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GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL and GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on the

LODE I–IV CLAIMS

Similkameen Mining Division – British Columbia

Lat. 49° 24' N. Long. 120° ~~50'~~ 51.2' W.

N.T.S. 92 H/7W

for

Owner: Inter Canadian Development Corp.

Operator: A & M Exploration Ltd.

by

J. L. Gravel, M.Sc.A.
D. G. Allen, P.Eng.
D. MacQuarrie, B.Sc.

November 20, 1986

Vancouver, B.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ILLUSTRATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd.)

APPENDICES

SUMMARY

Inter Canadian Development Corp. holds title to the LODE I, III and IV claims (58 units), and has a 90% interest in the LODE II (20 units) claim in the Tulameen River area of British Columbia. The properties are situated 9 kilometres west of Tulameen and 27 kilometres northwest of Princeton.

Principal lithologies in the claim area are the Nicola Group metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks along the western margin of LODE I and LODE II and the Tulameen basic to ultramafic complex underlying the remainder of the claim group. Potential mineral targets are copper/gold deposits in alkalic porphyries, similar to the Copper Mountain intrusion, associated with the basic units of the Tulameen Complex and platinum/nickel/chromite or massive iron deposits in the ultramafic members of the Complex.

A reconnaissance program undertaken on October 5, 1986 comprised of soil sampling, magnetometer and VLF-electromagnetic surveys on three lines positioned to intersect the major geological units.

Enriched levels of platinum (60-212 parts per billion) were encountered in association with the ultramafic units and elevated gold and copper concentrations (35-514 parts per billion and 100-226 ppm, respectively) were observed over the basic units of the Complex. An expanded geological, geophysical and geochemical program is highly recommeded to properly assess the claims.

CONCLUSION

The utilization of geochemistry and geophysics in regions of complete overburden cover has greatly aided in defining geological contacts and areas of interest over the major rock units. Three potential target types have been identified:

1) Copper/gold anomalies found in areas underlain by syenogabbro may be an indication of porphyry copper-gold mineralization similar to the nearby Copper Mountain deposit (56 million tons of 0.53% copper and 0.018 ounces per ton gold).
2) Platinum/chromium/nickel anomalies over the olivine clinopyroxenite member of the Complex suggests possible chromite cumulates.
3) Platinum/copper anomalies over the hornblende clinopyroxenite member of the Tulameen Complex are a possible indication of sulphides. All major PGM (platinum group mineral) world producers mine platinum from sulphide-rich horizons found in ultramafic intrusions and extrusions.

RECOMMENDATION

The orientation surveys over the LODE claims indicate favourable geology and geochemical anomalies are present. A preliminary program of geochemical sampling, geological mapping and geophysical surveying is required to outline area for further study.

Given positive results, a follow-up program should be implimented that consists of detailed geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys in the effort to pinpoint targets for trenching and diamond drilling.

At present, the LODE I claim appears to have the greatest potential for hosting platinum mineralization. An initial program utilizing a 100 metre x 200 metre grid density should effectively define anomalous areas. The estimated cost of Phase I is approximately $29,000.00. The Phase II follow-up program would comprise sampling and surveying at a 25 metre 50 metre density to pinpoint targets for trenching at approximately $60,000.00. A Phase III program consisting of 1000 metres of diamond drilling is warrented should the targets prove positive. Estimated cost of Phase III would be $140,000.00. Estimated total cost for all three phases is $229,000.00.

ESTIMATED COST OF RECOMMENDATION

Phase I — Preliminary geochemical, geophysical and geological surveys.

Salaries		
Geologist	14 days at $200/day	$ 2,800
2 Field Assistants	14 days at $150/day/man	4,200
Room and Board	42 man days @ $45/day	1,900
Vehicle Rental	4x4 Truck, oil and gas	750
Equipment Rental	Magetometer, VLF-EM, Micro-computer	1,400
Field Equipment		300
Analysis	300 samples @ $22.50/sample	6,750
Report Preparation		4,000
Management Fee		3,000
	Subtotal	$ 25,100
	Contingencies	3,900
	PHASE I TOTAL	**$ 29,000**

Phase II — Follow-up geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, backhoe trenching of targets.

Labour; Room and Board		$ 9,000
Equipment Rental	Truck and Geophysical equip.	2,150
Trenching by backhoe	200 hours @ $100/hr	20,000
Analysis		20,000
Report Preparation		3,000
Management Fee		5,000
	Subtotal	$ 54,000
	Contingencies	5,850
	PHASE II TOTAL	**$ 60,000**

Phase III — Diamond drilling of positive targets.

Diamond drilling	1000 feet (all inclusive)	$120,000
	Contingencies	20,000
	PHASE III TOTAL	**$140,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**$229,000**

INTRODUCTION

Inter Canadian Development Corp. holds a 100% interest in the LODE I, III and IV claims and a 90% interest in the LODE II. The claim groups overly the Tulameen ultramafic-syenogabbro intrusion in the Tulameen River region of British Columbia.

The Tulameen complex and surrounding Nicola group rocks have been the target of exploration for various commoditites including gold, platinum, copper, nickel, chromium, iron and diamonds. Placer operations on the Tulameen River and several of its tributaries have recovered over 30,000 ounces of gold and 20,000 ounces of platinum since the turn of the century.

A work program comprised of soil geochemistry, magnetometer and VLF electromagnetic surveys was performed by J. Gravel, D. Morneau, J. Dykes, B. Stewart and K. Stewart on October 5, 1986. This report summarizes the results of these and past surveys, and a review of literature pertaining to the geology and mineralization of the area.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The LODE claims lie on the southern flank of Olivine Mountain, nine kilometres west-southwest of the town of Tulameen and 27 kilometres west-northwest of Princeton (Figures 1, 2 and 3).

Access is via paved road to the town of Coalmont then by good logging roads to the claims.

Elevations of the claims range from 1400 metres (4,500 feet) to 1800 metres (6,000 feet). Slopes in general are gentle, except along the upper flanks of Olivine Mountain where the average slope is 30 degrees. The region has been logged over most of the claims but steeper slopes are covered by a virgin growth of fir, balsam and spruce. The climate is moderate with an average yearly snow pack of one to two metres which lasts until late May.

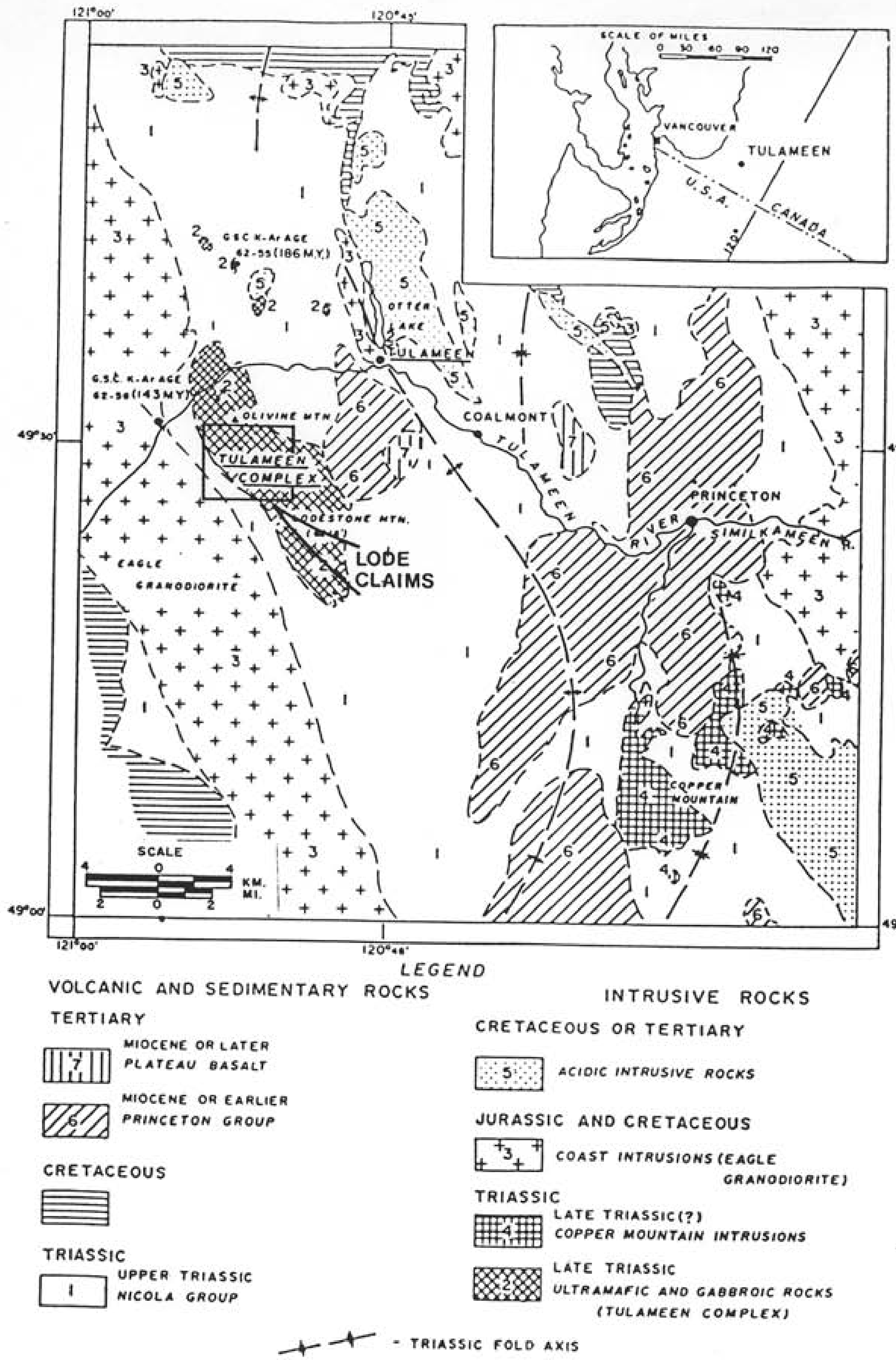
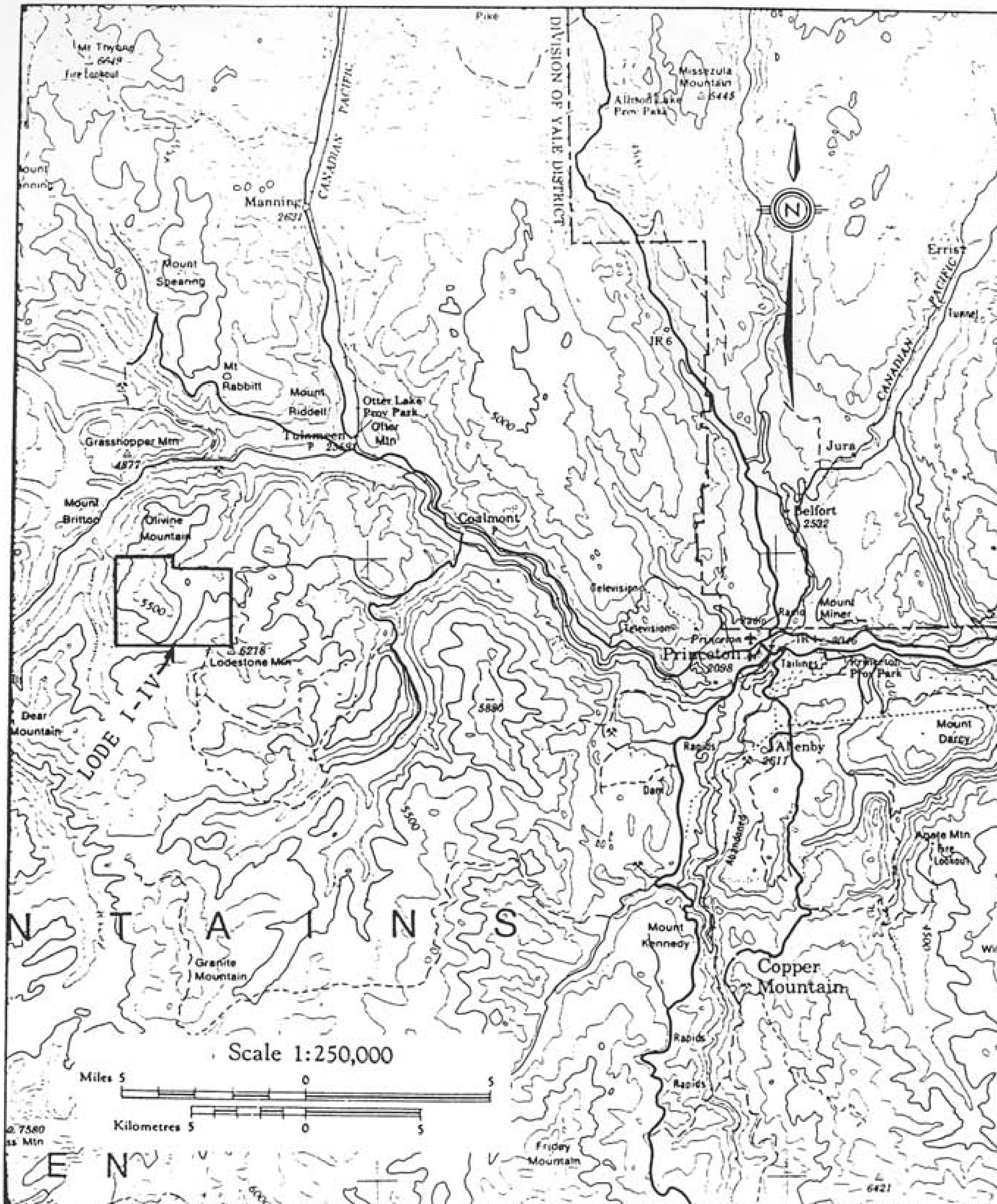


Figure 1. Location and regional geology of Tulameen River area (after Rice, 1947).



92 H

INTER-CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT CORP.

ACCESS MAP

TULAMEEN RIVER PROPERTIES

Similkameen Mining Division - British Columbia

Donald G. Allen

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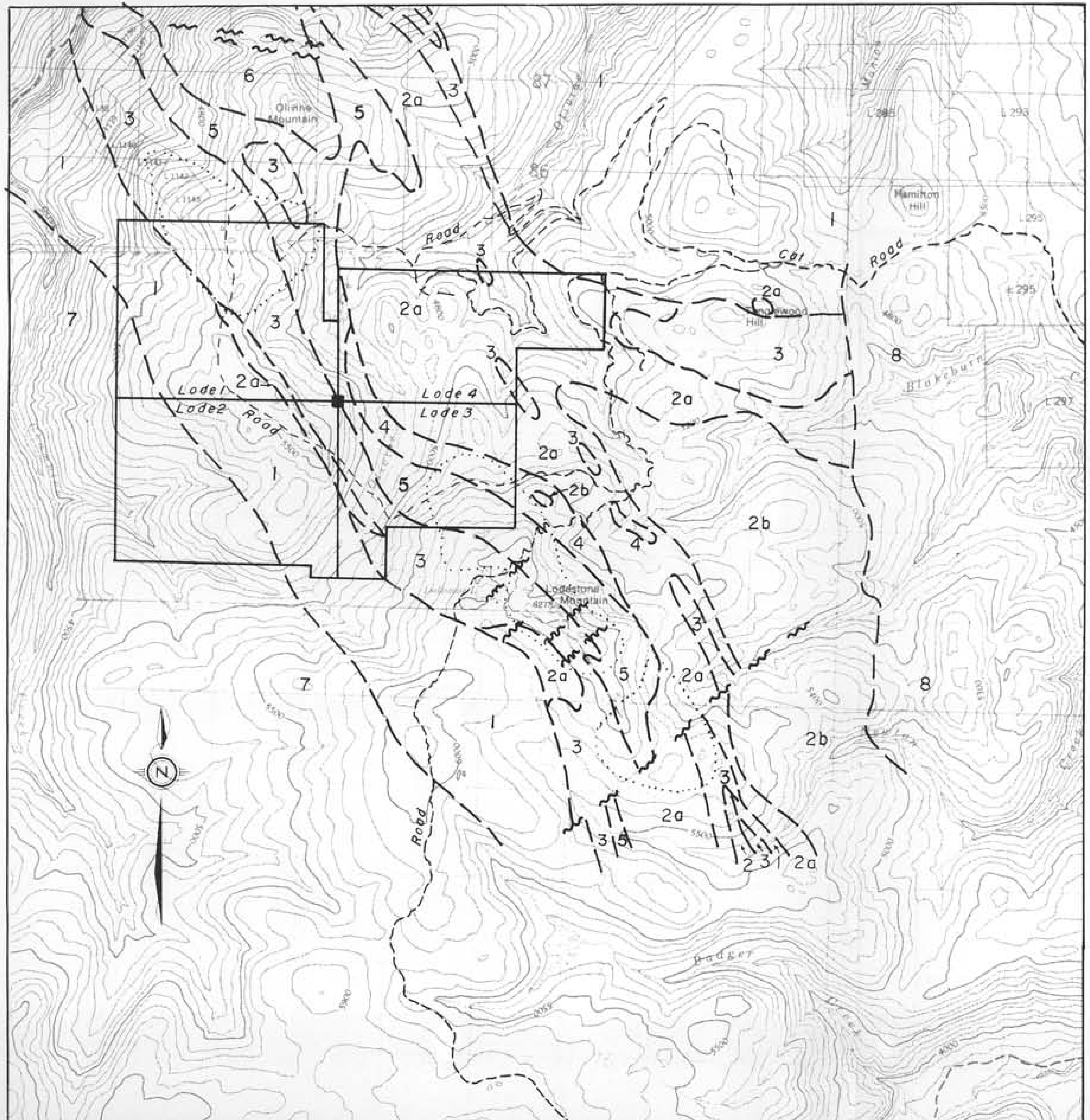
Figure 2



After Findlay, 1963.

LEGEND

PRINCETON GROUP

8	*Basalt*

EAGLE INTRUSIONS

7	*Granodiorite*

TULAMEEN ULTRAMAFIC COMPLEX

6	*Dunite*
5	*Olivine clinopyroxenite*
4	*Clinopyroxenite*
3	*Hornblende clinopyroxenite*
2	*2a Syenogabbro, 2b Syenodiorite*

NICOLA GROUP

1	*Metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks*

SYMBOLS

Magnetite greater than 20%.

Claim boundary

SCALE 1 : 50,000 KILOMETRES MILES

INTER CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT CORP

LODE CLAIMS

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION - BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOLOGY & CLAIM MAP

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FIGURE 3

HISTORY

The Tulameen area is one of British Columbia's oldest placer mining camps, having been discovered prior to 1885. Platinum of economic concentrations was recognized in 1891. Recorded placer production from 1886 to 1941 was 37,422 ounces of gold (Holland, 1950) and an estimated 20,000 ounces of platinum (estimated by O'Neill and Gunning, 1934). Source of the gold and platinum is believed to be the Nicola Group rocks and Tulameen Complex, respectively. Higher grade pockets of platinum in bedrock have been noted by various government workers mapping the Tulameen Complex, e.g., Camsell (1913), Rice (1947), Eastwood (1959), Findlay, (1969). Minor bedrock mining of platinum was attempted during the Second World War (H. Jones, personal communication). Exploration over the past decade has concentrated on the copper and iron potential in the area. Imperial Metals and Power Ltd. carried out drilling on their adjacent claims on Lodestone Mountain outlining a total of 176.9 million tonnes grading 14.5% iron (B.C. Minstry of Mines Mineral Deposits File). The recent increase in price of platinum has rekindled interest in the Tulameen Complex as a potential host for platinum deposits. A search of government records has availed no systematic exploration of the LODE claims. Drill core was found on the property but indications are that the program was undertaken with little direction.

CLAIM DATA

Information filed with the Ministry of Mines for British Columbia in Vancouver for the LODE claims as of November 20, 1986 is as follows:

Claim Name	No. of Units	Record No.	Expiry Date
LODE I	20	1223 (11)	November 5, 1987
LODE II	20	1240 (11)	November 13, 1987*
LODE III	20	1713 (9)	September 17, 1987
LODE IV	18	1712 (18)	September 17, 1987

*NOTE: Inter Canadian Development Corp. has a 90% and D.L. Rice of Coalmont, B.C., has a 10% interest in the LODE II Claim.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The Inter Canadian Development properties are situated in the Princeton Map Area (Rice, 1947). The Tulameen River area is underlain by metasedimentary and metavolcianic schists of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (unit 1, Figure 1) that have been intruded by syenogabbroic and ultramafic rocks of the Tulameen Complex. According to Findlay (1969), Nicola rocks in the Tulameen area are dominantly albite-epidote-amphibole schists and calcareous greenschists derived from andesitic to basaltic flows. Metasediments, including argillaceous quartzites, quartz-mica-plagioclase schists, and crystalline limestone bands, are subordinate. Other intrusions in the area include the Eagle granodiorite (a member of the Coast Plutonic Complex, unit 3) and the Copper Mountain intrusions (unit 4). The latter are indicated by Findlay to be related to the gabbroic phases of the Tulameen Complex. Tertiary sedimentary rocks (units 6 and 7) outcrop to the east and southeast of the complex.

Local Geology

The Lode claims cover part of the Tulameen ultramafic-gabbroic complex and Nicola Group volcanic rocks on the west side of the complex (Figures 3 and 4). The geology and various aspects of the economic geology of the complex have been well described by Camsell (1913), Ruckmick (1956), Eastwood (1959), Findlay (1969) and Roberts, et al (1970).

The Tulameen Complex is an "Alaskan-type" ultramafic complex. According to Findlay:

> "...the ultramafic units form an elongate body that dips steeply to the west and is bordered by, and partly overlain by gabbroic rocks (Fig. 2). Gabbroic and ultramafic rocks occur in about equal amounts, but their distribution is asymmetric, with the former mainly restricted to the eastern and southeastern parts of the complex. The total exposure area of the complex is about 22 sq. m. (57 km^2).

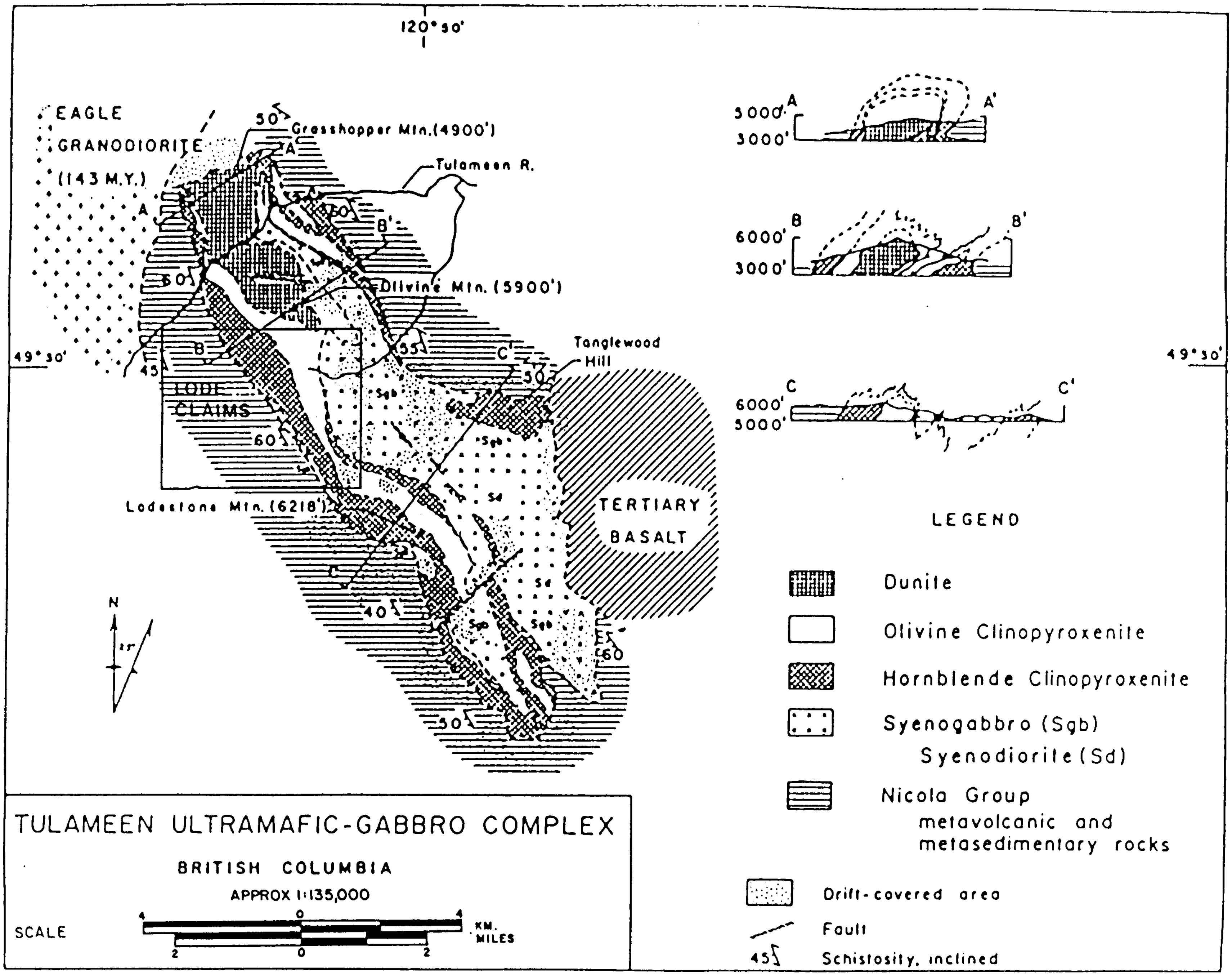


Figure 4. Geology and structure of Tulameen Complex (after Findlay, 1969).

Ultramafic rocks outcrop in three areas within the complex...

The principal ultramafic rocks are dunite, olivine clinopyroxenite, and hornblende clinopyroxenite. Peridotite, clinopyroxenite, hornblende-olivine clinopyroxenite, and hornblendite are subordinate and generally not mappable units. A minor feldspathic rock - mafic pegmatite - is probably a late differentiate of the ultramafic suite.

In the northern part of the complex, the ultramafic units display the characteristic zonal pattern of similar intrusions in Alaska and U.S.S.R., comprising a dunite core surrounded by shells of olivine clinopyroxenite and hornblende clinopyroxenite. South of Olivine Mountain, where dunite is not exposed, the two main ultramafic zones contain a median zone of olivine clinopyroxenite bounded by hornblende clinopyroxenite. In the Tanglewood Hill area, hornblende clinopyroxenite is the principal ultramafic type exposed.

The principal gabbroic types are syenogabbro and syenodiorite with the former most abundant. In addition to forming the large mass lying to the east of Lodestone Mountain, gabbroic rocks occur elsewhere as smaller bands and lenses notably south of Olivine Mountain along the west margin of the complex, on the northeast flank of Olivine Mountain, and on Lodestone Mountain."

Outcrops on the Lode claims are not abundant because of glacial drift and forest cover. The Lode claims are underlain mainly by syenogabbro, peridotite (olivine clinopyroxenite) and pyroxenite (hornblende clinopyroxenite) and Nicola Group metavolcanic rocks. Metavolcanic rocks observed in drill core and on surface on the Lode II claim are chlorite schists.

MINERALIZATION

Lode Deposits

In addition to the large tonnage low-grade iron deposits, minor amounts of copper, chromite, platinum, and diamonds have been reported in the ultramafic-gabbroic phases of the Tulameen Complex. However, except for drilling by Imperial Metals on their magnetite deposit, there appears to have been little systematic exploration for such deposits. This may, in part, be due to extensive forest cover and lack of outcrops.

Magnetite: magnetite in the Tulameen complex was studied by Eastwood (1959) and Ruckmick (1956). Abundant magnetite occurs in the pyroxenite phase and locally in the peridotite-dunite. Mapping by Ruckmick outlined a large area containing greater than 20% magnetite, including parts of the Lode claims. Drilling by Imperial Metals on Lodestone Mountain and Tanglewood Hill has outlined 176.9 million tonnes grading 14.5% iron. Two samples of magnetite-rich pyroxenite sampled by Allen (1986) were found to contain 15 to 20% Fe_2O_3 indicating that a large tonnage of similar material may be present on the Lode claims.

Copper: copper occurrences are reported in the Olivine Mountain area. According to Camsell (1913) they appear to be confined to east-west zones of shearing although chalcopyrite is a primary mineral in places. Several rusty shear zones were examined and sampled by the writer. Copper values obtained were up to 430 ppm (0.043% Cu - see Appendix I).

Chromite: chromite occurs near the outer borders of the peridotite phase of the Tulameen Complex. It is a primary mineral and occurs as disseminated grains scattered throughout the peridotite and locally as irregular veins or masses up to 10-15 centimetres in diameter.

Platinum: the ultramafic complex is undoubtedly the source of platinoid minerals in the Tulameen placer deposits. Findlay (1963) studied the distribution of platinum in the major rock types of the complex and found highest concentrations (up to 0.0225 ppm Pt) in the dunites and peridotites. Sulphide-rich differentiates however, host platinoid minerals in most mineable deposits of the world. These should be explored for in the Tulameen area.

Diamonds: Camsell (1913) reports the presence of diamonds, which are associated with chromite in the dunite. The diamonds are small and of good quality but break up on exposure to the atmosphere.

Placer Deposits

The Tulameen River area is well-known for its placer gold and platinum deposits. The placer deposits were described by Camsell (1913), O'Neill and Gunning (1934) and Raicevic and Cabri (1976). The placer leases held by Lodestone Mining Corporation cover tributaries of Granite Creek which was one of the most productive creeks in the Tulameen camp.

The gold and platinoid minerals in the camp are accompanied by chromite, magnetite and, in places, native copper. The platinoid minerals, chromite and magnetite, were derived by erosion of the ultramafic rocks of the Tulameen Complex. The gold is thought to have originated from gold-bearing veins in Nicola group rocks in the vicinity of Grasshopper Mountain, but this has not been proven. According to Raicevic and Cabri:

> "The gold and platinum of the placers must have been released from the parent rocks in preglacial time and deposited in preglacial placers, because, since glacial times, although canyons have been cut in the floors of some of the valleys, erosion has not succeeded in removing the mantle of glacial debris over most of the area, much less eroding any quantity of the underlying rock. Some dissipation of preglacial placers must have occurred, as well as further concentration during postglacial times by reworked deposits in the present river beds. The ice-sheet also filled up some valleys with detritus so that, in some cases, the streams did not re-occupy their original channels after

the retreat of the ice. There is, therefore, the possibility of the occurrence of buried placer deposits."

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A soil, silt and rock sampling survey was undertaken along three reconnaissance lines. A total of 77 soil, 3 rock and 2 silt samples were collected at a station spacing of 50 metres (Figure 5). Soil samples comprised 0.5 to 1.0 kilogram of B horizon material collected from a depth of 20 to 40 centimetres. Overburden on the gentler slopes consist predominantly of glacial till. Colluvium and residual soils are found on the steeper slopes and hill tops.

Stream sediment samples of one to two kilograms in weight were collected from the slower flow regimen areas of the creeks where fine material tends to accumulate. Recent work by S. Day (personal communication) indicated that, based on typical 1 to 20 kilogram samples, zones of fine sediment accumulation are more consistent in defining regions of precious metal enrichment, than zones of heavy mineral accumulation.

Samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for 30 element ICP determinations and fire assay analyses for gold, platinum and palladium.

Although till of various thickness overlies nearly all of the surveyed area, precious metal, base metal and minor element enrichments define underlying rock units that agree remarkably well to inferred.

Syenogabbro is thought to underlie most of the sampled grid lines. Samples collected over this area exhibit generally low platinum, palladium, chromium, and nickel concentrations. A highly anomalous gold content of 514 ppb (.018 oz/ton) was obtained on line 100E at 99+00N. Accompanying pathfinder elements (e.g., copper) exhibit low concentrations suggesting a spurious nugget effect. Moderate gold concentrations of 35 ppb and 65 ppb are observed in areas of enhanced copper concentrations on the southern and eastern extensions of lines

100E and 95N, respectively.

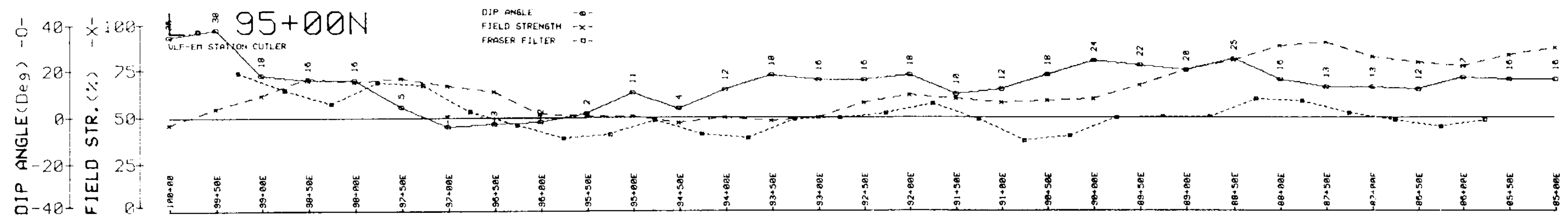
Ultramafic units, believed to underlie the western extension of line 95N are reflected by increases in soil concentration of platinum, and chromium. Areas underlain by olivine clinopyroxenite can be distinguished from those over hornblende clinopyroxenite by higher nickel and lower iron and vanadium concentrations. Both units are potential hosts for platinum. The olivine clinopyroxenite exhibits a coincident nickel/chromium anomaly centred on line 95N at 93+50E, suggesting a possible chromite cumulate zone which, based on all sampling recorded in the literature, has the best platinum grades (up to 8,090 ppb or 0.23 oz/ton in chromite segregations, Findlay, 1963). The hornblende clinopyroxenite contains a copper-rich zone (up to 464 ppm) indicating possible sulphide mineralization. Platinum production from known districts such as Sudbury in Ontario, Norilsk-Talnak in the U.S.S.R., and Bushveld in South Africa, is derived from sulphide-rich horizons. The highest platinum value obtained on the property is 212 parts per billion (or 0.006 ounces per ton) in stream sediment from a creek draining the ultramafic rocks.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Magnetic Survey

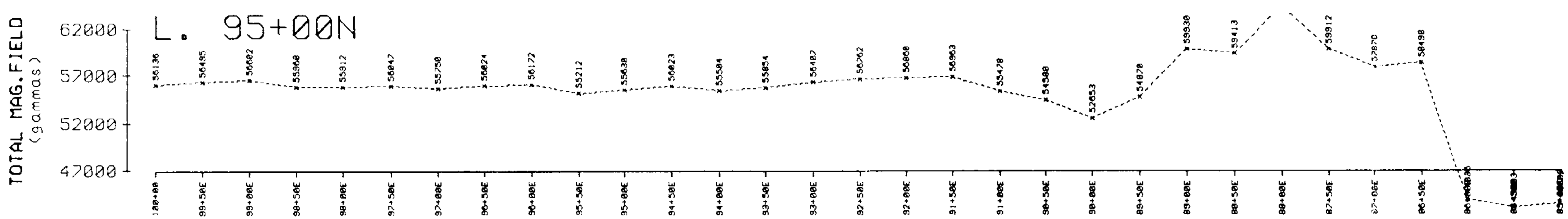
A total of 1.5 line kilometres of magnetic surveying was completed on the claims on October 5, 1986. A Scintrex MP2 proton magnetometer was used for all observations. Magnetic survey control was established by closing survey loops at floating base stations. The data is presented in profile at a scale of 1:5,000 on Figure 6.

Most of the observations lie between 55,000 and 57,000 gammas over areas mapped as being underlain by syenogabbro and olivine clinopyroxenite. On line 95+00N, between 89+40E to 86+25E magnetic values are generally elevated above 56,000 gammas to a peak at 87+75E of 70,556 gammas. This area is mapped as being underlain by hornblende clinopyroxenite. The data suggests this one to be continuous and with



VLF - EM

Scale: 1:5,000



Magnetometer

Scale: 1:5,000

LINE # 95+00N

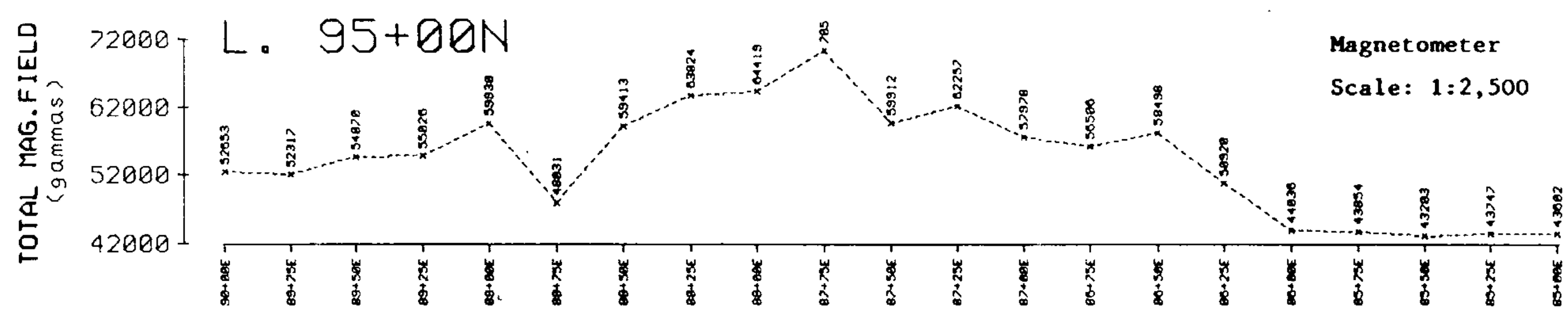
STN#	TOTAL MAG.FIELD
90+00E	52653
89+75E	52317
89+50E	54870
89+25E	55826
89+00E	59930
88+75E	48031
88+50E	59413
88+25E	63824
88+00E	64419
87+75E	70556
87+50E	59912
87+25E	62257
87+00E	57970
86+75E	56506
86+50E	58498
86+25E	50920
86+00E	44036
85+75E	43854
85+50E	43203
85+25E	43747
85+00E	43602

LINE # BL 100E

STN#	TOTAL MAG.FIELD
100+00	56883
99+50N	56652
99+00N	56253
98+50N	57368
98+00N	56646
97+50N	56477
97+00N	56407
96+50N	56344
96+00N	56523
95+50N	57120

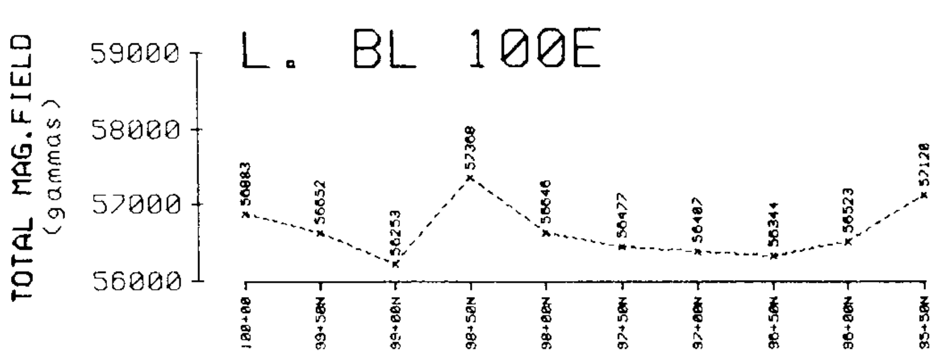
LINE 95+00N

STN#	DIP(deg)	FS%	F.FILTER
100+00	35	46	0
99+50E	38	55	38
99+00E	18	62	24
98+50E	16	71	13
98+00E	16	69	31
97+50E	5	71	28
97+00E	-4	67	6
96+50E	-3	64	-7
96+00E	-2	52	-18
95+50E	2	51	-15
95+00E	11	51	-3
94+50E	4	47	-15
94+00E	12	58	-18
93+50E	18	48	-2
93+00E	16	50	0
92+50E	16	50	4
92+00E	18	62	12
91+50E	10	60	-2
91+00E	12	50	-20
90+50E	18	59	-16
90+00E	24	60	0
89+50E	22	67	1
89+00E	20	75	1
88+50E	25	80	16
88+00E	16	88	15
87+50E	13	90	4
87+00E	13	82	-3
86+50E	12	79	-8
86+00E	17	77	-3
85+50E	16	83	0
85+00E	16	87	0



Magnetometer

Scale: 1:2,500



Magnetometer

Scale: 1:5,000

Inter Canadian Development Corp

LODE CLAIMS

COMPOSITE GEOPHYSICAL PROFILES

Scale: As noted

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December 3, 1986

FIGURE 6

great depth extent, with local magnetite enrichments. A strong dipolar effect magnetic low at station 88+75E is probably related to an unsurveyed magnetic high located immediately southeast of the station.

The extensive magnetic low (less than 50,000 gammas) located east of station 86+25E is probably a dipolar effect related to a wide, strong magnetic anomaly to the south and east.

VLF-electromagnetic Survey

A VLF-electromagnetic survey was completed over L 95+00N. A Sabre Model 27 VLF-EM receiver, manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments, was used for all observations. The transmitter location was Cutler, Maine, U.S.A., therefore maximum coupling would occur with conductive bodies trending at approximately 095^{o} azimuth.

One possible conductor was located at 97+50E on line 95+00N. Dip angle response is 20 degrees peak to peak, and is co-incident with a local magnetic low - suggesting that the source of the anomaly may be a shear zone or a bedrock depression (conducting overburden).

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CERTIFICATE

I, Donald G. Allen, certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geological Engineer with offices at Suite 614, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with degrees in Geological Engineering (B.A.Sc., 1964; M.A.Sc., 1966).

3. I have been practising my profession since 1964.

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

5. This report is based on fieldwork completed by J. Gravel, D. Morneau, J. Dykes, B. Stewart and K. Stewart, on October 5, 1986, and on information listed in the references.

6. I hold no interest, nor do I expect to receive any, in the LODE claims nor in Inter Canadian Development Corp.

7. I consent to the use of this report in a Statement of Material Facts or in a Prospectus by Inter Canadian Development Corp.

Donald G. Allen

November 20, 1986
Vancouver, B.C.

Donald G. Allen,
P. Eng. (B.C.)

CERTIFICATE

I, John Gravel, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist/Geochemist with offices at Suite 311, 1930 West 3rd Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate of McGill University with degrees in Geology (B.Sc, 1979) and Mineral Exploration (M.Sc.A., 1985.)

3. I have practised my profession in British Columbia since 1979.

4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and voting member of the Association of Exploration Geochemists.

5. This report is based on fieldwork completed by J. Gravel, D. Morneau, J. Dykes, B. Stewart and K. Stewart, on October 5, 1986, and on information listed in the references.

6. I hold no interest, nor do I expect to acquire interest in the LODE claims nor in Inter Canadian Development Corp.

7. I consent to the use of this report in a Statement of Material Facts or in a Prospectus by Inter Canadaian Development Corp.

November 20, 1986
Vancouver, B.C.

John L. Gravel,
M.Sc.A.

CERTIFICATE

I, Douglas R. MacQuarrie, certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geophysicist of A & M Exploration Ltd., with offices at Suite 614, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree in Geology and Geophysics (B.Sc., 1975).

3. I have been practising my profession since 1975 and have been active in the mining industry since 1971.

4. I am an active member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a member of the British Columbia Geophysical Society.

5. This report is based on fieldwork completed by J. Gravel, D. Morneau, J. Dykes, B. Stewart and K. Stewart, on October 5, 1986, and on information listed in the references.

6. I hold no interest, nor do I expect to receive any, in the LODE claims or in Inter Canadian Development Corp.

7. I consent to the use of this report in a Statement of Material Facts or in a Prospectus in connection with the raising of funds for the project covered by this report.

November 20,1986
Vancouver, B.C.

Douglas R. MacQuarrie,
B.Sc.

APPENDIX I

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
AU** PT** PD** BY FA-MS SAMPLE TYPE: SOILS -80MESH

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 6 1986 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 14/86 ASSAYER. D. Toye ..DEAN TOYE. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER.

A & M EXPLORATION PROJECT - 344 FILE # 86-3077

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au** PPB	Pt** PPB	Pd** PPB
50344 640100	1	54	6	66	.1	23	18	492	4.32	8	5	ND	1	63	1	2	2	115	.85	.148	7	49	1.29	56	.14	2	1.62	.03	.13	1	6	8	5
50344 640101	1	32	5	43	.2	16	11	198	3.32	6	5	ND	1	45	1	2	2	83	.46	.032	5	38	.63	77	.16	2	1.46	.02	.04	1	4	9	2
50344 640102	1	28	9	39	.1	28	13	190	4.37	4	5	ND	1	36	1	2	2	105	.41	.063	4	83	.66	67	.14	2	1.51	.02	.04	1	1	10	2
50344 640103	1	65	5	52	.1	22	14	226	3.62	5	5	ND	1	41	1	3	2	90	.41	.061	6	37	.63	97	.15	2	2.24	.02	.05	1	9	12	3
50344 640104	1	39	9	53	.2	19	12	233	3.52	6	5	ND	1	38	1	2	2	88	.41	.097	4	44	.73	91	.15	2	1.81	.02	.05	1	5	9	2
50344 640105	1	54	7	53	.1	29	17	355	4.08	6	5	ND	1	49	1	2	2	103	.56	.063	9	49	1.05	70	.15	2	2.22	.02	.06	1	6	12	2
50344 640106	1	48	15	56	.1	21	15	282	3.90	5	5	ND	1	40	1	2	2	98	.41	.098	4	38	.72	113	.15	2	2.00	.02	.04	1	4	7	4
50344 640107	1	62	6	59	.2	28	20	387	4.77	4	5	ND	2	60	1	2	2	117	.72	.079	6	58	1.38	70	.17	2	2.24	.02	.06	1	2	4	5
50344 640108	1	27	7	32	.2	21	10	199	3.69	9	5	ND	1	37	1	2	2	112	.42	.015	3	43	.66	85	.19	2	1.60	.02	.04	1	2	7	2
50344 640109	1	24	5	64	.1	165	32	331	4.82	9	5	ND	1	30	1	2	2	81	.39	.029	3	384	1.55	96	.14	3	2.01	.02	.05	1	1	46	2
50344 640110	1	9	7	73	.1	130	26	276	4.92	8	5	ND	1	14	1	2	2	81	.26	.036	4	368	1.26	69	.17	4	1.52	.02	.03	1	1	31	2
50344 640111	1	7	8	74	.1	134	27	349	4.85	6	5	ND	1	19	1	2	2	96	.33	.036	5	256	1.78	46	.19	2	1.58	.02	.03	1	1	40	2
50344 640112	1	33	4	32	.3	253	18	379	3.86	78	5	ND	1	29	1	5	2	95	.57	.022	6	342	.96	218	.13	3	2.02	.03	.05	1	2	7	5
50344 640113	3	6	5	28	.2	214	33	455	2.67	4	5	ND	1	3	1	3	2	6	.35	.006	2	208	7.04	10	.01	11	.13	.01	.01	1	1	42	2
50344 640114	1	13	5	61	.2	87	17	308	3.69	75	5	ND	1	33	1	3	2	89	.49	.023	4	203	1.00	141	.16	5	2.09	.02	.06	1	1	43	3
50344 640115	1	25	7	84	.1	113	26	341	4.70	14	5	ND	1	36	1	2	2	92	.43	.034	4	258	1.76	65	.15	2	1.88	.02	.04	1	2	28	4
50344 640116	1	27	8	50	.3	78	18	199	3.57	8	5	ND	1	15	1	4	2	69	.27	.030	3	398	1.23	45	.19	5	1.93	.02	.03	1	1	11	2
50344 640117	1	13	10	64	.1	55	12	224	3.27	6	5	ND	1	19	1	2	2	64	.22	.048	5	322	.88	45	.15	2	1.48	.02	.02	1	2	10	2
50344 640118	1	8	9	33	.1	59	15	373	3.20	7	5	ND	1	20	1	3	2	70	.32	.016	3	425	1.06	36	.15	2	1.30	.01	.03	1	1	10	2
50344 640119	1	5	9	45	.1	67	17	170	3.58	6	5	ND	1	11	1	2	2	47	.19	.024	3	246	1.18	32	.14	2	1.13	.02	.02	1	1	29	2
50344 640120	1	11	7	63	.1	48	14	217	5.29	10	5	ND	1	16	1	2	2	105	.22	.035	2	210	.71	42	.24	2	1.93	.02	.03	1	1	40	2
50344 640121	1	9	6	52	.1	76	34	385	11.32	7	5	ND	1	15	1	2	2	356	.38	.020	4	225	1.96	42	.27	2	1.50	.02	.03	1	2	8	2
50344 640122	1	23	13	65	.1	48	26	300	8.26	11	5	ND	2	21	1	3	2	222	.39	.023	4	86	1.09	74	.28	2	1.94	.02	.04	1	4	17	19
50344 640123	1	6	9	66	.1	56	32	266	11.64	9	5	ND	1	7	1	2	3	355	.35	.011	6	127	1.21	46	.35	3	1.34	.02	.03	1	5	17	12
50344 640124	1	5	15	56	.1	53	26	256	9.89	6	5	ND	1	7	1	2	2	262	.35	.016	2	151	.85	29	.28	2	.92	.03	.02	1	1	60	4
50344 640125	1	10	9	89	.1	62	33	364	9.70	14	5	ND	1	10	1	2	2	266	.28	.022	2	139	1.28	49	.28	2	1.65	.02	.03	2	1	19	2
50344 640126	1	233	6	57	.1	55	40	694	8.55	8	5	ND	1	12	1	2	2	311	.34	.030	2	113	1.90	59	.17	2	1.89	.01	.04	1	6	40	21
50344 640127	1	464	10	56	.1	42	42	360	7.82	12	5	ND	1	21	1	2	3	248	.41	.028	2	77	1.21	60	.28	2	1.88	.04	.05	1	2	67	17
50344 640128	1	139	15	58	.1	46	31	481	7.72	7	5	ND	2	22	1	3	2	251	.46	.036	2	94	1.36	95	.27	5	2.10	.04	.05	1	2	40	20
50344 640129	1	30	10	80	.6	61	26	680	6.76	7	5	ND	1	10	1	2	3	186	.40	.029	3	181	1.32	133	.24	2	1.98	.02	.11	1	10	24	10
50344 641200	1	92	6	86	.4	31	19	569	4.19	4	5	ND	1	33	1	2	2	105	.39	.130	5	50	.79	73	.17	3	2.46	.02	.05	1	1	7	4
50344 641201	1	48	2	57	.3	52	22	338	5.22	5	6	ND	2	53	1	3	2	110	.48	.131	4	118	1.22	81	.18	2	2.31	.02	.12	1	3	4	3
50344 641202	1	58	3	68	.1	24	19	465	4.29	5	5	ND	1	55	1	2	2	102	.58	.109	4	51	1.18	63	.14	2	1.99	.02	.09	1	514	3	4
50344 641203	1	17	11	54	.1	21	12	213	4.22	2	5	ND	1	28	1	2	2	96	.29	.184	2	67	.44	60	.14	2	1.67	.02	.03	1	1	34	4
50344 641204	1	93	10	85	.3	31	24	661	4.87	12	6	ND	2	79	1	2	2	130	.83	.163	8	54	1.71	70	.17	2	2.16	.02	.24	1	5	2	6
50344 641205	1	38	6	56	.2	20	13	327	3.61	6	6	ND	1	47	1	5	2	90	.55	.104	4	40	1.08	56	.12	2	1.75	.02	.08	1	3	2	3
STD C/FA-SI	20	56	42	128	6.8	66	29	976	3.96	41	21	7	32	46	17	16	22	60	.48	.101	35	56	.88	172	.08	35	1.73	.06	.13	12	101	95	98

A & M EXPLORATION PROJECT - 344 FILE # 86-3077

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au** PPB	Pt** PPB	Pd** PPB
50344 641206	1	54	2	61	.1	26	19	316	4.51	2	5	ND	1	33	1	2	3	105	.35	.143	5	48	.83	58	.11	4	2.03	.02	.05	1	2	5	10
50344 641207	1	52	5	54	.1	28	17	398	4.30	2	5	ND	1	30	1	2	2	100	.32	.134	5	65	.77	51	.11	2	1.66	.02	.04	1	1	2	4
50344 641208	1	97	9	56	.4	29	20	697	4.10	6	5	ND	1	39	1	2	3	103	.48	.061	12	51	.93	106	.09	2	1.85	.02	.06	1	1	6	4
50344 641209	1	52	9	52	.1	52	26	592	8.73	6	5	ND	1	41	1	2	2	217	.68	.117	7	141	1.47	67	.11	3	1.13	.02	.09	1	2	212	12
50344 641210	1	23	3	35	.1	19	10	161	3.33	3	5	ND	1	23	1	2	4	90	.24	.069	2	54	.43	51	.14	2	1.38	.02	.02	1	1	51	7
50344 641211	1	34	6	48	.1	50	24	753	6.50	11	5	ND	1	49	1	2	3	186	.74	.124	4	139	1.51	73	.10	4	.98	.03	.08	1	1	11	12
50344 641212	1	95	8	86	.1	25	24	401	5.30	2	5	ND	2	59	1	2	2	149	.52	.196	6	60	1.13	106	.17	2	2.22	.02	.06	1	4	2	10
50344 641213	1	86	8	90	.4	26	21	1128	4.24	4	5	ND	2	100	1	2	2	125	.77	.149	9	35	1.29	131	.18	6	2.74	.03	.07	1	2	2	9
50344 641214	1	68	8	89	.1	22	20	439	4.77	3	5	ND	2	83	1	2	2	154	.62	.274	5	38	1.01	63	.17	2	1.84	.02	.06	1	1	2	11
50344 641215	1	226	12	139	.2	26	32	1564	5.31	6	5	ND	2	100	1	2	2	190	1.00	.226	9	35	1.73	146	.18	3	2.40	.02	.11	1	2	2	15
50344 641216	1	199	10	164	.2	21	36	1322	6.62	10	6	ND	3	103	1	2	2	249	1.40	.526	15	27	2.18	165	.19	3	2.54	.02	.22	1	5	2	29
50344 641217	1	187	5	133	.1	28	34	1054	5.93	10	5	ND	2	110	1	2	2	226	1.27	.480	12	41	2.42	99	.17	2	2.24	.01	.51	1	2	2	16
50344 641218	1	190	8	104	.1	20	28	515	5.16	2	5	ND	1	64	1	2	2	189	.59	.200	6	30	1.67	130	.18	2	2.70	.01	.10	1	2	2	16
50344 641221	1	129	6	114	.1	18	27	813	5.51	4	5	ND	1	69	1	2	2	204	.68	.199	5	30	2.06	155	.22	2	2.62	.01	.26	1	2	2	10
50344 641222	1	216	2	110	.1	22	30	1035	5.28	2	5	ND	1	55	1	2	2	188	.60	.166	6	37	2.52	251	.28	2	3.17	.01	.52	1	1	2	9
50344 641223	1	98	9	93	.1	19	21	482	4.67	2	5	ND	1	69	1	2	5	140	.50	.096	4	29	1.59	94	.24	2	2.59	.01	.06	1	35	2	8
50344 641225	1	97	10	110	.1	18	24	1328	4.58	5	5	ND	1	55	1	2	2	148	.39	.165	5	29	1.62	69	.21	2	2.44	.01	.10	1	6	2	12
50344 641226	1	57	5	73	.1	17	17	297	3.59	2	5	ND	1	60	1	2	4	117	.37	.132	3	26	1.26	67	.16	4	2.17	.01	.07	1	1	2	7
50344 641227	1	107	7	100	.1	17	19	503	3.71	2	5	ND	1	50	1	2	2	109	.42	.187	5	24	1.12	69	.18	2	2.25	.01	.06	1	4	2	7
50344 642100	1	210	6	120	.1	38	37	1047	6.11	12	5	ND	2	95	1	2	2	210	1.06	.272	13	53	2.29	119	.15	4	2.34	.02	.34	1	2	2	15
50344 642101	1	28	12	68	.1	14	12	370	3.61	4	5	ND	1	38	1	3	2	106	.34	.221	4	41	.58	77	.13	3	1.48	.02	.06	1	1	5	6
50344 642102	1	50	7	46	.1	27	18	274	5.20	5	5	ND	1	37	1	2	3	141	.41	.113	4	93	.77	41	.10	2	1.12	.01	.04	1	2	9	11
50344 642103	1	136	3	61	.1	26	21	512	4.57	4	5	ND	1	86	1	2	2	126	.77	.093	13	58	.90	115	.14	2	1.84	.02	.06	1	2	3	12
50344 642104	1	191	2	96	.5	37	22	1347	4.47	4	5	ND	1	78	1	2	2	135	.80	.104	13	55	1.15	129	.15	2	2.62	.02	.07	1	4	3	15
50344 642105	1	189	13	113	.1	44	34	1044	6.44	10	5	ND	2	79	1	2	2	190	1.33	.237	13	70	2.26	132	.16	7	2.49	.02	.31	1	2	2	24
50344 642106	1	98	12	98	.4	33	24	483	5.36	7	5	ND	2	45	1	2	2	151	.69	.196	8	65	1.43	85	.15	2	2.43	.02	.07	1	2	3	32
50344 642107	1	110	11	102	.2	47	28	1125	5.15	5	5	ND	2	99	1	2	2	134	.74	.096	9	85	1.60	145	.16	2	2.48	.02	.11	1	2	2	6
50344 642108	1	137	3	100	.1	36	28	916	5.33	3	5	ND	1	86	1	2	2	150	.75	.156	7	79	1.73	143	.18	2	2.03	.02	.07	1	2	2	9
50344 642109	1	91	5	108	.2	29	27	779	5.41	8	5	ND	1	49	1	2	2	121	.55	.216	8	55	1.49	113	.19	2	2.93	.03	.07	1	2	2	13
50344 642110	1	108	9	101	.2	31	25	478	5.57	4	6	ND	2	61	1	3	2	164	.63	.232	8	57	1.43	71	.15	2	2.04	.02	.07	1	2	2	11
50344 642111	1	75	6	94	.1	30	20	490	4.67	7	5	ND	2	41	1	2	2	120	.44	.206	7	51	1.30	86	.13	4	2.45	.02	.06	1	1	2	8
50344 642112	1	176	12	108	.4	35	25	745	4.70	4	5	ND	2	57	1	2	2	141	.56	.117	14	44	1.44	124	.16	3	2.86	.02	.09	1	3	2	10
50344 642113	1	204	9	125	.1	28	37	2393	6.99	8	5	ND	2	78	1	2	2	241	1.12	.303	24	28	2.64	267	.13	3	2.70	.01	.80	1	5	4	51
50344 642114	1	89	6	92	.1	22	22	557	4.59	9	5	ND	2	37	1	2	2	132	.66	.158	7	36	1.33	69	.15	3	2.51	.02	.11	1	1	2	7
50344 642115	1	188	2	112	.1	25	28	787	5.20	7	5	ND	2	50	1	2	3	158	.65	.215	10	30	1.82	84	.16	2	2.64	.01	.14	1	65	2	12
50344 642116	1	100	3	75	.1	22	18	419	3.87	6	5	ND	1	29	1	3	2	91	.34	.101	6	38	.86	86	.10	2	2.05	.01	.05	1	4	2	5
STD C/FA-5%	21	58	42	132	6.9	69	30	1006	3.95	40	19	8	33	47	18	15	18	62	.48	.107	36	58	.88	175	.08	37	1.72	.06	.13	13	96	97	95

A & M EXPLORATION PROJECT - 344 FILE # 86-3077

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au** PPB	Pt** PPB	Pd** PPB
50344 642117	1	105	5	87	.1	24	23	858	4.07	4	5	ND	1	44	1	2	4	102	.81	.109	7	41	1.24	190	.10	4	2.19	.02	.07	1	12	3	8
50344 642118	1	52	2	91	.2	18	14	354	3.38	2	5	ND	1	23	1	2	2	78	.27	.116	4	30	.68	88	.09	2	2.08	.02	.05	1	3	2	4
50344 642119	1	115	3	88	.2	19	19	406	3.95	2	5	ND	2	27	1	3	2	100	.25	.087	4	27	.79	76	.13	5	2.43	.02	.04	1	3	6	6
50344 642120	1	111	4	96	.2	45	25	864	4.71	2	5	ND	1	25	1	2	4	96	.51	.077	3	79	1.87	71	.07	4	2.42	.01	.09	1	6	2	3
50344 642121	1	33	7	78	.2	25	13	270	3.37	2	5	ND	1	23	1	2	4	70	.26	.124	5	31	.62	93	.11	4	2.42	.02	.05	1	2	2	3
50344 642122	1	39	7	58	.3	24	13	286	3.46	8	5	ND	1	26	1	2	3	74	.29	.063	5	35	.80	92	.11	2	2.26	.02	.05	1	2	3	3
50344 642123	1	48	8	54	.2	26	15	338	3.78	3	5	ND	1	33	1	2	2	79	.42	.069	6	38	.92	109	.12	4	2.42	.02	.05	1	1	3	4
STD C/FA-5X	21	57	40	130	6.8	65	29	995	3.95	38	21	7	32	46	17	18	21	61	.48	.101	35	56	.88	171	.08	37	1.73	.06	.13	12	100	97	102

APPENDIX II

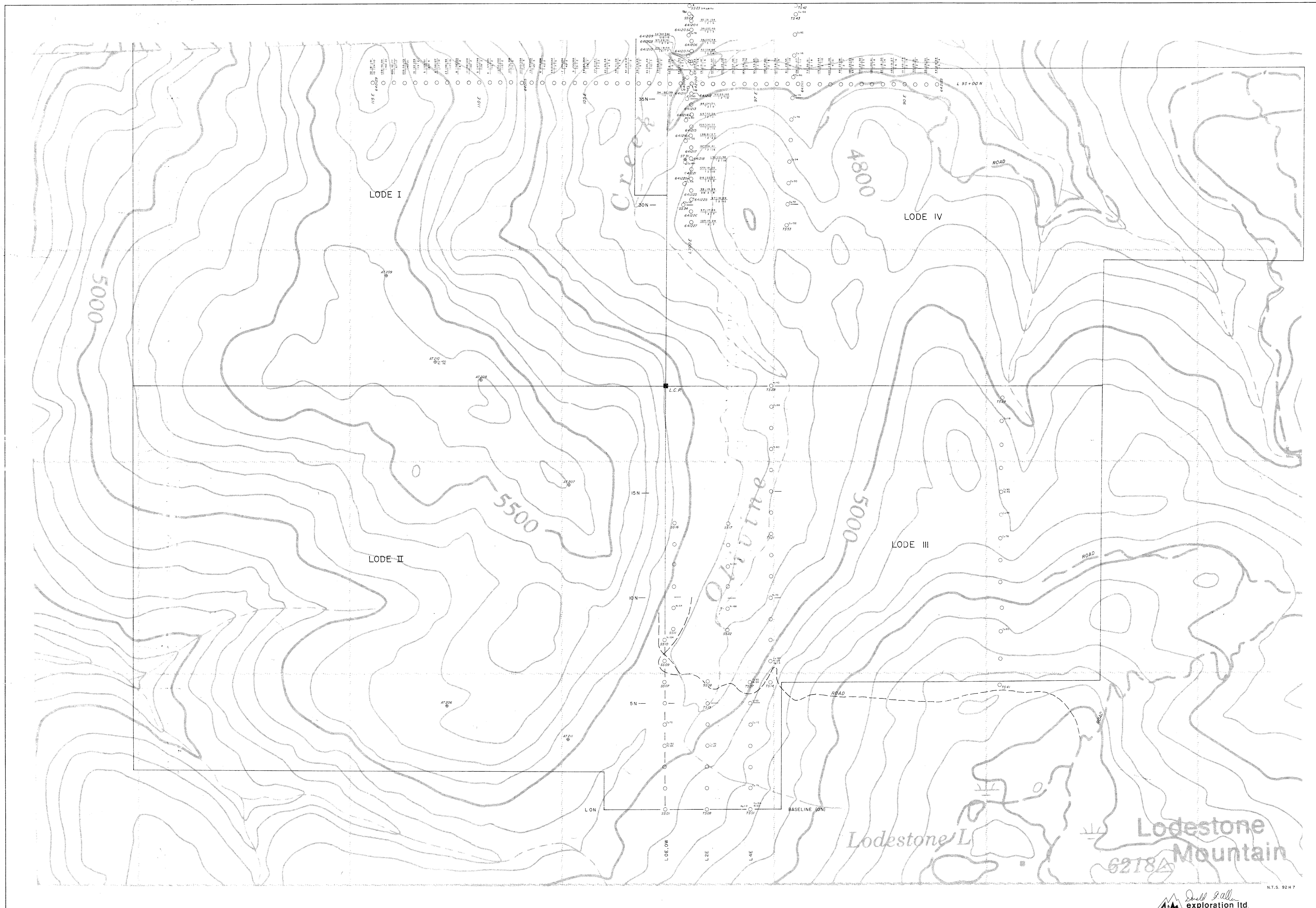
AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

This will certify that geochemical soil sampling, geological mapping and VLF-electromagnetic surveys were carried out on October 5, 1986 on the Lode I to IV claims, Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia to the value of the following:

Salaries			
J. Gravel	1 day @ $200/day	$200	
D. Morneau	1 day @ $150/day	150	
J. Dykes	1 day @ $125/day	125	
B. Stewart	1 day @ $150/day	150	
K. Stewart	1 day @ $150/day	150	$775
Transportation			
Rental 2 - 4x4 trucks	1 day @ $40/day x 2	$ 80	
Mileage	400 km. @ $0.30/km	120	
Fuel		25	$225
Room and board	8 man-days @ $45/day		$360
Equipment Rental			
Geophysical equipment		$ 45	
Radios		20	$ 65
Geochemical Analyses			
79 samples @ $20/sample			1,580
	Total field expenses		$3,005
Report			
Compilation, drafting, typing			$1,000
Management Fee			395
		TOTAL	**$4,400**

Donald G. Allen



LEGEND

- ○ TS36 — Soil sample site, sample number.
- □ SL80 — Silt sample site, sample number.
- ⊕ ST31 — Rock sample site, sample number.
- Claim boundary.

NOTE: Geochemical value plotted only where:
ppm Cu, Ni ≥ 60,
ppm Ag ≥ 1.0.

1986 Samples: *640000* to *642000* series

98	19	29
35	2	8

Cu	Ni	Cr
Au	Pt	Pd

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,434

INTER CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT CORP.

LODE CLAIMS

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION – BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOCHEMICAL MAP

SCALE

1 : 5,000

250 0 250 METRES
500 0 500 FEET

Nov. 30, 1986

Figure 5

83-183-3