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REPORT ON THE INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY LOREX GROUP, NORTHLODE PROPERTY HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

FOR

GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

92I/6E

BY

WILLIAM H. PELTON, B.A.Sc.

AND

PHILIP G. HALLOF, Ph.D.

NAME OF LOCATION OF PROPERTY

LOREX GROUP, NORTHLODE PROPERTY

HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C. 50°N, 121°W - SE

DATE STARTED JUNE 15, 1970

DATE FINISHED JULY 16, 1970

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McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

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INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

LOREX GROUP, NORTHLODE PROPERTY

HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA

KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

FOR

GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT

COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

1. INTRODUCTION

As requested by Great Plains Development Company of Canada Ltd., we have carried out an induced polarization and resistivity survey over the Lorex Group, Northlode Property in the Highland Valley Area of Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.

The Lorex Claim Group is situated in the southeast quadrant of the one degree quadrilateral whose southeast corner is at 50°N latitude and 121°W longitude.

Access is via the Highland Valley Road south from Ashcroft and by secondary road to the property.

The claim group occupies a favourable position in the Highland Valley adjacent to the property of Lornex Mining. The purpose of the survey was to outline any large areas of disseminated mineralization on the property which could possibly be similar to the "porphyry copper" type deposits now being mined by Bethlehem Copper Corporation and being developed by Lornex Mining, Valley Copper and Highmont Mines.

Surveying was conducted in June and July of 1970 over the following claims, all of which are located in the Kamloops Mining Division.

Lorex:	1 to 18 (inclusive) 21 to 40 (inclusive)
IL :	1 and 2

2. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The reconnaissance dipole-dipole induced polarization and resistivity survey was carried out with 400' electrode intervals, taking measurements for only the first separation (n = 1). The results are shown in profile form on the following enclosed data plots.

Line	Dwg. No.
60N, 56N, 52N	IP 5545-1
48N, 44N, 40N	IP 5545-2
36N, 32N, 28N	IP 5545-3
24N, 20N, 16N	IP 5545-4
12N, 8N	IP 5545-5
4N, 0	IP 5545-6
4S, 8S	IP 5545-7
12S, 16S, 20S	IP 5545-8
24S, 28S, 32S, 36S	IP 5545-9
40S, 44S, 48S	IP 5545-10
52S, 56S, 60S	IP 5545-11
64S, 68S, 72S, 76S	IP 5545-12
80S	IP 5545-13

Detailed induced polarization and resistivity measurements (up to n = 3) have been carried out along seven lines. The results are presented in our normal "pseudo-section" manner as described in the notes preceding this report.

Line	Electrode Intervals	Dwg. No.
36N	200 feet	IP 5546-1
32N	200 feet	IP 5546-2
28N	200 feet	IP 5546-3
16N	200 feet	IP 5546-4
12N	200 feet	IP 5546-5
8N	200 feet	IP 5546-6
4N	200 feet	IP 5546-7

Also enclosed with this report is Dwg. I.P.P. 4665, a plan map of the Lorex Group at a scale of 1" = 400'. The definite and possible induced polarization anomalies are indicated by solid and broken bars respectively on this plan map as well as the data plots. These bars represent the surface projection of the anomalous zones as interpreted from the location of the transmitter and receiver electrodes when the anomalous values were measured.

Since the induced polarization measurement is essentially an averaging process, as are all potential methods, it is frequently difficult to exactly pinpoint the source of an anomaly. Certainly, no anomaly can be located with more accuracy than the spread length; i.e. when using 200' spreads the position of a narrow sulphide body can only be determined to lie between two stations 200' apart. In order to locate sources at some depth, larger spreads must be used, with a corresponding increase in the uncertainties of location. Therefore, while the centre of the indicated anomaly probably corresponds fairly well with source, the length of the indicated anomaly along the line should not be taken to represent the exact edges of the anomalous material.

3. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The uniform background resistivities and low frequency effects have made possible the detection of extremely weak Metal Factor anomalies.

Most of these weak anomalies suggest a total metallic mineral content so low that the mineralization could be of economic interest only if the primary sulphide were molybdenite. The same anomalies could be caused by small variations in the pyrite or magnetite content of the host rock. However, since some of the weak responses appear to correlate with trenches on the property, they may indicate mineralization of importance.

Where the anomalies have continued from line to line, they have been grouped together into zones.

Zone A

This broad, irregular zone groups together the strongest anomalous responses encountered on the property. The mineralization does not appear to extend uniformly across the zone. Instead, detailing with 200' electrode intervals (n = 1 to 3) suggests small, narrow sources of higher metallic concentration within an area of weaker mineralization.

These smaller sources within Zone A are indicated on Dwg. I.P.P. 4665 in the form of "axes".

Axis A-1 indicates a narrow source at a depth of about 100'. The frequency effects are not above background on Line 32N; the Metal Factor anomaly is due to a prominent resistivity low.

Axis A-2 suggests a shallow, narrow source. As explained in Appendix B, it could be better located and evaluated by detailing with shorter electrode intervals. The source appears to lie within 100' of the surface and there is a definite increase in frequency effect.

Axis A-3 and Axis A-4 denote two parallel, broad, weak, shallow sources within Zone A.

There are no indicated anomalies on the detailed section of Line 8N; however, part of the line was not surveyed due to the lake centred at 28+00E.

A narrow source at a depth of about 100' near 25+00E on Line 4N is indicated by Axis A-5.

Zone B

This zone correlates a number of very weak anomalies extending in an irregular trend from Line 8N to Line 20S. The strongest response occurs near 6+00E on Line 8N.

If the zone coincides with favourable geological or geochemical indications it could be detailed with 200' spreads (n = 1 to 3).

Zone C

The anomalies are very weak. If the three trenches between

Line 28S and Line 36S have revealed mineralization of importance, the zone should be detailed with 200' spreads (n = 1 to 3).

The rest of the anomalies on the property are extremely weak and will warrant further investigation only if encouragement is obtained from Zone A, Zone B or Zone C.

4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

As shown in Appendix A, the Metal Factor values calculated for the Brenda Deposit are higher than most of the anomalous values encountered in this survey.

The survey has not suggested the presence of any large volumes of disseminated mineralization with a metallic content in excess of 2% within 400' of the surface in the area covered by the survey.

There are some small, narrow sources (notably Axis A-2) which appear to be local concentrations of mineralization. If these targets are of interest they may be further evaluated and better located by detailing with 100' electrode intervals (n = 1 to 4).

The large zones outlined on Dwg. I.P.P. 4665 may represent areas with a total average metallic content of less than 1%. If the available geological and geochemical information indicates that mineralization in such low concentrations could still be of importance, the zones could be better outlined by detailing with 200' spreads (n = 1 to 3).

No further work appears warranted on the other weak anomalies encountered on the property until the first three zones have been evaluated.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

William H Pelton

William H. Pelton,
Geophysicist.

Philip G. Hallof

Philip G. Hallof,
Geophysicist.

Dated: October 1, 1970

ASSESSMENT DETAILS

PROPERTY: Lorex Group
Northlode Property

MINING DIVISION: Kamloops

SPONSOR: Great Plains Development
Company of Canada Ltd.

PROVINCE: British Columbia

LOCATION: Highland Valley Area

TYPE OF SURVEY: Induced Polarization

OPERATING MAN DAYS:	92	DATE STARTED:	June 15, 1970
EQUIVALENT 8 HR. MAN DAYS:	133	DATE FINISHED:	July 16, 1970
CONSULTING MAN DAYS:	2	NUMBER OF STATIONS:	703
DRAUGHTING MAN DAYS:	12	NUMBER OF READINGS:	2044
TOTAL MAN DAYS:	147	MILES OF LINE SURVEYED:	46.8

CONSULTANTS:

William H. Pelton, Apt. 2212, 650 Parliament Street, Toronto, Ontario.
Philip G. Hallof, 5 Minorca Place, Don Mills, Ontario.

FIELD TECHNICIANS:

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R. Hart, 23 Truman Road, Willowdale, Ontario.
Plus 2 Helpers:
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M. McDonald, c/o McPhar, Suite 811, 837 W. Hastings St. Vancouver 1, B.C.

DRAUGHTSMEN:

V. Young, 703 Cortez Avenue, Bay Ridges, Ontario.
N. Lade, 1355 Lakefield Street, Oshawa, Ontario.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

William H Pelton

William H. Pelton,
Geophysicist.

Dated: October 1, 1970

STATEMENT OF COST

Great Plains Development Company of Canada Ltd.
Lorex Group, Northlode Property - Highland Valley Area, B.C.

Crew - 2 men

23 days	Operating			
43.5 miles			@ $275.00/ line mile	$11,962.50
5 days Detail			@ $350.00/day	1,750.00
2 days	Travel	)		
$3\frac{1}{2}$ days	Standby	) $6\frac{1}{2}$ days	@ $150.00/day	
1 day	Bad Weather	)	Lorex Portion	723.13
				$14,435.63

Expenses not chargeable.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

William H Pelton

William H. Pelton,
Geophysicist.

Dated: October 1, 1970

CERTIFICATE

I, William H. Pelton, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, hereby certify:

1. That I am a geophysicist with a business address at 139 Bond Avenue, Don Mills, Ontario.

2. That I hold a B.A.Sc. degree in Engineering Physics (Geophysics Option) from the University of British Columbia.

3. That I am a member of KEGS and an associate member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

4. That I have been engaged in geophysical interpretation for more than three years.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly, in the property or securities of Great Plains Development Company of Canada Ltd. or any affiliate.

6. The statements made in this report are based on a study of published geological literature and unpublished private reports.

7. Permission is granted to use in whole or in part for assessment and qualification requirements but not for advertising purposes.

Dated at Toronto

This 1st day of October 1970.

William H Pelton

William H. Pelton, B.A. Sc.

CERTIFICATE

I, Philip George Hallof, of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geophysicist residing at 5 Minorca Place, Don Mills, (Toronto), Ontario.

2. I am a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a B.Sc. Degree (1952) in Geology and Geophysics, and a Ph.D. Degree (1957) in Geophysics.

3. I am a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists and the European Association of the Exploration Geophysicists.

4. I have been practising my profession for ten years.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly, in the property or securities of Great Plains Development Company of Canada Ltd. or any affiliate.

6. The statements made in this report are based on a study of published geological literature and unpublished private reports.

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Dated at Toronto

This 1st day of October 1970

Philip G. Hallof, Ph.D.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

NOTES ON THE THEORY, METHOD OF FIELD OPERATION, AND PRESENTATION OF DATA FOR THE INDUCED POLARIZATION METHOD

Induced Polarization as a geophysical measurement refers to the blocking action or polarization of metallic or electronic conductors in a medium of ionic solution conduction.

This electro-chemical phenomenon occurs wherever electrical current is passed through an area which contains metallic minerals such as base metal sulphides. Normally, when current is passed through the ground, as in resistivity measurements, all of the conduction takes place through ions present in the water content of the rock, or soil, i.e. by ionic conduction. This is because almost all minerals have a much higher specific resistivity than ground water. The group of minerals commonly described as "metallic", however, have specific resistivities much lower than ground waters. The induced polarization effect takes place at those interfaces where the mode of conduction changes from ionic in the solutions filling the interstices of the rock to electronic in the metallic minerals present in the rock.

The blocking action or induced polarization mentioned above, which depends upon the chemical energies necessary to allow the ions to give up or receive electrons from the metallic surface, increases with the time that a d. c. current is allowed to flow through the rock; i. e. as ions pile up against the metallic interface the resistance to current flow increases. Eventually, there is enough polarization in the form of excess ions at the interfaces, to appreciably reduce the amount of current flow through the metallic particle. This polarization takes place at each of the infinite number of solution-metal interfaces in a mineralized rock.

When the d. c. voltage used to create this d. c. current flow is cut off, the Coulomb forces between the charged ions forming the polarization cause them to return to their normal position. This movement of charge creates a small current flow which can be measured on the surface of the ground as a decaying potential difference.

From an alternate viewpoint it can be seen that if the direction of the current through the system is reversed repeatedly before the polarization occurs, the effective resistivity of the system as a whole will change as the frequency of the switching is changed. This is a consequence of the fact that the amount of current flowing through each metallic interface depends upon the length of time that current has been passing through it in one direction.

The values of the per cent frequency effect or F. E. are a measurement of the polarization in the rock mass. However, since the measurement of the degree of polarization is related to the apparent resistivity of the rock mass it is found that the metal factor values or M. F. are the most useful values in determining the amount of polarization present in the rock mass. The MF values are obtained by normalizing the F. E. values for varying resistivities.

The induced polarization measurement is perhaps the most powerful geophysical method for the direct detection of metallic sulphide mineralization, even when this mineralization is of very low concentration. The lower limit of volume per cent sulphide necessary to produce a recognizable IP anomaly will vary with the geometry and geologic environment of the source, and the method of executing the survey. However, sulphide mineralization of less than one per cent by volume has been detected by the IP method under proper geological conditions.

The greatest application of the IP method has been in the search for disseminated metallic sulphides of less than 20% by volume. However, it has also been used successfully in the search for massive sulphides in situations where, due to source geometry, depth of source, or low resistivity of surface layer, the EM method can not be successfully applied. The ability to differentiate ionic conductors, such as water filled shear zones, makes the IP method a useful tool in checking EM anomalies which are suspected of being due to these causes.

In normal field applications the IP method does not differentiate between the economically important metallic minerals such as chalcopyrite, chalcocite, molybdenite, galena, etc., and the other metallic minerals such as pyrite. The induced polarization effect is due to the total of all electronic conducting minerals in the rock mass. Other electronic conducting materials which can produce an IP response are magnetite, pyrolusite, graphite, and some forms of hematite.

In the field procedure, measurements on the surface are made in a way that allows the effects of lateral changes in the properties of the ground to be separated from the effects of vertical changes in the properties. Current is applied to the ground at two points in distance (X) apart. The potentials are measured at two other points (X) feet apart, in line with the current electrodes is an integer number (n) times the basic distance (X).

The measurements are made along a surveyed line, with a constant distance (nX) between the nearest current and potential electrodes. In most surveys, several traverses are made with various values of (n); i.e. (n) = 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. The kind of survey required (detailed or reconnaissance) decides the number of values of (n) used.

In plotting the results, the values of the apparent resistivity, apparent per cent frequency effect, and the apparent metal factor measured for each set of electrode positions are plotted at the intersection of grid lines, one from the center point of the current electrodes and the other from the center point of the potential electrodes. (See Figure A.) The resistivity values are plotted above the line as a mirror image of the metal factor values below. On a second line, below the metal factor values, are plotted the values of the per cent frequency effect. In some cases the values of per cent frequency effect are plotted as superscripts of the metal factor value. In this second case the frequency effect values are not contoured. The lateral displacement of a given value is determined by the location along the survey line of the center point between the current and potential electrodes. The distance of the value from the line is determined by the distance (nX) between the current and potential electrodes when the measurement was made.

The separation between sender and receiver electrodes is only one factor which determines the depth to which the ground is being sampled in any particular measurement. The plots then, when contoured, are not section maps of the electrical properties of the ground under the survey line. The interpretation of the results from any given survey must be carried out using the combined experience gained from field results, model study results and theoretical investigations. The position of the electrodes when anomalous values are measured is important in the interpretation.

In the field procedure, the interval over which the potential differences are measured is the same as the interval over which the electrodes are moved after a series of potential readings has been made. One of the advantages of the induced polarization method is that the same equipment can be used for both detailed and reconnaissance surveys merely by changing the distance (X) over which the electrodes are moved each time. In the past, intervals have been used ranging from 25 feet to 2000 feet for (X). In each case, the decision as to the distance (X) and the values of (n) to be used is largely determined by the expected size of the mineral deposit being sought, the size of the expected anomaly and the speed with which it is desired to progress.

The diagram in Figure A demonstrates the method used in plotting the results. Each value of the apparent resistivity, apparent metal factor, and apparent per cent frequency effect is plotted and identified by the position of the four electrodes when the measurement was made. It can be seen that the values measured for the larger values of (n) are plotted farther from the line indicating that the thickness of the layer of the earth that is being tested is greater than for the smaller values of (n); i. e. the depth of the measurement is increased. When the F. E. values are plotted as superscripts to the MF values the third section of data values is not presented and the F. E. values are not contoured.

The actual data plots included with the report are prepared utilizing an IBM 360/75 Computer and a Calcomp 770/763 Incremental Plotting System. The data values are calculated, plotted, and contoured according to a programme developed by McPhar Geophysics. Certain symbols have been incorporated into the programme to explain various situations in recording the data in the field.

The IP measurement is basically obtained by measuring the difference in potential or voltage (ΔV) obtained at two operating frequencies. The voltage is the product of the current through the ground and the apparent resistivity of the ground. Therefore in field situations where the current is very low due to poor electrode contact, or the apparent resistivity is very low, or a combination of the two effects; the value of (ΔV) the change in potential will be too small to be measurable. The symbol "TL" on the data plots indicates this situation.

In some situations spurious noise, either man made or natural, will render it impossible to obtain a reading. The symbol "N" on the data plots indicates a station at which it is too noisey to record a reading. If a reading can be obtained, but for reasons of noise there is some doubt as to its accuracy, the reading is bracketed in the data plot ( ).

In certain situations negative values of Apparent Frequency Effect are recorded. This may be due to the geologic environment or spurious electrical effects. The actual negative frequency effect value recorded is indicated on the data plot, however the symbol "NEG" is indicated for the corresponding value of Apparent Metal Factor. In contouring negative values the contour lines are indicated to the nearest positive value in the immediate vicinity of the negative value.

The symbol "NR" indicates that for some reason the operator did not attempt to record a reading although normal survey procedures would suggest that one was required. This may be due to inaccessible topography or other similar reasons. Any symbol other than those discussed above is unique to a particular situation and is described within the body of the report.

METHOD USED IN PLOTTING DIPOLE-DIPOLE INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY RESULTS

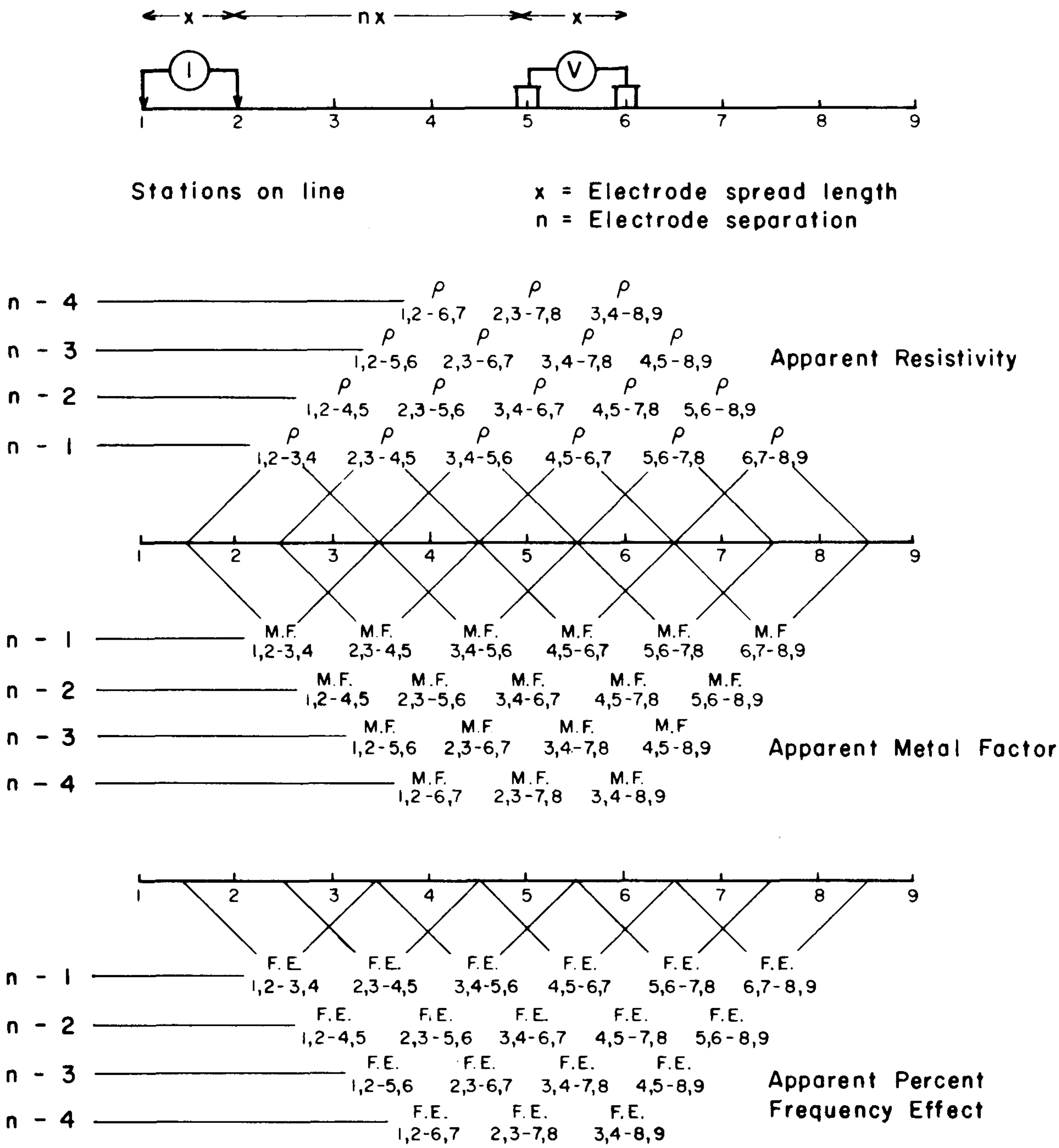

Fig. A

APPENDIX B

THE INTERPRETATION OF INDUCED POLARIZATION ANOMALIES FROM RELATIVELY SMALL SOURCES

The induced polarization method was originally developed to detect disseminated sulphides and has proven to be very successful in the search for "porphyry copper" deposits. In recent years we have found that the IP method can also be very useful in exploring for more concentrated deposits of limited size. This type of source gives sharp IP anomalies that are often difficult to interpret.

The anomalous patterns that develop on the contoured data plots will depend on the size, depth and position of the source and the relative size of the electrode interval. The data plots are not sections showing the electrical parameters of the ground. When the electrode interval (X) is appreciably greater than the width of the source, a large volume of unmineralized rock is averaged into each measurement. This is particularly true for the large values of the electrode separation (n).

The theoretical scale model results shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 indicate the effect of depth. If the depth to the top of the source is small compared to the electrode interval (i. e. d X) the measurement for n = 1 will be anomalous. In Figure 1 the depth is 0. 5 units (X = 1. 0 units) and the n = 1 value is definitely anomalous; the pattern on the contoured data plot is typical for a relatively shallow, narrow, near-vertical tabular source. The results in Figure 2 are for the same source with the depth increased to 1. 5 units. Here the n = 1 value is not anomalous; the larger values of (n) are anomalous but the magnitudes are much lower than for the source at less depth.

When the electrode interval is greater than the width of the source, it is not possible to determine its width or exact position between the electrodes. The true IP effect within the source is also indeterminate; the anomaly from a very narrow source with a very large true IP effect will be much the same as that from a zone with twice the width and 1/2 the true IP effect. The theoretical scale model data shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4 demonstrate this problem. The depth and position of the source are unchanged but the width and true IP effect are varied. The anomalous patterns and magnitudes are essentially the same, hence the data are insufficient to evaluate the source completely.

The normal practise is to indicate the IP anomalies by solid, broken, or dashed bars, depending upon their degree of distinctiveness. These bars represent the surface projection of the anomalous zones as interpreted from the location of the transmitter and receiver electrodes when the anomalous values were measured. As illustrated in Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4, no anomaly can be located with more accuracy than the spread length. While the centre of the solid bar indicating the anomaly corresponds fairly well with the source, the length of the bar should not be taken to represent the exact edges of the anomalous material.

If the source is shallow, the anomaly can be better evaluated using a shorter electrode interval. When the electrode interval used approaches the width of the source, the apparent effects measured will be nearly equal to the true effects within the source. When there is some depth to the top of the source, it is not possible to use electrode intervals that are much less than the depth to the source. In this situation, one must realize that a definite ambiguity exists regarding the width of the source and the IP effect within the source.

Our experience has confirmed the desirability of doing detail. When a reconnaissance IP survey using a relatively large electrode interval indicates the presence of a narrow, shallow source, detail with shorter electrode intervals is necessary in order to better locate, and evaluate, the source. The data of most usefulness is obtained when the maximum apparent IP effect is measured for n = 2 or n = 3. For instance, an anomaly originally located using X = 300' may be checked with X = 200' and then X = 100'. The data with X = 100' will be quite different from the original reconnaissance results with X = 300'.

The data shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6 are field results from a greenstone area in Quebec. The expected sources were narrow (less than 30' in width) zones of massive, high-grade, zinc-silver ore. An electrode interval of 200' was used for the reconnaissance survey in order to keep the rate of progress at an acceptable level. The anomalies located were low in magnitude.

The very weak, shallow anomaly shown in Figure 5 is typical of those located by the X = 200' reconnaissance survey. Several anomalies of this type were detailed using shorter electrode intervals. In most cases the detail measurements suggested broad zones of very weak mineralization. However, in the case of the source at 20N to 22N, the measurements with shorter electrode intervals confirmed the presence of a strong, narrow source. The X = 50' results are shown in Figure 6. Subsequent drilling has shown the source to be 12.5' of massive sulphide mineralization containing significant zinc and silver values.

The change in the anomaly that results when the electrode interval is reduced is not unusual. The X = 50' data more accurately locates the narrow source, and permits the geophysicist to make a better evaluation of its importance. The completion of this type of detail is very important, in order to get the maximum usefulness from a reconnaissance IP survey.

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Theoretical Induced Polarization and Resistivity Studies

Scale Model Cases

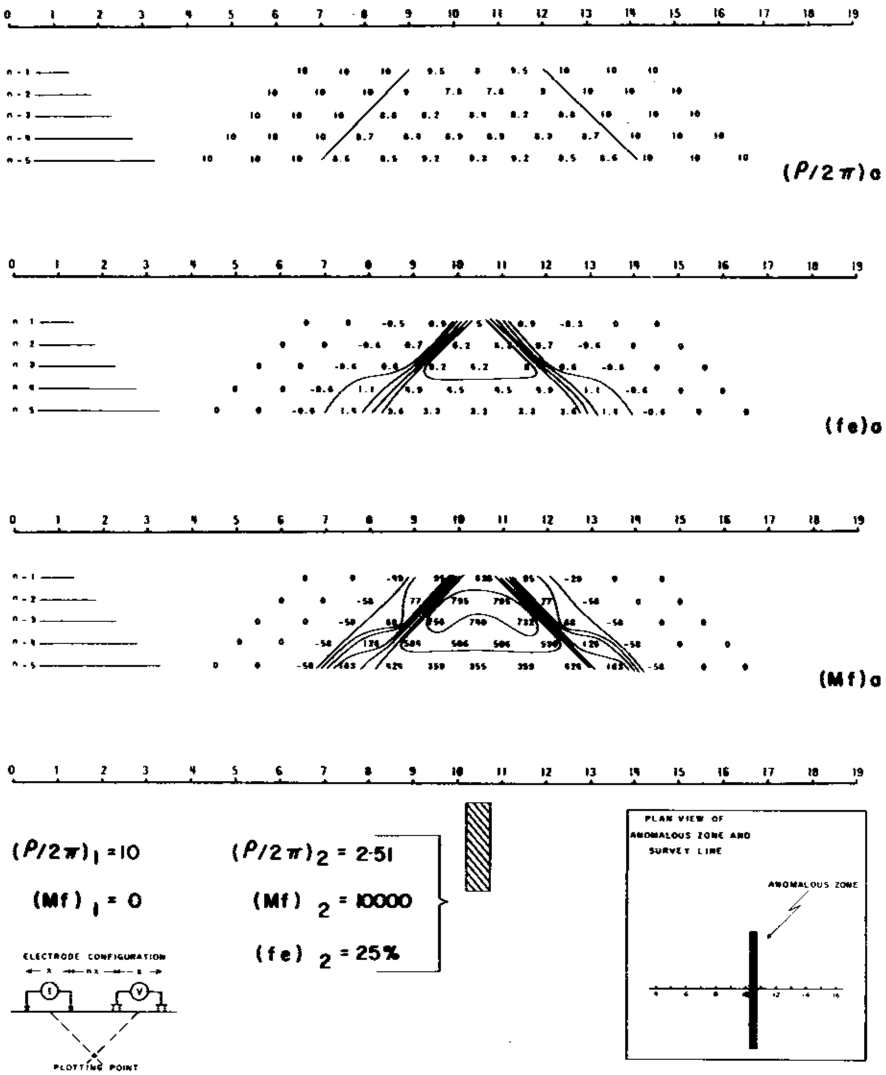


FIG 1

CASE II-0·5-BU-10-a

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Theoretical Induced Polarization and Resistivity Studies

Scale Model Cases

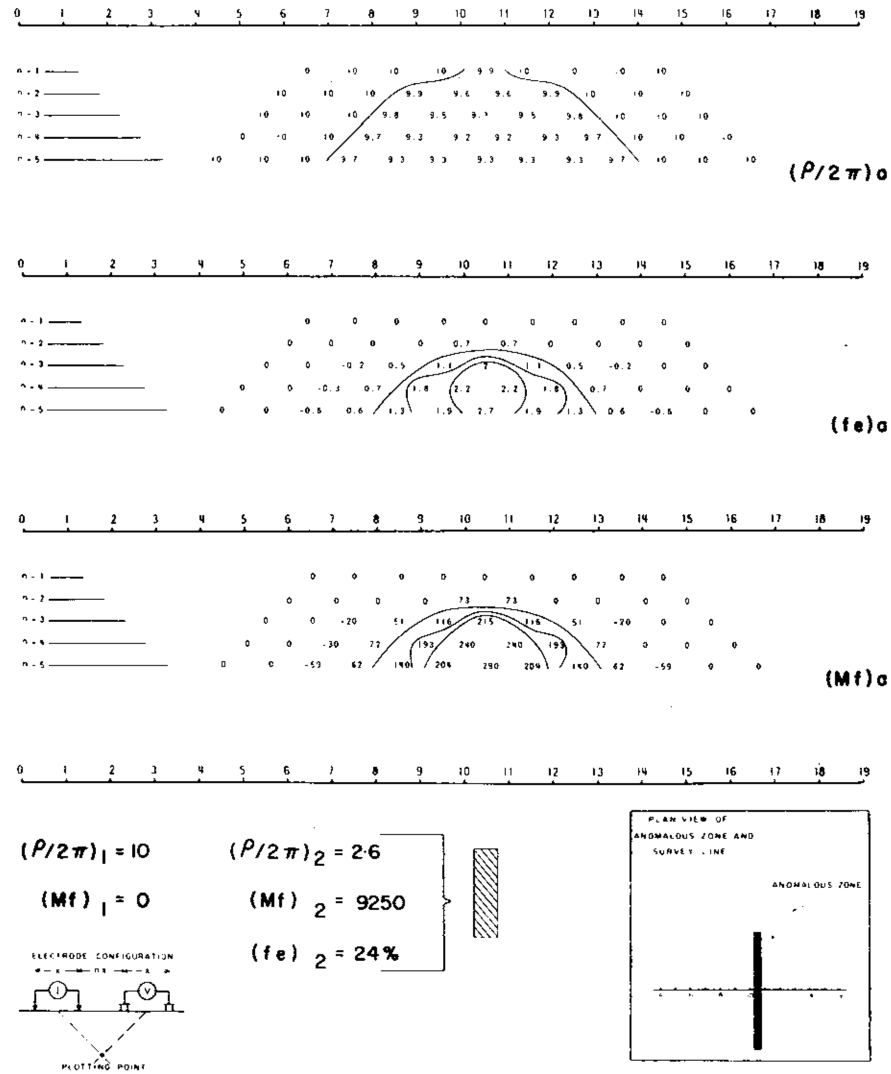


FIG 2

CASE II-1·5-BU-10-a

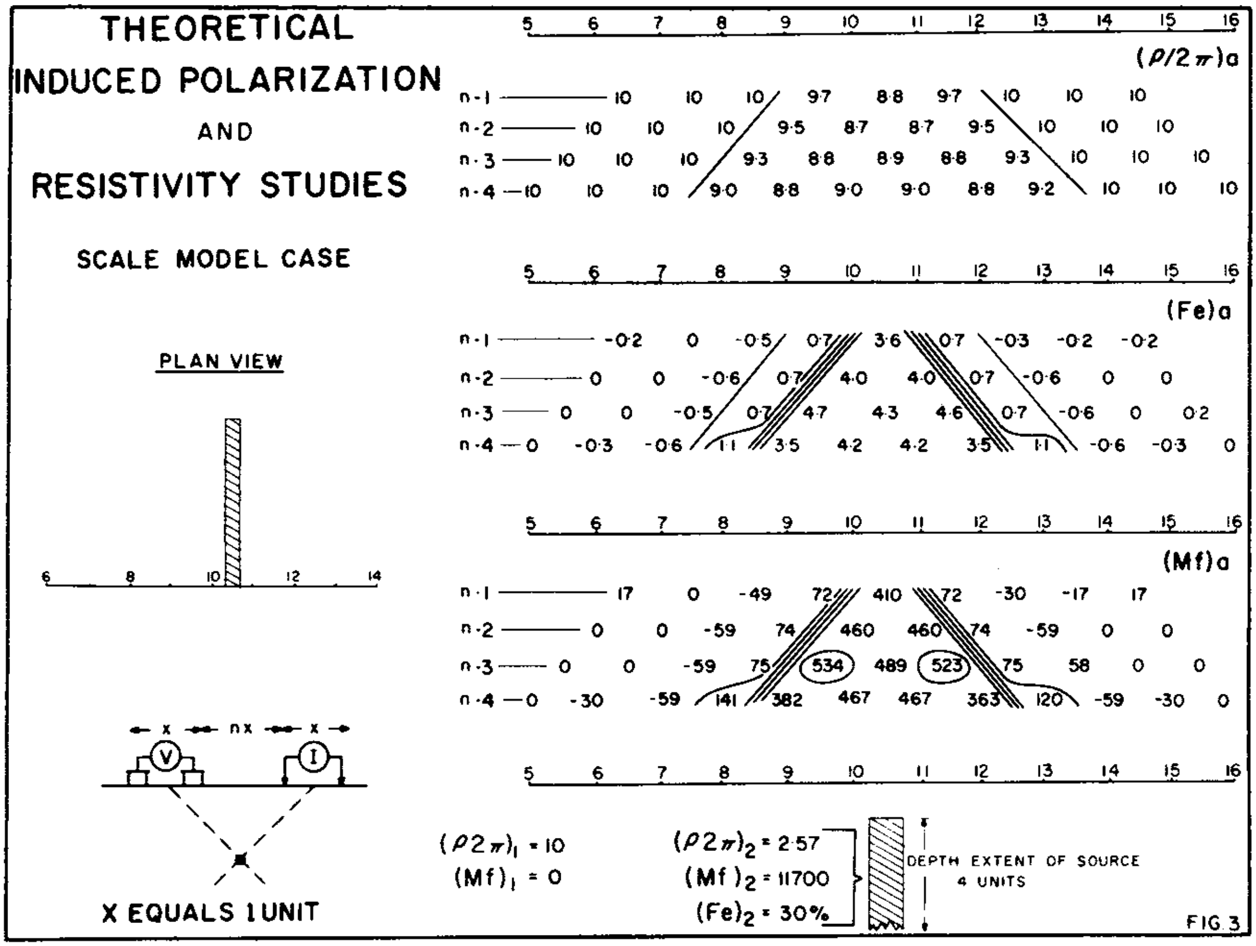

THEORETICAL
INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND
RESISTIVITY STUDIES
SCALE MODEL CASE
PLAN VIEW
6 8 10 12 14
X EQUALS 1 UNIT
x nx x
V I
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
(ρ/2π)a
n-1 10 10 10 9.7 8.8 9.7 10 10 10
n-2 10 10 10 9.5 8.7 8.7 9.5 10 10 10
n-3 10 10 10 9.3 8.8 8.9 8.8 9.3 10 10 10
n-4 10 10 10 9.0 8.8 9.0 9.0 8.8 9.2 10 10 10
(Fe)a
n-1 -0.2 0 -0.5 0.7 3.6 0.7 -0.3 -0.2 -0.2
n-2 0 0 -0.6 0.7 4.0 4.0 0.7 -0.6 0 0
n-3 0 0 -0.5 0.7 4.7 4.3 4.6 0.7 -0.6 0 0.2
n-4 0 -0.3 -0.6 1.1 3.5 4.2 4.2 3.5 1.1 -0.6 -0.3 0
(Mf)a
n-1 17 0 -49 72 410 72 -30 -17 17
n-2 0 0 -59 74 460 460 74 -59 0 0
n-3 0 0 -59 75 534 489 523 75 58 0 0
n-4 0 -30 -59 141 382 467 467 363 120 -59 -30 0
(ρ2π)1 = 10
(Mf)1 = 0
(ρ2π)2 = 2.57
(Mf)2 = 11700
(Fe)2 = 30%
DEPTH EXTENT OF SOURCE 4 UNITS

FIG. 3

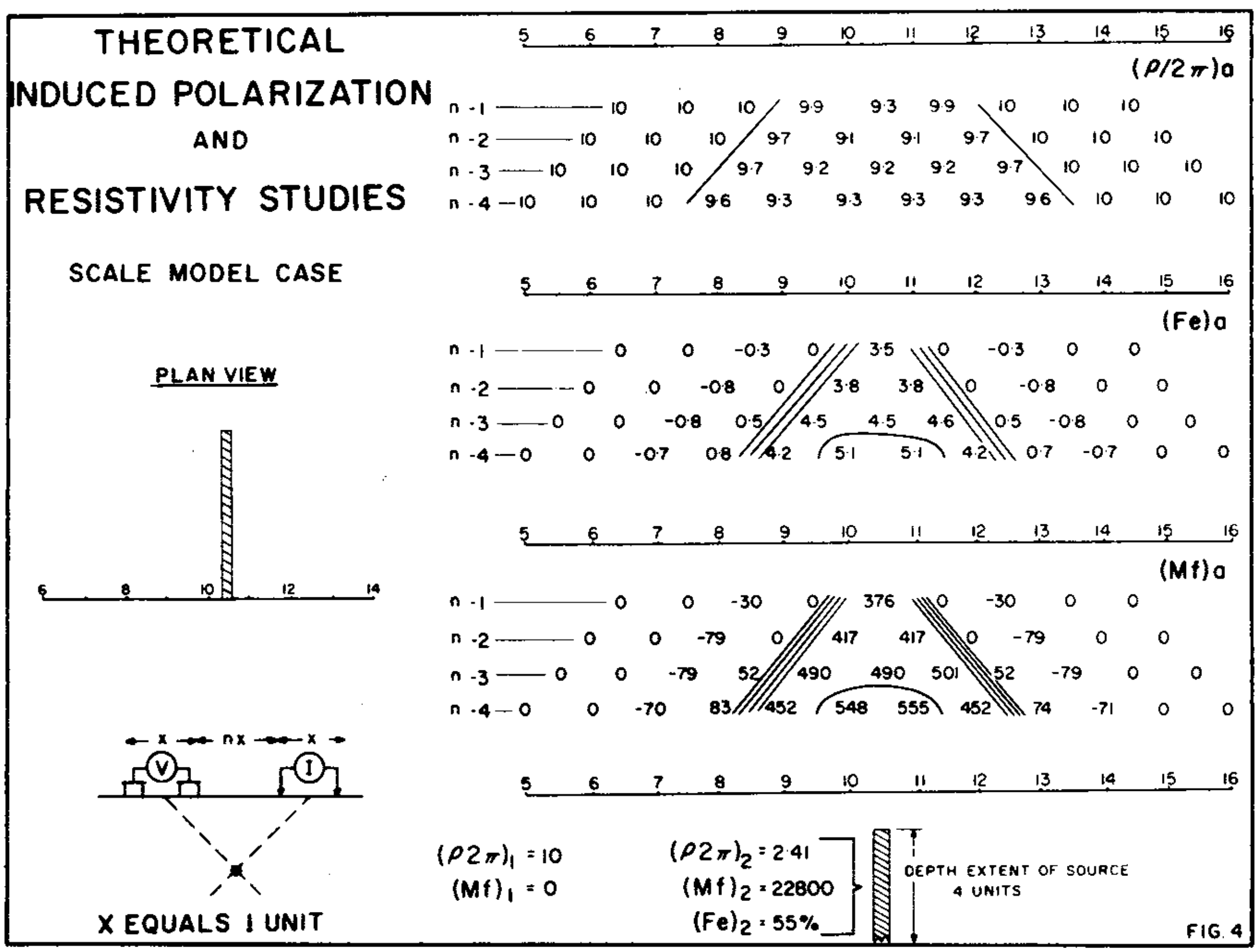

THEORETICAL
INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND
RESISTIVITY STUDIES
SCALE MODEL CASE
PLAN VIEW
6 8 10 12 14
X EQUALS 1 UNIT
x nx x
V I
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
(ρ/2π)a
n-1 10 10 10 9.9 9.3 9.9 10 10 10
n-2 10 10 10 9.7 9.1 9.1 9.7 10 10 10
n-3 10 10 10 9.7 9.2 9.2 9.2 9.7 10 10 10
n-4 10 10 10 9.6 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.6 10 10 10
(Fe)a
n-1 0 0 -0.3 0 3.5 0 -0.3 0 0
n-2 0 0 -0.8 0 3.8 3.8 0 -0.8 0 0
n-3 0 0 -0.8 0.5 4.5 4.5 4.6 0.5 -0.8 0 0
n-4 0 0 -0.7 0.8 4.2 5.1 5.1 4.2 0.7 -0.7 0 0
(Mf)a
n-1 0 0 -30 0 376 0 -30 0 0
n-2 0 0 -79 0 417 417 0 -79 0 0
n-3 0 0 -79 52 490 490 501 52 -79 0 0
n-4 0 0 -70 83 452 548 555 452 74 -71 0 0
(ρ2π)1 = 10
(Mf)1 = 0
(ρ2π)2 = 2.41
(Mf)2 = 22800
(Fe)2 = 55%
DEPTH EXTENT OF SOURCE 4 UNITS

FIG. 4

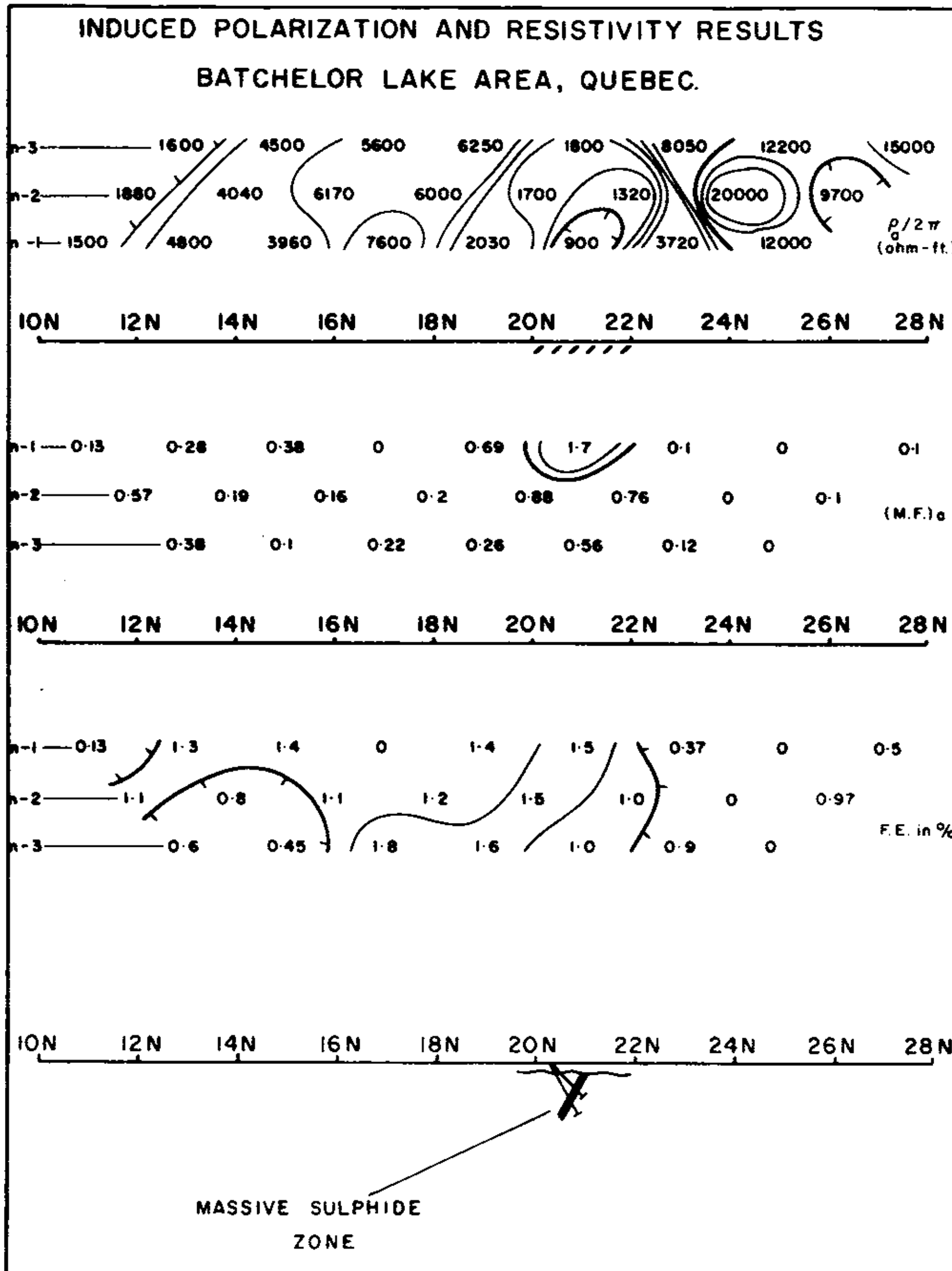

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY RESULTS
BATCHELOR LAKE AREA, QUEBEC.
ρa/2π (ohm-ft.)
10N 12N 14N 16N 18N 20N 22N 24N 26N 28N
(M.F.)a
F.E. in %
MASSIVE SULPHIDE ZONE

FIG. 5

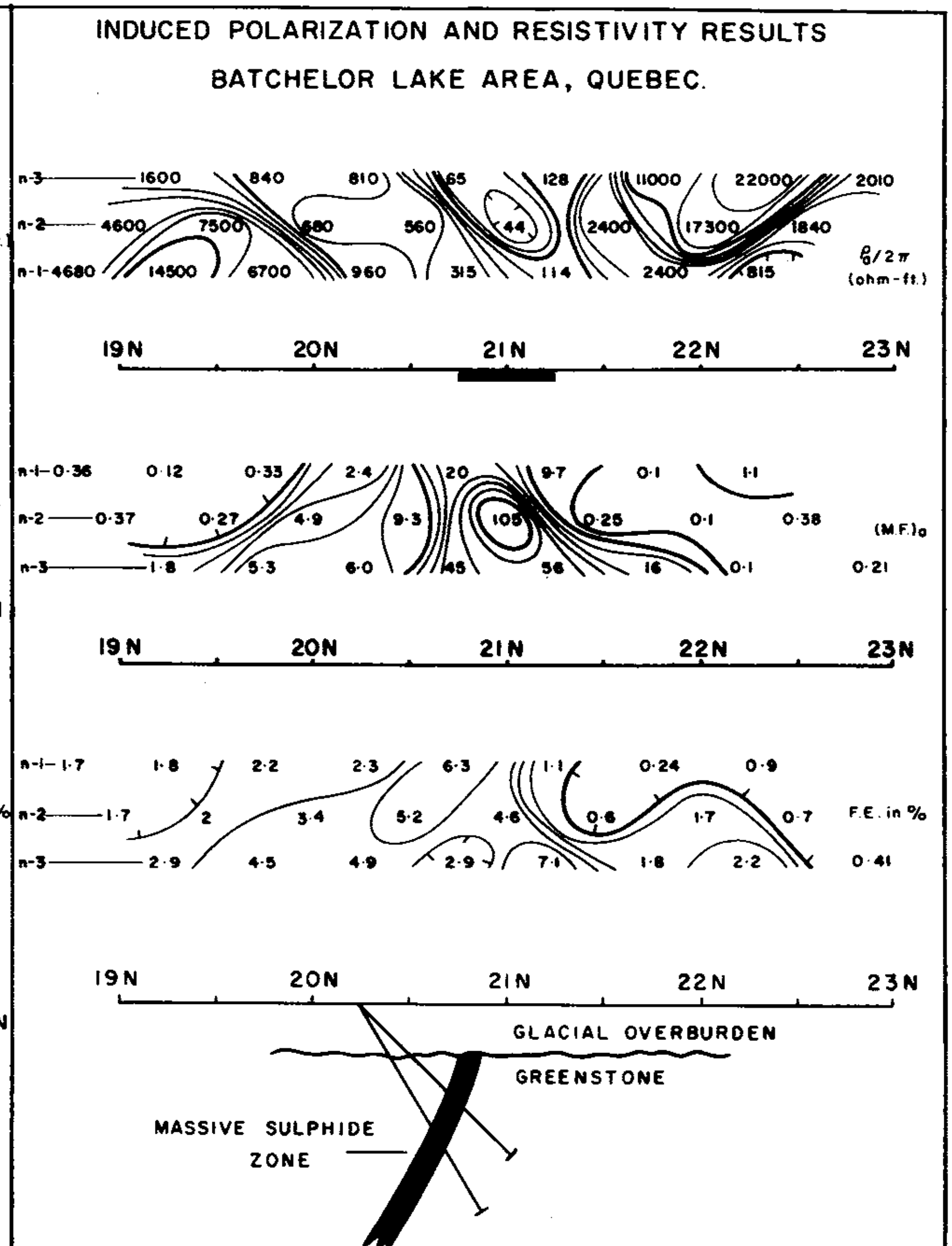

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY RESULTS
BATCHELOR LAKE AREA, QUEBEC.
ρa/2π (ohm-ft.)
19N 20N 21N 22N 23N
(M.F.)a
F.E. in %
GLACIAL OVERBURDEN
GREENSTONE
MASSIVE SULPHIDE ZONE

FIG. 6

APPENDIX A

EXPECTED IP ANOMALIES FROM "PORPHYRY COPPER" TYPE ZONES OF DISSEMINATED SULPHIDE MINERALIZATION

Our experience in other areas has shown that the induced polarization method can be successfully used to locate, and outline, zones of disseminated sulphide mineralization of the "porphyry copper" type. In most cases the interpretation of the IP results is simple and straightforward. The results shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 are typical.

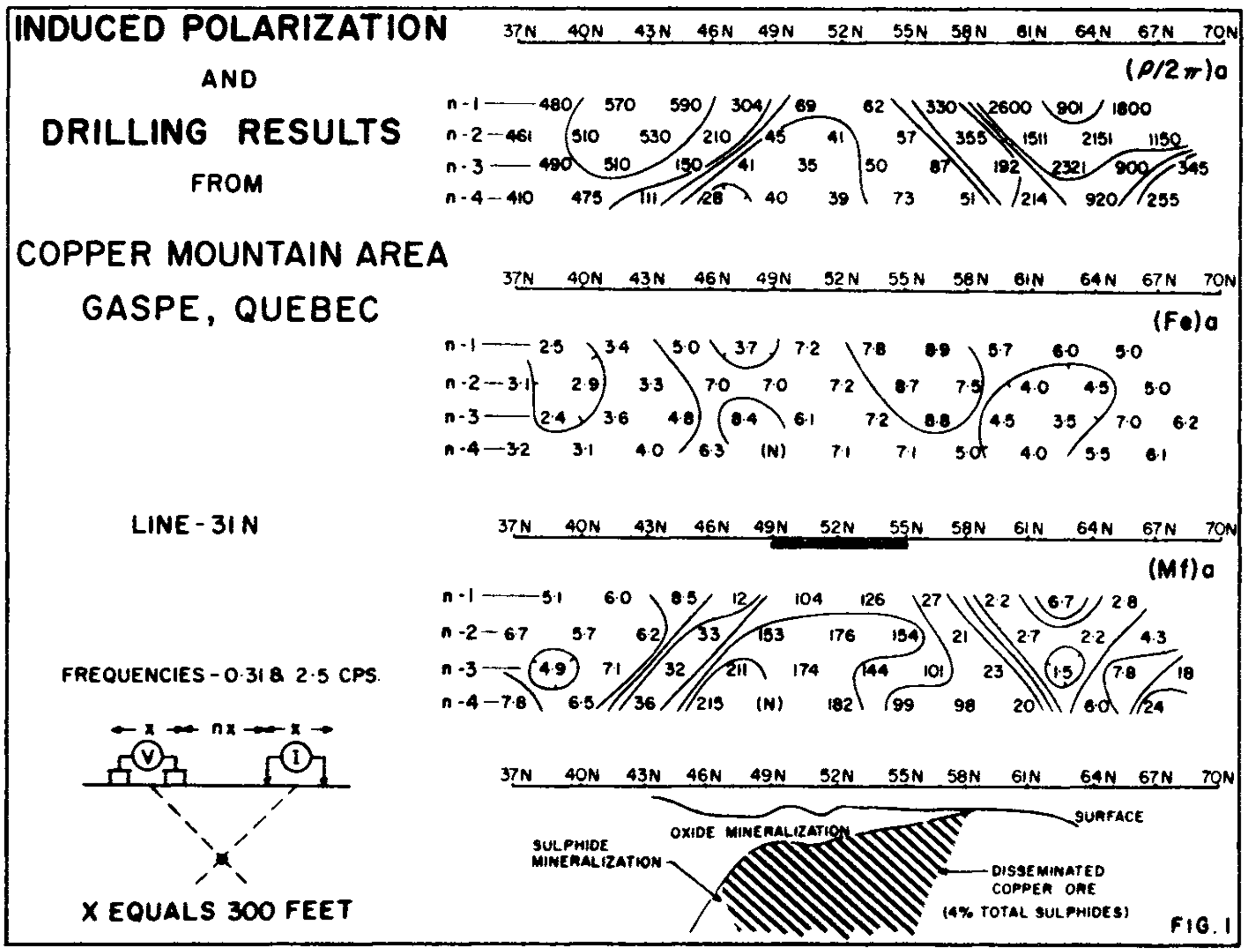


FIG. 1

The source of the moderate magnitude IP anomaly shown in Figure 1 contains approximately 4% metallic mineralization. The zone is of limited lateral extent and enough copper is present to make the mineralization "ore grade". The presence of the surface oxidation can be seen in the fact that the apparent IP effects increase for n = 2.

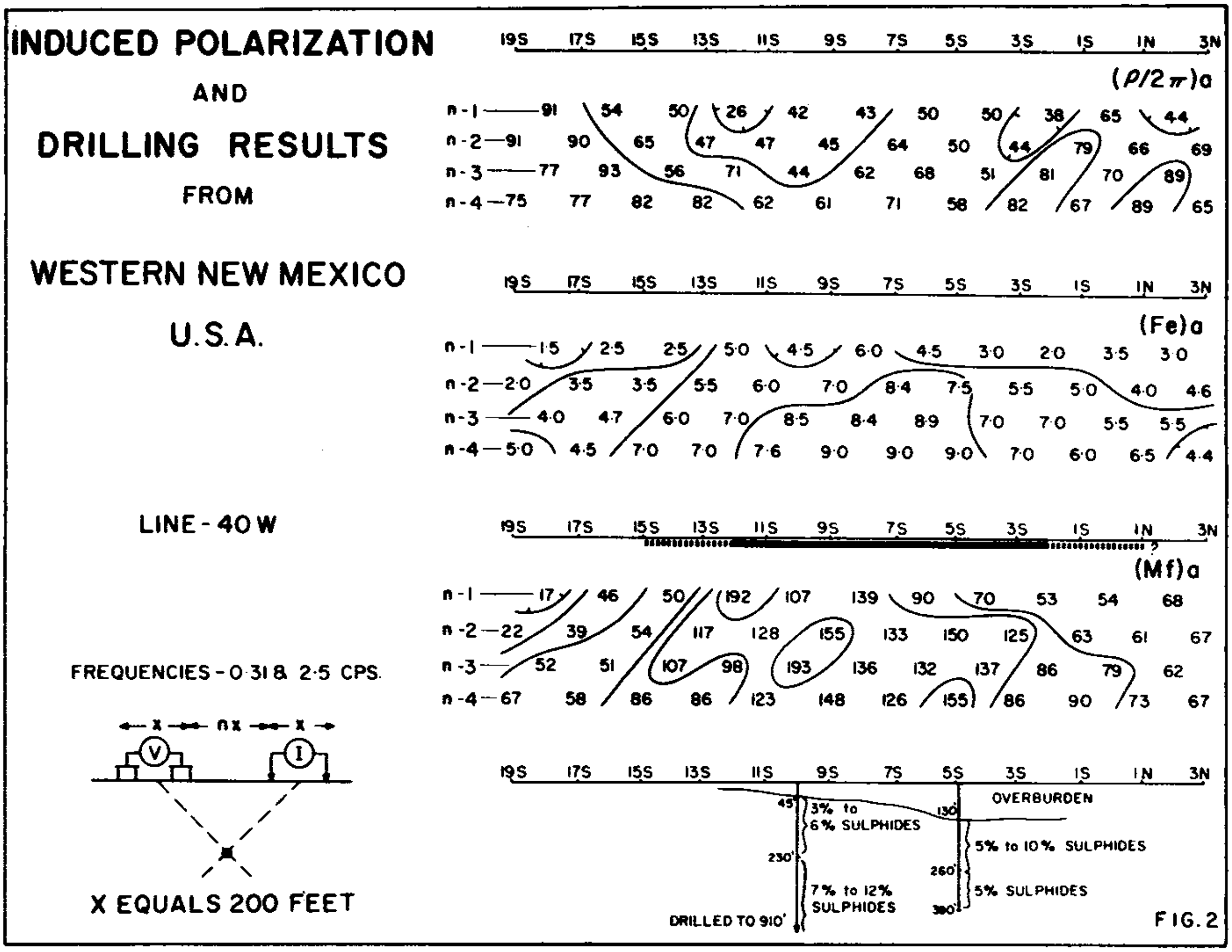
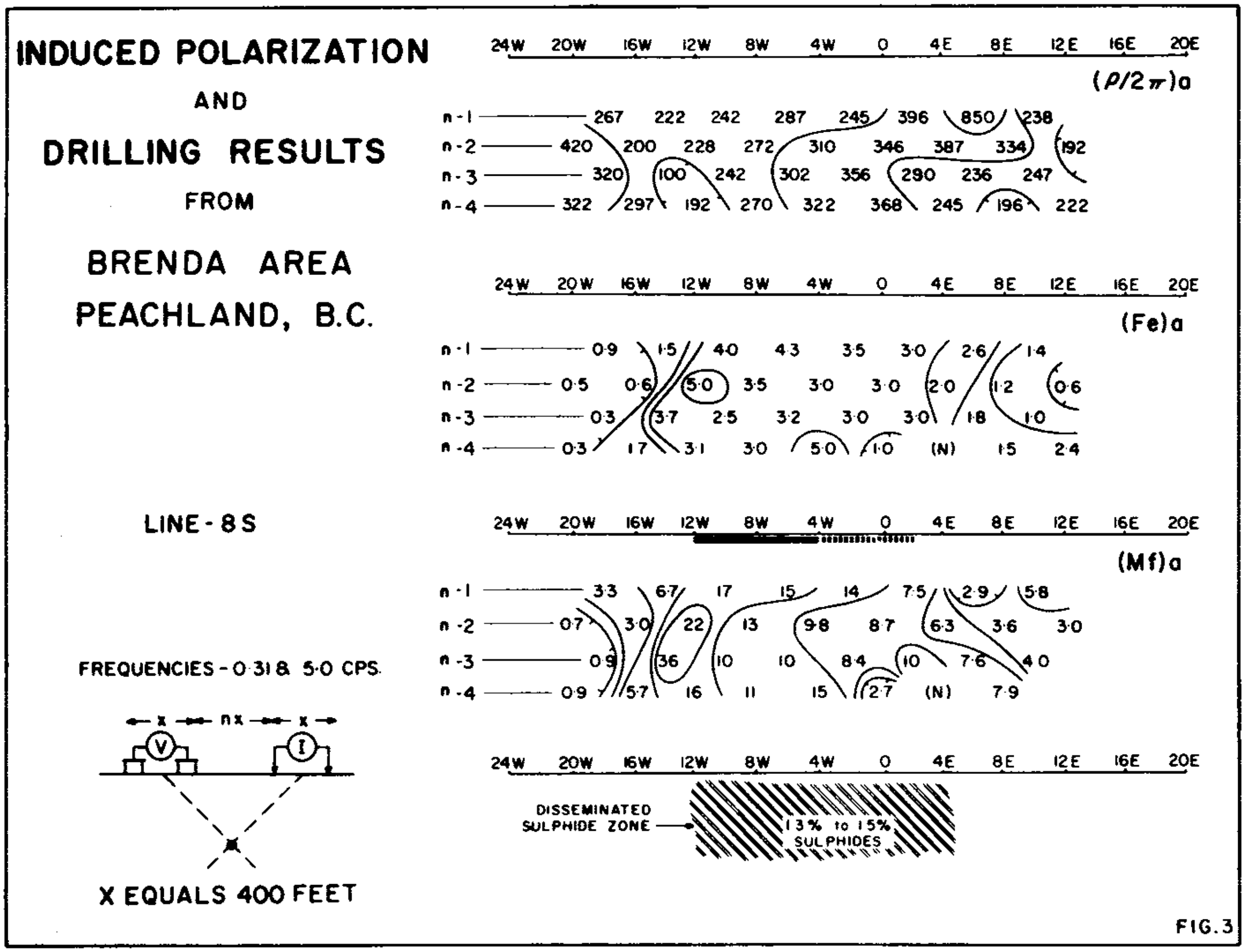


FIG. 2

The IP anomaly shown in Figure 2 has about the same magnitude as that described above. It should be noted that appreciably greater concentrations of metallic mineralization are present; further, there is little or no copper present. These results illustrate the fact that IP results can not be used to determine the exact amount of metallic mineralization present or to determine the economic importance of a mineralized zone. In some geologic situations zoning is present; the zones of mineralization of greatest economic value may contain less total metallic mineralization than other zones in the same general area.

In the proper geologic environment, the method will detect even very low concentrations of metallic mineralization. The IP results shown in Figure 3 located the ore zone at the Brenda Property near Peachland, B. C. The zone contains 1.0 to 1.5 per cent metallic mineralization; however, the mineralization is "ore grade" because only molybdenite and chalcopyrite are present.



2814

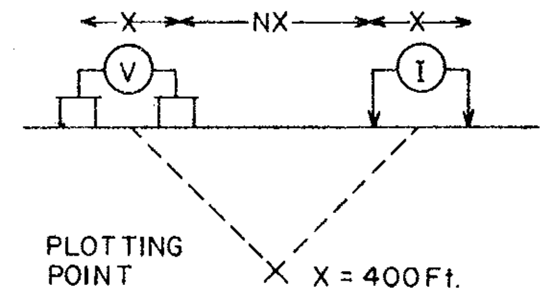
DWG. NO. - I.P. - 5545 - I

GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

LOREX GROUP, NORTHLODE PROPERTY
HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D., B. C.

LINE NO. - 60N, 56N, 52N

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31 - 5.0 Hz.

DATE SURVEYED: JUNE 1970

NOTE: I.P. RESULTS SHOWN:

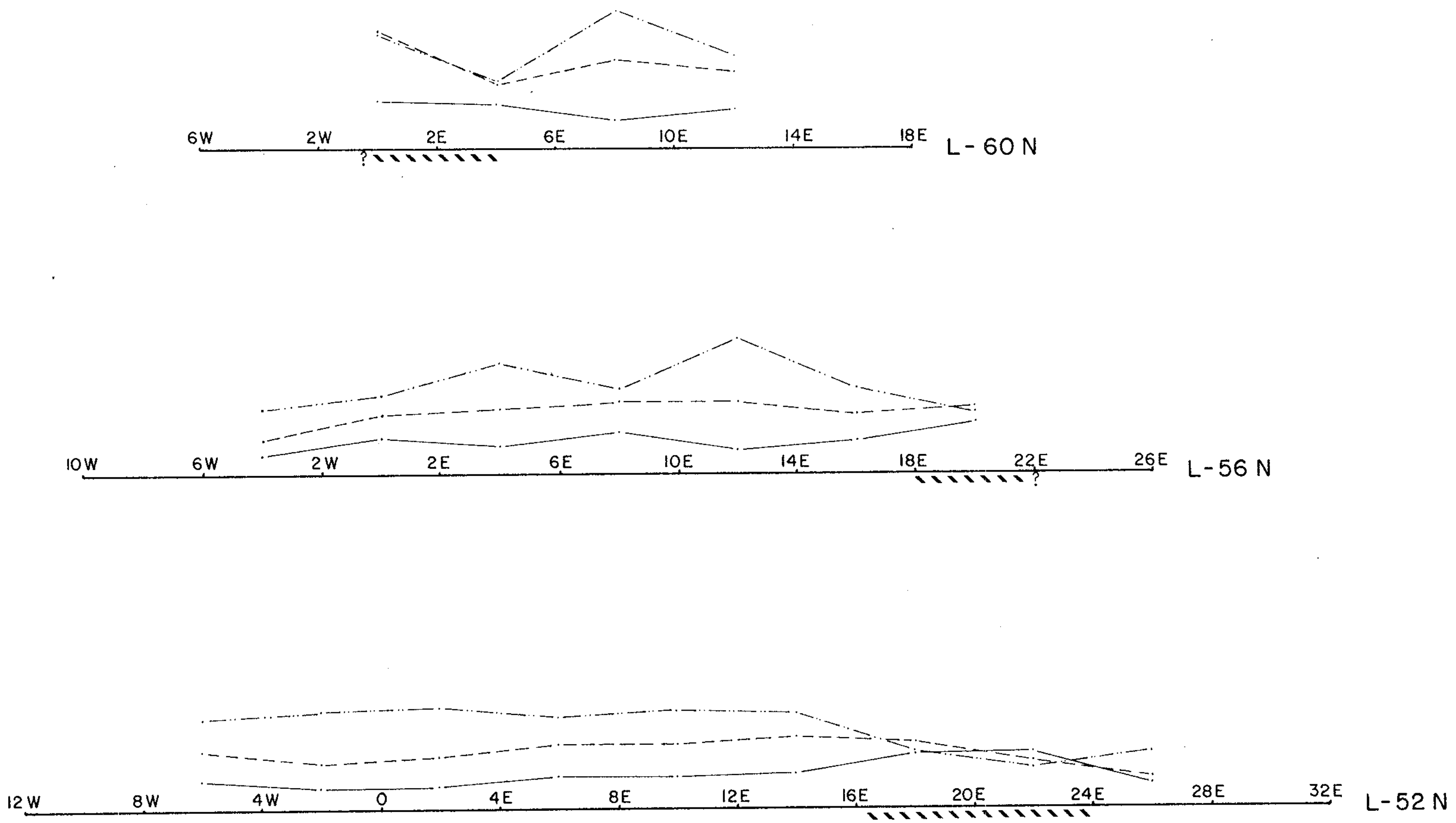
M.F.
%F.E.
$\rho_a/2\pi$

APPROVED:

DATE:

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PHILIP G. HALLOF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Expiry Date: February 25, 1971

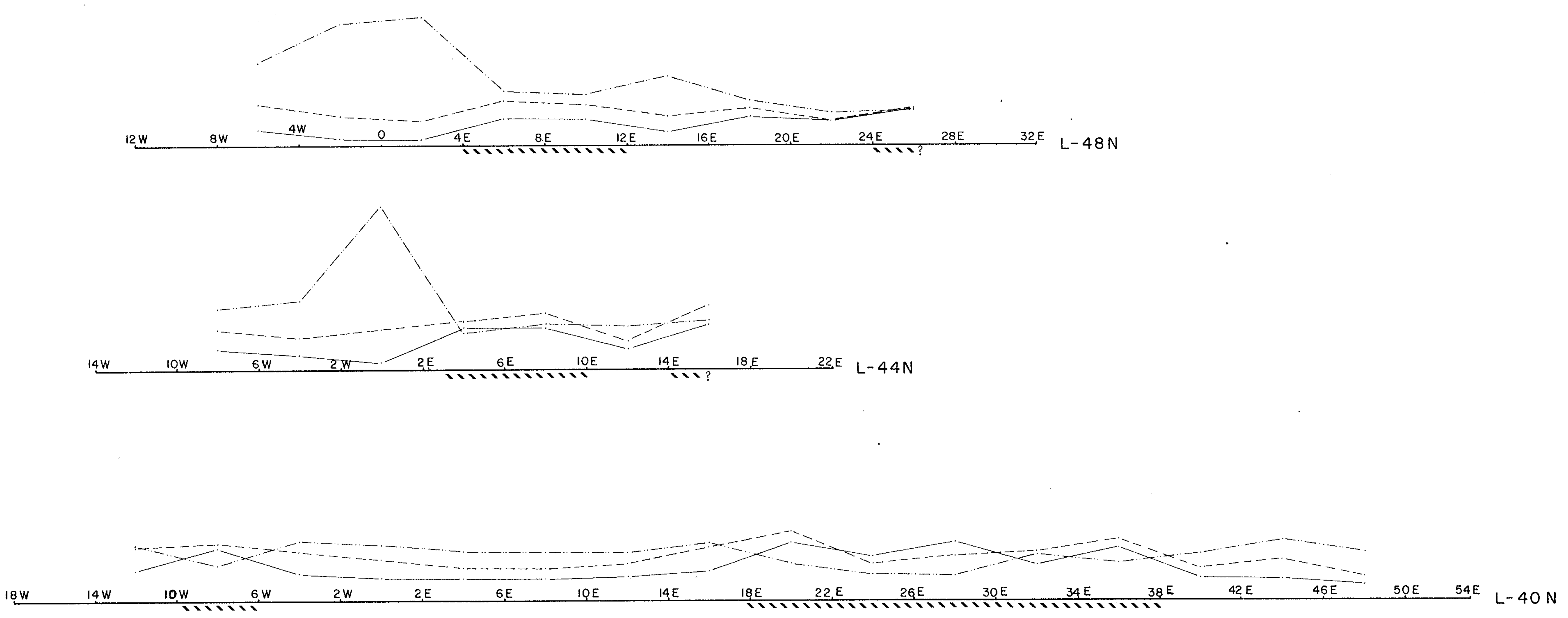


PROFILE SCALE

M.F. ONE INCH = 10
F.E. ONE INCH = 2%
$\rho_a/2\pi$, ONE INCH = 500 OHM-FT.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY



PROFILE SCALE

M.F. ONE INCH = 10

F.E. ONE INCH = 2%

$\rho_a/2\pi$, ONE INCH = 500 OHM-FT.

DWG. NO. - I.P. - 5545 - 2

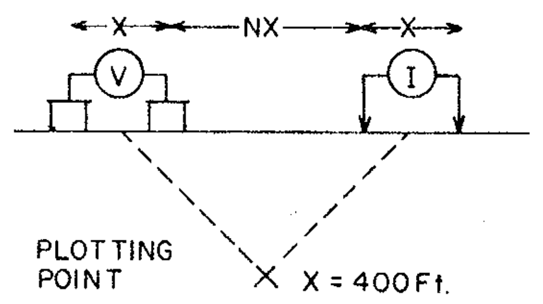
GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

LOREX GROUP, NORTHLODE PROPERTY

HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. - 48N, 44N, 40N

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31 - 5.0 Hz.

DATE SURVEYED: JULY 1970

NOTE: I.P. RESULTS SHOWN:

M.F.

% F.E.

$\rho_a/2\pi$

APPROVED:

DATE:

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PHILIP G. HALLOF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Expiry Date February 25 1971

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

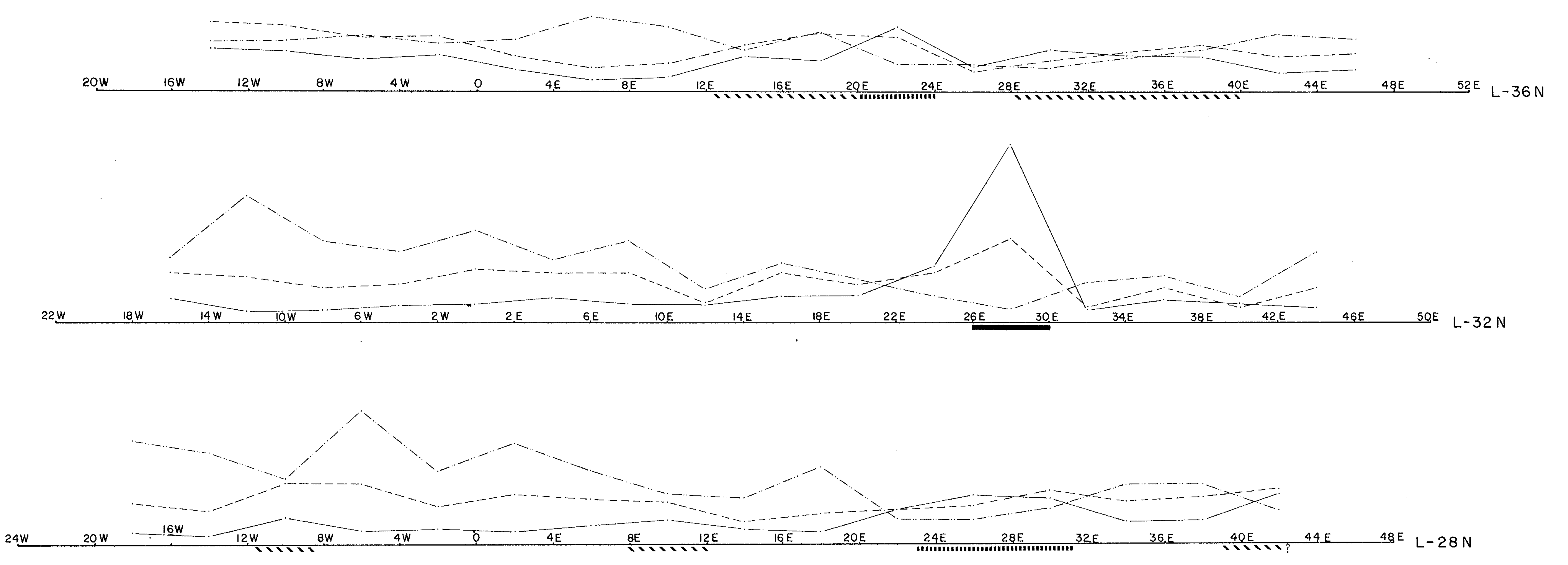
INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

DWG. NO. - I.P. - 5545 - 3

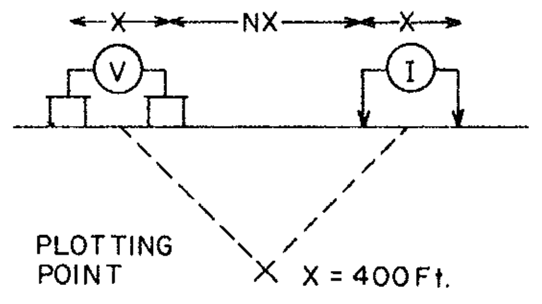
GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

LOREX GROUP, NORTHLODE PROPERTY
HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. - 36N, 32N, 28N



ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31 - 5.0 Hz.

DATE SURVEYED: JULY 1970

NOTE: I.P. RESULTS SHOWN:
- M.F. (solid line)
- %F.E. (dashed line)
- $\rho_a/2\pi$ (dash-dot line)

APPROVED: [signature]

DATE: Oct. 1/70

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, PHILIP G. HALLOF

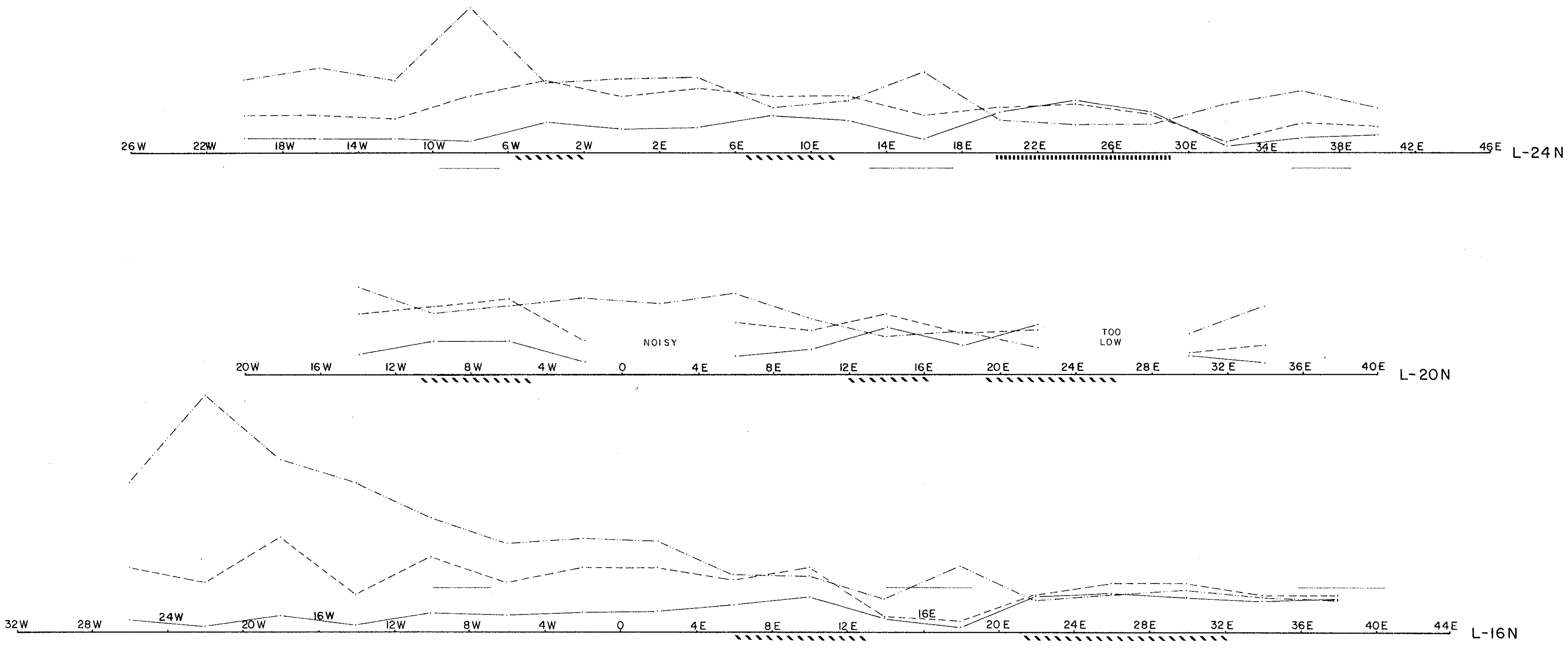
Expiry Date, February 25, 1971

PROFILE SCALE

M.F. ONE INCH = 10
F.E. ONE INCH = 2%
$\rho_a/2\pi$, ONE INCH = 500 OHM-FT.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY



PROFILE SCALE

M.F. ONE INCH = 10

F.E. ONE INCH = 2%

$\rho_a/2\pi$, ONE INCH = 500 OHM-FT.

DWG. NO. - I.P. - 5545 - 4

GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

LOREX GROUP, NORTHLODE PROPERTY

HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. - 24N, 20N, 16N

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

X — NX — X

PLOTTING POINT

X = 400 Ft.

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31 - 5.0 Hz.

DATE SURVEYED: JULY 1970

NOTE: I.P. RESULTS SHOWN:

M.F.

% F.E.

$\rho_a/2\pi$

APPROVED

DATE

PHILIP G. HALLOF

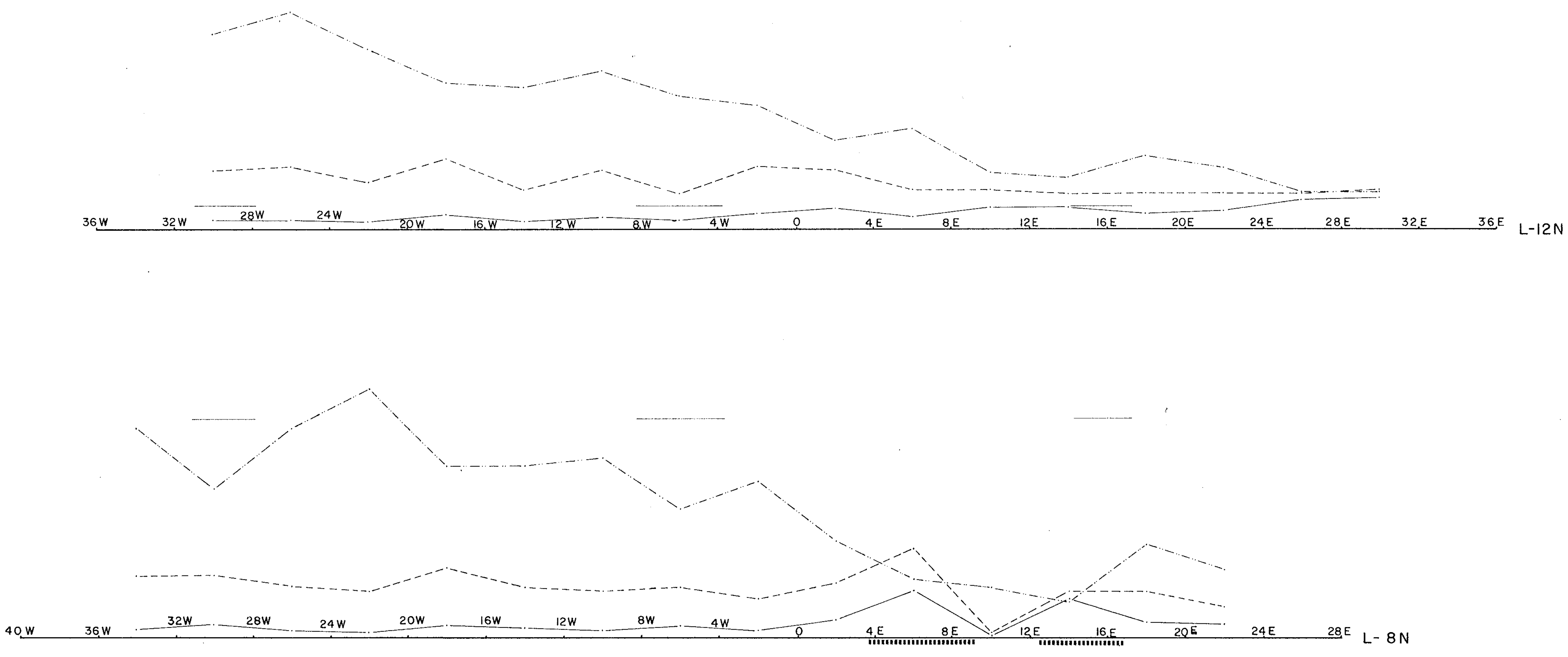
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Expiry Date: February 25, 1971

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY



PROFILE SCALE

M.F. ONE INCH = 10

F.E. ONE INCH = 2%

$\rho_a/2\pi$, ONE INCH = 500 OHM-FT.

DWG. NO. - I.P. - 5545 - 5

GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

LOREX GROUP, NORTHLODE PROPERTY

HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. - 12N, 8N

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

X — NX — X

PLOTTING POINT X = 400 Ft.

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31 - 5.0 Hz.

DATE SURVEYED: JULY 1970

NOTE: I.P. RESULTS SHOWN:

M.F.

% F.E.

$\rho_a/2\pi$

APPROVED:

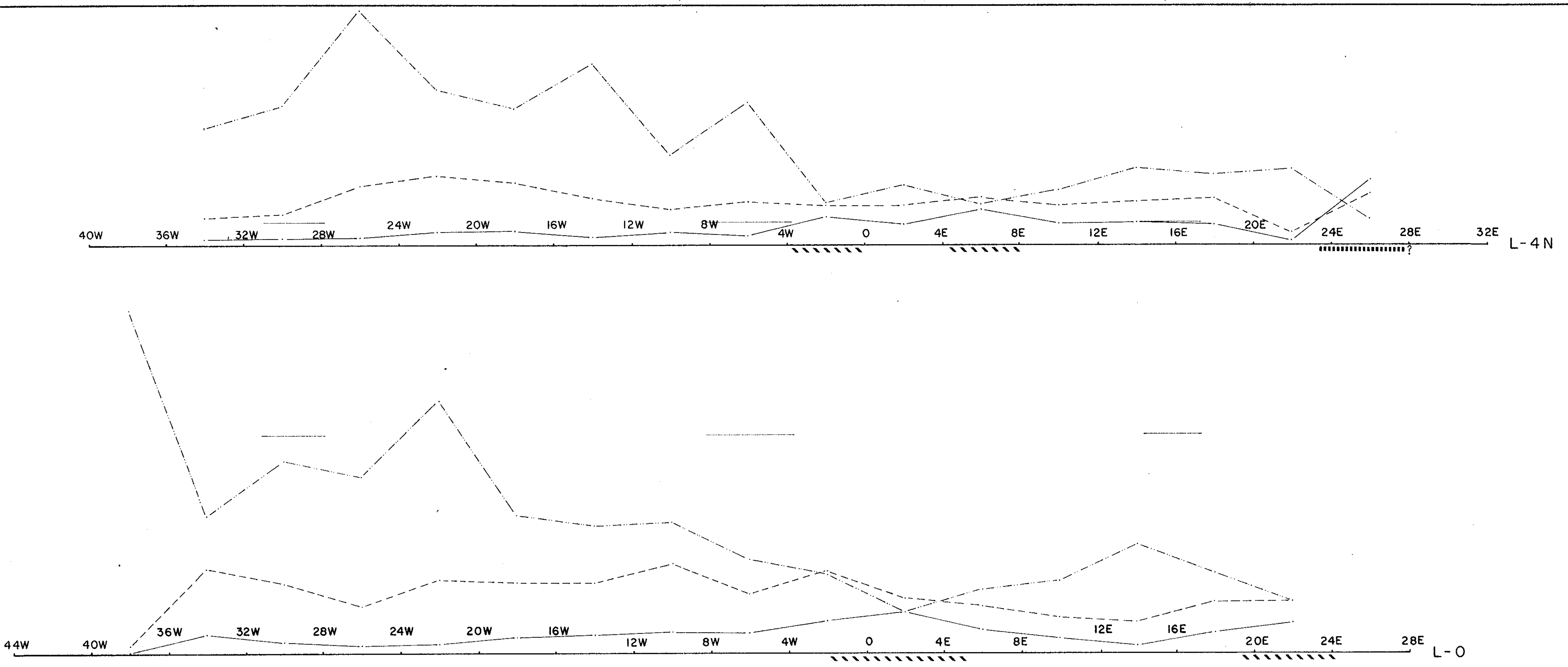
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PHILIP G. HALLOF — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DATE: Oct. 6/70

Expiry Date, February 25, 1971

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY



PROFILE SCALE

M.F. ONE INCH = 10

F.E. ONE INCH = 2%

$\rho_a/2\pi$, ONE INCH = 500 OHM-FT.

DWG. NO. - I.P. - 5545-6

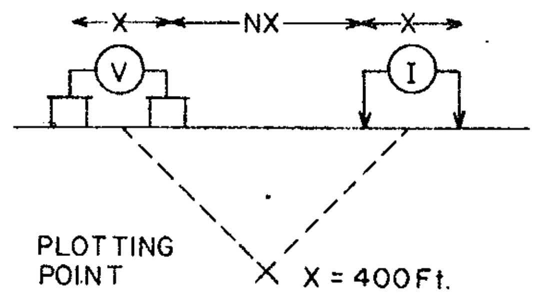
GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

LOREX GROUP, NORTHLODE PROPERTY

HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. - 4N, 0

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



PLOTTING POINT

X = 400 Ft.

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31 - 5.0 Hz.

DATE SURVEYED: JULY 1970

NOTE: I.P. RESULTS SHOWN:

M.F.

%F.E.

$\rho_a/2\pi$

APPROVED:

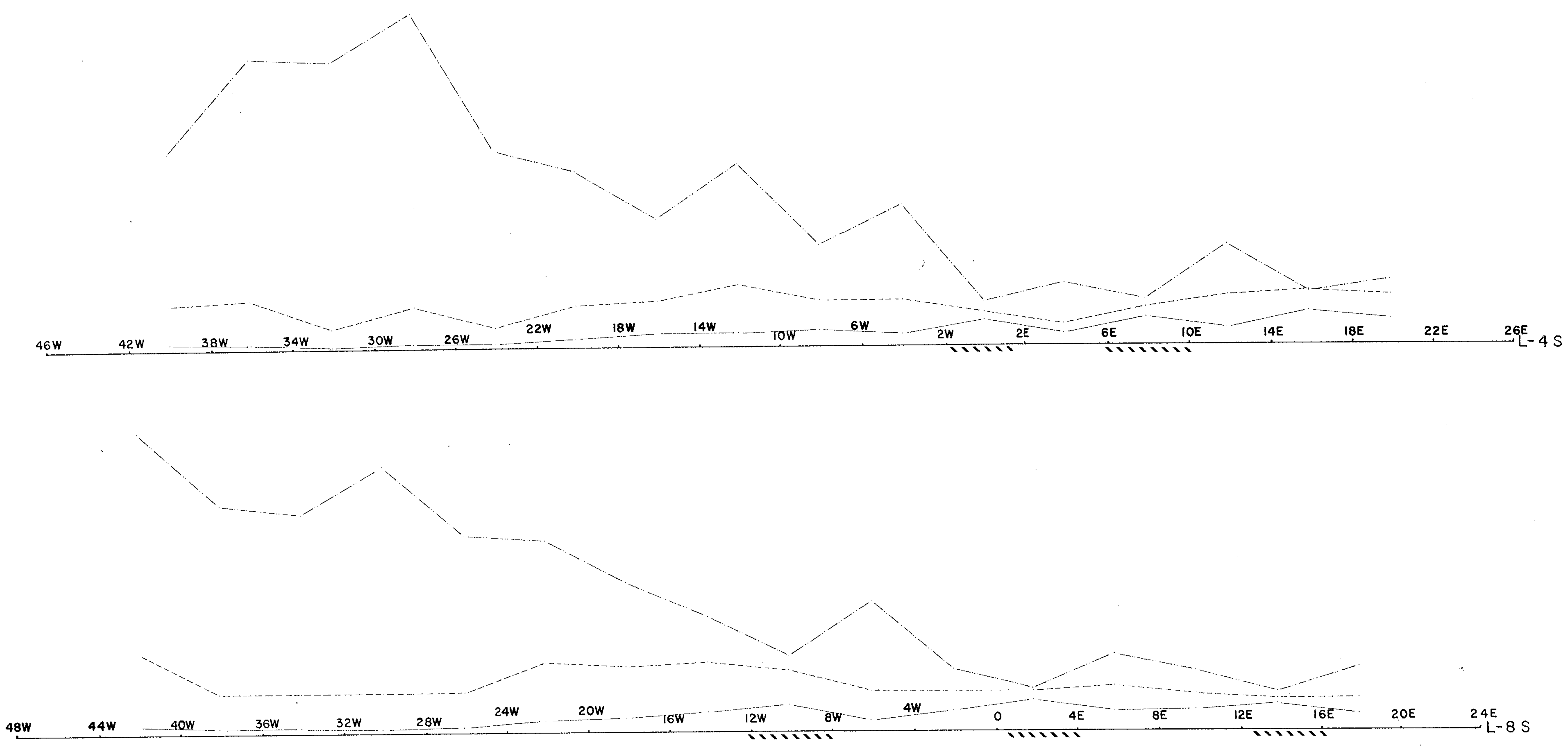
DATE:

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — PHILIP G. HALLOF

Expiry Date February 25, 1971

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY



PROFILE SCALE

M.F. ONE INCH = 10

F. E. ONE INCH = 2%

$\rho_a/2\pi$, ONE INCH = 500 OHM-FT.

DWG. NO.- I. P.- 5545-7

GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

LOREX GROUP, NORTHLODE PROPERTY

HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA, KAMLOOPS M. D., B. C.

LINE NO.- 4S, 8S

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

X — NX — X

PLOTTING POINT X = 400 Ft.

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31 - 5.0 Hz.

DATE SURVEYED: JUNE 1970

NOTE: I.P. RESULTS SHOWN:

M.F.

% F.E.

$\rho_a/2\pi$

APPROVED

DATE Oct. 1/70

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILIP G. HALLOF

Expiry Date: February 25, 1971

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

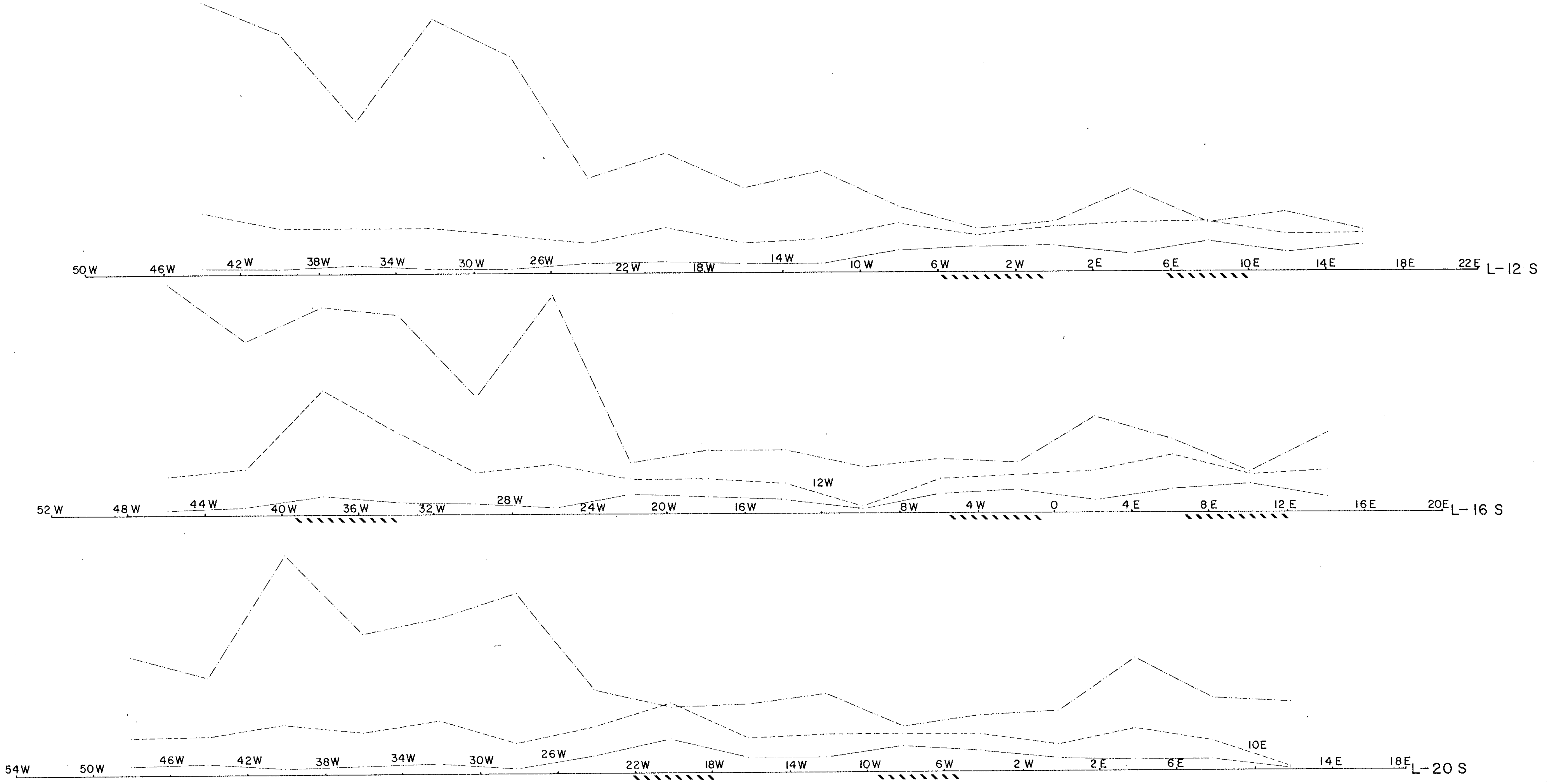
INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

DWG. NO. - I.P. - 5545 - 8

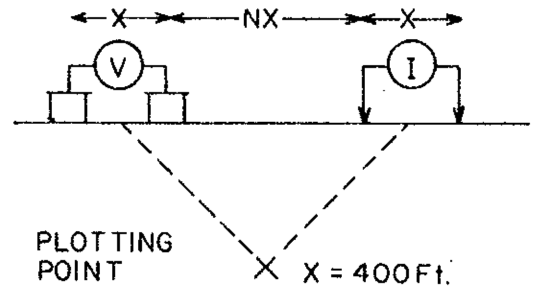
GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

LOREX GROUP, NORTHLODE PROPERTY
HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. - 12S, 16S, 20S



ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31 - 5.0 Hz.

DATE SURVEYED: JUNE 1970

NOTE: I.P. RESULTS SHOWN:

M.F.
%F.E.
$\rho_a/2\pi$

APPROVED:

DATE: Oct 1/70

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Expiry Date: February 25, 1971

PROFILE SCALE

M.F. ONE INCH = 10
F.E. ONE INCH = 2%
$\rho_a/2\pi$, ONE INCH = 500 OHM-FT.

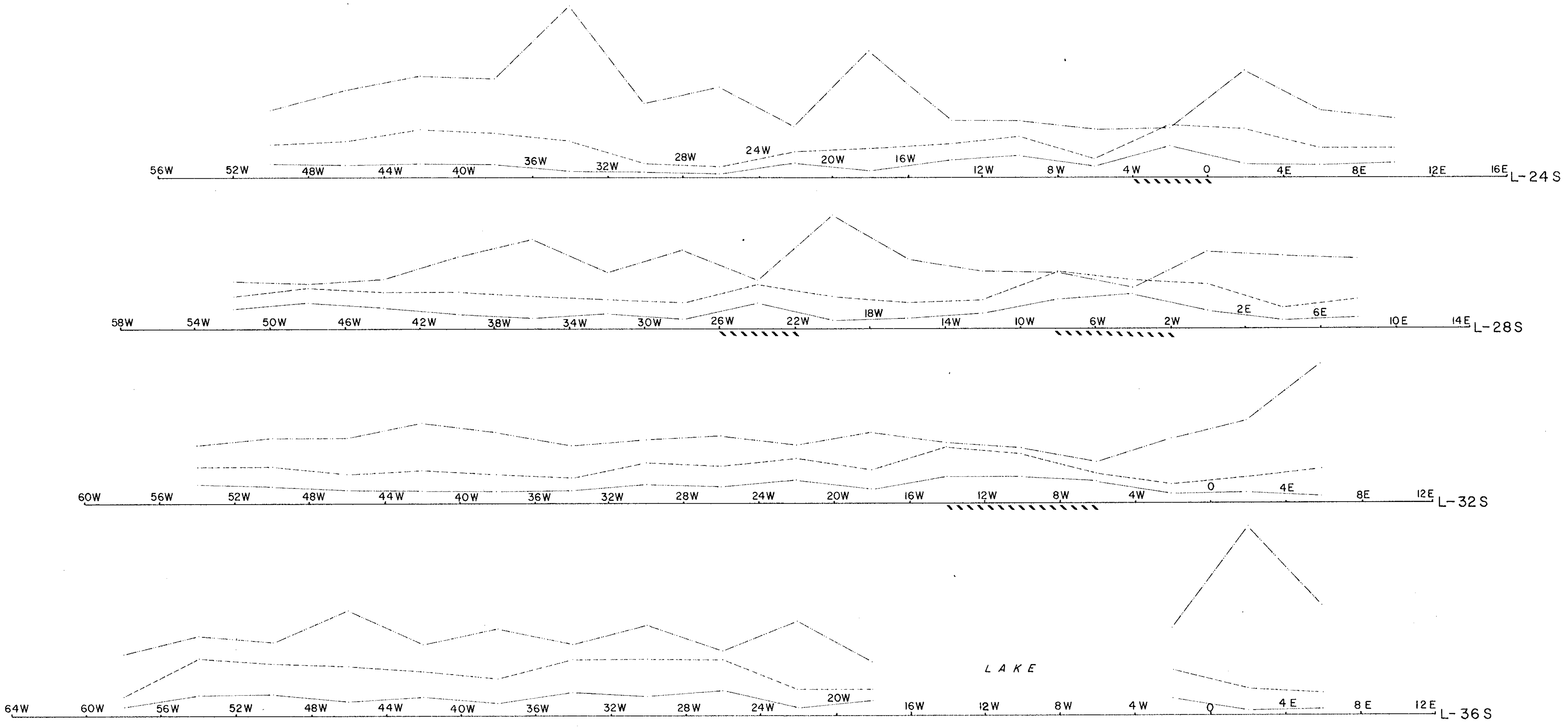
McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

DWG. NO.- I.P.- 5545-9

GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

LOREX GROUP, NORTHLODE PROPERTY
HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

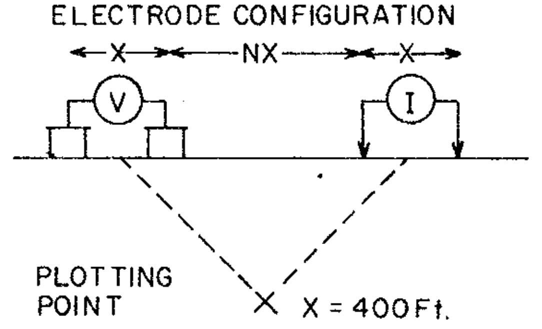


PROFILE SCALE

M.F. ONE INCH = 10
F.E. ONE INCH = 2%
$\rho_0/2\pi$, ONE INCH = 500 OHM-FT.

LINE NO.- 24S, 28S, 32S, 36S

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31 - 5.0 Hz.

DATE SURVEYED: JUNE 1970

NOTE: I.P. RESULTS SHOWN:

M.F.
%F.E.
$\rho_0/2\pi$

APPROVED

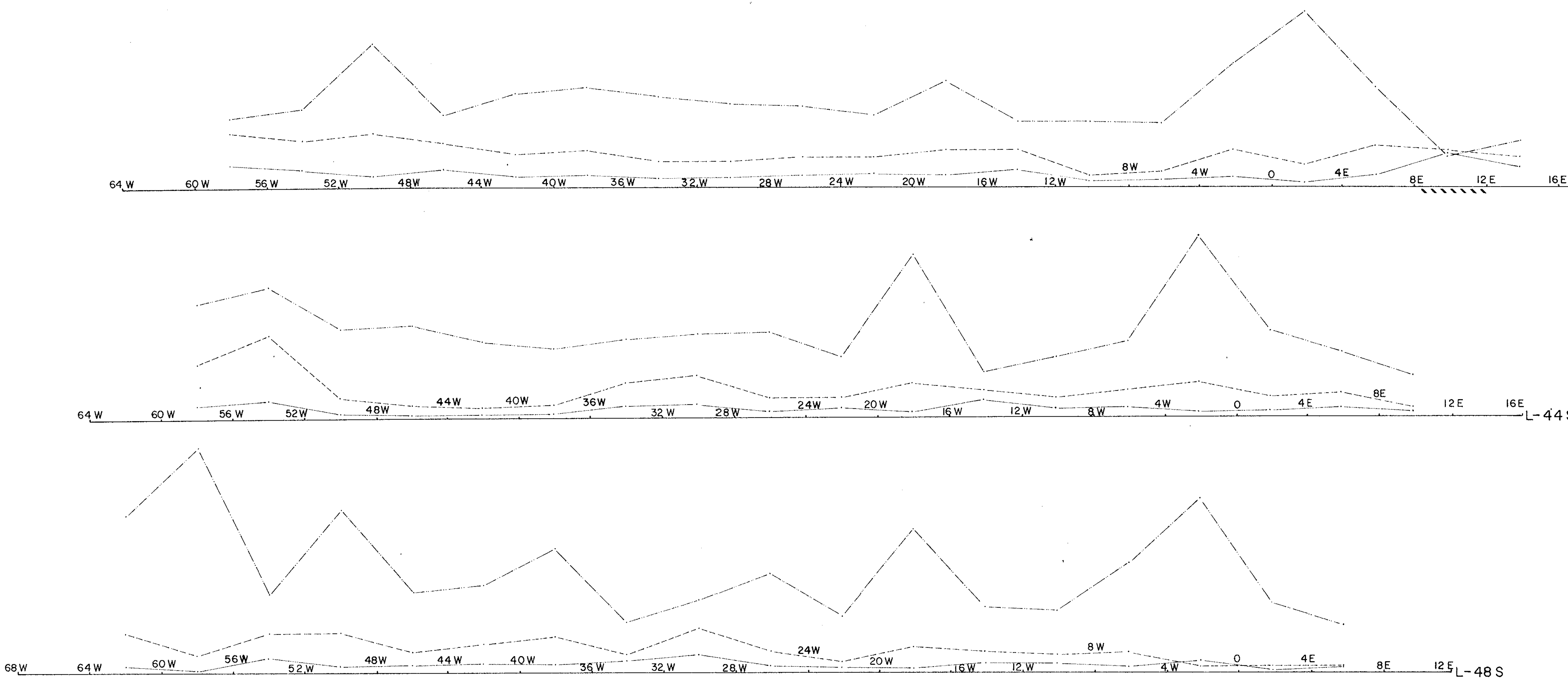
DATE

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILIP G. HALLOF

Expiry Date: February 25, 1971

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY



PROFILE SCALE

M.F. ONE INCH = 10
F.E. ONE INCH = 2%
$\rho_a/2\pi$, ONE INCH = 500 OHM-FT.

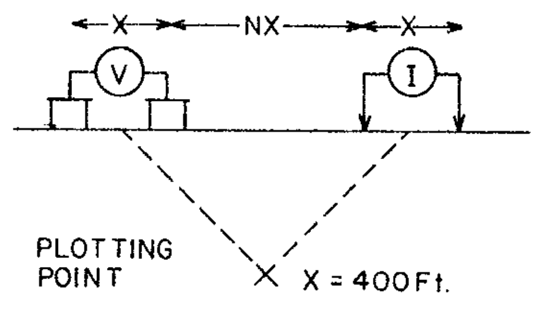
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 5545-10

GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

LOREX GROUP, NORTHLODE PROPERTY
HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.-40S,44S,48S

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31 - 5.0 Hz.

DATE SURVEYED: JUNE 1970

NOTE: I.P. RESULTS SHOWN:

M.F.
%F.E.
$\rho_a/2\pi$

APPROVED

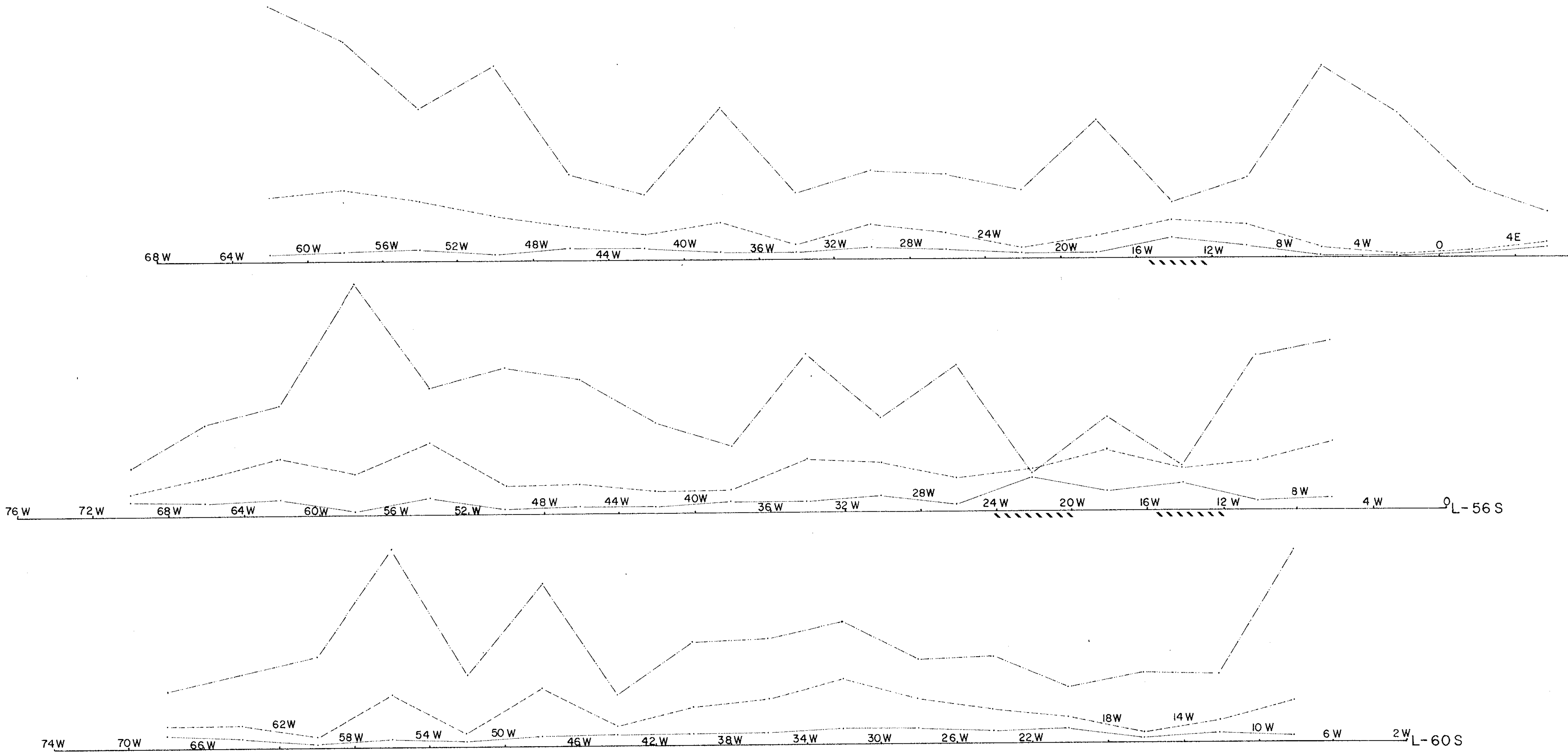
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PHILIP G. HALLOF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

DATE: Oct. 1/70

Expiry Date: February 25, 1971

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY



PROFILE SCALE

M.F. ONE INCH = 10

F.E. ONE INCH = 2%

$\rho_a/2\pi$, ONE INCH = 500 OHM-FT.

DWG. NO.- I.P.- 5545-11

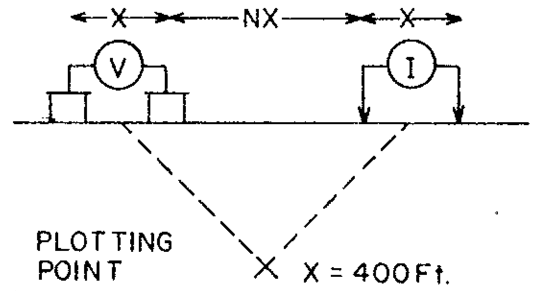
GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

LOREX GROUP, NORTHLODE PROPERTY

HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 52 S, 56 S, 60 S

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31 - 5.0 Hz.

DATE SURVEYED: JUNE 1970

APPROVED:

DATE: Oct. 1/70

Expiry Date, February 25, 1971

NOTE: I.P. RESULTS SHOWN:

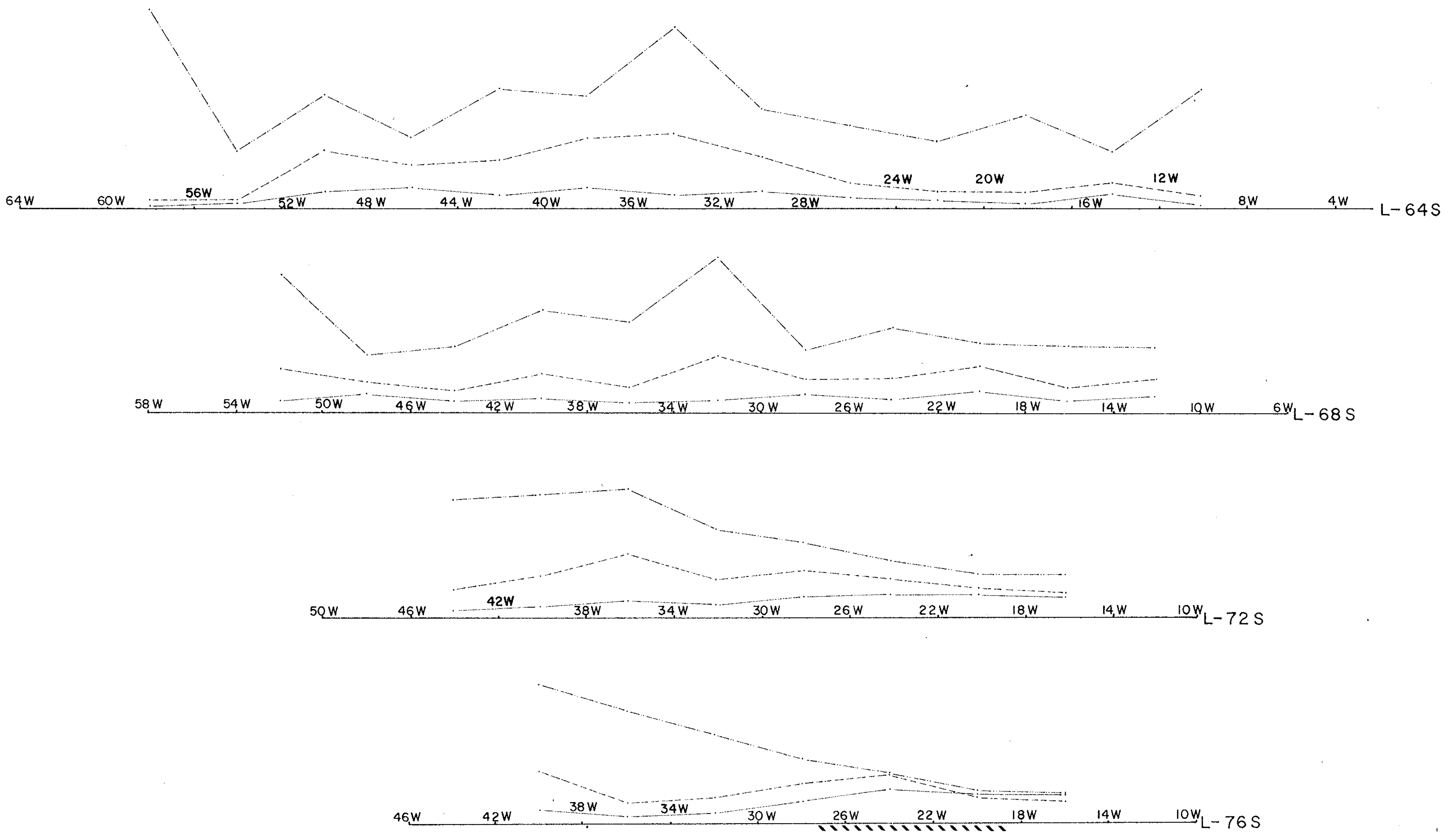
M.F.

%F.E.

$\rho_a/2\pi$

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY



PROFILE SCALE

M.F. ONE INCH = 10

F.E. ONE INCH = 2%

$\rho_a/2\pi$, ONE INCH = 500 OHM-FT.

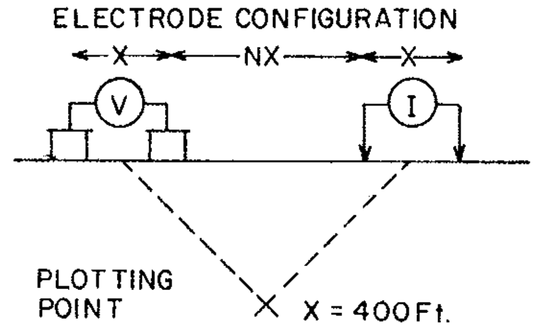
DWG. NO. - I.P. - 5545-12

GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

LOREX GROUP, NORTHLODE PROPERTY

HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. - 64S, 68S, 72S, 76S.



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31 - 5.0 Hz.

DATE SURVEYED: JUNE 1970

APPROVED:

DATE: Oct 7/70

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PHILIP G. HALLOF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Expiry Date: February 25, 1971

NOTE: I.P. RESULTS SHOWN:

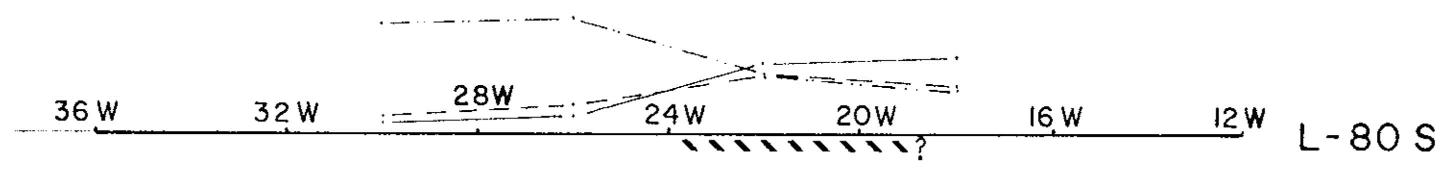
M.F.

%F.E.

$\rho_a/2\pi$

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY



PROFILE SCALE

M.F. ONE INCH = 10

F.E. ONE INCH = 2%

$\rho_a/2\pi$, ONE INCH = 500 OHM-FT.

DWG. NO. - I.P. - 5545-13

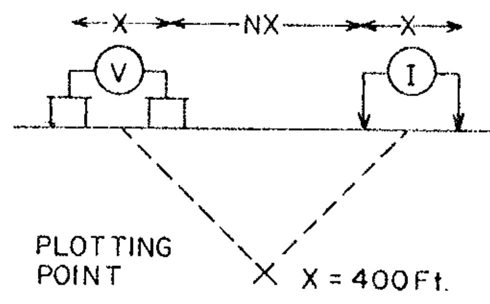
GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

LOREX GROUP, NORTHLODE PROPERTY

HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. - 80 S

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31 - 5.0 Hz.

DATE SURVEYED: JUNE 1970

APPROVED:

NOTE: I.P. RESULTS SHOWN:

M.F.

% F.E.

$\rho_a/2\pi$

DATE: Oct. 1/70

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, PHILIP G. HALLOF, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Expiry Date: February 25, 1971

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

2814

DWG. NO.- I.P.-5546-1

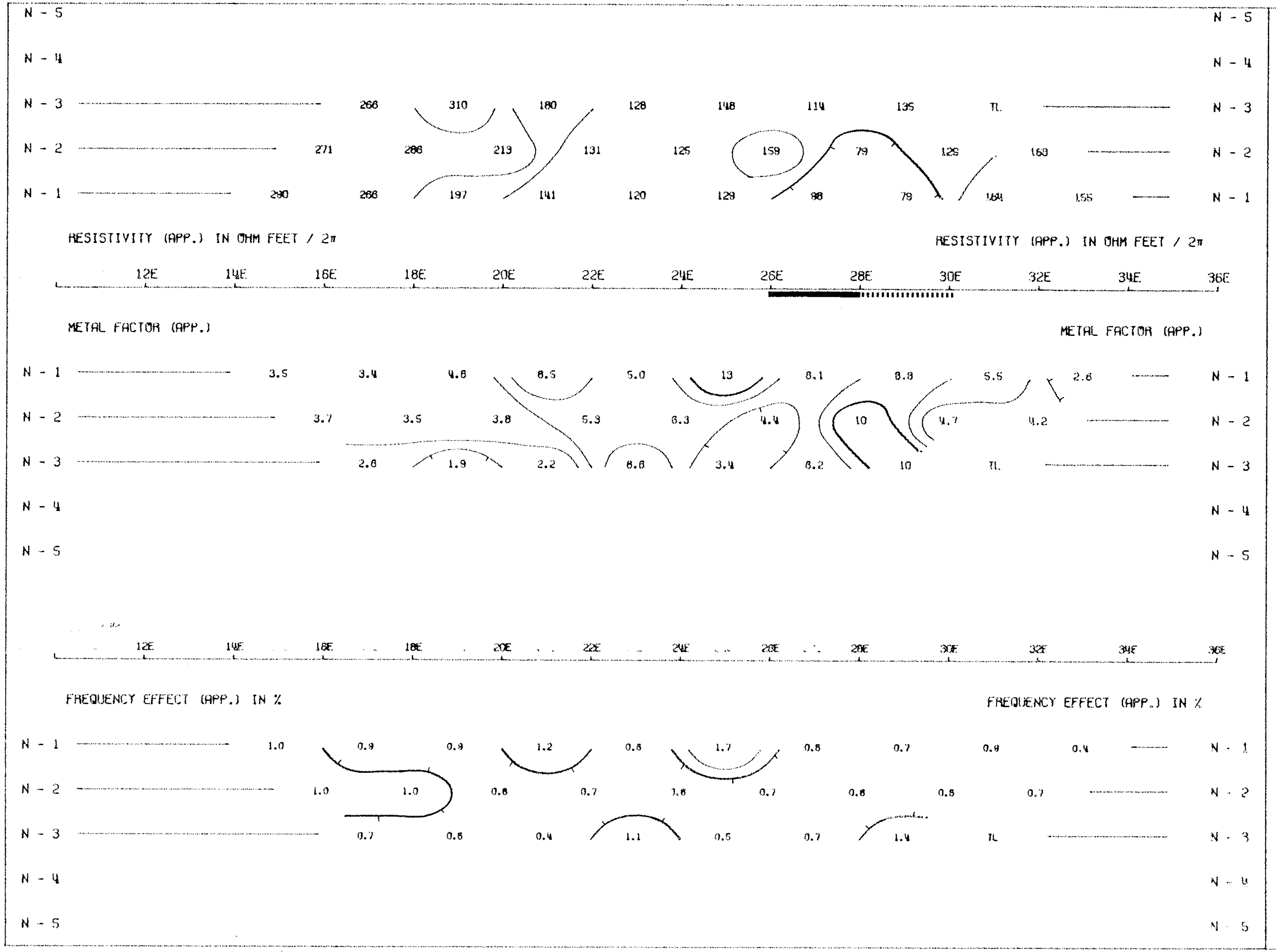
GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

LOREX GROUP - DETAIL

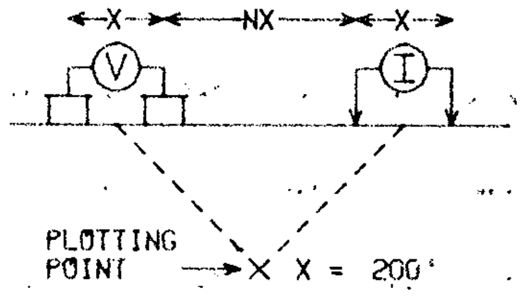
NORTHLODE PROPERTY, HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA

KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 36N



ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE ▬▬▬

PROBABLE ||||||||||

POSSIBLE / / / / /

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 CPS

DATE SURVEYED: JUL 1970

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

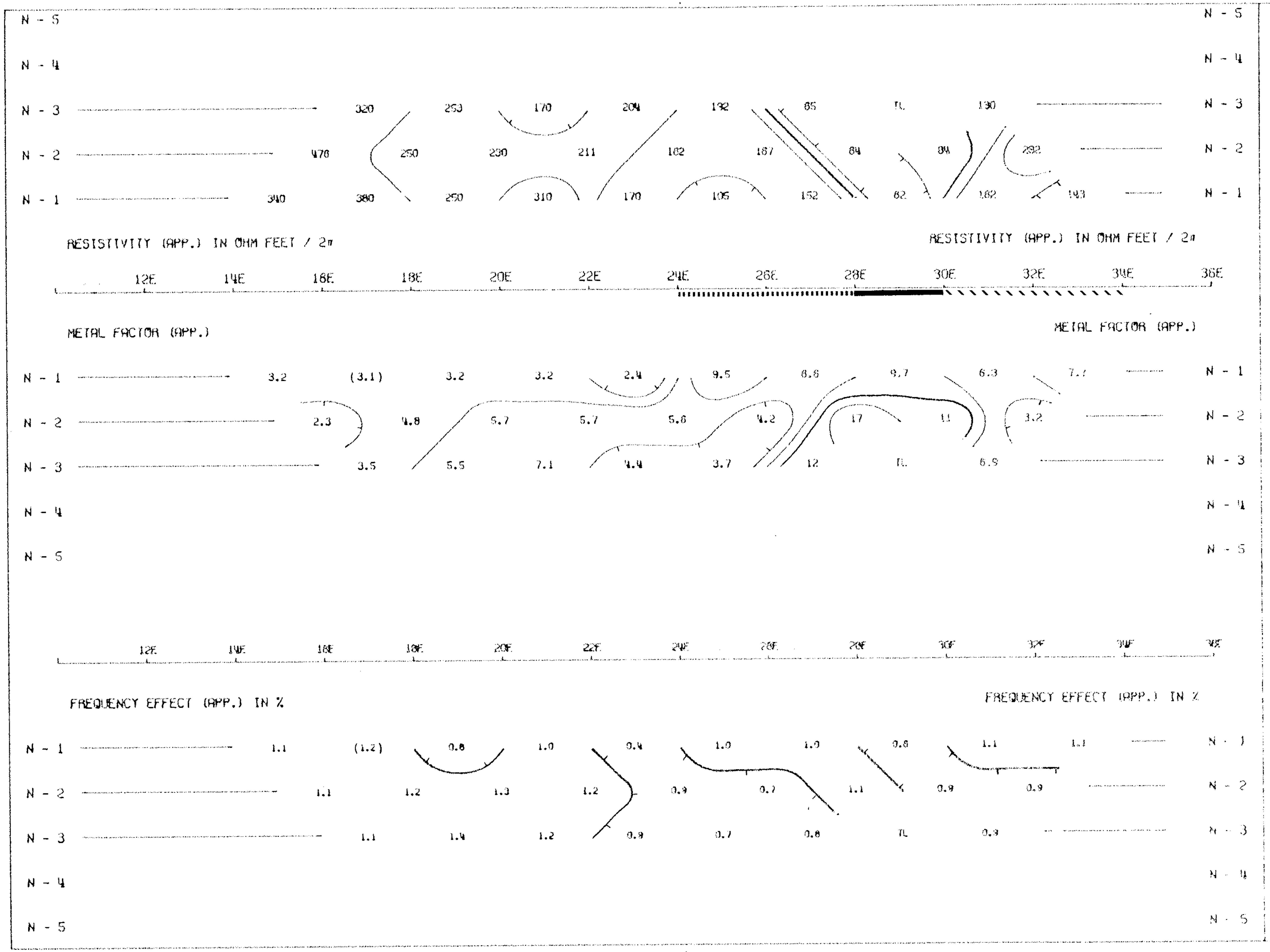
APPROVED: [signature]

DATE: Oct. 1/70

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/75 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER



DWG. NO.- I.P.-5546-2

GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

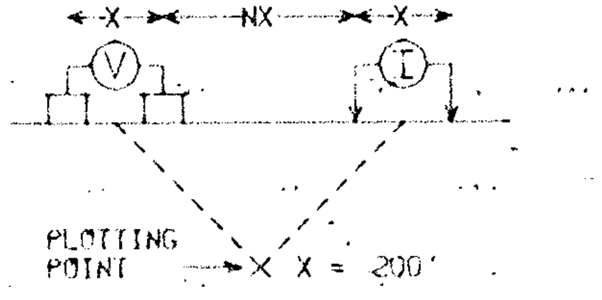
LOREX GROUP - DETAIL

NORTHLODE PROPERTY, HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA

KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 32N

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 CPS

DATE SURVEYED: JUL 1970

APPROVED: P.G. Hallof

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

DATE: Oct 1/70

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/75 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER

DWG. NO.- I.P.-5546-3

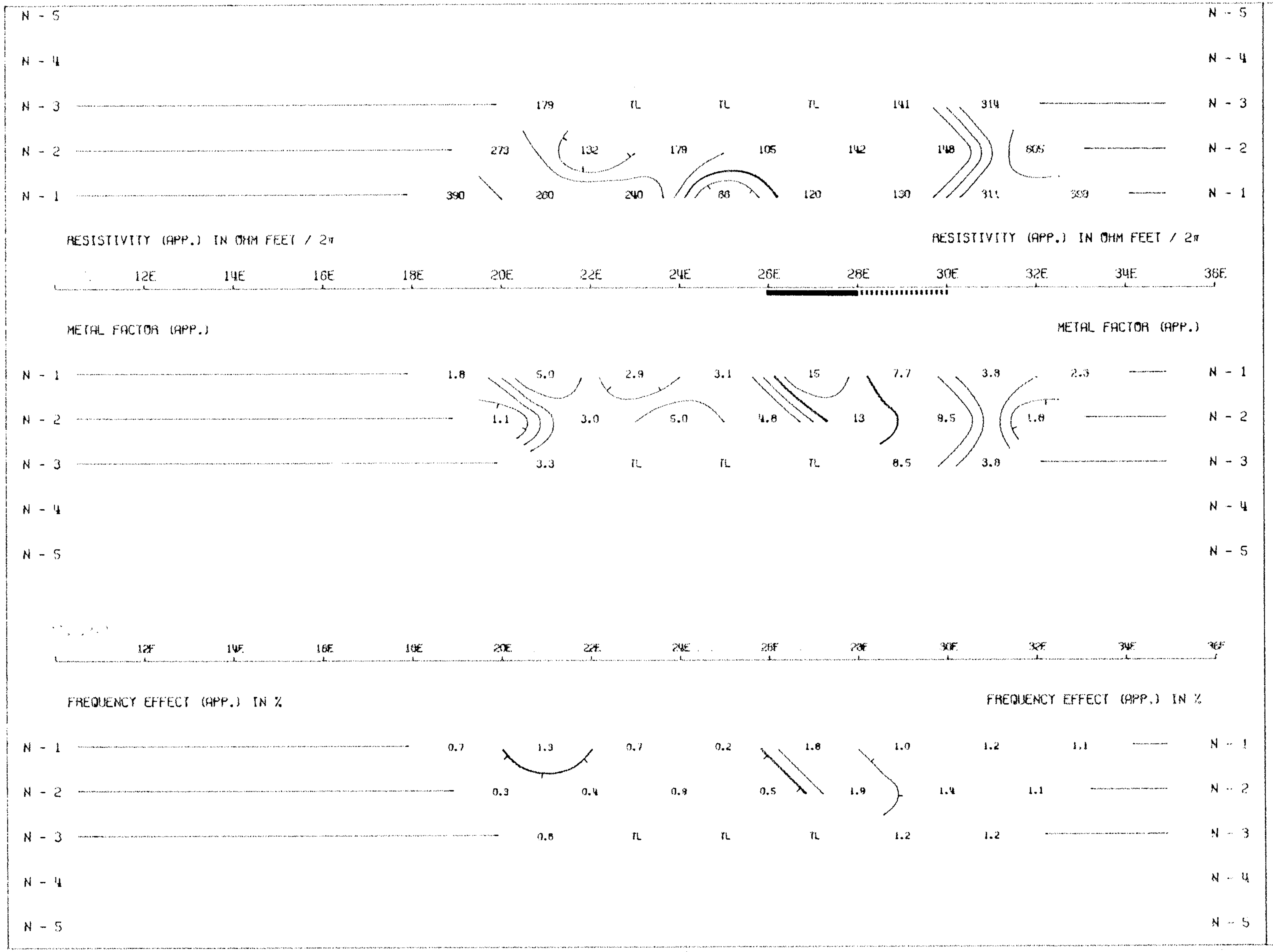
GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

LOREX GROUP - DETAIL

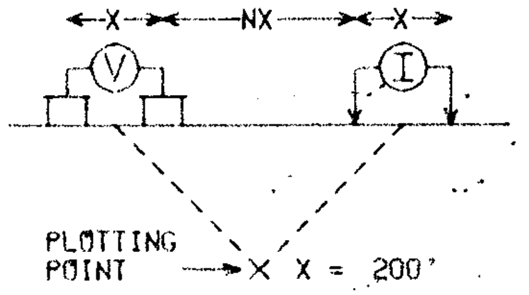
NORTHLODE PROPERTY, HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA

KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 28N



ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 CPS

DATE SURVEYED: JUL 1970

APPROVED: P.G. Hallof

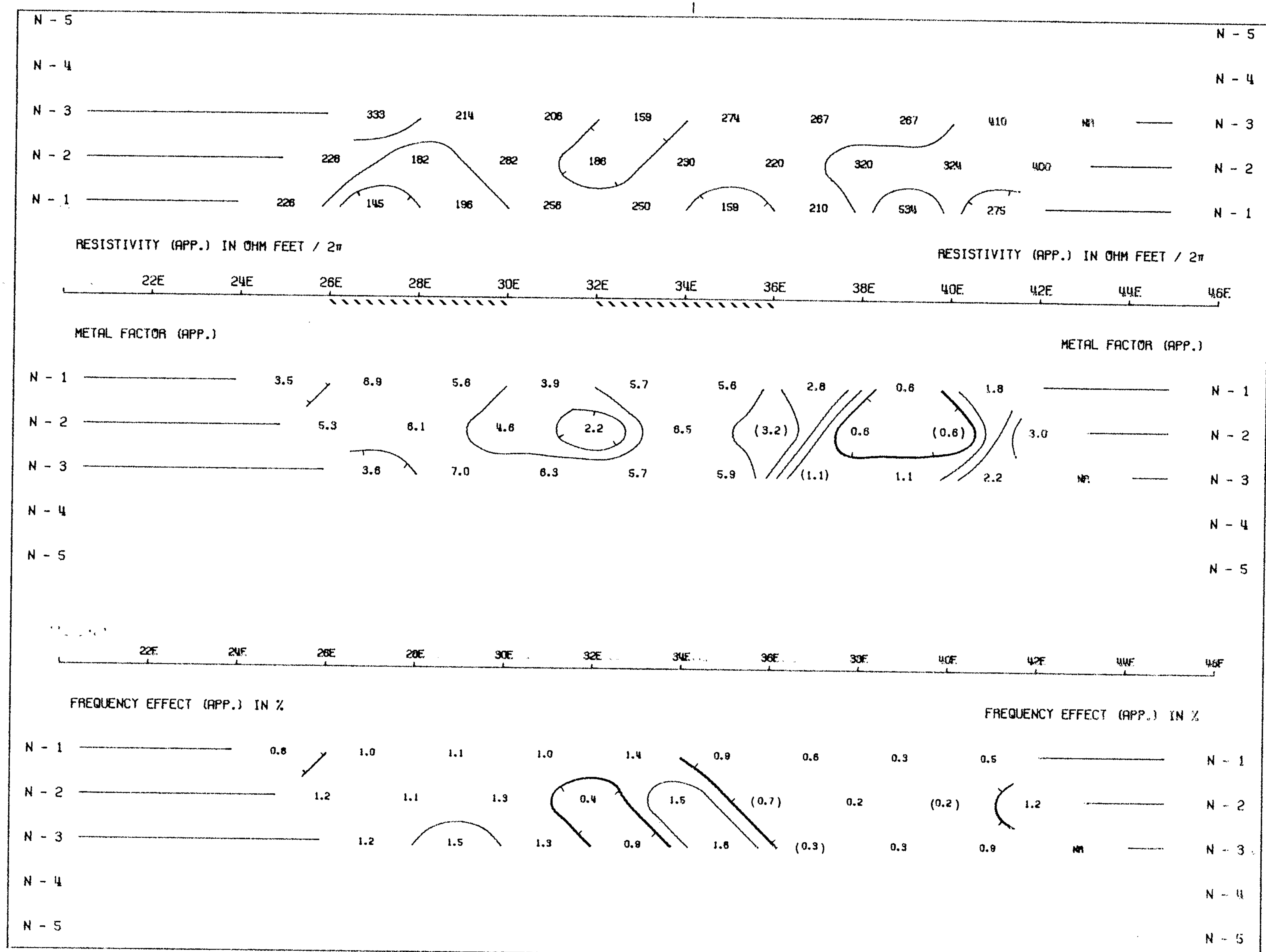
DATE: Oct 1/70

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/75 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER



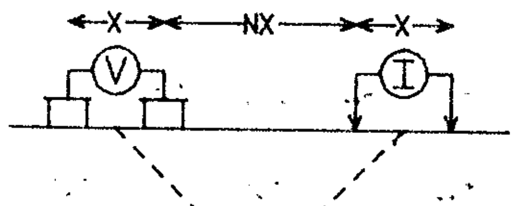
DWG. NO.- I.P.-5546-4

GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

LOREX GROUP - DETAIL
NORTHLODE PROPERTY; HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA
KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 16N

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



PLOTTING POINT → X   X = 200'

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE ▬▬▬
PROBABLE ıııııııııı
POSSIBLE /////

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 CPS

DATE SURVEYED: JUL 1970

APPROVED: P. G. Hallof

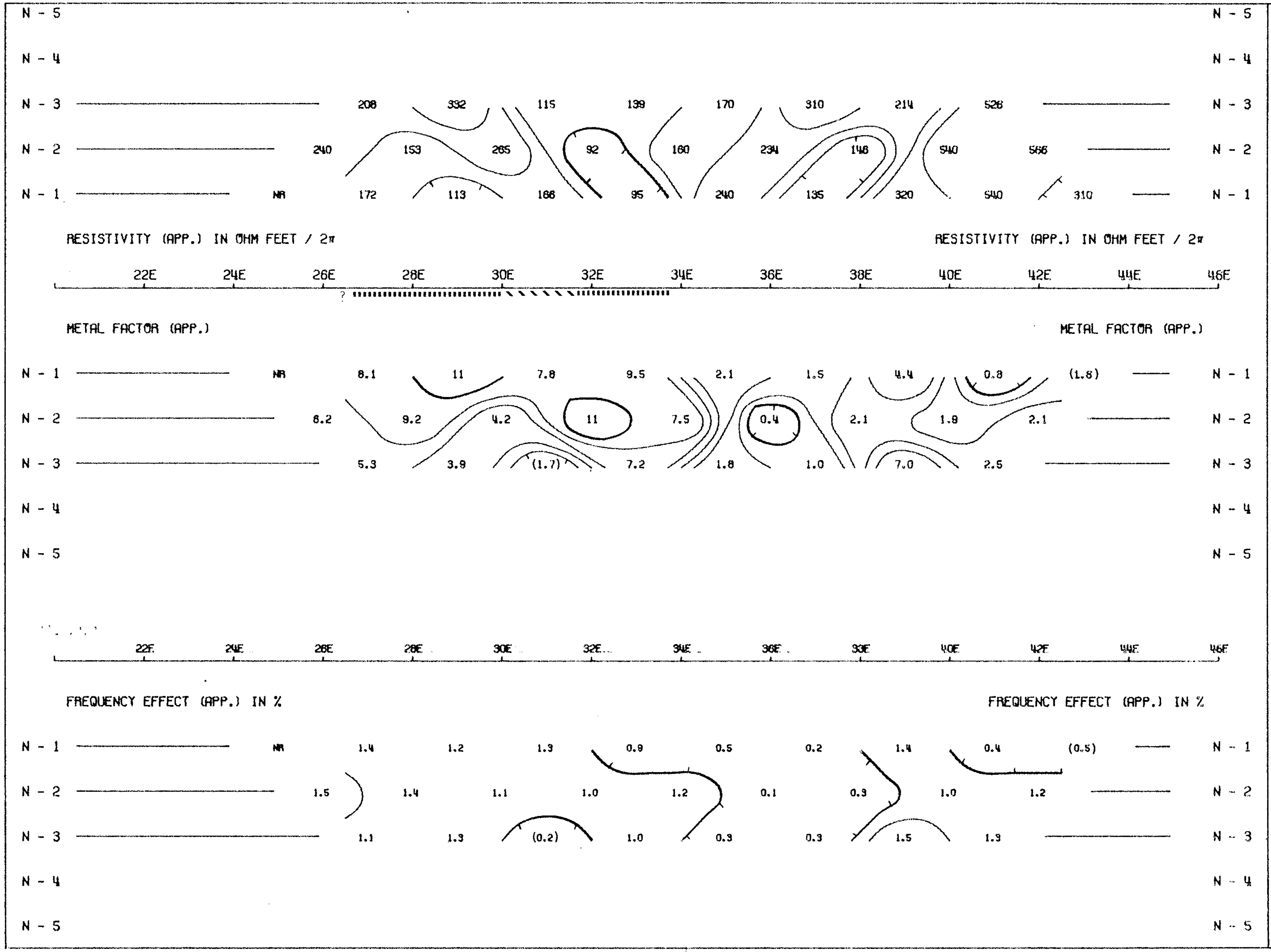
NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

DATE: Oct. 1/70

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/75 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER



DWG. NO.- I.P.-5546-5

GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

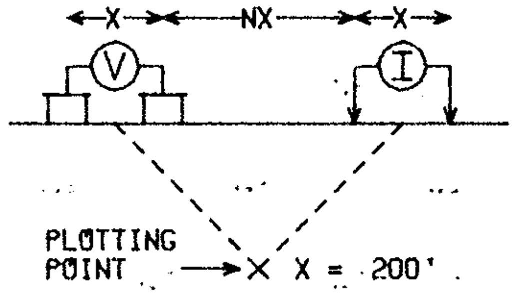
LOREX GROUP - DETAIL

NORTHLODE PROPERTY, HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA

KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 12N

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 CPS

DATE SURVEYED: JUL 1970

APPROVED:

DATE: Oct 1/70

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/75 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER

DWG. NO.- I.P.-5546-6

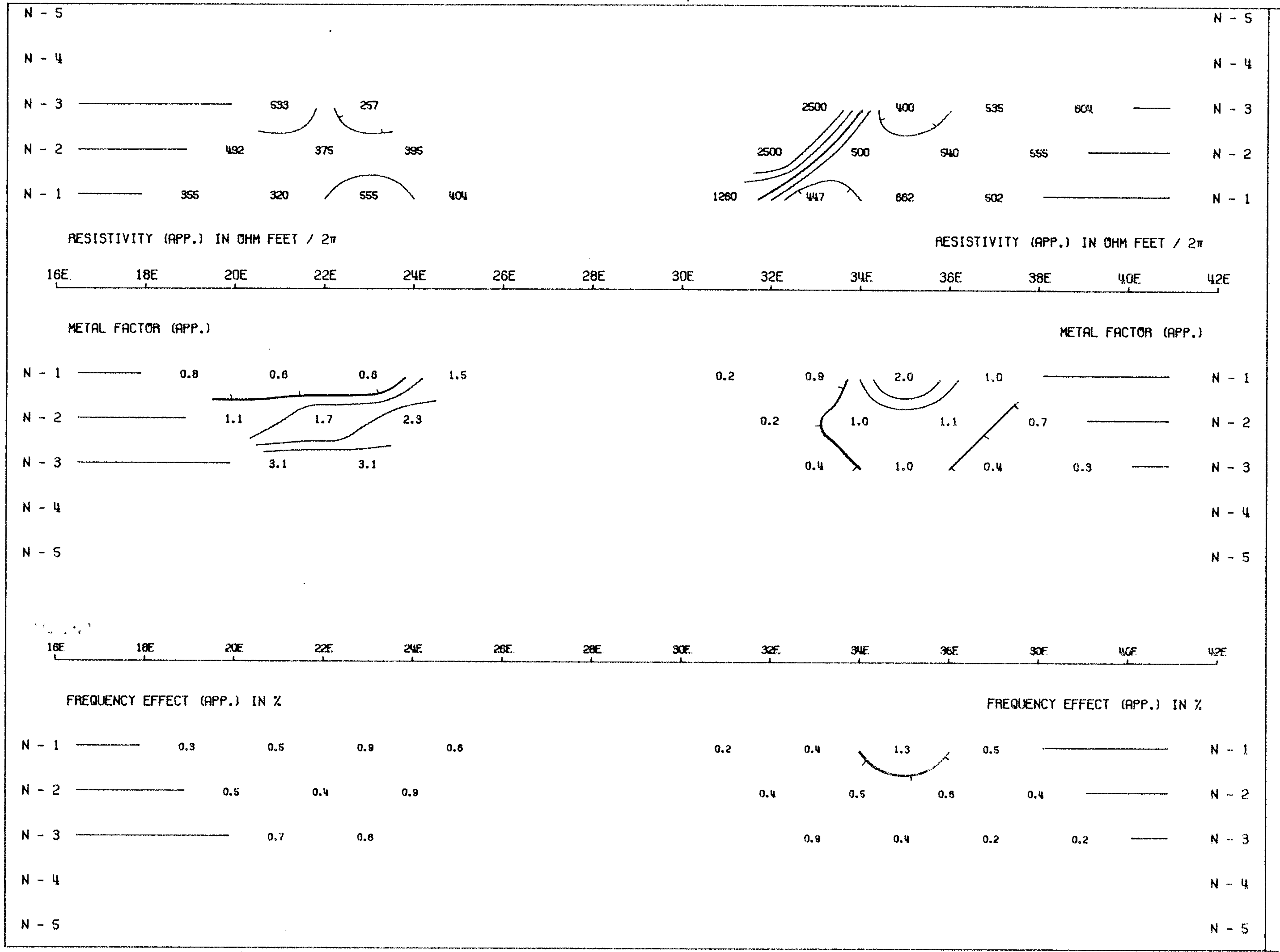
GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

LOREX GROUP - DETAIL

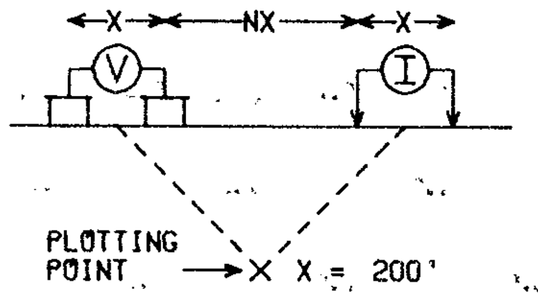
NORTHLODE PROPERTY, HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA

KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 8N



ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 CPS

DATE SURVEYED: JUL 1970

APPROVED: P. G. Hallof

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

DATE: Oct. 7/70

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/75 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER

DWG. NO.- I.P.-5546-7

GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

LOREX GROUP - DETAIL

NORTHLODE PROPERTY, HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA

KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 4N

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

PLOTTING POINT X = 200'

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 CPS

DATE SURVEYED: JUL 1970

APPROVED:

DATE: Oct. 1/70

NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED WITH AN IBM 360/75 COMPUTER AND A CALCOMP PLOTTER

DWG. I.P.P.-4665

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PLAN MAP

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

Number at the end of anomaly indicates spread used

GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

LOREX GROUP, NORTHLODE PROPERTY, HIGHLAND VALLEY AREA, KAMLOOPS M. D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE

ONE INCH EQUALS FOUR HUNDRED FEET

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources ASSESSMENT REPORT NO. 2814 MAP #1

DWG. I.P.P.-4665