MAP No.	ASSESSMENT REPORT		TYPE OF WORK: Whitehorse M.D. DDH
115-N-2	N. M. E. A. P.	X	
	CONFIDENTIAL	X	
	OPEN FILE		

REPORT FILED UNDER	Claymore Resources Ltd.	DOCUMENT NO. 061650
DATE PERFORMED	Oct. 31-Dec. 14, 1975	DATE FILED: Sept. 20, 1976
LOCATION - LAT.	63°04'N	AREA: Discovery Creek, Yukon
LONG.	140°55'W	
CLAIM NO.	Placer Leases (see report)	
VALUE $ 155,299.51		
WORK DONE BY	G.A. Keevil	
WORK DONE FOR	Claymore Resources Ltd.	
REMARKS	32 rotary drill holes (1,036 feet) tested the placer gold gravels with varying results. The drill samples did not correspond to trench/pit samples.	

REPORT ON
WINTER ROTARY DRILL PROGRAM
GOLD RANGE PLACER LEASES

Placer Map 115N-2

Latitude 63°04'N

Longitude 140°55'W

by

Gordon A. Keevil

Period October 31 to December 14, 1975

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INTRODUCTION

This program was initially proposed to test the placer gold discovery of the summer of 1975. It was felt that drilling would be the best technique, to provide good quantitative results and a large areal coverage. The timing of the program was largely controlled by access and the need for an immediate evaluation of the property. The equipment selected for this program was believed, at the outset, to be the best suited for placer drilling. Field work began in late October and was terminated on December 14th, 1975. A crew of six men were on the property for this six-week period. Originally, a tent camp was used but due to the extreme winter environment, a trailer was brought in after two weeks of the program.

Claymore Resources holds extensive placer leases on both the east and west side of the Gold Range (Fig.1). The intention of the program was to evaluate both Discovery Creek to the west and Claymore and Great Bear Creeks to the east. Unfortunately, due to problems with the drill we were forced to concentrate on Discovery Creeek, leaving the remaining area to be explored by an alternate mode of exploration.

Difficulties encountered during the drill program can be classified under three headings; unpredictable ground and ground water conditions, extensive mechanical problems with all parts of the equipment, and erratic and unreliable sample recovery for analysis. This program seems to support the view that placer gold is difficult to evaluate using the available drilling techniques. The only obvious alternative is manpower-intensive bulk sampling which will guarantee reliable samples for quantitative analysis.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Gold Range Area and Claymore's Placer Leases are located near the Alaska/Yukon border, 34 miles north of the Alaska Highway. It is 250 miles north-west of Whitehorse and eighty miles south of Dawson and the Klondike Mining District (Fig. 2).

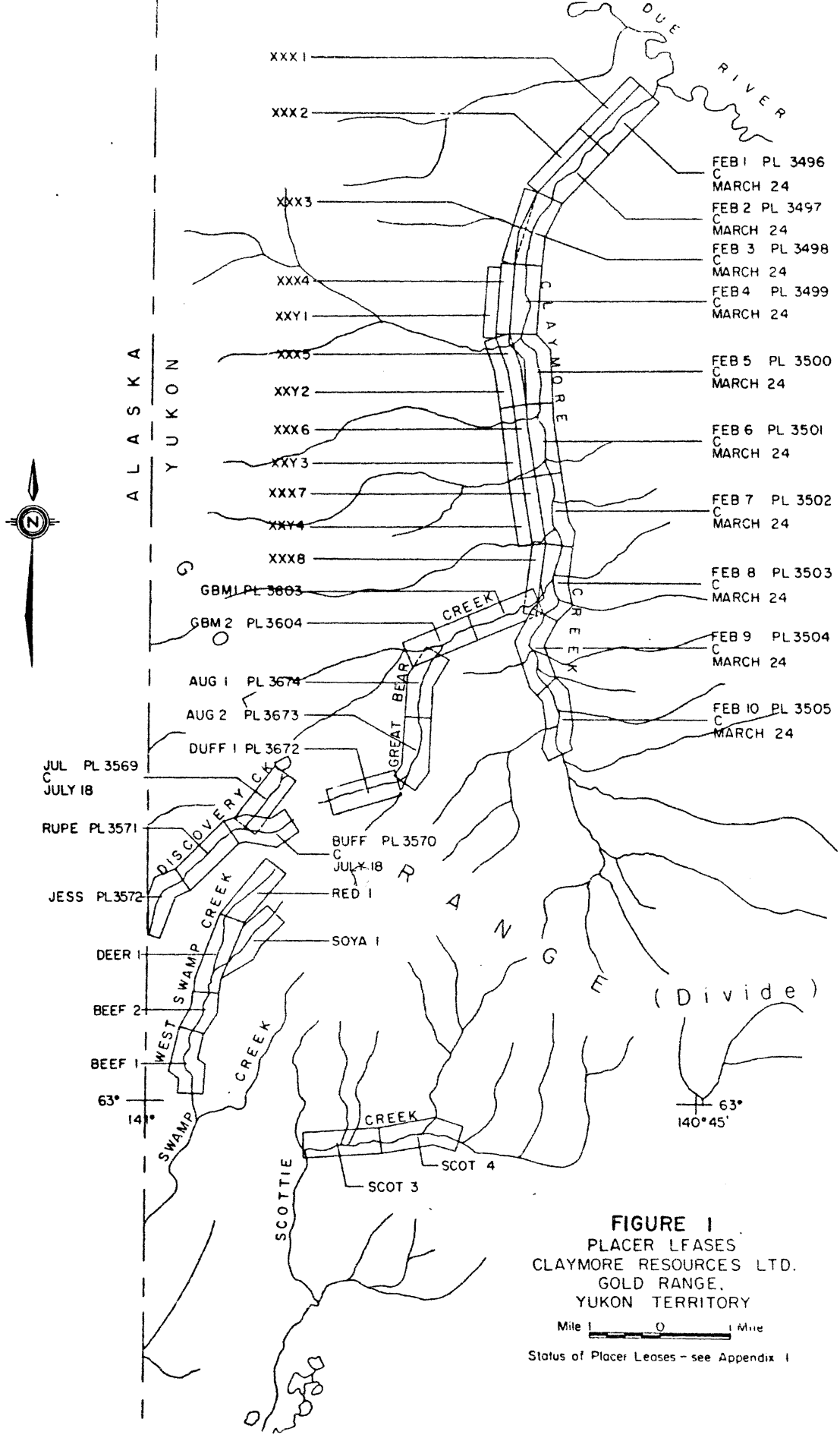

FIGURE 1
PLACER LEASES
CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.
GOLD RANGE,
YUKON TERRITORY

Mile 1 0 1 Mile

Status of Placer Leases – see Appendix 1

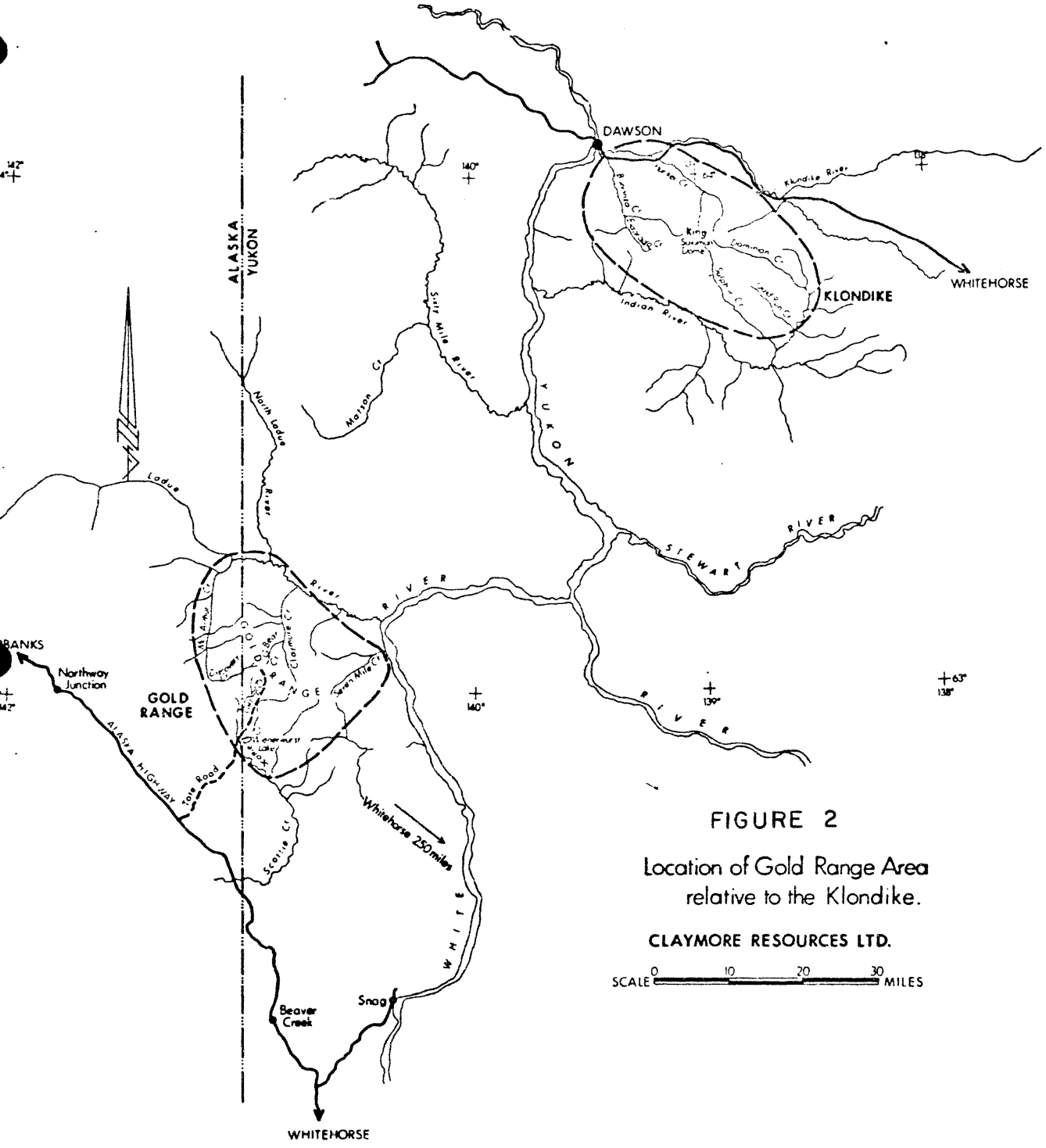

FIGURE 2

Location of Gold Range Area relative to the Klondike.

CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.

SCALE 0 10 20 30 MILES

The apparent reason for the existence of this important placer gold discovery is its location, like the Klondike, within an area which was not affected by Pleistocene glaciation (Godfrey, 1975) (Fig. 3). Drilling was confined to Discovery Creek, which flows westerly off the Gold Range. This creek flows for approximately three miles within Canada before entering Alaska (Fig. 1). This entire length was tested, to varying intensity, during the drill program.

Access to the area was by both tracked vehicles and by helicopter. A Jet Ranger based out of Dawson was used to bring in the fuel and most supplies. The fuel was brought by truck from Whitehorse to the A/Can border crossing and then flown into camp. Food and supplies were brought from Dawson at regular intervals. Land access was by a 40-mile tote road from Scottie Creek, Alaska (Fig.2). This presented some problems due to the crossing of the international boundary. The drill equipment was mounted on two tracked vehicles; a Nodwell RN-110, which carried the compressor and a Formost 8T, which carried the drill and the associated equipment. A caterpillar D6C was used as support throughout the entire program. The walk into camp took 36 hours as some difficulty was experienced locating the road. The outgoing trip took only 19 hours and was accomplished with no difficulties other than fatigue.

In the work area cat roads and drill sites were built with a minimum of damage. Most of the roads are located along Discovery Creek, but a road was put in from Discovery Creek camp to Claymore Creek. Although this road was not used during this program, it will eventually provide access to the eastern portion of the area.

TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Gold Range area is marked by gently rolling, flat topped hills and ridges. The Moosehorn Range or Gold Range, a north-west trending ridge, is the dominant topographic feature in the area. Drainage off the Gold Range is similar to the east and west with a large north-south flowing creek fed by east-west tributaries.

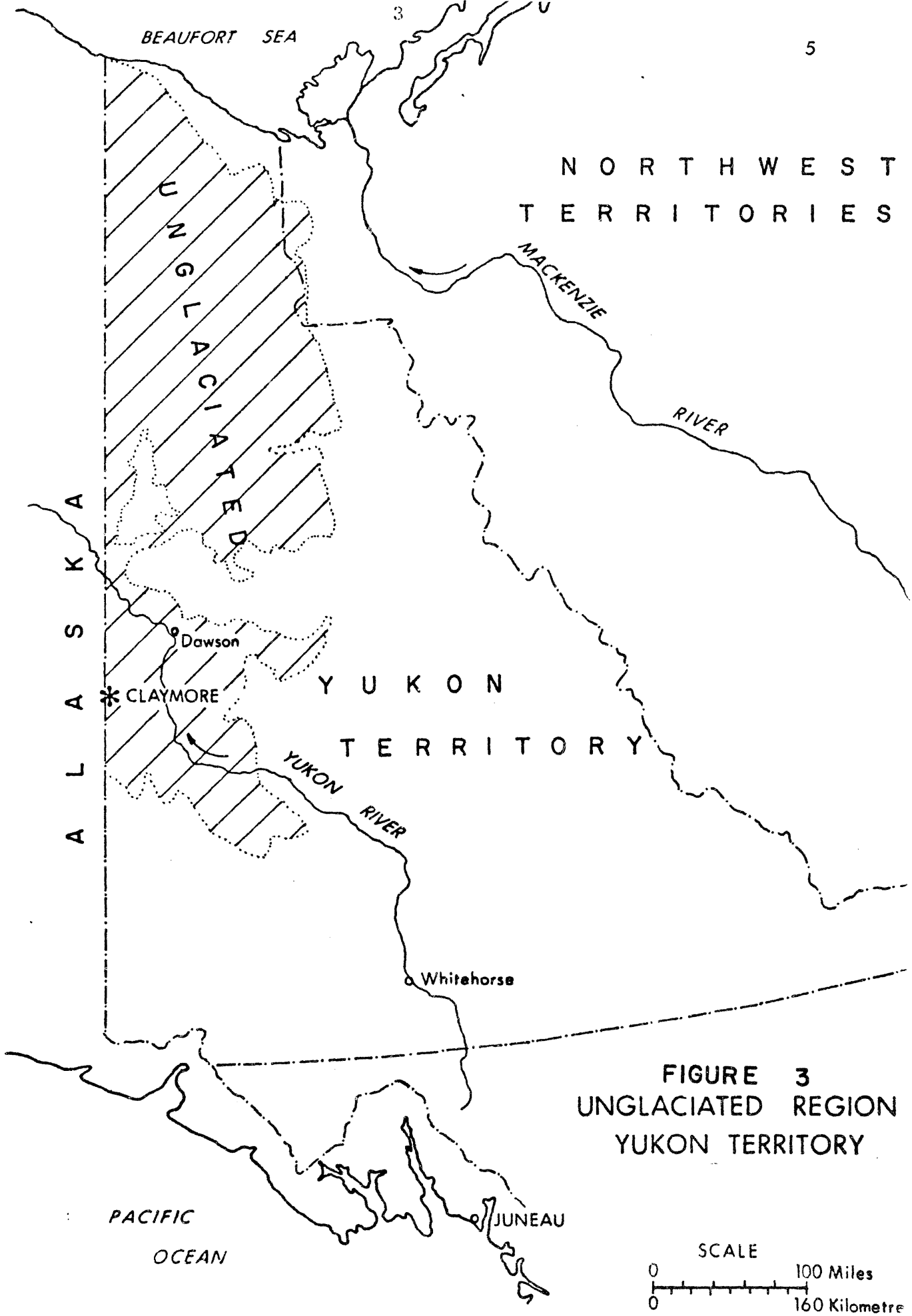

FIGURE 3
UNGLACIATED REGION
YUKON TERRITORY

The creeks generally have a gentle slope and broaden out downstream. This shallow slope and broad valleys are excellent locations for a relatively large placer gold discovery on a regional as well as local scale.

Vegetation changes quickly from predominantly moss cover, to buckbrush, to thick poplar, jackpine and alders as one progresses downstream. The stream banks are marked by thick growths of jackpine and poplar while the ridges are marked by alder and poplar with relatively sparse jackpine. Damage to vegetation was kept to a minimum by keeping a tight control on the road building.

On Discovery Creek we encountered continous problems with ground water. The valley seems to funnel a large volume of ground water within a few feet of the surface. The caused flooding of our roads with subsequent hazardous ice build-up and also caused problems with drilling. The presence of water in the drill holes, coupled with extremely cold surface temperatures caused icing of the sample system and loss of part of the sample. The water movement also kept the ground from freezing, this condition was not expected to exist at this latitude and elevation.

PREVIOUS WORK

Geological mapping on a regional scale has been done by the Geological Survey of Canada (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974) and more recently by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs (Morin, 1975). Both works supply excellent summaries of the regional geology as well as some details on the geology of the Gold Range.

Prior to the summer of 1975, no known work had been done on the placer gold. Claymore Resources carried out an extensive exploration program on the vein gold from May to August (Grieg, 1975). This work included detailed geological mapping, geochemistry, trial geophysics and diamond drilling. It was during this period that the initial discovery of the placer gold deposits was made.

After the placer discovery and recognition of its potential, the emphasis of the program shifted to testing its extent. A series of four bulk samples were sluiced from pits along Discovery Creek. A systematic testing of the creek was also carried out using pan size samples. Regional testing was carried out on Swamp Creek, Great Bear and Claymore Creeks, using pan size samples. A more extensive program of test sluicing and panning was carried out on Swamp Creek. The results are outlined in a report by J. M. Kenyon, which is contained in Appendix VI. The results of these tests, plus the realization of the potential of the Gold Range area led directly to the recommendation by J.D.Godfrey (1975) to drill the placer deposits.

GEOLOGY

The Gold Range is predominantly underlain by a biotite-hornblende granodiorite, a phase of the Klotassin Batholith (Morin, 1975). This phase of the batholith is considered to be the primary host rock for the auriferous quartz veins. Granitic porphyries are also present in the vicinity of the property. They are believed to be a later phase and may be the original source of the quartz veins.

The formation of placer gold deposits takes place during a long period of weathering under warm climatic conditions. The resultant residual products are preserved due to an absence of glaciation during the Pleistocene. Two types of placer deposits occur in the Gold Range area (Godfrey, 1975). Aluvial gold may be considered the standard placer deposit and forms in stream lain sediments which occur in ribbon like deposits. Eluvial gold forms in the residual soils and therefore may be distributed in a blanket along the slopes, which are underlain by and downhill from bedrock gold occurrences. The placer leases of Claymore are placed in a manner which covers both the aluvial and eluvial materials. The drill program largely tested aluvial material with some holes in the eluvial areas. The holes which were logged, are in the lower reaches of Discovery Creek in aluvial material.

The author was able to examine in detail only six of the 32 holes which were drilled. The remainder of the holes were either not reduced to a manageable size or were completed during the last few days of the program.

Each hole was examined as three foot interval samples using a binocular microscope. Difficulty was encountered in the top ten feet due to extremely wet or frozen samples. Special care was taken to ensure that a representative sample was examined. A macroscopic examination of the remaining holes indicates that those holes logged can be considered representative of the section of the Discovery Creek gravels. Differences occur largely in the depth and width of the respective units. Appendix 1 contains the statigraphic sections of Holes 75-18, 75-19, 75-21, 75-22, 75-23 and 75-24.

There are four discernable units in the section: a clay rich gravel with 30 to 60 percent clay; a clean gravel with less than 30 percent clay; a fine sand, which appears to be decomposed bedrock and bedrock, which is granodioritic in composition. The contacts are gradational and are difficult to establish due to the irregular returns of the drill.

The clay rich gravel always starts at surface and is six to ten feet thick. The clay is generally water-saturated dark brown to reddish black in colour. Very fine biotite and muscovite are visible. The gravel fraction is irregular in size and texture and particles show signs of physical weathering. They are predominantly quartz and feldspars with minor ($<1\%$) basic grains, which may be andesitic.

The clean gravels are from three to nine feet thick and constitute the most interesting unit. They are irregular in composition but are predominantly quartz, feldspars with biotite and muscovite. Oxidation often discolours the acidic minerals and the biotite is in part altered to chlorite. Texturally, roundness usually increases with grain size and the surface of the grains are pitted and broken. Fine black sand accounts for 5 to 10 per cent of this gravel. Large grains, up to one inch in diameter, may show a composite nature. They are oxidized quartz - feldspars with biotite and/or hornblende. Due to grinding and breaking by the drill, it is difficult to estimate real grain size and one must be wary of a biased composition due to a partial loss of material within the drill system.

The clean gravel passes quickly into a fine sand. This unit is well sorted, has a constant composition and shows no signs of physical weathering. It appears to be decomposed bedrock, which has undergone in situ chemical weathering. Its texture and composition are similar to the granodiorite. The only visible difference is the oxidation of the sand, which has discoloured it to a light brown. The grains are angular with quartz, feldspars, biotite, muscovite and minor hornblende and magntite. This unit appears at depths of 10 to 18 feet and was drilled to 48 feet in holes 75-4 and 75-14. Once its characteristics were determined, it was decided to stop the holes at 30 feet, which was well below the gravel/sand contact. Surface work indicated bedrock at depths of only 8 to 10 feet in the pits dug by hand over the past summer. This was probably decomposed bedrock, which would still be resistant to a shovel and pick. The greater thickness encountered in drilling compared to hand pitting is due to the fact that the holes were drilled higher than the bank of the creek (above the pits).

The fine sand forms a gradational contact with the underlying bedrock. The bedrock is granodiorite in composition, with quartz, white feldspars, biotite, muscovite and hornblende visible. The drill returns were a light gray powder. Generally the bedrock was penetrated three to six feet to determine the bedrock/sand interface.

Boulders were not common in the drilling. Hole 75-11 was anomalous in this regard, containing up to 40 per cent boulders. This is due to a bedrock knoll, which extends into the area of this hole. Holes 75-18, 75-19 and 75-20 were also relatively boulder rich. This is where the creek valley narrows from 400 feet to approximately 150 feet, which may explain the change in the nature of the gravels. The boulders are generally less than two feet thick but can be up to three feet in diameter.

DRILLING PROCEDURE

A drill, which is capable of successfully drilling placer gold, is very specialized and only a few companies operate them. Kenting-Big Indian Drilling, of Calgary, was the only company available to Claymore who would undertake the winter drilling program.

The contract with Big Indian is enclosed under Appendix II. The drill was a Heli-Drill 500 and was mounted on a Foremost 8T (Plate I). Double walled, reverse circulation Becker pipe was used. The Foremost also carried a Hermann-Nelson Space Heater, an electric welder and a six-kilowatt light plant. The compressor was a Schramm 425/250 and was mounted on a Nodwell RN-110 (Plate II). Two 250 gallon fuel tanks were also mounted on the Nodwell. The flextrack vehicles were used to allow us complete mobility over poor ground conditions. The caterpillar D6C was equipped with wide tracks and was rented from Clark Trailer Sales of Whitehorse (Plate III). It was used to build roads and drill sites as well as hauling water and drill samples from the creek up to the camp.

The reverse circulation, dry system is designed to provide complete sample return, including the gold. The compressor used was very large for the shallow holes, an extra precaution for good recovery. A cyclone device was used to decellerate the sample (Plate IV). Initially, a special cone type splitter was used to split off a representative 1/16 sample for assay. This hooked onto the bottom of the cyclone. Unfortunately, it would not work with damp samples and this method of sampling was abandoned. The bulk samples were then taken to camp and manual splitting was attempted there using the cone splitter. Very cold weather and lack of heated space made this impossible. Finally, we split the samples by hand through a riffle as drilling proceeded. This was the best method available and provided a good representative sample. The large remaining fraction of the samples were left at the drill site and the small samples were sent to Loring Laboratories in Calgary. The samples which were not split were sent to Edmonton, where they were dried and split. Precautions were taken to ensure that no loss of sample occurred during any of the transferring and splitting.

Positioning of the drill holes was controlled by factors which varied from day to day. Initially we were to spend only two weeks on Discovery Creek and four weeks on

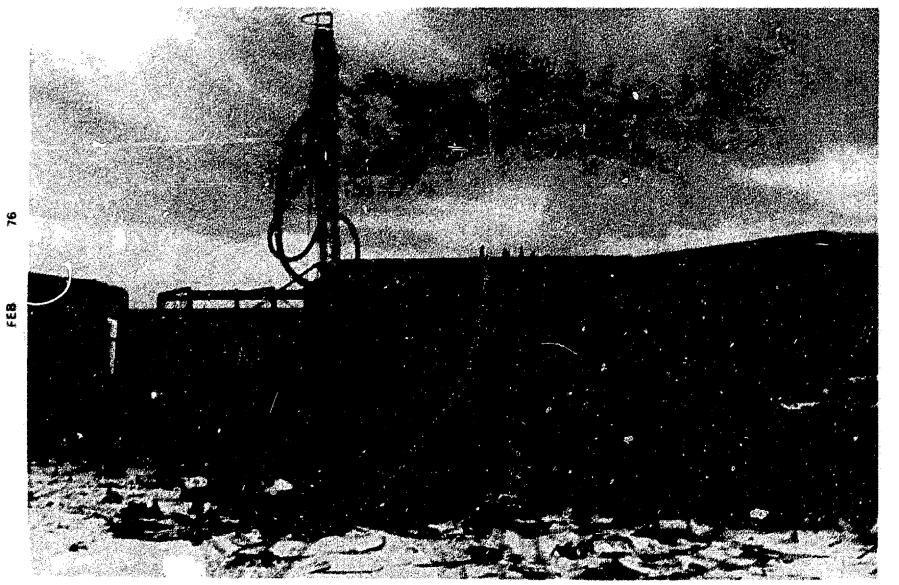

Plate I : View of the Foremost 8T. The drill is set-up for work with the compressor to the left on the Nodwell.

Plate II : The Nodwell RN 110 which carries the compressor. Here it is shown hooked up to the drill ready to work. The drill unit is shown to the right of the picture.

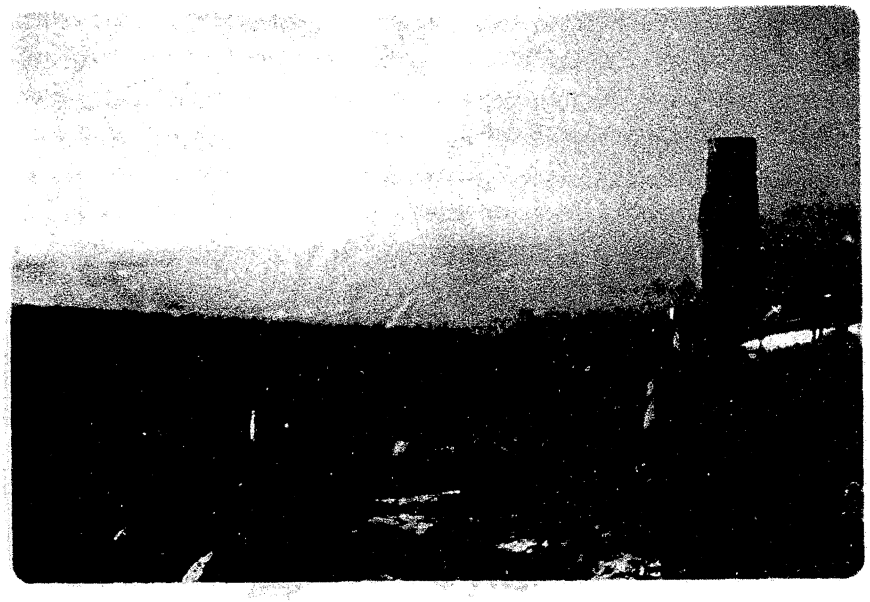

Plate III : A view down Discovery Creek showing all the equipment. The caterpillar D6C is on the left. The drill is shown with the special cover used for winter drilling.

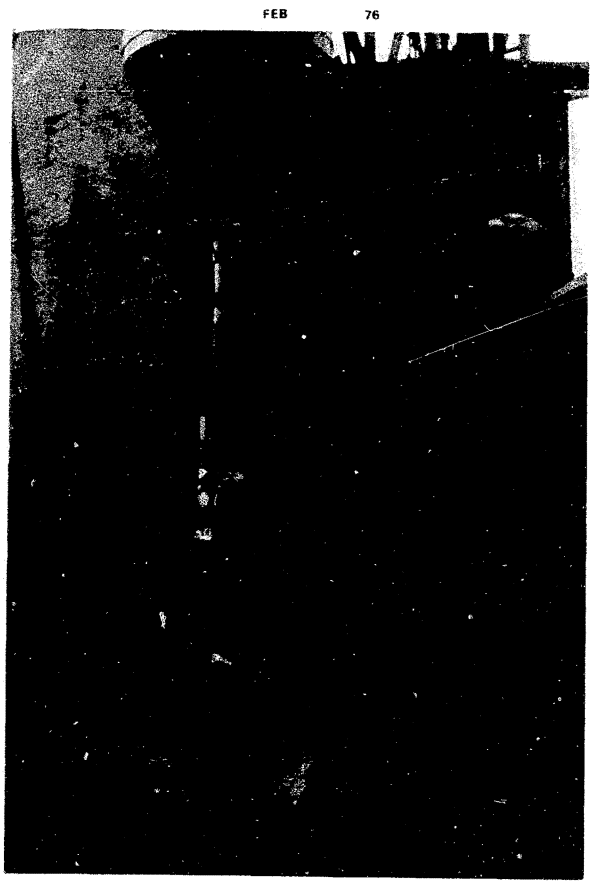

Plate IV : The cyclone and cone splitter in operation during drill testing in Calgary. The splitter is screwed onto the bottom of the cyclone. Drill samples enter the top of the cyclone and are decelerated, falling out into the splitter.

Claymore Creek. Due to Delays caused by equipment failure and poor drilling, we completed only 32 holes, all on Discovery Creek (Map 1). Drilling was started around the discovery pits, approximately 500 feet above the fork. We then worked upstream and downstream until the creek was covered as well as possible with fairly wide spread holes. The final stage of the program was a series of closer spaced holes in the valley around the discovery area. These holes include 75 - 27 to 75 - 32.

Initially, it was felt that the depth to bedrock would be between 10 to 20 feet. Decomposed bedrock was encountered at this depth with unweathered bedrock being generally below 30 feet. The low potential of the decomposed bedrock beyond the first few feet, made drilling below 30 feet worthless.

The poor performance of the drill was due to a series of malfunctions, which were related to both natural and mechanical problems. The design of the drill and the supporting equipment was such that there were too many areas where mechanical breakdowns could occur. This resulted in a continual, time consuming battle between the drillers and their equipment. The fuel received from White Pass Petroleum of Whitehorse was in rusty, dirty drums which caused further problems with the fuel systems of all the motors. The drill-compressor system was entirely interdependent so, if one quit running, the entire operation stopped.

The work during the summer months led us to believe that the area was characterized by permafrost. The drill was designed to work in permafrost, but we assumed that it would also work quite well in unfrozen gravels. The area near Discovery Creek was often unfrozen below approximately three feet. The reason for this was the presence of moving ground water. The dry air system would not work well in wet ground. The fine fraction of the gravels continually plugged the system. The author feels that complete recovery was never accomplished and that the fine fraction of the gravels was being completely lost or misplaced in relation to its real depth. By positioning holes as

close as possible to the surface pits, it was hoped to calibrate the drill and determine some sort of correction factor.

The weather was probably the worst single problem we had to deal with. The extreme conditions during the program magnified all the other mechancial troubles and made repair work difficult. The last two weeks of the program saw temperatures below -40°C. The equipment was not prepared for this weather. The compressor was in the open and was impossible to keep running. The Nodwell would not start due to a combination of very cold temperatures and dirty fuel. At least 60% of each working day was lost due to starting problems. The equipment could have been prepared in a much better manner which would have solved many of our problems.

DRILLING RESULTS

General Discussion

The distribution of holes on Discovery Creek (Map 1), was largely governed by the time limitations and the location of known gold values. The entire length of the creek was tested with a large portion of the holes concentrated around the surface pits, where pilot testing in 1976 will initially take place.

As mentioned previously, the small fraction of each three foot sample was sent to Loring Laboratories in Calgary for analysis. They were analyzed for total gold and reported as ounces of gold per ton. They were converted to ounces gold per cubic yard by using a conversion factor of 1.6 tons per cubic yard.

Two analytical techniques were used; the twin pulp method and the amalgamation method. Both of these are outlined in Appendix III as supplied by Loring Laboratories. The amalgamation method was used for most of the samples as it utilized the entire sample while the twin pulp method uses only two 30 gram portions of the sample.

Since such a small amount of gold is necessary to produce a good economic grade it is obviously more reliable to analyze the total sample using the amalgamation method although costs are much higher.

Samples were collected over three foot intervals. Appendix IV contains the analytical results as reported by Loring and a table which shows the converted gold values. Many holes are incomplete as we were forced to analyze only the top 18 feet due to the large size of the samples and the consequent transportation problem. Since decomposed bedrock is usually present at or before this depth (see Geology) it is reasonable to assume that the gold bearing gravels have been sampled.

Discussion

As mentioned earlier, it was the opinion of the author that the drill was not at all reliable. Throughout the entire programs, portions of each section were being lost. It now seems that the gold was somehow preferentially lost, possibly with the fine fraction of the gravels. To test the quantitative validity of the drill, holes were placed as close as possible to the pit locations and known gold values. Holes 75-1, 75-14, 75-15 and 75-32 were all close to the pits. The gold values in these holes are sporadic at best and bear no relationship to the values obtained from bulk sampling (Godfrey, 1975).

Appendix V is a series of profiles of the drill holes. The topography was not surveyed so is not accounted for on the profiles. The hole numbers correspond to the plan view (Map 1) and are used for profile location. By referring to both the profiles and the plan view, it is obvious that the gold values are extremely irregular, both laterally and vertically. Holes which show good values are 75-2, 75-27, 75-20 and 75-26. This accounts for the entire length of Discovery Creek. Hole 75-14 was drilled 32 feet south of pit 2 (Godfrey, 1975).

The values in this pit were just under two ounces raw gold per cubic yard. Hole 75-14,

on the other hand, had no values close to this, with only one intersection, from 9 to 12 feet, of 0.163 oz. raw gold per cubic yard. Hole 75-27, on the north fork of Discovery Creek, was the best hole with a 12 foot section of relatively good values. Its location is important as it indicates a wider gold occurrence. Our attempt to get a correction factor for the drill failed. With the small amount of raw data it was not possible to define any loss (or gain) trends.

Interpretation

When one considers the reliability of this drilling program it is important to examine the geology, the experience in the field and the ground conditions. The variable ground conditions made it impossible to guage the recovery of the drill. At times, water was present in the hole while at other times, the ground appeared frozen. The author feels that the drillers were never really sure of the conditions they were drilling. The fine fraction was always either completely lost or would collect in the drill system only to be flushed out at irregular intervals.

The geology obtained from the drill cuttings also puts doubt on the value of the results. The sections studied and the observations taken at the drill indicate that there are no gravels below 18 feet. Below this depth there is only decomposed bedrock most of which is of little economic interest. With this in mind, one must only look at holes 75-2, 75-5, 75-19, 75-20, 75-22, 75-27 and especially 75-31. All these holes show gold values below this critical depth. Possible reasons for this is a 'smearing' effect down hole from the gold bearing gravels, or contamination due to partial plugging and subsequent opening of the drill system. Field observations would tend to indicate that the latter explanation may be correct.

CONCLUSIONS

At the outset of the winter drilling program, it was planned to test Discovery, Great Bear

and Claymore Creeks. Due to uncontrollable delays work was limited to only 32 holes on Discovery Creek. The reverse circulation rotary drill did not perform as was expected. In addition to the sporadic gold values a continual series of mechanical failures plagued the program. Although gold values cannot be used to aid future programs, some important information was produced. The lack of permafrost near the creek due to moving ground water opens further avenues of exploration. The large volumes of flowing water in the gravels (which is not apparent in the summer period) is important for production considerations. The gold values indicated by drilling do indicate a wider distribution along Discovery Creek than the limited area tested in the summer program. The limited geological information shows a substantial thickness of muck overlaying much of the gravels, which is similar to the Klondike. The large thickness of decomposed bedrock is also of interest. Apparently, the Klondike also had rotten bedrock below the gravels. Up to six feet was removed by hand and was often the richest gold zone. All this information must be used when future exploration and/or production plans are formulated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The placer gold prospect of the Gold Range area is very real and shows great promise. As yet, they are essentially untouched and it is now necessary to develop a viable means of exploration. The experience of this program shows that drilling surficial gravels is at best a questionable exploration method. The best way to explore then seems to be by bulk sampling. The following recommendations are put forward for use in future planning:

1. Examine some active placer operations in permafrost areas and attempt to formulate a better tool for exploration. Bulk sampling in permafrost is extremely difficult, but has and is being done.

2. Many people have mentioned the Churn Drill. It appears that if any drill is used it needs to be calibrated against bulk sampling procedures

2. ....Continued....

or actual production. Resource Associates of Alaska have done such work with a Becker Drill and a Churn Drill.

3. The area has great potential but could be a losing proposition if the exploration and subsequent production is not carried out in a complete, well-planned manner. Obvious problems are the isolated conditions, short working season, unpredictable permafrost, environmental problems and limited water.

G.A. Keevil, B.Sc.

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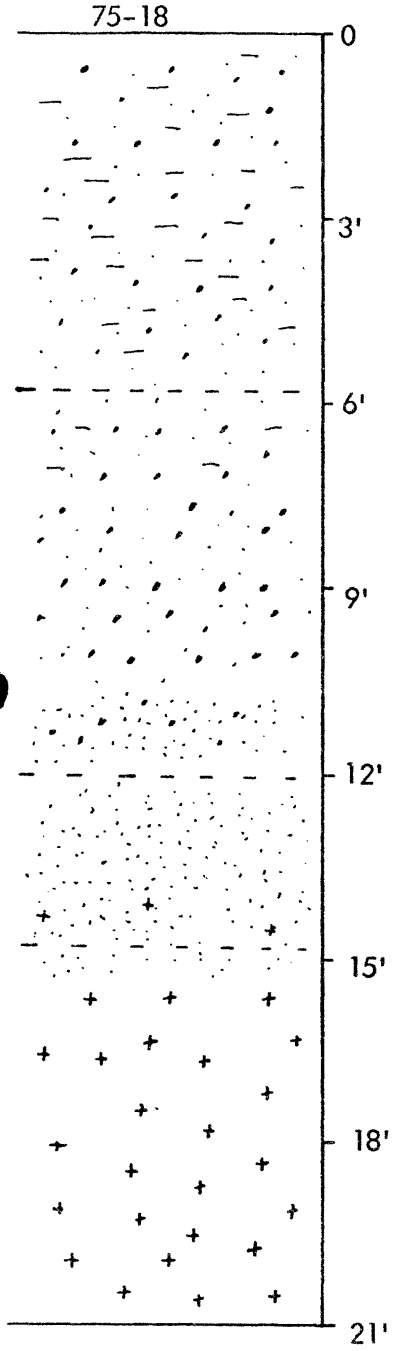
APPENDIX I
STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS

Vertical Scale: 1" = 3 Feet



Gravel with 50% clay, frozen; grains irregular up to 0.75", sub-round. Pre qtz-feld. with some Granodioritic grains. Clay is dark brown, very fine biot-musc; red tingeindicates some hematite/Fe-oxide.

~60% clay, grains ∠ 0.25", qtz-feld, biot., musc.; sub-round, surficial weathering and oxidation.

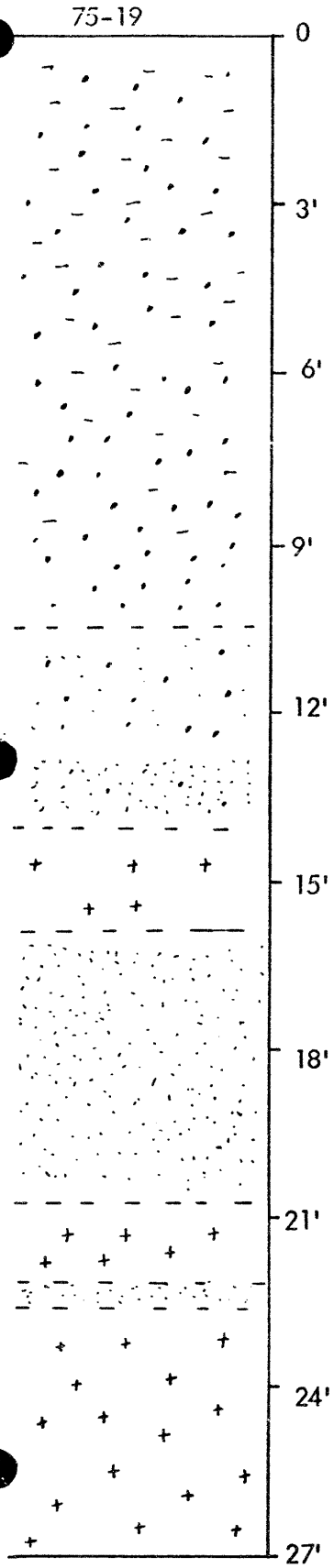
Gravel, ∠ 30% clay; grain size ∠ 0.25" to 0.75", sub-round - sub-angular, larger grains Granodioritic; ~8% fine black sand; poor sorting.

Gravel, finer grain size 0.5" to ∠ 0.1", sub-round, oxidized; ~10% fine black sand; larger grains Granodioritic; mod. sorting.

Fine sand, no clay, med-brown; well sorted ∠0.1"; sub-ang. to ang; oxidized; qtz, feld, biot, musc, fresh, no physical weathering. Decomposed bedrock.

Granodiorite, light gray, returns are powdered; angular, no oxidation, fresh grains, qtz, feldspar, biotite, hornblende, muscouite.

Vertical Scale: 1" = 3 Feet



Unsorted gravel, dark brown; 30% clay with visible biot-musc; grains 0.25" to 1", sub-round with oxidation; pred. qtz-feld, mafic fraction confined to clay. Large grains often composite, qtz-feld with mafics; Fine black graction ~ 5%, broken with surficial weathering.

Finer gravel < 0.1" to 0.4", sub-ang to sub-round, oxidized; fine black fraction ~ 10%, composition largely as above.

Fine gravel grading to sand, in part gravel as above, in part decomposed bedrock, no clay.

Granodiorite boulder, light gray, fine powder.

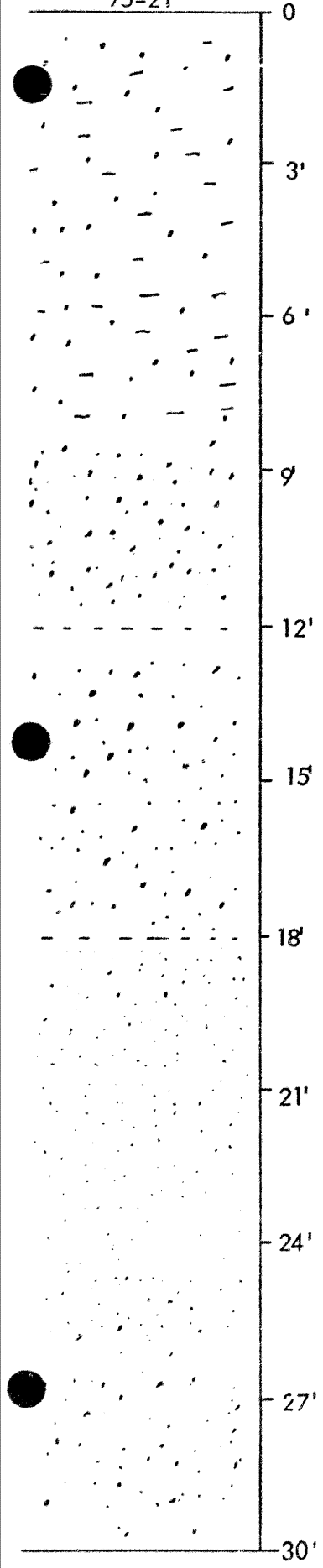
Decomposed bedrock, very fine sand, well sorted, angular, fresh qtz, feld, biot, musc ; oxidized, no evidence of physical weathering.

Granodiorite, light gray, powdered return, fresh, no weathering.

Decomposed bedrock.

Granodiorite, qtz, feld, biot., musc., hornblende, fresh.

CLAYMORE RESOURCES; R.D.H.: 75-21, Stratigraphic Section
Vertical Scale: 1" = 3Feet



Humic, organic material; ~50% brown clay, agglomerating and coating grains. Grains show irregular size, sub-ang to sub-round, physically weatherec

Dark brown, 50% mud, grain up to 0.5", sub-ang, qtz, feldspar, some Andesite or basic volcanics.

Dark gray, 80% clay, purple-green tinge indicates a hematite-chlorite rich clay, possibly basic in origin; Grains sub-angular, irregular size.

Dark brown, 40% clay, fine grain size, ∠0.25", some oxidation; larger grains show granodiorite composition; qtz, feldspar, biot, musc. with some hornblende

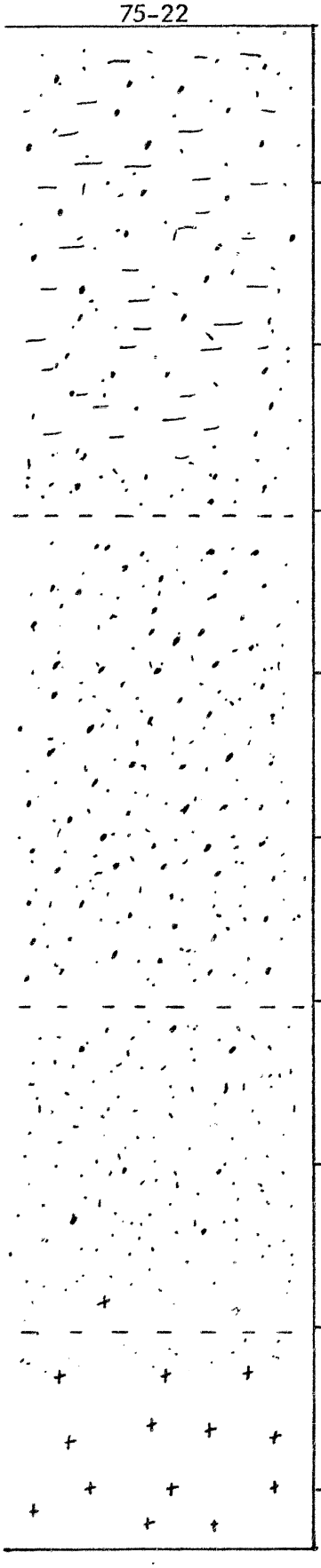
Irregular sand, ∠0.25" to 0.5", sub-rd. to sub-ang., clay fraction ∠10%; qtz-feld pitted, micas fine broken, ~10% fine black sand.

Fine sand ∠0.1" - 0.25"; sub-round, pitted, qtz-feld; micas fine broken, some sign of alteration; ~8% black sand.

Fine sand, ∠0.1", well sorted, angular; qtz, feldspar (pred. plag.), biot, hornblende, musc visible; generally oxidized, chemically weathered. Residual bedrock.

Fine sand, 15% clay, grain irregular, ang. to sub-round; biotite broken frosted, abnormally large, possibly contaminated. Underlying features similar to 18' to 24'.

CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.
R.D.H.: 75-22, Stratigraphic Section
Vertical Scale: 1" = 3feet



Dk. Bn., ~50-75% clay, wet; grains ~0.25", qtz, feldspar, irregular texture. Difficult to examine due to nature of sample.

Pred clay with grains qtz-feld. sub-angular, often coated with clay.

Increase to 40% gravel, 0.25" to 0.5", irregular texture, physically weathered. Composition qtz, feldspar, in part Granodioritic.

Gravel, ~20% clay; grains 0.5" to ∠ 0.25", sub-ang to sub-round, larger grains composite - Granodiorite; ~8% fine black sand.

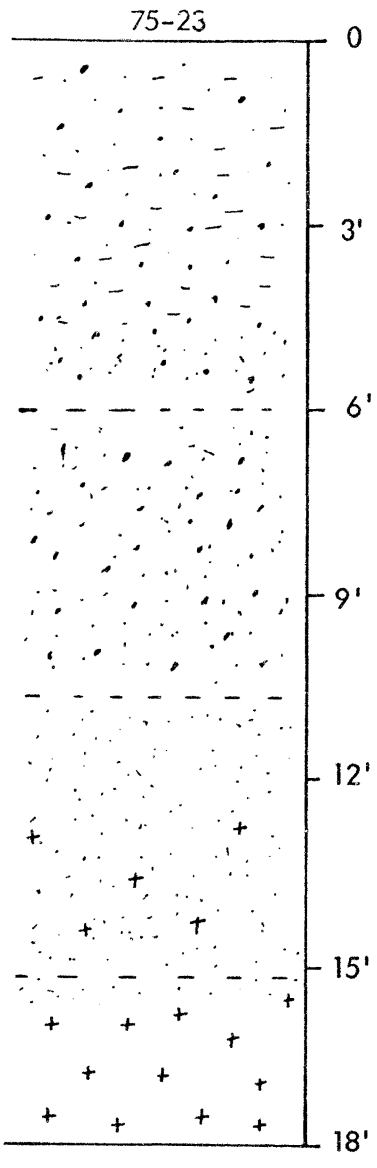
Med-brown gravel; sub-round - sub-ang, ∠ 0.1" to 1"; ~10% clay; qtz, feld, biot., musc. all physically weathered; larger grains Granodiorite in composition; qtz-feld form ~70% of material.

Decomposed bedrock, fine sand ∠∠ 0.1"; ∠ 2% larger grains of remnant Granodiorite, generally well sorted, angular, rel. fresh mine do show oxidation.

Grandiorite, light-gray, returned as a fine powder; looks very simila to the Decomposed bedrock, but it is not oxidized

fine biot-hnbde with coarser qtz, feldspar (pred. plag.)

R.D.H.: 75-23 Straligraphic Section
Vertical Scale: 1" = 3 feet



Red-brown, 60% clay, very wet;hematite rich with biot., muscovite; grains~0.25" - 0.5", sub-angular, qtz-feld visible largely coated with clay; Fe-oxide stain.

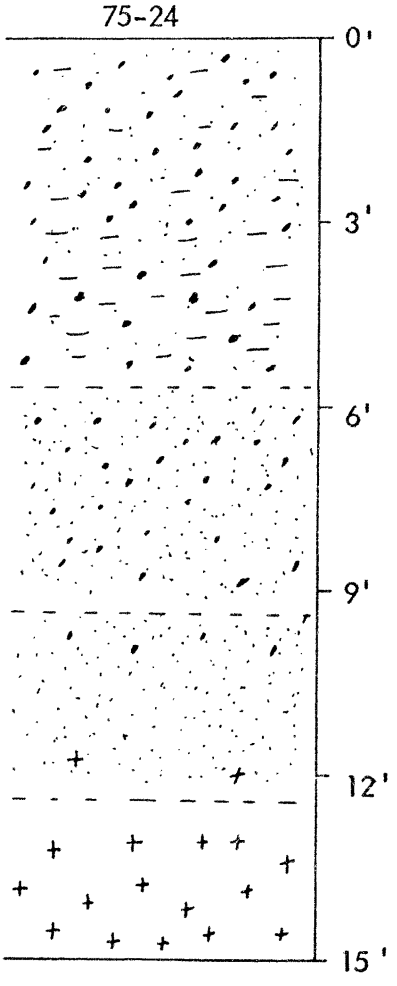
Gravel,~30% clay, irregular grain size, sub-round to sub-ang; qtz-feld coarse fraction mafics comprise fine fraction; physical weathering produces a broken texture;~10% fine black fraction.

Irregular section, poss. gradational from gravel to decomposed bed rock, shows char. of 6' -9' but also a fraction of fine sand which is qtz, feld, musc. biot, rel. fresh, angular.

Boulders with decomposed bedrock. Latter is a fine sand, rel. well sorted, angular, fresh qtz, feldspars, musc., biotite, some chemical weathering especially oxidation.

Granodiorite, light gray, returns are very fine, powder; visible qtz, feldspar, biotite, muscovite, no sign of alteration.

R.D.H.: 75-24 Stratigraphic Section
Vertical Scale 1" = 3 feet



Dark brown, clay, rich, ~40%; grains 0.25" to 0.5", sub-angular; excess water makes it hard to examine this section.

Red-brown, 60% to 70% clay, very wet; hematite rich with some chlorite; grains sub-ang 0.25" - 0.5"; qtz-feld, minor mafics; ∠1% dark green basic grains possibly volcanics.

Gravel gradational to decomposed bedrock; mixture of irregular grains up to 0.5" and well sorted, light brown sand; large grains are physically weathered; ~10% fine black sand.

Decomposed bedrock, light brown, fine sand, oxidized, ∠0.1"; rel. fresh qtz, feld, biot, musc with some hnblde; angular.

Granodiorite, light gray, fine, powdery; qtz, feld, biotite, muscouite.

APPENDIX III

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

629 Beaverdam Road, N.E.
Calgary, Alberta
Phone - 274-2777

ANALYSIS OF GOLD IN SANDS BY "AMALGAMATION"

- 250 to 500 grams of sand sample are dried and weighed into tumbling bottles.
- 1/2 teaspoon of mercury is added, also water and sodium hydroxide.
- Bottles are capped tightly and placed on tumbler for two hours.
- The contents of bottles are poured into gold pan and mercury collected - the mercury is dried, placed in distillation bottles and mercury is recovered, leaving the gold in the base container.
- The gold flakes are then wrapped in lead-foil with silver inquarts and cupelled, parted and gold weighed in milligrams.
- The tailings in the gold pan are dried, crushed and pulverized to 100% minus 100 mesh and assayed for gold by regular fire assay procedures using 1/2 assay ton sample weights.
- Total gold in oz/ton are then calculated.

*****

ANALYSIS OF GOLD BY REGULAR FIRE ASSAY

- To determine whether the sand does contain gold, the sand is dried, crushed and pulverized to 100% minus 100 mesh. If free gold is noticed on the screen, the metallic gold is placed in lead-foil containing silver inquarts and cupelled, parted and weighed.
- The minus 100 mesh material is cut into two duplicate pulps and assayed by the regular fire assay using 1/2 assay ton increments.
- The gold content is then calculated from the results of the free metallic gold plus the average of the gold content in the two assay pulps.

APPENDIX IV

ANALYTICAL RESULTS and TABLES OF VALUES

To: CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.,
#1502, 11111-87th Ave.,
Edmonton, Alberta.

ATTN: Mr. A. Rich

File No. 10807
Date December 10, 1975
Samples Sand

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

PAGE # 1

SAMPLE No.	OZ./TON GOLD	DRY WEIGHT GRAMS
HOLE #75-4		
0- 3 A	.010	543
0- 3 B	.010	-
3- 5 A	.010	1253
3- 5 B	.010	-
9-12 A	.015	2256
9-12 B	.015	-
12-15 A	.010	2096
12-15 B	.010	-
15-18 A	.005	1928
15-18 B	.005	-
18-21 A	.005	1942
18-21 B	.005	-
21-24 A	.005	1831
21-24 B	.005	-
24-27 A	.010	2276
24-27 B	.010	-
HOLE # 75-5		
0- 3 A	.005	1202
0- 3 B	.005	-

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

A. Limaheu

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.,
#1502, 11111-87th Ave.,
Edmonton, Alta.

ATTN: Mr. A. Rich

File No. 10807
Date December 10, 1975
Samples Sand

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

PAGE # 2

SAMPLE No.	OZ./TON GOLD	DRY WEIGHT GRAMS
HOLE # 75-5 con't.		
3- 6 A	Trace	2209
3- 6 B	Trace	-
6- 9 A	Trace	2332
6- 9 B	Trace	-
9-12 A	.005	1957
9-12 B	.005	-
12-15 A	.005	1848
12-15 B	.005	-
15-18 A	Trace	1997
15-18 B	Trace	-
18-21 A	Trace	1791
18-21 B	Trace	-
21-24 A	Trace	2140
21-24 B	Trace	-
24-27 A	Trace	1948
24-27 B	Trace	-
27-30 A	Trace	1968
27-30 B	Trace	-
30-33 A	Trace	2896
30-33 B	Trace	-

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

A. J. MacIsaac

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.,
#1502, 11111-87th Ave.,
Edmonton, Alta.

ATTN: Mr. A. Rich

File No. 10807
Date December 10, 1975
Samples Sand

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

PAGE # 3

SAMPLE No.	OZ./TON GOLD	DRY WEIGHT GRAMS
HOLE # 75-5 con't.		
33-36 A	Trace	2404
33-36 B	Trace	-
36-39 A	Trace	2905
36-39 B	Trace	-
39-42 A	.005	1864
39-42 B	.005	-
42-45 A	.005	2065
42-45 B	.005	-
45-48 A	Trace	1205
45-48 B	Trace	-

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.,
#1502, 11111 87th Ave.,
Edmonton, Alta.
T6G 0X9

ATTN: Mr. A. Rich

File No. 11013
Date February 2, 1976
Samples Sand

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

SAMPLE No.	Mgs GOLD in AMALGOM	Mgs GOLD in TAILINGS	OZ./TON GOLD
HOLE # 13-75			
0- 3	Trace	Trace	Trace
3- 6	Trace	Trace	Trace
6- 9	.070	Trace	.008
9-12	.005	Trace	Trace
12-15	.730	.020	.105
15-18	.010	Trace	.001
HOLE # 14-75			
0- 3	Trace	.010	.010
3- 6	.010	.010	.011
6- 9	.700	.020	.102
9-12	.010	Trace	.001
12-15	.020	Trace	.002
15-18	.010	Trace	.001
HOLE # 15-75			
0- 3	.020	Trace	.002
3- 6	.070	Trace	.008
6- 9	.010	Trace	.001
9-12	.040	Trace	.005
12-15	Trace	Trace	Trace
15-18	.180	.010	.031

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

A. Limoges

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: CLIMAX RESOURCES LTD.,
1502 11111 87th Avenue,
EDMONTON, Alberta

Attn: Mr. A. Rich

File No. 10924
Date January 13, 1976
Samples Sand

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Page #1

SAMPLE No.	Mgs GOLD in AMALGAM	Mgs GOLD in TAILINGS	OZ./TON GOLD
HOLE # 18-75			
0-3	.010	Trace	.001
3-6	.005	Trace	Trace
6-9	.005	Trace	Trace
9-12	.055	.010	.016
12-15	.005	Trace	Trace
15-18	Trace	Trace	Trace
18-21	.005	Trace	Trace
HOLE # 19-75			
0-3	Trace	Trace	Trace
3-6	.005	.010	.010
6-9	Trace	Trace	Trace
9-12	.005	Trace	Trace
12-15	Trace	Trace	Trace
15-18	.005	Trace	Trace
18-21	.010	Trace	.001
21-24	.010	Trace	.001
24-27	.005	Trace	Trace

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.,
#1502 - 11111 87th Avenue,
EDMONTON, Alberta

Attn: Mr. A. Rich

File No. 10924
Date January 13, 1976
Samples Sand

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Page # 2

SAMPLE No.	Mgs GOLD in AMALGAM	Mgs GOLD in TAILINGS	OZ./TON GOLD
HOLE # 20-75			
0-3	.005	Trace	Trace
3-6	.005	.010	.010
6-9	.245	.020	.048
9-12	.180	.020	.041
12-15	.290	.010	.034
15-18	Trace	Trace	Trace
18-21	Trace	Trace	Trace
21-24	Trace	Trace	Trace
24-27	.015	.010	.002
27-30	.010	.005	.001
HOLE # 21-75			
0-3	Trace	Trace	Trace
3-6	Trace	Trace	Trace
6-9	.005	Trace	Trace
9-12	.020	.005	.007
12-15	Trace	Trace	Trace
15-18	Trace	Trace	Trace
18-21	Trace	Trace	Trace
21-24	Trace	Trace	Trace
24-27	Trace	Trace	Trace
27-30	Trace	Trace	Trace

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

E. Imeson

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.,
#1502 11111 - 27th Ave.,
EDMONTON, Alberta

Attn: Mr. A. Rich

File No. 10921
Date January 13, 1976
Samples Sand

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Page # 3

SAMPLE No.	Mgs.GOLD in AMALGAM	Mgs. GOLD in TAILINGS	OZ./TON GOLD
HOLE # 22 - 75			
0-3	.005	Trace	Trace
3-6	.005	Trace	Trace
6-9	Trace	Trace	Trace
9-12	Trace	Trace	Trace
12-15	Trace	Trace	Trace
15-18	Trace	Trace	Trace
18-21	.010	Trace	.001
21-24	Trace	Trace	Trace
24-27	.010	Trace	.001
HOLE # 23 - 75			
0-3	.005	Trace	Trace
3-6	.005	Trace	Trace
6-9	Trace	Trace	Trace
9-12	Trace	Trace	Trace
12-15	Trace	Trace	Trace
15-18	Trace	Trace	Trace

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.,
#1502 11111 87th Avenue.
EDMONTON, Alberta

Attn: Mr. A. Rich

File No. 10921
Date January 13, 1976
Samples Sand

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Page # 4

SAMPLE No.	Mgs GOLD in AMALGAM	Mgs GOLD in TAILINGS	OZ./TON GOLD
HOLE # 24 - 75			
0-3	Trace	Trace	Trace
3-6	Trace	.005	Trace
6-9	.030	.005	.008
9-12	Trace	.005	Trace
12-15	Trace	Trace	Trace
HOLE # 25 - 75			
0-3	Trace	Trace	Trace
3-6	Trace	Trace	Trace
6-9	.040	Trace	.005
9-12	Trace	.005	Trace
12-15	Trace	Trace	Trace
15-18	Trace	Trace	Trace
18-21	Trace	Trace	Trace
21-24	Trace	Trace	Trace
24-27	Trace	Trace	Trace
27-30	Trace	Trace	Trace

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Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

A. J. McIsaac

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.,
#1502 11111 87th Avenue,
EDMONTON, Alberta

Attn: Mr. A. Rich

File No. 10921
Date January 13, 1976
Samples Sand

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Page # 5

SAMPLE No.	Mgs GOLD in AMALGAM	Mgs GOLD in TAILINGS	OZ./TON GOLD
HOLE # 26 - 75			
0-3	.010	Trace	.001
3-6	.010	Trace	.001
6-9	Trace	Trace	Trace
9-12	.420	Trace	.049
12-15	.020	Trace	.002
15-18	.005	Trace	Trace
18-21	.005	Trace	Trace
21-24	Trace	Trace	Trace
24-27	Trace	Trace	Trace
27-30	Trace	Trace	Trace
HOLE # 27 - 75			
0-3	.100	Trace	.012
3-6	.020	Trace	.002
6-9	.430	Trace	.050
9-12	.180	Trace	.020
12-15	.490	Trace	.057
15-18	.550	.020	.064
18-21	Trace	.010	.001
21-24	.005	Trace	Trace

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

A. Kinnaird

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.,
#1502 11111 87th Avenue,
EDMONTON, Alberta

Attn: Mr. A. Rich

File No. 10921
Date January 13, 1976
Samples Sand

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Page # 6

SAMPLE No.	Mgs GOLD in AMALGAM	Mgs GOLD in TAILINGS	OZ./TON GOLD
HOLE #27 - 75			
24-27	.020	Trace	.002
27-30	Trace	Trace	Trace

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

G. Linnae Isaac

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.,
#1502 11111 87th Avenue,
EDMONTON, Alberta

Attn: Mr. A. Rich

File No. 10921
Date January 13, 1976
Samples Sand

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Page # 7

SAMPLE No.	Mgs GOLD in AMALGAM	Mgs GOLD in TAILINGS	OZ./TON GOLD
HOLE # 28 - 75			
0-3	Trace	Trace	Trace
3-6	.020	Trace	.002
6-9	.010	Trace	.001
9-12	Trace	.005	Trace
12-15	Trace	Trace	Trace
15-18	.015	Trace	.002
18-21	Trace	Trace	Trace
21-24	.005	Trace	Trace
24-27	Trace	Trace	Trace
27-30	Trace	Trace	Trace
HOLE # 29 - 75			
0-3	.005	Trace	Trace
3-6	.005	Trace	Trace
6-9	Trace	Trace	Trace
9-12	.200	.005	.028
12-15	.005	.005	.005
15-18	Trace	.005	Trace
18-21	Trace	Trace	Trace
21-24	Trace	Trace	Trace
24-27	Trace	Trace	Trace
27-30	Trace	Trace	Trace

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.,
#1502, 11111-87th Ave.,
Edmonton, Alta.

ATTN: Mr. A. Rich

File No. 10921
Date January 13, 1976
Samples Sand

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

PAGE # 8

SAMPLE No.	Mgs GOLD in AMALGAM	Mgs GOLD in TAILINGS	OZ./TON GOLD
HOLE # 30-75			
0- 3	.010	Trace	.001
3- 6	.010	Trace	.001
6- 9	Trace	Trace	Trace
9-12	Trace	Trace	Trace
12-15	Trace	Trace	Trace
15-18	Trace	Trace	Trace
18-21	Trace	Trace	Trace
21-24	Trace	Trace	Trace
24-27	Trace	Trace	Trace
27-30	Trace	Trace	Trace
HOLE # 31-75			
0- 3	Trace	Trace	Trace
3- 6	.005	Trace	Trace
6- 9	.005	Trace	Trace
9-12	.005	Trace	Trace
12-15	.010	Trace	.001
15-18	Trace	Trace	Trace
18-21	.005	Trace	Trace
21-24	.010	Trace	.001
24-27	.630	.010	.083
27-30	.170	.005	.025

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.,
#1502, 11111-87th Ave.,
Edmonton, Alta.

ATTN: Mr. A. Rich

File No. 10921
Date January 13, 1976
Samples Sand

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

PAGE # 9

SAMPLE No.	Mgs GOLD in AMALGAM	Mgs GOLD in TAILINGS	OZ./TON GOLD
HOLE #32-75			
0- 3	.010	Trace	.001
3- 6	.010	Trace	.001
6- 9	.110	.005	.018
9-12	.300	Trace	.035
12-15	.005	Trace	Trace
15-18	Trace	Trace	Trace
18-21	Trace	Trace	Trace
21-24	Trace	Trace	Trace
27-30	Trace	Trace	Trace

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Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

CLAYMORE RESOURCES LIMITED

December 1975

Sample No.	Depth	Footage	Weight Dry in gms.	Pulp 1 oz/ton	Pulp 2 oz/ton	Average oz/ton	Average oz/yard (3200 lbs/yd)	Value/yd ($140 Au) Average		Value/yd ($140 Au) Highest	
75-1	9'	6-9'	800	Tr	Tr	Tr	---	---		---	
75-2	26'	5-8'	1628	.060	.020	.040	.064	8.96		13.86	
		8-11'	?	.120	.030	.075	.120	16.80	$\frac{\$11.58}{18'}$	28.00	$\frac{\$7.20}{18'}$
		11-14'	737	.040	.020	.030	.048	6.72		9.20	
		14-17'	3363	Tr	Tr	Tr	---	---		---	
		17-23'	3943	.040	.020	.030	.048	6.72		9.20	
75-3	25'	3-6'	858	.010	.010	.010	.016	2.24		2.38	
		6-9'	3472	.020	.010	.015	.024	3.36	$\frac{\$3.66}{7'}$	4.62	$\frac{\$3.18}{7'}$
		9-10'	2378	.020	.020	.020	.032	4.48		4.62	
		13-18A	981	Tr	Tr	Tr	---	---		---	
		13-18B	1125	Tr	Tr	Tr	---	---		---	
		18-25'	1574	Tr	Tr	Tr	---	---		---	
75-4	50'	3-6'	346	Tr	Tr	Tr	---	---		---	
		6-8'	455	Tr	Tr	Tr	---	---		---	
		8-11'	434	.010	.010	.010	.016	2.24		2.38	
		11-12'	263	Tr	Tr	Tr	---	---	$\frac{\$2.04}{7'}$	---	$\frac{\$2.04}{7'}$
		12-15'	487	.010	.010	.010	.016	2.24		2.38	

CLAYMORE RESOURCES LIMITED

DRILL ASSAY RESULTS

Hole No.	Depth	Footage	Weight Dry in Grams	Oz/Ton Au	Oz/Yard Au (3200 lbs/yd)	Value/yd ($140 Au)
75-5	48'	0-3	1202	.005	.008	$ 1.12
		3-6	2209	Tr.	---	---
		6-9	2332	Tr.	---	---
		9-12	1957	.005	.008	$ 1.12
		12-15	1848	.005	.008	$ 1.12
		15-18	1997	Tr.	---	---
		18-21	1791	Tr.	---	---
		21-24	2140	Tr.	---	---
		24-27	1948	Tr.	---	---
		27-30	1968	Tr.	---	---
		30-33	2896	Tr.	---	---
		33-36	2404	Tr.	---	---
		36-39	2905	Tr.	---	---
		39-42	1864	.005	.008	$ 1.12
		42-45	2065	.005	.008	$ 1.12
		45-48	1205	Tr.	---	---

CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD. - DRILL ASSAY RESULTS

Hole No.	Depth	Footage	Oz/Ton Au	Oz/Yd Au (3200 lb/yd)	Value/Yd ($140 Au)
75-6	48'	0-3	.001	.002	$ .28
		3-6	Tr.	-	-
		6-9	.001	.002	$ .28
		9-12	Tr.	-	-
		12-15	.006	0.01	$ 1.40
		15-18	.005	0.008	$ 1.12
75-7	48'	0-3	.001	.002	$ .28
		3-6	.002	.003	$ .42
		6-9	.002	.003	$ .42
		9-12	.018	.029	$ 4.06
		12-15	.002	.003	$ .42
		15-18	Tr.	-	-
75-8	48'	0-3	.006	.01	$ 1.40
		3-6	.001	.002	$ .28
		6-9	.671	1.074	$150.36
		9-12	.008	.013	$ 1.82
		12-15	.018	.029	$ 4.06
		15-18	Tr.	-	-
75-9	48'	0-3	Tr.	-	-
		3-6	.011	.018	$ 2.52
		6-9	.002	.003	$ .42
		9-12	.001	.002	$ .28
		12-15	.002	.003	$ .42
		15-18	.038	.061	$ 8.54

CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD. - DRILL ASSAY RESULTS

Hole No.	Depth	Footage	Oz/Ton Au	Oz/Yd Au (3200 lb/yd)	Value/Yd ($140 Au)
75-10	48'	0-3	Tr.	-	-
		3-6	Tr.	-	-
		6-9	Tr.	-	-
		9-12	.002	.003	$ .42
		12-15	.013	.021	$ 2.94
		15-18	.069	.110	$15.40
75-11	48'	0-3	Tr.	-	-
		3-6	.006	.010	$ 1.40
		6-9	.008	.013	$ 1.82
		9-12	.002	.003	$ .42
		12-15	.014	.022	$ 3.08
		15-18	.127	.203	$28.42
75-12	39'	0-3	.003	.005	$ .70
		3-6	.001	.002	$ .28
		6-9	.007	.011	$ 1.57
		9-12	.006	.010	$ 1.40
		12-15	.001	.002	$ .28
		15-18	Tr.	-	-
75-16	30'	0-3	.006	.010	$ 1.40
		3-6	.007	.011	$ 1.54
		6-9	.019	.030	$ 4.20
		9-12	.015	.024	$ 3.36
		12-15	.007	.011	$ 1.59

CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD. DRILL ASSAY RESULTS

Hole No.	Depth	Footage	Oz/Ton Au	Oz/Yd Au (3200 lb/yd)	Value/Yd ($140 Au)
75-13	35'	0-3	Tr.	---	---
		3-6	Tr.	---	---
		6-9	0.008	0.013	$1.82
		9-12	Tr.	---	---
		12-15	0.105	.168	$23.52
		15-18	0.001	.002	$0.28
75-14	48'	0-3	.010	0.016	$2.24
		3-6	.011	.018	$2.52
		6-9	.102	0.163	$22.82
		9-12	.001	.002	$0.28
		12-15	.002	.003	$0.42
		15-18	.001	.002	$0.28
75-15	30'	0-3	.002	.003	$0.42
		3-6	.008	0.013	$1.82
		6-9	.001	0.002	$0.28
		9-12	.005	.008	$1.12
		12-15	Tr.	---	---
		15-18	.031	0.050	$7.00

CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD. DRILL ASSAY RESULTS

Hole No.	Depth	Footage	Oz/Ton Gold	Oz/yd Gold (3200 lb/yd)	Value/yd ($140 Au)
75-18	21'	0-3	.001	0.002	$0.28
		3-6	Tr.	---	---
		6-9	Tr.	---	---
		9-12	.016	.026	$3.64
		12-15	Tr.	---	---
		15-18	Tr.	---	---
		18-21	Tr.	---	---
75-19	27'	0-3	Tr.	---	---
		3-6	0.010	0.016	$2.24
		6-9	Tr.	---	---
		9-12	Tr.	---	---
		12-15	Tr.	---	---
		15-18	Tr.	---	---
		18-21	0.001	0.002	$0,28
		21-24	0.001	0.002	$0.28
		24-27	Tr.	---	---
75-20	30'	0-3	Tr.	---	---
		3-6	0.010	0.016	$2.24
		6-9	0.048	0.077	$10.78
		9-12	0.041	0.066	$9.24
		12-15	0.034	0.054	$7.56
		15-18	Tr.	---	---
		18-21	Tr.	---	---
		21-24	Tr.	---	---
		24-27	0.002	.003	$0.42
		27-30	0.001	.002	$0.28

CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD. DRILL ASSAY RESULTS

Hole No.	Depth	Footage	Oz./Ton Au	Oz/Yd Au (3200 lb/yd)	Value ($140 Au
75-21	30'	0-3	Tr.	---	---
		3-6	Tr.	---	---
		6-9	Tr.	---	---
		9-12	0.007	0.011	$1.54
		12-15	Tr.	---	---
		15-18	Tr.	---	---
		18-21	Tr.	---	---
		21-24	Tr.	---	---
		24-27	Tr.	---	---
		27-30	Tr.	---	---
75-22	27'	0-3	Tr.	---	---
		3-6	Tr.	---	---
		6-9	Tr.	---	---
		9-12	Tr.	---	---
		12-15	Tr.	---	---
		15-18	Tr.	---	---
		18-21	0.001	0.002	$0.28
		21-24	Tr.	---	---
		24-27	0.001	0.002	$0.28

CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD. DRILL ASSAY RESULTS

Hole No.	Depth	Footage	Oz/Ton Au	Oz/Yd Au (3200 lb/yd)	Value/y ($140 A
75-23	18'	0-3	Tr.	---	---
		3-6	Tr.	---	---
		6-9	Tr.	---	---
		9-12	Tr.	---	---
		12-15	Tr.	---	---
		15-18	Tr.	---	---
75-24	15'	0-3	Tr.	---	---
		3-6	Tr.	---	---
		6-9	0.008	0.013	$1.82
		9-12	Tr.	---	---
		12-15	Tr.	---	---
75-25	30'	0-3	Tr.	---	---
		3-6	Tr.	---	---
		6-9	0.005	0.008	$1.12
		9-12	Tr.	---	---
		12-15	Tr.	---	---
		15-18	Tr.	---	---
		18-21	Tr.	---	---
		21-24	Tr.	---	---
		24-27	Tr.	---	---
		27-30	Tr.	---	---
75-26	30'	0-3	.001	.002	$0.28
		3-6	.001	.002	$0.28
		6-9	Tr.	---	---
		9-12	0.049	0.078	$10.92
		12-15	0.002	0.003	$0.42

CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD. DRILL ASSAY RESULTS

Hole No.	Depth	Footage	Oz/Ton Au	Oz/Yd Au (3200 lb/yd)	Value/Yd ($140 Au)
75-26 (cont'd)		15-18	Tr.	---	---
		18-21	Tr.	---	---
		21-24	Tr.	---	---
		24-27	Tr.	---	---
		27-30	Tr.	---	---
75-27	30'	0-3	0.012	0.019	$2.66
		3-6	0.002	0.003	$0.42
		6-9	0.050	0.080	$11.20
		9-12	0.020	0.032	$4.48
		12-15	0.057	0.091	$12.74
		15-18	0.064	0.102	$14.28
		18-21	0.001	0.002	$0.28
		21-24	Tr.	---	---
		24-27	0.002	0.003	$0.42
		27-30	Tr.	---	---
75-28	30'	0-3	Tr.	---	---
		3-6	0.002	0.003	$0.42
		6-9	0.001	0.002	$0.28
		9-12	Tr.	---	---
		12-15	Tr.	---	---
		15-18	0.002	0.003	$0.42
		18-21	Tr.	---	---
		21-24	Tr.	---	---
		24-27	Tr.	---	---
		27-30	Tr.	---	---

CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD. DRILL ASSAY RESULTS

Hole No.	Depth	Footage	Oz/Ton Au	Oz/Yd Au (3200 lb/yd)	Value, Yd ($140 Au)
75-29	30'	0-3	Tr.	---	---
		3-6	Tr.	---	---
		6-9	Tr.	---	---
		9-12	0.028	0.045	$6.30
		12-15	0.005	0.008	$1.12
		15-18	Tr.	---	---
		18-21	Tr.	---	---
		21-24	Tr.	---	---
		24-27	Tr.	---	---
		27-30	Tr.	---	---
75-30	30'	0-3	0.001	0.002	$0.28
		3-6	0.001	0.002	$0.28
		6-9	Tr.	---	---
		9-12	Tr.	---	---
		12-15	Tr.	---	---
		15-18	Tr.	---	---
		18-21	Tr.	---	---
		21-24	Tr.	---	---
		24-27	Tr.	---	---
		27-30	Tr.	---	---
75-31	30'	0-3	Tr.	---	---
		3-6	Tr.	---	---
		6-9	Tr.	---	---
		9-12	Tr.	---	---
		12-15	0.001	0.002	$0.28
		15-18	Tr.	---	---
		18-21	Tr.	---	---
		21-24	0.001	0.002	$0.28

CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD. DRILL ASSAY RESULTS

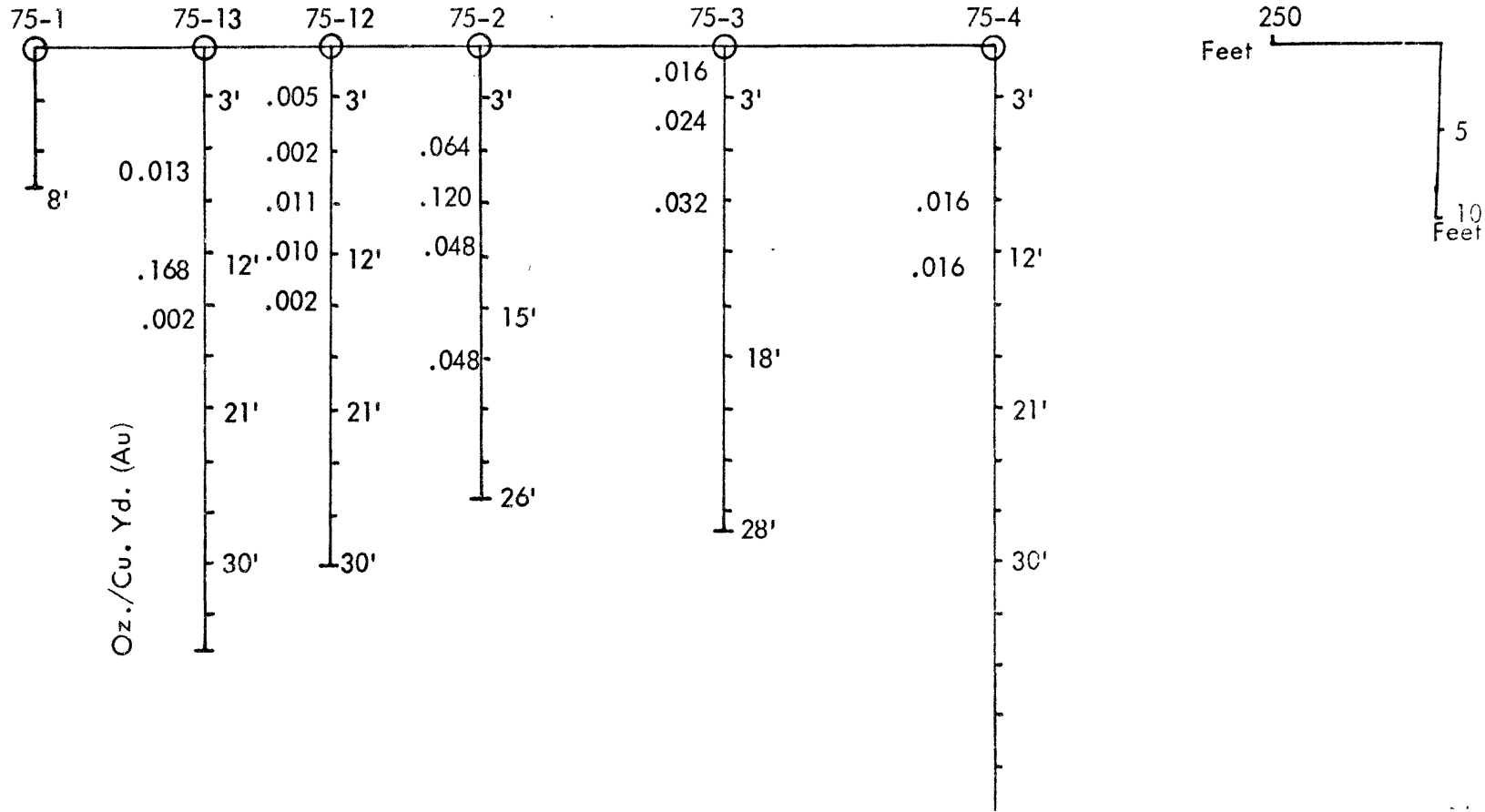
Hole No.	Depth	Footage	Oz/Ton Au	Oz/Yd Au (3200 lb/yd)	Value/Yd ($140 Au)
75-31 (cont'd)		24-27	0.083	0.133	$18.62
		27-30	0.025	0.040	$5.60
75-32	30'	0-3	0.001	0.002	$0.28
		3-6	0.001	0.002	$0.28
		6-9	0.018	0.029	$4.06
		9-12	0.035	0.056	$7.84
		12-15	Tr.	---	---
		15-18	Tr.	---	---
		18-21	Tr.	---	---
		21-24	Tr.	---	---
		24-27	Tr.	---	---
		27-30	Tr.	---	---

APPENDIX V

CROSS-SECTIONAL PROFILES OF DRILL HOLES

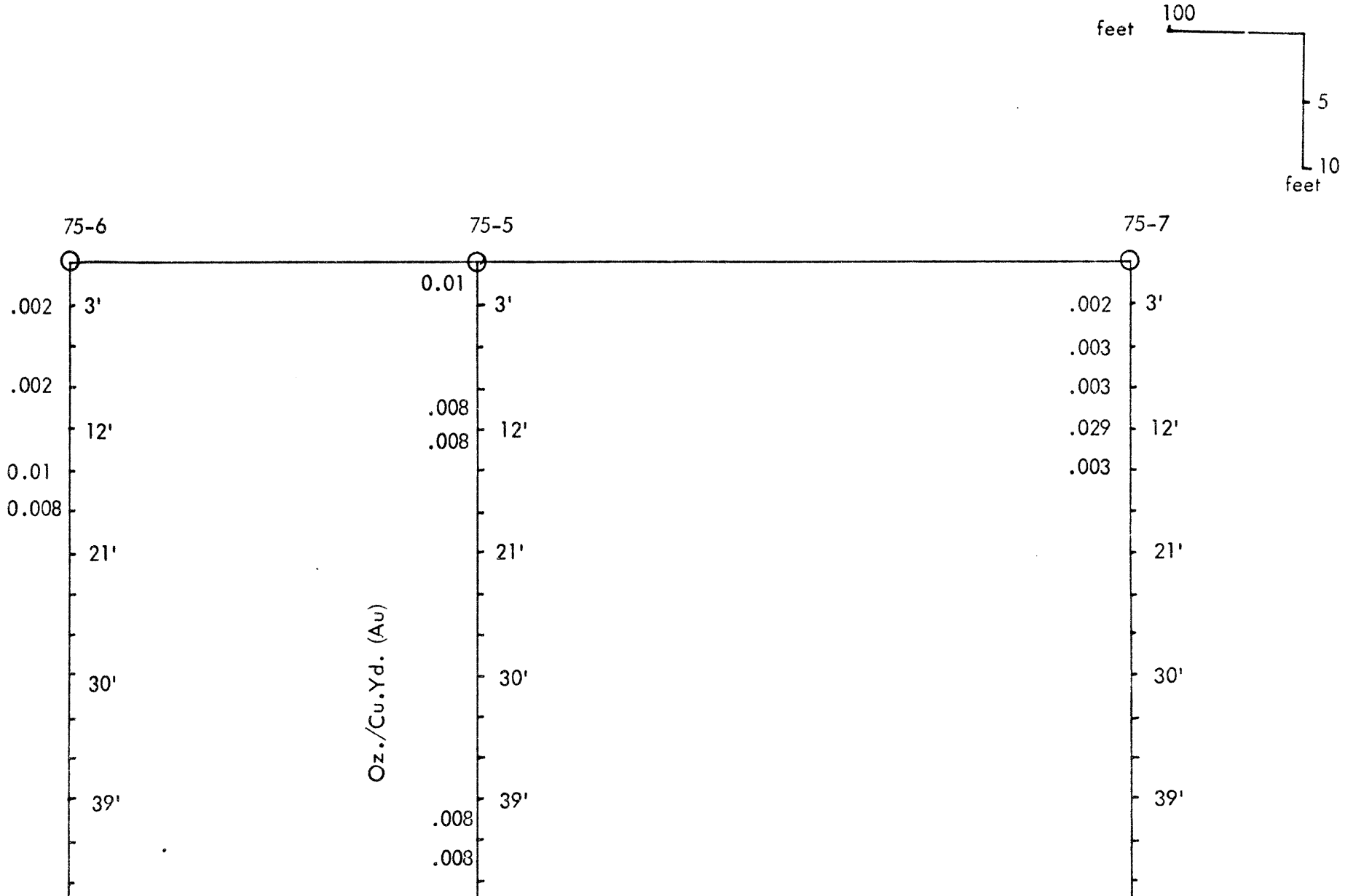
CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.

Profile of Holes 75-1, 13, 12, 2, 3, 4, profile line through 75-13



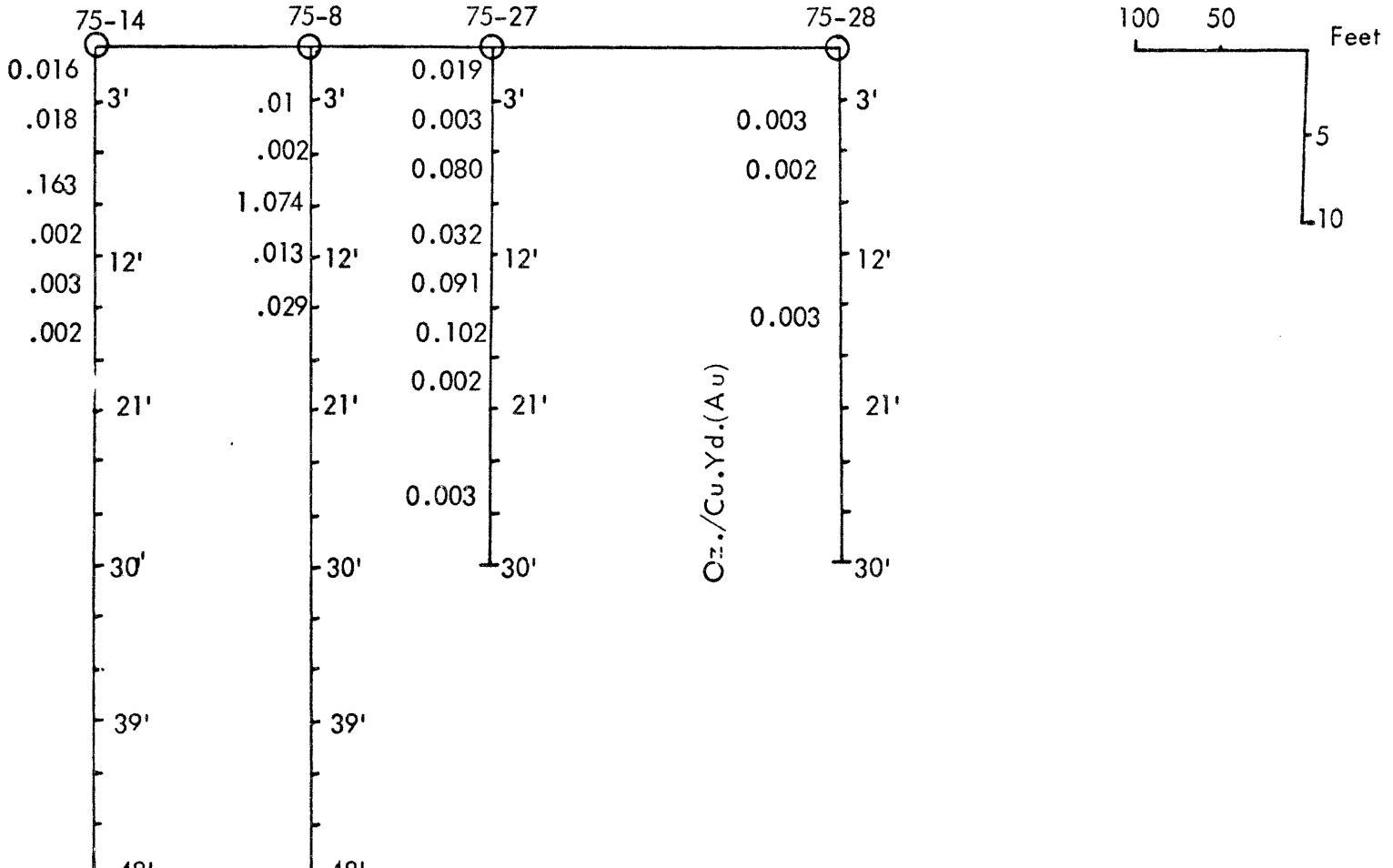
CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.

Profile of Holes 75-6, 75-5, 75-7 through holes 75-6 and 75-7



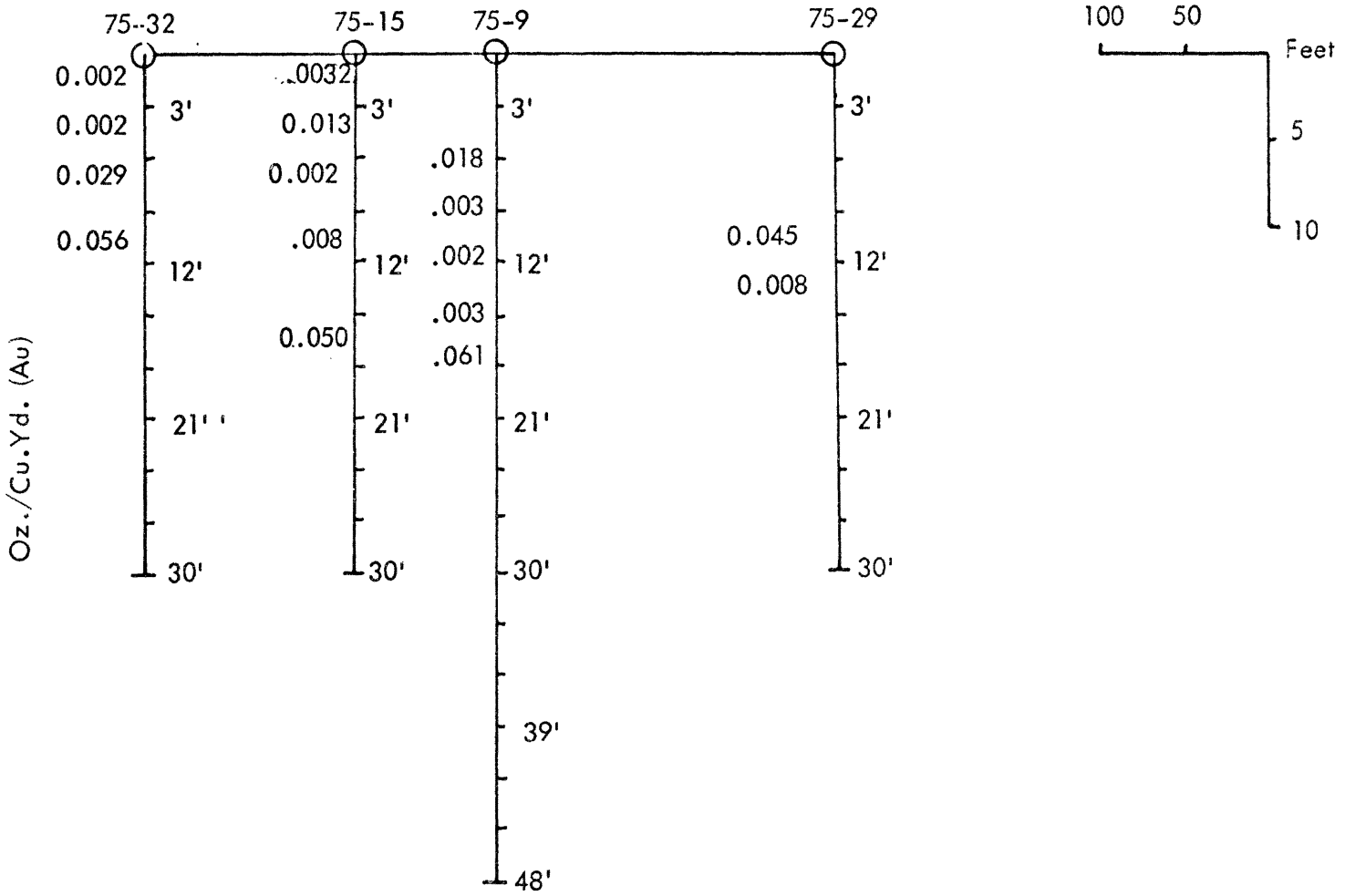
CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.

Profile of Holes 75-14, 8, 27, 28, through holes 75-14 and 75-28



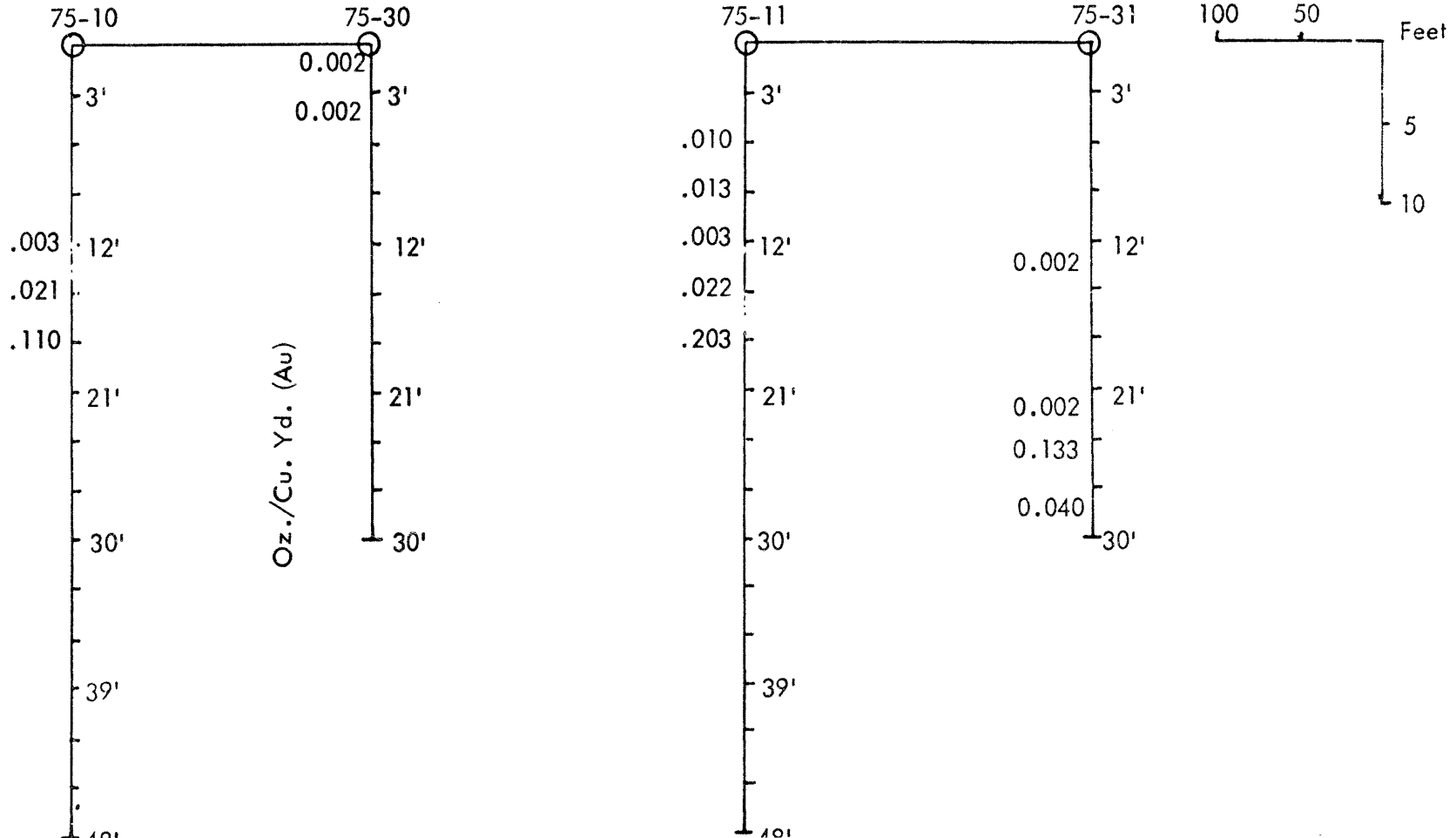
CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.

Profile of Holes 75-32, 15, 9, 29 through Holes 75-32 and 29



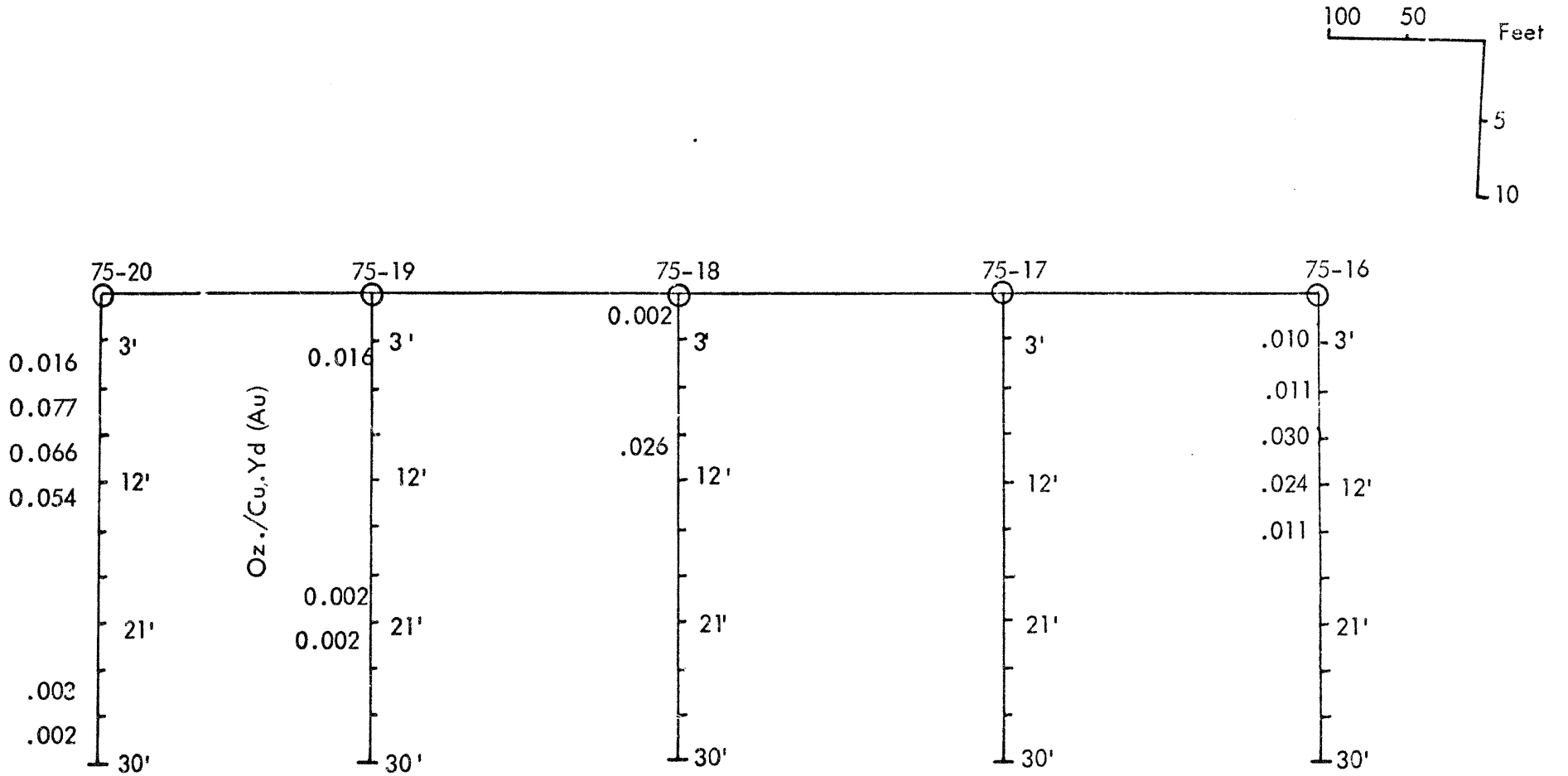
CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.

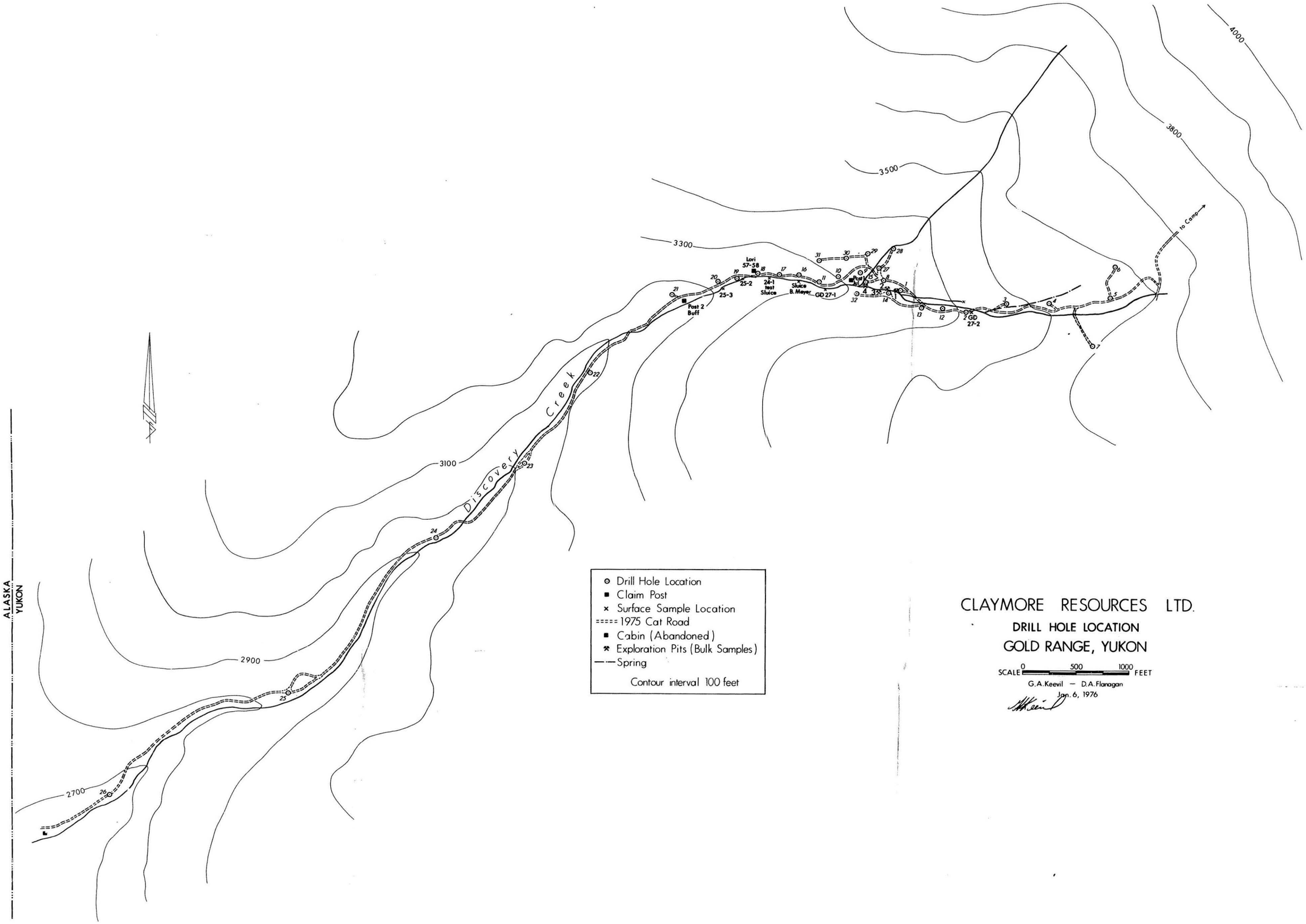
Profile of Holes 75-10, 30 and 75-11, 31



CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.

Profile of Holes 75-16 to 20 through Holes 75-16 and 75-20





CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.

DRILL HOLE LOCATION

GOLD RANGE, YUKON

SCALE 0 500 1000 FEET

G.A. Keevil — D.A. Flanagan

Jan. 6, 1976