

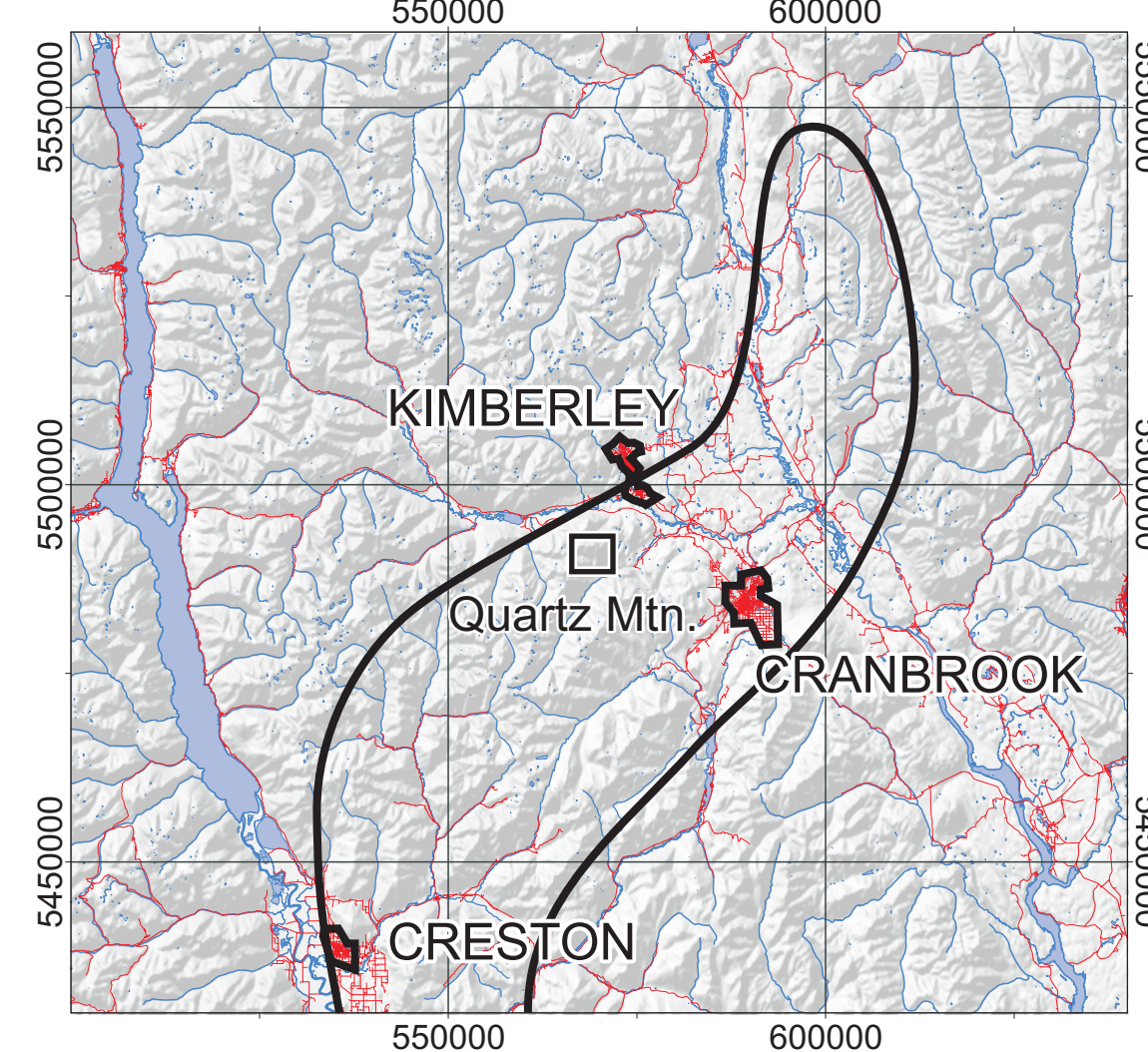
Quartz Mountain Property
KIMBERLEY GOLD TREND
Fort Steele Mining Division
Kootenay District

NTS Map Sheet: 082F

May 2015

Suggested reference:
Seabrook, M. and Hoy, T. (2015): Quartz Mountain Property, Kimberley Gold Trend, Geoscience BC Map 2015-13-02, 1:20,000 scale.

KIMBERLEY GOLD TREND



COMPILATION TABLE

Year	Author	ARIS	Work Conducted
1985	Dandy, L., Troup, A.G.	14211	Soil Geochemistry, Rock Geochemistry, Geophysics, Diamond Drilling, Geology
1986	Hardy, J.L.	15649	Rock Geochemistry, Diamond Drilling, Geology
1988	Banting, D.A.	17111	Soil Geochemistry, Rock Geochemistry, Geology
1992	Klewchuk, P.	22492	Geophysics
1995	Rodgers, G.M.	23741	Soil Geochemistry, Diamond Drilling, Geology
1996	Jackson, D.C., Schadt, W.E.	24289	Soil Geochemistry, Rock Geochemistry, Diamond Drilling
1996	Klewchuk, P.	24590	Geology
2002	Southam, P.	26780	Diamond Drilling
2003	Southam, P.	27098	Rock Geochemistry, Diamond Drilling, Geology
2004	Klewchuk, P.	27382	Diamond Drilling, Geology
2008	Anderson, D.	30258	Diamond Drilling
2013	Hoy, T., Anderson, D., Kennedy, S., Kennedy, M.	34197	Rock Geochemistry, Drill Assays

Note: Some historical data locations and values have been inferred from the historical map.

MINERAL OCCURANCES

The Quartz Mountain property is currently owned and operated by Klondike Gold Corp. The property straddles the St. Mary fault, the approximate north-west boundary of the Kimberley Gold Trend. A locally intense penetrative structural fabric parallels the St. Mary fault and is intersected by east south-east trending faults and structural breaks. The intersections of a prominent east south-east fault and the St. Mary fault is correlative with the presence of gold mineralization in the Golden Egg (Rice) deposit (Minfile: 082FNE055).

The Price's Pit (Anderson) deposit (Minfile: 082FNE056) lies to the southeast of the Golden Egg and is hosted in poorly exposed Creston and Kitchener formation rocks covered by alluvium. The Price's Pit deposit is thought to occur at the intersection of the Perry Creek Thrust and an unnamed east trending fault that has not been recognized in the field.

Small occurrences of copper sulphides have been found proximal to the trace of the Quartz Creek at the intersection of the Sawmill Creek fault, but are not well understood at this time.

GEOLOGY LEGEND

QUATERNARY

Qal Unconsolidated outwash, alluvium, colluvium and till.

LOWER AND (?) MIDDLE CAMBRIAN

CRANBROOK FORMATION

Quartzite, limestone, calcite marble, dolomite marble, calc-silicate.

PROTEROZOIC

PURCELL SUPERGROUP

SHEPPARD FORMATION

Sandstone and conglomerate locally at base; dolomitic quartzite, sandstone, oolitic dolomite, stromatolitic dolomite at top.

NICOL CREEK FORMATION

Unvaried volcanic rocks. Massive to amygdaloidal basalt to andesite lava flows, volcanic sandstone, siltite.

VAN CREEK FORMATION

Pale green, laminated, siltite and argillaceous siltite and quartz wacke. Minor ripple marks, lenticular bedding, rare flattened mudcracks.

KITCHENER FORMATION

Undivided, thin-bedded, brown-weathering dolomite siltstone and green argillite.

CRESTON FORMATION

Upper: Green siltstone; black to purple argillite and siltstone.

mPC2

Middle: Light grey, mauve, thin to medium-bedded quartz arenite, quartz wacke, lesser grey siltite and argillite. White quartzite interbeds. Lenticular bedding, nipples, crossbeds and mudcracks.

ALDRIDGE FORMATION

Upper: Rusty brown weathering, grey to dark grey, fissile to platy, laminated silty argillite and siltite.

mPA2

Middle: Grey to rusty weathering, thick- to thin-bedded, quartzofeldspathic wacke with argillite and siltite, intercalations.

mPA3

Lower: Rusty brown weathering, thin- to medium-bedded, quartz wacke, quartz arenite.

mPs

Mafic sills, rare dikes hosted in Kitchener Formation. Olive green, massive to plagioclase porphyritic.

mPms

"Moyle Sills": Dark green to black, medium- to fine-grained gabbro and hornblende quartz diorite sills and minor dikes. Zircon U-Pb dates circa 1467 Ma (Anderson and Davis, 1995).

STRUCTURES, SYMBOLS AND FEATURES

STRUCTURES

Geological contact: defined, approximate, assumed

Fault: defined, approximate, assumed

Outcrop

Bedding: inclined, vertical

Foliation: inclined, vertical

Joint: inclined, vertical

Vein: inclined, vertical

Dike: inclined, vertical

Lineation: intersection, mineral, slickenside

36/

76/

64/

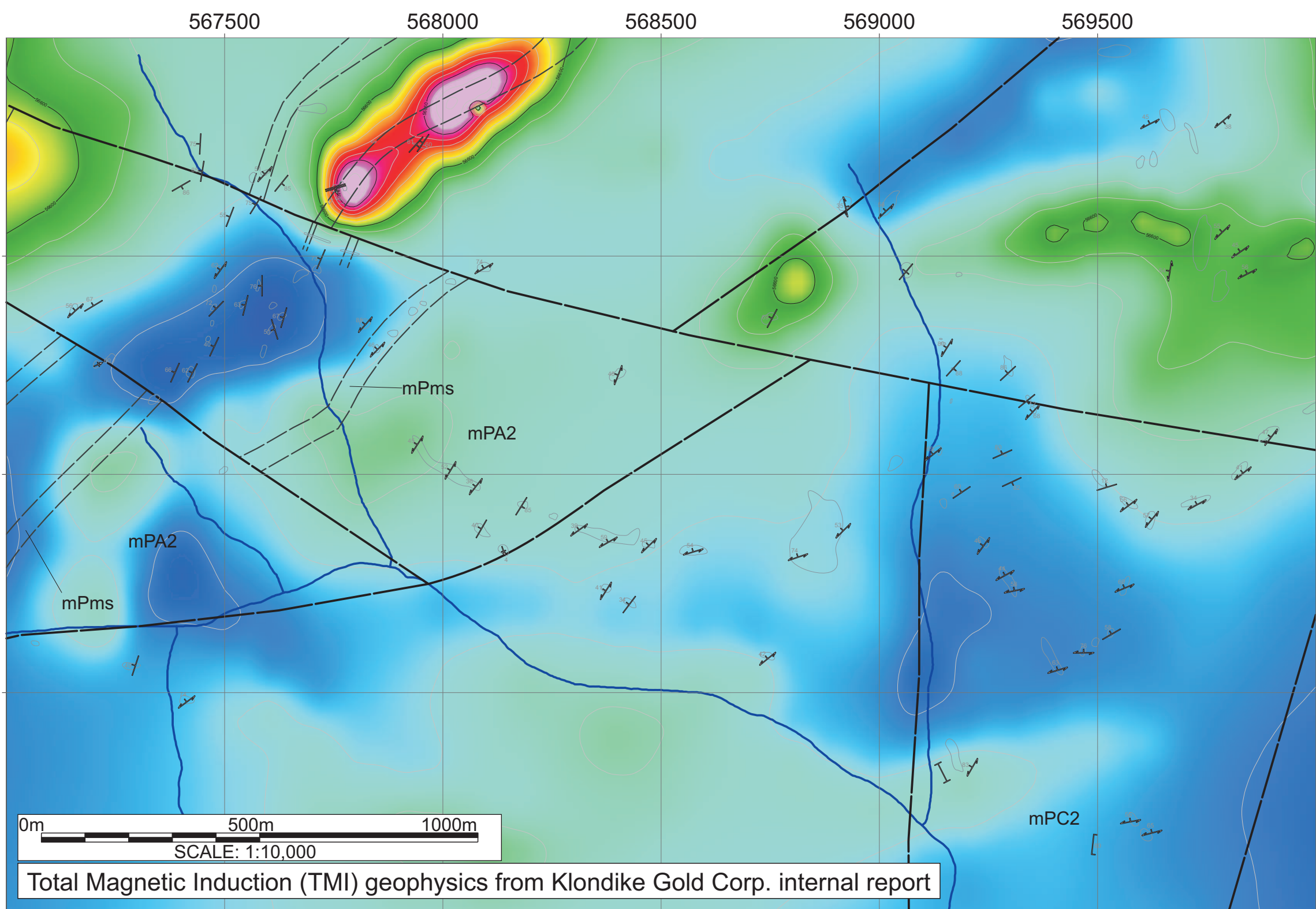
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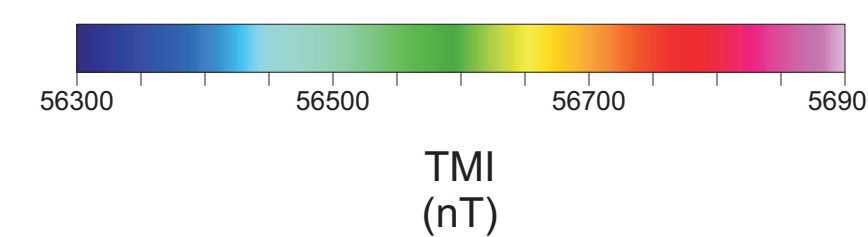
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AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS (TMI)

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
Survey Date: April 19 - 21, 2006
Survey Base: Castlegar, British Columbia
Aircraft: Eurocopter Aerospatiale (A-Star) 350 B2 C-FPTG
Nominal Survey Line Spacing: 100 m
Nominal Survey Line Direction: N 0° E / N 180° E
Nominal Tie Line Spacing: 1000 m
Nominal Tie Line Direction: N 90° E / N 270° E
Nominal Terrain Clearance: 68 m
EM Loop: Towed at a mean distance of 38 m
Magnetic Sensor: Towed at a mean distance of 17 m

MAGNETOMETER:
Geometrics G-823A
Optically pumped caesium vapour sensor
Sensitivity: 0.001nT
Sampling Interval: 0.1s



GEOTECH LTD.

Airborne geophysical data was commissioned in 2006 by Klondike Gold Corporation and was provided for this project upon request.

ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

ALTERATION

Sericite, carbonate, +/- chlorite, +/- pyrite, +/- pyroclastic



Sericite and carbonate alteration associated with composite quartz veins and breccias. The veins are sporadically mineralized with pyrite blebs and are halos by disseminated pyrite weathered to jarosite. The sericite alteration zones are regionally associated with north-east trending shear however, sericite zones on the Quartz Mountain property do not have a consistent association to a structural trend. The sericite alteration zones are regionally associated with north-east trending shear however, sericite zones on the Quartz Mountain property do not have a consistent association to a structural trend. Multiple samples from a zone are either consistently anomalous in gold, or consistently absent of elevated gold concentrations. This may suggest sericite zones are produced in more than one structural event and gold emplacement is limited to a select few of those events.

Abite, specularite, chlorite



Abite-hematite breccia within Aldridge medium bedded quartzites. The hematite breccia is associated with the south-east trending Quartz Creek fault. The breccia is locally distributed along the fault and grades to a chlorite-abite breccia distal from the fault. Several zones were observed along the fault trend with chlorite and abite mineralogy. Rock geochemistry sampling of the zones did not contain consistent anomalous concentrations of gold.

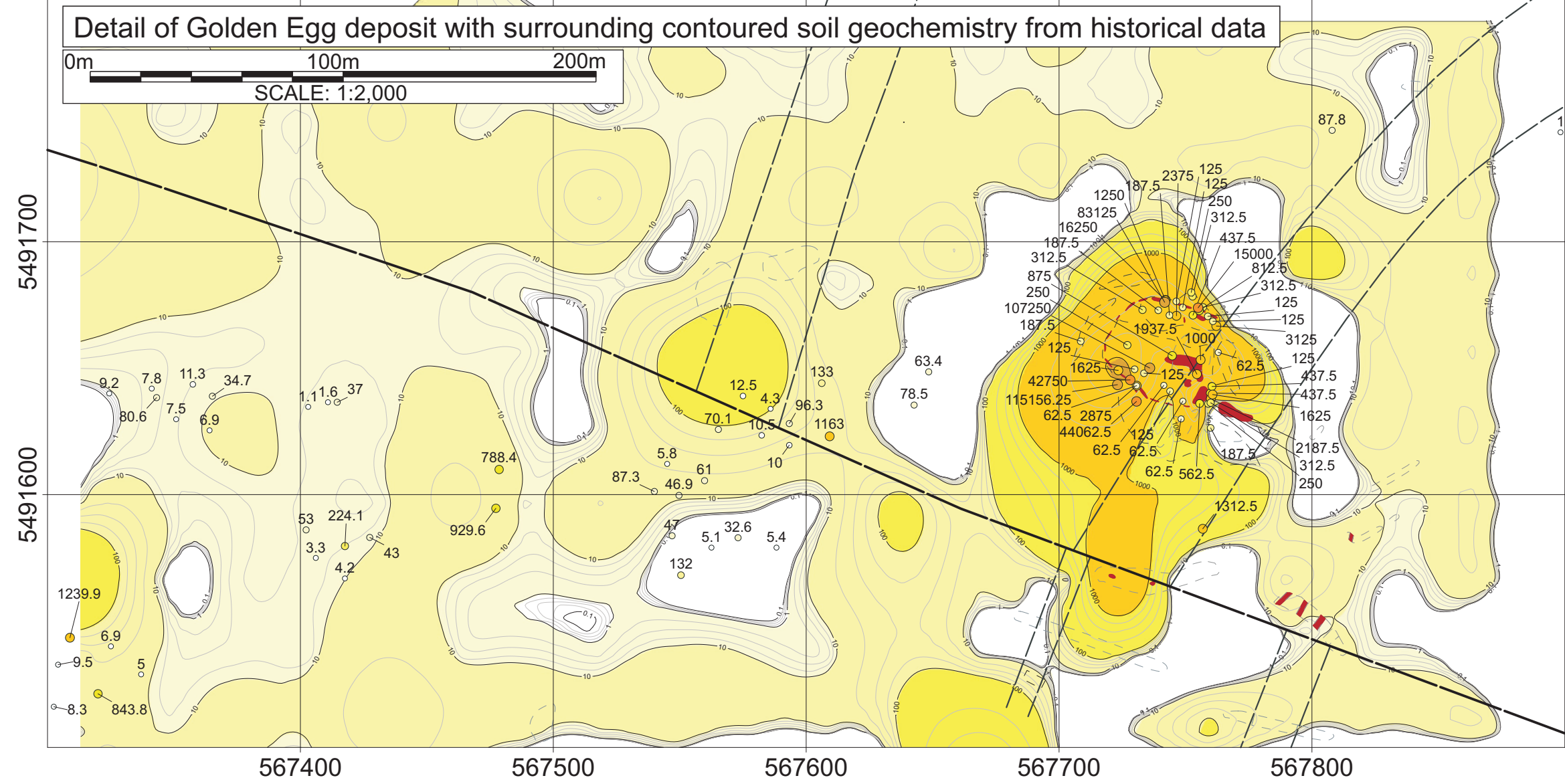
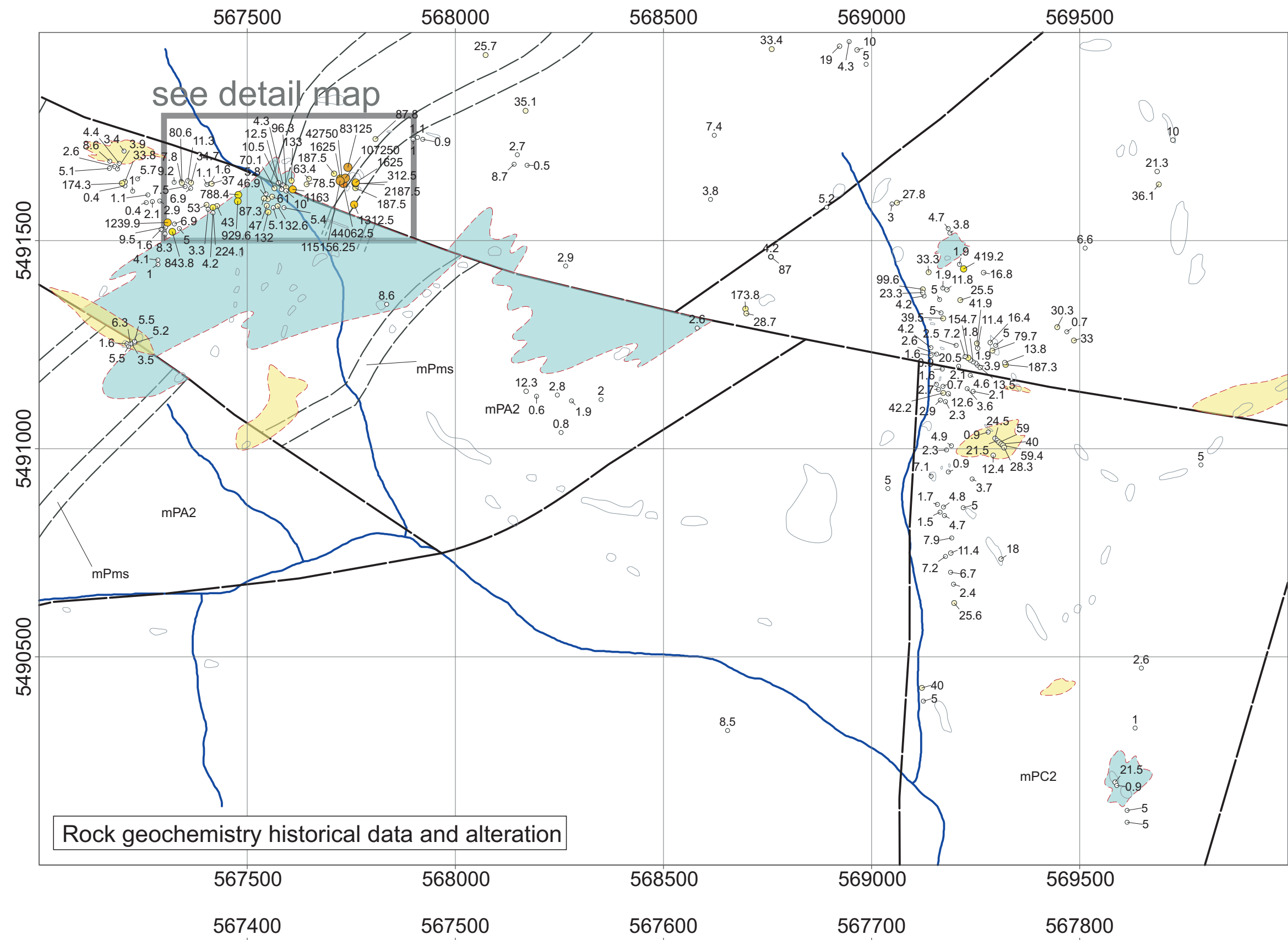
VENING

Location of vining with approximate trend

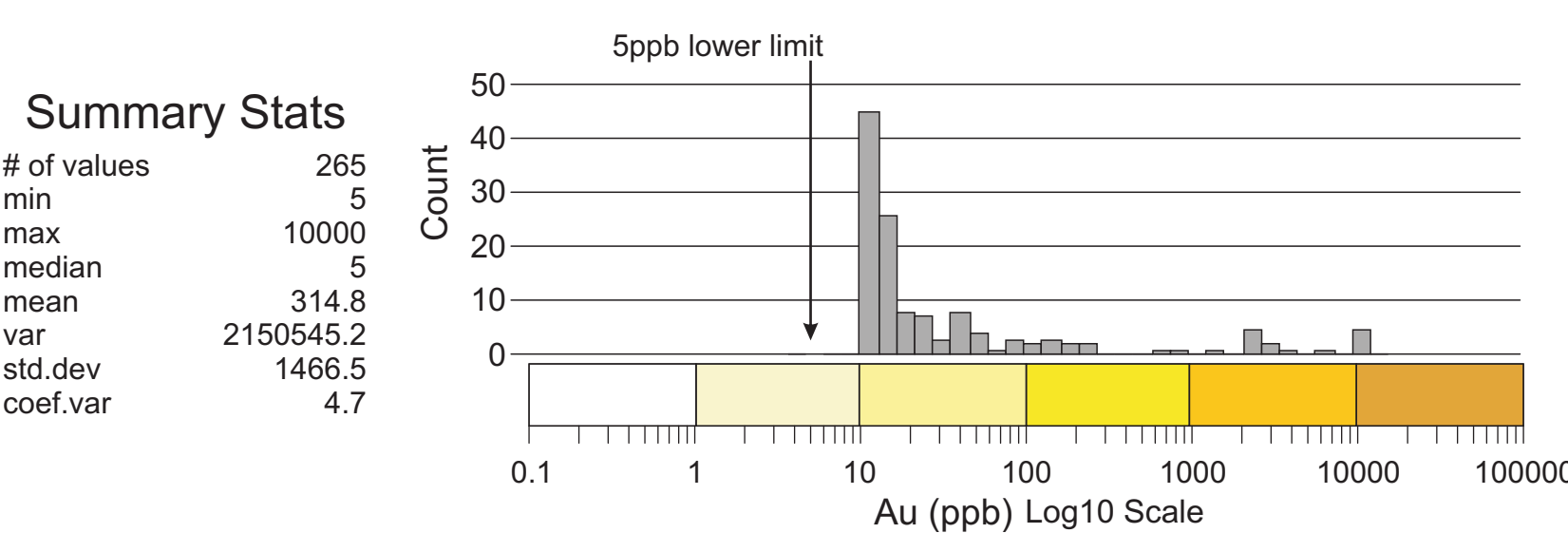
ST. MARY FAULT ZONE



A widespread foliation occurs in a broad zone in both the hanging wall (northwest) and footwall (southeast) of the St. Mary fault. In many cases, the foliation is the dominant structural trend and bedding is difficult to determine. The foliation is accompanied by slickenside minor folds and shear sense indicators similar to the feature in the photo above. Foliation parallel vining is seen on the Quartz Mountain property and has not been sampled enough to make an association between gold mineralization and the structural trend.



SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY



ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

