MAP No.	ASSESSMENT REPORT		TYPE OF WORK: Geol.
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REPORT FILED UNDER	Claymore Resources Ltd. DOCUMENT NO. 061484
DATE PERFORMED	July 30 - Aug. 1, 1975 DATE FILED: Nov. 10, 1975
LOCATION - LAT.	63°05'N AREA: Gold Range, Yukon
LONG.	140°50'W
CLAIM NO.	Placer Leases 3496-3505
	3603-3604
	3672-3674
VALUE $	3569-3572
WORK DONE BY	J.D. Godfrey
WORK DONE FOR	Claymore Res. L.
REMARKS	The stream sediments contain placer gold values.

REPORT ON THE

CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.

PLACER GOLD POTENTIAL

DISCOVERY - SWAMP - GREAT BEAR - CLAYMORE CREEKS

GOLD RANGE AREA

YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

by

JOHN D. GODFREY, P.GEOL.

October 24, 1975

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REPORT ON THE CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD. PLACER GOLD POTENTIAL DISCOVERY - SWAMP - GREAT BEAR - CLAYMORE CREEKS, GOLD RANGE YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

INTRODUCTION

Recent exploration carried out on a group of newly discovered gold-quartz veins, located some 80 miles southwest of Dawson, Y.T., have sparked a keen interest in closely associated placer gold deposits. A combination of three geologic factors:

- the presence of many gold-quartz veins in the bedrock,
- long exposure of this bedrock to severe weathering conditions during preglacial geologic time, and
- continued preservation of the preglacial weathered rock products due to their situation in a uniquely unglaciated region, provides

widespread favourable implications for the region which far outweigh the immediate significance of the original gold-quartz veins in terms of the existance of both placer and residual (eluvial) gold deposits.

The writer carried out exploration on the property from July 30th to August 1st, 1975. This report attempts to incorporate, integrate and interpret all relevant data gathered in the field by Claymore's field personnel in order to present the most complete and accurate assessment possible at this time. The field personnel were under the direct supervision of J. Michael Kenyon, B.Sc.

EXPLORATION - CONCEPTS

Most of the panning and assay data are confined to the initial field work carried out along Discovery Creek, with minor information on the adjacent Swamp Creek and reconnaissance data only on Claymore Creek. However, the concepts developed with respect to the origin and history of the surficial gold deposits on Discovery Creek would be equally valid for the surrounding region.

The Claymore Resources Ltd. property (a list of leases is included under Appendix I), is located some 80 miles southwest of Dawson, Y.T. (fig. 1), in a large area extending into Alaska that remained unglaciated throughout the last (Pleistocene) Ice Age. The important implication is that the residual products of prolonged weathering from the warm Tertiary climates that preceded the continental glaciation have survived to the present time. This circumstance is unique for such a large area in the northern latitudes of North America where over 95% of the Canadian land surface was glaciated and therefore preglacial residual soil materials were largely removed and did not remain in place.

In the course of prolonged (Miocene onwards) exposure of bedrock to warm climatic conditions, substantial amounts of the more unstable rock-forming minerals would tend to be selectively weathered out and removed by erosion. A direct result of this selective decomposition is the complementary effect of concentration of the more stable (weather-resistant) minerals in the residual soil. Therefore, the chemically stable, high density native gold is particularly likely to be retained and concentrated in the soil horizon as a residual product of weathering.

The fact that the raw native gold panned from the surficial deposits of the upper and intermediate slopes (see fig. 3) exhibits delicately barbed and wire forms, as well as some partial crystal forms, strongly points to a lack of stream transport and therefore to a local source. Native gold in panned concentrates from surficial materials situated on slopes at elevations above effective stream erosion can be classed as residual (eluvial) gold in the strictest sense, and not as placer gold, since they have not been subjected to stream transportation and deposition.

From this line of reasoning arises a most important implication - whereas the exploration for alluvial (placer) gold is necessarily confined to ribbon-

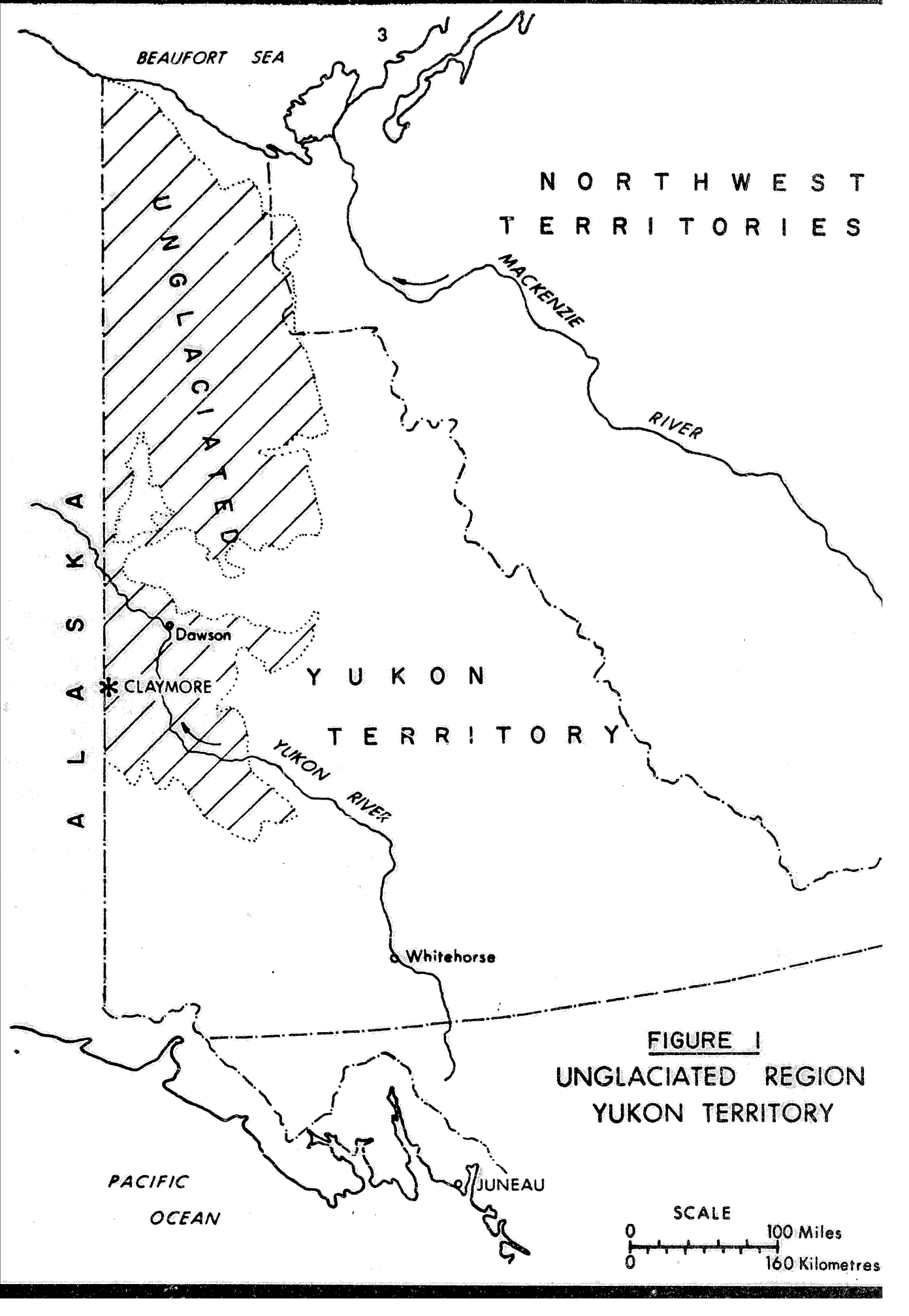

FIGURE 1
UNGLACIATED REGION
YUKON TERRITORY

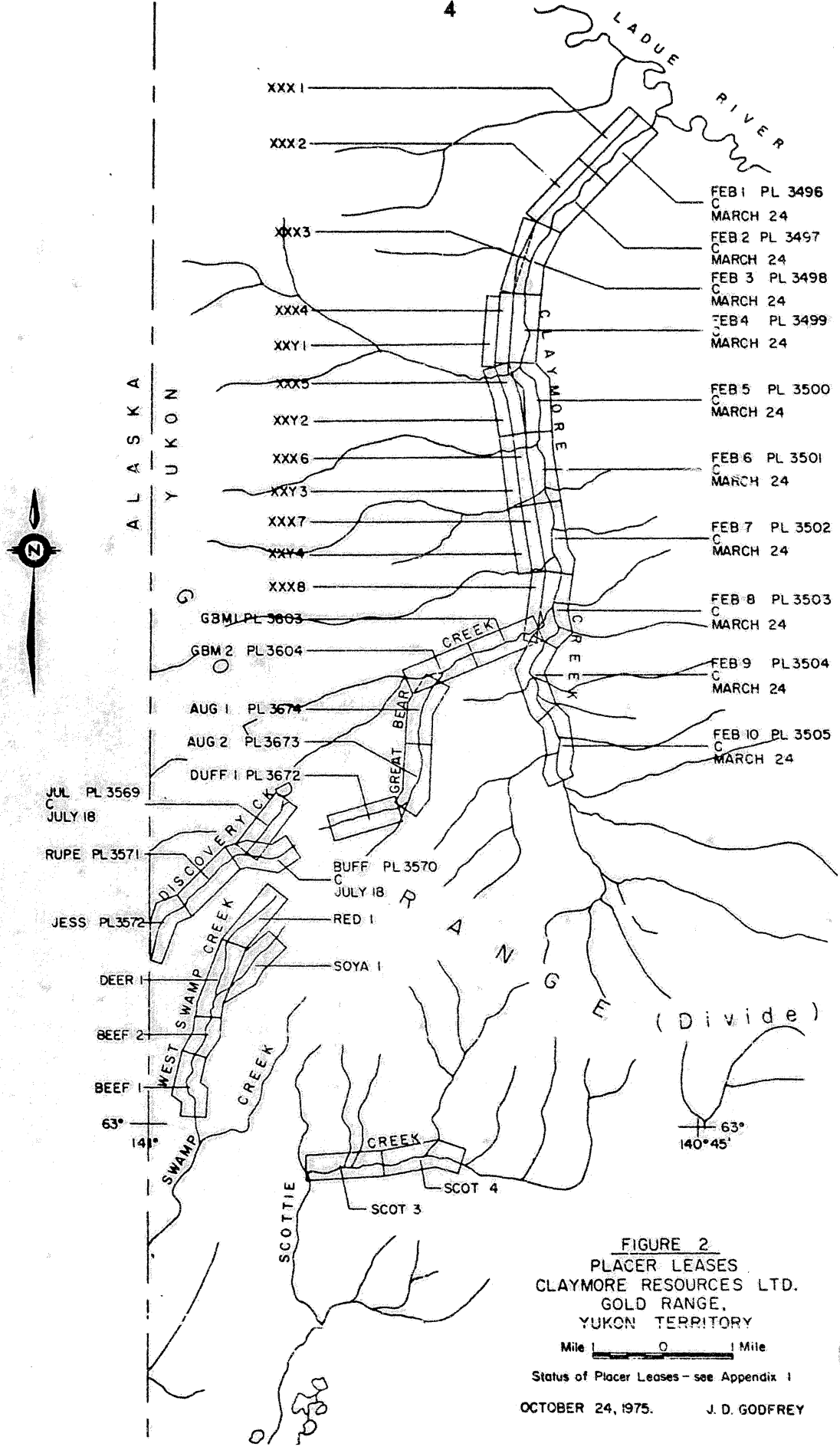

FIGURE 2
PLACER LEASES
CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.
GOLD RANGE,
YUKON TERRITORY

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Status of Placer Leases – see Appendix 1

OCTOBER 24, 1975. J. D. GODFREY

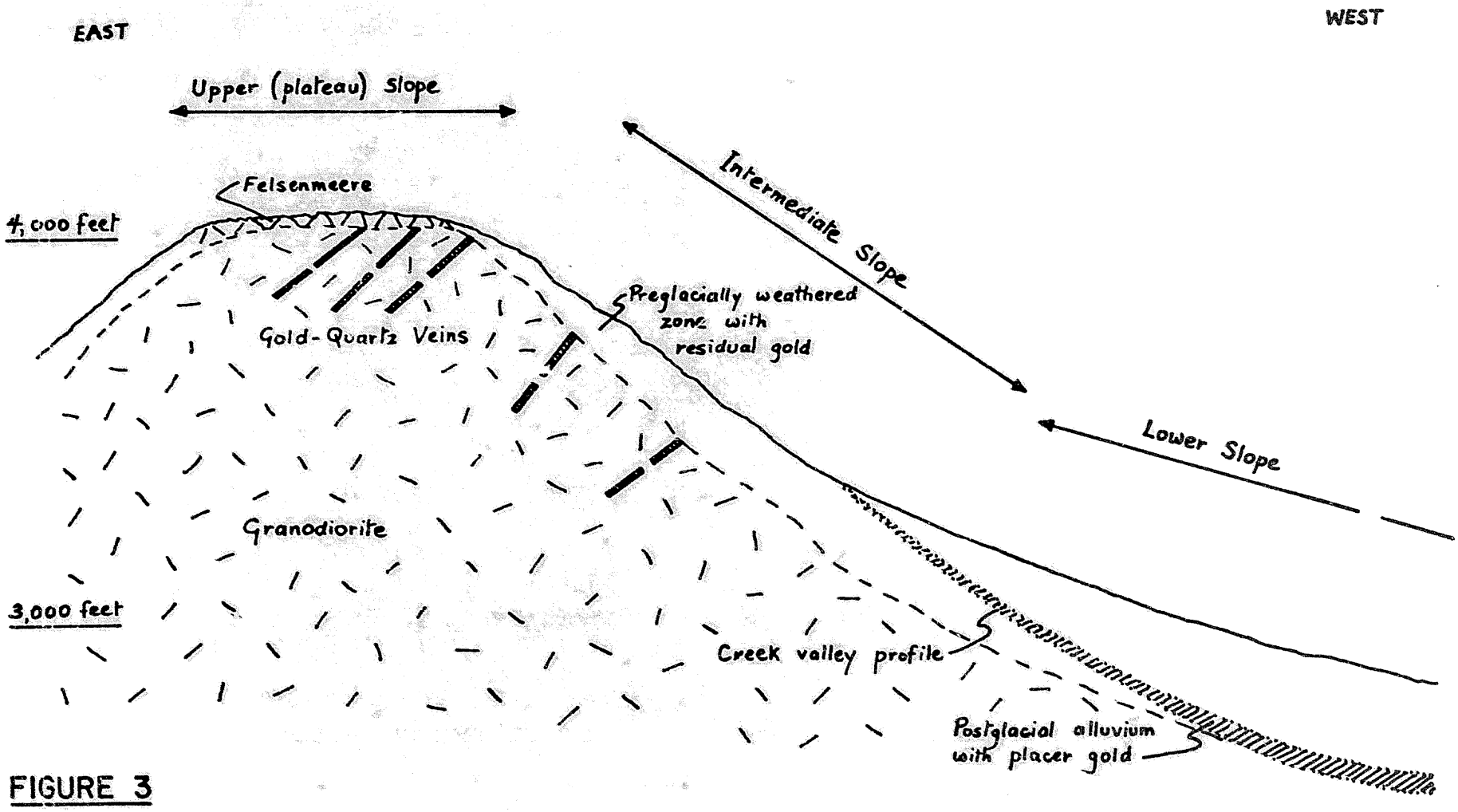

FIGURE 3

Hypothetical geological vertical section through Claymore Property, Gold Range, Yukon Territory, with special reference to surficial deposits

like stream-laid (alluvial) sediments, residual gold in an old (preglacial) residual soil may well be distributed as a blanket along slopes which are underlain by and downhill from bedrock (lode) gold occurrences.

The geological literature dealing with the famous Klondike gold fields, situated nearby and in generally similar geologic circumstances, points to a truly alluvial association for much of the gold produced. However, descriptions of the higher level 'placer' gold definitely suggests a residual rather than an alluvial origin, as in the case of the upper level Claymore Resources gold occurrences.

Therefore, Claymore Resources Ltd. has obtained extensive placer lease coverage through leases, (creek leases are 2,000 feet x 1 mile, bench leases are 1,000 feet x 1 mile) on both alluvial and eluvial situations, which are shown in figure 2.

A summary of the geologic processes and conditions that can be assumed to have operated in the preglacial phase, as compared to the contrasting circumstances that followed in the glacial and now in the immediate postglacial periods, should provide some insight into the origin, history and distribution of the free gold encountered in the surficial materials represented in Discovery and other nearby creeks. Figure 3 depicts the hypothetical situation in vertical cross section as presently envisioned. The following description relates to the upper (plateau) slopes at over 4,000 feet elevation, intermediate slopes from 4,000 to almost 3,000 feet, and the lower slopes below 3,000 feet.

Upper (Plateau) Slope

(i) Preglacial History - rapid (downslope) removal of weathered material;
- accumulation of only thin residual soil, bedrock exposed locally;
- little or no accumulation of residual free gold.

(ii) Glacial and Postglacial History

- unglaciated, no materials glacially transported;
- frost shattering during freeze and thaw of bedrock; ground surface covered by felsenmeere;
- subject to sheet wash.

Intermediate Slope

(i) Preglacial History

- deep weathering, products subject to downslope movement by mass-wasting, accumulation of weathering products downslope, bedrock largely covered by colluvium;
- settling of heavy minerals through unconsolidated surficial materials onto irregularly shaped unweathered bedrock surface, probable concentration of free gold at bedrock surface;
- minor headward stream erosion and removal of some products of weathering.

(ii) Glacial and Postglacial History

- unglaciated, no materials glacially eroded, residual products of weathering remain intact;
- permafrost conditions in colluvium and underlying bedrock;
- active layer up to 2 feet thick, with substantial organic and clay content, subject to downslope mass-movement over impervious permafrost zone;
- probably depleted in free gold and non-representative of average gold values;
- frost shattering during freeze and thaw releases free gold from enclosing rock;

- upper slopes-broad basins, rounded slopes, no defined stream channels;
- lower slopes - zone of headward stream erosion, upper limits of headward erosion;
- stream erosion, deposition, sorting and placer action with removal of fine-grained gold downstream; valley bottom deposits of alluvial sand and gravel mixed with colluvial materials;
- active layer subject to sheet wash, soil creep, solifluction;
- upper levels of stream beds underlain by permafrost within preglacially weathered surficial materials and bedrock.

Lower Slope

(i) Preglacial History

- deep weathering, products subject to downslope movement by mass-wasting and accumulation of weathered materials downslope;
- bedrock covered by colluvium, local bedrock highs exposed or subcrop between stream channels;
- settling of heavy minerals through surficial materials onto bedrock surface;
- probable concentration of residual gold at bedrock surface;
- stream erosion, removal of some products of weathering downstream.

(ii) Glacial and Postglacial History

- unglaciated, no materials glacially eroded, residual products of weathering remain intact;
- permafrost conditions expected in both colluvium and underlying bedrock;

- active layer up to 2 feet thick, with substantial organic and clay content, subject to downslope mass-movement over impervious permafrost zone;
- probably depleted in free gold and non-representative of average gold values;
- frost shattering during freeze and thaw releases free gold from enclosing rock;
- stream valley network well defined, entrenched during postglacial uplift, valleys widen downstream and volume of alluvial deposits increase substantially;
- pronounced placer action in alluvial sands and gravels, concentrations of placer (alluvial) gold and removal downstream of fine-grained gold;
- active layer on valley slopes subject to soil creep, sheet wash and solifluction;
- bedrock knolls locally exposed by downcutting of recent streams;
- permafrost conditions in valley slopes and in preglacial colluvium and bedrock underlying stream alluvium.

In short, the history of the surficial gold-bearing deposits may be itemized in point form as follows:

1) Injection and crystallization of gold-quartz veins in the granodiorite host rock;

2) Erosion of cover rock and gradual unroofing of deep-seated granodiorite;

3) Weathering of granodioirte together with associated gold-quartz veins resulting in liberation and concentration of native gold in pre-glacially developed weathered profile to form surficial blanket-type residual free gold deposits. Erosion and downslope transportation of these unconsolidated surficial materials to form true placer gold deposits in stream alluvium, with finer-sized gold particles forming placers still further downstream.

4) Pleistocene glaciation did not affect pre-existing soils except to stablilize and preserve them under permafrost conditions;

5) During period from post-Pleistocene to present - uplift, erosion and re-working of unconsolidated surficial materials to form more recent placer gold deposits at ever lower elevations.

The overlapping cycles of stream erosion, transportation and deposition of sedimentary materials, involving the removal, dilution or reconcentration of heavy minerals including gold, is an expression of the complex, well-known phenomenon of reworking of rock materials in the sedimentary cycle.

REGIONAL IMPLICATIONS FOR PLACER GOLD

The regional outlook and implications for placer gold are inevitably linked to the original concentration and distribution of the parent gold-quartz veins in the bedrock and the grade of those veins. The gold-quartz veins proven so far are almost entirely located in the relatively easily prospected area of the felsenmeere-covered plateau highland. It would be unreasonable to assume that the presently identified gold-quartz veins (8 veins have been defined so far in the felsenmeere float on the upper (plateau) slopes), constitute the entire parent bedrock source of the residual and placer gold deposits. A very small proportion of the total area (10% or less), is represented by the plateau highlands. Insofar as a variety of surficial materials provide a virtually continuous veneer on the lower slopes, it is highly probable that they obscure additional lode gold occurrences. Therefore, a favourable outlook is indicated for the widespread distribution of free gold in the surrounding unglaciated region which is underlain by similar bedrock materials. In fact, one gold-quartz vein, up to 3 feet wide, has been found in float-subcrop (indicating a northerly strike) in the intermediate slope section of Swamp Creek (fig. 10).

Of immediate interest should be the highly prospective surficial deposits on slopes that drain away from the ridge high of the Gold Range (fig. 2 & 11). Much of the field effort thus far has concentrated on Discovery Creek and its vicinity

after the initial placer gold discoveries. Further exploration of surficial deposits by drilling should initially key into the presently known occurrences of Discovery and Swamp Creeks, but the far greater alluvial tonnage potential of the north-flowing Claymore Creek drainage system appears extremely attractive.

EXPLORATION TARGETS

All locations referred to are shown in sketch map figure 10.

Several pen sketches of the landscape are presented in figures 4, 5, 6 and 7 in order to convey some impression of the landforms, slope configuration, etc. Photographs are generally more suitable for such purposes, however, virtually continuous rain and considerable low cloud cover interfered with photographic recording of landscape features during the writer's fieldwork.

Both alluvial and residual slope soils were panned in the course of exploration and these tests were supplimented with a number of sluiced bulk samples from Discovery Creek alluvium.

Discovery Creek

The active layer of the residual soil-colluvium (usually rich in organic and clay contents) yielded colors where tested at the drill sump at the head of South Fork, Discovery Creek.

Considerable testing (10 sample points) in the upper section of the Discovery Creek alluvial deposits has shown continuous placer gold over a distance of 1,870 feet. In the same drainage system, but at elevations higher than the true placer gold, panning at several points (up to the drill sump) shows gold values for an additional headward slope length of 2,300 feet, for a combined total drainage length of 4,170 feet.

The pan and sluice data along this sampled length of Discovery Creek and its headward slope (Fig. 10) are tabulated below, starting from the highest point (drill sump);

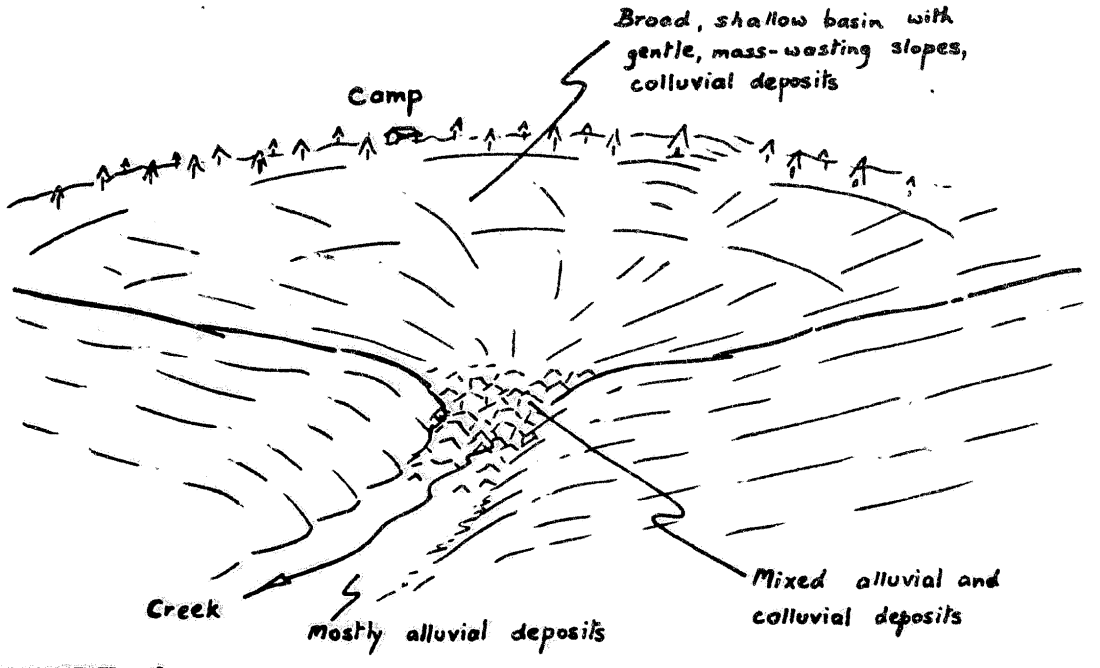

FIGURE 4

From site #1 looking ENE upslope along South Fork of Discovery Creek

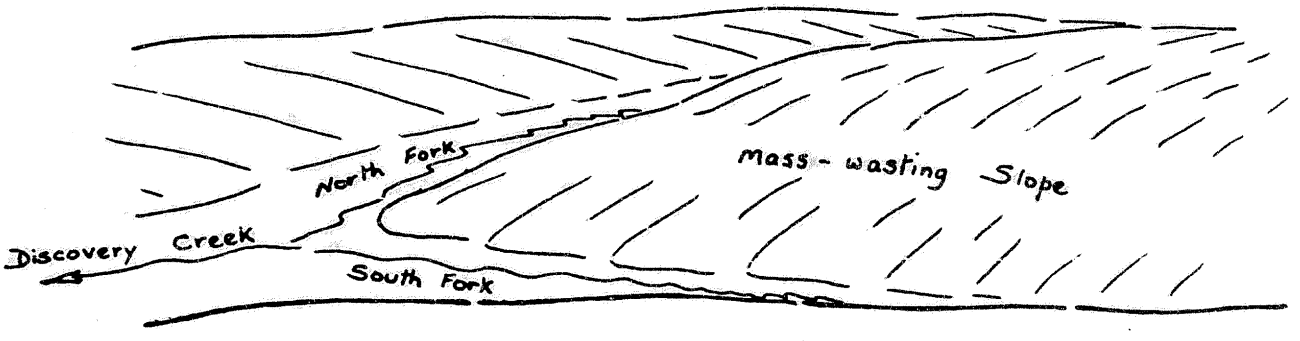

FIGURE 5

From site #1 looking NW across junction of North and South Forks of Discovery Creek

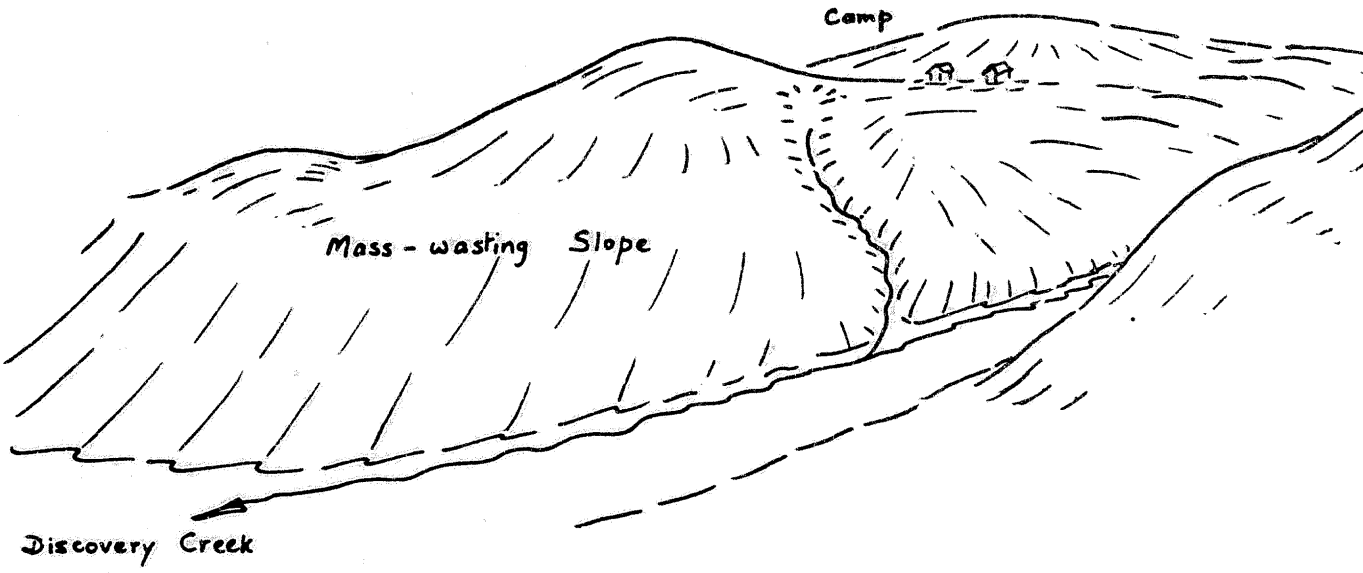

FIGURE 6

From site #5 looking NE towards junction of North and South Forks of Discovery Creek

FIGURE 7

From site #5 looking WSW towards Alaska border along lower section of Discovery Creek, showing interlocking spurs and broader valley

Tabulation of All Samples Tested Along South Fork - Discovery Creek

Approx. Distance (feet)	Quantity Tested	Location	Type of Test	Type of Sample	Result
0	Test Pan	Sump	Pan	Residual soil-colluvium	Positive *
	5 pans	27-4	Pan	Residual soil-colluvium	Positive
550	---	27-3		No sample available	
1700	5 pans	27-2	Pan	Residual soil-colluvium	Positive
2300	Test Pan		Pan	Alluvial (upper limit)	Positive
2450	0.5 cu.yd.	Site #1	Sluice	Alluvial	1.9 oz/cu.yd.
	0.4 cu.yd.	Site #1	Sluice	Alluvial	1.3 oz/cu.yd.
	1 pan	Site #1	Pan	Alluvial	5.0 oz/cu.yd.
2570	0.4 cu.yd.	Site #2	Sluice	Alluvial	1.1 oz/cu.yd.
	5 pails	Site #2	Sluice	Alluvial	1.5 oz/cu.yd.
2600	0.4 cu.yd.	Site #3	Sluice	Alluvial	3.8 oz/cu.yd.
	0.5 cu.yd.	Site #3	Sluice	Alluvial	1.7 oz/cu.yd.
2800	Test Pan	Site #4	Pan	Alluvial	Positive
3000	Test Pan	Site #5	Pan	Alluvial	Positive
3120	5 pans	27-1	Pan	Alluvial	Positive
3390	0.5 cu.yd.	'Brian Sluice'	Sluice	Alluvial	Positive
3670	5 pans	24-1	Pan	Alluvial	Positive
3940	5 pans	25-2	Pan	Alluvial	Positive
4170	5 pans	25-3	Pan	Alluvial	Positive
	0.5 cu.yd.	25	Sluice	Alluvial	Positive

* Not quantified

Gold values listed in the above table are considered to be most encouraging (if not spectacular) and lie well within economic production range, even in this remote part of Canada. The fineness of the gold will have a substantial influence on the ultimate value of the deposits; two determinations show that the fineness of this gold is about 820.

Examination of placer gold and panned concentrate samples under the binocular microscope reveals that:

Site #1 - free gold has minor rounding, good octahedral crystals; grain sizes from 0.2 to 1.0 mms.

- magnetite shows euhedral octahedrons, uniform grain size from 0.1 to 0.2 mms.

Site #2 - free gold has minor rounding and flattening, good octahedral forms; grain sizes from 0.2 to 2 mms.

Site #5 - free gold has little rounding and flattening; average grain sizes from 0.5 to 0.7 mms.

- magnetite shows euhedral octahedrons; grain sizes from 0.05 to 0.5 mms.

Magnetite is abundant throughout all samples; for example at site #2, 5 pails of alluvium produced $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of magnetite, equivalent to about $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. magnetite per cubic yard alluvium. No pyrite was seen in any of the panned concentrates.

In all probability the finer-grained gold will have been carried further downstream beyond the alluvial section presently tested by Claymore Resources. Some 2 miles downstream from the Claymore test site on Discovery Creek, the alluvial deposits extend into Alaska where the joint venture partner Bethlehem Copper Corporation has been conducting an exploration program on placer-claim ground. Though unofficial at this time, there are unconfirmed reports of encouraging placer gold-values in these lower level alluvial deposits. Reference to the profile of Discovery Creek (fig. 12) shows 3 knick points, however, the most significant one occurs just on the Alaska side of the border, which should prove

particularly favourable for the accumulation of the finer placer gold. Knick points are not the only favourable condition for the formation of placers as demonstrated by the continuous alluvial gold over 2,000 feet on Discovery Creek. Little can be said of tonnage estimates of either alluvial or residual - colluvial deposits at this time. Downcutting by Discovery Creek has locally cleaned off several bedrock knolls adjacent to the stream channel (see fig.10), suggesting a varied thickness of residual-colluvial deposits on the valley slopes. Two speculative cross-sectional sketches of Discovery Creek alluvial deposits are offered in figures 8 and 9. It remains for drilling in the succeeding phase of exploration to provide data from which to develop reliable tonnage estimates and to extend and refine grade estimates.

Swamp Creek

Two one-pan samples, towards the head of Swamp Creek (fig.10), taken from the organic and clay rich active layer of the residual soil-colluvium, yielded colors. Substantial tonnages of residual-type deposits are expected in places, and in particular the above two samples are from a ^,000 foot long section on the north side of the upper Swamp Creek valley, where a distinctive bench of residual type soil materials have accumulated.

The Swamp Creek profile (fig.12) shows 3 knick points, 2 of which are fairly pronounced and should prove favourable for the accumulation of placer gold. The gradient of Swamp Creek decreases most noticeably at the upper "pronounced knick point" (fig. 12) and should be a prime target for the exploration drill program.

Great Bear Creek

Exploration data are very limited from the Great Bear Creek drainage system, but the key fundamentally favourable geologic factors are known to be present - the occurrence of many gold-quartz veins in a granodiorite host rock in the plateau and upper slopes region which drain to the northeast and north. In addition to Claymores' reconnaissance field data, an unofficial but reliable source

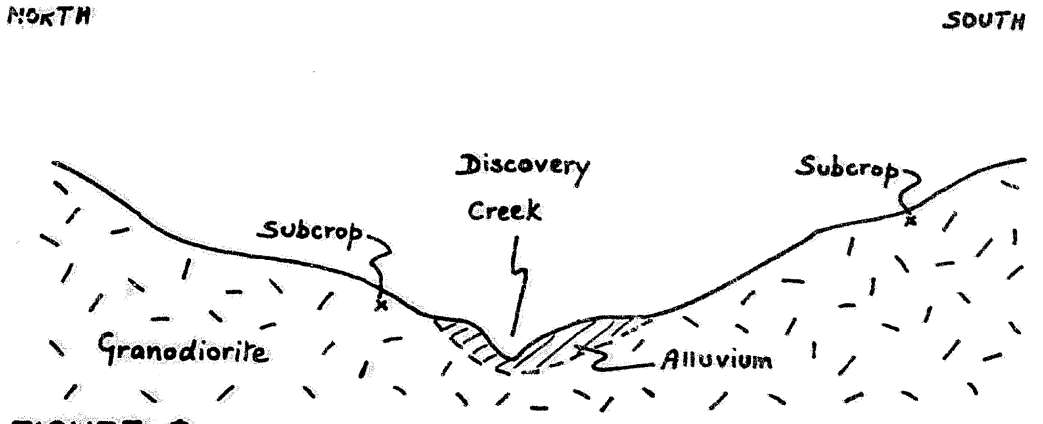

FIGURE 8

Vertical section through Site #5 on Discovery Creek

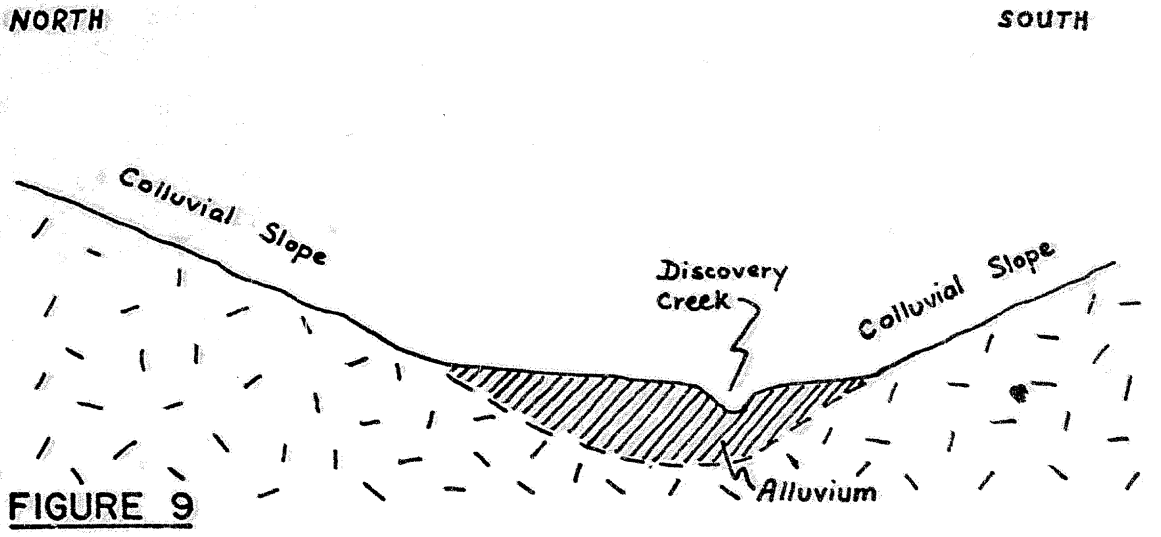

FIGURE 9

Schematic vertical section through lower part of Discovery Creek

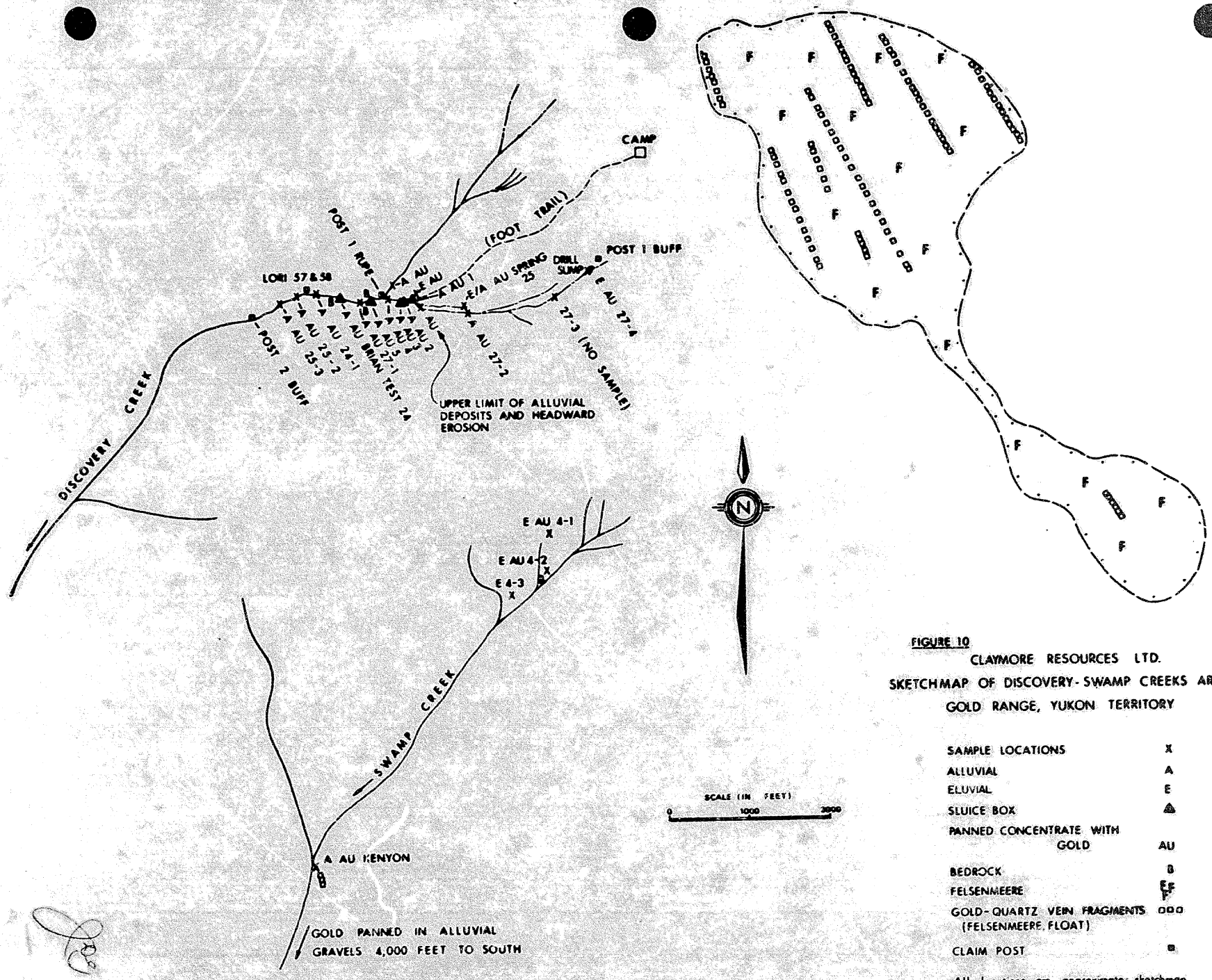

FIGURE 10

CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.

SKETCHMAP OF DISCOVERY-SWAMP CREEKS AREA, GOLD RANGE, YUKON TERRITORY

SAMPLE LOCATIONS	X
ALLUVIAL	A
ELUVIAL	E
SLUICE BOX	⧋
PANNED CONCENTRATE WITH GOLD	AU
BEDROCK	B
FELSENMEERE	F
GOLD-QUARTZ VEIN FRAGMENTS (FELSENMEERE FLOAT)	ooo
CLAIM POST	■

All locations are approximate; sketchmap based in part on enlarged air photograph, topographic map on a scale of 1:50,000, and field observations.

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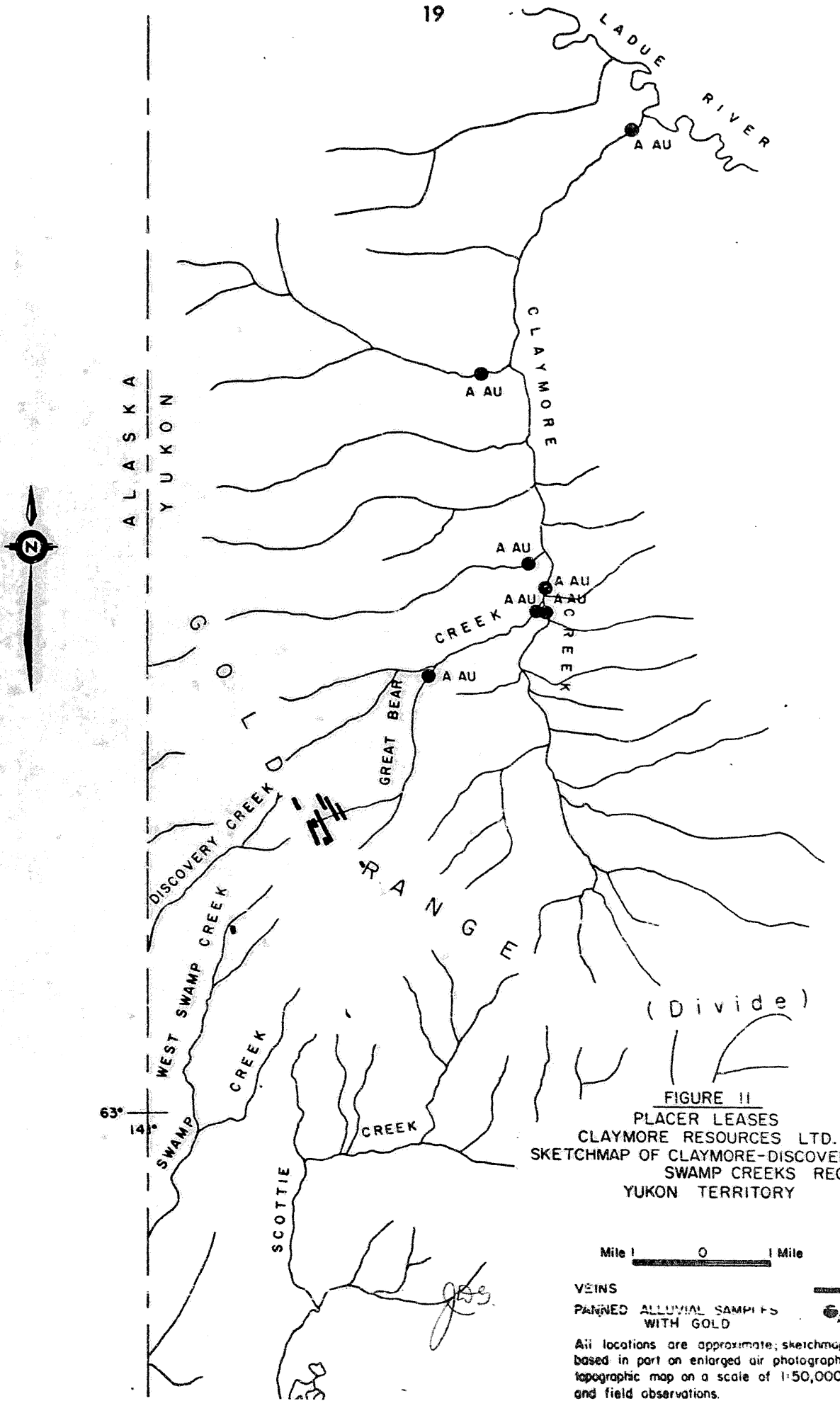


FIGURE 11
PLACER LEASES
CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.
SKETCHMAP OF CLAYMORE-DISCOVERY-SWAMP CREEKS REGION
YUKON TERRITORY

FIGURE 12 PROFILES OF DISCOVERY AND SWAMP CREEKS

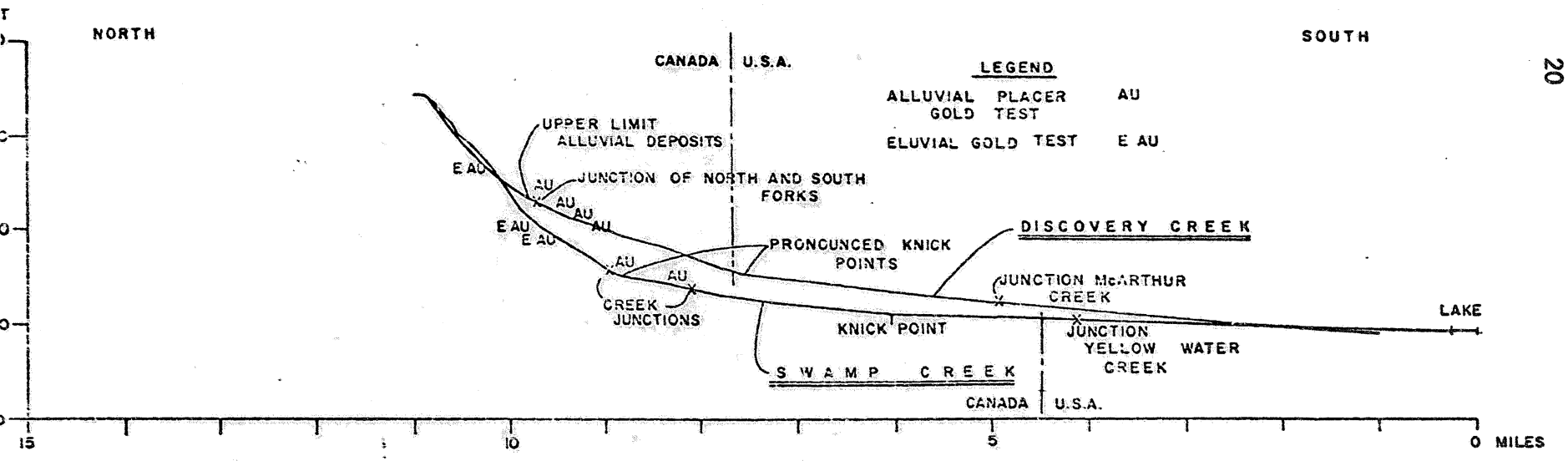
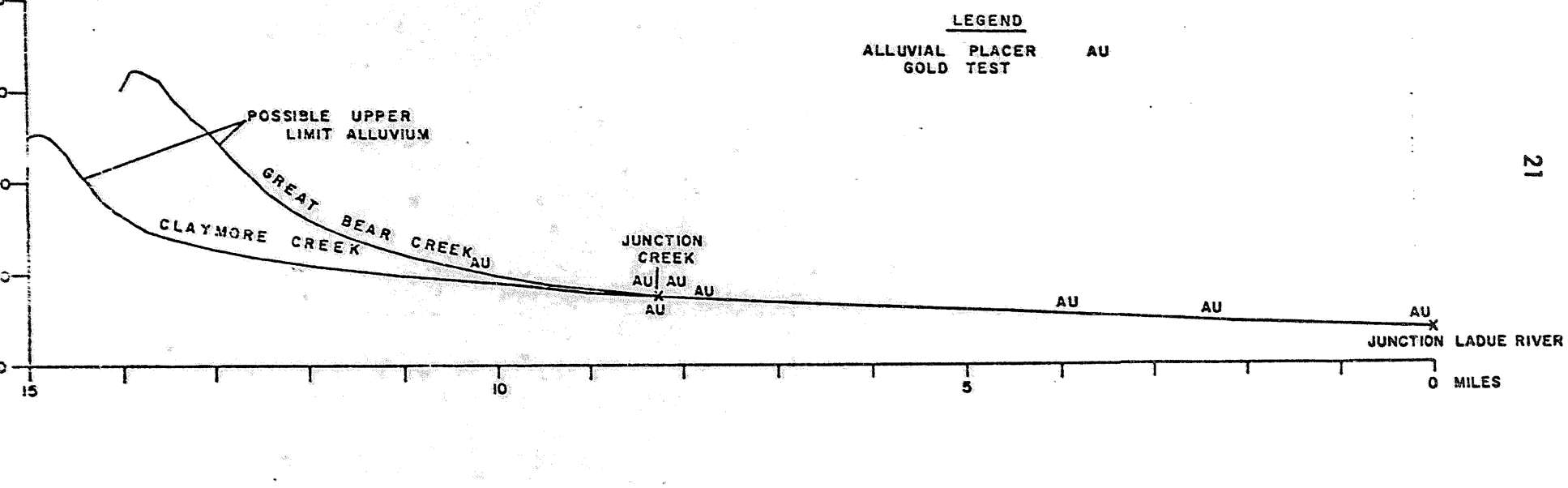


FIGURE 13 PROFILES OF CLAYMORE AND GREAT BEAR CREEKS



also reports gold values at several test sites along the Claymore-Great Bear drainage system (fig. 11). The stream profile (fig.13) is fairly smooth, showing 2 gentle inflexion points.

Claymore Creek

This is the largest creek system to flow directly off the area of proven gold-quartz vein concentration on the plateau top and hence it is the most important of the placer gold exploration targets in the region. Widely spaced test panning of the alluvium of Claymore Creek and its tributaries (fig. 11) has yielded colors over a major part of its entire length, a distance of over 8 miles. The upper section of Claymore Creek has not been tested. The study of air photographs shows a substantial accumulation of stream alluvium in the Claymore Creek drainage system, in fact, it contains by far the largest placer tonnage potential of any of the creeks at comparable elevations that drain this part of the Gold Range. Reference to the Claymore Creek profile (fig.13) shows 3 fairly gentle inflexion points that should be taken into consideration in further exploration.

SUMMARY

In summary, the key geologic data and concepts that must be considered for both an understanding and a realistic appraisal of the economic potential of this 'gold district' are:

1. Gold-bearing quartz veins that subcrop on the property have been mapped and drilled in part and proven to extend up to 2,200 feet laterally and probably continue to at least $\frac{1}{2}$ that dimension in depth. It seems reasonable to assume that many more veins are likely to exist beneath the covered, adjacent hill slopes.
2. This region of the Yukon was never glaciated in the recent Ice Age, therefore products of the expected deep weathering (produced by extended

exposure to a preglacial warm climate) were not removed by glaciation as was the case in most of the remainder of Canada.

3. In the course of prolonged (since Miocene times-25 million years) weathering, considerable amounts of decomposed rock materials were removed through erosion, leaving behind concentrations of the relatively stable minerals in the residual soils. This prolonged weathering led to the release of free gold from the quartz veins and its subsequent concentration in the residual soils.

4. This combination of geologic circumstances has apparently allowed the economic concentration of free gold in the residual soils, regardless of the level of gold values in the original parent gold-quartz veins.

5. Unconsolidated soils (containing residual gold) would be subject to erosion and fluvial transport, thereby leading to the formation of the second type of gold accumulation downslope, namely the true placer deposit.

6. Important gold values have been obtained in both placer and residual type deposits on Claymore Resources holdings in the Discovery-Swamp Creeks area, with significant widespread placer gold test results from the Claymore-Great Bear Creeks area on the opposite, north side.

7. Repeated uplift of the land surface in post-glacial times has increased stream gradients and their downcutting ability. The net effect has been to downcut to new base levels and in the process has generated knick points. Stream gradients change substantially at knick points and hence offer an excellent situation for the formation of placer deposits. Although the stream profiles are drawn from maps on a scale 1:50,000 there is sufficient topographic control to firmly establish the presence of at least the most pronounced gradient changes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration objectives require the determination of representative gold values, their distribution in the different types of surficial deposits, and the potential volumes of those deposits. It is therefore recommended that a drill program be undertaken initially to determine the extent of, and grade of gold values present in the residual and placer gold accumulations on both sides of the Gold Range in Discovery Creek and Swamp Creek.

It is recommended that a reverse air circulation "churn" percussion drill, of a type designed for placer exploration be used for the program. The drill would need to be mounted on a nodwell or tracked vehicle to ensure mobility in this difficult terrain.

Drill holes are estimated to average less than 20 feet in depth, therefore the above program will provide an adequate number (200 or more) of test holes for a comprehensive exploration program. From our present knowledge of the gold values and the tonnage potentials of the creek systems on both sides of the Gold Range ridge, it is suggested that the drilling effort be divided approximately 1/3 on the Discovery-Swamp Creeks area, and 2/3 on the Claymore-Great Bear Creeks area. The drilling should be initiated where the best test data coverage is presently available - Discovery Creek. It should be emphasized that the drill-hole pattern and sequence of holes must remain flexible in order to permit day-to-day planning to adjust according to the nature of the data and results obtained as the exploration drill program progresses.

The over-all costs of a suitable drill program are estimated at about $175,000 to cover about 4,500 feet of drilling. The details of a budget estimate follow

DRILL EXPLORATION BUDGET

(Based on 45 continuous working days, one x 12 hour shift/day)
(November 1 to December 15, 1975)

Helidrill + carrier vehicle (2 man operation) $65/hr.,$780/day	$ 35,100.
Drill bit costs - $1.50/foot - estimating 100 ft/day	6,750.
Compressor + nodwell @ $155/day	6,975.
Bulldozer (1 man operation) up to 9hrs/day @ $40/hr., $360/day	16,200.
Fuel costs (vehicles, machinery, helicopter)	
50 x 45 gal. drums #2 gas @ $42/drum	2,100.
100 x 45 gal. drums diesel @ $37/drum	3,700.
15 x 45 gal. drums JP4 @ $33/drum	495.
Deposits on 165 drums	2,625.
Technical crew:	
1 senior geologist @ $1,000/mo.	2,000.
2 field assistants @ $700/mo.	2,800.
1 Cook @ $1,000/mo.	1,500.
Camp servicing (helicopter, based Dawson City)	
23 trips @ $600/trip @ $310/hr.	13,800.
Mobilization - demobilization	30,000.
Camp Construction, materials (2 sites)	5,000.
Food and heating fuel	6,000.
Consultants, supervision	7,500.
Assays	15,000.
Report and maps preparation	2,500.
Contingency (10%)	15,000.
	$175,045.

Respectfully submitted

John D. Godfrey, P.Geol.
October 24, 1975

CERTIFICATE

I, JOHN D. GODFREY, of Edmonton, Alberta certify that:

1. I received a B.Sc. in Geology from the University of Nottingham in 1950.

2. I received a M.Sc. in Geology in 1954 from the University of Chicago.

3. I received a Ph.D. in Geology in 1962 from the University of Chicago.

4. I joined the University of Alberta, Edmonton, as a lecturer in 1954.

5. I joined the Research Council of Alberta in 1956 where I am presently employed.

6. I served with CIDA for 20 months where I lectured at the University of Ceylon (Sri Lanka).

7. I have taught Prospecting for the Department of Extension at the University of Alberta, Edmonton for the past 20 years and I have also taught this course in outlying areas from Edmonton.

8. My geological field experience is considerable, including many regional mapping programs for the Research Council of Alberta and numerous property evaluations. I have published extensively.

9. I am a professional geologist registered in the Province of Alberta.

10. I own approximately 6,000 shares of Claymore Resources Ltd. as of this date.

DATED at Edmonton, Alberta this 24th day October, 1975.

John D. Godfrey, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., P.Geol.

APPENDIX I

Placer leases in which Claymore Resources Ltd. holds 100 percent interest are tabulated below. The current status of these leases in terms of recording, issue of certificate, assignment, is also indicated. Every effort is being made to have all assignments approved in the name of Claymore Resources Ltd. at the earliest possible time. It is hoped the leases to be tested by the program will be fully recorded in the name of Claymore Resources Ltd. by November 5, 1975. Consent, as referred to in the table,applies to cases where placer leases overlie quartz mineral claims of different ownership. Consent specifically means consent by the owner of the mineral claims to the owner of the placer lease, to waive the posting of bond for exploration. If consent is not given then the Mining Recorder requires some reasonable bond to be posted and the lease can then be granted. This procedure can cause a considerable delay in the granting of a lease.

CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD. - PLACER LEASES - GOLD RANGE, YUKON

Claymore Creek

Lease Name	Lease # (if yet granted)	Anniversary Date	Assigned to Claymore	In Process of Assign.	Not yet Granted (but no consent needed)	Upheld for Consent Forms	Staking Date
FEB 1	3496	Mar 24/75		X			Feb 20/75
FEB 2	3497	Mar 24/75		X			Feb 20/75
FEB 3	3498	Mar 24/75		X			Feb 20/75
FEB 4	3499	Mar 24/75		X			Feb 20/75
FEB 5	3500	Mar 24/75		X			Feb 20/75
FEB 6	3501	Mar 24/75		X			Feb 20/75
FEB 7	3502	Mar 24/75		X			Feb 20/75
FEB 8	3503	Mar 24/75		X			Feb 20/75
FEB 9	3504	Mar 24/75		X			Feb 20/75
FEB 10	3505	Mar 24/75		X			Feb 20/75

FIGURE 12 PROFILES OF DISCOVERY AND SWAMP CREEKS

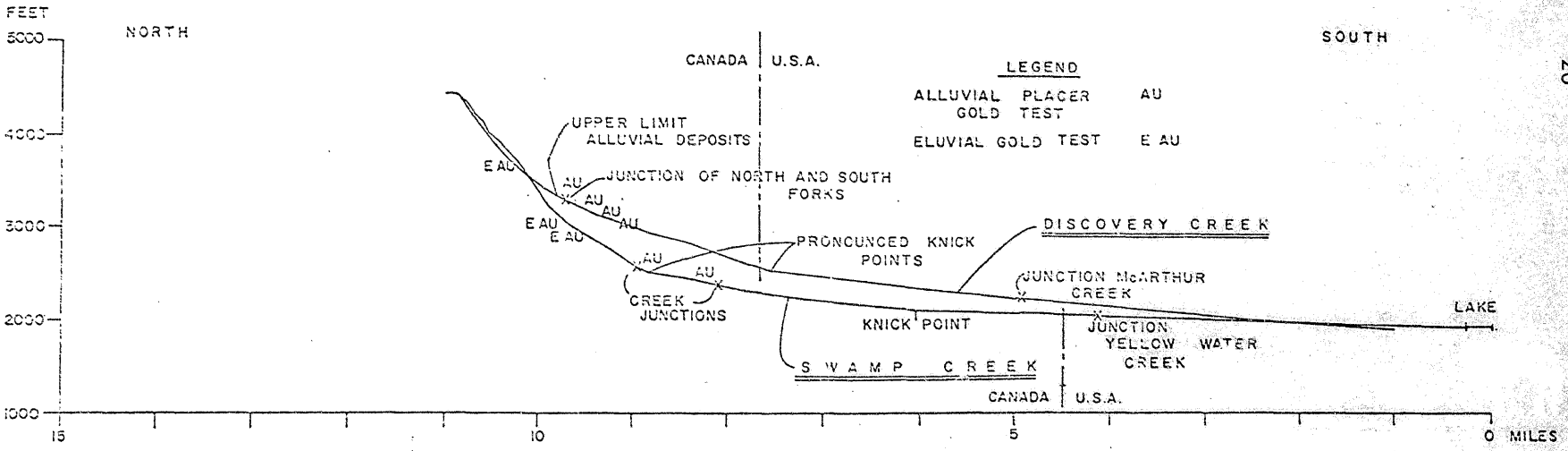


FIGURE 13 PROFILES OF CLAYMORE AND GREAT BEAR CREEKS