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SUMMARY REPORT

ON THE

E-D 1 PROPERTY

Barriere Lakes - Birk Creek Area
Kamloops Mining Division
British Columbia

NTS: 82M/5W, 92P/8E
Latitude: 51°21' North
Longitude: 119°59' West

FORAN MINING CORPORATION

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Introduction

Foran Mining Corporation holds title to the E-D 1 property which consists of one 4-post mineral claim and 28 contiguous 2-post mineral claims and is situated in the Barriere Lakes area of south-central British Columbia. The property covers a geological terrane known to be prospective for both volcanogenic massive sulphides and polymetallic vein deposits.

Location and Access

The E-D 1 property is situated 80 km north-northeast of Kamloops in south-central British Columbia (Figure 1). The mineral claims comprising the property are located between 6 and 10 km northwest of North Barriere Lake at the headwaters of Birk Creek (Figure 2) and straddle the boundary of NTS map-areas 82M/5W and 92P/8E. The geographic centre of the property is at latitude 51°21' North and longitude 119°59' West.

Access is from Barriere on provincial highway 5 via the paved Barriere Lakes road and secondary logging roads (Figure 2). Road distance from Barriere is 35 km.

Several logging and various tote roads provide access to most parts of the property.

Mineral Property

The E-D 1 property consists of one 4-post (20 units) and 28 2-post mineral claims located in the Kamloops Mining Division.

The ED #1 4-post claim, located by E.J. Foran and recorded September 16,1983, was transferred by Bill of Sale in 1989 to 356584 B.C. Ltd. which company subseqently negotiated an option agreement with Foran Mining Corporation.

The 2-post claims, located in 1992 and 1993, are subject to an option agreement between the property vendors and Foran Mining Corporation.

The configuration of the mineral claims making up the E-D 1 property is shown on Figure 3 and details are as follows:

Claim Name	Record Number	Units	Expiry Date
E-D #1	217131	20	September 16,1994
Wayne I	311605	1	July 28,1994
Wayne II	311606	1	July 28,1994
John I	311391	1	July 22,1994
John II	311392	1	July 22,1994
John III	311393	1	July 22,1994
John 4	311394	1	July 22,1994
WJ 1	318441	1	June 19,1994
WJ 2	318442	1	June 19,1994
WJ 3	318443	1	June 19,1994
WJ 4	318444	1	June 19,1994
WJ 5	318445	1	June 19,1994
WJ 6	318446	1	June 19,1994
WJ 7	318447	1	June 19,1994
WJ 8	318448	1	June 19,1994
JW 1	318449	1	June 19,1994
JW 2	318450	1	June 19,1994
JW 3	318451	1	June 19,1994
JW 4	318452	1	June 19,1994
JW 5	318453	1	June 19,1994
JW 6	318454	1	June 19,1994
MF I	319390	1	July 17,1994
MF II	319391	1	July 17,1994
MF III	319392	1	July 17,1994
MF IV	319393	1	July 17,1994
MF V	319394	1	July 17,1994
MF VI	319395	1	July 17,1994
MF VII	319396	1	July 17,1994
MF VIII	319397	1	July 17,1994

Geological Setting

The Adams Lake - Barriere Lakes - North Thompson River area, near the western fault-bounded margin of the Omineca Crystalline Belt (Figure 4), is underlain principally by Paleozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. These include Cambrian to Mississippian Eagle Bay Assemblage metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks and Devonian to Permian Fennell Formation sediments and volcanics. Both are intruded by mid-Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Baldy batholith and by younger felsic and basic dykes. Erosional remnants of Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks locally overlie older rocks.

A variety of mineral deposits and occurrences are hosted in Paleozoic rocks throughout the Adams Lake - Barriere

Lakes - North Thompson River area. The most significant of these are volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits which include polymetallic precious and base metals deposits in metavolcanic rocks of the Eagle Bay Assemblage and copper-zinc deposits in Fennell Formation volcanic rocks. Examples of polymetallic massive sulphide deposits include showings east of Birk Creek and the Homestake, Rea and Samatosum deposits near Adams Lake (Figures 2 and 4).

The E-D 1 property covers a fault contact between Paleozoic Fennell Formation and Eagle Bay Assemblage sedimentary and volcanic rocks (Figure 5). This regional fault zone extends through the western property area and provides the locus for exposed gold-silver-lead-zinc vein mineralization within and south of the presently held 2-post claims. Some of the stronger VLF-EM conductive zones and semi-coincident anomalous base metals and silver values in soils on the E-D #1 4-post claim are also proximal to the trace of this regional fault.

Two styles of mineralization have been identified by previous work by other parties on the 2-post claims (Figure 6). The Energite or "South" showings consist of a number of quartz veins and lenses containing galena and sphalerite which locally yield some good silver, lead and zinc values. The association of interesting gold values with this style of mineralization is considered to be significant. The North Star or "North" showings include, at least in part, a second style of mineralization as evidenced by reported gold values in one 1984 drill hole (7.65 g/t/0.94 metre and 5.49 g/t/1.5 metre) which are associated with disseminated to massive pyrite lenses.

On the E-D #1 claim, a 1989 VLF-EM survey conducted on behalf of Foran Mining Corporation, indicated a number of northwest to north trending conductive zones (Figure 7). A subsequent horizontal loop EM survey further defined and prioritized four conductive zones southwest of the baseline. Two of these conductive zones are interpreted as indicating lithologic boundaries and/or faults. One of these, in the central part of the claim, is partly coincident with with areas of anomalous gold and silver values in soils.

Ths two strongest conductors parallel the western claim boundary and are coincident with higher magnetic susceptibilities and with anomalous base metal and silver values in soils.

Geochemical soil sampling in 1989 identified a number of areas with anomalous gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc values. Coincident and/or contiguous areas with anomalous base metal and silver values in the southwest and northwest parts of the claim correlate well with stronger VLF-EM conductors (Figure 7). These anomalous areas are best developed within and west of the fault contact between the two principal Paleozoic sequences.

Areas with anomalous gold values in soils are either adjacent to northwest trending multi-element anomalous areas or normal to them as is the case for two of the stronger gold in soils anomalies which trend northeasterly (Figure 7). The presence of northeast striking gold-bearing polymetallic vein structures in the Energite showings area to the south lends some credence to these two anomalies on the E-D #1 claim.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Results obtained from geophysical and geochemical surveys on the E-D #1 claim and records of previous work on the 2-post claims confirm the potential for both stratiform polymetallic massive sulphides and gold-bearing discordant veins on the E-D 1 property.

Additional exploration work is warranted to further assess this potential. A program consisting of detailed geological mapping, bedrock sampling, soil geochemistry and VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys is recommended for the 28 2-post claims to define targets for diamond drilling. Additional surface work on the E-D#1 4-post claim should include an IP survey to further evaluate EM conductors and to provide an estimate of overburden thicknesses. Detailed soil sampling, excavator trenching and reverse circulation overburden drilling are recommended to further assess zones with anomalous gold values detected by previous soil sampling. A first phase diamond drilling program would be directed to testing both geophysical and geochemical anomalies.

It is anticipated that the proposed work program, estimated to cost $400,000, could be initiated in late July - early August and would take 8 to 12 weeks to complete.

Foran Mining Corporation plans to raise funds for the E-D 1 project by way of a private placement.