ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Victoria Off Confidential: 90.02.06

ASSESSMENT REPORT 18355 MINING DIVISION: Victoria

PROPERTY: Tan
LOCATION: LAT 49 06 00 LONG 124 34 30
UTM 10 5439547 385029
NTS 092F02E

CAMP: 024 Sicker Belt

CLAIM(S): Tan
OPERATOR(S): Lode Res.
AUTHOR(S): Dickson, M.
REPORT YEAR: 1989, 34 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold,Silver,Copper,Lead,Zinc
KEYWORDS: Sicker Group,Nitinat Formation,Myra Formation,Fault,Diorite,Chert
Pyrite
WORK
DONE: Prospecting,Geochemical
PROS 50.0 ha
SOIL 7 sample(s) ;ME
RELATED
REPORTS: 12150,13670,14431,16072

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REPORT

ON

NOVEMBER, 1988 PROSPECTING, PHYSICAL WORK, GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY AND GEOLOGICAL MAPPING PROGRAM

ON THE

TAN CLAIM

FILMED

Nitinat River Area
Vancouver Island, B.C.
Alberni and Victoria Mining Divisions

49° 5.7' North Latitude
124° 34.5' West Longitude

for

LODE RESOURCE CORPORATION
910 - 475 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2B3
(604) 681-9565

by

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January 28, 1989

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,352

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TK

INTRODUCTION

Field work was carried out on the Tan claim from November 14, 1988 to November 17, 1988, inclusive, at the request of Mr. T. Schorn, President of Lode Resource Corporation, the owner of the claim. An examination of a suite of representative rock hand specimens from the property was conducted by the author, Mr. Schorn and Mr. Gary Benvenuto, a consulting geologist who has had fairly extensive experience on Vancouver Island having worked for Westmin and Nexus on various properties, on December 20, 1988.

A program of prospecting, hand trenching, a small detailed geochemical survey, and geological mapping was carried out to fulfill assessment requirements and partially followed a program laid out by Mr. Benvenuto in an in-house report to Nexus of March 21, 1988.

LOCATION

The Tan claim is located 24 km southeast of Port Alberni at the headwaters of the middle fork of the Nitinat River in the Alberni and Victoria Mining Division. Topographic coordinates for the centre of the claim are 49° 05.7' North Latitude and 124° 34.5' West Longitude. NTS Mapsheet 92F/2 covers the area (Figures 1, 2 and 3).

ACCESS

Access from the south to the southern two-thirds of the claim is by paved Nitinat Main Road of Crown Forest which can be reached from Youbou or Port Alberni. About 6.4 km north of the logging company gate, Road BR 20 branches to the west, crossing the Nitinat River and follows the middle fork about 8 km north to the Tan claim (Figures 2, 3 and 5). The southeastern part of the claim is well covered by logging roads (a four-wheel drive vehicle is recommended), while the southwestern part is steep and best covered by foot. The northern part of the claim is best

serviced by helicopter. One of the bridges on the main Nitinat road is badly in need of repairs to its deck and crossing in November, 1988 was difficult. As well, a bridge on BR 20 is rotting while one-half the approach to one end of the bridge was washed away. If repairs are not carried out soon, access by vehicle will not be available.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The headwaters of the Middle Fork form a steep valley with the west side being the steepest with many gullies and streams (Figure 3).

About two-thirds of the way north from the southern edge of the claim block the valley steepens considerably until it reaches the saddle at Summit Lake. Black Lake is situated near the centre of the northern part of the claim.

Topographic relief ranges from about 400 m to 1,300 m in a south to north direction. Relief is steeper in an east-west direction and is often precipitous.

Most of the southern part of the claim (east side in particular) has been logged. At the north end, the tree cover (fir, hemlock and cedar) is stunted and there are small alpine meadows and ponds in the saddle near Summit Lake.

The property lies in a belt of heavy precipitation but mainly in the form of rain at the lower levels while the higher elevations receive a good deal of snow.

PROPERTY

The Tan claim, No. 313, having a record date of February 25, 1980, consists of 16 units covering an area of some 385 hectares.

Four units on the northern part of the claim lie in the Alberni Mining Division while the remainder lies in the Victoria Mining Division (Figure 4).

PREVIOUS WORK

Most of the exploration activity in the vicinity of the Tan claim area has been centered on the west and north sides of the property at the Black Panther, High Grade Vein and Summit Lake showings.

The Tan claim has not, to the author's knowledge, received work in the form of an extensive exploration program. The work carried out can be summarized as:

1) Gunnex Limited (1964-1966) while carrying out exploration in a joint venture with Canadian Pacific Oil and Gas on the E & N Land Grant conducted reconnaissance, geological mapping on the Tan claim and geochemical stream surveys THM (total heavy metals) in the general area.

   The THM results indicated that the streams draining the ridge south of Mount McQuillan (Figures 2 and 3) were anomalous, but no follow-up work was conducted.

2) In 1981, the Tan claim was covered by an airborne VLF-mag survey conducted by White Geophysics as part of a survey covering a much larger piece of ground in the general area.

   The two mag lows plotted on Figure 5 were located at this time as well as a VLF anomaly at the north end of the claim, some 600 metres north of Black Lake.

3) Gordon D. House of Sawyer Consultants Inc. in his report of May 6, 1983 for Jan Resources Ltd. recommended a program of:

a) stream sediment sampling with geological examination of creeks anomalous in THM values;

b) detailed follow-up stream sediment sampling with accompanying soil sampling of creek banks with geological examination of outcrop;

c) follow-up prospecting, trenching and sampling of bedrock with diamond drilling if necessary.

4) Part of the initial stage of this work was carried out by House of Sawyer Consultants Inc. in February 1984 for Lode Resource Corporation and is covered in his report of February 29, 1984.

Silt samples were taken from active sediments in stream and tributary creeks. The stream sediment sampling program confirmed the anomalous THM values from the Gunnex work and that the streams were also anomalous in copper, zinc and gold.

House recommended that follow-up work in the form of detailed stream sampling and soil sampling be carried out in the anomalous areas. Also, for the broader picture, geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling should be carried out to further delineate favourable areas.

5) MPH Consulting Limited carried out a follow-up program of reconnaissance geological mapping and rock sampling in February of 1985 for Lode Resource Corporation. This work is documented in a report by T.G. Hawkins and T. Neale of MPH dated April 30, 1985.

Work consisted of the collection of 25 rock samples which were lithogeochemically analyzed by atomic absorption for gold and by 30 element

ICP. Ten of the rock samples were also subjected to whole rock analysis. A geological map was compiled from field observations, GSC mapping and whole rock results.

Geological mapping outlined four rock types: tuff, agglomerate, flows and cherty / argillaceous rocks. Whole rock analyses indicated the volcanics are of basaltic composition and that factors favourable for volcanogenic gold and/or base metal mineralization are widespread in the area sampled.

Lithogeochemical results were generally low and a source for the gold anomalies discovered by House (1984) was not located.

MPH recommended a two-phase program consisting of geological mapping, rock sampling and prospecting over the entire claim with follow-up of geological mapping, soil sampling, and VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys on grids.

6) In October 1985, Ashworth Exploration Limited carried out a two-day field work program for Lode Resource Corporation consisting of reconnaissance type geochemical sampling, prospecting and limited geological mapping. The geochemical sampling was carried out mainly in areas not previously sampled to augment a stream sediment sampling program by House (1984).

This work is documented by Mr. H. Laanela in his report for Ashworth of October 24, 1985.

7) Mr. Gary Benvenuto, a consulting geologist working for Nexus Resource Corporation, reviewed the work documented by Sawyer Consultants and MPH Consulting, summarized the findings, outlined the important facts found to that date and recommended a small follow-up program to further evaluate the property potential in his report of March 21, 1988.

OBJECT OF PRESENT WORK

The recent work program carried out on the Tan claim was designed mainly to investigate isolated high anomalous values for gold, check on areas that had low aeromagnetic anomalies (Figure 5), and carry out prospecting and geological mapping.

It was anticipated that some of the work would be confined to an examination of higher ground at the north end of the claim, but snow starting at the 900 metre level and foggy conditions prevented this.

On November 14 and 15, the author was accompanied by Mr. H. Laanela, a consulting geologist of Nanaimo, B.C., who worked on the mid-1960's Gunnex program, as he is familiar with the roads, geology and other aspects of the Tan claim and general area.

On the following days, November 16th and 17th, Mr. Alex Fasold, of Youbou, accompanied the author assisting in the hand trenching, prospecting, sampling and general mapping.

THEORY

The author being fairly familiar with the area in general having worked on the Black Panther - Black Lion to the west, the Lacy-Stokes to the north and visited several other producers and showings (e.g. Thistle, Havilah, Parsons Creek, etc.) was most interested in observing rock types and showings, described in literature that lie just outside the Tan claim on the northwest corner. The main idea here was to note, if any, similarities with the Black Panther and others, and ascertain if the Summit Lake - High Grade Vein structures projected onto the Tan claim. This was not accomplished because of the weather conditions mentioned previously.

PHYSICAL WORK

One of the areas to be examined was a previous sample value (135 ppb Au) obtained from an area up the bank (east side) off the access road. This could not be found in the location as previously reported but a mineralized showing was found on the side of the road (see Trench 1, Figure 5 and Sample 1, Figure 6) and the author believes this to be the same one.

The showing on the bank was trenched by hand and sampled. Further small hand trenches were made along the bank, but failed to find the structures. The results of the findings will be mentioned under 'Prospecting' and 'Geology'.

While prospecting up the west fork of the creek off the first switchback on the road on a fairly vertical face on the east side of the creek, further hand trenching was carried out to facilitate sampling of a narrow rusty chert band with a narrow quartz vein (see Trench 2, Figure 5).

This will be reported under 'Prospecting' and 'Geology' section as well.

PROSPECTING

General prospecting was carried out in the area marked on Figure 5 while investigating various anomalies and carrying out geological mapping.

Once the mineralized showing was located at Trench 1 (Figure 5) some time was spent in trying to locate northwest-southeast extensions of the zone. To the southeast the zone goes into the road bank and has an overburden cover. However, a small stream about 60 metres to the southeast has some bedrock in it, but old logging debris has masked most of the creek and the structure could not be located here.

Observations along the road bank to the south did produce some material (slump in overburden) similar to the pyritized siliceous rock in Trench 1 at sample location 3 (Figure 6).

To the northwest, the continuation of the zone is buried by road topping, debris on the west side of the road and general overburden conditions.

There is a possibility that this zone continues across the valley bottom and is located on the near vertical wall at the position of Trench 2 and Samples 10 and 11 on Figures 5 and 6 respectively. This showing seems to be on strike, but one can't be sure as the valley bottom is strewn with creek debris.

While mapping and sampling along the roads prospecting was carried out above and below the roads and to the north of switchbacks at the north end of the road.

Some of the area shaded (Figure 5) for prospecting covers a portion of the two aeromagnetic lows. These two areas were prospected with the intent of finding a reason for the aeromag lows but nothing was found that would account for this.

A gold anomaly in a soil sample from previous work was investigated (see sample location 6, Figure 6). At this point in the centre of the road at the switchback, a narrow (10-20 cm), flat-lying quartz vein was located.

A sample (No. 6) from this vein returned 200 ppb for gold and likely accounts for the previous soil anomaly in this area.

A silt sample collected from previous work at a point approximately 250 metres south of its discharge from Black Lake had returned a 760 ppb gold value. An attempt was made to investigate the source of this anomaly but snow conditions and heavy creek run-off prevented the author and assistant from reaching the target so no conclusions can be drawn at this time but this should be followed-up.

Near the south end and east boundary of the claim (Sample No. 12, Figure 6) two anomalous values from previous work, one 60 ppb for gold and the other 511 ppm lead and 745 ppm zinc, were investigated.

A rock chip sample was taken at the point of the 60 ppb Au return, but this sample returned a value of less than 5 ppb. The author found a narrow quartz-epidote stringer in the area of the 511 ppb and 745 ppm zinc sample and believes this to be the source of the previous anomaly values. This is a narrow, discontinuous fracture filling in the volcanics but the area was prospected in the event that others might be located.

Some anomalous soil values from previous work were also investigated at the south end on the road west of the Nitinat River. Most of the cover in this area appears to be reworked creek debris and a number of boulders, usually 10-30 cm across, are common on the road and in the creek which resemble the material from Trench 1. However, this does not mean that additional sources for this material do not exist in the area.

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

Regional Geology

The Mount McQuillan - Nitinat River area is located in the Cowichan-Horne Lake Uplift, one of the three main geologically most favourable and economically most promising areas of Vancouver Island. This area is underlain by Sicker Group volcanics and associated sedimentary rocks.

The Sicker Group, consisting at the present of Nitinat, Myra and Buttle Lake Formations, are believed to be the remnant of a Middle-Paleozoic arc and the formations (Myra in particular) are host to exhalite type polymetallic deposits (Buttle Lake, Lara, Twin J) and precious metal bearing quartz veins and zones (Black-Panther, Yellow-Debbie).

Property Geology

The Tan claim has never received a comprehensive detailed mapping and as a consequence only generalizations can be made.

According to H. Laanela who mapped the ground for Gunnex in the 1960's:

> "Most of the Tan claim is underlain by the Nitinat Formation (Sicker Group) volcanics particularly east of the river, Myra Formation rocks, including cherty beds, occur at Summit Lake, and from these toward Black Lake, striking north to south. This belt of Myra rocks (Sicker Group) extends southward on the Tan claim, along the West Fork where it apparently narrows and is poorly exposed. To the west of the river the rocks are assigned to Nitinat Formation also, in a fault contact with Myra rocks. Some diorite bodies and dykes (Island Intrusives), mapped in the 1960's, occurs in or near the SW corner of the Tan claim, with Vancouver Group (Karmutsen) volcanics occurring south of these."

All of the recent work seems to confirm Laanela's interpretation.

Geological Findings - This Program (Figure 6)

1) Examination by H. Laanela and the author confirmed that rocks in the area at the north end of the road (near the first switchback) are Myra Formation and that contacts as mapped by Laanela in the 1960's are very close as were observed in this program.

2) Mineralization (pyrite mainly) in Trench No. 1 is in a very siliceous (volcanic?) material. The rock is oxidized and not enough is exposed to determine the true nature. The author believes that this is the mineralized equivalent of the cherty bands found on the wall of valley to the north in the Trench No. 2 area.

3) There appears to be some shearing paralleling the road in the area of Trench 1 with a few narrow quartz-epidote vein exposures but for the main part this is covered by road topping and a good mapping job could not be

carried out. Backhoe trenching in the area would easily expose sufficient outcrop for good mapping.

4) A few narrow chert bands occur in rocks approximately 200 metres south, on the road, from Trench No. 1.

5) From observations in the area of Trench No. 1 it would appear that the Myra has a possible thickness of some 300 metres and consists of some 50% siliceous volcano-sedimentary material.

6) A narrow (80 cm) band of jasper was located in the road bank just 40 metres up from the first switchback (see location Sample No. 9, Figure 6) and the strike would indicate that it would be part of the southern extension of jasper (red iron formation) outcropping observed in the valley wall at Trench location No. 2 (Figure 5).

7) At the location of Trench No. 2 (Figure 5), a band of reddish iron formation (strike 140°, dip 80°E) appears to have a width of some 40 metres. The rock is somewhat sheared and foliated and the creek has followed the most sheared band at this point. On the west side of this there is a mix of green volcanic and reddish iron formation for at least some 15 metres but beyond this there was little outcrop to determine what happens. On the east and some 30 metres from the creek a light-medium grey green siliceous (in places cherty) rock outcrops on the valley wall.

A sample from a rusty 3.5 m band (including a 20 cm quartz vein) was sampled (see Samples 1 and 2), but low values were obtained.

This siliceous band appears to continue to the east for another 10-15 metres, but then disappears under overburden.

8) For at least some 500 metres to the east of the Myra in the vicinity of the switchback at the north end and also in the vicinity of the upper road where prospected (Figure 5) at the south end, the claim is underlain by a fairly

monotonous belt of basaltic (whole rock analyses carried out by MPH revealed basaltic composition) pyroclastic rocks of the Nitinat(?) Formation. These rocks have a northwest trend and are slightly foliated in places with steep dips.

The author made no attempt to subdivide this belt and although there appears to be some variation from place to place, he believes it to be for the main a pillow breccia.

Geological Structures

The possibility of a shear in the vicinity of Trench 1 has been mentioned in this report before. This would have a northwest-southeast direction and be fairly steep and should be further investigated.

All of the observed bedding and foliation appears to be northwest-southeast and dip from vertical to 75° to the east.

Two shears were mapped and sampled on the road up from the first switchback (sample location 4, 5, 7 and 8 on Figure 6). These are in the pillow breccia basalts and strike N10°E and dip from vertical to 75° to the east. Both zones are about 3.5 m wide and consist of sheared volcanics with minor amounts of quartz veining. Where sampled, they do not appear to have much mineralization associated with them. What significance these shears might have is unknown at this time.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A small grid was run with hip chain and compass in a direction of 150° from a point on the centre of Trench No. 1.

The purpose of the survey was to try and locate the southern extension of the zone at Trench No. 1.

Samples were collected in Kraft bags from the B horizon, medium-brown soil at depths of 20-40 cms.

Step-out samples were collected east and west from the baseline as it was being advanced and collection was only at points where it was best to take the samples.

The samples were analyzed by Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver for gold and 32 element ICP package (see Addendum 1 for details of methods and results).

The results are inconclusive and as assaying of a rock sample on the side of the road south of Trench 1 indicates, the structure for most of this geochemical survey is likely too close to the bank of the road and as a result the survey was likely conducted just east of the structure.

CONCLUSION

A narrow but favourable north-south trending belt of Myra Formation rocks runs through the property apparently narrowing to the south. These rocks are considered favourable hosts for massive sulphide, Debbie-Yellow and gold quartz vein type deposits in the general area.

Although limited work has been conducted so far on the property, a number of small silt sample anomalies, two aeromag lows, one VLF anomaly and two mineralized showings (Trenches 1 and 2) have been located.

The veins found and examined on properties bordering the northwest corner should extend southerly onto the Tan claim on the west side.

Further work should therefore be conducted on the Tan claim and the following program is recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) A soil sample program should be conducted in the area from the north end of the first switchback to the south end of the claim between the river and east to the road south from the first switchback and to a line and along the road at the south end of the claim. This should cover the main part of the Myra Formation (Sicker Group) in the lower elevation of the claim.

2) A soil sample program should be run across the north end of the claim south to about mid-point of Black Lake.

3) Silt sample anomalies not checked to date should be examined.

4) Creeks on the west side of the river should be mapped and silt samples taken. The aeromag lows in this area should be kept in mind and reasons for them investigated.

5) The main creek and two northerly lakes should be mapped and prospected.

6) The geology of the property should be mapped in as much detail as possible and in particular the area of the Myra Formation.

It is highly recommended that this work be conducted with as little new vegetation as possible on the ground, and it is necessary that the creeks be mapped and silt sampled at a time when water flow is at a minimum otherwise it will be impossible to conduct a worthwhile program.

CERTIFICATE

I, Melvin Plenny Dickson of 2731 Mathers Avenue, in the City of West Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a graduate of Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick and hold a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.

2. I am a Registered Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia Registration No. 11456, and of the Province of Ontario Registration No. 11561305.

3. I have actively practised my profession on a full-time basis in mineral exploration, mine development, production, management and consulting since graduation in 1965.

4. That the information contained in this report is based on published and unpublished reports on the property, work conducted on the property from November 14 - 17, 1988, and the author's personal knowledge of the area in general.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 27th day of January, 1989.

M.P. Dickson, P. Eng.

REFERENCES

Benvenuto, Gary, Report to Nexus on Review of Work on Tan Claim by Sawyer and MPH, March 21, 1988.

B.C. Dept. of Mines Report on 1987 Exploration, Alberni 92F (Debbie), Pages B28-B34.

Gunnex Ltd., 1966 Mineral Occurrence (Mines, Surface Workings and Showings), E & N Land Grant, Vancouver Island, B.C., Internal Company Report.

Hawkins, T.G. and Neale, T., Report on Reconnaissance Geological Mapping and Rock Sampling, Tan Claim for Lode Resource Corporation, April 30, 1985.

House, G.D., Geochemical Assessment Report on the Tan Claim, Nitinat River Area, Victoria M.D., B.C., for Lode Resource Corporation, February 29, 1984.

Laanela, H., Report on Reconnaissance Geochemical - Geological Survey of the Tan Claim for Lode Resource Corporation, October 24, 1985.

Muller, J.E., 1980, The Paleozoic Sicker Group of Vancouver Island, B.C., GSC Paper 79-30.

Northern Miner, Vol. 73, No. 39, December 7, 1987, page 1.

Northern Miner, Vol. 79, No. 27, September 12, 1988, page 24.

ITEMIZED COSTS

Physical Work

Hand Trenching-2 trenches

Labor-- 0.3 days @ $350.00/day	$105.00
Labor-- 0.8 days @ $100.00/day	80.00
25 % of total support costs	232.42
Total	$417.42

Prospecting

Prospect ground as per map area

Prospector-1.5 days @ $350.00/day	525.00
Helper-----1.0 days @ $100.00/day	100.00
Helper-----0.5 days @ $250.00/day	125.00
30% of total support costs	278.90
Total	$1,028.90

Geochem Soil Sampling

Geochemist----- 0.2 days @ $350.00/day	70.00
Helper--------- 0.2 days @ $100.00/day	20.00
10% Of total support costs	92.97
Assaying(Chemex Labs.) 7 samples	106.75
Total	$ 289.72

Geological Mapping,Rock Sampling

Geologist-- 2.0 days @ $350.00/day	700.00
Helper----- 1.5 days @ $250.00/day	375.00
Assaying-(Chemex Labs.) 12 samples	213.00
35 % of total support costs	325.39
Total	$1,613.39

Report Preparation

Typing-Word Processor	$87.00
Bindings	6.75
Engineer-- 0.8 days @ $450.00/day	360.00
Drafting-- 7 hrs. @ $28/hr.	196.00
Typing- applications,forms	28.00
Photocopying	11.10
Total	$688.85
Grand Total	$4,038.28

Support Costs applicable to all work phases

Vehicle rental- 5 days @ $60.00/day	$ 300.00
Vehicle gasoline	91.87
Food	98.97
Accommodation	87.64
Field supplies	16.00
Tool rental	35.00
Maps	4.50
Mail	2.20
Phone Calls	25.46
Photocopies for field work	7.29
Ferry Fares	42.00
Travel time for P.Dickson---- 5hrs. @ $350.00/day	218.75
Total	$929.68

APPENDIX 1

CHEMEX GEOCHEM. PREPARATION&ASSAY METHOD

&

ASSAYS

Chemex Labs Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1
PHONE (604) 984-0221

DICKSON, M.P.
2731 MATHERS AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2J5

Comments:

CERTIFICATE A8829738

DICKSON M P
PROJECT : TAN-I ODE
P O # : NONE

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 11-JAN-89

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
205	12	Rock Geochem: Crush,split,ri[illegible]
238	12	ICP: Aqua regia digestion

* NOTE 1:

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
100	12	Au ppb: Fuse 10 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
921	12	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
922	12	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	200
923	12	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
924	12	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
925	12	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
926	12	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
927	12	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
928	12	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
929	12	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
930	12	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
931	12	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
932	12	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
933	12	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
951	12	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
934	12	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
935	12	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
936	12	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
937	12	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
938	12	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
939	12	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
940	12	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
941	12	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
942	12	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
943	12	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
958	12	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	100000
944	12	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
945	12	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
946	12	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
947	12	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
948	12	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
949	12	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
950	12	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000

Chemex Labs Ltd.
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DICKSON, M.P.
2731 MATHERS AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2J5
Project : TAN-LODE
Comments:

Date : 10-JAN-89
Invoice # : I-8829739
P.O. # : NONE

APPENDIX 1, P.2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8829739

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Al %	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
9 SOUTH	201 238	< 5	4.28	0.2	10	60	< 0.5	< 2	0.45	0.5	22	113	63	7.61	< 10	< 1	0.05	10	1.57	1235
9M 4E	201 238	25	6.23	0.4	20	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.42	< 0.5	29	119	185	7.37	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	1.98	874
29 SOUTH	201 238	10	4.35	0.2	20	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.63	< 0.5	14	86	43	6.96	< 10	1	0.02	10	0.96	2230
29S 5E	201 238	15	6.76	0.2	35	20	< 0.5	< 2	0.76	< 0.5	19	84	135	4.92	< 10	< 1	0.03	10	1.75	1315
64 SOUTH	201 238	5	2.99	0.4	30	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.61	< 0.5	13	62	41	6.32	< 10	< 1	0.03	10	0.64	758
64S 10E	201 238	< 5	5.14	0.2	20	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.58	< 0.5	19	113	63	7.15	< 10	< 1	0.02	10	1.34	820
64S 12W	201 238	< 5	6.67	< 0.2	20	20	< 0.5	< 2	0.70	< 0.5	21	97	85	6.65	< 10	< 1	0.03	10	2.02	784

CERTIFICATION : B. Caughlin

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APPENDIX 1,P.3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8829739

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
9 SOUTH	201 238	< 1	0.01	19	1330	2	< 5	14	24	0.30	< 10	< 10	284	5	84
9M 4E	201 238	< 1	0.01	38	1750	< 2	< 5	24	19	0.31	< 10	< 10	201	5	103
29 SOUTH	201 238	< 1	0.01	15	1210	2	< 5	11	38	0.31	< 10	< 10	246	5	68
29S 5E	201 238	< 1	0.01	26	1680	< 2	< 5	20	31	0.24	< 10	< 10	172	< 5	66
64 SOUTH	201 238	< 1	0.01	11	1320	10	< 5	12	76	0.44	< 10	< 10	336	5	38
64S 10E	201 238	< 1	0.01	27	1530	< 2	< 5	14	26	0.32	< 10	< 10	223	< 5	72
64S 12W	201 238	< 1	0.01	35	1060	6	< 5	21	34	0.35	< 10	< 10	204	5	82

CERTIFICATION : B. Caughlin

APPENDIX 2

CHEMEX ROCK SAMPLE PREPARATION & ASSAY METHOD

&

ASSAYS

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Comments:

A8829739

CERTIFICATE A8829739

DICKSON, M P
PROJECT : TAN-LODE
P O # : NONE

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 10-JAN-85

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
201	7	Dry, sieve -80 mesh: soil, sed.
238	7	ICP Aqua regia digestion

* NOTE 1:

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
100	7	Au ppb: Fuse 10 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
921	7	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
922	7	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	200
923	7	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
924	7	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
925	7	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
926	7	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
927	7	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
928	7	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
929	7	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
930	7	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
931	7	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
932	7	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
933	7	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
951	7	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
934	7	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
935	7	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
936	7	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
937	7	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
938	7	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
939	7	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
940	7	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
941	7	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
942	7	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
943	7	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
958	7	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	100000
944	7	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
945	7	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
946	7	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
947	7	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
948	7	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
949	7	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
950	7	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000

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V7V 2J5

Project : TAN-LODE
Comments:

Date : 11-JAN-89
Invoice # : I-8829738
P.O. # : NONE

APPENDIX 2,P.2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8829738

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION TAG NUMBER	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION MAP NUMBER	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Al %	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
339451	1	205 238	35	1.40	1.0	360	20	< 0.5	< 2	1.02	< 0.5	23	118	91	7.63	< 10	3	0.16	10	0.21	186
339452	2	205 238	< 5	3.56	0.2	< 5	40	< 0.5	< 2	0.79	< 0.5	27	100	71	6.10	< 10	< 1	0.18	10	2.39	982
339453	3	205 238	55	1.25	0.8	385	30	< 0.5	< 2	1.36	< 0.5	18	113	78	4.69	< 10	< 1	0.22	< 10	0.15	117
339454	4	205 238	< 5	5.00	< 0.2	30	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.30	< 0.5	46	417	84	6.57	< 10	2	0.18	10	5.98	1410
339455	5	205 238	< 5	5.10	< 0.2	30	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.60	< 0.5	47	493	73	6.17	< 10	< 1	0.21	10	6.41	1310
339456	6	205 238	200	1.31	1.2	1060	10	< 0.5	< 2	0.09	0.5	11	340	18	2.37	< 10	< 1	0.24	< 10	1.05	814
339457	7	205 238	< 5	4.56	< 0.2	< 5	80	< 0.5	< 2	0.89	0.5	42	228	146	7.18	< 10	< 1	0.23	20	4.06	1300
339458	8	205 238	< 5	3.43	< 0.2	10	180	< 0.5	< 2	1.68	< 0.5	33	221	66	5.93	< 10	< 1	0.38	10	3.05	1490
339459	9	205 238	< 5	0.50	< 0.2	10	20	< 0.5	< 2	5.32	< 0.5	3	169	1	6.74	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	0.34	721
339460	10	205 238	5	4.10	< 0.2	50	70	< 0.5	< 2	0.24	< 0.5	29	352	173	10.40	< 10	< 1	0.01	10	3.30	709
339461	11	205 238	5	1.01	< 0.2	40	10	< 0.5	< 2	0.09	0.5	10	207	38	3.36	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10	0.37	197
339462	12	205 238	< 5	3.22	< 0.2	15	10	< 0.5	< 2	2.31	< 0.5	27	94	73	4.60	< 10	< 1	0.02	< 10	2.91	675

CERTIFICATION : B. Caglio

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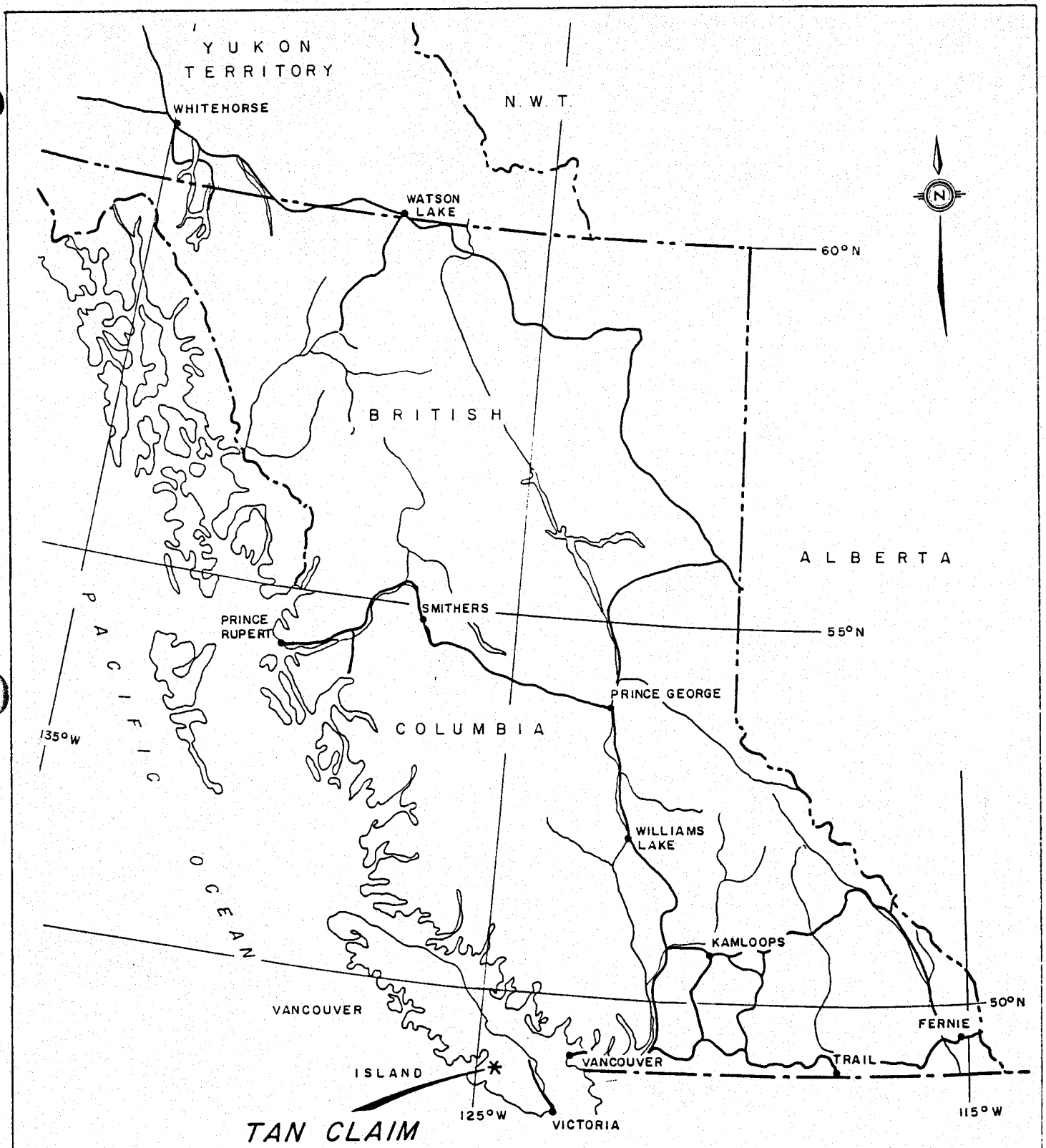
**Page No. :1-B
Tot. Pages :1
Date :11-JAN-89
Invoice # :I-8829738
P.O. # :NONE

APPENDIX 2, P. 3

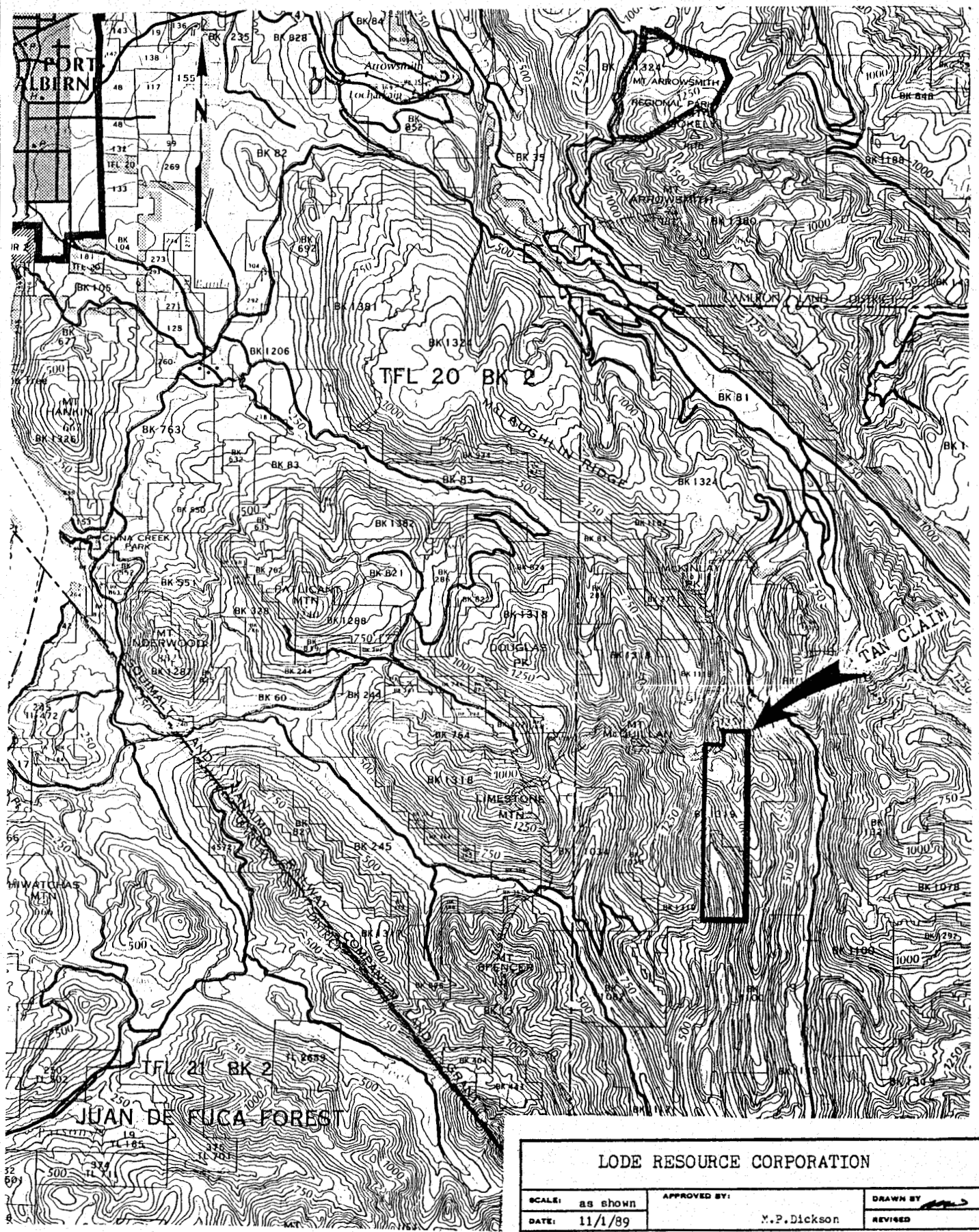
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8829738

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION TAG NUMBER	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION MAP NUMBER	PREP CODE		Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
339451	1	205	238	287	0.02	10	350	18	5	15	12	0.22	< 10	< 10	132	5	33
339452	2	205	238	1	0.03	34	630	< 2	< 5	16	24	0.25	< 10	< 10	181	< 5	99
339453	3	205	238	93	0.02	13	430	18	5	11	25	0.22	< 10	< 10	114	5	26
339454	4	205	238	< 1	0.01	107	920	< 2	< 5	38	12	0.06	< 10	< 10	175	5	83
339455	5	205	238	< 1	0.02	141	780	< 2	< 5	36	68	0.20	< 10	< 10	213	10	72
339456	6	205	238	< 1	0.01	26	380	6	< 5	12	6	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	50	5	22
339457	7	205	238	< 1	0.02	68	2030	< 2	< 5	23	35	0.14	< 10	< 10	167	10	94
339458	8	205	238	< 1	0.01	70	1140	< 2	< 5	17	36	0.01	< 10	< 10	104	5	86
339459	9	205	238	< 1	< 0.01	9	180	< 2	5	2	77	0.01	< 10	< 10	17	15	19
339460	10	205	238	4	< 0.01	148	1270	< 2	< 5	14	6	0.03	< 10	< 10	149	5	131
339461	11	205	238	1	< 0.01	16	200	< 2	< 5	1	2	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	33	< 5	72
339462	12	205	238	< 1	0.03	68	790	< 2	< 5	9	56	0.31	< 10	< 10	153	10	63

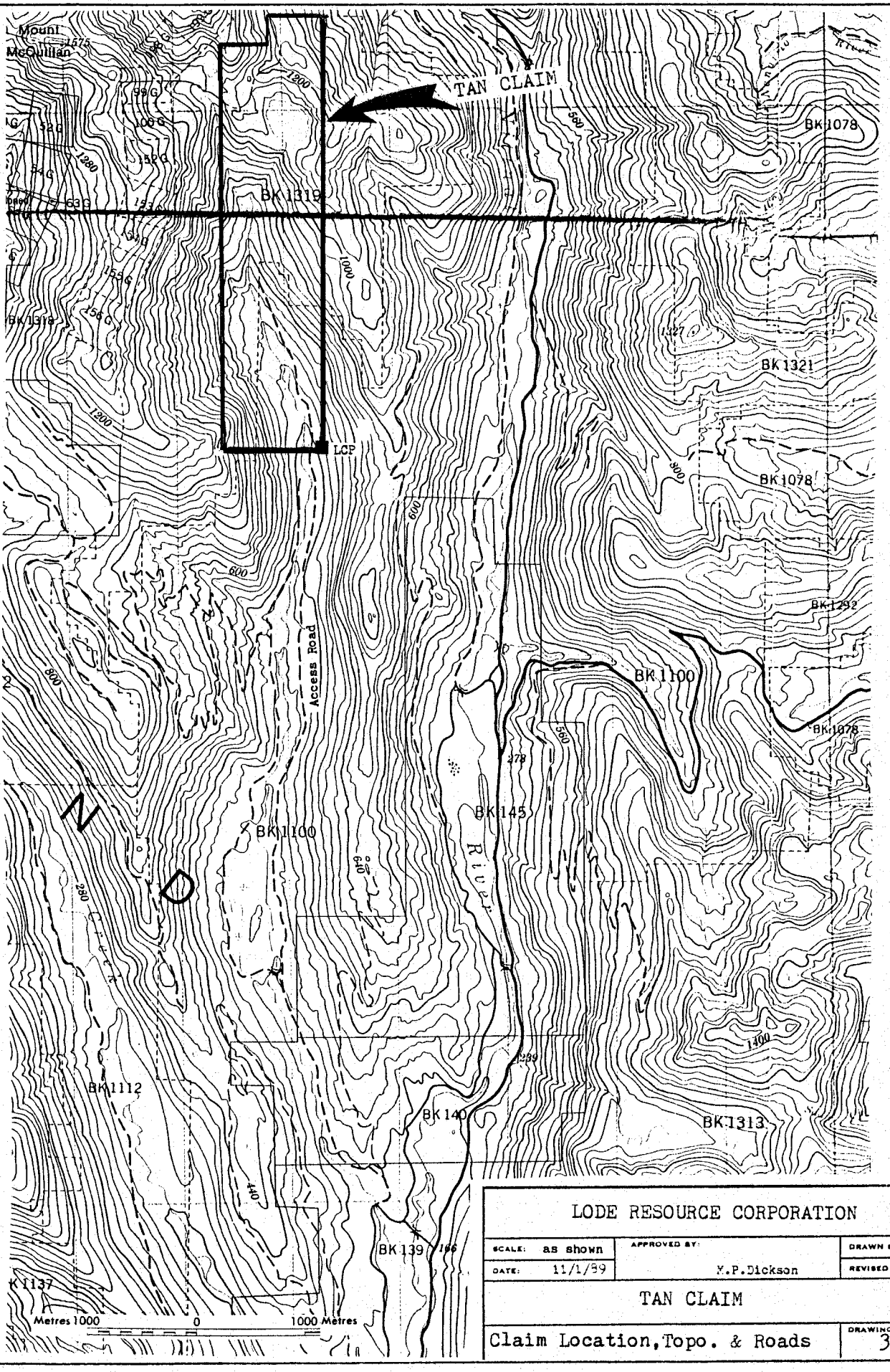
CERTIFICATION : B. Caughlin



LODE RESOURCE CORPORATION		
SCALE: 1: 800,000	APPROVED BY:	DRAWN BY
DATE: 11/1/89	M.P.Dickson	REVISED
TAN CLAIM		
GENERAL LOCATION MAP		DRAWING NUMBER 1



LODE RESOURCE CORPORATION			
SCALE: as shown	APPROVED BY:		DRAWN BY
DATE: 11/1/89		M.P.Dickson	REVISED
TAN CLAIM			
Property Location-Topo & Roads			DRAWING NUMBER 2



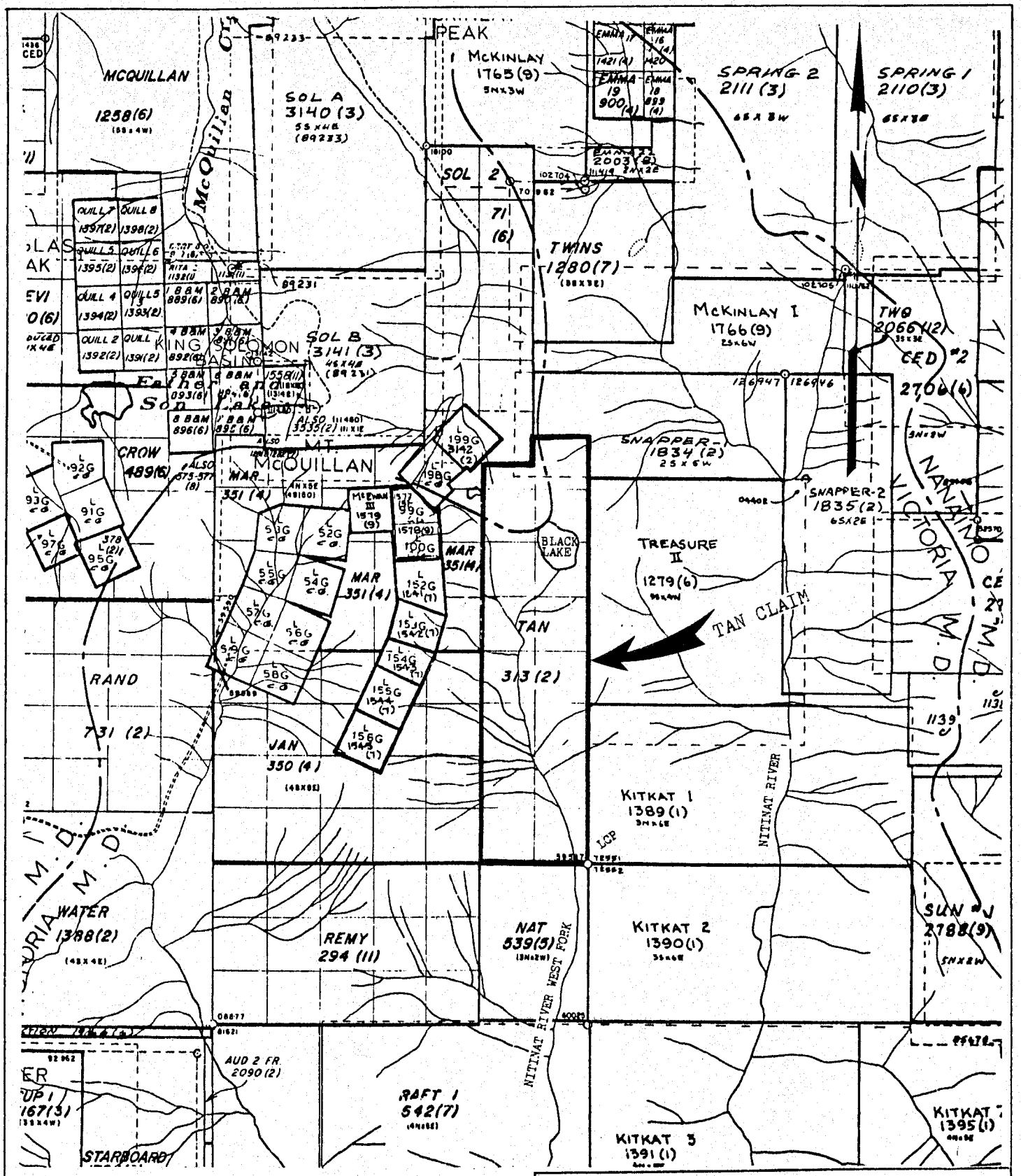
LODE RESOURCE CORPORATION

SCALE: as shown	APPROVED BY:		DRAWN BY
DATE: 11/1/89	M.P.Dickson		REVISED

TAN CLAIM

Claim Location, Topo. & Roads

DRAWING NUMBER 3



LODE RESOURCE CORPORATION

SCALE: as shown	APPROVED BY:	DRAWN BY
DATE: 11/1/99	M.P.Dickson	REVISED

TAN CLAIM

Claim Map

DRAWING NUMBER 4

BLACK LAKE

TRENCH NO. 2

TRENCH NO. 1

TAN CLAIM

1000

1200

800

600

NTINAT RIVER

MIDDLE FORK

Access Road

L.C.P.

G

SYMBOLS

-Area Prospected(1988)

-Hand Trench

-Aeromag.Lows

-Roads

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 METRES

M.P.Dickson

CLIENT:	LODE RESOURCE CORPORATION
PROPERTY:	TAN CLAIM
	Area Prospectd & Physical Work
SCALE: as shown	DATE: 11/1/89
	DR:
	DRG. NO.: 5

ASSESSMENT REPORT
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
1,825

BLACK LAKE

G

G

G

1200

1000

800

600

NITINAT RIVER

MIDDLE FORK

DETAILED GEOCHEM. GRID

TAN CLAIM

L.C.P.

Access Road

No.1 Trench & No.1 Spic.

0

9S

295

645

Baseline 150°

GRID NORTH

Scale:1cm.=10m

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,357

LEGEND

--Creek Rubble

--Pillow Basalt Breccia

--Jasper-Iron Formation

--Siliceous Volcanics

-- Shear

-- Strike&Dip

-- Sample Location & No.

180 Cu ppm
235 Au ppb
400 As ppm
70 Pb ppm
Geochem. Grid

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 METRES

M.P. Dickson

CLIENT: LODE RESOURCE CORPORATION

PROPERTY: TAN CLAIM

GEOLOGY
SAMPLE LOCATION & DETAIL GEOCEM.GRID

SCALE: as shown

DATE:

DR.

DRG. NO.: 6