

DIAMOND DRILLING ON THE COLD –HAWKINS CREEK CLAIMS

Fort Steele Mining Division

Tenure Numbers – Klondike Gold and Abitibi Mining Claims – Drill Hole on 707055
Some other tenure numbers – 707038, 707041, 707043 – 45, 707051 – 707054, 707058,
750682, 750702, 750722, some 506701 through 506758, and some 513332 through
513357.

UTM's 581130E 5431900N



Claim Owners – Klondike Gold Corp. and Abitibi Mining

Operator – Klondike Gold Corp.
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BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
32088

Report by:

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Date: February, 2011

32088

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

DIAMOND DRILLING ON THE COLD-HAWKINS CREEKS CLAIMS

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Diamond Drilling on the Cold-Hawkins Creeks Property of Klondike Gold Corp.

1.0 Introduction

The Cold Creek- Hawkins Creek property of Klondike Gold is located east of the community of Yahk some 11 to 18 kilometres distance. This area is about 55 kilometres south of Cranbrook, B.C. The Hawkins creek valley is oriented east-west with Cold creek a tributary draining in from the north at about 11 kilometres on the main logging road. The drill hole was positioned about 17.5 kilometres east of Yahk on the south side of the main road. Moderate relief characterizes the area, with one ranch at Meadow Lake and extensive logging road access throughout the various drainages.

2.0 Property Definition, History of Exploration, and Background Information

2.10 Property Definition

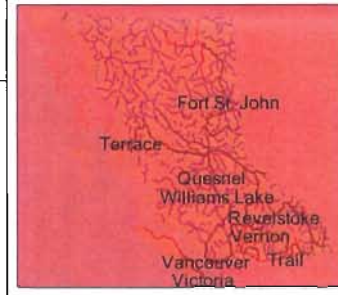
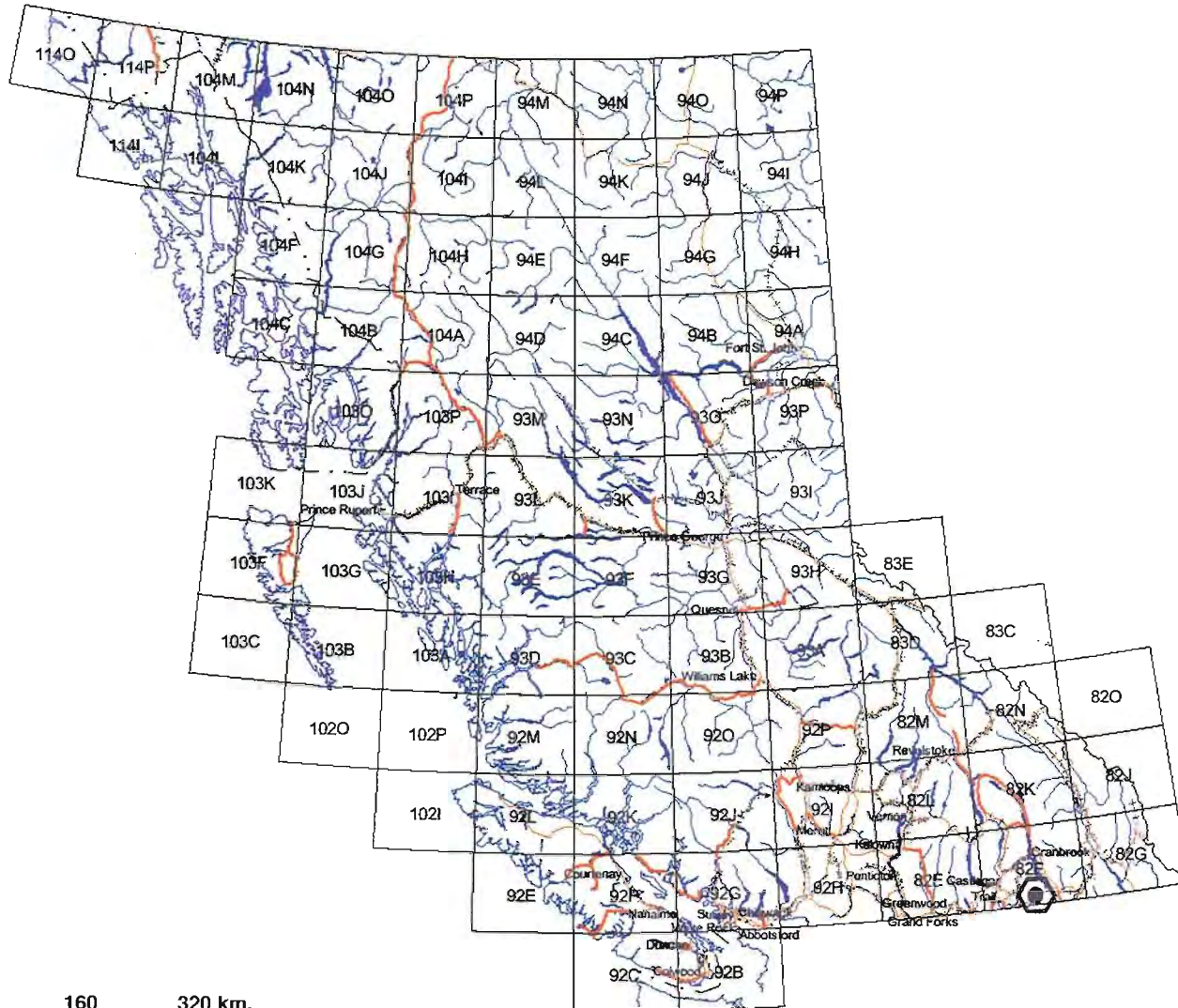
The claim block is large encompassing over 7000 hectares along the north and south flanks of the Hawkins Creek valley. The hole was drilled on Tenure number 707055 in the southeastern quadrant of the claim block. A small part of the claims in the northeast corner are owned by Abitibi Mining, also a part of the Hughes group of companies.

2.20 History of Exploration

A number of significant properties, including the St.Eugene Mine area, Vine, and Fors properties which occur to the north around Moyie Lake have undergone extensive exploration in their time and periodically are re-visited by explorationists.

Considerable exploration has been carried out in the Yahk area. Modern exploration in the general Hawkins creek area has been done since 1980. St.Eugene Mining Corp. (Falconbridge) drilled in the Mt.Mahon area in 1980-81 following up on discovered tourmalinites and vein lead-zinc mineralization. They drilled thirteen holes with one intersecting some massive sulfides at a shallow depth within the Middle Aldridge. In 1984 Chevron Minerals Ltd. optioned the property and drilled two holes trying to test Sullivan Horizon but were unsuccessful. Minnova Inc. optioned the ground in 1991 and drilled six holes in the area, mainly around the original St.Eugene intersection without much interest created. One of the holes was drilled in the bottom along Cold Creek. Then in 1996 Abitibi Mining acquired the ground as the Hot claims and did geochemical sampling and some mapping in the following two years. Rio Algom was next getting the ground from Abitibi with mapping, sampling and the drilling of one deep hole (883 metres) west of Cold Creek attempting to intersect Sullivan Horizon (the contact between the Lower and Middle Aldridge). The geological section tested by this hole was never resolved.

Location Map - Hawkins Creek Property



Legend

- Provincial Boundary (1:6M)
- Boundary (International)
- Boundary (Interprovincial)
- NTS Grid
- Transportation - Lines (1:6M)
 - Road - Trunk
 - Road - Main
 - Rail Line
- Water - Lines (1:6M)
 - River/Stream - Definite
 - Lake - Definite
 - Island - Definite
 - Coastline - Definite
- Water - Polygons (1:6M)
 - River/Stream - Definite
 - Lake - Definite
- Major Cities

Map center: 54°20' N, 125°25' W

Scale: 1:9,153,970

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Figure 1

In 2001, Klondike Gold Corp. optioned the property and drilled some shorter holes on the slopes east of Cold Creek, mainly to try to test a stratabound tourmalinite and soil geochem anomaly. Klondike also drilled a deeper hole (540 metres) south of the area in the valley of Hawkins creek. This also failed to intersect a recognizable Sullivan Horizon. In 2002 the original Minnova hole (MM91-1) in Cold Creek was extended to 1200.9 metres as DDH.CC02-1. Again the contact between Middle Aldridge more proximal to source turbidites and the more distal, thinner bedded, more pyrrhotiferous Lower Aldridge was not clearcut. The rocks intersected were interpreted as interfingered LA style and thicker bedded quartzites of the Ramparts Facies interpreted as the western facies equivalent of the Lower Aldridge in the Purcell Basin.

3.00 Regional Geology

The Yahk East area with primary drainages Hawkins and Cold creeks is positioned near the center of the Purcell Anticlinorium, a broad generally north-plunging structure dominating southeastern BC geology. The core of this mega-fold is Middle Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup which is flanked by the Late Proterozoic Windermere and later Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks. These rock sequences have been moved eastward during compressional deformation along ancestral western North America. This major event produced stacked east-verging thrust faults in the Rocky Mountains and generally broad folds in the thick package of Purcell Supergroup rocks to the west.

The Purcell Supergroup rocks are cut by several very prominent east to northeast-trending faults. These structures are right-lateral and reverse tear faults which follow or link up Middle Proterozoic growth faults. The older growth faults were active during deposition of the Purcell Supergroup and at least locally modified sedimentary facies. They also appear to have controlled the movement of basinal-fluids which resulted in the formation of sedimentary fragmentals, tourmalinite zones and alteration as well as hydrothermal fluids and thusly the distribution of base metal mineralization.

The Purcell Supergroup comprises an early synrift succession, the Aldridge Formation and an overlying shallow-water rift-fill or cover succession that includes the Creston and Kitchener Formations and younger Purcell Supergroup rocks. The Aldridge Formation remains the primary target sequence because it hosts most lead-zinc mineralization in the region and the Sullivan orebody at its lower to middle division change. The Aldridge is at least 4500 metres thick (base not exposed) of turbidites and inter-turbidite sediments. Included within the Aldridge are numerous and laterally extensive gabbroic sills identified as the Moyie Intrusions.

The Aldridge is subdivided into three members: Lower Aldridge which is at least +1000 metres of thin to medium-bedded, pyrrhotite-rich, distal argillaceous turbidites; Middle Aldridge (2150 metres) proximal to distal turbidites with intervals of interturbidite, often laminated subwackes; the Upper Aldridge is about 300 to 500 metres of thin-bedded, pyrrhotite-rich argillite and wacke. Paleocurrent data in the Aldridge and correlative Prichard Formation in northern Montana indicate that the turbidite material is sourced to the south and southwest. Reconstructions done suggest the Aldridge was deposited in a

and to the southwest in Idaho. There are east-west offsets to the basin margin and these may carry into the basin and have provided the loci for the late major regional faults such as the Moyie, St. Mary and Hall Lake Faults.

Impacting the Yahk area exploration is the presence of a southwest source for turbidites of the Lower and possibly lower Middle Aldridge apparent in the Creston area. A thick succession of massive quartzites with some argillaceous components (Ramparts Facies), roughly time equivalent to the Lower Aldridge farther east can be traced east to the Yahk area. The Ramparts do appear to be thinning to the east and to the north where they may be represented by the Footwall Quartzites in the area of the Sullivan deposit.

4.00 Property Geology

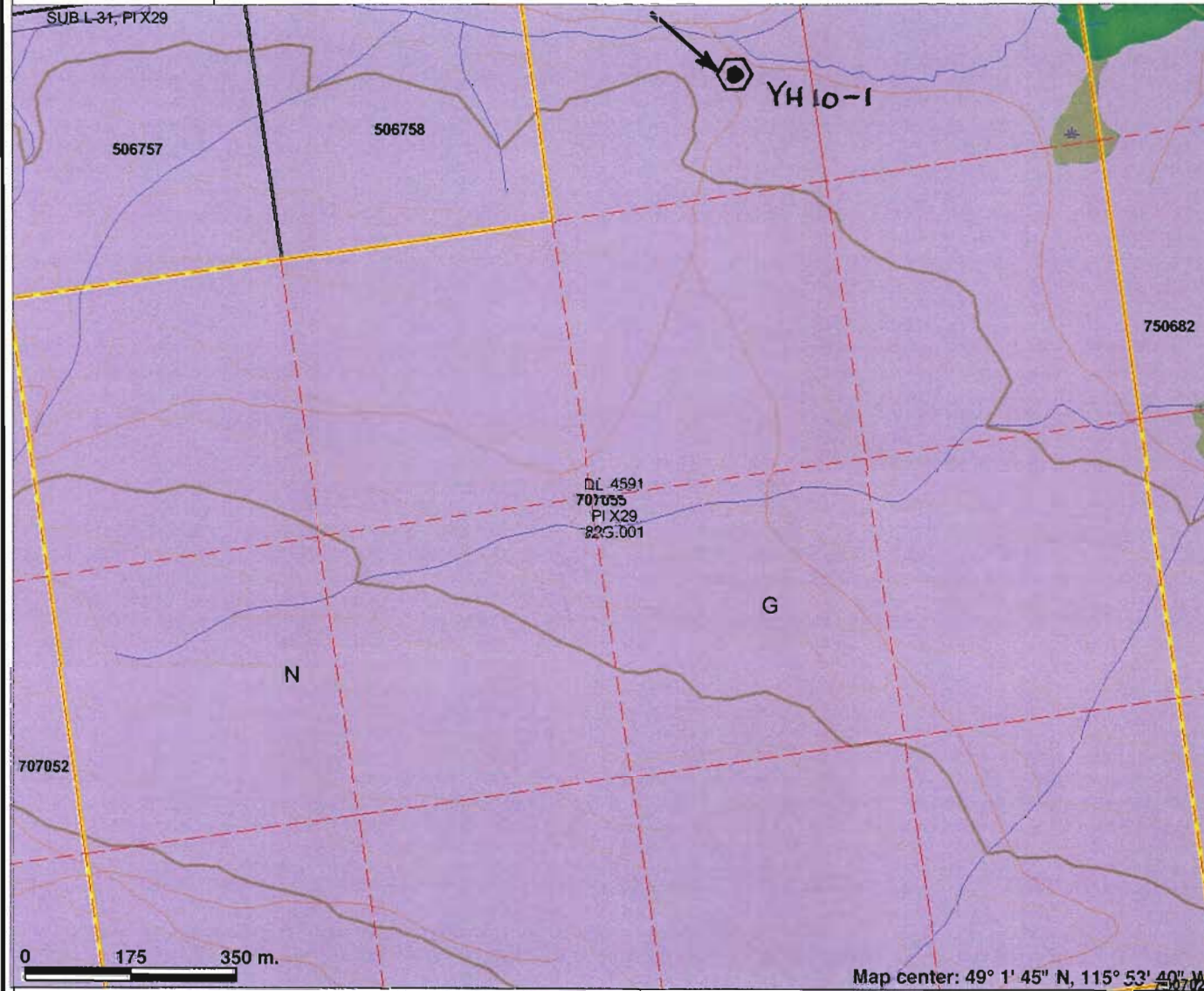
The Yahk area is underlain by Middle and Lower Aldridge rocks as well as Ramparts Facies sequences. The existence of the the Lower to Middle Aldridge (ie Sullivan Horizon) transition as defined farther north is in question. Mapping and diamond drilling have not established the definitive change from the more consistently medium to thick bedded, quartzitic turbidites of the middle to the thin to medium bedded, pyrrhotiferous lower division. This is most likely due to the presence of the western Ramparts facies. Ramparts Facies are a thick succession of dominantly thick bedded quartzites which are considered to be time-equivalent to the upper Lower Aldridge. The Ramparts sequence is exposed farther west near Creston, B.C. The interpretation is the second order sub-basin created by this change for the upper LA to Ramparts Facies extends east from the Creston to Yahk area. The interfingering relationship suggests that the first order basin of LA to MA should occur to the east of Hole CC-02-1.

There are numerous Moyie intrusions apparently concentrated at two stratigraphic levels. The lower two sills are emplaced around Ramparts/Lower Aldridge time and then at least four are located in the Middle Aldridge.

The stratigraphy generally dips east with moderate to shallow dips. Faulting is present but difficult to document due to the low percentage of outcrop. An east-west Hawkins Creek fault is present with a downthrown south side and a probable right lateral offset. The offsets appears to lessen to the east. There is evidence for north to northeast faults recognized by offsets and drill hole data. There is a stacking of fragmentals, tourmalinite and alteration zones trending northwest across the area – these are interpreted to result from activation of basinal fluids by growth faults.

Mineralization is not common in the Yahk east area. There are established sulphide occurrences at: the Canam property east of America creek where disseminated and vein-hosted lead-zinc extend over several hundred metres of Middle Aldridge stratigraphy in a drill hole. A short section of semi-massive sulphides in drill hole YA-6 (Chevron) on the east flank of Mt.Mahon was not repeated in nearby follow-up holes.

Hawkins Creek Drill Hole



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- MTO Grid (MTO)
- Blocked by MEM
- Other
- Mineral Tenure (current)
 - Mineral Claim
 - Mineral Lease
 - Mineral Reserves (current)
 - Placer Claim Designation
 - Placer Lease Designation
 - No Staking Reserve
 - Conditional Reserve
 - Release Required Reserve
 - Surface Restriction
 - Recreation Area
 - Others
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (TRIM)
 - Contour - Index
 - Contour - Index.Indefinite
 - Contour - Index.Depression
 - Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
 - Contour - Intermediate
 - Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
 - Contour - Intermediate.Depression
 - Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- Area of Exclusion

Map center: 49° 1' 45" N, 115° 53' 40" W

Scale: 1:10,000

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Figure 3

5.0 Diamond Drilling Results

The 2010/11 drilling by Klondike Gold Corp. was completed in a single drill hole located 18 kilometres east of Highway 3/95 at Yahk. The collar was positioned just south of the main Hawkins Creek road in an overburden covered area believed to be underlain by the lowest stratigraphy this far east in the valley. The hole was stopped at 930.18 metres being close to the depth limit of the drill for NQ core.

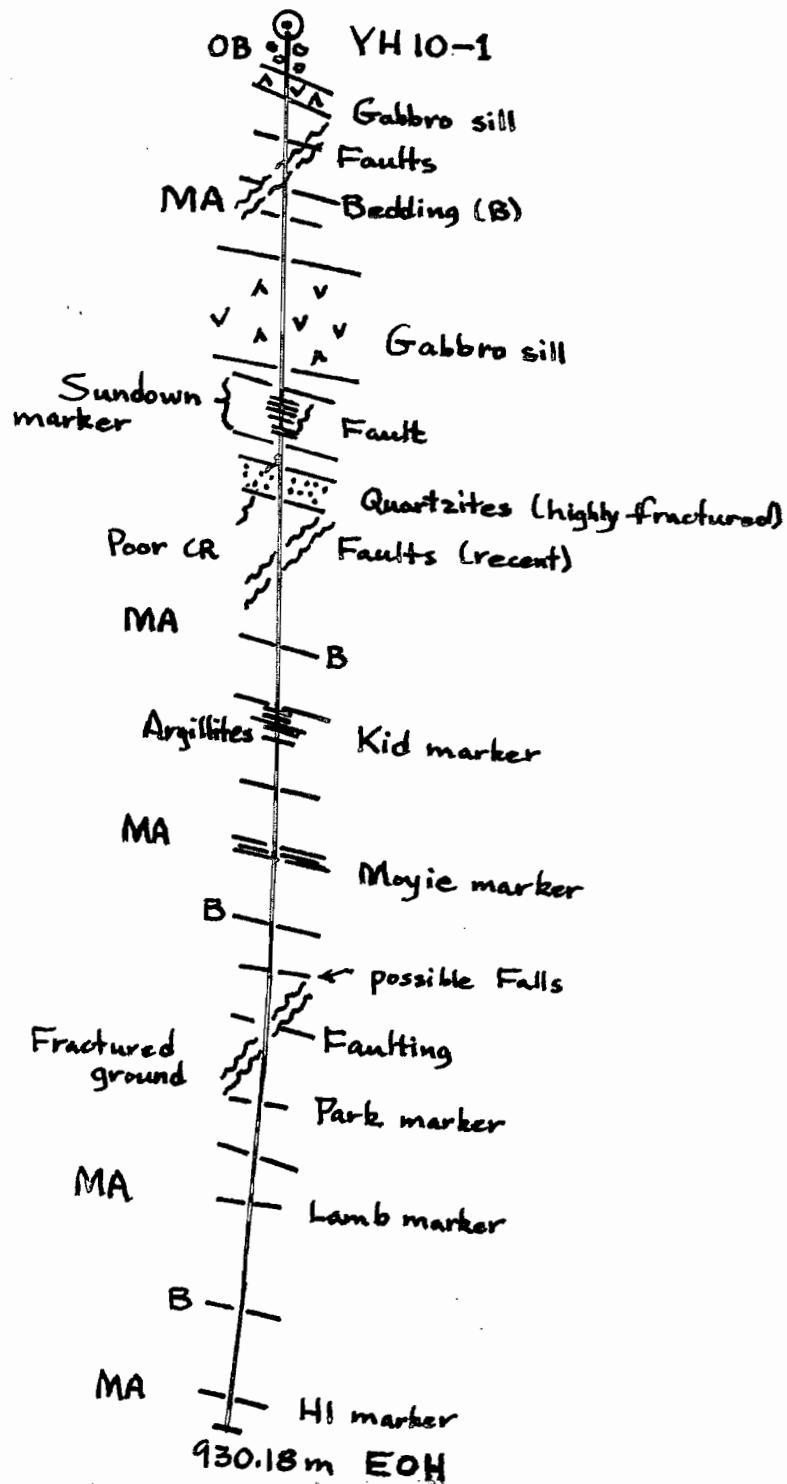
The vertical hole encountered 30 metres of overburden, entering a thin gabbro unit at subcrop. The hole remained quite straight down to about 700 metres at which point it started to bend away from vertical to the west. At the bottom of the hole it was 7.7 degrees off vertical. The bedding within the hole was consistently at 65 to 80 degrees to the core axis. This reflects a sedimentary package that is unfolded on any sizable scale. The sedimentary sequence was as expected – Middle Aldridge turbidites which are grey, fine-grained, dominantly medium bedded AE (Bouma style) turbidites. There are commonly finer-grained, darker grey interturbidite units which are typically thin bedded to sometimes laminated. It is some of the laminated intervals which form the marker units used in the Aldridge to establish stratigraphy within the monotonous Middle Aldridge. The sequence was as expected but the marker units were universally poorly preserved this far east in the basin. The hole ended within the Hiawatha marker so the Sullivan Time interval at the Lower to Middle Aldridge contact is estimated to be another 450 metres deeper. Only one significant gabbro sill was cored from 156.6 to 228.1 metres. No significant mineralization was encountered, just the usual scattered pyrrhotite within the bases of some turbidites. Faulting was limited to several interpreted minor, “recent” faults which probably are reverse faults, effectively lengthening the hole required.

6.00 Summary and Conclusions

The YH -10-1 drill hole was drilled about 18 kilometres east of the highway in the village of Yahk, B.C. This hole was collared approximately 3.5 kilometres east of any previous drilling, so it is a significant step-out drilled to depth into largely unknown/untested Aldridge Formation.

The hole was drilled to a machine-limiting 930.18 metres and was still in Middle Aldridge rocks with the target stratigraphy at Sullivan Time estimated to be another 450 metres deeper. The sedimentary sequence was as expected with some minor thickening indicated by the inter-marker intervals. There were no unusual features encountered which would be suggestive of a potential Sullivan-type setting.

The drill hole should be deepened to test Sullivan Time stratigraphy.



MA = Middle Aldridge division of the Aldridge Formation – typically medium bedded, grey, fine-grained quartzitic turbidites.
 marker = very thin laminated argillites.

Klondike Gold – Hawkins Creek
 Diamond Drill Hole YH10-1

Trim Map 082G01
 Scale 1:5000

Figure 4

7.00 Itemized Cost Statement

Drilling commenced November 5, 2010; completed January 14, 2011.
Hole located on claim number 707055

Diamond Drilling —contractor Blackhawk Drilling. Includes moving; drilling of one hole for total of one hole of 930.18m length (\$141.13/m); trucks; accommodation; meters drilled; supplies; non-drilling time; moving etc. from November 5, 2010 to January 14, 2011.	\$131,277.21 Drilling \$34,373.94 Labour \$3,054.35 Materials \$5,000.00 Mob-Demob \$173,705.50 Total
Geology, Mapping, Logging Core, Management, Report Writing—D. Anderson at \$575/d from November 5,2010 to January14, 2011	\$21,955.61
Management/supervision—T. Höy planning and decision-making 4 days at \$600/day	\$2,400.00
Geology, Mapping—Wenjun Cai one day at \$500/day	\$500.00
Site preparation, hauling of drill equipment, snow clearance, drill pad preparation—contractor Pighin's Welding	\$12,560.00
Hauling, moving, construction of core rack and storage of core— EX Expediting at \$250/day plus truck rental at \$75/day and \$0.75/km	\$6,142.00
Equipment Rental—Anderson Minesearch Consultants Truck use and rental	\$1,836.75
Administration—overheads for Klondike Gold Corp. – 10%	<u>\$22,409.99</u>
Total Cost	\$241,009.85

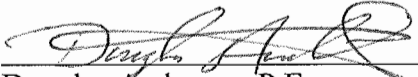
8.00 Author's Qualifications

I, Douglas Anderson, Consulting Geological Engineer, have my office at #100 – 2100 13th. St. South in Cranbrook, B.C., V1C 7J5.

I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1969 with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Geological Engineering.

I have practiced my profession since 1969, predominantly with one large mining company, in a number of capacities all over Western Canada and since 1998 within southeastern B.C. as a mineral exploration consultant.

I am a Registered Professional Engineer and member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C., and I am authorized to use their seal which has been affixed to this report.


Douglas Anderson, P.Eng.

Appendix A

Drill Hole Record

Klondike Gold Corp.

Drill Hole YH-10-1 Property: **Hawkins/Cold Creek** Length = 930.18 metres

Commenced: December 9, 2010 Completed: January 14, 2011

Location – 18 kilometres east of the village of Yahk. Contractor – Blackhawk Drilling

UTM's 581130 E 5431900N Elevation 1180 metres

Collar dip = -90° NQ Core Core stored at Peavine Creek property

Objective – To test Sullivan Time for a Sedex (Sullivan-type) target.

0 – 32.70m	Overburden
32.7 – 44.70m	Quite coarse crystalline gabbro. Lower contact at about 65° to ca. Massive with hornblende crystals to 0.5cm in length. Some chloritization.
44.7 – 156.6m	Middle Aldridge sediments – interbedded quartzitic wacke (QcW) and wacke (W). 60.3 – 72m more quartzitic; then interbedded QcW and wacke to 80.5m; 80.5 – 87.95m dominated by quartzites again; 87.95 – 127m typical interbedded QcW and argillite; 127-145m dominated by thin bedded argillites; below is typical MA again. Bedding consistent within the 70 to 78° to ca range. 93.5 to 96.6m is a fault at 45° to ca. Recent with green mud and sediment clasts. Alteration limited to widespread sericite and biotite; locally some albite and patchy garnet in the quartzitic wackes.
156.6 – 228.1m	Gabbro sill likely as contact at a high angle to ca. Initially fine grained then very coarse 158.5 – 175.1m. Mostly medium grained with a finer grained contact phase to base of sill which grades into sediments over 20cm. Minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.
228.1 - 291.6m	Thin bedded to medium bedded wacke to quartzitic wacke. Contact effects from gabbro sill to about 239m. Wavy beds /weakly disrupted in wacke-subwackes(SW). Quartzites to 0.75m, most ~0.30cm. Mostly AE style turbidites. Starting @ 240m there are patchy intervals of marker (very thin bedded argillites which are matchable over considerable distances) with a lot of infill however. At 241.6m is a match to Sundown marker. Bedding is at 70 to 75° to core axis (ca). 279.7 – 280.5m probable fault at 15° to ca. There are concretionary zones within the quartzitic units with garnet, biotite, chlorite. At 231m 2.5cm quartz vein at 60° to ca with minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.
291.6 – 314.8m	Dominated by lighter colored, highly fractured quartzitic units. Fine grained, more massive with <10% argillaceous intervals. Quartz

wacke to quartzitic wacke. Quite fractured at a variety of angles with some brecciation. Sericite and some albite in the breccias. Quartz veins 297 – 297.8m almost parallel to ca. 310.2m QV at 20° to ca.

- 314.8 – 464.85m Middle Aldridge continues – more typical with 0.1 to 0.6m thick QcW interbedded with thin bedded wackes which are part of the turbidites and some argillaceous units between turbidites. Generally planar bedding – below ~ 377.5m more disrupted A/W beds – some soft sediment deformation but only local. With depth the quartzites become more like QW and slightly coarser grained below ~390m. Argillites and wackes get more greenish-brown with depth. Turbidites up to 1m thick ACE or AE styles. 372.2 to 373.3m alteration with garnet, hornblende (chlorite) and biotite at 20° to ca. (dyke or concretion?) 380.5 – 380.7m same at above at 75° to ca. Marker segments from 452 to 462m match Kid marker. Bedding starts at 60° then improves to 75°. Varies between 70 to 78° over interval. Two fault zones noted 352 to 353m and 365.9 – 367m at 50 -60° to ca. – look recent with clay and rock fragments. Dispersed garnets in quartzitic units with some quartz and chlorite. Significant core loss 340 to 367m at 60%.
- 464.85 – 472m Distinctive argillaceous section – thin bedded to laminated with overall banded appearance. Wackes mostly with only minor QcW (light brown/dark brown banding). Bedding at 74 to 76° to ca. Good planar contacts.
- 472.0 - 546.0m Resumption of Middle Aldridge – classic QcW to QW turbidite bases with thin bedded wacke to argillite partings. QcW 0.2 to 1.0m thick. QW are fine to medium grained. Good load casting/flame structures/some floating clasts – definitely higher energy section of turbidites.
 477.0 – 487m – QW section – dominated by quartzites (85%)
 498.6 – 502.6m – Set of QW
 502.6 – 506.7m – Distinctly greenish-brown argillites to wackes
 519.8 – 526.0m – Distinctly more QW less than 10% wackes
 526.0 – 530.2m – Distinctly brownish wacke and argillite
 534.4 – 539.3m - “ “ wacke
 Bedding mostly planar to wavy then more disrupted locally and only periodically within section. Beds at 77 to 80° to ca. Sericite in quartzites and biotite in argillaceous units.
 494.2 m 6mm qv at 10°; 506.7m 8mm qv at 15° to ca.
- 546.0 – 557.5m Thin bedded to laminated wackes to argillites which are the Moyie

marker interval. Last few metres finely, weakly laminated. Banded grey and brownish-grey. Bedding at 77° to ca.

- 557.5 – 670.5m Middle Aldridge – quite typical with 0.2 to 1.0m thicker QW to QcW bases to turbidites, fine to medium grained, AE styles mostly. There are inter-turbidites thin bedded to laminated, planar bedded wackes to argillites to 1 m thick. There can be “floating” bands to clasts of argillite within the quartzites. QW dominant from 576.75 to 580.6m. Patches of marker (weakly developed) 570, 574.7, 589.5, 614.9, 627.4, 635.7-636.2m not clear. possible Falls. Bedding is well developed and usually planar although locally can be disrupted. Bedding at 75 to 82° to ca. Ground is more fractured from ~ 650m down. 665 to 670.5m quite quartzitic but fractured ground above the fault zone below. Minor pyrrhotite disseminated. At 633.2m 1 cm qv at 10° to ca. with pyrite.
- 670.5 – 679.9m Fractured and faulted interval – still mixed lithologies but faulted. Fracturing intense with complete disaggregation of the rocks. Everything indicates a high angle set of structures. Brecciation but no veining, no calcite. Bedding still at 77° to ca. 670.5 – 671.2m brecciated Q plus pale greenish mud – fault at 25° to ca. Looks recent. 675 – 675.25m fault gouge – slip plane at 26° to ca. – graphitic; 678.2 – 679.9m fault gouge with broken ground. Minor pyrite in some fractures.
- 679.9 – 762.0m Middle Aldridge – Q:A ~ 60:40. Quite quartzitic to 689m then more alternating medium bedded QcW and thin bedded to laminated, more brownish W/SW/A. Quartzitic units are 0.2 to 0.75m thick. QW are darker and appear coarser grained. 8cm of marker at 713.6m is Park marker. Bedding contacts are planar with rare disruption of the thin bedded wackes. Some SSD, flames, and rip-ups. Fault 744.6 – 745.25m pale gouge at high angle to ca. Fracturing of the quartzites to about 689m. The quartzite bases host garnet-biotite-silica-chlorite alteration. QV 685.2 – 686.6m at 15° to ca. with pyrite patches. Tr of Cp. 739.2m qv <1cm thick with pyrite.
- 762.0m – 930.18m Middle Aldridge continues – only change is overall thinner, less percentage-wise quartzites. So Q:A=40:60. Thin bedded, brownish wacke to argillites are more dominant – generally planar with local disruption of beds only. ACE turbidites commonly. 807.6 – 810m dominated by t.b. brownish-grey wackes to argillites. 10% of QW units have floating argillaceous clasts.

Short marker intervals – 776m for 10cm; 787.8; 794.4; 800.3m.

At 776m Probable Lamb marker segment.

At 913.3m Hiawatha1 matched.

With depth seems more disruption of sedimentation between turbidites – swirled beds, clasts, flames.

Thickest QW interval 870.1 – 872.6m Possible marker in segments from 896 – 915 metres.

Bedding very regular at 78 to 87° to ca.

No structures. Biotite and sericite along with garnet throughout.

Mineralization – rare thin, darker bed with pyrrhotite laths. Usual lightly disseminated pyrrhotite in quartzite beds. >850m get more pyrrhotite in altered quartzites also. Below 893m more <1cm beds with 15 – 20% pyrrhotite. A few darker argillaceous clasts with more pyrrhotite. End of hole at 930.18 metres.

Overall impressions of rocks to this depth:

1. Quartzites are consistently thinner bedded than MA elsewhere. ie Argillaceous content is higher overall.
2. Marker beds are segmented and not well preserved this far east in the basin.
3. Impression is of a slightly higher grade of metamorphism.
4. The sedimentary section is devoid of significant features usually associated with the Sullivan occurrence – ie fragmentals, tourmalinization, venting evidence, general disruption of the sediments.
5. Overall the amount of pyrrhotite normally present is lower in this hole.

Logged by: Douglas Anderson



Mineral Titles Online Report

Click on [Tenure Numbers](#) for more information.

Click column headings to sort results.

[Download to Excel](#)

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
506701	Mineral		20150901	84.6916
506704	Mineral		20150901	42.328
506731	Mineral		20150901	84.698
506732	Mineral		20150901	21.176
506756	Mineral		20150901	21.176
506757	Mineral		20150901	21.177
506758	Mineral		20150901	21.177
513332	Mineral		20150901	42.316
513333	Mineral		20150901	42.31
513340	Mineral		20150901	21.158
513342	Mineral		20150901	21.156
513345	Mineral		20150901	21.154
513347	Mineral		20150901	21.152
513356	Mineral		20150901	21.154
513357	Mineral		20150901	21.156
707038	Mineral	COLD CREEK A	20150901	507.7214
707041	Mineral	COLD CREEK B	20150901	507.829
707043	Mineral	COLD CREEK C	20150901	508.0479
707044	Mineral	COLD LAKE D	20150901	508.2752
707045	Mineral	COLD CREEK E	20150901	507.8983
707051	Mineral	COLD CREEK G	20150901	508.2139
707052	Mineral	COLD CREEK H	20150901	508.34
707053	Mineral	COLD CREEK I	20150901	423.2458
707054	Mineral	COLD CREEK J	20150901	296.3654
707055	Mineral		20150901	296.5245
707058	Mineral		20150901	592.7443
750682	Mineral	COLD CREEK K	20150901	508.2732
750702	Mineral	COLD CREEK L	20150901	529.6977
750722	Mineral	COLD CREEK M	20150901	423.7557

Total Area: 7134.9119 ha

[LIBC Metadata](#)

[Mineral Title Online](#)

[BC Geological Survey](#)

[British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources](#)

Last updated in April 2007