

PROPERTY FILE

012424

TEETA CREEK PROPERTY

REPORT ON 1992 WORK PROGRAMME

Nanaimo M.D.
British Columbia

December 1992

D.B. Petersen

SUMMARY

The Teeta Creek property is located on the Northern end of Vancouver Island, 4 km West of the town of Port Alice. Geopgraphic coordinates are 50° 23'N, 127° 30'W. N.T.S. is 92L/5E, 6W. The property is comprised of 6 claims (49 units) and 2 Crown Grants located in the Nanaimo Mining Division and the Rupert District, respectively.

Access is by black-top highway to Port Alice and then by two-lane gravel logging road to the mouth of Teeta Creek from where a drill trail leads Southerly to the workings.

The property is underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Bonanza Group that have been intruded by stocks of dioritic and monzonitic composition. Mineralisation on the property is of two main types: gold and copper in quartz veins in the Bear Creek area, and very low grade porphyry-type copper mineralisation some 2 to 3 km to the Northwest. In the past, fractured ownership of the claims and Crown Grants in the Bear Creek area has prevented concerted exploration. Recent amalgamation of the ground, however, has now made this possible.

The current programme was aimed at the exploration and development of precious metal mineralisation in the Bear Creek area. A 1,300 m by 700 m grid was cut and 706 soil geochemical samples were taken and analyzed for accepted precious metal tracers. Four areas, three of which covered soil anomalies, were rock chip sampled for their gold content. The results show that nine significant soil anomalies are present, five of which correlate with gold values and four of which do not. All three of the chip samples that were taken across soil anomalies returned anomalous gold values.

In summary it is concluded that:

1. Rock chip sampling has shown that the Teeta Creek area holds definite promise for precious metal deposits.
2. Soil geochemistry correlates well with rock chip sampling and appears to be efficient. It has delineated nine separate anomalies in the area covered by the survey.
3. Partial sampling for gold shows that five of these anomalies correlate with anomalous gold values while four do not.

As a result of this programme it is recommended that:

1. Seven of the anomalies, that are specifically anomalous in gold and/or silver be tested by diamond drilling. Nine holes totalling 840 m are proposed.

2. Depending on the results of the diamond drilling the geochemical grid be expanded to the North, to the East, and to the South.
3. After examination of drill core, consideration be given to a 3-line test geophysical survey.
4. A precious metal oriented silt sampling survey be conducted on the two major creeks (Cayuse Creek and adjacent) South of Teeta Creek.

This is expected to cost:

Drill Road Rehabilitation	\$ 6,000
Diamond Drilling 840 m @ \$90	76,000
Geophysical Test Survey	6,000
Silt Sampling Survey	5,000
Contingency 7%	<u>7,000</u>
Total	\$100,000

1. Introduction

This report describes the line cutting, the road rehabilitation, the rock chip sampling and the soil geochemical survey that Great Western Gold Corp. (GWG) conducted on the Teeta Creek property in August and November, 1992. The report is intended for use as an assessment report and for general distribution.

2. Location and Access

The Teeta Creek property is located in the Nanaimo Mining Division on the West side of Neuroutsos Inlet at the Northwest end of Vancouver Island, 4 km West of Port Alice. See Fig.1, "Location Map".

Geographic coordinates are $50^{\circ} 23' N$, $127^{\circ} 30' W$. N.T.S. is 92L/5E, 6W. See Fig.2, "Claim Map".

Access is by black-top highway from Port Hardy to Port Alice and then by two lane gravel logging road to the mouth of Teeta Creek. From there, a drill road leads Southerly to the centre of the property. See Fig.4, "Compilation Map".

3. Topography and Vegetation

The property straddles a Northeasterly-dipping, moderately steep slope of 840 m relief, from sea level to 840 m asl. See Fig.2, "Claim Map". The slopes are generally regular, except where cut by creeks where they are moderately incised.

Tree cover consists of moderately spaced, mature conifers, except to the North of Teeta Creek where clear-cut logging has denuded the slopes.

Rainfall is in the order of 400 cm per year, falling mainly in the winter months from November through April, with light to moderate snow falls occurring in December and January in the upper portions of the property.

4. Title

The Teeta Creek property consists of six claims and two Crown Grants which GWG holds under option from J.R. Billingsley. They are detailed as follows (see Fig.2, "Claim Map"):

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	Page 1
2.	Location and Access	1
3.	Topography and Vegetation	1
4.	Title	1
5.	Regional Geology	3
6.	History	5
7.	Claim Geology	8
8.	Work Done in 1992	9
9.	Results of Work Done in 1992	11
10.	Discussion	12
11.	Conclusions	13
12.	Recommendations	13
13.	Costs	15
14.	References	16

APPENDIX

Appendix I	Rock Chip Sampling Assays
Appendix II	Soil Geochemical Sampling Analyses

LIST OF DIAGRAMS

Figure 1.	Location Map	Page 2
Figure 2.	Claim Map	" 4
Figure 3.	Regional Geology	" 6
Figure 4.	Compilation Map	In Pocket
Figure 5.	Rock Chip Sampling	" "
Figure 6.	Soil Geochemistry - ppm Ag	" "
Figure 7.	" " - " As	" "
Figure 8.	" " - ppb Au	" "
Figure 9.	" " - ppm Cu	" "
Figure 10.	" " - " Mo	" "
Figure 11.	" " - " Pb	" "
Figure 12.	" " - " Zn	" "
Figure 13.	" " Anomaly Map	" "
Figure 14.	Proposed Drill Holes	Page 14

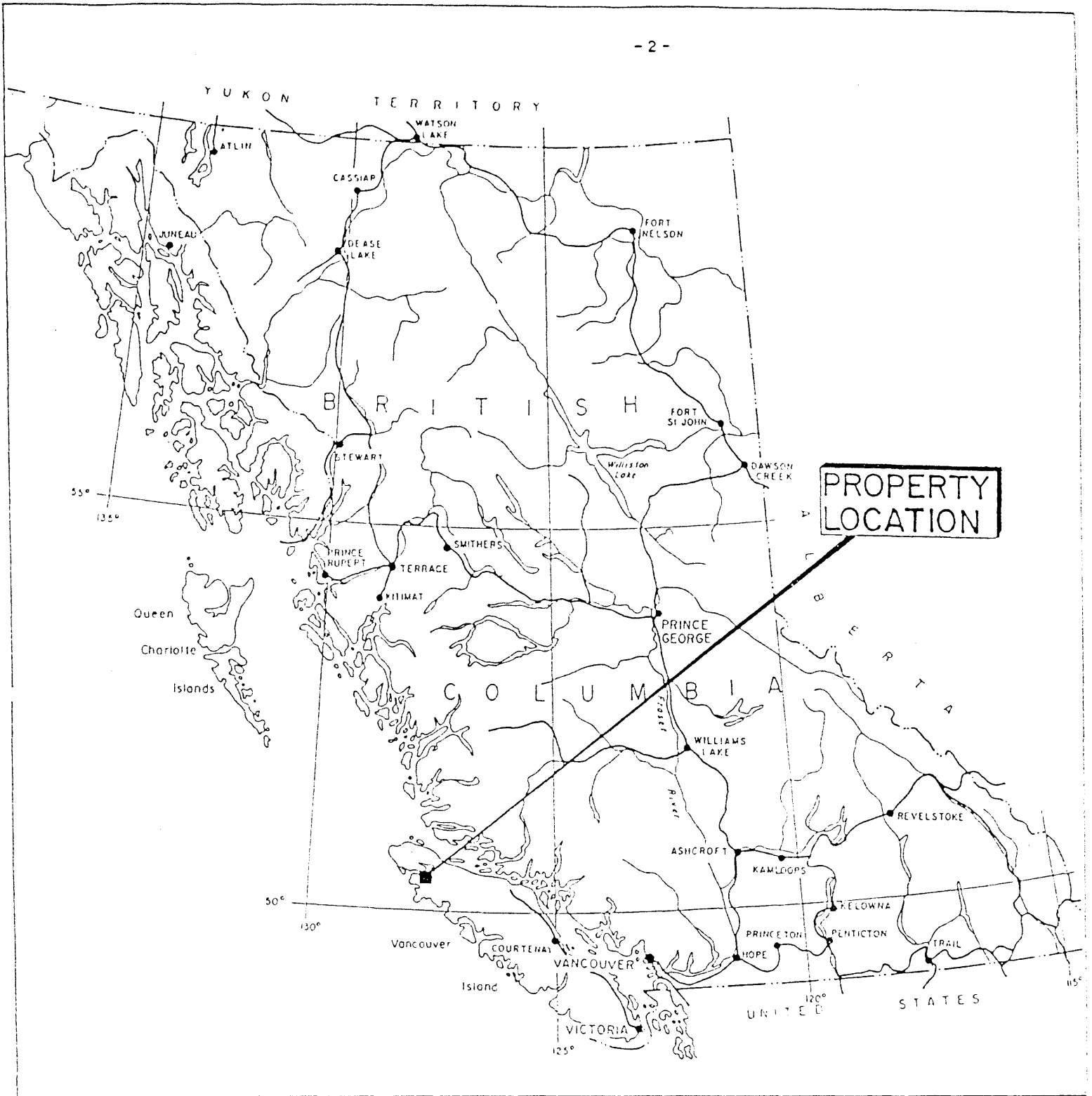


FIG. 1

GREAT WESTERN GOLD CORP.

TEETA CREEK PROPERTY

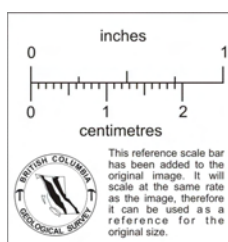
LOCATION MAP

NTS 92L/5E, 6W

NANAIMO M.D.

DBP/dbp

0 100 200 300 400 500 km



<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Units No.</u>	<u>Anniversary Date</u>
JR1	4224	1	17 May 1996
JR2	4225	1	17 May 1994
JRB1	4065	20	13 Oct 1995
JRB3	3655	8	16 Nov 1993
JRB4	4062	10	13 Oct 1995
Sun	4223	9	20 May 1994

<u>C.G. Name</u>	<u>C.G. No.</u>	<u>Area Acres</u>	<u>Tax Date</u>
Quatsino King	676	51.65	02 July
Alexander	679	51	02 July

The mineral claims are located in the Nanaimo Mining Division; the Crown Grants in the Courtenay Assessment Area, Rupert District.

5. Regional Geology

The Cordillera of British Columbia is comprised of five North-westerly striking sub-parallel tectonic belts, each approximately 200 km wide and 2,000 km long. The most Westerly of these, the Insular Belt, includes Vancouver Island and consists principally of a thick pile of Triassic marine basalts, called the Vancouver Group.

Structurally the belt is characterised by regional block faulting caused by major North-westerly trending fault zones that have broken the volcanic and sedimentary successions into a series of Southwesterly dipping plates. A second, Northeasterly striking fault system has broken these plates into smaller segments.

According to Muller, et al (1974) the succession of rocks comprising the northern part of Vancouver Island is as follows:

TOP

Lower Cretaceous: conglomerates, sandstones and siltstones unconformably deposited in basins upon intrusive and Vancouver Group rocks

Jurassic: stocks of intrusive rocks ranging from diorite to granite

Early Jurassic: (Bonanza Subgroup) island arc volcanic activity deposition of more than 2,500 m of pyroclastic deposits and interbedded lava flows of andesitic and basaltic composition

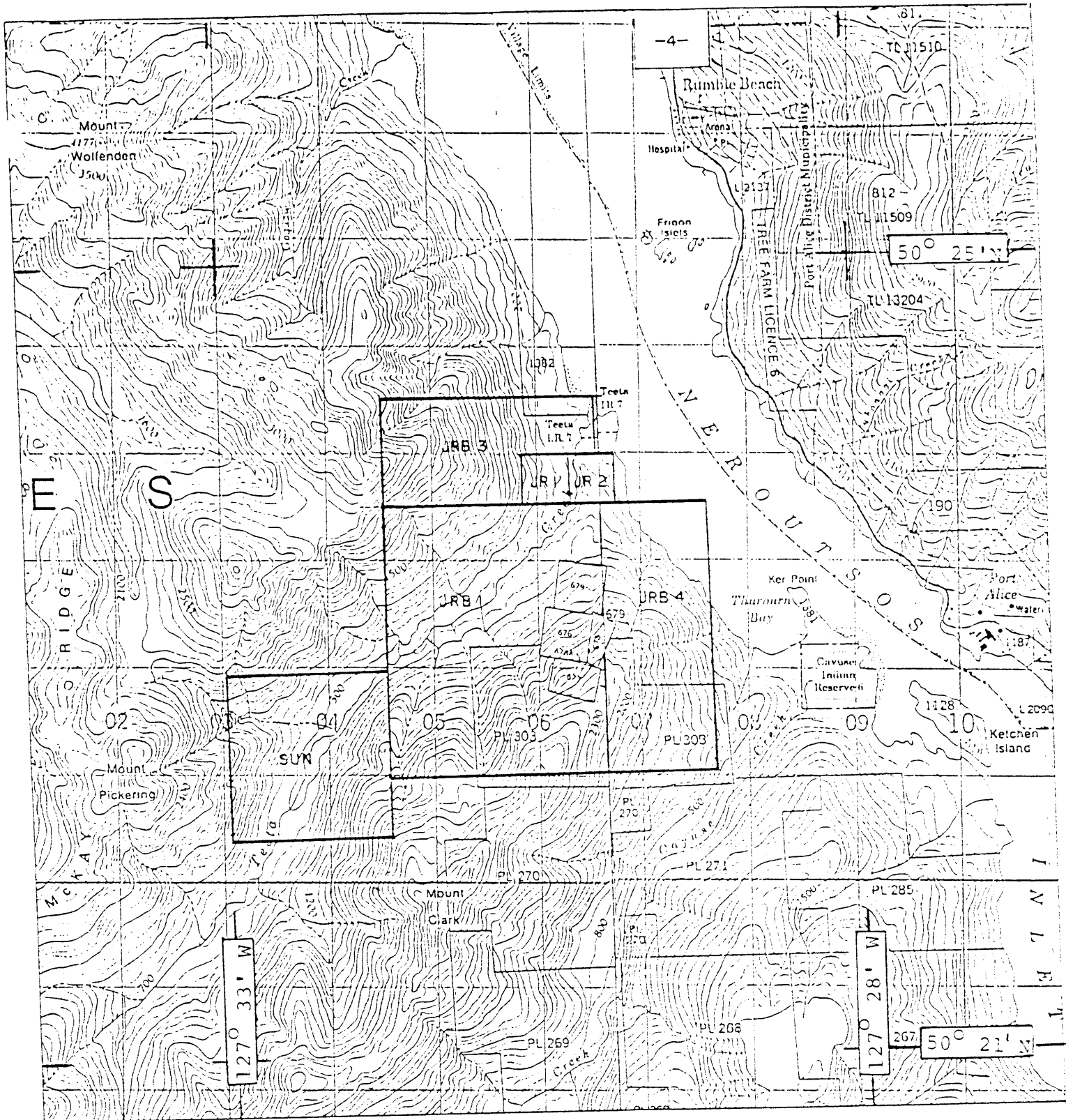


FIG. 2

GREAT WESTERN GOLD CORP.

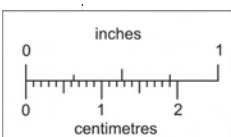
TEETA CREEK PROPERTY

CLAIM MAP

NTS 92L/5E, 6W

NANAIMO M.C.

DBP/gbb



SCALE 1:50,000

2 km



This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

Upper Triassic: (Parsons Bay Formation) 150 m to 500 m of calcareous, argillaceous and arenaceous sediments

Upper Triassic: (Quatsino Formation) 100 m to 820 m of limestone

Triassic: (Karmutsen Formation) oceanic basaltic lavas, flows and tuffs, 3,000 m to 6,7000 m thick.

BOTTOM

As shown in Fig.3, "Regional Geology", these belts strike Northwesterly and dip to the Southwest, the oldest beds (Karmutsen) lying to the Northeast and the youngest (Bonanza) beds overlying them to the Southwest.

Four main types of mineral occurrences are known on Northern Vancouver Island. These are:

1. Skarn deposits: copper-iron and lead-zinc skarns.
2. Copper in basic volcanic rocks (Karmutsen) in amygdules fractures and small shears - unrelated to intrusive activity.
3. Veins: with gold and/or base metal sulphides, related to intrusive rocks.
4. Porphyry copper deposits: related to Jurassic intrusives.

6. History

Prospecting at the turn of the century lead to the discovery of gold bearing quartz veins on Bear Creek (BCDM Ann.Rpt. 1904 ?). Three short adits and several trenches were driven on the veins and tested the zones over a strike length of 240 m (800 ft). Granby reportedly drilled two holes in the veins to test for siliceous flux. The results of the drilling are not available.

F.R. Joubin (memorandum to Pioneer Gold Mines Ltd.) examined the property in 1940 and sampled the quartz veins. He obtained significant gold values (up to 0.20 oz/t) over widths of between 3 m and 12 m. He concluded that further work was justified.

The property lay dormant until 1967 when the Quatsino Syndicate (Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Ltd., Can-Fer Mines Ltd., and J.R. Billingsley) conducted a silt sampling survey in the area as part of a regional search for porphyry copper deposits. They staked 58 claims to cover a resultant area of interest that straddled Teeta Creek approximately 1.5 km Northwest of the Bear Creek showings. They conducted detailed geological mapping, soil sampling and magnetometry followed by trenching and 5 diamond drill holes totalling 887 m (Takeda, 1969).



JURASSIC
 Jg ISLAND INTRUSIONS: quartz diorite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite, quartz feldspar porphyry

TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC
VANCOUVER GROUP
LOWER JURASSIC
 IJBV BONANZA VOLCANICS: andesitic to rhyodacitic lava, tuff, breccia

UJ HARLEDDOWN FORMATION: argillite, greywacke

UPPER TRIASSIC
 URPB PARSON BAY FORMATION: calcareous siltstone, shale, limestone, greywacke, conglomerate, breccia

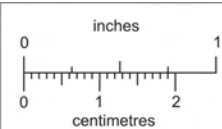
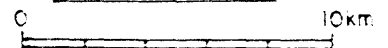
UKC QUATSINO FORMATION: limestone

muRk KARMUTSEN FORMATION: basaltic lava, pillow lava, breccia, aqueous tuff

MIDDLE AND UPPER TRIASSIC
 UJd Sediment-still unit; diabase, argillite

FIG. 3

Scale 1 : 250,000



This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

T N

GREAT WESTERN GOLD CORP
 TEETA CREEK PROPERTY
 REGIONAL GEOLOGY
 After Muller, et al, 1974
 DBP/dbp Dec. 1992

In 1974, Cities Service Mineral Corporation optioned the property and conducted soil, rock and silt geochemistry and geological mapping. They drilled 4 diamond drill holes totalling 1,267 m. They staked the 9-unit Sun claim in 1975 to cover some small copper showings and did limited geological mapping and geochemistry over that claim. In 1976 they conducted further geological mapping and soil geochemistry and drilled 2 diamond drill holes totalling 762 m over the original claims. They terminated their option in 1976 (Noel, 1979).

In 1980 interest again reverted to the gold bearing quartz veins on Bear Creek. Fury Explorations Ltd. conducted a geochemical soil sampling programme on a grid that straddled Bear Creek (Glass, 1980). Sample spacing was 200 ft by 100 ft and analysis was for silver, copper and zinc. Two small stations of intermittent single-station, copper and silver highs that struck North-South were revealed immediately West of Bear Creek. In 1981 (Glass, 1981) they constructed an access road from Neuroutsos Inlet to the showings on Bear Creek and drilled five percussion holes in the area of the showings totalling 273 m. Recovery was evidently poor and apart from a few short sections of anomalous copper and gold values the results were negative. The precise locations of the holes are not known.

In 1984 Teriton Resources acquired the property and conducted soil geochemistry, magnetometry, electro-magnetics and geological mapping on a 600 x 700 m grill over Crown Grant 679 and to the North and West of it (Taylor, 1984). The soil geochemistry showed a narrow, linear, North-striking anomaly approximately 400 m long with coincident gold, arsenic and lead, that lies on the approximate Northerly extension of the Bear Creek showings. The VLF-EM and magnetometry proved to be essentially trendless.

In 1991 J.R. Billingsley took 42 soil samples across the approximate centre of the Sun claim (Jones, 1991) and analyzed them for gold, silver, copper, arsenic and zinc. No significant results were obtained.

In 1991, American Bullion Minerals Ltd. conducted a small soil sampling survey in the area East of Teeta Creek at the junction of the JR2, JRB1 and JRB2 claims (Jones, 1991). A total of 55 soil and 18 rock samples were collected and analyzed for 30 element ICP and gold. No significant results were obtained.

It is worth noting that although the precious metal mineralization in the Bear Creek area has been known for a long time, concerted exploration has not been possible because of the fractionated ownership of the various claims and Crown Grants. J.R. Billingsley, the owner, has patiently consolidated the ground over the years to a point where concerted exploration is now possible for the first time.

7. Claim Geology

Mapping on the property by the various authors (Takeda, Jones etc.) has shown that, essentially, Bonanza Formation volcanics are intruded by two stocks of dioritic composition.

The Bonanza volcanics include argillite, tuffs, limey tuffs and narrow limestone bands, all overlain by andesitic flows and intruded by felspar porphyry basic dykes and diorite plutons. See Fig.4, "Compilation Map".

Near their contact with the stocks, the volcanics display extensive potassic alteration with the development (hornfelsing?) of biotite and minor potash felspar. Intense argillic and carbonate alteration in the central part of the property are related to intense fracturing which follows a general Northeasterly direction. Four stages of quartz veining and general silification follow this fracturing, three of which were accompanied by sulphide mineralisation.

Mineralisation on the property, in order of decreasing abundance, consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite and sphalerite. Disseminated magnetite is present in the diorite and the basic dykes. Gold and silver are associated with chalcopyrite in brecciated quartz veins on Bear Creek.

Two main types of mineralisation are present on the property, porphyry type copper and molybdenite in the intensely fractured and altered area at the centre of the property and copper-gold-silver mineralisation in Southerly striking brecciated quartz veins near Bear Creek.

Diamond drilling has shown that the porphyry type copper and molybdenite mineralisation favour the intensely fractured, pale grey altered tuffs, and also favour the contact areas between the biotised quartz diorite and the altered tuffs which follow intense Northeasterly fracturing and faulting. The mineralisation is associated with pyrrhotite and usually flanks, or is enclosed by, pyritic zones.

Where present, most of the copper mineralisation ranges from 0.05 to 0.15% Cu over fairly extensive lengths (between 40 and 120 m) which may include shorter lengths (10 to 35 m) of material grading as high as 0.25% Cu. The best hole, 75-1, returned 146 m of 0.25% Cu.

The precious metal mineralisation at Bear Creek that has been observed to date occurs in a brecciated and re-cemented quartz vein and stockwork zone approximately 8 m wide that strikes Northerly and lies close to the contact of the monzonite and the altered volcanics.

Gold and minor silver values are associated with low grade copper. Chip sampling by the writer returned the following results:

Line	Ag oz/t	Au oz/t	Cu %	Width m	Remarks
1100S	0.13	0.292	0.38	9	Surface trench
Adit	0.07	0.188	0.64	8	Adit wall

8. Work Done in 1992

Great Western Gold Corp. (GWG) conducted the following work in 1992. Their work was concentrated in the area of the Bear Creek gold showings and aimed at finding precious metal targets for follow-up diamond drilling. The work consisted of:

1. Line Cutting
2. Drill Road Rehabilitation
3. Rock Chip Sampling
4. Geochemical Soil Sampling

1. Line Cutting

From 7th through 15th August, A. Charest and M. Beaupre (18 man-days), and from 27th through 30th August, L. Allen and M. Beaupre (8 man days), cut and picketed a 1,200 m x 700 m grid centred over the Bear Creek gold showings. The grid included a 1,200 m long North-South base-line and 13 East-West 700 m long cross-lines spaced 100 m apart for a total length of 10,400 m. The lines were 1 m wide, picketed at 25 m intervals, and were corrected for slope. See Figs 6 though 13.

2. Drill Road Rehabilitation

On 31st August, L. Allen and M. Beaupre (2 man-days) cleared a path up the overgrown drill road that leads from the Teeta Creek logging road to the Bear Creek showings. See Fig.4, "Compilation Map". This was done in preparation of bull-dozer rehabilitation prior to drilling. Approximately 2 km of road were cleared.

3. Rock Chip Sampling

On 28th August and 27th November, P. Dasler and D. Petersen took a total of 29 rock chip samples in selected areas on the geochemical grid, including the main adit on Bear Creek, the trench on line 1100S and on 4 locations on road cuts on the Teeta Creek logging road. See Figs 4 and 5, "Compilation Map" and "Rock Chip Sampling" respectively. The samples were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C., for assaying by standard ore grade methods for copper, silver and gold.

4. Soil Geochemical Sampling

From 25th through 30th November, M. Beaupre and G. Shaw (12 man-days) took 629 samples at 12 1/2 m intervals along the lines and an additional 77 samples on Lot 678 which is not currently included in the claim group.

An augur of 5 cm diameter was used to take the samples. Each sample consisted of approximately 500 g of soil from the 'B' horizon which was placed in a kraft paper envelope marked with the station coordinates. The samples were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C., for analysis.

There, they were dried, sieved to -80 mesh and 1 g of pulp digested in 5 ml of hot aqua regia and nitric acid for 2 hours. The solution was then diluted to 25 ml with demineralised water, mixed and analyzed for silver, arsenic, bismuth, copper, mercury, molybdenum, lead, antimony and zinc, by inductively-coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy. The results were corrected for spectral interelement interferences. The results are plotted on Figures 6 through 13.

In addition, 57 of these samples from the optioned claims and 7 samples from L678 were selected for gold analysis. These samples covered base metal anomalies and were analyzed to ascertain their gold-bearing potential. The results are plotted on Fig.8, "ppb Au".

The analytical method was as follows:

A 10 g sample was fused with a neutral lead oxide flux inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

These beads were digested for 30 mins in 0.5 ml of concentrated nitric acid, then 1.5 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid was added and the mixture digested for 1 hr.

The samples were cooled, diluted to a final volume of 5 ml, homogenized and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy.

9. Results of Work Done in 1992

The results of the rock chip sampling and the soil geochemical sampling are as follows:

1. Rock Chip Sampling

Rock chip sampling has indicated the following areas of interest:

Sample No.	Length m	Ag oz/t	Au oz/t	Cu %	Remarks
549003	3	0.12	0.252	0.47	Trench - Quartz Stockwork
4	3	0.21	0.420	0.52	ditto
5	3	0.05	0.204	0.14	ditto
Total	9	0.38	0.876	1.13	
Average		0.13	0.292	0.38	
549017	4	0.04	0.156	0.22	Main Adit - Brecciated Quartz Vein
8	4	0.18	0.220	1.06	ditto
Total	8	0.22	0.376	1.28	
Average		0.11	0.188	0.64	
549024	9	0.02	0.039	0.04	Area B - Road Cut

2. Soil Geochemical Sampling

The analytical results show that the elements Bi, Hg and Sb are consistently low and of minimal value in defining exploration targets. In the case of Bi, two high values at 200 S, 100 W and 400 S, 150 E are expressed by Ag, As, Pb and Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn respectively. Hg shows no high values. Sb shows two highs, at 100 S, 162.5 W and at 300 S, 312.5 E (coincident with Ag, As, Cu anomalies). These three elements, therefore, have not been plotted.

Inspection of the results of the other elements shows that background values are approximately 0.3 ppm Ag, 40 ppm As, 50 ppm Cu, 8 ppm Mo, 10 ppm Pb and 80 ppm Zn.

Using threshold values of 1.00 ppm Ag, 100 ppm As, 50 ppb Au, 100 ppm Cu, 20 ppm Mo, 40 ppm Pb and 400 ppm Zn, nine anomalies are indicated that are characterised by various combinations of anomalous elements. These are indicated in Fig.13, "Anomaly Map". In the case of anomalies 3,4,6 and 7, outlining of the anomaly has been biased towards the Pb value, because of its low dispersion. The anomalies are described below:

Anomaly 1: a 500 m long Cu and Au anomaly between 1 and 3 stations wide that coincides with the anomalous chip sampling obtained in area 'A';

Anomaly 2: a single-line Ag anomaly on L678;

Anomaly 3,4: two Northerly striking sub-parallel anomalies 500 m and 300 m long and between 1 and 6 stations wide, anomalous in Ag, As, Au, Pb and Zn;

Anomaly 5: a Northeasterly striking Cu anomaly that is open to the Northeast;

Anomaly 6: a Northwesterly striking Ag, As, Cu, Pb and Zn anomaly that is open to the Northeast;

Anomaly 7: a Ag, As, Au and Pb anomaly that is open to the Northeast;

Anomaly 8: a Cu-Mo anomaly with no Au that appears to be striking Northeasterly, flanked by a 2 station Ag high to the West;

Anomaly 9: Ag and Au high one station wide that has been confirmed by the chip sampling in area 'B'. It is open to the North.

10. Discussion

The geochemical soil sampling has outlined 9 areas of interest, of which two, anomalies 1 and 9, have been confirmed by significant rock chip sampling results. Gold analyses have confirmed that anomalies are anomalous in Au.

The strikes of the anomalies are consistent and indicate that two main structural directions are prevalent, one Northerly, and one Northeasterly.

While their relative ages are not known, the Northeasterly set appears to be consistent with the younger regional trend characterised by Teeta Creek. While the various elements are distributed throughout both structural sets, the Northerly striking set (anomalies 1,3,4 and 9) appear to be more consistently mineralised with gold.

11. Conclusions

It is concluded that:

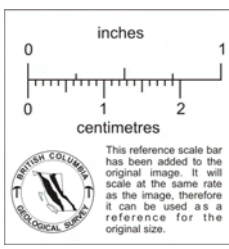
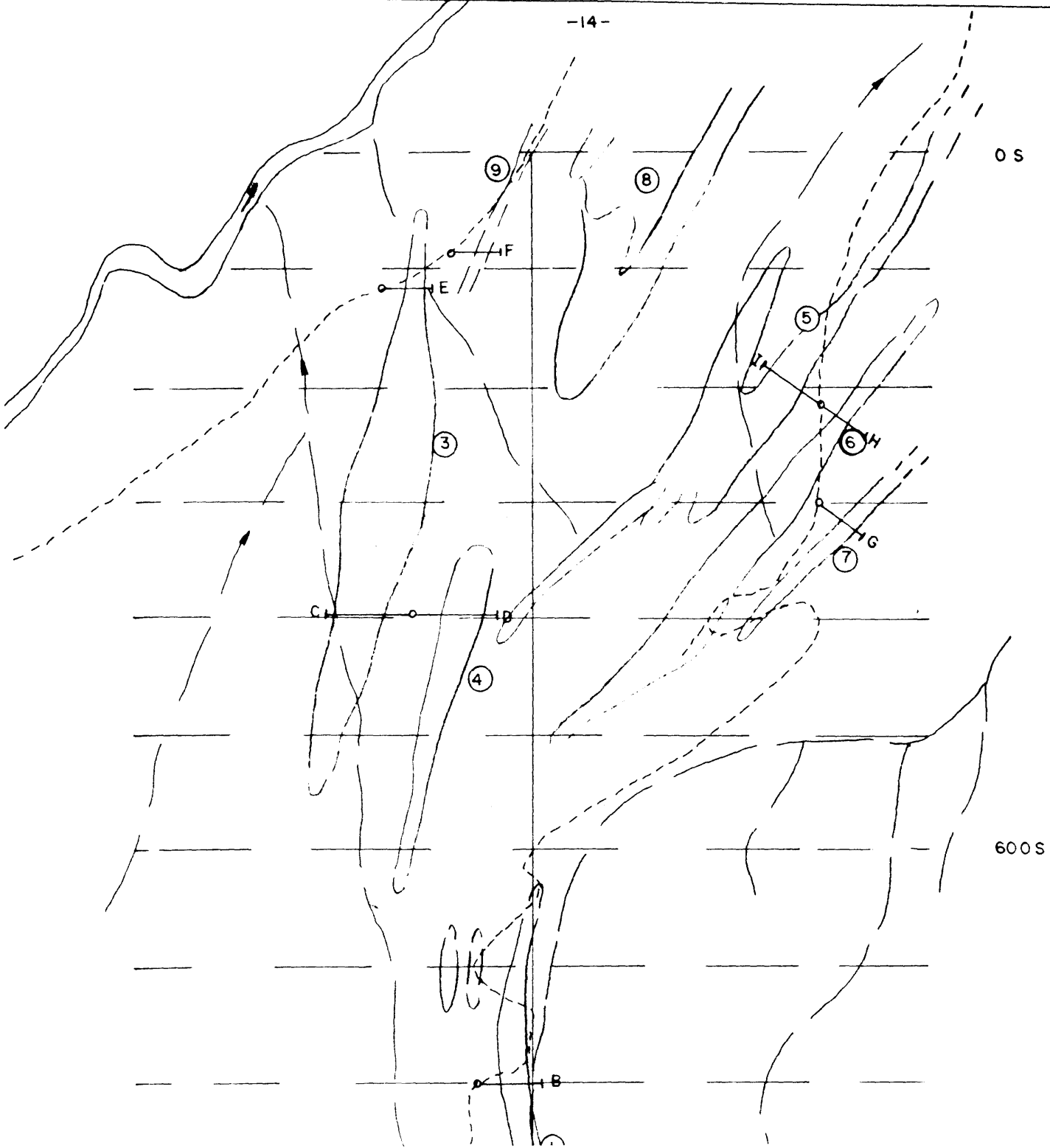
1. Rock chip sampling has shown that the Teeta Creek area holds definite promise for precious metal deposits.
2. Soil geochemistry correlates well with rock chip sampling and appears to be efficient. It has delineated nine separate anomalies in the area covered by the survey.
3. Partial sampling for gold shows that five of these anomalies correlate with anomalous gold values while four do not.

12. Recommendations

It is recommended that:

1. Diamond drilling be used to test the soil geochemical and rock chip sampling anomalies, as tabled below, in order of priority. See Fig.14, "Proposed Drill Holes".

Hole No.	Direction	Dip	Length m	Object
A	90°	-50°	110	Test anomaly 1
B	90	-50	95	" " 1
C	270	-50	120	" " 3
D	90	-50	120	" " 4
E	90	-50	70	" " 3
F	90	-50	70	" " 9
G	135	-50	80	" " 7
H	135	-50	80	" " 6
I	315	-50	95	" " 5
Total			840	



2. Depending on the results of the diamond drilling the geochemical grid be expanded to the North, to the East, and to the South.
3. After examination of drill core, consideration be given to a 3-line test geophysical survey.
4. A precious metal oriented silt sampling survey be conducted on the two major creeks (Cayuse Creek and adjacent) South of Teeta Creek.

This is expected to cost:

	\$
Drill Road Rehabilitation	6,000
Diamond Drilling 840 m @ \$90	76,000
Geophysical Test Survey	6,000
Silt Sampling Survey	5,000
Contingency 7%	7,000
	<u>100,000</u>
Total	\$ 100,000

13. Costs

The following costs were incurred in 1992: \$

1. Line Cutting and Road Rehabilitation

Supervision	870.00
Wages	7,280.00
Supplies	956.00
Travel	1,421.00
Truck Rental	1,190.00
Meals and Accomodation	<u>1,950.00</u>
	\$13,667.00

2. Rock Chip Sampling and Geochemical Sampling \$

Supervision	2,320.00
Wages	3,120.00
Geochemical Analyses	4,223.00
Assays	435.00
Supplies	424.00
Truck Rental	750.00
Travel	1,487.00
Meals and Accomodation	1,170.00

Reporting

Reporting and Drafting	3,900.00
Typing	240.00
Printing	<u>144.00</u>
	\$18,213.00

14. References

- Burton, A., 1979, Report on the Golden King Claims
- Glass, J.R., 1980, Report on Geochemical Soil Sampling on Golden King Claim; BCDM Ass. Rpt. #8629
- Glass, J.R., 1981, Report on Percussion Drilling Program on Golden King Claim: BCDM Ass. Rpt. #9451
- Jones, H.M., 1991, A Report on the Soil Sampling Programs, Teeta Creek Property
- Jones, H.M., 1991, Geochemical Report on the Sun Claim
- Lennan, B., Murton, J.W., 1976, Diamond Drilling Report on the Teeta Creek Claims; BCDM Ass. Rpt. #5997
- Muller, J.E., Northcote, K.E., Carlisle, D., 1974, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Alert - Cape Scott Map-Area; G.S.C. Paper 74-8
- Murton, J.W., 1975, Diamond Drilling Report on the Teeta Creek Claims; BCDM Ass. Rpt. #5567
- Noel, G.A., 1979, Report on the Teeta Creek Property
- Takeda, T., 1969, Composite Geological Study of Teeta Creek Property (Quatsino Syndicate)
- Taylor, B., 1984, Report on the Soil Geochemistry, Magnetism, Electromagnetics, Geology of Moon and Star Claims

Great Western Gold Corp.
Suite 420 - 475 Howe St.,
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2B3

Phone: (604) 684-8177
Fax: (604) 684-7845