

85-285-13714

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

REPORT ON THE

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

ON THE

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA MINING DIVISION

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
BRITISH COLUMBIA **ASSESSMENT REPORT**

FOR

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LIMITED

13,714

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

**PART
2 OF 2**

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.

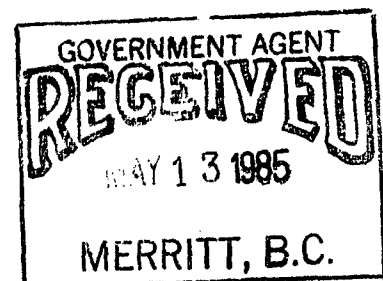


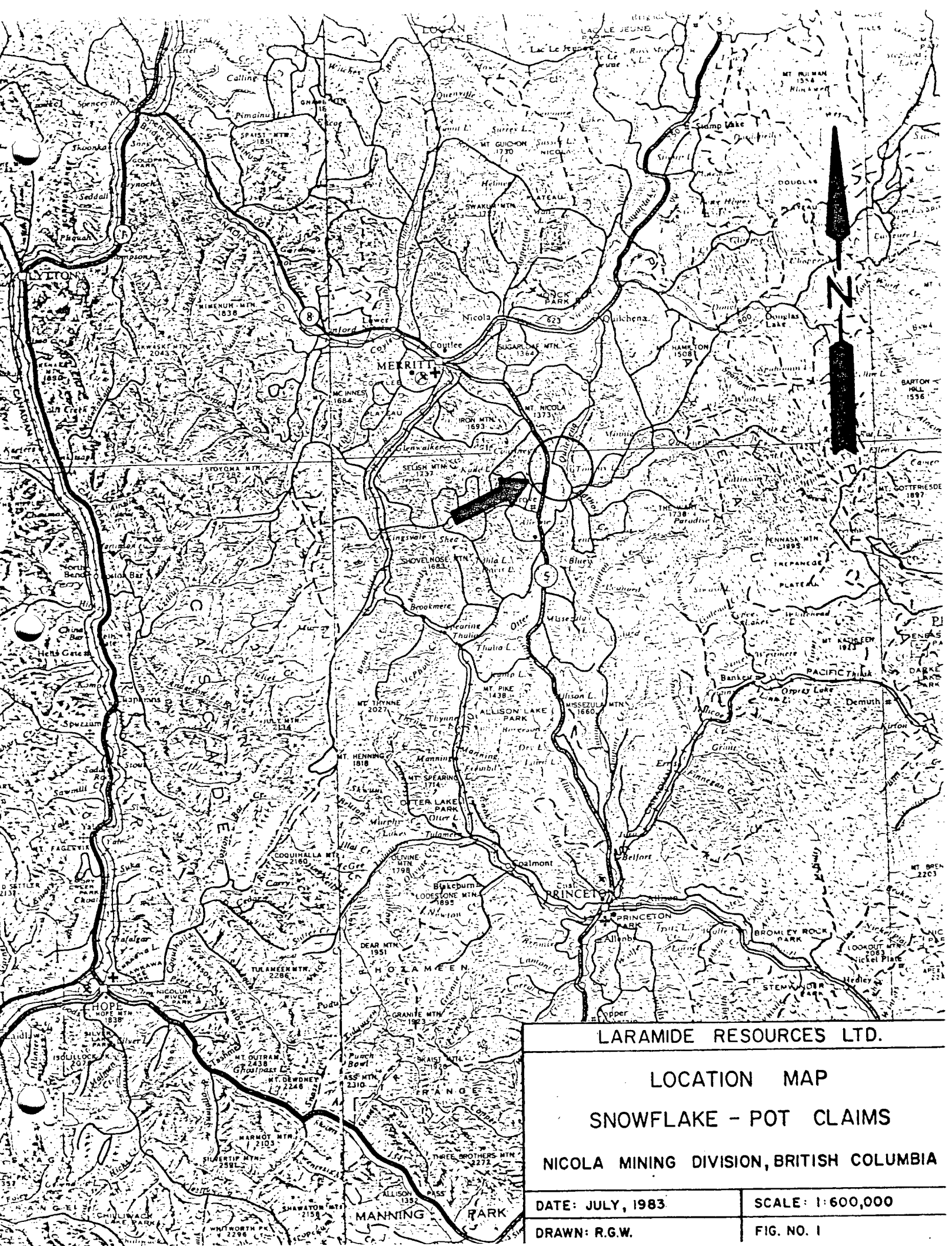
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Plan Map (in pocket)	Dwg. I.P.P.-B-4137
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Claim Map	Figure 2



LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

LOCATION MAP
SNOWFLAKE - POT CLAIMS

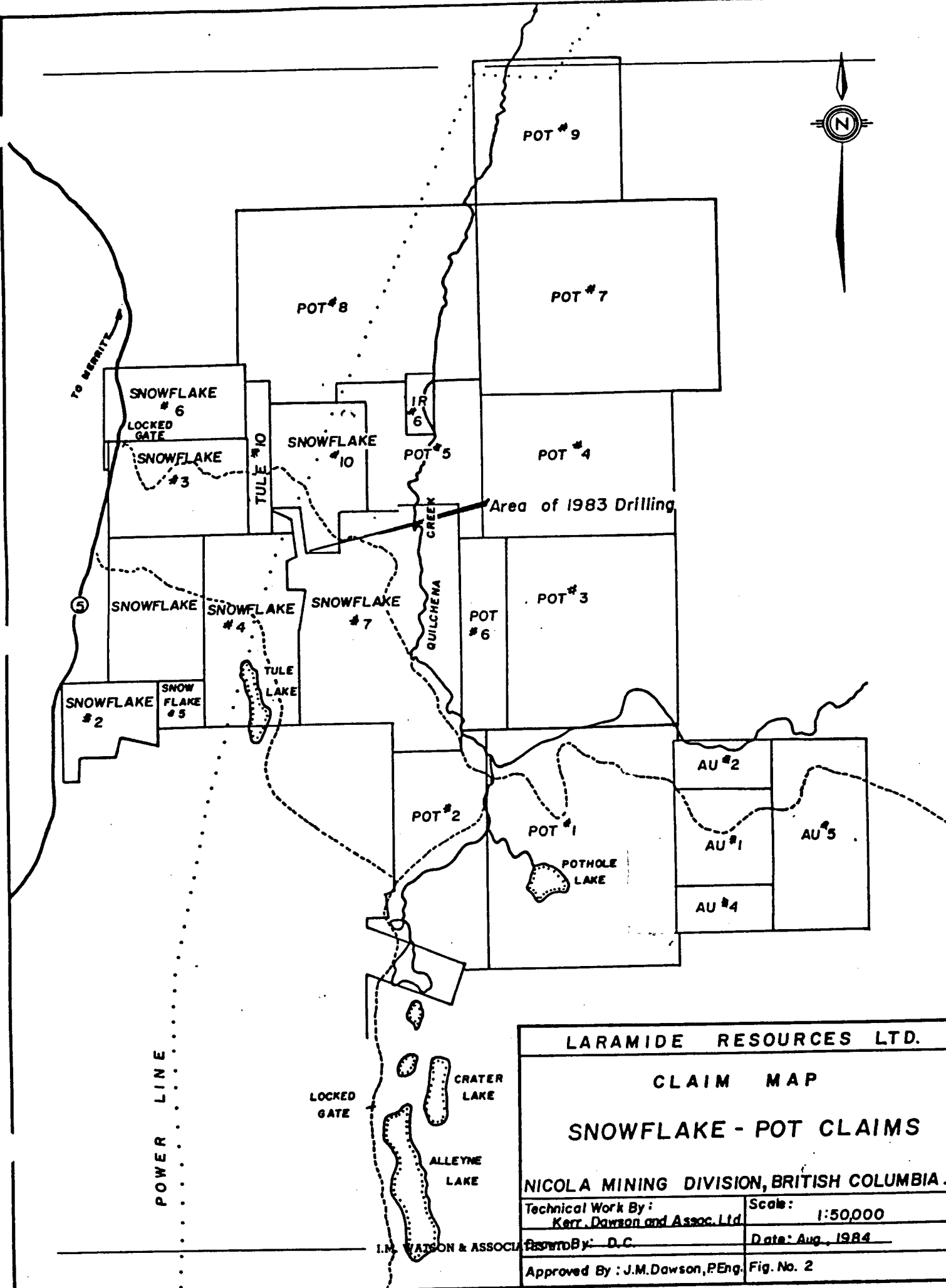
NICOLA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

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 survey 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 following 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 volcanoclastic 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 volcanoclastic 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 conjunction 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 frequencies 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: $M.F. = (P.F.E. \times 1000) / \text{Apparent Resistivity}$

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 anomalous 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

Paul A. Cartwright, B.Sc.

Geophysicist.

Dated: March 8, 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

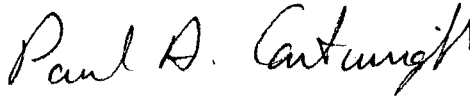
M. Makulowich, 669 Valdes Drive, Kamloops, B. C.

R. Clarke, 9 Eden Place, Simcoe, Ontario

DRAUGHTSMEN:

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

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED



Paul 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

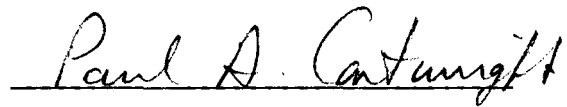
Dated: March 8, 1985

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, 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. *DMC*

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

In some situations spurious noise, either man-made or natural, will render it impossible to obtain a reading. The symbol "N" on the data plots indicates a station at which it is too 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 ().

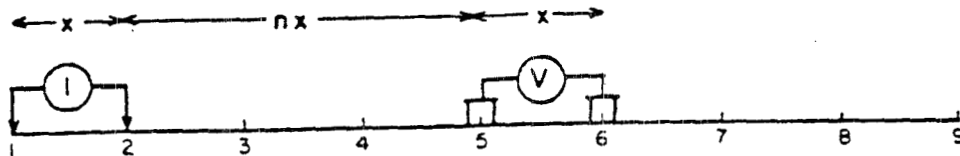
In certain situations negative values of Apparent Frequency Effect are recorded. This may be due to the geologic

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

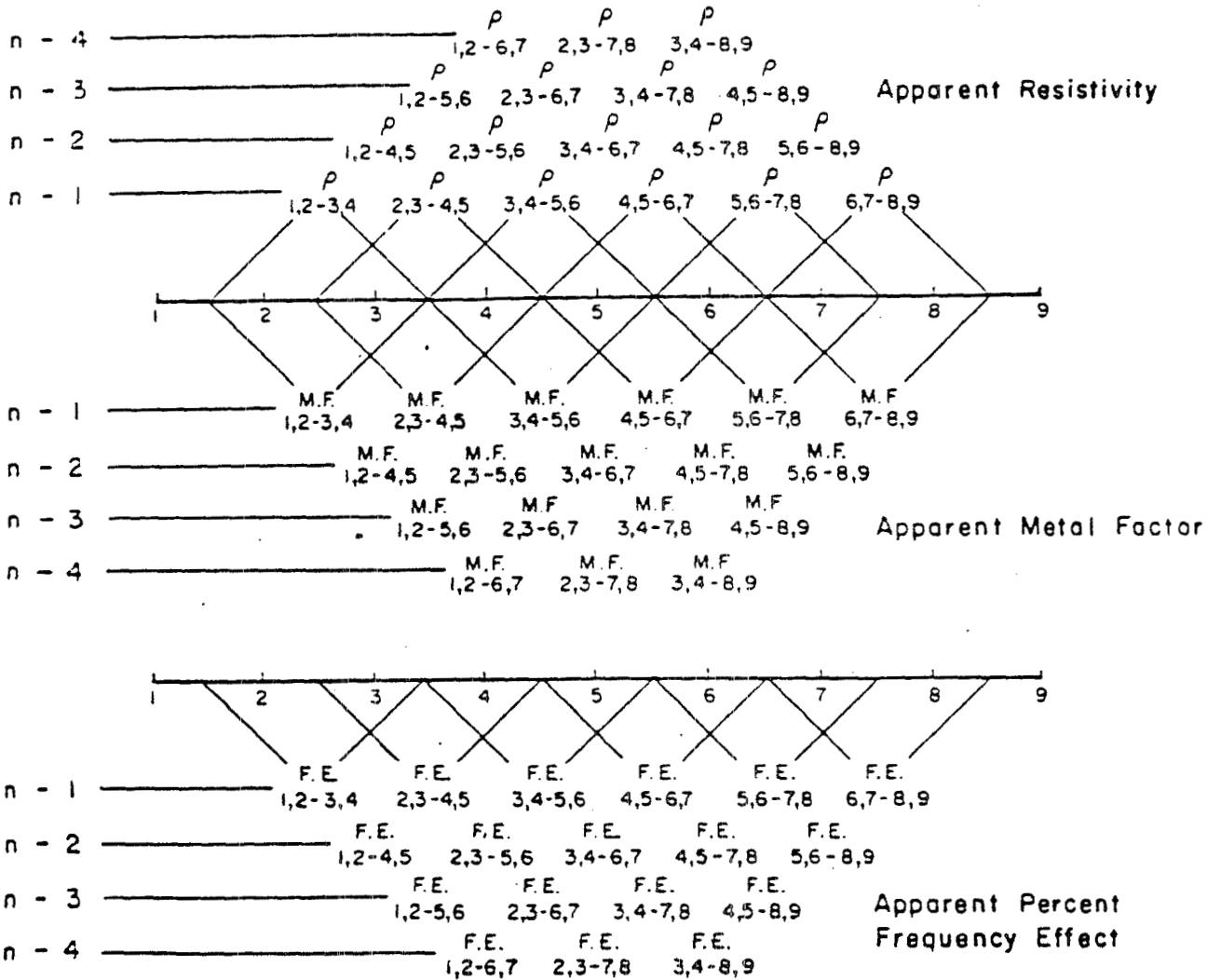
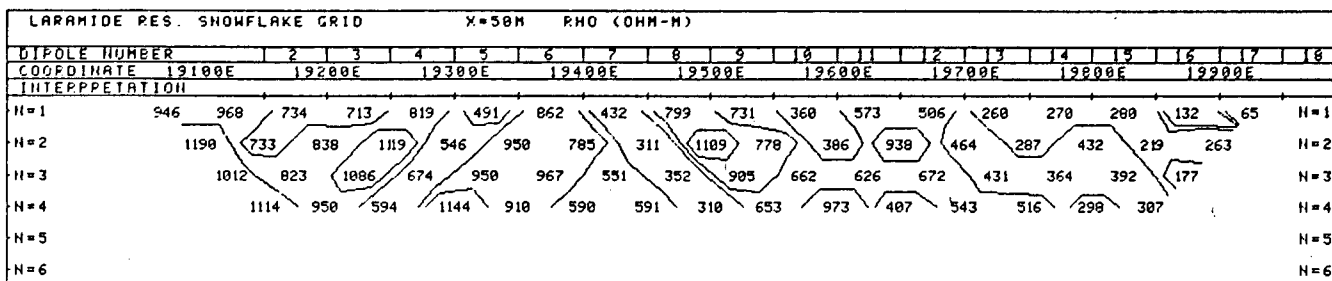


Fig. A

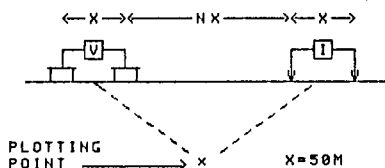
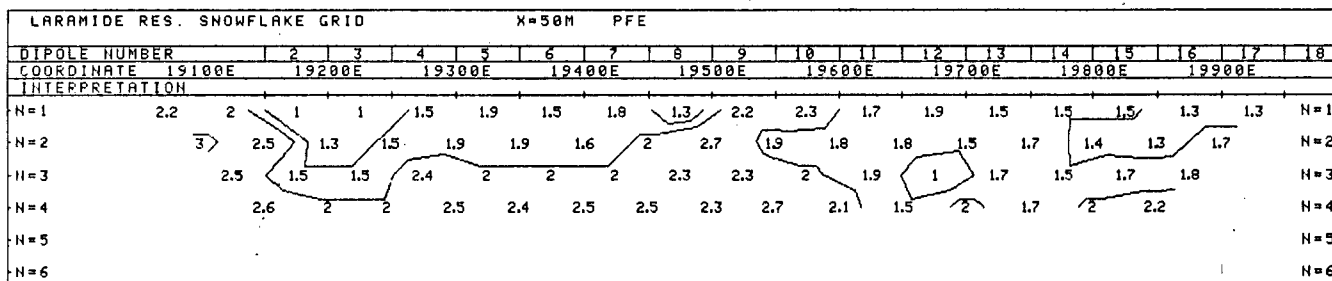


DWG. NO. -I.P-5863-1

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

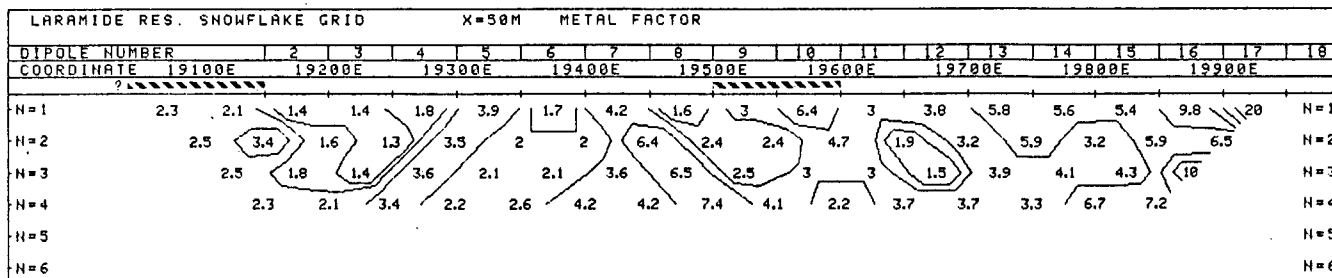
SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS
NICOLA M.D. B.C.

LINE NO. -214+00N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE



FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0/0.25

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985
APPROVED

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

Michael Cammer
DATE Jan 28/85

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID										X=50M		PHO (OHM-M)	
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
COORDINATE	19550E	19650E	19750E	19850E	19950E								
INTERPRETATION													
N=1	417	490	238	226	161	161	173	55	112			N=1	
N=2	904	410	319	493	243	140	281	142	138			N=2	
N=3	806	713	289	556	468	213	213	188	288			N=3	
N=4	493	648	497	483	460	380	313	135	336			N=4	
N=5												N=5	
N=6												N=6	

DWG. NO. -1 P-5863-2

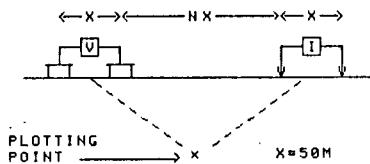
LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D. B.C.

LINE NO. -212+00M

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID										X=50M		PFE	
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
COORDINATE	19550E	19650E	19750E	19850E	19950E								
INTERPRETATION													
N=1	1.3	1.8	1.5	1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.7			N=1	
N=2	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.5			N=2	
N=3	1.3	2.2	2	1.7	1.5	1.9	2	1.3	1.1			N=3	
N=4	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.5	2	2	1.7	1.5			N=4	
N=5												N=5	
N=6												N=6	



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE 
 PROBABLE 
 POSSIBLE 

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID										X=50M		METAL FACTOR	
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
COORDINATE	19550E	19650E	19750E	19850E	19950E								
INTERPRETATION													
N=1	3.1	3.7	6.3	4.4	9.3	9.3	9.8	24	15			N=1	
N=2	1.7	4.4	5.6	3	6.2	11	6.4	7.7	11			N=2	
N=3	1.6	3.1	6.9	3.1	3.2	8.9	9.4	6.9	3.8			N=3	
N=4	5.1	4	4.6	3.7	3.3	5.3	6.4	13	4.5			N=4	
N=5												N=5	
N=6												N=6	

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0:0.25

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985
APPROVED

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

Michael Curran
DATE Jan 28/85

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID										X=50M		PHO (OHM-M)	
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
COORDINATE	19550E	19650E	19750E	19850E	19950E								
INTERPRETATION													
N=1	354	192	285	123	234	134	139	242	143	N=1			
N=2	255	412	434	234	278	473	116	222	315	N=2			
N=3	261	259	675	277	435	475	325	172	238	N=3			
N=4	263	269	354	389	512	663	288	339	157	N=4			
N=5										N=5			
N=6										N=6			

DWG NO -1 P-5863-3

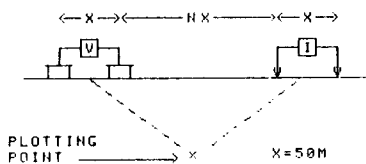
LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D. B.C.

LINE NO. -210+00N

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID										X=50M		PFE	
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
COORDINATE	19550E	19650E	19750E	19850E	19950E								
INTERPRETATION													
N=1	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.2	2	2.1	1.7	1.4	N=1			
N=2	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.5	N=2			
N=3	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.5	2	2	1.4	1.6	2.5	N=3			
N=4	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.2	2	1.5	1.5	N=4			
N=5										N=5			
N=6										N=6			



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE 
 PROBABLE 
 POSSIBLE 

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID										X=50M		METAL FACTOR	
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
COORDINATE	19550E	19650E	19750E	19850E	19950E								
INTERPRETATION													
N=1	4.2	7.8	6.7	13	5.1	15	15	7	9.8	N=1			
N=2	6.7	3.6	3.7	6.4	6.1	3.2	15	9.5	4.9	N=2			
N=3	8.8	6.9	2.1	5.4	4.6	4.2	4.3	9.3	11	N=3			
N=4	9.5	9.3	5.1	3.9	3.3	3.3	6.9	4.4	9.6	N=4			
N=5										N=5			
N=6										N=6			

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0/0.25

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985
APPROVED

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

Michael Cameron
DATE Jan 28/85

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

DWG NO -I.P-5863-4

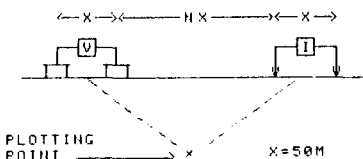
LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID		X=50M RHO (OHM-M)																
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
COORDINATE	19100E	19200E	19300E	19400E	19500E	19600E	19700E	19800E	19900E									
N=1	218	211	152	147	164	172	406	643	1063	582	394	188	164	203	198	184	194	158
N=2		308	242	179	251	208	253	495	1875	553	307	445	267	302	220	241	311	205
N=3			304	264	262	276	279	291	1239	853	334	308	558	433	291	248	321	270
N=4				302	366	269	328	293	713	548	433	312	355	841	394	312	301	257
N=5																		
N=6																		

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS
NICOLA M D J.B.C.

LINE NO. -209+00H

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID		X=50M PFE																	
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
COORDINATE	19100E	19200E	19300E	19400E	19500E	19600E	19700E	19800E	19900E										
N=1	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	.6	.6	.6	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.3
N=2		2.3	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.5	.6	.6	.8	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.3	
N=3			2	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.2	.6	1.1	.6	2	1.3	1.5	1.7	2	
N=4				2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	2	1.1	1.1	1.1	.9	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.6	
N=5																			
N=6																			



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID		X=50M METAL FACTOR																
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
COORDINATE	19100E	19200E	19300E	19400E	19500E	19600E	19700E	19800E	19900E									
N=1	7.8	9	8.6	12	13	13	3.9	2.3	1.2	1	1.5	1.2	7.3	5.9	7.6	9.8	8.2	8.2
N=2		7.5	5.8	10	9.2	13	9.9	3.4	.8	1.1	2	1.8	7.1	4.3	5.9	7.5	5.8	6.3
N=3			6.6	7.2	8.8	8.3	9	8.2	1.2	1.4	1.8	3.6	1.1	4.6	4.5	6	5.3	7.4
N=4				8.3	6.8	9.3	8.2	8.5	3.2	3.6	2.5	3.5	3.1	1.1	5.8	5.4	4.3	6.2
N=5																		
N=6																		

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4 0:0.25

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985
APPROVED

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

Michael Camin
DATE Jan 28/85

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID																		
X=50M RHO (OHM-M)																		
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
COORDINATE	19100E	19200E	19300E	19400E	19500E	19600E	19700E	19800E	19900E									
INTERPRETATION																		
N=1	561	459	432	311	298	375	485	357	194	146	111	91	63	73	131	185	126	205
N=2		453	430	609	345	366	507	395	473	314	163	171	137	76	77	210	195	196
N=3			430	591	578	409	439	425	425	602	305	209	216	150	81	137	190	289
N=4				538	516	510	445	344	461	493	500	352	257	217	140	134	132	279
N=5																		
N=6																		

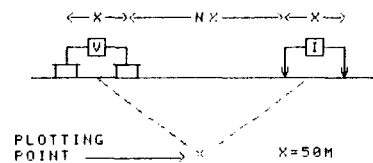
DWG NO. - I P - 5863-5

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS
NICOLA M.D. B.C.

LINE NO -207+00H

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID																				
X=50M PFE																				
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
COORDINATE	19100E	19200E	19300E	19400E	19500E	19600E	19700E	19800E	19900E											
INTERPRETATION																				
N=1	1.5	2	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	3	3.2	.9	.6	.6	.6	.6	1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
N=2		1.8	2	2	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.7	.6	.6	.8	.9	1.1	1.2	1.1		
N=3			2.3	2	2	2	1.8	1.8	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	.8	.8	.8	1.1	1.1	1.4		
N=4				1.8	2.1	2.2	2	2.5	3	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.7	.9	1	1	1.1	1.2		
N=5																				
N=6																				



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID																				
X=50M METAL FACTOR																				
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
COORDINATE	19100E	19200E	19300E	19400E	19500E	19600E	19700E	19800E	19900E											
INTERPRETATION																				
N=1	2.7	4.4	4.4	4.2	6.4	4	3.1	4.2	15	22	8.1	6.6	9.5	14	11	5.9	8.7	5.4		
N=2		4	4.7	3.3	4.3	5.7	3.6	4.6	5.7	9.9	17	3.5	4.4	11	12	5.2	6.2	5.6		
N=3			5.3	3.4	3.5	4.9	4.1	4.2	7.8	4.3	8.5	12	3.7	5.3	9.9	8	5.8	4.8		
N=4				3.3	4.1	4.3	4.5	7.3	6.5	5.3	4.2	7.1	11	4.1	7.1	7.5	8.3	4.3		
N=5																				
N=6																				

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0, 0.25

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985
APPROVED

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

Michael Conner
DATE Jan 28, 85

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID																		X=50M		RHO (OHM-M)	
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
COORDINATE	19100E	19200E	19300E	19400E	19500E	19600E	19700E	19800E	19900E												
INTERPRETATION																					
N=1	380	444	204	186	185	219	189	167	276	224	189	163	59	187	239	112	94	113	N=1		
N=2		351	321	303	222	313	384	264	392	264	170	219	118	100	305	146	139	127	N=2		
N=3			299	523	309	333	448	444	488	294	193	190	194	204	179	219	140	161	N=3		
N=4				450	499	427	446	475	753	337	200	186	158	296	320	128	198	150	N=4		
N=5																		N=5			
N=6																		N=6			

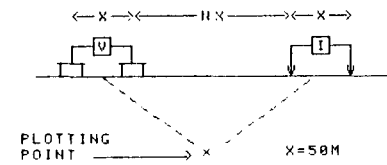
DWG. NO. - I.P. - 5863-6

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS
NICOLA M.D. B.C.

LINE NO. - 202+00N

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID																		X=50M		FFE	
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
COORDINATE	19100E	19200E	19300E	19400E	19500E	19600E	19700E	19800E	19900E												
INTERPRETATION																					
N=1	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	2	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1	1.4	1.5	N=1		
N=2		1.8	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.3	2	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	N=2		
N=3			1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	N=3		
N=4				2.3	1.6	1.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.6	2	N=4		
N=5																		N=5			
N=6																		N=6			



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE 
 PROBABLE 
 POSSIBLE 

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID																		X=50M		METAL FACTOR	
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
COORDINATE	19100E	19200E	19300E	19400E	19500E	19600E	19700E	19800E	19900E												
INTERPRETATION																					
N=1	5.8	3.6	7.4	8.1	8.1	5.5	9	9	7.2	7.6	9.5	9.8	20	8	5.4	8.9	15	13	N=1		
N=2		5.1	4.7	5.6	5.9	4.2	5.2	8.7	5.9	8.7	9.4	6.8	13	13	4.3	8.9	11	11	N=2		
N=3			6	3.4	4.2	4.5	5.4	5.6	5.5	8.5	12	7.9	7.7	7.4	6.7	6.8	11	11	N=3		
N=4				5.1	3.2	3.3	5.2	5.5	3.7	8.3	12	12	9.5	5.1	3.4	8.6	8.1	13	N=4		
N=5																		N=5			
N=6																		N=6			

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4 0:0 25

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985
APPROVED

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

Michael Cassin
DATE *Jan 28/85*

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID		X=50M RHO (OHM-M)																
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
COORDINATE	19100E	19200E	19300E	19400E	19500E	19600E	19700E	19800E	19900E									
INTERPRETATION																		
N=1	393	348	213	475	250	174	330	434	297	312	287	176	90	101	102	68	75	63
N=2	448	319	320	252	325	415	427	354	381	382	182	159	152	122	103	126	87	
N=3	367	475	263	445	327	534	330	448	396	241	166	238	224	131	171	128		
N=4		534	375	310	475	413	445	414	430	229	214	222	295	210	196	154		
N=5																		
N=6																		

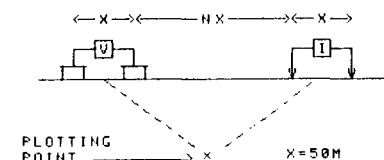
DWG. NO. - I.P. - 5863-7

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS
NICOLA M.D.B.C

LINE NO. - 201+00N

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID		X=50M PFE																
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
COORDINATE	19100E	19200E	19300E	19400E	19500E	19600E	19700E	19800E	19900E									
INTERPRETATION																		
N=1	2.5	1.8	1	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.8	2.6	2.2	2	1.8	1.4	1.1	1	1.3	1	.9	.9
N=2	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	.9	1	1.4	1.5	1.4	
N=3		2	1.5	2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1	1.1	1.6	1.8		
N=4		2.4	2	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.7		
N=5																		
N=6																		



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
 PROBABLE
 POSSIBLE

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID		X=50M METAL FACTOR																
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
COORDINATE	19100E	19200E	19300E	19400E	19500E	19600E	19700E	19800E	19900E									
INTERPRETATION																		
N=1	6.4	5.2	4.7	4	8.4	11	8.5	6	7.4	6.4	6.3	8	12	9.9	13	15	12	14
N=2	5.4	4.4	4.7	7.1	5.8	5.1	6.8	7.3	6.3	3.9	8.2	8.9	5.9	8.2	14	12	16	
N=3		5.4	4.2	5.7	4.5	7.3	4.7	7.6	6	4.8	6.6	9	5.5	4.5	8.4	9.4	14	
N=4		4.5	5.3	6.8	5.3	5.8	5.6	7	5.1	8.3	7	5.9	5.1	5.7	7.7	11		
N=5																		
N=6																		

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0:0.25

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985
APPROVED

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

Michael Conner
DATE Jan 28/85

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID																		X=50M RHO (OHM-M)		
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
COORDINATE	19100E	19200E	19300E	19400E	19500E	19600E	19700E	19800E	19900E											
INTERPRETATION																				
N=1	267	306	134	408	410	314	294	287	365	227	283	78	78	65	52	71	69	57	N=1	
N=2		552	309	186	450	364	346	350	332	236	291	127	60	93	80	84	107	84	N=2	
N=3			552	365	196	470	408	435	390	238	285	156	147	125	143	113	108	124	N=3	
N=4				625	380	134	630	455	467	281	289	158	159	285	176	182	137	108	N=4	
N=5																			N=5	
N=6																			N=6	

DNG. NO. - I.P. - 5863-8

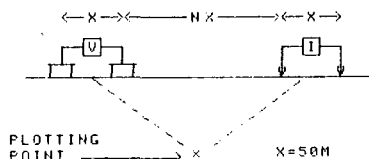
LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D. B.C.

LINE NO. - 199+00M

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID																		X=50M PFE		
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
COORDINATE	19100E	19200E	19300E	19400E	19500E	19600E	19700E	19800E	19900E											
INTERPRETATION																				
N=1	.7	.8	1.8	2.8	2.3	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1	1.9	1.7	1	.7	.8	.9	.8	N=1	
N=2		1.3	1.8	3	2.8	3.1	3.2	2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	.5	1	1	1	N=2	
N=3			1.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.2	1.7	1.8	1	1.3	1.5	.5	1	1.3	1	N=3	
N=4				2.8	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.7	1	.8	1.3	N=4	
N=5																			N=5	
N=6																			N=6	



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
 PROBABLE
 POSSIBLE

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID																		X=50M METAL FACTOR		
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
COORDINATE	19100E	19200E	19300E	19400E	19500E	19600E	19700E	19800E	19900E											
INTERPRETATION																				
N=1	2.6	2.6	13	6.9	5.6	8.9	4.8	4.5	3.6	6.6	3.5	27	22	15	13	11	13	14	N=1	
N=2		2.4	5.8	16	6.2	8.5	9.2	5.7	3.9	6.4	6	10	23	13	6.3	12	9.3	12	N=2	
N=3			3.4	7.7	13	5.7	7.1	7.4	5.6	7.1	6.3	6.4	8.8	12	3.5	8.8	12	8.1	N=3	
N=4				4.5	7.1	13	4.1	6.8	6.9	9.6	7.3	9.5	8.2	4.6	9.7	5.5	5.8	12	N=4	
N=5																			N=5	
N=6																			N=6	

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0/0.25

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985
APPROVED

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

PAC
DATE FEB 07/85

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

LARAMIDE RES SNOWFLAKE GRID X=50M RHO (OHM-M)																			
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
COORDINATE	19100E	19200E	19300E	19400E	19500E	19600E	19700E	19800E	19900E										
INTERPRETATION																			
N=1	782	325	577	565	746	238	782	976	203	144	146	228	144	319	405	451	399	399	N=1
N=2	375	629	518	563	346	643	794	142	313	216	235	150	125	398	453	488	537		N=2
N=3		705	611	506	271	814	633	215	199	400	176	171	142	161	415	540	704		N=3
N=4			620	548	252	673	797	222	274	219	656	312	165	176	174	484	772		N=4
N=5																		N=5	
N=6																		N=6	

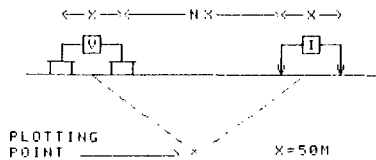
DWG. NO. -I P-5863-9

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS
NICOLA M.D.B.C.

LINE NO -126+00H

LARAMIDE RES SNOWFLAKE GRID X=50M PFE																			
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
COORDINATE	19100E	19200E	19300E	19400E	19500E	19600E	19700E	19800E	19900E										
INTERPRETATION																			
N=1	1.3	1.7	1.7	2	3.1	5.7	5.9	4.9	2.6	1.8	1	1.4	1	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	2.2	N=1
N=2	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.8	6.1	4.3	6	4.6	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.3	2.6		N=2
N=3		1.8	1.9	3.2	5.8	4.1	4.5	5.1	4.7	2.5	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.6	2	2.6		N=3
N=4			2.7	3.2	5.8	4.3	4.1	4.1	5.1	5.1	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	3		N=4
N=5																		N=5	
N=6																		N=6	



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID X=50M METAL FACTOR																			
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
COORDINATE	19100E	19200E	19300E	19400E	19500E	19600E	19700E	19800E	19900E										
INTERPRETATION																			
N=1	1.7	5.2	2.9	3.5	4.2	24	7.5	5	13	13	6.9	6.1	6.9	4.7	4	2.7	3.3	5.5	N=1
N=2	3.7	2.9	4.4	5	18	6.7	7.6	32	8.3	6.9	6.4	8	6.4	4.1	3.5	2.7	4.8		N=2
N=3		2.6	3.1	6.3	21	5	7.1	24	25	6.3	9.1	7.6	7.8	6.8	3.9	3.7	3.7		N=3
N=4			4.4	5.8	23	6.4	5.1	18	19	23	7.8	4.2	7.9	6.3	8.6	3.3	3.9		N=4
N=5																		N=5	
N=6																		N=6	

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4 0.0.25

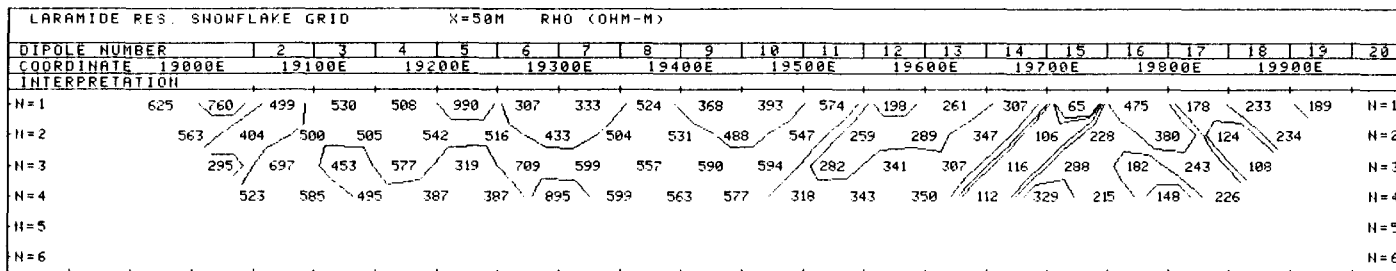
DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985
APPROVED

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

PAK
DATE *FEB 07/85*

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY



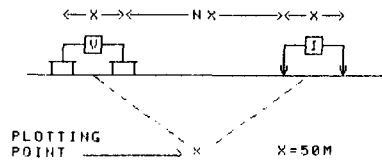
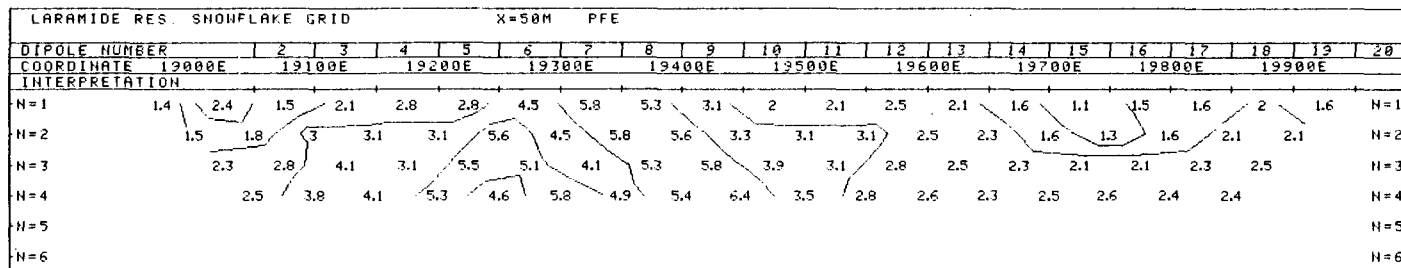
DWG. NO. - I.P. - 5863-10

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

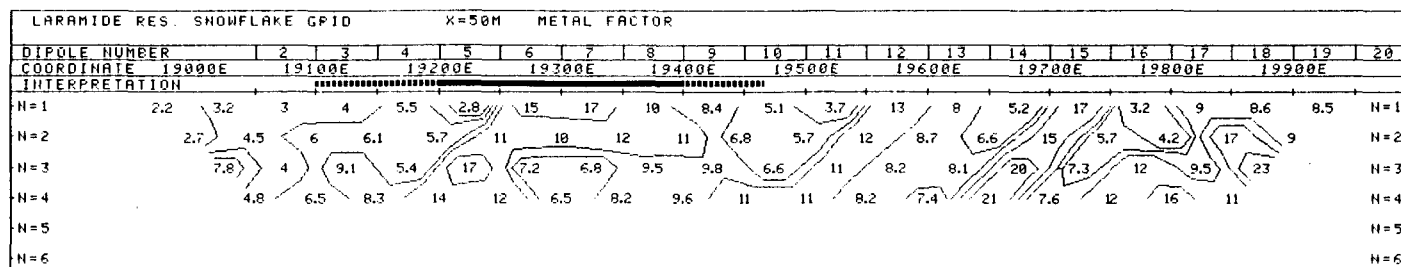
NICOLA M.D.B.C.

LINE NO. -195+00N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE 
 PROBABLE 
 POSSIBLE 



FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4 0.0.25

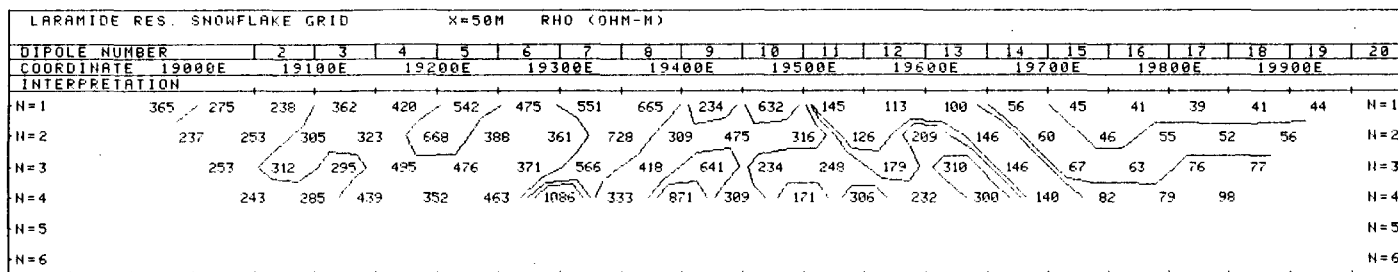
DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985
APPROVED

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

PAC
DATE FEB 07/85

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

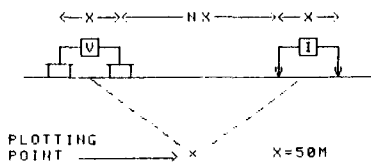
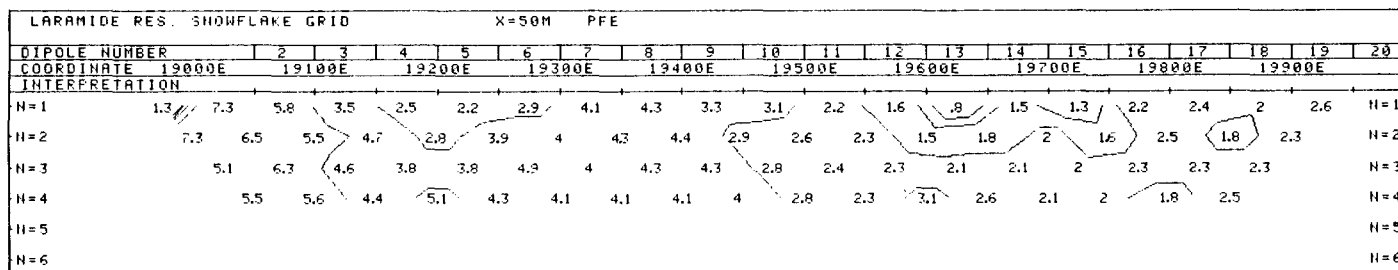


DWG NO - I.P - 5863-11

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

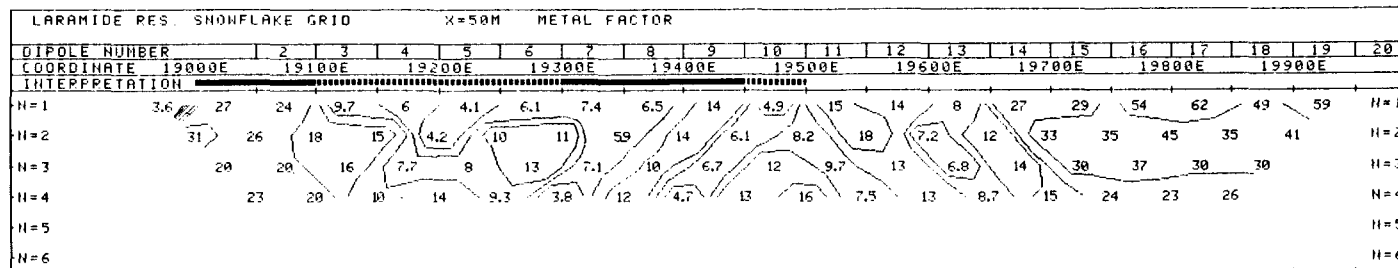
SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS
NICOLA M.D. B.C.

LINE NO. - 194+00N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

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



FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4 0.0 25

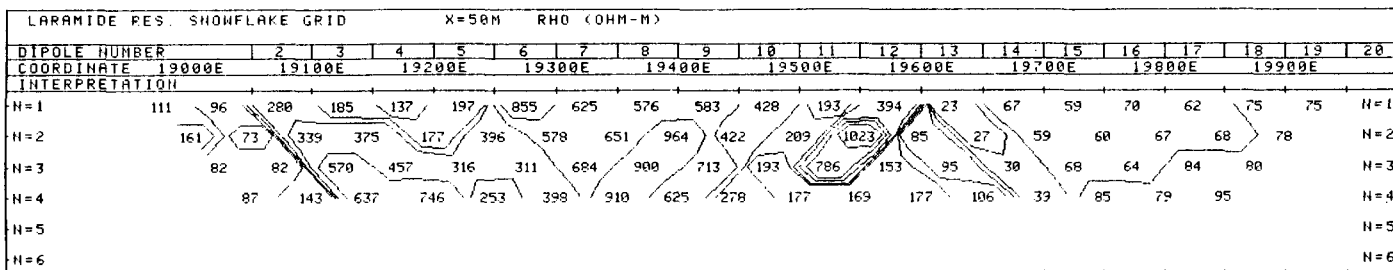
DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985
APPROVED

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

PAC
DATE FEB 07/85

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

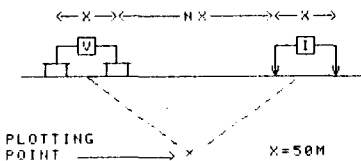
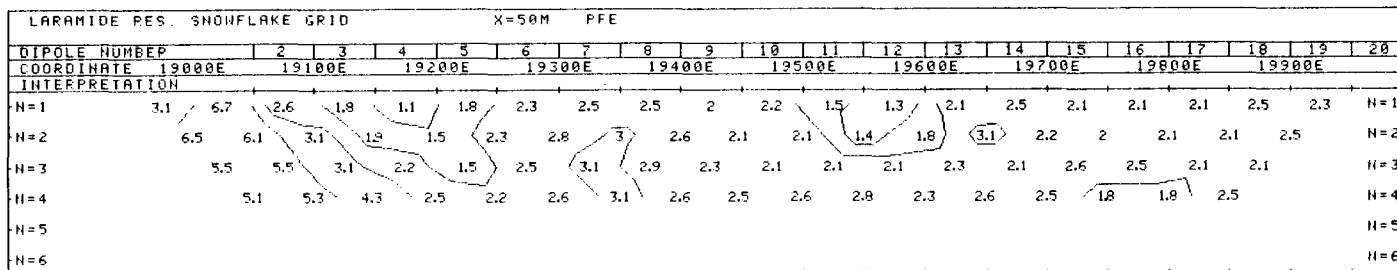


DWG. NO. - I.P. - 5863-12

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

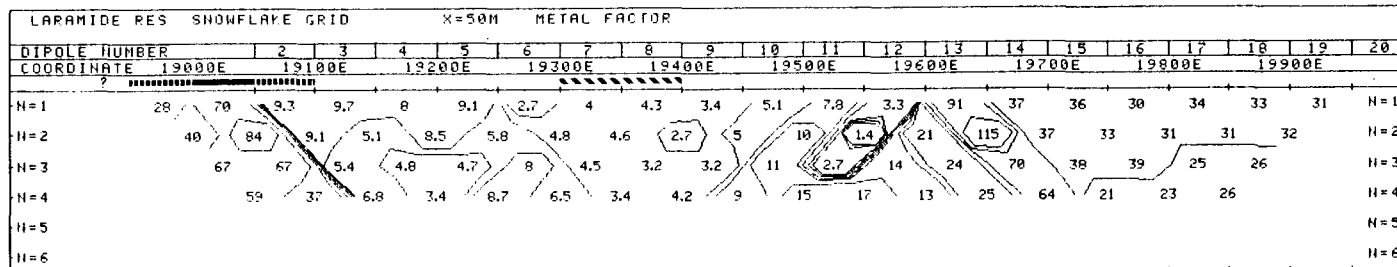
SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS
NICOLA M.D. B.C.

LINE NO -192+00N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE



FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0:0.25

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985
APPROVED

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

PAC
DATE FEB 07/85

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID											X=50M		PHO (OHM-M)	
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
COORDINATE	18400E	18500E	18600E	18700E	18800E									
INTERPRETATION														
N=1	643	831	950	566	434	558	640	814	894	918	N=1			
N=2	719	906	1250	891	511	545	628	546	946	867	N=2			
N=3	907	1150	1029	724	611	671	599	648	860		N=3			
N=4	1045	950	770	814	754	689	743	661			N=4			
N=5											N=5			
N=6											N=6			

DWG NO. -1 P-5863-13

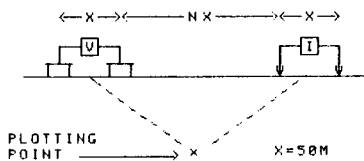
LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M. D., B.C.

LINE NO. -182+00N

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID											X=50M		PFE	
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
COORDINATE	18400E	18500E	18600E	18700E	18800E									
INTERPRETATION														
N=1	1.5	1.8	1.4	1	1.3	1	1	1	1.1	1.2	N=1			
N=2	1.6	2.5	2.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	N=2			
N=3	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.1	1	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1		N=3			
N=4	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.3			N=4			
N=5											N=5			
N=6											N=6			



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE 
 PROBABLE 
 POSSIBLE 

LARAMIDE RES. SNOWFLAKE GRID											X=50M		METAL FACTOR	
DIPOLE NUMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
COORDINATE	18400E	18500E	18600E	18700E	18800E									
INTERPRETATION														
N=1	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.8	3	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	N=1			
N=2	2.2	2.8	2	1.5	2.2	2	1.8	2	1.2	1.5	N=2			
N=3	2	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.7	1.3		N=3			
N=4	2.4	2.4	2.7	1.7	1.5	2.6	1.7	2			N=4			
N=5											N=5			
N=6											N=6			

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0; 8.25

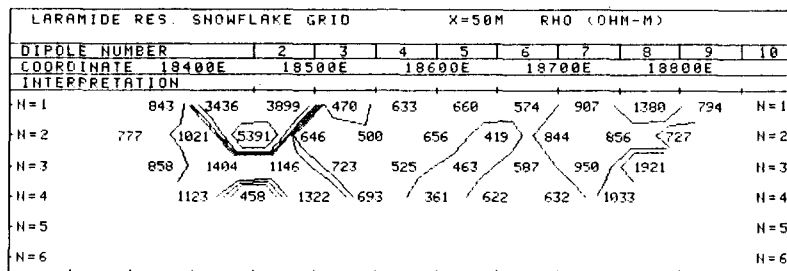
DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985
APPROVED

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

PAC
DATE FEB 07/85

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY



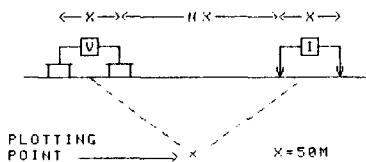
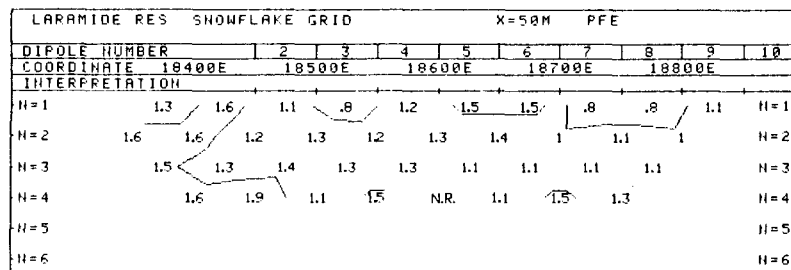
DWG NO. -I.P.-5836-14

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

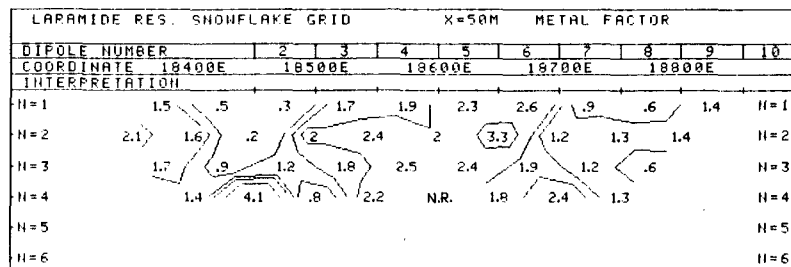
NICOLA M.D.B.C.

LINE NO. -181+00M



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE 
 PROBABLE 
 POSSIBLE 



FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4 0:0.25

DATE SURVEYED: JAN 1985
APPROVED

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

PAC
DATE FEB 07/85

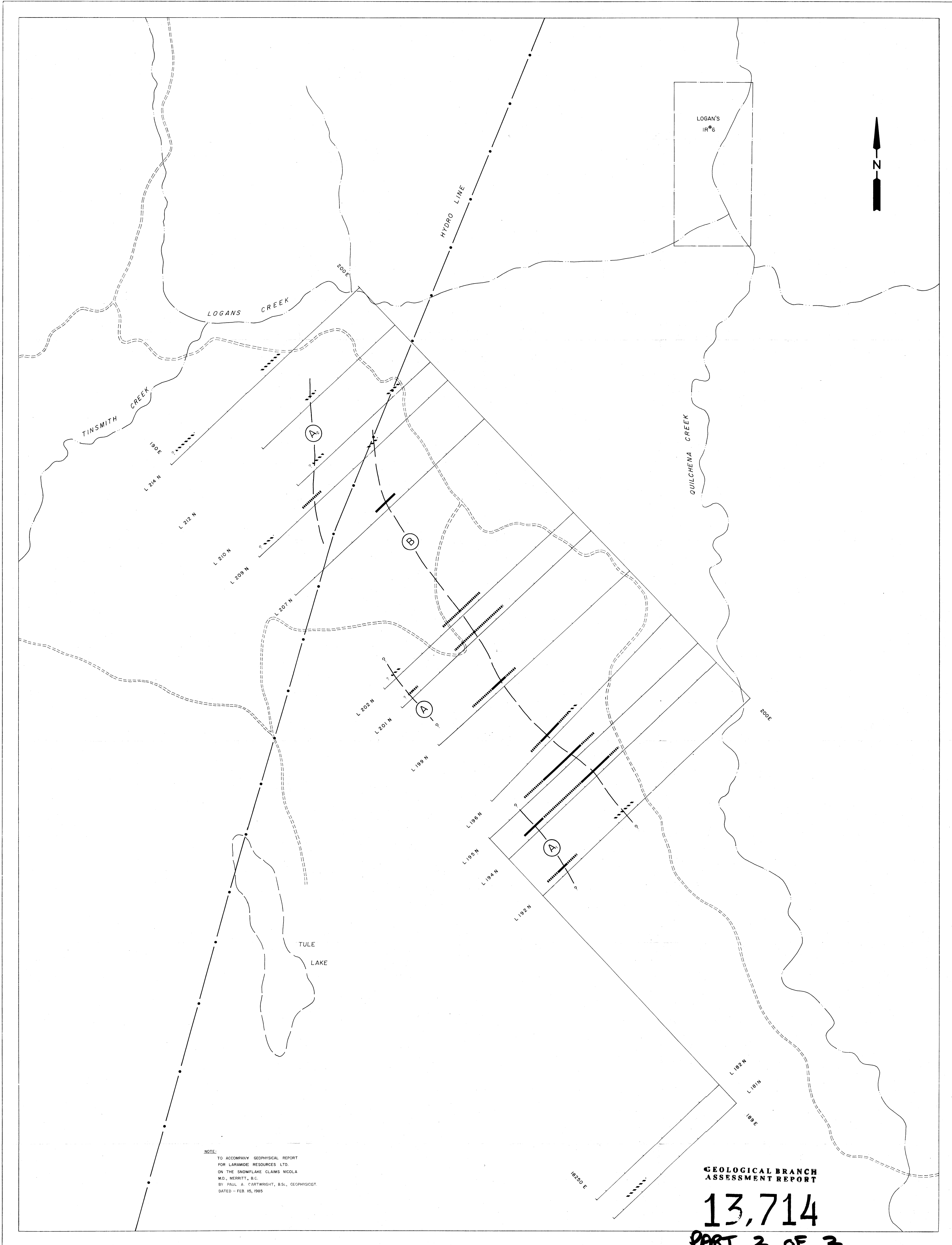
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PLAN MAP



SURFACE PROJECTION
OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

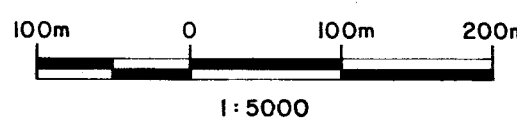
POSSIBLE

LARAMIDE RESOURCES LIMITED

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE



CENTER OF ANOMALOUS
I.P. ZONE

DRAWN: R.G.W.
DATE: FEB. 15, 1985
APPROVED:

DATE: FEB 07/85