87-449 - 16162

4/88

Owner/Operator: AJAX RESOURCES LTD.

ASSESSMENT REPORT on the HANK CLAIM GROUP, CAYCUSE RIVER

VICTORIA MINING DIVISION
VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.

92C/16W, 92C/15E

N. Lat. 48° 48' 12" W. Long. 124° ~~30'~~ 29' 48"

by

PATRICK M. BARTIER, B.SC.

STRATO GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING LTD.
3566 KING GEORGE HIGHWAY
SURREY, BRITISH COLUMBIA
V4A 5B6

May 4, 1987

STRATO GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING LTD.

SUMMARY

The Hank Mineral Claim is located on southern Vancouver Island, 23km southwest of the Village of Caycuse along well used logging roads. The Village of Caycuse is 20km west of the Village of Lake Cowichan along paved and gravel roads.

A mineral exploration survey was completed to extend an area of known mineralization, the "CR" zone, and to locate new zones of mineralization. Reconnaissance geological mapping at 1:5000 scale, (geochemical sampling), and a limited magnetometer survey were performed during April 1987.

Geological mapping and geochemical sampling did not extend the "CR" zone mineralization or locate new areas of mineralization. Float located 750m east of the "CR" zone yielded high values of copper and silver and warrants follow-up investigations to determine its origin.

Based upon the results of this report it is recommended that the magnetometer survey be extended east and west of the present grid area to determine potential skarn zones hidden by overburden. Trenching along the north margin of the "CR" zone is also recommended to determine the extent of mineralization of this zone.

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Contingent upon the results of the above, a drilling program, outlined by Armstrong (1982) should be carried out.

Respectfully submitted,
Strato Geological Engineering Ltd.

Patrick M. Bartier, B. Sc.
Geologist

May 4, 1987.

STRATO GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING LTD.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

STRATO GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING LTD.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objectives

Pursuant to a request by the Directors of Ajax Resources Ltd., a mineral exploration survey was performed over the Hank claim for assessment purposes. The writer researched literature pertaining to the claim and examined the property during the period April 3 to April 8, 1987.

The object of the survey was to extend an area of know mineralization, the "CR" zone, mapped by Harris (1984) and to locate new areas of mineralization within the Hank claim. The writer employed the use of geochemical sampling, a magnetometer survey and 1:5000 scale geologic mapping. The results are presented in this report and, based upon these and past results, further exploration work is recommended.

1.2 Location and Access

(See figures 1 & 2)

Province	:	British Columbia
Area	:	Caycuse Creek, near Lake Cowichan
Property Name	:	Hank
Record No.	:	619 (04)
NTS	:	92C/16W (1980), 92C/15E (1980)
Longitude	:	124 degrees 30'
Latitude	:	48 degrees 48'
Size of Area	:	Approximately 300 hectares
Mining Division	:	Victoria
Disposition Holder	:	Ajax Resources Ltd.

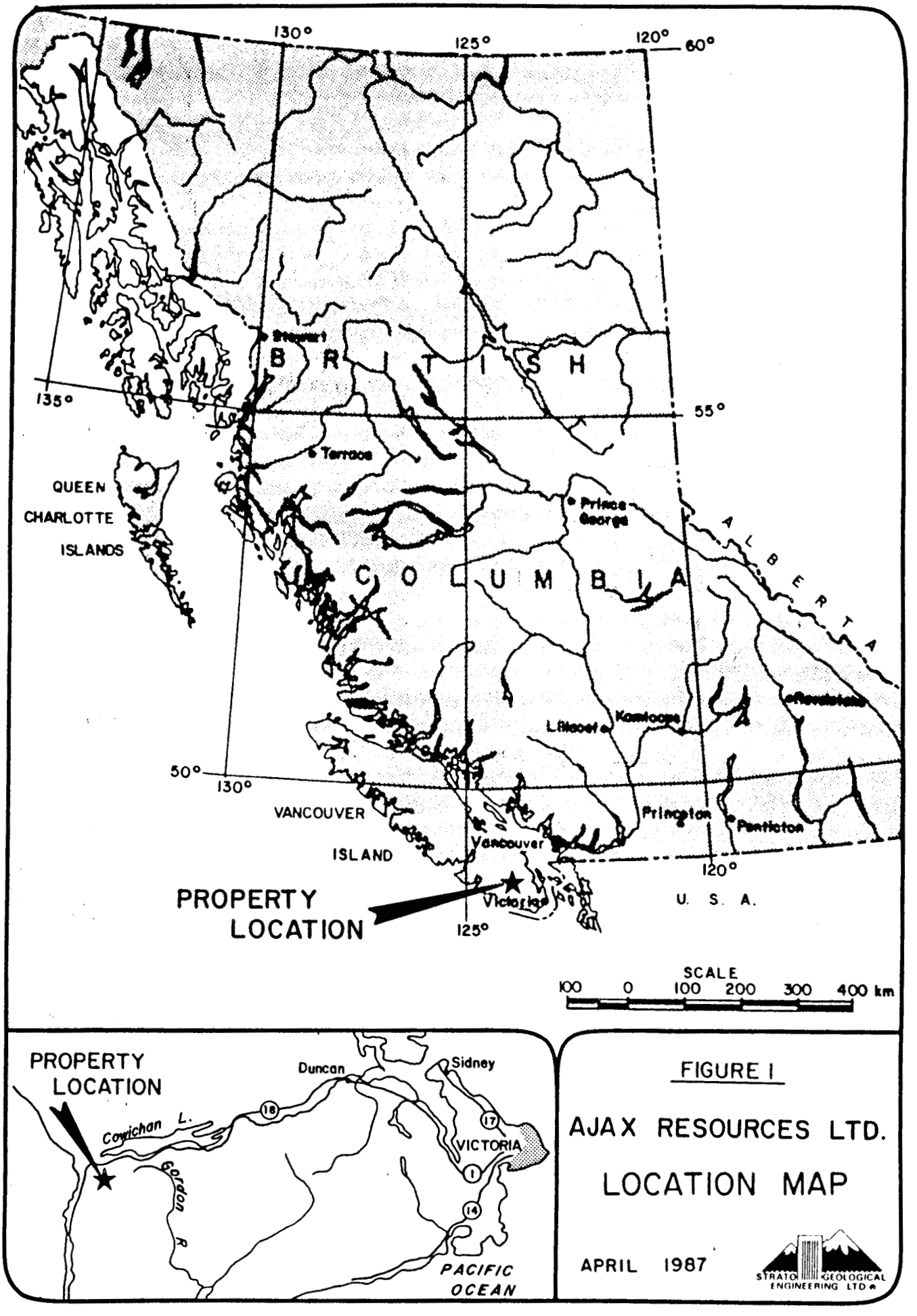

FIGURE 1

AJAX RESOURCES LTD.

LOCATION MAP

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1.3 Climate and Physiography

The property is located along a west flowing section of the Caycuse River from the north and south. Two of the larger tributaries are Wilson Creek, flowing south along the Western claim boundary and Stormy Creek, flowing south through the central claim area.

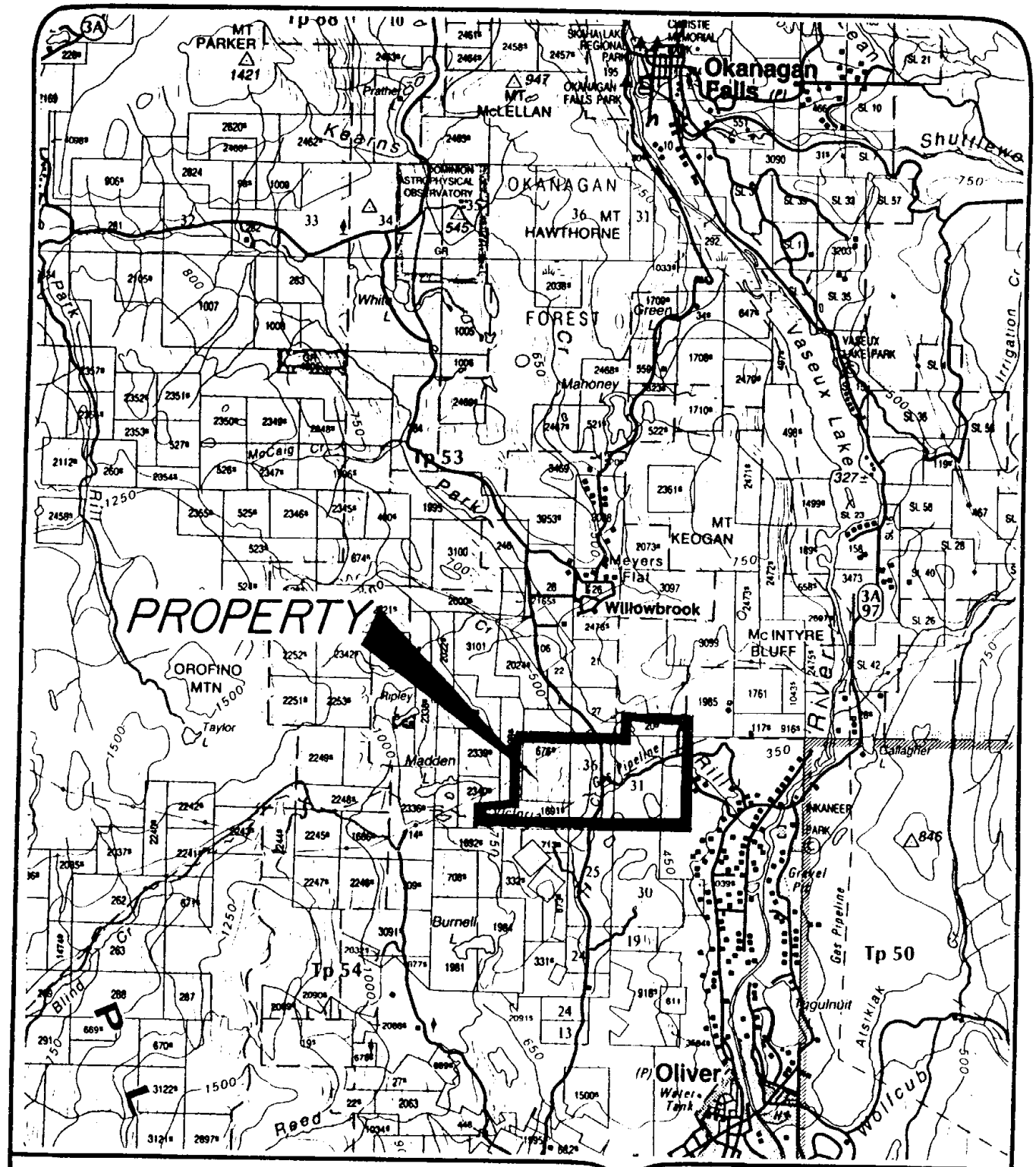
The topography is generally steep with 10m to 15m cliffs enclosing the Caycuse River and gentle slopes 50m north of the River. A large part of the claim area has been logged, resulting in much potential outcrop being covered. Where logging has not taken place, the slopes are vegetated with a dense, westcoast rainforest.

Harris (1984) reported a mean annual precipitation of between 144cm and 440cm for the area.

1.4 Property Status

(See figure 3)

The Hank Mineral Claim contains 12 units. It does not appear to overlap any adjoining claim groups and therefore should contain 12 complete units. The claim encloses an area of approximately 300 hectares.



Scale 1:100 000

(1 cm = 1 km)

km 2 0 2 4 6

Contour Interval 50 m

82 E/SW

FIGURE 2

GOLDEN WEBB RESOURCES LTD.
LYNN-NOVA CLAIMS

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP

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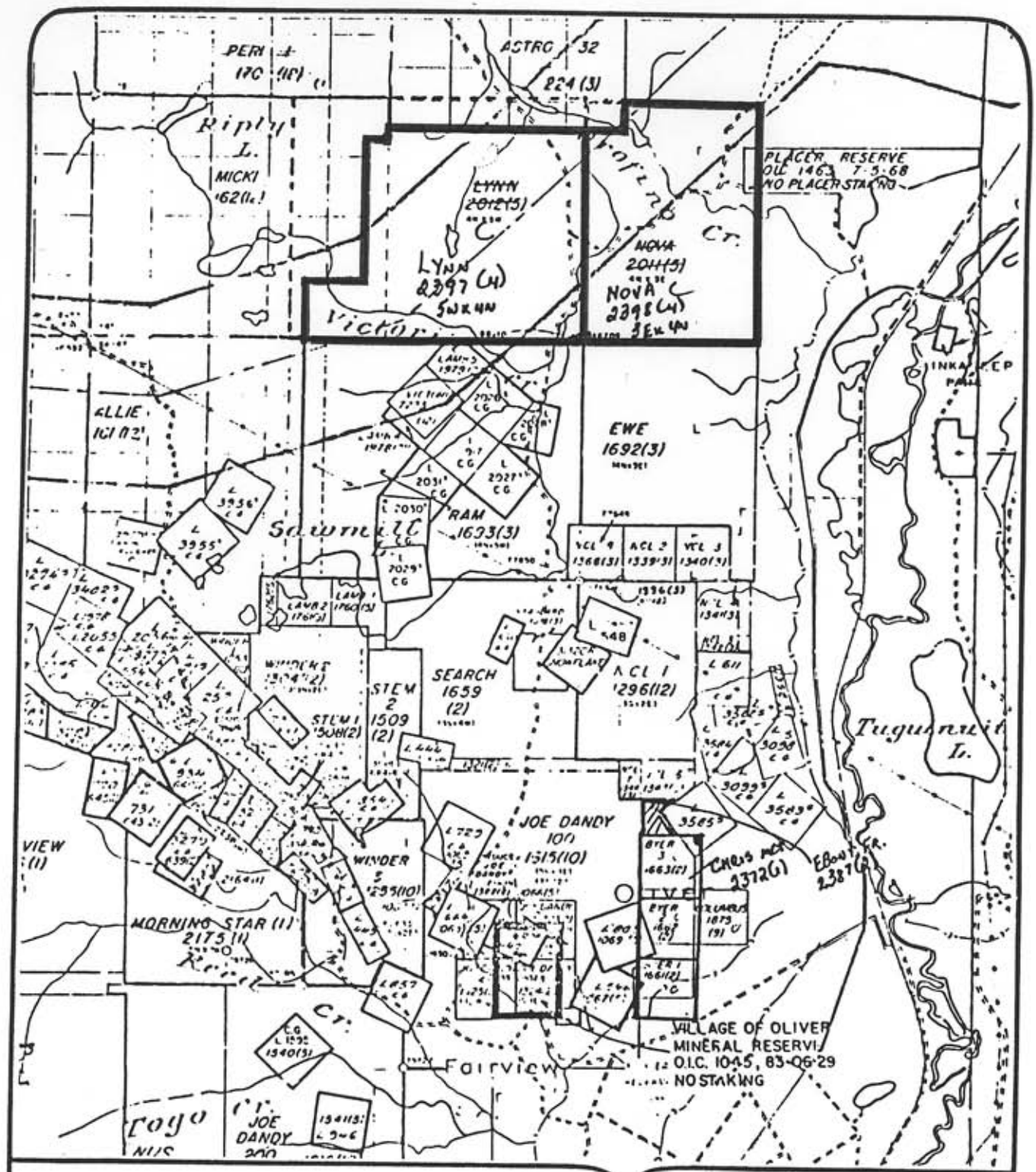
Records at the office of the Gold Commissioner in Victoria show the mineral claims as follows:

Name	Record No.	Units	Record dated	Expiry date
HANK	619	12	April 24/84	April 24/87

Assessment work has been filed, this report being a part of that work, to keep the claim in good standing until April 24, 1988.



MINERAL CLAIM MAP 82E/4 E(M)

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000

Scale 1:50,000

FIGURE 3

GOLDEN WEBB RESOURCES LTD.

LYNN–NOVA CLAIMS

CLAIM MAP

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2. HISTORY

The exploration history of the Caycuse River copper showings, up to 1982, is fully summarized by Armstrong (1982). The following excerpt is taken from Armstrong's report:

> "Very little publically available data was found pertaining to the Caycuse River copper showings, and the deposit is not listed in the Min File of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. Some private information was obtained. F. and K. Hallberg reportly discovered massive chalcopyrite mineralization in the Caycuse River in about 1920, but only a small amount of stripping was conducted.
>
> Between 1956 and 1959, the Caycuse Copper Co. Ltd. conducted a modest amount of work on the known copper showings. By sluicing, the company traced and exposed the copper mineralization for a length of 275m on the north side of the Caycuse River. Intermittent sampling of the incompletely exposed mineralization along the 275m length yielded the following:

	Sample Width m	% Cu
	2.7	3.3
	0.7	5.9
	0.7	4.9
	0.3	2.6
	1.2	2.4
	0.3	2.2
	1.2	2.2
	0.3	3.55
Average	0.9 m	3.30% Cu

> The Company reportedly did not receive adequate financing for the exploration program.
>
> In 1965, D.C. Malcolm, P. Eng., prepared a "Progress Report" for Caycuse Mines Ltd. in which he recommended that a road be constructed both to the main Caycuse River showing and to the Cougar Creek showing, so that highgrade copper ore could be shipped.

The Cougar Creek showing, not examined by the writer, was described as follows: "Good grade chalcopyrite occurs in limestone skarns over an area 400 feet (120m) long and 100 feet (30m) in width in narrow, folded bands of limestone and tuff."

In 1971, J.M. McNulty took 5 representative samples of copper mineralization from various locations on the Caycuse River showing that ranged from a low of 1.27% Cu to a high of 4.45% Cu, and averaged 3.20% Cu (plus 8.2 g Ag/t). No sample widths were indicated.

In 1975, K.E. Northcote examined the showings which he described as follows: "There has been massive replacement of limestone, and, to a lesser extent, volcanic rocks, by skarn which contains disseminated sulphides and randomly distributed, irregular bodies of massive sulphides." He reported additional sample results by J.M. McNulty, as follows:

Width (m)	% Cu	Ag g/t
1.5	1.38	6.9
1.2	4.75	6.9
1.8	4.66	20.6
1.2	2.77	13.7
0.9	8.61	37.7
1.5	1.28	6.9
1.0	7.33	30.9
Average 1.3 m	4.01% Cu	16.2 g Ag/t

Because the sulphide mineralization was incompletely exposed in the north wall of the river, and not exposed at all in the floor of the river, the true width of the zone could be very much greater than the sampled widths (1m of diorite skarn estimated by the writer to contain 1% Cu was observed on the south side of the river about 15m from mineralization on the north side.)"

3. GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Geology
(Taken from Harris, 1984)

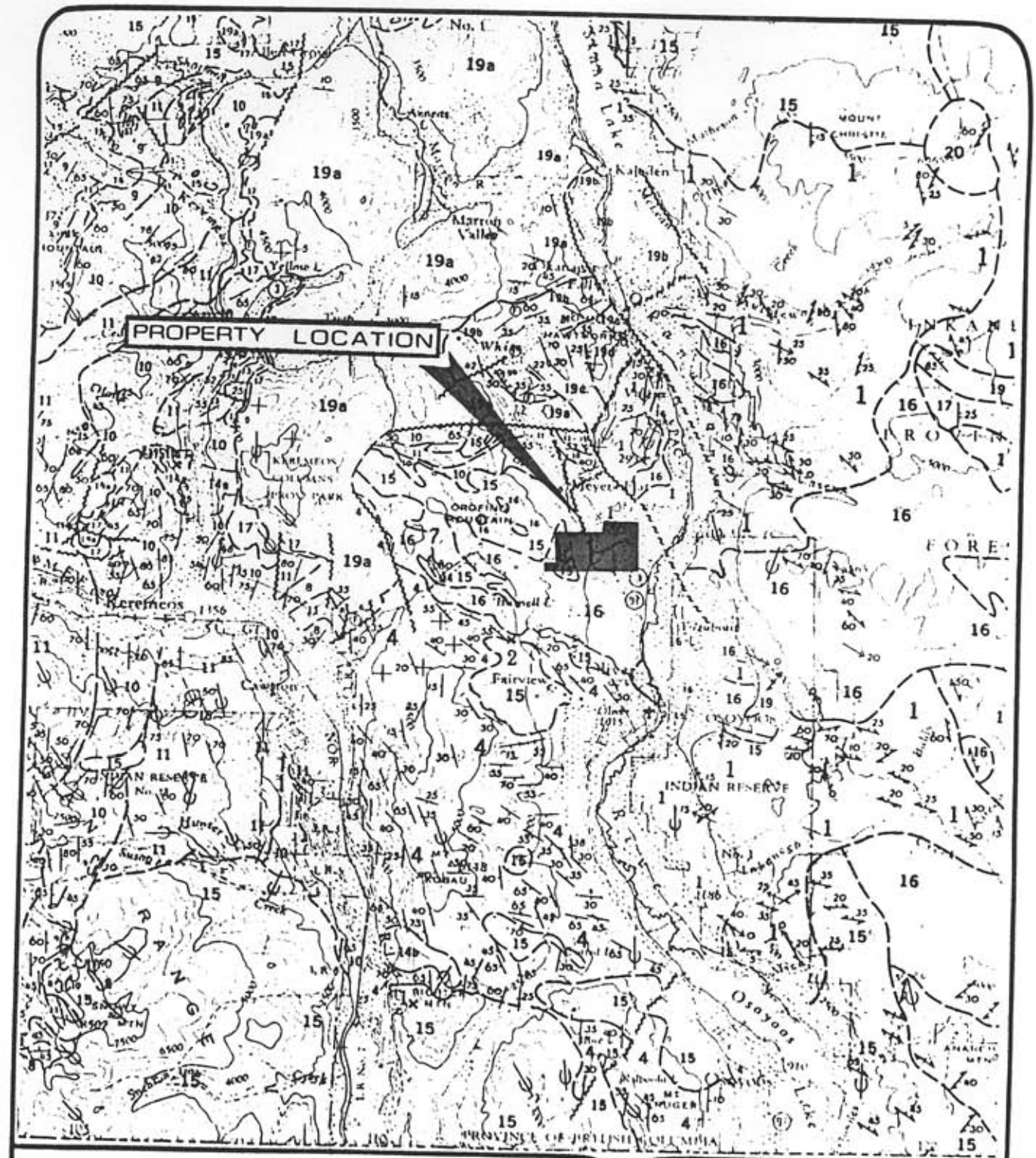
"A. Stratigraphy

The regional geology of the south Cowichan Lake district, as interpreted by Muller (1977), is shown in Figure 5. Igneous and sedimentary rocks of Middle to Upper Triassic and Jurassic age are found in the area, and are as follows:

1. Vancouver Group

(a) Karmutsen Formation (muTr K): The Karmutsen Formation is the oldest part of the Vancouver Group, being of the Middle Triassic age, and forms a west-northwest trending core-zone centered 8 to 10km south and west of Cowichan Lake. The formation is largely composed of tholeiitic volcanic rocks, up to 6000m thick. It is known to be composed of a lower member, about 2600m thick, of pillow lava, succeeded by varying types of breccia; a middle member, about 800m thick, of pillow breccia and aquagene tuff; and an upper member, about 2900m thick, of massive flows with minor interbedded pillow lava, breccia, and sedimentary layers.

The metamorphism of the Karmutsen rocks is generally low grade, being mostly massive and not to any extent converted to greenschist. However, partial albitization of plagioclase and the fairly common occurrance in amygdules of pumpellyite with quartz, carbonate and chlorite suggests a metamorphic grade up to the prehnite-pumpellyite facies. At contacts with granitic rocks, the basaltic members are converted to massive, dark coloured hornfels, consisting mainly of hornblende with minor plagioclase.



MAP 15-1961

19	Andesite, trachyte, minor basalt; locally, interbedded tuff and shale; 19a, andesite and trachyte flows and agglomerate; 19b, conglomerate, sandstone, shale, tuff; minor agglomerate and breccia; coal; 19c, andesite and trachyte; 19d, agglomerate and conglomerate
16	VALHALLA PLUTONIC ROCKS: granite, granodiorite
15	NELSON PLUTONIC ROCKS: granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite; granite, quartz monzonite, syenite, monzonite
	KOBAU GROUP
4	Quartzite, schist, greenstone
	MONASHEE GROUP
1	Layered gneiss, schist, quartzite, amphibolite

FIGURE 4

GOLDEN WEBB RESOURCES LTD.

LYNN–NOVA CLAIMS

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Scale 1:250,000

APRIL 1987

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The basaltic eruptions apparently started with pillow lavas in a deep, marine rift basin, continued with aquagene tuff as the basin became shallower, and terminated with the extrusion of subareal basaltic flows.

The Karmutsen rocks occur usually in thick, unfolded, evenly dipping sequences, although fault-bounded wedges of fractured and altered rocks occur adjacent to, and in the immediate vicinity of, granitic intrusions of Jurassic age.

(b) Quatsino Formation (uTr Q): The Quatsino Formation, being of Upper Triassic age and overlying the Karmutsen Formation, consists mainly of massive and thick bedded limestone ranging in thickness from 25 to 500m.

The limestone varies in its degree of purity, and is generally fine-grained to microcrystalline, weathering to a bluish-grey surface. Near intrusive contacts, the limestone is converted to coarsely crystalline marble and in many instances into skarn, with economic magnetite and chalcopyrite deposits.

The structure of the limestone is relatively undisturbed over large areas, where the beds are horizontal or gently dipping. In contrast intense disturbance, commonly with isoclinal folds a few feet in amplitude, is found in faulted zones up to a mile in width and along some intrusive contacts.

Deposition of the Quatsino Formation appears to have taken place on near and offshore shelfs, amongst the by now quiescent Karmutsen volcanic archipelago.

2. Bonanza Group

(a) Bonanza Volcanics Division (lJB): Rocks of this division are of Lower Jurassic age, and are composed of lava, tuff, and breccia of mainly basaltic and rhyolitic composition,

with subordinate andesitic to dacitic units. It is known to contain intercalated beds and sequences of marine argillite and greywacke. The thickness is believed to exceed 1500m.

The Bonanza Group represents parts of several eruptive centers of an active volcanic arc and its stratigraphy is typically variable.

3. Island Intrusions (Jg, PMns, PMnb)

The Island Intrusions, also of Jurassic age, occur as batholiths and stocks of granitoid rocks ranging from quartz-diorite to granodiorite in composition. The intrusions appear to intrude units of both the Vancouver and Bonanza Groups.

Within the Bonanza Group, the Island Intrusions are known to form high-level stocks and dykes of hornblende-quartz-feldspar porphyry, and there appears to be an apparent comagmatic relationship between the intrusions and the Bonanza volcanics.

B. Structure

The structure of the south Cowichan Lake district is almost entirely dominated by steep faults, reflected in the obvious trellis-type drainage patterns and topographic features of the area.

Faulting and rifting probably occurred during the outflow of the Karmutsen lavas in Late Triassic time, establishing the north and west directed fault systems affecting the Vancouver Group rocks. Faulting in a northwest direction, accompanied by southwestward tilting in the west, and later by northeastward tilting in the east, occurred in Late Mesozoic to Early Tetiary time. Faulting in a northeasterly direction affected younger Mesozoic and Early Tertiary rocks.

The emplacement of the Island Intrusions during Jurassic time caused localized folding and faulting of the Vancouver and Bonanza Group rocks, as well as the establishment of prominent conjugate joint patterns in the vicinity of the igneous contacts.

C. Glaciation

The entire area was heavily glaciated during Pleistocene times. It has been reported (Muller, 1977) that an early glacial event covered the area with one southwest-flowing icesheet. Later glacial events probably then occurred, accumulating in several centers in the Nimpkish, Alberni, and Cowichan Valleys from which flowed many ice-tongues into valleys now occupied by rivers and finger lakes; evidence of this east-west ice movement is readily visible in the Caycuse River Valley."

3.2 Property Geology

Three mappable units were recognized by the writer on the Hank Claim. Almost all the mappable outcrop is restricted to cliff-like exposures along the Caycuse River and its tributories or along road cuts.

The oldest unit is the upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation. This unit was observed as intercalated volcanic and impure carbonate beds. The writer agrees with Harris (1984) who states "the impure carbonate units and intercalated volcanic interbeds are both part of the uppermost levels on the Karmutsen Formation, as opposed to being representatives of the Quatsino and Karmutsen Formations respectively."

The carbonate member was observed as dark bluish-grey, fine grained limestone and marble with appreciable amounts of lithic impurities. The carbonate member occurs in massive, discontinous beds up to several meters thick.

The volcanic member of the Karmutsen Formation was observed as a highly chloritized and very sheared rock, probably of intermediate composition. This member is locally very calcarcous with amygdules of chlorite, quartz and calcite being common. Coarse grained tremolite crystals were commonly observed near the diorite contact.

The Jurassic Island Intrusion consists of a dark greyish green, coarse grained diorite consisting of, in decreasing order, plagioclase, hornblende, biotite with minor potash feldspar and quartz. Epidote was common along fractures and pyrrhotite was locally up to 5% of the rock. Trace disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite were also identified at some localities. Outcrops of the Island Intrusion is restricted to the south shore or the Caycuse River.

The third mappable unit, Skarn, occurs in carbonate rocks and, to a lesser extent, sheared volcanic rocks of the Karmutsen Formation. The exposure of skarn is limited to the banks of the

Caycuse River near the contact between the Karmutsen Formation and the diorite (the "CR" zone). This area was mapped in detail by Harris (1984) and the results of this map are contained in Figure 6.

Skarns consist mainly of quartz, marble, tremolite, epidote with minor garnet, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Pods massive sulphide are found within skarns of the "CR" zone. The massive sulphides are composed of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and magnetite with minor amounts of iron rich sphalerite. Supergene staining is common and consists of iron oxides, malachite and azorite.

No major extensions of the "CR" zone were observed by the writer, however several large pieces of angular massive sulphide float were observed on a road cut approximately 750m east of the "CR" zone. This float was sampled but its origin could not be determined.

Several minor faults were observed striking NNE with near vertical dips. Muller's region geology map (figure 4) displays a high angle fault passing through the claim boundary, probably through Caycuse Creek, but no exposures of the fault were found.

4. GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 6 stream sediment samples and 2 rock chip samples were taken from the Hank Claim. The purpose of sampling stream sediments was to determine potential mineralization in the northern part of the claim and to determine the usefullness of this method for further exploration work. The rock chip samples were taken from selected rocks displaying mineralization.

All samples were analyzed for copper, silver, lead, zinc and arsenic using the inductively-coupled argon plasma method and for gold using the atomic absorption method. The assay results are presented in Appendix II.

The stream sediment samples did not reveal any potential new zones of mineralization, however the assay results may be used as background data for future stream sediment sampling in the area.

One of the rock chip samples, taken from float 750m east of the "CR" zone, displayed very high values of copper and silver (7,4% Cu and 55.5 ppm Ag). It is possible that the float originated from the "CR" zone during glaciation but the angular nature of the rock suggests that its origin isfrom a nearby outcrop upslope. The other rock sample, taken just east of the "CR" zone yieled low values of copper and silver.

5. GEOPHYSICS

5.1 Survey Procedure

A magnetometer survey was carried out by the writer over the eastern part of the 1984 grid. A total of 600m of magnetometer survey work was completed along flagged grid lines at an azimuth of 030 degrees. The lines were compassed and chained at 25m line separation and 12.5m station spacing.

The total field magnetometer survey was conducted with a Scintrex Model MP-2 Magnetometer, serial number 8007643. The lines were looped to allow for the correction of diurnal variations and magnetic interference. The survey was completed in a few hours and maximum drift did not exceed 10 gammas.

A magnetic declination of approximately 21.5 degrees was used during the survey.

5.2 Discussion of Results

The results of the total field magnetometer survey was plotted with the results of the 1984 total field magnetometer survey and is presented on a contour map with a datum of 200 gammas between the 1984 and 1987 surveys so that 200 gammas were

added to the 1987 results. This 200 gamma difference is attributed to diurnal variation, use of difference instruments, positioning of instrument and possible magnetic contamination of the operators.

The contour map displays a magnetic high zone along southern boundary of the grid. This zone corresponds with the skarn zone in the cliff immediately south of the grid. There are numerous highs and lows, generally of small lateral extent, in the northern grid area. These are hard to accurately interpret because of variable thicknesses of glacial overburden. The magnetic variation over the grid is in excess of 450 gammas.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The Hank Mineral Claim is located in an area which is geologically favorable for hosting economic reserves of high grade copper-silver mineralization.

The Hank Mineral Claim is easily accessible by roads and there is adequate water supply in the area for diamond drilling purposes.

Harris (1984) reported weighted average concentrations of 2.02% Copper, 0.045% Zn , and 0.213 oz/t Ag over an average width of 1.55m.

1:5000 scale geological mapping failed to identify any significant extension of the "CR" zone however, very little outcrop was encountered outside of the Caycuse River area.

The magnetometer survey indicates a possible subsurface extension northward of the "CR" zone.

A chip sample from a piece of float, 750m north of the "CR" zone, yielded 7.4% Cu and 55.5 ppm Ag. The origin of the float was not determined.

Stream sediment samples did not indicate any potential mineralization present in the central northern and the northeastern claim area.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the following programs be completed in order to determine more fully the mineral potential of the Hank Claim:

1. Trenching and sampling along the north margin of the "CR" zone to test the extent of the mineralization of this zone.

2. Continuation of the magnetometer survey east and west of the present grid to detect possible skarn zones which may be covered by overburden.

3. Investigate the origin of the massive sulphide boulders 750m east of the "CR" zone.

4. Contingent upon results of 1 and 2 above, a diamond drilling program should be conducted as in the schedule outlined by Armstrong (1982).

Respectfully submitted
Strato Geological Engineering Ltd.

P.M. Bartier, B.Sc., Geologist

May 4, 1987

8. REFERENCES

8.1 Reports

"Prospectus - Caycuse Copper Co. Ltd.", Dec. 1956

Armstrong, C. M.
"Report on the Caycuse Property, Caycuse River, B.C.", April 1982.

Fyles, J. T.
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Harris, M. W. M. P.
"Geological and Geophysical Survey Report on the Hank Claim Group, Caycuse River". March, 1984.

MacDonald, O. G.
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Malcolm, D. C.
"Progress Report, Caycuse Mine Ltd.", 1965.

Muller, J. E. & Carson, D. J. T.
"Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Alberni Map-area, B.C.", GSC, Paper 68-50, 1969.

Muller, J. E.
"Geology of Vancouver Island - Field Trip 7 - Guidebook" Joint Annual Meeting, GAC & MAC, April 1977.

Northcote, K. E.
"Kelly Claim, Caycuse Creek", 1975.

8.2 Maps

Claim	1: 50 000	ibid.	92C/15E & 16W	1982
Geology	1:250 000	Vancouver Island, East Half	O.F. 463	1977
Topography	1: 50 000	Cowichan Lake	92C/16	1980
		Little Nitinat River	92C/15	1980

9. CERTIFICATE

I, PATRICK M. BARTIER of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting Geological Engineer employed by Strato Geological Engineering Ltd. at 3566 King George Highway, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada.

2. I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Geological Engineering, from Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology, Butte, Montana, USA in May, 1986.

3. I have been employed in geologic exploration activities in Canada since 1983.

4. I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest nor do I expect to receive any interest in the securities or properties of Ajax Resources Ltd. and that I am not an insider of any company having an interest in theHank Claim or any other mineral claims in the area.

DATED at Surrey, Province of British Columbia, this 4th day of May, 1987.

Patrick M. Bartier, B.Sc.,
Geologist

APPENDIX I A

Code Format for Recording Stream Sediment Data

CODE FORMAT TO RECORD STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES DATA

1. Sample Environment

S:	Side of stream
M:	Middle of stream
C:	Composite across stream
D:	Dry-soil

2. Water Murkiness

C:	Clear
M:	Murky
N:	No water

3. Precipitate

N:	None
If any:	Colour (Abbreviations)

4. Sample Texture

O:	Organic - decomposed
C:	Clay
SS:	Silt and fine sand
S:	Sand
G:	Gravel
UO:	undercomposed organic matter and twigs

5. Average Width of Stream

centimeters

6. Average Depth of Stream

centimeters

7. Stream Velocity

D:	Dry
S:	Stagnant
SL:	Slow
M:	Moderate
F:	Fast
T:	Turbulent

8. Indicate as Tributary

R: Stream enters on the right looking down main stream
L: Stream enters on the left looking down main stream

9. Colour

Abbreviations, see 13

10. Contamination

N: None
C: Culvert
F: Farming
R: Road
L: Logging
G: Garbage
I: Industry
H: House
O: Other

11. Approximate Slope Angle
Degrees

12. Approximate Slope Direction
Abbreviations

13. Colour Abbreviations

D = Dark M = Medium L = Light

OR: Orange
RE: Red
YE: Yellow
PI: Pink
BL: Blue
PU: Purple
GR: Green
BR: Brown
BK: Black
GY: Grey
WH: White
RB: Red Brown
OB: Orange Brown
YB: Yellow Brown
GB: Grey Brown
GRB: Green Brown
YG: Yellow Grey

APPENDIX I B

Field and Analytical Data For Stream Sediment Samples

STREAM SEDIMENT DATA FORM

SAMPLE NO.	CLAIM	LOCATION	CODE 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SS-1	HANK		S	C	N	SS	20	S	F	R	GY	R	5	S
SS-2	HANK		M	C	N	S,G	80	5	F	-	GY	R	40	S
SS-3	HANK		S	C	N	S,G	50	5	F	-	GY	R	7	S
SS-4	HANK		S	C	N	S,G	60	5	F	-	GY	R	15	S
SS-5	HANK		M	C	N	S	100	10	F	-	GY	R	6	S
SS-6	HANK		M	C	N	S,G	60	5	F	-	GY	R	20	S

APPENDIX I C

Field and Analytical Data For Rock Samples

HANK - 1 Taken from 5 - 20cm wide skarn in limestone member of upper Karmutsen Formation. Skarn is tabular and is roughly parallel to limestone bedding. Limestond member strikes 025 degrees and has a vertical dip. Skarn band contains up to 3% chalcopyrite, 1%sphaelerite and 1% pyrite with appreciable amounts of epidote.

HANK - 2 Taken from angular pieces of massive sulphide float in road cut on south side of bridge. The rock is heavily oxidized but contains mainly pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor amounts of chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite. Origin of float is not known, could possible be glacial drift.

APPENDIX II

Geochemical Assay Results

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: APRIL 9 1987

DATE REPORT MAILED: Apr. 15/87.

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.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 CA P CR MG BA TI B AL NA K W SI ZR CE SN Y NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: STREAM SEDS & ROCKS AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

ASSAYER: D. Toye. DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

STRATO GEOLOGICAL File # 87-0947

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	AS PPM	AU* PPB
SS-1	71	6	85	.1	5	2
SS-2	34	5	141	.1	14	3
SS-3	51	5	87	.1	12	4
SS-4	64	6	75	.1	3	3
SS-5	65	7	108	.1	9	2
SS-6	56	3	105	.1	4	1
HANK-1	886	8	3086	.5	41	12
HANK-2	73922✓	21	2340	55.5✓	106	38
STD C/AU-R	59	37	130	6.7	43	500

✓ ASSAY REQUIRED FOR CORRECT RESULT -

APPENDIX III

Time/Cost Distribution

TIME/COST DISTRIBUTION

A mineral exploration program was conducted over the HANK Mineral Claims by Strato Geological Engineering Ltd. during the period April 3 - 8, 1987. A listing of personnel and distribution of costs is as follows:

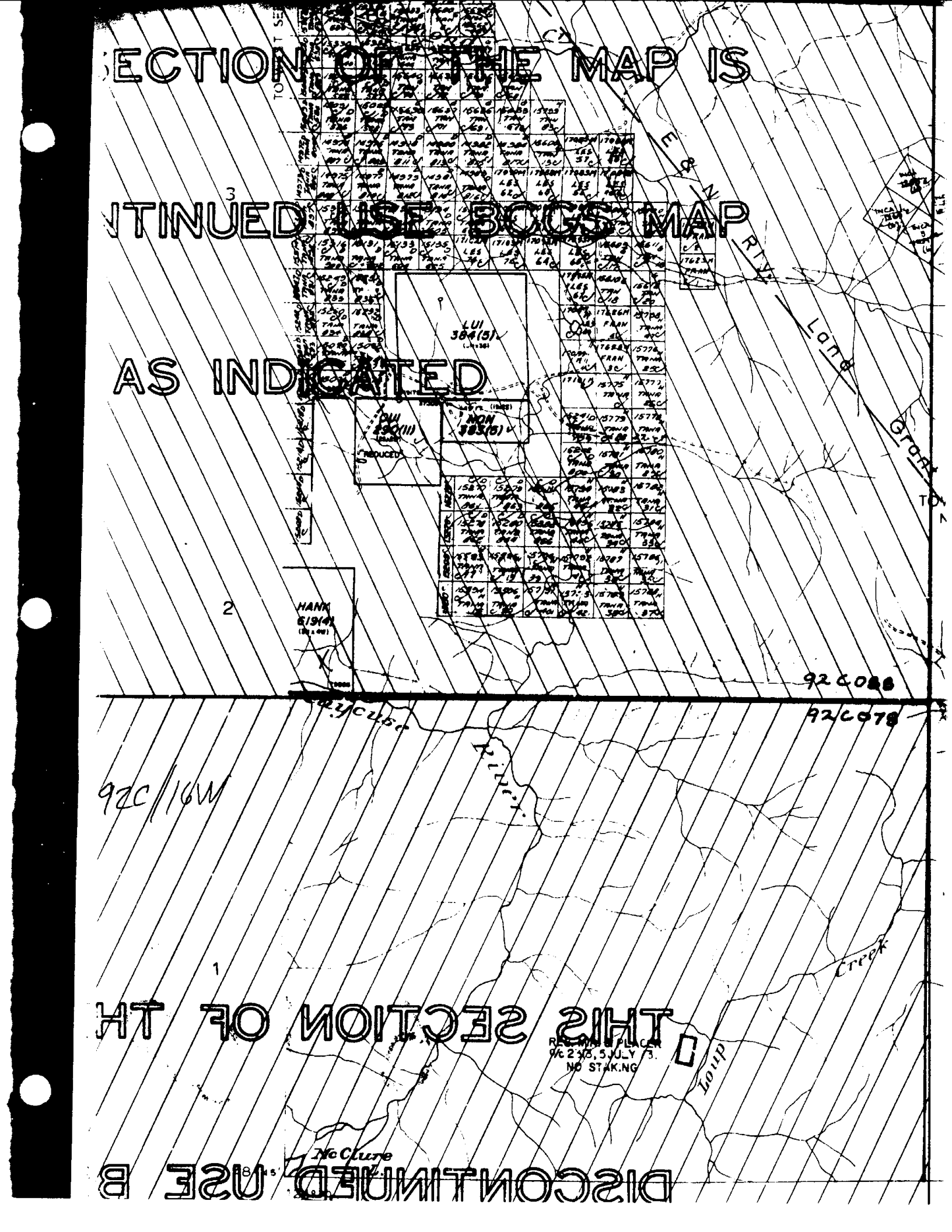
Personnel

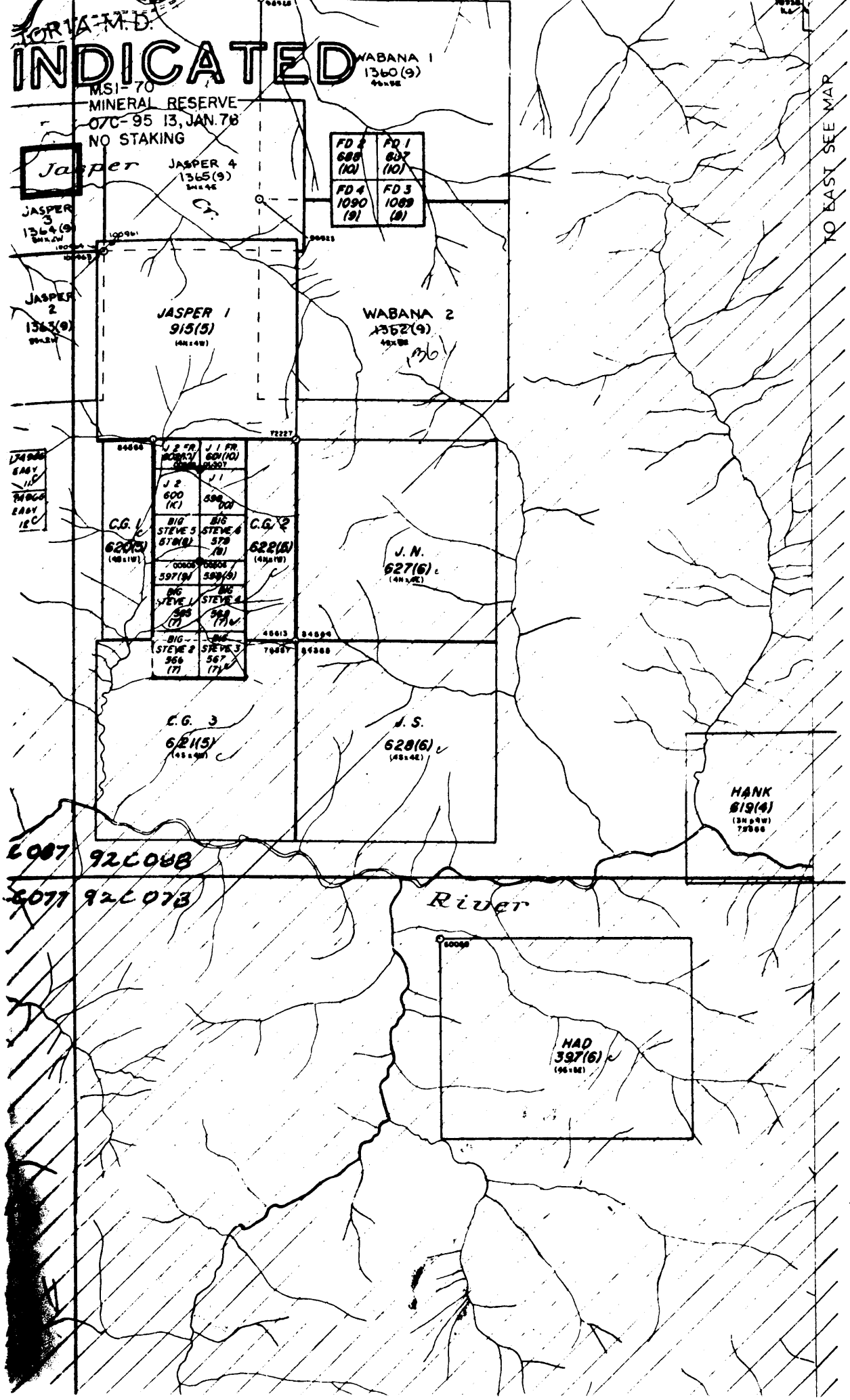
Patrick Bartier, B.Sc.	Geologist

Distribution of Costs

Labour - Apr. 3-8/87 incl.	$ 975.00
Room & Board	275.00
Transportation - 4WD Truck, (incl. milage, gas, oil, etc.)	525.00
Sample analysis	122.50
Magnetometer rental, field supplies	175.00
Drafting, reproductions, etc.	378.50
Report	1,200.00
TOTAL	$3,651.00

Signed _____
Strato Geological Engineering Ltd.


ECTION OF THE MAP IS
NTINUED USE BCGS MAP
AS INDICATED
LUI
384(5)
NOM
383(5)
HANK
619(4)
92C088
92C078
92C/16W
E & N RY.
Lane
Creek
Loup
McClure
RECORDED PLACER
92C 273, 5 JULY 73.
NO STAKING
THIS SECTION OF TH
DISCONTINUED USE B


FOR V.A.-M.D.
INDICATED
MSI-70
MINERAL RESERVE
070-95 13, JAN. 76
NO STAKING
WABANA 1
1360(9)
Jasper
JASPER 4
1365(9)
Cr.
JASPER 3
1364(9)
JASPER 2
1363(9)
JASPER 1
915(5)
WABANA 2
1362(9)
FD 2
688
(10)
FD 1
687
(10)
FD 4
1090
(9)
FD 3
1089
(8)
J 2
600
(K)
J 1
600
(10)
BIG STEVE 5
578(8)
BIG STEVE 6
578
(8)
C.G. 1
620(5)
C.G. 2
622(5)
597(9)
596(9)
BIG STEVE 1
568
(7)
BIG STEVE 4
568
(7)
BIG STEVE 2
566
(7)
BIG STEVE 3
567
(7)
J.N.
627(6)
C.G. 3
621(5)
J.S.
628(6)
HANK
619(4)
HAD
397(6)
River
TO EAST SEE MAP
LEGEND
CROWN-GRANTED MINERAL CLAIM
REVERTED C.G. MINERAL CLAIM
FORFEITED MINERAL CLAIM
VERIFIED LEGAL CORNER POST
LEGAL SURVEY
LEGAL CORNER POST & TAG NUMBER
Miles
Metres
Kilometres
2 Miles
3000 Metres
3 Kilometres
Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
UNLESS VERIFIED OR SURVEYED, THE MAP POSITION OF A LEGAL CORNER POST IS BASED ON THE LOCATOR'S SKETCH. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO THE OFFICE OF THE MINING DIVISION CONCERNED.
DATE OF MICROFILM:
E087 92C088
E077 92C073
92C/15E

LEGEND

- SK — Skarn
- Island Intrusions, Jg
  - 2 — Diorite, Altered diorite
- Karmutsen Formation, TrK
  - 1a — Dacite, andesite, undifferentiated volcanics
  - 1b — Limestone / marble
  - 1c — Marble argillite

- Cliff
- Outcrop
- Geologic contact, defined, assumed
- Fault
- Bedding (inclined, vertical)
- ×HANK-1 — Rock sample location
- × SS-1 — Stream sediment sample location
- Hank claim boundary
- Creek
- Roads
- Logging roads

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,162

Caycuse Mainline → To Caycuse

Hatton Mainline → To Caycuse

FIGURE 5

SCALE : 1: 5000

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 Metres

AJAX RESOURCES LTD.

HANK CLAIM
VICTORIA M.D. — NTS 92C/15E-16W

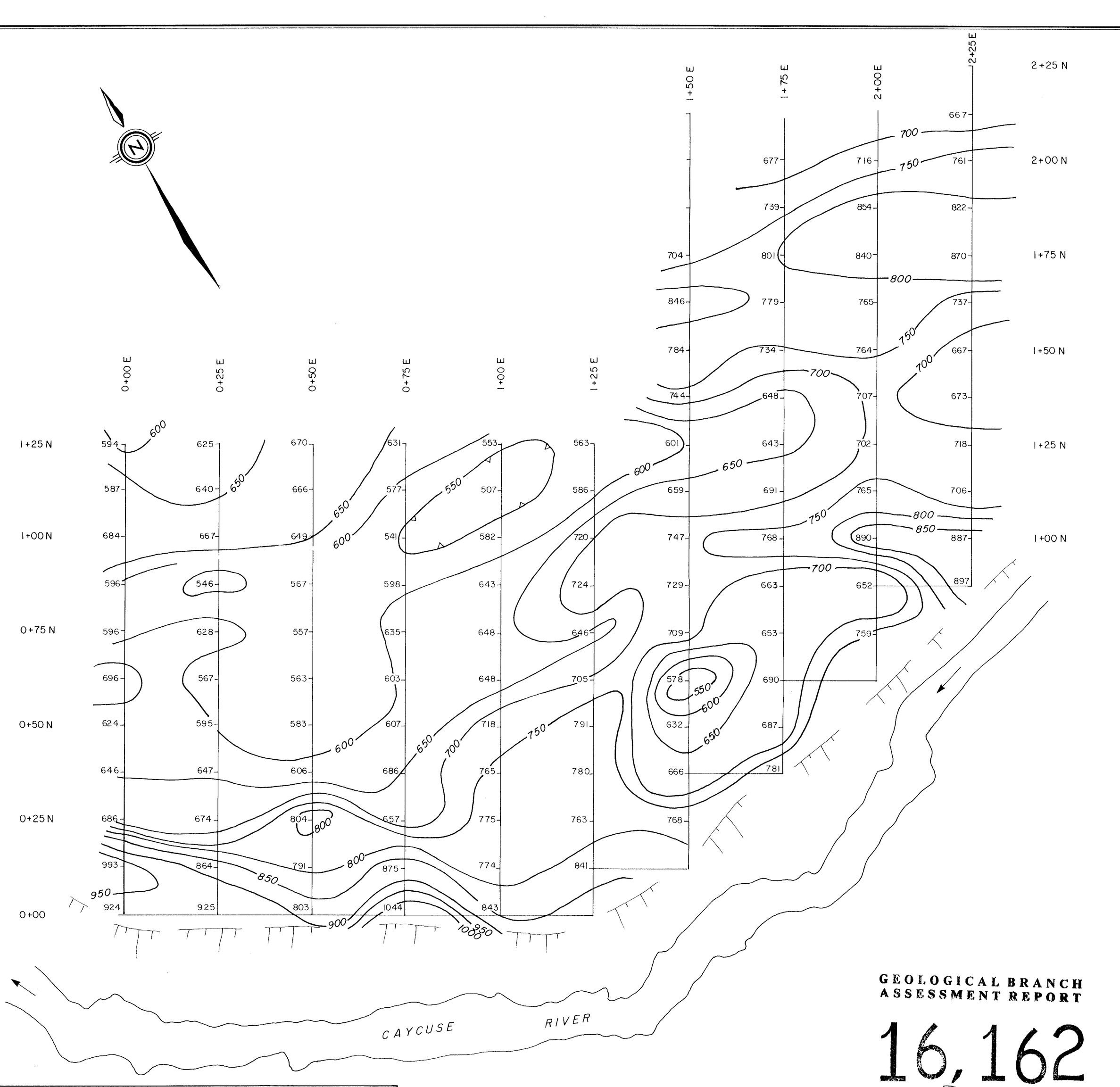
GEOLOGY & SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

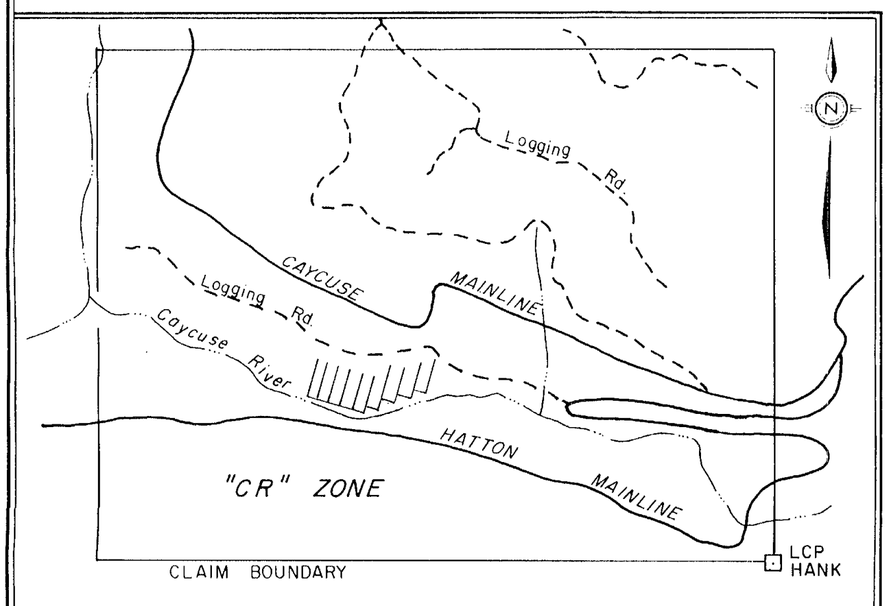
To accompany a report by:
P Bartier B.Sc. Geol.

Drawn by: PB / GT

Date: April, 1987

STRATO GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING LTD.





GRID LOCATION MAP
Scale : 1 : 10,000

Legend

775
774

Station and magnetometer reading

Notes :

Instrument : Scintrex Model MP-2
Total field magnetic survey datum - 55,000 gammas
Contour Interval - 50 gammas
Data corrected for daily diurnal drift
0+00E thru 1+25E was completed in Feb. 1984,
1+50E thru 2+25E was completed in April 1987.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,162

SCALE
0 25 50 Metres

FIGURE 7

AJAX RESOURCES LTD.

HANK CLAIM
VICTORIA M.D. — NTS 92C/15E-16W

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

To accompany a report by:
P Bartier B. Sc. Geol

Drawn by: PB / GT
Date: April, 1987

STRATO GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING LTD.