#### Soil and Rock Geochemical Report

Eva Property

Eva 1-25 incl. and Thule 6 Mineral Claims (total 196 units)

Lillooet Mining Division

NTS 923/15

Latitude 51°00'

Longitude 122°50'

Owner of Claims Aberford Resources Ltd.

Operator Placer Development Limited

E.T. Kimura B.W. Barde

August, 1984

# GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

12.822

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III Rock Descriptions - Eva 25 Grid
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#### MAPS APPENDED IN POCKETS OF REPORT

i Eva 25 Grid on Eva 25 Claim

Soil sample location map on 1:5,000 scale
Rock chip sample location map on 1:5,000 scale
Ten maps, soil sample results for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag,
As, Ni, Au, Sb, Hg and W on 1:5,000 scale
Ten maps, rock chip sample results for Cu, Pb, Zn,
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#### 1. Introduction

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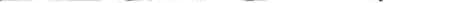
Placer Development Limited completed a program of soil and rock geochemical sampling over selected areas on the Eva Mineral Claims. Bulk stream sediment samples were collected from part of Freiberg Creek. Field work was conducted during the period 9 to 14 July 1984. The property is 15 km north of Gold Bridge, B.C. and it is currently under option from Aberford Resources Ltd.

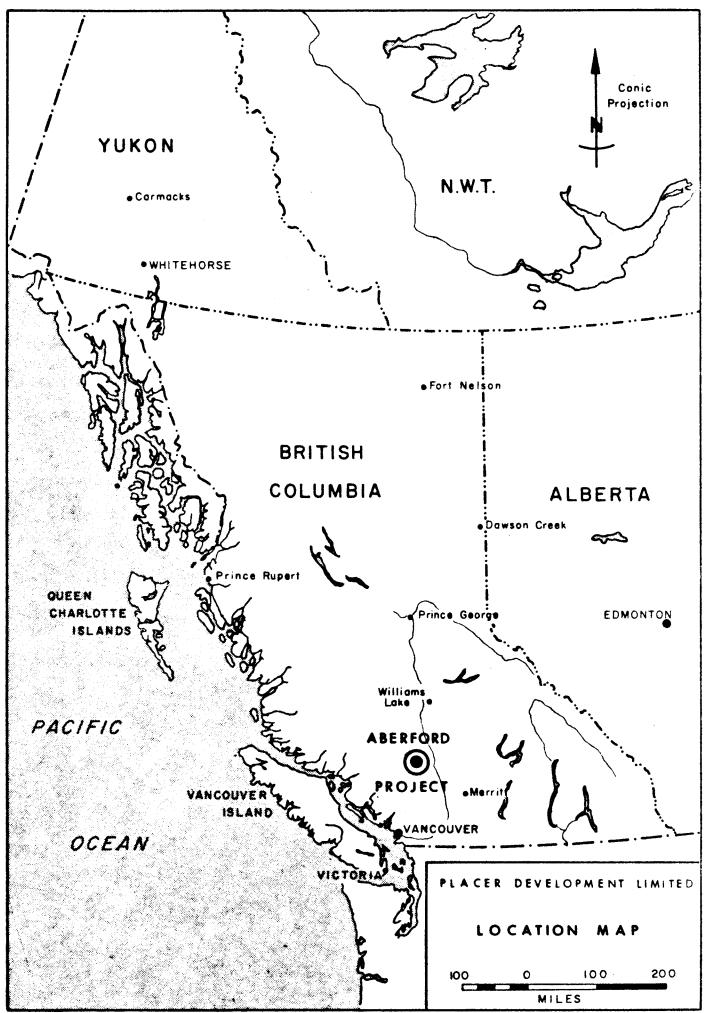
#### 2. <u>Summary</u>

Detailed grid soil and rock sampling programs were conducted on three separate targets on the Eva Mineral Claims. The three target areas were identified as: 1. Charlotte Grid on Eva 18 Claim, 2. Eva 21 Grid on Eva 21 Claim, and 3. Eva 25 Grid on Eva 25 Claim. Main objective of this sampling was to define possible sources of gold and its associated elements that were indicated in earlier stream sediment and rock samples. Additionally five bulk stream sediment samples were collected from upper reaches of Freiberg Creek which drains southerly through Eva 21 Claim.

Sampling results indicated no significant gold on any of the grids. Arsenic and antimony are elevated as spotty isolated anomalies on all three grids. Mercury shows a strong anomalous pattern on the Charlotte Grid and as localized peaks on the Eva 21 and 25 Grids. Nickel is anomalous across part of the Charlotte Grid.

Cost of the soil geochemical and rock sampling surveys was \$32,527.95.



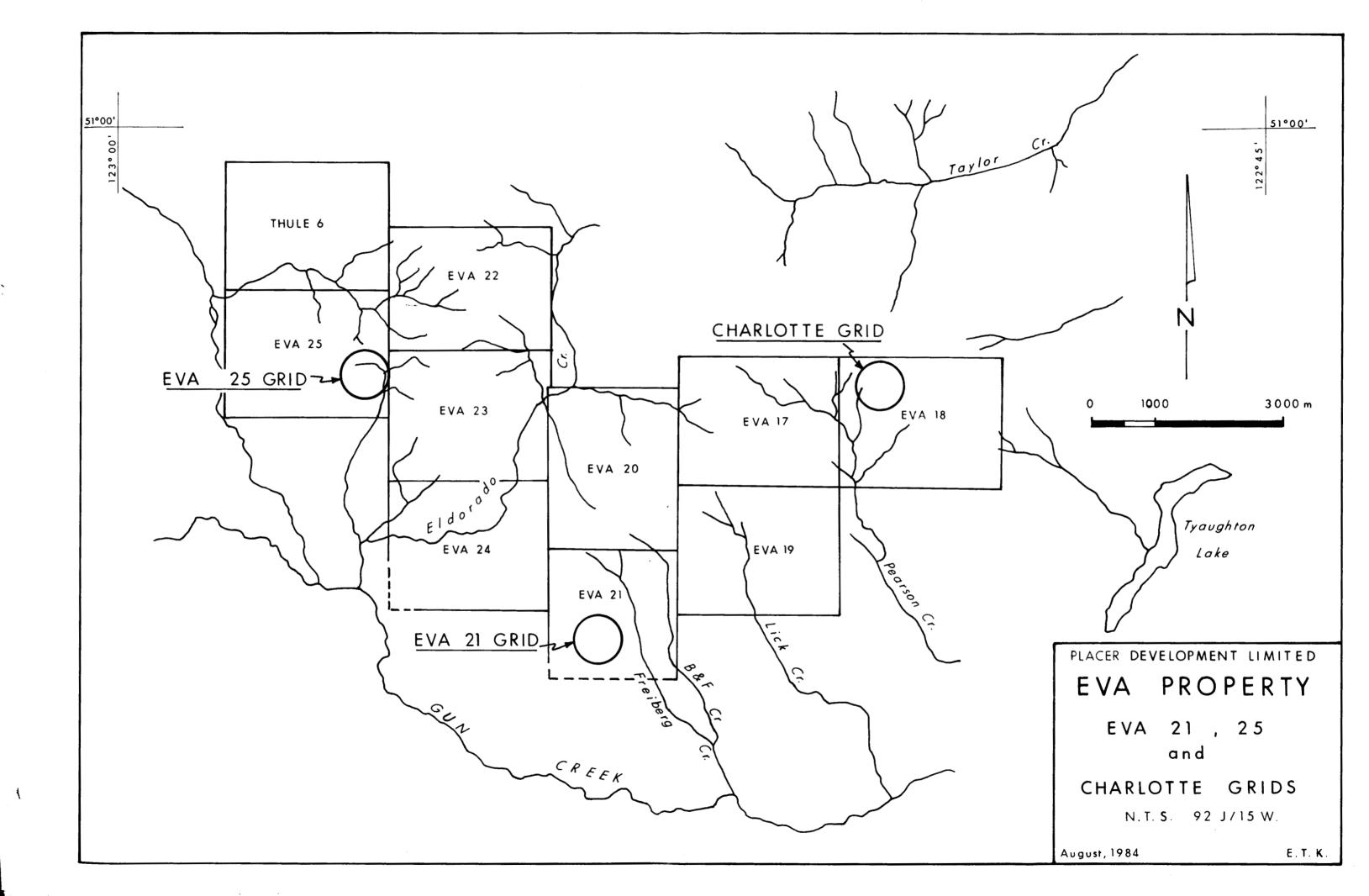


#### 3. Property Definition

The Eva property is 15 km north of Gold Bridge, B.C. in the Lillooet Mining Division. It is on the rugged flanks of Eldorado Mountain and comprise 22 mineral claims totalling 393 units. The field work as covered in this report was conducted on ten of the above claims and are listed in the following schedule.

<u>Mineral Claim</u>	<u>Units</u>	Record No.	<u>Record Date</u>	Grouping
Eva 17	20	1473	July 16	83-2
Eva 18	20	1474	July 16	83-2
Eva 19	20	1475	July 16	83-2
Eva 20	20	1476	July 16	83-2
Eva 21	16	1477	July 16	83-2
Eva 22	20	1478	July 16	83-1
Rvs 23	20	1479	July 16	83-1
Eva 24	20	1480	July 16	83-1
Eva 25	20	1481	July 16	83-1
Thule 6	20	1384	July 2	83-1

Pan Ocean Oil Ltd. was initially attracted to the Bralorne gold camp in 1979. During that and the following year, selected areas in the region were tested with systematic program of heavy mineral stream sediment samples. This was followed by claim staking during 1980. Geological mapping and rock chip sampling programs were conducted during 1981 in an attempt to evaluate the source of anomalous gold geochemistry. Pan Ocean Oil Ltd. was taken over by Aberford Resources Ltd. during 1982. The property was optioned to Placer Development Limited in 1983. A two-stage program of bulk stream sediment sampling and follow-up grid soil sampling, ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were undertaken on the optioned property.



#### 4. Topography and Access

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The property is in the rugged and steep mountainous terrain of the Coast Mountains. More specifically the Eva claims are on Eldorado Mountain which is part of the Chilcotin Ranges. This mountain is characterized by a series of cirque-formed ridges and more gently to steeply-sloped flanks that are cut by a system of deeply-incised drainages. Much of the upland regions are above tree-line, and are represented by open alpine meadows. Local relief is approximately 900 meters, but can be up to 1350 meters as the peak of Eldorado Mountain attains an elevation of 2450 meters compared to Tyaughton Creek valley at 1065 to 1200 meters. A helicopter was utilized to access the sampling areas for this program.

## 5. Economic Assessment

There are a number of old mineral properties on and around Eldorado Mountain. These were primarily explored for their gold, mercury and antimony potential. The recent heavy mineral sampling program and the follow-up field work are specifically oriented into exploring for micron gold targets, but are also designed for assessing the potential of other styles of epithermal targets such as bonanza veins and stockwork mineralization.

The heavy mineral sampling of the streams flanking Eldorado Mountain initially identified several anomalous drainage systems. The follow-up bulk sediment sampling was concentrated within these drainages to delineate specific targets. Subsequent detailed sampling was undertaken to identify more restricted targets that may focus into the possible source for gold signatures.

#### 6. General Geology

The Eva property is within a favourable belt of Mesozoic rocks that are bounded by subparallel regional northwesterly trending Yalakom Fault to the northeast and the Tchaikazan Fault to the southwest. These Middle Triassic to Upper Cretaceous rocks consist principally of sedimentary rocks and minor volcanic sequences; these are, in turn, intruded by small granitic to dioritic stocks. This belt of rocks, that are bordered to the west by the Coast Intrusions, extends southeasterly and is the host for the former Bralorne - Pioneer gold deposits.

The geology of Eldorado Mtn. is represented by a central core sequence of interbedded cherts, phyllites, serpentinized ultrabasic rocks and minor volcanic greenstone. These are the oldest rocks within the belt, and are correlative with Middle Triassic Bridge River Group. These rocks are in fault contact and flanked to the west by a sequence of interbedded siltstone. sandstone and shales with minor limestone and conglomerate of Upper Triassic Hurley Formation. To the east of the Bridge River Group, Lower Cretaceous Taylor Creek Group rocks are in fault contact with the Bridge River Group and comprise the dominant rock unit for east half of Eldorado Mtn. This unit consists primarily of chert pebble and boulder conglomerate with minor interbedded sandstone and siltstone. Part of the Taylor Creek lithologic assemblage is similar and easily misrepresented with Lower to Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale Group that is comprised mainly of fine pebble conglomerate, greywacke and arkose. A quartz diorite stock and related dykes are exposed near the apex of Eldorado Mtn.

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Regional fault trends are reflected on a local scale as northwest-trending shears and thrusts; these are complemented by subsidiary northeast and east-west trending faults. These faults have disrupted the formational trends into an irregular pattern of blocks and wedges that have complicated the stratigraphic interpretation. Structural deformation is further complicated by folding within the sedimentary and volcanic rock packages.

#### 7. Soil and Rock Geochemical Surveys

Detailed geochemical sampling was conducted over three target areas on the Eva property. The three areas designated as Eva 25 Grid, Eva 21 Grid and Charlotte Grid were indicated from favourable stream and rock geochemical sampling. The geology, terrain, soil development are different for each of these areas. The detailed sampling in the form of soils, talus-fines and rock sampling was conducted so as to suitably explore the variable {

#### 7.1 Eva 25 Grid

The Eva 25 grid on Eva Claim was established to explore the potential of anomalous antimony, mercury and tungsten anomalies that were indicated from previous wide-spaced rock sampling. The detailed follow-up soil samples were collected at 40-meter intervals along seven parallel lines spaced at 100 meters apart. A large segment of the grid is on and along the crest of rugged to sub-rounded mountain top which is characterized by steep rock cliffs and talus slopes to the west and south, and by felsenmeer-covered slopes across the crest and on the flanks of a drainage system to the east and north. Rock exposures are comparatively plentiful. Other than stunted clumps of pine and balsam, the area is devoid of vegetation.

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#### 7.1.1 Local Geology

A well-stratified sequence of sedimentary rocks correlative with the Upper Triassic Hurley River Group are exposed on the Eva 25 Claim. The steeply southeasterly-dipping formation is comprised of shale, greywacke and siltstone with minor interbedded limestone and carbonate-filled pebble and boulder conglomerate. These rocks are locally intruded by narrow feldspar porphyry and basaltic dykes. The bedded formation is commonly disrupted by faulting and broad-scale folding. Several shear and breccia zones with associated ankeritic and siliceous alteration are exposed as prominent gossans over parts of the grid.

#### 7.1.2 Soil Development and Sampling

Much of the surface on Eva 25 Grid is felsenmeer and rubbly talus overlying bedrock. Therefore the soil sampling was largely confined to collecting the finer regosol layer or talus-fines material beneath the surface rubble. Soil was available in areas close to the creek at the east end of the grid, but generally it is poorly developed with no distinct horizons. Occasionally soil material was overlain by 10 to 30 cm of volcanic ash and lithic tuff layer.

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Soil samples were collected from holes that were dug with the aid of a mattock to depths varying from 0.10 to 1.0 meter. In most cases, samples averaging 150 gm were collected and placed in a numbered kraft paper envelope.

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#### 7.1.3 <u>Rock Exposures and Sampling</u>

Surface rock exposures are plentiful across the grid especially along ridge crests, but also over steeper slopes where bedrock is overlain by relatively thin surficial rubble. These outcroppings were examined and many were selectively sampled as part of the evaluation. The terrain west and south of the grid are steep rock cliffs and bluffs on which lithologic units show prominent stratification and structural features. Localized gossans and alteration zones are noted on these inaccessible rock walls and related scree slopes; several of these features extend onto the grid area from where sampling could be performed.

Rock chip samples were collected from a number of outcrops. Many of these samples were cut across mineralized, altered or gossanous zones whereas others were cut from visually unaltered sections. A continuous series of chip samples were obtained along the south side of the grid where an excellent cross-section for part of the sedimentary sequence is exposed along the ridge crest. Chip samples averaging 2.0 to 4.0 kg were collected across variable widths up to a maximum 20 meters; some of the samples were taken over more restricted widths down to 1.0 m wide to test specific geologic features.

Reference is made to Appendix III in which rock descriptions of samples are listed.

#### 7.1.4 Results

Soil and rock samples were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Ni, Au, Sb, Hg and W. Sample sites and assay results for each element are plotted on attached maps.

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With reference to the results, arsenic, antimony and mercury for both soil and rock samples are indicating a localized anomalous trend that is centered at the south end of the grid. Mercury shows a more expanded trend that extends north-northeasterly across the grid. Gold was undetected in all samples, and essentially Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Ni were at background levels. Tungsten is undetected over major portion of grid; however several rock and soil samples are coincidently elevated at the south end of the grid where arsenic, antimony and mercury are also anomalous.

#### 7.1.5 Interpretation of Results

The main objective for detailed sampling on Eva 25 Grid was to evaluate possible source and potential of anomalous Sb, Hg and W in previous rock samples on the Eva 25 Claim. The possible Au association with these elements was also of prime interest.

The anomalous As, Sb and Hg trend is correlative with an underlying member of siltstone with minor interbedded limestone. The siltstone is weakly silicified and locally intensely carbonatized at the south end of the grid where the geochemistry shows higher values in As and Sb. Rock samples from a narrow northwest-trending shear zone with strong carbonate alteration at the south end of the grid are anomalous for As, Sb, W and Hg.

It is noted that there is a relatively close correlation between rock and soil geochemistry. In other words, anomalous rock samples correspond closely to location of anomalous soil samples. The range of values for respective elements is also of the same order. These correlations would indicate that the soil samples from this felsenmeer-covered terrain are essentially reflecting the lithogeochemistry of the underlying bedrock.

In summary, it is suggested that geochemistry is reflecting weak mineralization and alteration within a siltstone member of the sedimentary sequence. The lack of any associated gold signature with the arsenic, antimony and mercury anomalies negates the possibilities of performing follow-up work.

#### 7.2 Eva 21 Grid

The Eva 21 Grid on Eva 21 Claim is designed to evaluate gold-bearing rock samples that were collected from an altered rock unit. Soil samples were collected at 40 m intervals along eleven parallel grid lines spaced at 100 meters apart. Rock samples were collected from outcrops that were encountered along or close to the grid lines. The baseline for the grid was established along the crest of a ridge that is flanked by steep-sided slopes to the east and west. The segment of the grid above 6500 foot elevation is primarily alpine-type terrain as compared to the lower portions that are heavily forested with Jack pine and balsam.

Several orangy red limonitic gossans are exposed along the ridge at higher elevations. Additionally, one old hand-blasted trench on a narrow quartz vein and silicified zone was located on the grid. These gossans, veins and altered zones presumably formed the focus for some of the earlier exploration on this claim area.

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#### 7.2.1 Local Geology

A sequence of thin bedded cherts and more massive greywacke are exposed on Eva 21 Grid area. These rocks which are correlative with Middle Triassic Bridge River Group occur along the ridge and its flanks in the form of a broad southerly plunging anticlinal structure. The cherts are overlying the greywacke unit that is locally silicified and cut by thin quartz and minor calcite veins. The cherts are often flooded with a lacework of quartz veinlets, and contain minor calcite veins and pyrite disseminations.

#### 7.2.2 Soil Development and Sampling

Soil development is variable across the Eva 21 Grid. The soil conditions generally changed according to changing terrain. Immature lithosols are commonly encountered along the rounded ridge crest and its immediate shoulders where bedrock is either exposed or lightly covered by a thin veneer of overburden. Soils derived from colluviated debris predominate on the steeper sidehills, but usually the B1 horizon is developed as a reddish brown silty sand.

Soil sampling on steep sidehill and parts of the ridge at lower elevations was difficult due to the occurrence of an overlying volcanic ash and lithic tuff layer on the regular soil profiles. This volcanic layer is localized over the surface and can vary from a few centimeters to over 2.0 meters in depth. Soil samples were collected in the same procedured as described in section 7.1.2. with exception that deeper holes up to 1.5 meters were required where volcanic ash was abnormally thick. In several instances, the ash layer was excessive and no sample was obtainable.

### 7.2.3 Rock Exposures and Sampling

Scattered outcrops occur along the ridge and on the steep sidehill on Eva 21 Grid. They are more prevalent at the higher elevations where terrain is steeper than at the more gently-sloping southerly end of the grid. Many of the rock exposures were randomly chip sampled to obtain information on possible gold signatures and associated indicator elements. Sampling was concentrated on outcrops with limonitic and manganiferous gossans. Chip samples ranged from 2.0 to 5.0 kg in weight and were collected across widths ranging from 1.0 to 30.0 meters. Rock descriptions for samples on Eva 21 Grid are listed in Appendix IV.

#### 7.2.4 Results

Soil and rock samples were analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag As, Ni, Au, Sb, Hg and W. Sample sites and assay results for each element are plotted on attached maps.

Results indicate a generally flat geochemical environment over the entire grid. Several elements locally indicate isolated one or two-sample anomalies whereas other elements are locally elevated over wider segments of the grid. No distinctive patterns or trends are evident. Additionally, there are no definitive correlations between soil and rock geochemistry; that is to say geochemically higher soils do not coincide with anomalous rock samples.

#### 7.2.5 Interpretation of Results

There are difficulties in evaluating the significance of the soil and rock geochemical results on the Eva 21 Grid. Several of the elevated patterns are suggestive of effects from underlying bedrock changes. However the geochemical contrast for Cu. Zn and Ni is too subtle or possibly smeared to define the greywacke/bedded chert contact. The results at the southeast corner of the grid is geochemically lower for practically all elements; this part of the grid was devoid of any outcrops so it is difficult to speculate as to reasons for this subdued geochemical expression. Copper shows a slightly higher trend at the west side of the grid and this may be related to more intense fracturing and minor shearing in the greywacke sequence. The spotty high arsenic, antimony and mercury are correlatable with bedded chert sequence that is locally altered with quartz vein flooding. Gold was detectable in a few soil samples; these locations coincide with equally spotty arsenic and mercury anomalies. The restricted occurrence of these anomalies with no apparent trends suggests that they are probably related to small quartz vein and shear type structures in the greywacke unit. Gold was not detected in rock samples that were collected from outcrops close to these small soil anomalies.

#### 7.3 Charlotte Grid

The Charlotte Grid on Eva 18 Claim is designed to explore the continuity and potential of an alteration zone and related rock units that were identified as possibly gold-bearing in earlier geochemical samples. More specifically, this early sampling was conducted on streams and in a cirque on an adjoining claim to the north. The detailed soil and rock sampling on the Charlotte Grid are aimed at exploring the southeasterly extension of this original anomaly. The soil sampling was conducted along six parallel lines spaced at 100 meters apart with samples being collected at 40 meter intervals. Rock chip samples were cut

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from rock exposures along and close to the soil grid lines. Part of the Charlotte Grid is over an old mercury showing on which limited bull-dozer trenching was undertaken. Several rock samples were cut from these trenches.

The Charlotte Grid is on a steep southwesterly-facing slope, the crest of which overlooks three adjoining steep-walled cirques to the north. Open alpine type meadows with clumps of stunted balsam characterize the terrain over the grid.

#### 7.3.1 Local Geology

A sequence of sedimentary and volcanic rocks are exposed on the Charlotte Grid. Greywacke, ribbon cherts with minor interbedded sandstone and graphitic schist, and basaltic rock units comprise the main rock formation that is correlative with the Middle Triassic Bridge River Group. These rocks are metamorphosed and are locally intensely silicified and carbonatized. The chert unit is locally silicified or quartz flooded, and it then takes the appearance of a thin-bedded quartzite or a jasperoidal rock. The carbonate alteration is structurally controlled by shear zones and possibly by the chert/basalt contact. Pyrite is commonly associated with this ankeritic alteration, and as a result, prominent gossan zones are developed. The basaltic unit at the northeast part of the grid can be correlated to a pillow basalt unit that is well exposed further to the northwest. The greywacke unit is typically a dark greenish grey rock that has a gritty texture. Some rocks in this unit may be classified as a volcaniclastic rock of andesitic composition.

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#### 7.3.2 Soil Development and Sampling

Soil cover over Charlotte Grid is variable. The northerly half of the grid is on the upland section of the slope where rock exposures are common and overburden is thin compared to parts of the southerly line where overburden is occasionally in excess of four meters deep. Felsenmeer and rock rubble prevail at the higher elevations. Soils derived from colluvium with a distinct B1 horizon are available on the lower lines. The volcanic ash and lithic tuff layers locally overlie the normal soil material.

Soil and talus-fines samples were collected in the same manner as prescribed in 7.1.2.

#### 7.3.3 Rock Exposures and Sampling

Outcrops are well scattered across the steep slopes with almost continuous exposure along the ridge crest. Several old trenches and road cuts provided additional exposures. Quartz and calcite veining with minor disseminated pyrite are main mineralization in the chert and basalt rock units. Gossans are prominently developed on some outcrops on which faults and/or intense fracturing prevail. Majority of these gossans and mineralized exposures were randomly chip sampled. Other exposures that were visually unaltered and unmineralized were also sampled.

Reference is made to Appendix V in which rock descriptions of samples are listed.

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#### 7.3.4 Results

Soil and rock samples were analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Ni, Au, Sb, Hg and W. Sample sites and assay results for each element are plotted on attached maps.

The early trenching across the easterly section of the Charlotte Grid was conducted on a mercury showing in which minute native mercury globules were apparently recognized. With reference to the geochemical results, the presence of mercury in soils is distinctly obvious at the east end of the grid with lesser anomalies across other sectors of the grid. Rock sample results are showing approximately similar mercury patterns except for a shift at the west end of the grid where several rock samples from greywacke outcrops are extremely high in mercury. Soils over this same greywacke zone are comparatively low. Gold and silver are essentially non-dectectable across the grid. Copper, lead and zinc are at background levels. Arsenic and antimony are indicating spotty one\_ and two-sample anomalies. Nickel in soils is erratically anomalous; no ultrabasic rocks were recognized across the grid so it is difficult to determine the source of the higher nickel.

#### 7.3.5 Interpretation of Results

The main objective of the detailed sampling and mapping on the Charlotte Grid was to evaluate the gold-bearing potential of the ribbon chert/pillow basalt units.

Mercury is the only element that shows any significant anomalous trends. The underlying bedrock is intensely silicified basalt that is laced with calcite and quartz veinlets and lenses. Hematization is locally noted. No cinnabar, native mercury or other sulphide minerals were recognized. Several rock chip samples were cut across rusty shear zones in the trenches; these recorded extremely high mercury levels. From this evidence it is presumed that the mercury mineralization is associated with fault zones.

The lack of any gold signature across the grid negates the justification for follow-up work.

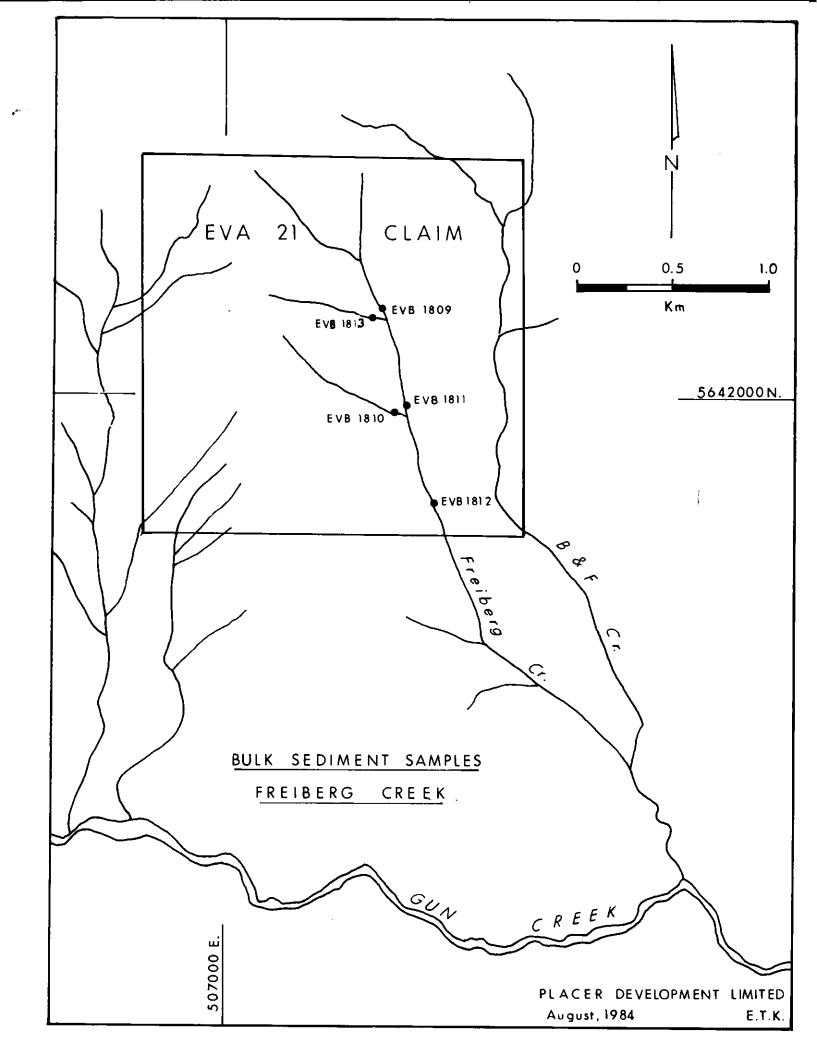
#### 8. Bulk Stream Sediment Sampling

Five bulk stream sediment samples were collected from upper reaches of Freiberg Creek on Eva 21 Claim. This small drainage is a narrow 0.5 to 2.0 meter wide creek in which the water level at the time of sampling was relatively low. Two small tributaries that flow into Freiberg Creek are draining part of the Eva 21 Grid. The purpose of bulk sediment sampling was to test for possible gold signatures that may be shedding from the flanks of the creek. Sample sites are plotted on attached map.

#### 8.1 Bulk Sediment Sampling Procedure

Bulk stream sediment sampling technique is particularly adapted to the search and delineation of heavy resistate mineral targets. Samples are collected essentially in the same procedure as heavy mineral samples. This involves sieving stream gravels through a -20 mesh screen and collecting approximately 2.0 to 4.0 kg of fine material for a sample. This material is packaged in a numbered plastic bag, and as much water as possible is poured out prior to sealing the bag for shipment to the laboratory.

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Sample sites in the streams are carefully selected. Various stream characteristics and conditions are initially observed in order to select the most suitable sample location. Such positions as plunge pools, riffles, point bars, mid-channel bars and toes or base of stream gradient changes are normally considered. Samples were collected at 400 to 600 meter intervals along the stream. One of the requirements of the bulk sediment material is to collect sediment that would be representative of not only one season's deposition but to include several season's stratification in the stream bed; therefore care was exercised in digging deeply in one spot rather than collecting the more easily obtainable gravel or sand from the quiet and slow-flowing segments of the stream.

#### 8.2 Results

Bulk stream sediment samples were analyzed for Cu, Zn, Pb, Ni, Ag, Au, As, Hg and Sb. Provided that there is sufficient -150 mesh material in the sieved sample, gold is analyzed in triplicate.

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The following table lists the assays for the five bulk sediment samples.

<u>Sample No</u> .	<u>Cu</u>	<u>Z n</u>	<u>P b</u>	<u>Ni</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Au</u>	As	Нg	<u>S b</u>
EVB 1809	69	121	68	230	0.2	0.02	50	137	2
EVB 1809*						0.02			
EVB 1809*						NSS			
EVB 1810	73	120	32	140	0.3	0.02	8	77	2
EVB 1810*						0.02			
EVB 1810*						0.02			
EVB 1811	54	117	37	216	0.2	0.02	10	124	2
EVB 1811*						NSS			

Sample No.	<u>Cu</u>	Zn	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Ni</u>	<u>Ag</u>	Au	<u>As</u>	<u>Hg</u>	<u>Sb</u>
EVB 1812	49	109	27	233	0.2	0.02	12	147	2
EVB 1812*						0.32			-
EVB 1812*						NSS			
EVB 1813	108	188	29	258	0.3	0.02	50	37	2
EVB 1813*	109	186	36	259	0.2	0.02	60	47	2
EVB 1813*						0.02			

All analyses are in ppm except for Hg which is in ppb. NSS denotes not sufficient sample to carry out analysis. \* indicates duplicate analysis.

With reference to the results and respective sample sites on attached map, gold was detected in only one of the samples. Arsenic is elevated for two samples that were collected near the headwaters of Freiberg Creek. These bulk sediment results more or less conform to the relatively flat geochemical response that was obtained from the soil and rock samples on the east flank of Eva 21 Grid.

#### 9. Sample Preparation and Analytical Procedures

All samples for this program were prepared and assayed by Placer Development Geochemical Laboratory at Vancouver, B.C.

#### 9.1 Analysis for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As and Ni

All samples are dried in a hot-air dryer. The soils and talus-fines samples are then sifted in -80 mesh nylon seives. The bulk sediment samples are seived to -150 mesh size in a mechanical shaker. Rock samples are crushed and pulverized to -150 mesh. Following the drying and sieving process, a 0.50 gm portion of -80 mesh fraction of soil and talus-fine or -150 mesh fraction of the bulk sediment or rock is weighed with a precision torsion balance. Samples are digested in hot solution of HNO3 and HC104 for three and a half hours, then cooled, diluted and prepared for analysis on Perkin-Elmer 603 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As and Ni.

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Detection limits and ranges are listed below:

<u>Metal</u>	Detection	Limit & Range
Copper	2 - 4,000	ppm
Lead	2 - 3,000	ppm
Zinc	2 - 3,000	ppm
Silver	0.20 - 20	ppm
Arsenic	2 - 1,000	ppm
Nickel	2 - 2,000	ppm

#### 9.2 Analysis for Au

Following the drying and sieving process, a 10.0 gm portion of -80 mesh fraction of soil and talus-fine or -150 mesh fraction of the bulk sediment or rock is mixed with aqua regia and heated at 600 degrees Celsius for three hours, then HBr solution is added and allowed to stand overnight. Water and MIBr solution are added, shaken, centrifuged and then 1% HBr in water is added to the top organic layer separate. Solution is shaken prior to analysis for Au by atomic absorption. Detection limit and range are 0.02 to 4.00 ppm.

#### 9.3 Analysis for Sb

Following the drying and sieving process, a 0.50 gm portion of -80 mesh fraction of soil and talus-fine or -150 mesh fraction of the bulk sediment or rock is weighed with a precision torsion balance. Samples are digested in hot solution of HNO<sub>3</sub> and HC1O<sub>4</sub> for two hours, cooled, then solution is bulked up to 10 ml. for analysis by Atomic Absorption. Detection limit and range are 2 to 1,000 ppm.

#### 9.4 Analysis for Hg

Following the drying and sieving process, a 0.50 gm portion of -80 mesh fraction of soil and talus-fine or -150 mesh fraction of the bulk sediment or rock is weighed with a precision torsion balance. Samples are digested in dilute HNO3 for two hours. Stannous sulphate, hydroxyl amine sulphate and sodium chloride are added to liberate the Hg prior to analysis for Hg by flameless atomic absorption. Detection limit and range are 5 to 2,000 ppb.

### 9.5 Analysis for W

Following the drying and sieving process, a 1.0 gm portion of -80 mesh fraction of soil or talus fines or -150 fraction of rock is weighed with a precison torsion balance. The 1.0 gm of sample material is first ashed at 600° C in a muffle furnace and then transferred to a teflon beaker. Digestion is achieved using a mixture of 5 ml HNO<sub>3</sub>, 5 ml HCl and 10 ml HF acids evaporated to dryness at 300°C on a hot plate. The residue is taken back into solution in 1 ml H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> with 2 ml HCl and washed into a test tube with 6 N HCl. 2 ml of Stannous Chloride is added to the solution which is shaken and warmed in a water bath. 1 ml of 25% Diocyanate and 2 ml N Butyl Acetate are added and the resulting mixture shaken vigorously for 10 minutes.

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After allowing the solutions to settle, tungsten is determined by aspiration of the N Butyl Acetate solvent layer with the nitrous oxide flame of a Perkin Elmer 4000 Atomic Absorbtion spectrophotometer.

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## 10. <u>Statement of Expenditures</u>

The following expenditures were incurred by Placer Development Limited for conducting the soil and rock geochemical surveys on the Eva Claims at Gold Bridge, B.C. Field work was undertaken during period 9-14 July, 1984.

#### Personnel Costs

Personnel	Period Employed	<u>Days &amp; Rate</u>	Cost
B.W. Barde	9-14 July, 1984	6 days @\$245	\$1470
M.B. Gareau	9&10 July, 1984	2 days @\$280	560
E.T. Kimura	9-14 July, 1984	6 days @\$380	2280
W.S. Pentland	9-14 July, 1984	6 days @\$320	1920
C.C. Rennie	12-14 July, 1984	3 days @\$380	<u>1140</u>
			\$7,370.00

### Helicopter Costs

Pemberton Helicopter Services		
9 July invoice #3347	\$ 517	
10 July invoice #3351	564	
11 July invoice #3353	799	
12 July invoice #3354	752	
13 July invoice #3355	752	
14 July invoice #3357	799	
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\$4,183.00

Sample Preparation and Assaying Costs

i <u>Eva 21 Grid</u>

 191 soil samples for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Ni

 Au, Sb, Hg & W @\$22.75
 \$4,345.25

Sample Preparation and Assaying Costs (continued) 62 rock samples for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As Ni, Au, Sb, Hg & W @\$25.00 \$1,550.00 Five bulk sediment samples for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Ni, Au (x3), Sb and Hg @\$32.00 \$ 160.00 ii Eva 25 Grid 137 soil samples for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Ni, Au, Sb, Hg & W @\$22.75 \$3,116.75 43 rock samples for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Ni, Au, Sb, Hg & W @\$25.00 \$1,075.00 iii Charlotte Grid 111 soil samples for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Ni, ł Au, Sb, Hg & W @\$22.75 \$2,525.25 48 rock samples for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Ni \$1,200.00 \$13,972.25 Au, Sb, Hg & W @\$25.00 Crew Board and Room Costs Gold Bridge Hotel charges for 23 man days @\$42.00/man/day 966.00 Crew Mob and Demob Costs Vancouver to Gold Bridge and return Personnel: 1.5 days for five personel \$1,837.50 Vehicles: 2 vehicles 550 miles @40¢/mile 220.00 Meals: \$5.00/person/day 40.00 \$2,097.50

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Equipment and	Supplies Costs		
Vehicles:	Lease rate \$250/mo/vehicle		
	12 days @\$16.60/day	\$199.20	
Sampling	supplies and equipment	\$150.00	
Maps, air	photos, etc.	20.00	\$ 369.20
Evaluation, Re	port and Map Preparation Costs		
Personnel	Days and Rate		
B.W. Barde	3 days @\$245	\$735	
A.W. Kemp	1 days @\$200	300	
E.T. Kimura	4 days @\$380	1,710	
C.J. Sawyer	1 day @\$200	200	
Map reproduc	tions, stationary, etc	125	
Computer tim	e	500	\$3,570.00
Total Expendit		\$32,527.95	

## 11. <u>Conclusion</u>

No gold signatures are indicated on the three grids that were established on the Eva Claims. An interesting mercury anomaly is outlined on the Charlotte Grid; this anomaly is reflecting the known native mercury occurrence in a highly silicified basaltic unit.

Submitted by: E.T. Kimura

Senior Geologist

B:W. Barde Geologist

ETK/cs 08:31:84 Attachment

#### APPENDIX I

#### STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, E.T. Kimura, of Placer Development Limited do hereby certify that:

- 1. I am a geologist.
- 2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a BA degree in Geology and Physics in 1955.
- 3. From 1954 until the present, I have been engaged in mining geology, both in underground and open pit operations, and in exploration geology in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Yukon Territory.
- 4. I personally supervised and participated in the field work, and have compiled, reviewed and assessed the data resulting from this work.

ETK/cs

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#### APPENDIX II

#### STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I B.W. Barde, of Placer Development Limited do hereby certify that:

- 1. I am a geologist.
- 2. I am a graduate of the University of Geneva with a M.Sc. in Geology in 1981.
- 3. From 1981 until the present, I have been engaged in exploration geology in British Columbia, and Yukon Territory.
- I personally participated in the field work and have compiled, 4. reviewed and assessed the data resulting from this work.

B.W. Barde

BWB/cs

## APPENDIX III

## ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

Eva 25 Grid

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## APPENDIX III

The following list is a brief description of the rock chip samples on Eva 25 Grid.

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SAMPLE No	EXPOSURE	SAMPLE LENGTH(m)	ROCK DESCRIPTION
73827	Outcrop	1.0	Silicified light grey limestone conglomerate
73828	Ħ	0.3	Light greenish grey pyritic dacite porphyry dyke rock
75376	11	10.0	Light grey feld. porph. dyke Dark purplish grey greywacke
75378	11	4.0	Dark grey bedded siltstone
75379	Talus	-	Med. purplish grey greywacke
75380	11	-	Med. purplish grey brecciated limestone
			with carbonate alt'n, limonitic coating
75381	Outcrop	10.0	Med. orangy brown limonitic bedded
==	11	20.0	siltstone with carb. veins
75382	11	20.0	Bedded siltstone
75383	11	20.0	Dark greenish grey massive basalt
75384		20.0	Heterogeneous siltstone carbonate breccia with carb. veins
75385	11	3.0	Dark grey bedded carb. alt'd shale on
			feld. porph. dyke contact
75386	11	2.0	Same as above on other contact
75387	11	10.0	Med. grey bedded limestone
75388	m	20.0	Dark grey carb. alt'd bedded shale and interbedded limestone
75389	11	20.0	Thin bedded shale and siltstone with thin
		-	limestone interbeds
75390		20.0	Same as above with minor calcite veining
75391		20.0	Thin bedded shale and limestone with weak
			carb. alt'n
75392	**	20.0	Dark grey bedded shale and interbedded limestone
75393		20.0	Dark grey shale, minor limestone with
			calcite veins
75394		20.0	Dark grey shale, minor limestone
75395	11	20.0	Shale with interbedded limestone
75396	**	20.0	Medium grey bedded limestone
75397	11	20.0	Limestone with interbedded shale
75398	••	20.0	Shale with minor limestone
75399	"	20.0	Dark grey shale, fault zone
75400		20.0	Light rusty brown carb. alt'd shale

# APPENDIX III Con't...d

75401	Outcrop	20.0	Same as above with brecciation, minor quartz veins
75402	11	5.0	Carb. veins in shale at contact with basalt
75403	Subcrop	5.0	Light orangy brown limonitic limestone with calcite stockwork
75404	Subcrop	-	Rusty carb. alt'd limonitic siltstone with minor interbedded limestone
75405	Outcrop	-	Interbedded limestone and shale with carb. veins parallel to bedding
75406	11	2.0	Light grey boulder conglomerate with carbfilling and veining?
75407	11	5.0	Dark grey siltstone
75408	11	20.0	Hematized dark rusty grey siltstone
75409	11	2.0	Medium orangy brown carb. alt'd limonitic stained shear zone
75410	Subcrop	20.0	Dark grey locally rusty siltstone and interbedded limestone with calcite veins
75411	11	20.0	Medium brownish grey limonite stained siltstone and minor interbedded limestone
75412	11	20.0	Same as above
75413	Outcrop	7.0	Dark brownish grey bedded siltstone
75414	11	7.0	Dark grey boulder conglomerate with carbonate-rich matrix
75415	tt	0.4	Medium orangy tan limonite stained siltstone, sheared with calcite veining
75571	Subcrop	1.0	Light orangy red rusty calcite vein in siltstone

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### APPENDIX IV

#### **ROCK DESCRIPTIONS**

Eva 21 Grid

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# APPENDIX IV

The following list is a brief description of rock chip samples on Eva 21 Grid.

SAMPLE No	EXPOSURE TYPE	SAMPLE LENGTH(m)	ROCK_DESCRIPTION
73829	Outcrop	20.0	Light orangy grey dacite
73830	r1 .	20.0	Dark orangy grey greywacke
73831	••	20.0	Dark orangy blue greywacke, limonite stained, minor chert
73832	11	12.0	Dark grey greywacke weakly limonitic stained
73833	¢1	4.0	Dark grey greywacke with minor disseminated pyrrhotite
73834	11	8.0	Dark grey greywacke
73835	11	15.0	Dark grey basalt weak carb. alt'n
73836	11	3.0	Dark grey silicified basalt
73837	11	15.0	Dark grey foliated dacite with minor calcite veining
73838	11	7.0	Dark grey intensely fractured greywacke limonite and manganese staining
73839	11	15.0	Very dark grey intensely fractured basalt with disseminated pyrrhotite, calcite veins, limonitic stained
73840	\$1	8.0	Medium greenish grey greywacke
73841	11	10.0	Dark grey limonitic stained greywacke
74901		5.0	Very dark grey fractured siltstone with minor disseminated pyrite
74902	Trench	1.0	Barren whitish quartz vein
74903	Outcrop	1.0	Very dark grey fractured and silicified siltstone with minor pyrite dissemin.
74904	11	5.0	Light greenish grey thin bedded chert and interbedded greywacke minor silicification
74905	11	3.0	Whitish very siliceous chert
74906	11	10.0	Medium pinkish white thin bedded chert with quartz flooding
74907	11	10.0	Very dark grey siltstone with minor guartz veining
74908	11	5.0	Dark greenish grey greywacke
74909	11	20.0	Very dark grey greywacke
74910	Ŧ	8.0	Very dark grey siltstone with quartz veins
74911	97	5.0	Very dark grey greywacke with minor quartz and calcite veins
74912	T	3.0	Very dark grey fractured greywacke and interbedded chert with chlorite coated fractures

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#### APPENDIX IV Con't...d

74913	Outcrop	3.0	Very dark grey brecciated basaltic rock with quartz and carbonate veins
74914		7.0	Whitish grey thin bedded chert
74915	71	4.0	Very dark grey massive chert with quartz
74212		1.0	flooding
74916	11	3.0	Very dark grey thin bedded chert
74917	11	8.0	Same as above
74918	11	1.0	Very light rusty brown chert
74919	11	6.0	Very light rusty green chert with minor
74212		0.0	quartz veins
74920		- 7.0	Very dark grey thin bedded chert
74921	**	8.0	Very dark grey thin bedded chert with
14721		0.0	minor quartz veins
75463	**	20.0	Med. grey greywacke minor limonite
75405		20.0	staining
75464		10.0	Very light tan brown thin bedded chert
79404		10.0	with quartz vein flooding
75465	11	10.0	Very light tan brown thin bedded chert
17407		10.0	with minor limonite stain
75466	f1	30.0	Dark greenish grey greywacke
75467	61	10.0	Light grey chert with minor quartz vein
/ / / / /		10.0	flooding
75468		7.0	Very light pinkish grey thin bedded
//+00		7.0	chert, hematized and quartz vein
			flooded, minor rusty stain
75469	58	8.0	Same as above slightly darker pink
75470	11	3.0	Med. rusty tan thin bedded chert
/54/0		J.U	hematized and quartz vein flooded with
			minor rusty stain
75471	**	30.0	Greenish grey greywacke with minor
79471		50.0	calcite veins
75472	11	20.0	Dark green silicified greywacke with
/J4/L		20.0	calcite veins
75473	11	10.0	Dark greenish blue greywacke
75774	Ħ	2.0	Three 2.0 to 15.0 cm wide rusty shears
////4		L • U	over 2.0 m width with quartz and gouge
75475	11	20.0	Dark rusty brown silicified greywacke
,,,,,,		20.0	host rock for above shears
75476	11	2.0	Very light tan brown thin-bedded chert
////0		2.0	with quartz flooding
75477	Ħ	10.0	Greenish brown chert with minor limonite
12411		10.0	staining
75478	11	5.0	Greyish brown thin-bedded chert with
,,,,,		2.0	quartz vein flooding
75479	11	5.0	Grevish brown thin-bedded chert
75480	<b>t</b> 1	10.0	Dark grey thin bedded chert with quartz
77TUV		10.0	vein flooding minor calcite veins
75481	**	4.0	Dark grey limonite stained thin bedded
12701		Τ·V	chert with quartz vein flooding
			onore wren yearst tern troosing

#### APPENDIX V

### ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

Charlotte Grid

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## APPENDIX V

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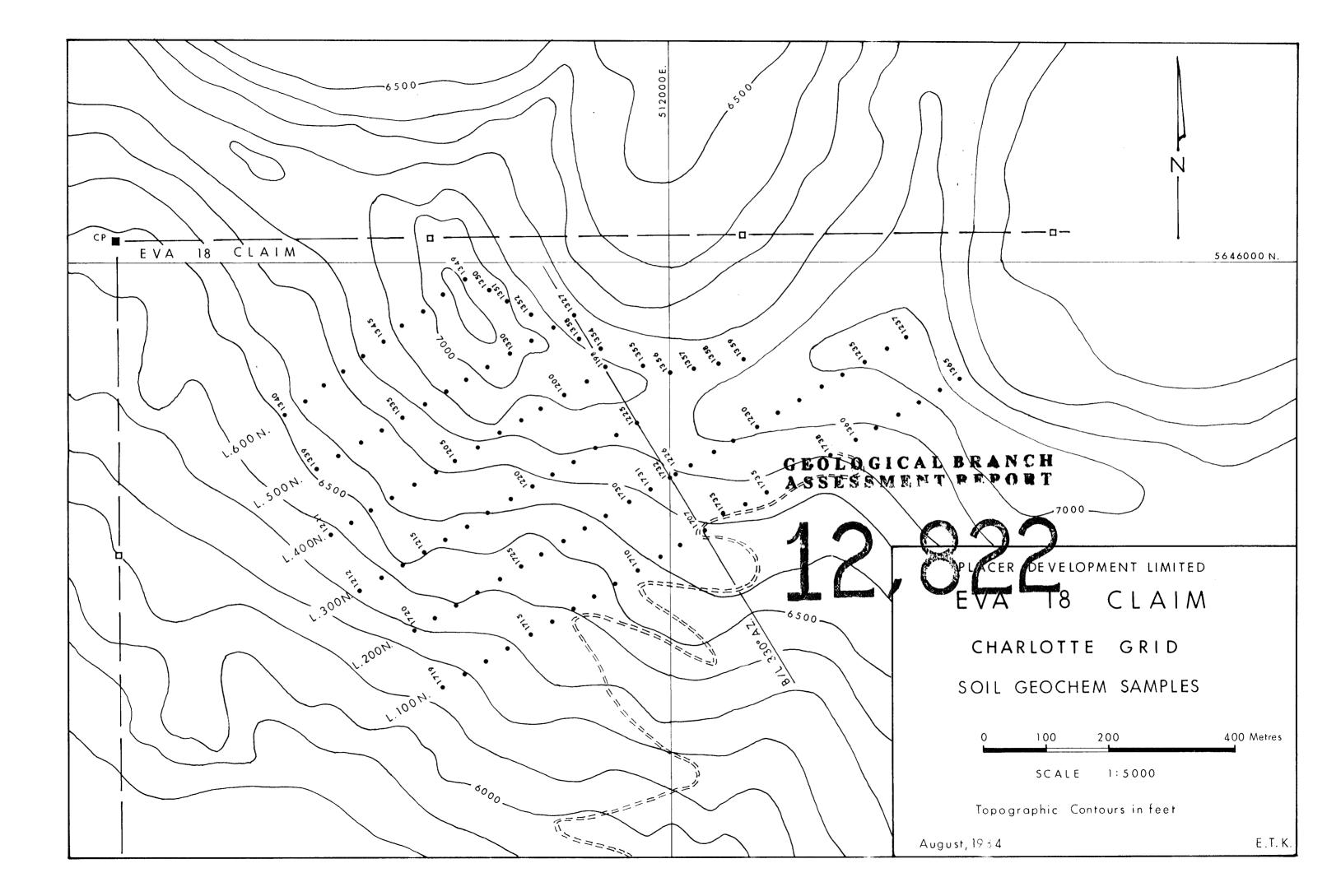
The following list is a brief description of the rock chip samples on Charlotte Grid.

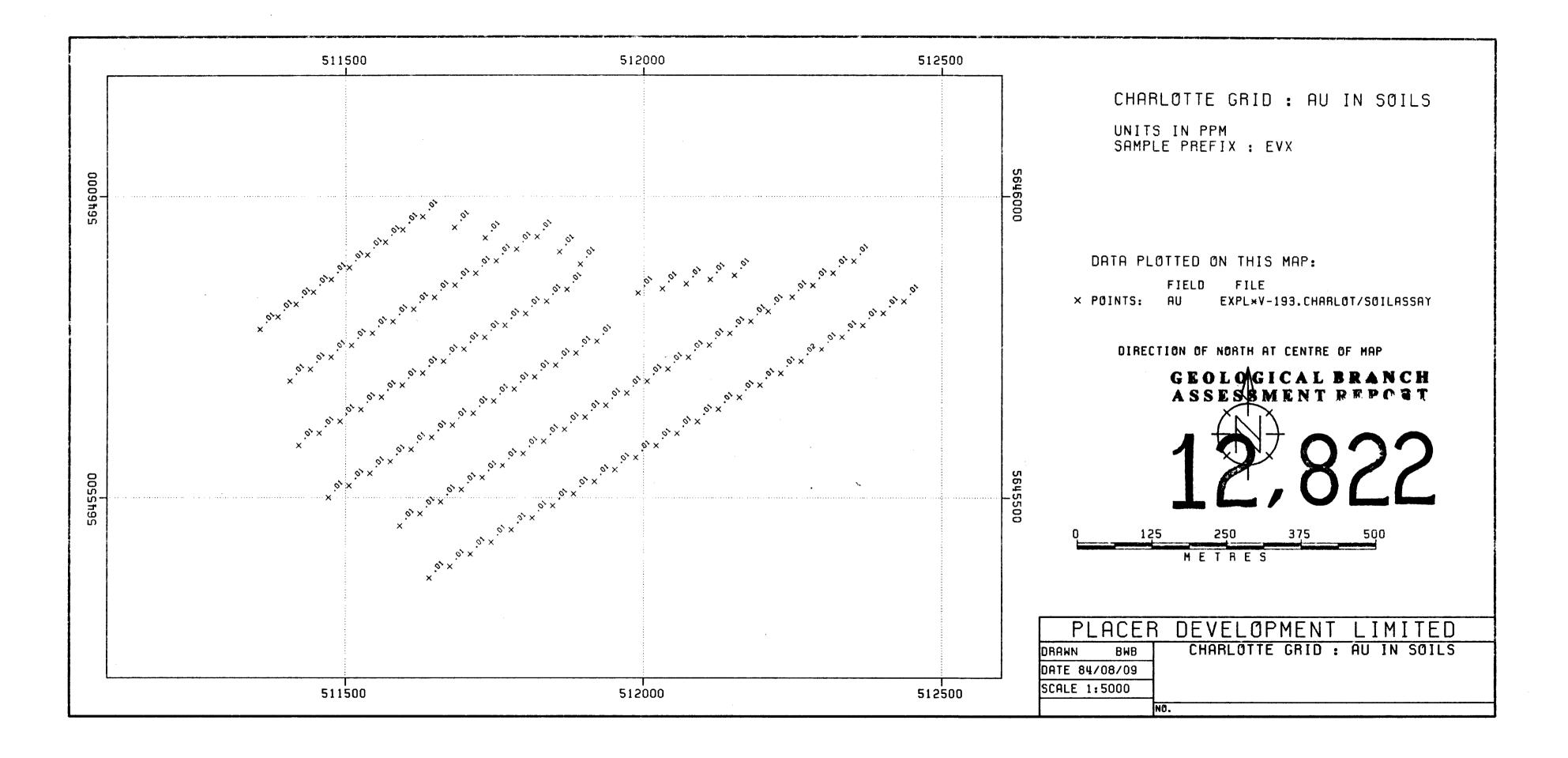
SAMPLE No	EXPOSURE Type	SAMPLE LENGTH(m)	ROCK DESCRIPTION
73842	Outcrop	3.0	Light grey green massive greywacke with minor quartz veins
73843	**	1.0	Light yellowish tan massive greywacke with quartz and minor calcite veins
73844	**	2.0	Light greyish green massive greywacke with minor calcite veins
73845	11	1.0	Grey thin bedded chert
73846	11	3.0	Grey foliated sandstone or quartzite
73847	11	3.0	Very dark grey foliated chert with quartz vein flooding
73848	"	1.5	Light tan foliated chert with quartz flooding
75416	11	10.0	Very light orangy grey sandstone with quartz flooding, minor pyrite disseminations
75417	**	10.0	Very light orangy grey foliated sandstone or quartzite with limonite staining
75418	**	10.0	Greenish sandstone laced with 10% carbonate veins up to 20.0 cm wide
75419	11	10.0	Very light grey chert with intense quartz flooding
75420		20.0	Greywacke with calcite veins up to 30.0 cm thick
75421		10.0	Greenish grey greywacke
75422	11	10.0	Foliated greywacke with calcite veins
75423	"	10.0	Greywacke with quartz eyes and calcite veins
75424	11	30.0	Light orangy tan sheared greywacke or shale with localized limonite stained quartz and calcite veins
75425	11	30.0	Light grey silicified sandstone with quartz veins
75451	**	20.0	Very light grey quartzite with quartz veins
75452	**	20.0	Very light orangy grey quartzite with quartz veining, light rusty stain
75453	Trench	20.0	Grey basalt with intense random calcite veins
75454	11	10.0	Reddish brown jasperoid with 1.0 m shear zone and subparallel 0.5 m quartz vein. Rusty
75455	u	2.0	Narrow orangy tan rusty zone of highly oxidized greywacke with quartz and calcite veins and blebs

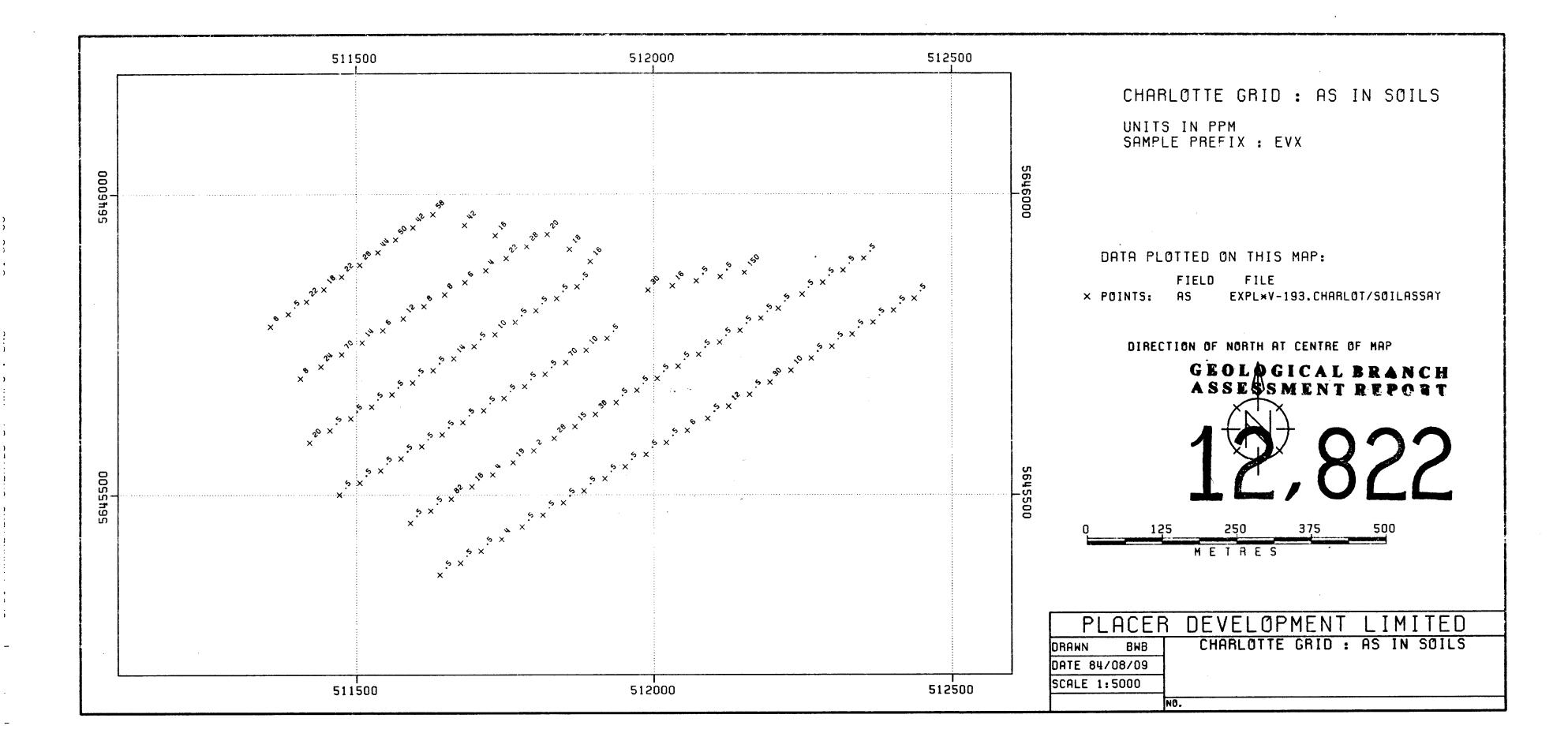
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75456	Trench	2.0	Grey bedded limestone with limonite staining
75457	"	30.0	Intensely sheared and oxidized zone in greywacke, minor quartz veins
75458	**	1.0	Orangy red rusty hematized greywacke with quartz and calcite veining
75459	Subcrop	20.0	Rusty orange brown silicified and hematized greywacke with quartz and calcite veins
75460	Road	20.0	Rusty orangy grey hematized thin bedded chert with quartz veining
75461	"	20.0	Rusty sheared chert with quartz vein flooding
75462	n	30.0	Rusty sheared thin bedded and crumpled chert with quartz veins and chlorite coated fractures
75482	Outcrop	1.0	Brecciated limestone, some chert pebbles limonite staining
75483	11	1.0	Very light grey thin bedded chert with quartz veining
75484	tt	2.0	Green greywacke with quartz veins
75485	18	1.0	Very light grey crumpled thin bedded chert with pods of quartz
75486	11	3.0	Greenish grey brecciated carbonated altered and silicified greywacke
75487	11	5.0	Brownish grey thin bedded chert with calcite and quartz veins
75488	11	10.0	Dark grey friable slate with interbedded chert bands
75489	11	20.0	Very dark slate and minor chert bands
75490		2.0	2.0 m band of rusty thin bedded chert in greywacke and siltstone
75491	"	3.0	Four subparallel 4.0 to 15.0 cm quartz veins in chert
75492	11	10.0	Rusty greywacke with interbedded chert
75493	11	3.0	Black pillow basalt with quartz veins
75494	11	4.0	Light orangy grey hematized quartz vein
75495	11	2.0	Very light grey limestone with quartz veining
75496	11	10.0	Brownish grey greywacke with quartz veining
75497	11	4.0	Rusty silicified and hematized greywacke with quartz and calcite veining
75498	11	10.0	Greenish grey crackled basalt with lacework of calcite veins
75499	Trench	20.0	Intensely silicified rusty cherty rock probably silicified basalt with lacework and stockwork of calcite and quartz
75500	"	2.0	Rusty carbonate and gouge shear zone in silicified siltstone



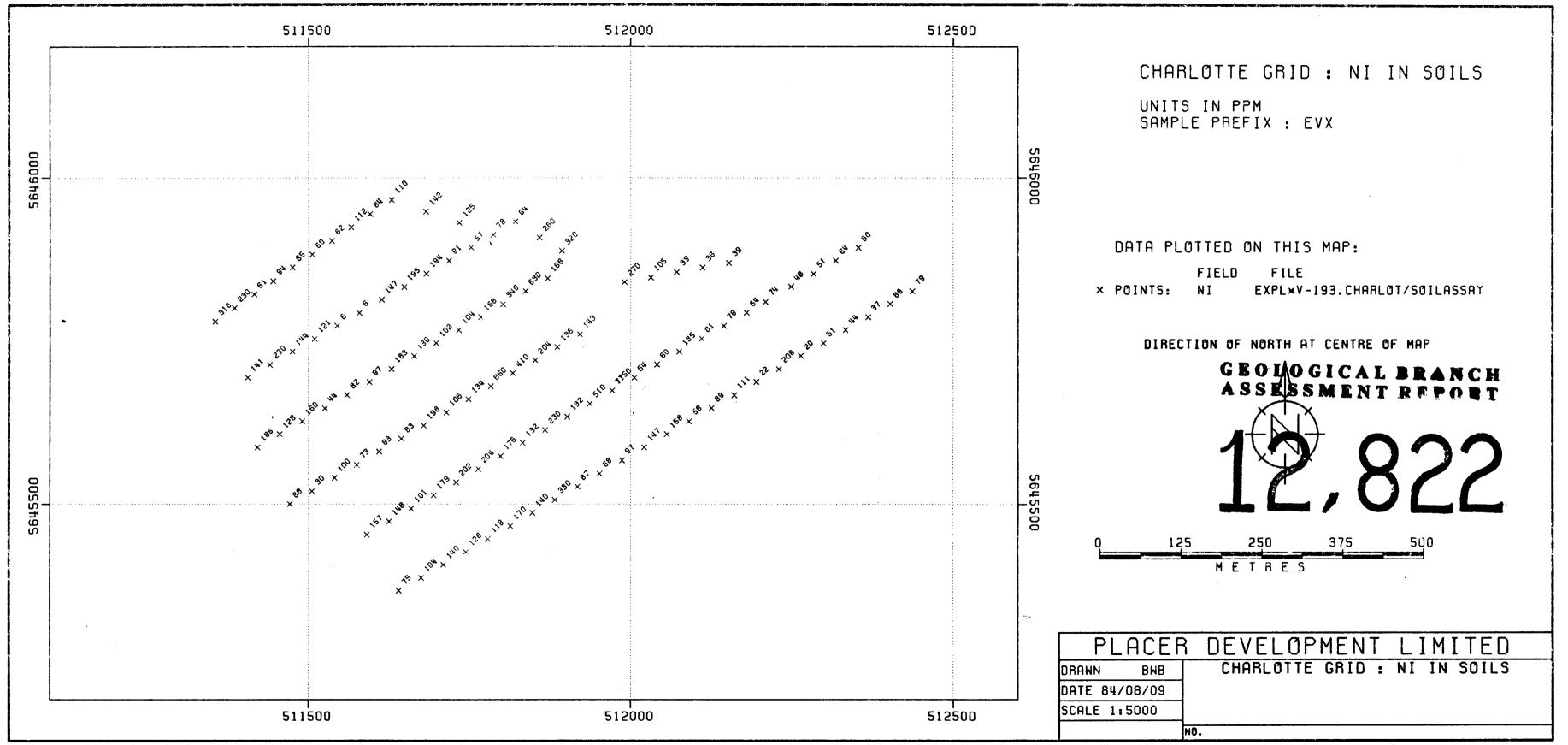




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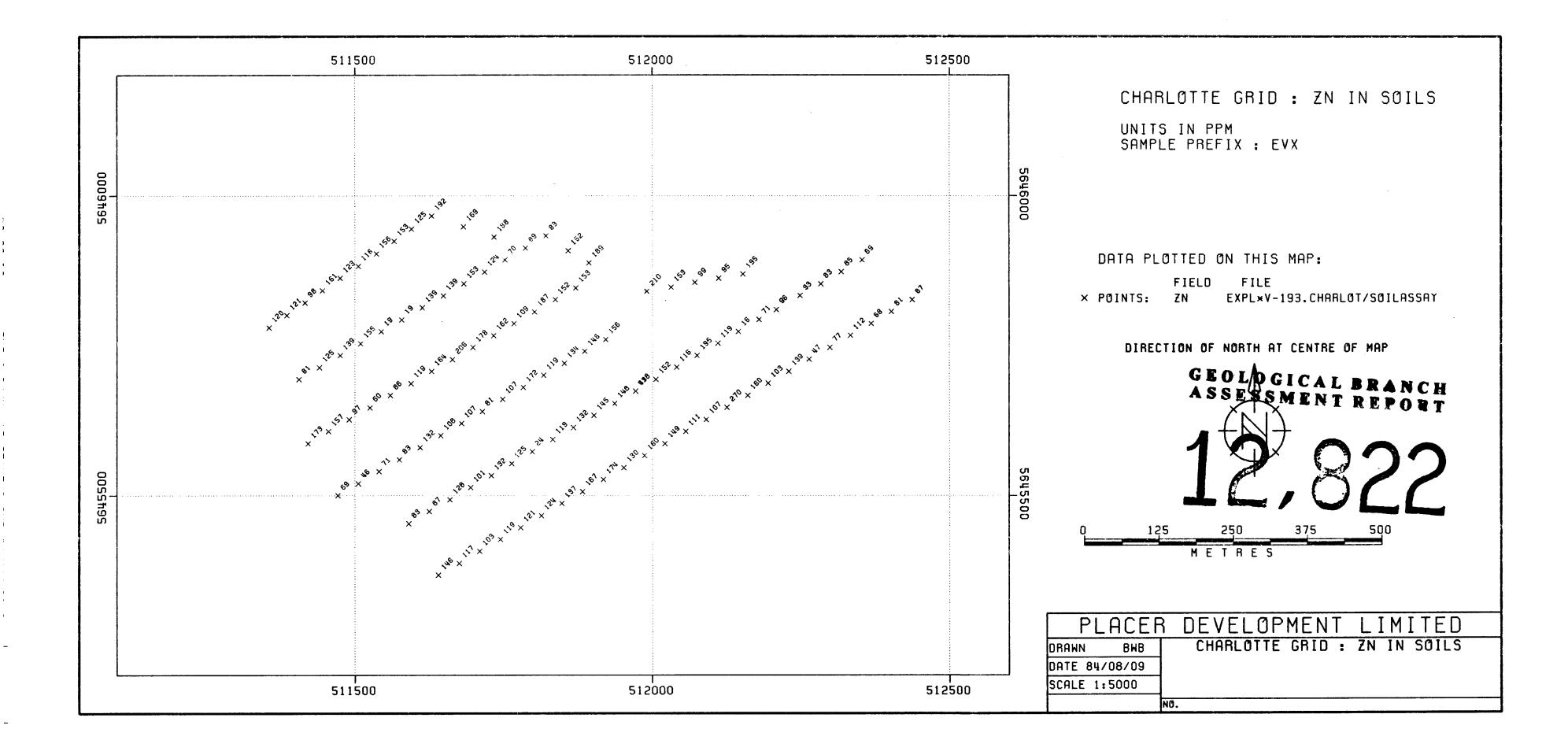
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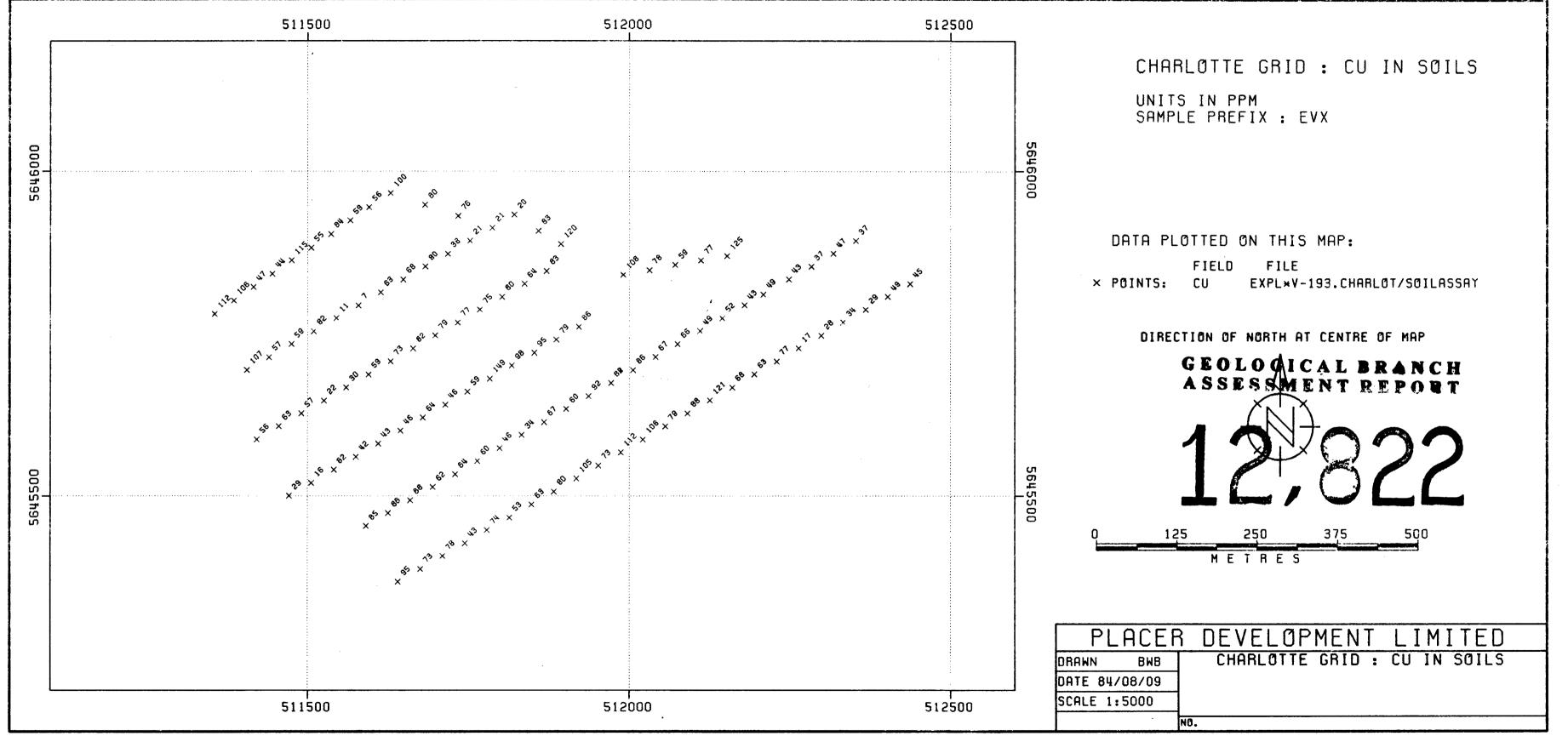


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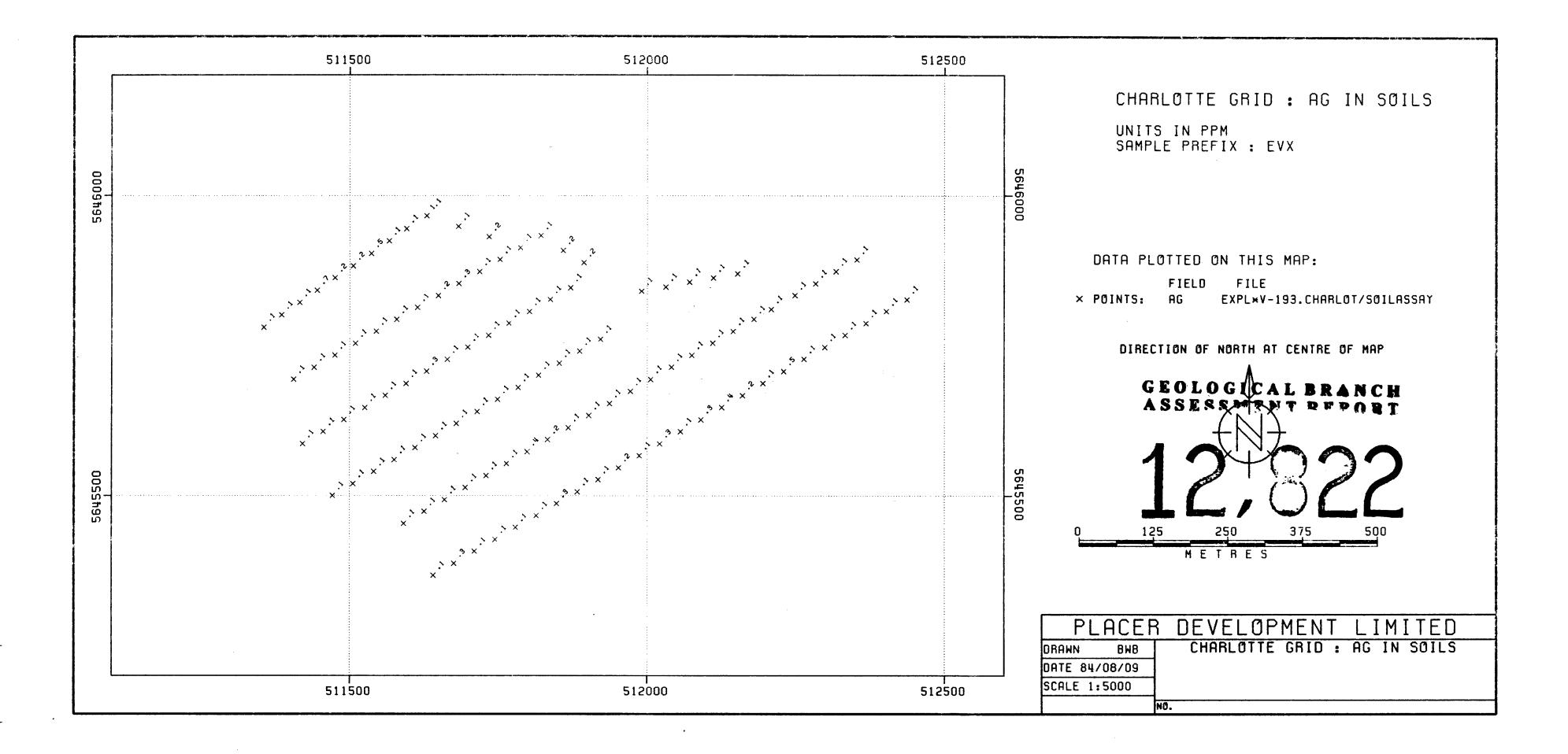
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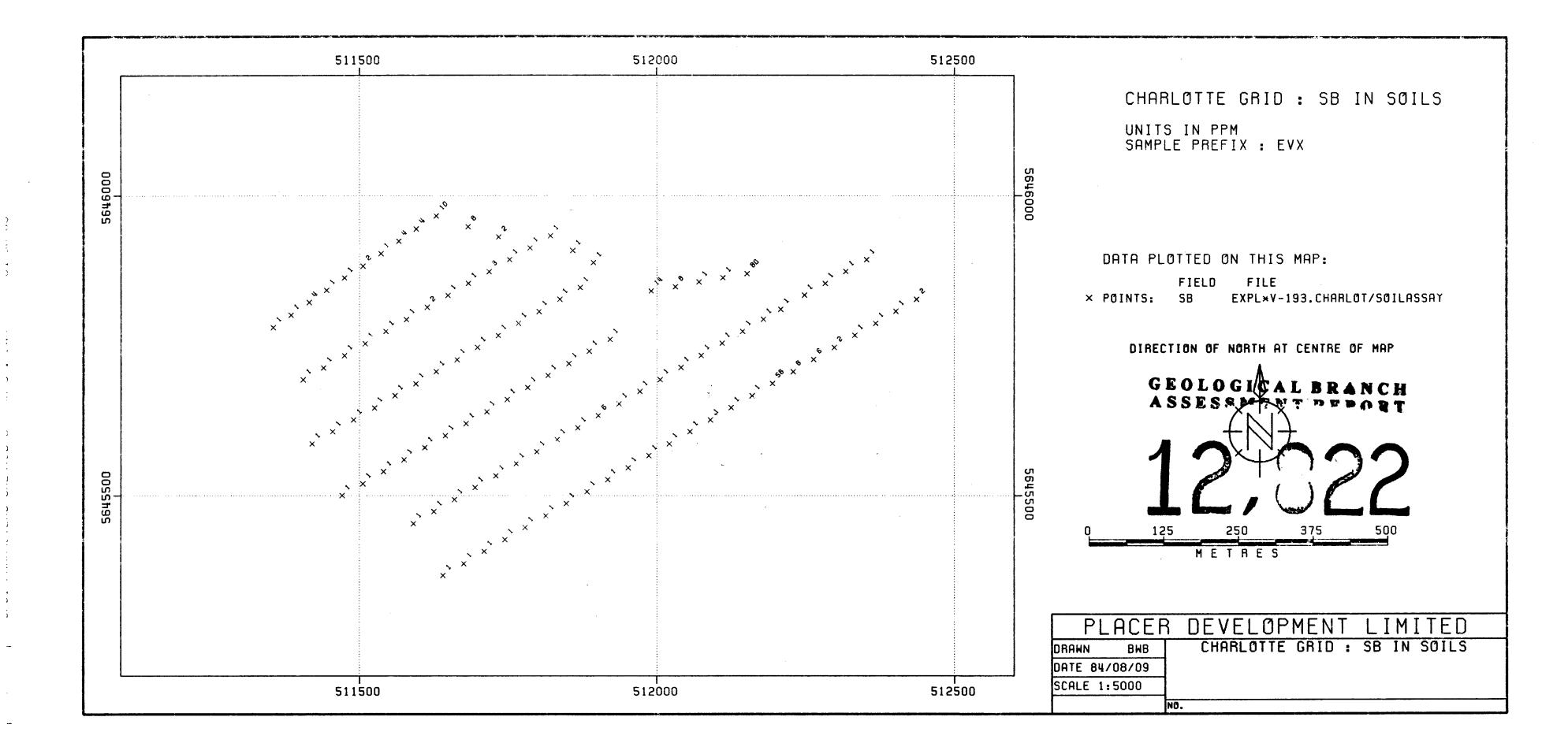
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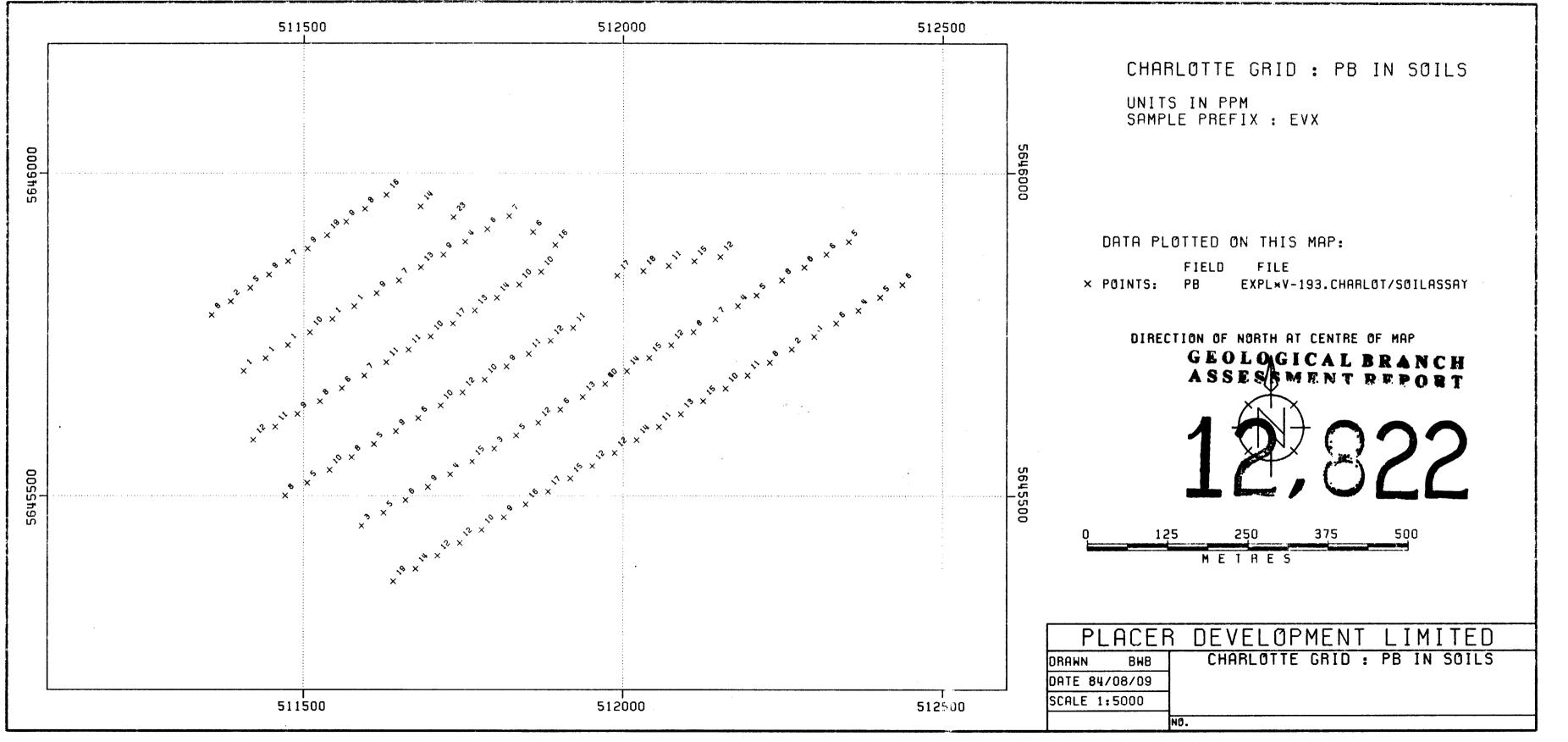
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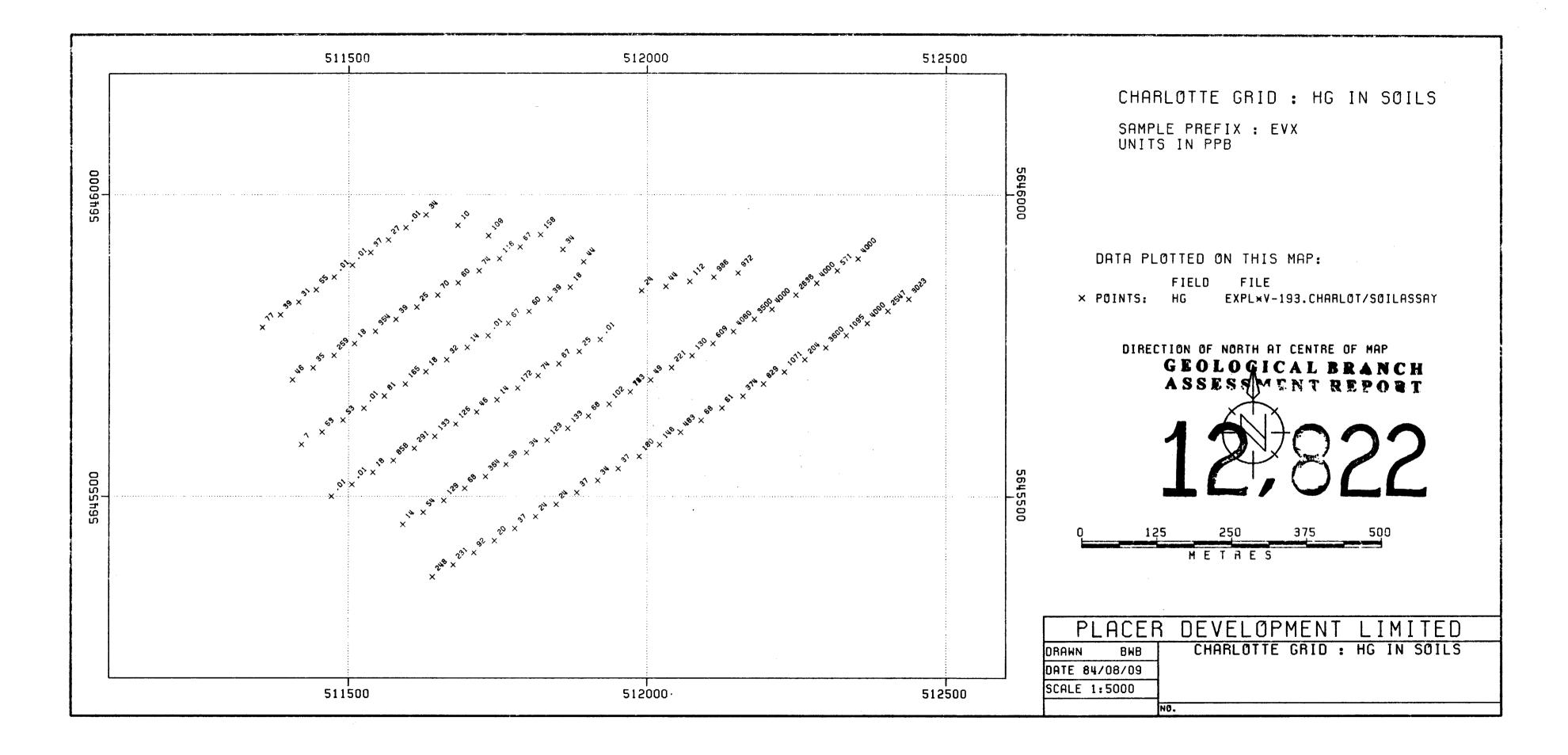


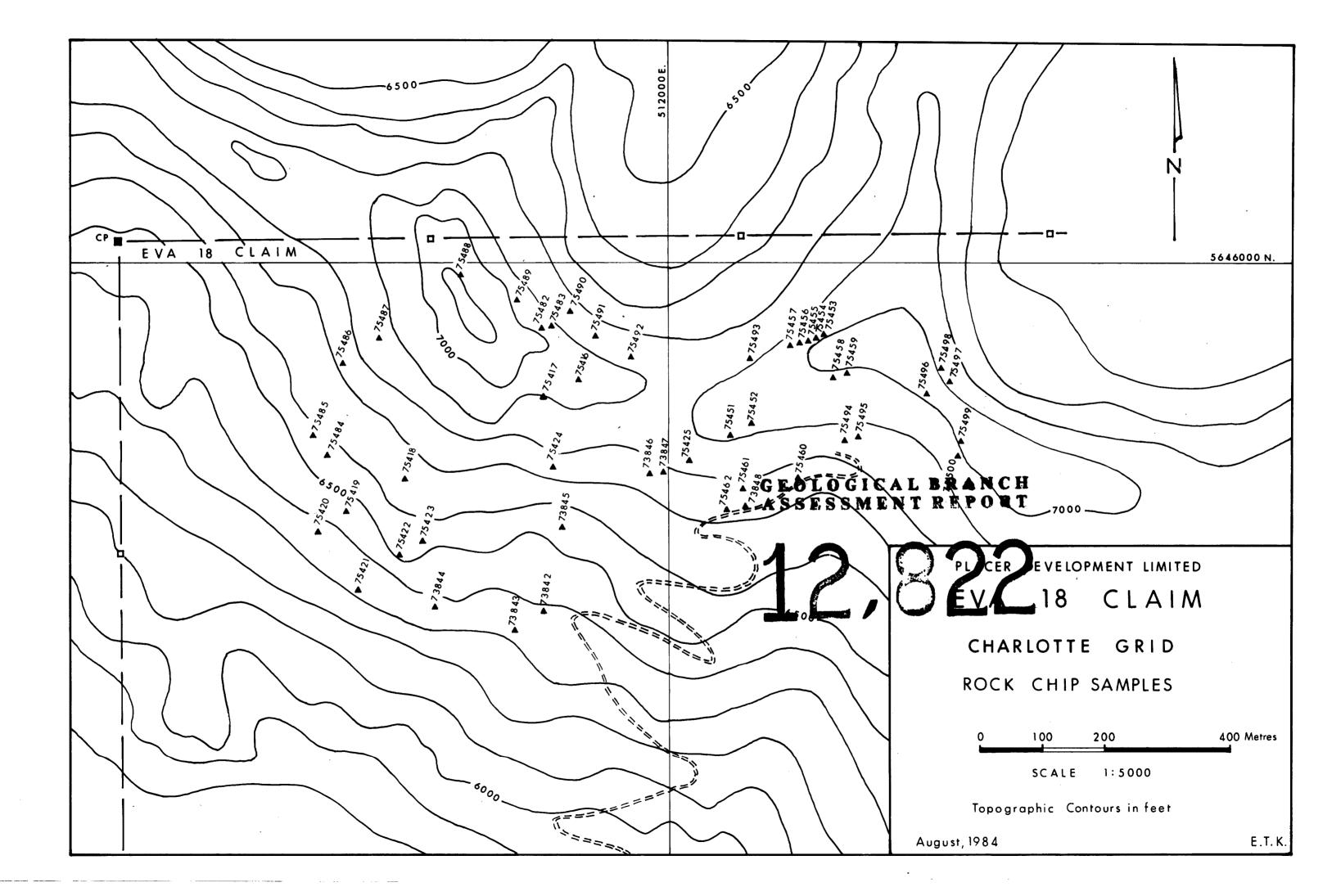


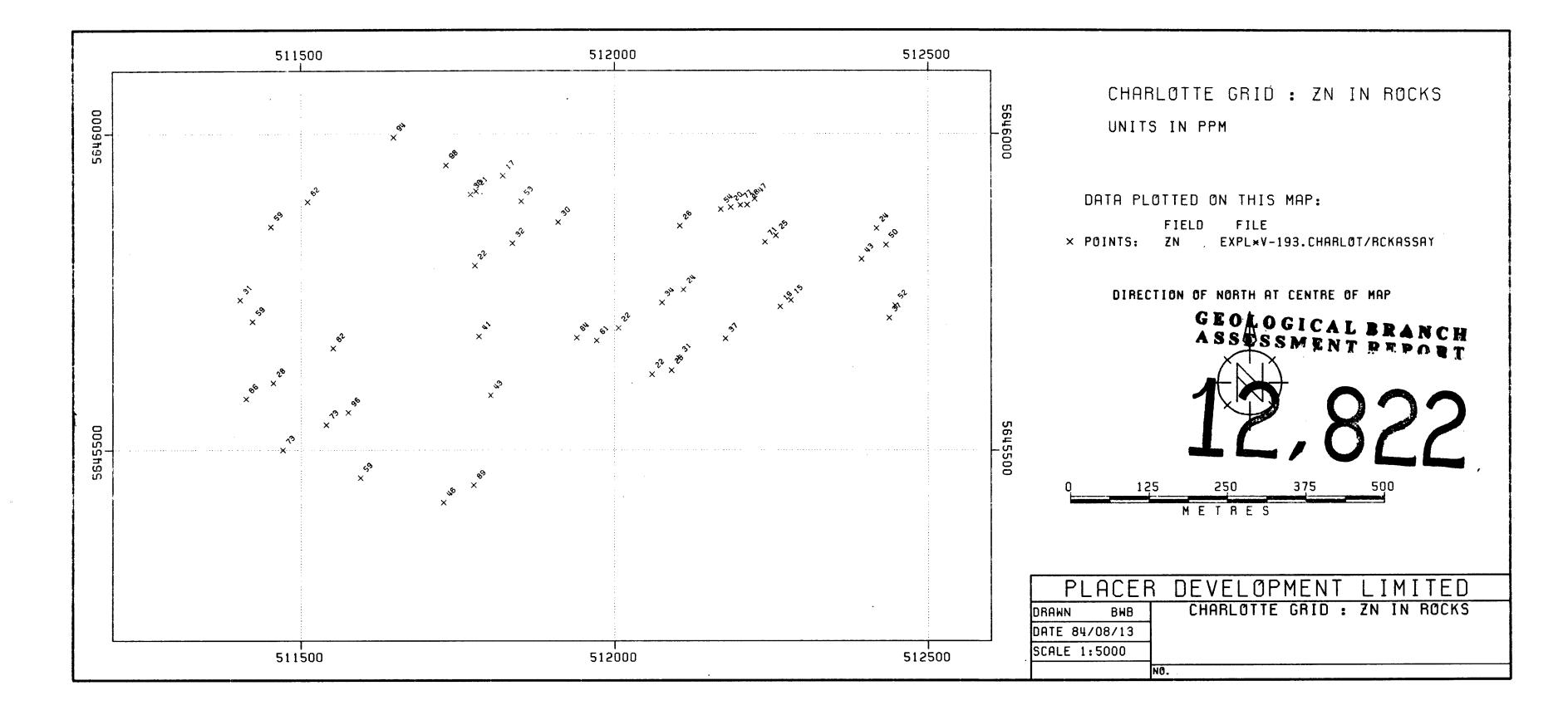
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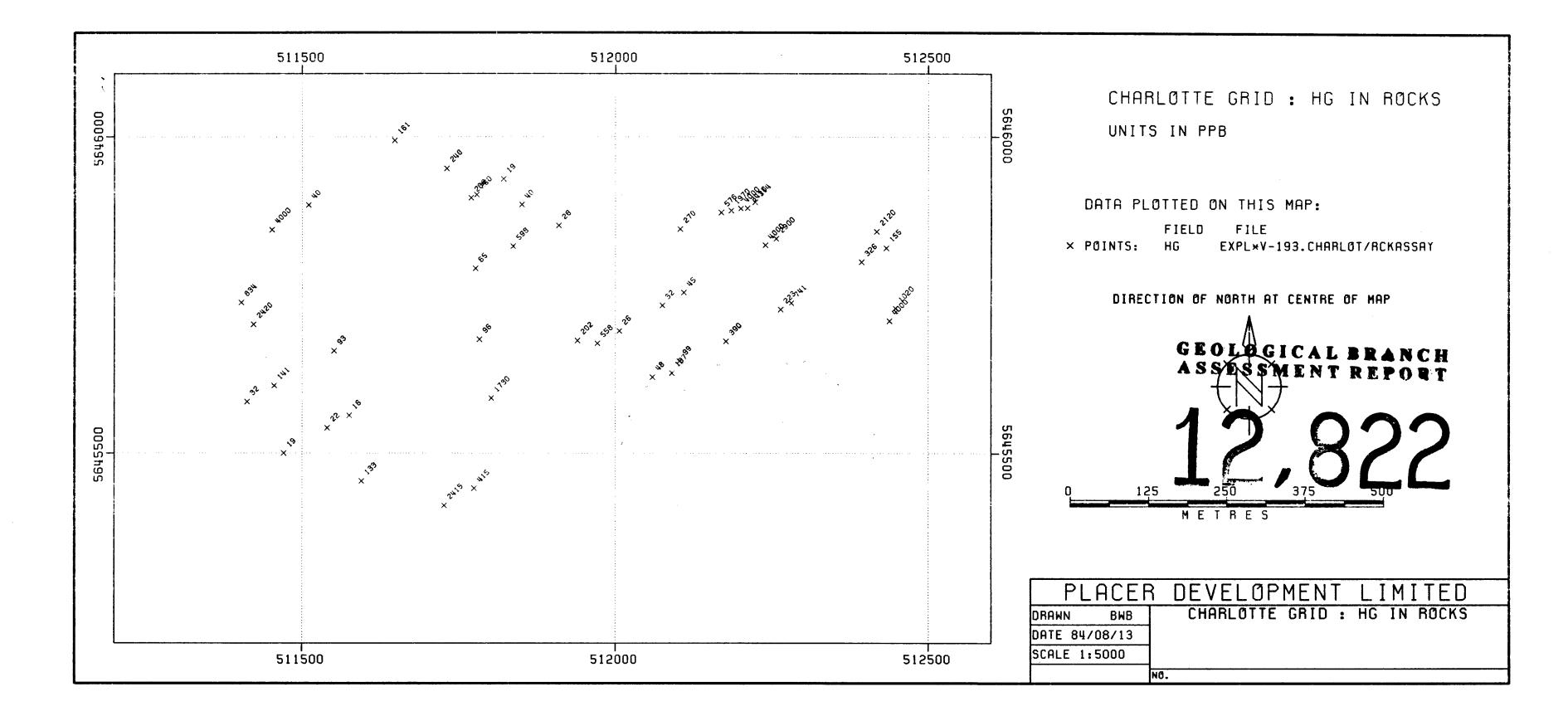
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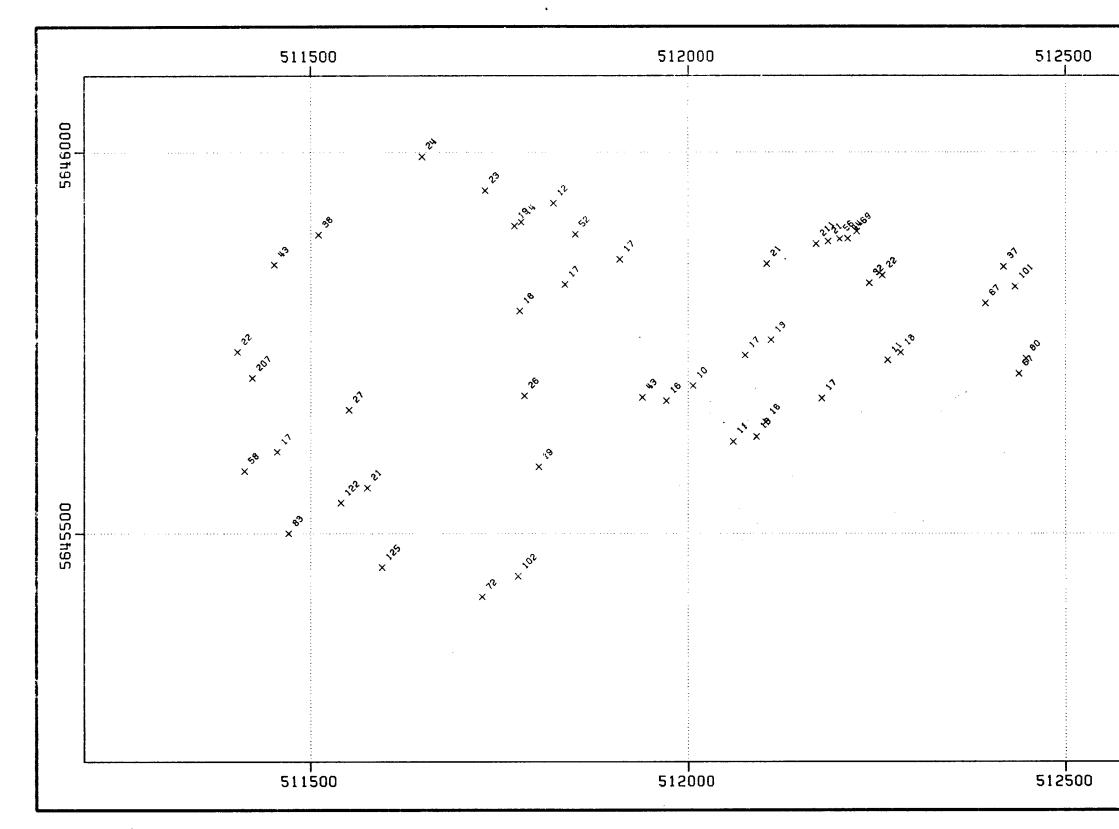




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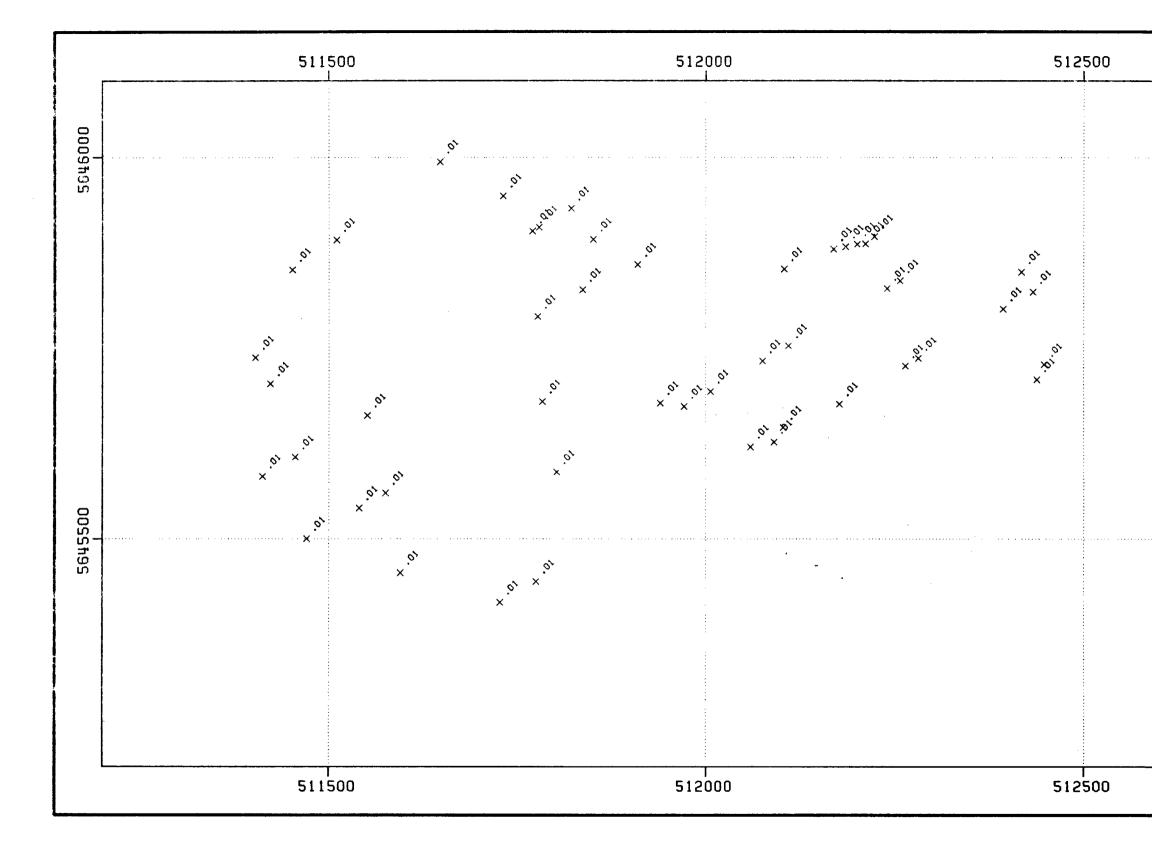


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	SCALE 1:5000 NO.

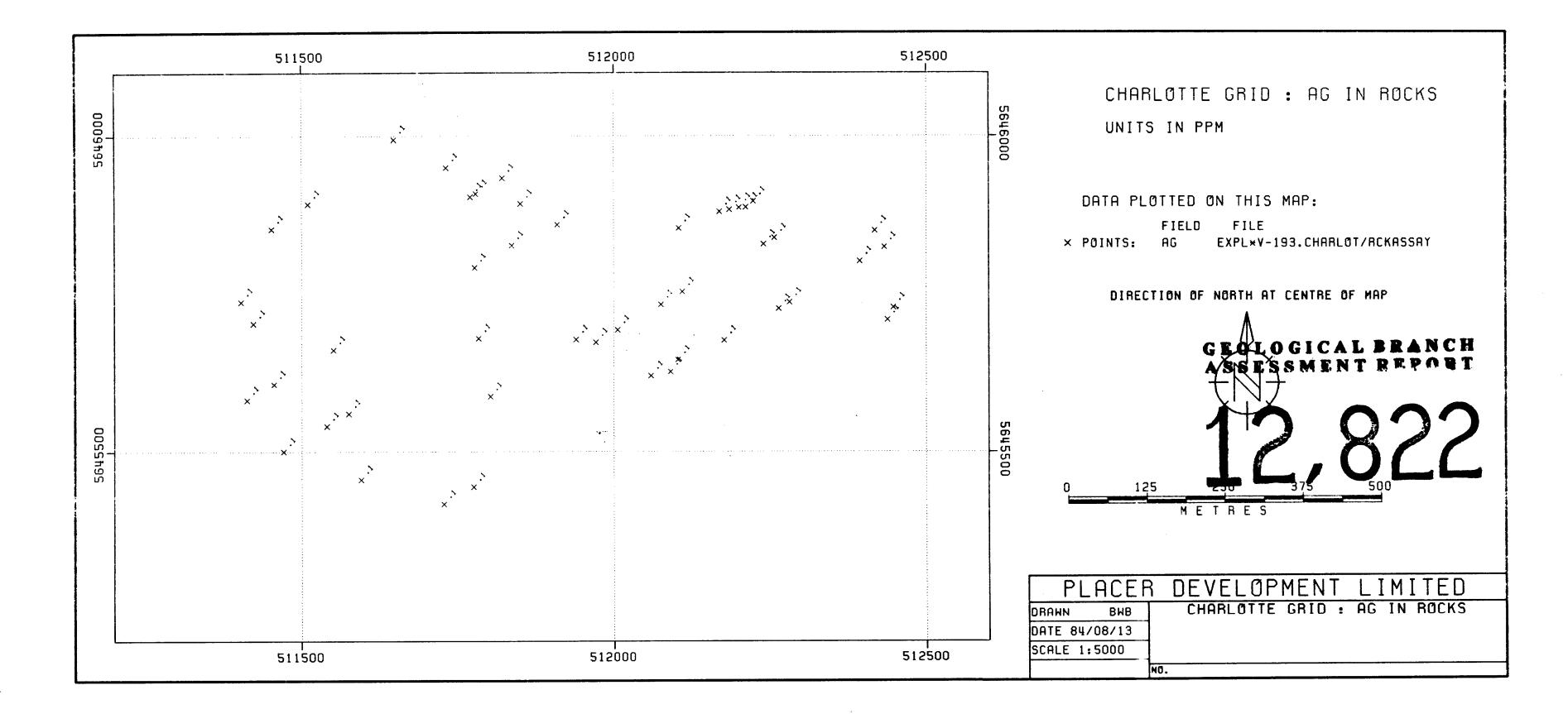


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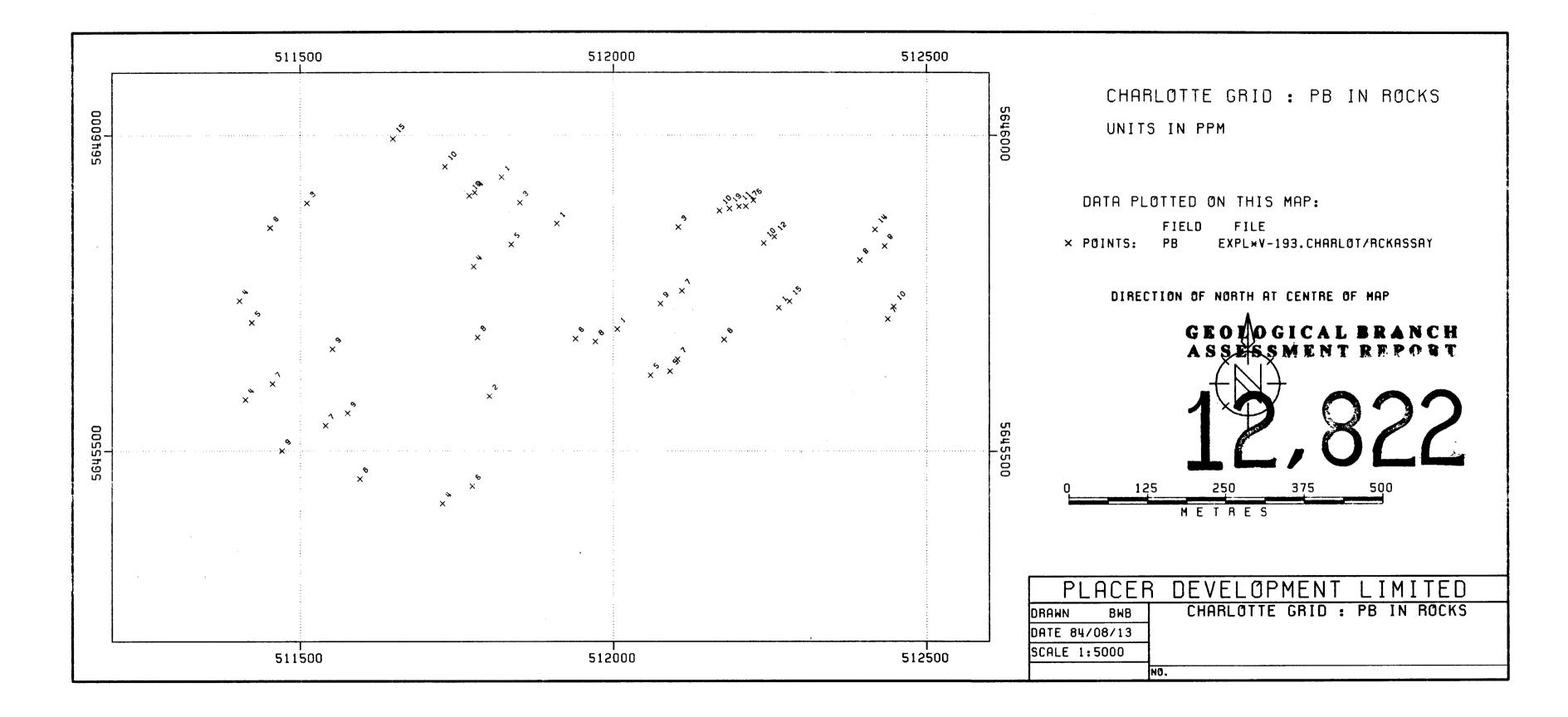
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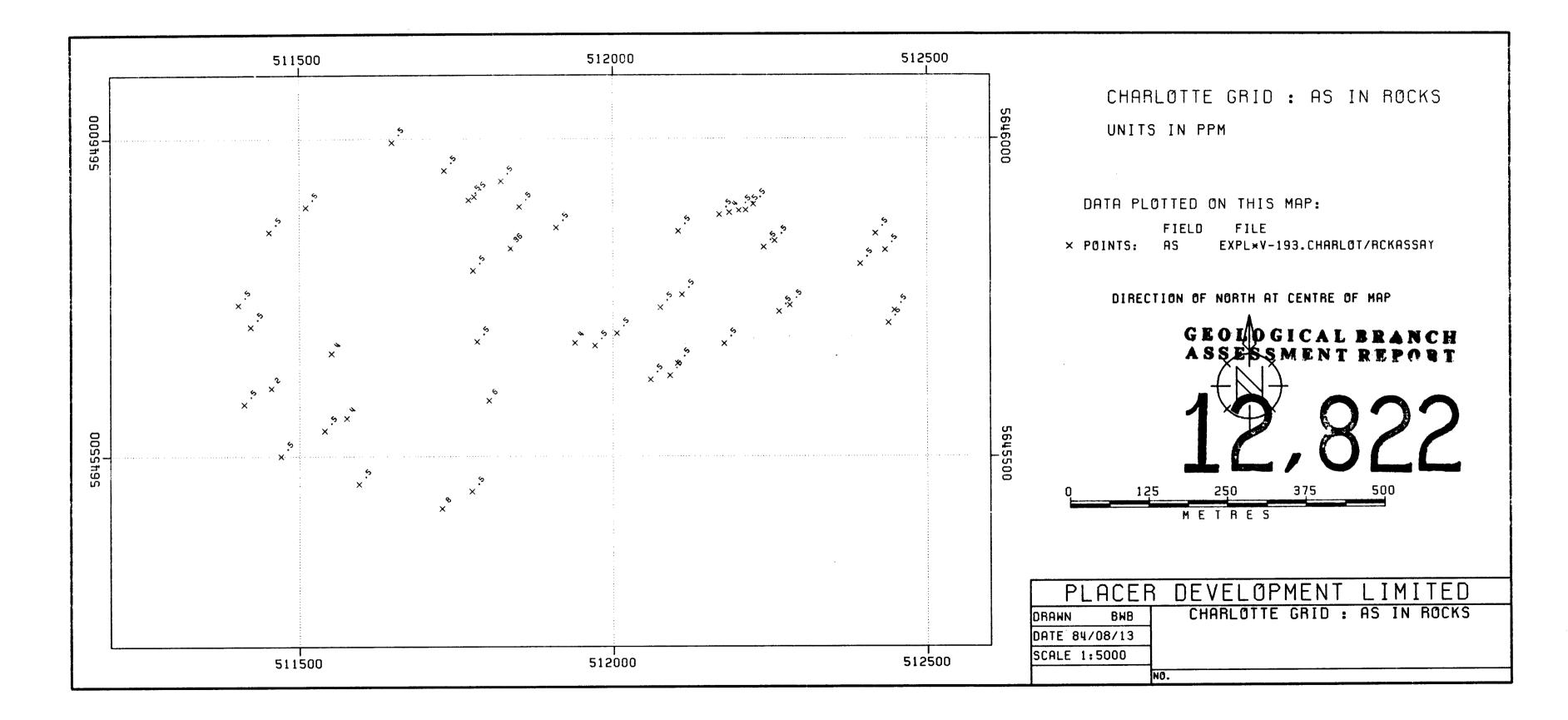
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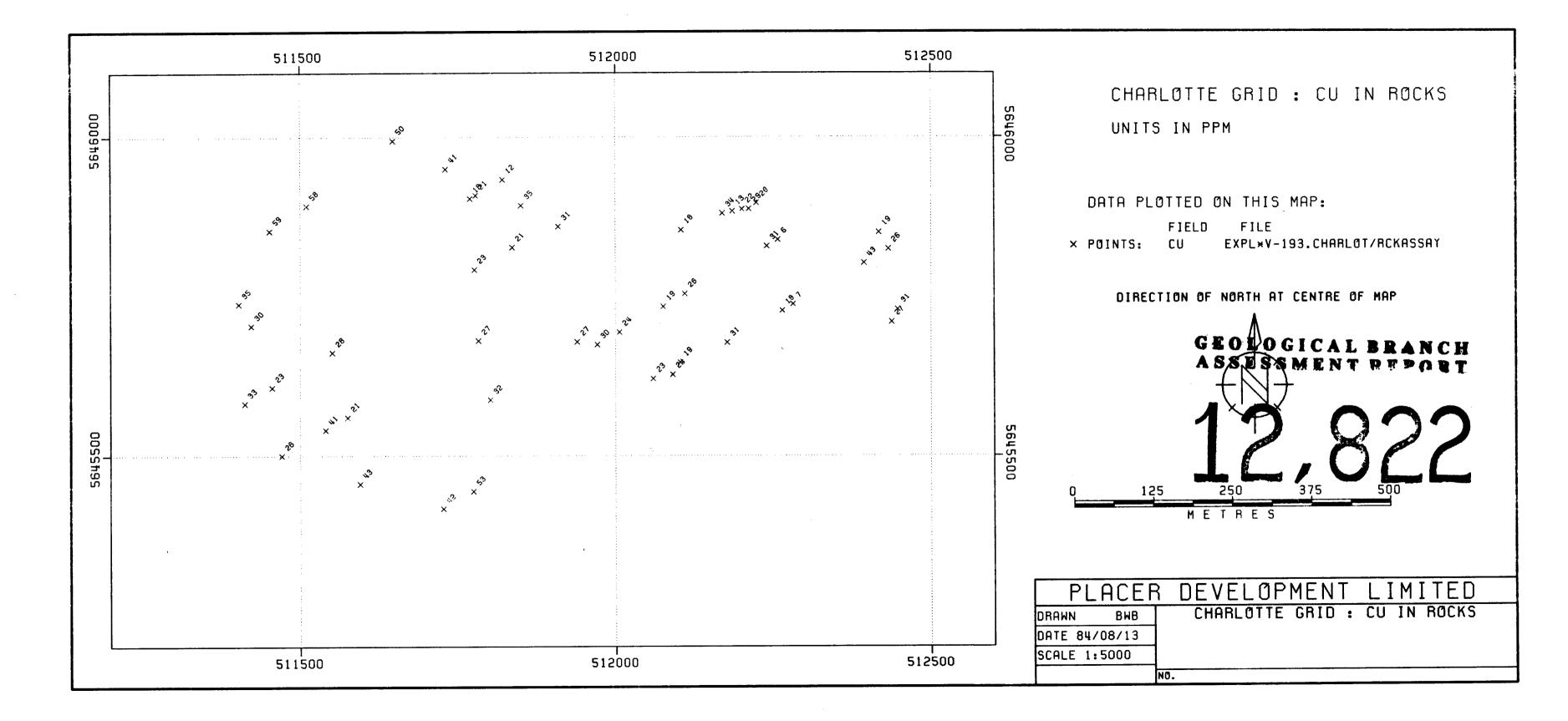


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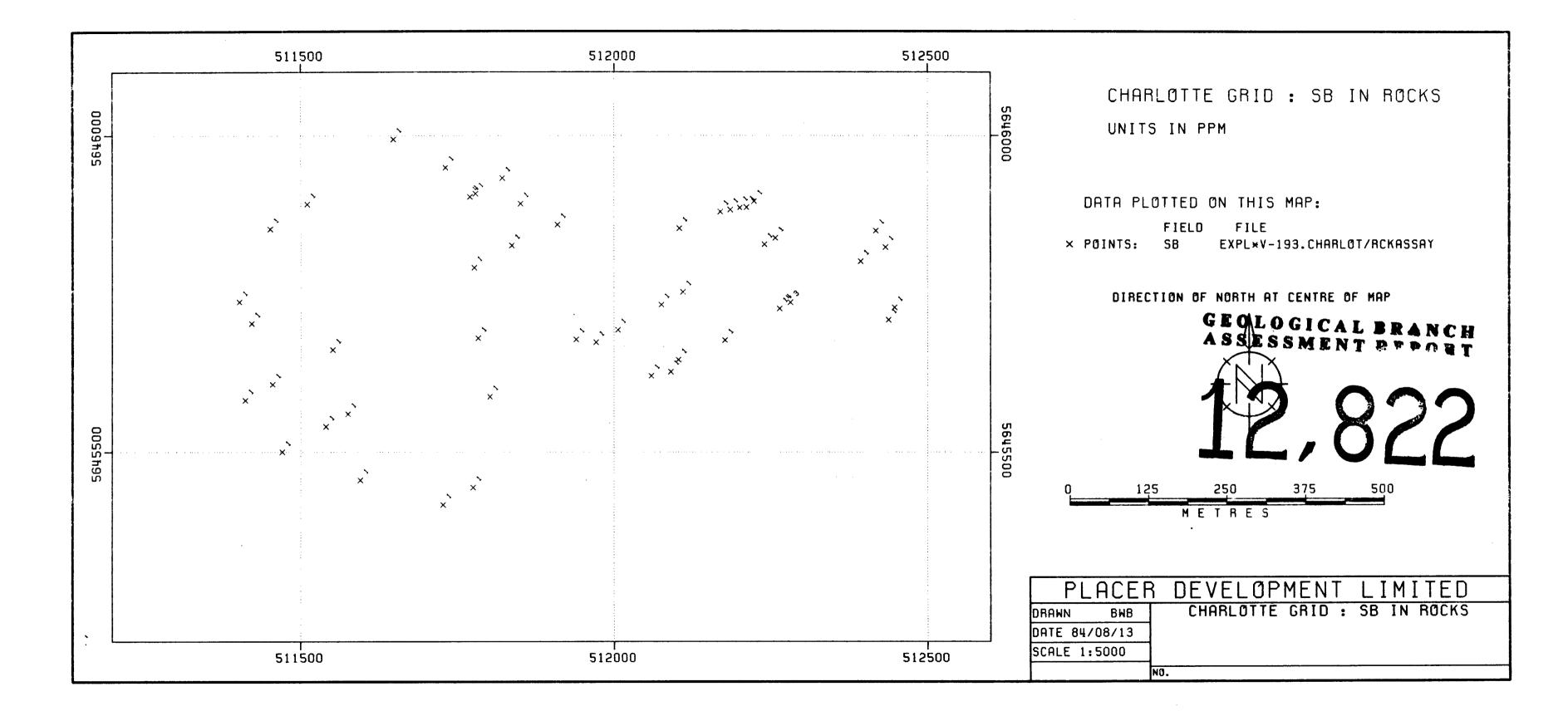
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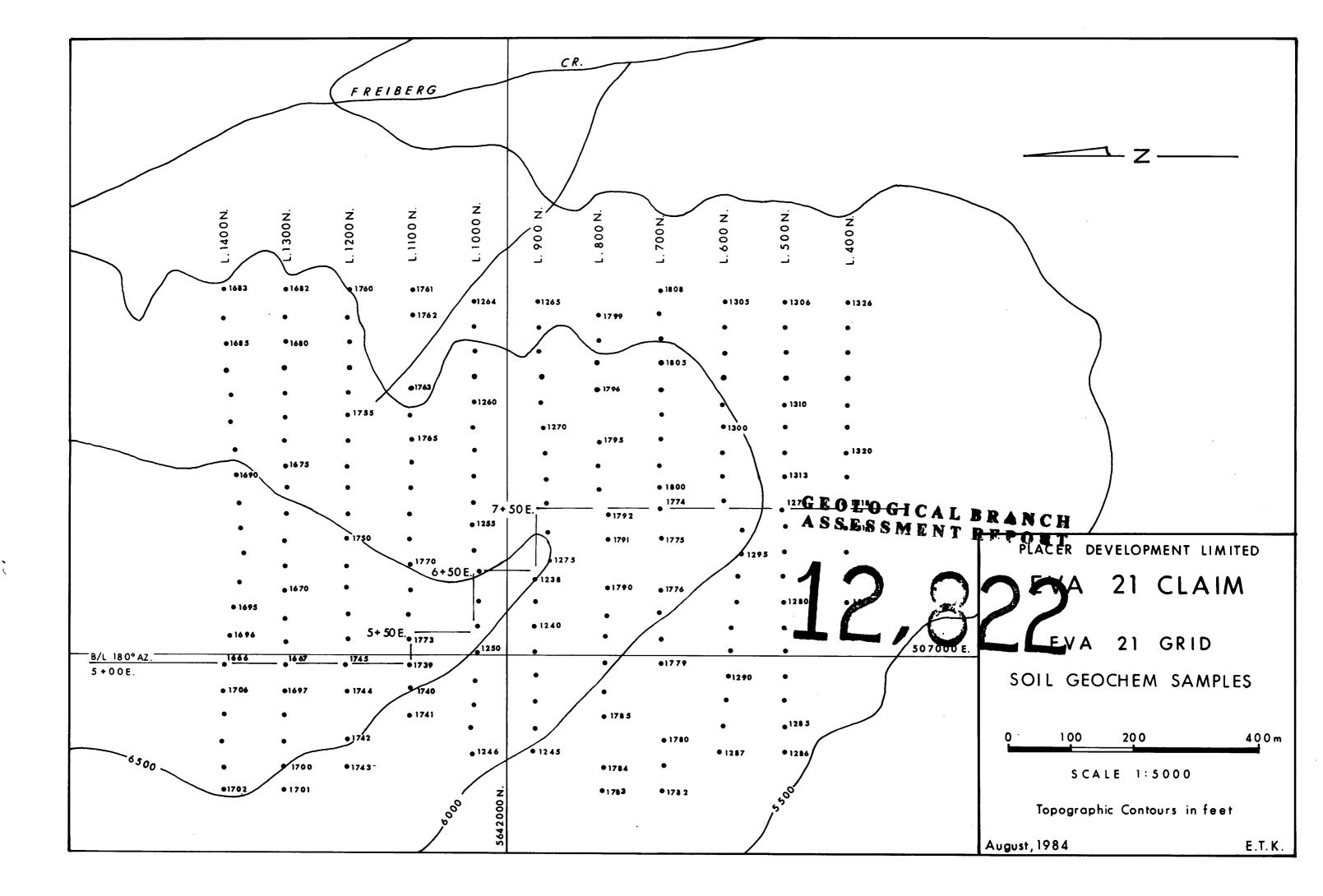
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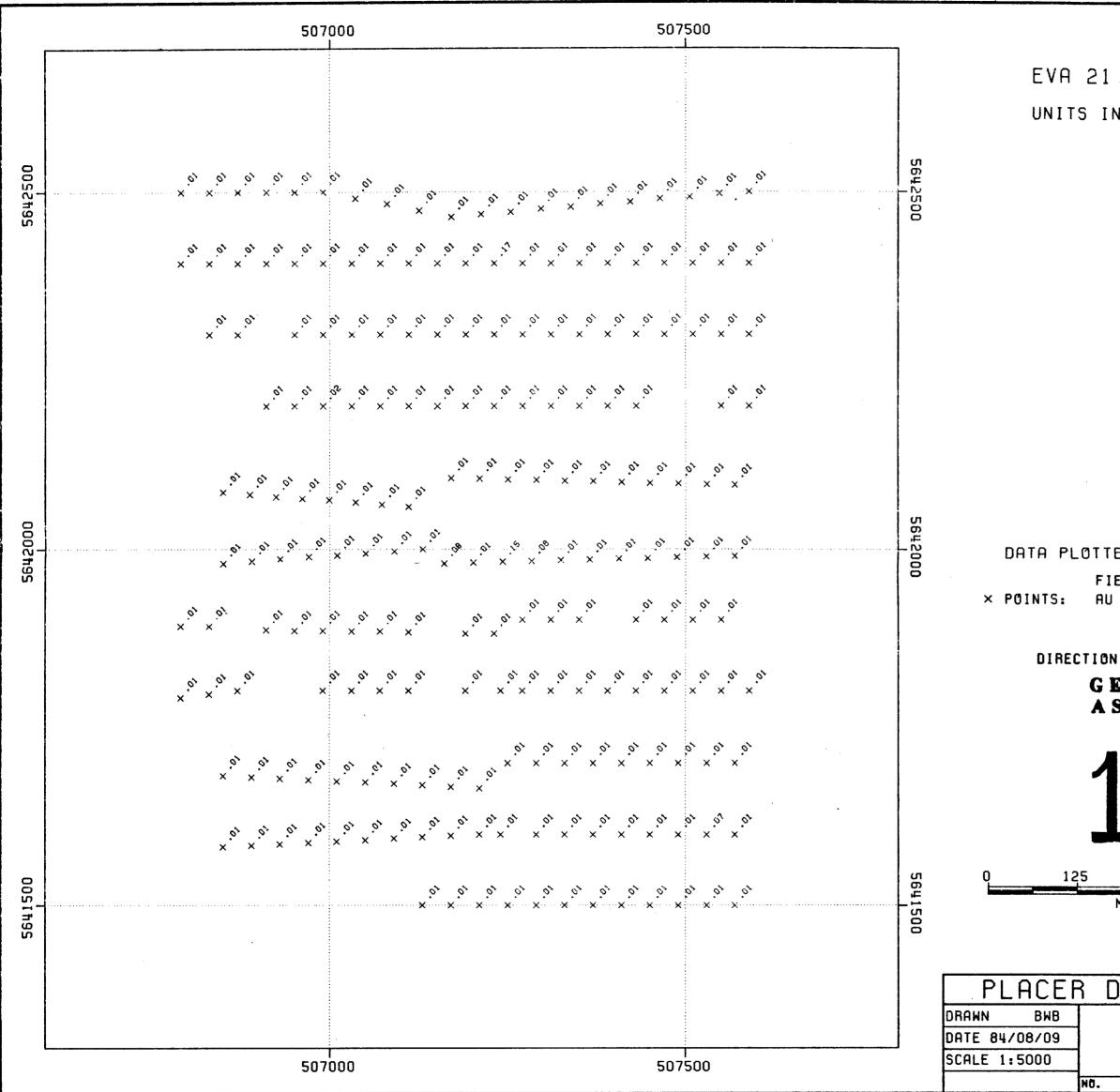
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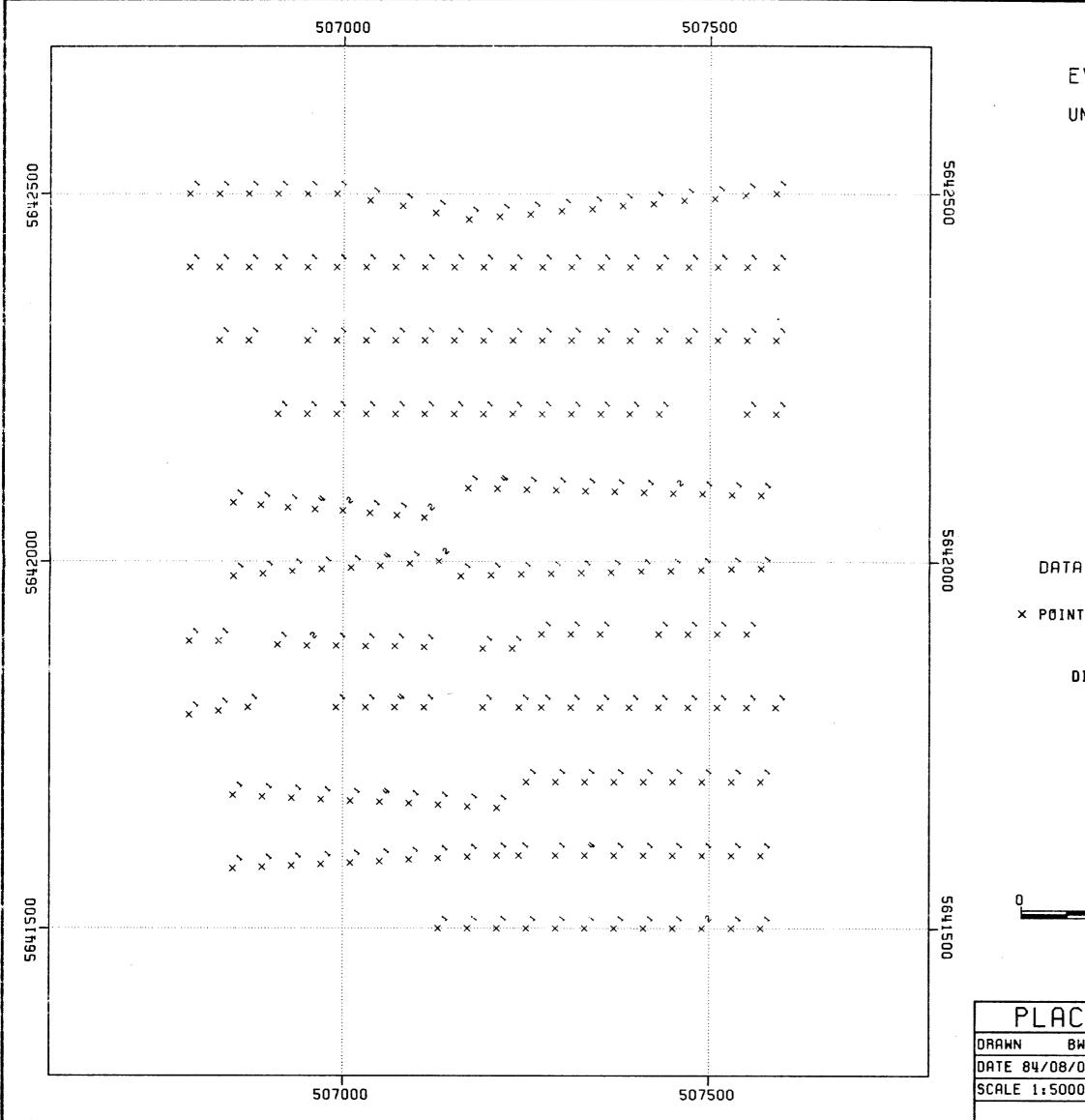
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DIRECTION OF NORTH AT CENTRE OF MAP GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT TO PORT

FIELD FILE S: AU EXPL×V-193.EVA21/SØILASSAY

DATA PLOTTED ON THIS MAP:

EVA 21 : AU IN SOILS UNITS IN PPM



125 125 375 022 METRES	
CER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	
EVA 21 : SB IN SØILS	
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NO.	

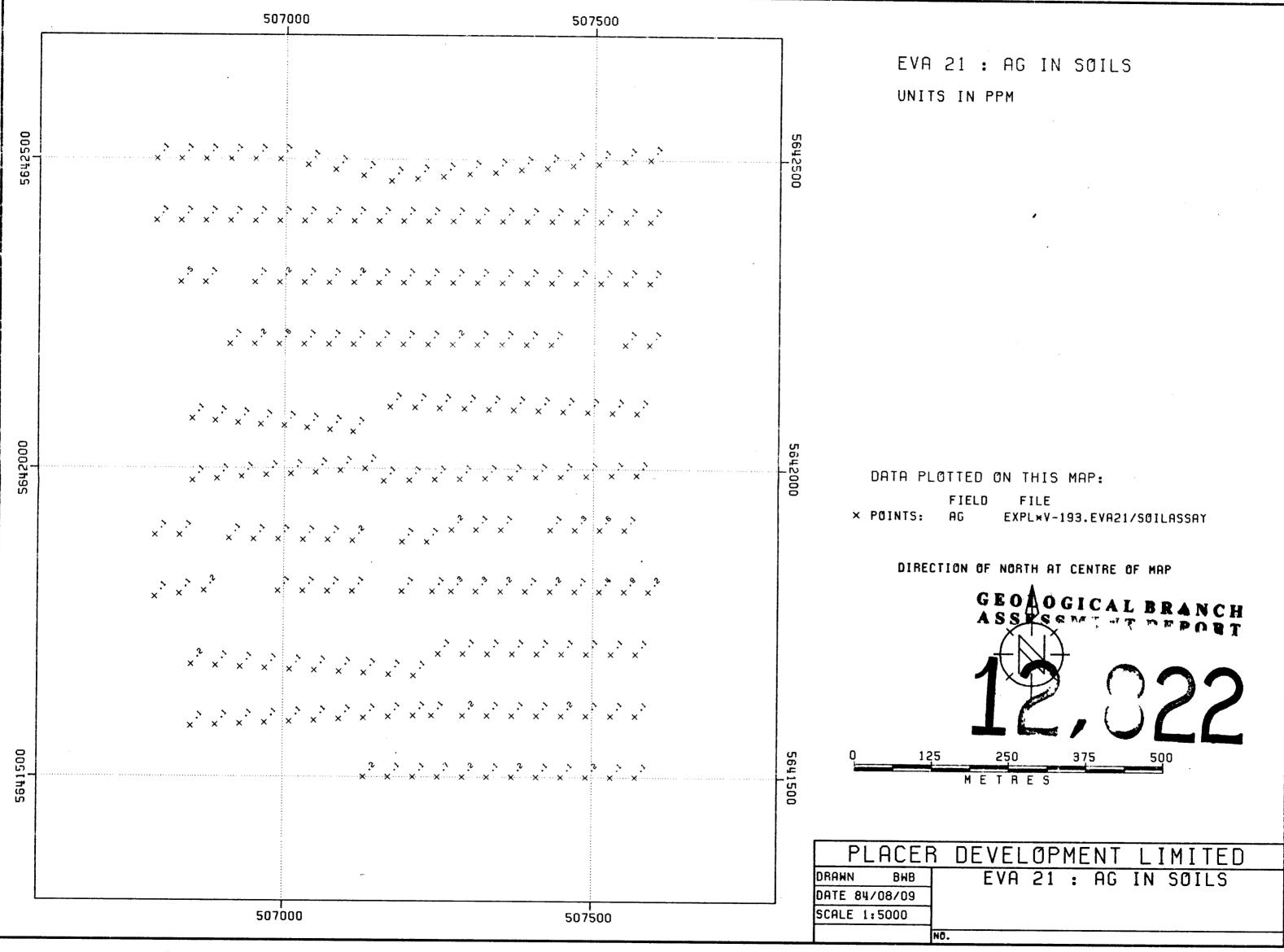
DIRECTION OF NORTH AT CENTRE OF MAP

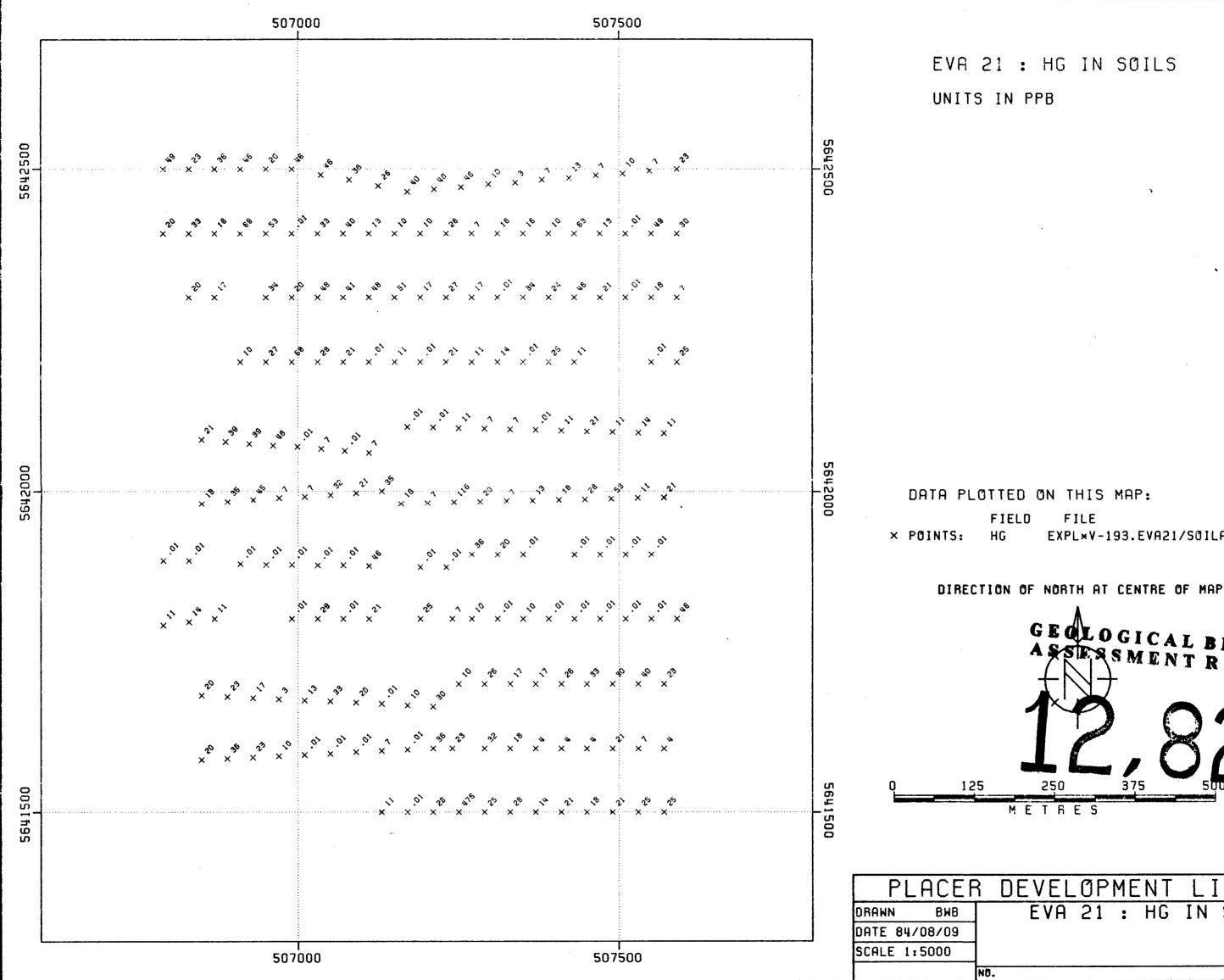
GEOLOGIC

DATA PLOTTED ON THIS MAP: FIELD FILE × POINTS: SB EXPL×V-193.EVA21/SOILASSAY

UNITS IN PPM

EVA 21 : SB IN SOILS



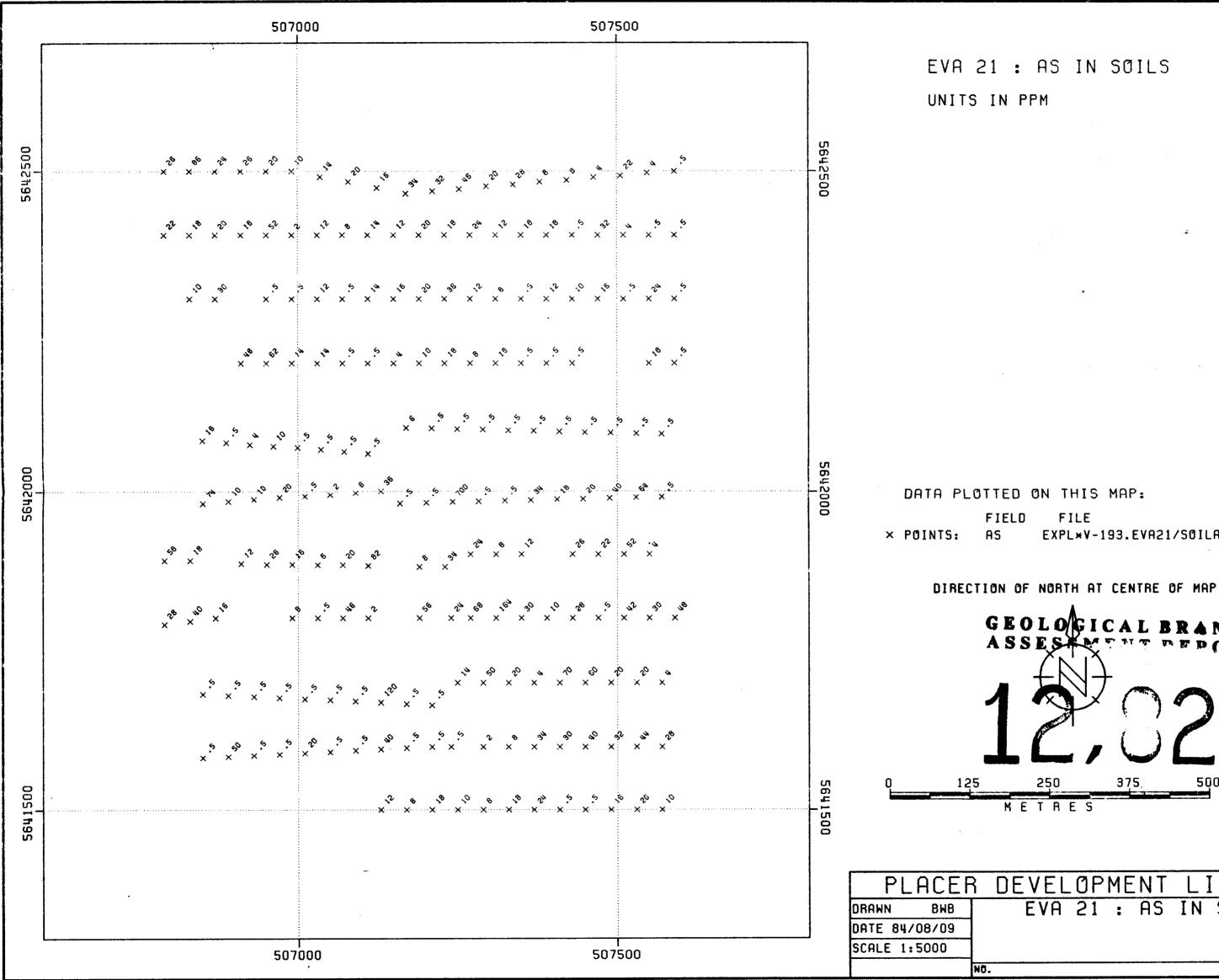


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CER DEV	VELOPMENT LIMITED
	VA 21 : HG IN SØILS
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DATA PLOTTED ON THIS MAP: FIELD FILE × POINTS: HG EXPL×V-193.EVA21/SØILASSAY

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EVA 21 : HG IN SOILS UNITS IN PPB



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT DEPORT 12,022
125 250 375 500
METRES
CER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
EVA 21 : AS IN SOILS
ND.

FIELD FILE EXPL×V-193.EVA21/SOILASSAY × POINTS: AS

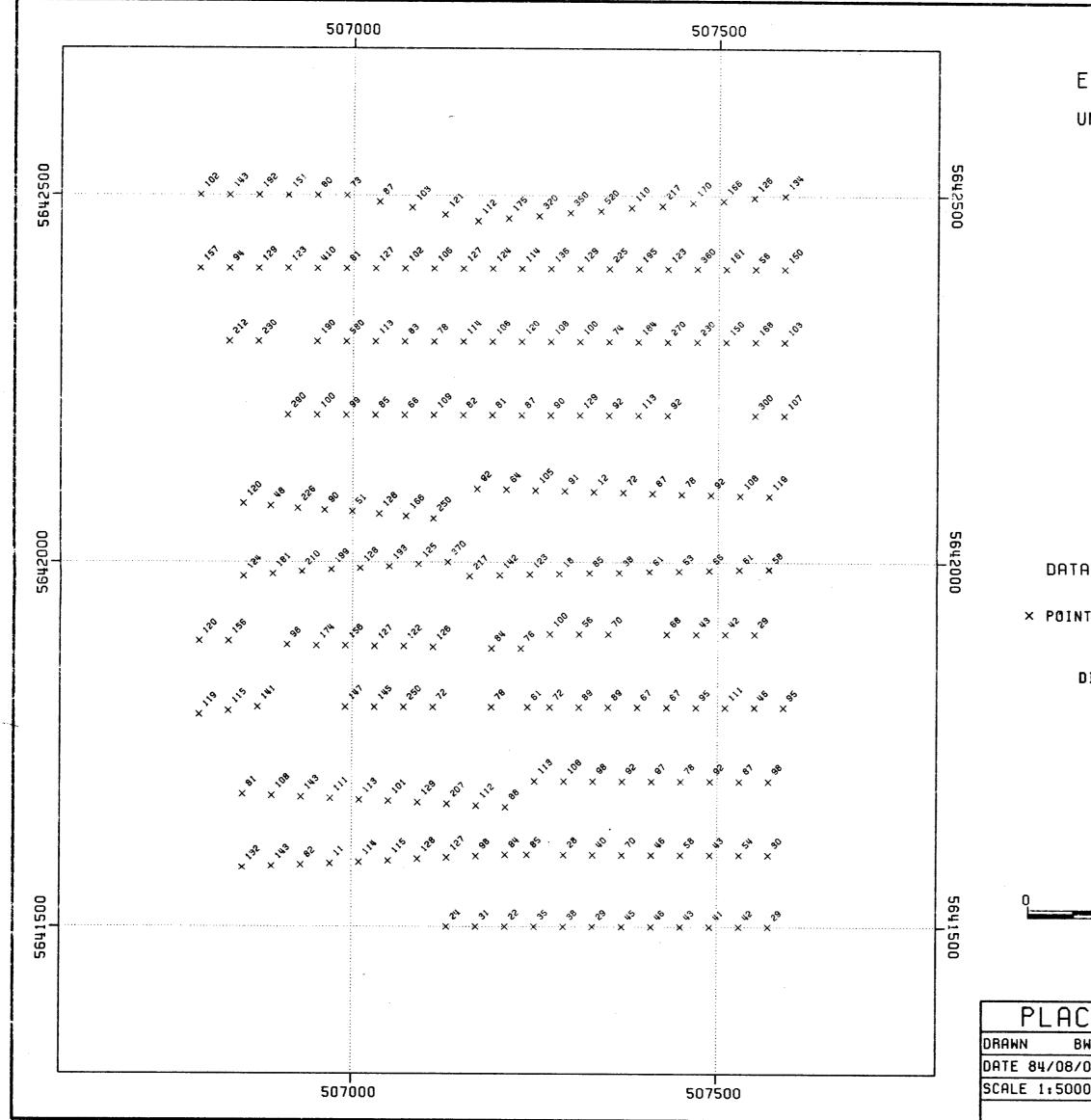
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DATA PLOTTED ON THIS MAP:

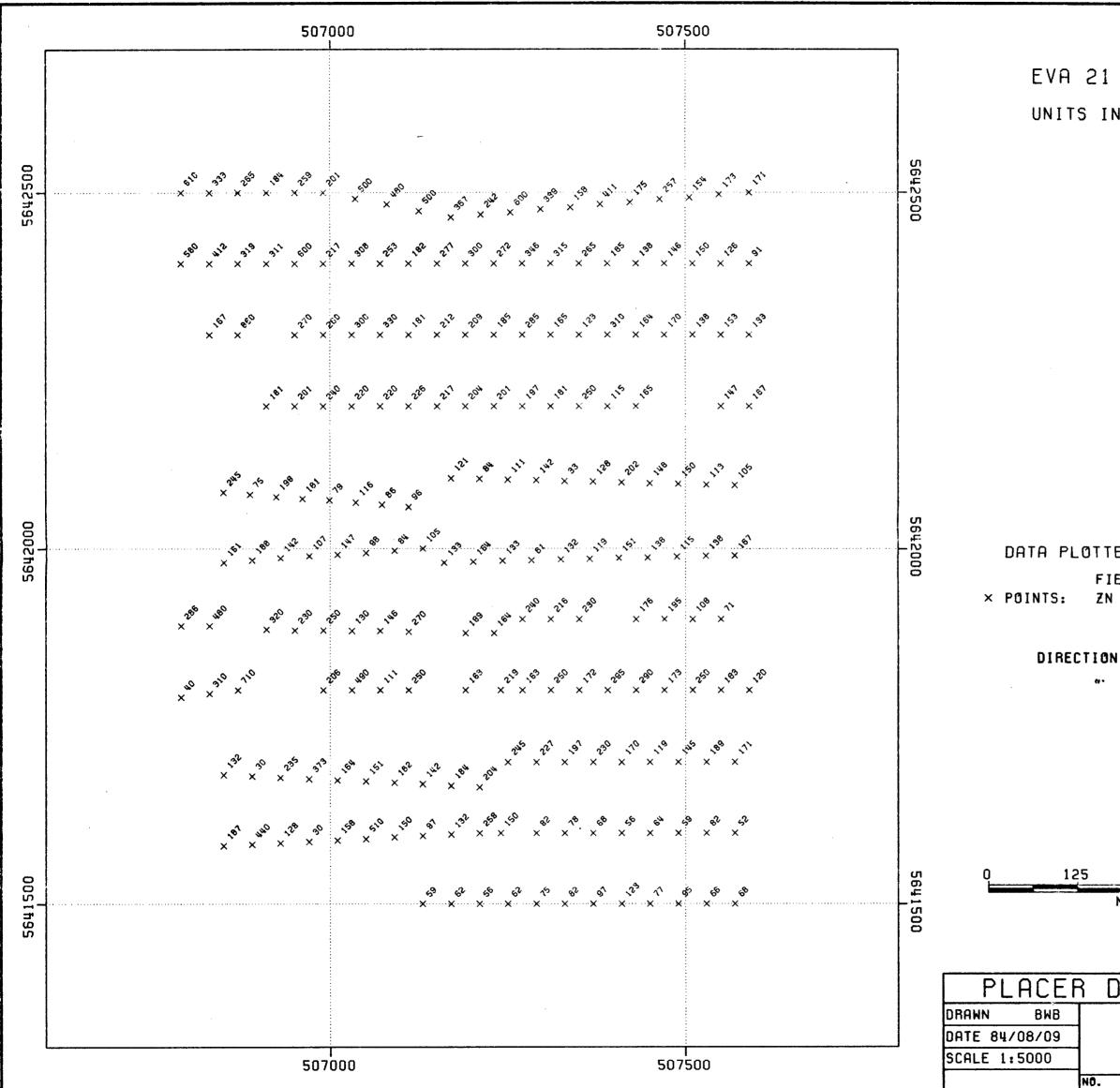
EVA 21 : AS IN SOILS UNITS IN PPM



DIRECTION OF NORTH AT CENTRE OF MAP GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT 1	
125 250 375 500 METRES	
CER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED WB EVA 21 : NI IN SOILS 10 NO.	

DATA PLOTTED ON THIS MAP: FIELD FILE × POINTS: NI EXPL×V-193.EVA21/SOILASSAY

EVA 21 : NI IN SOILS UNITS IN PPM



	12,822
12	5 250 375 500
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GEOLOGICAL BR

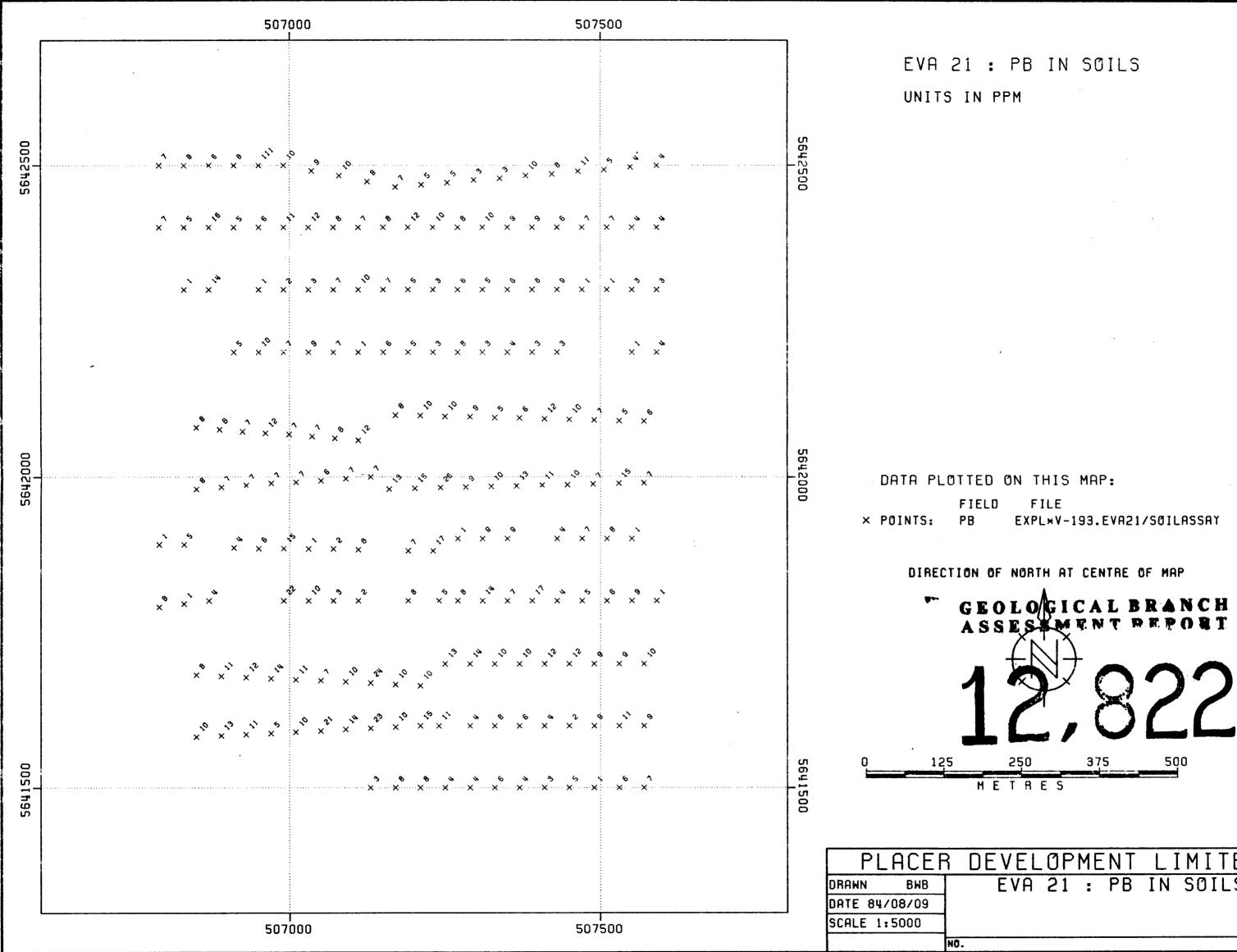
ASSESSMENT

FIELD FILE S: ZN EXPL×V-193.EVA21/SØILASSAY

DATA PLOTTED ON THIS MAP:

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EVA 21 : ZN IN SOILS UNITS IN PPM



CEF	R DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
WB	EVA 21 : PB IN SOILS
09	
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	NO.



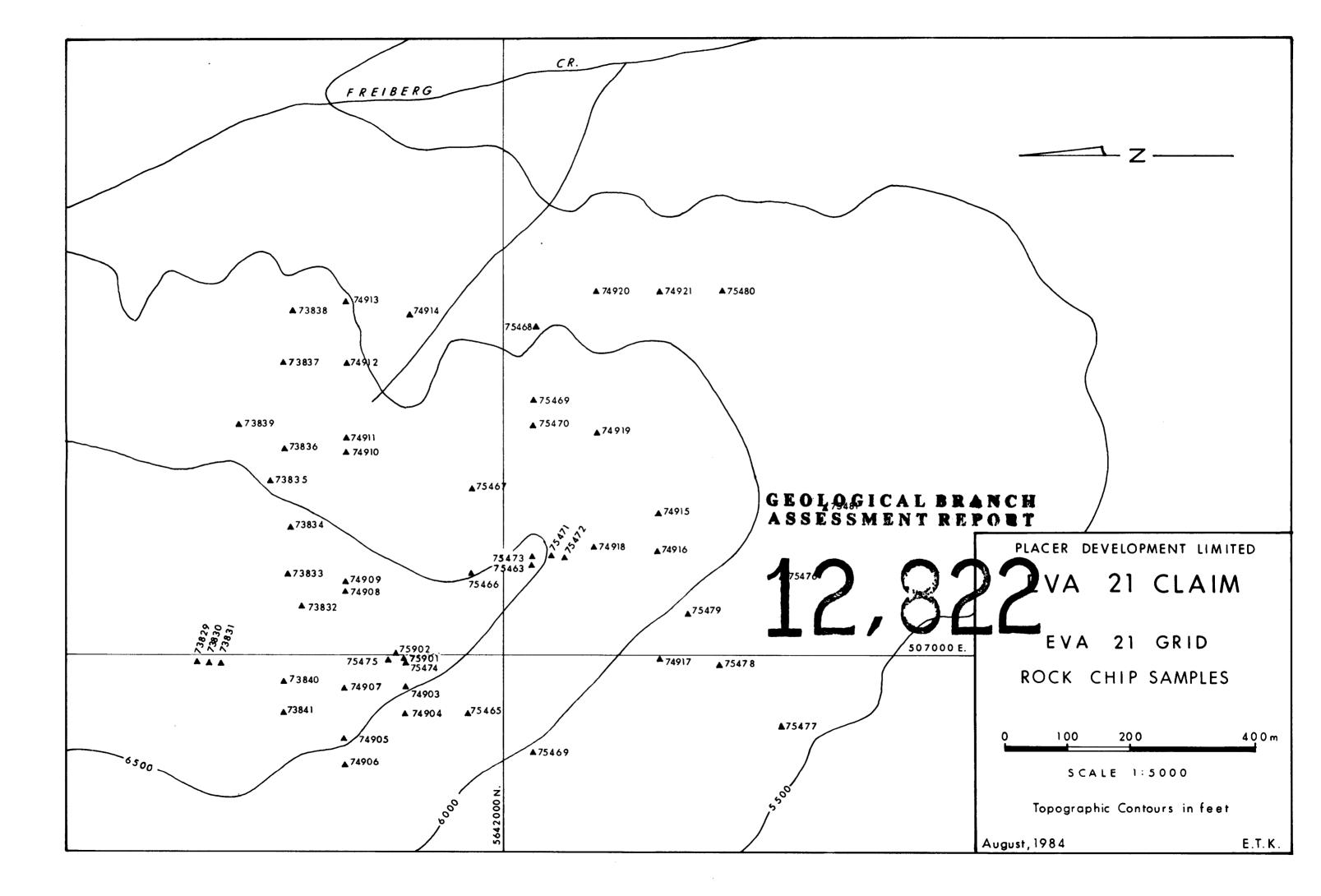
ASSESSMENT PEPOET 125250 375 500 METRES
CER DEVELØPMENT LIMITED
EVA 21 : CU IN SOILS
/09
00
NO

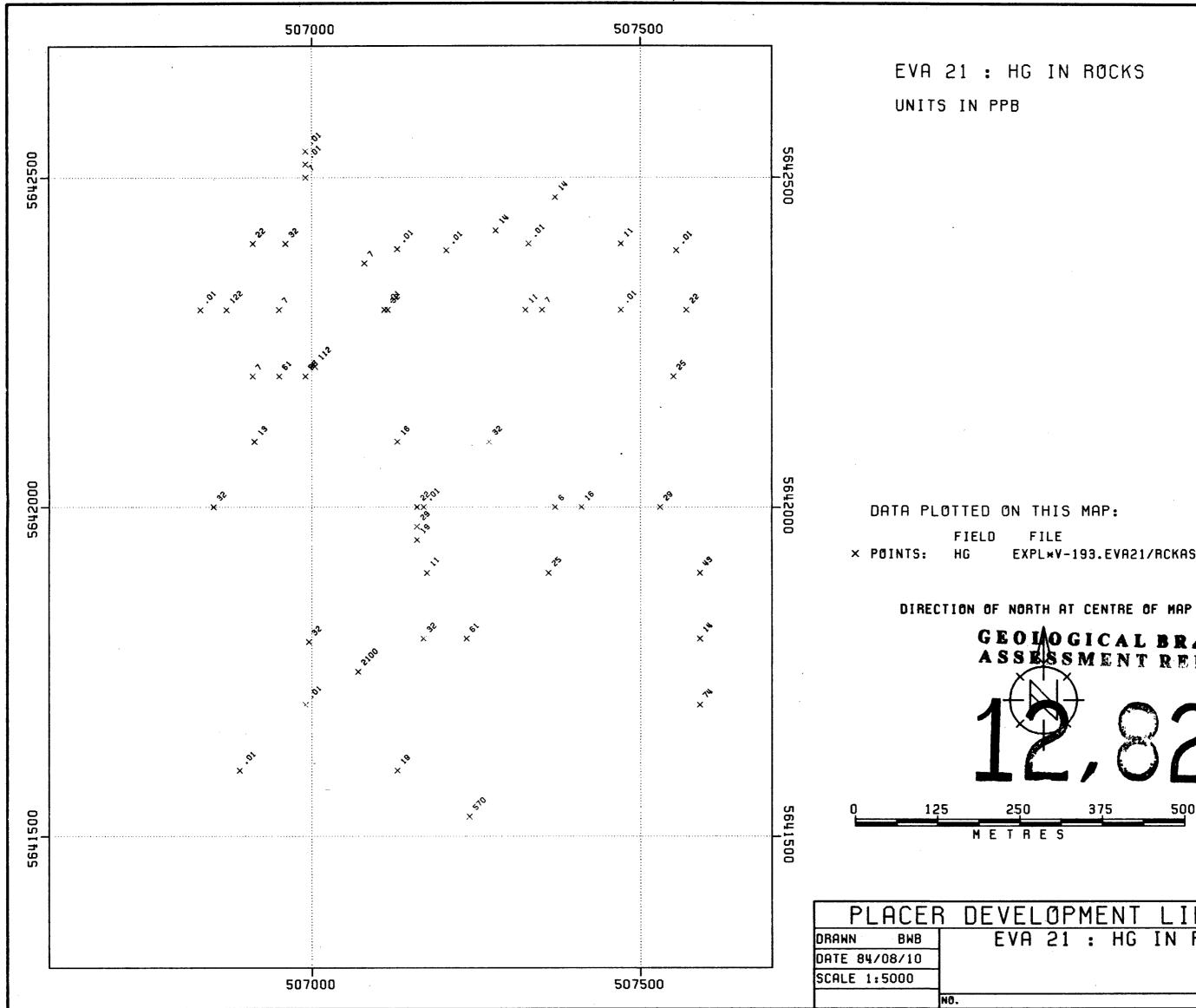
DATA PLOTTED ON THIS MAP: FIELD FILE × POINTS: CU EXPL×V-193.EVA21/SOILASSAY

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EVA 21 : CU IN SØILS UNITS IN PPM





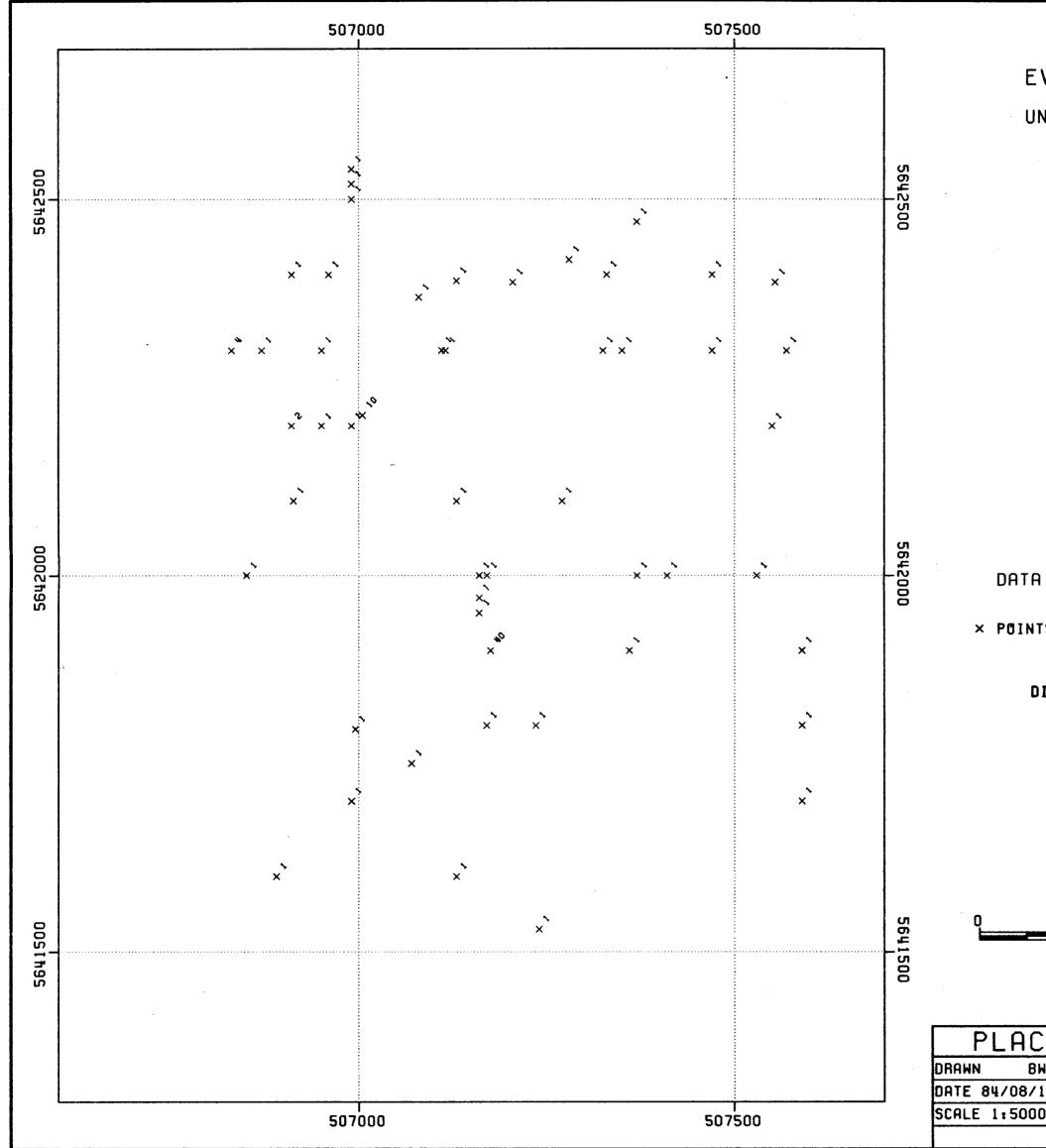
	GEOI ASSI	OGICA SSMEN	L BRANCH T REPORT	
125	250	375	500	
	METR	ES		
CER	DEVEL	OPMENT	LIMITE	D
WB	EVA	21 : HG	IN ROCKS	
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FIELD FILE × POINTS: HG EXPL×V-193.EVA21/RCKASSAY

DATA PLOTTED ON THIS MAP:

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EVA 21 : HG IN ROCKS UNITS IN PPB

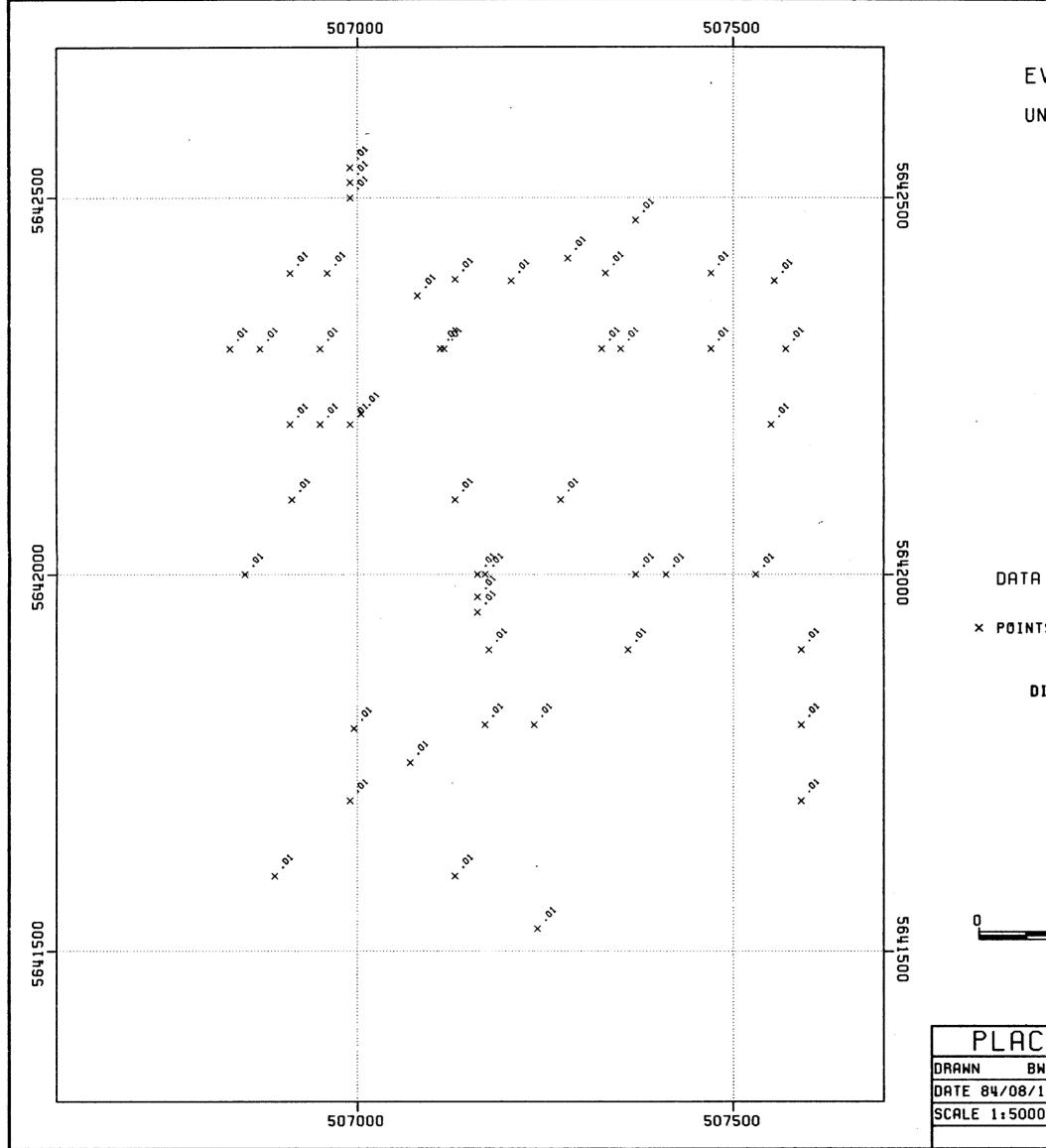


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	GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT UD, 8222
125	5 250 375 500
	METRES
CER	B DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
WB 10	EVA 21 : SB IN SOILS Rocks
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DATA PLOTTED ON THIS MAP: FIELD FILE × POINTS: SB EXPL×V-193.EVA21/RCKASSAY

EVA 21 : SB IN SOLLS



DIRECTION OF NORTH AT CENTRE OF MAP GEOLAGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT 125 250 375 500 METRES	
CER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	
NB EVA 21 : AU IN SOILS	
10 Rocks	
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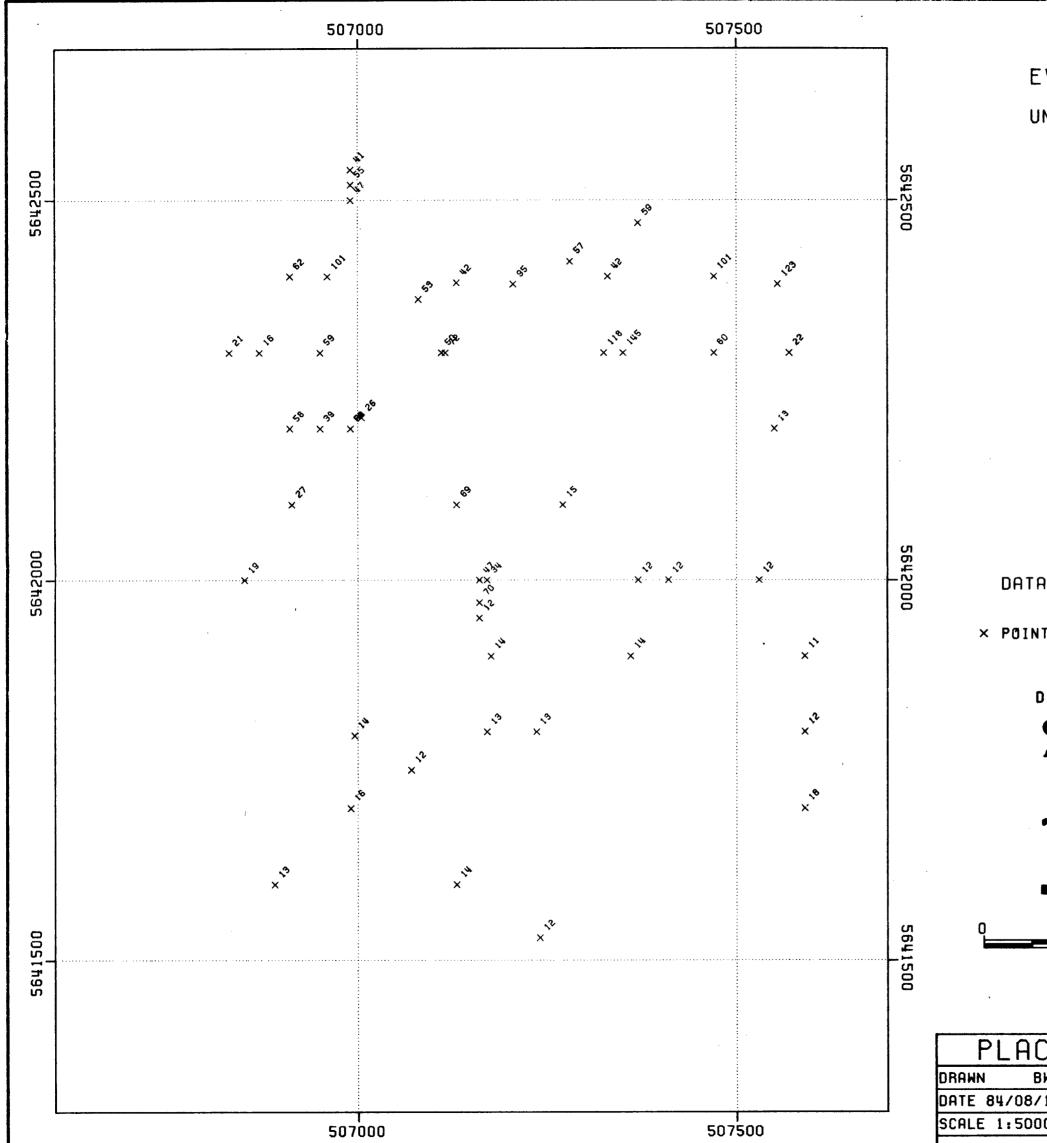
FIELD FILE × POINTS: AU EXPL×V-193.EVA21/RCKASSAY

DATA PLOTTED ON THIS MAP:

EVA 21 : AU IN

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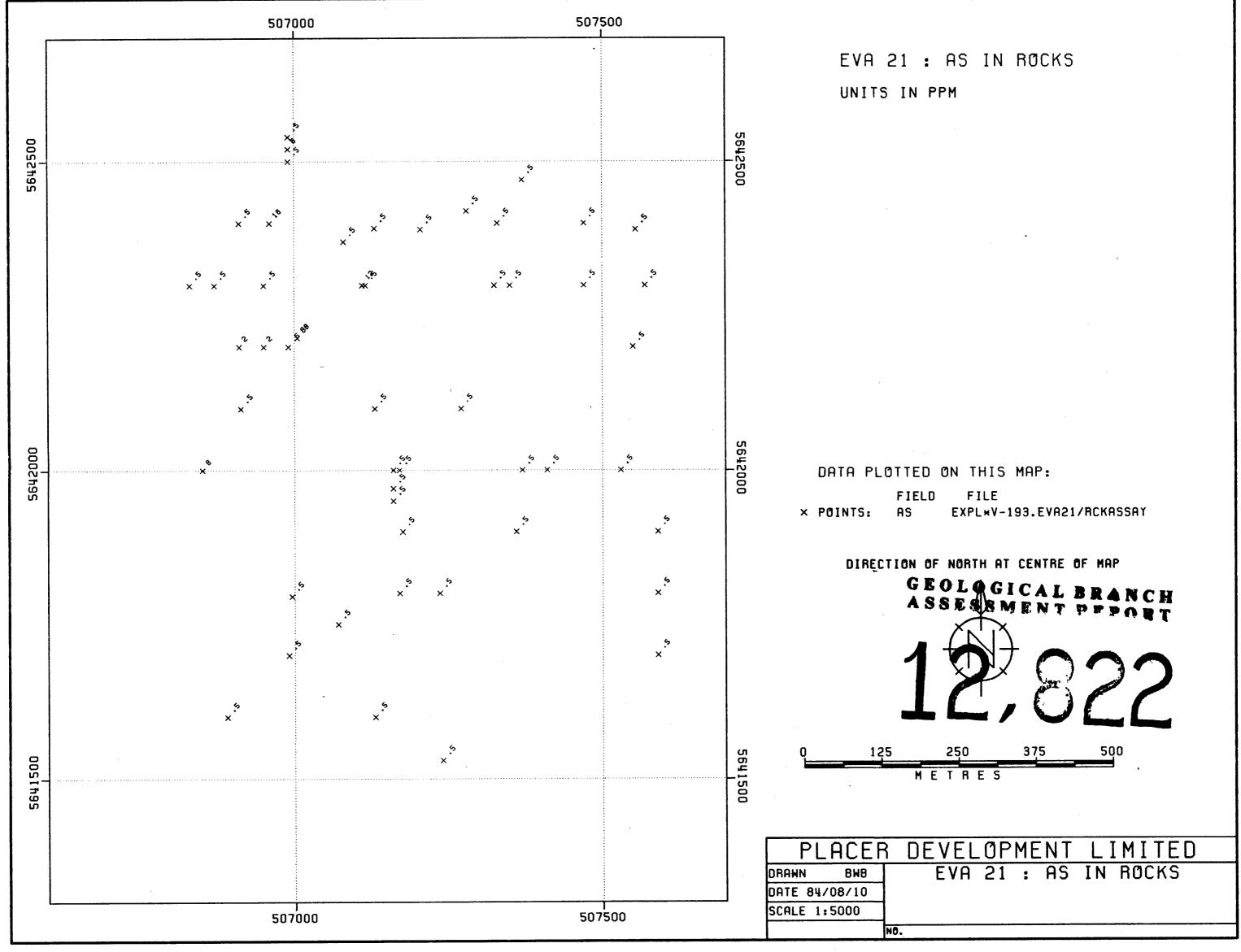


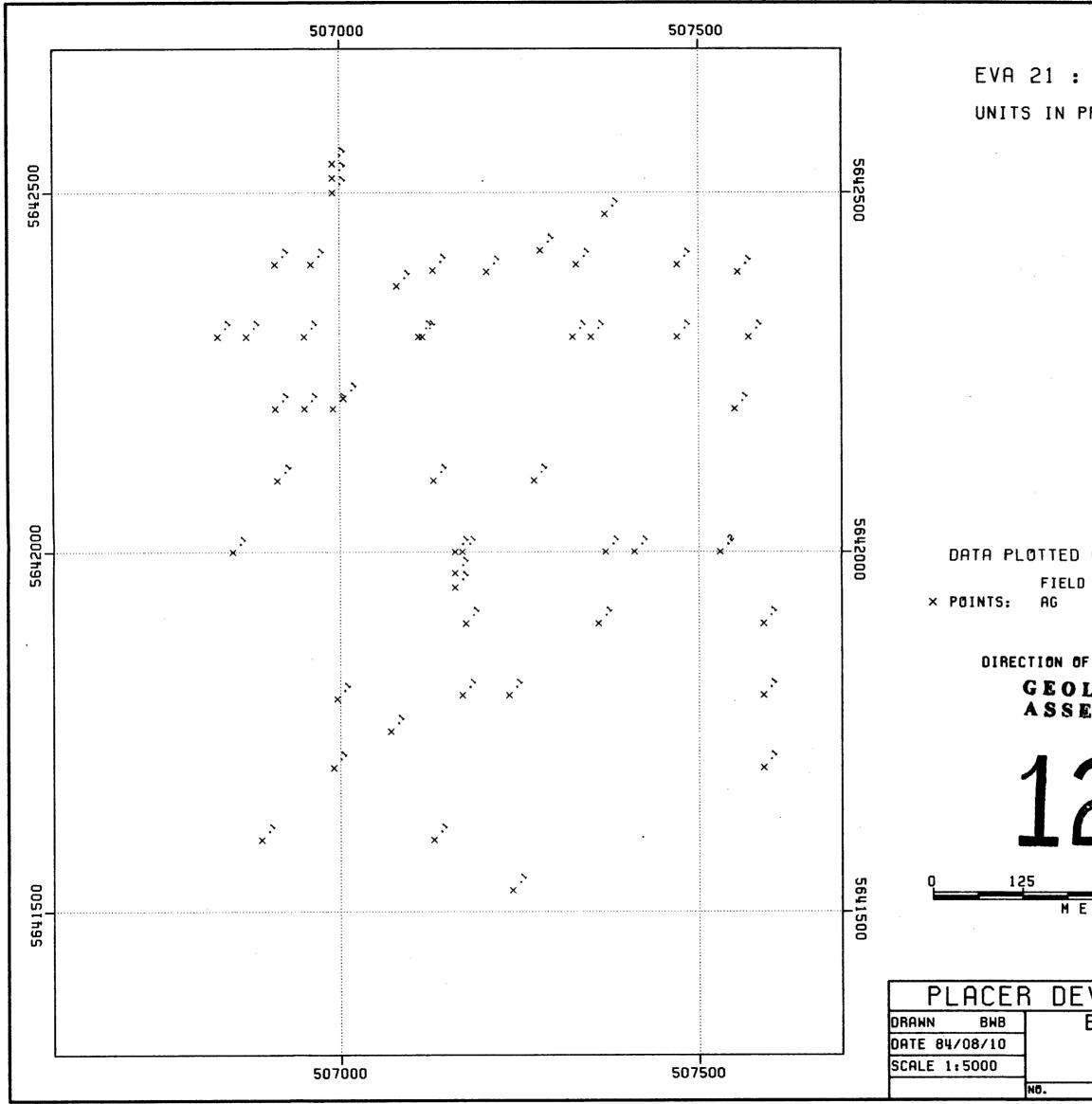
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FIELD FILE ITS: NI EXPL×V-193.EVA21/RCKASSAY
DIRECTION OF NORTH AT CENTRE OF MAP
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
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125 250 375 500
METRES
CER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
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DO NO.

EVA 21 : NI IN ROCKS

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
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CED DEVELODMENT LIMITED
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CER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED BNB EVA 21 : AG IN ROCKS
BNB EVA 21 : AG IN ROCKS
BHB EVA 21 : AG IN ROCKS

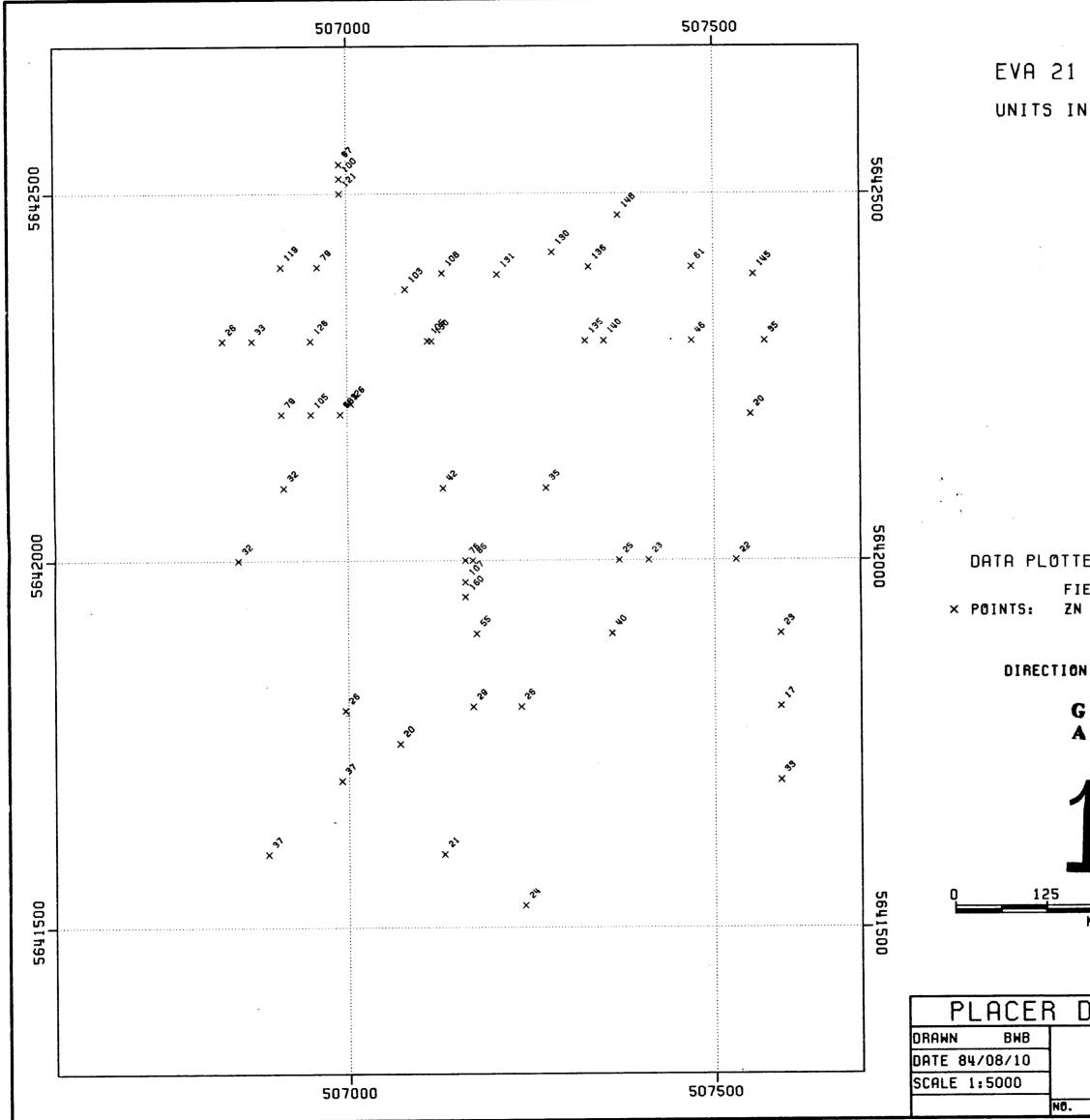
DATA PLOTTED ON THIS MAP: FIELD FILE × POINTS: AG EXPL×V-193.EVA21/RCKASSAY

NAOTU OT CENTRE

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EVA 21 : AG IN ROCKS UNITS IN PPM

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12	25	250	375	500	
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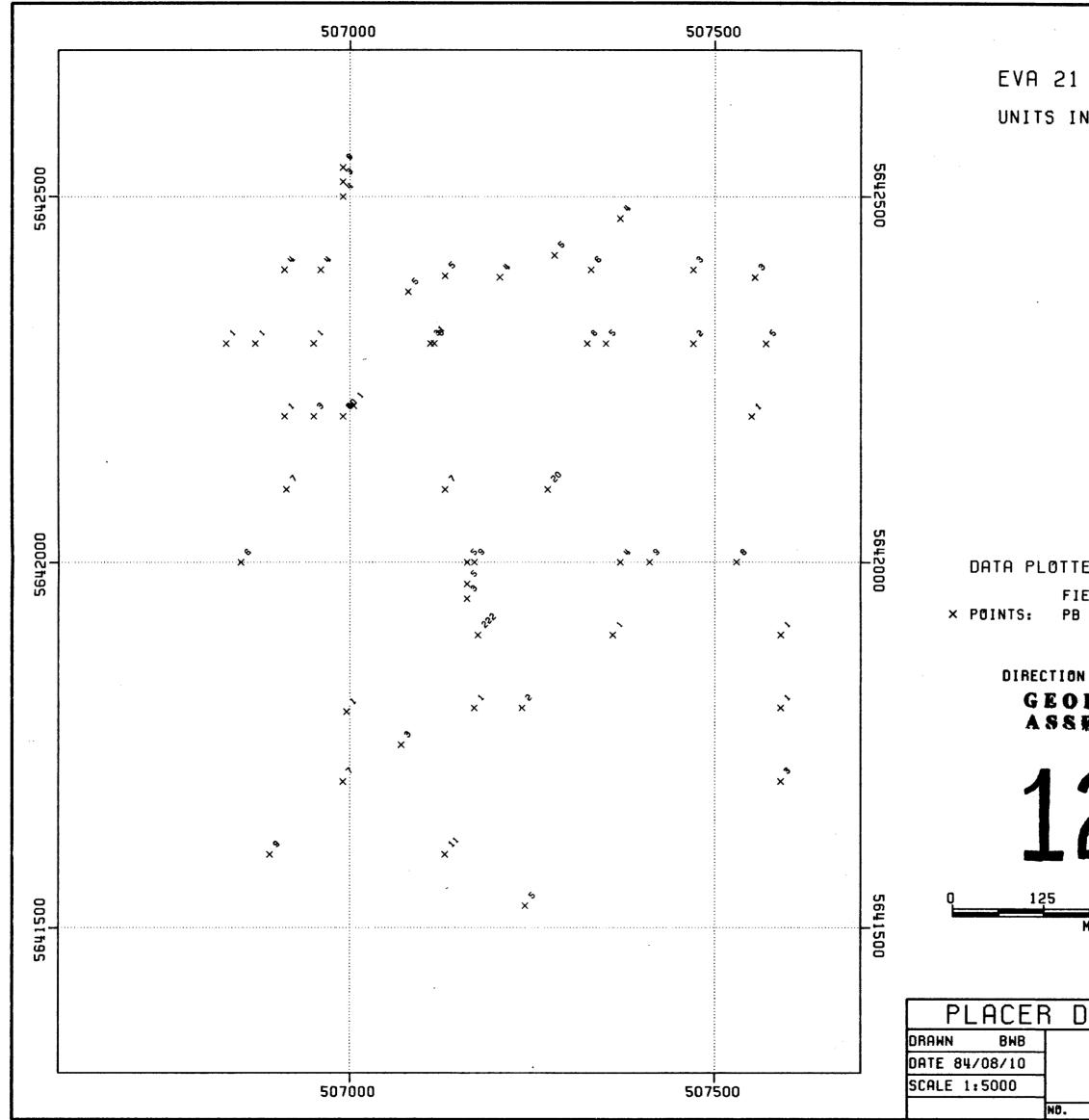
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESMENT REPORT

DIRECTION OF NORTH AT CENTRE OF MAP

FIELD FILE S: ZN EXPL\*V-193.EVA21/ACKASSAY

DATA PLOTTED ON THIS MAP:

## EVA 21 : ZN IN ROCKS UNITS IN PPM



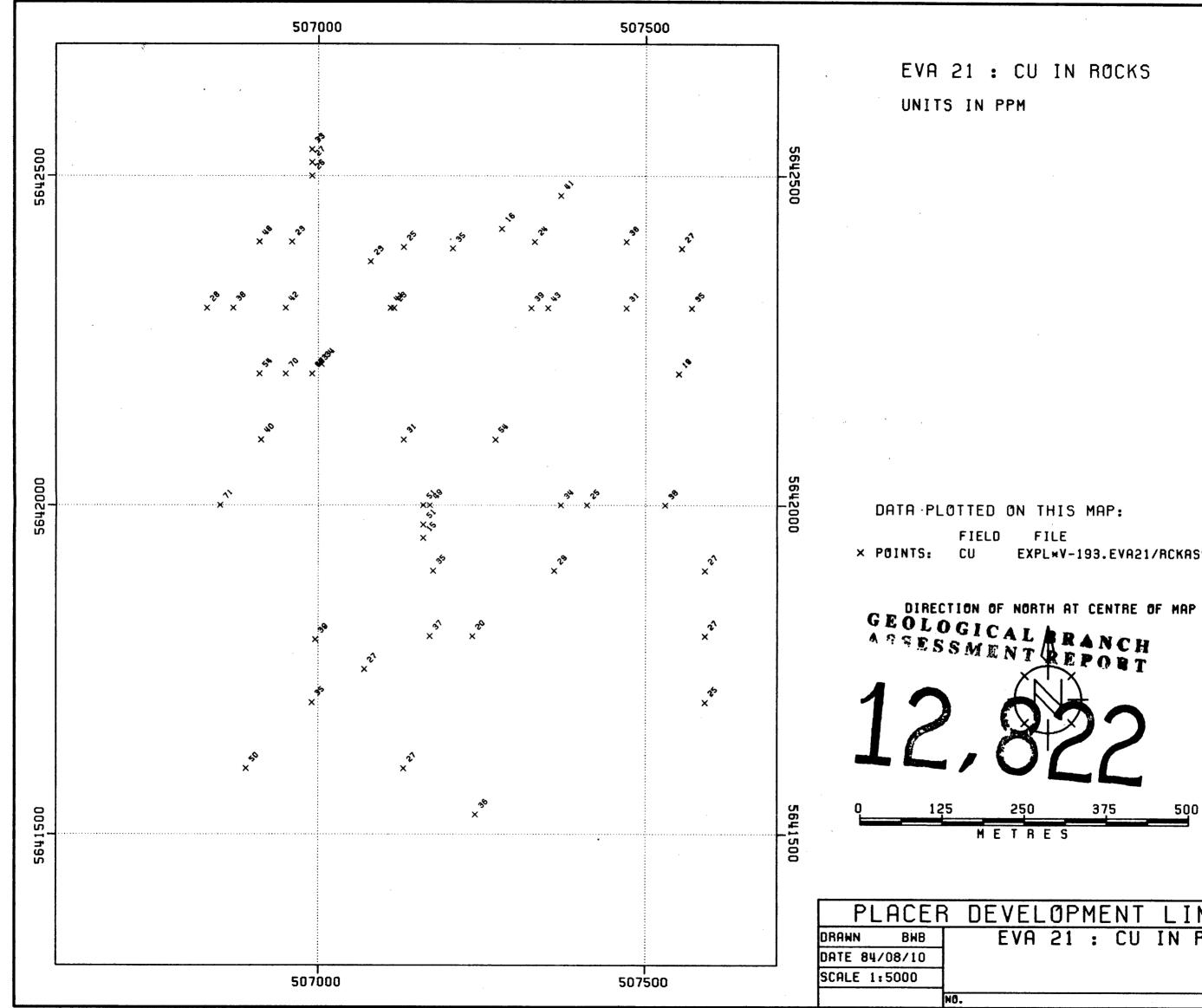
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DIRECTION OF NORTH AT CENTRE OF MAP GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
125 250 375 500 METRES
CER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
EVA 21 : PB IN SOILS
10 ROCKS
ND.

DATA PLOTTED ON THIS MAP: FIELD FILE POINTS: PB EXPL×V-193.EVA21/RCKASSAY

EVA 21 : PB IN SOLLS

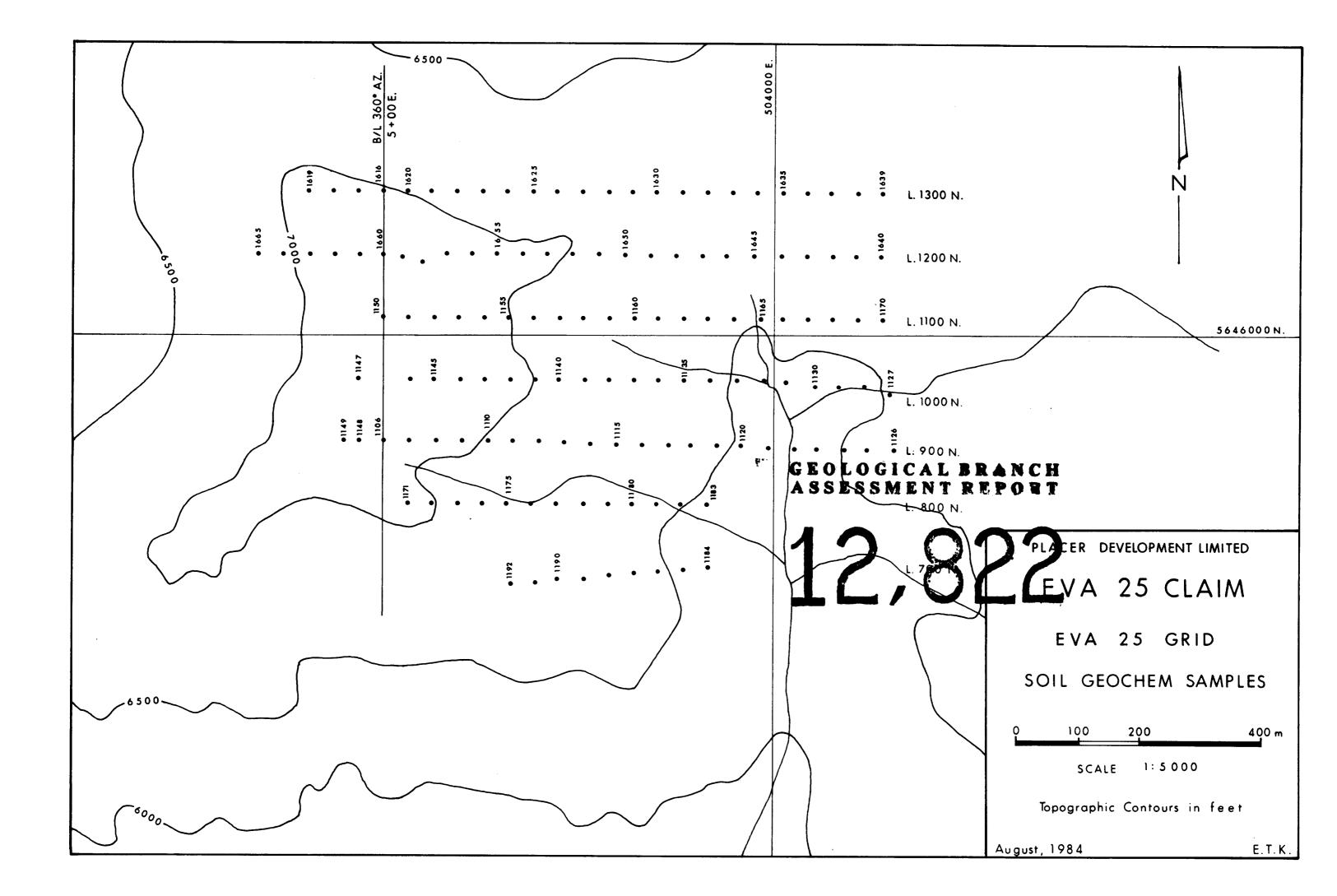


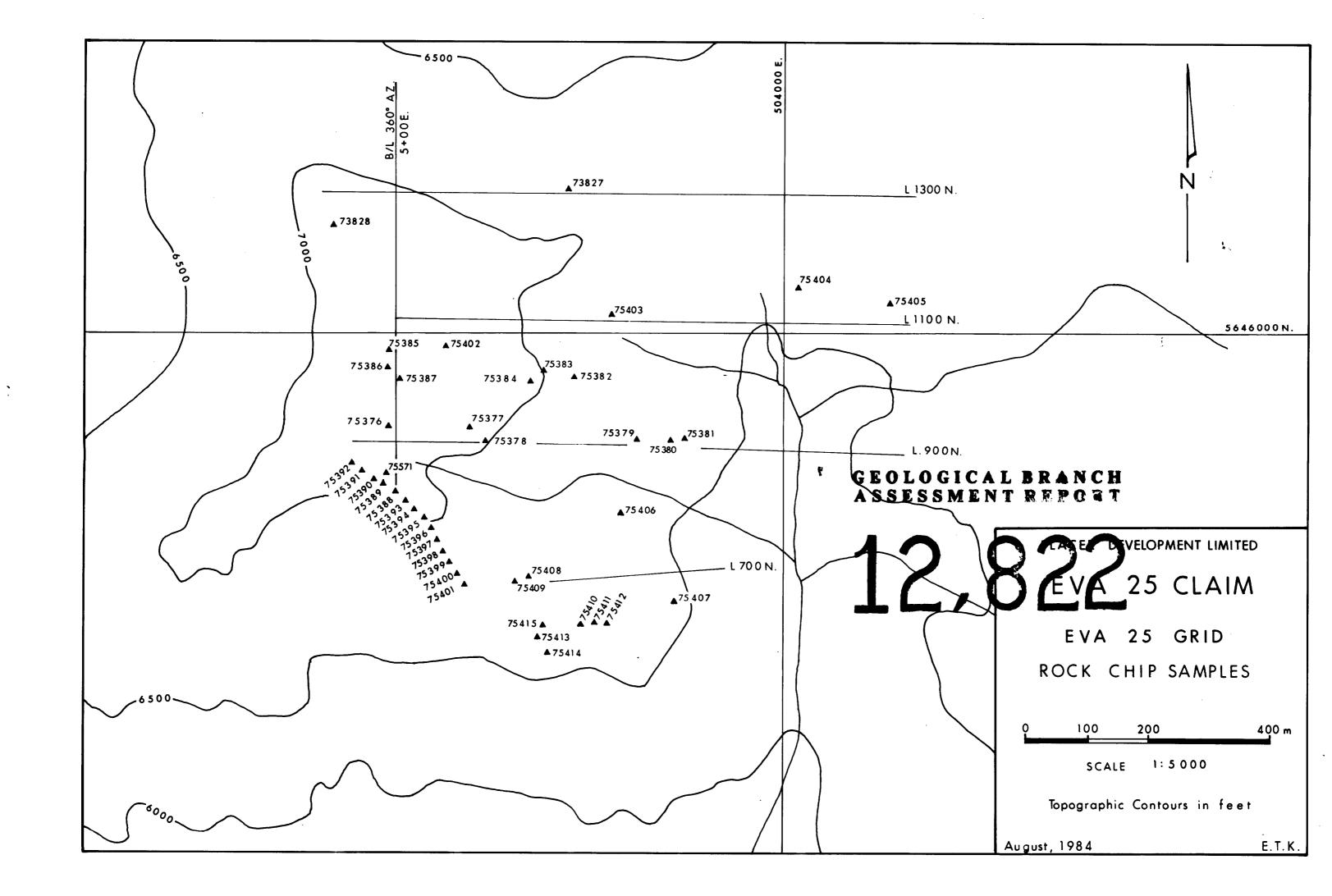
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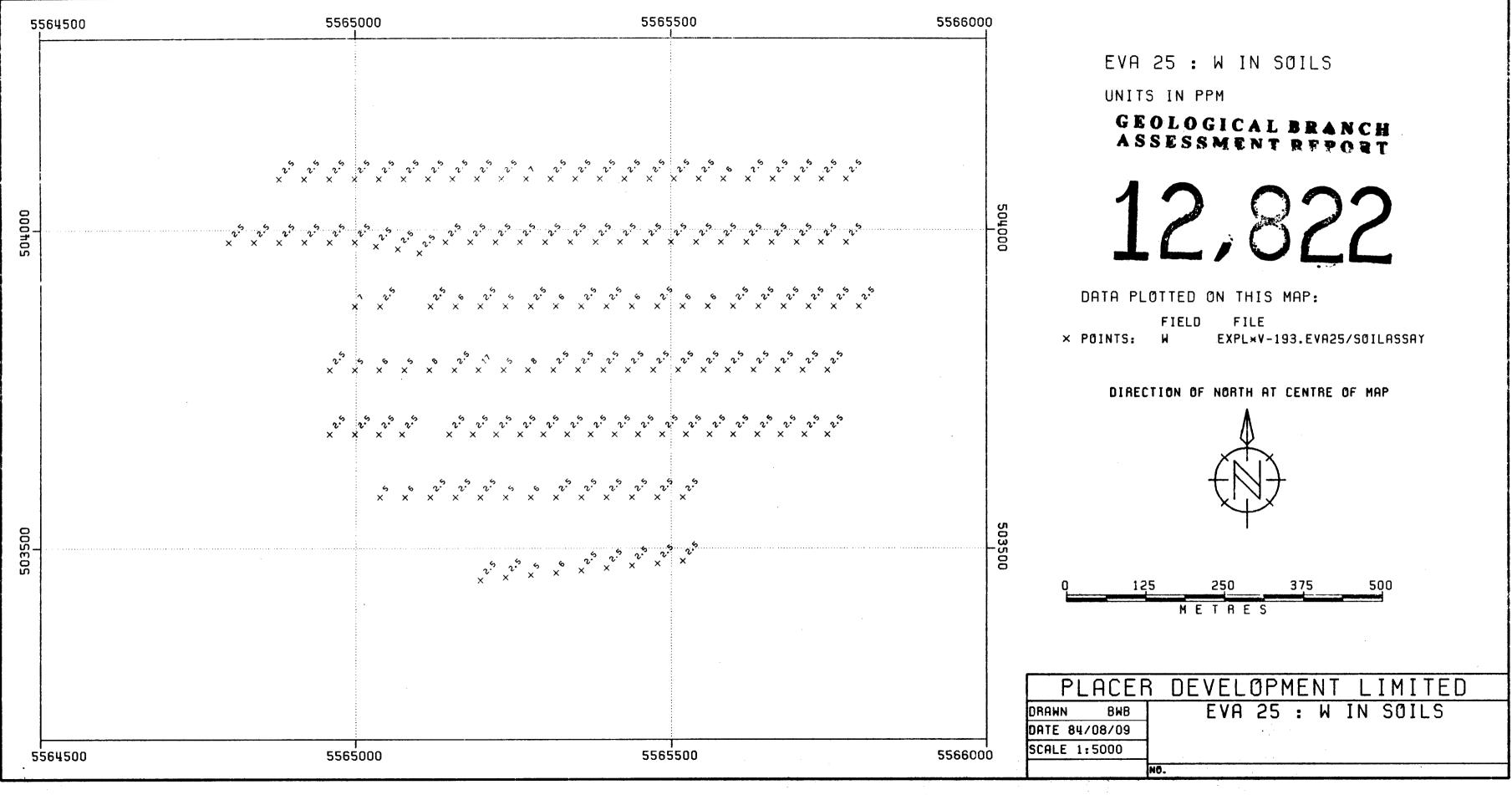
DATA PLOTTED ON THIS MAP: FIELD FILE × POINTS: CU EXPL×V-193.EVA21/RCKASSAY

EVA 21 : CU IN ROCKS UNITS IN PPM

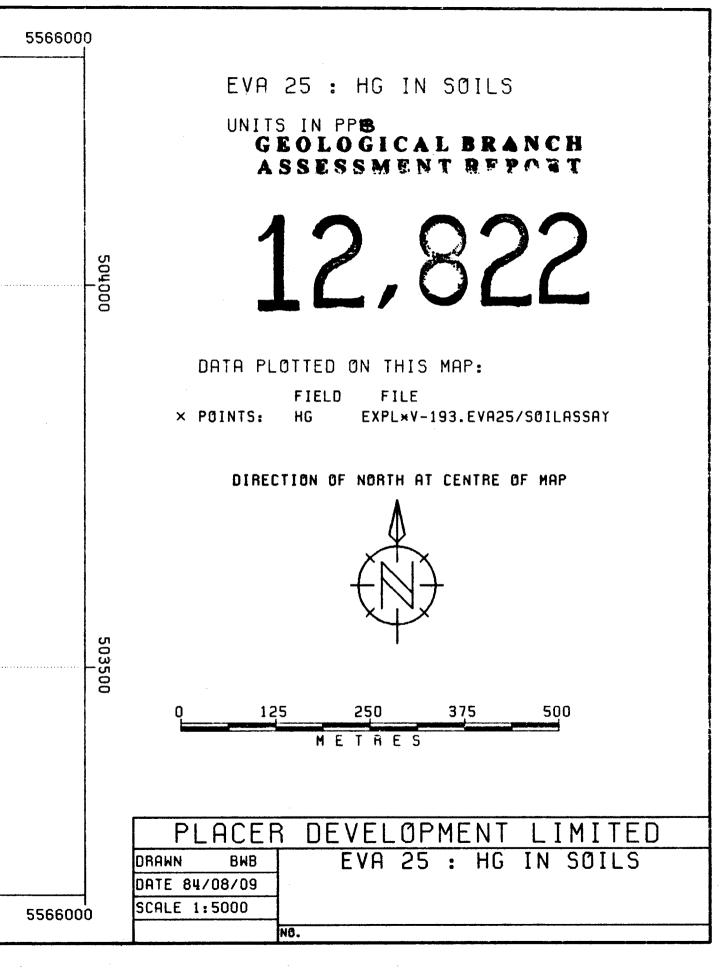
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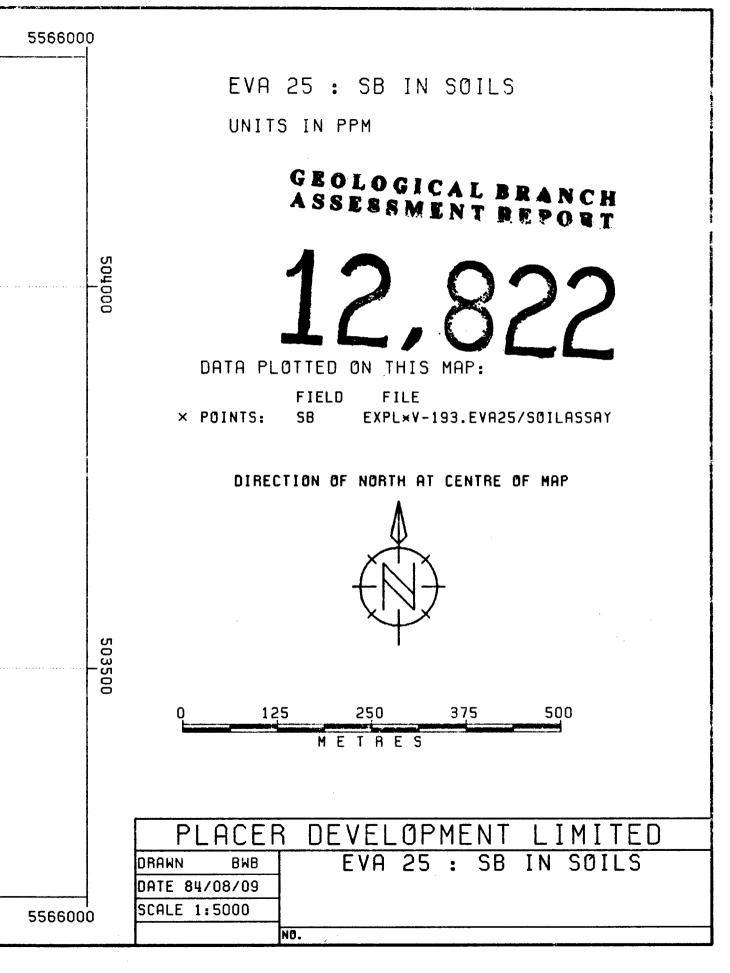


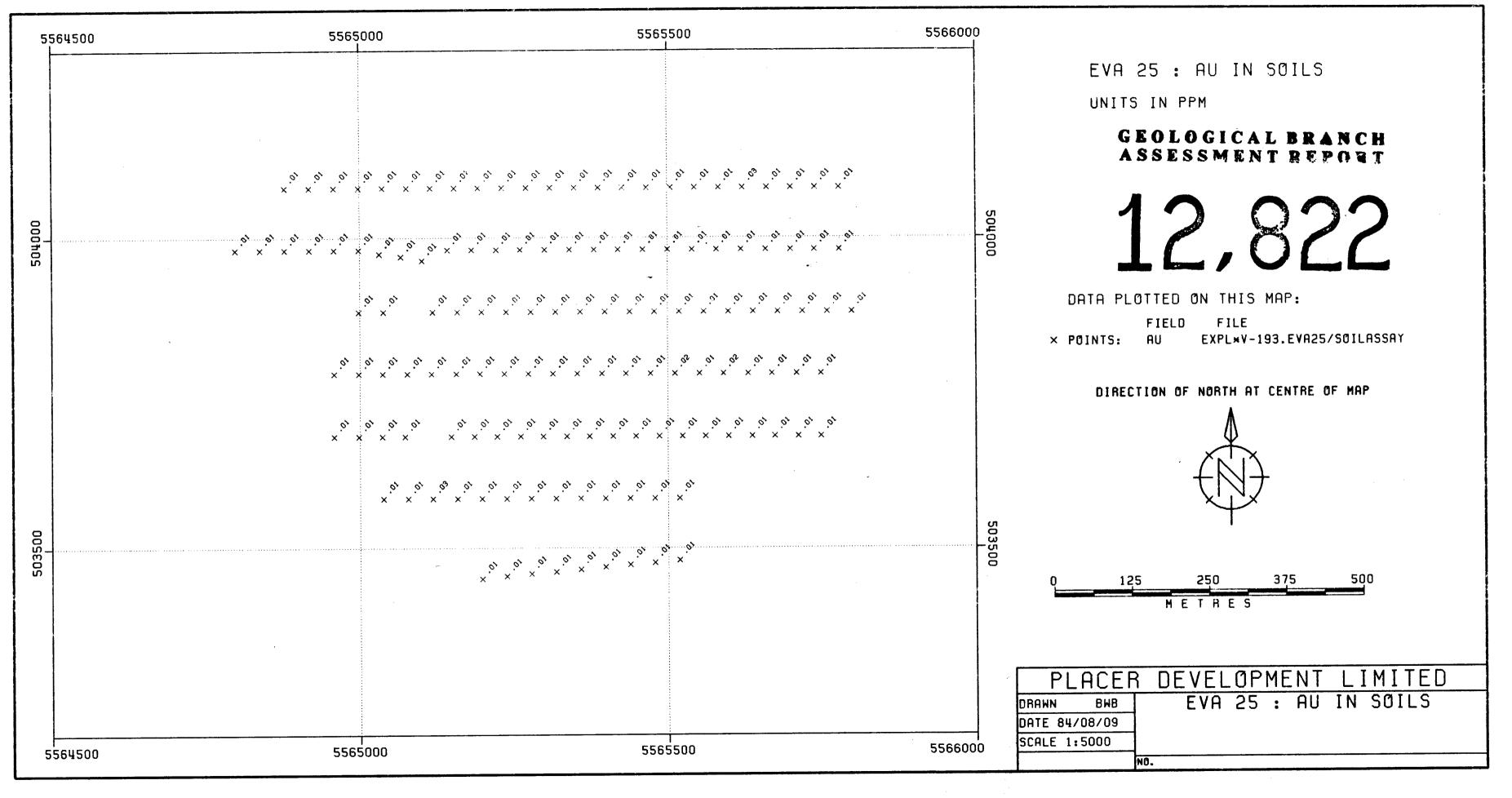


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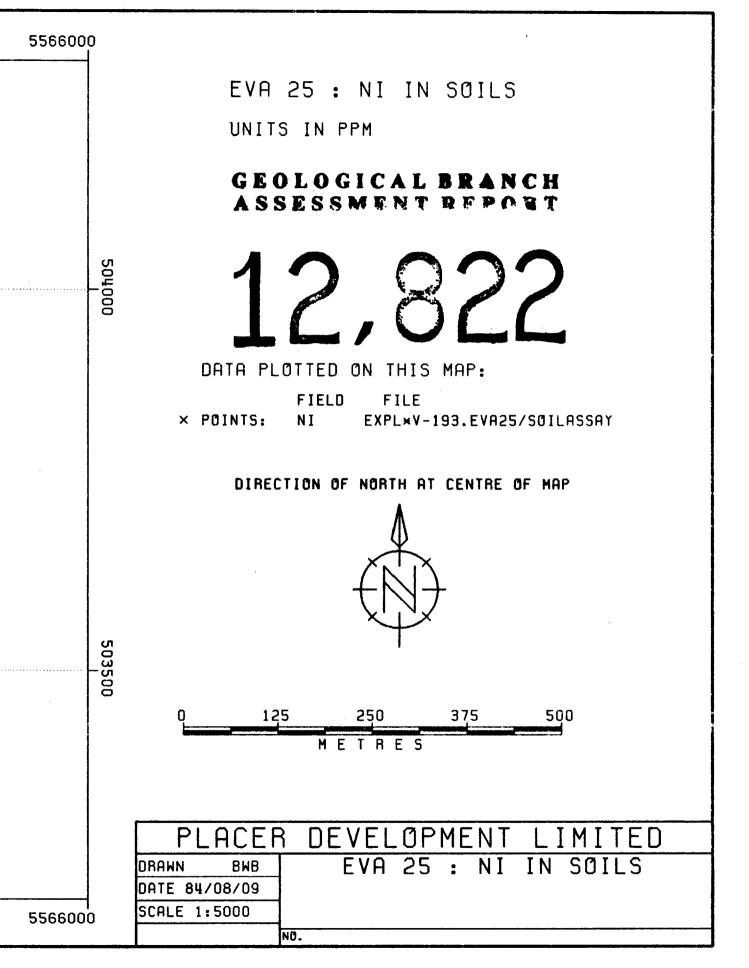


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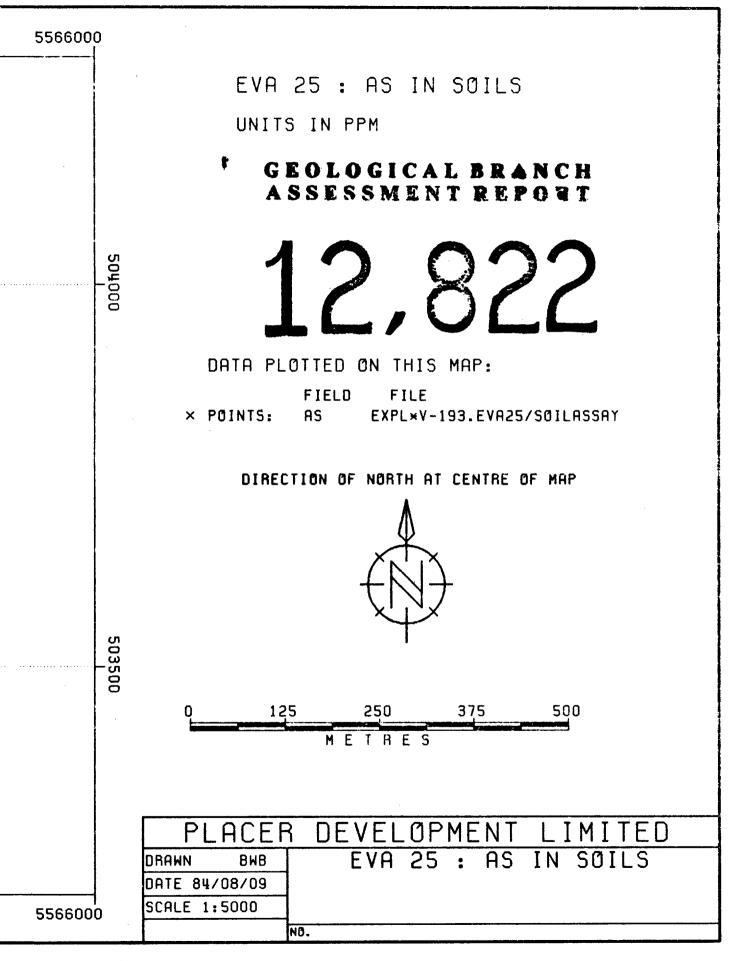




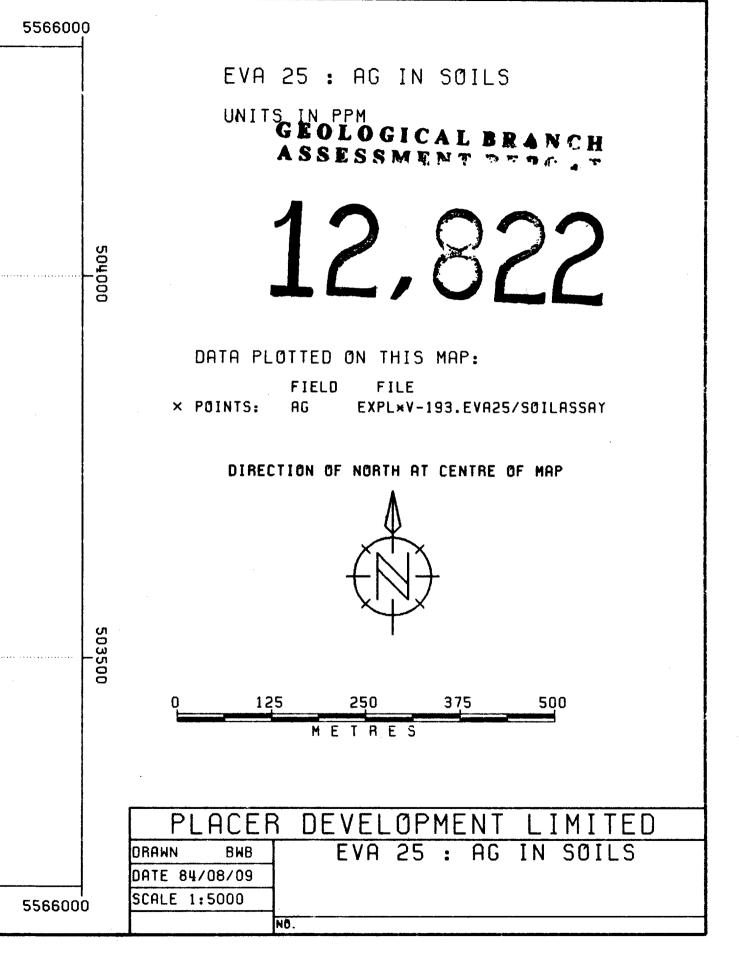
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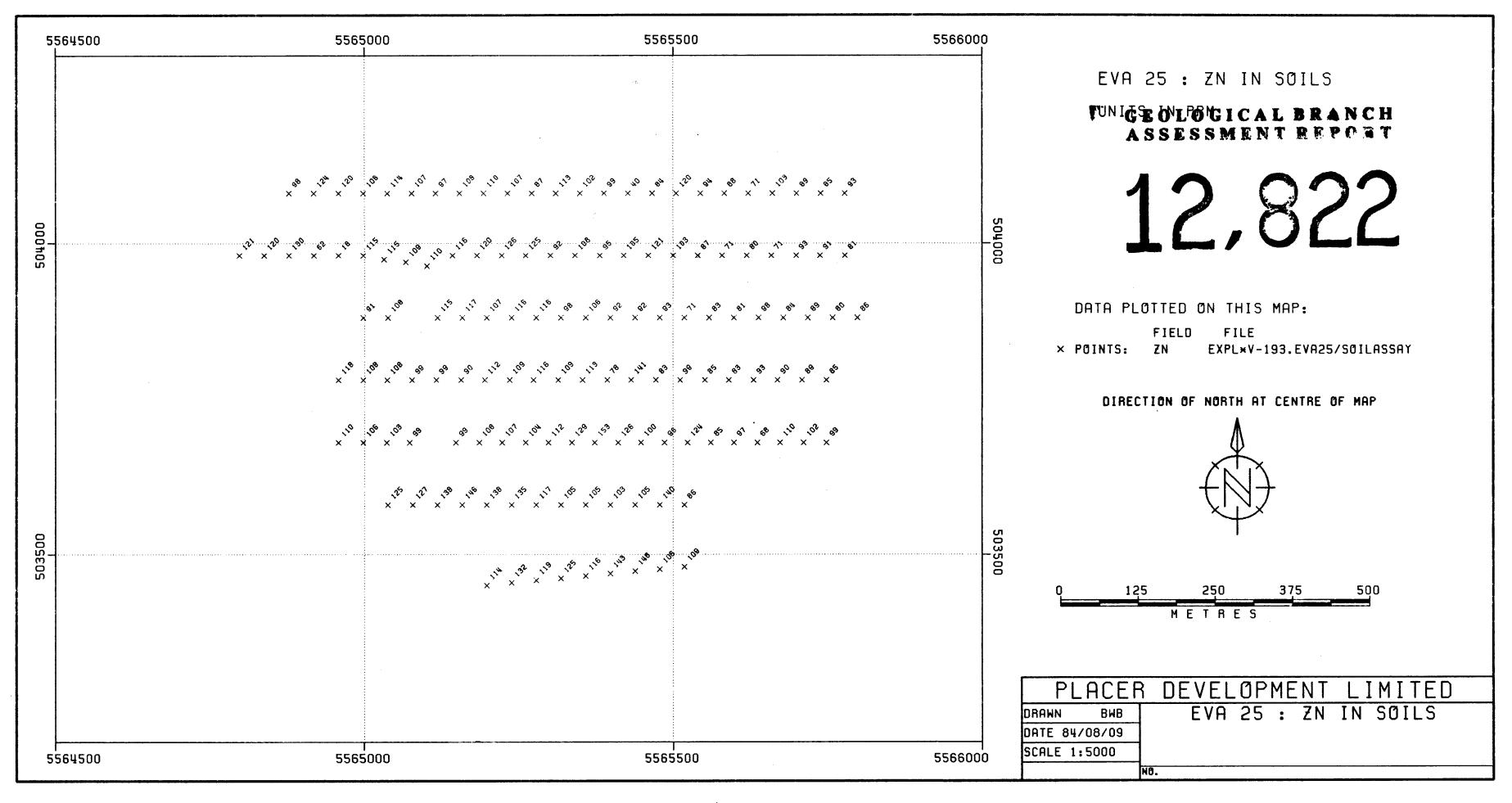


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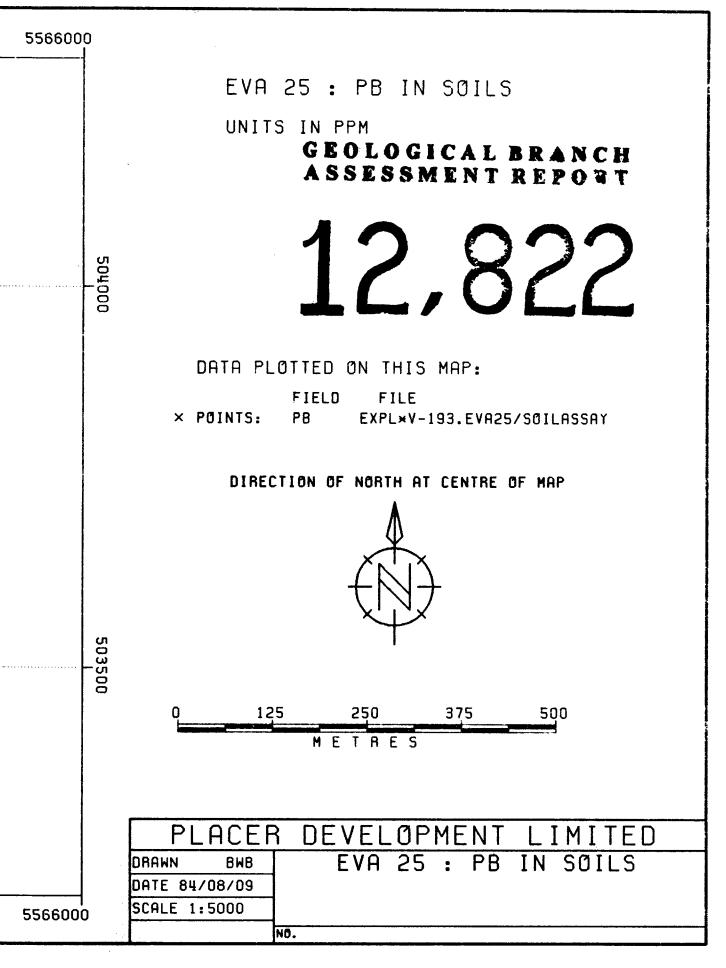
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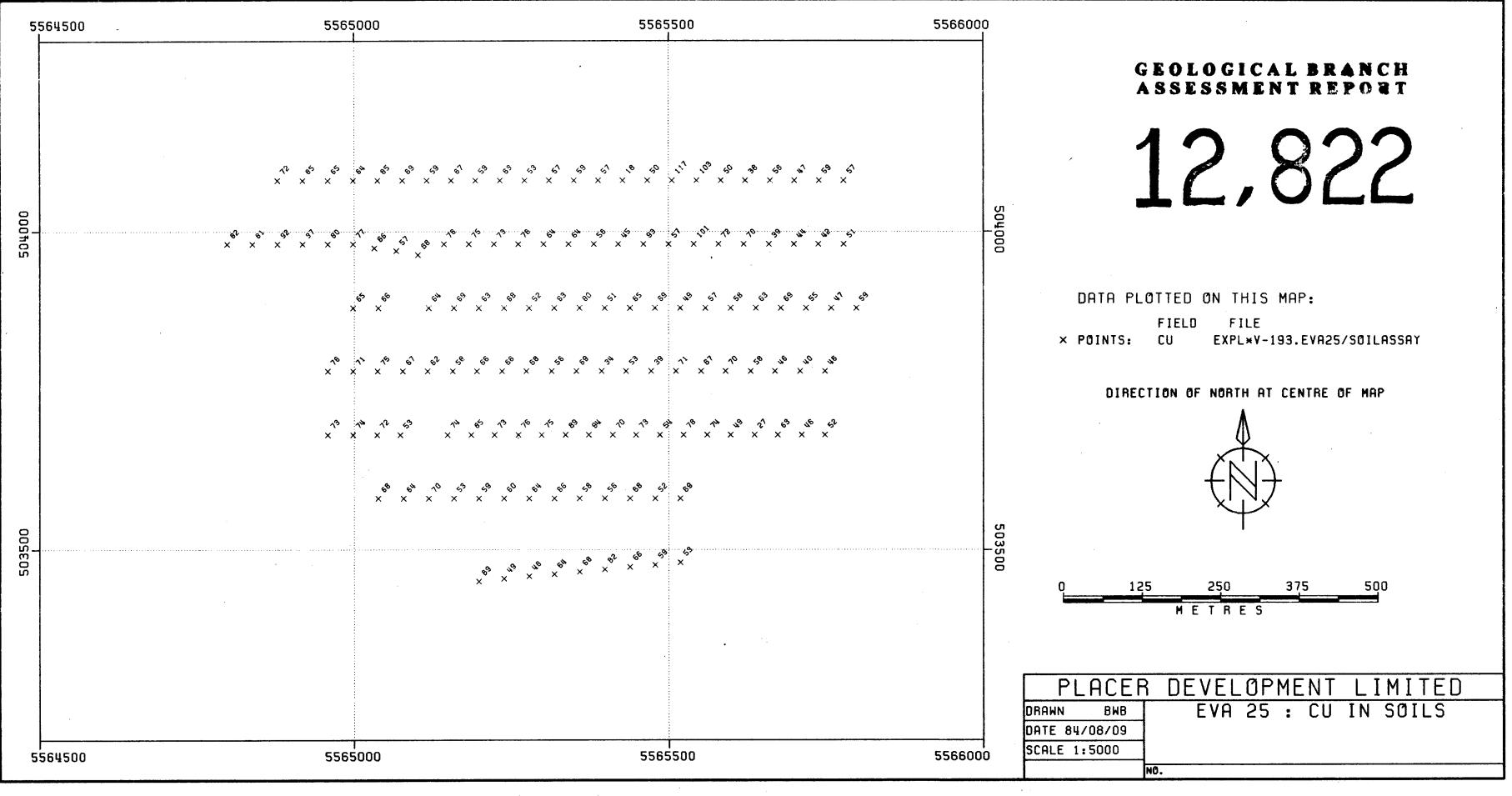


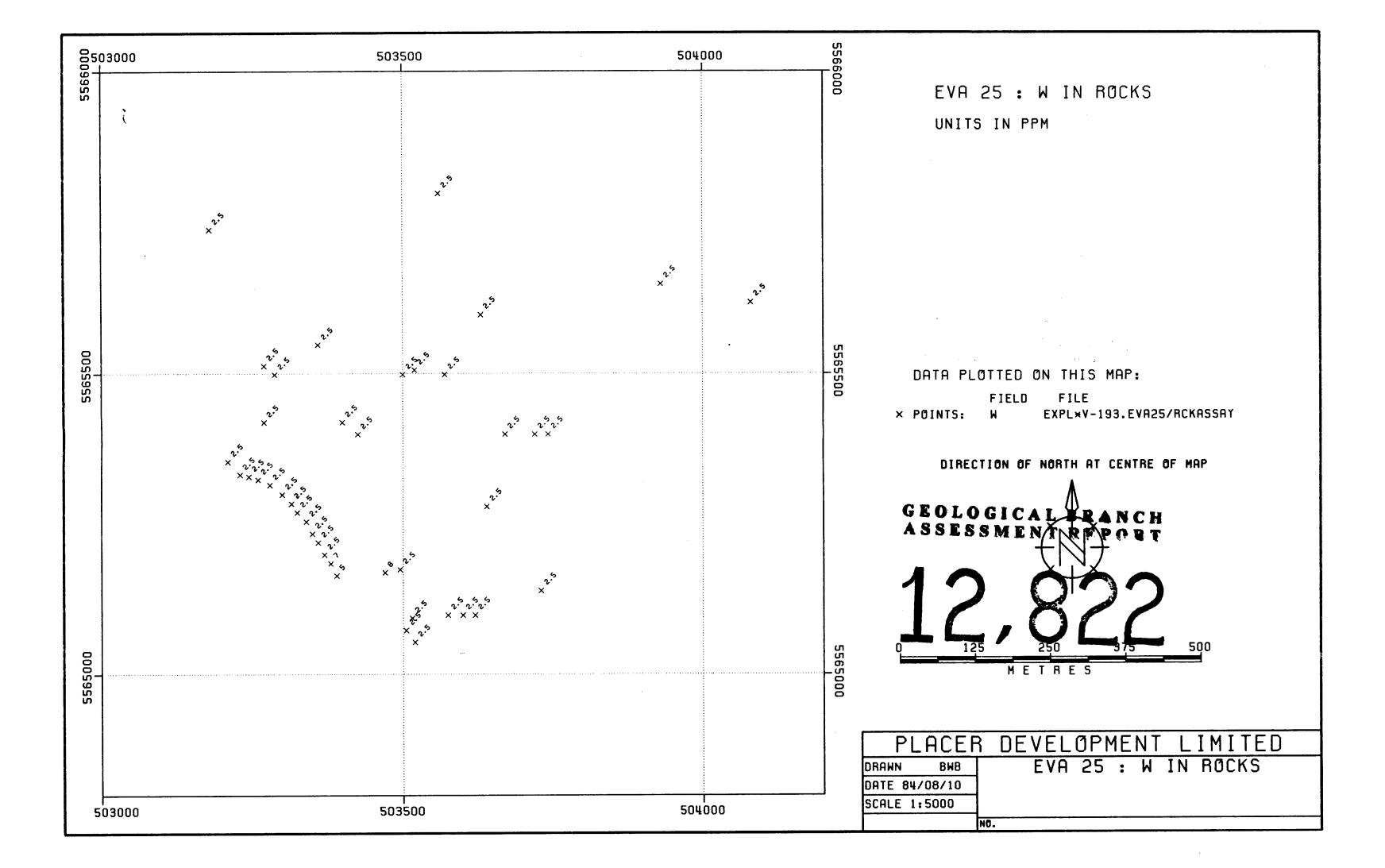


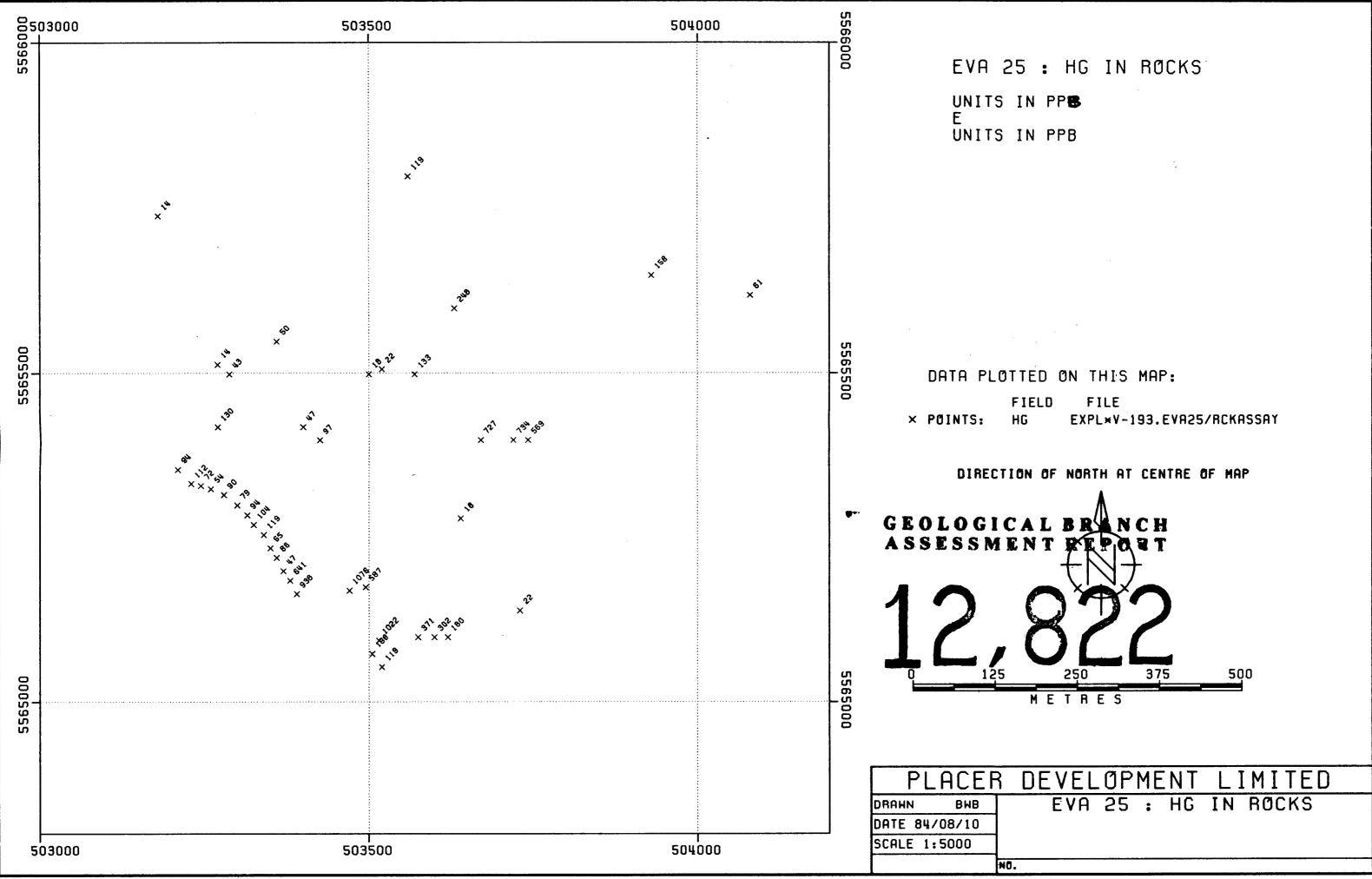
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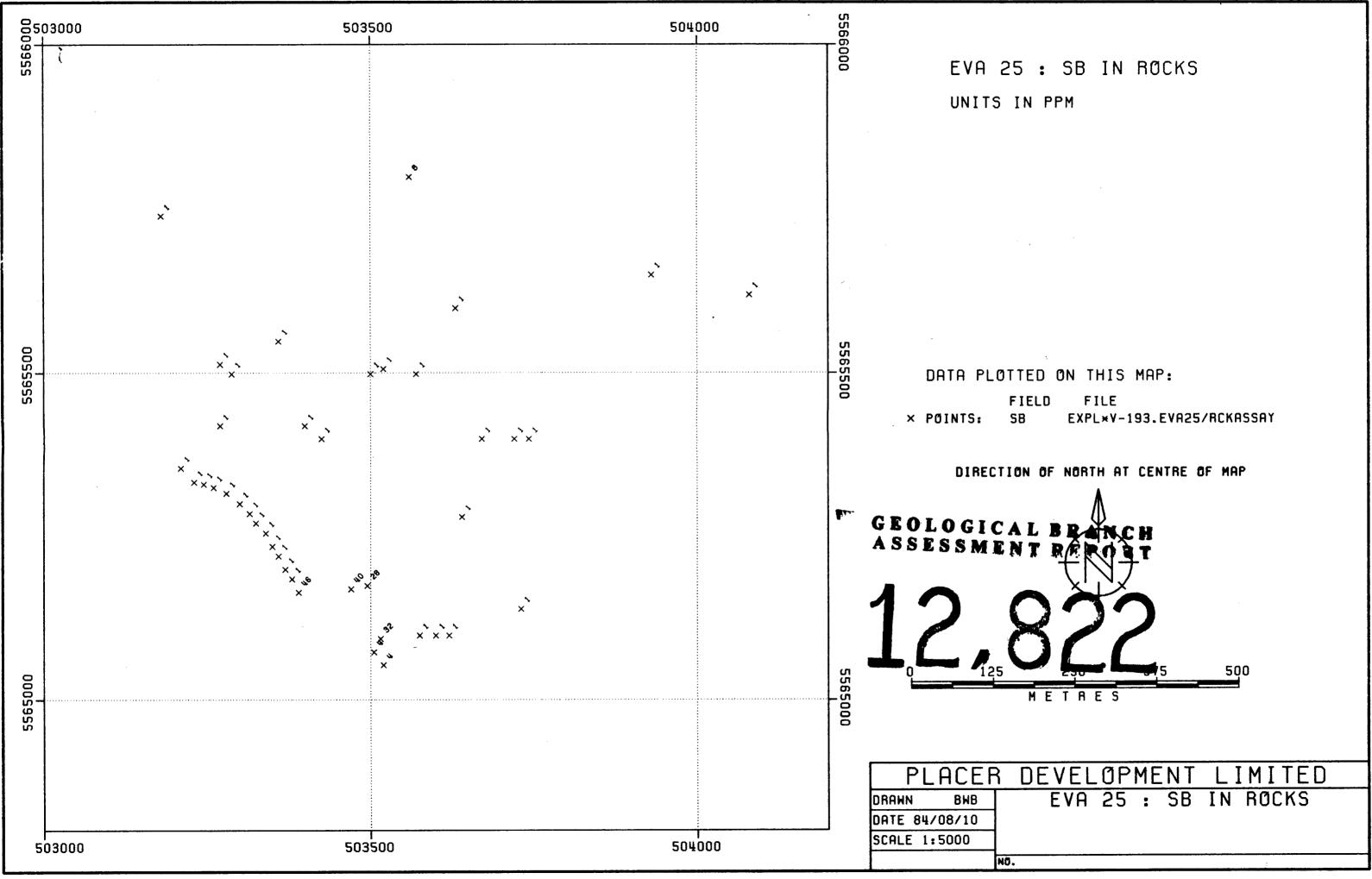
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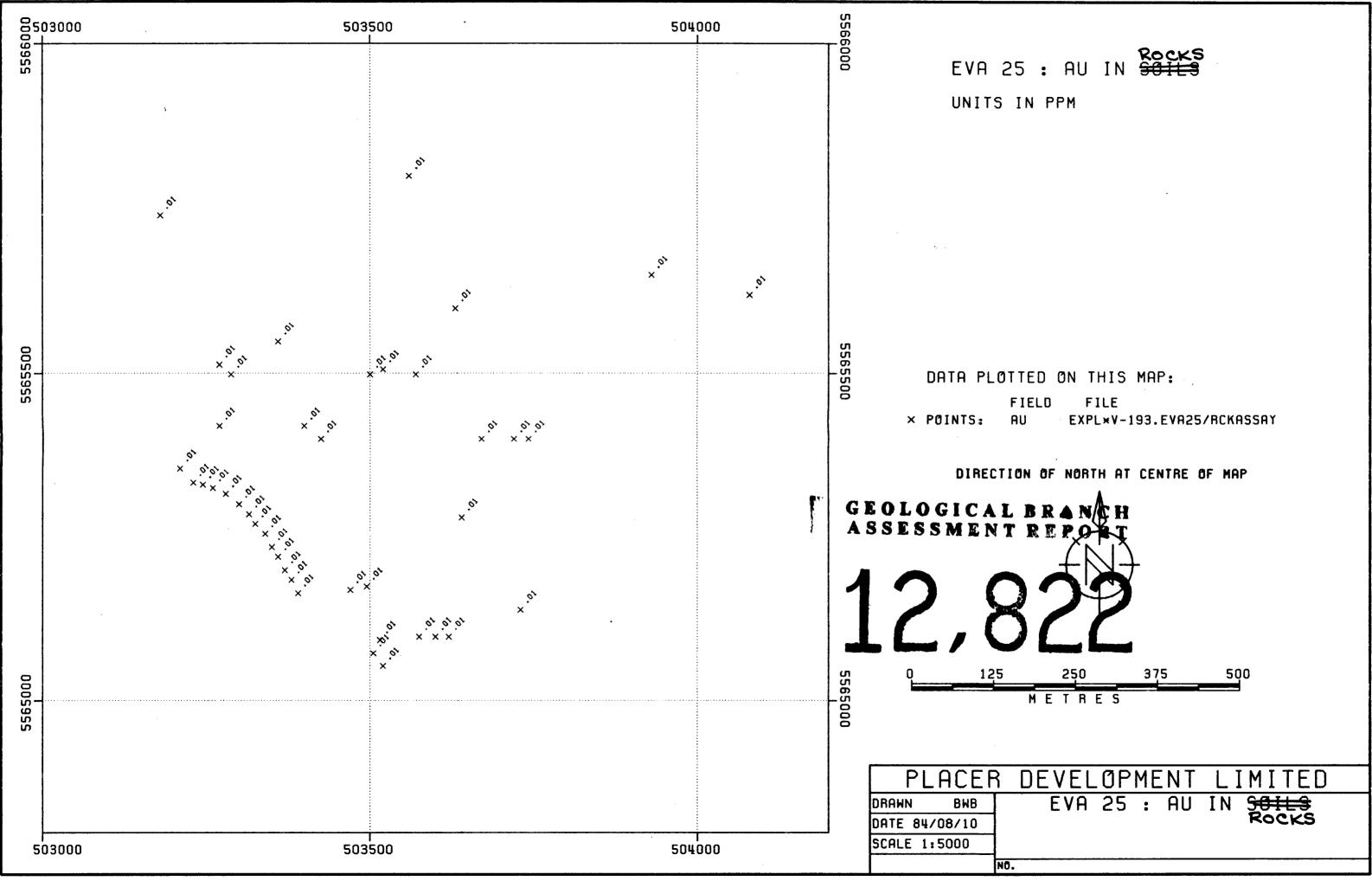


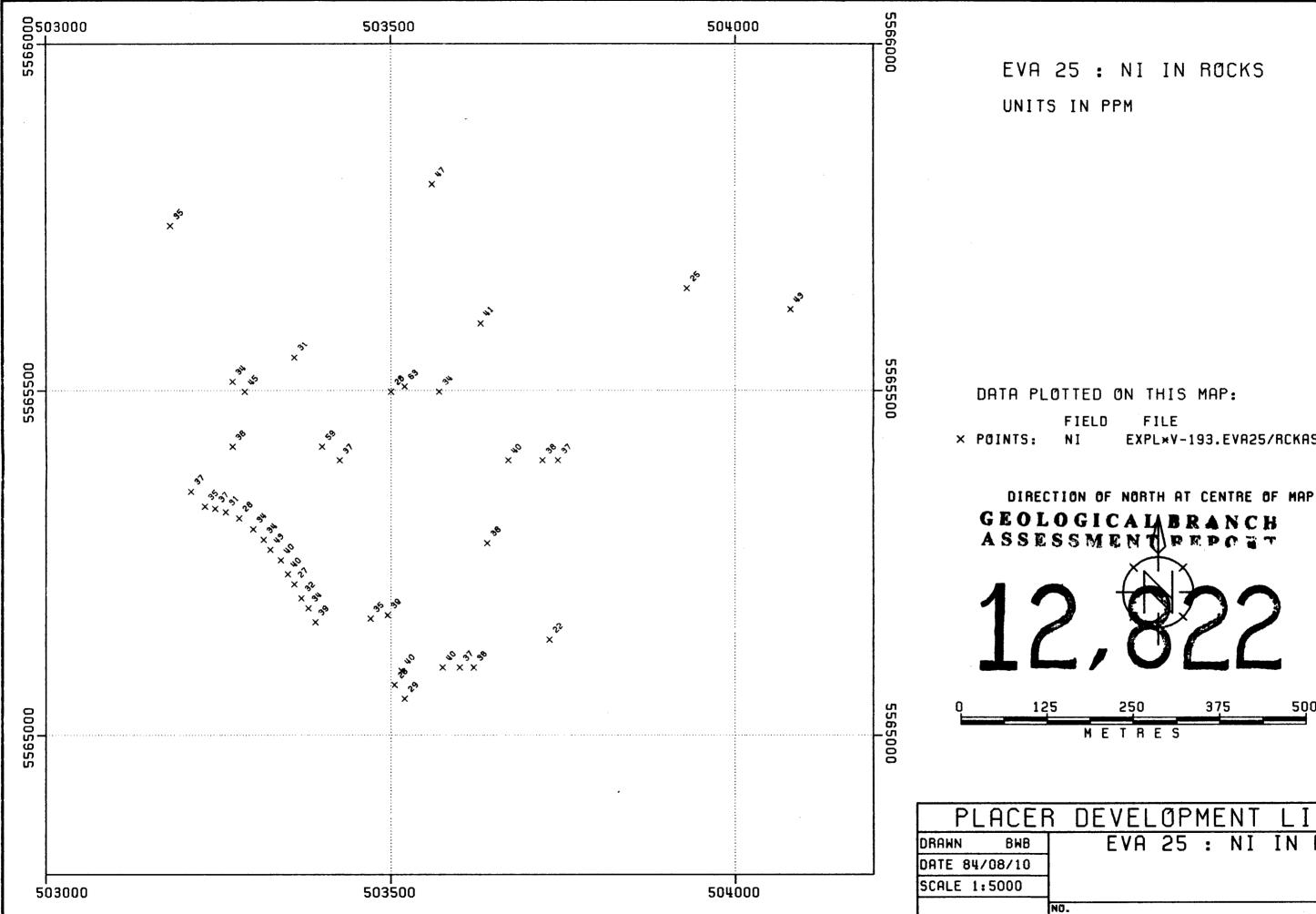










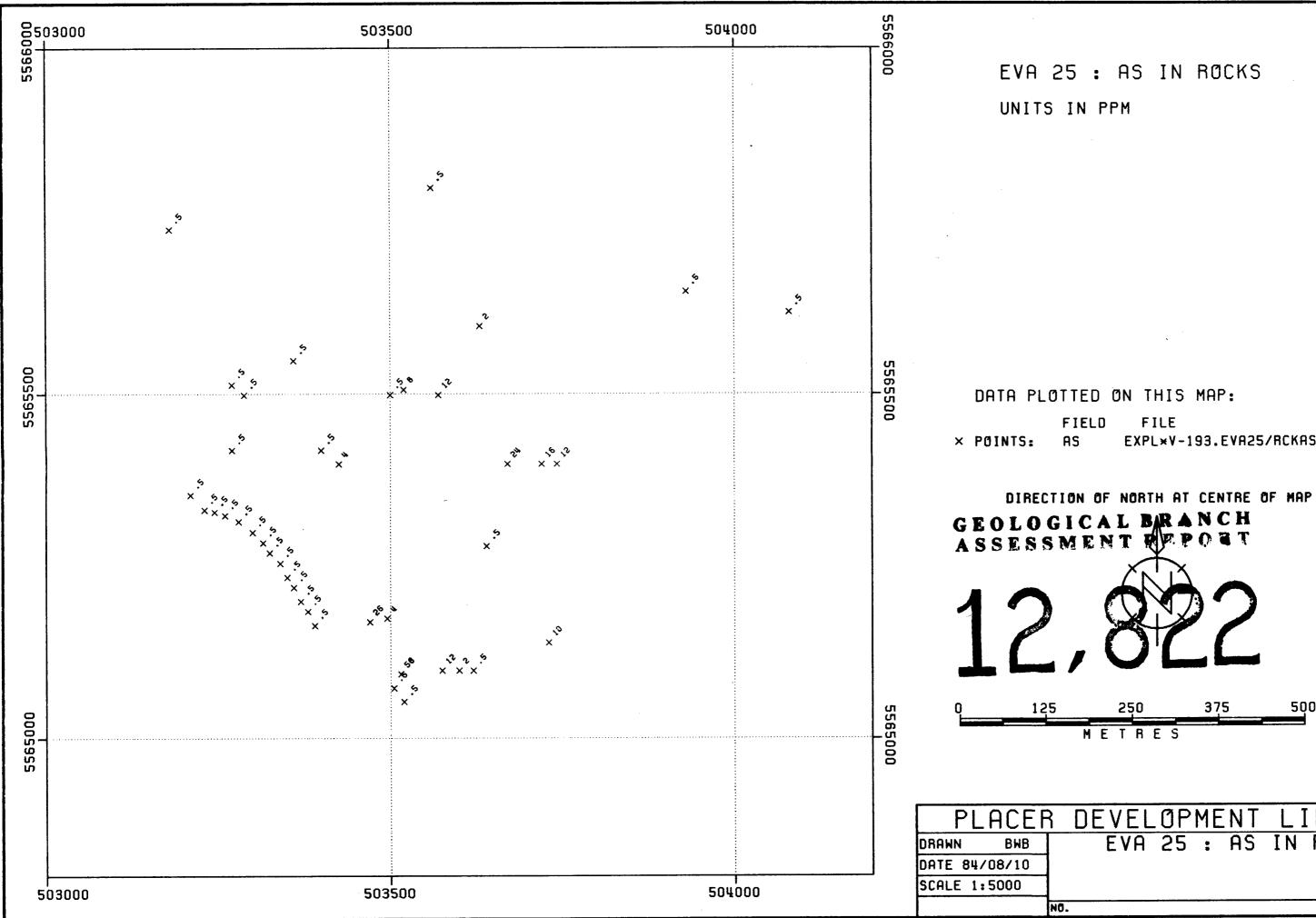


2, 250 375 500 METRES
CER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
BWB EVA 25 : NI IN ROCKS
3/10
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NO.

DATA PLOTTED ON THIS MAP: FIELD FILE × POINTS: NI EXPL×V-193.EVA25/RCKASSAY

UNITS IN PPM

EVA 25 : NI IN ROCKS

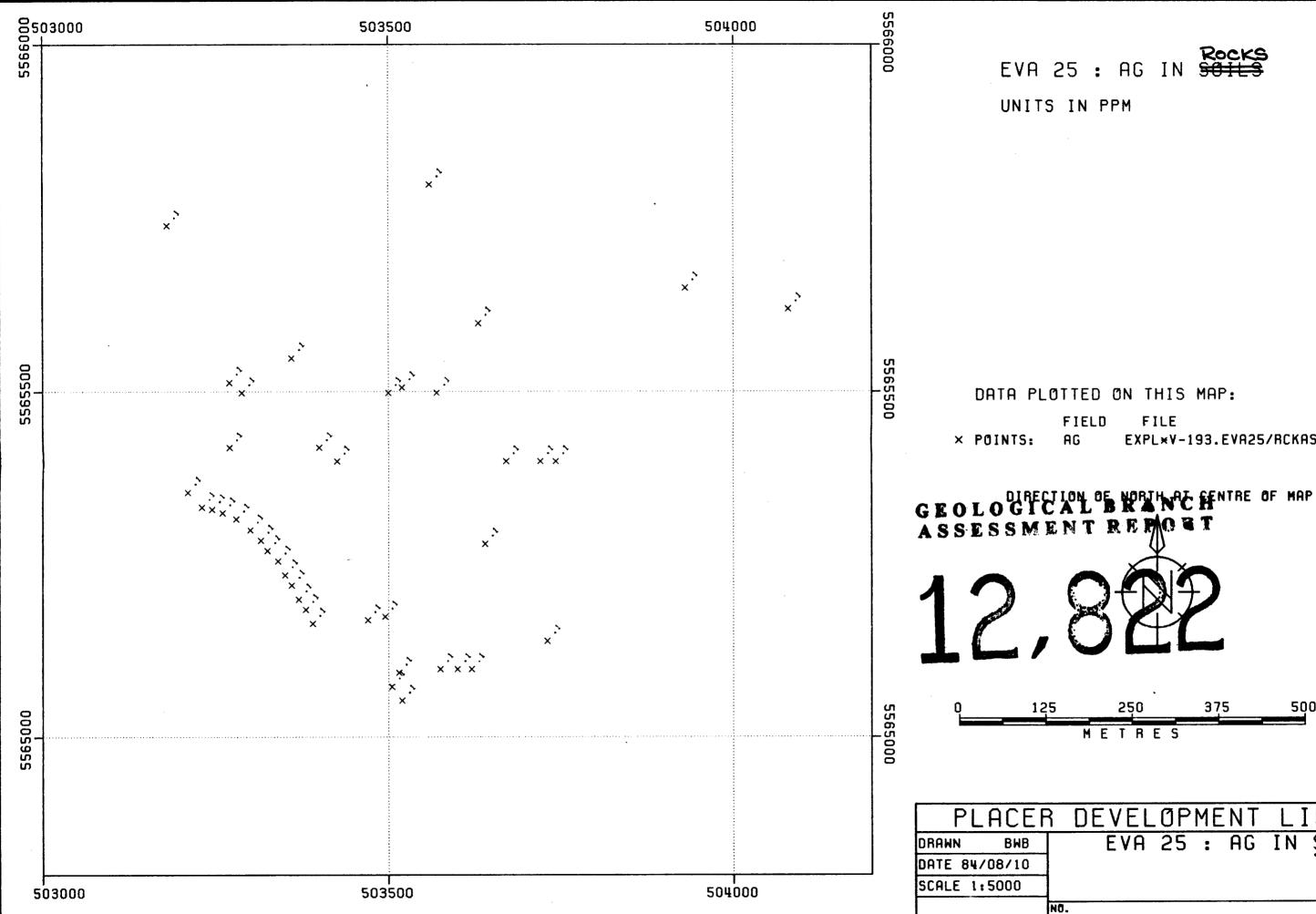


	, OLC
12	5 250 375 500
	METRES
CEF	R DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
BWB	EVA 25 : AS IN ROCKS
/10	
00	
	NO.

FIELD FILE EXPL×V-193.EVA25/RCKASSAY × POINTS: AS

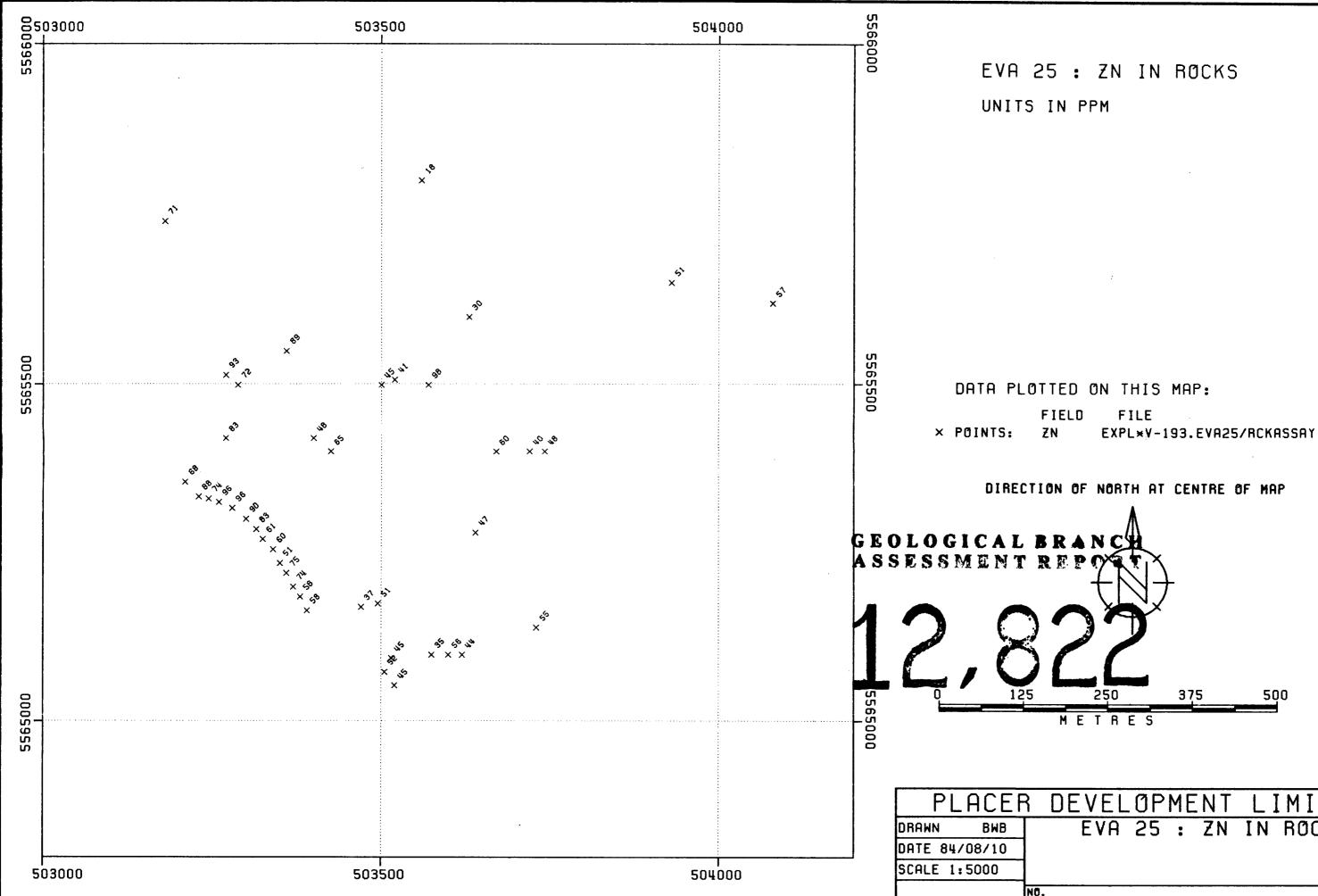
UNITS IN PPM

EVA 25 : AS IN ROCKS

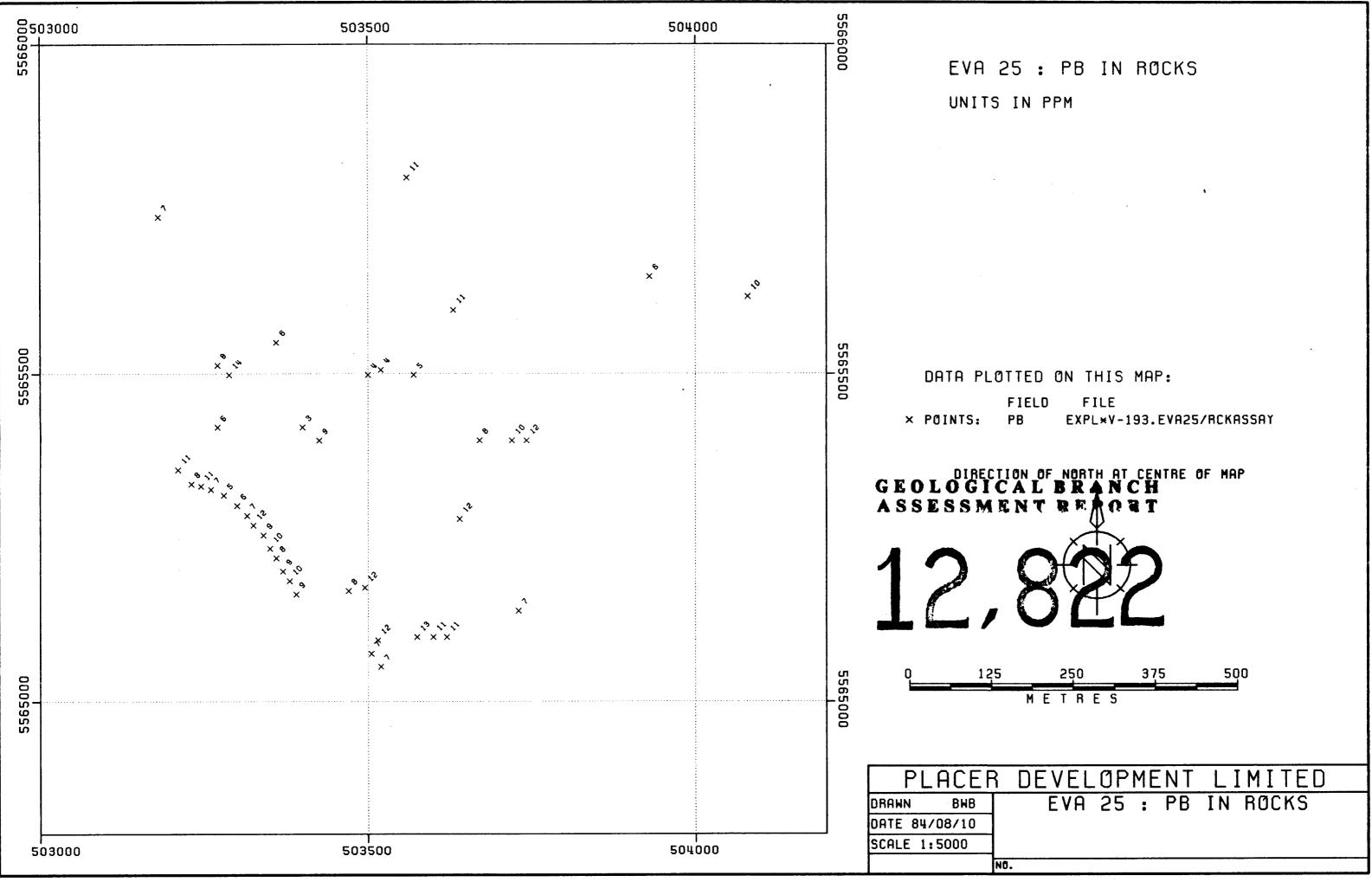


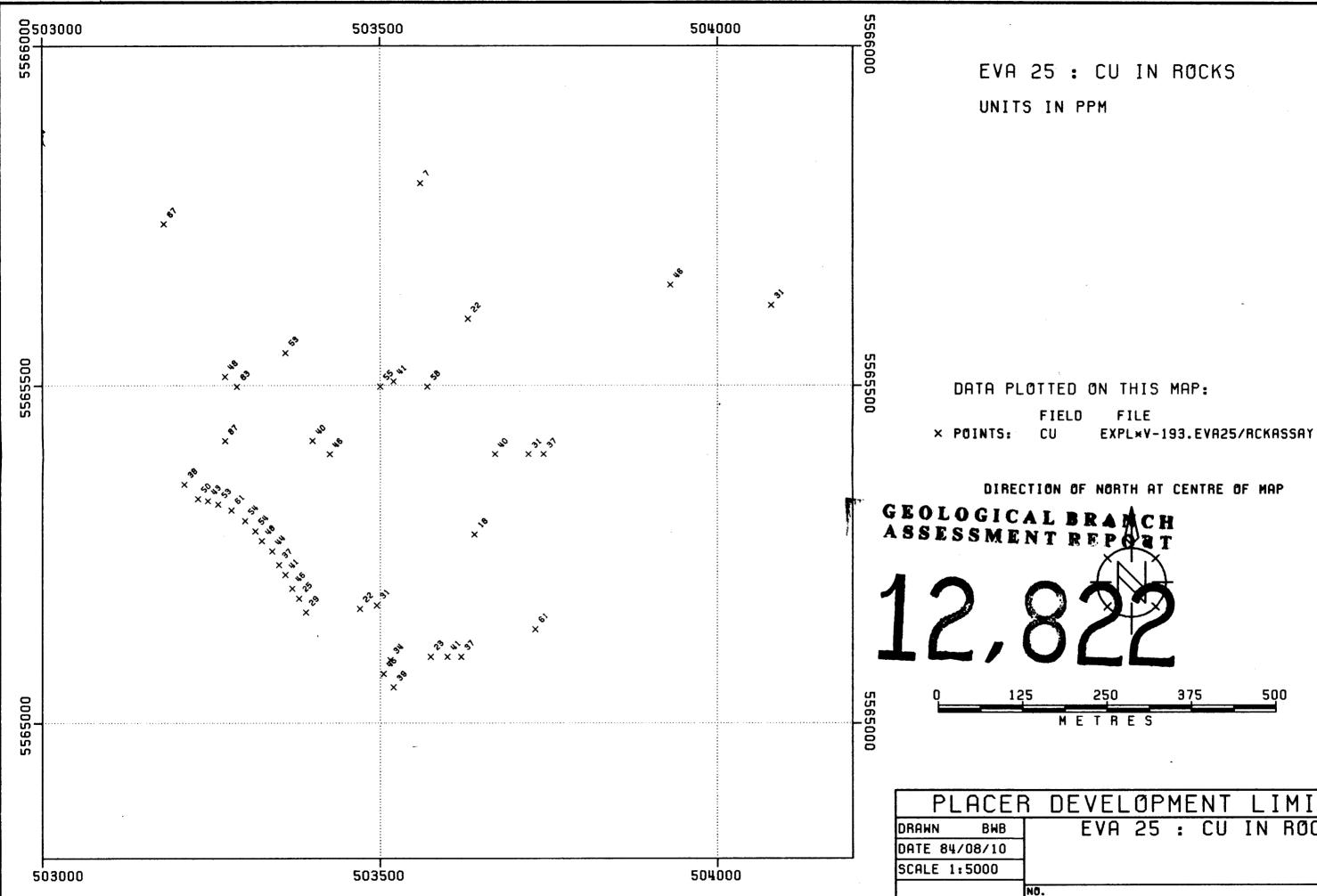
12	5 250	375	500	
)	METRE	S		
CEF	R DEVEL	<b>MPMFNT</b>	LIMITED	[
WB			IN SOILS	
10			ROCKS	
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	NO.			

EXPL×V-193.EVA25/RCKASSAY



<u>CE</u> F	R DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
BWB	EVA 25 : ZN IN ROCKS
/10	
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	NO.
	NO.





CEF	DEVELØPMENT LIMITED
BWB	EVA 25 : CU IN ROCKS
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