INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

A GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON AN INDUCED POLARIZATION AND GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY ON THE CHITA CLAIMS NEAR TASEKO LAKE CLINTON MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 92O/4E

LATITUDE 51°15'N

LONGITUDE 123°32'W

by

S. John A. Cornock, B.Sc.

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

AUGUST 1998

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

From June 21st to July 12th, 1998, Lloyd Geophysics Inc. carried out Induced Polarization (IP) and Ground Magnetometer (MAG) surveys on the Chita property near Taseko Lake, British Columbia for International Jaguar Equities Inc.

The purpose of these surveys was to locate and identify areas of porphyry-style mineralization.

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Chita claims are located approximately 125 kilometres southwest of Williams Lake, British Columbia. They are centered at 51°15'N latitude, 123°32'W longitude in the Clinton Mining Division, NTS 920/4E at an elevation greater than 2000 metres (Fig. 1).

Access to the property is by truck along secondary roads into the Taseko Lake area.

INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project
Chita Grid – Clinton Mining Division

PROPERTY LOCATION

FIGURE 1 NTS 92O/4E

3.0 GEOLOGY

On a regional scale, the Chita claims are situated within a belt of variably deformed Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks that are bounded by the west-northwesterly trending Taseko, Yalakom and Tchaikazan faults. These rocks are locally intruded by Tertiary plugs of feldspar ± biotite porphyry. This belt of rocks is bounded to the northeast by relatively undeformed Cretaceous and Tertiary volcanics and sediments.

On a local scale the geology of the Chita claims consists of several rock types.

Unit #1 consists of dark gray to black argillite (shale?), pale, gray-brown to greenish sandstones and siltstones as well as quartz + chert pebble conglomerate. These rocks are found over much of the Chita #1 and #3 claims, and are possibly in fault contact to the east and south with andesitic (+basaltic) feldspar porphyries and agglomerates of unit #4. Found within the Unit #1 sediments are narrow zones of pale yellow (locally pale green), platy to massive rhyolitic ash (Unit #2). The rhyolitic rocks are found and may in fact be ash horizons that are intercalated (?) with the Unit #1 sediments.

The sediments in the northern portions of Chita #1 and #3 strike from northwest to north-northeast and dip from 50° to 80° easterly. Attitudes in the southern portions of the same claims strike from northwest to west-northwest and dip from 70° to 80° southerly. Such diversity in attitudes are probably the result of regional deformation (ie uplift, etc.), faulting and intrusive activity. Both Unit #1 and #2 are likely members of the Lower Cretaceous Taylor group as mapped by the G.S.C. (Open File #534).

Pyrite is found as disseminations and/or fracture fillings in the argillic sediments. Locally pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite have also been observed in some of the pyritic argillites. The proximity to feldspar porphyry intrusives probably plays an important role in the sulphide content of the surrounding sediments. Minor pyrite (and lesser pyrrhotite) was observed in some of the conglomerates and sandstones.

Unit #3 consists of medium to coarse grained feldspar ± hornblende ± biotite porphyry. These rocks are found as plugs and dyke-like masses that intrude the Unit #1 sediments over much of the grid. These intrusives vary from gray to buff, locally pinkish, altered rocks. The phenocrysts are generally plagioclase and vary in length from 0.2 to 1.0 cm. Often found in association with these phenocrysts are smaller hornblende phenocrysts and biotite "books", all of which are set in a grayish-brown groundmass of feldspars, quartz, hornblende and biotite. (± chlorite).

Alteration of the feldspar porphyries ranges from weak to strong. Well altered feldspar porphyries are found and the intruded conglomerates as well as the porphyries are well oxidized and crumbly weathered. The alteration of the porphyries consists most likely of the breakdown of feldspar to sericite ± carbonate and possibly epidote, along with chloritization of the mafic minerals as well as the oxidation of pyrite and pyrrhotite to limonite.

The contacts between the porphyry intrusives and the sediments (Unit #1) are generally quite sharp with some evidence of chill margins being observed. The large number of feldspar porphyry intrusive bodies would tend to suggest at depth that a much larger source intrusive may exist.

Pyrite and pyrrhotite are ubiquitous in the feldspar porphyry intrusions ranging from 0.5% to 5% of the rock. These minerals are generally found as disseminations; however, fracture coatings of these sulphides was observed.

Where the feldspar porphyry is significantly mineralized the rock is buff to pinkish, highly altered and soft. Disseminated throughout this rock are grains of pyrite and chalcopyrite which together constitute approximately 3 to 5% of the rock. The grade of copper mineralization observed would at maximum be ~ 0.5% Cu. Very minor molybdenite was observed in the zone, and that noted is less than 0.01% Mo. The altered and mineralized zone measures approximately 350 metres (E-W) by 250 metres (N-S). Talus and overburden obscure the periphery of this zone which may in fact be considerably larger.

Located near the northern and southern limits of the altered and mineralized zone are at least two occurrences of breccia. The breccia zones are comprised of subrounded to subangular fragments (2 to ≥ 10 cm across) of dark gray, finely veined argillic rock, andesitic and basaltic volcanics as well as fragments of feldspar porphyry. The finer grained matrix between the fragments contains blebs of pyrite and chalcopyrite. Such breccias may imply that the emplacement of the main intrusive body in this area was possibly quite forceful (ie. explosion breccia). This type of emplacement may have, in part, provided the necessary "plumbing" system for the hydrothermal alteration and sulphide mineralization.

The last major rock unit (Unit #4) is represented by dark green to gray fine grained andesitic (± basaltic?) feldspar porphyries and agglomerates. These rocks may be in fault contact with Units #1 and #3. Unit #4 rocks are represented by abundant agglomeritic rocks as well as feldspar porphyries.

The northeast corner of the grid is underlain by a very large expanse of pale green, massive, fine grained feldspar porphyry which would appear to overlie the Unit #1 sediments. These volcanics of Unit #4 probably correspond to the upper Cretacious Kingsvale Group mapped by the G.S.C. and appear to extend for a considerable distance east of the grid area.

Sulphides (pyrite and/or pyrrhotite) are generally found in very small amounts in these rocks (<<0.5%).

Several fine grained, dark coloured dykes were observed on the property and appeared to cut rocks of both Units #1 and #3. These, generally, narrow and steeply dipping dykes are probably related to Unit #4 vulcanism or younger volcanic activity.

Evidence of faulting was observed. These faults have a west-northwest strike and dip 60° to 80° to the south. One fault was observed to dip 90°. Displacement along these fault zones is thought to be minimal.

Several large faults were mapped on the basis of topographic linears, prominent land features (ie. distinct gullies) or geological contacts.

4.0 INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 Induced Polarization 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 Huntec 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 seconds. 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.

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 2). These may be recorded individually and summed up automatically to obtain the total chargeability. Similarly, the resistivity (ρ_a) in ohm-metres is also calculated automatically.

The instrument parameters chosen for this survey were as follows:

Cycle Time (T_c)	= 8 seconds
Ratio $\frac{\text{(Time On)}}{\text{(Time Off)}}$	= 1:1
Duty Cycle Ratio $\frac{\text{(Time On)}}{\text{(Time On) + (Time Off)}}$	= 0.5
Delay Time (T_D)	= 120 milliseconds
Window Width (t_p)	= 90 milliseconds
Total Integration Time (Tp)	= 900 milliseconds

4.2 Ground Magnetometer Survey Equipment

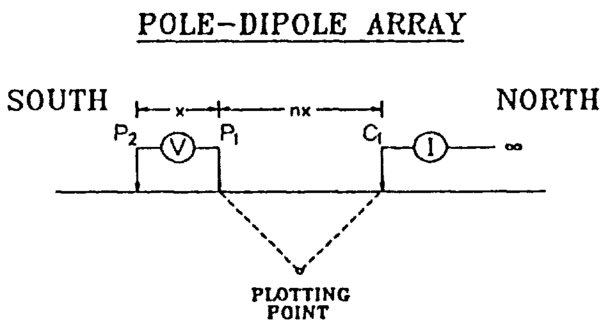
The equipment used on this survey was a combination of an Omni Plus ground magnetometer system manufactured by EDA Instruments Inc, Toronto, Canada and an Envimag manufactured by Scintrex Ltd., Concord, Canada.

The systems are 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 the survey a base station magnetometer measures and stores in memory the daily fluctuations of the earth's magnetic field. At the end of each day, the field data is downloaded to the computer and diurnal corrections are applied to correct the field data.

5.0 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

5.1 Induced Polarization Survey

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



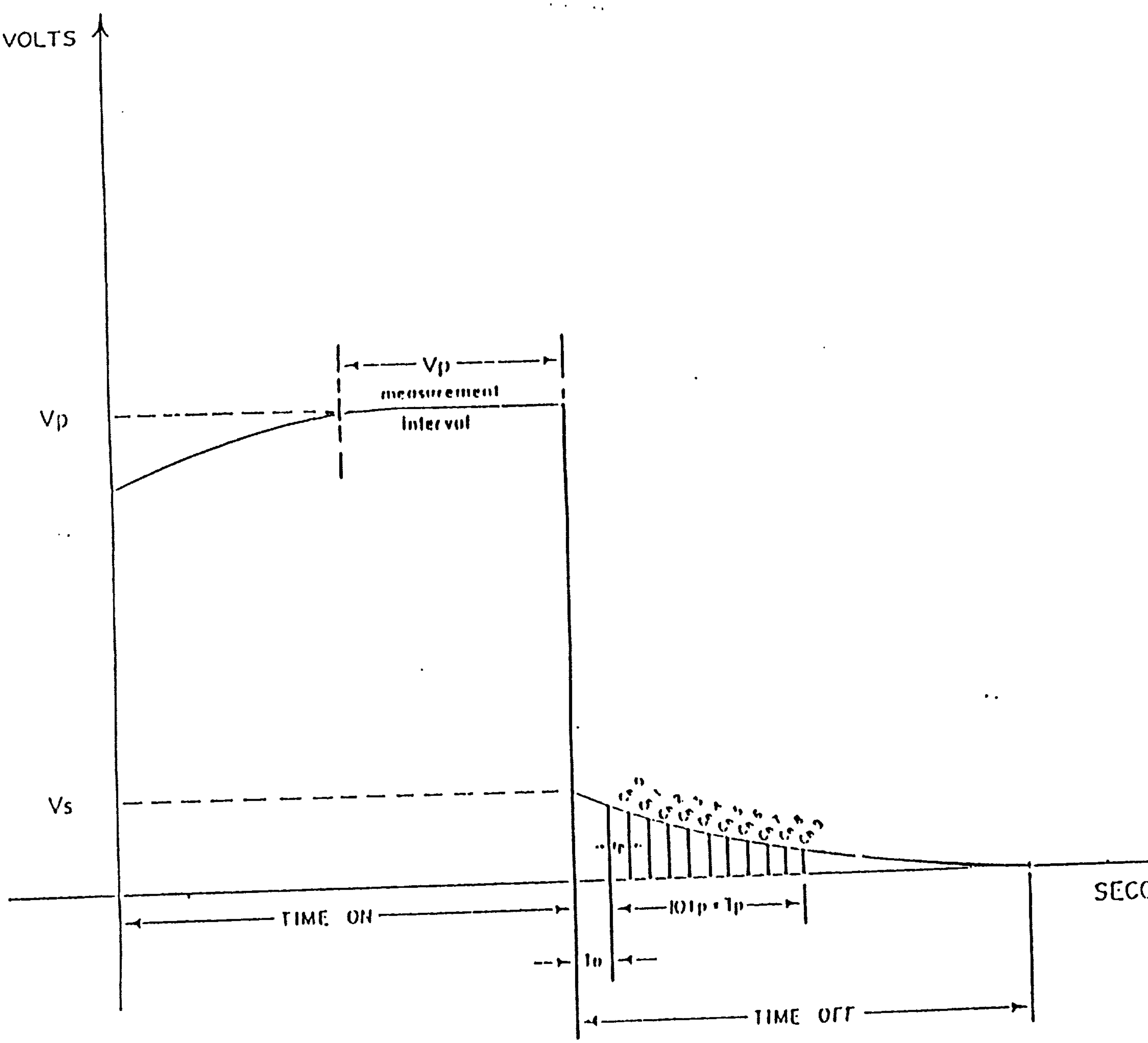
x = 50 metres n = 1,2,3,4,5 and 6

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

The Induced Polarization survey was carried out with the current electrode, C_1, **North** of the potential measuring dipole P_1P_2 on lines 200 metres apart and measurements were taken for x=50 metres and n = 1,2,3,4,5 and 6.

5.2 Ground Magnetic Survey

The ground magnetic data was acquired at 12.5 metre intervals on lines 200 metres apart.



BRGM IP-6 RECEIVER PARAMETERS (FIGURE 2)

6.0 DATA PROCESSING

All of the geophysical data collected was processed in the field for inspection of data quality and integrity on a daily basis.

In the Vancouver office, final data processing was completed and the field data was transferred to mylar or colour prints using a Pentium computer coupled to a Hewlett Packard Design Jet 650 colour plotter.

7.0 DATA PRESENTATION

The data discussed in this report is presented on 16 pseudosections, 4 contour plan maps, 1 stacked magnetic profile map and a compilation map as listed below:

A. Pseudo-Sections (1:2500)

Line No.	Dwg. No.	Line No.	Dwg. No.
3400E	98427-01	5000E	98427-09
3600E	98427-02	5200E	98427-10
3800E	98427-03	5400E	98427-11
4000E	98427-04	5600E	98427-12
4200E	98427-05	5800E	98427-13
4400E	98427-06	6000E	98427-14
4600E	98427-07	6200E	98427-15
4800E	98427-08	6400E	98427-16

B. Contour Plan Maps (1:5000)

Total Field Magnetic Profiles	98427-17
Total Field Magnetic Contours	98427-18

Filtered Chargeability	98427-19
Filtered Resistivity	98427-20
Metal Factor	98427-21
Compilation Map	98427-22

8.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

An IP response depends largely on the following factors:

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

The sulphide content of the underlying rocks is one of the critical factors that we would like to determine from the field measurements. Experience has shown that this is both difficult and unreliable because of the large number of variables, described above, which contribute to an IP response. The problem is further complicated by the fact that rocks containing magnetite, graphite, clay minerals and variably altered rocks produce IP responses of varying amplitudes.

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 subsurface 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 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 degree to which this pattern may be correlated from line to line is of equal importance.

The IP survey on the Chita grid was highly successful in locating and identifying a large "doughnut-shaped" chargeability high (see Chargeability Map - Dwg. No: 98427-19) which is believed to represent a pyrite halo. Chargeability values within this zone increase to over 60 milliseconds above a background of about 15 milliseconds. The size of the chargeability area ranges from 2000 metres north-south to 2500 metres east-west, thus encompassing an area of about 5 square kilometres.

The coincident relationships between the chargeability, resistivity and magnetic data greatly assisted the writers' interpretation of the data (see Compilation-Dwg. No.-98427-22). The south edge of the "doughnut" described earlier was not completely defined by the IP/Resistivity survey as the rocky nature of the terrain in some areas made electrode contacts impossible. However, since magnetic data was acquired over the entire grid, it was possible to determine the approximate location of the southern flank of the "doughnut" from the relationships between the data. The chargeability highs of the pyrite halo are coincident with magnetic and resistivity lows while the chargeability low in the center of the "doughnut" corresponds with a strong magnetic high and a resistivity high.

The high magnetic and resistivity values found in the centre of the "doughnut" are believed to represent a plug of feldspar ± hornblende ± biotite porphyritic rocks (Unit 3 in the geological description) which has intruded into the surrounding sedimentary rocks. From the pseudosection data, the chargeability values associated with this plug remain fairly constant from surface to depth indicating the possibility of a larger, deeper source. The magnetic profiles over this plug are broad and low amplitude indicating the source to be quite deep. Depth estimate calculations were made on the magnetic profiles from lines 4400E and 4600E and determined to be 156 and 109 metres respectively.

The geological report cites that the contact between the porphyry intrusive and the surrounding sediments to be quite sharp. The Metal Factor, which is a value calculated from a ratio of the chargeability and resistivity data, indicates this to be the case as well. The Metal Factor map (Dwg. No. 98427-21) shows areas of high contour density on the east and west sides of the plug indicating an abrupt change in sulphide content and/or rock type. The Metal Factor can be an extremely useful tool for determining relationships between rock type and mineralization but must be used with a certain amount of caution. On the Chita property however, the excellent correlation between the chargeability, resistivity and magnetic data allows for a more confident analysis. The intrusive plug, being a high resistivity and relatively low chargeability, is represented by a low metal factor while the sedimentary rocks containing sulphides have a high metal factor.

The geochemical data, obtained in 1980, was overlain on the geophysical data. The geochemical anomalies of copper and arsenic tied in with the chargeability highs along the intrusive-sediment contact as well as with chargeability highs in the northwest part of the grid. These geochemically anomalous areas which coincide with chargeability highs are those which will be recommended as top priority drill targets.

Finally, based on a compilation of the resistivity and magnetic profile data, a number of narrow features have been defined, interpreted as dykes or veins and placed on the Compilation map. All of these dykes/veins lie outside the area interpreted as the intrusive indicating this plug to be the probable source of these dykes/veins.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Induced Polarization and ground magnetic surveys discussed in this report were successful in locating areas believed to be associated with porphyry-style mineralization.

A large "doughnut-shaped" chargeability high, interpreted as a pyritic halo, which measures approximately 2000 metres by 2500 metres has been identified and placed on the accompanying Compilation Map (Dwg. No.: 98427-22). This chargeability "doughnut" corresponds with magnetic and resistivity lows. The magnetic data allowed the full extent of the pyritic halo to be determined in those areas where the ground was to rocky to obtain IP/Resistivity data. The geochemical data acquired in 1980 correlates very well with the chargeability highs of the pyrite halo.

An initial diamond drill program consisting of 10 holes totalling 1500 metres is recommended in order to test this system.

The first 5 holes listed below are laid out as a fence of holes in an area interpreted by the writer, from a culmination of the geological, geochemical and geophysical data, to represent the area with the highest priority for drilling. The remaining 5 holes are strictly "wildcat" exploration targets which have been determined from the geophysical and geochemical data.

Hole No.	Line No.	Stn. No.	Azimuth	Angle	Depth(metres)
1.	5000E	2600N	360	-45	150
2.	5000E	2800N	360	-45	150

Hole No.	Line No.	Stn. No.	Azimuth	Angle	Depth(metres)
3.	5000E	3000N	360	-45	150
4.	5000E	3200N	360	-45	150
5.	5000E	3400N	360	-45	150
6.	4600E	3000N	360	-45	150
7.	4600E	4000N	360	-45	150
8.	4300E	3600N	360	-45	150
9.	3800E	3800N	360	-45	150
10.	3600E	3200N	360	-45	150

In addition to the above-mentioned drilling, additional IP and ground magnetic surveying should also be carried out north and west of the present grid in order to determine the full extent of the system in these directions.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

John Cornock, B.Sc.,
Geophysicist

APPENDIX A

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON SURVEY

Name	Occupation	Address	Dates Worked
J. Cornock	Geophysicist	#455-409 Granville Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T2	June 21-July 12/98 Aug. 17-19/98
G. Hoornenborg	Geophysical Technician	#455-409 Granville Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T2	June 21-July 12/98
B.Westerberg	Geophysical Technician	#445-409 Granville Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T2	June 21-July 12/98
G.Ainsworth	Helper	#455-409 Granville Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T2	June 21-July 12/98
A. Mitchell	Helper	#455-409 Granville Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T2	June 21-July 12/98

APPENDIX B

COST OF SURVEY AND REPORTING

Lloyd Geophysics Inc. contracted the mobilization/demobilization and acquisition of the IP data on a per diem basis. The Ground Magnetic data was charged by the kilometre. Truck rental, living and travelling expenses, data processing, computer plotting, map reproduction and interpretation and report writing were additional costs. The breakdown of these costs is as follows:

Mobilization/Demobilization and Data Acquisition		$36,976.25
Truck Charge		2,552.96
Living and Travelling Expense		766.01
Data Processing and Computer Plotting		1,360.00
Consumables and Reprographics		791.99
Interpretation and Report Writing		2,380.00
	Subtotal	$44,827.21
	G.S.T.	3,137.90
	Total Cost:	$47,965.11

APPENDIX C

CERTIFICATION OF AUTHOR

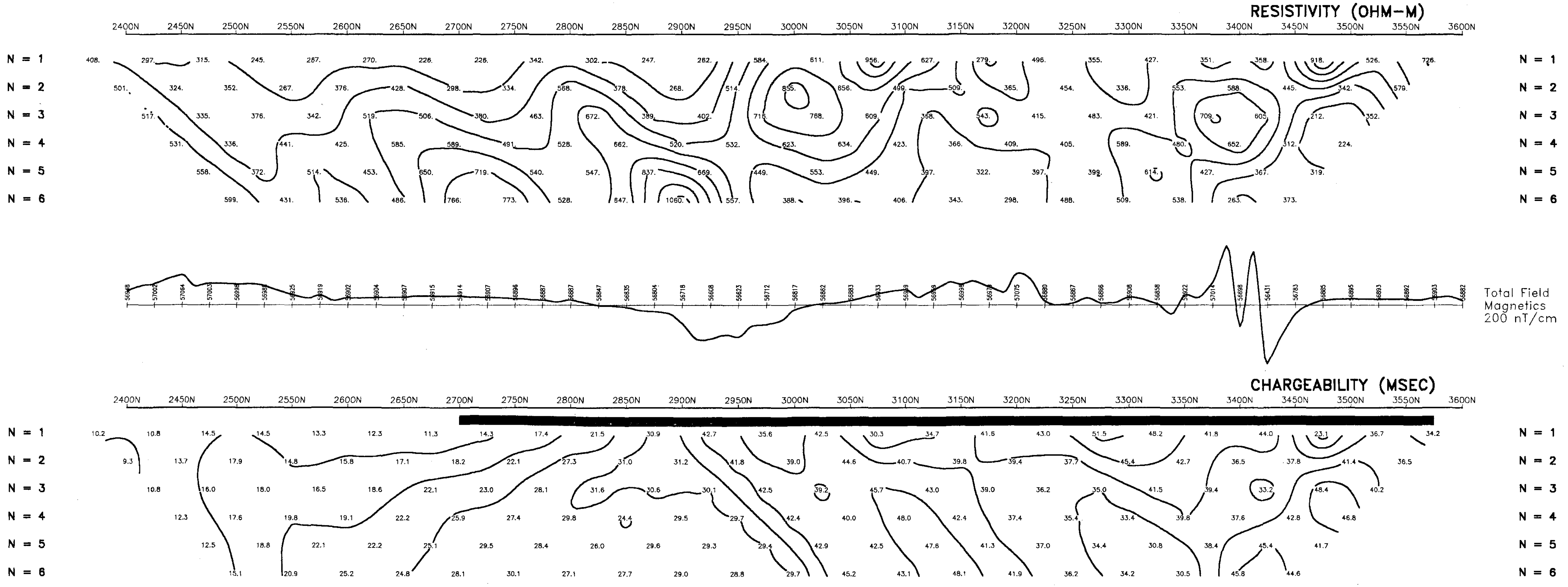
I, John A. Cornock, of #455 - 409 Granville Street, in the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1986 with a B.Sc. in Geology and a minor in Geophysics.

2. I am a member in good standing of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists of America, British Columbia Geophysical Society, British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines and the Northwest Mining Association.

3. I have practised my profession continuously since 1987.

Vancouver, B.C.



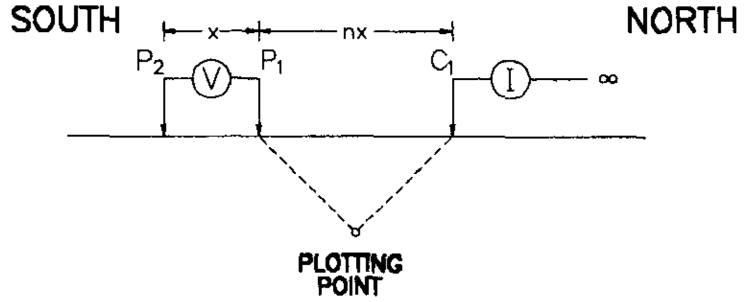
INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project

Chita Property

LINE: 3400E

POLE–DIPOLE ARRAY



x = 50m n = 1 – 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C_1 NORTH OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P_1P_2

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2500

CONTOUR INTERVALS

APP.CHARGEABILITY : 5.0 (msec)

APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm-m)

DATE SURVEYED: July 5, 1998

Tx: Huntec Mk2 Model 7500

Rx: EDA IP-6

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 98427-01

INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project

Chita Property

LINE: 3600E

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

SOUTH NORTH

PLOTTING POINT

x = 50m n = 1 - 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C_1 NORTH OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P_1P_2

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2500

CONTOUR INTERVALS
APP.CHARGEABILITY : 5.0 (msec)
APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm-m)

DATE SURVEYED: July 4, 1998
Tx: Huntec Mk2 Model 7500
Rx: EDA IP-6

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 98427-02

25954

INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project

Chita Property

LINE: 3800E

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

SOUTH — NORTH

PLOTTING POINT

x = 50m   n = 1 - 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C_1 NORTH OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P_1P_2

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2500

CONTOUR INTERVALS

APP.CHARGEABILITY : 5.0 (msec)

APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm-m)

DATE SURVEYED: July 2, 1998

Tx: Huntec Mk2 Model 7500

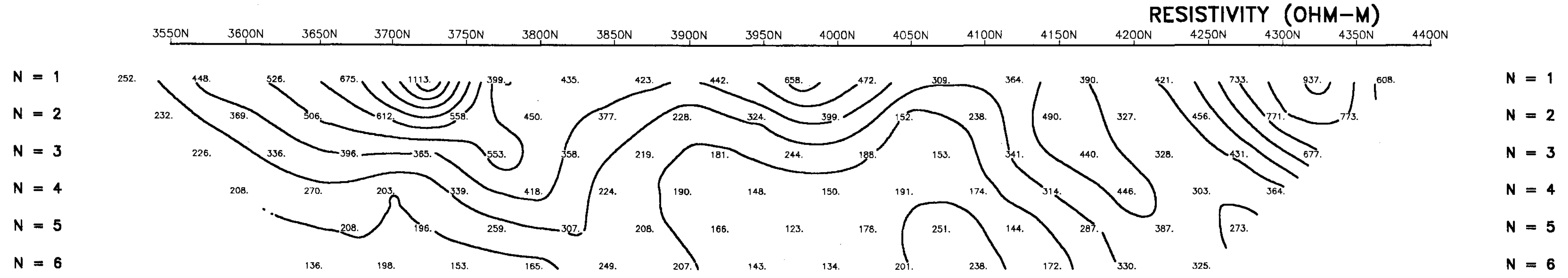
Rx: EDA IP-6

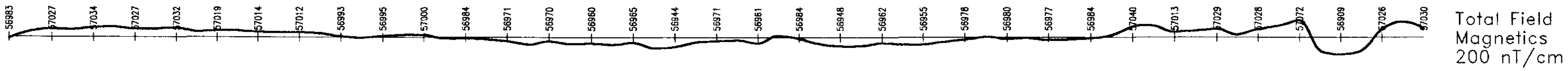
25954

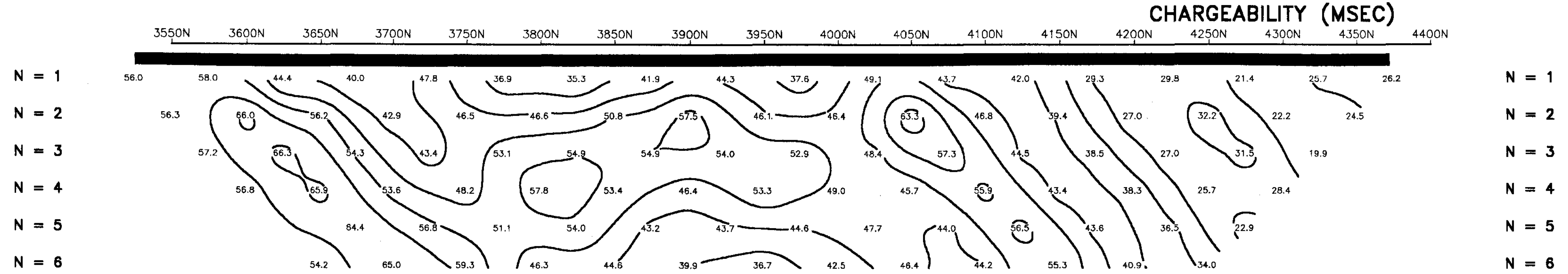
LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 98427-03







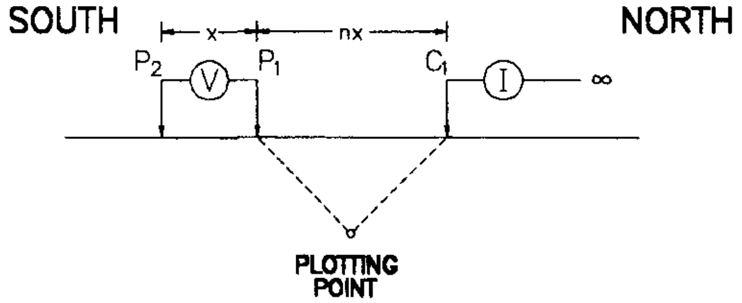
INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project

Chita Property

LINE: 4000E

POLE–DIPOLE ARRAY



x = 50m   n = 1 – 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C_1 NORTH OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P_1P_2

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE
AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2500

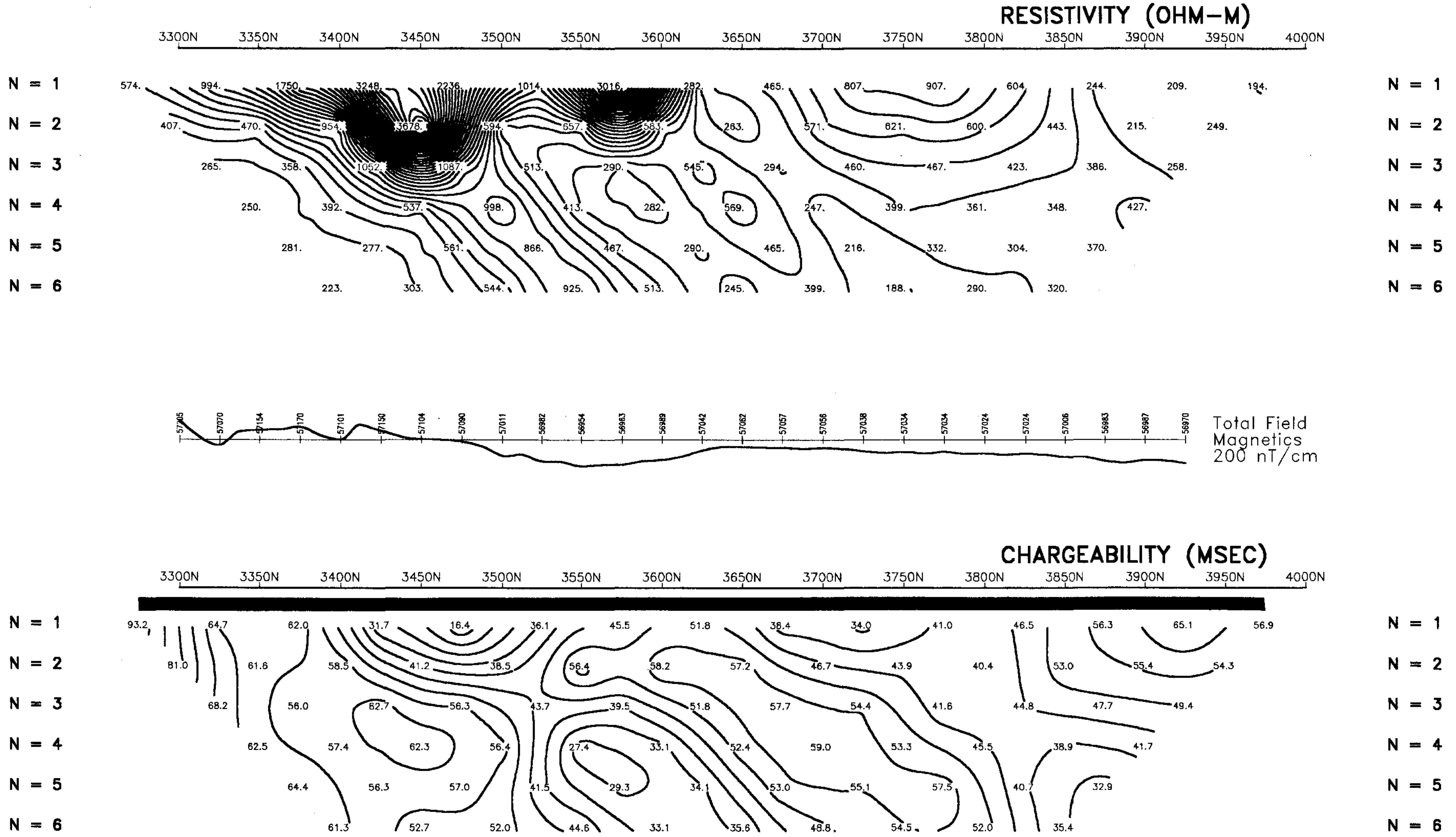
CONTOUR INTERVALS
APP.CHARGEABILITY : 5.0 (msec)
APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm-m)

DATE SURVEYED: July 6, 1998
Tx: Huntec Mk2 Model 7500
Rx: EDA IP-6

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 98427-04



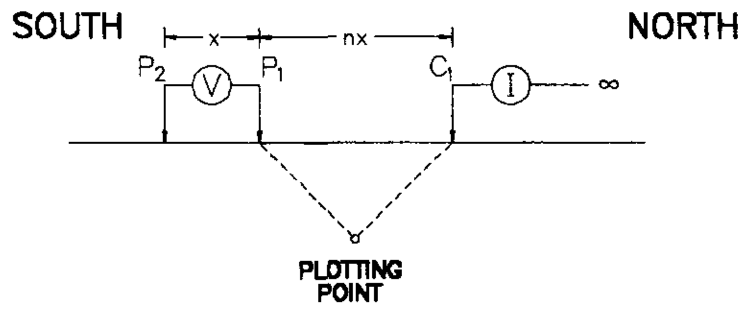
INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project

Chita Property

LINE: 4200E

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



x = 50m n = 1 – 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C_1 NORTH OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P_1P_2

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE
AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2500

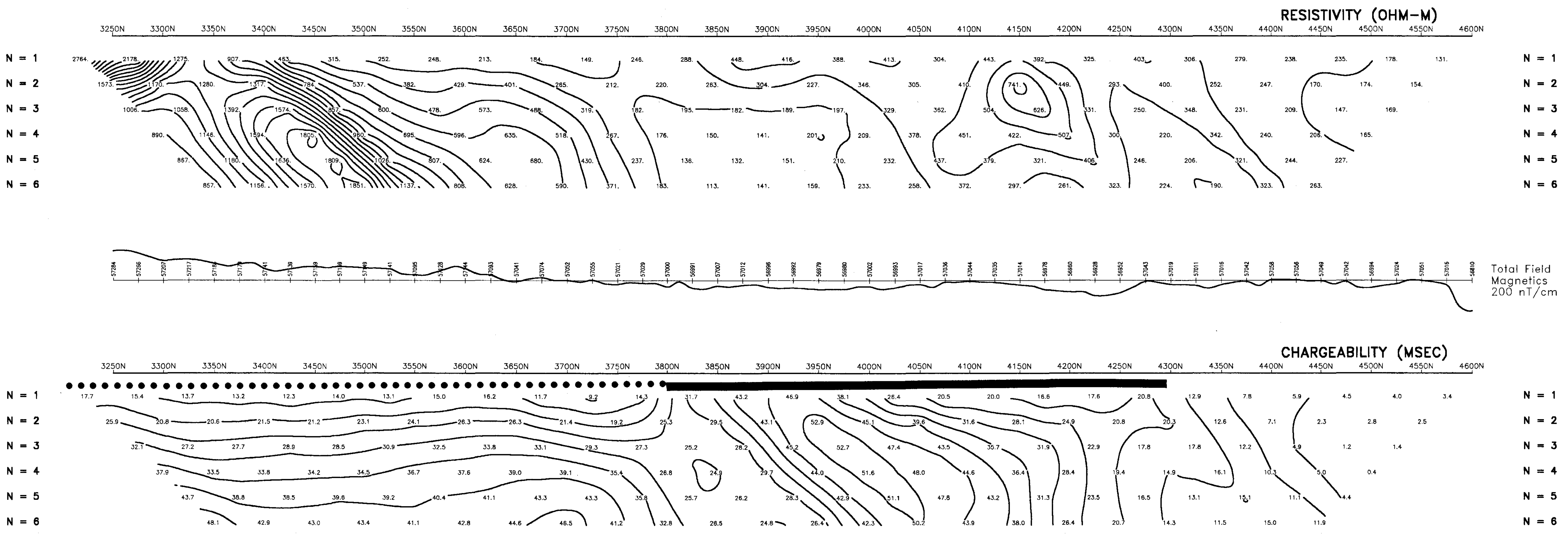
CONTOUR INTERVALS
APP.CHARGEABILITY : 5.0 (msec)
APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm–m)

DATE SURVEYED: July 8, 1998
Tx: Huntec Mk2 Model 7500
Rx: EDA IP–6

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 98427–05



INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project

Chita Property

LINE: 4400E

POLE–DIPOLE ARRAY

SOUTH — NORTH

x = 50m n = 1 – 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C_1 NORTH OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P_1P_2

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

- DEFINITE
- PROBABLE
- POSSIBLE
- AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2500

CONTOUR INTERVALS

APP.CHARGEABILITY : 5.0 (msec)

APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm–m)

DATE SURVEYED: July 9, 1998

Tx: Huntec Mk2 Model 7500

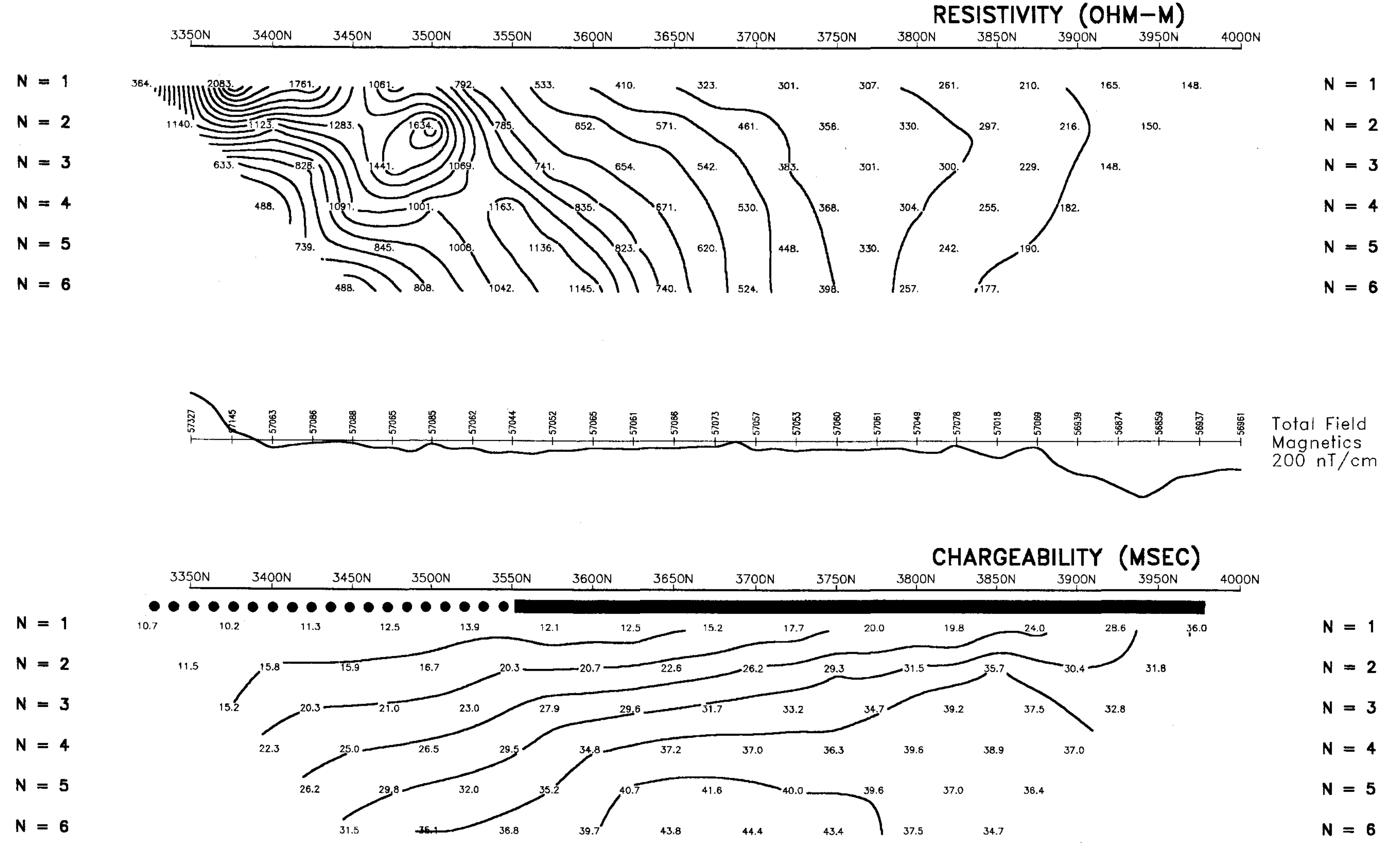
Rx: EDA IP–6

25,954

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 98427–06



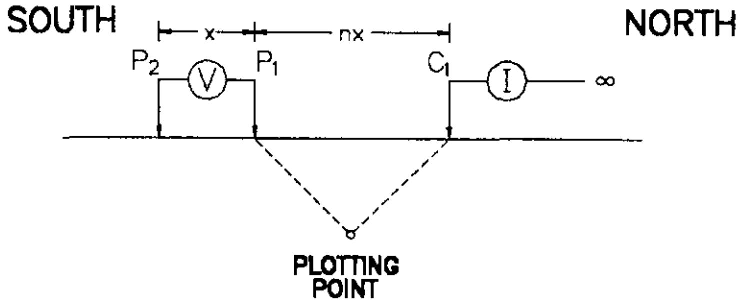
INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project

Chita Property

LINE: 4600E

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



x = 50m n = 1 – 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C_1 NORTH OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P_1P_2

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE
AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2500

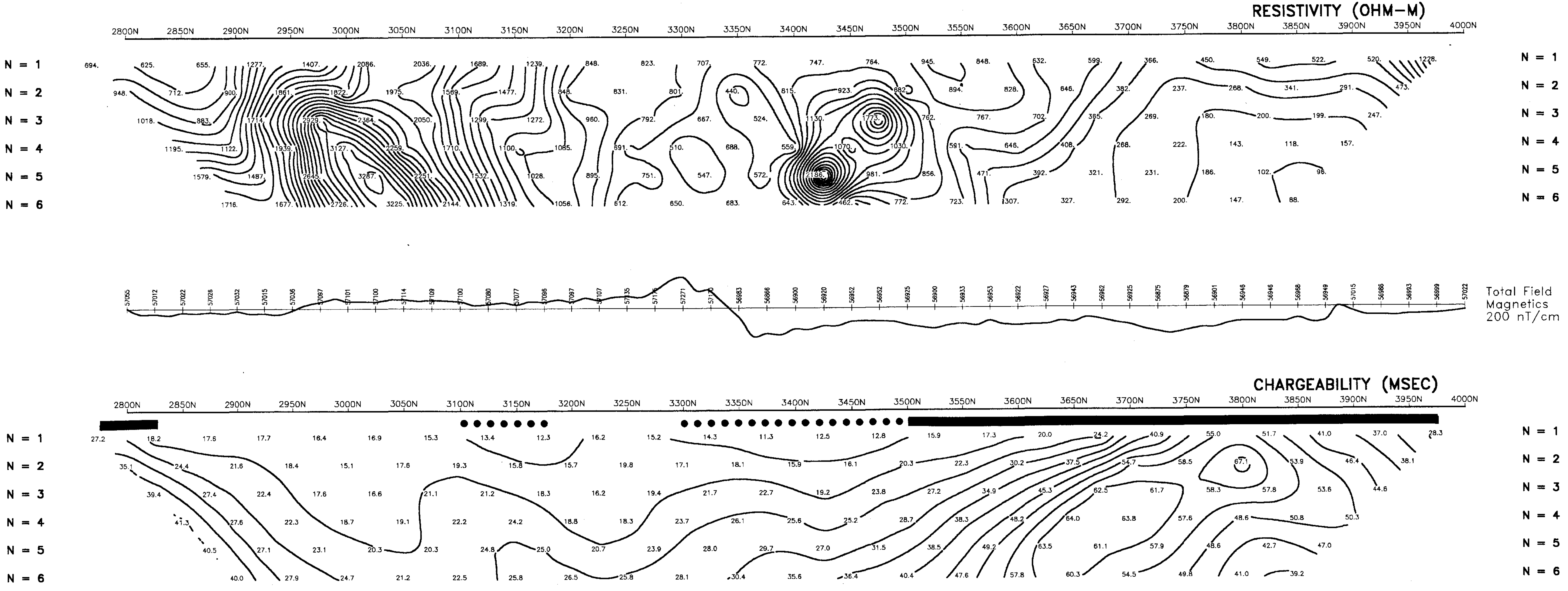
CONTOUR INTERVALS
APP.CHARGEABILITY : 5.0 (msec)
APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm-m)

DATE SURVEYED: July 9, 1998
Tx: Huntec Mk2 Model 7500
Rx: EDA IP-6

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 98427-07



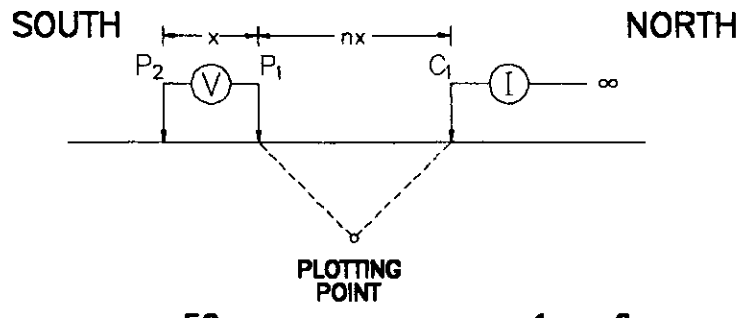
INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project

Chita Property

LINE: 4800E

POLE–DIPOLE ARRAY



x = 50m n = 1 – 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C_1 NORTH OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P_1P_2

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

- DEFINITE
- PROBABLE
- POSSIBLE
- AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2500

CONTOUR INTERVALS
APP.CHARGEABILITY : 5.0 (msec)
APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm–m)

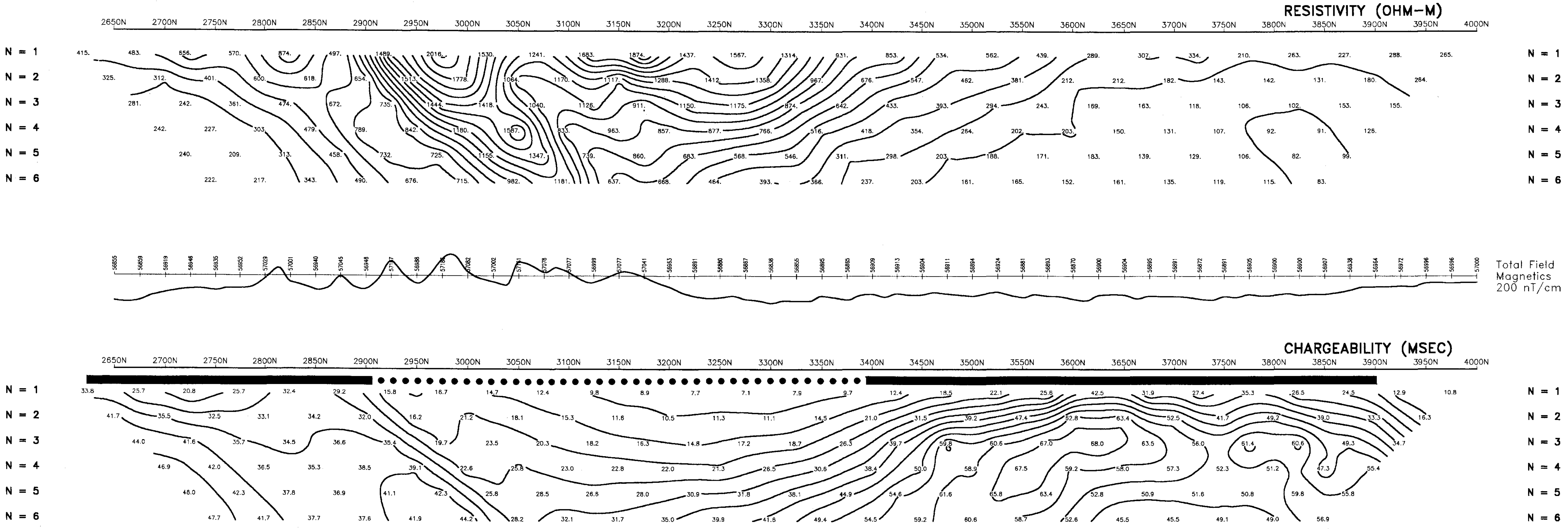
DATE SURVEYED: July 1, 1998
Tx: Huntec Mk2 Model 7500
Rx: EDA IP–6

25,954

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 98427–08



INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project

Chita Property

LINE: 5000E

POLE–DIPOLE ARRAY

SOUTH P_2 (V) P_1 — x — nx — C_1 (I) — ∞ NORTH

PLOTTING POINT

x = 50m n = 1 – 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C_1 NORTH OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P_1P_2

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE
AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2500

CONTOUR INTERVALS
APP.CHARGEABILITY : 5.0 (msec)
APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm–m)

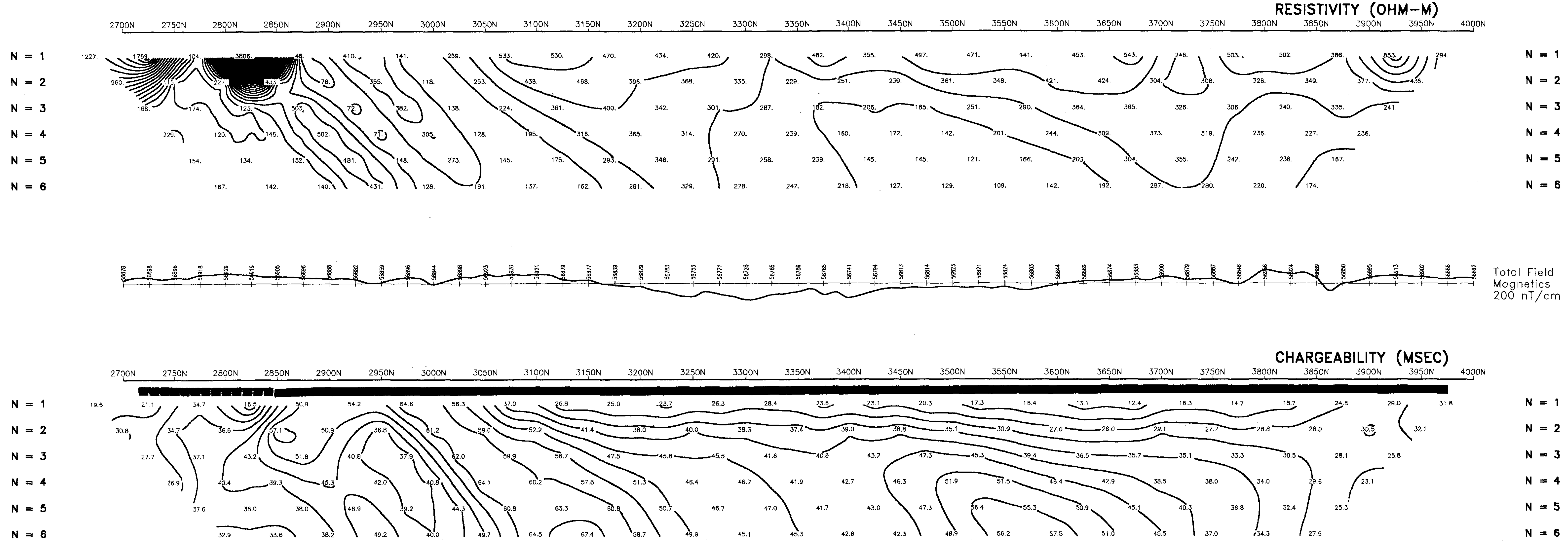
DATE SURVEYED: June 30, 1998
Tx: Huntec Mk2 Model 7500
Rx: EDA IP–6

25,954

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 98427–09



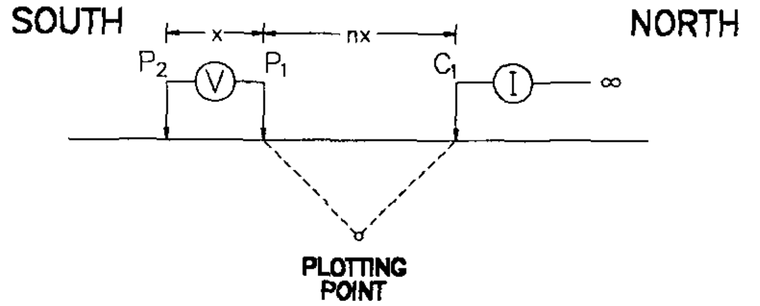
INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project

Chita Property

LINE: 5200E

POLE–DIPOLE ARRAY



x = 50m n = 1 – 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C_1 NORTH OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P_1P_2

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2500

CONTOUR INTERVALS

APP.CHARGEABILITY : 5.0 (msec)

APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm-m)

DATE SURVEYED: June 29, 1998

Tx: Huntec Mk2 Model 7500

Rx: EDA IP-6

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 98427-10

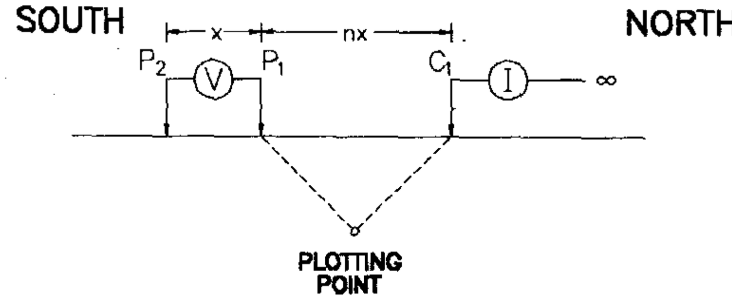
INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project

Chita Property

LINE: 5400E

POLE–DIPOLE ARRAY



x = 50m n = 1 – 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C_1 NORTH OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P_1P_2

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE
AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2500

CONTOUR INTERVALS
APP.CHARGEABILITY : 5.0 (msec)
APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm–m)

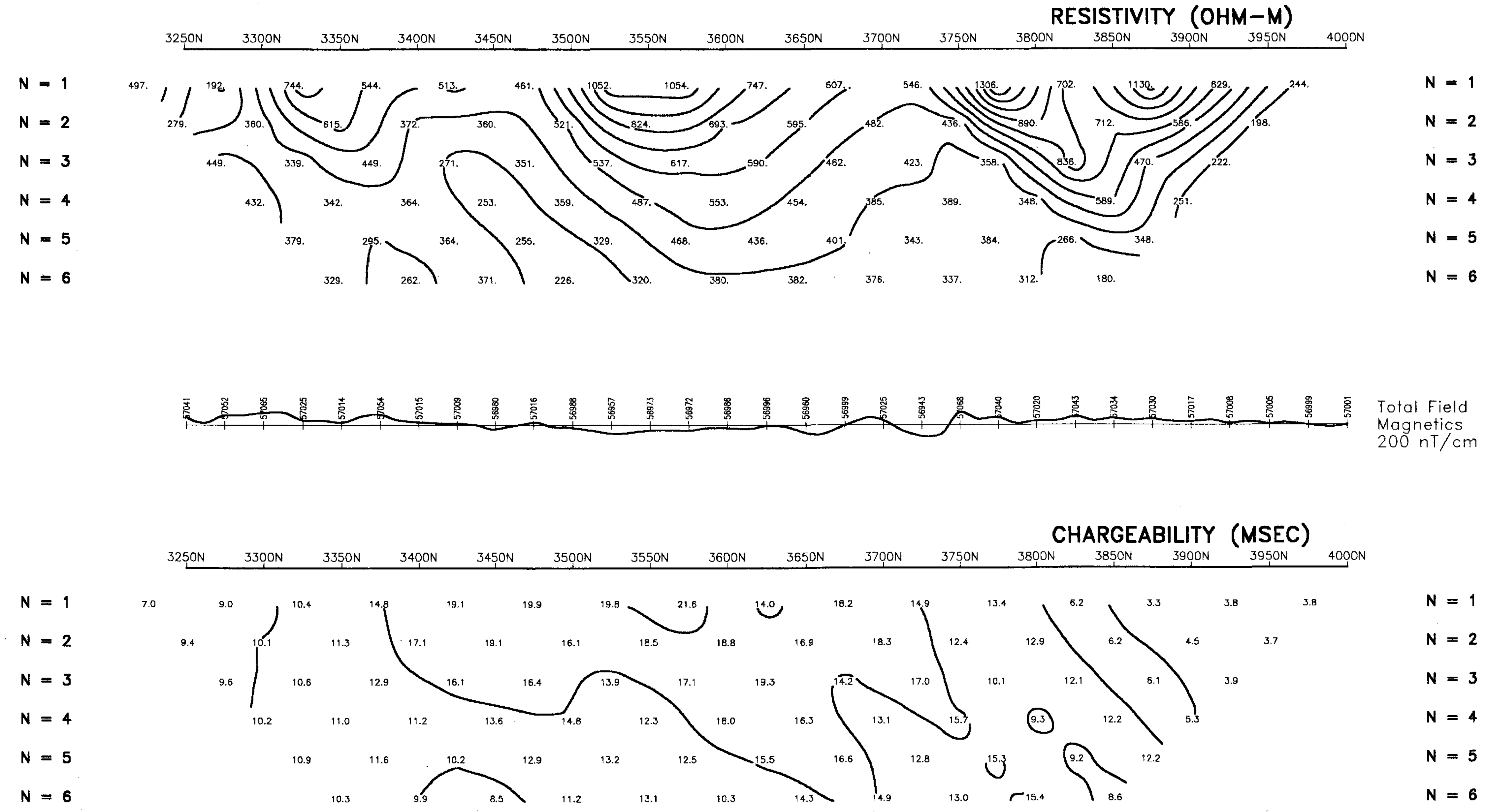
DATE SURVEYED: June 27, 1998
Tx: Huntec Mk2 Model 7500
Rx: EDA IP–6

25954

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 98427–11



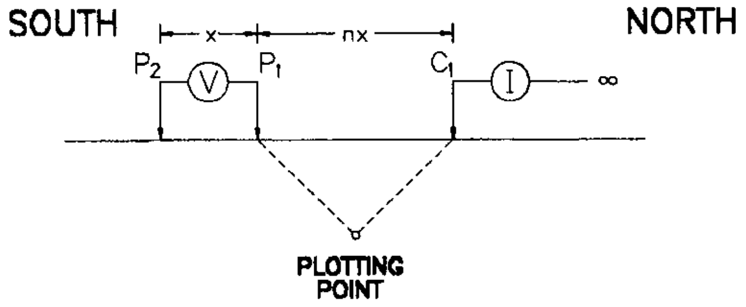
INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project

Chita Property

LINE: 5600E

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



x = 50m n = 1 – 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C_1 NORTH OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P_1P_2

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE
AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2500

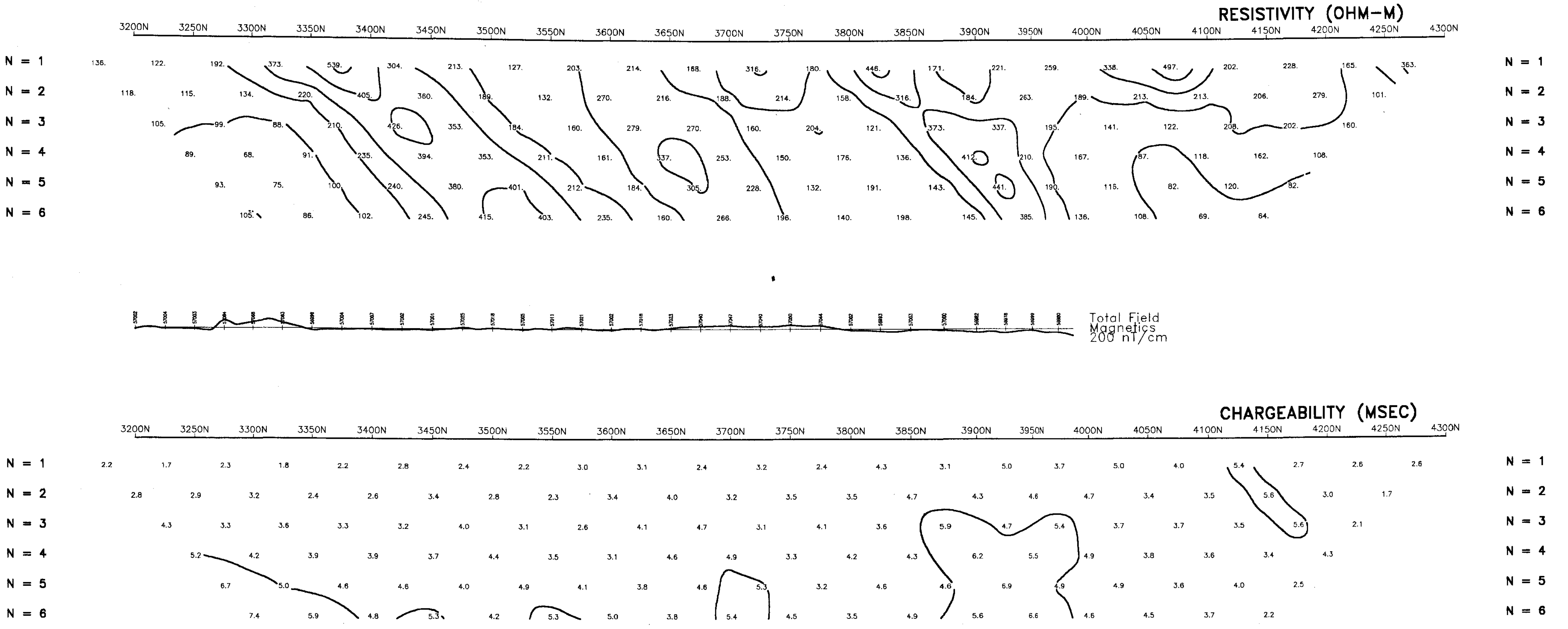
CONTOUR INTERVALS
APP.CHARGEABILITY : 5.0 (msec)
APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm–m)

DATE SURVEYED: June 26, 1998
Tx: Huntec Mk2 Model 7500
Rx: EDA IP-6

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 98427–12



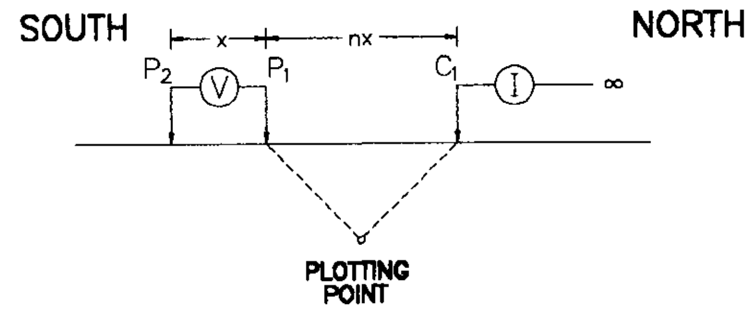
INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project

Chita Property

LINE: 5800E

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



x = 50m   n = 1 – 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C_1 NORTH OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P_1P_2

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

- DEFINITE
- PROBABLE
- POSSIBLE
- AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2500

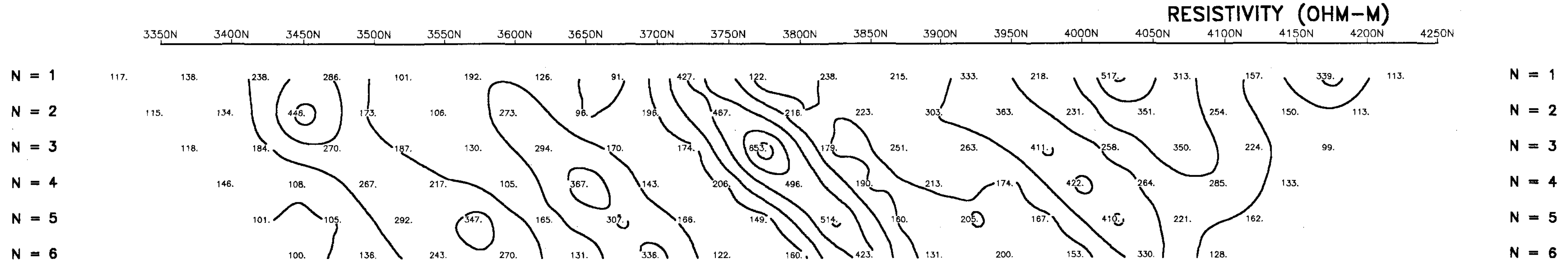
CONTOUR INTERVALS
APP.CHARGEABILITY : 5.0 (msec)
APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm-m)

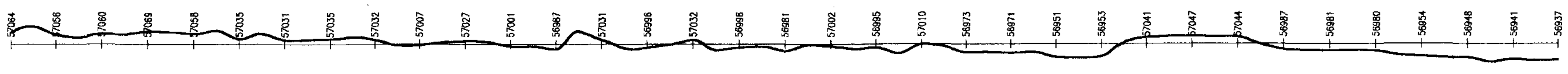
DATE SURVEYED: June 25, 1998
Tx: Huntec Mk2 Model 7500
Rx: EDA IP-6

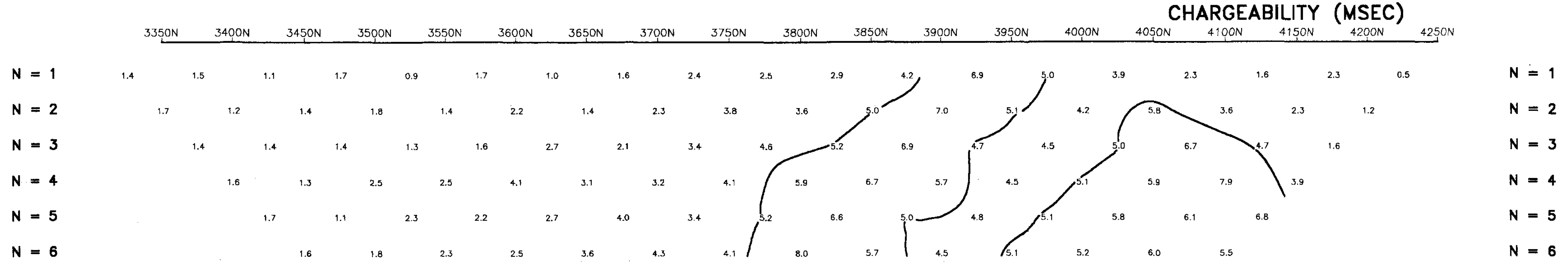
LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 98427-13







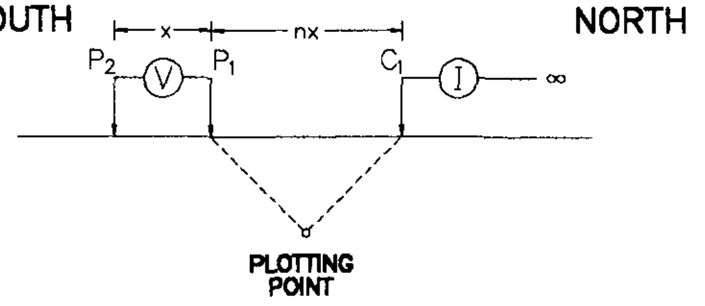
INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project

Chita Property

LINE: 6000E

POLE–DIPOLE ARRAY



x = 50m n = 1 – 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C_1 NORTH OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P_1P_2

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE
AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2500

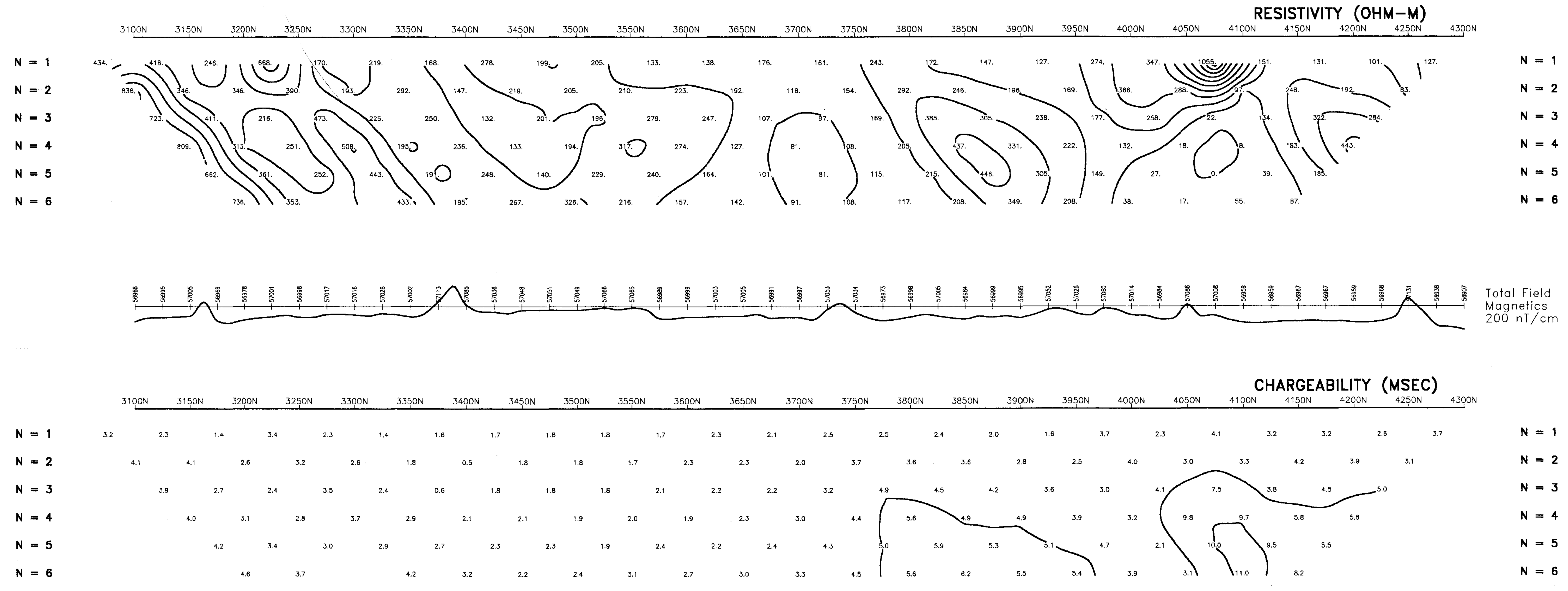
CONTOUR INTERVALS
APP.CHARGEABILITY : 5.0 (msec)
APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm–m)

DATE SURVEYED: June 25, 1998
Tx: Huntec Mk2 Model 7500
Rx: EDA IP–6

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 98427–14



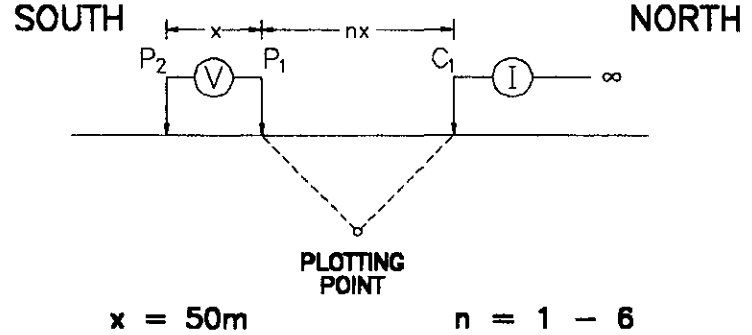
INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project

Chita Property

LINE: 6200E

POLE–DIPOLE ARRAY



x = 50m n = 1 – 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C_1 NORTH OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P_1P_2

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE
AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2500

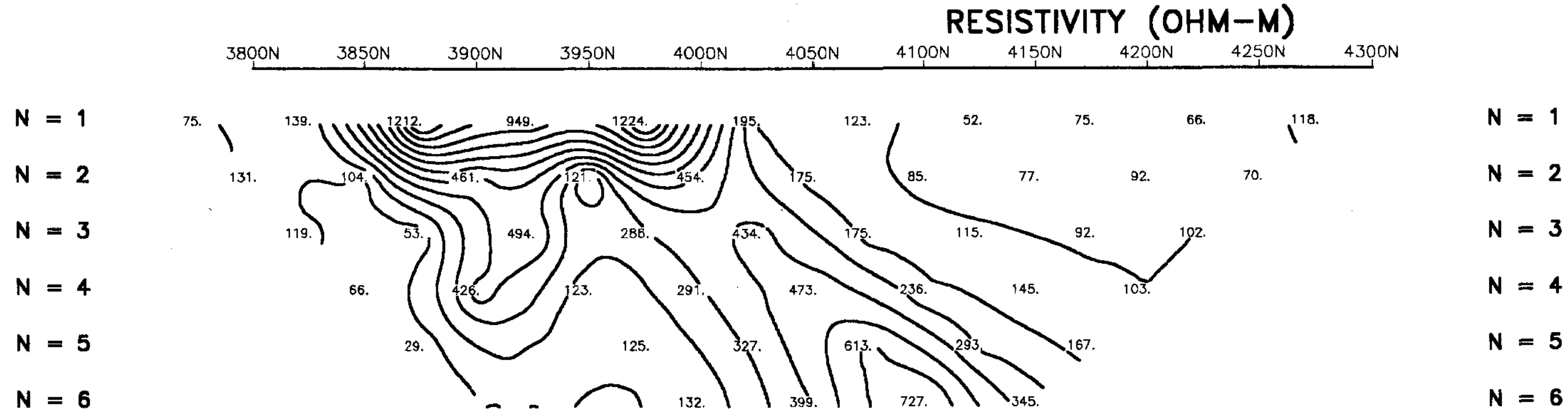
CONTOUR INTERVALS
APP.CHARGEABILITY : 5.0 (msec)
APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm–m)

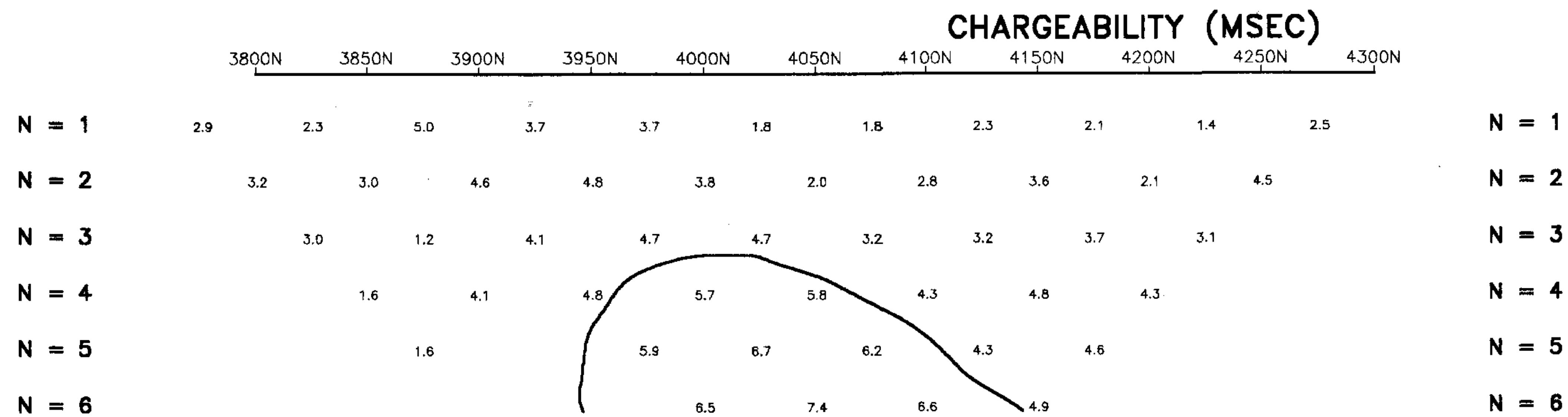
DATE SURVEYED: June 24, 1998
Tx: Huntec Mk2 Model 7500
Rx: EDA IP–6

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 98427–15





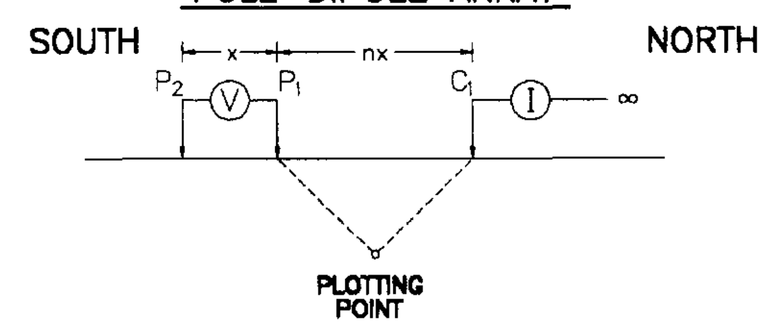
INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project

Chita Property

LINE: 6400E

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



x = 50m n = 1 - 6

CURRENT ELECTRODE C_1 NORTH OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE P_1P_2

SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES

DEFINITE
PROBABLE
POSSIBLE
AT DEPTH

SCALE 1 : 2500

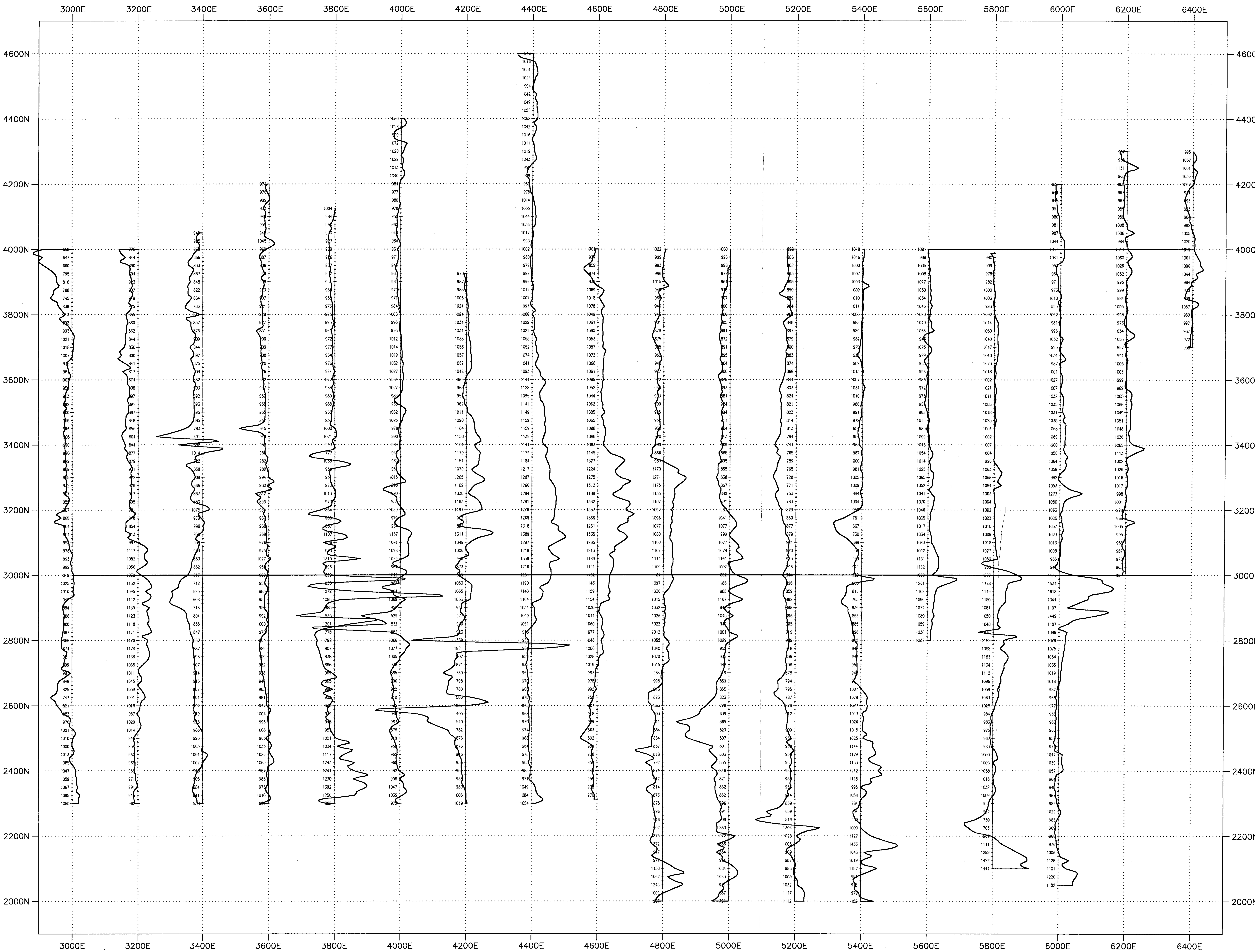
CONTOUR INTERVALS
APP.CHARGEABILITY : 5.0 (msec)
APP.RESISTIVITY : 100 (ohm-m)

DATE SURVEYED: June 23,1998
Tx: Huntec Mk2 Model 7500
Rx: EDA IP-6

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DRAWING NUMBER : 98427-16



Baseline Azimuth: N33E

LEGEND

Vertical Scale 200 nT/cm
Profile Base: 1000 nT

Station Separation: 12.5 metres
56000 nT Removed from all postings

INSTRUMENT

EDA OMNI IV MAGNETOMETER
SCINTREX ENVI BASE STATION

Note: For reasons of clarity only every second data point has been posted.

25,954

Scale 1:5000
100 0 100 200 300
(metres)

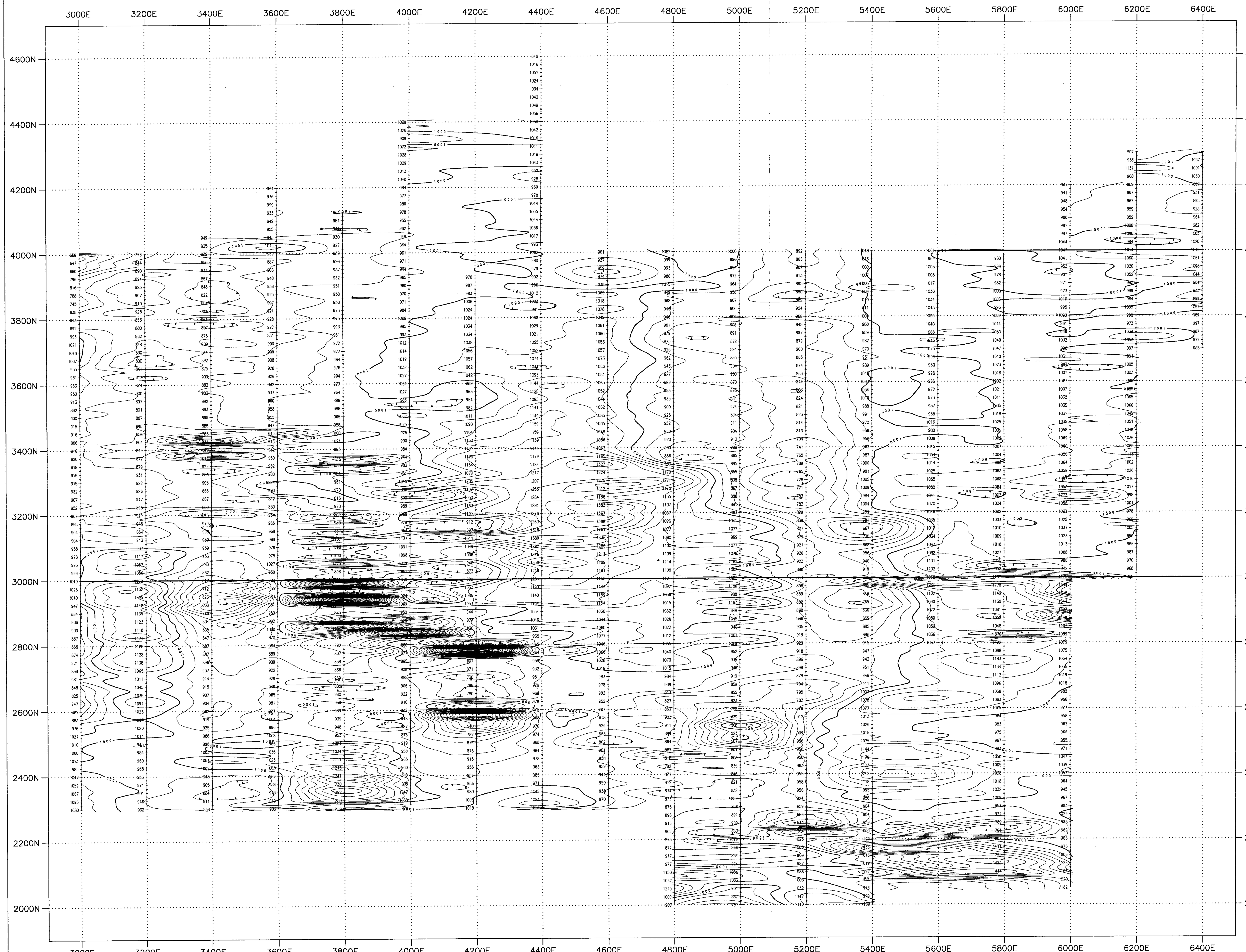
INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project
Chita Grid – Clinton Mining Division

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS

Scale 1:5000 NTS 92O/4E Drawing No: 98427-17

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.



Baseline Azimuth: N33E

LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVALS

50 nT
500 nT

Station Separation: 12.5 metres
58000 nT Removed from Postings

INSTRUMENT

EDA OMNI IV MAGNETOMETER
SCINTREX ENVI BASE STATION

Note: For reasons of clarity only every second data point has been posted.

25,954

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
(metres)

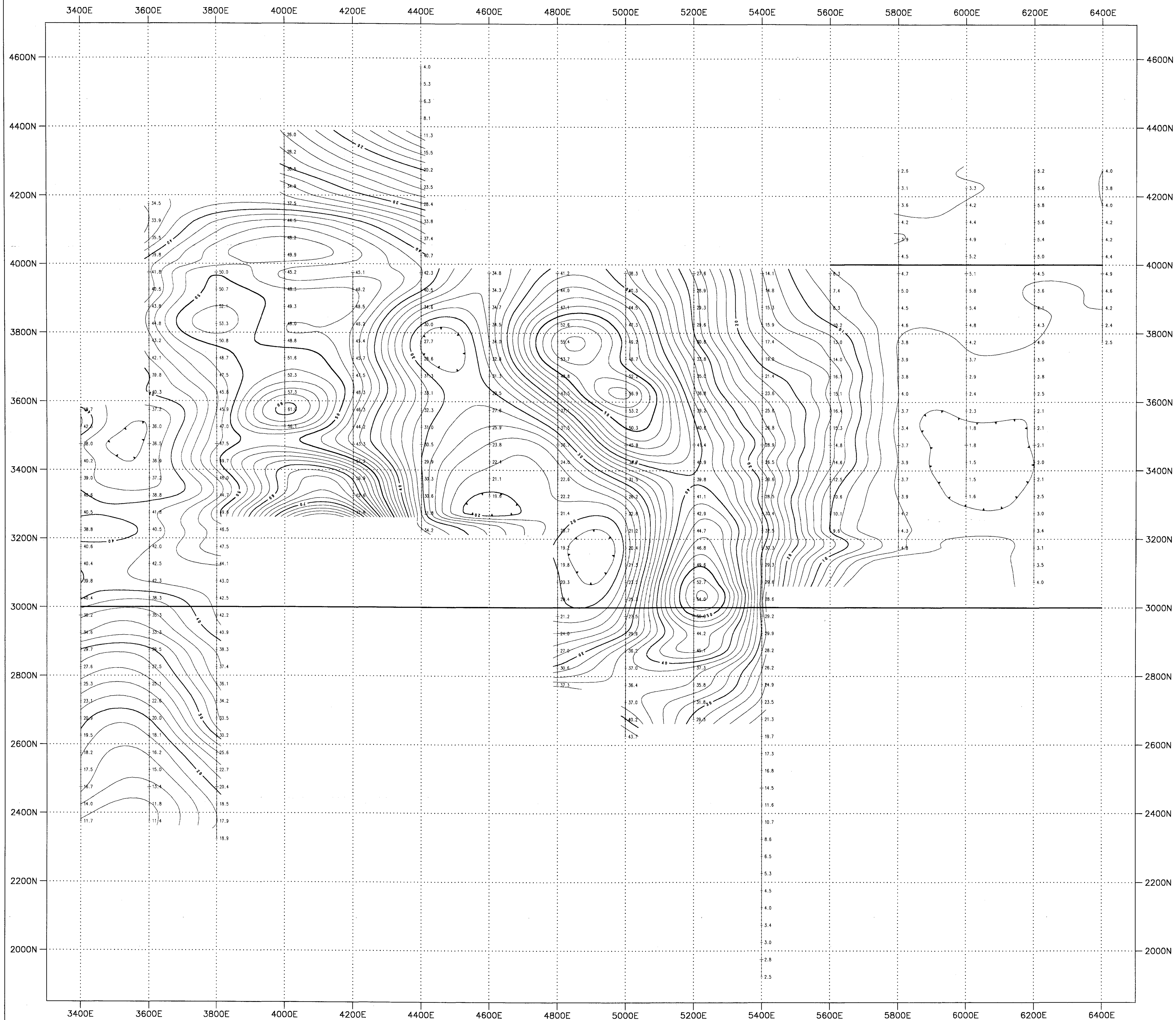
INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project
Chita Grid – Clinton Mining Division

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS
(Gridded using every 8th data point)

Scale 1:5000 NTS 92O/4E Drawing No: 98427-18

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.



Baseline Azimuth: N33E

LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVALS

5 msec

25 msec

Station Interval: 50 metres

Current Electrode NORTH of Potential Dipole

INSTRUMENT

IRIS INSTRUMENTS ELREC-6 RECEIVER

HUNTEC MARK II 7.5 KW TRANSMITTER

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

25,954

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
(metres)

INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

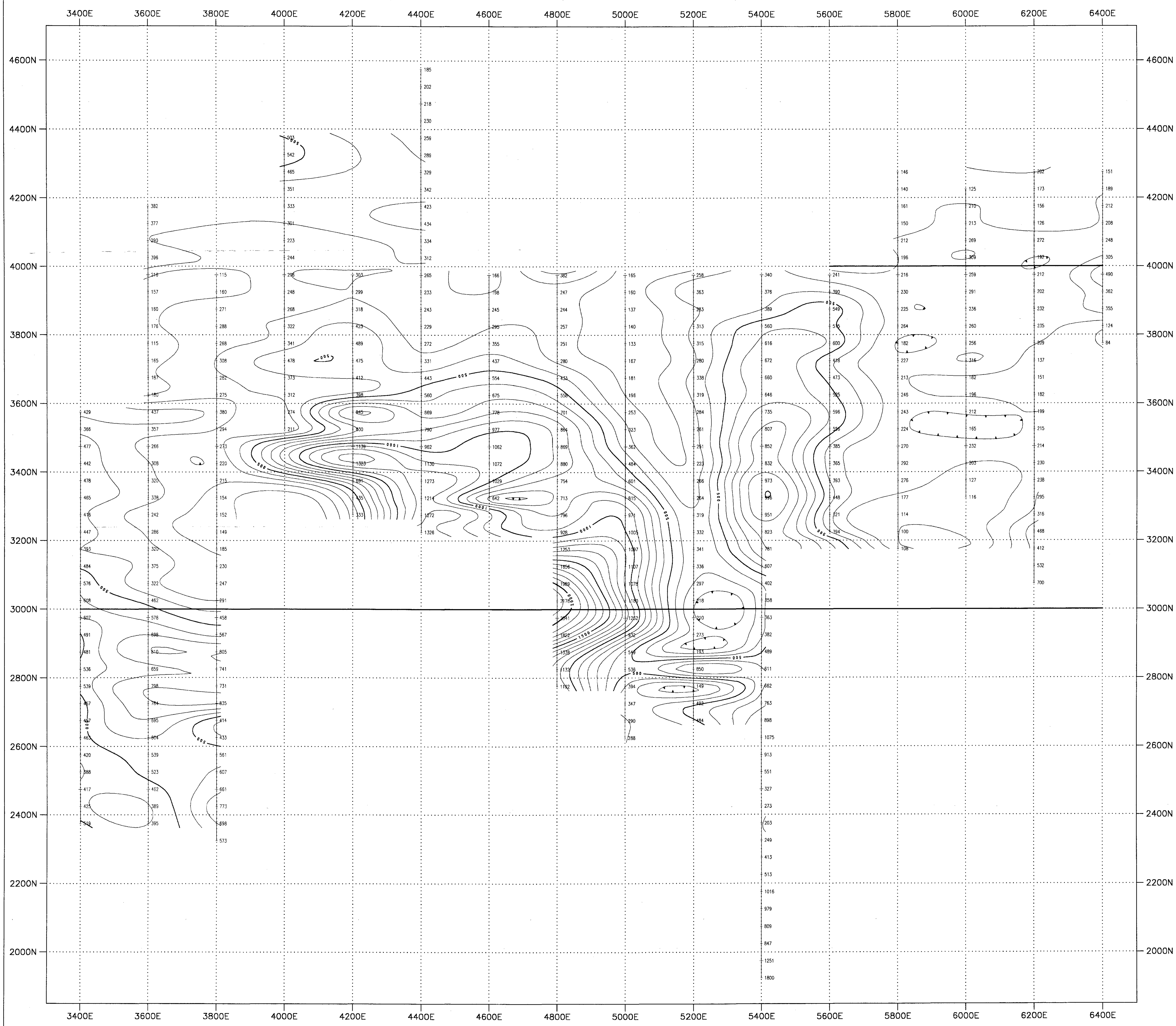
Lord River Project

Chita Grid – Clinton Mining Division

CHARGEABILITY 21 POINT TRIANGULAR FILTER

Scale 1:5000 NTS 920/4E Drawing No: 98427-19

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.



Baseline Azimuth: N33E

LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVALS

100 ohm-m

500 ohm-m

Station Interval: 50 metres

Current Electrode NORTH of Potential Dipole

INSTRUMENT

IRIS INSTRUMENTS ELREC-6 RECEIVER

HUNTEC MARK II 7.5 KW TRANSMITTER

SURVEY BRANCH

25,954

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300 (metres)

INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

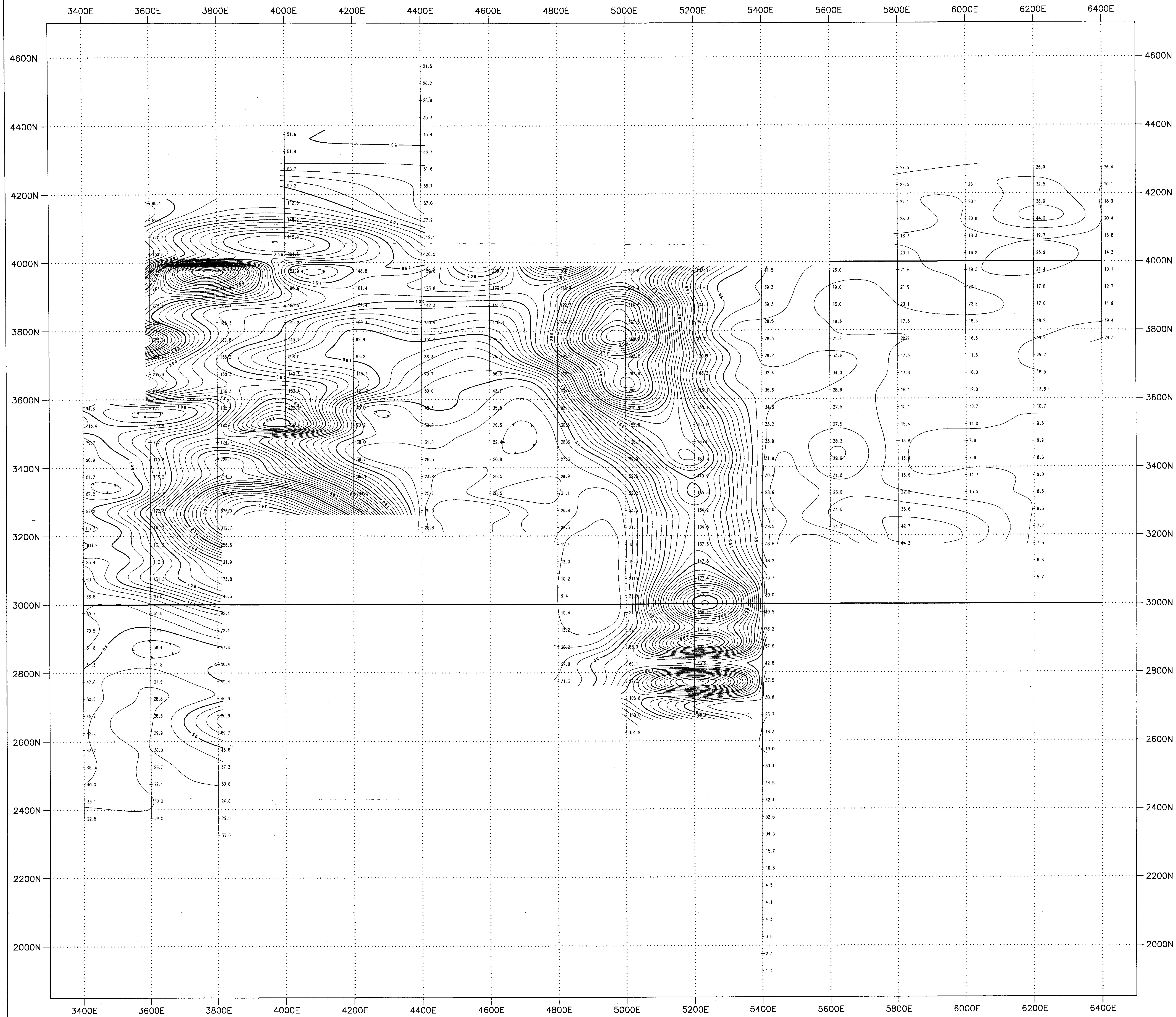
Lord River Project

Chita Grid – Clinton Mining Division

RESISTIVITY
21 POINT TRIANGULAR FILTER

Scale 1:5000 NTS 920/4E Drawing No: 98427-20

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.



Baseline Azimuth: N33E

LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVALS

10 farads/m

50 farads/m

250 farads/m

Station Interval: 50 metres

Current Electrode NORTH of Potential Dipole

INSTRUMENT

IRIS INSTRUMENTS ELREC-6 RECEIVER

HUNTEC MARK II 7.5 KW TRANSMITTER

...OLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
...SSMENT REPORT

25,954

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
(metres)

INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project

Chita Grid – Clinton Mining Division

METAL FACTOR

Scale 1:5000 NTS 920/4E Drawing No: 98427-21

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

Baseline Azimuth: N33E
LEGEND
Interpreted Fault
Zone of Increased Chargeability (> 20 msec)
Zone of Increased Resistivity
Proposed Drill Hole Site
Zone of Low Magnetic Response
Interpreted Dyke/Vein from Resistivity and Magnetic Data
Chargeability >20
Magnetic Low
25,954
Scale 1:5000
(metres)
INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.
Lord River Project
Chita Grid – Clinton Mining Division
COMPILATION
Scale 1:5000 NTS 92O/4E Drawing No: 98427-22
LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.