

4/85

GEOCHEMICAL/GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON

DETAIL SOIL SAMPLING AND GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

WITHIN THE

RODGERS 2 CLAIM

HEDLEY AREA

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPERTY : 14 km southwest of Hedley, B.C.  
 on Pettigrew Creek  
 : 49° 15' North Latitude  
 120° 14' West Longitude  
 : N.T.S. 92H/1E and 8E

WRITTEN FOR : GOLDEN CADILLAC RESOURCES LTD.  
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DATED : July 10, 1985

13819



GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.  
 Engineering & Mining Geophysicists  
 VANCOUVER, CANADA

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REPORT

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SUMMARY

Detailed soil geochemistry surveying with some geological mapping was carried out over previously-discovered soil anomalies with the Rodgers 2 Claim during the latter part of October, 1984. The claim is located 14 km southwest of the town of Hedley, British Columbia, abutting the west side of the upper reaches of Pettigrew Creek. Access to much of the property is easily gained by a two-wheel drive vehicle. The terrain consists of gentle to moderate slopes forested with light to moderately dense coniferous trees. The purpose of the detailing was to more accurately define the soil anomalies and to locate, if possible, each of the causative sources.

The property is almost entirely underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanics and sediments. Bands of metamorphosed limestone, calcareous argillites and argillites associated with basic intrusives are mineralized with gold-bearing arsenopyrite in the Hedley Mascot Gold Mines and Nickel Plate Mines. Also gold within quartz veins have been discovered in the nearby Banbury Gold property.

The soil samples were dug every 25 m on east-west lines with intervals of 25 and 50 m, subsequently tested for six metals including gold, plotted, and contoured.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The work to date has indicated anomaly G is of the greatest exploration interest since:
  - a) It has very strong soil values, especially in lead and zinc.
  - b) Sulphide mineralization occurs within the zone that runs as high as 1.18% zinc.
  - c) The geology is very favourable to the possible occurrence of gold mineralization suggesting the possible source is gold porphyrite (volcanic flows).
2. Anomalies A and H are also of strong exploration interest but should be soil sampled further and the geology mapped. The magnetics indicate the same causative source as for anomaly G.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Further soil sampling should be carried out around the three anomalies as follows:
  - a) West of G
  - b) South and West of A
  - c) West of H
  - d) Reduce the survey line interval for anomalies A and H, to 25 m, that is, sample in between the present lines.
2. Map the geology of anomalies A and H, as far as the overburden permits.
3. 'Cat' or 'backhoe' trenching should be done across the three anomalies for sampling purposes as well as to expose more geology.
4. IP resistivity surveying should be carried out across the three anomalies for the purpose of optimising drill hole locations.
5. Dependant upon the above results the three anomalies should be drill tested.

GEOCHEMICAL/GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON

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RODGERS 2 CLAIM

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SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the survey procedure, compilation of data and the interpretation of detail soil geochemistry surveying carried out over three previously discovered soil anomalies within the Rodgers 2 Claim during the period of October 22nd to 17th, 1984. Some geological mapping was done as well.

The work was done by Geotronics Surveys Ltd. under the field supervision of Adam Szybinski, geologist, and assisted by Marc Beaupre and Duy Dion, both field technicians. A total of 264 soil samples were picked up.

Besides gold, the samples were tested for lead, zinc, silver, copper and arsenic. These 5 are useful as pathfinders for gold.

The work was done on the recommendations of L. Sookochoff, P.Eng., consulting geological engineer to Golden Cadillac, in his report on the property.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of one 20-unit claim staked within the Similkameen Mining Division as shown on Sheet 2 and as described below:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Rodgers 2	20	1888	April 11, 1989

The expiry date shown takes into account the surveys under discussion as being accepted for assessment credits.

The claim is owned by Golden Cadillac Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The northeast corner of the property is located 14 km southwest of the town of Hedley, B.C. to the immediate west of the upper reaches of Pettigrew Creek.

The geographical coordinates are 49°15'N latitude and 120°14'W longitude.

Access is easily gained by the Whistle Creek forestry access road leading southerly from Highway #3 approximately 7.5 km west of Hedley, B.C. The road runs along the western side of Whistle Creek for most of the way. About 11 km from Highway 3 a secondary logging road branches off to the south. The northern boundary of the property is about 5.5 km along the secondary road so that the total distance from Highway #3 is 16.5 km and from Hedley, 24 km.



### PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property lies at the southern end of the physiographic division known as the Thompson Plateau System. The terrain consists of gentle to moderate slopes throughout most of the property. It lies on the eastern flank of a north-trending ridge with the elevation increasing from the northeast to the southwest.

Elevations vary from 1500 meters a.s.l. near the northeast corner of the property on Pettigrew Creek to 1860 meters a.s.l. at the southwest corner of the property at the legal cornerpost to give an elevation difference of 360 meters.

The main water sources would be Pettigrew Creek flowing northerly along the eastern edge of the property as well as possibly a swampy area with a beaver pond in the southwest area of the property. Otherwise the property is fairly dry and water supply would depend on seasonal run-off.

The forest cover consists of fir, pine and spruce and varies from closely growing, immature stands to more widely spaced, mature stands.

### HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

The only previous work carried out is reconnaissance soil sampling, magnetic surveying, and geological mapping done in July of 1983. The results are given in a report by the writer dated November 4th, 1983.

## GEOLOGY

### (A) Regional

The following is quoted form Sookochoff's April, 1983 report on the nearby Skarn 1 Claim as general background for the area.

"According to Map 88A - Princeton the general area is underlain by the Upper Triassic Nicola Group of volcanics, sediments and schists which are intruded by the Jurassic Coast Intrusives and intrusives of peridotite, pyroxenite and gabbro.

"The Coast Intrusives are predominant in enveloping the Nicola group which forms a band stretching from south of Princeton to beyond Kamloops Lake in the north. The same intrusives in addition to the more mafic rock intrusives and pink and grey granite and granodiorite of the Upper Cretaceous Otter Intrusions occur as stocks and plugs within the Nicola band.

"The Nicola group consists of a succession of lavas of unknown thickness with irregular intercalations of tuffaceous and argillaceous lenses and occasional beds of limestone. Dawson states that 'there seems to be further in several places, a blending of materials originally volcanic with quartzose sediments,...'

"The sedimentary rocks are more restricted with some sediments of considerable extent, however more commonly as small patches of fine-grained, well-bedded tuff or tuffaceous argillite and small lenses of blue-grey limestone all through the volcanic rocks.

"Breccias are common in certain areas. The breccias consist of angular fragments 'half an inch to an inch in size', of predominantly volcanic rocks with argillite which are frequently

associated with tuff or greywacke of 'an eighth of an inch across' subangular grains.

"At the Nickel Plate gold deposits at Hedley, 20 km southwest of Princeton, the stratified Nicola Rocks of thin bedded quartzite, argillite, tuff and breccia, in part much silicified, are floored of a large body of granodiorite and intruded by gabbro stocks, dykes and sills.

"The granodiorite rarely is found in the sediments, however the basic intrusions are abundantly represented through the ore zone. The 'Climax stock' was originally believed to be a stock, however, the lower contact is concordant with the intruded sediments so that the body closely resembles a large irregular sill. On the eastern part of the Climax stock, the 'sills and dykes' are porphyries.

"Extensive development of coarse garnet and pyroxene skarns occurs as a halo on the surface of the porphyry sills which are in contact with limestone. The known ore shoots occur in the skarn not more than '250 feet' from the limestone contact.

"The main Nickel Plate orebodies varied from '10 feet to more than 100 feet' in thickness and were up to '500 feet in length and 350 feet in width'. The orebodies occurred within a zone plunging N20W at 30 degrees for a slope distance of '3,000 feet'. Within the zone, there were at least seven irregular sheet-like deposits overlapping an echelon. In addition to ore within the skarn zones, gold mineralization also occurs in cross-cutting fractures of the 'dykes and sills'."

One of the main interests in the area is the recent discovery made by Banbury Gold on its other property a few km to the east. It is described as follows:

"Four shear zones are known on the property, the principal one being on the Maple Leaf claim. This is an irregular, branching zone striking north and dipping 60 degrees to the west, with ore shoots developed at intervals along it. The zone itself is as much as 30 feet wide, but the greatest width of quartz is 12 feet. The ore minerals occur in the quartz, but are not evenly disseminated. The shear meets the diorite at an acute angle, and is best mineralized in the metamorphic rocks near the contact, but is barren in the dioritic. ...Gold values are erratic, varying from 0.02 ounces to 0.80 ounce a ton..."

(B) Property

G.S.C. mapping of the area shows the entire property is underlain by volcanics and sediments of the Nicola Group. The reconnaissance mapping carried out in 1983 by Szybinski fairly much verified this though the property is extensively covered by overburden.

Undivided altered sedimentary rocks were mapped in the south central part of the property as well as along the western boundary and within the northwestern corner. These are of the Nicola Group and consist almost entirely of siliceous argillites, with some tuffs. Interbedded with these rocks are thin porphyritic flows.

Small bodies of a porphyry (dacite?) were mapped within the northwest corner and within the southeast corner of the property. One northeast-trending porphyry dyke was mapped within the central part of the property.

(C) Anomaly "G"

The following was written by Szybinski.

"Geological mapping was carried out only over anomaly "G" because of early snow, which covered the rest of the property. The till layer of the poorly exposed bedrock makes prospecting very difficult, however, the few exposures that do occur gave some information about the geology in the southeastern part of the property.

"The Rodgers 2 claim is underlain, in general, by the sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group which are intruded by dykes (or sills) of porphyry.

"The sedimentary suite contains tuff and tuffaceous argillites, pure(?) argillite and beds of light blue-grey limestone (partially altered into marble). The tuff and tuffaceous argillites are well-bedded, their colour varying from light grey to almost black. The argillite is highly fractured with the fractures often being oxidized and pyritized. Some scattered pyrite is visible in argillite, and chunks of massive pyrite occurs on the contact with limestone, as well. A mineralized bed of quartzite-like rock (could be fine-grained, acidic igneous rock) with disseminated pyrrhotite was found on the contact with the porphyry dyke. The sedimentary rocks are generally striking north with a steep easterly dip (about 80°). A few faults trending north and northeasterly were observed within outcrops.

"Intrusions of mafic rock (believed to be member of Coast Intrusives) in the shape of sills (or dykes), stretching north-south were found in the sediment. The mafic rock contains scattered pyrite in amounts up to 5%. Garnet skarns occurs within the limestone on the contact with the mafic dyke and show high values of zinc. Intrusions of mafic rock correlates with lineal magnetite high (from 1983 survey)."

Nine rock samples were taken and analyzed by the same method as

described below for the soils. Samples 5, 6, 7 and 8 were anomalous in all metals tested, especially in zinc. Samples 6 and 8 were retested for percentage of zinc and returned assays of 0.74% and 1.18% zinc, respectively.

The nine rock samples are described as follows:

- #1 - tuffaceous argillite, oxidized and contains chunks of pyrite.
- #2 - tuffaceous argillite, oxidized and contains chunks of pyrite.
- #3 - skarn metasomatic calc-silicate rocks containing garnet, without visible sulphide mineralization.
- #4 - skarn metasomatic calc-silicate rocks containing garnet, without visible sulphide mineralization.
- #5 - tuffaceous argillite in which metasomatism has also occurred (samples are taken from contact zone with skarn).
- #6 - tuffaceous argillite in which metasomatism has also occurred (samples are taken from contact zone with skarn).
- #7 - quartzite-like rock with disseminated pyrite.
- #8 - skarn - metasomatic calc-silicate rock, rich in iron-garnet?
- #9 - quartzite-like rock, highly mineralized by pyrrhotite.

### SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

#### (A) Survey Procedure

The samples were picked up at 25-meter centers on 50-meter separated east-west lines for anomalies A and H, and 25-meter separated lines of anomaly G. They were dug with a D-handled shovel at about a 15- to 20-cm depth. The horizon sampled was B. Samples were placed in brown, wet-strength, paper bags (gussett bags) with the sample number marked thereon.

(B) Testing Procedure

All samples were tested by Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C. The sample is first thoroughly dried and then pulverized in a ring pulverizer. It was then rolled on a rolling sheet to homogenize it.

For the gold analysis, 10 grams of the sample was then fire-assayed with standard techniques. 2 mg of silver was then added to collect the gold. The lead button from the fire assay was then cupelled and the silver-gold prill was dissolved in aqua regia. It was next analyzed by the atomic absorption technique to a detection limit of 5 parts per billion (ppb).

For the silver, lead and zinc a measured amount of the sifted material was put into a test tube with subsequent measured additions of perchloric acid and nitric acid. The mixture was next heated for a certain length of time. The parts per million (ppm) metal was then measured by atomic absorption.

For arsenic, a 1 gram amount of the pulverized material is put into a test tube and digested with perchloric acid and nitric acid. The digested solution is diluted to volume and mixed. An aliquot of the digested sample is then reduced with potassium iodide and mixed. A portion of the reduced solution is converted to arsine vapour with sodium tetraborate and the arsenic content is then determined using flameless atomic absorption techniques. Detection limit is 1 ppm.

(C) Treatment of Data

The statistical parameters except for arsenic were determined in the previous report. The method of obtaining them is described as follows:

The values in ppm copper, lead and zinc were grouped into equal logarithmic intervals. The cumulative frequency for each interval was then calculated and then plotted against the correlating interval to obtain a logarithmic cumulative frequency graph.

The mean background value for each metal is taken at the 50% level. The sub-anomalous threshold value, (a term used by the writer to denote the minimum value that is not considered anomalous but still important as an indicator of mineralization) is taken at one standard deviation from the mean background value which is at the 16% level. The anomalous threshold value is two standard deviations away at the 2 1/2% level.

The gold and silver geochemistry data were not analyzed with a cumulative frequency graph due to the way the data were distributed. Rather, the statistical parameters for these 2 metals were "eye-balled."

Testing for arsenic was not done in the previous survey and thus the statistical parameters were also "eye-balled" since most samples were taken over the anomalies. In other words, using the graphical method as was used for copper, lead and zinc would result in errors.

As a result of the above, the statistical parameters for each metal are shown in the following table with the sheet number that the geochemistry values for each of the metals were plotted on.

Metal	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu	As
Sheet number	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mean background value	5	0.10	7	66	15	5
Sub-anomalous threshold value	8	0.25	9	96	21	7
Anomalous threshold value	13	0.35	14	184	41	10



All values are in ppm, except for gold which is in ppb.

The results on each sheet were contoured at an interval of 1 standard deviation starting with the sub-anomalous threshold value, which was contoured in dashed. The anomalous contours were drawn in solid.

### DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

A compilation map, Sheet 18, at a scale of 1:2,500, has been drawn of the anomalous soil geochemistry results for all 6 metals.

#### (A) Anomaly A

The reconnaissance work shows this anomaly as one anomalous zone. But the detailing has divided it up into a zinc-copper-arsenic anomaly, a gold-silver anomaly and a lead anomaly.

The first anomaly consists of very high zinc values correlating with moderate copper and arsenic values. It appears to be striking northerly and is open to the south.

The lead anomaly consists of low to moderate values occurs about 100 m to the northeast. It has no apparent strike.

The gold-silver anomaly occurs about 125 m west of the lead anomaly, appears to strike northerly, and is open to the south. The values are moderate in strength.

Anomalous zone A has potential mainly to the south, and secondarily to the west. Further sampling in these directions could result in this anomaly becoming of prime exploration interest.

(B) Anomaly G

This anomaly, to date, is the one of greatest exploration interest. It consists of very strong lead, zinc and silver values and minor copper and arsenic values. It strikes northerly with a length of 150 m. The width is at least 100 m but has potential to the west. The underlying rock-type is almost exclusively tuff and/or tuffaceous argillite.

The four rock samples that are anomalous in the various metals, especially zinc, indicate what the causative source is. The anomaly, however, does extend the zone much further south than where the rock samples were taken.

(C) Anomaly H

This anomaly consists of very strong zinc values, correlating with moderate silver, arsenic and copper values. There is virtually no anomalous gold or lead values. The zone strikes northerly and is at least 200 m long being open to the south (which is south of the claim boundary).

There is also a strong, but separate, silver anomaly occurring a few tens of meters west of the main zone. The soil values reach a high of 2.0 ppm.

(D) Unnamed Anomaly


Between anomalies G and H and a little to the east is a small anomaly that consists of moderate zinc, lead, silver and arsenic values and minor copper values. It appears to be a small anomaly striking north-south. Further sampling to the north and south could change this.

(E) General Comments

The significant aspect of anomalies A, G and H is that there are no correlating anomalous gold values. And yet one rock sample within anomaly G, a tuffaceous argillite, yielded a value as high as 60 ppb. The primary target in the exploration on this property is gold mineralization occurring within or associated with volcanics flows. It is not necessarily expected that the gold will occur directly with lead, zinc, copper, silver and/or arsenic mineralization.

As noted in the previous report, anomalies A, G and H correlate with lineal-shaped magnetic highs striking northerly. Mapping on anomaly G indicates the causative source to be northerly-striking mafic intrusives, possibly of the Coast Intrusives; or perhaps the Nicola Group. These intrusives could well be important to the deposition of gold mineralization in this area and on this property.

Respectfully submitted,  
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.



David G. Mark,  
Geophysicist

July 10, 1985

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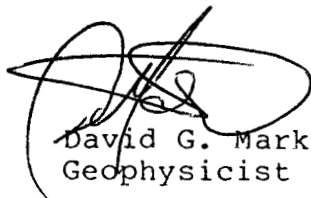
GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID G. MARK, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., with offices located at #403-750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

I further certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.
2. I have been practising my profession for the past 17 years and have been active in the mining industry for the past 20 years.
3. I am an active member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists and a member of the European Association for Exploration Geophysicists.
4. This report is compiled from data obtained from soil geochemistry surveying carried out by Geotronics Surveys Ltd., under the supervision of myself and under the field supervision of Adam Szybinski from October 22nd to 27th, 1984.
5. The work was done on the recommendations of Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng., who is the consulting geologist for Golden Cadillac Resources Ltd.
6. I hold 900 shares of Golden Cadillac Resources Ltd., but hold no particular interest in the Rodgers 2 claim or any other property of the Company.

  
David G. Mark  
Geophysicist

July 10, 1985

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

The soil geochemistry surveying and geological mapping were carried out from October 22nd to 27th, 1984 on the Rodgers 2 Claim, Pettigrew Creek, Similkameen M.D., B.C. to the value of the following:

FIELD:

Geologist and two field technicians, 49 hrs @ \$75/hr	3,675
Truck rental, including gas, 5 days at \$110/day	550
Room and board	638
Survey supplies	<u>69</u>
	\$ 4,932

LABORATORY:

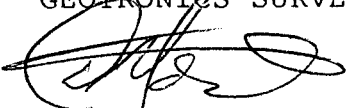
264 samples @ \$14.58/sample (for 5 metals including ring pulverizing and fire assay with AA finish for gold)	3,850
9 Rock samples @ \$5.03/sample	<u>45</u>
	\$ 3,895

REPORT:

Geophysicist, 10 hours @ \$40/hour	\$ 400
Geologist, 17 hours @ \$35/hour	595
Geophysical technician, 4 hours @ \$25/hour	100
Drafting and printing	1,100
Typing, photocopying and compilation	<u>150</u>
	\$ 2,345

Grand Total	<u><u>\$11,172</u></u>
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Respectfully submitted,  
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

  
David G. Mark, Geophysicist  
Manager

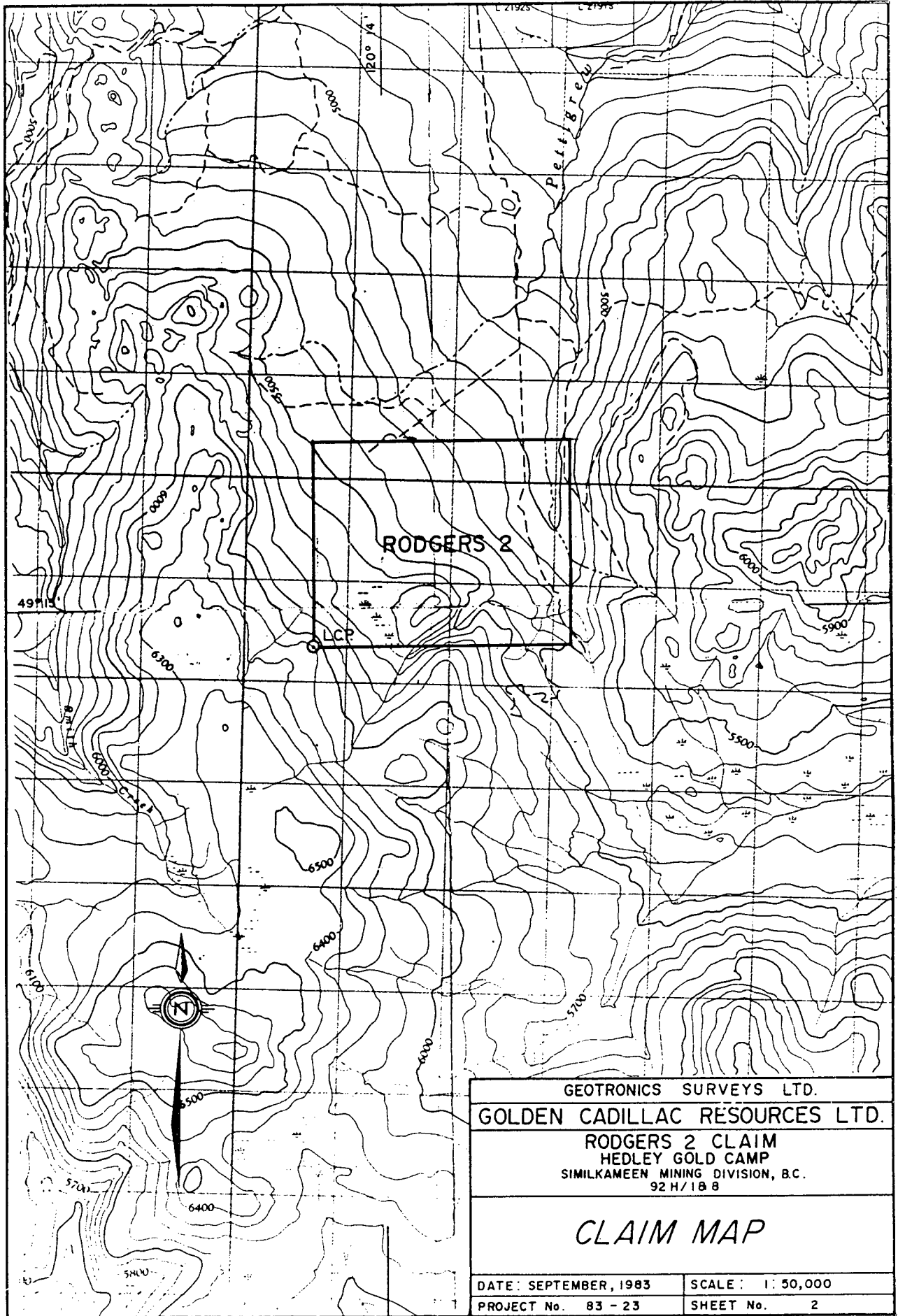


SCALE  
Kilometres 0 40 80 120

PROPERTY

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.			
GOLDEN CADILLAC RESOURCES LTD.			
RODGERS No. 2 CLAIM HEDLEY GOLD CAMP SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.			
<i>LOCATION MAP</i>			

DATE: SEPT., 1983	SCALE 1: 8,000,000	PROJECT No. 83-23	SHEET No. 1
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GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.  
 GOLDEN CADILLAC RESOURCES LTD.

RODGERS 2 CLAIM  
 HEDLEY GOLD CAMP  
 SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.  
 92 H/1 B 8

*CLAIM MAP*

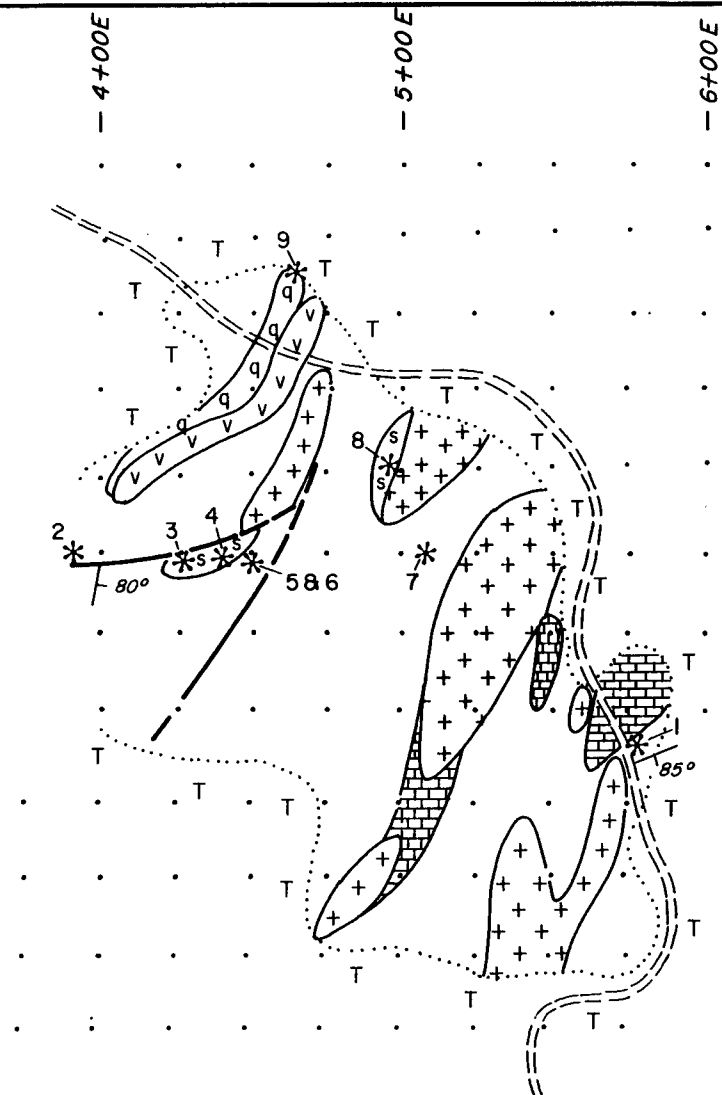
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PROJECT No. 83 - 23

SHEET No. 2





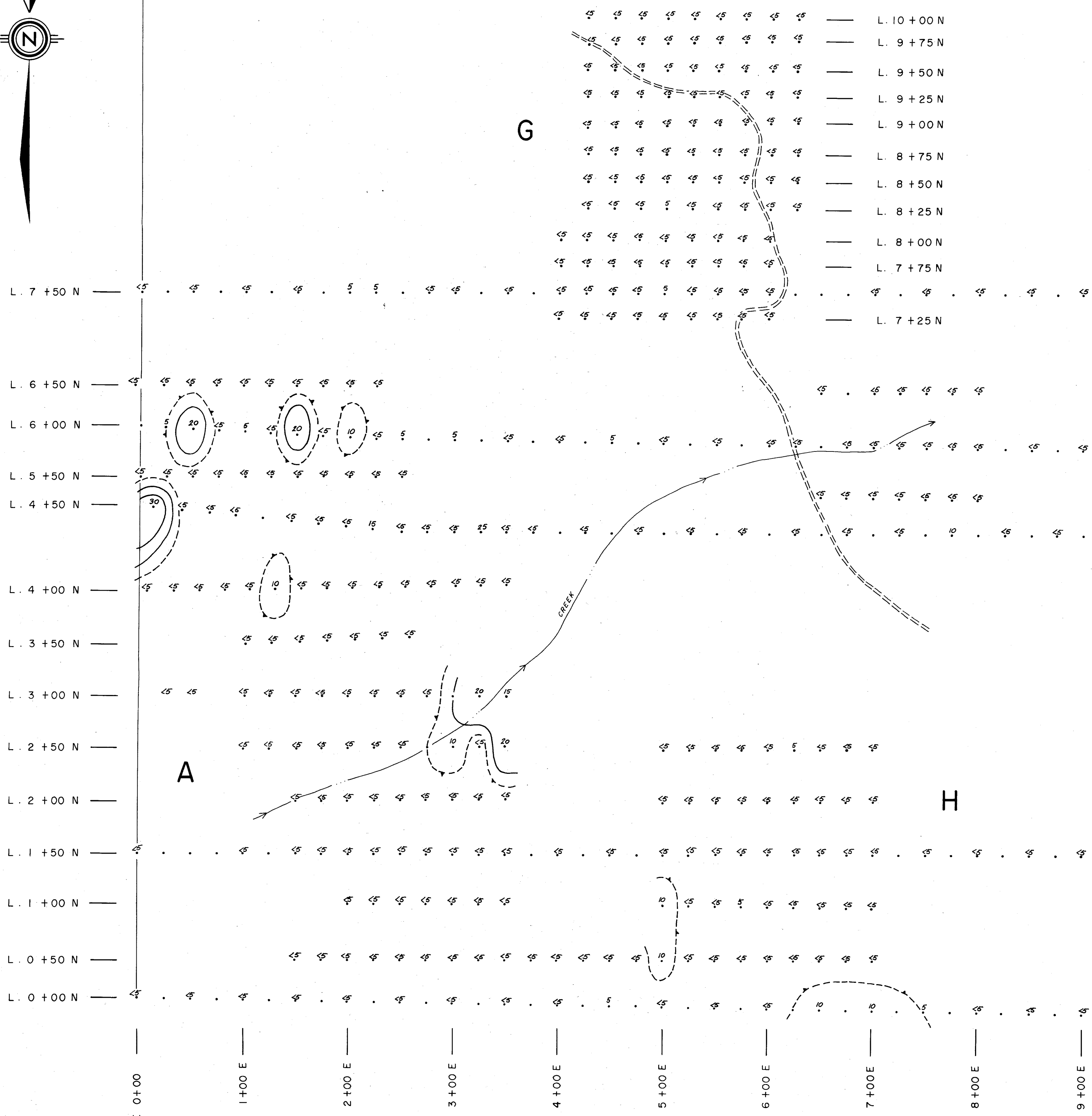
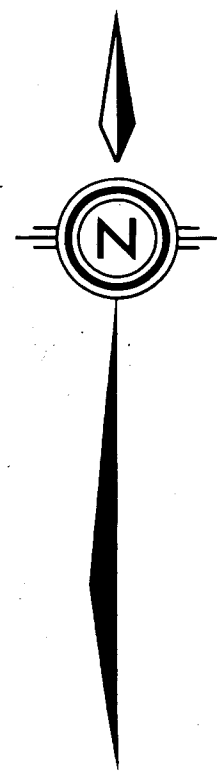
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- L. 9+75N.
- L. 9+50N.
- L. 9+25N.
- L. 9+00N.
- L. 8+75N.
- L. 8+50N.
- L. 8+25N.
- L. 8+00N.
- L. 7+75N.
- L. 7+50N.
- L. 7+25N.

LEGEND

- \*I Rock Samples
- ⋯ Area of outcrop
- Bedding
- - - Fault (defined, approximate)
- Geological boundary
- T Till
- + + + Coast Intrusives ?
- V V V Porphyry
- S S S Skarns
- q q Quartzite ?
- ⊞ Limestone
- Tuff or Tuffaceous Argillite

Sample No.	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au ppb FA+AA
1.	56	19	46	1.2	12	20
2.	50	7	29	0.5	9	<5
3.	54	12	133	1.3	27	<5
4.	11	16	73	0.6	19	<5
5.	120	210	435	2.2	14	<5
6.	1180	21	8150	9.1	48	60
7.	125	9	415	0.8	9	<5
8.	610	87	>10000	3.5	20	<5
9.	53	1	51	1.1	6	<5

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.					
GOLDEN CADILLAC RESOURCES LTD.					
RODGERS #2 CLAIM HEDLEY GOLD CAMP SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.					
<b>"G" ANOMALY GEOLOGY</b>					
METRE 0 50 100 METRE					
Drawn by: Z.A.S.	Date: July, 1985	Project No. 84-50	N.T.S. 92H/1E, 8E	Scale: 1: 2500	Sheet No: 11



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**13,819**

To accompany Geophysical and Geological Report by DAVID G. MARK, geophysicist  
ELECTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

**GOLDEN CADILLAC RESOURCES LTD.**  
RODGERS #2 CLAIM  
HEDLEY GOLD CAMP  
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

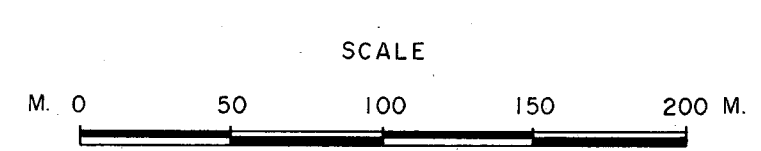
**ANOMALIES A, G & H**  
**SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY**  
**GOLD**  
**DATA AND CONTOURS**

**STATISTICAL PARAMETERS** (based on the survey done 1983)

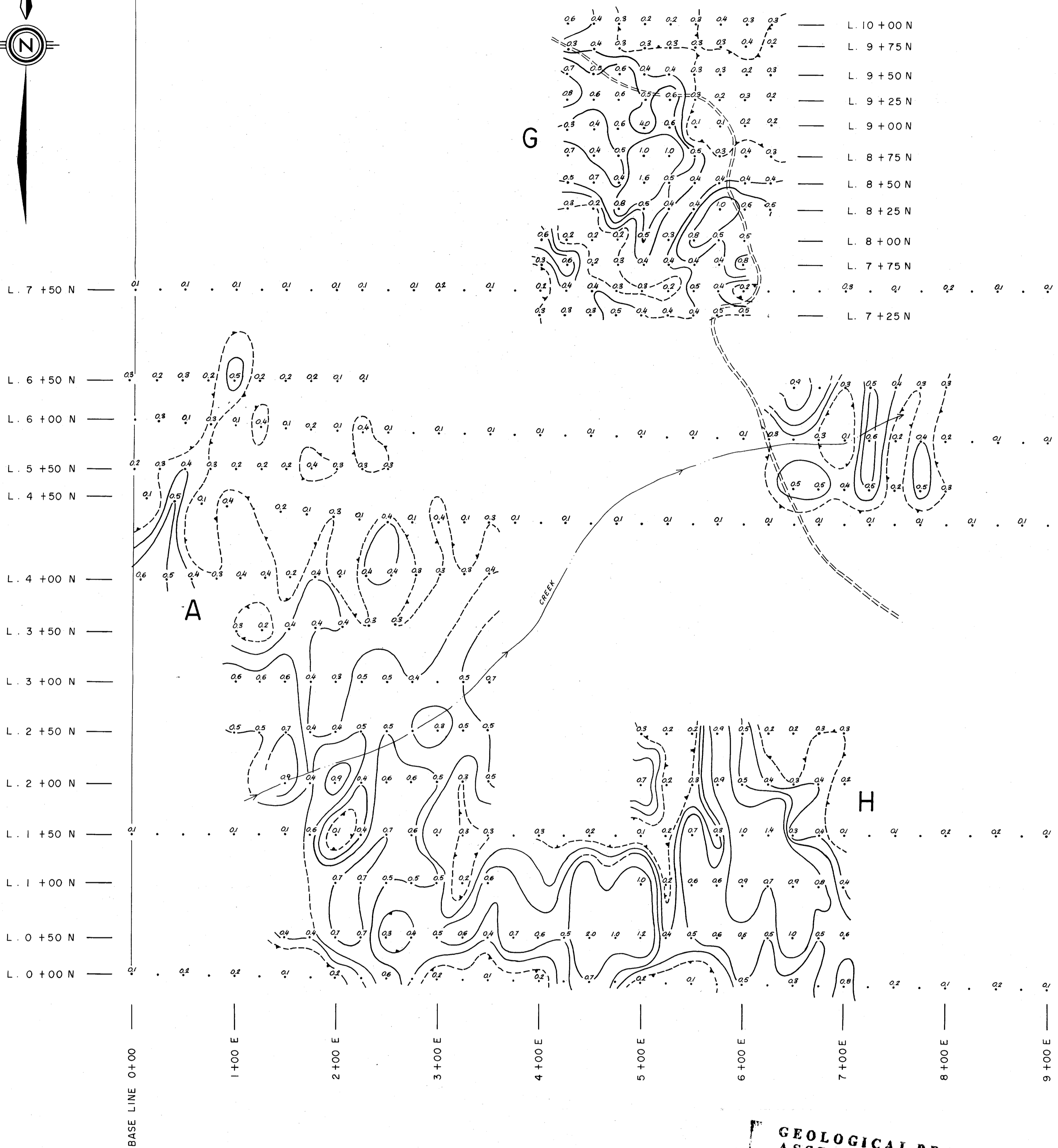
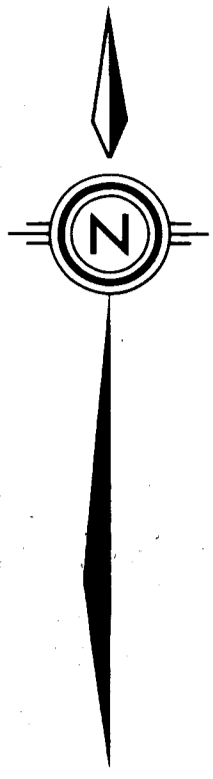
MEAN BACKGROUND VALUE	5	ppb
SUB-ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE	8	ppb
ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE	13	ppb

**CONTOURS**

CONTOUR INTERVAL - 1 STANDARD DEVIATION	8 ppb
	13, 21 ppb



Drawn by: Z.A.S.	Date: July, 1985	Project No.: 84-50	N.T.S.: 92H/1E, 8E	Scale: 1:2,500	Sheet No. 12
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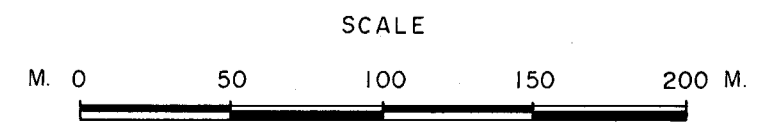


STATISTICAL PARAMETERS (based on the survey done in 1983)

MEAN BACKGROUND VALUE	0.10 ppm
SUB-ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE	0.30 ppm
ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE	0.40 ppm

CONTOURS

CONTOUR INTERVAL	— 1 STANDARD DEVIATION
(dashed line)	0.30 ppm
(solid line)	0.40, 0.50, 0.70 ppm



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

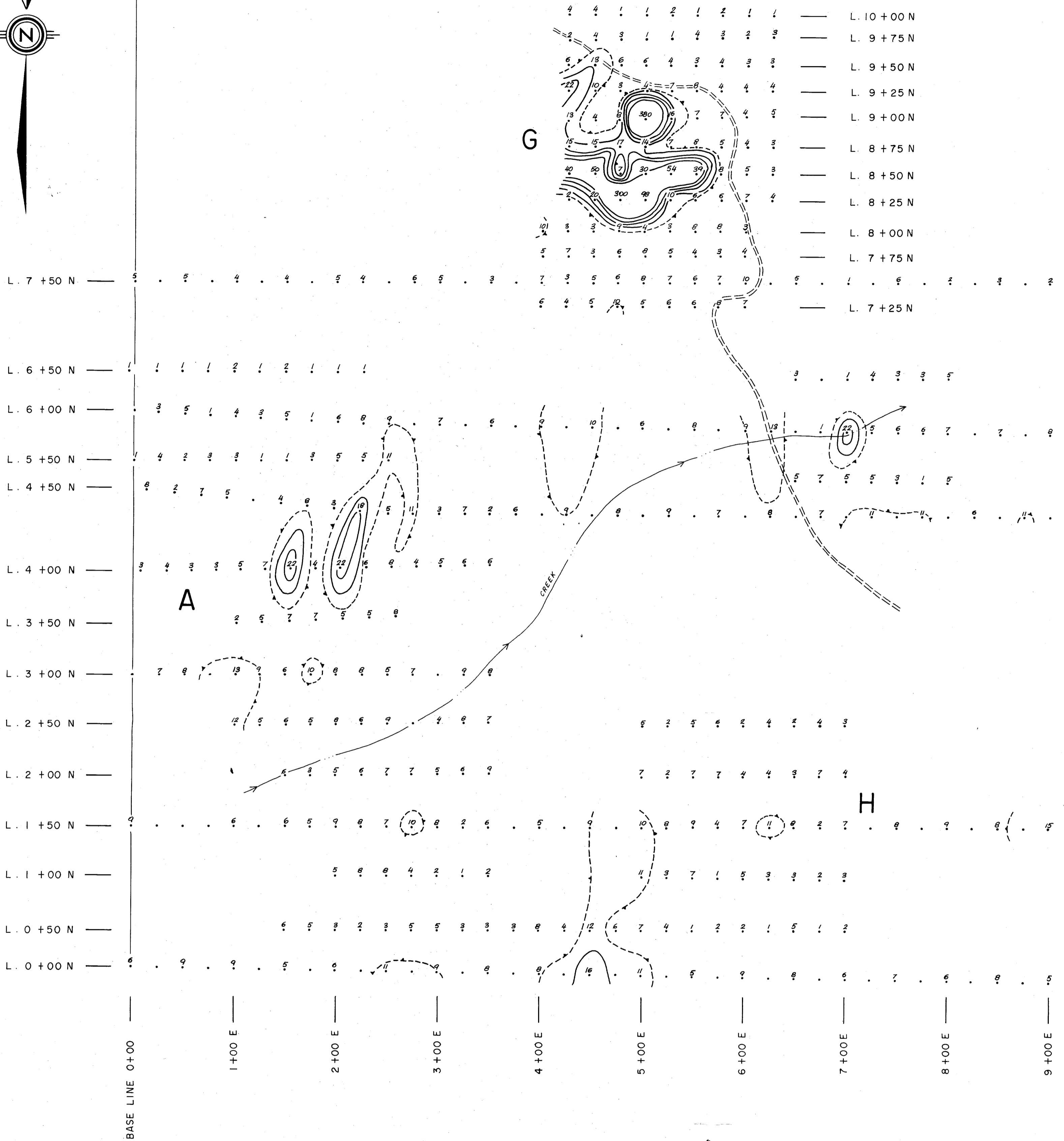
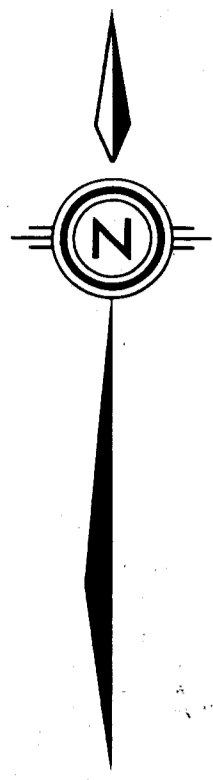
To accompany Geological and Geophysical Report by DAVID G. MARK, geophysicist

13819  
GEOELECTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.  
GOLDEN CAILLAC RESOURCES LTD.

RODGERS #2 CLAIM  
HEDLEY GOLD CAMP  
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

**ANOMALIES A, G & H  
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY  
SILVER  
DATA AND CONTOURS**

Drawn by: Z. A. S.	Date: July, 1985	Project No.: 84-50	N.T.S.: 92H/1E,8E	Scale: 1:2,500	Sheet No.: 13
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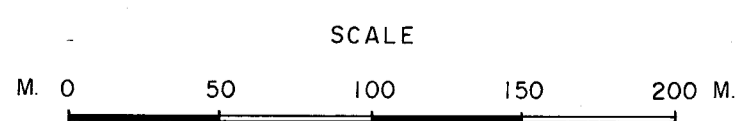
**STATISTICAL PARAMETERS** (based on the survey done in 1983)

MEAN BACKGROUND VALUE	7	ppm
SUB-ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE	9	ppm
ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE	14	ppm

**CONTOURS**

CONTOUR INTERVAL - 1 STANDARD DEVIATION

	9 ppm
	14, 18, 23, 29 ppm



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

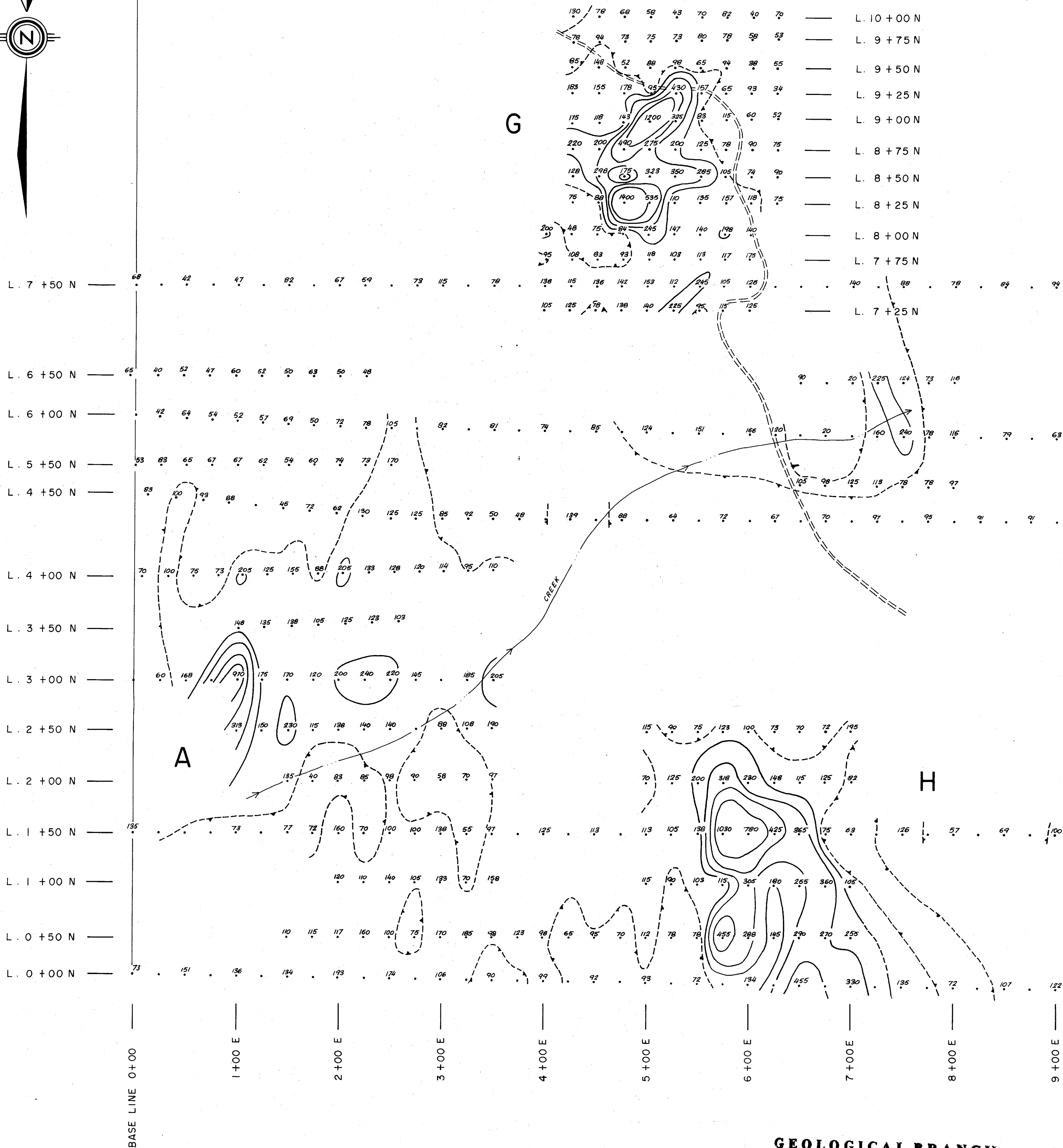
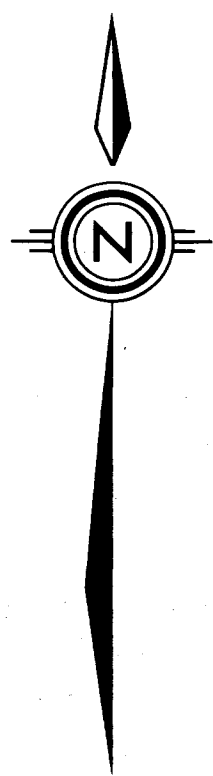
To accompany Geochemical and Geological Report by DAVID G. MARK, geophysicist

**13,819**

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GOLDEN CADILLAC RESOURCES LTD.  
RODGERS #2 CLAIM  
HEDLEY GOLD CAMP  
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

**ANOMALIES A, G & H  
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY  
LEAD  
DATA AND CONTOURS**

Drawn by: Z. A. S.	Date: July, 1985	Project No.: 84-50	N.T.S.: 92H/1E,8E	Scale: 1:2,500	Sheet No.: 14
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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

13,819  
 To accompany Geological and Geophysical Report by DAVID G. MARK, geophysicist  
 GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.  
 GOLDEN CALLIC RESOURCES LTD.

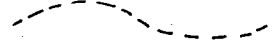
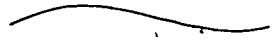
RODGERS #2 CLAIM  
 HEDLEY GOLD CAMP  
 SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

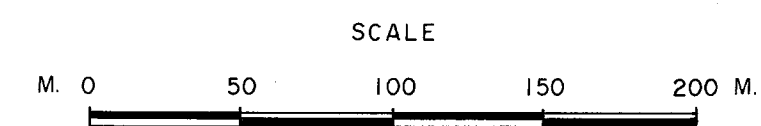
ANOMALIES A, G & H  
 SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY  
 ZINC  
 DATA AND CONTOURS

STATISTICAL PARAMETERS (based on the survey done in 1983)

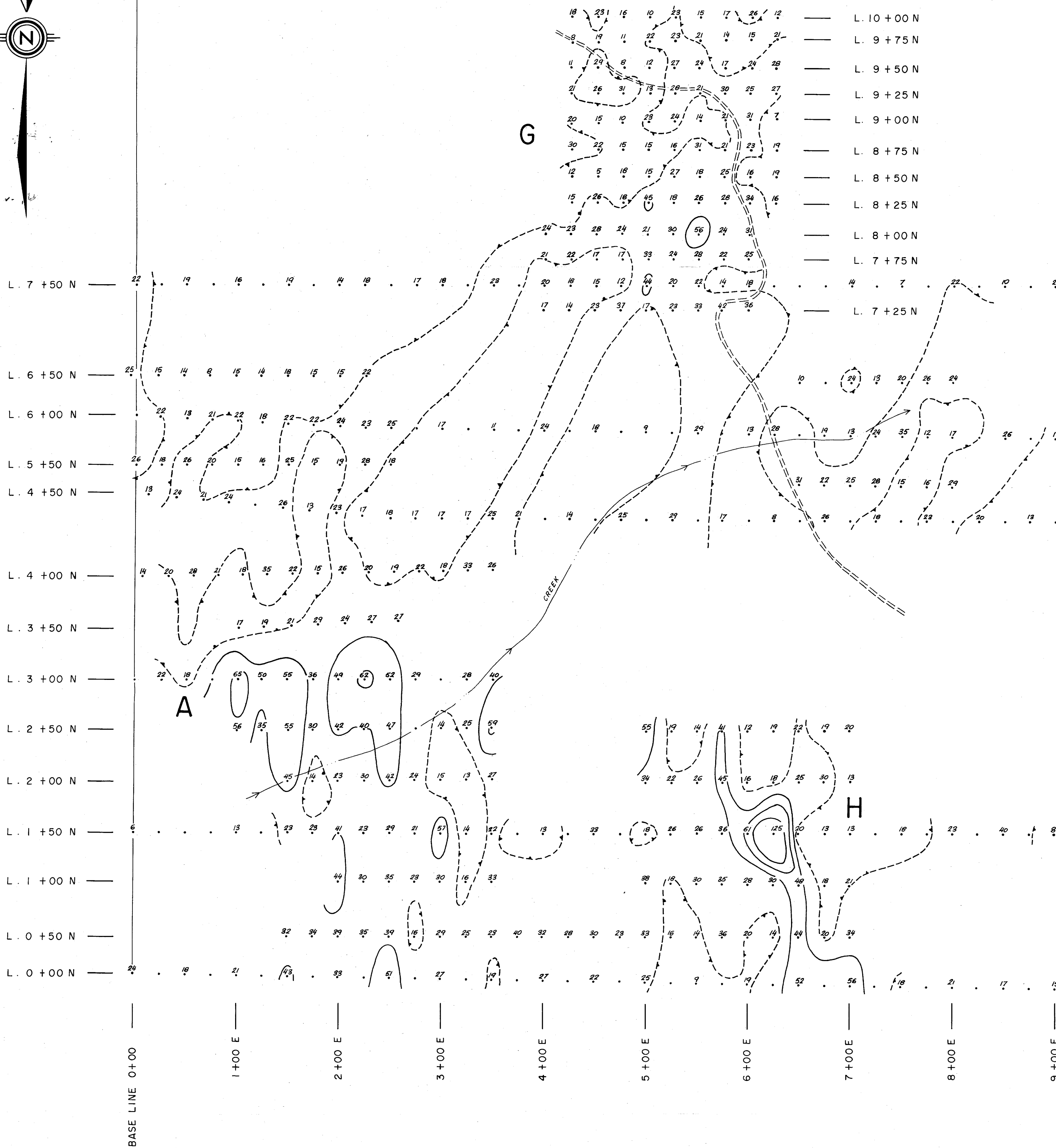
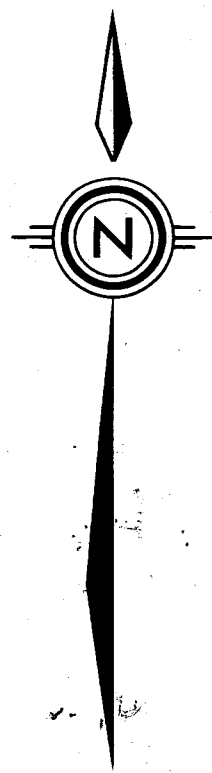
MEAN BACKGROUND VALUE	66	ppm
SUB-ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE	96	ppm
ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE	184	ppm

CONTOURS

CONTOUR INTERVAL - 1 STANDARD DEVIATION	
	96 ppm
	184, 268, 390, 560 ppm



Drawn by: Z.A.S.	Date: July, 1985	Project No.: 84-50	N.T.S.: 92H/IE, 8E	Scale: 1:2,500	Sheet No. 15
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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**


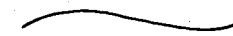
To accompany Geochemical and Geological Report by DAVID G. MARK, geophysicist

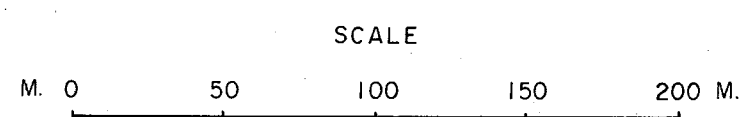
**13,819** GEORONICS SURVEYS LTD.  
GOLDEN CADILLAC RESOURCES LTD.  
RODGERS #2 CLAIM  
HEDLEY GOLD CAMP  
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

STATISTICAL PARAMETERS (based on the survey done in 1983)

MEAN BACKGROUND VALUE	15 ppm
SUB-ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE	21 ppm
ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE	41 ppm

CONTOURS

CONTOUR INTERVAL - 1 STANDARD DEVIATION	
	21 ppm
	41, 58, 84 ppm



ANOMALIES A, G & H  
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY  
**COPPER**  
DATA AND CONTOURS

Drawn by: Z. A. S.	Date: July, 1985	Project No.: 84-50	N.T.S.: 92H/1E, 8E	Scale: 1:2,500	Sheet No.: 16
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L. 7 +50 N

L. 6 +50 N

L. 6 +00 N

L. 5 +50 N

L. 4 +50 N

L. 4 +00 N

L. 3 +50 N

L. 3 +00 N

L. 2 +50 N

L. 2 +00 N

L. 1 +50 N

L. 1 +00 N

L. 0 +50 N

L. 0 +00 N

BASE LINE 0+00

1+00 E

2+00 E

3+00 E

4+00 E

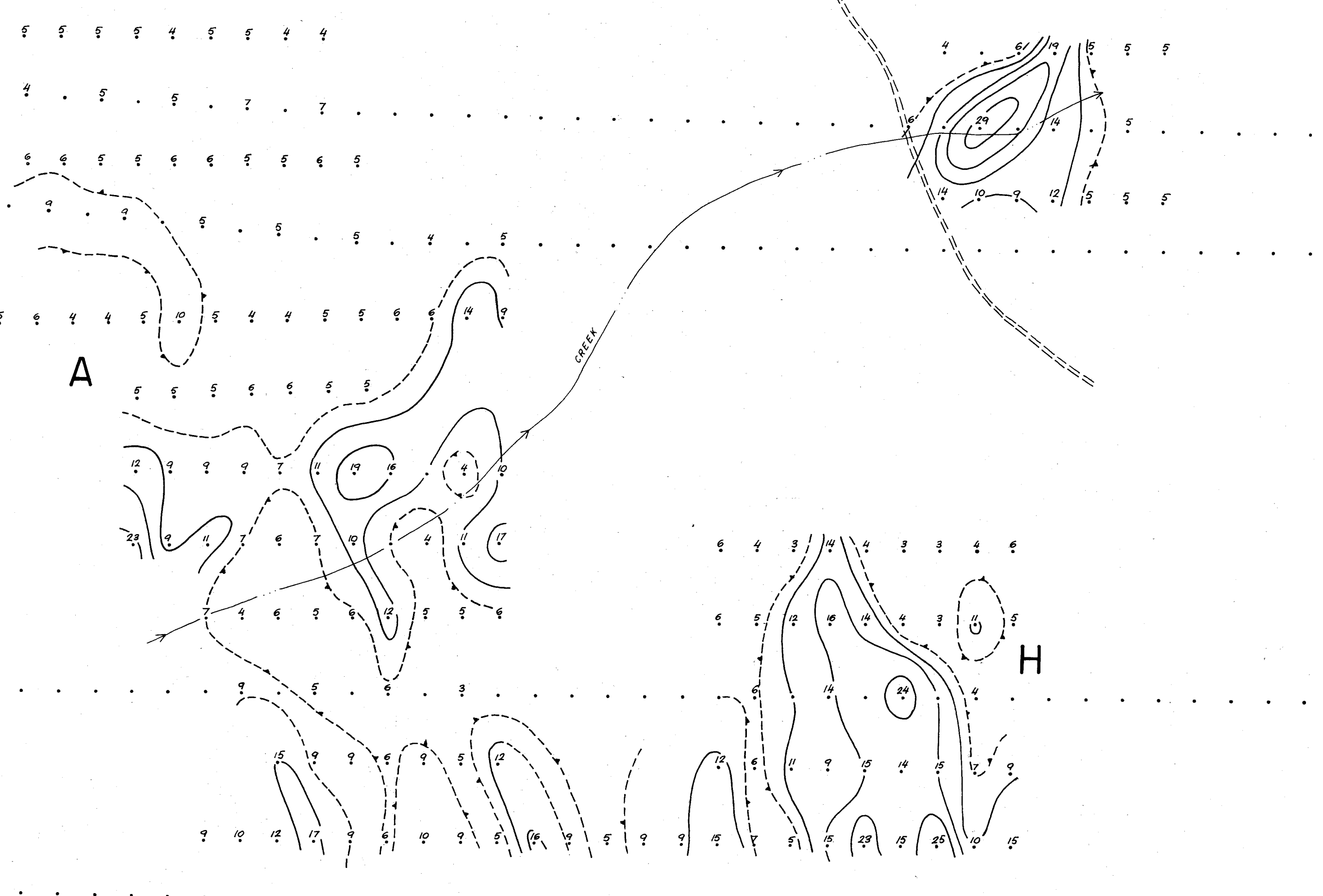
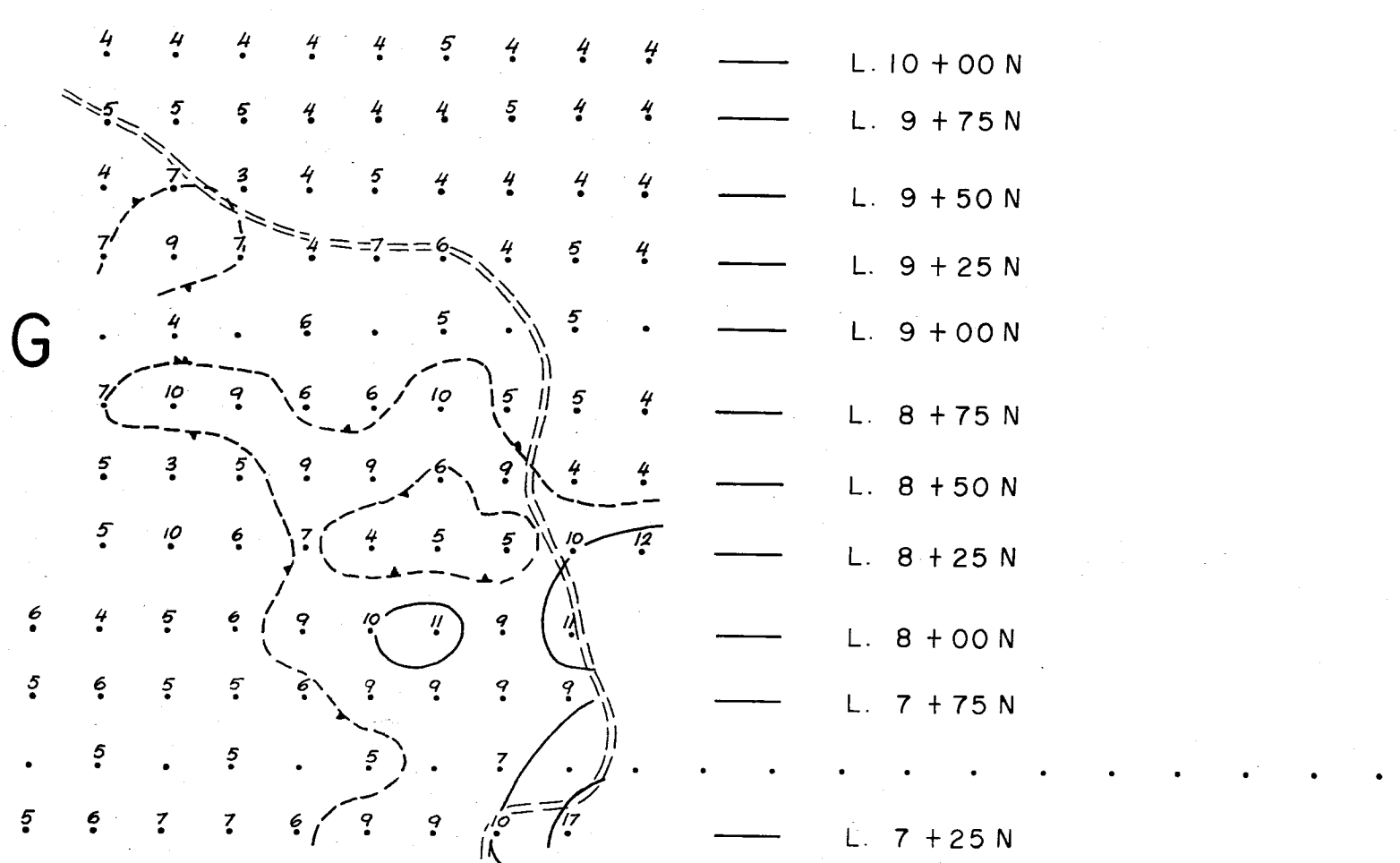
5+00 E

6+00 E

7+00 E

8+00 E

9+00 E



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

To accompany Geochemical and Geological Report by DAVID G. MARK, geophysicist

**13,819**

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GOLDEN CAPILLAC RESOURCES LTD.

RODGERS #2 CLAIM

HEDLEY GOLD CAMP

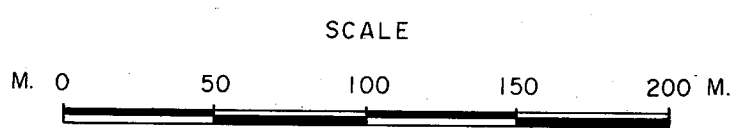
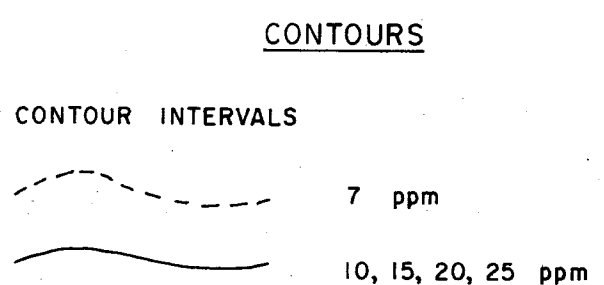
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

**ANOMALIES A, G & H**

**SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY**

**ARSENIC**

**DATA AND CONTOURS**



Drawn by: Z. A. S.	Date: JULY, 1985	Project No.: 84-50	N.T.S.: 92H/1E, 8E	Scale: 1:2,500	Sheet No.: 17
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