GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM CORPORATION

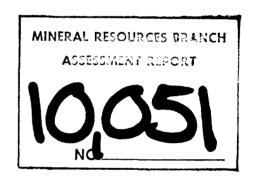
GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT GWP 24, 29, 30, 34 and 42

AND

DOUG'S AND BEAR CLAIMS (GWP VI GROUP)

OMINECA MINING DIVISION,

BRITISH COLUMBIA



NTS: 94E/6E, 6W

57° 22'N, 127° 15'W

OWNER: GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM CORPORATION

AUTHOR: L.K. ECCLES Leccles

DATE: JANUARY 1982

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INTRODUCTION

The GWP VI Claim Group comprises the GWP 24, 29, 30, 34 and 42 and 'Doug's' and 'Bear' claims are located north of the Toodoggone River and including Kodah Lake and the lower reaches of Moosehorn Creek. The claims lie approximately 300 km. due north of Smithers, B.C. (Figure TJV-81-52).

Access to the property is usually by fixed wing aircraft from Smithers or Terrace to Sturdee Valley airstrip and by helicopter from there.

The topography on the claims slopes gently to the south to where the southern boundary is approximately marked by the Toodoggone River.

Much of the central area of the GWP 24, 29 and 34 claims is swampy. Kodah Lake, measuring about 800 metres across is central to much of the swampy ground. The poorly drained ground is covered by grass and moss and the well drained ground is covered by willow buckbrush and coniferous forest. A steep canyon on Moosehorn Creek near its confluence with the Toodoggone River has the most relief encountered on the property. This area also showed the best rock exposures on the claims.

Work done on the claims between June and August in 1981 consisted of geological mapping and soil geochemical grid sampling.

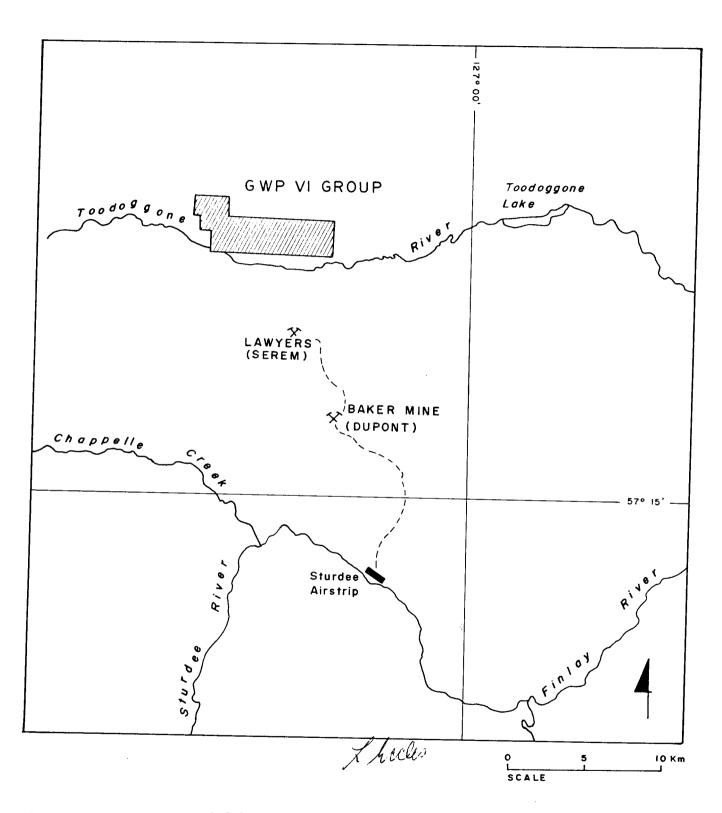


Figure TJV-81-52 LOCATION GWP VI GROUP OF CLAIMS

PROPERTY DEFINITION

History

The area north of the Toodoggone River has a history of gold placer mining dating back to the 1920's. Old placer claim maps show claims running for several kilometres up Moosehorn Creek from its confluence with Toodoggone River. The amount of placer work done in the actual vicinity of the claims is not known but it is assumed because of the canyon area in Moosehorn Creek that little mining of the creek gravels could actually have been accomplished in this area. Evidence of old camps, however, does exist along the Toodoggone River near the mouth of Moosehorn Creek. The other valleys with small creeks draining the claims are not as steep as Moosehorn and would have been more amenable to placer operations. It is not known if placer mining was attempted on these creeks.

In the 1960's interest in porphyry copper and molybdenum deposits spurred companies to explore the widespread gossan zones that exist over much of the region. Following this, several companies pursued gold and silver anomalies discovered during the course of their earlier work and are presently actively exploring for and developing precious metal deposits that have been found to be common in the area. Currently, one producing gold mine (Baker Mine) exists, and several prospects are in the advanced stages of development.

The GWP 24, 29, 30 and 34 claims were staked in January 1980. In July of the same year the GWP 42, Doug's and Bear claims were added to the group after the definition of favourable geology in Moosehorn Creek. Refer to Figure TJV-81-53.

List of Claims

| CLAIM NAME | RECORD NUMBER | UNITS | DATE | REC | ORDED |
|------------|---------------|------------|------|-----|-------|
| GWP 24 | 3511 | 20 | Jan. | 12, | 1981 |
| GWP 29 | 3516 | 20 | H | 11 | 11 |
| GWP 30 | 3517 | 20 | 18 | 11 | 11 |
| GWP 34 | 3518 | 15 | п | н | 11 |
| GWP 42 | 3898 | 12 | July | 3, | 1981 |
| DOUG'S | 3897 | 1 (2 post) | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| BEAR | 3899 | 1 (2 post) | 11 | H | н |

Owner and Operator

The claims are currently owned and operated by Great Western Petroleum Corporation under a joint venture agreement with E & B Mines Limited.

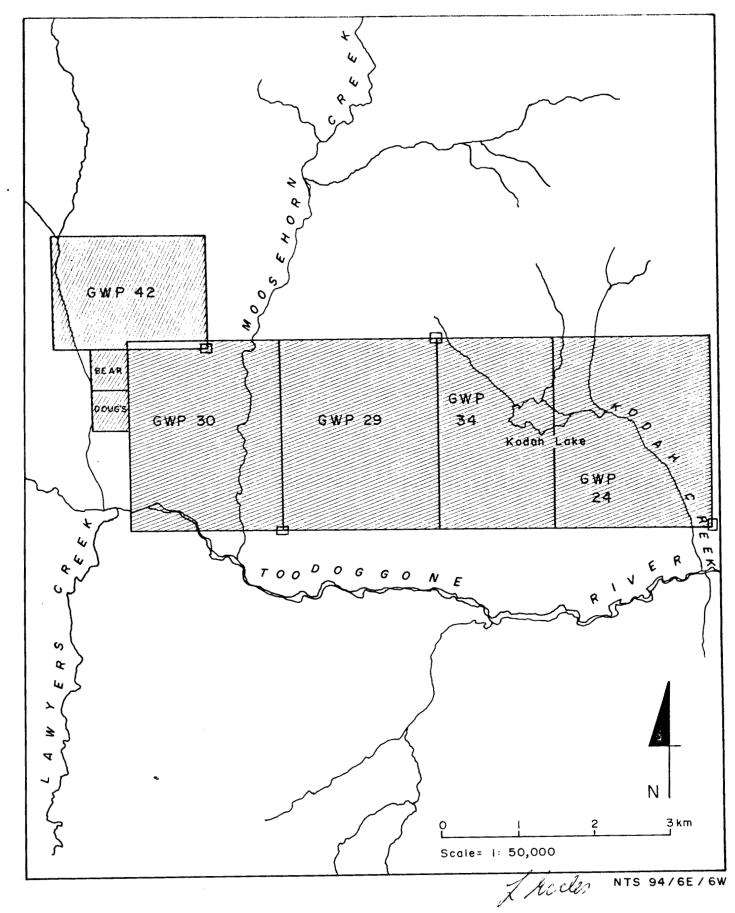


Figure. TJV-81-53 LOCATION OF GWP 24, 29, 30, 34, 42, DOUG'S & BEAR MINERAL CLAIMS

(GWP VI GROUP)

Economic Assessment of the Property

It is assumed that because of the locally treacherous nature of the canyon of Moosehorn Creek that this area has not recently been prospected. Recent detailed examination of this area has led to the discovery of a silicified quartz - amethyst breccia zone in Middle Unit Toodoggone Volcanics that extends over 500 metres and is of similar appearance to a zone now being explored underground on the Lawyers prospect by S.E.R.E.M. Ltd.

The Moosehorn canyon showing, otherwise known by Great Western Petroleum personnel, as the "Forster Showing" (after Doug Forster who was the discoverer) has anomalous geochemical values in gold and silver in both rock and soil samples.

This area, within the GWP VI group of claims is considered to have very good potential for hosting a precious metal deposit associated with the silicified breccia zone.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Sample Collection and Preparation

For control, a base line was surveyed along the northern claim boundary of the GWP 24, 34, 29 and 30 claims. The legal corner post for GWP 29 and 34 marked the 0+00S/0+00W station on the baseline.

Soil lines were run every 50 metres, 100 metres, or 200 metres, depending on the drainage, topography and proximity to the Moosehorn Canyon silicified breccia zone. Swampy areas with thick peat cover were not sampled.

Samples were collected at 50 metre or 100 metre intervals depending on proximity to the silicified breccia zone. Hip chains, compasses, altimeters and topographic maps at a scale of 1:10,000 were used for control. Sample locations were plotted at a scale of 1:10,000 on the topographic maps.

In areas that were well drained, soil horizons were well developed. Where possible, samples were collected from the "B" horizon using stone mason hammers, from a depth of 10 cm. to 25 cm. and placed into gussetted, high strength, kraft paper sample bags.

Silt samples were collected from creeks and dry gullies whenever they were encountered along the grid lines.

Rock chip samples were collected from all outcrops encountered and at selected intervals along the Moosehorn Creek Canyon.

Soil and silt samples were either allowed to air dry or were dried in ovens and screened to -80 mesh before being shipped to Min-En Laboratories in North Vancouver for analysis.

Total area sampled was about 13.0 square kilometres.

A total of 645 soil, 14 silt and 62 rock samples were collected and geochemically analyzed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold.

Refer to Appendix 'A' for analytical procedures.

Interpretation

Values for gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper are plotted on Figures TJV-81-55 to 59, located in the back pocket of this report.

All but one anomalous area within the claims could not be duplicated or extended by detailed follow-up geochemistry. Many individual, isolated samples were anomalous in gold or silver but because of thick overburden, swamp and lack of outcrop, these may not be indicative of mineralization in the near vicinity.

The one area that is definitely anomalous in gold and silver is the most interesting geologically. High values for gold and silver, ranging up to 1100 ppb and 33.4 ppm respectively were found to be associated with a silicified, quartz amethyst breccia zone.

The precious metal geochemical anomalies extend over a 400 metre by 500 metre area.

Base metal geochemistry failed to indicate copper, lead or zinc mineralization on the claims.

The following tabulation indicates background, weakly, moderately and highly anomalous values for the soil sample results obtained from the GWP 24, 29, 30, 34 and 42 and Doug's and Bear Claims:

| ELEMENT | BACKGROUND | WEAKLY ANOMALOUS | MODERATELY ANOMALOUS | HIGHLY ANOMALOUS |
|----------|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Au (ppb) | 5 | 10-20 | 21-40 | 40 |
| Ag (ppm) | 0.7 | 1.4-2.8 | 2.9-5.6 | 5.6 |
| Cu (ppm) | 8 | 16-32 | 33-64 | 64 |
| Zn (ppm) | 45 | 90-180 | 181-360 | 360 |
| Pb (ppm) | 13 | 26-52 | 53-104 | 104 |

GEOLOGICAL FIELD WORK

Geological mapping was done in conjunction with the soil geochemistry. Topographic maps at a scale of 1:10,000 and the geochemical grid served as controls for the mapping. Geology was plotted at a scale of 1:10,000 and is shown on Figure TJV-81-60. Detailed geology of the Moosehorn Creek Canyon area is shown on Figure TJV-81-61. All maps are found in the back pockets of this report. Total area mapped was about 13 square kilometres.

Geological mapping was severely hampered by lack of outcrop which was only found in creek beds and Moosehorn Creek canyon.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The GWP VI Group, lying within the eastern margin of the Intermontaine Belt, is underlain by volcanic rocks of the Toodoggone Assemblage of early Jurassic age.

A total of 6 distinct rock types have been mapped on the claims, three of which are part of the Upper Unit of the Toodoggone Volcanic Assemblage and two part of the Middle Unit.

An extensive silicified breccia zone is not considered to be a separate unit, however on the geology maps it has been plotted with contact boundaries to distinguish it from the pink-quartz-feldspar porphyry within which it is developed.

DETAILED GEOLOGY

MAFIC DYKES

One occurrence of dark green, fine grained dyke rock was observed. The outcrop was poorly exposed and an attitude could not be determined.

The rock is believed to be younger than the Toodoggone Volcanic Assemblage because other localities in the Toodoggone area show similar rocks to be cross-cutting the Toodoggone series.

Toodoggone Volcanic Assemblage

UPPER UNIT

Lavender Crystal Tuff - Pink and white to greenish white feldspar phenocrysts and chloritized biotite books and hornblende crystals are set in a fine grained maroon to lavender matrix. Some of the phenocrysts are up to 1 cm. but most are of 2 mm. size.

On weathered surfaces the mafic minerals have been weathered out leaving a pitted surface.

The feldspars are aligned to give the rock a trachytic texture and in several areas the attitude of the bedding could be determined.

The beds were dipping shallowly to the south.

Outcrop of this rock was seen interbedded with the green to grey crystal tuff on a small ridge just south of Kodah Lake. The rock was also observed in outcrop in creek gullies.

Where interbedded with the green to grey crystal tuff the ground was terraced and showed alternating green and maroon flows ranging between 2 and 15 metres in thickness.

Green to Grey Crystal Tuff - This rock closely resembles
the Lavender Crystal Tuff except for its dark green to grey groundmass.
Unlike the Lavender Crystal Tuff that weathers a grey-purple colour
the Green Crystal Tuff weathers to a salmon pink colour.

At least six alternating green and maroon volcanic tuff flows were seen over an elevation difference of 100 metres. Fragments of rock from the lower flows were often seen included in the matrix of the flows above.

Lithic Tuff - These tuffs usually have a lavender on purple, fine grained groundmass with pink feldspar phenocrysts up to 2 mm. across and green rock fragments up to 1.5 cm. across that are usually highly magnetic. Often this massive rock is seen interbedded with well bedded crystal tuffs.

When weathered the rock is very friable and has a vesicular appearance which is due to the weathering out of the feldspar phenocrysts.

The rock is partially welded in places.

MIDDLE UNIT

Rocks observed from the Middle Toodoggone Volcanic Unit were the Pink and Green Feldspar porphyries. These rocks represent different phases of the same parent magma and are completely transitional with one another.

Pink-Feldspar Porphyry - Originally this rock was thought to be an intrusive phase of the Toodoggone Unit, however contact relationships with the Green Groundmass Toodoggone Porphyry, throughout the Toodoggone River area suggest these rock units are completely transitional with one another.

As the name infers, the rocks are pink with phenocrysts of quartz and feldspar up to 3 mm. across. Feldspar phenocrysts are often pink due to hematite staining suggesting K-feldspar, however, chemical staining has proven that they are actually plagioclase.

Mafic minerals in this rock (hornblende and biotite) are usually chloritized giving the rock a patchy green hue.

Epidote is often present in the vugs left by weathered feldspars. The rock is slightly magnetic.

Green Toodoggone Porphyry - These rocks are commonly dark green with pink to orange phenocrysts of plagioclase. The phenocrysts were originally thought to be K-feldspar but chemical staining showed them to be plagioclase with hematite staining. Hornblende and biotite are commonly seen to be altering to epidote and chlorite. The rock is slightly magnetic. Very little of this phase of the Middle unit Toodoggone Assemblage was observed on the GWP VI Group.

STRUCTURE AND MINERALIZATION

Attitudes obtained for the Upper Unit, interbedded crystal tuffs were gently dipping to the south.

A small showing found in a creek draining from the east end of Kodah Lake consisted of silicified green feldspar porphyry. One rock sample had values of 300 ppb and 40 ppm for gold and silver respectively.

The main mineralized zone observed on the claim is described below under the heading "Moosehorn Amethyst Breccia Zone". This area deserves a separate heading as most of the geological work done on the GWP VI group was undertaken in this location.

Moosehorn Amethyst Breccia Zone - by Doug Forster

The Moosehorn amethyst breccia zone located in the canyon on Moosehorn Creek, consists of three main parts - the south, north and northwest zones. Of these three areas, the north zone can be divided into an east and west half, with the boundary between the two being the Moosehorn Creek. See Figure TJV-81-60, Inset 1, and TJV-81-61 for locations and geology of the various zones. Note that the drawings on Figure TJV-81-61 are vertical sections and reference must be made to the north arrow in each section.

To the north and south the breccia zone is bounded by lithic tuffs. Locally the silicified zones are wholly enclosed within a pink feldspar porphyry belonging to the Middle Unit of the Toodoggone Volcanic Assemblage. The porphyry has been argillized in parts, but fresh unaltered phases also occur.

The silicified zones consist of white or grey quartz and/or amethyst. Minor arsenopyrite and pyrite can be distinguished as disseminated blebs. Manganese and hematite staining abound in these zones.

Peripheral to the highly silicified areas within the zones are brecciated and veined areas in which 2 mm. to 3 cm. wide white quartz and amethyst veins are prevalent.

Grey chalcedonic banding often occurs in both the veined and wholly silicified areas. The attitude of the smaller veins is random, however the larger veins have a constant strike between 145° and 160° with the dips varying from 10° to 87° to the northeast.

The silicified and brecciated zone has an overall attitude of $140^{\rm O}/55^{\rm O}{\rm NE}$ and is irregular in width varying from 1 to 5 metres.

The whole area is highly fractured with $070^{\rm O}/30~{\rm NW}$ being the most common fracture set.

Soil samples taken in the talus below the cliff ranged from 200 ppb to 1000 ppb gold and from 3 ppm to 15 ppm for silver.

Rock chip sampling over 1 metre panels (obtaining a 2 lb sample) had geochemical values varying between 40 and 2000 ppb for gold. Values for silver range up to 60.0 ppm. Some of the rock chip panel samples were assayed obtaining values of 0.01 oz/ton gold and 0.5 oz/ton silver.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The silicified amethyst breccia zone found in the canyon of Moosehorn Creek had obviously not recently been prospected. This area is by far the most interesting geologically and geochemically within the GWP VI claim group and detailed geology and geochemistry to date necessitates more advanced stages of exploration including trenching and diamond drillings. This type of work should be easily accomplished as there is an abundance of water, overburden is shallow, and the area above the canyon walls is flat.

Only one other area in the GWP VI Group was interesting geologically and this was the small silicified zone found in the creek draining from the east side of Kodah Lake. The exposure, however, was limited and extensions to the zone were not determined.

Some anomalous geochemical values were obtained over other parts of the property but lack of outcrop, swamp and thick overburden make interpretation difficult. Detailed follow-up geochemistry over many of these areas failed to duplicate results. Parts of this area are probably more amenable to reconnaissance geophysics rather than geochemistry.

and Doug's and Bear (GWP VI Group)

Geochemical Surveys and Geological Mapping

| 1. WAGES | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|---|-----------|----------------|
| , . | PER DIEM | | NO. | |
| NAME | RATE | SPECIFIC DATES | DAYS | <u> AMOUNT</u> |
| N. Carter (geologist) | \$200.00 | July 1, Aug. 1 | 2 | \$400.00 |
| <pre>L. Eccles (geologist)</pre> | S116.58 | June 18, 28 | 2 | \$283.16 |
| D. Forster (geologist) | \$ 93.73 | June 18, 20-23, 27, July 2, 3, 20, 22-27 Aug. 1, 4, 10, 15, 17, 1 | 21 8 | \$1968.33 |
| N. Caira (geologist) | \$ 83.51 | June 18, July 11, 17 | 3 | \$250.83 |
| R. Green (sampler) | \$ 52.85 | Gune 20, 30 | 2 | \$105.70 |
| K. Hudson (sampler) | S 52.85 | Cure 20, 21, July 1, 3, £, 18-20, 23, 2£, Aug. 4 10, 14, 15, 17, 18 | | \$898.48 |
| C. Leupold (sampler) | \$ 57.96 | June 20, 21, July 5, 6, 19, 22, 24, 30, Aug. 15, 18. | 18 11 | \$637.56 |
| R. Riedel (sampler) | \$ 57.96 | June 21, 22, 30 | 3 | \$173.83 |
| L. Tamaki (sampler) | \$ 63.06 | June 20-22, July 5, €, 18, 28, 30, Aug. 7, € | <u>10</u> | 5630161 |
| <pre>L. Connolly (sampler)</pre> | \$ 73.28 | June 20, 21 | 2 | \$146.56 |
| I. Hribar (cook) | \$ 66.38 | (Proportioned amongst other claims: 22.25% x 61 days) | 13.57 | \$900.94 |
| C. Carter (Lab. Techn.) | \$ 52.85 | (Proportioned amongst other claims: 22.25% x 38 days) | 8.45 | \$446.84 |
| | | Allocated to this Group: | 56.96 | 4609.20 |

151.98

\$11401.75

2. TRANSPORTATION

A. Mobilization

Charter Aircraft Smithers - Sturdee Strip (total \$6970.60 - Kelowna Flightcraft Aircharter Invoice No. 4723B and Transprovincial Airlines Invoice No. 67308, split between properties)

\$1550.96

B. Demobilization

Charter aircraft - Sturdee Strip - Smithers (part of Aviair Aviation Invoice No. 0450) Air Fares (5 crew, Smithers to Vancouver @ \$510.25 - proportioned):

\$ 165.54

\$ 279.07

113.53

C. Helicopter Support

Viking Helicopters - Total 95.25 hours split between properties - 21.19 hrs. @ \$428.00/hr including fuel: June 18, 20-23, 27, 30, July 1-3, 5, 6, 18-20, 22-28, 30, Aug. 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18:

\$9070.66

ALC Airlift Corporation - Total 12/18 hrs. split between properties - 2.71 hrs. @ \$415/hr including fuel: Between July 30-Aug. 1:

\$1124.65

\$10195.31

3. <u>CAMP COSTS</u>

A. Room and Board

151.98 man days @ \$50.00/day (including all or parts of June 18, 20-23, 27, 30, July 1-3, 5, 6, 18-20, 22-28, 30, Aug. 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 14, 14, 17 and 18:

\$7599.00

B. Expediting

(split between properties)

Total \$1411.13 - Bema Industries Invoice Nos.

0990 - July 15/81

0934 - June 30/81

0852 - June 15/81

0805 - May 31/81

\$ 313.98

4. GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

| | 645 soil samples and 14 silt samples analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au @ \$10.55 per sample (Min-En Laboratories Invoices) | \$6952.45 |
|----------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | 62 rock samples analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au @ \$11.95 per sample (Min-En Labs. Invoices) | 740.90 |
| | Sample shipment costs and supplies (Min-En Invoices) - Total \$1431.45 proportioned between properties: | 318.49 |
| | | \$8011.84 |
| 5. | REPORT PREPARATION | |
| | Writing and Drafting | \$ 400.00 |
| | Airphoto Mosaics and Maps - Burnett Resource Surveys Ltd. | \$ 943.87 |
| | (total \$4242.11 proportioned): | \$1343.87 |
| | | |
| | SUMMARY OF COSTS | |
| 1. 2. | Wages Transportation A. Mobilization B. Demobilization | \$11,401.75 1,550.96 279.07 |
| 3. | C. Helicopter Support Camp Costs A. Room and Board | 10,195.31 7,599.00 |
| 4. 5. | B. Expediting Geochemical Analysis Report Preparation | 313.98 8,011.84 1,343.87 |
| | | \$52,097.53 |

APPENDIX "A"

Analytical Procedures

APPENDIX 'A'

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Samples are processed by Min-En Laboratories

Ltd. in North Vancouver employing the following procedures:

After drying the samples at 95°C soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed by a jaw crusher and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

1.0 gram of the samples are digested for six hours with ${\rm HNO}_3$ and ${\rm HC1O}_4$ mixture.

After cooling samples are diluted to standard volume. The solutions are analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometers.

Copper, Lead, Zinc and Silver are analyzed using the $\mathrm{CH_2H_2}$ - Air flame combination on these sample solutions.

For gold geochemical samples, a suitable weight 5.0 or 10.0 grams are pretreated with HNO $_3$ and HClO $_4$ mixture.

After pretreatments the samples are digested with Aqua

Regia solution, and after digestion the samples are taken

up with 25% HCI to suitable volume.

At this stage of the procedure copper, silver and zinc can be analyzed from suitable aliquot, by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric procedure.

Further oxidation and treatment of a least 75% of the original sample solutions are made suitable for extraction of gold with Methyl Iso-Butyl Ketone.

With a set of suitable standard solutions, gold is analyzed by Atomic Absorption instruments. The obtained detection limit is 5 ppb.

QUALIFICATIONS

- $\,$ I, Douglas Forster, of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:
- 1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. degree in Geological Sciences.
- 2. I am presently completing a Master of Science degree at the University of British Columbia.
- I have worked in the field of mineral exploration for the past four years.
- 4. In the 1981 field season I personally mapped and directed a field program on the GWP VI claim group.

Bouglas Forster

QUALIFICATIONS

I, LOUISE K. ECCLES, do hereby certify that:

- 1. I am a geologist residing in Vancouver, British Columbia, and am employed by Great Western Petroleum Corporation.
- 2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. (Honors) degree in geology.
- I have practised my profession in geology continuously for the past four years in British Columbia, Ontario, Yukon and Northwest Territories.
- 3. A field program of soil and rock geochemistry, prospecting, and geological mapping was carried out on the GWP VI group on behalf of Great Western Petroleum Corporation in July and August 1981.

L.K. Eccles

Theces

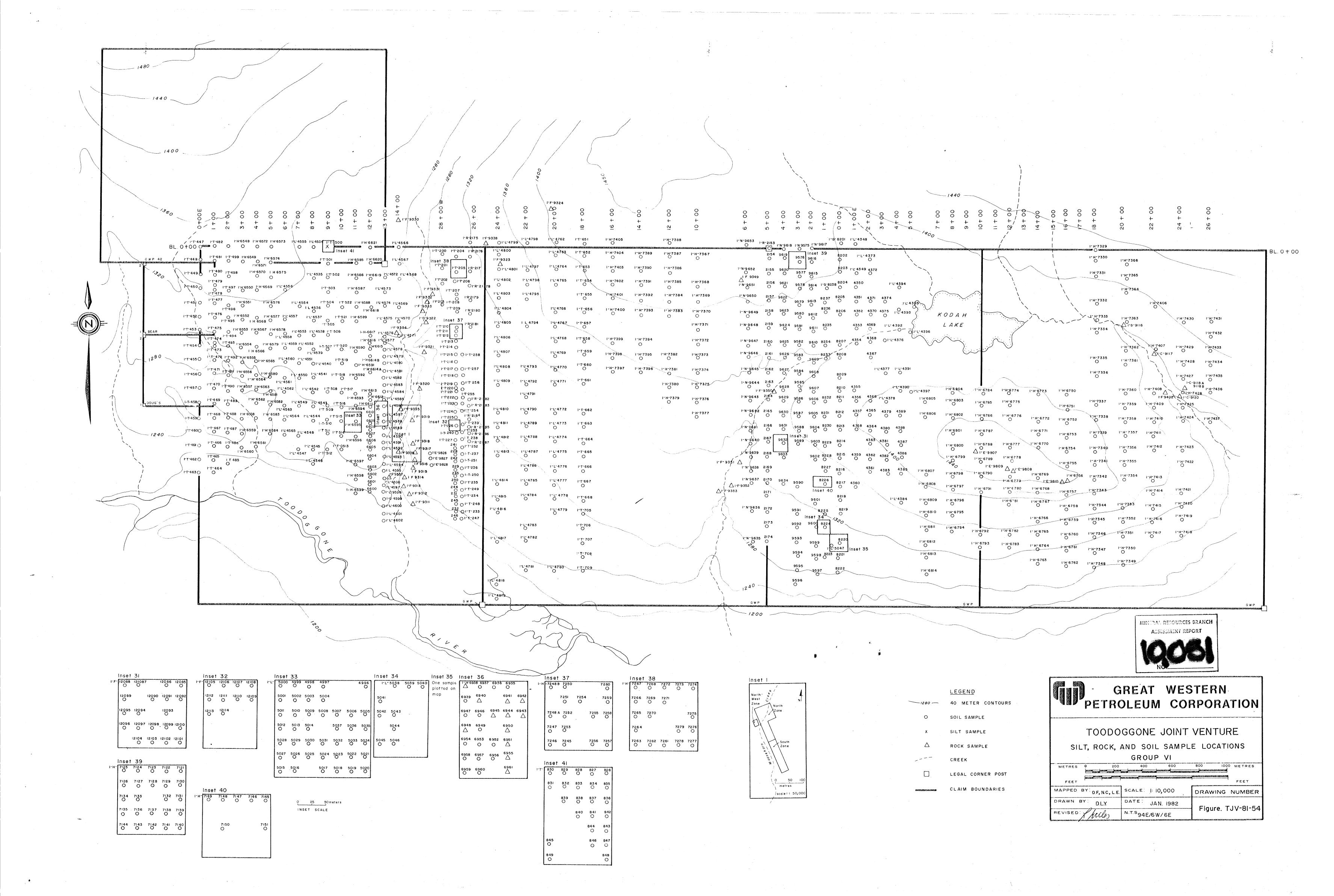
ATTESTATION

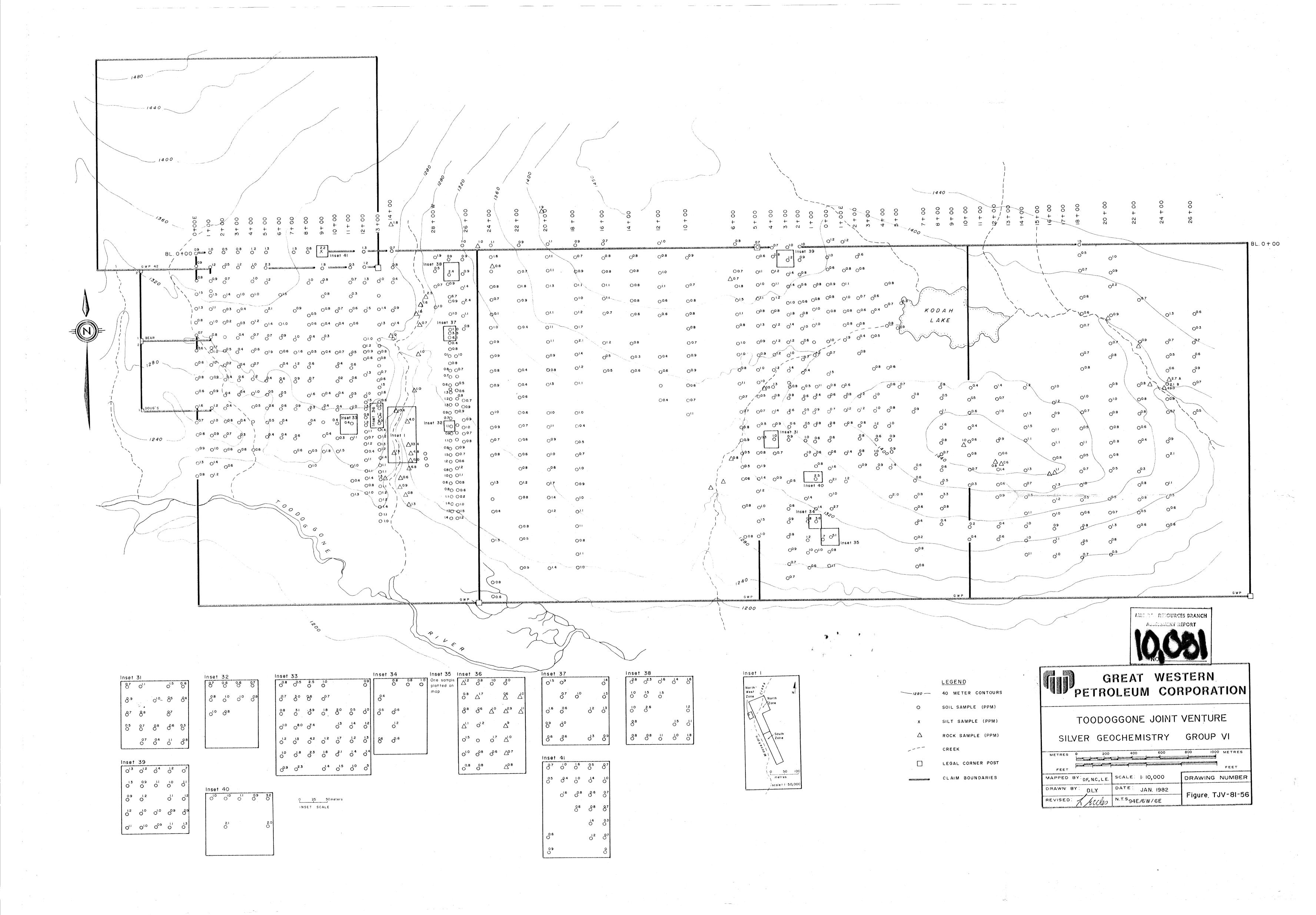
I, Nicholas C. Carter of Victoria, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

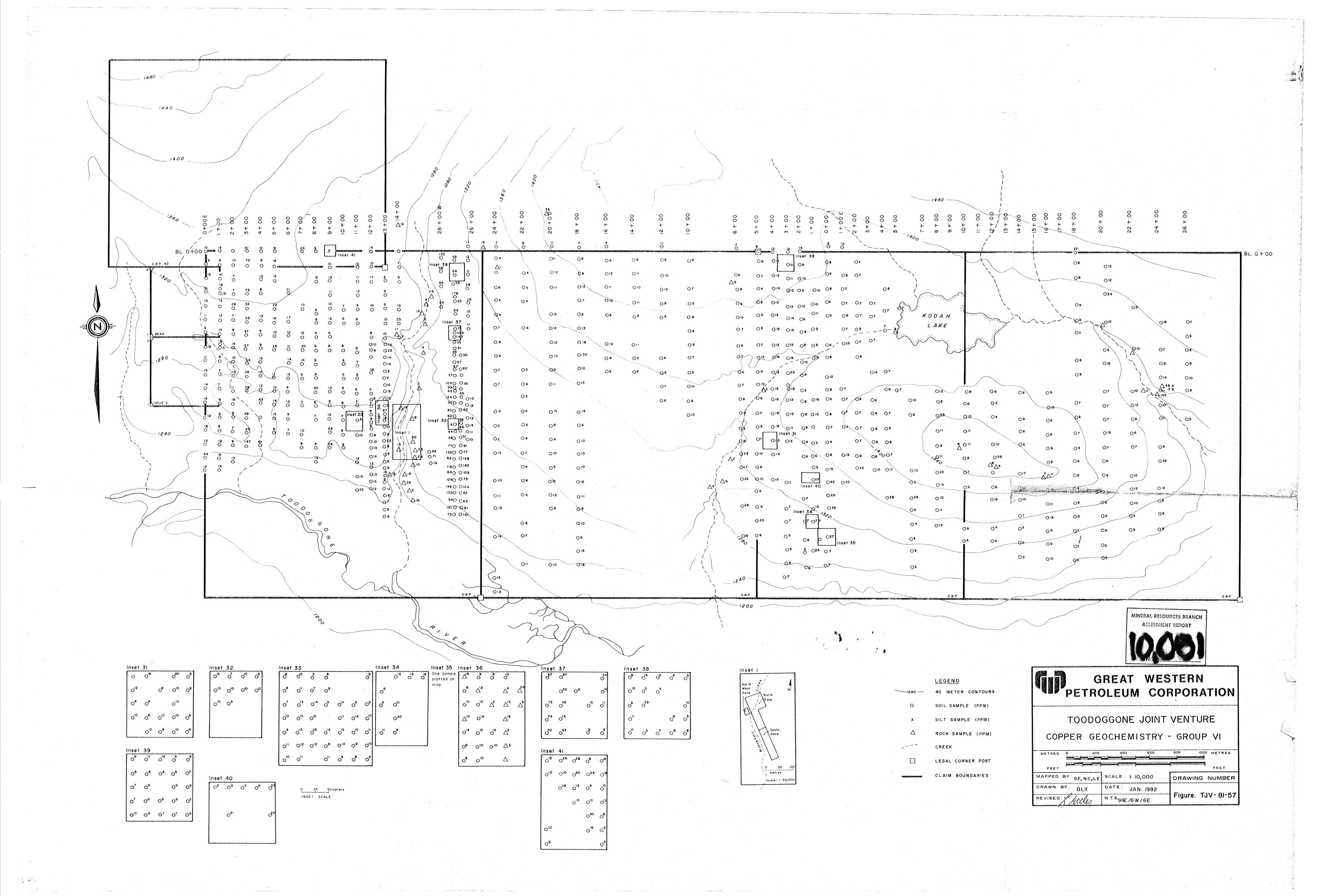
- 1. I am a practising geologist, registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia since 1966.
- 2. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick with B.Sc. (1960; Michigan Technological University with M.S. (1962) and the University of British Columbia with Ph.D. (1974).
- 3. I have practised my profession in British Columbia and Eastern Canada and the Western United States for the past 21 years.
- I personally oversaw the geological and geochemical program carried out on the $\ensuremath{\mathsf{GWP}}$ VI GROUP of CLAIMS 4. and will attest to the authenticity of data contained in this report.

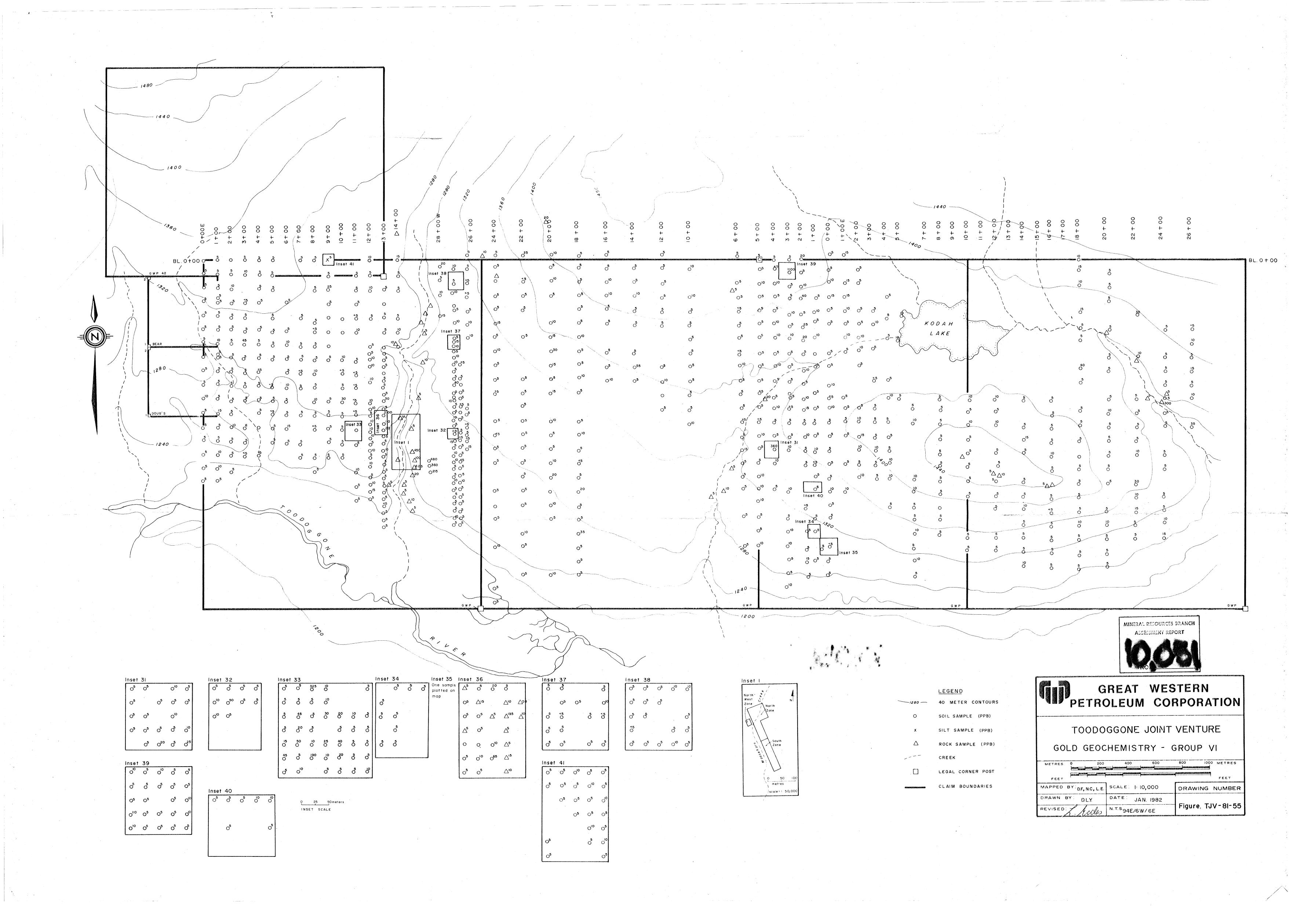
N.C. Carter

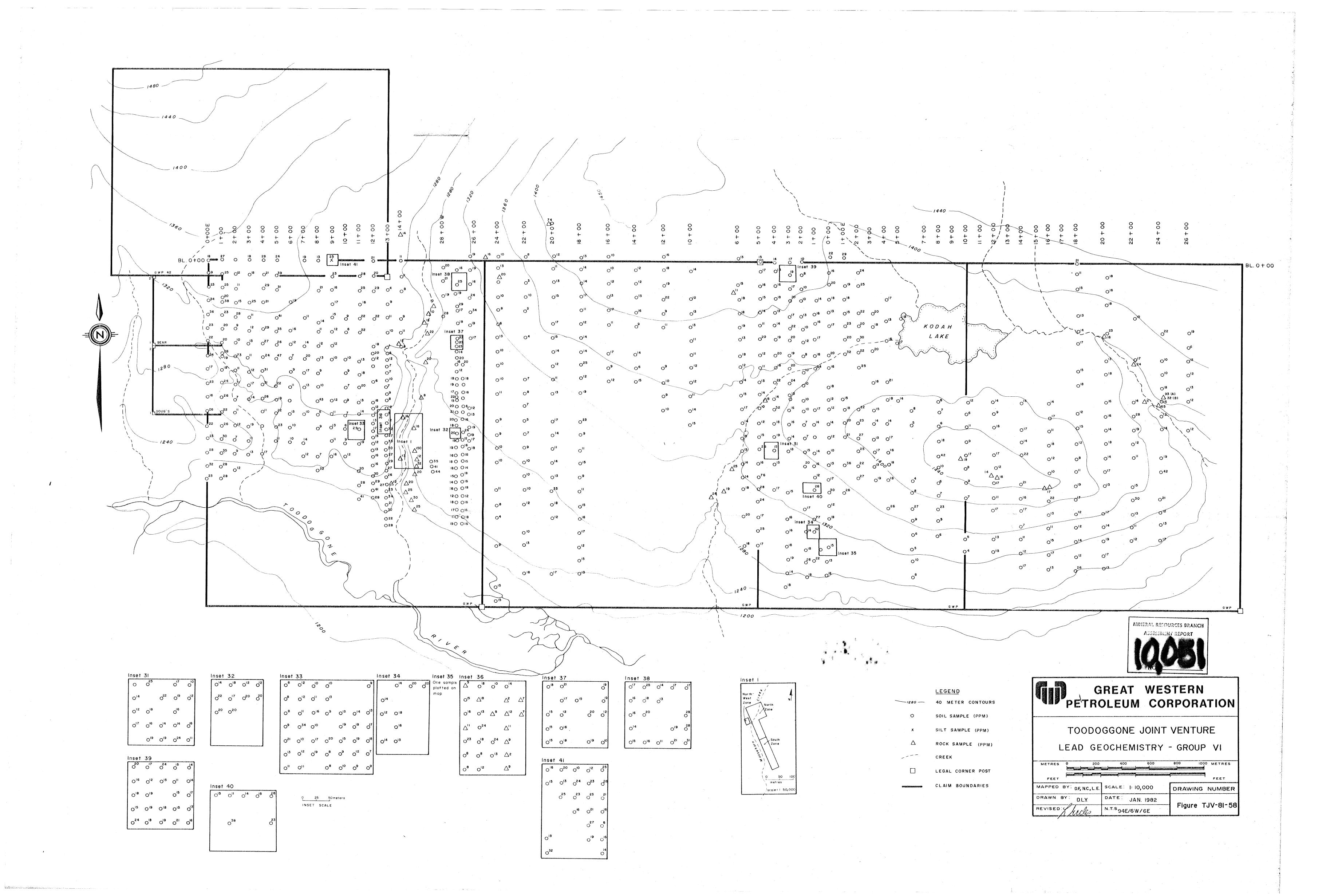
Ph.D., P.Eng.

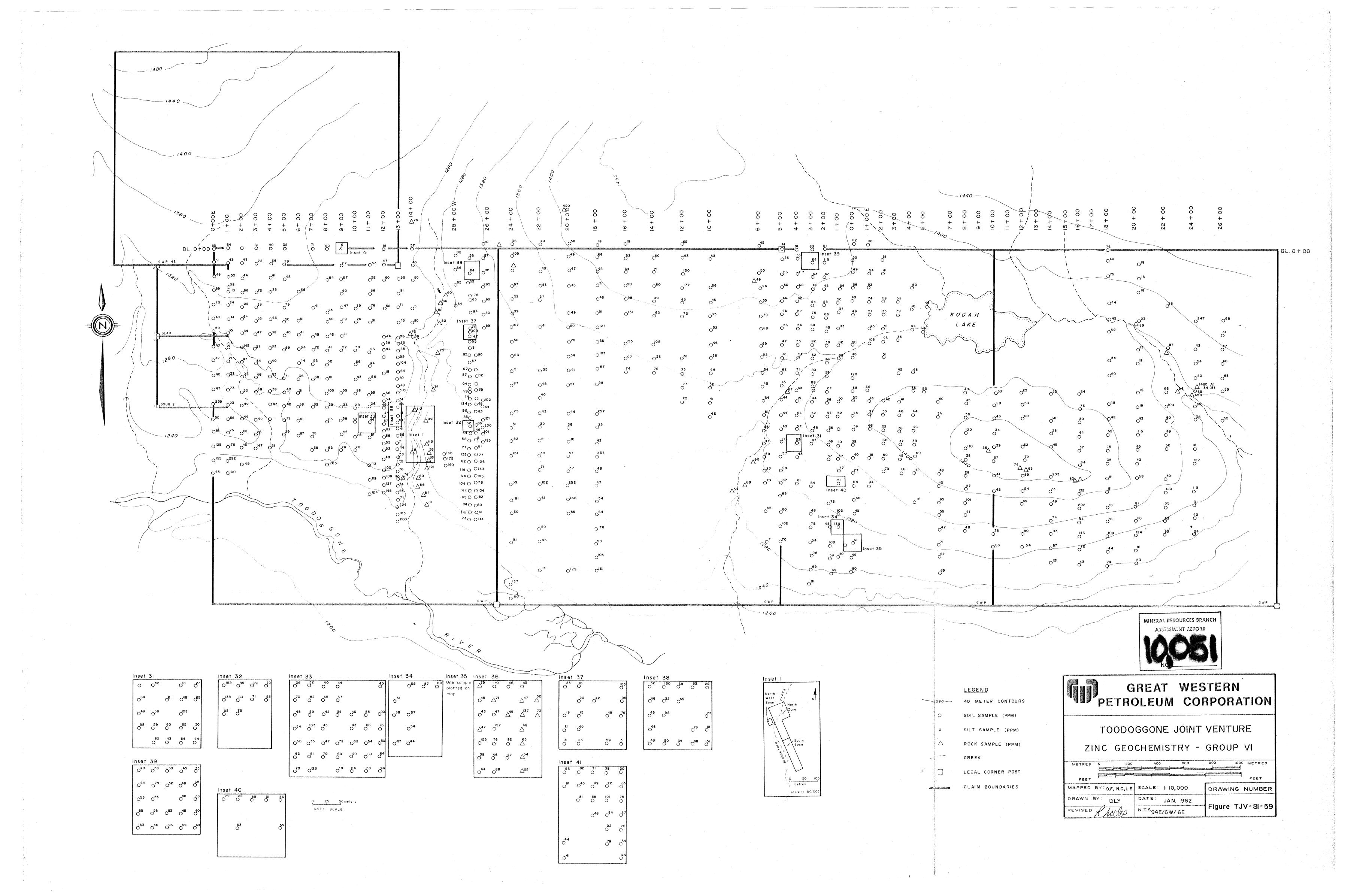


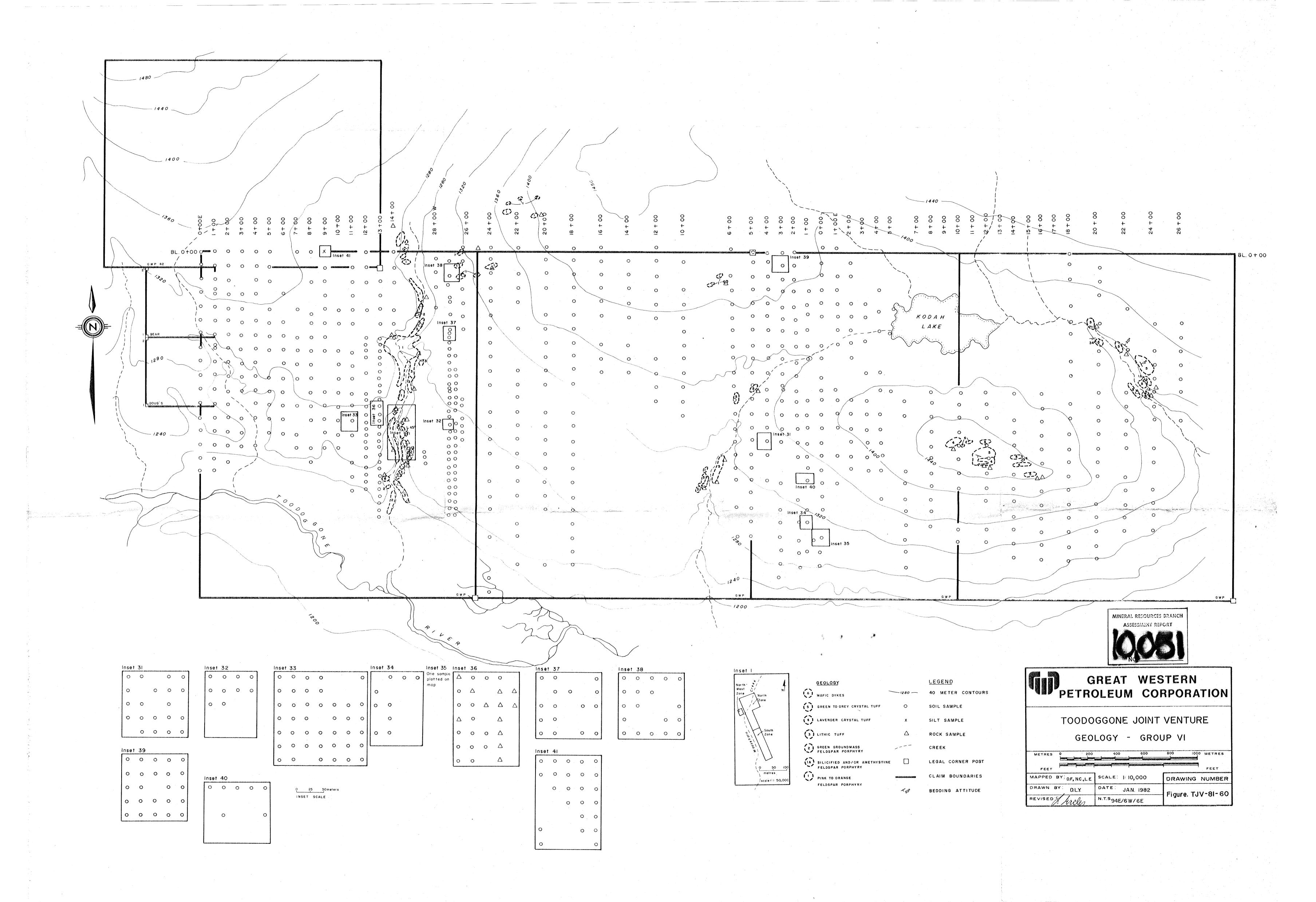




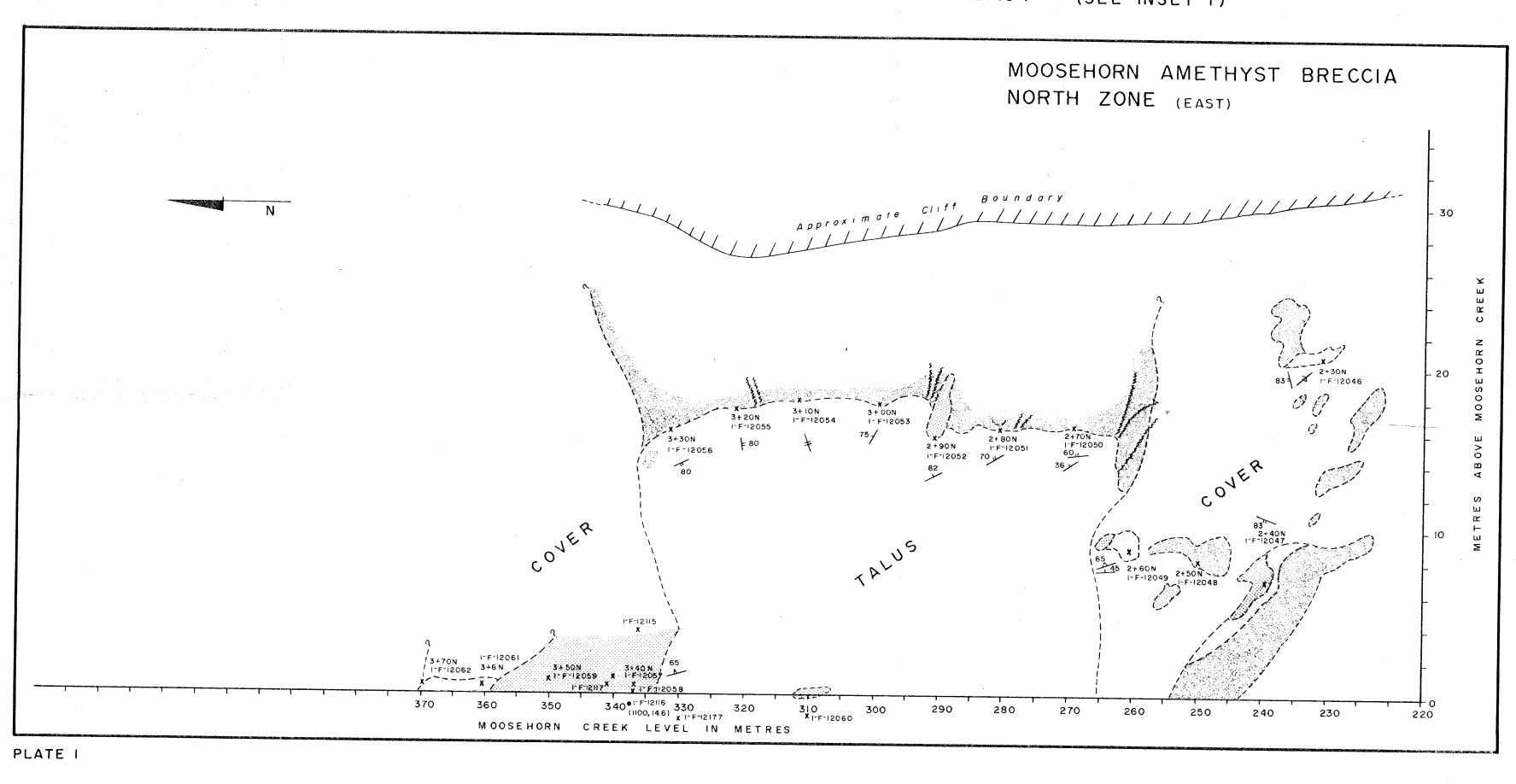


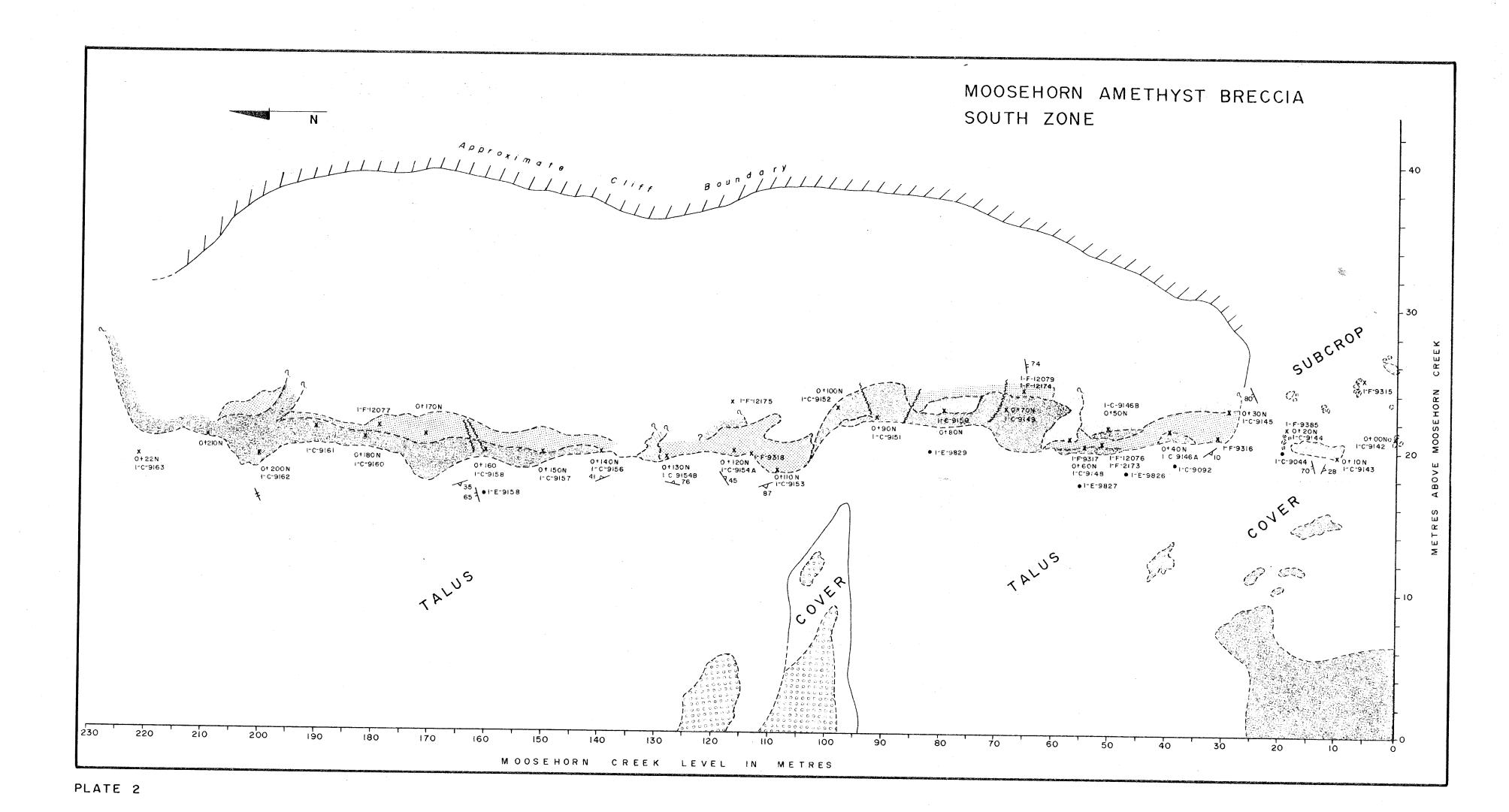






VERTICAL SECTIONS OF MOOSEHORN CREEK CANYON WALL LOOKING EAST (SEE INSET 1)





VERTICAL SECTIONS OF MOOSEHORN CREEK CANYON WALL LOOKING WEST (SEE INSET!)

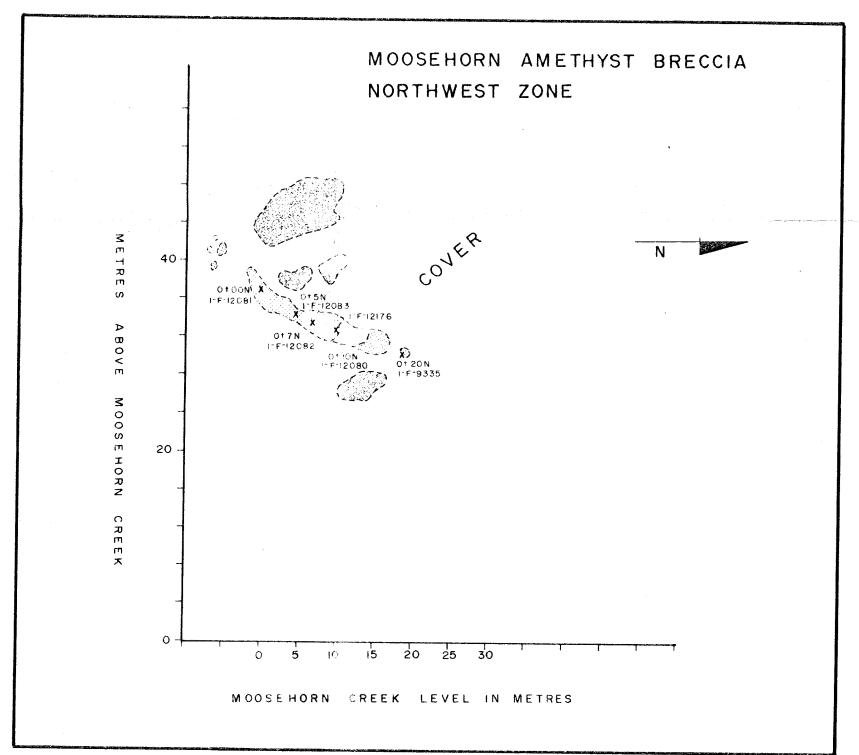
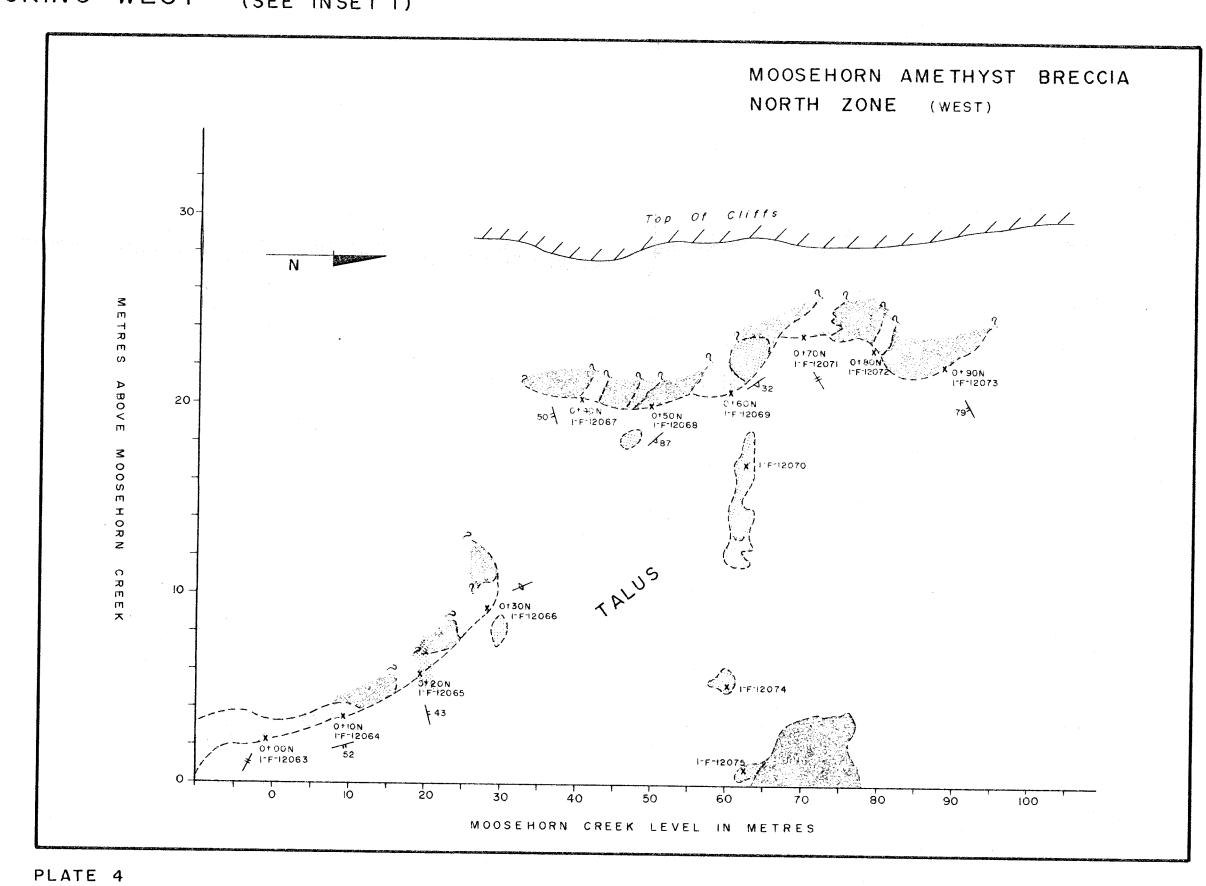


PLATE 3





to north arrows on the individual plates

GREAT WESTERN
PETROLEUM CORPORATION

TOODOGGONE JOINT VENTURE

DETAILED GEOLOGY OF MOOSEHORN AMETHYST
BRECCIA ZONE - GROUP VI

METRES 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 METRES

FEET

MAPPED BY DE N.C SCALE: 1:500 DRAWING NUMBER

DRAWN BY: DLY DATE: FEB. 1982

REVISED: MAN DO N.T.S. 94E (GWGE)

Figure. TJV-81-61