

THIS PROSPECTUS CONSTITUTES A PUBLIC OFFERING OF THESE SECURITIES ONLY IN THOSE JURISDICTIONS WHERE THEY MAY BE LAWFULLY OFFERED FOR SALE AND THEREIN ONLY BY PERSONS PERMITTED TO SELL SUCH SECURITIES.

NO SECURITIES COMMISSION OR SIMILAR AUTHORITY IN CANADA HAS IN ANY WAY PASSED UPON THE MERITS OF THE SECURITIES HEREUNDER AND ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS AN OFFENCE.

013990

NEW ISSUE

PROSPECTUS

# BIG ROCK GOLD LTD.

(the "Issuer")

(Incorporated under the laws of British Columbia)

#303 - 800 West Pender Street  
Vancouver, B.C.

## NATURAL RESOURCE ISSUER

The Offering Price of the securities offered herein was established by negotiation between the Issuer and the Agent. The Offering Price of \$0.35 per Common Share exceeds the net tangible book value per Common Share by \$0.202, after giving effect to this Offering, representing a dilution of 57.71%. Reference is made to "Dilution". An investment in the securities offered herein should be regarded as speculative. Reference is made to "Risk Factors".

THERE IS NO MARKET THROUGH WHICH THESE SECURITIES MAY BE SOLD.

### 400,000 Common Shares @ \$0.35 per share

	Price to Public	Commissions	Net Proceeds to be received by Issuer
Per Share .....	\$0.35	\$0.045	\$0.305
Total .....	\$140,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$122,000.00 *

\* Before deduction of the cost of offering payable by the Issuer estimated not to exceed \$10,000.00.

THE VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE HAS CONDITIONALLY LISTED THE SECURITIES BEING OFFERED PURSUANT TO THIS PROSPECTUS. LISTING IS SUBJECT TO THE ISSUER FULFILLING ALL THE LISTING REQUIREMENTS OF THE VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 8, 1987 INCLUDING PRESCRIBED DISTRIBUTION AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS.

UPON COMPLETION OF THIS OFFERING THIS ISSUE WILL REPRESENT 25.81% OF THE COMMON SHARES THEN OUTSTANDING AS COMPARED TO 55.45% THAT WILL THEN BE OWNED BY THE CONTROLLING PERSONS, PROMOTERS, DIRECTORS AND SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE ISSUER. REFER TO THE HEADING "PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES" ON PAGE 16 HEREIN.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF THE ISSUER ARE OR MAY BE DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF OTHER COMPANIES WHICH MAY OR DO CARRY ON SIMILAR TYPES OF BUSINESSES AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST MAY RESULT. REFERENCE IS MADE TO "DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS" ON PAGES 11 - 13 HEREIN.

THE AGENT WILL RECEIVE AGENT'S WARRANTS ENTITLING IT TO PURCHASE A TOTAL OF 100,000 SHARES IN RETURN FOR GUARANTEEING THE SALE OF SHARES OFFERED HEREBY. THESE SHARES ARE HEREBY QUALIFIED FOR SALE. SEE "PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION" FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SALE OF THESE SHARES.

THE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT OF THE ISSUER IS THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY, 5TH FLOOR, 1055 DUNSMUIR STREET, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NO PERSON IS AUTHORIZED BY THE ISSUER TO PROVIDE ANY INFORMATION OR TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OTHER THAN THOSE CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ISSUE AND SALE OF THE SECURITIES OFFERED BY THE ISSUER.

WE, AS AGENT, CONDITIONALLY OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, THESE SECURITIES, IF, AS AND WHEN ISSUED BY THE ISSUER AND ACCEPTED BY US IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONDITIONS CONTAINED IN THE AGENCY AGREEMENT REFERRED TO UNDER "PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION" ON PAGES 1 - 2 HEREIN.

### OSLER INC.

3rd Floor - 1040 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C.

DATED: June 3, 1987

# PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The information given below is intended to provide a summary only of the principal Features of the Offering. Reference is made to the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Prospectus.

## THE OFFERING

- ISSUER:** BIG ROCK GOLD LTD. (the "Issuer")
- AMOUNT:** 400,000 Common Shares
- PRICE:** \$0.35 per Common Share
- ISSUE:** 400,000 Common Shares. This Issue will represent 25.81% of the Common Shares outstanding after the completion of this Offering as compared to 55.45% that will then be owned by promoters, directors, officers and substantial security holders issued for cash, property and services prior to the date of this Prospectus. See Pages 3, 11 and 16 hereof.
- USE OF PROCEEDS:** The Issuer will have funds on hand upon completion of this Offering totalling \$141,622.00 comprised of \$19,622.00 working capital as at May 8, 1987 and net proceeds of \$122,000 from this Offering. The Issuer intends to expend \$80,000 to explore for gold on a property located in the Cariboo Mining Division and more fully described under "Description of Business" herein. The remaining funds will be added to working capital. See "Use of Proceeds".
- DILUTION:** The offering price of \$0.35 per Common Share exceeds the net tangible book value per Common Share by \$0.202 after giving effect to the Offering, representing a dilution of 57.71%. See "Risk Factors".
- RISK FACTORS:** Investment in the Common Shares offered under this Prospectus must be considered as speculative. A prospective investor should consider carefully the following factors.

Mining exploration involves a high degree of risk which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome.

The Issuer's mining properties are in the exploration and development stage, no land surveys have been conducted to determine the boundaries of its mineral claims, there are no existing working structures on surface or underground and there are no known bodies of commercial ore.

The discovery of the Issuer of an ore body on its property may not mean that the ore is economic to mine and sell. The mining industry is intensely competitive and the marketability of any ore discovered by the Issuer may be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Issuer. These factors include market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of transportation systems and refining facilities and government regulation.

The Issuer may become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure because of high premium costs or other reasons.

The Issuer has not yet commenced active operations and has no history of earnings. The only source of funds available to the Issuer is through the sale of equity shares. Due to the nature of its business, there is little probability that the Issuer will be profitable.

MQ Report #135  
Ref: RM2901

**MEGABUCK MINERAL PROPERTY**

Cariboo Mining Division

N.T.S. 93A/3W, 6W

Latitude 52°16'N  
Longitude 121°23'W

by

G.R. Peatfield, Ph.D., P.Eng.

of

MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd.

for

Big Rock Gold Ltd.

Vancouver, B.C.

December, 1986

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USE OF REPORT

**MEGABUCK MINERAL PROPERTY**

by

G.R. Peatfield, Ph.D., P.Eng  
of  
MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd.

for

Big Rock Gold Ltd.

Permission is given to make use of this report, in its entire and unedited form, in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts, or for other appropriate purpose. Written permission of MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd. must be obtained before release of any quotation or summary.



*G. R. Peatfield*

G.R. Peatfield, Ph.D., P.Eng.

December, 1986

1.0

INTRODUCTION

In November 1986, Archer Cathro and Associates (1981) Limited, on behalf of Big Rock Gold Ltd., commissioned MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd. to assess the potential of Big Rock's mineral property near Horsefly, B.C., to recommend a program to test this potential, and to prepare a report suitable for inclusion in a prospectus.

Accordingly, G.R. Peatfield, P.Eng., visited the property with Mr. C.A. Main of Archer Cathro, examined reports and recent exploration data relevant to the property, and prepared this report, which embodies observations made during the field visit and the results of several programs undertaken over the years on the property and surrounding ground.

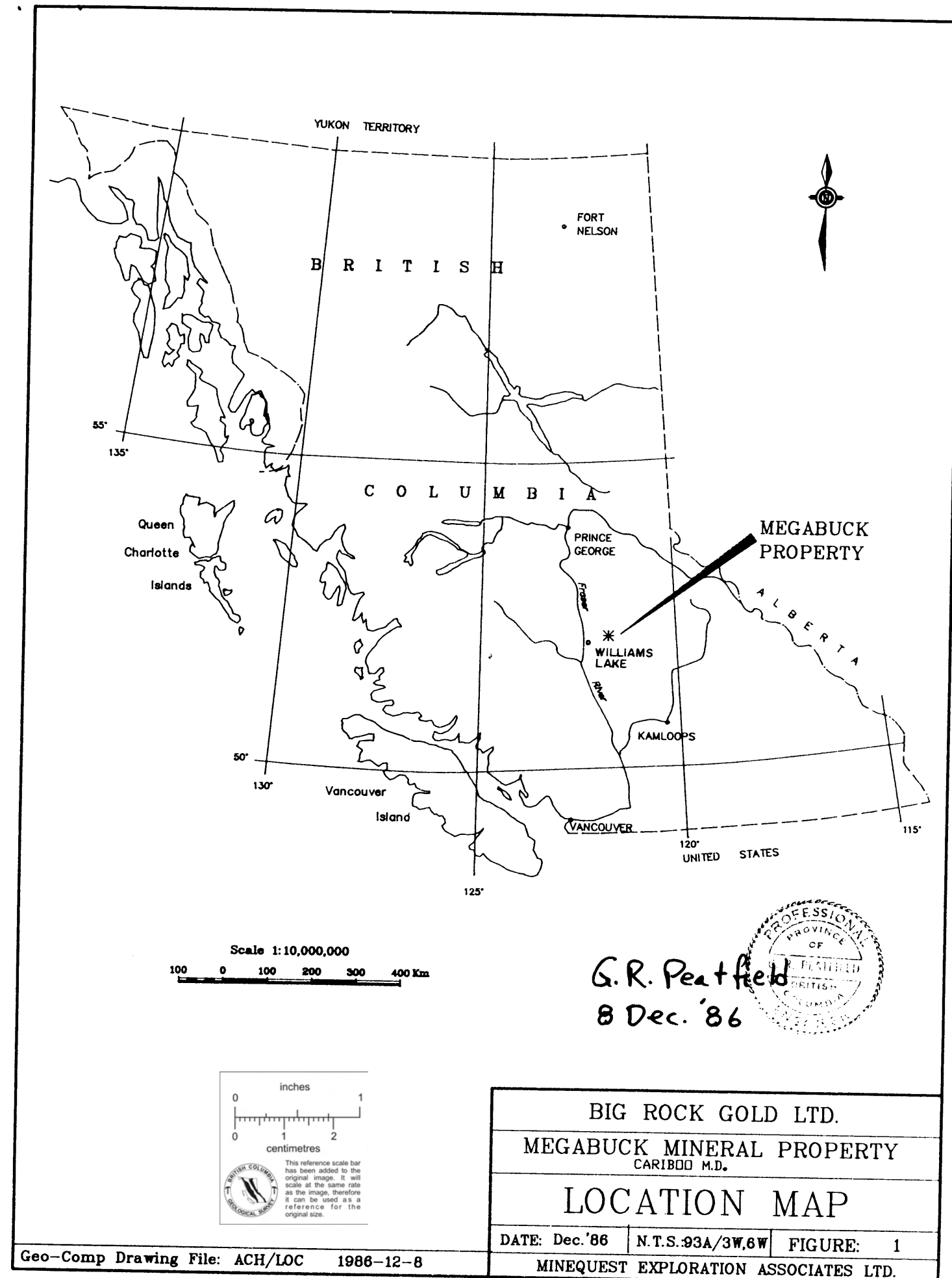
The Megabuck property is known to host significant gold-copper mineralization, in a near surface bulk-tonnage zone. Outstanding potential exists on the property for the discovery of more material of this type.

**2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, LOCAL RESOURCES, TERRAIN AND CLIMATE**

The Megabuck mineral property is centered about 10 kilometres south of the village of Horsefly, some 50 kilometres east of Williams Lake in the Cariboo Mining Division of south-central British Columbia, at Latitude 52°16'N and Longitude 121°23'W, on N.T.S. map sheets 93A/3W and 6W (see Figure 1). Access is by paved highway to Horsefly and thence by secondary logging roads and unimproved mining access roads to the principal areas of interest. The village of Horsefly is a supply centre for the local logging population, and has readily available skilled labour as well as board, lodging, fuel and other supply outlets.

The terrain on the property is moderate; gently rolling hills have a total relief of the order of 400 metres. Elevations range from 800 metres on the Horsefly River to 1240 metres at the highest point on the claims. Forest cover is typical of the interior dry belt, with abundant Douglas fir and lodgepole pine. Numerous small lakes and swampy areas are scattered throughout the property. Some areas of forest have been clear-cut logged.

Climatic conditions are typical of the central interior of British Columbia. Average precipitation is about 56 cm, average minimum low temperatures for January are -18°C and average maximum highs for July are +24°C. The period during which average temperatures are above freezing extends on average for seven months (April to October inclusive).



BIG ROCK GOLD LTD.		
MEGABUCK MINERAL PROPERTY CARIBOO M.D.		
LOCATION MAP		
DATE: Dec. '86	N.T.S. 93A/3W, 6W	FIGURE: 1
MINEQUEST EXPLORATION ASSOCIATES LTD.		

3.0

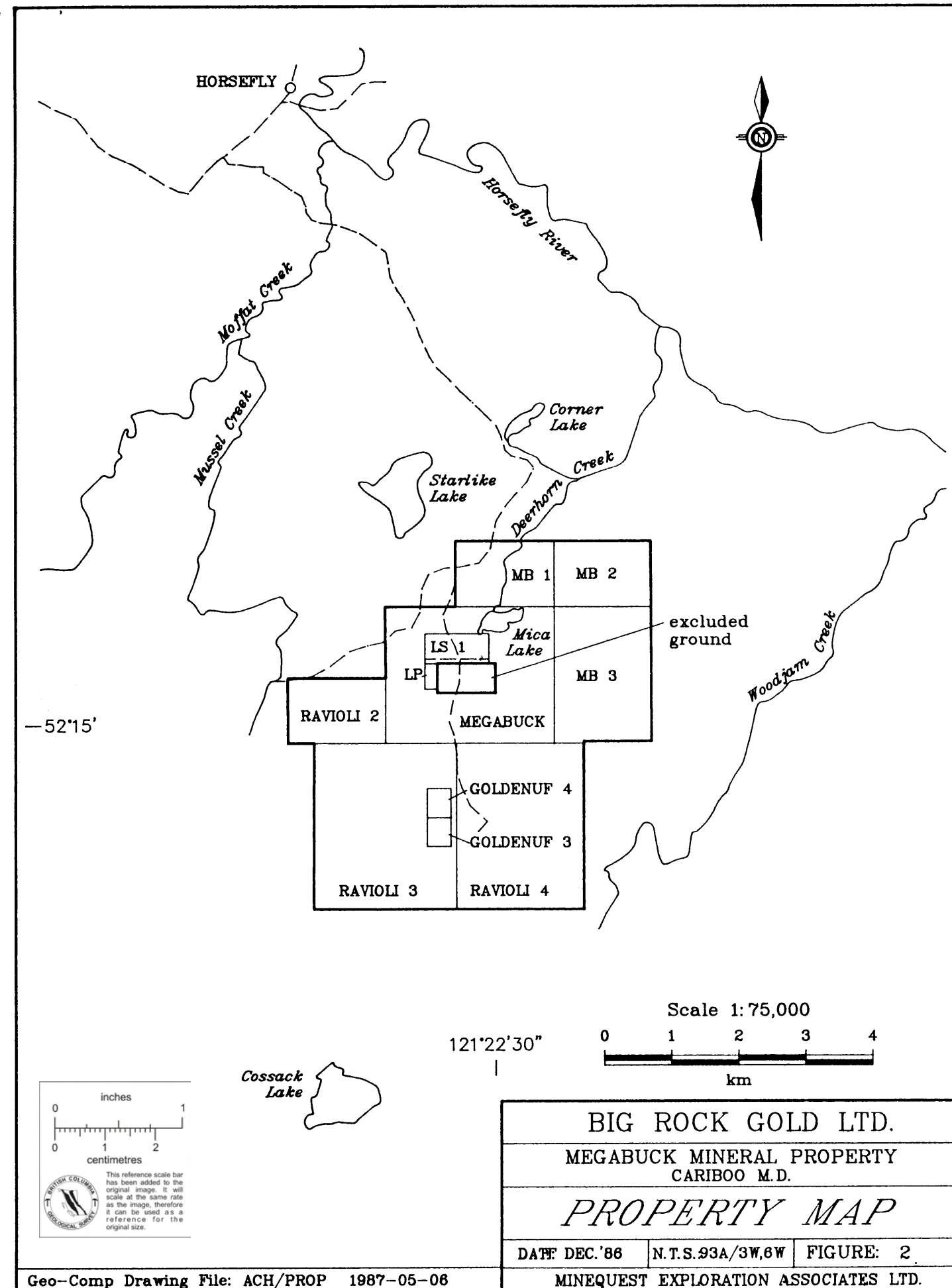
**PROPERTY STATUS**

The Megabuck mineral property (see Figure 2) consists of the following contiguous mineral claims:

Claim Name	Record Number	No. of Units	Record Date	Expiry Year
LS 1	1067	2	July 11, 1979	1995
LP	2021	2	Oct. 6, 1980	1994
Megabuck	4588	20	Nov. 22, 1982	1995
MB 1	4797	6	Apr. 29, 1983	1987
MB 2	4798	6	Apr. 29, 1983	1987
MB 3	4799	12	Apr. 29, 1983	1987
Ravioli 2	4784	6	Apr. 25, 1983	1987
Ravioli 3	4785	20	Apr. 25, 1983	1987
Ravioli 4	4786	20	Apr. 25, 1983	1987
GOLDENUF 3	8059	1	Oct. 27, 1986	1987
GOLDENUF 4	8060	1	Oct. 27, 1986	1987

The Ravioli 5 mineral claim (record #4832) owned by Rockridge Mining Corporation lies one kilometre north of the main claim block. It received none of the work described in this report and is not shown on any of the maps. It will be allowed to lapse on May 17, 1987.

The above information is based on data supplied by Archer Cathro. No further check of claim location or ownership was undertaken for this report. The property is held under the terms of a number of option agreements for various segments of the claim group. The immediate option is from Rockridge Mining Corporation and would allow Big Rock Gold Ltd. to acquire 80% of the 100% interest held by Rockridge Mining Corporation, subject to several option conditions and a carried 10% Net Profits Royalty applicable to part of the property. Further details of the underlying agreements are available from Big Rock Gold Ltd.



BIG ROCK GOLD LTD.		
MEGABUCK MINERAL PROPERTY CARIBOO M.D.		
<i>PROPERTY MAP</i>		
DATE: DEC '86	N.T.S. 93A/3W,6W	FIGURE: 2
MINEQUEST EXPLORATION ASSOCIATES LTD.		

## 4.0

HISTORY AND SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK

Although the general region around Horsefly has a long placer mining history, and copper showings have been known for many decades, the present phase of exploration activity began in the mid 1960's, when attention was focussed on the exploration of porphyry copper-gold deposits. The best known of these is Cariboo-Bell (Hodgson, et al., 1976), located about 30 kilometres northwest of Horsefly, where copper mineralization was found in 1964 and drilling began in 1966. This deposit has published reserves of 116 million tonnes (indicated) grading 0.31% Cu and 0.41 g/tonne Au, with some Ag (Schroeter & Panteleyev, 1986). Some 15 kilometres further northwest, exploration in 1975 led to the discovery of the QR (Quesnel River) deposit. Fox (1983) has described the QR deposit as gold mineralization within the propylitic alteration zone peripheral to a diorite-monzonite pluton which has intruded a thick succession of basalts and derived sediments including carbonates and carbonated basalts. In May 1982, Dome's annual report announced drilled reserves of 950,000 tons grading 0.21 oz/ton (7.20 g/tonne) gold; subsequent work is reported to have added to these reserves, in other zones (P.E. Fox, pers. commun., Nov. 1986).

In the area of the present Megabuck property, exploration began in 1966-67, when Helicon Exploration Ltd. and Magnum Consolidated Mining Company did geology and I.P. (induced polarization) surveys on the part of the 70-claim WOOD property, near what is now the eastern boundary of the Megabuck property. In the period 1973 to 1977, Exploram Minerals Ltd. (a subsidiary of the Loram Group from Calgary) undertook considerable work on the HS, WL and RAY claims, which covered much of the ground presently included in the Megabuck property. In 1973, Exploram's work consisted of I.P., magnetometer

and geochemical surveys; in 1974 they drilled five diamond drill holes to test anomalies on two zones. Two holes aggregating 404 metres were completed on the "Megabuck" zone, and three holes aggregating 499 metres on the "Takom" zone. In 1977, Exploram completed one additional diamond drill hole totalling 153 metres on the Takom zone. The property subsequently reverted to the Crown.

Between 1979 and early 1983, the Megabuck zone and much of the surrounding ground was staked by various parties, and Placer Development Limited took an option on the core of the property in 1983. Placer conducted geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys and, during July and August 1983, diamond drilled 883 metres in nine holes. Later that year, in December, Placer drilled three more diamond holes (one totally in overburden) totalling 62 metres. During 1984, Placer drilled an additional five holes totalling 321 metres.

Concurrently with Placer's activities in 1983, Archer Cathro and Associates (1981) Limited staked the surrounding Ravioli claims, which incidentally were preceded by two one-unit claims covering the previously explored Takom zone. Archer Cathro's 1983 program consisted of geology and grid geochemical sampling.

Early in 1984, Rockridge Mining Corporation acquired control of both the Megabuck and Ravioli properties, and retained Archer Cathro to complete soil and rock sampling programs and examination and sampling of diamond drill core from both properties.



During October and November, 1986, Archer Cathro, on behalf of Big Rock, completed 692 lineal metres of backhoe trenching at the Megabuck and Takom zones. In this program, some 624 lineal metres of bedrock was exposed and sampled in detail for gold analyses. They also acquired the adverse ground on the Takom zone by staking when this ground came open.

## 5.0

GEOLOGY5.1 Regional Geology

The Megabuck property lies within the so-called Quesnel Trough, which forms a portion of the mid-Mesozoic dominantly alkalic and sub-alkalic volcanic and sedimentary assemblage which stretches from the Princeton area in the south to the Stikine River area in the north. This assemblage, made up of rocks of the Nicola (south), Takla (central) and Stuhini (north) Groups, consists of a series of volcanic islands characterized by generally alkalic to sub-alkalic basalts and andesites, related sub-volcanic intrusive rocks, and derived clastic and pyroclastic sedimentary rocks. The assemblage hosts numerous deposits of porphyry copper-gold mineralization generally related to dioritic or monzonitic sub-volcanic intrusive bodies (Barr, et al., 1976). Generally speaking these deposits are under-saturated, but in a few cases such as Red-Chris in the Stikine area, quartz veinlets carrying copper-gold mineralization are common.

These porphyry deposits, which are characteristically molybdenum poor, are chemically and regionally distinct from the calc-alkalic copper-molybdenum porphyries of similar age which tend to appear westward of the alkalic porphyries; examples are the Highland Valley district west of Afton, Gibraltar west of Cariboo-Bell, and Schaft Creek west of the eastern Stikine area deposits.

Within the Quesnel trough, gold mineralization in the propylitic zones around alkalic plutons is locally important, as at the QR deposit, and at several other similar showings. The mid-Mesozoic alkalic assemblages of central British Columbia constitute a gold-copper anomaly of regional extent and importance.

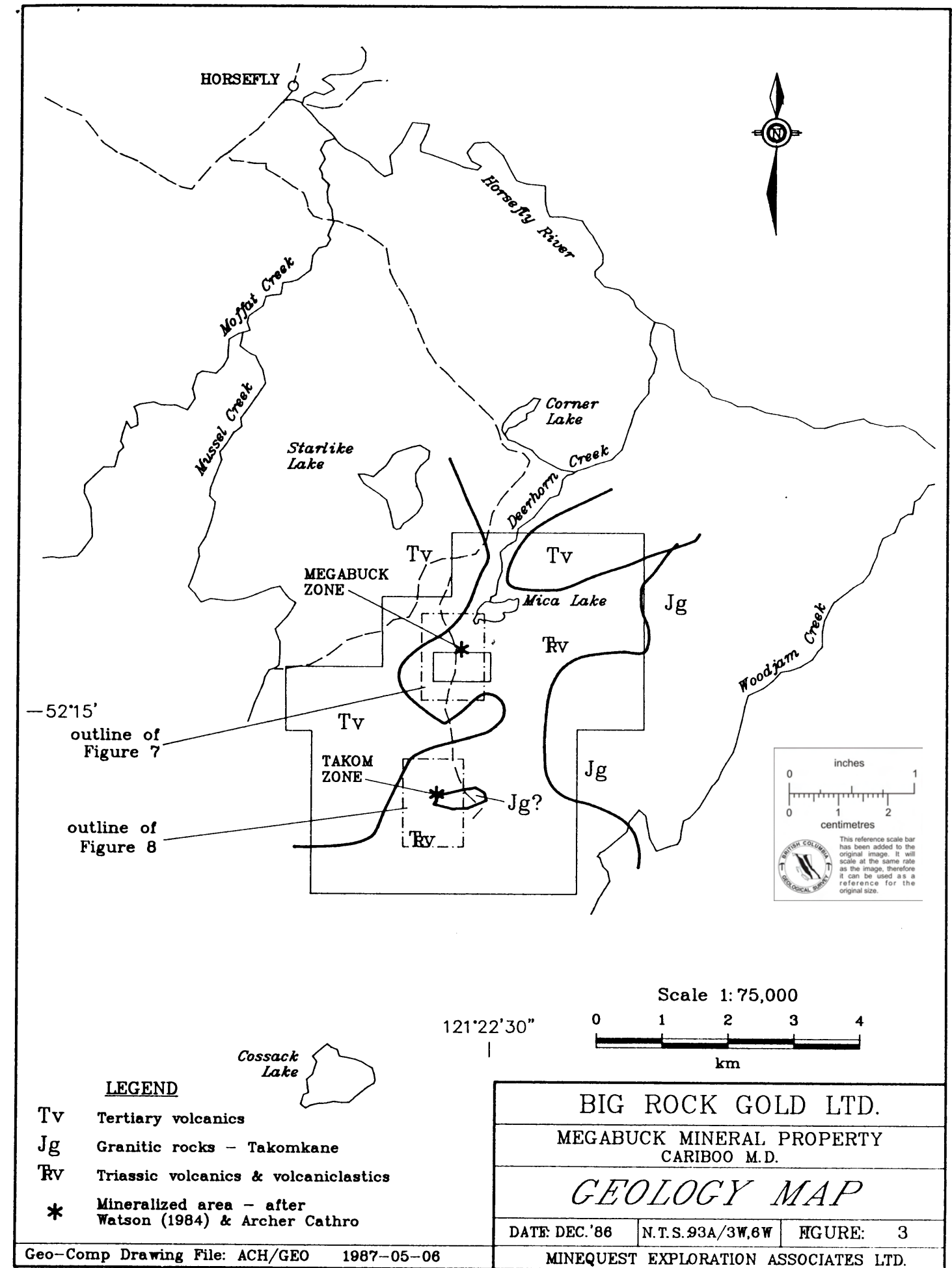
5.2 Property Geology

The following description of the geology of the Megabuck property (see Figure 3) is based on references to G.S.C. mapping (Campbell, 1961; Tipper *et al*, 1979), and to various published and unpublished sources.

The oldest rocks exposed on the property are a complex succession of alkalic to sub-alkalic flows and related volcanoclastic rocks which form the southern extension of the Triassic-Jurassic Takla Group strata. These rocks have been intruded by the Jurassic calc-alkaline Takomkane batholith to the southeast, and are overlain locally by a veneer of Tertiary plateau basalts.

More detailed work by Archer Cathro (Carne, 1984a) has shown the Takla rocks to be a very complex succession of maroon and green augite and feldspar porphyries, with related tuffs, pyroclastic breccias and related sedimentary rocks. Some altered and brecciated rocks interpreted as sub-volcanic intrusive complexes occur, especially in the Megabuck area. Some more quartz-rich intrusive rocks (granodiorite, quartz monzonite) occur in the Takom zone area. Poor exposure and limited mapping preclude any more detailed summary of property geology.

Of some considerable interest is the fact that regional magnetic trends (see GSC aeromagnetic maps 7221G, 5239G and Exploram ground magnetics) show a distinct northeasterly strike in the area of the showings, in contrast to the more normal northwesterly grain evident elsewhere in the Quesnel Trough. This appears to represent an edge effect of the Takomkane batholith to the southeast. The magnetic patterns suggest that the Takomkane may underlie the Triassic rocks at no great depth over much of the property.



## 6.0

ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

The rocks in both the Megabuck and Takom zones show alteration typical of mineral occurrences of the alkalic porphyry copper-gold type. Such features as potash feldspar flooding, with development of such minerals as chlorite, epidote, carbonate, magnetite and hematite, are common in such deposits and are well developed here. There are also relatively narrow zones of argillic (quartz-sericite-clay) alteration superimposed on the above assemblage. However, unlike most alkalic porphyry copper situations where quartz is rare or absent (the several deposits and showings near Eddontenajon Lake in the Stikine area are exceptions to this rule), the Megabuck and Takom zones show evidence of silicification and quartz veining, with veins up to one centimetre in width.

Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite disseminated, on fractures, and in veinlets with quartz or magnetite. Pyrite is relatively common as disseminations, especially peripheral to the zones of copper-gold mineralization and in apparently younger zones of argillic alteration. Magnetite is common, and there are local veins and segregations of specular hematite. The gold/copper ratio is much higher than in the average alkalic porphyry copper (e.g. about 10 g/1% Cu as opposed to about 1.3 g/1% Cu at Cariboo Bell and Afton and less than that at other deposits). This calculation, coupled with the observation that there are late stage quartz and quartz-carbonate veinlets, has led to the suggestion of an epithermal gold system superimposed on an original porphyry copper-gold system. This hypothesis is somewhat strengthened by the fact that at least one narrow zone at Takom, although only weakly anomalous in gold (53 ppb), is strongly anomalous in silver, copper, arsenic, mercury and antimony, an assemblage typical of the upper portions of epithermal

systems. This, however, does not explain why if there is an epithermal gold event superimposed on a porphyry system we should see the top (barren) portion of an epithermal system in outcrop. Also, if one considers the gold/copper ratio for even the most gold-poor intervals, one can derive a value of about 3.0, substantially higher than that for known porphyry systems. I would prefer to think that what is represented here is a relatively straightforward porphyry system which is anomalously enriched in gold, and that there may be some late stage (epithermal?) alteration superimposed, perhaps related to the intrusion of the Takomkane batholith.

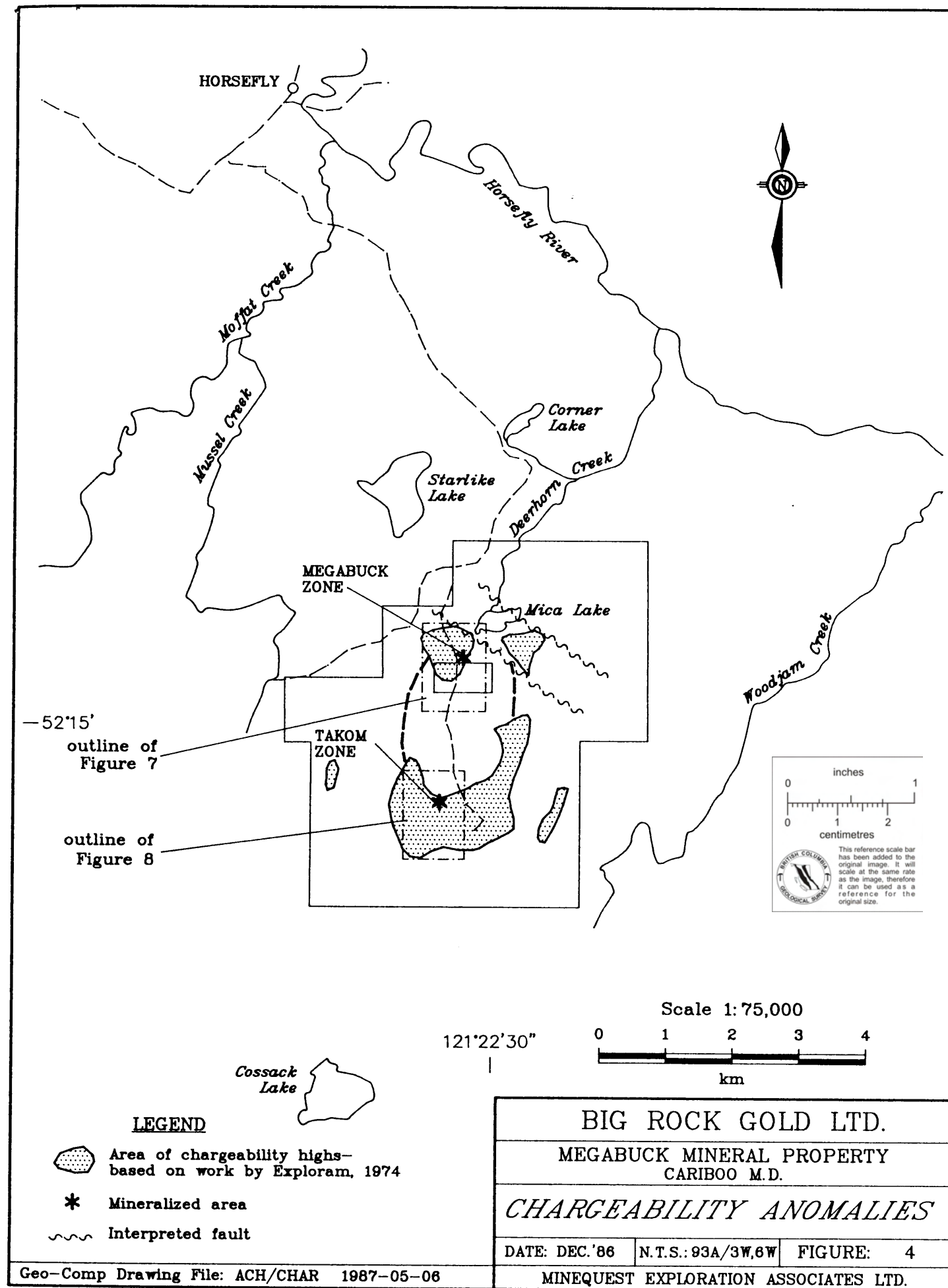
7.0 EXPLORATION RESULTS

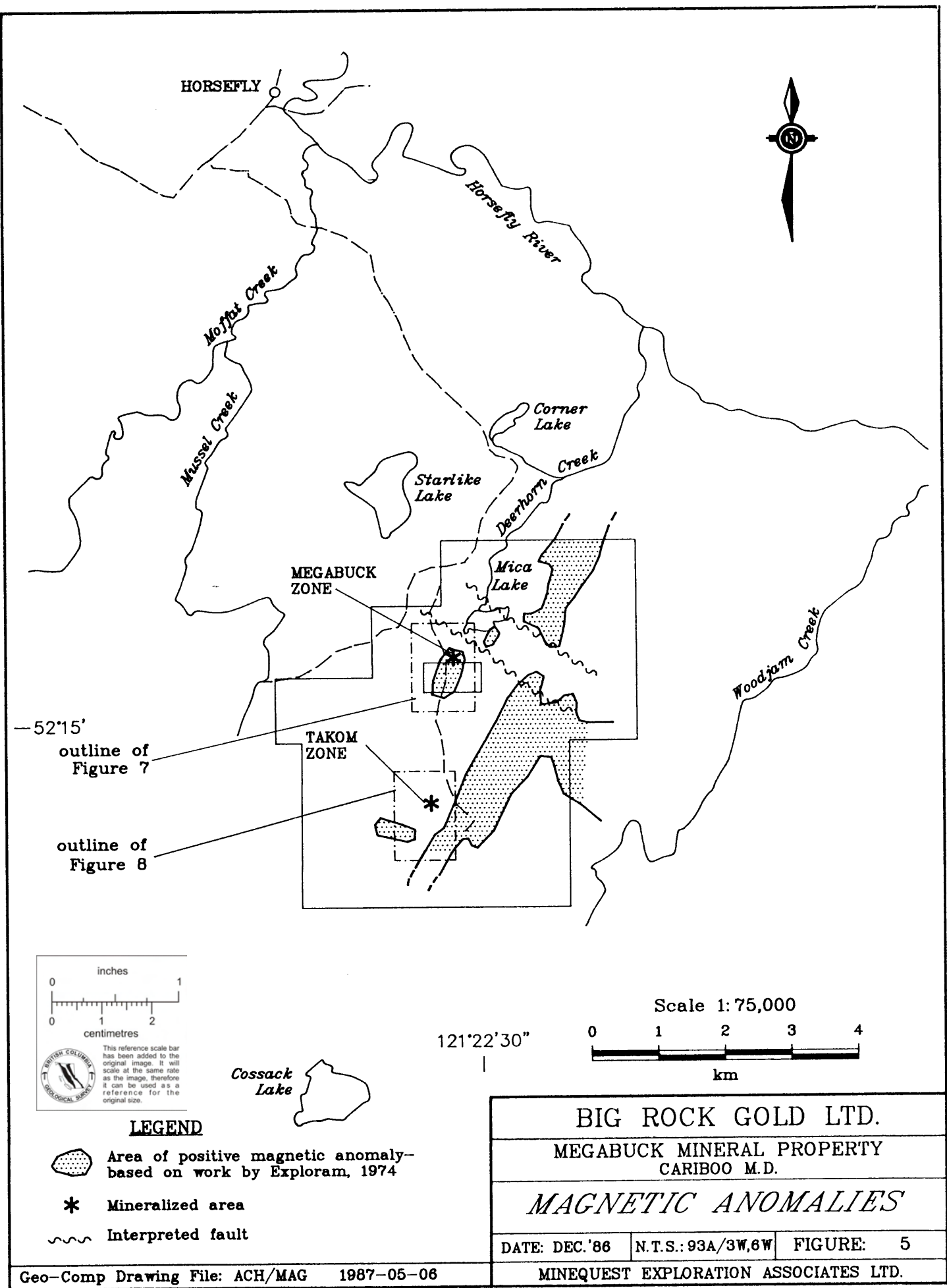
7.1 Geophysics

In the course of Exploram's work in this area, induced polarization (I.P.) and magnetometer surveys were completed over essentially all of the present property. The I.P. survey outlined (by the greater than 6% chargeability contour) several large anomalies including one semi-continuous elliptical anomaly oriented roughly north-south and stretching from just north of the Megabuck zone southward to just beyond the Takom zone (see Figure 4). The Megabuck mineralization appears to coincide with the inner flank of this anomaly, whereas the Takom drilling and trenching are located within the >6% chargeability contour.

Ground magnetics (see Figure 5) define a distinct northeast trending zone coincident with the eastern edge of the elliptical I.P. anomaly. This zone probably is related to the northwest edge of the Takomkane Batholith.

More detailed outlines of the I.P. anomalies in the Megabuck zone (both chargeability and resistivity) suggest that their causative bodies may have been displaced in a right lateral sense on a series of northwest striking structures. The strongest resistivity responses appear to lie slightly in board of the chargeability, and are probably a better guide to silicification and thus gold mineralization. There is no simple relationship between the details of ground magnetics and I.P. surveys, but it would appear that the ground magnetic highs are more likely related to the resistivity highs than to the chargeability anomalies. The prominent magnetic and resistivity anomalies to the northeast of the Megabuck zone lie within an area of total overburden cover that has not been explored.





7.2 Geochemistry

Geochemical sampling on this property is severely hampered by the thick and widely distributed clay-rich till which blankets large areas of the property. The till causes problems in two ways; by masking the response from mineralized bedrock and by giving rise to surface anomalies which appear to have been transported.

In the Megabuck zone, responses for both gold and copper are for the most part spotty and discontinuous. The 1974 soil sampling did not detect (either by copper or gold analyses) the outcropping mineralization in the area of the collars of the first two drill holes, but responses in both metals outline a subtle elongate north-west trending anomaly centered to the northeast and downslope, essentially along the strike of trench TR86M-2 (see Figure 6). Scattered anomalies, again for both metals, occur along this strike some 400 to 1200 metres to the southeast. If, as suspected, glacial transport is from the southeast, this suggests the possibility of a source further southeast, perhaps on the opposite side of the previously described elliptical I.P. feature.

In the Takom zone area, a large coherent anomaly has been outlined in surface tills (see Figure 6). There does not appear to be sufficient mineralization in the underlying bedrock to account for this anomaly; again the transport direction is unknown but the strength and coherence of the anomaly suggests a substantial source in the relatively near vicinity. More detailed overburden studies and follow-up trenching are indicated.

7.3 Diamond Drilling

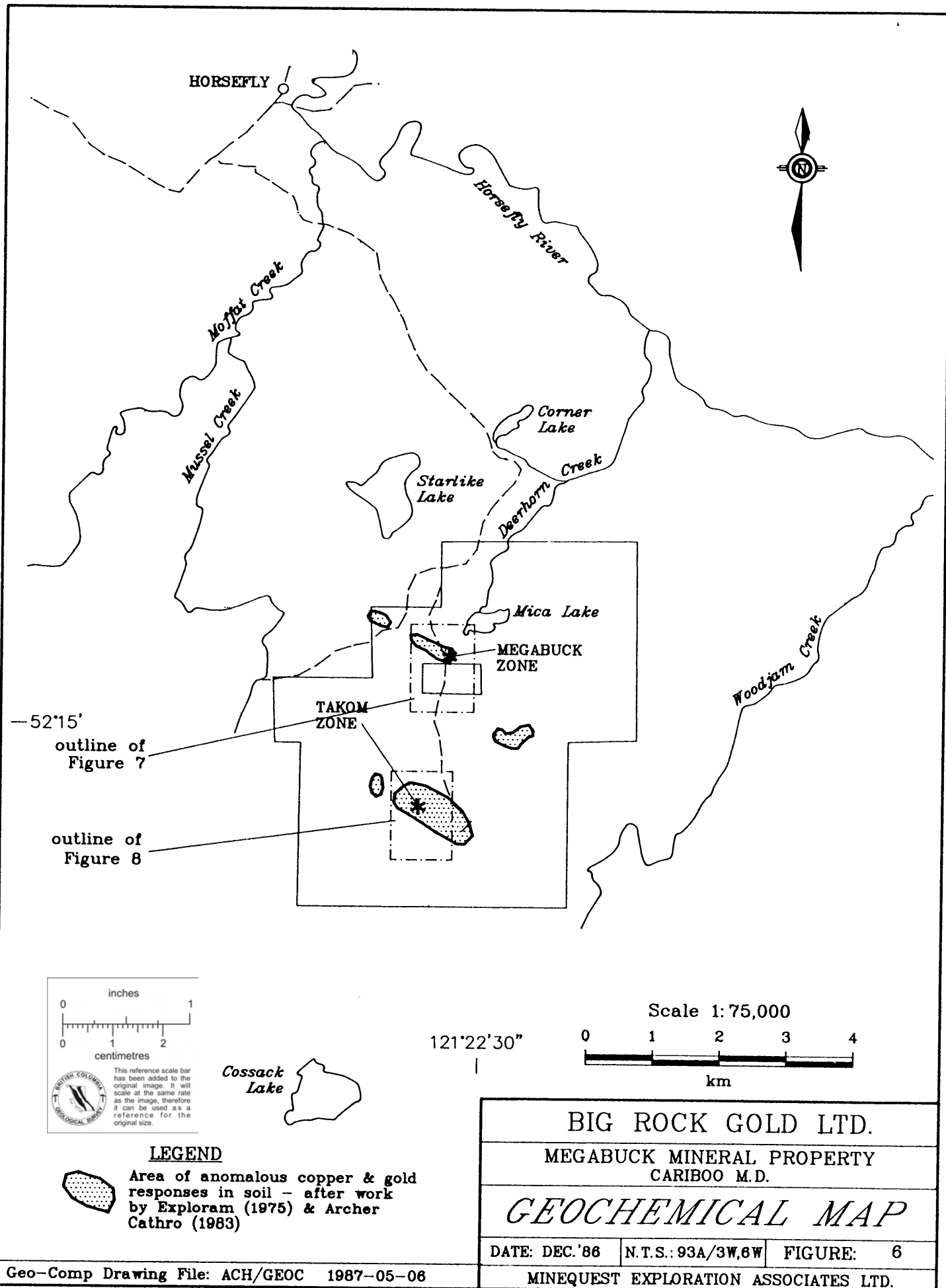
In the Megabuck zone, a total of 19 holes have been drilled (of which 17 reached bedrock) aggregating 1,670.7 metres (see Figure 7). Survey data are included in Appendix I. The results have been most encouraging; several of the holes returned long sections of consistently significant gold-copper mineralization. The best of these intersections are listed below; more complete details are included as Appendix II:

Hole #	Interval (m)	Length (m)	Au(g/tonne)	Cu%
74-01	1.07-30.18	29.11	1.49	0.14
	30.18-59.44	29.26	1.29	0.12
	71.63-88.70	17.07	1.34	0.15
74-02	4.75-41.15	36.40	1.41	0.11
	94.48-100.58	6.10	1.36	0.10
	144.77-149.37	4.57	1.35	0.08
83-04	3.66-51.00	47.34	1.28	0.11

There are many other long intersections in the range 0.34 to 0.70 g/tonne gold (refer to Appendix II).

These assay results, (confirmed by the recent trench assays) have been used to calculate a near surface resource of about 725,000 tonnes grading 1.3 g/tonne gold, surrounded by an additional 1,360,000 tonnes grading 0.7 g/tonne (Archer Cathro). This deposit is open to expansion, especially to the northeast (see Figure 7).

In the Takom zone, a total of four holes have been drilled, aggregating 663.7 metres (see Figure 8). Survey data are included in Appendix I. The results of this drilling, confirmed by recent trench sampling, have been much less encouraging. The only significant gold intersection was in hole 74-3,



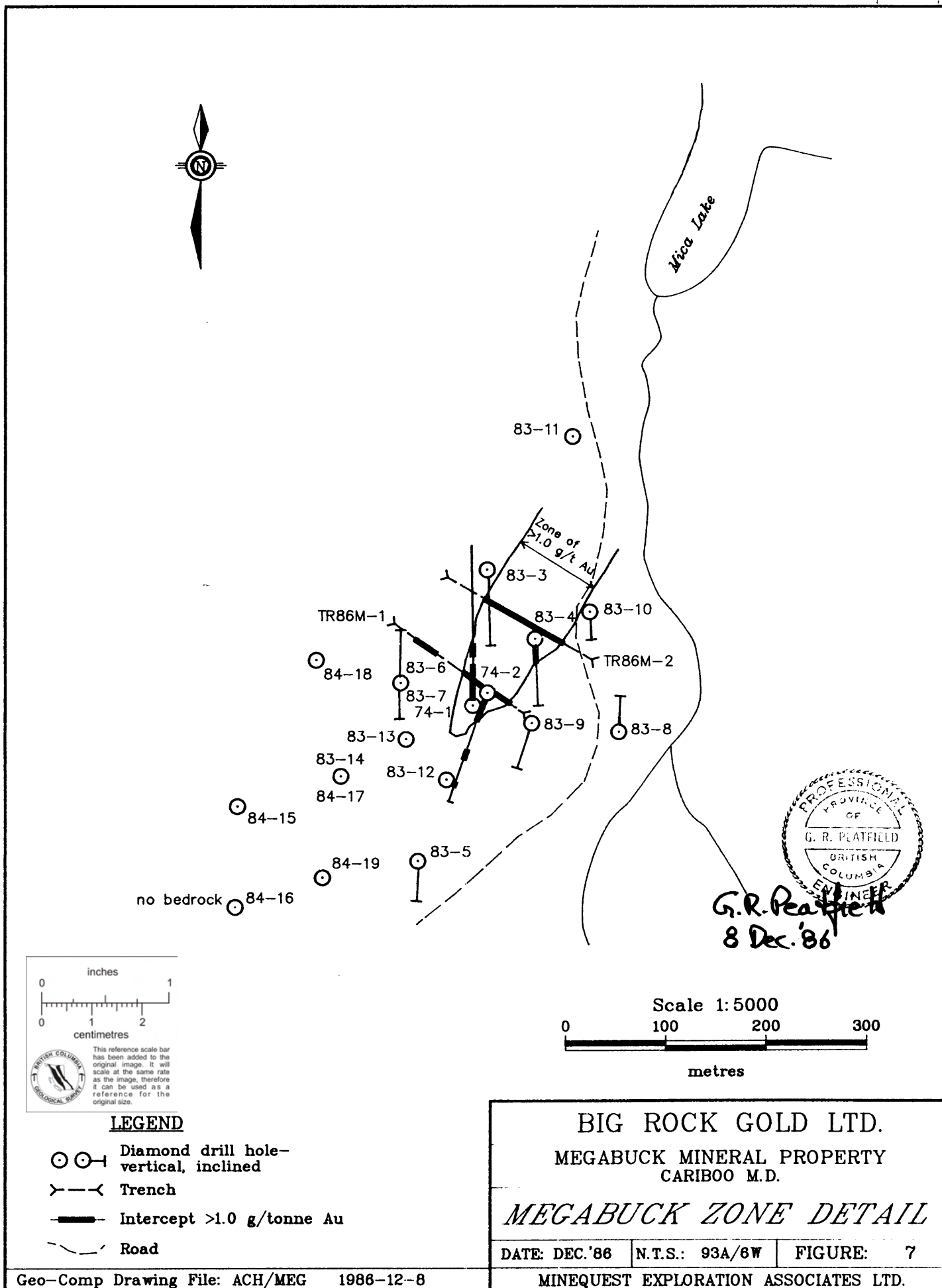
where 10.7 metres (from 108.2-118.9) graded 1.3 g/tonne Au and 0.13% Cu. In addition, two sections in hole 77-1, on the western edge of the Takom zone, gave geochemical results reminiscent of values usually associated with epithermal gold systems. These results are as follows:

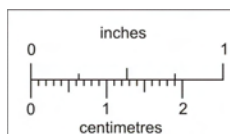
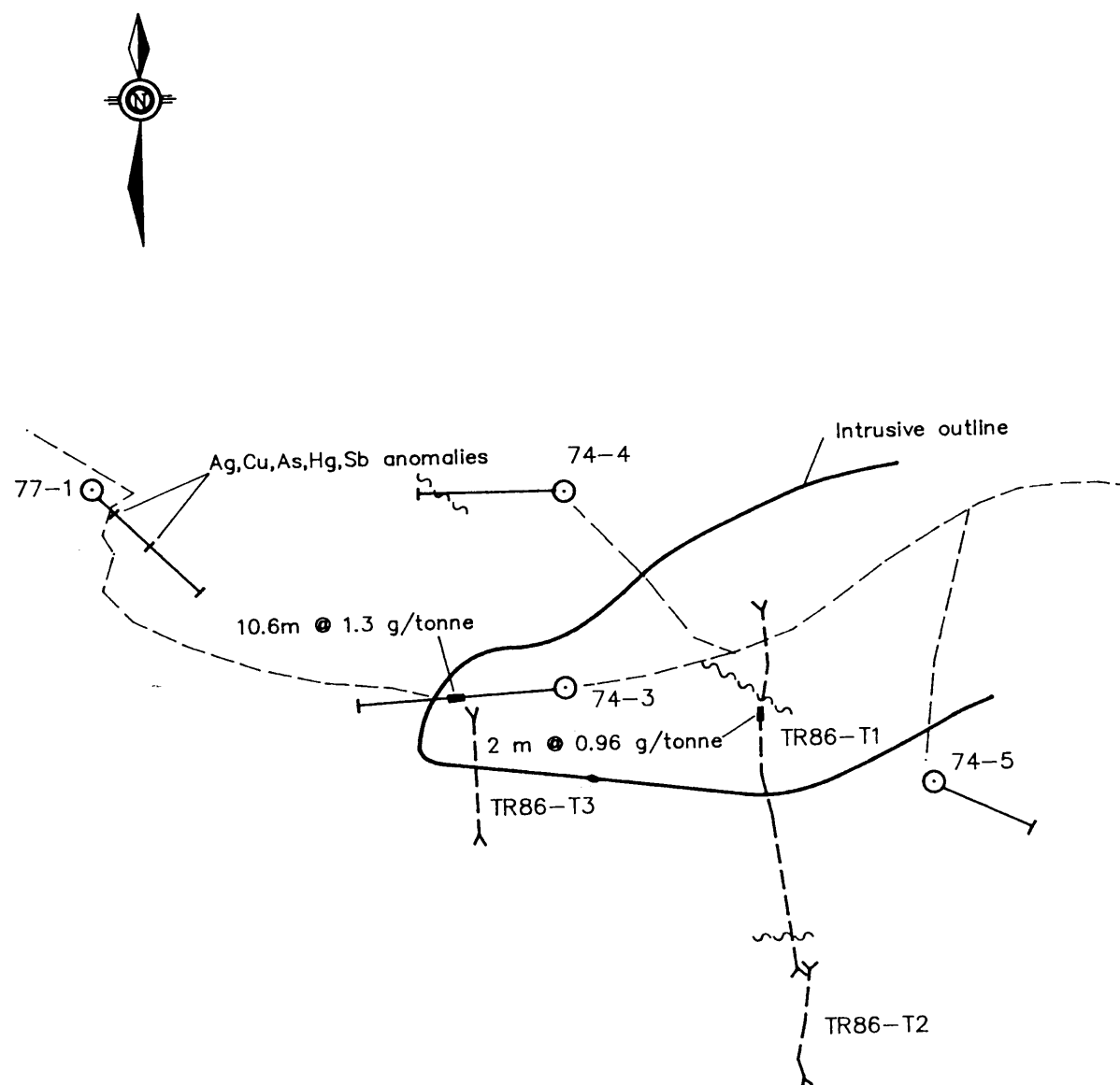
Interval (metres)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Hg (ppb)	Sb (ppm)
27.4-30.5	<1	0.1	55	20	100	8.2
30.5-33.5	10	26.0	424	85	1100	75.0
3cm brx at 31.5	53	94.0	3380	1070	17000	260.0
79.2-82.3	20	0.1	495	9	70	2.2
82.3-85.3	14	0.1	267	60	130	13.0

7.4 Trenching

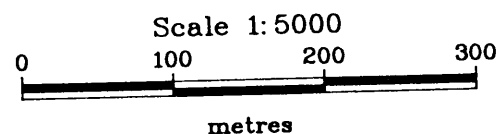
During October and November 1986 Archer Cathro, on behalf of Big Rock, completed a program of backhoe trenching in the Megabuck and Takom zones, to expose bedrock for systematic sampling and geological mapping.

In the Megabuck zone (Figure 7), two trenches aggregating 356 metres in length were excavated in the centre of the area of previous drilling. Of this length, 316 metres exposed bedrock for mapping and sampling, the remainder did not penetrate the deep (>7m) till. The rocks exposed are members of the Mesozoic volcanic assemblage, including crystal and lapilli tuff, fine-grained tuff, volcanic breccia and some sedimentary units. In these rocks, some zones show strong clay alteration with specular hematite, or areas of quartz vein stockworking with pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization. Assay results in these trenches were encouraging. In Trench TR86M-1, two sections, separated by 28 metres of of the ground obscured by deep till and 15 metres





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.



**LEGEND**

- — Diamond drill hole
- Y — Trench
- ~ ~ ~ Shear or fault
- - - Road

BIG ROCK GOLD LTD.		
MEGABUCK MINERAL PROPERTY CARIBOO M.D.		
<i>TAKOM ZONE DETAIL</i>		
DATE: DEC.'86	N.T.S.: 93A/3W,6W	FIGURE: 8
MINEQUEST EXPLORATION ASSOCIATES LTD.		

of essentially barren rock, returned 1.10 g/tonne gold over 52.8 metres and 1.12 g/tonne gold over 29.5 metres. The first of these intersections is directly over the area of better grade defined by the 1974 drilling, whereas the second lies to the northwest.

These better grade sections are roughly coincident with intervals in which the rocks show either strong clay alteration (interval 2) or in part with quartz veining (interval 1). In trench TR86M-2, a length of 65.0 metres grades 1.12 g/tonne gold; part of this coincides with an area of quartz veining, but part does not, and a zone of intense alteration to the southeast has only very low gold values. Clearly, the relationship is not a single one.

At the Takom zone (Figure 8), three trenches totalling 336 metres were excavated, exposing a total of 308 metres of bedrock. The geology here is somewhat more complex, with the Mesozoic volcanic rocks cut by large bodies of hornblende-biotite quartz diorite, and by one ten metre section of biotite quartz diorite. These rocks are in turn cut by major zones of shearing or gouge development, but are relatively unaltered. Assay results were disappointing; one 2-metre sample assayed 0.96 g/tonne gold, all others were much less, mostly below detection limited. This does not accord well with the short intersection in drill hole 74-3 (10.7 metres at 1.27 g/tonne gold) almost directly below the north end of trench TR86T-3, or with the pronounced geochemical anomaly in soils in the general trench area.



### 7.5 Metallurgical Testwork

A composite of equal weights of the rejects of 14 core samples from hole 83-04, crushed to minus 3/8", was prepared by Coastech Research Inc. of North Vancouver. This material assayed 0.043 oz/ton (1.47 g/tonne) gold and 0.07 oz/ton (2.40 g/tonne) silver. After addition of 20 lbs/ton Portland cement and 1.0 lbs/ton sodium cyanide, and agglomeration by rolling, the material was subjected to a standard column leach test, which recovered 22.3% of the gold in 13 days. A split of the same material was then crushed to minus-10 mesh and treated in a similar fashion except that the cyanide addition was 1.5 lbs/ton, with later additions. Total cyanide consumption was 2.0 lbs/ton, and recovery was 37.6% after 17 days, or 28.7% after only 3 days. In both cases, the bulk of the losses were related to the plus 100 mesh fraction of the sample.

A subsequent bottle test of surface material from the discovery outcrop (grade 0.045 oz/ton or 1.54 g/tonne gold), ground to minus -200 mesh, gave a recovery of about 83% of the gold.

### 8.0

### CONCLUSIONS

- 1) The Megabuck property covers an area of geology highly prospective for bulk-tonnage open pit mineable gold deposits. A large body of significant gold-copper mineralization has been indicated by trenching and diamond drilling. An aggressive program designed to explore the claims for similar deposits of better-grade material is certainly warranted.
- 2) Initial work should take the form of data compilation, geological mapping, geophysical surveys (I.P., magnetics and VLF-EM), and detailed studies of overburden to guide and help interpret geochemical surveys.
- 3) Geophysical surveys completed in the past suggest that a combination of I.P. resistivity and ground magnetic anomalies may be indicative of bodies of significant gold-copper mineralization. Similar untested targets occur on the property, and should be investigated.
- 4) Deep transported glacial overburden effectively masks bedrock anomalies and leads to some apparently transported geochemical anomalies. Although "soil" geochemistry could be a valuable technique, extreme care must be taken in interpreting anomaly distributions. Detailed studies of glacial overburden are definitely warranted.
- 5) Backhoe trenching is a very efficient and effective method on this property for exposing bedrock for mapping and sampling. Where overburden depths permit, it represents the preferred tool for testing geophysical and geochemical targets.

- 6) The combination of subdued terrain and an apparently uniform well disseminated style of mineralization mean that reverse circulation percussion drilling would be admirably suited to test targets in areas of deeper overburden and to gain subsurface information where trench exposures returned significant grades.
- 7) The property is very well situated with respect to access, terrain and infrastructure.
- 8) Preliminary testwork suggests, that, if the metallurgical characteristics of a yet to be discovered ore zone are similar to those of mineralization discovered to date, the possibility of heap leaching of relatively coarsely crushed ore would have to be carefully considered.

## 9.0

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following multi-stage work program is recommended:

Phase I:

- 1) A complete compilation and review of all existing data, with information consolidated on maps at common scales.
- 2) Establishment of a picket-line grid (north-south baseline, east-west crosslines at 100 metre intervals) to cover and overlap the area represented by the present I.P. "anomaly ellipse". This would include most of the present property.
- 3) Detailed geological mapping of the property, with sampling of any outcrops not previously sampled.
- 4) Ground magnetic and VLF-EM (for structures) surveys of the entire grid.
- 5) I.P. surveys to confirm and enhance the presently indicated anomalous area northeast of the Megabuck zone.
- 6) Detailed studies of glacial overburden, with geochemical orientation surveys, profile sampling, etc. This is especially important in the Takom zone area.
- 7) Assessment of the results of Phase I. Contingent on this assessment, proceed to Phase II.

**Phase II:**

- 1) Based on lessons learned in Phase I above, geochemical surveys on selected portions of this grid, with analyses for gold by FA/AA and for a broad suite of elements by ICP.
- 2) A formal survey of the claim locations.
- 3) Reconnaissance I.P. surveys over the rest of the grid area, perhaps on alternate lines, to outline major systems.
- 4) Backhoe trenching of the anomalous area northeast of the Megabuck zone.
- 5) Reverse circulation percussion drilling of extensions of the Megabuck zone and other targets developed during Phase II. Holes should be shallow (maximum 50 metres).
- 6) Assessment of the results of Phase II. Contingent on this assessment, proceed to Phase III.

**Phase III:**

- 1) Detailed follow-up I.P. surveys.
- 2) Backhoe trenching of targets developed to date.
- 3) Expanded reverse circulation percussion drilling.
- 4) Metallurgical testwork on material from percussion drilling.
- 5) Assessment of the results of Phase III. Contingent on this assessment, proceed to Phase IV.

**Phase IV:**

- 1) Continued reverse circulation percussion drilling.
- 2) Diamond drilling in areas of significant mineralization for geology and structural information.
- 3) Backhoe trenching in areas of interest to obtain material for bulk testing.
- 4) Metallurgical testwork to determine optimum recovery techniques.

10.0

COST ESTIMATEPhase I - Preparatory Surveys

1) Complete data compilation	\$ 3,000
2) Grid establishment	20,000
3) Geological mapping, sampling	12,000
4) Magnetic, VLF-EM	5,000
5) I.P. surveys	10,000
6) Overburden studies	5,000
7) Supervision, engineering & reporting	<u>15,000</u>

Total \$ 70,000

Allow \$ 80,000

Phase II - Initial Trenching and Drilling

1) Geochemical survey & analysis	\$ 30,000
2) Claim survey	5,000
3) Reconnaissance I.P. survey	40,000
4) Backhoe trenching	30,000
5) Percussion drilling: 1,000m @ \$35/m	35,000
6) Analyses	6,000
7) Supervision, engineering & reporting	<u>14,000</u>

Total \$160,000

Allow \$185,000

Phase III - Continued Drilling and Trenching

1) Detailed I.P. surveys	\$ 20,000
2) Backhoe trenching	45,000
3) Percussion drilling: 2,000m @ \$35/m	70,000
4) Analyses	15,000
5) Metallurgical testwork	10,000
6) Supervision, engineering & reporting	<u>20,000</u>

Total \$180,000

Allow \$200,000

Phase IV - Continued Drilling

1) Percussion drilling: 5,000m @ \$35/m	\$150,000
2) Diamond drilling: 1,000m @ \$70/m	70,000
3) Continued trenching	50,000
4) Sampling and analyses	30,000
5) Continued metallurgy	20,000
6) Supervision, engineering & reporting	<u>30,000</u>

Total \$350,000

Allow \$390,000

Total: Phases I to IV \$760,000

Allow \$855,000



G. R. Peatfield

G.R. Peatfield, Ph.D., P.Eng.

11.0

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APPENDIX I

Survey Data for Diamond Drill Holes

APPENDIX I

Survey Data Megabuck Zone

<u>Hole #</u>	<u>North</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>Azim.</u>	<u>Inclin.</u>	<u>Length (m)</u>
74-1	10906	11055	360°	-46°	228.6
74-2	10913	11065	205°	-45°	175.3
83-3	11045	11060	179°	-60°	175.6
83.4	10970	11105	180°	-60°	152.4
83-5	10740	10995	180°	-60°	65.8
83-6	10925	10975	360°	-50°	96.3
83-7	10925	10975	180°	-60°	68.0
83-8	10875	11190	001°	-60°	84.1
83-9	10880	11108	203°	-50°	90.2
83-10	11000	11164	181°	-60°	70.1
83-11	11175	11150	-	vert	80.8
83-12	10830	11020	-	vert	30.5
83-13	10866	10984	-	vert	12.0
83-14	10834	10910	-	vert	19.8(o.b.)
84-15	10800	10810	-	vert	71.3
84-16	10702	10805	-	vert	42.7(o.b.)
84-17	10835	10915	-	vert	69.2
84-18	10950	10895	-	vert	72.2
84-19	10730	10892	-	vert	65.8

Survey Data - Takom Zone

<u>Hole#</u>	<u>Azim.</u>	<u>Inclin.</u>	<u>Length(m)</u>
74-3	270°	-45°	230.0
74-4	268°	-45°	152.4
74-5	115°	-45°	116.7
77-1	140°	-45°	164.6

APPENDIX II

Summary of Significant Intersections  
Megabuck Zone Drilling

**APPENDIX II**

Summary of Significant Intersections  
Megabuck Zone Drilling

<u>Hole#</u>	<u>Interval(m)</u>	<u>Length(m)</u>	<u>Au(g/tonne)</u>	<u>Cu(%)</u>
74-01	1.07-30.18	29.11	1.49	0.14
	30.18-59.44	29.26	1.29	0.12
	59.44-71.63	12.19	0.40	0.11
	71.63-88.70	17.07	1.34	0.15
	88.70-109.73	21.03	0.34	0.06
74-02	4.75-41.15	36.40	1.41	0.11
	41.15-71.62	30.47	0.69	0.07
	71.62-94.48	22.86	0.34	0.07
	94.48-100.58	6.10	1.36	0.10
	100.58-144.77	44.19	0.37	0.07
	144.77-149.37	4.57	1.35	0.08
	149.37-175.26	25.89	0.43	0.07
83-03	30.00-36.00	6.00	0.54	0.13
	147.00-165.00	18.00	0.34	0.04
83-04	3.66-51.00	47.34	1.28	0.11
	51.00-152.39	101.39	0.70	0.11
83-05	no significant intersection			
83-06	18.29-66.00	47.71	0.65	0.15
83-07	21.33-67.97	46.64	0.47	0.08
83-08	no significant intersection			
83-09	no significant intersection			
83-10	no significant intersection			
83-11	no significant intersection			
83-12	no significant intersection			
83-13	2.13-12.04	9.91	0.65	0.09
83-14	totally in overburden			
84-15	no significant intersection			
84-16	totally in overburden			
84-17	no significant intersection			
84-18	no significant intersection			
84-19	no significant intersection			

**APPENDIX III**

Statement of Qualifications  
G.R. Peatfield, Ph.D., P.Eng.

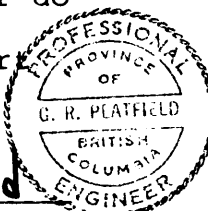


STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Giles R. Peatfield, hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with a business office at #201-311 Water Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 1B8
2. I am a principal of MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd., a company performing geological consulting and contract exploration services for the mineral exploration industry.
3. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.A.Sc., Geological Engineering, 1966) and of Queen's University at Kingston (Ph.D., 1978).
4. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, of the Mineralogical Association of Canada, of the Association of Exploration Geochemists, and of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
5. I have practiced my profession as a geologist for more than 18 years.
6. Nature of Investigation: I visited the Megabuck property on November 6, 1986 in company with Mr. C.A. Main of Archer Cathro and Associates (1981) Limited. This report is based on that examination and on reports and data supplied by and conversations with Mr. Main.
7. I have no interest, direct or indirect, nor do I expect to receive any interest in the property which is the subject of this report or in the securities of Big Rock Gold Ltd.

Signed: G.R. Peatfield  
G.R. Peatfield,  
Ph.D., P.Eng.



Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this  
5th day of December, 1986

CERTIFICATE

The foregoing constitutes full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this Prospectus as required by the Securities Act and its regulations.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia this 3rd day of June, 1987.

[Signature]  
FRANK BRAEUER  
Chief Executive Officer

[Signature]  
LAWRENCE ERWIN WEISDORN  
Chief Financial Officer

[Signature]  
MARK ANSON LAFLEUR  
Director

[Signature]  
JAMES ALEXANDER DEREK DAVIDSON  
Director

PROMOTER

[Signature]  
FRANK BRAEUER

**CERTIFICATE OF THE AGENT**

To the best of our knowledge, information and belief, the foregoing constitutes full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this Prospectus, as required by the Securities Act and its regulations.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 3rd day of  
June, 1987.

OSLER INC.

Per:

