

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,084

A REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY AND RESULTS

OF A

DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

on the

AVE (1-6) CLAIMS

LILLOOET M.D., B.C.

NTS Sheet 920/2W  
Latitude 51° 02' 03.1"  
Longitude 122° 01' 55.6"

Claim Owner: Hillside Energy Corporation

Operator: Hillside ~~Energy~~ Joint Venture Energy Corporation

CONSULTANT

NEVIN SADLIER-BROWN GOODBRAND LTD.

AUTHOR

STUART A.S. CROFT, P. ENG.

MAY 22, 1987

FILMED

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Terms of Reference

This report is based on information obtained during the course of field work conducted on the AVE Claim Group, Lillooet M.D., B.C. from August to October, 1986. The work was conducted by Nevin Sadlier-Brown Goodbrand Ltd. on behalf of Hillside Energy Corporation and Claymore Resources Ltd. under the terms of a joint venture agreement between them and Abermin Corporation.

### 1.2 Property Description

The property consists of 6 contiguous claims (98 units) recorded in the Lillooet Mining Division and all staked under the Modified Grid System.

The Ave claims were staked by Hillside personnel in June and July 1985, are recorded in the name of Hillside Energy Corporation and are subject to the terms of the joint venture agreement. Claim names, numbers and pertinent data are shown on Table 1 as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Ave 1	16	3203	June 4, 1988
Ave 2	8	3204	June 4, 1988
Ave 3	20	3179	May 23, 1988
Ave 4	20	3180	May 23, 1987
Ave 5	16	3276	July 12, 1987
Ave 6	18	3277	July 12, 1987

### 1.3 Location and Access

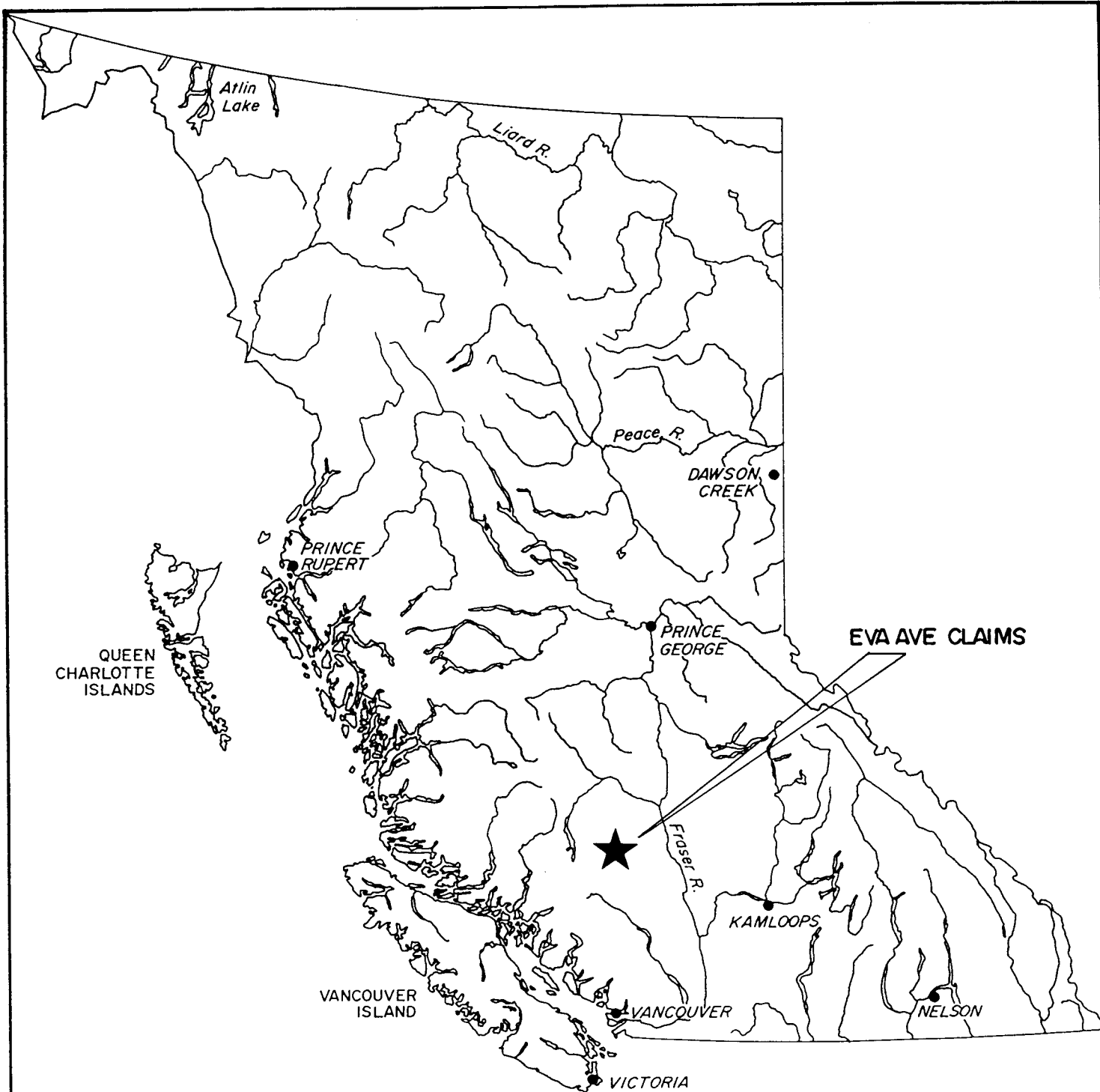
The claims cover an area of approximately 2,500 ha situated about 20 km north of Gold Bridge, B.C. The geographic coordinates of the approximate central point in the claims are 51° 02'N and 122° 51'W (NTS 920/2) (Figures 1 & 2).

Limited vehicle access to the claim block is afforded by two roads. Each connects with the main Tyaughton Creek road, which joins with the Lillooet-Gold Bridge highway 10 km northeast of Gold Bridge. The eastern and southern portion of the property is accessible by a road up Taylor Creek while the northeastern area of the claims is traversed by the western extension of the Silverquick Mines road. Other areas are accessible only by helicopter or on foot or horseback.

### 1.4 Physiographic Features

The property is situated on the northern flanks of Eldorado Mountain, a height of land bordered to the north and east by Tyaughton Creek, and on the west by Spruce Lake Creek. The terrain is typically steep although peaks composed of relatively incompetent sedimentary rocks are considerably less rugged than those of the plutonic Coast Mountains to the immediate southwest. Elevations range from 1000 m in the main river valleys to over 2500 m at the peak of Eldorado Mountain.

Situated in the Chilcotin Range near the western limit of the interior Fraser Plateau, the region experiences a modified coastal



EVA AVE CLAIMS

HILLSIDE ENERGY CLAYMORE RESOURCES

EVA AVE CLAIMS  
LOCATION MAP

LILLOOET MD. BC.

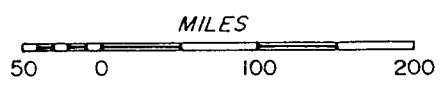
NTS MAP 920/2

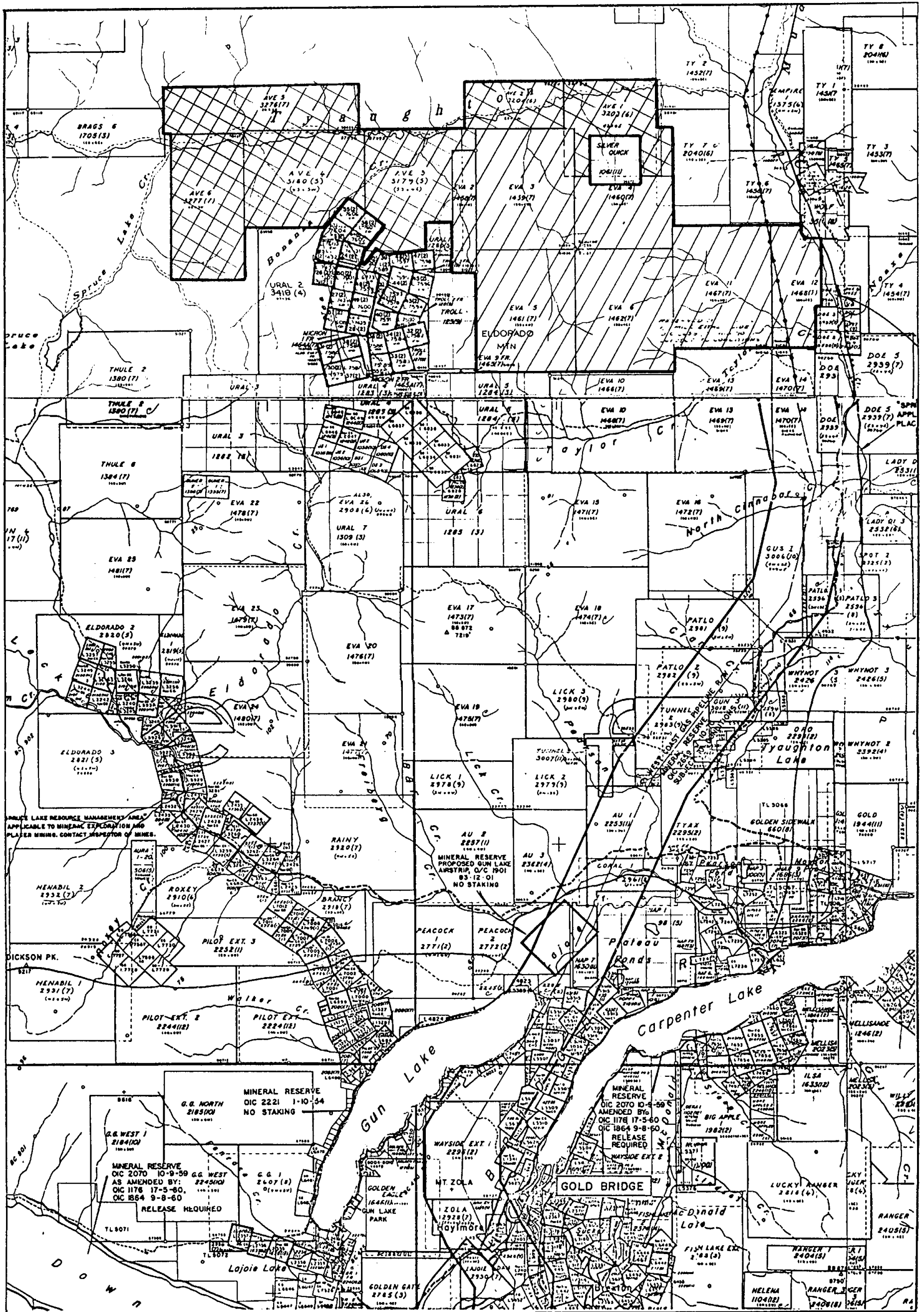
FIGURE 1

DATE JANUARY 1987

SCALE AS SHOWN

NEVIN SADLIER-BROWN GOODBRAND LTD.





**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**16,084**

HILLSIDE ENERGY CLAYMORE RESOURCES

**EVA AVE CLAIMS  
LOCATION MAP**

ULLOOET MD. BC.

NTS MAP 920/2

FIGURE 2

DATE JANUARY 1987

SCALE AS SHOWN

NEVIN SADLER-BROWN GOODBRAND LTD.

climate. Though precipitation is light, a 1 to 2 m snowpack persisting from late October through early May should be anticipated because of a long, cool winter.

Vegetation is characteristic of the dryer, eastern portion of the Coast Mountains. Below the 1500 m elevation, coniferous forest consisting primarily of fir, balsam, spruce and pine dominates. Undergrowth is minimal particularly on slopes with a southerly aspect where open grasslands are common. At higher elevations vegetation consists of sub-alpine and alpine varieties and is locally absent altogether.

### 1.5 History and Previous Work

The Bridge River area has been one of the most dominant and prosperous mining camps in British Columbia since the early 1900s when gold was discovered at Cadwallader Creek, now the site of the Bralorne Mine. Historical upswings in the price of gold in the late 1930s and early 1980s have resulted in surges in exploration and development in the Bridge River area. Recent development of ore reserves at the Bralorne Mine by Mascot Gold Mines, and at the Congress Mine by Veronex/Levon has intensified these activities.

It was probably during the early development stages of the Bralorne Gold Camp that most of the known gold occurrences in the immediate vicinity of the Ave claims were discovered and developed. There is, however, no major reported production from any of these prospects.

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Initial exploration on the present claim group was carried out by Aberford Resources in 1982. It resulted in the discovery of occurrences of gold in veins at the headwaters of Taylor Creek and in the Tyaughton Creek valley in the northern portion of the claims. A later program by Placer Development (1983/84) was oriented towards development of large low-grade reserves, and consequently, these vein occurrences were not detailed. Field work on the Ave and adjoining Eva claims during 1985 consisted of geochemical soil and rock sampling and reconnaissance geological mapping. The survey focussed on four principal target areas: the Bruce, Taylor and Freiberg drainages and the upper Tyaughton valley. The latter investigation revealed an area of significantly elevated gold and arsenic soil geochemistry values at least 300 m in length and 100 m wide.

#### 1.6 Scope of Work

Fieldwork on the Ave claims during 1986 consisted of diamond drilling and supplementary geological mapping. The work focussed on the "Tephra Creek Zone" situated on the north bank of Tyaughton Creek between the Bonanza and Spruce Lake Creeks. It consisted of the drilling of a BQ (35mm dia core) diamond drill hole to a depth of 182.9m on the Ave 5 Claim and related geological studies.

Exploration costs of \$46,136.00 were expended during the course of this program (see details in Appendix A).

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## 2.0 GEOLOGY

### 2.1 General Setting

The Ave Claims are underlain by a complex sequence of Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks situated between the northwest-southeast trending Yalakom and Taseko fault systems. Table 2, condensed from Tipper, 1978, depicts their stratigraphic relationship. The sequence has been intruded by Eocene felsite, feldspar porphyry and biotite feldspar porphyry stocks and dikes, and has locally been subjected to intense faulting and deformation. The older bedded rocks, the intrusives and possibly their extrusive equivalents, are all overlain by Miocene basalt and andesite forming Castle and Cardtable Mountains to the north.

### 2.2 Property Geology

The area of the known gold prospects at the headwaters of Bonanza and Taylor Creeks is postulated to lie within a volcanically controlled subsidence structure which has been superimposed on both regional structure and lithology and subsequently modified by later events - mainly of a structural nature. Among these are major northwest striking features such as the Taseko and Cadwallader faults and others which parallel or sub-parallel them. In addition, M. Rusmore (pers. comm.) has interpreted a major northeast trending fault zone transecting several of the gold occurrences and possibly the Silverquick mercury prospect as well.

TABLE 2: TABLE OF FORMATION

Stratigraphic sequence of rocks in the upper Tyaughton Creek drainage (after Tipper, 1978).

TERTIARY

Andesite Basalt

CRETACEOUS & TERTIARY

Felspar Porphyry; felsite, etc.

CRETACEOUS

UPPER CRETACEOUS

KINGSDALE GROUP

Interbedded siltstone, greywacke and conglomerate.

LOWER CRETACEOUS

TAYLOR CREEK GROUP

Chert pebble and boulder conglomerate with interbedded greywacke and sandstone.

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

MIDDLE JURASSIC TO LOWER CRETACEOUS

RELAY MOUNTAIN GROUP

Argillite, greywacke, shale, siltstone and minor limestone.

TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC

UPPER TRIASSIC

TYAUGHTON GROUP

Massive limestone, red conglomerate, limy greywacke, grit and shale.

TRIASSIC

UPPER TRIASSIC

CADWALLADER GROUP

Hurley Formation

Interbedded greywacke, sandstone, siltstone, limestone and boulder conglomerate.

MIDDLE TRIASSIC AND (?) OLDER

BRIDGE RIVER GROUP or FERGUSSON GROUP

Interbedded chert and argillite, andesitic to basaltic flows and pyroclastics.

The faults which both define and dissect the subsidence structure (which may in fact be a deeply eroded caldera) could act as loci for deposits of epithermal mineralization or possibly of skarn-type mineralization related to local subvolcanic intrusives. Dilatent faults and fracture systems which were active during and soon after episodes of volcanic activity are of particular interest because of their potential to host mineral deposits. Thus an arcuate fracture system which is interpreted to ring the edifice of Eldorado Mountain is a primary exploration target.

### 2.3 Economic Geology of the Tephra Creek Zone

The Tephra Creek Zone is underlain by a heterogeneous sequence of calcareous greywacke and pebble conglomerate of the upper Triassic Tyaughton Group. The sequence is intruded by a series of steeply dipping feldspar porphyry dykes trending 140 to 150° which have resulted in severe localized faulting and contact metamorphism. The shear zones bordering the intrusives (exposed for several hundred meters along the steep north bank of Tyaughton Creek) are strongly pyritized.

Substantial hydrothermal activity is evident in numerous cross-structures within the sedimentary sequence. Vuggy open-space quartz and calcite fillings are commonly accompanied by antimony and arsenic sulphides, and less commonly by cinnibar. Significant gold grades have been encountered in association with stibnite and arsenopyrite mineralization. Quartz veins grading 7960 ppb and 1650 ppb Au with associated mercury to 11,000 ppb have been identified in an

area immediately southeast of the grid. Elsewhere, quartz stockwork veins ranging in width from 10 to 50 cm containing extensive stibnite mineralization have been assayed as high as 0.14 oz/ton Au. A chip sample traverse across the zone obtained several samples exceeding 0.10 oz/ton with one grading 1.115 oz/ton Au. (Shaw, 1986). The main mineralized zone cuts the foot wall of an intrusive situated in the vicinity of grid co-ordinates 0+50 m N by 0+50 m E. The vein system appears to be an offshoot of a major shear associated with the intrusive, although the controls on mineralization are not immediately apparent. Gold values correspond well to an area of elevated soil geochemical values identified in 1985 (Croft, 1986).

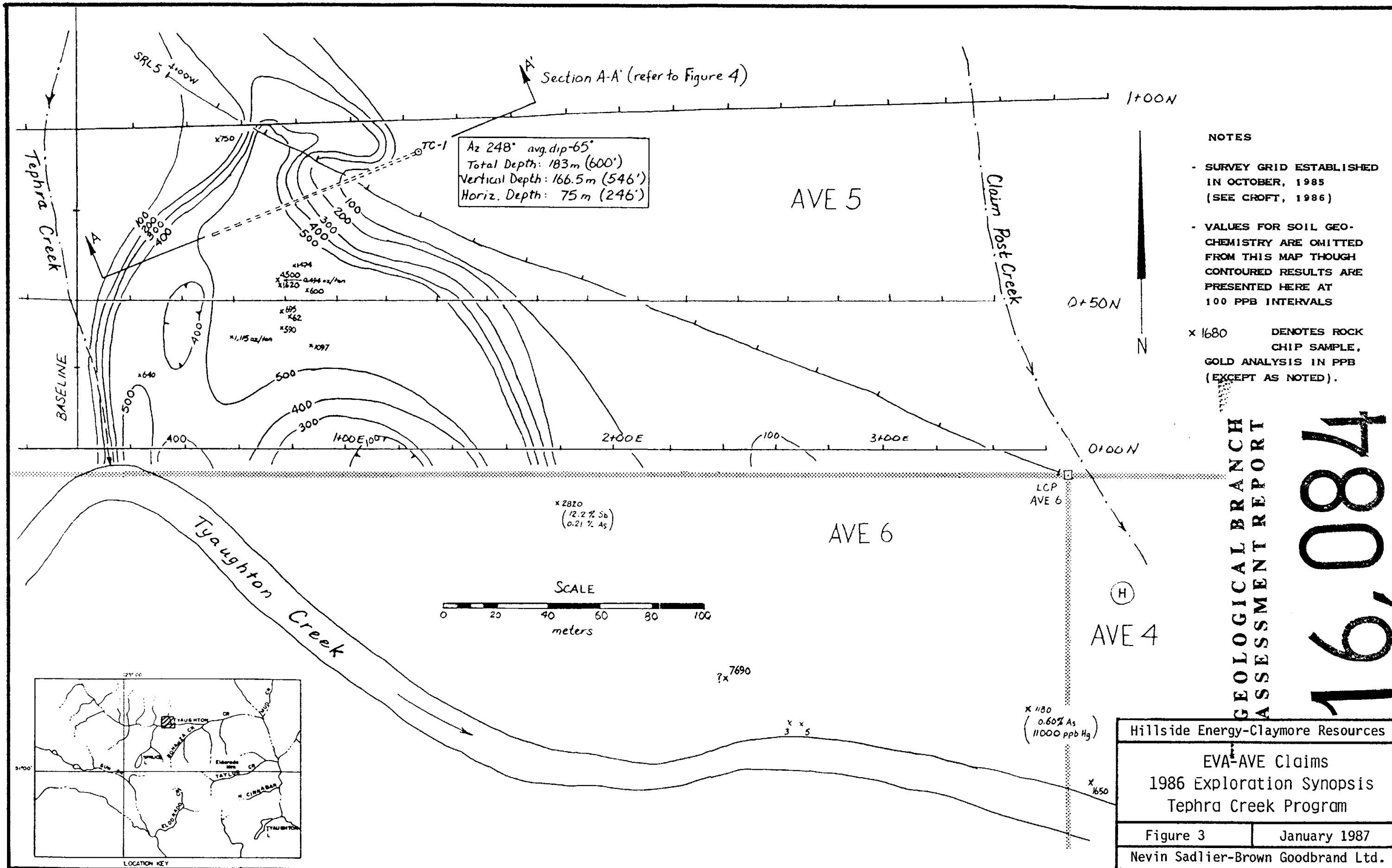
### 3.0 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

#### 3.1 Program Description

Prior to commencement of 1986 drilling, three preliminary surveys were conducted on the property: one in late June, and two in early September. In June, a two-man team was sent to the property to perform follow-up mapping and to collect rock chip geochemical samples in an area of strongly anomalous soil geochemistry identified in 1985. Later in the summer, site clearing, camp establishment and geological reconnaissance mapping were conducted in preparation for drilling. A theodolite survey was also performed, establishing accurate positions for key landmarks such as grid stations and mineral occurrence locations in relation to the proposed drill site.

On 28 September 1986, a diamond drill rig was mobilized to the site by helicopter and drilling commenced 1 October 1986. Drilling was performed by Iron Mountain Drilling Ltd. utilizing a Boyles 15A rig. The hole was drilled from 1985 grid coordinates 1+12 m N by 1+29 m E towards azimuth 248° with a dip angle of -61° at the collar (Figure 3).

Drilling conditions were generally good though strong weathering was encountered to a depth exceeding 45 m (150'), and shearing resulted in blocky drilling conditions between 30 and 120m (100' and 400'). Acid tests at 76.2 m (250') and 182.9 m (600') indicate dips of -67.5° and -66° respectively. The hole was completed to 183m (600'), on 17 October; the rig was demobilized and the site vacated 19 October. Six feet of BW casing were left in the hole in order to facilitate future access should re-entry be contemplated.



### 3.2 Geological Summary

The objective of the drill hole was to investigate anomalous gold values identified in soil geochemistry and to delineate structural features, in particular the mineralized contact zone of a major intrusive, at depth. The BQ core (35 mm DIA) was logged by the author and is described in detail in Appendix B and plotted in cross-section in Figure 4. The core is stored at the Nevin Sadlier-Brown Goodbrand Ltd. warehouse in North Vancouver, B.C.

The hole penetrated 2 m of overburden then encountered a pebbly agglomerate extending to a depth of 14.9 m. Fragments are generally sub-rounded to sub-angular with sizes ranging from 1 mm to 3 mm diameter. At 14.9 m, a gradational contact with a dark gray massive argillite was intersected. Over 2 m, the argillite graded into a massive limy greywacke unit which predominates the sequence to a depth of 90 m. A strongly silicified section between 33 and 38 m resulted in significant pyrite and minor arsenopyrite mineralization of the core.

Below 90 m, strong shearing and moderate alteration accompany major feldspar porphyry and minor dacite intrusions. Within the extremely disturbed contact zone between 85 and 100 m is a brecciated limy greywacke and agglomerate sequence. Strong sulphide mineralization is accompanied by a compact rusty to chocolate brown hematite-goethite aggregate infilling between breccia or pebble fragments. The section immediately overlies the relatively fresh feldspar porphyry intrusion. A similar limy greywacke agglomerate section with associated strong shearing and sulphide mineralization is

encountered from 108 to 124 m where the contact with a second fresh feldspar porphyry intrusion is intersected. With the exception of moderate shearing at 145, 167 and 180 m, the uniform equigranular feldspar porphyry continues to a depth of at least 183 m (end of hole).

### 3.3 Assay Results

Approximately 240' of drill core were split and analyzed for gold. Fifty six analyses were performed and are reported in Table 3 and on the graphic log (Figure 4).

Gold values intersected by the drill hole tend to be fairly weak with the exception of strongly mineralized shear zones between 85 and 87 m, and at 120 m.

Analysis by MIN-EN LAB. using standard procedures



**Table 3**

**TEPHRA CREEK DIAMOND DRILLHOLE #1**  
**SAMPLE INTERVALS AND ASSAY RESULTS**  
**OCTOBER, 1986**

SAMPLE NO.	FROM/TO		FROM/TO		SAMPLE WIDTH		Au (oz/ton)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)
	(ft)		(m)		(m)	(ft)				
71614	22	27	6.7	8.2	1.5	5	0.001	22	4.0	.034
71615	37	42	11.3	12.8	1.5	5	0.006	152	1.3	.206
71616	62	67	18.0	20.4	1.5	5	0.001	2	1.1	.034
71624	103	108	31.4	32.9	1.5	5	0.0002	-	-	.007
71617	108	112	32.9	34.1	1.2	4	0.001	14	1.2	.034
71618	112	114	34.1	34.7	0.6	2	0.013	336	1.0	-
71619	114	118	34.7	36.0	1.2	4	0.001	53	0.9	.034
71620	118	123	36.0	37.5	1.5	5	0.001	26	0.7	.034
71625	123	128	37.5	39.0	1.5	5	0.0002	-	-	.007
71626	128	132	39.0	40.2	1.2	4	0.0001	-	-	-
71627	132	137	40.2	41.8	1.5	5	0.0021	-	-	-
71621	137	141	41.8	43.0	1.2	4	0.001	3	1.1	.034
71622	141	143	43.0	43.6	0.6	2	0.006	212	1.1	.206
71623	143	147	43.6	44.8	1.2	4	0.002	1	1.4	-
71628	186	189	56.7	57.6	0.9	3	0.0001	-	-	.003
71629	189	194	57.6	59.1	1.5	5	0.0002	-	-	.007
71630	194	199	59.1	60.7	1.5	5	0.0002	-	-	.007
71631	235	239	71.6	72.8	1.2	4	0.001	-	-	-
71632	239	245	72.8	74.7	1.9	6	0.002	-	-	-
71633	245	250	74.7	76.2	1.5	5	0.001	-	-	.034
71634	250	254.5	76.2	77.6	1.4	4.5	0.011	-	-	-
71635	254.5	260	77.6	79.2	1.7	5.5	0.001	-	-	.034
71636	274	278.5	83.5	84.9	1.4	4.5	0.016	-	-	-
71637	278.5	281	84.9	85.6	0.8	2.5	0.024	-	-	-
71638	281	284	85.6	86.6	0.9	3	0.038	-	-	-
71639	284	287	86.6	87.5	0.9	3	0.006	-	-	.206
71640	287	291	87.5	88.7	1.2	4	0.002	-	-	-
71641	291	293	88.7	89.3	0.6	2	0.001	-	-	.034
71642	293	298	89.3	90.8	1.5	5	0.002	-	-	-
71643	298	302	90.8	92.0	1.2	4	0.004	-	-	-
71644	302	307	92.0	93.6	1.5	5	0.001	-	-	.034
71645	312	317	95.1	96.6	1.5	5	0.001	-	-	.034
71646	317	320.5	96.6	97.7	1.1	3.5	0.001	-	-	.034
71647	320.5	323	97.7	98.5	0.8	2.5	0.001	-	-	.034
71648	323	325	98.5	99.1	0.6	2	0.005	-	-	-
71649	325	326.5	99.1	99.5	0.5	1.5	0.041	-	-	-
71650	326.5	330	99.5	100.6	1.1	3.5	0.017	-	-	-
23651	330	335	100.6	102.1	1.5	5	0.001	-	-	.034
23652	366	369	111.6	112.5	0.9	3	0.011	-	-	-
23653	369	372	112.5	113.4	0.9	3	0.001	-	-	.034
23654	372	375	113.4	114.3	0.9	3	0.009	-	-	-
23655	376	380	114.6	115.8	1.2	4	0.006	-	-	.206
23656	380	384	115.8	117.0	1.2	4	0.032	-	-	-
23657	384	388	117.0	118.3	1.2	4	0.013	-	-	-
23658	388	392	118.3	119.5	1.2	4	0.005	-	-	-
23659	392	396	119.5	120.7	1.2	4	0.049	-	-	-
23660	470	475	143.3	144.8	1.5	5	0.020	-	-	-
23661	475	480	144.8	146.3	1.5	5	0.004	-	-	-
23662	480	485	146.3	147.8	1.5	5	0.001	-	-	-
23663	487	492	148.4	150.0	1.5	5	0.014	-	-	-
23664	492	496	150.0	151.2	1.2	4	0.001	-	-	-
23665	496	500	151.2	152.4	1.2	4	0.001	-	-	-
23666	500	504	152.4	153.6	1.2	4	0.014	-	-	-
23667	504	509	153.6	155.1	1.5	5	0.001	-	-	-
23668	509	514	155.1	156.7	1.5	5	0.012	-	-	-
23669	545	550	166.1	167.6	1.5	5	0.027	-	-	-
23670	590	595	179.8	181.4	1.5	5	0.006	-	-	-

#### 4.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In the vicinity of the drill hole the Tyaughton Group sediments are intruded by a system of porphyry dykes. The emplacement of this material was apparently accompanied by shearing, contact metamorphism, both propylitic and argillic alteration, silicification and sulphide mineralization.

From the nature of the sulphide precipitation, particularly in surface exposures of massive stibnite and arsenopyrite and the lack of skarn assemblage mineralogy, it is evident the Tephra Creek showings are hydro- or epithermal in nature. Weak to moderate pyrite mineralization is ubiquitous throughout the section with concentrations to 20% in localized zones of shearing and associated alteration. Other sulphides are spotty with very fine-grained stibnite or arsenopyrite occurring in the more intensely altered zones, particularly in the limy greywacke. Within the feldspar porphyry, stibnite occurs both in quartz veinlets and as a very-fine grained dissemination.

The most heavily mineralized sections within the drill hole are associated with intrusive contacts between 85 and 99 m and between 109 and 125 m. Finely disseminated pyrite, stibnite and arsenopyrite are present though gold assays show a strong variability with these zones.

Intersections of anomalously high gold value were limited to widths of 0.5 to 1.2 m with a sharp decline noted in most adjacent samples. The most consistently elevated assays were obtained from core samples of the upper contact zone between Tyaughton Group sediments and the Eocene feldspar porphyry intrusion. Here a weighted average grade of 0.025 oz Au/ton was encountered over an apparent width of 3.0 m between 83.5 and 86.5 m. The origin of gold value in surface rock samples which are an order of magnitude higher than those at depth remains unresolved.

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**APPENDIX A**  
**SCHEDULE OF COSTS**

The following is an itemized summary of exploration costs applicable as assessment work for the AVE Claims in 1986.

**A. FEES PAID**

S. Croft, Geological Engineer		
20 Aug - 31 Oct/86:		
20.5 h @ \$31.50	\$ 645.75	
27 d @ \$252.00	6,804.00	
D. Jones, Assistant		
4-7, 26-29 Sept/86: 8 d @ \$158.00	1,264.00	
G. Conway, Assistant		
19-20 Oct/86: 2 d @ \$158.00	316.00	
T. Sadlier-Brown, Senior Geologist		
20 Aug-31 Oct/86: 44.5 h @ \$52.00	<u>2,314.00</u>	\$11,343.75

**B. DRILLING**

Mobilization, demobilization	\$ 2,800.00	
182.9m BQ Wireline diamond drilling		
@ \$59.05/m	10,800.00	
Labour: 112 h @ \$20.00	2,240.00	
Dip tests, abandoned casing	<u>358.00</u>	\$16,198.00

**C. FOOD AND ACCOMMODATION**

Meals and hotel - Gold Bridge	\$ 302.43	
Groceries	828.54	
Camp rental: 1 Sept - 31 Oct/86		
64 md @ \$18/md	<u>1,152.00</u>	\$ 2,282.97

**D. TRANSPORTATION**

Truck rental: 1 Sept-31 Oct/86		
10 d @ \$54/d	\$ 540.00	
1 mo. @ \$900/mo	900.00	
Fuel	234.37	
Helicopter:		

Drill mobilization, service and demobilization 28 Sept-15 Oct		
(6.9 h @ \$395; 1.3 h @ \$395;		
7.8 h @ \$440+fuel)	<u>7,151.00</u>	\$ 8,825.37

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**E. RENTALS AND EXPENDABLE SUPPLIES**

Chainsaws 33 d @ \$20/d	\$ 660.00	
Transit 1 d @ \$8.00/d	8.00	
SBX-11 radiotelephone 33 d @ \$6.50/d	214.50	
VHF hand held radios 1 mo @ \$80/mo	80.00	
Misc. survey supplies	<u>125.47</u>	\$ 1,087.97

**F. ANALYTICAL**

59 assay sample prep @ \$3.00	\$ 177.00	
50 assays Au @ \$7.50	375.00	
2 assays Ag, As, Au, Sb @ \$31.50	63.00	
2 assays Hg @ \$4.50	9.00	
10 6-element trace ICP @ \$5.00	50.00	
7 rock geochem Au @ \$6.50	45.50	
Rush charges	<u>232.20</u>	\$ 951.70

**G. REPORT PREPARATION, PROJECT ADMINISTRATION****REPORTING:**

S. Croft, Geological Engineer		
1 Nov-31 Dec/86: 42 h @ \$31.50	\$ 1,323.00	
J. Renwick, Typist		
15 Oct-31 Dec/86: 22.5 h @ \$24.00	540.00	
I. Korec, Drafter		
12-15 Dec/86: 11 h @ \$15.00	165.00	
Computer Time	85.00	
Printing, copying, binding	75.00	
Map reproduction	<u>40.00</u>	

SUB TOTAL	2,228.00	
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**ADMINISTRATION:**

T. Sadlier-Brown, Senior Geologist		
1 Nov-31 Dec/86: 30.0 h @ \$60.00	\$ 1,800.00	
N. Sunderbruch, Accountant		
15 Aug-31 Dec/86: 15 h @ \$36.00	540.00	
Telephone, communications		
15 Aug-31 Dec/86	<u>878.25</u>	

SUB TOTAL	<u>3,218.25</u>	\$ 5,446.25
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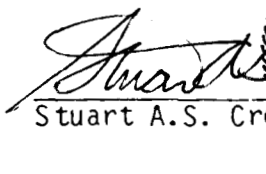
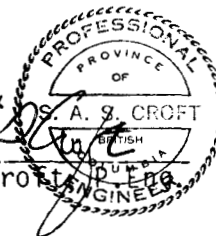
TOTAL APPLICABLE EXPLORATION EXPENSES		<u>\$46,136.01</u>
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APPENDIX B

CERTIFICATE AND STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Stuart A.S. Croft, hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 1340 Inglewood Ave., West Vancouver, B.C. V7T 1Y9.
2. I am a consulting geologist with the firm of Nevin Sadlier-Brown Goodbrand Ltd., 401-134 Abbott Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 2K4.
3. I hold a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering from the University of British Columbia and have been practicing my profession since 1981.
4. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia (Geological).
5. I personally supervised the exploration of the Ave 5 claim conducted during 1986, and have overseen the preparation of this report.

  
Stuart A.S. Croft, P. Eng.  


May 21, 1987

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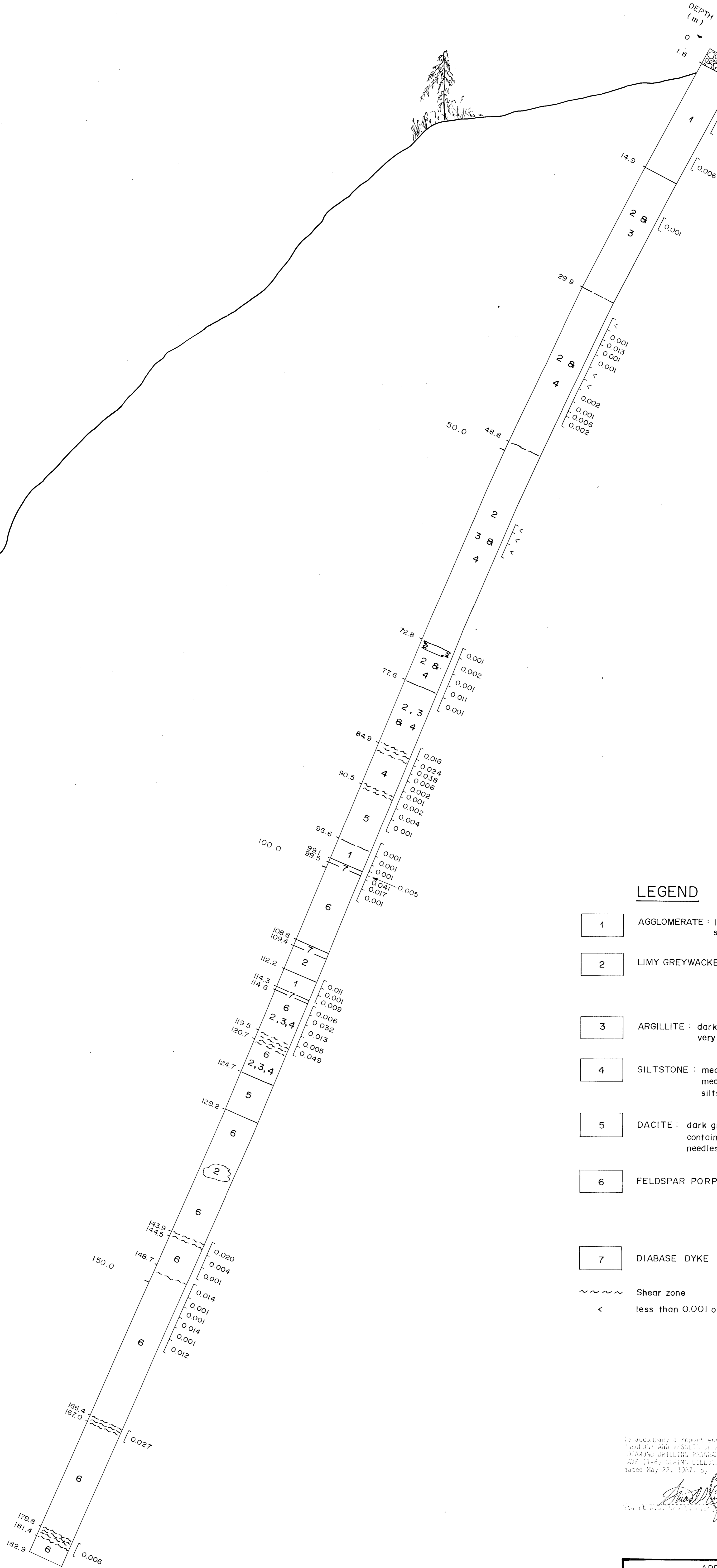
W

E

DEPTH (m) Collar TC-1

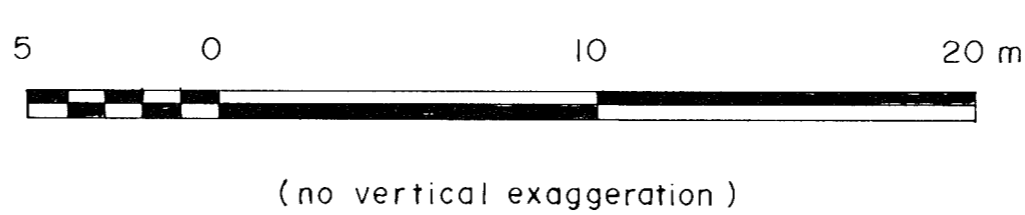
GOLD ASSAY (oz. Au / ton)

TD = 182.9 m  
VD = 166.4 m  
HD = 74.9 m



**LEGEND**

- 1 AGGLOMERATE : light grey sub-angular to sub-round pebble agglomerate.
- 2 LIMY GREYWACKE : medium to dark grey-green calcareous greywacke; locally marled and mottled by metamorphism.
- 3 ARGILLITE : dark grey to black massive very-fine grain argillite.
- 4 SILTSTONE : medium grey to brown, fine to medium grained non-calcareous siltstone.
- 5 DACITE : dark grey microcrystalline intrusive containing porphyritic feldspar (?) needles to 2mm.
- 6 FELDSPAR PORPHYRY : light grey microcrystalline groundmass containing equant feldspar grains 0.5 to 3mm across.
- 7 DIABASE DYKE
- ~~~~~ Shear zone
- < less than 0.001 oz. Au/ton



In accordance with a report entitled "Lithology and Results of a Diamond Drilling Program on the AVE (1-6) Claims Lillooet Dist., B.C." dated May 22, 1987, by

*Neve Sadlier-Brown*  
 NEVIN SADLIER-BROWN  
 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER  
 S.S. CRIP  
 ENGINEER

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
 ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**16,084**

ABERFORD OPTION  
 HILLSIDE ENERGY - CLAYMORE RESOURCES  
 JOINT VENTURE

**EVA-AVE CLAIM GROUP**  
 Diamond Drillhole Tephra Creek I  
 Section A-A'

LILLOOET DIST., B.C. N.T.S. 927/2  
 FIG 4 DATE JANUARY 1987  
 NEVIN SADLIER-BROWN GOODERAND LTD.