

Strathcona Mineral Services Limited

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APPENDIX 3

TO THE
REPORT OF 1993 FIELD WORK
NEMRUD GRID
LAC LA HACHE PROJECT

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,466

PART 2 OF 2

**AN ASSESSMENT REPORT ON GROUND
MAGNETOMETER AND INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEYS
ON THE NEMRUD PROPERTY
CLINTON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**LATITUDE 51° 59' NORTH
LONGITUDE 121° 14' WEST
NTS 92 P/14**

FOR

REGIONAL RESOURCES LIMITED/G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.

BY

Daniel A. Klit, B.Sc.

and

John Lloyd, M.Sc., P.Eng.

**LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

FEBRUARY, 1994

SUMMARY

During the period of October 6 to November 1, 1993, Lloyd Geophysics Inc. conducted Induced Polarization (IP) and Ground Magnetic (MAG) surveys on the Nemrud Property near Lac La Hache, British Columbia.

The IP survey on the property detected three main zones with sufficient strike length to warrant further exploration by drilling. A small diamond drill program totalling 1050 metres in 11 holes has been recommended.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the period of October 6 to November 1, 1993, Lloyd Geophysics Inc. conducted Induced Polarization (IP) and Ground Magnetic (MAG) surveys on the Nemrud Property, near Lac La Hache, British Columbia for Regional Resources Ltd. and G.W.R. Resources Inc.

The purpose of these surveys was to delineate targets related to skarn-hosted bornite mineralization which could then be tested by follow up drilling.

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Nemrud grid is located at $51^{\circ}59'$ North latitude and $121^{\circ}15'$ West longitude in the Clinton Mining Division, N.T.S. 92 P/14 (see Figure 1). Access to the property is by truck from 100 Mile House to Forest Grove then north for approximately 32 km on the Bradley Creek Road. Alternate access is from Lac La Hache via the Mine Road which runs east-west from Rail Lake onto the Bradley Creek Road and then north for approximately 5 km.

3.0 PROPERTY STATUS AND CLAIM HOLDINGS

The Nemrud bornite skarn is located on the Riley 1 claim (Figure 2) in the Clinton Mining Division of south-central British Columbia. The Riley 1 claim is owned by Regional Resources Ltd. of Toronto, Ontario, and forms part of a larger block of claims, the "Lac La Hache Project", which is under option to Regional Resources from G.W.R. Resources Inc., of Langley, British Columbia. Pertinent claim information as provided by Regional Resources is outlined below.

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Riley 1	320903	20	Aug. 30, 1994



Regional Resources Ltd./G.W.R. Resources Inc.

Lac La Hache Project / Clinton M.D., B.C.

GENERAL LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1:10 000 000

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

FIGURE 1

4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

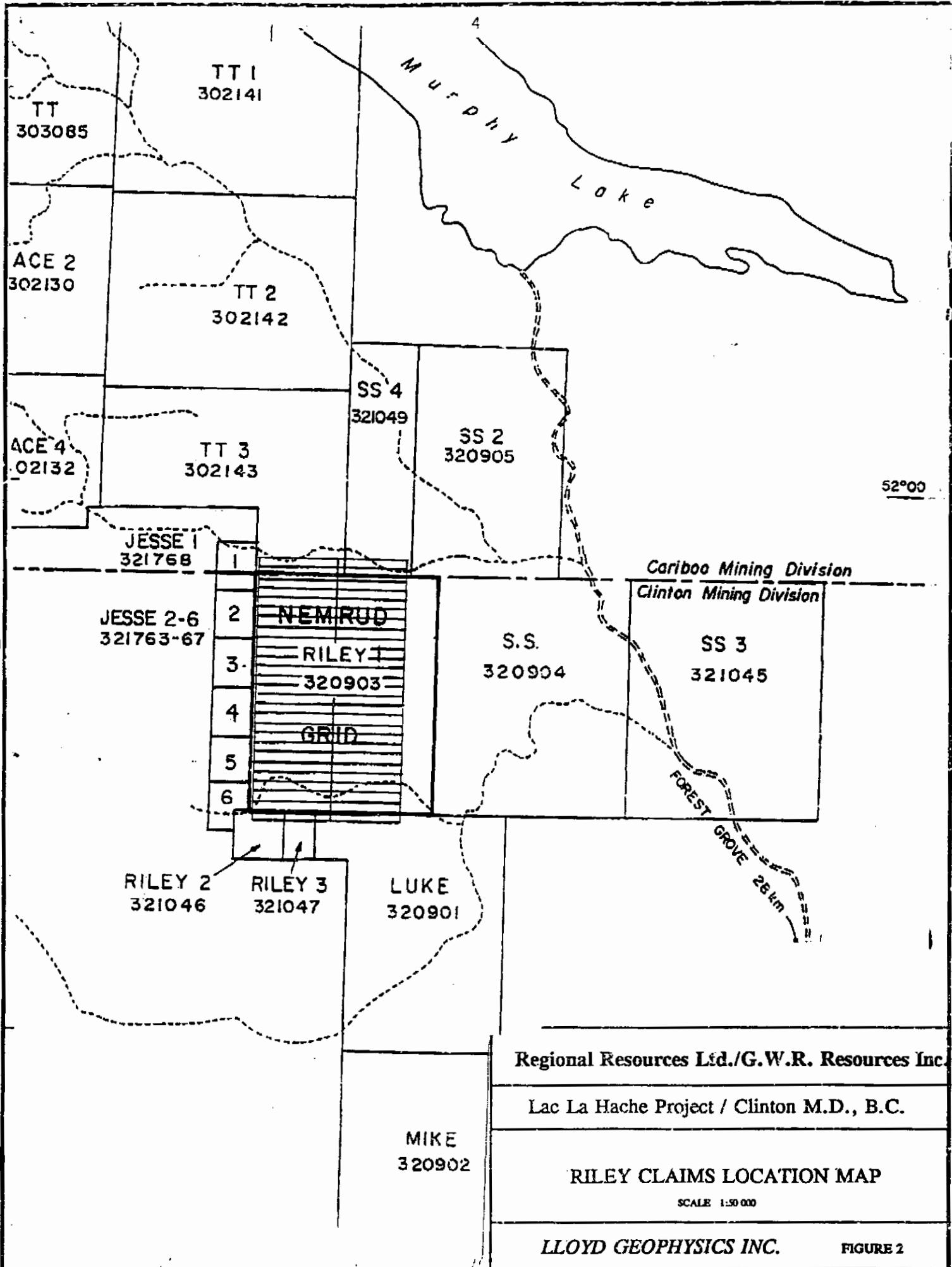
The Riley 1 claim is situated within the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nicola Group, which forms part of the Quesnel Trough, a volcanic and sedimentary arc sequence affected by Upper Triassic to Jurassic intrusions, and by volcanic activity continuing into the Quaternary. The Quesnel Trough extends for over one thousand kilometres from northern Washington State to north-central British Columbia, and hosts several alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits (Mount Milligan, Mount Polley, Ingerbelle, Galore Creek and Afton), gold-skarns, and numerous porphyry occurrences.

Northeast of Lac La Hache, Nicola Group sediments, basalts, andesites and breccias are intruded by coeval small stocks of syenitic to dioritic composition. A significant portion of the Nicola Group is covered by Tertiary flood basalts. The Takomkane batholith, a monzonitic intrusion measuring about 50 km in diameter, is located with its centre 35 km northeast of Lac La Hache, and borders the Nicola Group at the east side of the Riley 1 claim.

The Nemrud grid is located at the southeast side of a large annular aeromagnetic anomaly, which may have developed as the result of a monzonite intruding the Nicola Group to the north of Peach Lake and Spout Lake. This anomaly was first delineated by a survey flown for the Geological Survey of Canada in 1967.

Hydrothermal alteration has affected Nicola Group intrusives and metavolcanic rocks and includes K-feldspar flooding, development of magnetite, hematite and propylitic alteration. Chalcopyrite and pyrite may be associated with these alteration zones.

Mineral occurrences in the area include alkalic porphyritic copper-gold mineralizations (Peach, Miracle, Tim) and chalcopyrite-magnetite skarn developed in the contact aureole of a monzonite intrusion (WC).



5.0 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The area covered by the 1993 induced polarization survey is underlain by Nicola Group mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks and metasediments, including limestone (marble) and siltstone, which are intruded by coeval stocks of dioritic composition and by the younger Takomkane monzonite. Garnet-diopside±epidote skarn, which may carry bornite, and traces of chalcopyrite is replacing Ca-rich sediments and locally mafic metavolcanic rocks. Glacial drift deposits, generally less than three metres thick, extend over about 70% of the grid. The thickness of the glacial cover increases to the north.

Narrow valleys which separate steeply rising outcrop knobs, follow prominent structural directions i.e. northwest to southeast and west-southwest to east-northeast. The strike of the lithological units appears to be northwest to southeast, with shallow dips to the southwest. The contact of the Nicola Group rocks and the Takomkane monzonite has an overall north-south strike. Preliminary results of ground magnetometer and induced polarization surveys indicate north-south striking features which may parallel the Takomkane contact.

6.0 INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

6.1. The Ground Magnetometer Instrumentation

The equipment used to carry out the survey was an OMNI PLUS field magnetometer and an OMNI 4 recording base station magnetometer both manufactured by EDA INSTRUMENTS INC., Toronto, Canada.

The system is completely software/microprocessor controlled. A portable proton precession magnetometer measures and stores in memory the total earth's magnetic field at the touch of a

key. It also identifies and stores the location and time of each measurement and computes the statistical error of the reading and stores the decay and strength of the signal being measured. Throughout each survey day a similar base station magnetometer measures and stores in memory the daily fluctuations of the earth's magnetic field. The use of two magnetometers eliminates the need for a network of base stations on the grid. At the end of each day the field data is merged with the base station data in the field computer and automatic diurnal corrections are applied to correct the field data, resulting in a very accurate ($\pm 5\text{nT}$) measurement of the earth's total magnetic field.

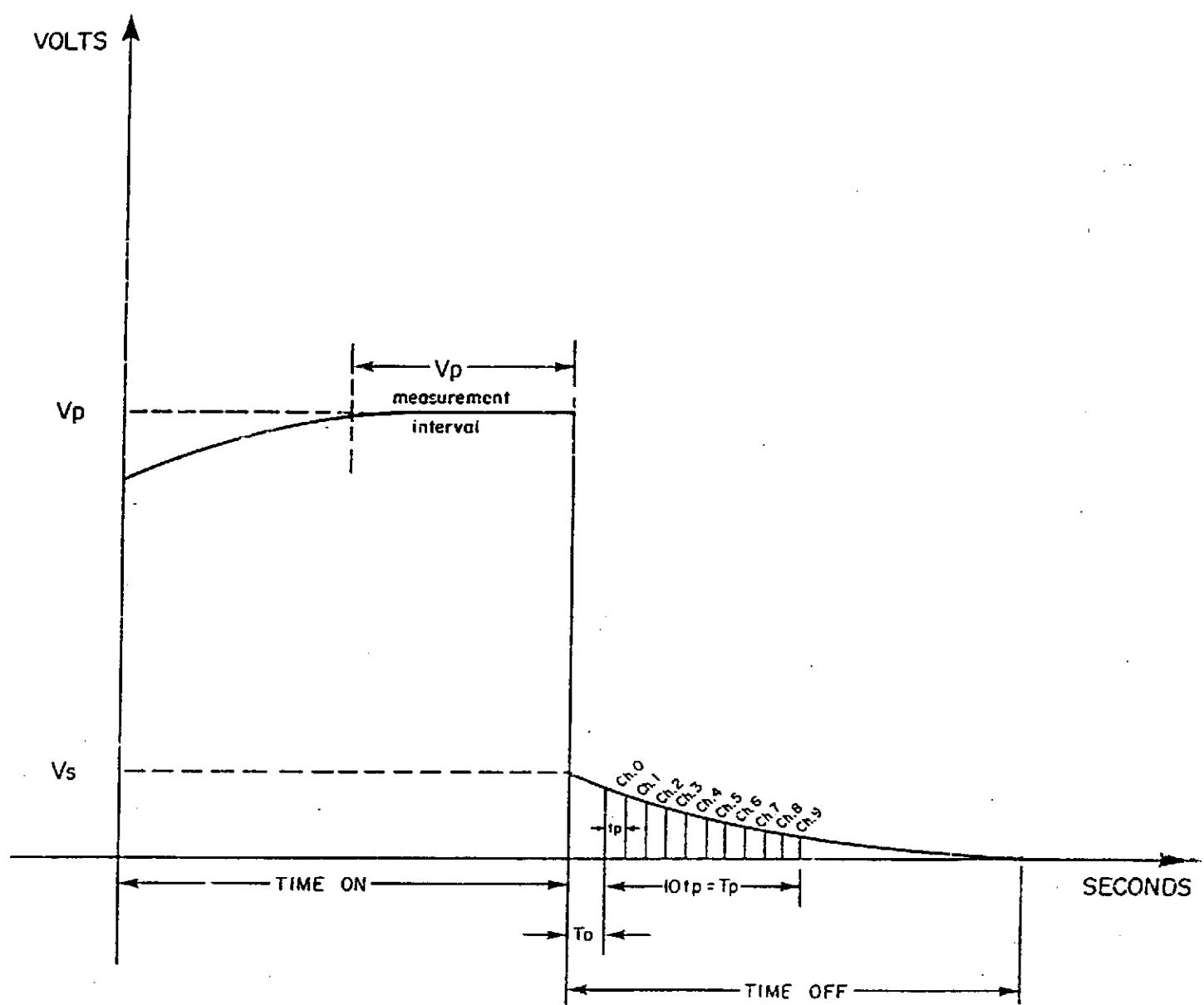
6.2. The Induced Polarization Survey Equipment

The equipment used to carry out this survey was a time domain measuring system consisting of a Wagner Leland/Onan motor generator set and a Mark II transmitter manufactured by Huntac Limited, Toronto, Canada and a 6 channel IP-6 receiver manufactured by BRGM Instruments, Orleans, France.

The Wagner Leland/Onan motor generator supplies in excess of 7.5 kilowatts of 3 phase power to the ground at 400 hertz via the Mark II transmitter.

The transmitter was operated with a cycle time of 8 seconds and the duty cycle ratio: [(time on)/(time on + time off)] was 0.5. This means the cycling sequence of the transmitter was 2 seconds current "on" and 2 seconds current "off" with consecutive pulses reversed in polarity.

The IP-6 receiver can read up to 6 dipoles simultaneously. It is microprocessor controlled, featuring automatic calibration, gain setting, SP cancellation and fault diagnosis. To accommodate a wide range of geological conditions, the delay time, the window widths and hence the total integration time is programmable via the keypad. Measurements are calculated automatically every 2 to 4 seconds from the averaged waveform which is accumulated in memory.



BRGM IP-6 RECEIVER PARAMETERS

Figure 3

The window widths of the IP-6 receiver can be programmed arithmetically or logarithmically.

For this particular survey the instrument was programmed arithmetically into 10 equal window widths or channels, $Ch_0, Ch_1, Ch_2, Ch_3, Ch_4, Ch_5, Ch_6, Ch_7, Ch_8, Ch_9$ (see Figure 3). These may be recorded individually and summed up automatically to obtain the total chargeability. Similarly the resistivity (ρ) in ohm-metres is also calculated automatically.

The instrument parameters chosen for this survey were as follows:

Cycle Time (T_c) = 8 seconds

Ratio (Time On) = 1:1
(Time Off)

Duty Cycle Ratio

(Time On) = 0.5
(Time On)+(Time Off)

Delay Time (T_D) = 120 milliseconds

Window Width (t_p) = 90 milliseconds

Total Integrating
Time (T_p) = 900 milliseconds

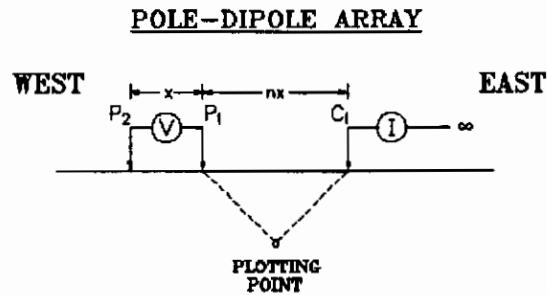
7.0 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

7.1 Ground Magnetometer Survey

The survey was carried out on lines 100 metres apart with readings taken at 12.5 metre station intervals. Measurements of the total magnetic field only were recorded at each station.

7.2 Induced Polarization Survey

The configuration of the pole-dipole array used for the survey is shown below:



x = 25 metres

$n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ and 6

The dipole length (x) is the distance between P_1 and P_2 and determines mainly the sensitivity of the array. The electrode separation (nx) is the distance between C_1 and P_1 and determines mainly the depth of penetration of the array.

The Induced Polarization survey was carried out with the current electrode, C₁, EAST of the potential measuring dipole P₁P₂. Here the lines were 100 metres apart and measurements were taken for x = 25 metres and n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Three lines were repeated with measurements taken for x = 50 metres and n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

8.0 DATA PROCESSING

The data collected was processed in the field at the end of each survey day using a portable 386 computer and a Fujitsu printer.

The magnetic field data was corrected for diurnal variations using appropriate software and merging it with the base station magnetic data. For integrity checks and for a quick review of anomalies, the final corrected magnetic data was plotted out in profile form on the printer.

The IP pseudo-sections were plotted out in the field and contoured using in-house software based on the mathematical solution known as kriging.

In the office the data was transferred to mylar using a Compaq 386 computer coupled to a Hewlett Packard Draftsmaster II Plotter for the preparation of the final pseudo-sections and contour plan maps.

9.0 DATA PRESENTATION

The data obtained from the surveys described in this report are presented on 31 pseudo-sections, two magnetic plan maps, one Chargeability contour plan map and one Resistivity contour plan map as outlined below:

Pseudo-Sections (Scale 1:2000)

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Dwg. No.</u>	<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Dwg. No.</u>
58800N	93350-N1	60400N	93350-N17

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Dwg. No.</u>	<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Dwg. No.</u>
58900N	93350-N2	60500N	93350-N18
59000N	93350-N3	60600N	93350-N19
59100N	93350-N4	60700N	93350-N20
59200N	93350-N5	60800N	93350-N21
59300N	93350-N6	60900N	93350-N22
59400N	93350-N7	61000N	93350-N23
59500N	93350-N8	61100N	93350-N24
59600N	93350-N9	61200N	93350-N25
59700N	93350-N10	61300N	93350-N26
59800N	93350-N11	61400N	93350-N27
59900N	93350-N12	61500N	93350-N28
60000N	93350-N13		
60100N	93350-N13	60000N (x=50m)	93350-N13A
60100N	93350-N14	60100N (x=50m)	93350-N14A
60200N	93350-N15	61500N (x=50m)	93350-N28A
60300N	93350-N16		

Plan Maps (Scale 1:5000)

Chargeability 21 Point Triangular Filter	93350-N29
Resistivity 21 Point Triangular Filter	93350-N30
Total Field Magnetic Profiles	93350-N31
Total Field Magnetic Contours	93350-N32

10.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

In mineral exploration magnetic maps are generally fairly complex. Qualitative interpretation

is therefore quite adequate in distinguishing the various magnetic rock types from the non or less magnetic rock types. That is not to say that detailed quantitative interpretation of magnetic data does not have a place in mineral exploration, however, a great number of magnetic susceptibility measurements are required and the ability to unravel the earth's remanent magnetism as to its direction and intensity with respect to the earth's present field is also required. Nevertheless, many magnetic anomalies can be considered to be caused by induced magnetization and interpretations can be made from a knowledge of susceptibilities and approximate geometric shapes of structures.

Experience gained in the interpretation of magnetic data, which in itself is something of an art, can often be used to interpret geological structures merely by looking at the magnetic maps, much as one can visualize surface features from the contours of a topographic map. Unfortunately there is often a connection between magnetics and topography, as well as with buried geological structures. However, magnetic maps are still extremely useful in compiling and interpreting geological maps, particularly in overburden covered areas.

The Induced Polarization data is a much more direct method of prospecting for ore deposits. However it still suffers from the fact that rocks containing magnetite, graphite, clay minerals and variably altered rocks produce IP responses very similar in both signature and amplitude to those which characterize massive and/or disseminated sulphide deposits.

The IP responses from what would appear to be two geologically similar sulphide deposits may in fact be fairly different, this is because the large number of variables which contribute to an IP response make it virtually impossible to determine from field measurements the sulphide content of the underlying rocks. These variables are summarized below:

1. The volume content of sulphide minerals
2. The number of pore paths that are blocked by sulphide grains
3. The number of sulphide faces that are available for polarization

4. The absolute size and shape of the sulphide grains and the relationship of their size and shape to the size and shape of the available pore paths
5. The electrode array employed
6. The width, depth, thickness and strike length of the mineralized body and its location relative to the array
7. The resistivity contrast between the mineralized body and the unmineralized host rock

A detailed study has been made of the pseudo-sections which accompany this report. These pseudo-sections are not sections of the electrical properties of the sub-surface strata and cannot be treated as such when determining the depth, width and thickness of a zone which produces an anomalous pattern. The anomalies are classified into 4 groups; definite, probable and possible anomalies and anomalies which have a much deeper source. These latter anomalies are mostly related to deeper overburden cover.

This classification is based partly on the relative amplitudes of the chargeability and to a lesser degree on the resistivity response. In addition the overall anomaly pattern and the degree to which this pattern may be correlated from line to line is of equal importance.

The geophysical surveys on the Nemrud grid delineated a number of linear features which may indicate significant structural and/or lithological trends. Two predominant trends are evident in the results of the Mag, IP and Resistivity surveys (dwg nos. 93350-N29 to N32). The first of these trends strikes north-northeast to south-southwest and is described by two sub-parallel linear features. These linear features are easily seen on both the magnetic contour and resistivity contour maps with one striking from about 20800E on line 61500N to about 20275E on line 58800N and the other striking from about 21400E on line 60700N to about 21000E on line 58800N. It is interesting to note that the majority of the anomalous chargeability zones are confined within these two features.

The second prominent trend strikes northwest to southeast. This trend is mainly described by

the magnetics and the overall trend of the anomalous chargeability zones.

The chargeability anomalies on the Nemrud grid can be divided into two categories; those with a well defined double pantleg response and those with a broader anomalous chargeability response. The latter of these is considered to be indicative of a "porphyry style" anomaly.

The "porphyry style" anomalies occur in the northeast corner of the grid. This zone has a northwest to southeast trend and remains open to the north and to the east. The western boundary appears to be structurally controlled and may be the contact between the Nicola Group volcanics and the monzonite intrusive. This boundary trends northwest - southeast from roughly 21000E on line 61500N to about 21675E on line 60100N.

Anomalous chargeability values over the northeast zone are in the 5 to 9 millisecond range in a background of about 3.5 milliseconds. In general anomalies of this amplitude would not be considered indicative of a strong sulphide system. However, in view of the lateral extent of the anomalies it is possible that this zone is the southern portion of a larger porphyry style structure with its core to the north. Despite the low amplitude response of this zone it merits a few drill holes as an initial test. Further exploration, including soil sampling and IP/Resistivity surveys, is recommended to determine the extent of the anomaly to the north and to the east.

Near the centre of the grid the anomalies are well defined double pantleg features which are indicative of narrow, shallow sources and are more likely to be representative of the skarn-hosted bornite target sought on this property. Two main zones which have significant strike extent are centred at 20750E on line 60300N and 21150E on line 59800N.

The first of these primary targets has a strike length of about 400 metres trending northwest from 20800E on line 60200N to 20700E on line 60600N. This anomaly is most pronounced at the south end (7 to 10 milliseconds) and gradually becomes less well defined to the north where it appears to be cut off by the north-northeast striking linear mentioned earlier. Despite the

decrease in amplitude of the anomaly it still retains the characteristics of a narrow source. The "weakening" of this anomaly may be a result of the zone plunging slightly to the north.

The other narrow target also has a northwest trend and a strike length of about 150 to 200 metres. The anomaly is well defined on lines 59800N and 59900N and appears to be truncated on line 59700N where it intersects a north-northeast trending linear feature. This zone is most probably less than 25 metres wide and is worthy of follow-up exploration by drilling.

11.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From a study of the IP and magnetic data described in this report, a small drill program is recommended to further test three of the main zones detected by the surveys.

The "porphyry style" anomaly in the northeast corner of the grid merits the following drill holes as an initial test to determine its viability as a porphyry system.

<u>Hole #</u>	<u>Grid Coordinates</u>	<u>Dip</u>	<u>Azimuth</u>	<u>Length (m)</u>
1	21100E/61500N	Vertical	000°	150
2	21175E/61500N	Vertical	000°	150
3	21475E/61500N	Vertical	000°	150

If encouraging results are obtained from these test holes then additional exploration using magnetic and IP methods is recommended to close off the anomalous zone to the north and to the east.

The two well defined narrow zones in the centre of the grid warrant the following drill holes

<u>Hole #</u>	<u>Grid Coordinates</u>	<u>Dip</u>	<u>Azimuth</u>	<u>Length (m)</u>
4	20675E/60300N	045°	090°	75
5	20725E/60300N	045°	090°	75
6	20675E/60400N	045°	090°	75
7	20725E/60400N	045°	090°	75
8	21075E/59800N	045°	090°	75
9	21110E/59800N	045°	090°	75
10	21025E/59900N	045°	090°	75
11	21060E/59900N	045°	090°	75

These drill holes have been based on areas which display the most favourable geophysical responses. If encouraging results are obtained from these holes then further drilling along strike is recommended.

Finally, there are several scattered anomalies on the Nemrud grid which display relatively low amplitude responses. Drill testing of these anomalies should be based on the existence or nonexistence of favorable results from soil geochemistry and geological mapping.

Respectfully Submitted,
LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

Daniel A. Klit, B.Sc.
Geophysicist

John Lloyd, M.Sc., P.Eng
Geophysicist

(A)

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON SURVEY

<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dates</u>
J Lloyd	Geophysicist	LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC. 1007-1166 Alberni Street Vancouver, B.C. V6E 3Z3	Feb 14 /94
D Klit	Geophysicist	"	Oct 6-Nov 2/93 Feb 9,10,11/94
J Cornock	Geophysicist	"	Oct 19-24/93
M Welz	Geophysicist	"	Oct 6-Nov 2/93
C Bilquist	Geophysical Technician	"	Oct 6-Nov 2/93
A Molnar	Helper	REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD. 12th Floor, 20 Toronto Street Toronto, Ontario M5C 2B8	Oct 6-Nov 2/93
T Mackenzie	Helper	"	Oct 6-Nov 2/93

(B)

COST OF SURVEY

Lloyd Geophysics Inc. contracted the Ground Magnetic and IP data acquisition, mobilization/demobilization, room and board, truck charges, data processing, map reproduction, interpretation and report writing at the following cost:

Sub-Total	\$42,032.91
G.S.T.	2,942.30
TOTAL	<u>\$44,975.21</u>

(C)

CERTIFICATION OF AUTHORS

I, John Lloyd, of 1007-1166 Alberni Street, in the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of Liverpool, England in 1960 with a B.Sc. in Physics and Geology, Geophysics Option.
2. I obtained the diploma of the Imperial College of Science and Technology (D.I.C.), in Applied Geophysics from the Royal School of Mines, London University in 1961.
3. I obtained the degree of M.Sc. in Geophysics from the Royal School of Mines, London University in 1962.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers in the Province of British Columbia, the Society of Exploration Geophysicists of America, the European Association of Exploration Geophysicists and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
5. I have been practising my profession for over twenty-five years.

Vancouver, B.C.

February, 1994

Certification

I, Daniel A. Klit, of 1007-1166 Alberni Street, in the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1987 with a B.Sc. in Geophysics.
2. I am a member in good standing of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists of America, British Columbia Geophysical Society, and British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines.
3. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1986.

Vancouver, B.C.

February 1994

N

A
QUARTZ MONzonite
CHONDRITE INTRUSIVE

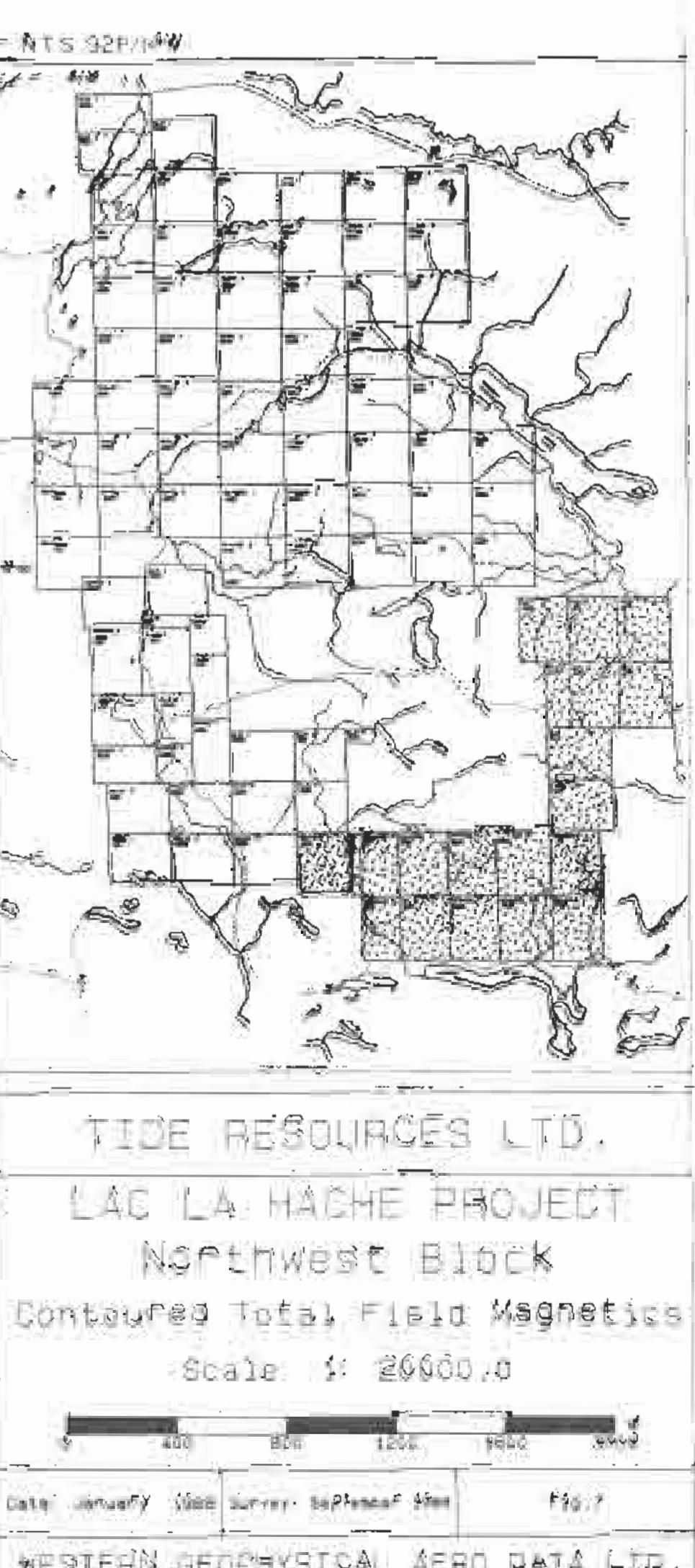
SKULL HILL FORMATION

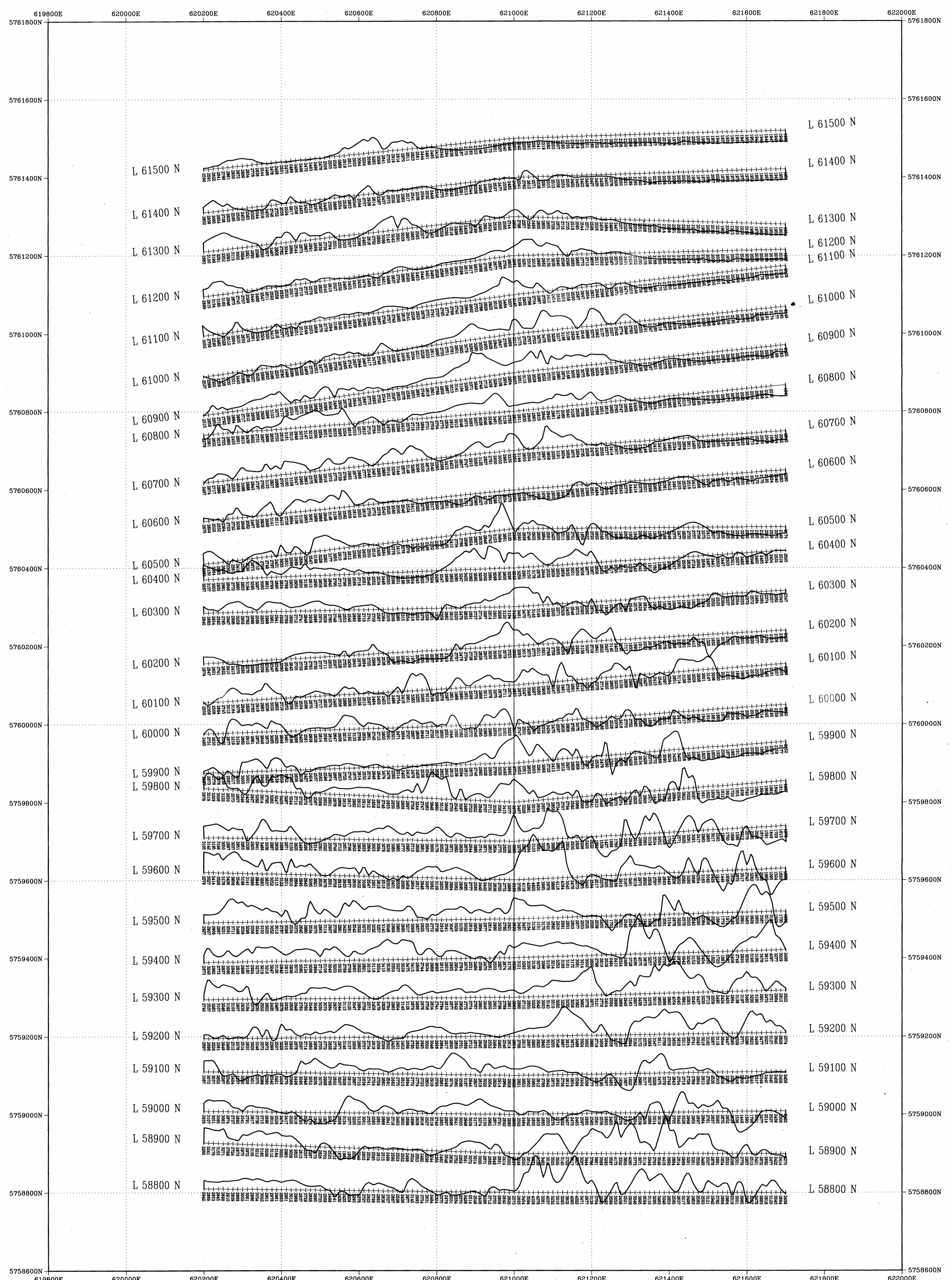
MAGMATIC
TRACHYNE
HASSALT
ANDESITE
RHYOLITE

C
MAGNETITE RICH ALKALIC
STOCKS AND DIKES

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,348





LEGEND

54000 nT REMOVED FROM POSTINGS
PROFILE SCALE : 1000 nT / cm

INSTRUMENT

EDA OMNI PLUS
EDA OMNI IV BASESTATION

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,466

DRA 2 U 2

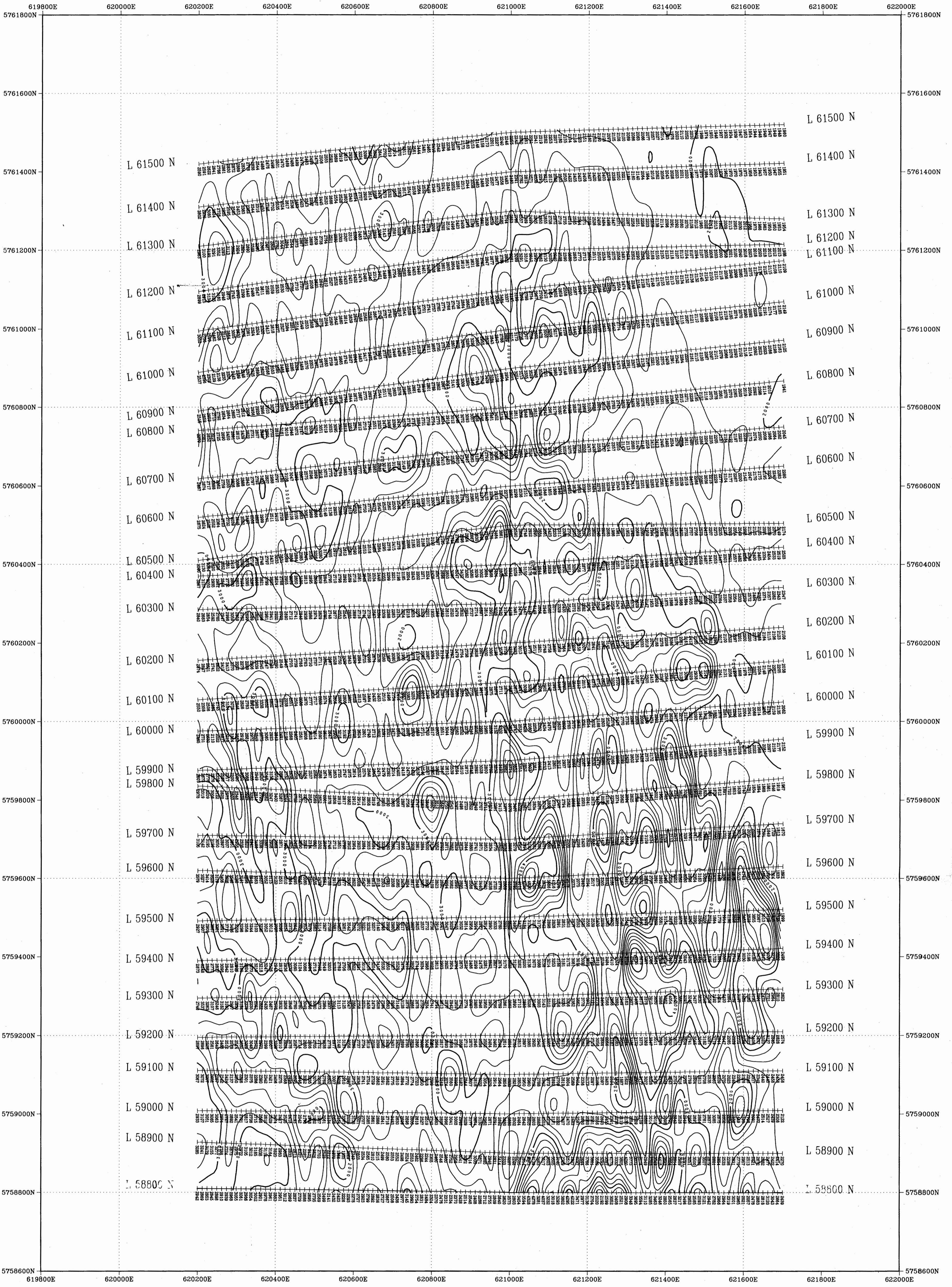
Scale 1:5000
100 0 100 200 300 400
(meters)

REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.

Nemrud Grid
Clinton Mining Division

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC PROFILES
Scale 1:5000 Drawing No: 93350-N31
NTS 92P/14W

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.



LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVALS

— 200 nT
— 1000 nT

INSTRUMENT

EDA OMNI PLUS
EDA OMNI IV BASESTATION
54000 nT REMOVED FROM POSTINGS

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,466

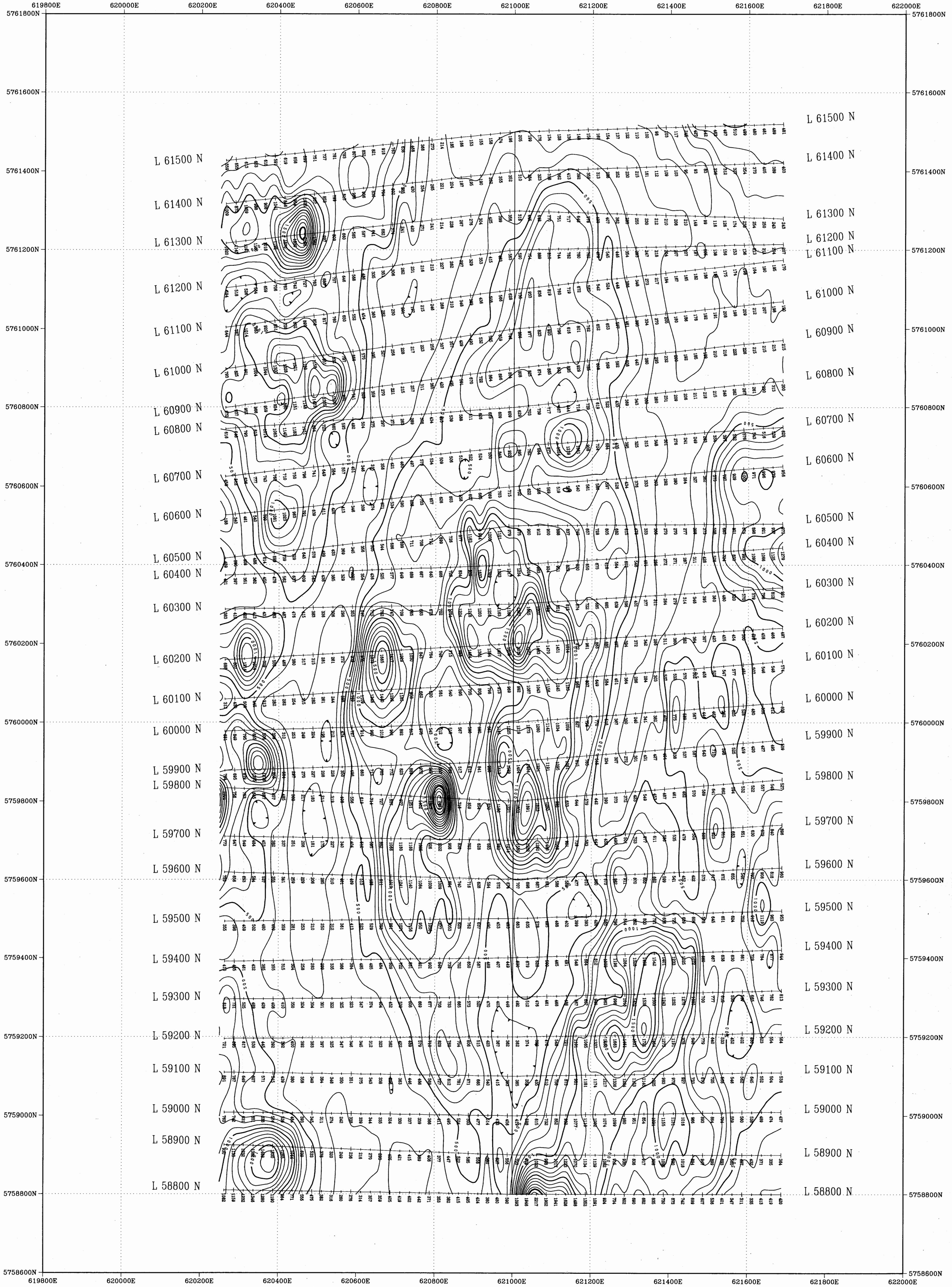
Scale 1:5000
100 0 100 200 300 400
(meters)

REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.

Nemrud Grid
Clinton Mining Division

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURS
Scale 1:5000 Drawing No.: 93350-N32
NTS 92P/14W

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

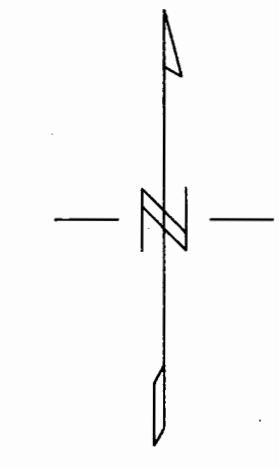
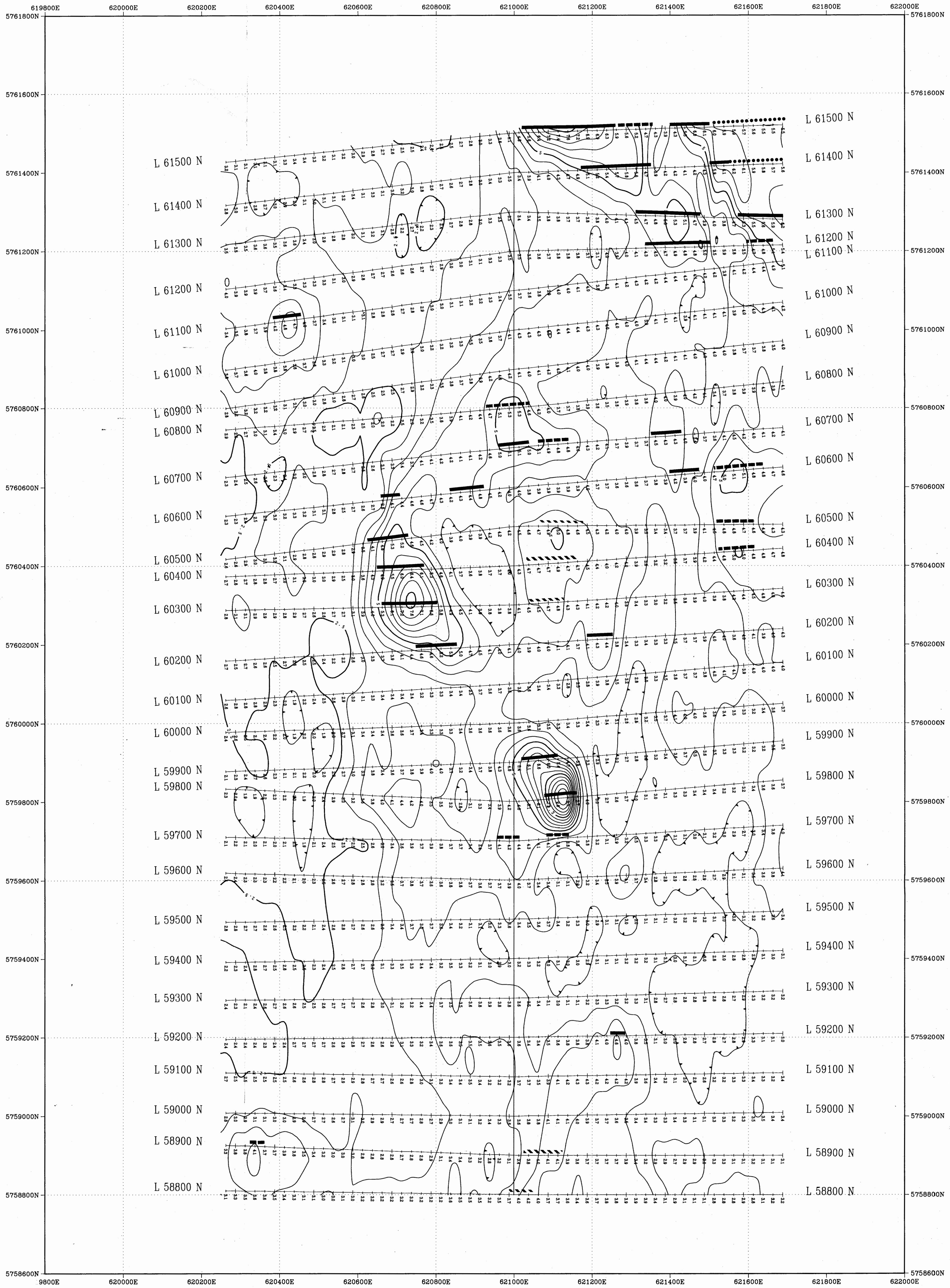
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**REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.**

**NEMRUD GRID
Clinton Mining Division**

**RESISTIVITY
21 POINT TRIANGULAR FILTER**
Scale 1:5000 Drawing 93350 - N30
NTS 92P/14W

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.



LEGEND

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY
DIPOLE SEPARATION : 25 METRES
CURRENT ELECTRODE EAST OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE

CONTOUR INTERVALS

0.5 MSEC
2.5 MSEC
10.0 MSEC

INTERPRETATION

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS
CHARGEABILITY ZONES AS DERIVED
FROM PSEUDOSECTIONS N = 1 TO 6

DEFINITE	[Solid black bar]
PROBABLE	[Dashed black bar]
POSSIBLE	[Hatched black bar]
AT DEPTH	[Small dots]

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,466

PART 2 OF 2

Scale 1:5000
(meters)

REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.

NEMRUD GRID
Clinton Mining Division

CHARGEABILITY
21 POINT TRIANGULAR FILTER
Scale 1:5000 Drawing 93350 - N29
NTS 92P/14W

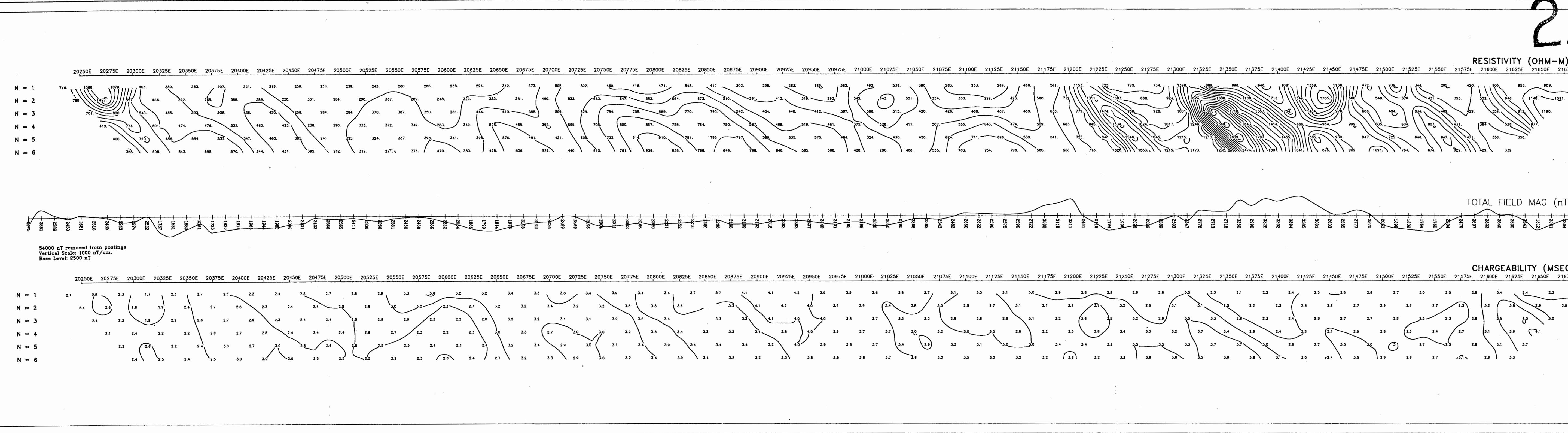
LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

GEOLOGICA
ASSESSMEN

PART 2 OF 2

23,466 REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
G W R RESOURCES INC.

400 REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
GWR RESOURCES INC.



GEOPHYSICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 2 OF 2

23,466

REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.

G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.

NEMRUD GRID

LAC LA HACHE, B.C.

LINE: 59200N

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

WEST —————— x —————— EAST

PLOTTING POINT

x = 25m n = 1 - 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C, EAST
OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P₁P₂

SURFACE PROJECTION
OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE
AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2000

CONTOUR INTERVALS

APP.CHARGEABILITY : 0.5 (msec)

APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm-m)

DATE SURVEYED: OCTOBER 11, 1993

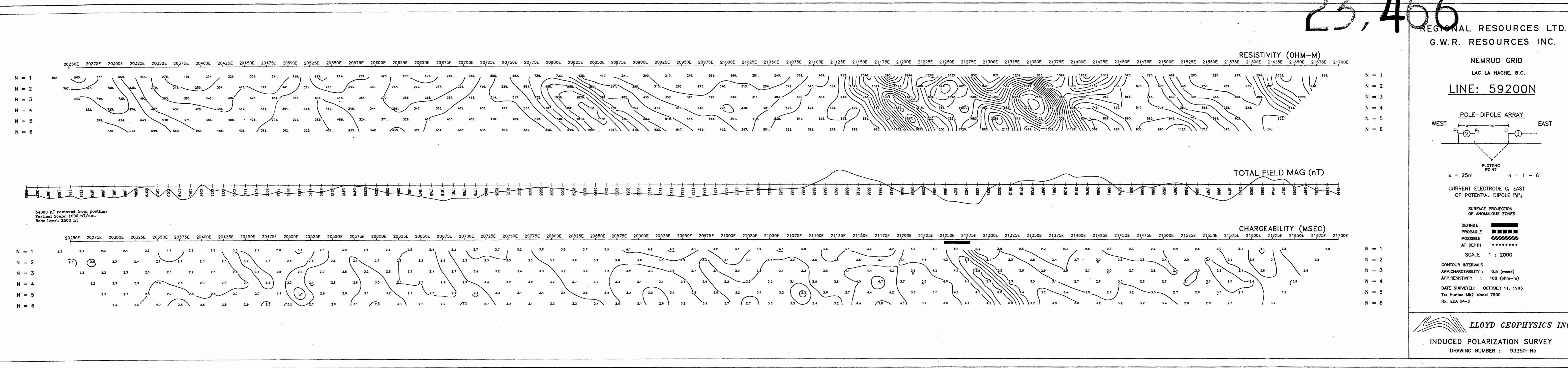
Tx: Huntex Mk2 Model 7500

Rx: EDA IP-6

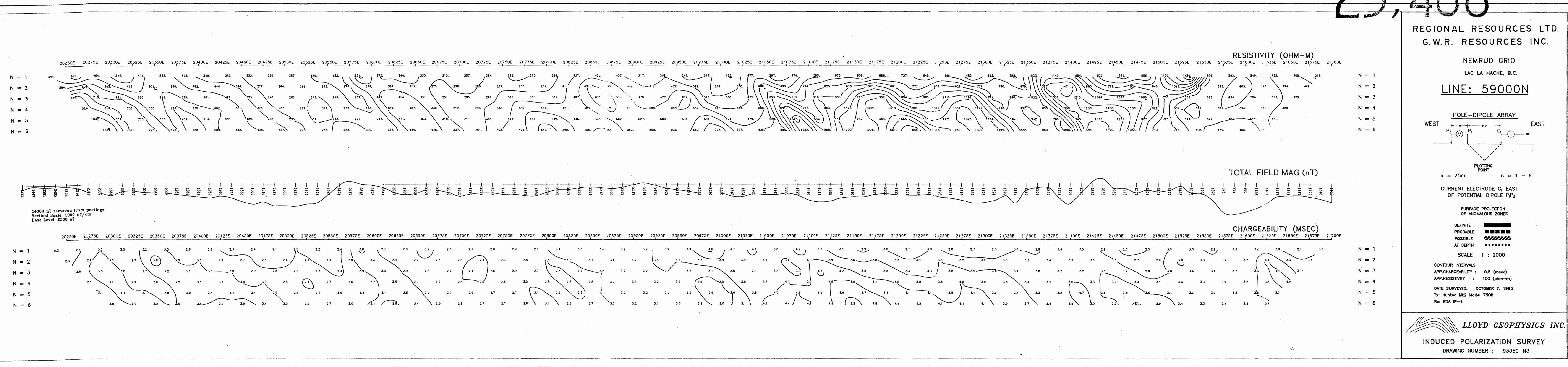
LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 93350-N5



23,466 PART 2 OR 2



GEOPHYSICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 2 OF 2

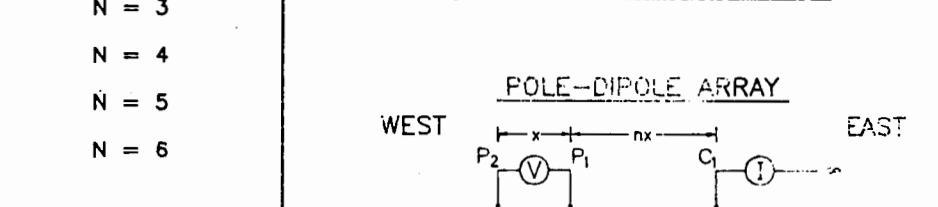
23,1166

REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.

NEMRUD GRID

LAC LA HACHE, B.C.

LINE: 58900N



x = 25m n = 1 - 6
CURRENT ELECTRODE C₁ EAST
OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P₁P₂

SURFACE PROJECTION
OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE
AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2000

CONTOUR INTERVALS

APP.CHARGEABILITY : 0.5 (msec)

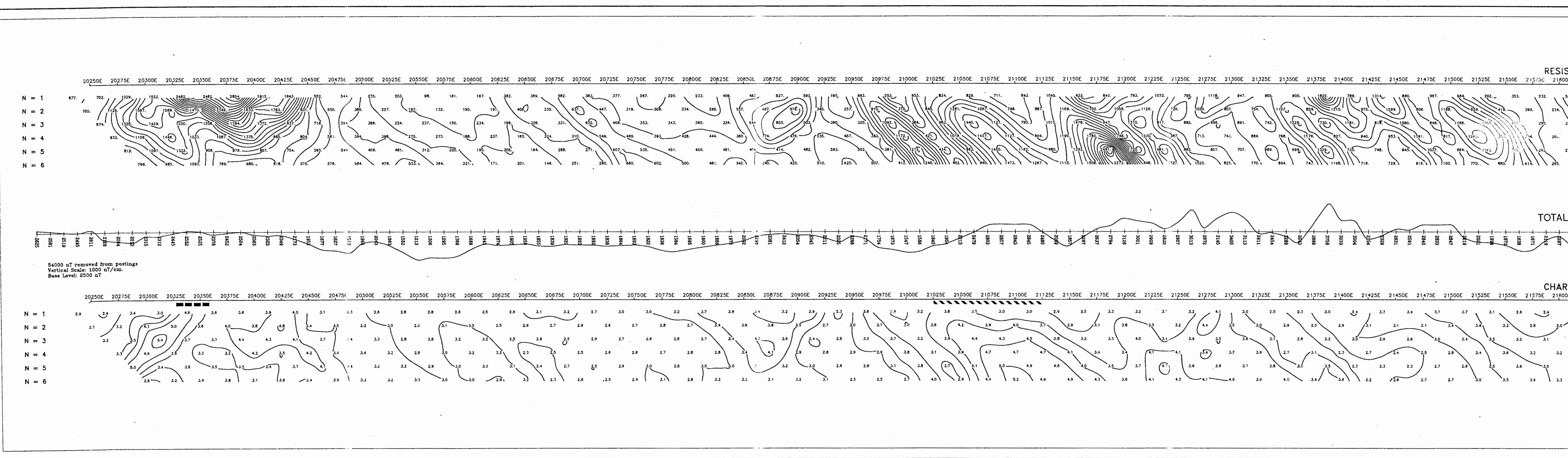
APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm-m)

DATE SURVEYED: OCTOBER 8, 1993

Tx: Huntac MK2 Model 7500

Rx: EDA IP-6

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
DRAWING NUMBER : 93350-N2



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 2 OF 2

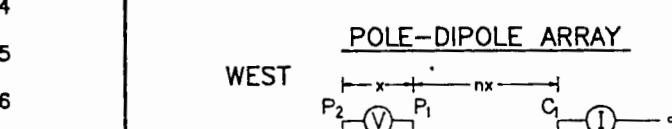
23,466

REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.

NEMRUD GRID

LAC LA HACHE, B.C.

LINE: 58800N



x = 25m n = 1 - 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C₁ EAST
OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P₁P₂

SURFACE PROJECTION
OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE
AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2000

CONTOUR INTERVALS

APP.CHARGEABILITY : 0.5 (msec)

APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm-m)

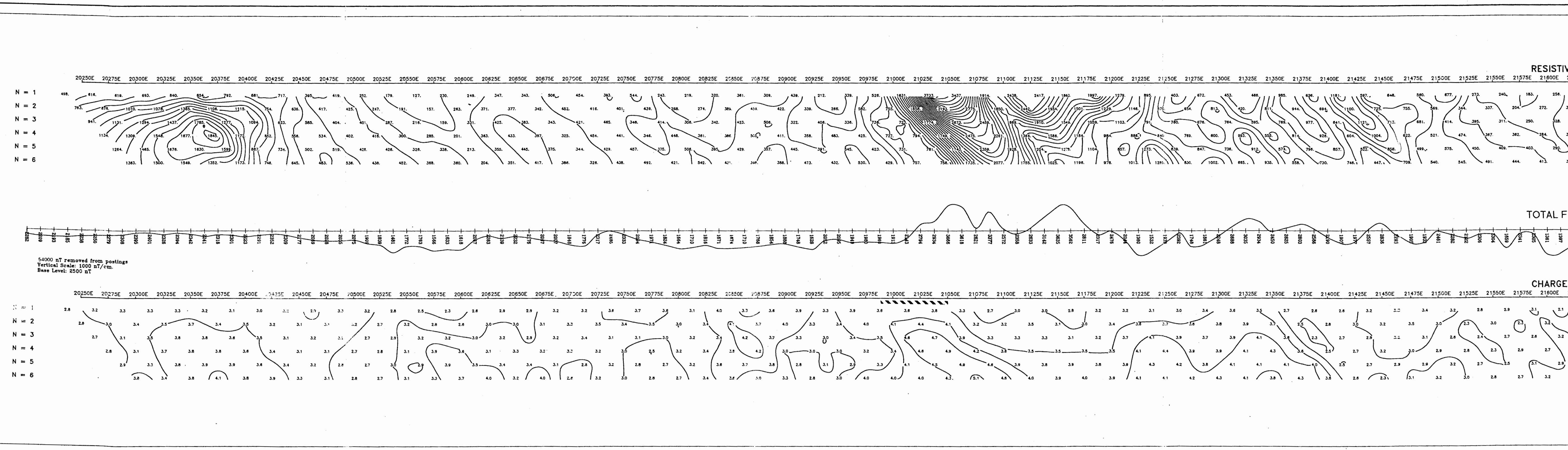
DATE SURVEYED: OCTOBER 9, 1993

Tx: Huntac MK2 Model 7500

Rx: EDA IP-6

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

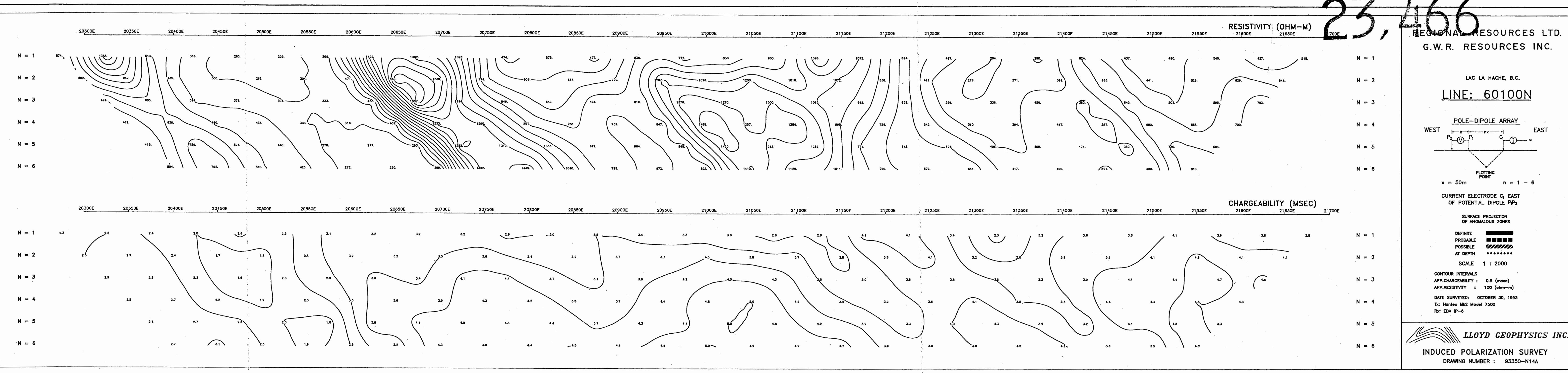
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
DRAWING NUMBER : 93350-N1



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 2 OF 2

23,466



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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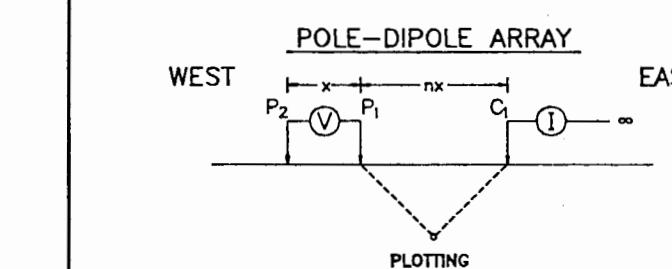
23,466

REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.

NEMRUD GRID

LAC LA HACHE, B.C.

LINE: 60100N



CURRENT ELECTRODE C₁ EAST
OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P₁P₂

SURFACE PROJECTION
OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE
AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2000

CONTOUR INTERVALS

APP.CHARGEABILITY : 0.5 (msec)

APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm-m)

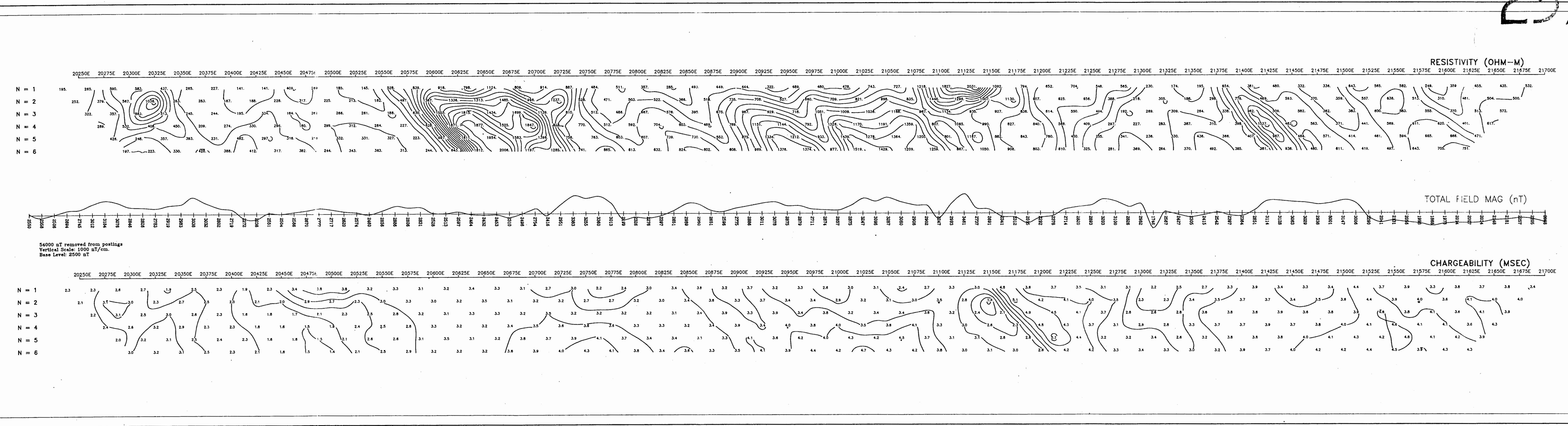
DATE SURVEYED: OCTOBER 17, 1993

Tx: Huntac Mk2 Model 7500

Rx: EDA IP-6

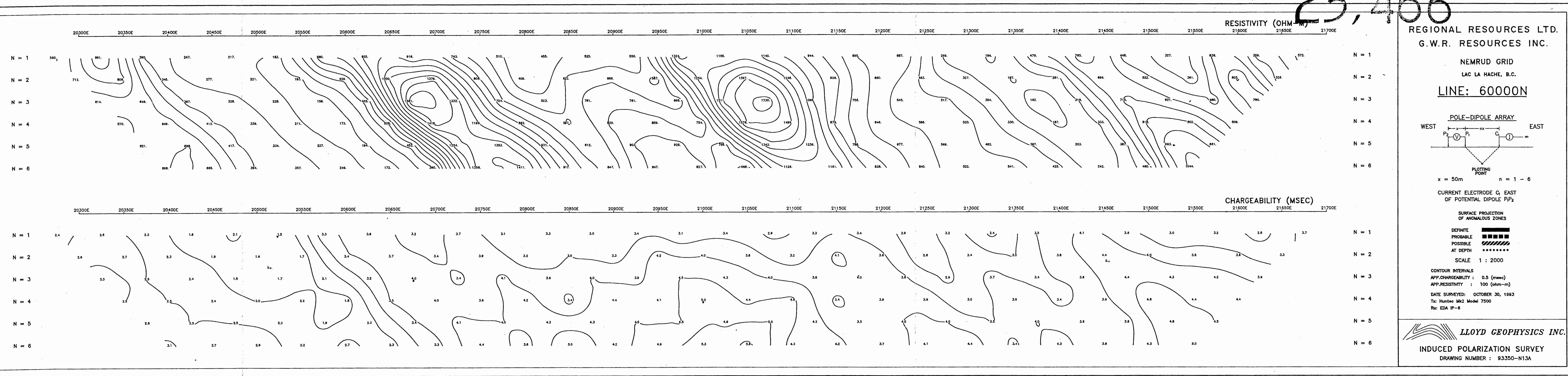
LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
DRAWING NUMBER : 93350-N14



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,466 PART 2 OF 2



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

PART 2 OF 2

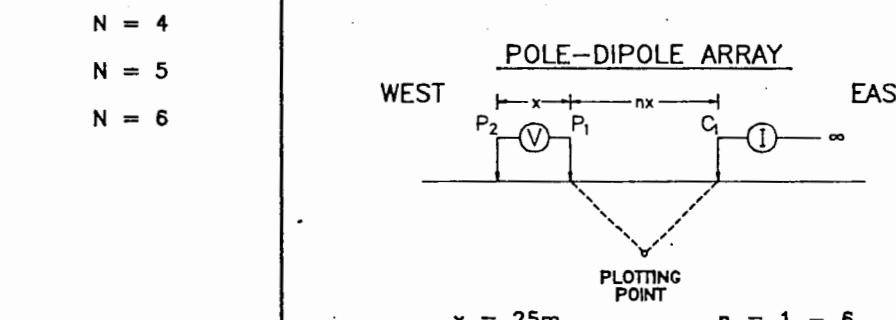
23,466

REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.

NEMRUD GRID

LAC LA HACHE, B.C.

LINE: 60000N



CURRENT ELECTRODE C, EAST
OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P₁P₂

SURFACE PROJECTION
OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE
AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2000

CONTOUR INTERVALS

APP.CHARGEABILITY : 0.5 (msec)

APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm-m)

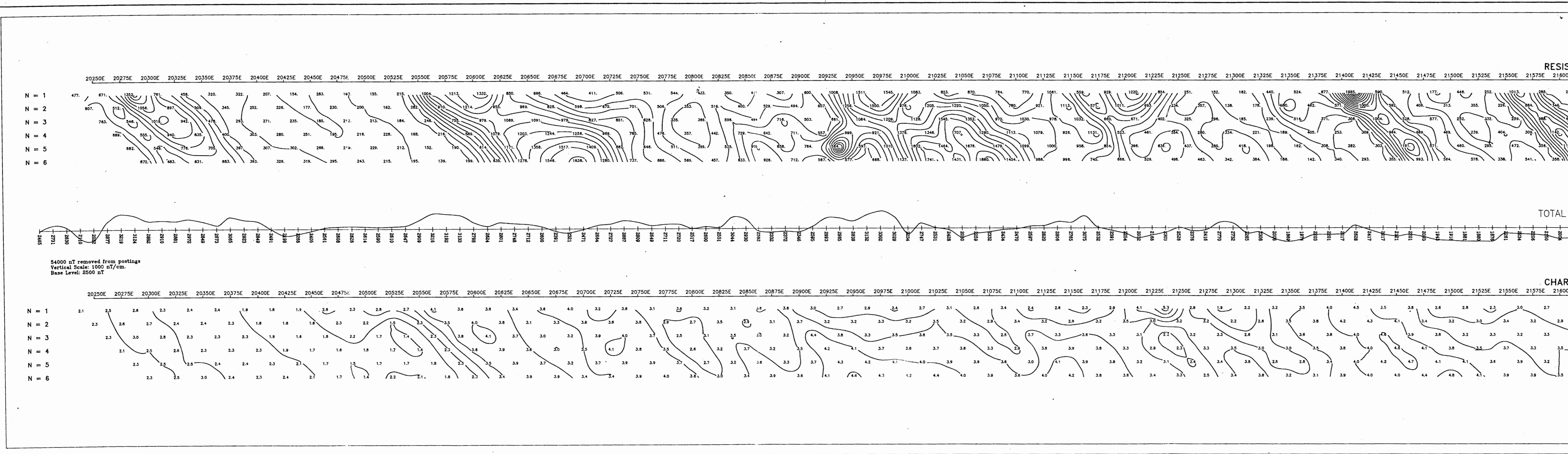
DATE SURVEYED: OCTOBER 17, 1993

Tx: Huntac Mk2 Model 7500

Rx: EDA IP-6

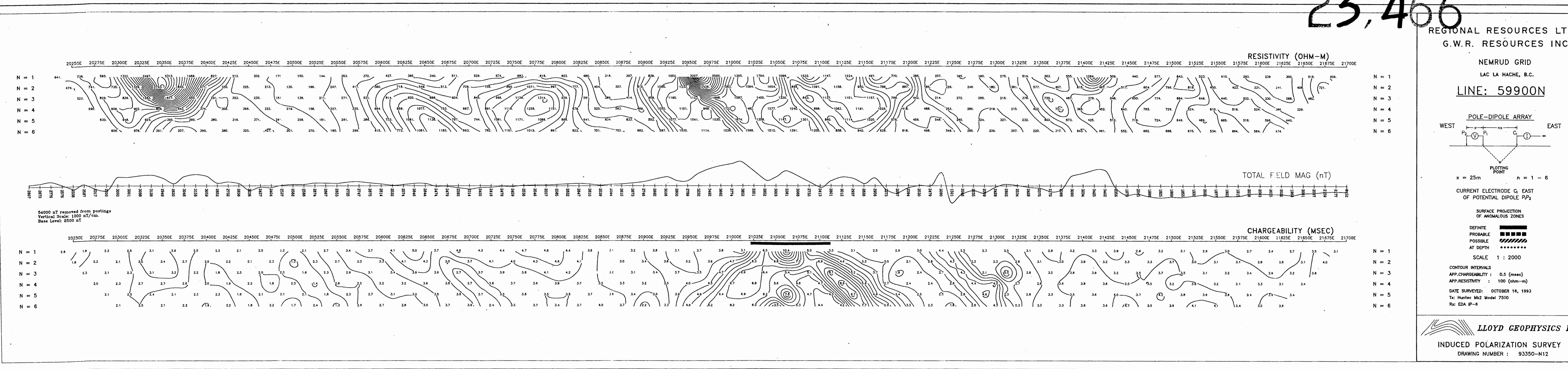
LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
DRAWING NUMBER : 93350-N13



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23,46



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 2 OF 2

23,466

REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
GWR RESOURCES INC.

NEMRUD GRID

LAC LA HACHE, B.C.

LINE: 59800N

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

WEST \xrightarrow{x} \xrightarrow{nx} EAST

$P_2 \xrightarrow{V} P_1 \xrightarrow{C_1} \infty$

PLOTTING POINT

$x = 25m$ $n = 1 - 6$

CURRENT ELECTRODE C_1 EAST
OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P_1P_2

SURFACE PROJECTION
OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2000

CONTOUR INTERVALS

APP.CHARGEABILITY : 0.5 (msec)

APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm-m)

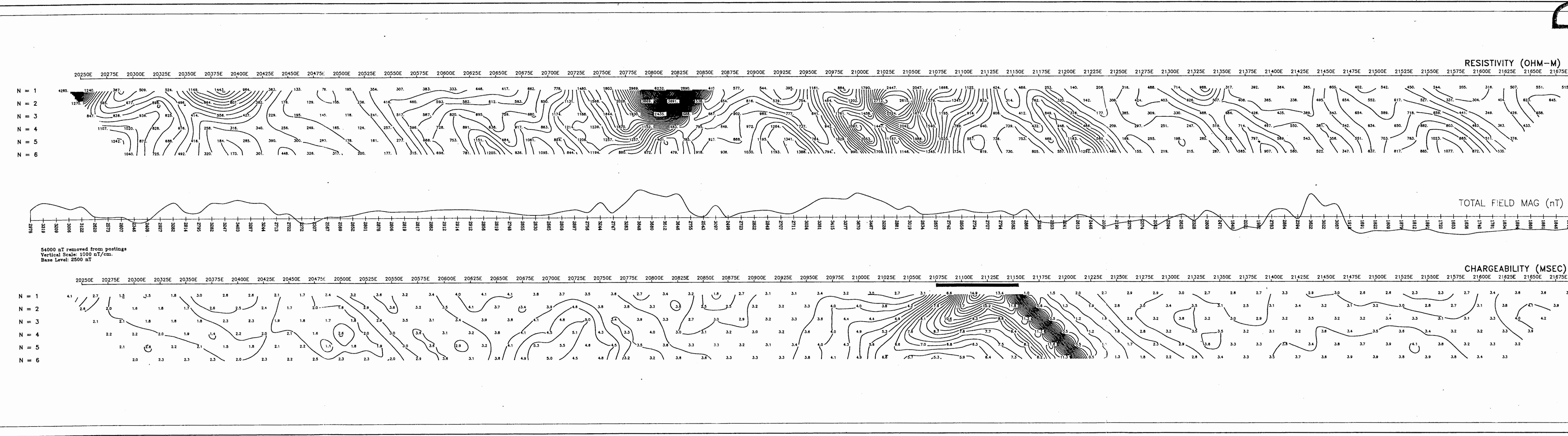
DATE SURVEYED: OCTOBER 15, 1993

Tx: Huntac Mk2 Model 7500

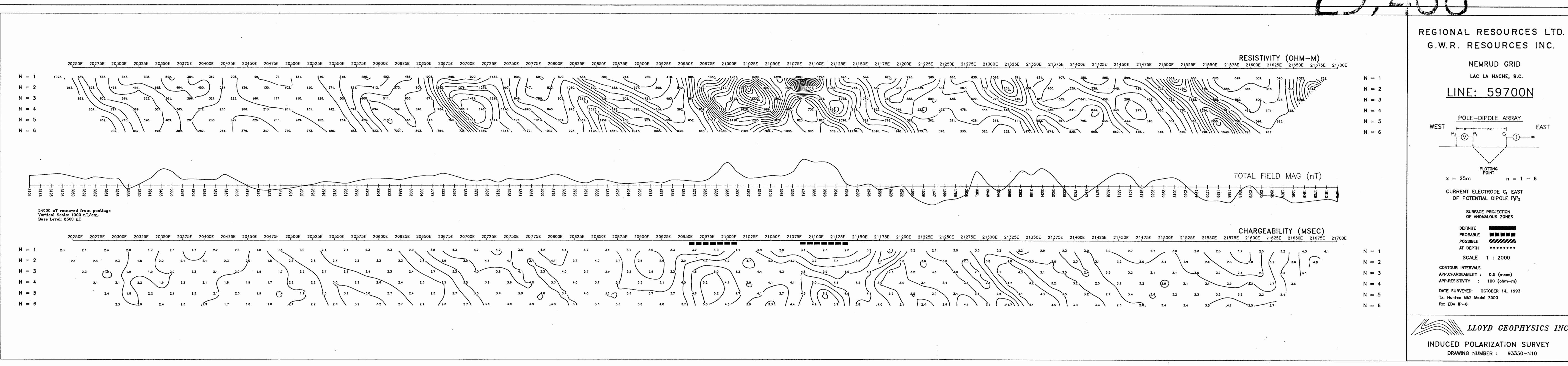
Rx: EDA IP-6

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
DRAWING NUMBER : 93350-N11



23466 PART 2 OF 2



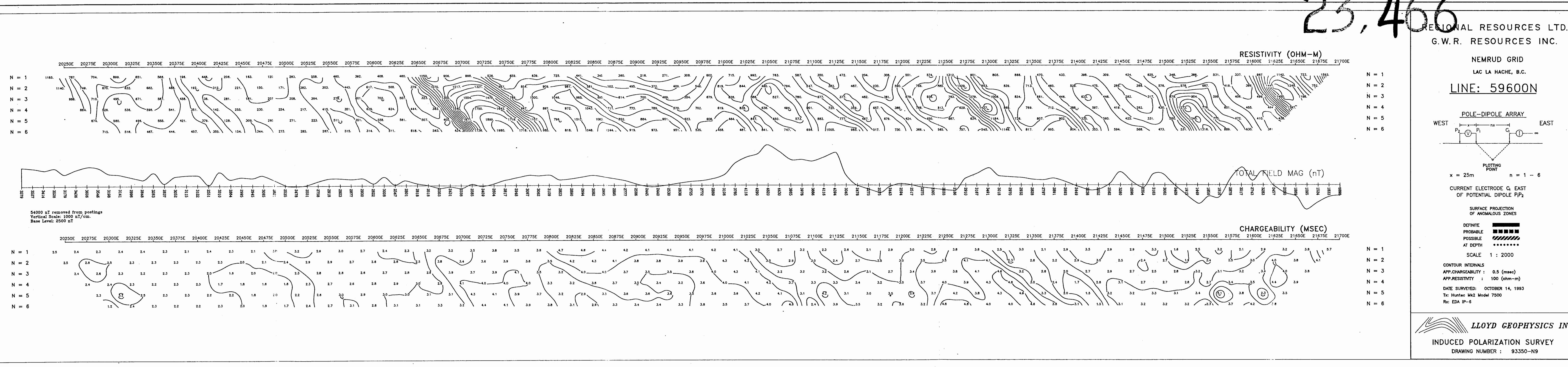
GEOLOGICAL BRA
ASSESSMENT REP

PART 2 OF 2

23,466 REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.

400 REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD
GWR RESOURCES INC

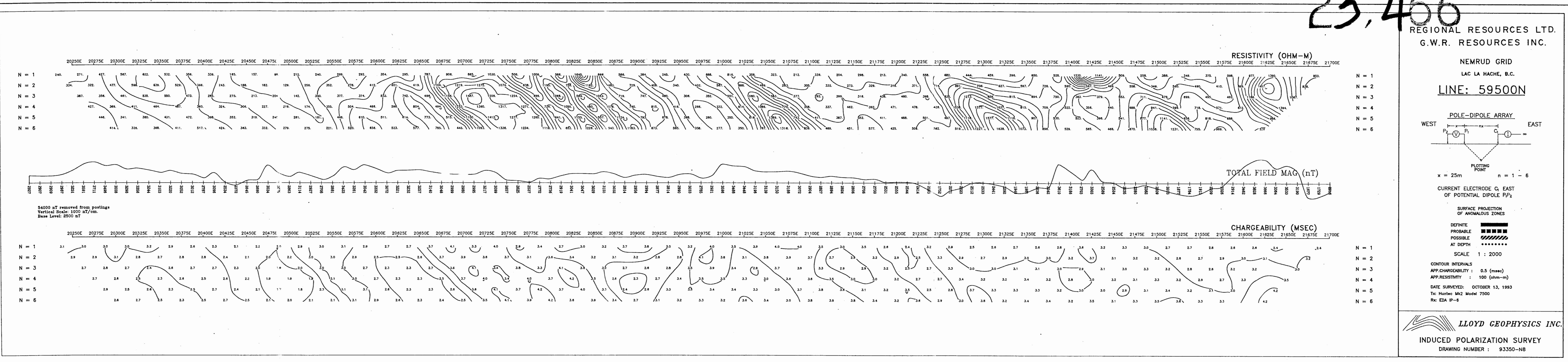
G. W. R. RESOURCES INC.



GEOLOGICAL B ASSESSMENT R

23,400

REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.



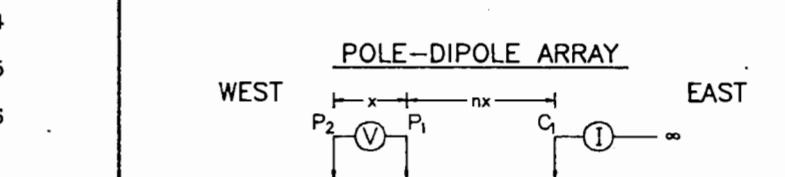
23, 466

REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.

NEMRUD GRID

LAC LA HACHE, B.C.

LINE: 59400N



x = 25m n = 1 - 6
CURRENT ELECTRODE C EAST
OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P1P2

SURFACE PROJECTION
OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE
AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2000

CONTOUR INTERVALS

APP.CHARGEABILITY : 0.5 (msec)

APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm-m)

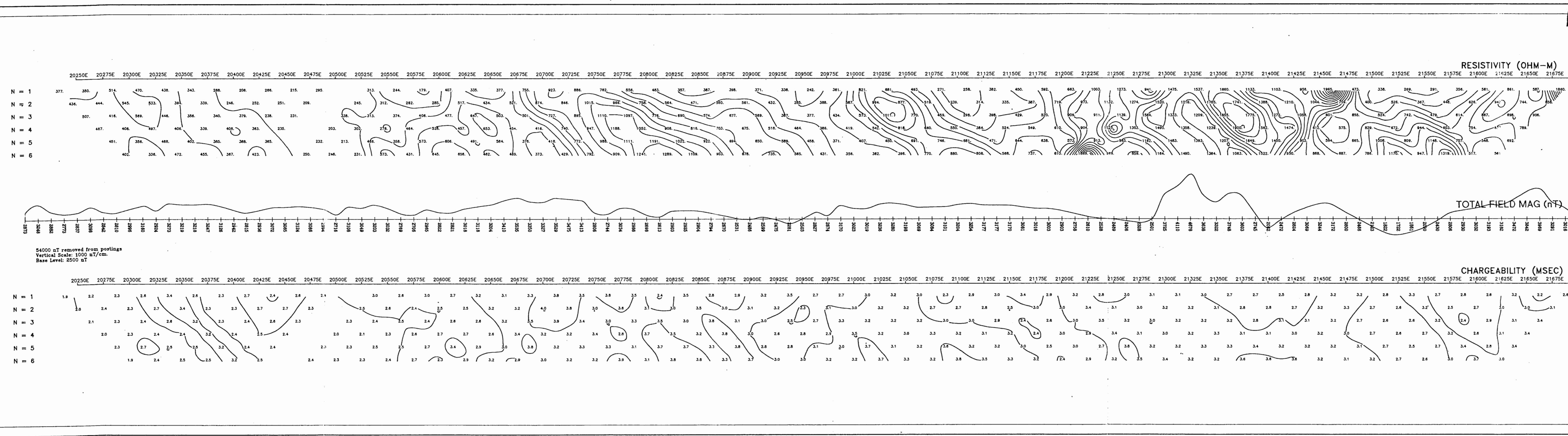
DATE SURVEYED: OCTOBER 12, 1993

Tx: Hunter MK2 Model 7500

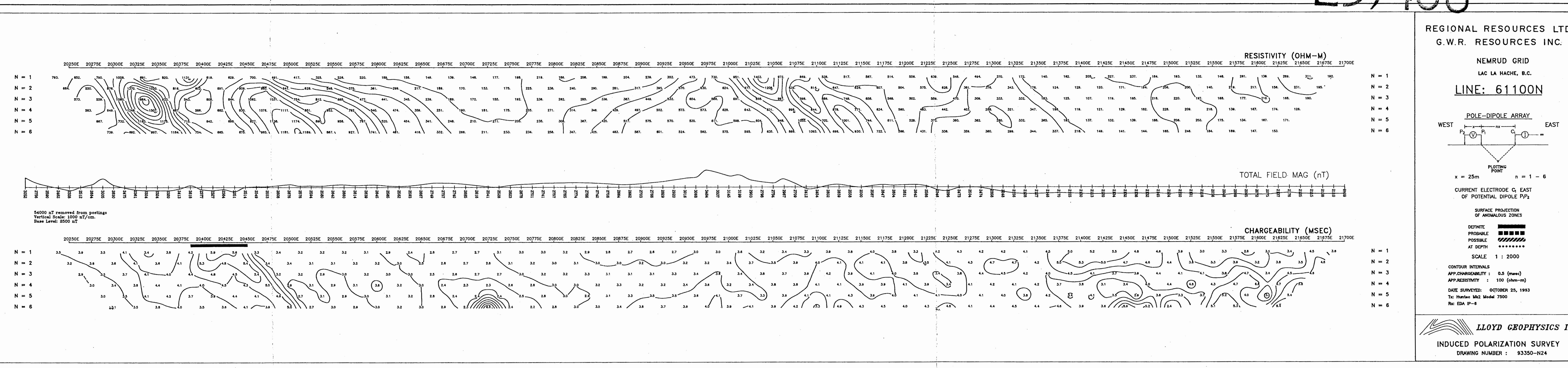
Rx EDA IP-6



LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
DRAWING NUMBER : 93350-N7



23,4



23,466

REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.

NEMRUD GRID

LAC LA HACHE, B.C.

LINE: 61000N

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

WEST P₂ (V) P₁ C EAST

PLOTTING POINT

x = 25m n = 1 - 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C₁ EAST
OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P₁P₂

SURFACE PROJECTION
OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE PROBABLE POSSIBLE

AT DEPTH *****

SCALE 1 : 2000

CONTOUR INTERVALS

APP.CHARGEABILITY : 0.5 (msec)

APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm-m)

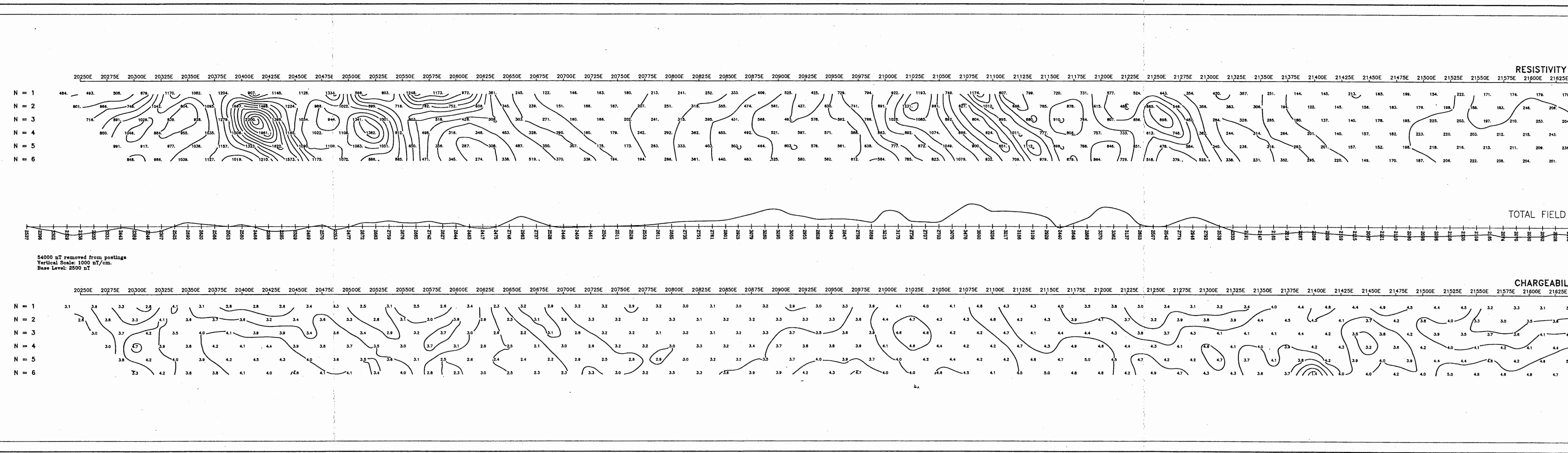
DATE SURVEYED: OCTOBER 24, 1993

Tx: Huntec MK2 Model 7500

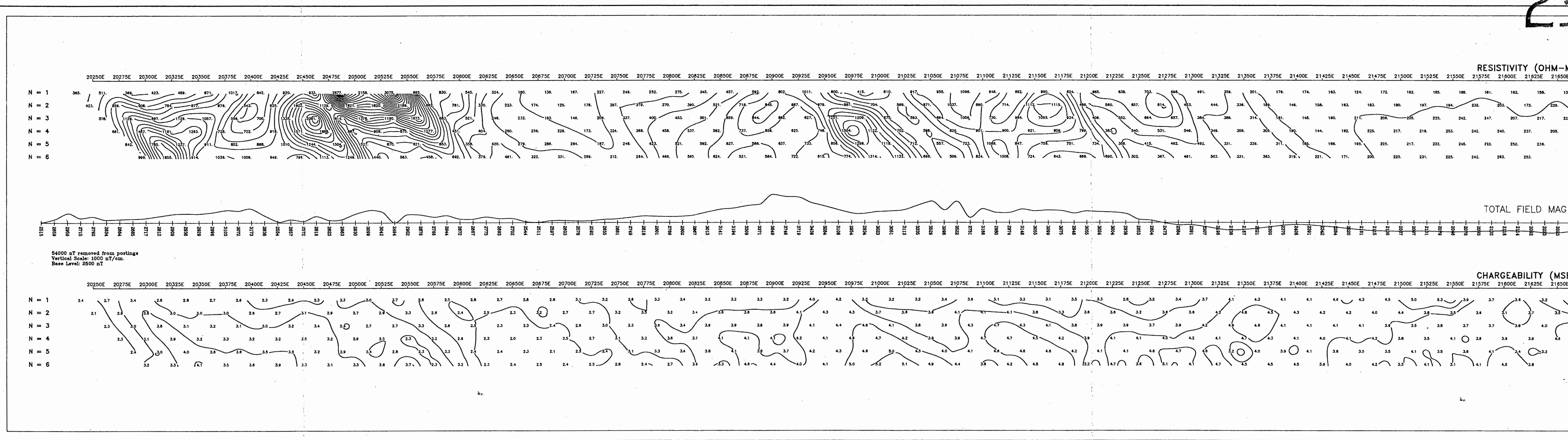
Rx: EDA IP-8

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
DRAWING NUMBER : 93350-N23

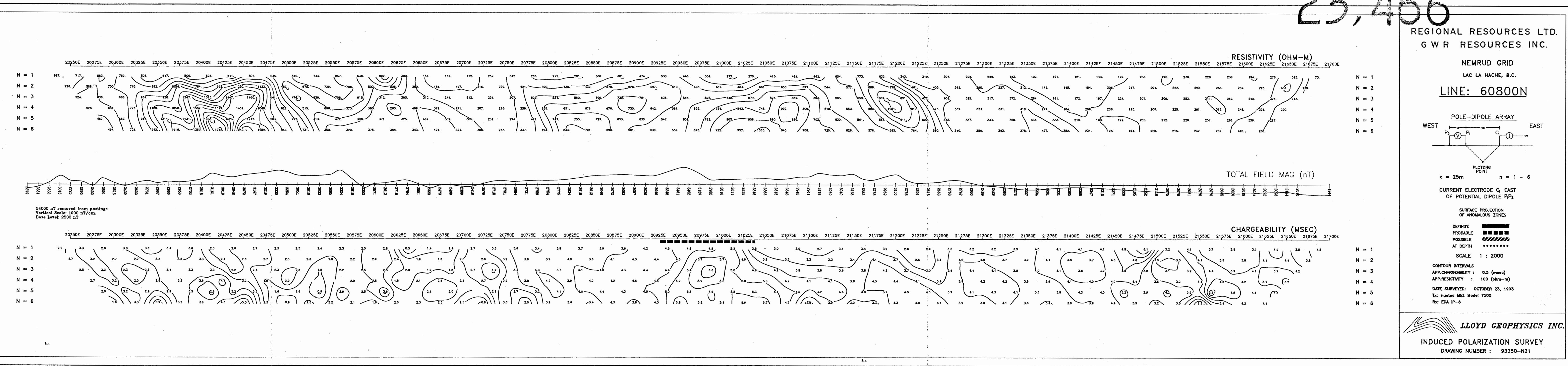


2 2



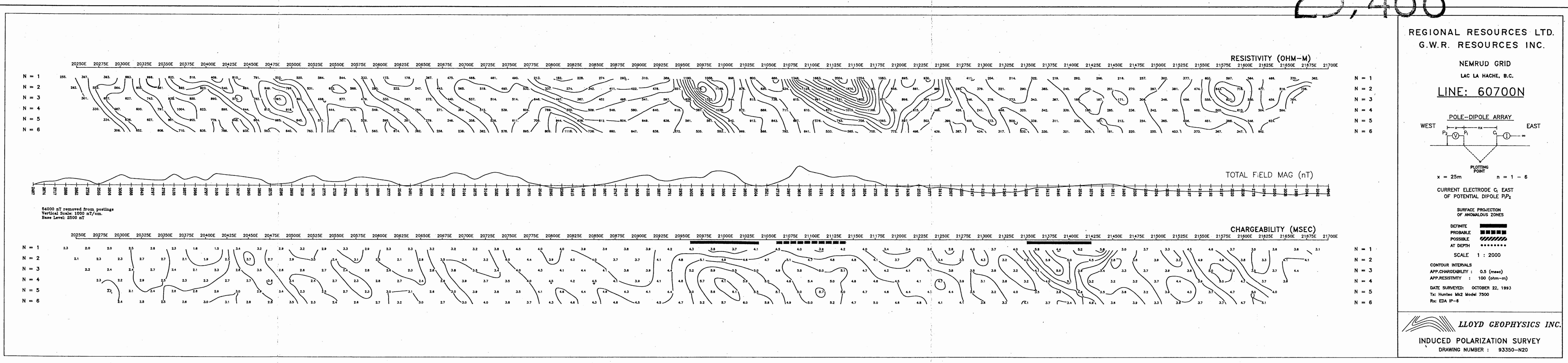
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,466 22



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REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.

NEMRUD GRID

LAC LA HACHE, B.C.

LINE: 60600N

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

WEST \xrightarrow{x} EAST

PLOTTING POINT
 $x = 25m$

CURRENT ELECTRODE C₁ EAST
OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P₁P₂

SURFACE PROJECTION
OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE

AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2000

CONTOUR INTERVALS

APP.CHARGEABILITY : 0.5 (msec)

APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm-m)

DATE SURVEYED: OCTOBER 21, 1993

Tx: Huntac Mk2 Model 7500

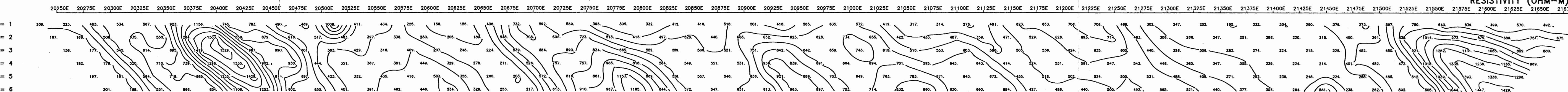
Rx: EDA IP-6

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

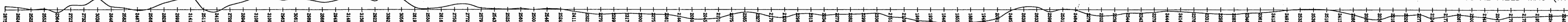
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 93350-N18

RESISTIVITY (OHM-M)

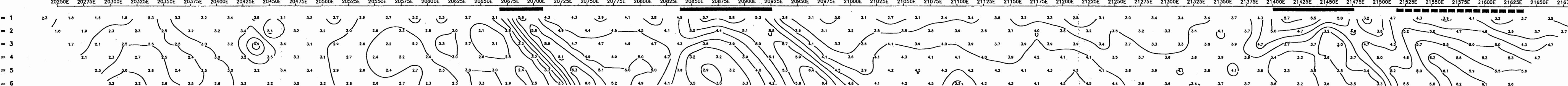


TOTAL FIELD MAG (nT)



54000 nT removed from postings
Vertical Scale: 1000 nT/cm.
Base Level: 2500 nT

CHARGEABILITY (MSEC)

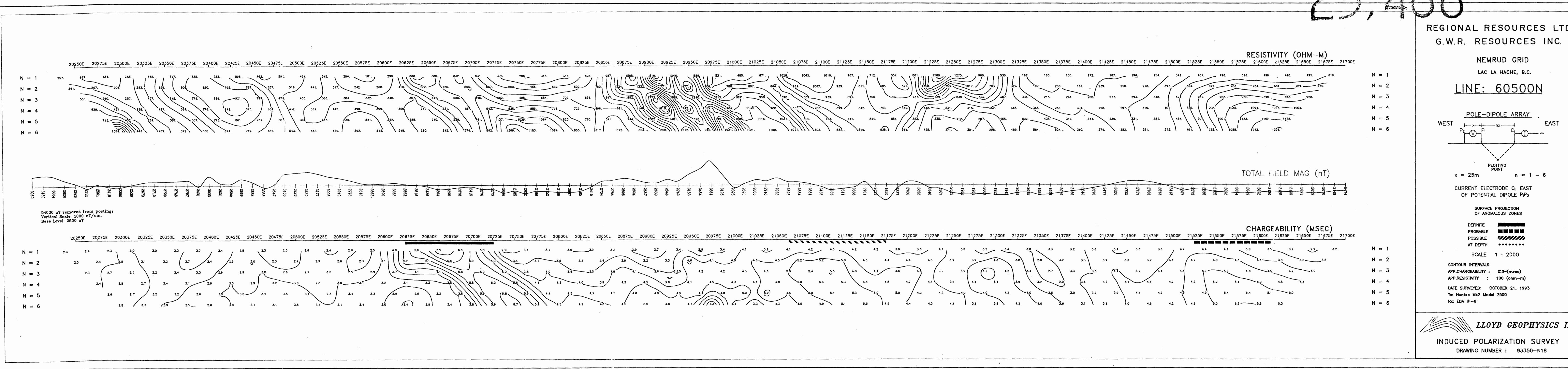


ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

234

REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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23,466

REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.

NEMRUD GRID

LAC LA HACHE, B.C.

LINE: 60300N

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

WEST P_2 V P_1 EAST

PLOTTING POINT

$x = 25\text{m}$ $n = 1 - 6$

CURRENT ELECTRODE C_1 EAST
OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P_1P_2

SURFACE PROJECTION
OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2000

CONTOUR INTERVALS

APP.CHARGEABILITY : 0.5 (msec)

APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 ($\text{ohm}\cdot\text{m}$)

DATE SURVEYED: OCTOBER 19, 1993

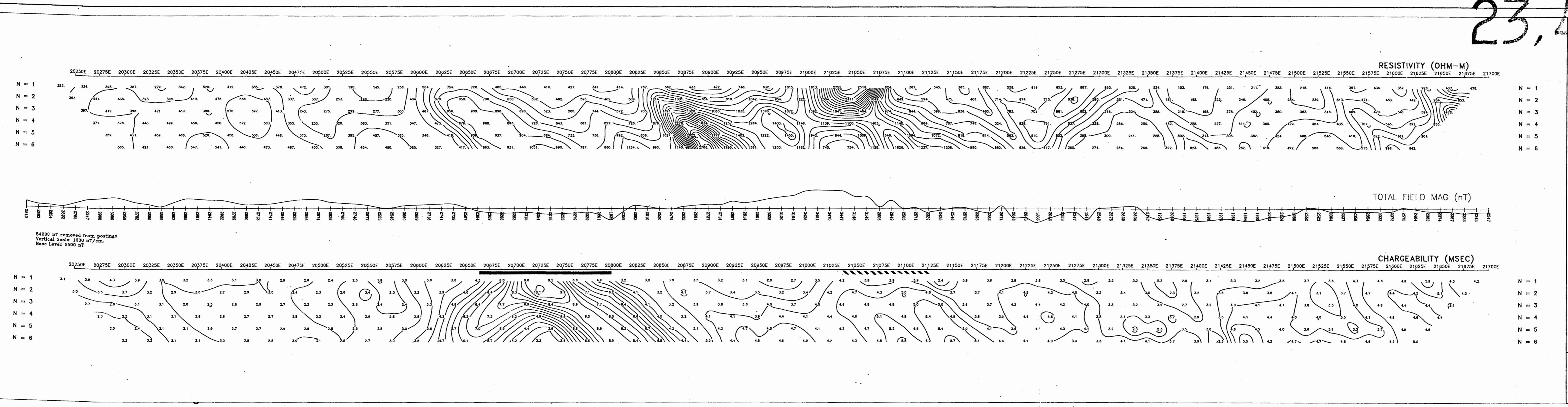
Tx: Huntex MK2 Model 7500

Rx: EDA IP-6

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

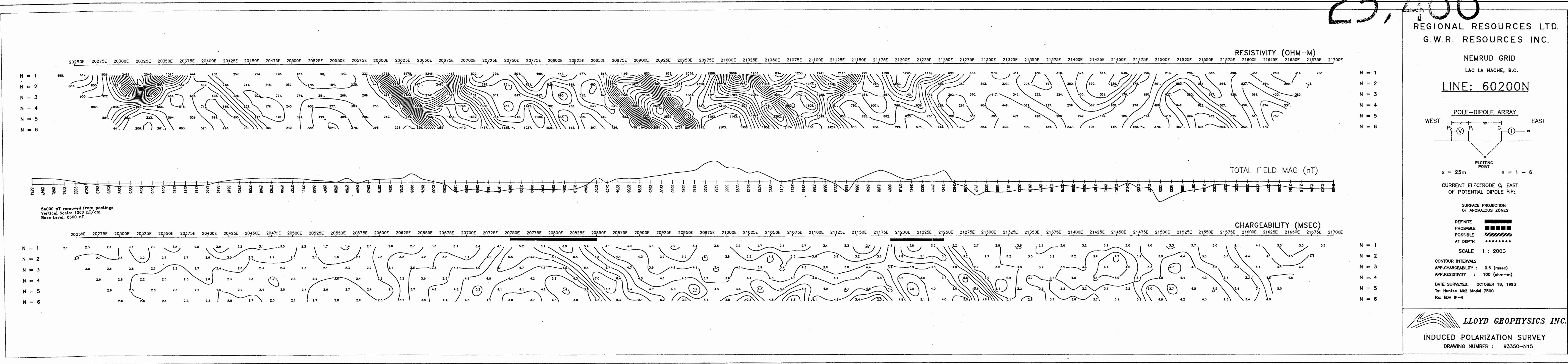
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 93350-N16

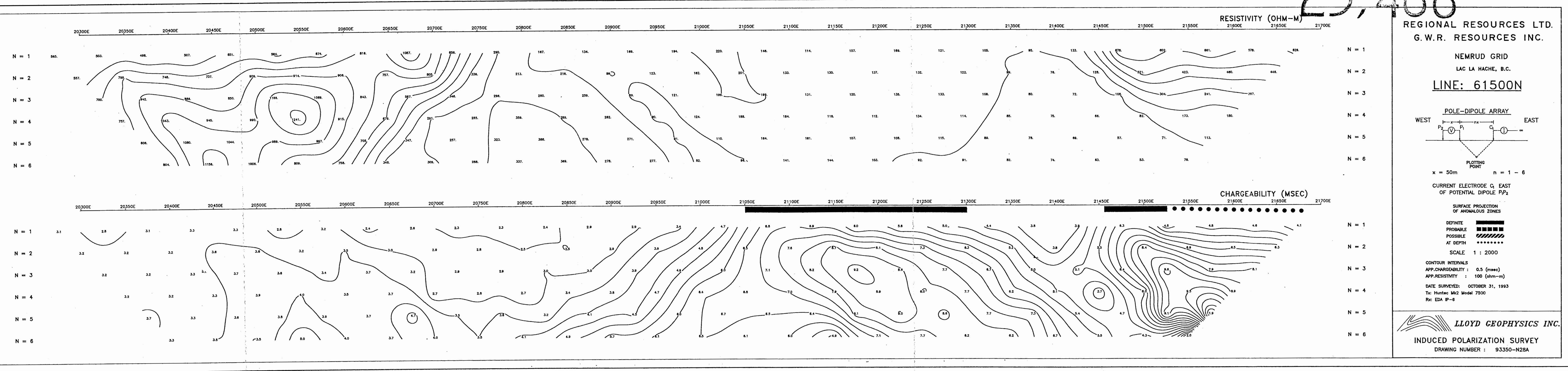


GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD
G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.



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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,466

REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.

NEMRUD GRID

LAC LA HACHE, B.C.

LINE: 61500N

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

WEST

P₂

V

P₁

nx

C₁

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EAST

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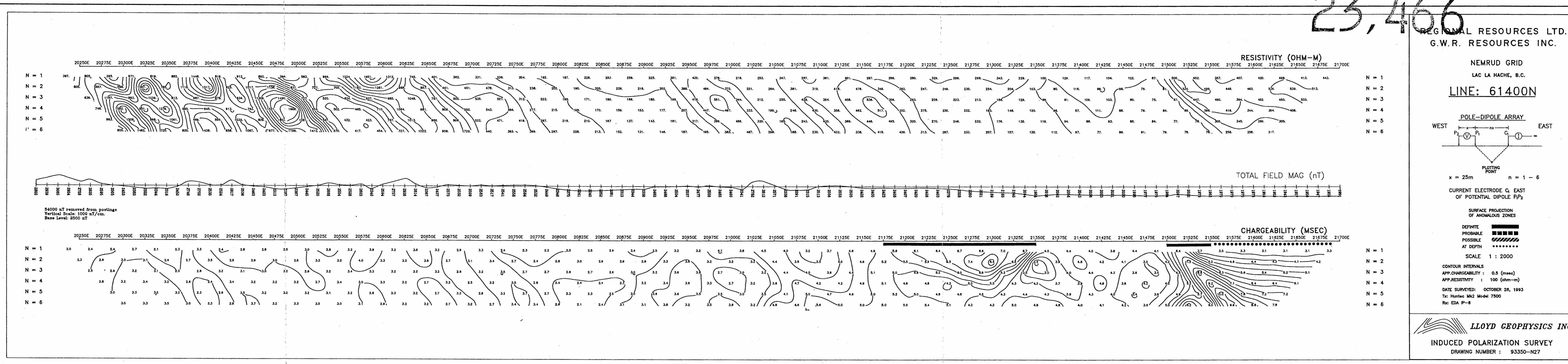
190

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

PA 2 2

23,466 REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.

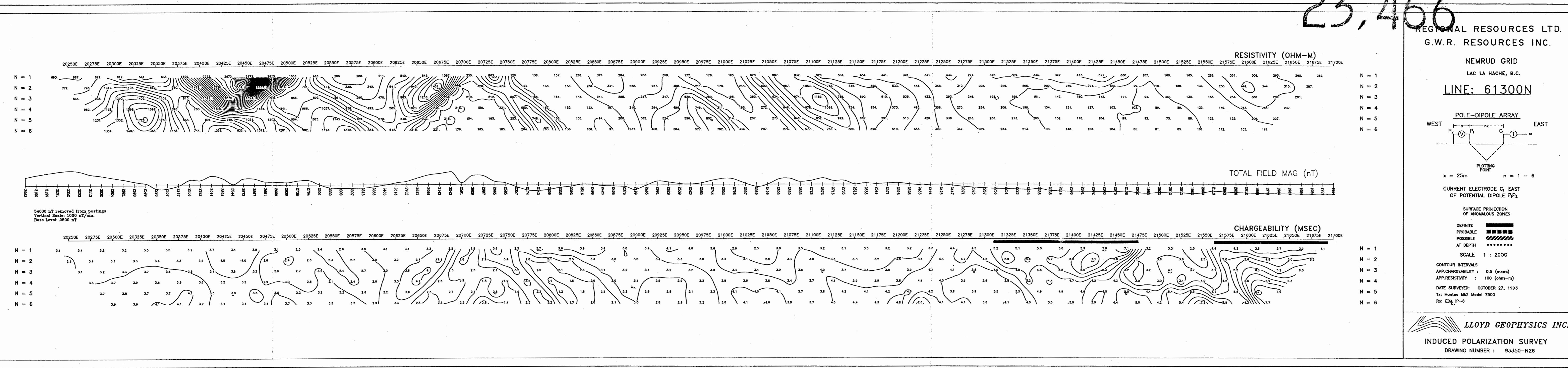
REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.



GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

MAIN 2 OF 2

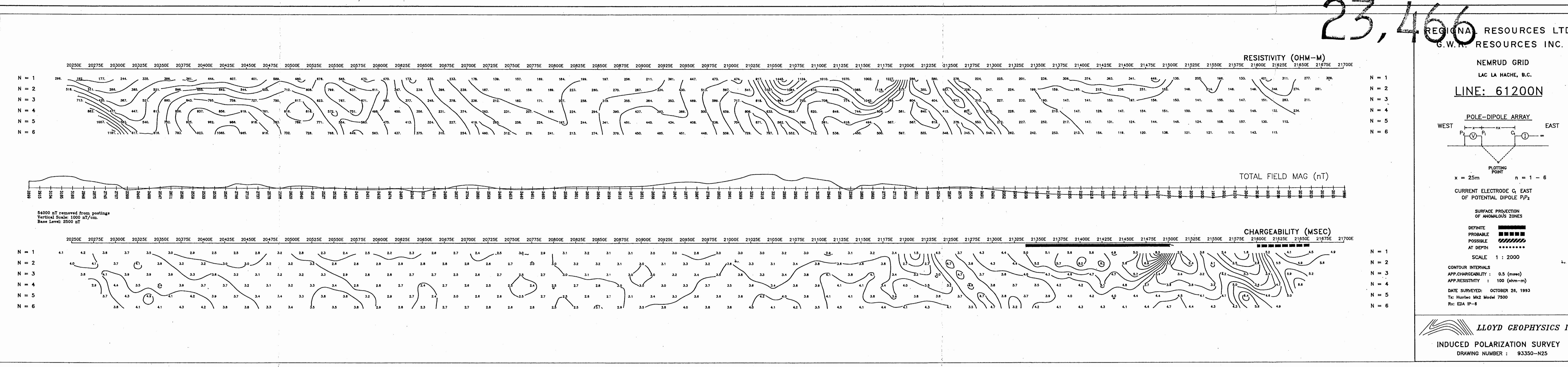
REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.

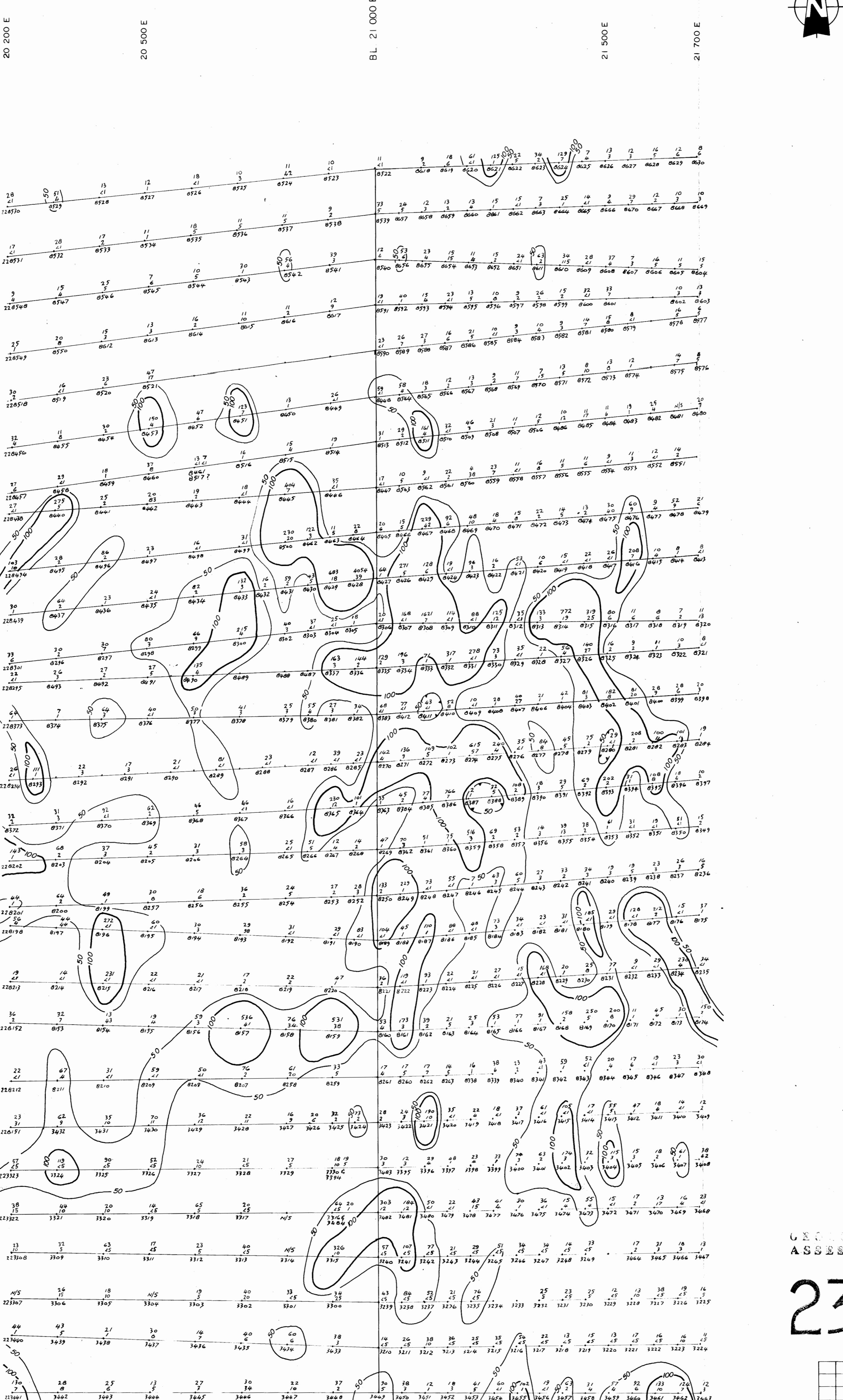


GEOLOGICAL BRA ASSESSMENT REP

R T PART 2 OF 2

9, 40 REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD
G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.





PART 1 OF 2

U.S. ECOLOGY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,466

Figure 5

No.	DATE	REVISION
CLIENT REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD./ G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.		
PROJECT LAC LA HACHE PROJECT CLINTON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA		
TITLE NEMRUD GRID		
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY COPPER		
SCALE 0 100 200m DATE 1994-02-18		
DESIGNED R v G	DRAWN E S	APPROVAL
STRATHCONA MINERAL SERVICES LIMITED TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA		
Project No. 118012-4	DRAWING NO.	REVISION 10

