# GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE XEN 1 MINING CLAIM RECORD #3174

NTS 82E/15E
VERNON MINING DIVISION
118 DEG 35' 00"W AND 49 DEG 56' 30"N

FOR



ANNAX VENTURES INC.
2128 W. 16th Avenue
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY

GREG L. VEN HUIZEN, P.ENG.
31 JULY 1989

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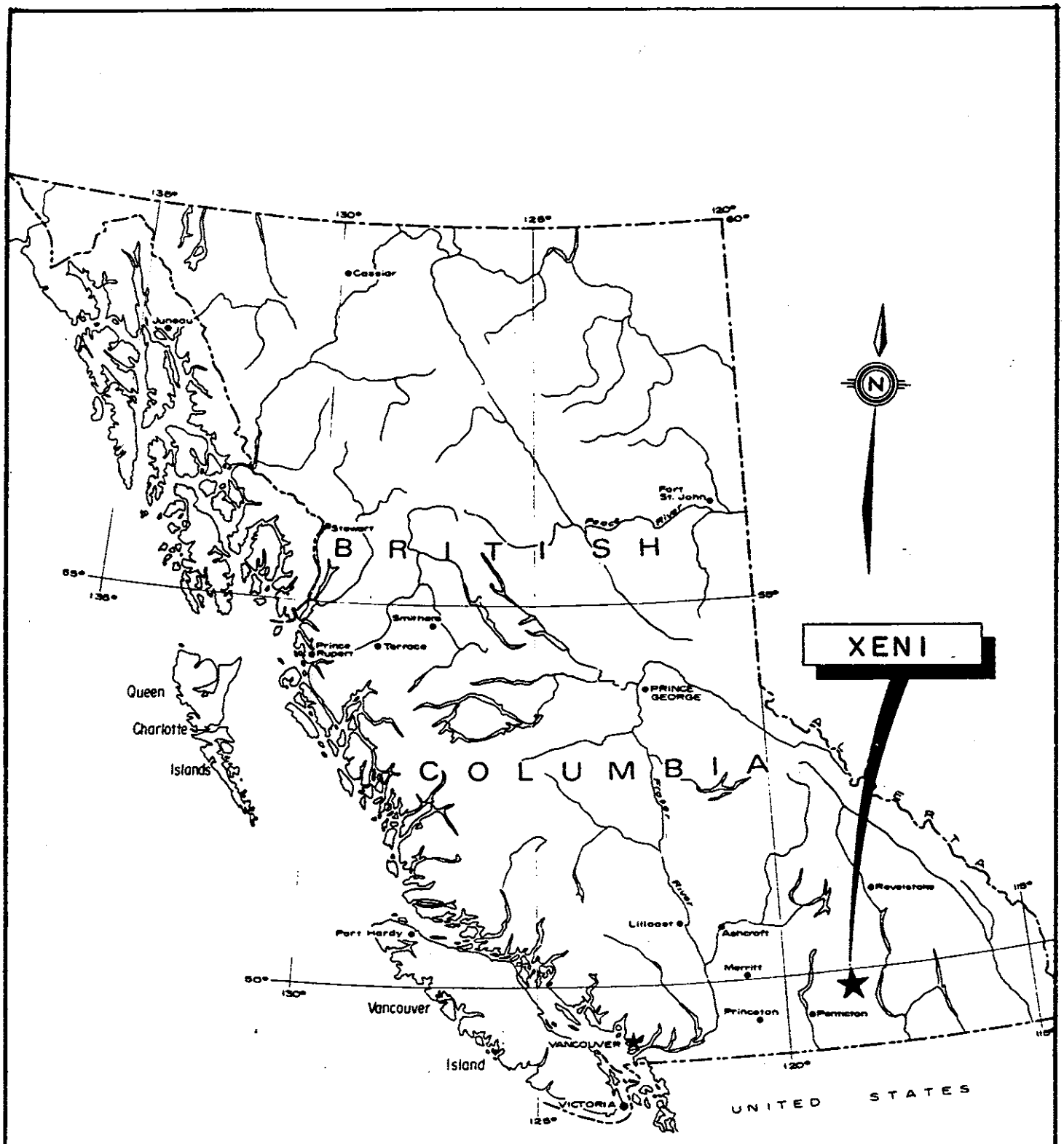
SUMMARY

The Xen 1 mining claim is located in the Vernon Mining Division 120 km by road east south east of Vernon, B.C. The claim was staked by the author as agent for Annax Ventures Inc. on 13 June 1989. Old workings are found on the two post claim which are known as the "Morning Mine" in historical data.

The workings were investigated by the author by taking five rock grab samples from the dumps on the day of staking and by taking 3 rock chip samples and 20 soil samples on 4 July 1989. The rock samples show up to 88500 ppb Au and 349.7 ppm Ag with associated lead and zinc. The soil samples were taken from a north-south topographic lineation extending south from the Morning Mine shaft. Results show a strong silver, lead, zinc anomaly over the 100 meters sampled indicating that the vein extends along the lineation. Historical data and the subject sampling program indicate erratic high grade gold and silver values occuring over strike lengths exceeding 100 meters.

Further work on the property is recommended including a trenching program on the lineation and geochemical sampling on other topographic lineations to locate additional trenching targets.




| ANNAX VENTURES INC. | | |
|---|---|---|
| XENI MINING CLAIM<br>**LOCATION MAP** | | |
| GREG L. VEN HUIZEN, P.ENG. | | |
| N.T.S. 82 E/15 E | SCALE: AS SHOWN | FIG. |
| DATE: JULY 89 | DRAWN: GVH | 1 |

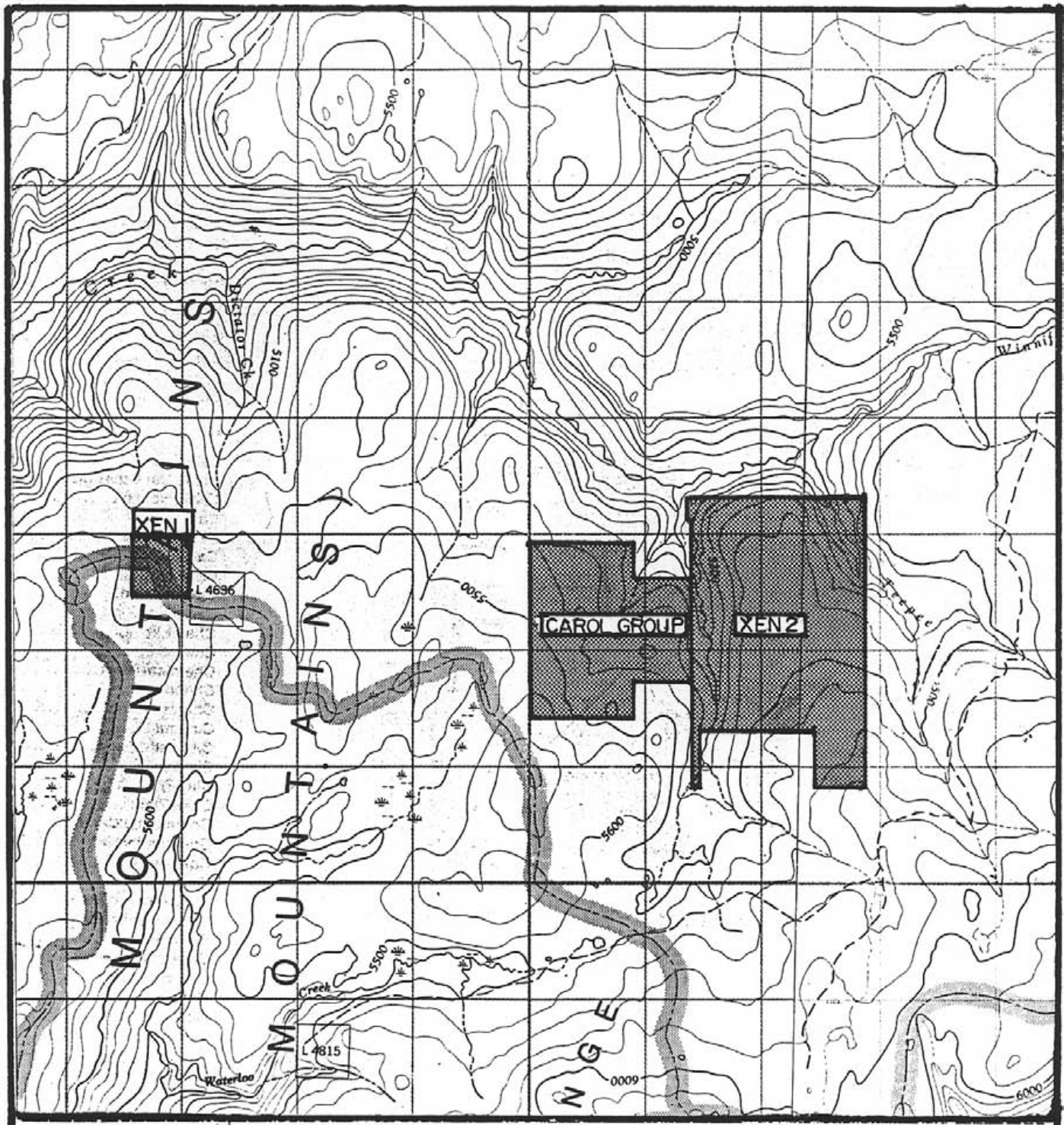
GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSIOGRAPHIC POSITION

The Xen 1 mining claim is located in the vicinity of 118 deg 35' W longitude and 49 deg 56' 30" N latitude in the Vernon Mining Division of British Columbia. It is found on map sheet NTS 82E/15E. The area is a plateau at an elevation of approximately 1700 meters above sea level. The location of the area is shown on Page 3 and 4, which is 7 km NE of Lightning Peak. The claims are swampy with low ridges separating long linear and circular marshes, the marshes drain slowly through trench-like depressions and form the headwaters of Dictator and Rendell Creeks which eventually drain into the Kettle River. Poor to medium quality forest covers the low ridges separating the swampy areas.

Access to the area is gained from Vernon by taking Highway 6, 80 km east to the Kettle River Road, 10 km south on the Kettle River Road to Forestry Road K-50. Follow K-50 for 5 km and go to the right on the Winnifred Creek Road and keep to the right for 24 km. The following are passed on the Winnifred Creek Road:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bridge | 8.8 km |
| Forked Junction | 9.1 km |
| Winnifred Creek Bridge | 10.0 km |
| Junction | 15.4 km |
| Junction | 18.4 km |
| Junction | 20.5 km |
| Campsite (end of road) | 24.0 km |

A four wheel drive vehicle is required




0 500 1000 2000 3000 metres

| ANNAX VENTURES INC. | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CLAIM MAP** | | |
| GREG L. VEN HUIZEN, P.ENG. | | |
| N.T.S. 82 E/15 E | SCALE: 1:50,000 | FIG. |
| DATE: JULY 89 | DRAWN: GVH | 2 |

## PROPERTY DEFINITION AND HISTORY

The property consists of the following claim:

| NAME | RECORD DATE | NO. OF UNITS | RECORD NO. | MINING DIVISION |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Xen 1 | 13 June | 1 | 3174 | Vernon |

The Xen 1 claim was staked by the author as agent for Annax Ventures Inc. of 2128 W. 16th Ave., Vancouver, British Columbia V6K 3B2 on 13 June 1989. The claim was formerly the Rob 1 mining claim which expired in April 1989. The claim is adjacent to the Dictator crown grant, L4636 which has reverted and is surrounded by the Azza mining claim which is owned by Amulet Resources Corporation.

The area was first staked around the turn on the century. The Dictator claim (which is surrounded by the Azza claim) was crown granted on 9 October 1920. In B.C.D.M. Annual Report 1933, the property is described as having a shear zone parallel to the one found on the Xen 1 property. The shear zone was explored by a series of shafts and pits over about 800 feet of its length. Mineralization was described as containing galena, pyrite and sphalerite in quartz gangue.

The Xen 1 was in 1933 called the Morning No.2. The deposit found on the property is described in three references including G.S.C. Summary Report 1930, pp. 79a to 115a, by C.E. Cairnes and B.C. MMAR 1933 and 1934.

Workings on the claim include several trenches, pits, shallow shafts and a 115 foot shaft (as of 1934) with 130 feet of drift work at the 100 foot level. Most of the workings on

the Xen 1 claim were excavated during the early 1930's.

Work subsequent to the 1930's consist of two geophysical studies found in assessment reports #5200 (by K.L. Daughtry P.Eng., 16 October 1974) and #7220 (by William G. Botel, 14 March 1979).

Daughtry's report was on a magnetometer survey with a baseline passing through the Morning mine dumps. Relief was low but showed a 300 to 600 gamma peak associated with the lineation sampled by the author. The peak was subdued closer to the workings.

Botel's report covers a VLF-EM survey on the property then known as the Rob 1 mining claim. The survey was designed to find E-W structures- none were found. This report put the Rob 1 mining claim in good standing for 10 years during which no further work was done on the property.

The surrounding area was staked by L.A. Bayrock, Ph.D. in Jan 1983. Bayrock undertook a substantial amount of geochemical soil sampling along aerial photo lineations during 83 to 86. In 1986 trenching and an IP survey was conducted by Amulet Resources Corporation with the author attending to map and sample trenches excavated. The trenching results are found in the assessment report filed on the Azza and Azza 2 for that year. The author also composed a report during December 1986 covering work up to that date with which Amulet Resources Corporation obtained public financing with the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

During September- November 1987, Amulet Resources Corporation undertook a program on the Azza and Azza 2 properties consisting of:

1) 45 km of E-W grid work with 25 m stations and 100m spacing
2) 55 km of IP surveys (18.6 km grid and 13.8 on aerial photo lineations on the Azza and 22.6 km grid on the Azza 2)
3) 38.6 km of VLF-EM surveys (21 km on Azza and 17.6 km on Azza 2)
4) 20 km of magnetometer surveys all on the Azza claim
5) Soil sampling along aerial photo lineations (73 samples on the Azza and 54 samples on the Azza 2)
6) Geological mapping and detailed prospecting- 85 hectares (on the grid established) were mapped all on the Azza claim and plotted at a scale of 1:2000
7) Trenching- 60 hours of cat time was expended trenching but due to early snows and an interruption of funding the trenches were not mapped or sampled.
8) Diamond drilling- 576 meters were drilled in 5 holes but were not sampled due to early snows and an interruption in funding (1000 m was originally planned).

The 1987 geological mapping is reported in "Geological Report Covering Mapping of a Portion of the Azza Claim" by Edward C. Burgan, P.Eng. (Ontario), 29 January 1988. The results of the geophysics performed in 1987 are found in "Report on Exploration Work Done on Azza/Azza 2 claims in Sept.-Nov.

1987 by Canagrav Research of Calgary", by J. Panenka, P.Geoph., 4 April 1988.

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology was mapped by H.W. Little (1953-1956) and is available on CGS Map 6-1957, Kettle River (East Half), at a scale of 1:253,440 (1"=4 miles).

The entire area of the claim is underlain by Cretaceous Nelson intrusives which are composed of dioritic, monzonitic and granitic rocks. Numerous dykes and other related intrusives of basic composition are present in the claim area.

Immediately south and southeast of the claim area lies a roof pendant of Permian age, the Anarchist Group which is composed of greenstone, greywacke, limestone and paragneiss. The Waterloo silver mine is located in this pendant.

Other rocks found in the area include:

1. Valhalla Intrusives (younger Cretaceous granites) to the east.
2. Proterozoic (?) paragneisses to the west and southwest.

## CLAIM GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Cairnes (G.S.C. Summary Report 1930) describes the area as hosting numerous N-S trending quartz veins hosted with dykes within Nelson batholithic rocks. The Morning claim is described as having a quartz vein exposed by surface workings varying from a foot to 4 feet thick conspicuously mineralized with pyrite and more locally galena and sphalerite. Cairnes stated that pyrite

also abundantly impregnates the adjoining granite wall rock over widths of one to several feet on both sides of the vein. At the time of Cairnes' visit the workings consisted of two deep pits and one trench all of which cut well into the underlying rocks. The two pits, 100 feet apart, exposed a 20 inch wide N-S trending quartz vein. The trench was located 55 feet north of the northerly pit and the quartz vein was found to be 4 feet wide with another 6 inch heavily mineralized quartz vein found separated by 6 feet of pyritized granite.

In MMAR 1933 the shear zone is described as having been exposed over 240 feet by a series of shallow shafts, open-cuts and a short tunnel 8 feet long. The vein uncovered varied from 2.5 feet to 3.5 feet within a shear zone 7 to 8 feet wide. Chip samples from the tunnel over the vein width (2'6" and 3'4") returned values of .20 to .16 opt Au and 2 to 7 opt Ag.

In MMAR 1934 the shear zone was developed with a shaft 115 feet deep with an E-W crosscut 18 feet long and a drift on the shear zone 60 feet to the south and 52 feet north on the 100 foot level. According to the management the shaft was in low grade quartz but improvements were found in both the north and south drifts. Assays from the drifts include in the north face .71 opt Au and 2 opt Ag over 2 feet within which was 2 opt Au and 4.6 opt Ag over 10" within which was 6.60 opt Au and 42.2 opt Ag over 4". The south face assayed .25 opt Au and .75 opt Ag over 2 feet of quartz.

The trenching program undertaken by Amulet Resources Corporation in October 1986 included Trench 7 which is located

on the north-south lineation along which the Morning Mine shear zone is found about 300 meters south of the mine shaft. The trench uncovered the shear zone which included a .7 m quartz vein in a argillized shear zone 4 meters wide. Adjacent to the shear zone was found a diabase dike indicating the structure continues to great depth. Samples from the quartz were analyzed geochemically but returned results of only 108 ppb Au and 4.4 ppm Ag, although the vein was mineralized with 10-20% coarse pyrite and galena. It should be noted that samples from the deposit return erratic results which may be due to a "nugget" effect which may have been exagerated by the small size of geochemical samples. The diabase dike explains the magnetic high found by Daughtry in 1974 (see history section).

A portion of the Azza claim was mapped by Edward C. Burgan, P.Eng. (Ontario), during 3 full days and 2 half days in late October 1987. Although no mapping has been done on the Xen 1 claim the Azza claim geology is representative of the Xen 1 claim geology so the claim geology taken from the report, "Geological Report Covering Mapping of a Portion of the Azza Claim", by Edward C. Burgan, P.Eng. (Ontario), 29 January, 1988 is presented here:

Overburden is relatively thin and rock outcrops occur frequently along ridges and areas of higher relief. Porphyritic granits occur throughout the mapped area. Irregular mafic dikes from less than one meter to around 10 meters wide are locally common. More common are gabbro, felsite, and pegmatites. Shear/fault zones are numerous and vary in strike but are

usually within 20 degrees of north-south.

Rock types mapped were described solely by megascopic examination in the field. The rocks are described as follows:

1) Granite: Some variations in the granite occurs, but the most common type is a coarse grained, white to pink, porphyritic granite containing 3 to 10% biotite. Phenocrysts are orthoclase and occur up to 3 or 4 cm in diameter. Occasionally a non porphyritic granite was noted. Locally the granite is much enriched in biotite (20 to 70%) but most often the phenocrysts are still evident. This biotite-rich granite is attributed to assimilation of dike rocks or host rocks, or perhaps simple deuteric alteration.

2) Felsite: This rock was observed in irregular but sharp contact with granite in a small outcropping on line 6N at about 5W. Aphanitic, light grey, and hard, the felsite appears to be rhyolitic in composition. Rocks of a similar nature are reportedly associated with the north-south shear zones of this general area.

3) Gabbro: Only one outcrop area of this rock was observed. Roughly 40m by 10m, a number of exposures occur along a north-south ridge and just north of line 16N in the vicinity of 7 + 90W. The term gabbro was used for lack of a more specific classification. The rock is dark, competent, and contains 50 to 90% black, equidimensional uralite (hornblende after augite) crystals up to 1.5 cm across. The groundmass is

fine-grained feldspar and quartz. Occasional irregular thin veinlets (up to 3 cm) of medium grained granite occur in this rock.

4) Mafic Dikes: These dikes most often cut the granite with sharp contacts, but occasionally are gradational. Chilled margins are generally not obvious. Some grain-size gradation was noted in one outcrop, but no contact was observable. The linear-type strike was N30W to N15E with dips of 90 deg to 50 deg west. Some outcroppings show highly irregular forms with a complex mix of dikes and granite and/or pegmatite. Widths vary from 0.5m to perhaps in excess of 10m. The rock is dark, fined-grained (1-3mm), and contains 40-90% biotite, with plagioclase and some quartz. In one outcrop, hornblende appears to be the primary mafic mineral.

5) Quartz Veins: Two distinct types occur on the property. The most common and perhaps more wide spread, is a massive, white quartz with usually 2-5% fine disseminated pyrite. This quartz cuts the granite and strikes generally north-south; this trend is mainly based on exploration pits and angular float occurrences. The second type of quartz vein is generally light grey, glassy but opagque, and may be more veinlet-like with local calcite. This type was noted in the bulldozer trenches just east of the road in the vicinity of lines 14N and 18N. The veins or

veinlets were mainly observed as rubble fragments in highly kaolinized granite which was exposed by bulldozer trenching along a north-south shear and/or fault zone. Grab sample assays confirm at least one encouraging gold value.

Alteration observed by Edward C. Burgan is described as follows: The observed rocks of the claim area are in most part fresh and competent. Hydrothermal alteration of a moderate to strong intensity appears to be confined to numerous fault and/or shear zones which are expressed on surface as linear, generally grassy and open, topographic depressions. One such kaolinitic alteration zone, lying just east of the road, is exposed in 3 bulldozer trenches. The kaolinized granite is soft, crumbly, most often calcareous, and usually retains some remanent textures.

Mineralization described by Edward C. Burgan includes the two types of quartz material previously described. The milky or white variety contains 5-10% pyrite usually as fine disseminations, but with occasional blebs or crystal aggregates up to 1 cm. This quartz veining has not been shown to be associated with the stronger fault/shear zones, and assays taken by Burgan indicate low to nil precious metal values. However, it is significant to note that the gold bearing "Morning" vein (Rob 1 claim- now the Xen 1) is reported to be of massive, white/milky quartz containing sphalerite and galena.

The opaque and glassy quartz was noted in two bulldozer trenches, and occurs as sparse thin to narrow veins in strongly

kaolinized granite associated with a north-south fault/shear zone. Minor fine disseminated pyrite is evident, but no base metal minerals, or gold, were observed. However, two seperate grab samples from the east end of bulldozer trench #1 are reported to assay:

1986 Bayrock-Ven Huizen .475 opt Au over 5 cm

1987 Vacek-Burgan .396 opt Au (random rubble grab)

Portions of the kaolinized granite are strongly iron-oxide stained, indicating some pyritization along the fault/shears. A large grab sample of this material assayed nil gold.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

The author staked the Xen 1 claim to improve Annax Venture's holdings in the area. Five rock grab samples were taken by the author on the 13 June 1989 and 3 rock chip samples and 20 soil samples were taken on 4 July 1989.

The grab samples were taken to demonstrate that the deposit has potential for hosting high grade gold and silver mineralization and the soil geochemical samples were taken to demonstrate continuity of the mineralized shear zone along the topographic lineation.

All samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories and analyzed by ICP methods for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and As and by Atomic Absorption methods for Au as shown in the appendix containing analysis.

A 236 sample soil grid geochemical survey on the "Carol" claim group located 3 km east of the Xen 1 show that values

above 24 ppb gold and 1.5 ppm silver are anomalous while the highest Pb value was 38 ppm and the highest Zn value was 89 ppm. These samples provide a reasonable statistical base for sampling on the Xen 1 claim because of similarities in underlying geology.

The soil samples taken on the Xen 1 claim show relatively low gold values. The lowest silver value was 1.3 ppm, all others were in the 1.5 ppm or greater range. All but the last four samples were anomalous in zinc and lead. The entire sample lines show silver, lead and/or zinc anomalies supporting evidence previously stated that the Morning Mine shear zone continues along the topographic lineation. It is the author's opinion that this lineation is an excellent trenching target.

Grab samples from the dumps confirms that high grade gold values occur in the shear zone. The grades are erratic and sampling should take place over wide areas to provide a reasonable estimate of grade. Bulk sampling of the structure will probably be the only reliable sampling method.

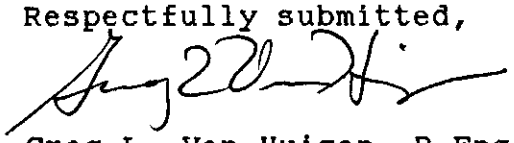
The chip samples (M1 to M3) returned low grade but anomalous values from the quartz vein which in this pit is over 1.5 meters wide. Because gold and silver values may occur in shoots or pods further sampling is required to arrive at an average grade for the deposit.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The shear zone on the Xen 1 claim is known to contain erratic high grade values of gold and silver with associated

zinc and lead mineralization. Soil geochemical anomalies show that the shear zone extends along a topographic lineation for in excess of 100 meters. To arrive at better estimates of the grade of the deposit it is the author's recommendation that the shear zone be trenched. It is further recommended that soil samples from other lineations on the property be taken to test for base and precious metal anomalies.

Respectfully submitted,

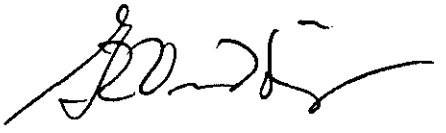


Greg L. Ven Huizen, P.Eng.

31 July 1989

## COST STATEMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 July .5 days G.L. Ven Huizen..... | $ 125 |
| 4 July .5 days helper..... | 45 |
| Analyses 20 soils and 8 rock..... | 300 |
| Report..... | 280 |
| TOTAL..... | $ 750 |



# CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Greg L. Ven Huizen of 3889 Hudson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify that:

1. I am registered in the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia, No. 14584.

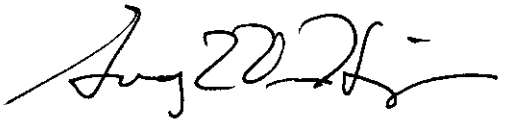
2. I am a graduate of the University of Minnesota with a Bachelor of Geo-Engineering Degree (Exploration Option) with Distinction, March 1979.

3. I have been practicing my profession since graduation.

4. The information contained in this report is the result of work done by myself and the references cited.

5. I own no direct, indirect and do not expect to receive any interests in the Xen 1 claim or any shares in Annax Ventures Inc.

Respectfully submitted,



Greg L. Ven Huizen, P.Eng.

31 July 1989

Appendix- Analyses

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 DATE RECEIVED: JUL 7 1989
DATE REPORT MAILED: .....

# GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 SOIL P2 ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

SIGNED BY..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ANNEX VENTURES LTD FILE # 89-2009 Page 1

| SAMPLE# | Cu PPM | Pb PPM | Zn PPM | Ag PPM | As PPM | Au* PPB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MS 1 | 14 | 115 | 207 | 1.3 | 3 | 6 |
| MS 2 | 13 | 77 | 174 | 1.5 | 5 | 6 |
| MS 3 | 21 | 123 | 458 | 2.3 | 9 | 15 |
| MS 4 | 17 | 120 | 641 | 2.8 | 12 | 22 |
| MS 5 | 13 | 461 | 422 | 2.2 | 5 | 8 |
| MS 6 | 17 | 230 | 419 | 2.6 | 4 | 5 |
| MS 7 | 14 | 165 | 307 | 1.7 | 5 | 17 |
| MS 8 | 16 | 173 | 381 | 3.5 | 7 | 8 |
| MS 9 | 19 | 130 | 491 | 4.9 | 2 | 17 |
| MS 10 | 20 | 88 | 490 | 6.5 | 5 | 14 |
| MS 11 | 26 | 87 | 581 | 6.5 | 13 | 20 |
| MS 12 | 26 | 85 | 606 | 7.9 | 8 | 26 |
| MS 13 | 22 | 73 | 539 | 6.4 | 9 | 16 |
| MS 14 | 12 | 74 | 324 | 5.7 | 4 | 17 |
| MS 15 | 10 | 61 | 211 | 6.3 | 6 | 14 |
| MS 16 | 12 | 43 | 145 | 2.9 | 3 | 15 |
| MS 17 | 12 | 32 | 51 | 1.8 | 2 | 12 |
| MS 18 | 10 | 23 | 35 | 1.5 | 2 | 20 |
| MS 19 | 12 | 22 | 34 | 1.6 | 2 | 5 |
| MS 20 | 12 | 37 | 54 | 1.6 | 2 | 15 |
| STD C/AU-S | 62 | 42 | 132 | 6.7 | 41 | 51 |

| SAMPLE# | Cu PPM | Pb PPM | Zn PPM | Ag PPM | As PPM | Au* PPB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C 222 | 17 | 1110 | 20 | 42.9 | 27 | 107 |
| M 1 | 220 | 3315 | 3850 | 20.8 | 127 | 240 |
| M 2 | 24 | 282 | 428 | 13.4 | 104 | 75 |
| M 3 | 12 | 199 | 279 | 4.2 | 86 | 58 |

- ASSAY REQUIRED FOR CORRECT RESULT -

| SAMPLE# | Mo PPM | Cu PPM | Pb PPM | Zn PPM | Ag PPM | Ni PPM | Co PPM | Mn PPM | Fe % | As PPM | U PPM | Au PPM | Th PPM | Sr PPM | Cd PPM | Sb PPM | Bi PPM | V PPM | Ca % | P % | La PPM | Cr PPM | Mg % | Ba PPM | Ti % | B PPM | Al % | Na % | K % | W PPM | Au* PPB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G1 | 3 | 15 | 1022 | 77 | 5.5 | 10 | 1 | 37 | .56 | 28 | 5 | ND | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .01 | .002 | 2 | 9 | .01 | 44 | .01 | 11 | .10 | .01 | .07 | 1 | 39 |
| G2 | 11 | 30 | 1336 | 607 | 20.6 | 14 | 5 | 38 | 4.57 | 98 | 5 | ND | 1 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 15 | 1 | .01 | .001 | 2 | 11 | .01 | 8 | .01 | 13 | .07 | .01 | .04 | 1 | 137 |
| G3 | 3 | 16 | 797 | 1843 | 18.4 | 10 | 4 | 306 | 3.37 | 113 | 5 | ND | 2 | 18 | 38 | 2 | 20 | 1 | .61 | .014 | 4 | 8 | .18 | 18 | .01 | 11 | .13 | .01 | .08 | 1 | 330 |
| G4 | 5 | 98 | 3192 | 4787 | 67.2 ✓ | 14 | 3 | 102 | 3.45 | 169 | 5 | 37 | 4 | 10 | 91 | 2 | 6 | 3 | .13 | .030 | 10 | 10 | .02 | 41 | .01 | 11 | .28 | .01 | .14 | 2 | 6760 |
| G5 | 3 | 120 | 19058✓ | 26241✓ | 349.7 ✓ | 12 | 10 | 89 | 13.94 | 1348 | 5 | 76 | 2 | 2 | 403 | 16 | 20 | 1 | .03 | .001 | 2 | 6 | .01 | 4 | .01 | 13 | .05 | .01 | .02 | 2 | 88500 |
| H1 | 4 | 7 | 106 | 69 | 2.0 | 11 | 1 | 42 | 1.20 | 9 | 5 | ND | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .01 | .001 | 2 | 9 | .01 | 6 | .01 | 15 | .02 | .01 | .01 | 1 | 110 |
| X1 | 5 | 11 | 160 | 121 | 1.4 | 8 | 2 | 270 | 1.67 | 2 | 20 | ND | 22 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 | .20 | .037 | 6 | 8 | .31 | 38 | .04 | 18 | .62 | .03 | .13 | 1 | 250 |
| X2 | 5 | 9 | 657 | 21 | 25.8 | 16 | 3 | 59 | 2.62 | 3 | 5 | ND | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .04 | .001 | 2 | 12 | .01 | 2 | .01 | 13 | .08 | .01 | .03 | 1 | 640 |
| STD C/AU-R | 18 | 59 | 41 | 132 | 7.2 | 67 | 30 | 937 | 4.10 | 39 | 23 | 6 | 36 | 48 | 18 | 18 | 22 | 57 | .51 | .086 | 38 | 55 | .91 | 173 | .07 | 32 | 2.03 | .06 | .14 | 12 | 515 |

✓ - ASSAY REQUIRED FOR CORRECT RESULT -

F.P. XEN I

N

GRAB SAMPLES

G2 137/20.6/607/1336

"MORNING MINE"

G1 39/5.5/77/1022

G3 330/18.4/1843/797

G4 6760/67.2/4787/3192

G5 88500/349.7/26241/19058

CHIP SAMPLES

M2 .45m 75/13.4/428/282

M1 .60m 240/20.8/3850/3315

M3 .45m 58/4.2/279/199

MS-1

6/1.3/207/115

6/1.5/174/77

15/2.3/458/123

22/2.8/641/120

8/2.2/422/461

5/2.6/419/230

17/1.7/307/165

8/3.5/381/173

17/4.9/491/130

14/6.5/490/88

SOILS ("B" HORIZON)

20/6.5/581/87

26/7.9/606/85

16/6.4/539/73

17/5.7/324/74

14/6.3/211/61

15/2.9/145/43

12/1.8/51/32

20/1.5/35/28

5/1.6/34/22

15/1.6/54/37

MS-20

ANNAX VENTURES INC. – FIG. 3

XEN I MINING CLAIM – NTS 82E/15E

VERNON MINING DIVISION

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING RESULTS

SCALE 1:2000 0 5 10 20 40 60 80 100m

LEGEND:

| | SAMPLE WIDTH | Au ppb | Ag ppm | Zn ppm | Pb ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHIP SAMPLES | M3 .60m | 240 | 42.3 | 3123 | 3456 |
| GRAB SAMPLES | G3 | 241 | 34.5 | 2456 | 1457 |
| SOIL SAMPLES | | 15 | 1.3 | 345 | 123 |

MINE SHAFT

PIT

MINE DUMPS

BY G.L. VEN HUIZEN, P.ENG. JULY 89

I.P. XEN I
(150 m rt. 350m left)