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NTS: 93 A/11W 12E

TEXT ORIGINAL FOR
GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE
CARIBOO-LIKELY PROJECT

Field Work between May 1 and September 17, 1984

MT. CALVERY RESOURCES

By: A. J. Schmidt
October 5, 1984

GEOCHEMICAL 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 May 1, 1984 and September 17, 1984

OWNER AND OPERATOR

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

A.J. Schmidt, P.Eng.
October 5, 1984
Vancouver, B.C.

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1. INTRODUCTION

A comprehensive program of line cutting and grid establishment, geochemical soil sampling, backhoe trenching and profile sampling was completed by Mt. Calvery Resources over its entire large claim block (553 units) in the Likely area of Central British Columbia, during the period May 1 - September 17, 1984.

A contractor cut approximately 97.1 km of base lines and tie lines, and established approximately 261.9 km of blazed grid lines. From all these lines, a total of 7440 soil samples were collected from the "B" horizon, and analyzed for Au, Ag, Cu, As.

A backhoe was used to dig 49 pits and/or trenches within the geochemical anomalies discovered, and 162 soil profile samples were collected from these pits (3-7 m in depth).

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 (grid establishment, geochemical soil 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

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>	<u>Due Date</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>
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, 1988*	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)

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>	<u>Due Date</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>
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 =====

* Expiry date after the assessment work applied for in this report is credited.

GROUPING OF CLAIMS

<u>Kangaroo Group</u>	<u>Rose Group</u>	<u>Murderer Group</u>	<u>Airstrip Group</u>	<u>Spanish Group</u>
Jun 6	June	Easy 4	Easy 1	Nov 4
Jun 7	Dug	Easy 6	E 2	March 1
Jun 8	Rose 3	Easy 7	Easy 3	March 2
Jun 9	Rose 4 FR	Nov 6	Easy 5	Jun 10
Rose 1	Novr 1	Nov 7	Ty	Jun 11
Rose 2	Novr 2	Marh 3	EJL	Nov 5
	Ast 1		Aug 1	Nor 1
<u>Boswell Group</u>	Nob 1	<u>Peso Group</u>	Lake 1	Gap
Jul 1	Nore 1	Peso B	Dave Fr	<u>Ungrouped</u>
J 1		Peso E	Mark Fr	DE 1
J 2			Hep Fr	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 porphyry copper-gold deposit on Mount Polley and the Dome Mines Limited 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)

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, and Mt. Calvery became the operator. Several fractional claims were found and staked by Mt. Calvery during the course of their 1984 field work.

Mt. Calvery has a Letter Agreement with Aquarius regarding the acquisition of the PESO B and PESO E claims (September 1984).

Mt. Calvery has also completed (August 1984) a Letter Agreement with Whitecap Energy Ltd, et al., regarding acquisition of the CPW claim on Spanish Mountain.

Gold-bearing quartz veins were first discovered on Spanish Mountain in 1933, and a limited amount of underground development work done in 1937. Trenching and drilling of the quartz veins was again performed in 1947.

5. LINECUTTING AND GRID ESTABLISHMENT

Ketza Enterprises Ltd. (Blake MacDonald, President) was the successful low bidder for this contract. A highly experienced 7 man crew of native Indians was brought from Ross River, Yukon to the Property in early May, and established a tent camp at Rosette Lake.

A central base line was established (50 West) azimuth 136° , beginning at the north end of Carolin's 1981 'Central Grid'. This central base line was cut, by power saw, to 1.0 m width, blazed, flagged, picketed, tight chained and slope corrected. Stations were marked every 25 metres. The existing 1981 cross lines were refurbished and rechained. This high quality base line extends from the Cariboo River (445 N) to 307 N (9.85 km).

Other base lines (slightly lesser quality) were established at approximately 2000 metre intervals SW and NE of B.L. 50W. These were 70W, 30 and 33W, 15W and 73 and 69W Base Lines. Control tie lines of this same quality (power sawn, blazed, flagged, picketed, tight chained, slope corrected) were also established at about 2000 metre intervals between the base lines. As well, 70 km of this quality cut line were established over selected portions of the three 1981 grids in order to facilitate geophysical surveys (IP and Mag).

A total of 87.23 km of lesser base lines, tie lines and IP lines were completed.

At 400 metre intervals, cross lines (azimuth 046°) were established between the base lines. These grid lines were blazed, flagged, 'hip-chained', slope corrected, and soil sampled at 50 metre intervals. A total of 261.82 km of these lines were completed by Ketzä personnel.

In selected areas, fill-in geochemical lines were later established, to bring the line spacing to 200 metres (and in a few rare cases, to 100 metres).

All base lines and cross lines were located by the writer and tied into topographic features to allow accurate plotting on the base maps (Scale 1:5 000)

6. GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Grid lines were established over the entire property (with the exception of PES0 E claim) by the contractor, Ketzä Enterprises. Soil samples were collected by Ketzä's trained and highly experienced personnel from all lines at 50 metre intervals. In almost all cases, the 'B' horizon was sampled, varying in depth from 10 cm to 30 cm. The samples were taken by mattock, placed in a large kraft waterproof paper bag, labelled with the appropriate coordinate, air dried, and then shipped by bus to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. The soil samples taken were a minimum of 300 grams in weight and free from large rock fragments and organic material. Sampling procedures

were periodically checked by the writer.

A total of 7440 soil samples were thus collected during the program.

Acme analyzed all samples submitted for Au, Ag, As, Cu with instructions to pulverize and analyze all the -80 mesh material. (Analytical procedures are outlined in Appendix I). The analytical results (Appendix II) are plotted on the eight geochemical base maps (see Figures 4-11 incl.). Only those gold assays above 5 ppb were plotted, silver above 0.5 ppm, copper above 40 ppm, and arsenic above 40 ppm.

Statistical analysis of the 1984 geochemical data was not considered necessary because histograms had been constructed (J. DeLeen, P.Eng., June 1982) for the 1201 soil samples collected and analyzed in 1981. Those samples were taken from three large separate grid areas within the property and are judged to be fully representative of the property as a whole.

The 1981 statistical parameters are listed below:

ASSAY DISTRIBUTION PARAMETERS

<u>Element</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Threshold</u>
GOLD	40.05 ppb	5 ppb - 9,500 ppb	40 ppb
SILVER	0.25 ppm	0.1 ppm - 5.3 ppm	0.6 ppm
ARSENIC	46.0 ppm	3 ppm - 1,656 ppm	75 ppm
COPPER	48.6 ppm	6 ppm - 779 ppm	85 ppm

DeLeen's histograms of the 1981 geochemical data are reproduced in Appendix III.

7. DISCUSSION OF GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Numerous geochemical soil anomalies of all elements were outlined by the survey work described above. In some cases, fill-in geochemical lines were established in order to provide more detail in anomalous areas. Some of the more significant anomalies will be briefly described below, beginning at the northern end of the property.

a) Kangaroo Creek Cu Anomaly (Fig. 4)

A major Cu anomaly ($Cu > 100$ ppm) has been located on the west side of Kangaroo Creek, 1500 metres north of the Cariboo River. It has been indicated by anomalous Cu values on 3 widely-spaced lines

(including 50W B.L.) and measures about 700 m x 200 m. There are several anomalous Au values located within the Cu anomaly, which is on a steep slope above the creek, indicating that overburden will be shallow, and that the soils should be representative of bedrock. The area has not yet been visited by any company geologist or prospector.

There are many other Cu, Au and Cu+Ag anomalies indicated by the reconnaissance-type sampling completed thus far north of the Cariboo River, but interpretation is impossible without fill-in sampling. Access to the area, at present, is by helicopter or on foot.

b) North Grid Anomalies (Fig. 5)

Many small, one or two sample, gold anomalies have been indicated in the area from Rosette Lake north to the Cariboo River, which in general is heavily masked by overburden. Eleven back hoe trenches were dug, to 4 metre depths, to test some of the better gold soil anomalies, but only four of these trenches were able to reach bedrock. Three of these bedrock trenches investigated an old prospect (the 'LK') located at L447, 63W which is reflected by anomalous gold in soil values.

c) Murderer Creek As & Au Anomalies (Fig. 7)

This gently sloping, upland area, is also heavily masked by overburden, and outcrops are exceedingly scarce. This may possibly be why there are so few gold in soil anomalies. However, several very large, and strong (150 ppm) As soil anomalies have been outlined. One of these extends from L394N to L408N (1600 metres) and averages about 150-200 metres in width. Arsenic soil values are generally in the 200-400 ppm range, but several just east of Murderer Creek reach 1800 ppm.

Another large arsenic soil anomaly occurs from L376N to L386N (1100 metres) and also averages about 150-200 metres in width.

A third arsenic soil anomaly occurs from L368N to L376N (900 metres) and averages about 100 metres in width.

All three of these arsenic soil anomalies have very few accompanying anomalous gold values. Geologically, these three arsenic anomalies closely overlie the contact zone of weakly pyritic argillites to the east (best defined by IP anomalies) with overlying volcanic tuffs. Their source may be a mineralized horizon at that contact or may be the expression of a mineralized, more steeply dipping, basement structure. Altered, weakly mineralized float has been found along the length of the anomalies. Eighteen back hoe trenches were dug to 4 metre depths to test these As ± Au anomalies, but only 10 of them reached bedrock.

A multitude of one and two sample gold soil anomalies occurs west of Poquette Creek, many previously defined by Carolin Mines' 1981 geochemical survey. They are largely still unexplained.

d) Gold Creek Au + As Anomaly (Fig. 7)

Gold-bearing shear zones located at the mouth of Gold Creek, on the east side of Poquette Creek, have been known for many years, and an attempt was made to drill test them in 1978. This mineralization is clearly reflected by the Au and As values in the overlying soils - with Au values peaking to 89,000 ppb and As values peaking at 1656 ppm. The known mineralization is also contained within the prophylic alteration haloe surrounding a poorly-exposed diorite stock, located just west of Poquette Creek.

e) Grogan-Fisher-Likely Creeks Area (Fig. 10)

A number of one and two sample gold anomalies, some with accompanying high arsenic values, occur in a NW-trending zone from L345N, 61W to about L355N, 58W, i.e. about 1100 metres long, with an average width of about 75-100 metres. This zone occupies the periphery of another diorite stock, which is exposed in Grogan and Fisher Creek gullies. Overburden is heavy in the general area, and soil geochemistry is only responsive in areas of thin overburden near the creek gullies. Prospecting has located several arsenopyrite-quartz veinlets in wide shear zones within these anomalies.

f) Cedar Creek Area (Figs. 10 & 11)

The geochemical soil survey has partially outlined an irregularly-shaped area of interest from L295N, 69W to L319N, 69W, a distance of 2400 metres. Within this area are strong geochemical anomalies in Au, As and Cu. In general, heavy overburden has effectively limited the geochemical responses to areas near the canyon of Cedar Creek. Limited prospecting and one backhoe trench to bedrock within this area have found large (> 6 m) quartz-arsenopyrite veins carrying low Au + Ag values, and have also found narrow sulphide-rich (py,po) shear zones carrying low Au values (0.02-0.04 opt).

g) Spanish Creek Au Anomaly (Fig. 10)

Strong gold soil anomalies occur from L311N, 31W to L315N, 31W, with values of about 250-300 ppb Au. They probably are the down ice expression of low-grade (0.04-0.08 opt Au) gold mineralization in phyllites exposed by trenching on the DON claims by other operators, at approximate coordinates 309N, 30W. However, low-grade Au values are known in phyllites at about 318N, 30W, so the gold soil anomalies could also represent the strike extension of similar stratabound gold mineralization.

Other long but narrow gold soil anomalies occur south of Spanish Creek, trending northwesterly towards Hepburn Lake.

h) Spanish Mountain Au Anomaly (Fig. 10)

The largest and strongest geochemical gold soil anomaly discovered by the 1984 work extends from Spanish Mountain (CPW claim) northwesterly for a length of approximately 4.5 km (approximately 300N, 38W to 343N, 45W). Values range up to 5100 ppb Au. The anomaly is relatively narrow, about 300 metres wide for much of its length, but widening towards the east. There appears to be no copper geochemically associated with the gold, but there is a good silver association. Arsenic correlation is weak, but positive. Prospecting and later bedrock trenching on the CPW claim has been successful in discovering stratabound gold mineralization. The gold is associated with pyrite (up to 20%) in graphitic phyllites, striking northwest. Grades of 0.14 opt Au

over 11.0 metres and 0.095 opt Au over 15.0 metres, in trenches, have thus far been documented.

Twelve back hoe pits (ten to 4 m depth, two to 7 m depth) were dug in order to explore this major geochemical anomaly, but most were unsuccessful in reaching bedrock. All exposed extremely hard boulder clay and glacial till.

8. TRENCHING PROGRAM

A small John Deere back hoe was used in July to dig 45 pits and/or trenches within the geochemical anomalies in an attempt to find the source of the metal values. This machine had a usual depth capacity of 12 feet (3.5 metres), but in several cases, by pre-stripping, depths of 15 feet (4.5 metres) were obtained. In September, a large cat shovel was used to do bedrock trenching on the Spanish Mountain gold discovery (Madre Zone) and it also dug two pits to 21 feet (6-7 metres) on L317N. All trenches were profile sampled at about 1.0 metre intervals, and those samples handled in the same way as the regular soil samples, i.e. analyzed for Au, Ag, As, Cu. A total of 162 profile samples were collected and analyzed.

The results of this trenching program are presented in Appendix IV (Analytical Results). The same data is presented graphically in Appendix V.

In general, high gold values at surface (e.g. 500 or 1000 ppb) do not persist into the soils, in fact, values were found to be usually much lower with increasing depth. Surface values in Ag, Cu, As were generally found to remain much the same with increasing depth. In several cases, Au and As values were found to increase with depth, and these areas are believed (geologically) to be relatively close to bedrock mineralization. Examples of this would be the trenches at L396N, 40+70W (Au 35 to 100 ppb, As 266 to 544 ppm), L372N, 43+50W (Au 5 to 245 ppb, As 288 to 1942 ppm).

9. CONCLUSIONS

The geochemical soil survey has shown that strongly anomalous gold values occur in many parts of the large property. Soils geochemistry accurately reflects known bedrock gold mineralization, such as the Gold Creek zone and the Madre Zone. However, the thick mantle of glacial till over much of the property must severely restrict the effectiveness of the geochemical survey.

Important geochemical anomalies in copper (Kangaroo Creek), arsenic (Murderer Creek) and Au + As + Cu (Cedar Creek) still remain to be adequately explained.

10. STATEMENT OF COSTS

a)	Line cutting, grid establishment, soil sampling by Contractor, Ketzta Enterprises Ltd. (invoices)	\$ 79,768.85
b)	Geochemical Analyses - (incl. freight charges) by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (invoices)	69,676.99
c)	Back hoe Trenching by Bicchieri Enterprises Ltd., Likely, B.C. (invoices)	5,628.33
d)	'Shovel' Trenching by R.P. Gamache & Sons Ltd., Quesnel, B.C. (estim.)	200.00
e)	Report preparation	
	- A. Schmidt - 6 days @ \$220/day	\$ 1,320.00
	- Secretarial, reproduction, binding	300.00
	- Drafting, R.W.R. Mineral Graphics Ltd.	<u>2,075.57</u>
		3,695.57
		<u>3,695.57</u>
	TOTAL	<u>\$ 158,969.74</u> =====

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12. 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 1st - September 17th, 1984, and my interpretation of the data, while employed by Mt. Calvary Resources Ltd.

A. J. Schmidt, P.Eng.
October 5, 1984.

APPENDIX V

Backhoe Trench Profiles

APPENDIX IV

Analytical Results - Trench Profile Samples

APPENDIX III

Histograms of Geochemical Data (1981)

APPENDIX II

Analytical Results - Soil Samples (Au, Ag, Cu, As)

APPENDIX I

Acme Analytical Laboratories
Analytical Methods

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BE^m:

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