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MOUNT MILLIGAN (PHIL-HEIDI) MINFILE 093N 194

By E.L. Faulkner, V.A. Preto, G.M. Rebagliati* and T.G. Schroeter

LOCATION: Lat. 55° 08' 00" Long. 124° 04' 00" (93N/1E) OMINECA MINING DIVISION. The property is located on the southeast flank of Mount Milligan, approximately 95 kilometres north of Fort St. James.

CLAIMS: PHIL 1, 8-12, 21-26, 29 HEIDI 1-4 and one fractional claim (275 units)

ACCESS: Approximately 145 kilometres northwest of Prince George via Highway 97, Windy, Philips Mainline and Rainbow Creek logging roads.

OWNER/OPERATOR: Joint Venture between CONTINENTAL GOLD CORP. (69.8%) and BP RESOURCES CANADA LIMITED (30.2%). Continental Gold Corp. is the operator

COMMODITIES: Gold, copper

DESCRIPTION:

INTRODUCTION:

This report is an update of previous reports by Faulkner (1988, 1986). A major exploration program, with year-round drilling by as many as seven drills since late 1988, has outlined two large tonnage low grade open pittable copper-gold deposits, the Mt. Milligan and Southern Star deposits. The total mineral inventory currently exceeds 400 million tonnes, with grades ranging from 0.15 to 0.7 [1.7] per cent copper and 0.17 to 2.75 grams per tonne gold.

A Prospectus has been filed with the British Columbia Mine Development Review Committee, with a production decision expected late in 1990.

*Rebagliati Geological Consulting Ltd.

MARK, TOM, TED.

THIS IS A DRAFT FOR YOUR COMMENTS ASAP PLEASE - TEXT WAS WRITTEN MOSTLY BY TED WITH SOME CHANGES AND THE SECTIONS ON AGE DATING, DISCUSSION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS BY VIC. ALL COMMENTS ON THE FIGURES ARE BY VIC ON ORIGINALS PREPARED OR MODIFIED BY TED. PLEASE REVIEW, ATTACH COMMENTS AND RETURN TO VIC ASAP. A COMPLETE BIBLIOGRAPHY WILL BE PREPARED BEFORE GOING TO EDITOR.

VAP

HISTORY:

The earliest record of exploration activity in the area is by prospector George Snell, who found gold-bearing float on the western flank of Mount Milligan in 1937. In 1945 Mr. Snell returned to the area and staked ten 2-Post claims west of Mitzi Lake. Five pyritic andesite float samples returned assays ranging from "trace" to 4.34 ounces per ton gold. The source of the float was not found, and no other gold-bearing mineralization was found in place.

In 1972 Pechiney Development Ltd. staked ten 2-Post claims on the western flank of Mount Milligan and the following year drilled five holes to test induced polarization and copper soil geochemical targets for porphyry copper mineralization, without success.

In 1982 and 1983, Selco Inc. staked the Phil claims encompassing the former Pechiney claims, as an alkali-porphyry copper-gold prospect. In 1984 prospector Richard Haslinger staked the Heidi claims, after discovering copper-gold mineralization in what is now the Creek zone. He later optioned these claims to BP Selco Ltd. In 1984 and 1985, following geochemical and geophysical surveys, BP Selco Ltd. trenched a number of targets that appeared to be fracture-related, with mixed to good results in four areas - the Creek, Esker, Boundary and South Boundary zones.

See appended pages 6+7. Rab. Geol. Ltd.

* In 1986 United Lincoln Resources Inc., a subsidiary of Continental Gold Corp., acquired a 70 per cent interest in the property and resumed exploration with a drilling program that resulted in the discovery of the MBX zone, a part of the Mt. Milligan deposit, late in 1987. In 1988, following an amalgamation and reorganization, the project was transferred to Continental Gold Corp.

WORK DONE:

96 389 metres 406

To the end of 1989, approximately ~~103 kilometres~~ of drilling in more than ~~400~~ holes had been completed. More than 120 line kilometres of induced polarization surveys and 240 line kilometres of magnetometer and multi-element soil geochemical surveys have also been completed, and drilling, base-line environmental studies, metallurgical and pre-feasibility studies are in progress.

GEOLOGY:

REGIONAL GEOLOGY SETTING:

The property is located in the central core of the Quesnel trough, a northwest trending allocthonous terrane consisting of mixed calc-alkaline, high potassium calc-alkaline and shoshonitic volcanic suites belonging to the Takla group or the equivalent Nicola group of late Triassic to early Jurassic age.

The volcanic suites are intruded by largely coeval alkaline stocks of monzonite, syenite and diorite composition. In the southern part of the Quesnel trough, many of these stocks have a northwest linear alignment, suggesting a strong fault control of intrusions and associated volcanic rocks. In the Mount Milligan area however, the intrusions appear to be more scattered. Throughout the trough, several of these intrusions are the sites of significant alkali-porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

See fig 1 NW trend is consistent

In the Mount Milligan area, the Takla group is dominated by a thick sequence of subaqueous augite porphyry and hornblende porphyry flows and related pyroclastics of andesite, latite and trachyte composition. These form a homoclinal succession which strikes generally northwest with ~~shallow~~ steep to moderate easterly dips. Metamorphism is of regional greenschist grade, with some local skarn-like development of pyrite, magnetite and potash felspar alteration that probably is the result of hydrothermal alteration.

- skarn garnets west of Heidi lake (PHIL 9 claim)

no skarn - part of potassic Alt assemblage

The Mount Milligan intrusions (Figure 1) are multi-phased and have a strong magnetic signature (Figure 2). Discrete magnetic highs reflect the composite nature of the intrusion. The contact of the leucogabbro, where observed, is strongly sheeted, probably by block faulting. Other contacts have not been observed.

→ sheeted contacts gabbro → monzonite sheeting parallel to contacts

See modification to fig 2

On the eastern flank of Mount Milligan, ~~not shown at the scale of~~ Figure 1, is an ~~isolated small~~ intrusive complex of quartz monzonite to quartz diorite composition. The rocks are medium to very coarsely porphyritic, fresh and unaltered and appear to be of later, possibly Cretaceous age.

STRUCTURAL SETTING

The Mount Milligan area is dominated by a strong northwest and a lesser northeast trending structural grain. The area of the Mt. Milligan and Southern Star deposits appears to be a zone of extension characterized by northwest and northeast trending fault and fracture systems.

The plutons of the Mt. Milligan suite are aligned in a northwesterly direction (Figure 1) as are the main body of the Southern Star stock, dyke-like offshoots of the MBX stock, both orebodies, and a number of steeply dipping faults, the ~~most prominent of which~~, Harris Fault, separates the Mt. Milligan and Southern Star orebodies (Figure 3). A number of pre- and post-mineral dykes ~~and some~~ polymetallic sulphide veins west ~~of MBX stock also~~ trend in a northwesterly direction. Two east-dipping low angle faults, the Rainbow and ~~Great Eastern~~ FRANZEN faults, trend northerly to northwesterly and controlled the emplacement of dyke-like offshoots of the MBX stock. Recent drilling east of this stock has indicated the presence of a north or northwesterly trending graben filled with younger ~~coal bearing~~ sediments.

Northeast Veins

Coal is too insignificant to mention 1-15mm thick beds!

→ away from the Creek + Esker Zones vein intersections are one hole only therefore strike not known

The northeasterly trend is marked by dyke-like offshoots of the Southern Star stock and by prominent polymetallic sulphide veins, the Esker and Creek veins north of this stock (Figure 3). The northeast trending Oliver Fault trusicates the MBX stock to the north ~~and marks~~ approximates the northern boundary of the Mt. Milligan orebody.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY:

Figure 3 shows the property geology. There is little outcrop in the area of current exploration, and none in the area of the Mt. Milligan deposit. The geology has been inferred largely from drill hole information, and the degree of geological detail therefore largely reflects the density of drilling. Consequently the Mt. Milligan deposit is defined in some detail, the Southern Star deposit is less well defined, and other areas are poorly defined. Areas between drill targets are largely unexplored. (Outcrops + drill core on NORTH SLOPE)

Figure 4 shows the geology of the Mt. Milligan deposit inferred at the 1050 metre elevation. Figures 5 and 6 are east-west cross sections of this deposit.

The host rocks are a thick east-dipping sequence (are not pyroxene bearing) of massive, pale to dark greenish-grey pyroxene porphyries of andesite, trachyte and latite composition, with lesser heterolithic agglomerates, some discontinuous pale bedded tuffs and rare tuffaceous argillites. This sequence has been intruded by a number of small stocks and dykes of ~~monzonite,~~ porphyritic monzonite and lesser syenite. Similar rocks have been intersected at depth in several drill holes, and it is probable that many of these plutons are continuous below the level of current drilling, rather than discrete intrusions or discrete phases of a single intrusive event. The overall structure therefore appears to be an irregular intrusive surface blanketed by the volcanic sequence. Volcanics are cut by intrusive monzonite and do not overlie

(all monzonites are porphyrys or porphyritic)

The monzonite is typically fine to medium grained, and consists of approximately 20 per cent plagioclase laths in an aphanitic groundmass of potash feldspar, with minor mafic minerals. A prominent porphyritic dyke, 10 to 45 metres thick, trends south from the MBX stock and several smaller dykes have been intersected. Intrusive breccias, composed of monzonite with scattered volcanic fragments, and fractured to brecciated monzonite occur around the margin of the MBX stock. Pink secondary potash feldspar is pervasive throughout this contact zone.

Some diorite dykes, not shown on the cross sections, are unaltered and sparsely mineralized or unmineralized and appear to be the youngest rocks in the area of exploration.

ALTERATION:

Alteration is widespread and generally pervasive, with subordinate fracture-controlled ~~alteration~~. Weak pervasive propylitic alteration characterized by epidote, pyrite and carbonates, extends outward from the MBX and Southern Star stocks up to 2 500 metres. The propylitic alteration is overprinted by strong potassium silicate alteration extending outward up to 300 metres. In the volcanic rocks the potassic alteration assemblage comprises from 10 to 35 per cent of early fine-grained biotite and up to 50 per cent of later grey potassium feldspar. Pyroxene phenocrysts, where present, are replaced by actinolite and calcite. In the stocks, pink potassium silicate is common, particularly in the marginal zones, and the mafic minerals are partially replaced by sericite. Some late magnetite-chalcopyrite veinlets are also present. Two pipes of albite alteration are known to occur in the MBX zone. Gold values are low in the centres of these zones of albitization, with higher values in the outer parts.

MINERALIZATION

Economic mineralization occurs in both intrusive and volcanic rocks and is of two types - disseminated and vein. Widespread disseminated sulphide mineralization accompanied by lesser veinlet and fracture-filling mineralization occurs in two deposits - the Mt. Milligan and Southern Star deposits - and in a number of smaller zones. Disseminated grains and grain aggregates of pyrite and chalcopyrite are the most common form of sulphides. Pyrite and chalcopyrite veinlet and fracture-filling mineralization is less common but locally important, and sulphides associated with quartz veining are rare. Bornite is present in minor amounts, generally confined to a number of small zones within the disseminated sulphides which contain very little or no pyrite.

Native gold is associated with both (→ bornite) pyrite and chalcopyrite, typically as small particles up to 100 micrometres in diameter, located along sulphide grain boundaries (and microfractures in pyrite). Some gold is also associated with magnetite ~~(R. Banner, Continental Gold Corp. personal communication)~~ (Don Harris GSC Ottawa). Silver is uniformly distributed throughout the mineralized zones in small amounts, typically of the order of 1.5 grams per tonne.

The Mt. Milligan deposit consists of three gradational zones; the West Breccia zone (WBX), the Magnetite Breccia zone (MBX) and the 66 zone (See Figure 4). The sulphides are irregularly zoned, with pyrite to chalcopyrite ratios varying from 1:1 north of the MBX zone, increasing to the west and south to 20:1. Within the Mt. Milligan deposit there is a relative enrichment of gold with increasing pyrite to chalcopyrite ratio. This enrichment reaches a maximum at the potassic alteration front, were the gold content locally approaches 2.75 grams per tonne. As a consequence of this irregular zoning, the 66 zone is gold-rich, and the WBX and northern part of the MBX zones are copper-rich. (The NW corner of the Mt Milligan deposit is cut by a gold-copper bearing quartz stockwork)

The Mt. Milligan deposit is bounded on the north and west by steeply dipping faults, and is cut by two (pre-fault - reactivated.) post-mineralization shallow east-dipping ~~thrust~~ (fault) zones. Mineralization is open both to the east and southeast, below economic mining depths.

The Southern Star deposit is qualitatively similar to the Mt. Milligan deposit, but to date grades appear [to be marginally] lower ~~and more variable~~. Two reasons may account for this. The predominant host rocks in the former deposit are andesites, compared to latites and trachytes that may be more favorable hosts in the Mt. Milligan deposit. Also, the Southern Star stock lacks the well-mineralized intrusive breccias and brecciated contact zone of the Mt. Milligan stock. / Most ore in the Southern Star deposit is in the brecciated/stockwork monzonite - 30% in volcanics. / MT Milligan deposit 30% monzonite 70% volcanics ±

Polymetallic sulphide vein mineralization occurs within the zone of propylitic alteration north and northwest of the Mt. Milligan and Southern Star deposits, mostly within 500 metres of the main stocks (Figure 3). At least seven zones have been identified which appear to radiate outward from the MBX stock. Most of these, such as the prominent Creek and Esker zones, strike northeast and dip steeply northwest. Each zone consists of three to five veins of semi-massive to massive pyrite and chalcopyrite 0.3 to 3.0 metres in thickness which have yielded assays of 3 to 100 grams per tonne gold and 0.2 to 10 percent copper. A typical vein ~~intercept is 4.6 metres and contains 10.3 grams per tonne gold, one to several percent copper, an~~[contains] d traces of arsenopyrite and [1-3%] sphalerite [and galena]. The host rocks within and adjacent to one of these zones are propylitically altered and contain anomalous gold and silver concentrations.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

The total mineral inventory of the Mt. Milligan deposit and Southern Star deposit currently exceeds 400 million tonnes at grades from 0.4 to 0.8 per cent copper equivalent, with gold contributing approximately 70 per cent of the value. Current preliminary calculations by Continental Gold Corporation indicate that 265.5 million tonnes of probable ore grading 0.19 per cent copper and 0.56 grams per tonne gold are contained in the Mt. Milligan deposit, and 145.8 million tonnes of possible ore grading 0.23 per cent copper and 0.34 grams per tonne gold are contained in the Southern Star deposit. To date there has been insufficient exploration to develop mineable reserves in any of the vein zones.

Preliminary mine planning has been based on a milling rate of 50 000 tonnes per day, with production coming initially from a starter pit in the southern part of the MBX zone, where higher grade ore at a low stripping ratio is available. Stripping ratios are expected to be between 1.1:1 and 1.3:1 and recoveries, based on preliminary metallurgical testing, are approximately 80 per cent for gold and 88 per cent for copper.

SHOSHONITIC ASSOCIATION

Spence (1989) has discussed the chemical compositions of volcanic rocks from the Quesnel trough in some detail and has demonstrated the shoshonitic nature of the alkaline potassic suites of the trough. Whole rock analyses were made of 12 drill core samples from the area of current exploration. Appendix 1 gives details of the samples and the analytical results. Figures 7 and 8 show these results plotted on various oxide ratio diagrams, with the fields obtained by Spence for the majority of the samples in her study.

As can be seen, both intrusive and extrusive samples, with the exception of the post-ore dykes in some plots, fall within the shoshonite fields. Similarities include SiO_2 range of 49.7 to 56.8 per cent, high K_2O:Na_2O ratios (average = 1.94 per cent), low TiO_2 (average = 0.59 per cent) and high Al_2O_3 (average - 14.65 per cent). The most notable differences are that the samples are not as high in CaO and MgO as most of the samples reported by Spence, and the total iron relative to SiO_2 is lower. It is possible that during mineralization, calcium was remobilized into the alteration zones, and some of the iron may have formed sulphides. NO DOUBT WHAT CO EVER

AGE DATING

Two samples were submitted to the University of British Columbia in early 1989 by two of the authors (R.M. Rebagliati and T.G. Schroeter) for whole rock K-Ar age dating. One sample was from a dyke of porphyritic monzonite intruding ~~andesitic~~ latitic pyroclastics and the other was from altered ~~andesitic~~ latitic pyroclastic rocks. Both were from drill core from two separate holes drilled along the southern contact of the MBX stock (Figure 4). results from these two samples were highly discordant and inconclusive with the altered ~~andesitic~~ latitic pyroclastic rock giving an Albian age of 109 ± 4 Ma and the monzonite giving a late Cretaceous to early Tertiary age of 66.3 ± 2.3 Ma. As a result, two additional samples of monzonite from near the core of the MBX stocks were collected and submitted to T. Krogh at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto for further dating utilizing either zircons or titanium bearing minerals. Results from these samples are not yet available.

DISCUSSION

The Mt. Milligan deposit is clearly part of the alkaline-suite porphyry deposits (Barr, et.al, 1976) which occur in the Intermontane Zone from the stikine region to the International Boundary (Figure 9) and are associated with the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nicola-Takla-Stukine volcanic assemblages and connagmatic alkaline plutons. As such it displays many features common to other deposits of this type, but also some significant differences.

Akaline-suite deposits are subvolcanic porphyry systems that are localized along fault, fracture or rift zones of regional extent and are invariably associated with small, complex, alkaline plutons that are coeval and comagmatic with the surrounding volcanic rocks (Barr, et.al, 1976, p.359). The deposits are generally low-sulphur copper systems with abundant magnetite in which molybdenite is rare but gold and silver are usually present in sufficient quantities to constitute a significant credit. In some cases, such as Q.R., gold is the only economically recoverable product. QR is high pyrite – like 66 zone at Mt Milligan.

Hydrothermal alteration in alkaline-suite deposits is dominated by extensive biotite, potassium feldspar and albite closer to the mineralizing stocks, with a broad fringe of propylitic alteration. Quartz veining is very rare or absent. Some deposits, such as Ingerbelle exhibit considerable scapolite veining and occasional garnets indicating the tendency of these high level systems to grade towards skarn assemblages. In ~~several~~ one cases, such as at Mt. Milligan (Figure 3) skarn deposits fringe the porphyry systems. Massive to semi-massive sulphide veins, usually containing some lead and zinc mineralization and radiating outward from the mineralizing stocks are another common feature of alkaline-suite porphyry systems, as well as of calc-alkaline porphyries.

The mineralizing porphyry stocks are generally of monzonite to diorite composition, with phases or offshoots grading to syenite. They are invariably related to larger, deeper seated intrusions of diorite and gabbro composition in which the earlier or border phases may contain considerable amounts of hybridized country rock. Field, chemical, petrogenetic and structural relationships are such that productive alkaline-suite porphyry systems invariable appear to have been emplaced in active structural zones and to have evolved in an active structural regime progressing from an earlier meso-epithermal structural level of several kilometres depth to a subvolcanic level of only several hundred metres depth in the final stages. The porphyry stocks of alkaline-suite systems invariable contain bodies of explosion breccia which commonly exhibit evidence of multiple stages of brecciation and mineralization. Fragments of the porphyry stocks are also commonly found in the volcanic rocks hosting or surrounding the porphyry deposits indicating that the intrusive system vented and invaded its own earlier volcanic products during its evolution. ↓ does not have to vent to contain fragments of volcanics

Copper Mtn deposits and Ingerbelle are large 50-100 million tons

Most alkaline-suite porphyry deposits are in the 25 to 35 million tonne class and have tenors that range from ~~0.4~~ 0.3 to 1.1 per cent copper and 0.17 to 0.86 grams of gold per tonne (0.005 to 0.025 oz/t). Until Mt. Milligan was discovered the largest known deposit of this type was Galore Creek with indicated and inferred reserves of 125 million tonnes grading 1.06 per cent copper, 0.445 grams per tonne gold and 8.57 grams per tonne silver (Barr, et.al, 1976, p.363).

Although present knowledge of the Mt. Milligan deposit is based almost entirely on examination of drill core and on geophysical data, the system appears to exhibit all of the fundamental characteristics of alkaline-suite porphyries. It is, however, significantly above normal in its size and gold grade, while being well below average in copper grade. In short, Mt. Milligan is a large, bulk-mineable gold deposit.

The Mt. Milligan deposit is also well above normal in respect of the size of the area affected by hydrothermal alteration and mineralization. Most porphyry systems of this type are confined to an area of less than five square kilometres (Barr, et.al, 1976, p.365) whereas at Mt. Milligan porphyry stocks and anomalous sulphides are known to occur over an area well in excess of ten square kilometres (Figure 3) thus suggesting that the MBX and Southern Star stocks and the several small stocks found as far west as Heidi Lake (Figure 3) are continuous below the level of current drilling.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Material presented in this paper is the result of the work of one of the authors (~~RMR~~ CMR) while ~~in the employ~~ providing geological consulting services to of Continental Gold Corporation, and of information gathered by the other authors in the course of several visits to the Mt. Milligan deposit. The cooperation of Continental Gold Corporation management and staff in providing information and ready access to company plans and reports is greatly appreciated. In particular, thanks are given to the field staff for taking the time from their busy schedules to accommodate our visits to the property.

APPENDIX 1
WHOLE-ROCK ANALYSES - MT. MILLIGAN

FIELD NO.	SiO_2	TiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na_2O	K_2O	P_2O_5	L.O.I.	SUM
1) diorite porphyry	63.51	0.40	15.10	4.56	0.06	1.45	3.54	2.24	3.53	0.19	5.24	99.82
2) monzonite, MBX	48.62	0.60	12.42	8.20	0.11	9.09	7.27	2.71	3.86	0.42	6.09	99.39
3) latite lapilli tuff	50.62	0.90	12.48	9.88	0.12	7.61	6.49	3.36	3.26	0.30	4.19	99.21
4) andesite flow breccia	49.73	0.96	12.60	10.88	0.25	8.50	7.97	3.00	1.92	0.33	3.33	99.47
5) trachyte	50.65	0.64	15.75	6.45	0.15	1.64	5.16	2.15	8.96	0.56	7.00	99.11
6) monzonite	56.79	0.49	17.83	5.47	0.04	2.87	3.35	5.16	3.50	0.36	3.49	99.35
7) syenite orthoclase porphyry	55.34	0.41	19.09	4.59	0.05	1.69	2.03	1.66	10.02	0.22	4.72	99.82
8) diorite, MBX	60.30	0.46	15.27	4.99	0.13	1.93	4.05	1.64	3.94	0.22	6.95	99.88
9) trachyte dyke	53.07	0.41	16.03	5.81	0.15	3.09	4.55	4.74	4.71	0.22	6.54	99.32
10) monzonite	50.98	0.77	16.66	9.46	0.18	4.37	5.27	3.25	4.61	0.44	3.22	99.21
11) andesite lapilli tuff	51.32	0.69	11.98	8.66	0.12	10.19	7.36	2.19	2.19	0.26	4.38	99.34
12) diorite porphyry dyke	55.40	0.31	10.60	11.36	0.50	1.72	7.91	0.08	3.85	0.16	7.20	99.09

XRF ANALYSES BY
EMPR LABORATORY

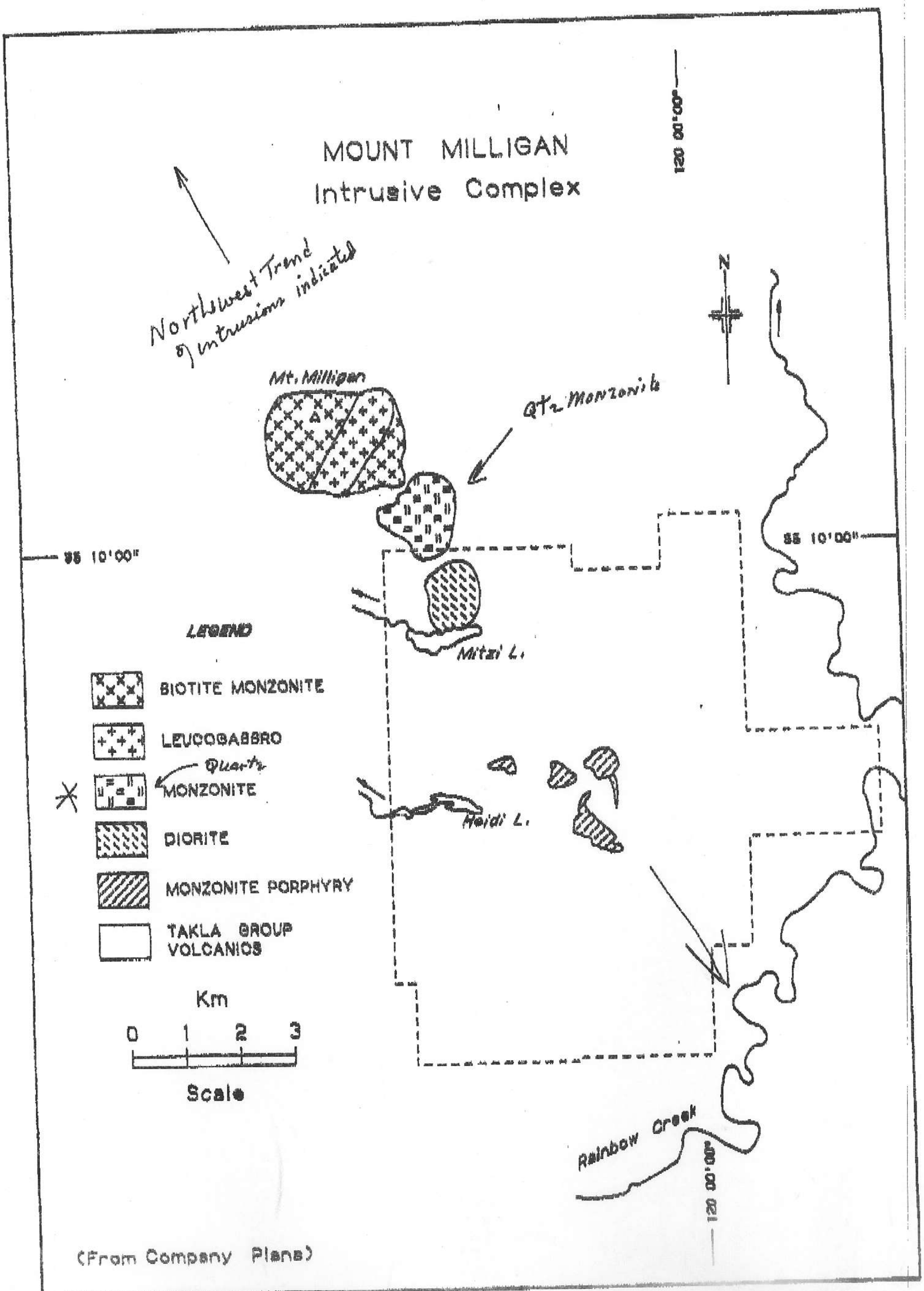
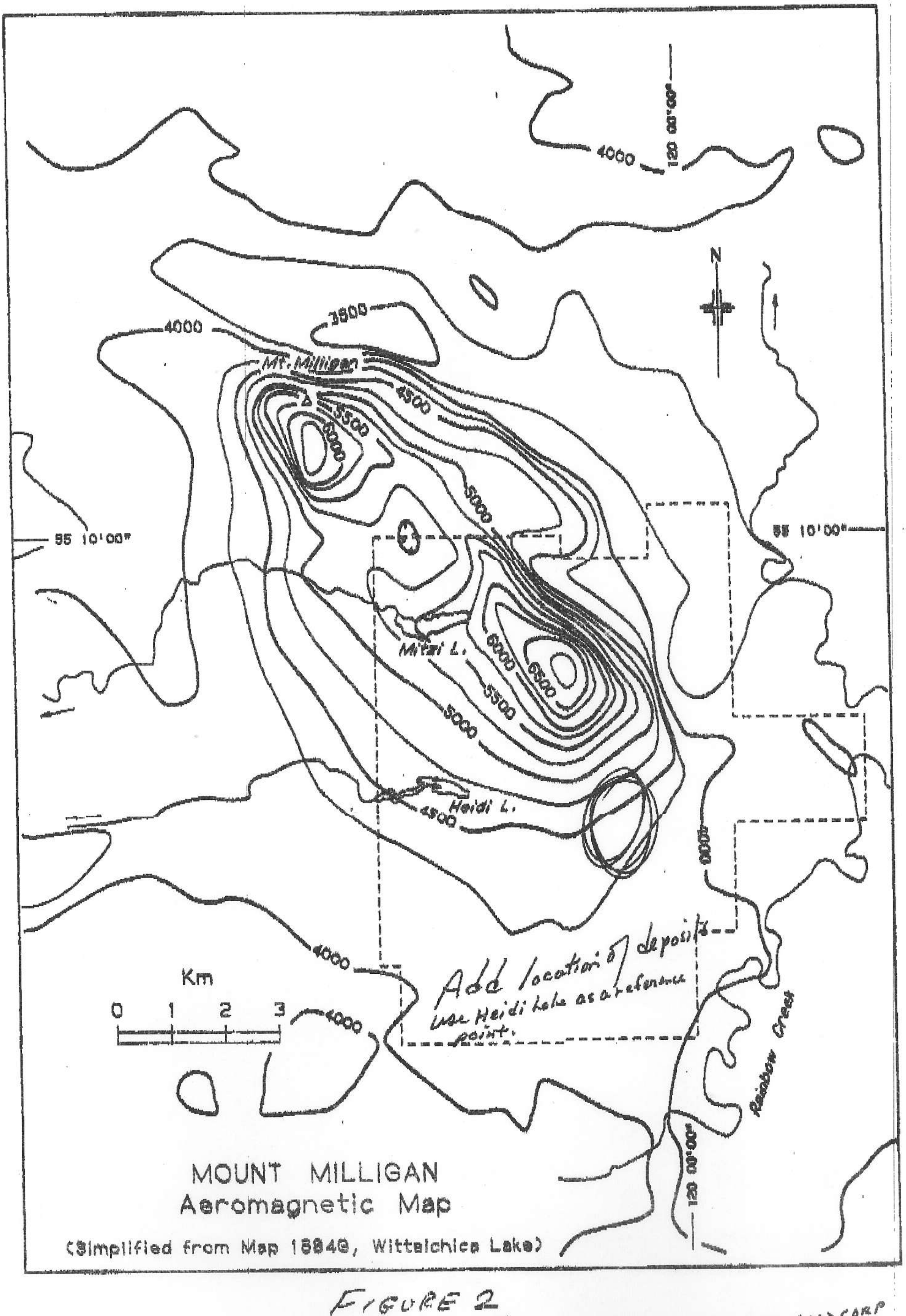


FIGURE 1 · Geology of Mt. Milligan Area.



MOUNT MILLIGAN
Aeromagnetic Map

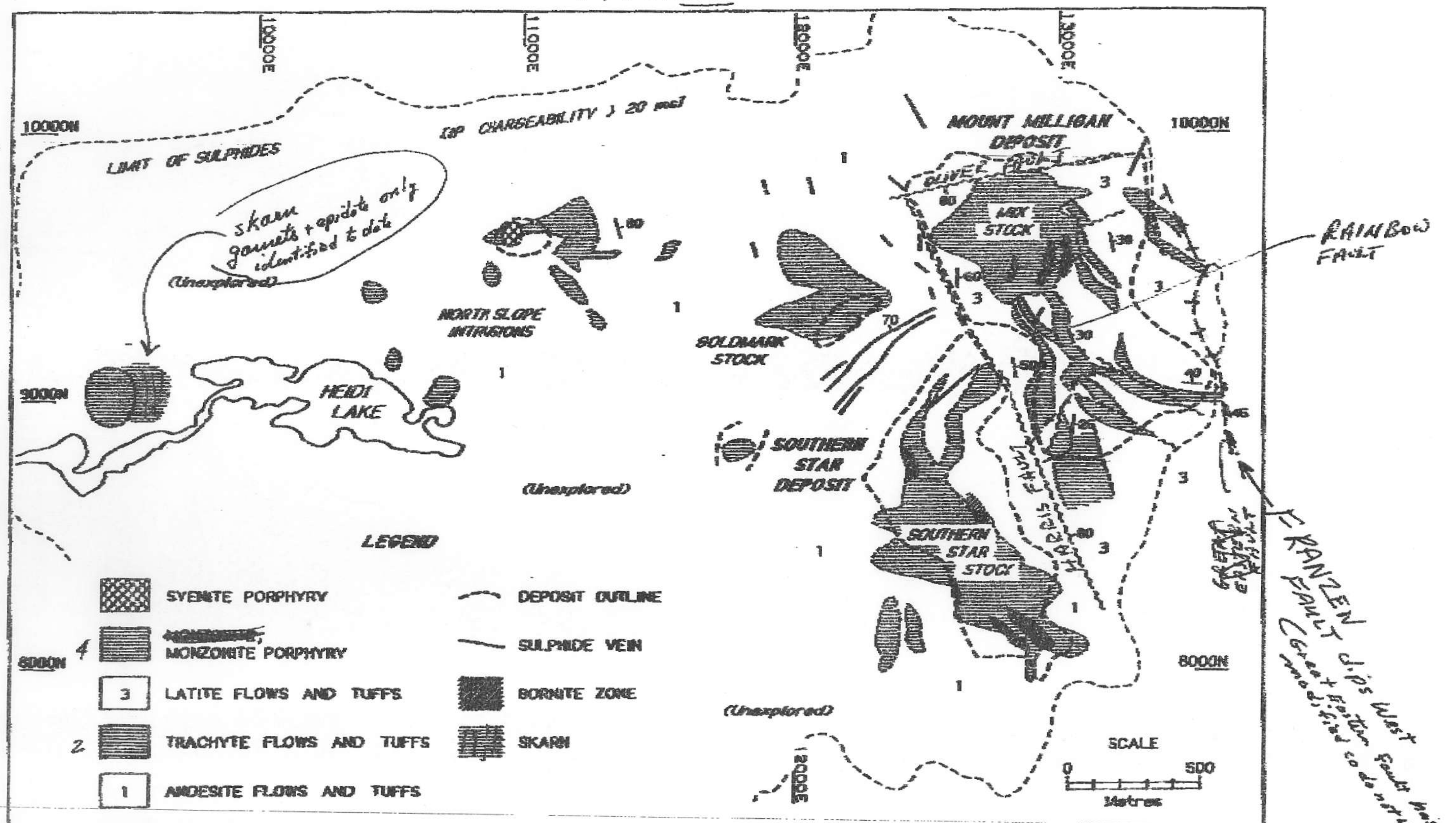
(Simplified from Map 1584G, Wittsichica Lake)

FIGURE 2

MUST USE CLAIM OUTLINE OF TOTAL CONTINENTAL GOLD CORP HOLDINGS – THIS CLAIM OUTLINE IS THE JOINT VENTURE AREA – SEE APPENDED CLAIM MAP CMR

Do
(1) CHANGE PATTERNS FOR 2, 4 & SKARN – CONFUSING
(2) ADD NAMES OF HARRIS, OLIVER & RAINBOW FAULTS

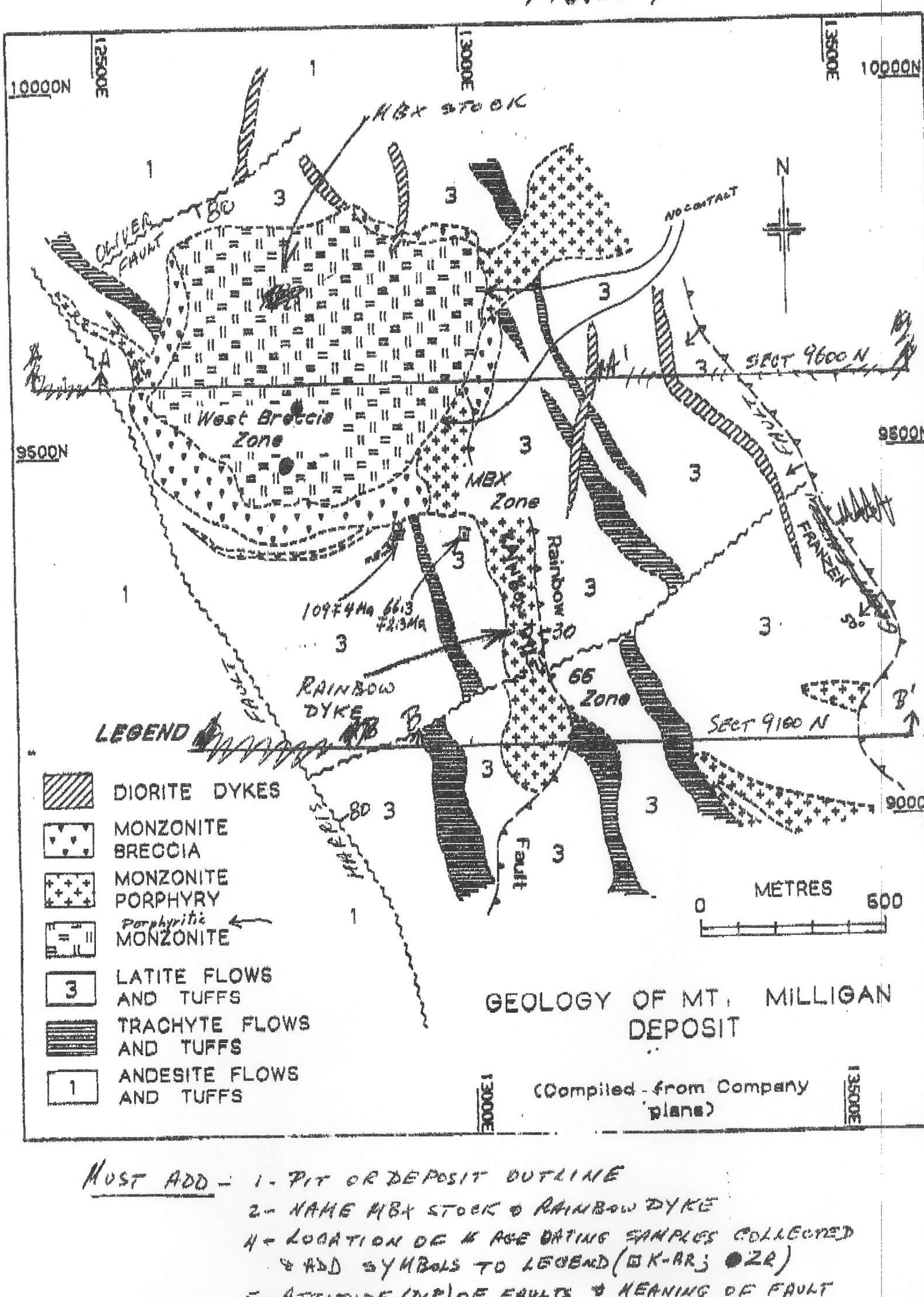
FIGURE 3



GEOLOGY OF MOUNT MILLIGAN PROPERTY

(Compiled from Company plans)

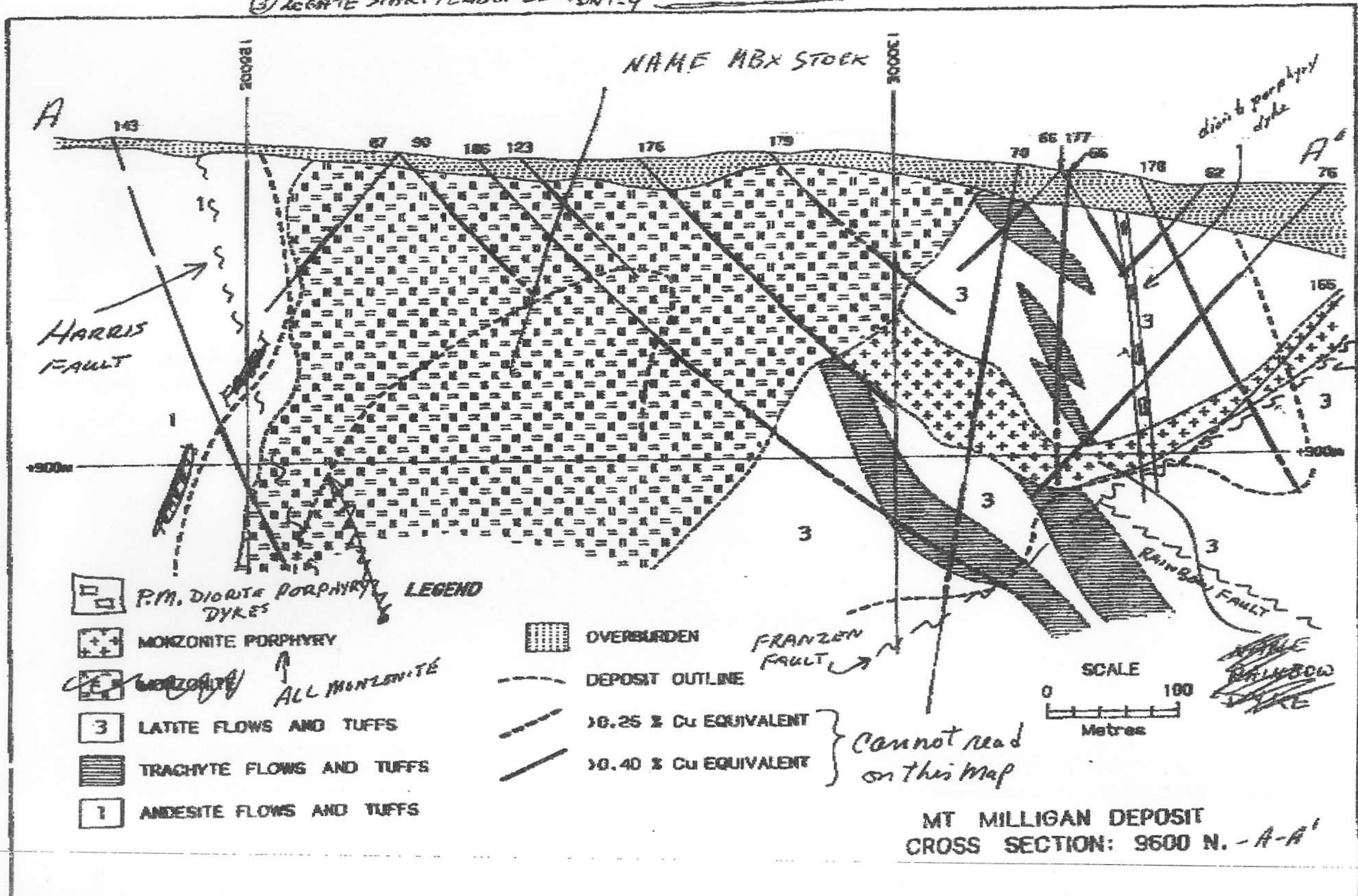
FIGURE 4



MUST ADD – 1 – PIT OR DEPOSIT OUTLINE
2 – NAME MBX STOCK & RAINBOW DYKE
4 – LOCATION OF ≠ AGE DATING SAMPLES COLLECTED & ADD SYMBOLS TO LEGEND (□ K-AR; ● ZR)
5 – ATTITUDE (DIP) OF FAULTS & MEANING OF FAULT SYMBOLS (LEGEND – HIGH ANGLE, LOW ANGLE ~~THRUST?~~)

No sense of movement known

MUST ADD - ① ULTIMATE PIT OUTLINE
② WHERE ARE HARRIS & ~~GREAT EASTERN~~ FRANZEN FAULTS ?? SEE FIG 4
& DIORITE DYKES?
③ LOCATE START + END OF SECTION FIG
FIGURE 5

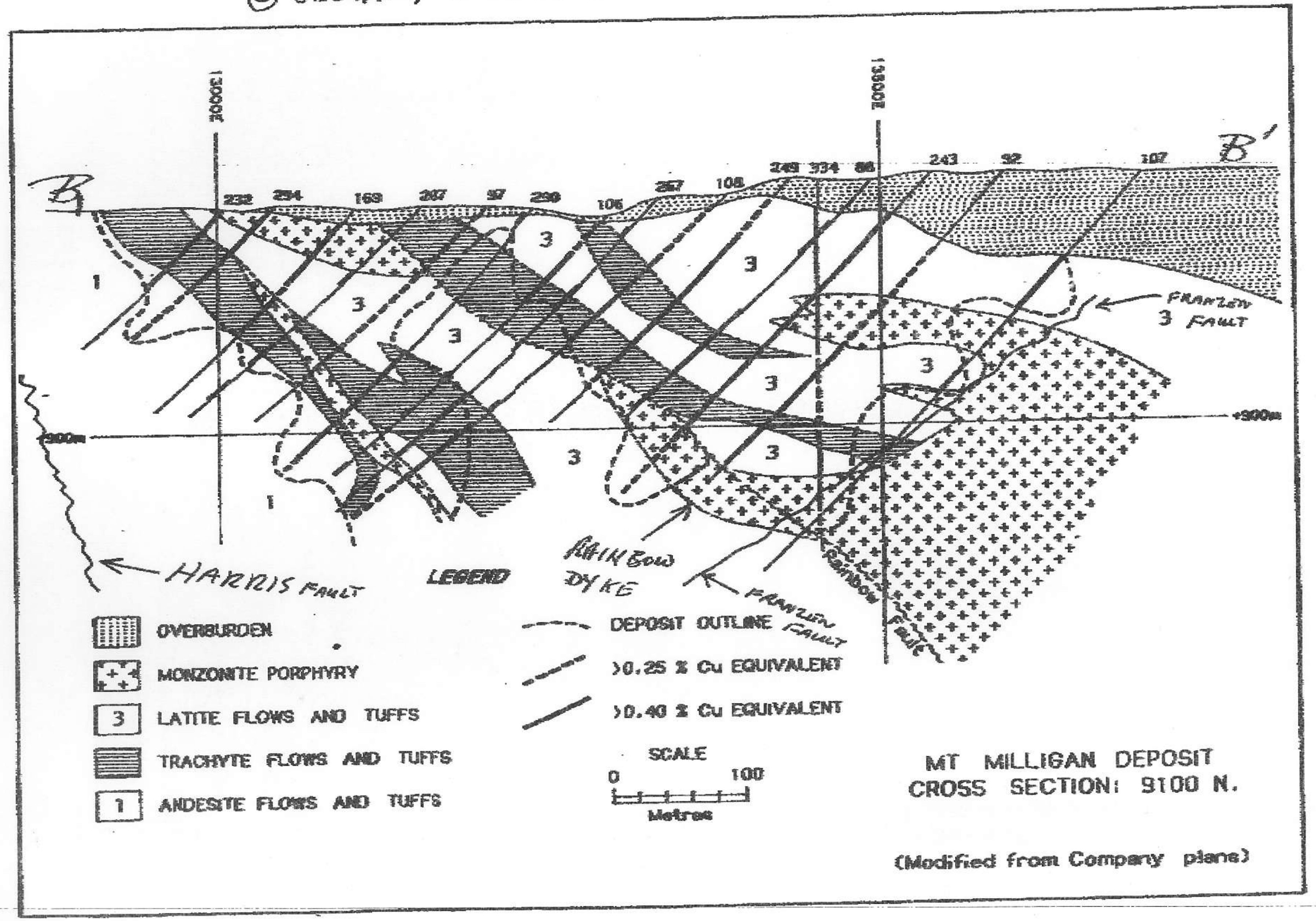


MT MILLIGAN DEPOSIT
CROSS SECTION: 9600 N. - A-A'

(Modified from Company plans)

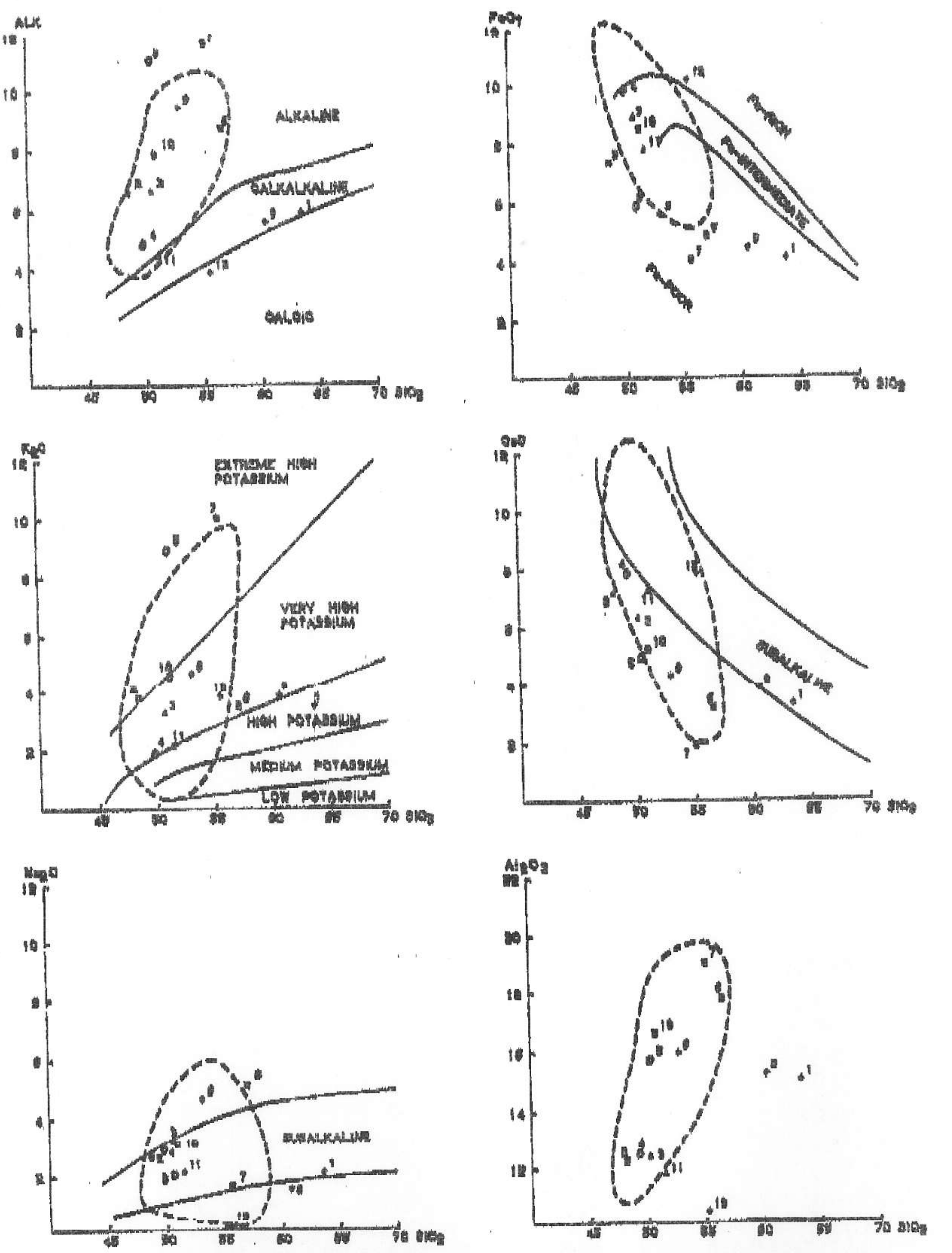
FIGURE 6

HOST ADD ① ULTIMATE PIT OUTLINE
② WHERE ARE ~~HARRIS FLT~~, G.E. FLT., CROSS FLT.?
③ CLEARLY LOCATE START & END OF SECT ON FIG 4



MT MILLIGAN DEPOSIT
CROSS SECTION: 9100 N.

(Modified from Company plans)

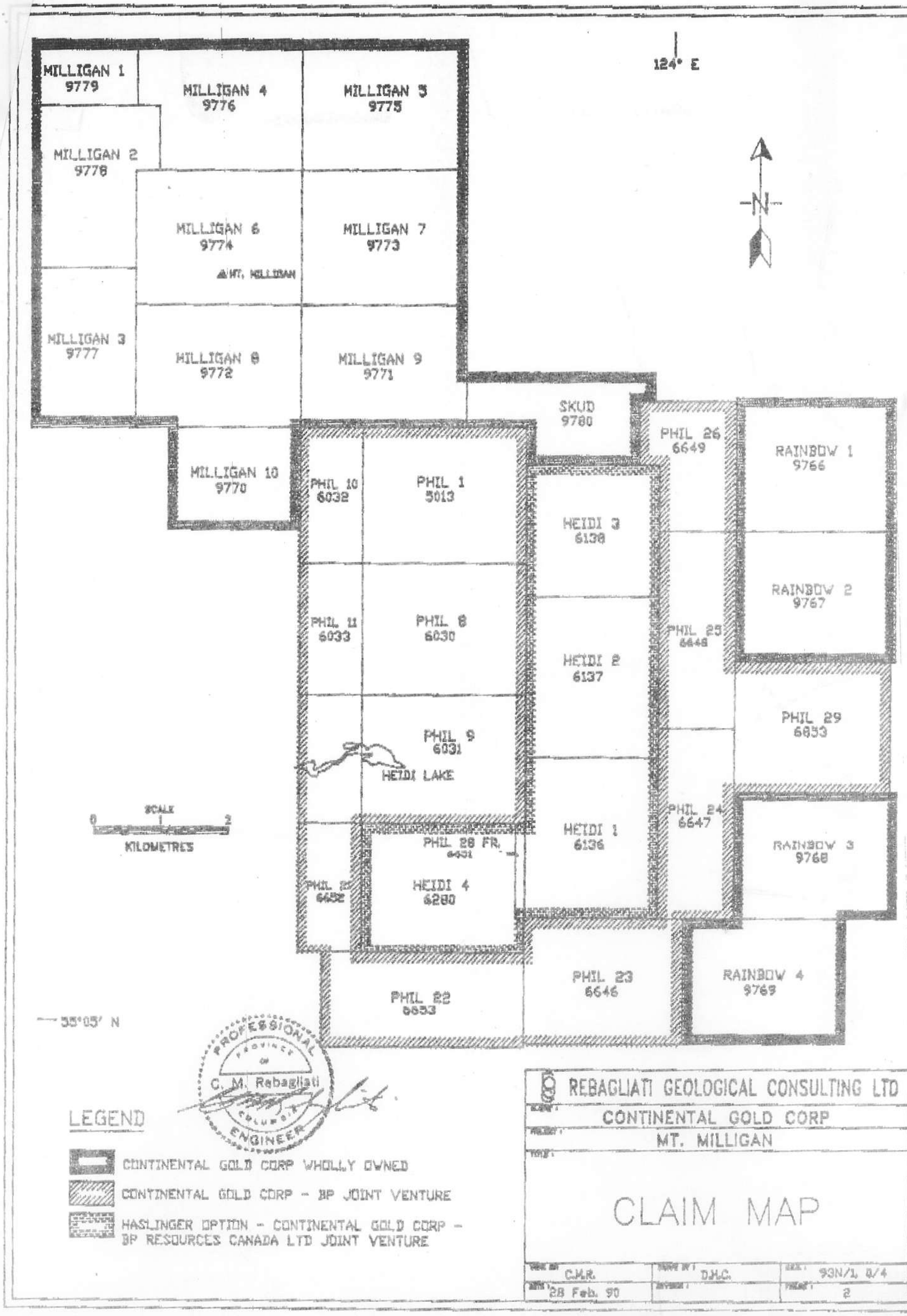


CHEMICAL PLOTS: MOUNT MILLIGAN SAMPLES

Sample numbers are as in Appendix 1. Fields (solid lines) are those of Spence (1985). Fields (dashed lines) are for the majority of samples (9 of 10) of Upper Triassic shoshonites as determined by Spence (1985)

Symbols: □= Intrusive rocks, o= Volcanic flows, Δ= Fragmentals, += Post-ore dykes

PROBABLY 2 FIGURES, 7&8


124° E
N
MILLIGAN 1
9779
MILLIGAN 4
9776
MILLIGAN 5
9775
MILLIGAN 2
9778
MILLIGAN 6
9774
MT. MILLIGAN
MILLIGAN 7
9773
MILLIGAN 3
9777
MILLIGAN 8
9772
MILLIGAN 9
9771
SKUD
9780
MILLIGAN 10
9770
PHIL 10
6032
PHIL 1
5013
PHIL 26
6649
RAINBOW 1
9766
HEIDI 3
6138
RAINBOW 2
9767
PHIL 11
6033
PHIL 8
6030
PHIL 25
6648
HEIDI 2
6137
PHIL 29
6853
PHIL 9
6031
HEIDI LAKE
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KILOMETRES
PHIL 28 FR.
PHIL 24
6647
HEIDI 1
6136
RAINBOW 3
9768
PHIL 27
6652
HEIDI 4
6280
PHIL 23
6646
RAINBOW 4
9769
PHIL 22
6653
55°05' N
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
C. M. Rebagliati
LEGEND
CONTINENTAL GOLD CORP WHOLLY OWNED
CONTINENTAL GOLD CORP - BP JOINT VENTURE
HASLINGER OPTION - CONTINENTAL GOLD CORP - BP RESOURCES CANADA LTD JOINT VENTURE
REBAGLIATI GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD
CONTINENTAL GOLD CORP
MT. MILLIGAN
CLAIM MAP
C.M.R.
D.H.C.
93N/1, 8/4
28 Feb. 90
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