86-375-14983

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY ON THE SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOR

LORNEX MINING CORPORATION LIMITED

FILMED

Latitude: 49°58.1'N Longitude: 120°34.5'

N.T.S 92H/15E

Claims: Snowflake 7

Owner: Quilchena Resources Ltd. and Laramide Resources Ltd.

Operator: Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd.

BY

Paul A. Cartwright, B.Sc.,
Geophysicist

Michael J. Cormier, B.Sc.,
Geophysicist

Dated: 5 June 1986

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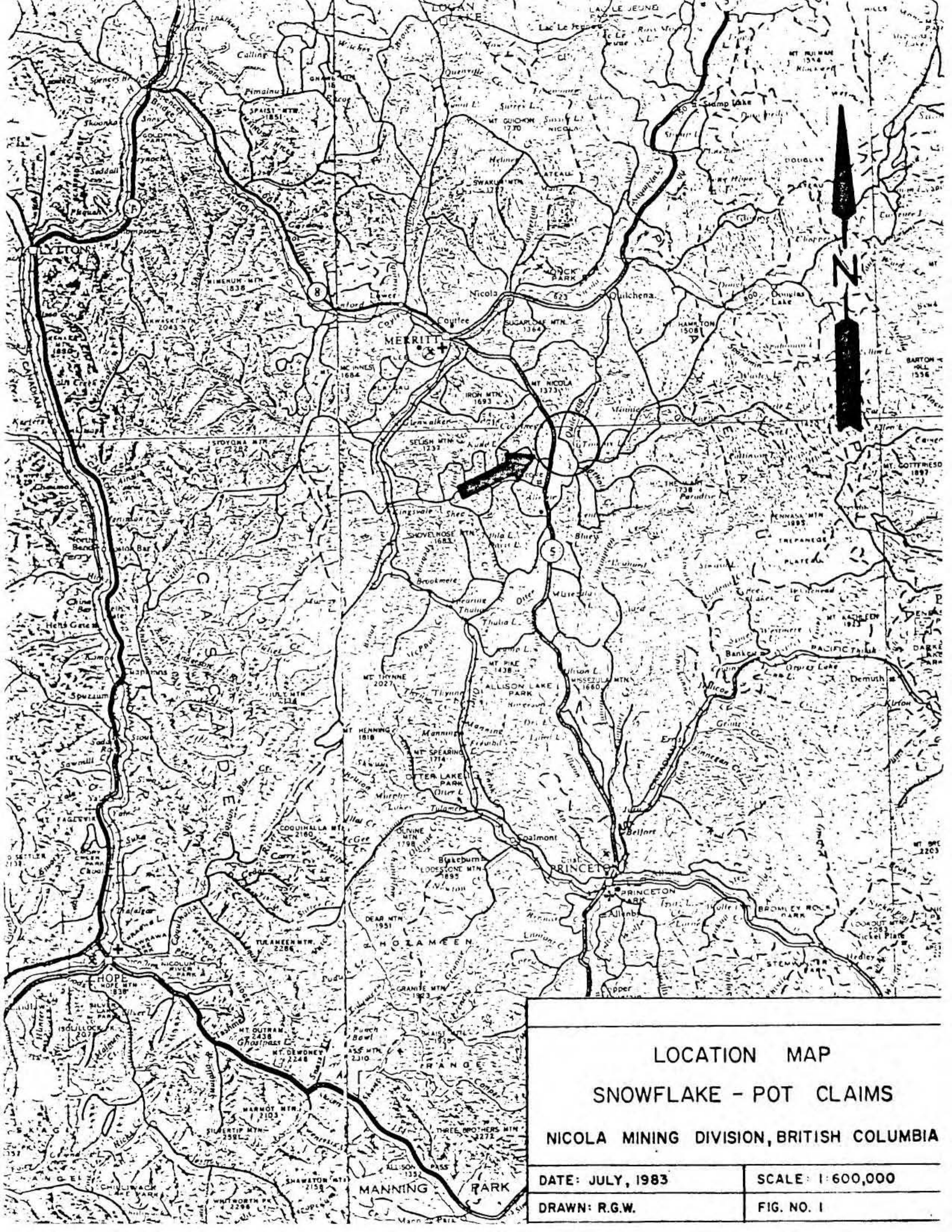
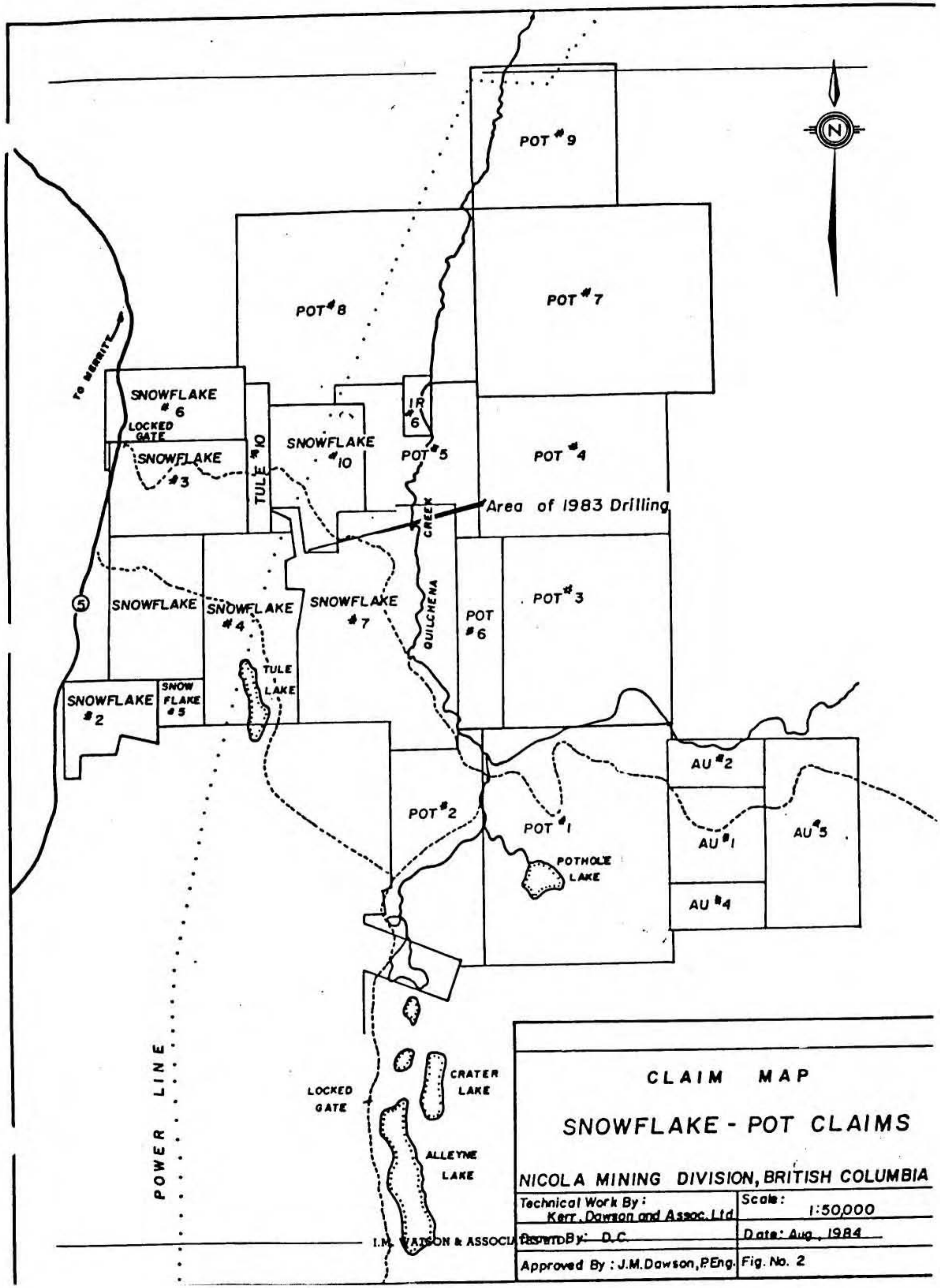


LOCATION MAP

SNOWFLAKE - POT CLAIMS

NICOLA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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



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

1. INTRODUCTION

An Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey has been completed on the Snowflake Claims, Nicola Mining Division, British Columbia, on behalf of Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd. This survey is a continuation of other I.P. and Resistivity surveys carried out during May, 1983 and January 1985.

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 eugeosynclinal 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 previous IP work completed during 1983 and 1985 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 and to detect possible new zones.

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 1 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-meters, 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 May 1986, initially under the supervision of Paul A. Cartwright, B.Sc., and later under Michael J. Cormier, B.Sc. Both of their certificates of qualifications are included with this report.

2. DESCRIPTION OF CLAIMS

Geophysical work was conducted entirely on the Snowflake 7 claim, which is one of eight claims forming the Snowflake "B" Group. Claim data for this group is compiled below. The "Snowflake" claims are owned by Quilchena Resources Ltd. and subject to an option agreement with Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd. The "Pot" claims are owned by Laramide Resources Ltd.

Claim	Units	Record No.	Date Recorded
Snowflake 2	4	93	14 April 1976
Snowflake 4	8	211	11 Feb. 1977
Snowflake 5	2	212	11 Feb. 1977
Snowflake 7	20	470	15 June 1978
Pot 1	20	1516	19 July 1984
Pot 2	15	1517	19 July 1984
Pot 3	20	1536	3 Aug. 1984
Pot 6	5	1518	19 July 1984

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.
200 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5870-1
198 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5870-2
194 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5870-3
193 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5870-4
192 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5870-5
191 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5870-6
190 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5870-7
189 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5870-8
187 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5870-9
186 + 00N	50 Meters	IP-5870-10

Also enclosed with this report is Dwg. No. I.P.P.-B-4147A and Dwg. No. I.P.P.-B-4147B, plan maps of the Snowflake Grid at a scale of 1:5,000 showing the contoured, Fraser-filtered, Percent Frequency Effect and Apparent Resistivity values respectively. The definite, probable and possible Induced Polarization anomalies are also indicated by bars, in the manner shown on the legend, on this plan map as well as on the data plots. These bars represent the surface projection of the anomalous zones as interpreted from the location of the transmitter and receiver electrodes when the anomalous values were measured.

Since the Induced 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, it is necessary to use shorter electrode intervals. In order to locate sources at some depth, larger electrode intervals must be used, with a corresponding increase in the uncertainties of location. Therefore, while the centre of the indicated anomaly probably corresponds fairly well with 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. No. I.P.P.-B-4147A and Dwg. No. I.P.P.-B4147B has been taken from maps made available by the staff of Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd.

4. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The present IP and Resistivity survey work is a continuation of other IP programs carried out on the Snowflake property during 1983 and 1985. The reader is referred to reports dated July 14, 1983, and March 8, 1985 by this author for discussions of results of this earlier work. However, plan maps Dwg. No. I.P.P.-B-4147A, and Dwg. No. I.P.P.-B-4147B form part of the present report, and show the most recent interpretation using all available IP data. The anomalous IP zones marked on the above plan maps are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Zone A

This feature is outlined as a more or less continuous zone of anomalous IP effects striking along the southwestern margin of the survey grid. Generally speaking, the apparent resistivity values accompanying the zone are neither higher or lower than background, which suggests that the source of the trend is disseminated metallic mineralization. Data acquired during 1983 on Line 20400N (Line 4NW) exhibits the most interesting signature recorded over the northern part of Zone A, while the southern portion of the zone is best outlined by the results obtained on Line 19100N and Line 19000N. In the latter cases, the sources of the anomalous IP effects are interpreted to be at least 50 meters in width, while a much narrower source is indicated to be present under Line 20400N. In every case the depth to the top of the causative source is less than 50 meters.

Zone A1

Zone A1 is shown as a separate trend, enechelon with the southern end of Zone A. However it is quite possible that the source of Zone A1 is the same as that which gives rise to Zone A, as the magnitutde and character of the individual anomalies comprising the two zones are very similar.

Zone B, B1

The source of the relatively high magnitude IP effects constituting Zone B may extend beyond the northwestern edge of the survey grid as Zone B1, a much less anomalous feature.

Some drilling has apparently been carried out to test the northern part of Zone B, and interesting concentrations of gold mineralization have been intersected. Virtually all of the anomalies comprising Zone B show the same patterns, with relatively wide areas of quite disseminated material being indicated to be present surrounding a much narrower core of somewhat more conductive mineralization. Again, depths to the top of the causative sources do not appear to exceed 50 meters subsurface.

Zone B3

This short, narrow zone is the most anomalous trend detected by the IP surveys conducted to date on the Snowflake grid. High magnitude IP effects are noted coincident with distinctly lower than background resistivity values. A quite conductive, and polarizable source is interpreted to be present, and to have a width of less than 50 meters, and to be buried less than 50 meters below the surface. Data recorded in the vicinity of the zone on line 19300N displays the most anomalous results.

Zone C

This zone is outlined by data acquired during the 1983 survey. The following discussion has been taken from the July 14, 1983 report by this author:

> "Generally speaking, weakly anomalous IP effects mark IP Zone **C,** which extends southeastward from the vicinity of Line 6+00NW (Line 20600N), Station 1+50SW (Station 19850E) to beyond Line 3+00NW (Line 20300N). As was the case of Zone B, the anomalous IP readings lie along the flank of a zone of higher resistivity values, although in this instance, the high resistivity measurements are situated to the northeast of the IP trend. Again, there does not appear to be a zone of increased conductivity associated with the interesting IP values, thus suggesting that weakly disseminated mineralization is the source of Zone C."

Zone C1

Zone C1 is interpreted to strike across the northeastern part of Line 19100N, Line 19000N, and Line 18900N, with the most anomalous response being evident in the data recorded on Line 19000N, between Station 19350E and Station 19400E. A relatively wide body of mainly disseminated material similar in nature to the Zone C source appears to be the cause of Zone C1.

Zone D1, Zone D2

The following description has been taken from the previous report by this author dated July 14, 1983:

> "It is not certain if Zone D1 and Zone D2 represent the same source, as there is considerable displacement of the anomalies involved between Line 8+00NW (Line 20800N) and Line 6+00NW (Line 20600N). In addition, the character of the individual anomalies changes considerably between the two lines, with a much more conductive source being indicated to underlie Line 8+00NW (Line 20800N) (Zone D1).
>
> The source of Zone D2 on the other hand, does not appear to be nearly as conductive, and is outlined primarily as a zone of increased polarizability forming the southwestern edge of a resistive rock unit, which itself gives rise to very weakly anomalous P.F.E. values. Evidently, a very weakly mineralized rock unit is present, with Zone D2 outlining a region of slightly more concentrated mineralization along the southwestern margin."

Zone D3

This feature is thought to be the southern extension of Zone D2, although this interpretation is open to error due to the sporatic coverage available at present. The source of Zone D3 is best outlined by moderately anomalous Frequency Effects recorded on the extreme northeastern ends of Line 18700N and Line 18600N.

Zone E

Zone E is detected by the 1983 survey coverage as a zone of weakly to moderately anomalous IP effects striking across the northeastern ends of Line 20800N, Line 20600N and Line 20500N. As mentioned in the report describing the previous work by the author dated July 14, 1983, Zone E may be marking the northeastern margin of the very weakly mineralized rock unit mentioned in the discussion on Zone D2.

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional Induced Polarization and Resistivity surveys have been completed on the Snowflake Property, Nicola M.D., B.C. on behalf of Lornex Mining Corp. Ltd. This work is a direct continuation of other IP surveying carried out during 1983, and 1985, and has detected several new anomalous zones, as well as better outlining and defining many of the previously indicated trends.

Zone B3 deserves special mention due to its very anomalous nature. In this regard, it is the author's understanding that a diamond drilling program is underway at the present time and has intersected the source of Zone B3.

Drill testing of the other IP zones outlined should be considered. Drilling priorities should be established by reviewing and compiling all other available data.

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Paul A. Cartwright

Paul A. Cartwright, B.Sc.,
Geophysicist.

Michael J. Cormier

Michael J. Cormier, B.Sc.,
Geophysicist.

Dated: 5 June 1986.

ASSESSMENT DETAILS

PROPERTY: Snowflake

MINING DIVISION: Nicola

SPONSOR: Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd.

PROVINCE: British Columbia

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

TYPE OF SURVEY: Induced Polarization and Resistivity

OPERATING MAN DAYS: 33

DATE STARTED: 7 May 1986

EQUIVALENT 8HR. MAN DAYS: 49.5

DATE FINISHED: 18 May 1986

CONSULTING MAN DAYS: 5

NUMBER OF STATIONS: 247

DRAFTING MAN DAYS: 5

NUMBER OF READINGS: 1573

TOTAL MAN DAYS: 59.5

KILOMETERS OF LINE SURVEYED: 11.85

CONSULTANTS:

Paul A. Cartwright, 4238 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.
Michael J. Cormier, 1842 West 5th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

FIELD TECHNICIANS:

K. Corman, 5711 No. 2 Road, Richmond, B.C.
S. Cormier, 164 Main Street, Antigonish, N.S.

DRAUGHTSMEN:

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

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Paul A. Cartwright

Paul A. Cartwright, B.Sc.
Geophysicist.

DATED: 5 June 1986

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Lornex Mining Corporation Limited

Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey

Snowflake Property, Nicola Mining Division, B. C.

Crew: P. Cartwright, M. Cormier, K. Corman

Period: 7 May 1986 to 13 May 1986

Crew: M. Cormier, K. Corman, S. Cormier

Period: May 14, 1986 to May 18, 1986

11 Operating Days @ $1,100.00 per day		$12,100.00
1/2 day Bad Weather Day @ $550.00 per day		275.00
Mobilization - demobilization		1,200.00
	SUB- TOTAL	$13,575.00

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Paul A. Cartwright

Paul A. Cartwright, B.Sc.
Geophysicist

Dated: 5 June 1986

Line-cutting for Geophysical Survey

R. Gibbs April 30 - May 7 @ $95/day		$760.00
R. Krawinkel April 30 - May 7 @ $90/day		$720.00
Room & Board		$690.50
Supplies		$179.50
	SUB-TOTAL	$2,350.00
	TOTAL	$15,925.00

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 16 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. or Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd., or any other affiliates.

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 5th day of June 1986.

Paul A. Cartwright

Paul A. Cartwright, B.Sc.

CERTIFICATE

I, Michael J. Cormier, of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geophysicist residing at 2242 Stephen Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec with a B.Sc. Degree (1981).

3. I have been practising my profession for 5 years.

4. I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest, directly or indirectly, in the property or securities of Laramide Resources Ltd. or Lornex Mining Corp. Ltd., or any affiliates.

5. The statements made in this report are based on a study of published geological literature and unpublished private reports.

6. Permission is granted to use in whole or in part for assessment and qualification requirements but not for advertising purposes.

DATED at Vancouver, B.C. this 5th day of June 1986.

Michael J. Cormier

Michael J. Cormier, B.Sc.

PART B

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

NOTES ON THE THEORY, METHOD OF FIELD OPERATION

AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

FOR THE INDUCED POLARIZATION METHOD

Induced Polarization as a geophysical measurement refers to the blocking action or polarization of metallic or electronic conductors in a medium of ionic solution conduction.

This electro-chemical phenomenon occurs wherever electrical current is passed through an area which contains metallic minerals such as base metal sulphides. Normally, when current is passed through the ground, as in resistivity measurements, all of the conduction takes place through ions present in the water content of the rock, or soil, i.e., by ionic conduction. This is because almost all minerals have a much higher specific resistivity than ground water. The group of minerals commonly described as "metallic", however, have specific resistivities much lower than ground waters. The induced polarization effect takes place at those interfaces where the mode of conduction changes from ionic in the solutions filling the interstices of the rock to electronic in the metallic minerals present in the rock.

The blocking action or induced polarization mentioned above, which depends upon the chemical energies necessary to allow the ions to give up or receive electrons from the metallic surface, increases with the time that a d.c. current is allowed to flow through the rock; i.e., as ions pile up against the metallic interface the resistance to current flow increases. Eventually, there is enough polarization in the form of excess ions at the interfaces, to appreciably reduce the amount of current flow through the metallic particle. This polarization takes place at each of the infinite number of solution-metal interfaces in a mineralized rock.

When the d.c. voltage used to create this d.c. current flow is cut off, the Coulomb forces between the charged ions forming the polarization cause them to return to their normal position. This movement of charge creates a small current flow which can be measured on the surface of the ground as a decaying potential difference.

From an alternate viewpoint it can be seen that if the direction of the current through the system is reversed repeatedly before the polarization occurs, the effective resistivity of the system as a whole will change as the frequency of the switching is changed. This is a consequence of the fact that the amount of current flowing through each metallic interface depends upon the length of time that current has been passing through it in one direction.

The values of the per cent frequency effect or F.E. are a measurement of the polarization in the rock mass. However, since the measurement of the degree of polarization is related to the apparent resistivity of the rock mass, it is found that the metal factor values or M.F. can be useful values determining the amount of polarization present in the rock mass. The MF values are obtained by normalizing the F.E. values for varying resistivities.

The Induced Polarization measurement is perhaps the most powerful geophysical method for the direct detection of metallic sulphide mineralization, even when this mineralization is of very low concentration. The lower limit of volume per cent sulphide necessary to produce a recognizable IP anomaly will vary with the geometry and geologic environment of the source, and the method of executing the survey. However, sulphide mineralization of less than one per cent by volume has been detected by the IP method under proper geological conditions.

The greatest application of the IP method has been in the search for disseminated metallic sulphides of less than 20% by volume. However, it has also been used successfully in the search for massive sulphides in situations where, due to source geometry, depth of source, or low resistivity of surface layer, the EM method cannot be successfully applied. The ability to differentiate ionic conductors, such as water-filled shear zones, makes the IP method a useful tool in checking EM anomalies which are suspected of being due to these causes.

In normal field applications the IP method does not differentiate between the economically important metallic minerals such as chalcopyrite, chalcocite, molybdenite, galena, etc., and the other metallic minerals such as pyrite. The Induced Polarization effect is due to the total of all electronic conducting minerals in the rock mass. Other electronic conducting materials which can produce an IP response are magnetite, pyrolusite, graphite, and some forms of hematite.

In the field procedure, measurements on the surface are made in a way that allows the effects of lateral changes in the properties of the ground to be separated from the effects of vertical changes in the properties. Current is applied to the ground at two points in distance (X) apart. The potentials are measured at two points (X) feet apart, in line with the current electrodes is an integer number (n) times the basic distance (X).

The measurements are made along a surveyed line, with a constant distance (nX) between the nearest current and potential electrodes. In most surveys, several traverses are made with various values of (n); i.e., (n) = 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. The kind of survey required (detailed or reconnaissance) decides the number of values of (n) used.

In plotting the results, the values of apparent resistivity, apparent per cent frequency effect, and the apparent metal factor measured for each set of electrode positions are plotted at the intersection of grid lines, one from the center point of the current electrodes and the other from the center point of the potential electrodes. (See Figure A) The resistivity values are plotted at the top of the data profile, above the metal factor values. On a third line, below the metal factor values, are plotted the values of the percent frequency effect. The lateral displacement of a given value is determined by the location along the survey line of the center point between the current and potential electrodes. The distance of the value from the line is determined by the distance (nX) between the current and potential electrodes when the measurement was made.

The separation between sender and receiver electrodes is only one factor which determines the depth to which the ground is being sampled in any particular measurement. The plots then, when contoured, are not section maps of the electrical properties of the ground under the survey line. The interpretation of the results from any given survey must be carried out using the combined experience gained from field results, model study results and the theoretical investigations. The position of the electrodes when anomalous values are measured is important in the interpretation.

In the field procedure, the interval over which the potential differences are measured is the same as the interval over which the electrodes are moved after a series of potential readings has been made. One of the advantages of the Induced Polarization method is that the same equipment can be used for both detailed and reconnaissance surveys merely by changing the distance (X) over which the electrodes are moved each time. In the past, intervals have been used ranging from 25 feet to 2000 feet for (X). In each case, the decision as to the distance (X) and the values of (n) to be used is largely determined by the expected size of the mineral deposit being sought, the size of the expected anomaly and the speed with which it is desired to progress.

The diagram in Figure A demonstrates the method used in plotting the results. Each value of the apparent resistivity, apparent metal factor, and apparent per cent frequency effect is plotted and identified by the position of the four electrodes when the measurement was made. It can be seen that the values measured for the larger values of (n) are plotted farther from the line indicating that the thickness of the layer of the earth that is being tested is greater than for the smaller values of (n); i.e., the depth of the measurement is increased.

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

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

In certain situations negative values of Apparent Frequency Effect are recorded. This may be due to the geologic environment or spurious electrical effects. The actual negative frequency effect value recorded is indicated on the data plot; however, the symbol "NEG" is indicated for the corresponding value of Apparent Metal Factor. In contouring negative values the contour lines are indicated to the nearest positive value in the immediate vicinity of the negative value.

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

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

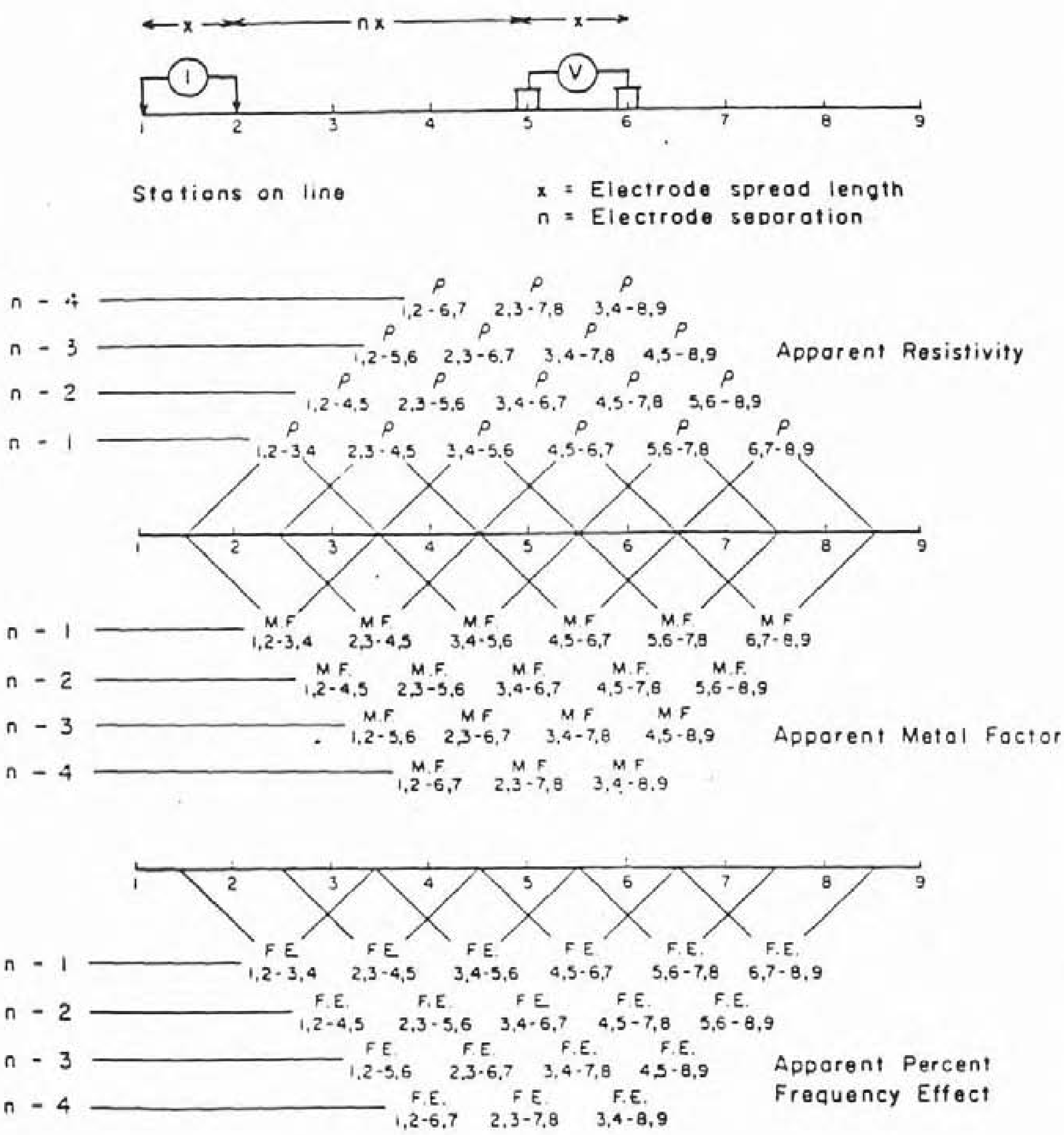
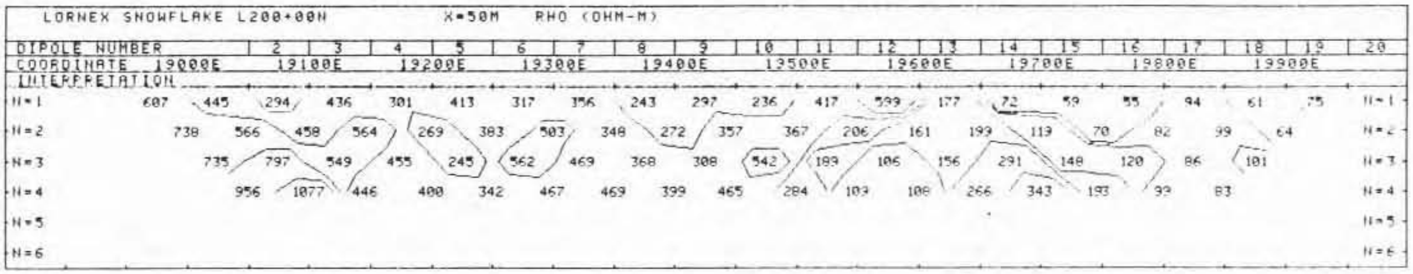
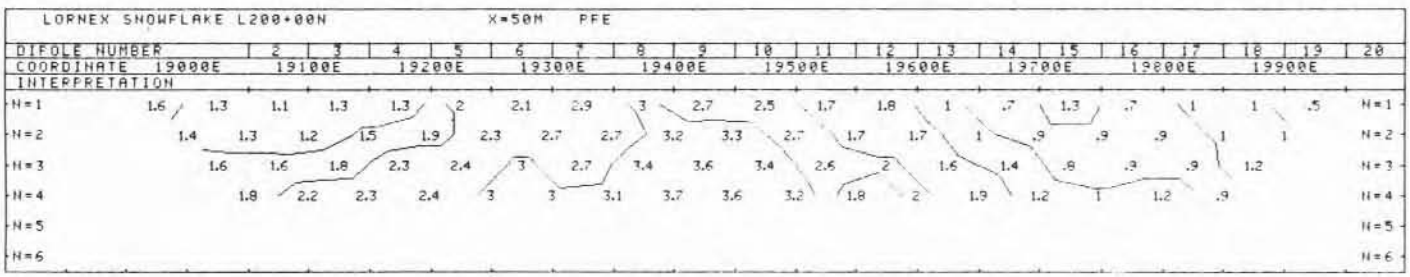
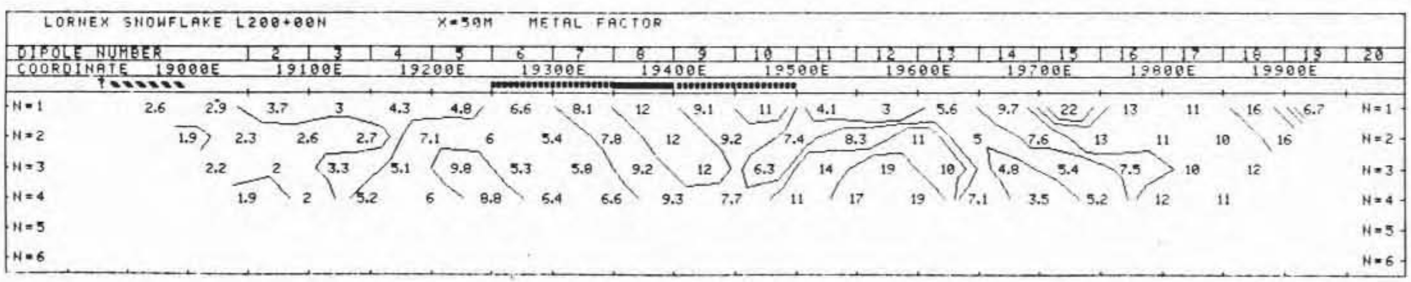


Fig. A

DWG NO -I P- 5870-1





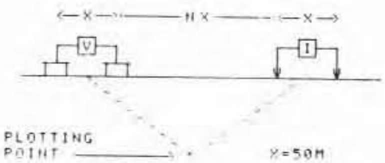


LORNEX MINING CORP.

SNOWFLAKE

NICOLA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO -200+00N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY (HERTZ) 4.0, 0.25

DATE SURVEYED MAY 1986

APPROVED MJC

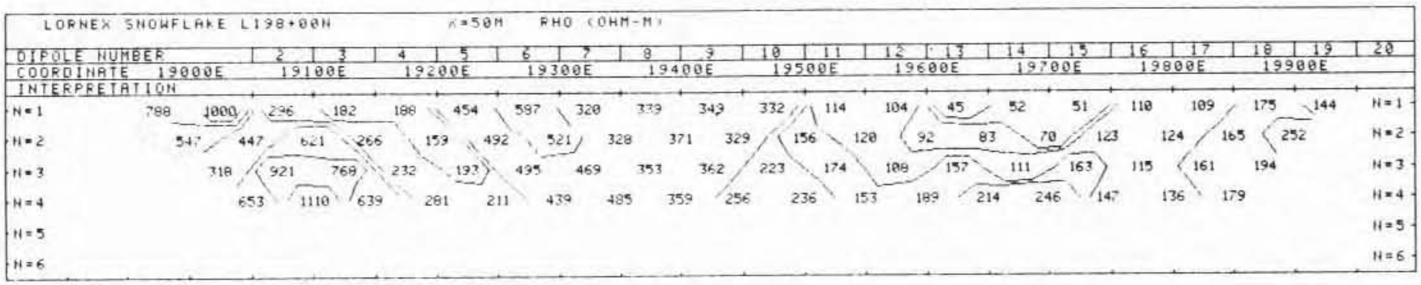
NOTE- CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1,-1.5 -2,-3,-5,-7.5,-10

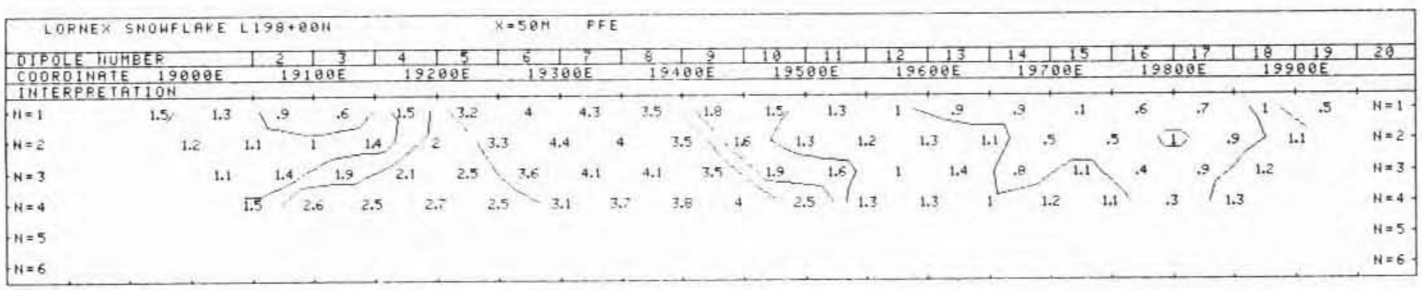
DATE May 30/86

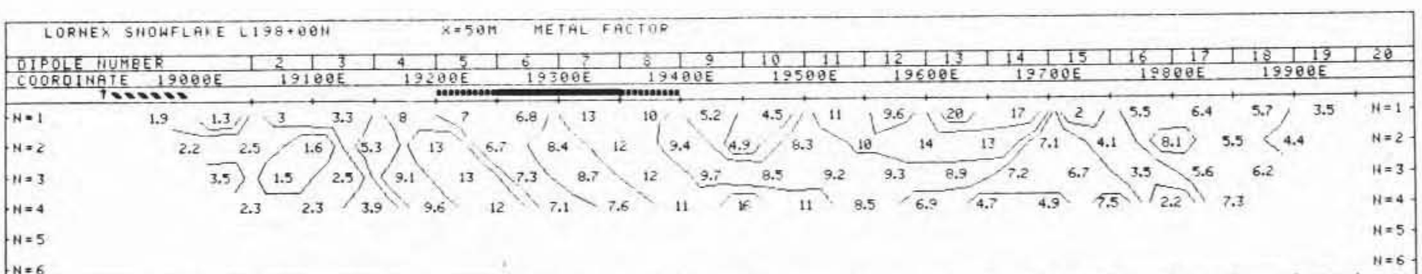
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

DWG NO -I P- 5870-2





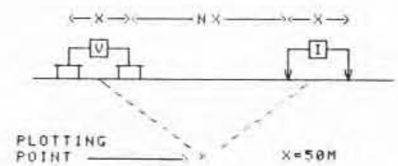


LORNEX MINING CORP.

SNOWFLAKE

NICOLA M D , B C

LINE NO -198+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 MAY 1986

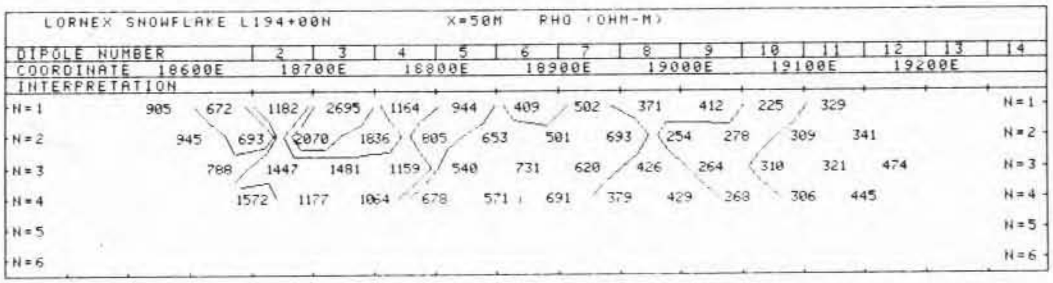
APPROVED MJC

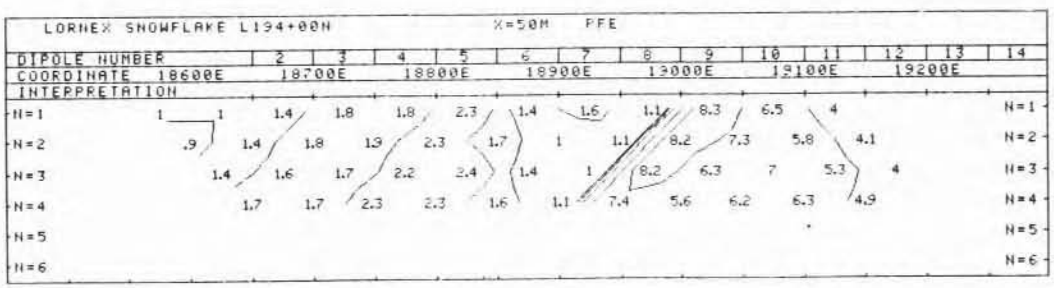
DATE May 30/86

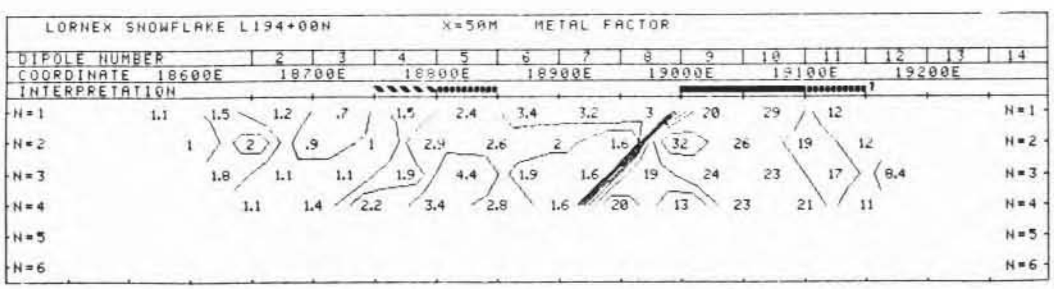
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

DWG NO -I P- 5870-3





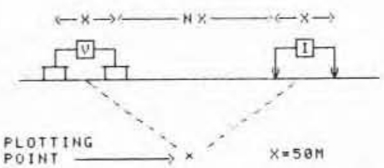


LORNEX MINING CORP.

SNOWFLAKE

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 MAY 1986
APPROVED
MJC

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

DATE May 30/86

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

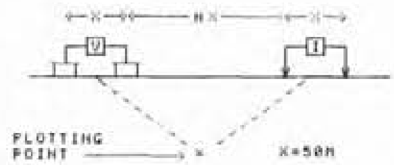
INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

LORNEX MINING CORP.

SNOWFLAKE

NICOLA M.D. B.C.

LINE NO. -193+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

DWG. NO. -I.P. -5070-4

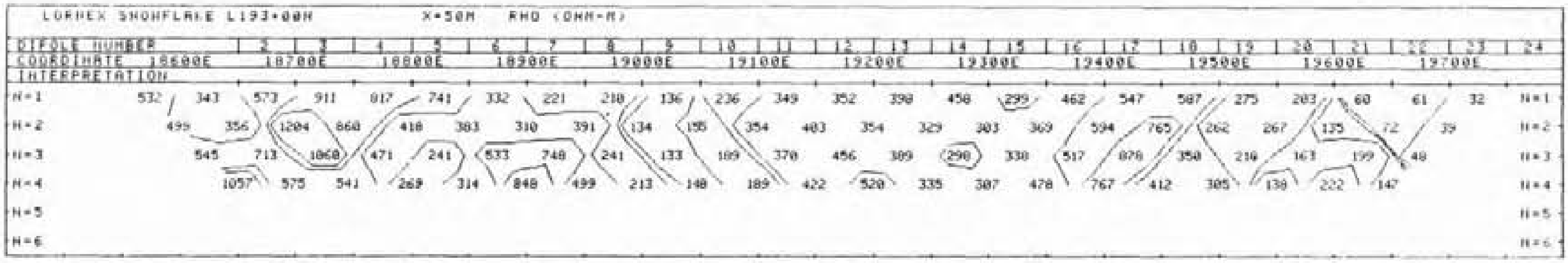
DATE SURVEYED MAY 1986

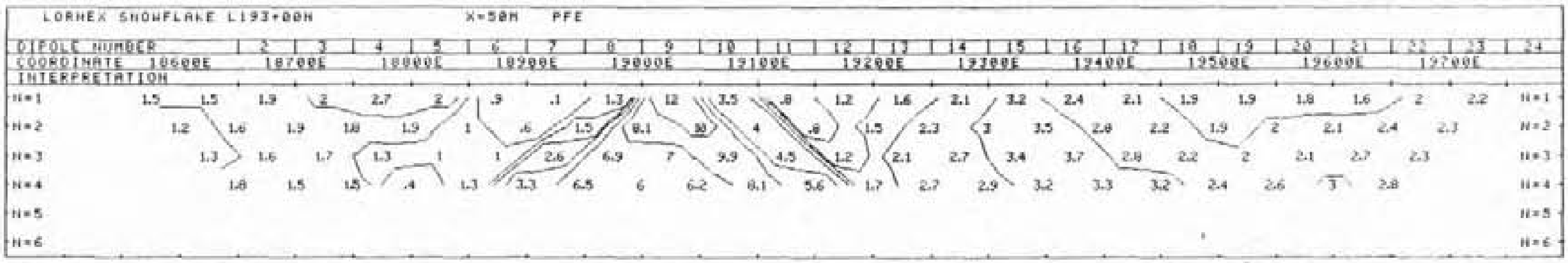
APPROVED MJC

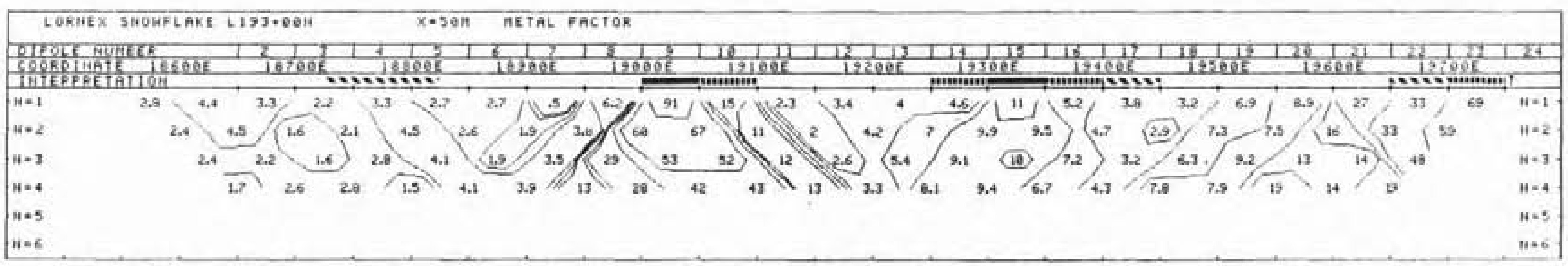
DATE May 30/86

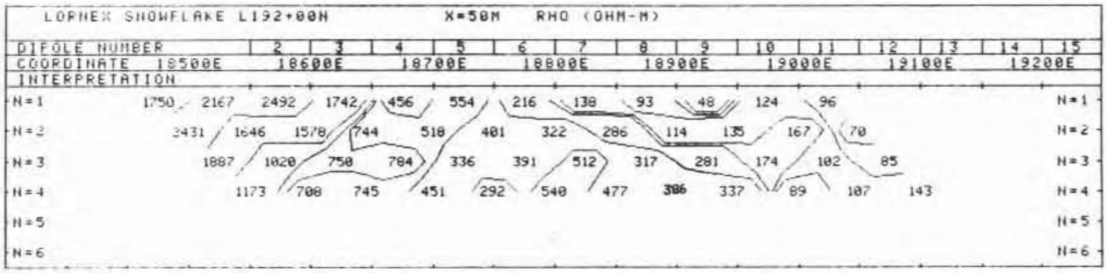
PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

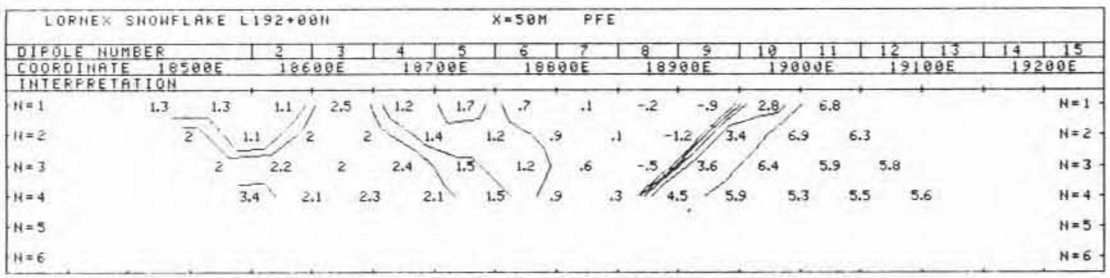
INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

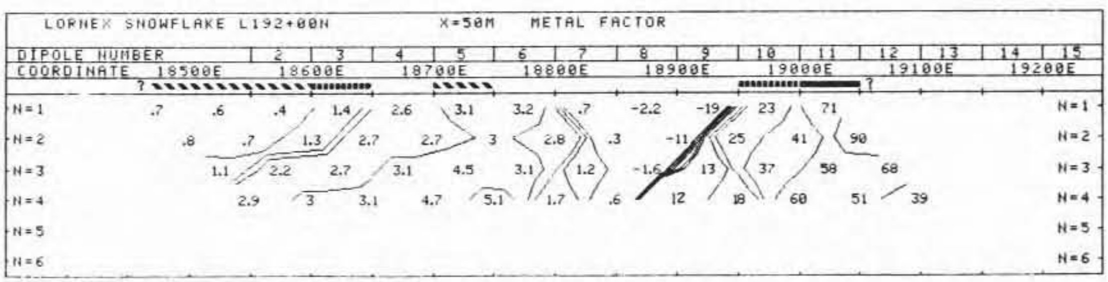










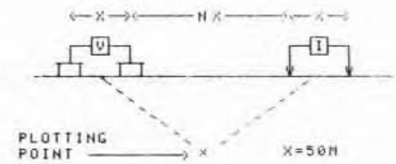


LORNEX MINING CORP.

SNOWFLAKE

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 MAY 1986
APPROVED

MJC

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

DATE May 30/86

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

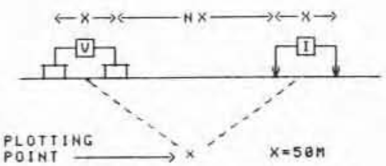
INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

LORNEX MINING CORP.

SNOWFLAKE

NICOLA M.D. ,B.C.

LINE NO.-191+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

DWG. NO.-I.P.-5870-6

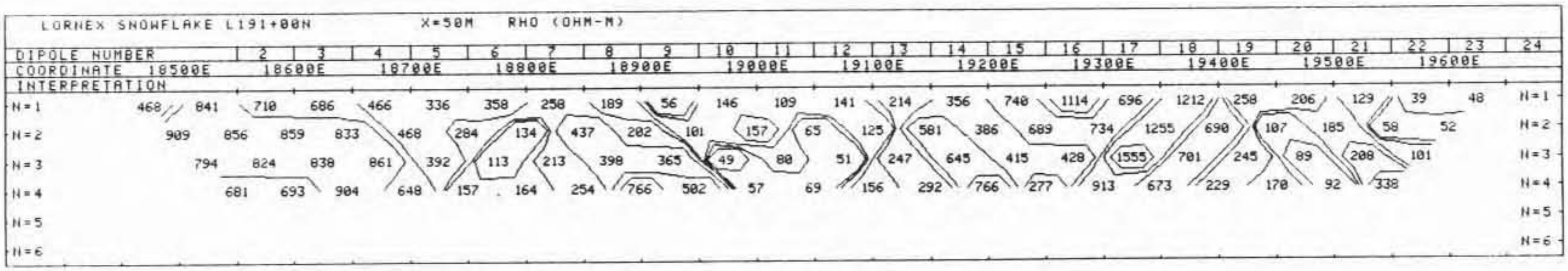
DATE SURVEYED:MAY 1986

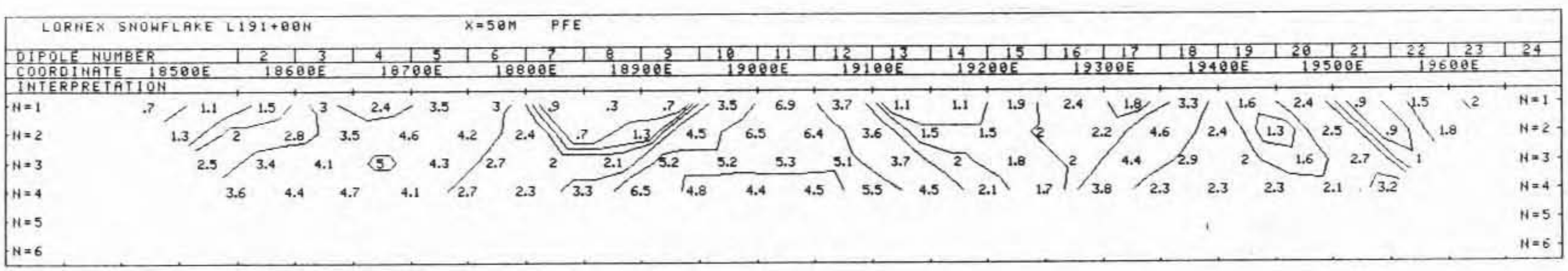
APPROVED MJC

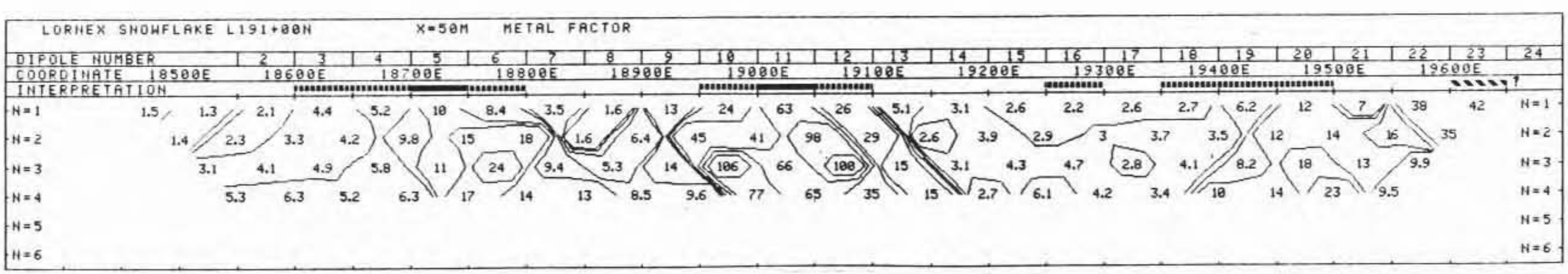
DATE May 30/86

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY





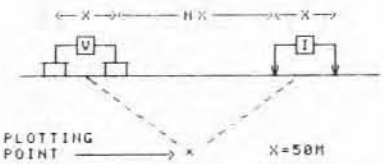


LORNEX MINING CORP.

SNOWFLAKE

NICOLA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. 190+00N



SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE ▬▬▬
PROBABLE ▪▪▪▪▪▪▪
POSSIBLE ∿∿∿∿∿

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
4.0, 0.25

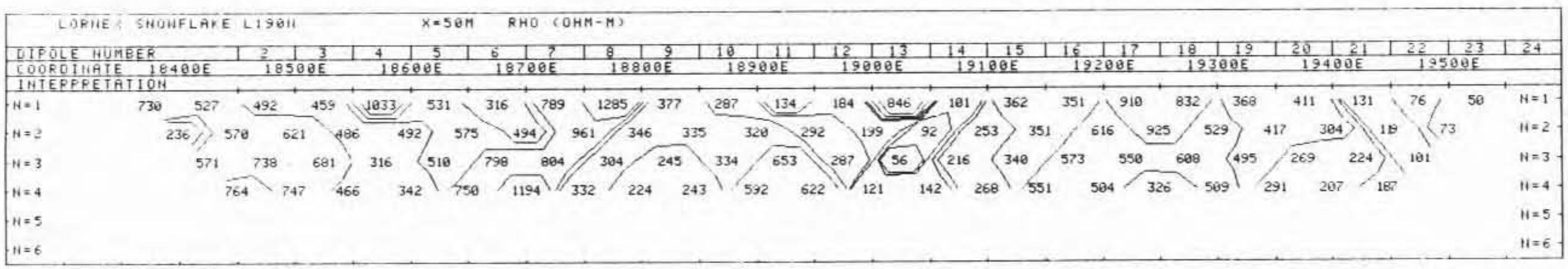
NOTE - CONTOURS AT LOGARITHMIC INTERVALS 1, -1.5, -2, -3, -5, -7.5, -10

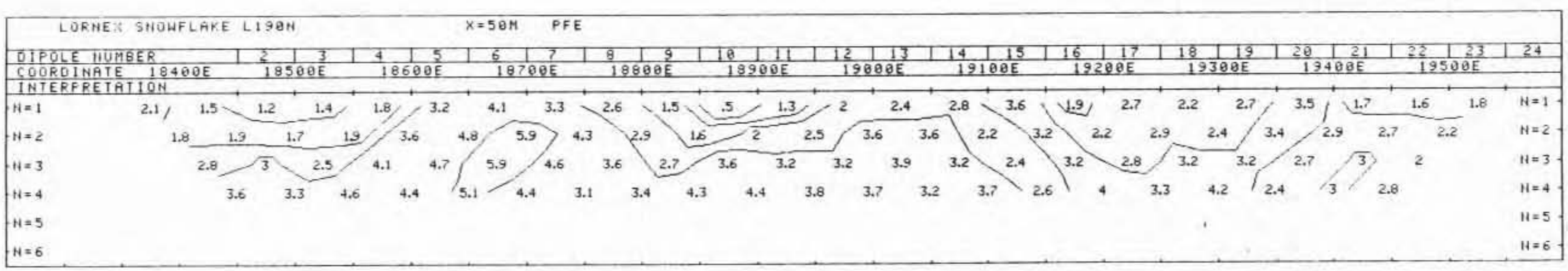
DWG. NO. -I.P.-5870-7

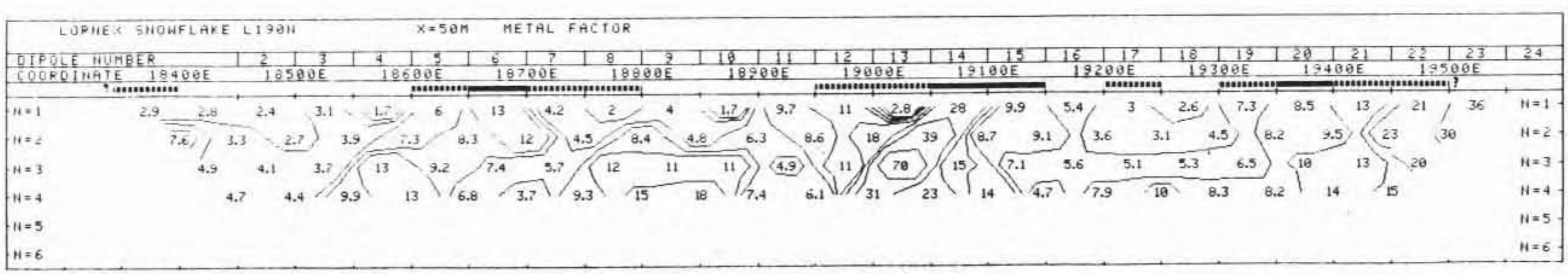
DATE SURVEYED: MAY 1986
APPROVED: MJC
DATE: May 30/86

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY





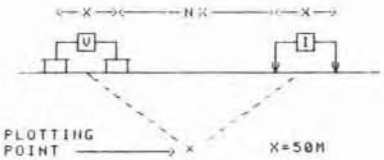


LORNEX MINING CORP.

SNOWFLAKE

NICOLA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. -189+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

DWG. NO. -I.P.-5870-6

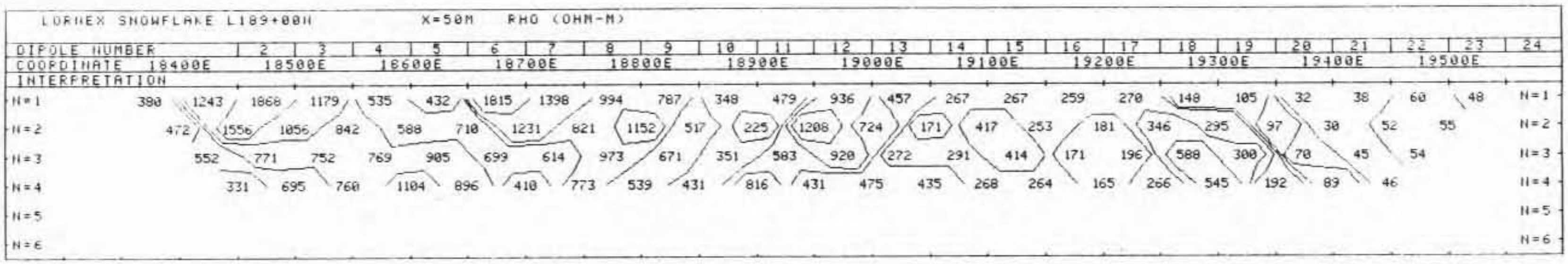
DATE SURVEYED MAY 1986

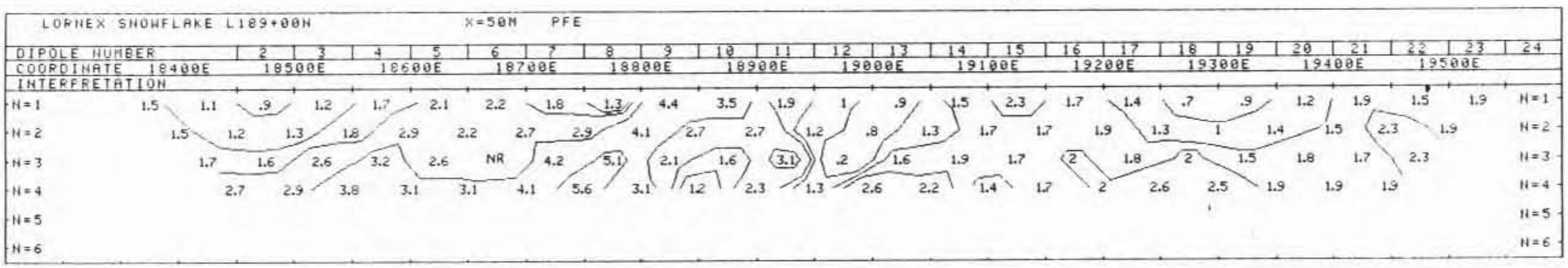
APPROVED MJC

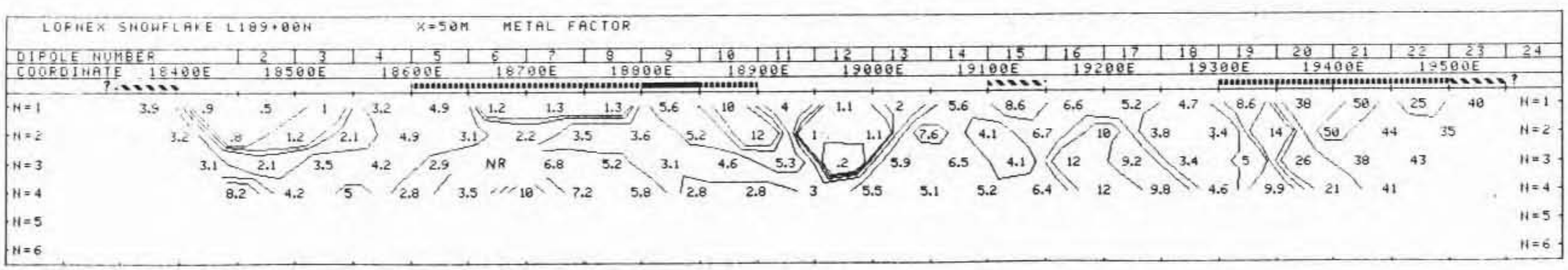
DATE May 30/86

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY





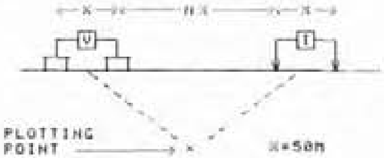


LORNEX MINING CORP.

SNOWFLAKE

NICOLA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. 187+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

DWG. NO. -I.P.-5870-9

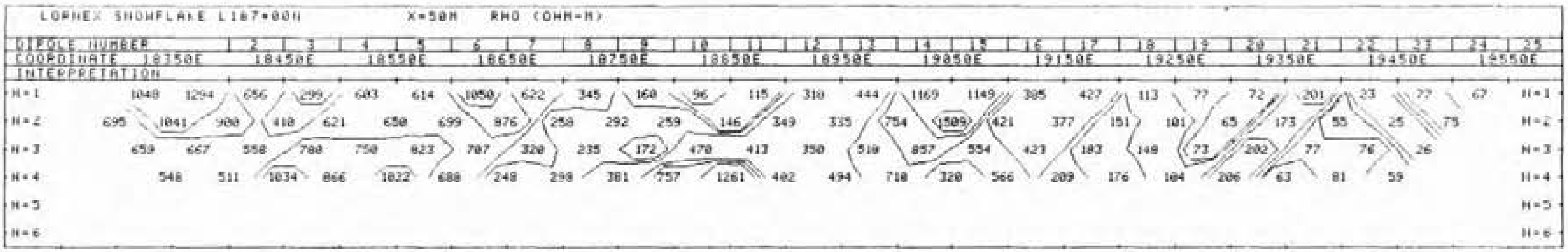
DATE SURVEYED MAY 1986

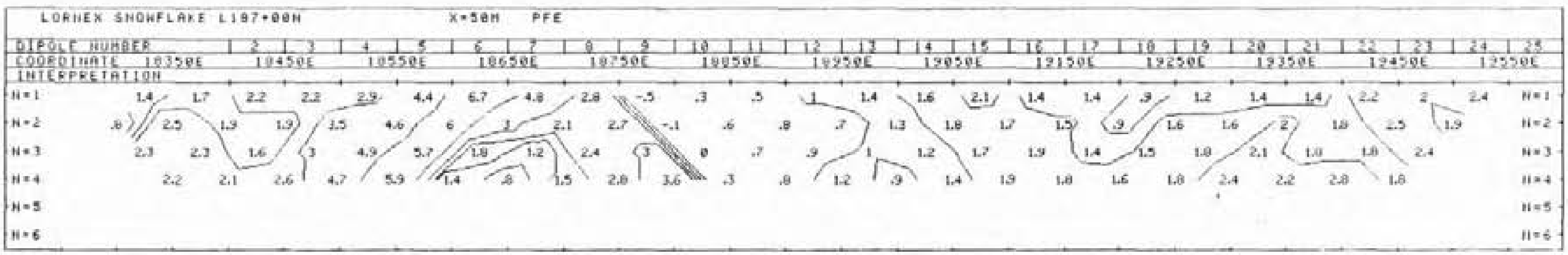
APPROVED MJC

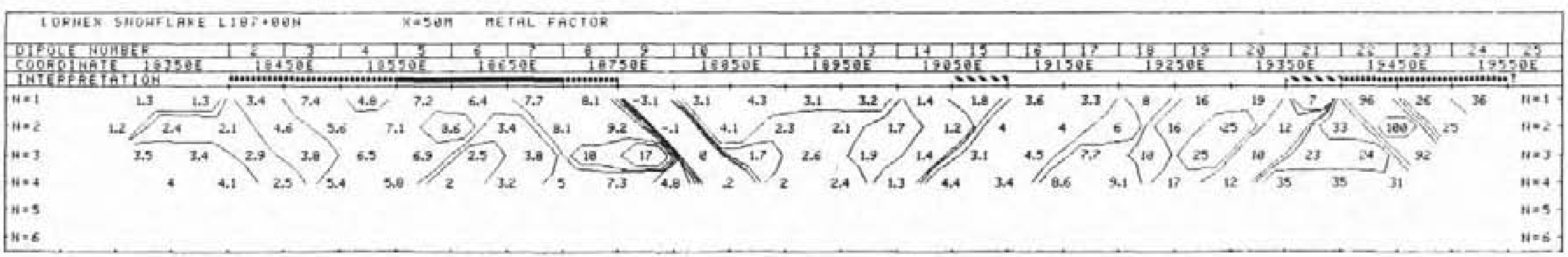
DATE May 30/86

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY





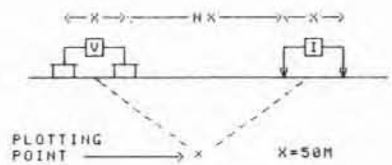


LORNEX MINING CORP.

SNOWFLAKE

NICOLA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. -186+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

DWG. NO. -I.P. -5670-10

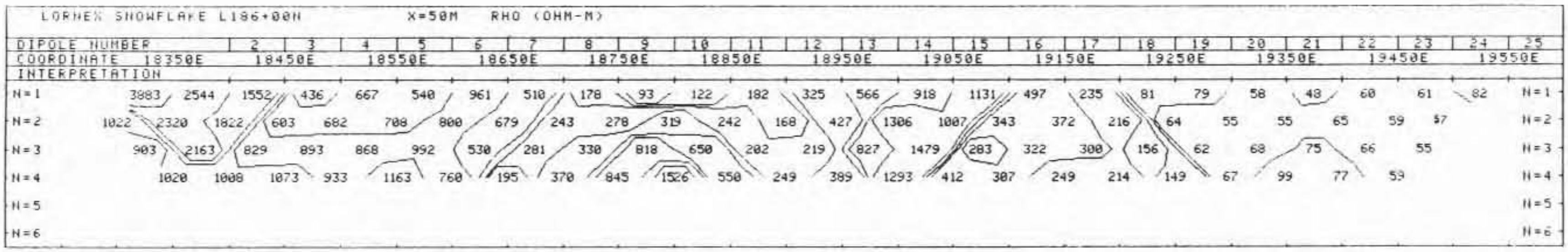
DATE SURVEYED MAY 1986

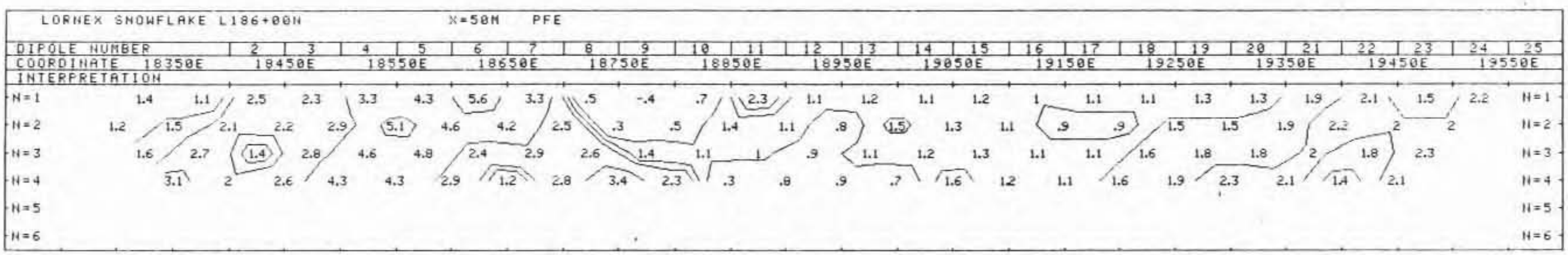
APPROVED MJC

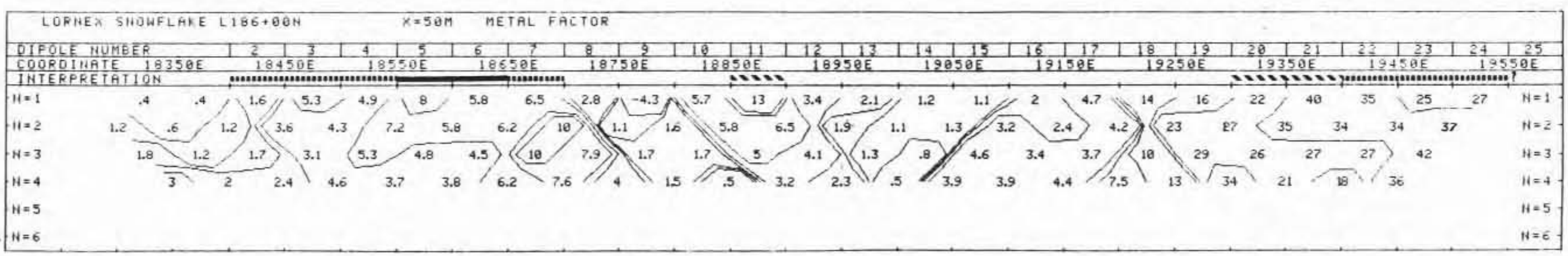
DATE May 30/86

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY



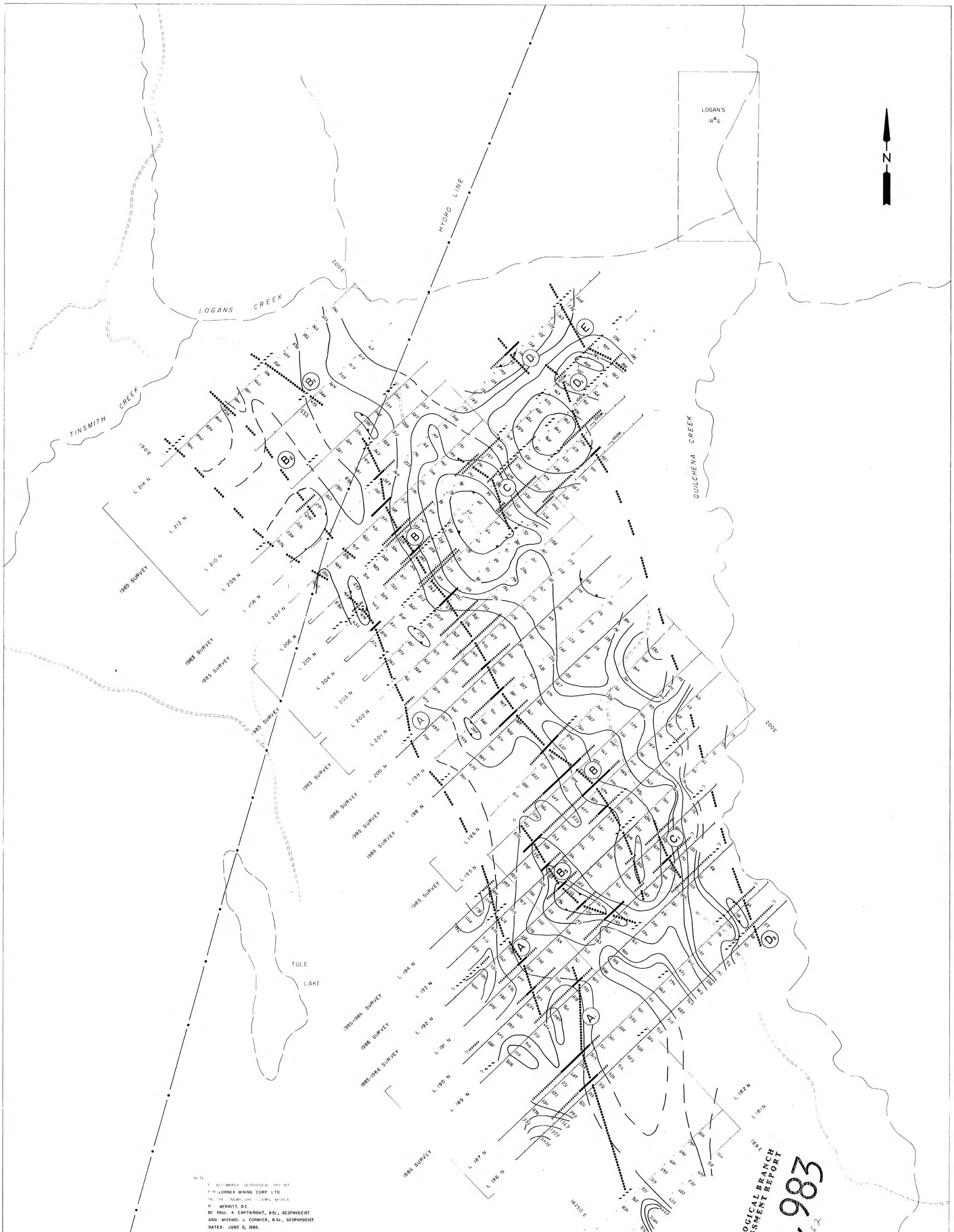




PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PLAN MAP



LORNEX MINING CORPORATION LIMITED

SNOWFLAKE CLAIMS

NICOLA M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE 1:5000

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONE
DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

APPARENT RESISTIVITY (ohm-m)
FRASER FILTERED N=1-4
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 1,1.5,2,3,5,7.5,10,etc.

CENTER OF ANOMALOUS I.P. ZONE

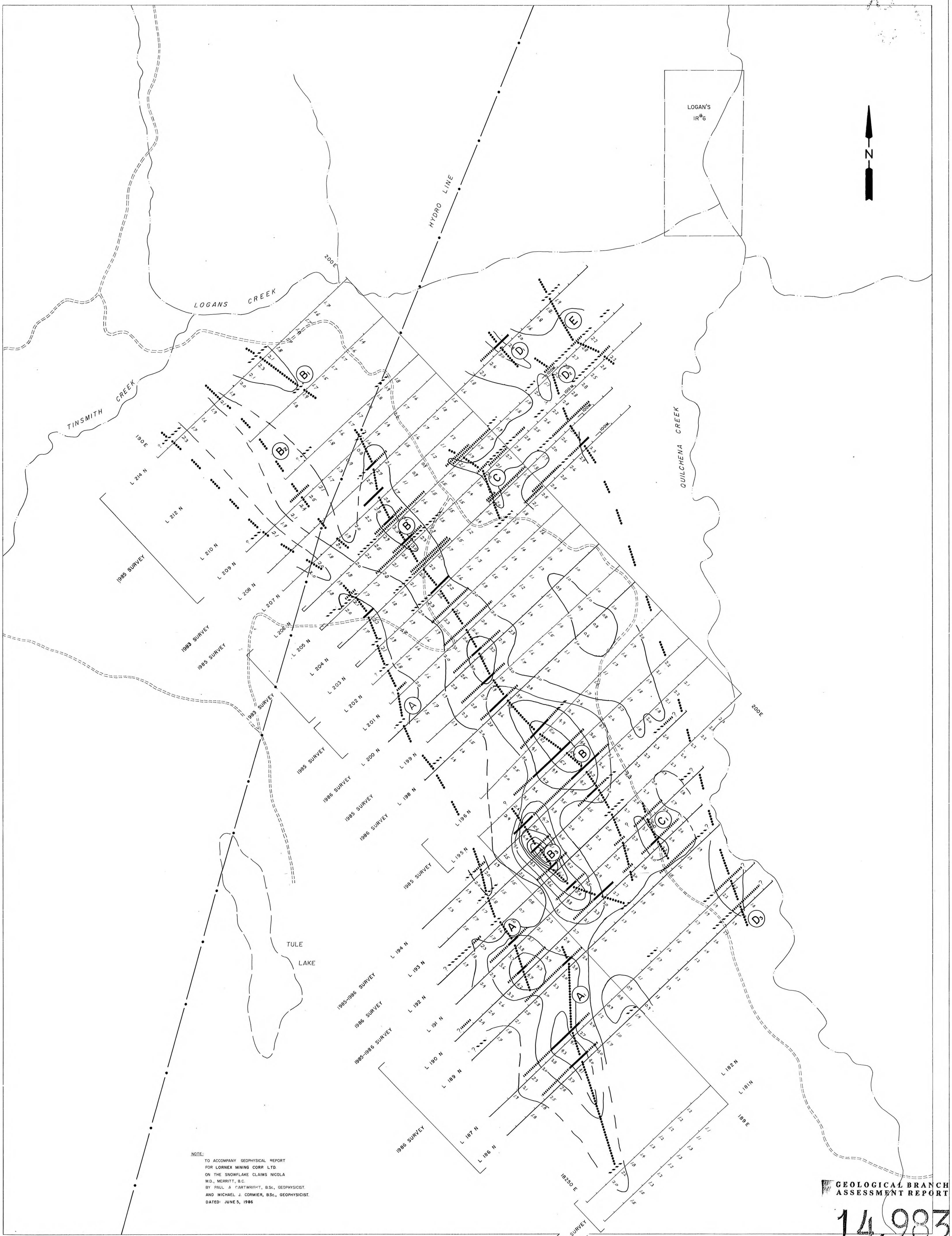
DRAWN R.G.W./P.A.C.
DATE MAY 27, 1986
APPROVED
DATE June 03/86

DWG NO.-I.PP-B-4147B

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PLAN MAP



SURFACE PROJECTION
OF ANOMALOUS ZONE

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

PERCENT FREQUENCY EFFECT
FRASER FILTERED N=1-4
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 1% P.F.E.

LORNEX MINING CORPORATION 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./P.A.C.
DATE: MAY 27, 1986
APPROVED: PAC

DATE: June 02/86

14,983 PART 1 of 2

DWG. NO.-I.P.P.-B-4147A