ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Kamloops — Off Confidential: 90.02.13

ASSESSMENT REPORT 18477 — MINING DIVISION: Lillooet

PROPERTY: Pine BRX
LOCATION: LAT 50 50 00 LONG 122 48 00
UTM 10 5631091 514084
NTS 092J15W

CAMP: 034 Bridge River Camp

CLAIM(S): Pine,Fish Lake,Big Apple,More Apples,Alder,Poplar,River,Inca,Aztec BRX
OPERATOR(S): Levon Res.
AUTHOR(S): Friesen, P.S.;Brewer, L.C.
REPORT YEAR: 1989, 30 Pages
COMMODITIES SEARCHED FOR: Gold,Silver,Antimony
KEYWORDS: Fergusson Group,Volcanics,Sediments,Fault,Dykes
WORK DONE: Geophysical
EMAB 151.0 km; VLF
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
MAGA 151.0 km
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000

RELATED REPORTS: 12889

ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT

on the

PINE GROUP #3554
BRX GROUP

Lillooet Mining Division

NTS 92J/15W

Lat. 50°50'N Long. 122°48'W

Owned and Operated by:

Levon Resources Ltd.
#100-455 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1T1

Work done by:

Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) Ltd.
#611-470 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1V5

P. S. Friesen, P. Eng.
Consulting Geological Engineer

January 25, 1989

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS

LEVON RESOURCES LTD.

PINE GROUP #3554

Airborne Geophysical Survey (Flown in conjunction with BRX Group) 77 units of 151 units total=		
$\frac{77}{151}$ X $16090.00=		$ 8204.83
Engineering and Supervision		1000.00
	Subtotal	9204.83
Management Fees @ 15% Oniva Internaitonal Services Ltd.		1380.72
	Subtotal	10585.55
Office Overhead @ 10%		1058.55
	Total	$11644.10

BRX GROUP

Airborne Geophysical Survey (Flown in conjunction with Pine Group) 74 units of 151 units total=		
$\frac{74}{151}$ X $16090.00=		$ 7885.17
Engineering and Supervison		1000.00
	Subtotal	8885.17
Management Fees @ 15% Oniva International Services Ltd.		1182.77
	Subtotal	10067.94
Office Overhead @ 10%		1006.79
	Total	$11074.73

TOTAL FOR BOTH GROUPS.....$22718.84

P. S. Friesen, P. Eng.
January 25, 1989

Certificate of Qualification

This is to certify that:

1. I, Peter Stanley Friesen reside at 6780 Sumas Prairie Road, Sardis, B.C., V2R 1A9

2. I am a Professional Engineer registered in the Province of British Columbia.

3. I graduated from the University of Saskatchewan in 1950, where I received a degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Geological Science.

4. I have practiced my profession for 37 years.

5. This information is based on B.C. Mini Files, Company Records and personal knowledge of the area.

P.S. Friesen

COPY

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEYS

OVER THE

FISHLAKE, PINE & CG

MINERAL CLAIMS

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPERTY : 1 km from Gold Bridge with the the Hurley River running along the west side of the claim group.

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 : OCTOBER 5, 1988

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

At back of report

In back pocket

SUMMARY

Airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were carried out over the BRX property owned by Levon Resources Inc. of Vancouver, B.C. in the months of December 1987 and January 1988. The claims are located to the south of the Bridge River and boarded by the Hurley River to the west and Fergusson Creek to the east. Access is easily gained by a two-wheel drive vehicle. The terrain consists of moderate to steep slopes forested with moderately dense coniferous trees. The purpose of the surveys was to aid in the mapping of geology as part of the exploration program in locating probable areas of gold mineralization.

The BRX Fish Lake Claims are located between the Bralorne and Pioneer Mines. Other smaller former gold producers are located along the northwesterly belt of metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks. A central structure, along the Cadwallader Creek valley with which the gold bearing quartz fissure veins of the Bralorne Intrusives appear to be associated, is projected northwestward to the Chalice property.

The airborne surveys were flown at about a 50-meter terrain clearance on contourlines with a separation varying from 100 to 200 meters. The instruments used were a Sabre Elecronics proton precession magnetometer and a Sabre Elecronics 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 mapped bodies of serpentine as well as intrusive of diorite and greenstone.

2. The survey also appears to have mapped sediments of both the Fergusson Group and the Hurley Group.

3. 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 the lineations cross.

4. There are also some strong VLF-EM single line conductors that are possibly caused by gold and/or sulphide mineralization. One interesting anomaly correlates with the upper reaches of Penrose Creek.

RECOMMENDATIONS

These are as follows:

1. Thorough prospecting and/or geological mapping in addition to what so far has been carried out. This will also greatly aid in the interpretation of any geophysics and geochemistry that have been or may be carried out, especially the airborne magnetic survey.

2. Soil geochemistry sampling. The total sample picked up should be pulverized and not screened in order to preclude the screening out of coarser gold. (The writer considers porphyrite gold occurring on the BRX claims to be a good possibility). It may be cost-efficient to contour sample rather than on a grid, especially when following up on the VLF-EM conductors located on the eastern sections of the property.

3. Ground VLF-EM and magnetic surveys as well as possibly low-frequency EM in selected areas (such as MaxMin II EM system). The VLF-EM method has proven to be very useful in this area for discovering gold mineralization, especially together with soil sampling. An induced polarization-resistivity survey should be considered since it may well prove to be one of the best tools available for this area.

4. Trenching and diamond drilling of promising targets resulting from the above work.

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEYS

OVER THE

FISHLAKE, PINE & CG CLAIMS

GOLD BRIDGE 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 FISHLAKE, PINE & CG CLAIMS in the Gold Bridge 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 160.9 line km of airborne surveys were done over the property and surrounding area.

The object of the 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 92 reverted crown grants and 7 located claims totalling 139 units as shown on Map 2 and as described below:

Claim Name	Type	Record #	Lot #	# Units	Expiry Date
ALPHA	RC	3101	6447	1	Feb. 25, 1992
ARIZONA	RC	486	3176	1	Mar. 17, 1994
AROC	RC	489	6042	1	Mar. 17, 1994
ART FR.	RC	446	2365	0	Mar. 17, 1995
AZTEC	RC	452	2370	1	Mar. 17, 1994
BERTA	RC	612	445	1	Mar. 30, 1994
BETA FR.	RC	2229	6455	1	Nov. 10, 1994
BOSS FR.	RC	1899	2483	1	Sept. 27, 1994
BRX FR.	LC	1085		4	Dec. 27, 1994
BUDE	RC	505	4820	1	Apr. 27, 1994
CALIFORNIA	RC	462	3173	1	May 17, 1995
CONTA 1	RC	480	6458	1	May 1 , 1995
CONTA 2	RC	480	6459	0	May 17, 1995
CONTACT	RC	465	3179	1	May 17, 1995
CROSSING	RC	449	2366	1	May 17, 1994
DARLEY	RC	470	4817	1	May 17, 1994
DEE	RC	478	6055	1	May 17, 1994
DEVON	RC	472	4819	1	May 17, 1994
DIANE 2 FR.	RC	2695	5844	1	Nov. 18, 1995
DON FR.	RC	1900	6044	1	Sept. 24, 1994
ELEPHANT	RC	3093	444	1	Feb. 13, 1996
EYAM	RC	469	4816	1	Mar. 17, 1994
FAIRCHILD FR.	LC	2770		1	Feb. 28, 1992
FLOSETT	RC	886	6451	1	Aug. 27, 1995
FORTY THIEVES	RC	483	443	1	Mar. 17, 1994
FOX FR.	RC	2693	3181	1	Nov. 18, 1994
GLORIA KITTY	RC	610	3171	1	Mar. 15, 1995

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP c 't

Claim Name	Type	Record #	Lot #	# Units	Expiry Date
GOLDEN BOW	RC	476	6053	1	Mar. 17, 1994
GOLDEN CALF	RC	450	2367	1	Mar. 17, 1994
GOLDEN GATE	RC	488	3178	1	Mar. 17, 1994
GOLDSIDE	RC	567	6452	1	Oct. 17, 1994
GOLDSIDE 1	RC	888	6454	1	Aug. 27, 1994
GOLDSIDE 3	RC	2228	6450	1	Nov. 10, 1994
GREEN ROCK	RC	737	6448	1	Jan. 23, 1995
IMP FR.	RC	477	6054	1	Mar. 17, 1994
INCA	RC	453	2371	1	Mar. 17, 1994
INCA DAY	RC	454	2400	1	Mar. 17, 1994
IT FR.	RC	489	6042	1	Mar. 17, 1994
JOAN FR.	RC	2694	3183	1	Nov. 18, 1993
LITTLE BILL	RC	723	2369	1	Jan. 16, 1994
MARCHALL FR.	RC	457	4813	0	Mar. 17, 1994
MATILDA ELEANOR	RC	460	3172	0	Mar. 17, 1995
MAY	RC	3094	6056	1	Mar. 17, 1994
MEXICO	RC	736	3177	1	Mar. 17, 1994
MIDAS FR.	RC	460	2395	1	Mar. 17,
MOONLIGHT FR.	RC	3094	2401	1	Feb. 14, 1992
MOUNTAIN VIEW	RC	736	6444	1	Jan. 23, 1995
MUCKERS DREAM	RC	887	6446	1	Aug. 27, 1995
OREGON	RC	463	3174	1	Mar. 17, 1995
PEACH	RC	466	3188	1	Mar. 17, 1994
PEPITA	RC	464	3175	1	Mar. 17, 1994
PESO	RC	475	6052	1	Mar. 17, 1994
PORTAL	RC	451	2368	1	Mar. 17, 1994
RARE METAL	RC	467	3184	1	Mar. 17, 1995
REG FR.	RC	455	2402	1	Mar. 17, 1994
REX FR.	RC	611	3182	1	Mar. 15, 1994
RIVER 1 FR.	RC	485	2405	1	Mar, 17, 1994

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP con't

Claim Name	Type	Record #	Lot #	# Units	Expiry Date
RIVER 2	RC	456	2506	1	Mar. 17, 1994
RIVER 3 FR.	RC	457	2407	1	Mar. 17, 1994
RIVER 4 FR.	RC	458	2408	1	Mar. 17, 1994
RIVER 5	RC	459	2409	1	Mar. 17, 1994
RUTH ESS	RC	447	2363	1	Mar. 17, 1995
SAT 2	RC	1097	5474	1	Mar. 17, 1995
STOUT FELLA	RC	446	2362	1	Mar. 17, 1995
TOP	RC	445	2361	1	Mar. 17, 1995
TUFF FR.	RC	481	6463	1	Mar. 17, 1995
TYAXON	RC	468	4815	1	Mar. 17, 1994
URAL	RC	482	442	1	Mar. 17, 1994
VALLEY	RC	3100	6252	2	Feb. 25, 1992
WABASH	RC	738	6449	1	Jan. 23, 1995
WEDGE FR.	RC	469	4821	0	Mar. 17, 1994
WHY NOT	RC	1799	649	1	May 11, 1994
WING FR.	RC	448	2364	1	Mar. 17, 1994
WINGFIELD	RC	471	4818	1	Mar. 17, 1994
FISH LAKE 2	LC	2374		4	Apr. 11, 1994
FISH LAKE EXT.	LC	2783		18	Mar. 12, 1995
FISH LAKE FR.	LC	2375		1	Apr. 11, 1994
ALDER	RC	858	5182	1	Jul. 31, 1997
ASPEN	RC	862	6483	1	Jul. 31, 1990
DIANE 1 FR.	RC	864	6841	1	Jul. 31, 1991
FAWN FR.	RC	1110	4822	1	Jan. 16, 1995
JEAN	RC	846	5188	1	Jul. 25, 1997
KATHLEEN FR.	RC	863	6484	1	Jul. 31, 1991
MALCOLM	RC	847	5187	1	Jul. 25, 1997
NANCY 3	RC	865	6842	1	Jul. 31. 1995
NANCY 5	RC	866	6843	1	Jul. 31, 1995
PINE	RC	859	5183	1	Jul. 31, 1997
PINE	LC	2653		1	Oct. 19, 1992
RUBY LILY	RC	461	3170	1	Mar. 17, 1995

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP con't

Claim Name	Type	Record #	Lot #	# Units	Expiry Date
PINE EXT.	LC	2784		18	Oct. 19, 1995
PINOLA FR.	RC	857	3658	1	Jul. 31, 1997
POPLAR	RC	860	5184	1	Jul. 31, 1997
POPLAR FR.	RC	861	5185	1	Jul. 31, 1997
VI	RC	844	5186	1	Jul. 25, 1996
COLDSIDE 2	RC	3390		1	Nov. 1989
CAMMA FR.	RC	3391		1	Nov. 1989
CONTA 3	RC	3392		1	Nov. 1989
CONTA 4	RC	3393		1	Nov. 1989
CONTA 5	RC	3394		1	Nov. 1989

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

The 91 claims are owned by Levon Resources Ltd., and the last five on this page are owned by Gary Polischuk and under option by Levon Resources Ltd., of Vancouver, British Columbia.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located south of Bridge River with the Hurley River running along the west side of the claims and Fergusson Creek flowing north-east through the claims.

The geographical coordinates are $50^{o}50'$N latitude and $122^{o}48'$W longitude.

Access can be gained by the Lillooet/Gold Bridge road which runs through the western edge of the property. Gold Bridge is situated at the north-east corner of the claim group.

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 towards the north and northwest.

Elevations vary between 2,100 m a.s.l. on the eastern side of the property dropping to about 1,000 m a.s.l. on the north west edge of the claims.

The main water source on the claim is the Hurley River as well as the Fergusson River and several small lakes.

The forest cover consist primarily of fir and spruce, moderate in density and with an undergrowth light to moderate.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

Extensive work has been carried out over the years by a number of different companies. Except for one brick and one button of doré from the Arizona workings, no production has been achieved. During the 1970's and early 1980's the Hat Creek Energy Corp. continued exploration with a drilling program and underground work and a geophysical program.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property is underlain by intermediate to mafic volcanics in contact with cherty argilliceous sediments all from the Fergusson Group. These rocks strike at 320^{O}- 330^{O} and dip 80^{O}-90^{O} northeast.

The sediments cover the central portion of the property and about 60% of the southern part. Graphite is abundant in the argillite in a fault found in an east west trending creek bed. The volcanics lie on the most eastern and western portions of the property. The east west trending creek bed exposes a fault and two mafic dykes. The fault dips easterly.

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 orientation 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 160.9.

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 the BRX Fish Lake and Pine property is fairly active, varying from less than 2,000 gammas to over 3,600 gammas to give a range of 1,600 gammas. There is a definite pattern in the magnetics that correlates closely with geology as mapped by several G.S.C. and independent geologists.

An intense magnetic high occurs on the east side of the Hurley River which is on the western edge of he survey area. The magnetic amplitude of this anomaly consists of values greater than 2,600 gammas. The high strikes north and south and has a length of over 6,200 meters and a width of some 500 meters as defined on Map 2. This feature is reflecting a band of Jurrassic Age serpentine.

To the west of this high there is zone of moderately high magnetics with magnetics with values ranging between 2,300 and 2,600 gammas. This zone correlates directly with rocks of the Fergusson Group sediments and volcanics.

This band of rocks continues northerly in contact with the ultra-mafics before mentioned.

On the eastern portion of the claims the magnetics are quiet and of moderate amplitude, ranging from 2,300 to 400 gammas. These are reflecting areas underlain by units of undivided sediments and volcanics of the Bridge River Group.

To the west of the Bridge River Group and east of the serpentine, occur an area composed of intrusive and meta-volcanics of the Jurrassic Age Bralorne Intrusives. These units are reflected by magnetics ranging from between 2,400 to 2,600 gammas.

There are several variations in the magnetics which occur in close conjunction with known areas of mineralization and areas that have strong VLF-EM conductors. It is not known what rock units occur in these immediate areas but they should be definetly investigated further to determine any correlation between these and possible areas of mineralization.

There are more magnetic variances than directly correlates with mapped geology in the area. This can be attributed directly to the mechanics of mapping (outcrops versus overburden), and to inconsistant amounts of magnetite within any given rock unit.

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

1. Valleys almost always contain deeper overburden which 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. Gullies and valleys are often caused by faults or shear zones which are often reflected by magnetic lows.

b.) VLF-EM

The major cuase 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 causitive source, but also the direction it strikes relative to the direction of the transmitter. In other words, those conductors lying close to the some 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. These have been labeled. There are a total of 21 main conductive zones with numerous single line anomalies. The zones are labeled on Fig. 3, using lower case letters 'a' to 'u' respectively.

Conductor 'b' and 'm' are drawn with dashed lines. This occurs simply because the conductor was not picked up on all the flight lines. In other words, whenever there is a space within the line marking an axis of a conductor is where a flight line did not respond to the conductor.

As mentioned above, any VLF-EM conductor is indicative of geological structure. However, the longer conductors are much more indicative. These include conductors 'h', 'r' and 's' where lengths varying from 1,800 to over 2,800 meters. As previously mentioned, any parts of these anomalies could be reflecting mineralization that is associated with geological structure.

Conductor 'a' is a strong intensity anomaly with a northerly strike length of over 800 meters. This conductor is reflecting the fault that occurs along the Hurley River.

Conductor 'b' appears to be reflecting a splay of the Hurley River fault. It has a broken length of over 1,400 meters with a northeasterly strike.

Conductor 'c' is a moderate anomaly occuring over the Downtown Lake dam. It is unclear whether this conductor is reflecting geological structure or is reflecting the dam and surrounding building. It is however, most likely relecting a fault/shear zone running along the creek bed path.

Conductor 'd' is a weak conductor occuring to the west of the Hurley River on the northwestern corner of the survey area. It has a northerly strike length of 700 meters. It is most likely reflecting contact between Jurrassic age serpentines and sediments and volcanics of the Fergusson Group.

Conductor 'e' occurs at the summit of a small knoll to the west of McDonald Lake. It has a northerly strike length of about 350 meters. It is most likely a terrian anomaly but was of enough strength to warrant mention and follow up investigation.

Conductor 'f' occurs to the south of conductor 'e' and appears to be reflecting a fault or shear associated with the Fergusson Creek.

Conductor 'g', 'q' and 's' appear to be reflecting a major north-south geological feature; either the contact between the Bridge River Group and the Pioneer Formation or a fault/shear zone. Which ever the case, cross faulting has offset the feature at several places along it's strike. Conductors 'e' and 'f' also appear to be related to this structure.

Conductor 'h' is a very strong anomaly with a northerly strike length of 1,800 meters. It occurs directly over and shares the strike length of the Hurley River. This conductor is reflecting the G.S.C. mapped Hurley River fault which divdes ultra-mafic rocks from Bridge River Group sediments & volcanics to the west.

Conductors 'i' through 'p' and 'u' occur on the eastern edge of the survey. They are all relatively weak anomalies, most likely reflecting structure such as faults or shears.

Conductor 'r' is a strong anomaly located on the eastern flank of the main magnetic feature of this survey. It has a northerly strike length of over 2,000 meters. It's causative source is most likely the contact between the Jurassic ultra-mafics and units of the Bralorne Intrusions.

Conductor 't' is again a strong anomaly which occurs on the western flank of the main magnetic high on the survey and is either reflecting the contact between the Bridge River (Fergusson) Group sediments and volcanics with ultra-mafics or mineralization associated with this contact.

c.) Lineations

Lineal trends considered to be indicative of geological structure have been drawn on Fig. 2 taking into account:

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

b.) VLF-EM anomalies and conductive zones which more often that not are reflecting structure.

c.) Topographical depressions such as creek valleys which are usually caused by structure.

Several lineations that are indicative of faults have been mapped across

the property striking in virtually all directions. The lineations cross each other on the property in different areas. Structure is important for the emplacement of mineralizing fluids especially where lineations intersect. Thus, these have greater exploration interest.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD C. BREWER
PRESIDENT

COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL
SERVICES (1984) LTD.

October 5, 1988

BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Columbia Mineral Exploration Review 1985, Information Circular, 1988-1.

Geological Survey of Canada, Summary Report for the year 1912.

Ivosevic, Stanley, Gold and Silver Handbook: On the Geology, Exploration, Production, Economics of Large Tonnage, Low Grade Deposits. 1984.

Levinson, A.A. (editor) Precious Metals in the Northern Cordillera, 1982; Published by the Association of Exploration Geochemists.

McCann, W.S., Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Bridge River Map-area, British Columbia, 1922; memoir 130, Geological Survey of Canada.

Yorston, B. Assessment Report for Levon Resources Ltd., November 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

OCTOBER 5, 1988

AFFADAVIT OF COSTS

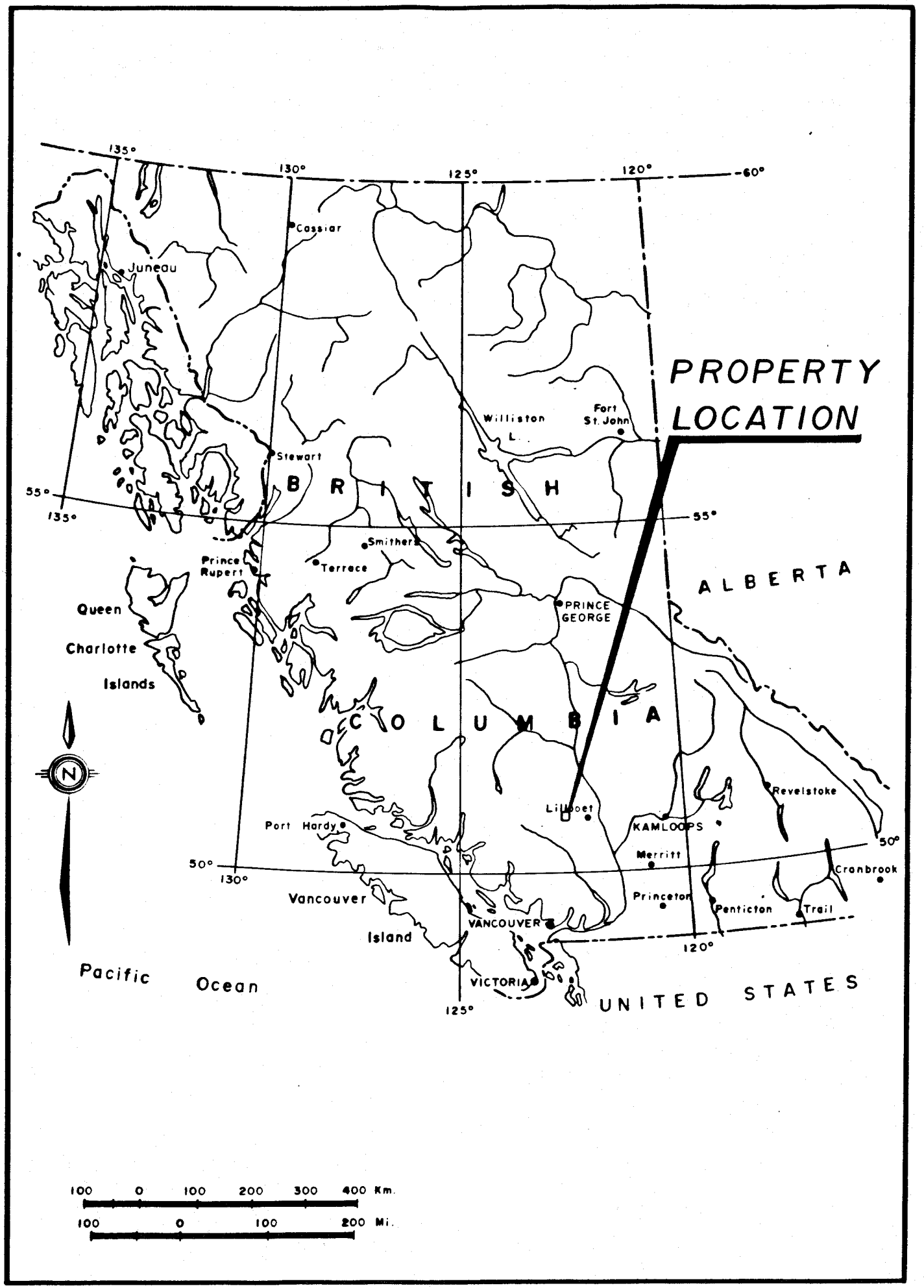
I, Lloyd C. Brewer, president of Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) Ltd. certify that the airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were flown in December 1987 and January 1988 and that they were flown at a cost of $100.00 per km, the total number of km being 160.9 to give a total cost of $16,090.00.

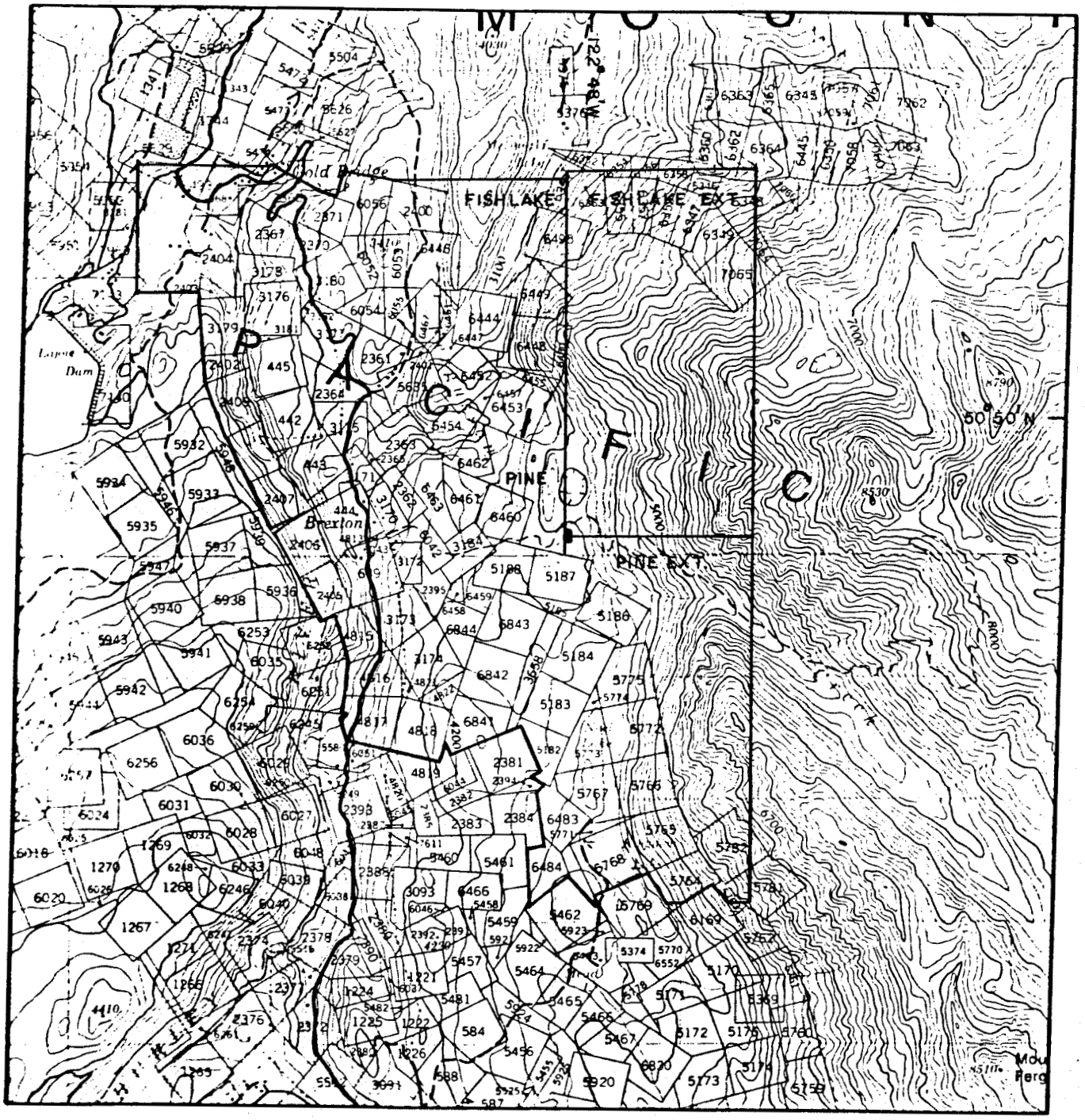
Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD C. BREWER
PRESIDENT

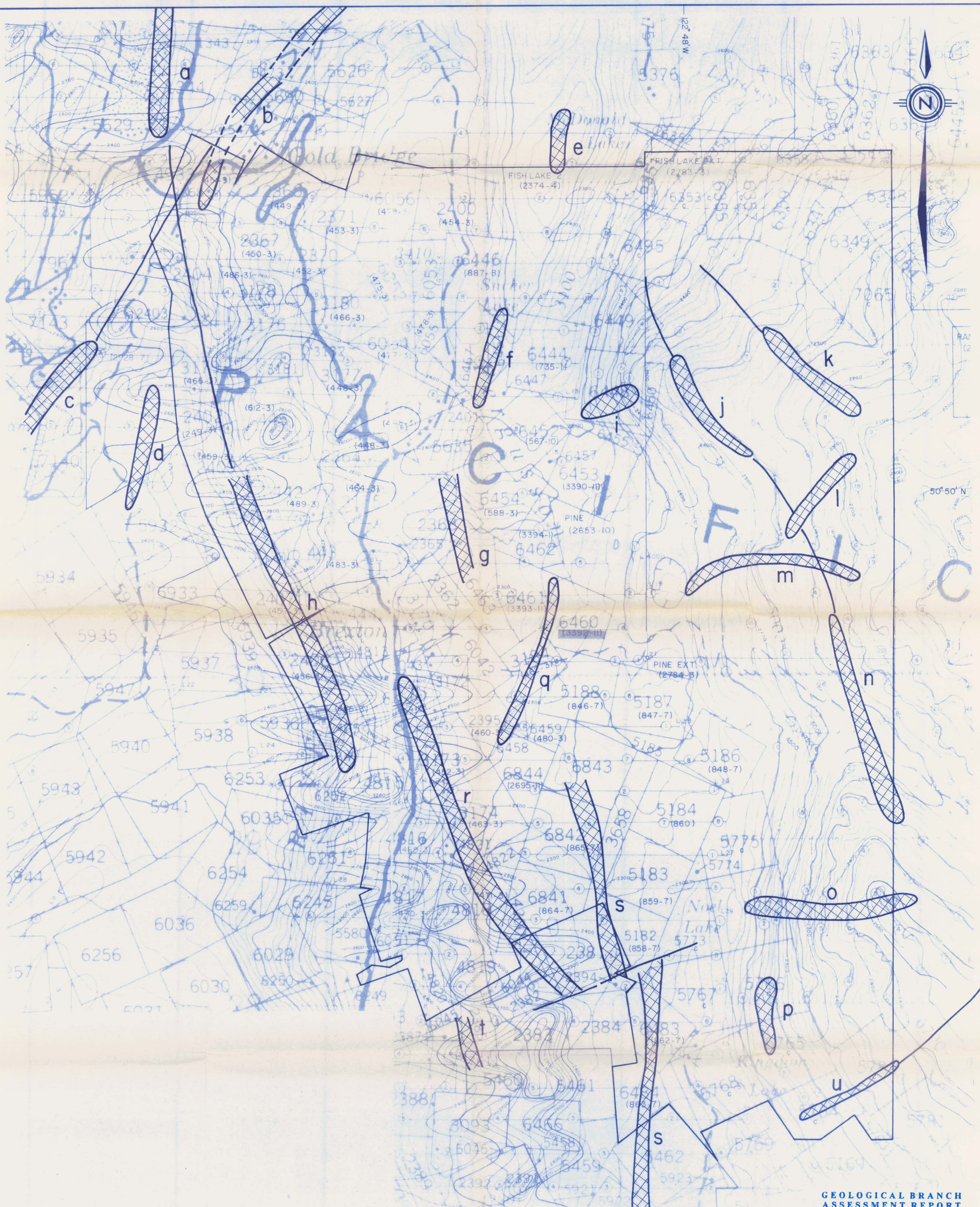
COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL
SERVICES (1984) LTD.

October 5, 1988


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



LEVON RESOURCES LTD.
FISHLAKE, PINE, CG, CLAIMS GOLD BRIDGE AREA LILLOOET M.D. B.C.
CLAIM MAP
N.T.S. : 92J/15W MARCH/88 1:50 000.



LEGEND

- 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

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.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,477

FIG. 4

LEVON RESOURCES LTD.

FISHLAKE, PINE, CROWN GRANT CLAIMS

GOLD BRIDGE AREA

LILLOOET M.D. B.C.

AIRBORNE SURVEY

VLF-EM ANOMALIES

SCALE: 1:10 000 N.T.S. 92J/15W DATE: DEC./88

KC

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- LEGAL CORNER POST
- FLIGHT LINES-WITH FIDUCIAL MARKERS
- 100 gamma CONTOURS
- 500 gamma CONTOURS
- MAGNETIC DEPRESSION

NOTE: MAGNETIC BASE = 54,600 gammas

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

FIG. 3 18477

LEVON RESOURCES LTD.

FISHLAKE, PINE, CROWN GRANT CLAIMS

GOLD BRIDGE AREA

LILLOOET M.D. B.C.

AIRBORNE SURVEY

MAGNETOMETER CONTOURS

SCALE 1:10 000 N.T.S. 92J/15W DATE: DEC./88

KC