52J04NE0005 63.5225 SHARRON LAKE

Preston Resources Ltd.
Moretti Gold Prospect
Sharron Lake Area
Patricia Mining Division
Ontario

John A. McCance, P. Eng.

Geologist/Geophysicist

November 9, 1987

OM86-2-C-286

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1. INTRODUCTION

In September, 1987, a ground geophysical program was completed on a group of 16 contiguous, unpatented mining claims located in the Sharron Lake area of the Patricia Mining Division. The claims are registered in the name of Preston Resources Ltd., the current owner.

Evaluation of these claims was initiated at the request of Mr. H.G. Harper, President, Preston Resources Ltd. to determine the presence of any northeasterly extensions to the three known gold-bearing veins and to explore the possibility of additional en echelon zones to the southeast of these veins, beneath persistent glacial cover.

The entire property was gridded using a 400 foot line interval. Two control lines, oriented northeasterly (azimuth 045 degrees) were cut on either side of Clamshell Creek. These lines more or less parallel the estimated strike of the known vein system. Subsequent field work included magnetic and electromagnetic traverses completed by Mr. K. Bernier, Sioux Lookout, Ontario. Upon completion of these surveys, all data was forwarded to Toronto where final maps were prepared by McCance Consulting Services.

This report contains an interpretation of these results with recommendations.

2. PROPERTY

The Moretti Gold Prospect consists of 16 contiguous, unpatented mining claims located in the Patricia Mining Division, Ontario. They are recorded on Claim Map M.2605, Sharron Lake Area, District of Kenora, published by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development & Mines (see Figure 1). They include the following claim numbers as listed on the technical data statement attached (see Appendix A): Claims: Pa. 436355
Pa. 436921 to Pa. 436935 incl.

A field examination by K. Bernier indicated that the total area covered by these claims was restricted to 443 acres (approximate).

3. LOCATION, ACCESS AND FACILITIES

The claim block is located approximately 15 miles east-northeast of Sioux Lookout, Ontario (see Figure 2).

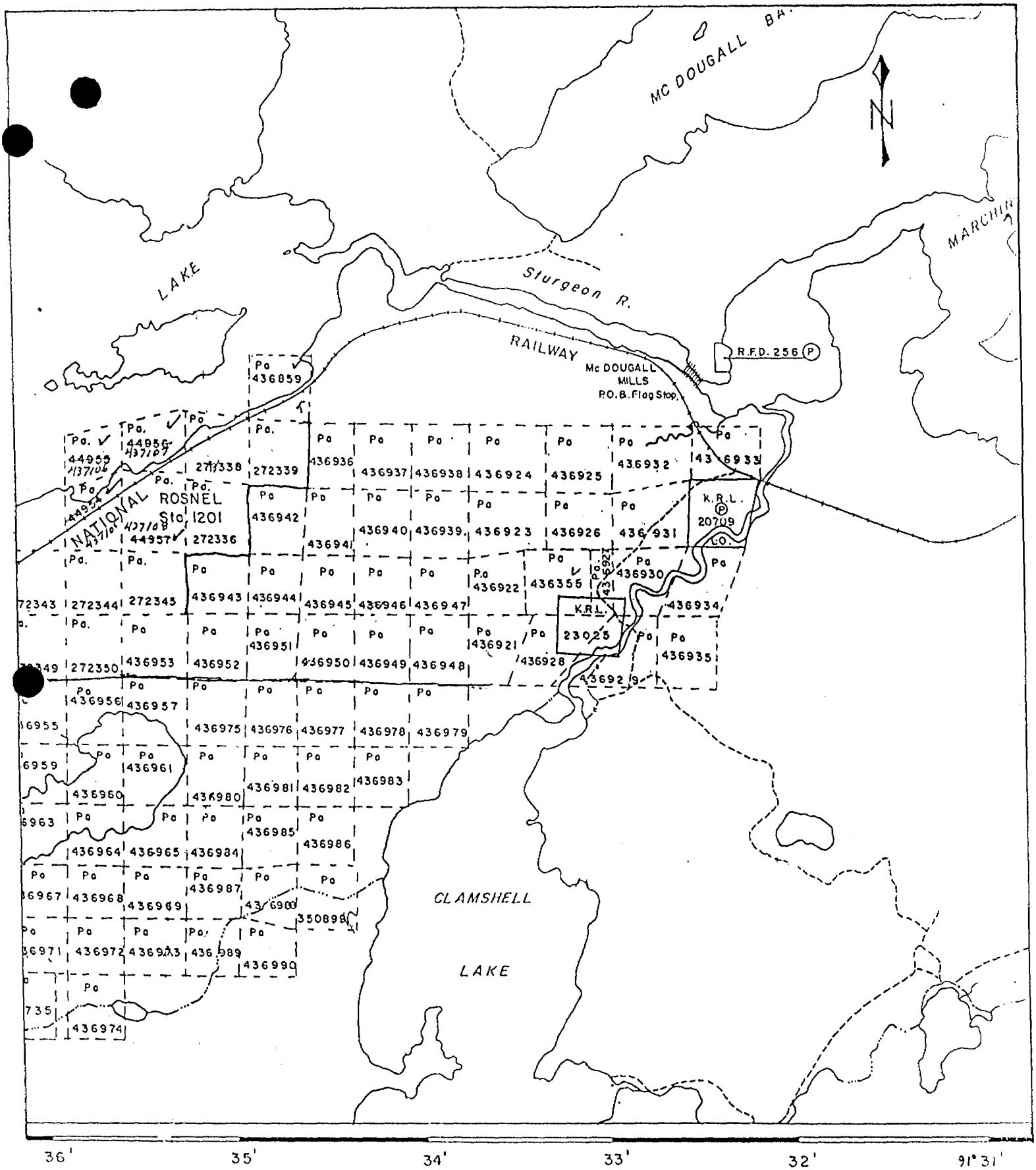
Access to the property is by boat or snowmobile, according to the season. A route via Abram Lake from Sioux Lookout, to the Marchington (Sturgeon) River, through Botsford Lake to McDougall Mills was used although use of CN Rail service is possible as the CNR Northern route crosses the northeast corner of the property, near the flag stop at McDougall Mills. From this point, foot traversing along the tracks approximately 1 1/4 miles eastward encounters a bush road which extends southwesterly to the centre of the property.

Water is plentiful on the property and a spur siding on the CN line at Rosnel Station, just west of the property, may be used as a staging area for equipment and supplies brought in by rail. Transport of such equipment on the property however, would require improvement of the existing bush road.

Sioux Lookout is the closest centre of population, where accomodation, food, fuel and supplies are readily available.

4. GENERAL GEOLOGY

The property is extensively drift-covered with significant swampy and flooded areas. Known geology is derived from scarce outcrops of limited extent and the results of several drill holes. Mapping at a scale of 1:15,840 by the Ontario Geological Survey in 1979 (Preliminary Geological Series Map P2232 - Zarn Lake Area - Northern Part), indicates the property is underlain by granodiorites and diorites to the north and northwest and by volcanic



SHARRON LAKE AREA

Patricia Mining Division

Property Outline

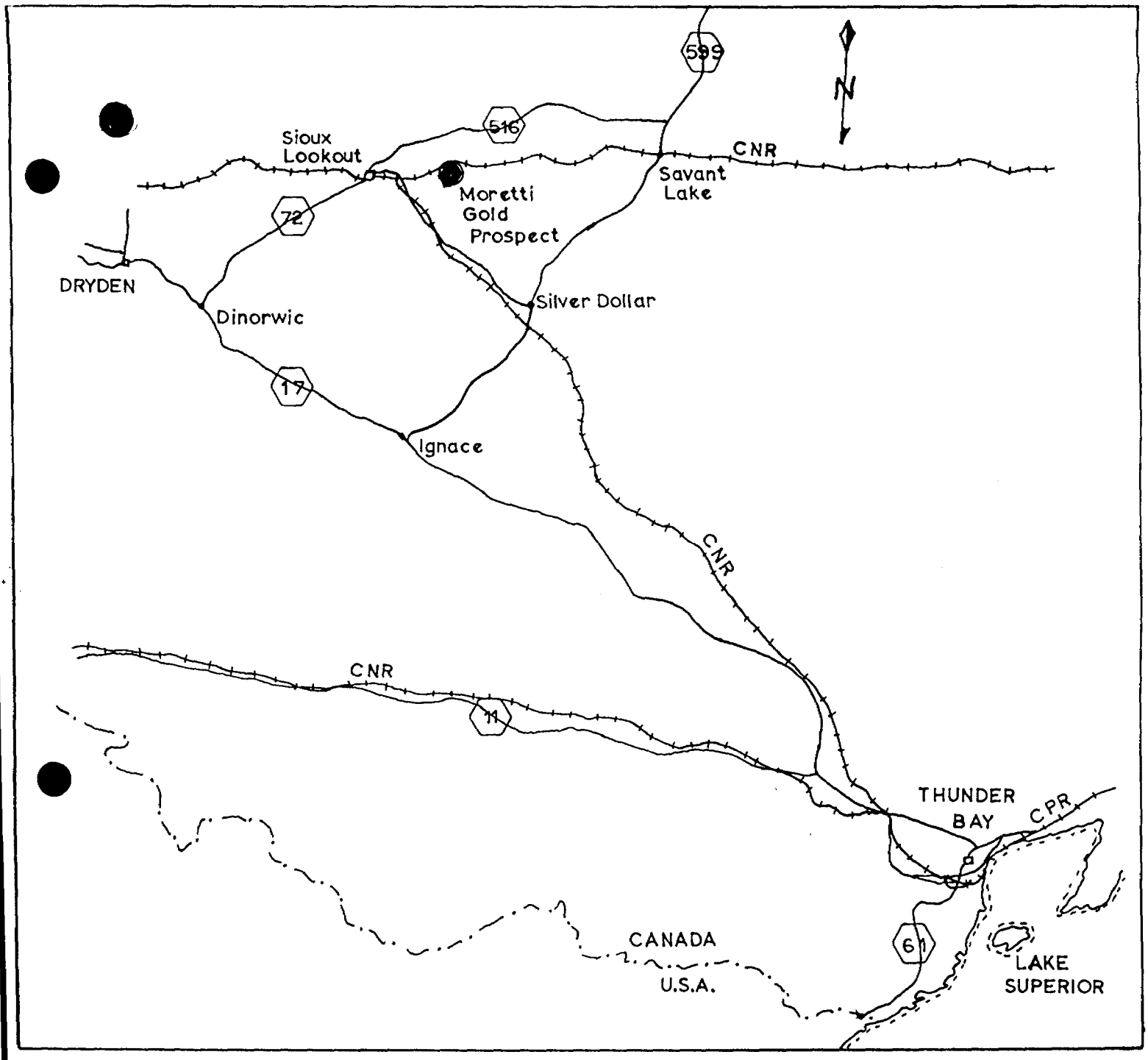
Figure 1: Property Outline

Scale 1" = ½ mile

0 ¼ ½

Source: Claim Map M.2605
Ministry of Northern Development & Mines
Ontario

PRESTON RESOURCES LTD
Moretti Gold Prospect



Scale: 1:600,000

20 0 20 40 Miles

PRESTON RESOURCES LTD.
Moretti Gold Prospect

Figure 2: Location Map

flows and tuffs to the southeast.

The northern intrusive units are of Precambrian age and are believed to be associated with the Lewis Lake Batholith. The southern volcanic terrain varies in composition from andesite to dacite and is interpreted to have undergone intense metamorphism which has produced large zones of carbonated, chloritic and sericitic schists within the volcanics. These metamorphosed rocks are estimated to strike N35°E and dip 80° NW (approximately).

The known gold-bearing zone occurs erratically over an area estimated to be 1,400 feet by 200 feet. It consists of two mineralized quartz veins and a stockwork of quartz stringers which trend N48°E to N40°E, and are hosted within a well developed shear zone in granodiorite and within a silicified diorite unit, respectively.

5. PREVIOUS WORK

The first recorded work on the property was a program of trenching on the No. 1 Vein undertaken by Prospectors Airways in 1938. Subsequent sampling was completed by O'Brien Gold Mines, Limited and Wendigo Gold Mines, Limited. In 1940, Coniagas Mines, Limited completed a shallow drilling program of 2,100 feet on the property. Stripping associated with this program was followed by bulk sampling in 1941 on the Nos. 1 and 3 Veins. Additional drilling totalling 3,424 feet and bulk sampling on the No. 1 Vein was completed by Floregold Red Lake Mines Limited between 1950 and 1952. Additional exploratory drilling along the northeastern boundary of the property completed by the Martin Group in 1959 did not encounter bedrock.

The most recent work, a 1981 airborne EM survey flown by Questor Surveys Limited, apparently failed to locate any EM anomalies on the property.

Any previous use of ground geophysics on this property remains unknown although part of an old grid system was located.

6. SURVEY PROCEDURE

All line cutting and geophysical surveys were completed by Messrs. Joe and Ken Bernier, Sioux Lookout, Ontario between May 15, 1987 and September 10, 1987.

Line Cutting: A survey grid was prepared consisting of 17 lines and two control lines. Excepting the showing area where two short intermediate lines (L14+00N, L18+00N) permitted survey

coverage at a line interval of 200 feet, all lines were spaced at intervals of 400 feet along the baseline which was oriented at 045 azimuth. Five lines were continued southeast of Clamshell Creek (L24+00N to L40+00N inclusive) where they were placed at right angles to Tie Line 20+00E. Survey stations were established every 50 feet on all survey lines. Line lengths varied from 550 feet for the eastward extension of L40+00N to 4,300 feet through the central part of the property. In total, grid coverage exceeded 10 miles.

All known cultural and surficial features, approximate claim boundaries and respective grid outline are presented as MAP 3 (in pocket).

Magnetic Survey: An OMNI PLUS "Tie-Line" VLF/Magnetometer System, manufactured by EDA Instruments Inc. (Serial No. 208042) was used to measure and record all magnetic data. Total field magnetic values were observed with a recorded sensitivity of 0.1 nanoteslas using the staff-mounted proton precession magnetic sensing head at all survey stations.

Diurnal variation was monitored by establishing a series of Tie points at each survey line, baseline intersection point, with the Prime Base station (Line 28+00N, Baseline) having a designated magnetic value of 59,000 nanoteslas (approximate). Traverse Closure times between Tie points varied from 16 minutes to two hours, 13 minutes throughout the survey with the drift per closed traverse well within the minimum magnetic relief considered significant ie. 50 nanoteslas.

All recorded data were automatically corrected for diurnal effects using EDA's linear interpolation "looping" algorithm stored in the microprocessor circuitry of the survey instrument.

This corrected data was recovered as a data list which was forwarded to Toronto for plotting. In total, approximately eight miles of magnetic survey were completed with 861 stations observed.

VLF-EM Survey: VLF-EM survey equipment simply uses a radio receiver covering the specific frequency band of one of the high power, very low radio frequency communication transmitter stations located throughout the world. The transmitted, horizontally polarized electromagnetic plane wave (over an electrically homogeneous earth) will be characteristically disturbed in the vicinity of any local electric inhomogeneities. The location of such sub-surface conductors can be obtained by observing the disturbed orientation of the resulting electromagnetic wave and associated oscillating secondary magnetic field effects in a vertical plane which is normal to the line-of-sight between the transmitter and the receiver.

The NAA transmitter, located at Cutler, Maine (67°17'W longitude, 44°39'N latitude), operating at a frequency of 24.0 kHz, was used during this survey. The VLF-EM receiver unit was the EM-16,

manufactured by Geonics Limited. This receiver, with two orthogonally mounted induction coils, detects both the in-phase and quadrature components of the local vertical magnetic field effects expressed as a percentage of the horizontal primary field strength.

Values of these in-phase and quadrature components were observed on all grid lines at 50 foot intervals. In excess of 8.25 miles of survey was completed with 887 stations observed.

7. SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

All magnetic data corrected for drift and diurnal variations are presented as contours (MAP 1 in pocket) and as a series of "posted" relative values (MAP 4 in pocket). Posted values display magnetic relief relative to an adjusted map base value of 58,600 nanoteslas, which if added will provide the Total Magnetic Field value for the respective grid location. The nominal contour interval used was 50 nanoteslas with a broader contour interval used where overcrowding of the contour lines, in anomalous zones, presented display problems.

The VLF-EM data was plotted as a map of in-phase and quadrature profiles using an amplitude scale factor of 1 inch = 40%. All interpreted conductor axes are identified on this profile map (MAP 2 in pocket). They have been positioned according to the slope characteristics of the inphase profiles.

The "type of conductor" represented by these EM results was qualitatively inferred from the profile shape and the behaviour of the quadrature component relative to the in-phase profile. The three conductor types are:

1) a geological source with significant continuity and depth extent if strongly conductive may be above the range of response factors where any appreciable quadrature effects are generated in the presence of large shifts in the in-phase profile.

2) a moderate strength geological source, perhaps less continuous and/or with smaller depth extent will demonstrate a quadrature response with some measure of phase shift detectable on the profile as a reverse slope relative to the in-phase profile response.

3) weak geological features with metallic source characteristics and surficial overburden features caused by ionic conduction effects. These conductive sources create various phase shift effects as follows:

* high amplitude variations with the quadrature profile most active; interpreted to be primarily a conductive overburden

response;

* noticeably subdued responses on both the in-phase and quadrature profiles primarily caused by increasing depth of overburden relative to skin depth limitations;

* other small amplitude changes which make it difficult to distinguish operator error, minor topographic effects and changes in overburden depth from real bedrock conductors in the absence of correlating magnetic effects.

Magnetic Results:

A number of general characteristics are noted in the contoured magnetic results (see MAP 1). These include:

* the presence of a complex band of higher magnetic values, extending throughout the grid, which occurs within the intermediate intrusive rocks (diorite, granodiortie and trondhjemite) immediately adjacent to the contact with the metavolcanic flows and tuffaceous rocks as mapped. Within this band relative magnetic background values exceed 450 nt.

* the presence of relatively low magnetic values, displaying a more uniform magnetic expression, over the metavolcanics as mapped. Here relative magnetic background values are approximately 350 nt.

* the presence of magnetic values similar to those associated with the metavolcanic rocks occurring in the extreme western part of the grid, an area well within the intrusive rocks away from the interpreted contact aureole effects. Here relative magnetic values are approximately 450 nt.

Within the zone of higher magnetic values, two characteristic domains with differing magnetic character are indicated.

The western domain is defined by a more uniform distribution of magnetic minerals corresponding to relative magnetic values in excess of 600 nt. This anomalous zone trends approximately northeast and is estimated to be 800 feet wide in the southern part of the grid. In the northern part of the grid, the zone trends in a more easterly direction and is wider. The apparent width on L-40+00N is estimated to be 1,000 feet.

More localized magnetic anomalies within this broadly magnetic western domain are often identifiable on multiple lines as anomalies which exceed 1,000 nt in amplitude. These features are interpreted to be caused by segregated magnetite-rich lenses and bands, within the intrusive rocks that are often 100 feet or less in width and show considerable depth and strike extent.

The eastern domain, within this prominent zone of higher magnetic values, is characteristically a zone of much higher magnetic

variation, interpreted to be a more localized pattern of magnetite distribution in a band approximately 600 feet wide, located immediately adjacent to the metavolcanic contact. This band appears somewhat broader in the area north of the showings where it is suggested that a structural adjustment has influenced this domain.

Anomalies display relative relief which varies between 330 nt and 2,100 nt (approximate). This anomalous relief shows sharp variation from line to line while gradient characteristics often indicate sources with narrower width than anomalies of similar amplitude in the western magnetic domain.

The diorite-metavolcanic contact as mapped is remarkably well defined grid north of the showing area, where it appears to coincide with the 400 nt contour which crosses the baseline at Line 28+00N. Immediately south of the trenches, the magnetic expression of this contact indicates some offset in a grid west direction may have occurred near Line 8+00N. A linear magnetic anomaly occurs in this area.

This prominent magnetic feature trends N10°E and extends over a length of 2,200 feet. It displays a relatively uniform magnetic amplitude, and on its western flank sharp gradient characteristics and a pronounced magnetic depression occur. It is interpreted to be a shear zone and a possible loci for hydrothermal processes which may have included either limited dike emplacement or a significant late stage introduciton of magnetic material near the margin of this major intrusive body. The absence of any continuation of this "dike-like" anomalous trend either within the volcanics to the south or near the western end of the grid and the significant increase in anomaly width away from the volcanic-intrusive contact suggests that a process of localized hydrothermal alteration has occurred. The presence of such a shear zone associated with the margins of a large-scale pluton is considered a favourable exploration target for epithermal gold-bearing zones similar to those of the Val D'Or district, Quebec (eg. Belmoral Mine, New Pascalis discovery).

VLF-EM Results:

Numerous conductive trends with Type I or Type 2 responses are identified as "possible" bedrock conductors on MAP 2. All are interpreted to be narrow geologic sources. The possibility that changes in overburden thickness and/or operator error may contribute to such anomalies cannot be discounted, however the presence of extensive sections of conductive cover seems unlikely.

A line-of-sight from the transmitter that is less than optimum for the general geologic strike and relative grid orientation is of some concern in this interpretation even though significant response amplitudes were observed and most conductors appear to parallel known foliation trends.

Magnetic correlation with these conductors indicates sources with conformable orientations but is mostly indirect with many of these conductors occurring along the flanks of individual magnetic anomalies. Such conductors are interpreted to be caused by changes in bedrock composition and other "edge-effect" zones ie. faults. They are not considered direct indicators of significant sulphide concentrations. Three exceptions occur where isolated VLF-EM intercepts are coinicdent with magnetic anomalies. These anomalies are located on Line 32+00N at 9+50E (90 nt); 8+50W (230 nt) and 23+50W (25 nt). They are interpreted to be caused by sulphide mineralization.

In other places throughout the grid, VLF conductors are more directly associated with magnetic depressions. These conductors are interpreted to be graphitic and associated with shearing. Such a broadly conductive zone is associated with the known trenches.

On Line 12+00N, this complex conductive zone, estimated to be 700 feet wide and comprising five intermittent, parallel conductors is located between 3+00W and 4+00E. It is interpreted to be an intense zone of shearing, within the metavolcanic rocks, which trends 050°azimuth.

It appears slightly transgressive to the interpreted volcanic-intrusive contact and may occor within both volcanic and dioritic rocks grid north of Line 28+00N. Grid south of the trenches, the westernmost conductor within this shear zone becomes more conductive and/or thicker. Where identified on Line 4+00N, it is interpreted to be 80 feet wide. This change of conductivity and/or thickness along a segment of the northeast-trending shear occurs near the projected intersection with a north-trending conductor interpreted to be caused by faulting. This latter conductor occurs adjacent to a strong magnetic anomaly and within a broad flanking magnetic low. Clearly reversed in-phase profiles on lines 8+00N, 12+00N, and 16+00N grid west of this fault may suggest a more resistive, possibly quartz-rich zone occurs in the immediate vicinity of Line 8+00N, station 5+50W. This area warrants further investigation.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Moretti claims are known to contain gold from previous bulk sampling results on three trenches. Mineralization associated with these known gold zones does not appear to be massive or continuous enough to constitute a directly targetable geophysical anomaly based on current results. Use of these results however, as an indirect mapping aid has provided qualitative and cost-effective results which merit additional exploration.

The magnetic results indicate that a complex magnetic "aureole" in excess of 1,400 feet wide occurs within the intrusive rocks adjacent to the contact with metavolcanic rocks that are conside-

rably less magnetic and underlie most of the eastern part of the survey grid.

The location of this contact, based on the magnetic results grid north of the trenches is in close agreement with the geologically mapped location based on limited outcrop and drill results. South of the trenches, however, the geophysical results provide additional information in an area of pervasive overburden. This interpretation suggests that a complex structural zone exists that appears to have offset the contact in a grid west direction. The presence of a broad zone of shearing within the metavolcanic rocks grid east of the trenches is interpreted from VLF-EM results to extend within the eastern domain of the diorite-trondjhemite intrusive grid north of Line 28+00N.

As estimated from data on Line 12+00N, this shear zone extends over a width of 700 feet within the metavolcanics while the magnetic character of the eastern domain of the intrusive may also be explained by the presence of small scale faults and shears over a width of 600 feet on Line 28+00N.

The presence of a complex fault zone oriented N10°E, located grid west of the trenches is indicated both from magnetic and VLF-EM results. This fault is interpreted to intersect the northeast-trending "contact" shear zone approximately 400 feet grid south of the trenches where a significant change in the electromagnetic character of this shear zone occurs. The magnetic and electromagnetic character of this interpreted fault zone suggests the presence of prominent resistivity contrasts adjacent to a loci for the late-stage introduction and/or redistribution of magnetic mineralization within the intrusive near its contact with the volcanics.

It is concluded that this indirect evidence raises the possibility of a quartz-rich zone occurring near the junction of two significant structures and a major change in lithologic components grid south of the existing gold showing, while the shear zone which appears to host these showings extends in excess of 2,000 feet in a grid north direction.

It is recommended that:

* a further investigation of the geological environment within the eastern margin zone of the intrusive and adjacent metavolcanic rocks be completed initially within an area 1,600 feet by 2,400 feet centred on the trenches.

* within this target area, additional geophysical surveys be completed including 10 miles of additional magnetic coverage and five miles of induced polarization coverage.

* further processing of existing VLF-EM results be combined with the interpretation of the additional geophysical data to provide a revised geophysical interpretation, and that this work be supported by on-site geological examinations

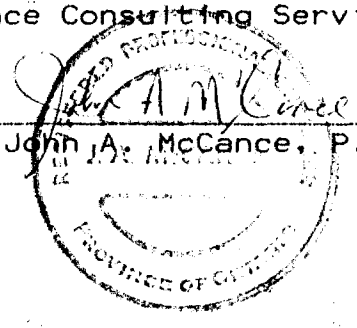
and the preparation of a detailed geological compilation map.

* in view of the extensive overburden a minimum diamond drilling program of 2,500 feet to test promising targets resulting from this additional work.

To complete these recommended activities an estimated exploration expense of $125,000.00 would be adequate.

Respectfully submitted,
McCance Consulting Services

November 9, 1987



John A. McCance, P. Eng.

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Disk No.: 006
File Name: Assesrep

APPENDIX

TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

File _____

GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLOGICAL – GEOCHEMICAL TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT
FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT
TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey(s) Magnetic and Electromagnetic

Township or Area Sharron Lake Area

Claim Holder(s) Preston Resources Ltd.

Survey Company K. Bernier

Author of Report J.A. McCance

Address of Author 113 Hendon Ave., Willowdale, Ont.

Covering Dates of Survey May 15 - November 3, 1987
(linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line Cut 10.1 miles

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED

ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.

ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.

	DAYS per claim
Geophysical	
-Electromagnetic	20
-Magnetometer	40
-Radiometric	
-Other	
Geological	
Geochemical	

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer _____ Electromagnetic _____ Radiometric _____
(enter days per claim)

DATE: Nov. 3/87 SIGNATURE: J.A. McCance P.Eng.
Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications _____

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

(prefix)	(number)
P.	436355
P.	436922
P.	436923
P.	436924
P.	436925
P.	436926
P.	436927
P.	436928
P.	436929
P.	436930
P.	436931
P.	436932
P.	436933
P.	436934
P.	436935

TOTAL CLAIMS 16

If space insufficient, attach list

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

Number of Stations 887 Number of Readings VLF 887 Mag. 861

Station interval 50 feet Line spacing 400 feet

Profile scale VLF-EM 1 in. = 40%

Contour interval 50 nT (less where crowding prevalent)

Instrument OMNI PLUS "Tie-Line" Magnetometer

Accuracy - Scale constant N/A

Diurnal correction method Tie points at all baseline-survey line intersection poin

Base Station check-in interval (hours) approximately 1 hour

Base Station location and value Prime Base Station Line 28+00N Stn. 0+00

Total Field Value 58,999.1 nanoteslas

Instrument Geonics EM-16

Coil configuration 2 orthogonal; 1-vertical, 1 horizontal

Coil separation infinite

Accuracy 1 per cent

Method: ☒ Fixed transmitter ☐ Shoot back ☐ In line ☐ Parallel line

Frequency Cutler, Maine 24.0 kHz
(specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured vertical inphase + quadrature components of secondary field

Instrument

Scale constant

Corrections made

Base station value and location

Elevation accuracy

Instrument

Method [ ] Time Domain [ ] Frequency Domain

Parameters On time Frequency

Off time Range

Delay time

Integration time

Power

Electrode array

Electrode spacing

Type of electrode

200
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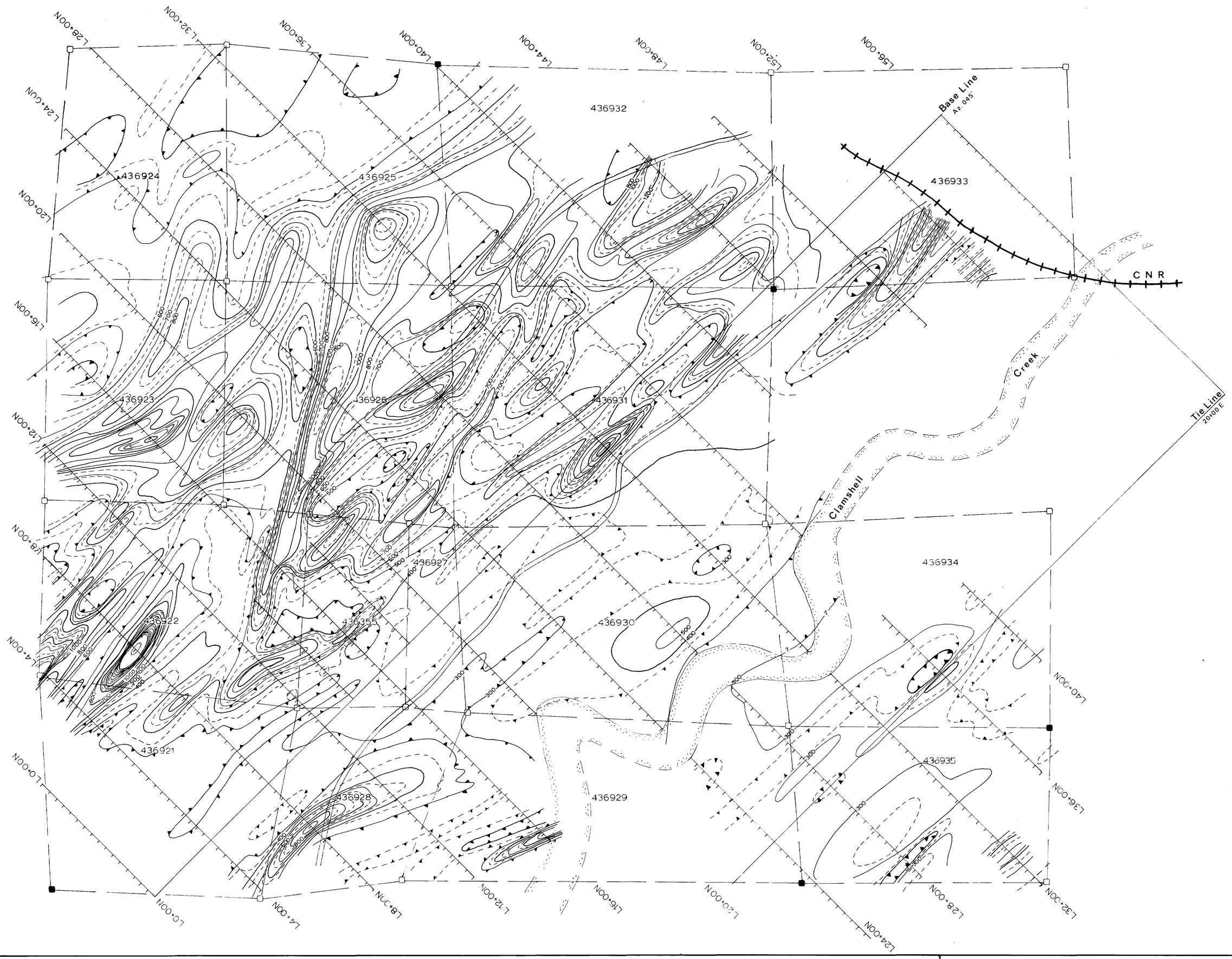


LEGEND

Operator: K. Bernier

Instrument: OMNI PLUS "Tie-Line" Magnetometer

CLAIMS

- ■ Corner post observed
- □ Location approximate

TRENCHES

- Location approximate

Contour interval: 50 gammas

- 200 gamma contour
- 100 gamma contour
- 50 gamma contour
- Mag Depression

NTS

52-J-4

SCALE

1 inch = 200 feet

100 0 100 200 300 400 500

PRESTON RESOURCES LTD.

MORETTI GOLD PROSPECT ; ONTARIO

MAGNETIC CONTOURS

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER J. A. McCANCE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

McCANCE CONSULTING SERVICES

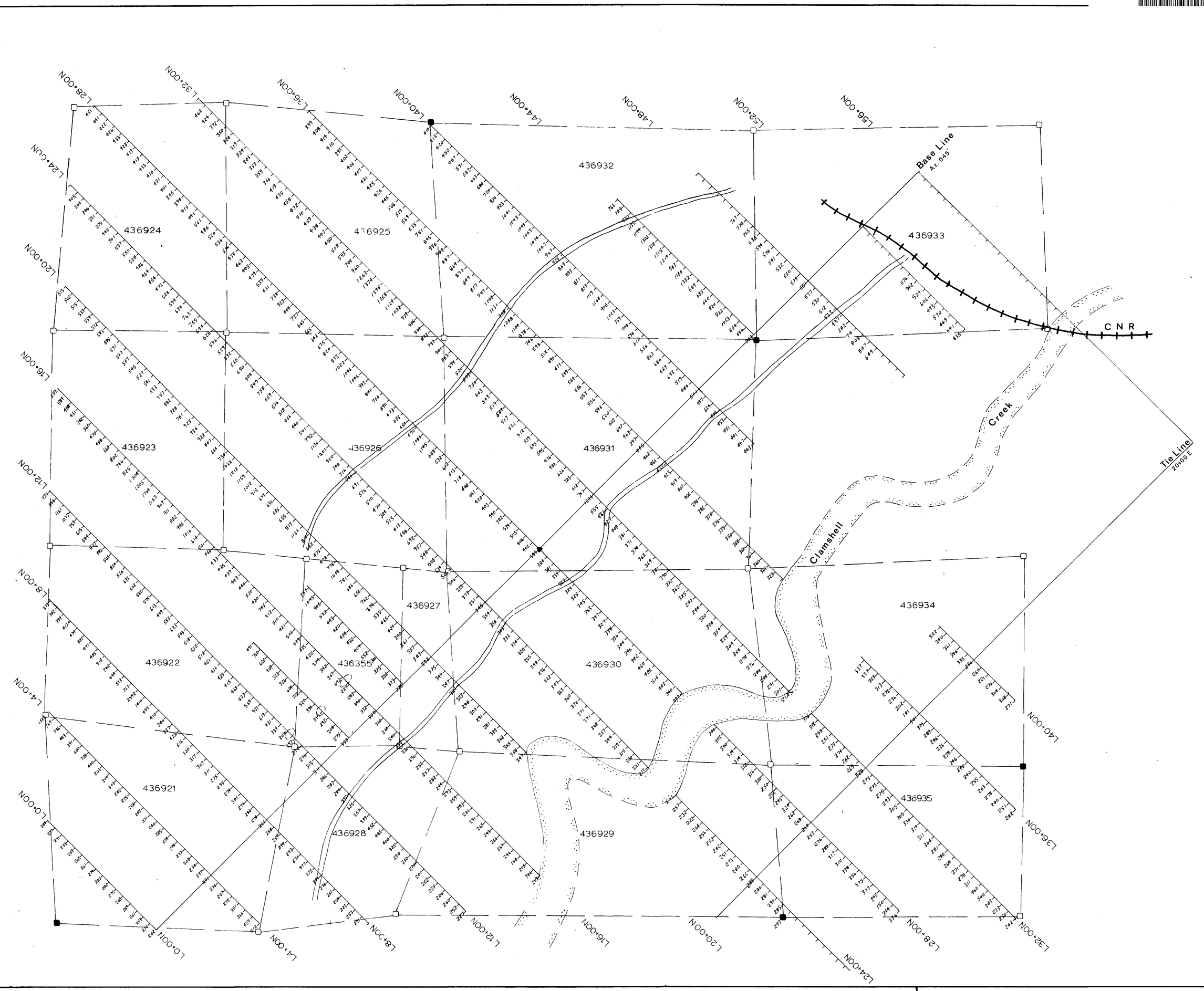
DATE: OCTOBER , 1987.	J.A.McC. / S.J.McC.	MAP NUMBER : 1

OM86-2-C-286

#63.5225

52J04NE0005 63.5225 SHARRON LAKE
200

210
52J04NE0005 63.5225 SHARON LAKE



LEGEND

Operator: K. Bernier

Instrument: OMNI PLUS "Tie-Line" Magnetometer

CLAIMS

- ■ Corner post observed
- □ Location approximate

TRENCHES

- ⬭ Location approximate

297 Value in nanoteslas

▲ Prime Base Station = 58 999.1 nt

Note: Observed Total Field values = map value + 58 600 nt

NTS

52-J-4

SCALE

1 inch = 200 feet

100 0 100 200 300 400 500

N

PRESTON RESOURCES LTD.

MORETTI GOLD PROSPECT; ONTARIO

MAGNETIC VALUES

J.A. McCANCE
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

McCANCE CONSULTING SERVICES

DATE: OCTOBER, 1987.	J.A.McC./S.J.McC.	MAP NUMBER : 4

OM86-286

63.5225

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210

220
52J04NE0065 63.5225 SHARRON LAKE

flooded land
436932
Base Line
Az. 045°
436933
436924
436925
L28+00N
L32+00N
L36+00N
L40+00N
L44+00N
L48+00N
L52+00N
L56+00N
L24+00N
L20+00N
alder swamp
C N R
L16+00N
436923
436926
436931
hill
Creek
Clamshell
Tie Line
20+00 E
L12+00N
L8+00N
flooded area
436934
436927
436922
436355
436930
L4+00N
L40+00N
436921
436935
spruce and
alder swamp
436928
436929
L36+00N
L0+00N
L4+00N
L8+00N
L12+00N
L16+00N
L20+00N
L24+00N
L28+00N
L32+00N

LEGEND

Operator: K. Bernier

Instrument:

CLAIMS

- ■ Corner post observed
- □ Location approximate

TRENCHES

- Location approximate

- Swamp
- Creek
- Flooded area
- 436929 Claim number
- Hill
- Trail

NTS

52-J-4

SCALE

1 inch = 200 feet

100 0 100 200 300 400 500

PRESTON RESOURCES LTD.

MORETTI GOLD PROSPECT; ONTARIO

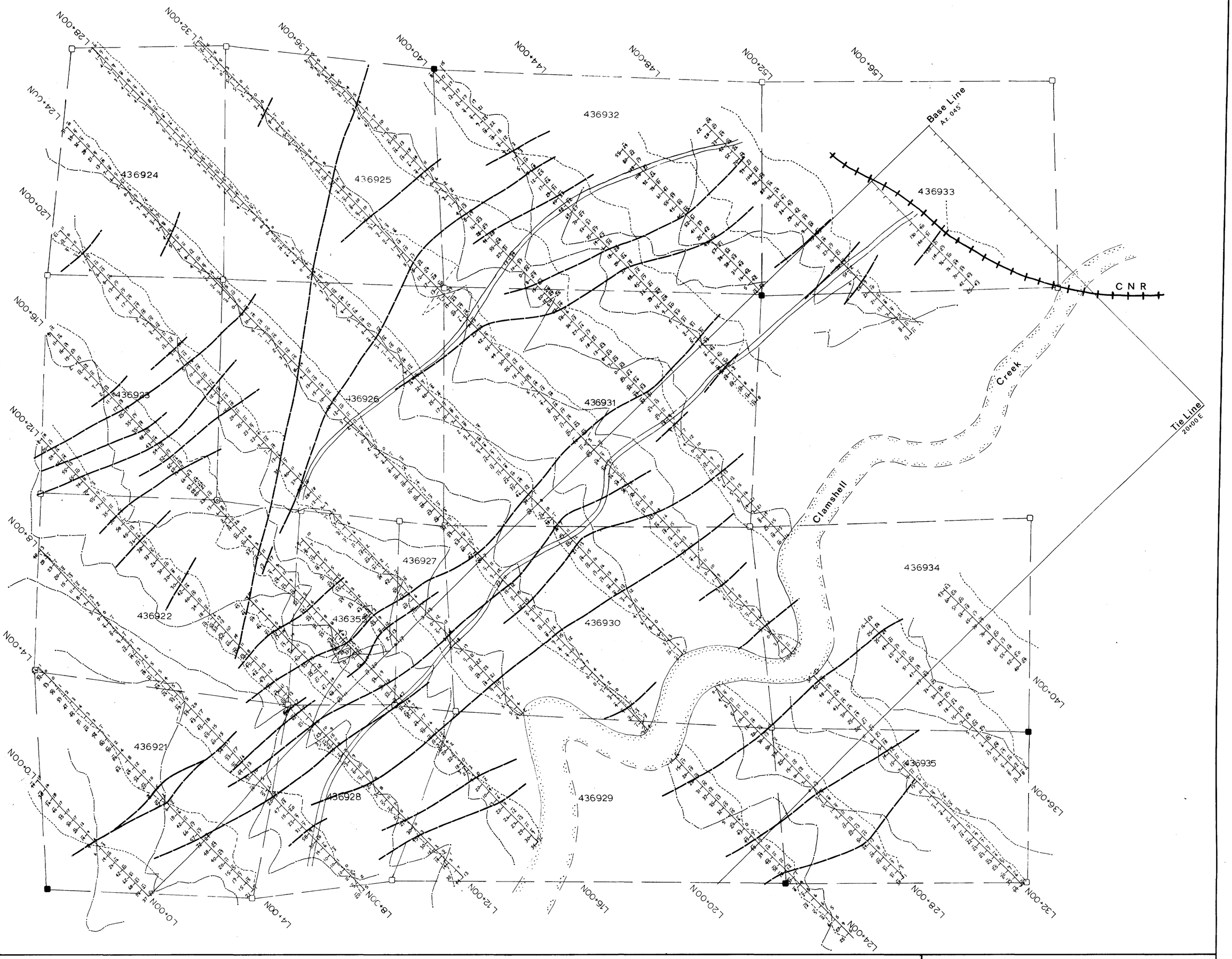
SURFICIAL FEATURES

McCANCE CONSULTING SERVICES

DATE: OCTOBER, 1987. | J.A.McC./S.J.McC. | MAP NUMBER: 3

OM 86-286 63.5225

230
52J04NE0005 63.5225 SHARRON LAKE



LEGEND

Operator: K. Bernier

Instrument: Geonics EM-16

CLAIMS

- ■ Corner post observed
- □ Location approximate

TRENCHES

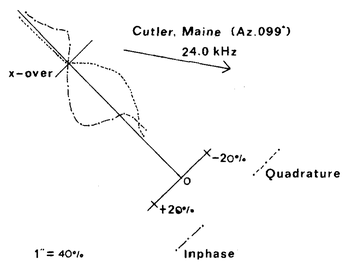
- ⬭ Location approximate

Readings: vertical components of secondary field taken facing grid west

Transmitter: Cutler, Maine (NAA)

Frequency: 24.0 kHz

——— possible bedrock conductor



NTS

52-J-4

SCALE

1 inch = 200 feet

100 0 100 200 300 400 500

PRESTON RESOURCES LTD.

MORETTI GOLD PROSPECT; ONTARIO

VLF-EM PROFILES

McCANCE CONSULTING SERVICES

DATE: OCTOBER, 1987. | J.A.McC./S.J.McC. | MAP NUMBER: 2

OM86-286

63.5225

52J04NE0005 63.5225 SHARRON LAKE
230