83-#20-11030.

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

REPORT ON THE INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY ON THE BIGFOOT PROPERTY NEW WESTMINSTER M.D. BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOR

LORNEX MINING CORPORATION

LATITUDE: 49°26' LONGITUDE: 121°50'

N.T.S.: 92H/5W

CLAIMS: DUKE, WOOLYBOOGER, BIGFOOT 1-5, LITTLE BIGFOOT 1-4

OWNER: RAPITAN RESOURCES INC.

OPERATOR: LORNEX MINING CORPORATION

BY

PAUL A. CARTWRIGHT, B.Sc.
GEOPHYSICIST

JULY 13, 1982

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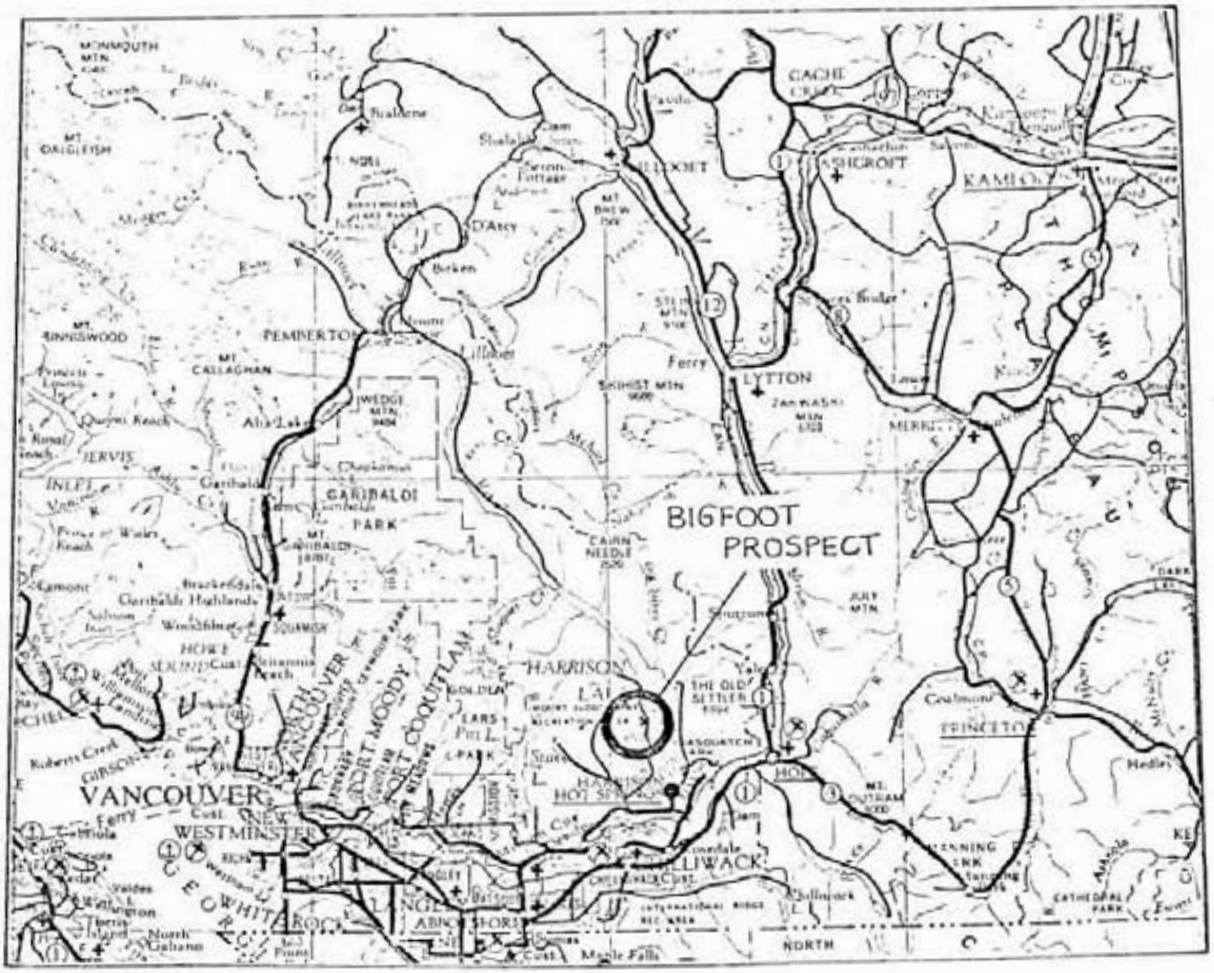

FIG.1. Location map for Vancouver - Hope - Princeton areas.

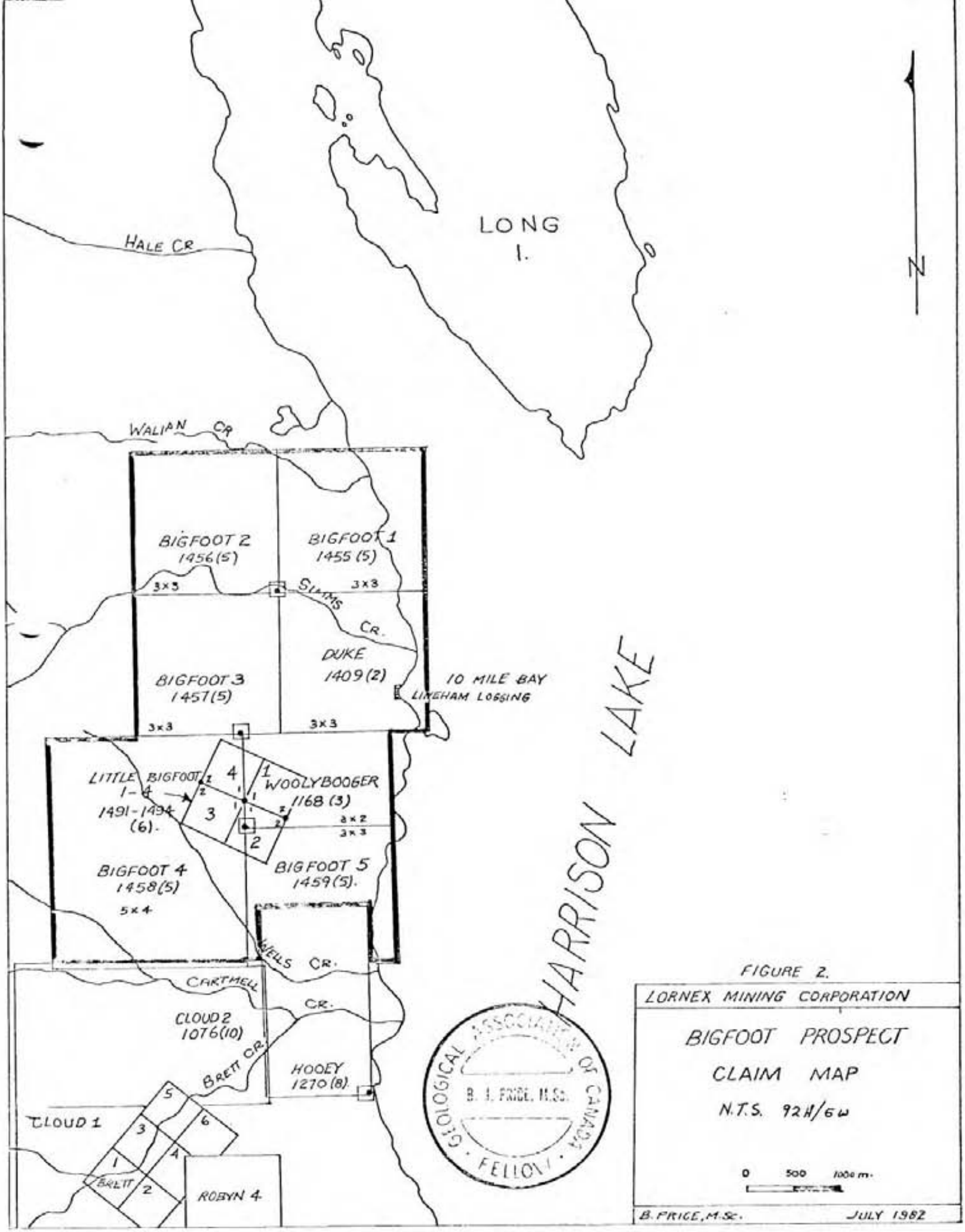

FIGURE 2.

LORNEX MINING CORPORATION

BIGFOOT PROSPECT

CLAIM MAP

N.T.S. 92H/6W

0 500 1000 m.

B. PRICE, M.Sc. JULY 1982

1. INTRODUCTION

An Induced Polarization and Resistivity survey has been completed on the Bigfoot Property near Harrison Lake, B.C., on behalf of Lornex Mining Corporation.

The property is situated on the southwest side of Harrison Lake, 12 to 18 kilometers north of the community of Harrison Hot Springs, B.C. Access is via the Weaver Creek fish hatchery road from Harrison Mills on Highway No. 7.

The following description of the area geology has been taken from a report by J.T. Sheare, dated December 28, 1977: "The map area is underlain by flows, pyroclastics and minor sedimentary rocks of the Harrison Lake Formation.

Stratigraphic relationships are very complex, consisting of interdigitating flows, ash fall tuffs, breccias and discontinous lenses of argillite and tuffeceous siltstones."

Previous work has outlined a number of mineralized showings containing pyrite,black sphalerite, chalcopyrite, minor galena, and pyrrhotite, as well as gold and silver values. A mineralized zone, having a width in the order of 120 m, and a length of about 600 meters, has been interpreted to be present.

Objective of the present Induced Polarization and Resistivity survey was to further evaluate the sulphide potential of the property, particularly with regard to locating any "Seneca" Kuroko type massive sulphide mineralization which might be present.

Measurements were completed using a Phoenix Model IPV-1 IP and Resistivity receiver unit together with a Phoenix Model IPT-1 IP and Resistivity transmitter unit powered by a 1 kw motor generator.

Apparent resistivity values are calculated in units of ohm-meters, while the polarizability measurements are expressed as Percent Frequency Effect (P.F.E.), between the two operating frequencies employed; 2.0 Hz. and 0.25 Hz. The metal factor parameter is calculated according to the formula:

M.F. = PFE x 1000/App. Res. (ohm-m)

Field work was carried out during the last half of May, 1982 under the supervision of Mr. Glenn Mullan, geophysical crew leader. The author was also on site for survey commencement as well as one later visit during the course of the survey.

Dipole-dipole array was utilized to make all of the measurements with an inter-electrode distance of 100 meters being used on all lines, except for some more detailed work on Line O using 50 meter dipole lengths. Four dipoles separations were recorded in every case.

2. DESCRIPTION OF CLAIMS

The claim group comprises 7 LCP claims of 71 unit in total, as well as 4 2-post claims. All are listed below:

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	RECORD DATE	UNITS
Duke	1409(2)	Feb. 9, 1982	9
Woolybooger	1168(3)	Mar. 31, 1981	6
Bigfoot 1	1455(5)	May 5, 1982	9
Bigfoot 2	1456(5)	May 5, 1982	9
Bigfoot 3	1457(5)	May 5, 1982	9
Bigfoot 4	1458(5)	May 5, 1982	20
Bigfoot 5	1459(5)	May 5, 1982	9
Little Bigfoot 1	1491(6)	June 21, 1982	1
Little Bigfoot 2	1492(6)	June 21, 1982	1
Little Bigfoot 3	1493(6)	June 21, 1982	1
Little Bigfoot 4	1494(6)	June 21, 1982	1

Owner of the claims is Rapitan Resources Inc.

Operator is Lornex Mining Corporation.

3. PRESENTATION OF DATA

The Induced Polarization and Resistivity results are shown on the following data plots in the manner described in the notes attached to this report. (Part B)

LINE	ELECTRODE INTERVAL	DWG. NO.
1250W	100 meters	IP-5820-1
1000W	100 meters	IP-5820-2
750W	100 meters	IP-5820-3
500W	100 meters	IP-5820-4
250W	100 meters	IP-5820-5
250W	100 meters	IP-5820-6
0	100 meters	IP-5820-7
0	50 meters	IP-5820-8
250E	100 meters	IP-5820-9
500E	100 meters	IP-5820-10
625E	100 meters	IP-5820-11
750E	100 meters	IP-5820-12
1000E	100 meters	IP-5820-13
1250E	100 meters	IP-5820-14
LX	100 meters	IP-5820-15
LY	100 meters	IP-5820-16

Also included with this report is DWG. I.P.P.-B-4019, a plan map of the Bigfoot Property grid at a scale of 1" = 400'. The definite, probable, and possible Induced Polarization 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.

The topographic, grid and claim information shown on Dwg. I.P.P.-4019 has been provided by the staff of Lornex Mining Corporation.

4. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Five separate anomalous zones have been interpreted in the data recorded by the present Induced Polarization and Resistivity survey on the Bigfoot grid. A number of other single line anomalies are also evident.

Four of these trends are indicated to be caused by relatively narrow sources of varying strike lengths while the fifth zone is very broad, covering probably one third of the I.P. grid area.

All of these zones are marked on plan map Dwg. No. I.P.P.-B-4019. Each feature is discussed separately below:

Zone A

This anomalous I.P. trend is indicated to strike along the northern ends of Line 250W through to Line 750E, at which point the zone is undefined towards the east. A steep, inaccessible creek canyon prevented several of the lines being extended far enough to the north to outline the northern margin of the sources of the I.P. and Resistivity anomalies. However, Line 0 was measured completely across the zone using both 100 meter and 50 meter dipole lengths. The 50 meter detail data shows Zone A to be marked primarily as a region of lower than background apparent resistivity values, set in the northern edge of a wider polarizability anomaly. Depth to the top of the source is certainly less than one dipole length (i.e. 50 meters), and is probably less than 25 meters subsurface.

It is the author's understanding that interesting mineralization has been located at several points along I.P. Zone A. This mineralization is quite probably the source of I.P. Zone A. Large

thicknesses of massive sulphide type mineralization are not indicated by the I.P. and Resistivity results to be present at any point along the anomalous trend, although a complete evaluation of the zone is not possible due to the extreme terrain which limits the coverage on the northern ends of some lines.

Zone B, B1

Both of these anomalous responses are interpreted to lie further south and parallel to Zone A. Zone B is much more anomalous than is Zone B1, which is en echelon with the former trend. Most interesting results are evident in the data recorded over Zone B on Line 0 and Line 250E. In each instance, a distinct resistivity low is present which correlates with higher than background polarizability values. Maximum width of the source of Zone B is possibly in the order of 100 meters, while Zone B1 is probably much less. Depth to the top is interpreted to be less than 100 meters subsurface.

As was the case of Zone A, no substantial thicknesses of massive sulphide mineralization appears to be detected.

Zone C

This very weakly anomalous I.P. zone is evident in the data from only two lines, Line 250E and Line 500E centered in the vicinity of Station 950S and Station 875S respectively. The source of the I.P. response appears to be within 100 meters of the surface; however, a more explicit interpretation would require further testing over the zone using shorter electrode intervals.

Zone D

A pyritized rhyolite unit is thought to be the source of I.P. Zone D, an area of quite anomalous I.P. effects, which extends over much of the southern portion of the Bigfoot survey grid.

Moderate concentrations of disseminated metallic sulphides would appear to be the cause of most the anomalous I.P. effects, as indicated by the fact that relatively high magnitude apparent resistivity values accompany most of the anomalous polarizability readings. The exception to this is seen in the data recorded on Line 250W, between approximately Station 2700S and Station 2000S and on Line Y, between approximately Station 700S and Station 1000S, where apparent resistivity values are recorded which are several times lower in magnitude than the surrounding areas of Zone D. Generally this region of lower apparent resistivities correlates with some of the more anomalous polarizability values recorded within Zone D, in addition to being roughly coincident with areas of strong alteration as noted by the geological mapping. All of the above information points to the existence of substantial quantities of metallic mineralization, possibly related to the alteration zone. It is difficult to assess the true character of the mineralization detected by the 100 meter dipole lengths used for this portion of the survey; however, it is most likely the source consists of stringered mineralization, although the presence of greater thicknesses of more massive material cannot be ruled out. The reader is referred to Part C for additional information.

Line 1000E, Station 2000S to Station 2100S

This anomaly is interpreted to lie just east of the

anomalous readings which form Zone D, on Line 1000E. It would appear that a separate, moderately polarizable source having somewhat lower resistivity than background is the cause of this response. The absolute magnitude of the values involved would suggest that the source of Zone D is more concentrated.

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An Induced Polarization and Resistivity survey has been completed over parts of the Bigfoot Property.

Five zones of anomalous I.P. effects are outlined in the data.

Zone A

This zone correlates with the scattered showings discovered previously. It is not likely that any substantial quantity of massive sulphide mineralization is the source of the I.P. response.

However, if a drill test were to be carried out, it is recommended that the hole be located to pass approximately 50 meters beneath Station 200N on Line 0.

Zone B, B1

The causes of these I.P. trends are unknown, although it is again unlikely that any appreciable thickness of massive sulphides is present. If other information, such as geology, geochemistry, etc., were encouraging, detail measurments using 50 meter dipole lengths should first be completed over the zone

on Line 250E, prior to drilling.

Zone C

As very weakly anomalous results mark this zone, no further work should be considered unless other favourable information comes to light. Detail I.P. and Resistivity surveying using 50 meter or less dipole lengths would be required over the zone before a drill hole was located.

Zone D

The highest magnitude I.P. effects recorded during the Bigfoot grid survey are seen in Zone D, which is quite widespread, and, apparently coincident with a pyritized rhyolite unit.

While greater concentrations of sulphides are undoubtedly present in Zone D, compared to any of the other anomalies, any massive sulphide type deposits would still have to be relatively narrow in relation to the dipole length used (100 meters). Detail surveying using shorter dipole lengths over the definitely anomalous section outlined on Line 250W is recommended to better define the more massive intervals, before drilling is considered. Also additional survey coverage is required to completely define the northern, western, and southern extent of the zone.

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Paul A. Cartwright

PAUL A. CARTWRIGHT

B.Sc., GEOPHYSICIST

DATED, 13 JULY 1982

6. ASSESSMENT DETAILS

PROPERTY: Bigfoot Property PROVINCE: British Columbia

SPONSOR: Lornex Mining Corporation

LOCATION: Harrison Lake, New Westminster, M.D.

TYPE OF SURVEY: Induced Polarization and Resistivity

OPERATING MAN DAY:	45.0	DATE STARTED:	15 May 1982
EQUIVALENT 8 HR. MAN DAYS:	67.5	DATE FINISHED:	29 May 1982
CONSULTING MAN DAYS:	6	NUMBER OF STATIONS:	252
DRAFTING MAN DAYS:	6	KILOMETERS OF LINE SURVEYED:	22.5
TOTAL MAN DAYS:	79.5	NUMBER OF READINGS:	2103

CONSULTANT:

Paul A. Cartwright, 4238 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

FIELD TECHNICIANS:

Glenn Mullan, Box 72, R.R.1, Hudson, Quebec

Patrick Mullan, 1440 Sandhurst Place, West Vancouver, B.C.

George McCutcheon, Smithers, B.C.

Ian Parfitt, 214; 744 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

CARTOGRAPHER:

R. Norris, 200 Yorkland Blvd., Willowdale, Ontario

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Paul A. Cartwright, B.Sc.
Geophysicist.

DATED: 13 July 1982

7. STATEMENT OF COSTS

Lornex Mining Corporation

I.P. and Resistivity Survey - Bogfoot Property

Harrison Lake, B.C.

PERIOD:	May 15, 1982 to May 23, 1982	
CREW:	G. Mullan, P. Mullan, G. Richardson	
9 Operating days	@ $ 825.00	$ 7,425.00
PERIOD:	May 24, 1982 to May 25, 1982	
CREW:	G. Mullan, P. Mullan, D. McCutcheon	
2 Operating days	@ $ 825.00	1,650.00
PERIOD:	May 26, 1982 to May 29, 1982	
CREW:	G. Mullan, P. Mullan, I. Parfitt	
4 Operating days	@ $ 825.00	3,300.00
Mobilization - Demobilization		585.00
		$12,960.00

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Paul A. Cartwright

Paul A. Cartwright, B.Sc.
Geophysicist

DATED: 13 July 1982

CERTIFICATE

I, Paul A. Cartwright, of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geophysicist residing at 4238 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.C., with a B.Sc. Degree.
3. I am a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.
4. I have been practising my profession about 12 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 Lornex Mining Corporation, Rapitan Resources, Inc., or any affiliates.
6. The statements made in this report are based on a study of published geophysical 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.

Paul A. Cartwright

Paul A. Cartwright, B.Sc.

Dated at Vancouver this 13th day
of July 1982.

CERTIFICATE

I, Glenn Mullan, of the Village of Hudson, Province of Quebec, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geophysical crew leader residing at R.R. # 1, Hudson, Quebec.
2. I am presently employed as a geophysical crew leader by Phoenix Geophysics Ltd of 200 Yorkland Blvd., Willowdale, Ontario.
3. I have been practicing my vocation about four years.

Glenn Mullan

Dated at Vancouver, B.C.
this 13th day of July 1982.

PART B

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

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. can be useful values

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 cannot 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 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 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 at the top of the data profile, above the metal factor values. On a third line, below the metal factor values, are plotted the values of the percent frequency effect. 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 the 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.

The IP measurement is basically obtained by measuring the difference in potential or voltage (Δ V) 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 (Δ V) the change is 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 noisy 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.

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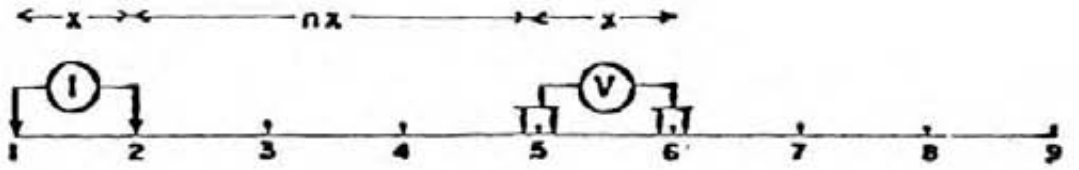
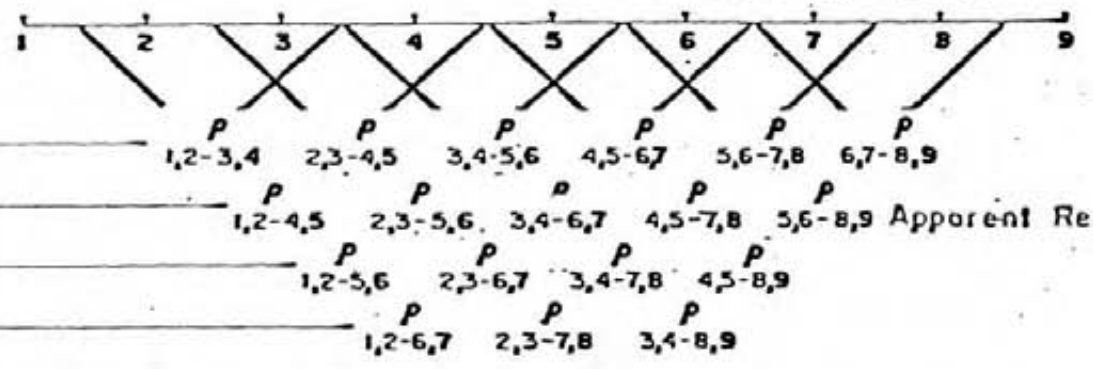
METHOD USED IN PLOTTING DIPOLE-DIPOLE INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY RESULTS

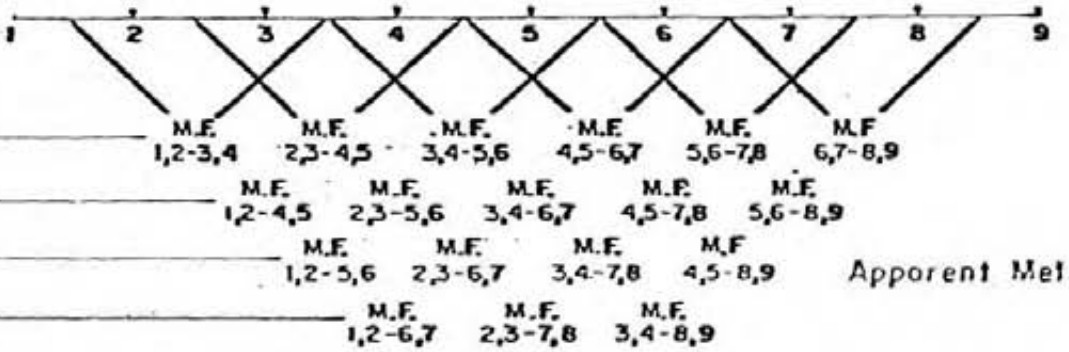


Stations on line

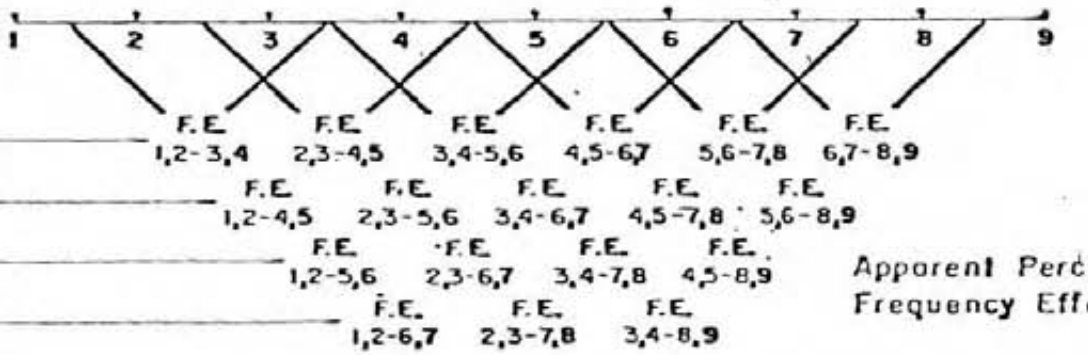
x = Electrode spread length
n = Electrode separation



Apparent Resistivity



Apparent Metal Factor



Apparent Percent Frequency Effect

Fig. A

Part C. ROCK SAMPLE I.P. AND RESISTIVITY TEST RESULTS AND COMMENTS

Four mineralized rock samples were provided by Mr. Barry Price of Rapitan Resources Inc. Two of these samples (No. 2, & No. 3) are "Seneca" type massive sulphides, while the other two (No. 1, & No. 4) are from the Bigfoot property. Each sample was tested using a Phoenix Model CT-1 I.P. and Resistivity meter.

The results are listed below:

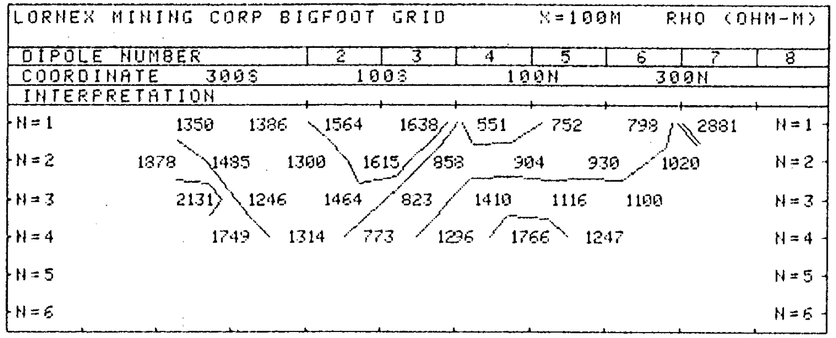
SAMPLE	RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS)	PERCENT FREQ. EFFECT (P.F.E)	METAL FACTOR (M.F.)
Bigfoot No. 1	approx. 1100	8.0%	8.7
Seneca No. 2	approx. 60	11.5%	198
Seneca No. 3	approx. 260	10.0%	39
Bigfoot No. 4	approx. 3000	9.0%	3.0

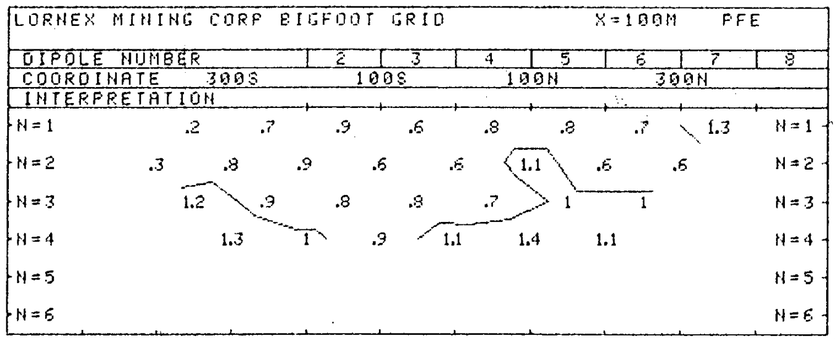
While the extreme angularity of the samples reduces the accuracy of the resistivity measurement by up to a factor of 2, it is still quite obvious that the "Seneca" type massive sulphides are considerably more conductive than the Bigfoot samples. The massive sulphide samples also display somewhat higher polarizability (P.F.E.) values.

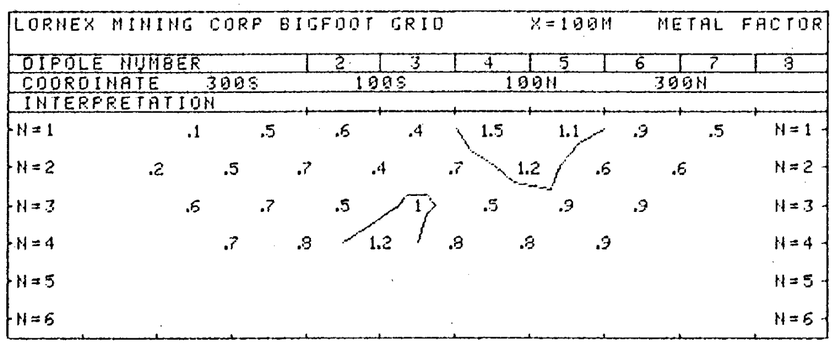
These results suggest that the source of most of I.P. Zone D is mineralization similar in concentration to that seen in Bigfoot Sample No. 1 and Bigfoot Sample No. 4, rather than the more massive "Seneca" type mineralization. However, one cannot discount the possibility of more massive material being present within the large anomalous mass that is I.P. Zone D.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,030
Part 2
of 2







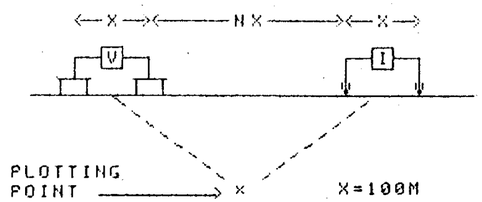
OWG. NO.-I.P.-5820-1

LORNEX MINING CORP.LTD.

BIGFOOT GRID

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

LINE NO.-1250W



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
2.0HZ;0.25HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: MAY 1982
APPROVED
PAC
DATE JUNE 02/82

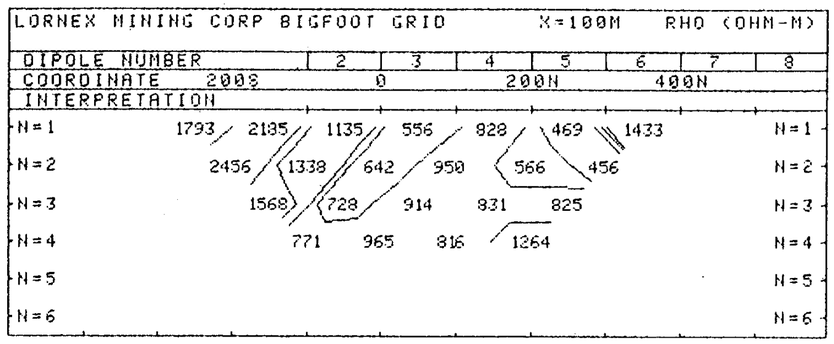
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

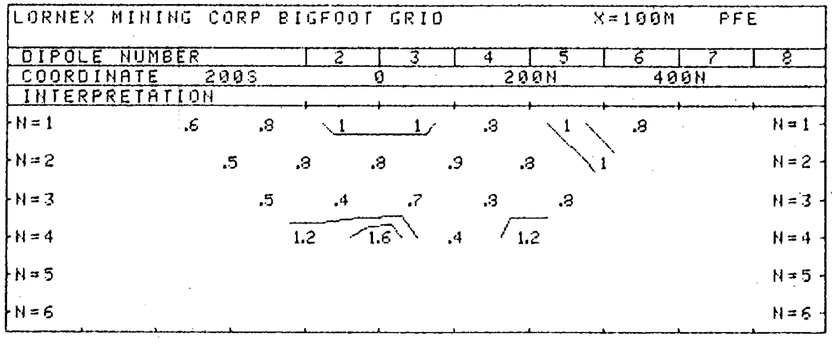
INDUCED POLARIZATION

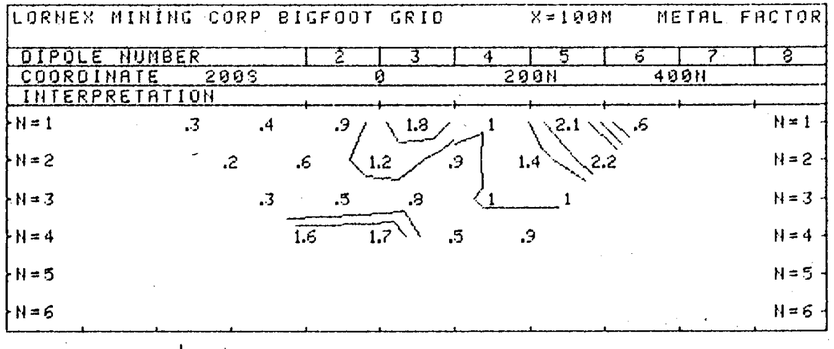
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,030
part 2
of 2







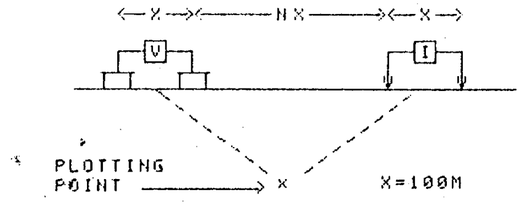
OWG. NO.-I.P.-5820-2

LORNEX MINING CORP.LTD.

BIGFOOT GRID

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

LINE NO.-1000W



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
2.0HZ;0.25HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: MAY 1982
APPROVED

PAC

DATE JUNE 02/82

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

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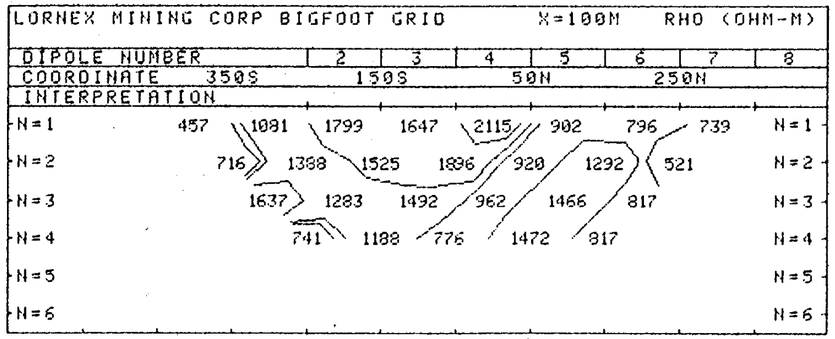
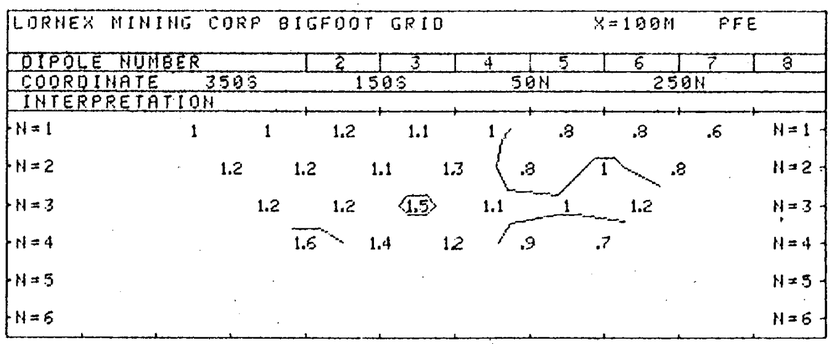
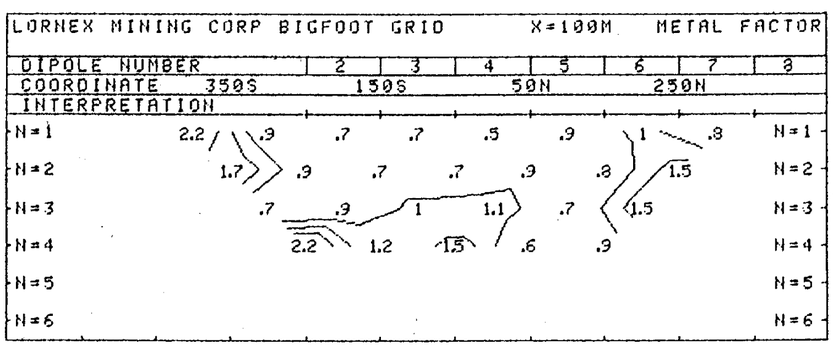






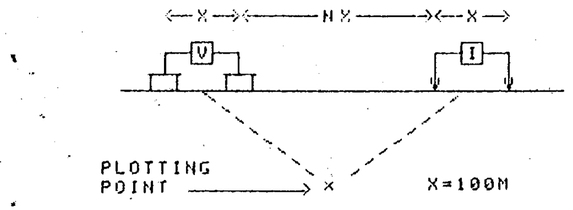
DWG. NO.-I.P.-5820-3

LORNEX MINING CORP.LTD.

BIGFOOT GRID

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

LINE NO.-750W



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE ——————
PROBABLE ....
POSSIBLE - - - - - -

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
2.0HZ;0.25HZ

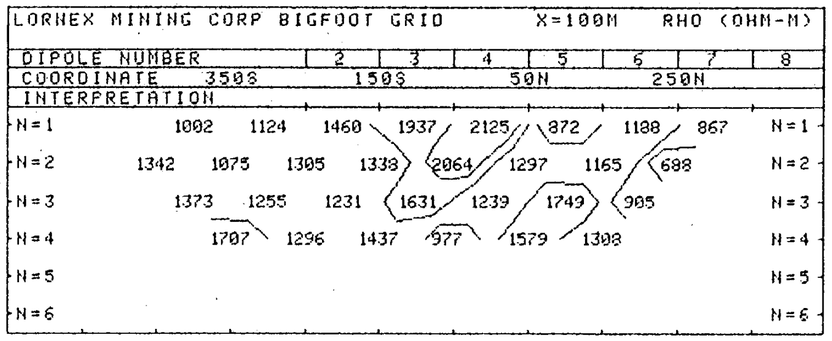
NOTE- CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS. 1,-1.5 -2,-3,-5,-7.5,-10

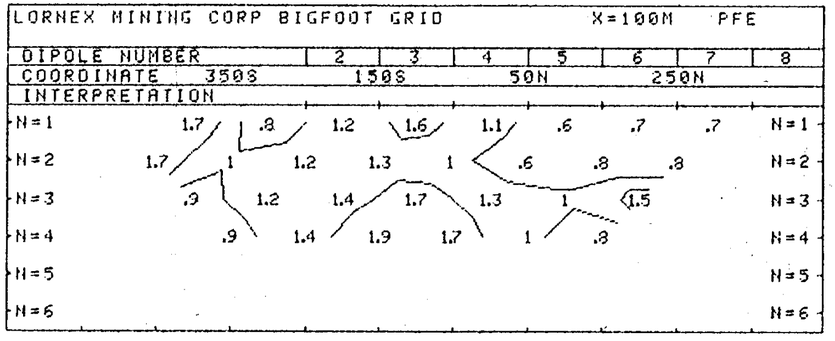
DATE SURVEYED: MAY 1982
APPROVED
PAC
DATE JUNE 02/82

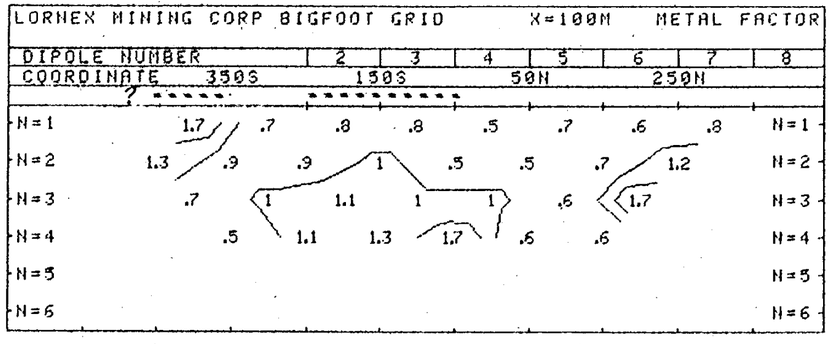
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY







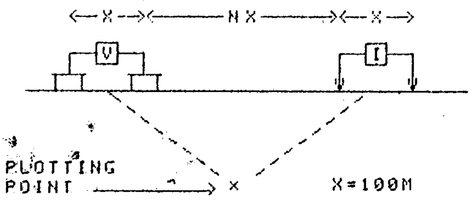
OWG. NO.-I.P.-5820-4

LORNEX MINING CORP.LTD.

BIGFOOT GRID

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

LINE NO.-500W



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE ——————
PROBABLE ....
POSSIBLE - - - - -

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
2.0HZ/0.25HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: MAY 1982
APPROVED

PAC

DATE June 02/82

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

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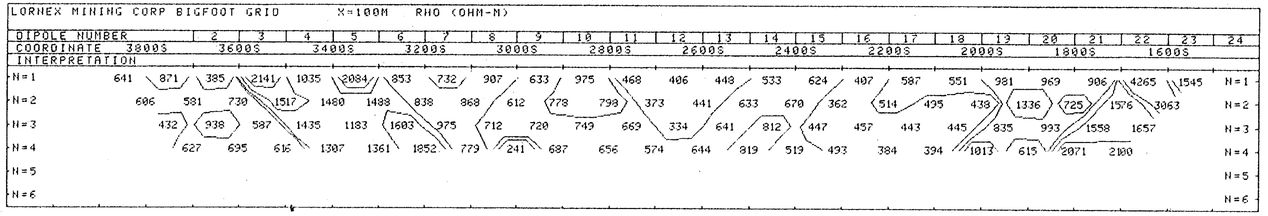
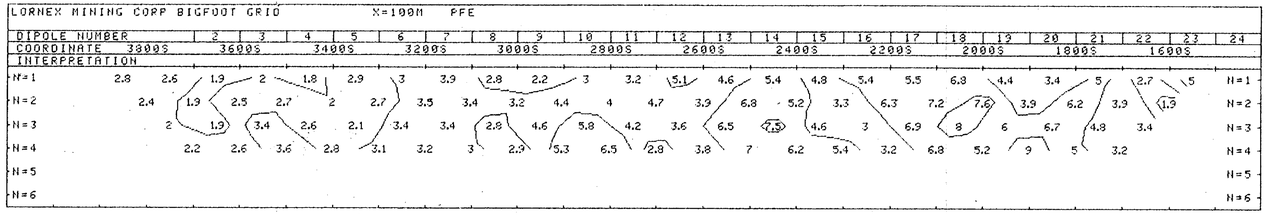
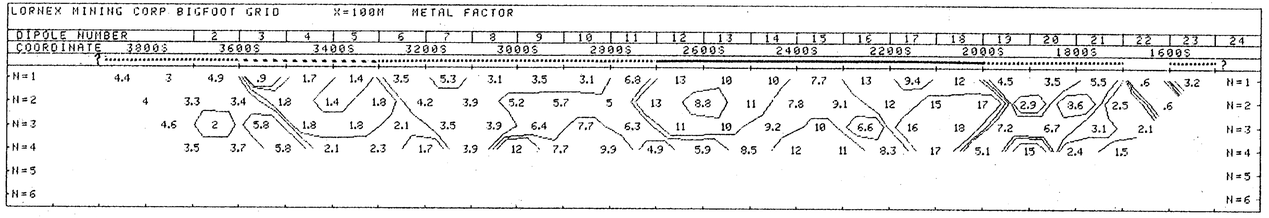






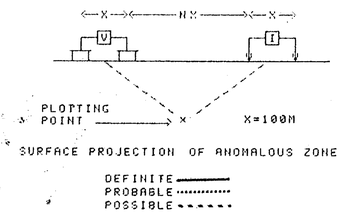
DWG. NO.-I.P.-5820-5

LORNEX MINING CORP.LTD.

BIGFOOT GRID

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

LINE NO.-250W



FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
2.0HZ/0.25HZ

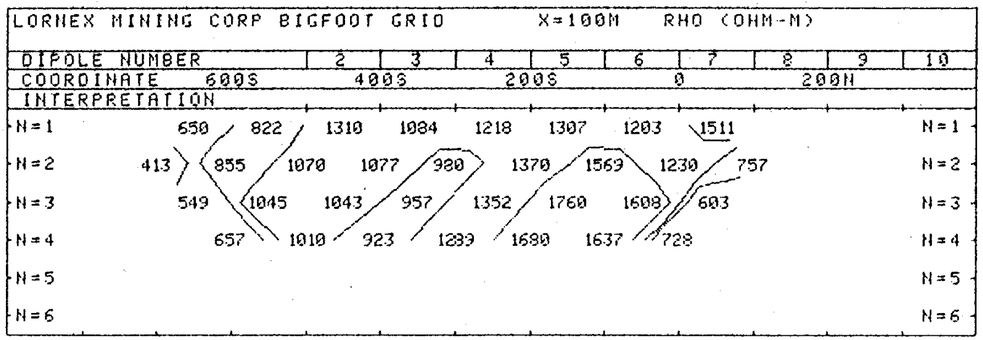
NOTE- CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS. 1,-1.5 -2,-3,-5,-7.5,-10

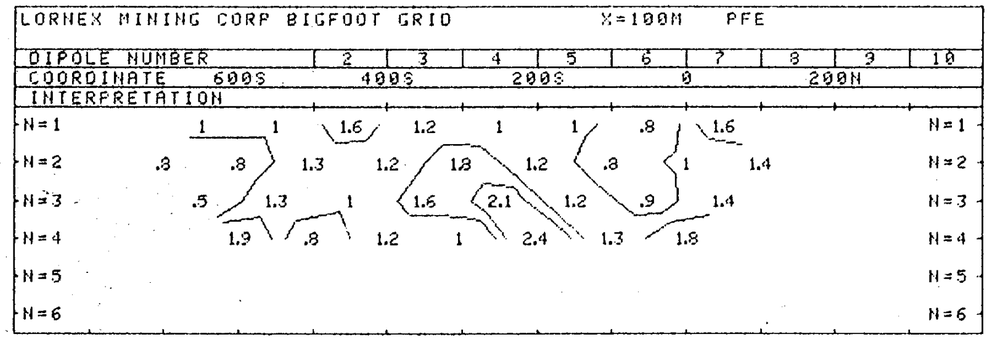
DATE SURVEYED: MAY 1981
APPROVED
PAC
DATE June 02/82

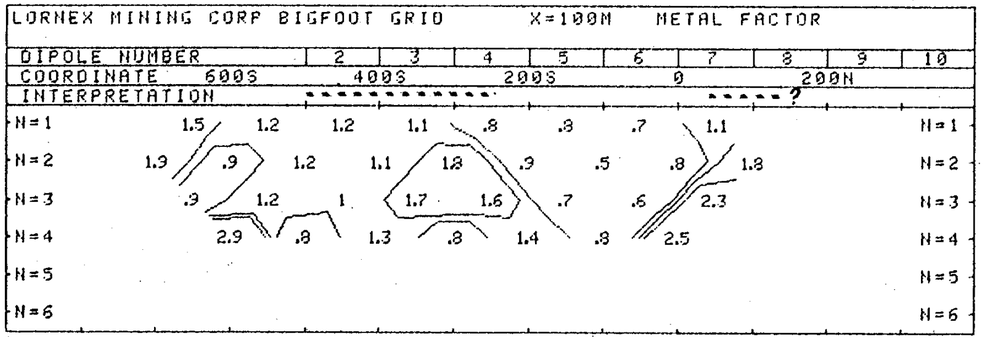
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY







DWG. NO.-I.P.-5820-6

LORNEX MINING CORP.LTD.

BIGFOOT GRID

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

LINE NO.-250W

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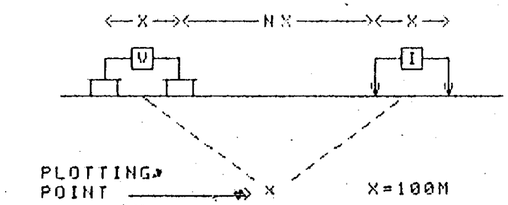

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE ——————
PROBABLE ....
POSSIBLE - - - - - -

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
2.0HZ;0.25HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: MAY 1982
APPROVED

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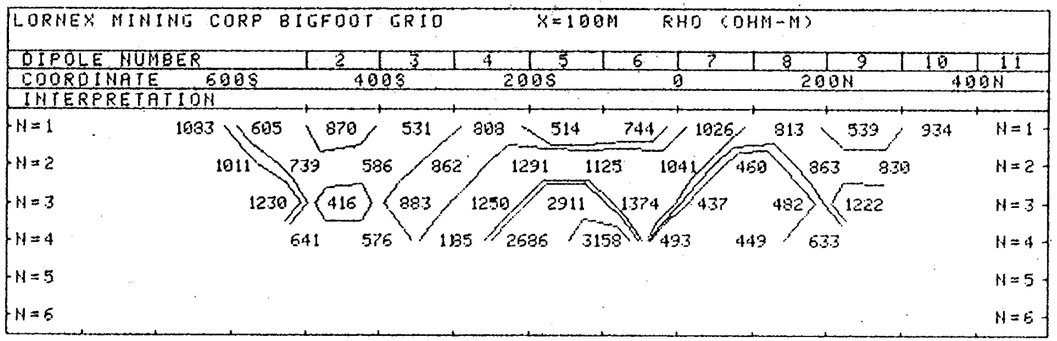
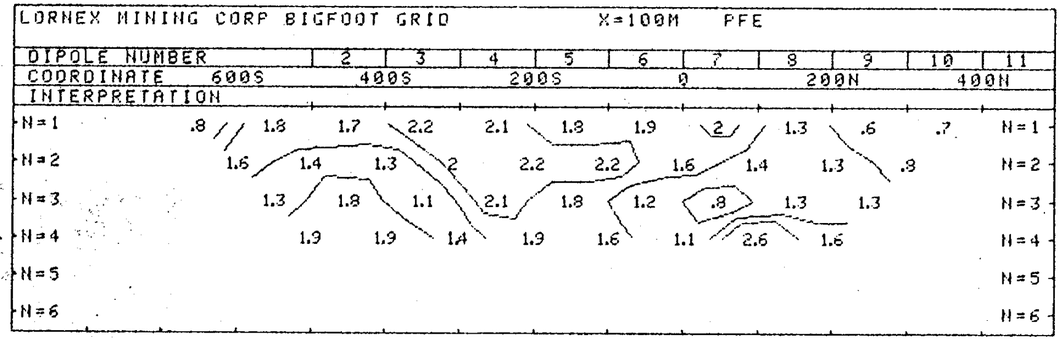
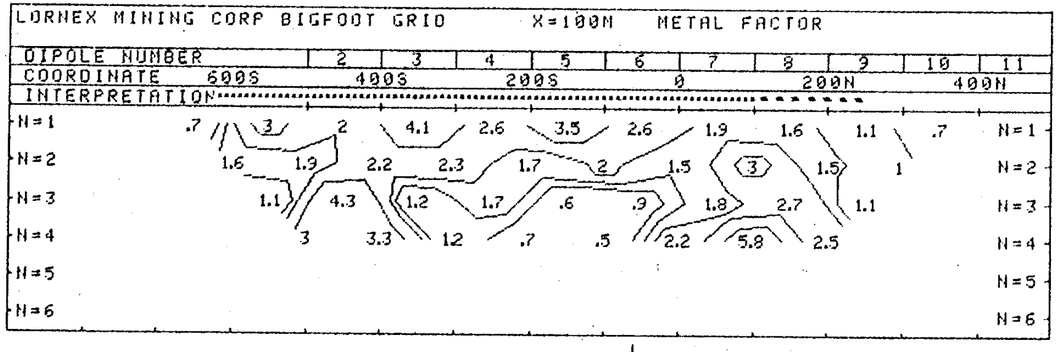
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY







OWG. NO.-1.P.-5820-7

LORNEX MINING CORP.LTD.

BIGFOOT GRID

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

LINE NO.-0

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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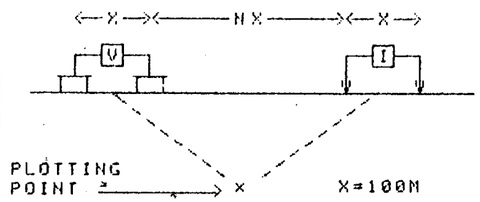

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
2.0HZ/0.25HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: MAY 1982

APPROVED

PAC

DATE June 02/82

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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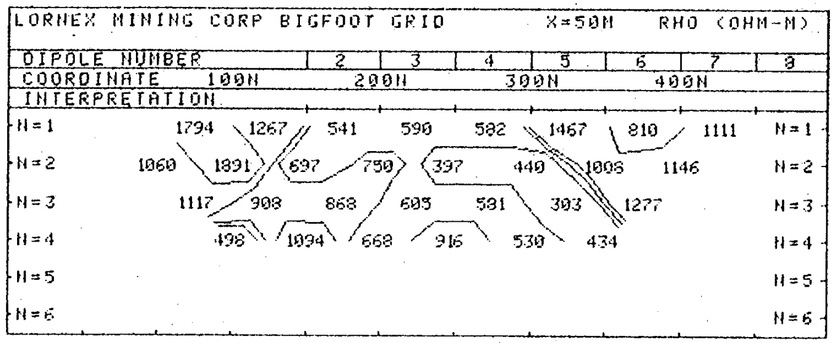
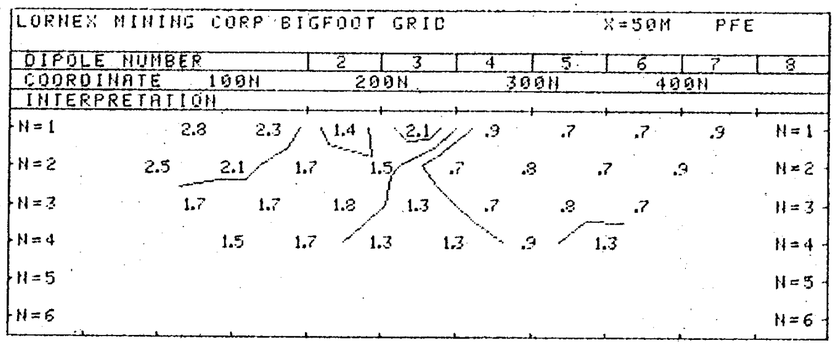
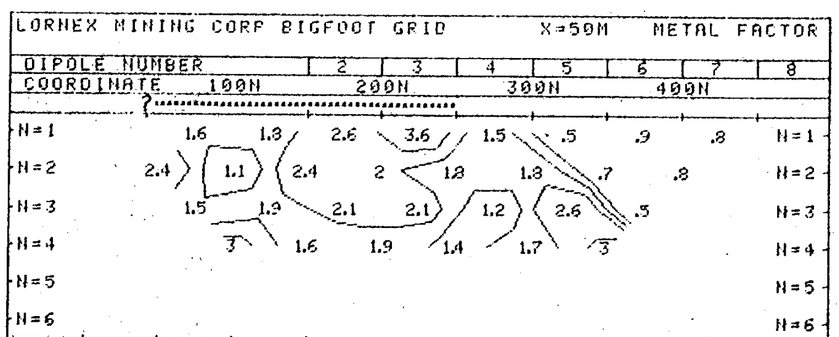






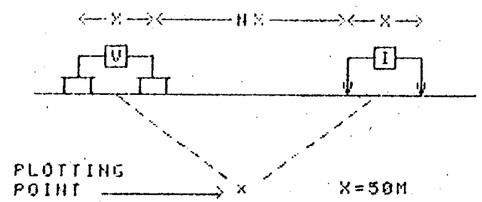
DWG. NO.-I.P.-5820-8

LORNEX MINING CORP.LTD.

BIGFOOT GRID

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

LINE NO.-0



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
2.0HZ/0.25HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: MAY 1982
APPROVED
PAC
DATE June 02/82

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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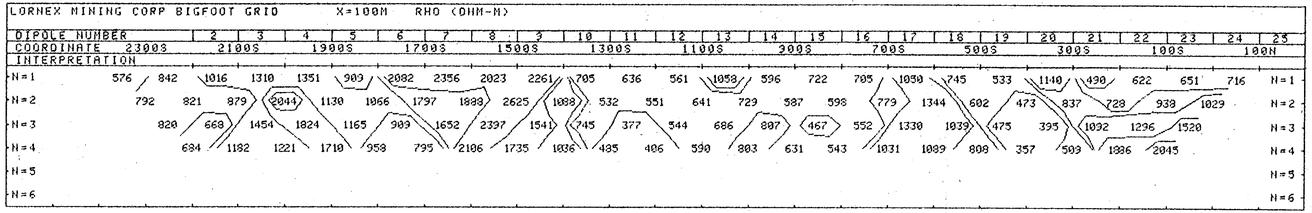
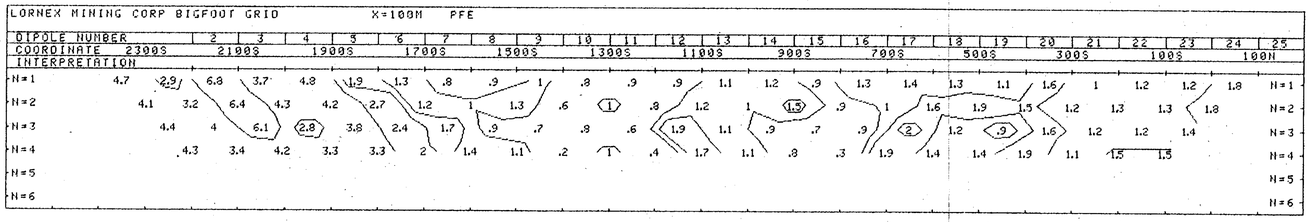
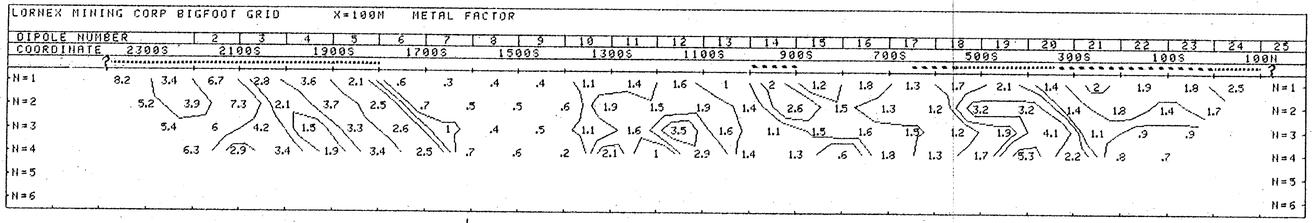






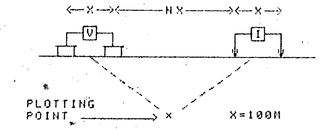
OWG. NO.-I.P.-5820-9

LORNEX MINING CORP.LTD.

BIGFOOT GRID

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

LINE NO.-250E



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
2.0HZ;0.25HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: MAY 1982
APPROVED
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DATE June 02/82

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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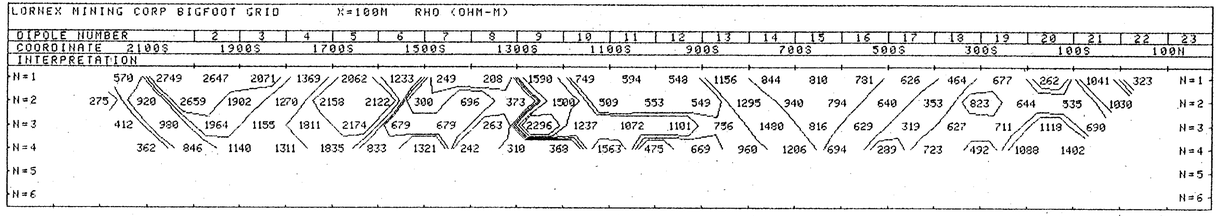
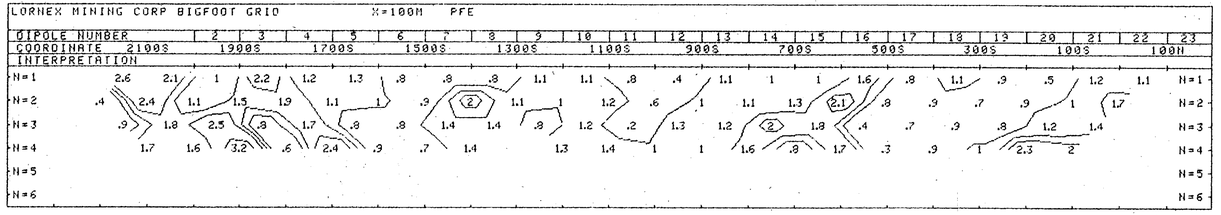
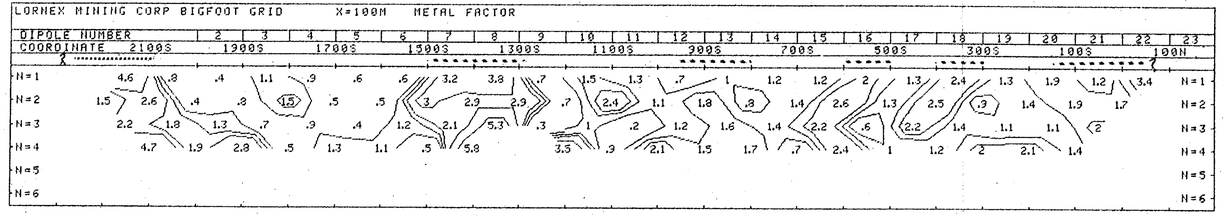






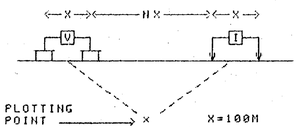
DWG. NO.-I.P.-5820-10

LORNEX MINING CORP.LTD.

BIGFOOT GRID

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

LINE NO.-500E



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
2.0HZ/0.25HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED MAY 1982
APPROVED

DATE JUNE 02/82

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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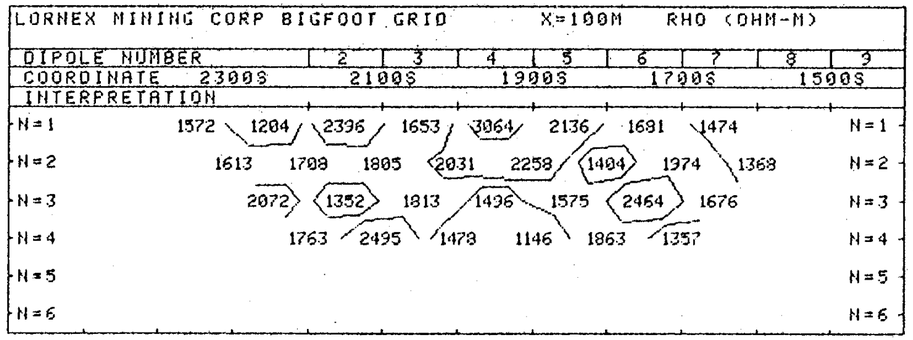
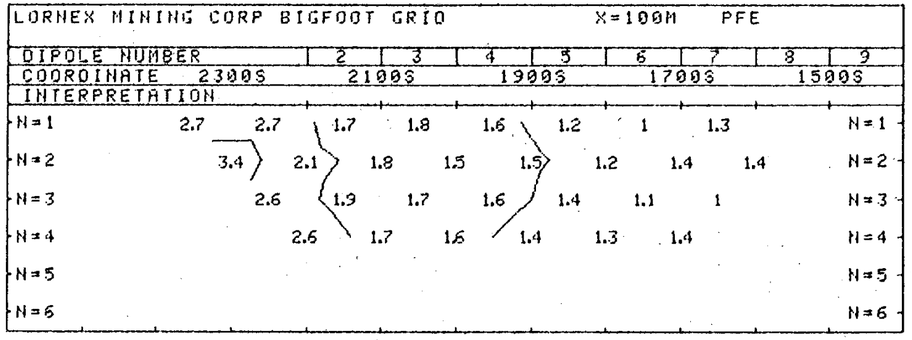
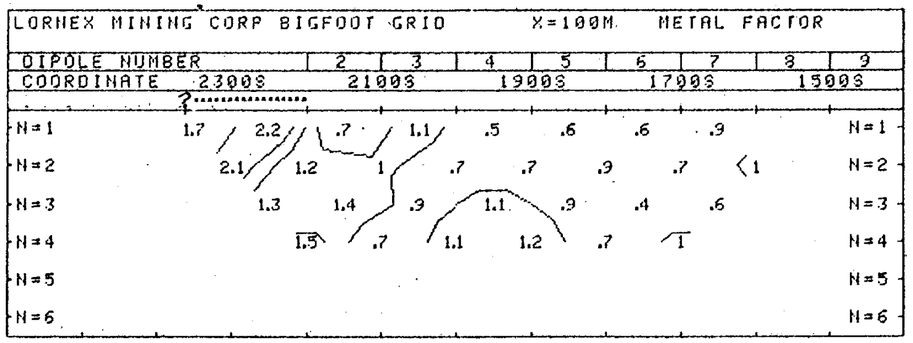






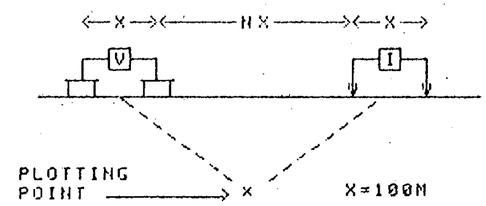
DWG. NO.-I.P.-5820-11

LORNEX MINING CORP.LTD.

BIGFOOT GRID

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

LINE NO.-625E



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
2.0HZ/0.25HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: MAY 1982
APPROVED

PAC

DATE JUNE 02/82

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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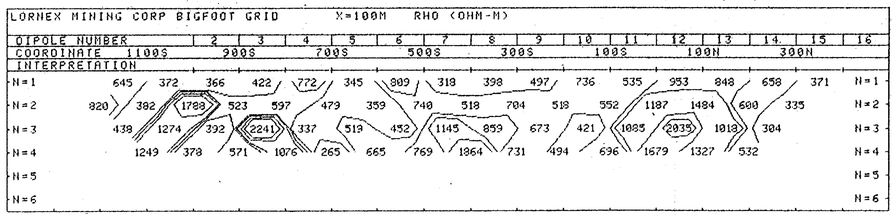
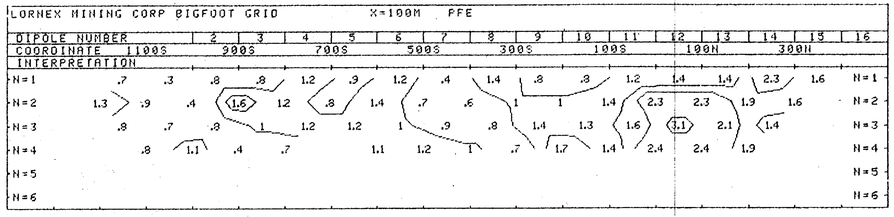
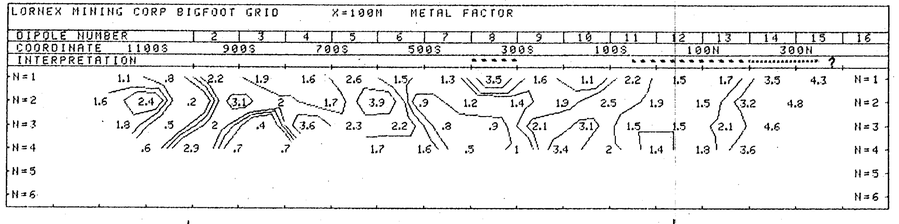






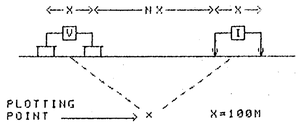
OWG. NO.-I.P.-5820-12

LORNEX MINING CORP.LTD.

BIGFOOT GRID

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

LINE NO.-750E



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
2.0HZ/0.25HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED MAY 1982

APPROVED

PAC

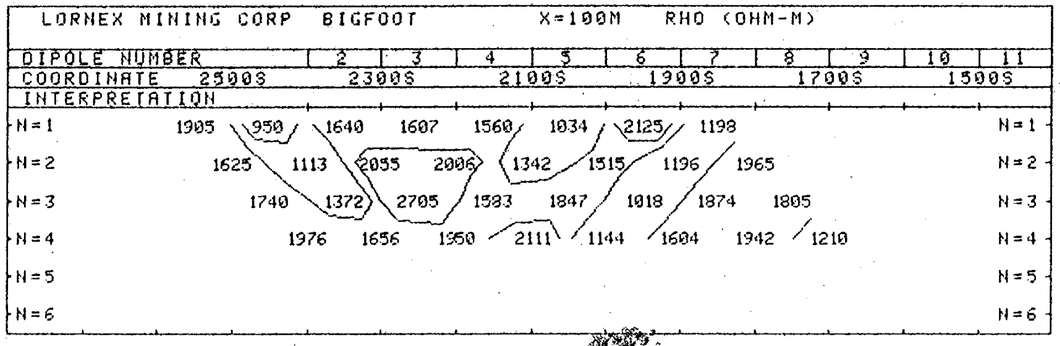
DATE JUNE 02/82

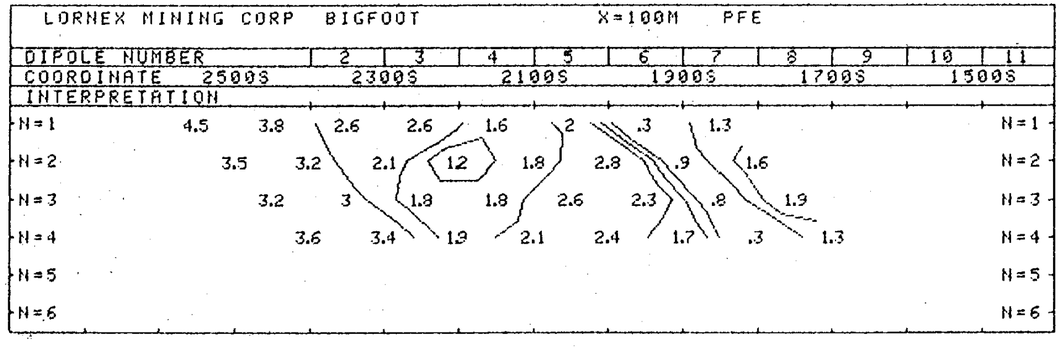
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

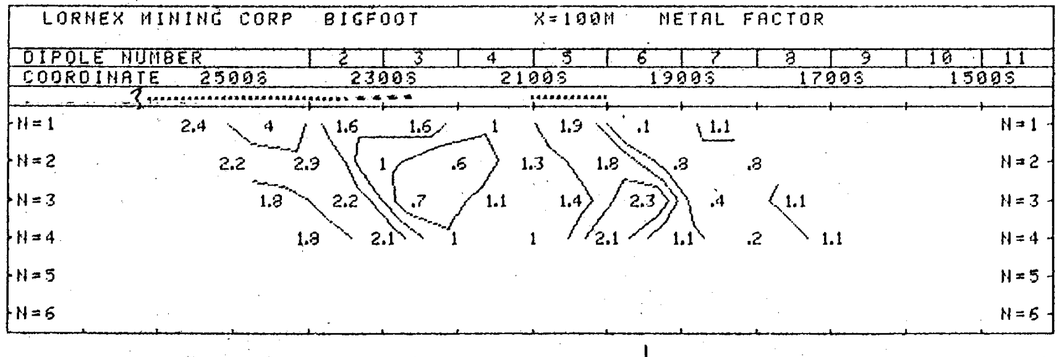
INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

DWG. NO.-I.P.-5820-13







LORNEX MINING CORP.LTD.

BIGFOOT GRID

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

LINE NO.-1000E

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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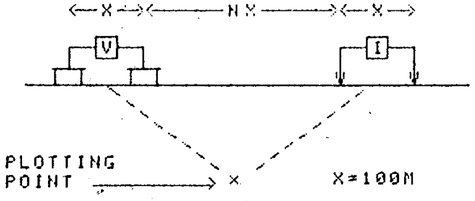


SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
2.0HZ;0.25HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: MAY 1982
APPROVED

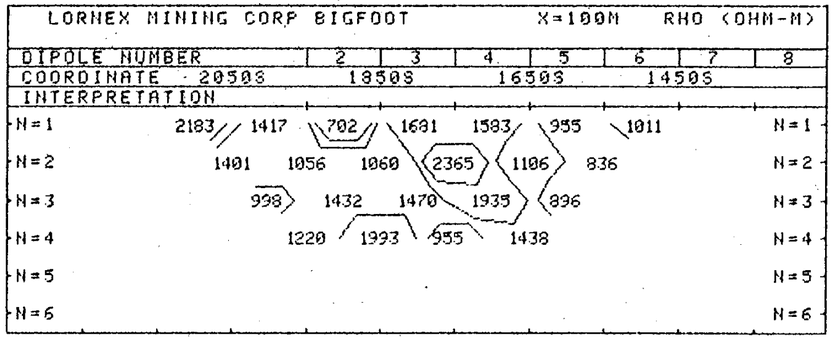
PAC

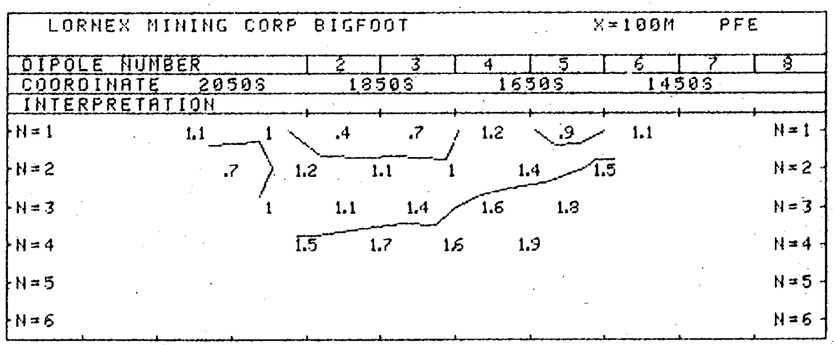
DATE June 02/82

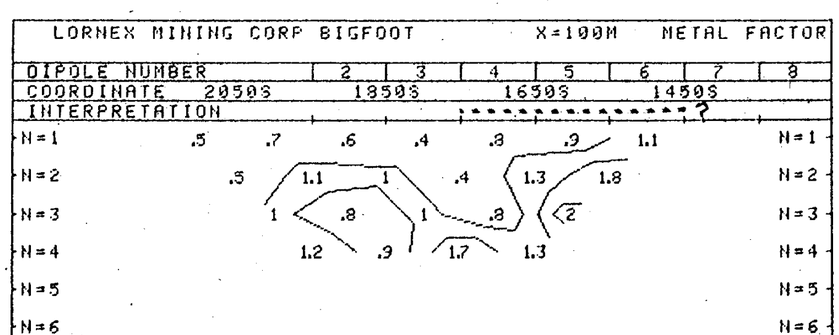
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY







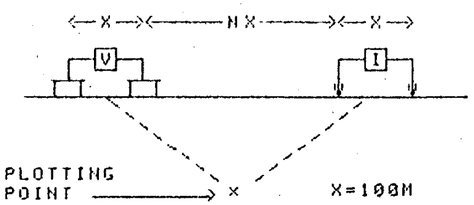
DWG. NO.-I.P.-5820-14

LORNEX MINING CORP.LTD.

BIGFOOT GRID

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

LINE NO.-1250E



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
2.0HZ;0.25HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: MAY 1982

APPROVED

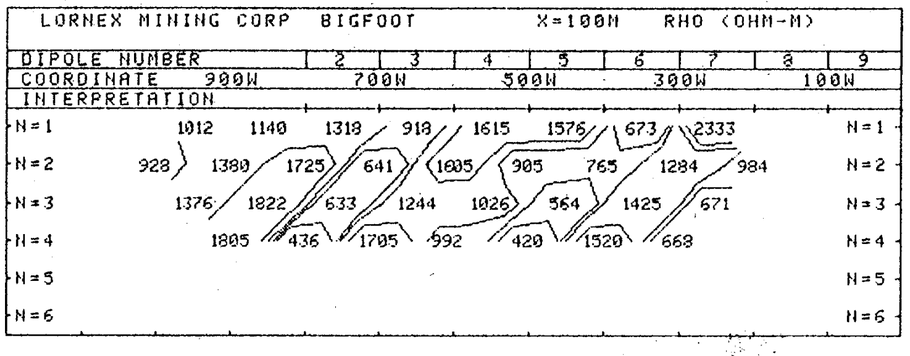
PAC

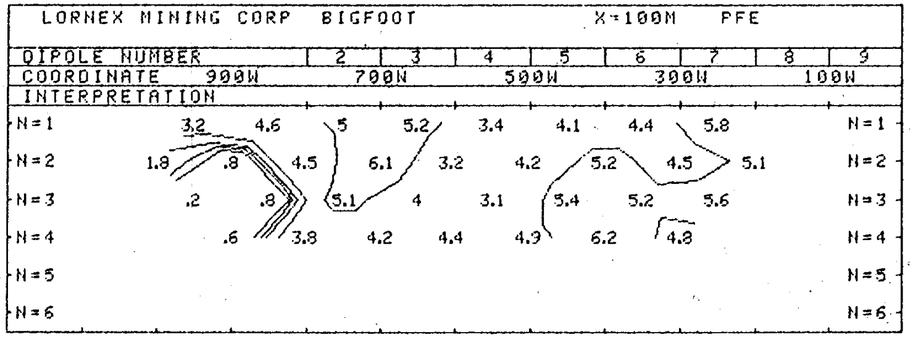
DATE JUNE 02/82

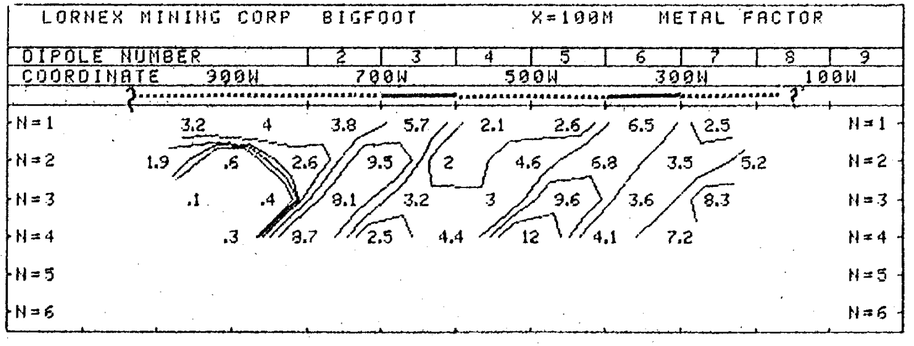
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY







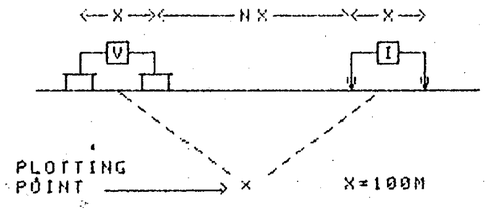
DWG. NO.-I.P.-5820-15

LORNEX MINING CORP.LTD.

BIGFOOT GRID

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

LINE NO.-L X



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE ——————
PROBABLE ....
POSSIBLE - - - - -

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
2.0HZ;0.25HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: MAY 1982

APPROVED

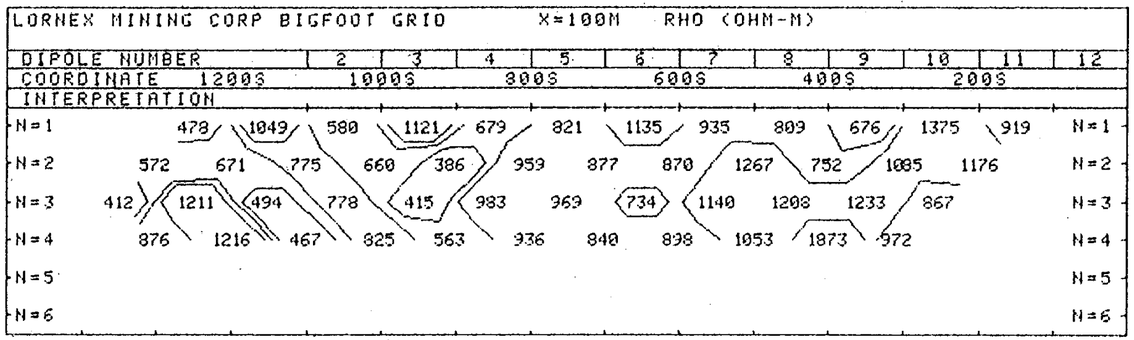
PAc

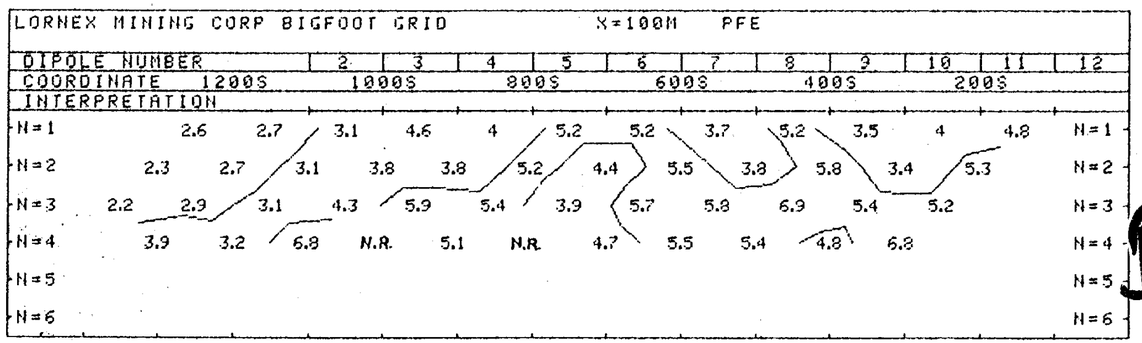
DATE June 02/82

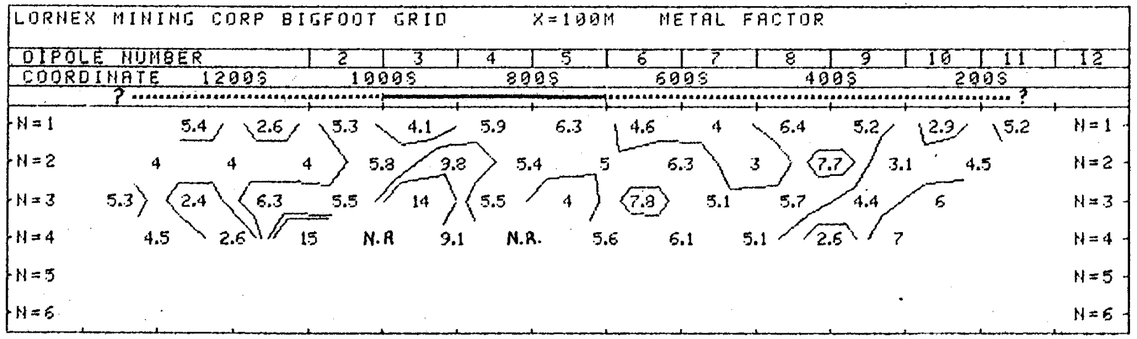
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY







LORNEX MINING CORP.LTD.

BIGFOOT GRID

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

LINE NO.-L Y

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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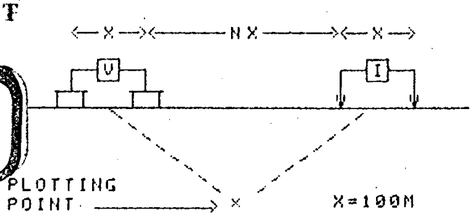
PART 2 OF 2



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE ——
PROBABLE .....
POSSIBLE - - - - -

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
2.0HZ;0.25HZ

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

DATE SURVEYED: MAY 1982

APPROVED

PAC

DATE JUNE 02/82

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

DWG. NO. – I.P.P – B – 4019

BIGFOOT 2

BIGFOOT 1

POWER TRANSMISSION LINE

BIGFOOT 3

DUKE 1409 (2)

HARRISON LAKE

10 MILE

LINEHAM LOGGING CAMP

BAY

BIGFOOT 4 WOOLYBOOGER

BIGFOOT 5

BIGFOOT

Creek

Spill LN

Coral Falls

HOOEY

LINE – X

LINE – Y

A

B

B1

C

D

N

NOTE:

TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT FOR LORNEX MINING CORPORATION LTD. ON THE BIGFOOT PROPERTY, NEW WESTMINSTER M.D., B.C. BY PAUL A. CARTWRIGHT, B.Sc. GEOPHYSICIST.

DATED – JULY 13, 1982

I.P. ANOMALY CLASSIFICATION

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

CENTER OF I.P. ZONE

OUTLINE OF BROAD I.P. ZONE

100m. 50m. OUTERMOST ELECTRODE POSITIONS

FEET 0 200 400 600 800 1200

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY

PLAN MAP

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,030

part 2 of 2

APPROVED: PAC

DATE: July 13/82

LORNEX MINING CORPORATION LTD

DUKE BIGFOOT & WOOLYBOOGER CLAIMS

BIGFOOT PROPERTY

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE – 1 inch = 400 feet	DATE – JUNE 1982
DRAWN BY – R.J.P.	DATA –
NTS – 92H/5W	MAP No. I.P.P – B – 4019