

1988

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

RELAY CREEK PROPERTY

BOND GOLD CANADA INC

18740

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Kamloops

Off Confidential: 90.05.05

ASSESSMENT REPORT 18740

MINING DIVISION: Clinton

PROPERTY: Relay Creek

LOCATION: LAT 51 09 00 LONG 122 52 00
UTM 10 5666295 509326
NTS 092002W

CAMP: 035 Taseko - Blackdome Area

CLAIM(S): Yal 1-4

OPERATOR(S): Bond Gold Can.

AUTHOR(S): Vogt, A.H.; Kennedy, D.R.

REPORT YEAR: 1989, 18 Pages

KEYWORDS: Mesozoic, Coast Plutonic Complex, Relay Mountain Group
Taylor Creek Group, Jackass Mountain Group, Shales, Tuffs, Andesites
Yalakom Fault

WORK

DONE: Geophysical
EMGR 78.5 km; VLF
Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:2500
MAGG 78.5 km
Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:2500

REPORTED

REPORTS: 03179, 03829, 04597

LOG NO: 0510	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

GEOFYSICAL REPORT

ON THE

RELAY CREEK PROPERTY

OF

BOND GOLD CANADA Inc.

FILMED

YAL 1-4 MINERAL CLAIMS

CLINTON and LILLOOET MINING DIVISIONS, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 920/2W

Latitude 51 09' Longitude 122 52'

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,740

BY

Andreas VOGT

David KENNEDY

SUMMARY

Gold Canada's Relay Creek Property is located in the Tyaughton-Yalakom area of southcentral British Columbia approximately 200 kilometres north of Vancouver. The property covers an extensive zone of intense alteration hosted by Upper Cretaceous sediments and volcanic rocks as well as by Early Tertiary porphyry intrusions. The alteration is associated with porphyry copper and epithermal gold mineralization.

The property consists of 76 units in 4 contiguous mineral claims (Yal # 1 to 4) that straddle the boundary between the Clinton and the Lillooet Mining Divisions.

A combined magnetic/VLF-EM survey was conducted during June of 1988 covering a total of 78.5 line kilometres.

Several initial targets can be defined. Of special interest are a north-northeast trending fault zone indicated by the offset of an extensive linear magnetic feature and strong VLF-EM conductors that parallel this magnetic linear. The interpretation of the survey is somewhat preliminary as detailed geological and geochemical data are not yet available for correlation. Further information is needed to refine target selection.

The results of this geophysical survey in conjunction with the other information available concerning the mineralization environment indicate a good potential for this property to host epithermal gold mineralization. Mineralization may occur both as high-grade veins and as low-grade, bulk tonnage type. Further evaluation of the property is clearly warranted.

A program of detailed geological mapping and geochemical sampling is proposed to characterize the mineralization environment and to establish a reference for the geophysical information obtained during this program.

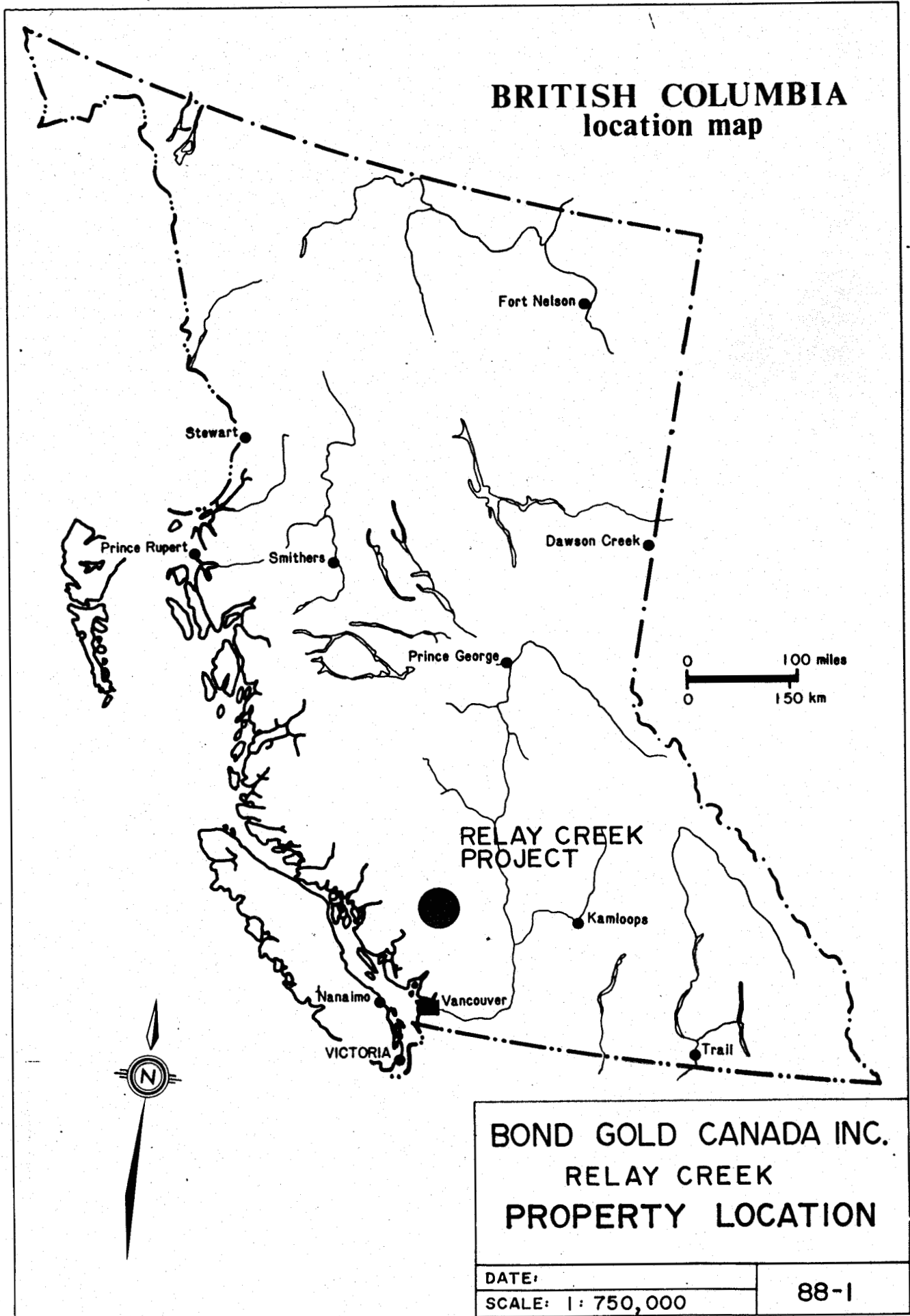
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BRITISH COLUMBIA location map



INTRODUCTION

In early 1988 Bond Gold Canada investigated the Tyaughton-Yalakom area, the northwestern extension of the Bridge River Gold Camp, for possible ground acquisitions in the search for epi- to mesothermal type gold deposits. The area of interest is located between two major, northwest trending regional faults, the Tchaikazan Fault and the Yalakom Fault.

New information for this area (920/2) had been made available as a result of the regional geological mapping program conducted in 1987 by the provincial government as part of the Canada/British Columbia Mineral Development Agreement (Open Files 1988/9 and 1988/16). This program was designed to provide 1:50,000 scale geological maps and mineral potential overlays for the Taseko/ Bridge River area.

The southeastern portion of a 10 X 1.8 kilometres sized zone of intense alteration north of Relay Creek was staked in May of 1988 by Bond Gold Canada as the Relay Creek Property.

An exploration grid was established in June of 1988 over the main alteration zone. 78.5 line kilometres were covered by a combined magnetic/VLF-EM survey.

The principal exploration targets for this property are epithermal gold/silver mineralizations, and/or porphyry copper/gold mineralizations.

PROPERTY

The Relay Creek Property consists of 76 claim units (1900 ha) staked as 4 mineral claims that straddle the boundary between the Clinton and Lillooet Mining Divisions. Relevant data for the claims are summarized in Table 1. The location of the claims is shown in Figure 88-2.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record #</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>
YAL 1	2610	20	May 12, 1988
YAL 2	2611	20	May 12, 1988
YAL 3	2612	20	May 12, 1988
YAL 4	2613	16	May 12, 1988

Table 1: Relay Property Claim Data

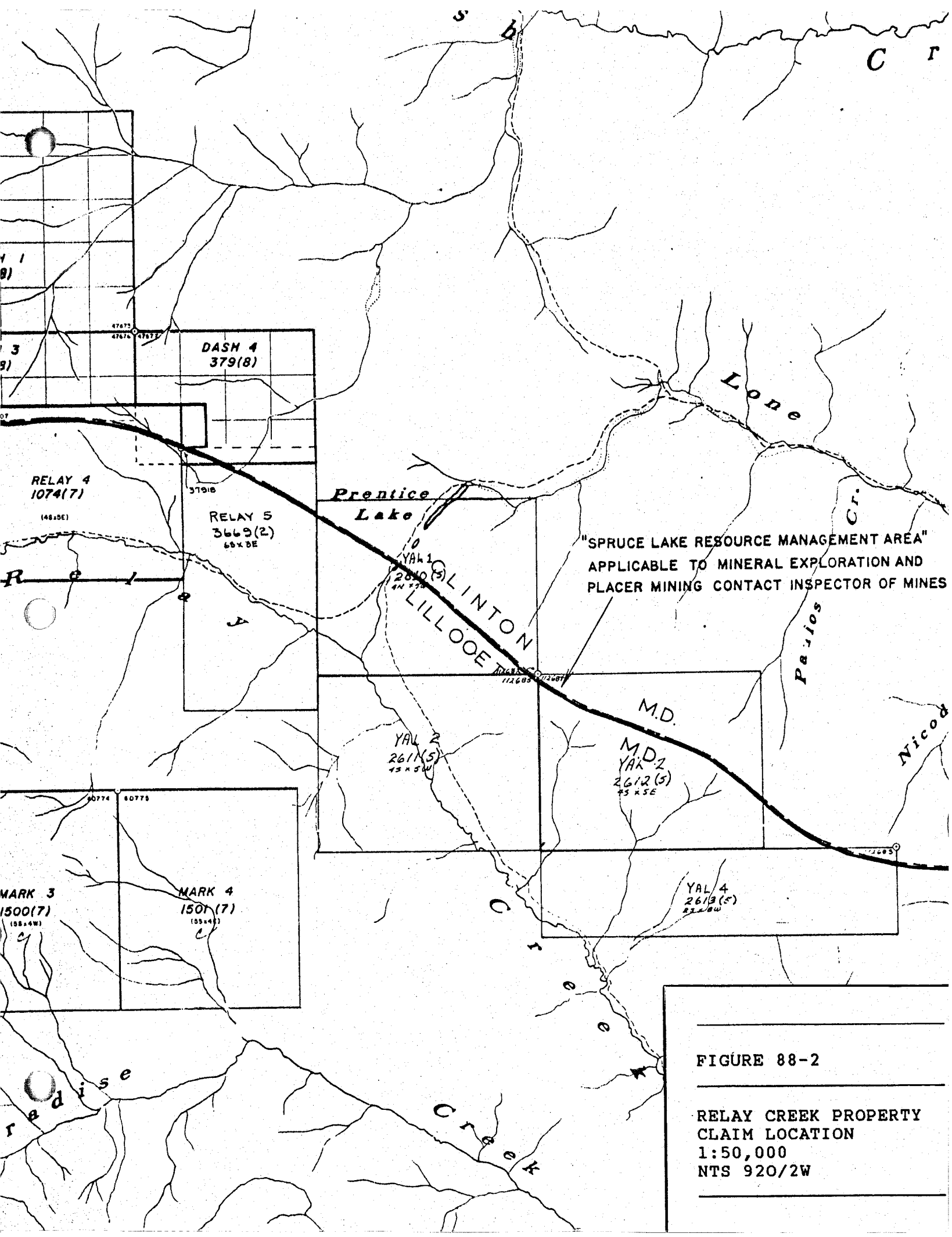


FIGURE 88-2

RELAY CREEK PROPERTY
 CLAIM LOCATION
 1:50,000
 NTS 920/2W

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Relay Creek property is located in the Chilcotin Range of south-central British Columbia about 35 kilometres northwest of Goldbridge and approximately 200 kilometres north of Vancouver (NTS map sheet 920/2W; 51 09', 122 52', Figure 88-1).

Elevation on the property ranges from 1430 metres MSL in the valley of the Relay Creek up to 2200 metres MSL in the area underlain by rocks of the Powell Creek Formation. Regions above approximately 2000 metres MSL are usually bare, with grassy meadows in the lower areas and talus covered steeper slopes higher up. The lower areas are generally well treed with pine or, on north facing slopes, with dense growth of mature pine, fir and spruce.

Access to the property is presently by helicopter from Lillooet or Goldbridge or by a dirt road off the Lillooet-Goldbridge highway via Tyaughton Lake.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

The Upper Relay Creek alteration zone was initially evaluated for porphyry style copper/molybdenum deposits in the 1970s. Beginning in the late 1970s the extensive alteration zone was tested for epithermal gold mineralization

- 1971/72 Sheba Syndicate; soil geochemistry survey (Cu, Mo, Zn) on the A, B, C, X, Y, Z claim groups; total of 1360 samples; distinct copper soil anomalies; molybdenum anomalies coincide with the copper anomalies but are smaller; values of up to 1240 ppm copper and 46 ppm molybdenum; one anomaly outlines the ABC porphyry copper occurrences immediately north of Relay Creek, now located on Bond Gold's Relay property (AR # 3179); further geological and geochemical over the XYZ claim group in 1972 (AR # 3830)
- 1972/73 Edina Resources Limited; geological and geophysical evaluation of the ABC porphyry copper occurrence (AR# 3829, 4597)
- 1979-82 Barrier Reef Resources; Exploration programs on the Relay Creek and Dash properties (NW portion of the alteration belt); preliminary exploration (geology/geochemistry) in 1979 to 1980 (AR # 8888, 8866, 8020); soil geochemistry program in 1981 (AR # 9876) outlined two coinciding Au and As anomalies; anomaly "A": 1500 metres (SE-NW) by 500 metres with Au values of up to 4,800 ppb; the area of the soil anomaly correlates with altered porphyry intrusions; anomaly "B": 500 m (SE-NW) by 100 m with an average gold value of 400 ppb. Further evaluation of anomaly "A" in 1982

(AR # 11037); additional rock, soil geochemistry, IP survey, and diamond drilling (4 holes with a total of 671 metres); best intersection: 1.5 metres @ 10.3 g/t gold in hole R82-1; two types of gold mineralization: higher grade (1 to 10 ppm gold) in narrow quartz/carbonate and chalcedony veins and wide zones of low grade (50 to 300 ppb gold) in and adjacent to altered feldspar porphyry intrusions)

1987 Regional mapping and mineral potential evaluation conducted by the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources as a contribution to the Canada/British Columbia Mineral Development Agreement

1988 The Relay Creek property is staked on behalf of Bond Gold Canada. The geophysical program that is subject of this report is conducted.

REGIONAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geology of the area is summarized from assessment reports and the recent regional mapping of the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Geological Survey Branch (Open Files 1988/9 and 1988/16; Glover et al 1988).

The property lies within the Tyaughton Trough (Jeletzky and Tipper 1968), a continuous northwest trending belt of Mesozoic (Sinemurian to Coniacian) strata along the northeastern margin of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The trough is a depositional basin that overlaps the Coast Plutonic Complex on the west and the Stikinia terrane of the Intermontane Belt on the east. In the area of the map sheet NTS 920/02 marine sedimentary strata of the Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Relay Mountain Group and the Mid-Cretaceous Taylor Creek and Jackass Mountain Groups constitute the Tyaughton Trough. Upper Cretaceous nonmarine sediments and volcanic rocks of the Battlement Ridge Group unconformably overly the strata of the Tyaughton Trough. The unconformity appears to be related to the initial uplift of the Coast Mountain suprastructure during Upper Cretaceous time (Kleinspehn 1985). The Battlement Ridge Group was defined by Glover et al (1988) as an Upper Cretaceous sequence of terrestrial sediments, volcanoclastic and volcanic rocks that previously had been assigned to the Kingsvale Group (Jeletzky and Tipper 1968). The Mesozoic strata are intruded by equigranular and porphyritic granitic stocks and dykes of Early Tertiary age.

The Relay Creek property is located about four kilometres southwest of the northwest trending Yalakom Fault. The area is structurally dominated by an intricate network of northwest-trending, anastomosing faults that separate the rock units into relatively small, structurally discrete, northwest-trending fault blocks.

The southwestern portion of the property is underlain by marine sedimentary rocks of the Albian Lizard Formation, the upper member of the Taylor Creek Group. The formation contains shales and quartzofeldspathic sandstones as well as rare volcanic agglomerates. Rocks of the Silverquick and Powell Creek Formations occupy the northeastern half of the property. These two formations constitute the Upper Cretaceous Battlement Ridge Group. The Silverquick Formation is a nonmarine, basal clastic unit, gradationally overlain by the volcanic-arc related rocks of the Powell Creek Formation. The latter formation consists of intermediate to basaltic volcanic breccias and lapilli tuff, interbedded fine grained tuffs, flows, and epiclastic sediments that cross the property diagonally as a 300 metres wide, northwest trending fault block.

Andesitic volcanics of the Powell Creek Formation are intruded elsewhere by 87 to 82 Ma old granodiorites of the Coast Plutonic Complex (Archibald et al 1989) and are therefore Santonian or older in age.

A hornblende plagioclase porphyry stock (North Relay Porphyry) has intruded the rocks of the Lizard Formation in the west-central portion of the property, southwest of Relay Creek. A 2.8 kilometres long-hornblende plagioclase dyke follows the faulted contact between the Lizard and Powell Creek Formation in the central portion of the property. These porphyries comprise variable proportions of hornblende and feldspar phenocrysts within a massive, grey aphanitic matrix.

A 10 kilometres long and up to 1.8 kilometres wide, northwest trending goldbearing carbonate and propylitic alteration zone is related to these two porphyry intrusions. The eastern half of this intense alteration belt is covered by the Relay Creek property.

The North Relay Porphyry has yielded a $40\text{Ar}/39\text{Ar}$ age date of 67.6 \pm 0.6 Ma (Archibald et al 1989). This date appears to provide a good estimate for the time of alteration and mineralization.

The Relay Property is situated between two major northwest trending fault zones, the Yalakom Fault and the Relay Creek Fault. The property area itself is characterized by the occurrence of several subsidiary faults subparallel to the two main fault systems. The Yalakom Fault has a total length of more than 230 kilometres and a dextral strike-slip offset that is estimated to be in the range of 80 to 190 kilometres (Glover et al 1988). A narrow dyke of hornblende plagioclase porphyry within the fault has yielded a $40\text{Ar}/39\text{Ar}$ age of 75.6 \pm 2.8 Ma (Archibald et al 1989). The major right-lateral motion at the Yalakom Fault postdates the Albian Jackass Mountain and the Cenomanian(?) Battlement Ridge Groups. This confines the age of the main movements along the fault to Cenomanian-Maastrichtian time. The timing of the movements along the Relay Creek Fault is poorly constrained. However, there are indications (Glover et al 1988) that this fault system was still active during Middle Eocene time.

MINERALIZATION

All known mineral occurrences are related to the 10 kilometres long and up to 1.8 kilometres wide northwest trending alteration zone. This zone is associated with dykes, sills, and small stock of probably Early Tertiary hornblende plagioclase porphyry. The carbonate alteration, chloritization, epidotization, silicification, and minor argillic alteration affects both the intrusive rocks and the hostrock (Lizard Formation and Powell Creek Formation). Two porphyry copper occurrences, the XYZ and the ABC (MI 920-64 and 920-65, respectively) are located within this alteration zone, the latter of which lies on Bond Gold's Relay Creek Property. Gold values of 1 to 10 ppm have been obtained from narrow quartz-carbonate and chalcedony veins from the northwestern end of the alteration belt. These values occur in association with strongly pyritized zones of elevated gold values in the range of 50 to 300 ppb and anomalously high values of arsenic (Dawson 1982). Very limited lithochemical sampling in the area of the Relay Creek Property has yielded anomalous mercury (up to 3400 ppb) and arsenic (up to 430 ppm) values (Open File 1988/9).

1988 GEOPHYSICAL FIELDPROGRAM

A magnetic/VLF-EM survey was conducted in June of 1988 by MPH Consulting Limited on behalf of Bond Gold Canada. The data were processed and interpreted by the Bond Gold Exploration Geophysical Department in Denver, Colorado.

A 5.2 kilometres long baseline (4000W to 1200E), trending N122E, was established parallel to the trend of the main alteration zone. Crosslines were run at 100 metre intervals and extend from the baseline 1500 metres to the northeast. A total of 78.5 line kilometres was established and surveyed.

A Scintrex IGS-2/MP-4/VLF-4 integrated total-field proton magnetometer plus VLF was used for the survey. Diurnal drift corrections were made through the use of a recording base station. The VLF-EM receiver was tuned to the transmitter station in Cutler, Maine. Magnetic and VLF-EM readings were taken every 12.5 metres on all lines.

Data are presented at a 1:2,500 scale (FIGURES 88-03 to 88-06).

The magnetic contour maps were prepared by first gridding the drift-corrected data on a 6.25-metre square mesh with a minimum-curvature algorithm, upward continued 3.0 metres to reduce some of the noisy character of the data and then low-pass filtered at 18.75 metres for additional smoothing. These filtered data were then contoured on a 50-gamma interval.

The VLF data are presented as stacked profile.

Interpretation of the data is preliminary as no detailed geological and geochemical information is available for correlation.

The following comments are taken, with a few modifications, from Knights (1989).

The most prominent feature on the magnetic contour maps is a long linear magnetic unit trending NW-SE and extending across almost the entire grid area. This probably correlates with the mapped basaltic to andesitic flows (Powell Creek Formation; Open File 1988/16). There appear to be several cross-cutting features one of which appears to be a north-northeast trending fault, causing an offset of the magnetic linear. This offset on the large magnetic high is a favorable area for further study. There are several strong VLF conductors along the northeastern edge of the long magnetic feature and the entire length of this feature along this edge has the potential for mineralization.

The area to the northeast of the magnetic linear shows moderate to weak VLF conductors and a very weak possible magnetic reversal on lines 0 and 100W between 1300N and 1400N. There are no obvious geophysical targets in this area.

The area to the southwest of the magnetic linear presents a more complicated picture, with more localized magnetic features, including possible magnetic reversals, along with cross-structures and many weak to strong VLF conductors. The large magnetic low shows a high degree of variability and contains possible magnetic reversals of large amplitude. This low is probably of volcanic origin, although it may be due to alteration. The major low is characterized by many short wavelength features inside the overall low, indicating a very shallow source. To the northwest this low tapers off and is dominated by longer wavelength features, indicating the source is at a greater depth. It appears to be cut off to the east by a possible fault. There are several VLF conductors associated with this low which may be potential targets.

Several initial targets can be defined. The target selection must be refined as more geological and geochemical information becomes available.

Target A Two VLF conductors and the offset of the long linear magnetic feature (L100E to L800W @ 1100N). The magnetic lows in this area could be caused by the geometry of the magnetic structure or possibly may be reversed polarized zones. The VLF conductors are on the northeastern edge of the linear magnetic high and in an area disrupted by possible cross-cutting features.

Target B This target (L800W to L1600W @ 1000N) is basically a continuation of target A to the northwest.

Target C This target (L2100W to L2400W @ 900N) is probably the continuation to the northwest of targets A and B and could be connected to the latter. The entire northwestern edge of the long linear magnetic unit could be considered a target but these appear to be the most interesting areas.

Target D A VLF conductor at the southwestern edge of the long magnetic unit just northwest of the break in the magnetics (L0 to L200W @ 900N). The entire area around the break in the magnetics could be a good setting for mineralization.

- Target E A VLF conductor just to the southwest of the long magnetic unit between two possible cross-structures (L1200W to L1400W @ 800N).
- Target F Two locally strong VLF conductors along a magnetic axis and on two possible cross-structures (L400W to L600W @ 350N) It also adjoins an area that appears to be reversely magnetized.
- Target G A locally strong VLF conductor just southwest of the magnetic unit on the northwest side of the grid (L800E to L500E @ 950N). Its position between the long magnetic unit and a possible reversely polarized area as well as a possible cross-structure gives this area good potential as a target.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1988 geophysical survey resulted in the definition of several initial targets. Of special interest are a north-northeast trending fault zone that is indicated by an offset of an extensive linear magnetic unit and several VLF-EM conductors that parallel the magnetic linear. The magnetic unit is interpreted as representing the andesitic to basaltic volcanic rocks of the Powell Creek Formation. Northeast to north-northeast trending structures are known to control epithermal gold mineralization in the region. The portion of the grid to the southwest of the magnetic linear is geophysically complex and further detailed geological information is needed for target selection and prioritization.

The results of the geophysical survey in conjunction with information available from previous exploration and regional geological mapping by the provincial government indicate a good potential for epithermal gold and/or porphyry copper/gold mineralization to occur on the Relay Creek Property. The geological features indicated a high-level epithermal environment. Mineralization may occur as high grade veins and/or low-grade, bulk tonnage type.

A detailed geological and geochemical data base must be established to further evaluate the results of the geophysical survey and to refine the target selections as well as to determine the mineralization environment.

A program of detailed mapping and extensive geochemical sampling is, therefore, proposed. As the northeast trending structures are regionally important in controlling epithermal gold mineralization a second VLF-EM survey with a transmitter station better suited for defining structures of that orientation should be conducted. If an association of gold with disseminated sulfide mineralization can be established, an IP survey could be considered to prioritize the geophysical targets defined by this survey.

COST STATEMENT

1988 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

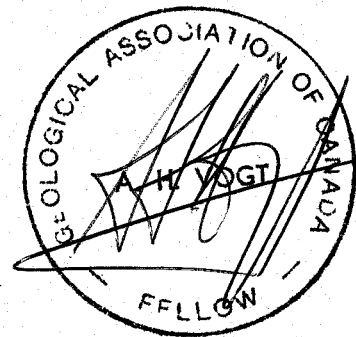
Geophysical Survey (MPH Consulting Limited)	53,116.82
Helicopter Charter	1,462.50
Field Equipment	57.79
Office supplies, printing, computer time, report preparation (estimate)	2,000.00
<hr/>	
	56,637.11

STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATION

I, ANDREAS HANS VOGT, of 3342 West 7th Avenue, Vancouver B.C. do hereby certify:

- 1) That I have studied Geology/Palaeontology at the Universities of Muenchen and Goettingen (both West Germany) and Mining Geology at the Austrian Mining University in Leoben; I have received a M.Sc equivalent (Magister rer.nat.) in Mining Geology from the Austrian Mining University in December of 1982
- 2) That I have continuously practiced my profession since my graduation in Canada, Spain, West Germany, Austria, and Chile
- 3) That I am A Fellow in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada
- 4) That I am employed by Bond Gold Canada Inc.
- 5) That the statements of this report are based on office compilation on the Relay Creek Property.

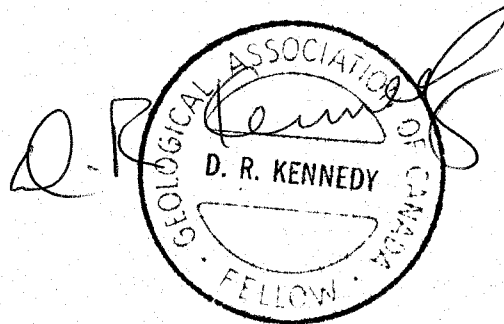
Dated this 5th day of May, 1989 at Vancouver, British Columbia



I, DAVID ROY KENNEDY, of 5596 Nuthatch Place, North Vancouver, B.C. do hereby declare that:

- 1) I am a geologist, having obtained the degree of B.Sc. (Major Geology) from Acadia University in Wolfsville, Nova Scotia in 1970
- 2) I am a member in good standing of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
- 3) I am a fellow in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada
- 4) I have continuously practised my profession in Canada since graduation
- 5) The statements in this report are based on office compilation on the Relay Creek Property. I have personally supervised the work documented in this report

Dated this 5th day of May 1989 at Vancouver, British Columbia



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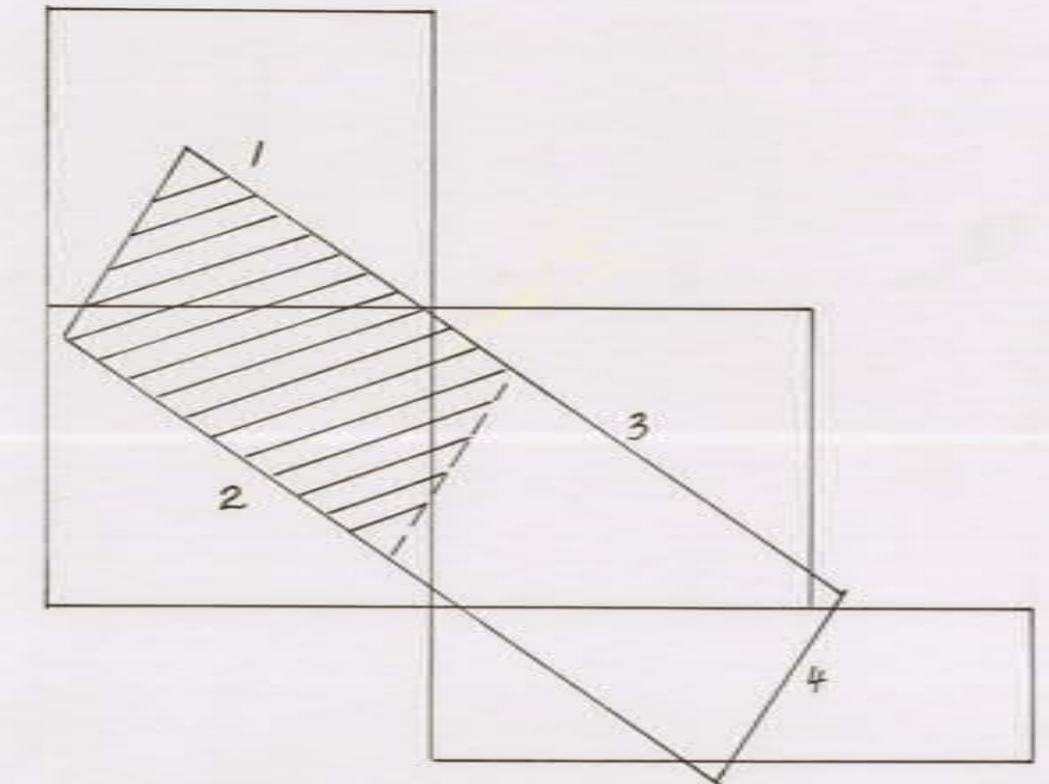
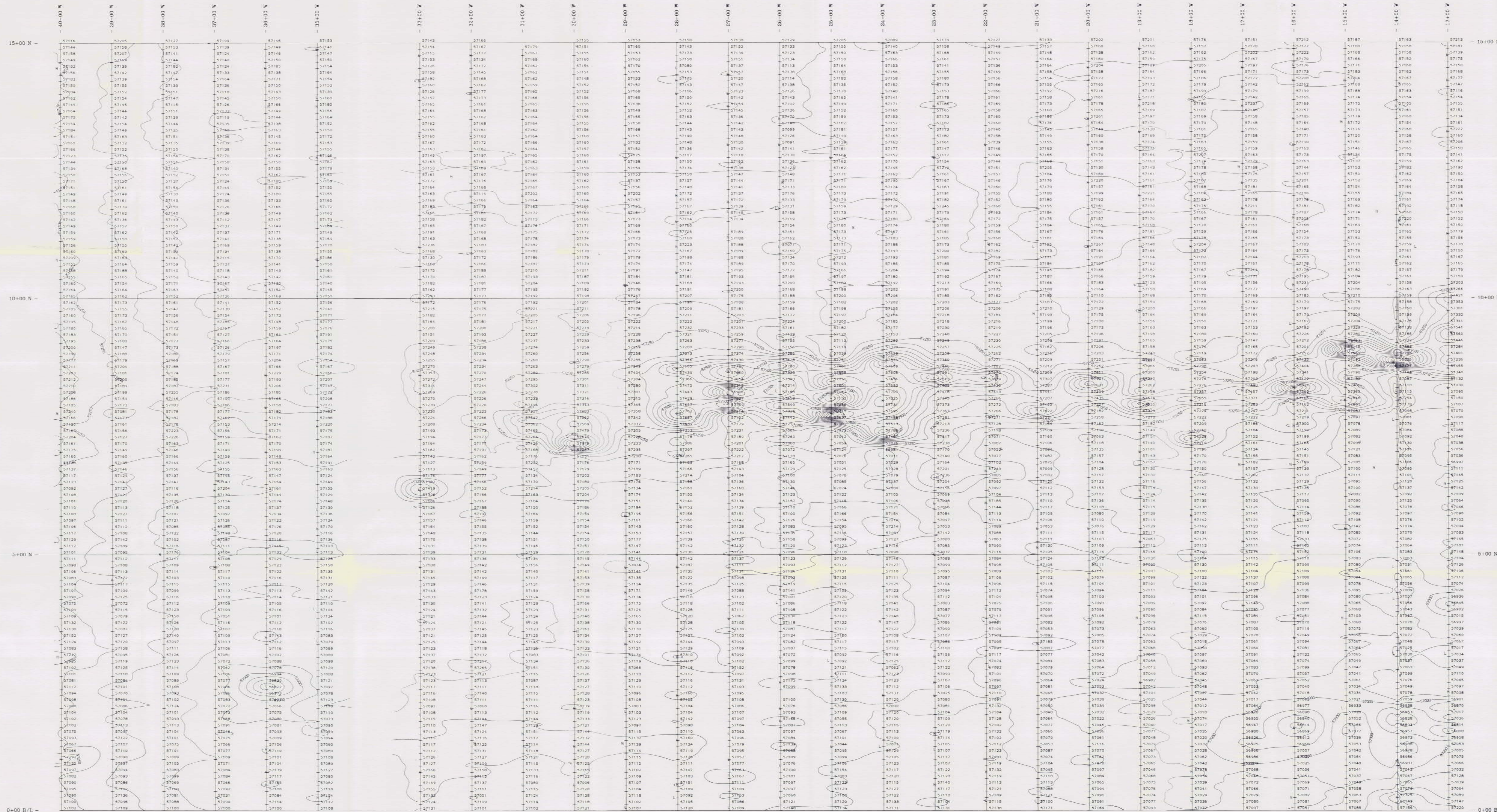
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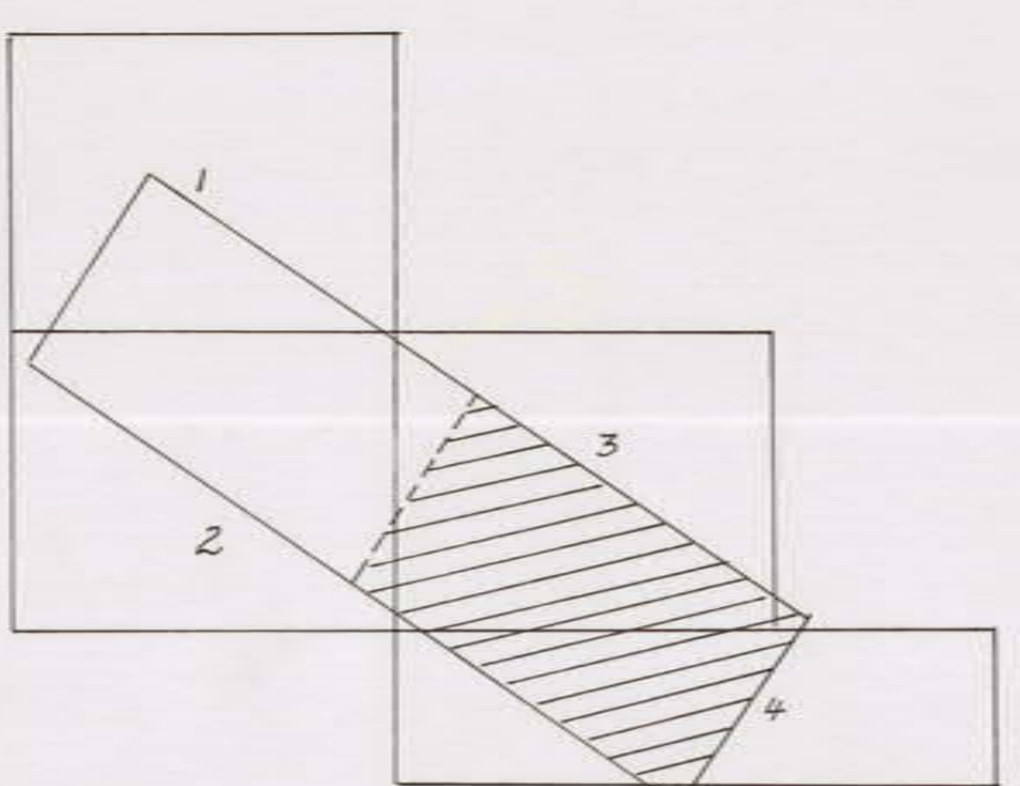
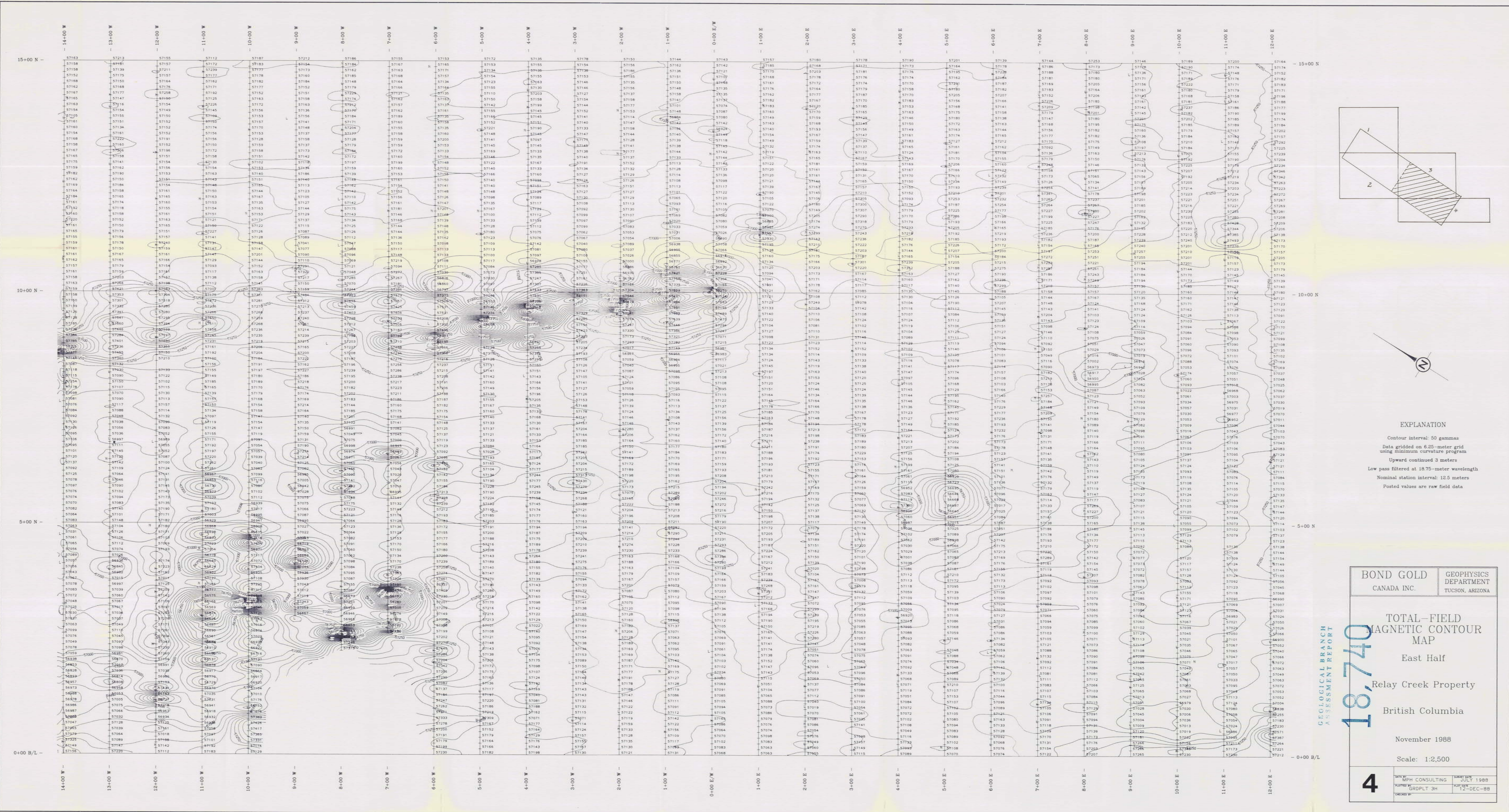
EXPLANATION

- Contour interval: 50 gammas
- Data gridded on 6.25-meter grid using minimum curvature program
- Upward continued 3 meters
- Low pass filtered at 18.75-meter wavelength
- Nominal station interval: 12.5 meters
- Posted values are raw field data

BOND GOLD <small>LIMITED</small> CANADA INC.	GEOPHYSICS <small>DEPARTMENT</small> TUCSON, ARIZONA
TOTAL-FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOUR MAP	
West Half Relay Creek Property British Columbia	
November 1988 Scale: 1:2,500	
3	PREPARED BY: MPH CONSULTING PROJECT NO.: GRDPLT 3H DATE: JULY 1988 DRAWN BY: J.C.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,740



EXPLANATION

- Contour interval: 50 gammas
- Data gridded on 6.25-meter grid using minimum curvature program
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BOND GOLD
CANADA INC.

GEOPHYSICS DEPARTMENT
TUCSON, ARIZONA

18,740

TOTAL-FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOUR MAP

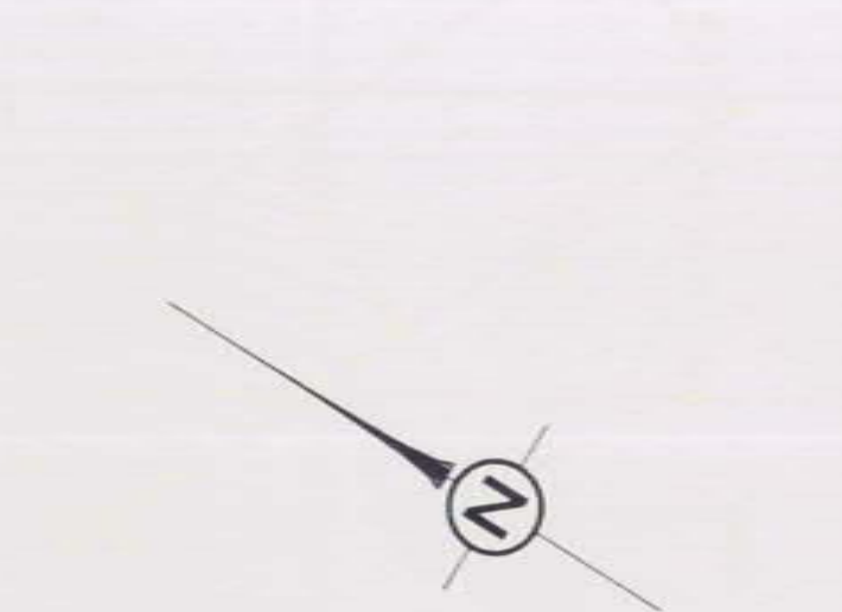
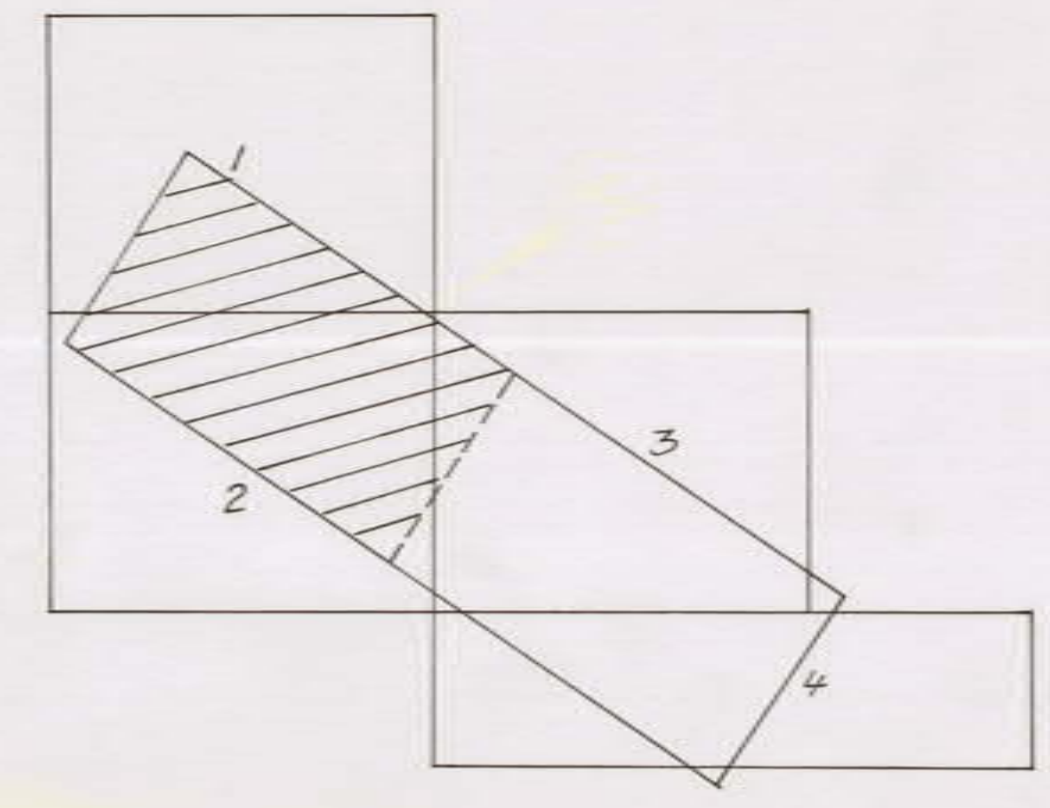
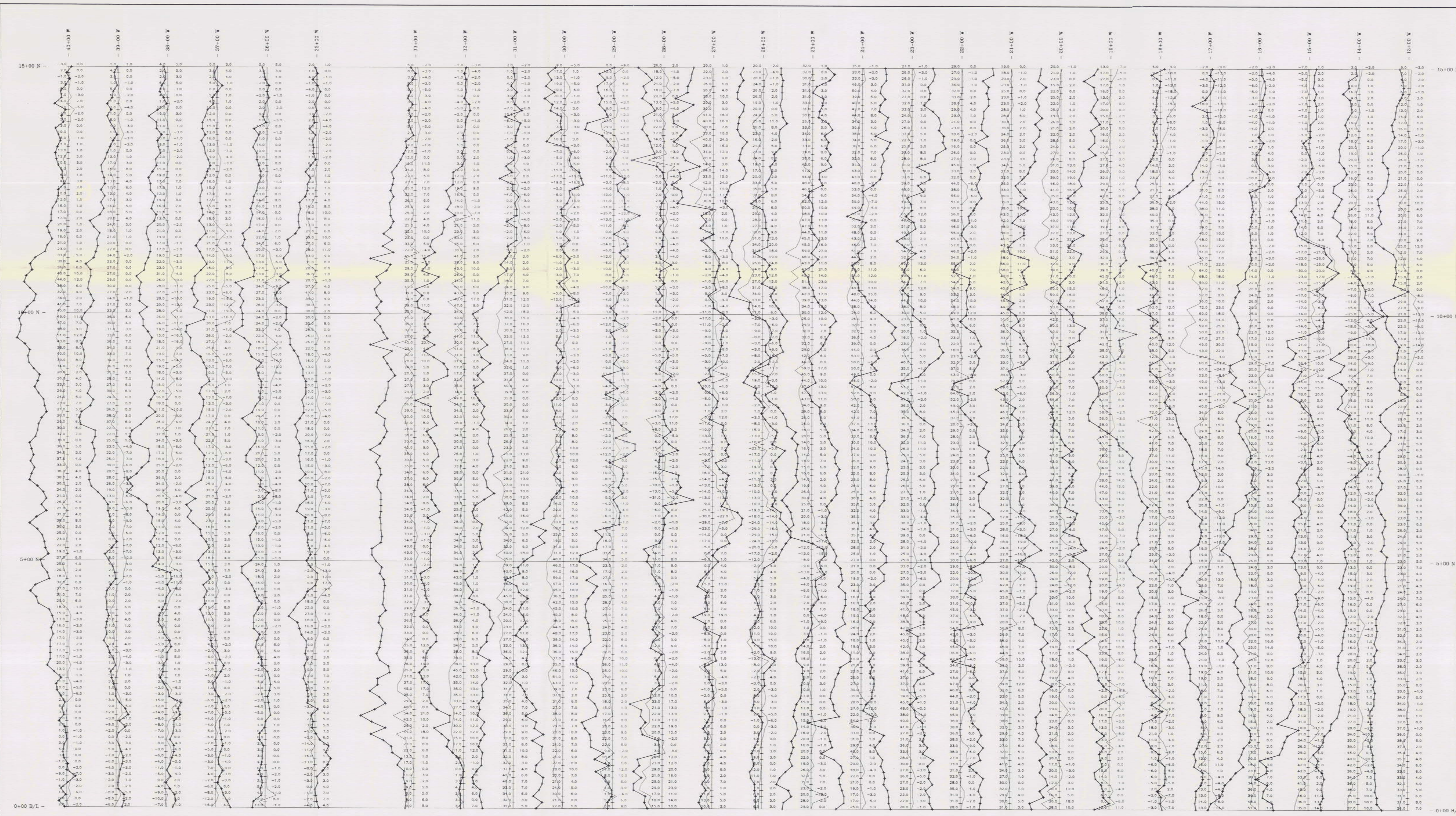
East Half

Relay Creek Property

British Columbia

November 1988

Scale: 1:2,500



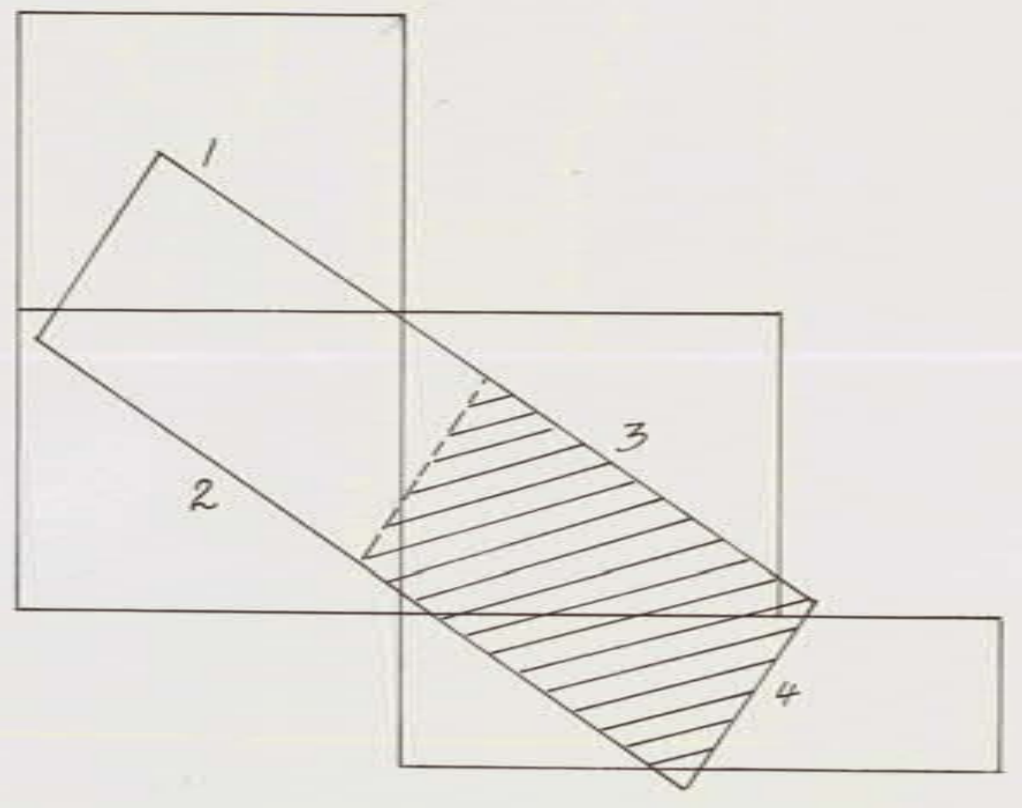
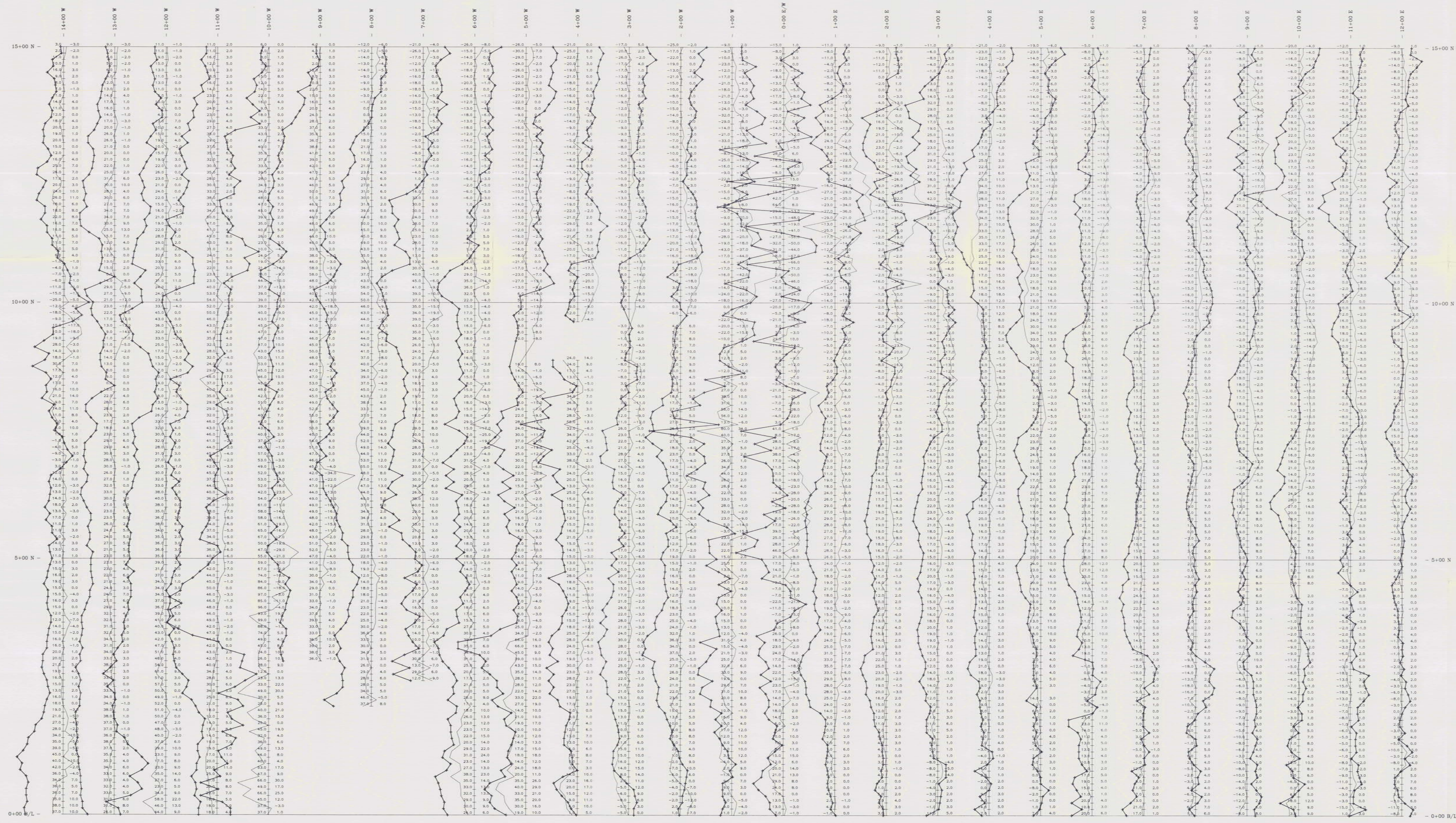
EXPLANATION

Station interval: 12.5 meters
 Data scale: 12.5 percent/cm
 Profile base level: 0 percent
 Transmitter: Cutler, Maine
 IN-PHASE: heavy line with (+), values posted on left
 OUT-OF-PHASE: thin line (no symbol), values posted on right
 Conductor or Contact Axes
 very strong strong moderate weak

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.		GEOPHYSICS DEPARTMENT TUCSON, ARIZONA	
VLF Profiles			
West Half			
Relay Creek Property			
British Columbia			
November 1988			
Scale: 1:2,500			
5	DATE: 11/17/88 DRAWN BY: RAFFON 1J CHECKED BY:	SCALE: 1:2,500 DATE: NOV 17 1988 PROJECT: 17-NOV-BB	

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,740



EXPLANATION

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BOND GOLD **GEOPHYSICS**
CANADA INC. **DEPARTMENT**
 TUCSON, ARIZONA

VLF Profiles
 East Half
 Relay Creek Property
 British Columbia

November 1988
 Scale: 1:2,500

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DATE: 11-17-88	PROJECT: 18-740
BY: GRAFON LJ	DATE: 11-17-88

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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