86-796-15384
12/87

ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE PEACOCK PROPERTY NEAR GOLDBRIDGE, B.C.

FOR LEVON RESOURCES LTD. (OWNER/OPERATOR)

Lillooet Mining Division

N.T.S. 92-J-15-W

Lat. 50° 54′ N. Long. 122° 52.8′W.

BRADFORD J. COOKE AND TIM SANDBERG

COOKE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.

DECEMBER 5, 1986

SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to document assessment work carried out on the Peacock property during October and November of 1986. Included in this report are the results of line cutting, geological mapping and geophysical surveying on the property, but not geochemical sampling, which had to be postponed due to early snow conditions.

Peacock property is located approximately 6 kilometres northwest of Goldbridge and 180 kilometres north-northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia (Figure 1). Access to the claims can be gained by truck from Vancouver, 145 kilometres east on Highway 1 to Hope, 225 kilometres north on Highways 1 and 12 to Lillooet and 100 kilometres west on gravel road to Goldbridge. The Gun Lake public road and Slim Creek logging road provide access to the claims.

The Peacock property has fair exploration potential for hydrothermal gold veins, as shown by its close proximity and broadly similar geology to the Congress property and Bralorne mine. It is underlain by northwest-trending, steeply-dipping Triassic cherts and basalts of the Bridge River Group, and intruded by Cretaceous, hornblende granodiorite of the Coast Intrusions, which contain one narrow quartz vein with minor disseminated stibnite surrounded by ankerite alteration.

Seven old trenches and two caved adits were relocated in the southeast corner of the property, near the granodiorite plug. Only one rock was geochemically anomalous, running 0.51% Sb due to disseminated stibnite in a quartz vein.

Six long, strong, VLF-electromagnetic anomalies were located on the southwest side of the grid. They appear to follow the northwesterly formational trend and may reflect the contacts of serpentinite bodies, graphitic argillites or fault zones.

One long, strong, PP-magnetic high-low couple and one moderate, spotty magnetic couple were delineated on the south part of the grid. They also follow the northwesterly formational trend and may reflect a serpentinite body and a granodiorite intrusion, respectfully.

Surface surveys were successful in discovering strong VLF-electromagnetic and PP-magnetic anomalies that may indicate a favorable geological environment for hydrothermal gold veins. One rock anomaly suggests that gold mineralization may occur on the property, but little geological mapping has been carried out to confirm that as yet.

Although the Peacock #1 claim appears to have limited exploration potential, systematic geological mapping and geochemical sampling are necessary to further evaluate the property.

A two week, $25,000 CA exploration program of geological mapping and geochemical sampling is recommended for next year to complete the first phase of work on the Peacock property. Should this work be successful, fill-in surface surveys and follow-up backhoe trenching could be justified.

Systematic geological mapping is necessary to identify the main rock units and locate prospective areas for dikes, shears, alteration and mineralization. The VLF-electromagnetic and PP-magnetic anomalies should be prospected with respect to geology and mineralization.

Some soil sampling is required on the south half of the claim to further evaluate the VLF-electromagnetic and PP-magnetic anomalies. No work should be conducted on the north half of the claim unless justified by exploration success on the south half of the grid.

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this report is to document assessment work carried out on the Peacock property during October and November of 1986. Included in this report are the results of line cutting, geological mapping and geophysical surveying on the property, but not geochemical sampling, which had to be postponed due to early snow conditions.

Location and Access

Peacock property is located approximately 6 kilometres northwest of Goldbridge and 180 kilometres north-northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia (Figure 1). Access to the claims can be gained by truck from Vancouver, 145 kilometres east on Highway 1 to Hope, 225 kilometres north on Highways 1 and 12 to Lillooet and 100 kilometres west on gravel road to Goldbridge. The Gun Lake public road and Slim Creek logging road provide access to the claims.

Physiography and Climate

The claims lie north of Gun Lake and south of Gun Creek, at elevations of 915 metres along the lake up to 1,440 metres on the top of the hill at the centre of the property. Vegetation is typified by coniferous forest and the climate is characterized by hot, dry summers and cold, snowy winters.

Accommodation and Labour

Goldbridge Hotel is convenient for room and board, houses are available for rent in Bralorne, and there is a recreational campsite at Gun Lake, southwest of the claims. Cooke Geological Consultants Ltd. conducted the exploration program for Levon Resources Ltd.

Claims Description

The Peacock property consists of 1 modified grid claim and 1 fractional claim, totalling 17 units and covering about 425 hectares, in the Lillooet Mining Division (Figure 2). Total annual assessment on the claims is $1,700 each year for the first three years and $3,400 each year thereafter (Table 1).

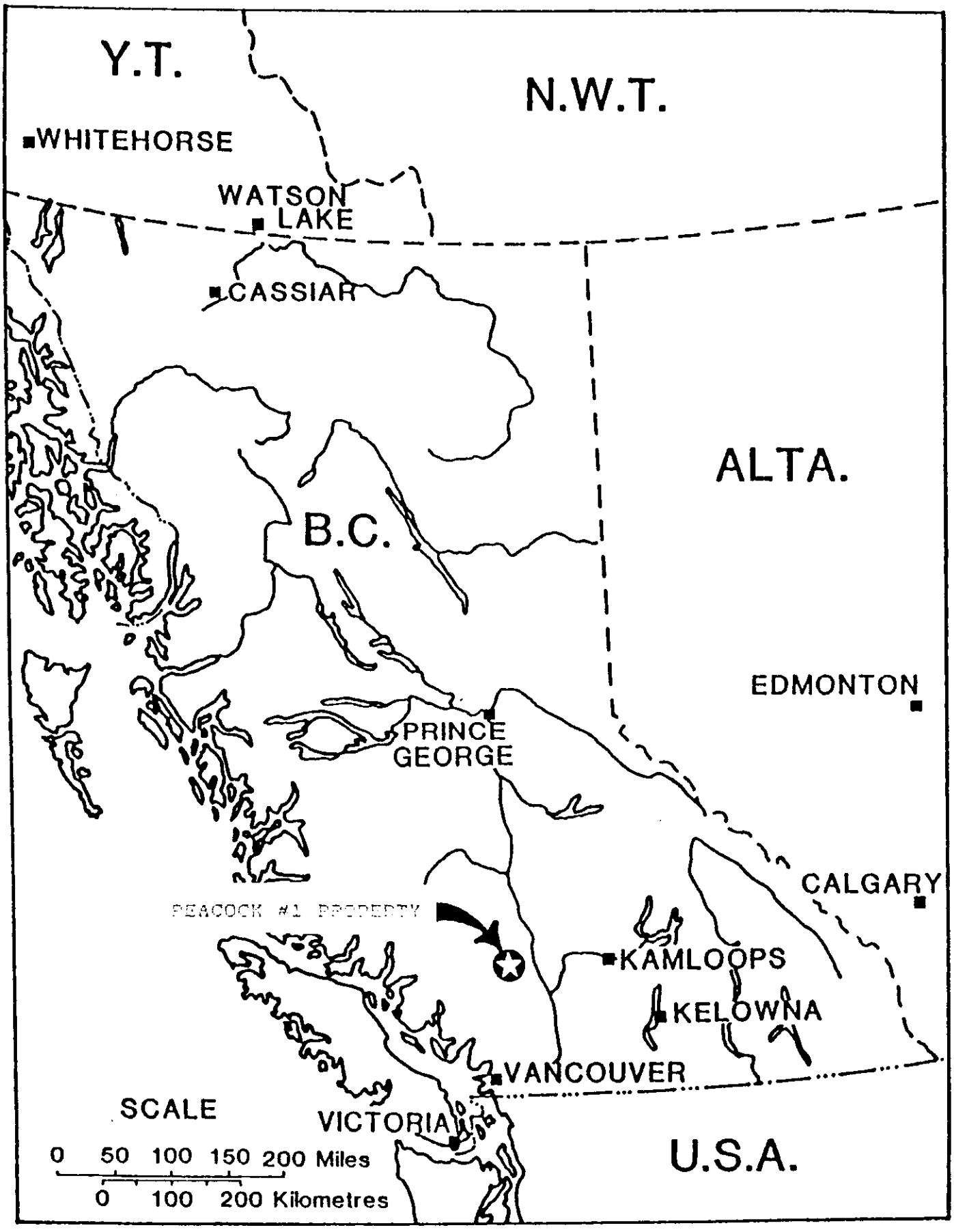


Figure 1. Location map.

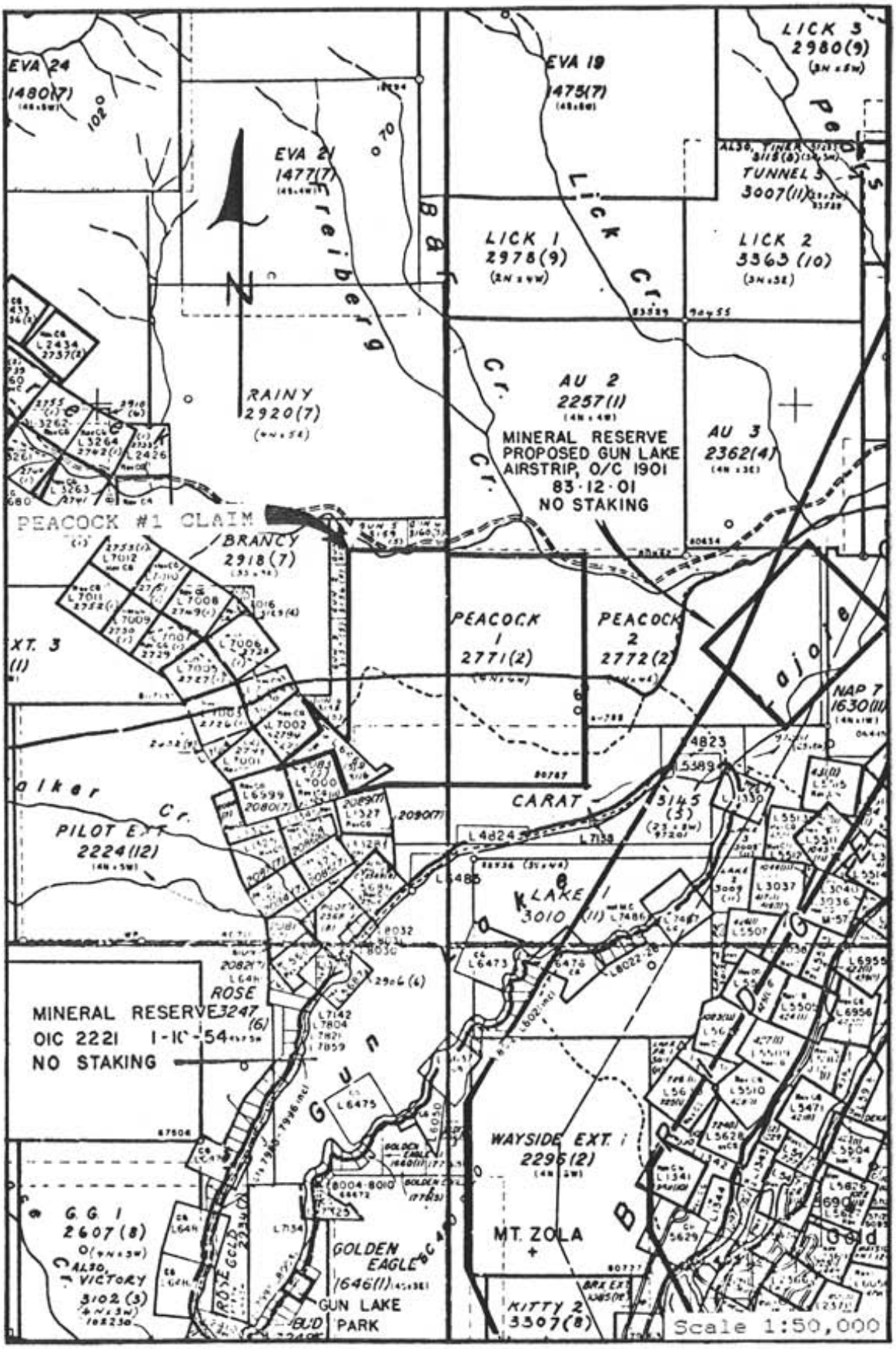


Figure 2: Claim map.

Mining History

There is no recorded history of exploration and mining on the Peacock 1 claim but some old trenches and adits were observed near Gun Lake. In early 1984, Mr. Gary Polischuk staked the claims and subsequently sold them to Levon Resources Ltd., who carried out line cutting and geophysical surveying in 1985 and in 1986 preparation for the exploration work reported herein.

CLAIM NAME	CLAIM TYPE	RECORD NO.	NO. UNITS	EXPIRY DATE
Peacock 1	MG	2771	16	27-02-87
Selwyn Fr.	FC	3116	1	06-28-87

TABLE 1: Claim List

GEOLOGY

Regional

The following summary of regional geology and tectonics is derived from the reports of many workers in the Bridge River area, with emphasis on Geological Survey of Canada and University of British Columbia reports (see References).

The Bridge River district lies at the western margin of the Intermontaine Belt of volcanic and sedimentary rocks where it abuts against the Coast Plutonic Complex of plutonic and metamorphic rocks (Figure 3). Triassic arc volcanics and backarc sediments (Cadwallader and Bridge River Groups) are intruded by synvolcanic, intermediate plutons (Bralorne Intrusions) and faulted against ophiolitic, ultramafic intrusions (President Intrusions) (Table 2).

Jurassic and Cretaceous basinal sediments and rift volcanics (unnamed, Taylor Creek and Kingsvale Groups) are sequentially intruded by Cretaceous and Tertiary plutons of felsic composition (Coast, porphyry and Bendor Intrusions). Relatively flat-lying Tertiary intermediate and mafic volcanics (Rexmount porphyry and plateau basalt) cap the lithological sequence.

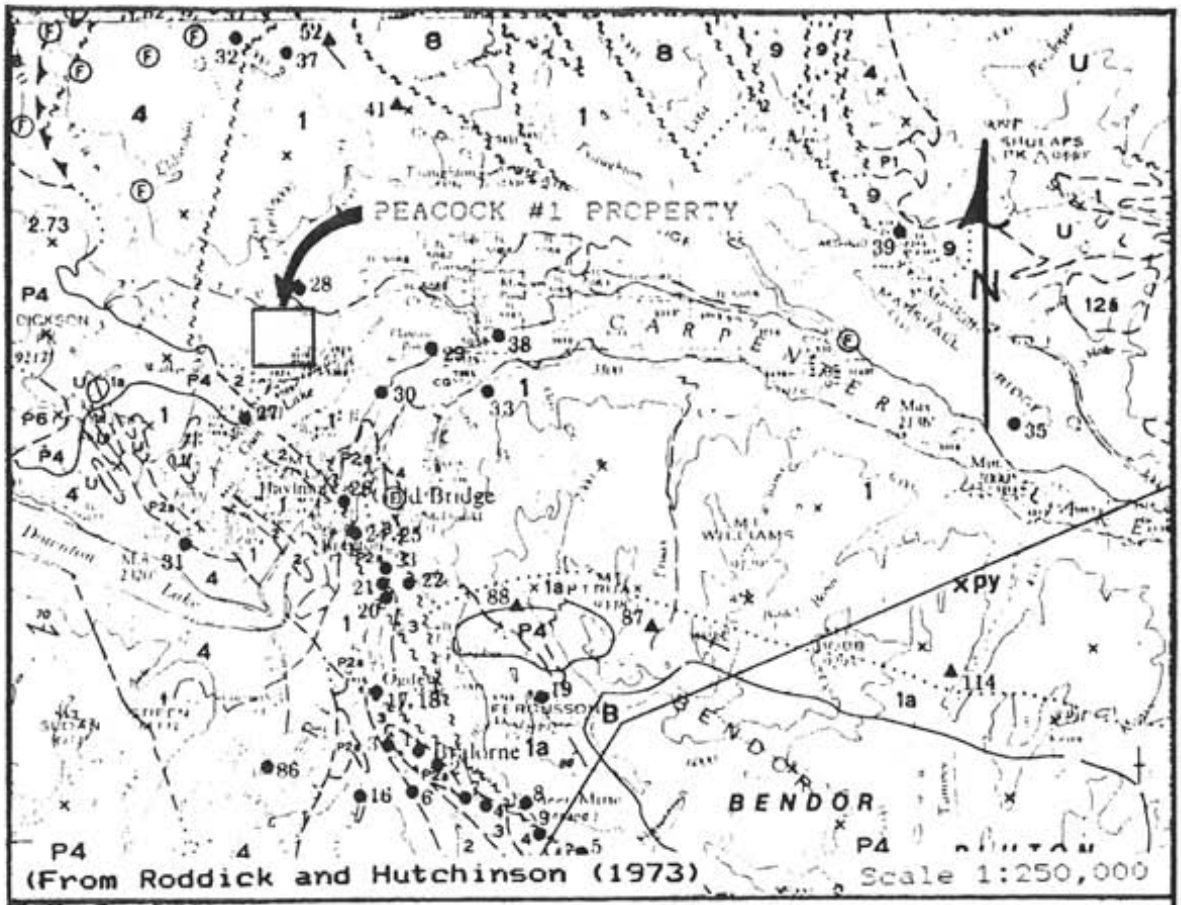
Bralorne and Pioneer mines comprise the largest and richest lode gold mining camp in British Columbia. Between 1899 and 1971, they produced 4.16 million tons ore grading 0.51 oz/ton gold and 0.12 oz/ton silver. Gold-bearing quartz veins follow two sets of narrow fissures in Pioneer andesite and Bralorne diorite near Bralorne granite and albitite dikes. Mining stopped in ore some 2,000 metres down because of a miner's strike, ventilation problem, high mining costs and low gold prices.

Many other gold prospects in the region, such as the Congress vein, are gold-bearing sulfide replacements along narrow shears in Bridge River basalts and cherts, often near porphyry dikes. A significant new discovery on the Congress property of Levon Resources Ltd., 7 kilometres east of Levon's Peacock 1 claim, assays up to 0.37 oz/ton Au, 0.32 oz/ton Ag and 1.7% Sb over 6.9 metres true width. Thus, the mining potential of new claims such as the Peacock property, with geology similar to Bralorne or Congress, needs to be re-evaluated.

Property

Surface geology of the Peacock property is broadly similar to the Congress property and Bralorne mine. It is underlain by northwest-striking, steeply dipping cherty sediments and basaltic volcanics of the Triassic Bridge River Group, intruded by hornblende granodiorite of the Coast Intrusions (Figure 4). Unfortunately, early snow conditions prevented detailed geological mapping of the property so only limited conclusions can be drawn regarding its surface geology.

Seven old trenches and two caved adits were relocated in the southeast corner of the property where a granodiorite plug intrudes the volcanics and sediments. One narrow (2 cm), flat quartz vein, with minor disseminated stibnite, was found crosscutting ankerite-altered granodiorite.



LEGEND

QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

14 Unconsolidated alluvial and glacial deposits

TERTIARY
MIOCENE (?)

13 Basalt and rhyolite flows

12 Rhyolite and dacite breccia, tuff and flows; 12a, Rexmount Porphyry (intrusive equivalent of 12?)

?P4a Miarolitic granodiorite and syenodiorite

LOWER TERTIARY

11 Andesite flows and breccia; basalt and minor dacite

10 Shale, siltstone, sandstone, arkose and conglomerate

CRETACEOUS
UPPER CRETACEOUS

P4 SCUZZY PLUTON (K-A 70 m.y.): granodiorite

KINGSVALE GROUP

9 Arkose, greywacke, shale and minor conglomerate

LOWER CRETACEOUS
TAYLOR CREEK GROUP

8 Chert-pebble conglomerate, black banded limy shale, green tuff, volcanic breccia, andesite and basalt

JACKASS MOUNTAIN GROUP

7 Undifferentiated; 7a, interbedded carbonaceous argillite and greywacke; minor conglomerate and coal; 7b, greywacke; pebble conglomerate, argillite and gritty sandstone; 7c, argillite; conglomerate and greywacke; 7d, massive greenish greywacke, argillite, gritty sandstone and pebble conglomerate

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS
UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS
RELAY MOUNTAIN GROUP

6 Argillite; greywacke and pebble conglomerate

JURASSIC
LOWER JURASSIC

5 Argillite and shale; minor sandstone, limestone and pebble conglomerate

TRIASSIC
UPPER TRIASSIC

U Ultrabasic rocks

4 HURLEY FORMATION: Thin-bedded limy argillite, phyllite, limestone, tuff, conglomerate, agglomerate, andesite, and minor chert

3 PIONEER FORMATION: Greenstone derived from andesitic flows and pyroclastic rocks; 3a, andesite breccia, tuff and flows, greenstone; minor rhyolitic breccia and flows, slate, argillite, limestone and conglomerate

2 NOEL FORMATION: Thin-bedded argillite; chert, conglomerate and greenstone

MIDDLE TRIASSIC AND (?) OLDER
BRIDGE RIVER GROUP (FERGUSSON GROUP)

1 Chert, argillite, phyllite and greenstone; minor limestone, schist; 1a, metamorphosed rock of map-unit 1; mainly biotite schist

METAMORPHIC AND PLUTONIC ROCKS
(Mostly of unknown age)

B Metasedimentary rocks, mainly micaceous quartzite, biotite-hornblende schist, and minor schists bearing garnet, staurolite and possibly sillimanite

A Granitoid gneiss, migmatitic complexes, minor amphibolite and biotite schist

P6 Granite

P5 Quartz monzonite

P4 Granodiorite; 4a, miarolitic granodiorite and syenodiorite

P3 Quartz diorite

P2 Diorite; 2a, Bralorne intrusions: Augite diorite, gabbro, minor soda granite and quartz diorite

P1 Gabbro

Figure 3: Regional geology map.

PERIOD	UNIT	LITHOLOGY
Upper Tertiary	Plateau Basalt	basalt, rhyolite flows, breccias
		unconformable contact
Lower Tertiary	Rexmount Porphyry	rhyolite, dacite, andesite tuffs, flows, plugs
		unconformable contact
	Bendor Intrusions	granodiorite, quartz diorite, quartz monzonite
		intrusive contact
Upper Cretaceous	Porphyry Dikes	quartz, feldspar, hornblende porphyry dikes
		intrusive contact
	Coast Range Intrusions	quartz diorite, diorite, granodiorite
		intrusive contact
	Kingsvale Group	arkose, greywacke, shale, conglomerate
		unconformable contact
Lower Cretaceous	Taylor Creek Group	conglomerate, shale, tuff, breccia
		unconformable contact
Lower Jurassic	Unnamed Sediments	argillite, shale, sandstone, limestone, conglomerate
		unconformable contact
Upper Triassic	Bralorne Intrusions	augite diorite, soda granite, albitite dikes
		intrusive contact
	President Intrusions	serpentinite, peridotite pyroxenite, dunite, gabbro
		fault contact
	Cadwallader Group	
	Hurley Formation	limy argillite, sandstone, conglomerate, limestone, greenstone, tuff, chert
	Pioneer Formation	greenstone, basalt, andesite, flows, tuffs
	Noel Formation	argillite, chert, conglomerate, greenstone
		conformable contact?
Middle Triassic	Bridge River Group	chert, argillite, siltstone, limestone, greenstone, basalt, metamorphic equivalents

Table 2: Formation list.

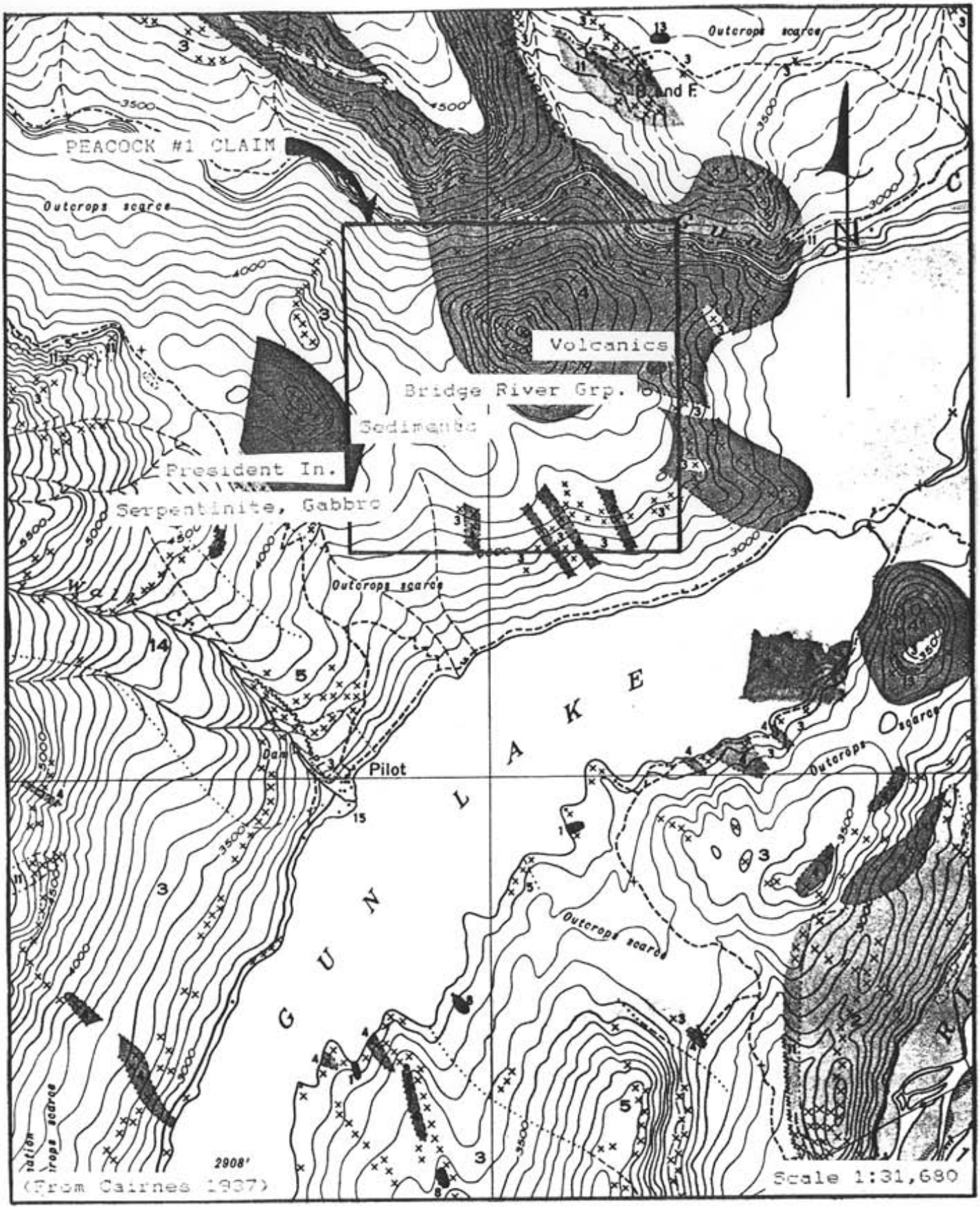


FIGURE 4: Local geology map.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Surface Rock

A total of 7 soils and 5 rocks were collected along the roadsides and near the old workings. Soil holes were dug with spades, brown B-horizon soil was placed in marked kraft paper bags, and samples were sent to Min-En Laboratories Ltd. in North Vancouver for analysis of Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Sb and Zn by I.C.P. and Au by A.A.S. methods.

Rock samples were tested for Au by F.A. with an A.A. finish. Only one rock was geochemically anomalous, running 0.51% Sb, due to disseminated stibnite in a quartz vein.

GEOPHYSICS

VLF-Electromagnetic

Approximately 20.8 line kilometres were surveyed at 25 metre intervals along lines 100 metres apart, to compliment the 14 km previously surveyed in 1985 (L0-6N). A Sabre M27 very low frequency electromagnetometer was used to read field strengths and dip angles relative to the Seattle (24.8 KHz) transmitter. Dip angles were then fraser-filtered for anomaly interpretation, raw total field strengths were also plotted for assessment purposes, and L1-6N from 1985 were replotted.

VLF-EM geophysics on the southwest part of the survey grid are much more variable than the flatter responses on the northeast side. Several long, strong, anomalies were located over a background of ± 10 fraser-filtered dip angle and 40% field strength, as follows (Figure 7):

Grid Location	(Maximum) (Values)	FFDA	FS %
L0N 1525-1550W to L7N 1925-1950W		+ 40	88
L0N 1350W to L4N 1475W		+ 19	51
L5N 1375W to L8N 1450W		+ 27	73
L10N 1000-1150W to L16N 1150-1200W		+ 24	100
L3N 575-625W to L5N 700-750W		+ 43	74
L10N 500-525W to L13N 700W		+ 19	84

These anomalies appear to follow the northwesterly formational trend and may reflect the contacts of serpentinite bodies, graphitic argillites or fault zones. Other short, weak, one and two-line anomalies occur, but are probably not of significance to mineralization.

PP-Magnetic

About 34.8 line kilometres were surveyed at 25 metre intervals along lines 100 metres apart. A Scintrex MP2 magnetometer was used to read field strengths on days when no magnetic storms were recorded. The baseline stations were first surveyed twice for control, then all grid lines were tied into the baseline, corrected on a time-elapsed basis, and plotted for interpretation.

PP-MAG geophysics are much more variable in the south part of the survey grid compared to the flatter responses in the north. One long, strong, magnetic high - low couple and one moderate, spotty, magnetic couple were delineated over a background of around 57,000 gammas as follows (Figure 8):

Grid Location	Maximum FS gammas	Minimum FS gammas
L0N 1550-2000W to L8N 2000W	61,800	
L0N 1275-1525W to L9N 1925-2000W		56,097
L0N 350W to L6N 500-650W	58,511	
L5N 600W		56,264

These anomalies follow the northwesterly formational trend, but with little geological mapping, it is not known what causes the highs and lows. It can be speculated, however, that the southwest magnetic couple may reflect a serpentinite body or other mafic intrusion flanked by electromagnetic anomalies that mark the contact with the surrounding, less magnetic, less conductive formations.

This interpretation is favourable for gold exploration because serpentinite bodies occupy the faults bounding Bralorne and Pioneer mines to the south. The southeast magnetic couple occurs near the old workings and may mark the granodiorite intrusions in this area.

CONCLUSION

Conclusions

1) The Peacock property has fair exploration potential for hydrothermal gold veins, as shown by its close proximity and broadly similar geology to the Congress property and Bralorne mine. It is underlain by Triassic cherts and basalts of the Bridge River Group, and intruded by hornblende granodiorite of the Coast Intrusions, which contain one narrow quartz vein with minor disseminated stibnite surrounded by ankerite alteration.

2) Seven old trenches and two caved adits were relocated in the southeast corner of the property, near the granodiorite plug. Only one rock was geochemically anomalous, running 0.51% Sb due to disseminated stibnite in a quartz vein.

3) Six long, strong, VLF-electromagnetic anomalies were located on the southwest side of the grid. They appear to follow the northwesterly formational trend and may reflect the contacts of serpentinite bodies, graphitic argillites or fault zones.

4) One long, strong, PP-magnetic high-low couple and one moderate, spotty magnetic couple were delineated on the south part of the grid. They also follow the northwesterly formational trend and may reflect a serpentinite body and a granodiorite intrusion, respectively.

5) Surface surveys were successful in discovering strong VLF-electromagnetic and PP-magnetic anomalies that may indicate a favorable geological environment for hydrothermal gold veins. One rock anomaly suggests that gold mineralization may occur on the property, but little geological mapping has been carried out to confirm that as yet.

6) Although the Peacock 1 claim appears to have limited exploration potential, systematic geological mapping and geochemical sampling are necessary to further evaluate the property.

Recommendations

1) A two week, $25,000 CA exploration program of geological mapping and geochemical sampling is recommended for next year to complete the first phase of work on the Peacock property. Should this work be successful, fill-in surface surveys and follow-up backhoe trenching could be justified.

2) Systematic geological mapping is necessary to identify the main rock units and locate prospective areas for dikes, shears, alteration and mineralization. The VLF-electromagnetic and PP-magnetic anomalies should be prospected with respect to geology and mineralization.

3) Some soil sampling is required on the south half of the claim to further evaluate the VLF-electromagnetic and PP-magnetic anomalies. No work should be conducted on the north half of the claim unless justified by exploration success on the south half of the grid.

EXPENDITURES

ITEM	COST
Labour and Supervision 1 man x 12.5 days x $125 1 man x 19 days x $100	3,462.50
Room and Board 31.5 mandays x $61.37	1,933.23
Transportation and Fuel Truck	86.65
Equipment and Supplies Camp, Traverse, VLF-EM, PP-Mag	333.01
Assays and Analyses 7 soils x $10.35 5 rocks x $15.50	149.95
Drafting and Reproduction Maps, Report	196.50
Office and Miscellaneous Field office rent, hydro, phone, U.I.C., C.P.P., W.C.B.	655.93
Total Expended	$6,817.77
Total Assessed	$5,000.00

REFERENCES

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Roddick, J.A. and Hutchinson, W.W., 1974, Pemberton map-area (East half), B.C., G.S.C. Paper 73-17, Map 13-1973, 21 pp.

Woodsworth, G.J., and Roddick, J.A., 1977, Geology of Pemberton map area, G.S.C. Open File 482.

QUALIFICATIONS

I, Bradford J. Cooke, am a professional geologist with a consulting business, Cooke Geological Consultants Ltd., located at 100-455 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1T1.

I obtained a B.Sc. Honours Geology degree at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario in 1976 and completed a M.Sc. Geology degree at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. in 1984.

I have worked in mineral exploration, both seasonally and full-time, since 1975 and have performed geological field work since 1973.

I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the British Columbia-Yukon Chamber of Mines.

I have personally researched for old literature on the Peacock property and supervised exploration work on the claims.

I have no interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest, in the securities or properties of Levon Resources Ltd.

I consent to the inclusion of this report in a Prospectus or other qualifying documents for the purpose of raising funds through the Vancouver Stock Exchange or other financial institutions.

Bradford J. Cooke

Cooke Geological Consultants Ltd.

December 5, 1986

APPENDIX 1: Analytical Procedures

Routine Gold-Assay Procedures Used by Min-En Labs. Ltd.

1. Samples are received, cataloged and dried at 105°C if necessary.

2. Whole sample is passed through a primary crusher which reduces sample to -½ inch.

3. Whole sample is further passed through a secondary crusher which further reduces the sample to -10 mesh.

4. The whole sample is riffled through a ½ inch riffle to obtain a subsample of approx 300-400 grams. The remaining reject is bagged and stored.

5. The above 300-400 gram split is then pulverized to obtain -100 mesh using an iron plate rotary mill pulverizer.

6. Sample pulp is now rolled and analysed.

7. The sample pulp is assayed for gold using a 1 assay ton fire assay preconcentration and atomic absorption finishing techniques.

8. The remaining sample pulp is retained and stored.

PHONE 980-5814

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

Specialists in Mineral Environments

Corner 15th Street and Bewicke
705 WEST 15TH STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7M 1T2

GOLD GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS BY MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

Geochemical samples for Gold processed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd., at 705 W. 15th St., North Vancouver Laboratory employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95°C soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

A suitable sample weight 5.0 or 10.0 grams are pretreated with HNO_3 and $HClO_4$ mixture.

After pretreatments the samples are digested with Aqua Regia solution, and after digestion the samples are taken up with 25% HCl to suitable volume.

Further oxidation and treatment of at least 75% of the original sample solutions are made suitable for extraction of gold with Methyl Iso-Butyl Ketone.

With a set of suitable standard solution gold is analysed by Atomic Absorption instruments. The obtained detection limit is 0.005 ppm (5ppb).

PHONE 980-5814

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

Specialists in Mineral Environments

Corner 15th Street and Bewicke
705 WEST 15TH STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7M 1T2

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE REPORT FOR ASSESSMENT WORK - 26 ELEMENT ICP

Ag, Al, As, B, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, U, V, Zn

Samples are processed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd., at 705 W. 15th St., North Vancouver Laboratory employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95°C soil and stream sedimint samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed by jaw crusher and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

1.0 gram of the samples are digested for 6 hours with HNO_3 and $HClO_4$ mixture.

After cooling samples are diluted to standard volume. The solutions are analysed by Computer operated Jarrell Ash 9000ICP. Inductively coupled Plasma Analyser. Reports are formated by routing computer dotline print out.

APPENDIX 2: Assay Certificates

COMPANY: COOKE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS | MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT | (ACT:SE027) PAGE 1 OF 1

PROJECT NO: LR 86 PK | 705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2 | FILE NO: 6-1180/P1

ATTENTION: BRAD COOKE | (604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 | * TYPE ROCK GEOCHEM * | DATE:NOV 17, 1986

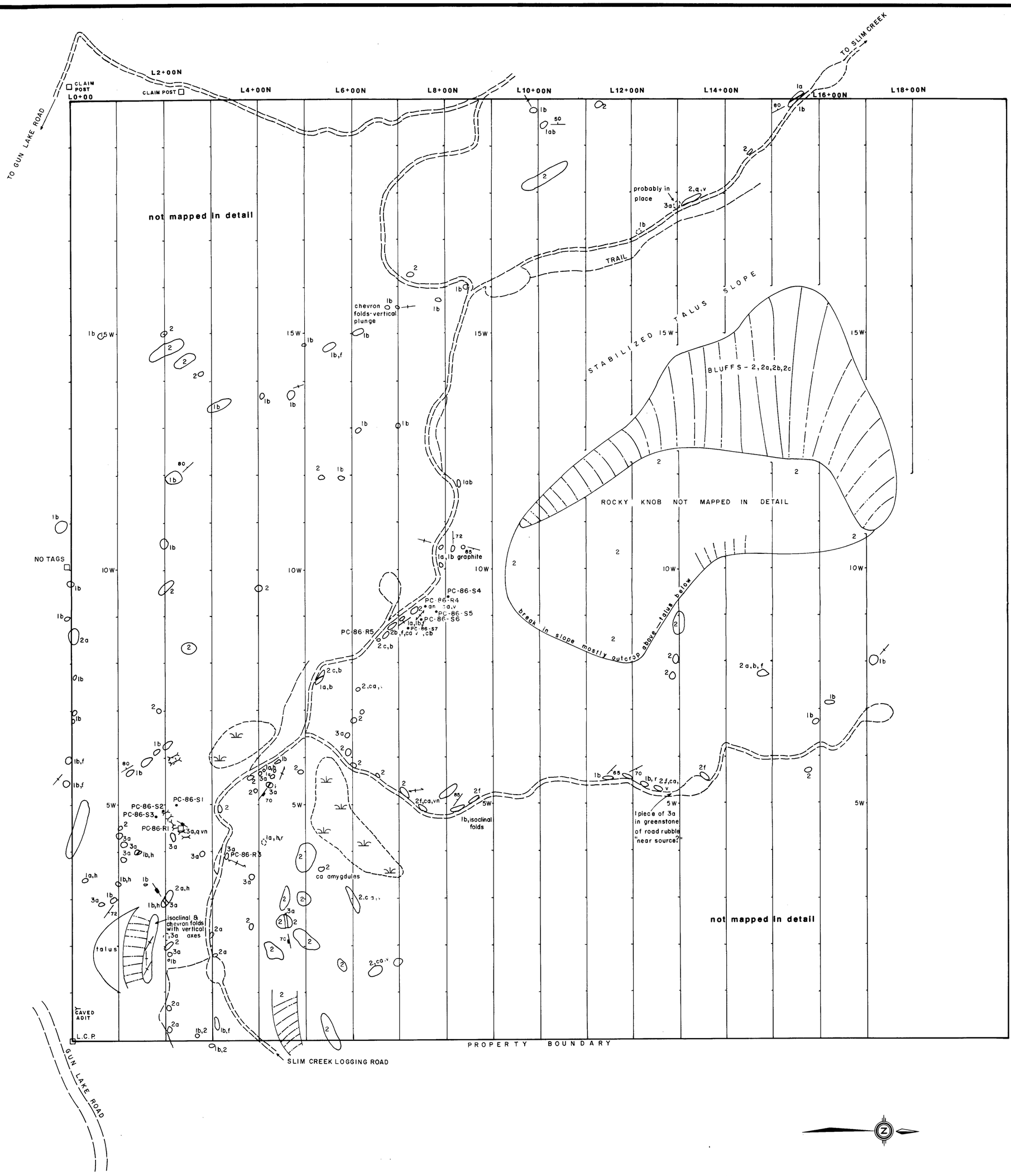
(VALUES IN PPM)	AG	AS	CU	PB	SB	ZN	AU-PPB
PC 86 R1	2.1	31	24	75	5095	89	19
PC 86 R2	1.8	1	46	42	29	16	3
PC 86 R3	1.0	1	21	32	10	44	4
PC 86 R4	1.6	82	35	53	18	120	4
PC 86 R5	1.4	59	13	41	18	99	14

COMPANY: COOKE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS — MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT — (ACT:GE027) PAGE 1 OF 1

PROJECT NO: LR 86 PK — 705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2 — FILE NO: 6-1180/P2

ATTENTION: BRAD COOKE — (604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 — * TYPE SOIL GEOCHEM * — DATE:NOV 17, 1986

(VALUES IN PPM)	AG	AS	CU	PB	SB	ZN	AU-PPB
PC-86-S-1	1.9	1	33	14	7	18	10
PC-86-S-2	.8	1	40	20	7	45	15
PC-86-S-3	.8	1	25	19	7	60	5
PC-86-S-4	.9	1	28	11	6	13	5
PC-86-S-5	.3	22	60	34	9	143	5
PC-86-S-6	.9	1	54	25	7	50	5
PC-86-S-7	.9	1	55	19	9	63	5



LEGEND

- ADIT
- TRENCH
- outcrop
- float
- bluffs
- marsh
- PC-86-S1 soil sample
- PC-86-R1 rock sample
- bedding attitude
- foliation attitude
- fault attitude
- dike or vein attitude

3 **INTRUSIVES- (COAST INTRUSIONS?)** a:hornblende granodiorite.

2 **VOLCANICS- (BRIDGE RIVER GROUP?)** a:tuff. b:agglomerate & breccia. c: pillowed.

1 **SEDIMENTS- (BRIDGE RIVER GROUP?)** a:argillite. b:chert.

ALTERATION-

an : ankerite	h: hornfels
ca: calcite	r: rusty or limonitic
cb: carbonization	f: ferruginous, or hematitic
q: quartz	v: vein

LEVON RESOURCES LTD.

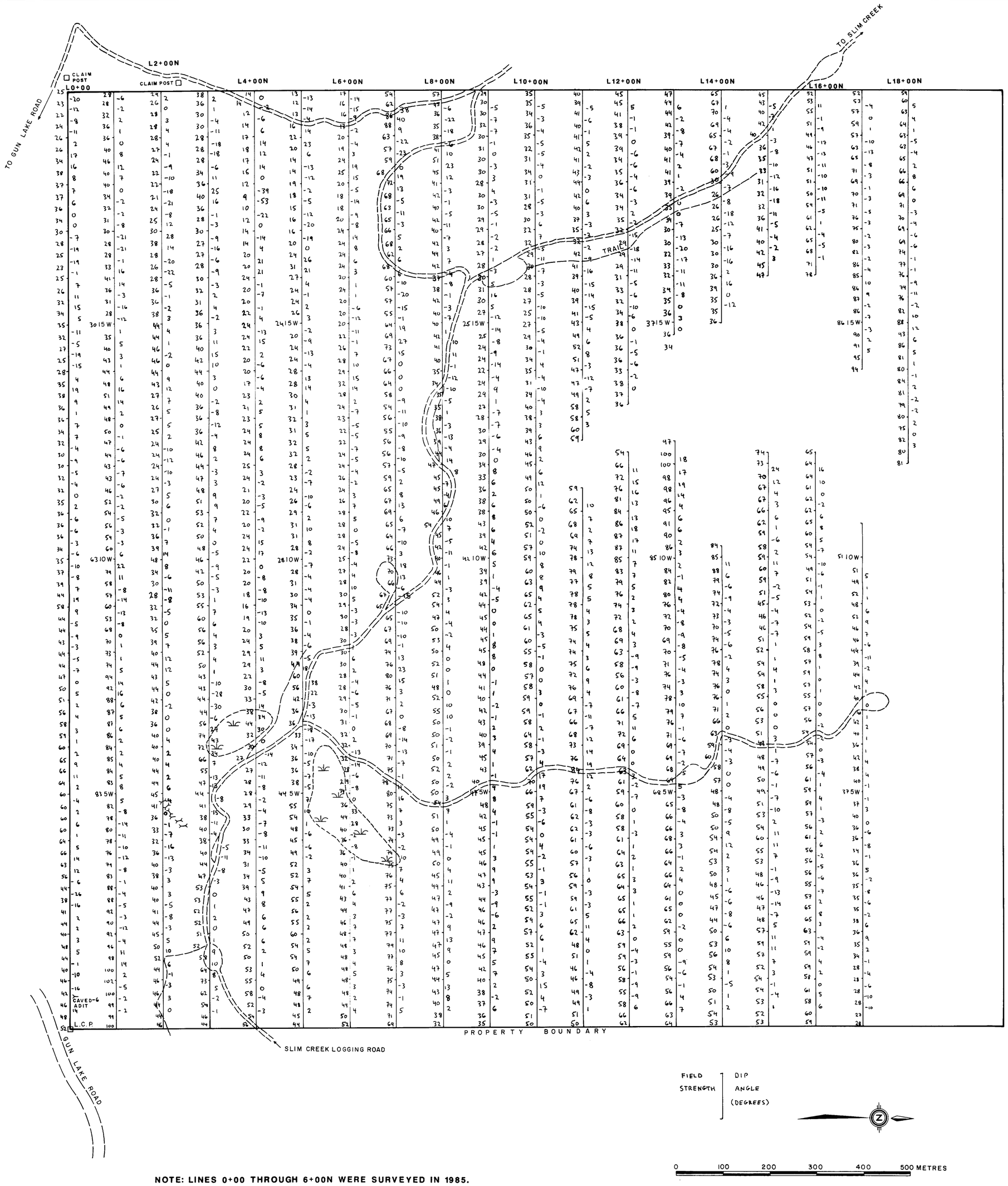
PEACOCK #1 PROPERTY

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGY

BRIDGE RIVER AREA LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.

COOKE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.

N.T.S. 92 J/15 W	SCALE: 1:5000	FIG. 5
DATE: NOV. 1986	DRAWN: T. SANDBERG/dw	



LEGEND

ADIT

TRENCH

NOTE: LINES 0+00 THROUGH 6+00N WERE SURVEYED IN 1985.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,384

INSTRUMENT: SABRE MODEL 27

STATION: 24.8 KHz.

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PEACOCK #1 PROPERTY

VLF ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

FRASER FILTERED DATA

(SEATTLE TRANSMITTER)

BRIDGE RIVER AREA LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.

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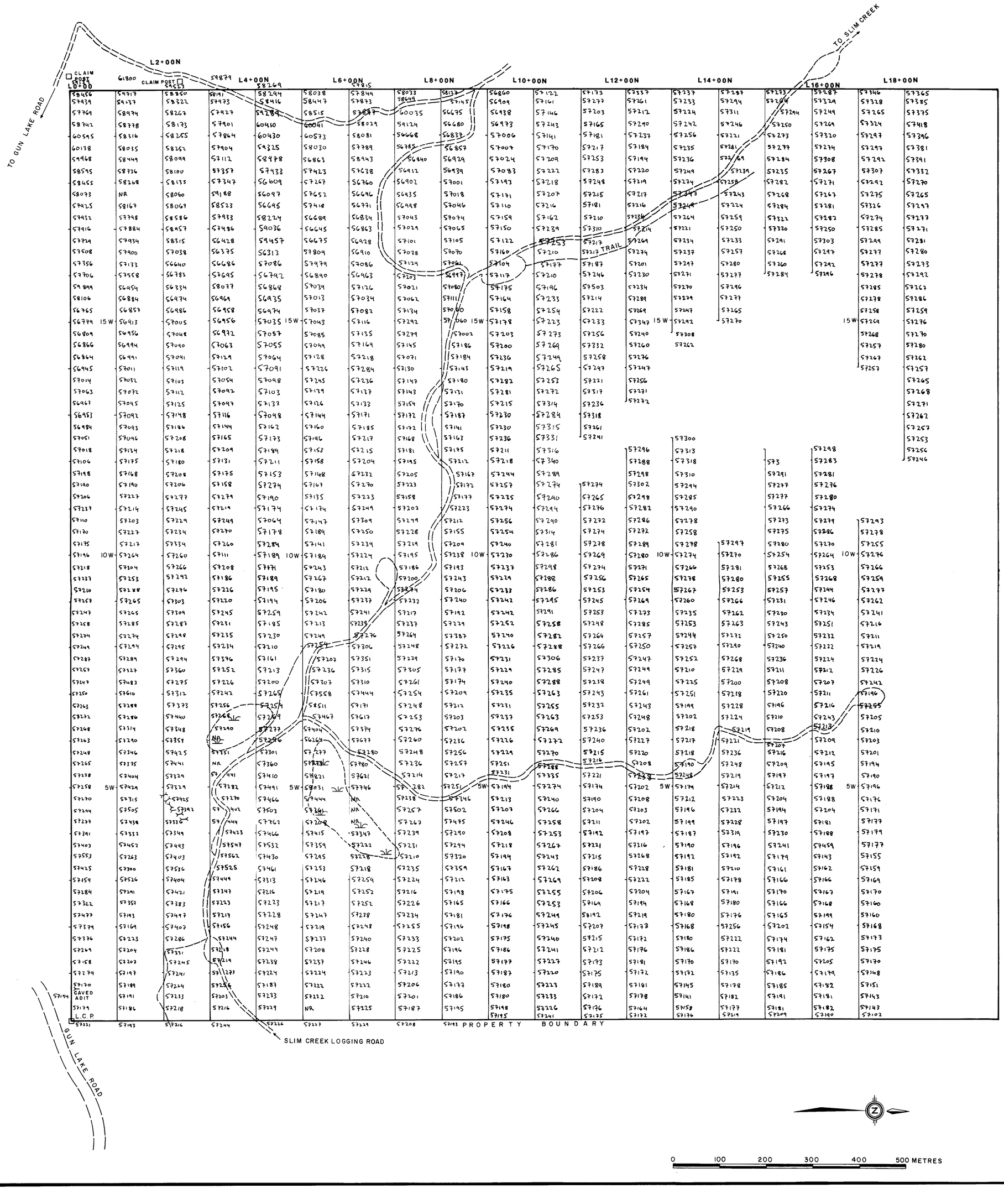
N.T.S. 92 J/15 W	SCALE: 1:5000	FIG. 6
DATE: NOV. 1986	DRAWN: T. SANDBERG/dw	



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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INSTRUMENT: SCINTREX MP-2 MAGNETOMETER

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PEACOCK #1 PROPERTY

PP MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

TOTAL FIELD STRENGTH

(GAMMAS)

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N.T.S. 92 J/15 W	SCALE: 1:5000	FIG. 7
DATE: NOV. 1986	DRAWN: T. SANDBERG/dw	