

REPORT

on the

TIA PROPERTY

**Kamloops Mining Division,
British Columbia**

- FOR -

**NU CROWN RESOURCES INC.
Suite 200, 121 St.Paul Street,
Kamloops, British Columbia
V2C 3K8**

PREPARED BY

**DAWSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.
Suite 203, 455 Granville Street,
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1T1**

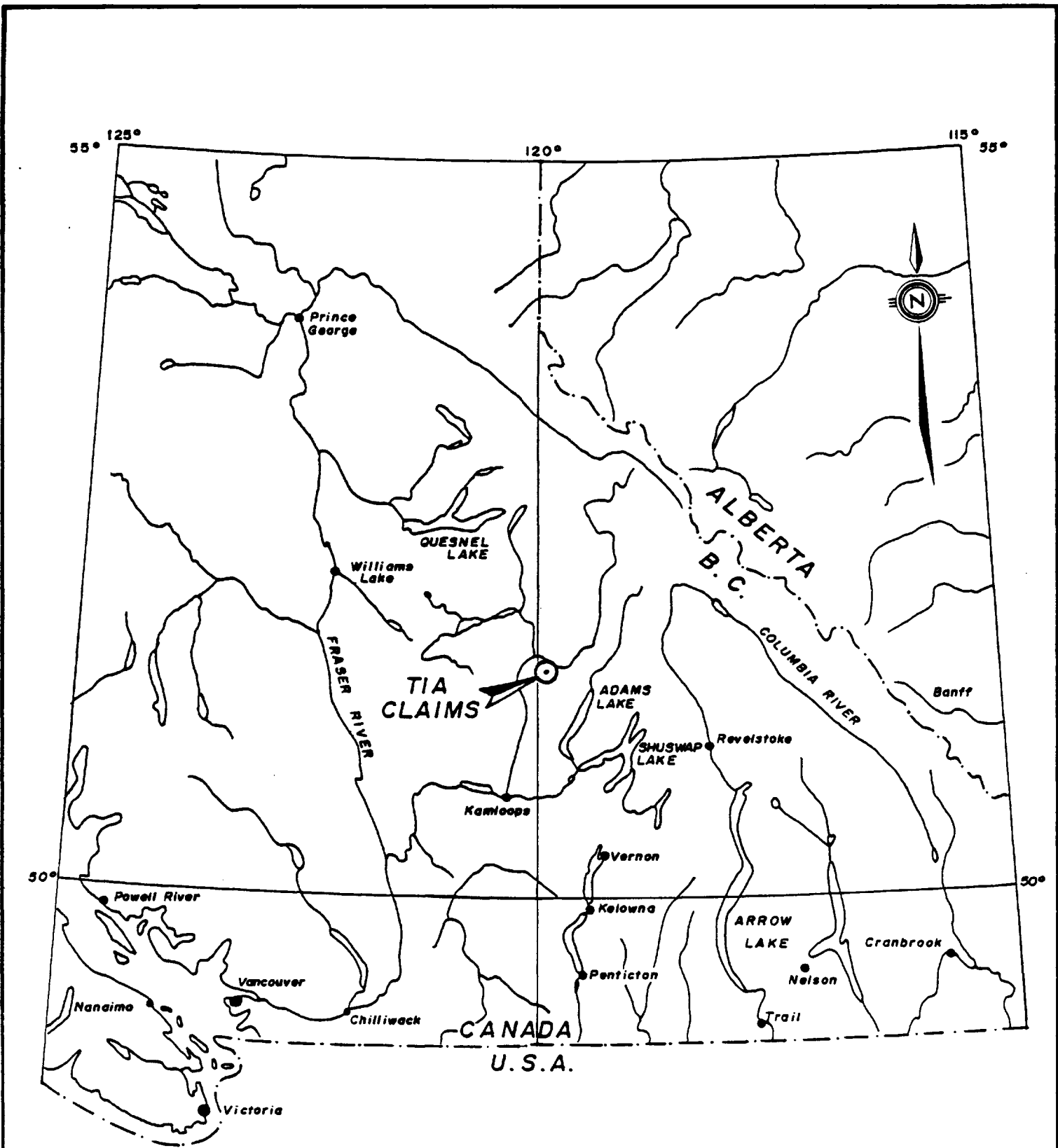
**JAMES M. DAWSON, P.Eng.
July 16, 1986**

823885

**REPORT ON THE TIA PROPERTY,
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	-1-
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	-2-
PROPERTY	-4-
LOCATION AND ACCESS	-5-
PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION	-6-
HISTORY	-7-
GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION	-8-
EXPLORATION POTENTIAL	-11-
RECOMMENDATIONS	-12-
 APPENDICES	
Appendix A	Estimated Cost of Recommended Programme
Appendix B	References
Appendix C	Writer's Certificate
Appendix D	List of Maps in Text



NU CROWN RESOURCES INC.		
LOCATION MAP		
TIA CLAIMS		
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.		
Technical Work By: DAWSON GEOL. CONS. LTD.	Scale 1:2,500,000 (1 cm = 25 km)	
Date: June, 1986	Drawn By: P.J.M.	Fig. No. 382-1

INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared at the request of the directors of Nu Crown Resources Inc. It reviews the history, geology, mineralization and exploration potential of the Tia Property with reference to the metallogeny of the Eagle Bay succession and recommends an exploration programme to test its potential.

A series of maps showing location, claims, significant geochemical and geophysical features and adjacent significant mineral deposits is included in the text of this report.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. The Tia Property consists of a contiguous block of fourteen located claims, aggregating 110 units, located in moderate to steep terrain in the Clearwater district of south-central British Columbia, and is road accessible.

2. This district has seen intermittent exploration activity over the years, with extensive staking following the discovery and development of the Rexspar uranium-fluorite deposits in the 1950s and the Harper Creek copper deposit in the mid 1960s. The first work carried out directly on this property was done by Union Oil Company of Canada in 1978/79. During this period, Union performed detailed geological and geochemical surveys, a ground VLF-EM survey, as well as an airborne geophysical survey (Mag-EM). In 1983, Union carried out further geochemical soil sampling; however, budget cutbacks forced them to allow the claims to lapse in 1984.

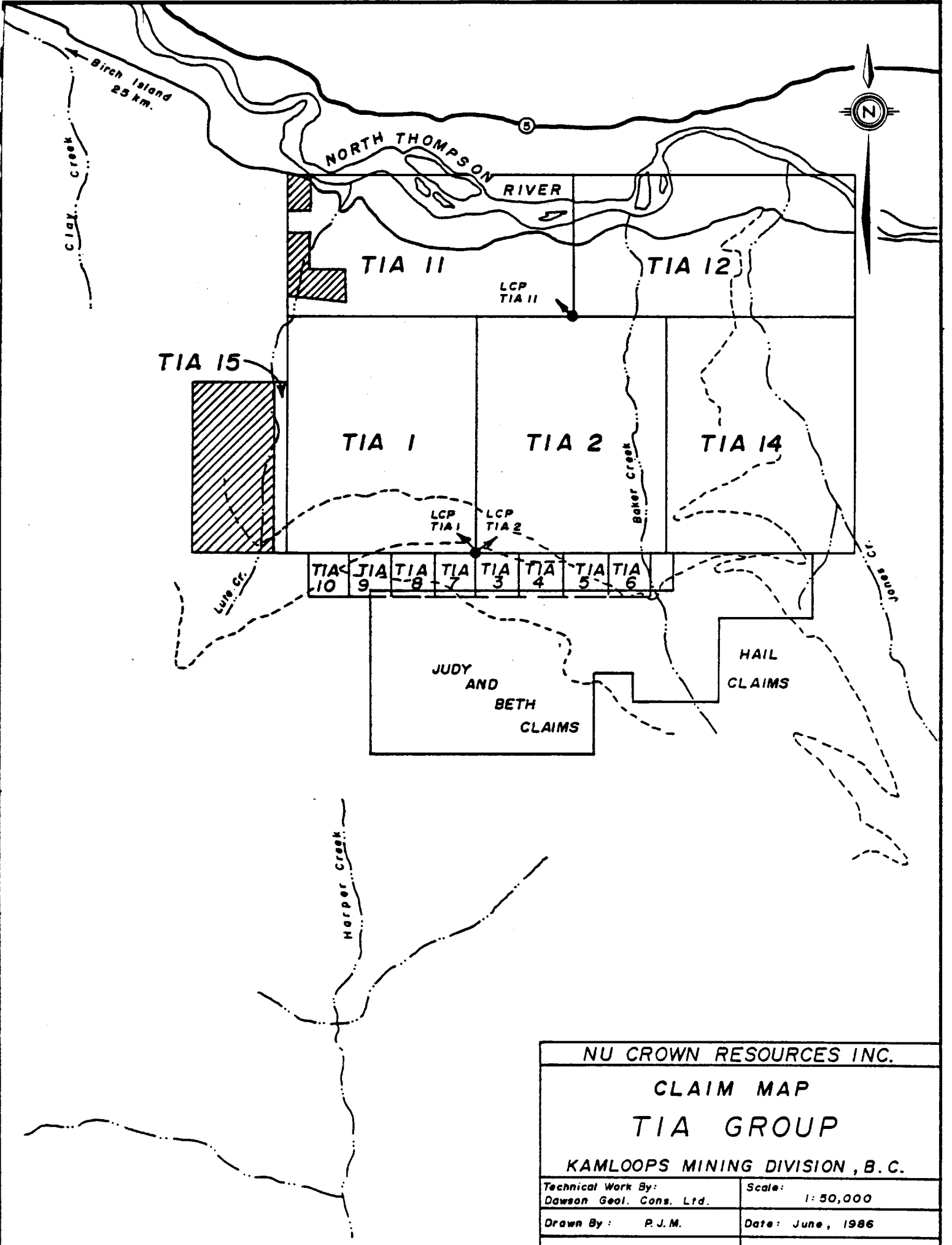
The ground was then acquired on behalf of Nu Crown Resources Inc., who conducted selective geochemical soil sampling as well as VLF-EM and induced polarization surveys in June 1985. In October 1985, 426.7 meters of diamond drilling in four holes was completed.

3. The property is underlain by rocks of the Upper Paleozoic (?) Eagle Bay Formation. Here, the Eagle Bay rocks consist of a strongly deformed package of intermediate to felsic fragmental volcanics with lesser amounts of intercalated sediments. The entire sequence is characterized by a pervasive foliation.

4. The Eagle Bay succession is host to numerous volcanogenic, polymetallic, sulphide deposits within the Barriere-Clearwater district, and a number of significant occurrences are found in the area surrounding the Tia claims. Recent drilling of coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies on the Tia Group has outlined three sulphide-bearing horizons.

These 'horizons' vary from four to thirty meters thick and locally contain up to 15% pyrite-pyrrhotite and low grade but significant lead-zinc values. Barite is a locally important constituent.

5. The Tia Property covers a classic geologic setting for hosting volcanogenic sulphide deposits. Recent drilling of geochemical and geophysical anomalies has demonstrated mineralization characteristic of the more distal parts of a volcanogenic sulphide system where more proximal facies could contain massive sulphide horizons. Such massive sulphide horizons containing significant precious metal values do occur elsewhere in the Eagle Bay Formation. On the Tia claims, there are a number of geochemical and geophysical anomalies (EM conductors) which have not yet been tested. In addition, significant parts of the property have not been covered by VLF-EM surveys. The property represents an excellent target area for the delineation of significant polymetallic massive sulphide deposits and an exploration programme to test this potential is strongly recommended.



NU CROWN RESOURCES INC.	
CLAIM MAP	
TIA GROUP	
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B. C.	
Technical Work By: Dawson Geol. Cons. Ltd.	Scale: 1:50,000
Drawn By: P.J.M.	Date: June, 1986
Approved By: J.M.D.	Fig. No.: 382-2

To accompany a report by J.M.Dawson, P.Eng.

PROPERTY

The property consists of a contiguous block of six MGS and eight two-post claims, aggregating 100 units. The bulk of Tia 15 and portions of the western part of Tia 11 appear to overlie pre-existing claims (see Figure 383-2).

Pertinent claim data is as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Tag No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Tia 1	5879	90609	Sep 11/90
Tia 2	5880	90610	Sep 11/90
Tia 3	5881	599045M	Sep 11/90
Tia 4	5882	599081M	Sep 11/90
Tia 5	5883	599082M	Sep 11/90
Tia 6	5884	599083M	Sep 11/90
Tia 7	5885	599084M	Sep 11/90
Tia 8	5886	599085M	Sep 11/90
Tia 9	5887	599086M	Sep 11/90
Tia 10	5888	599087M	Sep 11/90
Tia 11	6258	90603	Jun 18/90
Tia 12	6419	90606	Nov 14/86
Tia 14	6420	90605	Nov 14/86
Tia 15	6421	74503	Nov 14/86

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in south-central British Columbia, about 100 kilometers north-northeast of Kamloops and approximately six kilometers southeast of the village of Birch Island. The geographic center of the property is at 51°33' north latitude and 119°50' west longitude.

The claims are accessible from the North Thompson highway at Birch Island via approximately ten kilometers of gravel road along the south side of the North Thompson River to the Jones Creek Forest Access road. The Jones Creek road and its spurs provide access to the eastern and southern parts of the claim block. The Tia 1 claim, where most of the previous and present work was concentrated, is located about nine kilometers from the origin of the Jones Creek road (see Figure 282-4).

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property covers a rectangular block roughly six kilometers east-west by about four and one-half kilometers north-south on a north-facing slope of the North Thompson River valley. Topography is moderate to steep, but not precipitous. Elevations vary from 4000 to 5000 feet at the south edge of the property, to less than 1500 feet at the valley bottom (north boundary of claim block). Outcrops are rare except along creeks and road cuts, and overburden can be thick, especially towards the valley bottom.

The claim block is heavily treed except for a number of recent logging slashes in the south portions. Forest cover consists of a dense growth of mature spruce, cedar and fir. Underbrush can be very thick in places.

HISTORY

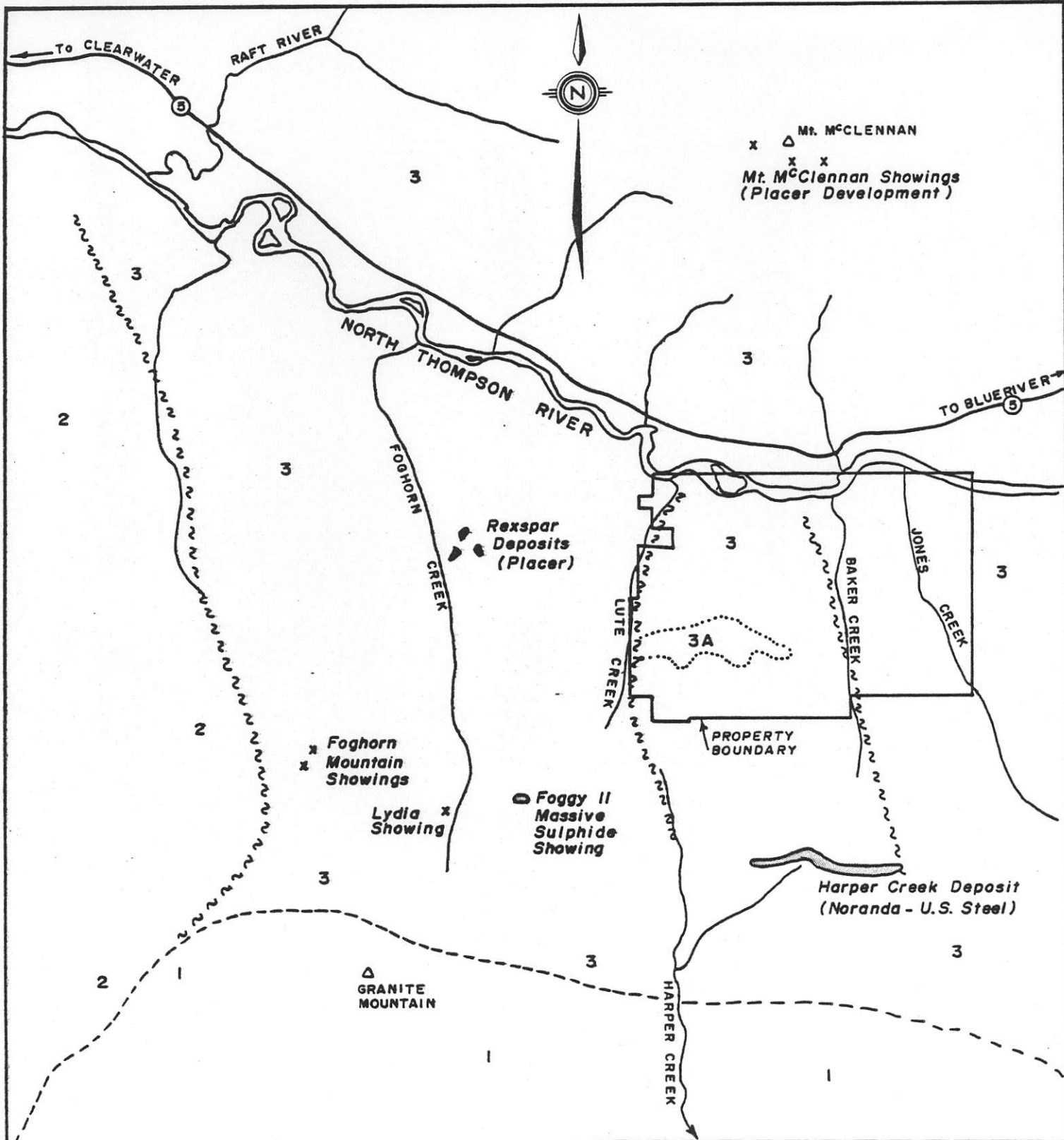
Portions of this property were staked previously as fringe activity to the discoveries of the Rexspar uranium-fluorite deposits in the mid 1950s and the Harper Creek copper deposit in the mid 1960s; however no significant work was done until the ground was acquired by Union Oil Company of Canada in 1978. Union's initial interest was in uranium; however, because of the known volcanogenic setting, the potential for polymetallic sulphide deposits was also recognized.

In 1979, Union carried out a detailed exploration programme consisting of an airborne geophysical survey, as well as geological mapping, geochemical soil and silt surveys, and a VLF-EM survey.

In 1983 a more detailed geochemical soil sampling programme was conducted by Union Oil to further delineate known anomalous areas.

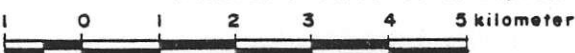
In August 1984, because of cutbacks to their budget, Union allowed their claims to lapse and the Tia claims were subsequently staked.

In June 1985, a programme of selective soil sampling, VLF-EM and induced polarization surveys was carried out by Nu Crown Resources Inc. on the Tia claims. In October 1985, this company completed a diamond drilling programme consisting of 426.7 meters of NQ core drilling in four holes.



LEGEND

- 1 Baldy Batholith
- 2 Fennell Formation
- 3 Eagle Bay Formation
3A: Coarse Pyroclastics (Mill Rock)
- ~ Fault: inferred
- - - Geological contact
- x Mineral occurrence or deposit



NU CROWN RESOURCES INC.		
TIA PROPERTY and ADJACENT SIGNIFICANT VOLCANOGENIC DEPOSITS KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.		
TECHNICAL WORK BY: DAWSON GEOL. CONS. LTD.	SCALE: 1:100,000	
DATE: JUNE, 1986	DRAWN BY: P.J.M.	FIG. No. 382-3

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Tia Property is underlain by rocks of the Eagle Bay Formation of probable upper Paleozoic age. This unit consists of a strongly deformed, volcano-sedimentary package which has been regionally metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies. The rocks consist primarily of intermediate to felsic fragmental volcanics with lesser amounts of intercalated sediments. Most rock types are characterized by a prominent foliation. The lowest (structurally) part of the succession exposed on the property is a sequence of lustrous quartz-sericite, quartz-sericite-chlorite and minor graphitic phyllite. This unit is host to the nearby Harper Creek copper deposit (see Figure 382-3) and is found primarily east of Baker Creek as well as along the western edge of the claim block.

Locally overlying the phyllites is a thin (?) section of mafic volcanic rocks. On the subject property, they outcrop near and at the south and southeast boundary. Here they consist of dark green, meta-andesite as well as chloritic fragmental rocks containing variable amounts of lithic clasts.

Overlying the mafic volcanics is a felsic volcanic pile which covers most of the property and which can be broadly subdivided into two units: (a) a sequence of crystal and lapilli tuffs with minor amounts of included volcanoclastic sediments; and (b) a coarse agglomerate which closely resembles 'mill rock'. The majority of the felsic rocks are dacitic to rhyodacitic in composition, but rhyolite is locally abundant.

According to Belik (1985),

"Within the central part of the claim area, a coarse agglomerate unit is partly exposed over an area measuring approximately 3000 meters by 500 meters. This unit is flanked by crystal and lapilli tuffs with interbeds of volcanoclastic sediment and graphitic phyllite. The agglomerate is composed of 70 to 80% subangular to well rounded, altered, stretched 'bombs' a few centimeters to 40 centimeters in size. The matrix consists of lapilli-size quartz and feldspar grains and fine volcanic fragments within a tuffaceous, epidote-chlorite-sericite groundmass. Volcanic fragments, which commonly contain quartz eyes, are intermediate to felsic in composition."

The Eagle Bay formation is host to numerous polymetallic volcanogenic sulphide deposits, some of which, for example, Rea Gold and Homestake, contain significant precious metal values. In the vicinity of the Tia Property, a number of significant showings are known (see Figure 382-3) and have been developed to varying degrees. No surface showings are currently known on the Tia claims; however, the geologic setting, plus the presence of coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies (see Figure 382-4), prompted Nu Crown Resources to drill four holes during late 1985.

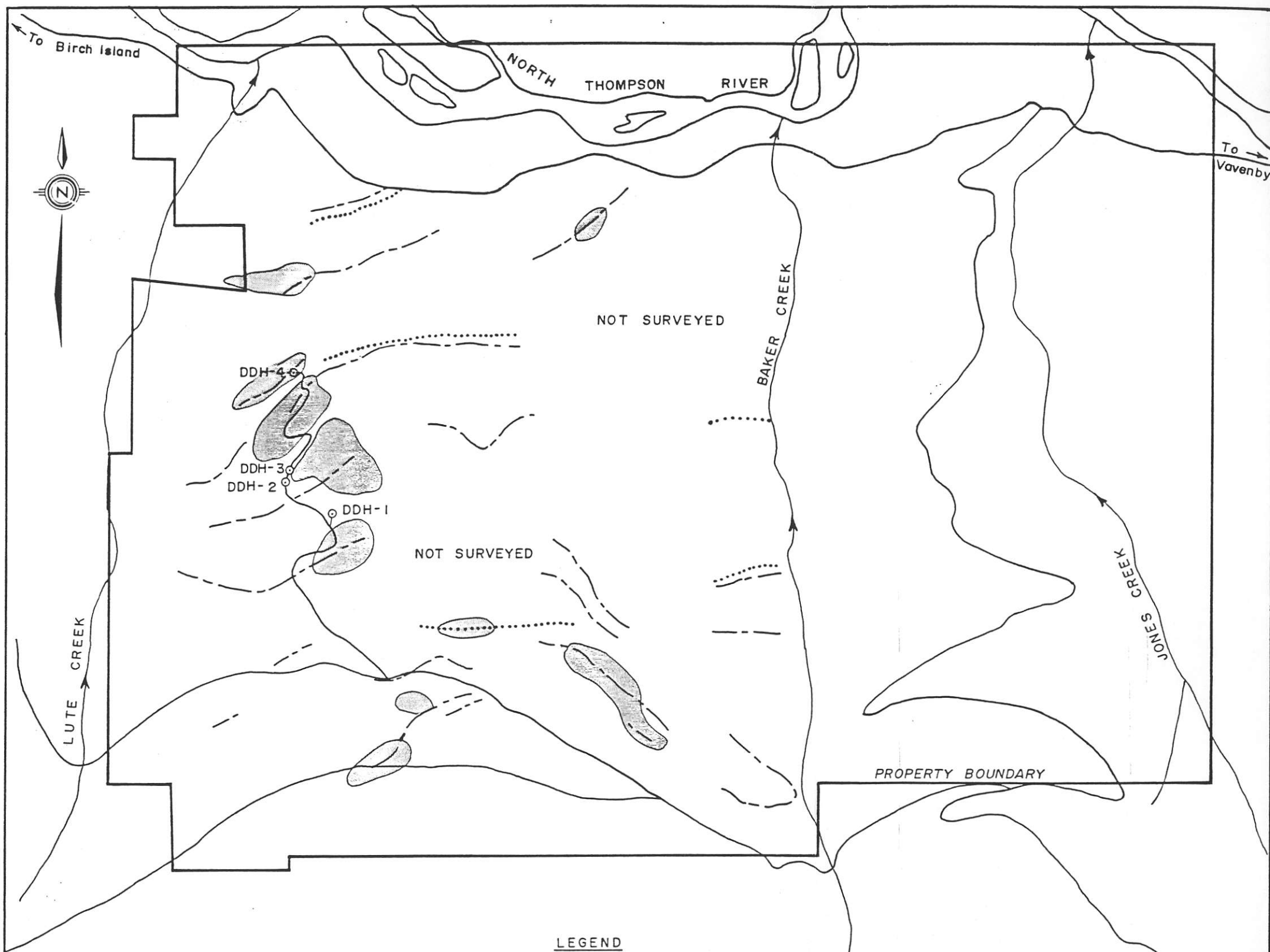
This drilling delineated three sulphide-bearing 'horizons' within a sequence of coarse, intermediate to felsic agglomerates and finer grained siliceous and crystal tuffs. Drill hole No. 1 (see Figure 382-4) cut a moderately north-dipping 'lense' approximately 3.7 meters thick. It occurs in a

"pale green, well foliated, pyritic tuff unit with scattered small quartz eyes, intersected between a depth of 32.21 and 39.32 meters. This unit contains a core, 1.95 meters wide, of bleached, highly sericitized and silicified schist with 10% to 15% disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite with wisps of very fine grained sphalerite and galena. The altered unit contains a 0.51 meter bed of grey to light brown, dense, baritic, cherty tuffite with very finely disseminated pyrite, galena and sphalerite." (Belik, 1985)

Two consecutive samples within the sulphide lense assayed as follows:

<u>Sample Interval</u> (meters)	<u>Lead</u> (%)	<u>Zinc</u> (%)	<u>Barium</u> (%)
35.74 - 36.68	0.17	0.08	3.14
36.68 - 37.69	0.15	0.52	1.27

Drill holes No. 2 and No. 3 (see Figure 382-4) cut two north-dipping, sulphide-bearing zones approximately six meters and 30 meters thick respectively. Belik (1985) states that:



NU CROWN RESOURCES INC.

**TIA PROPERTY SHOWING
GEOPHYSICAL and GEOCHEMICAL
ANOMALIES**

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

TECHNICAL WORK BY:
DAWSON GEOL. CONS. LTD.

SCALE:
1:25,000

DATE:
JUNE, 1986

DRAWN BY:
P.J.M.

FIG. No.:
382-4

LEGEND

- Axis of Enhanced Airborne Magnetic "High"
- - - - - VLF EM Conductor
- Copper and Copper-Zinc Soil Geochemical Anomalies
- Diamond Drill Hole Collar
- Road

SCALE

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 meters

The upper section of hole No. 2, to a depth of about 46 meters, penetrated a coarse fragmental sequence very similar to that intersected in hole No. 1. The interval between 12.7 and 21.64 meters is moderately to strongly sericitized and contains two narrow mineralized tuff interbeds, 0.79 meters and 0.39 meters wide. The tuff interbeds contain 20% to 30% pyrite and pyrrhotite and 1% to 2% sphalerite and galena as fine disseminations and thin, discontinuous laminations. Samples from the two mineralized zones assayed 0.49% and 1.2% combined lead-zinc respectively.

From 46 metres to the final depth of 94.71 metres, hole No. 2 passed through a sequence of fine grained, well foliated, sericitic tuffs. Within the upper section, this sequence generally contains minor disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite with sulphide-rich sections up to 3.0 meters wide containing abundant pyrrhotite and pyrite with significant amounts of sphalerite and galena. Although lead and zinc values are sub-economic, they are present in significant amounts throughout most of the sections containing visible sulphides and define a broad, anomalous zone approximately 30 meters wide. The most note-worthy intercepts within this interval are as follows:

<u>Section</u> (meters)	<u>Lead</u> (%)	<u>Zinc</u> (%)
46.38 - 47.50	0.14	0.72
50.55 - 51.77	0.25	1.47
67.74 - 69.50	0.18	0.74

Hole No. 3 (see Figure 382-4) cut the same two horizons of sulphide mineralization encountered in hole No. 2. There are similar local zones containing significant lead-zinc mineralization. It is interesting to note that highly anomalous barium values occur locally in carbonaceous tuff and black argillite in the footwall of the lower sulphide-bearing horizon in drill hole No. 2.

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

The Tia Property covers a classic geological setting for hosting volcanogenic sulphide deposits. The limited drilling done to date has delineated three separate, sulphide-bearing horizons which contain significant lead-zinc values. The character of the known mineralization is similar to the distal parts of a volcanogenic sulphide system, where more proximal facies would be expected to contain massive sulphide horizons. Such massive sulphide horizons commonly contain zinc-rich margins and a copper-rich core. As has been noted previously, two such deposits located approximately 40 to 50 kilometers to the south, have appreciable precious metal contents.

The sulphide horizons recently delineated were found by drilling VLF-EM conductors which had coincident or proximal geochemical anomalies. There are a number of additional VLF conductors known on this property; some of which have associated geochemical and/or aeromagnetic highs. In addition, parts of the claim block on strike with the known mineralized zones have not been covered by a VLF-EM survey. Some of these conductors will undoubtedly be graphitic horizons, however the absence of a geochemical anomaly cannot be taken to mean the absence of polymetallic sulphide mineralization, as mineralization may not come to surface or may be masked by heavy overburden.

In summary, it is the writer's belief that the Tia Property represents an excellent target area for the delineation of significant volcanogenic, polymetallic, sulphide deposits, and an exploration programme to test this potential is strongly recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS

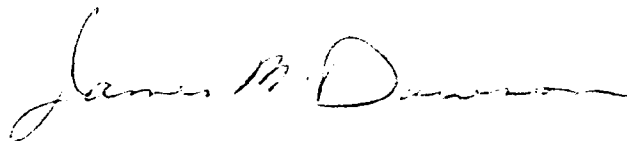
Phase I

1. Complete VLF-EM survey coverage on the property.
2. Complete magnetometer survey coverage of the property.
3. Carry out selective induced polarization traverses along strike from the known sulphide-bearing horizons.
4. Test the most significant targets outlined by the geophysical surveys with a series of exploratory diamond drill holes.

Phase II

Contingent upon the success of Phase I, a more detailed programme of diamond drilling should be carried out.

Respectfully submitted,
DAWSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.



James M. Dawson, P.Eng.

Vancouver, British Columbia
July 9, 1986

APPENDIX A

ESTIMATED COST OF RECOMMENDED PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME COSTS

Phase I

(a)	Line Cutting	\$ 10,000.00	
(b)	Completion of VLF-EM Survey	4,000.00	
(c)	Completion of Ground Magnetometer Survey	7,000.00	
(d)	Induced Polarization Surveys Over Selected Zones	5,000.00	
(e)	Construction of Drill Access Roads	10,000.00	
(f)	2000 Feet of NQ Wireline Diamond Drilling at \$30/foot, all in	60,000	
(g)	Data Collection, Interpretation and Final Report	<u>4,000.00</u>	
			\$ 100,000.00
		Contingency at 10%	<u>10,000.00</u>
		Total Cost of Phase I	<u><u>\$ 110,000.00</u></u>

Phase II

(a)	Drill Access Road Construction	\$ 10,000.00	
(b)	5000 Feet of NQ Wireline Diamond Drilling at \$30/foot, all in	150,000.00	
(c)	Final Report	<u>4,000.00</u>	
			\$ 164,000.00
		Contingency at 10%	<u>16,000.00</u>
		Total Cost of Phase II	<u><u>\$ 180,000.00</u></u>

APPENDIX B
REFERENCES

REFERENCES

- Belik, G.D. (1985): Diamond Drill Report on the Tia Group, Kamloops Mining Division; Private Report to Nu Crown Resources Inc.
- Belik, G.D. (1985): Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Tia Group, Kamloops Mining Division; Private Report to Nu Crown Resources Inc.
- Belik, G.D. (1983): Geochemical Report on the Crown Property, Kamloops Mining Division; Private Report to Union Oil Company of Canada.
- Belik, G.D. (1980): Summary Report on Crown Claims, Kamloops Mining Division; Private Report to Union Oil Company of Canada.

APPENDIX C

WRITER'S CERTIFICATE

JAMES M. DAWSON, P. ENG.

Geological Engineer

203 - 455 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 1T1

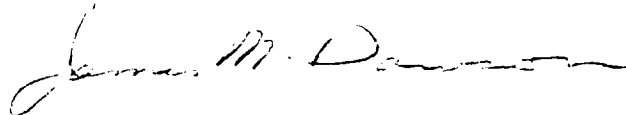
TELEPHONE (604) 688-8278

CERTIFICATE

I, JAMES M. DAWSON of Vancouver, British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist employed by Dawson Geological Consultants Ltd. of Suite 203, 455 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the Memorial University of Newfoundland, B.Sc. (1960), M.Sc.(1963), a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, and a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia. I have practised my profession for twenty-three years.
3. I am the author of this report, which is based on a personal examination of the Tia property and my familiarity with the Clearwater-Barriere Districts, as well as various published and unpublished data.
4. I have no direct or indirect interest in the property discussed in this report or in the securities of Nu Crown Resources Inc., nor do I expect to receive any.
5. Permission is hereby granted to use this report in a statement of material facts or prospectus to be filed with the Vancouver Stock Exchange and the British Columbia Securities Commission.

DAWSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.



James M. Dawson, P.Eng.

Vancouver, British Columbia
July 16, 1986

APPENDIX D

LIST OF MAPS

LIST OF MAPS IN TEXT

- Figure 382-1** Location Map
- Figure 382-2** Claim Map
- Figure 382-3** Tia Property and Adjacent Volcanogenic Mineral Deposits
- Figure 382-4** Plan of Tia Claims Showing Drill Hole Locations and
Geochemical and Geophysical Anomalies.