520778

GEOLOGICAL AND PROSPECTING ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

Cariboo-Likely Project

Located near

Likely B.C., Cariboo Mining Division

NTS: 93A/11W, 12E

Latitude: 52° 40'N
Longitude: 121° 30'W

Field Work Between April 30, 1984 and July 30, 1984

OWNER AND OPERATOR:

Mt. Calvery Resources Ltd.
1027-470 Granville St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1V5

A.J. Schmidt, P.Eng.
Oct. 17, 1984
Vancouver, B.C.

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1. INTRODUCTION

A comprehensive program of geological mapping, prospecting, backhoe trenching and sampling was carried out on the large (553 unit) Likely project of Mt. Calvery Resources during May, June and July 1984. This was in addition to the extensive line cutting, geochemical sampling, and ground geophysical surveys which were completed and reported upon by earlier assessment reports.

Geologists traversed and mapped approximately 200 km of grid, covering about 2/3 of the claims area. As well, almost all Legal Corner Posts were located and tied into the grid, corner posts and I.D. posts were (re)established, and almost all boundary lines re-blazed and re-flagged.

An experienced, professional prospector explored the known showings and prospected the geochemical and geophysical anomalies that were located. Where backhoe trenching of anomalies was successful in reaching bedrock, that bedrock was systematically sampled and assayed.

The results of these programs are discussed and the costs detailed within this report. All work was done under the direct supervision of the writer.

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located immediately adjacent to the village of Likely, and extends from Boswell Lake in the south to Kangaroo Creek in the north. Quesnel Lake and Quesnel River form the approximate southwestern boundary to the property (Figures 1 and 2).

The area is readily accessible from Highway 97 at 150 Mile House by 75 km of all-weather paved and gravel road to Likely. All-weather gravel roads lead from Likely to Quesnel Forks, Keithley Creek and Spanish Lake through the central portion of the property. Numerous logging roads, which vary from good two-wheel-drive roads to overgrown walking trails, provide ready access to all of the claims with the exception of the JUN 6-9 claims within the Kangaroo Creek drainage. A hand-operated cable car crossing at Quesnel Forks provides some access to the area north of the Cariboo River.

Elevations vary from 604 m at Quesnel River to 1500 m on the MARCH 1 claim.

3. CLAIMS AND CLAIM GROUPS

Mt. Calvery Resources presently owns (by Bill of Sale) 525 mineral claim units and has letters of Agreement covering an additional 28 units. These 553 units are presently contained within 8 groups for filing assessment work. This report describes work completed (geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, trenching) over all 8 claim groups (Figure 3).

Pertinent claims data are listed in the following table:

CLAIM SUMMARY AS AT SEPTEMBER 26, 1984

Claim Name	Record No.	Recording Date	Due Date	No. of Units
AST	5101	Sept. 6, 1983	Sept. 6, 1987	20
AUG 1	1149	Aug. 31, 1979	Aug. 31, 1988	6
CENTRE	6207	June 5, 1984	June 5, 1985	4
CPW	4541	Nov. 1, 1982	Nov. 1, 1993	4
DE 1	5624	Dec. 14, 1983	Dec. 14, 1984	1
DOWN	6206	June 5, 1984	June 5, 1985	4
DUG	999	May 22, 1979	May 22, 1986	12
DAVE FR.	6182	June 22, 1984	June 22, 1988	1
E 2	4321	May 17, 1982	May 17, 1987	6
EASY 1	877	Nov. 2, 1978	Nov. 2, 1987	20
3	879	Nov. 2, 1978	Nov. 2, 1987	15
4	880	Nov. 2, 1978	Nov. 2, 1986	20
5	881	Nov. 2, 1978	Nov. 2, 1987	6
6	923	Dec. 7, 1978	Dec. 7, 1987	20
7	1007	May 23, 1979	May 23, 1987	20
EJL	4592	Nov. 25, 1982	Nov. 25, 1988	2
GAP	6302	July 26, 1984	July 26, 1985	2
HEP FR.	6309	June 29, 1984	June 29, 1988	1
J 1	4406	July 29, 1982	July 29, 1986	10
J 2	4407	July 29, 1982	July 29, 1986	10
JUL 1	1852	Aug. 8, 1980	Aug. 8, 1987	9
JUN 6	1794	July 7, 1980	July 7, 1985	20
7	1795	July 7, 1980	July 7, 1985	20
8	1796	July 7, 1980	July 7, 1986	20
9	1797	July 7, 1980	July 7, 1986	20
10	1798	July 7, 1980	July 7, 1987	18
11	1799	July 7, 1980	July 7, 1986	18
JUNE	1050	June 28, 1979	June 28, 1986	20
LAKE 1	3994	Aug. 24, 1981	Aug. 24, 1987	8
MARCH 1	1531	Mar. 17, 1980	Mar. 17, 1987	20
2	1532	Mar. 17, 1980	Mar. 17, 1987	4
MARH 3	5898	Mar. 14, 1984	Mar. 14, 1985	1
MARK FR.	6183	June 22, 1984	June 22, 1988	1
NOB 1	5389	Nov. 12, 1983	Nov. 12, 1987	6
NOR 1	5386	Nov. 12, 1983	Nov. 12, 1987	1
NORE 1	5387	Nov. 12, 1983	Nov. 12, 1987	6

(Cont'd)

Claim Summary as at September 26, 1984 (Cont'd)

Claim Name	Record No.	Recording Date	Due Date	No. of Units
NOV 4	1366	Dec. 12, 1979	Dec. 12, 1987	20
5	5388	Nov. 12, 1983	Nov. 12, 1986	15
6	5390	Nov. 12, 1983	Nov. 12, 1986	20
7	5391	Nov. 12, 1983	Nov. 12, 1986	8
NOVR 1	5554	Nov. 29, 1983	Nov. 29, 1986	12
2	5571	Dec. 2, 1983	Dec. 2, 1986	8
PESO B	488	Sept. 21, 1977	Sept. 21, 1985	18
E	491	Sept. 21, 1977	Sept. 21, 1985	6
RIDGE	6308	June 29, 1984	June 29, 1985	16
ROSE 1	3993	Aug. 24, 1981	Aug. 24, 1986	2
2	3992	Aug. 24, 1981	Aug. 24, 1986	12
3	4196	Dec. 15, 1981	Dec. 15, 1986	15
4 FR	4197	Dec. 15, 1981	Dec. 15, 1986	1
TOWN	6205	June 5, 1984	June 5, 1985	4
TY	1051	June 29, 1979	June 29, 1987	20
			TOTAL	553 Units

GROUPING OF CLAIMS

Kangaroo Group

Jun 6
Jun 7
Jun 8
Jun 9
Rose 1
Rose 2

Boswell Group

Jul 1
J 1
J 2

Rose Group

June
Dug
Rose 3
Rose 4 FR
Novr 1
Novr 2
Ast 1
Nob 1
Nore 1

Murderer Group

Easy 4
Easy 6
Easy 7
Nov 6
Nov 7
Marh 3

Peso Group

Peso B
Peso E

Airstrip Group

Easy 1
E 2
Easy 3
Easy 5
Ty
EJL
Aug 1
Lake 1
Dave Fr
Mark Fr
Hep Fr

Spanish Group

Nov 4
March 1
March 2
Jun 10
Jun 11
Nov 5
Nor 1
Gap

Ungrouped

DE 1
Town
Down
Centre
Ridge
CPW

4. HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

"The first gold discovery in the Cariboo was in mid 1859 on the Horsefly River about 20 km south of the Likely Project. By late 1859, numerous miners were working shallow diggings on gravel bars around the junction between the Cariboo and Quesnel Rivers. Subsequent discoveries of richer placer deposits at Keithley Creek in 1860 and then the bonanza of Williams Creek in 1861 attracted a stampede of men through the area.

Quesnel Forks townsite was laid out by the Royal Engineers in 1861, and remained the main supply centre for the Cariboo until 1865 when the Cariboo Wagon Road was completed via Quesnel and Lightning Creek.

Placer mining in the Quesnel Forks region is discussed in detail by Cockfield and Walker (1933), and is summarized as follows:

1) Shallow workings were mined on the gravel flat around the Quesnel Forks townsite where gold was found on certain clay layers. Glaciofluvial bench gravels were also productive along the Cariboo River.

2) High level gravels from buried channel deposits on bed-rock were worked on a large scale at the Bullion Mine hydraulic operation 5 km downstream from Likely. Another high level old channel deposit was worked along lower Morehead Creek, 13 km downstream from Quesnel Forks.

3) Recent bar gravels on the Quesnel River were deposited from small tributary creeks cutting the old high level channel. Gravels in the small tributary creeks were also extensively mined.

4) Apparently eluvial (residual) concentrations of gold were found in Cedar Creek and Poquette Creek Valley.

The famous Bullion Mine operated from 1894 to 1905, when somewhat over 12 million yards of Pleistocene gravels were processed to yield $1,233,936.51. More recently, the Bullion Mine was operated on a smaller scale between 1933 and 1942.

Placer gold has been found in all creeks draining the Likely Project claims. The most notable production came from Cedar Creek, Likely Gulch, Gold Creek, Rose Gulch and Spanish Creek.

Recent exploration has resulted in the discoveries of the Cariboo Bell porphyr copper-gold deposit on Mount Polley and Dome Mines' Quesnel River Gold Deposit between lower Maud Creek and Slide Mountain. A significant

proportion of the gold in the placer deposits in the Likely area probably originated from similar types of bedrock mineralization." (Richardson, 1983)

Gold-bearing quartz veins were first discovered on Spanish Mountain in 1933, and a limited amount of underground development work done in 1938. Trenching and drilling of the quartz veins was again performed in 1947.

Prospector R. E. Mickle began acquiring claims in the Likely area in 1977 and almost all of the claims now held by Mt. Calvery Resources in the Cariboo-Likely Project are subject to underlying agreements with Mr. Mickle.

Silver Standard Mines completed a soil geochemical survey in the Gold Creek area in 1978 and drilled 4 diamond drill holes, but then relinquished their option agreement with Mickle. Aquarius Resources Ltd. acquired most of the Likely area claims from Mickle in 1980, and later that year were partnered with Carolin Mines Ltd. Carolin, as operator, completed an airborne EM survey and magnetometer survey in early 1981, and then completed three geochemical grids over anomalous areas of interest in late 1981. A minor amount of trenching was completed in 1982. Aquarius completed geochemical surveys and trenching on the PESO claims in 1979, 1981.

Carolin Mines purchased Aquarius' interest in the Likely area claims in 1982.

Mt. Calvery Resources and Carolin Mines completed a joint venture agreement covering the Likely area claims in January, 1984, with Mt. Calvery acting as operator. Several fractional claims were found and staked by Mt. Calvery during the course of their 1984 field work.

5. 1984 WORK PROGRAM

The following geological work was completed by personnel of Mt. Calvery Resources during May, June and July 1984, on the 'Cariboo-Likely' project:

a) Geological mapping, scale 1:5000, and accompanied by rock geochemical sampling of approximately 2/3 of the claims area.

b) Detailed prospecting and sampling of known showings, geochemical and geophysical anomalies.

c) Backhoe trenching and sampling in bedrock of several mineralized prospects.

d) Re-establishment of Legal Corner Posts, Corner Posts and Identification Posts of most claims, and re-blazing and re-flagging of boundary lines. LCP's tied into survey grid.

None of this work was carried out on the Kangaroo Group of 94 units because of the lack of ground access, north of the Cariboo River.

6. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Geological Survey of Canada Open File Report No. 574, by R.B. Campbell (1978) at 1:125,000 scale, provides an excellent overview of the regional geology of the Quesnel Lake area. The 'Cariboo-Likely' property is situated along the eastern margin of the Quesnel Trough, which comprises sequences of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic age which were deposited in an island arc environment. The most widespread rock types are Upper Triassic alkaline, augite porphyry basalt and andesite and coeval plutons which host alkalic porphyry copper-gold prospects. These volcanics grade easterly into block sedimentary rocks (phyllites, greywackes) which overlie Upper Paleozoic rocks of the Slide Mtn. Group. Rocks of the Quesnel Trough are usually only weakly deformed. The eastern phyllite facies, exposed near Spanish Lake, has been moderately deformed, probably as a result of the eastward thrusting of the Intermontane Belt onto the Omineca Belt.

7. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property (see Figures 4-10) straddles the contact zone of black sedimentary rocks (phyllites, siltstones, greywackes, etc.) to the east, with alkalic volcanic rocks (basalts, andesites, tuffs, agglomerates) to the west. Outcrop is sparse due to a thick mantle of glacial till. Best exposures are found along road cuts and creek canyons. The volcanic-sedimentary contact zone trends northwesterly, from the north side of Cedar Lake, through the southern end of Poquette Lake.

The following paragraphs describe each mappable rock unit, numbered as they are shown on the Geological plans.

1) Black Shale - shiny grey to black weathering. Locally rusty, very fissile and phyllitic. Includes some fine-grained argillaceous siltstones. Unit includes carbonate, graphite, and pyrite-rich horizons.

2) Grey Siltstone - grey to rusty weathering. Unit includes beds of rusty, pyritic non-fissile shale (argillite) and fine to coarse-grained greywacke.

3) Tuffaceous Greywacke - green weathering, green to greenish grey, fine to coarse, angular sand-sized detritus of intermediate composition. Outcrops are massive to laminated, often calcareous, and locally pyritic.

5) Poquette Creek Diorite - grey weathering; fine to coarse-grained hornblende-biotite diorite. Non to weakly magnetic, containing local disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite up to 4%.

5a) Grogan Creek Monzonite - dark grey weathering; dark green, medium-grained, equigranular monzonite. Unit contains up to 4% magnetite with minor pyrite and epidote.

5b) Sub-volcanic diorite-monzonite. Similar to Grogan Creek monzonite except texture is highly variable from porphyritic with aphanitic matrix, to porphyritic with fine-grained to seriate matrix.

6) Augite Porphyritic Basalt Flow-Breccia, Massive Basalt and Non-fragmental Porphyritic Andesite.

Basalt Flow Breccia - beige to orange weathering; dark green, fragmental, sub-rounded augite porphyritic basalt with fragments up to 30 cm. Fragments may be wholly or partly volcaniclastic; calcareous and locally amygdaloidal.

Massive Basalt - orange weathering, dark green.

Porphyritic Andesite - pale green weathering; greyish-green hornblende and locally plagioclase phenocrysts in aphanitic matrix.

7) Polymictic Conglomerate, Greywacke and Shale.

8) Volcaniclastic Breccia - light greyish green weathering; fragments are light grey, matrix is dark grey. Fragments are angular, range up to 5 cm, metrix supported and have intrusive to volcanic textures.

10) Alteration Zones - orange weathering, light grey with dark grey to black fractures. Consist of strongly carbonatized and silicified volcanics and/or sediments and contain up to 10% fine-grained pyrite (average 2%), as well as quartz veinlets.

Units 1, 2 and 3 occur east of Poquette Lake, and north of Cedar Lake. They are best exposed in the trenched (mineralized) areas on the CPW claim on Spanish Mountain.

The Poquette Creek diorite is poorly exposed in logging road cuts along the west side of Poquette Creek, opposite the mouth of Gold Creek, and was observed in several backhoe pits on the plateau to the west. It appears to have caused propylitic alteration of the surrounding tuffs and sediments.

The Grogan Creek Monzonite is poorly exposed in the incised gullies of Grogan and Fisher Creeks.

Units 6 and 8 underlie most of the plateau west of Poquette Lake to Quesnel Forks. Outcrop is very poor.

The sedimentary rocks of Unit 7 are best seen in road cuts above Quesnel Forks and Likely. They appear to be in fault contact with the enclosing volcanics.

Unit 10 (alteration zones) is a distinctive unit, which has been previously described as being rhyolitic to dacitic dikes. It appears however, to be a strong alteration overprint of either volcanics of sediments, and may be structurally controlled.

Structures are generally poorly exposed, with the exception of many strong faults seen in the large road cuts along, and south of Poquette Lake. The north-south-trending valleys of Kangaroo Creek, Poquette Creek and Spanish Creek are presumed to be the surface expression of zones of weakness. Northwest-trending faults, parallel to the regional strike, are suspected to occur along Murderer Creek and Cedar Creek.

8. MINERALIZATION

The following paragraphs briefly describe each mineralized area, beginning at the northern end of the property.

a) LK prospect (see Figure 11) - L447N, 63+00W

An old hand pit exposed altered (epidote, carbonate, silica) basalt with 1-2% disseminated pyrite, and a weak stockwork of quartz veinlets. Chip sample 6217 across 4.0 metres assayed 535 ppb Au, while a grab sample (6218, 15 sq. m) returned 3100 ppb Au.

Three backhoe trenches, spaced about 30 metres apart, were dug to bedrock, and systematically sampled by the author. Although exposing a very strongly altered (carbonate, quartz) east-west-trending fault zone, about 5-10 metres wide, only low gold values were obtained (max. 580 ppb Au). The area was covered by an IP survey in May, but no anomalous values were obtained. The area is geochemically anomalous for gold, and the data support the idea of an E-W shear zone. It is doubtful if the full width of the shear has been exposed, as each trench was stopped by deep swampy conditions to the north. The recovery of placer gold from this

drainage, to the west, has been reported, and the area warrants further detailed investigation.

b) Gold Creek Zone (see Figure 6)

Two intersecting quartz-filled shear zones are exposed at the mouth of Gold Creek, just east of Poquette Creek. One trends north-south, the other strikes east-west. Both are steeply dipping to vertical. The enclosing rocks are highly altered, siliceous volcanic tuffs or volcanoclastics with 1-3% pyrite.

The east-west shear zone can be traced from the west bank of Poquette Creek, in diorite, easterly into Gold Creek canyon - for a strike length of approximately 500 metres. Values range from 85 to 240 ppb Au at the eastern exposures and 100 ppb at the western exposure, to a maximum of 0.128 oz/ton gold over 9.0 metres along the cliff face. Visible gold can be found along the walls of the small (1-10 cm) quartz veinlets which occupy the shear zone.

The north-south shear zone is only exposed along the north bank of Gold Creek. Values range up to 0.067 oz/ton Au over 8.0 metres.

c) Cedar Creek Zone (see Figures 12 & 13)

Initial prospecting found a small (1.5 x 1.5 x 1.0 m) hand pit at approximate coordinates 304+00N, 66+50W whioh yielded encouraging gold and silver assays (6019 - 710 ppb Au and 3.1 ppm Ag). A 19.5 m backhoe trench was later excavated over this pit and discovered a thick (6 m) quartz vein (320°/36°N) in steeply dipping argillites. This vein contains up to 0.5% As, as arsenopyrite, 500-700 ppb Au and 10-20 ppm Ag. Similar material was also found on the south side of Cedar Creek (approx. 305N, 71+50W) in another old hand pit that assayed 540 ppb Au and 6500 ppm As.

Limited mapping and prospecting in this area has located pyritic cherts (?) interbedded with fine-grained andesitic tuffs and argillites. Pyrite-rich material (6306) assayed 1080 ppb Au.

Considering that the geochemical response of this area must be severely subdued by the extensive mantle of glacial till, further VLF-EM geophysical exploration seems warranted.

d) Madre Zone, Spanish Mountain (see Figures 14 & 15)

The intense gold geochemical soil anomalies outlined by the grid sampling program led to increased prospecting efforts on Spanish Mountain. With the acquisition of the 1983 geochemical data from the CPW claim, and the addition of L900S and L1000S geochemical data by Mt. Calvery, it was possible to concentrate the prospecting efforts into a very small area (L900S, 200W). Within 2 days of prospecting, abundant gold was found in several modes in this area. Preliminary sampling showed that possibly economic gold grades occurred not only in narrow, NE-trending quartz veinlets, but also in stratabound, pyrite-rich phyllites. When the phyllites were crushed in a mortar and pestle, and panned carefully, abundant gold was easily visible, (see Figure 15).

The area of the Madre Gold Zone, on Spanish Mountain, is underlain by dark grey to black phyllites, siltstones and quartzites that strike northwest and dip variably to the NE ($320^{o}/45^{o}E$). The phyllites are often spotted with small red ankerite crystals; they are occasionally strongly graphitic. A major fault zone (10-15 m wide) striking north-south, is exposed in a creek gully within the Madre Zone. The phyllites are usually gold-enriched within the area of interest (e.g. 6036 - 85 ppb Au and 6232 - 109 ppb Au).

9. PROSPECTING PROGRAM

Dave Heino, a professional prospector with 25 years experience in the mining business, and an integral member of the staff of the Welcome North Mines Group of Companies for the past 6 seasons, spent approximately

60 days on the project during May, June and July. An acknowledged expert with gold pan, mortar and pestle, and binocular microscope, Heino found and sampled many veins, gossans and shear zones during his field time. Heino spent 3 weeks doing detailed prospecting and panning within the Spanish Mountain geochemical anomaly, trying to find a bedrock source south of Hepburn Lake, only to be thwarted by lack of outcrop. Heino is given credit for finding the first gold within the Madre Zone which could be related back to the strong soil geochemical anomaly.

10. CONCLUSIONS

Geological mapping has shown that the 'Cariboo-Likely' claims are underlain by northwest trending fine-grained sedimentary rocks to the east (phyllites, grewackes) and mafic volcanics to the west (andesitic tuffs, basaltic agglomerates). Nowhere is the contact observable.

Gold occurs in a variety of settings on the claims, as summarized below:

a) EW shear zones in basalt (LK Prospect)

b) EW and NS shear zones in altered andesitic tuff, with quartz veinlets (Gold Creek)

c) large NW-trending quartz veins, with arsenopyrite (Cedar Creek)

d) narrow NE-trending quartz veinlets (Madre Zone)

e) pyrite-rich NW-trending phyllites (Madre Zone).

f) siliceous-pyritic graphitic shear zones in shale units (Madre Zone)

Further work is warranted to determine the economic worth of these gold occurrences by prospecting, trenching, mapping and sampling to outline targets for drill testing.

A.J. Schmidt, P. Eng.
October 19, 1984
Vancouver, B.C.

11. STATEMENT OF COSTS

Wages

A.J. Schmidt, P.Eng	- Apr 1-July 30	= 110 days	@ $186.58	$ 20,523.80
D. Strain, Geologist	- Apr 30-June 22	= 49 "	@ $104.29	5,110.21
S.Clemmer, Geologist	- June 25-July 16	= 21 "	@ $128.77	2,704.17
D. Heino, Prospector	- May 10-June 23 & July 15-31	= 62 "	@ $126.79	7,860.98
M. Wilson, Std.Asst.	- Apr 30-July 30	= 92 "	@ $ 57.47	5,287.24
				$ 41,486.40

Room & Board

a)	Trailer rental 3 mos x $350	$ 1,050	
b)	316 man days @ $15/day	4,740	
c)	Propane, electricity, misc.	300	
d)	Telephone	740.62	
			6,830.62

Transport

a)	2 vehicle rentals (Airways) @ $660 & $825/mo	6,356.52	
b)	1 Toyota Rental (Welcome North @ $30/day	1,860	
c)	Gas, oil, repairs @ $10/vehicle day	2,460	
			10,676.52

Backhoe Trenching (4) - Bichieri Enterprises, Likely	500.00
Assaying - Min-En Labs, Vancouver (incl. shipping)	6,530.01
Drafting - R.W. Mineral Graphics Ltd.	3,713.79
Report Preparation - Secretarial, binding, etc.	500.00
Overhead - Welcome North Mines @ 10%	7,023.73
	77,261.07

Total number of claim units 553
Units not geologically surveyed - 94 (kangaroo Group)

∴ Units surveyed 459

Amounts spent per unit $77,261.07 /459

=$168.32

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13. STATEMENT OF AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I, Andrew J. Schmidt, of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

i) I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia, residing at 1282 West 7th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6H 1B6

ii) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in Geological Engineering; B.A.Sc.1961

iii) I have practiced my profession continuously since 1961 in many parts of Canada, Alaska, the Western United States, Mexico and Portugal.

iv) This report is based on my direct supervision of and participation in the field work during the period May 1 - September 17th, 1984, and my interpretation of the data, while employed by Mt. Calvery Resources Ltd.

A. J. Schmidt, P.Eng.
October 17, 1984

14. STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS

1) David M. Strain - Geological Technologist

- 3 years attendance UBC, Geological Sciences (Sept. '80-May '83)
- Geological Engineering Technologist Diploma, 1978; 3 years attendance Cambrian College, Sudbury (Sept '75 - May '78)
- 6 seasons field experience (1977-1983) geological mapping, prospecting etc. with Dupont of Canada and Noranda Exploration in B.C. and Y.T.

2) Stanley G. Clemmer - Geologist

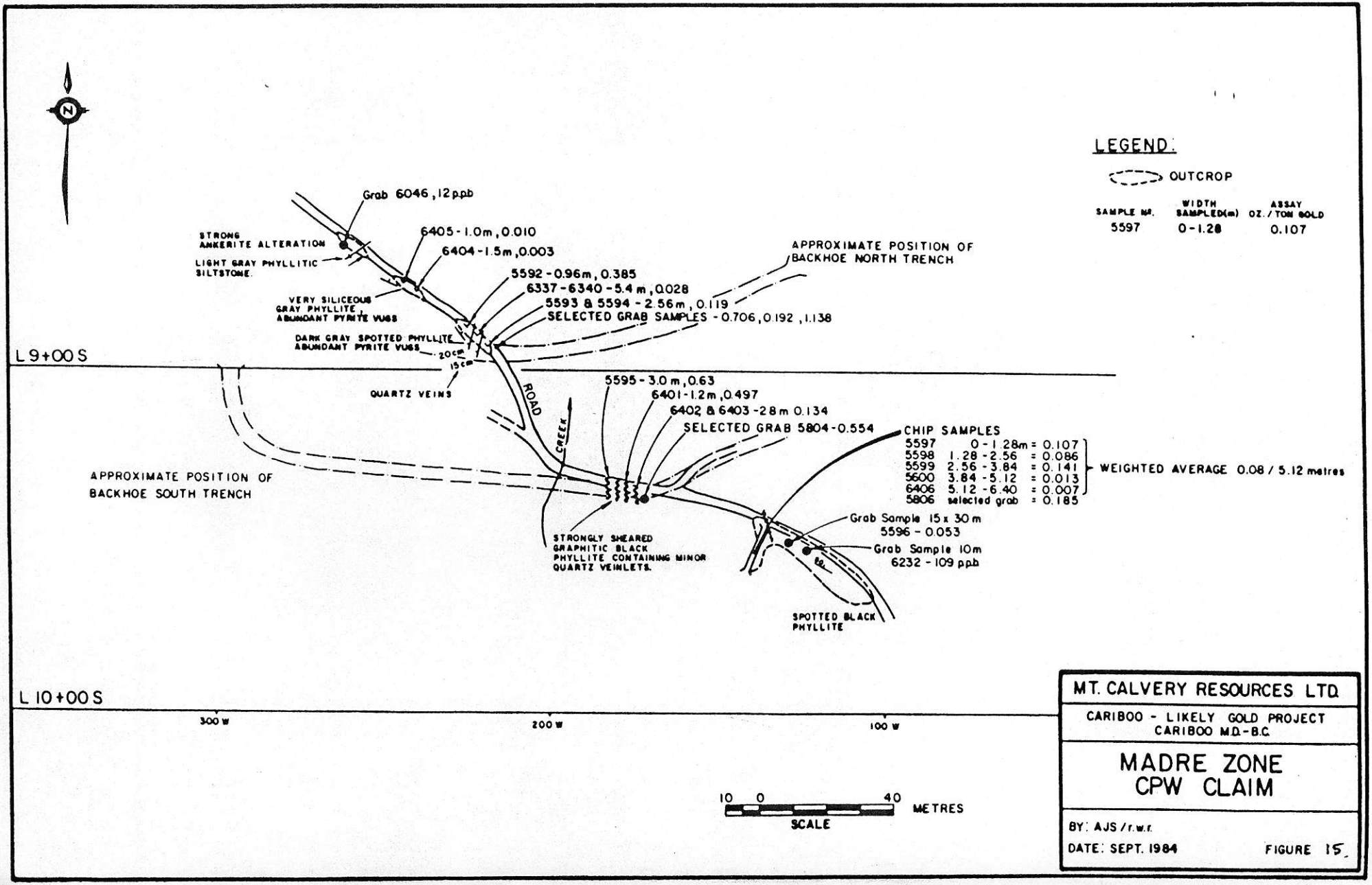
- B.Sc (Honours) Geology, Carleton University, 1978
- 6 years field/office experience in mineral exploration in B.C. Y.T., Ont. with Getty Mines and Minequest Exploration.

3) David Heino - Prospector

- 14 years experience as Miner/Shiftboss (1959-1973) in many mines across Canada (Gaspe, Britannia, Craigmont, Giant Mascot, etc.)
- 11 years experience as Prospector (1973-1984) with many companies in Western Canada (Aquarius, Carolin, Welcome North & Esperanza Group since 1978).

APPENDIX I

Assay Results - Rock Samples



MT. CALVERY RESOURCES LTD.

CARIBOO - LIKELY GOLD PROJECT
CARIBOO M.D. - B.C.

MADRE ZONE
CPW CLAIM

BY: AJS / r.w.r.

DATE: SEPT. 1984

FIGURE 15

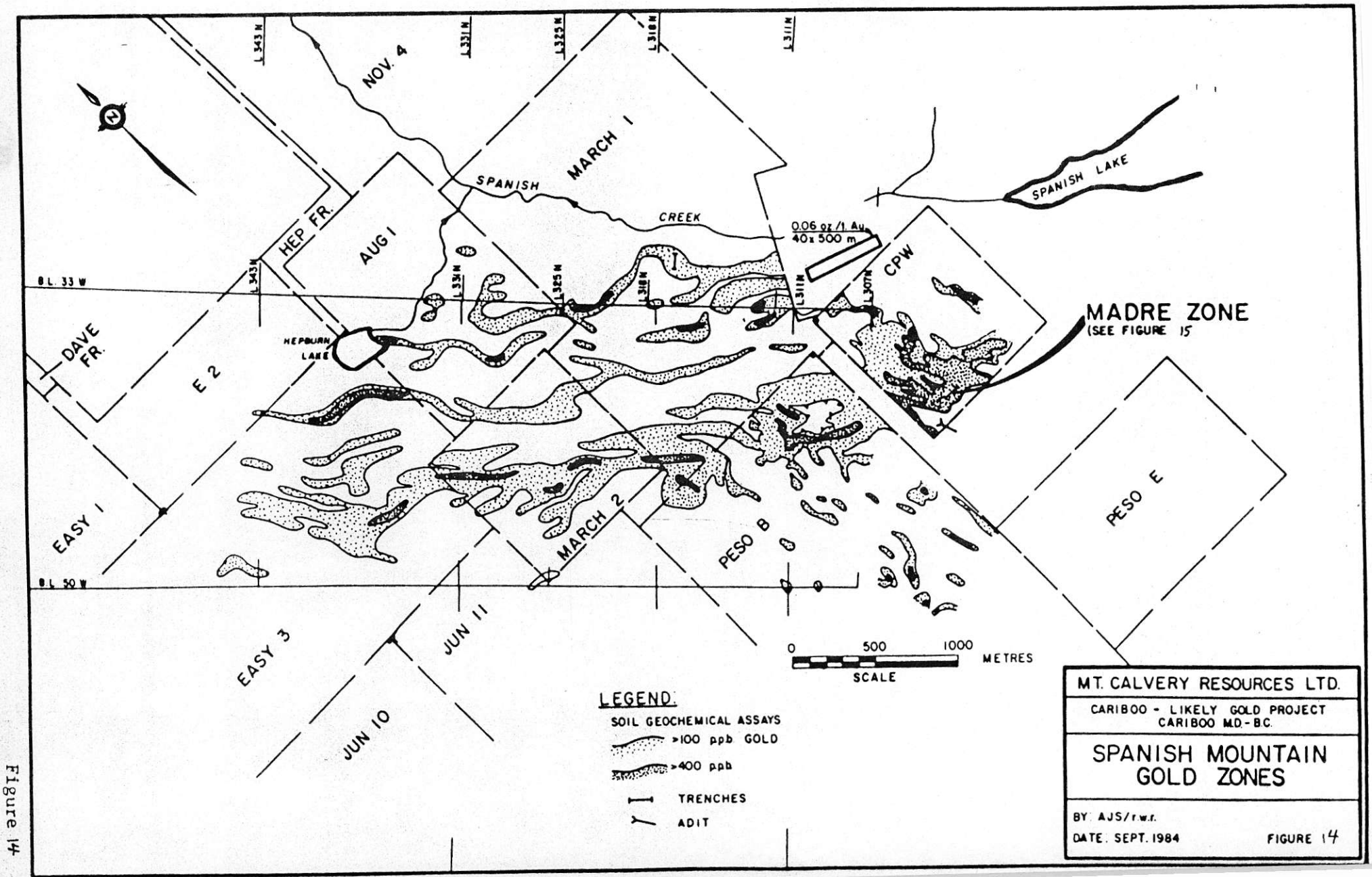
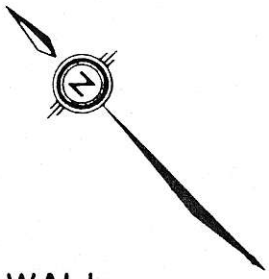
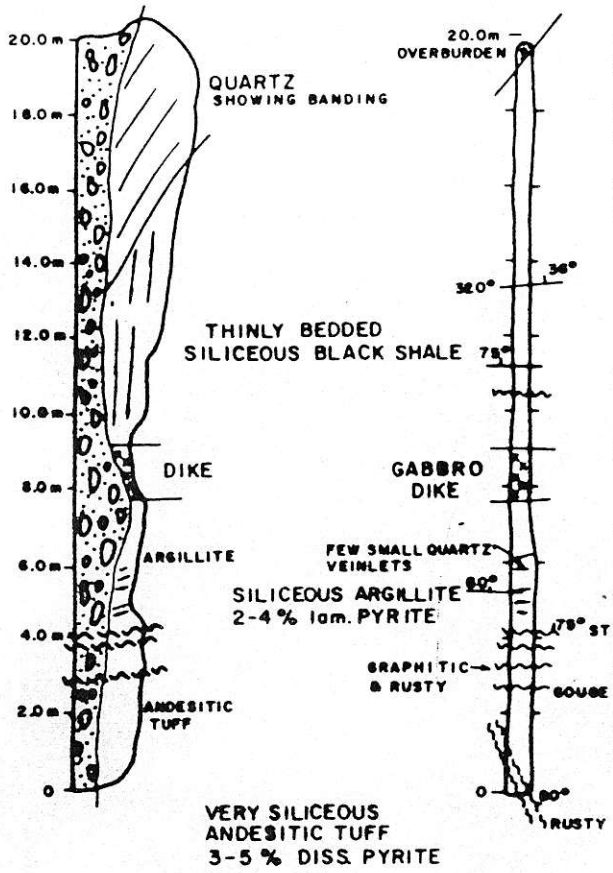

L 343 N
L 331 N
L 325 N
L 318 N
L 311 N
NOV. 4
MARCH 1
SPANISH
CREEK
SPANISH LAKE
0.06 oz/t Au
40 x 500 m
HEP FR.
AUG 1
CPW
B.L. 33 W
L 343 N
L 331 N
L 325 N
L 318 N
L 311 N
L 307 N
MADRE ZONE
(SEE FIGURE 15
HEPBURN LAKE
DAVE FR.
E 2
EASY 1
B.L. 50 W
MARCH 2
PESO B
PESO E
EASY 3
JUN 11
JUN 10
0
500
1000
METRES
SCALE
LEGEND
SOIL GEOCHEMICAL ASSAYS
>100 ppb GOLD
>400 ppb
TRENCHES
ADIT
MT. CALVERY RESOURCES LTD.
CARIBOO - LIKELY GOLD PROJECT
CARIBOO M.D. - B.C.
SPANISH MOUNTAIN
GOLD ZONES
BY: AJS/r.w.r.
DATE: SEPT. 1984
FIGURE 14

Figure 14



WEST WALL



PLAN VIEW

6324	- 40,	1.5 ,	2690 ,	555	FACE SAMPLE
6323	- 34,	2.6 ,	4900 ,	710	; 18.0 - 19.5m
6322	- ,	19.2 ,	,	165	; 16.0 - 18.0m
6321	- ,	3.8 ,	,	570	FACE SAMPLE
6319	- ,	3.9 ,	,	650	FACE SAMPLE
6320	- ,	11.6 ,	,	555	; 14.0 - 16.0m
6318	- 87,	21.5 ,	2500 ,	175	; 12.0 - 14.0m
6317	- 84,	18.4 ,	2230 ,	185	; 10.0 - 12.0m
6316	- 156,	28.0 ,	4100 ,	710	; 8.0 - 10.0m
	* QUARTZ VEINS START AT 9m				
6315	- 80,	1.9 ,	400 ,	190	; 6.0 - 8.0m
6311	- 113,	3.7 ,	270 ,	120	; 4.0 - 6.0m
6310	- 167,	5.0 ,	390 ,	60	; 2.0 - 4.0m
6309	- 349,	4.9 ,	940 ,	100	; 0 - 2.0m

0 5 10 metres

SCALE 1:200

LEGEND:

SAMPLE Nº.	P.P.M. Cu	Ag	As	P.P.B. Au	SAMPLE INTERVAL
6309	349	4.9	940	100	0 - 2.0m

MT. CALVERY RESOURCES LTD.

CARIBOO - LIKELY GOLD PROJECT
CARIBOO M.D.-B.C.

CEDAR CREEK TRENCH

BY: AJS/r.w.r.

DATE: SEPT. 1984

FIGURE 12

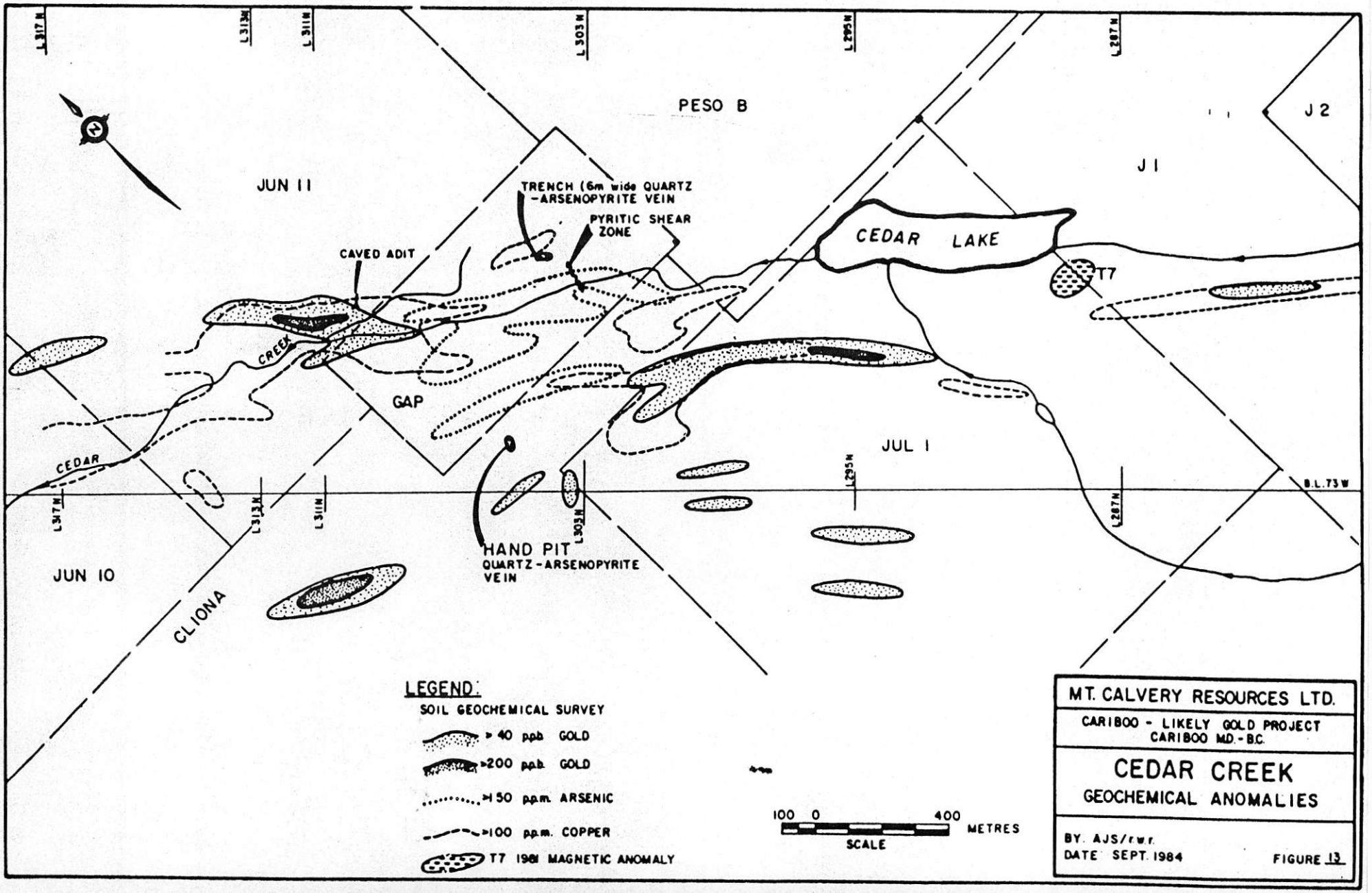
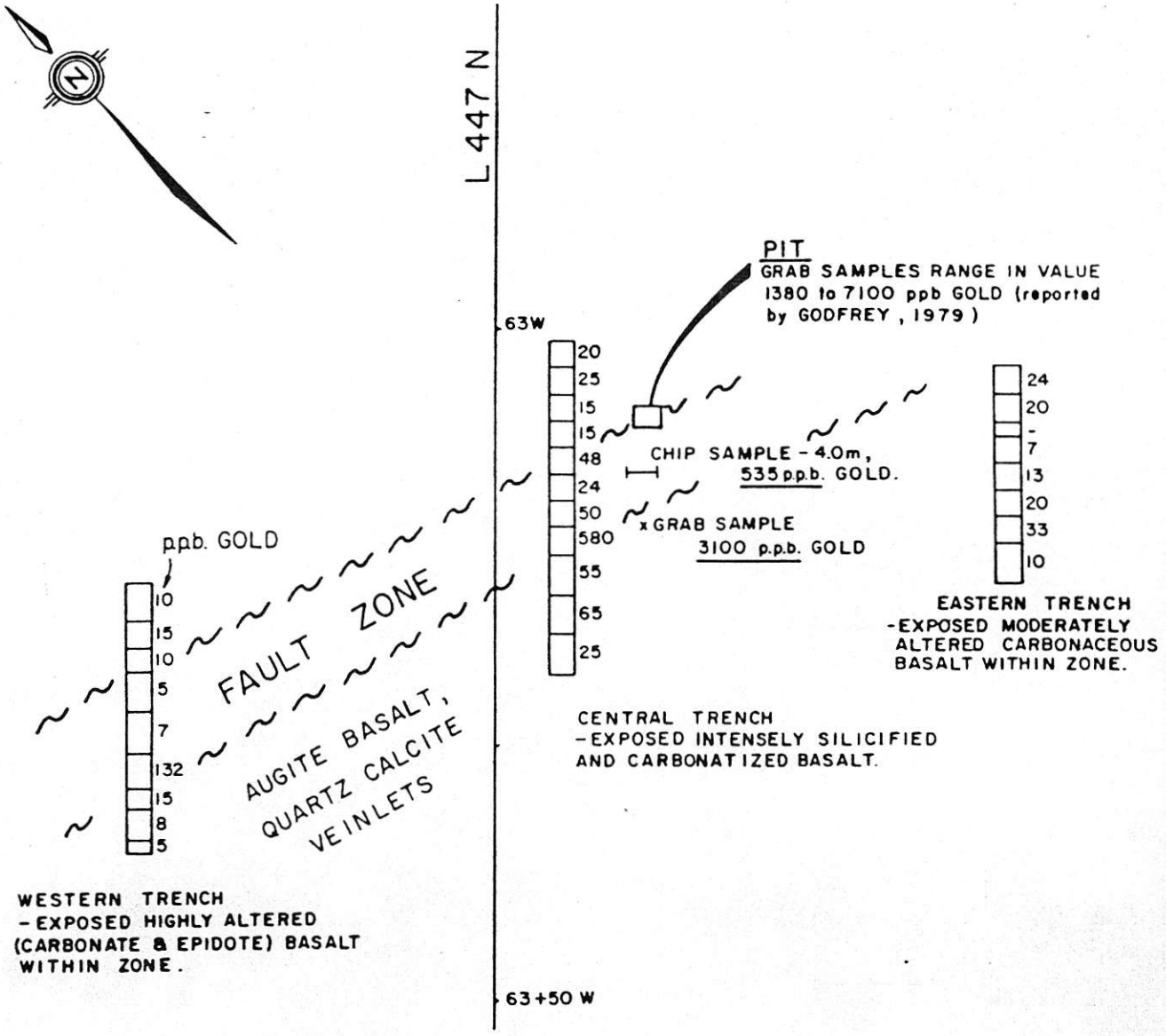

L317N
L315N
L311N
L303N
L295N
L287N
PESO B
J2
J1
JUN 11
TRENCH (6m wide QUARTZ -ARSENOPYRITE VEIN
PYRITIC SHEAR ZONE
CAVED ADIT
CEDAR LAKE
T7
CREEK
GAP
JUL 1
CEDAR
B.L.73W
L317N
L315N
L311N
L303N
L295N
L287N
HAND PIT
QUARTZ-ARSENOPYRITE VEIN
JUN 10
CLIONA
LEGEND:
SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
> 40 ppb GOLD
>200 ppb GOLD
>150 ppm. ARSENIC
>100 ppm. COPPER
T7 1981 MAGNETIC ANOMALY
100 0 400
METRES
SCALE
MT. CALVERY RESOURCES LTD.
CARIBOO - LIKELY GOLD PROJECT
CARIBOO MD. - B.C.
CEDAR CREEK
GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES
BY. AJS/r.w.r.
DATE SEPT. 1984
FIGURE 13

Figure 13



LEGEND:

7
60
40
BACKHOE TRENCH SHOWING GOLD ASSAYS (ppb)

0 5 10 20 METRES

MT. CALVERY RESOURCES LTD.

CARIBOO - LIKELY GOLD PROJECT
CARIBOO M.D. - B.C.

LK PROSPECT
PLAN OF TRENCHES

BY: AJS/r.w.r.
DATE: SEPT. 1984

FIGURE 11

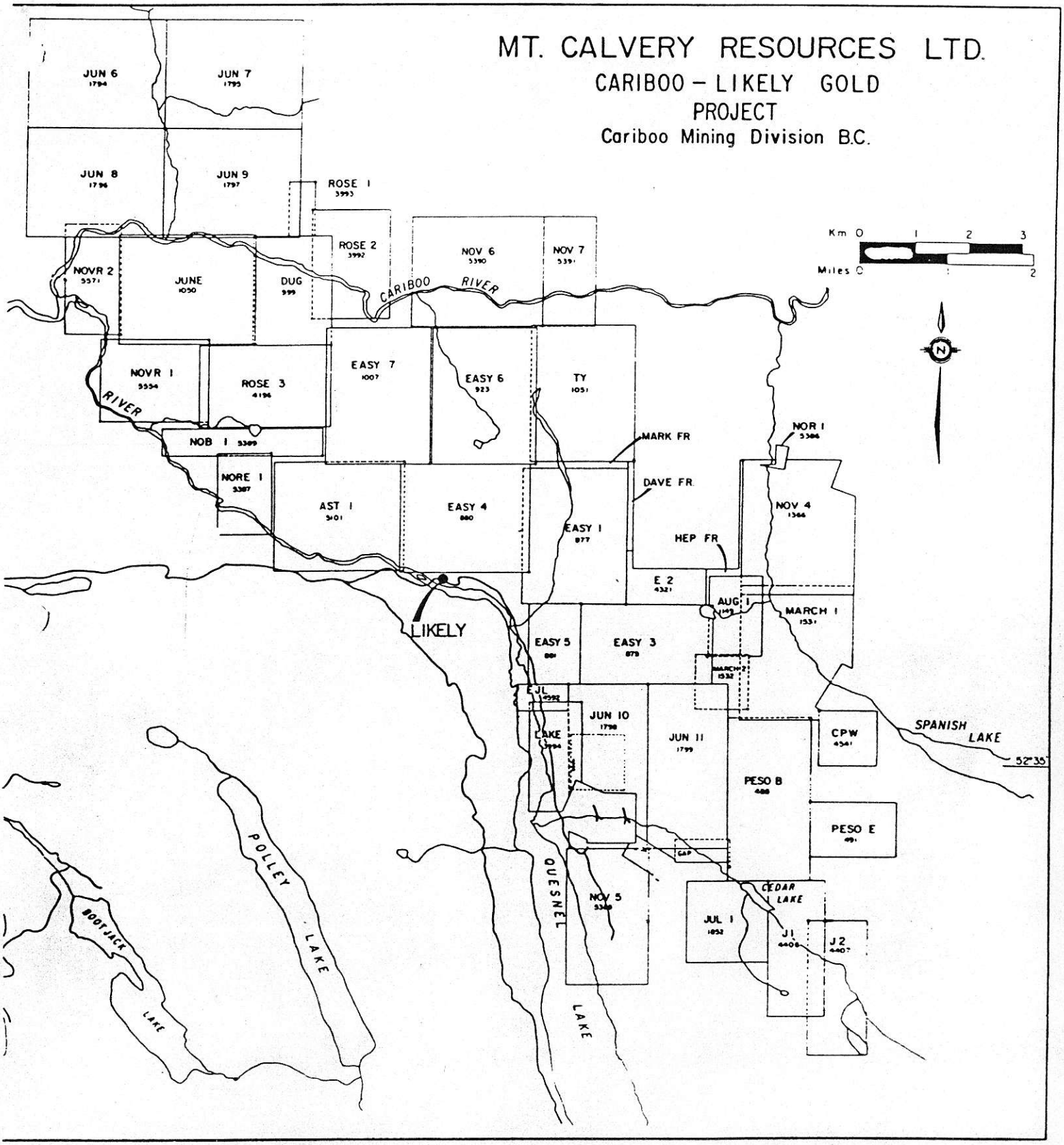
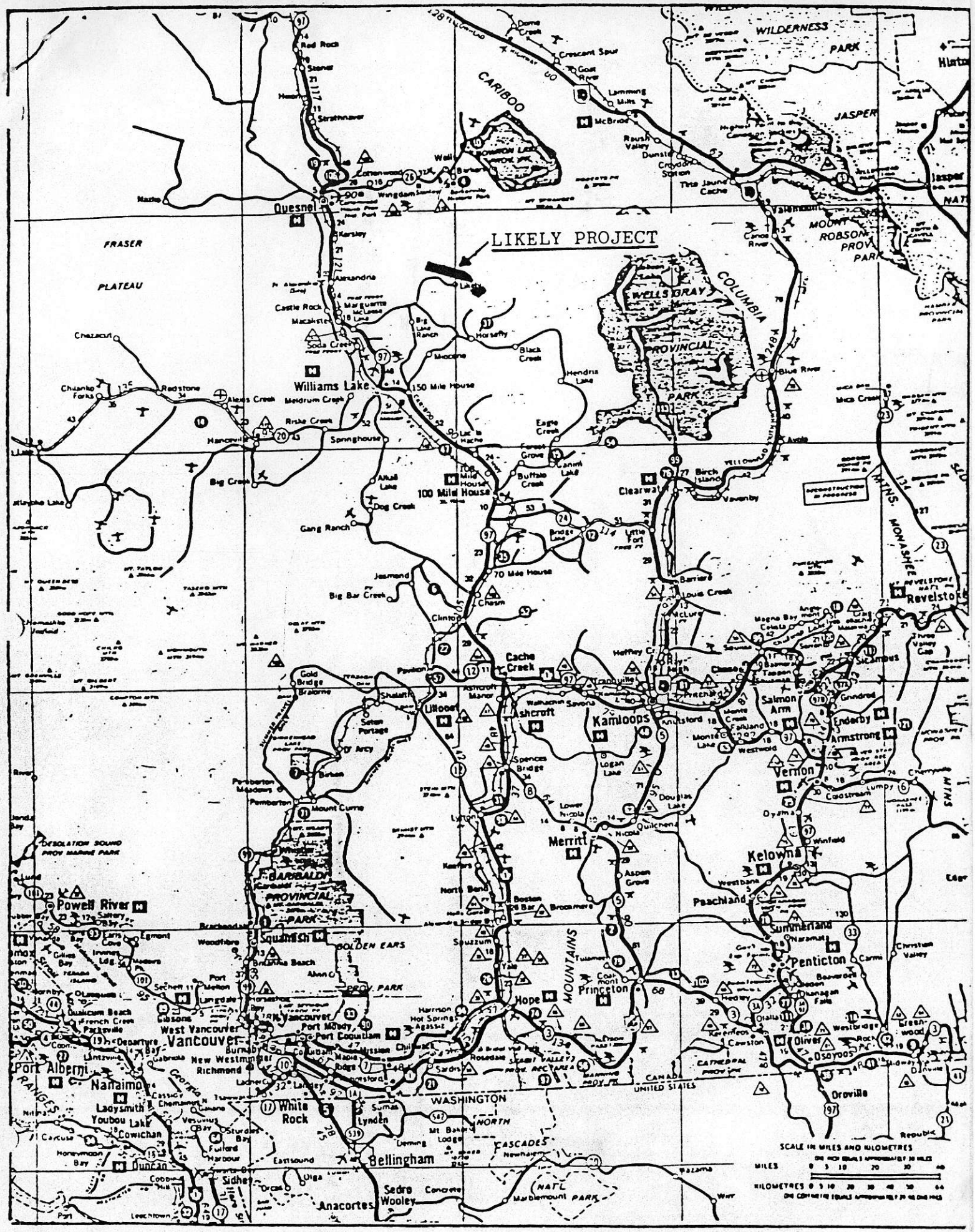

MT. CALVERY RESOURCES LTD.
CARIBOO – LIKELY GOLD
PROJECT
Cariboo Mining Division B.C.
JUN 6
1794
JUN 7
1795
JUN 8
1796
JUN 9
1797
ROSE 1
3993
ROSE 2
3992
NOV 6
5390
NOV 7
5391
NOVR 2
5571
JUNE
1050
DUG
999
CARIBOO RIVER
Km 0 1 2 3
Miles 0 2
NOVR 1
5554
ROSE 3
4196
EASY 7
1007
EASY 6
923
TY
1051
RIVER
NOB 1 5389
MARK FR
NOR 1
5386
NORE 1
5387
AST 1
901
EASY 4
880
EASY 1
877
DAVE FR
NOV 4
1366
HEP FR
E 2
4321
AUG 1
1149
MARCH 1
1531
LIKELY
EASY 5
881
EASY 3
878
MARCH 2
1532
EJL
4992
JUN 10
1798
LAKE
JUN 11
1799
CPW
4541
SPANISH LAKE
52°35'
PESO B
488
PESO E
491
POLLEY LAKE
BOOTJACK LAKE
QUESNEL LAKE
NOV 5
5388
CEDAR LAKE
JUL 1
1852
J1
4406
J2
4407

Figure 3

FIGURE 2

MT. CALVERY RESOURCES LTD.
LOCATION OF CLAIMS
MAP: 93A/12E, 11W SCALE 1: 250,000



LOCATION OF LIKELY PROJECT - FIGURE 1