

**GEOPHYSICAL REPORT** 

**3D INDUCED POLARIZATION** 

### ON THE

# EAGLEHEAD PROPERTY

### **FOR**

# CARMAX EXPLORATIONS LTD

BORNITE/EAST ZONES AND FAR EAST ZONE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

T REPO

493331E 6481845N - NAD83 ZONE9 (STATION ON, OE OF GRID) Location: Dease Lake area, Northern British Columbia



SURVEY CONDUCTED BY SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD. September – October, 2005

REPORT WRITTEN BY BRIAN CHEN S.J.V. CONSULTANTS LTD. November 2005

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	1					
2.	Location and Line Information1						
3.	Field Work and Instrumentation						
4.	Geophysical Techniques						
	<ul> <li>4.1. IP Method.</li> <li>4.2. 3D-IP Method.</li> <li>4.3. Inversion Programs</li> </ul>	.4					
5.	Data Presentation	7					
6.	<ul> <li>5.1. Cross Sections.</li> <li>5.2. Plan Maps.</li> <li>5.3. Inversion Model.</li> <li>Discussion of Results.</li> </ul>	.7 .7 .8					
7.	6.1.Bornite/East Zones 6.2.Far East Zone Conclusions and Recommendations	. 8 12 15					
8.	8. Appendix 1 – Statement of Qualifications - Brian Chen16						
9.	9. Appendix 2 – Summary Tables						
10	Appendix 3 – Instrument Specifications	19					
11	<ul> <li>10.1. GDD Tx II IP Transmitter</li></ul>	19 19 20					

i

# Illustrations

Figure 1: Eaglehead Property Location Map, Northwestern British Columbia	1
Figure 2: IP Survey lines of Bornite, East and Far East zones	2
Figure 3: 3D perspective plot of simplified IP inversion model	8
Figure 4: Inverted Chargeability (ms) false color contour map	9
Figure 5: 3D IP Cross Sections of line 10E	. 10
Figure 6: 3D perspective plots of simplified IP inversion model	. 11
Figure 7: Overview of the Inverted IP models on three survey zones	. 12
Figure 8: 3D perspective plots of simplified IP inversion model	. 13
Figure 9: 3D perspective plots of simplified IP inversion model	. 14

3D-IP Plan Maps: Lines 10000E - 11900E
Interpreted Resistivity – 25m Below Surface
Interpreted Chargeability – 25m Below Surface
Interpreted Resistivity – 50m Below Surface
Interpreted Chargeability – 50m Below Surface
Interpreted Resistivity – 75m Below Surface
Interpreted Chargeability – 75m Below Surface
Interpreted Resistivity – 100m Below Surface
Interpreted Chargeability – 100m Below Surface
Interpreted Resistivity – 150m Below Surface
Interpreted Chargeability – 150m Below Surface
Interpreted Resistivity – 200m Below Surface
Interpreted Chargeability – 200m Below Surface
Interpreted Resistivity – 250m Below Surface
Interpreted Chargeability – 250m Below Surface

# LIST OF PLATES (situated in map pockets at the end of this report)

Line Number	Cross Sectional Maps
Line0E to Line19E (100m	3D Interpreted Resistivity / Interpreted
separation) for Bornite/East Zones	Chargeability
Line157E to Line161E (100m	3D Interpreted Resistivity / Interpreted
separation) for Far East Zone	Chargeability

### 1. INTRODUCTION

A 3D Induced Polarization survey had been conducted for Carmax Explorations Ltd. on its Eaglehead property by SJ Geophysics Ltd. from September 30 to October 11, 2005. This report describes the ground geophysical exploration project and discusses the IP responses based on the inverted models of the survey.

The property has been explored for an intrusive hosting copper-molybdenum with minor values in precious metals mineralization since 1963. The geophysical data was gathered to provide information to assist in assigning mineral resource estimates to mineralization and defining new possible viable targets.

The interpretation of the IP results on this report are solely based on this geophysical program, as little geology was known by the author. This report is written as an addendum to a more complete report; therefore, this does not cover items such as location maps, discussion of the background geology, or costs associated with the survey.

### 2. LOCATION AND LINE INFORMATION

The property is located in Stikine Ranges, Northwestern British Columbia, approximately 60 kilometers east of Dease Lake. The geophysical survey grid was assessed from Dease Lake by helicopter. See Figure 1 for grid location information.



SJ Geophysics Ltd. / S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11762-94<sup>th</sup> Ave., Delta, BC Canada Tel: (604) 582-1100 Fax: (604) 589-7466 E-mail: <u>sydv@sigeophysics.com</u>

The geophysical survey area consists of three small zones, Bornite, East and Far East zones. Combined Bornite zone and East zone have 20 north-south oriented lines with 100m line separation and 50m station spacing. East zone is the eastwards extension of Bornite zone, the two zones are adjacent. The length of the lines on Bornite and East zones is about 1000m to 1300 m. Far East zone situated about 2km south east to the East zone. It consists of 5 north-east oriented lines with 100m line separation and 50m station spacing. Please refer to Figure 2 and Appendix 2 for survey grid lines information.

The total line kilometres of the survey is 25.8km. The topographic relief of the survey area is about 135 m.



SJ Geophysics Ltd. / S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11762-94<sup>th</sup> Ave., Delta, BC Canada Tel: (604) 582-1100 Fax: (604) 589-7466 E-mail: <u>sydv@sigeophysics.com</u>

#### 3. FIELD WORK AND INSTRUMENTATION

The SJ Geophysics Ltd crew consisted of five SJ Geophysics employees: Jan Dobrescu (Geophysicist), Patrick Washpan, Kevin Saunders, Dan Campbell, Brandon Wilbur. In the last few days, Brandon was replaced by Ruben Wesley.

The crew mobilized from Bob Quinn, British Columbia on September 29<sup>th</sup> after finishing work on another survey project, and arrived in Dease Lake. On September 30<sup>th</sup>, the crew members with the geophysical equipment were flown from Dease Lake to the Carmax camp by helicopter. IP data acquisition started on the October 1<sup>st</sup>. The Far East Zone had been surveyed from October 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup>. IP measurement had been taken on Bornite and East Zones during the period of October 3<sup>rd</sup> to October 7<sup>th</sup>. The crew demobilized on October 11<sup>th</sup>.

For the 3D-IP survey a modified pole-dipole 3D-IP configuration array was used with a combination of 12 dipoles of 50m to 100m separation. The IP data was collected using SJ Geophysics' Full Wave Form receiver. The current was injected with a 2 seconds on, 2 seconds off duty cycle into the ground via a transmitter (Tx). As for the transmitter, a GDD Tx II 3.6 KW was used during the duration of the program.

The potential array was implemented using standard 8 conductor cables configured with 50m takeouts for the potential rods. At each current station, the electrodes used consisted of 5/8" stainless steel rods of approximately 1m in length. For the potential line, the electrodes consisted of 3/8" stainless steel "pins" of 0.5m in length. The exact location of the remote current is used in the geophysical calculations.

Most of the location data was collected by the line cutting crew while the geophysical crew picked survey control points and clino data using a standard Garmin GPS to an accuracy of 5m and Sunto Inclinometer to an accuracy of 1-2°. BC trim DEM data was used to generate the topography for location and final inversion model.

Survey data QC and processing were done on daily basis.

### 4. GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES

#### 4.1. IP Method

The time domain IP technique energizes the ground surface with an alternating square wave pulse via a pair of current electrodes. On most surveys, such as this one, the IP/Resistivity measurements are made on a regular grid of stations along survey lines.

After the transmitter (Tx) pulse has been transmitted into the ground via the current electrodes, the IP effect is measured as a time diminishing voltage at the receiver electrodes. The IP effect is a measure of the amount of IP polarizable materials in the subsurface rock. Under ideal circumstances, IP chargeability responses are a measure of the amount of disseminated metallic sulfides in the subsurface rocks.

Unfortunately, there are other rock materials that give rise to IP effects, including some graphitic rocks, clays and some metamorphic rocks (serpentinite for example). So from a geological point of view, IP responses are almost never uniquely interpretable. Because of the non-uniqueness of geophysical measurements it is always prudent to incorporate other data sets to assist in interpretation.

Also, from the IP measurements the apparent (bulk) resistivity of the ground is calculated from the input current and the measured primary voltage.

IP/resistivity measurements are generally considered to be repeatable to within about five percent. However, they will exceed that if field conditions change due to variable water content or variable electrode contact.

IP/resistivity measurements are influenced, to a large degree, by the rock materials nearest the surface (or, more precisely, nearest the measuring electrodes), and the interpretation of the traditional pseudosection presentation of IP data in the past has often been uncertain. This is because stronger responses that are located near surface could mask a weaker one that is located at depth.

#### 4.2. 3D-IP Method

Three dimensional IP surveys are designed to take advantage of the interpretational functionality offered by 3-D inversion techniques. Unlike conventional IP, the electrode arrays are no longer restricted to in-line geometry. Typically, current electrodes and receiver electrodes are located on adjacent lines. Under these conditions, multiple current locations can be applied to a single receiver electrode array and data acquisition rates can be significantly improved over conventional surveys.

In a common 3D-IP configuration, a receiver array is established, end-to-end along a survey line while current electrodes are located on two adjacent lines. The survey typically starts at one end of the line and proceeds to the other end. A typical 8 dipole array normally consists of a two 100m dipoles, followed by four 50m dipoles and then two more 100m dipoles at the end of the array. In some areas these spacings are modified to compensate for local conditions such as inaccessible sites, streams, and overall conductivity of ground. Current electrodes are advanced along the adjacent lines, starting at approximate 200m from the centre of the array and advances approximately 400m through the array at 50m increments. At this point, the receiver array is advanced 400m and the process is repeated down the line. Receiver arrays are typically established on every second line (200m apart) thereby providing subsurface coverage at 100m increments.

#### 4.3. Inversion Programs

"Inversion" programs have recently become available that allow a more definitive interpretation, although the process remains subjective.

The purpose of the inversion process is to convert surface IP/Resistivity measurements into a realistic "Interpreted Depth Section." However, note that the term is left in quotation marks. The use of the inversion routine is a subjective one because the input into the inversion routine calls for a number of user selectable variables whose adjustment can greatly influence the output. The output from the inversion routines do assist in providing a more reliable interpretation of IP/Resistivity data, however, they are relatively new to the exploration industry and are, to some degree, still in the experimental stage.

The inversion programs are generally applied iteratively to evaluate the output with regard to what is geologically known, to estimate the depth of detection, and to determine the viability of specific measurements.

The Inversion Program (DCINV3D) used by the SJ Geophysical Group was developed by a consortium of major mining companies under the auspices of the UBC-Geophysical Inversion Facility. It solves two inverse problems. The DC potentials are first inverted to recover the spatial distribution of electrical resistivity, and, secondly, the chargeability data (IP) are inverted to recover the spatial distribution of IP polarizable particles in the rocks.

The interpreted depth section maps represent the cross sectional distribution of polarizable materials, in the case of IP effect, and the cross sectional distribution of the apparent resistivity, in the case of the resistivity parameter.

### 5. DATA PRESENTATION

#### 5.1. Cross Sections

As described above, the IP data is processed through an inversion program that outputs one possible subsurface distribution of resistivity and polarizable materials that would produce the observed data. These results are presented in a false-colour cross section and these displays can be directly interpreted as geological cross sections.

Cross sections are presented as 1:5000 scale plots in map folders at the back of this report.

#### 5.2. Plan Maps

False colour contour maps of the inverted resistivity and chargeability results can be produced for selected depths. Data is positioned using UTM coordinates gathered during the field work. This display illustrates the areal distribution of the geophysical trends, outlining strike orientations and possible fault offsets.

Plan maps are plotted for both resistivity and chargeability at depths of 25m, 50m, 75m, 100m, 150m, 200m, and 250m below surface at a 1:5000 scale and included in map folders at the back of this report. Plan maps of page size are also produced and included in the Appendix.

#### 5.3. Inversion Model

With computer technology that exists today, the 3D inversions results can be easily viewed using a 3D visualization program such as UBC-GIF's dicer3d program or open-source software packages such as Paraview. These programs use a block model format to manipulate the data and allow a user to view the model from infinite viewing angles, or to create infinite cross-sections or plan maps. In addition, these visualization programs allow the user to isolate different isosurfaces to facilitate interpretation of the data.

## 6. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

This discussion of results is solely based on the geophysical data collected for this project. This report is meant to be an addendum to a more complete report, and thus a comprehensive description of geology and previous exploration work are not discussed at all, or only briefly.

#### 6.1. Bornite/East Zones

The IP survey exposed two IP anomaly zones (IP response zone 1 and zone 2) which may be correlated with intrusive copper molybdenum mineralization. See Figure 3 below. Figure 3 is a simplified 3D perspective plot derived from IP inversion model with cutoff values to show only the possible chargeability and resistivity anomaly features. The bodies in yellow color shows the inverted chargeability with value greater than 13 ms while the green units exhibit the inverted resistivity with value greater than 1700 Ohm.m.



SJ Geophysics Ltd. / S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11762-94<sup>th</sup> Ave., Delta, BC Canada Tel: (604) 582-1100 Fax: (604) 589-7466 E-mail: <u>sydv@sigeophysics.com</u>

The zone 1 which resembles a triangle situates in the north central of Bornite zone. It's outlined by two distinct NW and SE oriented linear contacts, bold dashed lines in red color as shown on Figure 3. The north boundary of this anomaly zone is not yet well defined by the inversion models. Grid lines northwards extension is needed to further define its northern border.

In the central portion of East zone, another zone of IP anomaly was revealed and denoted as IP response zone 2 on Figure 3. The IP anomaly on Zone 2 is open to the west of the survey area.

The two IP response zones were connected by a under ground "pipe-like" narrow high chargeability unit which was indicated by a bold dashed line in white color on Figure 3. The IP anomalies seem to be controlled by some linear structures that related to the surface creek system. It's noticeable that the two IP response zones were located around the junction of rivers.

Figure 4 illustrates the same IP features on inverted chargeability false color contour map 100m below topography, derived from 3D IP inversion model.



SJ Geophysics Ltd. / S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11762-94<sup>th</sup> Ave., Delta, BC Canada Tel: (604) 582-1100 Fax: (604) 589-7466 E-mail: sydv@sigeophysics.com

The IP anomaly features are characterized by low to moderate resistivity values. As shown on Figure 3 and 5, the highly resistive unites occupy most of the rock bodies with low chargeability.



Figure 6 demonstrates the different 3D perspective views of simplified IP inversion model by altering the viewing angle. It exhibits the outline of the IP features and the approximative relation between chargeability and resistivity in the survey area.



SJ Geophysics Ltd. / S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11762-94<sup>th</sup> Ave., Delta, BC Canada Tel: (604) 582-1100 Fax: (604) 589-7466 E-mail: <u>sydv@sjgeophysics.com</u>

#### 6.2. Far East Zone

Far East zone is located about 2.5 km south-east of East Zone. Figure 7 shows the overview of the three IP survey zones with the simplified inverted IP results.



Figure 7: Overview of the Inverted IP models on three survey zones

The IP inversion models reveal a high chargeability feature in the central of this zone which is flanked by resistive units on both of its north-east and south-west sides. Similar to the Bornite and East zones, the simplified 3D perspective plots are derived from the IP inversions models with chargeability cutoff value of 11ms instead of 13ms in this zone.

Figure 8 shows the outline of the IP anomaly feature. It's open on both sides the grid. Again, the high chargeability unit correlated with low to moderate resistivity values. The IP anomaly is located at the junction of the rivers. This might imply the correlation of surface creeks and underground geological contacts in this area.



Figure 8: 3D perspective plots of simplified IP inversion model

Chargeability (Yellow, with cutoff value of 11ms, showing the high Chargeability features) and Resistivity (Green, with cutoff value of 1700 Ohm.m, showing the resistive features), viewed from top of the model.

Figure 9 demonstrates the 3D high IP response unit viewed from different view angle.

SJ Geophysics Ltd. / S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11762-94\* Ave., Delta, BC Canada Tel: (604) 582-1100 Fax: (604) 589-7466 E-mail: <u>sydv@sigeophysics.com</u>



Figure 9: 3D perspective plots of simplified IP inversion model

Chargeability (Yellow, with cutoff value of 11ms, showing the high Chargeability features) and Resistivity (Green, with cutoff value of 1700 Ohm.m, showing the resistive features), viewed from different angle of the model.

SJ Geophysics Ltd / S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11762-94<sup>th</sup> Ave., Delta, BC Canada Tel: (604) 582-1100 Fax: (604) 589-7466 E-mail: <u>sydv@sjgeophysics.com</u>

### 7. Conclusions and Recommendations

The survey grid of Bornite and East zones is characterized by two distinctive IP feature zones which might be controlled by linear geological structures. The IP response zone 1 and zone 2 are characterized by having low to moderate resistivity values.

These high IP response zones which is delineated by the geophysical survey may be related to the copper molybdenum mineralization. Except for the northern boundary, the IP response zone 1 is well defined. The eastern boundary of IP response zone 2 on East zone and north-west, south-east boundaries of IP anomaly on Far East zone are not yet close. Further exploration is suggested on extension of East zone and Far East zone to trace the IP responses if the geophysical anomalies imply economic mineralization.

Initially, a detailed interpretation of the area should be conducted that should include regional geology, geochemistry and other geophysical data. The correlation between alteration or mineralization and the high chargeability responses has to be verified by different exploration methods.

Respectfully Submitted, per S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Brin Chen

Brian Chen, M.Sc. Geophysics

# 8. Appendix 1 - Statement of Qualifications - Brian Chen

I, Brian Chen, of the city of Delta, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

- 1. I graduated from the University of Science and Technology of China in 1989 with a Bachelor of Science degree in geophysics and from South China Sea Inst. Of Oceanology, CAS in 1992 with a Master of Science degree in Mathematical geology.
- 2. I have been working in geophysics since 1992.
- 3. I have no interest in Carmax Resources Inc., or in any property within the scope of this report, nor do I expect to receive any.

Signed by: Brim Shan

Brian Chen, M.Sc. Geophysicist

Date: Dec. Tate, 2005

# 9. Appendix 2 – Summary Tables

Line Number (E) Internal label	Line Number (E) Picket label	Start Station (N) Internal label	Start Station Picket label	End Station (N) Internal label	End Station (N) Picket label	Current Remote used Internal label	Tx⁄ Rx	Length (m)
	<u> </u>	J		Bornite Zon	e			1
10000	0	10000	ON	11300	1300	11200E 10500N	Tx	1300
10100	1	10000	0N	11300	1300	11200E 10500N	Rx	1300
10200	2	10000	0N	11300	1300	11200E 10500N	Tx	1300
10300	3	10000	0N	11100	1100	11200E 10500N	Rx	1300
10400	4	10000	0N	11100	1100	11200E 10500N	Tx	1100
10500	5	10000	0N	11000	1000	11200E 10500N	Rx	1000
10600	6	10000	0N	11000	1000	11200E 10500N	Tx	1000
10700	7	10000	0N	11000	1000	10100E 10900N	Rx	1000
10800	8	10000	0N	11000	1000	10100E 10900N	Tx	1000
10900	9	10000	0N	11000	1000	10100E 10900N	Rx	1000
11000	10	10000	0N	11000	1000	10100E 10900N	Tx	1000
11100	11	10000	0N	11000	1000	10100E 10900N	Rx	1000
11200	12	10000	0N	11000	1000	10100E 10900N	Tx	1000

SJ Geophysics Ltd. / S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11762-94<sup>th</sup> Ave., Delta, BC Canada Tel: (604) 582-1100 Fax: (604) 589-7466 E-mail: <u>sydv@sjgeophysics.com</u>

Line Number (E)	Line Number (E)	Start Station (N)	Start Station	End Station (N)	End Station (N)	Current Remote used	Tx/ Br	Length
Internal label	Picket label	Picket Internal label label	Pick <i>et</i> label	Internal label	Picket label	Internal label	n.	( <i>m</i> )
	<b>I</b>	l	L	East Zone	- L <u></u>		I	<u> </u>
11300	13	9800	200S	11000	1000	10100E 10900N	Tx	1200
11400	14	9800	200S	10800	800	10100E 10900N	Rx	1000
11500	15	9800	200S	10800	800	10100E 10900N	Тх	1000
11600	16	9800	200S	10800	800	10100E 10900N	Rx	1000
11700	17	9800	2005	10800	800	10100E 10900N	Тх	1000
11800	18	9800	200S	10800	800	10100E 10900N	Rx	1000
11900	19	9800	200S	10800	800	10100E 10900N	Tx	1000
<u></u>	· . <u></u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Far East Zon	ie	- <b>-</b>	· · · · · ·	·
15700	157	40000	0N	40900	900	16700E 40500N	Tx	900
15800	158	40000	0N	40900	900	16700E 40500N	Rx	900
15900	159	40000	0N	40900	900	16700E 40500N	Tx	900
16000	160	40000	0N	40900	900	16700E 40500N	Rx	900
16100	161	40000	ON	40900	900	16700E 40500N	Tx	900

Total Line kilometres = 25.8 km

# 10. Appendix 3 – Instrument Specifications

## 10.1. GDD Tx II IP Transmitter

Input voltage:	120V / 60 Hz or 240V / 50Hz (optional)
Output power:	1.4 kW maximum.
Output voltage:	150 to 2000 Volts
Output current:	5 ma to 10Amperes
Time domain:	Transmission cycle is 2 seconds ON, 2 seconds OFF
Operating temp. range	$-40^{\circ}$ to $+65^{\circ}$ C
Display	Digital LCD read to 0.001A
Dimensions (h w d):	34 x 21 x 39 cm
Weight:	20kg.

# 10.2. SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver

Technical:

Input impedance:	10 Mohm			
Input overvoltage protection up	o to 1000V			
External memory:	Unlimited readings			
Number of dipoles:	4 to 16 +, expandable.			
Synchronization process on pri	mary voltages signals is done by post processing software			
Proprietary intelligent stacking	process rejecting strong non-linear SP drifts			
Common mode rejection:	More than $100 \text{ dB}$ (for Rs =0)			
Self potential (Sp)	: range: $-5V$ to $+5V$			
	: resolution: 0.1 mV			
Ground resistance				
measurement range:	0.1-100 kohms			
Primary voltage	: range: 10µV - 15V			
	: resolution: 1µV			
	: accuracy: typ. 1.3%			
Chargeability	: resolution: 10µV/V			
	: accuracy: typ. 0.6%			
General:				
Dimensions:	50x50x25 cm			
Weight (with the internal	15 kg			
battery):	-			
Operating temperature range:	-20°C to 40°C			

11. APPENDIX 4 – DEPTH PLAN MAPS AND CROSS SECTION MAPS(PAGE SIZE)

















1. 1

1
















101

.

5

**Cross Section** Line 0E

GRASS 6.0

SJ Geepkysics Ltd.



GRASS 6.0





CARMAX EXPLORATIONS LTD

SJ Geophysics Lat.

GRASS 6.0





. ĺπ. ŧ., Elevation Elevation 1 2 2 no data (m) (m) 3 300 400 -----550 1695 1695 750 

1595

1495

1395

1295

1195

1095

995



Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)





## CARMAX EXPLORATIONS LTD Eaglehead Project Bornite Zone Grid and East Zone Grid

Dease Lake Area, B.C. - Canada

**3D IP SURVEY** False Color Contour Map

> **Cross Section** Line 6E

> > GRASS 6.0

SJ Graphysics Ltd.











- 11 C





4 1 Elevation Elevation 10.0 no data ÷ Ξ (m) (m) 300 15 - 5 . Ŧ 400 1100 1009 550 1695 1695 750 1000 1595 1595 1300 11 1700 800N 2200 1495 08 1495 100 1 1 1 鸟 ÷ 2008 600N 1 40.0% 2900 T -11 -2 3800 1395 1395 INDEX MAP 4900 6000 Array: 1295 1295 Typical Dipole Array: N = 12 a = 50-100m 1195 1195 Instrumentation: RECEIVER: SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver TRANSMITTER: GOD Tx II 1295 1095 Survey Information: 995 995

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Array: Typical Dipole Array: NEEK 66P Array: Typical Dipole Array: N= 12 a = 50-100m Instrumentation: RECEIVER: SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver TRANSMITTER: GOD Tx II SUrvey Information: Survey by: SJ Geophraisa Ltd. 30 Homeson by: SJ V. Consultants Ltd. Processing Date: November, 2005 Mapping Date: November, 2005 Legend Write Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation T Gridine Coordinate Projected to Section Difference Coordinate Projected to Section CARMAX EXPLORATIONS LTD Eaglehead Project Bornite Zone Grid and East Zone Grid Desse Lake Area, B.C. - Carada

> 3D IP SURVEY False Color Contour Map Cross Section Line 14E

> > GRASS 6.0

es Lat.





-

Elevation : 5 Elevation no data (m) (m) ------E --40.08 T BOET MAP Array: Typical Dipole Array: N = 12 a = 50-100m Instrumentation: RECEIVER: SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver TRANSMITTER: GOD Tx II Survey Information: Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd. 3D Inversion by: SJ.V. Consultants Ltd. Processing Date: November, 2005 Mapping Date: November, 2005 Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m) Legend White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation "" Gridine Coordinate Projected to Section Elevation Elevation no data (m) (m) 50 100 150 200 250 Meters: 800N 600N 40.08 CARMAX EXPLORATIONS LTD Eaglehead Project Bornite Zone Grid and East Zone Grid Dease Lake Area, B.C. - Canada 3D IP SURVEY False Color Contour Map Cross Section

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

SJ Gogdpier Lat

Line 17E

**GRASS 6.0** 
























































