

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Prince George

Off Confidential: 89.05.31

ASSESSMENT REPORT 17645

MINING DIVISION: Cariboo

PROPERTY: Redgold  
LOCATION: LAT 52 27 30 LONG 121 27 00  
UTM 10 5812929 605318  
NTS 093A06W

CAMP: 036 Cariboo - Quesnel Belt

CLAIM(S): Shik 1-2  
OPERATOR(S): Durfeld, R.M. Morton, J.W.  
AUTHOR(S): Durfeld, R.M.  
REPORT YEAR: 1988, 16 Pages

COMMODITIES

SEARCHED FOR: Gold, Copper

GEOLOGICAL

SUMMARY: The Redgold property is underlain by Triassic-Jurassic Takla Group submarine alkalic volcanics and derived sediments, which are intruded by monzonitic to dioritic rocks of the Shiko Lake stock. Propylitic alteration of epidote and chlorite with pyrite and chalcopyrite is related to the intrusion, and often shows elevated gold values.

WORK SHEET:  
Geological  
GEOL 200.0 ha  
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:1000  
LINE 16.0 km

RELATED

REPORTS: 11297, 11623, 12584, 13355, 13804, 14870, 16093, 17047  
MINFILE: 093A 152

LOG NO: 0126	RD. 2
ACTION: Date received report back from amendments	
FILE NO:	

LOG NO: 0711	RD.
ACTION:	
15 p.	
FILE NO:	

GEOLOGICAL REPORT  
ON THE REDGOLD PROPERTY  
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 93A/6

51° 27' north latitude

121° 26' west longitude

By

R.M. Durfeld  
DURFELD GEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT LTD.  
180 YORSTON STREET  
WILLIAMS LAKE, B.C. V2G 3Z1

June 1988

FILMED

17,645

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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#### A.) SUMMARY

The Redgold property is located in the central interior of British Columbia, within a tectonic structure known as the Quesnel Trough. The Quesnel Trough has recently become the focus of renewed exploration because of several recent gold discoveries, most notable of which is the Dome Mines' Ltd owned gold deposit at the "QR" (Quesnel River) property. The "QR" deposit contains drill indicated reserves of 950,000 tons grading .21 oz gold/ton (Dome Mines' Annual Report 1982). Exploration programs since 1982 on the "QR" property have been ongoing and have significantly increased the tonnage of this deposit.

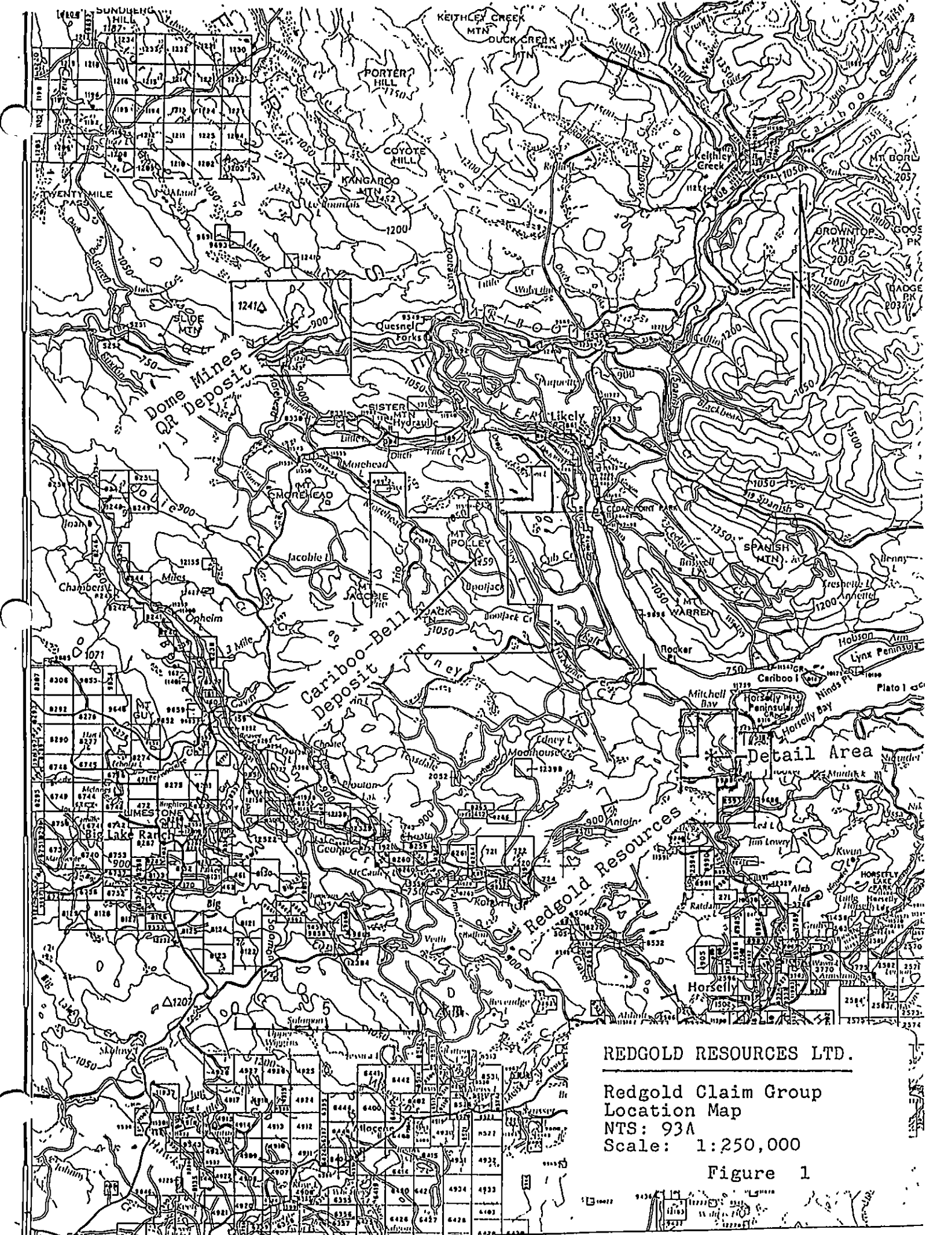
The gold mineralization at the "QR" deposit is developed in lenses of propylitically altered volcanic and sedimentary rocks peripheral to an alkalic intrusive stock. Regional features recognized at the "QR" deposit are a strong positive aeromagnetic response to the alkalic stock that intruded an alkaline volcanic and clastic sequence of Triassic to Jurassic Age.

In May 1982 J.W. Morton and the author recognized the potential of the strongly magnetic alkalic Shiko Lake stock intruding alkalic volcanics in the Redgold property area as having potential for hosting a "QR" type porphyry gold deposit and located the SHIK 1 and SHIK 2 mineral claims after locating outcroppings of altered basalt in an area of open ground.

Since 1982, exploration surveys on the Redgold property have consisted of geophysics (ground magnetic, electromagnetic and induced polarization), geochemical soil sampling and bulldozer trenching surveys that have been compiled in this report in conjunction with the ongoing geological surveys.

These surveys have outlined areas of hydrothermally altered (carbonate-epidote-chlorite) basalt to felsic flows and derived volcanoclastic to epiclastic lithologies. Rock chip sampling in these altered zones have returned values of up to 8250 ppb gold and 18730 ppm copper. The induced polarization and electromagnetic surveys have outlined a northwesterly linear resistivity contrast and VLF crossover anomalies that are interpreted as reflecting a covered shear structure. The induced polarization surveys developed several strong to very strong chargeability anomalies that are interpreted as representing buried sulphide concentrations.

To further evaluate the potential for the Redgold property to host economic gold mineralization a program of expanded geophysical (induced polarization, magnetometer) and geological mapping followed by trenching and diamond drilling is warranted.



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Redgold Claim Group  
 Location Map  
 NTS: 93A  
 Scale: 1:250,000

Figure 1

## B.) PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

## 1) Location

The Redgold property is located (Figure 1) in the Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia, 60 kilometres northeast of the city of Williams Lake and 10 kilometres northeast of the community of Horsefly. More precisely, it is located at 51 degrees 27 minutes north latitude and 121 degrees 26 minutes west longitude. (National Topographic System Map 93A/6)

## 2) Access and Physiography

The Redgold property is readily accessible from Williams Lake B.C. via 70 kilometres of paved highway to the community of Horsefly, then 13 kilometres on the Mitchell Bay all-weather gravel road, from hence seasonal logging roads and trails bisect the property to the west.

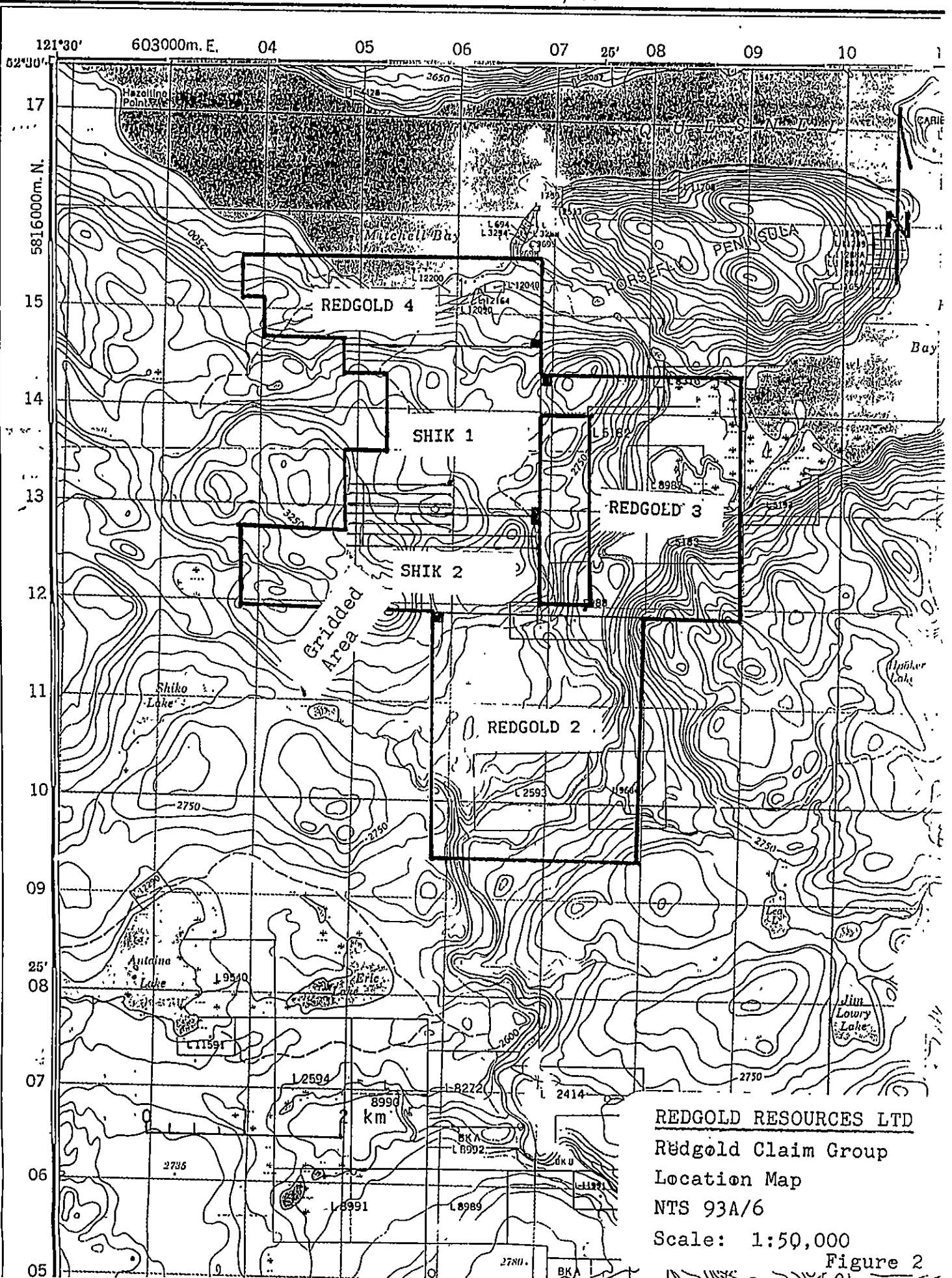
The Redgold property lies in the Quesnel Highland physiographic region of the central B.C. interior. This region is characterized by broad valleys and gently rolling hills with elevations on the Redgold property ranging from 2400 feet (730 metres) to 3200 feet (980 metres) above sea level. The north flowing Horsefly River valley cuts the eastern portion of the Redgold property and is characterized by steep banks.

The Redgold property occurs in a moist vegetative zone dominated by combinations of coniferous (pine-spruce-fir) and deciduous (birch-poplar) forests with variable undergrowths of alder and devil's club. Much of the Redgold property and adjacent lands have been clear-cut logged and all slash has subsequently been burnt. This recent logging has greatly improved the access and uncovered additional outcrops and rubble for geological evaluation.

## 3) Claims

The Redgold property consists of 5 contiguous modified grid and 1 fractional mineral claims that were located according to the British Columbia Mineral Act (Figure 2). The current status of these claims is summarized as:

CLAIM NAME	Number of Units	Record Number	Record Date
SHIK 1	16	4331	May 31, 1982
SHIK 2	12	4332	June 1, 1982
REDGOLD 2	20	7813	July 24, 1986
REDGOLD 3	20	7814	July 24, 1986
REDGOLD 4	12	7817	July 24, 1986
SHIK Fr	1 fraction	7818	July 24, 1986



REDGOLD RESOURCES LTD  
 Redgold Claim Group  
 Location Map  
 NTS 93A/6  
 Scale: 1:50,000

Figure 2

#### 4) Regional History (Horsefly-Quesnel River Area)

In 1859 placer gold was discovered at Quesnel Forks on the Quesnel River about 35 kilometres northwest of the Redgold property. This discovery sparked the Cariboo gold rush which lasted for five years. Placer gold discoveries made during that rush resulted in an estimated 3 million ounces of placer gold being recovered from the Cariboo (Boyle 1979). The Horsefly River system represents a portion of this value as it was subjected to extensive placer mining during that time. Hardrock prospecting and mining that was conducted in conjunction with the placer operations led to the discovery and production of 840,000 ounces of lode gold from the Cariboo Gold Quartz, Island Mountain and Cariboo-Hudson mines near the historic community of Barkerville. There is no record of lode gold production from the Redgold property, but past and recent placer mining activity is evidenced by workings along the Horsefly River that cuts the eastern edge of the property.

The Cariboo Bell porphyry copper-gold deposit which is located 25 kilometres to the northwest of the Redgold property was discovered in 1964 during exploration of a prominent aeromagnetic anomaly. Exploration at the Cariboo Bell property has been ongoing since that time.

The discovery of the Cariboo-Bell deposit spurred exploration interest for additional porphyry copper deposits in this area of the Quesnel Trough. Exploration targets were defined by aeromagnetic anomalies associated with alkalic intrusive complexes. In 1973 Dome Mines' Ltd and Newconex Holdings Ltd located the SL mineral claim group to cover the porphyry copper-gold potential of the alkalic Shiko Lake stock that is located here. This holding was subsequently reduced and transferred to Terramar Mines Lt., a public company that trades on the Vancouver Stock Exchange. In May 1982, Mr. Bill Morton and the author, while conducting reconnaissance exploration in the Shiko Lake area located an area that was underlain by outcrops of propylitically altered alkalic volcanics with disseminated pyrite and chalcopryite. This discovery led to the location of the SHIK 1 and 2 mineral claims which have been the focus of all subsequent exploration programs on the Redgold property.

In 1975, during the investigation of a similiar aeromagnetic anomaly, Dome Mines Ltd and Newconex Holdings Ltd discovered the "QR" (Quesnel River) deposit. Exploration by way of diamond drilling has indicated near surface reserves of gold mineralization. The "QR" deposit is located 45 kilometres northwest of the Redgold property and is the sight of active exploration drilling programs.

More recent exploration work in the Quesnel Trough has resulted in the discovery of several other significant gold deposits. Most notable of these are: the "Madre" gold zone on Spanish Mountain (20 kilometres north of the Redgold property) and the "Frasergold" gold zone along the MacKay River (45 kilometres east of the Redgold property). The "Madre" and "Frasergold" prospects are located in predominantly sedimentary rocks of the Quesnel Trough, whereas the "QR" deposit, and Kwun and Redgold properties are located in volcanic and associated intrusive rocks of this tectonic belt.

Since 1982, Mr. Morton and the author and more recently Sedona Resources have conducted programs of geological mapping, rock sampling, bulldozer trenching and geophysical surveys (electromagnetic, magnetic and induced polarization).



To date this work has predominantly been conducted in area of the discovery showing. This report documents additional grid preparation and mapping in the showing area in conjunction with more regional grid preparation and geological mapping.

#### 5) Economic Considerations

The Redgold property is linked to the city of Williams Lake by eighty-five kilometres of paved and all-weather gravel road. The infrastructure at Williams Lake would easily support any development in the Redgold area. Hydroelectric lines pass within five kilometres of the Redgold property and a reliable supply of water is readily available from the Horsefly River. There is adequate area on the Redgold property for mine-mill development and waste or tailings disposal.

#### 6) Program Objective and Program

Prior to the commencement of the geological survey that is documented for assessment credit in this report, the geological mapping, rock sampling, bulldozer trenching and geophysical surveys that had previously been conducted on the Redgold property were compiled at a scale of 1:1,000, shown in part as figure 4. This compilation identified areas in the Main Grid as targets for further evaluation as:

- the chargeability anomaly in the central area of the geology map and the strong chargeability anomaly in the northern area of the geology map and off the page to the north.

- this compilation also recognized the limited area that had been evaluated by geological mapping on the Redgold property.

The objective of this program was therefore to expand the geological knowledge in the areas of the geophysical anomalies and to expand the overall geological knowledge of the Redgold property area.

To this end a program of expanded grid preparation and geological mapping were conducted on the Redgold property.

The initial geological mapping focused on the northern chargeability anomaly to try and identify a source as outcrop or rubble for this anomaly, but after walking all the lines no outcrop was encountered. Mapping was then expanded in a easterly direction and when the pyrite rich felsic flows and lapilli tuff were encountered at the eastern edge of Map 3 additional geological mapping was conducted in this area.

The results of this survey are compiled in conjunction with all the previous surveys in this report.

### C.) GEOPHYSICS

#### 1) Aeromagnetic and Ground Magnetic Surveys

The Redgold property is located in the northwestern portion of Aeromagnetic map 5239G, available from the Geological Survey of Canada. From this survey it is evident that the Redgold property is located on the eastern edge of a north-northwesterly trending strong magnetic positive feature. This magnetic positive feature corresponds to magnetite rich volcanic and intrusive rocks

within the regional geological feature known as the Quesnel Trough. Local magnetic highs within the Quesnel Trough often correspond to the location or magnetite rich alkalic intrusions. These magnetic high features and their associated intrusions were initially targeted for their potential of hosting alkalic porphyry copper deposits and lead to the staking of the Cariboo-Bell, SL and "QR" properties. Locally the aeromagnetic response can be used to assist in geological mapping in areas where extensive overburden typically makes geological mapping difficult.

In May 1984 a ground magnetic survey was conducted in the Redgold detail area on a 25 by 50 metre north-south grid over an area 400 metres east-west and 800 metres north south. The most significant feature of this total magnetic field survey was a northwesterly trending magnetic low feature in the west central portion of the gridded area. This main magnetic trend is cut by a weaker east-northeasterly structure. Isolated magnetic highs were found to correspond to local strongly magnetic outcrops. The area of the magnetic survey should be expanded to cover all areas of interest.

## 2) Electromagnetic Survey

Six kilometres of a VLF Electromagnetic survey were also conducted in the Redgold detail area and filed for assessment credit in 1985. A compilation of the crossover peaks suggests several conductors in the property area. Most notable is a north-south conductor in the western portion of the grid that runs from 0+00N 0+75E to 3+00N 0+75E. An additional apparent conductor occurs in the northeastern corner of the grid along a diagonal trending from 1+75N 4+00E to 2+75N 3+00E. Both of these conductors are highlighted on the Geology Map (Figure 4) of this report.

## 3) Induced Polarization Survey

During the period September 1 to 5, 1986 Scott Geophysics Ltd conducted 6.55 line kilometres of induced polarization and resistivity surveys over 11 lines in the detail area on the Redgold property.

In the logistical report accompanying this survey, Alan Scott, as geophysicist, recommends that, "A preliminary examination of the results from the IPR11 survey on the Redgold Property indicates the presence of moderate amplitude chargeability highs that merit further investigation". This survey also showed a strong northwesterly trending resistivity gradient in the north-eastern area of the grid. The resistivity gradient and chargeability high anomalies are highlighted on the attached Geological Map (Figure 4). From this compilation it is evident that the resistivity gradient and VLF crossover anomalies in the northeast area of the grid coincide closely, suggesting that a northwesterly trending fault and/or mineralized structure underlies this area.

## D.) GEOCHEMISTRY

### 1.) Rock Chip Sampling

Rock chip sampling on the Redgold property was done in conjunction with all the exploration programs on the Redgold property and has primarily been targeted at the detail area. The most extensive sampling was conducted in conjunction with the 1986 trenching program. The significant results of this

of this chip sampling are discussed with the Geology in section E and highlighted on the Geological Plans, figures 4, of this report.

## E.) GEOLOGY

### 1.) Regional Geology

Geologically, the Redgold property is located in a structural feature known as the Quesnel Trough, a 30 kilometre wide, northwest-trending, Early Mesozoic Age volcanic-sedimentary belt of regional extent. The Quesnel Trough in the Horsefly area is a fault-bounded region that is flanked to the east by Precambrian to Paleozoic rocks of the Barkerville and Slide Mountain terranes and to the west by Paleozoic rocks of the Cache Creek terrane.

Regional mapping of the Quesnel Trough in the Horsefly area has recently been completed by A. Panteleyev of the British Columbia Department of Mines. Panteleyev's mapping shows the Triassic-Jurassic age Takla Group, comprised of submarine volcanic rocks together with their derived sedimentary units, discontinuous carbonate horizons, and marine sediments to be prevalent in the Redgold area. Just to the northwest of the detail area, on the SL property, this mapping shows a large outcropping of the monzonite to diorite composition Shiko Lake stock to be intruding the Takla volcanic rocks. The Shiko Lake stock may in part be coeval with the younger volcanic lithologies. The hydrothermal alteration recognized by Panteleyev as secondary carbonate, quartz, epidote and/or sulphide are thought to be related to the emplacement of this intrusive stock and additional intrusive activity in the area that does not outcrop.

### Structural Geology

The stratigraphy of the Takla group in the Redgold area develops a regional north to northwesterly.

Airphoto and aeromagnetic structural interpretation in the Redgold area shows a strong northeasterly airphoto linear that is also coincident with offsets in the magnetic data. The other main structural direction is as a westerly to northwesterly airphoto and aeromagnetic linear.

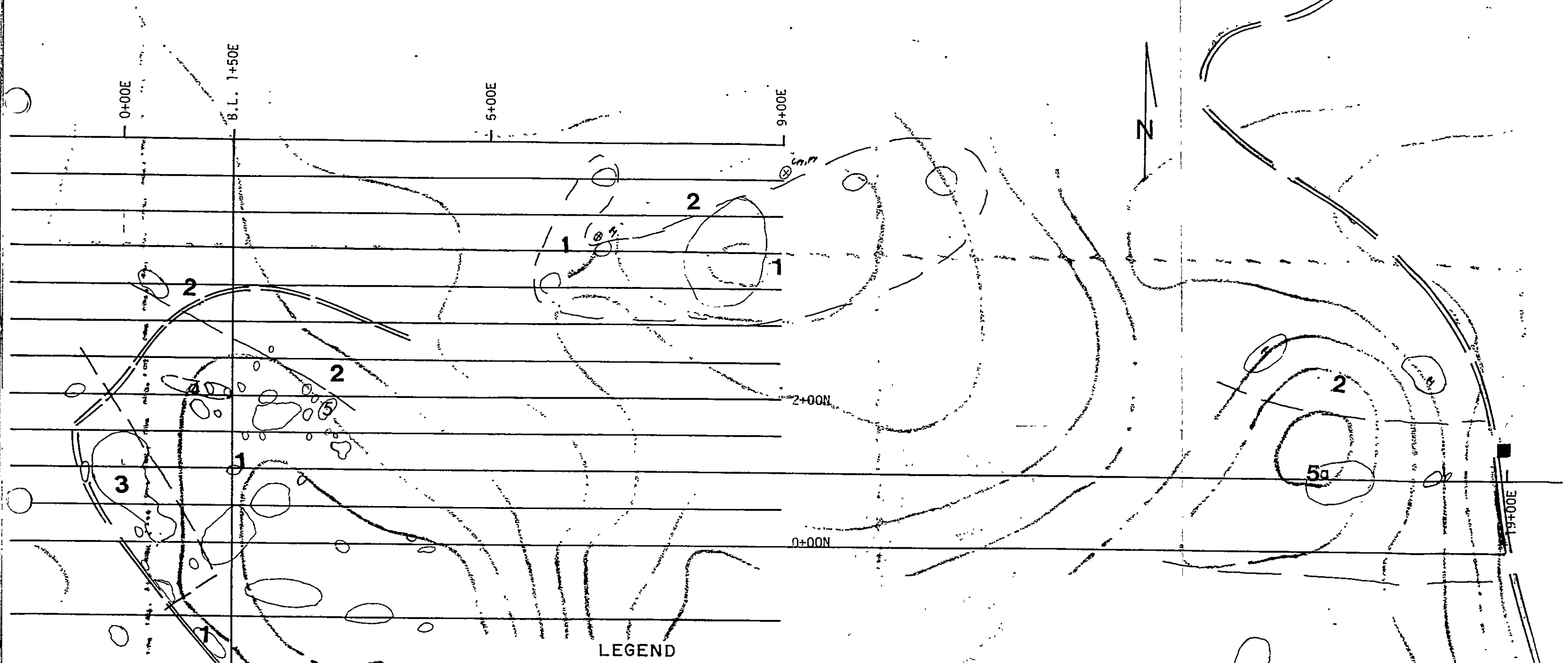
### 2.) Redgold Detailed Geology

The interpretation of the Redgold detailed geology is based on J.W. Morton's and the author's recent mapping in the gridded area and a compilation and interpretation of all previous mapping surveys conducted in the property area.

### Lithology

This mapping recognizes a volcanic section that is comprised of basalt flows and lahars (1), felsic flows and intercalated tuffs (2) and trachyandesite (3). Locally the intrusive and volcanoclastic lithologies are cut by dioritic intrusions (4) and alkalic dykes (5).

Unit 1: The basalt in the REDGOLD property area is the most dominant lithology and forms thick sections of flows, flow breccia and lahars. Within this section areas enriched in K-feldspar and monzonitic fragments were noted and mapped as 1a and areas of carbonate matrix or carbonate



**LEGEND**

**LOWER JURASSIC**

**INTRUSIVE ROCKS**

- 5 Alkalic Dykes
  - 5a Monzonite
  - 5b Syenite
  - 5c Hornblende Porphyry
- 4 Diorite, equigranular intrusive

**VOLCANIC ROCKS**

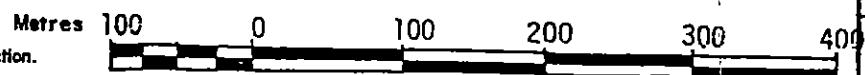
- 3 Trachyandesite - massive flows, chaotic breccia, part intrusive breccia - minor epidote alteration throughout
- 2 Felsic - flows and lapilli tuff, carbonate and disseminated pyrite on matrix
- 1 Basalt - massive flows, chaotic breccia and debris flows - minor epidote alteration throughout
  - 1b Calcareous Basalt - calcite filled vesicles and matrix, also sections with limestone fragments.
  - 1a Basalt with K-spar rich matrix and monzonite fragments

**ALTERATION**

Propylite - areas with intense epidote, chlorite and carbonate alteration.

**SYMBOLS**

- Outcrop
- Fault
- Geological Contact - defined, approximate, assumed
- Bedding - horizontal, inclined, vertical
- Fault - defined, approximate, assumed
- Fault - inclined, vertical
- Trench
- Structural Linear
- Legal Corner SHIK 1 & 2
- Roads
- Topographic Contours In Feet



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**GEOLOGICAL MAP**

SCALE	DATE	BY	N.T.S. No.	DWG. No.
1:5000	Jun88		93A/6	3

cavity fillings are mapped as calcareous basalt 1b.

- Unit 2: In the eastern area of the grid and along the northeastern area of the detail area a section of fine grained felsic flows and intercalated lapilli tuff was noted. The matrix in this tuff is often calcareous and pyritic and the felsic composition is inferred from the bleached nature which may in part reflect secondary argillic alteration.
- Unit 3: The trachyandesite as massive flows chaotic to intrusive breccia occurs in the western area of the grid. Sections within this lithology are fine grained and equigranular and look intrusive.
- Unit 4: The diorite is recognized in the western area of the grid as a fine grained mafic and equigranular intrusive and may in part be equivalent to the trachyandesite.
- Unit 5: The alkalic dykes are recognized in the main gridded area as fine grained equigranular and strongly magnetic monzonite 5a, dykes comprised of predominantly of pink k-feldspar as syenite 5b and aligned acicular hornblende grains in a fine felsic matrix as the hornblende porphyry 5c.

#### Alteration

Hydrothermal alteration as variable epidote, chlorite and carbonate is recognized as propylitic alteration. Areas of intense propylitic alteration are mapped as propylite and highlighted on the geology maps. Minor secondary brown biotite was noted in association with the dioritic intrusive in the eastern area of the grid.

#### Mineralization

Pyrite and chalcopyrite were noted in all the lithologies but were generally stronger in areas of hydrothermal alteration. Sections with up to 40% pyrite are noted in the felsic lapilli tuff. All the sampling to date has been conducted in the western portion of the grid. This sampling of predominantly propylitically altered basalt and felsic lapilly tuff showed gold values of up to 8250 ppb and copper values of up to 18730 ppm. The higher copper and gold values generally occur in the propylitically altered zones of the north central area of the grid. The higher values of the previous trenching program are highlighted on the attached geological plan. There is generally a strong association between elevated copper and gold values.

### 3.) Economic Geology (Regional)

Mineral exploration programs conducted in the Quesnel Trough area of B.C. in the mid-1960's to the late-1970's led to the discovery of several porphyry copper, copper-gold and gold deposits.

#### ALKALIC PORPHYRY COPPER AND /OR GOLD DEPOSITS

Several of the porphyry copper prospects and deposits that occur in association with alkalic (quartz undersaturated) intrusive and volcanic rocks were noted to contain significant gold values. Three of the more important deposits of this type are:

DEPOSIT	RESERVES
Afton Mine	31 million tons 1.1% copper and .58 grams gold/tonne
Cariboo Bell	110 million tons .32% copper and .45 grams gold/tonne .
"QR"	0.95 million tons .21 oz gold/ton (7.2 grams gold/tonne)

The copper and gold mineralizaion in all the deposits of this type is largely controlled by structure and hydrothermal alteration.

#### "QR TYPE" GOLD DEPOSITS

The "QR" deposit was discovered in 1975 by Dome Mines Ltd and Newconex Holdings Ltd as a result of an exploration program conducted for porphyry copper-gold mineralization similiar to the Afton and Cariboo-Bell deposits. Classed by its reserves, the "QR" deposit is a gold porphyry. Little or no copper would be recovered with the gold from this deposit. The gold mineralization in the "QR" deposit is enveloped by propylitic alteration (epidote, chlorite, pyrite-chalcopyrite) affecting the Jurassic basalts, andesites and siltstones adjacent to an alkalic stock. The sulphide mineralization produces associated Induced Polarization anomalies. The alkalic stock at the "QR" deposit produces a well defined magnetic high anomaly.

#### STRATABOUND GOLD DEPOSITS "FRASERGOLD - MADRE TYPE"

Ongoing gold exploration in the Quesnel Trough has identified stratabound gold mineralization associated with the iron-carbonate rich member of an Upper Triassic graphitic phyllite at Eureka's "Frasergold" property that is located 45 kilometres east of the Redgold property. Gold occurs within the phyllite in remobilized quartz-siderite-gold lenses that can constitute up to 40% of the mineralized zone. At Mt. Calvery's "Madre" property located 20 kilometres north of the Redgold property the gold mineralization is in part stratabound within a graphitic argillite and is similiar to the "Frasergold" deposit.

#### F.) DISCUSSION

The Redgold property is located on a geological feature in central British Columbia known as the Quesnel Trough, which hosts significant gold deposits at the "QR", "Madre" and "Frasergold" properties.

The Redgold property is underlain by altered volcanic lithologies close to the alkalic Shiko Lake stock and as such would be more akin to the geological environment at the "QR" deposit than the "Frasergold-Madre" type occurrences.

The geological mapping of the REDGOLD property shows strong jointing and faulting on northeasterly and northwesterly regional trends. This faulting controls the distribution of the areas of propylitic alteration and associated sulphide mineralization. The limited electromagnetic survey shows a northwesterly trending crossover in the northeast area of the grid that is consistent with the northwesterly trending trace of the resistivity gradient and as such probably represents the trace of a shear and/or mineralized zone. This northwest trend is also evident in the alignment of the western chargeability anomaly. The strong northeasterly trending chargeability

anomaly plots at the convergence of a northeasterly and northwesterly trending structural linears.

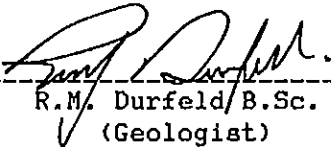
To date rock chip sampling on the REDGOLD property has shown gold values to 8250 ppb and copper values to 18730 ppm in propylitically altered sulphide rich zones. Rock sampling of limited exposure in the area of the western chargeability anomaly has shown this area to be anomalous in gold and copper. The strong chargeability anomaly in the northeast area of the grid that is open to the north occurs in an area that is masked by overburden. The 'QR' gold deposits show anomalous IP response. Therefore should this anomaly be sourced as sulphide mineralization it would be an excellent target for 'QR' type gold-copper mineralization. Prospecting in the eastern area of the grid has shown the felsic tuff to contain sections with up to 40% pyrite. This in conjunction with the chargeability anomaly to the northwest suggests the potential for a sulphide zone with regional extent as potential host for gold mineralization.

To further evaluate the REDGOLD property for its potential of these sulphide zones hosting economic gold mineralization the area of the I.P. survey should be expanded and all targets should be tested by backhoe trenching and diamond drilling.

## G.) COST STATEMENT

## TECHNICAL STAFF

GEOLOGIST - R. Durfeld (July 2, 1987, May 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 30, 1988) 8 days @ \$300	\$ 2,400.00
ASSISTANT - C. Durfeld (May 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 1988) 6 days @ \$150	900.00
- R. Dubois (May 17, 18, 19, 20, 1988) 4 days @ \$140	560.00
BOARD - 22 mandays @ \$25	550.00
TRUCK RENTAL - 7 days @ \$50	350.00
TRUCK FUEL -	150.00
REPORT PREPARATION AND DRAFTING	400.00
	-----
TOTAL COST OF PROGRAM	\$ 5310.00


  
-----  
R.M. Durfeld/B.Sc.  
(Geologist)

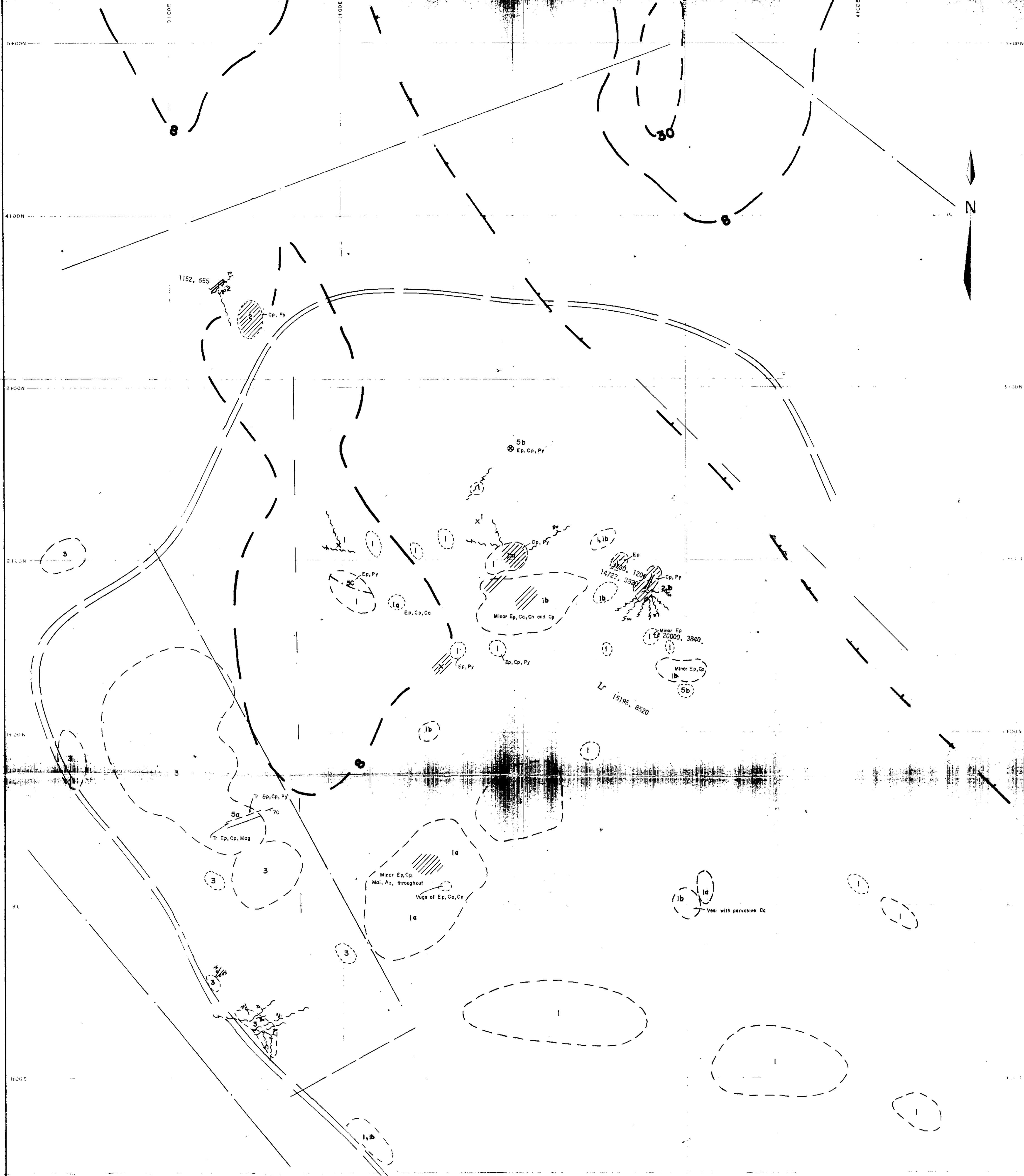


H) CERTIFICATE

I Rudolf M. Durfeld, do hereby certify:

- 1.) That I am a geologist with offices at 180 Yorston Street, Williams Lake, B.C.
- 2.) That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.Sc. Geology 1972, and have practiced my profession with various mining and/or exploration companies and as an independent geological consultant since graduation.
- 3.) That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (Member No: F3025), and am a member of The British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
- 4.) That this report is based on:
  - my personal knowledge of the property and geological mapping and grid preparation conducted during the period July 2, 1987 to May 30, 1988.

  
-----  
R.M. Durfeld, B.Sc.  
(Geologist)



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**17,645  
LEGEND**

**LOWER JURASSIC**

**INTRUSIVE ROCKS**

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**VOLCANIC ROCKS**

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- 1a Basalt with K-spar rich matrix and monzonite fragments

**ALTERATION**

Propylite - areas with intense epidote, chlorite and carbonate alteration.

**GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION**

- Chargeability Contour and Value (n=2)
- Trace of Resistivity Gradient (n=2)
- tick toward low

**SYMBOLS**

- X Outcrop
- ⊗ Float
- Geological Contact - defined, approximate, assumed
- Bedding - horizontal, inclined, vertical
- Fault - defined, approximate, assumed
- Fault - inclined, vertical
- Trench 1152, 555 Cu-ppm, Au-ppb
- Structural Linear

**ABBREVIATIONS**

- az azurite
- ca calcite
- cp chalcopyrite
- ch chlorite
- ep epidote
- frag fragment
- ls limestone
- mag magnetite
- mal malachite
- py pyrite
- tr trace
- vesi vesicular

**REDGOLD RESOURCES LTD.**

**GEOLOGICAL MAP**

SCALE	DATE	BY	INT. No.	DWG. No.
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