**TREGILLUS LAKE XL MINERAL CLAIMS**

Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia

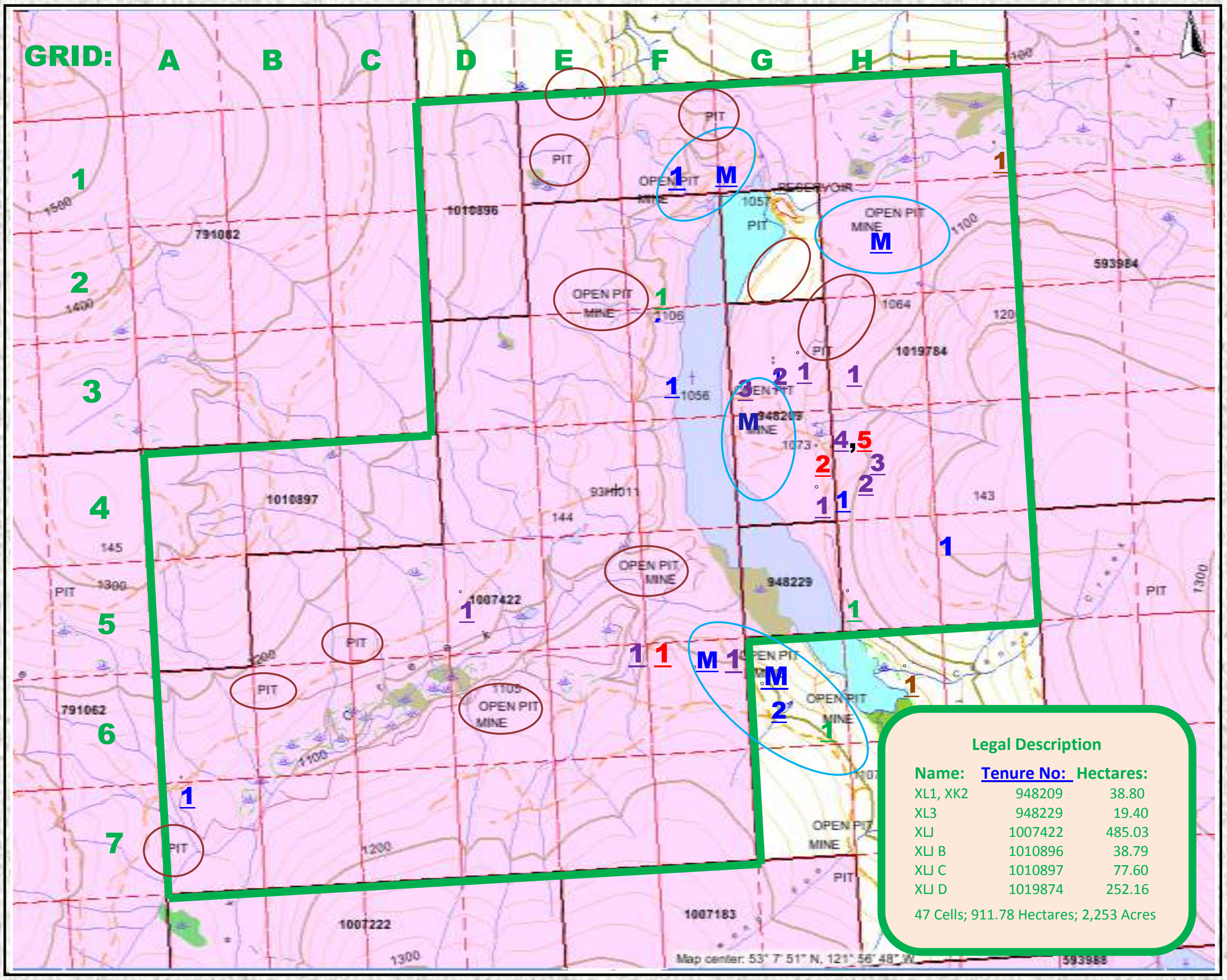
**Owner-Operator: Paul Welk**

# Prospectus Update

**UNIT OF 47 CELLS**

October 13, 2013

pwelk@shaw.ca




**INDEX:**



LEGEND:

**S** – Sample, Mining Data, Historic Data, Access, Setting,

Historic Mining: ; Historic and Present Mining: M .

(For updates check "Prospectus." http://acrossroad.wordpress.com/)

Original Map 93H.011, https://webmaps.gov.bc.ca/imf5/imf.jsp?site=mem_mto_min-view-title

## 1. SETTING AND ACCESS:

**SETTING TREGILLUS LAKE:**

**Cell H5,1:** **Cell F2,1:** **Cell G6,1:**


Looking North


West Looking


South Looking North East

**ACCESS:**

The TREGILLUS LAKE XL MINERAL CLAIMS are accessible in three ways:

1. 50 km East from Quesnel on Highway 26; 8 Km North on 2400 Logging Road.
2. 30 km East from Quesnel on Highway 26; 5 Km North on 600 Road; 12 km East on 3500 Road.
3. From Hixon, not recommended.

Sample of Mineral Claim Map: (Note: Solid and dotted Yellow lines are Logging/Mining Roads.)

**Cell H6,1**, 2400 Logging/Mining Road.
**Cell I1,1**, 2400 Logging/Mining Road, continuing on towards Hixon.
**Cell A7,1**, 3500 Logging/Mining Road.

## 2. HISTORICAL AND PRESENT MINING ACTIVITIES:

**HISTORICAL REMANTS:**

**CELL F6,1: Old Mining Camp** **CELL G4,2: "Langford" Mining Town** **CELL H4,5: Langford Residence**

**2013 ACTIVE MINING in the Area :**

**Cell F1,M:** **Cell H1,M:** **Cell F6,M:** **Cell G6,M:**

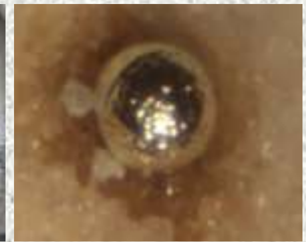
**2012-13 ACTIVE MINING on Cell F6:**

**Cell F6,1,a:**


2012 Mining


"Molybdenum Blue"


Black (Blue) Sand


Fused Chemical Gold

**Cell F6,1,b:**


2013 Mining (25yards per oz)


Exposed Bedrock in Pit


Nuggets from Sluice


Panned 1ft$^3$ (mm markers)

**BEST RESULTS:** 60 cubic yards of Talus on Bedrock Produced approximately 10 oz.


**RE ANALYSES**: When an ore contains free gold (as Tregillus Lake mining and the presenter's findings illustrate) whole rock analysis is a must; selecting only a partial cross section of the whole rock for analysis, is not only inaccurate, but may lead to disastrously wrong conclusions. Also, the proven presence of the Platinum Group Elements and molybdenum requires unconventional dissolution procedures, such as the presenter's electrolytic dissolution process and pre-dissolution additives.

## 3. GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT.

The geology, pertaining to the TREGILLUS LAKE XL MINERAL CLAIMS, is that, which miners colloquially call the Cariboo. Geologically, the Cariboo extends from Pleasant Valley, in the East to just past Wingdam, on the West, having a Northwesterly trend. Creeks generally run Southeast/Northwesterly, and Northeast/Southwesterly. This area is one of the very oldest geological formations in the Province of British Columbia; it is flanked on the East and the West by younger igneous rock. As the peripheral and underlying younger igneous intrusions occurred, they re-heated the older pre-existing gold-bearing Cariboo formations, which originally also were of igneous origin, into metamorphic, very micaceous schist. During such repeated re-heating, most of the previously existing salts (sulfides, arsenide and others) decomposed into complex oxides. During the final stages of metamorphosis and re-cooling, the still liquid silicates, like liquid acids readily dissolved, assimilated the already ionic metals, and excreted them into the upper reaches of the earth's crust. As over time, due to weathering, these vein deposits decomposed, the metallic gold of these veins was concentrated by two methods: (1) Horizontally, by the physical flow of water in creeks, and (2) vertically, by chemical erosion, which is typical of gossans. Since gold readily descends vertically, and by reason of its density resists being moved horizontally, the gossan type of erosion and re-depositioning is by far the most significant. This explains why certain locations of the Cariboo have extreme concentrations of gold, and many others are virtually barren. Examples of such gossan-reconcentrations are the lower (not the upper) section of Williams Creek, Wingdam, and Tregillus Lake.

The Tregillus Lake area is of particular interest, because it is at the direct contact point of a slow- and fast-cooled igneous intrusive, having porphyritic large and small crystals, extremely micaceous metamorphic schist, evidence of calcium replacement, presence of sulfide deposits, ionic and elemental gold, copper, molybdenum, even the Platinum Group Elements.

**OBSERVATIONS AND INTERPRETATION OF GEOLOGICAL INDICATORS AND FACTS:**

**Cell F6,1,f:**

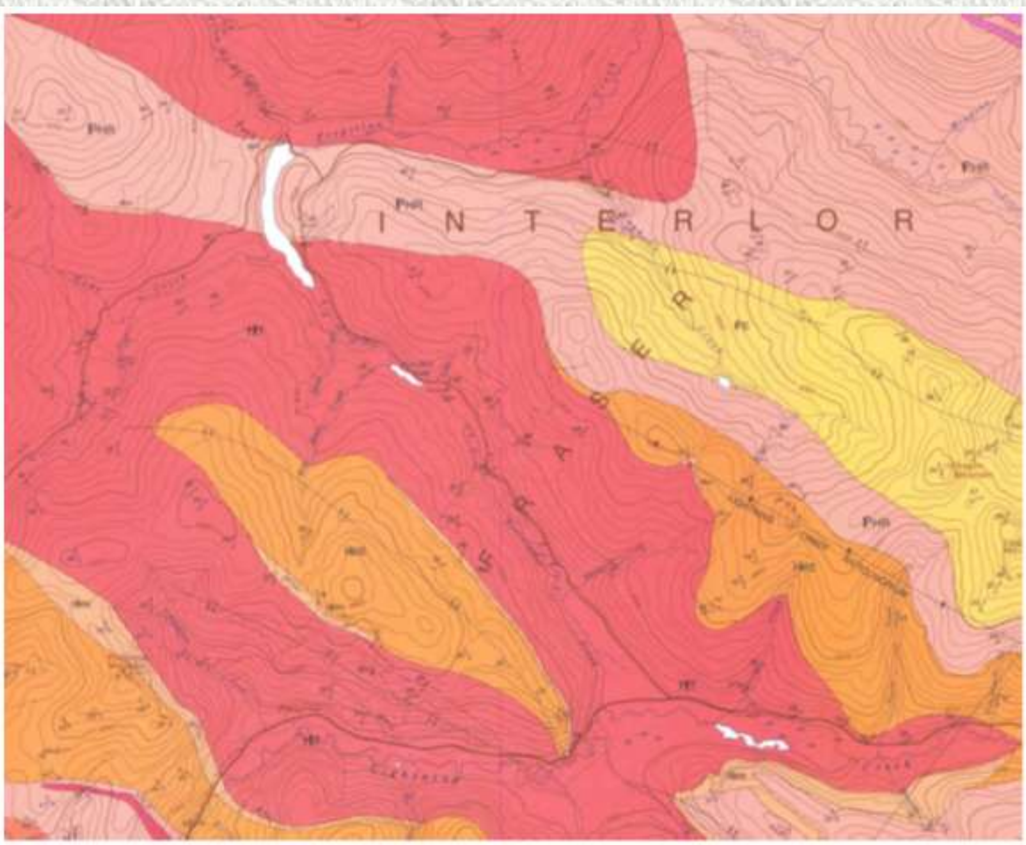
Amygdaloidal cavities in rock

***Amygdaloidal metamorphic rock produced in fissures elemental gold, which was freed/separated from host rock by chemical erosion.***

Mold/cast of rock face on gold

*Amygdaloidal inclusions are generally recognized to be a primary source for free naturally occurring copper. Gold, silver and copper (Group IB) share similar chemistry, and occur in similar geological settings. Therefore, the logical conclusion seems valid: The primary source for the Cariboo free gold are amygdaloid inclusions of the metamorphic Cariboo Schist. Since amygdaloidal inclusions contain primarily silicates, particularly the small Cariboo free gold is encapsulated in refractory silicates. Where such silicates are concentrated in quartz veins, the gold is chemically locked-in with molecular complexes (sulfides, et. al.); occasionally larger nuggets may have formed.*

## 4. GEOLOGICAL MAP: Applicable Segment of Geological Map “Wells”



**5. MINING DATA:** Pictorial Presentation of the Presenter's Field Observations and Chemical Findings.

(N.B.: Where applicable, pictures are linked to the corresponding Cell as identified by the Grid of the MTO map on Page 1. To show details, particularly of chemical extractions and very small objects, some objects may be photographed through a 30 power microscope – note millimeter markers.)

**Cell E6,1:** Extensive Bed Rock Exposed on Surface

Amygdaloidal Schist.

**Cell F1,1:** Amygdaloidal Bed Rock

Lime Stone Replacement

Sulfides in Schist

**Cell F3,1,a:**

1 Kg Quartz Sericite Schist, crushed, panned, produced free 2 gold particles and spheres of PGE oxide, and gold.

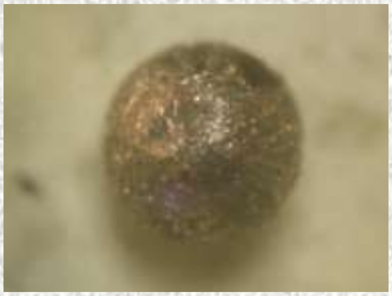
**Cell G3,1,b:**

250 gm (Decomposed Sulfides, Quartz Sericite Schist)

Electro-precipitated Deposit of Gold and Platinum Group Metals

Fused gold, encapsulated by PGE Oxides,

**Cell G3,1,b:**


Approximately 500 gm rock sample produced 1 mm sphere of metallic gold.

**Cell G3,2:** Sample Bedrock (To be tested chemically. Note amygdaloidal features in schist.)

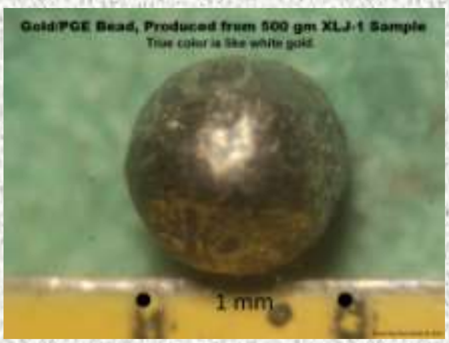


**Cell G3,3:** Sample Bedrock (Free gold panned from crush; copper extracted chemically)




**Cell G4,1,a:**


<This rock produced this metal>




**Cell G4,1,b:**



**Metal Content of Above Solution XLJ-2b**

| Analytes: | In Solution % | | Analytes: | In Solution % | | Analytes: | In Solution % | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ca | 67.03 | % | Cr | 212.41 | ppm | Au | 3.22 | ppm |
| Fe | 19.72 | % | Co | 195.40 | ppm | Cs | 2.16 | ppm |
| Al | 4.23 | % | Ti | 137.93 | ppm | Cd | 1.93 | ppm |
| Mg | 3.08 | % | Y | 125.28 | ppm | Se | 1.84 | ppm |
| Mn | 2.71 | % | Pb | 105.88 | ppm | Ge | 1.84 | ppm |
| P | 1.52 | % | Li | 93.79 | ppm | Zr | 1.84 | ppm |
| S | 0.32 | % | V | 36.78 | ppm | Be | 1.84 | ppm |
| Ce | 0.32 | % | B | 36.78 | ppm | Ag | 1.16 | ppm |
| K | 0.28 | % | Sc | 33.10 | ppm | Bi | 0.644 | ppm |
| La | 0.15 | % | Rb | 16.09 | ppm | Tl | 0.506 | ppm |
| Sr | 0.14 | % | Sn | 15.63 | ppm | Te | 0.460 | ppm |
| Cu | 0.12 | % | Th | 12.87 | ppm | Mo | 0.276 | ppm |
| Na | 965.48 | ppm | Ga | 11.95 | ppm | In | 0.276 | ppm |
| Ni | 823.42 | ppm | U | 7.36 | ppm | Nb | 0.184 | ppm |
| Ba | 622.51 | ppm | Sb | 6.67 | ppm | Pt | 0.120 | ppm |
| Zn | 361.83 | ppm | As | 4.60 | ppm | Total: | 999,873 | ppm |

**Cell H3,1**: Bedrock < 2 Feet below surface:



**Cell H4,1**: Sample Bedrock

**Cell H4,2:** Sample Bedrock

**Cell H4,3:** Sample Bedrock

(To be tested chemically. Note amygdaloidal features in schist.)

**Cell H4,4**: Samples of Bedrock Wall of Limestone.



On surface, weathered, crumbly, >75% acid soluble carbonates; few, cubical, resistant sulfides.

**Cell I5,1:** Exposed Bed Rock, Amygdaloidal Schist, with Predominant Nile Blue of Molybdenum

**Cell G6,2:**

Bedrock, Exposed by Previous Placer Miner (N.B.: Porphyry, Limestone Replacement, and Schist)

**Cell D5,1:**

Porphyritic Intrusive Bedrock, Exposed on Logging Road (3514).

**Cell F6,1,c:**

Exposed bedrock, in Pit | Washed Bedrock | Washed Talus, in Pit | Panned Gold from Talus

**Cell F6,1,d:**

Talus 470 gm, crushed, panned: (1) Produced Free Gold (2) Chemical Gold, Fused, 1$^{+}$ mm Talus, Crushed, Post-Leach

## 6. ESTIMATE OF RESERVES.

Judging on the basis of gravels and talus worked to date, at an average of 1 oz. of gold per 50 cubic meters of material, a conservative estimate is that the Tregillus Lake area produced to date approximately 300,000 ounces of gold; and the deep lead has never been touched, except for a small underground section of Aura Fine Creek. On the basis of the remaining talus in the area, it is not unreasonable to assume that at least 1,000,000 ounces of “free gold” are yet to be extracted. The author intentionally uses the term “free gold” instead of “placer gold,” for “free gold” has been liberated from host rock, not by the flowing of water (rivers and creeks), but by chemical gossan erosion of native hardrock. Since the amount of atomic and molecular gold by far exceeds the amount of visible nugget gold, e.g., Cell F6,1,d. The hard rock mineral resource of the TREGILLUS LAKE XL MINERAL CLAIMS has enormously un-mentionable high potential.

## 7. PROPOSALS.

**2013, Short Range Work Program**:

1. Continue program of gathering and analyzing surficial samples, focusing on gold.
2. Start marketing the merits of TREGILLUS LAKE XL MINERAL CLAIMS, with the intent to secure technical and financial involvement of experienced and established miners.

**2014, Intermediates Goals and Objectives**:

1. Continue testing procedures, and develop a project for extracting free gold from talus.
2. Continue chemical analyses and evaluation of other potential resources of TREGILLUS LAKE XL MINERAL CLAIMS, such as PGE, copper, molybdenum, et. al.
3. Develop strategy for a successful diamond core drilling program, to establish subterraneous, values, geological trends, and primary targets.
4. Invite and consider offers from miners and companies, who consider involvement and development of TREGILLUS LAKE XL MINERAL CLAIMS

**2017-20, Long Range Objectives:**

1. Establish an open pit hard rock mine, to be expanded to underground mining.
2. Develop and employ “IN SITU MINING,” Canadian Patent Application, No. 2,761,496.
3. Develop and employ chemical recovery of all extracted minerals and by-products.

**Interested parties are invited to contact:**

PXL Exploration, Paul Welk, pwelk@shaw.ca, 604.794.7423; cell, 604.793.7423

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**Disclaimer:**

The author feels that he has accurately and truthfully presented the above. Yet, the reader should acknowledge the limitations of this or any subjective presentation and interpretation, and should exercise due diligence that he/she may base any relating business decisions solely on true facts, which he/she has ascertained and verified to be true, for he/she must assume full responsibility for his/her actions.)