

The Chaco Bear property is located 4 kilometres west of the B.C. Rail siding at Bear Lake and 150 kilometres north of Smithers, British Columbia. Prospecting, sampling, and geological mapping in 1997 revealed the presence of two magmatic centres with each centre transitional from an epithermal environment to a porphyry environment. Both low-sulphidation and high sulphidation gold mineralizing systems are present. Regional stream sediment sampling by the British Columbia Geological Survey published in 1997 revealed that the drainages from both magmatic centres contain the largest areal extent and highest values of integral $Au+Sb+As+Ag+Hg$ (Epithermal gold signature) and $Cu+Pb+Zn+Ag+Ba$ (base metal signature) of the entire NTS 94D Map Sheet (5,400 square miles) which supports the thesis that large precious metal and copper producing systems underly these two large contiguous target areas.



Vuggy quartz vein/breccia with vein of grey, massive specular hematite.
Typical of high sulphidation epithermal precious metal deposits.

A float sample of weathered massive sulphide vein material, assayed 10,530 g/t (307.1 oz/t) silver and 39% copper. The sample character is reminiscent of Comstock Lode ore. Numerous grab samples returned assays of up to 25.5 g/t (0.744 oz/t) gold, 36.9% copper, 2.9% lead and 5.6% zinc. This transitional environment, from epithermal to mesothermal to porphyry appears to be fully preserved. There are at least 4 defined epithermal exploration targets related to the extrusive centre that could represent subaerial equivalents to the precious-metals rich world-class Eskay Creek deposit and at least 3 defined epithermal to mesothermal exploration targets related to the intrusive centre. All targets could play host to world class precious-metals deposits.

The property is owned by private interests.



Looking north over lake on central part of property