

86-006
Duplicate

EXPLORATION INCENTIVES PROGRAM

DESIGNATION NUMBER EIP86-006

PROSPECTING AND BULK SAMPLING REPORT

QUARTZ CLAIMS REEF 1-4 INCLUSIVE

YA78081-84 INCLUSIVE

QUARTZ CLAIMS REEF 5-10 INCLUSIVE

YA82517-22 INCLUSIVE

PLACER PROSPECTING LEASE #7205

YUKON TERRITORY CLAIM SHEET 115-N-2

63° 04' N 140° 55' W

BY IAN WARRICK AND KATHERINE ROBERTSON

MOOSEHORN EXPLORATION PROGRAM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

MAY 27, 1986 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

093089

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October, 1986

INTRODUCTION

During the winter of 1985-86, the General Partner visited numerous sources of mining and milling equipment in the U.S., and acquired the machinery needed for the upcoming exploration program. The southwestern United States is the best source of equipment and information available for small high-grade hardrock gold mines because of its long, colourful history, and its presently developing technology in this field.

The season began in late May with the General Partner trucking the equipment and supplies necessary to Beaver Creek and chartering a twin-engine Beechcraft 18 to shuttle the supplies to the gravel airstrip located on the west side of the Moosehorn Range. Two Suzuki four-wheel-drive ATV's were used to haul many tons to the Reef claims on the summit ridge. A rough trail system was labouriously constructed through 2.6 km. of rough terrain (with an 800' climb in altitude) to the planned mill and camp site. The two Suzukis, with their eighteen speeds and three gear ranges, proved invaluable as they could haul 500 pounds each to the summit and return to the airstrip, and yet use less than one litre of fuel.

THE HARDROCK PROGRAM

A camp and a 3,000 gallon water tank for the mill was constructed using recycled lumber retrieved from an abandoned exploration camp approximately 3 km. away. Throughout the summer, the mill was gradually set up and modified to process the ore that was collected. The mill, as it now exists, will process very efficiently 1,000 pounds of ore per hour with very low overhead costs. The beauty of this process is that raw gold dust is produced on-site from the quartz veins.

Some teething problems were experienced with the crusher, however it remains an impressive machine for its size (700 pounds). It is capable of taking in six-inch chunks of rock and quickly reducing them to a fine powder ready for concentrating.

A ton of this crushed ore is reduced to one bucket full of high-grade concentrate by the use of a gravity concentrator (a two cell pulsating jig). The difficulty in the operation and fine tuning of a jig has been compared to the difficulty in learning to play the piano.

A small percentage of the finer ground (-100 mesh) sulphides escape concentration in the jig, and will require flotation if it is found economically desirable to recover them from the settling pond. Tailing assays were taken, and suggest only minor improvements in the system. It has been traditionally found that complex ores such as those found on this property require a series of different concentration methods in order to save all the economic ore minerals. However, with the present slump in base metal prices, the present priority of the Partnership is the recovery of the gold and silver.

After much trial and error it was found necessary to include mercury amalgamation in the processing of the concentrate. A gasoline powered concrete mixer was found to be ideally suited to be used as an amalgamator.

The final step involves using a propane - fired retort to separate the gold from the mercury, and at the same time recover the mercury for later use.

It quickly became evident that hand methods of trenching the overburden located above the "M" vein were not efficient in producing enough ore to feed the mill with a large bulk sample. This was due mainly to the flooding of the sample trenches with groundwater and the resulting impossibly muddy conditions to dig in. It had been previously thought that the summit ridge would lack sufficient groundwater to support the milling process. Therefore, large water holding tanks were constructed to re-cycle water. However the summit ridge this season contained tremendous quantities of water until August, when its water table quickly dropped several feet. At this time the General Partner was able, with the use of explosives, to dig two trenches and remove bulk samples that produced relatively large amounts of gold. Care was taken to clean all of the equipment after each bulk sample in order not to contaminate other sample results. This required a substantial amount of time. Next season the General Partner proposes to use a machine capable of trenching this wet material (such as a backhoe).

From the two trenches, several bulk samples were processed which produced 3,088.2 grains (6.43 troy ounces) of raw gold.

Though the size and number of bulk samples was less than desired, it seems obvious that at least this one vein is capable of supplying sufficient ore for several seasons of mining. Previous diamond drill holes along the several hundred feet of the strike of the vein have outlined an estimated 3,000 tons of quartz vein reserve with a grade of three to four ounces of gold per ton. This is based on surface sampling of the vein to establish grade and diamond drilling to establish size and quantity. The diamond drill quartz vein intersections produced low gold assays even with there being gold visible in many of the core samples. It has been suggested, however, that because of the very small samples taken by drilling, the rich pockets of gold associated with this Tertiary Bonanza-style open spaced vein were missed.

In addition, two programs of geochemical and pan sampling of surface materials on the Reef 5 and 6 claims were conducted in order to outline quartz vein mineralization. Results indicate a practical method of exploring for other suspected veins located on the properties.

THE PLACER PROGRAM

During the mid-season attention was focused on the possibilities of developing a placer mine on the North Fork of Great Bear Creek. Again using the Suzuki ATV's machinery and supplies were transported approximately 7 km. down the northeast slope of the Moosehorn. A camp was established (later to be destroyed by a bear) near the downstream end of the claims.

The existing one-mile lease was staked into a series of placer claims (Kate 1-8), and a new one-mile lease was staked directly upstream.

Underbrush was cleared around a section of the creek, and a 35' long drain was made in the creek-bed. This consists of manually lowering the slope of the creek-bed in order to drain a deeper cut. This allows access to successive layers of deeper gravel and bedrock. Next, the creek was diverted to the side of the work area, and a test pit was dug by hand at the head of the drain that succeeded in uncovering a small patch of bedrock. A Honda 2" pump along with a 4" suction dredge was used to keep the test pit free of water. An average of ten small "colours" of gold per pan were found through a six foot layer of gravel ("pay-streak") overlying the bedrock. Immediately above bedrock a thin clay layer was encountered with an average of twenty-five coarse colours of gold per pan. The area of bedrock uncovered was too small to provide a representative sample of grade because it was smooth and steeply sloping. It can be assumed that irregularities in the bedrock surface will provide favourable places for deposition of rich concentrations of gold. The results of this test pit show a similar pay-streak grade to the very rich one that has produced great quantities of placer gold at the nearby placer mine on Kenyon Creek (the operator of which was kind enough to let us sample and make comparisons). This part of the exploration program was greatly aided by the discovery that the rich pay-streak gravels in the creek-bed were unfrozen, and were lying at a surprisingly shallow depth. In contrast, the pay-streak lying under a six foot layer of black muck which formed the creek banks was frozen, and will require advanced stripping before mining (as on Kenyon Creek).

Later in the season another test pit was dug with the use of explosives one mile upstream, and bedrock was encountered at an even shallower depth. The pay-streak grade was not as rich as the first test pit's (average 5 to 6 colours per pan), however this was probably due to an unfavourable site location for a representative sample (evidence of an old landslide).

The preliminary results of this season's testing on the creek suggest

a pay-streak whose length is at least two thousand yards long (probably much longer) with an estimated average grade of .1 ounce of gold per ton. During the 1987 season, the General Partner proposes to further explore the placer potential of this creek by using a track-mounted backhoe to process several hundred yards of pay-streak gravel through a small test sluice equipped with a pivoting grizzly. A small Cat will at the same time be used to strip and thaw the creek banks. The key to the success of placer exploration and mining is the processing of large volumes of material.

CONCLUSION

Though the General Partner would have liked to have processed larger hardrock bulk samples, the performance of the milling machinery and the high grade of the ore produced very exciting results. The General Partner has every intention of proceeding with mine development.

This season's placer mining exploration also produced exciting finds with results pointing to a large easily mined gold deposit.

Every indication points to the success of developing two producing gold mines.

REPORT PREPARATION

This report was prepared in four days by the General Partner and Operator of the 1986 season Moosehorn Exploration Program (as follows):

Ian Warrick and Katherine Robertson,
P.O. Box 4707,
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V7

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

The following property is held in good standing by Ian Warrick:

- Quartz Claims Reef 1-4 YA 78081-84 inclusive
- former Placer Prospecting Lease #7205; currently Placer Claims Kate 1-8 F26858-65 inclusive

The following property is held in good standing by Katherine Robertson:

- Quartz Claims Reef 5-10 YA82517-22 inclusive

63° 05' NORTH

152 BORDER MONUMENT

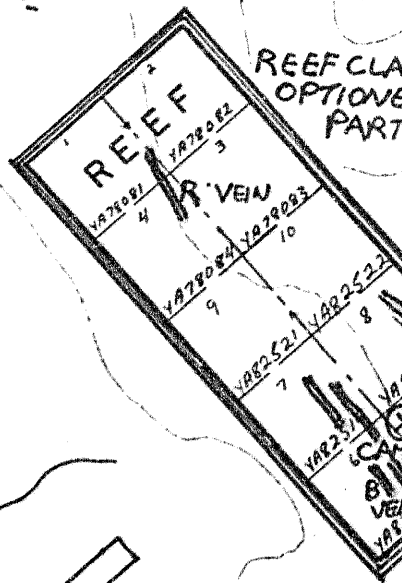
G-5
E
4000'

ALASKA
YUKON BORDER

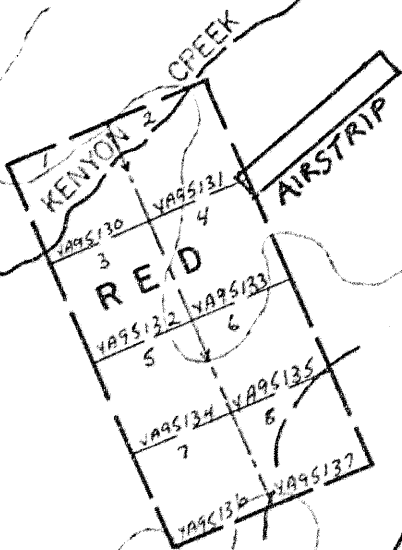
3000'

3500'

REEF CLAIMS
OPTIONED TO
PARTNERSHIP



SEE ATTACHED
MAP OF REEF
CLAIM NO. 5



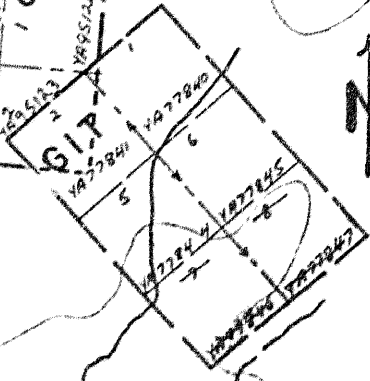
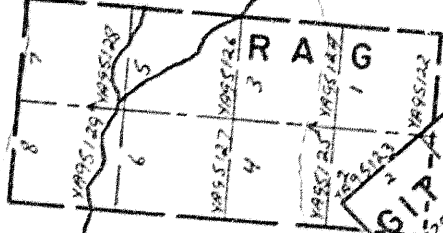
115N-2 QUARTZ
CLAIM SHEET
DETAIL

1500'



141° 00' WEST

153



AIRSTRIP

MOOSE HORN
RANGE

63°05' NORTH

152

1987
PARTNERSHIP
PLACER
OPTION
(PL 7398)

TEST
PITS

P26858 PIT
35' LONG
X AVERAGE
5' DEPTH
6' WIDTH

1	P2316
2	P2317
3	P2318
4	P2319
5	P2320
6	P2321
7	P2322
8	P2323
9	P2324
10	P2325
11	P2326
12	P2327
13	P2328
14	P2329
15	P2330

3000'

3500'

4000'

HIGH-GRADE
GOLD VEINS
ALONG SUMMIT
RIDGE

△ 4 4 3 9'

⊗ CAMP

APPROXIMATELY
\$35,000,000
IN GOLD MINED
SINCE 1976
BY ONE
OPERATION
IN KENYON
CREEK

AIRSTRIP

115N-2 PLACER
CLAIM SHEET
DETAIL



ONE MILE

141°00' W

53

HISTORY

In 1974, high assays of gold in grab samples obtained by M. Kenyon on the summit of the Moosehorn Range resulted in the staking of the 58 LORI Claims. Claymore Resources purchased the claims from Kenyon, and conducted an exploration program during the summer of 1975. There is no record of previous staking or other work having been done on the property.

The exploration program consisted of a geo-physics program over the "M" vein, a geo-chemical soil sampling program over most of the property, an eighteen hole diamond drilling program consisting of 2,050 feet of BQ wireline drilling, and a geological survey of the ridgetop.

The geophysical, geochemical, and diamond drilling programs failed to give any meaningful response over the subcropping "M" vein, although the quartz float and soils covering this vein contain large amounts of visible native gold.

Because of the discouraging results, no further work was done, and after eight years the assessment work ran out, and the claims were allowed to lapse.

In 1983, prospectors K. Robertson and I. Warrick discovered and staked a gold bearing quartz vein (Reef 1-4) bordering the LORI claims. When the LORI claims lapsed in 1984, the Reef Claim Group was extended over the newly lapsed ground (Reef 5-10).

Other subcropping quartz veins also located on the property contain high grade gold mineralization and have no history of previous work.

SUMMARY OF SURFACE EVALUATION - 1986

The Reef claims cover part of the west slope and summit ridge of the Moosehorn Range. Because this area escaped glaciation, the felsenmeer found along the summit ridge is basically in situ and can be mapped with some accuracy. Most of the west slope of the range is covered by overburden and vegetation (to an assumed depth of approximately 8 feet) that completely obscures the bedrock. Quartz float containing high-grade gold mineralization indicates undiscovered subcropping vein structures on the slope below the summit ridge.

All the economic mineralization so far discovered occurs in north-south striking, narrow, shallowly dipping (30° to the east) quartz veins. The veins are hydro-thermal, and consist of laminated bands of sulphides including pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and jamesonite or boulangierite. Visible gold occurs in association with the sulphides, and surface assays

average 4 oz. Au/ton along 300 feet of the strike of the "M" vein (the only vein so far closely examined). Quartz vein alteration consists of oolitic limonite, smithsonite, and cervantite (usually in association with visible gold in quartz float). All the economic mineralization so far discovered occurs within the granodiorite pluton. It is possible that the porphyritic plug immediately south of the property could be the source of the hydrothermal solutions. Evidence of this is the transition of the vein mineralogy to the north. Vein occurrences here contain increasing amounts of carbonates and low gold/high silver, with some tetrahedrite at the boundary.

HARDROCK SAMPLING METHODS

I. Soil sampling

Because of the nature of the gold mineralization, and difficulties with overburden, both Claymore Resources and the present owners have experienced difficulty with geochemical grid soil sampling.

Instead, it was found during the 1986 exploration season that pan samples conducted on a 50 foot grid pattern over suspected subcropping veins produced expected anomalous results over mineralization. This method consisted of obtaining 25 pound soil samples and carrying them to a centrally located water tank for concentration and examination. Examination of the coarser material, once the abundant clay had been thoroughly washed away, indicated the presence of quartz float. Finally, the finer concentrates were closely examined and any visible gold or sulphide content was estimated. Because of the saprolitic nature of the deposits on the Moosehorn, this method is attractive as a means of outlining subcropping structures. (see test data).

II. Bulk sampling

The bulk sampling program consisted of gathering and weighing quartz float from two trenches along an apparent ore-shoot of the "M" vein. The "M" vein subcrops at this point under 7'-10' of overburden consisting of 50% large granodiorite felsenmeer (becoming rounded in appearance towards the surface), and 50% residual soils containing large amounts of clay and groundwater. Quartz float up to 3 feet in length by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in thickness is abundant. The sulphides in this vein have altered so that previously enclosed gold blebs are exposed, sometimes dramatically. Due to the large rocks encountered in trenching, drilling and blockholing is extensively required.

The samples were processed through a portable mill (see attached flow diagram). Due to the erratic nature of the mineralization, this method produced a blended sample sufficiently large enough to adequately explore the grade of the ore.

1) The milling process was developed to meet the nature of the complex ore. Randomly collected pieces of quartz float were used to test the operation of the mill and concentrator. This produced 672 grains of raw gold. Most of the gold produced was fairly coarse grained with a surprisingly small percentage of micron gold, as had been previously expected. The assay sample TB1 was taken from the tailing pond at this point.

2) Approximately 16 cubic feet of soil was concentrated in the jig to evaluate the potential gold content of the residual soils. Due to the high amount of clay present, this material was very slow to concentrate. The oversize (+10 mesh) material contained in the soil was handsorted and crushed in the mill. It was found that the damp chunks of soil closed the crusher, and as a result, the remaining material was allowed to dry, upon which the mill processed it satisfactorily. 111.5 grains of raw gold were obtained from this sample.

3) Now the first ton of quartz was processed from the M1 trench. 1,983 pounds of quartz from the $4\frac{1}{2}$ " thick "M" vein and parallel $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick veins located in the wall rock were crushed and produced 1,717 grains of raw gold. The assay sample TB2 was taken at this point from the tailings.

4) The next sample consisted of 732 pounds of the "M" vein and parallel $1\frac{1}{2}$ " stringers, along with minor amounts of wall rock from the M2 trench. This produced 569.5 grains of raw gold.

PLACER SAMPLING METHODS

The results of the test hole located on placer claim Kate I are as follows: The creek valley consists of a typical steep north slope covered with thick moss and small isolated spruce trees. The south slope is covered with black muck and large deciduous trees such as birch and cottonwood.

The pit was located in the creek bed which is approximately 3 feet wide on average. The bottom of the creek valley has several feet of black muck frozen at an average depth of 16"-18" overlying 2 feet of gravel containing large boulders up to 1 meter in diameter. This gravel layer contains an average

of 1 to 4 colours per pan, and roots are frequently encountered. Next, there is a 1"-2" thick layer of grey clay averaging 15 colours of fine gold per pan. Below this, there is approximately 6 feet of pay dirt containing an average of 10 fine colours of gold per pan. This pay dirt consists of coarse, dark brown to grey sand interbedded with hard, flat cobbles. The bottom 6" of pay dirt contains 25 colours of fine gold per pan. At the bottom of this, there is a thin clay layer on bedrock containing relatively coarse pieces of gold. A very small area of bedrock was exposed due to the unsafe conditions in the test pit at this time, and therefore the bedrock sample was insufficient in size to provide an accurate representative sample. The bedrock itself consisted of steeply sloping, smooth, coarse-grained hornblende granodiorite that had decomposed to the extent that a shovel would penetrate it easily. Most of the material removed from the test pit was panned and amalgamated, and 18.2 grains of raw gold were produced.

MAP OF REEF CLAIMS 5 AND 6

HILL CLAIM BOUNDARY

REEF CLAIM NO. 5

O VEIN

O VEIN

(AREAS NOT LABELED
SWAMP ARE OVERLAIN
WITH GRANODIORITE
FELSENMEER.)

PAN SAMPLES

M³ SOIL GEOCHEMS.

SUMMIT
4439'

M VEIN

TB1
TB2

X X X
O1 O2 O3 SOIL GEOCHEMS.

CAMP

REEF CLAIM NO. 5

REEF CLAIM NO. 6

CLAIM POSTS

CLAIM POSTS

SWAMP DENOTES
PAN SAMPLE

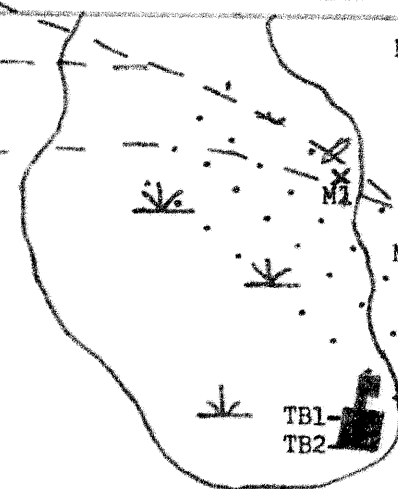
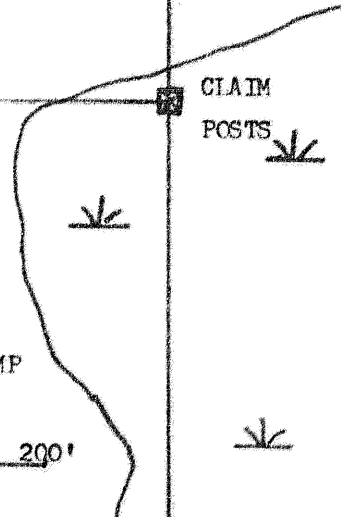
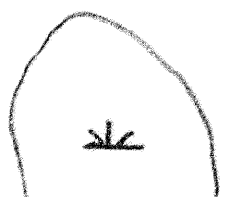
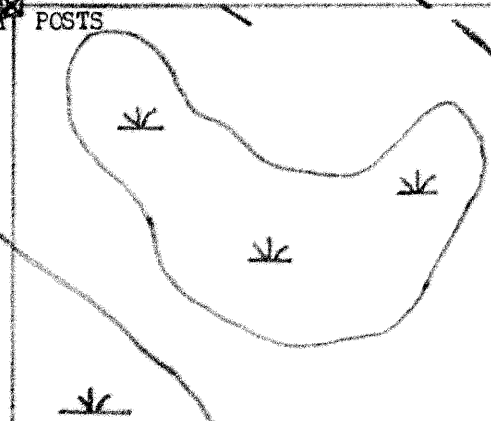
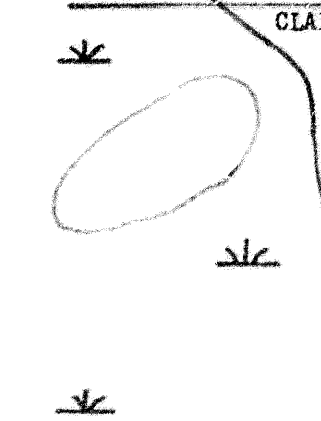
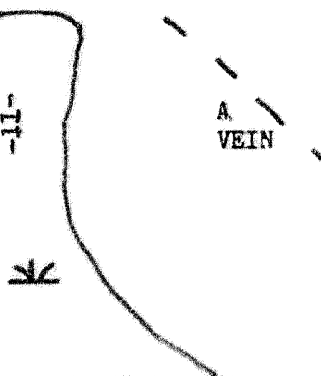
0' 100' 150' 200'



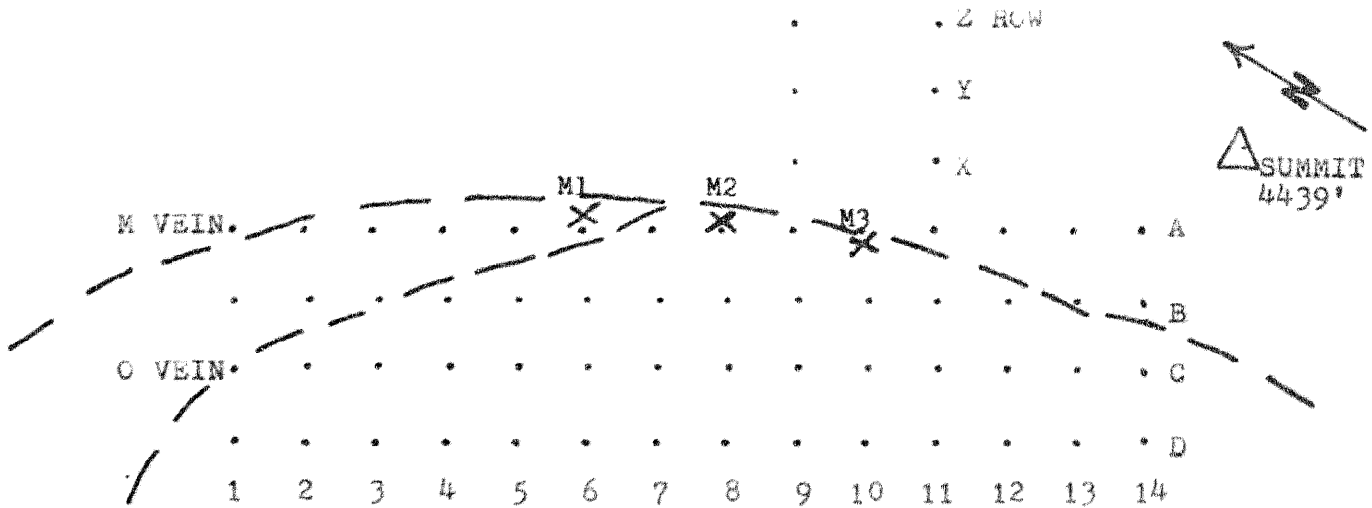
-11-

A VEIN

B VEIN



MAP DETAIL OF SOIL PAN SAMPLE GRID 50' SPACING



X DENOTES GEOCHEM SOIL SAMPLE



SAMPLE RESULTS

ROW	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Z									1		0			
Y									0		3			
X									5		7			
A	1	3	3*	2	4	50*	100*	20	26*	125*10	17*	7		5
B	5	2	7	11*	10	7	25*	5	2*	40*25	8	20*		1
C	1	6*	25	10*	7	15	5*	18	50*	20	15*	15	8	10
D	8	1	0	4	11*6		12	10*	4*	7	25	10*5		4

Au COLOURS -40 mesh

* INDICATES PRESENCE +20 MESH Au

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd

176 Industrial Road
Whitewave, Yukon Territory, Y1A 2V1
Phone: (413) 667-5221
Telex: 036 X 460



BONDAR-CLEGG

**Geochemical
Lab Report**

REPORT: 176-447-1 SUPP-110

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: MOOSEHOG EXPLORATION

SUBMITTED BY: I MARKER

PROJECT: 176-447-1

DATE RECEIVED: 09/10/84

ORDER	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	CU COPPER	8	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
2	PB LEAD	8	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
3	ZN ZINC	8	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
4	MO MOLYBDENUM	8	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
5	CO COBALT	8	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
6	NI NICKEL	8	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
7	BR BRONZE	8	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
8	MN MANGANESE	8	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
9	CD CADMIUM	8	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
10	AG SILVER	8	0.5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
11	BI BISMUTH	8	2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
12	FE IRON	8	0.05 PPT	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
13	V VANADIUM	8	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
14	AS ARSENIC	8	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
15	TE TELLURIUM	8	10 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
16	U URANIUM	8	10 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
17	W TUNGSTEN	8	10 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
18	SB ANTIMONY	8	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
19	SE SELENIUM	8	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA
20	SN TIN	8	10 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	D.C. PLASMA

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK OR SED ROCK	8	2 -150	8	ASSAY PREP	8

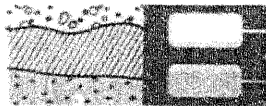
APPROVE COPIES TO: MOOSEHOG EXPLORATION

APPROVE TO: MOOSEHOG EXPLORATION

Blank area for additional notes or signatures.

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd

136 Industrial Road
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Y1A 2K1
Phone (403) 661-0521
Telex 0168440



BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

SAMPLE		ELEMENT										
NUMBER	UNIT	CU	FE	Zn	Mn	CO	NI	CR	MO	CD	AG	BT
		PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
82 01		79	14	49	<1	11	21	80	242	1	<0.5	<2
82 02		14	13	42	<1	10	18	81	337	1	<0.5	4
82 03	<i>ORE SHOOT</i>	18	60	77	<1	14	18	86	318	1	<0.5	2
82 04		17	12	50	<1	9	15	93	431	1	<0.5	<2
82 05		23	26	54	<1	11	18	98	402	<1	1.2	3
82 06		26	12	54	2	8	16	95	465	<1	<0.5	<2
82 07	<i>TAILINGS</i>	7	1577	1899	5	<1	7	113	116	49	11.3	6
82 08		19	2733	1143	6	17	14	96	1004	52	24.4	4

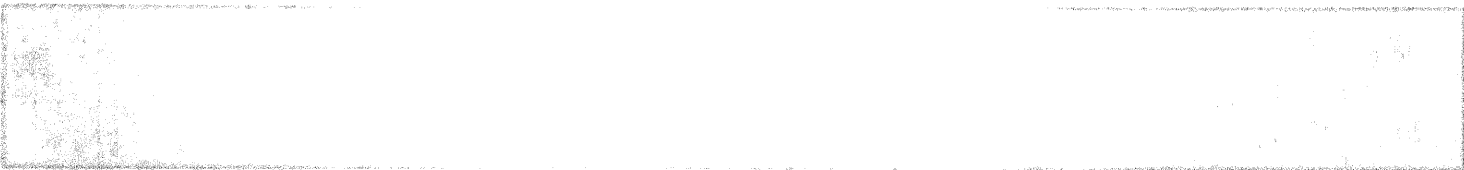


REPORT: 128544

PROJECT: WOME G 27A

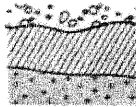
PAGE: 14

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Fe PCT	N PPM	AS PPM	Tr PPM	U PPM	P PPM	SO PPM	SE PPM	SR PPM
02 03		3.37	97	23	10	<10	34	5	5	10
02 02		3.02	91	40	<10	<10	31	5	5	<10
02 03	ORE SHOOT	3.43	84	1047	<10	10	26	7	5	<10
02 04		2.85	73	29	<10	<10	31	5	5	10
02 02		2.59	71	150	<10	<10	23	5	5	<10
02 03		2.12	58	15	<10	<10	16	5	5	<10
02 03	TAILINGS	0.86	6	1407	<10	<10	<10	249	5	<10
02 02		3.02	59	22000	<10	<10	39	230	11	11



Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd

10 Industrial Road
Whitburn, Tuckers Terrace, Y14 2J1
Phone: (031) 667 6121
Telex: 316 H 460



BONDAR-CLEGG

**Geochemical
Lab Report**

REPORT: 426-0442 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: MOOSEHORN EXPLORATION

SUBMITTED BY: I WARRICK

DATE PRINTED: 20/01/78

ORDER	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	AG	8	0.001 OPT		
2	AS	8	0.01 OPT		

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R SOCK OR BED ROCK	8	2 -100	8	ASSAY PREP	8

NOTES: = INDICATES SEE DOG REMARKS

REMARKS: = AG WAS FOUND IN THE +150 MESH FRACTION
AFTER SCREENING AND CALCULATED INTO THE
TOTAL.

REPORT COPIES TO: MOOSEHORN EXPLORATION

INVOICE TO: MOOSEHORN EXPLORATION

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd

116 Industrial Road
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Y1A 2V1
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Telex: 016 R 450



BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical
Lab Report

REPORT: 478-5-42

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

PAGE: 1

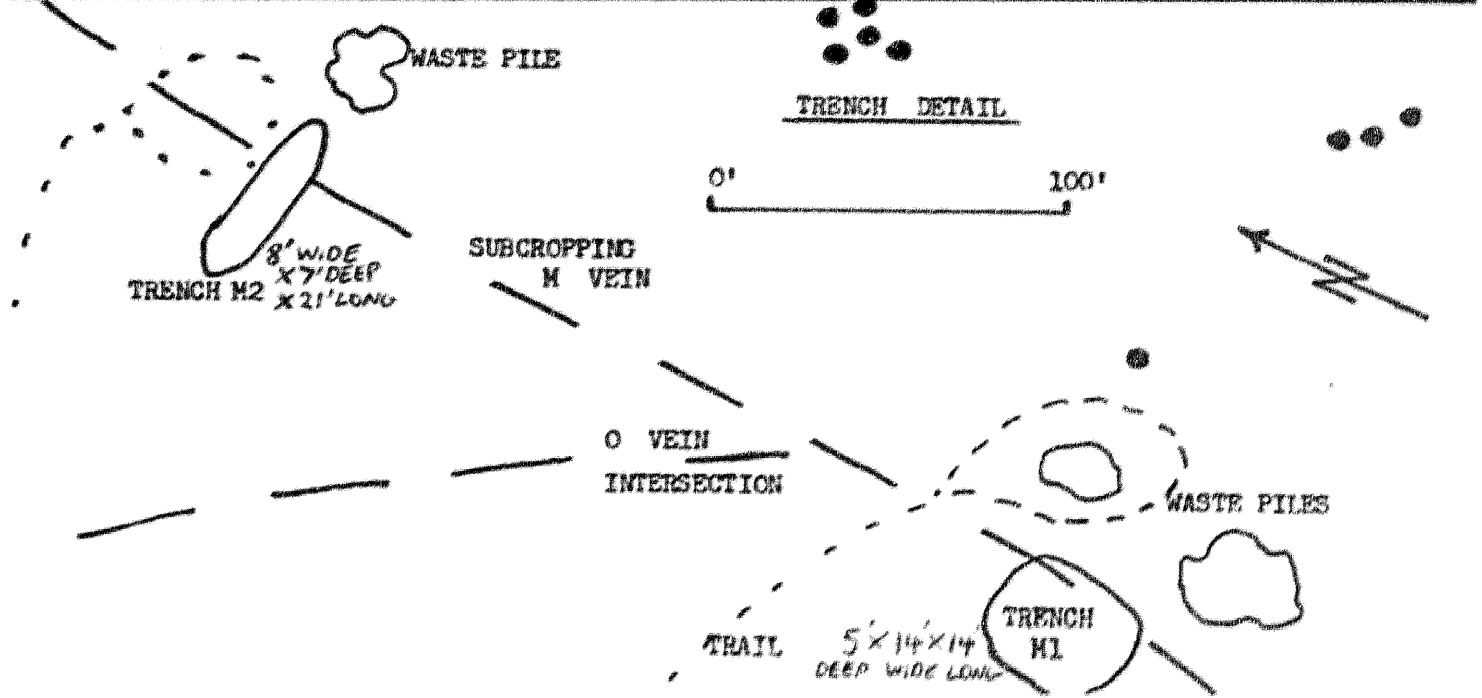
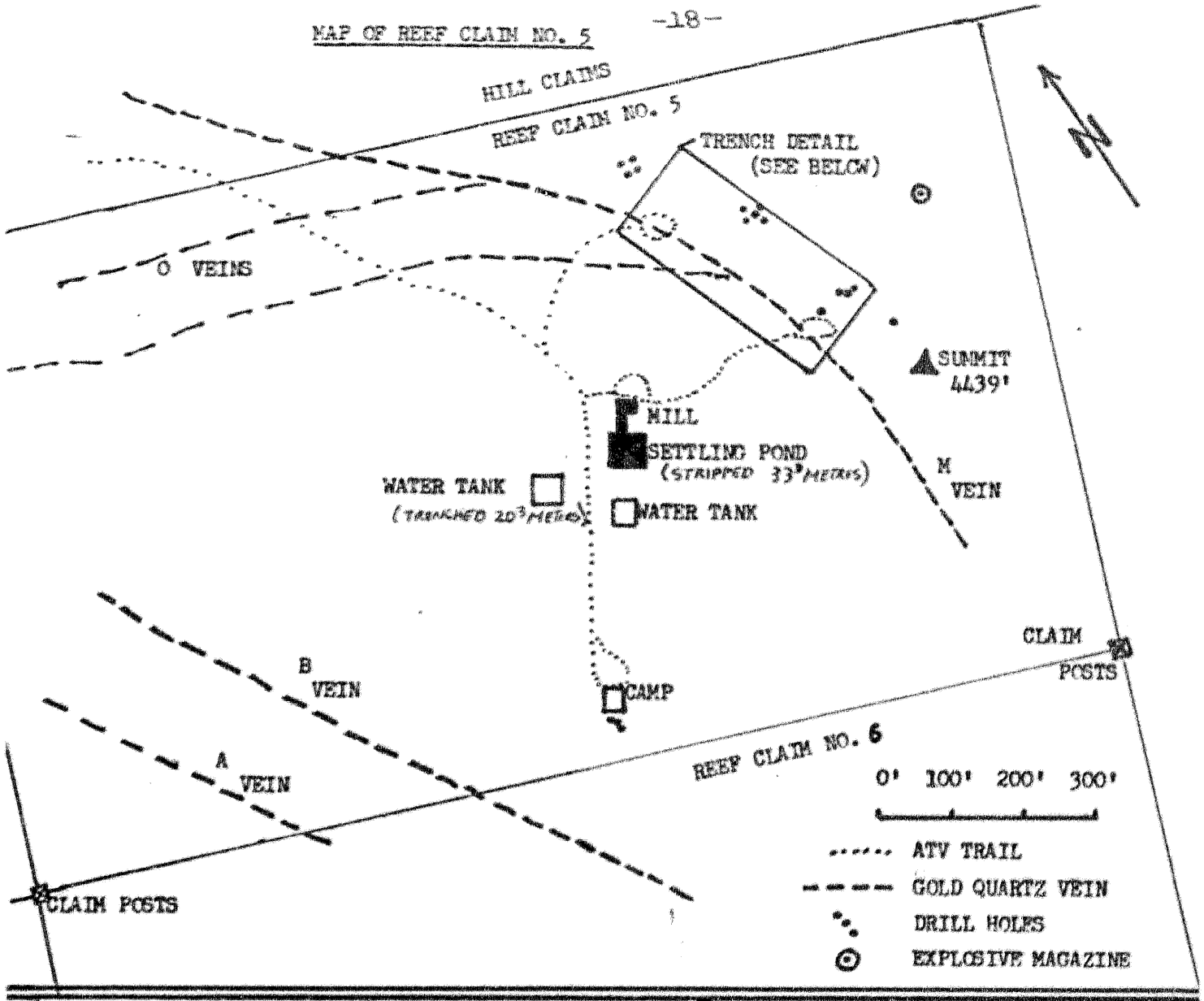
SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	AG OPT	AG OPT
R2 M1		0.002	<0.02
R2 M2		0.007	<0.02
<u>R2 M3</u>	<u>ORE SHOOT</u>	0.016	<0.02
R2 O1		0.002	<0.02
R2 O2		0.002	<0.02
R2 O3		0.002	<0.02
R2 T01	> TAILINGS	0.166	0.42
R2 T02		0.209	0.70

MAP OF REEF CLAIM NO. 5

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HILL CLAIMS

REEF CLAIM NO. 5



FLOW DIAGRAM OF THE TEN TON PER DAY PORTABLE MILL USED DURING THE 1986 MOOSEHORN EXPLORATION PROGRAM

FOR THE PROCESSING OF BLENDED BULK SAMPLES

