85-285-13714

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

REPORT ON THE

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

ON THE

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOR

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LIMITED

Latitude: 49°58'N' Longitude: 120°35'W

N.T.S 92H/15

Claims: Snowflake; Snowflake 2-7, 10; Tule 10; Pot 1-9

Owner/Operator: Laramide Resources Limited

BY

Paul A. Cartwright, B.Sc

Geophysicist

Dated: March 8, 1985.

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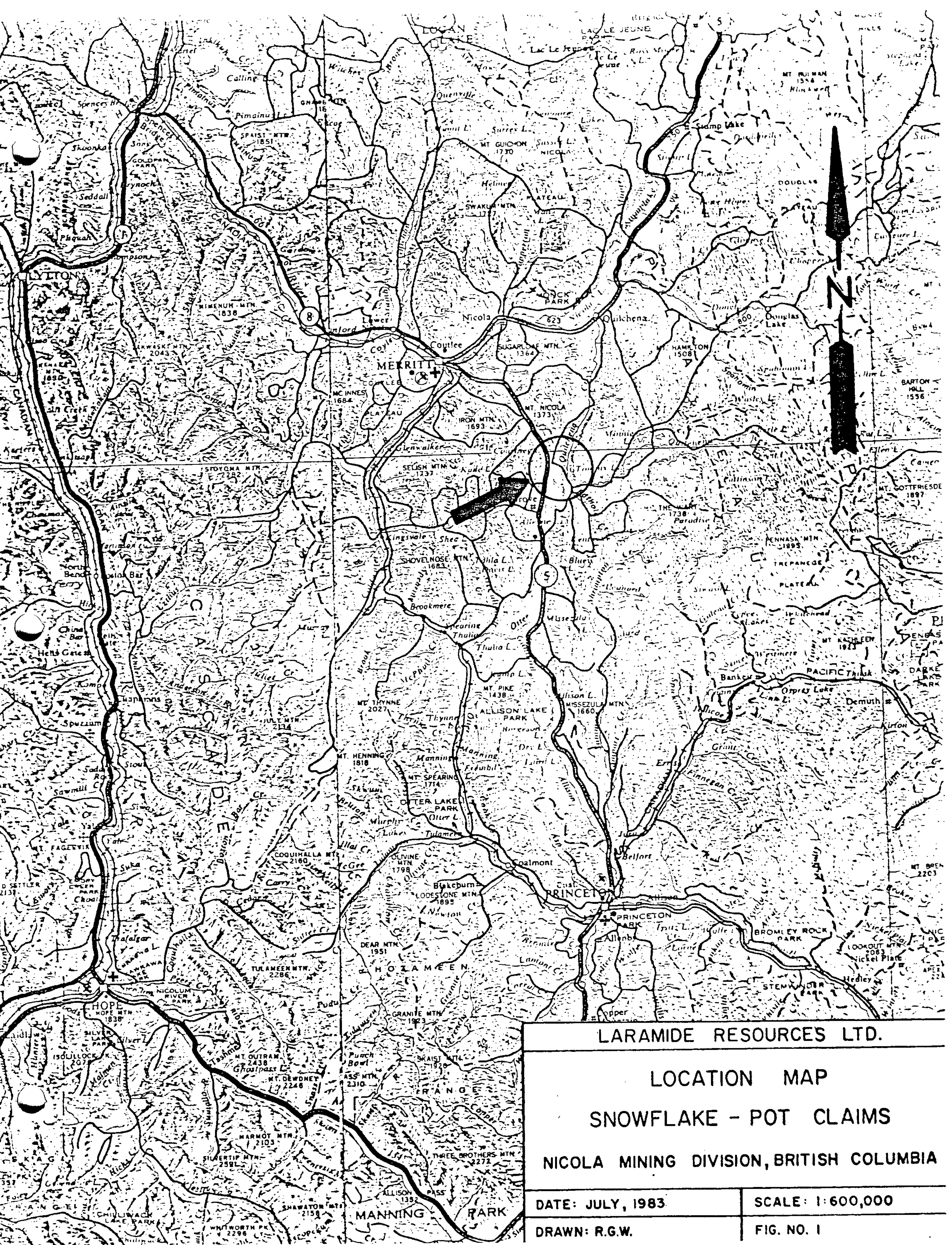


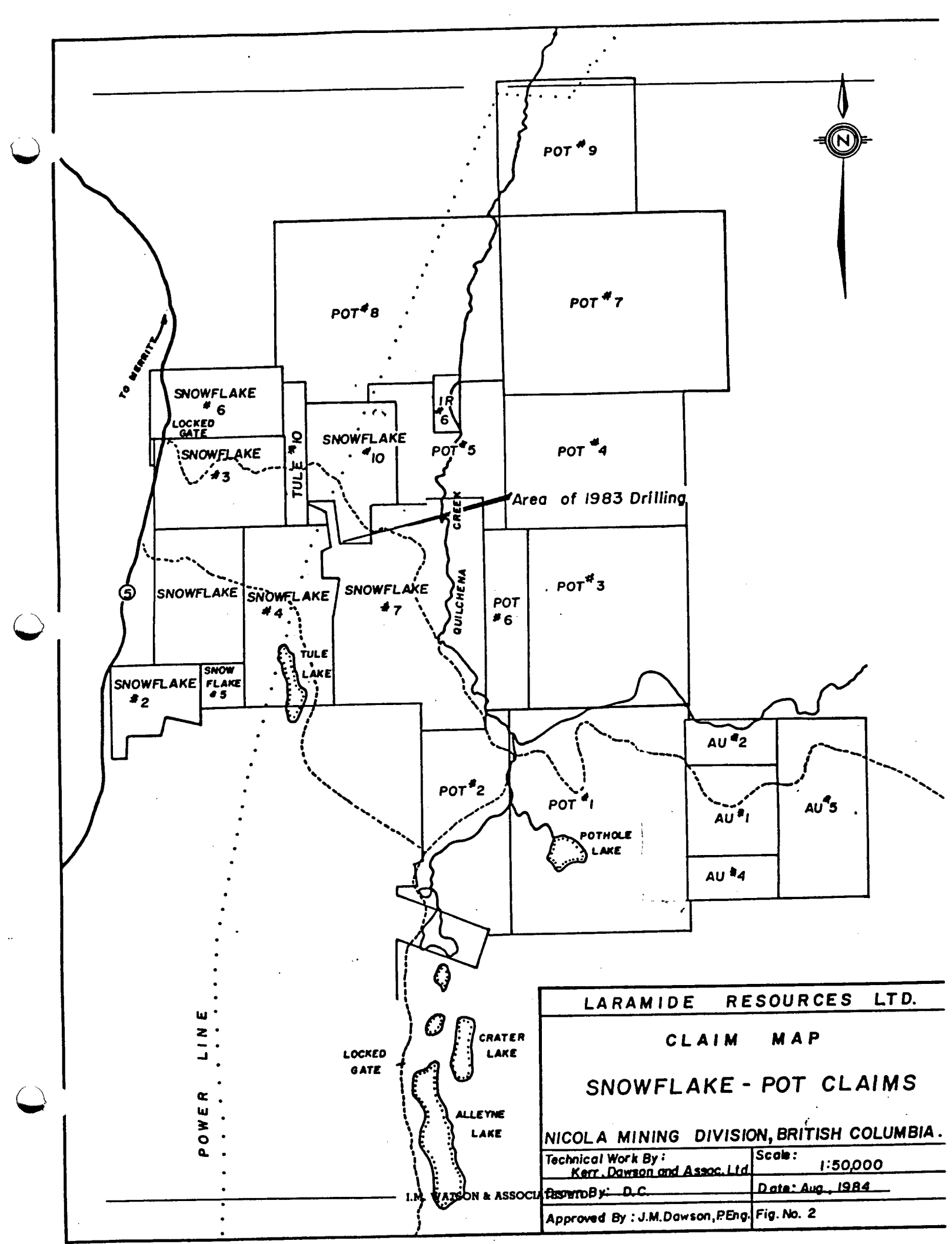
LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

LOCATION MAP

SNOWFLAKE - POT CLAIMS

NICOLA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

DATE: JULY, 1983	SCALE: 1:600,000
DRAWN: R.G.W.	FIG. NO. 1



LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

CLAIM MAP

SNOWFLAKE - POT CLAIMS

NICOLA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Technical Work By: Kerr, Dawson and Assoc. Ltd	Scale: 1:50,000
Drawn By: D.C.	Date: Aug., 1984
Approved By: J.M. Dawson, P.Eng.	Fig. No. 2

I.M. WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.

1. INTRODUCTION

An Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey has been completed on the Snowflake Claims, Nicola Mining Division, British Columbia, on behalf of Laramide Resources Ltd. This survey is a continuation of another I.P. and Resistivity survery carried out during May, 1983.

The property is located approximately 5 km northeast of the community of Aspen Grove, B.C. Access is via 4 km of gravel road which turns east off Highway 5, about 4 km north of Aspen Grove, B.C.

The folowing geological description of the project area has been provided by the staff of Laramide Resources Ltd.

> "The Aspen Grove Area is within a terrain commonly referred to as the Nicola belt, a eugosynclinal upper triassic island-arc rock assemblage. Massive andesitic flows and coarse pyroclastic rocks predominate in the central part of the area and a sequence of layered and massive volcanogenic rocks predominate along the eastern margin. The southwestern section of the area is underlain by intercalated volcaniclastic rocks, flows, and calcareous sedimentary rocks that are partly covered by coarse volcanic breccia.
>
> A sequence of massive red to purple and green augite porphyry flows, coarse volcanic breccia and dioritized volcanics is present in the central part of the region. This sequence may indicate the existence of a central zone of partly subaerial volcanic centres.

Intrusive rocks within the area are mainly dioritic and appear to be part comagmatic with the Nicola volcanic rocks because of similar composition and gradational relationships. Several small areas of monzonite and/or syenite are found within the belt.

The structure of the Aspen area is dominated by two regional, northerly-trending faults about 4 kilometres apart. They are linked by many splays and a terrain shattered by brittle fracture. In contrast, folding is obscure and may be slight except for drag near faults.

The Snowflake property is underlain by a sequence of flows, volcanic fragmentals and related volcaniclastic sediments intruded by a mass of diorite-monzonite on the west-central portion of the property, and by plugs of diorite, diorite porphyry, and diorite-monzonite on the eastern side of the property."

Previous work included ground magnetics, geological mapping, induced polarization, soil and rock geochemistry, VLF electromagnetics, and a considerable amount of drilling and trenching by at least seven different operators.

The IP work completed in May, 1983 by Phoenix outlined a number of anomalous zones. One of these trends, Zone B, has been drill tested and encouraging gold values intersected.

Objective of the present IP and Resistivity Survey was to confirm the extent of IP zones outlined by previous surveys.

A Phoenix Model IPV-1 IP and Resistivity receiver unit was used in conjuction with a Phoenix Model IPT-1 IP and Resistivity transmitter powered by a 2 kw motor-generator. IP effect is recorded directly as Percent Frequency Effect (P.F.E.) at operating fequencies of 4.0Hz and 0.25Hz. Apparent resistivity values are normalized in units of ohm-meter, while Metal Factor values are calculated according to the formula: M.F. = (P.F.E. x 1000)/Apparent Resistivity

Dipole-dipole array was utilized to make the measurements with a basic interelectrode distance of 50 meters. Four dipole separations were recorded in every case.

Field work was carried out during January 1985, under the supervision of John Marsh, geophysical crew leader. His certificate of qualification is included with this report.

2. DESCRIPTION OF CLAIMS

The Snowflake Group consists of the following claims as outlined below:

GROUP A	PREVIOUS EXPIRY DATE	YEARS APPLIED	NEW EXPIRY
Snowflake	13 May 1994	-	13 May 1994
Snowflake 3	20 Aug 1994	-	20 Aug 1994
Snowflake 6	16 Sept 1993	1	16 Sept 1994
Snowflake 10	25 Oct 1993	1	25 Oct 1994
Tule 10	16 Sept 1993	1	16 Sept 1994
Pot 4	3 Aug 1985	2	3 Aug 1987
Pot 5	20 Oct 1985	1	20 Oct 1986
Pot 7	19 July 1985	1	19 July 1986
Pot 8	19 July 1985	1	19 July 1986
Pot 9	19 July 1985	1	19 July 1986
GROUP B			
Snowflake 2	14 April 1994	-	14 April 1994
Snowflake 4	11 Feb 1993	1	11 Feb 1994
Snowflake 5	11 Feb 1985	9	11 Feb 1994
Snowflake 7	15 June 1993	1	15 June 1994
Pot 1	19 July 1985	3	19 July 1988
Pot 2	19 July 1985	3	19 July 1988
Pot 3	3 Aug 1985	3	3 Aug 1988
Pot 6	19 July 1985	4	19 July 1989

Operator is Laramide Resources Limited.

3. PRESENTATION OF DATA

The Induced Polarization and Resistivity results are shown on the following data plots in the manner described in Part B of this report.

Line	Electrode Interval	Dwg. No
214 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5863-1
212 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5863-2
210 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5863-3
209 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5863-4
207 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5863-5
202 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5863-6
201 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5863-7
199 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5863-8
196 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5863-9
195 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5863-10
194 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5863-11
192 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5863-12
182 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5863-13
181 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5863-14

Also enclosed with this report is Dwg. I.P.P.-B-4137, a plan map of the Snowflake Grid at a scale of 1:5,000. 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

transmitter and receiver electrodes when the anomalous values were measured.

Since the Induced Polarization measurement is essentially an averaging process, as are all potential methods, it is frequently difficult to exactly pinpoint the source of an anomaly. Certainly, no anomaly can be located with more accuracy than the electrode interval length; i.e. when using 50 meter electrode interval the position of a narrow sulphide body can only be determined to lie between two stations 50 meter apart. In order to definitely locate, and fully evaluate, a narrow, shallow source is necessary to use shorter electrode intervals. In order to locate sources at some depth, larger electrode intervals must be used, with a corresponding increase in the uncertainties of location. Therefore, while the centre of the indicated anomaly probably corresponds fairly well with the source, the length of the indicated anomaly along the line should not be taken to represent the exact edges of the anmalous material.

The topographic, claim, and grid information shown on Dwg. I.P.P.-B-4137 has been taken from maps made available by the staff of Laramide Resources Limited.

4. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Most of the IP and Resistivity surveying completed during the present program mapped extensions of anomalous IP zones detected by the 1983 IP and Resistivity survey. The former work outlined three zones of interest; Zone A, Zone B, and Zone C. Interesting gold values have been intersected in diamond drill holes positioned to test the source of Zone B.

The IP and Resistivity data acquired during 1985 indicates that the source of Zone B extends at least as far north as Line 209+00N, where the strike direction appears to be changing towards the north, instead of the roughly north-westerly strike evident elsewhere in the trend. Zone B is still open to the south of Line 192+00N; although at this point the geophysical response is only weakly anomalous. The most interesting responses are seen in the data recorded over the source of the zone on Line 196+00N, where definitely anomalous apparent resistivity values are recorded in the vicinity of the higher than normal IP effects. This suggests that disseminated metallic mineralization is causing Zone B. Depths to the top of the source are indicated to be less than 50 meters sub surface.

Zone A appears to lie approximately 350 meters southwest of Zone B. It is quite probable that the source of Zone A continues as far north as Line 212+00N, and is open to the south of Line 192+00N; however, the northern and southern extensions of Zone A have been indentified as Zone A2 and Zone A1 respectively, due to uncertainties caused by gaps in survey coverage or lack of anomalous response on one line (Line 207+00N)

Zone A1 displays very anomalous values, with considerably higher than normal IP effects noted in conjunction with anomalously low apparent resistivities. This type of signature suggests the presence of more concentrated metallic material than the disseminated sulphides interpreted to cause Zone B.

Zone A and Zone A2 are generally composed of relatively low magnitude anomalies, with the exception of the definite anomaly recorded by the 1983 work on Line 4+00NW (Line 204+00N). The source of this particular response is interpreted to be less than 50 meters in depth and width, and to consist of more concentrated mineralization than that which gives rise to Zone B.

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Induced Polarization and Resistivity surveying has been carried out on the Snowflake Property, Nicola M.D., B.C. on behalf of Laramide Resources Limited.

Two anomalous IP zones outlined by a previous survey in 1983 have been extended to the north and to the southeast.

As previous drilling has already intersected very encouraging gold values associated with the source of Zone B, further drilling is recommended to test the trend further along strike. A diamond drill hole collared so as to pass approximately 50 meters beneath Line 195+00N station 193+00E is suggested.

Drill testing of the other geophysical zones should be decided upon after reviewing and correlating all other available data.

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Paul A. Cartwright, B.Sc.

Geophysicist.

Dated: March8, 1985

ASSESSMENT DETAILS

PROPERTY: Snowflake

MINING DIVISION: Nicola

SPONSOR: Laramide Resources Ltd.

PROVINCE: British Columbia

LOCATION: 5 km North of Aspen Grove, B.C.

TYPE OF SURVEY: Induced Polarization and Resistivity

OPERATING MAN DAYS: 36

DATE STARTED: January 17, 1985

EQUIVALENT 8HR. MAN DAYS: 54

DATE FINISHED:January 26, 1985

CONSULTING MAN DAYS: 3

NUMBER OF STATIONS: 274

DRAFTING MAN DAYS: 3

NUMBER OF READINGS: 2490

TOTAL MAN DAYS: 62

KILOMETERS OF LINE SURVEYED: 13.0

CONSULTANTS:

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

Michael J. Cormier, 1842 West 5th. Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

FIELD TECHNICIANS:

J. Marsh, 200 Yorkland Blvd., Willowdale, Ontario

M. Makulowich, 669 Valdes Drive, Kamloops, B. C.

R. Clarke, 9 Eden Place, Simcoe, Ontario

DRAUGHTSMEN:

R. Wakaluk, 7865 Vivian Drive, Vancouver, B. C.

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Paul D. Cartwright

Paul A. Cartwright, B.Sc.

Geophysicist.

DATED: March 8, 1985

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Laramide Resources Limited

Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey

Snowflake Property, Nicola Mining Division, B. C

Crew: J. Marsh, M. Cormier, M. Makulowich, R. Clarke.

Period: January 17, 1985 to January 22, 1985

Crew: J. Marsh, M. Makulowich, R. Clarke

Period: January 23, 1985 to January 26, 1985

10 Operating Days @ $1,050.00 per day		$10,500.00
Mobilization - demobilization		$ 1,200.00
	TOTAL	$11,700.00
		==========

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Paul A. Cartwright

Paul A. Cartwright, B.Sc.

Geophysicist

Dated: March 8, 1985

CERTIFICATE

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

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, with a B.Sc. Degree (1970).
3. I am a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, The European Association of Exploration Geophysicists and the Canadian Society of Exploration Geophysicists.
4. I have been practising my profession for 14 years.
5. I am a Professional Geophysicist licenced in the Province of Alberta.
6. I have no direct or indirect interest, not do I expect to receive any interest, directly or indirectly, in the property or securities of Laramide Resources Ltd.
7. The statements made in this report are based on a study of published geological literature and unpublished reports.
8. Permission is granted to use in whole or in part for assessment and qualification requirements but not for advertising purposes.

DATED AT VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, this 8th day of March, 1985

Paul A. Cartwright

Paul A. Cartwright, B.Sc.

CERTIFICATE

I, John Marsh, of the Municipality of North York, Ontario, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a geophysical crew leader residing at 200 Yorkland Blvd., Willowdale, Ontario.
2. I am a graduate of the City of Norwich Technical College, U.K., ordinary National Certificate (Electrical Engineering)
3. I worked with McPhar Geophysics Company from 1968 to 1975 as a geophysical crew leader.
4. I am presently employed as a geophysical crew leader by Phoenix Geophysics of 214-744 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

DATED AT VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA this 8th day of March, 1985

John Marsh

John Marsh.

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 ( ).

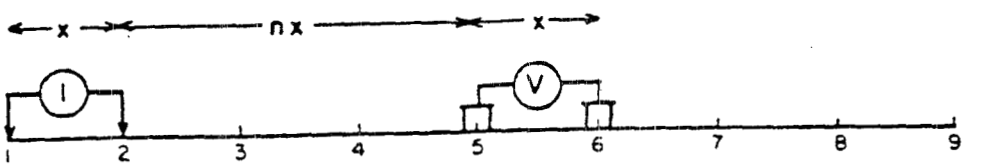
In certain situations negative values of Apparent Frequency Effect are recorded. This may be due to the geologic

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.

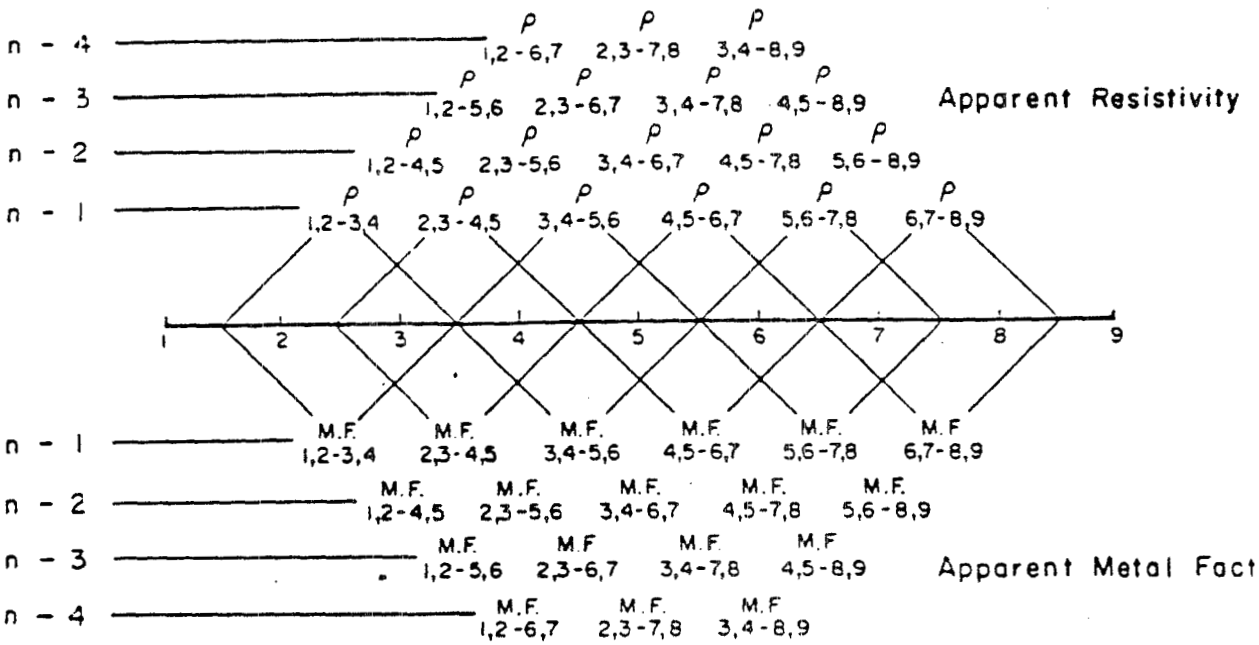
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

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



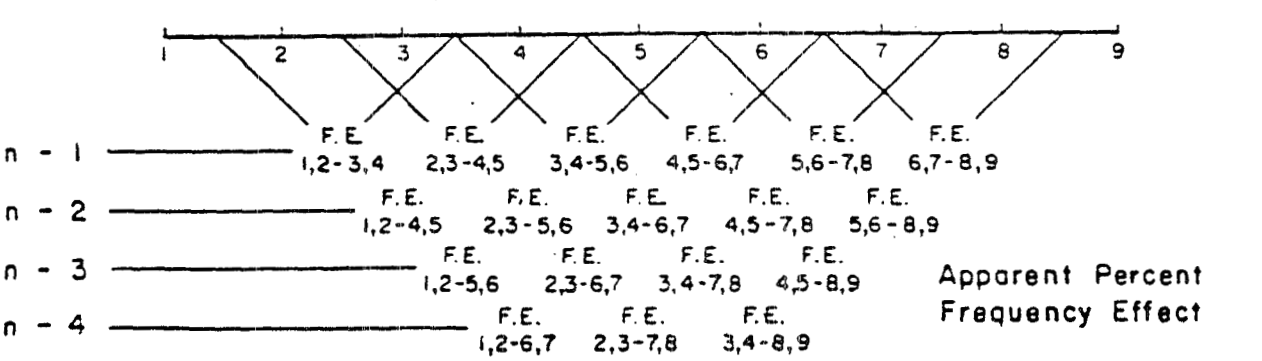
Stations on line

x = Electrode spread length
n = Electrode separation



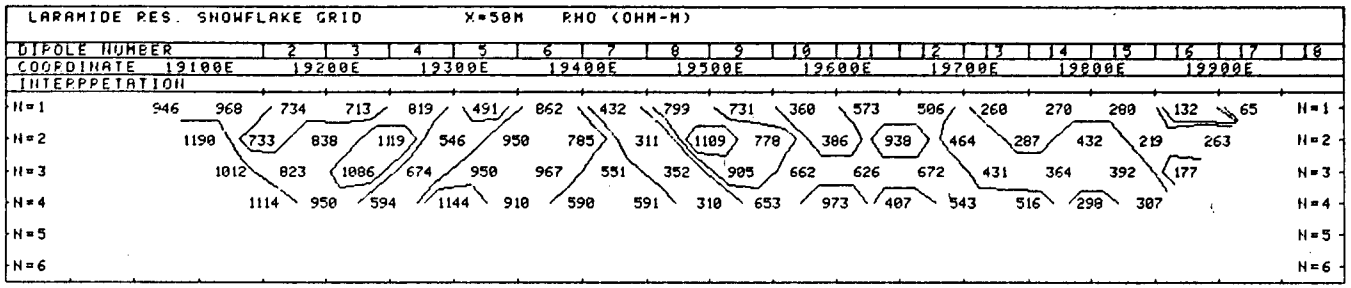
Apparent Resistivity

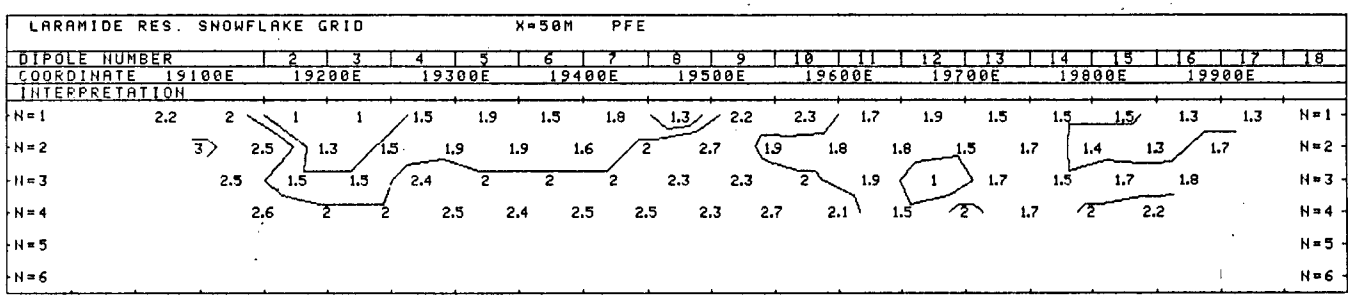
Apparent Metal Factor

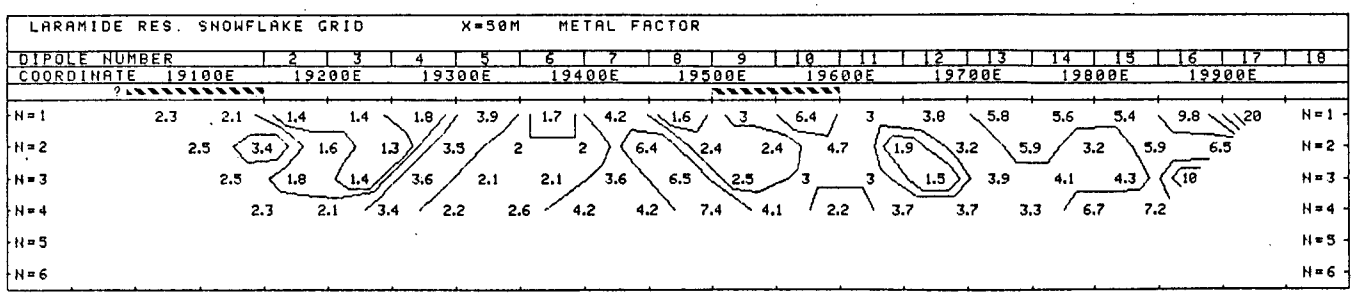


Apparent Percent Frequency Effect

Fig. A







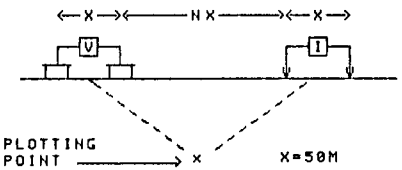
DWG. NO.-I.P-5863-1

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D./B.C.

LINE NO.-214+00N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0/0.25

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

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985

APPROVED

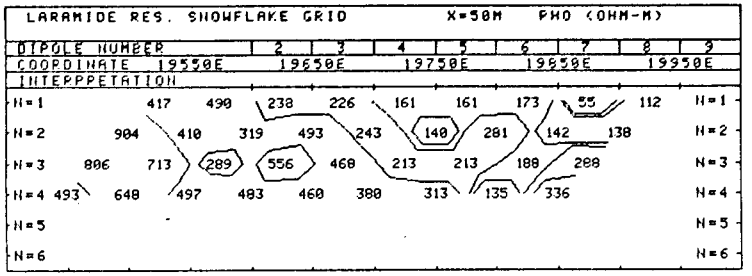
Michael Cormier

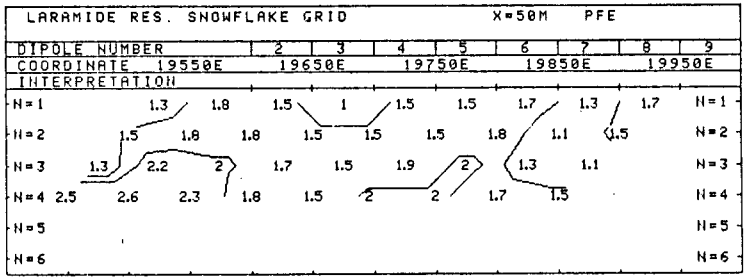
DATE Jan. 28/85

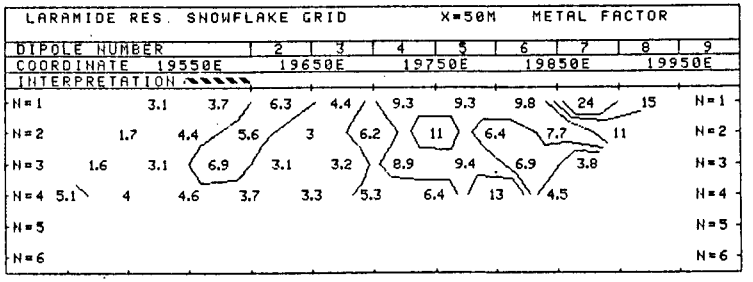
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY







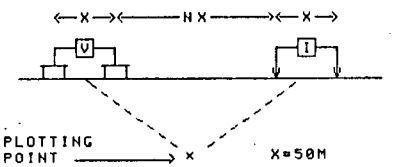
DWG. NO.-I P-5863-2

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.-212+00N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0;0.25

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

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985
APPROVED

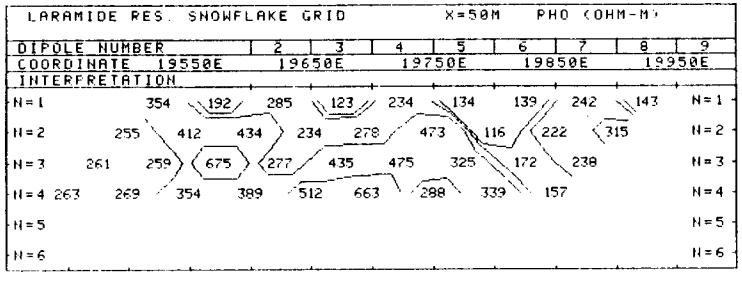
Michael Cormier

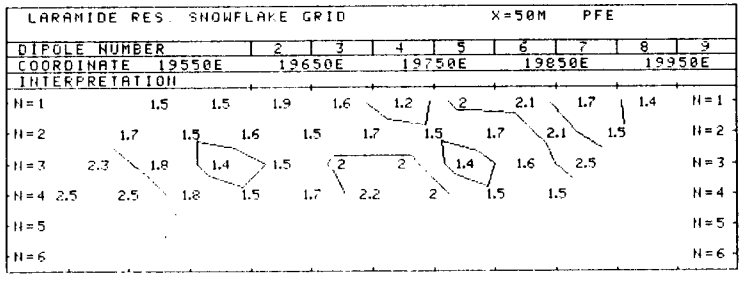
DATE Jan 28/85

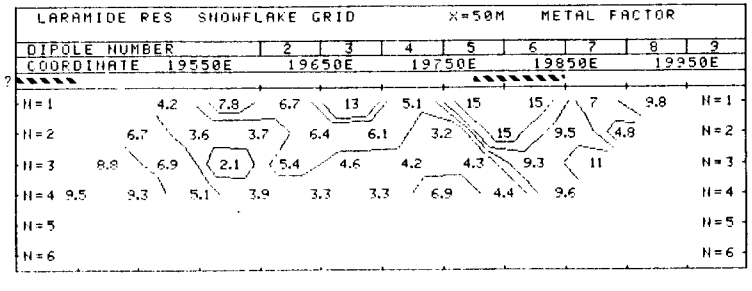
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY







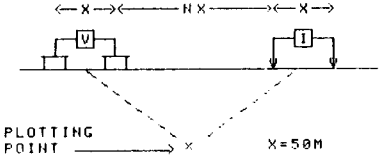
DWG NO -I P-5863-3

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D. /B.C.

LINE NO.-210+00N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0/0.25

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

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985
APPROVED

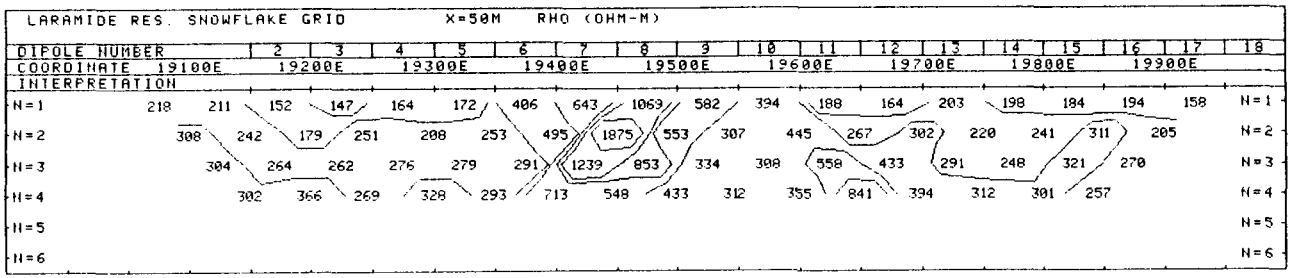
Michael Cronin

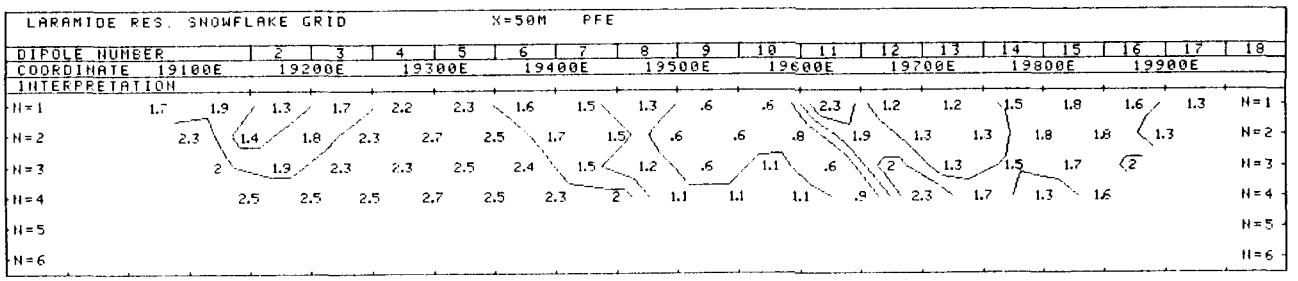
DATE Jan 28/85

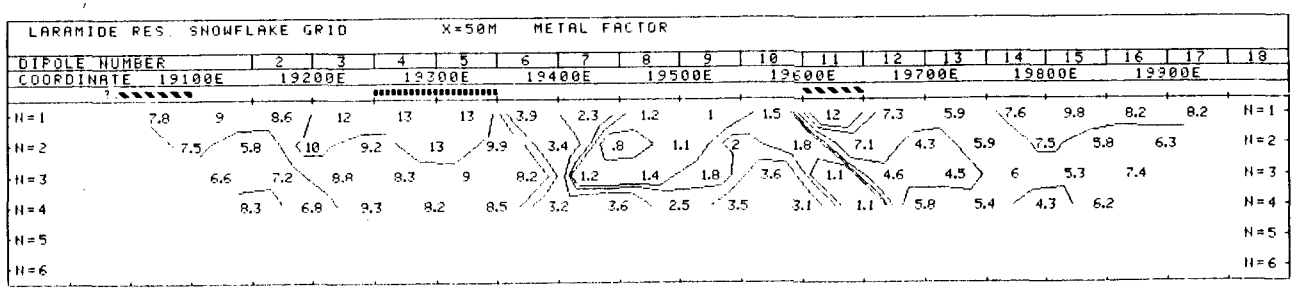
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY







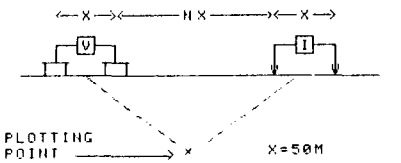
DWG NO -I.P-5863-4

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.-209+00N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0/0.25

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

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985

APPROVED

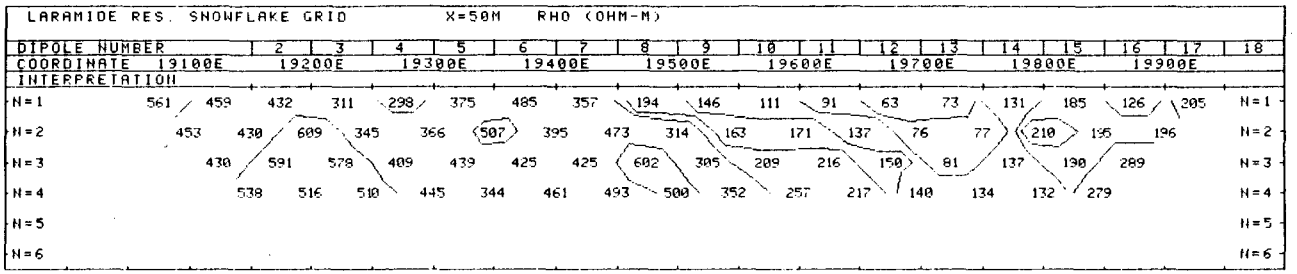
Michael Cormier

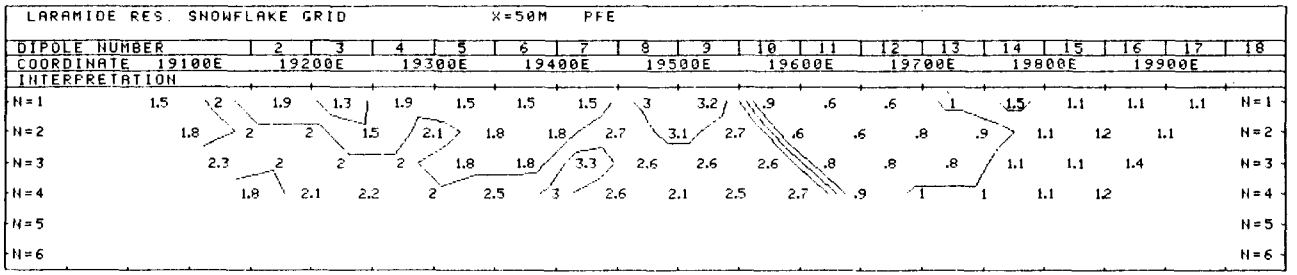
DATE Jan 28/85

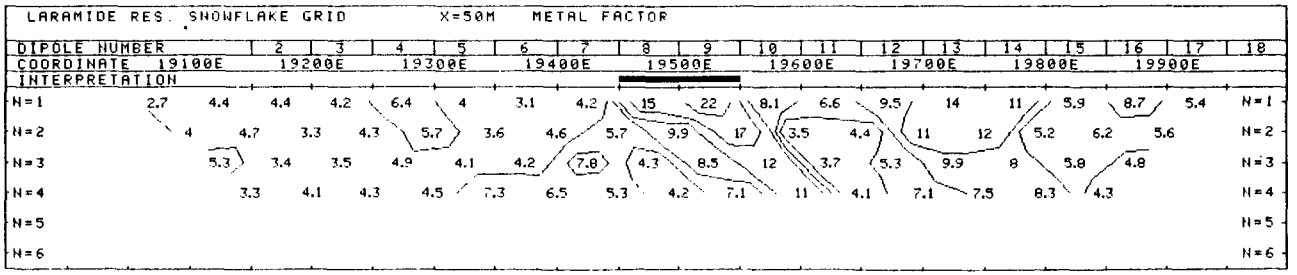
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY







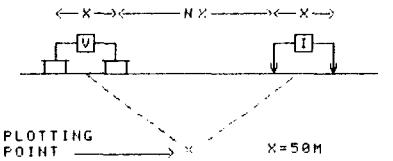
DWG NO.-I P-5863-5

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO -207+00N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0,0.25

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

DATE SURVEYED JAN 1985

APPROVED

Michael Cronin

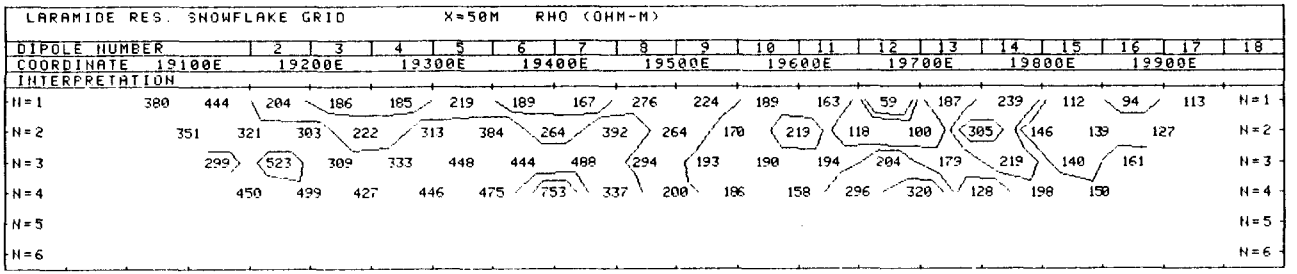
DATE Jan. 28./85

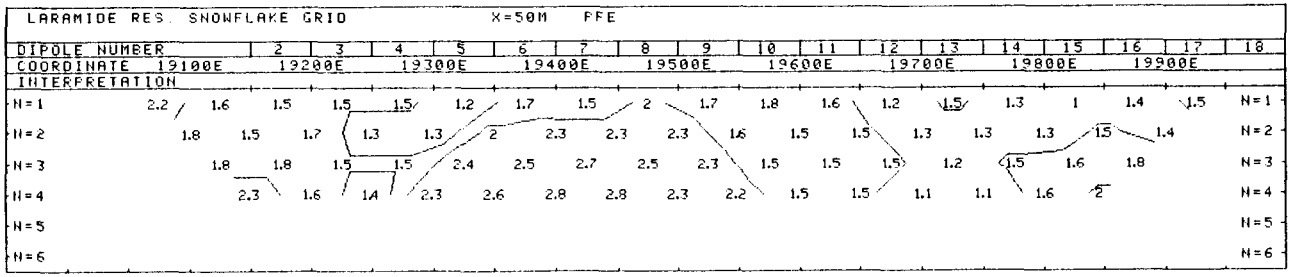
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

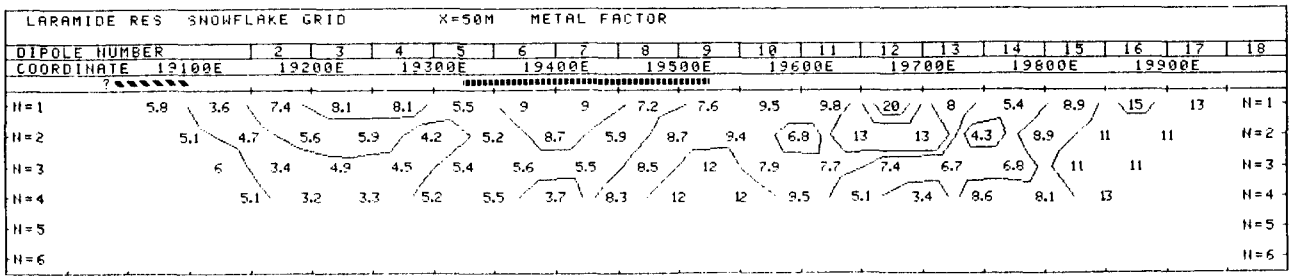
INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

DWG. NO.-I.P.-5863-6





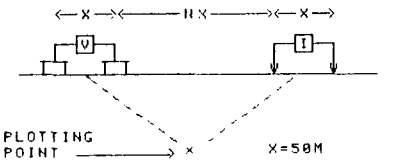


LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO.- 202+00N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4 0/0.25

NOTE- CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS. 1,-1.5 -2,-3,-5,-7 5,-10

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985

APPROVED

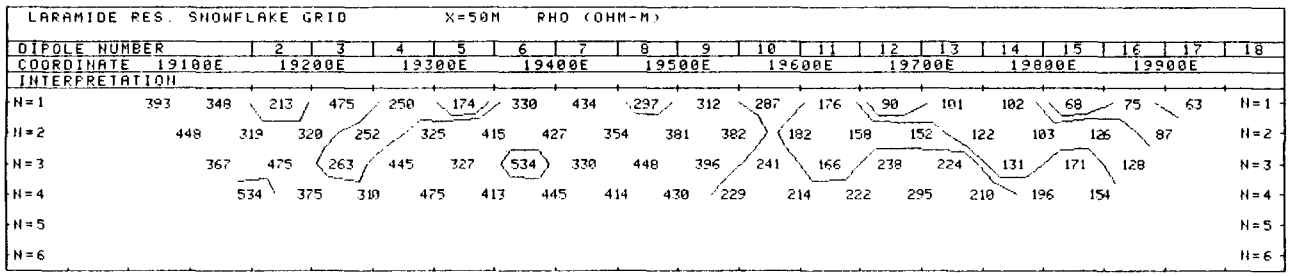
Michael Cronin

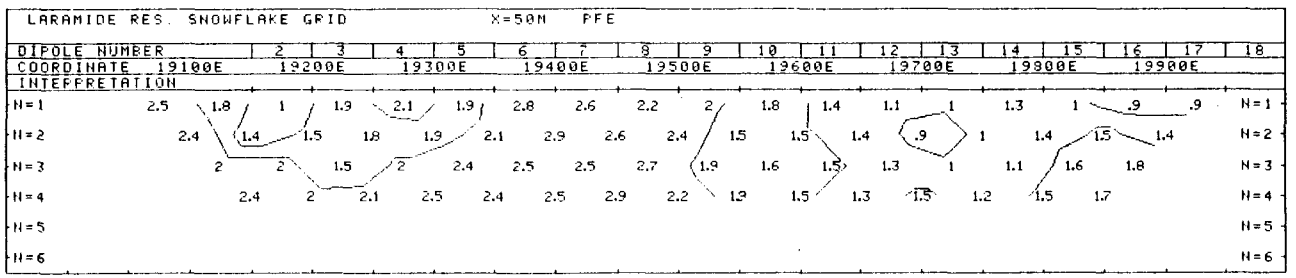
DATE Jan. 28/85

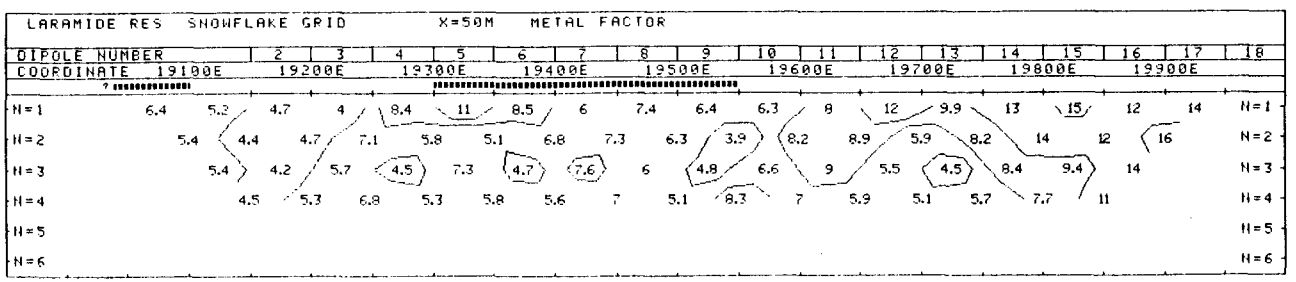
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY







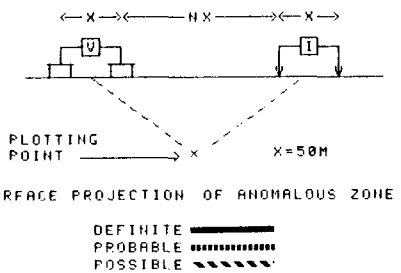
DWG. NO.-I.P-5863-7

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D. ,B.C

LINE NO.-201+00N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0/0.25

NOTE- CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS. 1,-1.5 -2,-3,-5,-7 5,-10

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985

APPROVED

Michael Cowin

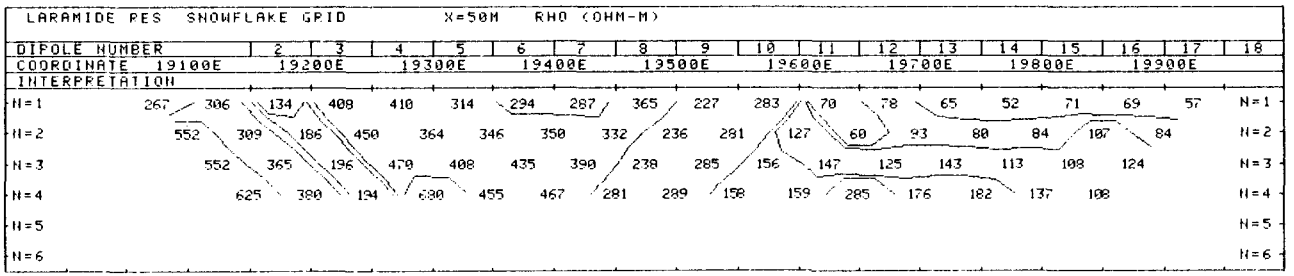
DATE Jan. 28/85

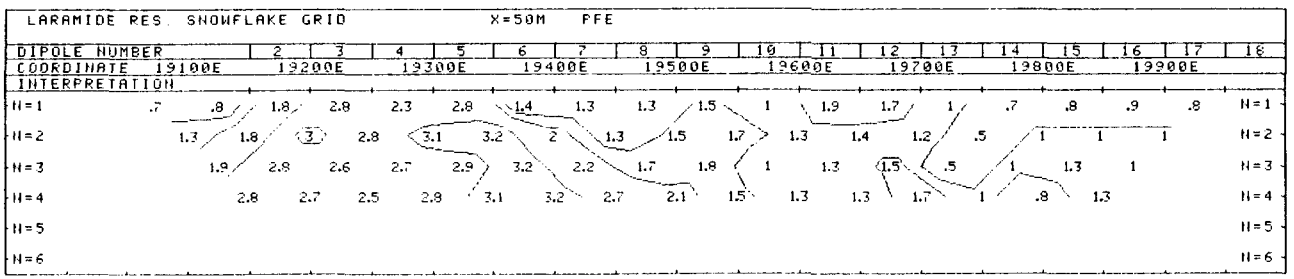
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

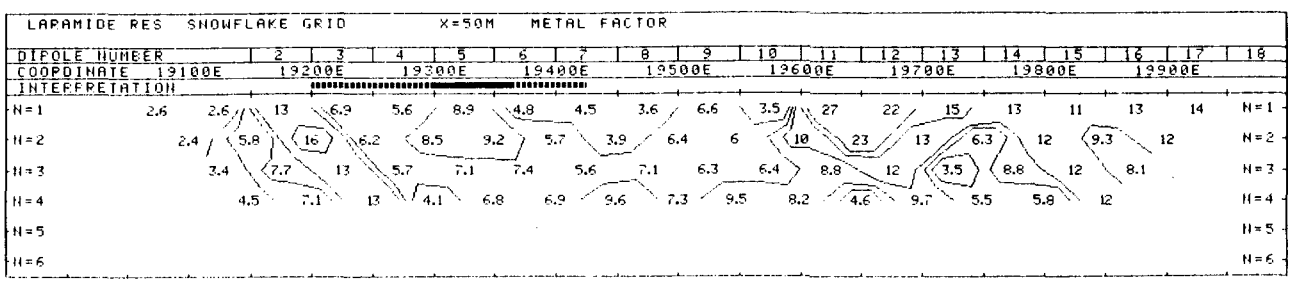
INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

DWG. NO.-I.P.-5863-8





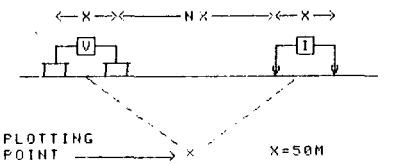


LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO -199+00N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0:0.25

NOTE- CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS. 1,-1.5 -2,-3,-5,-7 5,-10

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985

APPROVED

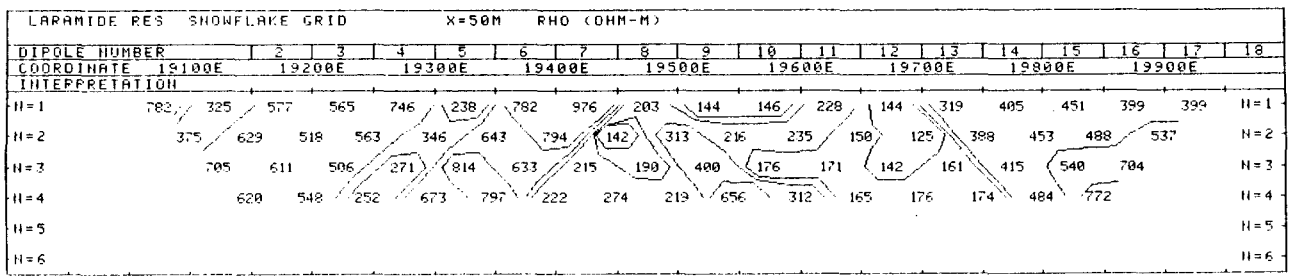
PAC

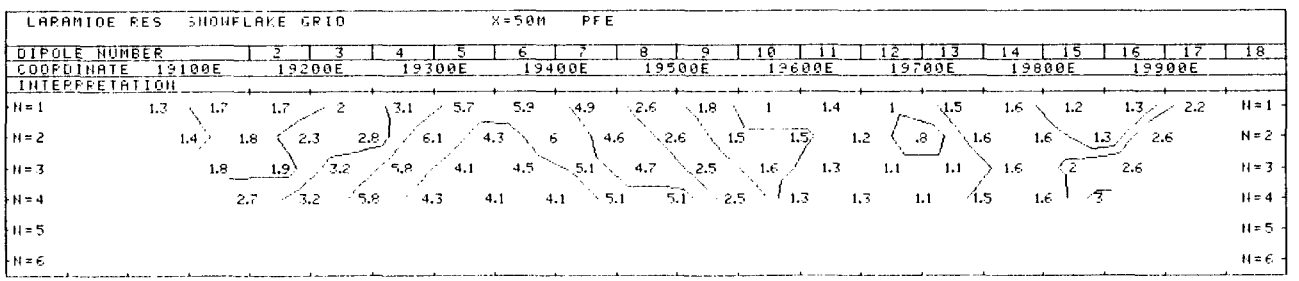
DATE FEB 07/85

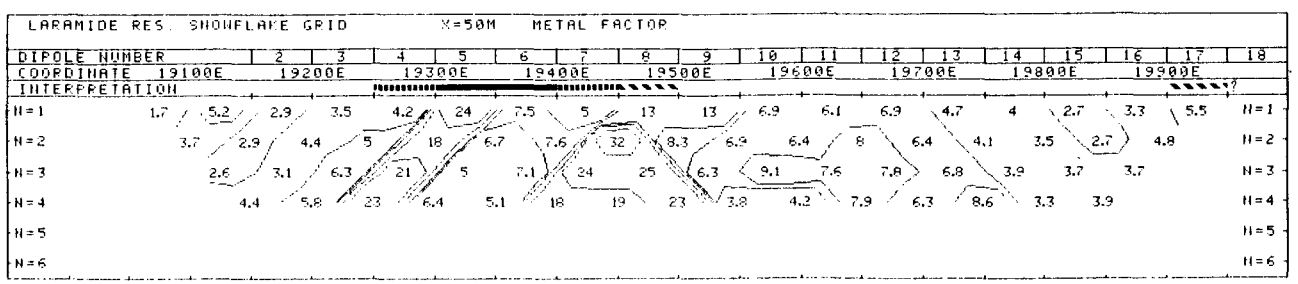
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY







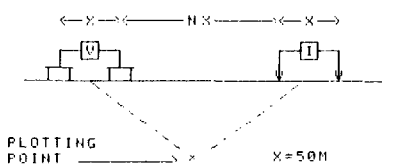
DWG. NO.-I P-5863-9

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M D ,B.C.

LINE NO -196+00N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4 0.0.25

NOTE- CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1,-1.5 -2.-3,-5,-7 5,-10

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985

APPROVED

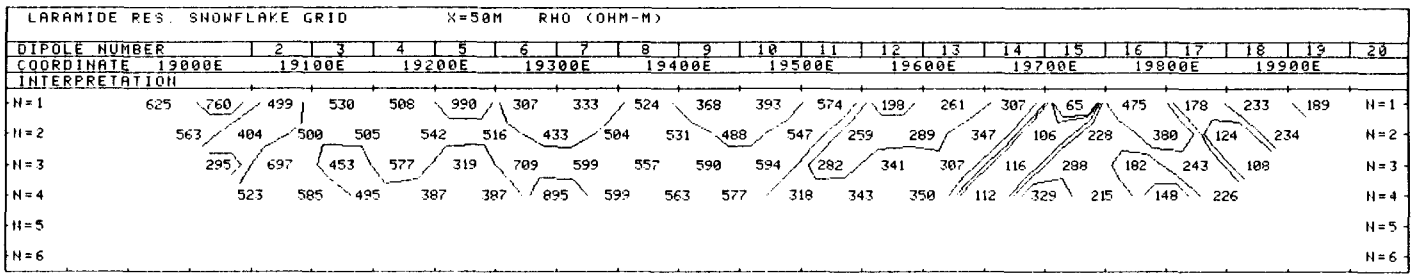
PA-c

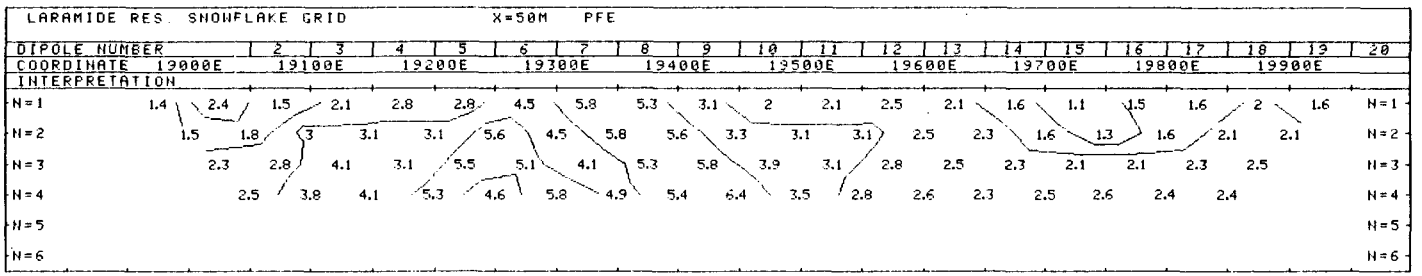
DATE FEB 07/85

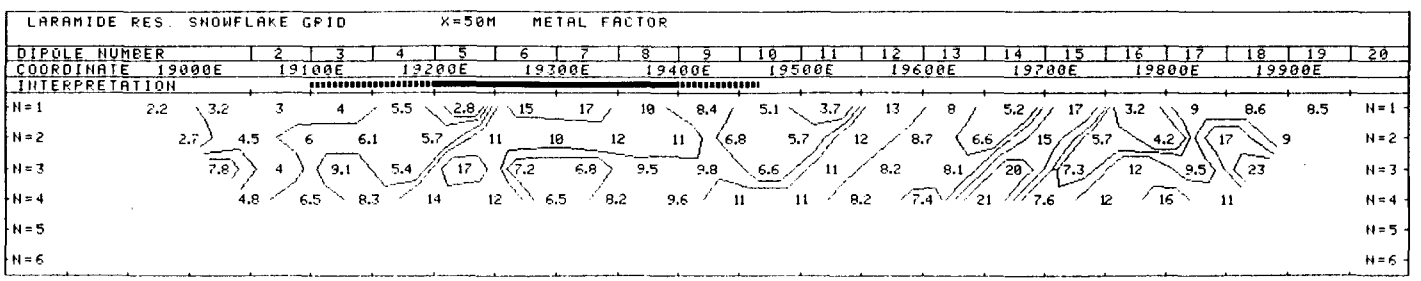
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY







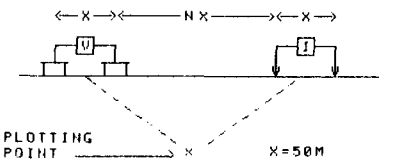
DWG. NO.-I.P-5863-10

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D.,B.C.

LINE NO.-195+00N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4 0/0.25

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

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985

APPROVED

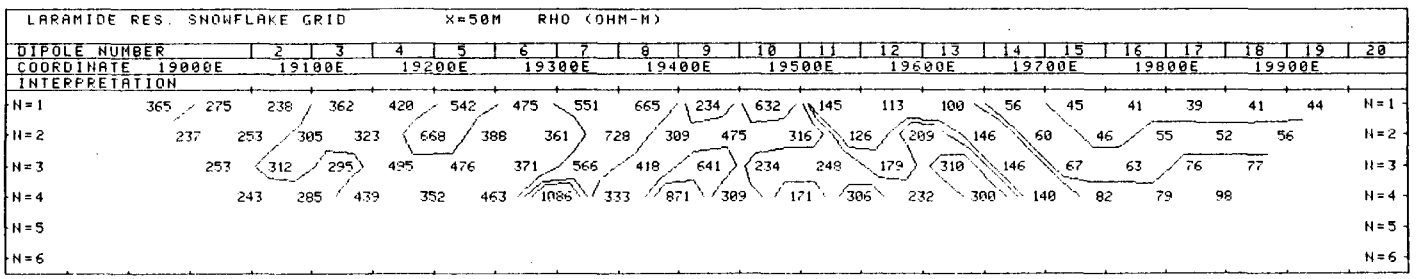
PAC

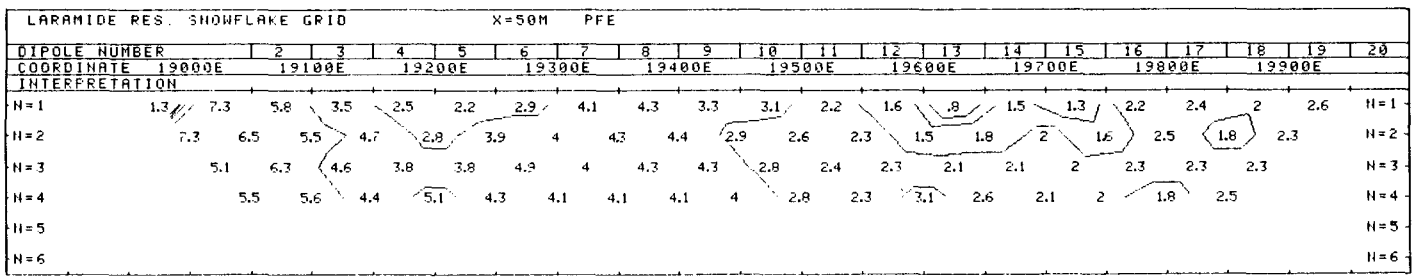
DATE FEB 07/85

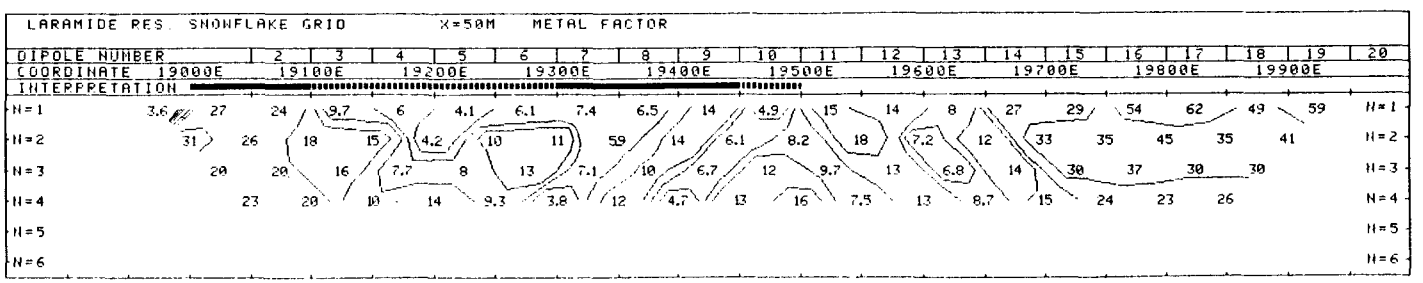
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY







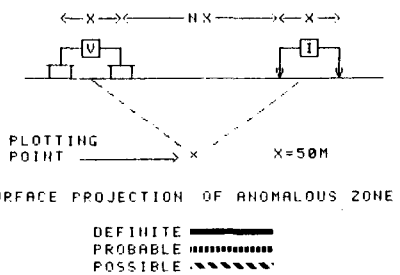
DWG NO -I.P-5863-11

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D./B.C.

LINE NO.-194+00N



FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0/0.25

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

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985

APPROVED

PAC

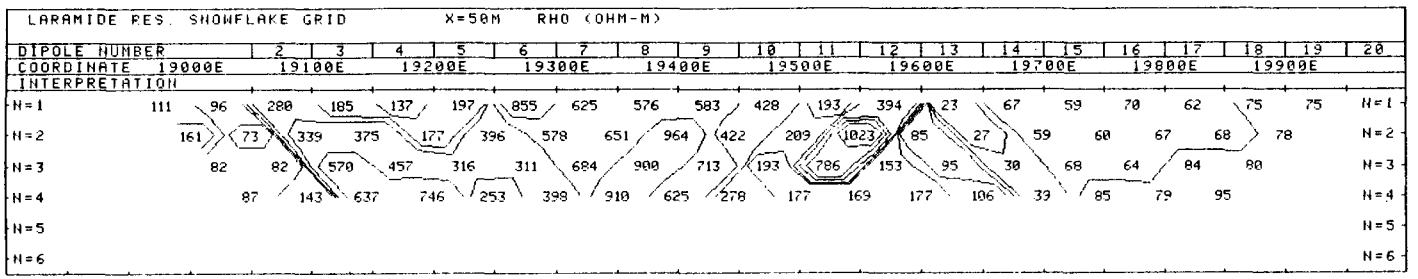
DATE FEB 07/85

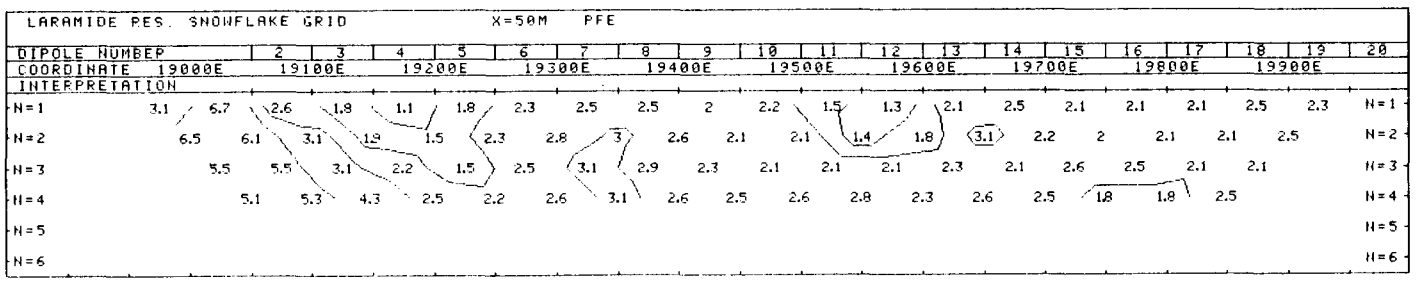
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

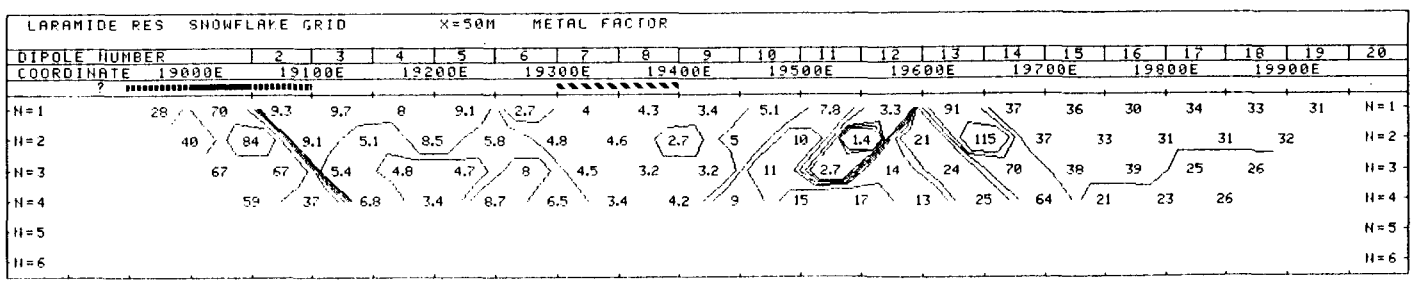
INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

DWG. NO.-I.P.-5863-12





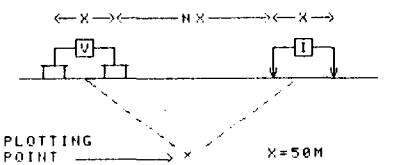


LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO -192+00N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0:0.25

NOTE- CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS. 1,-1.5 -2,-3,-5,-7 5,-10

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985

APPROVED

PAC

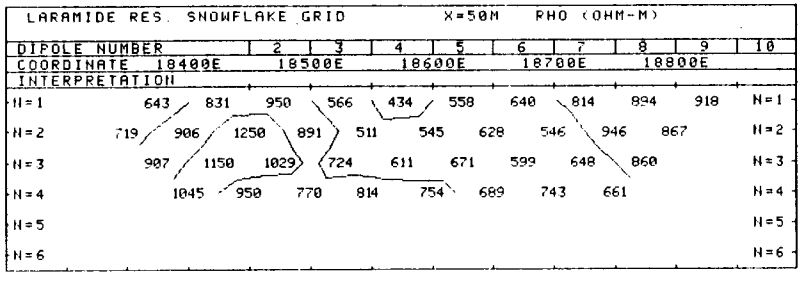
DATE Feb 07/85

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

DWG NO.-1 P.-5863-13

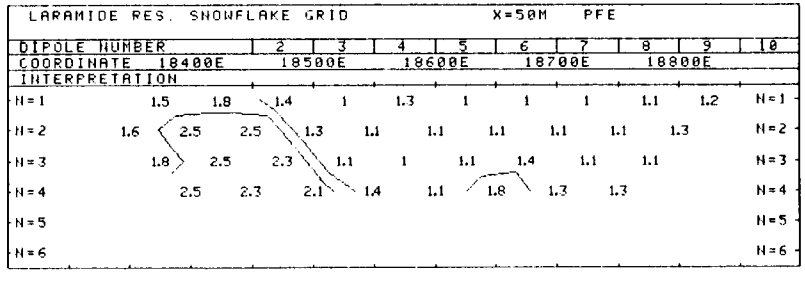


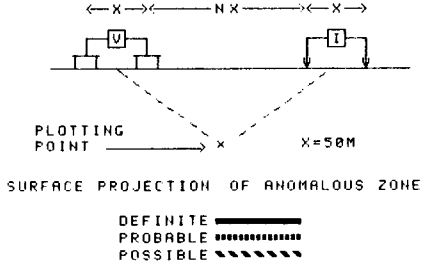
LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D./B.C.

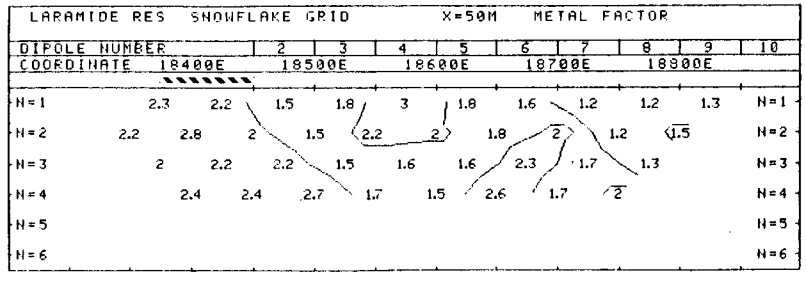
LINE NO.-182+00N





SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE



FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0/0.25

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

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985

APPROVED

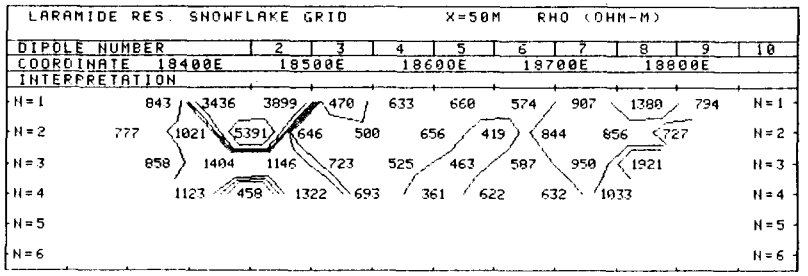
PAC

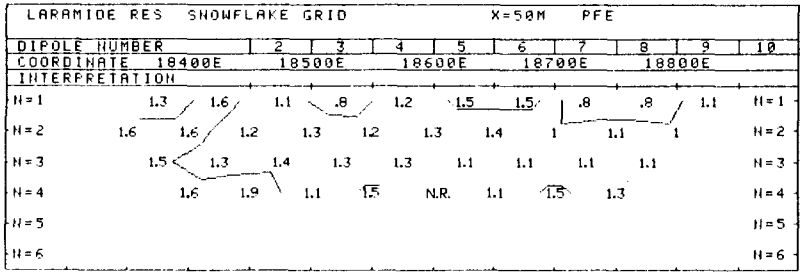
DATE FEB 07/85

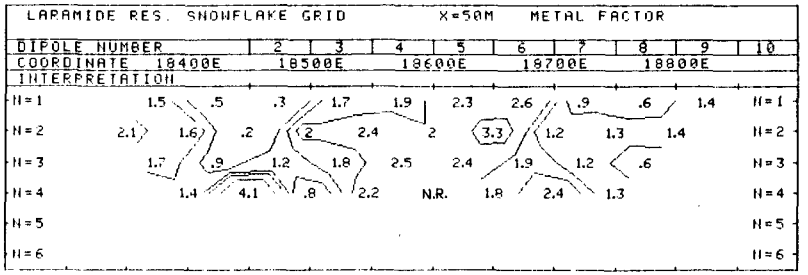
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY







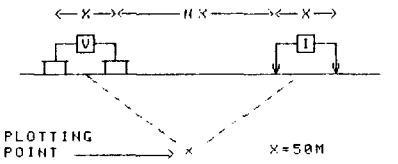
DWG NO.-I.P.-5836-14

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D./B.C

LINE NO -181+00N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4 0/0.25

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

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985

APPROVED

PAC

DATE FEB 07/85

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

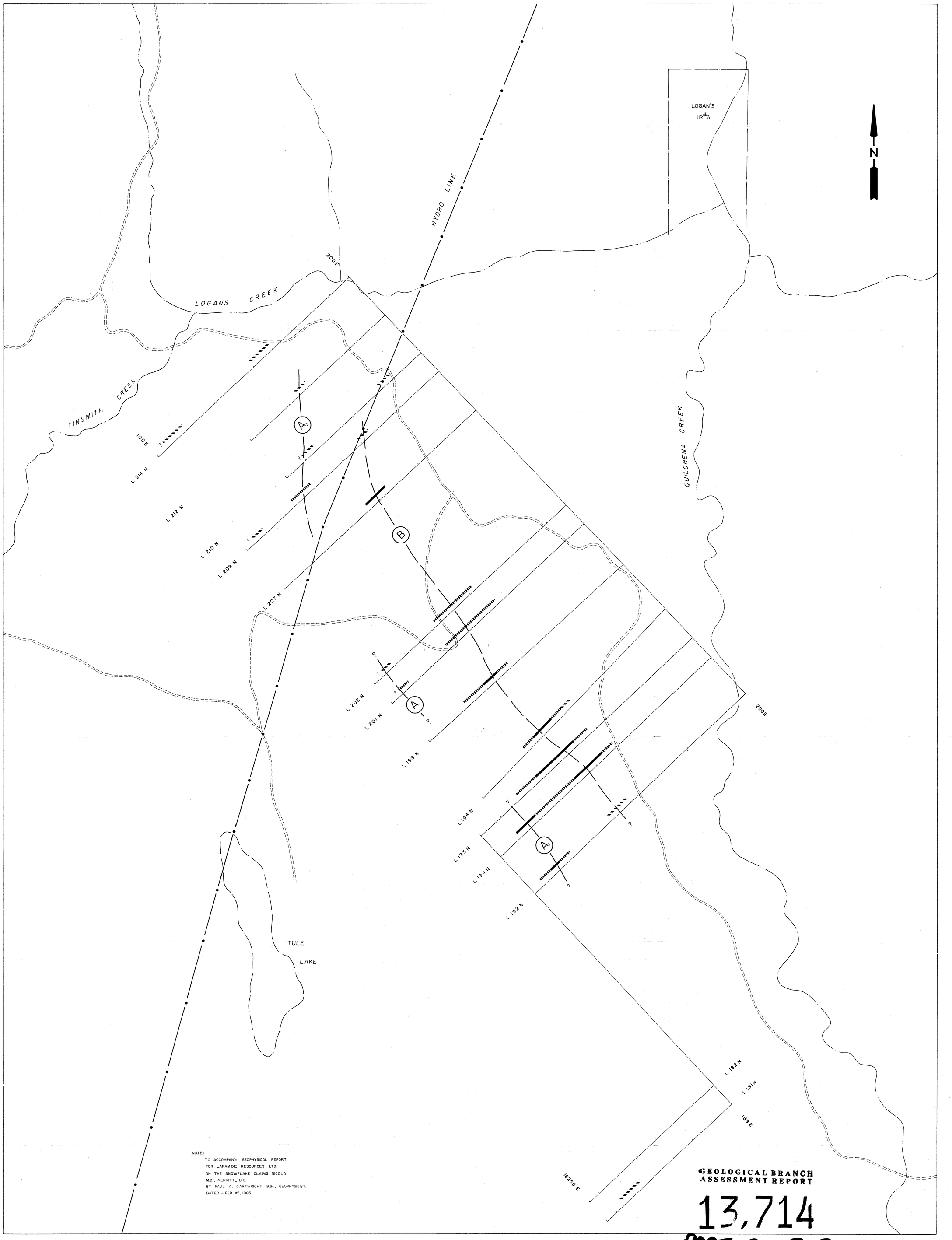
INDUCED POLARIZATION

AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PLAN MAP



NOTE:
TO ACCOMPANY GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
FOR LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.
ON THE SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS NICOLA
M.D., MERRITT, B.C.
BY PAUL A. CARTWRIGHT, B.Sc., GEOPHYSICIST.
DATED - FEB. 15, 1985

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,714

PART 2 OF 2

SURFACE PROJECTION
OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LIMITED

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE

100m 0 100m 200m

1:5000

CENTER OF ANOMALOUS
I.P. ZONE

DRAWN: R.G.W.

DATE: FEB. 15, 1985

APPROVED: PAC

DATE: FEB 07/85

DWG. NO.- I.P.P.- B- 4137