

81-755-9915

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON THE

RWS CLAIM GROUP

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

FOR

ADAMS SILVER RESOURCES INC.,

OWNER AND OPERATOR

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

9915
NO.

51° 10' N, 119° 35' W

N.T.S. 82M/4E

April 10, 1981

W.G. Timmins Exploration & Development Ltd.

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MAPS

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SUMMARY

Adams Silver Resources Inc., of Vancouver, B.C. owns six Crown Granted mineral claims and two located mineral claims each comprised of 20 units.

Since 1927, intermittent exploration consisting of diamond drilling, drifting, trenching and some shipments of ore has been carried out.

Grade of the material mined and processed is stated to have averaged 9.85 ounces of silver, 7 to 8% lead and 7 to 8% zinc.

During the month of December, 1980, a ground VLF-EM survey of 32.4 line kilometers was carried out over the Crown Granted claims, and during the month of January, 1981, a combined airborne VLF-EM and magnetometer survey totalling 100 line kilometers was carried out over the entire property by Columbia Geophysical Services Ltd.

The airborne magnetic survey was successful in delineating fault zones and two moderately anomalous zones with a correlating EM conductor on claims L5231 and L5232, although on the ground, the EM conductive zone appears to be outside the claim boundary. A continuous strong EM conductor through RWS1 is probably due to topography and a conductive zone of scattered peaks on RWS2 should be geologically ground checked.

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The ground VLF-EM survey has outlined four main conductive zones of which anomalies B and C are considered primary targets which may be caused by graphite and/or sulphides, and could indicate extensions of known mineralized zones.

These anomalous areas should be followed-up on the ground by geological mapping and prospecting, and if overburden covered supported by trenching or drilling.

INTRODUCTION

Adams Silver Resources Inc. owns six Crown Granted claims and two located claims consisting of 20 units each located on the Adams Plateau about 70 kilometers east of Kamloops.

An airborne VLF-EM and magnetometer survey was carried out over the entire property during January, 1981, by Columbia Geophysical Services Ltd., and a ground VLF-EM survey was conducted over the Crown Granted claims during December, 1980.

The surveys were conducted in order to assist in delineating known mineralized zones and to locate hitherto unknown zones.

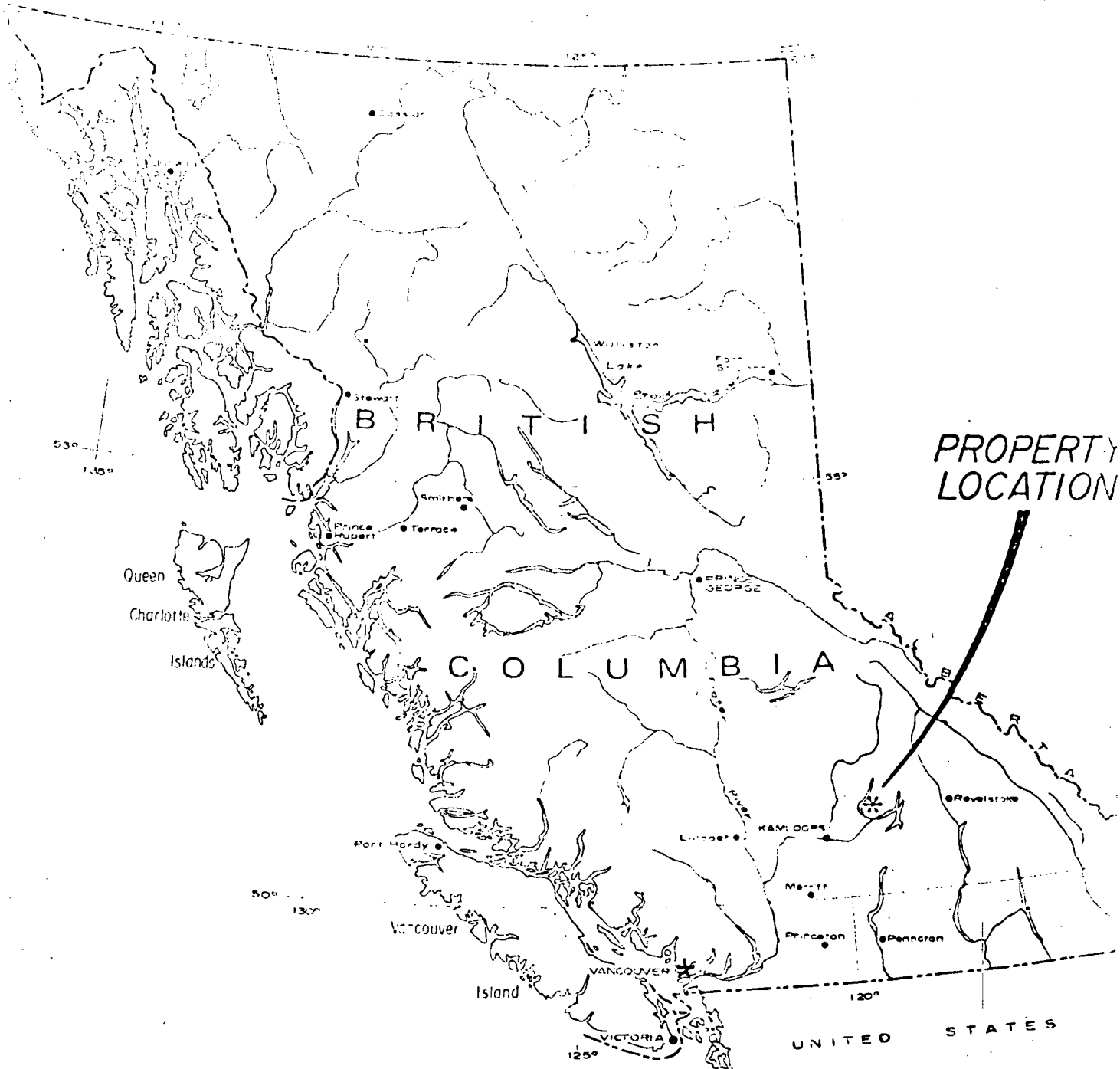
PROPERTY

The property is comprised of six Crown Granted claims and two located claims consisting of 20 units each, as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Elsie	5227		
Billie	5228		
White Swan	5229		
Golden Eagle	5230		
Lucky Coon	5231		
Last Chance	5232		
R.W.S. No. 1	2663	20	June 11, 1981
R.W.S. No. 2	2664	20	June 11, 1981

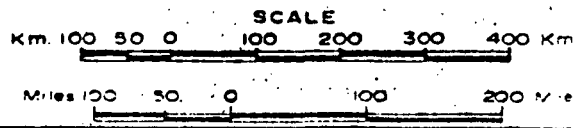
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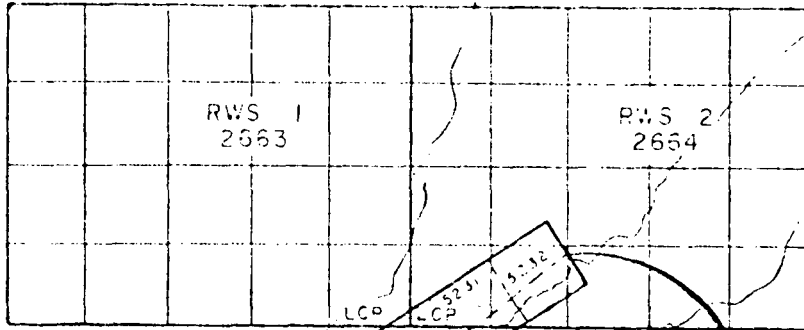
PROPERTY
LOCATION

ADAMS SILVER RESOURCES
ADAMS PLATEAU PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.
LOCATION MAP



82M/4E

- 3 -



APPROXIMATE
MINERALIZED
ZONE

to Squilax

1:50 000

ADAMS SILVER RESOURCES

ADAMS PLATEAU PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

CLAIM MAP

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000



OWNERSHIP

All mineral claims are owned by Adams Silver Resources Inc.

LOCATION(51°N, 119°W.) N.T.S. 82M/4E

The property is situated some 67 kilometers east of Kamloops on the Adams Plateau between Adams Lake and the north fork of Scotch Creek in the Kamloops Mining Division, south-central British Columbia.

ACCESS

The property is accessible by road from Squilax some 70 kilometers east from Kamloops on the Trans-Canada Highway. The Canadian Pacific Railway services Squilax. Logging and mine access roads lead to the property from the south end of Adams Lake and from Celesta along Scotch Creek.

Helicopter service is also available at the airport in Kamloops.

TOPOGRAPHY

The Adams Plateau attains an elevation of 1830 meters and the general relief is approximately 300 meters. The claims cover a section on the northwest rim of the Plateau in the vicinity of the headwaters of Spillman Creek and extend to the north

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of the Plateau edge. The maximum relief on the claims is 300 meters in Spillman Creek where it flows out of the property.

The Plateau is characterized by low hills and ridges covered by extensive stands of spruce and balsam. Ponds, muskeg, and alpine meadows are common.

WATER AND LUMBER

Water is available for all phases of exploration, development, and domestic use.

Finished lumber is available from local sawmills or from Kamloops or Salmon Arms.

CLIMATE

The area experiences warm to hot summers with cold winters and moderate precipitation.

TRANSPORTATION AND SUPPLIES

Supplies are available from Kamloops or other large centres in British Columbia which are serviced by rail or good truck transportation.

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POWER

There is no hydro-electric power available to the property, and initial requirements would have to be supplied by diesel generator.

HISTORY

In 1893 mineralized zones were explored near Agate Bay on the west shore of Adams Lake, but it was not until 1927 that the first recorded discovery of mineral was made on the Adams Plateau to the east of the Lake.

The first discovery was that of the Lucky Coon deposit which was optioned to The Granby Mining, Smelting and Power Company Limited in 1928. A total of 3,420 feet of trenching was carried out along with 694 feet of diamond drilling and 52 feet of drifting before the option was dropped.

IN 1927 H.C. Nichols, resident mining engineer for the B.C. Bureau of Mines, took a number of samples from the property. They assayed as follows:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>Au oz/T</u>	<u>Ag oz/T</u>	<u>Pb%</u>	<u>Zn%</u>
Lucky Coon	Dump	0.02	14.0	62.6	4.6
	Open cut	0.02	13.6	9.2	9.6
Elsie	16"	0.04	11.6	24.0	9.6
	10" (F.W.)	Tr	22.6	46.4	8.4
Golden Eagle	4.0'	0.04	22.5	36.2	9.2
	1.0'	Tr	15.0	18.6	9.6
White Swan	16"	Tr	4.8	0.4	4.6

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In 1930 assays recorded in the Minister of Mines Report for that year were as follows:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>Au oz/T</u>	<u>Ag oz/T</u>	<u>Pb%</u>	<u>Zn%</u>
Golden Eagle	6"	Tr	62.0	44.4	4.0
	1.0"	0.02	15.0	12.0	10.0
	Composite	0.04	47.5	40.0	8.0
	20"	Tr	15.3	10.0	8.0
	3.0'	0.06	26.0	18.0	5.0
	1.0'	0.04	12.6	15.2	9.5
	30"	0.20	1.6	1.0	6.0
White Swan	3.0'	Tr	10.5	6.0	24.0
Elsie	30"	Tr	10.4	26.0	10.2
	Oxidized Outcrop	Tr	4.2	Tr	2.0

In 1936 the Report of the Minister of Mines stated that a mineralography study was carried out on typical specimens from the property.

Assays reported in 1936 were as follows:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>Au oz/T</u>	<u>Ag oz/T</u>	<u>Pb%</u>	<u>Zn%</u>	<u>As%</u>	<u>Cu%</u>
Lucky Coon	14"	0.02	3.4	3.0	16.0	Tr	Nil
	1.0'	0.02	17.0	14.5	24.0	1.5	-
Elsie	20"	0.02	14.8	22.0	16.0	Tr	-
	1.0'	0.02	10.2	17.0	32.0	Tr	Nil
S.W. of Spillman, Creek,	5.0	0.04	3.4	2.0	10.0	2.5	Nil

The Crown Granted claims were granted on May 31, 1951 to Gomer Price Miles and were optioned to Lexiordin Gold Mines Limited from June 28, 1951 to December 15, 1954. In 1954 Joe Lum and Vernon B. Finch acquired the property and entered into an agreement with Waldo Wilcox Ferguson in June 1955.

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In 1956 Lemki Mining Company acquired the property and in December 1965 a one-half interest in the claims was transferred to David T. Rogers in trust. In November 1967 a one-half interest in the claims was transferred to Vera Theresa Finch.

On July 14, 1971 Giant Metallics Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) acquired the property and carried out a diamond drill program, the results of which are not available at present.

During 1977 the mineralized zone was stripped in places and mined from surface. The mined material was shipped to and custom milled at the Slocan-Ottawa milling facilities at Slocan, B.C. The lead and zinc concentrates were shipped to the Cominco Smelter in Trail, B.C. The mining was carried out by Interpacific Sales Ltd of Vernon, B.C.

A metallurgical study was done by Kamloops Research Laboratory in 1977.

A series of grab samples taken by the staker of R.W.S. Nos. 1 & 2 from the showings on the Crown Granted claims gave the following results:

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<u>Sample No</u>	<u>Au oz/T</u>	<u>Ag oz/T</u>	<u>Pb%</u>	<u>Zn%</u>	<u>Cu%</u>
1	0.039	2.75	4.15	8.15	0.19
2	0.018	29.00	26.50	6.88	0.08
3	0.024	23.50	17.50	10.10	0.06
4	0.058	4.90	8.50	9.80	0.04
5	0.045	3.17	4.50	12.80	0.04

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Plateau is underlain by a thick series of sediments composed of limy argillite, and phyllitic schists with local thin beds of limestone and quartzite. The sedimentary rocks are generally highly sheared and tightly folded and are conformably overlain by a series of greenstones which in part are tuffaceous. The greenstones are overlain by the Tshinakin limestone which caps Pisima Mountain, the highest point on the Plateau.

The stratified rocks are included as part of the Eagle Bay formation of Proterozoic or Early Paleozoic age and generally dip gently to the north.

At the northern end of Adams Lake a biotite orthogneiss occurs which intruded and heavily metamorphosed the Adams Lake greenstones and interbedded sediments for a distance of some 1,000 feet from the contact.

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LOCAL GEOLOGY.

The mineralized zone has been traced by trenching and surface mining for some 3,000 meters. The zone strikes at 045° and dips at 40° to the northwest. The minerals noted in the zone were galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite, and they form a banded replacement zone within a schistose and highly folded series of graphitic and limy phyllitic rocks.

The mineralized zone was too poorly exposed to obtain an accurate width but it appears to attain widths of up to 2 meters.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

AIRBORNE SURVEY PROCEDURE

During the month of January, 1981, an airborne combined VLF-EM and magnetometer survey was carried out over the claim group, using a Sabre Electronics Airborne system consisting of proton precession magnetometer and a VLF-Electromagnetic receiver. The detecting elements are located in a 2 meter "bird" towed 15 meters below the aircraft at a mean terrain clearance of 75 meters with average flight line spacing of 200 meters. Flight lines were orientated in an east - west direction.

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Flight line control was visual using a topographical map on a scale of 1:10000, correlating prominent topographical features to the map and strip charts. There are numerous visual tie points, so that flight lines are considered to be accurately plotted.

The survey was flown in January 1981, using a Bell 206 jet ranger helicopter chartered from Kamloops B.C. The air survey crew consisted of a three man crew:

1. Project Geophysical Supervisor T. Rolston.
2. Operator. A.E. Dodd.
3. Navigator. M.F. Maclean.

The total survey mileage flown was in excess of 100 line kilometers.

All data were recorded on analog strip chart recorders and data compiled on a map scale of 1:10,000.

GROUND SURVEY PROCEDURE

The VLF-EM survey was carried out by a two man crew of Columbia Geophysical Services Ltd., during December, 1980. Crew chief was Peter.M. Burjoski.

A northwest - southeast line grid was employed with lines spaced at 50 meter intervals. Readings were taken at 50 meter spacing every 10 meters along the lines. Both dip angles and field strength readings were taken. The data was Fraser filtered at 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 meter intervals.

The trends appear to show most clearly on 30 meter filtering. The field strength readings are spotty however do demonstrate the strongest conductors.

The 50 meter filtering shows that some of the conductors go to considerable depth.

A total of 38 line kilometers were established representing 32.4 line kilometers of VLF-EM survey.

A ground magnetometer survey was not completed over the claims.

RESULTS OF AIRBORNE SURVEY DATA
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY RESULTS

There are no major magnetic anomalies occurring in the survey area, however two zones with magnetic relief of about 100 gammas (2650 to 2800 gammas) occur on Crown Granted claims L5231 and L5232. A correlating EM conductor is

present in the eastern portion of L5232.

An anomalous high up to 3000 gammas occurs to the southwest of the Crown Granted claims probably representing a mafic horizon.

Three major fault structures are indicated magnetically; on east - west trending fault near the southern boundary of claims RWS1 and RWS2, a north-north-east trending intersecting fault along a valley and creek in the vicinity of the boundary between RWS1 and RWS2, and a north-east trending fault in the southwest sector of RWS2.

VLF-EM SURVEY RESULTS

A continuous strong EM conductor trends in a northeast direction, from northwest of the Crown Grants through RWS1.

The conductor appears to be due to a topographic ridge, and is not considered to be of prime importance.

Scattered broken conductors occur in the northeast sector of RWS2 and may be due to conductive overburden, however should be checked on the ground for possible graphite or sulphides.

An EM conductive zone occurs in the area of L5227, L5229 and L5230 however has been detailed by the ground survey.

RESULTS OF GROUND SURVEY DATA

Ground magnetics were not carried out over the Crown Grants because of magnetic storm conditions.

The Crown Granted claims were staked in a northeast - southwest direction along the known mineralized structures, therefore the grid lines were oriented in a northwest - southeast direction.

VLF-EM SURVEY RESULTS

A definite lineation runs in an east - west direction from the western corner of L5228 through L5227 then bends toward the northeast through L5229, L5230 and L5231.

ANOMALY A

Anomaly A located in the northwest corner of L5228, consists of an east - west conductor, a north - south conductor and a southeast trending conductor. The zone is also indicated from the airborne survey. The anomaly is a very strong conductive zone showing up on surface and at depth determined by the 50 meter Fraser filter.

ANOMALY B

Anomaly B consists of three converging conductors on L5227 an east - west conductor, a northeast - southwest conductor, and a north - south conductor. The south conductor labelled B3 is very strong up to 35° as is the north conductive zone B2 which is up to 30°. Anomaly B3 - B - B2 appears to be a continuous conductive zone showing up as well at depth on the 50 meter Fraser filter.

Anomaly B4 located on the boundary between L5227 and L5229 is an east - west trending strong conductor, also delineated on the 50 meter Fraser filter which intersects B3 - B - B2.

The third anomalous zone trending northeast through the claims also intersects the other B anomalies in the same area.

The B anomaly is a priority target area, which may be caused by graphite and/or sulphides and therefore requires ground geological investigation.

ANOMALY C

Anomaly C is located in the north central portion of L5230 with the strongest peak of 35° at surface and 30° at depth, near the boundary of L5230 and L5229. The conductor strikes

northeast - southwest and is intersected by a north - south conductor.

Anomaly C2 is located in the central sector of L5230, up to 25° at depth on the 50 meter filter and trends northwest - southeast.

Anomaly C3 is a conductive zone trending northwest - southeast and appears to be an extension of anomaly C2 at depth, peaking near surface on the southeast boundary of L5230. The anomaly is also indicated by the airborne survey.

Although the exact location of the area from which ore shipments were made is not known to the writer, it is indicated that one area occurs on L5230, thus anomaly C may reflect sulphide mineralization down dip.

Anomaly C, C2 and C3 should be examined geologically on the ground and is considered a priority area.

ANOMALY D

Anomaly D is a conductive zone with surface peaks up to 20° trending in an east - west direction to anomaly C, and at depth a trend is indicated in a north - south direction through anomaly D2 towards an intersection with anomaly C3. Anomaly D is also detected by the airborne survey.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The ground VLF-EM survey has outlined four main conductive zones, with individual conductors striking in several directions, although there does appear to be a general north-east - southwest trend through the claims.

Varying directions of strike may be explained by folding or deformation as well as possible faulting.

The anomalous zones may be caused by graphite and/or sulphide and in some cases could be reflecting down dip concentrations.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Adams Silver Resources Inc., of Vancouver, B.C. owns six Crown Granted mineral claims and two located mineral claims each comprised of 20 units.

Since 1927, intermittent exploration consisting of diamond drilling, drifting, trenching and some shipments of ore, has been carried out.

Grade of the material mined and processed is stated to have averaged 9.85 ounces of silver, 7 to 8% lead and 7 to 8% zinc.

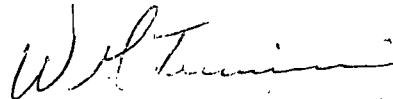
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The airborne magnetic survey was successful in delineating fault zones and two moderately anomalous zones with a correlating EM conductor on claims L5231 and L5232, although on the ground, the EM conductive zone appears to be outside the claim boundary. A continuous strong EM conductor through RWS1 is probably due to topography and a conductive zone of scattered peaks on RWS2 should be geologically ground checked.

The ground VLF-EM survey has outlined four main conductive zones of which anomalies B and C are considered primary targets which may be caused by graphite and/or sulphides, and could indicate extensions of known mineralized zones.

These anomalous areas should be followed-up on the ground by geological mapping and prospecting, and if overburden covered, supported by trenching or drilling.

Respectfully submitted,



W.G. Timmins P. Geol.



T. Rolston. Project Geophysicist.

April 10, 1981.

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CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS

Columbia geophysical supplies Ltd.

7050 HALLIGAN STREET, BURNABY, B.C. V5E 1R6

Phone: (604) 526-1732
or (604) 687-6871

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Tom Rolston, of 7050 Halligan Street, Burnaby, B.C. have actively been engaged in my profession since 1953 and state as follows:

1. 11 years with the R.C.A.F. as Instrument and Electronic Technician with crew supervisory capacity in various electronic and instrumentation systems.
2. Two years with Kerr-Addison Mines Ltd. as Electronic Technician servicing, repairing and maintaining various type of geophysical instruments, with two seasons as Field Supervisor and Geophysical Instrument Operator in mining exploration, including airborne and ground geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, geophysical and geochemical drafting and mapping.
3. 10 years with Geotronics Surveys Ltd. as Field Supervisor of geophysical and geochemical surveys and Instrument Operator of various geophysical instruments such as airborne and ground systems magnetometer, electromagnetic, gravity meter, self-potential meter, scintillometer and induced polarization.
4. The past 15 years contracting geophysical survey in close association with mining engineers for various mining companies.
5. President and Manager of Columbia Geophysical Services Ltd.

DATED at Burnaby, British Columbia this. 1 day of JAN 1981.



Tom Rolston, Geophysical Operator and Project Geophysicist
For: Columbia Geophysical Services Ltd.

CERTIFICATE

I, WILLIAM G. TIMMINS maintaining offices at 502-900- 6th Avenue S.W. Calgary Alberta do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist having been practising my profession for seventeen years.
2. I am a graduate of the Provincial Institute of Mining, Haileybury, Ontario, and have attended Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia, and of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.
4. I have no interest direct or indirect in the property or securities of Adams Silver Resources Inc., nor do I expect to receive any such interest.
5. This report is based on government reports, a report by T.R. Tough P. Eng in September 1980, and an analysis of geophysical data provided by Columbia Geophysical Services Ltd. with T.R. Rolston, manager and project geophysicist.

Dated at Calgary this 10th day of April, 1981.



W.G. Timmins P.Geol.
Consulting Geologist.

APPENDIX I

AIRBORNE INSTRUMENTATION AND THEORY

Magnetic Survey

The magnetic data was detected, using a nuclear free precession proton magnetometer manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd. of Burnaby B.C. This measures the total count of the earth's magnetic field intensity with a sensitivity of one gamma. The data is recorded on a 12 cm analog strip chart.

Only two commonly occurring minerals are strongly magnetic; magnetite and pyrrhotite. Hence magnetic surveys are used to detect the presence of these minerals in varying concentration. Magnetic data are also useful as a reconnaissance tool for mapping geologic lithology and structure, since different rock types have different background amounts of magnetite or mafic minerals.

VLF-Electromagnetic Survey

A VLF-EM receiver manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd. of Burnaby BC. was used for the VLF-EM survey. The transmitter used was NLK Arlington (Seattle) Washington, U.S.A. transmitting at 18.6 KHz. This station transmission was used due to its orientation in line with the geological structure on this property and very good signal strength. Measurement taken on this survey was variation in the horizontal component of the signal field strength. Because of its EM frequency,

the VLF-EM can pick up conductors caused by electrolyte-filling fault or shear zones and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts as well as sulphide bodies.

VLF-EM Unit:

A VLF-EM receiver, Model 27, manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C. was used for the VLF-EM survey. This instrument is designed to measure the electromagnetic component of the very low frequency field (VLF), transmitted at 18.6 KHz, from Seattle, Washington or at 17.8 KHz from Cutler, Maine.

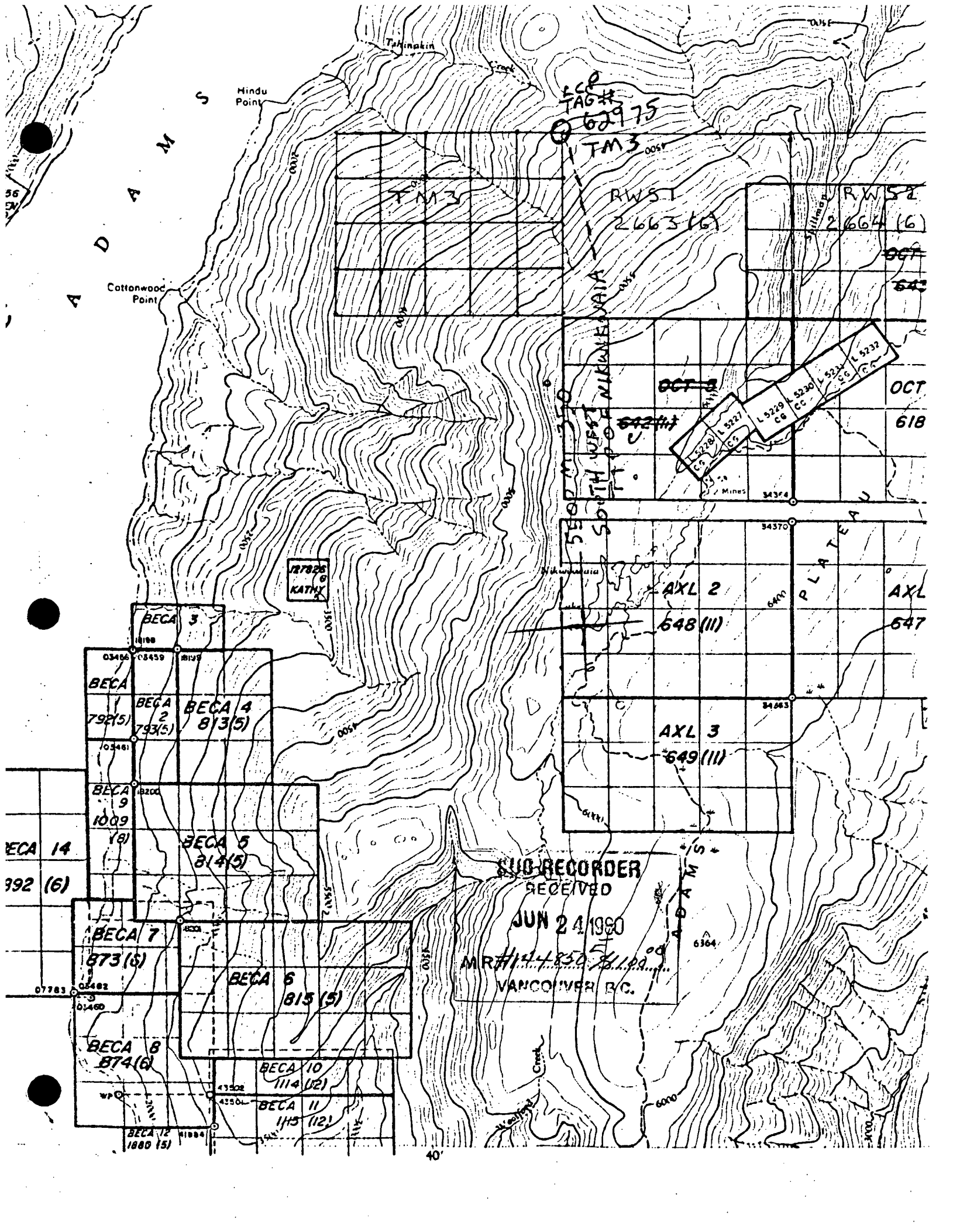
In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter produces an alternating magnetic field (primary) by a strong alternating current usually through a coil of wire. If a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is within this magnetic field, a secondary alternating current is induced within it which in turn induces a secondary magnetic field that distorts the primary magnetic field. It is this distortion that the EM receiver measures. The VLF-em uses a frequency range from 16 to 24 KHz, whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand Hz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can pick up bodies of a much lower conductivity and therefore is more susceptible to clay beds, electrolyte-filling fault or shear zones and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts as well as sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for other EM methods to pick up. Consequently, the VLF-EM has additional uses in mapping structure and in picking up sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for conventional EM methods and too small for induced polarization. (In places it can be used instead of I.P.). However, its susceptibility to lower conductive bodies results in a number of anomalies, many of them difficult to explain and, thus, VLF-EM preferably should not be interpreted without a good geological knowledge of the property and/or other geophysical and geochemical surveys.

MAGNETOMETER:

The magnetic survey was carried out using a portable vertical component, Model G-110 fluxgate magnetometer manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C. This is a visual-null type instrument using a digital dial read-out with a range of 100,000 gammas and a reading accuracy of 10 gammas. The G-110 has a temperature co-efficient of 2 gammas per degree centigrade.

This instrument measures the vertical component of the terrestrial magnetic field by electronically measuring the degree of magnetic saturation in a vertically oriented coil of fine wire. The usual procedure involves reading the instrument at a 'check station' and then conducting a traverse. The instrument is then returned to the check station and a reading taken. Any difference between the two check station readings which may be due to instrument drift or diurnal magnetic variation is then divided amongst the traverse stations as a correction.

Only two commonly occurring minerals are strongly magnetic; magnetite and pyrrhotite. Hence, magnetic surveys are used to detect the presence of these minerals in varying concentrations. Magnetic data are also useful as a reconnaissance tool for mapping geologic lithology and structure since different rock types have different background amounts of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite.



LCP
TAG#
62975
TM3

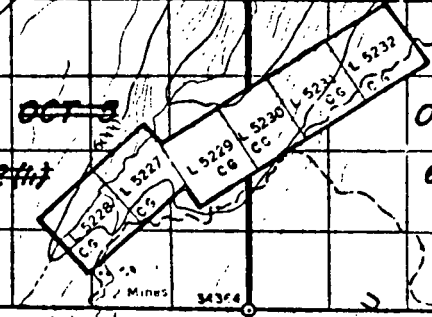
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RWST
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OCT
547

OCT
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AXL
547



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KATHY

SUB-RECORDER
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JUN 24 1990

MR #144850
VANCOUVER B.C.

BECA 14
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BECA 3
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BECA 1
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813 (5)

BECA 9
1009 (8)

BECA 5
814 (5)

BECA 7
873 (6)

BECA 6
815 (5)

BECA 8
874 (6)

BECA 10
1114 (12)

BECA 11
1115 (12)

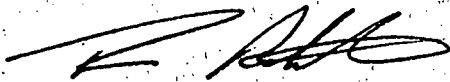
BECA 12
1880 (15)

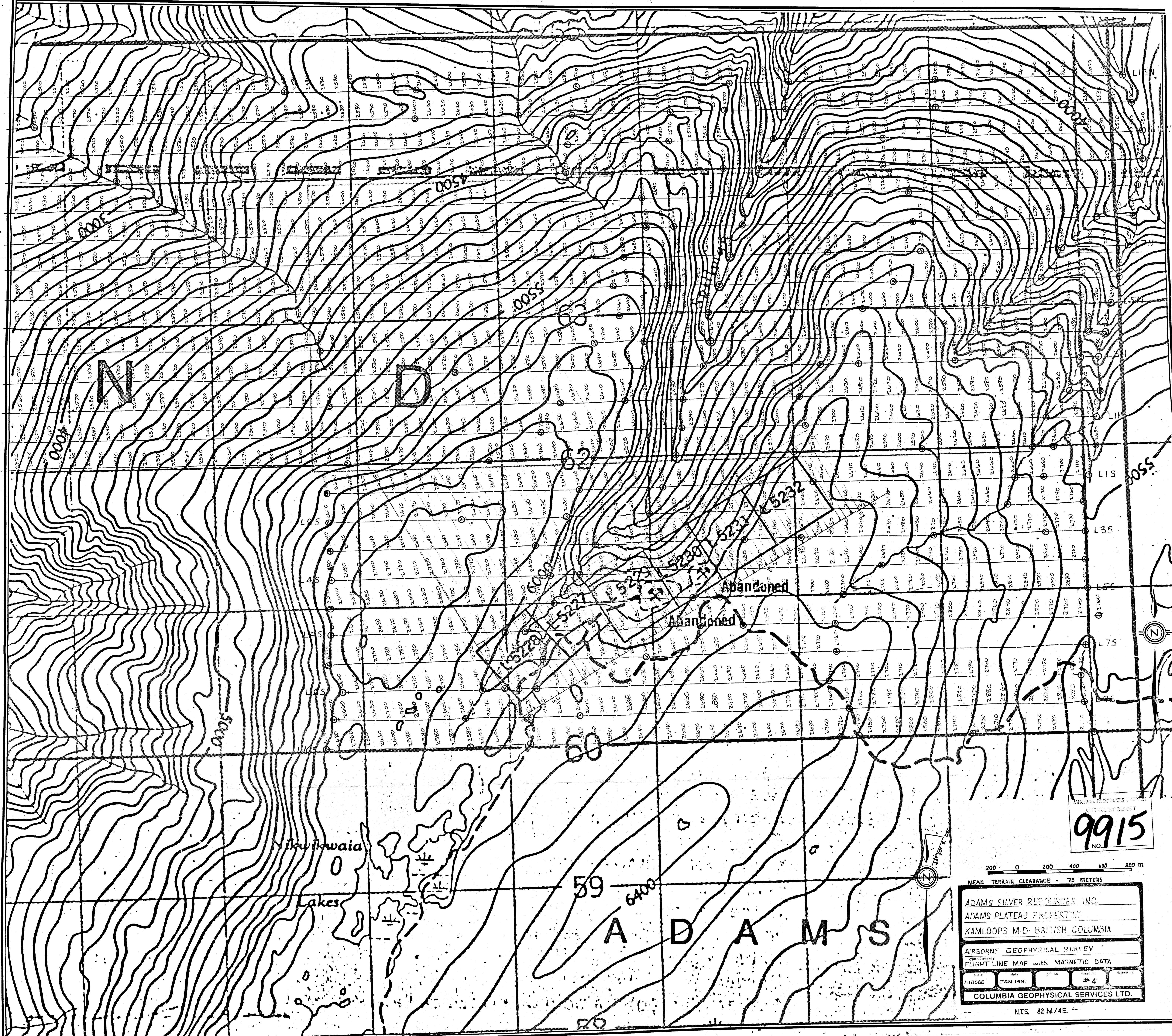
COST BREAKDOWN

Adams Silver Resources Inc.

Adams Plateau Area, Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.
November 12 to December 15, 1980

Helicopter costs	\$ 2,575.48	
Equipment rental: truck 5 weeks @ \$200.00	1,000.00	
VLF E.M., 5 weeks @ \$100.00	500.00	
survey supplies	200.00	
2-man camp supplies, 34 days @ \$50.00	1,700.00	
2-man crew, 34 days @ \$200.00	6,800.00	
Data reduction, mapping, and reports	<u>4,000.00</u>	\$ 16,775.48
Combined airborne geophysical survey, January 5 to February 5, 1981; 100 L Km @ \$60.00		<u>6,000.00</u>
Total		<u><u>\$ 22,775.48</u></u>



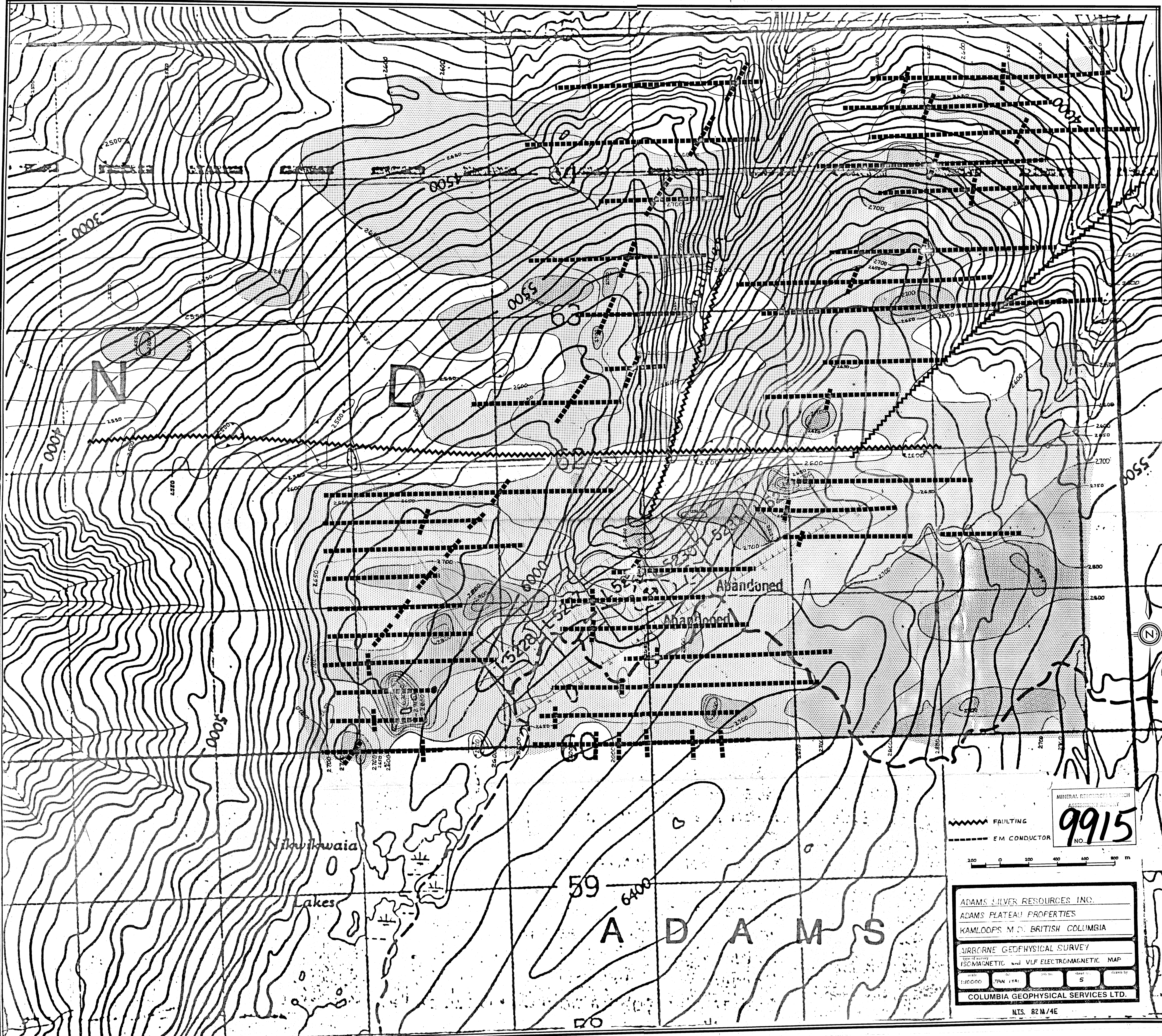


MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
ACQUISITION REPORT
9915
NO.

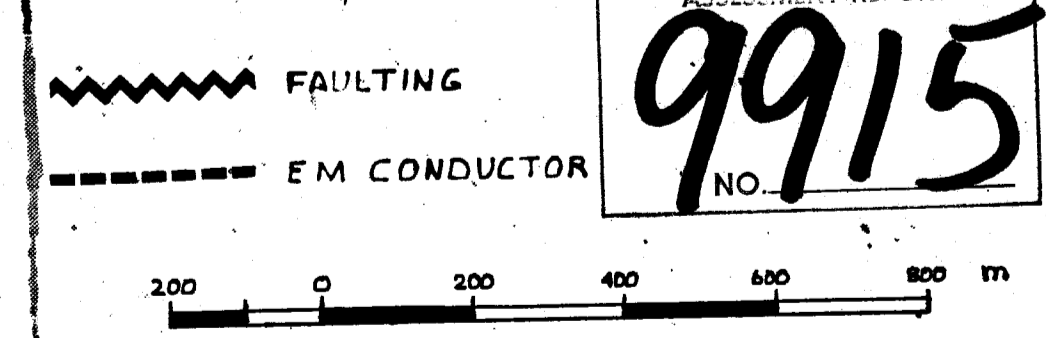
200 0 200 400 600 800 m
MEAN TERRAIN CLEARANCE - 75 METERS

ADAMS SILVER RESOURCES INC.
ADAMS PLATEAU PROPERTIES
KAMLOOPS M.D. BRITISH COLUMBIA
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
Type of survey
FLIGHT LINE MAP with MAGNETIC DATA
Scale Date Plot No. Sheet No. Revision by
1:10000 JAN 1981 #4
COLUMBIA GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES LTD.

N.T.S. 82 N/4E.



MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
9915
NO.



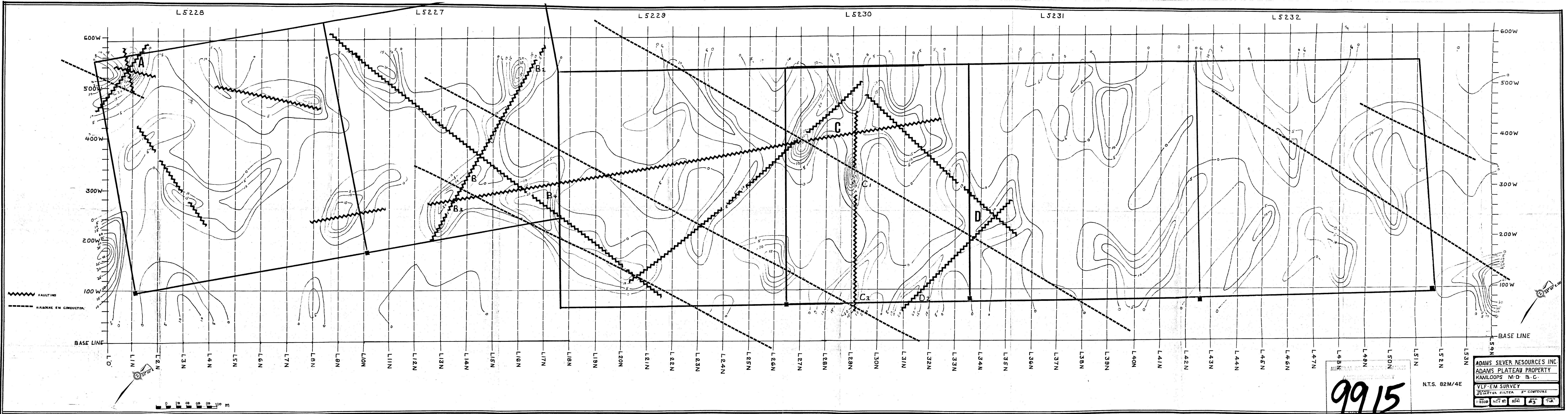
ADAMS SILVER RESOURCES INC.
ADAMS PLATEAU PROPERTIES
KAMLOOPS M.D. BRITISH COLUMBIA

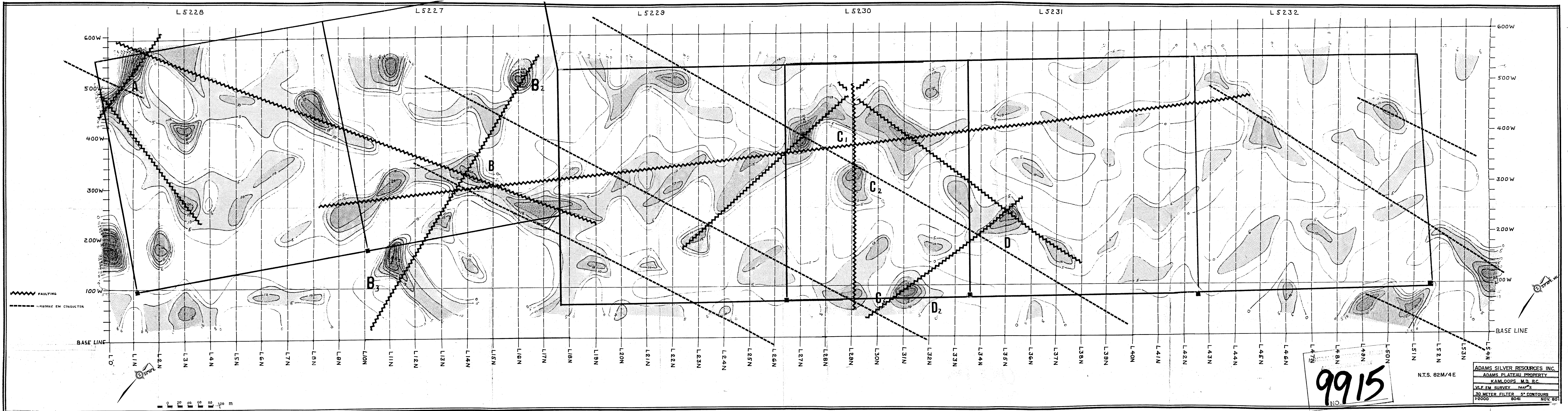
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
TYPE OF SURVEY: ISOMAGNETIC and VLF ELECTROMAGNETIC MAP

Scale: 1:10000
Date: JAN 1981
Sheet No.: 5
Drawn by: S

COLUMBIA GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES LTD.

NTS. 82 M/4E

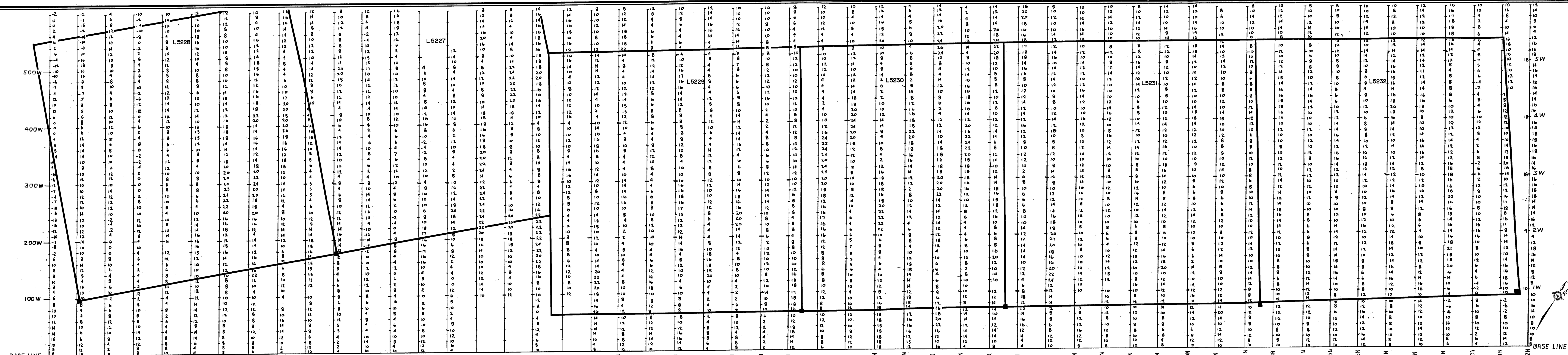




9915

ADAMS SILVER RESOURCES INC.
 ADAMS PLATEAU PROPERTY
 KAMLOOPS, B.C.
 VLF EM SURVEY MAP 2
 30 METER FILTER 5* CONTOURS
 1:2000 8041 NOV. 80

N.T.S. 82M/4E



MINERAL RESOURCES BRITISH COLUMBIA
 ADAMS SILVER RESOURCES
 ADAMS PLATEAU PROPERTY
 KAMLOOPS, B.C.
9915
 NO.

0 20 40 60 80 100 m
 N.T.S. 82M/4E

ADAMS SILVER RESOURCES
 ADAMS PLATEAU PROPERTY
 KAMLOOPS, B.C.
 DIP ANGLE DATA VLF-EM
 2000 NOV 80 8041
 COLUMBIA GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES LTD.

