5659

CANADIAN GOLD PROJECT - ELDORADO MOUNTAIN

Geological Mapping and Geochemical Survey

1975 Program

11 miles N.N.E. of Gold Bridge

Lat. 51°01' Long. 122°53'

N.T.S. 92J and N.T.S. 920

(Lillooet Mining Division)

By

M. Ng, B.Sc.

D. Arscott, P. Eng.

For

CHEVRON STANDARD LIMITED

MINERALS STAFF

Vancouver, B.C.

September 30, 1975

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INTRODUCTION:

A variety of favourable geological features on the Eldorado Mountain property have suggested an environment suitable for large-scale low grade disseminated gold deposits. With this in mind, a detailed exploration program was designed to further establish the potential of the ground during the summer of 1975. At the same time claims were staked to fill fractions and to cover adjacent ground. Detailed soil sampling was carried out to determine the anomalous areas. This involved 15 miles of grid line (not including baseline), and produced a total of 412 soil samples. Geological mapping was also carried out on a scale of 1 inch to 1,000 feet, covering mainly the grid area.

The entire program required a total of 89 man days in the field, between July 10th and August 29th, 1975.

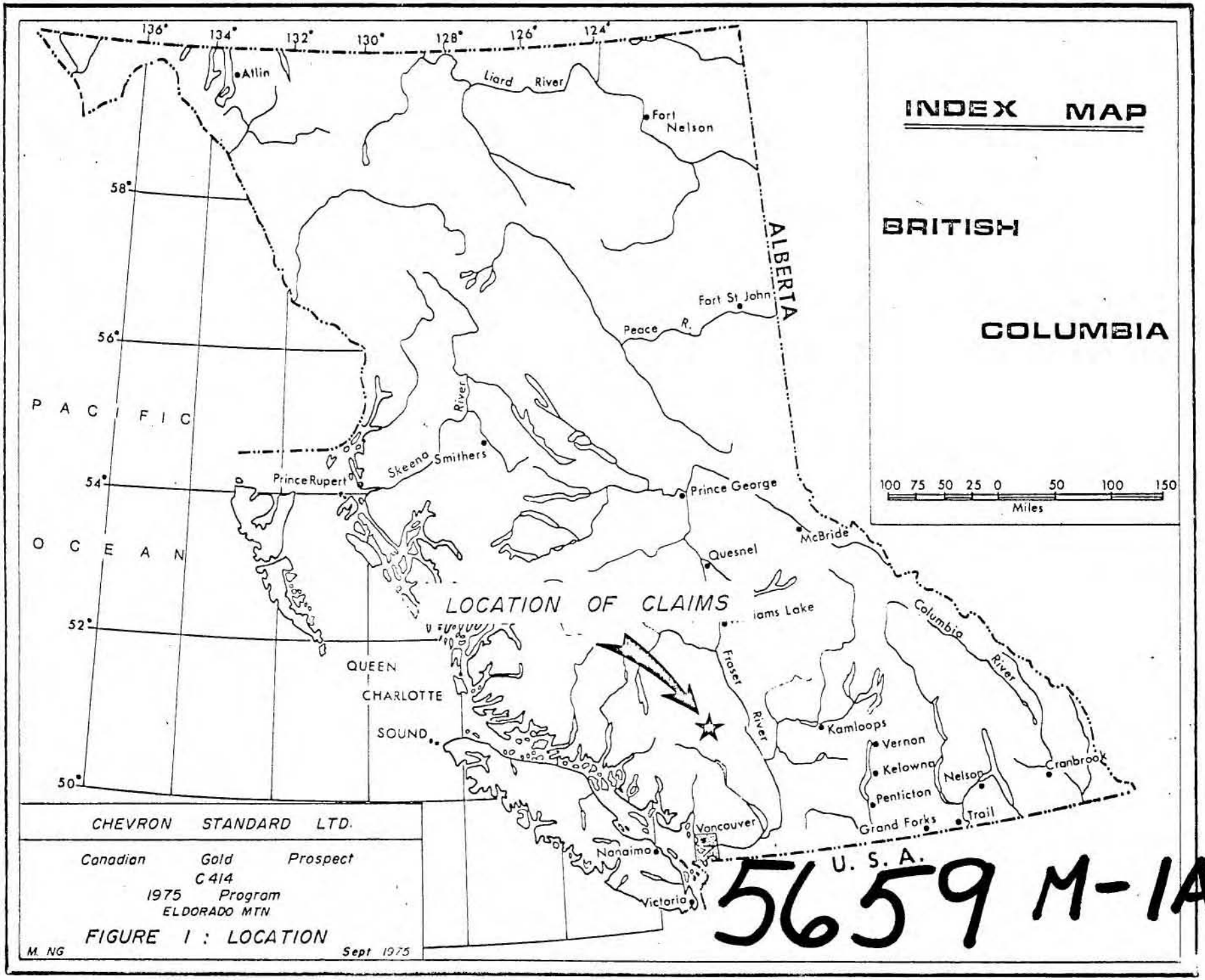
LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Eldorado Mountain property is located 1 mile west of Eldorado Mountain proper. It is 11 miles N.N.E. of Gold Bridge (the nearest townsite) and about 126 air miles almost due north of Vancouver (Figures 1 and 2).

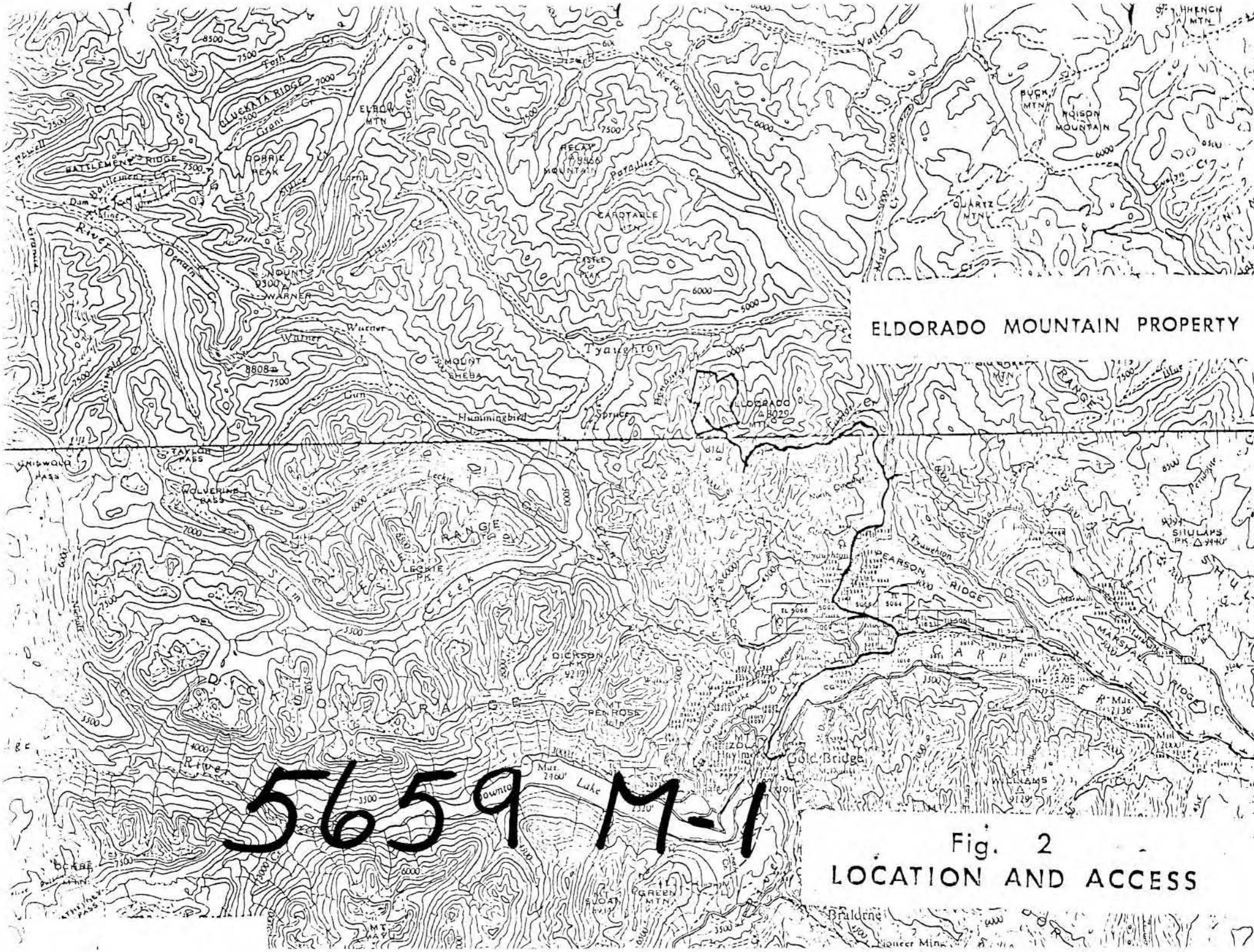
Access to the property is either by helicopter or via a 4-wheel drive mine-access road to within a 2½ hours steep climb of a 8,155 foot peak at the southwest corner of the property. The latter route is shown in Figure 2. The climb is quite strenuous and the talus is especially difficult to negotiate. The use of a helicopter is recommended.

CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP:

The Eldorado Mountain property consists of the following:


INDEX MAP
BRITISH COLUMBIA
100 75 50 25 0 50 100 150
Miles
136° 134° 132° 130° 128° 126° 124°
58° 56° 54° 52° 50°
Atlin
Liard River
Fort Nelson
ALBERTA
Fort St John
Peace R.
PACIFIC OCEAN
Skeena River
Smithers
Prince Rupert
Prince George
McBride
Quesnel
LOCATION OF CLAIMS
Williams Lake
Columbia River
Fraser River
QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND
Kamloops
Vernon
Kelowna
Penticton
Nelson
Cranbrook
Grand Forks
Trail
Vancouver
Nanaimo
Victoria
U. S. A.
CHEVRON STANDARD LTD.
Canadian Gold Prospect
C 414
1975 Program
ELDORADO MTN
FIGURE 1 : LOCATION
M. NG
Sept 1975

5659 M-1A


ELDORADO MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
5659 M-1
Fig. 2
LOCATION AND ACCESS

42 reverted Crown Grants (1,803.4 acres)	recorded	Feb. 11, 1975
Gollum Claim (10 units)	"	Aug. 22, 1975
Golden Ghosts Claim (20 units)	"	Aug. 22, 1975
Troll Claim, Tag No. 10457 (8 units)	"	Sept. 24, 1975
Troll #1 Fraction, Tag No. 10458	"	Sept. 24, 1975
Troll #2 Fraction " " 10460	"	Sept. 24, 1975
Troll #3 Fraction " " 10461	"	Sept. 24, 1975
Troll #4 Fraction " " 10463	"	Sept. 24, 1975
Troll #5 Fraction " " 10462	"	Sept. 24, 1975

A full listing of the above reverted Crown Grants is as follows:

Lot Number	Claim Name	Acreage
L 6773	Nea Fraction	34.64
L 6827	Lucky Strike Fraction	11.18
L 6828	Lucky Strike	50.58
L 6829	Homestake 4	35.63
L 7431	Ox	37.93
L 7432	Hi Grade Fraction	6.61
L 7433	JG Fraction	2.22
L 7434	K 4	46.17
L 7435	K 5	47.43
L 7578	WG Fraction	44.77
L 7579	Ann 1	45.09
L 7580	Ann	46.94
L7582	A 2	51.65
L 7583	A 3	49.97
L 7584	A 4	48.42
L 7585	A 5	46.69
L 7586	A 6	38.48
L 7587	A 7	51.65
L 7588	A 8	51.65
L 7589	Tax Fraction	28.69
L 7591	B 1	46.11
L 7592	B 2	26.36

Lot Number	Claim Name	Acreage
L 7593	B 3	51.50
L 7594	B 4	44.29
L 7595	B 5	46.12
L 7596	B 6	51.65
L 7597	B 7	35.42
L 7598	B 8	42.65
L 7599	W G	51.58
L 7600	Vista	49.99
L 7601	K 2	49.13
L 7602	J G 2	49.25
L 7603	J G 3	51.29
L 7604	J G 4	50.29
L 7605	J G 5	28.19
L 7606	J G 6	51.64
L 7607	J G 7	47.75
L 7608	K 6	50.48
L 8046	Bob 3	51.65
L 8047	Bob 4	51.65
L 8048	Bob 5	48.37
L 8049	Bob 6	51.65

All the claims are recorded in the name of Standard Oil Company of British Columbia Limited.

Figure 6 shows the distribution of the 1975 work on the property and includes all those claims on which work was actually performed. Except for minor geological reconnaissance and prospecting, this work was restricted to the superimposed grid.

GEOGRAPHY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY:

The claim area is mountainous with some peaks standing above 8,000 feet in elevation. The average slope is about 25° with talus at

the higher regions and dense forest occupying gentler slopes extending down to the valleys. Relief across the property exceeds 2,000 feet.

The average annual rainfall is low creating a moderately arid environment and little or no water is available above the tree line, but snow accumulation can be considerable, creating a high run-off at lower reaches during the spring seasons. Cold fog and strong wind are common at higher altitudes. Almost permanent snow cover is found on some north-facing slopes.

There is virtually no soil development on the talus slopes and sometimes this creates a problem for soil sampling; better soil horizons are developed close to and below tree lines.

Most of the outcrops are restricted to the ridge tops and creek banks. At places these outcrops formed shear cliff faces which are quite inaccessible. Felsenmeer is widespread, however.

The strongly contrasting colouration in the area is due to the difference in rock types. The greyish is intrusive; the pinkish-brown is due to fracture-zone rocks; the greenish is ultramafic; and the dark brown is sedimentary.

The topography of this area appears to be structurally controlled with some modification by mountain glaciation. Many of the creeks seem to be following the linear structures.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK:

There are three sets of old workings on or close to the property: the Lucky Strike, the Lucky Jem, and the Robson.

The Lucky Strike consists of two adits: an upper and a lower, dating back to 1937. Both adits are still accessible. They follow a quartz vein containing abundant mariposite, arsenopyrite and pyrite to where the vein is terminated at a fault. The maximum width of the vein is about seven feet wide and high gold values have been reported from it.

The Lucky Jem adits are caved-in but still accessible. The area was first staked in 1910 and two adits were later driven. Arsenopyrite and pyrite is present in vein material in dumps outside the adits. The width of vein is unknown but gold-content is high. The gold is believed to be associated with the arsenopyrite. No further development of these adits followed, probably as a result of the small quantity of vein material.

The Robson adits are caved in and inaccessible. Arsenopyrite, pyrite and sphalerite in quartz gangue are visible on the dumps outside the adits. It is reported that shipments of a few tons of high grade gold ore were made by horse in 1940.

On the ridge top within the claim block are a number of old hand-dug trenches. The trench debris shows evidence of narrow quartz-carbonate veins, some of which are mineralized with stibnite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, orpiment and realgar.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The geology of the region is structurally complex. The rocks in this area are predominantly Triassic to Cretaceous sediments. An essential feature is the marginal Coast Crystalline Complex bordering the region on the southwest side. Related intrusives also outcrop at places within the sediments. It is believed that some of the faults and fractures in this area are induced by, or at least closely associated with, the intrusive activity.

The big northwest trending Yalakom Fault separates the area into two regions; the one to the northeast being relativey unaltered and non-faulted compared with the other to the southwest.

The highly faulted and deformed sediments between the Coast Complex and the Yalakom Fault include argillites, conglomerates, greywackes, mudstones, shales, siltstones and minor limestone. These are interbedded with Tertiary andesitic to basaltic volcanics and in some areas are overlain by Tertiary olivine plateau basalts.

Metamorphic effects are not widespread away from the Coast Batholith. Some of the older (L. Jurassic?) intrusives show a distinct gneissosity, but otherwise only locally developed contact metamorphism is evident.

Alteration effects, expressed variably as silicification, chloritization, carbonate alteration, and/or pyritization, tend to occur in the vicinities of faults and of intermediate intrusive stocks, but silicification and pyritization is widespread in some sedimentary areas.

Linear, highly altered, ultramafic bodies occupy many of the larger fault zones.

To date, the main economic potential of the immediate region has resided in a large number of narrow but fairly rich gold bearing quartz-carbonate veins from which some small shipments of ore have been made in the past.

The veins occur mainly in the Bridge River Group and Hurley Formations, south and west of Eldorado Mountain. Their distribution is, in a general sense, co-linear with a wide geochemically anomalous zone (Au, As, Hg), stretching northwesterly from Eldorado Mountain. The core of this zone is an alteration and faulting locus, associated with intermediate and ultramafic intrusion, and is partially covered by the property under discussion.

LOCAL GEOLOGY (Refer to Figure 4)

The mapped claims are underlain by a quartz diroite stock of U. Cretaceous or L. Tertiary age, which has intruded L. Triassic sediments best described as siltstones or mudstones (Hurley Formation). The intrusive sediment contact is difficult to delineate exactly, but is represented by a zone of metasediment of indeterminate composition.

Faulting and accompanying hydrothermal alteration are widespread. Small quartz-carbonate veins, with sulphide and/or gold mineralization, are common.

Fracturing is of moderate overall density and blocky in the fairly fresh looking quartz-diorite. The sediments, on the other hand, are very stongly fragmented, and carry widespread disseminated pyrite.

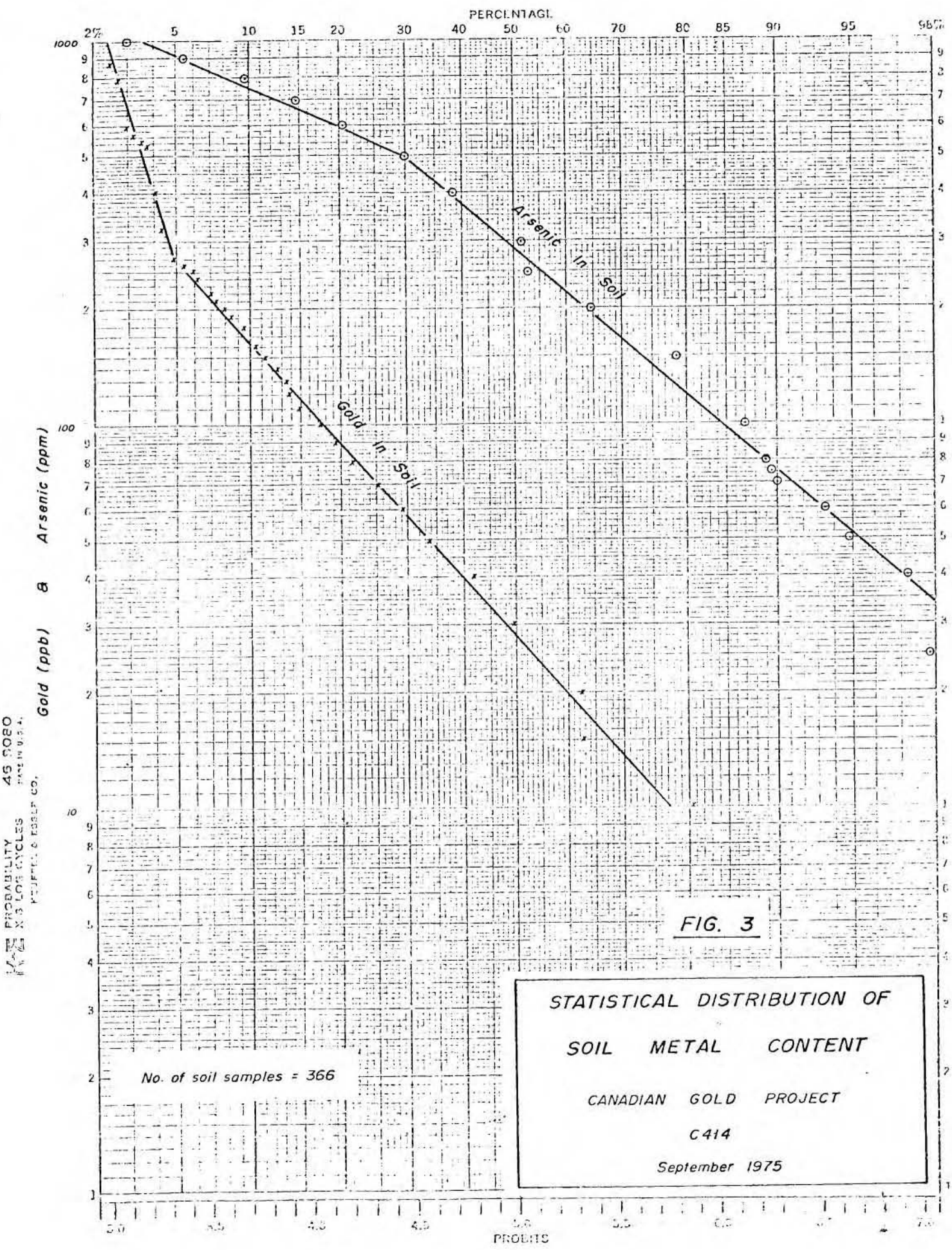
A serpentinized peridotite, 800 feet in width, with an apparent northwest trend, outcrops at the southeastern corner of the property.

A simplified description of rock types is included in the appendix.

GEOCHEMISTRY

The local threshold values for gold and arsenic have been derived statistically (Figure 3). However, these values are found to be different from last years regional thresholds, as indicated by the following table:

	Regional		Eldorado Mountain	
	Threshold	% Anomalous	Threshold	% Anomalous
Au	80	6	260 ppb	5
As	200	11	500 ppm	30
Hg	230	11.5	-	-


CUMULATIVE %
PERCENTAGE
2%
5
10
15
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
85
90
95
98%
1000
100
10
Arsenic (ppm) & Gold (ppb)
Arsenic in Soil
Gold in Soil
PROBITS
No. of soil samples = 366
FIG. 3
STATISTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF
SOIL METAL CONTENT
CANADIAN GOLD PROJECT
C414
September 1975

The difference in thresholds may be simply a function of rock type, as there is a high proportion of intrusive on the property and this, despite contrary geological evidence, appears to carry higher intrinsic gold and arsenic.

Contouring of the gold geochemistry revealed a series of apparently linear anomalies with an overall trend to the northwest, suggestive of northwest trending veins. Moderately anomalous and broader zones accompany these anomalies, and suggest some other mechanism than strictly veining. The trends as plotted may not all be real, in consequence of the strongly biased sample spacing.

The arsenic anomalies show far greater spread, and have little obvious correlation with the gold values. Part of the discrepancy may be due to a higher mobility of arsenic in the soil.

The individual anomalous zones are considered in order of significance, as follows: (See Figure 5a)

ZONE A is a large, double peaked zone with an area of at least 1,500 feet by 1,200 feet in dimension, exceeding 260 ppb (parts per billion) Au. The highest value is 3,630 ppb. Faults appear to be co-linear with three of the high values. It is within the quartz-diorite and close to the ultramafic. It may be continuous with Zone C and is on trend with Zone D.

ZONE B is a group of 4 separated gold highs (maximum 1,580 ppb). Although there is little apparent continuity, it is suspicious the way each one is terminated in the downhill direction. Overburden masking seems likely. The zone crosses the faulted contact between quartz diorite and sediments.

ZONE C is expressed as two gold highs on the ends of adjacent survey lines, and is open in three directions. It's proximity to Zone A, and to the ultramafic, make it promising.

ZONE D is an extremely long linear feature of, (from our point of view) mainly geological interest, stretching from Zone A northwards as far as the Robson adits, and lying parallel to some of the more prominent faults.

ZONE E is represented by a single 3,600 ppb gold high on or close to the faulted quartz-diorite/sediment contact in the vicinity of the Lucky Jem adit.

ZONE F is of uncertain significance. Two isolated moderate gold highs each correlate with an easterly trending fault. They are, however, linked to a broad, open, marginally anomalous area to the south, and correlate with the largest arsenic anomaly. The possibility of a primary arsenic halo around a largely buried gold deposit should be considered.

DISCUSSION

In a regional sense the correlation of alteration and fracture zones with areas anomalous in gold is well defined. Locally, the relationship is less obvious, since most of the gold anomalies are restricted to the quartz diorite, which is considerably less fractured and carries much less sulphide than the sediments. Furthermore, within the quartz diorite, the anomalies do not correlate well with the larger mapped zones of intense quartz-carbonate alteration. Faulting, however, is much more important than either alteration or fracture zones per se. On comparing the geology with the gold geochemistry, it is apparent that many of the peak gold values lie on or very close to mapped faults.

The major question here is whether the broader gold anomalies, and generally high gold background, reflect only a high proportion of mineralized veins and/or faults in the quartz-diroite, or whether they reflect gold disseminated in the host rock. If the former is the case, the future of this area shows less promise from the point of view of locating economic concentrations of low grade gold.

The gold anomalies tend to be narrow, with a general northwesterly trend parallelling some of the small quartz carbonate veins, and suggesting low mobility even on steep slopes. Also, many of them occur where overburden cover is thin, and considerable overburden masking is possible. (See Zones "B" and "F" under "Geochemistry")

The arsenic, which correlated generally with gold in a regional sense, also shows a less clear relation locally. In a few areas within the property the gold and arsenic highs do correlate, but in most the correlation is lacking, or even inverse, suggesting more than one period of mineralization, or at least a low mineralogical association. The arsenic background on the property is very high (2½ times the regional), and the anomalies tend to be much broader than for gold. The anomaly breadth is presumably a result of higher secondary dispersion and/or different metal genesis. Some arsenic anomaly peaks, though fewer than in the case of gold, do also occur on fault zones. Again, most anomalous values are restricted to the quartz diorite. This restriction may be more apparent than real if, perhaps, proximity to the ultramafic is a prominent factor.

As working hypotheses, we should consider three modes of mineralization as possible within the fairly complex geological framework. These are as follows:

1. Hydrothermal vein mineralization with high primary dispersion into the host rock. This would explain the gold distribution, but not very well the arsenic.
2. Hydrothermal mineralization in abundant veins. This seems less likely on geochemical evidence, but would match the moderately high density of mapped veins. Both hydrothermal alternatives are supported by the fact that ultramafic rocks outcrop in the vicinity of the best anomaly, since these, in this region, imply deep channelways.
3. Syngenetic gold and arsenic mineralization, partially remobilized into faults and veins by late stage hydrothermal activity. Only this concept completely explains the high relative geochemical

backgrounds. However, one might expect a higher sulphide content in the quartz diorite and this view is not consistent with a normal paragenetic sequence of deposition.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The search for low-grade gold deposits in the Bridge River Region, which we commenced in 1974, has now narrowed to one main area in the Eldorado Mountain vicinity.

The 1975 property program delineated a number of narrow elongated gold anomalies within a broadly anomalous zone. The anomalies are essentially restricted to a Tertiary quartz diorite stock, and accompany fairly widespread quartz carbonate veins which are variably mineralized with arsenopyrite, pyrite, stibnite, realgar, orpiment, and/or gold.

The veins do not appear to be the sole source of the gold, although confirmation of this is not yet possible.

The property includes large areas of intense quartz carbonate alteration, is structurally complex, and may well have been host for more than one mineralizing event.

While the delineated zones do not for the most part have the size and configuration conformable to the expected type of low grade gold mineralization, some type of inter-vein gold mineralization remains a distinct possibility. This, in addition to the apparent risk of overburden masking, makes further work desirable.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. On Original 42 Claims

1.	Soil sampling fill-in on 1974 grid on 50' x 200' basis to 100' x 400' basis dependent on anomaly priority Approximately 6 line miles	$ 5,000.00	
2.	Magnetometer survey to elucidate faulting and ultramafics 15 line miles	1,000.00	
3.	Completion of work on uncovered claims. 3 line miles of soil sampling and magnetometer coverage on 800' x 200' grid	3,000.00	
4.	Mobilization Costs - Allow	2,000.00	
5.	Minor pH and Mineralogical Studies	500.00	$ 11,500.00

B. Property Reconnaissance on New Claims

1.	Soil sampling on 200' x 800' grid 25 miles @ $800.00/mile	20,000.00	
2.	Geological Mapping	1,000.00	
3.	Selected Magnetometer Coverage	1,000.00	
4.	Mobilization	4,000.00	26,000.00

C. Minimum Test Drilling Program

This would be for educational rather than full anomaly testing purposes, and could precede "B" 1,000 feet @ $20.00/ft.	20,000.00	20,000.00
TOTAL RECOMMENDED WORK PROGRAM:		$ 57,500.00

M. Ng., B.Sc.

D. Arscott, P. Eng.

Vancouver Office,

September 30, 1975

REFERENCES

Regional Geology

1. Maps N.T.S. 92J and 920

2. Cairnes, C.E. G.S.C. Paper 43-15 Geology and Mineral Deposits of Tyaughton Lake Map Area, B.C.

3. Roddick, J.A. and Hutchison, W.W. G.S.C. Paper 73-17 Pemberton (East half) Map Area, B.C.

4. Dick, L.A. and Fox, M.B. St. Clair
1974 Reconnaissance Report
Bridge River Gold District of B.C.

Photos

1. Air Photos - B.C. 5151 - 160
- 161
- 162

September 19, 1975

TO: Chevron Standard Ltd.,
901 Marine Building,
355 Burrard Street,
Vancouver, B. C.,
V6C 2G8

FROM: Vangeochem Lab Ltd.,
1521 Pemberton Avenue,
North Vancouver, B. C.

SUBJECT: Analytical procedure used to determine Aqua Regia soluble gold in geochemical samples.

1. Method of Sample Preparation

(a) Geochemical soil, silt or rock samples were received in the laboratory in wet-strength 4 x 6 Kraft paper bags.

(b) The wet samples were dried in a ventilated oven.

(c) The dried soil and silt samples were sifted by using a shaking machine using an 80-mesh stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected and the minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for analysis later.

(d) The dried rock samples were crushed and pulverized to 80-mesh or finer by using a disc mill. The pulverized samples were then put in a new bag for later analyses.

2. Methods of Digestion

(a) 5.00 grams of the minus 80-mesh samples were used. Samples were weighed out by using a top-loading balance into beakers.

(b) 20 ml of Aqua Regia (3:1 HCl:HNO_3) were used to digest the samples over a hot plate vigorously.

(c) The digested samples were filtered and the washed pulps were discarded and the filtrate was reduced to about 15 ml.

(d) The Au complex ions were extracted into diisobutyl ketone and thiourea medium. (anion exchange liquids "Aliquate 336").

(e) Separate funnels were used to separate the organic layer.

3. Method of Detection

The gold analyses were detected by using a Techtron model AA5 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer with a gold hollow cathode lamp. The results were read out on a strip chart recorder. A hydrogen lamp was used to correct any background interferences. The gold values in parts per billion were calculated by comparing them with a set of gold standards.

4. The analyses were supervised or determined by Mr. Conway Chun and his laboratory staff.

Conway Chun
VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.

CC:smb

VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD. 1521 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER B.C.

September 19, 1975

TO: Chevron Standard Ltd.,
901 Marine Building,
355 Burrard Street,
Vancouver, B. C.,
V6C 2G8

FROM: Vangeochem Lab Ltd.,
1521 Pemberton Avenue,
North Vancouver, B. C.

SUBJECT: Analytical prodecure used to determine acid soluble arsenic in geochemical samples.

1. Method of Sample Preparation

(a) Geochemical soil, silt or rock samples were received in the laboratory in wet-strength 4 x 6 Kraft paper bags.

(b) The wet samples were dried in a ventilated oven.

(c) The dried soil and silt samples were sifted by using a shaking machine using an 80-mesh stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected and the minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for analysis later.

(d) The dried rock samples were crushed and pulverized to 80-mesh or finer by using a disc mill. The pulverized samples were then put in a new bag for later analyses.

2. Method of Digestion

(a) 0.25 gram of the minus 80-mesh sample was used. Samples were weighed out by using a top-loading balance.

(b) Samples were heated in a sand bath with concentrated perchloric acid (70 - 72% $HClO_4$ by weight) at a medium heat for four hours.

(c) The digested samples were diluted with demineralized water.

3. Method of Analysis

(a) Potassium iodide and stannous chloride in HCl were added to the digested samples.

(b) Zinc metal was introduced and the arsenic in solution was gassed off as arsene through a glass wool scrubber plug saturated with lead acetate and into a solution of silver diethyldithiocarbamate in chloroform with l-ephedrine, forming a red complex with the silver diethyldithiocarbamate.

(c) The concentration of the arsenic was determined colorimetrically by comparing the intensity of the color of the red complex with a set of known standards prepared in a similar fashion as the samples.

4. The analyses were supervised or determined by Mr. Conway Chun and the laboratory staff.

Conway Chun
VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.

CC:smb

GEOCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES

(A) Grid

The chain-and-compass method was used together with an inclinometer for slope - distance correction. Pickets and flagging tape were used for marking soil sample stations.

(B) Geochemical

The soil sample was collected by bare hand after the hole had been dug with a mattock or a rock hammer. The soils collected are mostly from "B" horizon at an average depth of 7 to 8 inches. Brown sandy loam was collected from talus and better developed sandy soil from areas below treeline.

DESCRIPTION OF ROCK TYPES

Intermediate Intrusive: Mainly quartz diorite. Specimens usually contain a high percentage of mafic minerals and quartz. No significant mineralization is observed in this rock type. Small criss-crossing quartz veinlets (< 1 mm), are not uncommon. The quartz diorite is more weathered and easily fragmented near its contacts.

Sediment: A greyish-coloured rock, probably mudstone (or siltstone), but not everywhere well bedded. This rock type is extremely brittle, with enough iron-stained fracture surfaces to hinder close studies of fresh surfaces. Usually mineralized with pyrite (up to 5%) and occasional arsenopyrite.

Ultramafic: Serpentinized peridotite. This rock is pinkish-red on weathered surface and has serpentine on some fractures. The fresh surface is a greenish-grey colour. The peridotite is cut by quartz veins, some of which are mineralized with pyrite and arsenopyrite (?) Calcite veinlets are present, but rarer.

Fracture Zone Altered Rock: Pinkish-brown on weathered surfaces, some specimens resemble the quartz diorite in texture. Probably a silicified hematitic diorite. The quartz-carbonate veins (both mineralized and non-mineralized) are mostly found in this rock type.

Dyke Rocks: Dark, fine-grained rocks, probably andesitic (or basaltic) in composition. Vesicular in texture with some vesicles filled by calcite and quartz.

Veins: Quartz-carbonate veins with a most common trend in the N.N.W. direction. Some are mineralized. The minerals are stibnite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, orpiment, realgar and possibly chalcopyrite. Some of the mineralized veins are up to 5 inches in width. They are found within both the sediment and intrusive.

1414

To: Chevron Standard Ltd.

REPORT No A25 - 730

PAGE No. 1

DATE: September 26, 1975

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

Minerals Section
901 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, B.C.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

Samples submitted: September 16, 1975
Results completed: September 26, 1975

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described ore samples.

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER	Sb	As						TOTAL VALUE PER TON (2000 LBS.)
	Ounces per Ton	Value per Ton	Ounces per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Grab Samples											
N4	0.030		0.11	29.50	0.02		(200 feet N. of 0N-00)				
N17	1.09		36.6	13.20	14.30		(500 feet N. of 72N-8E)				
N19	0.20		0.54	0.33	5.20		(Quartz vein at 48N - 6E)				
T1	0.41		0.39	0.97	10.50		(At base line 27N - 00)				

R. K. Rogers
Province of British Columbia

VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.
1521 PEMBERTON AVE.,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.,
CANADA V7P 2S3

TELEPHONE: 988-2172
AREA CODE: 604

• *Specialising in Trace Elements Analyses* •

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

–IN ACCOUNT WITH–

Chevron Standard Ltd.
901 Marine Building
355 Burrard Street
Attention: Vancouver, B. C.

Report No: 75 30 005 Page 1 of
Samples Arrived: August 13, 1975
Report Completed: August 21, 1975
For Project:
Analyst: E.T., R.M.
Invoice #3471 Job No. 75-155

Attention - Minerals Staff

Sample Marking	As ppm	Au ppb				
MB 8N - 2W	> 1000	1040				
4W	20	20				
6W	15	10				-25 mesh
8W	8	20				
10W	150	940				
12W	800	110				
14W	> 1000	100				
16W	500	160				
18W	500	20				
20W	150	160				
MB 8N - 22W	75	80				
MB 16N - 2W	600	210				
4W	> 1000	220				
6W	400	3630				
8W	500	50				
10W	700	20				
12W	700	200				
14W	600	30				
16W	> 1000	40				
MB 16N - 18W	900	50				
MB 16N - 20W	400	590				
22W	500	20				
24W	400	30				
26W	400	20				
28W	150	nd				
30W	200	20				
MB 16N - 32W	150	nd				
MB 24N - 0W	500	220				-25 mesh
2W	400	100				
4W	400	50				
6W	150	30				
8W	500	40				
10W	500	150				
12W	600	50				
14W	700	400				
16W	800	80				
18W	800	70				
20W	900	90				
MB 24N - 22W	900	70				

REMARKS: > = over 1000

Signed: G. Thom

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS_2 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001% nd = none detected ppm = parts per million

All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.

VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.
1521 PEMBERTON AVE.,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.,
CANADA V7P 2S3

TELEPHONE: 988-2172
AREA CODE: 604

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Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

–IN ACCOUNT WITH–

Chevron Standard Ltd.

Attention:

Report No: 75 30 005 Page 2 of
Samples Arrived:
Report Completed:
For Project:
Analyst:

Sample Marking	As ppm	Au ppb				
MB 24N - 24W	600	60				
26W	500	50				
28W	700	100				
30W	200	20				
32W	150	20				
34W	100	10				
36W	100	30				
38W	200	20				
40W	200	10				
42W	80	nd				
44W	100	30				
46W	300	10				
48W	800	40				
MB 24N 50W	200	10				
MB 32N 0W	700	110				
4W	100	70				
6W	80	875				
8W	200	60				25 mesh
10W	400	90				
MB 32N 12W	200	40				
MB 32N 14W	600	30				
16W	600	30				
18W	600	20				
20W	600	20				
22W	500	40				
24W	700	60				
26W	150	30				
28W	100	10				
30W	100	10				
32W	100	20				
34W	150	nd				
36W	600	20				
38W	900	50				
40W	800	30				
42W	800	30				
44W	700	30				
46W	500	20				
48W	600	20				
MB 32N 50W	100	10				

REMARKS:

Signed:

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–IN ACCOUNT WITH–
Chevron Standard Ltd.

Attention:

Report No: 75 30 005 Page 3 of 5
Samples Arrived:
Report Completed:
For Project:
Analyst:

Sample Marking	As ppm	Au ppb				
MB 32 N - 52 W	80	10				
54 W	500	130				
MB 32 N - 56 W	800	90				
MB 40 N - 0 W	700	40				
2 W	800	160				
4 W	400	110				
6 W	400	30				
8 W	400	30				
10 W	700	50				
12 W	600	40				
14 W	800	40				
16 W	900	140				
18 W	300	60				
20 W	300	50				
22 W	300	40				
24 W	500	110				
26 W	500	60				
28 W	150	10				
30 W	600	90				
32 W	400	10				
34 W	400	90				
36 W	900	40				
38 W	150	50				
40 W	200	20				
42 W	60	10				
44 W	300	n.d.				
46 W	400	20				
48 W	400	70				
50 W	150	10				
52 W	700	30				
MB 40 N - 54 W	700	10				
MB 48 N - 0 W	>1000	560				
2	60	60				
4	500	140				
6	800	120				
8	700	70				
10	600	160				
12	700	70				
MB 48 N - 14 W	700	250				

REMARKS: > = over 1000

Signed:

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS_2 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001% nd = none detected ppm = parts per million

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VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.
1521 PEMBERTON AVE.,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.,
CANADA V7P 2S3

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AREA CODE: 604

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–IN ACCOUNT WITH–

Chevron Standard Ltd.

Attention:

Report No: 75 30 005 Page 4 of 5
Samples Arrived:
Report Completed:
For Project:
Analyst:

Sample Marking	As ppm	Au ppb				
MB 48 N - 16 W	300	20				
18 W	500	10				
20 W	150	20				
22 W	80	10				
24 W	300	20				
26 W	100	10				
28 W	250	10				
30 W	250	20				
32 W	250	10				
34 W	150	10				
36 W	400	10				
38 W	200	10				
40 W	150	20				
42 W	60	nd				
44 W	100	nd				
46 W	150	nd				
MB 48 N - 48 W	50	nd				
F - 1107 RC	10	nd				
1108 S	30	10				
F - 1109 S	20	30				
1110 RC	60	30				
1111 RC	10	10				
1112 RC	60	nd				
1113 RC	900	1320				
1114 RC	25	10				
1115 S	200	50				
F - 1116 S	200	60				
75 LD G 82 RC	20	20				
83 RC	10	10				
84 RC	15	10				
85 RC	10	10				
86 RC	80	10				
87 RC	4	20				
88 RC	60	nd				
89 RC	10	40				
90 RC	10	nd				
91 RC	30	nd				
92 RC	60	nd				
75 LD G 93 RC	20	nd				

REMARKS:

Signed: _____

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS_2 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001% nd = none detected ppm = parts per million

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AREA CODE: 604

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–IN ACCOUNT WITH–

Chevron Standard Ltd.

Attention:

Report No: 75 30 006 Page 2 of 6
Samples Arrived:
Report Completed:
For Project:
Analyst:

Sample Marking	As ppm	Au ppb				
F - 1155 - RC	7	nd				
56 RC	15	20				
57 RC	100	nd				
58 RC	40	nd				
59 RC	50	nd				
60 RC	2	nd				
61 RC	10	nd				
62 RC	15	nd				
63 RC	10	nd				
64 RC	15	30				
65 RC	20	nd				
66 RC	15	10				
67 RC	4	10				
68 RC	4	10				
69 RC	100	nd				
1170 RC	2	nd				
71 RC	4	nd				
72 RC	4	nd				
73 RC	60	10				
F 1174 RC	30	nd				
75 RC	20	nd				
76 RC	35	nd				
77 RC	2	10				
78 RC	20	nd				
79 RC	20	10				
80 RC	10	nd				
81 RC	10	nd				
82 RC	7	nd				
83 RC	10	nd				
84 RC	4	nd				
85 RC	4	nd				
86 RC	4	nd				
87 RC	30	nd				
F 1188 S	500	50				
MBON - 00	60	50				
2E	40	20				
4E	60	10				
6E	700	150				
MBON 10E	300	50				

REMARKS:

Signed:

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS_2 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001% nd = none detected ppm = parts per million

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AREA CODE: 604

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Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

–IN ACCOUNT WITH–

Chevron Standard Ltd.

Attention:

Report No: 75 30 006 Page 3 of 6
Samples Arrived:
Report Completed:
For Project:
Analyst:

Sample Marking	As ppm	Au ppb				
MB ON 12E	300	40				
14E	100	30				
MB ON 16E	700	1510				
MB ON 2W	80	10				
4W	100	20				
6W	100	20				
MB ON 8W	100	40				
MB 8N 00	900	260				
2E	900	250				
4E	800	270				
6E	600	540				
8E	400	180				
10E	700	530				
12E	300	100				
14E	200	30				
16E	100	40				
MB 8N 18E	500	270				
MB 16N 00	200	40				
2E	400	1250				
MB 16N 4E	100	60				
6E	200	70				
8E	200	40				
10E	400	90				
12E	400	70				
14E	300	40				
16E	300	30				
18E	800	150				
MB 16N 20E	200	40				
MB 24N 2E	300	80				
4E	200	100				
6E	200	60				
8E	200	60				
10E	200	80				
12E	300	90				
14E	400	40				
16E	200	50				
MB 24N 18E	300	70				
MB 24S 00	600	70				
MB 24S 2E	200	nd				

REMARKS:

Signed:

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS_2 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001% nd = none detected ppm = parts per million

All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.

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NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.,
CANADA V7P 2S3

TELEPHONE: 988-2172
AREA CODE: 604

• *Specialising in Trace Elements Analyses* •

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

–IN ACCOUNT WITH–

Chevron Standard Ltd.

Attention:

Report No: 75 30 006 Page 4 of 6
Samples Arrived:
Report Completed:
For Project:
Analyst:

Sample Marking	As ppm	Au ppb				
MB 24S 4E	50	nd				
6E	40	nd				
MB 24S 8E	200	30				
MB 24S 2W	300	470				
4W	900	90				
MB 24S 6W	> 1000	3600				
MB 56N 0W	600	80				
2W	150	20				
4W	200	10				
6W	150	nd				
8W	500	20				
10W	300	50				
12W	700	60				
14W	150	10				
16W	600	20				
18W	200	80				
20W	200	20				
22W	200	60				
24W	200	10				
MB 56N 26W	200	10				
28W	500	100				
MB 64N 0W	400	nd				
2W	500	20				
4W	900	20				
6W	1000	20				
8W	500	10				
10W	200	40				
12W	400	nd				
14W	70	10				
16W	300	10				
18W	60	10				
20W	150	30				
22W	100	10				
MB 64N 24W	300	80				
MB 72N 0W	500	30				
2W	1000	100				
4W	1000	10				
6W	1000	10				
MB 72N 8W	150	10				

REMARKS:

Signed:

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS_2 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001% nd = none detected ppm = parts per million

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VGC
VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.
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NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.,
CANADA V7P 2S3
TELEPHONE: 988-2172
AREA CODE: 604

• *Specialising in Trace Elements Analyses* •

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

–IN ACCOUNT WITH–

Chevron Standard Ltd.

Attention:

Report No: 75 30 006 of 6
Samples Arrived:
Report Completed:
For Project:
Analyst:

Sample Marking	As ppm	Au ppb				
MB 72N - 10W	300	10				
12W	200	nd				
MB 72N - 14W	400	60				
MB 80N - 0W	100	30				
2W	200	10				
4W	60	nd				
6W	300	10				
8W	20	nd				
10W	200	10				
12W	50	10				
MB 80N - 14W	70	20				
MB 88N - 0W	200	20				
2W	150	10				
4W	200	nd				
6W	40	nd				
8W	60	10				
10W	100	10				
12W	2	10				
14W	500	40				
MB 88N - 16W	60	nd				
MB 96N - 0W	150	10				
2W	60	nd				
4W	60	10				
6W	150	nd				
MB 96N - 8W	60	nd				
N.S. 1	10	nd				
3	15	30				
4	20	nd				
5	150	30				
7	10	nd				
8	60	nd				
9	30	nd				
10	30	nd				
11	30	nd				
12	10	nd				
13	10	nd				
14	40	nd				
15	40	nd				
N.S. 16	30	20				

REMARKS:

Signed:

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS_2 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001% nd = none detected ppm = parts per million

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VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.
1521 PEMBERTON AVE.,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.,
CANADA V7P 2S3

TELEPHONE: 988-2172
AREA CODE: 604

C414

• *Specialising in Trace Elements Analyses* •

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

–IN ACCOUNT WITH–
Chevron Standard Ltd.,
901 Marine Building,
355 Burrard Street,
Attention: Vancouver, B. C., V6C 2G8

Report No: 75 30 008 Page 1 of 4
Samples Arrived: Sept. 3, 1975
Report Completed: Sept. 11, 1975
For Project:
Analyst: E.T., R.N.
Invoice # 3523 Job # 75-205

Sample Marking	Au ppb	As ppm				
75 - DA - G 1	n.d.	20				
2	n.d.	25				
3	n.d.	25				
4	10	40				
5	10	300				
75 - DA - G 6	10	150				
MB - L 40 N - 2 E	70	150				
4	70	600				
6	180	600				
8	180	600				
10	200	600				
12	1420	1000				
14	40	300				
16	40	250				
18	870	300				
20	50	10				
22	1580	800				
24	220	150				
26	320	200				
MB - L 40 N - 28 E	180	300				
MB - L 40 N - 30 E	30	150				
32	10	300				
34	30	150				
MB - L 40 N - 36 E	10	150				
MB - L 72 N - 2 E	30	4				
4	10	200				
6	140	200				
8	20	300				
10	140	600				
12	10	300				
14	10	200				
16	20	150				
18	30	600				
20	10	100				
22	20	150				
MB - L 72 N - 24 E	10	150				
MB - L 80 N - 2 E	n.d.	300				
4	50	300				
MB - L 80 N - 6 E	260	300				

REMARKS:

Signed: J. Chan

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS_2 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001% nd = none detected ppm = parts per million

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VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.
1521 PEMBERTON AVE.,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.,
CANADA V7P 2S3

TELEPHONE: 988-2172
AREA CODE: 604

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Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

–IN ACCOUNT WITH–
Chevron Standard Ltd.

Attention:

Report No: 75 30 008 Page 2 of 4
Samples Arrived:
Report Completed:
For Project:
Analyst:

Sample Marking	Au ppb	As ppm				
MB - L 80 N - 8 E	780	150				
10	20	300				
12	40	600				
14	60	600				
16	20	400				
18	10	400				
MB - L 80 N - 20 E	60	80				
MB - L 88 N - 2 E	n.d.	150				
4	10	100				
6	n.d.	150				
8	10	200				
10	20	600				
12	n.d.	200				
14	n.d.	150				
16	n.d.	150				
18	10	200				
20	10	200				
22	10	150				
24	10	150				
MB - L 88 N - 26 E	40	150				
MB - L 88 N - 28 E	n.d.	80				
30	n.d.	150				
32	10	100				
34	40	600				
MB - L 88 N - 36 E	100	200				
MB - 56 N - 2 E	30	150				
4	130	600				
6	90	600				
8	30	800				
10	20	300				
12	190	600				
14	40	300				
16	40	300				
18	20	150				
20	n.d.	300				
22	n.d.	300				
24	30	300				
26	30	600				
MB - 56 N - 28 E	80	300				

REMARKS:

Signed: _____

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VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.
1521 PEMBERTON AVE.,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.,
CANADA V7P 2S3

TELEPHONE: 988-2172
AREA CODE: 604

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–IN ACCOUNT WITH–
Chevron Standard Ltd.

Attention:

Report No: 75 30 008 Page 3 of 4
Samples Arrived:
Report Completed:
For Project:
Analyst:

Sample Marking	Au ppb	As ppm				
MB - 56 N - 30 E	15	400				
32	60	600				
34	20	200				
36	40	100				
38	20	150				
40	n.d.	150				
MB - 56 N - 42 E	n.d.	200				
MB - 64 N - 4 E	n.d.	100				
6	50	600				
8	100	>1000				
10	40	600				
12	70	800				
14	80	600				
16	10	300				
18	10	300				
20	n.d.	150				
22	10	300				
24	10	300				
26	10	400				
MB - 64 N - 28 E	240	300				
MB - 64 N - 30 E	50	400				
MB - 64 N - 32 E	130	800				
MB - 96 N - 2 E	n.d.	50				
4	n.d.	400				
6	n.d.	50				
8	n.d.	100				
10	n.d.	200				
12	n.d.	150				
14	n.d.	200				
16	n.d.	100				
18	n.d.	150				
20	10	100				
22	n.d.	200				
24	10	40				
26	n.d.	100				
28	n.d.	40				
30	40	300				
MB - 96 N - 32 E	20	300				
MB -104 N - 0 E	n.d.	40				

REMARKS: > Greater than

Signed:

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS_2 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001% nd = none detected ppm = parts per million

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VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.
1521 PEMBERTON AVE.,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.,
CANADA V7P 2S3

TELEPHONE: 988-2172
AREA CODE: 604

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Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

–IN ACCOUNT WITH–
Chevron Standard Ltd.

Attention:

Report No: 75 30 008 Page 4 of 4
Samples Arrived:
Report Completed:
For Project:
Analyst:

Sample Marking	Au ppb	As ppm				
MB - 104 N - 2 E	n.d.	40				
4	n.d.	40				
6	n.d.	40				
8	190	400				
10	n.d.	40				
12	n.d.	300				
14	n.d.	150				
16	n.d.	150				
18	10	300				
20	n.d.	100				
24	n.d.	100				
26	n.d.	60				
28	n.d.	100				
30	10	150				
MB - 104 N - 32 E	10	400				

REMARKS:

Signed:

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS_2 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001% nd = none detected ppm = parts per million

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NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.,
CANADA V7P 2S3

TELEPHONE: 988-2172
AREA CODE: 604

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Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

–IN ACCOUNT WITH–
Chevron Standard Ltd.,
901 Marine Building,
355 Burrard Street,
Attention: Vancouver, B. C., V6C 2G8

Report No: 75 30 009 Page 1 of 2
Samples Arrived: Sept. 15, 1975
Report Completed: Sept. 19, 1975
For Project: C 414
Analyst: E.T., R.N.
Invoice # 3546 Job # 75-221

Sample Marking	Au ppb	As ppm				
MB 32 N - 2 E	130	800				
4	80	400				
6	120	150				
8	70	150				
10	70	300				
12	50	300				
14	160	200				
16	90	200				
18	50	200				
20	30	300				
22	30	300				
24	60	200				
26	120	300				
28	50	300				
30	20	150				
32	140	200				
34	10	300				
MB 32 N - 36 E	30	60				
MB 48 N - 2 E	30	150				
4	130	800				
6	70	150				
8	40	400				
10	20	100				
12	190	800				
14	170	800				
16	120	300				
18	40	250				
20	30	150				
22	30	300				
24	20	200				
26	10	150				
28	10	100				
30	nd	100				
32	nd	150				
34	10	150				
36	20	100				
38	50	150				
40	50	150				
MB 48 N - 42 E	30	100				

REMARKS:

Signed:

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS_2 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001% nd = none detected ppm = parts per million

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VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.
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NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.,
CANADA V7P 2S3

TELEPHONE: 988-2172
AREA CODE: 604

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–IN ACCOUNT WITH–
Chevron Standard Ltd.

SEP 22 1975

Minerals Staff
CHEVRON STANDARD LIMITED
VANCOUVER OFFICE

Attention:

Report No: 75 30 009 Page 2 of 2
Samples Arrived:
Report Completed:
For Project:
Analyst:

Sample Marking	Au ppb	As ppm				
MB 48 N - 44 E	40	250				
46	10	100				
48	30	150				
MB 48 N - 50 E	10	100				

REMARKS:

Signed: _____

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All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.

ELDORADO MOUNTAIN - 1975 PROGRAM

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Labour (See Attached List)	$ 5,978.34
Helicopter Charter*	4,240.00
Fixed Wing Charter	802.33
Vehicle Rentals	258.70
Lodging	97.30
Meals	25.61
Taxis	19.00
Groceries	839.50
Camp Supplies	293.10
Radio Rental	200.00
Drafting and Reproduction	200.00
TOTAL PROGRAM COST:	$ 12,953.88

* High cost was affected by daily minimum requirements. Camp was shared with a regional exploration crew.

I hereby certify that the above costs represent the true value of the 1975 Program.

D. Arscott

D. Arscott, P. Eng.

STATEMENT OF LABOUR COSTS

ELDORADO MOUNTAIN PROPERTY - 1975 PROGRAM

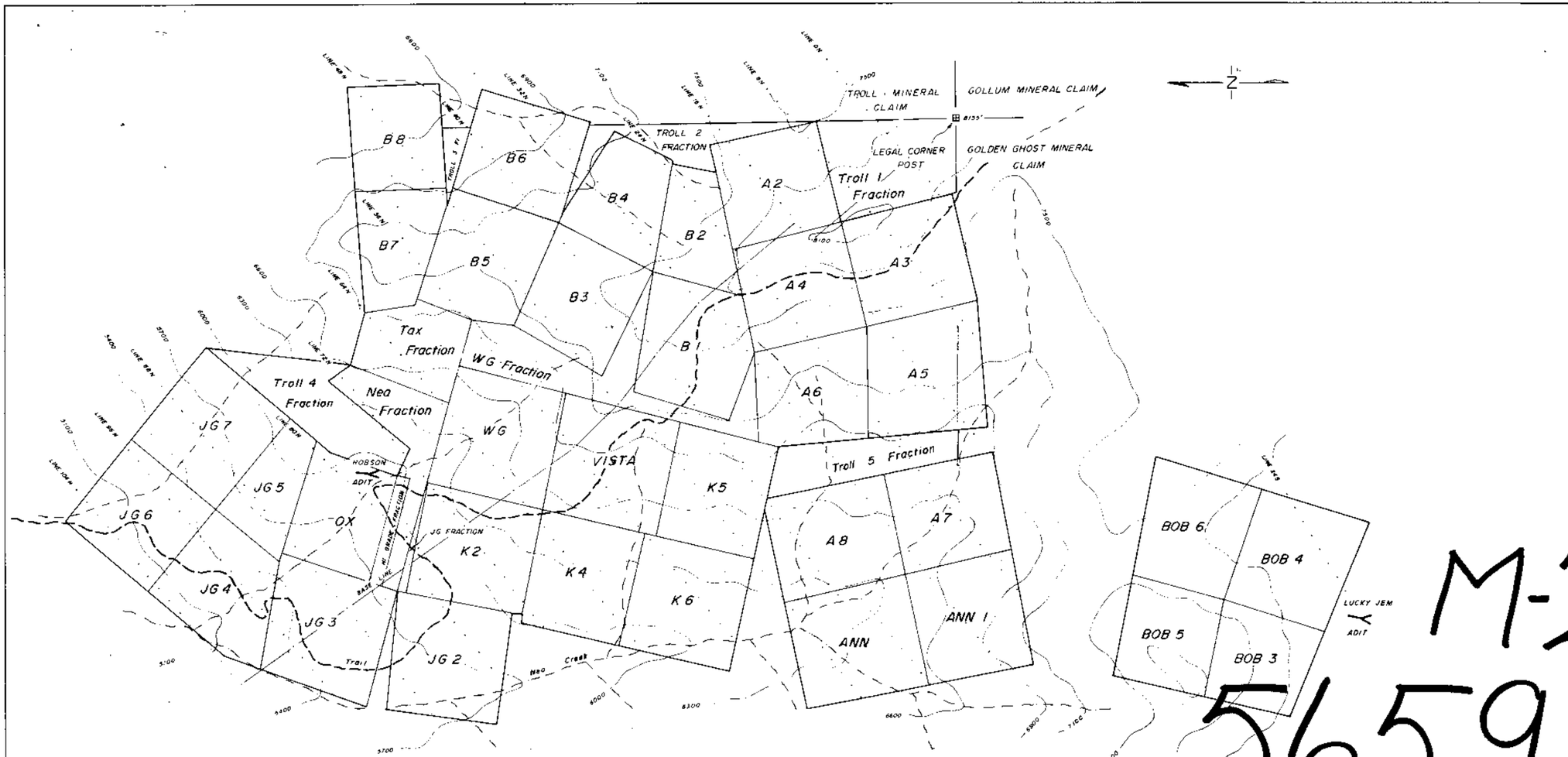
EMPLOYEE	POSITION	ADDRESS	NO. OF DAYS WORKED FIELD	OFFICE	TOTAL	RATE*	TOTAL COST
Ng, M.	Geologist	#901 - 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2G8	38	10	48	55.48	$ 2,663.04
McKay, B.	Assistant	"	28	1	29	46.80	1,357.20
Lemoine, B.	"	"	15	2	17	46.50	790.50
Fox, M.	Geologist	"	2	-	2	64.20	128.40
Fox, L.	Assistant	"	1	-	1	45.60	45.60
Arscott, D.	Geologist	"	3	6	9	110.40	993.60
TOTALS:			89	19	108		$ 5,978.34

*Equivalent daily rate based on 21 day month

I hereby certify that the above figures represent the actual value of the program described in the accompanying report.

D. Arscott

D. ARSCOTT, P. Eng.



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5659 MAP 2

M-2

David Arscott

Figure – 6

5659

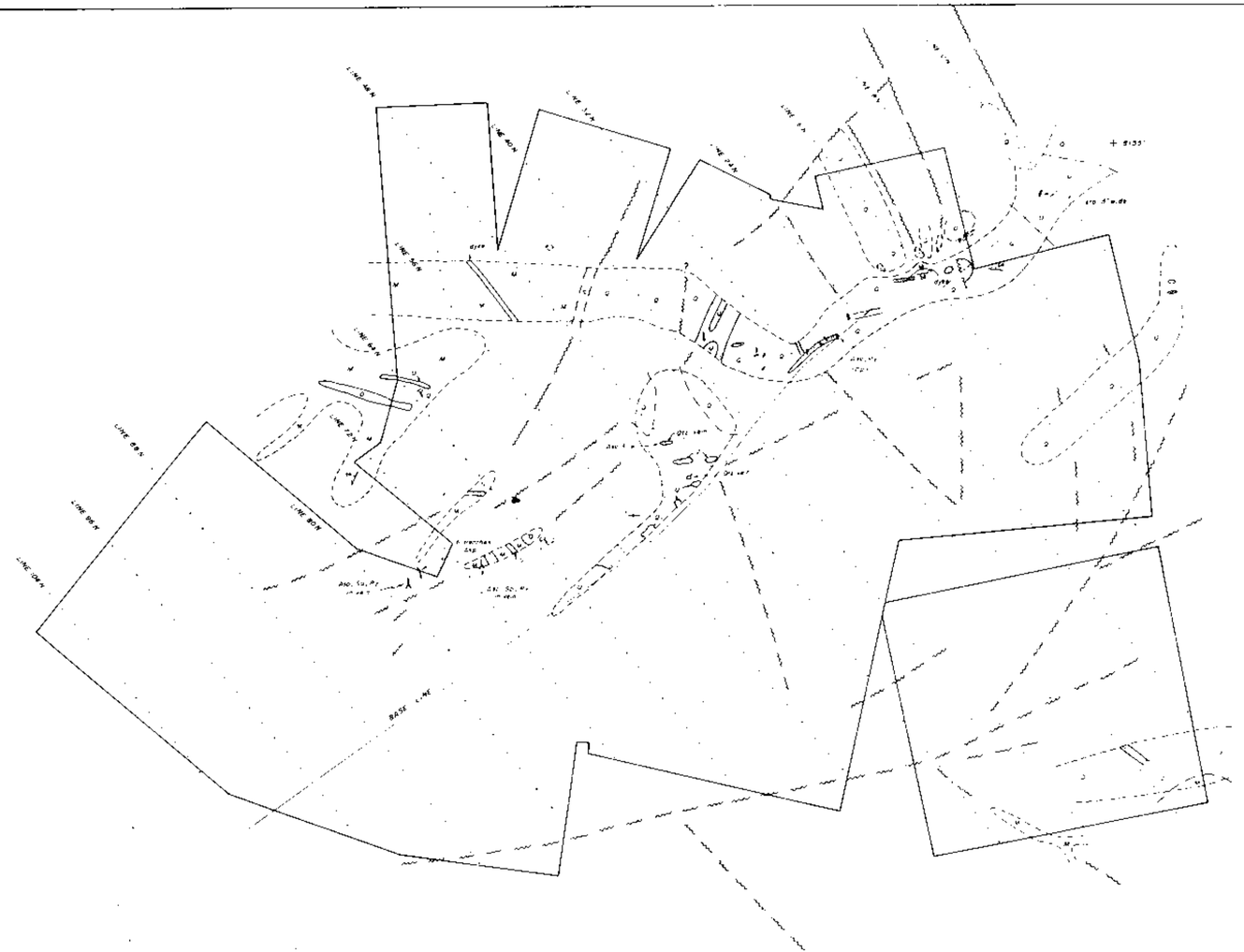
CHEVRON STANDARD LTD.

CANADIAN GOLD PROJECT
C 414
1975 PROGRAM – ELDORADO MOUNTAIN

CLAIMS & TOPOGRAPHY

0 500 1000 1500 2000 Feet
SCALE

M. NG August 1975



Department of
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ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5659 MAP 3

LEGEND

- Trenches
- Foliation
- Outcrop or talusmeter (approx.)
- Substantiated airphoto linear
- Unsubstantiated airphoto linear
- Adit
- Definite contact
- Probable contact

MINERALS

Asp	Arsenopyrite
Py	Pyrite
stb	Stibnite
Cp	Chalcopyrite
Sp	Sphalerite

ROCK TYPES

Q	Quartz diorite
U	Ultramafic
M	Mudstone
S	Metasediment
	Zones of intense fracturing and quartz carbonate alteration

David Arscott

Figure - 4

CHEVRON STANDARD LTD.

CANADIAN GOLD PROJECT

C 414

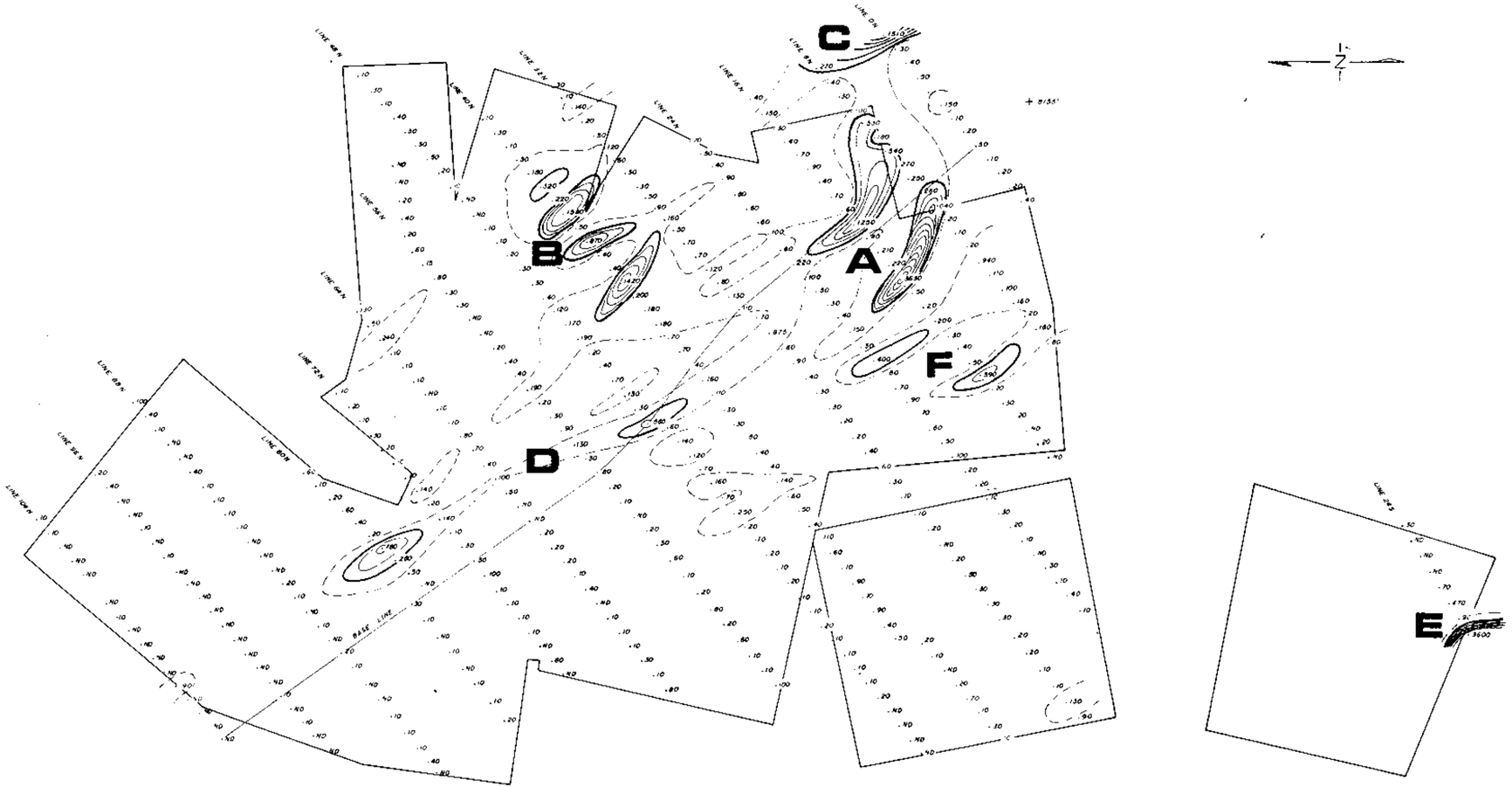
1975 PROGRAM — ELDORADO MOUNTAIN

GEOLOGY OF PROPERTY

0 500 1000 1500 2000 feet
SCALE

M NG August 1975

GLOBAL DRAFTING



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5659 MAP 4

LEGEND

Au, ppb , + 100 (Regional threshold)

Au, ppb , + 250 (Local threshold)

All other contours on a 250 ppb interval

David Ascott

Figure – 5a

CHEVRON STANDARD LTD.

CANADIAN GOLD PROJECT
C414
1975 PROGRAM — ELDORADO MOUNTAIN

GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY (ppb)

0 500 1000 1500 2000 feet
SCALE

M NG August 1975

LEGEND

As, ppm, + 500 (Local threshold)

As, ppm, +250 (Approx. regional threshold)

All other contours on a 250 ppm interval

David Ascott

Figure – 5b

CHEVRON STANDARD LTD.

CANADIAN GOLD PROJECT

C 414

1975 PROGRAM – ELDORADO MOUNTAIN

ARSENIC GEOCHEMISTRY (ppm)

0 500 1000 1500 2000 feet

SCALE

M NG August 1975

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Matthew Ng, am a geologist, with a degree (B.Sc.) from the University of British Columbia (1975).

I am currently employed by Chevron Standard Limited, Minerals Staff, #901 - 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2G8.

I, personally, carried out the surveys on the Eldorado Mountain property as herein described.

Matthew Ng

Vancouver, B.C.
September 30, 1975

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, David Philip Arscott, am a Professional Engineer registered in British Columbia, with an office address at #901 - 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2G8.

The 1975 Program herein described on the Eldorado Mountain property was carried out under my direction.

I hereby certify that the stated costs represent the actual cost of the described geological and geochemical work.

D. Arscott

David Arscott, P. Eng.

Vancouver, B.C.
September 30, 1975