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Report on the
Cariboo River Placer Claims
Likely Area

Cariboo Mining Division

52°40' North Latitude; 121°31' West Longitude

for

Big Valley Resources Inc.

by

John R. Poloni, B.Sc., P.Eng.

November 8, 1985

John R. Poloni & Associates Ltd.
1512B - 56th Street
Delta, B.C. V4L 2A8

JOHN R. POLONI P. Eng.
Consulting Geologist

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1.0 Summary & Conclusions

The Big Valley Resources Inc. placer property situated on the south bank of the North Fork - Cariboo River covers glaciofluvial and interglacial gravel deposits and an old Tertiary gravel channel. Recent testing by the company, although minimal in nature, indicates that the glacial and interglacial deposits contain gold valued at \$3 - \$5.00 per cubic yard. No tests have been undertaken on the Tertiary channel but these are planned.

Little exploratory work had been done in the past even though the property was ideally situated in the Cariboo placer area, and properties in close proximity were being worked as active producers.

The company has stripped a 5-6 acre section of the level bench in preparation for mining, and equipment has been placed on site so that work can commence after spring breakup.

2.0 Introduction

Big Valley Resources Inc. controls one full sized and three fractional placer claims situated approximately 5.5 kilometers north-east of Likely, B.C. The property is located on the south side and in part straddling the Cariboo River, downstream from the confluence of the river and Spanish Creek, in the Cariboo Gold placer area of British Columbia.

The Cariboo area has produced a far greater amount of placer gold than any other placer area in British Columbia with total gold production reported to be in excess of \$51,000,000.00. Some creeks have been worked continuously since their discovery in the 1860's.

The Big Valley Resources property covers, principally, a flat river bench at 300 feet above the Cariboo River and a higher terrace to the south where an old Tertiary channel is known to exist.

The writer visited the Murderer Creek area of the Cariboo River during the first week in May 1980 and the Big Valley Resources property on October 22 - 23, 1985 when an examination was made with Mr. L. Tattersall of Big Valley Resources Inc.

This report, is a summary of the exploratory history and makes recommendations for additional work on the claims.

Location Map

Plan No. 1



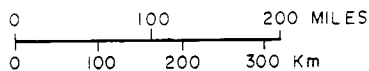
BIG VALLEY RESOURCES INC.

CARIBOO PLACER CLAIMS
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
LIKELY AREA

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

JOHN R. POLONI & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Drawn	J.R.P.	Checked	J.R.P.	Plan No.
Scale	As shown	Date	Nov 8, 1985	



3.0 Location and Accessibility

The Big Valley Resources placer property is located 5.5 kilometers northeast of Likely, British Columbia at 52°40' North Latitude, 121°31' West Longitude, about 400 meters east of the bridge crossing the Cariboo River on the road between Likely and Cariboo Lake.

Williams Lake situated 64 miles west of Likely, is the nearest location for exploration supplies and commercial air, and rail travel.

The property is easily accessible from Likely via good gravel roads beyond Poquette Lake on the Cariboo Lake road. An old road to the Cariboo River and a new road to the site of recent work provides excellent access.

4.0 Claim Information

The property covering approximately 250 acres consists of one full sized claim, one half claim, and two irregularly shaped fractions which are all contiguous, as shown in Plan No. 2 appended. Claim data, retained in company files shows record numbers, location and expiry dates. The writer has been informed that one full sized claim and two fractions have been purchased by the company for \$40,000.00 and the additional fractional claim staked. Agreements are in company files.

The staked fractional claim covers ground that remained open contiguous to the purchased property.

5.0 Physical Features

The Likely area is one of generally moderate, treed terrain of subdued relief. The main streams and rivers occupy deep and narrow valleys with a general east-west direction and a subsidiary north-south direction as for part of the Cariboo River.

Elevations range from about 2,000 feet above sea level on the Quesnel River to 4,767 feet at Kangaroo Mountain.

On the Big Valley Resources property elevations range from approximately 2,300 feet to 3,000 feet above sea level with much of the fractional claims covering a level bench at 300 feet above the Cariboo River. A section of this bench has been cleared of timber and underbrush in preparation for processing of the bench gravel materials. This area is estimated to be approximately 5-6 acres in size.

Little overburden was found to cover the glacial gravels in the area stripped.

Road access is provided by an old road to the Cariboo River and a new road to the area of proposed mining.

6.0 History

The migration of placer miners up the Fraser River led to the discovery of gold on the Quesnel River and at Quesnel Forks in 1860. In the area the gold placers or pay-streaks can be divided as occurring in several different depositional environments.

- 1) Ancient stream or preglacial gravels are known to exist on several properties. These generally have been covered by accumulation of glacial drift. The lower gravels on Cedar Creek and at the Bullion Mine were considered to be preglacial. Other old gravel channels such as those on Spanish and Black Bear Creeks and possibly the lower channel on the Big Valley Resources property can be considered in this category. Little information is available on the grade and extent of these deposits because of the difficulty of physical examination and mining.
- 2) Glacial Gravels. These gravels nearly always carry some gold although not always being sufficient to classify as economic. In most situations, it is difficult to distinguish between glacial and interglacial gravels. In some bench deposits on the South Fork concentrations of gold were reported but these were frequently referred to as reworked Tertiary gravels.
- 3) Interglacial deposits are known at the Bullion Mine and Rose Gulch to the north where stratified gravels between boulder clay members contained pay gold values.
- 4) Post glacial deposits occur in the beds and flood plains of many of the present streams. These are concentration of reworked older deposits.

6.0 History, cont'd.

In the Likely area evidence exists of several old channels such as the Bullion Channel, Morehead Channel, the channel of the North Fork (Cariboo River) and that at Spanish and Black Bear Creeks. The Bullion Channel appears to parallel the South Fork but its' lateral extent is not positively known. The Morehead Channel occupies a channel presently housing Little Lake, Prior Lake and Morehead and Little Lake Creeks and extending eastward to the Bullion Pit. The channel is well exposed near the lower end of its course near the Quesnel River.

On the north fork of the Quesnel River (Cariboo River) a channel is indicated on the south side of the river, extending from Black Bear and Spanish Creeks through the Old Burns and Hepburn Pits. It is possible that the old pyrite rich channel on the Big Valley Resources property is part of this channel or a subsidiary channel.

Old high-level valleys are known to exist, and because of their position, it would be reasonable to refer to gold accumulations as being Tertiary in age. Many of these channels are covered by glacial deposition and are difficult to locate and trace except where exposed in present drainage courses. The channel of the Morehead and Bullion systems are somewhat better defined than those along the Cariboo River and Spanish and Black Bear Creeks.

Because of the numerous placer workings in the area of Quesnel Forks and Likely a general review has been undertaken to summarize deposit types, extent, value and age of working. For this, the G.S.C.

6.0 History, cont'd.

Summary Report 1932 by Cockfield W.E. and Walker, J.F., and the B.C. Minister of Mines Report for 1902 have been utilized. Property data has been divided into A) Quesnel River and South Fork, and B) North Fork - Cariboo River with areas shown on accompanying Plan No. 3.

A) Quesnel River & South Fork

Placer Areas.

- 1) Quesnel River - The Quesnel River Valley is somewhat restricted by high benches of glacial materials with the preglacial valley being marked by hill slopes above the benches and indicating a wider valley.

Placer mining was undertaken in the early days 1860 - 1900 on bar and river flat deposits. Reportedly ground in the vicinity of Quesnel Forks is moderately shallow.

Production statistics are not available.

- 2) Maud (Fourmile) Creek - Mining was undertaken in the early days of placer mining in the District. Reportedly the pay streak found in the creek bed only in the upper canyon could have been obtained from post glacial gravels occurring in the creek bed and also from one or more old channels parallel to the Quesnel River which were cut by the creek.
- 3) Morehead Creek - This area covering Morehead Creek and its tributary Little Lake Creek extends from the mouth

6.0 History, cont'd.

A) Quesnel River & South Fork, cont'd.

3) Morehead Creek, cont'd.

of the creek upstream. The deposits were worked in the early days 1860 - 1900 at least partially by the Chinese. In 1906 the area was taken over by the Guggenheim Exploration Co. including the Bullion Mine and work undertaken until 1909. Hydraulicking was initiated by the Morehead Mining Syndicate in 1932 near the lower end of the channel which extends from near the South Fork pit of the Bullion Mine to the Quesnel River at the mouth of Morehead Creek.

Gravels are indicated as being up to 75 feet thick as described in G.S.C. Summary Report 1932, and locally the channel is about 1,000 feet wide.

Values are variable. According to Annes E.C. the average was 22 cents per cubic yard with highs running from \$2 to \$10. Hoffman C. reported that 130,579 yards averaged 13.067 cents per yard.

The Prior property situated on Morehead Cr. about 2½ miles below Morehead Lake shows signs of an old channel. An attempt was made to reach bedrock by a lower level tunnel and a shaft.

- 4) Bullion Mine - The Bullion Mine was discovered by the following of a rich pay channel up Dancing Bill Gulch, by the Chinese. A similar occurrence was operated on

6.0 History, cont'd.

A) Quesnel River & South Fork, cont'd.

4) Bullion Mine, cont'd.

Black Jack Gulch. In 1892, a syndicate hired Mr. J.B. Hobson to investigate the deposits. He was convinced that the deposits marked the outlet of an old high channel. During the period 1894 - 1905 a total of \$1,233,936.51 in gold was recovered. In 1906 the property was sold to the Guggenheim Exploration Co. who also acquired the Morehead Creek properties.

During the production period over 12,000,000 yards of gravel were processed at an average of about 10 cents a yard using the hydraulic method. Much of the gold was fine, well worn and flattened, varying in size from fine colours to that of flax and melon seeds with large pieces of \$4 to \$5 in value.

It would appear that the Morehead and Bullion Channel represent the preglacial channel of the South Fork of the Quesnel River, with the river being turned to its present channel by glacial accumulations or ice.

5) Quesnel Forks - Quesnel Forks is at the junction of the North and South Forks of the Quesnel River. Much of the flats were mined prior to designating the area as a Government townsite. Gold occurred in certain layers in sands and gravels at shallow depths.

6.0 History, cont'd.

A) Quesnel River & South Fork, cont'd.

5) Quesnel Forks, cont'd.

Halfmile Creek situated about a mile from Quesnel Forks produced small amounts of medium sized gold reportedly averaging about 25¢ per yard. A tunnel was driven into the hill at 460 feet above the river to reach a presumed high-level channel.

Rose Gulch is a small stream flowing into the South Fork at approximately 1½ miles above Quesnel Forks. Mining was generally completed by the hydraulicking of a channel cut by the steam. The deposit is approximately 100 feet thick and was at times referred to as an extension of the Bullion Channel, even though bedrock is at 100 feet above the bottom of the Bullion pit.

Gold was fairly coarse and confined to a well cemented gravel horizon.

Nelson Leases - This property situated at 3 miles downstream from Likely was being worked in 1931-32 by means of a pump hydraulic. Above lower benches, several shafts to bedrock have been sunk with values indicated to average 30 cents per yard in gold and with some platinum reported.

Foley Lease - The Foley lease is situated northeast of the Nelson Leases and about 1/2 mile back from

6.0 History, cont'd.

A) Quesnel River & South Fork, cont'd.

5) Quesnel Forks, cont'd.

the river. Several shallow shafts were sunk in tracing a bench of fine sandy gravel which reportedly contained fine colours. Adjoining the Foley lease are leases owned by D. McChesney, A. Carvillet, and T. Boyes where ground sluicing shallow shafts and tunnels were employed to test gravel deposits. Gold values were reported.

6) Poquette Lake - To the north of Likely several leases are held covering the hill to Poquette Lake. These placer deposits generally consist of shallow gravels which are considered to be largely post glacial.

The Kemp and Lackie leases extend up the Poquette Creek from Quesnel Lake. The deposits consist of shallow glacial gravels overlying bedrock of interbedded limestone, and argillite, intruded by greenstone. Gold is reported to be coarse and little worn. Reference has been made by Lay (1925, page 159) to the presence of an old Tertiary channel.

7) Cedar Creek - Cedar Creek flows into Quesnel Lake forming a well defined delta at about four kilometers from Likely. The creek was first prospected in 1862 with mining commencing on the lower one mile and delta in 1865. Production during the initial phase of work was about \$100,000.00.

6.0 History, cont'd.

A) Quesnel River & South Fork, cont'd.

7) Cedar Creek, cont'd.

In 1921 placer gold was discovered on the bench to the south of Cedar Creek, and the Cedar Creek Mining Co. formed, with operations continuing until May of 1922. Various leases and options followed but no continuous operations were undertaken until 1928.

The early workings on the Creek were originally confined to the gravel deposits in the bed of the stream with only, in a few cases, benches 100 feet above the stream level being worked. Gravels were apparently post-glacial.

In 1931, Cedar Creek Placer Gold Mining Company secured a number of leases, nearly to the head waters of the Creek and undertook the drilling of a line of 40 holes to test gold content and subsurface geology. On the strength of the reports of gold values of interest the property was optioned to the U.S. Smelting and Refining Co. who subsequently dropped the option. Recent work has been done on the Ogden Placer on the north side of Cedar Creek.

Reportedly, all the gold obtained has come from the upper stratified gravels.

The Boe Property situated on a high bench to the south of Cedar Creek was reported in 1932 to have produced

6.0 History, cont'd.

A) Quesnel River & South Fork, cont'd.

7) Cedar Creek, cont'd.

a total in excess of \$400,000.00 up to that time. Gold distribution was reported to be very irregular with most coming from close to, on, or in bedrock. Extremely rich patches were discovered.

The question of the origin of gold has been discussed in some detail with three views being topical:
1) Deposit is essentially a preglacial channel undisturbed or only partly disturbed by glaciation; 2) Deposit is preglacial but has been transported to the present position by ice; 3) Deposit is residual or eluvial, disturbed by ice.

B) North Fork - Cariboo River

8) Spanish Creek - Black Bear Creek - Spanish Creek is a fair sized creek flowing from Spanish Lake into the North Fork of the Quesnel River (Cariboo River). Several leases were worked after the turn of the century with exploratory tunnelling followed by hydraulicking being undertaken. Gravel exposed probably represent glaciofluvial accumulation and possibly, in part, interglacial deposits.

Evidence suggesting the existence of an old channel are in the drift workings of the Moore Mining Company,

6.0 History, cont'd.

B) North Fork - Cariboo River, cont'd.

8) Spanish Creek - Black Bear Creek, cont'd.

which include a tunnel about 1,500 feet long and three inclined shafts.

The Ennes Gold Mining Co. sluiced about 800,000 cubic yards of overburden in preparation to work the gravels with a drag-line scraper.

Black Bear Creek is a tributary of Spanish Creek joining it at about one mile above the Cariboo River. At approximately 1/4 mile above the confluence of the creek with Spanish Creek a one hundred foot shaft was sunk to bedrock in a wash of slate containing pyrite and rounded boulders. Gold was reported at bedrock. Placer claims located at one and 1/2 miles upstream were worked by ground sluicing and tunnelling.

It was reported by old miners that generally gold in quantity was never found on Spanish Creek above Black Bear Creek, and that the old auriferous channel came from the hills to the immediate south of Black Bear.

9) North Fork - Cariboo River - The occurrence of a deeply buried channel along the North Fork has been indicated in several properties. Although there is no direct evidence as to the age, the channel is in places filled with glacial materials to below the present water level of the river.

6.0 History, cont'd.

B) North Fork - Cariboo River, cont'd.

9) North Fork - Cariboo River, cont'd.

The Ruby Creek placer property is situated about 3/4 of a mile below the mouth of Spanish Creek and is probably situated on a segment of the channel explored on Spanish and Black Bear Creeks. Two tunnels started in rock on the south side of the Cariboo River have entered gravels, consisting of flat wash type schist boulders with an apparent sloping bedrock contact.

Panning completed by Mr. Branston reportedly showed fine to coarse gold over a large area. Concentrates assayed in Vancouver showed platinum up to 0.50 oz/Ton.

The Burns Leases and Hepburn pit are situated between the Ruby Creek and Johnson properties on the south side of the Cariboo River. These workings explored parts of the old channel mentioned above and glaciofluvial or possibly interglacial gravels at higher elevations.

The Moose Syndicate property on the south side of the Cariboo River also covers, in part, the buried channel explored on other properties in the immediate area, and also overlying benches of glaciofluvial materials. Bench elevations are 50, 100 and 175 feet above the river level. Water was to be obtained from the Spanish Creek for sluicing.

6.0 History, cont'd.

B) North Fork - Cariboo River, cont'd.

9) North Fork - Cariboo River, cont'd.

The Murderer Gulch group is located near the confluence of Murderer Creek and the Cariboo River. Initially, the ground being worked was about 50 feet above the river but values are low.

A high bench situated up Murderer Gulch was initially explored by a number of cuts. These examined post-glacial concentrations lying on top of glacial deposits.

At the time of the writers visit in May 1980 the property was being worked on a small scale by Gavex Gold Mines Ltd. Livgard, E. 1977 in a report for Gavex, describes the property, consisting of one lease, as containing several auriferous gravel layers, overlaying a blue glacial clay horizon, and being covered by layered silt horizons. During a 36 day operating period in 1976, 102 ounces of gold were recovered from 5,352 yards of gravel processed. Work progressed for a few years at an increased rate but statistics are not available to the writer.

Minor backhoe work was underway when the writer visited the property on October 23, 1985 in preparation for further production through a small washing plant.

Additional properties along the Cariboo River closer to Quesnel Forks, examined low benches immediately above

6.0 History, cont'd.

B) North Fork - Cariboo River, cont'd.

9) North Fork - Cariboo River, cont'd.

the river level. The Bendsten lease situated a short distance above the old bridge returned a number of coarse nuggets ranging from \$3 to \$8 from a reworked glacial deposit. At about one mile from Quesnel Forks, the W.J. Hill lease reportedly yielded very coarse nuggets from a small pay streak.

The J. Shaw property located about 1/2 mile from Quesnel Forks covered a gravel deposit on a bench 90 feet above the river. Coarse gold with nuggets ranging from \$2 to \$11 were obtained from a pay streak above a silt layer. Erratic gold values are also reported in a lower section of glacial gravels.

Kangaroo Creek is a large creek flowing from the north, into the Cariboo River at about 1½ miles upstream from Quesnel Forks. The creek generally has a wide upper valley and descends over a waterfall into a somewhat narrower lower valley. The creek has been worked from near the mouth to the falls four miles upstream, with attention being placed mostly on gravels on the valley floor. A shaft and lower tunnel are reported with the tunnel being 1,600 feet long. Values were reported to have been good, with much of the gold coming from post-

6.0 History, cont'd.

B) North Fork - Cariboo River, cont'd.

9) North Fork - Cariboo River, cont'd.

glacial deposits occurring in the valley floor.

The history of the Big Valley Resources property relates to examinations on Spanish and Black Bear Creeks where an old Tertiary channel and glacial and interglacial deposits were explored. Further work was completed on the Ruby Creek, Burns and Hepburn Leases on the south side of the Cariboo River where the Tertiary Channel and high elevation gravel deposits were processed.

The Murderer Gulch deposit of Gavex Gold Mines is the closest most recent large operation to the company property.

7.0 Geology

7.1 Regional Geology

The property lies within the Quesnel Trough which is a northeastly striking belt of early Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks which is approximately 35 km. wide and extends from Canim Lake on the south to the town of Quesnel on the north. The Trough is fault bounded on the west by the Pinchi Fault and Paleozoic rocks of the Cache Creek Group and on the east by older Paleozoic and pre-Cambrian units of the Omineca Crystalline belt.

In the Likely area the Trough is composed of alkalic volcanic, volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks intruded by comagmatic stocks and dyke complexes. To the east the sequence represents a back arc basinal facies which is overlain by a succession of augite porphyry flows and breccias which in turn is overlain by volcanoclastic and argillites of upper Triassic and lower Jurassic age.

7.2 Placer Geology

Generally, the unconsolidated deposits overlying bedrock are of Pleistocene and Recent age which are those formed during the Ice age and also during the periods of temporary retreat of ice from the area. The unconsolidated deposits probably include gold bearing gravels that could be preglacial.

Recent gravel deposits have been formed by streams eroding the glacial deposits and some bedrock.

7.0 Geology, cont'd.

7.2 Placer Geology, cont'd.

Glacial deposits are abundant in the region covering much of the upland areas and filling valleys. The glacial drift consists of boulder clay, silicified deposits of fine sand and silt and also stratified deposits of gravel, sand and clay.

Interglacial deposits are formed during temporary period of ice retreat resulting in more than one boulder clay layer separated by considerable thicknesses of stratified sands and gravels. A study of the glacial history of the area leads to the conclusion that it is complex and long.

In general, gravel placer deposits can be summarized as having four modes of occurrence, ancient streams or preglacial, glacial, interglacial and postglacial with gold being found in all environments.

8.0 Property Potential

The Big Valley Resources placer property is situated on the south side of the Cariboo River below Spanish Creek and upstream from Murderer Gulch where gold has been mined in recent history. Small active placer operations are continuing on properties between Murderer Gulch and the Big Valley claims.

Evidence exists that a minimal amount of old testing had been undertaken on the property prior to the purchase of the leases by

8.0 Property Potential, cont'd.

the company. In preparation for productive testing Big Valley Resources has undertaken stripping of shallow overburden over a 5-6 acre section of the property, completed some bulk testing and moved mining equipment to the claims. According to Mr. L. Tattersall, the testing, while not complete, indicates a grade of \$3.00 - \$5.00 per yard.

An examination of the claims undertaken by the author on October 22 - 23, 1985 indicates that the glaciofluvial and interglacial deposits occur on a flat bench extending approximately to river level for a thickness of 2 - 300 feet. Bedrock geology is unknown as it is masked by surficial deposits, the complete thickness of which cannot be accurately evolved, at this time.

At a lower elevation along the south bank of the Cariboo River a Tertiary gravel channel is exposed. This channel is 250 - 300 feet easterly and below the stripped area of the property which is to be mined. The channel contains flat to rounded iron stained boulders of schists, slate, volcanics, and quartz, and much pyrite which are typically characteristic of Tertiary channels in the area.

Equipment on the property at the time of the visit was - a DeRocker capable of processing 150 yards/hour - with accompanying sluice, a D-8 dozer and a backhoe. The company has applied for and received permission from the Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources for the deposition of washed boulders at a proposed site on the claims. This material is to be moved from the DeRocker discharge a short distance by conveyor.

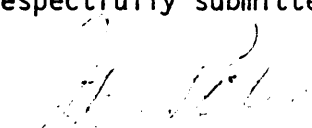
9.0 Recommendations

It is recommended that the Big Valley Resources Inc. proceed with preparations to commence a thorough mining test on the property. As the company has sufficient financing to undertake the work no cost breakdown will be undertaken at this time. It is hoped that gold production will be sufficient so that an immediate operational profit will be realized. It is understood that the operation is to be maintained under proper engineering practices.

The production testing will necessitate that advance detail evaluation of the gravels be completed prior to processing as an ongoing requirement.

Road access to the site of the old Tertiary channel is to be improved so that a bulk test of this material can be made through the established plant.

Respectfully submitted,



John R. Poloni, B.Sc., P.Eng.

Appendix A
References

References

- 1.0 Cockfield, W.E. and Walker, J.F., Summary Report, Geological Survey of Canada 1320.
- 2.0 British Columbia, Ministry of Mines Reports, in particular, Annual Report 1902.
- 3.0 Livgard E., February 1977. Report on the Murder Gulch Property of Gavex Gold Mines Ltd.
- 4.0 Poloni, J.R., July 25, 1985, Report on the Lloyd - Nordik Claims, Likely Area for Big Valley Resources Ltd.

Appendix B
Certificate

Certificate

I, John R. Poloni, of 5502 - 8B Avenue, in the Municipality of Delta,
in the Province of British Columbia,

DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist.
2. I am a graduate of McGill University of Montreal, Quebec, where I obtained a B.Sc. Degree in Geology in 1964.
3. I am a Registered Professional Engineer in the Geological Section of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.
4. I have practiced my profession since 1964.
5. I am a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
6. I have personally visited the property on October 22 - 23, 1985.
7. I have no interest in the properties or securities of Big Valley Resources Inc., nor do I expect to receive or acquire any.
8. I consent to the use of this report by Big Valley Resources Inc. in a submission to the Vancouver Stock Exchange and/or the British Columbia Superintendent of Brokers, and to distribute all or parts of the report to shareholders or other interested parties provided that the meaning is not altered by partial quotes.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1985.



John R. Poloni, B.Sc., P.Eng.

Appendix C

1.0	<u>Maps</u>	<u>Scale</u>
	Plan No. 2 Claim Map	as shown
	Plan No. 3 Location of Placer Areas	1:50,000