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OREFINDERS RESOURCES INC.

Induced Polarization Survey Over the

MIRADO PROPERTY McElroy and Catharine Townships, Ontario

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1. SURVEY DETAILS

1.1 Project Name

This project is known as the **Mirado Property**.

1.2 Client

Orefinders Resources Inc.

262-2300 Carrington Road
West Kelowna, British Columbia
V4T 2N6

1.3 Location

The Mirado Property is located approximately 22 km southeast of Kirkland Lake, Ontario. The entire survey area is located in McElroy and Catharine Townships, within the Larder Lake Mining Division.

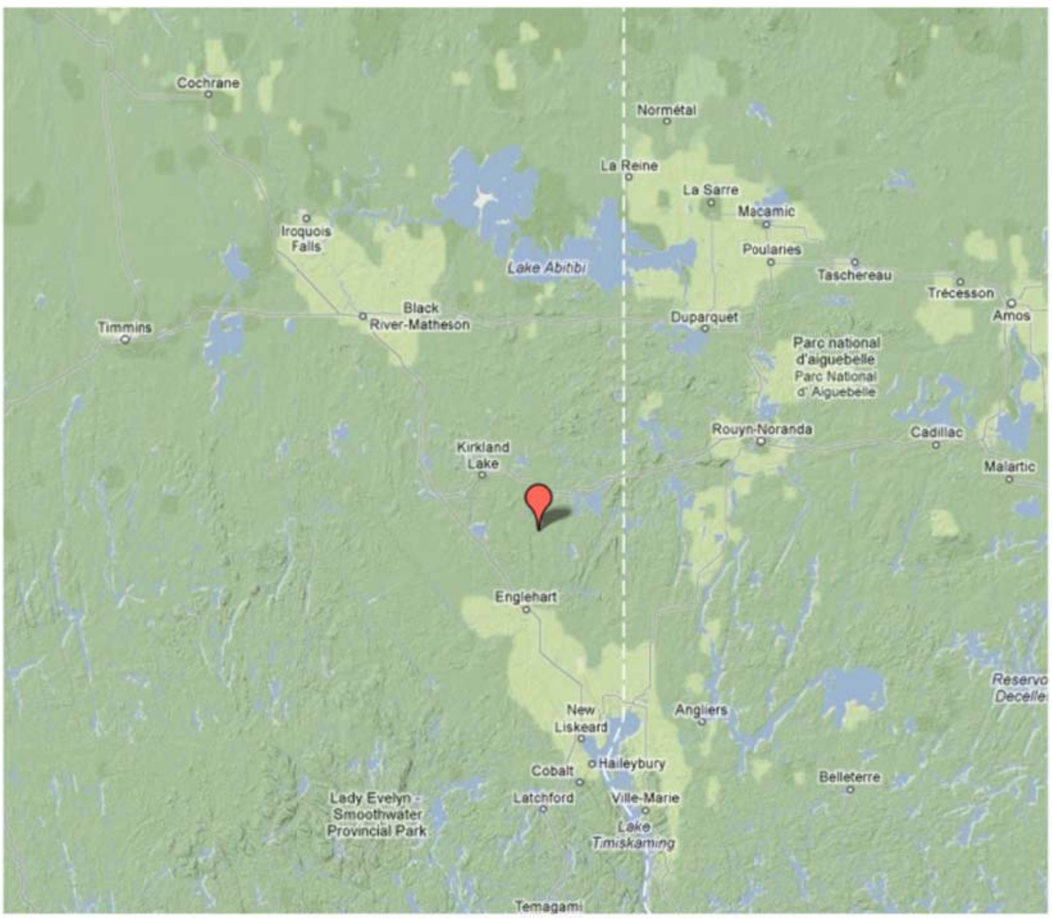


Figure 1: Location of Mirado Property

Figure 2: Satellite Image with Mirado Property

1.4 Access

Access to the property was attained via highway 564. The Mirado property is located at the very end of the eastern extent of this highway which is approximately 8km east of Boston Creek. Near the survey area, the road has been washed out and an ATV was required to complete the access.

1.5 Survey Grid

The grid consisted of 70 kilometers of previously established grid lines. The grid lines are spaced 50-100 meter increments with stations picketed every 25m intervals. The baseline ran at 126°N for a total length of 1600m.

2. SURVEY WORK UNDERTAKEN

2.1 Survey Log

Date	Description	Line	Min Extent	Max Extent	Total Survey (m)
April 10, 2012	Locate survey area, set up and begin survey. Run test with 50m snakes but there was a request for better detail on surface.	0	1500S	300S	1200
April 11, 2012	Switch from 50 meter snakes to a smaller more detailed 25m snake. Continue survey.	0	300S	750N	1050
April 12, 2012	Complete dipole-dipole survey on line 0.	0	750N	1025N	275
	Set up and begin deep IP on line 0.	0	300N	800N	500
April 13, 2012	Continue deep IP on line 0	0	700S	300N	1000
April 14, 2012	Complete the deep IP on line 0E. Set up and begin deep IP on line 200E	0	1200S	700S	500
		200E	1200S	200S	1000
April 15, 2012	Complete deep IP on line 200E	200E	200S	800N	1000
	Setup and start dipole-dipole IP on line 200E.	200E	375N	800N	425
April 16, 2012	Set up and begin dipole-dipole survey on line 200E. Heavy rains during day results in receiver keypad malfunction.	200E	650S	375N	1025
April 17, 2012	Replace keypad and find the replacement keypad is flawed. Continue survey.	200E	1200S	650S	550
		300E	1200S	375S	825
April 18, 2012	Continue survey with flawed keypad. Replacement keypad arrives and is installed.	300E	375S	800N	1175
		100E	525N	800N	275
April 19, 2012	Continue survey on line 100E.	100E	850S	525N	1375
April 20, 2012	Complete survey on line 100E.	100E	1200S	850S	350
	Set up and begin deep survey on line 200W.	200W	1200S	700S	500
April 21, 2012	Continue deep survey on line 200W.	200W	700S	300N	1000
April 22, 2012	Complete deep IP survey on line 200W.	200W	300N	800N	500
	Begin dipole-dipole survey on line 200W.	200W	300S	800N	1100
April 23, 2012	Continue survey.	200W	1200S	300S	900
		300W	1200S	500S	700
April 24, 2012	Continue survey.	300W	500S	800N	1300
		100W	250N	800N	550
April 25, 2012	Complete IP survey, recover gear and demob.	100W	1200S	250N	1450

Table 1: Survey Log

2.2 Personnel

Bruce Lavalley of Britt, Ontario was the Crew Chief with Chris Prest of Kirkland Lake, Ontario and Tyler Potts of Larder Lake, Ontario operating the IP receiver and the crew consists of Florian Fortin, Wesley Cairns, Charles Laframboise, Raymond Pichette, Neil Jack and Mark Geddes.

2.3 Instrumentation

A 10 channel Elrec Pro receiver was employed for this survey. The transmitter consisted of a VIP 3000 (3kW) with a Honda 5000 as a power plant.

2.4 Survey Specifications

Dipole-Dipole Array

The dipole-dipole survey configuration was used for this survey. This array consists of 11 mobile stainless steel read electrodes and one current electrode (C1). The eleven potential electrodes were connected to the receiver by means of the "Snake". The power locations C1 and C2 were maintained at a distance of 25m behind read electrode and the read electrodes had a 25m spacing to a depth of n=10. A two second transmit cycle time was used with a minimum number of receiver stacks of 12.

A total of 14.525 line kilometers of Dipole Dipole IP was performed between April 10th and April 25th, 2012. This consisted of 7 grid lines labeled 300E through 300W.

Deep IP Array

The deep IP survey configuration was used for this survey. This array consists of 21 mobile stainless steel read electrodes and two current electrodes (C1 and C2). The 21 potential electrodes were connected to the receiver by means of the "Snake". The power locations C1 and C2 were varying throughout the survey line. A two second transmit cycle time was used with a minimum number of receiver stacks of 12.

A total of 6 line kilometers of Deep IP was performed between April 10th and April 25th, 2012. This consisted of three grid lines labeled 200E, 0 and 200W.

3. OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 SUMMARY INTERPRETATION

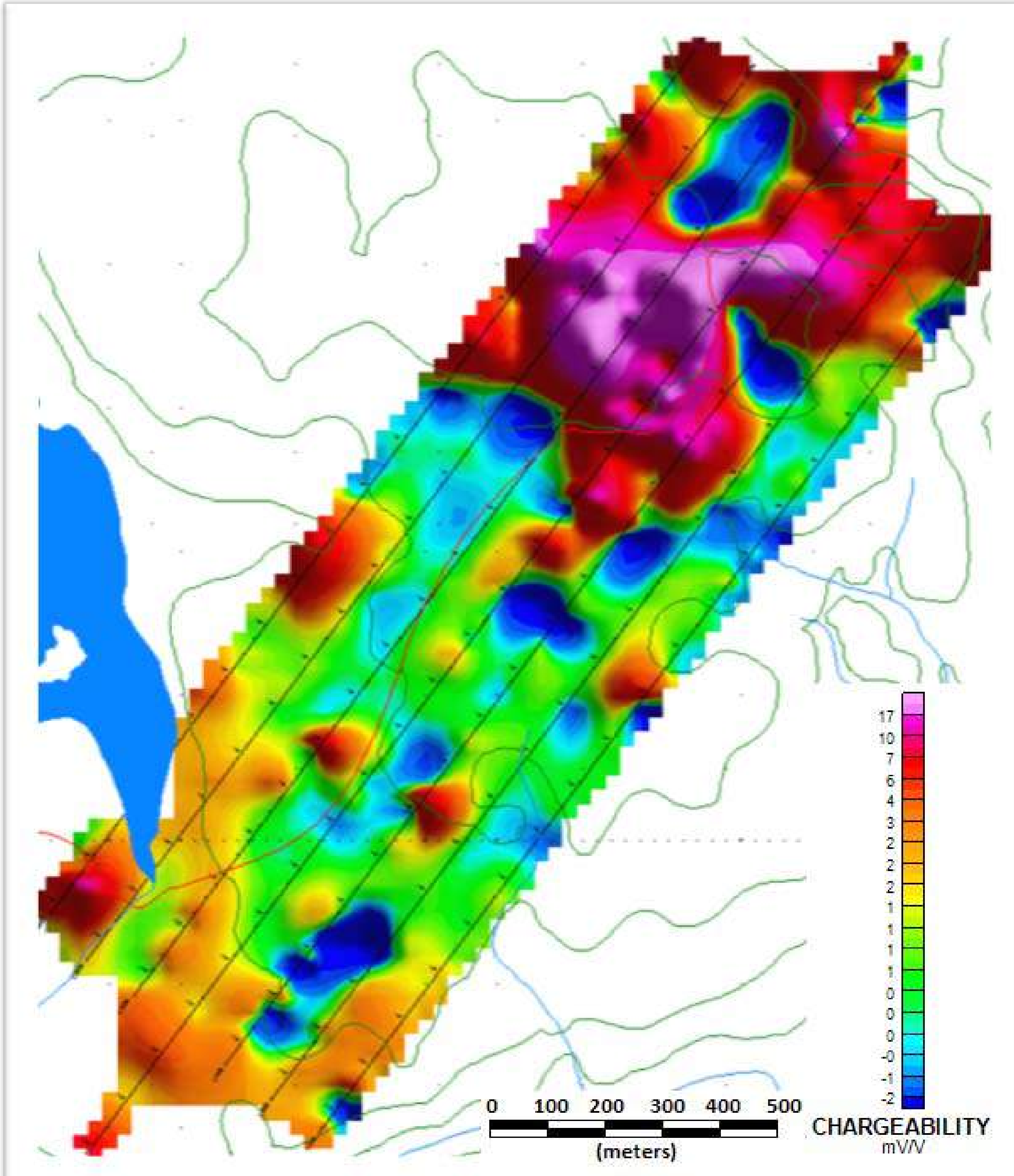


Figure 3: N=2 Chargeability Plan Map

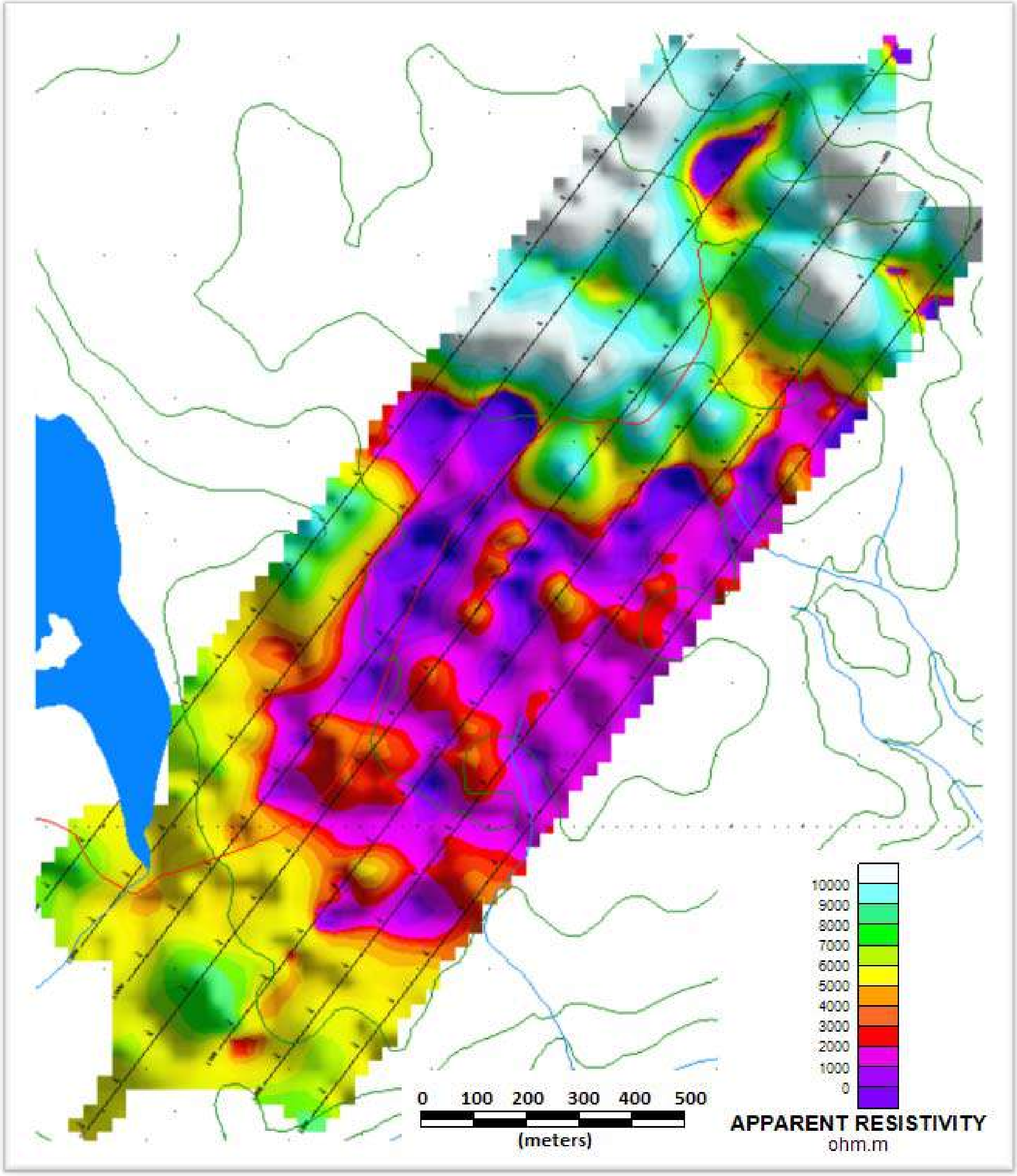


Figure 4: N=2 Apparent Resistivity Plan Map

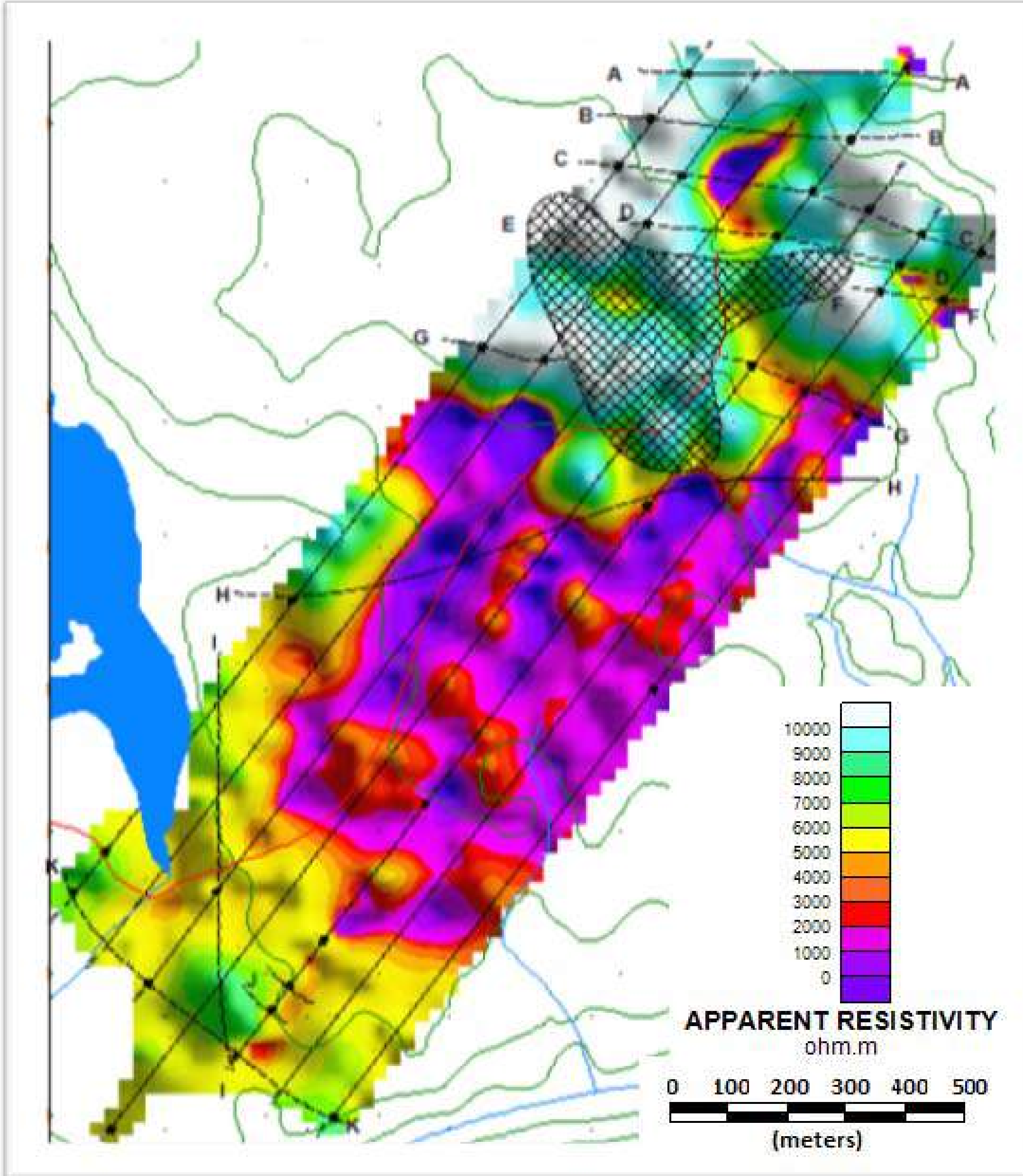


Figure 5: Apparent Resistivity with Chargeability Anomalies

The dipole-dipole survey appears to have successfully highlighted an anomalous region in the northern portion of the survey area. This region appears to correlate with the area around a historic shaft and small open pit. This most likely indicates that the source of this anomaly is related to the mineralized zone and may assist in better delineating it.

Line 0 and 100E proved to be the most difficult to survey. Along these two lines, numerous cultural spots were located including, the shaft, diamond drill holes and waste rock piles. This made contact difficult and resulting some current channeling.

Anomaly A-G

These anomalies appear to be a series of east-west chargeable and apparent resistivity highs which cover the northern region of the survey area. Within this series occurs anomaly E which appears as massive anomalous region which seems to be related to the main zone. These chargeable anomalies most likely represent narrower mineralized zones and should systematically be mapped and prospected. Depending on the culture in the northern part of the survey area, a soil sampling program may be merited to help determine whether these anomalies contain economic mineralization.

Anomaly E appears to be unconstrained to the west and additional IP survey lines are warranted in an attempt to constrain the anomaly. These additional lines should continue until there is at least 200 meters coverage beyond the constraining of anomaly E.

The deep IP through these anomalies indicates the potential for a deep chargeable anomaly on line 200E between 200 and 300 north at a depth of 200-300 meters. Upon the flat earth model there may be a relation to the main zone; however, it could indicate a plunge to the east of the zone.

The deep IP also indicates the possible presence of a lens near the 200 meter depth range below the main zone. This possibility should be explored through historic records. The dataset should be inverted to provide a more realistic look at the data with the result again compared to the knowledge base of the property. This may help plan better target for further drilling.

Anomalies J-K

These anomalous regions in the south represent weaker anomalies but occur off of the main zones. These represent a series of weak chargeability and elevated apparent resistivity anomalies. They most likely result from bedrock anomalies and also should be prospected to help determine the source.

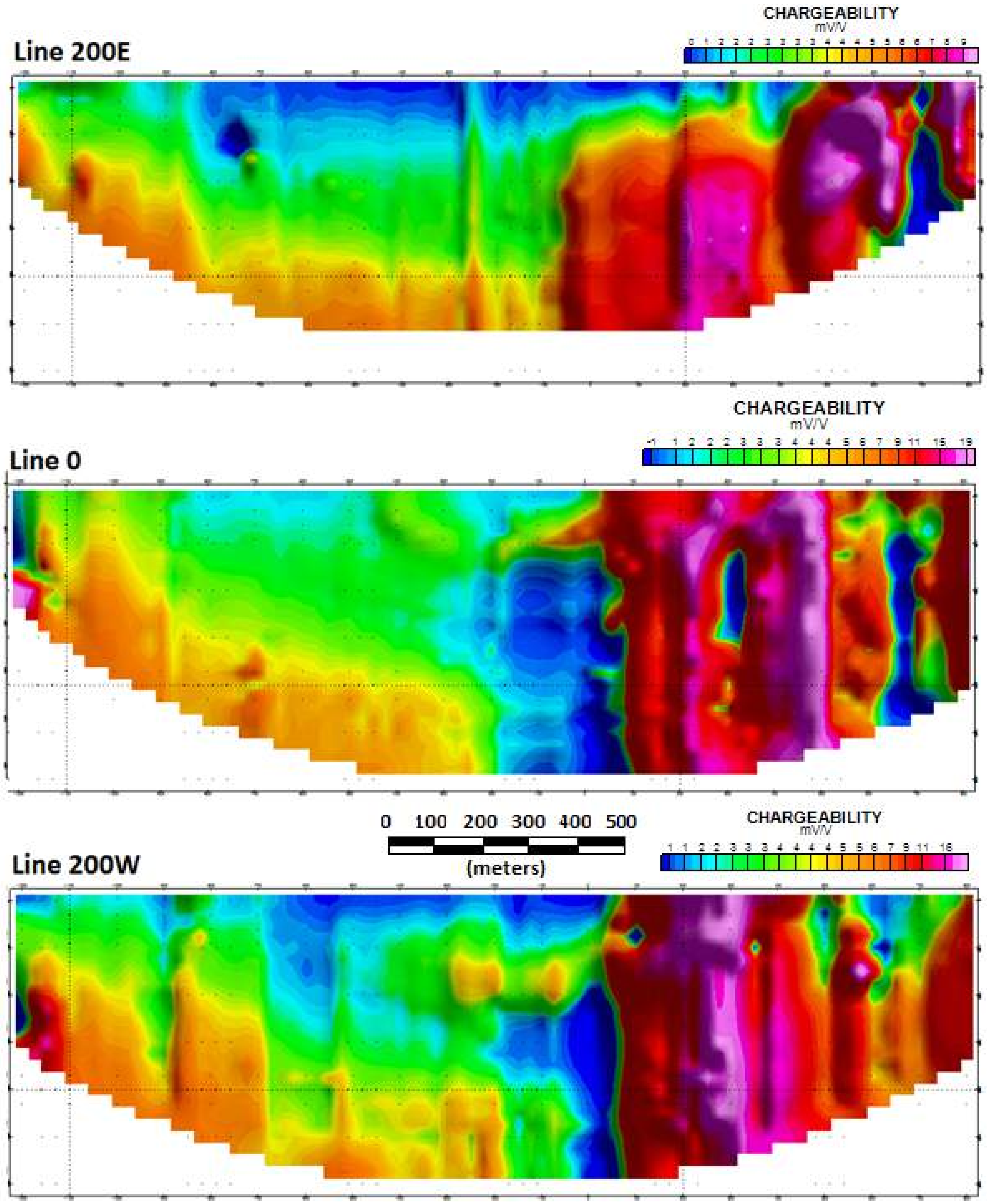


Figure 6: Deep IP Raw Chargeability

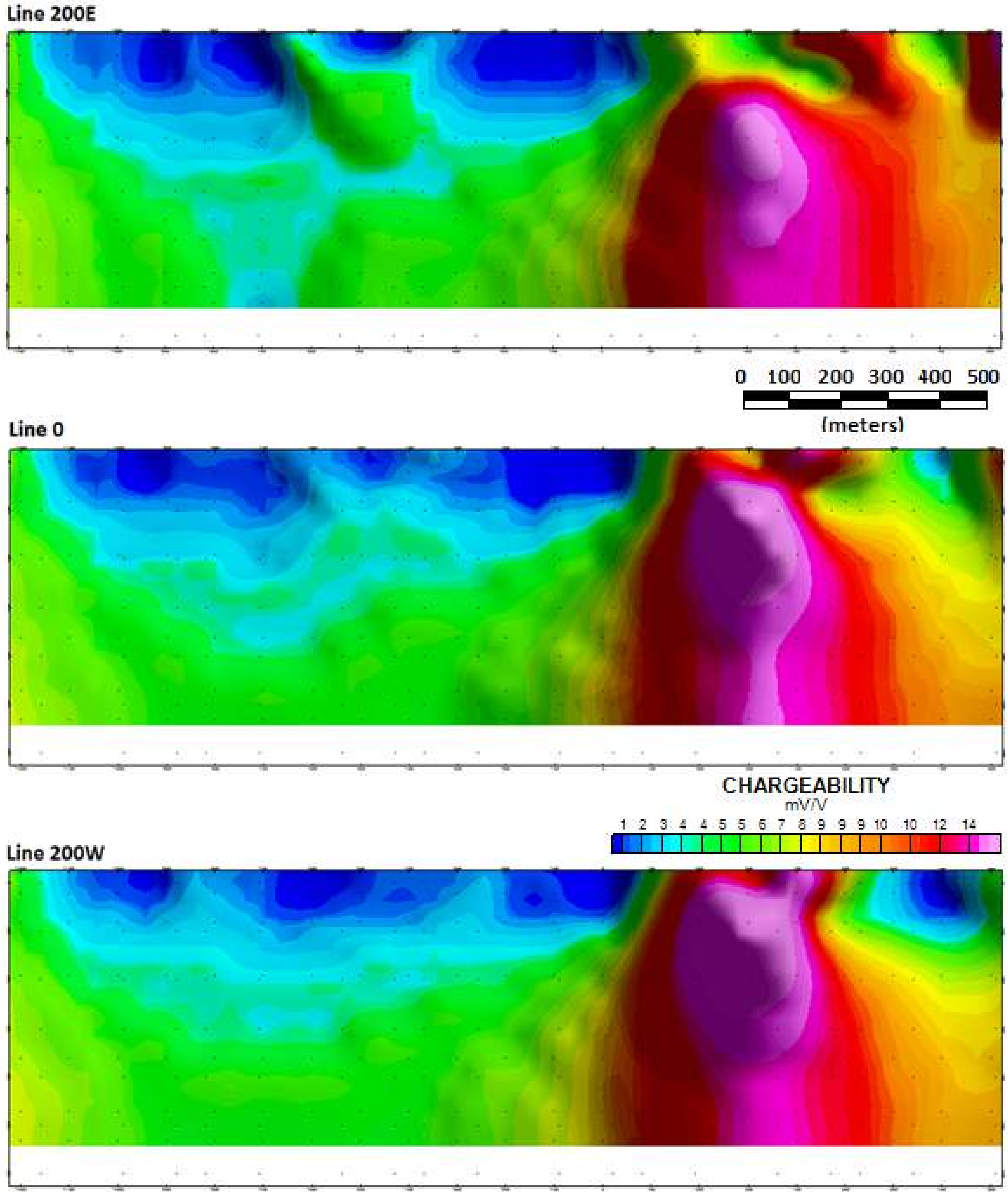


Figure 7: Deep IP Inverted Chargeability

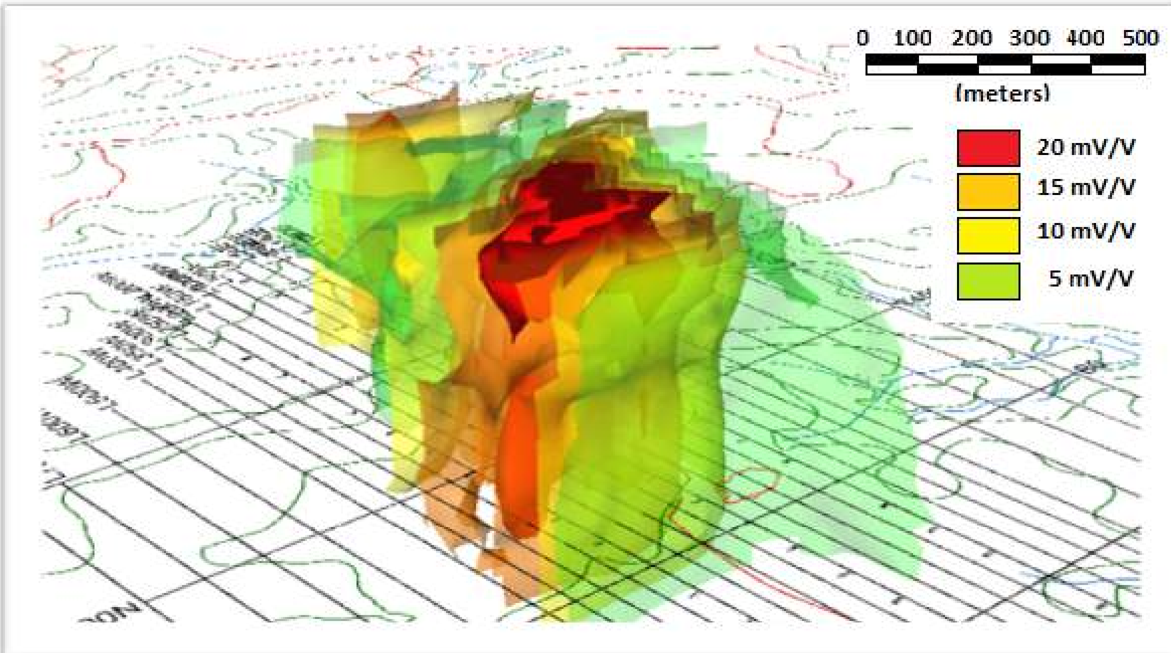


Figure 8: Deep IP 3D Measured Chargeability

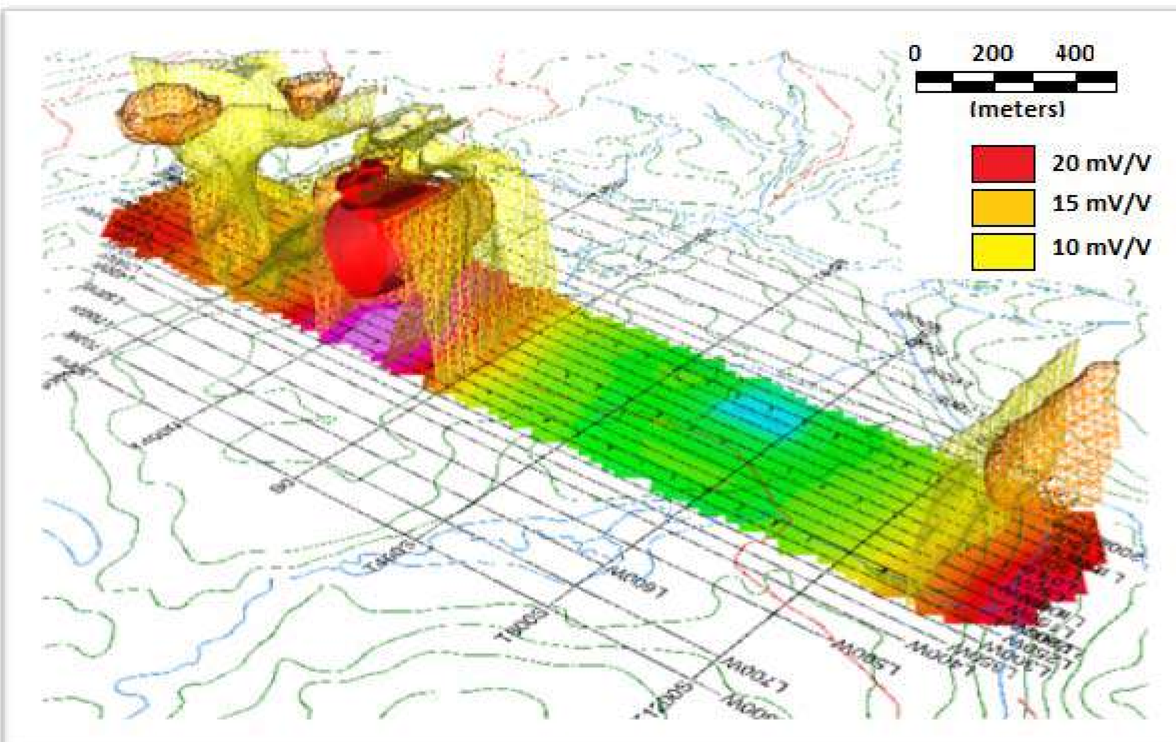


Figure 9: Deep IP 3D Inversion Model of Chargeability

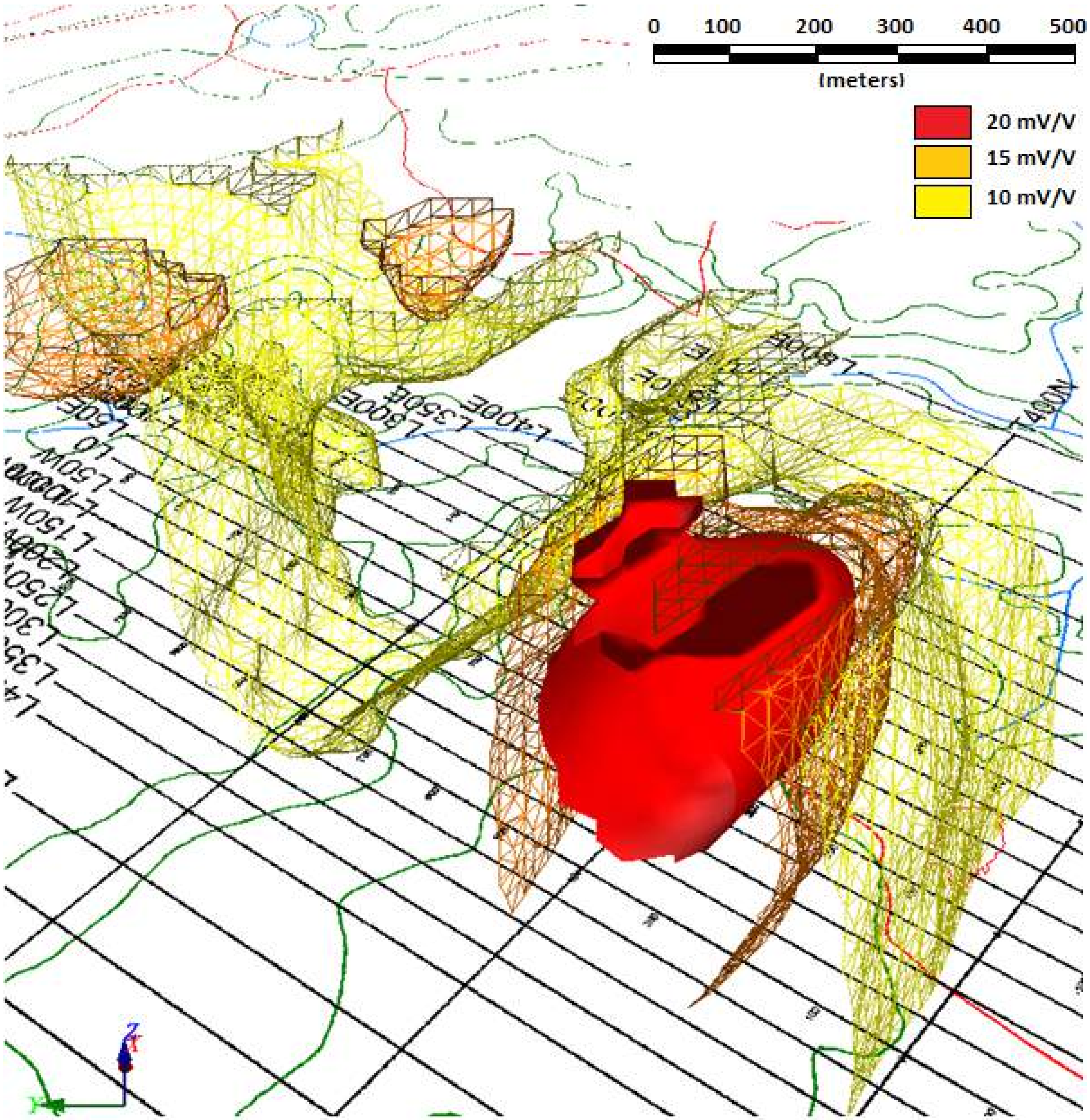


Figure 10: Chargeability Model in Shaft and Pit Area

The deep IP chargeability sections indicates a strengthening chargeability with the progress westward over the property with little to no chargeability response seen through the south end of the survey area. The raw chargeability sections also indicate a dip to the north and plunge to the east.

Line 200E indicates what appears to be multiple strong chargeability horizons located at 800N, 600N, 500N and 200N. The horizons at 800N and 600N appears to be shallow and come to surface where the other two strong anomalies appear to be at depth and top out at 100m. There also exist numerous weaker chargeability anomalies northward from baseline. These weaker anomalies appear to cover most of the area north of the baseline, indicating the probable existence of disseminated mineralization in this area.

The 3D inversion of this line appears to constrain the strongest portion of the chargeable anomaly in the region between a depth of 125m and 400m, between stations 150N and 450N. Outside this region, the inversion has indicated anomalous chargeability however; it is weaker in strength than the main body. Two additional anomalies of note on this line include a narrow north dipping chute at 500N and another shallow chute at 800N. These two chutes are more poorly defined by the proximity to the edge of the survey area; however, they both appear as if they could be explored by trenching.

Line 0 indicates the continuation of the trends noted on line 200E. The chargeability horizons of note are at 200N and 450N. Again, the raw dataset indicates the presence of multiple weaker chargeability horizons north of 50N.

The 3D inversion model of line 0 indicates the anomaly source located at a shallower depth than that observed on line 200E. On this line, the main body of the anomaly has been placed between 100N and 400N and at 50m depth to 350m in depth. Interestingly enough, the inversion has indicated the presence of a deep vertical chargeability feature located near 300N. This, however, may be artificial in nature but ironically projects close to where the shaft appears. Again, a weaker chargeability feature can be seen near 450N and appears to come to surface. The chargeability anomaly at 800N appears to be striking off property and is visible but is unconstrained.

Line 200W appears to exhibit the most intense and broad chargeability anomaly from the deep IP. This can be seen at 250N on the line with the raw dataset hinting at a second anomaly near the 400m depth mark.

The 3D inversion model indicates the increase in diameter and shallowing of the chargeability anomaly. The inversion indicates the probable outcropping of this anomaly between 150N and 450N and from surface through 350m depth. Again, a strong narrow chargeability feature can be seen at 400N coming to surface.

The IP results indicate this chargeability target is presently unconstrained. The shallow detailed dipole-dipole indicates that the eastern edge is constrained; however, the deep IP indicates an eastward plunge. This may mean that the IP response is now below the depth penetration of the dipole-dipole survey. To the west, the anomaly is unconstrained both in the deep and detail IP. I would recommend extending the IP survey an additional 200m to the east and performing both deep and detail IP. This will confirm the extent and plunge. To the west, the anomaly appears to come to surface. This indicates that the detail IP survey should be extended westward until the anomaly is constrained.

The nature and strength of the anomaly indicate the potential for a massive sulfide as its source. This can be better characterized by a magnetometer survey being performed over the north extents of the grid.

When plotted, the open pit and mine shaft appear to straddle the east edge of this strong anomaly, both in the raw data and inverted data set. This indicates the potential for the anomalous zones to be economic. If drill testing is to take place, I would recommend targeting the anomaly on 200W at 250N. This being said, this anomaly also appears suitable for mechanical trenching which may provide for a quicker explanation of the anomalous zones and more precise locations of diamond drill holes afterwards.

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, C. Jason Ploeger, hereby declare that:

1. I am a geophysicist (non-professional) with residence in Larder Lake, Ontario and am presently employed as Geophysical Manager of Canadian Exploration Services Ltd. of Larder Lake, Ontario.

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in geophysics from the University of Western Ontario, in London Ontario, in 1999.

3. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation in Africa, Bulgaria, Canada, Mexico and Mongolia.

4. I am a member of the Ontario Prospectors Association, a Director of the Northern Prospectors Association and a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

5. I do not have nor expect an interest in the properties and securities of **Orefinders Resources Inc.**

6. I am responsible for the final processing and validation of the survey results and the compilation of the presentation of this report. The statements made in this report represent my professional opinion based on my consideration of the information available to me at the time of writing this report.

Larder Lake, ON
July 2012

C. Jason Ploeger, B.Sc. (geophysics)
Geophysical Manager
Canadian Exploration Services Ltd.

APPENDIX B

THEORETICAL BASIS AND SURVEY PROCEDURES

Induced Polarization Surveys

Time domain IP surveys involve measurement of the magnitude of the polarization voltage (Vp) that results from the injection of pulsed current into the ground.

Two main mechanisms are known to be responsible for the IP effect although the exact causes are still poorly understood. The main mechanism in rocks containing metallic conductors is electrode polarization (overvoltage effect). This results from the build up of charge on either side of conductive grains within the rock matrix as they block the flow of current. On removal of this current the ions responsible for the charge slowly diffuse back into the electrolyte (groundwater) and the potential difference across each grain slowly decays to zero.

The second mechanism, membrane polarization, results from a constriction of the flow of ions around narrow pore channels. It may also result from the excessive build up of positive ions around clay particles. This cloud of positive ions similarly blocks the passage of negative ions through pore spaces within the rock. On removal of the applied voltage the concentration of ions slowly returns to its original state resulting in the observed IP response.

In TD-IP the current is usually applied in the form of a square waveform, with the polarization voltage being measured over a series of short time intervals after each current cut-off, following a short delay of approximately 0.5s. These readings are integrated to give the area under the decay curve, which is used to define Vp. The integral voltage is divided by the observed steady voltage (the voltage due to the applied current, plus the polarization voltage) to give the apparent chargeability (Ma) measured in milliseconds. For a given charging period and integration time the measured apparent chargeability provides qualitative information on the subsurface geology.

The polarization voltage is measured using a pair of non-polarizing electrodes similar to those used in spontaneous potential measurements and other IP techniques.

APPENDIX C

Iris Elrec Pro Receiver

ELREC Pro unit with its graphic LCD screen

Specifications

- 10 CHANNELS / IP RECEIVER FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION
- 10 simultaneous dipoles
- 20 programmable chargeability windows
- High accuracy and sensitivity

ELREC Pro: this new receiver is a new compact and low consumption unit designed for high productivity Resistivity and Induced Polarization measurements. It features some high capabilities allowing to work in any field conditions.

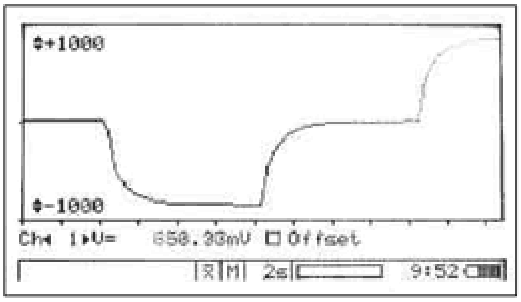
Reception dipoles: the ten dipoles of the ELREC Pro offer an high productivity in the field for dipole-dipole, gradient or extended poly-pole arrays.

Programmable windows: beside classical arithmetic and logarithmic modes, ELREC Pro also offers a Cole-Cole mode and a twenty fully programmable windows for a higher flexibility in the definition of the IP decay curve.

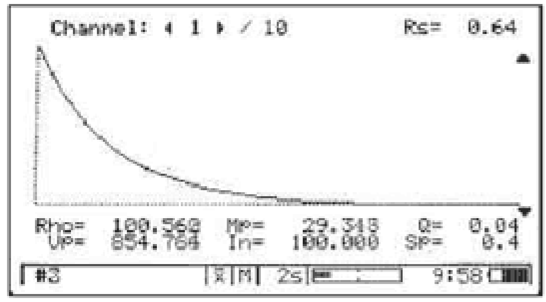
IP display: chargeability values and IP decay curves can be displayed in real time thanks to the large graphic LCD screen. Before data acquisition, the ELREC Pro can be used as a one channel graphic display, for monitoring the noise level and checking the primary voltage waveform, through a continuous display process.

Internal memory: the memory can store up to 21 000 readings, each reading including the full set of parameters characterizing the measurements. The data are stored in flash memories not requiring any lithium battery for safeguard.

Switching capability: thanks to extension Switch Pro box(es) connected to the ELREC Pro unit, the 10 reception electrodes can be automatically switched to increase the productivity in-the-field.



Monitoring of the Primary voltage waveform before acquisition



Display of numeric values and IP decay curve during acquisition

FIELD LAY-OUT OF AN ELREC PRO UNIT

The ELREC Pro unit has to be used with an external transmitter, such as a VIP transmitter.
The automatic synchronization (and re-synchronization at each new pulse) with the transmission signal, through a waveform recognition process, gives an high reliability of the measurement.

Before starting the measurement, a grounding resistance measuring process is automatically run ; this allows to check that all the electrodes are properly connected to the receiver.

Extension Switch Pro box(es), with specific cables, can be connected to the ELREC Pro unit for an automatic switching of the reception electrodes according to preset sequence of measurements ; these sequences have to be created and uploaded to the unit from the
ELECTRE II software.

The use of such boxes allows to save time in case of the user needs to measure more than 10 levels of investigation or in case of large 2D or 3D acquisition.

DATA MANAGING

PROSYS software allows to download data from the unit. From this software, one has the opportunity to visualize graphically the apparent resistivity and the chargeability sections together with the IP decay curve of each data point. Then, one can process the data (filter, insert topography, merge data files…) before exporting them to “txt” file or to interpretation software:

RES2DINV or RESIX software for pseudo-section inversion to true resistivity (and IP) 2D section.
RES3DINV software, for inversion to true resistivity (and IP) 3D data.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

- Input voltage:
  - Max. for channel 1: 15 V
  - Max. for the sum from channel 2 to channel 10: 15 V
  - Protection: up to 800V
- Voltage measurement:
  - Accuracy: 0.2 % typical
  - Resolution: 1 µV
- Chargeability measurement:
  - Accuracy: 0.6 % typical
- Induced Polarization (chargeability) measured over to 20 automatic or user defined windows
- Input impedance: 100 MW

- Signal waveform: Time domain (ON+,OFF,ON-, OFF) with a pulse duration of 500 ms - 1s - 2s - 4s -8s
- Automatic synchronization and re-synchronization process on primary voltage signals
- Computation of apparent resistivity, average chargeability and standard deviation
- Noise reduction: automatic stacking number in relation with a given standard deviation value
- SP compensation through automatic linear drift correction
- 50 to 60Hz power line rejection
- Battery test

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS.

- Data flash memory: more than 21 000 readings
- Serial link RS-232 for data download
- Power supply: internal rechargeable 12V, 7.2 Ah battery ; optional external 12V standard car battery can be also used
- Weather proof
- Shock resistant fiber-glass case
- Operating temperature: -20 °C to +70 °C
- Dimensions: 31 x 21 x 21 cm
- Weight: 6 kg

APPENDIX C

VIP 3000/VIP 4000

Specifications

IP AND RESISTIVITY ADVANCED TRANSMITTER

Features

3000V output voltage
Full microprocessor control
Ease-of-use
Standard motor generator

General

The VIP family of transmitters is now available in either a 3000 or 4000 watt version. Both VIP Systems are power current regulated Time Domain and Frequency Domain electrical transmitters.

VIP 3000/VIP 4000 Major Benefits

Light in weight and provided with a high voltage (3000V) output, the VIP 3000/VIP 4000 are particularly convenient for IP surveys in high resistivity rugged areas and for deep resistivity soundings. Microprocessor controlled for ease of operation and protection against misuse, all injection parameters (current, voltages, ...) are controlled. The VIP 3000/VIP 4000 can also be operated through its remote control port (RS232).

The VIP 3000/VIP 4000 eight output dipoles provide for higher productivity in the field. Powered from a standard 220V single phase motor generator, the VIP 3000/VIP 4000 eliminate the maintenance and supply problems associated with custom power sources. It also reduces the costs and problems of shipping motor generators over long distances, namely by plane.

High Outputs

The VIP 3000/VIP 4000 will generate up to 3000 volts for work in high resistivity areas and up to 5 amperes at 600 volts (VIP 3000) / 800 volts (VIP 4000) for low resistivity regions.

With its weight of only 16kg, the VIP 3000/VIP 4000 are the lightest 3000W/4000W units on the market.

Heavy Duty Construction

Very high quality connectors, and heavy duty industrial components are used throughout. The VIP3000/VIP 4000 are shock resistant and weatherproof, for a higher reliability.

Fully Automated

The VIP 3000/VIP 4000 are designed for ease of operation. They have a much simplified front panel: current, dipole and frequency (in the frequency domain) settings are the only parameters to be selected by the operator. All the other functions, like voltage range setting, are fully automated.

Programmable

Programming functions are also available, either through the front panel, with a suitable key, or from an external computer terminal. These functions are used to select the parameters and options that are not normally changed during a survey: operating mode, time or frequency domain, cycle time, frequencies, etc.

This approach reduces front panel cluttering and drastically reduces the possibility of operator mistake. Instrument reliability is also increased. For example, it is not possible to switch dipoles when transmitting. This eliminates the possibility of burning out the selector switch or the output circuitry.

Error Messages

Intelligent messages and warnings are displayed in case of problem or malfunction. Furthermore, the permanent storage of all the parameters related to the operation of the unit make easier the remote identification of a trouble by the manufacturer for quicker instrument servicing.

Complete Display

A large backlighted LCD alphanumeric display is provided for the simultaneous indication of all output parameters. Output current, output voltage, contact resistance and output power are continuously displayed.

Intelligent Regulation

The VIP 3000/VIP 4000 internal microprocessor is capable of excellent current regulation in almost any load.

Current is operator selectable in preprogrammed steps from 50mA to 5 amperes. Intelligent current adjustment algorithms are always in operation. For example, the contact resistance will occasionally be too high for the VIP 3000/VIP 4000 to provide the requested current setting. In such cases, the VIP 3000/VIP 4000 will display a warning message and will set the current to the maximum value allowable under that combination of current setting and contact resistance. Some reserve current capacity will always be kept to insure that the current stays constant during the measurements, whatever the contact resistance fluctuations.

Remote Control

The VIP 3000/VIP 4000 are provided with a remote control port. By using radio modems, it can be operated from a remote location.

The VIP 3000/VIP 4000 can also be linked to an intelligent receiver such as the ELREC 6 or the ELREC 10, or to a computer, for the automatic recording of current settings. Finally, synchronization with a receiver or system is also possible in both directions (i.e. Rx to Tx or Tx to Rx).

Works With Almost Any Power Generator

The VIP 3000/VIP 4000 IP transmitter can be powered by almost any motor generator providing a nominal 230V, 45-450 Hz output, single phase, at a suitable KVA rating.

Low cost commercial generator sets, available at local hardware or equipment rental stores are perfectly suitable.

For related interpretation software see RESIX IP, RESIX 2DI, and RESIX IP2DI.

Specifications

- Output Power: 3000/4000VA maximum
- Output Voltage: 3000 V maximum, automatic voltage range selection
- Output Current: 5 amperes maximum, current regulated
- Current accuracy: better than 1%
- Current stability: 0.1%
- Dipoles: 8, selected by push button
- Output Connectors: connectors accept bare wire or plug of up to 4mm. diameter.
- Tune Domain Waveforms: On+, off, on-, off, (on = off) preprogrammed cycle. Automatic circuit opening in off time. Preprogrammed on times from 0.5 to 8 seconds by factor of two. Other cycles programmable by user.
- Frequency Domain Waveforms: Square wave, Preprogrammed frequencies from 0.0625 Hz to 4 Hz by factors of 2. Alternate or simultaneous transmission of any two frequencies. Other frequencies programmable by user.
- Time and Frequency Stability: 0.01%, 1 PPB optional
- Display: Alphanumeric liquid crystal display. Simultaneous display of output current, output voltage, contact resistance, and output power.
- Protection: Short circuit at 20 ohms, Open loop at 60000 ohms, Thermal, Input overvoltage and undervoltage.
- Remote Control: Full duplex RS-232A, 300-19200 bauds. Direct wire sync for on-time and polarity.

Miscellaneous

- Dimensions (h w d): 41 x 32 x 24 cm.
- Weight: 16 kg
- Power Source: 175 to 270 VAC, 45-450 Hz, single phase Motor Generator
- Operating Temperature: -40 to +50 degrees Celsius.
- Standard Components
- VIP 3000 or VIP 4000 Console, Programming Key, RS-232 Interface Cable, Motor Generator Cable, Operations Manual and Shipping Case.

APPENDIX D

LIST OF MAPS (IN MAP POCKET)

Posted contoured Pseudo-Sections (1:2500)

1) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-DpDp-300E
2) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-DpDp-200E
3) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-DpDp-100E
4) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-DpDp-0
5) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-DpDp-100W
6) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-DpDp-200W
7) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-DpDp-300W

Posted plan maps (1:2500)

8) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-DpDp-CHG
9) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-DpDp-RES
10) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-INV-CHG-50m
11) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-INV-RES-50m
12) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-INV-CHG-100m
13) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-INV-RES-100m
14) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-INV-CHG-200m
15) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-INV-RES-200m
16) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-INV-CHR-300m
17) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-INV-RES-300m
18) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-INV-CHR-400m
19) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-INV-RES-400m

Posted contoured RAW HDIP Sections (1:2500)

20) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-RAW-200E-CHAR
21) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-RAW-200E-RES
22) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-RAW-0-CHAR
23) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-RAW-0-RES
24) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-RAW-200W-CHAR
25) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-RAW-200W-RES

Plan Map of Grid on Claim Map (1:2500)

26) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-Grid

Posted Contoured Inverted HDIP Sections (1:2500)

27) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-INV-200E-CHAR
28) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-INV-200E-RES
29) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-INV-0-CHAR
30) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-INV-0-RES
31) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-INV-200W-CHAR
32) OREFINDERS-MIRADO-HDIP-INV-200W-RES

TOTAL MAPS = 32