MOUNTAINEER MINES LTD. - PAN OCEAN OIL LTD.

JOINT VENTURE

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
on the
RAM 1-48 MINERAL CLAIMS

N.T.S. 106-C-14

64°58'N 133°11'W

YUKON TERRITORY

January, 1979

by

M. A. Stammers - Geologist

C. K. Ikona - P.Eng.

090421

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of $4800.00

22/2/79

Resident Geologist or
Resident Mining Engineer

Considered as representation work under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

B. R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder

for Commissioner of Yukon Territory

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LIST OF APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The RAM 1-48 Mineral Claims were staked on November 16, 1976 by Pamicon Developments Ltd. for a Mountaineer-Pan Ocean joint venture to cover a favourable geological target area during a regional claim staking programme.

During the period August 13 to August 21, 1977, preliminary geological evaluation and detailed prospecting were carried out in the claims area.

During the period July 19 to August 30, 1978, geologic evaluation, detailed prospecting, geochemical sampling and trenching were carried out on the RAM 1-48 Mineral Claims by Pamicon Developments Ltd.

2.0 LIST OF CLAIMS

Claim Name	Recording Date	Grant No.
RAM 1-48	November 25, 1976	YA14243-YA14290

Claim posts examined by the author appear to conform with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act regulations.

3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The RAM group is located 15 miles east of Fairchild Lake and 5 miles north of the Dolores Creek airstrip in the northeastern Yukon Territory. The property is 128 miles northeast of Mayo, Y.T. Approximate co-ordinates of the claim group are 64°58' latitude and 133°11'W longitude.

Access to the property is recommended by either float-equipped aircraft to Fairchild Lake or to the Dolores Creek airstrip with wheeled aircraft. Helicopter transport from

MOUNTAINEER-PAN OCEAN JOINT VENTURE

YUKON LOCATION MAP

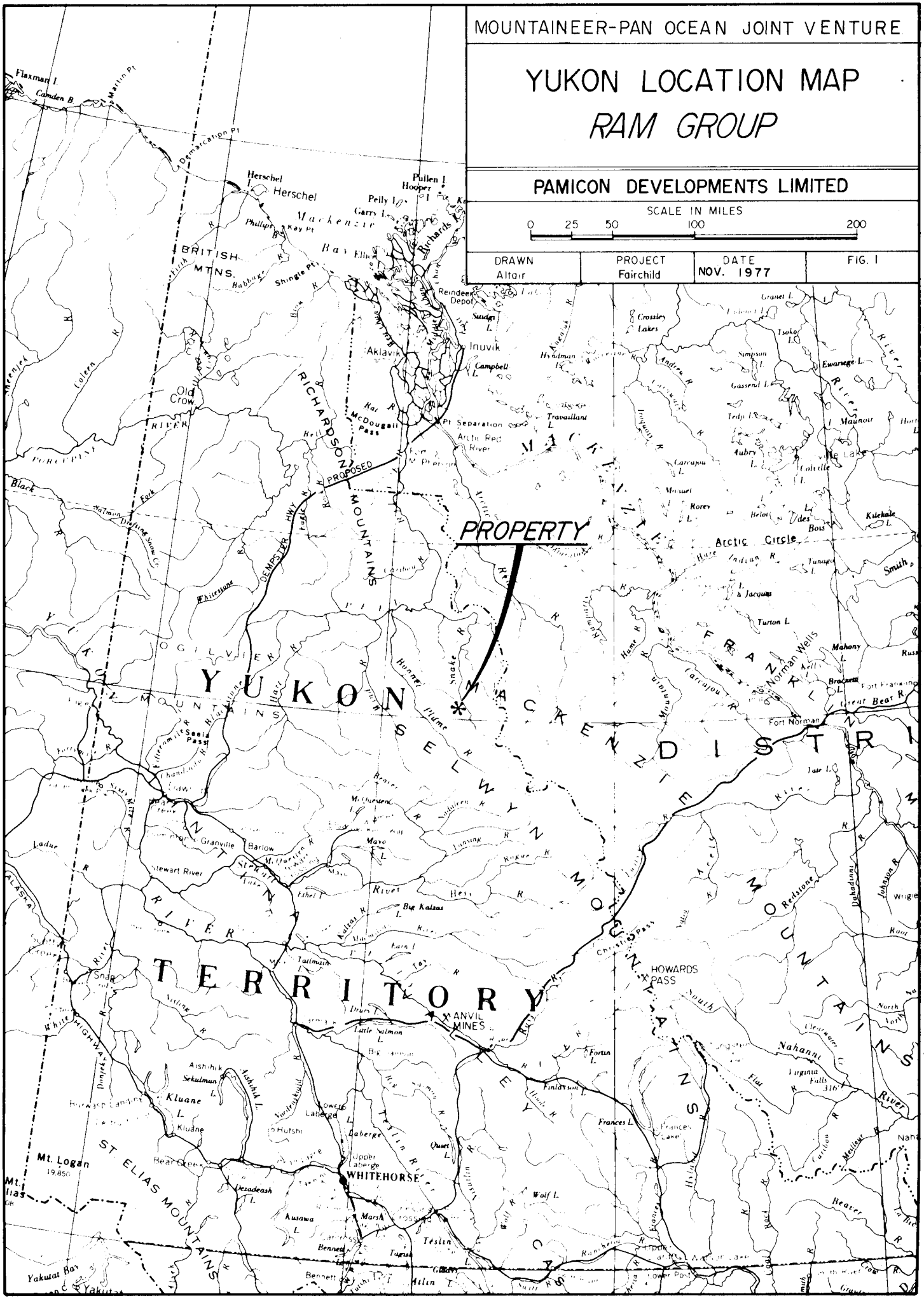
RAM GROUP

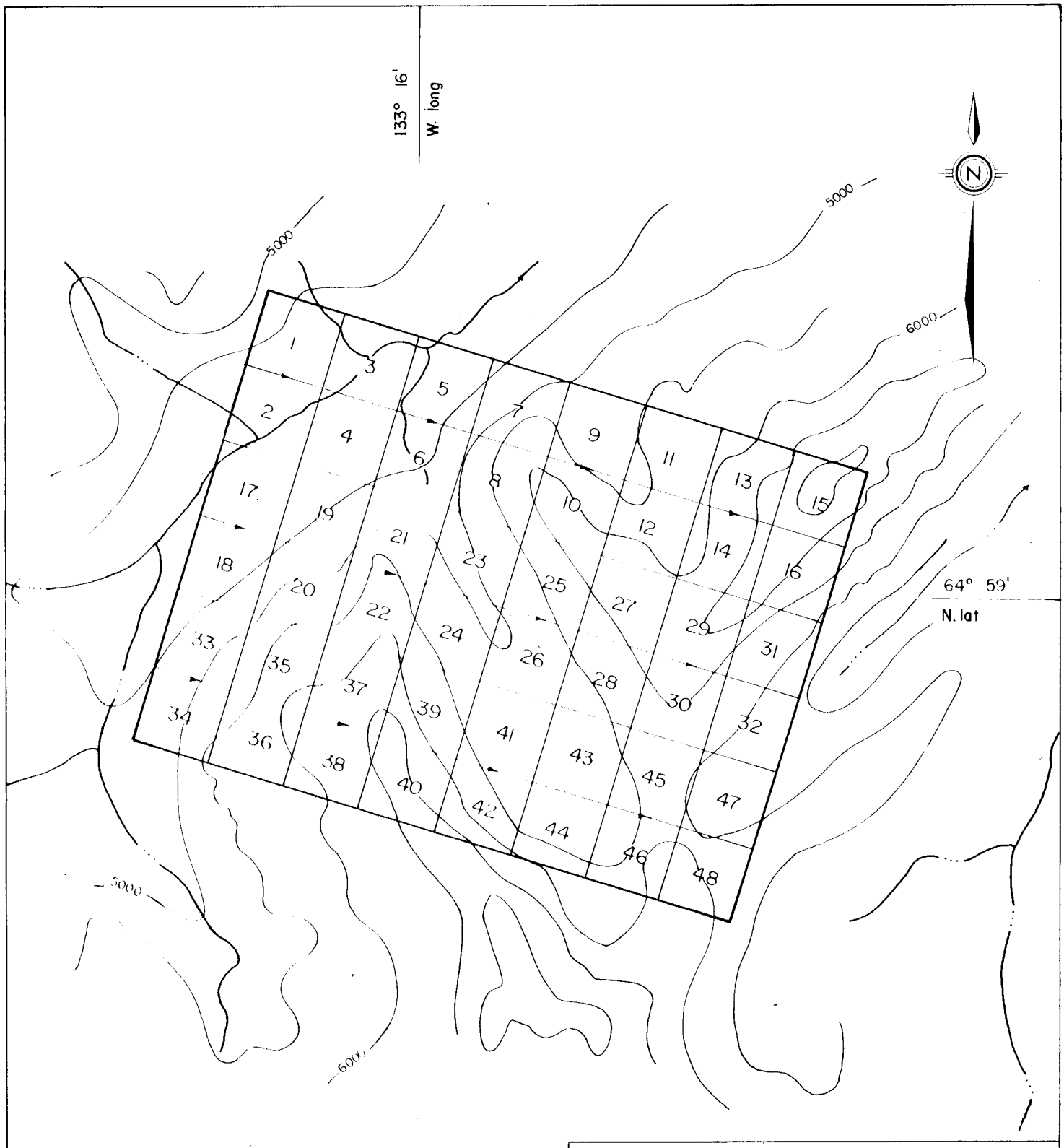
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

SCALE IN MILES

0 25 50 100 200

DRAWN	PROJECT	DATE	FIG.
Altair	Fairchild	NOV. 1977	1





MOUNTAINEER-PAN OCEAN JOINT VENTURE

RAM 1-48 CLAIMS
CLAIM LOCATION MAP

64°59'N & 133°16'W
YUKON TERRITORY

0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 1-1/2 1-1/4
MILES

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

DRAWN:	PROJECT:	DATE:	FIGURE
Altair	Fairchild	Nov. 1978	2

either fixed-winged landing location is required to reach the property.

4.0 TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

Elevations on the property range from 4,200 to 7,200 feet. Topography on the RAM group ranges from very rugged to extremely rugged. Two active glacial ice sheets are found on the property. Outcrops are abundant on the property but some areas are inaccessable by ground exploration. The entire group lies well above treeline with only caribou moss and low grasses present in limited areas.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Quartet-Fairchild region lies in the Wernecke Mountains of the north eastern Yukon Territory. In the general area, the Werneckes consist of local ranges which include the Rackla Range, Bonnet Plume Range and Knorr Range. Topography is normally moderate to rugged with elevations ranging from 2,000 to 6,500 feet. The major river valleys are broad, timbered and extensively overburden covered, while most mountain slopes present greater than 60% outcrop above the 4,000 foot level.

The entire area has been mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada and three separate publications are presented. The following memoir and open file reports give 1" = 4 miles geological coverage of the Nash Creek, Nadaleen River, Wind River and Snake River map areas.

(1) Geology of Nash Creek, Larsen Creek and Dawson Map-Area, Yukon Territory by L.H. Green 1972 (Memoir 364).

(2) Open File 205 (Geology of Nadaleen River and Bonnet Plume Lake Map sheets by S. Blusson) 1975.

(3) Open File 279 (Geology of Snake River and Wind River Sheets by D.K. Norris) 1975.

In the Quartet-Fairchild-Gillespie Lakes region Helikian rocks are exposed over an area of some 1,500 sq. miles in a roughly circular fashion centered near Longitude 134°00'W and Latitude 65°00'N.

These rocks have been described as Units 1 & 2 by L. Green on the Nash Creek Sheet.

Recent G.S.C. stratigraphic work by Bell and Delaney (1976) has redesignated Units 1a, 1 and 2 (Green 1972) as Units A, B, and C respectively. The unit designations as established by Bell and Delaney will be used in this report.

Unit A whose base is not exposed, is composed of a thick succession of moderately metamorphosed fine grained clastic sediments with interbedded carbonates. The overlying Unit B consists of thinly interbedded slates and argillites with occasional quartzite beds.

Unit C, which conformably overlies the uppermost slate-quartzite section of Unit B, consists mainly of thickly bedded orange weathering dolomites. The base of the unit is marked by a series of transitional beds of alternating buff weathering dolomites and interbedded slates and quartzites.

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Erratically distributed throughout the Proterozoic metasediments are irregularly shaped breccia bodies. The breccia zones vary from tens of feet to several thousand feet in size and appear as cross cutting pipe-like features at all levels in the stratigraphic column. Several varieties exist, but all exhibit an assortment of angular clasts derived from rock types common to the area. Hornfels margins observed at several localities indicate an intrusive origin.

A common association with many of the breccia bodies are zones of veining or locally pervasive feldspar alteration seen as internal features within the breccias or in host rocks adjacent to them.

The alteration zones are pink in colour due to either K-spar or strong hematization and in some instances contain varying amounts of specularite, chalcopyrite and minor uranium mineralization.

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

6.1 Introduction

The RAM 1-48 Mineral Claims contain a wide range of Hadrynian and Helikian stratigraphy (See Figure 3). Proterozoic, Helikian sediments on the property include Unit A carbonates and siltstones; Unit B silstones, shales and sandstones and Unit C dolomites. Younger strata of Hadrynian age including basal maroon and green shales, polygenetic conglomerate and

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overlying undifferentiated shales and carbonates are found to the east and north of the property. Four large discordant diatreme breccia bodies and two diorite plugs crosscut Proterozoic strata and in one case border Hadrynian rocks.

Abundant and intensive faulting of strata has led to the exposure of such a wide range of Helikian and Hadrynian rocks. Uranium and copper mineralization appears to occur contemporary to structural deformation.

6.2 Lithology

Unit A rocks are found in the central area of the property. Bluff forming limestones, silicified dolomites and calcareous siltstones comprise the majority of the unit. Some shale and slate interbeds were found. The limestone is light grey weathering, massively bedded and has undergone extensive alteration, particularly in the property's north end. Because of similar weathering colours and other visual features, the Unit A rocks and the diatreme breccia bodies that may be located in inaccessable areas, were mapped collectively as Unit A.

Unit B rocks flank the Unit A rocks and are found in abundance to the west of the property. Unit B is composed of equal amounts of silty sandstone, black shales and banded sandstones. The dominant weathering colour is dark grey and most rocks are thinly bedded, banded, and pyrite or hematite bearing. Strong alteration and metasomatism of Unit B occurs in the vicinity of the breccia bodies.

Unit C rocks are found in the eastern area of the property. The principal lithology is an orange weathering dolomite with minor interbeds of tan-grey shales. The dolomite is medium to massively bedded and exhibits a "ribbed-like" weathering character.

Hadrynian rocks are found to the east of Unit C dolomites. Thin bedded, colourful, green and maroon weathering shales are generally thinly bedded and laminarly banded. Remnants of a basal Hadrynian conglomerate beneath the maroon shales are found locally on the property. A small wedge of polygenetic conglomerate with rounded fragments ranging in size from less than 1 millimeter and up to 50 centimeters is found locally in the south central part of the property.

Off the property, to the north and east, is found a younger group of Hadrynian carbonates and clastic rocks. This unit was not examined in any detail.

Diatreme breccia bodies of undertermined age and origin were found to crosscut Proterozoic strata throughout the property. Irregular alteration zones about the breccia bodies have made determination of an exact geological contact difficult. The breccia bodies' weathering colours range from light grey to a light greenish-red. Clasts range from less than 1/4" to more than 4". The matrix varies from siliceous to calcareous, depending on the location of the body. The bodies range from very small finger-like dikes to large sheet-like masses. Uranium, copper and cobalt mineralization occur in the breccia bodies and the associated altered rocks.

Two large medium grey-green weathering intrusive plugs of

probable diorite composition were located in the southern and central portions of the property.

6.3 Structure and Stratigraphy

Stratigraphically, the Unit A carbonates and clastic sediments are the oldest rocks exposed on the property. Unit B clastic sediments conformably overlie Unit A rocks along the flanks of an anticlinal fold structure that has an axial trace running north-northwesterly and plunges in that direction. Unit C orange weathering dolomites conformably overlie Unit B without any significant B/C transitiion zone on the property. The green and maroon, basal Hadrynian shales follow a major unconformity. They are in contact with both Units B and C.

Hadrynian carbonates and shales are the youngest rocks exposed in the vicinity of the property. The exact stratigraphic relationship between this unit and the basal Hadrynian shales is not yet understood, however, a major thrust-fault between them is suspected.

The diatreme breccia bodies intrude the Proterozoic sediments and may go as far up in the section as the basal Hadrynian.

The area in and around the RAM claims is intensely faulted. The major faults have been plotted on the Gology Map (Fig.3). Three major orientations are evident from the regional fault patterns. The are: 020-030°; 100-110° and 150-160°. The magnitude of displacement is appreciable in some areas where large thrust wedges of Unit C are now seen overlying the basal Hadrynian shale group.

135°15' W

64° 58' N

Ram Cr.

5000

4500

6500

6000

Hp

H

C

B

bx

A

Hc

?

40°

63°

35°

60°

50°

30°

33°

27°

25°

45°

43

#62630

N

135° 15' W.

LEGEND

Hadrynian

- v v v v v — Diorite
- bx — Breccia bodies & associated altered rocks
- H — Carbonates & Shales, Hc Conglomerate.
- Hp — Basal Hadrynian Maroon & Green Shales

Helikian

- C — Orange weathering dolomites
- B — Dark grey weathering siltstones, shales & sandstones.
- A — Light grey weathering limestones, dolomites & siltstones. (May include breccia bodies)

SYMBOLS

- Geologic Contact
- Fault
- Bedding Attitude
- Glacier
- Inferred anticlinal fold axis
- ǂ62630 — Rock Geochem. Sample Location & Sample number.

Geology Map revised Nov.1978 from 1977 Summary Report.

MOUNTAINEER-PAN OCEAN JOINT VENTURE

RAM CLAIMS

106-C-14

GEOLOGY

YUKON TERRITORY

MILES 0 1/2 1 1 1/2

KILOMETERS 0 .5 1 1.5 2

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

DRAWN:	PROJECT:	DATE	FIGURE:
Altair	Quartet-Fairchild	Nov. 1978	3

6.4 Mineralization

The Geology and Geochemistry map (Figure 4) indicates zones of uranium mineralization. Uranium showings are not continuous but are so numerous they have been illustrated as zones of mineralization. Five zones of uranium mineralization have been arbitrarily delineated.

To date, all known uranium, copper and cobalt showings occur in the western half of the property. Showings are mainly elliptical pods ranging in size from a few feet to tens of feet and are found in or adjacent to the diatreme breccia bodies. Uranium minerals may include varying amounts of pitchblende, brannerite and yellow weathering secondary uranium minerals. The copper mineralization is normally associated with the uranium and consists mainly of chalcopyrite and malachite. Cobalt is found in the only noted mineralized shear zone and here is associated with copper and uranium. Minerals include cobaltite and pink weathering erythrite.

Table 6.4.1 lists all 28 uranium occurrences discovered in 1977 and describes their dimensions and strength in counts per second.

Prospecting in 1978 on the RAM 1-48 Mineral Claims was carried out in three areas. Three new uranium occurrences of the southwest corner of Zone 4 (see Figure 4) were found in typical poddy form in breccias and altered dolomites. Values on the hand held BGS ISL scintillometer ranged from 1,500 to 3,000 counts per second. No visible uranium minerals were reported.

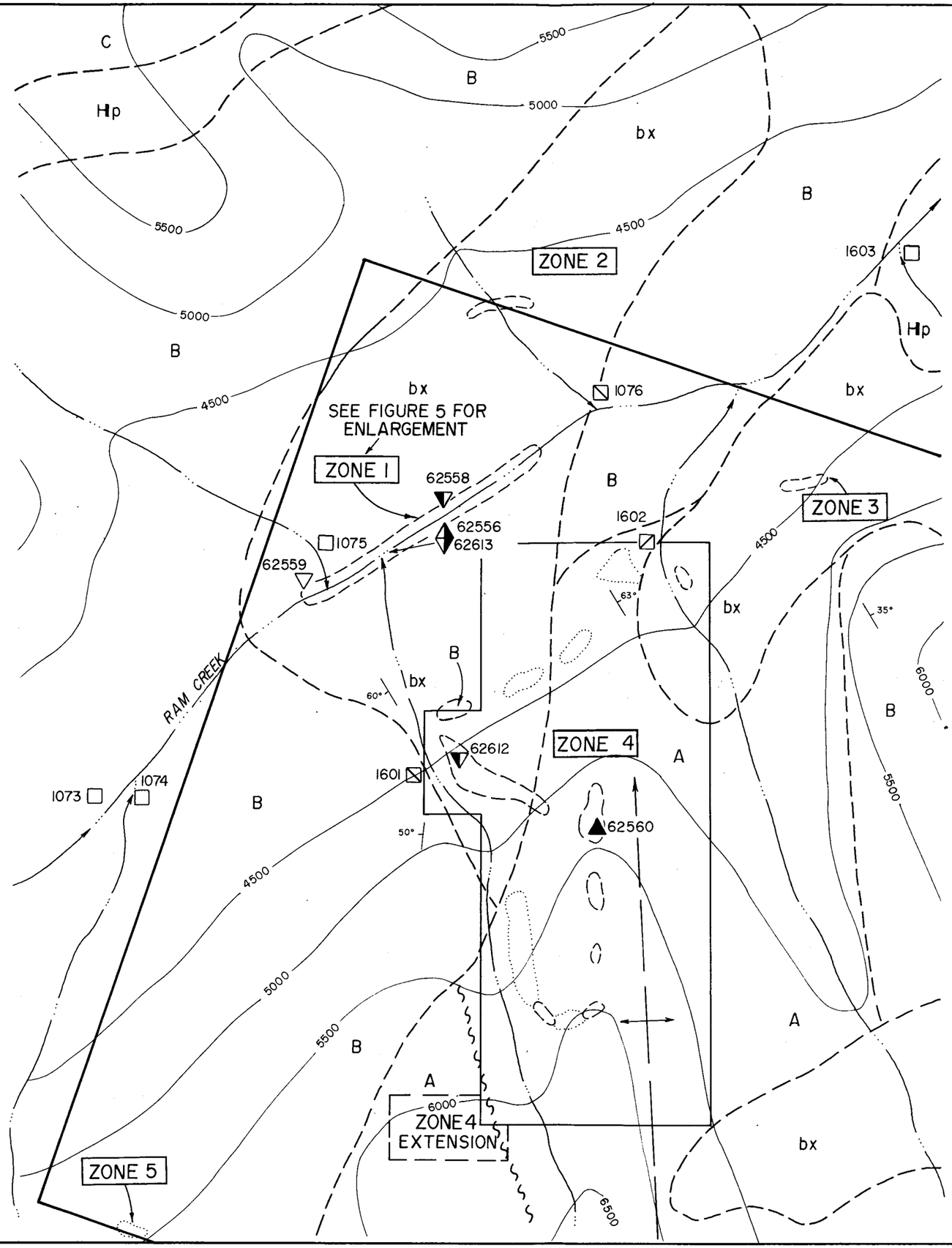
Associated minerals include chalcopyrite, malachite, hematite and barite.

The second area of prospecting involved the accessable areas of the eastern quarter of the claim block. The area is underlain mainly by Gillespie group carbonates, lower Hadrynian carbonates with shales, and later stage diorite and breccia intrusives. Uranium mineralization was not discovered. However, minor copper including tetrahedrite was found in subcrop rubble. A grab sample was assayed(No. 62630) for copper and silver.

The last area prospected was the central area of zone four. Six new uranium occurrences were discovered in areas unworked in 1978. As in most other occurrences, the host rocks consist of altered carbonates and breccia. The uranium showings are typically poddy, but are significantly close together to be of further interest. The hand-held scintillometer registered readings from 300 to greater than 10,000 counts per second.

The area immediately adjacent to Ram Creek (Zone 1) continues to be of the greatest interest on the property. In addition to discoveries made while trenching, several float occurrences of uranium mineralized boulders have been identified in the overburden material.

At the RAM No. 1 (Main) showing, uranium minerals occur as fine laminations which parallel compositional banding in a strongly silicified salmon and dark grey weathering dolomite. However, the dominant mode of uranium mineralization continues to be the cross-cutting vein and fracture-fill type.



LEGEND

URANIUM MINERALIZATION

OUTCROP

FLOAT

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT

FAULT

35° BEDDING ATTITUDE

INFERRED ANTICLINAL FOLD AXIS

1076 WATER GEOCHEM. SAMPLE LOCATION

□ < 0.5 ppb U, ◪ 0.5 - 3 ppb U, ◪ 3 - 10 ppb U, ⊠ > 10 pbb U.

ROCK GEOCHEM. ASSAY LOCATION

△ < 0.1 % U_3O_8, ◭ 0.1 - 0.5 % U_3O_8
◭ 0.5 - 1.0 % U_3O_8, ▲ > 1.0 % U_3O_8

Hadrynian
- bx — Breccia bodies & associated altered rocks
- Hp — Basal Hadrynian Maroon & Green Shales

Helikian
- C — Orange Weathering Dolomites
- B — Dark grey weathering siltstones, shales and sandstones
- A — Light grey weathering limestones, dolomites & siltstones (May include breccia bodies.)

MOUNTAINEER - PAN OCEAN JOINT VENTURE

RAM CLAIMS WEST
NTS 106-C-14

GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

YUKON TERRITORY

0 500 1000 2000 3000 FEET
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 METERS

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

DRAWN:	PROJECT:	DATE:	FIGURE:
Altair	Fairchild	Dec. 1977 Revised: Nov. 1978	4

Table 6.4.1

RAM Group - Uranium Assessment

Showing No.	Scintillometer Readings (cps BGS-1SL)	Size	Associated Minerals	Host Unit
ZONE 1				
1.1	500-8,000	5'x7 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.2	300-1,400	6'x4 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.3	300-2,900	5'x3 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.4	1,000-10,000	25'x15 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.5	300-2,900	1'x2 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.6	500-6,000	20'x10 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.7	500-9,000	5'x7 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.8	300-4,000	20'x20 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.9	300-1,200	~30'x20 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.10	300-2,200	10'x10 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.11	300-7,550	5'x2 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
ZONE 2				
2.1	300-1,000	~100'x100 Shear	Cu, Fe, Co	bx-B
2.2	300-1,200	20'x15 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx-B
ZONE 3				
3.1	300-7,500	~5'x7 (?) Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
3.2	300->10,000	~10'x8 (?) Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
ZONE 4				
4.1	300-2,700	5'x3 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
4.2	700-4,500	float	Cu	bx-A
4.3	300-8,700	float	Cu, Fe	bx-A

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ZONE 4 Cont.

	Showing No.	Scintillometer Readings (cps BGS-1SL)	Size	Associated Minerals	Host Unit
	4.4	300-1,700	float	Cu, Fe	bx-A
A	4.5	600-2,500	5'x3 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
	4.6	1,000->10,000 large	float train	Cu, Fe, Ba	bx-A
	4.7	900-1,500	4'x2 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx-A
	4.8	300-8,000(?)	5'x5 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx-A
	4.9	300-2,500	3'x4 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx-A
	4.10	300-5,000(?)	2'x8 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx-A
	4.11	300-5,000(?)	2'x2 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx-A
A	4.12	300-10,000	12'x7 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx-A
	ZONE 5				
	5.1	300-600	Float	Fe	bx-A
	5.2	300-1,200	Float	Fe	bx-A

Table 6.4.2.

Assay Results: RAM Group (1977)

Sample No.	% U_3O_8	% Cu	Zone	Showing	Description
62556	0.595	0.96	1	4	Chip sample from outcrop. Good secondary. over 3'
62558	0.140		1	8	Grab sample from outcrop.
62559	0.476		1	7	Grab sample from outcrop.
62560	1.32		4	12	Two grab samples from outcrop.
62612	0.242	0.07	4	5	Chip sample from suboutcrop across 2½ feet. Au assay, <.003%

Table 6.4.2 Cont.

Sample No.	% U_3O_8	% Cu	Zone	Showing	Description
62613	0.650	0.95	1	4	6' continuous chip sample (same area as 62556) Au assay <.003%.

Table 6.4.3

Assay Results - RAM Group Rock Geochemistry - 1978

64705	0.052	0.55	1	RAM Canyon II (new 1978)	Chip sample over 2 m from outcrop (pre-trench)
64706	0.615	0.14	1	RAM Canyon II (new 1978)	Chip sample over 1 m. from outcrop (excavated zone).
64707	0.910	0.38	1	RAM Canyon I (4)	Chip sample over 2 m. along newly exposed face.
62630	--	3.30	See Figure 3 for location.		Grab sample from area of loose sub-crop. Assayed 11.91 oz/ton of Ag.

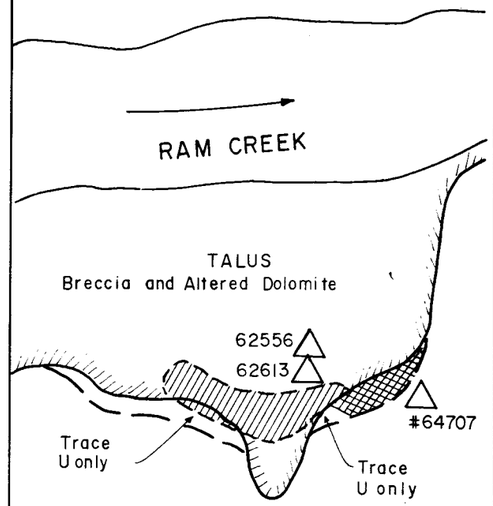
7.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

During prospecting on the property in 1977, six water geochemistry samples were taken from active streams. Samples were collected in numbered, acid cleansed, plastic sample bottles. Samples were sent for analysis to Chemix Labs. Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C. and upon receipt were analysed for uranium using standard fluorometric procedures. (See Appendix II for complete description of procedures.)

Results of the survey ranged from <0.2 to 3.5 parts per billion uranium. Four values of 3.5 ppb, 3.3 ppb, 1.6 ppb and 1.0 ppb were considered anomalously high in uranium content. The

FIGURE 5A

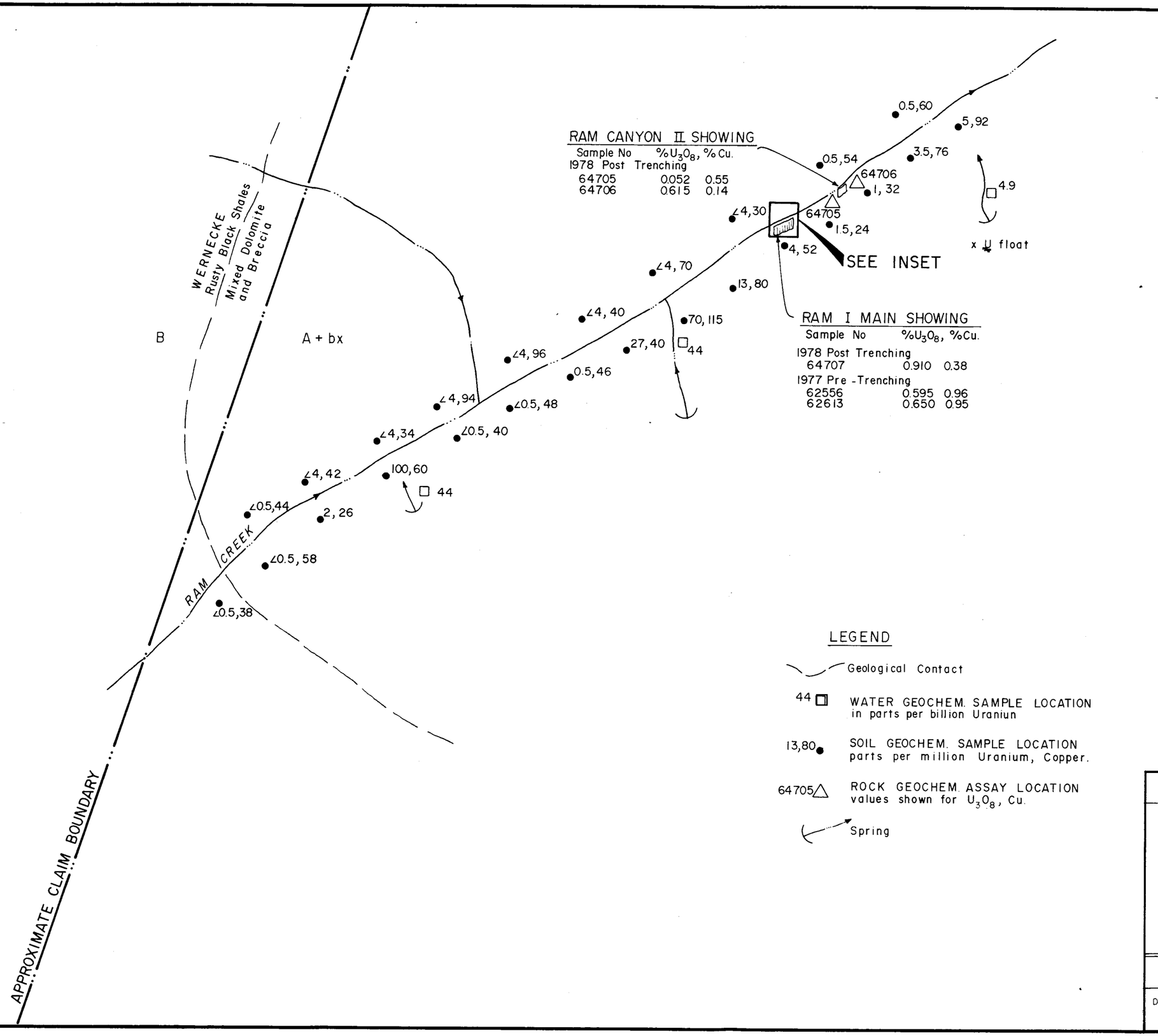
RAM CANYON I - MAIN SHOWING
TRENCH SKETCH MAP



LEGEND

- 1977 Exposed U Mineralization.
- 1978 Newly Exposed U Mineralization
- Pre-Trench Canyon Wall.
- Post-Trench Canyon Wall.

Approx. Scale 1:300



LEGEND

- Geological Contact
- 44 □ WATER GEOCHEM. SAMPLE LOCATION in parts per billion Uraniun
- 13,80 ● SOIL GEOCHEM. SAMPLE LOCATION parts per million Uranium, Copper.
- 64705 △ ROCK GEOCHEM. ASSAY LOCATION values shown for U_3O_8, Cu.
- Spring

MOUNTAINEER-PAN OCEAN JOINT VENTURE

NORTH WEST RAM CLAIMS
NTS 106-C-14
GEOCHEMISTRY
ZONE I AREA
YUKON TERRITORY

FEET: 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700
METRES: 0 50 100 150 200 250

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

DRAWN:	PROJECT:	DATE:	FIGURE:
Altair	-Fairchild	Nov. 1978	5

results confirm known zones of uranium mineralization.

The 1978 exploration programme on the RAM 1-48 Mineral Claims included the sampling of three springs and seeps located on the south side of Ram Creek Zone 1. (Figure 5). Results of the water geochemistry sampling are very encouraging with highly anomalous values in uranium. The highest values returned were 44 and 4.9 parts per billion uranium. These values re-affirm and intensify the need for further detailed uranium exploration in the area of RAM Zone 1.

The second part of the geochemistry programme carried out on the RAM, Zone 1, was upper stream bench soil sampling. (See Figure 5). Soil samples were collected well above the overbank flood stage of Ram Creek at intervals of approximately 30 meters. Wherever possible the soils were taken in the C horizon directly above bedrock. Soils were collected in numbered Kraft envelopes and sent to Chemex Labs. Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C. to be analyzed for uranium and copper.

Results are encouraging with ten values considered anomalous with respect to uranium. Seven samples cannot be considered because less than 4 ppm detection limits were encountered due to fluorescence quenching caused by high concentration of interfering metals.

8.0 RAM TRENCHING

Trenching on the Ram Canyon I (Main) showing was carried out on August 29 and 30, 1978. (See Figure 5A for a sketch map of the trench area.) A 15.25 m. (50') length of the canyon

wall was blasted and excavated back approximately 1 m. over a vertical zone of 2 to 3 meters. The newly exposed face provided information on the nature and extent of uranium mineralization. It must be noted that portions of the 1977 exposed mineralization have been either blasted out of place or are buried under recent blast debris.

Results of the trenching are encouraging. A newly exposed portion of uranium mineralization was located to the east of the 1977 exposed zone. Approximate dimensions of the extension are 4 meters long by 2 meters high. The extent to which the mineralization extends back into the canyon wall is indeterminate at this time.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

Work on the RAM group during the 1978 field season reconfirmed the need to retain the property. The combination of new discoveries made while prospecting, highly anomalous geochemistry and successful trenching are all very encouraging.

Uranium mineralization is clearly associated with the diatreme breccia bodies and the adjacent altered rocks. A belt 4,500' wide and 7,000' long running north-south encompassing RAM mineral claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 37 contains all uranium mineralization found to date.

Most of the uranium occurrences are small and podiform. However, with respect to the continuity of uranium mineralization, the deep canyon cutting Zone 1 provides some information on possible along strike relationships. Four of the showings

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(1.7, 1.8, 1.10 & 1.11)on the north side. A strike orientation of 160-180° links north and south bank showings. This relationship suggests a possible structural control to uranium mineralization and can be used as a guide for future exploration.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Establishment of a grid covering Zone 1 and extending to south from Ram Creek approximately 500 meters to showings located in northern Zone 4. The desirability of a large grid extension north of Ram Creek can be determined following results of the south grid. A twenty meter grid spacing is advised.

(2) The following grid surveys should be carried out:

a) Spectrometer survey.

b) Radon gas Survey.

c) Geological mapping and prospecting.

d) Soil sample survey.

e) Magnetometer survey.

(3) Based on the results of the grid surveys, determine the feasibility of obtaining a light weight portable drill (Winky) and grid drilling any target areas.

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Stammers

M. A. Stammers, Geologist

C. K. Ikona, P.Eng.

C. K. Ikona

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NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
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TELEPHONE: 985-0648
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 043-52597

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO. 45638

TO: Pamicon Developments Ltd.,
208 - 850 W. Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1P1.

INVOICE NO. 28097

RECEIVED Sept. 6, 1978

ANALYSED Sept. 15, 1978

ATTN: cc: Mayo, Y.T.

SAMPLE NO. :	PPM U
78 R 1	4.0
2	13
3	70
4	27
5	0.5
6	< 0.5
7	< 0.5
8	100
9	2.0
10	< 0.5
11	< 0.5
12	1.5
13	1.0
14	3.5
15	5.0
16	< 0.5
17	< 4.0
18	< 4.0
19	< 4.04
20	< 4.0
21	< 4.0
22	< 4.0
23	< 4.0
24	0.5
78 R 25	0.5

Note: Less than 4 detection limit due to fluorescence quenching caused by high concentration of the interfering metals.

STD. NO. 20

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

CERTIFIED BY: .....

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: 985-0648
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 043-52597

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CERTIFICATE NO. 45644

TO: Pan Icon Developments Ltd.,
208 - 850 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1P1

INVOICE NO. 28143

RECEIVED September 6, 1978

ANALYSED September 19, 1978

ATTN:

WATERS

SAMPLE NO. :	PPB Uranium
3500	44
3501	4.9

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

B. Swaite

REGISTERED ASSAYER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: 985-0648
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 043-52597

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO. 45537

TO: Pantoom Developments Ltd.,
200 - 850 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1P1

ATTN:

INVOICE NO. 28143

RECEIVED September 6, 1978

ANALYSED September 19, 1978

WATERS

SAMPLE NO. :	PPB Uranium
3502	44

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

CERTIFIED BY: .....

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: 985-0648
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 043-52597

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

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CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CERTIFICATE NO. 34212

TO: Pamicon Developments Ltd.,
610 - 850 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
ATTN: V6B 1P1

INVOICE NO. 27833

RECEIVED August 23, 1978

ANALYSED August 31, 1978

SAMPLE NO. :	% Cu	oz/t Ag	oz/t Au	% U_3O_8
62630	3.30	11.91		

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

REGISTERED ASSAYER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
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AREA CODE: 604
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CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CERTIFICATE NO. 34309

INVOICE NO. 28075

RECEIVED Sept. 6, 1978

ANALYSED Sept. 14, 1978

TO: Pamicon Developments Ltd.,
208 - 850 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B. C.
V6B 1P1

ATTN: CC. Mayo, Y. T.

SAMPLE NO. :	% Cu	% U_3O_8
64705	0.55	0.052
64706	0.14	0.615
64707	0.38	0.910

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

REGISTERED ASSAYER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA