



# PUNDATA GOLD

C O R P O R A T I O N

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**PUNDATA GOLD CORPORATION:** Central British Columbia, the Quesnel Gold Belt, and the Barkerville Gold Mining Centre is receiving unprecedented attention by junior and senior exploration companies. PUNDATA GOLD is a British Columbia Corporation with large holdings in the area and an active program in the heart of the region.

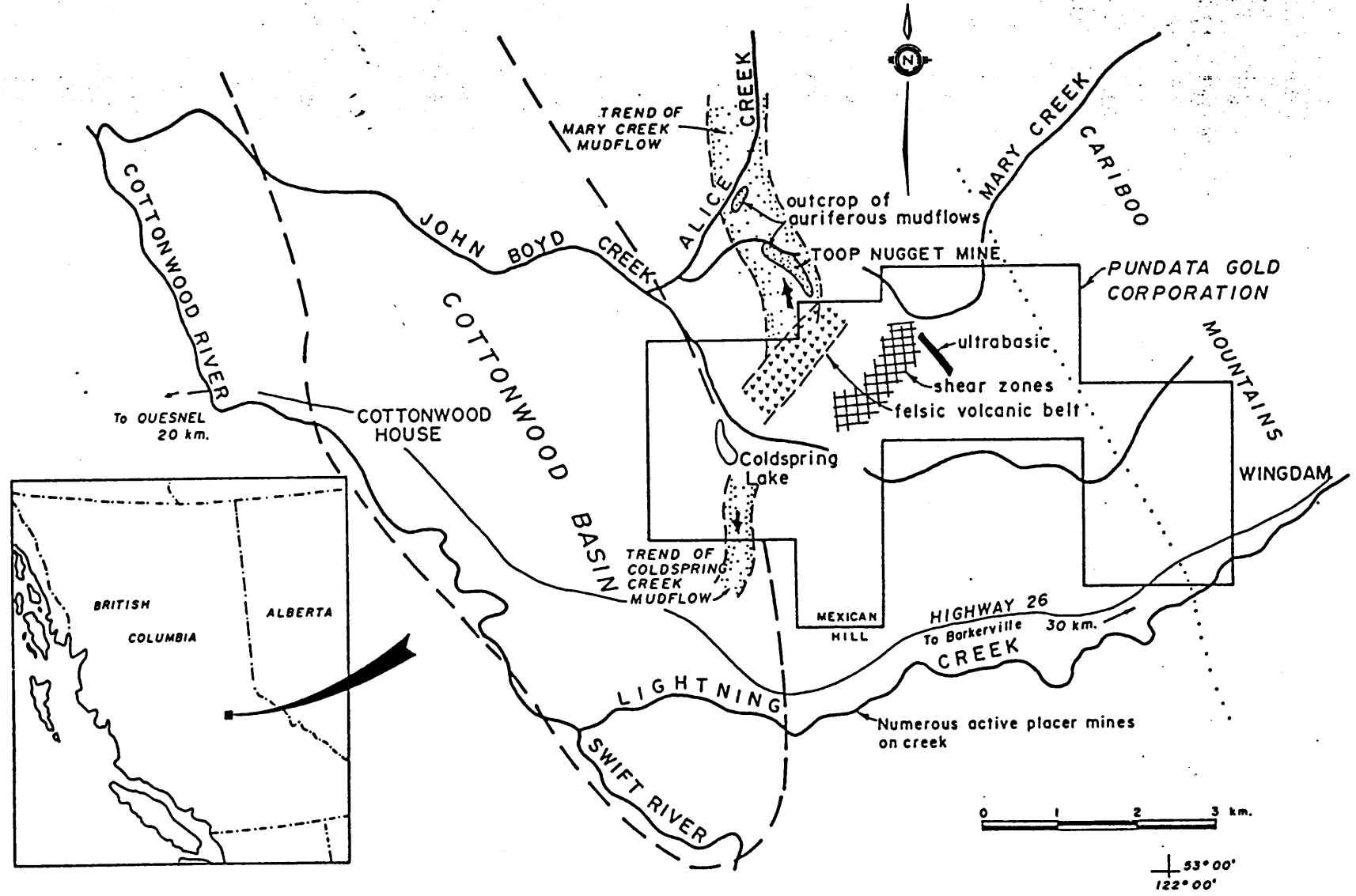
**MINERAL LANDS:** PUNDATA GOLD'S mineral holdings are over 50 square kilometers in area. They are situated at the edge of the Cariboo Mountains near the historic Barkerville placer gold fields and flanking the famous Lightning Creek. The City of Quesnel is to the west along the banks of the Fraser River.

**CARIBOO GOLD RUSH:** The Cariboo Gold Rush of the late 1800's led to the eventual discovery of several lode gold mines. The most prolific of these was the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Company. From 1934 to 1967 these ores yielded 38,993 kilograms of gold and 4,284 kilograms of silver. This amounts to one half billion dollars (U.S.) at 1986 prices.

**TOOP NUGGET MINE-MARY CREEK:** Over a century after the Cariboo Gold Rush, another important discovery was made by Terry Toop in 1972 on Mary Creek in the Cottonwood area. This mine yields nuggets from an unusual deposit. Rather than spark an immediate repeat of the Barkerville gold boom, the deposit presented an enigma and mystery to all prospectors and geologists who examined the workings. Extraordinarily rich pockets yield up to one half kilogram of gold from one cubic meter, mostly nuggets. Commonly, however, the deposit selectively yields 1,200 grams of nugget gold from 100 cubic meters. The intrigue of the Toop deposit is that its origin defied all generally accepted theories of placer gold formation. The nuggets occur in a brightly colored sequence of stoney clays, in ash-like interbeds and in residual gravel over argillite bedrock. The entire sequence is less than 5 meters thick and predates all glacial deposits in the area. Also, the volcanic stones or fragments in the clay were not known to occur in the area.

**ORIGIN of the NUGGETS:** The Toop nugget mine attracted the attention in 1981 of a geologist with a strong interest in surficial deposits and placer gold. Curiosity and the challenge of unravelling the mystery of the Toop nuggets occupied all his time for the next four years! After extensive mapping of both surficial and bedrock deposits in the area and detailed studies in the open pit of the nugget mine, some insight into the geological history began to emerge. Finally a simple and almost obvious conclusion became apparent. The stoney clays were actually mudflows derived from a former prominence of nearby felsic and auriferous volcanics just to the south of the mine. Surface evidence of this now buried feature was totally lacking due to a thick mantle of glacial overburden that conceals underlying rocks. The geologist immediately staked all available land in the area. Thus began PUNDATA GOLD'S venture to find the Mother Lode of the nuggets at Mary Creek and the rich placers along Lightning Creek.

**GOLD INTERSECTIONS and DISCOVERY of a VOLCANIC BELT:** PUNDATA GOLD'S claims are thickly mantled with glacial material which necessitates utilization of a variety of modern indirect geophysical techniques. Efforts in this have met with substantial success. A total of only 2,000 meters of drilling so far has revealed four gold bearing intersections in the bedrock. Assays range from 0.3 grams per ton to 33 grams per ton gold with anomalous occurrences of platinum, palladium, nickel and chromium. Also, as predicted by the geologist, a belt of felsic auriferous volcanics has been found deeply buried just to the south of the Toop mine!





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INFORMATION LETTER February 28, 1986

PUNDATA GOLD CORPORATION, formerly Mary Creek Resources Corp.

The amalgamation of Mary Creek Resource and 30047 B.C. Ltd. is accomplished. Shareholders are urged to exchange their shares and to register these in their name so that the company can communicate information to them.

Pundata Gold Corporation has just completed a \$500,000 financing (\$475,000 net to treasury) by way of private placement of 200,000 flow-through shares at \$2.50 and 100,000 Series "A" warrants which may be used to buy one share for \$3.00 on or before August 29, 1985. Funds will be used to extend geophysical surveys and to drill on the MC-1, MC-2 and Mastt 15 blocks where discoveries have been made.

The drilling of the first of two holes to follow up on the find in a thick shear zone at the D-1 hole will begin March 1. Assay details from D-1 are included in the table accompanying this letter.

Additional intervals are to be assayed to determine the extent of gold mineralization and the significance of the presence of 0.001 oz/ton of Platinum and equal amounts of Palladium and relatively high readings of chromium and nickel (400 parts per million) in the assays completed.

Diamond drill hole D-3 found 0.01 ounces per ton of gold between 383 and 386.3 feet. Several bands of tuffaceous volcanics assayed as much as 0.008 oz/ton of gold. These cores will be studied further. As well, sludge from between 410 feet to 520 feet contained small quantities of coarse free gold.

Diamond drill hole 4 assayed 0.004 oz/ton gold from 173 feet to 178 feet and sludge samples evidenced small amounts of free gold from 30 feet to 220 feet.

Core recoveries were very poor from all holes. New techniques will be tried to improve future core information.

Rotary drilling was employed to speed penetration in other borings. R-3 hole intersected oxidized felsic volcanics and tuffs with assays of 0.004 oz/ton gold from samples of 325 to 330 feet and 340-345 feet. The interval 335 to 340 showed 0.028 oz/ton and 330 to 335 feet showed 0.006 oz/ton.

R-12 intersected numerous thin massive sulfide veins, quartz stockwork and two diorite dikes or sills. The best show of 0.031 oz/ton of gold was between 520 to 530 feet. Numerous samples showed assays of .004 to .007 over the 240 foot thick mineralized zone.

Rotary holes 1,5,6, and 9 did not encounter significant mineralization in the volcanic rocks and shattered argillites that were found there.

The work done demonstrates that a widespread, sometimes mineralized felsic volcanic belt exists on the property, and erosion of this complex was probably the source for the rich nugget zones of nearby placer deposits. Interpretation of data is continuing to localize the mother lode area. None of the most prominent and largest geophysical anomalies has yet been drilled due to winter access problems. Some of these will be drilled in the summer program.

Additional work will be done to further analyze the gold bearing intervals. These are to include whole rock analyses and heap leach tests to determine the feasibility of mining and recovery operations. Additional geophysics and drilling will be done to follow up on the gold occurrences found to date.

Mr. Scott Bending, a geologist with extensive experience in epithermal gold and alkalic gold deposits has agreed to work for the company.

Extensive staking has taken place by other companies for a distance of 20 miles surrounding Pundata's properties. New stakings are rumored to have been made by several large Canadian mining companies.

ASSAYS of DIAMOND DRILL HOLE #1 (Sludge Samples)

Interval Feet from Surface	Gold oz/ton	Silver oz/ton	Estimated True Thickness (Feet)
90-100	1.16	0.20	5
110-120	0.002	0.02	5
120-130	0.07	0.02	5
150-160	0.002	0.20	5
170-180	0.036	0.02	5
180-190	0.002	0.02	5
190-200	0.030	0.02	5
210-220	0.08	0.02	5
230-240	0.032	0.02	5
250-260	0.002	0.02	5
300-310	0.006	0.02	3

Determined by Fire Assay by Quanta Trace  
Laboratories, File 4285, January 9, 1986

Pundata Gold Corporation

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