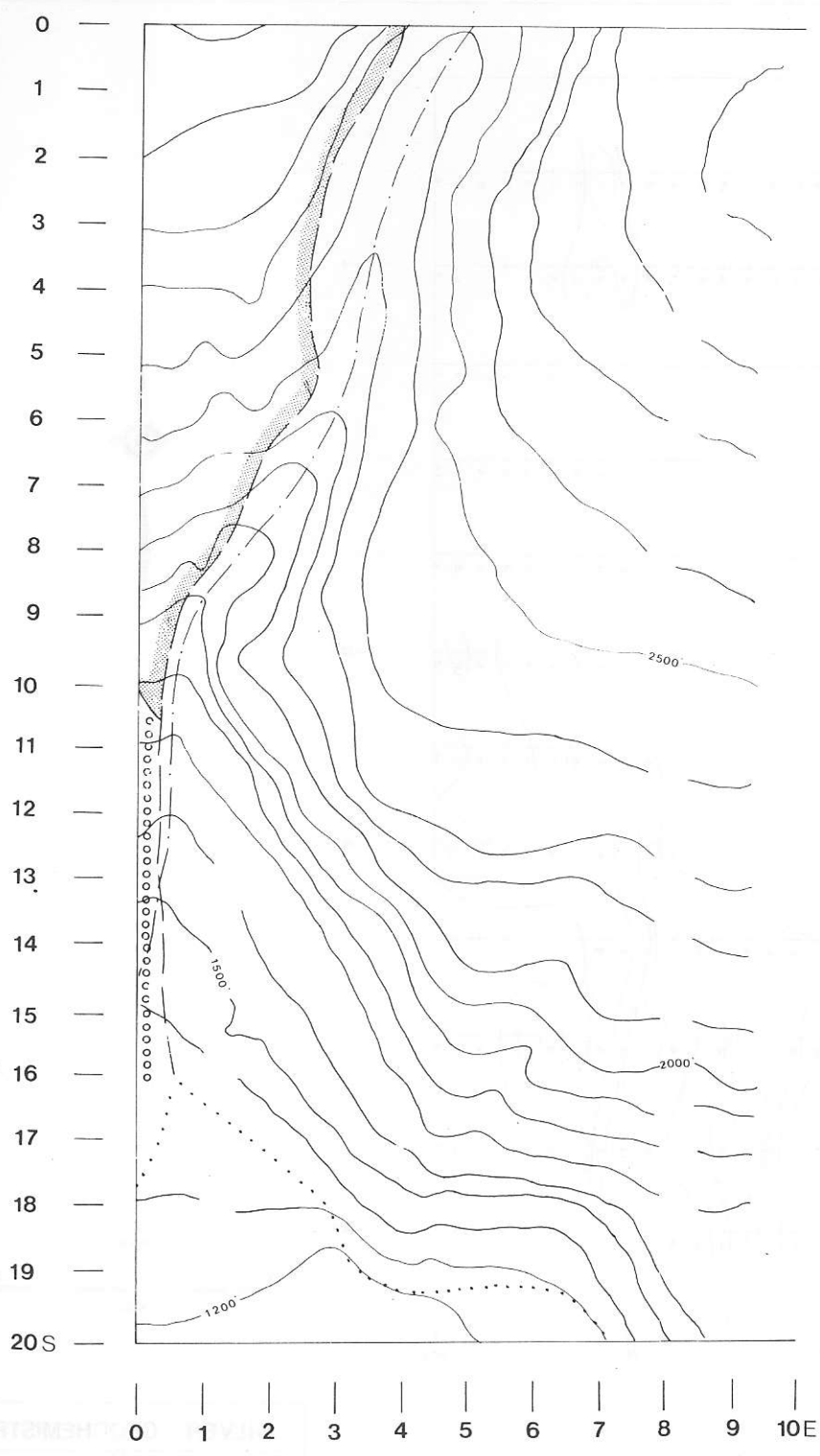
Respectfully submitted



Richard E. Game, B.A.Sc.

7.0 APPENDICIES

- 7.1 Geology Map
- 7.2 Copper Geochemistry Map
- 7.3 Silver Geochemistry Map
- 7.4 VLF EM 16 Map



LEGEND

- KAMLOOPS GRP. VOLCANICS
- NICOLA GRP. PICRITE
- AUGITE PORPHYRY
- CONTACT
- DRAINAGE
- ALLUVIUM



| GEOLOGY | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| JAMES PROPERTY | AMPEC RESOURCES |
| SCALE 1 CM 50M | |
| R. GAME | SEPT..1984 |

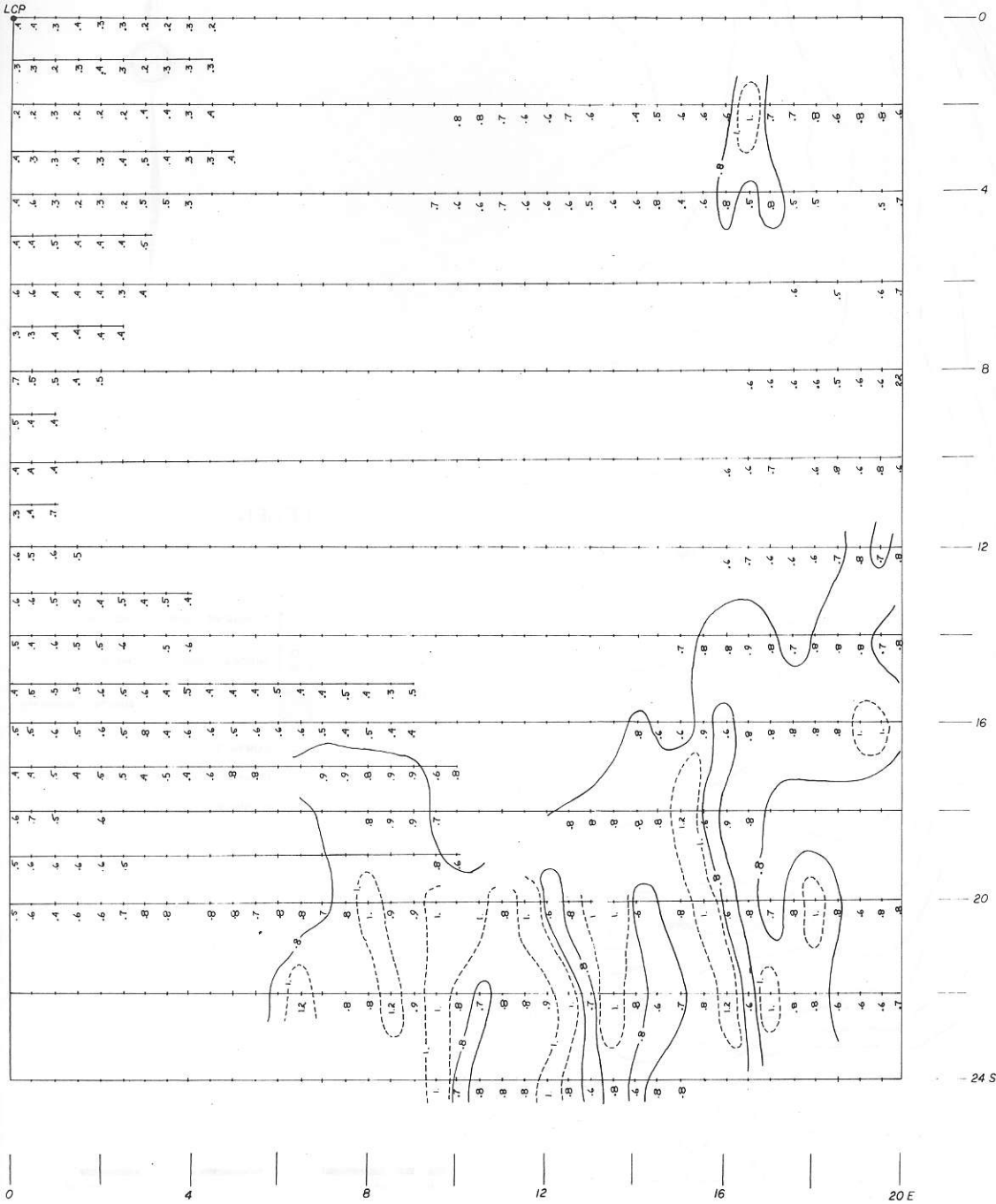
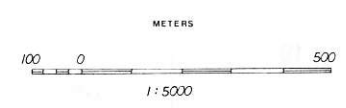


FIGURE 9



| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| SILVER GEOCHEMISTRY | |
| JAMES PROPERTY | SAVONA, B.C. |
| SOIL THRESHOLD 8 ppm | AMPEC RESOURCES |
| ANOMALOUS 1.2 ppm | RE GAME MARCH, 1985 |

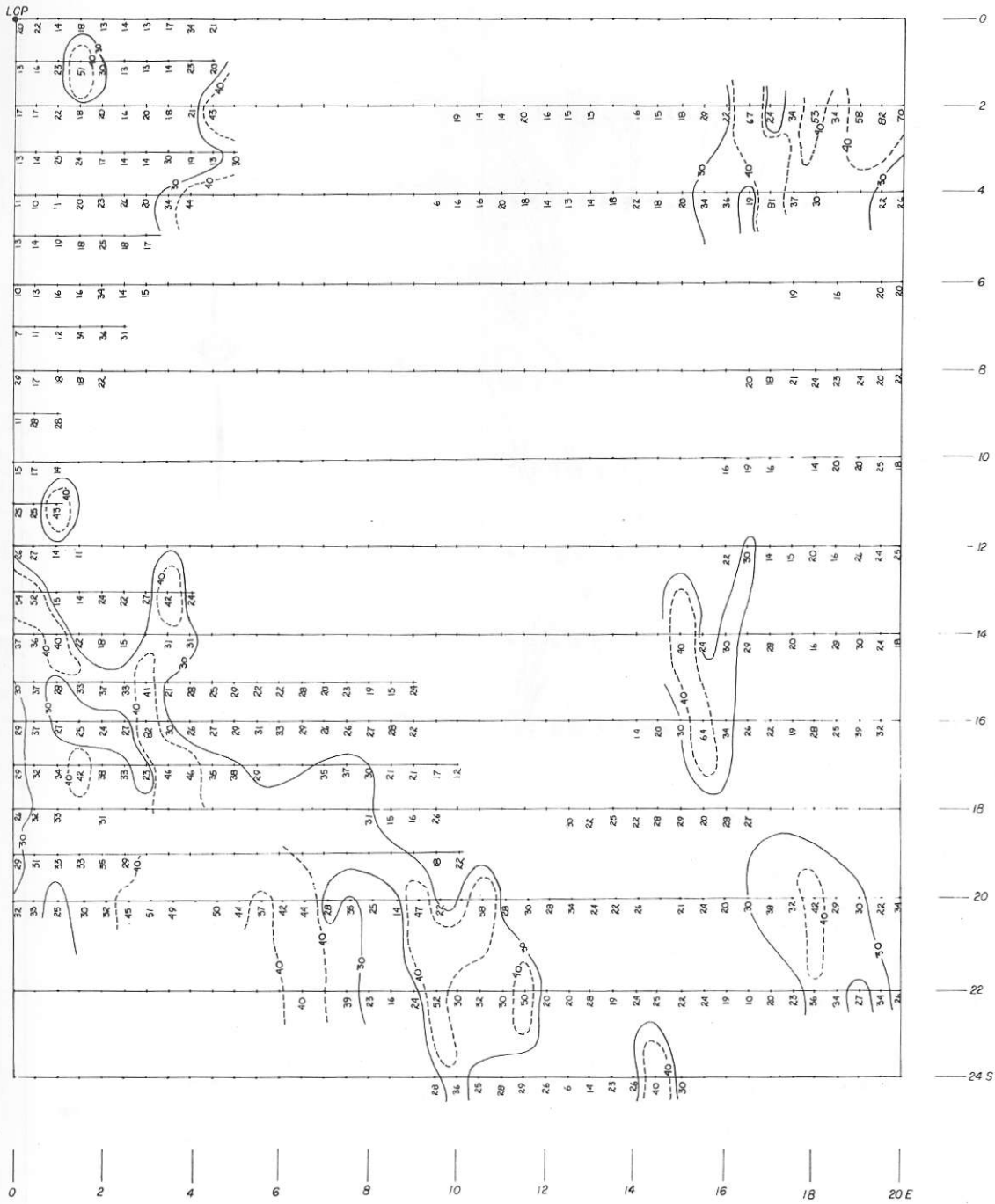
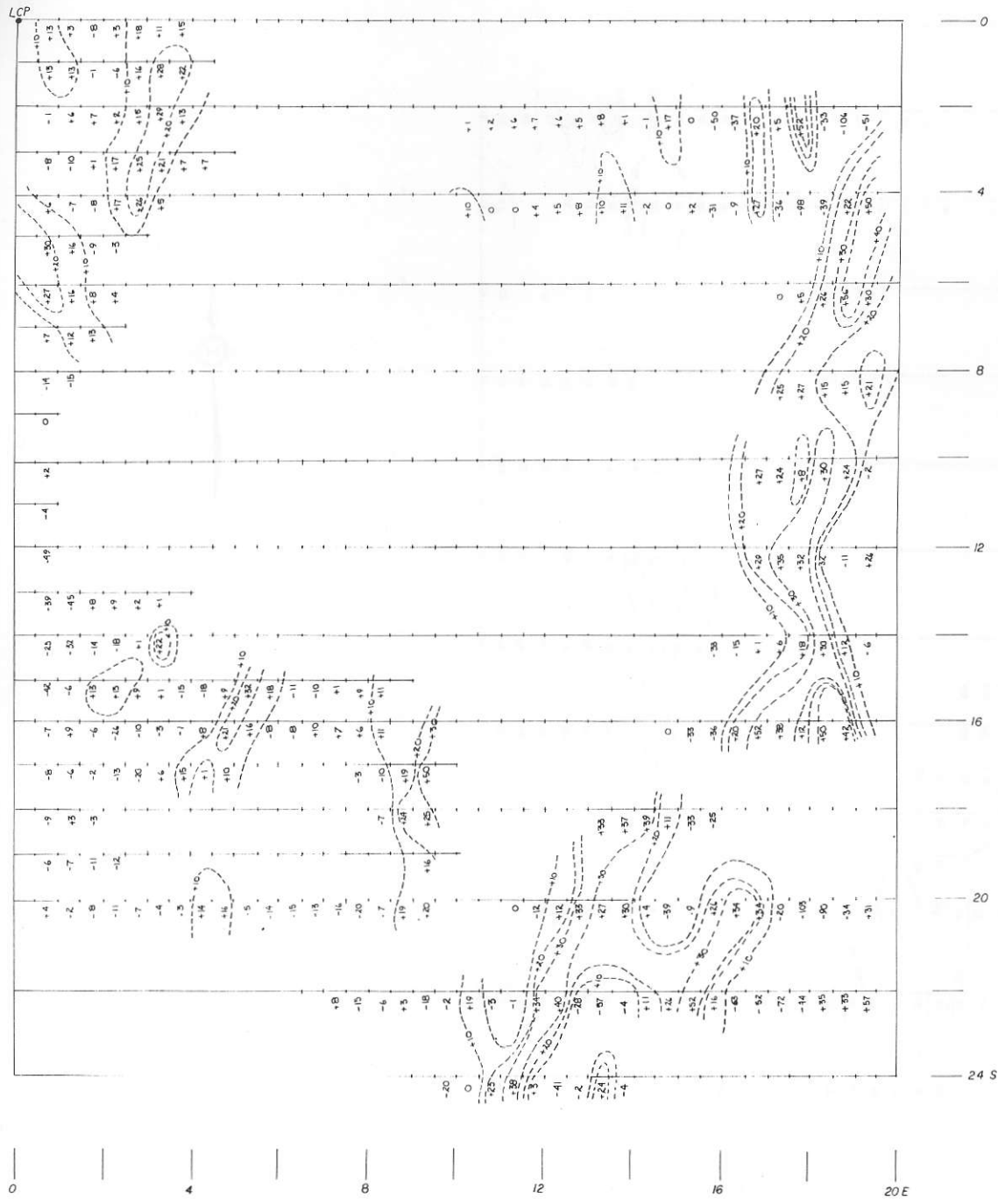


FIGURE B

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY | |
| JAMES PROPERTY | SAVONA, B.C. |
| SOIL THRESHOLD 30 PPM ANOMALOUS 40 PPM | AMPEC RESOURCES |
| R E GAME | MARCH, 1985 |



FIGURE

| FILTERED VLF TILT ANGLE | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| JAMES PROPERTY | AMPEC RESOURCES |
| VLF EM 10 TRANSMITTER SEATTLE | SCALE 1cm = 50m CONTOURS -10° R. E. GAGE MARCH, 1988 |