Trenching, Geophysical and Geochemical Report

- on the -

Mt. Sicker Property
Victoria Mining Division, British Columbia

N.T.S. 92B/13W

- for -

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.,
904 - 675 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B. C. V6B 1N2

Prepared by;

G. BELIK AND ASSOCIATES LTD.,
#206 - 310 Nicola Street,
Kamloops, B. C. V2C 2P5

Gary D. Belik, M. Sc.
December 14, 1981

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INTRODUCTION

During October 1 to October 11, 1981, 2.5 km. of Induced Polarization/Resistivity, 3.8 km. of V.L.F.-E.M., soil sampling and test pitting, utilizing an excavator-type backhoe were completed on the Silver 2 mineral claim situated about 15 km. northwest of Duncan, British Columbia. Work was supervised by G. Belik and Associates Ltd., #206 - 310 Nicola St., Kamloops, B. C.

The Silver 2 claim is part of a 70-unit claim block, owned by Laramide Resources Ltd., which extends approximately 9 km. northwesterly from the Chemainus River. The claim group adjoins Peppa Resources' Mt. Sicker Property [1] to the east and is bounded on the north by ground held by Esso Resources Ltd.,

The claim group is predominantly underlain by strongly deformed felsic volcanic rocks of the Paleozoic, Sicker Series. Near the center of the Silver 2 claim a small massive sulphide-type showing is partly exposed along an old road cut. This showing consists of a baritic, felsic cherty tuff which contains up to 0.2% copper, 0.85% lead, 3.25% zinc, 0.086 oz. gold per tonne and 0.73 oz. silver per tonne. The showing, which is exposed over an area measuring about 2 meters by 6 meters is in fault contact with a porphyritic andesite dyke to the west. The area immediately to the north, south and east is concealed by overburden.

The 1981 program was designed as a preliminary evaluation of the immediate area of the showing and, in part, to test the potential value of I.P./Resistivity, V.L.F. - E.M., surface soil sampling and deep overburden sampling as exploration techniques in this area.

1 - this property contains the old Lenora and Tyee massive sulphide deposits and is currently under option to Westmin Resources Ltd.

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

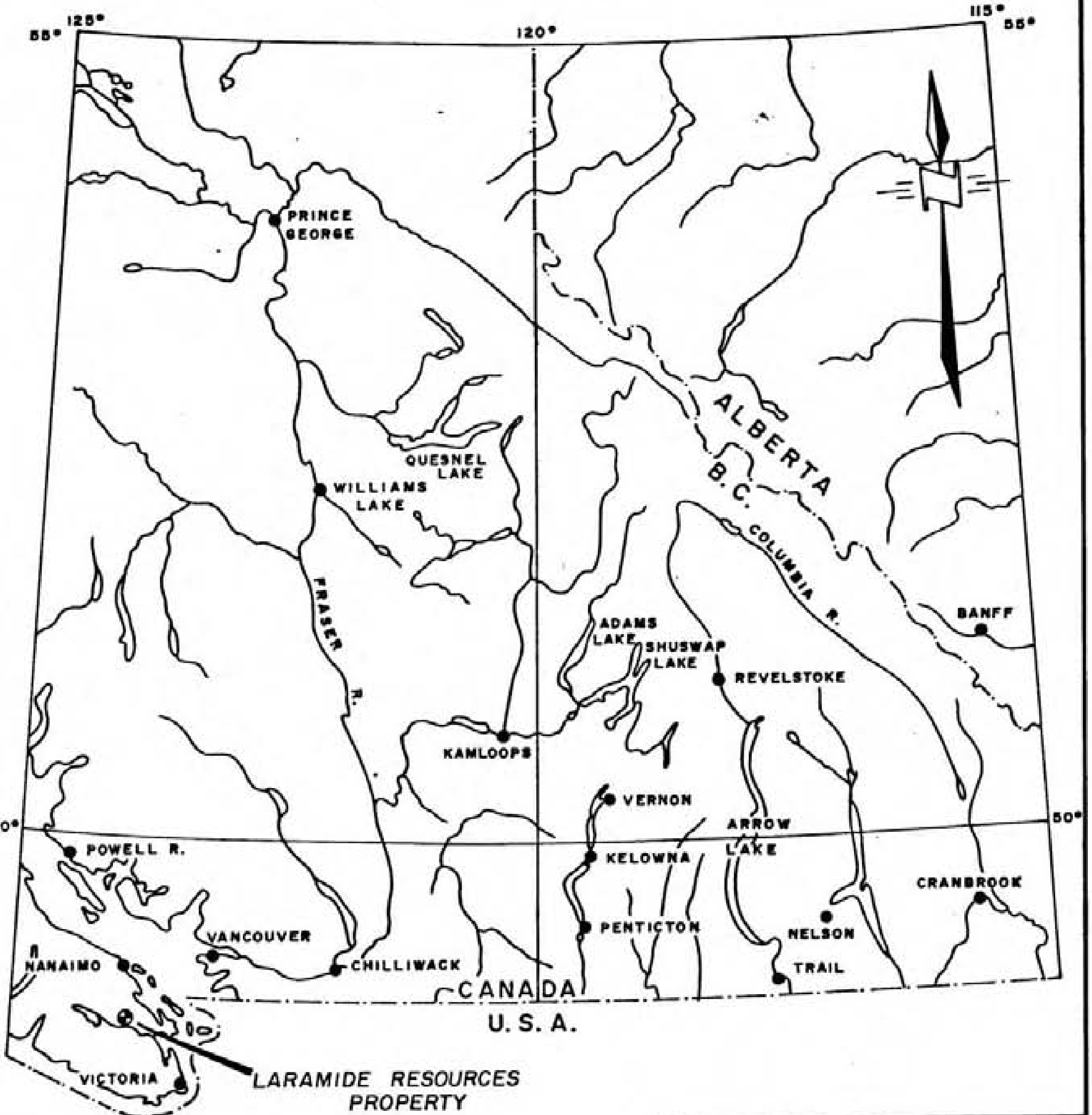
The Mt. Sicker Property is located immediately west of the Chemainus River in the Victoria Mining Division (N.T.S. 93B/13W). The center of the claim group is situated about 16 km. northwest of the city of Duncan at geographic co-ordinates 48°52'30" North Latitude and 123°52' West Longitude. The eastern part of the claim group is traversed by a network of old logging roads which connect onto the MacMillan Bloedel, Chemainus River access road. A cleared power line right-of-way provides 4-wheel drive access to the western part of the claim group.

CLAIMS

The property is comprised of 5 contiguous claims totalling 70 units as detailed below.

Mining Division	Claim Name	Units	Record Number	Date Recorded
Victoria	Fang	20	534	May 8, 1981
"	Silver 1	9	535	May 8, 1981
"	Silver 2	12	536	May 8, 1981
"	Solly	9	537	May 8, 1981
"	T.L.	20	538	May 8, 1981

The registered owner of the above claims is Laramide Resources Ltd., 904 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

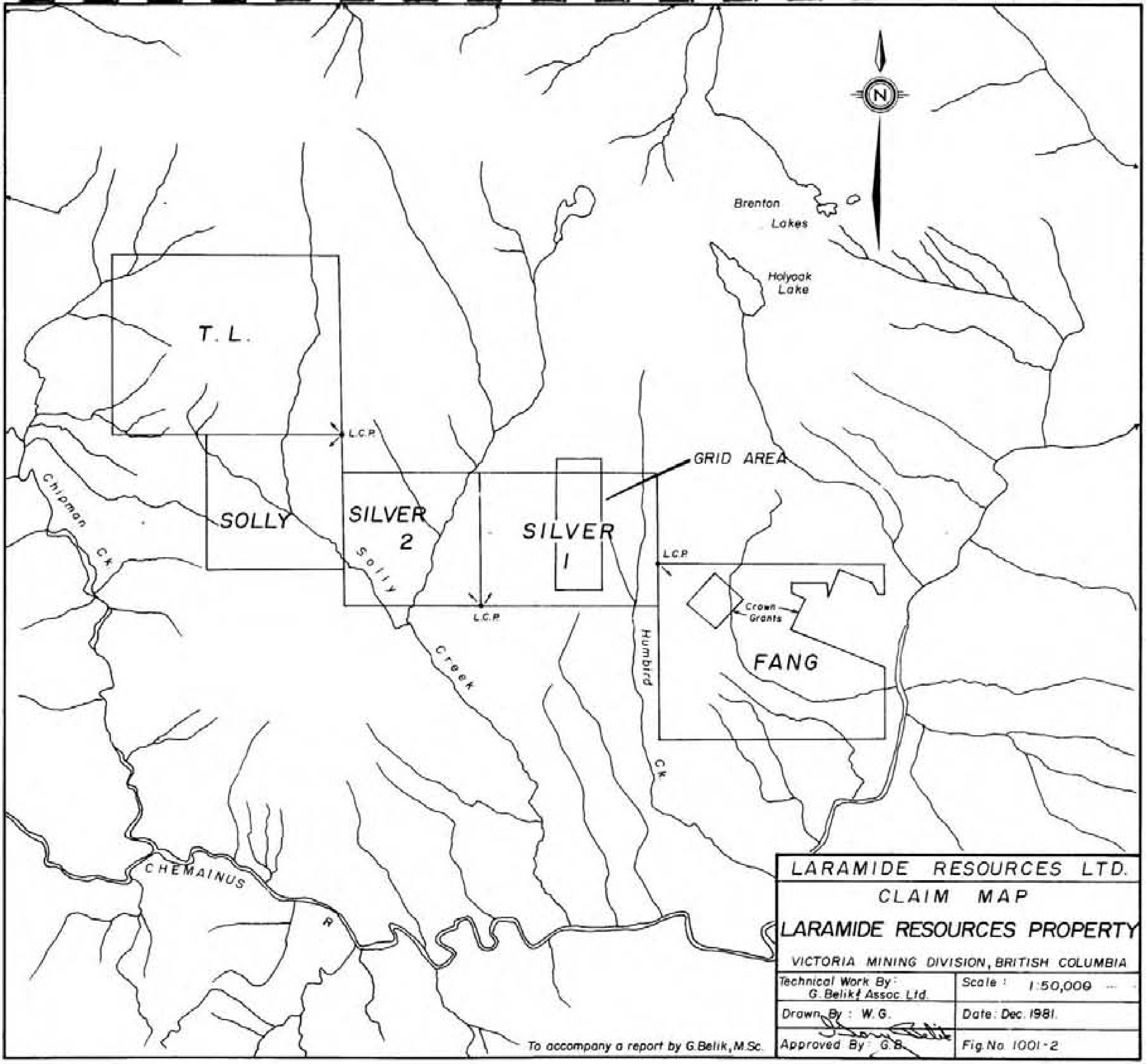


LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

LOCATION MAP
LARAMIDE RESOURCES PROPERTY

VICTORIA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Date: Dec. 1981.	Scale: 1" = 64 Miles
Dwn by: W. G.	Dwg no. 1001-1


N
Brenton
Lakes
Holyoak
Lake
T. L.
L.C.P.
GRID AREA
SOLLY
SILVER
2
SILVER
1
L.C.P.
L.C.P.
Chipman
Ck.
Solly
Creek
Humbird
Ck.
Crown
Grants
FANG
CHEMAINUS
R
LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.
CLAIM MAP
LARAMIDE RESOURCES PROPERTY
VICTORIA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
Technical Work By: G. Belik & Assoc. Ltd.
Scale: 1:50,000
Drawn By: W.G.
Date: Dec. 1981.
Approved By: G.B.
Fig. No. 1001-2
To accompany a report by G. Belik, M.Sc.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The Mt. Sicker Property is situated west of the Chemainus River along the southern flanks of Coronation Mountain, Mt. Hall and Mt. Brenton. Elevation of the Property ranges from 160 meters to 960 meters. Relief generally is moderate with a relatively uniform southerly slope over most of the property. The eastern end of the property, immediately west of the Chemainus River, is steep with local precipitous bluffs.

Most of the property has been logged over the past 40 years. Vegetation now consists of dense stands of second growth spruce, fir, balsam and cedar.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Mt. Sicker claims are underlain, for the most part, by rocks of the Paleozoic, Sicker Series. The Sicker Series underlies three areas, which total approximately 2000 km^2, within south and central Vancouver island. The series extends, intermittently, in a belt 15 km. to 25 km. wide, from the southern tip of Vancouver Island northwest to Port Alberni, a distance of some 130 km. A further 60 km. to the northwest, around Buttle Lake, the series has been mapped over an area covering about 400 km^2. A third area (approximately 200 km^2) occurs north and east of Tofino on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

The Sicker Series is a predominantly marine, well differentiated, package of volcanic rocks with intercalated bands of tuffaceous, carbonaceous and volcaniclastic sediment. The lithological characteristics of the series indicates formation within an 'island arc' environment in which volcanism was eposodic, basic to felsic in composition and often of an explosive nature. The series is strongly deformed (schistose varieties predominate) and has been regionally metamorphosed (Lower to Middle Greenschist Facies).

Within the claim area felsic varieties of volcanic rocks predominate. The most widespread lithologies include lustrous, white, sericitic schists and a distinctive, white, 'quartz-eye' schist which is characterized by abundant (10% - 30%) quartz-eyes up to 1 cm in size. These schists which represent original rhyolitic tuffs and flows are interbedded with chlorite schist, chlorite-sericite schist, graphitic schist, chert and greenstone. All units are complexly folded and faulted and display a steeply-dipping, penetrative crenulation foliation.

Along the south edge of the claim block the Sicker schists are in fault contact with shale, siltstone and conglomerate of the Cretaceous Nanaimo Formation.

The Sicker Series is host to several massive sulphide deposits including Westmin's Buttle Lake deposits and the Tyee/Lenora deposit near Duncan. These deposits are intimately associated with felsic volcanic rocks and show a close spacial relationship to centers of venting within the volcanic pile.

Westmin's Buttle Lake Mine has been operating since 1967 at a rate of about 300,000 tonnes per year. The total ore mined to date exceeds 4,000,000 tons at an average grade of 0.06 oz. gold, 3.0 oz silver, 1.6 percent copper, 1.0 percent lead and 7.5 percent zinc. Current reserves, including the newly discovered Deep Price Zone, probably exceed 18,000,000 tonnes. The mineralization at Buttle Lake consists of massive, banded, pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite ore and banded barite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite ore and generally occurs as conformable lenses within a sequence of felsic tuffs and flows. The barite ores contain significant precious metal values and locally are underlain by siliceous stockwork ore. Coarse felsic fragmental units are located in close proximity to some of the ore lenses.

At Mt. Sicker (Tyee/Lenora Deposit) the ore occurs in two parallel, steeply dipping bodies about 50 meters apart and are conformably enclosed within a narrow band (150 meters±) of cherty tuff and graphitic schist which occur within rhyolitic tuffs and flows. An area of felsic fragmentals occurs about 500 meters southwest of the ore zones.

The Mt. Sicker ore consists of two types which include:

1. Barite Ore (indistinguishable from Myra Zone ore at Western): - consisting of a fine-grained mixture of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena in a gangue of barite, calcite and quartz. A finely laminated or banded appearance produced by layers of chalcopyrite and pyrite alternating with layers of sphalerite is characteristic of much of the ore.

2. Siliceous Ore: - consisting of massive quartz uniformly mineralized with chalcopyrite (10%) and minor galena and sphalerite. Siliceous ore occurs as lenticular masses within Barite Ore and may be analagous to the "Siliceous" or "Yellow" ore zones of Kuroko Deposits.

The Mt. Sicker deposits were discovered in the late 1800's and produced 253,000 tons of copper-gold ore between 1898 and 1909 at an average recovered grade of 0.14 oz. Au, 2.92 oz. Ag and 3.77 percent Cu. The ores also contain about 7% to 8% Zn which was not recovered because of the lack of demand for zinc at that time. Most of this production was from the south ore zone which has a continuous length of more than 670 meters and an average width of 6 meters. Ore was mined over a vertical extent of about 70 meters. Below the level of mining lower grade (unspecified) ore was encountered which was found to extend to a depth of 300 meters below the level of mining on the Tyee claim. To the west the ore horizon grades into siliceous zones heavily impregnated with pyrite. The zone was not extensively explored to the east.

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

The Mount Sicker Property has a good potential for hosting massive sulphide deposits similar to those at Buttle Lake and Mt. Sicker. The western boundary of the property is within 2 km. of the Tyee/Lenora deposit and the claim area is underlain by the same sequence of felsic volcanic rocks which are intimately associated with these deposits. Apart from this general favourable geological setting, other features which suggest a good potential for the property include:

1. A massive sulphide-type occurrence has been discovered on the Silver 2 claim near the center of the claim group. Although small and relatively low-grade, this occurrence suggests that ore-forming processes were operative within the claim area.

2. The coarse quartz-eye, rhyolitic tuff unit, which is one of the diagnostic host units at Mt. Sicker, is widespread within the claim area.

3. Siliceous pyritic horizons, which are developed peripheral to many volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits, including the Tyee/Lenora deposit, were noted at several localities within the claim area.

Apart from a few cut grid lines on the western end of the Fang claim there is no evidence of any serious exploration work having been previously performed on the Laramide Property. This is in part due to the existence of the E.N.R. land grant which tied up the base metal rights in the area until 1976. Considerable prospecting probably was done in the late 1800's and early 1900's following the discovery of the Mt. Sicker deposit. However, this work would have been hampered by poor accessibility, thick underbrush and a general scarcity of bedrock exposures.

1981 PROGRAM

Soil Geochemistry

During the 1981 program 83 soil samples were taken along lines 28N, 30N and 32N. In addition basal overburden samples were obtained from pits 1, 2, 3, 6, 11 and 12.

All samples were analysed for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and barium by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd., located at 852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

Sampling Method

Samples along grid lines were obtained by digging holes with a maddock to a depth of 10 cm. to 20 cm. The "B" horizon was sampled or in some cases the "B-C" horizon depending on soil development at each sample location. The samples were placed in waterproof kraft envelopes and the grid station was marked on the envelopes with indelible felt pens.

Basal overburden samples were taken immediately above the overburden/bedrock interface.

Laboratory Determination Method

All samples were first dried and then sieved to obtain a -80 mesh fraction. The determination procedure was as follows:

	Digestion:	Determination:
copper lead zinc silver	-0.5 gm sample is digested in hot aqua regia.	Atomic Absorption
gold	-10.0 gm sample is heated overnight to 600°C and then digested hot with aqua regia.	Atomic Absorption
barium	-0.1 gm sample is digested in hot sodium hydroxide and put into solution with EDTA.	Atomic Absorption

All results are reported from Acme Labs in parts per million.

Presentation of Results

Results of the soil analyses are shown in plan maps 1001-4 to 1001-8 at a scale of 1:2000. Results are given in parts per million for copper, lead, zinc, silver and barium, and in parts per billion for gold.

Discussion of Results

Background values for all elements analysed in surface samples are low. A few moderately high copper and zinc values occur within the south half of the grid area and one high gold value (240 ppb) occurs on line 32W at 7+00 N.

All of the basal overburden samples are moderately to strongly anomalous in copper (max. 580 ppm) and several contain anomalous gold and/or zinc, lead and barium.

Most of the grid area is underlain by a thick (locally exceeds 7 meters), compact till unit. Anomalous values which were obtained from the base of this till probably reflect 'down-ice', mechanical transport of mineralization from a nealy bedrock source. The hydromorphic dispersion of elements (notably copper and zinc) through the overburden column would be greatly inhibited by the impermeable nature of the till which may account for the general lack of anomalous values in surface samples.

Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey

The Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey was carried out by Phoenix Geophysics Ltd. on lines 28W, 30W and 32W utilizing variable frequency I.P. equipment. This survey is only briefly summarized in this report. A full account of the operational procedure, results and interpretation of the data are included in a separate report by Phoenix.

Method

A dipole-dipole electrode configuration was employed with an electrode separation of 50 meters. Readings were taken every 50 meters to n = 4 (ie. 50 m, 100 m, 150 m and 200 meter separation between current electrodes and potential electrodes).

Presentation of Results

In this report the results of the Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey are presented and contoured on plan maps at a scale of 1:2000 for n = 1 (50 meter separation). Percent Frequency Effect results are plotted on Drawing 1001-9 and Apparent Resistivity results are plotted on drawing 1001-10. Readings are plotted at midpoint between the locations of current and potential electrodes.

When several separations are employed, as was the case in this survey, the data is normally plotted in profile form (eg. Phoenix Report). This gives a pseudo cross-section which shows changes in percent frequency effect and apparent resistivities with depth. This form of presentation is useful when marked changes with depth occur or when dipping, polarizable and/or conductive bodies are encountered. However for this survey there are no major changes with depth and the data may perhaps be best illustrated in plan form.

I.P. Results

One main area of anomalous induced polarization effects (max. 9.3%) was partly delineated. The anomaly trends east-west and is centered at about 2+50 north. The width of the polarizable zone appears to be between 300 meters to 400 meters.

The baritic cherty tuff showing occurs near the south edge of the I.P. anomaly. Other rock units which occur in this area include: green porphyritic andesite dykes, quartz-eye, sericite and sericite-chlorite schist and sericite schist. The schists contain between 2% and 8% finely disseminated pyrite and locally minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

Pits 5 and 6 uncovered bedrock near the center of the anomaly on line 28W. Pit 5 exposed a chloritic schist with a few narrow bands of folded semi-massive pyrite. Pit 6 exposed a fine-grained highly foliated, white, sericitic schist which contains up to 10% finely disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite.

Resistivity Results

Within the area of the I.P. anomaly resistivities are moderate to high with a few relative lows. Resistivities within the area of the showing are relatively high. A moderately low resistivity zone occurs north of the showing at about 1+50 N. A second poorly defined, but potentially significant, resistivity low occurs on line 28W between Pits 5 and 6.

The south end of the grid is underlain by a broad resistivity low. This area is inferred to be underlain by shales and siltstones of the Cretaceous Nanaimo Formation which outcrop a few hundred meters southwest of the grid area.

The northern part of the survey area, starting at about 6N, is characterized by high resistivities and low P.F.E. responses. There are no bedrock exposures within this area, however, about 1 km to the north-west, along the projected strike of this zone, diorite outcrops. The diorite is relatively fresh in appearance and contains no visible sulphides.

V.L.F. Electromagnetic Survey

In total, 3.8 line-kilometers of grid was surveyed by V.L.F. - E.M. The station interval was 25 meters.

The electromagnetic survey was carried out utilizing a Saber model 27 VLF - E.M. receiver manufactured by Saber Electronic Instruments Ltd., 4245 East Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C. This instrument measures the relative strength and dip of electromagnetic fields transmitted by radio stations in the 15 - 25 KH_2 range. These 'primary fields' are horizontal but can be disrupted by the presence of electrical conductors, by local topographic relief and in some cases by geological contacts where there is a marked contrast in conductivities between two units. Disruptions caused by conductors are actually caused by 'secondary fields' which are induced by the primary field. The tilt of the secondary field can be obtained by measuring the angle of null (minimum signal) in a vertical plane, normal to the wave front of the primary field.

The relative strength and magnitude of the secondary field caused by a conductor can be affected by many factors which include:

1. Conductivity of the conductor.

2. Width of the conductor.

3. Length of the conductor.

4. Depth of the conductor.

5. Orientation of the conductor relative to the transmitter station.

6. Frequency of the transmitter.

For tabular or elongate bodies maximum coupling and hence the strongest secondary electromagnetic field is obtained when the conductor is aligned normal to the primary wave (ie. conductor points to the transmitting station). There is virtually no coupling when conductors are aligned parallel to the primary field.

Local topographic relief can also cause a tilting of the primary field and lead to anomalous responses along ridge crests or along a sharp break-in-slope. In theory topographic anomalies can be eliminated by a lack of a corresponding increase in field strength values which generally are associated with bedrock conductors. However, this is not always the case and care must be taken when interpreting V.L.F. anomalies within areas of moderate to steep topographic relief.

Presentation of Results

The Dip angles and relative field strength values obtained during the survey are listed in Appendix II. Drawing 1001-11 is a contour map of the filtered dip angles and shows possible conductor axes.

The filtering technique utilized was developed by D. C. Fraser (Geophysics, V.34, No.6, P.958-967; 1969). Briefly summarized, this technique converts anomalous cross-overs and inflections into positive values by a simple mathematical treatment of the dip angle data. This technique overcomes the difficulty, in many cases, of interpreting profiles and enables the data to be plotted in plan form with conductor areas defined by contours.

Discussion of Results

Four anomalies were defined by the V.L.F. - E.M. survey. All are characterized by low-magnitude broad cross-overs with only weak corresponding increased field strength values.

Two V.L.F. anomalies occur within the central part of the I.P. anomaly and are parallel to general east-west trend of the I.P. anomaly. These V.L.F. anomalies may indicate two conductive zones or alternately may mark the north and south contacts of a broad (approx. 100 meters) weakly conductive zone.

A southeast-trending anomaly was partly defined south of the base line. The trace of the anomaly closely corresponds to the inferred contact between the shales and siltstones of the Nanaimo Formation to the south and the Sicker Schists to the north.

A fourth, east-west trending V.L.F. anomaly, which crosses the grid at about 6+00 N, may correspond to the southern contact of the northern high resistivity zone.

Test Pits

Fourteen test pits were dug in the vicinity of the road showing and the central part of the I.P. anomaly utilizing a JSW 70 excavator owned by Allison Excavating of Duncan, B. C. The location of these pits, the depth of overburden, rock analyses and a brief description of bedrock, where exposed, are given in Drawing 1001-3.

Briefly summarized, pits in the vicinity of the surface showing failed to locate similar mineralization. However most of the schists contain pyrite, in amounts up to 8%, are anomalous in copper (up to 565 ppm) and locally contain highly anomalous zinc (710 ppm), lead, barium and gold.

Two pits reached bedrock near the center of the I.P. anomaly. Pit 5 exposed a chloritic schist with narrow bands of fold, semi-massive pyrite. Pit 6 exposed a highly pyritic sericitic schist unit which geochemically assayed 780 ppm copper.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Mt. Sicker Property is viewed as having a good potential for hosting volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits similar to Westmin's Buttle Lake deposits and the Tyee/Lenora deposit near Duncan. The property occurs within 2 km. of the Tyee/Lenora deposit and is underlain by the same sequence of felsic volcanic rocks which host this deposit.

The work carried out to date on the property has been largely confined to a small area of the property in the immediate vicinity of a small massive sulphide-type showing. This showing is viewed as highly significant. The showing has many characteristics in common with the Buttle Lake and Tyee/Lenora deposits which include:

1. the association with similar felsic volcanic rocks.

2. similar copper:lead:zinc ratios.

3. the presence of barite and significant gold and silver.

Although small and relatively low-grade the showing does demonstrate that processes resulting in the formation of massive sulphide type deposits were operative within the claim area. Thus, assuming local, favourable geological conditions, larger and higher-grade deposits should also occur.

The pyritic schists anomalous in base metals, which were uncovered near the showing and near the center of the I.P. anomaly, are also viewed as significant. As previously mentioned, disseminated mineralization often forms broad halos peripheral to many felsic-volcanic related massive sulphide deposits including the Tyee/Lenora deposit and some of the Buttle lake deposits.

RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

To test the surface showing at depth and along it's projected strike to the northwest and southeast 3 diamond drill holes, totalling 350 meters are recommended. The proposed locations of these holes are as follows:

Location	Depth	Dip	Bearing
31+50W; 1+50N	130 meters	-45^{o}	SW
29+60W; 0+50N	90 meters	-45^{o}	SW
28+00W; B.L.	130 meters	-45^{o}	SW

Three diamond drill holes are also recommended in order to evaluate the I.P. anomaly. As proposed below these holes would test about a 212 meter-wide cross-section of the anomaly along line 28+00W.

Location	Depth	Dip	Bearing
28+00W;3+25N	100 meters	-45^{o}	North
28+00W;3+25N	100 meters	-45^{o}	South
28+00W;2+50N	100 meters	-45^{o}	South

In addition to the diamond drilling, detailed prospecting and geological mapping, I.P./Resistivity, V.L.F. - E.M. and ground magnetics are proposed in order to evaluate the remainder of the property. Assuming a line-spacing of 200 meters, approximately 40 km. of grid would need to be constructed in order to complete this work.

COST OF RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

1. Detailed Prospecting and Geological Mapping and 40 km. of Ground Magnetics, V.L.F.-E.M. and I.P./Resistivity.

a).	grid preparation	$4,000.00	
b).	line cutting	12,000.00	
c).	geological mapping and prospecting	4,000.00	
d).	ground magnetic and V.L.F.-E.M.	4,000.00	
e).	I.P./Resistivity	32,000.00	
f).	reports	4,000.00	
			$60,000.00

2. Diamond Drilling.

650 meters at $110.00/meter, all inclusive.	71,500.00
TOTAL	$131,500.00

Respectfully Submitted:

G. BELIK AND ASSOCIATES LTD.,

G. D. Belik, M.Sc.

Kamloops, B. C.

December 14, 1981

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1981: The Paleozoic Sicker Group of Vancouver Island, B.C.; Geol. Survey of Canada, Paper 79-30.

Stevenson, J. S.

1945: Geol. of the Twin "J" Mine; in Transactions, Cdn. Inst. of Mining and Met., Vol. XLVIII, pp.294-308

APPENDIX I

Certificates of Assay

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
phone:253 - 3158

To: Gary Belik & Associates Ltd.,
206 - 310 Nicola St.,
Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 2P5

File No. 81-1643
Type of Samples Rocks, Soils
Disposition

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE No.		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ba	Au						
81 BM 1	R	275	21	255	1.2	75	.005						1
2A		220	180	710	1.8	290	.020						2
3		98	66	112	.5	4	.005						3
5		565	66	88	2.7	105	.065						4
7		186	22	40	.3	15	.005						5
8		780	82	128	1.7	140	.060						6
9		44	20	64	.3	10	.005						7
10		76	17	116	.4	40	.040						8
11		275	16	110	1.5	520	.005						9
12		225	13	190	.8	80	.005						10
13		154	16	134	.8	55	.020						11
81 BM 16	R	285	290	495	1.7	590	.320						12
													13
81 BM 4		178	78	118	.2	40	.050						14
6		580	43	98	.6	140	.040						15
14		106	18	92	.1	200	.005						16
81 BM 17		152	17	142	.1	130	.005						17
													18
81 BM 17-2		455	112	230	.5	50	.035						19
81 BF 9		156	8	28	.1	10	.120						20
													21
28W BL		56	14	50	.2	35	.005						22
0+50 S		45	20	168	.3	30	.005						23
1		56	13	136	.4	20	.005						24
1+50		58	16	76	.1	10	.005						25
28W 2 S		76	10	52	.2	20	.005						26
													27
28W 0+50 N		44	13	54	.2	10	.005						28
1		235	15	36	.2	10	.005						29
1+50		43	15	46	.2	15	.005						30
2		84	11	38	.1	20	.005						31
2+50		76	14	56	.1	10	.005						32
3		35	15	41	.1	15	.005						33
3+50		28	6	19	.2	15	.005						34
4		74	9	22	.1	20	.005						35
5		36	14	28	.1	10	.005						36
5+50		18	11	25	.2	10	.015						37
6		12	8	18	.1	10	.005						38
6+50		26	13	42	.2	10	.005						39
28W 7 N		21	11	29	.2	10	.005						40

All reports are the confidencial property of clients
All results are in PPM.
DIGESTION:
DETERMINATION:

DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED Oct. 15, 1981
DATE REPORTS MAILED Oct. 29, 1981
ASSAYER

DEAN TOYE, B.Sc.
CHIEF CHEMIST
CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

To: Gary Belik & Associates Ltd.,

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
phone: 253 - 3158

File No. 81-1643

Type of Samples

Disposition

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ba	Au
28W 7+50 N	24	11	30	.1	15	.035
8	43	14	34	.1	10	.005
8+50	31	12	30	.1	10	.005
9	19	9	32	.1	10	.005
9+50	27	13	23	.1	15	.005
28W 10 N	28	12	31	.1	15	.005
30W BL	50	13	78	.2	10	.005
0+25 S	38	22	245	.2	5	.005
0+50	39	14	86	.1	15	.005
1	43	12	56	.1	10	.005
1+50	36	12	49	.1	15	.005
2	41	9	42	.1	10	.005
2+50	36	11	60	.1	35	.005
30W 3 S	27	9	40	.1	15	.005
30W 0+25 N	14	5	27	.1	5	.020
0+50	48	9	35	.2	10	.005
0+75	72	9	41	.1	5	.005
1	56	7	36	.1	10	.005
1+25	110	14	68	.1	10	.005
1+50	56	13	40	.1	10	.005
1+75	164	11	41	.1	5	.005
2	72	10	38	.1	5	.005
2+50	8	7	15	.1	15	.005
3	50	12	60	.2	15	.005
3+50	54	13	56	.1	15	.020
4	24	11	48	.1	5	.005
4+50	19	15	38	.1	10	.005
5	15	8	29	.1	5	.005
5+50	31	16	54	.1	10	.005
6	13	9	31	.1	10	.005
6+50	28	7	24	.1	15	.005
7	42	12	39	.1	10	.005
7+50	31	14	41	.1	10	.005
8	37	9	26	.1	20	.005
8+50	38	8	22	.1	10	.005
9	29	9	29	.1	10	.005
9+50	36	7	28	.1	15	.005
30W10 N	26	8	30	.1	10	.005

All results are in PPM.

DIGESTION:

DETERMINATION:

DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED Oct. 15, 1981

DATE REPORTS MAILED Oct. 29, 1981

ASSAYER

DEAN TOYE, B.Sc.
CHIEF CHEMIST
CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

To: Gary Belik & Associates Ltd.,

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
phone:253 - 3158

File No. 81-1643
Type of Samples
Disposition

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ba	Au
30W 10+50 N	21	14	34	.1	70	.005
30W 11 N	32	17	44	.1	10	.005
32W BL	39	17	275	.1	15	.005
0+50 S	42	12	78	.2	25	.020
1	74	13	74	.1	15	.005
1+50	70	13	56	.1	15	.005
32W 2 S	58	14	68	.3	30	.005
32W 0+50 N	116	39	235	.3	15	.015
1	39	18	70	.1	10	.020
1+50	32	11	37	.1	15	.005
2	32	12	48	.2	10	.005
2+50	29	13	33	.1	10	.005
3	38	14	41	.2	10	.005
3+50	36	13	70	.3	15	.020
4	21	12	28	.1	20	.005
4+50	34	12	54	.1	10	.010
5	52	15	45	.1	10	.030
5+50	43	16	70	.1	10	.005
6	19	10	52	.1	25	.005
6+50	42	14	60	.2	20	.005
7	58	15	78	.1	10	.240
7+50	37	7	30	.2	10	.005
8	40	14	44	.1	10	.005
8+50	33	10	40	.1	15	.005
9	36	10	28	.1	10	.005
9+50	37	17	36	.1	20	.005
32W 10 N	27	12	30	.2	10	.005

All reports are the confidencial property of clients
All results are in PPM.
DIGESTION:
DETERMINATION:

DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED Oct. 15, 1981
DATE REPORTS MAILED Oct. 29, 1981
ASSAYER [signature]

DEAN TOYE, B.Sc.
CHIEF CHEMIST
CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

To: Gary Belik & Associates Ltd.

PAGE No. 1

#6 Nicola Place
310 Nicola Street
Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2P5

REPORT NO. A21 - 439

DATE: May 14, 1981

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

Samples submitted: May 8, 1981
Results completed: May 14, 1981

PROJECT: NOT LISTED

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described rock samples.

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER		Cu	Pb	Zn				
	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
81 BR 125	0.019		1.57		0.99	1.36	14.32				
129	0.086		0.73		0.20	0.85	3.25				
130	0.008		0.28		0.20	0.57	0.70				
131	0.004		0.25		0.21	0.60	1.77				

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

To: G. Belik & Associates Ltd.

PAGE No. 1

REPORT NO. A21 - 559

DATE: June 9, 1981

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

#6 - Nicola Place
310 Nicola Street
Kamloops, B. C. V2C 2P5

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

Samples submitted: June 2, 1981
Results completed: June 9, 1981

PROJECT: NONE LISTED

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described pulps samples.

MARKED		GOLD		SILVER		Ba						
ER OUR REPORT A21-439		Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
81 - BR	129					1.84						
	130					2.12						
	131					2.12						

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX II

V.L.F.-E.M. Data

Mt. Sicker V.L.F.-E.M.

Line	Station	Null	Filtered	Field Strength
28W	2+00 S	-1		77
	1+75	-4		75
	1+50	-8	+9	67
	1+25	-6	-	65
	1+00	-5	-	65
	0+75	-4	-	63
	0+50	-2	-	65
	0+25 S	0	-	59
	B.L.	+2	-	55
	0+25N	+2	-	57
	0+50	+5	-	60
	0+75	+8	-	60
	1+00	+10	-	47
	1+25	+10	-	58
	1+50	+9	+4	59
	1+75	+7	+6	65
	2+00	+6	+4	65
	2+25	+6	+2	65
	2+50	+5	+7	61
	2+75	0	+14	65
	3+00	-3	+10	69
	3+25	-2	0	65
	3+50	-1	-	63
	3+75	-1	+1	66
	4+00	-3	+4	63
	4+25	-3	-	60
	4+50	+2	-	58
	4+75	+4	-	62
28W	5+00 N	+4	-	64
	5+25	+4	+4	67
	5+50	0	+10	72
	5+75	-2	+11	72
			+8	

Mt. Sicker V.L.F.-E.M. (continued)

Line	Station	Null	Filtered	Field Strength
28W	6+00 N	-5		64
	6+25	-5	+2	60
	6+50	-4	+2	57
	6+75	-8	+5	52
	7+00	-6	-	48
	7+25	-2	-	41
	7+50	+3	-	42
	7+75	+6	-	50
	8+00	+9	-	53
	8+25	+4	+6	57
	8+50	+5	+4	55
	8+75	+6	-	56
	9+00	+6	-	55
	9+25	+10	-	54
	9+50	+10	-	56
	9+75	+12	-	57
28W	10+00 N	+11	-	50
30W	3+00 S	+6		50
	2+75	+8	-	50
	2+50	+7		50
	2+25	+8	-	52
	2+00	+10	-	55
	1+75	+9	+2	55
	1+50	+7	+7	58
	1+25	+5	+9	60
	1+00	+2	+10	57
	0+75	0	+10	56
	0+50	-3	+6	52
	0+25 S	-1	-	48
	B.L.	-1	-	45
			-	

Mt. Sicker V.L.F.-E.M. (continued)

Line	Station	Null	Filtered	Field Strength
30W	0+25 N	+2		43
	0+50	+6	-	43
	0+75	+7	-	46
	1+00	+8	-	45
	1+25	+10	-	47
	1+50	+12	-	47
	1+75	+13	+4	54
	2+00	+5	+18	57
	2+25	+2	+16	55
	2+50	0	+3	53
	2+75	+4	-	54
30W	3+00 N	-1	+6	55
	3+25	-1	+4	54
	3+50	0	-	53
	3+75	0	-	50
	4+00	0	0	50
	4+25	0	-	50
	4+50	+2	-	50
	4+75	+1	-	47
	5+00	+2	-	50
	5+25	+2	-	50
	5+50	+3	-	56
	5+75	+2	5	55
	6+00	-2	11	53
	6+25	-4	8	52
	6+50	-4	2	52
	6+75	-4	-	50
	7+00	-2	-	46
	7+25	0	-	45
	7+50	+1	-	45
	7+75	+3	-	45
	8+00	+4	-	46
			-	

Mt. Sicker V.L.F.-E.M. (continued)

Line	Station	Null	Filtered	Field Strength
30W	8+25 N	+6		47
	8+50	+8	–	46
	8+75	+8	–	45
30W	9+00 N	+8	–	45
	9+25	+9	–	45
	9+50	+9	–	45
	9+75	+12	–	45
	10+00	+14	–	47
	10+25	+14	–	46
	10+50	+16	–	46
	10+75	+16	–	47
	11+00	+19	–	47
	11+25	+22	–	53
	11+50	+20	+8	59
	11+75	+13	+21	63
30W	12+00 N	+8		70
32W	2+00 S	+6		66
	1+75	+8		68
	1+50	+9	–	68
	1+25	+10	–	73
	1+00	+10	–	78
	0+75	+10	+3	80
	0+50	+7	+8	84
	0+25 S	+5	+12	74
	B.L.	0	+14	73
	0+25N	-2	+8	64
	0+50	-1	–	57
	0+75	+3	–	60
			–	

Mt. Sicker V.L.F.-E.M. (continued)

Line	Station	Null	Filtered	Field Strength
32W	1+00 N	+6		60
	1+25	+9	–	60
	1+50	+10	–	60
	1+75	+13	–	61
	2+00	+16	–	65
	2+25	+16	+1	69
	2+50	+12	+11	72
	2+75	+9	+11	75
	3+00	+8	+8	75
	3+25	+5	+9	72
	3+50	+3	+10	75
	3+75	0	+11	83
	4+00	-3	+8	77
	4+25	-2	–	71
	4+50	0	–	73
	4+75	0	–	70
	5+00	-1	+2	68
	5+25	-1	0	67
	5+50	0	–	67
	5+75	0	–	68
	6+00	0	+3	70
	6+25	-3	+7	66
	6+50	-4	+5	62
	6+75	-4	–	63
32W	7+00 N	-2	–	57
	7+25	0	–	55
	7+50	+5	–	57
	7+75	+8	–	60
	8+00	+8	–	60
	8+25	+7	+3	60
	8+50	+6	+2	62
	8+75	+7	–	62
			–	

Mt. Sicker V.L.F.-E.M. (continued)

Line	Station	Null	Filtered	Field Strength
32W	9+00 N	+8		61
	9+25	+10	–	57
	9+50	+12	–	60
	9+75	+17	–	50
	10+00	+18	–	55
32W	10+25 N	+18		

APPENDIX III

Sabre Model 27 V.L.F.-E.M. Receiver

SABRE ELECTRONIC
INSTRUMENTS LTD.

4245 EAST HASTINGS STREET • BURNABY, B.C. V5C 2J5 • TELEPHONE: 291-1617

SABRE MODEL 27 VLF-EM RECEIVER

The model 27 EM unit was designed originally for a large Canadian mining company to overcome the deficiencies inherent in existing units.

The instrument is so stable and selective that completely reliable measurements can be made on distant stations without interference from nearby powerful transmitters. Stability and selectivity are especially important when making field-strength measurements, which are now being emphasized as a means of locating conductors.

This EM receiver is very compact, requires no earphones or loudspeakers and is housed in a heavy scotch saddle leather case. All of these features add up to make an ideal one-man EM unit of unexcelled electrical performance and mechanical ruggedness.

SPECIFICATIONS -

Source of Primary Field - VLF radio stations (12 to 24 KHz.)

Number of Stations - 4, selected by switch; Cutler, Main on 17.8 KHz. and Seattle, Washington on 18.6 KHz. are standard, leaving 2 other stations that can be selected by the user.

Types of Measurement

1. Dip angle in degrees, read on a meter-type inclinometer with a range of $\pm 60^{\circ}$ and an accuracy of $\pm \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.
2. Field strength, read on a meter and a precision digital dial with an accuracy exceeding 1%.
3. Out of phase component, read on the field strength meter as a residual reading when measuring the dip angle.

Dimensions and Weight

Approx. 9½" x 2½" x 8½"; Weighs 5 lbs.

Batteries

8 alkaline penlite cells. The instrument will run continuously on 1 set of batteries for over 200 hours; So that in normal on-off use, the batteries will last all season. The battery condition under load is shown by pushing a button and reading voltage on the field strength meter.

VLF-EM OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The equipment is operated in the usual way as follows:

1. With the instrument held horizontal in front of you, turn around until a null appears on the field strength meter. You should now be facing the station.

2. With the receiver still facing the station, lift it to the vertical position and rotate it slightly in the vertical plane to your right or left until the best null appears on the field strength meter. Record the angle on the inclinometer at which the null appears. This is the DIP ANGLE (Positive or negative).

3. Return the instrument to the horizontal plane and turn around until the field strength meter is at its maximum reading. Set this maximum reading at 100 on the meter and record the reading on the gain control dial. This is the Field Strength Reading.

4. Repeat steps 1, 2 and 3 at each station.

5. To test the batteries turn the power switch on and push the test button. The field strength meter should read above the red mark. Battery life is approximately 200 hours and if the instrument is turned off between readings, the batteries should last for an entire season.

NOTE: An alternative way of measuring field strength is as follows:

Proceed as in step 3, setting the meter to 100. Now push the field strength button (marked FS) and the meter will read 50. (If it doesn't, adjust the gain control slightly). Leave the Gain Control setting where it is and take comparative Field Strength readings at each station by pressing the Field Strength button and recording the meter reading, which will vary from its Base Station Reading as you pass over conductive zones.

SELECTION OF STATIONS:

The stations are selected by the switch on the control panel, with the following abbreviations being used;

C = Cutler, Maine. Frequency = 17.8 Khz.
S = Seattle, Wash. Frequency = 18.6 Khz.
A = Annapolis, Md. Frequency = 21.4 Khz.
H = Hawaii. Frequency = 23.4 Khz.

The two most useful stations are Cutler and Seattle and these will be used almost exclusively. Note that Seattle is off the air for several hours on Thursdays for maintenance (between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. usually). Cutler is off the air for the same length of time every Friday.

If Equipment fails to operate:

(a) Check that station is transmitting (see above). If one station appears to be dead, check another one to see if it is operating normally.

(b) Check batteries. If they read low or the reading begins to drop after the test button is held down for a few seconds, replace them. Note also that there are 8 batteries in the instrument and they cannot be individually checked by the test button. If the batteries have been in the unit for a long time it is possible that one is dead or very weak but that the total voltage indicated by the test button is near normal. It is cheap insurance to instal new batteries before starting a big survey.

(c) If unit still fails to operate check that battery connectors are tight, then check wiring of battery connectors for breaks or damage.

DETAILED

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
SABRE VLF-EM RECEIVER

INTRODUCTION:

The VLF-EM method utilizes electromagnet field transmitted from radio stations in the 15-25 K Hz range. The signals are propagated with the magnetic component of the field being horizontal in undisturbed areas.

Conductivity contrasts in the earth create secondary fields, producing a vertical component and changes in the field strength or amplitude. These conductive areas may be located, and to a degree, evaluated by measuring the various parameters of this electromagnetic field.

The Sabre VLF-EM receiver is tuned to receive any 4 transmitter stations: usually C-Cutler Maine, S-Seattle, H-Hawaii and P-Panama.

The station used in the survey should be selected so that the direction of the signal is roughly perpendicular to the direction of the grid lines which, in turn, should be laid out perpendicular to the regional strike.

MEASUREMENTS:

The Sabre VLF-EM receiver can be used to measure the following characteristics of the VLF field.

(a) Tilt angle of resultant field;

(b) Field strength of (a) horizontal component of field
(b) vertical component of field

Field Procedure

The following procedure should be followed to measure the dip angle of null and the field strength of the horizontal component of the VLF field.

Initial Field Strength Adjustment

Adjust the gain control to provide a suitable relative field strength measurement, as follows:-

(a) hold receiver in horizontal position (meter faces horizontal) and rotate in a horizontal plane until a null is indicated on the F.S. meter; rotate 90° in this horizontal plane (F.S. meter reads maximum)

(b) adjust fain control so that the F.S. meter reads 100

(c) record gain control setting (000 to 999). Close guard over gain control and do not readjust unless a major field strength occurs.

The above procedure should be carried out at the beginning of each day's survey and checked during the day.

Dip Angle Measurement Procedure

1. Hold receiver in horizontal position and rotate in the horizontal plane until a null is observed. This aligns receiver in the field and the operator should be facing southerly or easterly depending on transmitter location.

2. Bring receiver up to the vertical position (meter faces vertical) and rotate the receiver in the vertical plane perpendicular to the transmitter direction until a null or minimum reading is observed on the field strength meter.

3. Hold the receiver in this field strength null position and read the inclinometer in degrees. Record this dip angle of null along with sign (+ or -).

Horizontal Field Strength Measurement Procedure

1. Return receiver to the horizontal position.
2. Reestablish null bearing in horizontal plane.
3. Rotate receiver 90° in the horizontal plane.
4. Depress ~~damp~~ F.S. push button switch and observe field strength meter reading for sufficient time to obtain an average F.S. meter reading. (depressed ~~damp~~ F.S. switch slows needle action and reduces meter reading by half. The reading will normally range around 50).
5. Record F.S. reading.

APPENDIX IV

Statement of Expenditures

Statement of Expenditures

A.	Labour:		
	G. Belik, M.Sc., -(Oct. 1 - Oct. 11, 1981) -11 days @ $225.00/day	$2,475.00	
	M. Dawson, Assistant, -(Oct. 3 - Oct. 11, 1981) -9 days @ $145.00/day	1,305.00	
			$3,780.00
B.	Truck Rental:		
	11 days @ $30.00/day	330.00	
	1332 miles @ $0.30/mi.	399.60	
			729.60
C.	Food and Accommodation:		787.49
D.	Equipment Rental:		
	V.L.F.-E.M. Unit	90.00	
	Chain Saw	90.00	
			180.00
E.	Air Fare:		
	Kamloops - Victoria (return for M. Dawson		211.70
F.	Geochemical Analyses:		921.10
	Sub Total		$6,609.89

(continued)

Statement of Expenditures (continued)

	Brought Forward		$6,609.89
G.	I.P./Resistivity Survey:		
	Phoenix Geophysics invoice		2,315.11
H.	Backhoe Work (Allison Excavating)		
	18 hours @ $75.00/hr.	$1,350.00	
	Mob./Demob.	150.00	
			1,500.00
I.	Report Preparation:		1,500.00
	TOTAL		$11,935.00

APPENDIX V

Statement of Qualifications: G. D. Belik

GARY D. BELIK, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist
Mineral Exploration

#6 NICOLA PLACE, 310 NICOLA STREET • KAMLOOPS, B.C. V2C 2P5 • PHONE (604) 374-4247

CERTIFICATE

I, GARY D. BELIK, OF THE CITY OF KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

(1). I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

(2). I am employed by G. Belik and Associates Ltd., with my office at #206 - 310 Nicola Street, Kamloops, B. C.

(3). I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B. Sc. in Honors Geology and a M. Sc. in Geology.

(4). I have practised continuously as a geologist since May, 1970.

(5). I have gained considerable geophysical experience over the past 10 years including extensive use of VLF - E.M. systems.

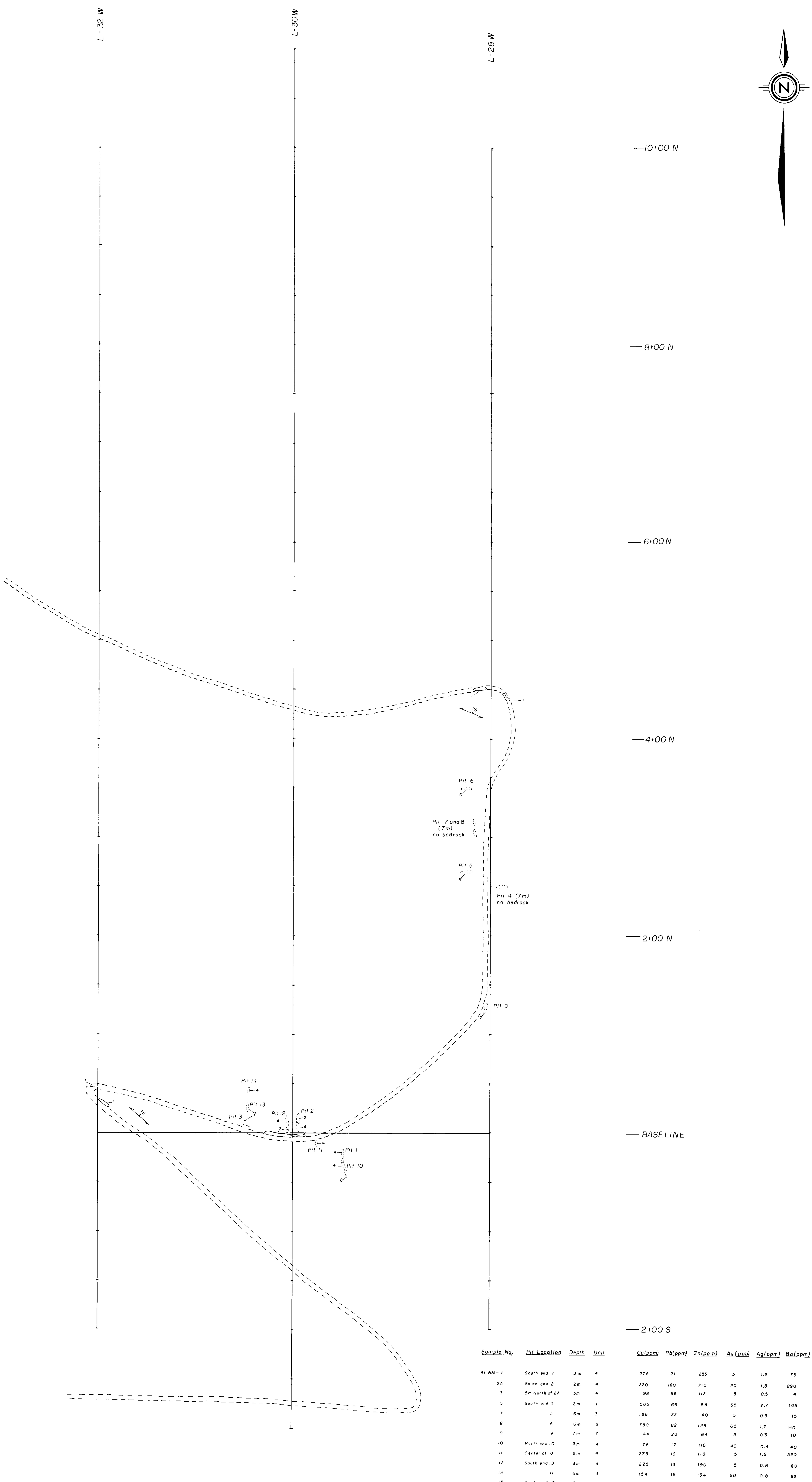
(6). Permission is hereby granted to Laramide Resources Ltd. to use this report for financing purposes, and to satisfy requirements of the Securities Commission, the Stock Exchange, and the B. C. Ministry of Mines.

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

December 14, 1981

Gary D. Belik, M. Sc.
GEOLOGIST

G. BELIK AND ASSOCIATES LTD.
Consulting Geologist



Sample No.	Pit Location	Depth	Unit	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	Au (ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Ba(ppm)
81 BM-1	South end 1	3 m	4	275	21	255	5	1.2	75
2A	South end 2	2 m	4	220	180	710	20	1.8	290
3	5m North of 2A	3m	4	98	66	112	5	0.5	4
5	South end 3	2 m	1	565	66	88	65	2.7	105
7	5	6 m	3	186	22	40	5	0.3	15
8	6	6 m	6	780	82	128	60	1.7	140
9	9	7 m	7	44	20	64	5	0.3	10
10	North end 10	3 m	4	76	17	116	40	0.4	40
11	Center of 10	2 m	4	275	16	110	5	1.5	520
12	South end 10	3 m	4	225	13	190	5	0.8	80
13	11	6 m	4	154	16	134	20	0.8	55
15	Center of 12	2 m	4						
81 BM-16	North end 12	3 m	4	285	290	495	320	1.7	590
81 BR-129	Road Showing		5	0.20 (%)	0.85 (%)	3.25 (%)	0.086 (oz.)	0.73 (oz)	1.84 (%)
130	" "		5	0.20	0.57	0.70	0.008	0.28	2.12
81 BR-131	" "		5	0.21	0.60	1.77	0.004	0.25	2.12

- L E G E N D -

ROAD
OUTCROP
TEST PIT
FOLIATION

1	White quartz-eye rhyolite
2	Porphyritic andesite
3	Chloritic schist
4	Lustrous, quartz-eye sericite-chlorite schist
5	Pale grey baritic, cherty tuff with py, Sph, Gn and cpy
6	Sericite schist
7	Foliated andesite/diorite

10,116

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

MT. SICKER PROJECT

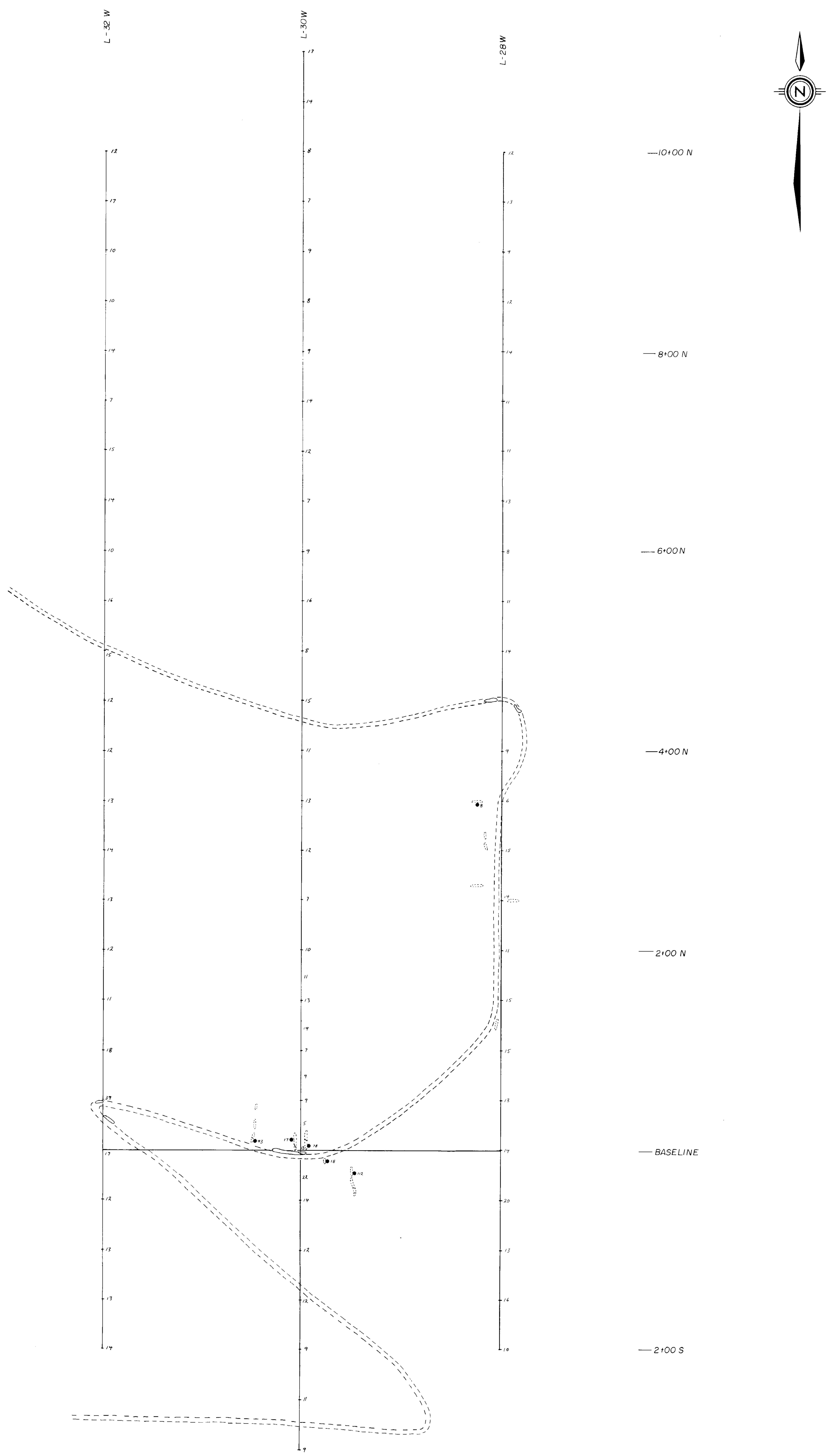
GRID AREA

TEST PIT & ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS

TECH WORK BY: G. BELIK AND ASSOCIATES LTD.	SCALE: 1:2,000 0 10 30 m 130
DRAWN BY G B	DATE: DEC., 1981.
APPROVED BY: G. BELIK, M.Sc.	FIG. NO. 1001-3

L-32W
L-30W
L-28W
N
—10+00 N
—8+00 N
—6+00N
—4+00N
—2+00 N
— BASELINE
—2+00 S
10,116
-LEGEND-
ROAD
OUTCROP
TEST PIT
BASAL OVERBURDEN SAMPLE LOCATION
COPPER VALUE IN PPM
LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.
MT. SICKER PROJECT
GRID AREA
PLAN MAP OF COPPER
IN SOILS (ppm)
TECH WORK BY G. BELIK AND ASSOCIATES LTD.
SCALE 1:2,000
DRAWN BY G.B.
DATE DEC., 1981
APPROVED BY G. BELIK, M.Sc.
FIG. NO. 1001-4


L-32 W
L-30 W
L-28 W
N
10+00 N
8+00 N
6+00 N
4+00 N
2+00 N
BASELINE
2+00 S
- L E G E N D -
ROAD
OUTCROP
TEST PIT
BASAL OVERBURDEN SAMPLE LOCATION
ZINC VALUES IN PARTS PER MILLION (PPM)
10,116
LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.
MT. SICKER PROJECT
PLAN MAP OF ZINC
IN SOILS (ppm)
TECH WORK BY G BELIK AND ASSOCIATES LTD
SCALE 1:2,000
DRAWN BY G.B.
DATE DEC., 1981
APPROVED BY G BELIK
FIG NO 1001-5



10,116

-L E G E N D-

- ROAD
- OUTCROP
- TEST PIT
- ● 112 BASAL OVERBURDEN SAMPLE LOCATION LEAD VALUE IN PPM

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.	
MT. SICKER PROJECT PLAN MAP OF LEAD (ppm) IN SOILS	
TECH WORK BY G. BELIK AND ASSOCIATES LTD.	SCALE 1:2,000
DRAWN BY G.B.	DATE DEC. 1981
APPROVED BY: G. BELIK, M.Sc.	FIG. NO. 1001-6

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

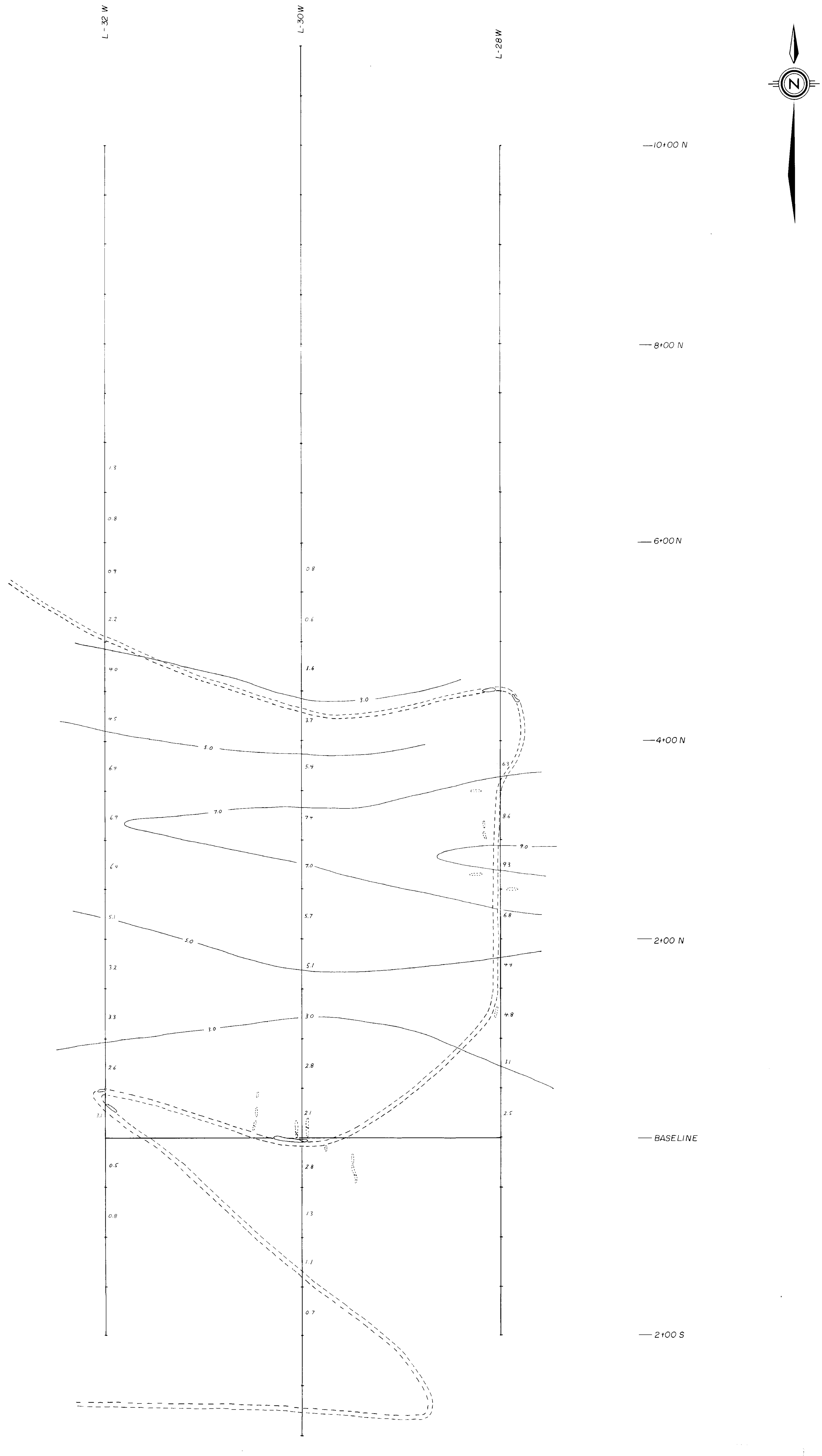
MT. SICKER PROJECT
PLAN MAP OF GOLD (ppb) AND SILVER (ppm) IN SOILS

TECH WORK BY G. BELIK AND ASSOCIATES LTD.	SCALE: 1:2,000
DRAWN BY: G.B.	DATE: DEC., 1981
APPROVED BY: G. BELIK, M.Sc.	FIG. NO. 1001-7

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

MT. SICKER PROJECT
PLAN MAP OF BARIUM IN SOILS (ppm)

TECH WORK BY G BELIK AND ASSOCIATES LTD.	SCALE 1:2,000
DRAWN BY C.B.	DATE DEC., 1981
APPROVED BY G BELIK, M.Sc.	FIG NO 1001-8



10,116

-LEGEND-

ROAD

OUTCROP

TEST PIT

PERCENT FREQUENCY EFFECTS FOR n=1

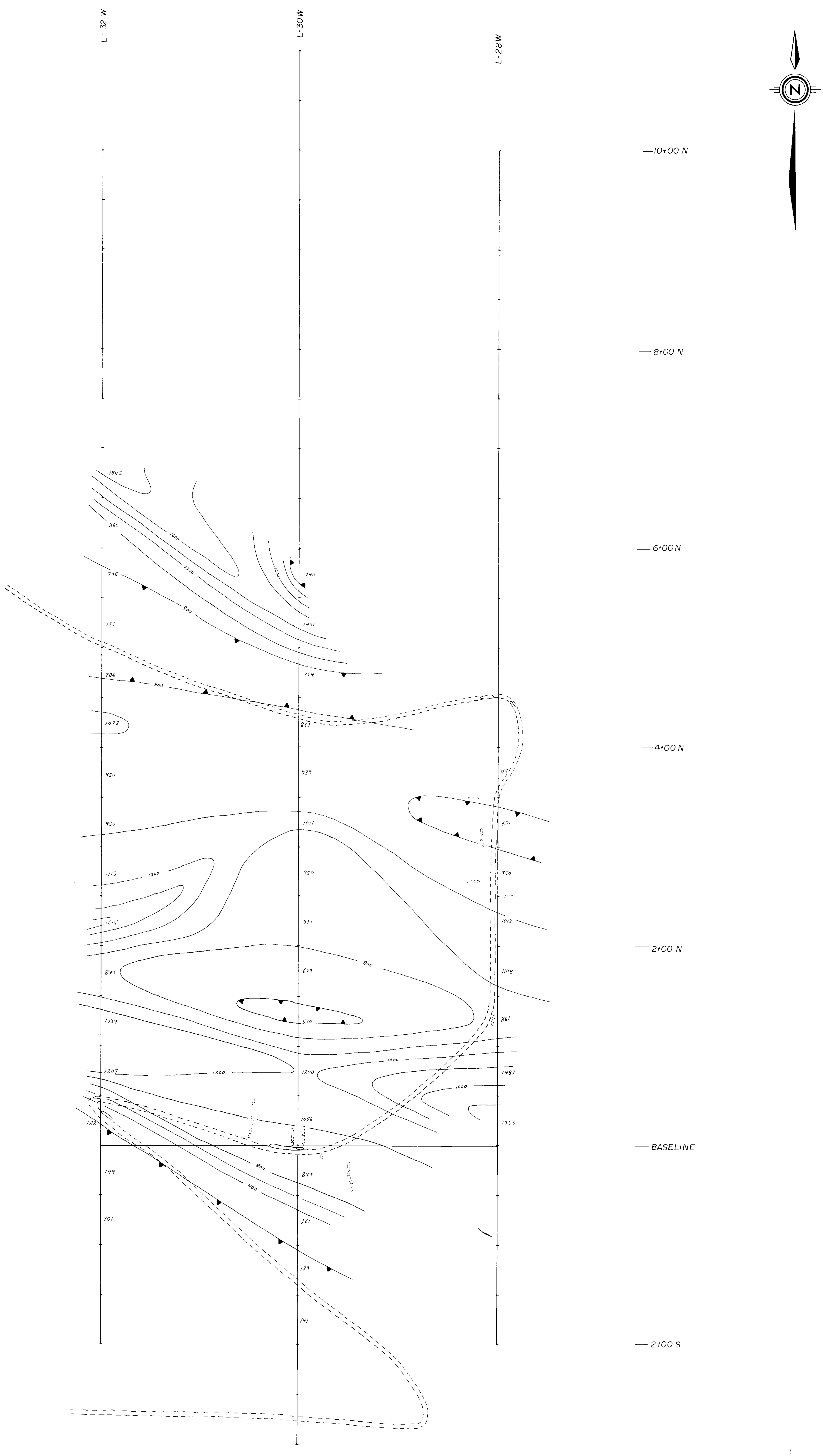
ISO PFE CONTOURS

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

MT. SICKER PROJECT
GRID AREA

PLAN MAP OF I.P. RESULTS
For n=1

TECH WORK BY G. BELIK AND ASSOCIATES LTD.	SCALE 1:2,000
DRAWN BY G.B.	DATE: DEC, 1981.
APPROVED BY G. BELIK, M.Sc.	FIG NO. 1001-9

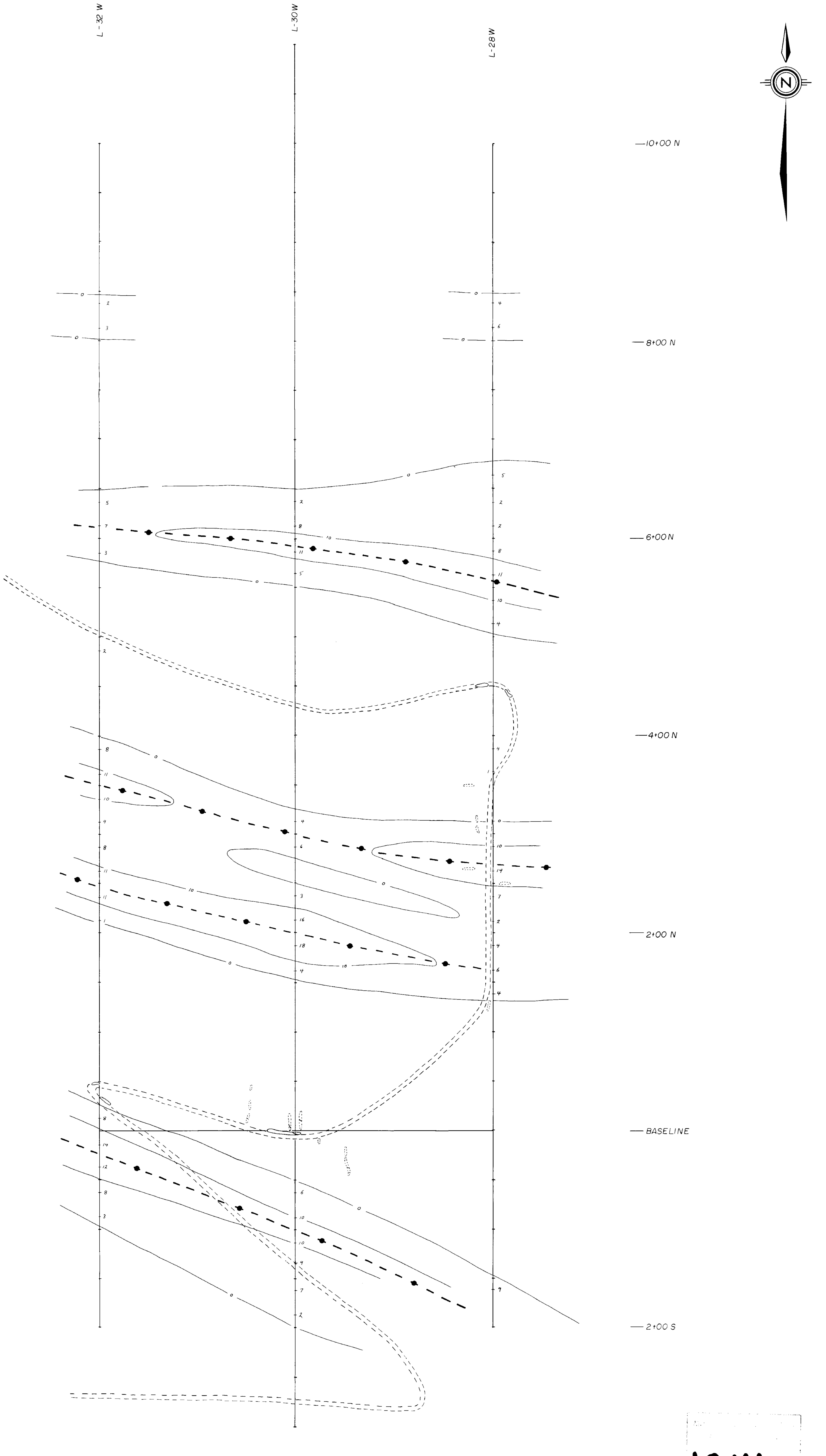


10,116

- L E G E N D -

- ROAD
- OUTCROP
- TEST PIT
- RESISTIVITY RESULTS (OHM-METERS) FOR n=1
- 800 ISORESISTIVITY CONTOUR
- RESISTIVITY LOW

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.	
MT. SICKER PROJECT GRID AREA PLAN OF RESISTIVITY RESULTS For n = 1	
TECH WORK BY G. BELIK AND ASSOCIATES LTD.	SCALE 1:2,000
DRAWN BY G.B.	DATE DEC., 1981
APPROVED BY G. BELIK, M.Sc.	FIG. NO. 1001-10



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- L E G E N D -

- ROAD
- OUTCROP
- TEST PIT
- POSITIVE FRASER FILTERED VALUES
- CONTOURED FRASER FILTERED VALUES
- POSSIBLE CONDUCTOR AXIS

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

MT. SICKER PROJECT

GRID AREA

VLF-ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
(Fraser Filtered)

STATION: SEATTLE FREQUENCY: 18.6 KHz.

TECH WORK BY G. BELIK AND ASSOCIATES LTD.	SCALE: 1:2,000 (0 10 30m 130)
DRAWN BY G.B.	DATE: DEC., 1981
APPROVED BY: G. BELIK, M.Sc.	FIG. NO. 1001-11