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1986 SUMMARY REPORT
ON THE
ADON PROJECT

1/87

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

15.4'
51° ~~27'~~ North Latitude
119° 48.1' West Longitude
N.T.S. 82M/5W

Prepared for
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Owner(s): C. Ovington, B. Elliot

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January 1987

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,483

FILMED

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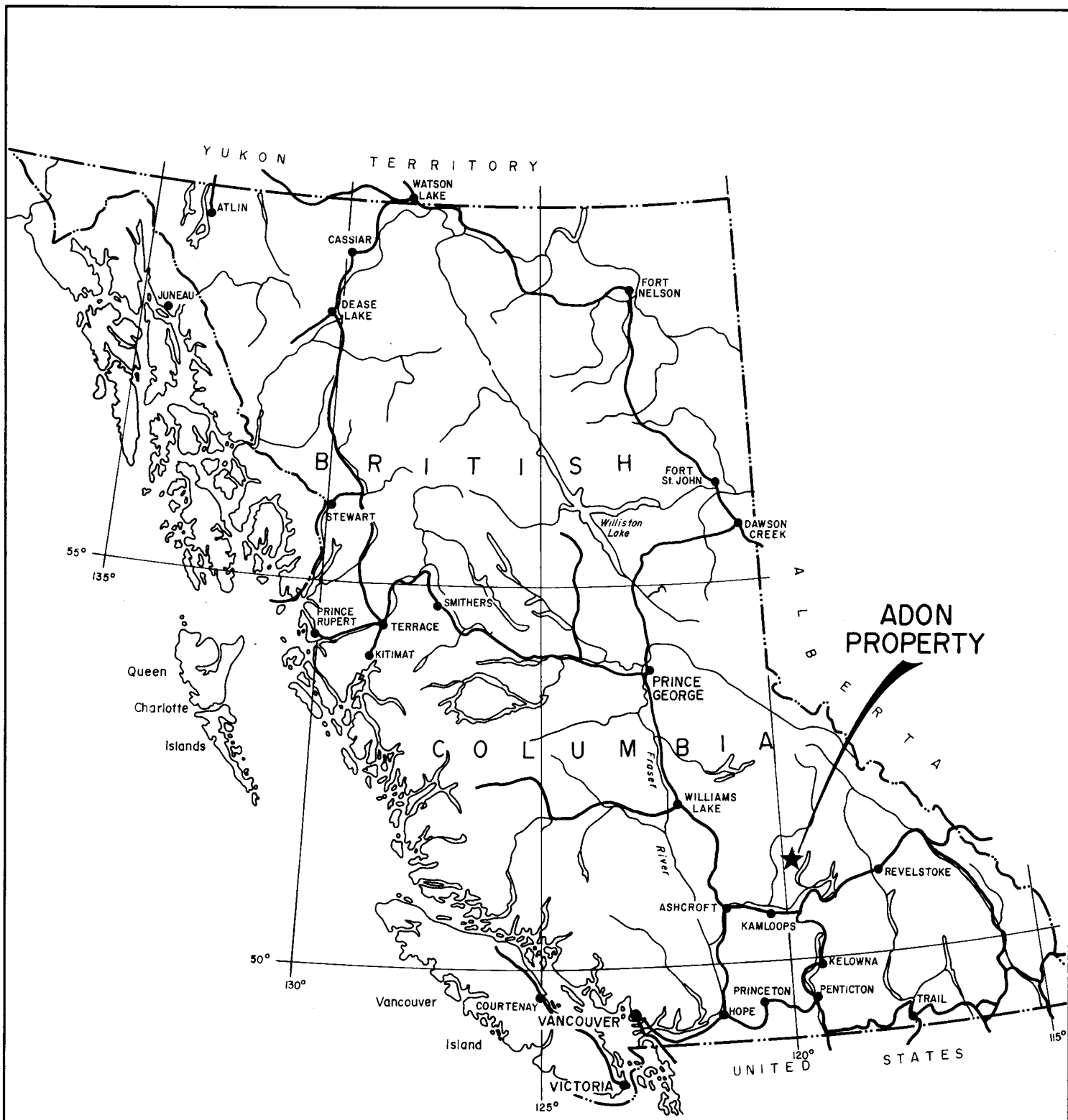
1.0 INTRODUCTION

The 1986 field program on the ADON project located in south-central B.C. (Figure 1) was completed over two stages during the months of September and November. September's program consisted of:

- (1) 9.0 kms of linecutting on SOBS claim;
- (2) Max/Min geophysical survey over cut grid;
- (3) Geological mapping, prospecting and sampling of SOBS claim - 20 rock samples taken for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au analysis;
- (4) Trench mapping and sampling of the Kayjun showing - 25 rock samples taken for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au analysis;
- (5) Geological mapping and prospecting of ADON II and V claims in search of the reported MinFile listed Ruth showing - 4 rock samples taken for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au analysis.

A follow-up program conducted over an 18 day period in November was designed to drill test the Kayjun showing and expand the geophysics and soil geochemistry coverage on the ADON grid. A summary of work done is as follows.

- (1) A total of 118.9 m of NQ core were drilled in 3 holes to test the Kayjun mineralization.
- (2) Lines 0+00W to 5+00W on the ADON grid were extended north from 2+50N to 6+00N. A total of 42 soil samples were collected from the extended portion of the grid for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au and As geochemistry.
- (3) All areas left untested from the 1985 geophysical survey on the ADON grid were examined by magnetometer (15.0 km) and VLF-EM (16.2 km).



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**ADON PROPERTY
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP**
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

0 100 200 MILES
0 100 200 300 KILOMETRES

N.T.S. 82 M/5W

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

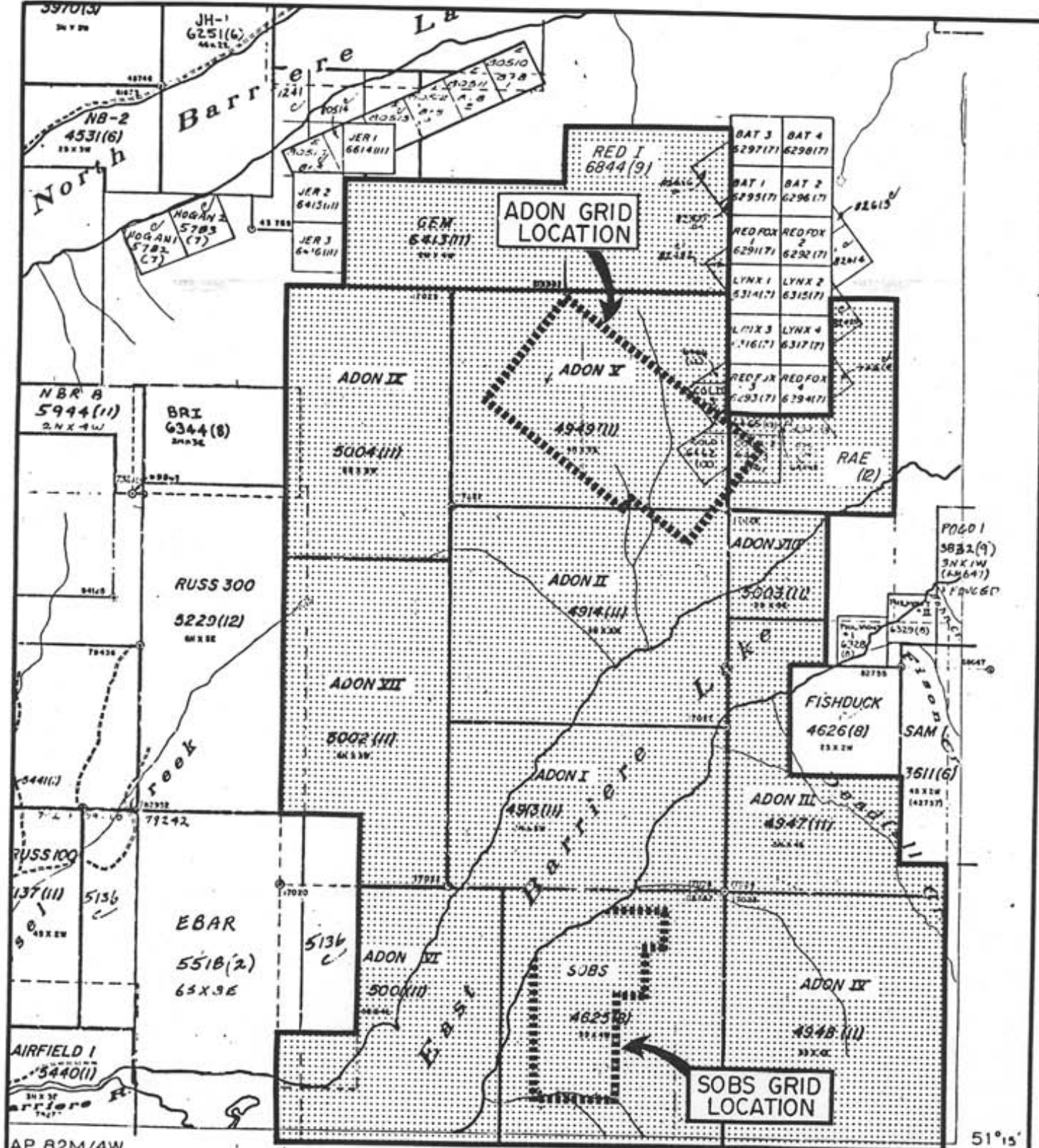
DRAWN J.W.	PROJECT ADON	DATE DEC. 1986	FIG. I.
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Pamicon Developments Ltd. carried out all of the work for Titan Resources and has been retained to report on the results of the field work and set forth recommendations for future exploration. Introductory material for this report has been abridged from earlier reports.

2.0 LIST OF CLAIMS

The ADON project area consists of 13 modified grid claims, all of which fall within the jurisdiction of the Kamloops Mining Division (Figure 2).

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Expiry Year</u>
ADON I	15	4913	Nov. 07/83	1989
ADON II	20	4914	Nov. 07/83	1989
ADON III	20	4947	Nov. 17/83	1989
ADON IV	20	4948	Nov. 17/83	1989
ADON V	20	4949	Nov. 17/83	1989
ADON VI	20	5001	Nov. 23/83	1989
ADON VII	18	5002	Nov. 23/83	1989
ADON VIII	6	5003	Nov. 23/83	1989
ADON IX	15	5004	Nov. 23/83	1989
SOBS	20	4625	Aug. 10/83	1991
GEM	8	6413	Nov. 05/85	1987
RED I	9	6844	Nov. 13/86	1987
RAE	12	6861	Dec. 02/86	1987



TITAN RESOURCES LTD.

**ADON PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP**

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
N.T.S. 82 M/5W

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

DRAWN J.W.	PROJECT ADON	DATE DEC. 1986	FIG. 2
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3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The ADON property is located some 25 km east-northeast of the town of Barriere and is centred at approximately 51° 17' North Latitude and 119° 47' West Longitude (Figure 1). The claims cover areas both to the northwest and southeast of East Barriere Lake. General access to the areas on both sides of the lake is by way of well maintained roads whereas the claims themselves are easily accessed by means of a network of logging roads.

Lodging and general supplies are available in Barriere and the town of Kamloops, some 60 km south of Barriere, which have all the facilities necessary to supply an exploration program. A resort with rental cabins and campground spaces is located on the most westerly point of East Barriere Lake.

Summer temperatures reach 32°C, but usually fall in the 24°-28°C range with winter temperatures dropping below freezing. Snow is gone by the end of April and may return by the start of October.

Marketable stands of fir, pine and cedar cover both sides of East Barriere Lake. Balco Industries holds most of timber rights and are currently logging the area. Some of the second growth areas on the north side are extremely thick with small immature conifers (especially cedar) making traverses very difficult. On the south end of the ADON grid poplar and birch dominate; in fact, in one area evergreens cannot be found at all. This deciduous wooded area lays on the surface trace of a known massive sulphide occurrence. Metal concentrations in the soil derived from the weathering sulphide body may have created an environment uninhabitable by

coniferous growth.

Outcrop exposures are limited to less than 5% of the land surface. Areas such as the cliffs west of the Kayjun showing, road cuts, lake shore and stream gullies do provide rock exposures. The topography on the north side of the lake rises at a moderate rate up from the lake elevation of 628 m (2060 ft) ASL and begins to flatten above 975 m (3200 ft) level. The slopes along the south side are steeper reaching an elevation just above the 1676 m (5500 ft) contour.

The surficial geology is dominated by morainal deposits of variable thickness that conform to the bedrock surface. These deposits are comprised mainly of silt and sand with a lesser boulder content.

4.0 HISTORY

Areas covered by the ADON property were worked as long ago as the early 1960's. Most of this early exploration was conducted by Barriere Lake Mines; however, no assessment records are available except for work on the EBL property which overlaps the northeastern portion of the ADON property and the Kayjun prospect.

The government assessment records include the following list of operators on the EBL and Kayjun showing:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Assessment Report</u>	<u>Work Conducted</u>
1969	Royal Canadian Ventures	2369	EBL - ground magnetometer survey and soil geochemistry, line-cutting

1970	Royal Canadian Ventures	2680	EBL - IP survey, line- cutting
1970	Rayrock Mines	2989	EBL - soil geochemistry, IP survey, geological mapping, percussion drilling - 12 holes 2915 feet (888.5 m), linecutting
1971	Noranda	3431	EBL - soil geochemistry, ground magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys
1972	Craigmont	3884	EBL - IP survey
1973	Western Mines	4579	Kayjun - linecutting, soil geochemistry, trench sampling
1973	Western Mines	4685	EBL, Kayjun - airborne magnetometer and electromagnetic survey - 132 miles (212.4 km)
1976	Kennco	5973	EBL - soil geochemistry
1981	K.E. Northcote	9203	EBL - geological survey
1982	K.E. Northcote	10435	EBL - petrographic study of old drill core

1982	K.E. Northcote	10584	EBL - geological mapping, rock sampling
1983	K.E. Northcote	11386	EBL - blasting, ground electromagnetic and magnetometer surveys, rock sampling
1983	Primont Resources	12733	Kayjun - ground magnetometer and VLF electromagnetic surveys, geological sampling, rock sampling
1984	Titan Resources	13334	ADON - geological mapping, reconnaissance soil, silt and rock sampling
1985	Titan Resources	not assigned yet	ADON - VLF electromagnetic and magnetometer surveys, soil geochem- istry on ADON and SOBS grids.

The EBL property was found by prospecting mineralized float northward from East Barriere Lake and subsequently optioned by them through Barriere Lake Mines to Scurry Rainbow Oils of Calgary who reportedly cut 50 miles of grid and carried out magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys. The claims lapsed and were restaked by the original vendors who optioned the group to Royal Canadian Ventures Ltd. In addition to the work listed in the above table, Royal Canadian Ventures apparently drilled 2200 feet (670.6 m) in 5 AXT holes.

A great deal more work was completed on the EBL and Kayjun prospects than was ever recorded. This is evidenced on the

EBL by the several thousands of feet of drill core stored by the upper logging road which can not be accounted for in the assessment records. On the Kayjun, the writer located two drill hole collars and scattered core for which no records exist. It also appears that Western Mines or some later group trenched the soil anomalies generated by the Western Mines survey in 1973. Unfortunately, these trenches failed to reach bedrock. Hudson Bay Exploration and Development conducted extensive geological and geophysical surveys in the area of the ADON project. Again, this work was not recorded with government authorities.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Barriere Lakes - Adams Plateau area has been mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada (Open File 637, 1:250,000 scale Okulitch et al,) and more recently by geologists of the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (Preliminary Map No. 56, 1:100,000 P. Schiarizza and V.S. Preto, 1984). A reproduction of the latter map is shown on Figure 3.

The ADON property lies within the western margin of the Omineca Crystalline Belt bounded by the high grade metamorphic Shuswap Complex to the east.

Rock types of the Eagle Bay Formation underlie most of the East Barriere Lake area. The Eagle Bay Formation is thought to be of Devono-Mississippian age and possibly older. Preto (1981) interprets the rock sequence to be an "eugeosynclinal assemblage of high energy, proximal volcanic rocks such as tuff breccias and flows. Rapid lateral facies changes and discontinuity of units in such lithologies are inherent with the origin of the rocks". The older (Cambrian ? and/or

TERTIARY OR QUATERNARY

Tb OLIVINE BASALT

MIOCENE OR PLIOCENE

mTb PLATEAU LAVA OLIVINE BASALT

Eocene

KAMLOOPS GROUP

eTs SKULL HILL FORMATION AND RELATED ROCKS: ANDESITE AND BASALT. INCLUDES MINOR AMOUNTS OF MUDSTONE AND SHALE IN THE VICINITY OF ALEX AND HAGGARD CREEKS

eTc CHU CHUA FORMATION: SANDSTONE, SHALE, CONGLOMERATE, COAL

CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY

qp QUARTZ-FELDSPAR PORPHYRY

CRETACEOUS

BALDY BATHOLITH, RAFT BATHOLITH, AND RELATED ROCKS

Kg GRANITE AND GRANODIORITE

AGE UNKNOWN

di FOLIATED DIORITE, QUARTZ DIORITE, AND GABBRO

ub SERPENTINITE

LATE DEVONIAN

Dgn GRANITE AND GRANODIORITE ORTHOGNEISS, **Dgnp** INCLUDES SILLIMANITE-BEARING PARAGNEISS

DEVONIAN TO PERMIAN

ALLOCHTHONOUS INTERNALLY IMBRICATED OCEANIC ASSEMBLAGE

FENNEL FORMATION

UPPER STRUCTURAL DIVISION

uFb GREY AND GREEN PILLOWED AND MASSIVE METABASALT; MINOR AMOUNTS OF BASALTIC BRECCIA, TUFF, DIABASE, GABBRO, AND CHERT

uFc GREY AND GREEN BEDDED CHERT

LOWER STRUCTURAL DIVISION

IFc GREY AND GREEN BEDDED CHERT, CHERTY ARGILLITE, SLATE, AND PHYLLITE

IFb GREY AND GREEN PILLOWED AND MASSIVE METABASALT; MINOR AMOUNTS OF BASALTIC BRECCIA AND TUFF

IFg GABBRO, DIORITE, DIABASE

IFp LIGHT TO MEDIUM GREY QUARTZ-FELDSPAR PORPHYRY RHYOLITE

IFs LIGHT TO DARK GREY SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE, SLATE, PHYLLITE, AND QUARTZITE; MINOR AMOUNTS OF LIMESTONE AND CHERT; IN PLACES INCLUDES GREY TO GREEN QUARTZOSE AND FELDSPATHIC PHYLLITE (METATUFF)

IFcg INTRAFORMATIONAL CONGLOMERATE; CLASTS DERIVED EXCLUSIVELY FROM FENNEL FORMATION LITHOLOGIES

IFu UNDIVIDED; MAINLY **IFc**, **IFg**, and **IFb**, BUT MAY INCLUDE ANY OR ALL OF ABOVE ROCK TYPES

DEVONIAN-MISSISSIPPIAN AND OLDER PARAUTOCHTHONOUS ROCKS (EBP TO SDQ)

EAGLE BAY FORMATION (EBP TO EBG)

MISSISSIPPIAN

EBP DARK GREY PHYLLITE AND SLATE WITH INTER-BEDDED SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE, AND GRIT; MINOR AMOUNTS OF CONGLOMERATE, LIMESTONE, AND METATUFF; **EBP-L** LIMESTONE; **EBP-M** METAVOLCANIC BRECCIA AND TUFF

DEVONIAN AND/OR MISSISSIPPIAN

EBF LIGHT TO MEDIUM GREY, RUSTY WEATHERING FELDSPATHIC PHYLLITE AND FRAGMENTAL PHYLLITE DERIVED FROM INTERMEDIATE TO FELSIC TUFF AND VOLCANIC BRECCIA, MINOR AMOUNTS OF DARK GREY PHYLLITE AND SILTSTONE, **EBF-L** LIGHT GREY MASSIVE "CHERTY QUARTZITE" (SILICEOUS EXHALITE?)

DEVONIAN

EBA LIGHT SILVERY GREY TO MEDIUM GREENISH GREY SERICITE-QUARTZ PHYLLITE AND SERICITE-CHLORITE-QUARTZ PHYLLITE DERIVED FROM FELSIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC AND VOLCANICLASTIC ROCKS INCLUDING PYRITIC, FELSPATHIC, AND COARSELY FRAGMENTAL VARIETIES; LESSER AMOUNTS OF DARK GREY PHYLLITE, SILTSTONE, AND GREEN CHLORITIC PHYLLITE, INCLUDES BIOTITE-FELDSPAR-QUARTZ SCHIST AND GNEISS, BIOTITE-QUARTZ HORNFELS AND AMPHIBOLITE ADJACENT TO BALDY BATHOLITH; **EBA-L** FELDSPAR PORPHYRY, FELDSPATHIC PHYLLITE, PYRITIC SERICITE-FELDSPAR-QUARTZ PHYLLITE, METAVOLCANIC BRECCIA; **EBA-S** SERICITIC QUARTZ-FELDSPATHIC SCHIST AND GNEISS DERIVED FROM FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS; **EBA-U** UNDIVIDED **EBA** and **EBA-L**

DEVONIAN (?) AND/OR OLDER (?) (UNITS EBU TO EBG)

EBU LIGHT TO DARK GREEN CHLORITIC PHYLLITE, DARK GREY PHYLLITE AND SILTSTONE, LIMESTONE, QUARTZITE

EBM GREY AND GREEN VESICULAR AND PILLOWED METABASALT, GREENSTONE, CHLORITIC SCHIST; MINOR AMOUNTS OF BEDDED CHERT, SILICEOUS PHYLLITE AND FINE-GRAINED QUARTZITE

EBK BANDED LIGHT GREY AND GREEN ACTINOLITE-QUARTZ SCHIST AND EPIDOTE-ACTINOLITE-QUARTZ ROCK; LESSER AMOUNTS OF GARNET-EPIDOTE SKARN, CHLORITIC SCHIST, AND SERICITE-QUARTZ SCHIST

DEVONIAN (?) AND/OR OLDER (?) (UNITS EBU TO EBG) (CONTINUED)

EBL CALCAREOUS BLACK PHYLLITE, DARK GREY LIMESTONE AND ARGILLACEOUS LIMESTONE

EBG GREY AND GREEN PHYLLITIC SANDSTONE AND GRIT, PHYLLITE, AND QUARTZITE, LESSER AMOUNTS OF LIMESTONE, DOLOSTONE, GREEN CHLORITIC PHYLLITE, SERICITE-QUARTZ PHYLLITE, AND FELDSPATHIC SERICITE-QUARTZ PHYLLITE; **EBG-L** LIGHT GREY TO WHITE QUARTZITE, **EBG-S** LIMESTONE, DOLOSTONE, MARBLE, **EBG-G** GREENSTONE, PILLOWED METABASALT, CHLORITIC PHYLLITE, **EBG-Cg** CONGLOMERATE, **EBG-G** GREY PHYLLITE AND SILTSTONE, **EBG-S** SERICITE-SERICITE-QUARTZ PHYLLITE AND FELDSPATHIC PHYLLITE (METATUFF), **EBG-P** PYRITIC SERICITE-QUARTZ PHYLLITE AND CHLORITOID-SERICITE-QUARTZ PHYLLITE

EBG MEDIUM TO DARK GREEN CALCAREOUS CHLORITIC SCHIST AND FRAGMENTAL SCHIST DERIVED LARGELY FROM MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC AND VOLCANICLASTIC ROCKS; LESSER AMOUNTS OF LIMESTONE AND DOLOSTONE, MINOR AMOUNTS OF QUARTZITE, GREY PHYLLITE, AND SERICITE-QUARTZ PHYLLITE; **EBG-L** LIMESTONE, DOLOSTONE, MARBLE; **EBG-T** TSHINAKIN LIMESTONE MEMBER-MASSIVE, LIGHT GREY FINELY CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE AND DOLOSTONE; **EBG-D** DARK TO LIGHT GREY SILICEOUS AND/OR GRAPHITIC PHYLLITE, CALCAREOUS PHYLLITE, LIMESTONE, CALC-SILICATE, CHERTY QUARTZITE, MINOR AMOUNTS OF GREEN CHLORITIC PHYLLITE AND SERICITE-QUARTZ PHYLLITE; **EBG-L** LIGHT TO MEDIUM GREY QUARTZITE, **EBG-D** DARK GREY PHYLLITE, CALCAREOUS PHYLLITE AND LIMESTONE; MINOR AMOUNTS OF RUSTY WEATHERING CARBONATE-SERICITE-QUARTZ PHYLLITE (METATUFF?); **EBG-Cg** POLYMICCTIC CONGLOMERATE

SPAPILEM CREEK-DEADFALL CREEK SUCCESSION (SDQ)

LOWER CAMBRIAN (?) AND/OR MADRYNIAN (?)

SDQ LIGHT TO DARK GREY QUARTZITE, MICACEOUS QUARTZITE, GRIT, AND PHYLLITE; LESSER AMOUNTS OF CALCAREOUS PHYLLITE, CARBONATE, AND GREEN CHLORITIC SCHIST; NORTHEASTERN EXPOSURES INCLUDE STAUROLITE-GARNET-MICA SCHIST, CALC-SILICATE SCHIST, AND AMPHIBOLITE

SYMBOLS

- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT: DEFINED, APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED
- BEDDING, TOP KNOWN: INCLINED, OVERTURNED
- BEDDING, TOP UNKNOWN: HORIZONTAL, INCLINED, VERTICAL
- FACING DIRECTION OF PILLOWED BASALT: INCLINED, OVERTURNED
- SYNMETAMORPHIC SLATY CLEAVAGE, SCHISTOSITY, OR GNEISSOSITY: HORIZONTAL, INCLINED, VERTICAL
- MINERAL LINEATION
- POSTMETAMORPHIC CRENULATION CLEAVAGE: INCLINED, VERTICAL
- CRENULATION LINEATION
- MESOSCOPIC FOLD AXIS: SYNMETAMORPHIC, POSTMETAMORPHIC, LATE KINK
- AXIAL TRACE OF SYNMETAMORPHIC FOLD: OVERTURNED ANTICLINE, OVERTURNED SYNCLINE, ESTABLISHED, INFERRED
- AXIAL TRACE OF POSTMETAMORPHIC FOLD: ANTIFORM, SYNFORM
- LATER (SYN OR POSTMETAMORPHISM) WEST TO SOUTHWESTERLY DIRECTED THRUST FAULT: TEETH ON UPPER PLATE: DEFINED, APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED
- EARLY (PRE FOLDING AND METAMORPHISM) EASTERLY DIRECTED THRUST FAULT, TEETH ON UPPER PLATE: DEFINED, APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED
- FAULT: DOT ON DOWNTHROWN SIDE, ARROWS INDICATE SENSE OF STRIKE SLIP MOVEMENT: DEFINED, APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED
- CONODONT FOSSIL LOCALITY: MISSISSIPPIAN, PENNSYLVANIAN, PERMIAN
- LOCATION OF RADIOMETRICALLY DATED SAMPLE (**Pb/U** ON ZIRCONS AND **Rb/Sr** WHOLE ROCK). INDICATE A DEVONIAN AGE FOR UNIT **EBA** AND FOR UNIT **IFp**
- MINERAL OCCURRENCE
- LIMIT OF GEOLOGICAL MAPPING OR OUTCROP
- LINE OF GEOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTION
- TOPOGRAPHICAL CONTOUR (200-METRE INTERVAL)

GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION BY PAUL SCHIARIZZA AND V.A. PRETO, BASED ON GEOLOGICAL MAPPING BY V.A. PRETO, 1977-1980; P. SCHIARIZZA, 1978-1981; G.P. McLAREN, 1978-1979; L.J. DIAKOW, 1979; AND D. FORSTER, 1980

Hadrynian age) Spapilem Creek - Deadfall Creek succession comprised of higher grade metamorphic quartzite, phyllite and schist units and gneisses (Dgnp) of unknown age overlie the Eagle Bay rocks along a southwesterly directed thrust. To the north and east lies the margin of the Cretaceous Baldy batholith. Granodiorite and granite compositions have been identified for the batholith.

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Geological mapping was restricted to most of the SOBS grid (Figure 4) and to a one day traverse up Ruth Creek on the north side of East Barriere Lake. The little amount of outcrop restricted the correlation of rock units over any distance. The SOBS mapping detailed the Leishman and Dawson (1984) work as far as outcrop location and structural elements. All rock types encountered are thought to be from the Eagle Bay Formation of Devonian to pre-Triassic age.

Four rock types were found on the SOBS grid. A description of the individual units is below:

1. Metasediments: black pelitic sediments, varies from contorted phyllitic schist to more blocky argillite, commonly graphitic or calcareous, gradational with Units 2,3 and a quartzite member, contains several percent indigenous pyrite.
2. Quartz-chlorite schist (L & D's green schist): consists of quartz segregations interlayered with thin chloritic seams containing variable amounts of pyrite or may appear as a homogenous, dark green, chloritic phyllite. Contact of rock type with limestone is marked by a soft, friable quartz-talc schist. This rock unit is probably a metamorphosed basic volcanic.

3. Limestone: dark to light grey, laminated, gradational into more argillaceous units described above. This unit might be correlated to the Eagle Bay Fm. marker horizon - Tshinakin Limestone.
4. Gabbro: found in float east of Kayjun, extent unknown.

Considerably more mapping is needed property wide. A property reconnaissance, particularly on the north side of East Barriere Lake, indicates that more geological control may be obtained. The bluff west of Kayjun trench needs further investigation.

6.1 Structure

A stereonet analysis of foliation/bedding, minor fold axes, mineral lineations and joints combined with field observations suggests that perhaps at least three deformational phases have taken place. The first phase of deformation resulted in compositional layering or foliation seen in the phyllitic and schistose units. Rootless, tight isoclinal folds with limbs parallel to the axial plane would create such a foliated surface. Minor folds of this kind are found in phyllitic units exposed west of the Kayjun trench. A second group of minor folds with axes plunging in various directions are found controlling mineralization in the Kayjun trench. One such fold plunging 10° towards 140° has swelled the mineralized zone to in excess of 50 metres in the hinge of the fold. The lower limb is truncated by the limestone/metasediment fault contact, thus limiting the zone to the south. The array of different fault and fold orientations may have been caused by the layer parallel faulting between the overlying competent limestone and the softer, more ductile metasediments beneath. With the addition of structural data from the north side of the lake, it appears that a broad open

syncline trends northwesterly across the ADON property with a shallow northerly plunge. The SOBS claim lies on the western limb of the synform.

Faulting has further complicated the above structures. The most prominent is the fault contact lying along the limestone and metasediment contact. The fault strikes 165° and dips 25° east. Splays from the major fault trend 030° with 30° easterly dips.

Although foliation and bedding measurements on the SOBS grid have a consistent northerly strike and moderate easterly dip, minor structures described above point to complicated structural history. Undoubtedly, stratigraphic repetition is caused by early folding and faulting.

6.2 Mineralization

Two significant types of mineralization have been found to date on the ADON property:

1. Sphalerite - galena - pyrite - chalcopyrite replacement mineralization on the SOBS claim - Kayjun type;
2. Pyrrhotite - pyrite - chalcopyrite strata bound massive sulphide zone on the north side of East Barriere Lake - North Side Mineralization (NSM) type.

Dawson and Leischman (1984) discovered additional areas of weak galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite mineralization hosted in quartz veins. These areas were not checked during this last program. All surface sample descriptions and assay values are appended (Appendix II).

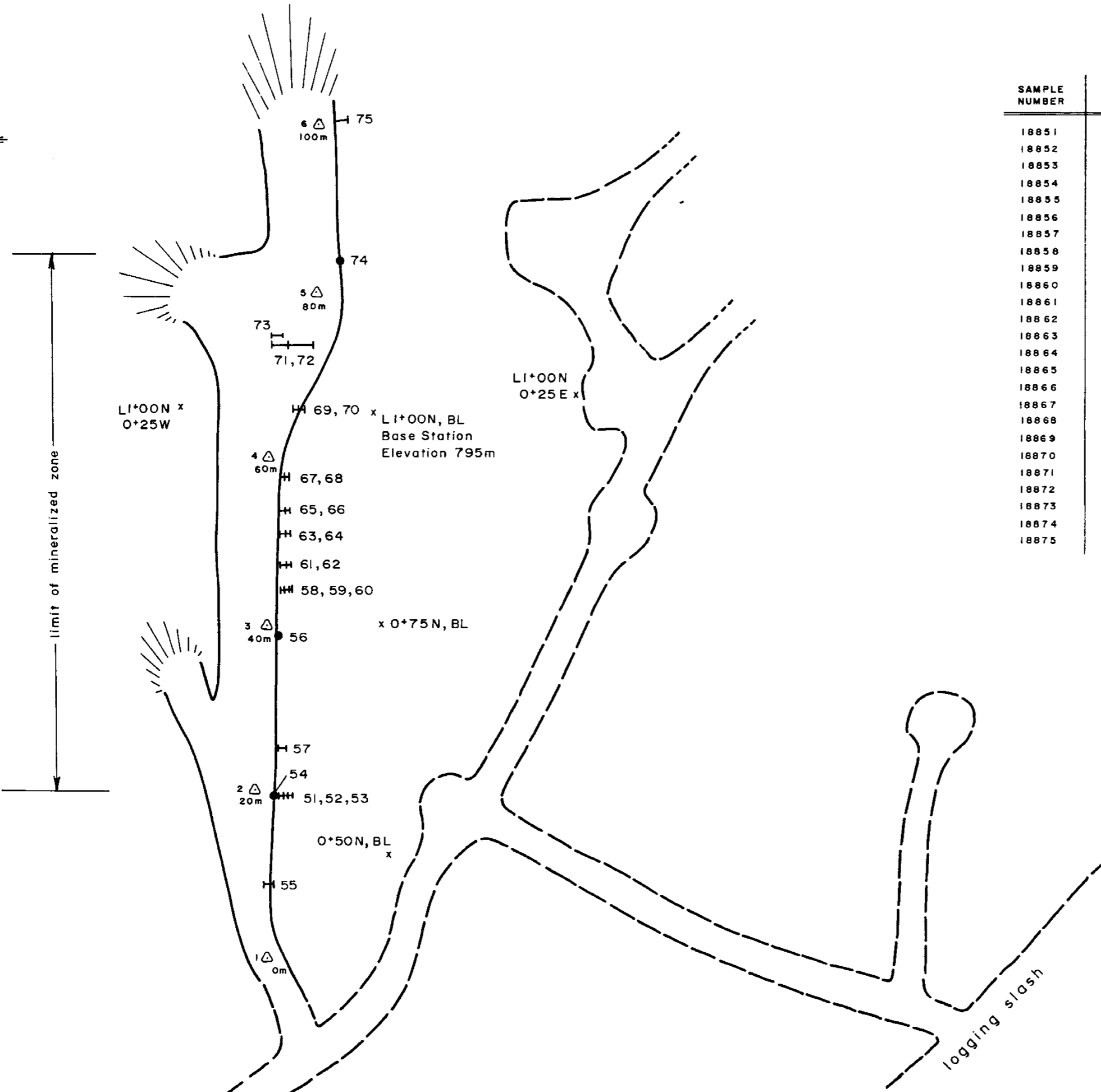
SOBS Grid

Several float occurrences and bedrock exposures of Kayjun type mineralization (Figure 4) are located on the SOBS grid. The best zone of mineralization is found in the Kayjun trench. Western Mines sampled this zone in 1973 and calculated an average grade of 2.38% Pb, 1.18% Zn, 1.52 oz/ton Ag and 0.027 oz/ton Au (no width indicated) over a strike length of 130 feet. Several generations of sampling have since been conducted in the trench including this past year. All results appear consistent. The highest gold sample, taken by Larry Ovington (property vendor) returned 12,000 ppb Au (0.35 oz/ton) over 2 feet of yellow gouge in the fault contact. Samples from the hanging wall (1.5 feet) and footwall (2.0 feet) assayed 0.096 oz/ton Au and 1300 ppb Au (0.038 oz/ton) respectively. The writer's highest gold sample (18874 grab - Figure 5) taken was approximately 16.0 metres from the end of the trench in a small rootless fold structure at the fault contact (0.10% Cu, 5.98% Pb, 10.00% Zn, 125.5 g/tonne Ag, 9.05 g/tonne Au). An average grade and width of the zone exposed was not determined in that samples could not be taken at regular intervals due to the condition of the trench. Characteristics of the trench mineralization are:

1. Sulphides consist of sphalerite, galena, pyrite and chalcopryrite in varying amounts. As a rule of thumb, for every percent contained lead 1 oz/ton Ag is found. Weathering products include malachite and hydrozincite.
2. Ganque mineralogy is comprised of quartz, calcite

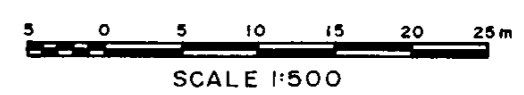
GEOCHEMICAL DATA
Grab & Chip Channel Samples

SAMPLE NUMBER	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/tonne)	Au (g/tonne)	SAMPLE WIDTH (m)
18851	0.11	2.14	5.47	62.0	0.07	3.20
18852	0.03	0.64	12.00	27.4	0.14	0.65
18853	0.04	0.39	8.22	16.2	0.27	1.30
18854	0.25	4.68	17.90	107.0	2.88	—
18855	<0.01	0.09	0.17	5.0	0.07	1.90
18856	<0.01	2.31	1.04	36.5	0.14	—
18857	0.05	0.06	7.94	6.5	0.41	2.60
18858	0.01	0.54	0.77	16.0	1.10	0.83
18859	<0.01	0.38	0.16	9.8	0.21	1.10
18860	<0.01	0.02	0.05	1.0	0.07	1.13
18861	0.02	0.45	0.94	45.5	0.27	0.83
18862	<0.01	0.05	0.20	4.4	0.14	1.19
18863	<0.01	0.31	0.65	12.0	0.14	0.78
18864	<0.01	3.68	1.00	79.5	0.21	1.83
18865	<0.01	0.35	0.33	25.0	2.40	0.69
18866	0.02	0.85	2.22	41.0	1.03	1.77
18867	0.04	1.48	2.17	164.0	2.95	0.61
18868	<0.01	0.05	0.14	5.0	0.14	0.82
18869	0.03	0.30	0.45	9.3	0.14	3.40
18870	<0.01	0.02	0.07	2.8	0.07	1.60
18871	0.01	9.82	3.31	186.0	0.27	1.10
18872	0.01	0.11	0.14	5.8	0.14	3.85
18873	0.07	5.39	3.91	84.5	0.41	1.00
18874	0.10	5.98	10.00	125.5	9.05	—
18875	0.02	0.46	0.20	8.5	0.14	3.40



LEGEND

- Trench outline
- Road
- Grid station
- Survey station
- Chip channel sample } 188 prefix
- Grab sample } 188 prefix



TITAN RESOURCES LTD.

SOBS GRID-KAYJUN SHOWING
SAMPLE RESULTS
ADON PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
N.T.S.: 82 M/5 W

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Drawn	Project ADON	Date Jan, 1987	Fig.No. 5
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and ankerite.

3. The zone of mineralization is exposed over 66 metres in the trench. Within this strike length, the zone pinches and swells over short distances. The mineralization is controlled by at least two fold directions and influenced by the major fault contact. The lack of continuity will hinder the development of the zone.
4. The mineralization forms a replacement of limestone beds and limey horizons with the underlying sediments.
5. Mineralized float prospected west of the trench was probably derived from this showing (Figure 4).

Float occurrences of similar material are found on the lake shore and the middle logging road. Both appear to be very close to source and are underlain by black graphitic metasediments. The tenure of mineralization matches that of the Kayjun trench. Thin limestone blocks are located with the lake shore float; it may be assumed that these beds host the mineralization.

One other bedrock occurrence (14968) was sampled along East Barriere Lake road. Spots of sphalerite are hosted in limestone.

All of this southside mineralization contains interesting base and precious metal concentrations but the nature of the mineral deposition noted to date does not promote the potential for discovering an economic deposit. Multiple structural controls and an

epigenetic replacement origin have produced zones that lack continuity in both grade and width. However, potential targets (see Geochemistry) remain untested on the SOBS grid.

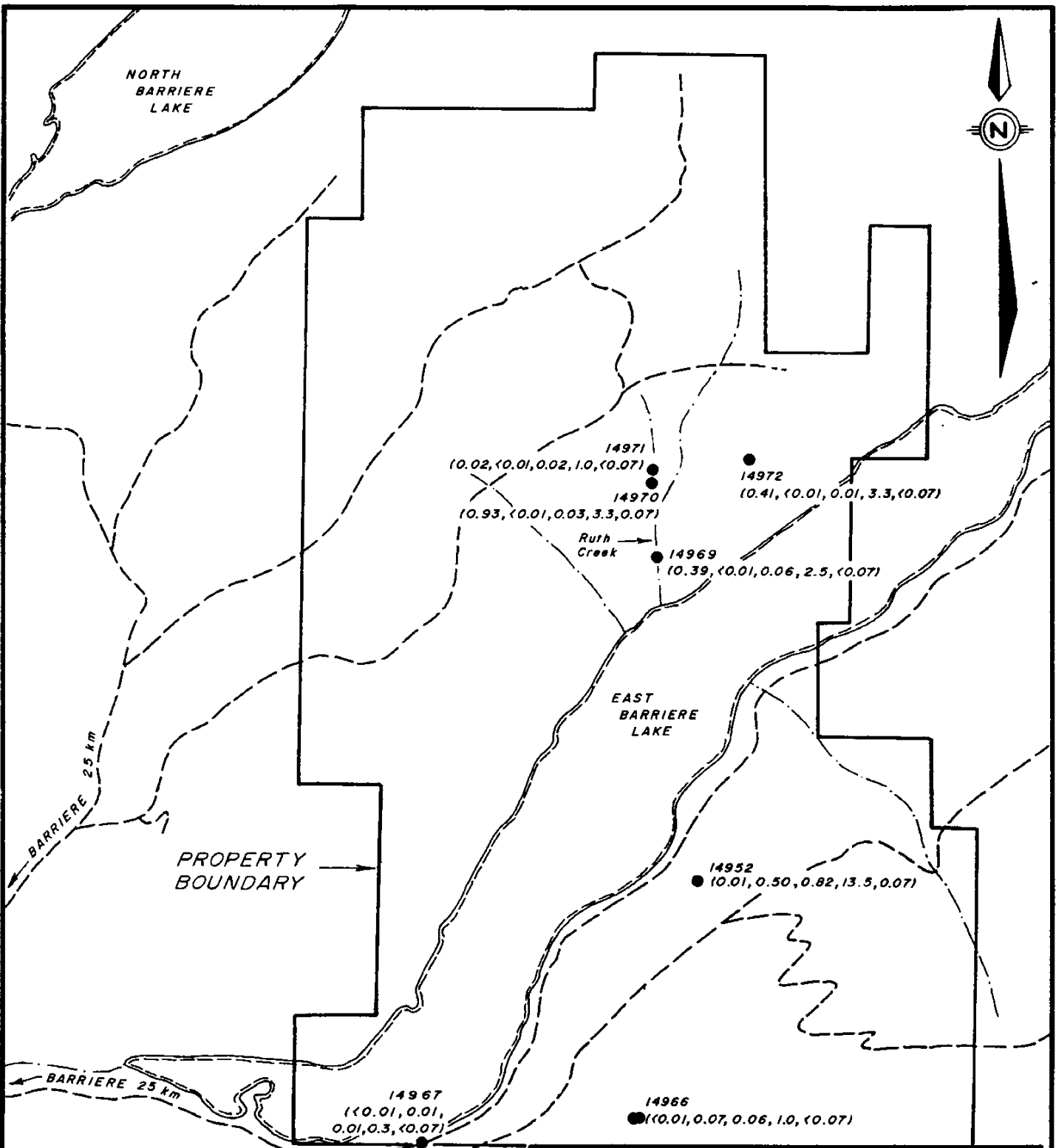
ADON Grid

Several massive sulphide boulders, one of which was a breccia (samples 14969, 14970), were discovered in a major drainage while in search of the reported Ruth showing. The Ruth showing was not found and by the description of mineralization and local geology in the Minfile records, the reported location must be incorrect.

The boulders found were extremely well oxidized and crumbly and therefore, could not have travelled far. The float consisted of massive pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite with quartz and chlorite alteration. Green phyllitic fragments (mafic volcanic?) and sulphide blebs in the breccia piece are cemented by a fine-grained mass of mixed sulphides.

One possible source of the float was discovered on a logging road cut at L1+00W, 2+00N - NSM showing (Figure 17). Outcrop of the zone can be found 50 metres up-slope and a float train of boulders can be traced down to a lower road. Approximately 15.0 metres of sulphide mineralization is exposed by the road. The zone is strata-bound and bounded by a foliated quartz-siricite schist. The surface trace follows a 150° bearing with a moderate westerly dip. True width of zone would exceed 3.0 metres.

Sulphides in order of abundance are pyrrhotite



LEGEND

14969 ● Rock sample location
10.39, 0.01, 0.06, 2.5, 0.07) sample no. (%Cu, %Pb, %Zn, g/tonne Ag, g/tonne Au)

--- Road

~ Lake

- - - Creek

1.0 0.5 0 1.0 2.0 km

SCALE 1:50,000

TITAN RESOURCES LTD.

RECONNAISSANCE
SAMPLE RESULTS

ADON PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

N.T.S.: 82M/5W

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Drawn	J.W.	Project	ADON	Date	Jan., 1987	Fig. No.	6
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(magnetic), pyrite, and chalcopyrite. The sulphides exhibit a fine-grained sugary texture and may be banded. Quartz and chlorite are the main gangue minerals with lesser amounts of garnet, magnetite and amphibole. The mineral assemblage described is indicative of skarn mineralization. Workers on the adjoining EBL showing identified the zones as such, but in light of the volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits in the area (Rea Gold, Chu Chua, Homestake - Figure 3) and Eagle Bay Formation host rocks, the NSM occurrence may have had a volcanic origin.

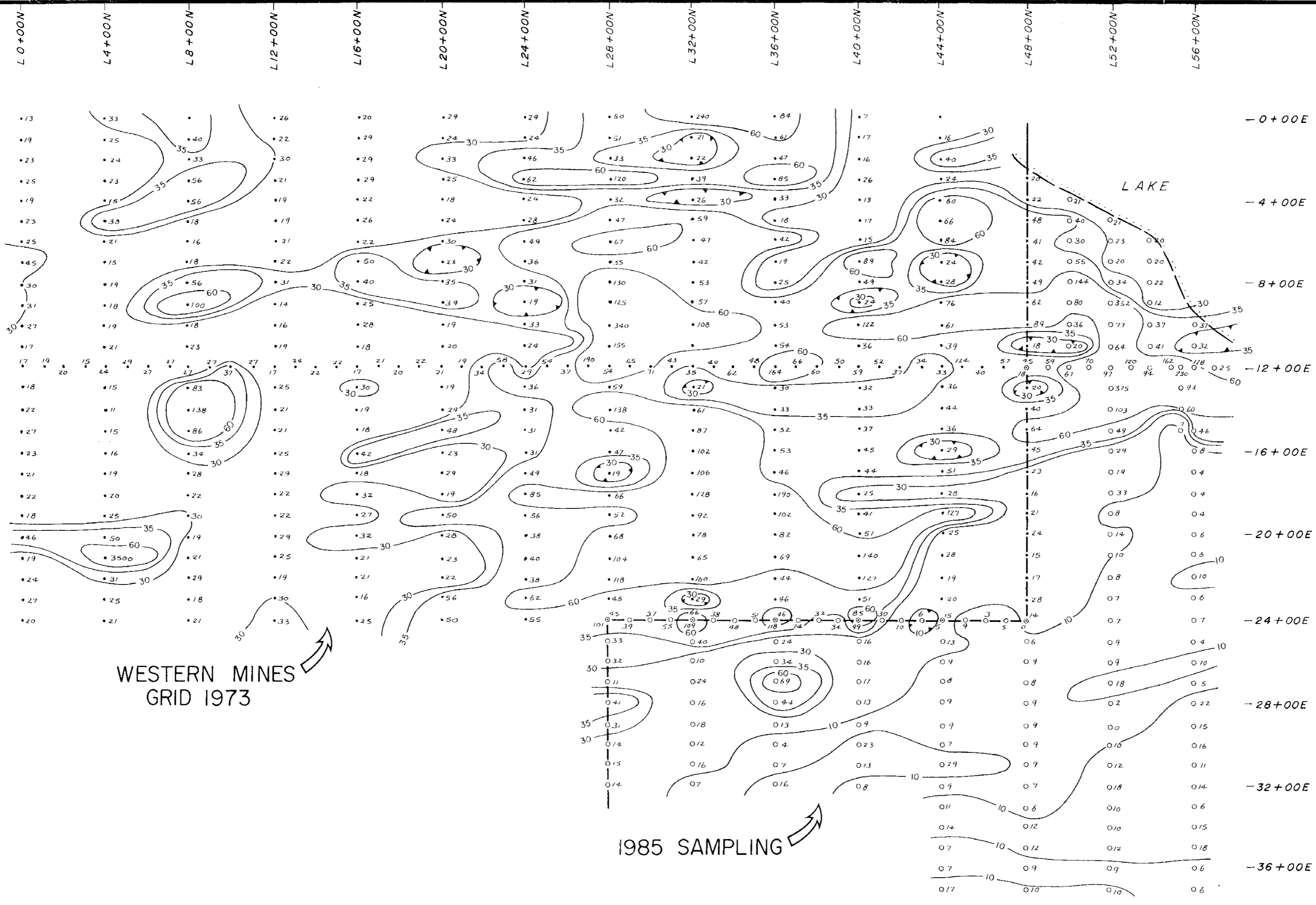
7.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

Samples taken with a hoe from reddish brown "B" horizon

Geochemical coverage on the ADON grid was extended to 6+00N for lines 0+00N through 5+00W. No further grid extension was initiated on the SOBS as the present anomalies appear well covered by Western's 1973 work and the 1985 grid expansion. Data from both grids were analyzed by G.H. Giroux of Montgomery Consultants Ltd. Giroux's study included simple statistics (mean, median, standard deviation, range of values and coefficient of variation), arithmetic and log (base 10) histograms and lognormal cumulative probability plot for each element analyzed. Correlation matrices for each grid were produced. From a single probability plot, overlapping populations were partitioned and threshold levels were selected to separate the mixed populations. Results of this study are appended (Appendix V).

SOBS Grid (Figures 7, 8, 9 and 10)

Recontouring of the SOBS grid still shows the anomalous trends (Figure 10) as determined by Yeager, Darney, and Ikona in their January, 1986 report. The grid designations are in feet, the same as the original Western grid. However



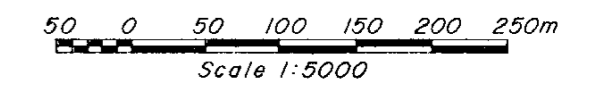
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

15,483

Pb Contours

- 10 ppm Population B+C
- 30 ppm Population B
- 35 ppm Population A+B
- 60 ppm Population A

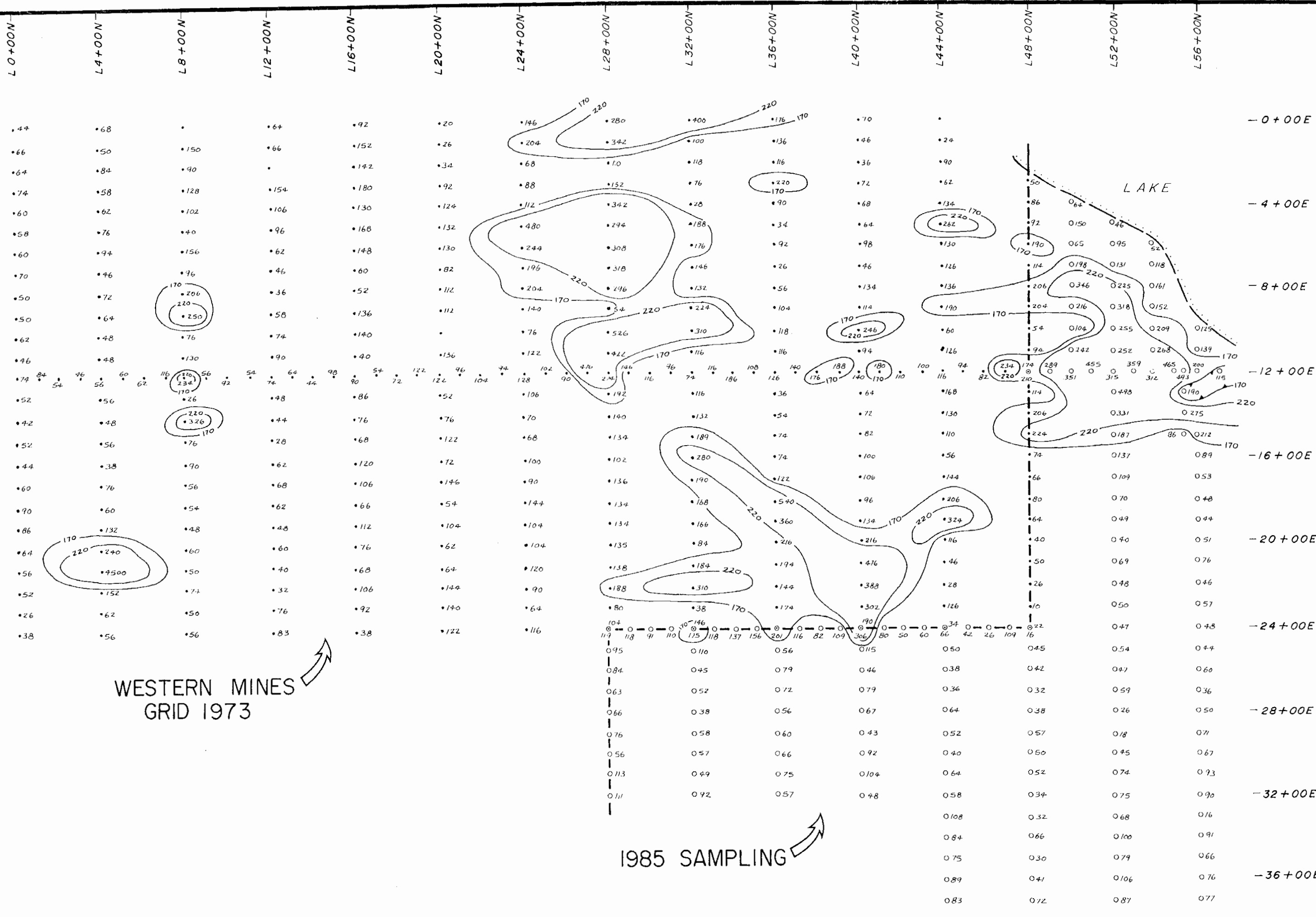
- 1973 GEOCHEM. SOIL SURVEY BY WESTERN MINES
- 1985 GEOCHEM. SOIL SURVEY



WESTERN MINES
GRID 1973

1985 SAMPLING

TITAN RESOURCES LTD.			
Geochemical Soil Sampling Survey SOBS GRID-Pb CONTOURS ADON PROPERTY KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION N.T.S. 82M/5W			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.			
Drawn J.W.	Project ADON	Date Dec. 1986	Fig. No. 7



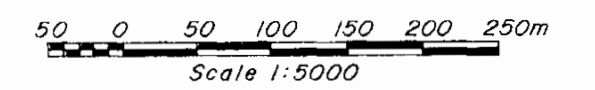
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

15,483

Zn Contours

>170 ppm Population A+B
>220 ppm Population A

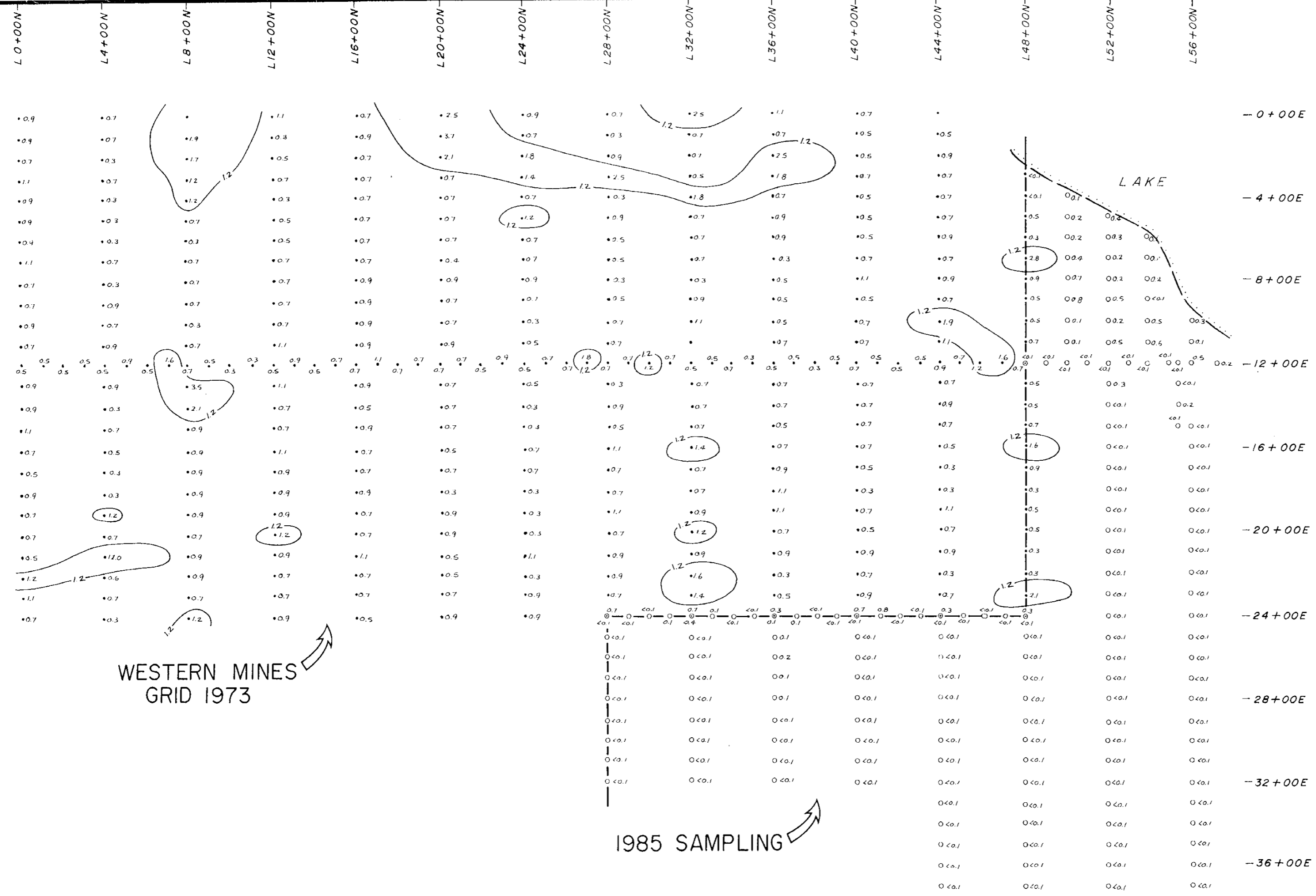
• 1973 GEOCHEM. SOIL SURVEY BY WESTERN MINES
○ 1985 GEOCHEM. SOIL SURVEY



WESTERN MINES
GRID 1973

1985 SAMPLING

TITAN RESOURCES LTD.			
Geochemical Soil Sampling Survey			
SOBS GRID-Zn CONTOURS			
ADON PROPERTY			
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION			
N.T.S. 82M/5W.			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.			
Drawn JW	Project ADON	Date Dec. 1986	Fig. No. 8

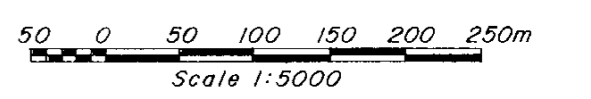


**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

15,483

Ag Contours
 >1.2ppm

- 1973 GEOCHEM. SOIL SURVEY BY WESTERN MINES
- 1985 GEOCHEM SOIL SURVEY



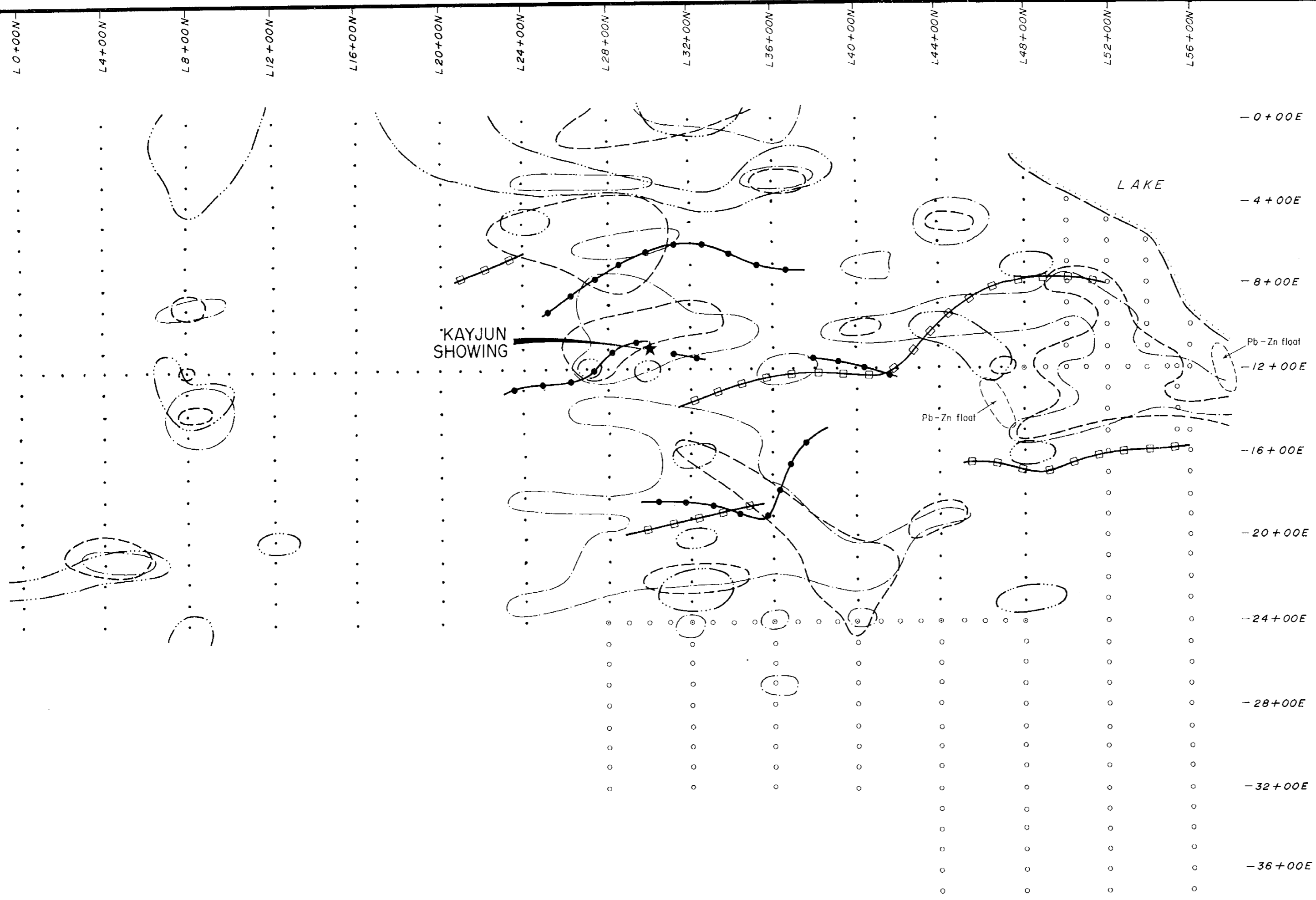
TITAN RESOURCES LTD.			
Geochemical Soil Sampling Survey			
SOBS GRID-Ag CONTOURS			
ADON PROPERTY			
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION			
N.T.S. 82M/5W			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.			
Drawn J.W.	Project ADON	Date Dec. 1986	Fig. No. 9

WESTERN MINES
GRID 1973

1985 SAMPLING

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

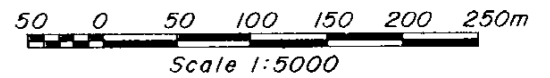
15,483



CONTOURS

- Pb > 60 ppm
- Zn > 220 ppm
- Ag > 1.2 ppm
- VLF-EM Conductor axis (1984)
- MAX-MIN Conductor axis (1986)

- 1973 GEOCHEM SOIL SURVEY BY WESTERN MINES
- 1985 GEOCHEM SOIL SURVEY



TITAN RESOURCES LTD.			
SOBS GRID COMPILATION MAP ADON PROPERTY KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION N.T.S.: 82/5W			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.			
Drawn. J.W	Project. ADON	Date. Dec. 1986	Fig. No. 10

the scale of the map was adjusted to 1:5000 for metric conversion. EM conductor axis (1984, 1986) are superimposed on Figure 10 from the new metric grid. A list of the anomalous trends includes:

1. L26+00N, 11+00E to L35+00N, 10+00E: Pb-Zn anomaly overlying Kayjun showing; downslope north of the Kayjun a rounded Pb-Zn-Ag anomaly exists -- this anomaly is probably a result of downslope migration of Kayjun mineralization.
2. L18+00N, 0+00E to L38+00N, 2+00E: two parallel Pb-Zn-Ag and Pb-Ag north-south trending anomalies -- the source of these anomalies remains undetermined.
3. Pb-Zn-Ag anomaly centered on L34+00N, 20+00E: this anomaly seems to follow two trends -340° & 040° -- the first reflects the local stratigraphy whereas the second lies along the topographic fall line.
4. Pb-Zn-Ag anomaly centered L50+00N, 12+00E: the zone stretches from L40+00N to lakeshore; float occurrences at the lake and along the middle logging road and the mineralized outcrop on East Barriere Lake road all lie within the influence of this broad anomaly.

The correlation matrix showed that a relationship exists between lead - silver (.467 coefficient) and lead - zinc (.541 coefficient). This is expected considering the mineralization found to date. The geostatistical package revealed that all elements have mixed populations. By examining the different background levels for each grid (1973 versus 1985), laboratory techniques or different sampling procedures may account for one of these populations.

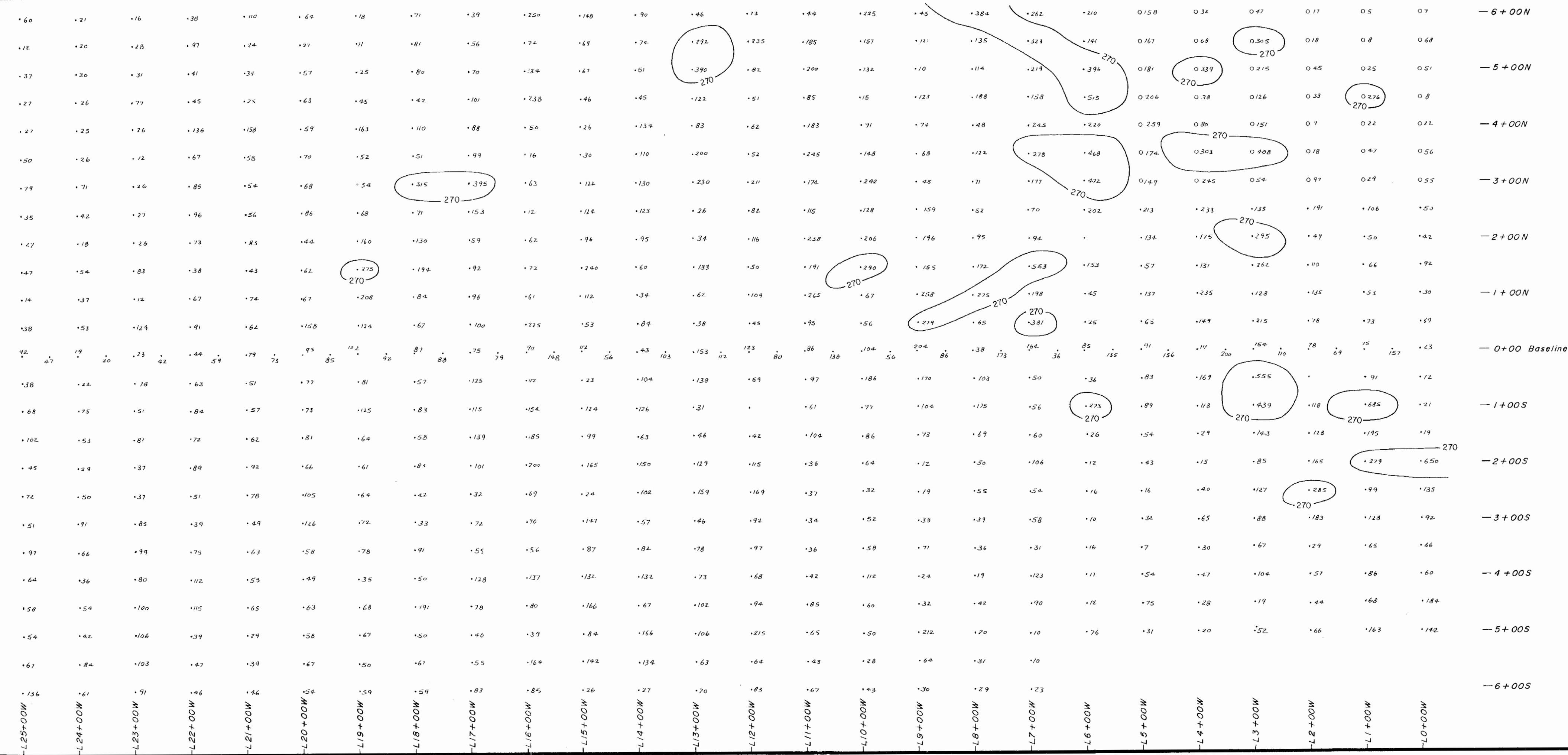
ADON Grid (Figures 11,12,13,14,15,16 and 17)

The geochemical pattern on this grid is affected by surficial geological elements. Through the central part of the grid, all geochemical values are low. Field observations and government maps (G.S.C. Map 1609A) suggest that a thick morainal cover carries through the area. Secondly, a number of the anomalous zones are oriented in a southerly direction. Glacial striae on a regional scale are mapped as having this same trend. In addition, the slope of the topography falls in this direction and would therefore reinforce the migration of metal concentrations from their point source. The result of the above geomorphological conditions is to create a patchwork of somewhat discontinuous anomalies. An example of the problem of interpreting geochemical data is the NSM copper showing which is not indicated by copper in soils. It would appear that the outlining of potential targets must be made on the basis of stratigraphic control, soil geochemistry and geophysics. Bearing this in mind, geochemical anomalies are (Figure 17):

1. L2+00W, 3+00S to L5+00W, 6+00N: A series of copper and lead highs (with gold support) follow this trend. With in this area, station L4+00W, 5+00N is anomalous in Cu- 339 ppm, Pb - 176 ppm, Zn - 923 ppm, Ag - 2.2 ppm and As - 18.0 ppm. The multi-element anomalous sample is the only one in the trend and should be sampled again before follow up.
2. Grid area northwest of L14+00W: A number of Pb-Zn-Ag-As anomalies in various combinations occur in this part of the grid. Glaciation may have resulted in a smearing of anomalies.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

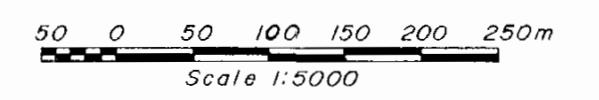
15,483



Cu Contours

>270 ppm

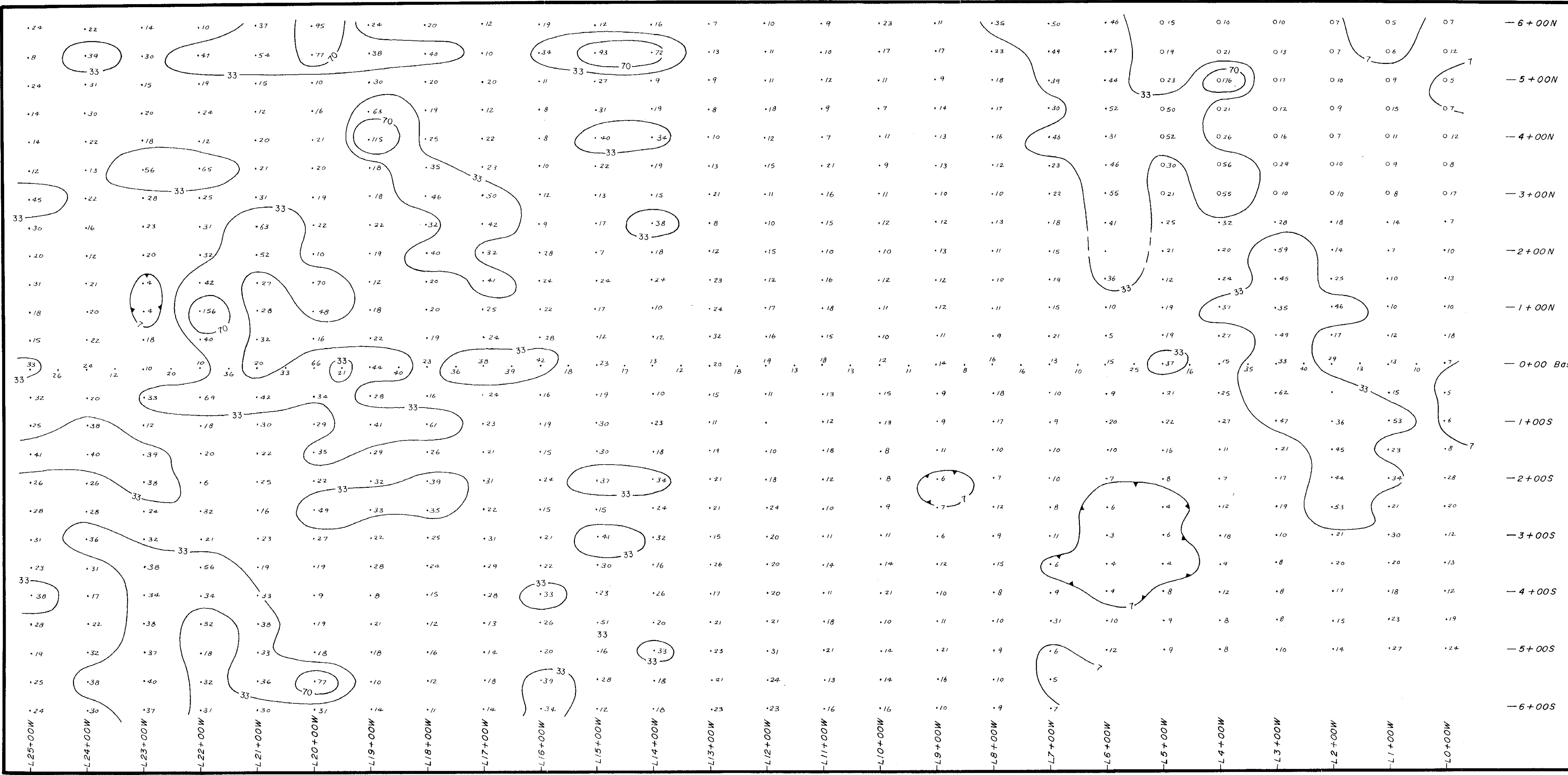
- 1985 GEOCHEM. SOIL SURVEY
- 1986 GEOCHEM. SOIL SURVEY




TITAN RESOURCES LTD.
 Geochemical Soil Sampling Survey
ADON GRID-Cu CONTOURS
 ADON PROPERTY
 KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
 N.T.S. 82M/5W

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Drawn. JW	Project. ADON	Date. Dec. 1986	Fig. No. 11
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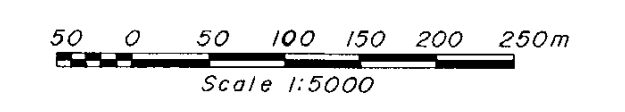

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,483

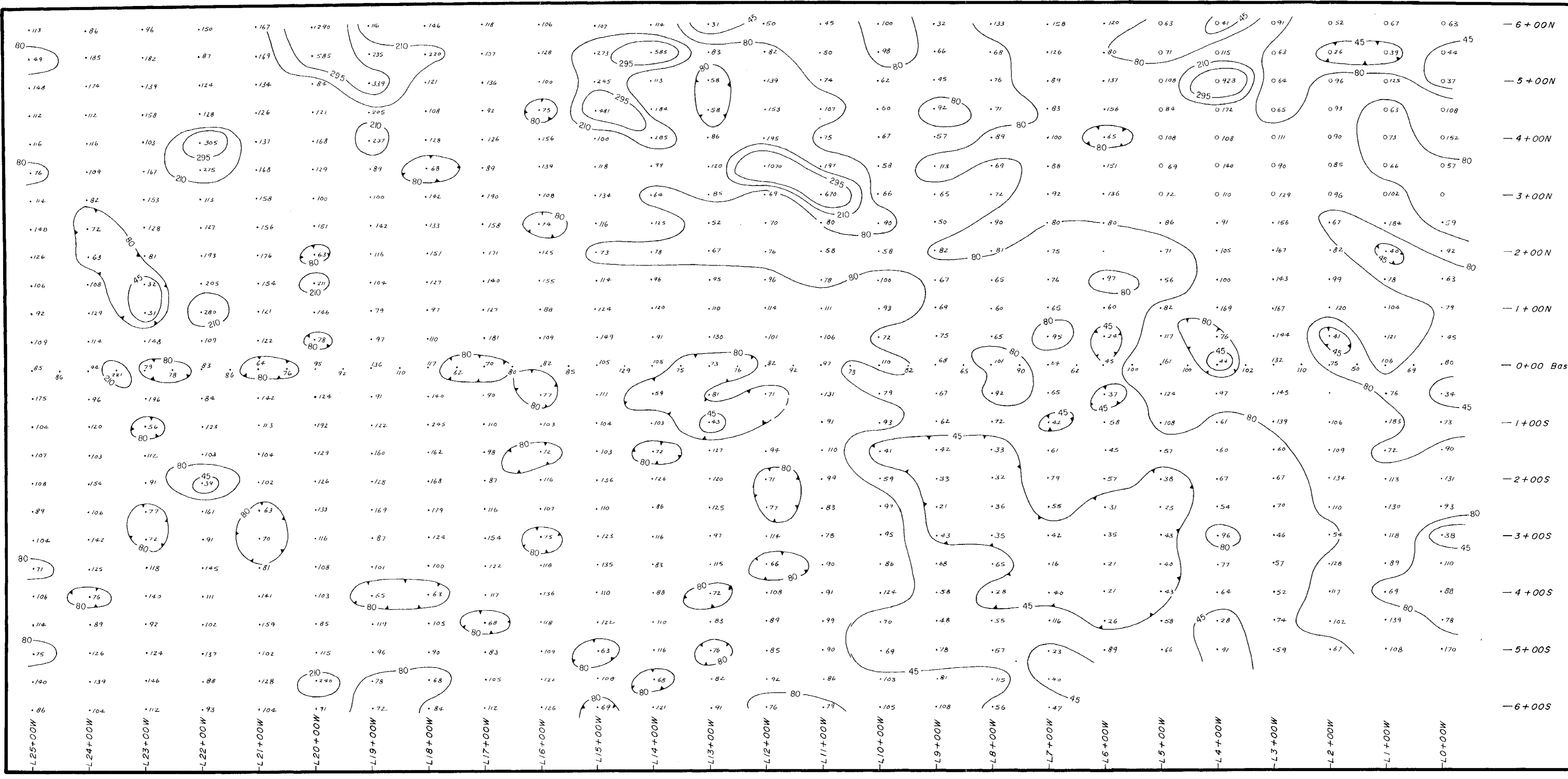
Pb Contours

- >7.0 ppm Population A+B
- >33 ppm Population A
- >70 ppm

- 1985 GEOCHEM. SOIL SURVEY
- 1986 GEOCHEM. SOIL SURVEY



TITAN RESOURCES LTD.			
Geochemical Soil Sampling Survey			
ADON GRID-Pb CONTOURS			
ADON PROPERTY			
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION			
N.T.S. 82M/5W			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.			
Drawn	Project	Date	Fig. No.
J.W.	ADON	Dec. 1986	12



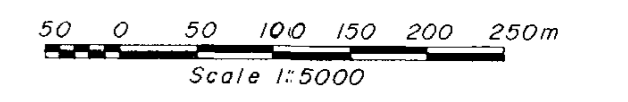

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

15,483

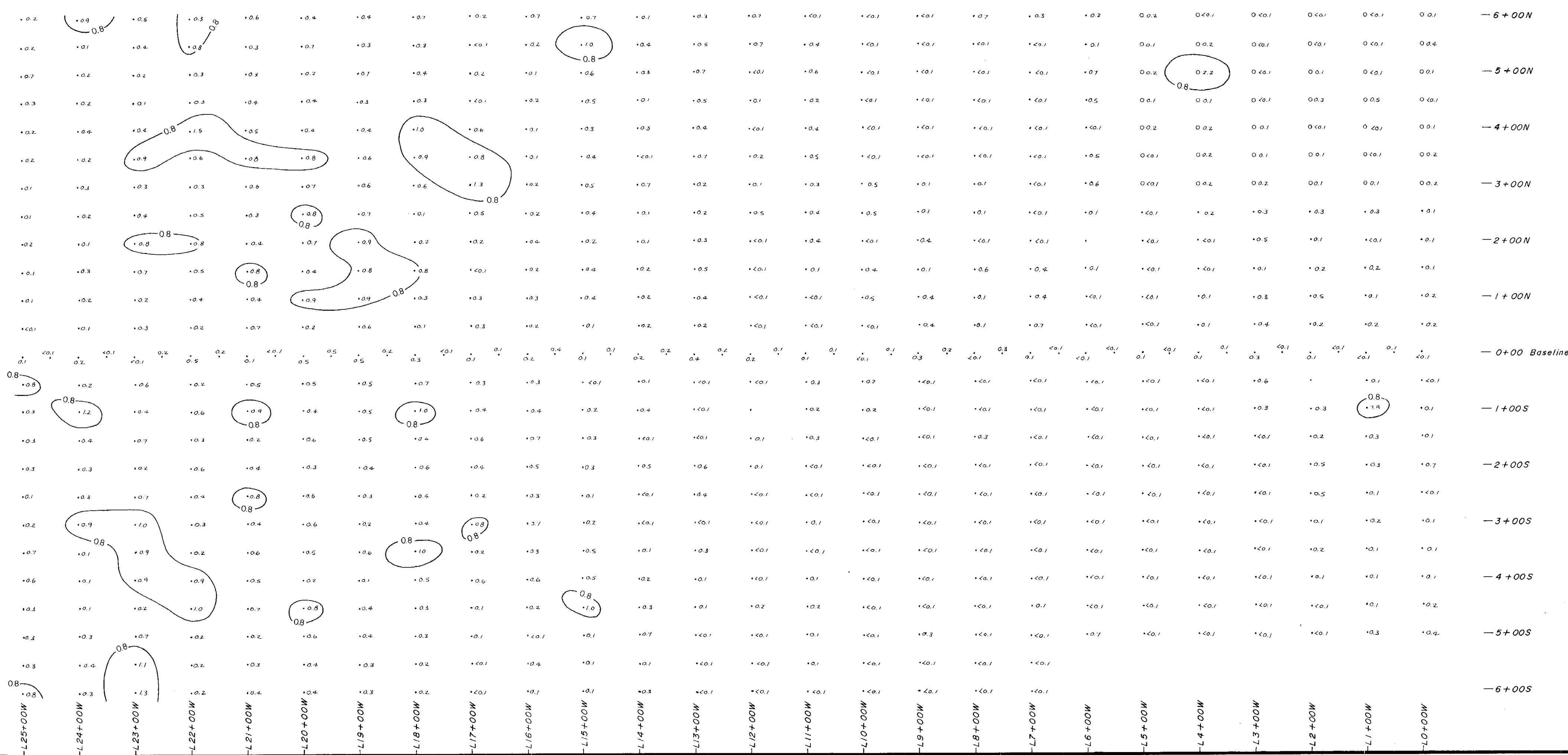
Zn Contours

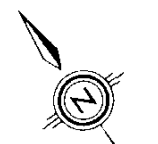
- >45 ppm Population C + D
- >80 ppm Population C
- >210 ppm Population B
- >295 ppm Population A

- 1985 GEOCHEM. SOIL SURVEY
- 1986 GEOCHEM. SOIL SURVEY



TITAN RESOURCES LTD.			
Geochemical Soil Sampling Survey			
ADON GRID-Zn CONTOURS			
ADON PROPERTY			
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION			
N.T.S. 82M/5W.			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.			
Drawn.	Project.	Date.	Fig. No.
J.W.	ADON	Dec. 1986	13

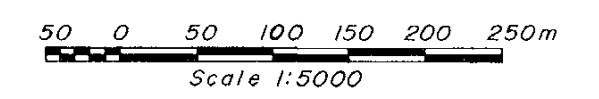



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

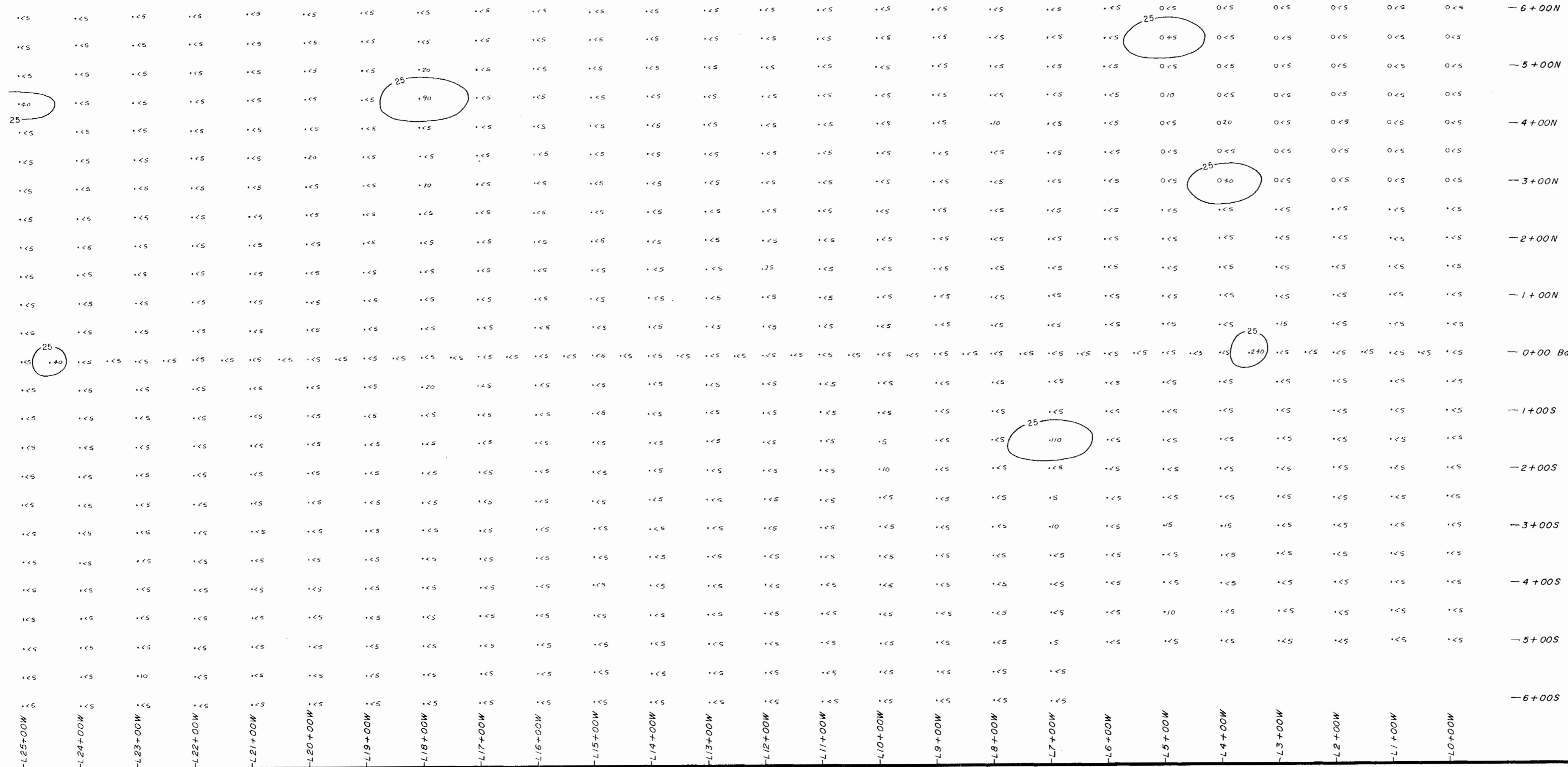
15,483


Ag Contours
 >0.8 ppm

- 1985 GEOCHEM. SOIL SURVEY
- 1986 GEOCHEM. SOIL SURVEY



TITAN RESOURCES LTD.			
Geochemical Soil Sampling Survey			
ADON GRID-Ag CONTOURS			
ADON PROPERTY			
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION			
N.T.S. 82M/5W			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.			
Drawn	Project	Date	Fig. No.
JW	ADON	Dec. 1986	14

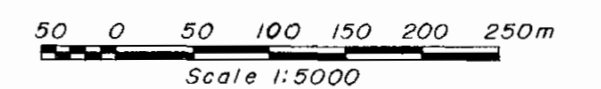



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

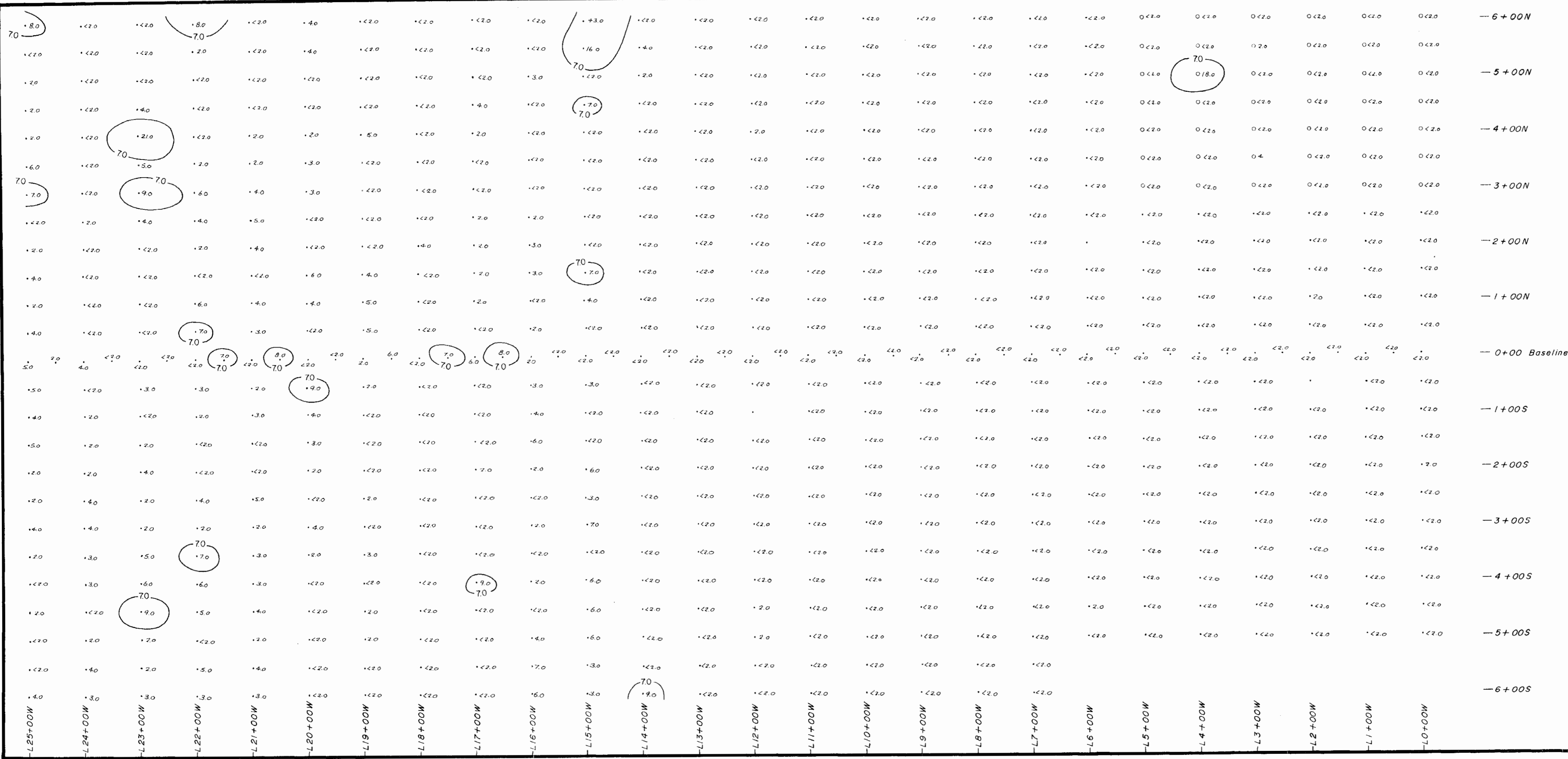
15,483


Au Contours
 >25 ppb

• 1985 GEOCHEM. SOIL SURVEY
 ○ 1986 GEOCHEM. SOIL SURVEY



TITAN RESOURCES LTD.			
Geochemical Soil Sampling Survey			
ADON GRID-Au CONTOURS			
ADON PROPERTY			
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION			
N.T.S. 82M/5W			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.			
Drawn. J.W.	Project. ADON	Date. Dec. 1986	Fig. No. 15

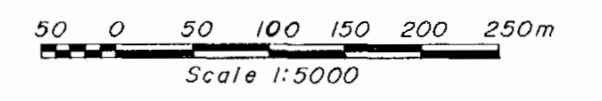



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT**

15,483

As Contours
 >70 ppm

- 1985 GEOCHEM. SOIL SURVEY
- 1986 GEOCHEM. SOIL SURVEY



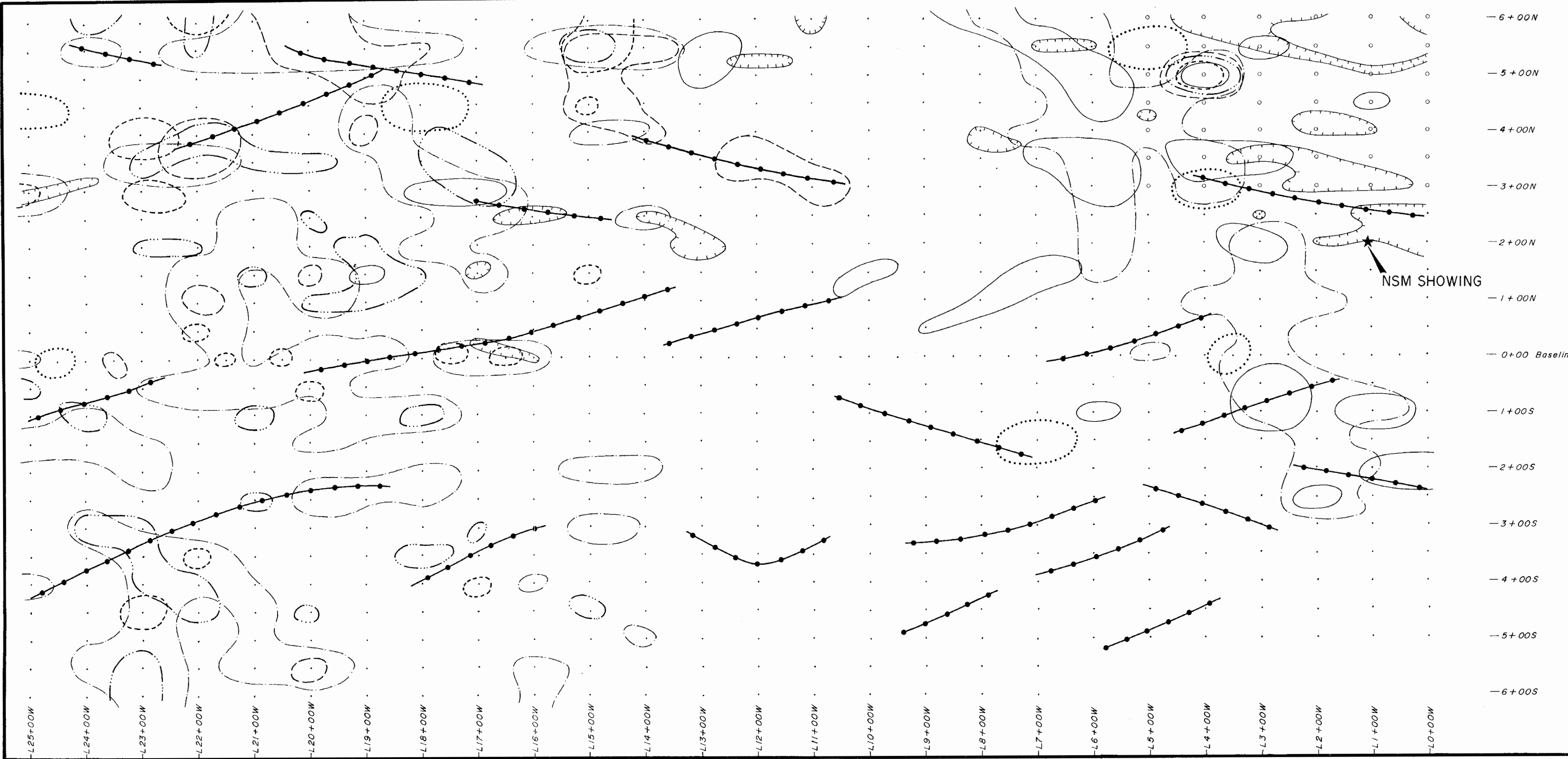
TITAN RESOURCES LTD.

Geochemical Soil Sampling Survey
ADON GRID-As CONTOURS
 ADON PROPERTY
 KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
 N.T.S. 82M/5W

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Drawn J.W.	Project ADON	Date Dec. 1986	Fig. No. 16
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15,483

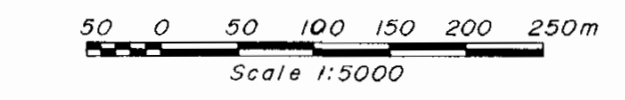


CONTOURS

- Cu > 270 ppm
- Zn > 210 ppm
- Pb > 33 ppm
- Au > 25 ppb
- Ag > 0.8 ppm
- As > 7.0 ppm
- VLF - EM Conductor axis
- Mag. high > 1000 γ

NSM SHOWING

-6+00N
-5+00N
-4+00N
-3+00N
-2+00N
-1+00N
-0+00 Baseline
-1+00S
-2+00S
-3+00S
-4+00S
-5+00S
-6+00S



TITAN RESOURCES LTD.			
ADON GRID COMPILATION MAP ADON PROPERTY KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION N.T.S.: 82M/5W			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.			
Drawn J.W	Project ADON	Date Dec. 1986	Fig. No. 17

L25+00W L24+00W L23+00W L22+00W L21+00W L20+00W L19+00W L18+00W L17+00W L16+00W L15+00W L14+00W L13+00W L12+00W L11+00W L10+00W L9+00W L8+00W L7+00W L6+00W L5+00W L4+00W L3+00W L2+00W L1+00W L0+00W

In general, there appears to be a broad metal zonation in soils on the grid. The northwestern portion is enriched in Zn, Ag, As and in part Pb whereas Cu concentrations are stronger throughout the southeastern end. Soils with elevated Au values exhibit no particular pattern. These associations are substantiated in the correlation matrix where significant correlation pairs are:

- (1) Pb to Zn, Ag, As, and Cu;
- (2) Zn to Ag and a lesser extent As;
- (3) Ag to As.

When considering that exploration on the ADON grid is aimed at discovering a volcanogenic hosted massive sulphide deposit, the apparent metal zonation in soils may reflect lateral or vertical zonation in a volcanic/sedimentary stratigraphy. Hence, soil geochemistry may provide a clue to the type of potential base metal deposit.

8.0 GEOPHYSICS

Geophysical surveys were conducted on the ADON and SOBS grids. MWH Geophysics Ltd. of Victoria was contracted to survey the SOBS grid with Max Min instrumentation. The ADON grid was surveyed by VLF-EM and magnetometer under the direction of Paul Chung of Boa Services Ltd.

SOBS Grid

A VLF-EM and magnetometer survey was completed by D. Moraal in 1984 in the area of the Kayjun trench. Three conductors were indicated by the EM survey. A more enhanced method of electromagnetics -- Max Min or horizontal loop was utilized during 1986 to better define surface trends of conductive units and check for conductors in the area of multi-element

soil geochemical anomalies. A new metric grid was established with cross lines (090°/270°) roughly perpendicular to the local geology. A total of 8.225 km were surveyed over 12 lines.

Alan Wynne, B.Sc. of MWH concluded in his report (Appendix VI) that 3 conductive zones were located that should be tested by trenching or drilling. The causative sources of the anomalies is undoubtedly related to black graphitic metasediments mapped within the grid area. However, the graphitic horizons are known to be associated with mineralization as witnessed by the Kayjun showing and mineralized float at the lake shore. Two of the conductor axes fall to the east of known mineralized exposures or float occurrences. This apparent offset should be noted when attempting to trench or drill other blind targets.

ADON Grid

Geophysical studies were initiated in 1985 on the north side of East Barriere to investigate airborne EM conductors delineated by Western Mines in 1973. The general area was found to be anomalous in several elements by Kerr, Dawson and Associates during a 1984 reconnaissance program. Due to time constraints and snow conditions two different EM instruments were used and neither the EM nor the magnetometer surveys were finished. This past program, the survey area was expanded and the best instrument from the 1985 work, Geonics Em-16, was used over the entire grid. The geophysical survey as described by Paul Chung, B.Sc., are as follows:

VLF-EM Survey

Instrumentation and Field Procedures

The VLF-EM survey was executed using an EM-16 VLF receiver manufactured by Geonics Ltd. of Mississauga, Ontario. Measurements of In-Phase and Quadrature components of the EM field were recorded every 25 meters along the grid lines. The receiver was tuned to the U.S. military transmitter situated in Annapolis, Maryland and broadcasting at 21.4 KHz. The operator faced north for all measurements.

Fraser filtering of the In-Phase values was performed and is presented in addition to the profile data.

Discussion of Results

The dip angle profile data (Figure 18) indicates a number of well defined south dipping trends and a number of lower amplitude anomalies. Fraser filtering (Figure 19) of the data enables the anomalies to be contoured in a coherent fashion and 21 conductive trends can be identified. Almost all of these trends can be classified into one of two groups. One group of conductors trend in a NW-SE direction and are thus probably stratigraphic conductors. Some of these conductors may outline sulphide bodies as evidenced by L4+00W to L0+00W, 2+50N where a strong conductive trend coincides with a sulphide showing. A second group of conductors are orientated across the stratigraphy, in a ESE-WNW direction. The most interesting conductor in this group is at L25+00W - L23+00W near the baseline. This strong conductor overlies quartz-pyrite veining.

Magnetic Survey

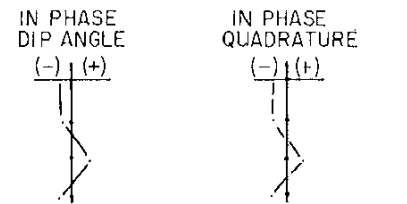
Instrumentation and Field Procedure

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

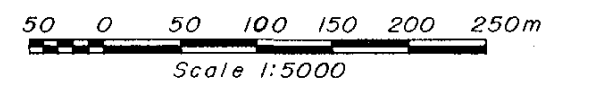
15,483

LEGEND

INSTRUMENT: GEONICS EM-16
 LINE INTERVAL: 100 METRES
 STATION INTERVAL: 25 METRES
 QUADRATURE
 DIP ANGLE:
 PROFILE SCALE: 1cm = 20%
 SURVEY BY: PAUL CHUNG
 BOA SERVICES LTD.



- 1985 SURVEY
- 1986 SURVEY



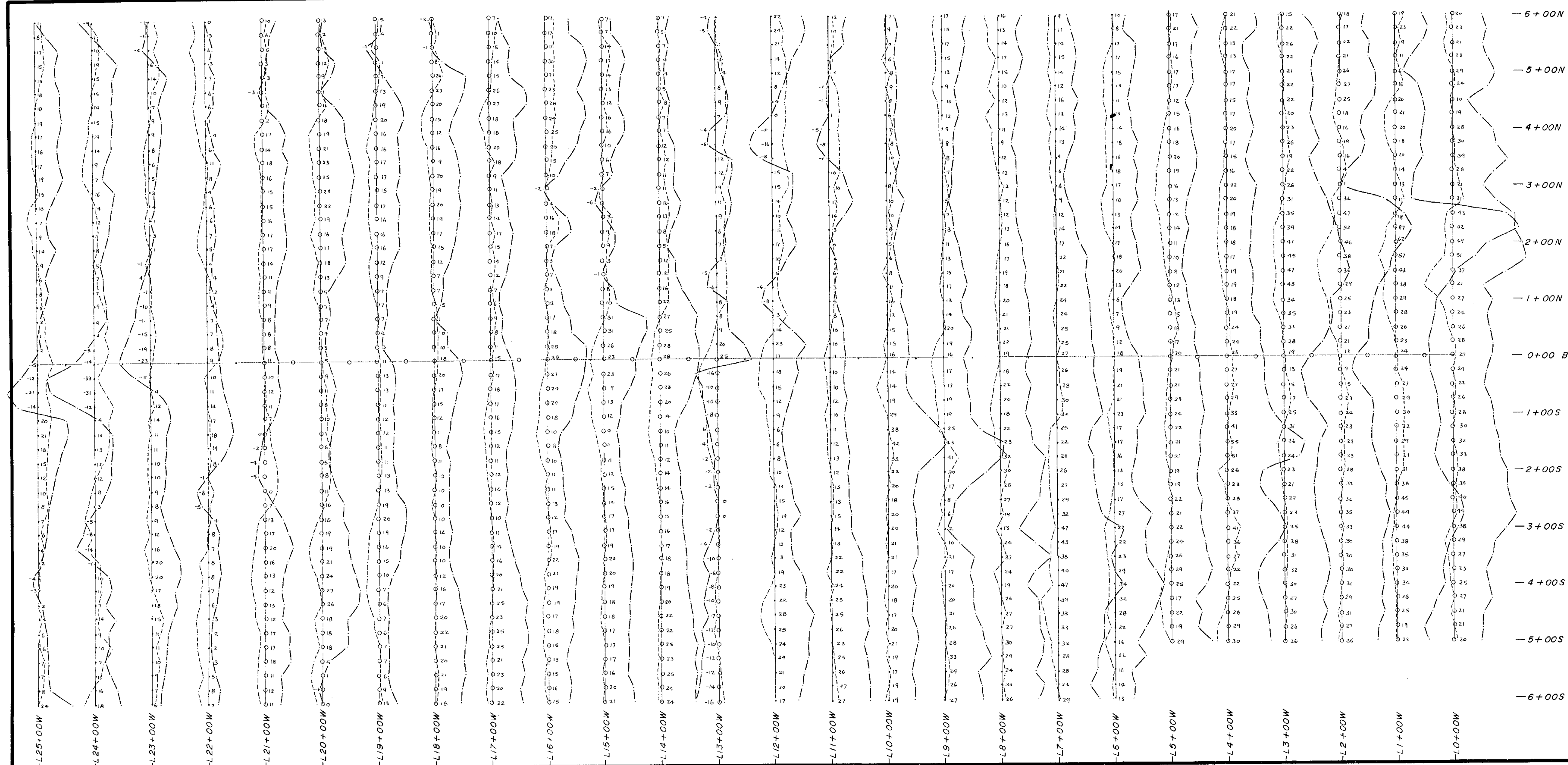
TITAN RESOURCES LTD.

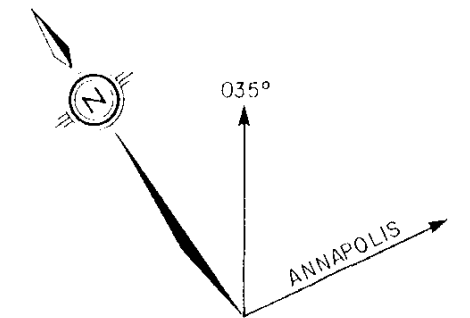
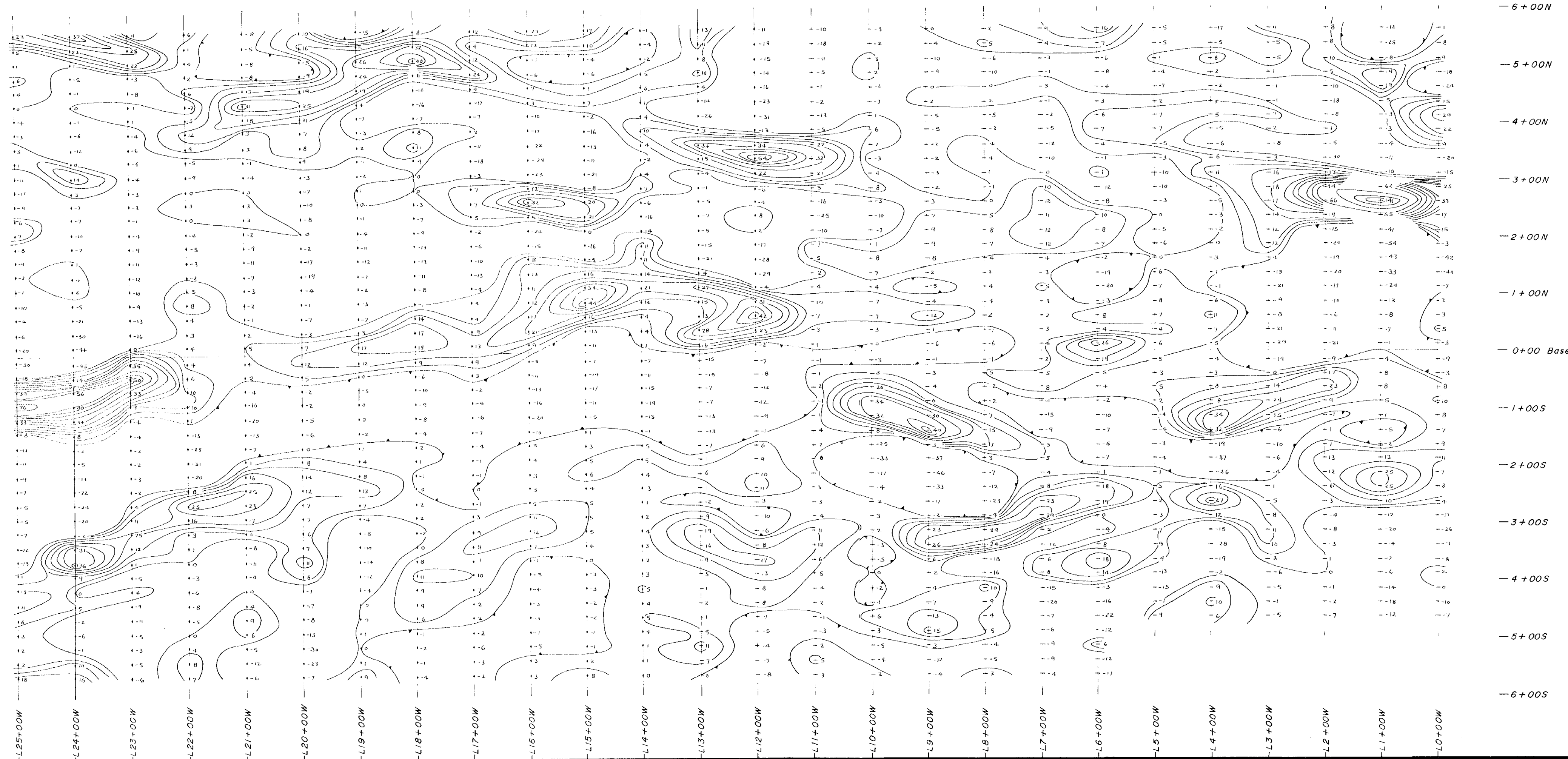
VLF-EM SURVEY
 DIP ANGLE PROFILE

ADON PROPERTY
 KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
 N.T.S.: 82/5W

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Drawn. J.W.	Project. ADON	Date. Dec. 1986	Fig. No. 18
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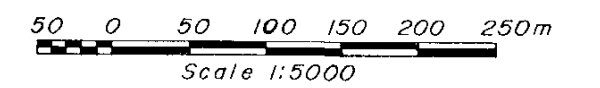
LEGEND

INSTRUMENT: GEONICS EM-16
 TRANSMITTER STATION: ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.
 FREQUENCY: 21.4 KHz
 DIRECTION TO STATION: 100°
 LINE INTERVAL: 100 METRES
 STATION INTERVAL: 25 METRES
 BASELINE AZIMUTH: 125°

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT**

15,483

† 1985 SURVEY
 † 1986 SURVEY



TITAN RESOURCES LTD.			
VLF-EM SURVEY			
FRASER PLOT			
ADON PROPERTY			
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION			
N.T.S.: 82/5W			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.			
Drawn. J.W.	Project. ADON	Date. Dec. 1986	Fig. No. 19

The magnetic survey was carried out using a Barringer GM-122 proton magnetometer. This instrument measures the earth's ^{total} magnetic field and has an accuracy of +/- 1 gamma. Measurements were made every 25 meters along the grid lines and every 50 meters along the baseline. Diurnal variation corrections were established by conducting looped traverses to pre-established control readings on the baseline. All traversed loops were conducted in less than one hour's time.

Discussion of Results

Examinations of the contoured magnetic field (Figure 20) indicates a number of discontinuous magnetic anomalies. Most of the weak to moderate anomalies are loosely associated with VLF conductive trends and the strong magnetic response is closely associated to the VLF conductors. The NE corner of the grid appears, at first, to be a little confusing due to a number of magnetic lows next to strong magnetic highs. This feature is most likely the result of a gradient effect next to the strong magnetic highs.

The most significant magnetic anomalies are in the NE corner of the grid and at L16+00N 2+50N. These strong magnetic responses appears to be closely associated with NW-SE VLF conductive trends, suggesting a presence of pyrrhotitic conductors. It is interesting to note that all of the ESE-WNW trending VLF conductors, including the showing near the baseline on L25+00W, are not closely associated with any magnetic response.

9.0 DIAMOND DRILLING

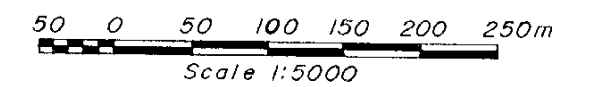
The Kayjun showing was tested by three short NQ diamond drill holes totalling 118.9 m. Phil's Diamond Drilling Ltd. of 100

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,483

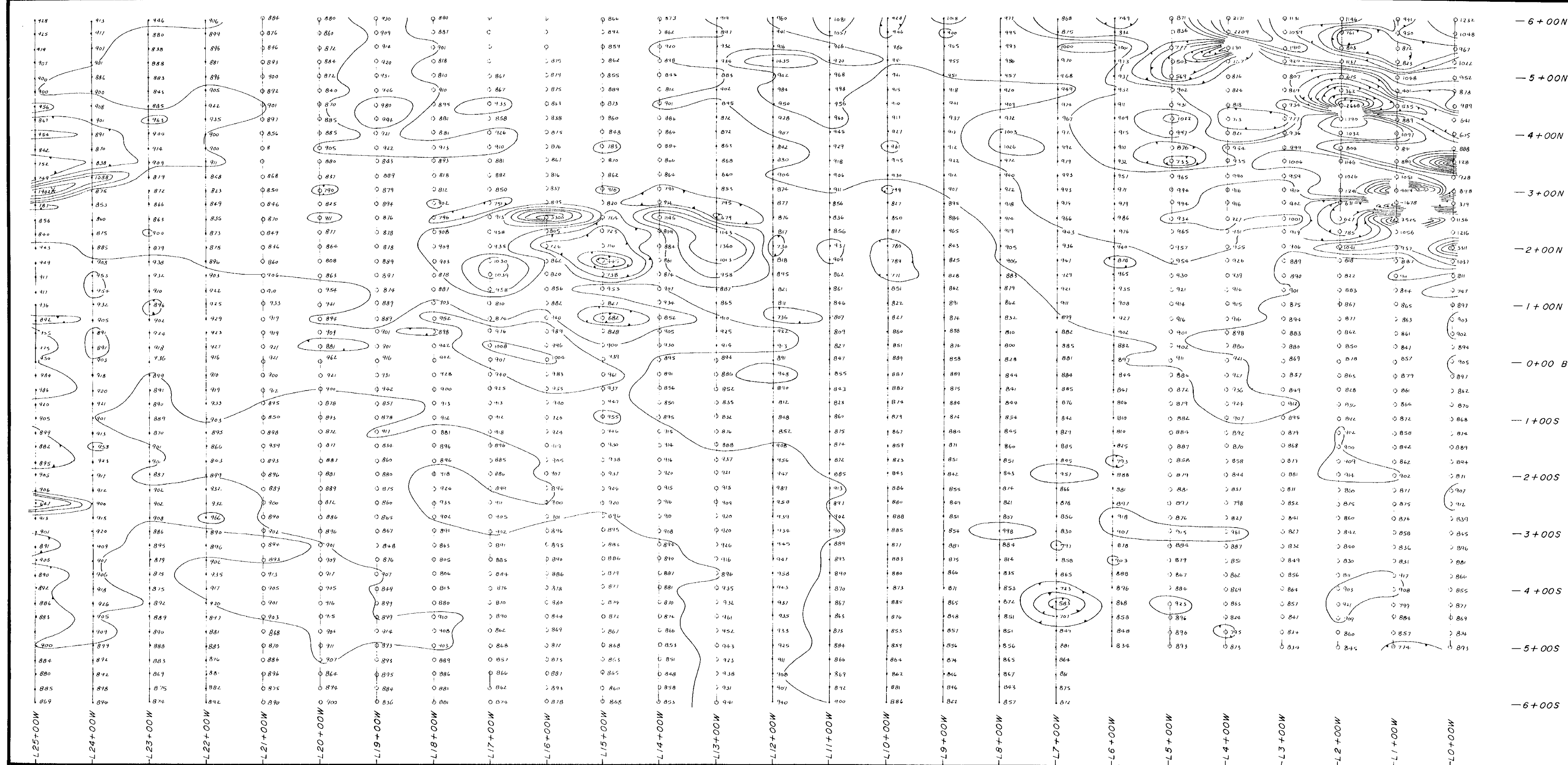
LEGEND

INSTRUMENT: BARRINGER GM-122
PROTON MAGNETOMETER
LINE INTERVAL: 100 METRES
STATION INTERVAL: 25 METRES
DATUM SUBTRACTED: 57 GAMMAS (γ)
FORCED READINGS: X
CONTOUR INTERVAL: <900 γ: 100 γ
900-1000 γ: 50 γ
>1000 γ: 500 γ
SURVEY SUPERVISED BY: PAUL CHUNG
BOA SERVICES LTD.



TITAN RESOURCES LTD.
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
VALUES & CONTOURS
ADON PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
N.T.S.: 82/5W

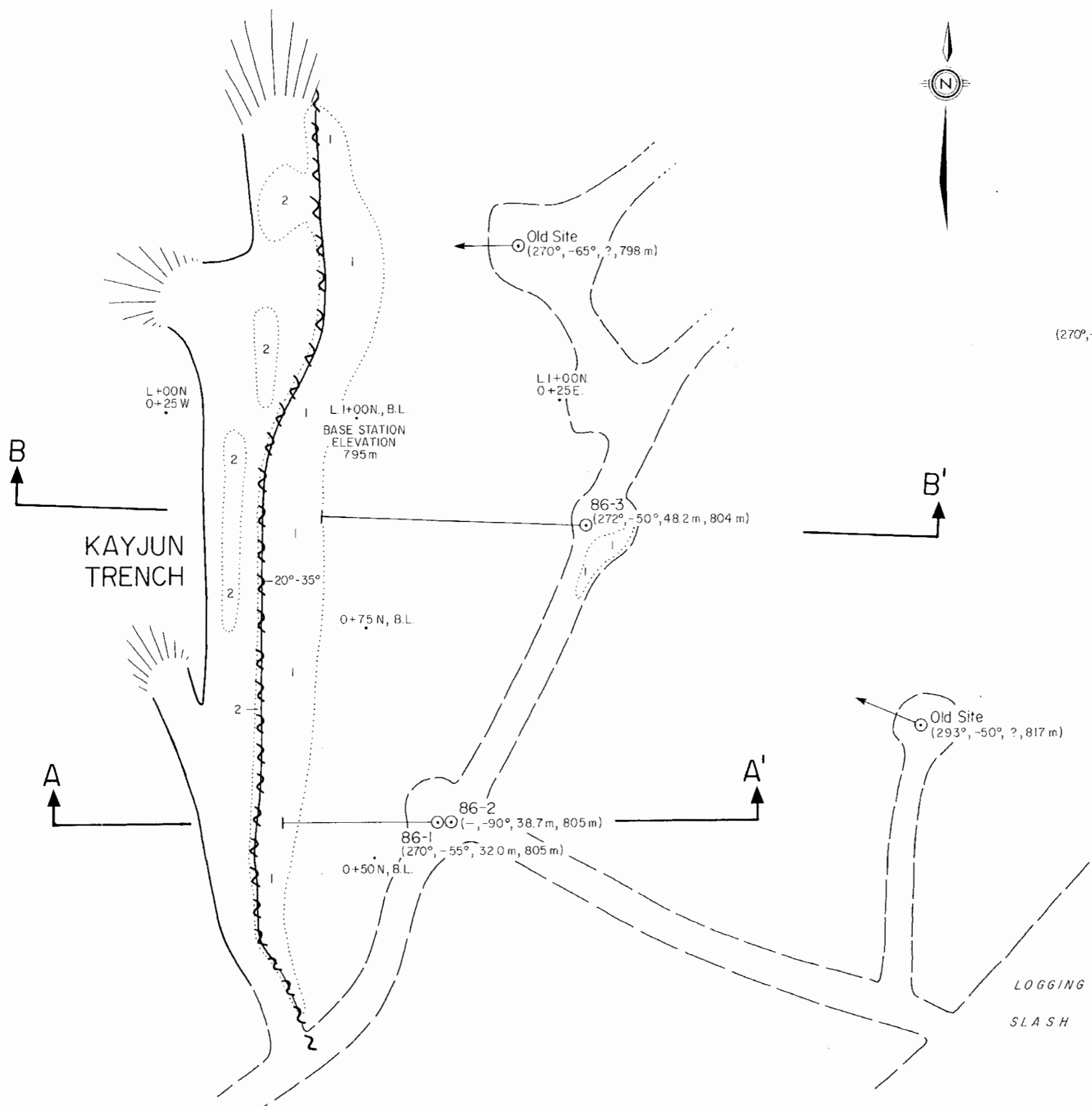
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.
Drawn: J.W. Project: ADON Date: Dec. 1986 Fig. No. 20












Mile House, was contracted to complete the drilling. The contractor provided a skid mounted Longyear 34 for the drilling and reopened existing access roads and prepared two drill sites with a John Deere 450 bulldozer. Water for the drill was taken from a culvert some 400 meters to the east of Kayjun. This water source is supplied by a spring which is reported to flow year round. Core from the holes is stored on the drill pad of the first two holes. A plan map with hole locations and cross sections showing geology and assay intervals are contained in Figures 21, 22 and 23. A summary of the survey data for the holes is as follows:

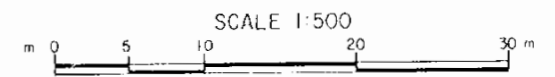
<u>Hole</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Azimuth</u>	<u>Dip</u>	<u>Length(m)</u>
86-1	0+54N, 0+7.5E	270°	-55°	32.0
86-2	0+54N, 0+9E	-	-90°	38.7
86-3	0+89N, 0+26.5E	272°	-50°	48.2
Total:				<u>118.9 m</u>

Drilling confirmed the erratic distribution of mineralization in grade and width down dip, similar in nature to the mineralization exposed along the Kayjun trench in the strike direction. This is clearly shown in Section A-A' where hole 86-1 was directed beneath the thickest and strongest portion of the surface exposure. The width of the zone in the trench was in excess of 5.0 meters narrowing to 0.6 m in hole 86-1. The decrease in width of mineralization was accompanied by a considerable drop in grade. In hole 86-3, the zone thickens at depth and base metal values increase. The location of the zone is well up in the hanging wall away from the limestone/schist contact. It seems the structural elements that have disrupted the mineralization along strike have affected the zone in the dip direction.

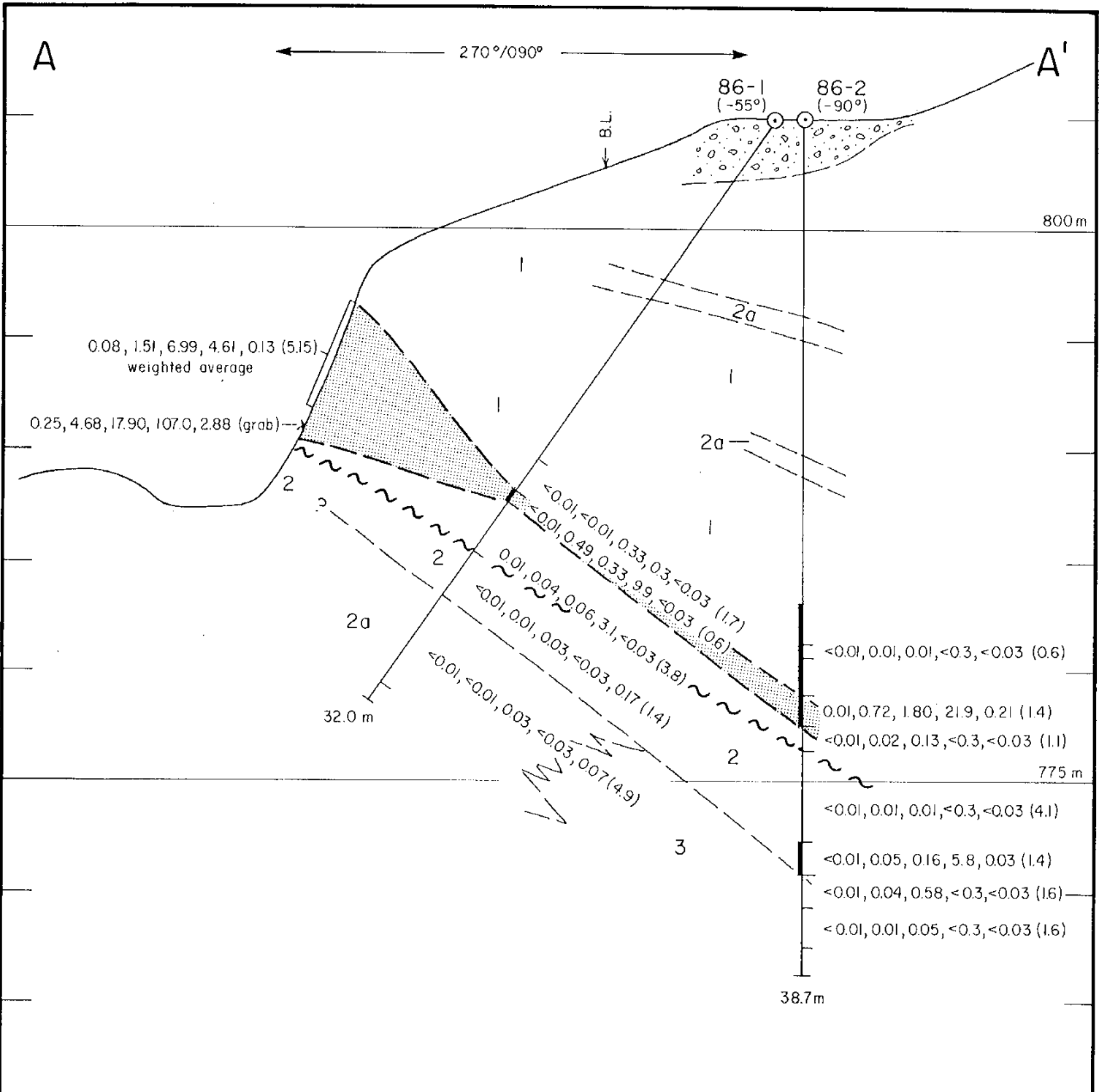


LEGEND

-  TRENCH OUTLINE
-  ROAD
-  0+75N, B.L. GRID STATION
-  OUTCROP
-  DIAMOND DRILL HOLE, HORIZONTAL PROJECTION (Azimuth, Dip, Length, Elevation)
-  VERTICAL SECTION
-  1 LIMESTONE
-  2 METASEDIMENTS, MAINLY BLACK GRAPHITIC SCHIST.
-  FAULT



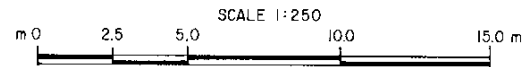
TITAN RESOURCES LTD.			
SOBS GRID-KAYJUN SHOWING			
DRILL PLAN			
ADON PROPERTY			
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION			
N.T.S.: 82M/5W			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.			
Drawn	Project	Date	Fig. No.
J.W.	ADON	Dec. 1986	21



LEGEND

- 1 Limestone
- 2 Metasediments, black graphitic schist.
2a - sericite/chloritic phyllite, 5% pyrite
- 3 Quartzite, 5% pyrite
- /— Silicification ± sulphide mineralization
- ~~~~ Fault

ASSAY SEQUENCE
% Cu, % Pb, % Zn, g/tonne Ag, g/tonne Au (length metres)

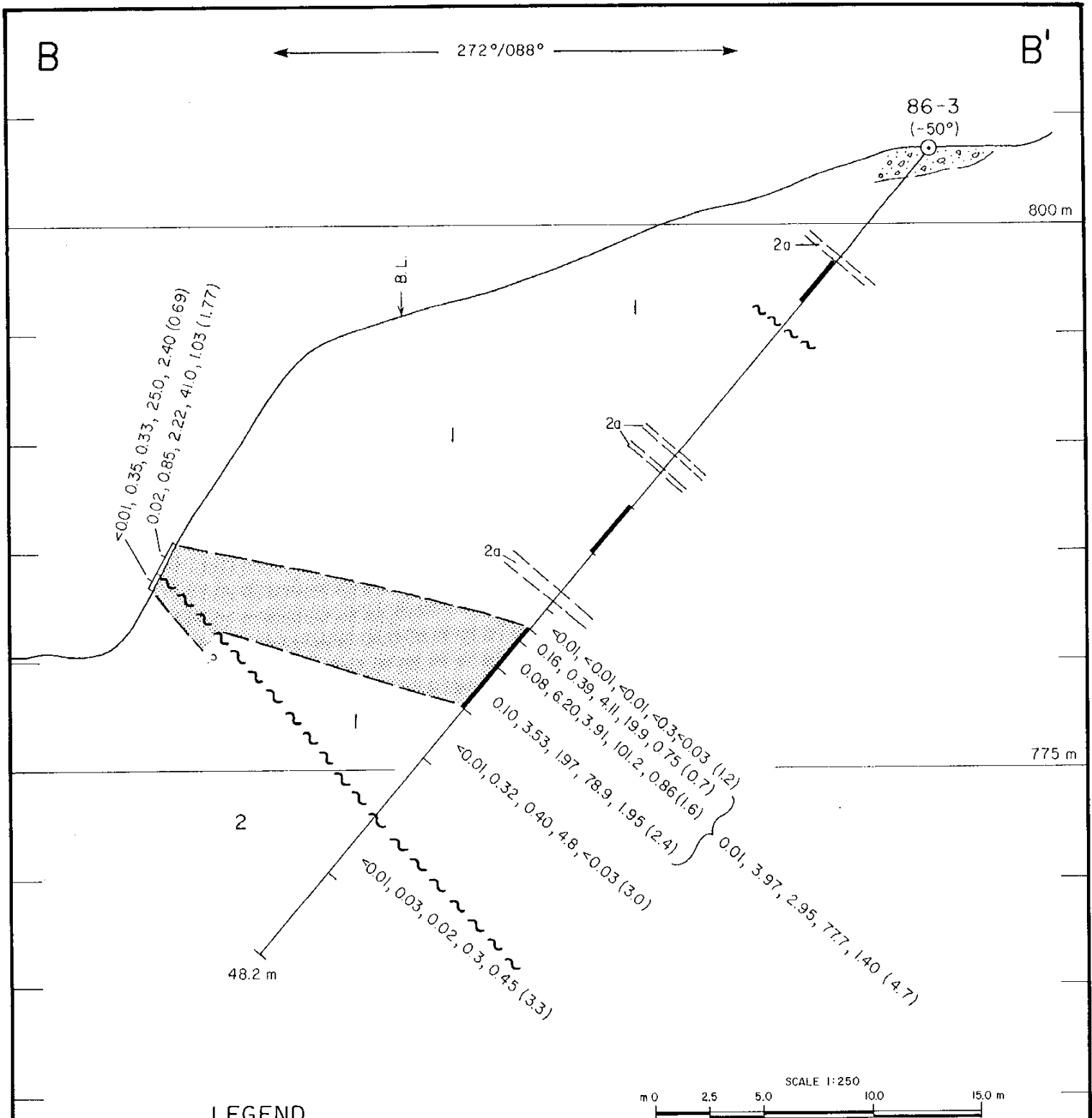


TITAN RESOURCES LTD.

SOBS GRID-KAYJUN SHOWING
SECTION A-A'
ADON PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
N.T.S. 82M/5W

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Drawn.	J.W.	Project.	ADON
Date.	Dec. 1986	Fig. No.	22



LEGEND

- 1 Limestone
- 2 Metasediments, black graphitic schist.
2a - sericite/chloritic phyllite, 5% pyrite
- 3 Quartzite, 5% pyrite
- Silicification ± sulphide mineralization
- Fault

ASSAY SEQUENCE
% Cu, % Pb, % Zn, g/tonne Ag, g/tonne Au (length metres)

TITAN RESOURCES LTD.			
SOBS GRID-KAYJUN SHOWING			
SECTION B-B'			
ADON PROPERTY			
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION			
N.T.S. 82M/5W			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.			
Drawn. J.W.	Project. ADON	Date. Dec. 1986	Fig. No. 23

Assay intervals were selected to test lithological and alteration types in the area of the main fault. Significant intersections include:

<u>Hole</u>	<u>Intersection (m)</u>			<u>Assay</u>				
	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>	<u>g/T Ag</u>	<u>g/T Au</u>
86-1	20.4	21.0	0.6	<0.01	0.49	0.33	9.9	<0.03
86-2	26.0	27.4	1.4	0.01	0.72	1.80	21.9	0.21
86-3	28.8	29.5	0.7	0.16	0.39	4.11	19.9	0.75
	29.5	31.1	1.6	0.08	6.20	3.91	101.2	0.86
	31.1	33.5	<u>2.4</u>	<u>0.10</u>	<u>3.53</u>	<u>1.97</u>	<u>78.9</u>	<u>1.95</u>
weighted average		4.7	0.10	3.97	2.95	77.7	1.40	

Assaying the different lithological units revealed that metal concentrations are confined to the silicious limestone replacement. The black graphitic schist has a higher than normal gold content (Figures 22, 23 - 170 ppb, 450 ppb). The scavenging properties of the carbon rich schist are evident when exposed to gold bearing hydrothermal fluids.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The ADON property is underlain mainly by volcanic and sedimentary members of the Eagle Bay Formation of Devonian to Pre-Cretaceous age. This formation hosts the Rea Gold/Falconbridge and Homestake volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits. Two main types of mineralization have been discovered:

1. Pb-Zn-Ag +/- Cu, Au replacement of carbonate rich sediments on the SOBS claim. The best example of this mineralization is found in the Kayjun trench.

2. Cu-Fe strata-bound massive sulphides on the north side of East Barriere Lake.

The Kayjun trench mineralization is controlled by a complex set of structures which will make the task of developing a sizable deposit difficult. Two soil geochemical targets west and east of the Kayjun trench remain untested. Mapping west of the Kayjun needs to be completed as a previous worker (Moraal, 1984) indicates a "rhyolitic" volcanic unit outcrops there. The presence of a felsic unit would increase the possibility of discovering a "Rea Gold" type deposit.

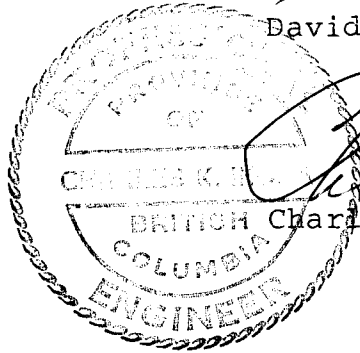
The north side strata bound mineralization presents more interesting possibilities. Although only Cu bearing and skarnified, the zone may have originally been a bedded deposit of volcanic origin. The numerous EM conductors and geochemical anomalies on the ADON grid could represent targets of similar nature. Metal zonation in soils suggests that zones richer in lead, zinc and silver may be found elsewhere on the grid.

Results to date justify that further work is warranted. The literature research for this report revealed that considerable exploration has taken place in the area. Some of the work overlaps the ADON project (ie. EBL) and much of this information should be reviewed in detail and transferred to the ADON data base. The next program should complete all geological mapping, prospecting and extend the ADON grid where anomalies leave the grid. All of the information would be compiled on a contoured orthophotographic map at a scale of 1:5000. Claim boundaries on the northeast side of the claim group should be plotted on the base map. Backhoe trenching on all encouraging targets on both grids would complete the first program. Contingent on these results further trenching and diamond drilling would be initiated.

Respectfully submitted,

David A. Caulfield

David A. Caulfield, Geologist



Charles K. Ikona

Charles K. Ikona, P.Eng.

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4685.

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Yeager, D., Darney, R., and Ikona, C.K., P.Eng.: Summary Report on the ADON Property, August 1985 for Titan Resources Ltd.

APPENDIX I

COST STATEMENT

COST STATEMENT
ADON & SOBS CLAIM GROUPS
SEPT. 10 - NOV. 17, 1986

WAGES

DAVID A. CAULFIELD, Geologist 215 - 543 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. Sept. 1/86 - Nov. 17/86 36.75 Days @ \$275.00/day	\$ 10,106.25
KEVIN MILLEDGE, Project Manager 215 - 543 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. Nov. 2 - 9/86 8 days @ \$200.00/day	1,600.00
DAN O'NEILL, Linecutter 215 - 543 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. Sept. 15 - 23/86 9 days @ \$175.00/day	1,575.00
GEORGE KING, Linecutter 215 - 543 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. Sept. 12 - 26/86 15 days @ \$175.00/day	2,625.00
GEOFF SPEARING, Linecutter 215 - 543 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. Sept. 12 - 20/86 9 days @ \$175.00/day	1,575.00

ELMER DEBOCK, Prospector
215 - 543 Granville St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Sept. 13 - 27/86

6 days @ \$200.00/day

1,200.00

FRANK LEEUWERKE, Assistant
215 - 543 Granville St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Sept. 02 - 09/86

8 days @ \$175.00/day

1,400.00

DOUG FULCHER,
215 - 543 Granville St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Nov. 07/86

1 day @ \$200.00/day

200.00

20,281.25

ACCOMMODATION AND MEALS

Y-5 Motor Inn

1,251.90

Barriere Motor Inn

1,428.86

Meals

1,667.28

4,348.04

TRUCK RENTAL

39 days @ \$75.00/day

2,925.00

AIR FARE

Vancouver - Kamloops

366.30

FREIGHT

29.25

EXPENDIBLE FIELD SUPPLIES

580.94

TRAVEL EXPENSES, FUEL, MISC.

1,749.22

EQUIPMENT RENTAL

Barringer Research (Magnetometer)	325.00	
Geonics Ltd. (EM-16)	<u>500.00</u>	
		825.00

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

MWH Geophysics Ltd.	2,600.00	
Boa Services Ltd.	<u>3,000.00</u>	
		5,600.00

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Montgomery Consultants Ltd.		949.00
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ASSAYS

Chemex Labs Ltd.		
49 rock samples		
Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au		
@ \$32.50/sample	1,592.50	

2 samples		
30-element ICP		
@ \$10.00/sample	20.00	

Kamloops Research & Assay Lab		
42 soil samples		
Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, As		
@ \$14.55/sample	611.10	

18 rock samples		
Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Au		
@ \$30.50/sample	549.00	

1 diskette	<u>25.00</u>	
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2,797.60

DRILLING

Phils Drilling, 100 Mile House

390 ft. @ \$20.00/ft

7,800.00

DRAFTING

1,515.20

REPRODUCTIONS

Norman Wade & Western Reproduction

644.31

REPORT

5,000.00

\$ 55,411.11

APPENDIX II

SURFACE SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

PY - pyrite

GA - galena

SP - sphalerite

CP - chalcopyrite

PR - pyrrhotite

Geochemical Data Sheet - ROCK CHIP SAMPLING

Sampler ENB Property SOBS CLAIM RECCIE Location Ref 824/5W
 Date SEPT., 1986 Air Photo No SOBS CLAIM

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	Rock Type	DESCRIPTION					ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS / REMARKS	% ASSAYS g/tonne					
			Sample Type	Sample Width	True Width	Alteration	Freshness		Mineralization	Ca	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au
14951	B.L. 0+50N	lst	Grab Outcrop			Quartz		py?	quartz veining hosted in lst, fairly lean	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.5	<0.07
52	southeast corner lower g/ash	tuin	"						porous precipitate at groundwater discharge	0.01	0.50	0.82	13.5	0.07
53	Site of Westmin trenches on east anomaly	tl. green. subvolc.	Grab Subcrop							<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.5	<0.07
54	"		Grab float			Quartz			large angular boulders in area	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.3	<0.07
55	"		"			"			Fe-rich float on cat road	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.3	0.07
56	"		"			"		tr. GA, SP	float from spill of old trench	<0.01	0.20	0.21	3.0	<0.07
57	"		"			"				<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.3	<0.07
58	~ L1+00N 4+00 E		"			"				<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.3	<0.07
59	~ L1+00N 1+50W		"			"		GA, SP, PY	angular float scattered on hillside	<0.01	0.07	<0.01	3.3	<0.07
14960	~ L0+00N 1+75W	meta-sediments	Grab Outcrop		1.50	"			appears to be on argillite/phyllite contact	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.3	<0.07
61	L1+00S 2+50W	"	Grab float		5.00	"		PY	vein material shows brecciate?	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.5	0.07
62	~ L1+00S 2+50W	"	Grab Outcrop			Quartz sericite				<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.3	<0.07
63	~ L1+00S 2+75W	"	Grab float			Quartz, carbonate		GA, SP, PY	float up hill from L1+00N 1+50W	0.06	2.68	4.26	63.3	0.07
64	L1+00N 1+75W	"	"			"		ST, GA, PY	fairly massive lead zinc float - from trench?	0.01	0.06	5.74	5.5	0.48
65	Lower Cajun trench	"	"			"		"	boulder in lower Cajun trench	0.09	2.37	2.06	58.5	0.07
66	Upper John Creek Rd.	phyllite	Grab Outcrop			"		pyrrhotite	Quartz vein on west side of main creek	<0.01	0.07	0.06	1.0	<0.07
67	East Barriere Lake Rd.		"			"		pyrrhotite	15m long, 6m high exposure	<0.01	0.01	0.01	0.3	<0.07
68	"	limestone	"			"		ST		<0.01	<0.01	2.96	1.7	<0.07
14973	Middle John Creek Rd	on schist/ limestone	Grab float			Quartz carbonate		GA, SP, PY, CP	locally widespread on road	0.02	7.53	9.76	142.5	0.27

Geochemical Data Sheet - ROCK CHIP SAMPLING

Sampler DAC G.K.
 Date SEPT 24/86

Property SOBS CLAIM TITAN RES.

NTS 82 M/SW
 Location Ref SOBS TRENCH
 Air Photo No BC. 84004 No. 94

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	Rock Type	DESCRIPTION					ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS / REMARKS	% ASSAYS g/tonne					
			Sample Type	Sample Width ^{to} m	True Width	Alteration	Freshness		Mineralization	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au
18851	KAISUN #1 19.0m	Limestone	Chip channel	3.2	3.2	Quartz Fe carbonate		SP7GA7CP PY, PR?	- banded mineralization is nested in fold hinge within 8°-10° limestone, could not sample to bottom of zone → inaccessible	0.11	2.14	5.47	62.0	0.07
52	20.0m	"	"	0.65	0.65	"	"			0.03	0.64	12.00	27.4	0.14
53	20.0m	"	"	1.30	1.30	"	"			0.04	0.39	8.22	16.2	0.27
54	20.0m	"	Grab	2.0?		"				0.25	4.68	17.90	107.0	2.88
55	10.0m	Footwall graphitic schist	Chip Channel	1.90	1.90	Quartz Brown carbonate		PY?	Footwall zone below limestone - top to bottom - yellow gouge 0.20m; silica flooded graphitic horizon 1.70m	<0.01	0.09	0.17	5.0	0.07
56	39.0m	Limestone/ schist contact	Grab			"		SP76A	mineralized wedge up to 30cm pinches within 1.0m	<0.01	2.31	1.04	36.5	0.14
57	26.0m	Limestone	Chip Channel	2.60	2.60	Quartz calcite, feld.		SP, GA, CP? PY	northerly extension of zone described above 51-53	0.05	0.06	7.94	6.5	0.41
58	45.0m	Limestone	"	0.83	0.83	"		minor GA, SP.	zone is silicified; above buff weathering sericite phyllite	0.01	0.54	0.77	16.0	1.10
59	45.0m	Silicious talc/sericite unit	"	1.10	1.10	Quartz sericite		PY	silicious and sericite/ talc unit, buff weathering yellow gouge w/ zone	<0.01	0.38	0.16	9.8	0.21
188 60	45.0m	Graphitic schist	"	1.13	?	Quartz			bottom of zone not exposed	<0.01	0.02	0.05	1.0	0.07
61	48.0m	Limestone/ graphitic schist contact	"	0.83	0.83?	Quartz Fe carbonate		GA, SP?	rusty, oxide zone, w/ graphitic horizon	0.02	0.45	0.94	45.5	0.27
62	48.0m	Silicious talc unit	"	1.19		Quartz talc/sericite		PY	same horizon as sample 59 bottom not exposed	<0.01	0.05	0.20	4.4	0.14
63	51.5m	Gouge zone	"	0.78	0.78	Quartz		(SP, GA)??	rusty contact w/ quartz veining	<0.01	0.31	0.65	12.0	0.14
64	51.5m	Limestone	"	1.83	1.83	quartz calcite Fe carb.		GA, SP, PY	silicified limestone horizon	<0.01	3.68	1.00	79.5	0.21
65	54.0m	Gouge zone on 1st schist contact	"	0.69	0.69	quartz		minor GA, SP	rusty gouge w/ minor quartz vein	<0.01	0.35	0.33	25.0	2.40
66	54.0m	Limestone	"	1.77	1.77	quartz Fe carbonate		GA, SP, PY	completely silicified limestone	0.02	0.85	2.22	41.0	1.03
67	58.0m	Gouge zone	"	0.61	0.61	Quartz carbonate			on strike north from sample 65	0.04	1.48	2.17	164.0	2.95
68	58.0m	limy phyllite	"	0.82	0.82	"		minor GA, SP	zone of phyllite pinches in south	<0.01	0.05	0.14	5.0	0.14
69	66.5m	graphitic schist	"	3.40	?	"		minor GA, SP	sample from below fault.	0.03	0.30	0.45	9.3	0.14

APPENDIX III

DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

LOCATION: <u>KAYJUN SHOWING</u>						DRILL HOLE LOG						HOLE No. <u>86-1</u>		PAGE NO. <u>1/2</u>				
AZIM: <u>270°</u>		ELEV: <u>805 m.</u>		DIP: <u>-90°</u>								LENGTH: <u>32.0 m</u>		CORE SIZE: <u>NQ</u>		PROPERTY: <u>ADON</u>		
STARTED: <u>NOV. 10, 1986</u>						DIP TEST						CLAIM NO: <u>5085</u>		SECTION: <u>A-A'</u>				
COMPLETED: <u>NOV. 11, 1986</u>						FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	LOGGED BY: <u>DAVID A. CHULFIELD</u>		DATE LOGGED: <u>NOV. 12, 1986</u>				
PURPOSE: <u>TEST DOWN DIP EXTENSION OF KAYJUN SHOWING.</u>												DRILLING CO: <u>PHIL'S DIAMOND DRILLING LTD.</u>		ASSAYED BY: <u>KRAL</u>				
CORE RECOVERY: <u>80% AVERAGE</u>												%		ASSAYS		g/tonne		
FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION				SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE		LENGTH									
FROM	TO						FROM	TO		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au				
0	3.4m	ØVB.																
3.4	24.9	limestone, tr. pyritic throughout, bedding 70° to c.a.																
		3.4-7.4 white massive limestone well fractured to brecciated cemented by white calcite, 13 cm. bull white quartz vein @ 6.7m.																
		7.4-8.8 thinly laminated grey limestone, unaltered.																
		8.8-9.9 rusty brown weathered calcareous sericite phyllite, minor disseminated pyrite, thin clastic layers are interbedded with carbonate sections																
		9.9-9.8 a 1.5cm wide clay gouge filled fracture running parallel to c.a.																
		9.9-16.9 grey unaltered laminated limestone																
		16.9-18.3 white recrystallized limestone, unconformable HW contact, pyritic and kaolinite mineralized zone over 10cm. on FW.																
		18.3-18.7 thin laminated grey limestone, unaltered																
		18.7-20.4 limestone well laminated with graphitic (black) & clastic (rusty- brown) layers, unit becomes cracked and bedding convoluted towards bottom of section, 18.7 - Fe stained				18877	18.7	20.4	1.7m	20.71	<0.01	0.33	0.3	<0.03				

LOCATION:						DRILL HOLE LOG						HOLE No. 86-2		PAGE NO. 2/3		
AZIM:		ELEV:		DIP TEST						PROPERTY:						
DIP:		LENGTH:		FOOTAGE		READING		CORRECT		FOOTAGE		READING		CORRECT		
STARTED:		CORE SIZE:														
COMPLETED:																
PURPOSE:																
CORE RECOVERY:																
FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION				SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE		LENGTH	%			ASSAYS		g/tonne	
FROM	TO						FROM	TO	m	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au		
		disjointed quartz & ankerite washes conjugate set: 45° to c.a. (most prominent) 70° to c.a.														
		these veins are crosscut by hairline carbonate filled fractures @ 40-45° to c.a.														
		23.7-24.3			quartz vein (ankerite along fractures tr. pyrite)	18882	23.7	24.3	0.6	<0.01	0.01	0.01	<0.3	<0.03		
		26.0-27.4			sulphide mineralized quartz rich zone with up to 15% S" at bottom of run, PY >> SP > GA. sphalerite appears as a coarse brown resinous grains scattered through zone with heavier banded mineralization toward 27.4 @ 70° to c.a.	18883	26.0	27.4	1.4	0.01	0.72	1.80	21.9	0.21		
		27.4-28.5			crushed gouged sericite-quartz zone, 40cm quartz vein w/ graphite smears 2-5% pyrite throughout, lower contact @ 65° to c.a.	18884	27.4	28.5	1.1	<0.01	0.02	0.13	<0.3	<0.05		
28.5	34.0				black graphitic, calcareous schist, 5%-10% pyrite, foliation 65°-70° to c.a., quartz veins penetrate unit along & across foliation	18885	28.5	32.6	4.1	<0.01	0.01	0.01	<0.3	<0.03		
		32.6-34.0			more silicious graphitic, crushed zone, pyrite mineralization is strong + occurrence of	18886	32.6	34.0	1.4	<0.01	0.05	0.16	5.8	0.03		

APPENDIX IV

ASSAY CERTIFICATES



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists Geochemists Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1
Phone: (604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

215 - 543 GRANVILLE ST.,
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1X8

** CERT. # : A8618948-001-A
INVOICE # : I8618948
DATE : 29-OCT-86
P.C. # : NONE
ADCN

Sample description	Prep code	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag FA g/tonne	Au FA g/tonne	
14951	207	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.5	<0.07	--
14952	207	0.01	0.50	0.82	13.5	0.07	--
14953	207	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.5	<0.07	--
14954	207	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.3	<0.07	--
14955	207	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.3	0.07	--
14956	207	<0.01	0.20	0.21	3.0	<0.07	--
14957	207	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.3	<0.07	--
14958	207	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.3	<0.07	--
14959	207	<0.01	0.07	<0.01	3.3	<0.07	--
14960	207	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.3	<0.07	--
14961	207	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.5	0.07	--
14962	207	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.3	<0.07	--
14963	207	0.06	2.68	4.26	63.3	0.07	--
14964	207	0.01	0.06	5.74	5.5	0.48	--
14965	207	0.09	2.37	2.06	58.5	0.07	--
14966	207	<0.01	0.07	0.06	1.0	<0.07	--
14967	207	<0.01	0.01	0.01	0.3	<0.07	--
14968	207	<0.01	<0.01	2.96	1.7	<0.07	--
14969	207	0.39	<0.01	0.06	2.5	<0.07	--
14970	207	0.93	<0.01	0.03	3.3	0.07	--
14971	207	0.02	<0.01	0.02	1.0	<0.07	--
14972	207	0.41	<0.01	0.01	3.3	<0.07	--
14973	207	0.02	7.53	9.76	142.5	0.27	--
18851	207	0.11	2.14	5.47	62.0	0.07	--
18852	207	0.03	0.64	12.00	27.4	0.14	--
18853	207	0.04	0.39	8.22	16.2	0.27	--
18854	207	0.25	4.68	17.90	107.0	0.88	--
18855	207	<0.01	0.09	0.17	5.0	0.07	--
18856	207	<0.01	2.31	1.04	36.5	0.14	--
18857	207	0.05	0.06	7.94	6.5	0.41	--
18858	207	0.01	0.54	0.77	16.0	1.10	--
18859	207	<0.01	0.38	0.16	9.8	0.21	--
18860	207	<0.01	0.02	0.05	1.0	0.07	--
18861	207	0.02	0.45	0.94	45.5	0.27	--
18862	207	<0.01	0.05	0.20	4.4	0.14	--
18863	207	<0.01	0.31	0.65	12.0	0.14	--
18864	207	<0.01	3.68	1.00	79.5	0.21	--
18865	207	<0.01	0.35	0.33	25.0	2.40	--
18866	207	0.02	0.85	2.22	41.0	1.03	--
18867	207	0.04	1.48	2.17	164.0	2.95	--

Annie Christie

VOI rev. 4/85

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

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North Vancouver, B.C.
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Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

215 - 543 GRANVILLE ST.,
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1X8

** CERT. # : A8618948-002-A
INVOICE # : 18618948
DATE : 29-OCT-86
P.O. # : NONE
ADDN

Sample description	Prep code	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag FA g/tonne	Au FA g/tonne	
18868	207	<0.01	0.05	0.14	5.0	0.14	--
18869	207	0.03	0.30	0.45	9.3	0.14	--
18870	207	<0.01	0.02	0.07	2.8	0.07	--
18871	207	0.10	9.82	3.31	186.0	0.27	--
18872	207	0.01	0.11	0.14	5.8	0.14	--
18873	207	0.07	5.39	3.91	84.5	0.41	--
18874	207	0.10	5.98	10.00	125.5	9.05	--
18975	207	0.02	0.46	0.20	8.5	0.14	--
18876	207	0.02	4.98	5.74	74.5	0.07	--

.....*Chris Christie*.....
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

VOI rev. 4/85



Chemex Labs Ltd.

-Analytical Chemists -Geochemists -Registered Assayers

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North Vancouver, B.C.
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : PANICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

215 - 543 GRANVILLE ST.,
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1K9

AA CERT. # : W3618949-001-A
INVOICE # : 18618910
DATE : 24-OCT-86
P.O. # : NONE
ADDITION

Sample description	As ppm (ICP)	Ca ppm (ICP)	Co ppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)	Pb ppm (ICP)	Bi ppm (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Mn ppm (ICP)	Se ppm (ICP)	Fe T (ICP)	Hg ppm (ICP)	Cl ppm (ICP)	Ni ppm (ICP)	Al T (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)	Zn T (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Ag ppm (AAE)	Ti T (ICP)	Sr ppm (ICP)	Mg T (ICP)	V T (ICP)	
18900	1	11	289	359	26	1	0.5	15	28	40	29.06	1.05	21	1.75	36	1.75	10.5	5.05	0.00	1.3	0.040	11	1.41	1.26
18902	1	110	85	290	26	12	0.5	159	18	27	27.31	0.55	30	0.31	27	1.12	10.5	1.91	4.00	1.4	0.070	25	0.22	0.12

Certified by Haut Bickler



Member
Canadian Testing
Association

KAMLOOPS RESEARCH & ASSAY LABORATORY LTD.

912 - 1 LAVAL CRESCENT — KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5P5

PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX: 048-8320

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS

TO Pamicon Resources Ltd.
215-543 Granville St.,
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1X8

Certificate No. K 7788

Date November 25, 1986

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No	Marked	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu				
		g/tonne	g/tonne	percent	percent	percent				
1	18877	L.03	.3	L.01	.33	L.01				
2	18878	L.03	9.9	.49	.33	L.01				
3	18879	L.03	3.1	.04	.06	.01				
4	18880	.17	L.3	.01	.03	L.01				
5	18881	.07	L.3	L.01	.03	L.01				
6	18882	L.03	L.3	.01	.01	L.01				
7	18883	.21	21.9	.72	1.80	.01				
8	18884	L.03	L.3	.02	.13	L.01				
9	18885	L.03	L.3	.01	.01	L.01				
10	18886	.03	5.8	.05	.16	L.01				
11	18887	L.03	L.3	.04	.58	L.01				
12	18888	L.03	L.3	.01	.05	L.01				
13	18889	L.03	L.3	L.01	L.01	L.01				
14	18890	.75	19.9	.39	4.11	.16				
15	18891	.86	101.2	6.20	3.91	.08				
16	18892	1.95	78.9	3.53	1.97	.10				
17	18893	L.03	4.8	.32	.40	L.01				
18	18894	.45	.3	.03	.02	L.01				

L means "less than"

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged

Donk A. Standish
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

KAMLOOPS RESEARCH
&
ASSAY LABORATORY
LTD.

B. C. CERTIFIED ASSAYERS

912 LAVAL CRESCENT
PHONE 372-2784 - TELEX 048-8320

GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

PAMICON RESOURCES LTD.
215-543 GRANVILLE ST.,
VANCOUVER, B. C.
V6C 1X8

DATE NOV. 26, 1986

FILE NO. G 1559

ATTN: MR. D. CAULFIELD

PAGE 1 / 2

SERIAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	AU	CU	PB	ZN	PAGE 1 / 2	
						AG	AS
1	3+00N L0+00W	3.0	55.0	17.0	62.0	0.2	1.0
2	3+50N	3.0	55.0	8.0	57.0	0.2	1.0
3	4+00N	3.0	22.0	12.0	152.0	0.1	1.0
4	4+50N	3.0	8.0	7.0	108.0	0.0	1.0
5	5+00N	3.0	51.0	5.0	37.0	0.1	1.0
6	5+50N	3.0	68.0	12.0	44.0	0.4	1.0
7	6+00N L0+00W	3.0	7.0	7.0	63.0	0.1	1.0
8	3+00N L1+00W	3.0	29.0	8.0	102.0	0.1	1.0
9	3+50N	3.0	47.0	9.0	66.0	0.0	1.0
10	4+00N	3.0	22.0	11.0	73.0	0.0	1.0
11	4+50N	3.0	276.0	15.0	63.0	0.5	1.0
12	5+00N	3.0	25.0	9.0	125.0	0.0	1.0
13	5+50N	3.0	8.0	6.0	39.0	0.0	1.0
14	6+00N L1+00W	3.0	5.0	5.0	67.0	0.0	1.0
15	3+00N L2+00W	3.0	97.0	10.0	96.0	0.1	1.0
16	3+50N	3.0	18.0	10.0	85.0	0.1	1.0
17	4+00N	3.0	7.0	7.0	90.0	0.0	1.0
18	4+50N	3.0	33.0	9.0	93.0	0.3	1.0
19	5+00N	3.0	45.0	10.0	56.0	0.1	1.0
20	5+50N	3.0	18.0	7.0	26.0	0.0	1.0
21	6+00N L2+00W	3.0	17.0	7.0	52.0	0.0	1.0
22	3+00N L3+00W	3.0	34.0	10.0	129.0	0.2	1.0
23	3+50N	3.0	408.0	29.0	90.0	0.1	4.0
24	4+00N	3.0	151.0	16.0	111.0	0.1	1.0
25	4+50N	3.0	126.0	12.0	65.0	0.0	1.0
26	5+00N	3.0	215.0	17.0	64.0	0.0	1.0
27	5+50N	3.0	305.0	13.0	63.0	0.0	2.0
28	6+00N L3+00W	3.0	47.0	10.0	91.0	0.0	1.0
29	3+00N L4+00W	40.0	245.0	55.0	110.0	0.2	1.0
30	3+50N	3.0	303.0	56.0	140.0	0.2	1.0

KAMLOOPS RESEARCH & ASSAY LABORATORY LTD.
 GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

FILE NO. G 1559

PAGE 2 / 2

DRILL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	AU	CU	PB	ZN	AG	AS
31	4+00N	20.0	80.0	26.0	108.0	0.2	1.0
32	4+50N	3.0	38.0	21.0	172.0	0.1	1.0
33	5+00N	3.0	339.0	176.0	923.0	2.2	18.0
34	5+50N	3.0	68.0	21.0	115.0	0.2	1.0
35	6+00N L4+00W	3.0	32.0	10.0	41.0	0.0	1.0
36	3+00N L5+00W	3.0	149.0	21.0	72.0	0.0	1.0
37	3+50N	3.0	174.0	30.0	69.0	0.0	1.0
38	4+00N	3.0	259.0	52.0	108.0	0.2	1.0
39	4+50N	10.0	206.0	50.0	84.0	0.1	1.0
40	5+00N	3.0	181.0	23.0	108.0	0.2	1.0
41	5+50N	43.0	167.0	19.0	71.0	0.1	1.0
42	6+00N L5+00W	3.0	158.0	15.0	63.0	0.2	1.0

IN AU COLUMN 3 INDICATES <5 PPB

IN AG COLUMN 0.0 INDICATES <0.1 PPM

IN AS COLUMN 1 INDICATES <2 PPM

APPENDIX V

GEOCHEMICAL STATISTICAL DATA

MONTGOMERY CONSULTANTS LTD.

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
DISCUSSION ON GEOCHEMICAL STATISTICS

ADON GRID

A total of 658 samples were analyzed for AU, CU, PB, ZN, AG and AS. All five elements are positively skewed and closer approximate lognormal distributions. Significant correlation coefficients are listed below :

Lead - Zinc	.672
Lead - Silver	.434
Lead - Copper	.424
Lead - Arsenic	.415
Zinc - Silver	.427

Arithmetic histograms, lognormal histograms and lognormal cumulative probability plots were produced for most elements.

GOLD

- positively skewed with over 95 % of values at or below the detection limit
- values greater than 25 ppb are considered anomalous

COPPER

- positively skewed
- almost a perfect single lognormal population
- consider 2 standard deviations past mean as anomalous ie. > 270 ppm.

LEAD

- positively skewed
- 2 overlapping lognormal populations

- A population 56% or 368 samples with mean of 22 ppm
- B population 44% or 290 samples with mean of 12 ppm
- thresholds of 33 and 7 ppm will separate these two populations
- consider anomalous values as > 70 ppm. for upper population

ZINC

- positively skewed
- several overlapping lognormal populations
- A population 1.3% or 9 samples with mean of 365 ppm
- B population 1.5% or 10 samples with mean of 250 ppm
- C population 89.2% or 587 samples with mean of 92 ppm
- D population 8% or 52 samples with mean of 37 ppm
- a possible explanation is two different rock types with background represented by C and D populations and anomalous values represented by A and B respectively
- thresholds to separate these populations are 295, 210, 80 and 45 ppm.

SILVER

- positively skewed with 44% of values at or below the detection limit
- lognormal conversion also positively skewed
- can be represented as a single lognormal population if the detection limit values ignored.
- consider values $> .8$ ppm as anomalous

ARSENIC

- positively skewed with 75% of values at or below detection limit

- lognormal conversion also positively skewed
- consider values > 7 ppm as anomalous

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

ADON GRID

SIMPLE STATISTICS

Element	Unit	n	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Coef. of Var.
AU	ppb	658	4.2	3.0	11.2	3.0	240.0	2.65
CU	ppm	658	98.1	72.0	85.5	5.0	685.0	.07
PB	ppm	658	22.3	19.0	16.0	3.0	175.0	.72
ZN	ppm	658	107.5	95.0	88.4	16.0	1290.0	.32
AG	ppm	658	.29	.20	.25	.10	2.20	.88
AS	ppm	658	1.8	1.0	2.5	1.0	43.0	1.37

NOTE - Coefficient of Variation = Standard Deviation / Mean

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

ADON GRID

SIMPLE STATISTICS

LOG (Base 10) Transformed

Element	Unit	n	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Coef. of Var.
AU	ppb	658	.5084	.4771	.1744	.4771	2.3802	.34
CU	ppm	658	1.8618	1.8573	.3425	.6990	2.8357	.18
PB	ppm	658	1.2668	1.2788	.2635	.4771	2.2455	.21
ZN	ppm	658	1.9707	1.9823	.2127	1.2041	3.1106	.11
AG	ppm	658	-.6801	-.6990	.3344	-1.0000	.3424	-.49
AS	ppm	658	.1356	.0000	.2648	.0000	1.6335	1.95

NOTE - Coefficient of Variation = Standard Deviation / Mean

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

ADON GRID

CORRELATION MATRIX

	AU	CU	PB	ZN	AG	AS
AU	1.0000			-.0083	-.0298	-.0458
CU	.0202	1.0000				
PB	.0238	.4244	1.0000			
ZN		.2029	.5723	1.0000		
AG		.2677	.4339	.4265	1.0000	
AS		.0229	.4148	.3029	.3213	1.0000

658 SAMPLE PAIRS ARE COMPLETE

ARITHMETIC HISTOGRAM

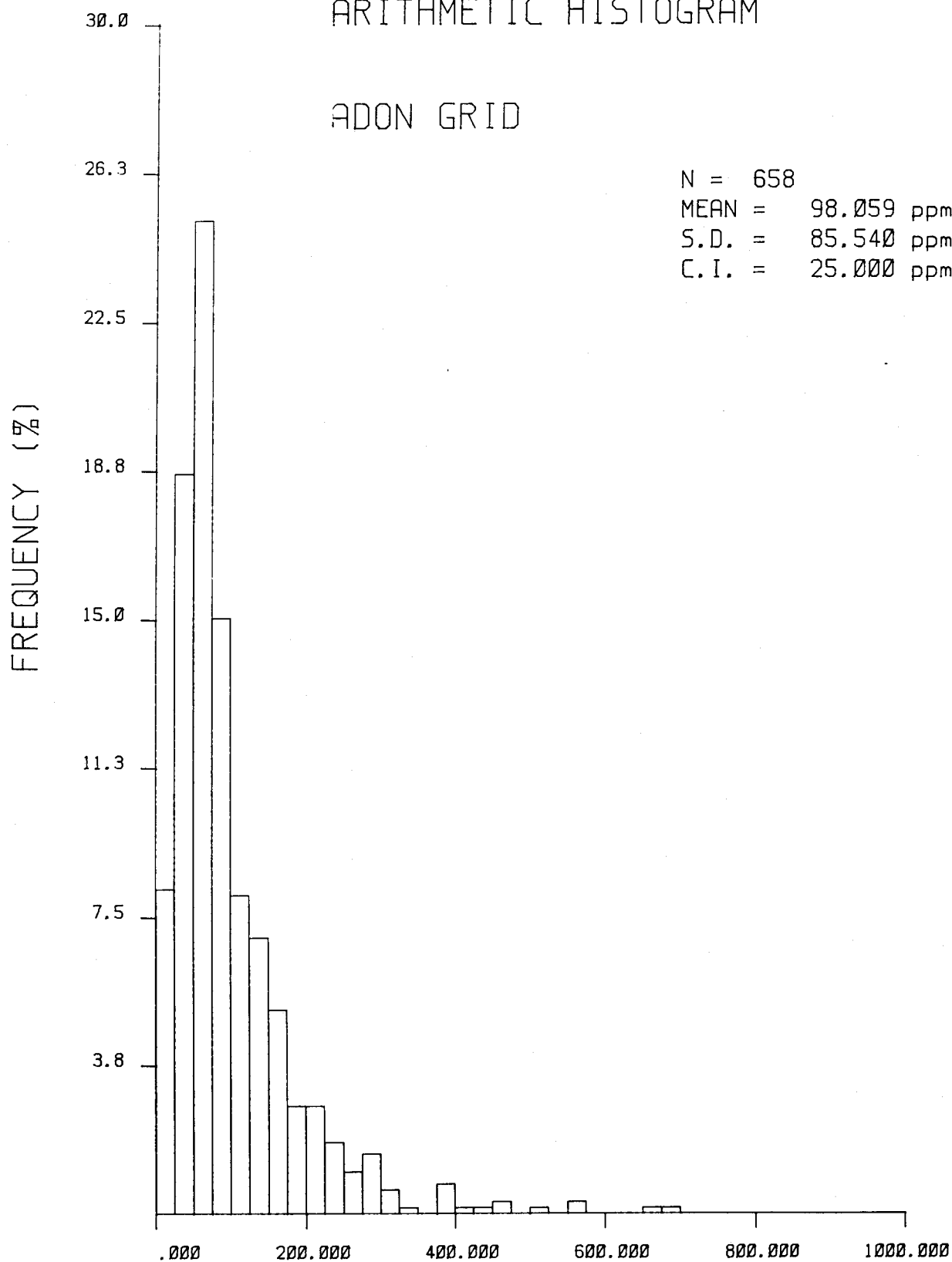
ADON GRID

N = 658

MEAN = 98.059 ppm

S.D. = 85.540 ppm

C.I. = 25.000 ppm

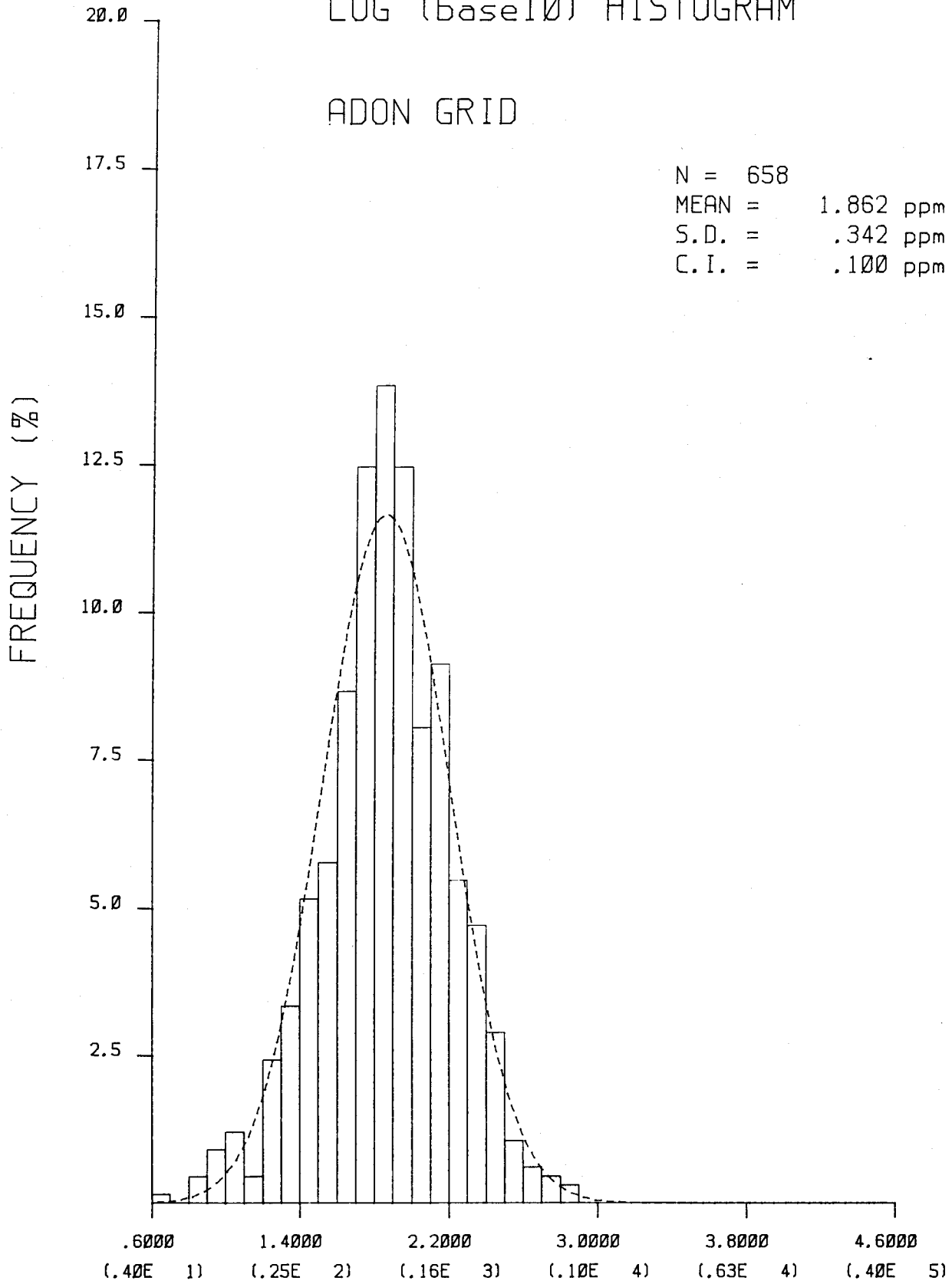


CU

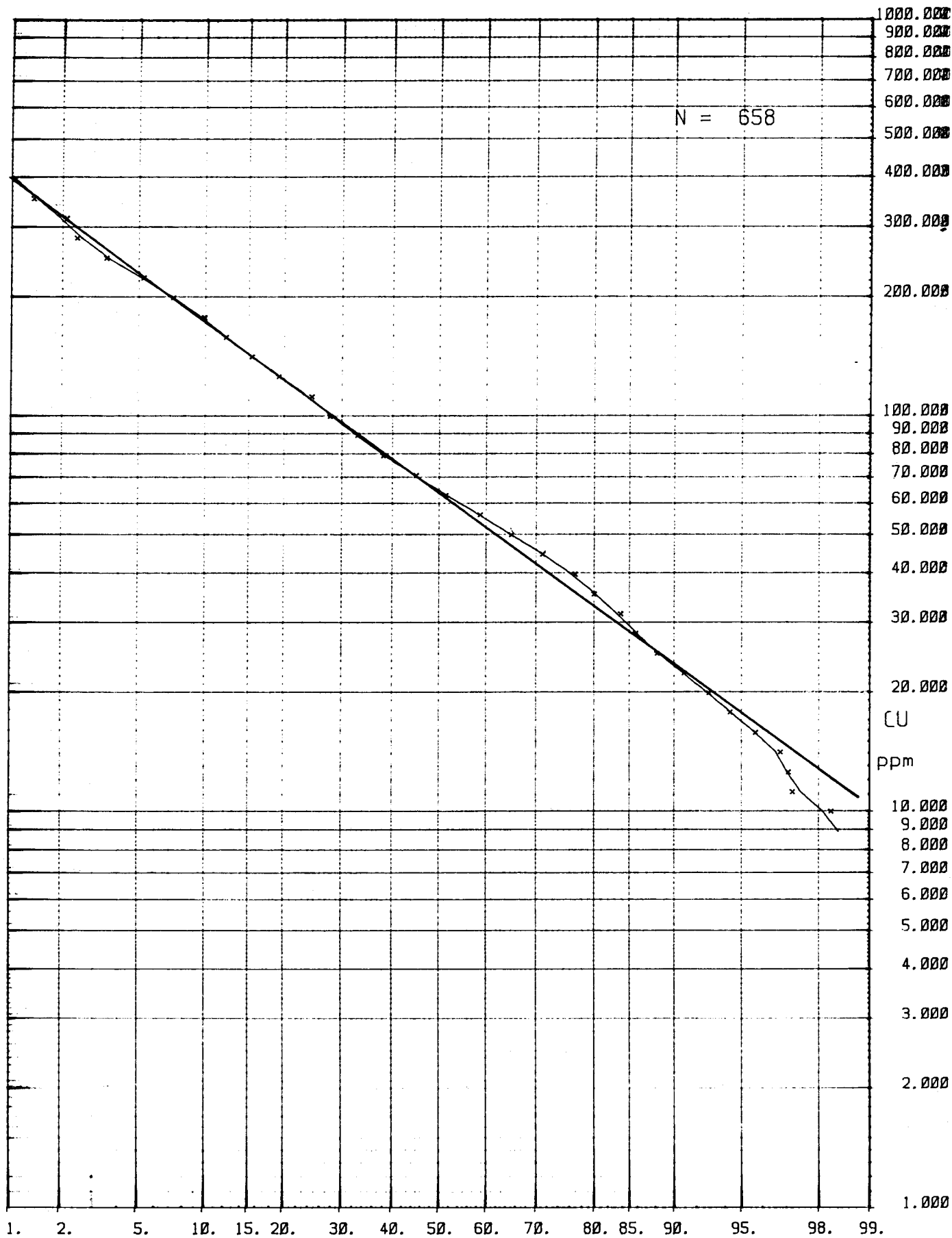
LOG (base10) HISTOGRAM

ADON GRID

N = 658
MEAN = 1.862 ppm
S.D. = .342 ppm
C.I. = .100 ppm



CU

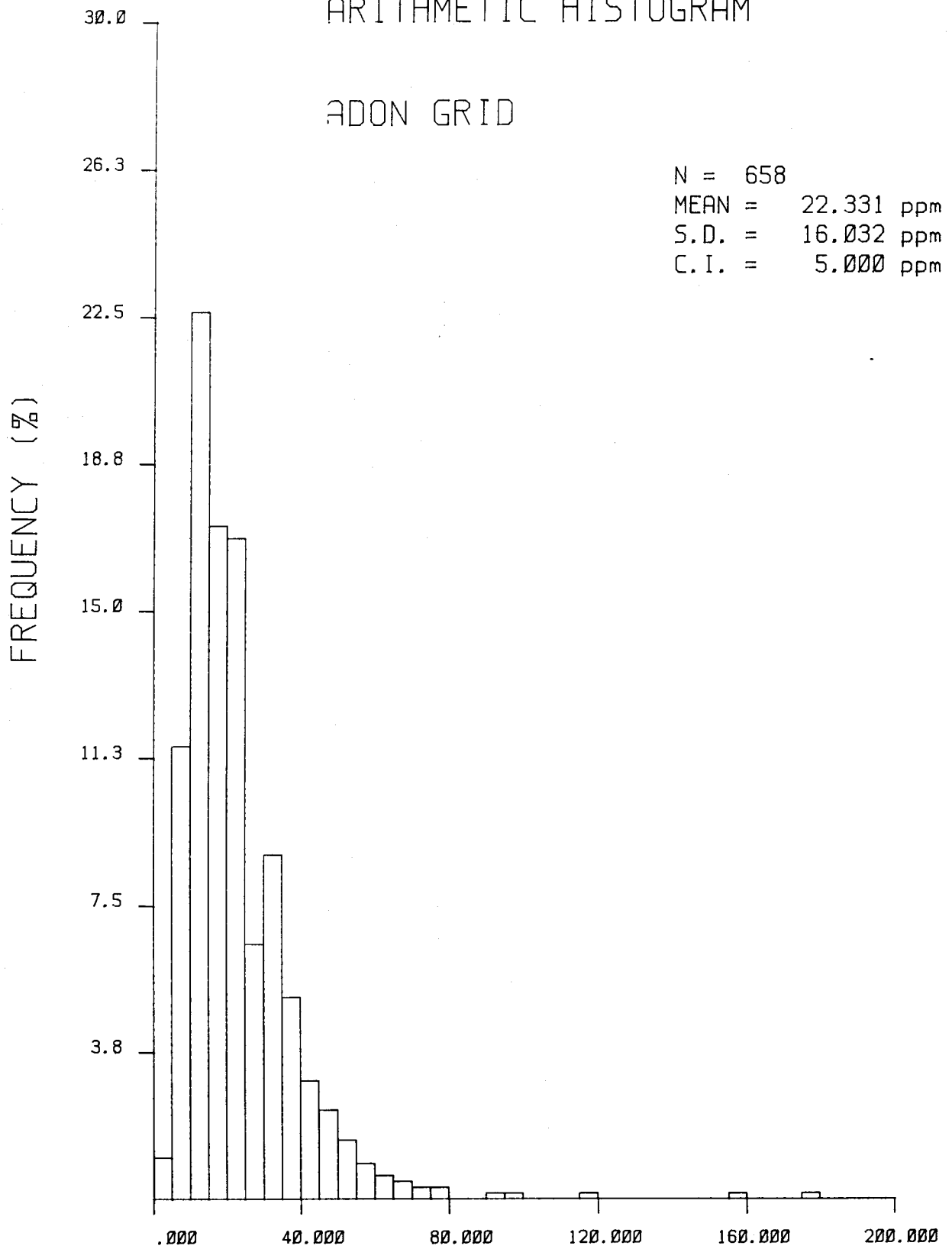


ADON GRID

ARITHMETIC HISTOGRAM

ADON GRID

N = 658
MEAN = 22.331 ppm
S.D. = 16.032 ppm
C.I. = 5.000 ppm

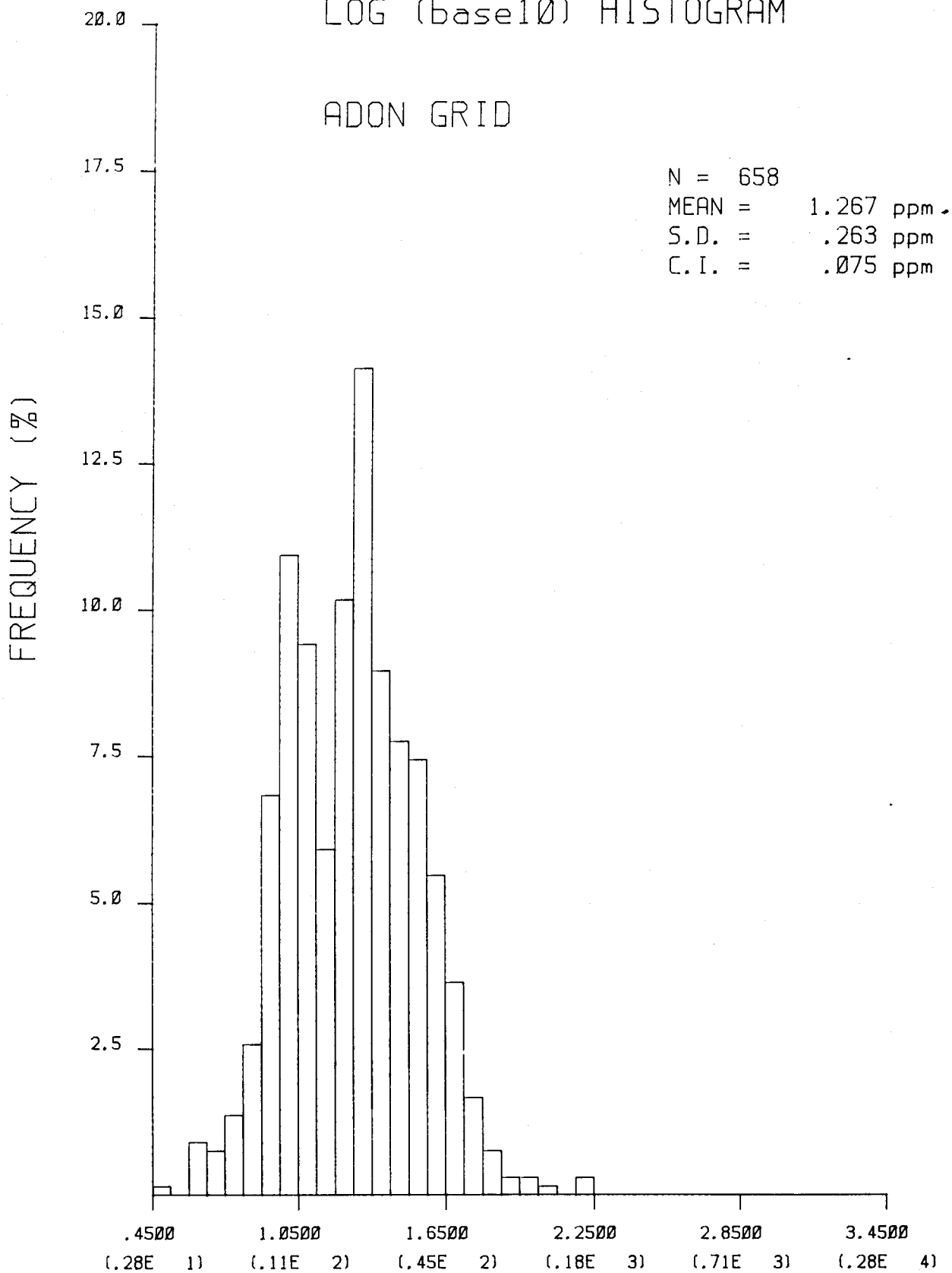


PB

LOG (base10) HISTOGRAM

ADON GRID

N = 658
MEAN = 1.267 ppm
S.D. = .263 ppm
C.I. = .075 ppm

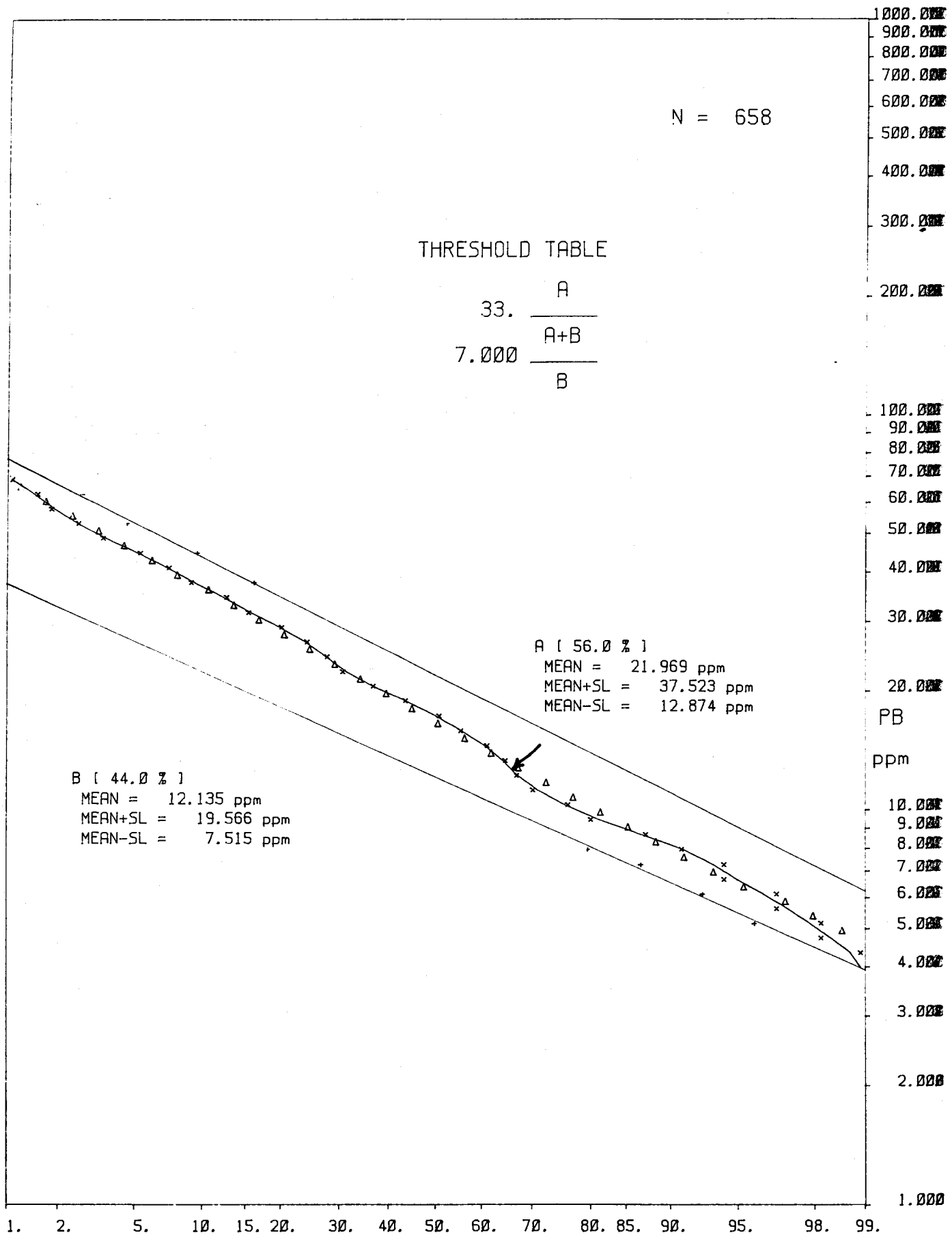


PB

N = 658

THRESHOLD TABLE

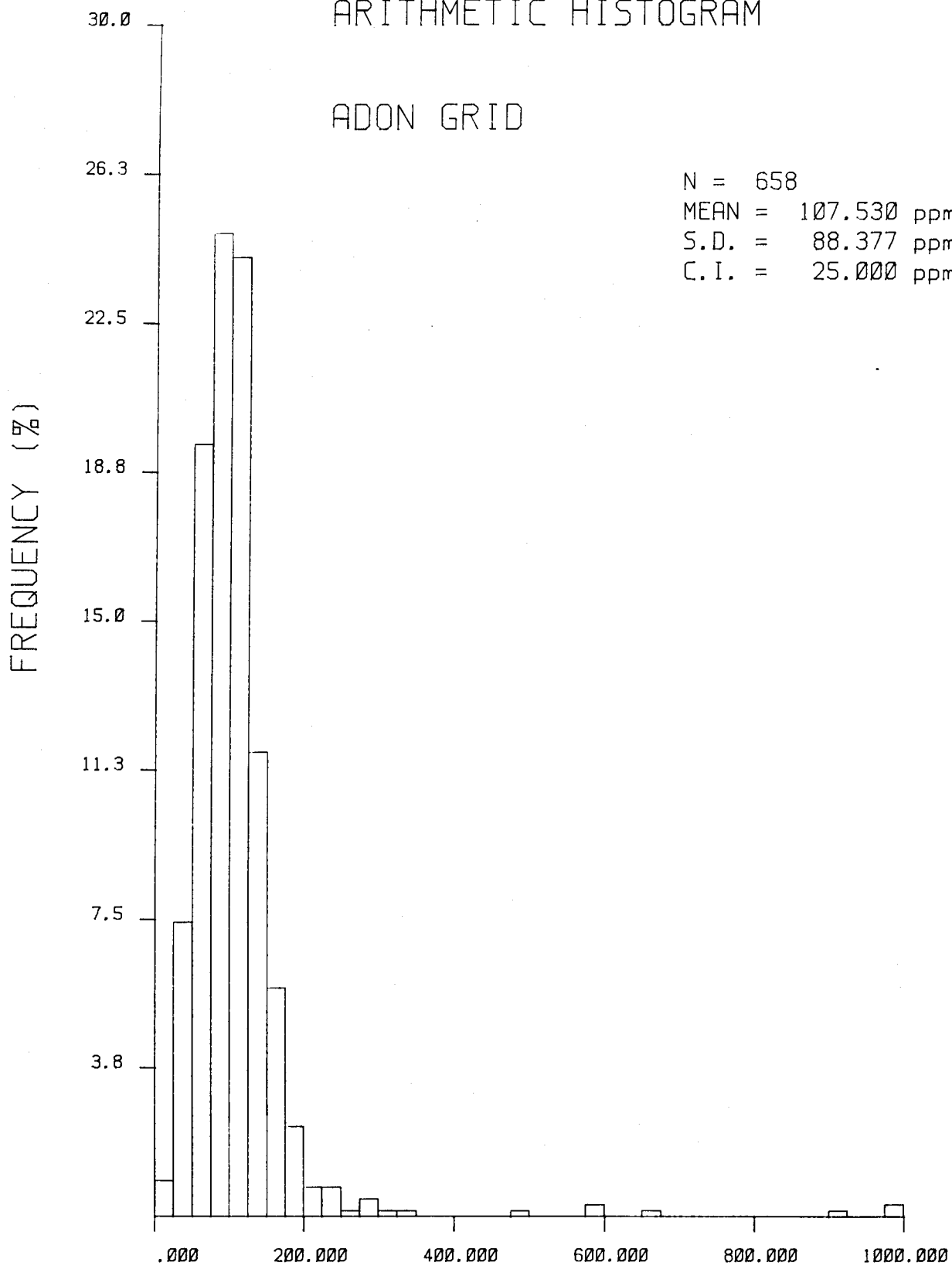
$$\begin{array}{r} 33. \frac{A}{A+B} \\ 7.000 \frac{B}{A+B} \end{array}$$



ADON GRID

ARITHMETIC HISTOGRAM

ADON GRID

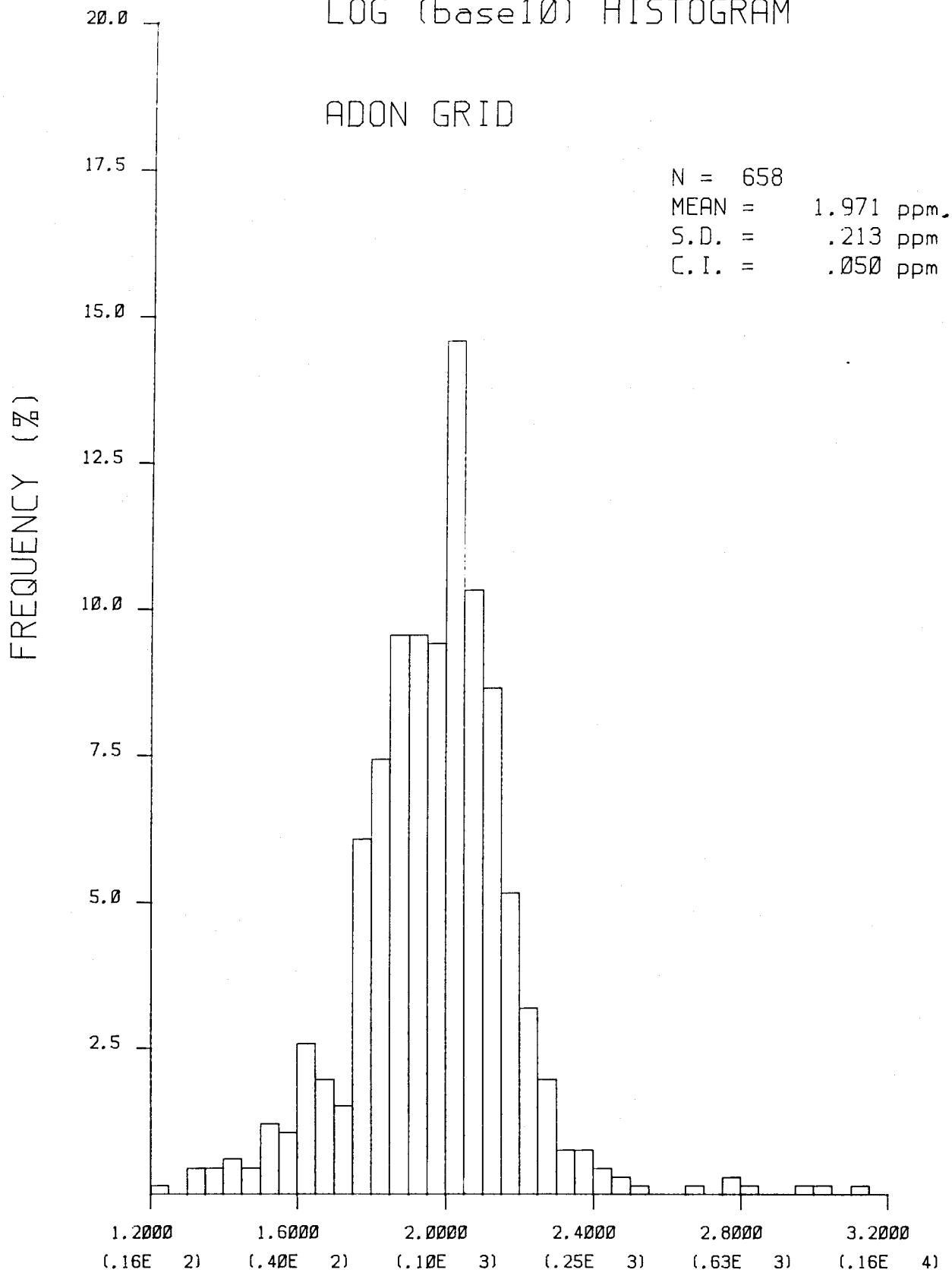


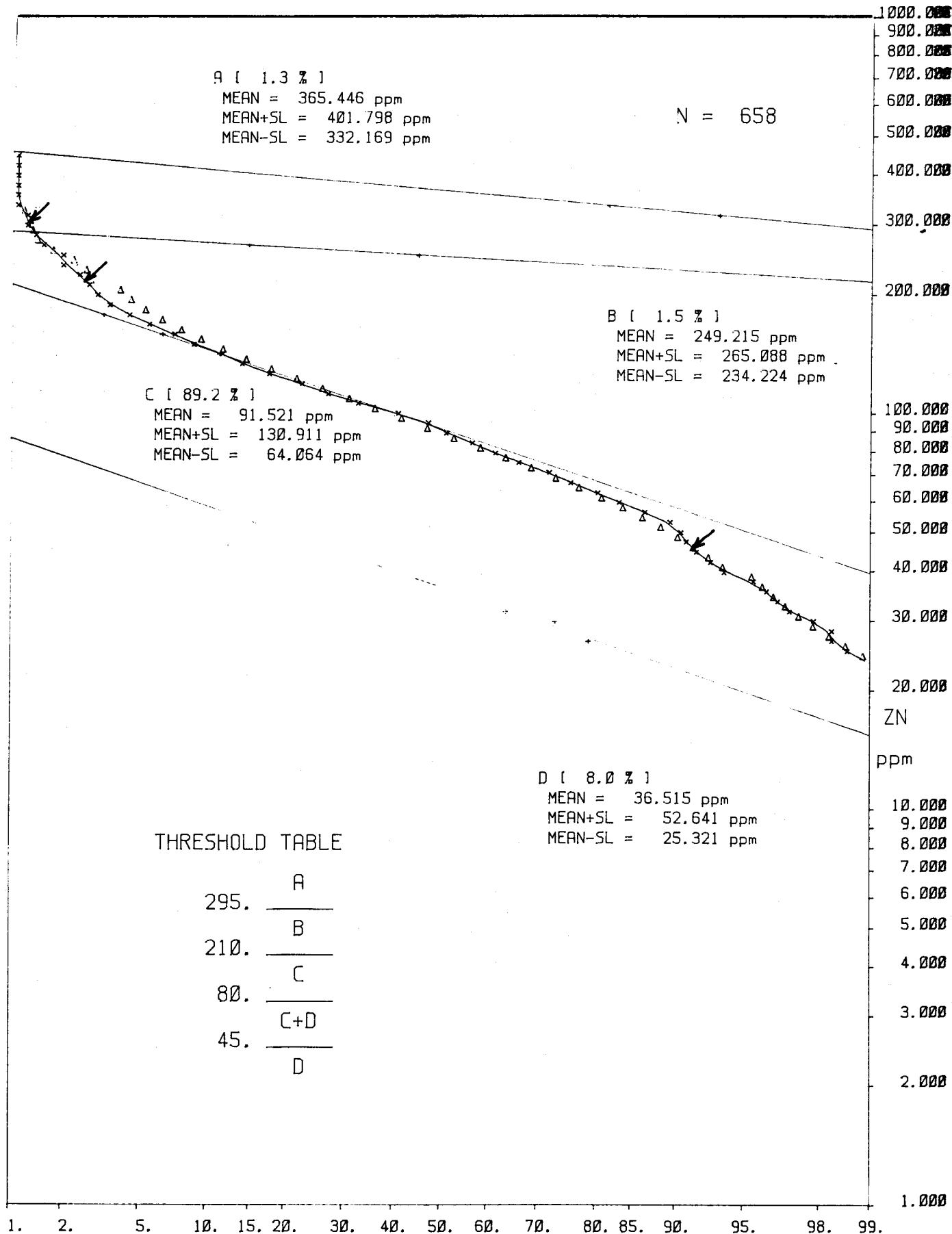
ZN

LOG (base10) HISTOGRAM

ADON GRID

N = 658
MEAN = 1.971 ppm
S.D. = .213 ppm
C.I. = .050 ppm





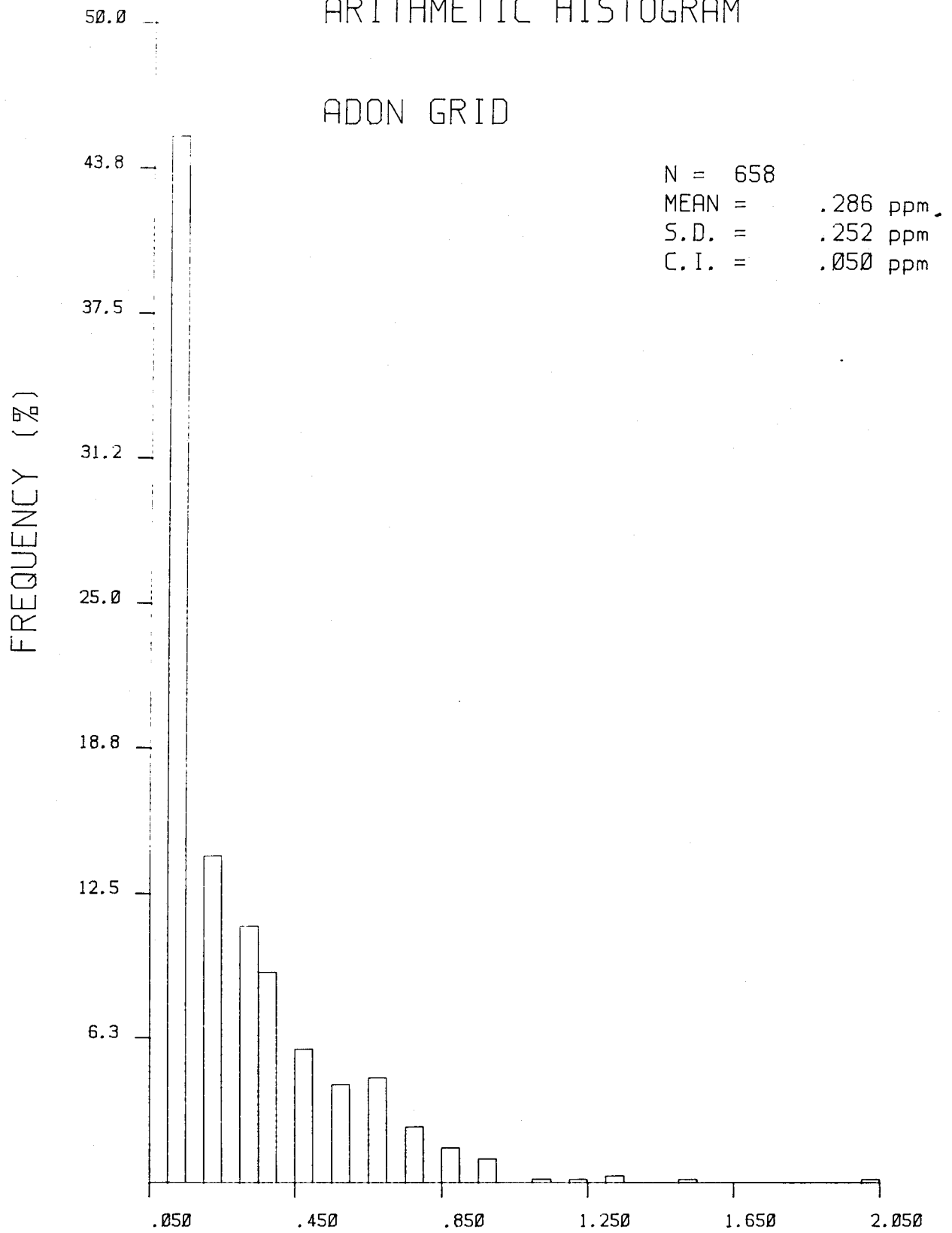
THRESHOLD TABLE

295.	A
210.	B
80.	C
45.	C+D
	D

ADON GRID

ARITHMETIC HISTOGRAM

ADON GRID

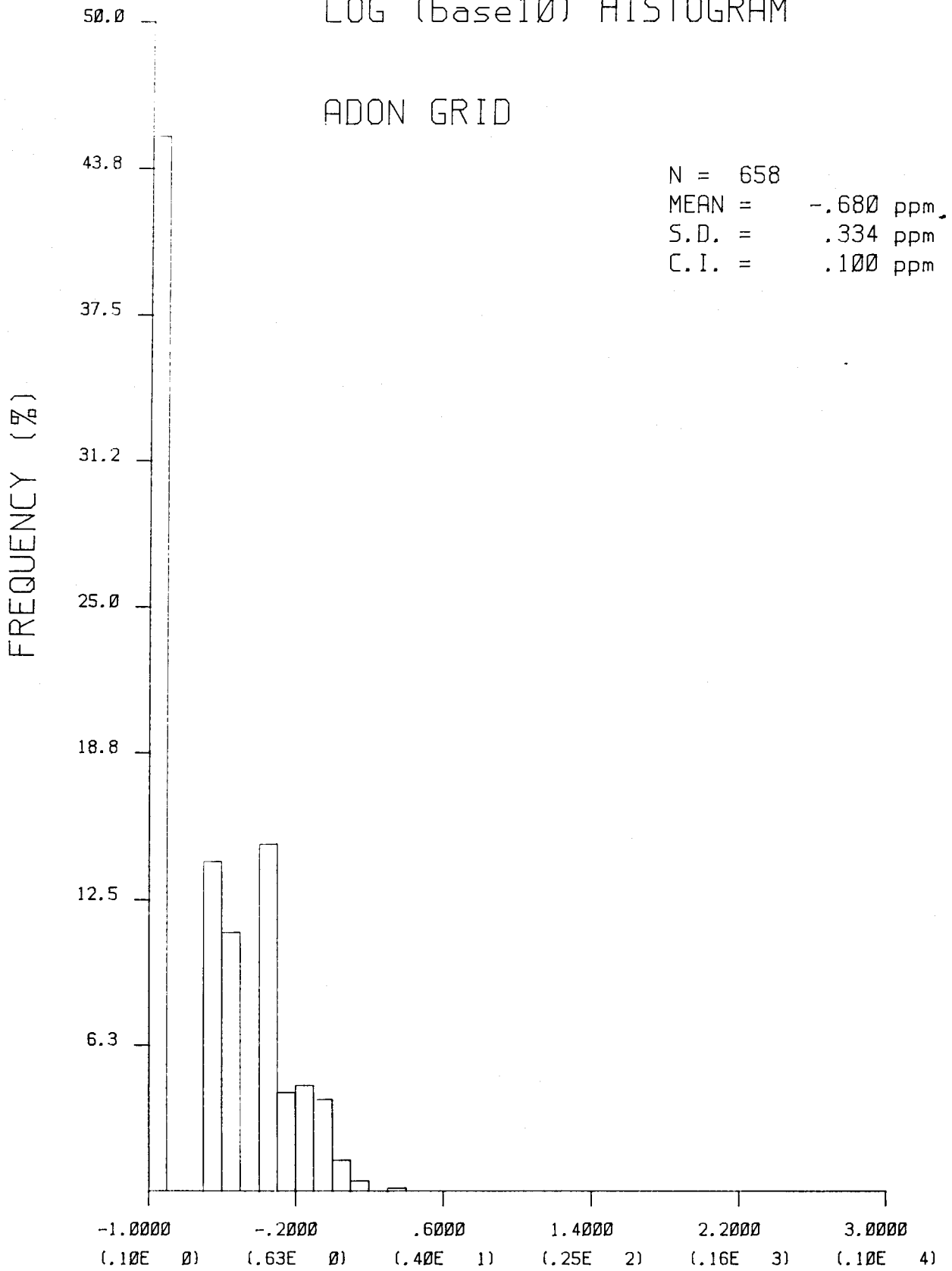


AG

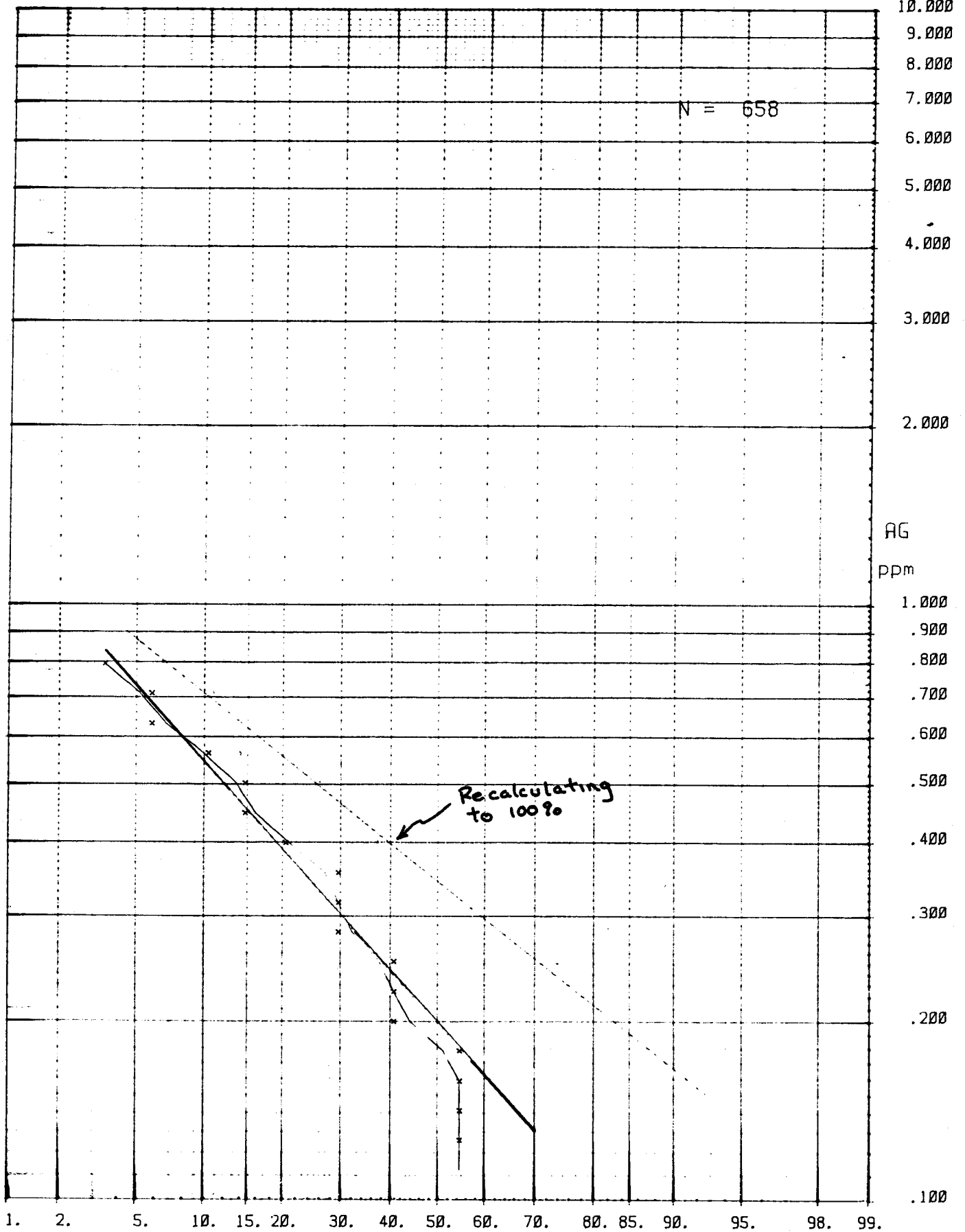
LOG (base10) HISTOGRAM

ADON GRID

N = 658
MEAN = -.680 ppm
S.D. = .334 ppm
C.I. = .100 ppm



AG



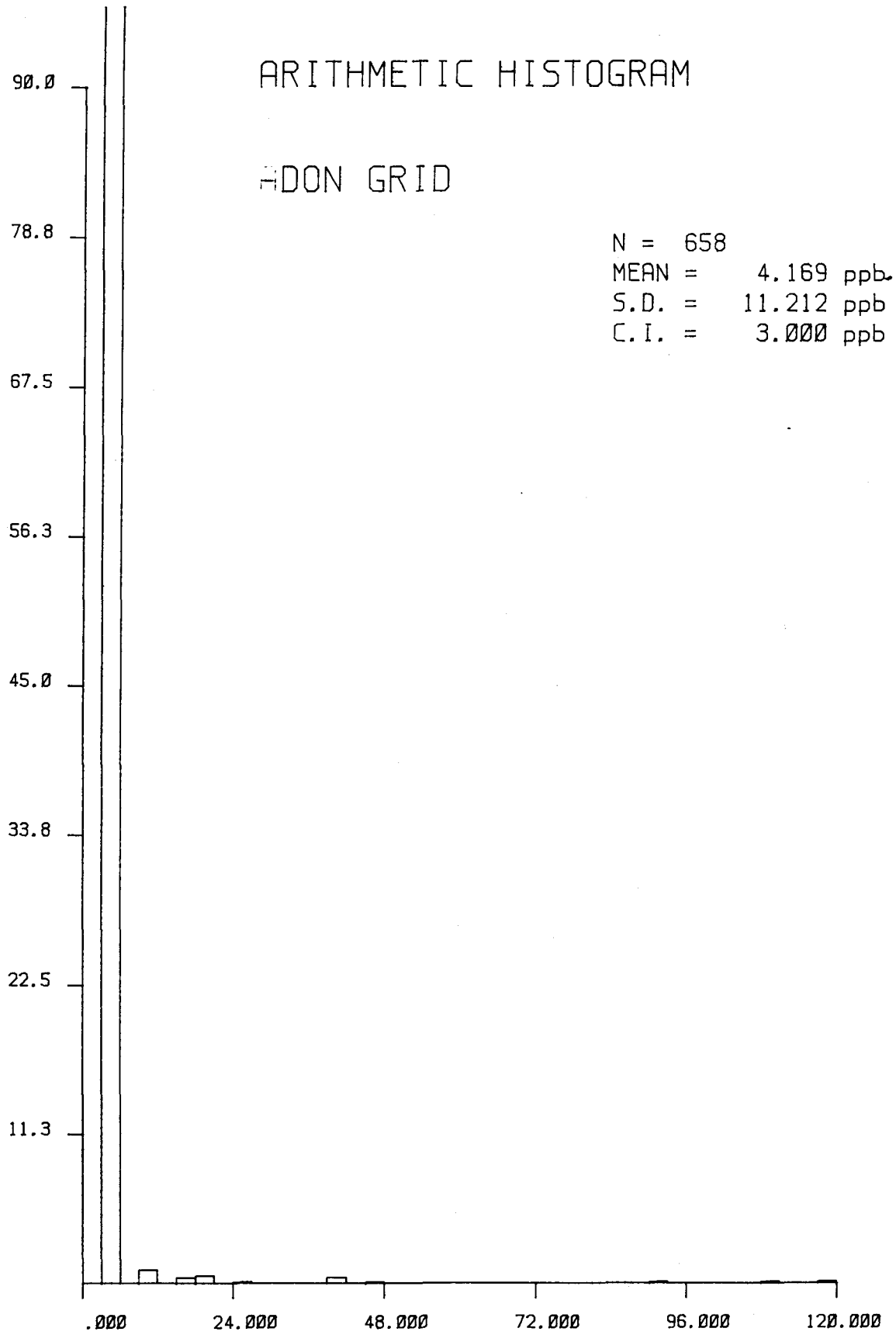
ADON GRID

ARITHMETIC HISTOGRAM

ADON GRID

N = 658
MEAN = 4.169 ppb
S.D. = 11.212 ppb
C.I. = 3.000 ppb

FREQUENCY (%)



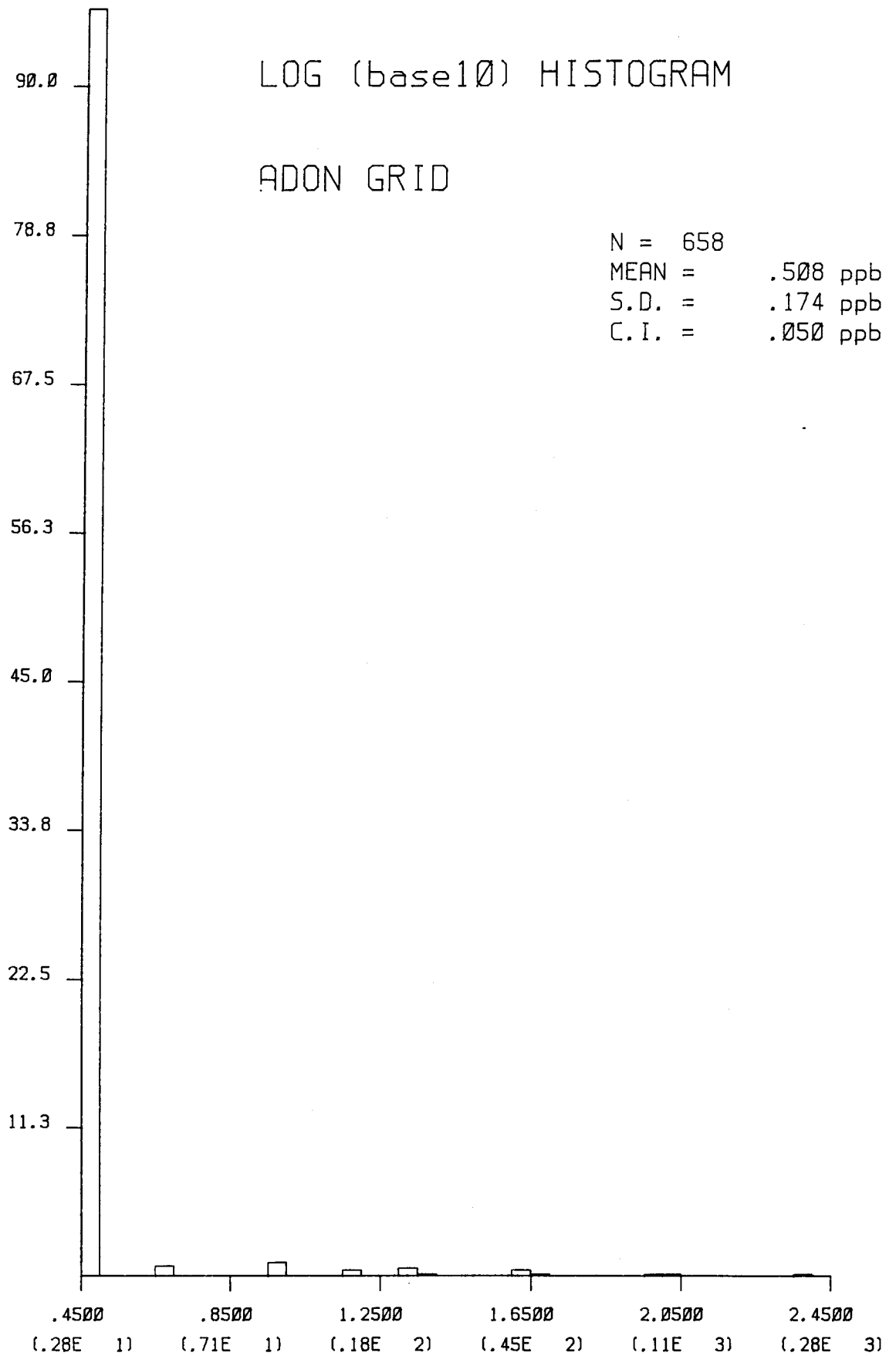
AU

LOG (base10) HISTOGRAM

ADON GRID

N = 658
MEAN = .508 ppb
S.D. = .174 ppb
C.I. = .050 ppb

FREQUENCY (%)



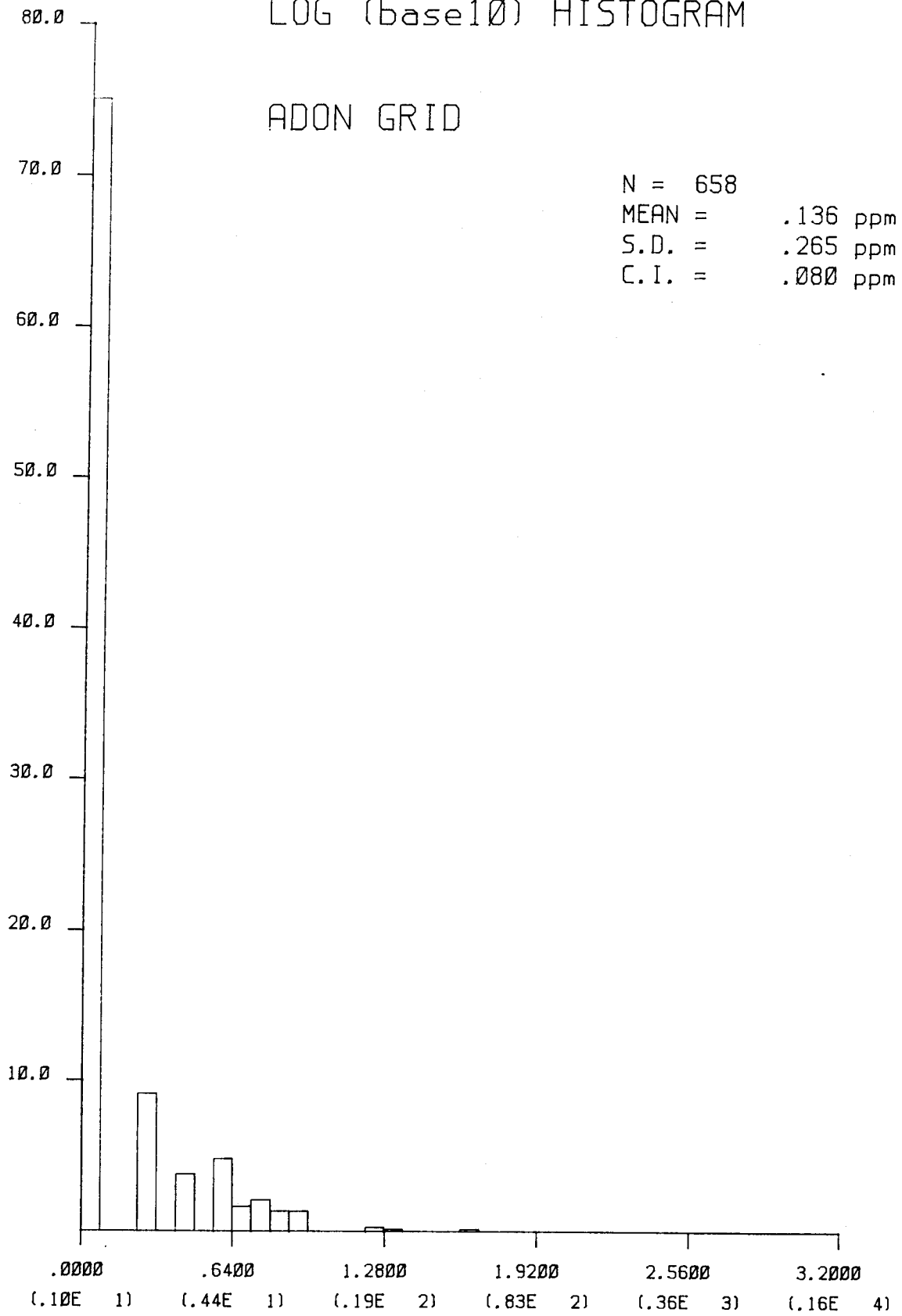
AU

LOG (base10) HISTOGRAM

ADON GRID

N = 658
MEAN = .136 ppm
S.D. = .265 ppm
C.I. = .080 ppm

FREQUENCY (%)

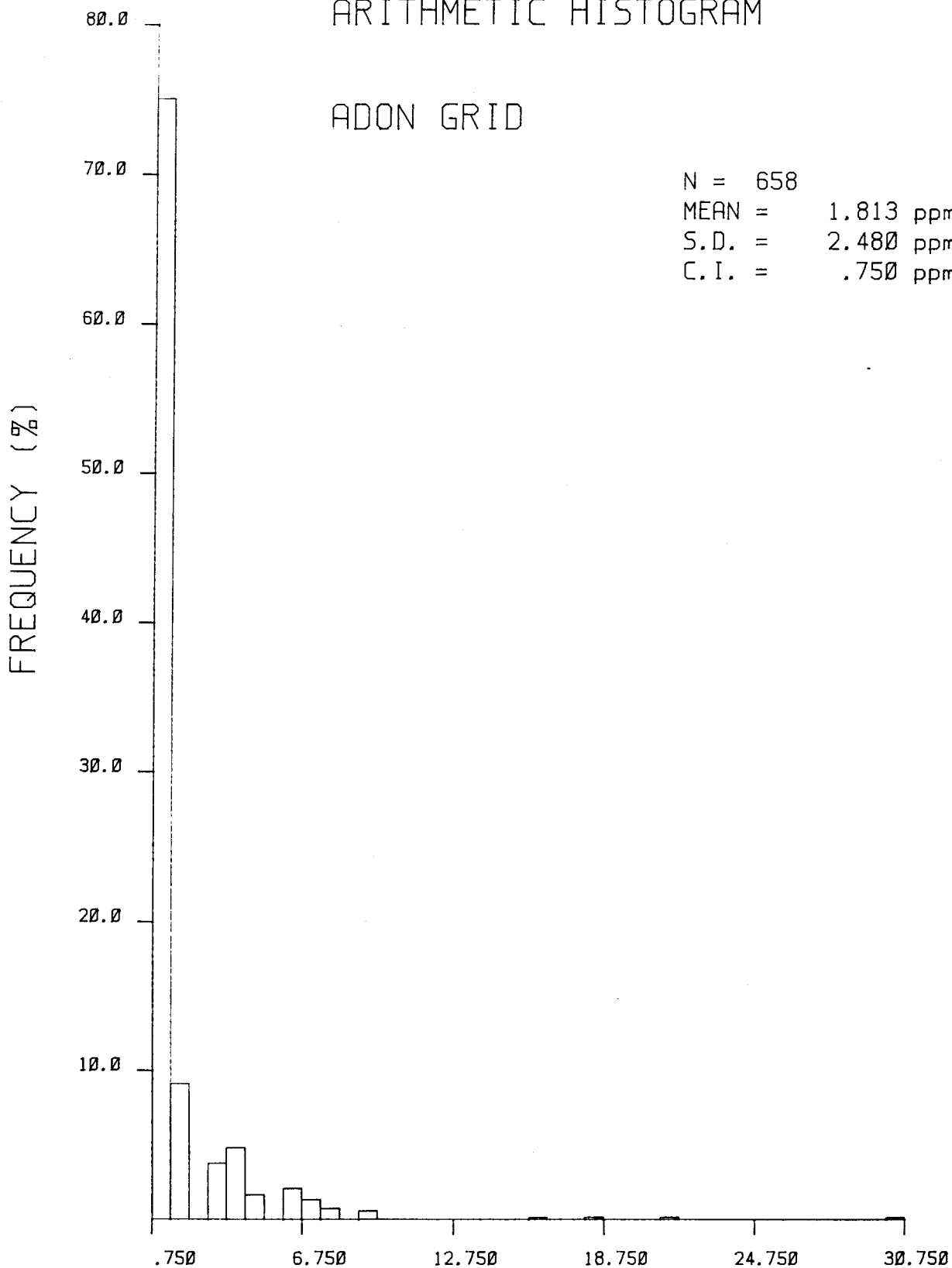


AS

ARITHMETIC HISTOGRAM

ADON GRID

N = 658
MEAN = 1.813 ppm
S.D. = 2.480 ppm
C. I. = .750 ppm



AS

SOBS GRID

A total of 513 samples were analyzed for PB, ZN and AG. All three elements can be considered lognormal distributions. Significant correlation coefficients are listed below:

Lead - Zinc .541

Lead - Silver .467

ZINC

- positively skewed
- two overlapping lognormal populations
- A population 7% or 36 samples with mean 315 ppm
- B population 93% or 477 samples with mean 73 ppm
- thresholds of 220 and 170 separate anomalous from background

SILVER

- positively skewed
- 2 lognormal populations
- A population 4% or 21 samples with mean 1.8 ppm
- B population 96% or 492 samples with mean .6 ppm
- a threshold of 1.2 ppm would separate the anomalous values from background

LEAD

- positively skewed
- three overlapping lognormal populations
- A population 8% or 41 samples with mean 102 ppm
- B population 77% or 395 samples with mean 25 ppm
- C population 15% or 77 samples with mean 8 ppm
- thresholds of 60, 35, 30 and 10 would separate

these 3 populations

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

SOBS GRID

SIMPLE STATISTICS

Element	Unit	n	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Coef. of Var.
ZN	ppm	513	122.7	90.0	212.8	.1	4500.0	1.73
AG	ppm	513	.6	.5	.7	.1	12.0	1.15
PB	ppm	513	45.3	27.0	157.9	.1	3500.0	3.49

NOTE - Coefficient of Variation = Standard Deviation / Mean

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

SOBS GRID

SIMPLE STATISTICS

LOG (Base 10) Transformed

Element	Unit	n	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Coef. of Var.
ZN	ppm	513	1.9539	1.9542	.3454	-1.0000	3.6532	.18
AG	ppm	513	-.3962	-.3010	.4156	-1.0000	1.0792	-1.05
PB	ppm	513	1.4370	1.4314	.4005	-1.0000	3.5441	.28

NOTE - Coefficient of Variation = Standard Deviation / Mean

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

SOBS GRID

CORRELATION MATRIX

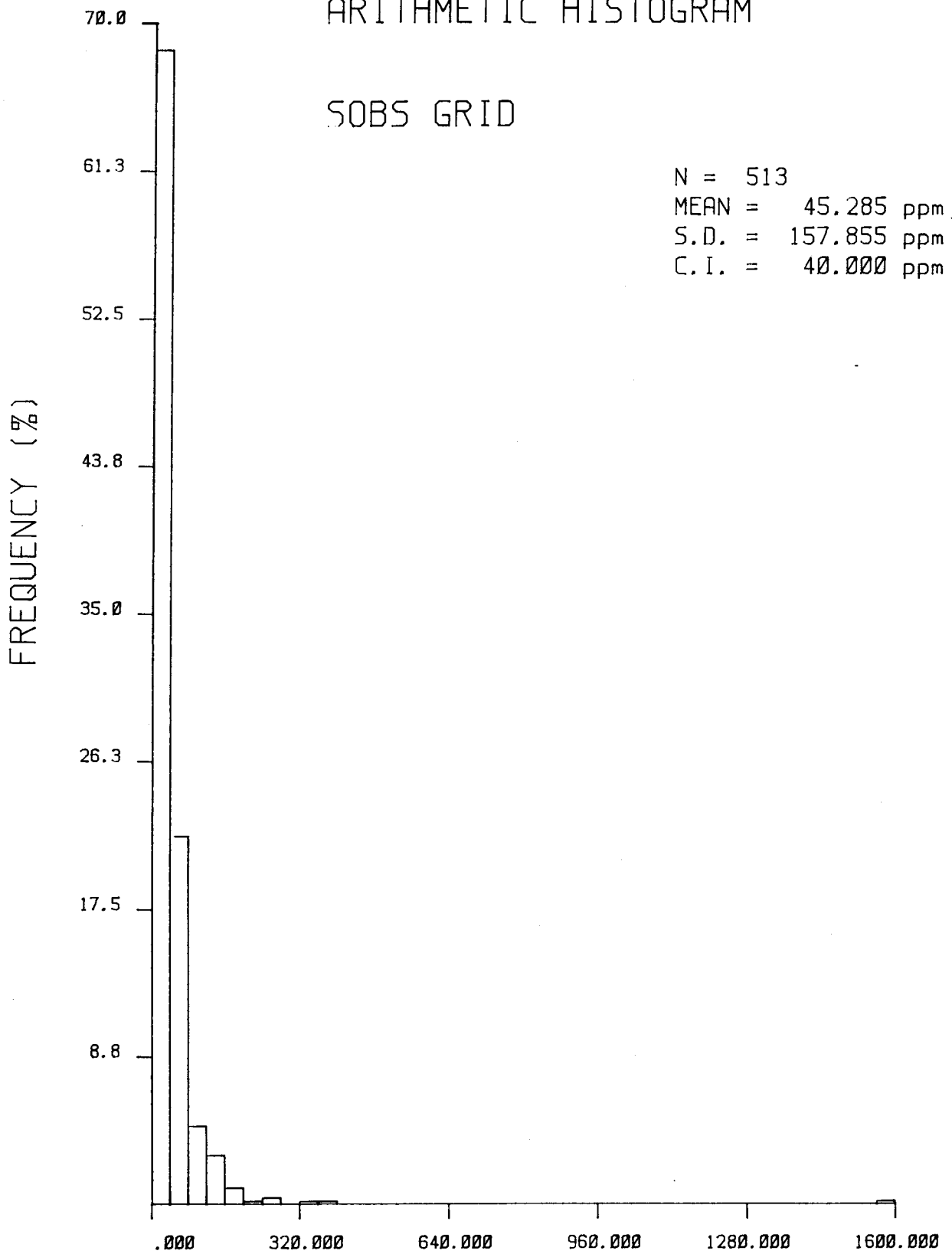
	ZN	AG	PB
ZN	1.0000		
AG	.1496	1.0000	
PB	.5410	.4668	1.0000

513 SAMPLE PAIRS ARE COMPLETE

ARITHMETIC HISTOGRAM

SOBS GRID

N = 513
MEAN = 45.285 ppm
S.D. = 157.855 ppm
C.I. = 40.000 ppm



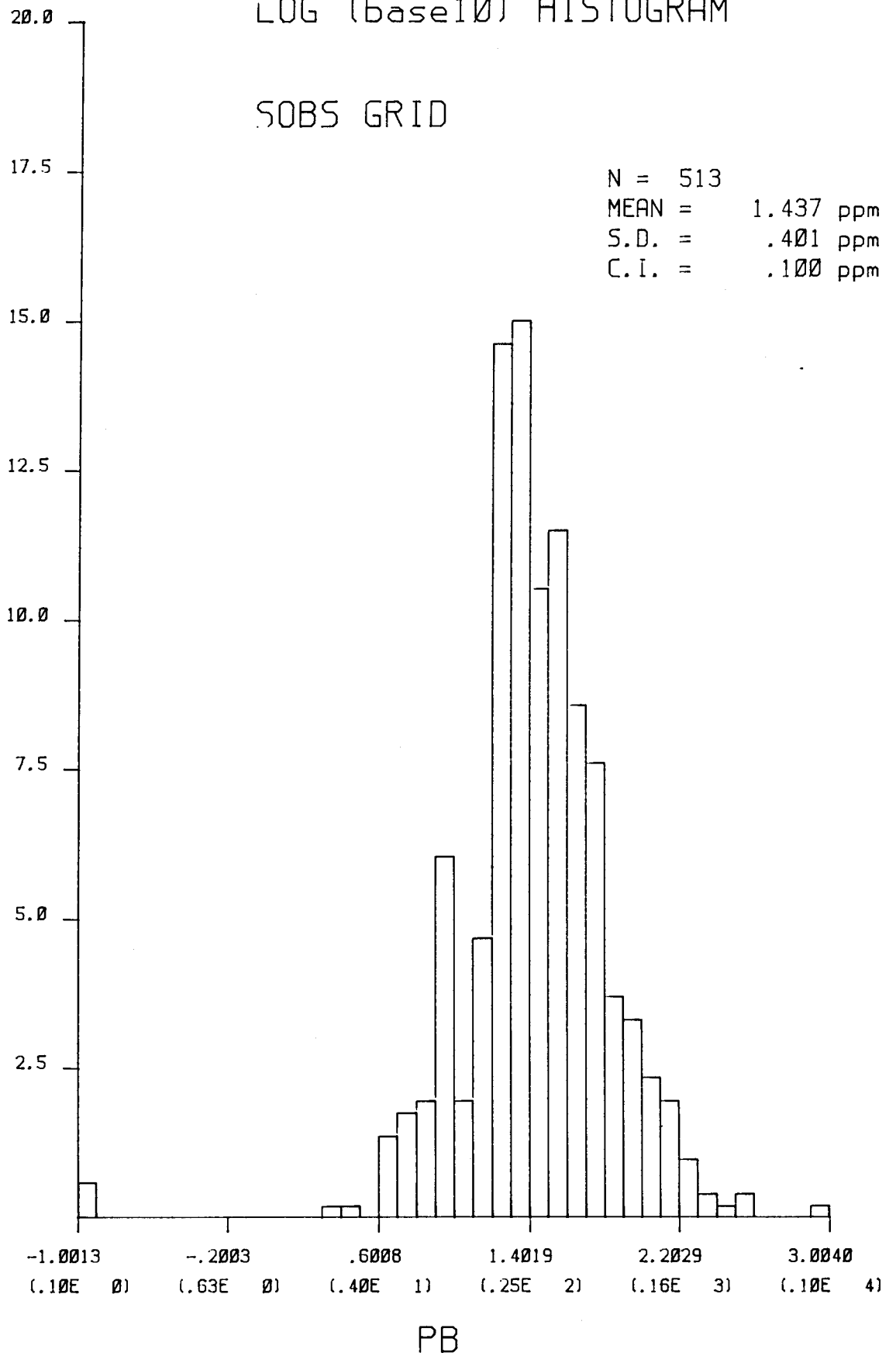
PB

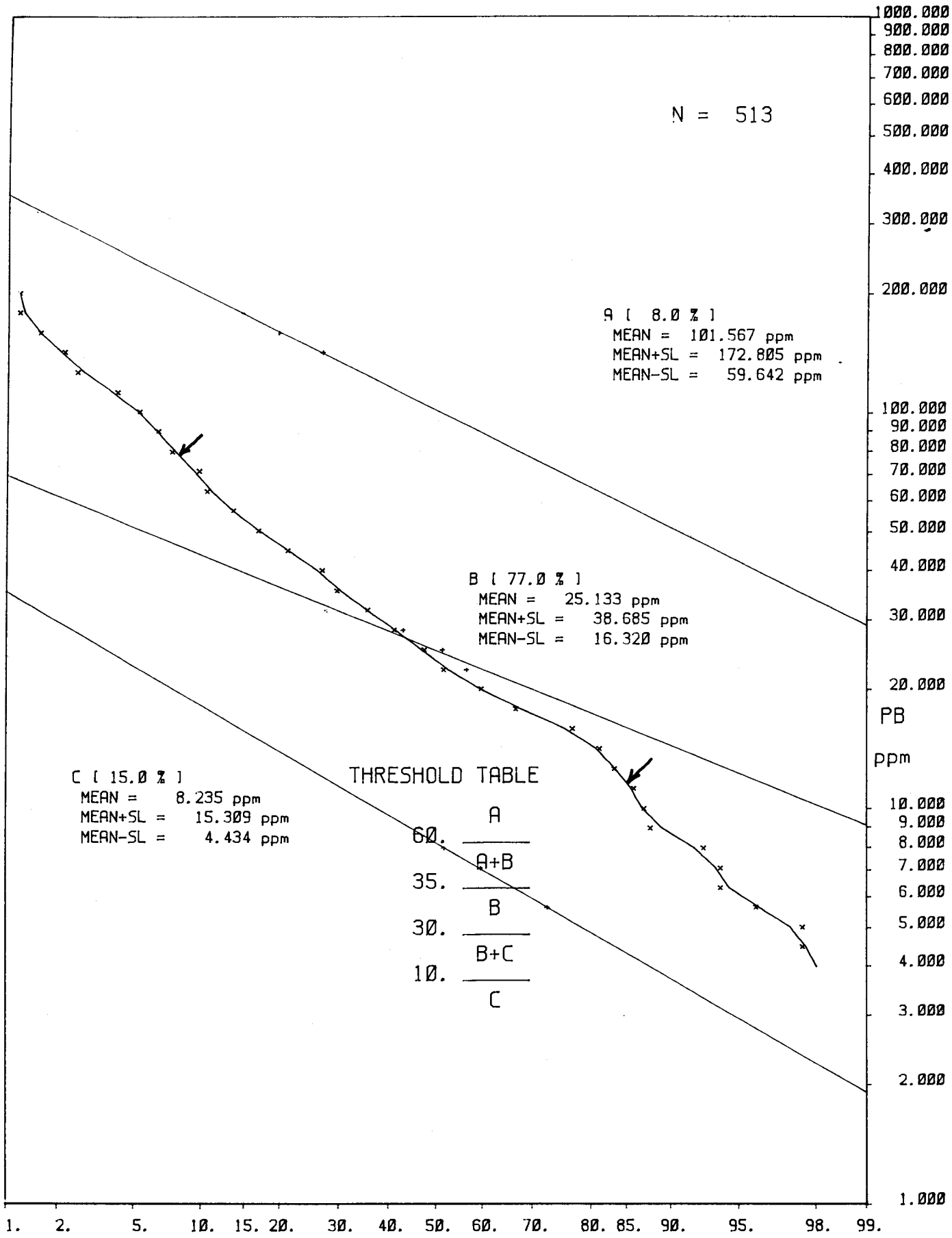
LOG (base10) HISTOGRAM

SOBS GRID

N = 513
MEAN = 1.437 ppm
S.D. = .401 ppm
C.I. = .100 ppm

FREQUENCY (%)



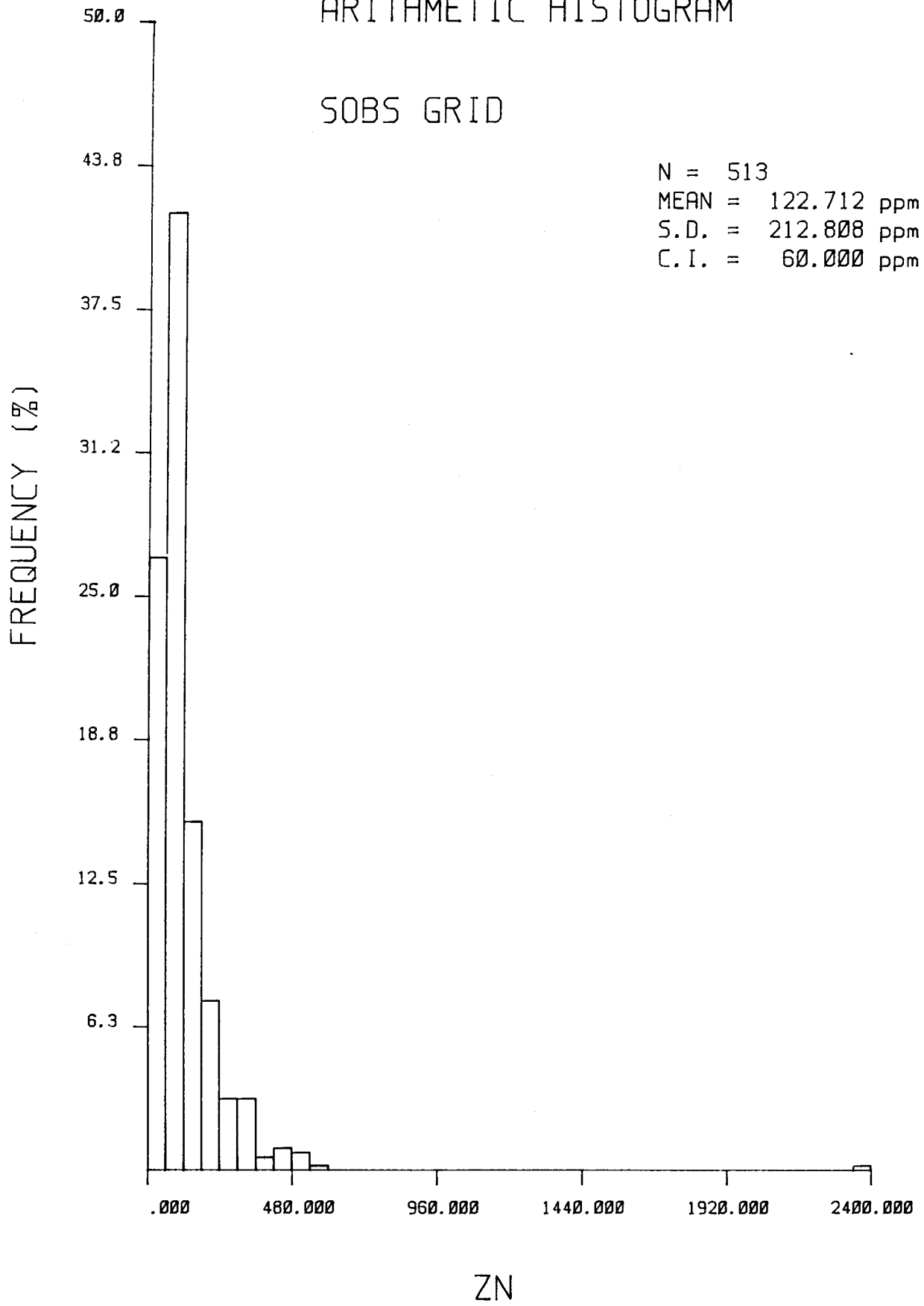


SOBS GRID

ARITHMETIC HISTOGRAM

SOBS GRID

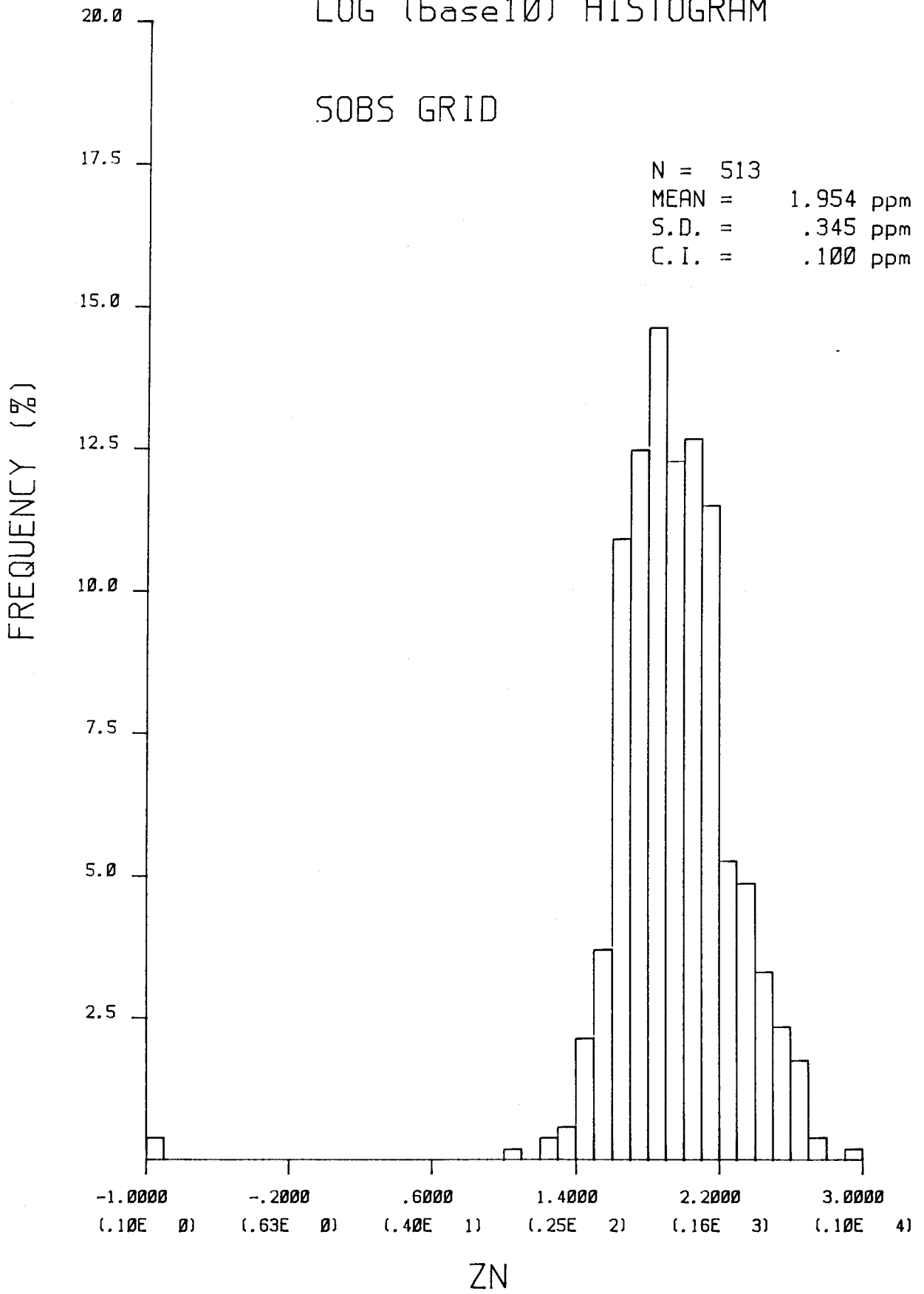
N = 513
MEAN = 122.712 ppm
S.D. = 212.808 ppm
C.I. = 60.000 ppm

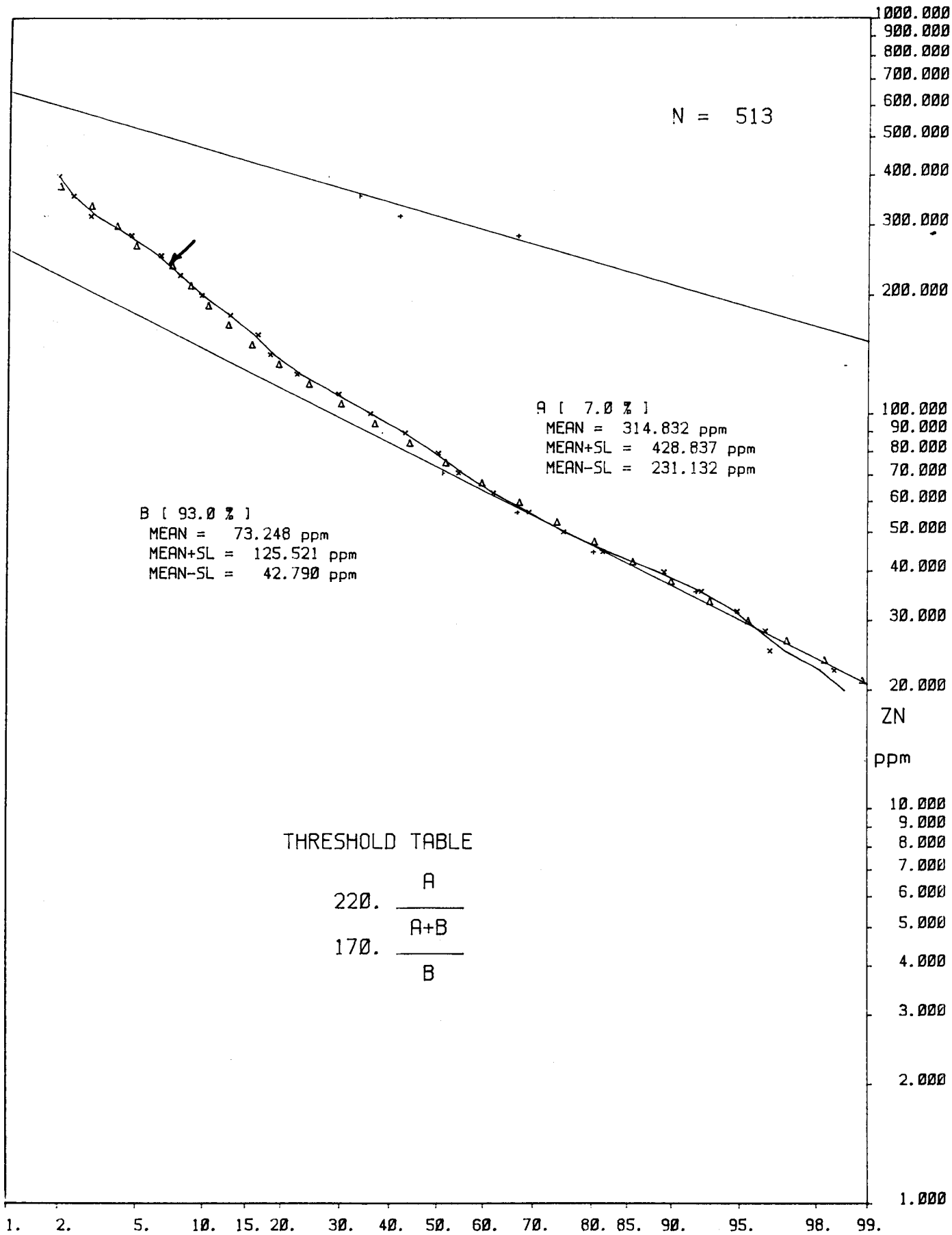


LOG (base10) HISTOGRAM

SOBS GRID

N = 513
MEAN = 1.954 ppm
S.D. = .345 ppm
C.I. = .100 ppm



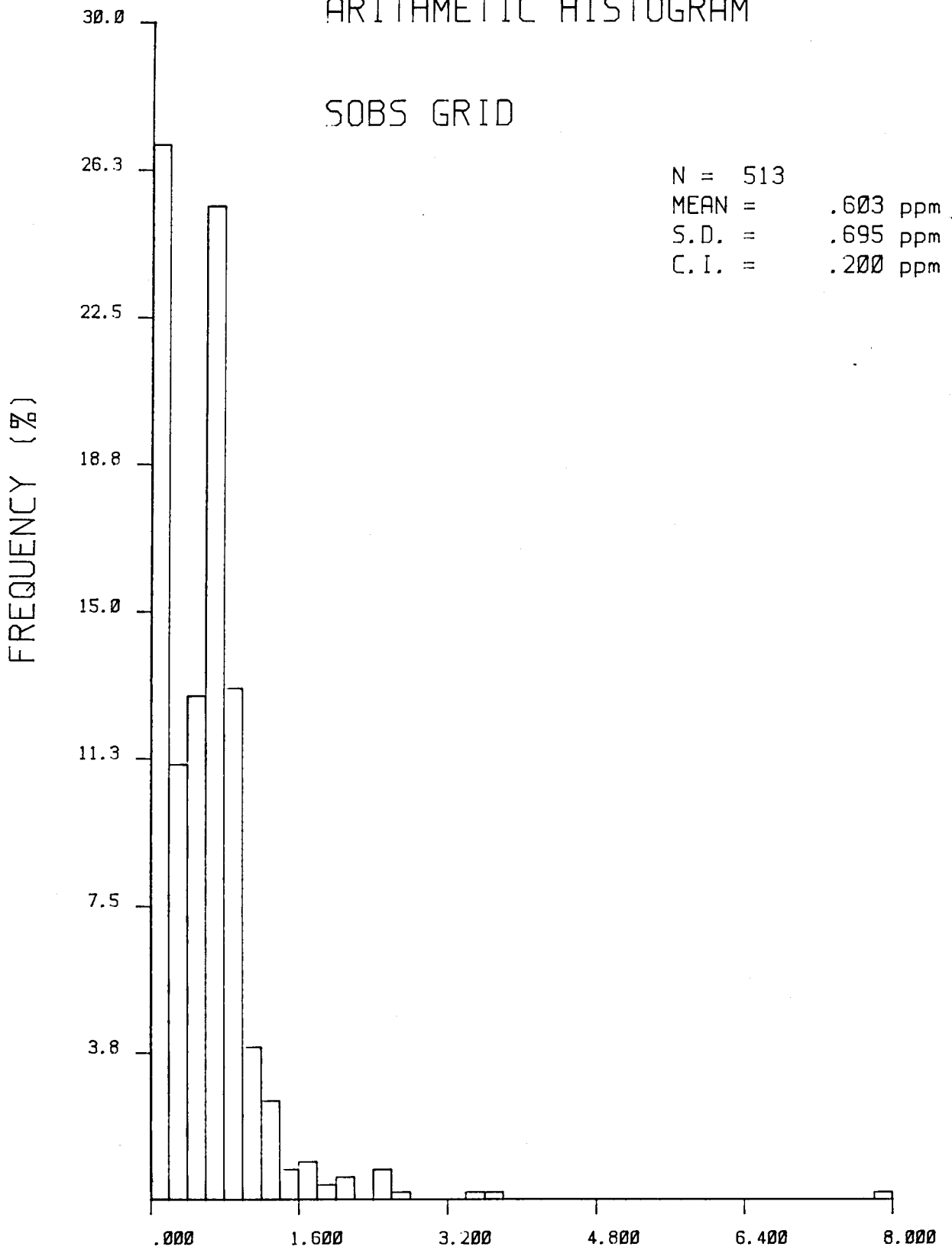


SOBS GRID

ARITHMETIC HISTOGRAM

SOBS GRID

N = 513
MEAN = .603 ppm
S.D. = .695 ppm
C.I. = .200 ppm

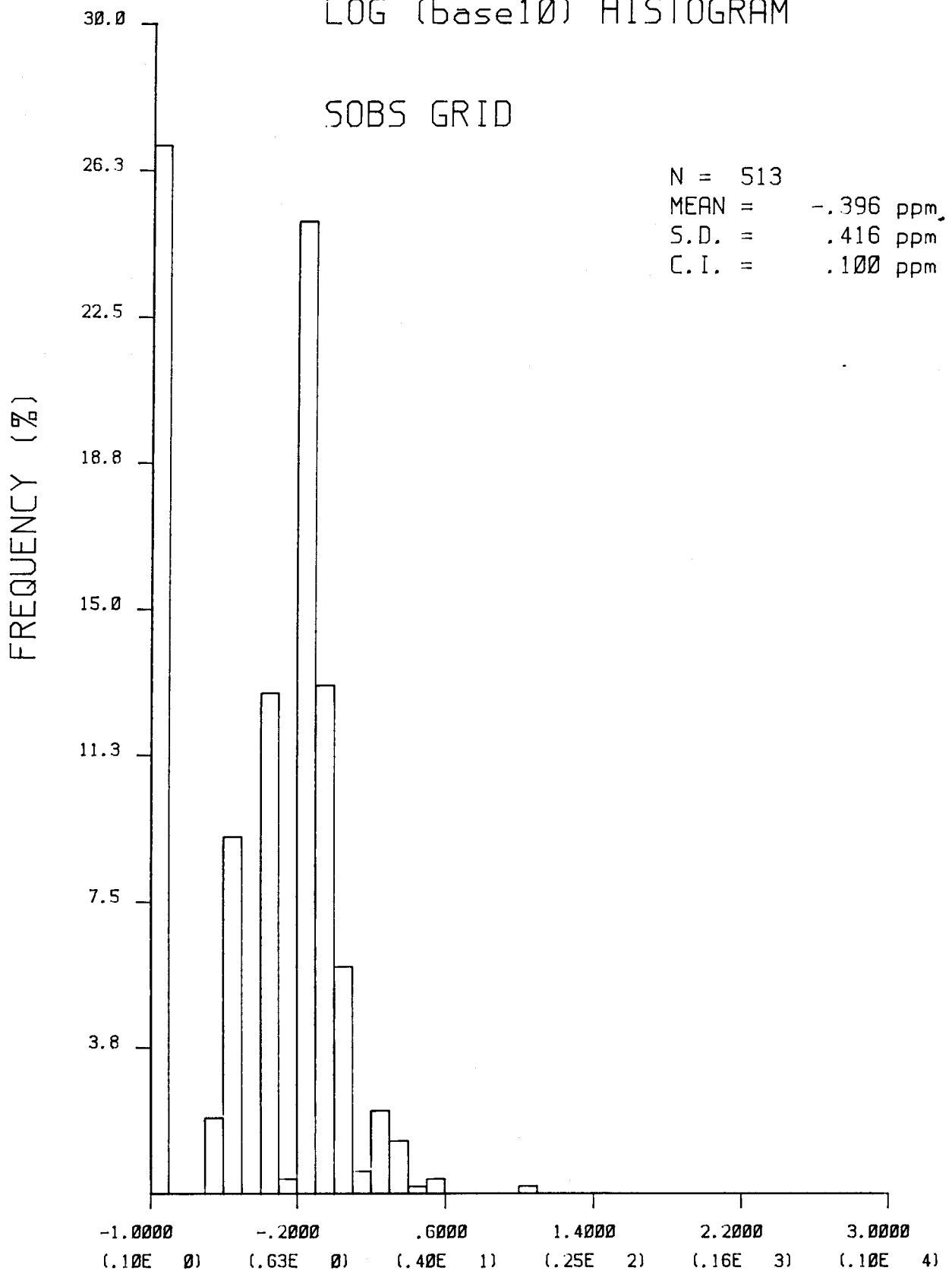


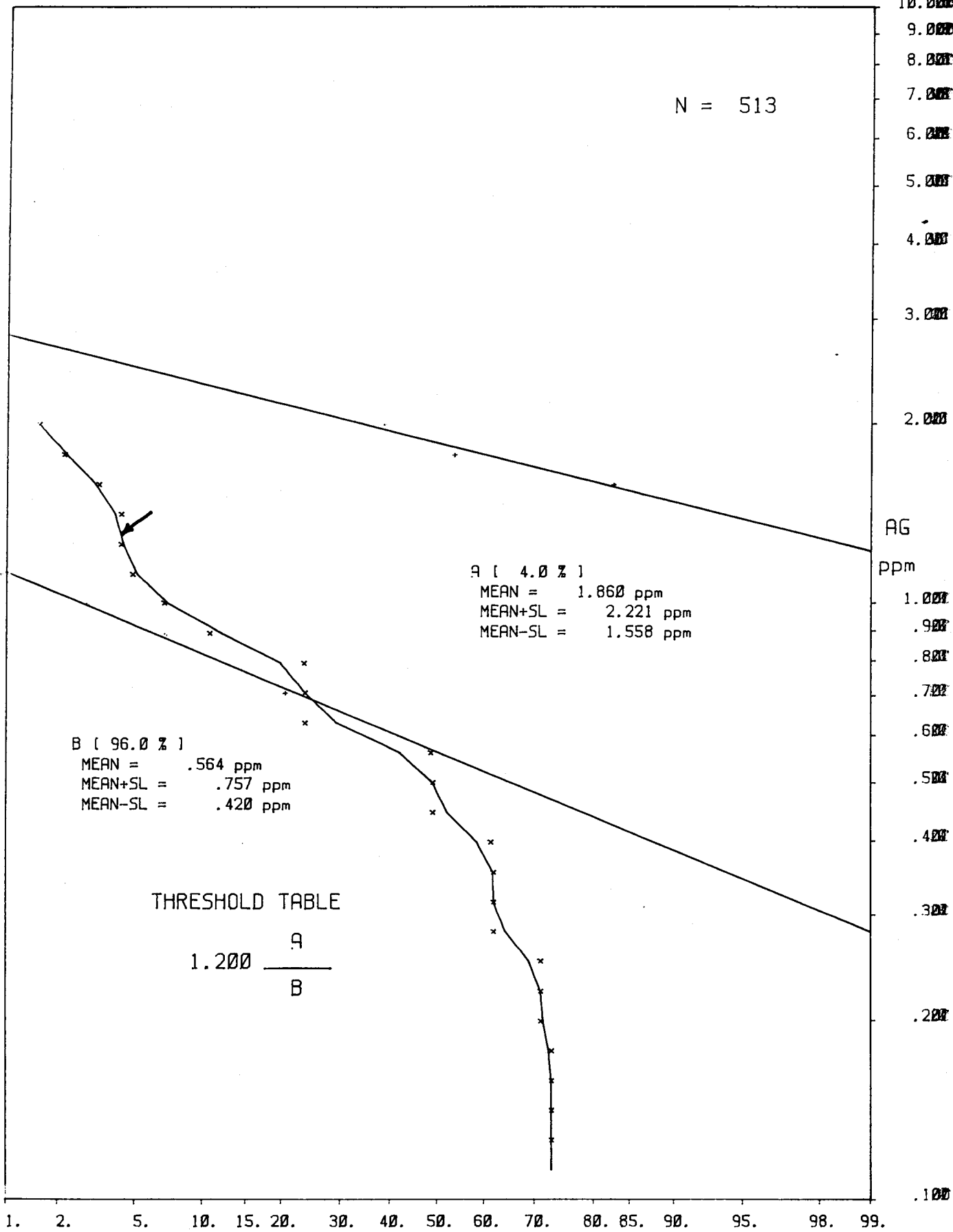
AG

LOG (base10) HISTOGRAM

SOBS GRID

N = 513
MEAN = -.396 ppm
S.D. = .416 ppm
C.I. = .100 ppm





APPENDIX VI

MWH GEOPHYSICS LTD. REPORT

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
on the
SOBS PROPERTY
Kamloops Mining Division
British Columbia

for

TITAN RESOURCES LTD.

by

ALAN WYNNE, B.Sc.
MWH GEOPHYSICS LTD.
Consulting Geophysicist

Victoria, B.C.

October 12, 1986

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SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	2
LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
MINERAL PROPERTY	2
GEOPHYSICS	Max Min	2
CONCLUSIONS	...	...	...	...	3
RECOMMENDATIONS	...	...	...	...	3
CERTIFICATE	...	...	...	...	4
STATEMENT OF COSTS	...	...	...	...	5

List of Figures

1. Location and Access
2. Claim Location Map

Appendices

1. Grid Sobs Max Min 444H2
2. Grid Sobs Max Min 1777 H2

SUMMARY

A Max Min survey has been completed on the SOBS property of Titan Resources Ltd.

The purpose of the survey was to map shallow subsurface conductive units and to determine their source type.

An apex Max Min II was used to accurately delineate the surface trace of the conductive axis. Three conductive units were located. All have equal priority from a geophysical viewpoint, and should be rated by geological methods for further testing.

INTRODUCTION

On September 24 to 26, 1986, a geophysical program was run on the SOBS property of Titan Resources Ltd.

The purpose of this survey was to accurately locate the surface traces of conductive units on the grid area.

One grid totalling 8.225 km was completed. The grid consisted of 12 lines spaced one hundred metres apart, trending 090° to be perpendicular to Regional Geology.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

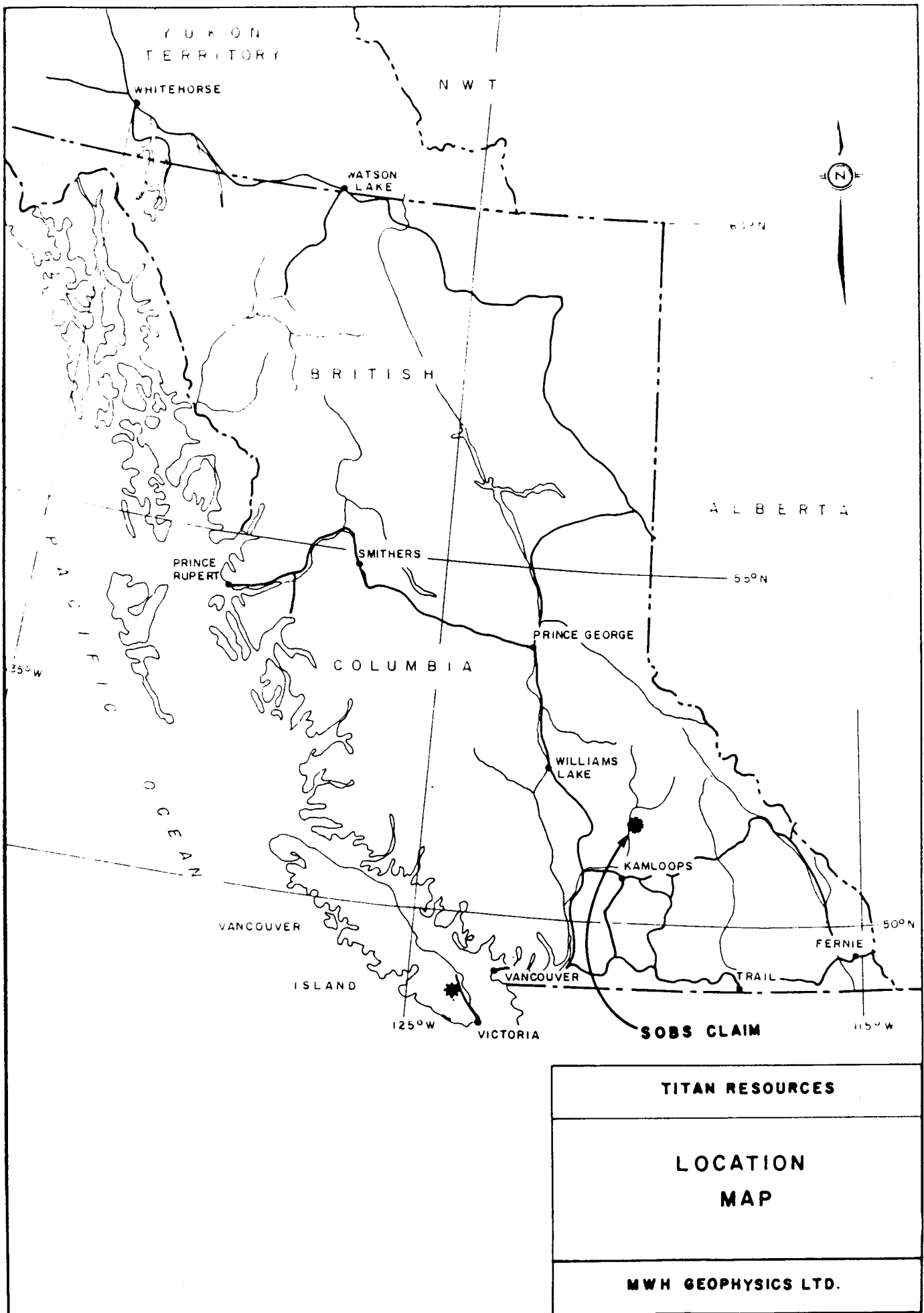
The SOBS property is located approximately 20 km east of Barriere, British Columbia (Figures 1 & 2). The geographic centre of the claim is at latitude 51°15' north and longitude 119°45' west. Access is by the East Barriere Lake Road.

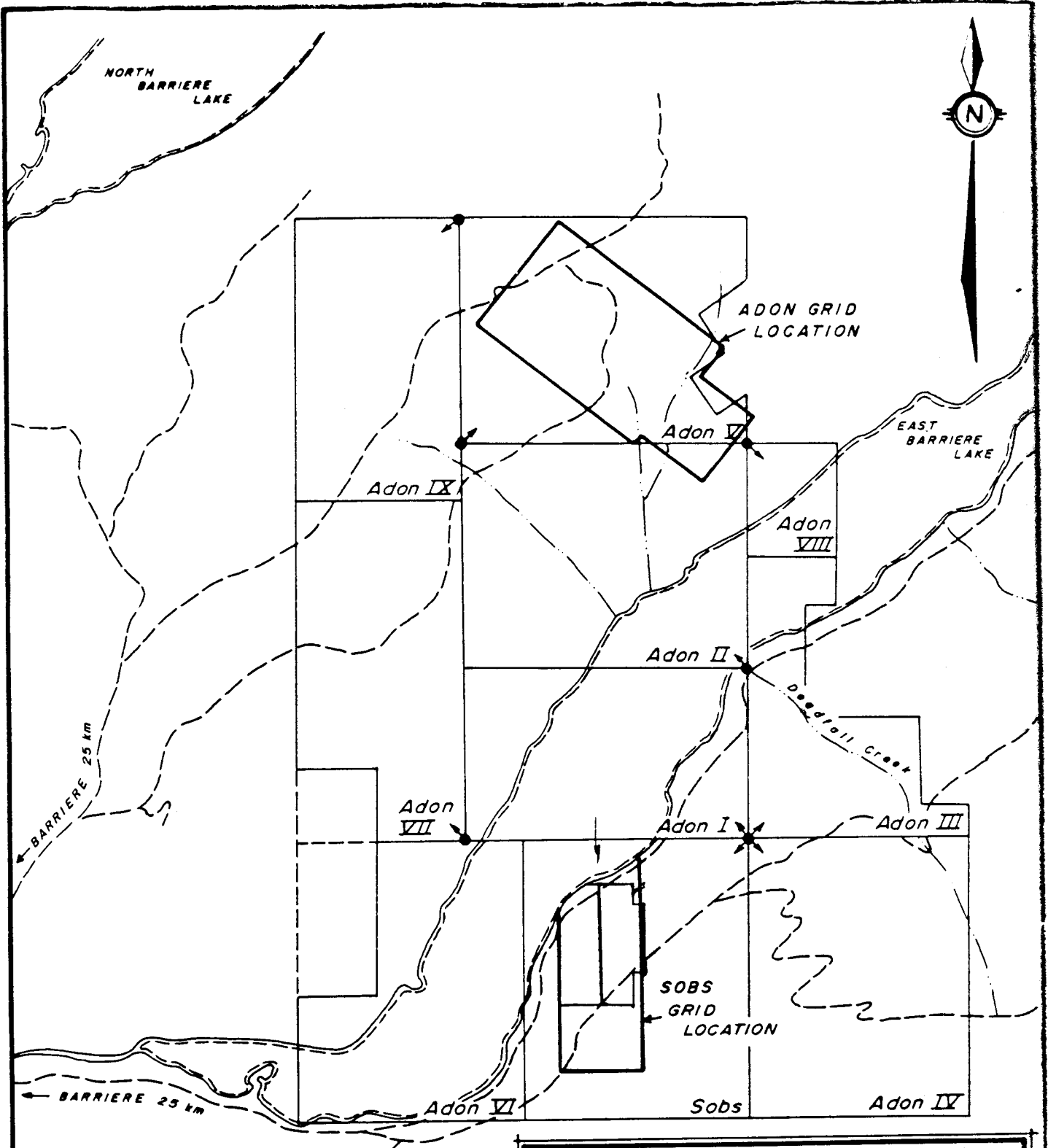
MINERAL PROPERTY

The SOBS property consists of the SOBS Claims (Figure 2). These claims are believed to have been located in accordance with procedures specified in the Mineral Act Regulations for the Province of British Columbia. The writer did not examine claim posts on lines during the visit to the property.

GEOPHYSICS

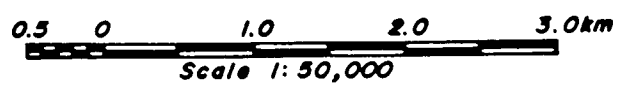
A Max Min survey was run over the grid area. An Apex Parametrics Max Min II unit was used to carry out the survey. This is a multi frequency, horizontal loop Electromagnetic induction system. The system measures the in phase and quadrature of the



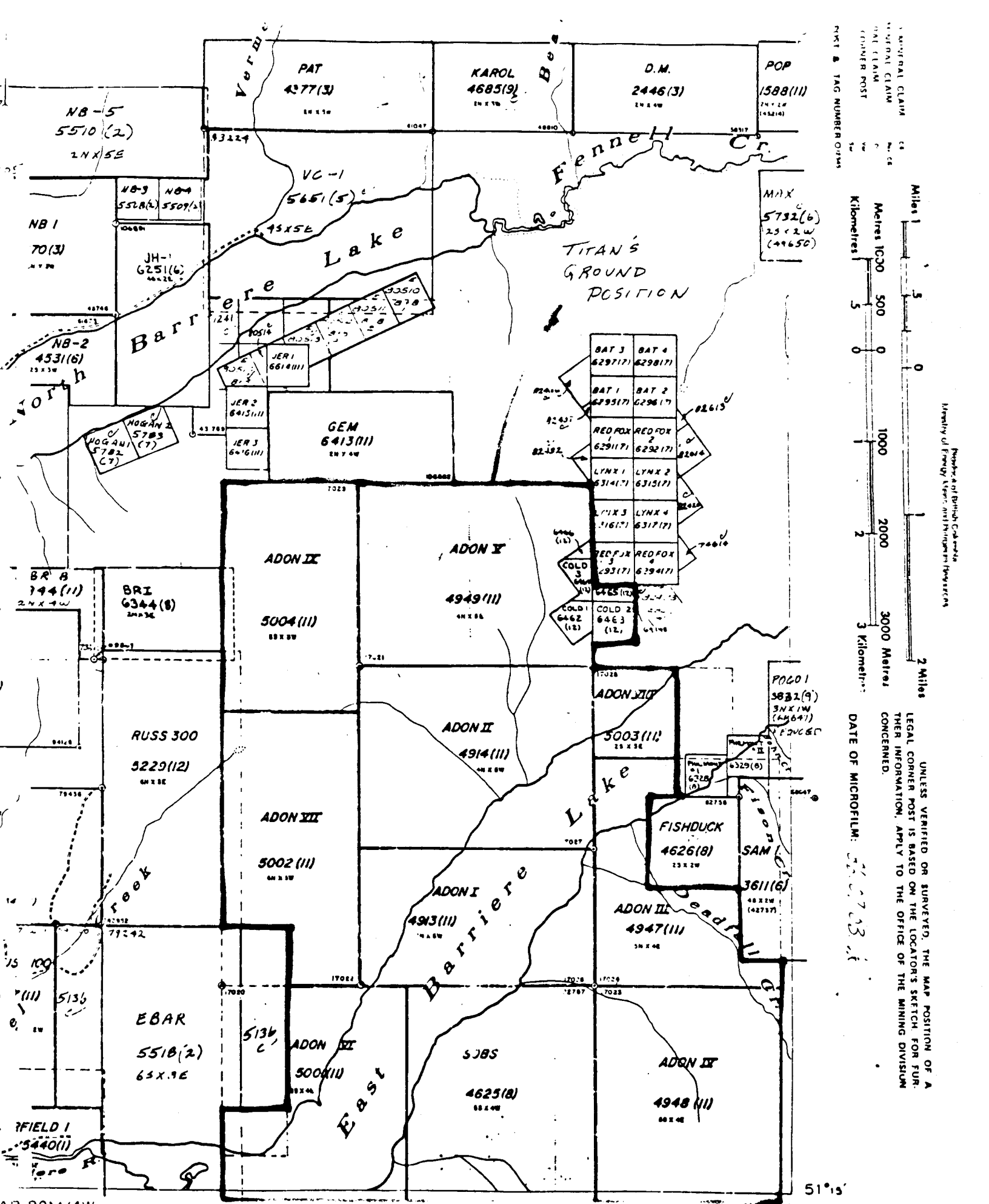


LEGEND

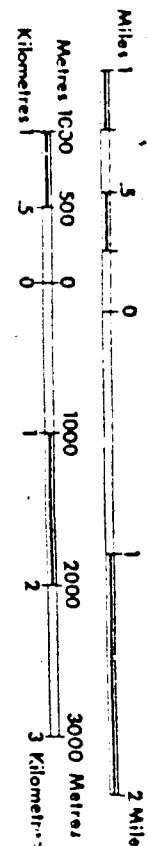
- Legal corner post
- - - Road
- ~ Lake
- - - Creek



Titan Resources Ltd.
CLAIMS LOCATION MAP
ADON PROPERTY
NTS: 82M/5W
Kamloops Mining Division
January, 1986 Figure: 2
Pamicon Developments Ltd.



MINERAL CLAIM
 SURVEY CLAIM
 CLAIM
 CLAIM POST
 UNIT & TAG NUMBER



UNLESS VERIFIED OR SURVEYED, THE MAP POSITION OF A
 LEGAL CORNER POST IS BASED ON THE LOCATOR'S SKETCH FOR FURTHER
 INFORMATION, APPLY TO THE OFFICE OF THE MINING DIVISION
 CONCERNED.
 DATE OF MICROFILM: 5/27/83

Province of British Columbia
 Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

MAP 82M/4W

Claim Name SOBS. Units 20. Record No 4625. Record Date Aug 10, 1983

PETROLEUM RESOURCES

This map is prepared to serve as a guide

secondary field as a percentage of the primary field intensity. A one hundred meter coil separation was utilized. Readings at 2 frequencies 444 H2 and 1777 H2 were read at 25 metre intervals. Coils were kept coplanar and data was slope corrected to maintain proper separation.

RESULTS

Three conductive units were located on this grid. The first has its conductive axis from line 8+00N/1+75E to line 0+00N/2+50E. It is less than 10 metres deep, and dips to the west. On lines 4+00N and 3+00N the unit has a weak signature and may twist to the east or simply pinch out.

The second anomaly runs from line 7+00N/0+50W to 2+00N/0+50E. It is less than 10 metres deep, dips west and has a sinuous character. The third anomaly is on lines 1+00S/2+00W and 2+00S/1+50W. It is very weak as is demonstrated by the poor 444 H2 response. The anomaly dies out totally to the south and is lost on the cliff face to the north. The anomaly is less than 10 metres deep and dips to the west.

CONCLUSIONS

A total of 3 conductive zones were located as described in the results section. The best sections to test by trenching or drilling are respectively, line 0+00N/2+50E, line 5+00N/0+00, and line 1+00S/2+00W.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that these results be used to guide drilling and trenching in the area.

CERTIFICATE

I, ALAN WYNNE, do hereby certify:

1. that I am a consulting Geophysicist residing at 8573 Ebor Terrace, Sidney, B.C. V8L 1L4.
2. that I am a graduate in geology of the University of British Columbia, 1976.
3. that I have practised the geophysical profession for the past ten years.
4. I own no direct, indirect or contingent shares in the subject property, or shares of Titan Resources Ltd.

Victoria, B.C.
October 16, 1986.

Alan Wynne,
Consulting Geophysicist.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Alan Wynne', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Drafting 15 hrs @ \$16.00 per Hr	\$240.00
Typing, compilation 2 hrs @ \$15.00 per hr	\$ 30.00
Reproduction	\$ 71.80
Interpretation One Day @ \$350.00 per day	\$350.00
	<u>TOTAL</u> \$691.80

Alan Wynne
Consulting Geophysicist

4+00W—

3+00W—

2+00W—

1+00W—

0+00 —

1+00E—

2+00E—

3+00E—

4+00E—

—8+00N

—7+00N

—6+00N

—5+00N

—4+00N

—3+00N

—2+00N

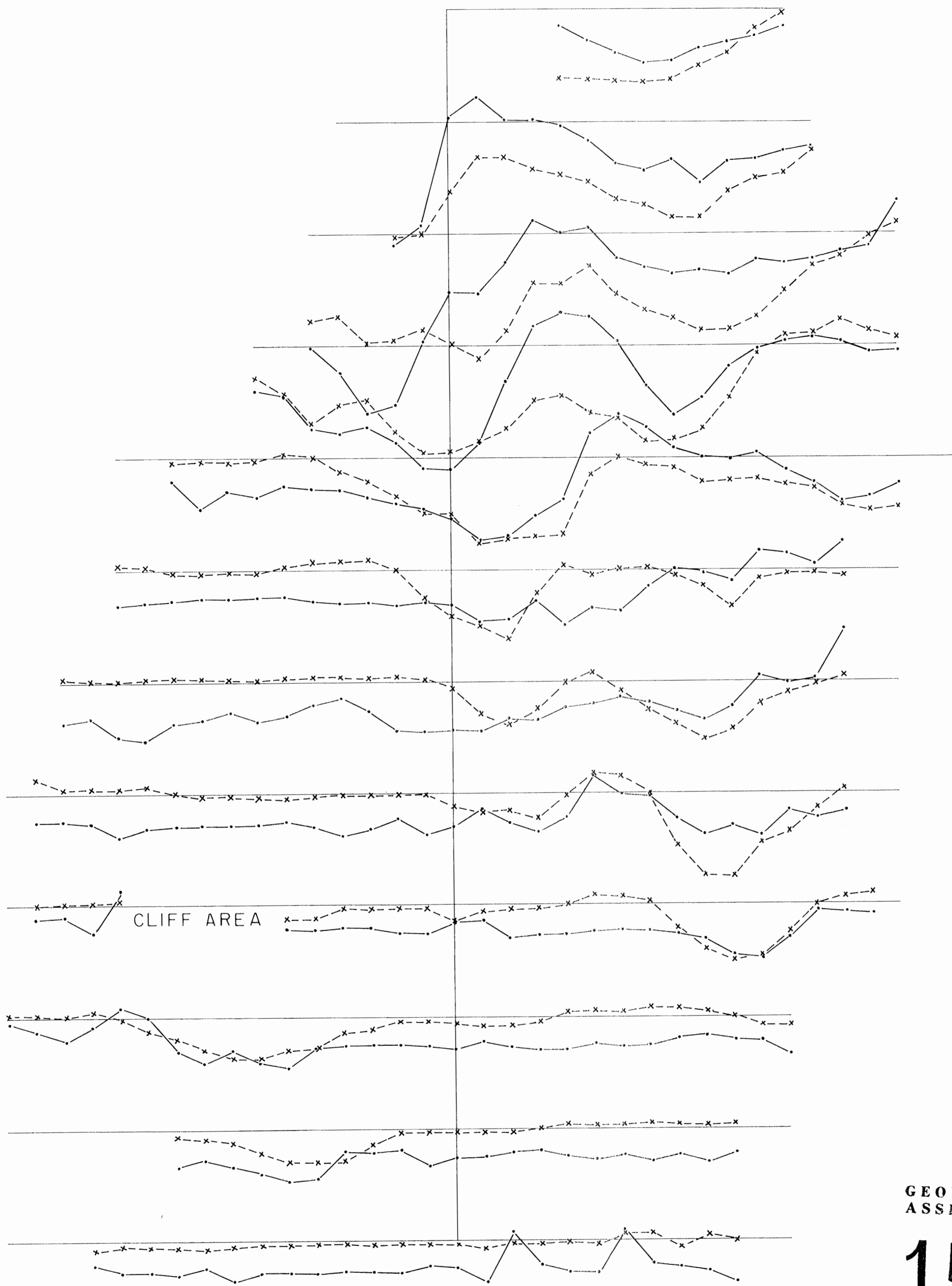
—1+00N

—0+00

—1+00S

—2+00S

—3+00S



CLIFF AREA

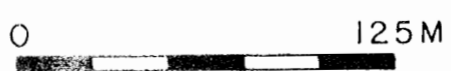
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

15,483

TITAN RESOURCES

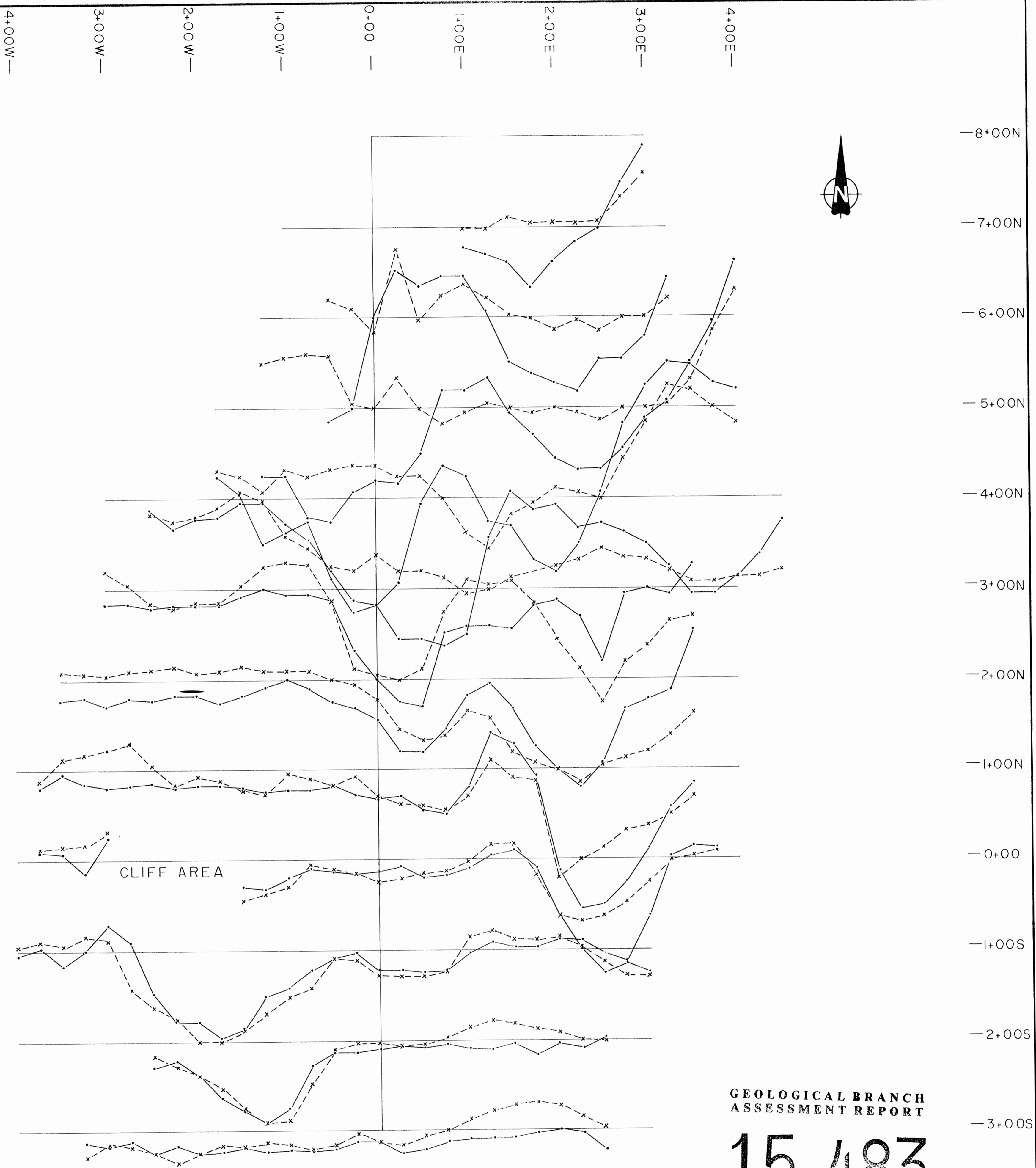
MAXMIN
444 HZ
100M SEPARATION
SOBS GRID

••+10% —•—•— IN PHASE
• 0 - - - - - OUT PHASE
••-10%



Scale: 1:2500 By: A.W., A.C.
Drawing No.: 1 Date: October 1986

MWH GEOPHYSICS LTD.

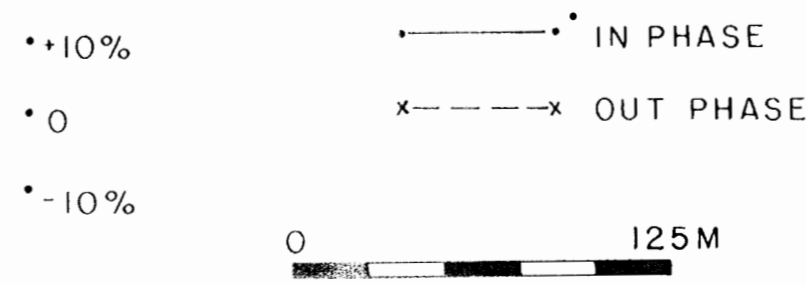


GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,483

TITAN RESOURCES

MAXMIN
1777 HZ
100M SEPARATION
SOBS GRID



Scale: 1:2500	By: A.W.,A.C.
Drawing No.: 2	Date: October 1986

MWH GEOPHYSICS LTD.

APPENDIX VII

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, DAVID A. CAULFIELD, of 3142 Gambier Avenue, Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Geologist in the employment of Pamicon Development Ltd., with offices at 215 - 543 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.
3. THAT my primary employment since 1978 has been in the field of mineral exploration.
4. THAT my experience has encompassed a wide range of geological environments and has allowed considerable familiarization with geophysical, geochemical, and diamond drilling techniques.
5. THAT this report is based on data generated from work conducted by myself and on reports filed with the Government of British Columbia and supplied by Titan Resources Ltd.
6. THAT I have no interest in the property described herein, nor in securities of any company associated with the property; nor do I expect to acquire any such interest.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 2 day of FEB 1987.


David A. Caulfield

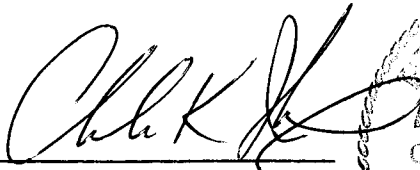
APPENDIX VIII

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

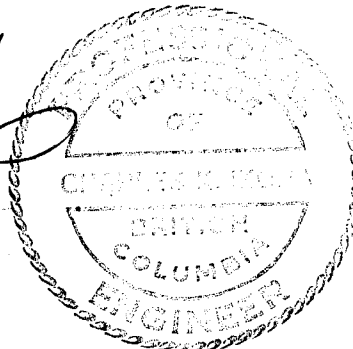
I, CHARLES K. IKONA, of #5 Cowley Court, Port Moody, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Consulting Mining Engineer with offices at 215 - 543 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree in Mining Engineering.
3. THAT I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.
4. THAT this report is based on all available information on the ADON property and on work conducted under my direction by David Caulfield, Geologist, of our office, with whom I have worked for a number of years and in whom I have every confidence.
5. THAT I have not examined the property reported on.
6. THAT I have no interest in the property described herein, nor in securities of any company associated with the property; nor do I expect to acquire any such interest.

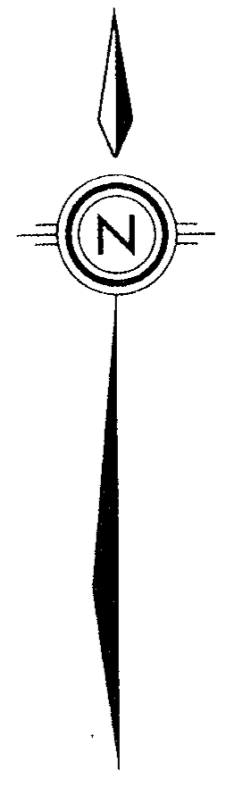
DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 2 day of Feb 1987.



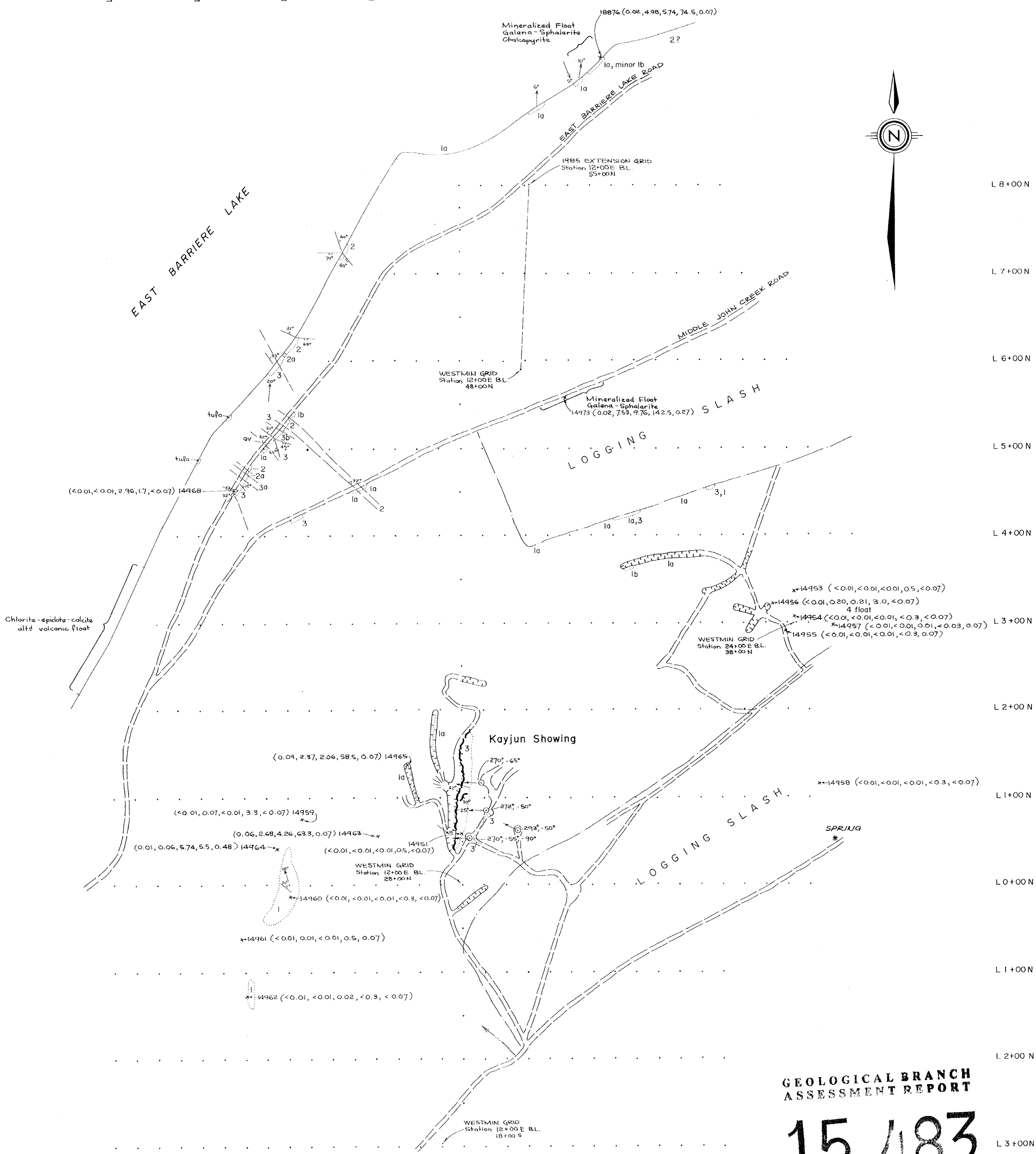
Charles K. Ikona, P.Eng.



L 4+00 W L 3+00 W L 2+00 W L 1+00 W BASELINE L 1+00 E L 2+00 E L 3+00 E L 4+00 E



L 8+00 N
L 7+00 N
L 6+00 N
L 5+00 N
L 4+00 N
L 3+00 N
L 2+00 N
L 1+00 N
L 0+00 N
L 1+00 N
L 2+00 N
L 3+00 N



SYMBOLS

- Slash Outline
- Grid Station
- Outcrop
- Geological Contact
- 42° Bedding, Attitude
- 20° Minor Fold Axis, Lineation
- Road
- ⊕ Diamond Drill Hole Location
- Trench Location
- 21° Foliation, Attitude
- 65° Jointing Attitude, Vertical
- Fault
- x 14962 (0.06, 2.68, 4.26, 63.3, 0.07)
Cu % Pb % Zn % Ag g/tonne Au g/tonne

LEGEND

- 1 Meta sediments: argillite, phyllite, pyritic
- 1a black graphitic schist
- 1b silty limestone, graphitic partings
- 2 Quartz - chlorite schist: dark green, pyritic
- 2a quartz - talc schist
- 3 Limestone - thinly laminated, alternate dark & light grey laminations
- 3a - silicified horizon
- 3b - dolomite horizon
- 4 Gabbro

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

15,483

TITAN RESOURCES LTD.

**SOBS GRID-
COMPILATION MAP**

**ADON PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
N.T.S. 82M/5W**

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

JANUARY, 1987

FIGURE 4