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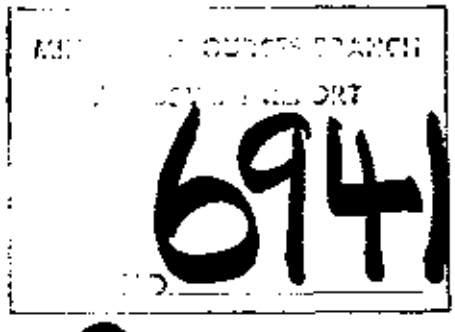

Part 1 of 2

GEOPHYSICAL, GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON BOLD CLAIMS OMINECA MINING DIVISION 93-N-9W LAT. 55°37' LONG. 124°23'

by
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314-1281 WEST GEORGIA ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

SEPTEMBER, 1978

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LIST OF MAPS AND FIGURES

A. Introduction

This report deals with the geophysical, geochemical and geological surveying carried out by Imperial Oil Limited on the Bold 1 to 4 mineral claims between June 3 and July 20, 1978.

The purpose of the work was to investigate previously known occurrences of lead, zinc, silver, copper and molybdenum mineralization and to expand upon the geological, geochemical and geophysical knowledge of the area within which the showings are located.

1. Location and Access

The Bold mineral claims are located 8.5 kilometers southeast of Manson Creek in central B.C. (NTS 93-N-9W). The area covered by the claims lies immediately west of Manson Lakes and north of Boulder Creek covering moderately steep topography ranging in elevation from 1550 meters to 900 meters along Boulder Creek.

Access can be gained to the property in several ways the simplest being by helicopter direct from either Manson Creek or Germansen Landing to the northwest. It is also possible to reach the property on foot from the Omineca road at a point 1.5 kilometers east of the property. In addition a cat-trail from Omineca road, crossing Manson River and winding uphill toward the center of the property, could provide four-wheel drive access although the cat-trail and river crossing would require some upgrading.

The geological, geochemical and geophysical survey work was done on a large grid located approximately in the middle of the claim block formed by the Bold 1 to 4 mineral claims (see Location Map).

2. Property

The Bold 1 to 4 mineral claims comprise a total of 58 units and were staked in September 1977. They are fully owned by Imperial Oil Limited and the assessment work done in 1978 was carried out by the Esso Minerals Canada division of Imperial Oil.

Claim	Anniversary Date	Units	Record No.
Bold 1	Sept. 16, 1978	6	787
Bold 2	Sept. 16, 1978	12	788
Bold 3	Sept. 16, 1978	20	789
Bold 4	Sept. 16, 1978	20	790

3. History of Property

The earliest exploration work in the Boulder Creek area was on the Berthold lode gold prospect located about a half mile south of Boulder Creek. A 10 foot wide quartz filled fracture zone containing pyrite and galena with gold and silver values was trenched in 1940. From 1966 to 1968 Omineca Base Metals Ltd. carried out trenching and soil sampling on several quartz veins located along Boulder Creek. The veins contain galena and minor copper, zinc and silver.

More recently Northern Tungsten Mines Ltd. carried out fairly extensive work on the area north of Boulder Creek. In 1972 the work consisted of building access roads, trenching and soil sampling and in 1973 additional soil sampling and trenching, as well as mapping, Crone Shootback E.M., minor I.P. Surveying (3 line-kilometers) and drilling was done. The drilling consisted of 8 holes totaling 862 meters.

Several attempts to recover placer gold have been made along Boulder Creek since 1940. Although only minor amounts of gold have been recovered, the panned concentrates apparently contained notable amounts of scheelite and cassiterite.

4. Summary of Work Done

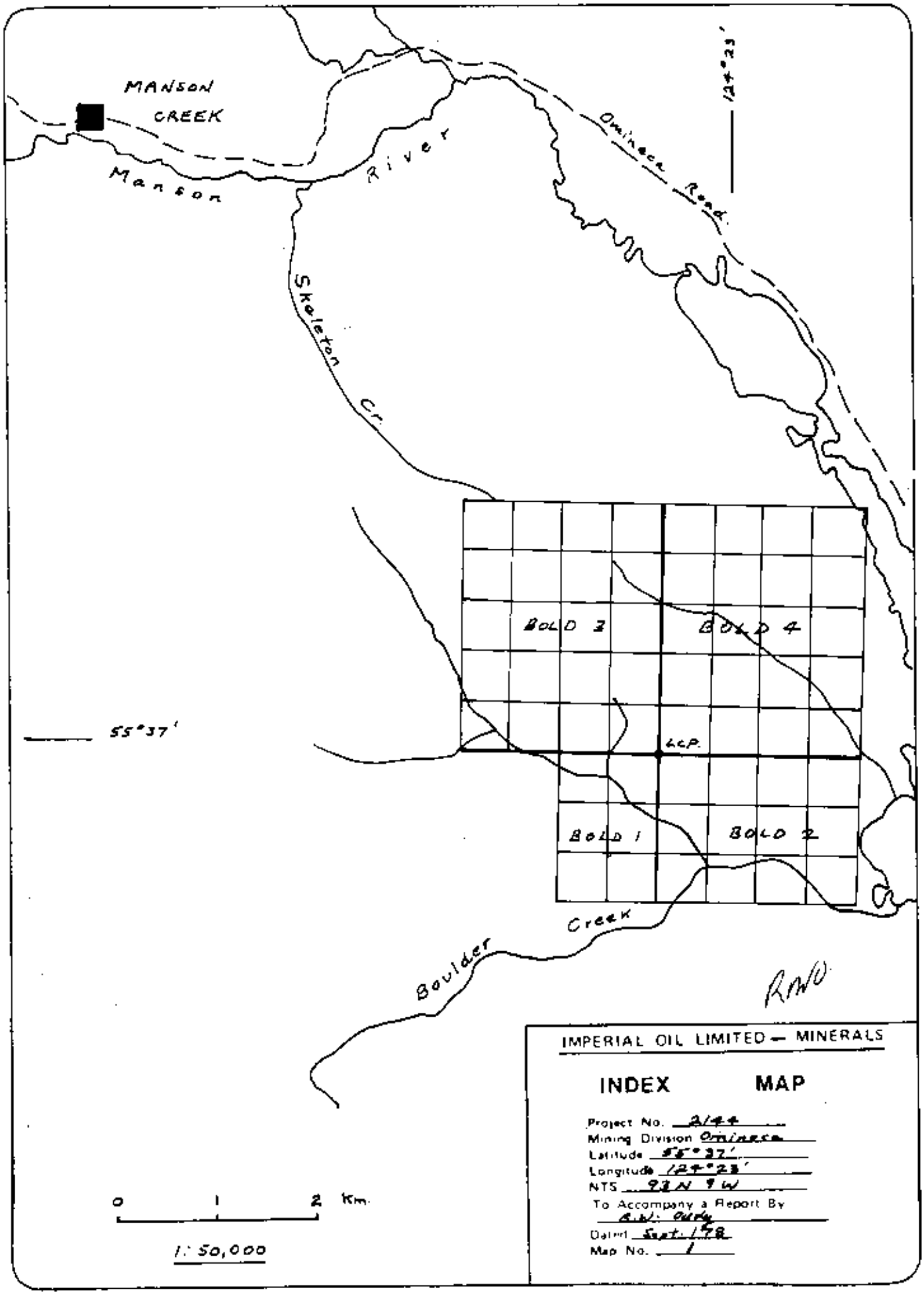
The work completed in 1978 included linecutting, geological mapping, geophysical surveys and geochemical surveying. The work was done between June 3 and July 20, 1978 and covered portions of each of the four Bold claims (see Location Map).

The linecutting was done from June 3 to June 10 by a six man crew and totalled 27.2 line kilometers. The base line is 2000 meters long and oriented NW-SE (135^{o} Azimuth) with cross lines at 100 meter intervals at right angles to the base line. The cross lines extend for 500 meters to the southwest and 700 meters to the northeast from the base line and are cut and picketed lines with stations marked at 25 meter intervals.

Geological mapping was done from June 22 to 29 at a scale of 1:2500 utilizing the cut grid for mapping control. Total area mapped is 240 hectares. The mapping was done by D. Findlay.

Geophysical surveys consisted of a Magnetometer Survey and a Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic Survey. Both surveys covered a total of 25.2 line kilometers. The surveys were completed by a three man crew between July 15 and July 20. The geophysical operator was J. Irish.

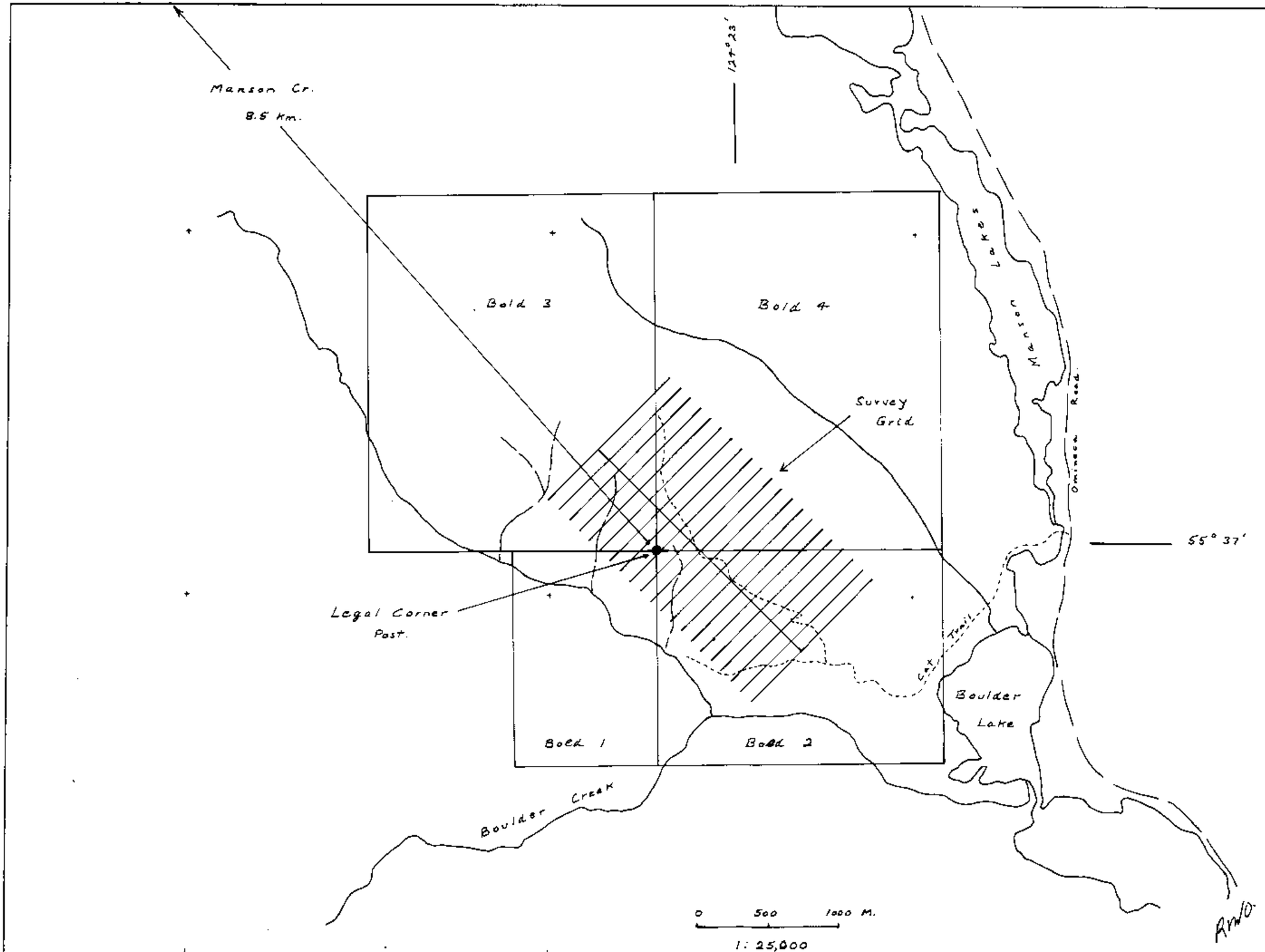
Geochemical surveying consisted of soil sampling and chemical analysis. A total of 958 soil samples were collected and analysed for lead, zinc, copper, silver and molybdenum. Samples were collected at 25 meter intervals along all cross lines by three samplers from June 22 to June 26.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED — MINERALS

INDEX MAP

Project No. 2144
Mining Division Omineca
Latitude 55°37'
Longitude 124°23'
NTS 93N 9W
To Accompany a Report By
R.W. Ordy
Date Sept. 1/78
Map No. 1



MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
6941

Contours — 2500 —
Stream or creek (Perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
Jeep Road
Trail
Trees

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED — MINERALS

LOCATION MAP

BOLD CLAIMS

Project No. 2144
Mining Division Omineca
Latitude 55° 37'
Longitude 124° 23'
NTS 93 N 9W
To Accompany a Report By
R.W. Oddy
Dated Sept. 1978
Map No. 2

B. Technical Data and Interpretation of Results

1. Geological Survey

a) Procedure

Mapping on the Bold property was done at a scale of 1:2500 using the grid for control.

The purpose of mapping was an attempt to ascertain the controlling geological factors for the observed mineralization.

b) Geology

The geological maps appear as Figures 3 and 4. Seven separate rock types are identified on the geological map.

The talc-ankerite schist (Unit 14b) is a white to light brown weathering soft rock that occurs in large, competent outcrops, despite the rock softness. The schists contain up to 60 percent, but generally about 30 percent, light brown medium to coarse crystals of ankerite. The remainder of the rock is composed of quartz, feldspar, talc and sericite. The quartz and feldspar form hard aggregated crystals totalling about 20 percent of the rock, while the talc and sericite occur interstially between the more competent minerals.

The andesites (Unit 1a) are dark green, fine grained massive rocks. The outcrops are slightly foliated and show no flow tops or bottoms, indicating that individual flows are at least several meters thick. One outcrop is a medium grained clastic rock, probably an intermediate pyroclastic rock. Locally medium grained ankerite crystals are contained within the andesite.

The chlorite schists (Unit 14a) are dark green, well foliated equivalents of the andesites. The rock consists of chlorite, biotite, amphibole, feldspar and ankerite.

The limestones (Unit 7a) are white to light grey, fine grained, thinly bedded rocks. Individual beds range from 1 cm to 30 cm thick. Excellent primary features including cross-bedding, ripple marks, scour channels and flume structures are readily apparent indicating a fairly turbulent shallow water depositional environment. The limestones are locally silicified

with an accompanying increase in hardness and grain size. Pyrite is locally present as medium to coarse euhedral crystals, distributed fairly evenly throughout the rock and making up to 10 percent of the rock.

The shales (Unit 6a) are thinly bedded, black, fissile, graphitic rocks. Pyrite is occassionaly present as medium to coarse crystals, making up to 10 percent of the rock.

The siltstones (Unit 6b) are white to buff colored fine grained rocks that have an appearance very similar to the limestone. They are thicker bedded and slightly more massive than the limestone and are composed of fine quartz grains, in places almost sand sized grains. Medium to coarse euhedral pyrite crystals are very common in the siltstones, making up to 15 percent of the rock.

The sericite schists (Unit 14c) are light colored well foliated sericite, muscovite, quartz, feldspar schists. They probably are well foliated siltstones but some may have been felsic volcanics. Pyrite is present locally as medium grained euhedral crystals.

The shales, siltstones and limestones form an interbedded, steeply dipping sequence occupying much of the central portion of the property. To the northeast this sequence is joined by a fairly thick andesitic volcanic sequence which in turn gives way to more shales, siltstones and limestones further northeast. This sequence strikes northwesterly and appears to dip steeply to the southwest. Locally tight fold structures, possibly attributable to soft sediment deformation, occur in the well bedded siltstones and limestones.

The whole sediment-volcanic sequence appears to sit on top of the talc-ankerite schist unit which occupies the lower slopes of the hill to the south and southwest. The actual contact was not observed in mapping but, from previous drill results, it would appear to dip at a shallow angle (15 to 20^{o}) to the northeast. This discordance with the attitude of the overlying sequence suggests a fault contact. However, observation of this contact in drill core from previous drilling gives the appearance of a gradational contact from siltstone to sericite schist to talc-sericite-ankerite shcist.

Several steep faults are suspected and several have been interpreted on the geology map, in part from geophysical data.

According to the Geological Survey of Canada (Map 907A, 1948) the rocks in this area belong to the Pennsylvannian to Permian Cache Creek Group.

c) Mineralization

The main mineralized zone, located between Lines 4S and 6S about 25 meters southwest of baseline, consists of high grade massive ore of pyrite, galena, sphalerite and molybdenite and of silicified limestone with layers of chalcopyrite and minor bornite along bedding planes. This showing seems to consist of a narrow lense of high grade mineralization perhaps controlled by faulting and brecciation. Both soft talc schists and blocks of brecciated limestone occur in the immediate vicinity.

Assays from high grade grab samples from displaced boulders ran as follows:

Sample No.	Pb.	Zn	Cu	Ag	Au	Mo
7960	21.50%	5.82%	.01%	4.46 oz.	.006 oz.	N/A
7961	17.45%	0.22%	.001%	4.03 oz.	.009 oz.	N/A
7963	1.27%	N/A	N/A	0.30 oz.	N/A	2.55%

These samples are not representative of any particular width but do give some indication of the relative quantities of lead, silver, copper, moly, etc.

Other mineralization within the mapped area consists of galena bearing quartz veins within the talc-ankerite schists at Line 7S, 2+00SW and L10S, 0+50NE. These veins are in the order of 0.5 meters wide.

Outside of the grid area, but within 2 or 3 km of the property, there are several occurrences of galena, gold and silver bearing quartz veins. Several of these veins are known to contain minor scheelite and significant quantities of scheelite, cassiterite and gold have been recovered from placer mining in Boulder Creek.

2. Geochemical Surveys

a) Procedure

The soil samples were collected along the cross lines at 25 meter intervals, and were collected from an average depth of 30 cm. The samples consisted of B-horizon soils and in cases where the B horizon could not be sampled, due usually to swampy conditions, no sample was taken.

The samples were stored in standard brown Kraft paper envelopes for drying and shipment to the laboratory for trace element analysis. The samples were analysed by Bondar-Clegg Co. Ltd. in the geochemical lab located in North Vancouver, B.C.

Samples were first oven dried, then sieved to obtain the -80 mesh portion which was then subjected to a 3:1 HNO_3:HCl hot acid extraction procedure. Once the sample was in solution measurement of trace element concentrations was done by Atomic Absorption Analysis. Each sample was analysed for five elements - copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc and silver.

b) Results

The geochemical results are plotted on Maps 11 to 20. Cumulative frequency plots for lead, zinc, copper and molybdenum appear as Figures 1 to 4. Background and threshold levels were estimated from the Cumulative frequency plots and are tabulated below:

	Background	T_1	T_2	% of samples above T_1	& T_2
Lead	75 ppm	150 ppm	200 ppm	19%	9%
Zinc	140	280	380	15%	4%
Copper	15	80	-	0.5%	-
Molybdenum	5	16	20	2%	0.9%
Silver	0.2	1.5	-	2.3%	-

The background values were taken at the 50 percentile point on the Cumulative frequency plots. The T_2 level is chosen as the value above which a definitely anomalous population occurs and the T_1 level, which represents possibly anomalous values, is arbitrarily chosen at a point about one third of the way toward background from T_2. T_1, therefore, falls within the area of 'mixing' of anomalous and high background range values. Since there are so few high copper and silver values no definite anomalous population can be defined. The silver results were not plotted due to poor distribution of values in that about 60% of the samples ran 0.2 ppm. This value was arbitrarily chosen as background for silver and 1.5 ppm as T_1, the first threshold level.

As can be seen from the foregoing table there are significant popluations of anomalous lead and zinc, a small (about 2%) population of silver and molybdenum and essentially no anomalous copper.

Lead anomalies occur from one end of the grid to the other, occuring mainly on the northeast half of the grid. Seven fairly large anomalous areas are identified as anomalies A to G. In addition to those larger anomalies, numerous scattered lead highs occur over much of the surveyed area.

Anomalous area A is about 600 meters by 200 meters and includes values as high as ~~5060~~ 3060 ppm lead. The strongest part of the anomaly corresponds to the area of exposed pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, bornite and molybdenite mineralization but the anomaly covers a considerably larger area to the southeast with no apparent mineralization except for a galena bearing quartz vein on Line 7S at 2+00SW. The anomaly overlaps the contact between the limestone-shale-siltstone sequence and talc-ankerite schist.

3060 ppm
letter Nov 6/18

Anomaly B is about 550 meters by 300 meters and is open and widening to the southeast. Peak anomalous value is 700 ppm lead. The area is underlain by pyrite bearing limestone, shale and siltstone and overlaps the contact with talc ankerite schist. There is no observed lead mineralization in the anomalous area.

Anomaly C covers an area of about 450 meters by 100 meters and overlies an area of sparse exposure that is possibly underlain by chlorite schists and andesitic rocks. The peak anomalous value is 400 ppm lead and there has been no sulphide mineralization found in the area of the anomaly.

Anomaly D, located just north of A, covers a small area of about 150 meters by 50 meters, reaching a peak anomalous value of 520 ppm lead. The anomaly overlies limestone and pyrite siltstone and quartz float carrying about 5% galena was located adjacent to the anomaly.

Anomalous Area E covers an area of about 450 meters by 100 meters with a peak value of 1520 ppm lead. The area is one of sparse exposure that is possibly underlain by graphitic shales, limestone and andesite. No sulphides have been observed in this area.

Anomalous Areas F and G are parallel, elongate anomalies extending for a length of 500 meters but open to the northwest. Anomaly F is about 150 meters across, while Anomaly G is open to the northeast. Peak anomalous values of 360 and 460 ppm are reached in the two anomalies. The area is one of sparse exposure and possibly fairly deep overburden that may be underlain by graphitic shales and sericite schists.

Zinc highs tend to occur scattered over much of the grid with one large anomaly occuring in the south central portion of the grid. This anomaly covers an area about 800 meters long, varying in width from 50 meters to 400 meters. Several samples reach over 1000 ppm zinc within the anomalous area. The zinc

anomaly overlaps parts of lead anomalies A, B and D and corresponds in part to the area of exposed lead-zinc-copper-molybdenum mineralization. The anomalous area is almost entirely within the area underlain by limestones, shales and siltstones and the southwest border of the anomaly follows very closely the sediment-schist contact.

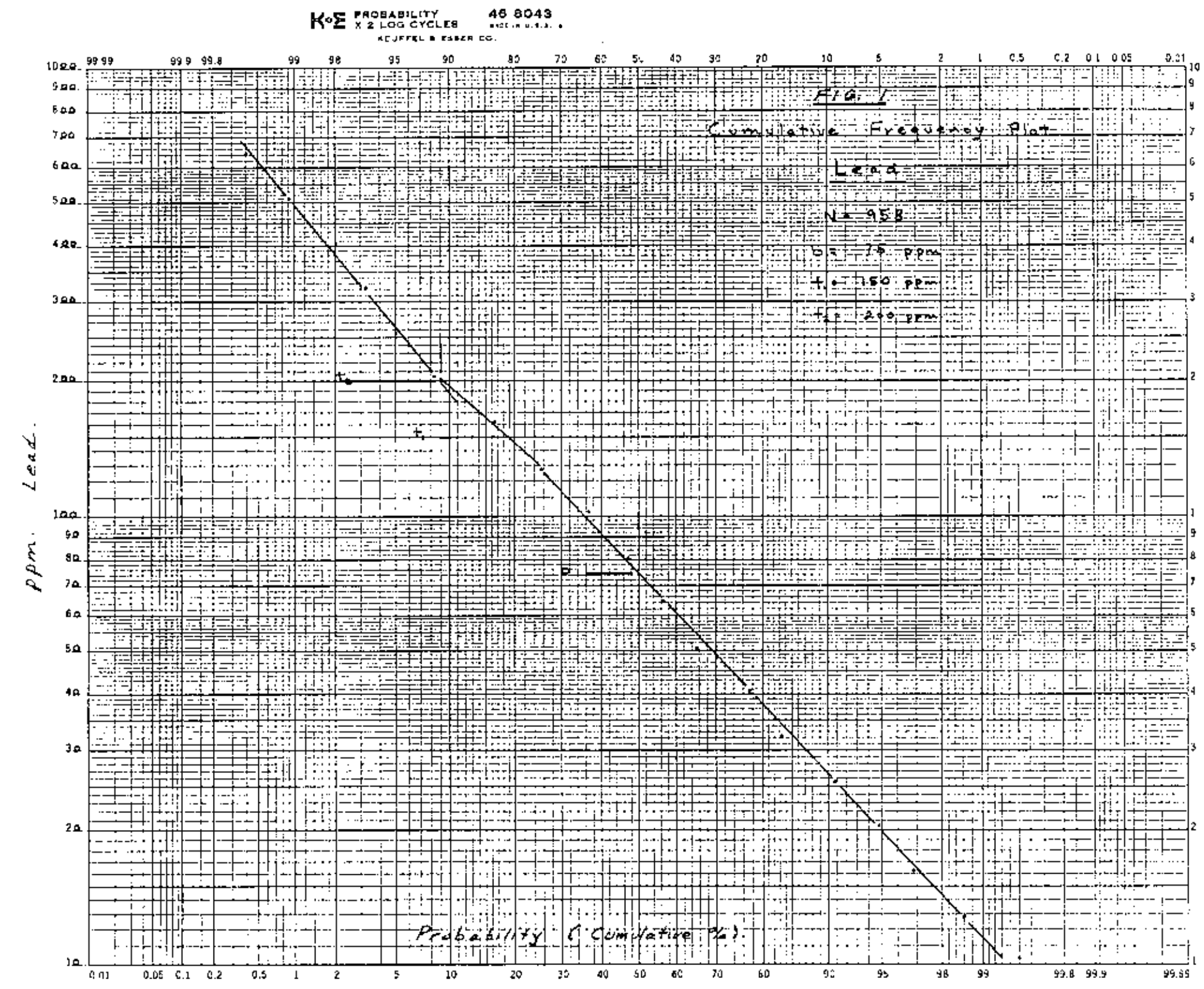
Other smaller zinc anomalies, with peak values reaching 550 to 1250 ppm, occur southwest of the large anomaly. Most of these highs can be correlated with surface or geophysical indications of graphitic shales and one anomaly (L9S-4+50SW) is coincident with lead highs. On the northwest half of the grid several other small zinc anomalies occur, reaching peak anomalous values in the order of 800 ppm zinc. The most northerly anomaly on Lines 5N and 6N is coincident with high lead values, as is a single sample anomaly on Line 1N at 1+50SW. Both of these anomalies occur in areas probably underlain by sericite schists. The other small zinc anomalies are located in areas underlain by graphitic shales or pyritic siltstones. No zinc mineralization has been observed that might explain these smaller zinc anomalies.

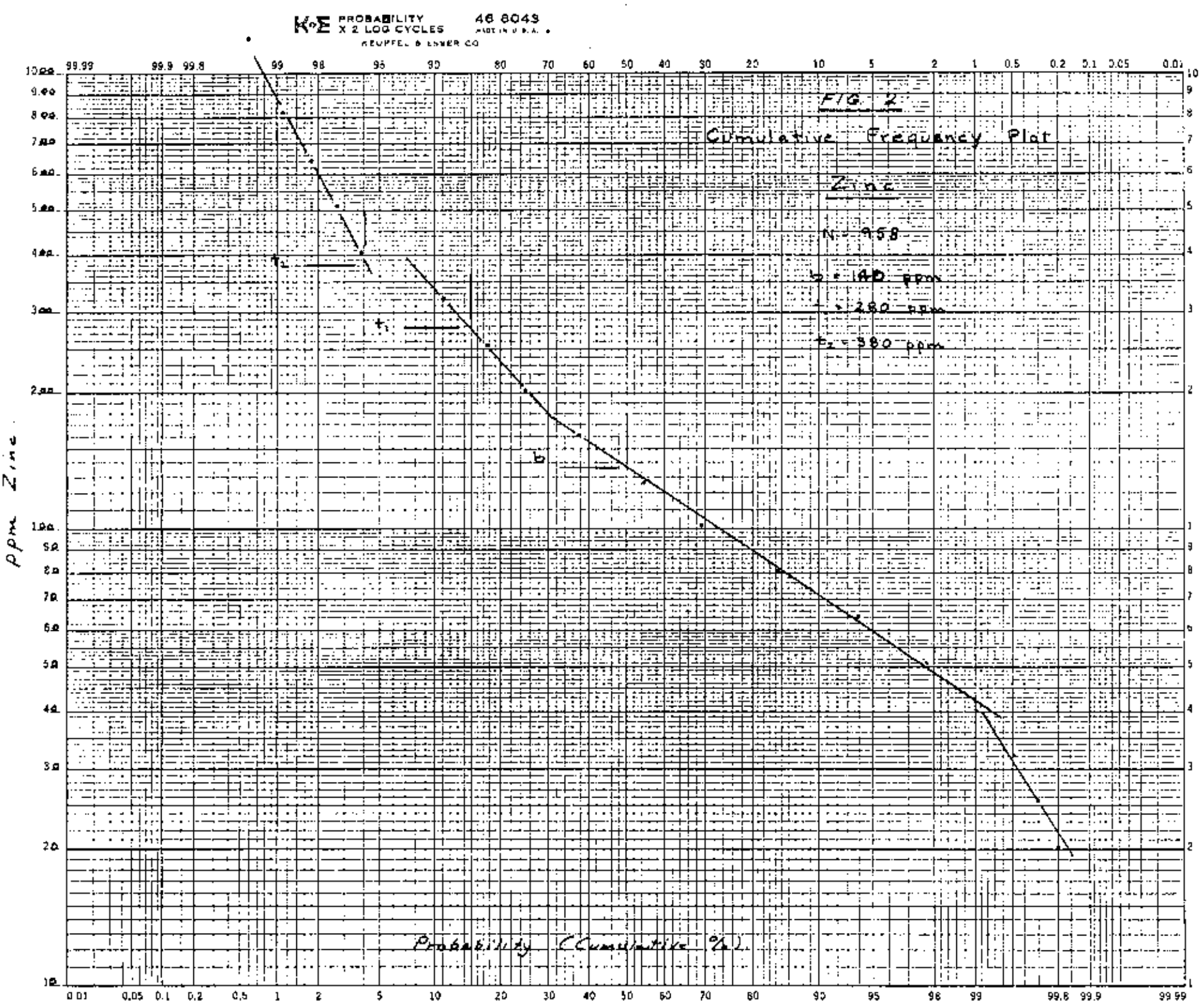
Only one sample ran significantly high in copper, a high of 230 ppm at 4+00NE on Line 2N. The sample lies near an outcrop of andesite and doesn't correspond to any other geochemical highs. The copper mineralization exposed around Line 5S is not reflected in the copper geochemistry.

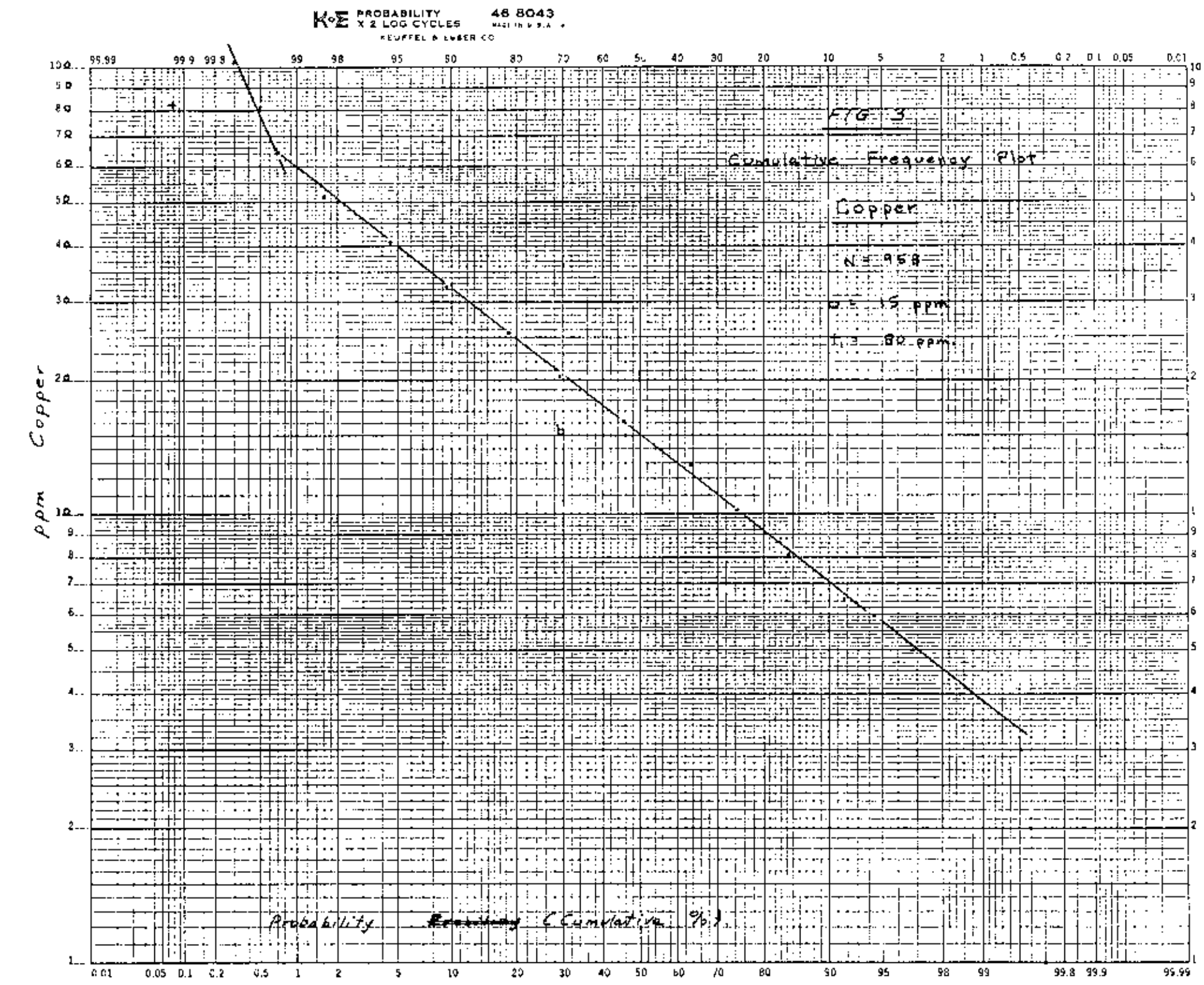
Most of the anomalous molybdenum samples are found concentrated in two small anomalies. The first corresponds to the area of exposed molybdenite mineralization, with a peak anomalous value of 67 ppm molybdenum. The second anomaly, just north of the first, reaches a peak value of 37 ppm molybdenite. It overlies limestones and overlaps parts of both lead anomalies A and D. Both of molybdenum anomalies correspond to the parts of the large zinc anomaly. Other than the above anomalous areas molybdenum highs occur as a few single sample highs scattered over the grid. None of these appear to be significant.

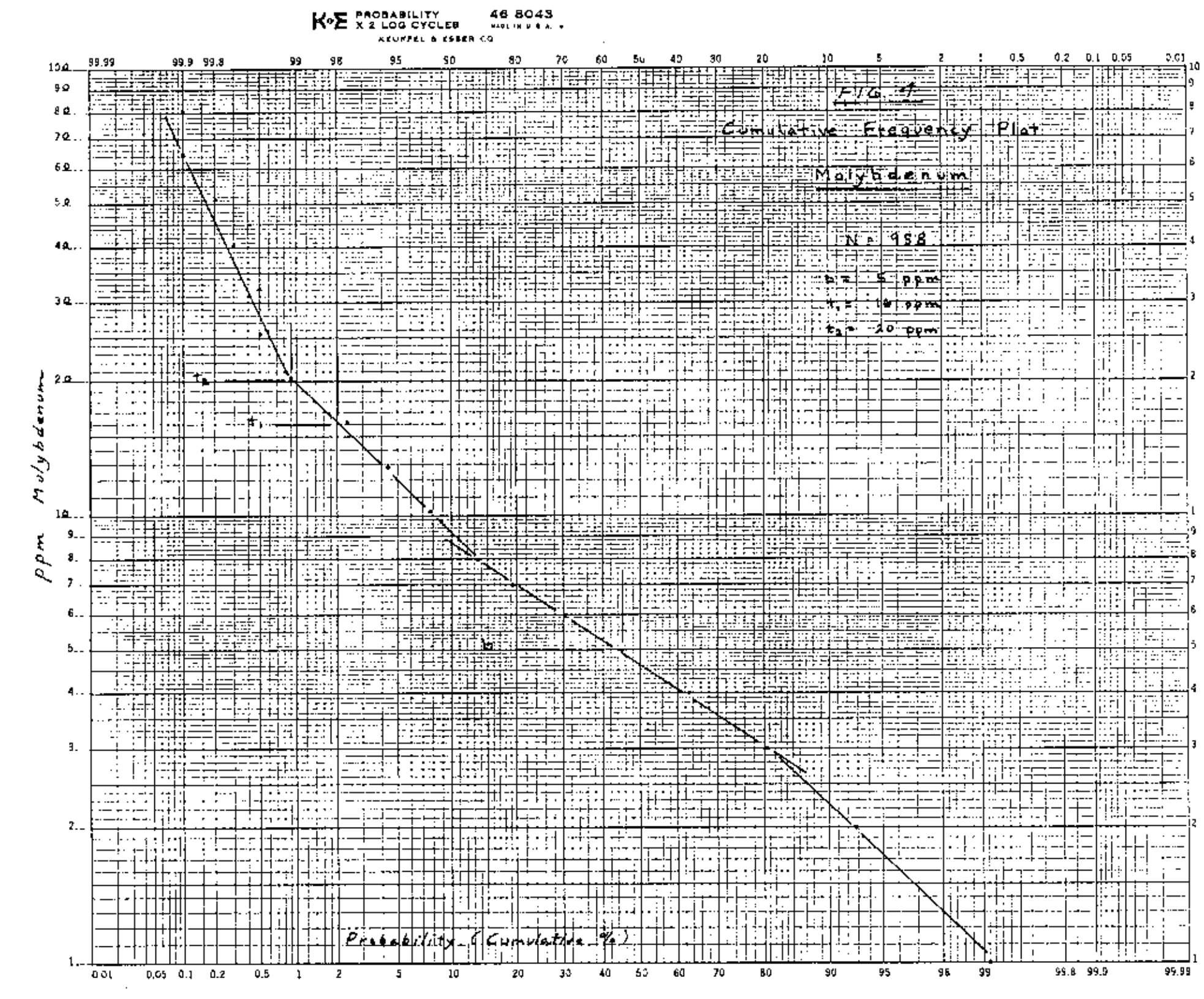
The few high silver values tend to be scattered over the grid, with no concentration of anomalous values. Some high silvers correspond to high lead areas, but many do not so there is no constant relationship between silver and lead. Silver results are generally insignificant.

In general the lead and zinc geochemical anomalies suggest widespread lead/zinc mineralization, probably considerably more than has been located to date. Molybdenum however, is not widespread, but is concentrated in one relatively small anomalous area and the copper and silver results seem to be insignificant.


K&E PROBABILITY X 2 LOG CYCLES 46 8043
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.
Fig. 1
Cumulative Frequency Plot
Lead
N = 958
b = 75 ppm
t = 150 ppm
t = 200 ppm
ppm. Lead.
Probability (Cumulative %).


K&E PROBABILITY 46 8049
X 2 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO
FIG. 2
Cumulative Frequency Plot
Zinc
N = 958
b = 180 ppm
t1 = 280 ppm
t2 = 380 ppm
ppm Zinc
Probability (Cumulative %)
99.99 99.9 99.8 99 98 95 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 5 2 1 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.05 0.01
0.01 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 98 99 99.8 99.9 99.99


K·E PROBABILITY X 2 LOG CYCLES 46 8043
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO
FIG 3
Cumulative Frequency Plot
Copper
N = 958
ppm Copper
Probability (Cumulative %)


K&E PROBABILITY X 2 LOG CYCLES 46 8043
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO
Fig. 4
Cumulative Frequency Plot
Molybdenum
N = 958
t1 = 5 ppm
t2 = 10 ppm
t3 = 20 ppm
ppm Molybdenum
Probability (Cumulative %)

3. Geophysical Surveys

Electromagnetic Survey

a) Procedure and Theory

The electromagnetic surveying was done with the Apex Max Min II E.M. instrument. The frequency used was 1777 Hz and the transmitter-receiver separation was 100 meters. Measurements were taken at 50 meter intervals along the survey lines over neutral ground and at 25 meter intervals over anomalous areas.

In the Horizontal Loop E.M. method two coils are moved along a survey line at a constant spacing. The survey lines are oriented approximately perpendicular to the expected geological strike. The coils are held horizontal and co-planer and are connected by a reference cable. The transmitting coil (Tx) transmits an A.C. electrical pulse which induces an electromagnetic field in any nearby conductive subsurface material. The resultant E.M. field is measured at the receiving coil (Rx). Various components of the secondary E.M. field are measured including the amplitude (in-phase reading), measured as a percentage of the primary field, and the phase shift or-out-of-phase variations.

The results are presented in profile form with readings plotted at the mid-point between the two coils. The location of a conductor is generally indicated by the peak negative in-phase and out-of-phase readings, or for wider steeply dipping conductors, the edges of the conductive zone are half the coil separation from the point where the curves pass through zero. In many cases estimates of conductor width, depth, dip and conductivity can be made. The method, however, has depth limitations and is generally considered effective only to a depth of approximately one half the coil separation.

The method is sensitive to several forms of conductors (or low resistivity material) including graphitic sediments or schists, coal, metallic sulphides, saline solutions in stratigraphic horizons or overburden, or cultural features such as buried pipe or metallic fencing.

b) Results

The E.M. profiles appear on Maps 5 and 6. Several wide (up to 340 m), strong, continous conductive zones are immediately apparent. All of these conductors are due to beds of highly graphitic shale, with non-conductive siltstone, limestone, andesitic volcanics and schists between the shale beds.

Several of the conductive zones appear to pinch out, while others are displaced probably by north-south faulting as interpreted on the geological maps.

The main mineralization zone, in which fairly massive sulphide mineralization occurs, was not detected by the E.M. survey, suggesting that the mineralization observed must not be very continuous.

The E.M. survey is more useful as a mapping tool than as a direct guide to mineralization.

Magnetic Survey

a) Procedure

The magnetic surveying was done using a Geometrics G816 Proton Precession Magnetometer which measures total magnetic field strength. Readings were taken along the survey lines at 25 meter intervals and along the base line at 50 meter intervals. Diurnal corrections were made by initially surveying the complete base line in order to establish base readings every 100 meters and then tying each cross line into a base line station at the start and completion of each loop. The time elapsed between tie ins to an established base reading never exceeded 1 hour. (Field notes of the base line tie-ins are included in the appendix.)

The corrected readings are presented on both a contour map and a map of profiles along each surveyed line. The total magnetic field in the area surveyed is about 59,000 $\pm$ 500 gammas and the readings plotted on the contour map are relative to 58,000 gammas - a reading of 58,900 gammas is plotted as 950 gammas. On the profiles a background value of 58,850 gammas was subtracted from each reading resulting in positive (highs) and negative (lows) areas on each profile - a reading of 58,950 gammas is plotted as + 100 gammas.

b) Results

The magnetic survey results are shown on Maps 7 to 10.

Several magnetic highs are apparent. A narrow, shallow high (about 650-700 gammas) trends northwesterly across Lines 9S to 4S near the southwest edge of the grid. This magnetic high flanks an apparent contact (based on E.M. survey) between conductive graphitic shales and talc-ankerite schists. The contact is likely a fault contact and the magnetic feature could be due to ultra-mafic intrusion along the fault, which is a common occurrence along the Manson and Pinchi fault zones. No ultramafic rocks have been observed on the Bold property however.

A second magnetic high (about 700 gammas) is a broader feature centered at 0+75NE on Lines 6S and 7S. This high lies within the sediments overlying the talc-ankerite schists. No magnetic rocks have been found on surface that might explain the magnetic high. It is possible that some intrusive is present below surface in this area, giving rise to the broad magnetic feature.

Several additional narrow magnetic highs occur within the andesitic volcanics on Lines 2S, 1S, 1N and 2N. These highs could reflect the presence of mafic dykes or sills associated with the andesitic flows.

C. Conclusions and Recommendations

The geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys done in 1978 can be interpreted to suggest that a large, zoned, multi-element hydrothermal system, not unlike the 'porphyry copper' model, may exist on the Bold property. The suggestion is that the mineralization, alteration and fault structures observed at surface represent the upper or peripheral levels of such a system.

Evidence that lends support to this concept includes:

1) the distribution of metals as seen in observed mineralization with widespread gold, silver and galena veins distributed in a peripheral position to molybdenum, copper and zinc mineralization.

2) the presence of minor tungsten and tin within the mineralized system.

3) the fairly widespread distribution of pyrite, found in all rock types.

4) the widespread distribution of lead and zinc in soils relative to the more restricted molybdenum soil anomaly.

5) the suggestion, from the magnetic survey, of intrusions beneath the exposed sediments, volcanics and schists.

6) the possibility that the talc-ankerite-sericite schists and the presence of ankerite in all rock types represents hydrothermal alteration.

It also is likely that much of the alteration, silicification and sulphide mineralization is related to the Manson Creek fault zone which apparently passes across the property, following the Valley of Boulder Creek. Faulting, of course, is usually an integral part of 'porphyry copper' deposits.

Future exploration work on the Bold property should be directed toward definition of the above described model and should include bulldozer trenching of geochemical anomalies and the drilling of a deep hole (at least 350 meters) to test for additional evidence of an intrusive/porphyry system at depth. The drill hole should be located near the molybdenum and copper mineralization. Any further drilling would be contingent upon interpretation of the first deep hole.

APPENDIX

P 5 15.778

BOULDER CREEK GRID

BL TIE TOGETHER

STATION	TIME	READING	CORR.	CORRECTED VALUE	REMARKS
BL/10N	9:29	58827	0	58827	
		792	-1	791	
9N	9:31	784	-3	781	
10N	9:33	832	-5	827	T
9N	9:36	783	-2	781	
		762	-3	759	
8N		789	-3	786	
		782	-4	778	
7N	9:40	771	-4	767	
6N	9:44	787	-6	781	T
7N	9:52	765	+2	767	
		776	+1	777	
6N		765	+1	766	
		788	+1	789	
5N	9:56	773	0	773	
7N	9:59	768	-1	767	T

P 6 BOULDER CREEK 15.778

BL continued

STATION	TIME	READING	CORR.	CORR. VALUE	REM
BL/5N	10:05	58766	+7	58773	
		772	+6	778	
4N		796	+4	800	
		793	+3	796	
3N	10:09	779	+2	781	
5N	10:13	776	-3	773	T
3N	10:17	773	+8	781	
		798	+9	807	
2N		773	+10	783	
		771	+10	781	
1N	10:22	802	+11	813	
3N	10:26	767	+14	781	T
1N	10:30	802	+11	813	
		821	+14	835	
00	10:33	812	+17	829	
1N	10:36	790	+23	813	T
00	10:40	804	+25	829	
		791	+27	818	
1S		797	+29	826	

p.17 BOULDER CREEK 15.7.78

BL cont.

STATION	TIME	READ	CORR	CORR VAL	REM
		58791	+31	58822	
2S	10:45	802	+33	835	
4/00	10:49	788	+40	829	T
2S	10:55	802	+33	835	
		815	+34	849	
7S		834	+35	869	T
		837	+37	874	
4S	11:00	868	+38	906	
2S	11:04	793	+42	835	T
4S	11:09	867	+39	906	
		852	+40	58892	
5S		990	+41	59031	T
		972	+42	59014	
6S	11:15	976	+43	59019	
4S	11:20	858	+48	58906	T
6S	11:27	58984	+35	59019	
		59004	+38	042	
7S	11:29	58966	+41	007	
6S	11:32	58971	+48	59019	T

p.18 BOULDER CREEK 15.7.78

BL cont

STATION	TIME	READ	CORR	CORR VAL	REM
BL/7S	11:37	58962	+45	59007	
		815	+42	58857	
8S	11:40	960	+40	59000	
7S	11:43	972	+35	59007	T
8S	11:47	58953	+47	59000	
		59205	+46	251	
9S		59064	+45	109	
		58961	+45	006	
10S	11:54	59042	+44	086	
8S	12:00	58959	+41	59000	T

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Linecutting (June 3 to 10)		
27.2 line kilometers at $200/line km. (excludes transportation)		$5440.00
Geophysical Surveys (July 15 to 20)		
25.2 line kilometers - Electromagnetic and Magnetometer Surveys at $80/line km. (excludes transportation and accomodation)		2016.00
Geochemical Survey (June 22 to 26)		
Sampling		
15 man-days at $40/man-day (excludes transportation and accomodation)	600.00	
Analyses		
958 Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag analyses at $3.40/sample	3257.20	
958 Mo analyses at $1.30/sample	1245.40	
958 sample preparation at 0.35/sample	335.30	
		5437.90
Geological Mapping (June 22 to 29)		
8 man-days at $60/man-day (excludes transportation and accomodation)		480.00
Food and Accomodation		
40 man-days at $30/man-day		1200.00
Transportation		
11.4 hours helicopter (206B) at $335/hr.		3819.00
Report Preparation		
Writing - 1 man for 4 days at $125/day	500.00	
Drafting - 1 man for 12 days at $60/day	720.00	
		1220.00
TOTAL COST		$19,612.90

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Richard W. Oddy, of Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify the following qualifications:

a) I obtained a B.Sc. degree in geology from the University of British Columbia in 1962 and a M.Sc. degree in geology from the University of Manitoba in 1966.

b) I have been practising my profession as a geologist in Canada for sixteen years.

c) My experience includes use of geophysical and geochemical exploration techniques in addition to geological experience.

d) I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Richard W. Oddy

Richard W. Oddy
Geologist
Esso Resources Canada Limited

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jeff Irish, of 84 Waringstown Drive, Scarborough, Ontario M1R 4H4 make the following declaration in regard to my qualifications as a geophysical operator:

a) I have completed three years of the Engineering Science Program, Geophysics Option, at the University of Toronto, leading toward the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science.

b) During the summer months of 1976 and 1977, I was employed with Texasgulf Canada Limited as a geophysical operator and crew chief involved in various ground geophysics surveys.

c) During the summer of 1978, I was employed by Esso Minerals Canada as a geophysical operator carring out I.P., Gravity, Magnetics and Electromagnetics surveys in various parts of Canada including British Columbia.

Jeff Irish 28.7.78

Jeff Irish

LIST OF REFERENCES

Asses. Report 1659, Geological and Geochemical Report on the ASP Mineral Claims, by W.G. Stevenson (1968)

Asses. Report 3864, Geochemical Report on the Reynolds, Spaner, Stroh, Leslie, Wright, Doyle and Pattenden Claims, Omineca M.D. by R. Wolfe (1972)

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G.E.M. 1972 (p. 450) and 1973 (p. 367)

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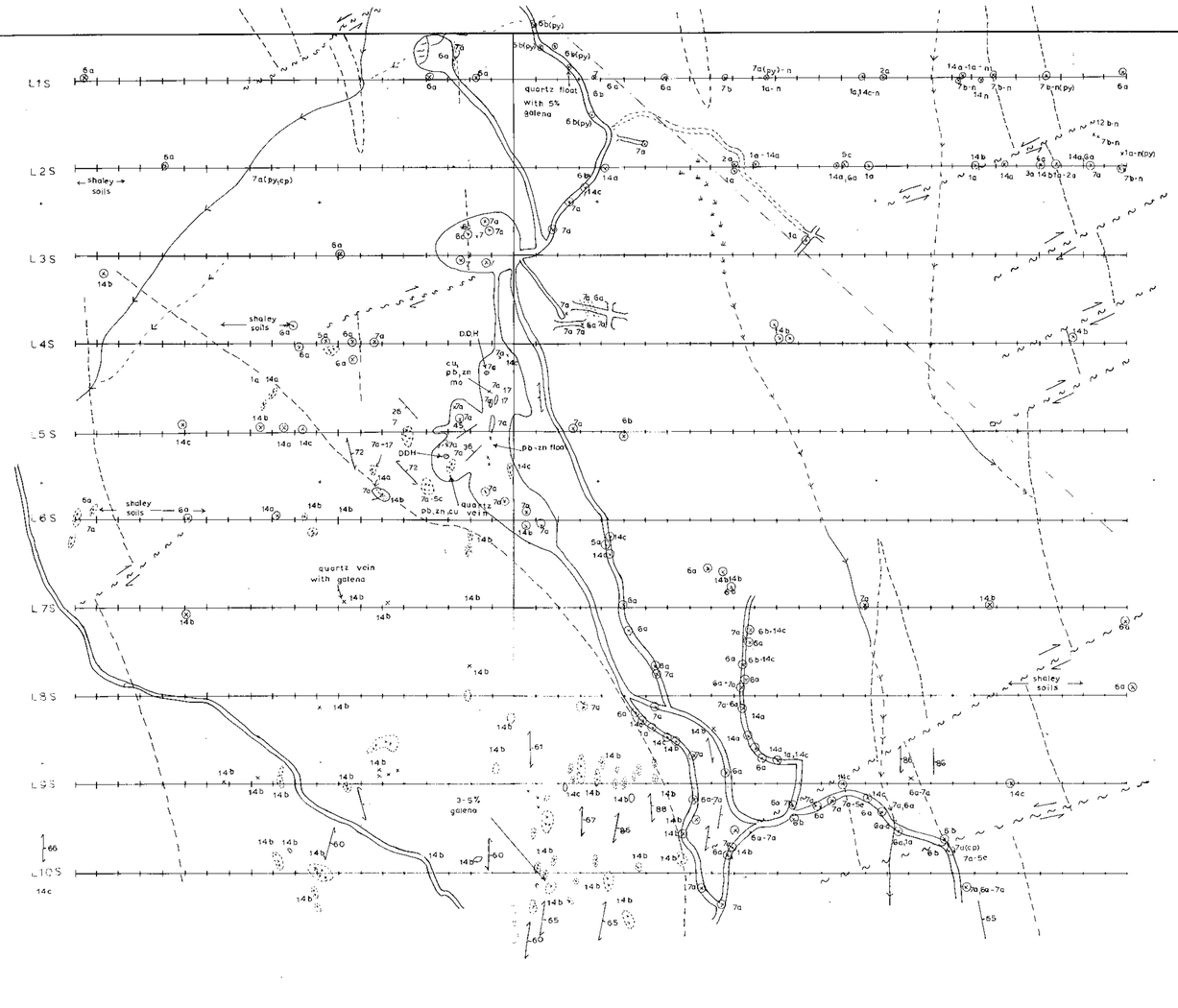


LEGEND

VOLCANIC

1 MAFIC
- 1a Andesite
- 1b Basalt
- 1c Mafic Tuff

2 INTERMEDIATE
- 2a Dacite
- 2b Intermediate Tuff
- 2c Intermediate Breccia
- 2d Intermediate Grit, Sandstone

3 FELSIC
- 3a Rhyolite
- 3b Felsic Tuff
- 3c Felsic Breccia

SEDIMENTARY

4 Conglomerate

5 5a Sandstone
- 5b Greywacke
- 5c Quartzite

6 6a Shale
- 6b Siltstone
- 6c Argillite

7 7a Limestone
- 7b Dolomite

8 Chert

INTRUSIVE

9 SYENITIC

10 FELSIC

11 INTERMEDIATE

12 MAFIC

13 ULTRAMAFIC

METAMORPHIC

14 SCHIST
- 14a Chlorite Carbonate Schist
- 14b Talc Ankerite Schist
- 14c Sericite Schist

n = Ankerite

SYMBOLS

Drift covered area

Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float X (XXX)(X)

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, interpreted)

Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)

Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Lineation, axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)

Drag fold (arrow indicates plunge)

Fault (defined, approximate, interpreted)

Fault (inclined, vertical)

Fault (solid circle indicates downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement)

Thrust fault (approximate, interpreted)

Shearing and dip

Joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Syncline (defined, approximate)

Anticline (defined, approximate)

Anticline and syncline (overturned)

Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

NOTE: Geological contacts based in part on geophysical data.

Trench

Adit or tunnel

Rock dump or tailings

Quarry or mine

Shaft, raise, winze

Diamond-drill hole

Contours 7500 C.I.

Stream or creek (Perennial, intermittent)

Marsh

Lake

Road

Jeep Road

Trail

Trees

Part 1 of 2 6944

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED -- MINERALS

Bold Project

South Sheet

GEOLOGY

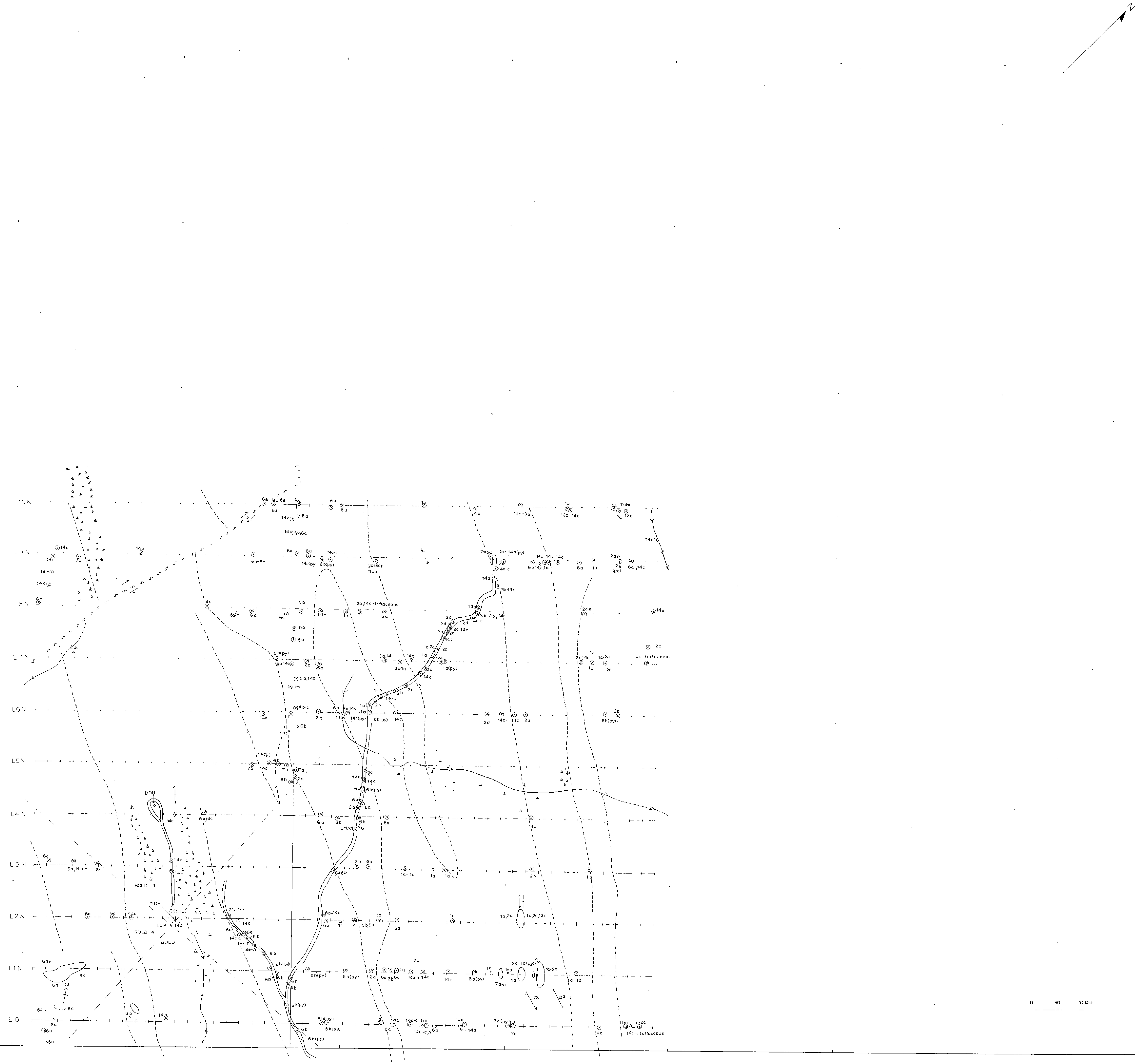
Project No 2144 Mining Division Omineca

Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'

NTS 93N 9W Scale 1:2500

To Accompany A Report By R. W. Oxley

Dated Sept/78 Map No. 3



LEGEND

VOLCANIC

1 MAFIC
- 1a Andesite
- 1b Basalt
- 1c Mafic Tuff

2 INTERMEDIATE
- 2a Dacite
- 2b Intermediate Tuff
- 2c Intermediate Breccia
- 2d Intermediate Grit, Sandstone

3 FELSIC
- 3a Rhyolite
- 3b Felsic Tuff
- 3c Felsic Breccia

SEDIMENTARY

4 Conglomerate

5
- 5a Sandstone
- 5b Greywacke
- 5c Quartzite

6
- 6a Shale
- 6b Siltstone
- 6c Argillite

7
- 7a Limestone
- 7b Dolomite

8 Chert

INTRUSIVE

9 SYENITIC

10 FELSIC

11 INTERMEDIATE

12 MAFIC

13 ULTRAMAFIC

METAMORPHIC

14 SCHIST
- 14a Chlorite Carbonate Schist
- 14b Talc Ankerite Schist
- 14c Sericite Schist

⊗ = Ankerite

SYMBOLS

Fault (defined, approximate, interpreted)

Fault (inclined, vertical)

Fault (solid circle indicated downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement)

Shear, strike and dip

Joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Syncline (defined, approximate)

Anticline (defined, approximate)

Anticline and syncline (overturned)

NOTE: Geological contacts based in part on geophysical data.

Trench

Adit or tunnel

Rock dump or tailings

Quarry or mine

Part 1 of 2

6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED – MINERALS

Bold Project

North Sheet

GEOLOGY

Project No. 2144 Mining Division Omineca

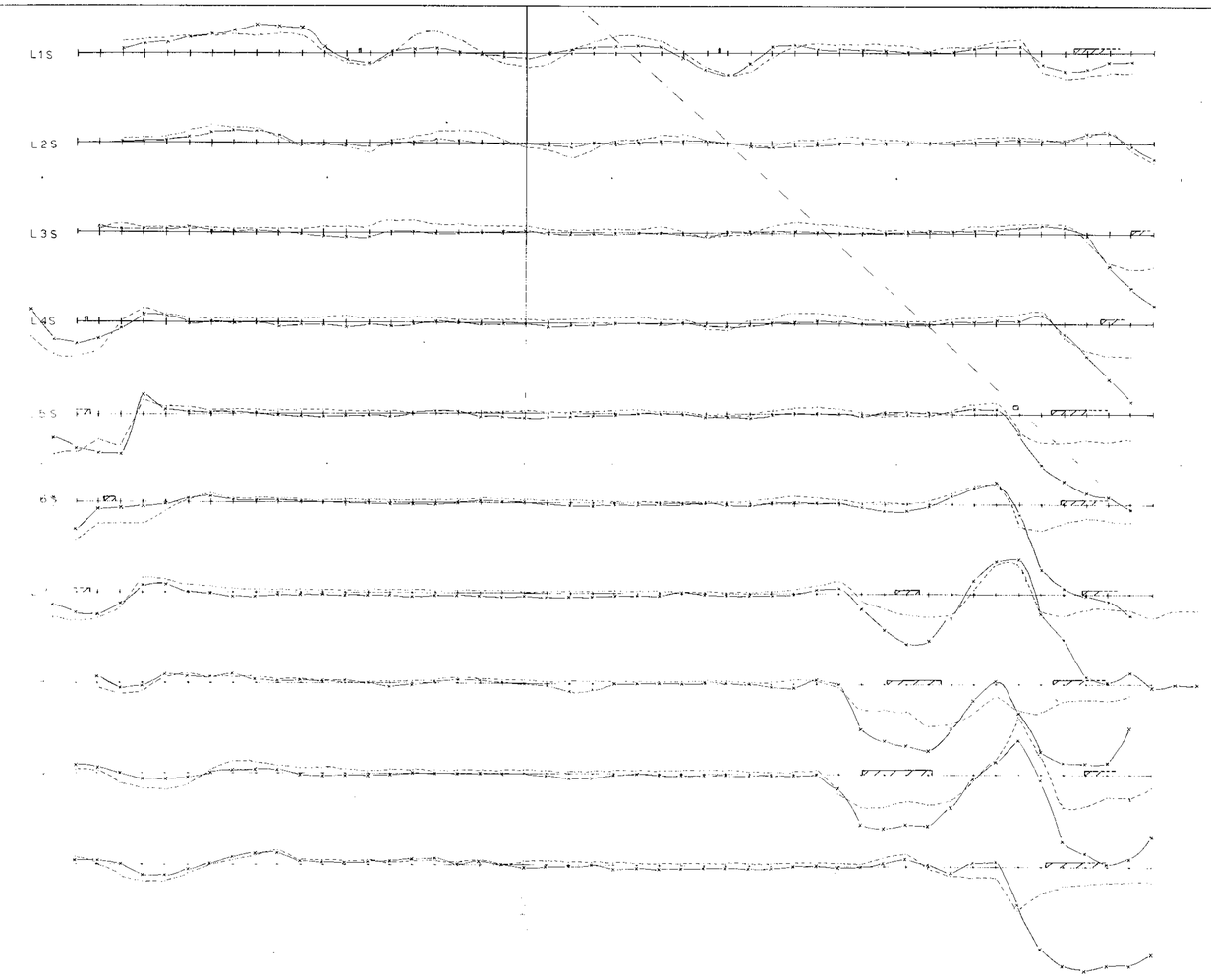
Latitude 55° 37′ Longitude 124° 23′

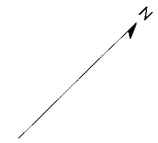
NTS 93 N 9W Scale 1:2500

To Accompany A Report By R.W. Oddy

Date: Sept /71

Map No. 4





0 50 100M

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

LEGEND

INSTRUMENT - MAXMIN II

FREQUENCY - 1777 Hz

a = 100 m

VERTICAL SCALE - 1cm = 20%

COMPONENT - In Phase —x——x——x—

Out of Phase - - - - - - -

OPERATOR - J. Irish

SYMBOLS

Part 1 of 2

6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS

Bold Project

South Sheet

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

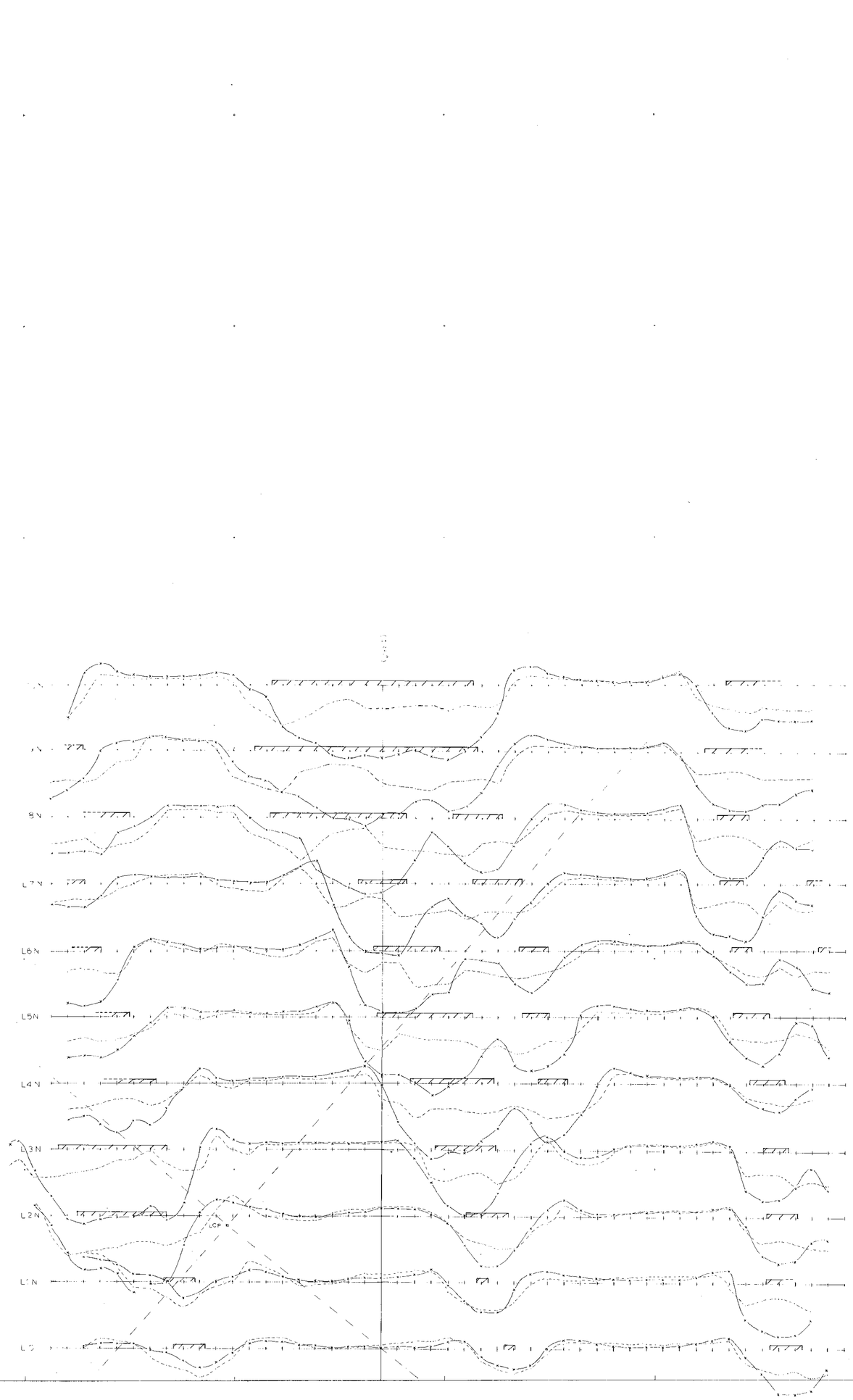
Project No. 2144 Mining Division Omineca

Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'

NTS 93N 9W Scale 1:2500

Sept/78 R.W. Kelly

Map No. 5



0 50 100M

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

LEGEND

INSTRUMENT - MAXMIN II
FREQUENCY - 1777 Hz
a=100 m.
VERTICAL SCALE - 1cm = 20%
COMPONENT - In Phase ——·——·——
Out of Phase - - - - - - -
OPERATOR - J. Irish

SYMBOLS

Drift covered area
Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineations, axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical)
Fault (split circle indicated downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement)
Thrust fault (approximate, interpreted)
Shearing and dip
Joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock slough or talus
Quarry or mine
Shaft (cap, mine)
Diamond drill hole

Contours 2500 — C.I.
Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
Jeep Road
Trail
Bare

Part 1 of 2

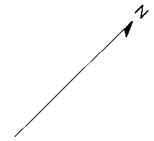
6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS

Bold Project
North Sheet
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

Project No. 2144 Mining Division Omineca
Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'
NTS 93N9W Scale 1:2500

Compilation & Report by R.W. Colby
Date Sept 1978 Map No. 6



0 50 100 M

GEOMAGNETIC SURVEY

CONTOUR MAP

LEGEND

INSTRUMENT : Geometrics G816
Total Field Proton
Precession Magnetometer

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 100 Gammas
BACKGROUND : 58,800 Gammas
OPERATOR : J. Irish

GEOMAGNETIC MINIMUM
LOCAL MINIMUM

SYMBOLS

Drift covered area
Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, approximate interpreted)
Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation, axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag-fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical)
Fault (solid circle indicated downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement)
Thrust fault (approximate, interpreted)
Shearing and dip
Joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Quarry or open
Shaft, zone, winze
Diamond drill hole

Contours 2500 C.I.
Stream or creek (Perennial, Intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
Jeep Road
Trail
Index

Part 1 of 2

6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED - MINERALS

Bold Project

South Sheet

MAGNETOMETER CONTOUR MAP

Project No. 2144 Mining Division Omineca

Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'

NTS 93N 9W Scale 1:2500

To Accompany A Report By R.W. Ruddy

Dated JULY. 15-20, 1978

Map No. 7

0 50 100M

GEOMAGNETIC SURVEY

CONTOUR MAP

LEGEND

INSTRUMENT : Geometrics G816
Total Field Proton
Precession Magnetometer

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 100 Gammas
BACKGROUND : 58000 Gammas
OPERATOR : J. Irish

GEOMAGNETIC MINIMUM
LOCAL MINIMUM

SYMBOLS

Drift covered area
Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, approximate interpreted)
Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation, axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical)
Fault (solid circle indicated downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement)
Thrust fault (approximate, interpreted)
Shearing and dip
Joint (horizontal inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Antiline and synciline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Quarry or mine
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond drill hole

Contours 2500 C.I.
Stream or creek (Perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
Jeep Road
Trail
Trees

Part 1 of 2

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IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED — MINERALS

Bold Project
North Sheet

MAGNETOMETER CONTOUR MAP

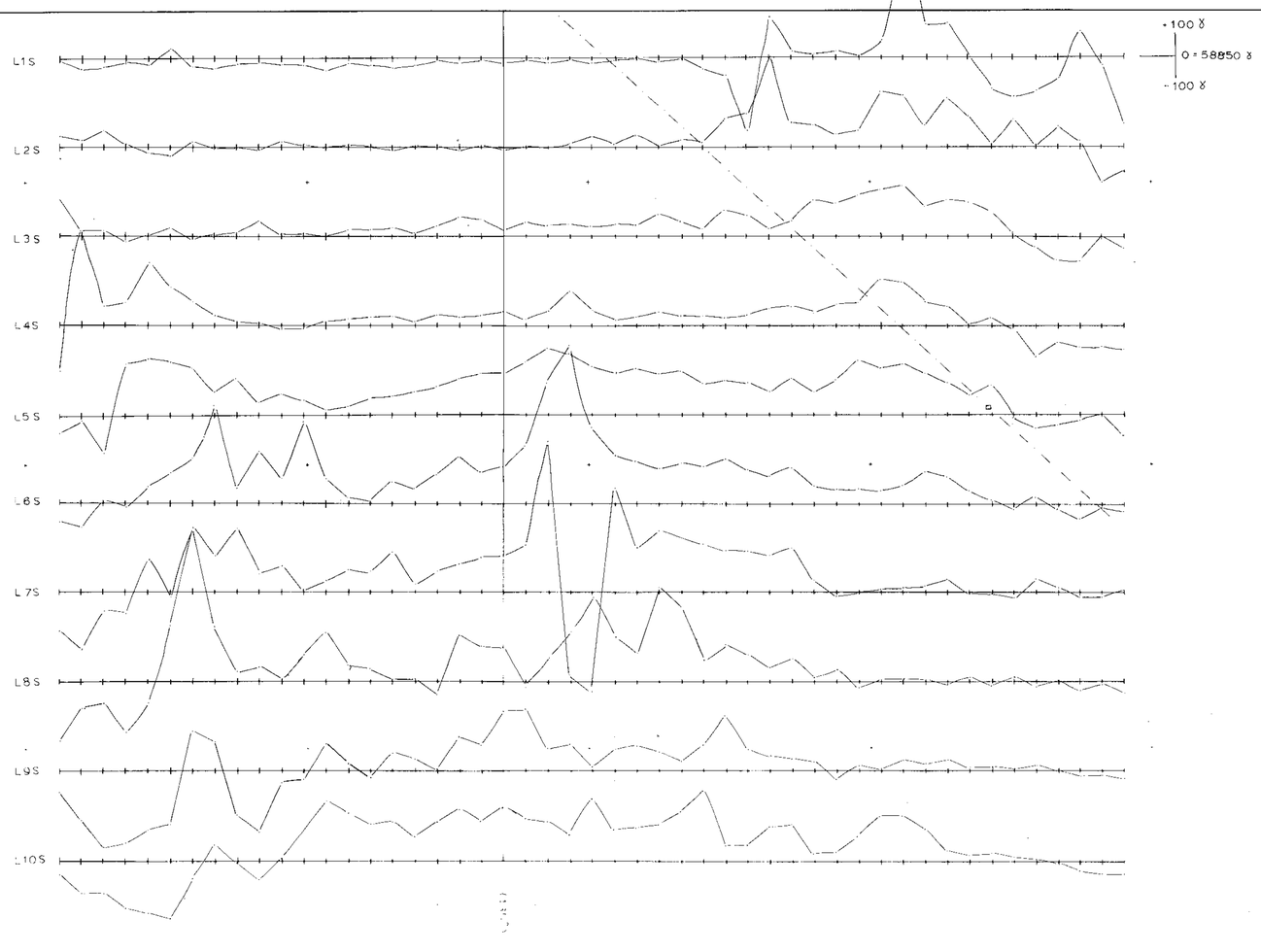
Project No. 2144 Mining Division Omineca

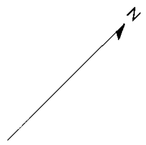
Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'

NTS 93N 9W Scale 1:2500

To Accompany A Report By B.K. Eddy

Dated JULY 15-20, 1978 Map No. 2





0 50 100 M

GEOMAGNETIC SURVEY

PROFILE MAP

LEGEND

INSTRUMENT : Geometrics G816
Total Field Proton
Precession Magnetometer

VERTICAL SCALE : 1 cm = 100 ɣ
BACKGROUND : 58,850 ɣ
OPERATOR : J. Irish

SYMBOLS

Drift covered area
Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineations, axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical)
Fault (solid circle indicated downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement)
Thrust fault (approximate, interpreted)
Shearing and dip
Joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
(intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Quarry or mine
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond-drill hole

Contours 2500 C.I.
Stream or creek (Perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
Jeep Road
Trail
Trees

Part 1 of 2

6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED – MINERALS

Bold Project

South Sheet

MAGNETOMETER PROFILE

Project No. 2144 Mining Division Omineca

Latitude 55° 37′ Longitude 124° 23′

NTS 93N 9W Scale 1:2500

To Accompany A Report By R.H. Shilts

Dated JULY 19-20, 1978

Map No 9

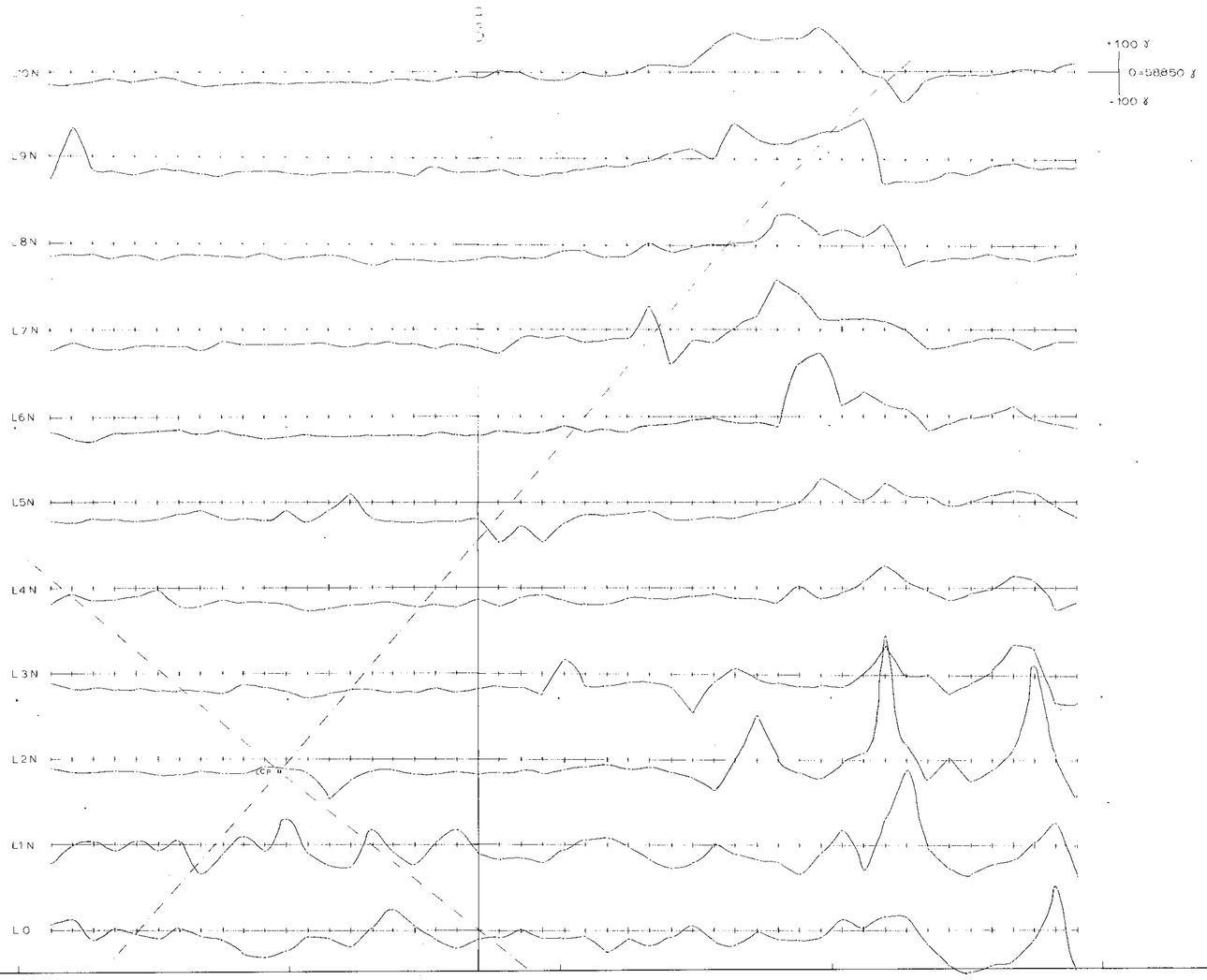
GEOMAGNETIC SURVEY

PROFILE MAP

LEGEND

INSTRUMENT Geometrics G816
Total Field Proton
Precession Magnetometer

VERTICAL SCALE : 1cm = 100 ɣ
BACKGROUND = 58850 ɣ
OPERATOR : J. Irish



SYMBOLS

Drift covered area
Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineations, axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical)
Fault (solid circle indicates downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement)
Thrust fault (approximate, interpreted)
Shearing and dip
Joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Quarry or mine
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond-drill hole

Contours 2500 C.I.
Stream or creek (Perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
Jeep Road
Trail
Trees

Part 1 of 2

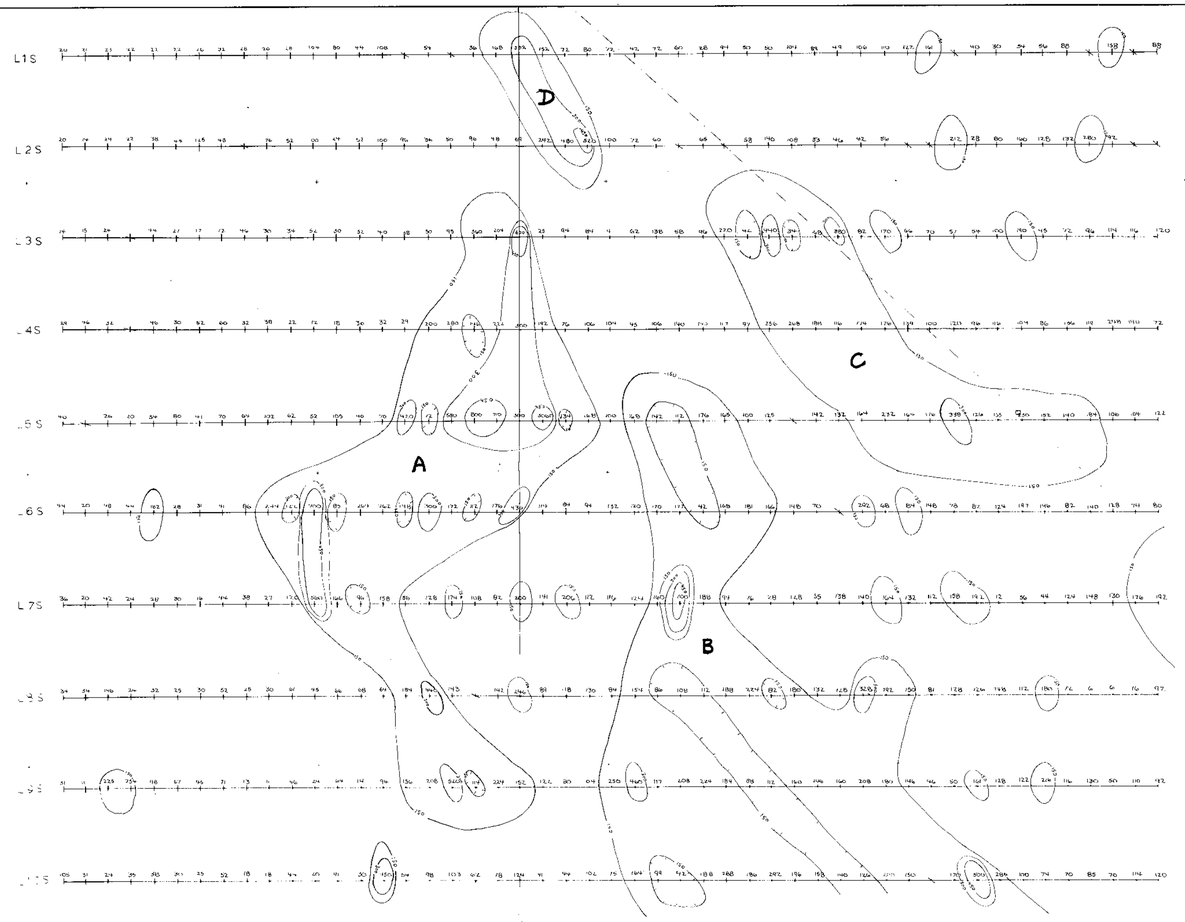
6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS

Bold Project
North Sheet
MAGNETOMETER PROFILE

Project No. 2144 Mining Division Omineca
Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'
NTS 93N9W Scale 1:2500

Set Accompany A Report By R. H. Reddy
Dated JULY 15-20, 1978 Map No. 10



N

GEO-CHEMICAL SURVEY
SOIL SURVEY
LEAD ppm

BACKGROUND – 76 ppm
THRESHOLD – 150 ppm

0 50 100 M

SYMBOLS

Drift covered area
Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Bedding, logs known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
Bedding, logs unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation (axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical))
Drag fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical)
Fault (solid circle indicates downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement)
Thrust fault (approximate, interpreted)
Shearing and dip
Joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Quarry or mine
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond drill hole

Contours
Stream or creek (Perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
Jeep Road
Trail
Trees

Part 2 of 2 694

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS

Bold Project

South Sheet

LEAD

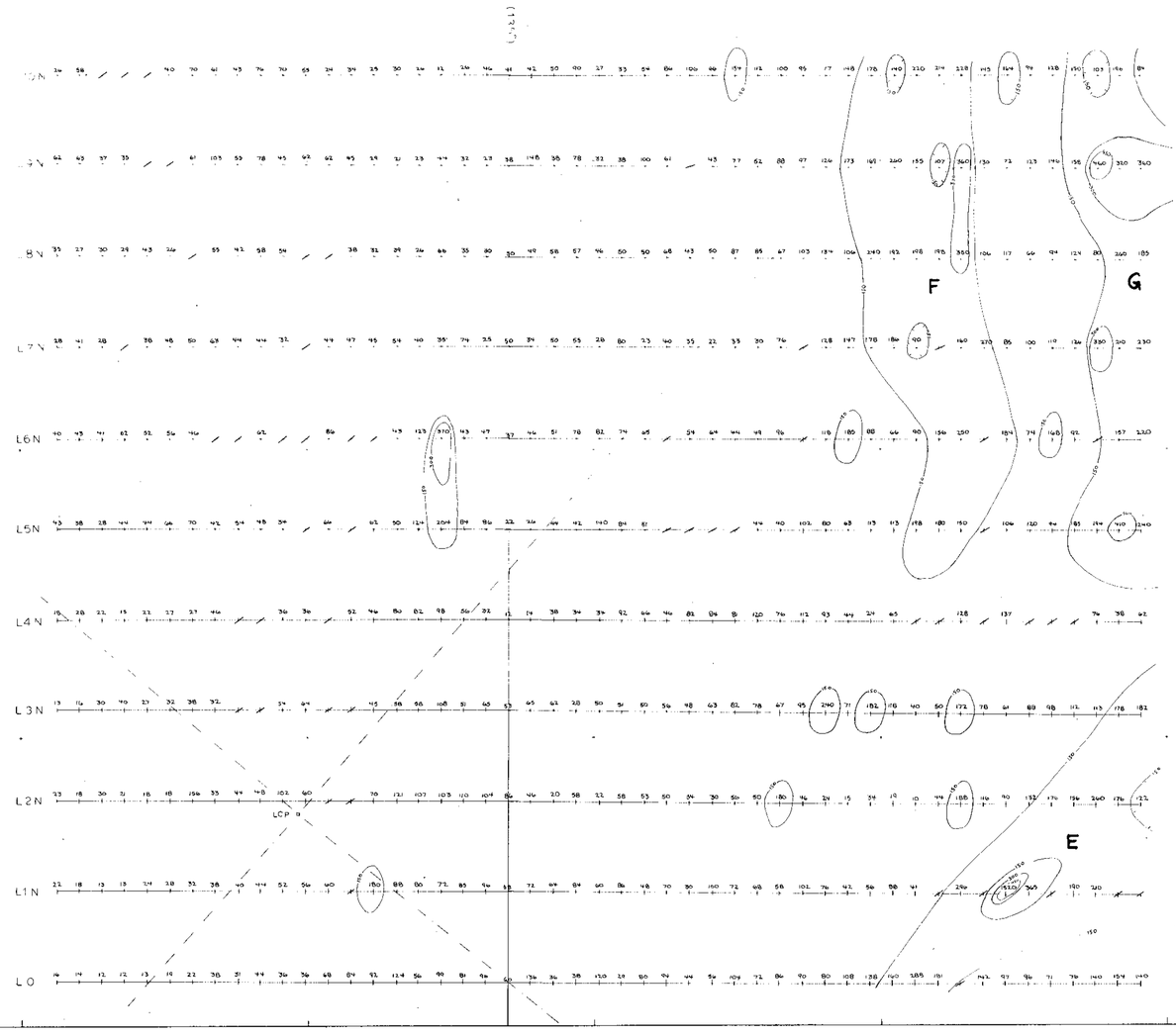
Project No. 2144 Mining Division Omineca

Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'

NTS 93N, 9W Scale 1:2500

Assessment Report No. R.W. Eddy
Dated Sept/78

Map No. 11



GEO-CHEMICAL SURVEY
SOIL SURVEY
LEAD ppm

BACKGROUND - 76 ppm
THRESHOLD - 150 ppm

SYMBOLS

Drift covered area
Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Bedding: tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned) dip unknown)
Bedding: tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation: axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical)
Fault (solid circle indicated downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement)
Thrust fault (approximate, interpreted)
Shearing and dip
Joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

French
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Quarry or mine
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond drill hole

Contours 2500 C.I.
Stream or creek (Perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
Jeep Road
Trail
Treet

0 50 100M

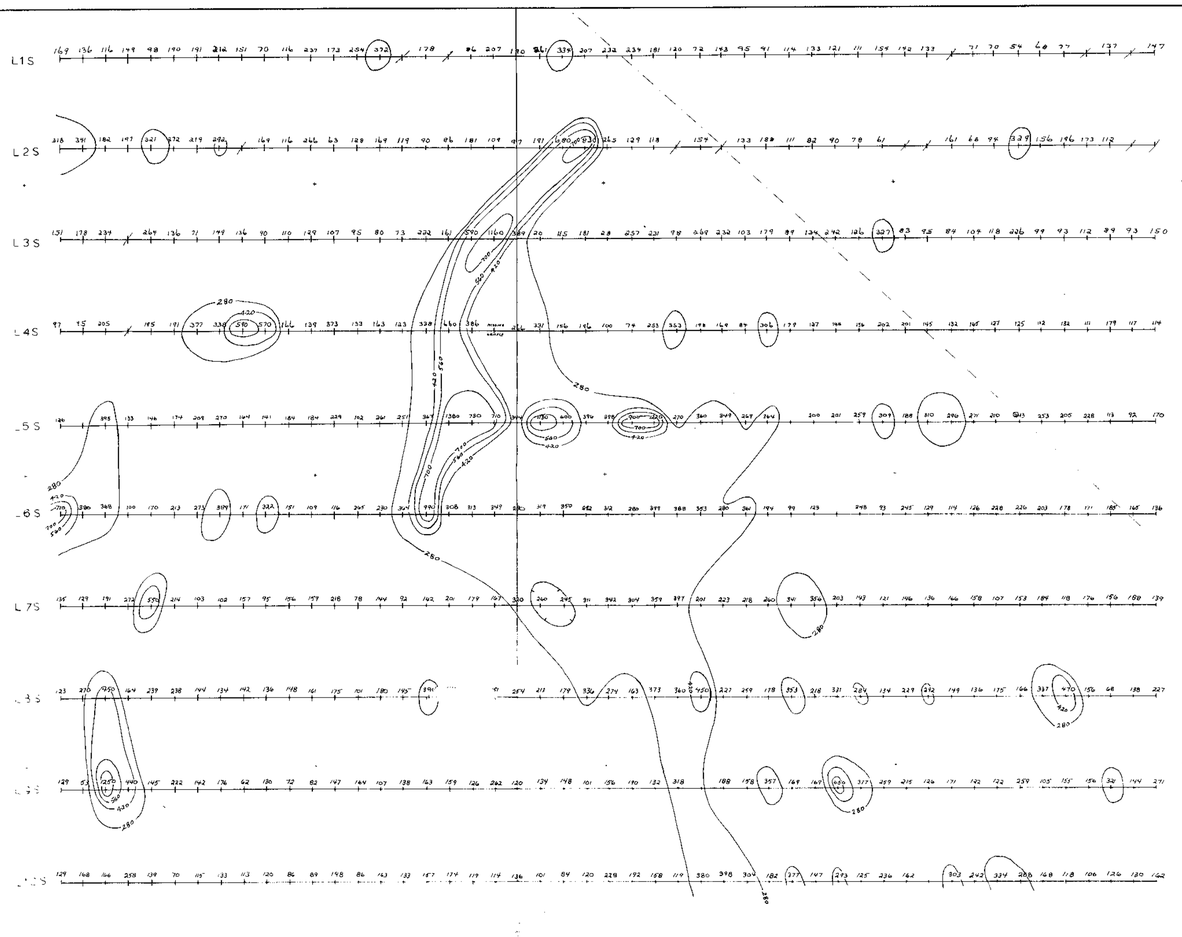
Part 2 of 2 6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS

Bold Project
North Sheet
LEAD

Project No 2144 Mining Division Omineca
Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'
NTS 93 N 9 W Scale 1:2500

To Accompany A Report By R.W. Eddy
Dated Sept/78 Map No 12



N

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
SOIL SURVEY
ZINC ppm

BACKGROUND – 139 ppm
THRESHOLD – 280 ppm

SYMBOLS

Drift covered area
Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation, axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical)
Fault (solid circle indicates downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement)
Elevation fault (approximate, interpreted)
Shearing and dip
Joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Quarry or mine
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond drill hole

Contours ... 2500 ... CI
Stream or creek (Perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
Jeep Road
Trail
Trees

Part 2 of 2 6941

0 50 100 M

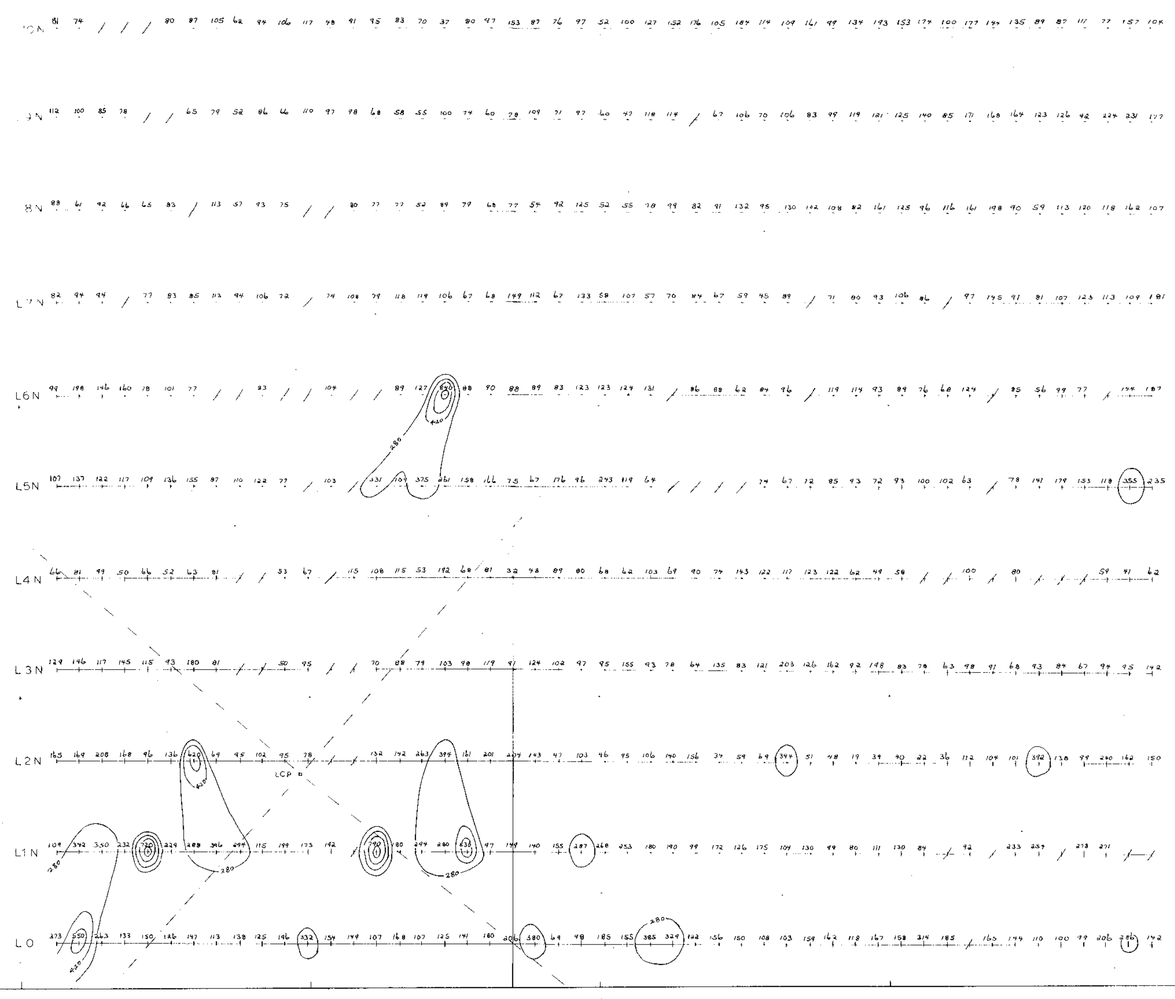
IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED – MINERALS

Bold Project

South Sheet
ZINC

Project No 2144
Mining Division Omineca
Latitude 55° 37'
Longitude 124° 23'
NTS 93N 9W
Scale 1:2500

For Assessment & Report By
Dated Sept 1/78
R.W. Eddy
Map No. 13



GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

SOIL SAMPLES

ZINC ppm

BACKGROUND - 139 ppm
THRESHOLD - 280 ppm

SYMBOLS

Drift covered area

Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, interpreted)

Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)

Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Lineation, axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)

Drag fold (arrow indicates plunge)

Fault (defined, approximate, interpreted)

Fault (inclined, vertical)

Fault (solid circle indicated downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement)

Thrust fault (approximate, interpreted)

Shearing and dip

Joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Syncline (defined, approximate)

Anticline (defined, approximate)

Anticline and syncline (overturned)

Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Trench

Adit or tunnel

Rock dump or tailings

Quarry or mine

Shaft, raise, winze

Diamond drill hole

Contours 2500 C.I.

Stream or creek (Perennial, intermittent)

Marsh

Lake

Road

Jeep Road

Trail

Fence

Part 2 of 2 6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS

Bold Project
North Sheet

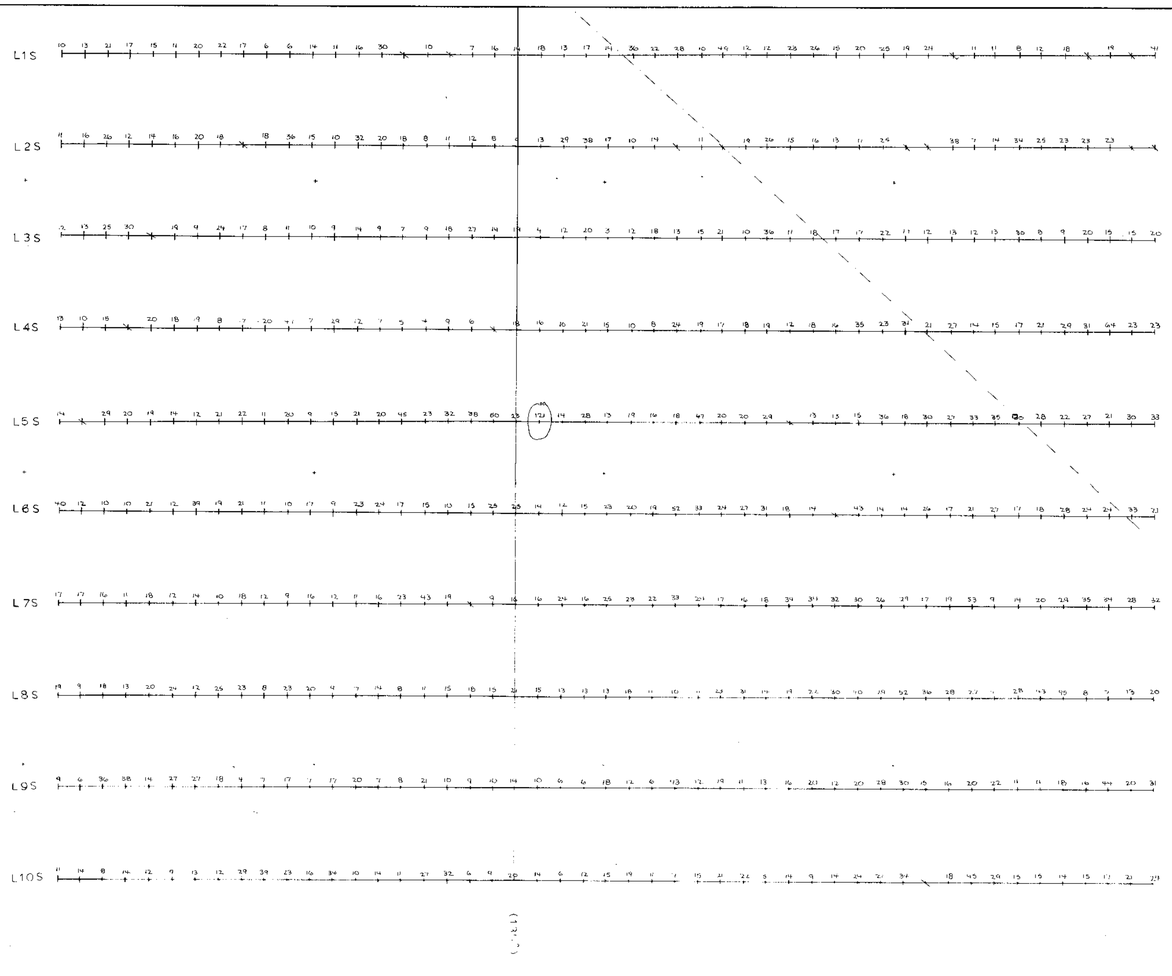
ZINC

Project No. 2144 Mining Division Omineca

Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'

NTS 93N9W Scale 1:2500

To Accompany A Report By R.W. Eddy
Dated Sept. 1/78 Map No. 14



N

GEO-CHEMICAL SURVEY
SOIL SURVEY
COPPER ppm

BACKGROUND – 15.5 ppm
THRESHOLD – 100 ppm

SYMBOLS

Drift covered area
Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation, axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical)
Fault (solid circle indicated downthrown side, arrows indicate relative movement)
Thrust fault (approximate, interpreted)
Shearing and dip
Joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Quarry or mine
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond-drill hole

Contours 2500 C.I.
Stream or creek (Perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
Jeep Road
Trail
Trees

0 50 100 M

Part 2 of 2 6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED - MINERALS

Bold Project

South Sheet
COPPER

Project No. 2144
Mining Division Omineca
Latitude 55° 37'
Longitude 124° 23'
NTS 93N 9W
Scale 1:2500

To Accompany A Report By R.A. Kelly
Dated Sept./74
Map No. 15

N

L6N

L5N

L4N

L3N

L2N

L1N

L0

LCP 0

0 50 100M

GEO-CHEMICAL SURVEY
SOIL SURVEY
COPPER ppm

BACKGROUND — 15.5 ppm
THRESHOLD — 100 ppm

SYMBOLS

Drill-covered area
Rock outcrop, area of outcrop (float) X (XXX) X
Geological boundary (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineations, axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag fold, arrow indicates plunge
Fault (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Fault (inferred, vertical)
Fault (axial circle indicated, downthrown side, arrows indicate relative movement)
Thrust fault (approximate, interpreted)
Shearing and dip
Joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Trenches
Adit or tunnel
Rock dumps or tailings
Quarry or mine
Shaft, mine, winze
Diamond drill hole

Contours — 2500 — C.I.
Stream or creek (Perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
Jeep Road
Trail
Trees

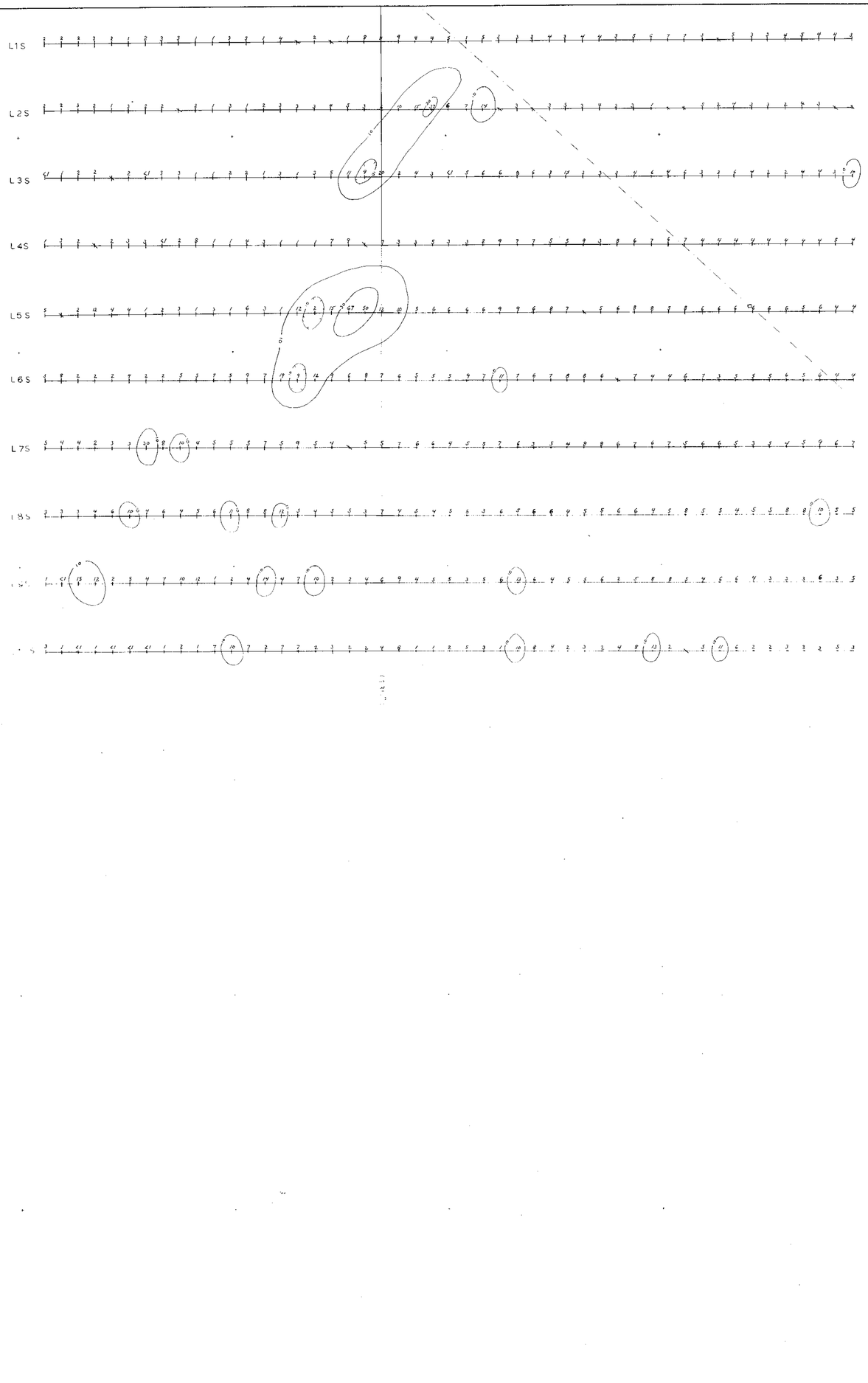
Part 2 of 2 694

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS

Bold Project
North Sheet
COPPER

Project No 2144 Mining Division Omineca
Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'
NTS 93N9W Scale 1:2500

Re Assessment & Report By R.W. Eddy
Dated Sept/78 Map No 16



N

0 50 100 M

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

SOIL SAMPLING

MOLYBDENUM ppm

BACKGROUND – 4.7 ppm
THRESHOLD – 10 ppm

SYMBOLS

Drift covered area
Rock outcrop area of outcrop (hand X (XXX) X
Geological boundary (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Bedding, top known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
Bedding, top unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage (foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation (axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical)
Fault (solid circle indicated downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement)
Thrust fault (approximate, interpreted)
Shearing and slip
Joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Quarry or mine
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond-drill hole

Contours
Stream or creek (Perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
Jeep Road
Trail
Trees

Part 2 of 2 6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS

Bold Project

South Sheet

MOLYBDENUM

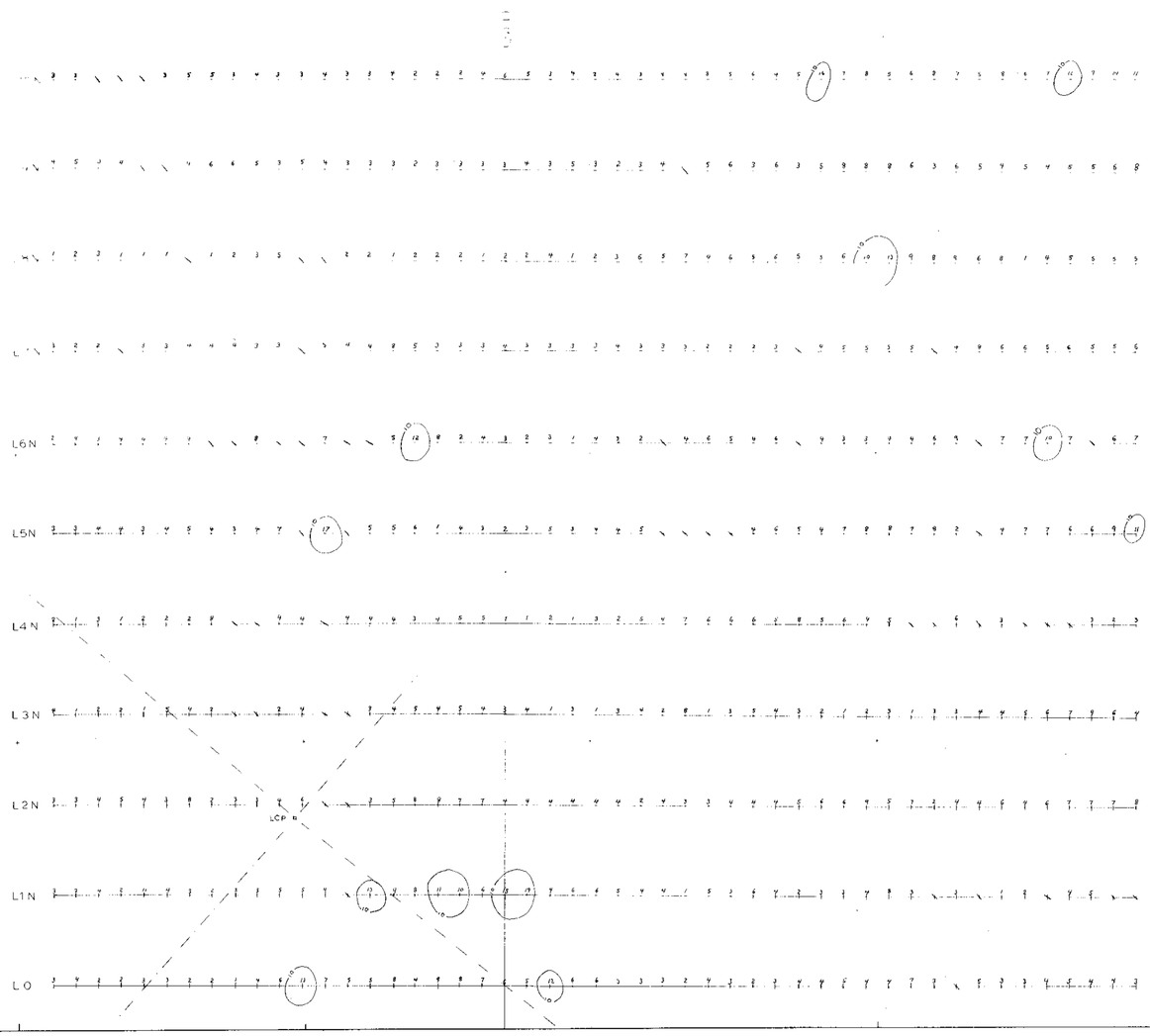
Project No 2144 Mining Division Omineca

Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'

NTS 93N 9W Scale 1:2500

To accompany A. Report By R. W. Kelly

Dated Sept/78 Map No 17



N

0 50 100M

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

SOIL SAMPLING

MOLYBDENUM ppm

BACKGROUND - 4.7 ppm
THRESHOLD — 10 ppm

SYMBOLS

Drift covered area
Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Bedding, top known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned)
Bedding, top unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation, axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, approximate, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical)
Fault (solid where indicated, downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement)
Thrust fault (approximate, interpreted)
Shearing and dip
Joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Quarry or mine
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond drill hole

Contours 2500 C.I.
Stream or creek (Perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
Jeep Road
Trail
Trees

Part 2 of 2 6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS

Bold Project
North Sheet

MOLYBDENUM

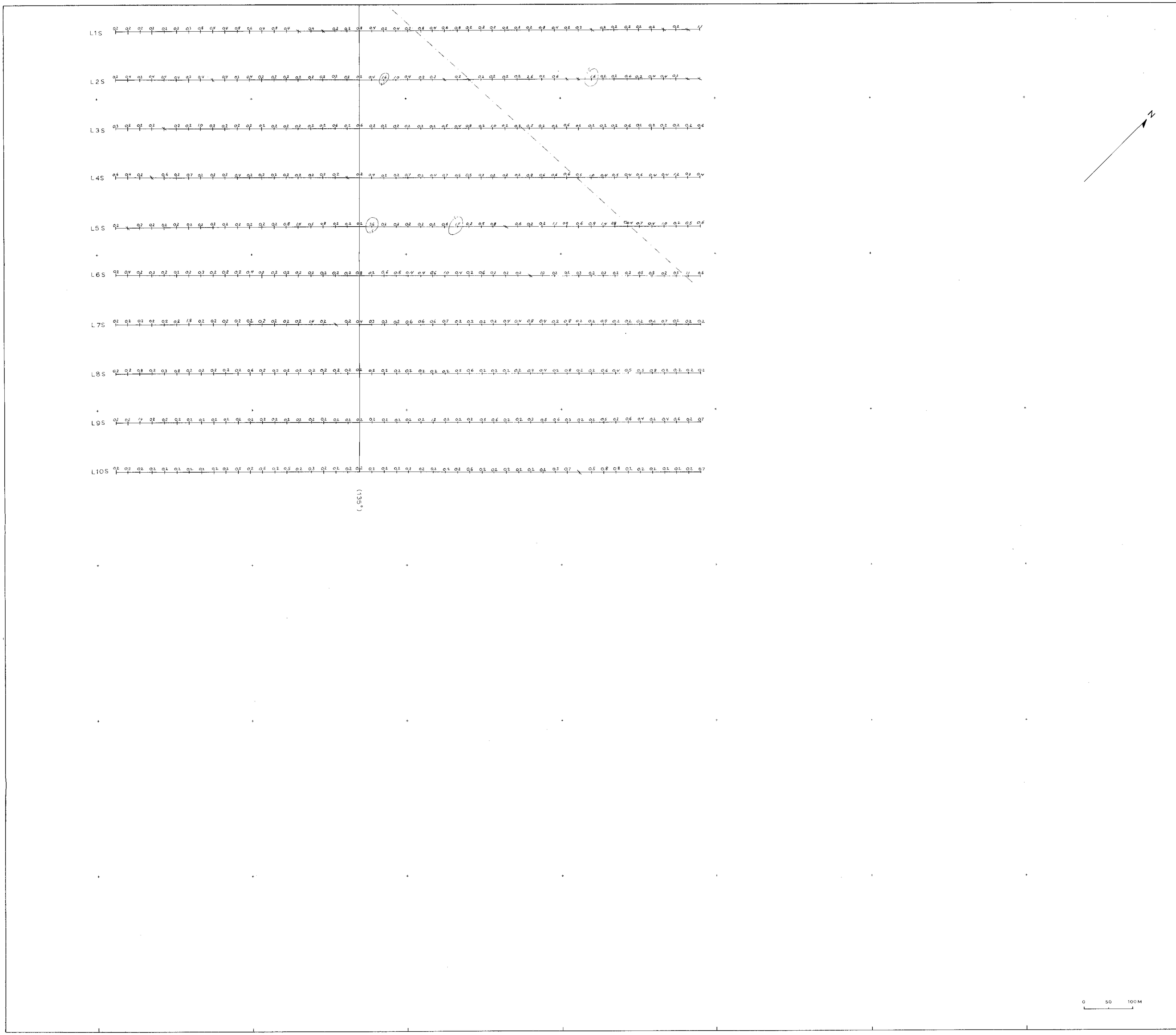
Project No. 2144 Mining Division Omineca

Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'

NTS 93N9W Scale 1:2500

To Accompany A Report By R.W. Eddy

Dated Sept 78 Map No. 18



GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

SOIL SAMPLING

SILVER ppm

BACKGROUND – 0.2 ppm

THRESHOLD – 1.5 ppm

SYMBOLS

Part 2 of 2 6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED – MINERALS

Bold Project

South Sheet

SILVER

Project No. 2144 Mining Division Omineca

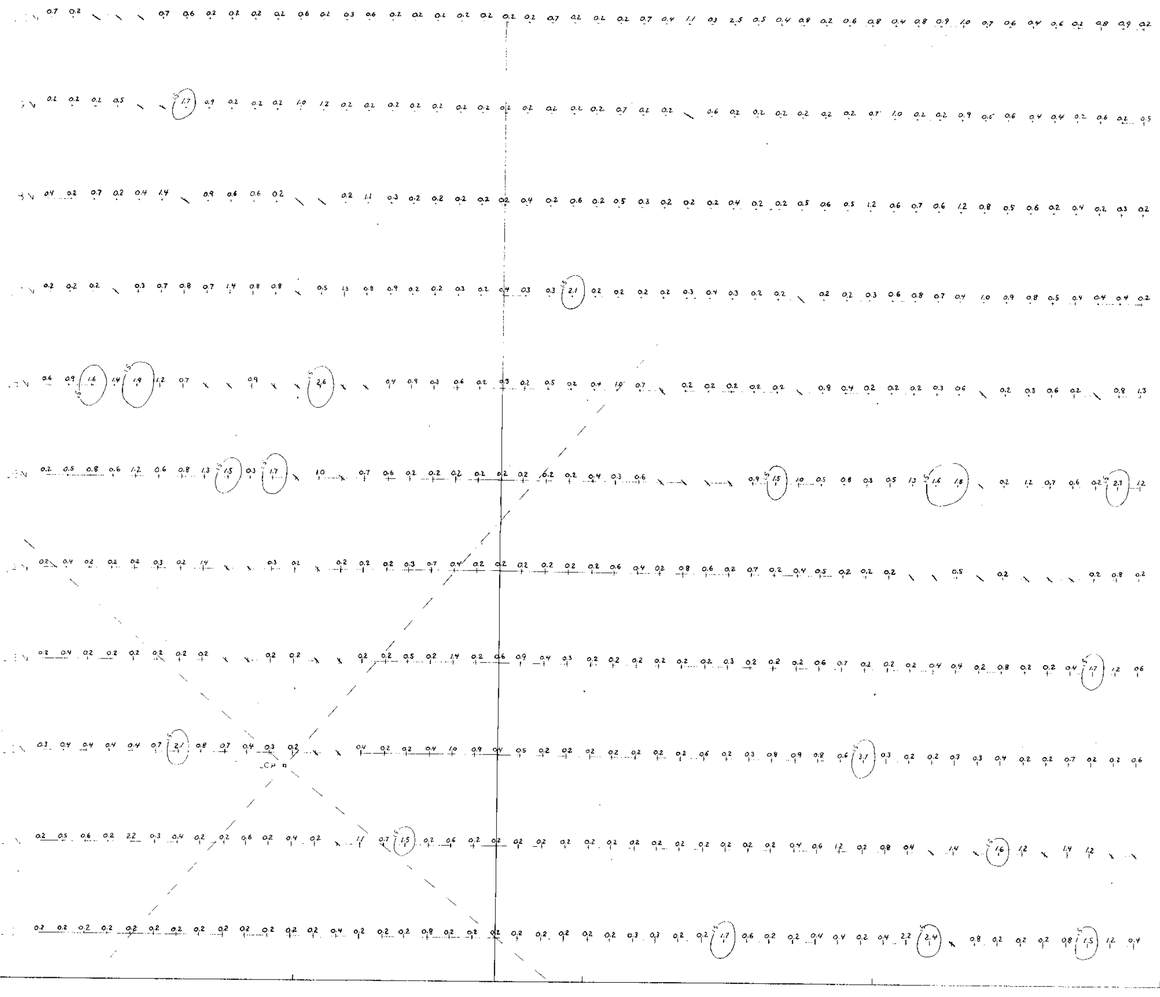
Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'

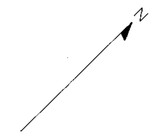
NTS 93N 9W Scale 1:2500

To Accompany A Report By R.M. Allday

Dated Sept 1/78

Map No. 19





GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

SOIL SAMPLING

SILVER ppm

BACKGROUND – 0.2 ppm
THRESHOLD – 1.5 ppm

SYMBOLS

Drift covered area

Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, interpreted)

Bedding (top known, horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)

Bedding (top unknown inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Lineation (axes of mineral folds, horizontal, inclined, vertical)

Drag fold (arrow indicates plunge)

Fault (defined, approximate, interpreted)

Fault (inclined, vertical)

Fault (solid circle indicates downthrow side, arrows indicate relative movement)

Thrust fault (approximate, interpreted)

Shearing and dip

Joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Syncline (defined, approximate)

Anticline (defined, approximate)

Anticline and syncline (overturned)

Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Bench

Adit or tunnel

Rock dump or tailings

Quarry or mine

Shaft, raise, winze

Diamond drill hole

Contours

Stream or creek (Perennial, intermittent)

Marsh

Lake

Road

Jeep Road

Trail

Trees

0 50 100M

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

Part 2 of 2 6941

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED MINERALS

Bold Project
North Sheet
SILVER

Project No. 2144 Mining Division Omineca

Latitude 55° 37' Longitude 124° 23'

NTS 93N9W Scale 1:2500

Accompanying Report by Dated Sept 1978

R.W. Eddy

Map No. 20