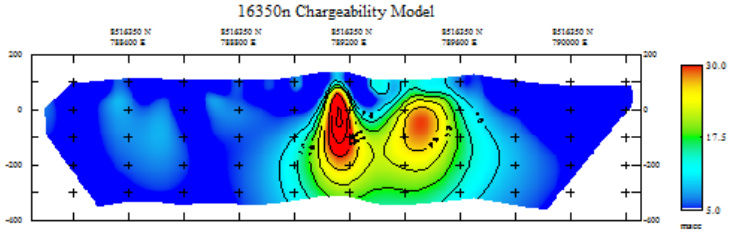
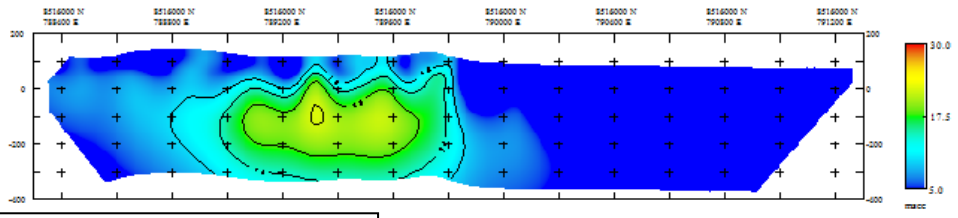
16350n Chargeability Model



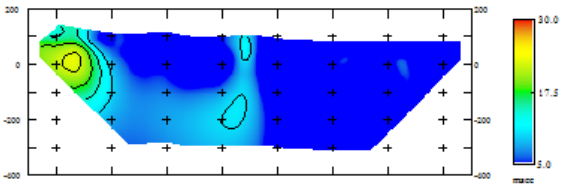
Jason's Peak lies directly above the strong (red) chargeability anomaly on left (west), while the N-S vein zone lies above the anomaly on the right (east).

16000n Chargeability Model

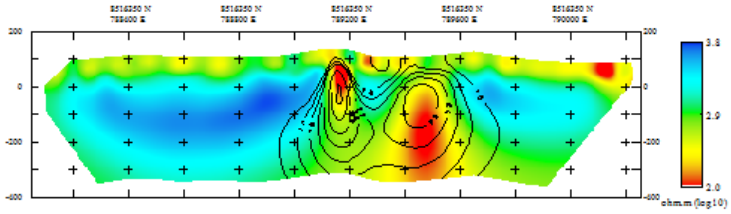


The Kamas Cauldron breccia pipe is reflected in the pale aqua vertical chargeability in the centre of the section. This appears to merge with the stronger chargeability underlying east side of the hills. Note the line failed to go across the hills (to west).

15650n Chargeability Model

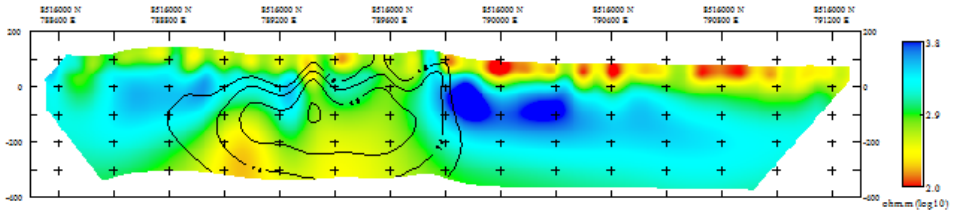


16350n Resistivity Model

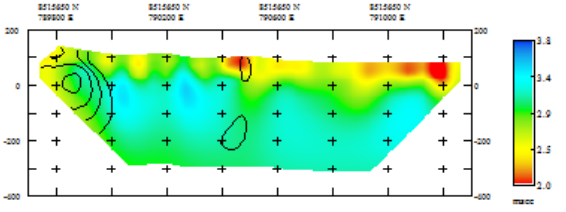


Note the co-incidence of the resistivity and chargeability at Jason's Peak and the vein zone to the east.

16000n Resistivity Model



15650n Resistivity Model



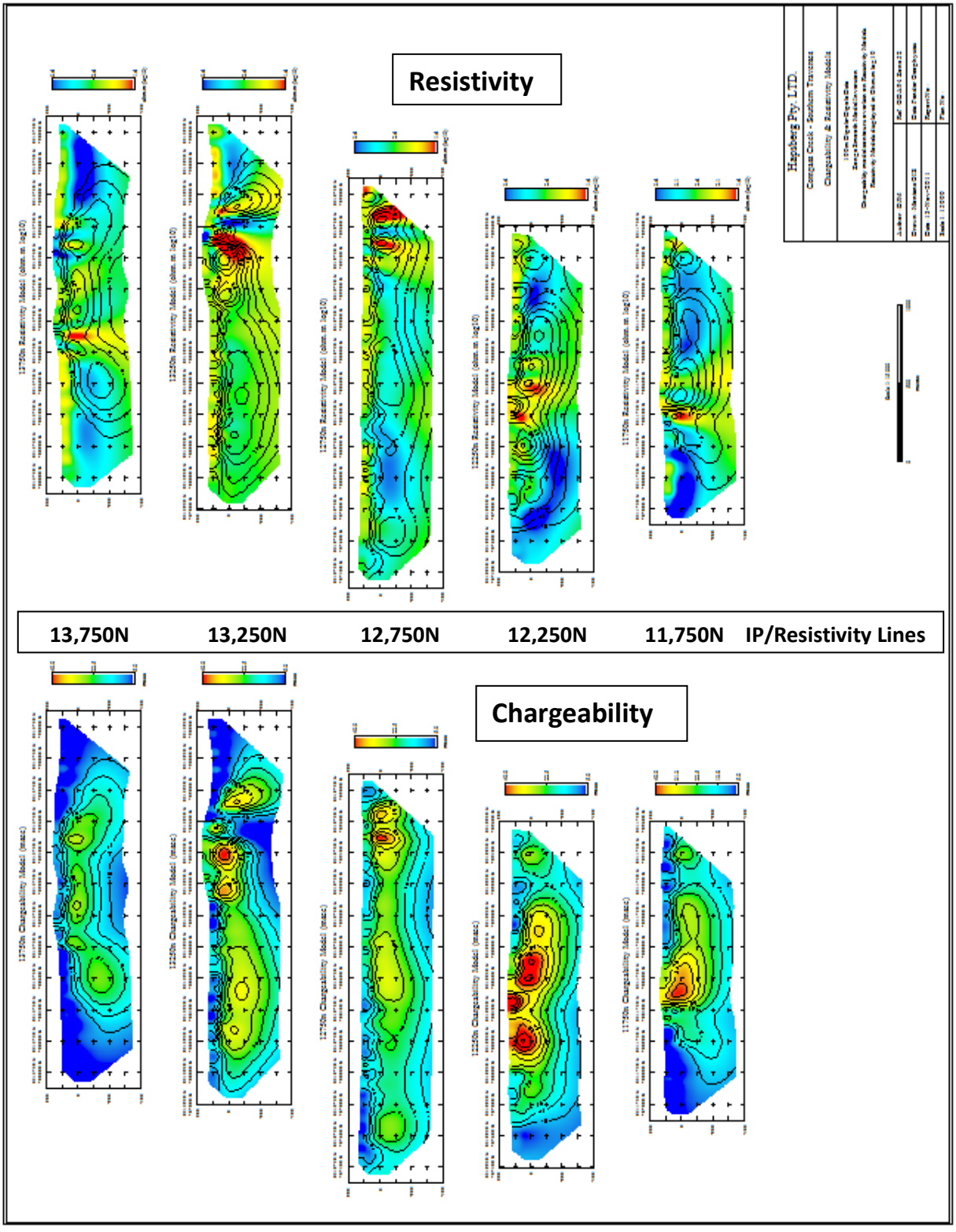
Three IP/resistivity lines over the Mountain Area

Scale 1 : 15000

0 500 1000

metres

Island Minerals LTD.	
Compass Creek - Northern Traverses Chargeability & Resistivity Models	
100m Dipole-Dipole Data Zonge Smooth Model Inversion Chargeability model contours overlain on Resistivity Models Resistivity Models displayed in Ohm.m log10	
Author : DJM	Ref : GDA94 Zone 52
Drawn : Montana GIS	Data: Fender Geophysics
Date : 13-Nov-2011	Report No :
Scale 1: 15 000	Plan No :



Southern Magnetic Anomaly (11,750N & 12,250N) and the Mavis Anomaly (13,250N & 13,750N)

Note the southern end of the chargeability anomaly (11,750N & 12,250N lines) shows the sulphide mineralisation at and near the surface, which matches observations of sulphide casts in this area. Progressively to the north, the three lines (12,750N to 13,750N) show the chargeability response deepening to the north (within the north plunging anticline). This also matches the observation of virtually no evidence of sulphides near the northern line (13,750N).