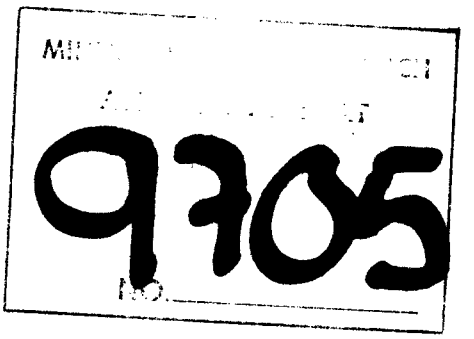
81-#918 - #9705



GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
on the
WIT - MINERAL CLAIM

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

MAPSHEET 93N/1W

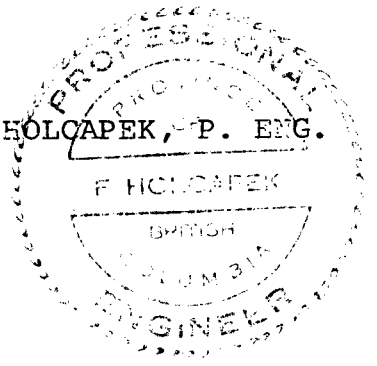
55° 13 124° 26

for

TITAN RESOURCES LTD.

SURREY, B.C.
OCTOBER 25, 1981

F. HOLCAPEK, P. ENG.



HOLCAPEK ENGINEERING LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS & ENGINEERS

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the

WIT - MINERAL CLAIM

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

MAPSHEET 93N/1W

for

TITAN RESOURCES LTD.

SUMMARY:

The WIT mineral claim is located in the Fort St. James area along the north shore of Chuchi Lake. Access to the property is by logging roads.

The property has been explored by Noranda Explorations Co. during 1965 and by Royal Canadian Ventures during 1967.

Programs completed consisted of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, electromagnetic surveys and an induced polarization survey over the eastern claim portion, also diamond drilling of the exposed area.

The results of these work programs have to be considered to be inconclusive. Diamond drilling outlined a lense of 20,000 tons grading 7% lead zinc combined with reported silver values.

During July 1981 an exploration program consisting of geological mapping, soilsampling and interpretation of results of previous explorations was conducted covering the western part of the former claim group.

The program confirmed that the area is underlain by the Takla Volcanics represented by dacite, tuff, agglomerates and basalts, having a potential for massive sulfide deposits from a regional viewpoint.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

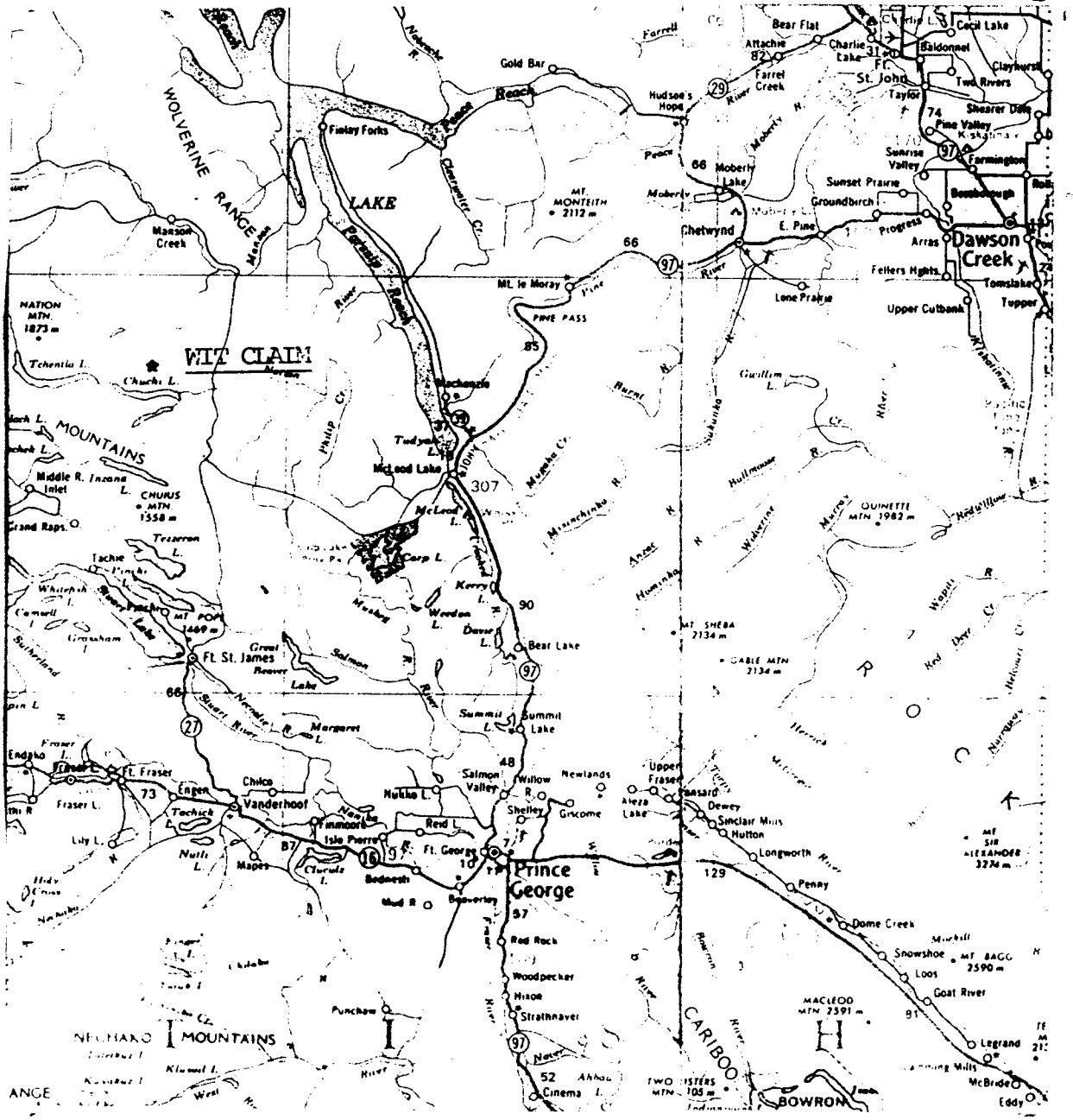
MAPS

Geology WIT Claim	Scale	1:5,000
Geochemical - Lead	Scale	1:5,000
- Zinc	Scale	1:5,000
- Silver	Scale	1:5,000
Detail Geology	Scale	1: 500

Mineralization on the claim group is being considered due to remobilization caused by faulting and nearby acidic to intermediate intrusions.

Soilsampling and analysis for lead, zinc, silver outlined several anomalous areas of erratic distribution and limited extent directly correlative with known mineralization or along strike of the host beds.

Excess metal content indicated from rock analysis, combined with the scavenging action of organic material make these anomalies inconclusive. It is recommended to defer additional expenditures to a time when better economic conditions prevail.



LOCATION SKETCH - WIT MINERAL CLAIM

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, NTS 93N/1

TITAN RESOURCES LTD

HOLCAPEK ENGINEERING LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS & ENGINEERS

1-00 INTRODUCTION:

At the request of Mr. R. Hughes, president of Titan Resources Ltd., a program of soilsampling and geological mapping was completed on the WIT mineral claim during the period of July 13, to July 28, 1981.

This report summarizes the findings of the field program and makes recommendations for a follow up.

2-00 GEOGRAPHY:

2-10 Location and Access:

The Wit claim is located along the north shore of Chuchi Lake, approximately 53 miles north of Fort St. James, west of the Germansen Landing road.

Access to the property is by all weather road from Fort St. James north to the Nation River crossing and from there by logging roads to the property, a distance of 73 km.

Many logging roads transverse the claim making access to any part of the property easy.

The co-ordiantes of the claim are 124°30'W Longitude, 55° 25' N Latitude.

2-20 Topography, Climate and Vegetation;

Chuchi Lake lies at an elevation of 2,800 ft. From the north shore of the lake the topography rises gently to an elevation of 3,500 ft.

On the claim group low ridges trend easterly, separating the intervening large swampy areas.

All drainage is more or less interrupted and follows a meandering course with swampy sections completely obliterating the creek channels.

Precipitation during the summer months is moderate with temperature highs in the 35° to 40° C range. During winter snow cover is in the order of 5 feet with temperatures dropping to-40° C.

The area is covered with good strands of spruce, fir and pine, which were being harvested at the time. Swampy areas have a heavy growth of willows, alders and scrub spruce.

3-00 TITLE AND OWNERSHIP:

The property consists of one claim, staked under the modified grid system consisting of 12 units, 3 units south, 4 units east. It was recorded on October 5, 1979 in Vancouver and is located in the Omineca Mining Division.

Claim:	Record #:	# of Units:	Anniversary Date:
WIT	2135	12	October 5,

Titan Resources Ltd. (former Marilyn Mines Ltd.) holds the claim by purchase from United Mineral Services Ltd.

4-00 HISTORY:

During 1964, Ted Taylor (prospector) found lead-zinc mineralization and subsequently staked the area. The claim was optioned by Van Metals Explorations who conducted a preliminary program consisting of electromagnetic surveying and the location of additional mineral claims. Noranda Explorations Co. subsequently optioned the claim group. During the fall of 1965 soilsampling for copper and zinc and a Crone-type electromagnetic survey and drilling of 5 short holes in vicinity of the outcropping mineralization was completed. The drill results suggested a small lense of 20,000 tons of ore, grading 7.5% combined lead-zinc. Noranda Explorations Co. terminated the option.

In 1966 Royal Canadian Ventures obtained an option on the claim group and staked additional ground during the spring of 1967. A program consisting of magnetic surveys and geological mapping over all of the claims, soilsampling for copper, lead-zinc and silver and an induced polarization survey over the eastern portion of the claim group was completed. The group was allowed to lapse.

During September 1979 the showing was re-staked by United Mineral Services as the WIT Claim and recorded in Vancouver on October 5, 1979. Subsequently the property was purchased by Marilyn Mines Ltd., now Titan Resources Ltd.

From July 13, to July 28, a program of soil sampling, geological mapping, re-opening and sampling of old trenches, study of geophysical data was conducted on the WIT Claim under supervision of the writer.

Geological and aeromagnetic maps covering the general area have been published by the Geological Survey of Canada. (Map 971 A - Smithers-Fort St. James Area Geology, Geophysics Paper 1584 Wittsichica Creek Sheet 93N 1).

5-00 GEOLOGY:

5-10 Regional Geology:

Map 971 A - Geology of the Smithers - Fort St. James Area, issued by the Geological Survey of Canada documents the regional geological setting.

The Chuchi Lake area is essentially underlain by the Takla Group of Upper Triassic age, intruded by the Omineca Intrusions consisting of granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite, granite, syenite, gabbro and pyroxinite, Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous in age.

The Takla Group consists of a volcanic sequence of andesitic and basaltic flows, tuffs breccias and agglomerates, interbedded with conglomerates, shales,greywacke and limestone.

The main structural feature is the north-westerly trending Pinchi Lake fault to the west of Chuchi Lake. Secondary lineaments having similar trends can be recognized on airphotos and are probably related fault structures.

Airborne magnetic data show fairly strong magnetic relief with contours showing a thumb print pattern typical of volcanic areas. A ridge of high magnetic respond is indicated having an east - west trend. North - easterly flexures could indicate a possible fold pattern.

Magnetic lows, possibly representing fault structures trend along the southern shore of Chuchi Lake. A second similar linear magnetic low trends south-easterly and is north of Chuchi Lake.

5-20 Detailed Geology:

Detailed geological mapping was executed in two phases. The first consisted of using the geochemical grid as ground control, 150 m lines, 30 m stations to obtain the local distribution of outcrops and variations within the volcanic sequence. The second phase consisted of plane table mapping of the trenched area, location of Noranda's diamond drill holes and detailed chip sampling of the mineralization.

During the mapping it was found that outcrop frequency was extremely scarce. Outcrops found are usually exposures in road cuts, along sharp bluffs or as small isolated areas. The possibility of the latter being erratics has to be taken into consideration.

All names given are field names - based on examination with a hand lense.

Red Dacites or Andesites?

This rock type outcrops along the northern part of the grid in rock cuts and along a low ridge. It is of red to brown color, vesicular in places and shows occassional pheno-cryst of feldspar. Strong oxidation and limonite development can be observed near surface mineralization in the hand trenches.

Agglomerates:

Coarse fragments up to 6 inches in diameter of mixed composition are inbedded in a lighter colored, acidic matrix. Disseminated galena and barite lenses or stringers have been observed in this unit. The sulfides are extremely sparse.

Tuffs:

The tuff unit observed in the hand trenches has a maximum thickness of 30 m. It is, in places irregularly banded, stronly fractured and erratically mineralized with galena, sphalerite and barite. Complete replacement of the unit by barite forming large white outcrops is indicated. The tuffs are composed mainly of a carbonate - cherty quartz matrix.

Basalts:

The basalts are dark to black showing pronounced white surface weathering. In general they are very fine grained, showing occassional feldspar pheno-cryst.

Strike of the volcanics is N 75° E with steep northerly dips. The tops of the flows could not be established reliably.

Several strong airphoto lineaments can be identified and correlated on the ground with linear swamps or poorly defined drainage channels. Trends indicated are north-west or north - northwest.

Ground magnetic survey by Royal Canadian Ventures shows low magnetic trends coinciding with the above lineaments, hence the possibility of faults causing the topographic lows has to be considered.

5-30 Mineralization:

Mineralization observed is exposed best in the hand trenches. Sulfides observed consist of disseminated galena, bunches or

fracture filling, sphalerite is similarly distributed in a matrix of tuff or associated with lenses or stockwork of barite. Limonite and strong oxidation is prominent. No silver minerals have been identified.

Two large trenches approximately 150 m to the east show agglomerate, cut by barite veinlets and occassional plebbs of galena.

Noranda drilled under the exposed mineralized zone and reportedly outlined one zone estimated to contain 20,000 tons of possible ore, grading 7% lead-zinc combined.

The surface exposures showing barite or sulfides have been sampled and results are as follows (see attached detailed map for sample location).

Sample #:	Width m:	Pb %:	Zn %:	Ag oz/ton:	Remarks:
19201	4.80	0.06	1.01	0.20	Agglomerate with basalt fragmts., calcite veins.
19202	4.40	0.02	0.64	0.19	Strongly oxidiz. orange to yellow soil, MN stains.
19203	4.70	0.01	0.53	0.08	Agglom. poor exposure.
19204	1.30	0.01	1.88	0.12	Tuffs silicified fractured.
19205	3.00	0.02	0.61	0.20	Gossan orange
19206	3.00	0.46	1.15	0.92	Tuffs with bar. lenses & string. in places compl. replaced.
19207	3.00	0.30	0.74	4.32	Tuffite, minor barite, jarosite.
19208	2.60	0.13	0.41	0.68	as above, less jarosite.
19209	8.00	0.02	0.28	0.24	section poorly exposed
19210	3.00	1.48	10.50	0.26	Agglomerate, lim. w. boxwork, pyr. stringers.

Sample #:	Width m:	Pb %:	Zn %:	Ag oz/ton:	Remarks:
19211	2.00	1.87	10.50	0.30	Strongly weath. gossan
19212	3.00	0.24	0.46	0.10	Basalt limonitic.
19213	6.00	1.68	1.17	1.26	Tuffs, galena along fractures, barite app. 50 %.
19214	3.00	0.06	0.20	0.18	Basalt - no visible sulf.
19215	5.40	0.58	1.20	1.90	Same as 19213.

As is apparant the sampling failed to outline a zone sufficiently large to be of economic interest. Further, the best results obtained are in zinc, with lead and silver only showing very low values.

Taking into account that the reported orezone by drilling at depth outlined 7 % lead-zinc combined, it becomes apparant that the surface showing is the upper limit of the orezone indicated.

6-00 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

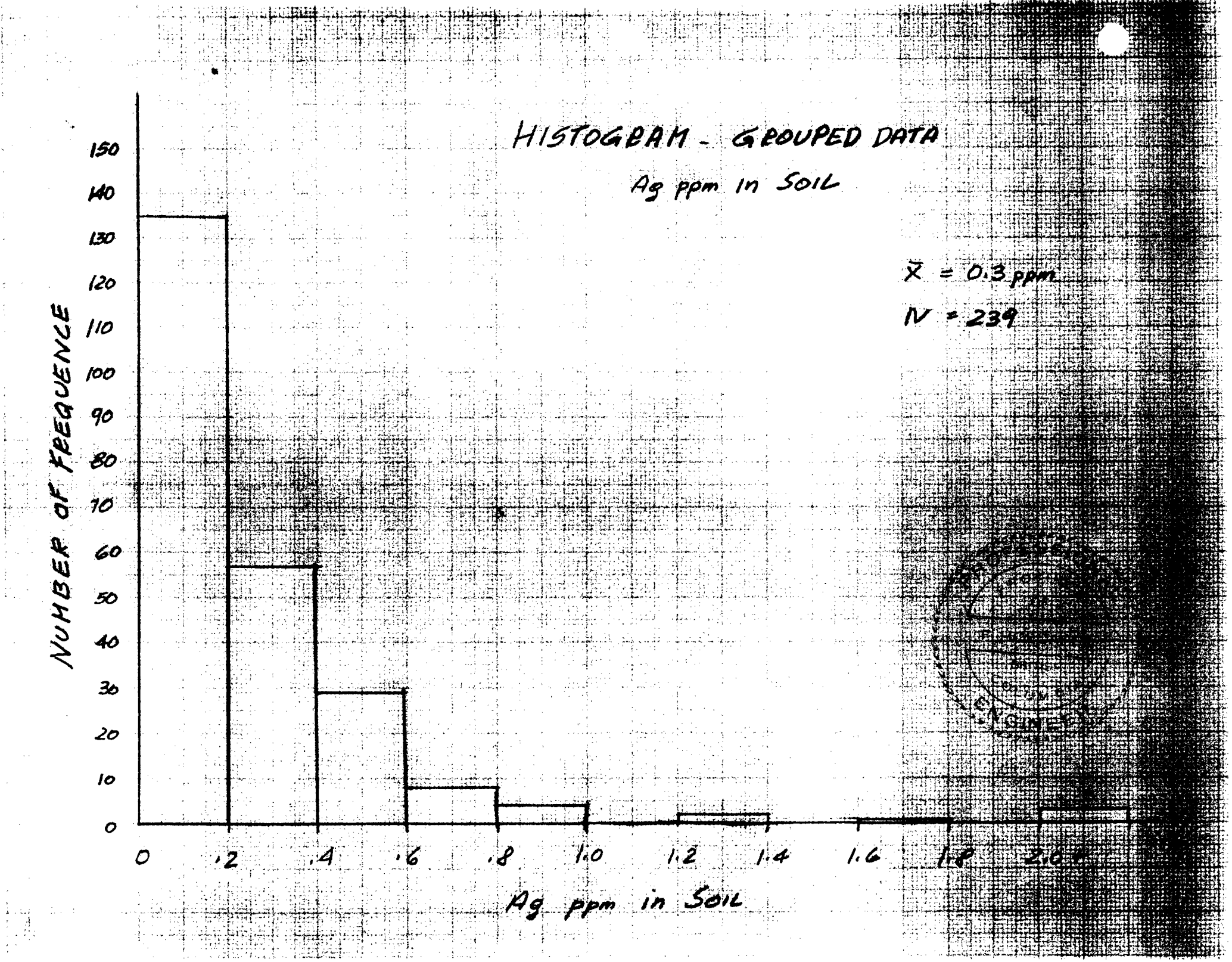
6-10 Field Method:

Soil sampling was executed on a grid basis with lines 150 m apart and stations at 30 m intervals. The lines were established by compass and chain and flagged, stations were marked on flagging and by pickets.

Samples were taken by grubhoe from the B horizon at an average depth of 20 cm. In the swampy or topographic low areas along creeks a thick layer of peat was encountered. No samples were collected from these stations.

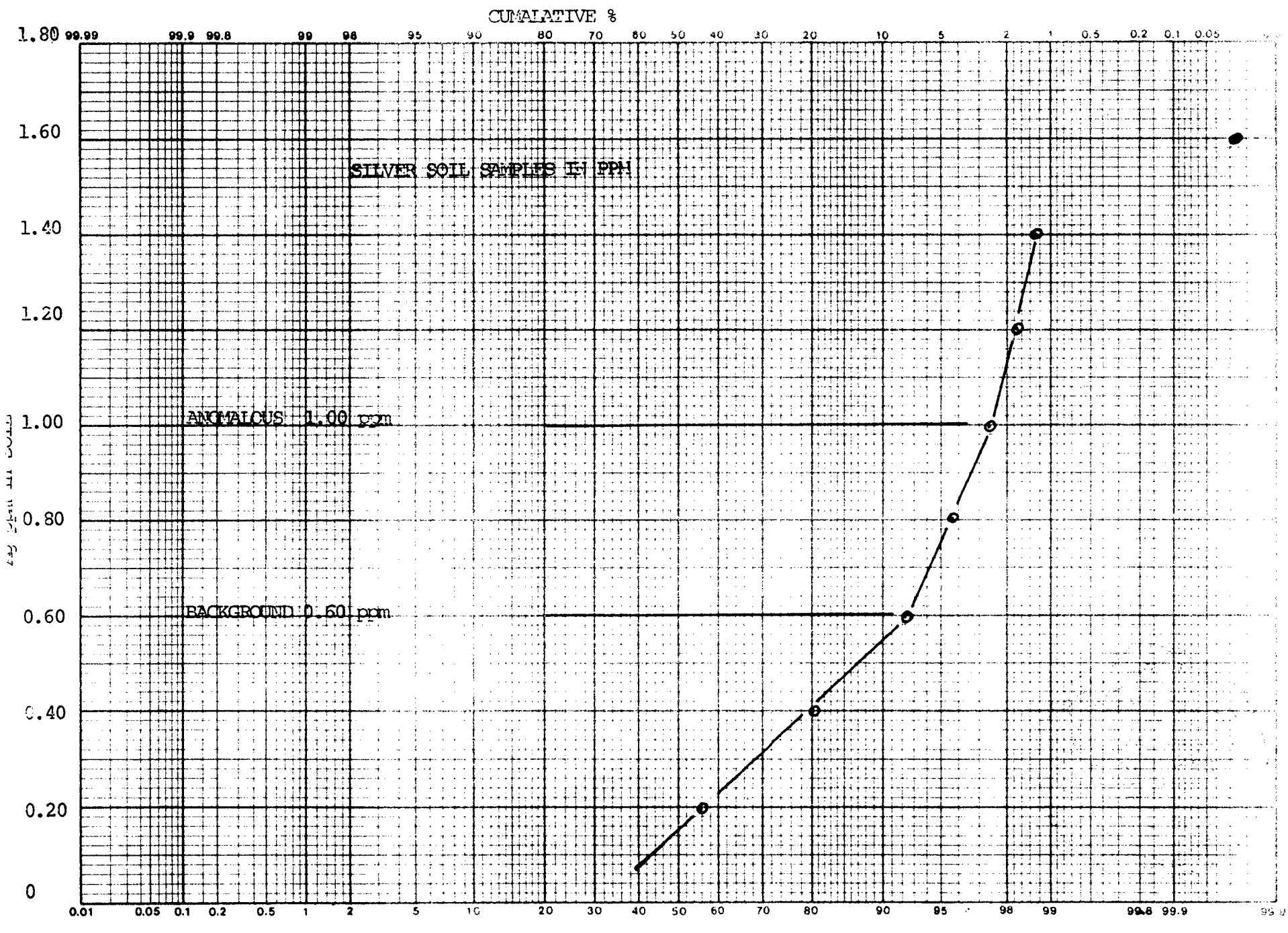
The samples were packed into Kraft paper envelopes and submitted to Chemex Labs Ltd. for analysis by atomic absorption. All samples were tested for lead, zinc and silver. Results are given in parts per million (ppm).

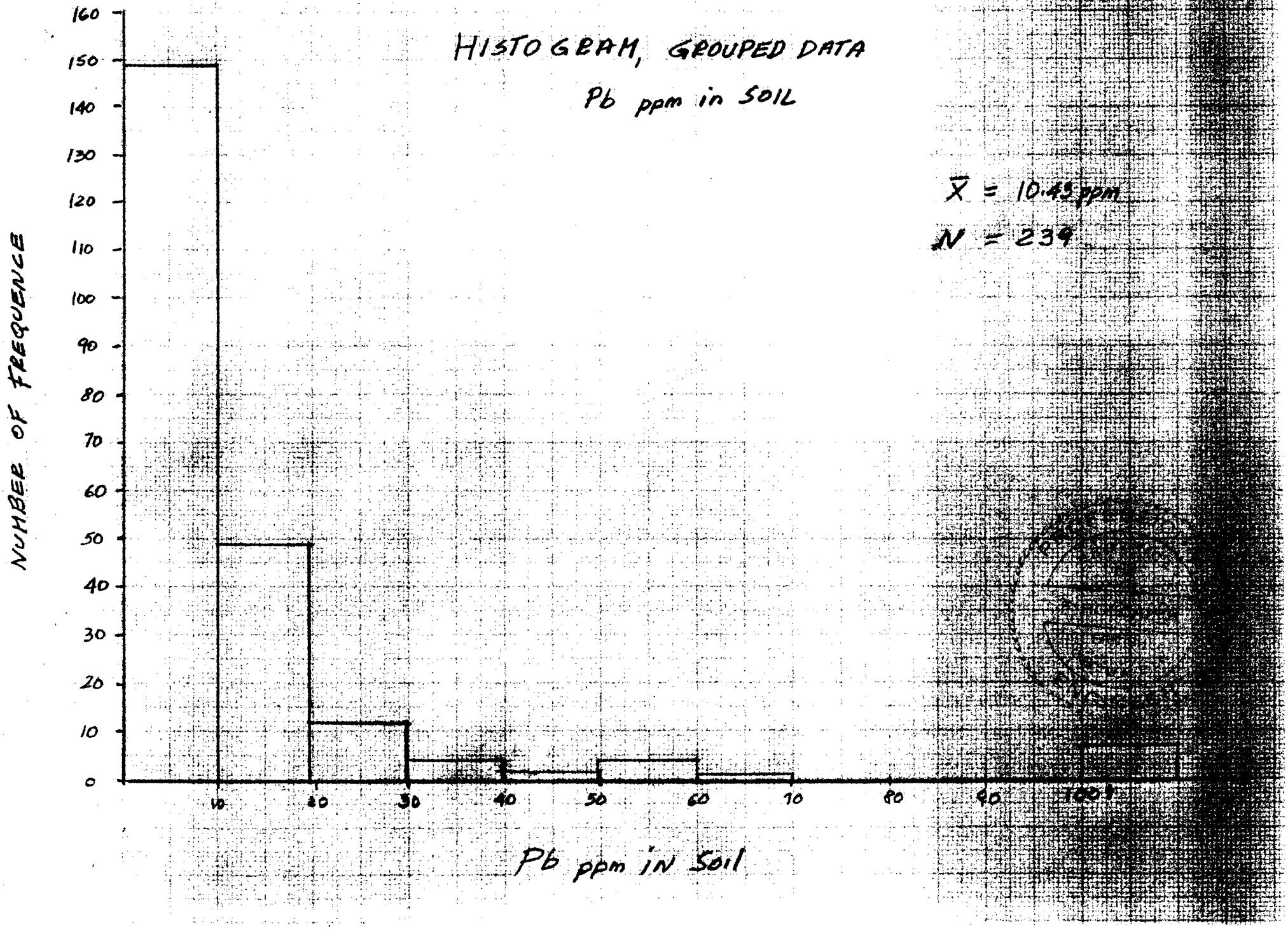
A total of 239 samples were taken and 20 km of grid lines and 4 km of tie lines were established.


HISTOGRAM - GROUPED DATA
Ag ppm in SOIL
$\bar{X}$ = 0.3 ppm
N = 239
NUMBER OF FREQUENCE
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
.2
.4
.6
.8
1.0
1.2
1.4
1.6
1.8
2.0
Ag ppm in SOIL

GRF G-23 PROBABILITY
SPECIFY TRACING OR DRAWING PAPER

GRAPHIC CONTROLS CANADA LTD.
MADE IN CANADA

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N = 239
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90
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70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
Pb ppm in Soil

GRF G-23 PROBABILITY
SPECIFY TRACING OR DRAWING PAPER

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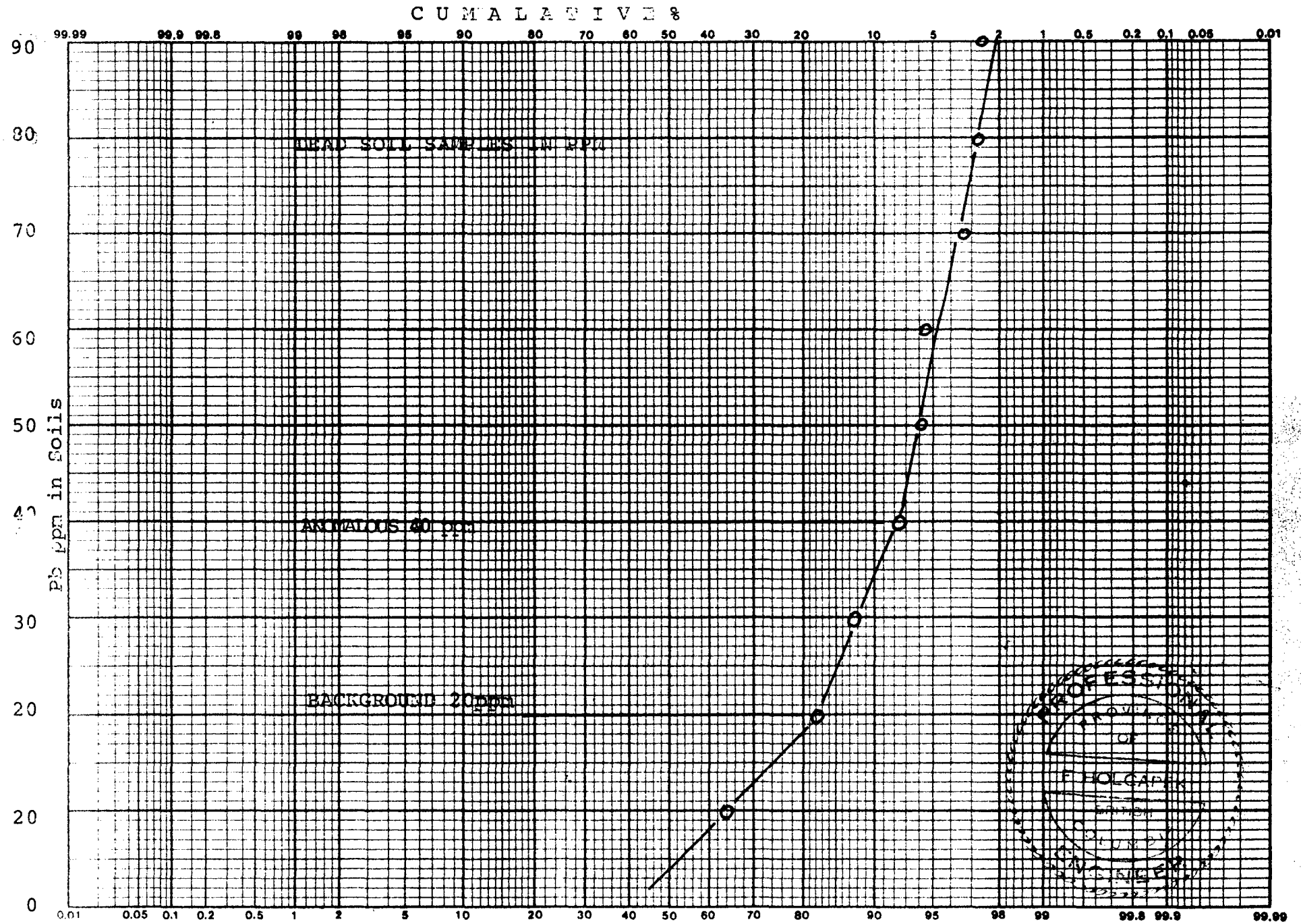
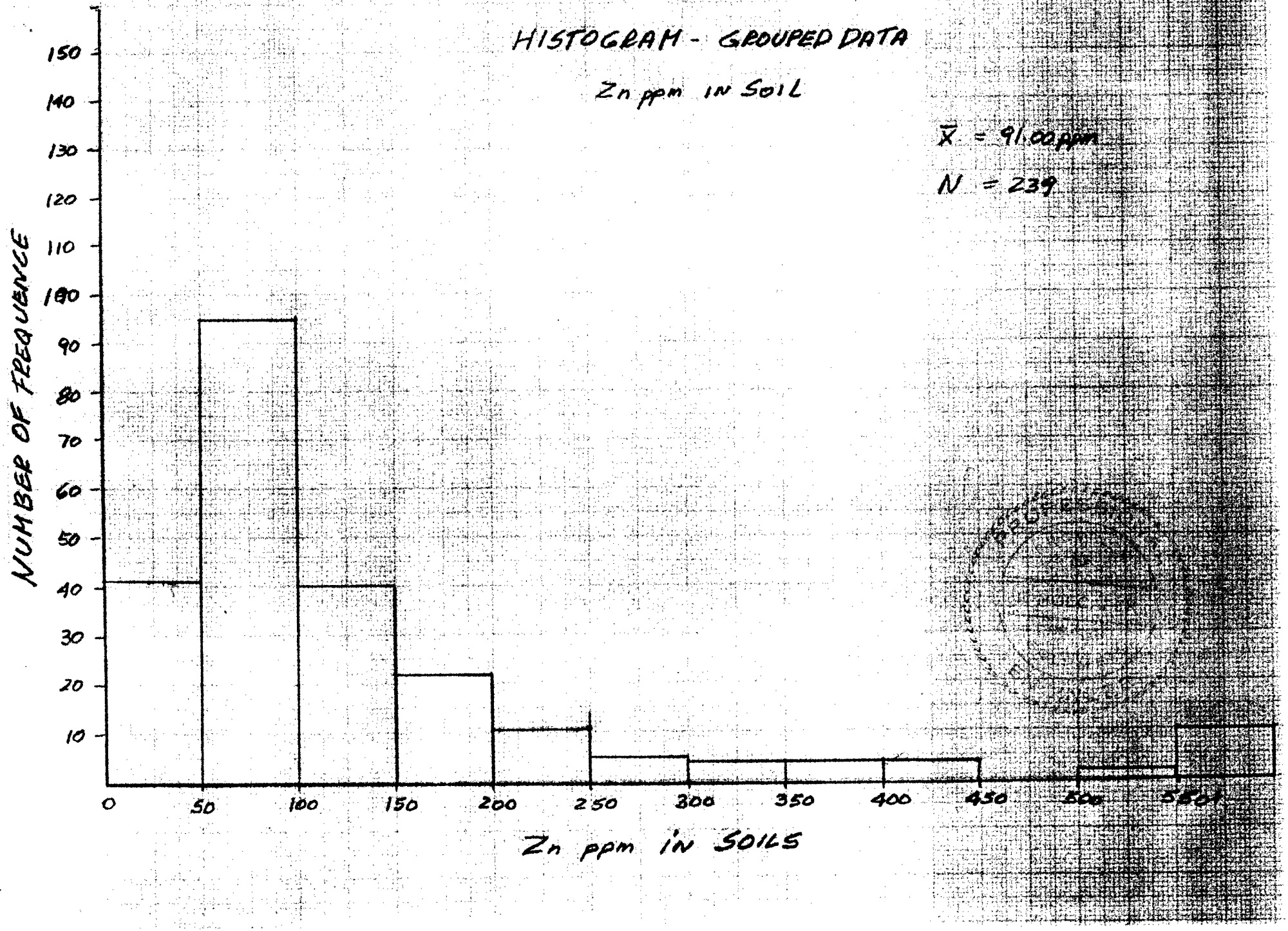
MADE IN CANADA



Pb


HISTOGRAM - GROUPED DATA
Zn ppm IN Soil
$\bar{X}$ = 91.00ppm
N = 239
NUMBER OF FREQUENCE
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140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500
550
Zn ppm IN SOILS

GRF G-23 PROBABILITY
SPECIFY TRACING OR DRAWING PAPER

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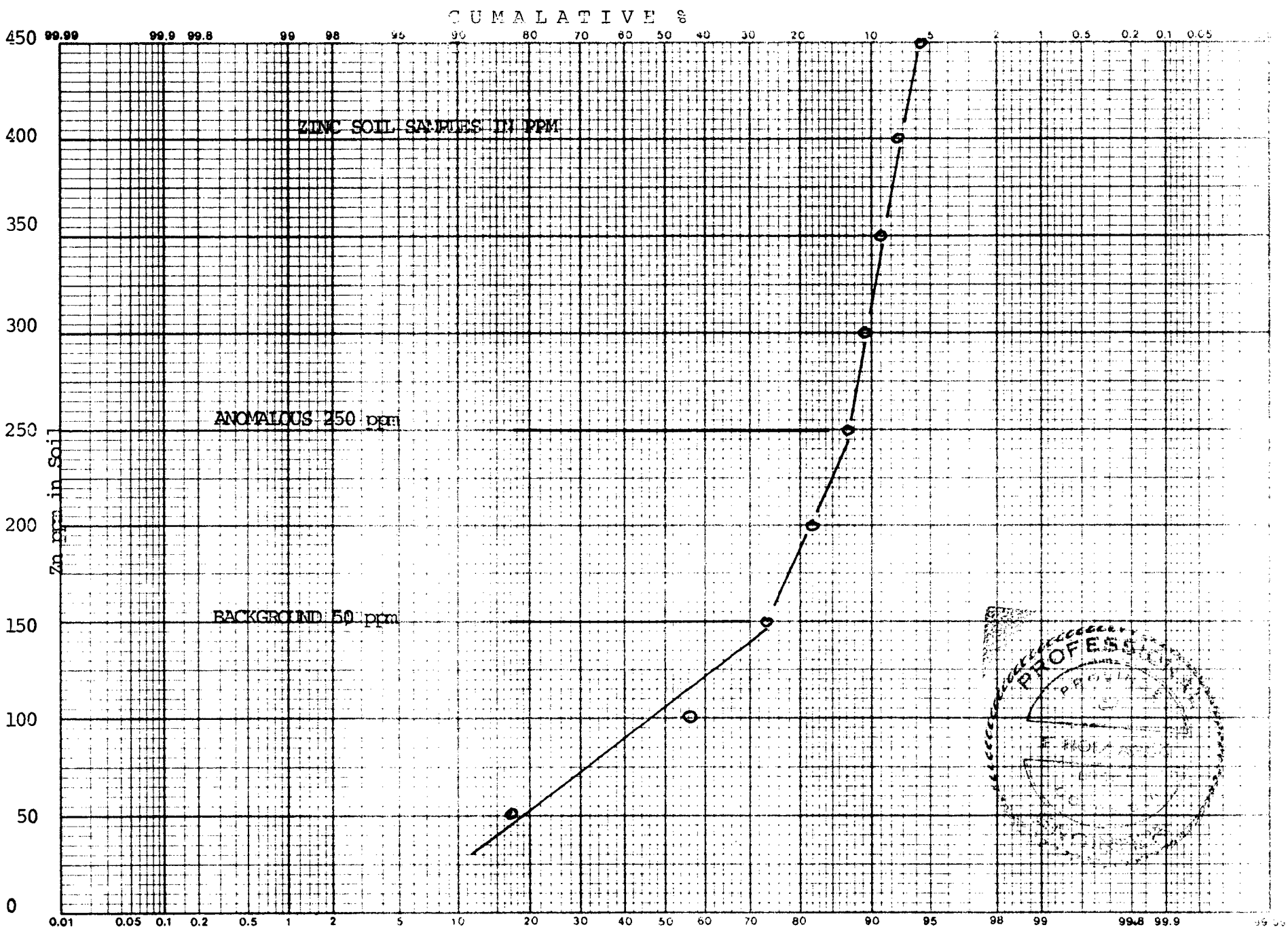
MADE IN CANADA



6-20 Data Analysis:

The assay results of the soil samples, for all elements analyzed, were grouped according to range and frequence. Percentages, cumulative percentages and mean values were calculated and histograms were constructed. The data was plotted on arithmetic probability paper to establish the background and threshold values.

	Silver	Lead	Zinc
Background:	0.60 ppm	20 ppm	50 ppm
Threshold:	1.00 ppm	40 ppm	250 ppm
Anomalous	1.00 + ppm	40 + ppm	250 + ppm

6-30 Discussion of Soil Sampling Results:

Silver:

Results for silver show 3 small highs, in part coinciding with the surface trend of the tuffs, as projected from geological mapping. Peak value is 5.4 ppm.

In general the results are too erratic to be used as an indicator.

Lead:

Soil sampling results outline a well defined lead high, trending from 4 + 50 E, 4 + 50 S to 7 + 50 E, 4 + 50 S. Peak value is 2,500 ppm.

The outlined anaomaly coincides well with the area of known mineralization and also with the silver high.

Zinc:

The zinc soil results show a wide spread erratic distribution outlining 3 anomalous areas in the same location as silver.

The first anomaly has peak values of 3,100 ppm and is centred at 4 + 50 E, 4 + 50 S to 7 + 50 E, 4 + 50 S. It coincides with the area of known mineralization and trenching. The second anomaly is centered at 9 + 00 E, 3 + 00 S and has peak values of 520 ppm.

The third anomaly has a peak value of 530 ppm and trends from

line 12 + 00 E, 4 + 80 S to 13 + 50 E, 4 + 50 S.

Rock samples have been collected from good outcrops to check on lead, zinc and silver content of the volcanics.

			Pb %:	Zn %:	Ag oz/ton:
Sample Y	Agglomerate	4+50 E 3+00S	0.01	0.01	0.02
Sample Z	Dacite	6+00 E 1+50S	0.01	0.01	0.03
	Basalt	0+00 E 3+65S	0.02	0.03	0.06
	Basalt	10+50 E 4+50S	0.01	0.05	0.04

Taking the rock analysis into consideration it becomes apparant that the volcanics can carry up to 500 ppm lead and silver up to 1.86 ppm maximum. This metal content is well within the limits of anomalous soils.

It is not known at the time if the above is caused by proximity of collected samples to unknown mineralization or if it constitutes excess metal content in the volcanics.

7-00 GENERAL DISCUSSION:

Considering the results of the field program and combining it with the results of previous work completed, the following becomes apparant:

The mineralization outcropping and trenched has not sufficient grade or size to be of economic interest.

The diamond drilling completed, testing the showings at depth, although outlining one ore zone containing 20,000 tons of 7 % lead zinc combined, did not outline economic grade or size.

Geochemical surveys outlining several anomalous areas have to be considered inconclusive since rock samples assayed from the area show a high metal content capable of producing anomalies of the same magnitude. Swampy areas, excess organic material, etc. can produce some of the indicated anomalies due to scavenging of metal ions.

The magnetic survey outlined several areas of high intensity, but the type of mineralization explored for lead, zinc, silver does not show accessory magnetic minerals.

The induced polarization survey conducted to the east and partially overlapping the area under investigation, by Royal Ventures was inconclusive.

Electromagnetic surveys conducted in the past also gave inconclusive results.

Looking at the general geological setting the writer feels that the possibility of massive sulfide deposits related to volcanic activities exist within the general area.

The fractured nature of the host rock, introduction of barite, localization of sulfides along fractures or as disseminations within the barite suggest possible re-mobilized mineralization caused by the intrusive west of the claim boundary. No banding or zoning of sulfides was observed in the field.

The two trenches east of the main showing, line 4+50 E, show galena as isolated plebbs within the matrix of the agglomerate, but not within the fragments.

8-00 CONCLUSIONS:

The WIT claim is underlain by volcanic members of the Takla Group, intruded to the west by the Omenica Intrusion.

Field work located base metal mineralization with associated low silver values.

The geochemical survey, although outlining several anomalous areas,did not add new information to help formulate a new exploration approach.

Mineralization observed is considered re-mobilized due to intrusive activity along shears and localized by tuff beds and agglomerate beds.

Barite associated with the mineralization occures in lenses, veins and stockwork.

The possibility of finding massive sulfide deposits within the general area exists, but no indications have been found during the execution of the surface program.

Noranda Exploration Co. completed a drill program to test the surface showings at depth. Drill data suggests the presence of 20,000 tons of 7 % lead zinc combined.

No information is available to the writer in respect to type of mineralization, structure, host and if, associated alterations.

The WIT claim must be considered of low exploration priority and no further expenditures are recommended at this time.

9-00 RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended to defer all further exploration programs to a time when better economic conditions prevail.

Respectfully submitted

F. Holcapek P.Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
F HOLCAPEK

Surrey, B.C.
October 25, 1981

CERTIFICATION

I, Ferdinand Holcapek, of 9972 - 124 Street, Surrey, B.C., certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, with a B.Sc. degree in Geology, 1969.

2. I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

3. I have been engaged in mining exploration and geology in Canada, Australia, United States of America, Mexico and Central America.

4. This report is based on field work conducted from July 13, to July 28, 1981 on the Wit mineral claim under my supervision.

5. I have no interest and do not expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly in the properties or securities of Titan Resources Ltd.

Surrey, B.C.
October 25, 1981

F. Holcapek, P. Eng.

Selected References

Rice, HMA 1949	Smithers-Fort St. James, British Columbia, G.S.C. Map 971 A - 1= 8 miles.
Vollo N.B. 1967	Geological, geophysical and geochemical report on the 93/1 Chuchi - 1 and 3 Groups of Royal Canadian Ventures Ltd. B.C. Dept. of Mines & Petr. Resources, Assessment Report # 1119
Woodward, J.A. 1968	Induced polarization survey for Royal Canadian Ventures Ltd. on the 93 N-1 Chuchi Group, Fort St. James Area, B.C. Dept. of Mines & petr. Resources, Assessment Report No 1660.
J.B.P. Sawyer, 1979	Report on the WIT Claims, Chuchi Lake Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia for Marilyn Mines Ltd.

HOLCAPEK ENGINEERING LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS & ENGINEERS
9972 - 124 STREET, SURREY, B.C. V3V 4T1
TELEPHONE: 585-4489

Titan Resources Ltd.
706 - 675 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1N2

INVOICE: 09B - 81 September 29, 1981

Project: WIT Claim
Geological and Geochemical
Work Program July 13, - 27, 1981

Field Charges:

Personnel:

F. Holcapek, P. Eng. - 14 days @ $ 250.00/day		$ 3,500.00
O. Graf - 18 days @ $ 125.00/day	$ 2,250.00	
T. Hannon 17 days @ $ 90.00/day	$ 1,530.00	
K. Moenke 14 days @ $ 65.00/day	$ 910.00	
W. Sartory 8 days @ $ 80.00/day	$ 640.00	
A. Chartrand 8 days $ 80.00/day	$ 640.00	
J. Holcapek 12 days $ 80.00/day	$ 960.00	
	$ 6,930.00	
30 % for social service	$ 2,079.00	$ 9,009.00
		$ 12,509.00

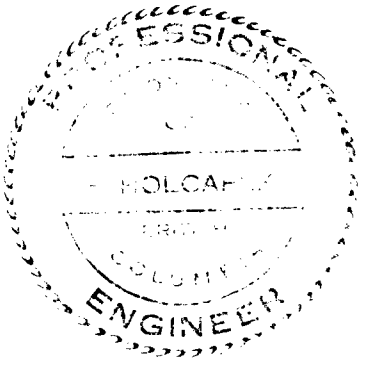
Disbursements:

Groceries, food supplies, etc. $ 10.00/man day - 92 men days	$ 920.00	
Camp supplies,	$ 180.12	
Travel expenses, planetickets	$ 638.30	
Truck rental - $ 40.00/day - 16 ds.	$ 640.00	
Gas, repairs, etc.	$ 350.00	
Engineering supplies, equipment	$ 290.00	
Camping Equipment rental	$ 150.00	
Chemex - assays - rock samples	$ 370.50	
- soil samples	$ 934.55	
	$ 4,473.47	
20 % on disbursements	$ 894.69	
	$ 5,368.16	$ 5,368.16
Total Field Charges		17,877.16

INVOICE: 09B - 81 September 29, 1981

(Cont. Page 2) Project: WIT Claim
July 13, - 27, 1981

Total Field Charges		$ 17,877.16
Office Charges:		
Preparation - Report and maps		
F. Holcapek - 3 days @ $ 225.00/day		$ 675.00
Drafting and office supplies	$ 85.00	
Drafting - 30 hours @ $ 15.00	$ 450.00	
Typing and assembling	60.00	
Printing and Xerox & Sepias	$ 145.00	
Recording Fee - assessment work - 12 units - 7 yrs.	720.00	
	$ 1,460.00	
20 % on disbursements	$ 292.00	$ 1,752.00
Total Payable		$ 20,304.16



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LCP
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9 + 00 S
12 + 00 S
15 + 00 S
N

CLAIM BOUNDARY
GRIDLINES WITH SAMPLE STATIONS
SWAMP
CREEK
LIMITS OF LOGGING
ROAD
ENBANKMENT

CHUCHI LAKE

MINERAL RESOURCES
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 9705

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
I. HOLCAPEK

HOLCAPEK ENGINEERING LTD.

TITAN RESOURCES LTD
WIT CLAIM
MAP M93N/1W
SOIL SAMPLE Zn ppm

METERS
200 150 100 50 0 50 100 150 200

DRAWN BY: FH
DATE: SEPT. 1981

0 + 00 E
3 + 00 E
6 + 00 E
9 + 00 E
12 + 00 E
15 + 00 E
18 + 00 E
LCP
0 + 00 S
3 + 00 S
6 + 00 S
9 + 00 S
12 + 00 S
15 + 00 S
N
CHUCHI LAKE
CLAIM BOUNDARY
GRIDLINES WITH SAMPLE STATIONS
SWAMP
CREEK
LIMITS OF LOGGING
ROAD
ENBANKMENT
HOLCAPEK ENGINEERING LTD.
TITAN RESOURCES LTD
WIT CLAIM
MAP M93N/1W
SOIL SAMPLE Ag ppm
METERS
200 150 100 50 0 50 100 150 200
DRAWN BY: FH
DATE: SEPT. 1981

0+00E
3+00E
6+00E
9+00E
12+00E
15+00E
18+00E

0+00S
3+00S
6+00S
9+00S
12+00S
15+00S

LCP

DACITE AND AGLOMERATE RUBBLE ALONG SKID TRAILS

AGLOMERATE RUBBLE

MIXED BASALT, AGLOMERATE AND TUFFITE RUBBLE

BASALT

LOGGED AREA

BASALT RUBBLE MAINLY AND DACITE RUBBLE

GLACIAL TILL

CLAIM BOUNDARY
GRIDLINES WITH SAMPLE STATIONS
SWAMP
CREEK
LIMITS OF LOGGING
ROAD
ENBANKMENT

TUFFITE ANDESITIC
AGLOMERATE, BARITE VEINING
BASALT DARK, WHITE SURFACE COATING
DACITE, REDDISH TO PURPLE
FAULTS INFERED

HOLCAPEK ENGINEERING LTD.

TITAN RESOURCES LTD
WIT CLAIM
MAP M93N/1W
GEOLOGY

METERS
200 150 100 50 0 50 100 150 200

DRAWN BY: FH

DATE: SEPT. 1981

0 + 00 E
3 + 00 E
6 + 00 E
9 + 00 E
12 + 00 E
15 + 00 E
18 + 00 E
LCP
0 + 00 S
3 + 00 S
6 + 00 S
9 + 00 S
12 + 00 S
15 + 00 S
N
CHUCHI LAKE
CLAIM BOUNDARY
GRIDLINES WITH SAMPLE STATIONS
SWAMP
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MINISTRY OF ASSESSMENT REPORT NO. 9705
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
HOLCAPEK ENGINEERING LTD.
TITAN RESOURCES LTD
WIT CLAIM
MAP M93N/1W
SOIL SAMPLE Pb ppm
METERS
200 150 100 50 0 50 100 150 200
DRAWN BY: FH
DATE: SEPT. 1981

3+00E

4+50E

0+00 POINT ROYAL CANADIAN VENTURES LTD GRID

DDH

DDH

DDH

DDH

DDH

A

B

C

D

E

F

1201
1202
1203
1204
1205
1206
1207
1208
1209
1210
1211
1212
1213
1214
1215

552 m

550 m

545
540
535
530
525
520
515
510
505
500

SAMPLE NUMBER	WIDTH METER	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/ton
1201	4·80	0·06	1·01	
1202	4·40	0·02	0·64	
1203	4·70	0·01	0·53	
1204	1·30	0·01	1·88	
1205	3·00	0·02	0·61	
1206	3·00	0·46	1·15	
1207	3·00	0·30	0·74	
1208	2·60	0·13	0·43	
1209	8·00	0·02	0·28	
1210	3·00	1·48	10·50	
1211	2·00	1·87	10·50	
1212	3·00	0·24	0·46	
1213	6·00	1·68	1·17	
1214	3·00	0·06	0·20	
1215	5·40	0·58	1·20	

AGLOMERATIC TUFF

TUFFITES

BASALTS, DARK TO BLACK WHITE WEATHERING.

GALENA, SPHALERITE, PYRITE IN BARITE VEINS OR STOCKWORKS

A PLANETABLE STATION

SURVEY POINT

1201 TRENCH, SAMPLE LOCATION

500 ELEVATION CONTOURS RELATIVE IN METERS

DDH NORANDA DIAMOND DRILLHOLES

N

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 9105

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
BRITISH COLUMBIA

HOLCAPEK ENGINEERING LTD.

TITAN RESOURCES LTD
WIT CLAIM
MAP M93N/1W
DETAIL GEOLOGY

METERS
20 15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20

DRAWN BY: F.H.

DATE: SEPT 1981