EXPLORATION REPORT

ON THE

TWIN PROPERTY

860730

Kamloops Mining Division

British Columbia

Claim Name:	TWIN 1	Record No.	2403
	TWIN 2		2404
	TWIN 3		2405

Latitude: 51° 08′ North Longitude: 119° 47′ West

N.T.S. 82 M / 4 W

- for -

LINCOLN RESOURCES INC.

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- prepared by -

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August 18, 1986

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Consulting Geologist

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INTRODUCTION

Lincoln Resources Inc. of Suite 510 - 800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. and Apex Energy Corp. of Vancouver, B.C. jointly own the TWIN property. This property is comprised of three M.G.S. mineral claims, totalling 39 units; all situated in the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia.

This report, prepared at the request of the directors of Lincoln Resources Inc., describes the geologic setting, history, exploration results, and potential of the property. An exploration programme is recommended with cost estimates.

The exploration survey results presented in this report were provided by Lincoln Resources Inc., ESSO Minerals Canada, and Corporation Falconbridge Copper.

SUMMARY

The TWIN property is situated on the southeastern slopes of Samatosum Mountain; within the Interior Plateau of southcentral British Columbia. It is located approximately 25 kilometres east-southeast of the town of Barriere or 60 kilometres northeast of the City of Kamloops. Its geographic coordinates are 51° 08′ North latitude by 119° 47′ West longitude; N.T.S. 82M/4W.

Vehicular access is possible from Kamloops via either Highway 5 northward to Louis Creek, thence eastward to Skwaam Bay on Adams Lake; or eastward on Highway 1 to Squilax, then northward to Skwaam Bay. At Skwaam Bay, a well maintained logging haulage road (Adams West) leads northward along the western side of Adams Lake. The 3,000 logging road joins this road 8 kilometres north of Skwaam Bay. This seasonal gravel logging road leads northwesterly up the southern slopes of Samatosum Mountain and joins the 3,200 logging road which crosses the claim group. In total the property is approximately 130 kilometres by road from Kamloops.

Elevations within the property range from 4,400 to 5,600 feet A.M.S.L. The climate is moderate with temperatures ranging between -25° C. and +30° C. Precipitation is usually moderate to heavy. The exploration season may extend from May to November.

The property is comprieed of three M.G.S. mineral claims, the TWIN 1 to 3 mineral claims, totalling 39 units. It is currently owned jointly by Lincoln Resources Inc. (51%) and Apex Energy Corp. (49%).

The first documented work on the property is reported in the 1936 B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Report (p. D 39). Trenching had traced a silver and base metal-bearing 'dolomite' zone for approximately 4,600 feet with an average width of 9 to 20 feet.

The government geologist reported results of six samples ranging from: trace to 0.50 oz./ton gold, trace to 5.0 oz./ton silver, nil to 36.50 % lead, and nil to 3.7 % zinc.

The 'Twin Mountain' property was optioned to Camoose Mines Limited by C.C. Keller of Louis Creek in 1952. A 7.5-mile access road was built from Skwaam Bay that fall; and in 1953, two exploration tunnels were driven, 330 and 440 feet. In 1967 and 1968, Sinmax Mines conducted a detailed exploration programme which included: linecutting, geochemical and geophysical surveying, and some underground mapping and sampling (Read, 1968). Sinmax Mines prospected their claim holdings, excavated 15 trenches, and mapped the surface showings and underground workings in 1969. In 1981 and 1982, Apex Energy Corp. conducted geological, geochemical and geophysical surveying mainly over the known base metal-bearing vein showings.

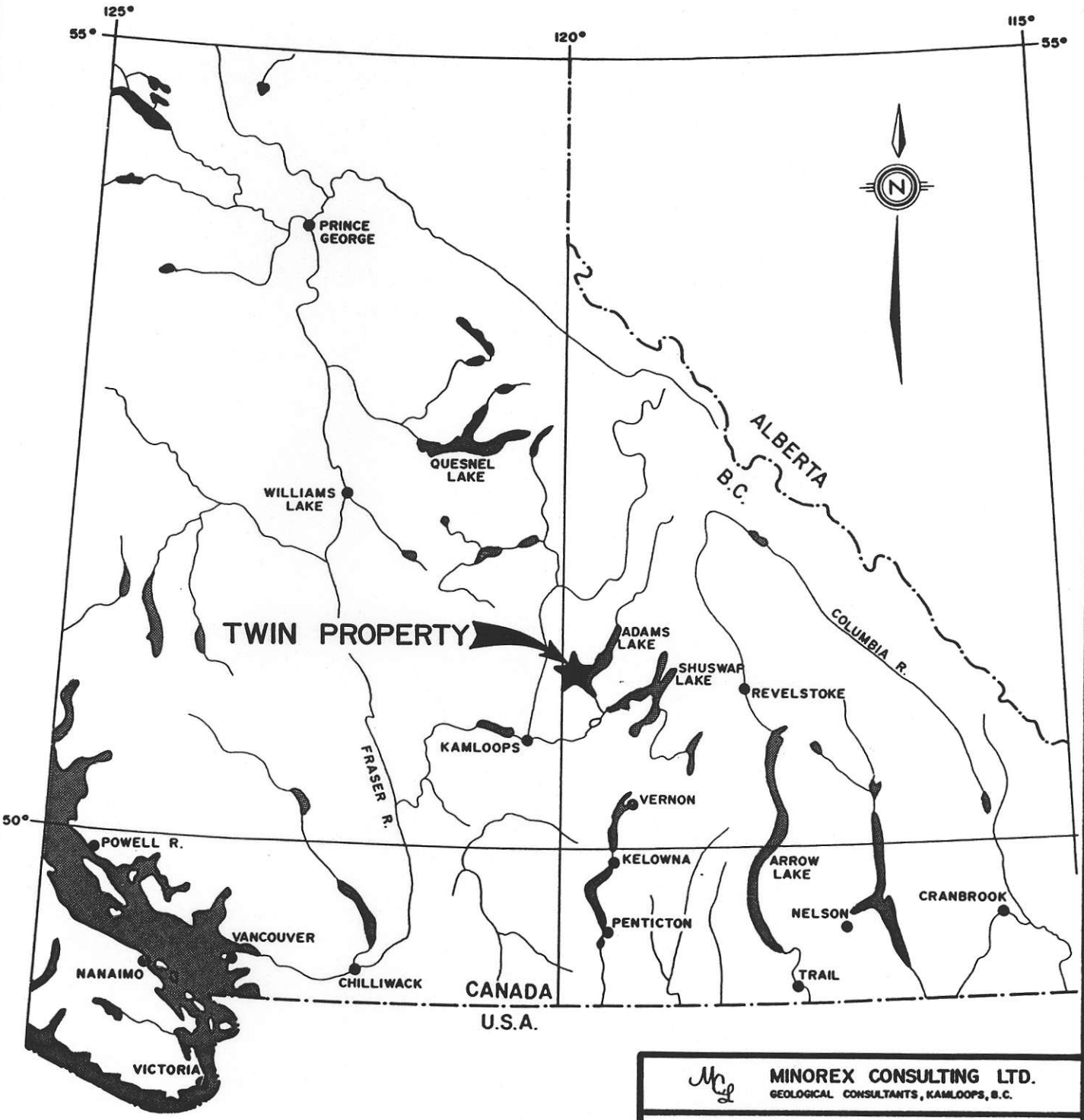
In October, 1983, Rea Gold Corporation announced the discovery of gold-bearing massive sulphide mineralization on their AR and HN mineral claims, adjoining the subject property. This announcement prompted Austin Resources Inc. (Lincoln Resources Inc.) to negotiate an option agreement with Apex Energy Corp. A preliminary control grid was established and some soil geochemical sampling was completed that field season.

Corporation Falconbridge Copper (C.F.C.), the operator of the Rea (AR/HN) property, explored the mineral claims during the 1984 field season with: geological mapping (1:2,500), soil and rock geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying (V.L.F.-EM and Max-Min II), and drilling (2 holes). Corporation Falconbridge Copper terminated their option in April, 1985. Since that time Linooln Resources Inc. has conducted fill-in soil geochemical sampling.

The property is underlain dominantly by volcanic and volcaniclastic units belonging to the Eagle Bay Formation of Late Devonian to Early Mississippian age. They include ash- to agglomerate-size tuffs, locally pyritized with fine-grained disseminations and veinlets. All lithologies have experienced regional greenschist metamorphism which has produced a strong penetrative foliation and widespread chloritization of the more mafic members. More massive "greenstone" may be original mafic flows. These units have been structurally inverted by a combination of isoclinal folding and repetitive faulting.

Three linear intrusive bodies have been mapped by Corporation Falconbridge personnel, at grid coordinates: L 72 N. by 3+50 E., L 72 N. by 12+00 E., and L 66 N. by 15+50 E. These intrusives are all of dioritic to gabbroic composition.

The stratigraphy trends northwesterly and dips northeasterly. The bedding attitudes in the northeastern and southwestern portions of the property show that the lithologies dip from -44° to -60° northeastward (C.F.C., 1985). Faults are common in this region, often parallel to and crosscutting the schistocity.



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LINCOLN RESOURCES INC.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATION MAP

TWIN PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

DATE: AUG. 18/86	SCALE: 1" = 64 mi.
DWN. BY: T.Q./T.	DWG. NO.: 1

To accompany a report by J.D. Blanchflower.

A total of 2,250 soil geochemical samples has been collected over the northern half of the property. This surveying has covered the inferred trace of the Silver Zone but it has never been extended to include the area under which the Discovery Zone is suspected to occur. A compilation of the multi-element soil geochemical anomalies shows that there are four major geochemical anomalies within the surveyed area - the Twin Mountain Zone, Silver Zone II, Silver Zone and Discovery Zone anomalies.

The VLF - EM electromagnetic survey results show several northwesterly trending conductors. The strong VLF - EM conductor at grid coordinates L 75 E. by 3+00 S. and the weaker conductors from L 72 E. to L 82 E. by 2+00 N. are of special interest since they lie along the suspected trend of the Silver Zone.

The Discovery Zone is reflected by both Max-Min II and VLF - EM conductors at grid coordinates L 72 E. by 7+00 S. There are several other conductors in this deep overburden covered area so a definitive interpretation is difficult.

It is the writer's opinion that further exploration work is definitely warranted for the following reasons.

1) The northern boundary of the property is situated within 2 kilometres of the drill indicated mineralization at the Silver Zone and 1 kilometre of the 'L 97' gold-bearing sulphide lens at the Discovery Zone on the Rea Gold property.

2) The claim group covers the inferred southeasterly trend of two known sulphide-bearing horizons with a similar geologic setting as that of the adjoining Rea Gold property.

3) The results of geological, geochemical and geophysical surveying all indicate that two sulphide-bearing horizon underlie the property, and they appear to host both precious- and base-metal mineralization.

4) Neither of the two inferred horizons have been adequately surveyed or drill tested.

The following work is recommended to continue exploring the property and begin evaluating its economic potential.

1) The property boundaries should be established by a B.C. registered land surveyor and marked in the field by a flagged and blazed line(s).

2) The sample stations southwest of 5+50 N. should be relabelled because they are badly weathered and the existing control grid should be extended to the established western and southern boundaries of the property.

3) The inferred trends of the two sulphide-bearing horizons

should be thoroughly surveyed by geological mapping, soil geochemical and lithogeochemical sampling, and penetrative geophysical methods (i.e. large loop electromagnetics).

4) All geological, geochemical, and/or geophysical anomalies should be investigated by trenching, geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling.

5) Any precious metal-bearing sulphide mineralization discovered after the trenching work should be drill tested and evaluated to depth. Drilling will be required in areas where trenching is restricted by deep overburden, southwest of the 3,200 access road.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Location and Access

The TWIN property is located in the Kamloops Mining Division of southcentral British Columbia. It is situated approximately 25 kilometres east-southeast of the town of Barriere or 60 kilometres north-east of the City of Kamloops. The geographic coordinates are 51° 08′ North latitude by 119° 47′ West longitude; N.T.S. 82M / 4W.

Vehicular access is possible from Kamloops via either Highway 5 northward to Louis Creek, thence eastward to Skwaam Bay on Adams Lake; or eastward on Highway 1 to Squilax, then northward to Skwaam Bay. At Skwaam Bay, a well maintained logging haulage road (Adams West) leads northward along the western side of Adams Lake. The 3,000 logging road joins this road 8 kilometres north of Skwaam Bay. This seasonal gravel logging road leads northwesterly up the southern slopes of Samatosum Mountain and joins the 3,200 logging road which crosses the claim group. In total the property is approximately 130 kilometres by road from Kamloops.

Physiography

The claims cover the southwestern slopes of Samatosum Mountain within the Interior Plateau. Elevations within the property range from 4,400 to 5,600 feet A.M.S.L. The climate is moderate with temperatures ranging between -25° C. and +30° C. Precipitation is usually moderate to heavy. The exploration season may extend from May to November.

Several areas within the property have been clear-cut logged; however, elsewhere there is a moderate to thick growth of pine, fir, cedar and aspen. The drainage pattern is either westerly to Homestake Creek or southerly to Adams Lake. Bedrock exposures are scarce except in areas of logging roadcuts or high relief.

Claim Status

The property is comprised of three M.G.S. mineral claims, totalling 39 units. The location and configuration of the claims are shown on Figure 2. The following table summarizes all pertinent mineral claim data.

TWIN GROUP (Notice of Grouping No. 1849, January 27, 1981)

Claim Name	Units	Record Number	Record Date	Expiry Year
TWIN 1	18	2403	Feb. 13/80	1988
TWIN 2	12	2404	Feb. 13/80	1988

Claim Name	Units	Record Number	Record Date	Expiry Year
TWIN 3	9	2405	Feb. 13/80	1988
Total	**39 units**			

The TWIN 1 to 3 mineral claims were originally staked by Mr. C. Graf of Vancouver, B.C. All interests in these claims were later sold to Mr. John K. Ralfs of Vancouver, B.C. on March 5, 1981 (Bill of Sale No. 2494). On February 25, 1982, Mr. Ralfs sold all interest in these claims to Apex Energy Corp. (Bill of Sale No. 2595).

Following the discovery of the Rea Gold massive sulphide prospect in late 1983, Austin Resources Inc. (Lincoln Resources Inc.) negotiated an option agreement with Apex Energy Corp.

On March 7, 1984, Corporation Falconbridge Copper acquired all interest in the property under the terms of a joint option agreement with Austin Resources Inc. (Lincoln Resources Inc.) and Apex Energy Corp. (Bill of Sale No. 2961). When this option agreement was terminated on April 11, 1985 Apex Energy Corp. re-acquired a 100% interest in the claims (Bill of Sale No. 3069). Apex Energy immediately assigned a 51% interest in the property to Lincoln Resources Inc. on April 11, 1985 (Bill of Sale No. 3070). Thus, the property is currently owned jointly by Lincoln Resources Inc. (51%) and Apex Energy Corp. (49%).

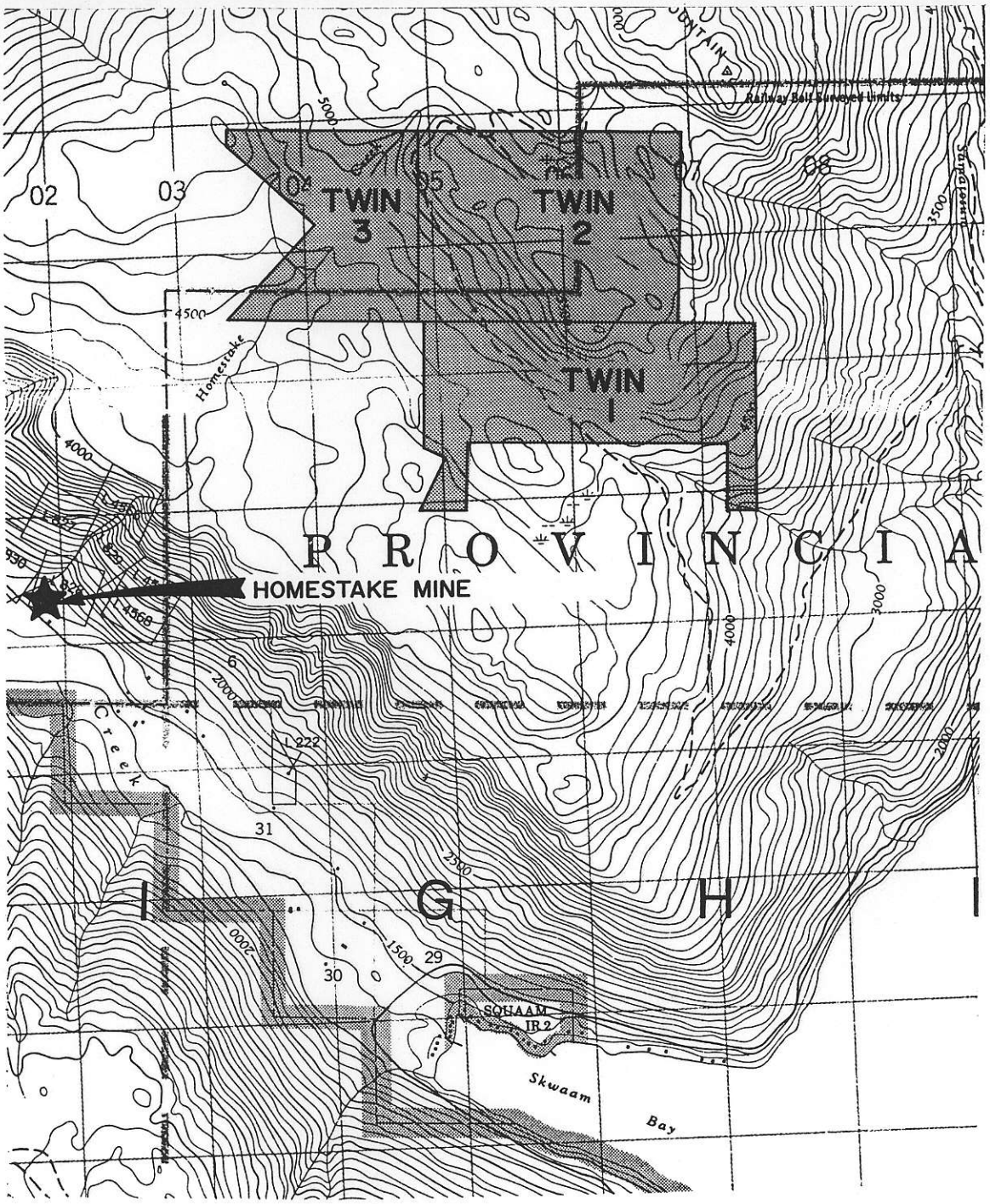
History

The Barriere Lakes - Adams Plateau region has received intermittent exploration interest since the 1920's. Early workers concentrated their efforts on exploring and developing several of the stratabound base-metal occurrences known throughout the region. One of these prospects was the "Twin Mountain" silver-lead-zinc showing situated within the subject property.

The first documented work on the property is reported in the 1936 B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Report (p. D 39). Trenching had traced a 'dolomite' zone for approximately 4,600 feet with an average width of 9 to 20 feet.

The 'dolomite' zone was reported to occur in rocks of quartz-sericite to greenstone schist composition. Galena, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization was reportedly hosted by both the 'dolomite' zone and 'quartz-lenses'. The government geologist reported results of six samples ranging from: trace to 0.50 oz./ton gold, trace to 5.0 oz./ton silver, nil to 36.50 % lead, and nil to 3.7 % zinc (B.C.M.M.A.R., 1936, p. D 39).

The property was optioned to Camoose Mines Limited by C.C. Keller of Louis Creek in 1952. A 7.5-mile access road was built from Skwaam Bay that fall; and in 1953, two exploration tunnels



After B.C.M.M. Claim Map 82M/4.

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LINCOLN RESOURCES INC.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIM MAP
TWIN PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

DATE:	AUG. 18/86	SCALE:	1:50,000
DWN. BY:	T.Q./T.	DWG. NO.:	2

0 500 1000 2000 3000 (meters)

To accompany a report by J.D.Blanchflower.

were driven, 330 and 440 feet. The western tunnel intersected a mineralized vein and it was drifted on for 100 feet to the northwest and 110 feet to the southeast.

The property was restaked in 1966 by C.C. Keller, as the 'Star', 'Max' and 'Hope' mineral claims; and optioned to Sinmax Mines Ltd. In 1967 and 1968, Sinmax Mines conducted a detailed exploration programme which included: linecutting, geochemical and geophysical surveying, and some underground mapping and sampling (Read, 1968). During the 1969 field season, Sinmax Mines prospected their claim holdings, excavated 15 trenches, and mapped the surface showings and underground workings. The results of this work discovered that the "Twin Mountain" lead and zinc-bearing vein structure could be traced over a strike length of 4 miles, but the low silver and moderate lead and zinc values were too erratically distributed within it. No further work was recommended by their geologist (Dawson, 1969).

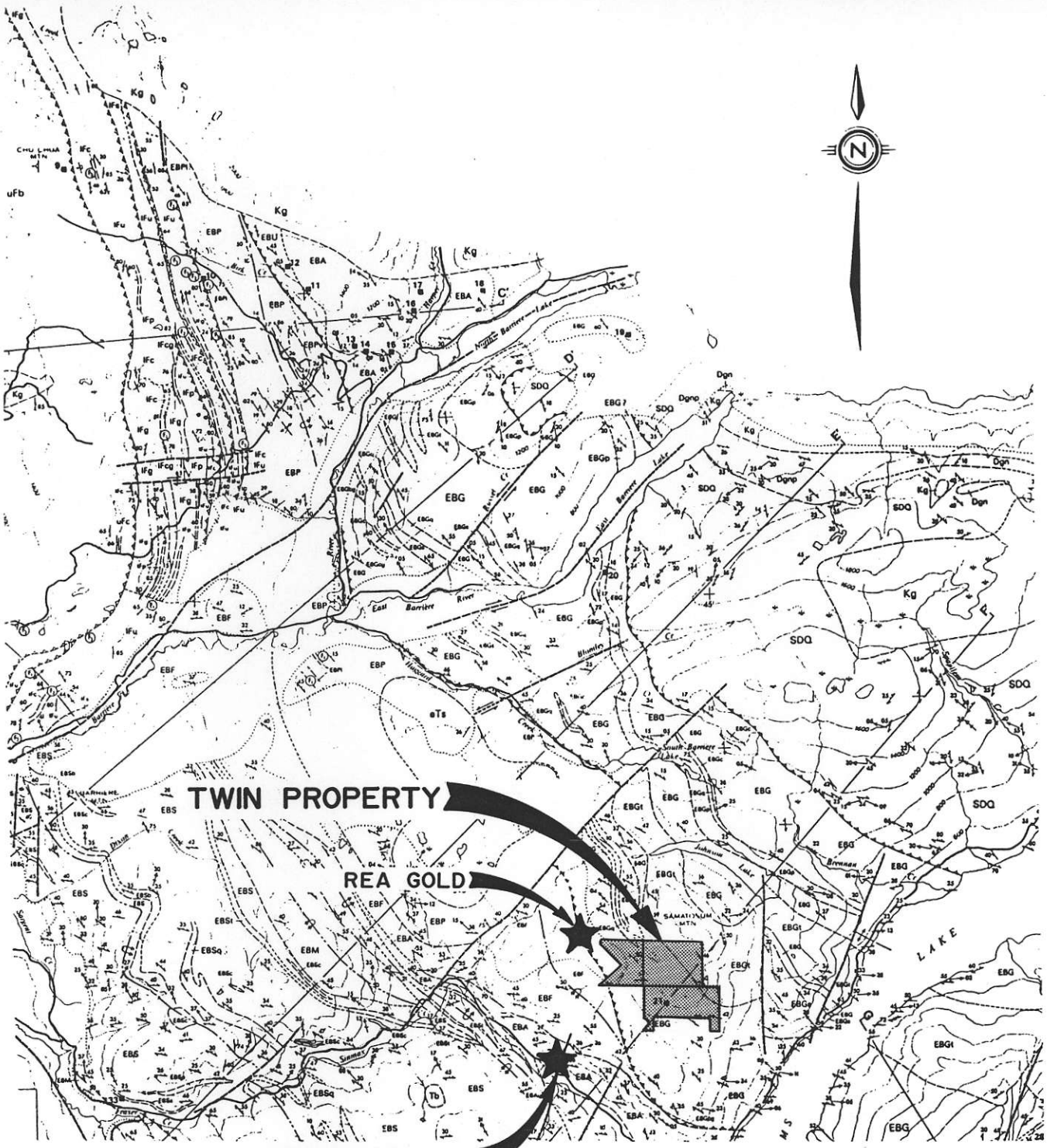
In 1980, Mr. C. Graf staked the present TWIN 1 to 3 mineral claims to cover both the 'Twin Mountain' silver-lead-zinc vein on the slopes of Samatosum Mountain and the area west of mineral claims owned by Kamad Silver Co. Ltd. At that time Kamad Silver was exploring and developing their Homestake Mine, located just 4 kilometres southwest of the Twin Mountain showing. In 1981 and 1982, Mr. Graf and his associates conducted geological, geochemical and geophysical surveying mainly over the known base metal-bearing vein showings.

In October, 1983, Rea Gold Corporation announced the discovery of gold-bearing massive sulphide mineralization on their AR and HN mineral claims. This announcement caused a staking rush in the region and prompted Austin Resources Inc. (Lincoln Resources Inc.) to negotiate an option agreement with Apex Energy Corp. A preliminary control grid was established and some soil geochemical sampling was completed by December, 1983.

Corporation Falconbridge Copper (C.F.C.), the operator of the Rea (AR/HN) property, explored the mineral claims during the 1984 field season with: geological mapping (1:2,500), soil and rock geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying (V.L.F.-EM and Max-Min II), and drilling (2 holes). Corporation Falconbridge Copper terminated their option in April, 1985. Since 1985, Lincoln Resources Inc. has conducted fill-in soil geochemical sampling.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Barriere Lakes - Adams Plateau region has been recently mapped by several government geologists. The most definitive geological reports include the works by: T. Hoy and R. Goutier (1986), P.A. Schiarizza and V. Preto (1984), V. Preto and P.A. Schiarizza (1985), and G.P.E. White (1985). Much of the following text is based on the results of these recent works.



After Schiarizza and Preto, 1984.

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LINCOLN RESOURCES INC.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
TWIN PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

DATE: AUG. 18/86	SCALE: 1:200,000
DWN. BY: T.Q./T.	DWG. NO.: 3

0 5000 10,000 (meters)

To accompany a report by J.D. Blanchflower.

LEGEND

UPPER TRIASSIC AND LOWER JURASSIC NICOLA GROUP (?)

UPPER TRIASSIC OR LOWER JURASSIC

ŦJv AUGITE PORPHYRY BRECCIA

UPPER TRIASSIC

Ŧl DARK GREY LIMESTONE

DEVONIAN TO PERMIAN

ALLOCHTHONOUS INTERNALLY IMBRICATED OCEANIC ASSEMBLAGE

FENNELL FORMATION

UPPER STRUCTURAL DIVISION

uFb GREY AND GREEN PILLOWED AND MASSIVE METABASALT; MINOR AMOUNTS OF BASALTIC BRECCIA, TUFF, DIABASE, GABBRO, AND CHERT

uFc GREY AND GREEN BEDDED CHERT

LOWER STRUCTURAL DIVISION

lFc GREY AND GREEN BEDDED CHERT, CHERTY ARGILLITE, SLATE, AND PHYLLITE

lFb GREY AND GREEN PILLOWED AND MASSIVE METABASALT; MINOR AMOUNTS OF BASALTIC BRECCIA AND TUFF

lFg GABBRO, DIORITE, DIABASE

lFp LIGHT TO MEDIUM GREY QUARTZ–FELDSPAR PORPHYRY RHYOLITE

lFs LIGHT TO DARK GREY SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE, SLATE, PHYLLITE, AND QUARTZITE; MINOR AMOUNTS OF LIMESTONE AND CHERT; IN PLACES INCLUDES GREY TO GREEN QUARTZOSE AND FELDSPATHIC PHYLLITE (METATUFF)

lFcg INTRAFORMATIONAL CONGLOMERATE; CLASTS DERIVED EXCLUSIVELY FROM FENNELL FORMATION LITHOLOGIES

lFu UNDIVIDED; MAINLY lFc, lFg, and lFb, BUT MAY INCLUDE ANY OR ALL OF ABOVE ROCK TYPES

DEVONO–MISSISSIPPIAN AND OLDER PARAUTOCHTHONOUS ROCKS (EBP TO SDQ)

EAGLE BAY FORMATION (EBP TO EBG)

MISSISSIPPIAN

EBP DARK GREY PHYLLITE AND SLATE WITH INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE, AND GRIT; MINOR AMOUNTS OF CONGLOMERATE, LIMESTONE, AND METATUFF; EBPl–LIMESTONE; EBPv–METAVOLCANIC BRECCIA AND TUFF

DEVONIAN AND/OR MISSISSIPPIAN

EBF LIGHT TO MEDIUM GREY, RUSTY WEATHERING FELDSPATHIC PHYLLITE AND FRAGMENTAL PHYLLITE DERIVED FROM INTERMEDIATE TO FELSIC TUFF AND VOLCANIC BRECCIA; MINOR AMOUNTS OF DARK GREY PHYLLITE AND SILTSTONE; EBFq–LIGHT GREY MASSIVE "CHERTY QUARTZITE" (SILICEOUS EXHALITE ?)

DEVONIAN

EBA LIGHT SILVERY GREY TO MEDIUM GREENISH GREY SERICITE–QUARTZ PHYLLITE AND SERICITE–CHLORITE–QUARTZ PHYLLITE DERIVED FROM FELSIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC AND VOLCANICLASTIC ROCKS INCLUDING PYRITIC, FELDSPATHIC, AND COARSELY FRAGMENTAL VARIETIES; LESSER AMOUNTS OF DARK GREY PHYLLITE, SILTSTONE, AND GREEN CHLORITIC PHYLLITE; INCLUDES BIOTITE–FELDSPAR–QUARTZ SCHIST AND GNEISS, BIOTITE–QUARTZ HORNFELS AND AMPHIBOLITE ADJACENT TO BALDY BATHOLITH; EBAf–FELDSPAR PORPHYRY, FELDSPATHIC PHYLLITE, PYRITIC SERICITE–FELDSPAR–QUARTZ PHYLLITE, METAVOLCANIC BRECCIA; EBAi–SERICITIC QUARTZO–FELDSPATHIC SCHIST AND GNEISS DERIVED FROM FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS; EBAu–

DEVONIAN (?) AND/OR OLDER (?) (UNITS EBU TO EBG)

EBU LIGHT TO DARK GREEN CHLORITIC PHYLLITE, DARK GREY PHYLLITE AND SILTSTONE, LIMESTONE, QUARTZITE

EBM GREY AND GREEN VESICULAR AND PILLOWED METABASALT, GREENSTONE, CHLORITE SCHIST; MINOR AMOUNTS OF BEDDED CHERT, SILICEOUS PHYLLITE AND FINE–GRAINED QUARTZITE

EBK BANDED LIGHT GREY AND GREEN ACTINOLITE–QUARTZ SCHIST AND EPIDOTE–ACTINOLITE–QUARTZ ROCK; LESSER AMOUNTS OF GARNET–EPIDOTE SKARN, CHLORITIC SCHIST, AND SERICITE–QUARTZ SCHIST

DEVONIAN (?) AND/OR OLDER (?) (UNITS EBU TO EBG) *(CONTINUED)*

EBL CALCAREOUS BLACK PHYLLITE, DARK GREY LIMESTONE AND ARGILLACEOUS LIMESTONE

EBS GREY AND GREEN PHYLLITIC SANDSTONE AND GRIT, PHYLLITE, AND QUARTZITE; LESSER AMOUNTS OF LIMESTONE, DOLOSTONE, GREEN CHLORITIC PHYLLITE, SERICITE–QUARTZ PHYLLITE, AND FELDSPATHIC SERICITE–QUARTZ PHYLLITE; EBSq–LIGHT GREY TO WHITE QUARTZITE; EBSc–LIMESTONE, DOLOSTONE, MARBLE; EBSb–GREENSTONE, PILLOWED METABASALT, CHLORITIC PHYLLITE; EBScg–CONGLOMERATE; EBSp–GREY PHYLLITE AND SILTSTONE; EBSt–SIDERITE–SERICITE–QUARTZ PHYLLITE AND FELDSPATHIC PHYLLITE (METATUFF); EBSs–PYRITIC SERICITE–QUARTZ PHYLLITE AND CHLORITOID–SERICITE–QUARTZ PHYLLITE

EBG MEDIUM TO DARK GREEN CALCAREOUS CHLORITE SCHIST AND FRAGMENTAL SCHIST DERIVED LARGELY FROM MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC AND VOLCANICLASTIC ROCKS; LESSER AMOUNTS OF LIMESTONE AND DOLOSTONE; MINOR AMOUNTS OF QUARTZITE, GREY PHYLLITE, AND SERICITE–QUARTZ PHYLLITE; EBGc–LIMESTONE, DOLOSTONE, MARBLE; EBGt–TSHINAKIN LIMESTONE MEMBER–MASSIVE, LIGHT GREY FINELY CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE AND DOLOSTONE; EBGs–DARK TO LIGHT GREY SILICEOUS AND/OR GRAPHITIC PHYLLITE, CALCAREOUS PHYLLITE, LIMESTONE, CALC–SILICATE, CHERTY QUARTZITE; MINOR AMOUNTS OF GREEN CHLORITIC PHYLLITE AND SERICITE–QUARTZ PHYLLITE; EBGq–LIGHT TO MEDIUM GREY QUARTZITE; EBGp–DARK GREY PHYLLITE, CALCAREOUS PHYLLITE AND LIMESTONE; MINOR AMOUNTS OF RUSTY WEATHERING CARBONATE–SERICITE–QUARTZ PHYLLITE (METATUFF ?); EBGcg–POLYMICTIC CONGLOMERATE

SPAPILEM CREEK–DEADFALL CREEK SUCCESSION (SDQ)

LOWER CAMBRIAN (?) AND/OR HADRYNIAN (?)

SDQ LIGHT TO DARK GREY QUARTZITE, MICACEOUS QUARTZITE, GRIT, AND PHYLLITE; LESSER AMOUNTS OF CALCAREOUS PHYLLITE, CARBONATE, AND GREEN CHLORITIC SCHIST; NORTHEASTERN EXPOSURES INCLUDE STAUROLITE–GARNET–MICA SCHIST, CALC–SILICATE SCHIST, AND AMPHIBOLITE

TERTIARY OR QUATERNARY

Tb OLIVINE BASALT

MIOCENE OR PLIOCENE

mTb PLATEAU LAVA; OLIVINE BASALT

EOCENE

KAMLOOPS GROUP

eTs SKULL HILL FORMATION AND RELATED ROCKS; ANDESITE AND BASALT; INCLUDES MINOR AMOUNTS OF MUDSTONE AND SHALE IN THE VICINITY OF ALEX AND HAGGARD CREEKS

eTc CHU CHUA FORMATION; SANDSTONE, SHALE, CONGLOMERATE, COAL

CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY

qp QUARTZ–FELDSPAR PORPHYRY

CRETACEOUS

BALDY BATHOLITH, RAFT BATHOLITH, AND RELATED ROCKS

Kg GRANITE AND GRANODIORITE

AGE UNKNOWN

di FOLIATED DIORITE, QUARTZ DIORITE, AND GABBRO

ub SERPENTINITE

LATE DEVONIAN

Dgn GRANITE AND GRANODIORITE ORTHOGNEISS; Dgnp INCLUDES SILLIMANITE-BEARING PARAGNEISS

SYMBOLS

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT: DEFINED, APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED

BEDDING, TOP KNOWN: INCLINED, OVERTURNED

BEDDING, TOP UNKNOWN: HORIZONTAL, INCLINED, VERTICAL

FACING DIRECTION OF PILLOWED BASALT:
INCLINED, OVERTURNED

SYNMETAMORPHIC SLATY CLEAVAGE, SCHISTOSITY, OR GNEISSOSITY: HORIZONTAL, INCLINED, VERTICAL

MINERAL LINEATION

POSTMETAMORPHIC CRENULATION CLEAVAGE:
INCLINED, VERTICAL

CRENULATION LINEATION

MESOSCOPIC FOLD AXIS: SYNMETAMORPHIC, POSTMETAMORPHIC, LATE KINK

AXIAL TRACE OF SYNMETAMORPHIC FOLD:
OVERTURNED ANTCLINE, OVERTURNED SYNCLINE; ESTABLISHED, INFERRED

AXIAL TRACE OF POSTMETAMORPHIC FOLD:
ANTIFORM, SYNFORM

LATER (SYN OR POSTMETAMORPHISM) WEST TO SOUTHWESTERLY DIRECTED THRUST FAULT; TEETH ON UPPER PLATE:
DEFINED, APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED

EARLY (PRE FOLDING AND METAMORPHISM) EASTERLY DIRECTED THRUST FAULT; TEETH ON UPPER PLATE: DEFINED, APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED

FAULT; DOT ON DOWNTHROWN SIDE, ARROWS INDICATE SENSE OF STRIKE SLIP MOVEMENT: DEFINED, APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED

CONODONT FOSSIL LOCALITY:
MISSISSIPPIAN, PENNSYLVANIAN, PERMIAN

LOCATION OF RADIOMETRICALLY DATED SAMPLE (Pb/U ON ZIRCONS AND Rb/Sr WHOLE ROCK): INDICATE A DEVONIAN AGE FOR UNIT EBA AND FOR UNIT IFp

MINERAL OCCURRENCE

LIMIT OF GEOLOGICAL MAPPING OR OUTCROP

LINE OF GEOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTION

TOPOGRAPHICAL CONTOUR (200-METRE INTERVAL)

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

			Minfile
1	REXSPAR	U, F	82M-21
2	FOGHORN (CHIDGRIN)	Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu	82M-40
3	LYDIA	Pb, Ag, Cu	82M-8
4	JUDY	Mo, Cu	92P-36
5	WINDPASS	Au, Cu, Bi, Ag	92P-39
6	SWEET HOME	Au, Cu, Bi	92P-40
7	GOLD HILL	Au, Pb, Cu, Zn, Ag	92P-41
8	QUEEN BESS	Pb, Zn, Ag	92P-42
9	CC (CHU CHUA)	Cu, Zn	92P-140
10	ENARGITE	Pb, Zn	82M-65
11	FORTUNA 1	Pb	82M-72
12	FORTUNA 2	Pb	82M-70
13	COPPER CLIFF	Pb, Zn, Cu	82M-67
14	RAINBOW	Cu, Pb, Zn	82M-67
15	C C	Cu, Pb, Zn	82M-67
17	BROKEN RIDGE	Pb, Zn, Cu	82M-130
18	HARPER	Cu, Pb, Zn	82M-60
19	EBL	Cu	82M-51
20	KAJUN (JUNE)	Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu	82M-58
21	TWIN MOUNTAIN	Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag, Au, barite	82M-20
22	REA	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu	82M-191
23	HOMESTAKE	Ag, Pb, Zn, Au, Cu, barite	82M-25
24	BECA (TOM)	Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ag	82M-55
25	JOE (GLEN)	Cu, Pb, Zn	82M-54
26	ELSIE	Pb, Zn, Ag, Au	82M-12
27	LUCKY COON	Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, As	82M-12
28	KING TUT	Ag, Pb, Zn, Au	82M-13
29	SPAR	Pb, Au, Ag, Cu	82M-17
30	PET	Pb, Zn	82M-143
31	MOSQUITO KING	Pb, Zn, Ag	82M-16
32	BC (CUSI)	Cu, Pb, Zn	82M-139
33	FORTUNA	Cu, Pb, As, Au	[illegible]

This region is underlain by a weakly to moderately metamorphosed assemblage of sedimentary and volcanic rocks belonging to the Late Devonian to Early Mississippian-age Eagle Bay Formation. Regionally, the Eagle Bay Formation appears to stratigraphically overlie volcanic rocks of the Late Devonian Fennell Formation. These formations have been intruded by granodiorite orthogneiss to biotite quartz monzonite ranging in age from Late Devonian to Cretaceous. The strata and intrusions are locally overlain by olivine basalt flows of Pleistocene to Recent age.

Structural features of the region include, at least, two periods of folding and faulting. An early period of folding, west to northwest trending with axes plunging north to northwest, has deformed the strata prior to later folding with fold axes plunging gently north.

There are numerous base-metal occurrences known throughout the region, many of which are stratabound massive sulphide deposits syngenetic with their host rocks. Such polymetallic deposits, commonly with associated barite and precious-metal values, are most abundant in the Birk Creek - North Barriere Lake, Johnson Lake - Sinmax Creek and Adams Plateau areas. See Figure 3 for a map of the regional geology and locations of the known mineral occurrences.

RESULTS OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATION WORK

Survey Control Grid

Over the last six years there have been, at least, four control grids established over portions of the property. The first survey control grid was established by Apex Energy Corp. over the 'Twin Mountain' showing and its strike extensions. Austin Resources Inc. (Lincoln Resources Inc.) established a flagged and picketed survey grid over the northwestern portion of the property in 1983. A third control grid was later established at an orientation of 132° by C.F.C. for their geological, geochemical and geophysical surveying during the 1984 field season. In 1985 Quest Canada Exploration Services Inc. did detailed surveying over a portion of the 1984 control grid, establishing 12.5 sample stations along 50-metre grid lines. Figures 4 to 7 accompanying this report show the location and orientation of the 1984-85 control grid.

Geology

The property was mapped in detail by Corporation Falconbridge Copper personnel in 1984. Much of the following text is based on the results of their geological surveying.

1) Lithology

The property is underlain by volcanic and volcaniclastic units of the Late Devonian to Early Mississippian-age Eagle Bay Formation.

The oldest units comprise a complex succession of mafic to felsic(?) volcanics and pyroclastics (Units 1 to 3) that lie at the structural top of the assemblage. Their composition and position in the regional stratigraphy has been documented by Hoy and Goutier (1986). The volcanic basement rocks are dominated by mafic flows and pyroclastics, including ash- to agglomerate-size tuffs. All lithologies have experienced regional greenschist metamorphism which has produced a strong penetrative foliation and widespread chloritization of the more mafic members. More massive "greenstone" may be original mafic flows. These units have been structurally inverted by a combination of isoclinal folding and repetitive faulting (Hoy and Goutier, 1986).

Three linear intrusive bodies have been mapped by Corporation Falconbridge personnel, at grid coordinates: L 72 N. by 3+50 E., L 72 N. by 12+00 E., and L 66 N. by 15+50 E. These intrusives are all of dioritic to gabbroic composition.

The "sediments" of Unit 6 have not been mapped within the claim group; however, the geological results shown on Figure 4 do indicate that these rocks underlie the area north and east of the property.

2) Structure

The stratigraphy trends northwesterly and dips northeasterly. The bedding attitudes in the northeastern and southwestern portions of the property show that the lithologies dip from -44° to -60° northeastward. These attitudes are consistent with the stratigraphy of the Rea property. According to Hoy and Goutier (1986), this volcanic succession has been structurally overturned.

Faults are common in this region, often parallel to and crosscutting the schistocity. There seems to be a number of northwesterly fractures in the vicinity of the old 'Twin Mountain' showing at grid coordinates L 61 E. by 2+50 N. There may also be a variety of high- and low-angle faults, with or without measurable displacements, within the property but more detailed structural mapping will be required.

3) Alteration

The mafic to felsic(?) volcanics and volcaniclastics have undergone both regional and hydrothermal alteration. Based on the geological results (C.F.C., 1984), the principle hydrothermal alteration assemblages toward the stratigraphic top of the suc-

cession are characterized by:

1) carbonitization - generally as small ovoids within the mafic matrix to complete carbonitization (80% dolomite, iron-rich magnesite, and/or calcite) of the mafic rocks;

2) pyritization - as disseminations, veinlets, and discontinuous streaks parallel to foliation, increases from 1 to 10%;

3) sericitization - produces weak to moderate compositional layering with pyrite-rich sections; and

4) silicification - introduction is most frequent as lamellae, 1 to 4 cm. in thickness, parallel to foliation.

4) Mineralization

The "Twin Mountain" silver-lead-zinc proepect at grid coordinates L 61 E. by 2+50 N. is the only known mineralization. There are, however, two inferred sulphide-bearing horizons which trend through the claim group, the 'Silver' and 'Discovery' Zones. These two exploration targets have been proven to be well mineralized on adjoining properties and represent the best exploration targets here.

The probable trends of the Silver and Discovery Zones are shown on Figures 4 to 7. Corporation Falconbridge Copper attempted to test the strike extensions of both of these zones with their drilling in 1984. It is the writer's understanding that the first drill hole was collared near grid coordinates L 65 by 2+00 S., on the site of a very high gold-in-soil anomaly near the southeastern trend of the Silver Zone geochemical anomaly. This hole is not shown on any of the C.F.C. plans so it has not been plotted on the figures accompanying this report. This drill hole reportedly intersected a carbonitized zone with white quartz veining and fracture filling (Oliver, 1986).

A second drill hole was collared to test the southeastern extension of the Discovery Zone. According to Mr. J. Oliver (1986), this hole did not intersect the horizon.

It is the writer's opinion that further exploration should concentrate on delineating the Silver and Discovery Zones, and evaluate their economic potential. The 'Twin Mountain' showing may be interesting from an exploration standpoint but it does not appear to have significant economic potential.

Geochemistry

1) Soil Geochemical Surveying

Three soil geochemical surveys have been undertaken recently.

These were carried out by: Austin Resources Inc. (Lincoln Resources Inc.)in 1983 , Corporation Falconbridge Copper in 1984, and Quest Canada Exploration Services Inc. for Lincoln Resources Inc. and Apex Energy Corp. in 1985.

Austin Resources Inc. undertook a small soil geochemical survey of the northwestern portion of the property. A total of 304 B-horizon soil samples were collected at 25-metre intervals along grid lines 130 metres apart. The control grid was orientated with a baseline at 115° and grid lines at 025°. Austin Resources had their soil samples analysed for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. The results were plotted at a scale of 1:2,500.

Corporation Falconbridge Copper concentrated their geochemical surveying over much the same area as the previous survey, but they expanded their sampling to include most of the northern half of the property. A total of 930 B-horizon soil samples were collected at 50-metre intervals along grid lines 100 metres apart. Selective soil sampling was also carried out over anomalous targets at 25-metre intervals. This survey covered the area from grid coordinates L 60 E. to L 79 E., inclusive. They analysed their samples for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic. Geochemical results were plotted at a scale of 1:5,000.

Quest Canada Exploration Inc. contracted a supplementary soil geochemical programme of fill-in sampling at 12.5-metre intervals along grid lines L 60 E. to L 79 E., inclusive. Intermediate grid lines from L 59+50 E. to L 82+50 E. were established to give a sample density of 50 by 12.5 metres. A total of 1016 B-horizon soil samples were collected and analysed for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic. These results were plotted at a scale of 1:2,500.

2) Lithogeochemical Surveying

Corporation Falconbridge Copper collected approximately 300 rock geochemical samples during their geological survey in 1984. These samples were analysed for copper, zinc, barium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, silica and titanium.

It is the writer's opinion that, given the paucity of outcrop in the area of high geological interest, the soil geochemical results are probably of more use for directing future exploration than the lithogeochemical results.

Geophysics

1) VLF-EM (EM-16) Electromagnetic Surveying

In 1984, Spirex Geoservices Ltd. (Quest Canada Exploration Services Inc.) contracted VLF-EM surveying on behalf of Corpora-

tion Falconbridge Copper. The survey covered 47 line-kilometres of the established control grid. The area from L 60 E. to L 79 E. and 6+50 N. to 29+90 N. was surveyed along lines 100 metres apart with readings taken every 25 metres. A Geonics EM-16 VLF instrument was used for the survey to receive the Annapolis, Maryland (21.4 hz.) transmitter station.

The anomalous VLF - EM results have been presented on Figure 6 as axes along the Fraser filtered anomalies.

2) Max-Min II Electromagnetic Survey

Prior to drilling Corporation Falconbridge Copper surveyed the northwestern portion of the property with Max-Min II instrumentation. The details of this surveying are not available to the writer, just the plotted axes of their results (C.F.C., 1984). See Figure 6 accompanying this report.

DISCUSSION OF THE EXPLORATION RESULTS

The geological results, supported by coincident soil geochemical and geophysical data, indicate that the property does indeed cover the southeastern extension of the Silver and Discovery horizons. Unfortunately, much of the geological data base has been gathered from the outcrop stratigraphically below these two sulphide-bearing horizons. Southwest of the 0+00 baseline their inferred strike extensions are covered by deep overburden precluding detailed study. With trenching, geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling the writer is quite certain that the owners will be able to define the bedrock sources of several linear coincident soil geochemical and geophysical anomalies as the two horizons.

Future geological surveying must be directed toward locating and defining the top of the 'Rea chert' horizon, for it is within this volcanogenic member that the gold-bearing sulphide mineralization is situated. Massive sulphide lenses may develop at different levels within the chert horizon and they may be locally discordant within this unit, but the known mineralization on the Rea property is both genetically and spatially associated with it (G.C.N.L., No. 102 and 131, 1986).

A total of 2,250 B-horizon soil geochemical samples have been collected over the northern half of the property. This surveying has covered portions of the inferred trace of the Silver Zone horizon but it has never been extended to include the area under which the Discovery Zone horizon is suspected to occur. A compilation of the multi-element soil geochemical anomalies shows that there are four major geochemical anomalies within the surveyed area, they have been termed the Twin Mountain Zone, Silver Zone

II, Silver Zone and Discovery Zone anomalies. A description of each follows.

1) Twin Mountain Zone - trends from grid coordinates L 60 E. by 3+00 N. to L 83 E. by 4+50 N. This linear lead, zinc, silver and copper anomaly appears to be off-set northeasterly as it trends northwest from the Twin Mountain silver-lead-zinc showings. It strengthens in a southeasterly direction within the property where the anomaly overlies highly fractured and altered mafic volcanic flows and volcaniclastics. This geochemical trend has been well explored by past operators and is of minor economic interest.

2) Silver Zone II - trends from L 60 E. by 2+50 N. to L 80 E. by 1+00 N. It is termed the 'II' zone because lies within 100 metres northeast and upslope of the inferred trace of the Silver Zone horizon. The reason for its apparent upslope dispersion is suspected to be due to glaciation. The Silver Zone II anomaly seems to be spatially and genetically related to the Silver Zone but its dispersion pattern is very misleading.

3) Silver Zone - trends from grid coordinates L 63 E. by 4+00 S. to L 81 E. by 1+00 S. This is a very subtle anomaly, overshadowed by the Silver II Zone anomaly immediately to the northeast. Its position and trend is based largely on geological results (Oliver, 1986 and C.F.C., 1984), coincident gold, silver and base-metal soil geochemistry, and supporting gold-in-rock values. This anomaly probably reflects the soil geochemistry which has developed since glaciation.

4) Discovery Zone - trends from grid coordinate L 79 E. to L 77 E. by 6+00 N. As previously mentioned, the southeastern extension of the Dicovery Zone horizon has been surveyed so its trend is based largely on supporting geophysical results. Future exploration work will be inhibited by the deep overburden in this area.

The VLF - EM electromagnetic survey results show several northwesterly trending conductors, some of which are undoubtedly due to conductive overburden and lithologic contacts rather than sulphide mineralization. The strong VLF -EM conductor at grid coordinates L 75 E. by 3+00 S. and the weaker conductors from L 72 E. to L 82 E. by 2+00 N. are of special interest since they lie along the suspected trend of the Silver Zone horizon.

The Discovery Zone horizon appears to be reflected by coincident Max-Min II and VLF -EM conductors at grid coordinates L 72 E. by 7+00 S. There are several other conductors in this overburden covered area so a definitive interpretation is difficult.

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

The exploration potential of this property is obviously very good to excellent. Such a statement is based on the apparent southeasterly trends of both the Discovery and Silver Zone horizons across the subject claims.

Mineral exploration work on the adjoining Rea Gold property has tested the Discovery Zone horizon and is ourrently being carried out on the Silver Zone horizon. Detailed surveying, trenching and drilling over the last three years has delineated three gold-bearing massive sulphide lenses within the Discovery Zone horizon over a strike length of 350 metres and to a depth of 100 metres.

The three gold-bearing massive sulphide lenses are called the 'L 100','L 98' and 'L 97' lenses. These volcanogenic sulphide lenses occur near the stratigraphic top of a highly altered tuff and exhalative chert sequence called the 'Rea chert' horizon. This member lies above a thicker sequence of mafic ash, crystal, and lapilli tuffs. The lenses are underlain by a footwall feeder and alteration zone, characterized by intense silicification, pervasive pyrite, and sericite development, indicative of silica, iron and potassium metasomatism. The southern two lenses, L 98 and L 97, are 'capped' by a layer of sulphide-bearing barite. All lenses are stratigraphically overlain by a thin sequence of mafic tuff, called the 'muddy' tuff, which grades up into argillites, wackes, and grits (Hoy and Goutier, 1986).

Depositiop of sulphides and barite occurred near the end of a cycle of explosive volcanism. Intense regional deformation and greenschist facies regional metamorphism have altered the host rocks to produce a succession of sheared chlorite phyllites, quartz-sericite schists, and chert (Hoy and Goutier, 1986). The drill indicated reserves of these three lenses are reported to be 267,720 tons grading 0.190 oz./ton gold, 2.14 oz./ton silver, 2.247 % zinc, 2.14 % lead and 0.527 % copper at a cut-off grade of 0.05 oz./ton gold (G.C.N.L., No. 131, 1986).

The Silver Zone horizon has much the same geologic setting as the Dicovery horizon, perhaps the same lithologic succession has been structurally repeated. The main difference between the reported mineralization of these two horizons seems to be that the Silver Zone mineralization has a much higher silver to gold ratio, in the order of 800 to 1. Although there are no published reserves, drilling by Corporation Falconbridge Copper and announcements by Rea Gold Corporation indicate that their Silver Zone hosts values of up to 0.037 oz./ton gold, 28.8 oz./ton silver, 1.07 % copper, 5.03 % zinc and 3.72 % lead over a drill intercept of 4.20 metres (G.C.N.L., No. 153, p. 1).

Further work on the subject property must not only explore the inferred trends of the Discovery and Silver Zone horizons, but also define their locations relative to the property bound-

aries. It appears at this time that the Silver horizon does cross the TWIN 1 and 3 mineral claims but the Discovery horizon may underlie the unsurveyed western boundary of the property.

CONCLUSIONS

It is the writer's opinion that further exploration work is definitely warranted for the following reasons.

1) The northern boundary of the property is situated within 2 kilometres of the drill indicated mineralization at the Silver Zone and 1 kilometre of the 'L 97' gold-bearing sulphide lens at the Discovery Zone on the Rea Gold property.

2) The claim group covers the inferred southeasterly trend of two known sulphide-bearing horizons with a geologic setting similar to that of the adjoining Rea Gold property.

3) The results of geological, geochemical and geophysical surveying all indicate that, not only, do these two sulphide-bearing horizon underlie the property, but they appear to host both precious- and base-metal mineralization.

4) Neither of the two inferred horizons have been adequately surveyed or drill tested.

COST ESTIMATES

The following work is recommended to continue exploring the property and begin evaluating its economic potential.

1) The property boundaries should be established by a B.C. registered land surveyor and marked in the field by a flagged and blazed line(s).

2) The sample stations southwest of 5+50 N. should be relabelled because they are badly weathered and the existing control grid should be extended to the established western and southern boundaries of the property.

3) The inferred trends of the two sulphide-bearing horizons should be thoroughly surveyed by geological mapping, soil geochemical and lithogeochemical sampling, and penetrative geophysical methods (i.e. large loop electromagnetics).

4) All geological, geochemical and/or geophysical anomalies should be investigated by trenching, geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling.

5) Any precious metal-bearing sulphide mineralization discovered after the trenching work should be drill tested and evaluated to depth. Drilling will be required in areas where trenching is restricted by deep overburden, southwest of the 3,200 access road.

Phase I

1)	Mineral claim survey	$ 5,000.00
2)	Extending control grid (12 line-km.) and relabelling existing grid stations	5,000.00
3)	Geological mapping and project supervision	5,000.00
4)	Soil geochemical surveying (12 line-km.), analysis of 500 samples for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, and Ba, and check analyses	8,000.00
5)	Lithogeochemical sampling, analysis of 50 rock samples, and check analyses	1,000.00
6)	Long loop electromagnetics survey (30 line-km.)	10,000.00
7)	Trenching, mapping and sampling	20,000.00
8)	Reporting and map preparation	4,000.00
9)	Field support expenses - lodging, board, vehicle	2,000.00

Contingency (~10%)	6,000.00
Estimated Cost of Phase I	**$ 66,000.00**

Phase II

1) Diamond drilling - 600 metres @ an "All In" cost of $ 120.00/metre, including: site preparation, drilling costs, supervision, sampling, assaying and reporting	$ 72,000.00
Contingency (~10%)	8,000.00
Estimated Cost of Phase II	**$ 80,000.00**
Total Estimated Cost of Phase I and II	**$ 146,000.00**

Submitted by,

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.

August 18, 1986
Kamloops, B.C.

J. D. Blanchflower, F.G.A.C.
Consulting Geologist

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, J. DOUGLAS BLANCHFLOWER, of the City of Kamloops, Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am a Consulting Geologist with a business office at Suite 200A - 156 Victoria Street, Kamloops, British Columbia, V2C 1Z7; and President of Minorex Consulting Ltd.

2) I am a graduate in geology with a Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology degree from the University of British Columbia in 1971.

3) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4) I have practised my profession as a geologist for the past fifteen years.

   Pre-Graduate experience in Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics in British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories (1966 to 1970).

   Three years as Geologist with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (1970 to 1972).

   Seven years as Exploration Geologist with Canadian Superior Exploration Limited (1972 to 1979).

   Three years as Exploration Geologist with Sulpetro Minerals Limited (1979 to 1982).

   Four years as Consulting Geologist with Minorex Consulting Ltd. (1982 to 1986).

   Active mineral exploration and development experience throughout Western North America.

5) I own no direct, indirect or contingent interest in the subject claims, nor shares in or securities of LINCOLN RESOURCES INC.

6) I examined the TWIN property on July 10, 1986 and wrote this report which documents the results.

7) I consent to the use of this report in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts.

J. D. Blanchflower, F.G.A.C.

Dated at Kamloops, B. C. this 18th day of August, 1986.

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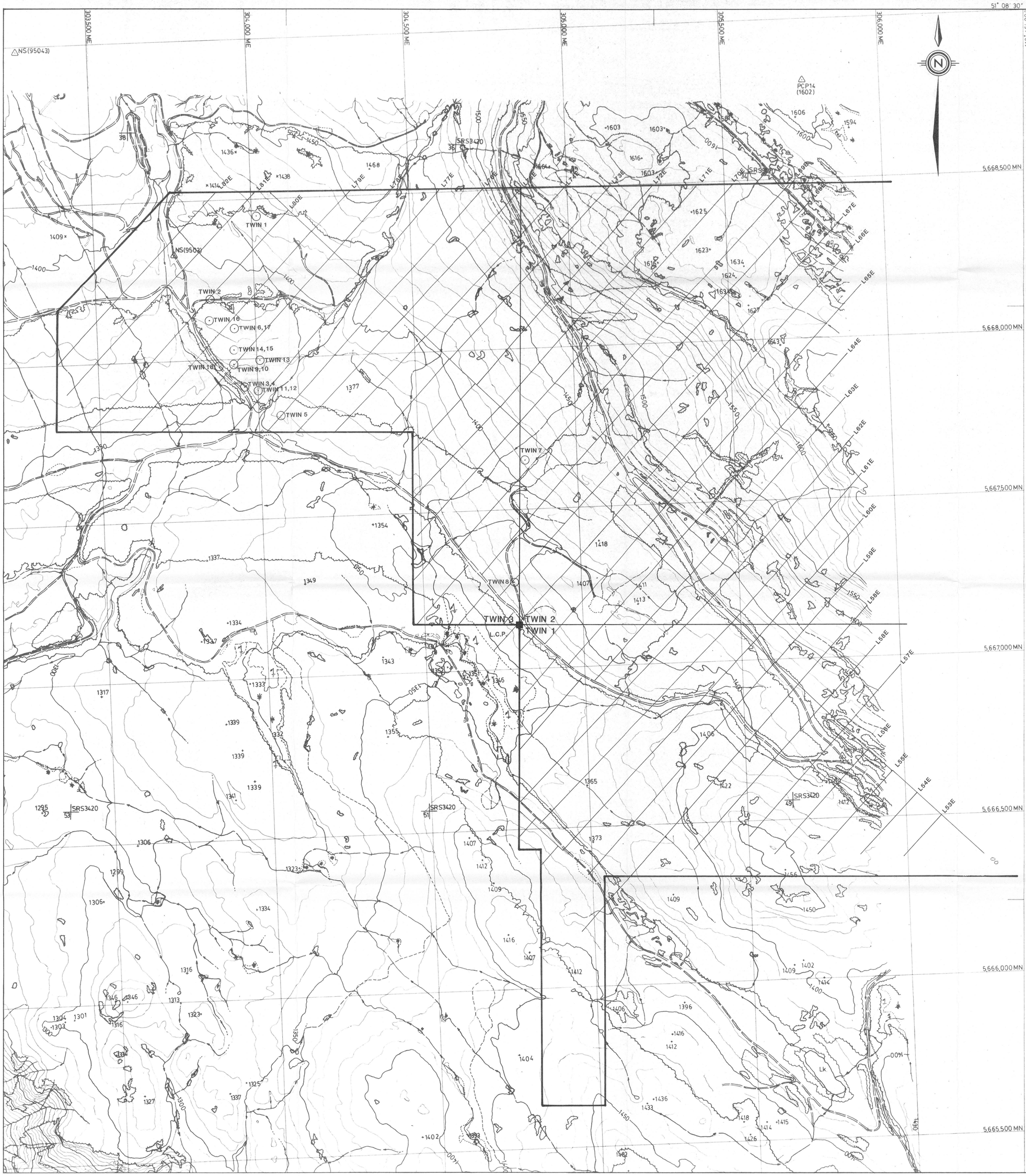

inches

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centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the original, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Diamond Drill Hole Collar

REVISIONS

By	Date	Approv. By

ESSO MINERALS CANADA

TWIN PROPERTY
DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP

0 1 2 3 4 5 Km

To accompany a report by D. Heberlein.

Project No:	117	Report No:	c.601
Mining Div:	Kamloops	NTS:	82M/4W
Survey By:		Drafted By:	
Date:	Dec. 1987	Map No:	1