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REPORT ON THE INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY ON THE NADI AND IDA CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C. FOR JOREX LIMITED

93E/14E

BY

PHILIP G. HALLOF, Ph.D.

AND

MARION A. GOUDIE, B.Sc.

NAME AND LOCATION OF PROPERTY:

NADI AND IDA CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C. 53°56' N - 127°03' W

DATE STARTED: OCTOBER 20, 1972

DATE FINISHED: NOVEMBER 12, 1972

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McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

REPORT ON THE INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY ON THE NADI AND IDA CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C. FOR JOREX LIMITED

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1. INTRODUCTION

In late June of 1972, we completed an Induced Polarization and Resistivity survey on the Nadi Claim Group, Nadina Lake area, Omineca Mining Division, B.C. for Jorex Limited. The results were very promising and the client decided to extend the survey in an attempt to delimit the source of strong IP anomalies. This report will incorporate the results of the first survey in the discussion of the additional work. The claim group is situated at 53°56' north latitude and 127°03' west longitude.

The general geology of the survey area is discussed in the first report.

The second survey was completed in October and November, 1972, using a McPhar P660 high power variable frequency IP unit, operating at 0.3 and 5.0 Hz over the following claims:

Nadi: 1, 2, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, Fr 50, Fr 53, M1, M2

Ida: 14, 16, 18, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 57, 58, 59, 60, 131, 132, 161, 162, 163,164

These claims are assumed to be owned or held under option by Jorex Limited.

2. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The Induced Polarization and Resistivity results are shown on the following data plots in the manner described in the notes preceding this report.

Line		Electrode Intervals	Dwg. No.
7200NE	(Extension of previous Line)	300 feet	IP 6032-1
5600NE	"	300 feet	IP 6032-2
4800NE	"	300 feet	IP 6032-3
4000NE		300 feet	IP 6032-4
3200NE	(NW Part)	300 feet	IP 6032-5
3200NE	(SE Part)	300 feet	IP 6032-5A
2400NE		300 feet	IP 6032-6
1600NE		300 feet	IP 6032-7
800NE		300 feet	IP 6032-8
0		300 feet	IP 6032-9
400SW		300 feet	IP 6032-10
800SW		300 feet	IP 6032-11
1200SW		300 feet	IP 6032-12
1600SW		300 feet	IP 6032-13
1600SW		200 feet	IP 6032-14

Line		Electrode Intervals	Dwg. No.
2000SW		300 feet	IP 6032-15
2400SW		300 feet	IP 6032-16
3200SW		300 feet	IP 6032-17
4200SE		200 feet	IP 6032-18
5000SE		200 feet	IP 6032-19
1200SE	(SW EM Grid)	100 feet	IP 6032-20
2000SE	(SW EM Grid)	100 feet	IP 6032-21
4400NW	(NW EM Grid)	200 feet	IP 6032-22
4000NW	(NW EM Grid)	200 feet	IP 6032-23

Also enclosed with this report are Dwgs. I.P.P. 4882-1, 4882-2 and I.P.P. 2891, plan maps of the Nadi and Ida Claims Grid at a scale of 1" = 400' and, Dwg. I.P.P. 3563, a composite plan of the three grids above at a scale of 1" = 1320'. The definite, probable and possible Induced Polarisation anomalies are indicated by bars, in the manner shown on the legend, on this plan map as well as on 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 Polarisation 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 electrode interval length; i.e. when using 200' electrode intervals the position of a narrow sulphide body can only be determined to lie between two stations 200' apart. In order to definitely locate, and fully evaluate, a narrow, shallow source it is necessary to use shorter

electrode intervals. In order to locate sources at some depth, larger electrode intervals 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

Extensions to three lines of the previous survey and twenty additional lines have not yet delimited the anomalous area. Very strong anomalies were located from Line 13600NE to Line 2400SW. Between Line 2400SWand Line 3200SW, there may be a change in rock type. This change also appears at 4NE on Line 1200SE of the SW EM Grid. The change is characterized by increased resistivity and a decrease in both size and magnitude of the anomalies. However, this change in resistivity may equally well be caused by decreased mineralisation and the resulting decreased conductivity. A review of the similar zone mapped in the June survey has led to the deletion of that zone for the same reason.

The stippled area on the IP plan maps indicate moderately high to very high magnitude IP anomalies. Within these areas, there are extremely variable fluctuations, e.g. on Line 1600NE, n = 1, the metal factor values change from 935 at 51SE to 54SE to 1307 at the next reading to the east. These very high values can not be correlated from the present data and may result from erratic, strong concentrations of sulphide mineralisation.

It would be tempting to suggest that this very extensive area of

strong anomalies is a zoned deposit with the minerals in orderly succession from a pyrite core. However, if you look at Appendix I, which is data from an IP line over the Bell orebody, it is immediately apparent that, even if this were so, it can only be proven by drilling the source of the anomalies.

Line 1600SW was surveyed using both 300' and 200' electrode interval spacings. The value of detail, particularly when selecting a drill target, is evident in the results. Detail with even shorter electrode intervals would be useful since the source of the anomaly is still shallow relative to the electrode interval. It is strongly recommended that three or more east-west lines and one north-south line be surveyed with shorter electrode intervals prior to drilling. The optimum interval should be selected after testing in the field.

If detail surveying is not feasible, several possible drill locations follow:-

Line 1600SW

(1) a hole collared at 38SE, drilled at 45° to the northwest to cross beneath 35SE. This hole should test three levels of magnitude of the anomaly.

(2) a hole collared at 48SE, drilled at 45° to the southeast, to cross beneath 51SE.

(3) a hole collared at 56SE, drilled at 45° to the southeast to cross beneath 59SE.

(4) a hole collared at 65SE, drilled at 45° to the northwest to test the contact zone between strong and weak portions of the anomaly.

From the previous report:

Line 10400NE

8SE - drilled to a vertical depth of 175'

1+50NW - drilled to a vertical depth of 175'

Line 10400NE - (cont'd.)

6NW - drilled to a vertical depth of 175'

12NW - drilled to a vertical depth of 175'

The anomalies to the southwest and northwest decrease in magnitude and breadth, but the data are too scattered to determine whether there is any correlation between these weaker zones. The probable and possible anomalies should be tested as follows:-

Line 3200NE - a hole collared at 15E, drilled at 45° to the northwest to cross beneath 4NW; this should test both probable and possible anomalies.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The IP survey on the Nadi and Ida claim group has located an extensive area which is strongly anomalous over most of the survey area. The anomalies become weaker and smaller in size to the northwest and southwest.

It has been strongly recommended that four or five lines should be surveyed with shorter electrode intervals prior to selecting drill sites. Concentrated mineralisation will produce IP anomalies of high magnitude - if these zones are narrower than the electrode interval in width, the boundaries of the zone will not be defined exactly, as can be seen on Line 1600SW. Also seen on that line is a shallow, strong source on the detail line which was not defined with 300' intervals because of the greater depth probed and the larger amount of rock being averaged. Therefore detail minimises the possibility of missing selected drill targets. Several drill hole locations have been suggested from the present data.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Philip G. Hallof,
Geophysicist.

Marion A. Goudie,
Geologist.

Dated: December 14, 1972

ASSESSMENT DETAILS

PROPERTY: Nadi Claim Group

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

SPONSOR: Jorex Limited

PROVINCE: British Columbia

LOCATION: Nadina Lake area

TYPE OF SURVEY: Induced Polarization

OPERATING MAN DAYS:	48	DATE STARTED: October 20, 1972
EQUIVALENT 8 HR. MAN DAYS:	72	DATE FINISHED: November 3, 1972
CONSULTING MAN DAYS:	3	NUMBER OF STATIONS: 235
DRAUGHTING MAN DAYS:	10	NUMBER OF READINGS: 1464
TOTAL MAN DAYS:	85	MILES OF LINE SURVEYED: 11.46

CONSULTANTS:

Philip G. Hallof, 15 Barnwood Court, Don Mills, Ontario.
Marion A. Goudie, 739 Military Trail, West Hill, Ontario.

FIELD TECHNICIANS:

J. Parker, Box 340, Chelseland, Saskatchewan
K. Hoeberg, General Delivery, Kamloops, B.C.
Plus 2 Helpers:
M. McCabe, General Delivery, Prince George, B.C.
B. McCabe, c/o Mr. A. McCabe, Sundridge, Ontario.

DRAUGHTSMEN:

B. Boden, 58 Glencrest Blvd, Toronto 16, Ontario.
G. Hines, 114 Hillsview Drive, Richmond Hill, Ontario.
V. Young, 703 Cortez Avenue, Bay Ridges, Ontario.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Philip G. Hallof,
Geophysicist

Dated: December 14, 1972

STATEMENT OF COST

Jorex Limited -
Nadi Claims

Crew: John Parker - Kurt Heeberg

12 days Operating (prorated 12/25½)			$3,098.95
1½ days Travel ½ day Bad Weather	2 days	@ $100.00/day	200.00
½ day Off ½ day Breakdown	1 day		N.C.

Expenses - (prorated 12/25½)

Vehicle Expense	258.46	
Meals and Accommodation	306.10	
Telephone and Telegraph	10.72	
Supplies	60.96	
	636.24	
+10%	63.62	
		699.86
Extra Labour	835.30	
+20%	167.06	
		1,002.36
		$5,001.17

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LTD.

Philip G. Hallof,
Geophysicist

Dated: December 14, 1972

ASSESSMENT DETAILS

PROPERTY: Ida Claim Group

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

SPONSOR: Jorex Limited

PROVINCE: British Columbia

LOCATION: Nadina Lake area

TYPE OF SURVEY: Induced Polarization

OPERATING MAN DAYS:	22	DATE STARTED: November 5, 1972
EQUIVALENT 8 HR. MAN DAYS:	33	DATE FINISHED: November 12, 1972
CONSULTING MAN DAYS:	2	NUMBER OF STATIONS: 170
DRAUGHTING MAN DAYS:	5	NUMBER OF READINGS: 1200
TOTAL MAN DAYS:	40	MILES OF LINE SURVEYED: 9.01

CONSULTANTS:
Philip G. Hallof, 15 Barnwood Court, Don Mills, Ontario.
Marion A. Goudie, 739 Military Trail, West Hill, Ontario.

FIELD TECHNICIANS:
J. Parker, Box 340, Choiceland, Saskatchewan
K. Hoeberg, General Delivery, Kamloops, B.C.
Plus 2 Helpers:
M. McCabe, General Delivery, Prince George, B.C.
B. McCabe, c/o Mr. A. McCabe, Sundridge, Ontario.

DRAUGHTSMEN:
B. Boden, 58 Glencrest Blvd. Toronto 16, Ontario.
G. Hines, 114 Hillsview Drive, Richmond Hill, Ontario.
V. Young, 703 Cortez Avenue, Bay Ridges, Ontario.

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Philip G. Hallof,
Geophysicist

Dated: December 14, 1972

STATEMENT OF COST

Jorex Limited
Ida Claims

Crew: John Parker - Kurt Hoeberg

4½ days Operating (prorated 4½/25½)			$1,162.05
½ day Travel 3 days Standby 1 day Preparation	) 4½ days	@ $100.00/day	450.00
1 day Off			N.C.

Expenses - (prorated 4½/25½)

Vehicle Expense	96.92	
Meals and Accommodation	114.78	
Telephone and Telegraph	4.01	
Supplies	22.85	
	238.56	
+10%	23.86	
		262.42
Extra Labour - (prorated 4½/25½)	313.23	
+20%	62.65	
		375.88
		$2,150.35

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Philip G. Hallof,
Geophysicist.

Dated: December 14, 1972

CERTIFICATE

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

1. I am a geophysicist residing at 15 Barnweed Court, Don Mills, 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 am a Professional Geophysicist, registered in the Province of Ontario, the Province of British Columbia and the State of Arizona.

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 Jorex Limited 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 14th day of December 1972

Philip G. Hallof, Ph.D.

CERTIFICATE

I, Marion A. Goudie, of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at 739 Military Trail, West Hill, Ontario.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario with a B.Sc. Degree (1950) in Honours Geology.

3. I am a member of the Geological Society of America.

4. I have been practising my profession for 23 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 Jorex Limited 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

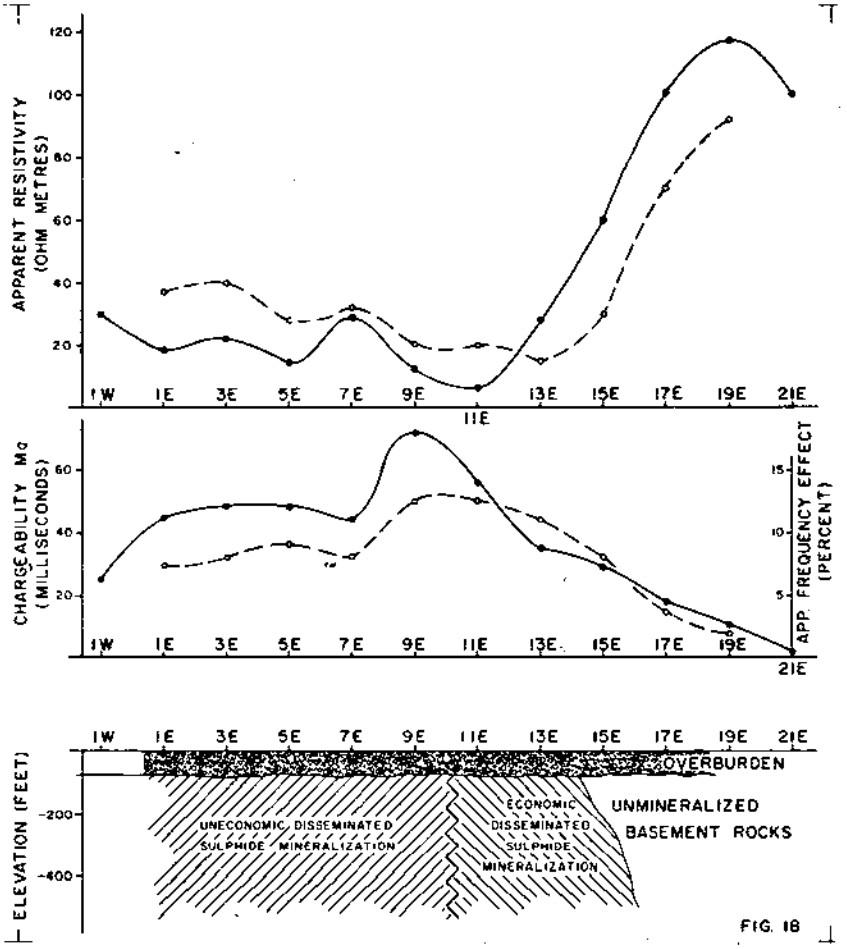
This 14th day of December 1972

Marion A. Goudie

Marion A. Goudie, B.Sc.

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND GEOLOGIC SECTION FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA DISSEMINATED SULPHIDES

BELL OREBODY LINE-22N



DIPOLE-DIPOLE ARRAY, X=200 Ft., N=1

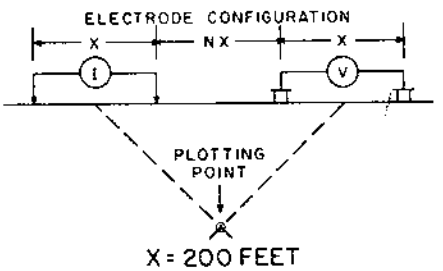
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY, X=200 Ft., N=1 (REMOTE ELECTRODE - WEST)

FIG. 18

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND GEOLOGIC SECTION FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA DISSEMINATED SULPHIDES

BELL OREBODY LINE-22N

FREQUENCIES- 0·31/5 HZ



X = 200 FEET

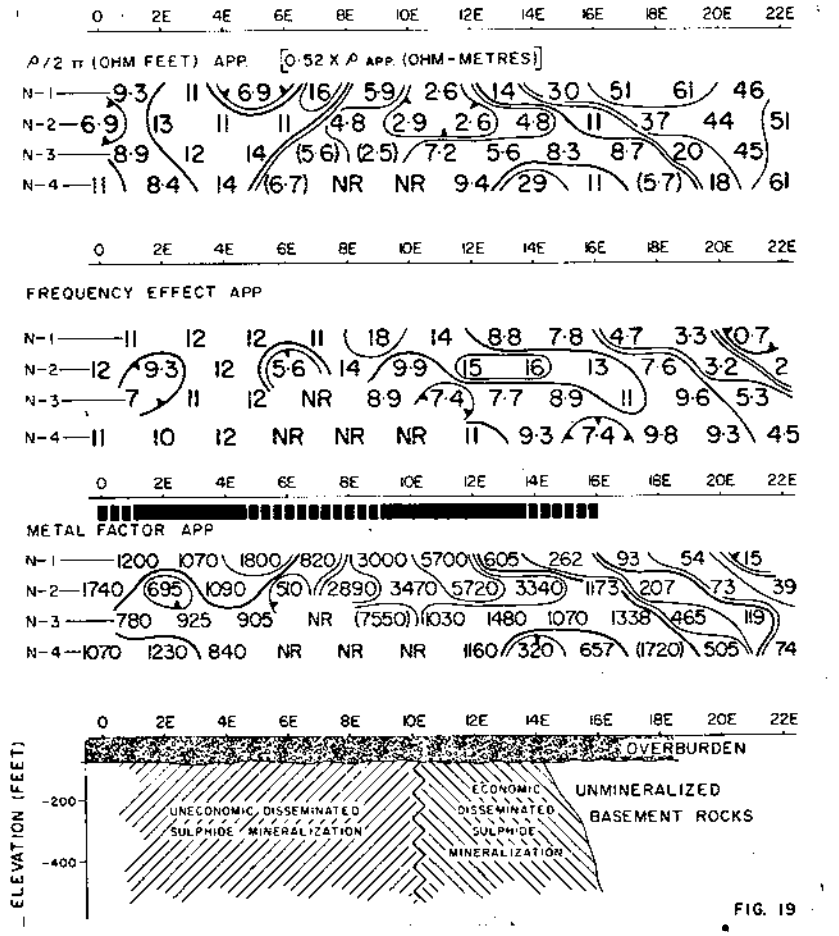


FIG. 19

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.

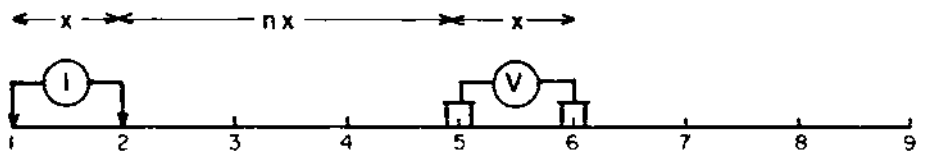
In some situations spurious noise, either man made or natural, will render it impossible to obtain a reading. The symbol "N" on the data plots indicates a station at which it is too noisey to record a reading. If a reading can be obtained, but for reasons of noise there is some doubt as to its accuracy,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

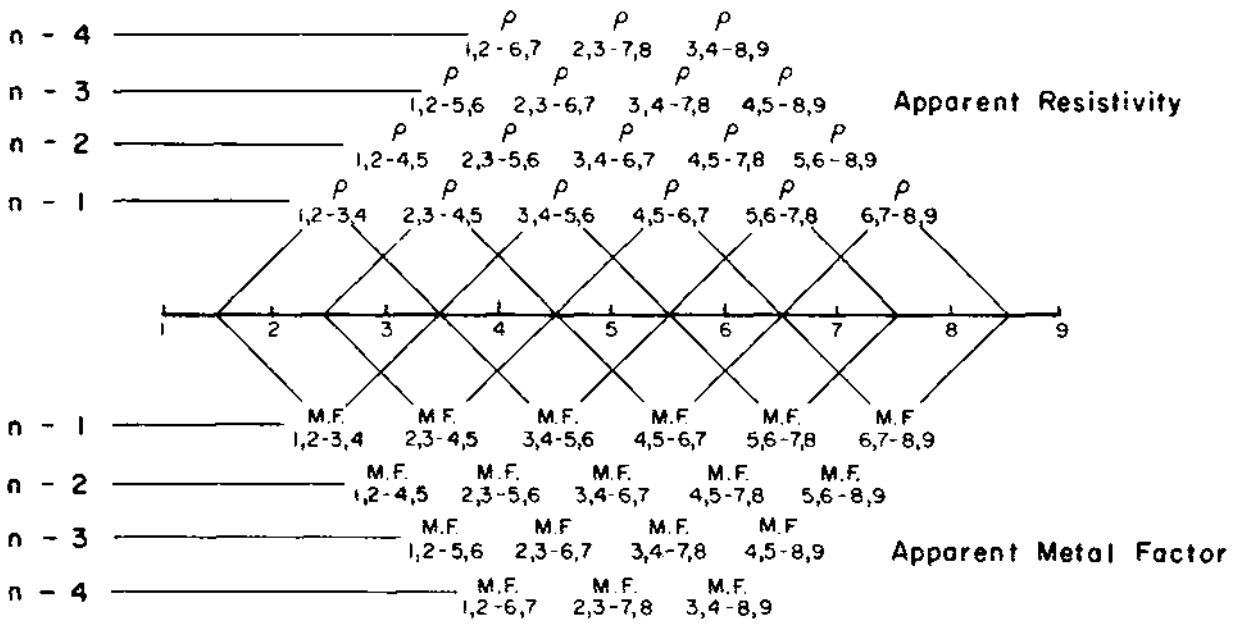
The symbol "NR" indicates that for some reason the operator did not attempt to record a reading although normal survey procedures would suggest that one was required. This may be due to inaccessible topography or other similar reasons. Any symbol other than those discussed above is unique to a particular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

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



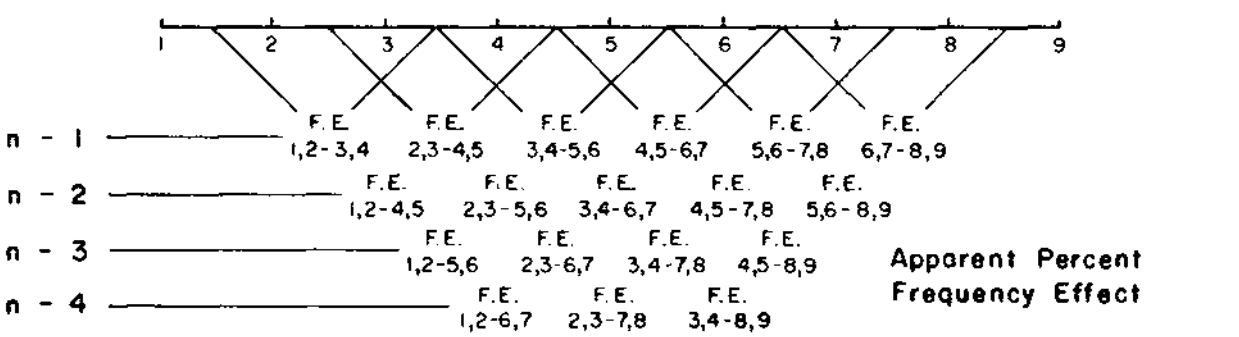
Stations on line

x = Electrode spread length
n = Electrode separation



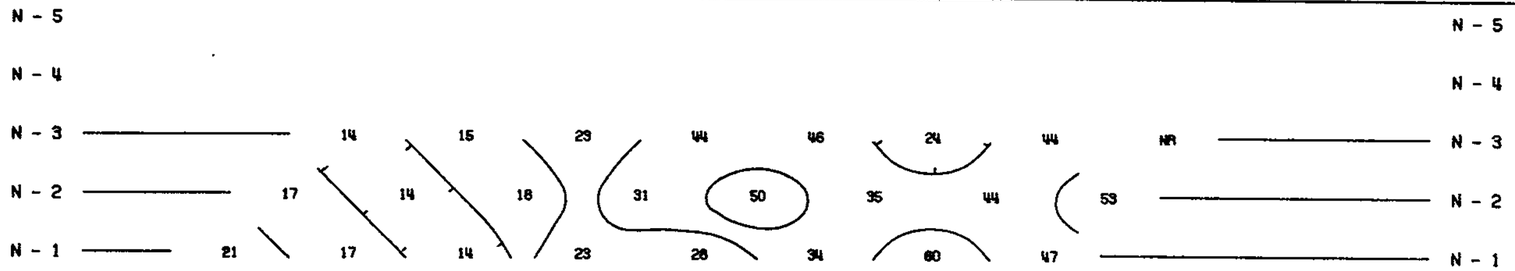
Apparent Resistivity

Apparent Metal Factor

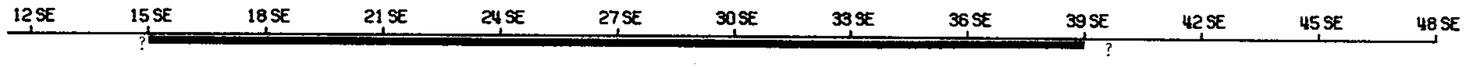


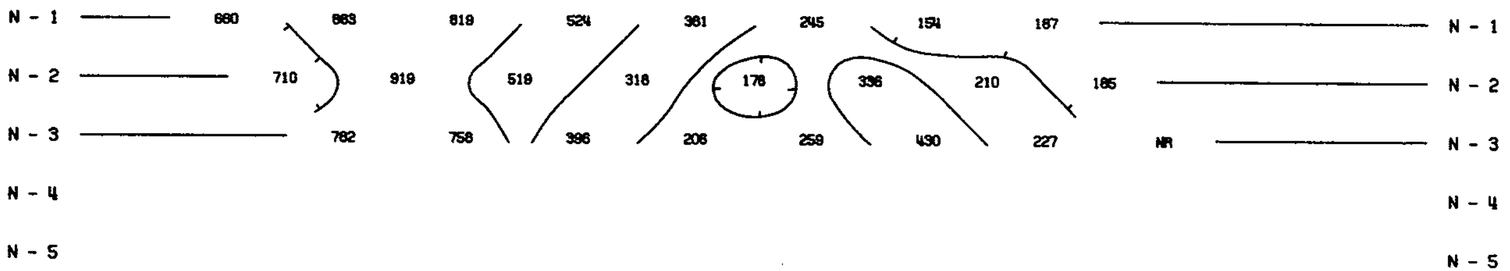
Apparent Percent Frequency Effect

Fig. A

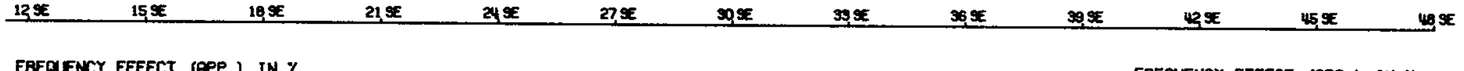


RESISTIVITY (APP.) IN OHM FEET / 2π

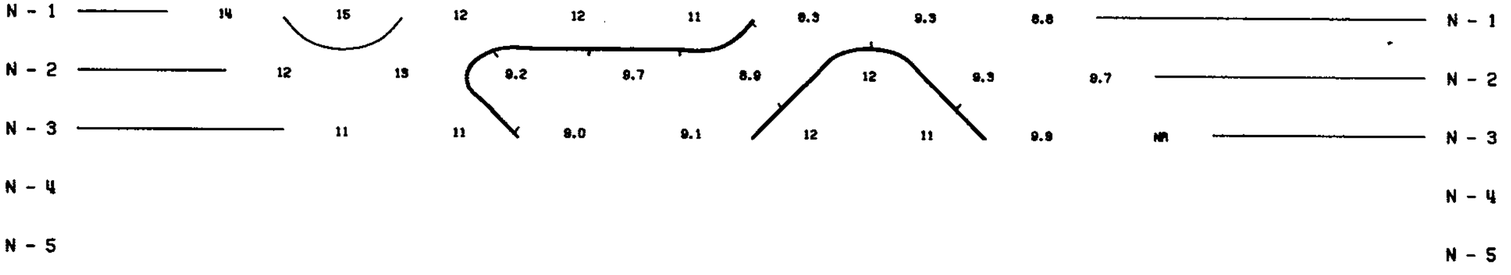




METAL FACTOR (APP.)



FREQUENCY EFFECT (APP.) IN %

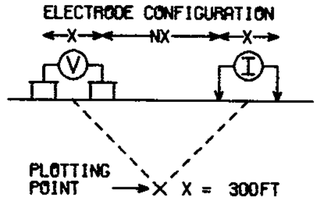


DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-1

JØREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 7200NE



SURFACE PROJECTION
OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

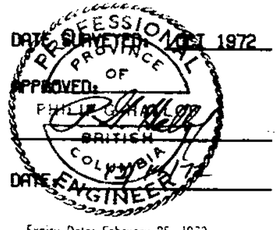
FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: MAY 1972

APPROVED:
PHILIP GRAVEL

DATE:

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



Expiry Date: February 25, 1973

McPHAR GEØPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

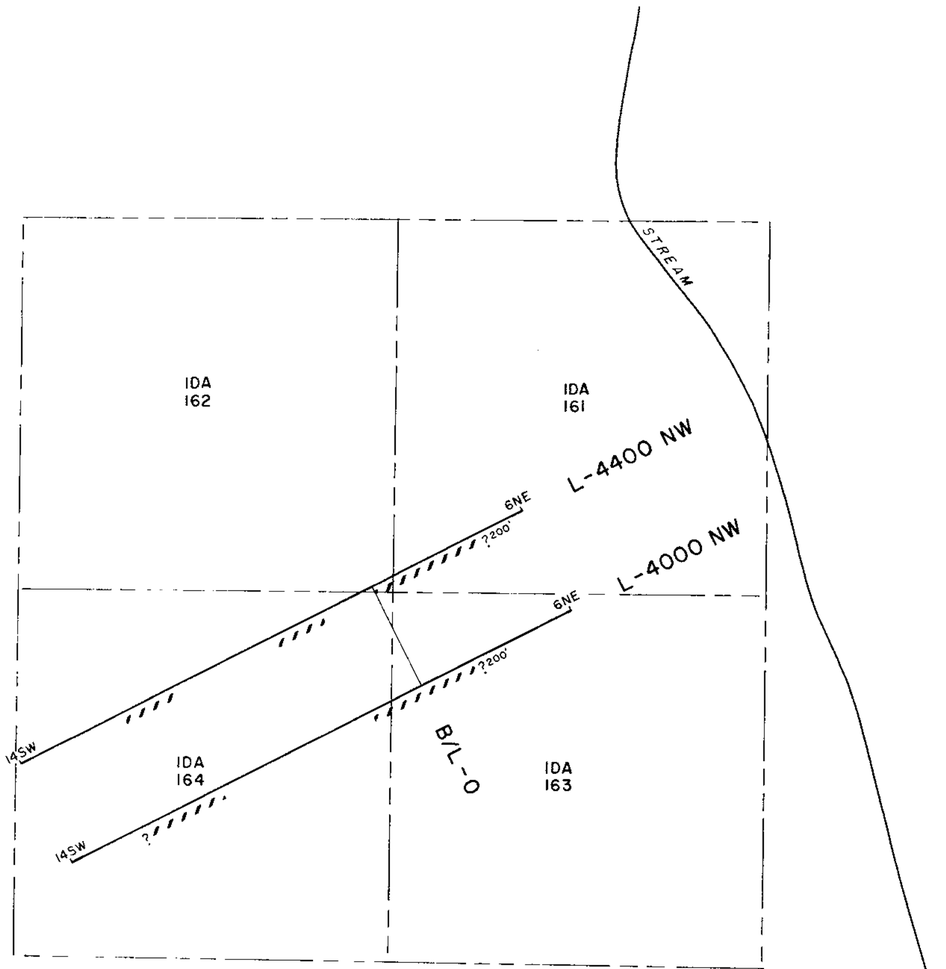
NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION

DWG. IPP-2891

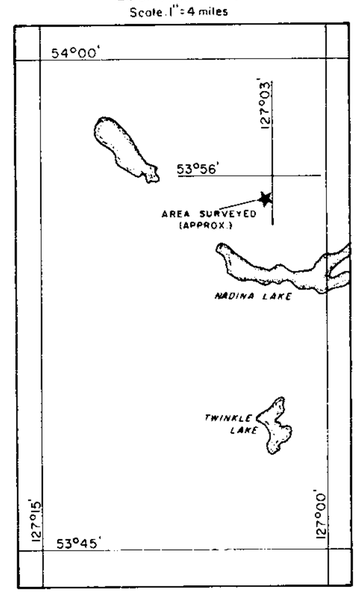
McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PLAN MAP



LOCATION MAP
Scale 1" = 4 miles



NOTE TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT FOR JOREX LIMITED, NADI AND IDA CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C. BY P.G. HALLOF (P. ENG.) AND M.A. GOUDIE, (GEOLOGIST.)

DATED: DEC. 14, 1972

N

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE ——————

PROBABLE ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

POSSIBLE \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \

Numbers at the end of the arrowtips indicate electrode interval

JOREX LIMITED

IDA CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
OMINECA M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE

ONE INCH EQUALS FOUR HUNDRED FEET

4182M-3

PROVINCIAL ENGINEER — BRITISH COLUMBIA — DATE

Expiry Date: February 28, 1973

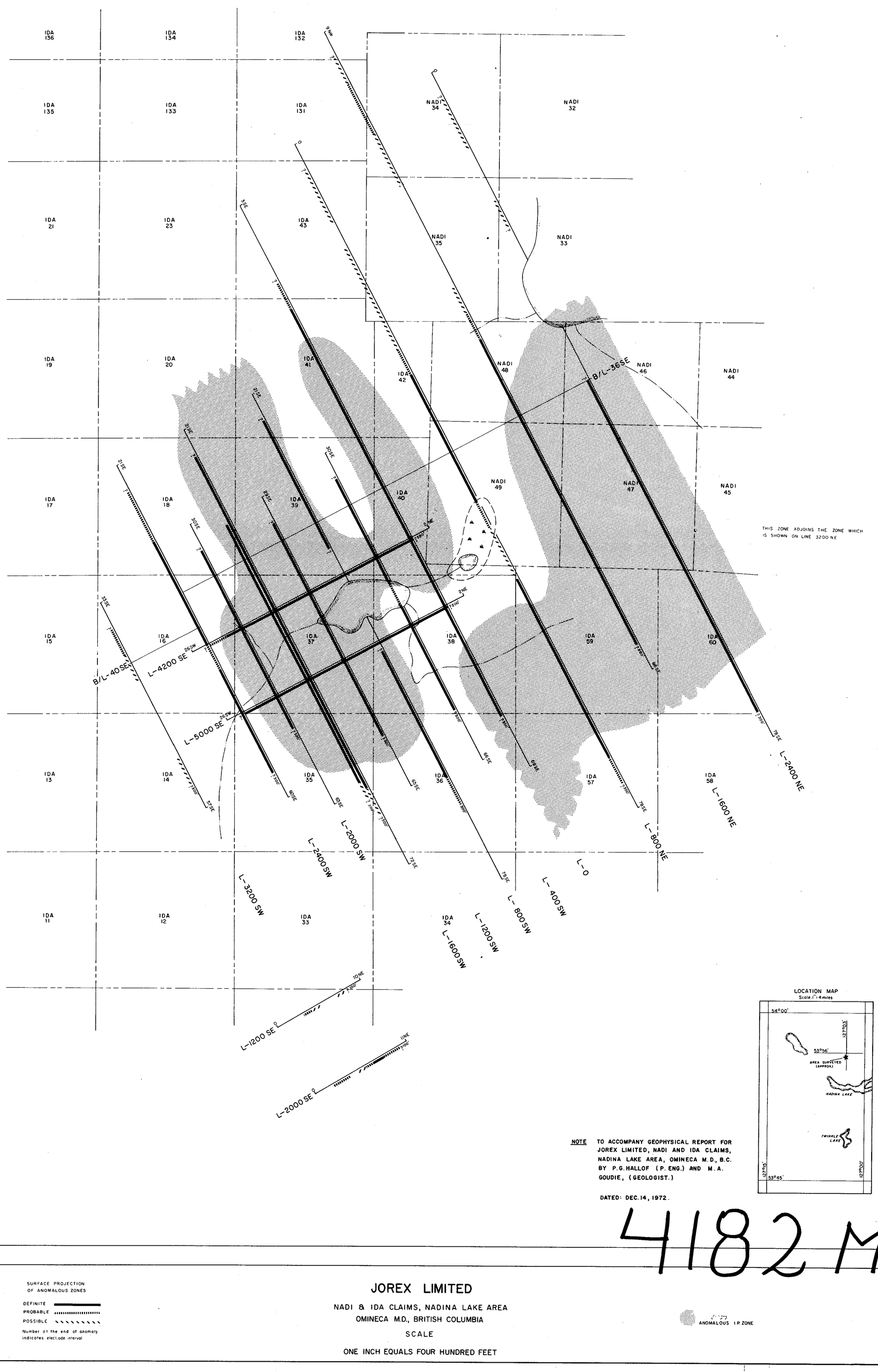
DWG. IPP-2891

DWG. IPP-4882-2

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PLAN MAP



LOCATION MAP
Scale 1" = 4 miles

NOTE TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT FOR JOREX LIMITED, NADI AND IDA CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C. BY P.G. HALLOF (P. ENG.) AND M.A. GOUDIE, (GEOLOGIST.)

DATED: DEC. 14, 1972.

4182 M-2

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

Number at the end of anomaly indicates electrode interval

ANOMALOUS I.P. ZONE

JOREX LIMITED

NADI & IDA CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
OMINECA M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE

ONE INCH EQUALS FOUR HUNDRED FEET

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
PHILIP G. HALLOF
Expiry Date: February 25, 1973

DWG. IPP-4882-2

DWG. IPP-4882-1

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PLAN MAP

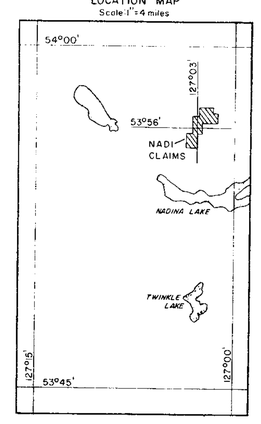
NADI 18 · NADI 16 · NADI 17 · NADI 15 · NADI 20 · NADI 14 · NADI 12 · NADI 7 · NADI M5 · NADI M7 · NADI 19 · NADI 13 · NADI 11 · NADI 8 · NADI M8 · NADI M6 · NADI 6 · NADI 4 · NADI 38 · NADI 36 · NADI M3 · NADI 52 · NADI 39 · NADI 37 · NADI Fr 53 · NADI 5 · NADI 3 · NADI M2 · NADI 34 · NADI 32 · NADI M1 · NADI 30 · NADI 2 · NADI 35 · NADI 33 · NADI M2 · NADI 31 · NADI 1 · NADI 48 · NADI 46 · NADI 44 · NADI 42 · NADI 40 · NADI 49 · NADI 47 · NADI 45 · NADI 43 · NADI 41 · NADI Fr 50

B/L-00 · B/L-2400 SE

L-13600 NE · L-12000 NE · L-10400 NE · L-9600 NE · L-8800 NE · L-8000 NE · L-7200 NE · L-6400 NE · L-5600 NE · L-4800 NE · L-4000 NE · L-3200 NE

THIS ZONE ADJOINS THE ZONE WHICH IS SHOWN ON LINE 2400 NE

LOCATION MAP
Scale 1" = 4 miles



NOTE TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT FOR JOREX LIMITED, NADI AND IDA CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C. BY P.G. HALLOF (P. ENG.) AND M.A. GOUDIE (GEOLOGIST.)

DATED: DEC. 14, 1972

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

Number at the end of anomaly indicates electrode interval

ANOMALOUS I.P. ZONE

JOREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
OMINECA M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

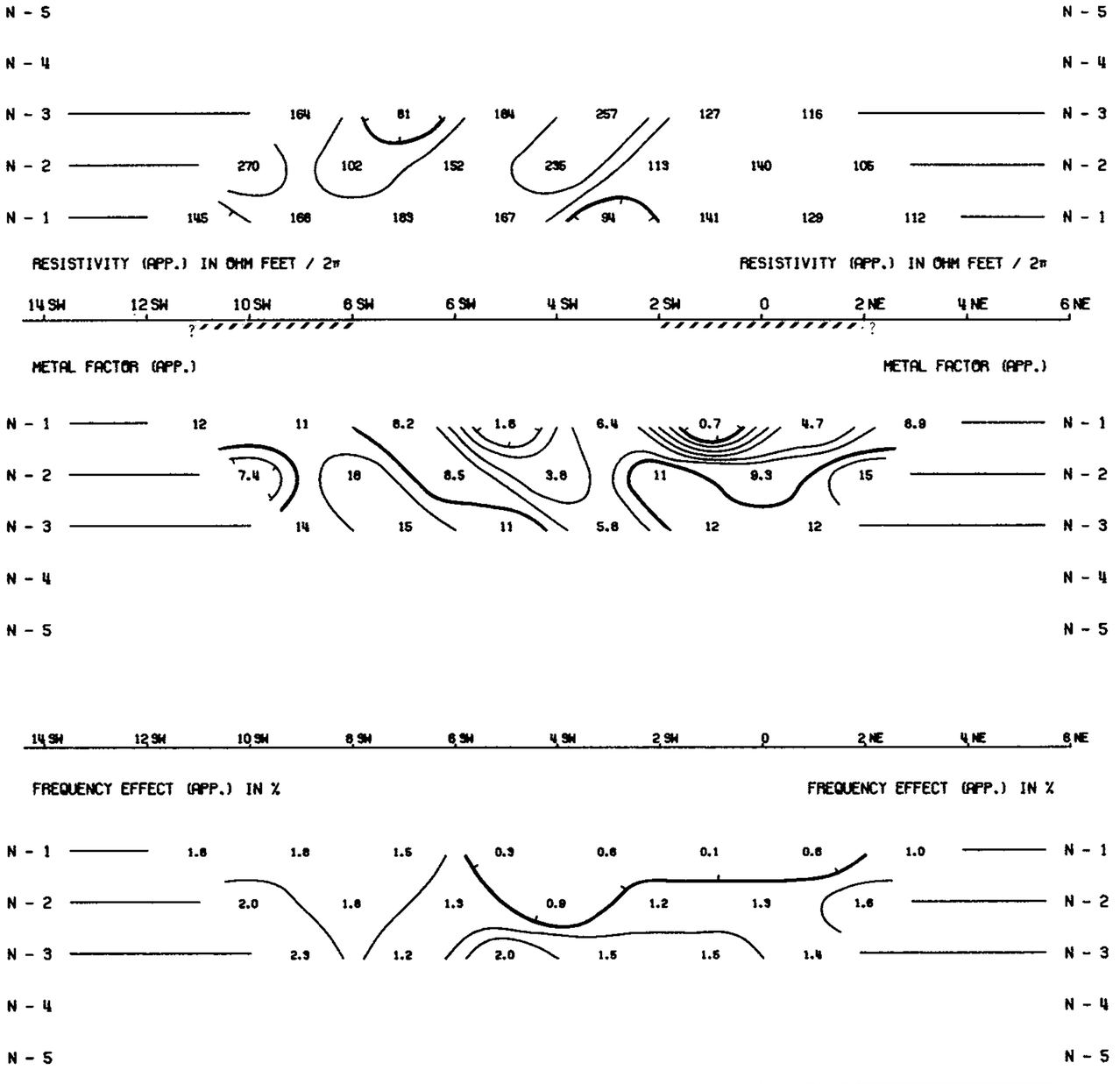
SCALE

ONE INCH EQUALS FOUR HUNDRED FEET

4182 M-1

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA APPROVED
Expiry Date: February

DWG. IPP-4882-1



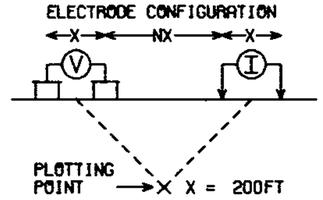
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-23

JOREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 4000NW

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: NOV 1972

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

APPROVED:

DATE:

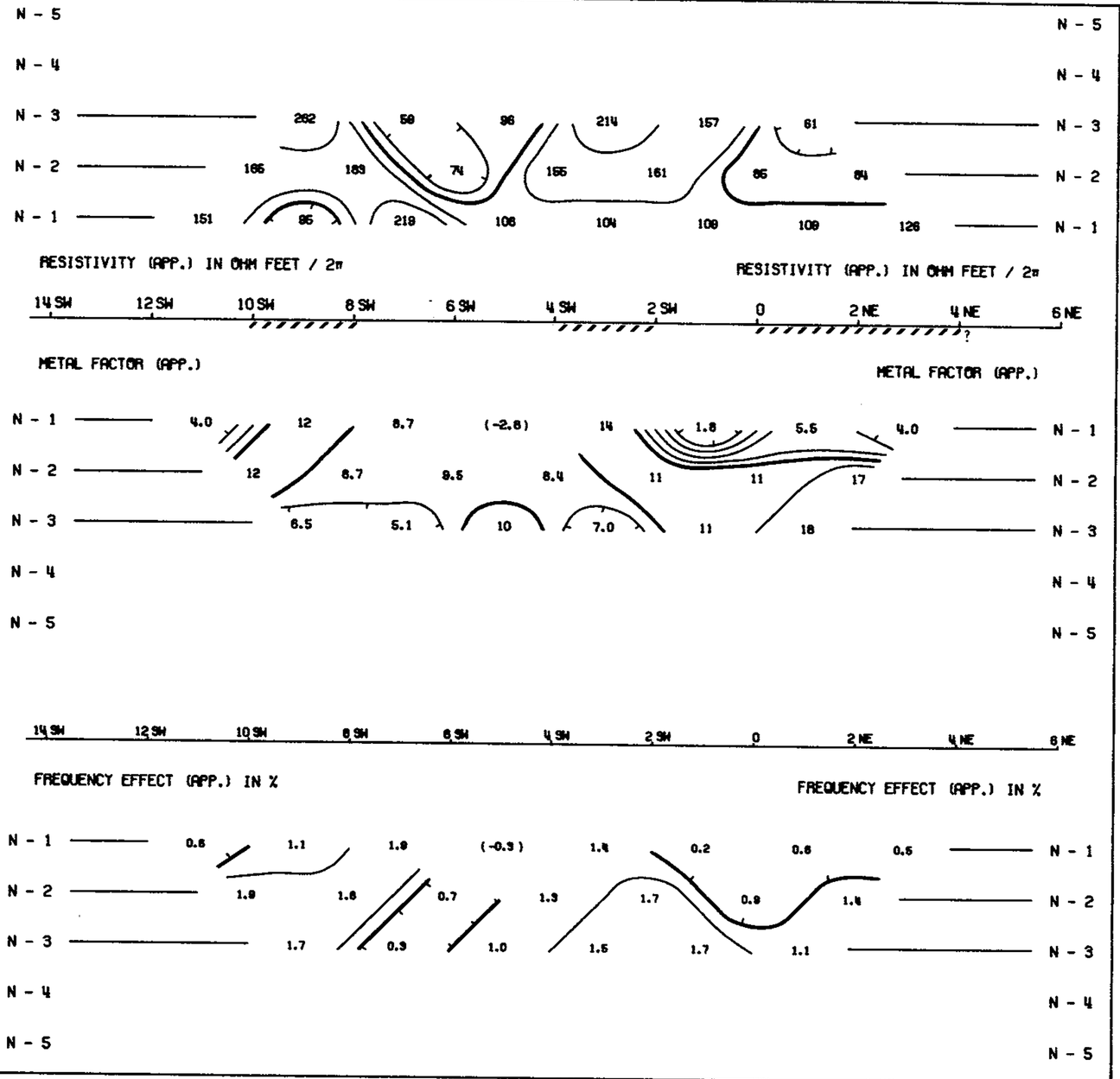
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
PHILIP G. HALLOF
ENGINEER

Expiry Date: February 28, 1973

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



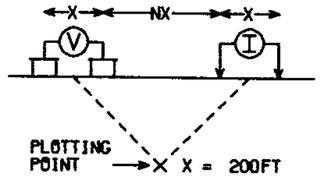
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-22

JØREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
ØMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 4400NW

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: NOV 1972

APPROVED

DATE

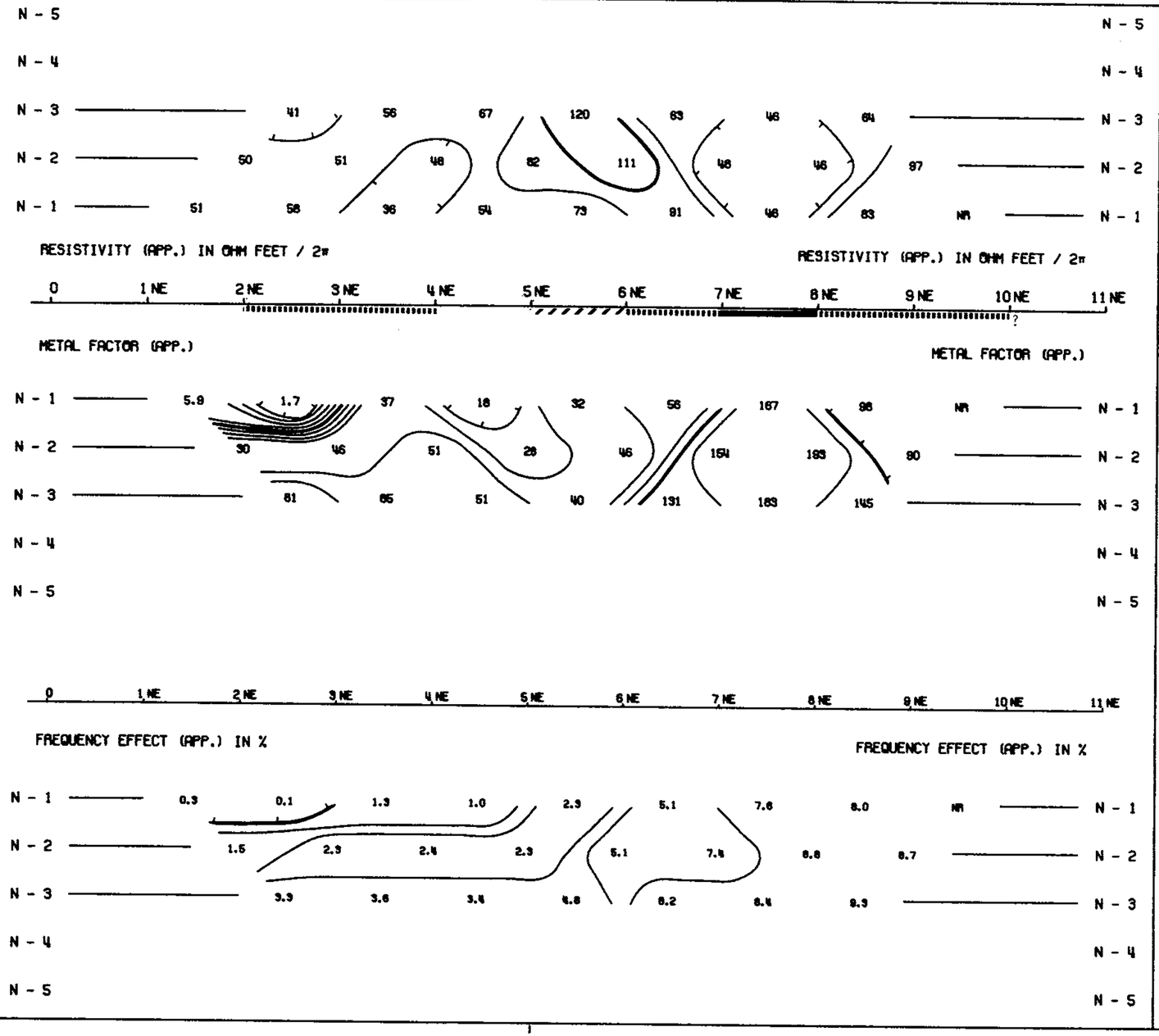
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
PHILIP G. HALLOF

Expiry Date: February 25, 1973

McPHAR GEØPHYSICS

INDUCED PØLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



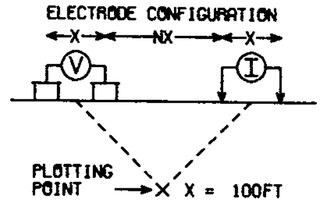
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-21

JØREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 2000SE

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: NOV 1972

APPROVED:

DATE:

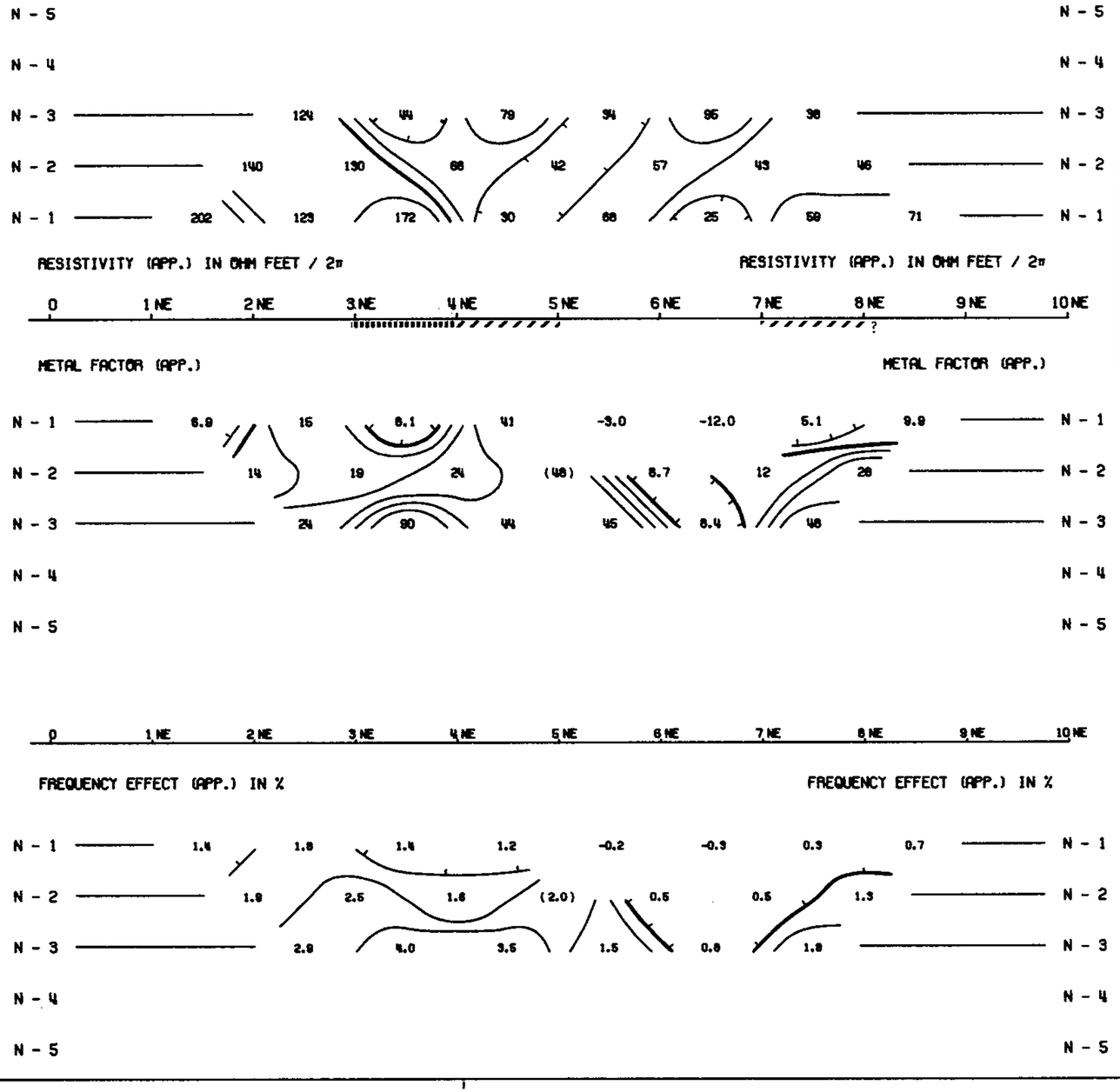
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
PHILIP S. HALLOF

Expiry Date: February 25 1973

McPHAR GEØPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



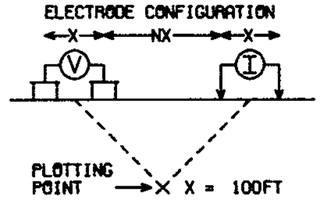
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-20

JØREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
ØMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 1200SE

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

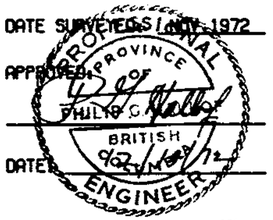
FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: NOV. 1972

APPROVED:

DATE:

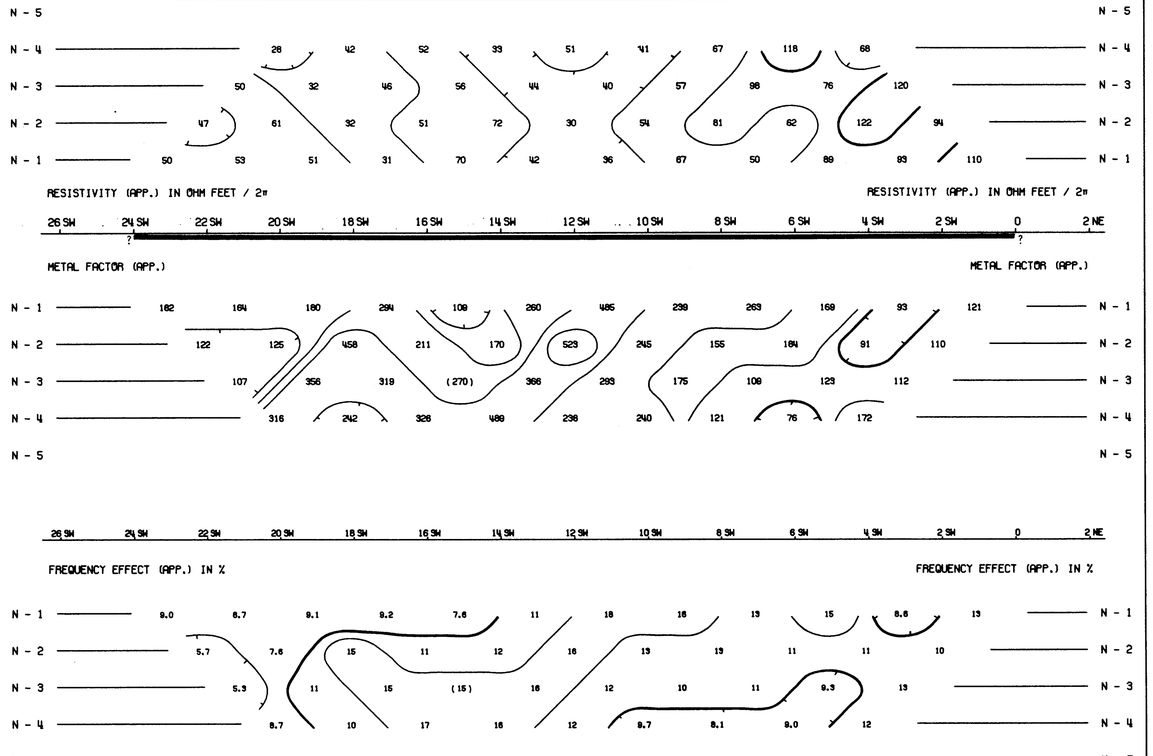


Expiry Date: February 25, 1973

McPHAR GEØPHYSICS

INDUCED PØLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



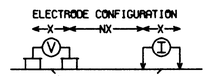
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-19

JØREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 5000SE

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: NOV. 1972

APPROVED

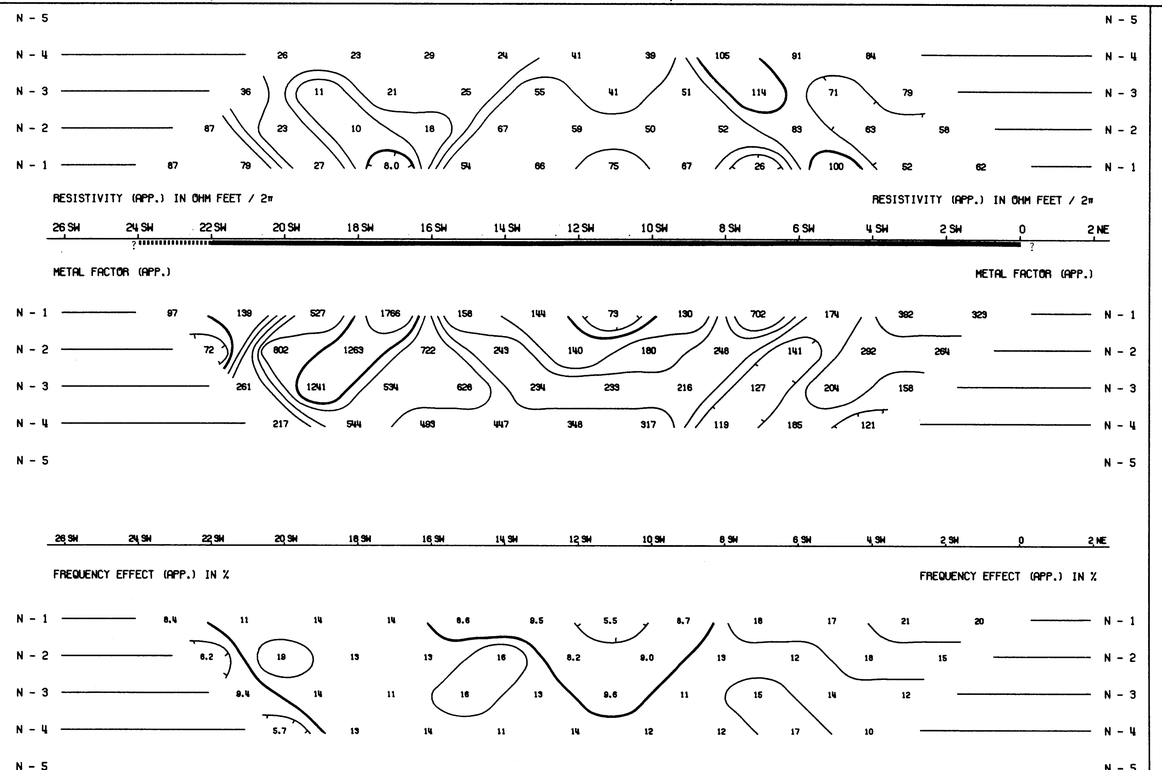
DATE

Expiry Date: February 25, 1973

McPHAR GEØPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



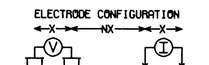
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-18

JØREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
ØMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 4200SE

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: NOV 1972

APPROVED:

DATE:

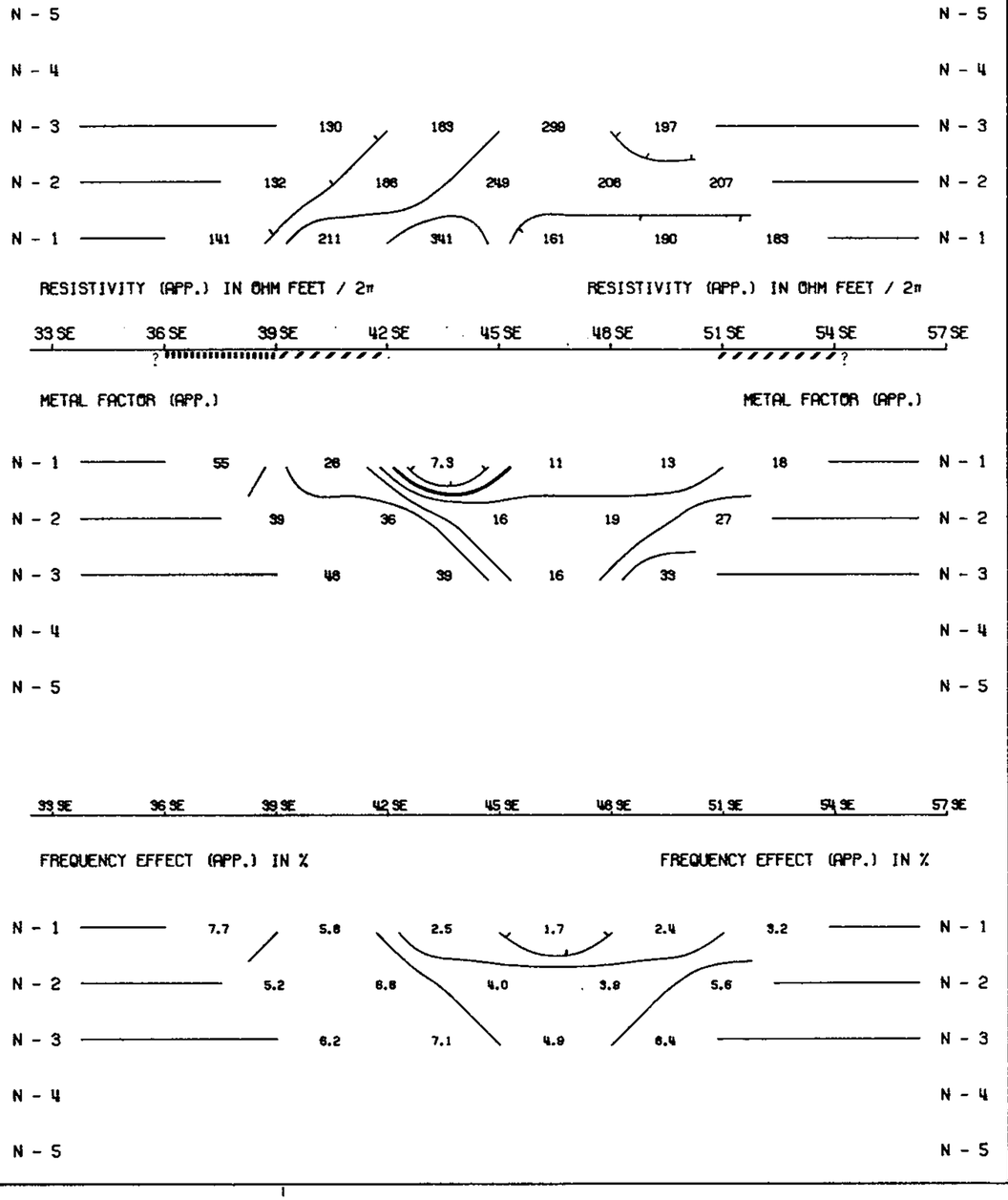
NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
PHILIP G. HALLOF
Expiry Date: February 28, 1973

McPHAR GEØPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



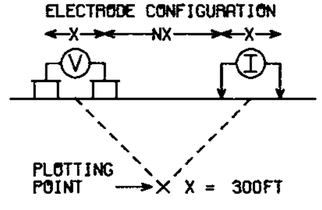
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-17

JOREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 3200SW

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: NOV 1972

APPROVED:

DATE: 12/14/72

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

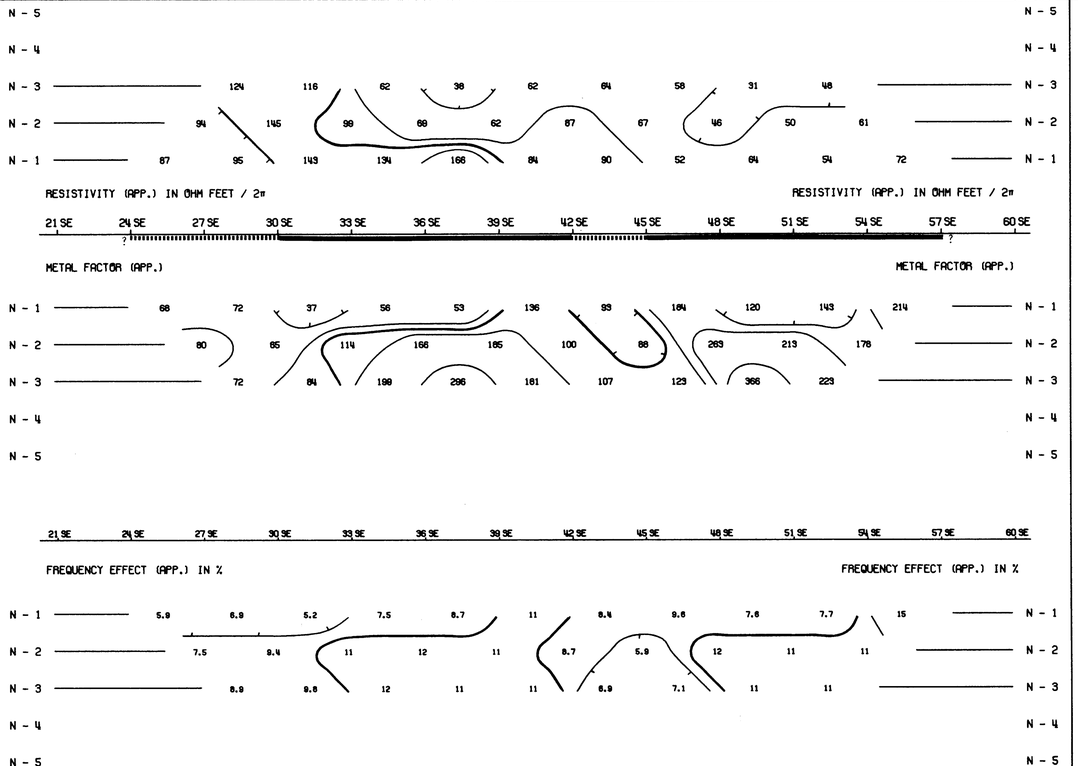
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Expiry Date February ... 19..

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



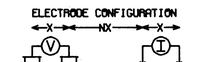
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-16

JOREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 2400SW

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

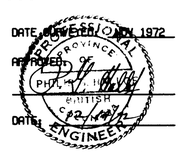
FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: NOV. 1972

APPROVED BY:

DATE:

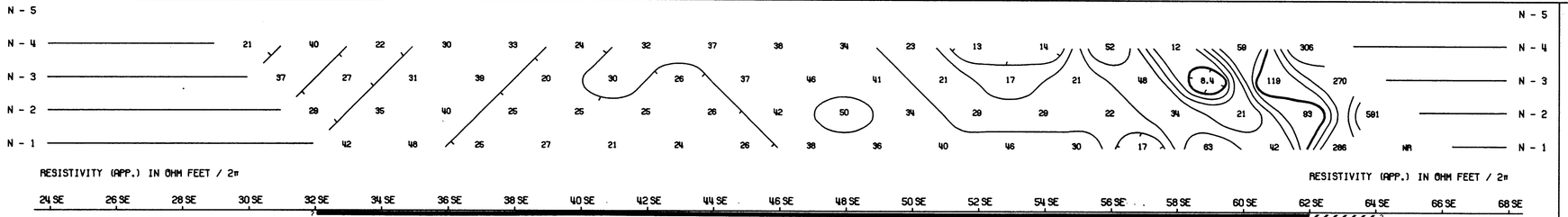
NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

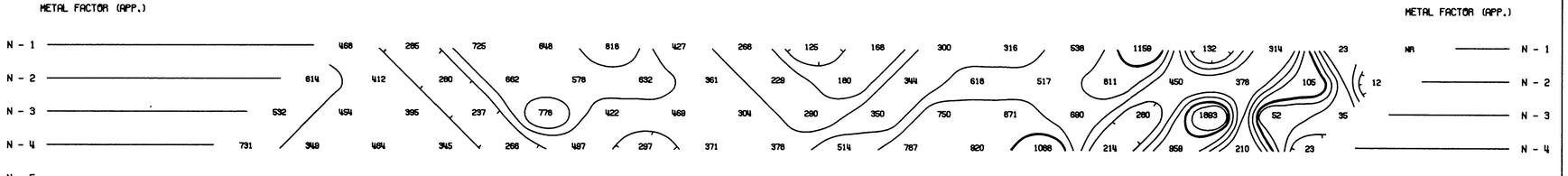


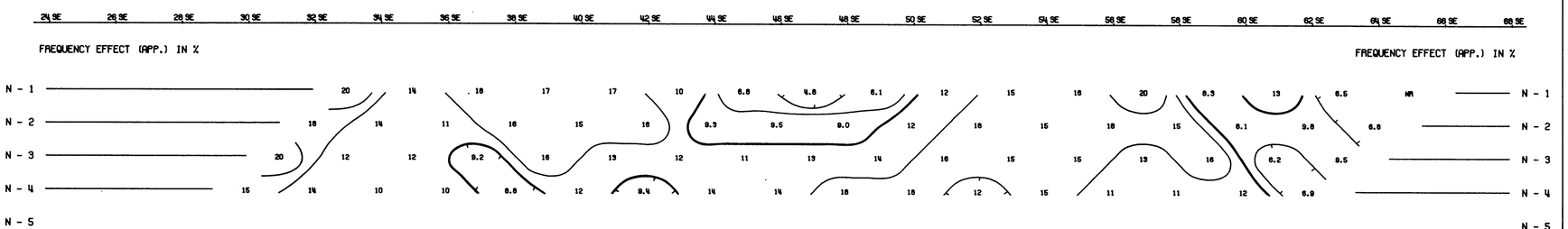
McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION







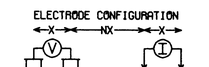
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-14

JØREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
ØMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 1600SW

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: NOV. 1972

APPROVED

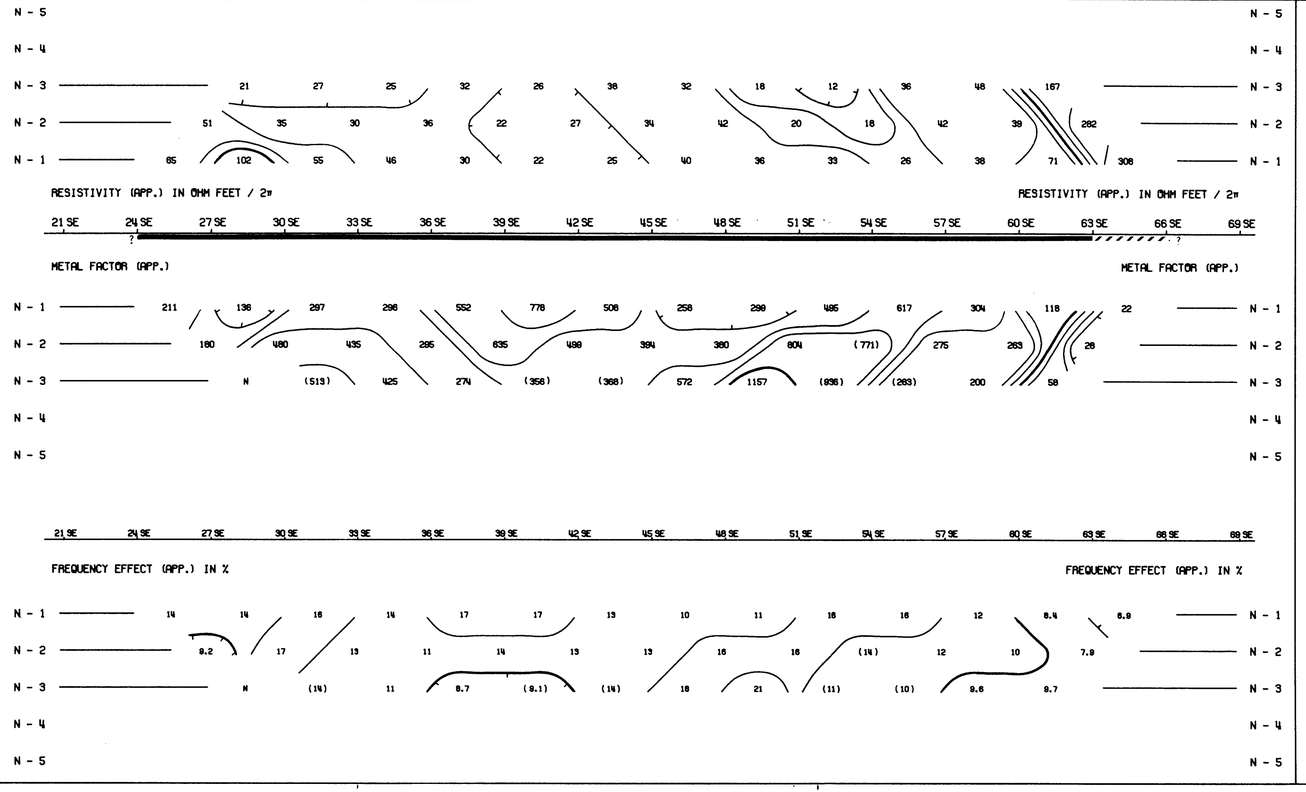
DATE:

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 BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



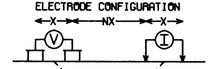
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-13

JØREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
ØMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 1600SW

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: NOV. 1972

APPROVED:

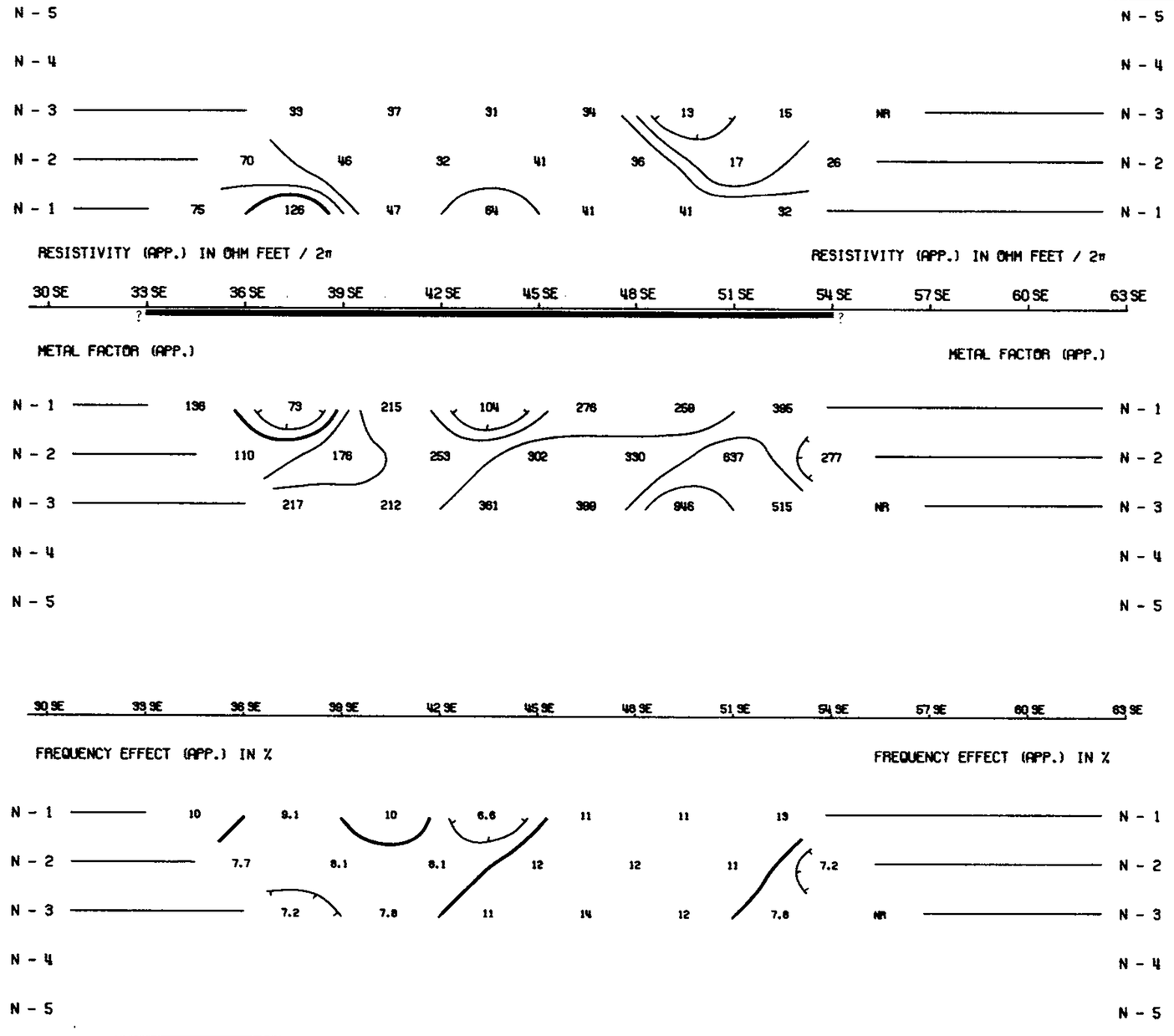
DATE:

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

McPHAR GEØPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



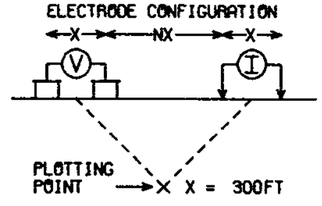
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-15

JOREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 2000SW

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE ——————
PROBABLE ··········
POSSIBLE / / / / /

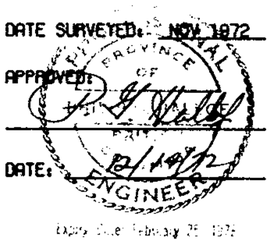
FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: NOV. 1972

APPROVED:

DATE: 12/1972

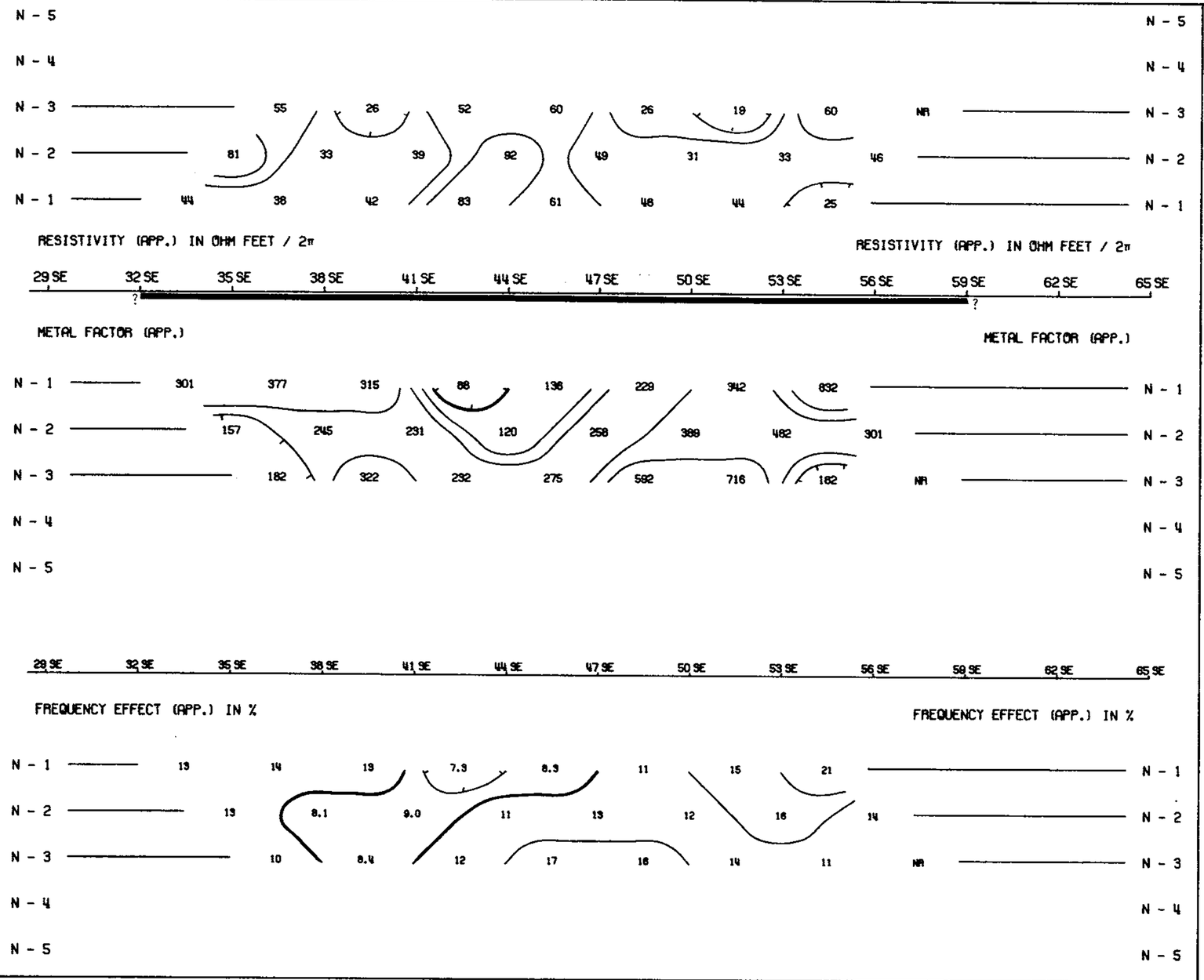


Expiry Date February 28 1973

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



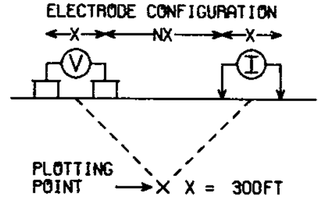
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-12

JOREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 1200SW

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: NOV. 1972

APPROVED: [signature]

DATE: 12/14/72

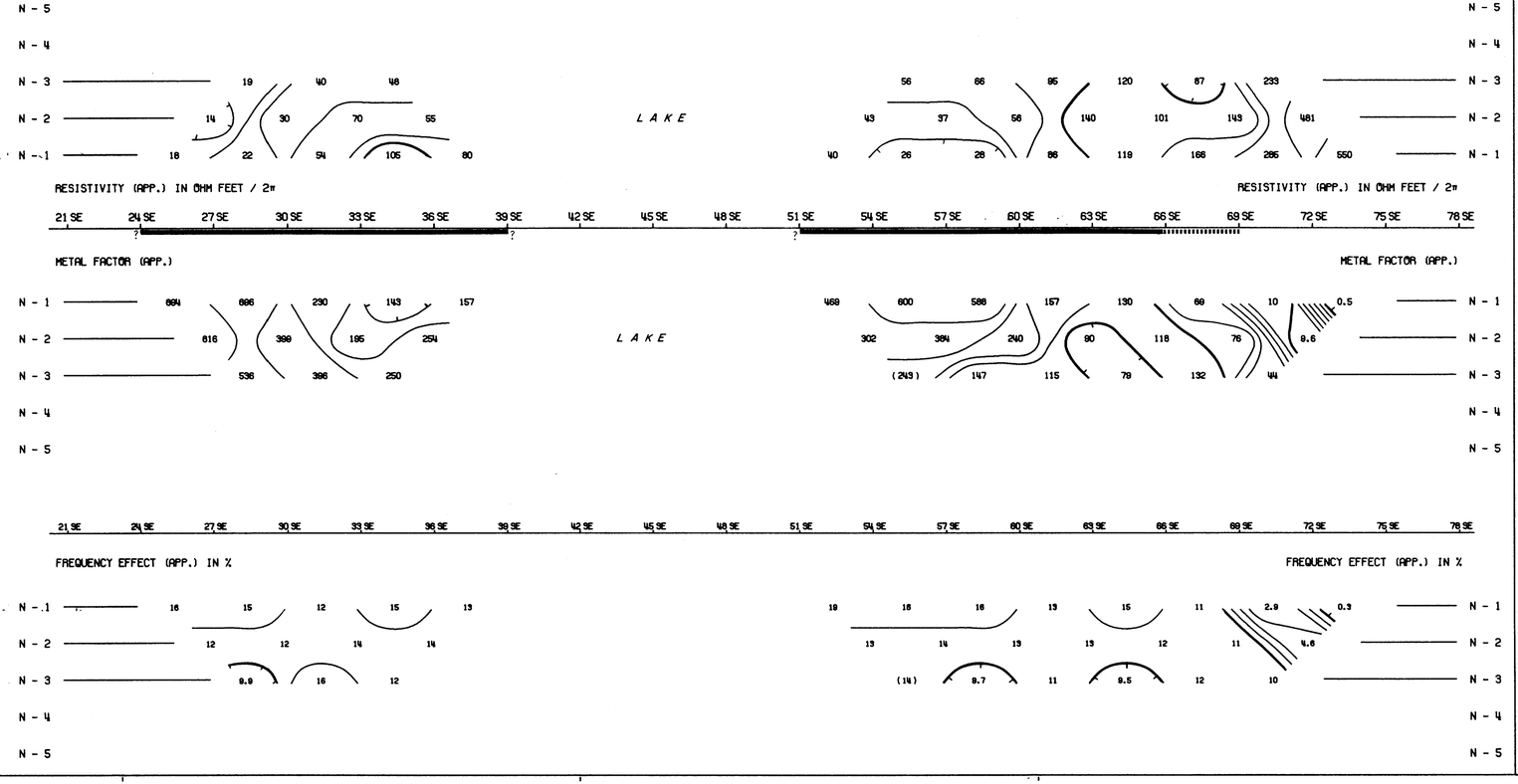
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Expiry Date February 2 1973

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



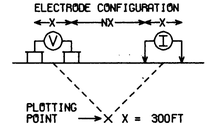
DWG. NØ.- I.P.- 6032-11

JØREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
ØMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NØ.- 800SW

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

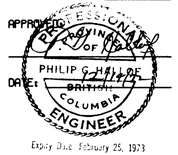
FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: NØV 1972

APPROVED:

DATE: 12/1/72

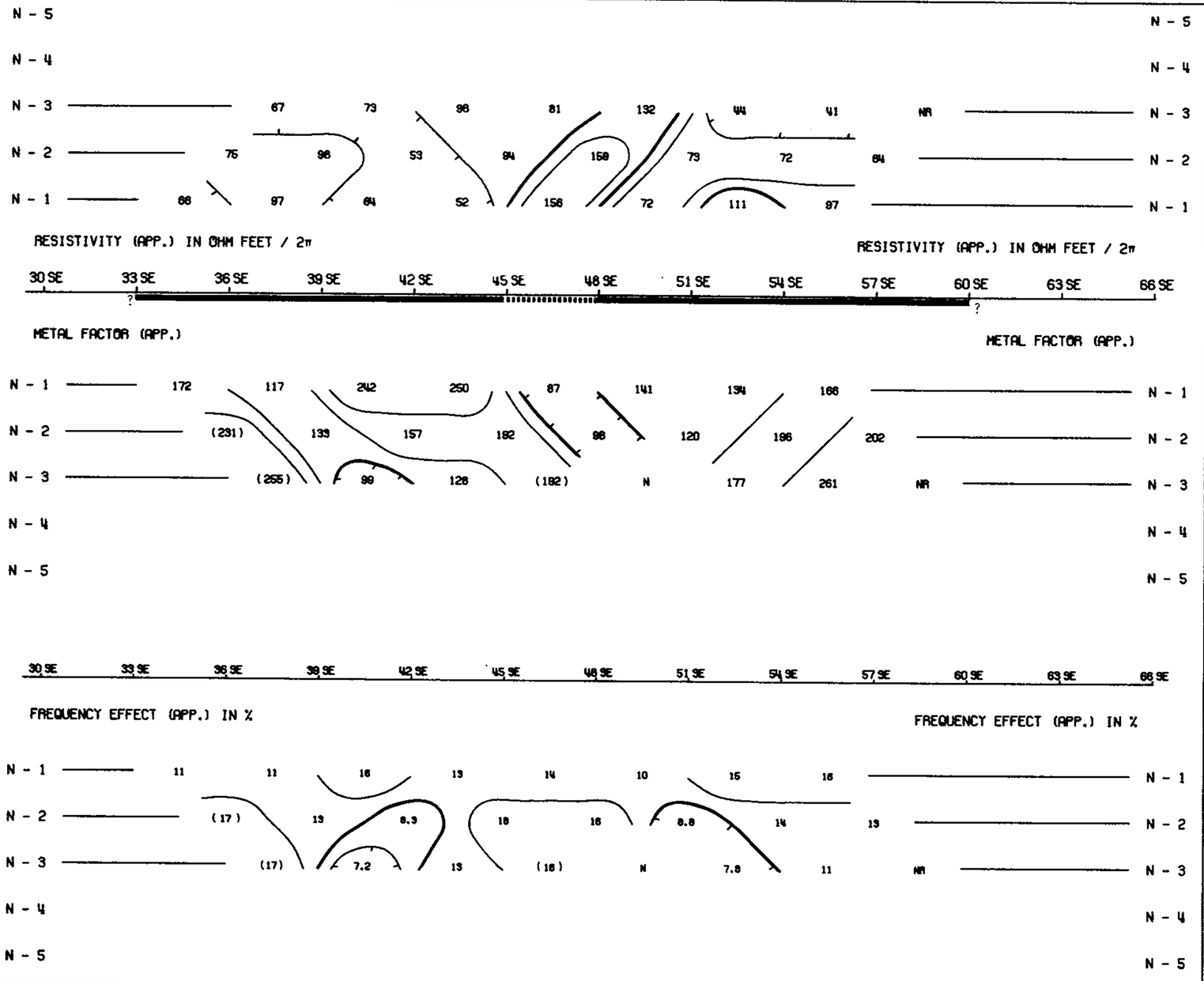


Expiry Date February 25, 1973

McPHAR GEØPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



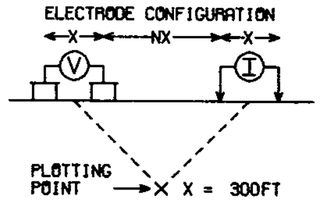
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-10

JØREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
ØMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 400SW

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: NOV-1972

APPROVED:

DATE:

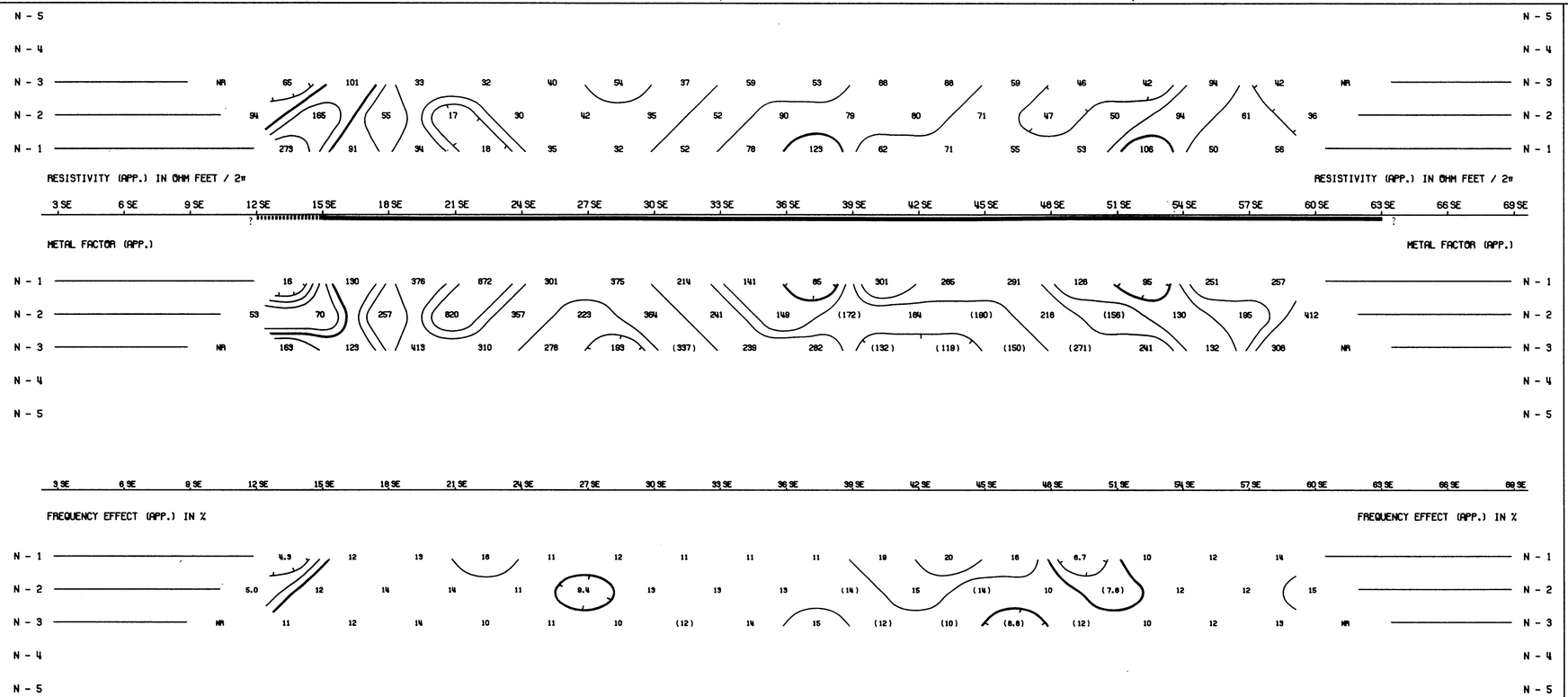
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
PHILIP [illegible] DF
23/4/73

Expiry Date: February 25, 1973

McPHAR GEØPHYSICS

INDUCED PØLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



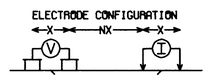
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-9

JOREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- Q

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

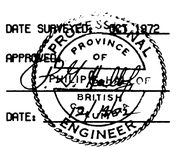
DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: MAY, 1972

APPROVED:

DATE:



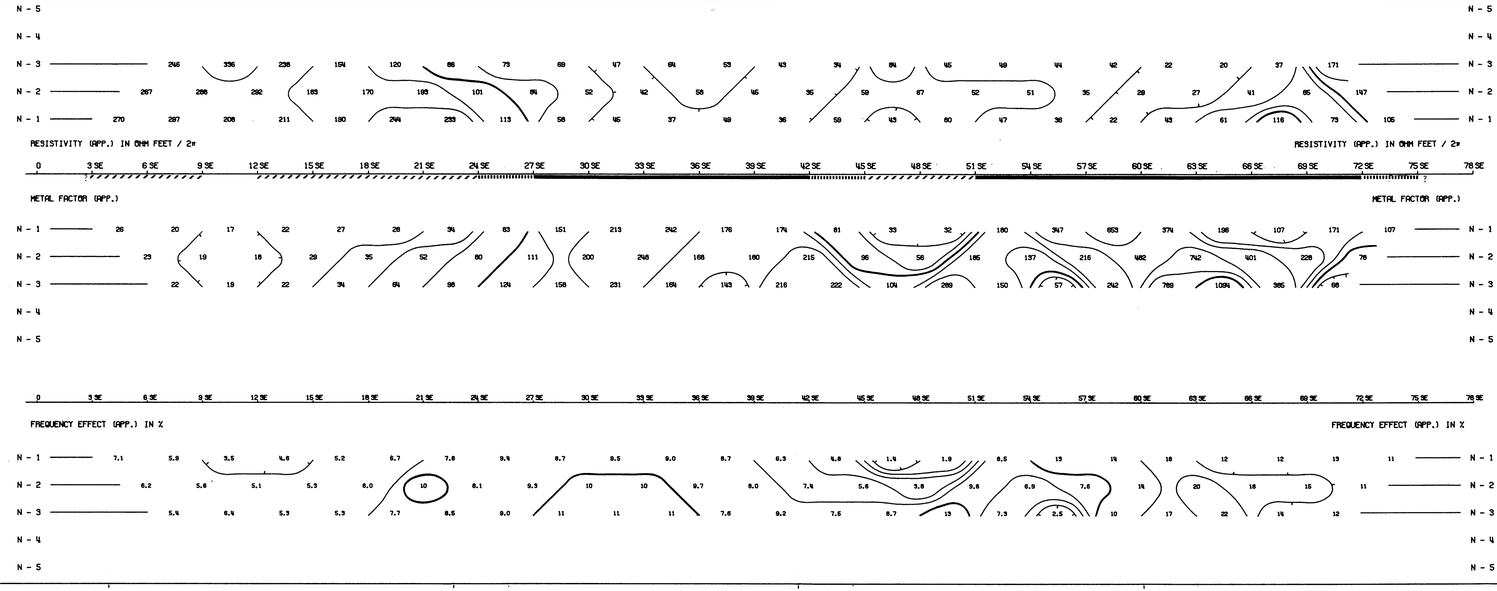
Expiry Date: February 25, 1973

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 BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



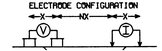
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-8

JOREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 800NE

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES
DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: JUNE 1972

APPROVED

DATE:

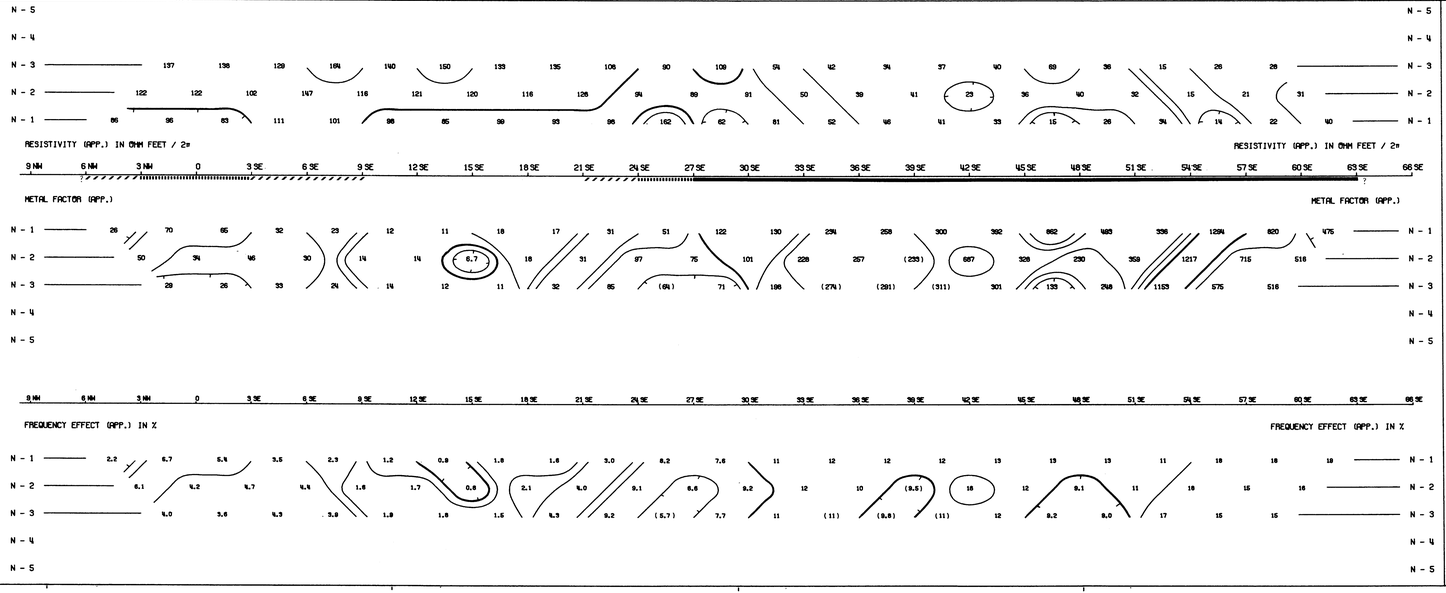
NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

Expiry Date: February 25, 1973

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



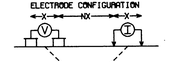
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-7

JOREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 1600NE

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: OCT 1972

APPROVED:

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

DATE:

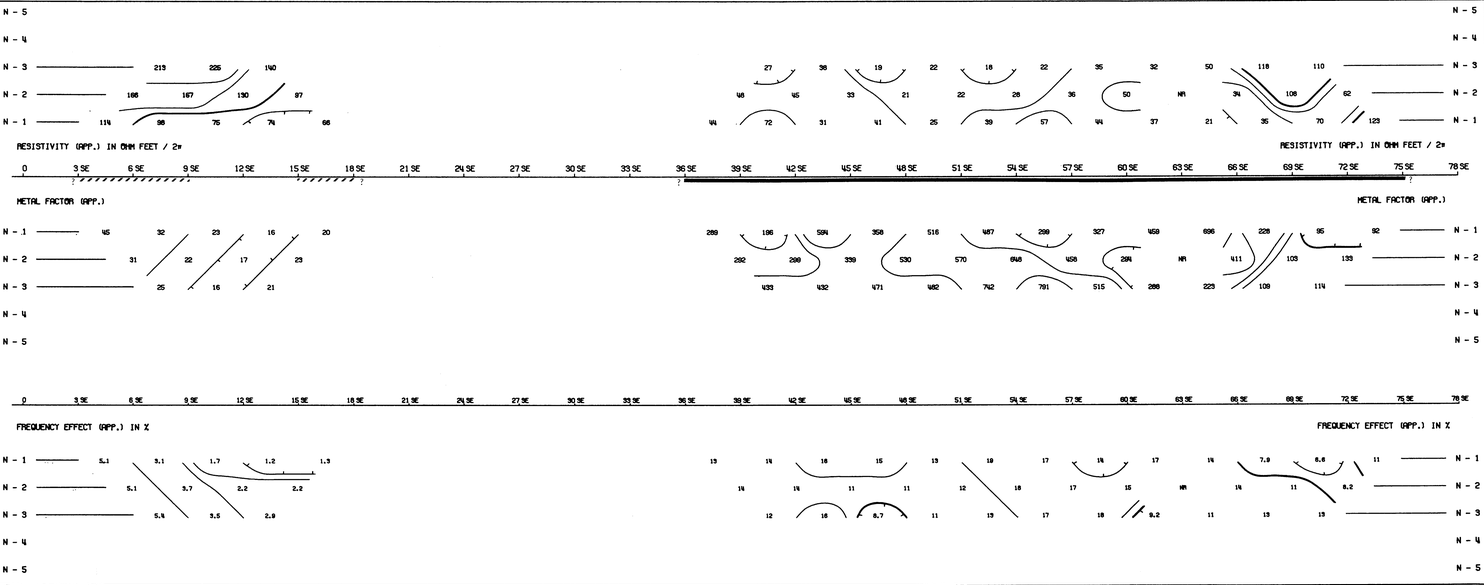
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILIP S. HALL

Expiry Date: February 25, 1972

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-6

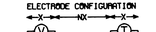
JOREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA

OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 2400NE

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



PLOTTING POINT → X = 300FT

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: OCT 1972

REVISED:

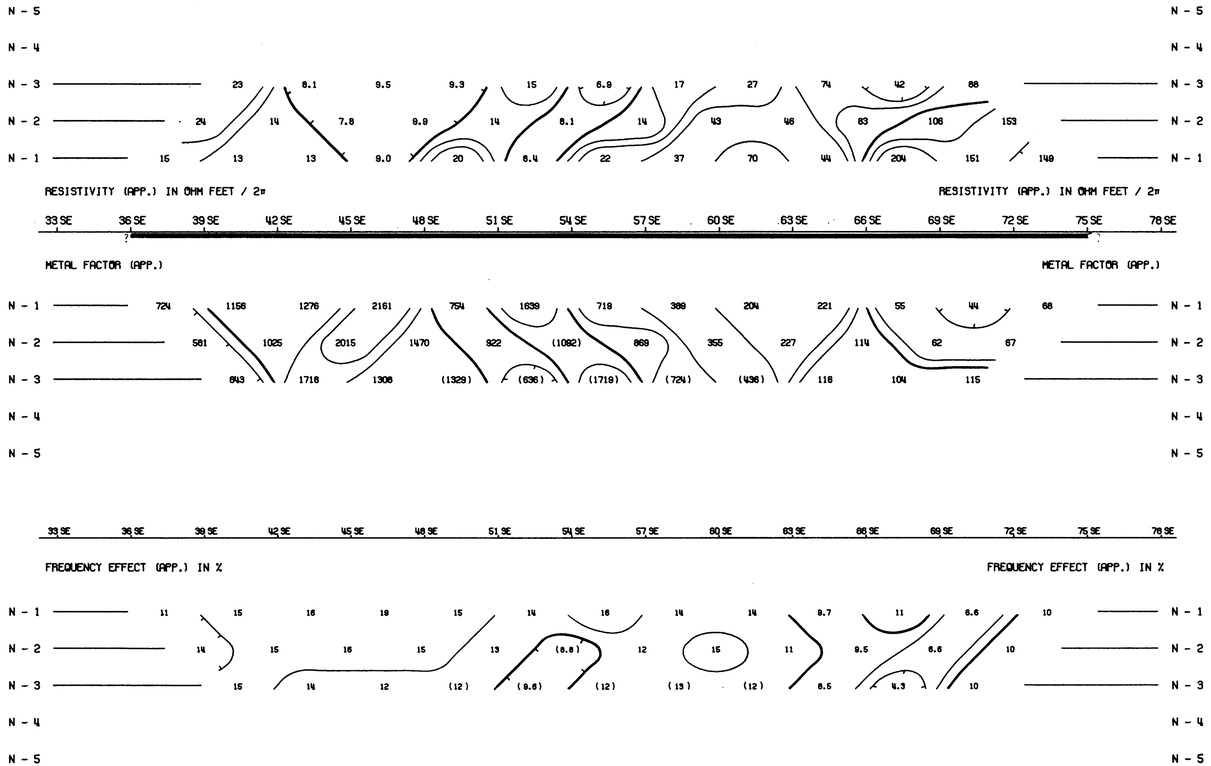
DATE:

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 BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



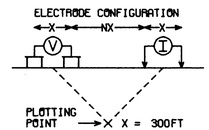
DWG. NØ.- I.P.- 6032-5a

JØREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
ØMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NØ.- 3200NE (SE PART)

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

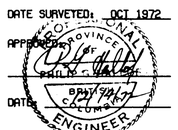
FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: OCT 1972

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

APPROVED

DATE

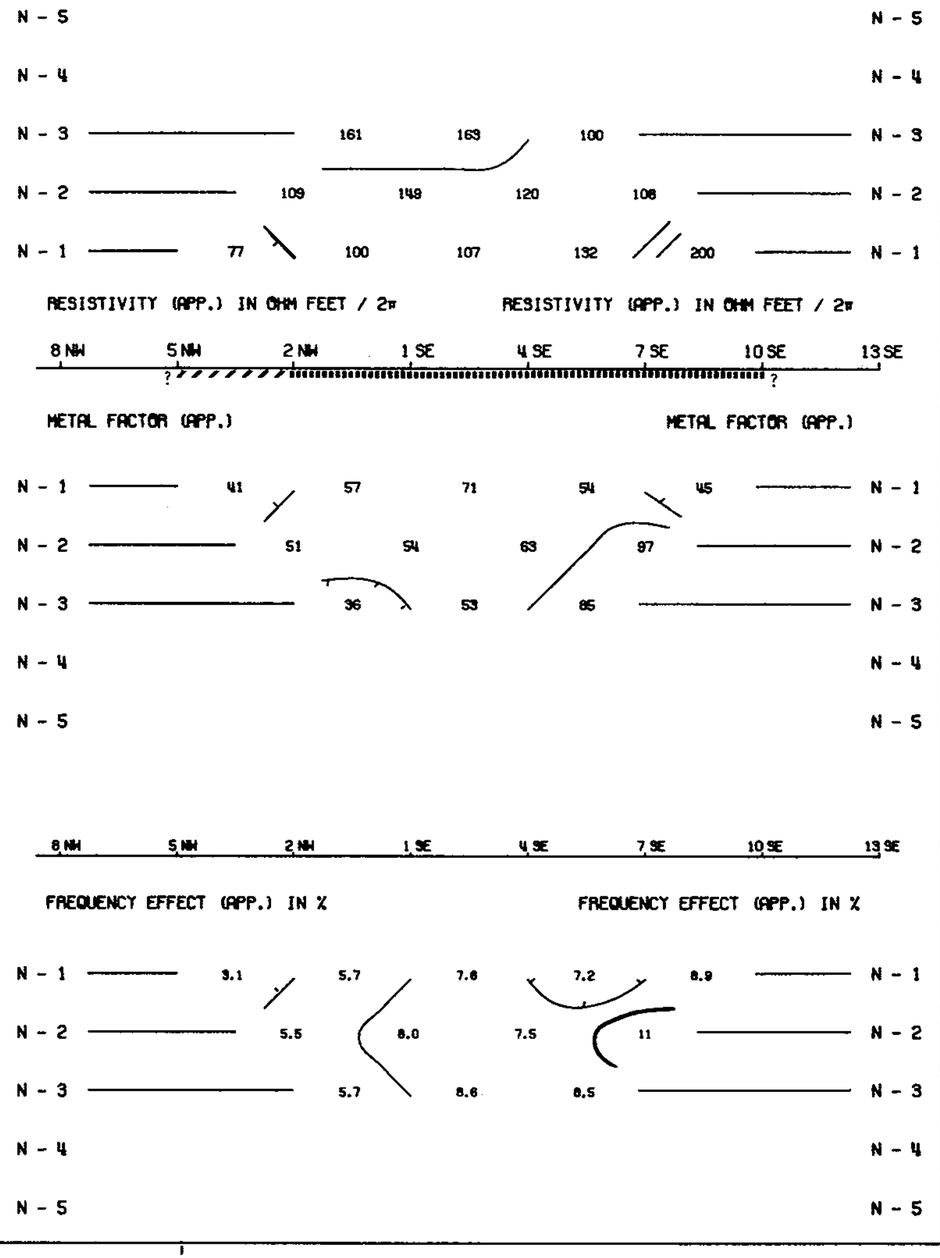


Expiry Date: February 25, 1973

McPHAR GEØPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NØTE: THIS PLØT WAS PRØDUCED BY MCPHAR CØMPUTER DIVISIØN



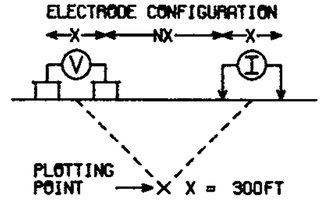
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-5

JOREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 3200NE (NW PART)

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE ——————
PROBABLE ....
POSSIBLE / / / / /

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: Oct. 1972

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

APPROVED:

DATE:

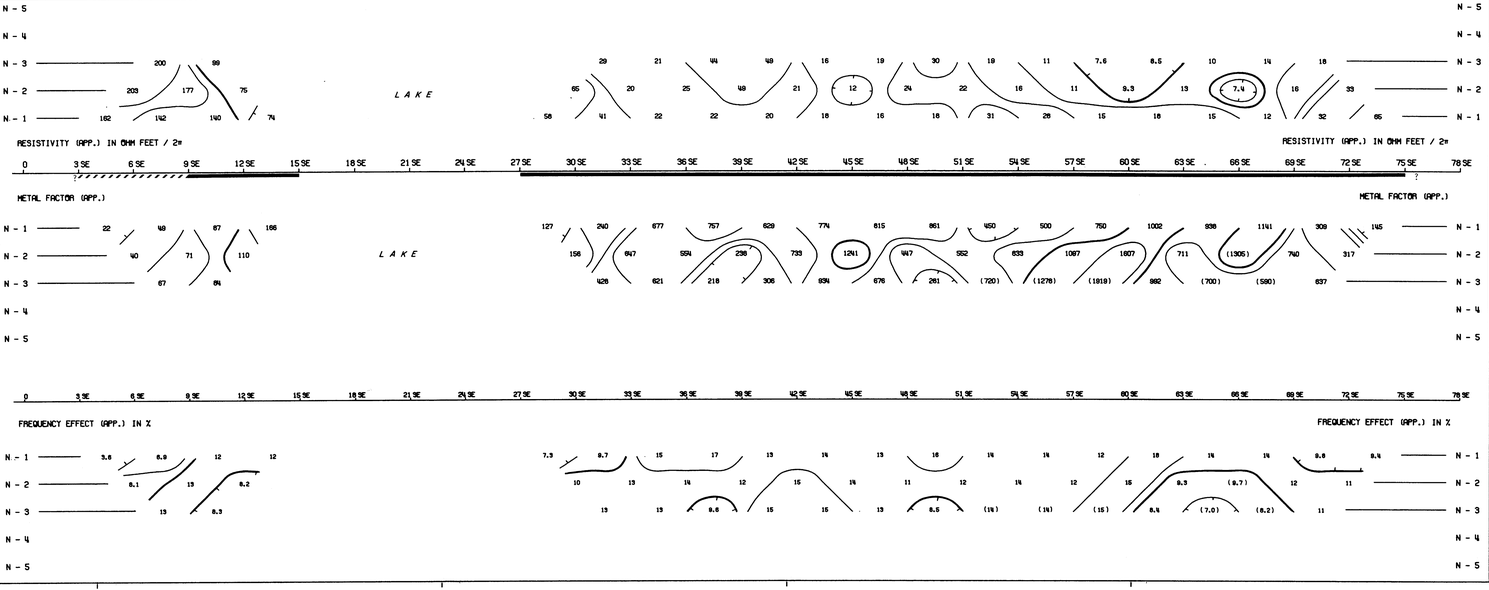
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILIP G. HALLOF

Expiry Date: February 25, 1973

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



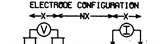
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-4

JOREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 4000NE

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

DATE SURVEYED: OCT-1972

APPROVED: PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DATE:

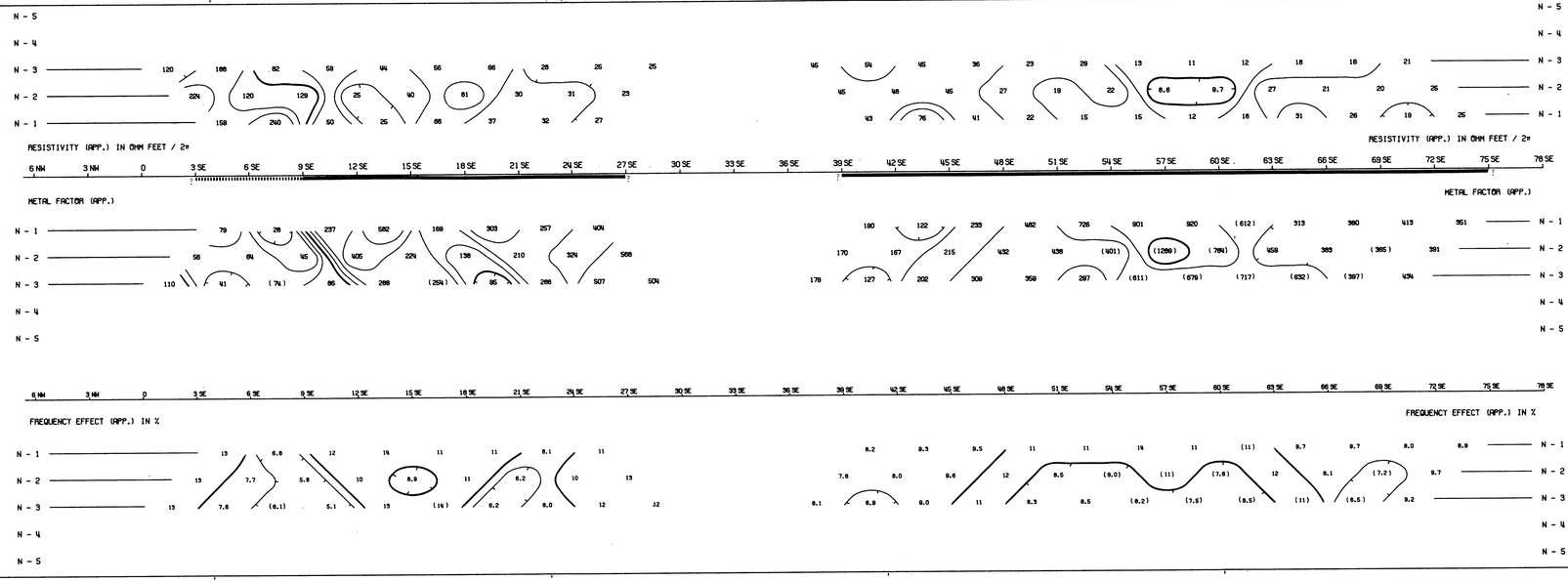
Expiry Date February 28, 1973

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 BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION



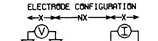
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-3

JOREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 4800NE

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



PLOTTING POINT → X = 300FT

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 Hz

DATE SURVEYED: OCT 1972

APPROVED:

DATE:

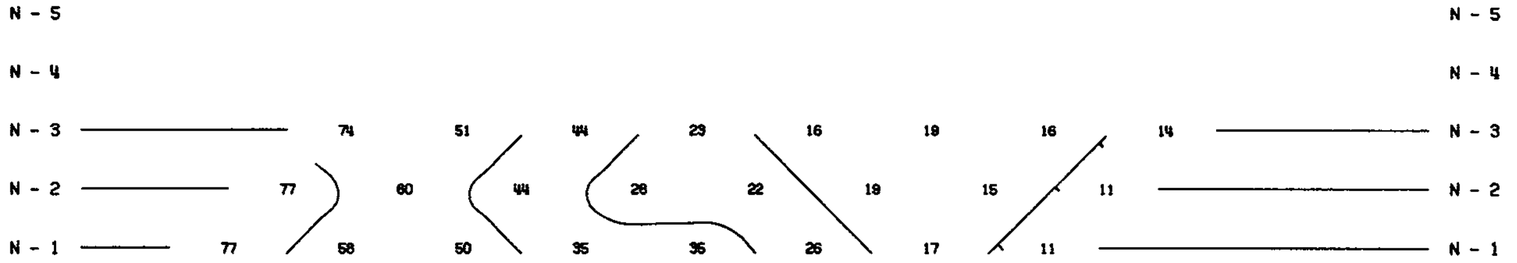
NOTE: CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1.-1.5-2.-3.-5.-7.5-10

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

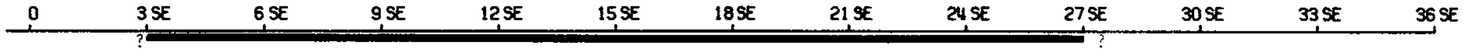
McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION

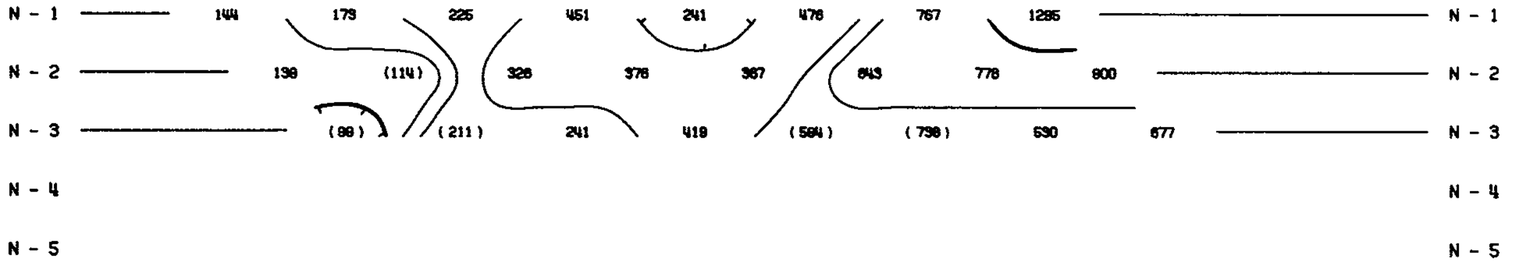


RESISTIVITY (APP.) IN OHM FEET / 2π

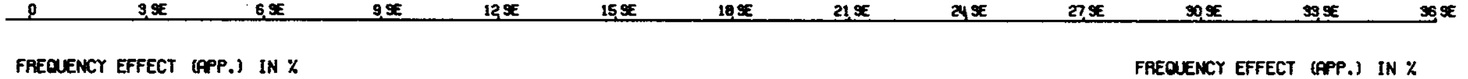


RESISTIVITY (APP.) IN OHM FEET / 2π

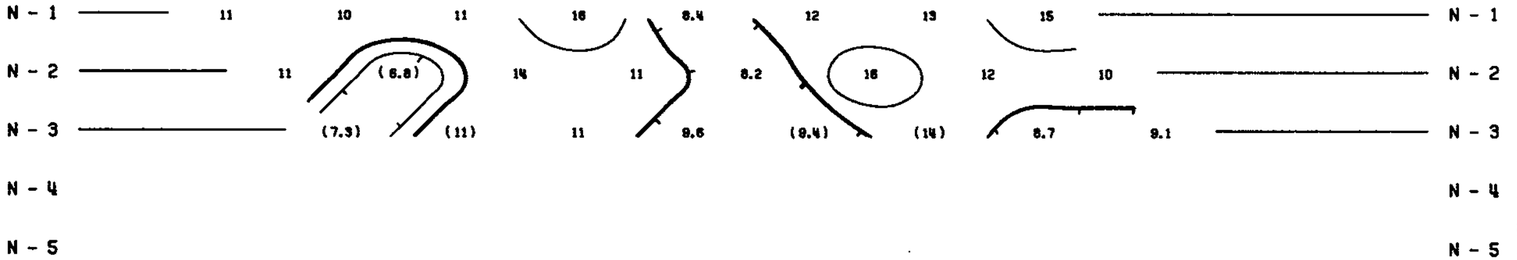
METAL FACTOR (APP.)



METAL FACTOR (APP.)



FREQUENCY EFFECT (APP.) IN %



FREQUENCY EFFECT (APP.) IN %

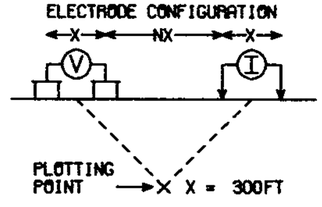
DWG. NO.- I.P.- 6032-2

JOREX LIMITED

NADI CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- S600NE

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCIES: 0.31-5.0 HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: OCT. 1972

APPROVED:

DATE:

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Expiry Date. February 25, 1973

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

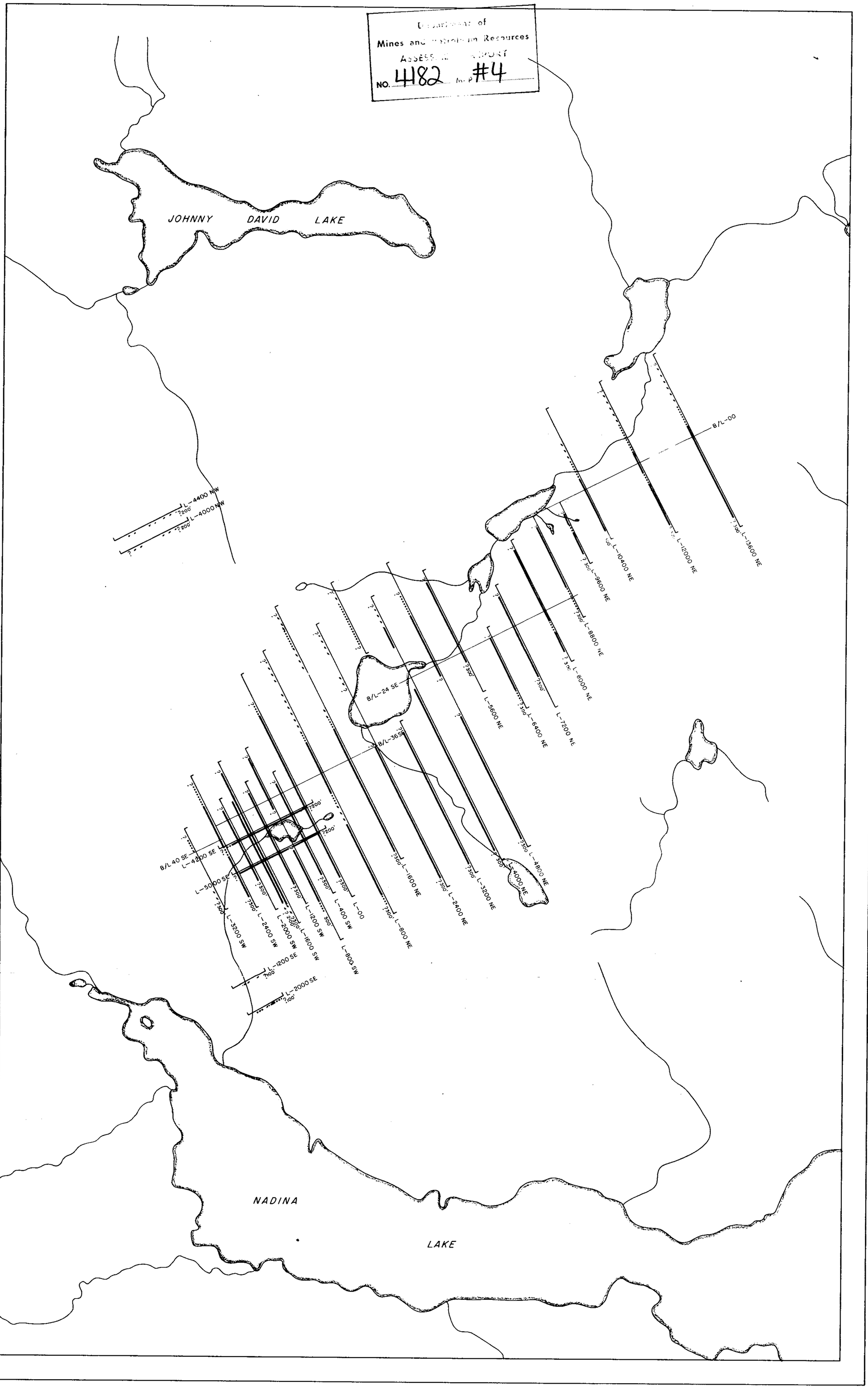
NOTE: THIS PLOT WAS PRODUCED BY MCPHAR COMPUTER DIVISION

DWG. IPP - 3563

McPHAR GEOPHYSICS

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PLAN MAP



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

Numbers at the end of the anomalies indicate electrode interval

JOREX LIMITED

NADI & IDA CLAIMS, NADINA LAKE AREA,
OMINECA M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE
1"= 1320'

DRAWN: GHH
DATE: DEC. 1972
APPROVED

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
PHILIP G HALLOF

4182 M-4

DWG. IPP - 3563