GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE ALLISON CLAIM GROUP

For

TRICOR RESOURCES LTD.

Similkameen Mining Division 92 # 10E and 9W

June 30, 1981 Vancouver, B.C.

V. Austria Consulting Geologist

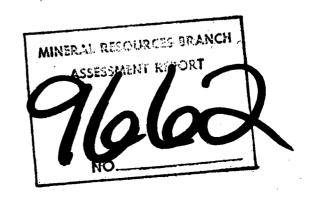


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INTRODUCTION:

This report presents the results of the geophysical (VLF-EM and Magnetometer) and geochemical (soil) surveys done by D.A. Hunchuk and G.E. Johnson of Team Minerals Services Inc. on the Allison Claim Group in Princeton, B.C. for Tricor Resources Ltd.

This work was done in compliance with the British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources requirement for assessment purposes.

PROPERTY:

The Allison Claim Group consists of mineral claims staked under the old two post system. Details are as follows:

Name of Claims	Record No.	Expiry Date
Fred (20 units)*	954	March 21, 1981
Lee 1 and 2	808 and 809	November 1, 1981

*Assessment work for Fred mineral claims was applied for in March 19, 1981 at the Similkameen Mining Division in Princeton. Approval of the work is pending.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The claim group is situated six km north of Princeton. Access to the property from Princeton is by way of Highway No.5 towards Merritt, thence to a secondary road leading to Summers Creek.

PHYSIOGRAPHY:

Topographic relief in the area is low to moderate, rising up to 1,400 metres above sea level. The surface is generally rounded and the gradient moderate.

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

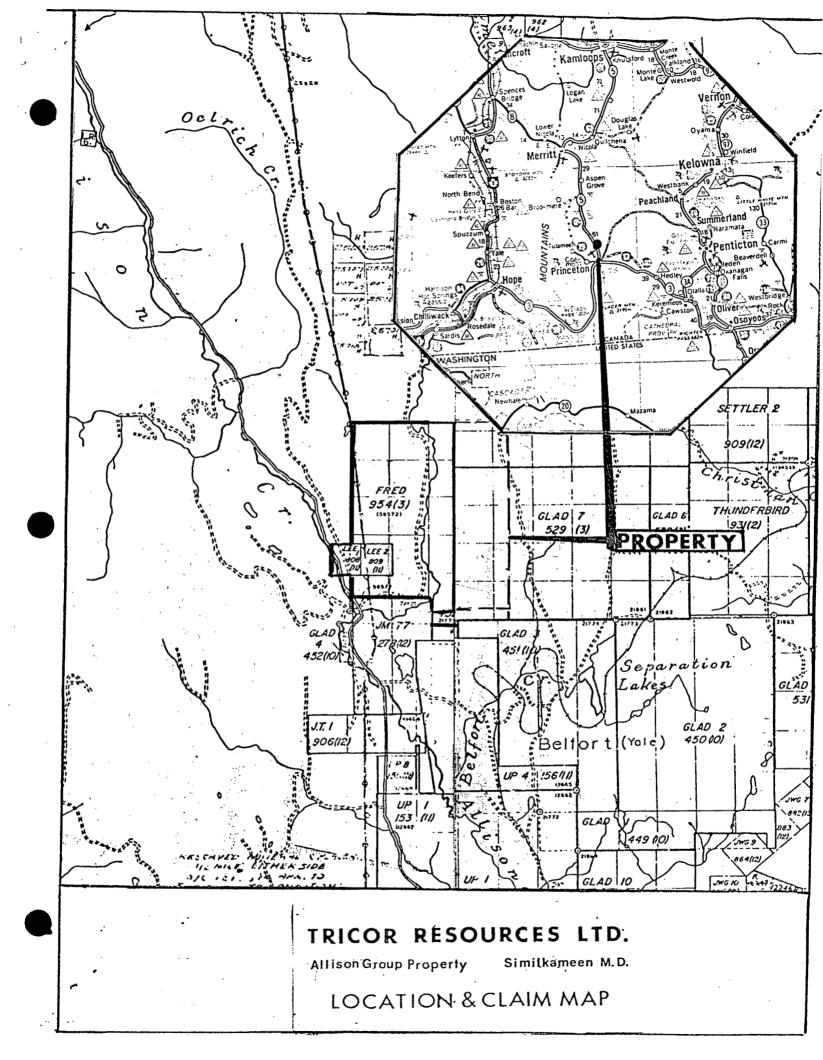
The grid survey consisted of one N-S baseline (1440 m) from which 13 E-W lines (1300 m) were established at 120 m spacings. Stations were marked on the E-W lines every 30 m where geophysical data were recorded and soil samples collected. Soil samples were taken, whenever possible, from the brown layer or B-horizon; otherwise, the sample material came from the C-horizon. A total of 505 soil samples were collected and sent to General Testing Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. for Cu, Zn, and Co content of the minus 80-mesh fraction by atomic absorption method after hot HNO₃-HC1 digestion.

The entire grid totalled 18.34 line km.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

On the basis of the property examination report of L. Sookochoff, P.Eng., dated February 13, 1981, it is mentioned that the property is centrally located within the Nicola group of Upper Triassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks.

Chalcopyrite and malachite have been observed in altered (chloritized) metasedimentary rocks.



GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY:

VLF-EM Survey: The electromagnetic survey was done with the use of sabre Model 27 VLF-EM Receiver (Sabre Electronics Instrument Ltd., Burnaby, B.C.). Dip angle readings were recorded with the instrument facing the transmitter station in Seattle, Washington. The dip angle data were transformed (or filtered) into contourable quantities based on the method described by D.C. Fraser (Geophysics, V.34, No.6, pp. 959-967, 1969).

The transformed VLF-EM data (Plate 1) indicate the presence of N-S and NNE linear features which are on or adjacent to the Summers Creek gulley. The highest positive readings occur northeast of the grid area. The creek is obviously structurally (fault) controlled, and unusually high conductivity along the linear structure may be due to the presence of sulfides or to pervasive chloritization.

Magnetometer Survey: The magnetic survey was done with the use of a Fluxgate-type instrument. Model G-110 (Geotronics Instruments, Vancouver, B.C.). The run data are directly contourable quantities. High contrast in the magnetic susceptibility in the underlying bedrock is notable on the north-central part of the grid area. The magnetic "highs" define roughly a N-S trend east of Summers Creek between lines 8 + 40 N and 12 + 00 N (Plate 2). The magnetic anomaly is most likely related to unusual concentrations of ferromagnetic minerals of Fe or Co which may be either inherent to the bedrock or introduced during alteration – mineralization of the host rock.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

Copper in Soil: The distribution of Cu in soil does not show outstanding geochemical contrast to indicate the presence of any major geochemical anomaly.

The Cu distribution map (Plate 3) shows a distinct decreasing Cu content (background) towards the north and northwest. The background variation may reflect changes in bedrock composition or in the nature of the overburden. Consequently, Cu content in the 100 to 200 ppm range in the northern part of the grid area is more meaningful than its counterpart to the south.

Zinc in Soil: The distribution of Zn in soil, like that of Cu, does not indicate the presence of any significant geochemical anomaly pattern (Plate 4). Isolated and unexplained Zn "highs" occur mainly on the northern part of the grid area.

Cobalt in Soil: The Co content of soil in the grid area is monotonously low with isolated "peaks" occurring on the north-central part of the grid area. Though no geochemical anomaly pattern is outlined, the isolated Co "peaks" are coincident with the magnetic "highs" (Plate 5).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The recent work on the Allison Claim Group disclosed two sites that warrant additional exploratory work: one is defined by a magnetic anomaly and the other by high conductivity. The magnetic anomaly is most prominent between Lines 8 + 40 N and 12 + 00 N. The VLF-EM anomaly, though generally crossing the entire N-S length of the grid area, is most prominent between Lines 12 + 00 N and 13 + 20 N.

If these two geophysical anomalies are related to bedrock mineralization, the geochemical soil survey results indicate that no significant mineralization is close to the surface or that, if it is present, it is covered by transported and barren overburden. It is therefore recommended that the nature of the overburden is investigated first, and if it is established that the overburden is not transported, only drilling can verify the sources of the anomalies. If the overburden is transported, and depending on its thickness, trenching may disclose the bedrock as well as the sources of the anomalies.

CERTIFICATE

- I, Victorio B. Austria, do hereby certify:
- That I am a Consulting Geologist calling from 527-510 W. Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.
- 2. That I am a graduate mining engineer of Mapua Institute of Technology, Philippines (B.Sc.), and of the University of New Brunswick, Canada (M.Sc. Geology).
- That I have been engaged in mineral exploration for the past nineteen years (6 years in the Philippines with the Philippine Bureau of Mines; 13 years in Canada with the New Brunswick Dept. of Natural Resources as a geologist - geochemist).

Vancouver, B.C.

June 29, 1981

OUALIFICATIONS OF FIELD PERSONNEL

Don A. Hunchuk

20 years with McIlhaney & Co. as instrument man, including geophysical and geochemical surveys. Four years as an independent operator in the mineral exploration industry

Garth E. Johnson

20 years with McIlhaney & Co. as an instrument man, including geophysical and geochemic surveys. Five years as an independent operator in the mineral exploration industry through G & P Exploration

EXPENSES

Geophysical and geochemical field survey by Team Minerals Services Inc.	\$ 8,700.00
Analytical cost (General Testing Laboratories)	2,400.00
Preparation of Maps and report	1,200.00
TOTAL	\$12,300.00

