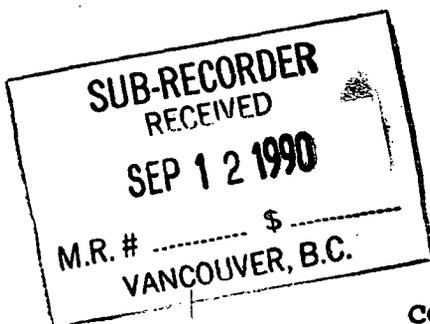


UTM limits:  
6137500m - 6142000m N  
426000m - 431500m E

NTS 93 N/8  
Lat 55°22'N - 55°26'N  
Long 124°03'W - 124°10'W

REPORT ON  
LIMESTONE INVESTIGATION  
ON THE SKL 1 to 5 CLAIMS  
OMINECA MINING DIVISION  
BRITISH COLUMBIA



LOG NO: 09-20	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

FOR

CONTINENTAL GOLD CORP.  
1020-800 West Pender Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2V6

By

A.M.S. Clark, Ph.D., FGAC, P.Geol(Alta)  
RELiance GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.  
241 East First Street  
North Vancouver, B.C. V7L 1B4

24 August 1990

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**20,286**

## SUMMARY

An investigation of limestones in the SKL 1 to 5 claims was carried out between July 18th and 25th, 1990, and limestone was located forming several ridges on the claims.

The SKL 1 to 5 claims are in the Omineca Mining District west and north of Skunk Lake in the Swannell Ranges, Cassiar District, and situated over limestones of either the Carboniferous Slide Mountain Group or the Permian Cache Creek Group in the Omineca Crystalline Belt.

The analyses of the limestone samples indicated negligible sulphur (<0.001 to 0.002% S), a maximum potential acidity of zero, a neutralising potential of 988 to 998 tons equivalent CaCO<sub>3</sub> per ton of material, paste pH of 8.1 to 8.7 and a single specific gravity determination of 2.73. These results are all as expected for visually pure limestone. The specific gravity was used for the tonnage determinations, although actual quarried tonnages will probably be less due to contained vugs and air pockets in the limestone.

A rough estimate was made of the amount of limestone available for quarrying on the claims and entirely within the claim boundaries, and down to the lowest exposure of limestone for each outcrop area:

volume	44,107,500 cubic meters
tonnage	120,413,198 tonnes

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report is prepared at the request of Continental Gold Corp. to describe and evaluate the results of a geological and rock geochemical survey carried out by Reliance Geological Services Inc. on the SKL 1 to 5 claims in the Skunk Lake area of the Swannell Ranges, British Columbia. The field work was undertaken to evaluate the limestone on the claims for purity and acid neutralising capabilities. Field work was carried out from the 18th of July to the 25th of July, 1990 by Dan Atkinson, B.Sc., geologist, and Vince Warwick and Marc Beaupre, prospectors, under the supervision of Peter Leriche, B.Sc., FGAC.

The author has not been on the property, and this report is based entirely on the maps, reports and notes by the geologist and the prospectors, and information received from Peter Leriche.

## 2. LOCATION, ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY

The SKL 1 to 5 claims are situated in the Swannell Range of the Cassiar district, British Columbia, approximately 35 kilometers south of Manson Creek (Figures 1 and 2). The claims lie within Map Sheet NTS 93 N/8 (Sylvester Creek). Latitude is between 55°22' and 55°26' North, and Longitude is between 124°03' and 124°10' West. UTM limits are: UTM 6137500m and 6142000m North, and UTM 426000m and 431500m East.

The property can be reached by using Highway 37 (a good, well surfaced, all weather gravel road) to approximately 125 km north of Fort St James. This road crosses the northeast corner of the SKL claims.

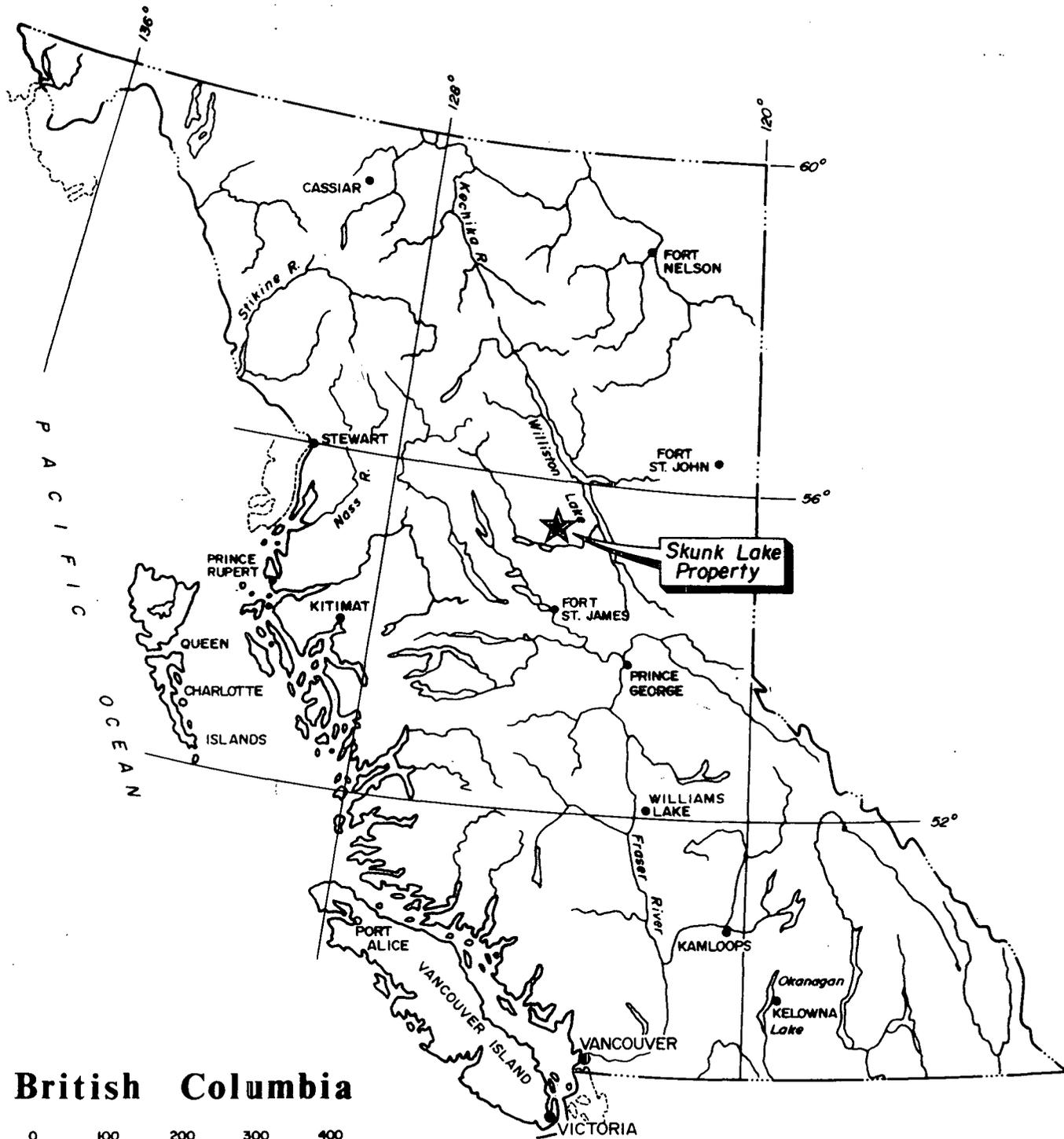
The property is in mountainous terrain with moderate to steep slopes rising from about 950m to a maximum of about 1350m above mean sea level. There are lakes and swamps at the lower levels. The area is forested with white spruce, fir and lodgepole pine, and some alder thickets.

### 3. PROPERTY STATUS

The property consists of the SKL 1 to 5 claims (Figure 2) in the Omineca Mining Division. The claims are owned 100% by Continental Gold Corp. Specific information is as follows:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
SKL 1	11019	20	22 Aug 1989	22 Aug 1990
SKL 2	11020	20	22 Aug 1989	22 Aug 1990
SKL 3	11021	15	22 Aug 1989	22 Aug 1990
SKL 4	11022	20	22 Aug 1989	22 Aug 1990
SKL 5	11023	<u>12</u>	23 Aug 1989	23 Aug 1990
Total		87		

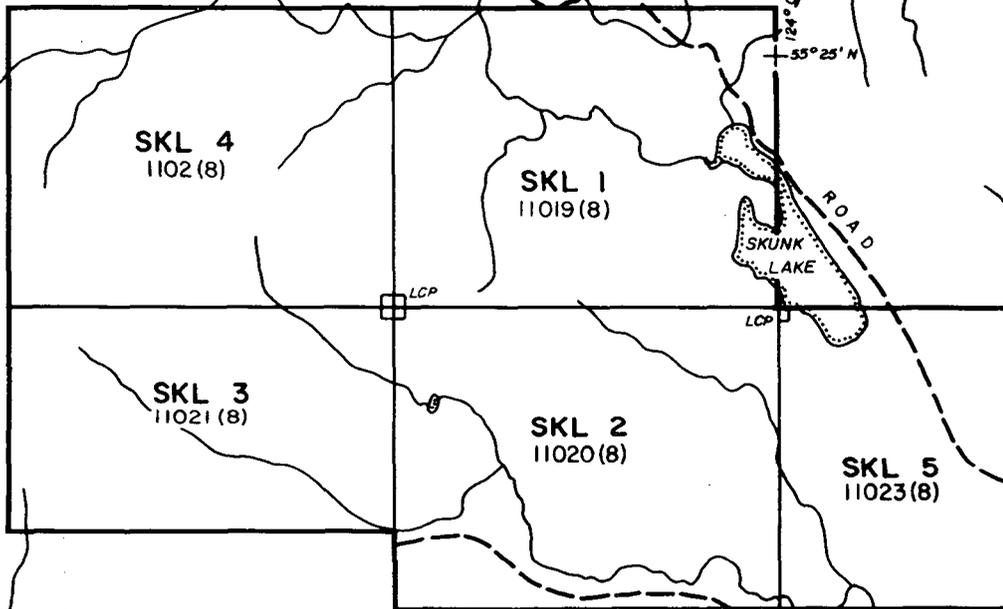
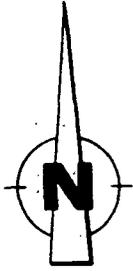
The total area covered by the claims is 2175 hectares, or approximately 5375 acres.



**British Columbia**



 CONTINENTAL GOLD CORP.	
SKUNK LAKE PROPERTY Omineca M.D., B.C.	
<b>General Location Map</b>	
Scale as shown	N.T.S. 93 N/8
Date July 1990	Figure 1
RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.	



 CONTINENTAL GOLD CORP.

SKUNK LAKE PROPERTY  
Omineca M.D., B.C.

## Claim Map

Scale	1:50000	N.T.S.	93 N/8
Date	July 1990	Figure	2

RELiance GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

#### 4. AREA HISTORY

There is no known previous investigation for limestone in the region, although there is a report of silver in pyrite within the Cache Creek Group limestones (see Appendix D).

#### 5. PREVIOUS WORK

There is no documented or known previous work on these claims apart from the preliminary prospecting for limestone and subsequent staking work carried out in the region in 1989 by Continental Gold Corp. (Blanchflower, 1989).

#### 6. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The claims lie within Upper Palaeozoic units of the Omineca Crystalline Belt (Tipper, et al., 1979). The limestone itself is part of either the Carboniferous Slide Mountain Group or the Permian Cache Creek Group (Figure 3), both consisting of greenstone, argillite, limestone, slate and banded quartzite (Muller, 1961). A more detailed description of these formations, including analyses, is given for samples collected in the Fort St. James area by Armstrong (1965).

#### 7. 1990 PROGRAM

##### 7.1 Scope and Purpose

The purpose of the program was to evaluate the amount of available limestone on the claims, and the purity and acid neutralising capabilities of the limestone.

##### 7.2 Methods and Procedures, General

Prospecting, geological mapping, gridding, and rock sampling were carried out on the claims.

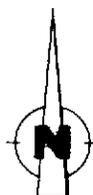
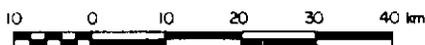


**LEGEND**

- Fault (mapped, assumed)
- > Thrust fault, teeth on hanging wall (mapped, assumed)
- ◆--- Anticline
- ∩--- Syncline

FOR LITHOLOGY, SEE FOLLOWING PAGE

(G.S.C. map 1424 A, Tipper et al, 1979)



**CONTINENTAL GOLD CORP.**

**SKUNK LAKE PROPERTY**  
Omineca M.D., B.C.

**Regional Geology**

Scale	1 : 1 000 000	N.T.S.	93 N/8
Date	July 1990	Figure	3
RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.			

# Geological Legend

## QUATERNARY

Qs till, gravel, sand, silt, alluvium

## TERTIARY

ETg quartz monzonite, granodiorite, quartz diorite

MPvb olivine basalt flows, breccia, tuff

KTol Ootsa Lake Group : rhyolite, dacite, trachyte, sandstone, shale, conglomerate

KTs Sustut Group : conglomerate, shale, greywacke, breccia, sandstone, coal

## CRETACEOUS

EKg Naver Intrusions : quartz monzonite, syenite, monzonite, granodiorite, diorite

## JURASSIC

JKgd granodiorite, quartz diorite, minor granite

KJr Takla Group : andesite, basalt, tuff, breccia, conglomerate, greywacke, shale, limestone

KJy Duckling Creek Syenite Complex : syenite, diorite, monzonite, pyroxenite

KJg Hogem Batholith : granodiorite, quartz, monzonite

## PENNSYLVANIAN and PERMIAN

PPcc Cache Creek Group : limestone, minor chert, argillite, greenstone

PPcs Cache Creek Group : ribbon chert, black argillite, limestone, greenstone

## PERMIAN and/or TRIASSIC

PTub Trembleur Intrusions : and similar bodies : peridotite, dunite, pyroxenite, serpentinite

## UPPER PALEOZOIC and YOUNGER or OLDER

Pv andesitic volcanics, greenstone, argillite, shale, limestone

## SILURIAN (?) and DEVONIAN

SDs limestone, dolomite, sandy dolomite, quartzite, shale

## SILURIAN

Ssv limestone, quartzite, shale, greenstone sills and flows

CAMBRIAN and ORDOVICIAN

€0s limestone, shale, quartzite

HADRYNIAN and PALEOZOIC

HPs undivided sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks of  
Hadrynian to Lower Devonian age

H1s Ingenika Group : undivided phyllite, schist, grit,  
limestone

H1c Ingenika Group : limestone

AGE UNKNOWN

ng granitoid gneiss, pegmatite, schist, amphibolite,  
quartzite

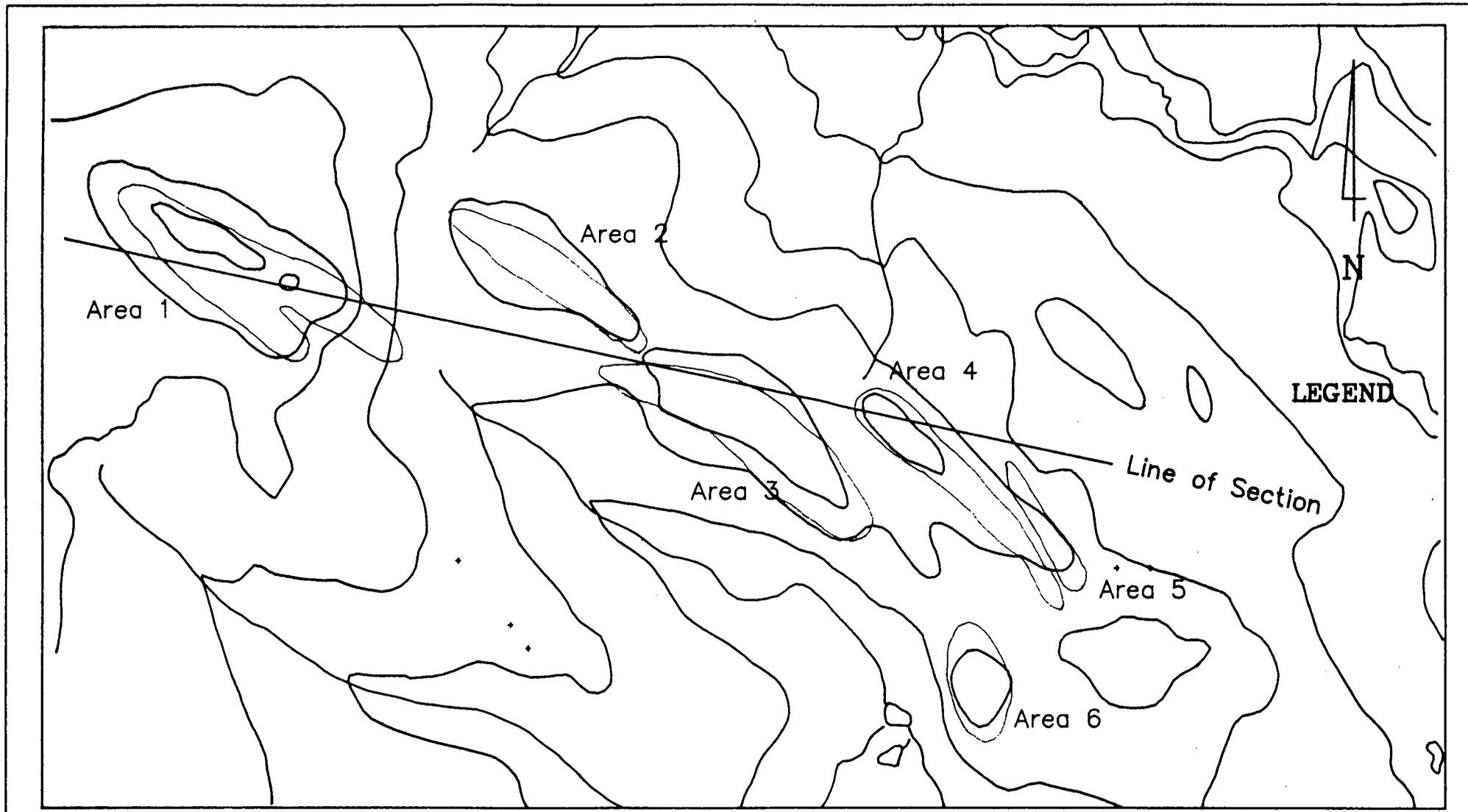
Eleven representative select samples were collected on the property, seven of which were selected for analysis, using complete whole rock and acid-base accounting by Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver. Sample #SKL90MR03 was analyzed for specific gravity. (See Appendices A and B).

A grid was placed over the main limestone ridges for mapping and sampling control. A 2.7 kilometre stepped base line was flagged, and cross-lines established at 200m or 250m intervals (depending on the topography), using a hip-chain and compass (Figure 4).

### 7.3 Volume Calculations

Volume calculations have been made of the limestone on the property using the TechBase(R) computer program. The procedure involved digitizing the surface topographic contours of the map area, and estimating the topographic surface into a grid table. For the purposes of these calculations, and because the geology is not well known, it was assumed that quarrying would not extend below the lowest outcrop of limestone for each 'outcrop area' as marked on the map. This level was then taken as a base for the quarrying of the limestone within that area. The surfaces were then entered into the grid table, and the difference between these surfaces and the overlying topography was used to calculate the available volume of the limestone for quarrying. No consideration was taken of overburden, or of the volume of limestone expected to lie below the assumed base level in each area. Figures 4 and 5 show the limestone distribution as determined by this method, and Figure 6 shows the assumed base of the limestone in section as used for the estimation of the volume of limestone.

A specific gravity of 2.73 was measured on one sample, equivalent to a density factor of 2.73 g/ml (2.73 tonnes per cubic meter). This density factor was used to calculate tonnage.



Area 1

Area 2

Area 4

Area 3

Line of Section

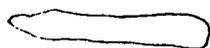
Area 5

Area 6

LEGEND

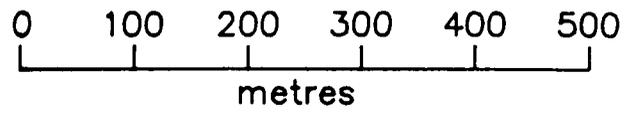
N

Area 1



Limestone outcrop boundary as determined from field observations

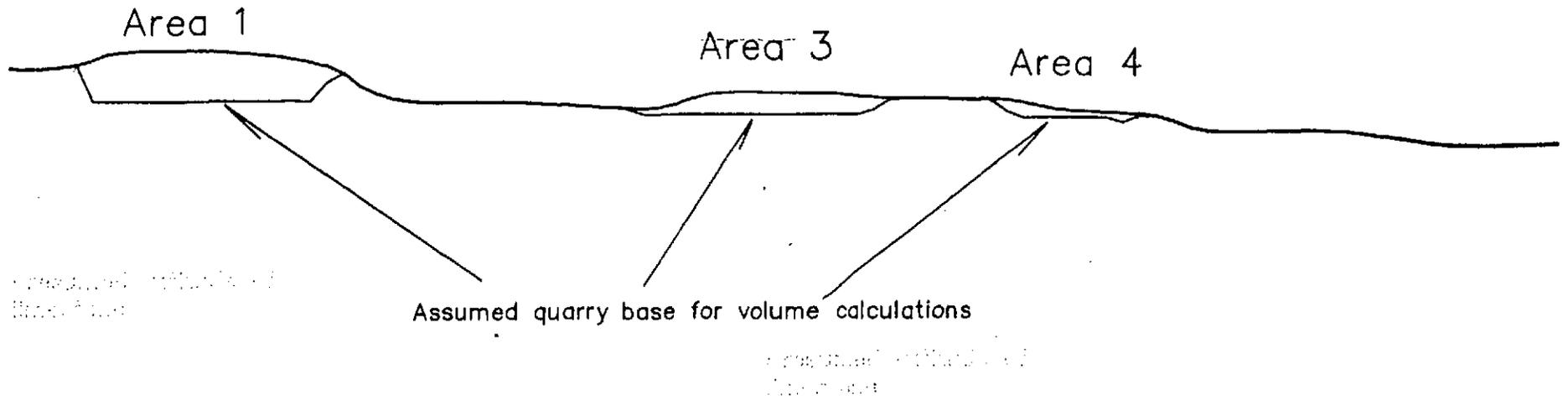
Limestone outcrops



**CONTINENTAL GOLD CORP.**  
**SKUNK LAKE**  
**LIMESTONE**

Figure 5

DATE 5 August 1990 Drawn By Tony Clark  
 RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC



Section looking North-Northeast

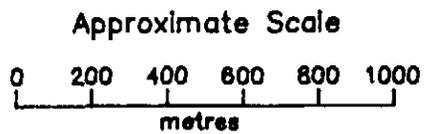
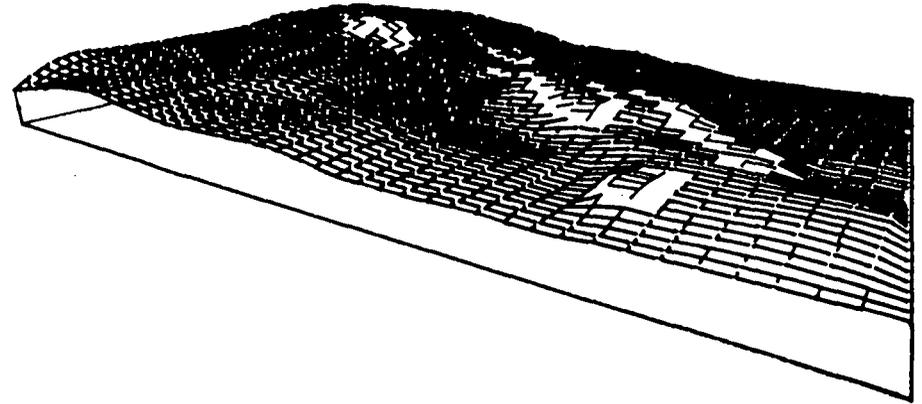
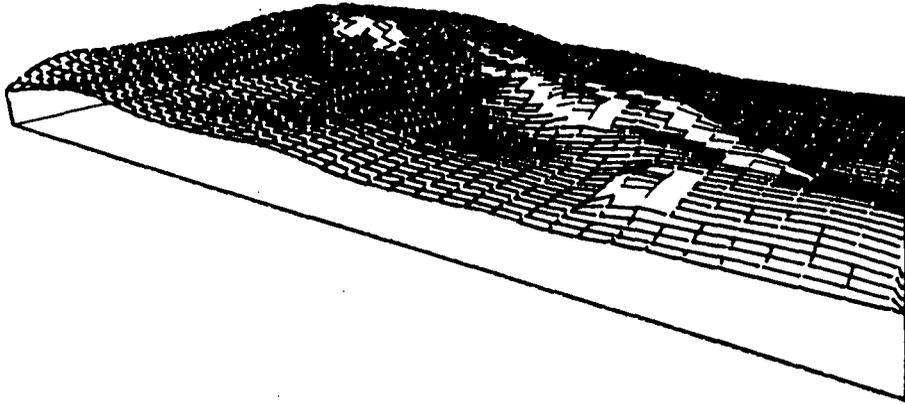


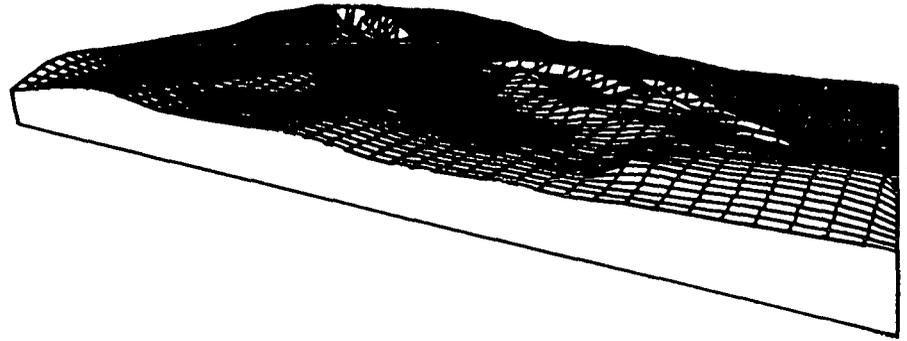
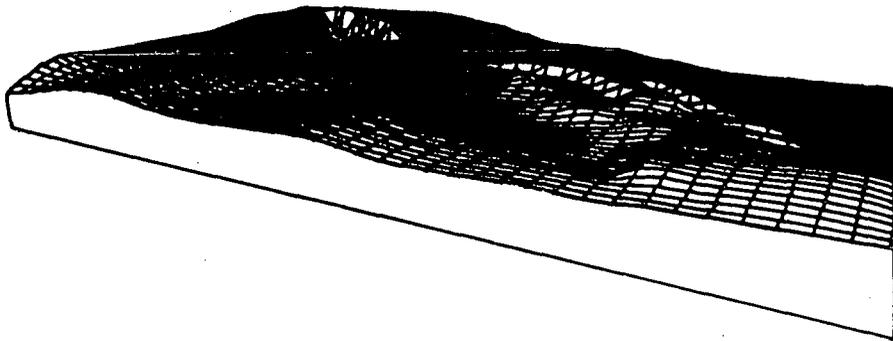
Figure 6

CONTINENTAL GOLD CORP.
SKUNK LAKE SECTION
DATE: 5 August 1990 Drawn By: Tony Clark RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC

Surface Prior to Quarrying



Surface After Quarrying



Surface Topography



Limestone Outcrop

Figure 7

CONTINENTAL GOLD CORP.

PERSPECTIVE

STEREO-PAIR VIEWS

DATE 20 August 1990 Drawn By Tony Clark  
RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

### 7.3 Property Geology

(Description by Dan Atkinson. See Figure 4).

The prominent topographic features are composed of medium to light grey, locally buff, weathering limestone of a medium to dark grey mottled colour. The most prominent knob at Line 27+00 North on the grid (Figure 4) is massive, light grey, off-white weathering limestone which becomes a dark grey massive limestone weathering to medium grey near its contact. The limestone units appear to be bounded to the northeast by conglomerate, shales and andesites. Adjacent units to the southwest were not observed.

Bedding is rare, striking at an azimuth of  $130^{\circ}$  to  $145^{\circ}$ , dipping  $60^{\circ}$  to  $70^{\circ}$  southwest with the exception of one measurement of strike azimuth  $320^{\circ}$ /dip  $66^{\circ}$  northeast, possibly indicating an antiform fold.

### 7.4 Results

The samples were analysed for total sulphur, maximum potential acidity, neutralisation potential, paste pH, specific gravity and rock-forming oxides.

The maximum percent sulphur determined by analysis was 0.002% S. Sulphur is therefore negligible in amount. As expected, the acid generating potential for these samples is zero, whereas the neutralising potential was calculated as being from 988 to 998 tons  $\text{CaCO}_3$  equivalent per thousand tons material. Paste pH varied from 8.1 to 8.7, and the one sample checked for Specific Gravity gave a S.G. of 2.73.

The geological mapping suggests the limestone units strike northwest and dip to the southwest, except for one measurement of limestone in the southeast which may indicate folding, and one measurement in shale, also in the southeast, that may also indicate folding. (Figure 4).

For the purposes of an initial volume/tonnage estimation of limestone on the property, it was assumed that the bedding strikes consistently northwest and dips southwest, and that it may be folded in such a manner that it is predominantly coplanar, creating steeply dipping tabular limestone bodies that form the ridges. Due to the present uncertainties regarding the attitude of the limestone, no quarrying method or plan was decided. The volume of limestone was estimated by measuring down to a lower surface determined by the lowest outcrops of limestone in each 'limestone area'. Each 'limestone area' was determined by field mapping a rough edge to the limestone on the various knobs, and the volume was calculated within these boundaries (Figures 5, 6 and 7). The isolated outcrops of limestone not within the 'limestone area' boundaries were not considered for this estimation of volume, though they may possibly be on-strike extensions of the same limestone beds that are within the 'limestone areas'.

The calculated volume of limestone is a general estimation only, and therefore does not qualify for the status of 'geological reserve'.

A measured specific gravity of 2.73 was used for the limestone tonnage calculations. Actual tonnages may be less due to contained vugs and air pockets, etc.

The volume and tonnage of limestone entirely within the claim boundary, within the field-estimated limestone edge, and above the lower surface as defined above, is:

volume	44,107,500 cubic meters
tonnage	120,413,198 tonnes

#### 7.5 Discussion of Results

The percentage of sulphur in the limestone is negligible, and the neutralising potential is excellent.

Without better geological control, these volume and tonnage results should be considered as estimates only, not as any form of 'geological reserve'.

#### 8. CONCLUSIONS

The field work located and partially defined occurrences of limestone with excellent acid neutralising properties.

#### 9. RECOMMENDATIONS

Providing these tonnages appear suitable for the purposes of Continental Gold Corp., further geological mapping and possibly drilling are recommended to determine the actual base of the limestone and the amount of faulting and folding. It is also recommended that these procedures be followed by test quarrying of a bulk sample for further chemical analysis.

#### REFERENCES

Armstrong, J.E., 1965. Fort St. James Map-Area, Cassiar and Coast Districts, B.C.. Geol. Surv. Canada, Memoir 252, Ottawa.

Blanchflower, J.D., August 1989. Report on the Exploration for Limestone Occurrences in the Mt. Milligan Area. Consultant's report to Continental Gold Corp.

MinFile: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Survey Branch, MinFile Database of mineral occurrences in British Columbia. Victoria, 1989.

Muller, J.E., 1961. Geology, Pine Pass, British Columbia. Geological Map 11-1961. Scale 1:253,440. Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa.

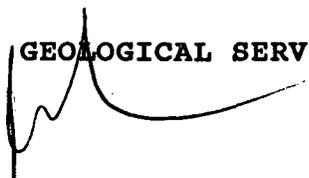
Tipper, H.W., Campbell, R.B., Taylor, G.C. and Stott, D.F., 1979. Parsnip River, British Columbia, Sheet 93. Geol. Surv. Canada, 1:1000000 Geological Atlas Series, Map 1424A.

CERTIFICATE

I, ANTHONY M.S. CLARK, of 2988 Fleet Street, Coquitlam, B.C., do hereby state that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa, with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology, 1963, and of Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland, with a Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Geology, 1974.
2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada, and registered as a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.
3. I actively pursued my career as an exploration geologist for twenty-three years from 1963 to 1986, since when I have undertaken consulting in the fields of mineral exploration and computer applications to exploration.
4. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on information obtained by other personnel who undertook the field work on the property, and on published and unpublished literature. I have not visited the subject property.
5. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the subject claims or the securities of Continental Gold Corp.
6. I consent to the use of this report in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts for the purpose of private or public financing.

**RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.**

  
Anthony M.S. Clark, PhD., F.G.A.C. P.Geol (Alta)

Dated at North Vancouver, B.C., this 29th day of August 1990

SKUNK CLAIM GROUP  
ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Project Preparation	\$	50.	
Mobilization & demobilization - 2 men, 1 vehicle (includes food & acc., transportation, wages)	\$	720.	
<u>Field Crew:</u>			
Project Geologist - July 18-25/90			
\$325/day x 7 days	\$2,275.		
1 Geotechnician - July 18-25/90			
\$250/day x 7 days	\$1,750.	\$ 4,025.	
<u>Field Costs:</u>			
Camp rental	\$ 50/day x 7 days	\$ 350.	
Communications	\$ 10/day x 7 days	\$ 70.	
Food	\$ 50/day x 7 days	\$ 350.	
Supplies & eqpt	\$ 40/day x 7 days	\$ 280.	
Vehicle (1):	\$110/day x 7 days	\$ 770.	\$ 1,820.
<u>Assays &amp; Analysis:</u>			
Acid base accounting package, including Sulphur, Max potential acidity, Paste pH, Neutralization potential)	\$ 65.		
Whole Rock Analysis	\$ 20.		
Total, per sample	\$ 85.		
7 rock samples @ \$85/sample	\$ 595.		
1 rock sample specific gravity	\$ 7.	\$ 602.	
<u>Report:</u>			
Drafting and map prep	\$ 270.		
Report writing & editing	\$ 800.		
Word processing, copying, binding	\$ 150.	\$ 1,220.	
Sub-total		\$ 8,437.	
Administration, incl. Supervision, Overhead and Profit		\$ 850.	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$ 9,287.</b>	

## APPENDICES

- Appendix A: Sample Descriptions by Dan Atkinson.
- Appendix B: Analytical Results.
- Appendix C: Description of Analytical Methods.
- Appendix D: MinFile description of  
mineral occurrences in the area.

## APPENDIX A

### Sample Descriptions

All sample descriptions by Dan Atkinson:

**SKL90AR01:**

Selected sample from moderately clean limestone, medium grey weathering to light grey or brownish grey. Generally massive with 2% coarse crystalline pinkish calcite veining 2mm to 3mm wide. Moderate reaction to 10% HCl acid.

**SKL90AR02:**

Selected sample from limestone. Dark grey weathering off white. 5% to 10%, 2mm to 3mm wide coarse calcite veins. 2% to 3% dark grey 1mm to 2mm wide stringers. Moderately clean limestone with moderate to strong reaction to 10% HCl acid.

**SKL90AR03:**

Selected sample from massive clear limestone. Light grey weathering to light grey-off white colour. Rare (<1%) calcite veins with rarer dark grey stringers. Moderate to strong reaction to 10% HCl acid.

**SKL90AR04:**

Selected sample from a massive, slightly silty limestone. Dark grey weathering to light grey or brownish grey. 5% to 10%, 2mm to 3mm wide white calcite stringers. Moderate reaction to 10% HCl acid.

**SKL90AR05:**

Not collected.

**SKL90AR06:**

Selected from a massive, slightly marbleised limestone. Dark grey weathering to medium grey colours. Less than 1% calcite veining in the sample. Moderate to strong reaction to 10% HCl acid.

**SKL90AR07:**

Selected sample from strongly foliated limestone. Medium grey, 2% to 5%, 2mm to 3mm wide white calcite veining. Dark grey, siliceous stringers are abundant. Moderate to strong reaction to 10% HCl acid.

**SKL90AR08:**

Selected sample from massive limestone. Medium grey weathering to a medium to light grey colour. 5%, 2mm to 3mm wide white coarsely crystalline calcite veins weathering to light brown colour. Moderate reaction to 10% HCl acid.

**SKL90AR09:**

Selected sample from andesitic tuff. Very fine grained. Slightly biotitic weathering to a rusty brown colour. Trace to 1% fine grained, disseminated pyrite.

**SKL90MR01:**

Selected sample from massive limestone. Medium grey weathering to light grey colour. 40% to 50%, 2mm to 3mm wide white calcite veins. Strong reaction to 10% HCl acid.

**SKL90MR02:**

Selected sample from massive limestone. Medium grey in colour weathering to light grey. 5% to 10%, <1mm wide black siliceous stringers. 3% to 4% white calcite veins, 1mm to 2mm wide. Moderate to strong reaction to 10% HCl acid.

**SKL90MR03:**

Selected sample from massive, locally bedded limestone. 3% to 5%, 2mm to 3mm wide white calcite veins. 15% to 20% dark grey, silty limestone and 70% to 80% medium grey limestone. Generally rock weathers from dark grey to a medium grey colour. Moderate reaction to 10% HCl acid.

**SKL90MR04:**

Selected sample from massive, fine grained, clean slightly marbleised limestone. Light grey weathering to off white. Strong reaction to 10% HCl acid.

APPENDIX B  
Analytical Results



# Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists \* Geochemists \* Registered Assayers  
 212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver  
 British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1  
 PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

241 E. 1ST. ST.  
 NORTH VANCOUVER, BC  
 V7L 1B4

Page Number : 1  
 Total Pages : 1  
 Invoice Date: 14-AUG-90  
 Invoice No. : I-9020014  
 P.O. Number : NONE

Project :  
 Comments:

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9020014

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	S	%MAX POT	Neutral	PASTE	Al2O3	BaO	CaO	Fe2O3	K2O	MgO	MnO	Na2O	P2O5	SiO2	TiO2	LOI	TOTAL	Spec Gr
		(Leco)	ACID	**Poten**	pH	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SKL90MR01+03	205 294	0.002	0	998	8.1	< 0.01	< 0.01	54.46	< 0.01	0.01	0.50	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	43.54	98.58	2.73
SKL90AR01	205 294	0.002	0	992	8.6	< 0.01	< 0.01	55.35	< 0.01	0.01	0.34	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.05	< 0.01	< 0.01	43.69	99.51	-----
SKL90AR02	205 294	0.002	0	996	8.7	< 0.01	< 0.01	52.61	< 0.01	0.02	1.04	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	43.77	97.52	-----
SKL90AR03	205 294	0.002	0	997	8.6	< 0.01	< 0.01	55.81	< 0.01	0.06	0.34	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.07	< 0.01	< 0.01	44.94	101.30	-----
SKL90AR07	205 294	0.001	0	998	8.7	< 0.01	< 0.01	55.76	< 0.01	0.06	0.30	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	43.73	99.94	-----
SKL90AR08	205 294	0.001	0	988	8.7	< 0.01	< 0.01	54.96	0.03	0.09	0.64	0.01	< 0.01	0.18	< 0.01	< 0.01	43.36	99.32	-----

NOTE: \*\* UNITS = TONS CaCO3 EQUIVALENT PER THOUSAND TONS MATERIAL

CERTIFICATION: B. Coughlin

APPENDIX C  
Description of Analytical Methods.



# Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists \* Geochemists \* Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver

British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1

PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

241 E. 1ST. ST.  
NORTH VANCOUVER, BC  
V7L 1B4

A9018458

Comments: ATTN: CHRIS MCATEE

CERTIFICATE

A9018458

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

Project:

P.O.#: NONE

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.

This report was printed on 22-JUL-90.

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
208	21	Assay ring to approx 150 mesh
294	21	Crush and split (0-10 pounds)

## ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
380	21	S %: Leco induction furnace	LECO-IR DETECTOR	0.001	100.0
1117	21	Maximum potential acidity	CALCULATION	N/A	N/A
1118	21	Neutralization potential	TITRATION	N/A	N/A
1119	21	Paste pH	POTENTIOMETER	N/A	N/A
444	3	Specific gravity S.G.	PICNOMETER	0.01	20.0



# Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists

Geochemists

Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave.  
North Vancouver, B.C.  
Canada V7J 2C1

Phone: (604) 984-0221

Telex: 04-352597

Fax: (604) 984-0218

## ACID BASE ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

### Paste pH

Soil pH is measured by a glass electrode incorporated with a pH meter. Water is added to the sample forming a paste. The electrode is placed in the paste and the reading for pH is taken directly from the meter.

### Neutralization Potential

The amount of neutralizing bases, including carbonates, present in overburden materials is found by treating a sample with a known excess of standardized hydrochloric acid. The sample and acid are heated to ensure that the reaction between the acid and the neutralizers goes to completion.

The calcium carbonate equivalent of the sample is obtained by determining the amount of unconsumed acid by titration with standardized sodium hydroxide (Jackson, 1958).

### Maximum Potential Acidity by Total Sulfur Determination

This method measures the total sulfur in a sample. If all of the total sulfur occurs in pyritic forms, the calculation of maximum potential acidity from sulfur corresponds with actual potential acidity from sulfur. But if part of the sulfur occurs in other forms, the maximum as calculated will be too high. It is for this reason that such calculations are referred to as maximums and in doubtful cases approximate determinations should be made which rule out other sulfur forms. These determinations are not necessary when the maximum acid from total sulfur is within safe limits.

A sample is heated to approximately 1600 degrees C. A stream of oxygen is passed through the sample during a heating period. Sulfur dioxide is released from the sample and collected in a dilute hydrochloric acid solution containing potassium iodide, starch and a small amount of potassium iodate. This solution is automatically titrated with a standard potassium iodate solution. The CS-125 Leco Analyzer uses an IR detection system.

Reference - EPA 600/2-78-054 March 1978.



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A9018459

Comments: ATTN: CHRIS MCATEE

CERTIFICATE

A9018459

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

Project:  
P.O.#: NONE

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.  
This report was printed on 26-JUL-90.

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
299	21	Sample split from other certif Whole rock fusion
200	21	

\* NOTE 1:

Code 1000 is used for repeat gold analyses  
It shows typical sample variability due to  
coarse gold effects. Each value is  
correct for its particular subsample.

## ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
594	21	Al2O3 %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	99.00
542	21	BaO %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	99.00
588	21	CaO %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	99.00
586	21	Fe2O3(total) %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	99.00
821	21	K2O %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	99.0
593	21	MgO %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	99.00
596	21	MnO %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	99.00
599	21	Na2O %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	99.00
597	21	P2O5 %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	99.00
592	21	SiO2 %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	99.00
595	21	TiO2 %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	99.00
475	21	L.O.I. %: Loss on ignition	FURNACE	0.01	99.00
540	21	Total %	CALCULATION	0.01	N/A

APPENDIX D

MinFile description of mineral occurrences in the area.

MinFile No.: 093N 031  
NTS 093N/08E  
Lat: 55 24 36  
Long: 124 14 30

A pyritised fracture, up to 4 m wide, in cherty limestone of the Cache Creek Group, is reported to have yielded assays of several ounces of silver a ton.

References:  
GSC Mem. 252-181  
GSC P 45-9, 41-5  
GSC Map 876A, 907A, 971A

MinFile No.: 093N 138  
NTS 093N/08W  
Lat: 55 24 48  
Long: 124 19 30

No geological description available. Commodity reported is copper.

References:  
GSC Map 971A, 907A

10. PERSONNEL

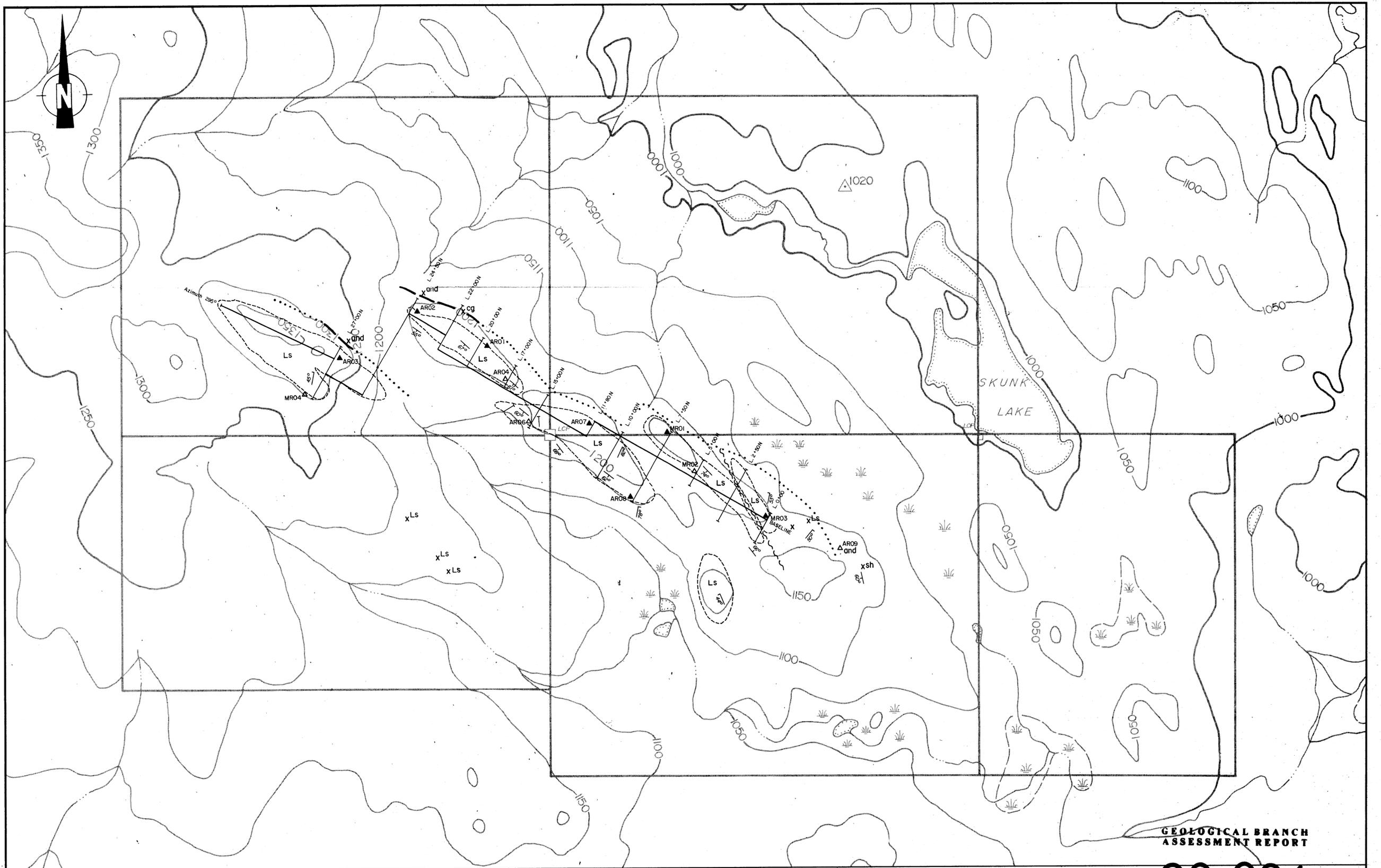
The following personnel were responsible for the field work on the project:

Peter Leriche, B.Sc., FGAC, Project Manager. Experience as project geologist and project manager since 1980.

Dan Atkinson, B.Sc., Geologist.

Vince Warwick, Prospector.

Marc Beaupre, Prospector.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,286

0 100 200 300 400 500 1000 metres

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

- contact (assumed, inferred)
- outcrop
- fault
- ▲ ▲ sample location (assayed, not assayed)
- MRO8 sample number (N.B. - all numbers are prefixed SKL90)
- and andesite
- sh shale
- Ls limestone
- Cg conglomerate (possibly lapilli tuff)
- bedding
- jointing

TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND

- ||| contour (50metre interval)
- creek
- lake
- claim boundary
- swamp

CONTINENTAL GOLD CORP.

SKUNK LAKE PROPERTY  
Omineca M.D., B.C.

Geology

Scale	1 : 10000	N.T.S.	93 N/8
Date	July 1990	Figure	4
RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.			