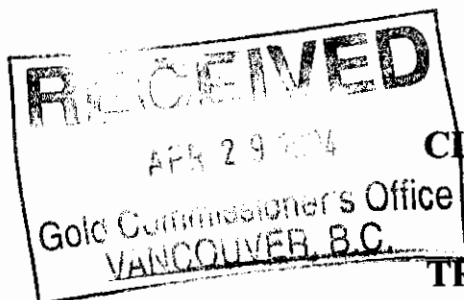


**DIAMOND DRILLING ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE CLARE
CLAIMS**



CLARE PROPERTY

TRIM MAP 082F069

UTM 549350N 551495E

**OWNER – Klondike Gold Corp.
711 – 675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
VIC 6K1**

Operator – Same as above

**Consultant – Anderson Minsearch Consultants Ltd.
3205 6th. Street South
Cranbrook, B.C.
VIC 6K1**

Author – Douglas Anderson, P.Eng., Geological Engineer

Submitted – April, 2004

27-4104
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
DIAMOND DRILLING ASSESSMENT REPORT

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Figure 2	Clare Claim Map – Hole Location	Scale 1: 20,000
Figure 3	Summary Geology Map	Scale – as shown

Appendix A

Drill Hole Log for DDH. C-98-1E

DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT FOR THE CLARE PROPERTY

CLARE 2 CLAIM

1.0 Introduction

The Clare claims are located within the St. Mary river valley about 33 kilometres WNW of Cranbrook, B.C. and some 18 kilometres southwest of the Sullivan Mine. The two claims of 18 units cover the valley floor from its south flank up onto the north side about 700 metres above the valley floor. The area is very accessible along the main St. Mary valley road from Highway 95 some 35 kilometres. A drill hole (C-98-1) drilled at the intersection of the main road and the old Meachen Creek road was re-examined and considered to not have reached the primary target, Sullivan Time. In 2003, the drill hole was re-occupied and the hole deepened. For location refer to Figures 1 and 2 which position the hole relative to diagnostic features.

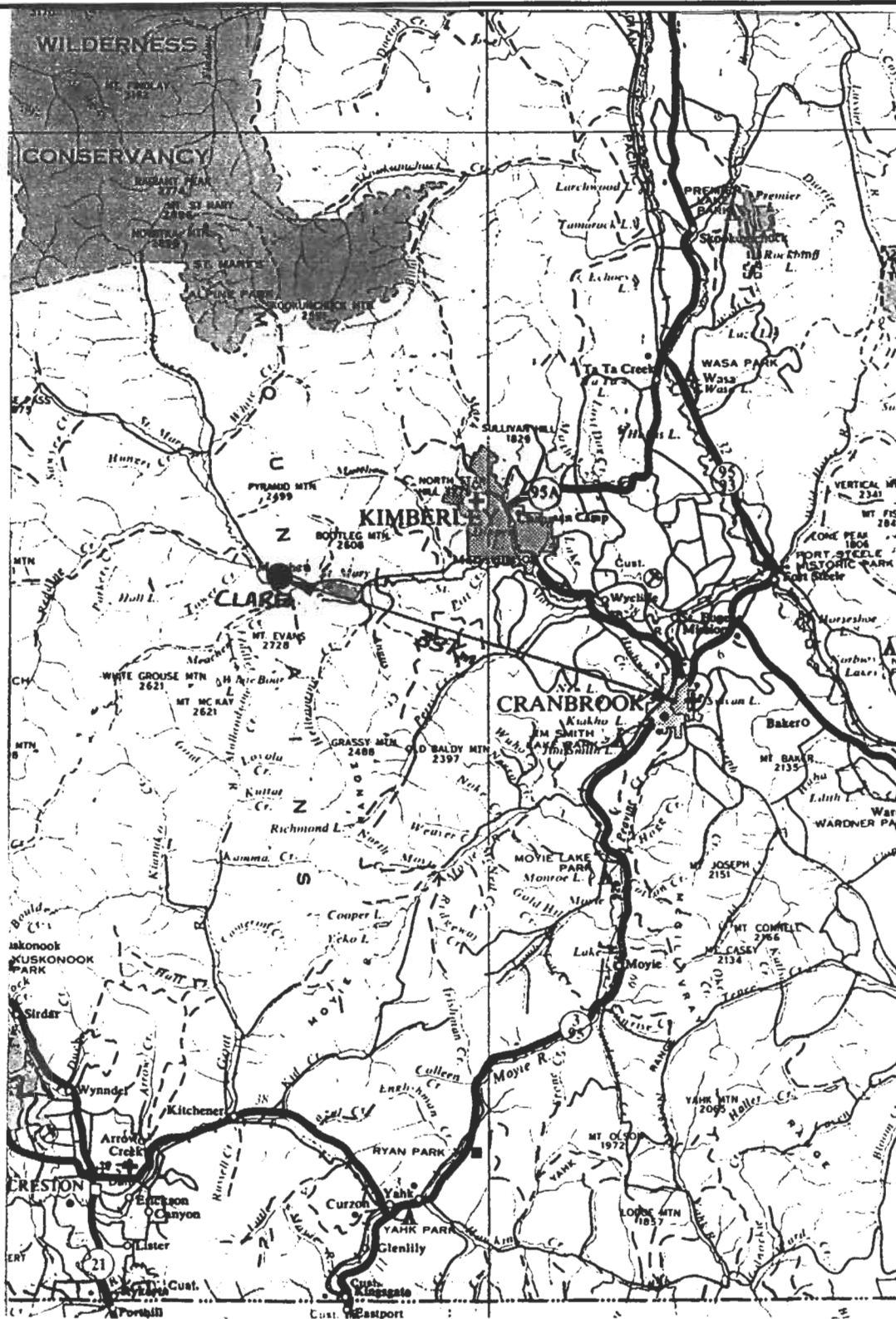
1.10 Property Definition, History, and Background Information

The Clare property consists of the following claims:

Claim Name	Units	Record #	Anniversary Date
Clare 1	9u	402064	2004.04.30
Clare 2	9u	402065	2004.04.30

The current owner of the Clare claims is Klondike Gold Corp. of Vancouver, B.C. The location of these claims is shown on Figure 2 included.

The mineral exploration history of the Clare property area is quite lengthy starting with minor pursuits in the early part of the twentieth century. The presence of lead-zinc sulfides and later the establishment of the LMC in outcrop led to modern exploration.

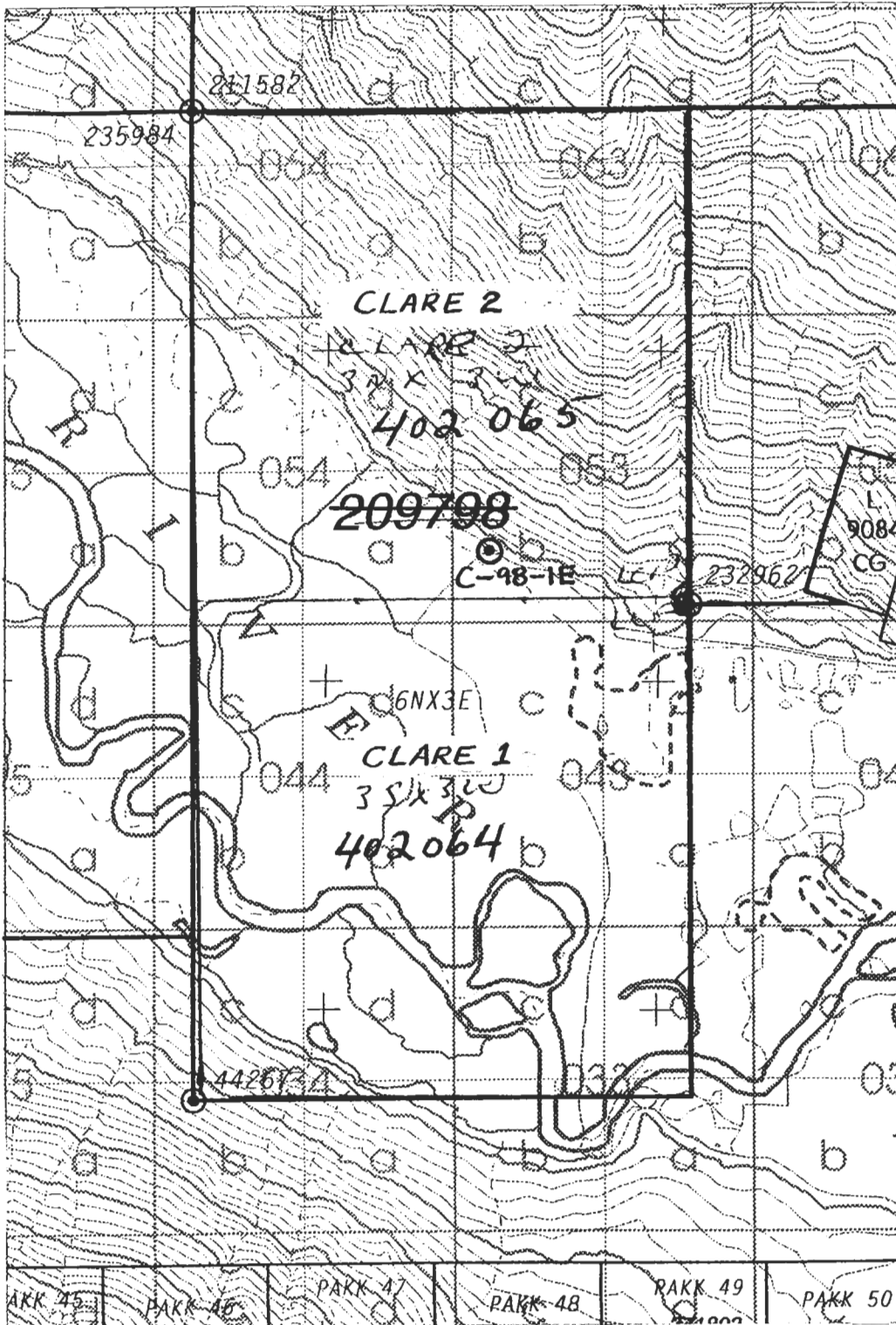


CLARE PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

Trim: 082F069
 SCALE: 1:500000

FIGURE: 1



CLARE PROPERTY	
TENURE MAP – CLAIMS	
Trim: 082F069	FIGURE: 2
SCALE: 1:20000	

The Dominion Group is a lead, zinc, copper occurrence located within lower Middle Aldridge rocks on the south-facing slope, 200-250 metres above the St. Mary river valley floor and about 1.25km east of this year's drilling. The mineralization is localized within or along the margins of a Moyie intrusion. Fracture-controlled, polymetallic quartz veins in quartzites contain galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and scheelite. Several short adits explored the mineralization.

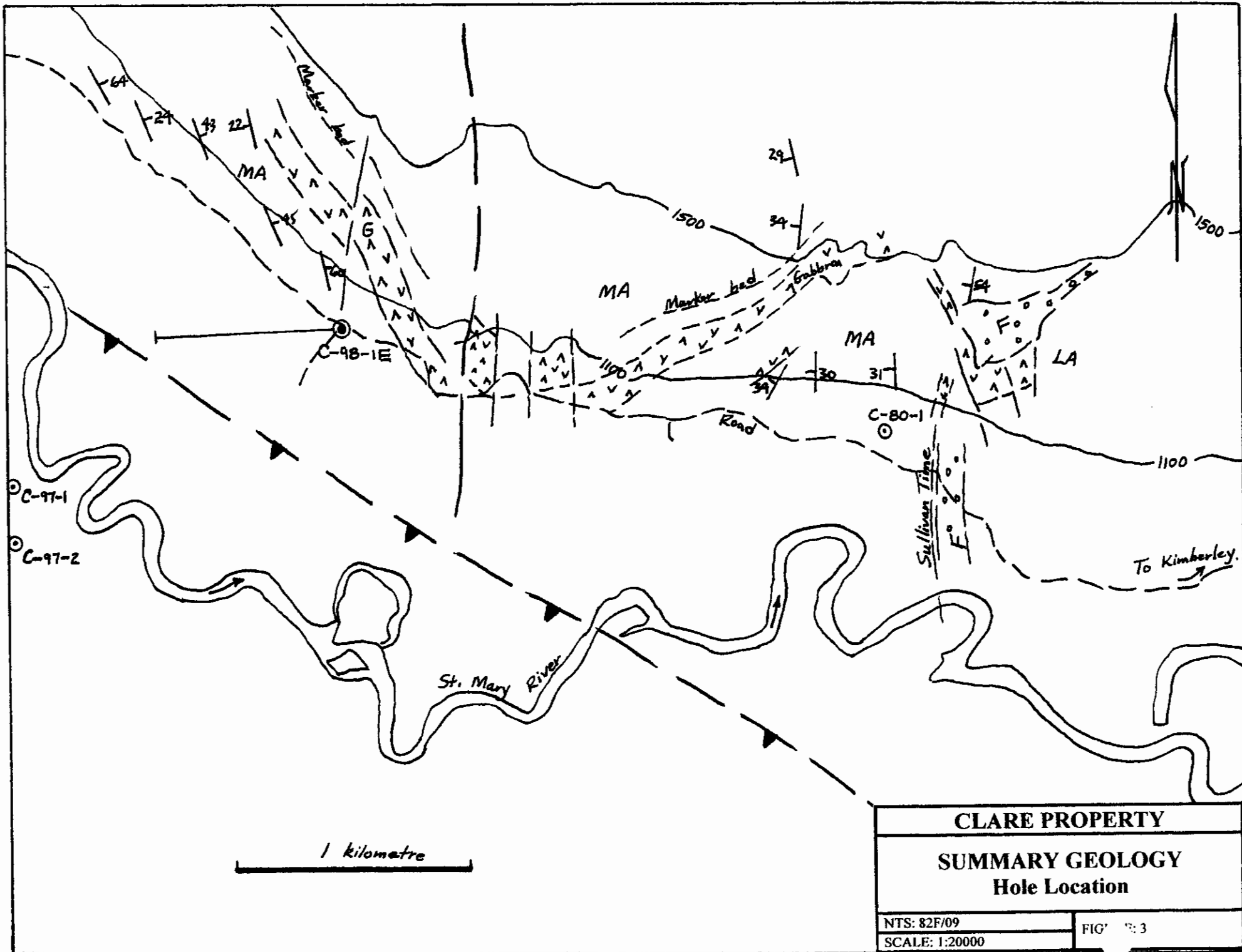
Much later mineral exploration (late 1970's) was carried on by Cominco Ltd. focusing on the Lower/Middle Aldridge contact or Sullivan Time on both flanks of the valley. Centered about 2.5 kms east of this years drill hole the area was actively explored for three years using mapping, soil geochem, and UTEM geophysics as well as two diamond drill holes. The holes were located on each of the valley and tested the LMC and fragmental system. Interest lagged until the mid 1990's when Metall Mining pursued the area south of the St. Mary with EM geophysics and two more drill holes. These holes drilled close together tested very complexly faulted ground with included fragmentals but no significant sulfides.

In 1997 and 1998, Sedex Mining Corp. continued exploration but in the main St. Mary valley west of previous efforts. Two holes on the south side of the valley tested a Cominco Utem response hitting Lower Aldridge rocks beneath thick overburden. Then in 1998, a single hole was drilled on the north side of the valley (deepened in 2003, the subject of this report).

In 1999/2000, Chapleau Resources optioned a large package of ground from Super Group Holdings who had located significant Sullivan Indicators to the southwest, which became the Pakk property. This area had been explored by Cominco in 1995/96 with mapping and geophysics and one drill hole on the north end of the property. Chapleau expanded the area of interest following up on the Jack showing of lead-zinc in fragmental, gabbro, and tourmalinite. Drilling to the south into a tributary to Hellroaring Creek proved negative. However evidence was gathered justifying deepening of the Cominco hole which lead to an intersection of thickened Sullivan Time and footwall fragmental indicative of a third order sub-basin.

2.00 Diamond Drilling Report

The work completed in 2003 consisted of deepening one drill hole drilled in a 1998 exploration campaign. The hole was extended from 442.9m to 1168



metres during a period from December 4, 2003 to January 10, 2004. Problems were encountered with the casing having been bent 90 degrees, so there were delays getting the hole started. The upper 10 of casing was replaced and the hole entered and coring started on December 5th.

On inspection of the core from 1998, it was decided the hole had not reached the primary target horizon – Sullivan Time. The existing hole was a target for deepening from its existing depth of 442.9 metres. To that depth the hole had intersected Middle Aldridge rocks and minor Moyie intrusions. There were several faults intersected and an interesting alteration zone just below 400m which was an intense combination of albite, chlorite and biotite. The hole had been tested using an acid tube yielding a dip of -46° at the bottom.

Deepening of the hole went well initially but daily progress dropped with time and depth as the hole encountered increasing magnetism of the rod string and problems with getting the tube down to bottom. This greatly impeded the progress and eventually lead to stopping the hole because the rods could not be turned. It is believed the problems relate to a flattening of the hole – an acid tube test at 952 metres yielded a -32° dip to the hole. The flatter hole resulted in cuttings buildup and resistance to the rods turning forcing us to stop the hole prematurely.

The geology in the hole was all within the Middle Aldridge. Typical MA includes a dominance of medium to thick bedded quartzitic wackes which are fine grained, pale grey sediments interbedded to varying degrees with thinner bedded, darker often brownish argillaceous rocks – wackes to subwackes. No marker horizons were identified, as was anticipated as the hole collared well below the last major marker beds. Bedding angles are good initially at 45 to 60 degrees to the core axis. However, with depth the bedding is cut at a poorer angle as detailed below. Alteration of beds is restricted to moderate levels of biotite and sericite with local (sometimes concretionary) concentrations of silica, calcite, biotite, chlorite, and garnet. Around 610 metres the bedding to core axis angle drops to about 20 degrees but then re-establishes itself quickly. One narrow Moyie intrusion was core from 621.5 to 632.5 metres which is probably a sill. From 657.2 to 813.4 metres there is a significant Moyie gabbro sill. Not much faulting has been encountered but a fault was recognized from 814.8 to 815.6 metres. Between about 900 metres and 915 metres the bedding angle decreases to $<20^{\circ}$ where there are apparent monoclinical rolls in the package. There is a suggestion of an increase in the metamorphic grade with depth in the hole with more

sericite and garnet present ubiquitously. Around 990 metres there are possible slump zones, bedding irregularities and bedding to 0° to core axis. From 1005 to 1045 metres, is predominantly thin-bedded but with disruption and possible slumping of the beds. Bedding is quite variable from 0 to 60° to core axis. A small gabbro sill occurs from 1045 to 1049.15m. Middle Aldridge-style sedimentation continues below to end of the hole. Bedding is averaging about 35 degrees to core axis towards the bottom of the hole. Mineralization in the hole is as customary for the Aldridge with scattered, generally weakly developed pyrrhotite. Quartz veins and associated sulfides are not that significant nor intense.

3.00 Summary and Conclusions

The extension of drill hole C-98-1 was not successful in reaching the target – Sullivan Time. The hole was stopped in Middle Aldridge stratigraphy because the drill was unable to continue due to deteriorating hole conditions. The flattening of the drill hole is significant impediment but alternatives for continuing the hole are being considered.

Geologically, the drill hole did not intersect any very significant amount of sulphide. The hole was collared well below the deepest notable marker but it should be acknowledged that faults are identified between the marker on surface and the drill hole collar. There are also several smaller faults within the core and some folds/slumps which introduce questions about how far the hole progressed stratigraphically. Nevertheless it can be assumed that the end of the hole is well below where Sullivan Time should have occurred using the marker and therefore a thickened lower Middle Aldridge section is present.

The drill hole should be deepened if the drill contractor can provide an adequate method for doing so, without excessive risk to the downhole equipment.

4.00 Itemized Cost Statement

Diamond Drilling Direct – Britton Bros.	\$74751.20
Moving, water supply, snow removal-Pighins	\$17122.44
Consulting – Geological	\$ 5007.80
Overhead for KGC –travel,miscellaneous	<u>\$ 5948.86</u>

Total Cost **\$102830.30**

5.00 Author's Qualifications

I, Douglas Anderson, Consulting Geological Engineer, have my office at 3205 6th. St. South in Cranbrook, B.C., V1C 6K1.


I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1969 with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Geological Engineering.

I have practiced my profession since 1969, predominantly with one large mining company, in a number of capacities all over Western Canada and currently within southeastern B.C. as a mineral exploration consultant.

I am a Registered Professional Engineer and member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C., and I am authorized to use their seal which has been affixed to this report.

I am also a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

Dated this 7th day August, 2002



Douglas Anderson, P.Eng., B.A.Sc., FGAC
Consulting Geological Engineer

Appendix A

DRILL HOLE RECORD Klondike Gold Corp.

Page 1 of 12

Property: Clare		Hori. Comp:		HOLE #: C-98-1E	
Location: In the main St.Mary river valley at 35.5km on the main St.Mary road.				Vert. Comp: LENGTH: 442.9 to 1168.0m	
Commenced: Dec. 4/03		Completed: Jan.10/04		Corr. Dip: Drill Contractor: Britton Bros. Drilling	
Lat.		True Bearing: S88W		Core Size: NQ	
Coords: UTM (E) 0551473		(N) 5497394		(EL) 995m % Recovery: Good Casing: 24.3m	
Coords: Grid (E) (N) (EL)		Logged date:		Core Storage: Peavine creek- Vine	
Elevation: ~995m		Collar Dip: -55		Azi: 268 Logged by: DA	
OBJECTIVE: To extend an existing drill hole (C-98-1) to reach the Sullivan Time horizon testing for stratiform lead-zinc sulfides.					
Surveys: Acid tests at 442m and 952m		Depth: Original depth 442.9m		Dip: -55 Azi: Type:	
Additional Surveys:		Depth:		Dip: Azi: Type:	
From	To	LITHOLOGY: Interbedded sequences of quartzitic wackes and tb. wackes. Typical Middle Aldridge. Some local disruption of beds.			
442.9	470.1m	COLOR: Brown to dark grey			
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Bedding is generally planar at 55 to ca. Occasional rip-up clast.			
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Nil			
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Biotite dominant. Sericite in the quartzites. Incipient garnet-chlorite-silica in some quartzites.			
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE: Narrow qv at 10 to 50 to ca. with calcite, pyrrhotite, chlorite.			
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:			

From	To	LITHOLOGY: Dominated by quartzites – mottled with short breaks to wacke. Thick amalgamated QcW. Not well defined quartzites.
470.1	475.1m	COLOR: lighter brownish-grey
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Bedding not obvious
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Mottled and fractured
		GENERAL ALTERATION: sericite and biotite
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: few narrow qv with minor pyrrhotite.
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:
From	To	LITHOLOGY: Middle Aldridge style interbedded thin to medium bedded quartzitic wacke and t.b. wackes/subwackes. Some vague laminated subwackes. (Q:A=50:50 quartzite to argillite ratio)
475.1	501.05m	COLOR: Brownish-grey
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Bedding very distinct and planar at 50 to ca.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Minor fault at 35 to ca. 475.7 to 476m quartz-eye strain features.
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Biotite in wackes; concretions in QcW with calcite and micas.
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: Few scattered qv to 2 cm with po, chlorite, calcite.
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

From	To	LITHOLOGY: Dominantly thin-bedded W/SW – a few thin quartzites, so an argillaceous interval.
501.05	508.9m	COLOR: Brown
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Planar bedding to undulating; some lenticular beds. B at 60 to ca. Flames and small channels (RWU) A few cross-beds so current active interval.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: None
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Biotite and sericite
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: Few narrow qv at irregular angles to ca. Mainly quartz-chlorite-calcite-pyrrhotite, trace sphalerite.
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:
From	To	LITHOLOGY: Unusual sediments – short intervals of dominantly QcW or wacke not so interbedded.
508.9	521.55m	COLOR: Grey
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Bedding at 60 to ca. Wavy to lenticular beds.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: None
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Biotite
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: 509 – 513m dominantly quartzite with numerous narrow qv. One is 2.5cm wide. Some with bedding, others cut at 90. Qv contain pyrrhotite, magnetite, tourmaline needles adjacent. Magnetic pyrrhotite.
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

From	To	LITHOLOGY: Interbedded thin to medium bedded brown wackes and thin to medium bedded QcW. Contrast of lithologies apparent.
521.55	536m	COLOR: Brown W/SW Grey QcW.
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Bedding at 525m at 50 to ca. 528m B at 58 to ca.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Nil
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Biotite/sericite in quartzites.
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: A few scattered qv. One of 2.5cm with arsenopyrite at 528m with the B but fed by cross-cutting qv. Qv contain biotite, chlorite, calcite, and pyrrhotite.
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:
From	To	LITHOLOGY: Lithologies not as evident – a blended QcW/W interval with bedding less obvious. Also folded and quartz veined. Rocks still MA interbedded but less clarity in folds.
536	577m	COLOR:
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Bedding still evident, a few floating clasts, B warped locally (SSD); B 60 at 539.5; at 0 around 546.5; at 549m at 55; by 558m down to 25 to almost parallel to B; 568m at 20; 575.5m at
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: 30Folding 546 to 547.5m
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Biotite pervasive
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: Qv starts around 540m with chlorite and pyrite. At various angles and generally narrow at < 1cm. Pyrite and pyrrhotite in qv occupying fold zones.
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

From	To	LITHOLOGY: More separable QcW and W/SW. QcW are medium bedded with tb Wackes. Planar beds of SW
577	621.65m	COLOR: Brownish-grey
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Bedding evident - 582.5 at 30; 589.6m at 40; 596m at 55; 606 at 45; at 610m at 20 to ca; by 621.3m at 60 to ca.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Wackes are more cleaved
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Biotite pervasive. Quartzites getting more spotted, coarser appearing. Sericite common.
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: Quartz veins less common. Minor po and py, especially on fractures. Some local quartz flooding.
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:
From	To	LITHOLOGY: Moyie intrusion – fine to medium crystalline – probably a sill with ~ 40 contacts.
621.65	632.5m	COLOR: Dark green (speckled)
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: None – massive
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: None
		GENERAL ALTERATION: chloritization
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: A few qv/quartz-rich patches. Veins at 10 - 30° to ca.
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

From	To	LITHOLOGY: Into interbedded m.b. brownish-grey QcW and t.b. brown wackes. Middle Aldridge with some minor soft sediment deformation of argillites.
621.65	657.2m	COLOR: Brownish-grey to brown.
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Bedding is somewhat irregular being planar, wispy, lenticular, flames. Certainly current affected. Bedding angle improved 635.5 at 70 to ca; 642m at 55; 650m at 75; 654.5m at 80 to ca; by 657m at 45.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: blocky core but no faulting
		GENERAL ALTERATION: biotitization of the argillaceous units.
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: Only a few narrow qv – pyrite on fractures.
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:
From	To	LITHOLOGY: Gabbro intrusion – upper contact somewhat transitional but appears to be with bedding. Fine-grained phase for 0.75m then gets medium crystalline. By 666m getting quite coarse crystalline. &20 – 802m more medium crystalline. Finer phase due to lower contact and shearing at 45.
657.2	813.4m	COLOR: Dark green
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Massive – none
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Some shearing 662.5 – 666m at 40 to ca. Qv in the shear zone. Shear around 724m. Fractures with alteration but not intense. Minor shearing around 775m.
		GENERAL ALTERATION: chloritization of hornblende. Biotite in the shear. Epidote in fracture zones.
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: QV in shear – very weak diss. po. 723.5-725.5m some sediment/shearing at 50 to ca. Quartz zone with po and aspy. Chlorite and yellowish epidote. 762m po and cp traces. QV is not abundant overall. At 770m vestige of sediment.
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

From	To	LITHOLOGY: Middle Aldridge – quartzite to 814.8m then fault zone 814.8-815.6m in more argillaceous rocks then more quartzite again below. Crushed zone is approx. parallel to core; quartz eyes; brecciation then dominantly quartzitic wacke with internal lamination to 826.5m then interbedded t.b. wackes and m.b. QcW below to 856m. Q:A=65:35 T.b. wackes 856-859m
813.4	982.4m	COLOR: Darker grey, mottled with greenish-brown SW
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Bedding at 65 to 70 to ca. below fault. By 823m at 55. 828m at 50 to ca. 841m at 45; 855m at 40; 866m at 45 and at 880m at 48 degrees to ca. Bedding overall is planar to lenticular, not disrupted.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Fault 814.8 to 815.6m; 829.4m gouge and broken for 15cm.
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Zones with silica-biotite-chlorite-garnet; some are concretions/some are bedding parallel zones a few cms thick (in quartzites mainly). Sericite also.
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: Pyrite and pyrrhotite in fractures and in alteration zones. A few qv but not common – at 20 to 30°to ca with pyrrhotite and biotite.
From	To	LITHOLOGY: >880m still interbedded grey QcW with tb to rarely weakly laminated W/SW. Quartzites to 1m thick. Floating clasts widely scattered but not abundant. Q:A=60:40 Planar beds/lenticular, minor SSD of some argillite
continued interval		COLOR: Brownish-grey
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Bedding angle decreases with depth to 30 by 902m, then 20 then 0°by 904.3 to 904.6m then 20 by 906m. Generally planar but do get lenticular units.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Are these monclinal rolls?
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Biotite in argillaceous sequences. By ~914m getting more sericite in argillites. Still have concretions. Meta grade is increasing.
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: QV continue as quite rare occurrences.
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

From	To	LITHOLOGY: Predominantly wacke to subwacke, thin bedded, vague more quartzitic locally. A few short, weakly laminated subwackes. Indications of fluidized sand disrupting argillites – some slumping (no disaggregation however).
982.5	994.3m	COLOR: Brown
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Bedding variable, some slumping likely with wavy t.b. and irregularities. B down to 20 to 0° around 984.5m
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Nil
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Biotite/sericite in more argillaceous beds.
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: Little seen except with quartz-biotite as po. A few scattered garnet growths.
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:
From	To	LITHOLOGY: Dominantly quartzitic wacke with abundant alteration zones with silica-biotite-sericite-garnet, pyrrhotite. Probably a blended series of quartzites.
994.3	1005.2m	COLOR: Darker grey
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Bedding not evident – wispy possibles at 50 to ca.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Nil
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Alteration level – meta grade increasing. Garnets more spread out. Garnet ovoid bodies oriented parallel to vague bedding (or more a tectonic fabric).
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: Low – only with meta grade.
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

From	To	
		LITHOLOGY: Predominantly thin-bedded, disrupted by sand influx but also some slumping – irregular patterns to beds. (swirled, flowed but not disaggregated). Some interbedded brownish QcW getting more common with depth in this interval. A few floating clasts.
1005.2	1045.2m	COLOR: Brown to grey-brown.
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Thin to mb., disrupted – B from 40 to 0. Slumps or soft sediment flows. 1024 in QcW at 60; 1031m at 48; 1035 at 0°; tb near base now at 35 - 42° to ca. Bedding remains highly variable – especially in the argillaceous sections. B at 60 in quartzites; 30 to 0° in tb wackes.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: None
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Biotite, some sericite. Few more intense alteration zones associated with excess silica
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: Minor qv with pyrrhotite.
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:
From	To	
		LITHOLOGY: Moyie intrusion – fine-grained gabbro. U. contact is blurred with sheared, altered tb. sediments. Contact at 60° to ca. L. Contact blurred at 60 to ca. with quartzite below. (probably a sill)
1045.2	1049.15	COLOR: Green
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Massive
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Nil
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Chloritization
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: minor qv
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

From	To	LITHOLOGY: Regular interbedded QcW and tb units but tb argillites are very altered and cleaved (several sections); high biotite and chlorite with white calcite seams (gabbro influence? as intensity lessens with depth away from gabbro).
1049.15	1055m	COLOR: Grey QcW and green-brown argillites.
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Bedding at 40 to ca.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Altered argillites are cleaved.
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Biotite/chlorite in argillites only.
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: Minor only.
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:
From	To	LITHOLOGY: Interbedded MA-style grey QcW and brownish-grey wackes/subwackes. Q:A=70:30. Quartzites are up to 0.5m thick. Tb. units do not look like LA sedimentation. Planar to lenticular. At 1107.3m took Xmas break.
1055	1091.5m	COLOR: Brownish-grey to locally brown
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Bedding well represented, varying between 30 to 40°. At 1061m at 27; 1069m at 30; 1083.5 at 40 to ca.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: None
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Alteration has lessened from above – still alteration patches/zones but not as many garnets, not as widespread.
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: Occasional qv at 40 to ca with biotite and pyrrhotite.
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

From	To	LITHOLOGY: Darker thin-bedded to laminated, subwacke to wacke with three quartzitic wackes included. Some thin beds of QcW within argillaceous packages as well.
1091.5	1102.6m	COLOR: Grey-brown
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Planar with some lenticular beds. Bedding well represented at 35 to 38° to ca. 25° to ca at base.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Nil
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Biotite/sericite overprinting. Concretionary alteration in the quartzites.
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: 1099.5m 12 qv with calcite, chlorite, biotite, minor po. Trace chalcopyrite.
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:
From	To	LITHOLOGY: Mixed lithologies again – dominated by medium bedded, grey quartzitic wackes with wispy interbeds of tb wackes. A few short breaks to SW. Still MA – good light grey quartzites. Q:A=65:35. The quartzites are getting darker/biotitic towards base.
1102.6	1140m	COLOR: Light to medium grey.
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Bedding at 35 to 45 to ca. As low as 25°. 1123m at 35 in tb SW. 1140m at 35-40° to ca.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Nothing pronounced
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Chlorite along fractures. Sericite in more argillaceous intervals. Garnets locally – concentrated in QcW.
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: Quartz veining abundant 1106.2 – 1112m. Fragmentation/brecciation of wallrock material in qv. Patchy massive pyrrhotite. Also bronzitite and chlorite. Qv at 0 to 30°
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

From	To	LITHOLOGY: This interval is dominated by thin bedded, interbedded QcW and W/SW in thin, lenticular beds with the occasional mb quartzitic wacke. Q:A=20:80. Brownish and grey QcW towards bottom of hole.
1140	1168.0m	COLOR: Brownish-grey
EOH		PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Bedding is well represented but as disturbed wispy, lenticular, discontinuous tb argillites. No good laminates. Irregular individual beds; minor SSD. Dewatering structures. 1144.5m at 40 to ca.; 1152m at 35 to ca. 1158.5m at 30 to ca. 1167.5m wispy SW at 35 to ca.
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE: None
		GENERAL ALTERATION: Biotite and sericite. Chlorite along select fractures (not abundant).
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE: Weak disseminated pyrrhotite. 8-10cm qv with pyrrhotite and chlorite at 1143m.
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:
From	To	LITHOLOGY:
		COLOR:
		PRIMARY STRUCTURE:
		TECTONIC STRUCTURE:
		GENERAL ALTERATION:
		MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED, HOST STRUCTURE:
		ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS: