ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Kamloops — Off Confidential: 90.02.13

ASSESSMENT REPORT 18439 — MINING DIVISION: Lillooet

PROPERTY: Howard
LOCATION: LAT 50 53 30 LONG 122 47 00
UTM 10 5637581 515239
NTS 092J15W

CAMP: 034 Bridge River Camp

CLAIM(S): Ace,Lac,Nap,Stibnite,Turner
OPERATOR(S): Levon Res.
AUTHOR(S): Brewer, L.C.
REPORT YEAR: 1988, 26 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold,Silver,Antimony
KEYWORDS: Fergusson Group,Sedimentary,Chert,Volcanic,Shears,Tertiary,Dykes
Feldspar porphyry,Mineralization
WORK
DONE: Geophysical
EMAB 124.3 km; VLF
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
MAGA 124.3 km
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
RELATED
REPORTS: 14251
MINFILE: 092JNE029,092JNE131,092JNE132,092JNE133

18439

LOG NO: 0224 RD.
ACTION:

FILE NO:

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEYS

OVER THE

NAP, ACE & CG MINERAL CLAIMS

PLATEAU PONDS, BRIDGE RIVER AREA

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPERTY : 10 km from Gold Bridge on Plateau Ponds, near Bridge River and Carpenter Lake

WRITTEN FOR : LEVON RESOURCES LTD.
#100-455 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T1

SURVEYED BY : COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES (1984) LTD.
#611-470 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1V5

WRITTEN BY : LLOYD C. BREWER
COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES (1984) LTD.

DATED : NOVEMBER 30, 1988

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In back pocket

SUMMARY

Airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were carried out over the Congress property owned by Levon Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. in the months of December 1987 and January 1988. The claims are located to the north of Carpenter Lake and west of Gun Creek. Access is easily gained by a two-wheel drive vehicle. The terrain consists of moderate to dense coniferous trees. The purpose of the survey was to aid in the mapping of geology as part of the exploration program in locating probable areas of gold mineralization.

The Nap (Congress) property is located over the former producing Congress Mine. Other smaller producers and gold showings occur within this claim group. These include the Howard, Lou and Extension showings. North west striking feldspar porphry dykes appear to be the sources of the mineralization in the area.

The property is underlain by cherty sediments and basaltic volcanics of the Fergusson Group. The Fergusson Group has been intuded by Tertiary feldspar porphyry dykes and crosscut by a number of shear zones. These zones can carry gold, silver and antimony mineralization.

The strata strikes north to northwest and dips steeply to the west. It is crosscut by northeast trending, west dipping shear zones up to 45 feet wide.

The airborne surveys were flown at about a 50 meter terrain clearance of contour lines with a separation varying from 100-200 meters. The instruments used were a Sabre Electronics VLF-EM proton precession magnetometer and a Sabre Electronics VLF-EM receiver. The magnetic data were picked from the strip charts and hand contoured. The contours were drawn on a survey plan on which the VLF-EM anomalies were plotted as well.

CONCLUSIONS

1.) The airborne magnetic survey has successfully mapped and distinguished the sediments and volcanics of the Bridge River (Fergusson) Group.

2.) The airborne magnetic survey has also revealed highs which correlated directly with previously mapped tertiary feldspar porphyry dykes and Triassic Gabbro Plugs. Other highs of similar amplitude occur throughout the property and warrant further exploration.

3.) The VLF-EM survey revealed fifteen conductors, several of which are closely associated with magnetic highs, known mineralized fault/shear zones as well as porphyrytic stock. Any or all of these conductors could be indicating structural sources hosting mineralization.

4.) Both the VLF-EM and magnetic surveys revealed lineations within the survey area that are likely caused by fault, shear and/or contact zones. These can be important indicators of sulphide and native gold mineralization, especially where lineations cross.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1.) VLF-EM conductors 'a' to 'o' should be located on the ground by VLF-EM surveying. Local grids should be established and follow-up work should include soil sampling, magnetic surveying and geological mapping. Of the fifteen, conductors 'c', 'e', 'g', 'h' and 'i' are the most important.

2.) Carry out prospecting and geological mapping at a scale of 1:10,000, as well as a compilation map or study utilizing all existing data on property.

3.) Conduct a VLF-EM and magnetic survey to outline geologic contacts and/or shear zones, and conductive structures in areas of interest as determined in steps 1 and 2.

4.) Carry out a 'B' horizone soil sampling in areas of interest determined from steps 1 - 3. Analyse these samples for gold, silver, copper, arsenic, antimony and stibnite.

If possitive results are obtained, then further work may include trenching, MaxMin EM, induced polarization and diamond drilling.

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEYS

OVER THE

NAP, ACE & CG CLAIMS

PLATEAU PONDS, BRIDGE RIVER AREA

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the survey procedure, compilation of data and the interpretation of low-level airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys carried out over the NAP, ACE & CG claims in the Plateau Ponds, Bridge River area in December, 1987. The surveys were carried out by Lloyd C. Brewer, instrument operator and project manager, and John Kime, navigator, both of whom are of Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) Ltd. A total of 124.3 line km of airborne surveys were done over the property and surrounding area.

The object of the two surveys was to aid in the geological mapping of lithology and structure for the purpose of exploration of the type of gold mineralization as is found in the Gold Bridge and Bralorne area. Magnetic surveys have especially been proven to be a good geological mapping tool.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of 29 located claims, 12 reverted crown grants, 8 crown grants and 1 2-post claim, as shown on Map 2 and as described below:

Claim Name	Type	Record #	Lot #	# Units	Expiry Date
ACE 23	LC	22025		1	September 14, 1995
ACE 24	LC	22026		1	September 14, 1995
ACE 25 FR.	LC	22027		1	September 14, 1995
ACE 26 FR.	LC	22028		1	September 14, 1995
ACE 27 FR.	LC	22029		1	September 14, 1995
ACE 28	LC	22030		1	September 14, 1995
DAVID FR.	CG		7241	1	July 07, 1987
DORIS	RC	ML 8	7248	1	October 26, 1986
EL DORADO	RC	ML 3	6628	1	December 18, 1986
KETTLE FR.	LC	22238	1	0	June 06, 1995
LAC 1 FR.	LC	3028	1	0	December 14, 1995
LAC 2 FR.	LC	3029	1	0	December 14, 1995
LAC 3 FR.	LC	3030	6324	1	December 14, 1995
LAC 4 FR.	LC	3031	1	0	December 14, 1995
MAC 1 FR.	RC	ML 67	7254	1	September 20, 1987
MAC FR.	RC	ML 67	7253	1	September 20, 1987
MINT EXT. 2	LC	2720		4	July 14, 1995
NAP 1	LC	98		16	May 30, 1995
NAP 11	LC	1783		1	May 26, 1995
NAP 3	LC	100		1	May 30, 1995
NAP 4	LC	101		1	May 30, 1995
NAP 5	LC	1423		6	August 25, 1995
NAP 6	LC	1424		1	August 25, 1995
NAP 7	LC	1630		4	November 28, 1995
NAP 8	LC	1641		4	December 22, 1995
NAP 9	LC	1686		4	March 11, 1995
NAP FR.	LC	1687		1	March 11, 1995
POPPY	2P	2189		1	November 12, 1995

Oct 17 1985 - Howard Grays
II 8573

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP con't

Claim Name	Type	Record #	Lot #	# Units	Expiry Date
POT FR.	LC	22237		1	June 06, 1995
R.E.	RC	ML 67	7250	1	September 20, 1987
R.E. FR.	RC	ML 67	7255	1	September 20, 1986
RAMSDEN NO. 1	RC	ML 3	7251	1	December 18, 1986
ROBERT FR.	CG		7242	1	July 02, 1987
SNOWFLAKE FR.	CG		7243	1	July 02, 1987
STIBNITE 1	CG		7236	1	July 02, 1987
STIBNITE 2	CG		7237	1	July 02, 1987
STIBNITE 3	CG		7238	1	July 02, 1987
STIBNITE 4	CG		7239	1	July 02, 1987
T.X. FR.	RC	ML 3	7249	1	July 02, 1987
T.X. NO. 1 FR.	CG		7244	1	July 02, 1987
T.X. NO. 6 FR.	RC	ML 8	7249	1	October 26, 1986
TURNER X	RC	ML 3	7245	1	December 18, 1986
TURNER X NO. 2	RC	ML 3	7246	1	December 18, 1986
TURNER X NO. 4	RC	ML 3	7247	1	December 18, 1986
ACE 16 FR.	LC	21792		1	April 25, 1995
ACE 17	LC	21793		1	April 25, 1995
ACE 18	LC	21794		1	April 25, 1995
ACE 19 FR.	LC	21795		1	April 25, 1995
ACE 20	LC	21796		1	April 25, 1995
ACE 22	LC	22024		1	September 14, 1995

The expiry dates shown do not take into account the surveys under discussion as being accepted for assessment credits.

The 29 located claims, 12 reverted crown grants, 8 crown grants and 1 2-post claims are owned by Levon Resources Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located on the Plateau Ponds, north of Bridge River and Carpenter Lake.

The geographical coordinates are 50°53'N latitude and 122°47'W longitude.

Access can be gained by a series of 4-wheel drive roads from the Lillooet/ Gold Bridge road which runs along the south side of Bridge River.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property lies at the southeastern part of the Pacific Ranges which is a physiographic division of the Coast Mountains. The terrain is, in general, steep and mountainous, with the general slope facing south to southeast.

Elevations vary from about 900 m a.s.l. at the northern edge of the property to about 750 m a.s.l. on the south side of the property on Bridge River.

The main water sources on the property would be Bridge River as well as Lajoie Creek, which runs through the middle of the claims.

Forest cover is primarily fir and spruce trees, moderate in density and with an undergrowth light to moderate.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

The property was first staked in 1913. In 1915 an 85 foot adit was driven. From 1934 to 1937, Congress Gold Mines Ltd. produced 500 tonnes of ore from 3 adits in the Congress vein. Between 1945 and 1947 Sheep Creek Mines Ltd. continued the underground work.

In 1959 the Howard vein was discovered. Exploration has continued since then and is ongoing. The most recent discovery is the Lou vein.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Bridge River district lies between the plutonic and metamorphic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex and the volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the western margin of the Intermontaine Belt. The oldest unit in the area is the Fergusson Group, consisting mostly of chert with marble, schist, gneiss and hornsfels. It is assigned to the paleozoic age by Church (1986). Overlying the Fergusson Group is the Cadwallader Group of Upper Triassic Age. Three formations, the Pioneer, Noel and Hurley Formations, oldest to youngest respectively, make up this group. The Pioneer Formation consists of greenstones including pillow lavas and aquagene breccia. The Noel and Hurley Formations consist of argillite with some limestone and limey argillite.

The Taylor Creek Group is cretaceous in age and lies above the Cadwallader Group. It is mostly made up of coarse clastic sedimentary rocks including two conglomerate beds.

Three main igneous intrusions exist. These are the Bralorne diorite (Paleozoic), the President ultrabasic rocks (Jurrassic-cretaceous), and the Coast Plutonic rocks (Upper cretaceous).

Structurally the Bridge River district is complex. Much difficulty in interpretation is encountered due to deformation causing folding and widespread shearing and faulting. However, Cairnes (1973) has outlined the major structural features.

The area lies in a syncline within a major anticlinal arch trending northwesterly. The arch corresponds dominantly with the Fergusson Group. Younger formations lie within the syncline.

The general trend of formations is northwesterly. The southern end tends to trend more to the west while the northern end trends more northerly.

Two systems of faulting are predominant. One system encompasses two sets of fractures. The first strikes at about 35^{o} to formational trends and dips steeply. The second strikes at or nearly parallel with the formational trends and dips accordingly. The other system is found predominantly within the least competent rocks and generally has large displacements.

REGIONAL MINERALIZATION

The Bridge River Mining camp is a major gold producer in B.C. Five properties in the area have achieved significant production. These are: Congress, Wayside, Minto, Pioneer and Bralorne. The vast fracture system may have acted as pathways for ore-bearing solution, with the Coast granitic intrusions providing the heat and water and possibly the metals necessary for ore formation. It has also been suggested that the ultrabasic rocks were the source of metals (Church 1986 a).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property is underlain by cherty sediments and basaltic volcanics of the Fergusson (Bridge River) Group. The Fegusson Group has been intruded by Tertiary feldspar porphyry dykes and crosscut by a number of shear zones. These zones can carry gold, silver and antimony mineralization.

Three fault types are recognizable. They are: 1) early, possibly Triassic thrust faults hosted by the Fergusson Group rocks, 2) mineralized, possibly Tertiary shear zones which crosscut the Fergusson Group, and 3) late, possibly Tertiary strike-slip faults that extend regionally throughout the Bridge River area.

The strata strikes north to northwest and dips steeply to the west. It is crosscut by northeast trending, west dipping shear zones up to 45 feet wide.

INSTRUMENTATION AND THEORY

a) Magnetic Survey

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

The magnetic patterns obtained from a regional airborne survey are directly related to the distribution of magnetite in the survey area. However, the geology cannot be deduced from isomagnetic maps by simply assuming that all magnetic highs are underlain by gabbro or ultramafic rocks, and that all magnetic lows are caused by limestone or chert. The problem with such a simplistic approach is that magnetite is not uniformly distributed in any type of rock. Other problems arise from the fact that most geologic terrains have rocks of high susceptibility superimposed on less 'magnetic' rocks, and vice versa. Cultural features such as powerlines, pipelines and railways also complicate matters. So many variables can be involved that it may be impossible to make a strictly accurate analysis of the geology of an area from magnetic data alone. It is preferable to use other information such as geological, photogeological and electromagnetic in combination with magnetic data to obtain a more accurate geological analysis.

b) VLF-EM Survey

A two-frequency omni-directional receiver unit, manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd., of Burnaby, B.C., was used for the VLF-EM survey. The transmitters used are NLK Arlington (Seattle), Washington, operating on 24.8 KHz, and Annapolis, Maryland, transmitting at 21.4 KHz. These signals are used due to their ideal orientaiton with respect to northwest and eastwest geological structures, and their good signal strengths. The measurement taken during the survey is the variation in the horizontal component of the signal strength.

The VLF (Very Low Frequency) method uses powerful radio transmitters set up in various parts of the world for military communications. These powerful transmitters can induce electric currents in conductive bodies thousands of kilometers away from the radio source. The induced currents set up secondary magnetic fields which can be detected at surface through deviations in the normal VLF field. The VLF method is inexpensive and can be a useful initial tool for mapping structure and prospecting. Successful use of the VLF requires that the strike of the conductor be in the direction of the transmitting station so that the lines of magnetic field from the transmitter cut the conductor. Thus, conductors with northeast to southeast strikes will respond to Annapolis transmissions, while conductors striking north to west will respond to Seattle transmissions. Conductors striking east to northeast may respond to both stations, giving coincident field strength peaks.

The theory of VLF-EM interpretation is quite simple. Conductors are located at field strength maxima. In the Gold Bridge area, one may assume that a Seattle field strength peak represents a conductor with a generally north trend, and a Annapolis peak will be a conductor with an east-west trend. This, of course, only applies to conductors with clearly linear trends and cannot be assumed for single line anomalies.

It is impossible to determine the quality of conductors with any reliability, using field strength data alone. The question of linearity is in doubt if the conductor does not appear to cross the adjacent flight lines. The relatively high frequencey results in a multitude of anomalies from unwanted sources such as swamps, creeks and cultural debris. However, the same characteristic also results in the detection of poor conductors such as faults, shear zones, and rock contacts, making the VLF-EM a powerful mapping tool.

The interpretive technique requires information from magnetic surveys, air photo analyses, and ground traverses to aid in discrimination between important and unwanted anomalies. Even armed with this information the interpreter can easily be misled.

SURVEY PROCEDURES

A two meter bird was fitted with a magnetometer coil and 2 omni-directional EM receivers and towed beneath the helicopter on a 10 meter cable. The terrain clearance for the bird was 50 m.

The surveys were contour flown at a line spacing varying from 100 to 200 m. Navigation was visual, using 1:50,000 scale maps blown up to 1:10,000.

The aircraft used to conduct this survey was a Bell 206 Jet Ranger, owned and operated by Bob Holt. Airspeed was a constant 60 kph so that creek valleys and canyons were penetrated thoroughly. The slow airspeed provided safely, detailed coverage of boxed-in areas, and consistency of data retrieval, which is critical in rugged terrain.

The number of line km flown covering the area as shown on Map 3 is 124.3.

I have over 7 years of experience in conducting aerial magnetic and electromagnetic surveys from fixed and rotary wing aircraft, under all types of terrain conditions.

DATA REDUCTION AND COMPILATION

The observant magnetic total field was recorded on analogue strip charts. These were played back together with audio recordings containing fiducial markers, and the fiducial markers were transferred to the strip charts. The fiducial markers were identified with topographic features along the flight lines.

The magnetic data were taken from the strip charts and plotted. It was then contoured at a 100 gamma interval onto Map 3 at a scale of 1:10,000 (1 cm = 100 M).

The VLF-EM anomalies were taken from the strip charts and plotted on Map 3 with the magnetic contours. For each anomaly, a heavy line along the flight line was drawn showing its half-width. An 'S' or an 'A' designated the anomaly as being from the Seattle transmitter or the Annapolis transmitter.

A question mark on the anomaly indicates that it could be caused by terrain. The survey area was somewhat rugged causing numerous VLF-EM anomalous responses most of which was easily sorted out as being caused by terrain. However, some were difficult to sort out and they were therefore plotted with a question mark.

Strong anomalies were plotted with exclamation marks, and anomalies without any marks indicated average responses. Other symbols are explained on the sheets.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

a) Magnetics

The magnetic field over most of the property is modertely quiet which is typical of sediments and volcanics in this area. The general intensity varies from 200 gammas above and below the magnetic background of 2,500 gammas. The volcanics and sediments, as mentioned above, are those of the Fergusson (Bridge River) Group.

The most prominent feature is the change in the magnetic background along a roughly southwest/northeast trend on the northern portion of the property. The feature appears to be caused by the deepening to the north of overburden covering the underlying sediments and volcanics.

The magnetic survey appears to have successfully differentiated between the sedimentary and volcanic units within the Bridge River Group. The lower amplitude magnetic values occur over areas mapped as being underlain by sediments, with the higher values correlating closely with areas mapped as volcanics.

There are several "thumbprint" magnetic highs over 3,000 gammas occuring throughout the survey area. Several correlate directly with previously mapped Tertiary Porphrytic Dykes and Triassic Gabbro Plugs. The other highs warrant further investigation to determine their causative source.

Magnetic lows often occur along creek valleys, and/or areas of low topography. The reasons for this are as follows:

1. Valleys almost always contain deeper overburden wich means the detecting element is further from the bedrock causing the magnetic field.

2. If the survey is flown across the valley or gully, then the detecting element is also further from the bedrock.

3. Gullys and valleys are often caused by faults and shear zones which are often reflected by magnetic lows.

b) VLF-EM

The major cause of VLF-EM anomalies, as a rule, are geologic structure such as fault, shear and breccia zones. It is therefore logical to interpret VLF-EM anomalies to likely be caused by these structural zones. Of course, sulphides may also be a causative source. But, in the writer's experience, when VLF-EM anomalies correlate with sulphide mineralization, the anomalies are usually reflecting the structure associated with the mineralization rather than the mineralization itself.

There is some variation in intensity from one VLF-EM anomaly to the next. This is not only due to the conductivity of a causative source, but also the direction it strikes relative to the direction of the transmitter. In other words, those conductors lying close the same direction as the direction of the transmitter can be picked up easier than those that are

lying at a greater angle. Depending upon it's conductivity, a conductor may not be picked up at all if it is at too great an angle.

A number of VLF-EM conductors (or anomalies) occur throughout the survey area. These have been labeled. There are a total of 15 main conductive zones with numerous single line anomalies. The zones are labeled on Figure 3 using lower case letters 'a' to 'o' respectively.

Conductors 'd' and 'i' are drawn as dashed lines. This occurs simply because the conductors were not picked up on all the flight lines. In other words, whenever there is a space within the line marking the axis of a conductor is where a flight line did not respond to the conductor.

Conductor 'a' has a northwest axis length of over 600m. It occurs in an area of low magnetics within the northern portion of the survey area.

Conductor 'b' is a strong conductor following the southeast flowing Gun Creek valley to the northeast of a group of several mineral occurences. This north west striking anomaly has an axis length of over 800 m. It is most likely reflecting a fault associated with the Gun Creek valley.

Conductor 'c' is located 200 m to the west and shares the strike of conductor 'b'. This conductors strike and 400 meter length corrleates closely with a portion of a gold geochemical anaomaly, Therefore, it is most likely reflecting either the structure associated with the anomaly or the mineralized body itself, defined by the geochemical high.

Conductor 'd' consist of two parts. Striking northwest across the southwestern portion of the property, is a weak to moderate conductore 2,700 meters long. This conductor shows the strike as several other conductors that correlate closely with mapped mineralized faults and contacts throughout the rest of the survey. Therefore it is most likely reflecting similar structure and warrants further exploration.

Conductor 'e' is a strong conductor in the central part of the property with a north west strike length of 700 meters. This conductor occurs within

a relatively quiet zone over and adjacent to a low amplitude local magnetic high as well as the 'Howard' showing. The causative source could be a small diorite dyke or sulphide bearing shear zone.

Conductor 'f' is a north south striking conductor with an axis length of 900 meters. As with conductor 'b' it occurs over the Gun Creek valley and is most likely caused by the tectonic feature causing the creek valley itself.

Conductor 'g' is not the strongest conductor, being classified as only weak to medium but is one of the most interesting because of it's associations with conductors 'i', 'o' and 'f', as well as the Lou, Congress and Extension mineral occurances. It has a length of 1,000 meters and strikes roughly norheast across conductor 'o' and the Extension showing itself. The causative source is most likely a sulphide bearing shear zone.

Conductor 'h' occurs to the west of and shares the common strike direction as conductor 'g'. It is a moderate strength with an axis length of 400 meters. This conductor occurs within a relatively quiet zone over and adjacent to a low amplitude local magnetic high. The causative source could be a small diorite dyke or sill, or a sulphide bearing shear zone.

Conductor 'i' is a strong conductor striking for over 1,400 meters in a northeasterly direction. The Congress mineral showing is located at the southwestern end of this high, therefore it is reasonable to assume the causative source for this conductor is a sulphide enriched shear zone.

Conductor 'j' is a moderate strength anomaly with a northeasterly strike length of 450 meters. This conductor correlates with a previously defined geochemical anomaly. Further work to follow up the causative source of the high is warranted.

Conductor 'k' occurs off the property in Carpenter Lake. It has a northwest striking axis length of 650 meters. It's causative source is unknown.

Conductor 'l' is a moderate strength conductor occuring at the southern edge of the survey. It's north northwest strike projects towards conductors 'f' and 'o' and may be reflecting the continuation of the structure causing the before mentioned conductors. This anomaly is at least 1,200 meters long, being open at the south.

Conductor 'm' has a northwesterly strike length of at least 900 meters. It is a medium strength anomaly reflecting a fault or shear zone.

Conductor 'n' is a strong anomaly with a northwesterly strike length of 700 meters. It occurs within an area of moderate magnetic activity. The causative source could be a small diorite dyke or sill or a sulphide bearing shear zone.

Conductor 'o' is one of the most interesting conductors within the survey area. This anomaly runs through and strikes towards seven significant mineral occurances on the property. This conductor strikes northwesterly which correlates with the strike of the porphyritic dyke which runs through the Congress Mine. Conductor 'o' is classified as a strong conductor with an axis length of 1,600 meters.

There are also some single line anomalies within the property, any of which could easily be reflecting bedrock conductors associated with mineralization. For each anomaly, the strike of the causative source is unknown.

c) Lineations

Lineal trends condidered to be indicative of geological structure have been drawn on Map 3 taking into account:

i) Magnetic lows which are often caused by the magnetite within the rocks being altered by geological structure processes.

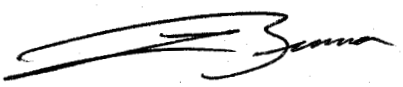
ii) VLF-EM anomalies which more often than not are reflecting structure.

iii) Topographic depressions such as creek valleys which are usually caused by structure.

Several lineations that are indicative of faults and contacts have been mapped across the property striking in different directions. Some or parts of the lineations correlated directly with known lithologic contacts and/or faults.

The lineations cross eachother on the property in different areas. Structure is often important for the emplacement of mineralizing fluid especially where lineations intersect. Thus these areas may have greater exploration interest.

Respectfully submitted,



LLOYD C. BREWER

COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL
SERVICES (1984) LTD.

November 30, 1988

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Mark, D.G., Assessment Report #13880, written for Levon Resources Ltd., July, 1985.

CERTIFICATION

I, Lloyd C. Brewer, of the city of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, do hereby certify:

That I am owner and president of Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) Ltd., with offices located at #611-470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

I further certify:

1. I am president of Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) Ltd., and have been employed full time in the mineral exploration industry for the past 7 years, both in Canada, U.S.A. and Mexico.

2. I was project manager and instrument operator for the Levon Group property aerial survey program, which covered over 1800 line kilometers.

3. This report was compiled from data obtained from the airborne survey carried out by Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) Ltd., under my direct supervision, during December 1987 and January 1988.

LLOYD C. BREWER
PRESIDENT

November 30, 1988

AFFADAVIT OF COSTS

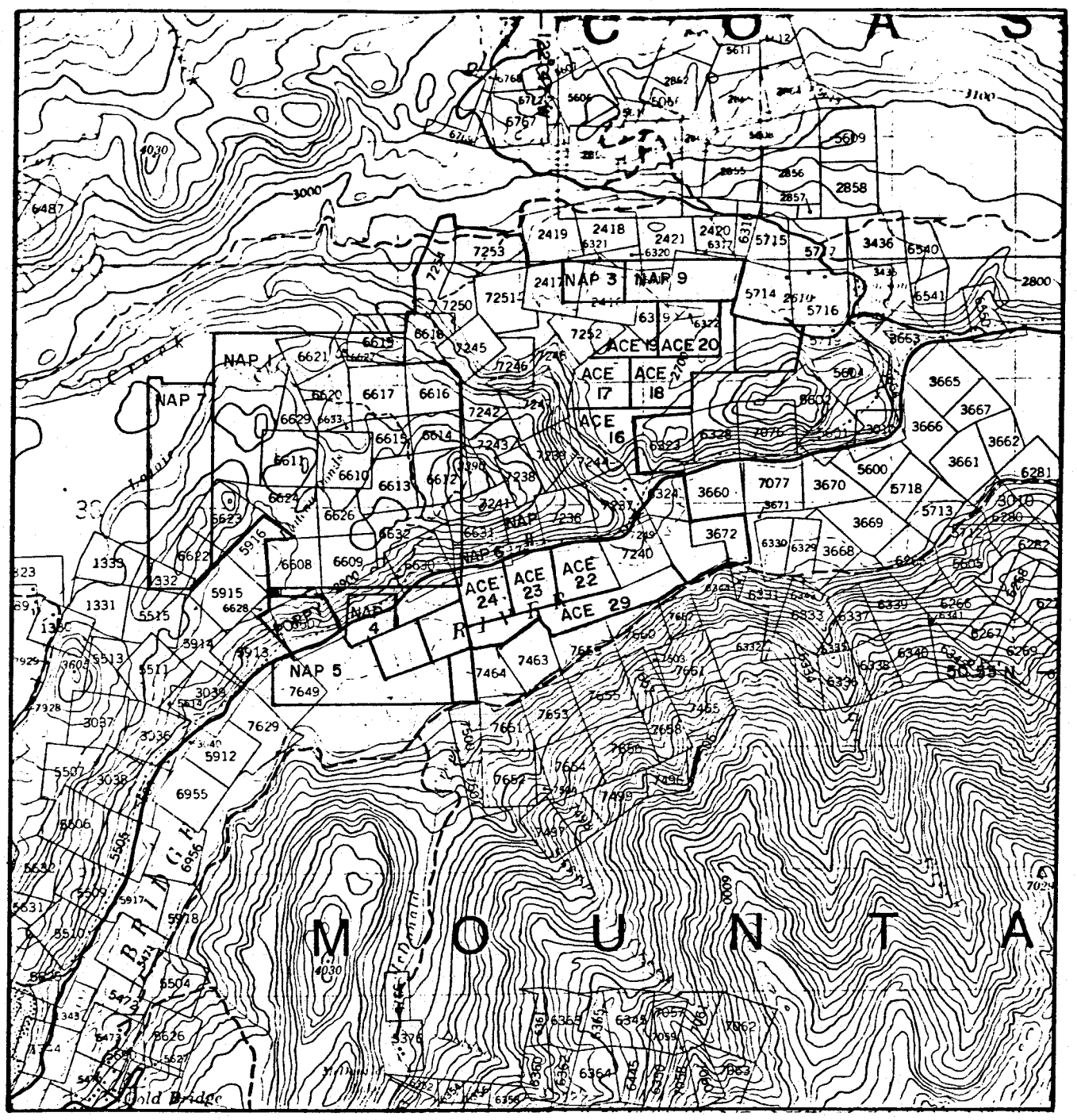
I, Lloyd C. Brewer, President of Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) Ltd., do hereby certify that the airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were flown in December 1987 and January 1988 and that they were flown at a cost of $100.00/km, the total number of km flown being 124.3 to give a total cost of $12,430.00.

Respectfully submitted,

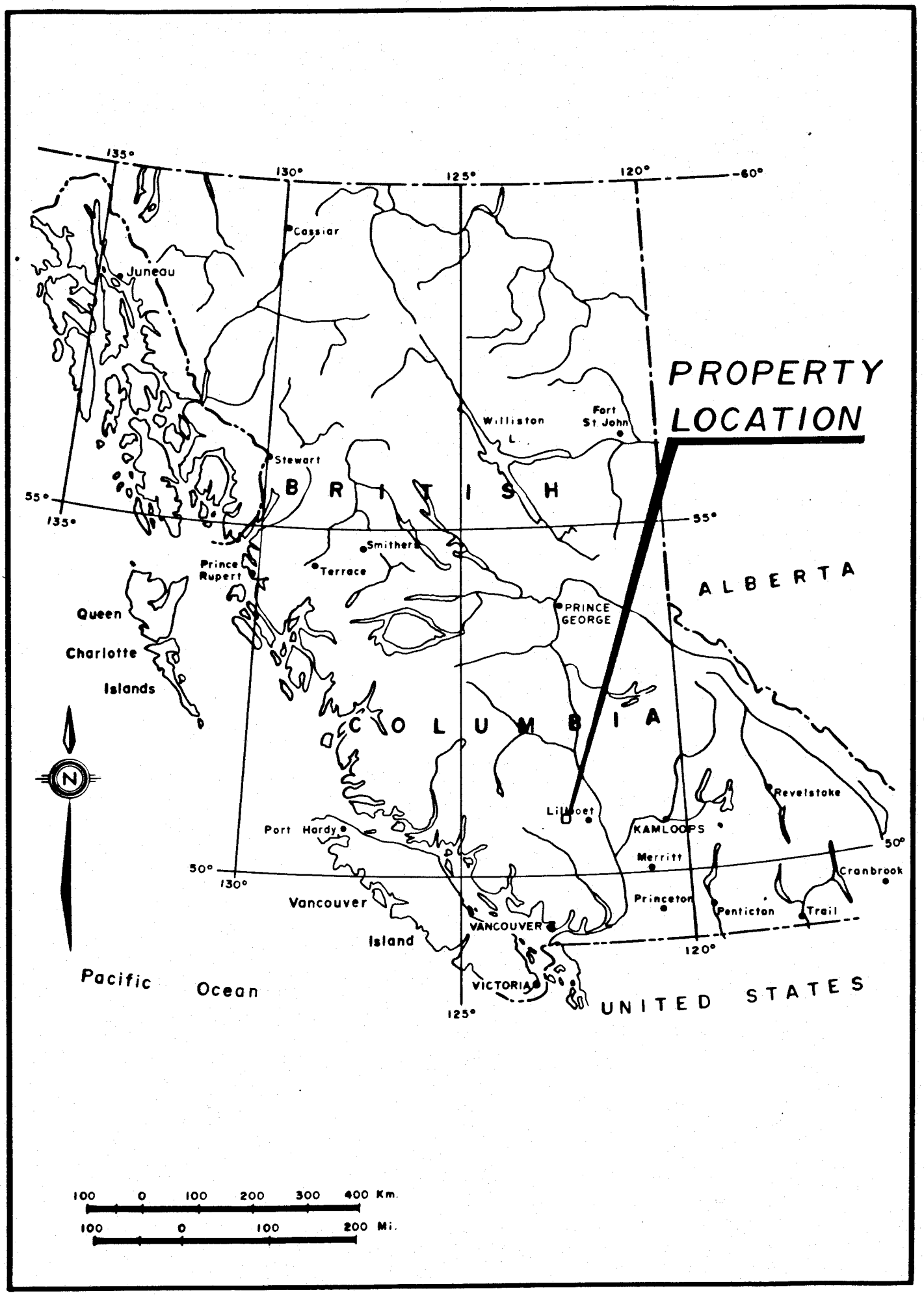
LLOYD C. BREWER
PRESIDENT

COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL
SERVICES (1984) LTD.

November 30, 1988



LEVON RESOURCES LTD.
NAP, ACE, CG, CLAIMS PLATEAU PONDS, BRIDGE RIVER AREA LILLOOET M.D. B.C.
CLAIM MAP
N.T.S: 92J/15W MARCH/88 1:50 000


PROPERTY
LOCATION
135°
130°
125°
120°
60°
Cassiar
Juneau
Williston
L.
Fort
St. John
Stewart
B R I T I S H
55°
135°
55°
Smithers
Prince
Rupert
Terrace
ALBERTA
PRINCE
GEORGE
Queen
Charlotte
Islands
C O L U M B I A
N
Revelstoke
Lillooet
Port Hardy
KAMLOOPS
50°
Merritt
Cranbrook
50°
130°
Vancouver
Island
Princeton
Penticton
Trail
VANCOUVER
120°
Pacific
Ocean
VICTORIA
UNITED STATES
125°
100 0 100 200 300 400 Km.
100 0 100 200 Mi.

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

LEGAL CORNER POST

FLIGHT LINES-WITH FIDUCIAL MARKERS

100 gamma CONTOURS

500 gamma CONTOURS

MAGNETIC DE RESSION

NOTE: MAGNETIC BASE = 54,600 gammas

0 500 1000 metres

SURVEY CARRIED OUT BY: COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES (1984) LTD.

LEVON RESOURCES LTD.

NAP, ACE, CROWN GRANT CLAIMS

PLATEAU PONDS, BRIDGE RIVER AREA

LILLOOET M.D. B.C.

AIRBORNE SURVEY

MAGNETOMETER CONTOURS

SCALE: 1:10 000 NTS 92 J/15 W DATE: DEC./88

KC

FIG. 3

122° 47' W

50° 53' N

VLF-EM TRANSMITTER DIRECTION

Annapolis Transmitter 21.4 KHz

Seattle Transmitter 24.8 KHz

0 500 1000 metres

SURVEY CARRIED OUT BY: COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES (1984) LTD.

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

LEGAL CORNER POST

FLIGHT LINES-WITH FIDUCIAL MARKERS

H VLF-EM SINGLE LINE CONDUCTOR

A MAGNETIC ANOMALY (reference to text)

a VLF CONDUCTOR (reference to text)

GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES AS DEFINED BY AEROMAGNETICS

LINEATION PRODUCED FROM MAGNETIC VLF-EM RESULTS. (suggesting geological structure)

VLF-EM, CONDUCTIVE ZONE

100 gamma CONTOURS

500 gamma CONTOURS

MAGNETIC DEPRESSION

NOTE: MAGNETIC BASE = 54,600 gammas

FIG. 4

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AIRBORNE SURVEY

VLF-EM ANOMALIES

SCALE. 1:10 000 NTS 92 O/15 W DATE: DEC./88