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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**13,269**

**GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL,  
GEOPHYSICAL, TRENCHING &  
DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT**

**PART  
1 OF 2**

**GV15, GV23 and GV24 MINERAL CLAIMS**

Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia

NTS 104N/11W & 104N/12E

59°31' N lat | 133°28' W long

owner: John M McFarland  
9360 Forest Court SW  
Seattle, Washington, USA  
98136

operator: Claymore Resources Limited  
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and

Gator Resources Corporation  
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28 January 1985  
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report submitted:  
\_\_\_ January 1985

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## SUMMARY

This report deals with physical and mineral exploration work performed from May to October, 1984 on the GV15, GV23, and GV24 Mineral Claims, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia. Road construction and a technical survey of some claim boundaries was undertaken. A survey control grid was established and geochemical and geophysical surveys conducted thereon; results of these surveys led to trenching and diamond drilling programs of areas geophysically anomalous and/or anomalous in gold in the soils. Examination of the results of the 1984 season's effort indicates further work on the claims is definitely warranted.



## INTRODUCTION

Work performed on the GV15, GV23 and GV24 Mineral Claims, Atlin Mining Division, B.C., during the 1984 field season can be summarized as follows: 58 line-kilometres of survey control grid were established; 1432 "B" horizon soil samples were taken and analyzed for gold; 55 kilometres of line were geophysically surveyed in the course of two VLF-EM surveys; positions of some claim boundaries were surveyed with theodolite/stadia rod survey; 5 kilometres of road were constructed and two trenches dug and sampled; a geological survey of all outcrop areas of the grid was conducted; and 600 metres of NQ-size core was diamond drilled, most of which was assayed for gold and silver content.

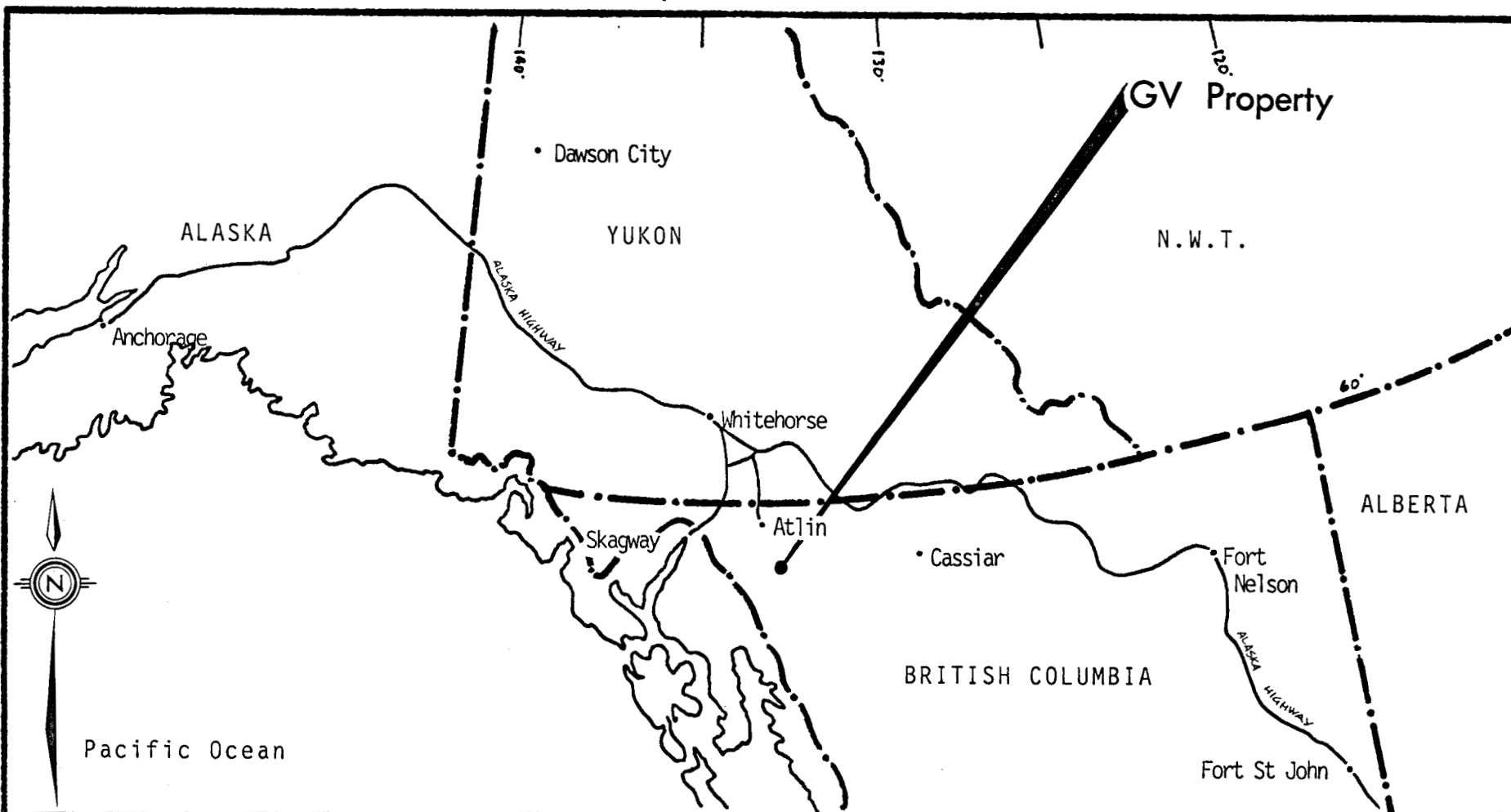
This work was undertaken by Claymore Resources Ltd personnel between late May and mid-October, 1984.

## Property and Ownership

The GV property consists of three contiguous 20-unit Modified Grid System Mineral Claims in the Atlin Mining Division of north-western British Columbia. See Figure 1. The following is a list of the claims:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Record No</u>	<u>Anniversary</u>
GV 15	20	1447	21 August
GV 23	20	1435	21 August
GV 24	20	1436	21 August

All of the above claims are recorded in the name of John M McFarland, FMC # 252591, of 9360 Forest Court SW, Seattle, Washington, USA 98136. The work described in this report was performed by the three-person field crew of Claymore Resources Ltd between May and October, 1984, which company currently has option to purchase the GV claims. On 31 August 1984, Claymore Resources entered into a joint venture agreement with Gator



CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD      GATOR RESOURCES CORP  
 GV 15, GV 23 & GV 24 MINERAL CLAIMS      Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia

LOCATION MAP

Scale: km

Date: 28 JANUARY 1985.

Figure No.: 1

Resources Corp with respect to this property whereby Gator earns 1% interest in the claims for each \$6000 it expends, to a maximum of 50% interest.

#### Geographic Position and Access

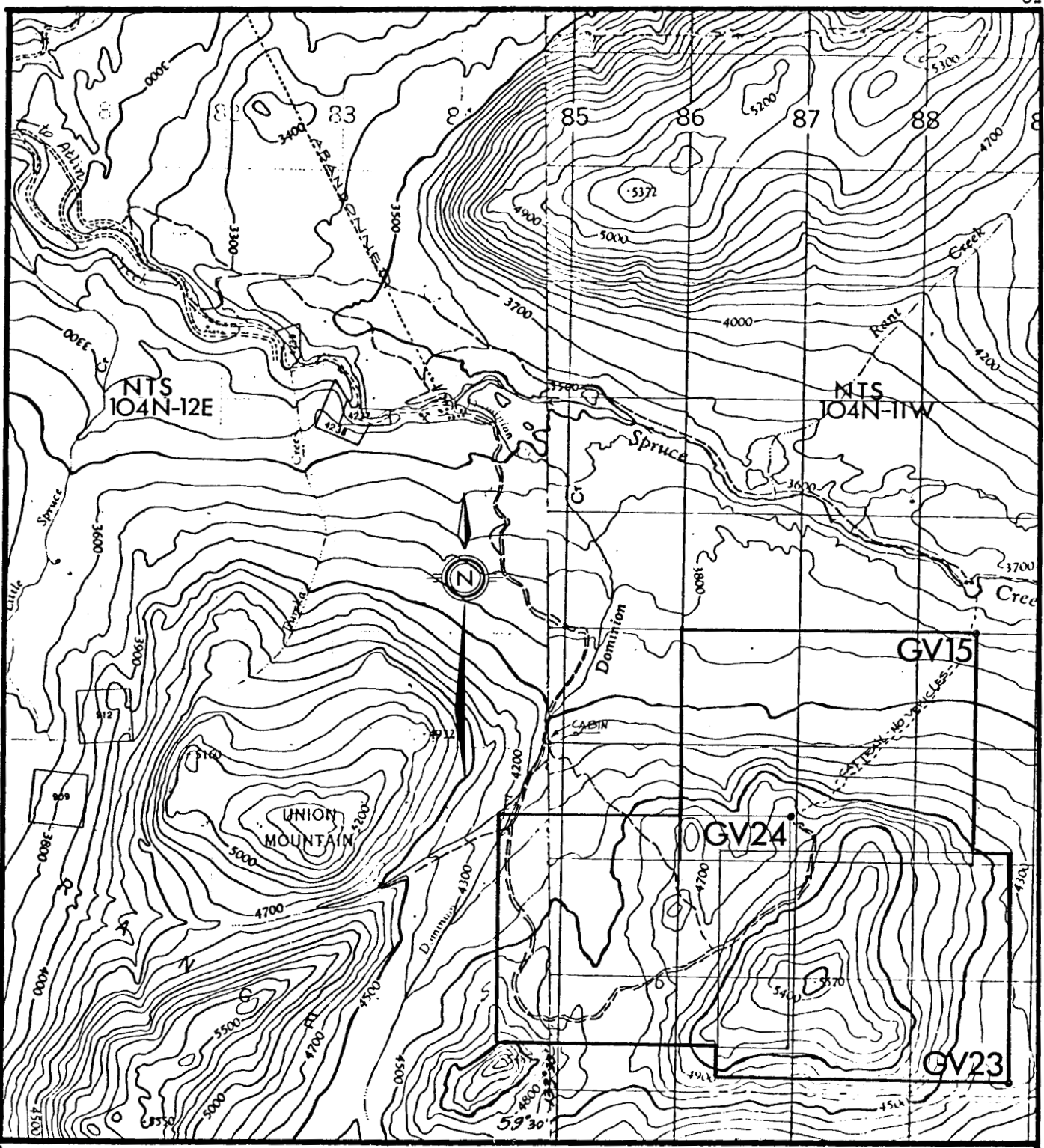
The GV claims are located about 24 road kilometres (15 miles) southeast of Atlin town. The approximate geographic centre of the claims is  $133^{\circ}28'$  W longitude and  $59^{\circ}31'$  N latitude; refer to NTS Sheets 104N/11W and the southeast corner of 104N/12E.

Vehicular access to the claims is, with the completion of the Dominion Creek Road extension by Claymore in 1984, quite good. The route from Atlin is via the Surprise Lake and Spruce Creek|Blue Canyon Roads to the Nolan Mine turnoff, thence south past Nolan Mine and up Dominion Creek. The LCP of GV15 is most readily accessible from the Spruce Creek|Blue Canyon Road; that of GV23 from Upper Spruce Creek Road. See Figure 2.

#### Physiography

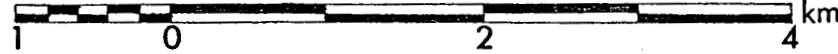
The GV claims cover a region of little to moderate relief, with elevations ranging from 3800' (ASL) (1160 m) on Spruce Creek to greater than 5500' (1690 m) at the top of the south-central hilltop (hereinafter referred to as Gold Hill). Treeline is at approximately 4000' (1200 m) with occasional forest cover to about 4100' (1230 m) elevation consisting principally of scrub spruce.. Brush covers much of the claim area to the 5000' (1520m) elevation above which grasses predominate.

Precipitation in the area is felt to be somewhat greater than the 30 cm (12") reported annually in the town of Atlin. The access roads are free from snow by mid-June; rain, snow and low temperatures make work on the property difficult beyond the month of October.



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 GV15, GV 23 & GV 24 MINERAL CLAIMS      Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia

INDEX MAP 104N - 11W | 104N - 12E

Scale:  1:50000

Date: 28 JANUARY 1985.

Figure No.: 2

## History

Placer gold was discovered on Pine Creek, near the present site of the town of Atlin, in early 1898. By the end of that year, several thousand gold-seekers bound for the Klondike had turned their attention to this and the other creeks in the vicinity; thousands more followed in 1899. Activity in the placer mining industry in the area paralleled the price of gold. It declined until the mid 1930's, then was revived only to go into decline once more, until the gold price rise of the 1970's again caused attention to be focused on the area.

Reported gold production from the creeks of the Atlin area since 1898 is in excess of 740,000 ounces. In contrast, no significant production has been recorded from any of the small, low-grade lode gold deposits known to date. The allure of discovering the source of the placers has resulted in the prospecting of obvious, accessible outcrop areas, but no major success has yet been achieved.

Public attention was recently turned to the Atlin area following report of Standard Gold Mines Ltd of a discovery of gold in a quartz stockwork system on the Shuksan claims which adjoin the GV property. These Shuksan claims were staked within the period that John McFarland, with the objective of tracing the Atlin placers to an economic bedrock source, was already staking a series of claims (the GV's and others) in the area.

After proceeding with a regional reconnaissance program (see Assessment Report on the GV, etc Claims, Atlin M.D., John R Kerr, P.Eng., 13 September 1982) and a follow-up program on selected GV claims (see Assessment Report on GV15, GV23, GV24 and GV26 Claims, Atlin M.D. J E Wallis, P.Eng., 10 October 1983); Mr McFarland sought further involvement by a party capable of mounting a comprehensive exploration program on the most promising ground. Claymore Resources acquired

option to purchase the GV15, GV23 and GV24 Mineral Claims. Unfortunately, Mr McFarland was obliged by Standard Gold Mines to twice reaffirm title to the property, once through the Supreme Court of British Columbia and then through the office of the Gold Commissioner.

#### EXPLORATION PROGRAM -- 1984

The exploration program carried out by Claymore Resources on the GV claims in 1984 consisted of physical work such as road building and a technical survey of several claim posts' relative positions, and mineral exploration work—for gold, specifically—involving establishment of a survey control grid, sampling of soils for geochemical analysis, VLF-EM surveys, a geological survey, and a trenching and drilling program.

#### Technical Survey

A technical survey, using theodolite (with integral compass) and stadia rod, was conducted to fix and verify relative positions of selected mineral claim posts in the area of the exploration work. As much of the 1984 effort was centred on a region near the neighboring Shuksan 2 claim, it was deemed advisable to verify the position of that claim's south and east boundaries. Accordingly, a horizontal survey was carried out in late June; more correct positions of the perimeter boundaries in question were subsequently marked on the ground with green/blue painted poles and cairns.

A vertical survey, to determine elevations of drill hole collars on the property, was conducted later on in the season. The LCP of GV24 was, for purposes of this survey, assigned elevation 4700'. A traverse to Legal Survey Markers on Spruce Creek will most likely necessitate this elevation value being changed;

all derived elevations would be subsequently modified by the same factor. This survey also extended to the "as staked" position of the south boundary of the GV24 claim. Figure 3 illustrates the plotted results of the survey, as well as the approximate positions of many other posts and lines observed in the immediate area of the claims. Survey notes are contained in Appendix 1.

### Survey Control Grid

The grid was established to provide geographic control for surveys carried out in 1984 and for work to be undertaken in the future. With a view to facilitating eventual expansion of the grid over the entire Gold Hill area contained within the GV claims, its origin was chosen to be the cairn that marks the height of land on Gold Hill. Prior to beginning the exploration program, it was known that the strike of the geology was southwest northeast. With plans to conduct VLF-EM surveys over parts of the property and recognition that best results of such surveys are obtained when lines are run across the geological strike, the grid was orientated such that grid lines trend southwest/north east and crosslines, with stations marked at 25 m intervals, trend southeast to northwest.

No cut and cleared lines were required for surveys conducted in 1984. Gridlines, at 250 m intervals, were established with compass and nylon survey chain or topofil hipchain, and marked with pickets and flagging at 50 m crossline spacings. Crosslines at 250 m interval spacings were similarly marked; all others were flagged.

The technical survey tied in numerous grid stations, which afforded the possibility for minor corrections to lines to be made at the plotting stage. Figure 3 illustrates grid established to the end of 1984. In total, 58 line-km were marked, consisting of 10.5 km of baseline and 47.5 km of crossline.

### Geological Survey

Outcrop areas over the entire grid area were prospected. Geological mapping was carried out by crew geologists both on and off the grid region.

Representative samples of various rock types were collected while mapping was in progress. Specimens were later split and a portion of each was sent to Loring Laboratories Ltd in Calgary, Alberta for geochemical analysis. Details of lab procedures are in Appendix 2.

### Geochemical Survey

A geochemical survey is an exploration technique that indicates the presence of anomalous concentrations of metals--in this case, gold--in the soils. "B" soil horizon samples were collected at 25 m stations along the 50 m spaced lines over much of the GV grid area. Figure 4 details the sample locations and where no samples were taken due to dearth of suitable material. A copy of field notes documenting material depth and other sample information is in Appendix 3.

The standard procedure in this survey was to place samples in kraft paper envelopes, dry indoors, then ship to the testing laboratory in Calgary. There, each sample was dried at 60°C, screened to -80 mesh, and a portion of the screened sample was chemically treated and analysed by atomic absorption spectrometry. Full details of this procedure are given in Appendix 2.

It was decided to analyse all 1432 samples for gold only. This decision was based on the experience of Kerr (1982) and Wallis (1983) who both felt that little or no correlation of gold with other primary metals, such as silver, or pathfinder elements, such as copper, zinc or arsenic, was indicated at Atlin.



### Geophysical Survey

Two VLF-EM (very low frequency-electromagnetic) surveys were conducted at 25 m intervals along 50 m spaced lines over parts of the GV grid, using a Sabre Model 27 VLF-EM receiving instrument with the intention of discovering and delineating conductors on the GV property.

This exploration technique utilizes the horizontal primary electromagnetic field generated by VLF marine radio communication stations broadcasting in the 15 to 25 kHz frequency range. Variations in conductivities in the earth create fields secondary to the primary field, producing a vertical component and resulting in changes in amplitude or field strength. The VLF-EM instrument measures these field strength variations and the dip angle (in degrees) of the induced secondary field.

The survey was conducted by trained members of the crew, using the Seattle, Washington (18.6 kHz) and Lualualei, Hawaii (23.4 kHz) transmitter stations. At Atlin, these stations are roughly perpendicular. The Seattle signal, though much more powerful on the property than the other, did not present as clear a picture of the geological structure as was desired; hence the results of reading the Hawaii signal were regarded as of primary importance.

Dip angle field data, a copy of which is found in Appendix 4, were analysed by application of the "Fraser Filter" method of D C Fraser (documented in Geophysics, Vol 34, No 6 (December, 1969), pp 958-967). Fraser filtering is a mathematical treatment that transforms dip angle data into contourable quantities. The VLF-EM Fraser Filter results are found in Appendix 4.

### Trenching

In order to gain greater insight into the geology of the claim area and to discover the source of some highly anomalous soil sample results, a very limited trenching program was undertaken on the GV claims in 1984. Two trenches, 70 linear metres in total length, were dug with a D-7 Caterpillar tractor. 45 samples were taken and sent to the laboratory for gold and silver content analysis. It was found necessary to deepen Trench 1 after the initial round of sampling, and a further four samples were taken at that time. Descriptions of material sampled is found in Figure 9.

### Diamond Drilling Program

Having obtained some very strong VLF-EM anomalies and some very interesting geochemical anomalies both in soils and in rocks from trenching, the companies made a decision to proceed with a diamond drilling program. A contract was signed with Arctic Diamond Drilling Ltd of Whitehorse, Yukon, for a 600 m (2000') program, with possible extension for a further 600 m. NQ core was drilled, initially by one shift of two men; a second shift augmented the crew when the greatest of the technical drilling problems were overcome.

Technical problems centred around the absolutely unpredictable conditions to be encountered in any hole. Fractured interbedded cherts and argillites exacted a heavy toll on diamond bits and drill shoes. Permafrost was occasionally encountered. Overburden was deep in locations where little was expected. Eventually, it was decided to use a tricone bit, with a system to collect cuttings in 5-foot (1.6 m) intervals, in order to expedite the penetration of overburden to bedrock.

Holes 1, 15 and 16 were located in the region of a geochemical anomaly. Holes 2 and 6 were drilled to test a coincident VLF-EM/geochem high, while 3 and 4 tested the

margins of the carbonate near the GV24 LCP. Hole 5 and holes 7,8 and 9 probed irregular (crosscutting) VLF anomalies. The drill was moved to the zone near Trench 2 for holes 11,12,13 and 14 and aspects of the quartz carbonate were investigated.

The program lasted from 6 September to 6 October, 1984. Core was transported from the drillsites to Atlin to be split, logged and put in storage. A core shack was constructed on the property of TransNorth Air, in Atlin. Duplicate keys to the shed are in the possession of the Gold Commissioner at Atlin and TransNorth personnel.

Figure 9 details location, inclination, azimuth, core diameter and collar elevation for all 16 drill holes.

## EXPLORATION PROGRAM -- 1984 -- RESULTS

### Geological Survey

The GV claim area is underlain by volcanics and sediments of the Permian Cache Creek Group. The series has been intruded by numerous small intrusive bodies. Most of these are ultrabasics which have been extensively altered. One, however, is acidic and relatively unaltered. Most importantly, it has gold mineralization associated with it.

The sequence of deposition of volcanics and sediments on the GV claims, as mapped in 1984 and shown in Figure 5, is not known. It is assumed that the rocks are younger as one traverses east to west across GV24, since the regional mapping by the GSC shows this area to be the west limb of an anticline. Therefore, the legend of Figure 5 probably indicates the relative sequence of deposition or emplacement.

The 1984 field exploration program was designed to be an

economic evaluation of the claims. The various rock types were not differentiated in any great detail. It will suffice to give only the basic description of rock types.

The cherty argillites (1) appear to be the oldest rock type outcropping on the property. These argillites are black and very friable. They almost always contain  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1% pyrite. They are frequently fractured, with tiny quartz fillings within the fractures. The argillites in certain sections of the drill holes, for example in Hole 10, are quite spectacular in that individual pyrite crystals have been squeezed to form brilliant splotches on the rock cleavage planes.

The limestone (2) is very light grey, weathering white. For the most part, it is fine grained and highly fractured. It is difficult to determine attitudes with any certainty. No fossils were located.

Cherts (4) are for the most part massive or poorly bedded. They most often occur interbedded with the argillites. They were mapped as a separate unit only on a small part of the property. Biotite was observed in the cherts (and volcanics) and this probably indicates the grade of metamorphism.

The volcanics (5) appear to be dominantly andesitic. They are all mid-brown, weathering red/dark brown.

Small bodies of altered ultrabasics are quite widespread on the claims. One large body near the north boundary of GV24 was examined and sampled in detail. The body showed various degrees of quartz ankerite alteration and some very large quartz zones. Some sizeable gossan zones were also present as a result of extremely high original pyrite content as evidenced by pseudomorphs of limonite after pyrite.

This rock type was thought to be the principal target for

gold mineralization since it not only had a history of this association at Atlin, but it was quite apparent that it was the host rock for the recently announced discovery by Standard Gold Mines. Later in the season, when diplomatic (and geologic) relationships resumed between Claymore Resources and Standard Gold Mines, it was learned that their mineralization was in quartz veins within the quartz carbonate. The region around grid 650SW/1000NW, hosts quartz veins larger than any observed by Standard Gold Mines but only poor grades of gold were obtained from surface samples and trenches. With the exception of one or two low-grade intersections, the mineralization did not improve with drilling.

It was unfortunate that the most interesting rock type, from an economic point of view, was recognized only near the end of the season. This is the rhyolite (7) near grid 300SW/750NW. As a result of the geochem program, a strong geochemical gold anomaly in soils was discovered on and around this point. The anomaly had a sharp cutoff on the uphill (east) side, so a trench was dug above it with a D-7 Cat. Though the trench was initially not dug deep enough, the gold values did increase with depth. In September, Diamond Drill Hole 1 was spudded above the trench and encountered 0.274 oz Au/ton over a poorly-recovered 10-foot interval in a hole that remained entirely in argillite. The argillite was cut with numerous quartz veinlets which appears to carry the gold. It was speculated that an intrusive was nearby to cause the significant assay in the hole. Whilst drilling Hole 15, the trench was deepened to reveal the rhyolite which had been concealed by slumped argillite debris.

The rhyolite is buff in color and composed mainly of albite and quartz. There is less than 1% pyrite, but otherwise few mafics. It weathers to reddish-brown and breaks easily along fractures which contain quartz fillings which are red-stained. No sulfides were visible in the quartz, but gold values of up to 0.32 oz Au/ton were obtained where the veins are most dense.

Hole 16 intersected 4 feet of 0.07 oz Au/ton, which is little better than the lower trench values. It is too early to be sure, but it appears that the gold values concentrate near the margin of the rhyolite in both the volcanic and the argillite. A limited program of trenching in 1985 would easily answer the question, as well as provide more information as to the potential of the property.

### Geochemical Survey Results

The results of the geochemical soil sampling survey, tabulated in Appendix 6 and plotted in plan in Figure 6, indicate that certain areas of the sampled portion of the GV claims are quite strongly anomalous in gold in the soil. The term anomalous is arbitrary--in the case of the GV grid area, examination of past and current soil sample geochem analyses reveals background concentrations of up to 20 parts per billion (ppb) gold in the soils. Possibly anomalous results are those that fall between 20 and 40 ppb. Samples with concentrations greater than 40 ppb are definitely anomalous.

Anomalous values were found to be too erratic to contour. However, field examinations were made of locations found to be anomalous in efforts to determine possible sources of gold in the soils, and attempt a direct correlation of these results with those of the geological and geophysical surveys. The sporadic geochemically interesting gold concentrations in the soils, it was decided, is accounted for by the sporadic high gold concentrations--evidenced in some drill holes--in the quartz carbonate.

The most notable geochemical anomalies were centred around grid 625SW/1125NW and 300SW/750NW. The latter is especially interesting in that it is a classical geochemical anomaly with increasingly greater concentrations of gold up slope culminating in a definite cutoff point. On the hillside, it was impossible

to determine with any reasonable certainty the source rock for this geochem anomaly, so it was decided to attempt a hillside trench to bedrock. This geochem anomaly led directly to the discovery of gold in the rhyolite.

### Geophysical Survey Results

Field notes and Fraser Filter results of the two VLF-EM surveys conducted on parts of the GV grid are in Appendix 4. The Hawaii transmitter, being approximately in the direction of the geologic strike relative to the property, provided a signal which outlined a number of anomalous regions which were further investigated by trenching and/or drilling.

The Seattle station, roughly perpendicular to the geologic strike, did not reflect any major crosscutting features worthy of special note. Examination of drill core from VLF-EM high zones suggests that the highs are caused by graphite and/or pyrite in the underlying rock. Thus, the VLF-EM surveys were useful in correlating geology. In any event, the rhyolite, which at this time is the most interesting future target, had no VLF-EM signature in the vicinity of Trench 1.

### Trenching Results

The purpose of the small trenching program was two-fold: to aid in the geological understanding of the property and to attempt to find the source responsible for some of the highly anomalous soils sampled on the property. The two trench sites were chosen with a view to maximizing benefits and minimizing local environmental disturbance. Trench 1, and the results of the geochemical analysis of samples taken from it, led directly to the discovery of gold in a previously unrecognized geologic association in this area. See Figure 9; Appendix 7 contains the analysis results. Samples STR 10,11,14,17,19 and 21, all

of essentially the same material, were all geochemically anomalous in gold, with values ranging from 35 to 1000+ (actually 0.064 ozAu/ton) ppb.

In an effort to reach more competent bedrock, the trench was deepened and a further four samples were taken. These samples TR1, TR2, TR3 and DQTZ2, returned values of 0.072, 0.326, 0.240 and 0.018 ozu/ton respectively. All of these were grab samples from the floor of the trench.

Trench 2 failed to reveal the source of the gold in the soils sampled in the immediate vicinity of the trench. It did, however, serve to contribute to understanding the fairly complex geology of its particular area, resulting in ability to make better choices of diamond drill hole locations.

#### Diamond Drilling Program Results

The drilling program, though undertaken at an early stage in the evaluation process on this property, achieved some encouraging results; namely the confirmation of sporadically good gold/silver values in the altered ultrabasics, and good gold values in the rhyolite and adjacent argillites. A brief hole - by - hole discussion follows:

Hole 1 was drilled up slope from Trench 1, with the intention of intersecting competent gold-bearing rock which at that time appeared to be carried by quartz veins in argillite. The best section was that between 30 and 40 feet, which assayed at 0.274 oz Au/ton.

Hole 2 was located on a coincident geochem/VLF-EM anomaly in order to explore the nature of the rock giving rise to same. Fractured interbedded cherts and argillites were encountered, making drilling progress difficult. The hole was stopped at 50'.



Holes 3 and 4 were planned to investigate the limestone/ultrabasic contact near the GV24 LCP. No significant gold values were obtained.

Hole 5 was centred on a very high VLF-EM anomaly. One hundred feet of clean soapstone, with some pyrite but no significant gold content, was recovered.

Hole 6 was spotted near the location of Hole 2 in an attempt to redrill the target successfully. No significant gold values were obtained.

At this point, results of assay of the core from Hole 1 were received. It appeared at that time that quartz veinlets in argillites were carrying the gold, although another source (eventually found to be the rhyolite) was suspected.

Holes 7, 8 and 9 were planned to investigate a crosscutting VLF-EM anomaly. No significant gold values were obtained.

Hole 10 was spudded over a VLF-EM high. The core revealed great amounts of pyrite, much smeared along argillite cleavage planes (cornflake-like appearance in the rock). Trace amounts of gold only were detected in the assay.

Confidence in the significance of the VLF-EM as a guide to determining drill hole locations had all but disappeared at this stage, in spite of information from Standard Gold Mines that the VLF-EM survey they had conducted had led them to their mineralization.

Holes 11, 12, 13 and 14 were drilled primarily on geochemical and geological targets in the region of the quartz carbonate. A promising-looking quartz vein intersected in Hole 11 was found, along with the rest of the hole, to contain no significant gold

content. Hole 14 intersected 10 feet of 0.130 oz Au/ton, but was otherwise uninteresting.

At this time it was decided to learn more about the source of gold in the original drill hole; Therefore, Hole 15 was drilled 50 m southerly of Hole 1, and inclined into Gold Hill. It encountered cherts and argillites only. As drilling proceeded, Trench 1 was deepened with the tractor used to move the drill rig; further excavation with the older machine originally hired to do the work had not been practicable. This stripping revealed a surface of fresh rhyolite. Hole 16 was thus located to intersect this, and returned values of up to 0.072 oz Au/ton.

Drill logs for all holes follow this section. Gold and silver assay results have been transcribed from the original assay sheets, which are in Appendix 8.

#### DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Below is a list of abbreviations used in the drill logs on the following pages:

qtz = quartz  
vnlt = veinlets  
pyr = pyrite  
arg = argillite, argillaceous  
xtals = crystals  
cht = chert  
grn = green  
calc = calcite, calcitic  
tr = trace  
lst = limestone

The logs have been transcribed from hand-written originals available from Claymore Resources' office in Edmonton.





# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY GV                                      HOLE NUMBER GV84 DDH#3                                      DEPTH 24.4m = 80'  
 LOCATION 700NE/1140NW                                      BEARING 135°                                      DIP -60°                                      ELEVATION 1434.3m = 4705.6'  
 DATE STARTED 13September84                                      DATE COMPLETED 14September84                                      DATE LOGGED 15September84                                      LOGGED BY SF

CORE INTERVAL	SAMPLE#	DESCRIPTION	% Recovery	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
0-4.0m					
0-13'	---	top of hole - lost. Tri-cone	---	---	---
4.0-6.1m					
13-20'	DR33	Tri-cone cuttings	---	.002	tr
6.1-7.6m					
20-25'	DR34	" " "	---	.002	tr
7.6-9.1m					
25-30'	DR35	" " "	---	.002	.04
9.1-10.7m					
30-35'	DR36	" " "	---	.004	.04
10.7-12.2m					
35-40'	DR37	" " "	---	tr	tr
12.2-12.8m					
40-42'		Volcanics--pebbles	---	---	---
12.8-13.4m					
42-44'	DR21	Talc schist; dk grn, calc veins, minor pyr	100%	.002	.07
13.4-14.0m					
44-46'	DR22	Talc; apple grn, dissem pyr	100%	tr	tr
14.0-15.2m					
46-50'	DR23	Talc schist; qtz vnlt to 1mm, minor pyr, rusty colour	100%	.002	.02
15.2-16.2m					
50-53'	DR24	Talc; slight alt'n, qtz vnlt to .5mm, foliated→platy			
		mariposite(?) near 50' section	100%	tr	tr
16.2-16.3m					
53-53.5'	DR25	Talc; light grn, pyr, no iron stain	90%	tr	.02
16.3-17.1m					
53.5-56'	DR26	Talc schist; dk grn, minor calc vnlt, 1st contact	60%	tr	.10
17.1-18.0m					
56-59'	DR27	Marble--1st; trace mariposite	70%	tr	.04
18.0-18.4m					
59-60.5'	DR28	Talc schist; dk grn, calc vnlt, rusty	95%	tr	tr
		CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.			



# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY GV HOLE NUMBER GV84 DDH #4 DEPTH 42.7m = 140'

LOCATION 725NE/1100NW BEARING 315° DIP -60° ELEVATION 1435.7m = 4710.2'

DATE STARTED 15September84 DATE COMPLETED 16September84 DATE LOGGED 17September84 LOGGED BY TV & SF

CORE INTERVAL	SAMPLE#	DESCRIPTION	% Recovery	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
0-3.1m 0-10'	---	top of hole - lost	---	---	---
3.1-4.6m 10-15'	DR49	Tri-cone cuttings	---	.008	tr
4.6-6.1m 15-20'	DR50	" " "	---	.008	tr
6.1-7.6m 20-25'	DR51	" " "	---	.008	tr
7.6-9.1m 25-30'	DR52	" " "	---	.006	.18
9.1-12.2m 30-40'	DR53	" " "	---	.004	tr
12.2-15.2m 40-50'	DR39	Talc schist; dk grn, foliated, leucite(?) xtals, calc	5%		
15.2-15.9m 50-52'		} some dolomite in veins    foliation	65%		
15.9-18.3m 52-60'			75%	.014	.30
18.3-19.7m 60-64.5'	DR40	" " " "	85%	.006	.22
19.7-21.4m 64.5-70'	DR41	Talc schist; lt grn, more calc than DR 40	100%	.006	tr
21.4-23.0m 70-75.5'	DR42	Talc schist; dk grn, strongly calc, predom in vnlts  fol'n	100%	tr	.07
23.0-24.7m 75.5-81'	DR43	Volcanic (?); qtz vnlts, pyr, "blocky"	100%	.002	tr
24.7-25.3m 81-83'	DR44	Volcanic; qtz vnlts to .5mm, more pyr than DR43	100%	.004	tr
25.3-27.6m 83-90.5'	DR45	Phyllite(?); calc & qtz vnlts	100%	tr	.05
27.6-30.6m 90.5-100.5'	DR46	" " "	100%	.002	.08
CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.					

# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_ HOLE NUMBER GV84 DDH #4 CONTINUED DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION \_\_\_\_\_ BEARING \_\_\_\_\_ DIP \_\_\_\_\_ ELEVATION \_\_\_\_\_

DATE STARTED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE LOGGED \_\_\_\_\_ LOGGED BY \_\_\_\_\_

CORE INTERVAL	SAMPLE#	DESCRIPTION	% Recovery	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
30.6-32.3m 100.5-106'	DR47	1st; vuggy, trace mariposite	100%	tr	tr
32.3-34.1m 106-112'	DR48	Volcanic; iron bands, calc, tr mariposite in talc layer	75%	.008	tr
34.1-35.4m 112-116'	DR54	Volc greywacke; .5-1cm qtz vns, dolomite vnlts, pyr, mar	100%	tr	.09
35.4-36.9m 116-121'	DR55	" " ; 6" graphitic, pyr, qtz vnlts to .5cm, mar	100%	tr	.08
36.9-39.3m 121-129'	DR56	Same, with greater iron staining → pyr	100%	.002	tr
39.3-39.9m 129-131'	DR57	Talc schist; lt grn, strong foliation, iron <sup>pyr</sup> staining	100%	tr	tr
39.9-41.5m 131-136'	DR58	deformed Volcanic; qtz/dolomite vnlts to .5cm, mariposite, pyr	100%	tr	tr
41.5-42.7m 136-140'	DR59	same	100%	tr	.05
		END OF HOLE #4.			



# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY GV HOLE NUMBER GV84 DDH#5 DEPTH 30.5m = 100'  
 LOCATION 1137NE/450NW BEARING --- DIP vertical ELEVATION 1417.6m = 4650.8'  
 DATE STARTED 18September84 DATE COMPLETED 19September84 DATE LOGGED 20September84 LOGGED BY SF

CORE INTERVAL	SAMPLE#	DESCRIPTION	% Recovery	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
0-6.1m 0-20'	DR60	Tri-cone cuttings	---	tr	.07
6.1-7.0m 20-23'	---	washed out - lost	---	---	---
7.0-9.1m 23-30'	DR61	Talc schist; dk grn, chlorite	100%	tr	.09
9.1-12.2m 30-40'	DR62	" " ; more siliceous than above	100%	tr	tr
12.2-15.2m 40-50'	DR63	Talc; iron stain @ 42'	100%	tr	tr
15.2-18.3m 50-60'	DR64	" ; minor pyr, calc vn @ 52', qtz vn with pyr @ 54'	100%	.002	tr
18.3-21.4m 60-70'	DR65	" ; minor pyr, small qtz vn	100%	.002	tr
21.4-24.4m 70-80'	DR66	" ; apple grn, minor pyr, qtz vnlt	100%	.004	.06
24.4-27.4m 80-90'	DR67	" ; apple grn, minor pyr, 85-90' broken up with qtz vnlt75%		.004	.07
27.4-30.5m 90-100'	DR68	" ; apple grn, minor pyr, qtz vnlt @ 97'	100%	.002	.04
		END OF HOLE #5.			

# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY GV HOLE NUMBER GV84 DDH#6 DEPTH 41.8m = 137'  
 LOCATION 660NE/950NW BEARING 315° DIP -60° ELEVATION 1448.2m = 4751.2'  
 DATE STARTED 20September84 DATE COMPLETED 22September84 DATE LOGGED 23September84 LOGGED BY TV & DF

CORE INTERVAL	SAMPLE#	DESCRIPTION	% Recovery	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
0-3.1m 0-10'	DR70	Tri-cone cuttings	---	.002	tr
3.1-6.1m 10-20'	DR71	Sil Arg; qtz vnlts to 3mm, minor pyr, pebbles, muck	20%	.012	tr
6.1-7.3m 20-24'	DR72	" " ; greater qtz than DR71, iron stain, some clay	80%	.01	tr
7.3-9.1m 24-30'	DR73	Volcanic; interrupted by 6" pebbles as in DR71	95%	.016	tr
9.1-12.3m 30-41.5'	DR74	"	100%	tr	tr
12.3-15.2m 41.5-50'	DR75	Arg; rotten, with qtz throughout, minor pyr xtals	50%	.014	tr
15.2-18.3m 50-60'	DR76	" ; " " " incr graphitic	40%	.016	tr
18.3-21.4m 60-70'	DR77	" ; " " " "	75%	.002	tr
21.4-24.4m 70-80'	DR78	" ; " " " "	70%	.006	tr
24.4-27.4m 80-90'	DR79	" ; " " " "	50%	.002	tr
27.4-29.0m 90-95'	DR80	" ; " " " "	40%	tr	tr
29.0-31.1m 95-102'	DR81	Arg; extensive qtz veining; pyr xtals, foliated	35%	tr	.02
31.1-32.0 102-105'	DR82	Talc schist	65%	.002	.08
32.0-33.5m 105-110'	DR83	altered ultrabasic to talc; major pyr, qtz vnlts, 2-4"veins	100%	.004	tr
33.5-35.7m 110-117'	DR84	Arg; grn, major pyr, trace mariposite @ 107,109'	90%	tr	.02
35.7-38.9m 117-127.5'	DR85	Arg; foliated, major pyr, some talc	100%	.002	tr
38.9-41.8m 127.5-137'	DR86	Arg; " " "	90%	.004	tr

END OF HOLE #6.

# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY GV HOLE NUMBER GV84 DDH#7 DEPTH 39.6m = 130'

LOCATION 1075SW/1100NW BEARING --- DIP vertical ELEVATION 1403.0m = 4602.9'

DATE STARTED 22September84 DATE COMPLETED 22September84 DATE LOGGED 23September84 LOGGED BY SF

CORE INTERVAL	SAMPLE#	DESCRIPTION	% Recovery	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
0-6.1m 0-20'	---	Top of hole - lost	---	---	---
6.1-8.5m 20-28'	DR87	Cht; pebbles @ 24', pyr along fractures, graphitic	65%	tr	.04
8.5-10.1m 28-33'	DR88	" ; calc vnlt, major pyr along fractures--smeared	100%	tr	tr
10.1-12.3m 33-40.5'	DR89	" ; convoluted, same as above	100%	.002	tr
12.3-14.9m 40.5-49'	DR109	" ; minor pyr	65%	tr	tr
14.9-18.3m 49-60'	DR110	" ; interbedded chlorite(?) or talc	100%	tr	tr
18.3-19.4m 60-63.5'	DR111	" ; at 60' dk grn chlorite(?) grades to arg, high calc talc	100%	tr	tr
19.4-22.2m 63.5-73'	DR92	Arg; lt grn, with abund talc, brecciated w calc material dissem pyr	100%	tr	tr
22.2-24.4m 73-80'	DR93	" " " " "	100%	tr	.02
24.4-26.5m 80-87'	DR94	" " " " "	100%	tr	tr
26.5-29.4m 87-96.5'	DR95	Talc schist; foliated, brecciated, no vis sulfides	100%	tr	tr
29.4-32.3m 96.5-106'	DR96	" " " " "	100%	tr	tr
32.3-35.4m 106-116'	DR97	" " " " "	100%	tr	tr
35.4-37.2m 116-122'	DR98	" " " " "	100%	tr	tr
37.2-39.6m 122-130'	DR99	" " " " "	100%	tr	tr
		END OF HOLE #7.			

# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY GV HOLE NUMBER GV84 DDH#8 DEPTH 29.9m = 98'

LOCATION 1075SW/1175NW BEARING 020° DIP -60° ELEVATION 1403.0m = 4602.9'

DATE STARTED 23September84 DATE COMPLETED 24September84 DATE LOGGED 24September84 LOGGED BY TV & DF

CORE INTERVAL	SAMPLE#	DESCRIPTION	% Recovery	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
0-6.1m 0-20'	---	Top if hole - lost		---	---
6.1-7.6m 20-25'	DR100	Arg; siliceous, minor pyr	100%	tr	tr
7.6-10.7m 25-35'	DR101	" ; foliated, less stain, more pyr than DR100, graphitic	90%	tr	tr
10.7- 13.7m 35-45'	DR102	" ; siliceous, w minor pyr, qtz vnlt, platy pyr, grades to cht with abund platy pyr	100%	tr	tr
13.7-16.8m 45-55'	DR103	Arg; grn, dissem & platy pyr, brecciated schistose @ end of sec	100%	tr	tr
16.8-19.8m 55-65'	DR104	" ; minor qtz and pyr	100%	tr	.02
19.8-21.6m 65-71'	DR105	Volcanic; 1' serpentinite interbedded, dissem pyr	100%	.002	tr
21.6-24.4m 71-80'	DR106	"	100%	tr	tr
24.4-27.4m 80-90'	DR107	"	100%	tr	tr
27.4-29.9m 90-98'	DR108	"	100%	tr	tr
		END OF HOLE #8.			

# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY GV HOLE NUMBER GV84 DDH#9 DEPTH 18.3m = 60'  
 LOCATION 1150SW/1025NW BEARING --- DIP vertical ELEVATION 1400m = 4593.1'  
 DATE STARTED 24September84 DATE COMPLETED 24September84 DATE LOGGED 26September84 LOGGED BY SF

CORE INTERVAL	SAMPLE#	DESCRIPTION	% Recovery	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
0-3.7m 0-10'	DR113	Tri-cone cuttings	---	tr	.02
3.7-4.6m 10-15'	---	washed out	---	---	---
4.6-5.2m 15-17'	---	pebbles of chert and volcanics	---	---	---
5.2-8.2m 17-27'	DR114	Sil arg & cht; calc & qtz vnlt, sulfide staining to 24'			
		pyr in arg interbeds, highly pyritized along cleavage @24'	100%	tr	tr
8.2-10.7m 27-35'	DR115	Cht; with arg interbedded, qtz & calc vnlt w pyr	100%	tr	tr
10.7-12.6m 35-41.5'	DR116	Cht; fractured, less pyr than DR115	90%	tr	.04
12.6-14.0m 41.5-46'	DR117	Talc schist; chert contact, dk grn, no vis pyr	100%	tr	.04
14.0-18.3m 46-60'	DR118	Lst;	100%	tr	tr
		END OF HOLE #9.			



# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY GV HOLE NUMBER GV84 DDH#11 DEPTH 61.0m = 200'  
 LOCATION 640SW/1100NW BEARING 315° DIP -60° ELEVATION 1476.8m = 4845.0'  
 DATE STARTED 26September84 DATE COMPLETED 27September84 DATE LOGGED 28September84 LOGGED BY TV & DF

CORE INTERVAL	SAMPLE#	DESCRIPTION	% Recovery	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
0-3.1m 0-10'	---	Top of hole - lost	---	---	---
3.1-6.1m 10-20'	DR128	Greywacke; highly oxidized, 1-3mm calc vnlt	75%	tr	tr
6.1-9.1m 20-30'	DR129	" ; cherty in appearance in some of section	100%	.002	.002
9.1-10.4m 30-34'	DR130	"	100%	tr	tr
10.4-11.6m 34-38'	DR131	Breccia zone; foliated, highly oxidized; abund calc vnlt	100%	tr	tr
11.6-12.8m 38-42'	DR132	Volcanic; strongly deformed, cherty, few qtz vnlt, pyr mid-brn andesite(?) calc diss	100%	.002	.04
12.8-14.3m 42-47'	DR133	Qtz carbonate; " " , shale-like, qtz calc vnlt	100%	tr	.04
14.3-18.1m 47-54.5'	DR134	Qtz vn; mariposite @47',	100%	.002	tr
18.1-19.7m 54.5-64.5'	DR135	Qtz carbonate; deformed, shale-like, qtz calc vnlt, talc @ 60'	100%	.002	tr
19.7-23.5m 64.5-77'	DR136	Talc schist; abund mariposite, foliated, qtz dolo vnlt	100%	tr	.02
23.5-24.4m 77-80'	DR137	Greywacke; highly oxidized, calc qtz vnlt → 2mm	100%	tr	tr
24.4-26.5m 80-87'	DR138	Highly oxidized breccia of qtz, talc schist; mariposite	100%	tr	.02
26.5-28.8m 87-94.5'	DR139	Quartz-rich mariposic rock, highly oxidized	100%	tr	.02
28.8-32.3m 94.5-106'	DR140	" " " " " " 1'qtz vn@95'	100%	tr	tr
32.3-35.1m 106-115'	DR141	" " " " " "	100%	.002	tr
35.1-38.1m 115-125'	DR142	Talc schist; some cht, qtz dolo vnlt, orange oxide mineral	100%	.002	.06
38.1-41.8m 125-137'	DR143	" " " " " , dissemin pyr	100%	tr	tr

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# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_ HOLE NUMBER GV84 DDH#11 CONTINUED \_\_\_\_\_ DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION \_\_\_\_\_ BEARING \_\_\_\_\_ DIP \_\_\_\_\_ ELEVATION \_\_\_\_\_

DATE STARTED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE LOGGED \_\_\_\_\_ LOGGED BY \_\_\_\_\_

CORE INTERVAL	SAMPLE#	DESCRIPTION	% Recovery	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
41.8-44.2m 137-145'	DR144	Talc schist; lt grn, qtz dolo vnlt 2-5mm	100%	tr	tr
44.2-47.2m 145-155'	DR145	" ; " "	100%	tr	.02
47.2-50.3m 155-165'	DR146	" ; some cht, qtz dolo vnlt, orange ox. min	100%	tr	.02
50.3-52.7m 165-173'	DR147	" ; " "			
52.7-54.9m 173-180'	DR148	" ; much mariposite, weathered, oxidized,			
		qtz & dolo vnlt near end of section	100%	.002	tr
54.9-56.4m 180-185'	DR149	4' qtz dolo vns w abund mariposite, vuggy, l'talc/mari.	100%	tr	tr
56.4-57.9m 185-190'	DR150	Mariposite with many qtz calc dolo vnlt, dissem pyr	100%	tr	.04
57.9-59.3m 190-195'	DR151	Cht; shale-like, maripositic, heavily broken up, qtz dolo vnlt	100%	tr	tr
59.3-61.0m 195-200'	DR152	Blk cht; middle sec rotten, qtz vnlt, lower sec w some talc	90%	tr	tr
		END OF HOLE #11.			



# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY GV HOLE NUMBER GV84 DDH#12 DEPTH 54.3m = 178'  
 LOCATION 750SW/1250NW BEARING 135° DIP -45° ELEVATION 1437.8m = 4717.1'  
 DATE STARTED 28September84 DATE COMPLETED 29September84 DATE LOGGED 29/30September84 LOGGED BY SF & TV & KG

CORE INTERVAL	SAMPLE#	DESCRIPTION	% Recovery	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
0-6.1m 0-20'	---	Top of hole - lost	---	---	---
6.1-9.8m 20-32'	DR153	qtz calc vnlt Talc schist; dk gm, dissem pyr, iron stain 20-24' sec, smeared pyr	65%	tr	.04
9.8-13.1m 32-43'	DR154	" ; lt gm, " "	70%	tr	tr
13.1-16.1m 43-53'	DR155	" ; dk grn to blk, less pyr than DR154	100%	tr	tr
16.1-17.7m 53-58'	DR156	" ; darker than DR155--more Mg, broken up, no vis pyr	100%	tr	.02
17.7-21.2m 58-69.5'	DR157	Greywacke; pyr smeared to thin layers, few qtz vnlt, dk bm/grey	45%	tr	tr
21.2-24.4m 69.5-80'	DR158	Arg; dk gm, strongly foliated	75%	tr	tr
24.4-27.7m 80-91'	DR159	" ; dk gm, talc & shale throughout, dissem pyr, calc vnlt	80%	tr	tr
27.7-30.8m 91-101'	DR160	" ; " " , pyr smeared along fractures	80%	tr	tr
30.8-33.8m 101-111'	DR161	" ; " " " "	80%	tr	tr
33.8-36.9m 111-121'	DR162	" ; " " " "	80%	tr	tr
36.9-39.9m 121-131'	DR163	" ; " " " , brecciated zone →2'	80%	tr	tr
39.9-43.3m 131-142'	DR164	" ; brecciated extensively	80%	tr	tr
43.4-46.3m 142-152'	DR165	Breccia comp of talc schist, arg; highly calc, some dissem pyr	80%	tr	tr
46.3-47.8m 152-157'	DR166	" " " " "	80%	tr	tr
47.8- 50.9m 157-167'	DR167	Volcanic (andesite?); slightly calc	80%	tr	tr
50.9-54.3m 167-178'	DR168	talc interbedded in lst, Lst—qtz cht; breccia at end of sec, much pyr in last 2',	80%	tr	tr

END OF HOLE #12.

# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY GV HOLE NUMBER GV84 DDH #13 DEPTH 40.8m = 134'  
 LOCATION 725SW/1175NW BEARING 060° DIP -60° ELEVATION 1450.7m = 4759.4'  
 DATE STARTED 29September84 DATE COMPLETED 30September84 DATE LOGGED 01October84 LOGGED BY SF & DF

CORE INTERVAL	SAMPLE#	DESCRIPTION	% Recovery	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
0-3.1m 0-10'	---	Top of hole - lost	---	---	---
3.1-6.1m 10-20'	DR169	cht pebbles, arg cht; rotten, qtz vnls broken, vuggy,	100%	tr	.02
6.1-9.2m 20-30'	DR170	Cht; some arg, rusty & vuggy qtz vnls throughout	80%	.002	tr
9.2-10.8m 30-35.5'	DR172	Greywacke; some arg, grey/brn, pyr stringers along qtz vnls	100%	tr	tr
10.8-12.2m 35.5-40'	DR171	Cht;	100%	.002	tr
12.2-14.5m 40-47.5'	DR173	Cht; some arg, highly oxidized, calc, rotten, trace chlorite	100%	tr	.02
14.5-17.1m 47.5-56'	DR174	" ; interbedded arg, dissem pyr, rusty, tr mariposite. Also,			
		53-56' dk/grn talc schist, marly	100%	tr	.02
17.1-20.1m 56-66'	DR175	Talc schist chlorite; grades dk grn to lt grn, more siliceous at 66'	100%	tr	.02
20.1-22.6m 66-74'	DR176	" " ; lt grn, minor dissem pyr, 6" arg cht @71.5'	100%	tr	.02
22.6-25.3m 74-83'	DR177	Sil arg(blk/lt grn) to cht to talc schist(lt grn) to shale	100%	tr	.06
25.3-28.7m 83-94'	DR178	Cht/qtz (broken up) to greywacke(heavily oxidized to orange)	100%	tr	.04
28.7-31.7m 94-104'	DR179	Greywacke; with 5cm qtz vn, tr mariposite	100%	tr	.02
31.7-34.7m 104-114'	DR180	" ; calcareous, highly oxidized, minor dissem pyr,	100%	tr	.02
34.7-37.8m 114-124'	DR181	" ; 1" qtz vn, tr mariposite in calc, qtzite, minor pyr	100%	tr	tr
37.8-40.8m 124-134'	DR182	" ; incr mariposite, heavily oxidized	100%	tr	tr
		END OF HOLE #13.			





# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY GV HOLE NUMBER GV84 DDH#15 DEPTH 39.6m = 130'  
 LOCATION 310SW/700NW BEARING 110° DIP -60° ELEVATION 1472.2m = 4830'  
 DATE STARTED 03October84 DATE COMPLETED 04October84 DATE LOGGED 05October84 LOGGED BY DF & TV

CORE INTERVAL	SAMPLE#	DESCRIPTION	% Recovery	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
0-1.5m					
0-5'	DR204	Tri-cone cuttings	---	tr	.02
1.5-3.1m					
5-10'	DR205	" " "	---	tr	.04
3.1-4.6m					
10-15'	DR206	" " "	---	tr	.02
4.6-8.2m					
15-27'	DR207	Cht & arg pebbles; rusty, some qtz vnlt, pyr xtals visible	25%	.004	.04
8.2-9.8m					
27-32'	DR208	Arg/cht; calc qtz vnlt, pyr dissem&xtals	100%	tr	.04
9.8-11.4m					
32-37.5'	DR209	" " " " ,spectac pyr @ 37'	35%	.002	.04
11.4-12.8m					
37.5-42'	DR210	" pebbles & core, calc qtz vnlt	90%	tr	tr
12.8-15.8m					
42-52'	DR211	Cht/arg; qtz vnlt, pyr xtals&dissem, graphitic	100%	tr	tr
15.8-18.9m					
52-62'	DR223	Arg; broken up, pyr xtals, graphitic	100%	.002	.02
18.9-22.0m					
62-72'	DR224	Cht; lt grn, vis pyr, brecciated in some parts of this section	100%	tr	.04
22.0-25.0m					
72-82'	DR225	" " " " " "	100%	.002	.06
25.0-28.1m					
82-92'	DR226	Cht(grey) interbedded w arg shale(blk,graphitic) containing pyr xtals abund	100%	.004	.04
28.1-31.2m					
92-102'	DR227	" " " " " "	100%	.004	tr
31.2-34.1m					
102-112'	DR228	" " " " " "	90%	tr	.06
34.1-37.2m					
112-122'	DR229	" " " " " "	90%	tr	tr
37.2-39.6m					
122-130'	DR230	" " " " " "	50%	.002	tr
		END OF HOLE #15.			

# DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY GV HOLE NUMBER GV84 DDH#16 DEPTH 22.3m = 73'  
 LOCATION 280SW/745NW BEARING 155° DIP -60° ELEVATION 1463m = 4800'  
 DATE STARTED 04October84 DATE COMPLETED 05October84 DATE LOGGED 05October84 LOGGED BY DF & TV

CORE INTERVAL	SAMPLE#	DESCRIPTION	% Recovery	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
0-4.6m 0-15'	---	Top of hole - lost	---	---	---
4.6-6.1m 15-20'	DR212	Andesite/dacite (rhyolite?); chloritic, abund qtz vns to 5cm	80%	tr	tr
6.1-7.6m 20-25'	DR213	" " "	80%	.016	tr
7.6-9.1m 25-30'	DR214	" " "	80%	tr	.04
9.1-10.7m 30-35'	DR215	" " "	80%	.020	tr
10.7-12.2m 35-40'	DR216	" " "	80%	.006	.04
12.2-13.4m 40-44'	DR217	" " "	50%	.072	.04
13.4-16.8m 44-55'	DR218	Arg(blk, graphitic); abund pyr, abund small qtz calc vnlts	25%	.004	tr
16.8-21.4m 55-70'	DR219	" " "	20%	.052	.06
21.4-22.3m 70-73'	---	core not recovered	---	---	---
16.8-18.3m 55-60'	DR220	sludge	---	.006	.06
18.3-19.8m 60-65'	DR221	"	---	.002	tr
19.8-21.4m 65-70'	DR222	"	---	.002	tr
		END OF HOLE #16.			

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The drilling program on the GV claims yielded some very interesting but unexpected results. Drilling of the VLF-EM anomalies was particularly disappointing. Most were caused by graphite or high but barren pyrite content in the rocks. Best exploration results were obtained through soil geochemistry.

Whilst the rhyolite/gold association has until now been unrecognized at Atlin, it is, of course, common elsewhere. It is a well-known economic association in Arizona. Closer by, it is recognized in a number of deposits in the Dawson Range in central Yukon. Further work on the property should begin with a careful examination of Trench 1 so that the controls of the mineralization can be better understood. Rhyolite contacts with the country rock should also be scrutinized. Once having achieved a better grasp of this mineralization in its Atlin environment, a program of intensive prospecting should be undertaken, as there still remains over 60% of the claim area which has yet to be systematically examined. Geochem can also be extended along strike to the southwest in the hope of extending the rhyolite body or discovering separate bodies. Geochemical sampling of Gold Hill should be done at the same time as the prospecting.

The exposed rhyolite appears to be basically concordant, so further trenching along strike should reveal more of it. If surface grades sustain over sufficient area around Trench 1 and, optimistically, over new areas not yet outlined, further diamond drilling should be considered.

Respectfully submitted

Anthony Rich, P.Geol.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT



ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

42.

FIELD EXPENSES

Salaries

Anthony Rich, P.Geol.; Supervisor and Consultant.

28,29,30 June; 4 July; 19,21 August; 11,12,19,20,21 September; 4,5 October.  
14 days @ \$400 = \$5600

David Flanagan; Project Manager.

1-11,22-30 June; 1,2,6,9-26,29-31 July; 1-6,14-22,24,25,28,31 August;  
1-11,13-30 September; 1-5,9-12 October.  
99 days @ \$160 = \$15840

S.Flanagan; Geologist, soil sampler, line cutter, EM operator.

24-26 May; 1-11,22-30 June; 1,2,6,9-26,29-31 July; 1-6,14-22,24,25,28-31 August;  
1-5,7,8,11,13-30 September, 1-5,7-10 October.  
106 days @ \$120 = \$12720

T.Flanagan; Soil sampler, line cutter, EM operator.

24-26 May; 1-11,22-30 June; 1,2,4-6,9-15 July.  
33 days @ \$120 = \$3960

T.VanDerEyden; Geologist, soil sampler, line cutter, EM operator.

16-26,29-31 July; 1-6,14-22,24,25,28-31 August; 1-6,8,11,13-30 September;  
1-5,7-10 August.  
73 days @ \$120 = \$8760

46,880.00

Consulting

Kerr-Dawson Associates Limited 186.25

Food and Accommodation

207 days @ \$40 = \$8280  
118 days @ \$30 = \$3540 11,820.00

Airfares

3,540.42

Assay Costs

For soils, rocks and drill core 17,321.59

Field Supplies

1,769.51

Government Fees and Related Expenses

4,492.56

Subtotal: 86,010.33

continued overleaf . . .

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT (continued)

p 43.

	Balance forward:	86,010.33
<u>Freight</u>		1,540.57
<u>Insurance</u>		50.00
<u>Road Construction and Trenching</u>		4,575.00
<u>Gasoline Charges</u>		1,408.17
<u>Long Distance Toll Charges and Communications</u>		4,378.75
<u>Lease Equipment</u>		
2 Honda ATC's @ \$330/mo-ea		2,129.30
Geophysical equipment @ \$550/mo		774.57
Theodolite and survey equipment @ \$150/mo		485.28
GMC Jimmy 4-wheel drive @ \$1200/mo		4,189.13
<u>Car Rental</u>		1,045.41
		<hr/>
		106,586.51
<u>Overhead and Administration*</u>		10,658.65
		<hr/>
		\$117,245.16
		<hr/>

\*This includes time spent by A Rich in directing the field operation from Edmonton and Vancouver which costs are not billed as consulting.

DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

Invoiced costs, from Arctic Diamond Drilling, Whitehorse, YT 6 September to 6 October, 1984. 600m NQ core.	\$ 68,269.80
	<hr/>
Report Preparation 14 days @ \$160	2,240.00
	<hr/>
Total:	<u>\$ 187,754.96</u>

CERTIFICATE

I, Anthony Rich of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, certify that:

- 1 I am a Professional Geologist, registered in the Province of Alberta since 1969.
- 2 I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (1966) with a B.Sc. in Geophysics.
- 3 I am self-employed and have practised Geology, Geophysics and Geochemistry for 17 years.
- 4 Since 1970 I have been Director and President of Claymore Resources Limited which company conducted the exploration work on the GV15, GV23 and GV24 Mineral Claims in 1984.
- 5 Since 1984 I have been a Director of Gator Resources Corporation which company financed the exploration program on the GV15, GV23 and GV24 Mineral Claims.
- 6 The exploration work on the GV15, GV23 and GV24 Mineral Claims was done under my supervision.

Anthony Rich, P.Geol.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA  
January, 1985

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Aitken, J.D., 1959: Atlin Map Area (104N), British Columbia;  
GSC Memoir #307.
- Debicki, R.L., 1984: An Overview of the Placer Mining Industry  
in Atlin Mining Division 1978-1982; Ministry  
of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources,  
Government of British Columbia. Paper 1984-2.
- Kerr, J.R., 1982: "Geological and Geochemical Report on the GV,  
Eagle, Raven, Ptarmigan and Hawk Claims",  
Atlin Mining Division, B.C.
- Wallis, J.E., 1983: "Geological and Geochemical Report on the  
GV15, 23, 24 & 26 Claims", Atlin Mining  
Division, B.C.



GV 24 Claim — view to the southwest, Atlin Lake and Llewellyn Glacier. The southwest corner of the claim is part way up the mountain visible on the right.





View of the GV claims from the west, near the border with the Shuksan 2 claim of Standard Gold Mines Ltd,  
whose trenches are visible on the left.





Trench #1 at the base of Gold Hill. There is a strong wide gold geochem anomaly below this trench.



Deepening Trench #1 in October. The floor of the trench is rhyolite—in part gold-bearing. The wall is slumped argillite.





Arctic Diamond Drilling rig on Hole GV84-2. September, 1984.



Hole GV84-16. October, 1984.





Surveying with Wild T-0 theodolite on the GV24 claim.



Splitting the core for assay. Atlin, September, 1984.



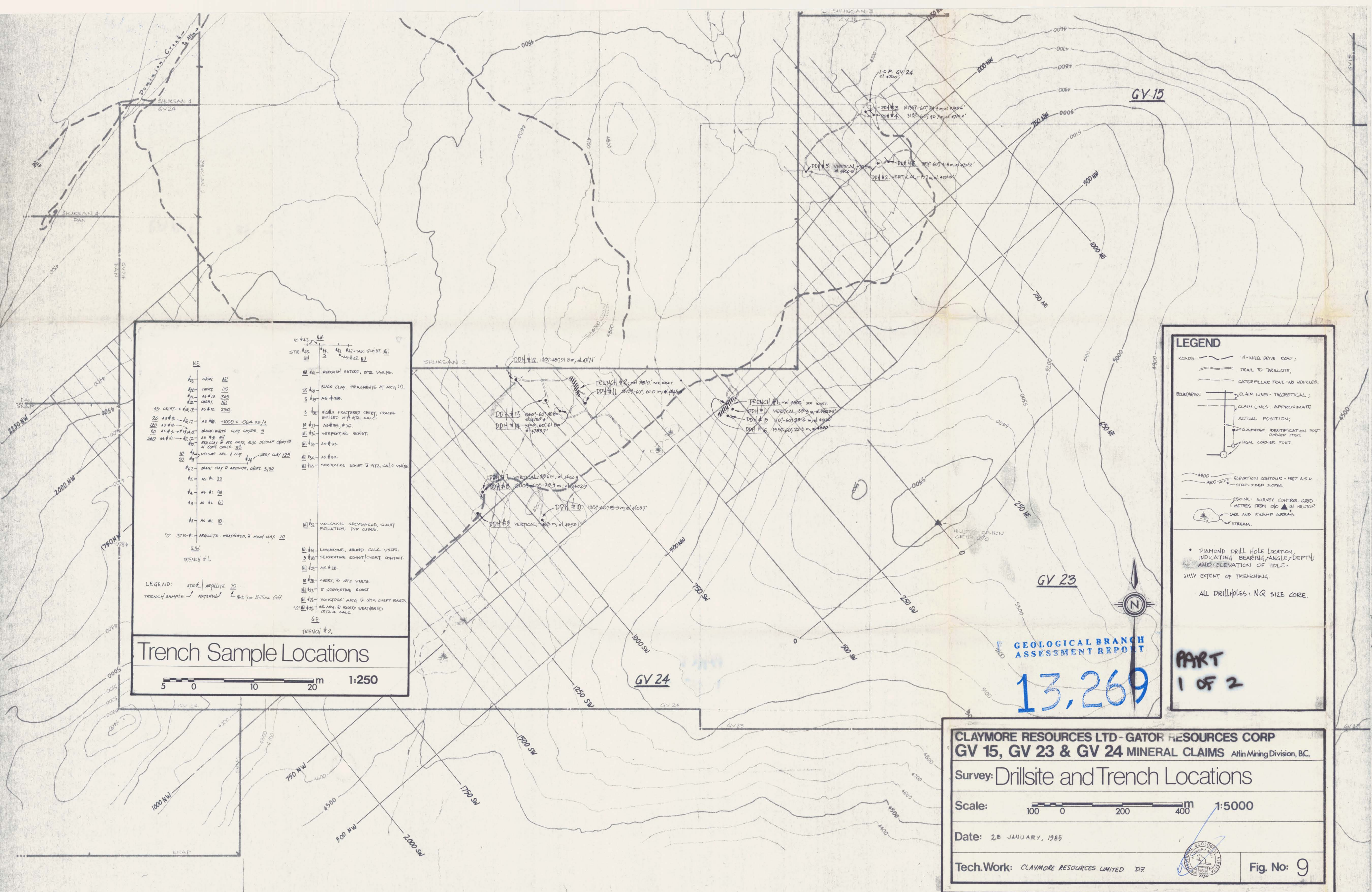


Panning soil and trench samples in Atlin Lake. July, 1984.



John M. McFarland  
at the GV 24 LCP.





**LEGEND**

ROADS: 4-WHEEL DRIVE ROAD;  
 TRAIL TO DRILLSITE;  
 CATERPILLAR TRAIL-NO VEHICLES.

BOUNDARIES: CLAIM LINES - THEORETICAL;  
 CLAIM LINES - APPROXIMATE;  
 ACTUAL POSITION;  
 CLAIMPOST - IDENTIFICATION POST;  
 CORNER POST;  
 LEGAL CORNER POST.

9900 ELEVATION CONTOUR - FEET A.S.L.  
 4800 STEEP-SLOPED SLOPES.

250M SURVEY CONTROL GRID METRES FROM O.D. ON HILTOP.  
 LAKE AND SWAMP AREAS.  
 STREAM.

• DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION, INDICATING BEARING, ANGLE, DEPTH, AND ELEVATION OF HOLE.  
 EXTENT OF TRENCHING.

ALL DRILLHOLES: NQ SIZE CORE.

**PART 1 OF 2**

**Trench Sample Locations**

NE

AS #42  
 STR-#45  
 NI #1  
 NI #2  
 NI #3  
 NI #4  
 NI #5  
 NI #6  
 NI #7  
 NI #8  
 NI #9  
 NI #10  
 NI #11  
 NI #12  
 NI #13  
 NI #14  
 NI #15  
 NI #16  
 NI #17  
 NI #18  
 NI #19  
 NI #20  
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 NI #88  
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 NI #91  
 NI #92  
 NI #93  
 NI #94  
 NI #95  
 NI #96  
 NI #97  
 NI #98  
 NI #99  
 NI #100

SW

TRENCH #1.

SE

TRENCH #2.

LEGEND: STR-#1 ARKILLITE 70  
 TRENCH SAMPLE MATERIAL L-103 per Billion Gold

Scale: 1:250

**CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD - GATOR RESOURCES CORP**  
**GV 15, GV 23 & GV 24 MINERAL CLAIMS** Atlin Mining Division, B.C.

Survey: Drillsite and Trench Locations

Scale: 1:5000

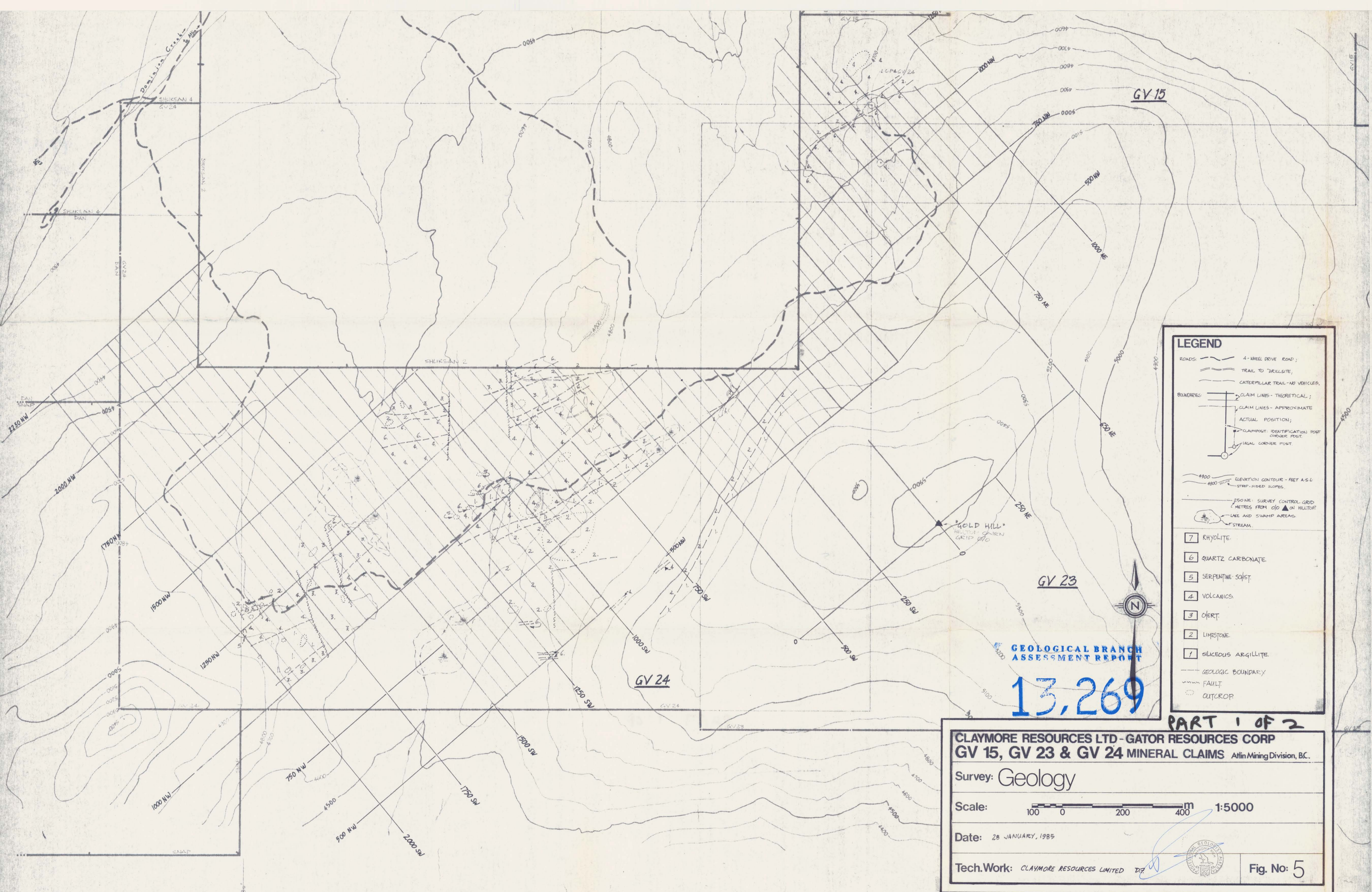
Date: 28 JANUARY, 1985

Tech. Work: CLAYMORE RESOURCES LIMITED DT

**Fig. No: 9**

**13,269**





**LEGEND**

ROADS:   
 - 4-WHEEL DRIVE ROAD;   
 - TRAIL TO DRILLSITE;   
 - CATERPILLAR TRAIL-NO VEHICLES.

BOUNDARIES:   
 - CLAIM LINES - THEORETICAL;   
 - CLAIM LINES - APPROXIMATE ACTUAL POSITION;   
 - CLAIMPOST - IDENTIFICATION POST CORNER POST;   
 - LEGAL CORNER POST.

- 4900 ELEVATION CONTOUR - FEET A.S.L.   
 - 4800 STEP-SIDED SLOPES.

- 250M SURVEY CONTROL GRID METRES FROM OLD HILLTOP LAKE AND SWAMP AREAS.

- STREAM.

7 RHYOLITE.   
 6 QUARTZ CARBONATE.   
 5 SERPENTINE SCHIST.   
 4 VOLCANICS.   
 3 CHERT.   
 2 LIMESTONE.   
 1 SILICEOUS ARGILLITE.

— GEOLOGIC BOUNDARY   
 --- FAULT   
 ○ OUTCROP

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**13,269**

**PART 1 OF 2**

**CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD - GATOR RESOURCES CORP**  
**GV 15, GV 23 & GV 24 MINERAL CLAIMS** Attn Mining Division, B.C.

Survey: **Geology**

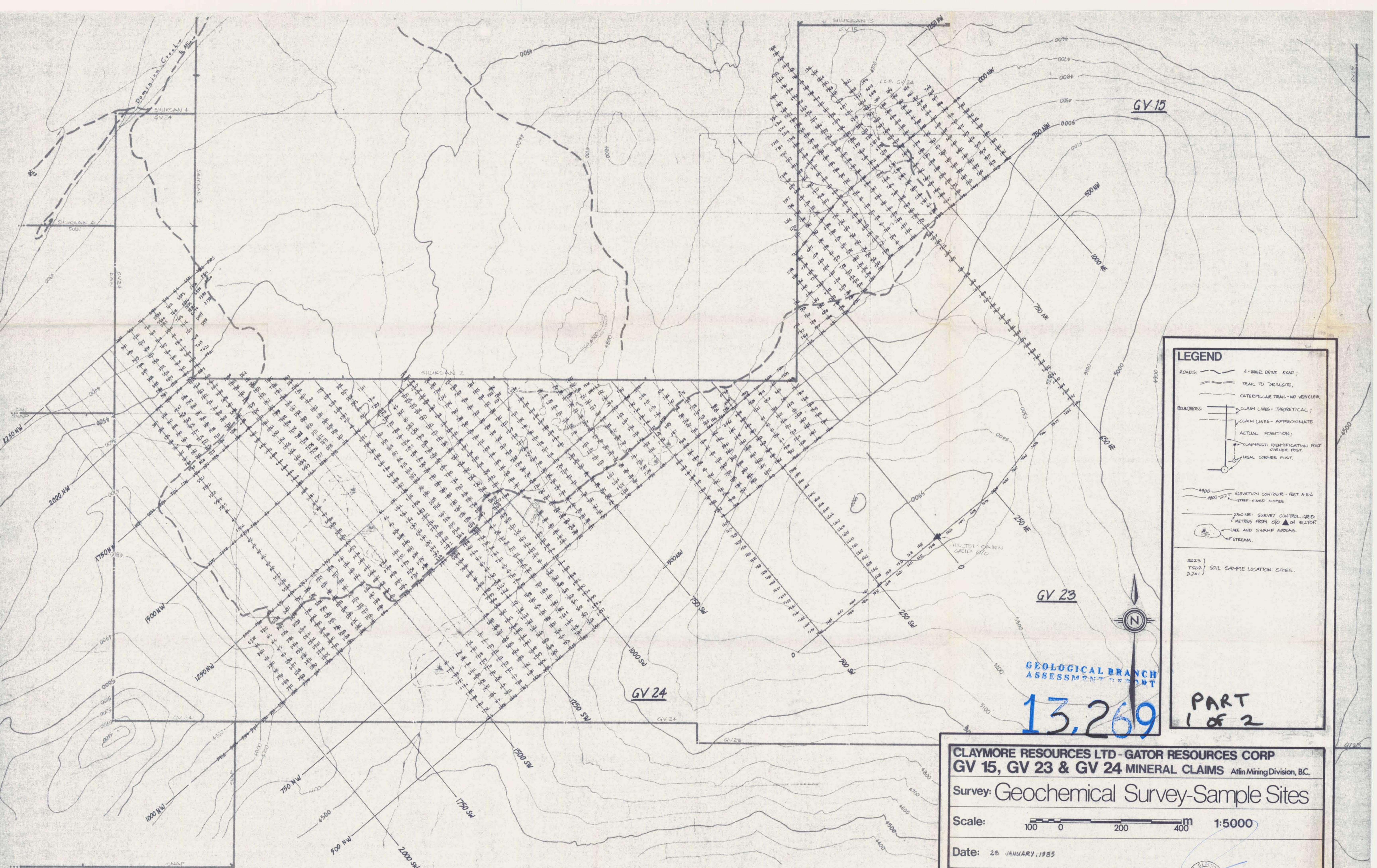
Scale: **1:5000**

Date: **28 JANUARY, 1985**

Tech. Work: **CLAYMORE RESOURCES LIMITED**

**Fig. No: 5**





**LEGEND**

ROADS:   
 - 4-WHEEL DRIVE ROAD;   
 - TRAIL TO DRILLSITE;   
 - CATERPILLAR TRAIL - NO VEHICLES.

BOUNDARIES:   
 - CLAIM LINES - THEORETICAL;   
 - CLAIM LINES - APPROXIMATE;   
 - ACTUAL POSITION;   
 - CLAIMPOST (IDENTIFICATION POST CORNER POST);   
 - LEGAL CORNER POST.

ELEVATION CONTOUR - FEET A.S.L.   
 - STEEP-SIDED SLOPES.

250M SURVEY CONTROL GRID METRES FROM G10 ON HILLTOP   
 - LAKE AND SWAMP AREAS;   
 - STREAM.

3623 } SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION SITES.   
 T502 }   
 D201 }

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
 ASSESSMENT REPORT

**13,269**

**PART  
 1 OF 2**

**CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD - GATOR RESOURCES CORP**  
**GV 15, GV 23 & GV 24 MINERAL CLAIMS** Atlin Mining Division, BC.

Survey: **Geochemical Survey-Sample Sites**

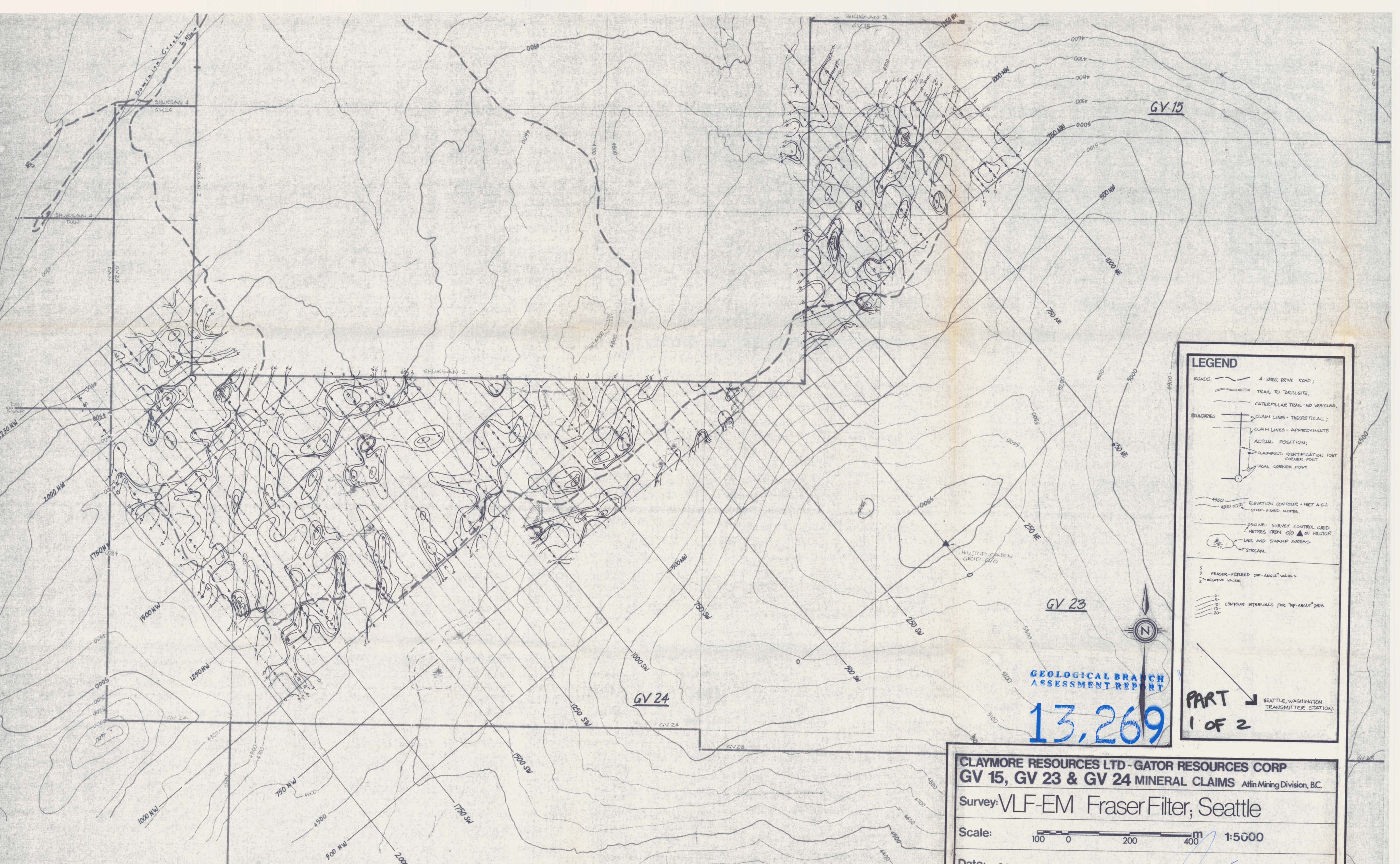
Scale: 1:5000

Date: 28 JANUARY, 1985

Tech. Work: CLAYMORE RESOURCES LIMITED D7

**Fig. No: 4**





**LEGEND**

ROADS: 4-WHEEL DRIVE ROAD;  
 TRAIL TO DRILLSITE;  
 CATERPILLAR TRAIL - NO VEHICLES.

BOUNDARIES: CLAIM LINES - THEORETICAL;  
 CLAIM LINES - APPROXIMATE  
 ACTUAL POSITION;  
 CLAIMPOST: IDENTIFICATION POST  
 CORNER POST  
 LEGAL CORNER POST

ELEVATION CONTOUR - FEET A.S.L.  
 STRIP-SIDED SLOPES.

250M E. SURVEY CONTROL GRID  
 METRES FROM ON HILLTOP  
 LAKE AND SWAMP AREAS.  
 STREAM.

FRASER-FILTERED DIP-ANGLE\* VALUES.  
 \* - NEGATIVE VALUE.

CONTOUR INTERVALS FOR DIP-ANGLE\* DATA.  
 0°  
 5°  
 10°  
 15°  
 20°

**PART 1 OF 2** SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TRANSMITTER STATION.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,269

**CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD - GATOR RESOURCES CORP**  
**GV 15, GV 23 & GV 24 MINERAL CLAIMS** Atlin Mining Division, B.C.

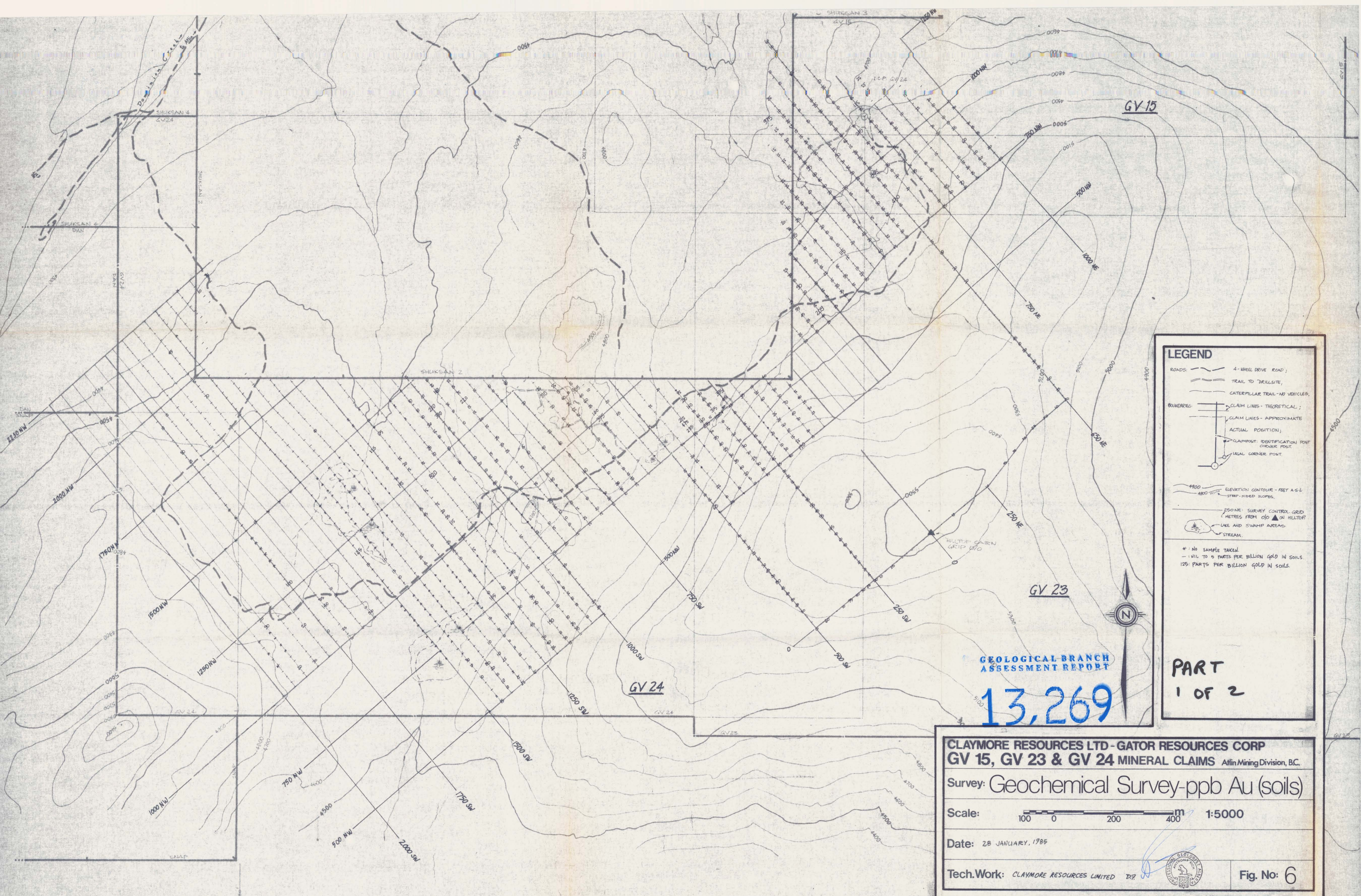
Survey: VLF-EM Fraser Filter, Seattle

Scale: 1:5000

Date: 23 JANUARY, 1985

Tech. Work: CLAYMORE RESOURCES LIMITED D.T. Fig. No: 7





**LEGEND**

ROADS: 4-WHEEL DRIVE ROAD;  
TRAIL TO DRILLSITE;  
CATERPILLAR TRAIL-NO VEHICLES.

BOUNDARIES: CLAIM LINES - THEORETICAL;  
CLAIM LINES - APPROXIMATE  
ACTUAL POSITION;  
CLAIMPOST: IDENTIFICATION POST  
CORNER POST  
LEGAL CORNER POST

4900 ELEVATION CONTOUR - FEET A.S.L.  
4800 STEEP-SIDED SLOPES.

250M SURVEY CONTROL GRID  
METRES FROM OLD HILLTOP  
LAKE AND SWAMP AREAS.

STREAM.

\*: NO SAMPLE TAKEN.  
- : NIL TO 5 PARTS PER BILLION GOLD IN SOILS.  
125: PARTS PER BILLION GOLD IN SOILS.

**PART  
1 OF 2**

**CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD - GATOR RESOURCES CORP**  
**GV 15, GV 23 & GV 24 MINERAL CLAIMS** Atlin Mining Division, B.C.

Survey: **Geochemical Survey-ppb Au (soils)**

Scale: 100 0 200 400 m **1:5000**

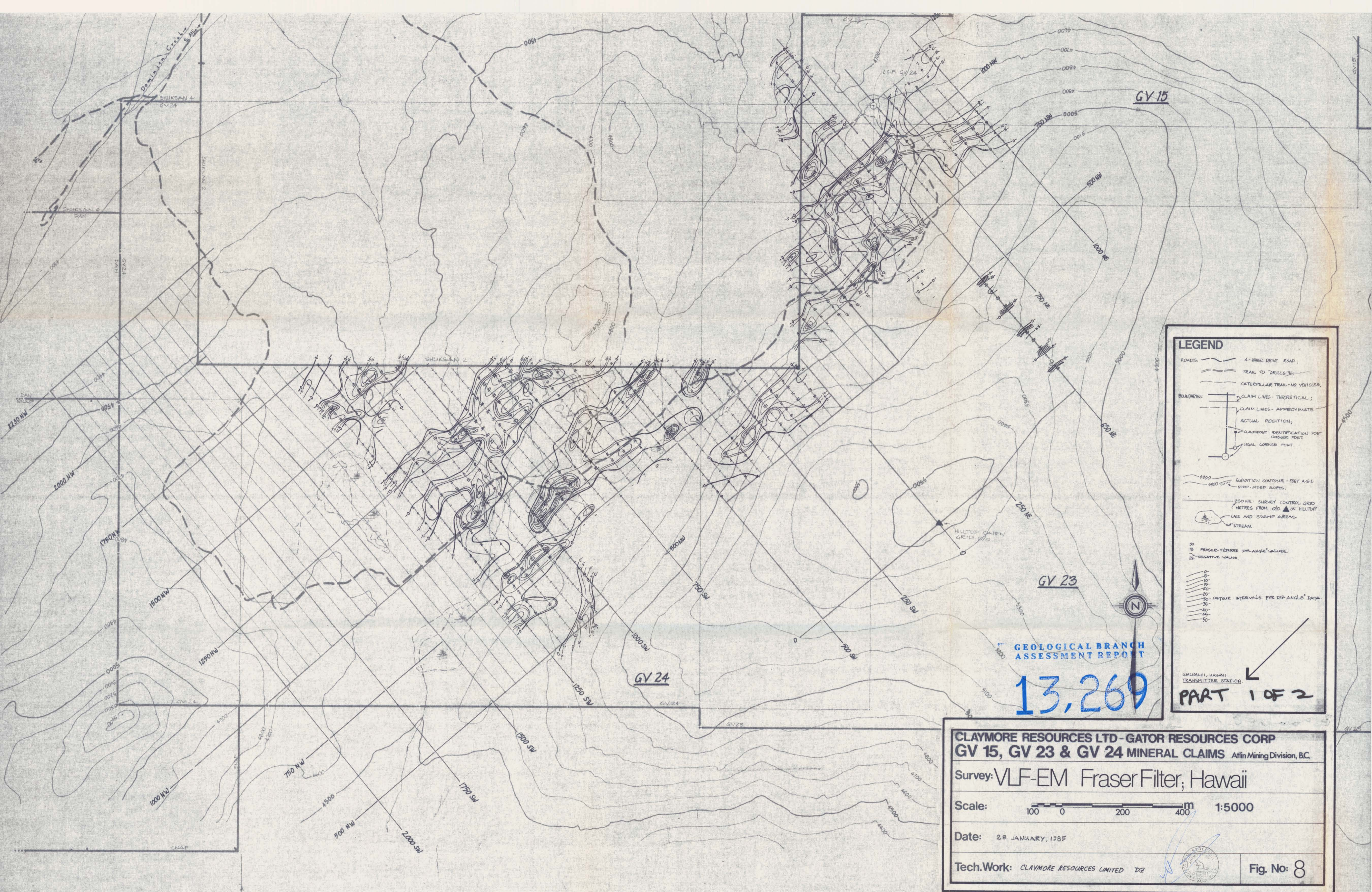
Date: 28 JANUARY, 1985

Tech. Work: CLAYMORE RESOURCES LIMITED DR.

**13,269**

**Fig. No: 6**





**LEGEND**

ROADS: 4-WHEEL DRIVE ROAD;  
TRAIL TO DRILLSITE;  
CATERPILLAR TRAIL-NO VEHICLES.

BOUNDARIES: CLAIM LINES- THEORETICAL;  
CLAIM LINES- APPROXIMATE  
ACTUAL POSITION;  
CLAIMPOST- IDENTIFICATION POST  
CORNER POST.  
LEGAL CORNER POST.

ELEVATION CONTOUR- FEET A-S-L  
4800 STEEP-SIDED SLOPES.

250M SURVEY CONTROL GRID  
METRES FROM OLD ON HILLTOP  
LINES AND SWAMP AREAS.

STREAM.

30 FRASER FILTERED DIP-ANGLE VALUES.  
22 NEGATIVE VALUE.

0-50  
5-10  
10-15  
15-20  
20-25  
25-30  
30-35  
35-40  
40-45  
45-50  
CONTOUR INTERVALS FOR DIP-ANGLE DATA.

(WALALEA), HAWAII  
TRANSMITTER STATION

**PART 1 OF 2**

**CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD - GATOR RESOURCES CORP**  
**GV 15, GV 23 & GV 24 MINERAL CLAIMS** Atlin Mining Division, B.C.

Survey: VLF-EM Fraser Filter; Hawaii

Scale: 1:5000

Date: 28 JANUARY, 1985

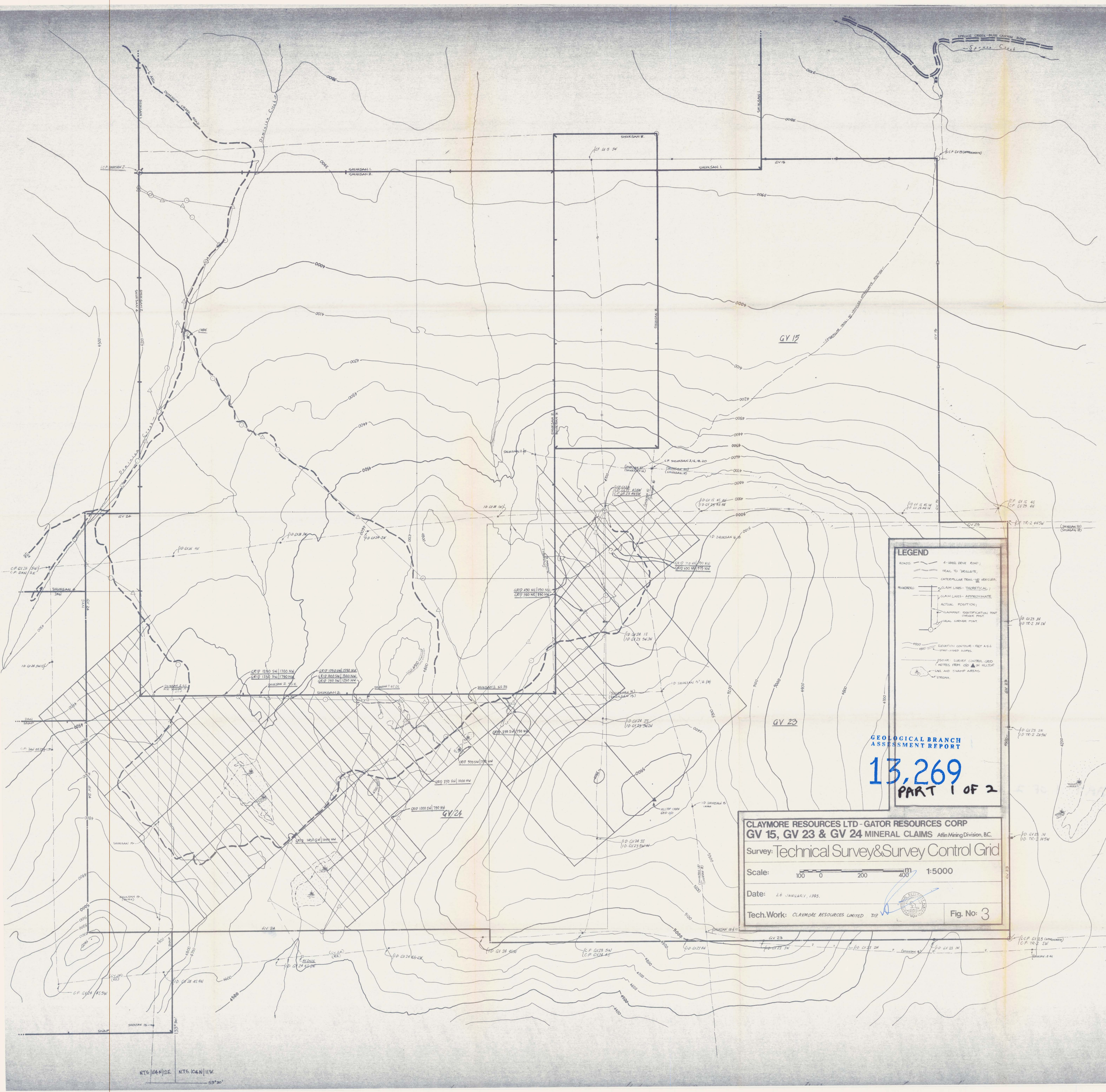
Tech. Work: CLAYMORE RESOURCES LIMITED

Fig. No: 8

**13,269**

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**





**LEGEND**

- ROADS: 4-WHEEL DRIVE ROAD; TRAIL TO THICKETS; CATERPILLAR TRAIL - 12 VEHICLES
- MINERALS: CLAIM LINES - THEORETICAL; CLAIM LINES - APPROXIMATE; ACTUAL POSITION; CLAIMPOST IDENTIFICATION POST (CROWN POST); LEGAL CORNER POST
- GRID: ELEVATION CONTOUR - FEET & M; 100M - 100M NOTES
- GRID: SURVEY CONTROL GRID (METERS FROM 100 000 000 MOUTH); LAKE AND SWAMP AREAS
- STREAM

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**13,269**  
PART 1 OF 2

**CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD - GATOR RESOURCES CORP**  
**GV 15, GV 23 & GV 24 MINERAL CLAIMS** Atlin Mining Division, B.C.

Survey: Technical Survey & Survey Control Grid

Scale: 1:5000

Date: 28 JANUARY, 1985

Tech. Work: CLAYMORE RESOURCES LIMITED LTD Fig. No: 3

NTS 1:64N|12E NTS 1:64N|11W  
59°30'